



RISC-V Core-Local Interrupt Controller (CLIC)

Version 0.9, 06/22/2021: Pre-release version

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Preamble

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Chapter 1. Revision History

| Date | Description |
|------------|--|
| 06/22/2021 | issue #156 - reverted text and added clarification on CLIC memory mapped privilege regions. |
| 05/25/2021 | issue #149 - added text that 32-bit writes are legal but effects are not defined. |
| 05/25/2021 | issue #142 - added text that MPRV and SUM are obeyed on vector table accesses. |
| 05/11/2021 | issue #154 - added text that clarifies behavior when inhv is set when returning from a ret instruction. |
| 04/27/2021 | clicintip[i] state is undefined when switching from level to edge triggered mode |
| 04/22/2021 | updated adoc format to align with risc-v template, added revision history |
| 04/18/2021 | Added Bibliography section |
| 04/15/2021 | issue #45 - for rev1.0 mtvec not xtvec controls enabling CLIC mode for all priv |
| 04/13/2021 | issue #141 - N-extension vs Bare S-mode note added. |
| 04/13/2021 | issue #117,#125 fix - change text to match table in M/S/U system if nmbits==1 |
| 04/12/2021 | issue #47 fix - add CLIC reset behavior section |
| 04/12/2021 | issue #26 fix - modify wording that defined micro-architectural behavior of xINHV |
| 04/12/2021 | issue #91 - add DTS entry example |
| 04/12/2021 | added CLIC comparision to Advance Interrupt Architecture (AIA) |
| 04/12/2021 | issue #111,#105 fix - For hardware vectoring access exceptions, both {tval} and {epc} holds the faulting address |
| 04/08/2021 | issue #49, #79 - downplay M/S/U memory map requirements |
| 03/30/2021 | issue #29 - updated memory map table reserved section to give room for clicintrig |
| 03/30/2021 | issue #122 fix - remove wording referring to register |
| 03/11/2021 | issue #120 - update WFI wording |
| 03/11/2021 | typo fixing |
| 03/11/2021 | issue #51 - implementation of non CSRRW variants of xscratchcsw/xscratchcswl explicitly not defined/reserved. |
| 03/11/2021 | issue #58 - xintthresh was missing from table summarizing overall interrupt behavior |
| 02/17/2021 | issue #95 fix - removed N extension reference since not ratified. |
| 02/17/2021 | issue #90 fix - clarified that clicintip!=0 means interrupt pending |
| 02/17/2021 | issue #89 - updated CLIC interrupt ID ordering recommendations |
| 02/17/2021 | ihnv clarification - inhv bit has no effect except when returning from a trap using an {ret} instruction |
| 02/17/2021 | ihnv clarification - inhv only written by hw during table vector read. can be written by software. |
| 02/02/2021 | WFI wording change |

| | |
|------------|---|
| 01/19/2021 | WFI wording change |
| 01/07/2021 | WFI section added |
| 01/07/2021 | Notes added clarifying clicintie and mstatus.xie |
| 01/07/2021 | interrupt priority clarification |
| 12/17/2020 | Added support for interrupt triggers |
| 10/20/2020 | clarified differences between level and priority |
| 10/20/2020 | fixed value range for CLICINTCTLBITS |
| 10/20/2020 | Clarified relationship among interrupt level, cliccfg.nlbits and CLICINTCTLBITS |
| 09/08/2020 | clarified description for interrupt level |

Chapter 2. Background and Motivation

The Core-Local Interrupt Controller (CLIC) is designed to provide low-latency, vectored, pre-emptive interrupts for RISC-V systems. When activated the CLIC subsumes and replaces the original RISC-V basic local interrupt scheme. The CLIC has a base design that requires minimal hardware, but supports additional extensions to provide hardware acceleration. The goal of the CLIC is to provide support for a variety of software ABI and interrupt models, without complex hardware that can impact high-performance processor implementations.

The CLIC also supports a new Selective Hardware Vectoring feature that allow users to optimize each interrupt for either faster response or smaller code size.



While the current CLIC provides only hart-local interrupt control, future additions might also support directing interrupts to harts within a core, hence the name (also CLIC sounds better than HLIC or HIC).

2.1. Existing RISC-V Interrupts

The existing RISC-V interrupt system already supports interrupt preemption, but only based on privilege mode. At any point in time, a RISC-V hart is running with a current privilege mode. The global interrupt enable bits, MIE/SIE/UIE, held in the `mstatus`/`sstatus`/`ustatus` registers respectively, control whether interrupts can be taken for the current or higher privilege modes; interrupts are always disabled for lower-privileged modes. Any enabled interrupt from a higher-privilege mode will stop execution at the current privilege mode, and enter the handler at the higher privilege mode. Each privilege mode has its own interrupt state registers (`mepc`/`mcause` for M-mode, `sepc`/`scause` for S-mode, `uepc`/`ucause` for U-mode) to support preemption, or generically `xepc` for privilege mode `x`. Preemption by a higher-privilege-mode interrupt also pushes current privilege mode and interrupt enable status onto the `xpp` and `xpie` stacks in the `xstatus` register of the higher-privilege mode.

The `xtvec` register specifies both the interrupt mode and the base address of the interrupt vector table. The low bits of the WARL `xtvec` register indicate what interrupt model is supported. The original settings of `xtvec` mode (`*00` and `*01`) indicate use of the original basic interrupt model with either non-vectored or vectored transfer to a handler function, with the 4-byte (or greater) aligned table base address held in the upper bits of `xtvec`.



WARL means "Write Any, Read Legal" indicating that any value can be attempted to be written but only some supported values will actually be written.



CLIC mode is enabled using previously reserved values (`*11`) in the low two bits of `mtvec`.

2.2. CLIC compared to PLIC

The standard RISC-V platform-level interrupt controller (PLIC) provides centralized interrupt prioritization and routing for shared platform-level interrupts, and sends only a single external interrupt signal per privilege mode (`meip`/`seip`/`ueip`) to each hart.

The CLIC complements the PLIC. Smaller single-core systems might have only a CLIC, while multicore systems might have a CLIC per-core and a single shared PLIC. The PLIC `xeip` signals are treated as hart-local interrupt sources by the CLIC at each core.

2.3. CLIC compared to Original Basic Interrupt Controller

The existing original basic interrupt controller was a small unit that provided local interrupts based on earlier designs, and managed the software, timer, and external interrupt signals (`xsip`/`xtip`/`xeip` signals in the `xip` register). This basic controller also allowed additional custom fast interrupt signals to be added in bits 16 and up of the `xip` register.

New settings of `xtvec` mode as described below are used to enable CLIC modes instead of the original basic interrupt modes. Platform profiles may require either or both of the original basic and CLIC interrupt modes.

2.4. CLIC compared to Advanced Interrupt Architecture

Advanced interrupt Architecture (AIA) supports message-signaled interrupts (MSIs) and an Advanced PLIC (APLIC) and targeted to support multiple harts, and support for virtualization. Like CLIC, the relative priority of all interrupts (not just external) can be configured. CLIC is targeted at CLIC per-core and has the option to give each interrupt source a separate trap entry address, preemption (nesting) of interrupts with adjustable priority threshold control, and support for software tailchaining.

Chapter 3. CLIC Overview

This section gives an overview for the Core-Local Interrupt Controller (CLIC) that receives interrupt signals and presents the next interrupt to be processed to the processor.

The CLIC supports up to 4096 interrupt inputs per hart. Each interrupt input i has four 8-bit memory-mapped control registers: an interrupt-pending bit (`clicintip[i]`), an interrupt-enable bit (`clicintie[i]`), interrupt attributes (`clicintattr[i]`) to specify privilege mode and trigger type, and interrupt control bits to specify level and priority (`clicintctl[i]`).

The first 16 interrupt inputs are reserved for the original basic mode interrupts present in the low 16 bits of the `xip` and `xie` registers, so up to 4080 local external interrupts can be added.

3.1. Interrupt Preemption

The CLIC extends interrupt preemption to support up to 256 interrupt levels for each privilege mode, where higher-numbered interrupt levels can preempt lower-numbered interrupt levels. Interrupt level 0 corresponds to regular execution outside of an interrupt handler. Levels 1—255 correspond to interrupt handler levels. Platform profiles will dictate how many interrupt levels must be supported.

Incoming interrupts with a higher interrupt level can preempt an active interrupt handler running at a lower interrupt level in the same privilege mode, provided interrupts are globally enabled in this privilege mode.



Existing RISC-V interrupt behavior is retained, where incoming interrupts for a higher privilege mode can preempt an active interrupt handler running in a lower privilege mode, regardless of global interrupt enable in lower privilege mode.

3.2. CLIC Interaction with Other Local Interrupts

The CLIC subsumes the functionality of the basic local interrupts previously provided in bits 16 and up of `xip`/`xie`, so these are no longer visible in `xip`/`xie`.

The existing timer (`mtip`/`stip`/`utip`), software (`msip`/`ssip`/`usip`), and external interrupt inputs (`meip`/`seip`/`ueip`) are treated as additional local interrupt sources, where the privilege mode, interrupt level, and priority can be altered using memory-mapped `clicintattr[i]` and `clicintctl[i]` registers.



In CLIC mode, interrupt delegation for these signals is achieved via changing the interrupt's privilege mode in the CLIC Interrupt Attribute Register (`clicintattr`), as with any other CLIC interrupt input.

Chapter 4. CLIC Memory-Mapped Registers

4.1. CLIC Memory Map

Each hart has a separate CLIC accessed by a separate address region. When a system has PMP, the M-mode CLIC memory map region must be made accessible to the M-mode software running on the hart.

The base address of M-mode CLIC memory-mapped registers is specified at a new CLIC Base (`mclicbase`) Control and Status Register (CSR).

The CLIC memory map supports up to 4096 total interrupt inputs.

M-mode CLIC memory map

Offset

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------|-----|
| ### | 0x0008-0x003F | reserved | ### |
| ### | 0x00C0-0x07FF | reserved | ### |
| ### | 0x0800-0x0FFF | custom | ### |

| | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| 0x0000 | 1B | RW | cliccfg |
| 0x0004 | 4B | R | clicinfo |
| | | | |
| 0x0040 | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[0] |
| 0x0044 | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[1] |
| 0x0048 | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[2] |
| ... | | | |
| 0x00B4 | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[29] |
| 0x00B8 | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[30] |
| 0x00BC | 4B | RW | clicinttrig[31] |
| | | | |
| 0x1000+4*i | 1B/input | R or RW | clicintip[i] |
| 0x1001+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintie[i] |
| 0x1002+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintattr[i] |
| 0x1003+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintctl[i] |
| ... | | | |
| 0x4FFC | 1B/input | R or RW | clicintip[4095] |
| 0x4FFD | 1B/input | RW | clicintie[4095] |
| 0x4FFE | 1B/input | RW | clicintattr[4095] |
| 0x4FFF | 1B/input | RW | clicintctl[4095] |

Supervisor-mode CLIC regions only expose interrupts that have been configured to be supervisor-accessible via the M-mode CLIC region.

Layout of Supervisor-mode CLIC regions

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|
| 0x000+4*i | 1B/input | R or RW | clicintip[i] |
| 0x001+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintie[i] |
| 0x002+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintattr[i] |
| 0x003+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintctl[i] |

User-mode CLIC regions only expose interrupts that have been configured to be user-accessible via the M-mode CLIC region.

Layout of user-mode CLIC regions

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|
| 0x000+4*i | 1B/input | R or RW | clicintip[i] |
| 0x001+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintie[i] |
| 0x002+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintattr[i] |
| 0x003+4*i | 1B/input | RW | clicintctl[i] |

A 32-bit write to {clicintctl,clicintattr,clicintie,clicintip} is legal. However, there is no specified order in which the effects of the individual byte updates take effect.

If an input i is not present in the hardware, the corresponding `clicintip[i]`, `clicintie[i]`, `clicintattr[i]`, `clicintctl[i]` memory locations appear hardwired to zero.

All CLIC-memory mapped registers are visible to M-mode. Interrupt registers `clicintip[i]`, `clicintie[i]`, `clicintattr[i]`, `clicintctl[i]` configured as M-mode interrupts are not accessible to S-mode and U-mode. Interrupt registers `clicintip[i]`, `clicintie[i]`, `clicintattr[i]`, `clicintctl[i]` configured as S-mode interrupts are not accessible to U-mode.

In S-mode, any interrupt i that is not accessible to S-mode appears as hard-wired zeros in `clicintip[i]`, `clicintie[i]`, `clicintattr[i]`, and `clicintctl[i]`.

Likewise, in U-mode, any interrupt i that is not accessible to U-mode appears as hard-wired zeros in `clicintip[i]`, `clicintie[i]`, `clicintattr[i]`, and `clicintctl[i]`.

The privilege mode of an interrupt is controlled by both `cliccfg.nmbits` and `clicintattr[i].mode` as described in the Specifying Interrupt Privilege Mode section below.

It is not intended that the interconnect to the CLIC memory mapped interrupt regions be required to carry the privilege mode of the initiator. A possible implementation of the CLIC memory map would be to alias the same physical CLIC memory mapped registers to different address ranges with modified privilege accessibility. Interrupts configured as M-mode interrupts appear as hard-wired zeros in the S-mode address range. Likewise interrupts configured as M-mode or S-mode would appear as hard-wired zeros in the U-mode address range.

The intent is that only the necessary address regions are made accessible to each privilege mode using the system's standard memory protection mechanisms. This can be done either using PMPs in microcontroller systems, or page tables (and/or PMPs) in processors with virtual memory support.

The CLIC specification does not dictate how CLIC memory-mapped registers are split between M/S/U regions as well as the layout of multiple harts as this is generally a platform issue and each platform needs to define a discovery mechanism to determine the memory map locations. Some considerations for platforms to consider are selecting regions that allow for efficient PMP and virtual memory configuration. For example, it may be desired that the bases of each S/U-mode CLIC region is VM page (4k) aligned so they can be mapped through the

TLBs.

4.2. CLIC Configuration (`cliccfg`)

The CLIC has a single memory-mapped 8-bit global configuration register, `cliccfg`, that defines how many privilege modes are supported, how the `clicintctl[i]` registers are subdivided into level and priority fields, and whether selective hardware vectoring is supported.

The `cliccfg` register has three WARL fields, a 2-bit `nmbits` field, a 4-bit `nlbits` field, and a 1-bit `nvbits` field, plus a reserved bit WPRI-hardwired to zero in current spec.



WPRI means "Writes Preserve Values, Reads Ignore Values" indicating whole read/write fields are reserved for future use. Software should ignore the values read from these fields, and should preserve the values held in these fields when writing values to other fields of the same register. For forward compatibility, implementations that do not furnish these fields must hardwire them to zero.

`cliccfg` register layout

| Bits | Field |
|------|--------------------------|
| 7 | reserved (WPRI 0) |
| 6:5 | <code>nmbits[1:0]</code> |
| 4:1 | <code>nlbits[3:0]</code> |
| 0 | <code>nvbits</code> |

Detailed explanation for each field are described in the following sections.

4.2.1. Specifying Interrupt Privilege Mode

The 2-bit `cliccfg.nmbits` WARL field specifies how many bits are physically implemented in `clicintattr[i].mode` to represent an input *i*'s privilege mode. Although `cliccfg.nmbits` field is always 2-bit wide, the physically implemented bits in this field can be fewer than two (depending how many interrupt privilege-modes are supported).

For example, in M-mode-only systems, only M-mode exists so we do not need any extra bit to represent the supported privilege-modes. In this case, no physically implemented bits are needed in the `clicintattr.mode` and thus `cliccfg.nmbits` is 0 (i.e., `cliccfg.nmbits` can be hardwired to 0).

In M/U-mode systems with N-extension user-level interrupts support, `cliccfg.nmbits` can be set to 0 or 1. If `cliccfg.nmbits` = 0, then all interrupts are treated as M-mode interrupts. If the `cliccfg.nmbits` = 1, then a value of 1 in the most-significant bit (MSB) of a `clicintattr[i].mode` register indicates that interrupt input is taken in M-mode, while a value of 0 indicates that interrupt is taken in U-mode.

Similarly, in systems that support all M/S/U-mode interrupts, `cliccfg.nmbits` can be set to 0, 1, or 2 bits to represent privilege-modes. `cliccfg.nmbits` = 0 indicates that all local interrupts are taken in M-mode. `cliccfg.nmbits` = 1 indicates that the MSB selects between M-mode (1) and S-mode (0). `cliccfg.nmbits` = 2 indicates that the two MSBs of each `clicintattr[i].mode` register encode the interrupt's privilege mode using the same encoding as the `mstatus.mpp` field.



Bare S-mode (no MMU, `satp=0`) can be used in microcontrollers to allow hardware delegation of interrupts out of M-mode. Bare S-mode has already been ratified as part of privileged architecture. There are also proposals to add S-mode PMP support to allow an RTOS running in S-mode to isolate itself from tasks running in U-mode. The proposed N-extension would also add user-mode interrupts and traps, but has not been ratified and is not currently being advanced.

Encoding for RISC-V privilege levels (`mstatus.mpp`)

| Level | Encoding | Name | Abbreviation |
|-------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 00 | User/Application | U |
| 1 | 01 | Supervisor | S |
| 2 | 10 | Reserved | |
| 3 | 11 | Machine | M |

| priv-modes | nmbits | clicintattr[i].mode | Interpretation |
|------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| M | 0 | xx | M-mode interrupt |
| M/U | 0 | xx | M-mode interrupt |
| M/U | 1 | 0x | U-mode interrupt |
| M/U | 1 | 1x | M-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 0 | xx | M-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 1 | 0x | S-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 1 | 1x | M-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 2 | 00 | U-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 2 | 01 | S-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 2 | 10 | Reserved (or extended S-mode) |
| M/S/U | 2 | 11 | M-mode interrupt |
| M/S/U | 3 | xx | Reserved |

4.2.2. Specifying Interrupt Level

The 4-bit `cliccfg.nlbits` WARL field indicates how many upper bits in `clicintctl[i]` are assigned to encode the interrupt level. Valid values are 0–8.

Although the interrupt level is an 8-bit unsigned integer, the number of bits actually assigned or implemented can be fewer than 8. As described above, the number of bits assigned is specified in `cliccfg.nlbits`. The number of bits actually implemented can be derived from `cliccfg.nlbits` and a fixed parameter `clinfo.CLICINTCTLBITS` (with value between 0 to 8) which specifies bits implemented for both interrupt level and priority.

If the actual bits assigned or implemented are fewer than 8, then these bits are left-justified and appended with 1’s for the lower missing bits. For example, if the `nlbits` > `CLICINTCTLBITS`, then the lower bits of the 8-bit interrupt level are assumed to be all 1s. Similarly, if `nlbits` < 8, then the lower bits of the 8-bit interrupt level are assumed to be all 1s. The following table shows how levels are encoded for these cases.

| #bits | encoding | interrupt levels | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 0 | | 255 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1..... | 127, 255 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 11..... | 63, 127, 191, 255 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 111..... | 31, | 63, | 95, | 127, | 159, | 191, | 223, | 255 |
| 4 | 1111.... | 15,31,47,63,79,95,111,127,143,159,175,191,207,223,239,255 | | | | | | | |

"1" bits are available variable bits in level specification

"." bits are non-existent bits for level encoding, assumed to be 1

If `nlbits` = 0, then all interrupts are treated as level 255.

Examples of `cliccfig` settings:

| CLICINTCTLBITS | nlbits | clicintctl[i] | interrupt levels |
|----------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | 2 | | 255 |
| 1 | 2 | 1..... | 127,255 |
| 2 | 2 | 11..... | 63,127,191,255 |
| 3 | 3 | 111..... | 31,63,95,127,159,191,223,255 |
| 4 | 1 | lppp.... | 127,255 |

"." bits are non-existent bits for level encoding, assumed to be 1

"1" bits are available variable bits in level specification

"p" bits are available variable bits in priority specification

4.2.3. Specifying Interrupt Priority

The least-significant bits in `clicintctl[i]` that are not configured to be part of the interrupt level are interrupt priority, which are used to prioritize among interrupts pending-and-enabled at the same privilege mode and interrupt level. The highest-priority interrupt at a given privilege mode and interrupt level is taken first. In case there are multiple pending-and-enabled interrupts at the same highest priority, the highest-numbered interrupt is taken first.



The highest numbered interrupt wins in a tie (when privilege mode, level and priority are all identical). This is the same as the original basic interrupt mode, but different than the PLIC.

Notice that the 8-bit interrupt level is used to determine preemption (for nesting interrupts). In contrast, the 8-bit interrupt priority does not affect preemption but is only used as a tie-breaker when there are multiple pending interrupts with the same interrupt level.

Any implemented priority bits are treated as the most-significant bits of a 8-bit unsigned integer with lower unimplemented bits set to 1. For example, with one priority bit (`p111_1111`), interrupts can be set to have priorities 127 or 255, and with two priority bits (`pp11_1111`), interrupts can be set to have priorities 63, 127, 191, or 255.

4.2.4. Specifying Support for Selective Interrupt Hardware Vectoring

The single-bit read-only `nvbits` field in `clliccfg` specifies whether the selective interrupt hardware vectoring feature is implemented or not.

This selective hardware vectoring feature gives users the flexibility to select the behavior for each interrupt: either hardware vectoring or non-vectoring. As a result, it allows users to optimize each interrupt and enjoy the benefits of both behaviors. More specifically, hardware vectoring has the advantage of faster interrupt response at the price of slightly increasing the code size (to save/restore contexts). On the other hand, non-vectoring has the advantage of smaller code size (by sharing and reusing one copy of common code to save/restore contexts) at the price of slightly slower interrupt response.

When `nvbits` is 0, selective interrupt hardware vectoring is not implemented. In this case, all interrupts are non-vectorized and are directed to the common code at `xtvec` register.

When `nvbits` is 1, selective interrupt hardware vectoring is implemented. The bit `cllicintattr[i].shv` controls the vectoring behavior of interrupt i . If `cllicintattr[i].shv` is 0, then the interrupt is non-vectorized and always jumps to the common code at `xtvec`. If `cllicintattr[i].shv` is 1, then the interrupt is hardware vectored to the trap-handler function pointer specified in `xtvt` CSR. This allows some interrupts to all jump to a common base address held in `xtvec`, while the others are vectored in hardware via a table pointed to by the additional `xtvt` CSR.

4.3. CLIC Information (`cllicinfo`)

This is a read-only register to show information useful for debugging.

`cllicinfo` register layout

| Bits | Field |
|-------|--|
| 31 | reserved (WARL 0) |
| 30:25 | <code>num_trigger</code> (number of maximum interrupt triggers supported) |
| 24:21 | <code>CLICINTCTLBITS</code> |
| 20:13 | <code>version</code> (for version control) 20:17 for architecture version, 16:13 for implementation version |
| 12:0 | <code>num_interrupt</code> (number of maximum interrupt inputs supported) |

The `num_interrupt` field specifies the actual number of maximum interrupt inputs supported in this implementation.

The `version` field specifies the implementation version of CLIC. The upper 4-bit specifies the architecture version, and the lower 4-bit specifies the implementation version.

The `CLICINTCTLBITS` field specifies how many hardware bits are actually implemented in the `cllicintctl` registers, with $0 \leq \text{CLICINTCTLBITS} \leq 8$. The implemented bits are kept left-justified in the most-significant bits of each 8-bit `cllicintctl[i]` register, with the lower unimplemented bits treated as hardwired to 1.

The `num_trigger` field specifies the number of maximum interrupt triggers supported in this implementation. Valid values are 0 to 32.

4.4. CLIC Interrupt Pending (`clicintip`)

Each interrupt input has a dedicated interrupt pending bit (`clicintip[i]`) and occupies one byte in the memory map for ease of access. The pending bit is located in bit 0 of the byte. Software should assume `clicintip[i]=0` means no interrupt pending, and `clicintip[i]!=0` indicates an interrupt is pending to accomodate possible future expansion of the `clicintip` field.

When the input is configured for level-sensitive input, the `clicintip[i]` bit reflects the value of an input signal to the interrupt controller after any conditional inversion specified by the `clicintattr[i]` field, and software writes to the bit are ignored. Software clears the interrupt at the source device.

When the input is configured for edge-sensitive input, `clicintip[i]` is a read-write register that can be updated both by hardware interrupt inputs and by software. The bit is set by hardware after an edge of the appropriate polarity is observed on the interrupt input, as determined by the `clicintattr[i]` field. Hardware clears the associated interrupt pending bit when an interrupt is serviced in vectored mode. Software writes can set or clear edge-triggered pending bits, either directly by writes to the memory-mapped register or by accessing the `xnxti` CSR.



To improve performance, when a vectored interrupt is selected and serviced, the hardware will automatically clear a corresponding edge-triggered pending bit, so software doesn't need to clear the pending bit in the service routine.

In contrast, when a non-vectored (common code) interrupt is selected, the hardware will not automatically clear an edge-triggered pending bit.



Software is expected to use an access to the `xnxti` CSR to clear an edge-triggered pending bit in non-vectored mode. Additional detail on this is described in the `xnxti` section.

The value in the `clicintip[i]` is undefined when switching from level-sensitive mode to edge-triggered mode in `clicintattr[i]`.



Software cannot rely on the underlying `clicintip[i]` register bits used in edge-triggered mode to hold state while in level-sensitive mode.

4.5. CLIC Interrupt Enable (`clicintie`)

Each interrupt input has a dedicated interrupt-enable bit (`clicintie[i]`) and occupies one byte in the memory map for ease of access. This control bit is read-write to enable/disable the corresponding interrupt.



`clicintie[i]` is the individual enable bit while `xstatus.xie` is the global enable bit for the current privilege mode. Therefore, for an interrupt `i` to be enabled in the current privilege mode, both `clicintie[i]` and `xstatus.xie` have to be set.



In contrast, since `xstatus.xie` only takes effect in the current privilege mode according to RISC-V convention, an interrupt `i` from a higher privilege mode is enabled as long as `clicintie[i]` is set (regardless of the setting of `xstatus.xie` in the higher privilege modes).

4.6. CLIC Interrupt Attribute (`clicintattr`)

This is an 8-bit WARL read-write register to specify various attributes for each interrupt.

`clicintattr` register layout

| Bits | Field |
|------|-------------------|
| 7:6 | mode |
| 5:3 | reserved (WPRI 0) |
| 2:1 | trig |
| 0 | shv |

The 1-bit `shv` field is used for Selective Hardware Vectoring. If `shv` is 0, it assigns this interrupt to be non-vectorized and thus it jumps to the common code at `xtvec`. If `shv` is 1, it assigns this interrupt to be hardware vectored and thus it automatically jumps to the trap-handler function pointer specified in `xtvt` CSR. This feature allows some interrupts to all jump to a common base address held in `xtvec`, while the others are vectored in hardware via a table pointed to by the additional `xtvt` CSR.



if `cliccfg.nvbits` is 0, the selective interrupt hardware vectoring feature is not implemented and thus `shv` field appears hardwired to zero (WARL 0).

The 2-bit `trig` WARL field specifies the trigger type and polarity for each interrupt input. Bit 1, `trig[0]`, is defined as "edge-triggered" (0: level-triggered, 1: edge-triggered); while bit 2, `trig[1]`, is defined as "negative-edge" (0: positive-edge, 1: negative-edge). More specifically, there can be four possible combinations: positive level-triggered, negative level-triggered, positive edge-triggered, and negative edge-triggered.



Some implementations may want to save these bits so only certain trigger types are supported. In this case, these bits become hard-wired to fixed values (WARL).

The 2-bit `mode` WARL field specifies which privilege mode this interrupt operates in. This field uses the same encoding as the `mstatus.mpp` (11: machine mode, 01: supervisor mode, 00 user mode). The default value for `clicintattr.mode` is 11 to represent machine mode. The valid length of this field can be programmed with `cliccfg.nmbits`.



For security purpose, the `mode` field can only be set to a privilege level that is equal to or lower than the currently running privilege level.

4.7. CLIC Interrupt Input Control (`clicintctl`)

`clicintctl[i]` is an 8-bit memory-mapped WARL control register to specify interrupt level and interrupt priority. The number of bits actually implemented in this register is specified by a fixed parameter `CLICINTCTLBITS` (in `clicinfo`), which has a value between 0 to 8. The implemented bits are kept left-justified in the most-significant bits of each 8-bit `clicintctl[i]` register, with the lower unimplemented bits treated as hardwired to 1. These control bits are interpreted as level and priority according to the setting in the CLIC Configuration register (`cliccfg.nlbits`).

To select an interrupt to present to the core, the CLIC hardware combines the valid bits in `clicintattr.mode` and `clicintctl` to form an unsigned integer, then picks the global maximum across all pending-and-enabled interrupts based on this value. Next, the `cliccfg` setting determines how to split the `clicintctl` value into

interrupt level and interrupt priority. Finally, the interrupt level of this selected interrupt is compared with the interrupt-level threshold of the associated privilege mode to determine whether it is qualified or masked by the threshold (and thus no interrupt is presented).



Selecting an interrupt at a high privilege mode masks any interrupt at a lower privilege mode since the higher-privilege mode causes the interrupt signal to appear more urgent than any lower-privilege mode interrupt.

4.7.1. Interrupt Input Identification Number

The 4096 CLIC interrupt vectors are given unique identification numbers with `xcause` Exception Code (`exccode`) values. To maintain backward compatibility, the original basic mode interrupts retain their original cause values, while the new interrupts are numbered starting at 16.



When upgrading an earlier original basic interrupt controller that had local interrupts attached directly to bits 16 and above, these local interrupts can be now attached as CLIC inputs 16 and above to retain the same interrupt IDs.

4.8. CLIC Interrupt Trigger (`clicintrig`)

Optional interrupt triggers (`clicintrig[i]`) are used to generate a breakpoint exception, entry into Debug Mode, or a trace action. The actual number of triggers supported is specified in `clinfo.num_trigger`.

Each interrupt trigger is a 32-bit memory-mapped WARL register with the following layout:

`clicintrig` register layout

| Bits | Field |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 31 | <code>enable</code> |
| 30:13 | reserved (WARL 0) |
| 12:0 | <code>interrupt_number</code> |

The `interrupt_number` field selects which number of interrupt input is used as the source for this interrupt trigger.

The `enable` control bit is read-write to enable/disable this interrupt trigger.

The detailed behavior of the trigger is defined in the debug spec. For example, the trigger only fires if the interrupt is actually taken (and not when the interrupt is masked, or not taken). In addition, the requested action (e.g., breakpoint or trace) is taken just before the first instruction of the interrupt handler is executed.

Chapter 5. CLIC CSRs

This section describes the CLIC-related hart-specific Control and Status Registers (CSRs). When in original basic interrupt mode, the behavior is intended to be software compatible with basic-mode-only systems.

The interrupt-handling CSRs are listed below, with changes and additions for CLIC mode described in the following sections.

| Number | Name | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| 0xm00 | <code>xstatus</code> | Status register |
| 0xm02 | <code>xedeleg</code> | Exception delegation register |
| 0xm03 | <code>xideleg</code> | Interrupt delegation register (INACTIVE IN CLIC MODE) |
| 0xm04 | <code>xie</code> | Interrupt-enable register (INACTIVE IN CLIC MODE) |
| 0xm05 | <code>xtvec</code> | Trap-handler base address / interrupt mode |
| (NEW) 0xm07 | <code>xtvt</code> | Trap-handler vector table base address |
| 0xm40 | <code>xscratch</code> | Scratch register for trap handlers |
| 0xm41 | <code>xepc</code> | Exception program counter |
| 0xm42 | <code>xcause</code> | Cause of trap |
| 0xm43 | <code>xtval</code> | Bad address or instruction |
| 0xm44 | <code>xip</code> | Interrupt-pending register (INACTIVE IN CLIC MODE) |
| (NEW) 0xm45 | <code>xnxti</code> | Interrupt handler address and enable modifier |
| (NEW) 0xm46 | <code>xintstatus</code> | Current interrupt levels |
| (NEW) 0xm47 | <code>xintthresh</code> | Interrupt-level threshold |
| (NEW) 0xm48 | <code>xscratchcsw</code> | Conditional scratch swap on priv mode change |
| (NEW) 0xm49 | <code>xscratchcswl</code> | Conditional scratch swap on level change |
| (NEW) 0x3?? | <code>mclicbase</code> | Base address for CLIC memory mapped registers |

`m` is the nibble encoding the privilege mode (M=0x3, S=0x1, U=0x0)

5.1. Changes to `xstatus` CSRs

When in original basic interrupt mode, the `xstatus` register behavior is unchanged (i.e., backwards-compatible with original basic mode). When in CLIC mode, the `xpp` and `xpie` in `xstatus` are now accessible via fields in the `xcause` register.

5.2. Changes to Delegation (`xedeleg`/`xideleg`) CSRs

In CLIC mode, the `mode` field in Interrupt Attribute Register (`clicintattr[i].mode`) specifies the privilege mode in which each interrupt should be taken, so the `xideleg` CSR ceases to have effect in CLIC mode. The `xideleg` CSR is still accessible and state bits retain their values when switching between CLIC and original basic interrupt modes.

Exception delegation specified by `xedeleg` functions the same in CLIC mode as in original basic mode.

5.3. Changes to `xie/xip` CSRs

The `xie` CSR appears hardwired to zero in CLIC mode, replaced by separate memory-mapped interrupt enables (`clicintie[i]`).

The `xip` CSR appears hardwired to zero in CLIC mode, replaced by separate memory-mapped interrupt pendings (`clicintip[i]`).

Writes to `xie/xip` will be ignored and will not trap (i.e., no access faults). `xie/xip` always appear to be zero in CLIC mode.

In systems that support both original basic and CLIC modes, the state bits in `xie` and `xip` retain their value when switching between modes.

5.4. New `xtvec` CSR Mode for CLIC

The new CLIC interrupt-handling mode is encoded as a new state in the existing `xtvec` WARL register, where `xtvec.mode` (the least-significant two bits) is `11`. In this mode, the trap vector base address held in `xtvec` is constrained to be aligned on a 64-byte or larger power-of-two boundary.



Although future CLIC versions may allow privileges to have different `xtvec.mode` settings, for now all privilege modes must run in either CLIC mode or all privilege modes must run in non-CLIC mode.

```

mtvec    Action on Interrupt
aaaa00   pc := OBASE                               (original non-vectorized basic
mode)
aaaa01   pc := OBASE + 4 * exccode                 (original vectored basic mode)

000011                                       (CLIC mode)
        (non-vectorized)
        pc := NBASE                               if clicintattr[i].shv = 0
                                                || if cliccfg.nvbits = 0
                                                (vector not supported)
        (vectored)
        pc := M[TBASE + XLEN/8 * exccode] & ~1     if clicintattr[i].shv = 1

000010                                       Reserved
xxxx1?   (xxxx!=0000)                         Reserved

OBASE = mtvec[XLEN-1:2]<<2   # Original vector base was at least 4-byte aligned.
NBASE = mtvec[XLEN-1:6]<<6   # New vector base is at least 64-byte aligned.
TBASE = mtvt[XLEN-1:6]<<6    # Trap vector table base is at least 64-byte
aligned.
```

In CLIC mode, writing `0` to `clicintattr[i].shv` sets interrupt `i` to non-vectorized, where the processor jumps to the trap handler address held in the upper `XLEN-6` bits of `xtvec` for all exceptions and interrupts in privilege mode `x`. Similarly, if the selective hardware vectoring feature is not implemented (`cliccfg.nvbits` is `0`), all interrupts are non-vectorized and behave the same.

On the other hand, writing 1 to `clicintattr[i].shv` sets interrupt `i` to vectored. In this case, the processor switches to the handler's privilege mode and sets the hardware vectoring bit `xinhv` in `xcause`, then fetches an `XLEN`-bit handler address from the in-memory table whose base address (TBASE) is in `xtvt`. The trap handler function address is fetched from `TBASE+XLEN/8*exccode`. If the fetch is successful, the processor clears the low bit of the handler address, sets the PC to this handler address, then clears the `xinhv` bit in `xcause`. The overall effect is:

```
pc := M[TBASE + XLEN/8 * exccode] & ~1
```

```
# Vector table layout for RV32 (4-byte function pointers)
mtvt -> 0x800000 # Interrupt 0 handler function pointer
        0x800004 # Interrupt 1 handler function pointer
        0x800008 # Interrupt 2 handler function pointer
        0x80000c # Interrupt 3 handler function pointer

# Vector table layout for RV64 (8-byte function pointers)
mtvt -> 0x800000 # Interrupt 0 handler function pointer
        0x800008 # Interrupt 1 handler function pointer
        0x800010 # Interrupt 2 handler function pointer
        0x800018 # Interrupt 3 handler function pointer
```



The original basic vectored mode simply jumped to an address in the trap vector table, while the new CLIC vectored mode reads a handler function address from the table, and jumps to it in hardware.



The vector table contains vector addresses rather than instructions because it simplifies static initialization in C. More specifically, the entries in the table are simple `XLEN`-bit function pointers.



The hardware vectoring bit `xinhv` is provided to allow resumable traps on fetches to the trap vector table.

The `inhv` bits are only written by hardware during the table vector read operation. The `inhv` bits can be written by software, including when hardware vectoring is not in effect. The `inhv` bit has no effect except when returning from a trap using an `xret` instruction. When returning from an `xret` instruction, the `xinhv` bit modifies behavior as follow:

```
if (xinhv)
    pc := M[xepc]
else
    pc := xepc
```

Implementations might support only one of original basic or CLIC mode. If only basic mode is supported, writes to bit 1 are ignored and it is always set to zero (current behavior). If only CLIC mode is supported, writes to bit 1 are also ignored and it is always set to one. CLIC mode hardwires `xtvec` bits 2-5 to zero (assuming no further CLIC extensions are supported).

For permissions-checking purposes, the memory access to retrieve the function pointer for vectoring is treated as a load with the privilege mode (also obeying MPRV and SUM bits) and interrupt level of the interrupt handler. If there is an access exception on the table load, both `xtval` and `xepc` holds the faulting address.



Horizontal traps (same privilege level) are unrecoverable. The interesting case is vertical traps, where a more privileged layer is handling page faults or other synchronous faults on vector table access. The regular code path in more privileged layer will want to use `xtval` to determine what bad virtual address to page in, but will not normally restore `xtval` when returning to faulting context (potentially after some time and other contexts have run). However, it will restore `xepc` (using `x` for more privileged mode here) before using `xret` on normal code path. This is a rationale for why both `xtval` and `xepc` are written with the faulting address.

In CLIC mode, synchronous exception traps always jump to NBASE.

5.5. New `xtvt` CSRs

The `xtvt` WARL XLEN-bit CSR holds the base address of the trap vector table, aligned on a 64-byte or greater power-of-two boundary. The actual alignment can be determined by writing ones to the low-order bits then reading them back. Values other than 0 in the low 6 bits of `xtvt` are reserved.

In systems that support both original basic and CLIC modes, the `xtvt` CSR is still accessible in basic mode (but does not have any effect).

5.6. Changes to `xepc` CSRs

The `xepc` CSRs behave the same in both modes, capturing the PC at which execution was interrupted.

5.7. Changes to `xcause` CSRs

In both original basic and CLIC modes, the `xcause` CSR is written at the time an interrupt or synchronous trap is taken, recording the reason for the interrupt or trap. For CLIC mode, `xcause` is also extended to record more information about the interrupted context, which is used to reduce the overhead to save and restore that context for an `xret` instruction. CLIC mode `xcause` also adds state to record progress through the trap handling process.

| mcause | | |
|--------|---------------|---|
| Bits | Field | Description |
| XLEN-1 | Interrupt | Interrupt=1, Exception=0 |
| 30 | minhv | Set by hardware at start of hardware vectoring, cleared by hardware at end of successful hardware vectoring |
| 29:28 | mpp[1:0] | Previous privilege mode, same as <code>mstatus.mpp</code> |
| 27 | mpie | Previous interrupt enable, same as <code>mstatus.mpie</code> |
| 26:24 | (reserved) | |
| 23:16 | mpil[7:0] | Previous interrupt level |
| 15:12 | (reserved) | |
| 11:0 | Exccode[11:0] | Exception/interrupt code |

The `mcause.mpp` and `mcause.mpie` fields mirror the `mstatus.mpp` and `mstatus.mpie` fields, and are aliased

into `mcause` to reduce context save/restore code.

If the hart is currently running at some privilege mode (`pp`) at some interrupt level (`pil`) and an enabled interrupt becomes pending at any interrupt level in a higher privilege mode or if an interrupt at a higher interrupt level in the current privilege mode becomes pending and interrupts are globally enabled in this privilege mode, then execution is immediately transferred to a handler running with the new interrupt's privilege mode (`x`) and interrupt level (`il`).

The CSR `xepc` is set to the PC of the interrupted application code or preempted interrupt handler, while the `xcause` register now captures the previous privilege mode (`pp`), interrupt level (`pil`) and interrupt enable (`pie`), as well as the id of the interrupt in `exccode`.

In systems supporting both original basic and CLIC modes, the new CLIC-specific fields (`minhv`, `mpp`, `mpil`, `mpie`) appear to be hardwired to zero in basic mode for backwards compatibility. When basic mode is written to `xtvec`, the new `xcause` state fields (`minhv` and `mpil`) are zeroed. The other new `xcause` fields, `mpp` and `mpie`, appear as zero in the `xcause` CSR but the corresponding state bits in the `mstatus` register are not cleared.

The supervisor `scause` register has only a single `spp` bit (to indicate user/supervisor) mirrored from `sstatus.spp`, while the user `ucause` register has no `upp` bit as interrupts can only have come from user mode.

| scause | | |
|--------|---------------|---|
| Bits | Field | Description |
| XLEN-1 | Interrupt | Interrupt=1, Exception=0 |
| 30 | sinhv | Set by hardware at start of hardware vectoring, cleared by hardware at end of successful hardware vectoring |
| 29 | (reserved) | |
| 28 | spp | Previous privilege mode, same as <code>sstatus.spp</code> |
| 27 | spie | Previous interrupt enable, same as <code>sstatus.spie</code> |
| 26:24 | (reserved) | |
| 23:16 | spil[7:0] | Previous interrupt level |
| 15:12 | (reserved) | |
| 11:0 | exccode[11:0] | Exception/interrupt code |
| ucause | | |
| Bits | Field | Description |
| XLEN-1 | Interrupt | Interrupt=1, Exception=0 |
| 30 | uinhv | Set by hardware at start of hardware vectoring, cleared by hardware at end of successful hardware vectoring |
| 29:28 | (reserved) | |
| 27 | upie | Previous interrupt enable, same as <code>ustatus.upie</code> |
| 26:24 | (reserved) | |
| 23:16 | upil[7:0] | Previous interrupt level |
| 15:12 | (reserved) | |
| 11:0 | exccode[11:0] | Exception/interrupt code |

For exceptions, in CLIC mode, the `mcause` has the new CLIC format. On the other hand, in other modes, the `mcause` has the original format.

5.8. Next Interrupt Handler Address and Interrupt-Enable CSRs (`xnxti`)

The `xnxti` CSR can be used by software to service the next horizontal interrupt for the same privilege mode when it has greater level than the saved interrupt context (held in `xcause`pil``) and greater level than the interrupt threshold of the corresponding privilege mode, without incurring the full cost of an interrupt pipeline flush and context save/restore. The `xnxti` CSR is designed to be accessed using `CSRRSI/CSRRCI` instructions, where the value read is a pointer to an entry in the trap handler table and the write back updates the interrupt-enable status. In addition, accesses to the `xnxti` have side-effects that update the interrupt context state.



This is different than a regular CSR instruction as the value returned is different from the value used in the read-modify-write operation.

A read of the `xnxti` CSR returns either zero, indicating there is no suitable interrupt to service or that the highest ranked interrupt is SHV or that the system is not in a CLIC mode, or returns a non-zero address of the entry in the trap handler table for software trap vectoring.



The `xtvt` CSR could be set to memory addresses such that a table entry was at address zero, and this would be indistinguishable from the no-interrupt case.

If the CSR instruction that accesses `xnxti` includes a write, the `xstatus` CSR is the one used for the read-modify-write portion of the operation, while the `xcause` register's `exccode` field and the `xintstatus` register's `xil` field can also be updated with the new interrupt id and level respectively.



Following the usual convention for CSR instructions, if the CSR instruction does not include write side effects (e.g., `csrr t0, xnxti`), then no state update on any CSR occurs. This can be used to determine if an interrupt could be taken without actually updating `xil` and `exccode`.

The `xnxti` CSR is intended to be used inside an interrupt handler after an initial interrupt has been taken and `xcause` and `xepc` registers updated with the interrupted context and the id of the interrupt.

If the pending interrupt is edge-triggered, hardware will automatically clear the corresponding pending bit only when software uses a `csrrsi/csrrci xnxti` instruction to select this interrupt and return its entry address. However, if the CSR instruction does not include write side effects (e.g., `csrr t0, xnxti`), then no state update on any CSR occurs and thus the interrupt pending bit is not cleared. This behavior allows software to optimize the selection and execution of interrupts using `xnxti`.


```
// Pseudo-code for csrrsi rd, mnxti, uimm[4:0] in M mode.
mstatus |= uimm[4:0]; // Performed regardless of interrupt readiness.
if (clic.priv==M && clic.level > mcause.pil && clic.level > mintthresh.th
    && (cliccfg.nvbits==0 || clicintattr.shv==0) ) {
    // The CLIC interrupt should be serviced before returning to the saved context,
    // unless it's a selectively hardware vectored interrupt.
    mintstatus.mil = clic.level; // Update hart's interrupt level.
    mcause.exccode = clic.id;    // Update interrupt id.
    rd = TBASE + XLEN/8 * clic.id; // Return pointer to trap handler entry.
} else {
    // No interrupt, or a selectively hardware vectored interrupt, or in non-CLIC
mode.
    rd = 0;
}
```



Vertical interrupts to different privilege modes will be taken preemptively by the hardware, so `mnxti` effectively only ever handles the next interrupt in the same privilege mode.

In original basic mode, reads of `mnxti` return 0, updates to `xstatus` proceed as in CLIC mode, but updates to `xintstatus` and `xcause` do not take effect.

5.9. New Interrupt Status (`xintstatus`) CSRs

A new M-mode CSR, `mintstatus`, holds the active interrupt level for each supported privilege mode. These fields are read-only. The primary reason to expose these fields is to support debug.

```
mintstatus fields
31:24 mil
23:16 (reserved) # To follow pattern of others.
15: 8 sil
7: 0 uil
```

Corresponding supervisor mode, `sintstatus`, and user, `uintstatus`, provide restricted views of `mintstatus`.

```
sintstatus fields
31:16 (reserved)
15: 8 sil
7: 0 uil
```

```
uintstatus fields
31: 8 (reserved)
7: 0 uil
```

The `xintstatus` registers are accessible in original basic mode for system that support both modes.

5.10. New Interrupt-Level Threshold (`xintthresh`) CSRs

The interrupt-level threshold (`xintthresh`) is a new read-write CSR, which holds an 8-bit field (`th`) for the threshold level of the associated privilege mode.

A typical usage of the interrupt-level threshold is for implementing critical sections. The current handler can temporarily raise its effective interrupt level to implement a critical section among a subset of levels, while still allowing higher interrupt levels to preempt.

The current hart's effective interrupt level would then be: `effective_level = max(xintstatus.xil, xintthresh.th)`

The max is used to prevent a hart from dropping below its original level which would break assumptions in design, and also makes it simple for software to remove threshold without knowing its own level by simply writing zero.

The interrupt-level threshold is only valid when running in associated privilege mode and not in other modes. This is because interrupts for lower privilege modes are always disabled, whereas interrupts for higher privilege modes are always enabled. For example, machine-mode interrupts will not be masked by machine-mode threshold setting when running in user mode. This is analogous to how `mstatus.mie` does not mask machine-mode interrupts when running in lower privilege modes.



This behavior significantly reduces the hardware cost because it only needs to select one global maximum interrupt and compare with the threshold of the associated privilege mode (while ignoring thresholds in other modes). Otherwise, hardware would have to select multiple maximum interrupts (one per privilege mode), compare and qualify with their associated thresholds, then pick a qualified maximum interrupt with the highest privilege mode.

5.11. New CLIC Base (`mclicbase`) CSR

The machine mode `mclicbase` CSR is an XLEN-bit read-only register providing the base address of CLIC memory mapped registers. Its value should be configured or set up at the platform level to indicate the starting address of CLIC memory mapped registers.

Since the CLIC memory map must be aligned at a 4KiB boundary, the `mclicbase` CSR has its 12 least-significant bits hardwired to zero. It is used to inform software about the location of CLIC memory mapped registers.

Chapter 6. CLIC Implementation Parameters

| Name | Value Range | Description |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| CLICANDBASIC also? | 0-1 | Implements original basic mode |
| CLICPRIVMODES | 1-3 | Number privilege modes: 1=M, 2=M/U, 3=M/S/U |
| CLICLEVELS including 0 | 2-256 | Number of interrupt levels |
| NUM_INTERRUPT | 4-4096 | Always has MSIP, MTIP, MEIP, CSIP |
| CLICMAXID | 12-4095 | Largest interrupt ID |
| CLICINTCTLBITS | 0-8 | Number of bits implemented in clicintctl[i] |
| CLICCFGMBITS | 0- $\text{ceil}(\lg 2(\text{CLICPRIVMODES}))$ | Number of bits implemented for cliccfg.nmbits |
| CLICCFGGBITS | 0- $\text{ceil}(\lg 2(\text{CLICLEVELS}))$ | Number of bits implemented for cliccfg.nlbits |
| CLICSELHVEC supported? | 0-1 | Selective hardware vectoring |
| CLICMTVEALIGN address. | 6-13 | Number of hardwired-zero least significant bits in mtvec |
| CLICXNXTI | 0-1 | Has xnxti CSR implemented? |
| CLICXCSW | 0-1 | Has xscratchsw/xscratchcswl implemented? |

Chapter 7. CLIC Reset Behavior

In general in RISC-V, mandatory reset state is minimized but platforms or company policy might add additional reset requirements. Since the general privileged architecture states that `mstatus.mie` is reset to zero, interrupts will not be enabled coming out of reset. For an S-mode only execution environment, the EEI should specify that `status.sie` is also reset on entry. It is then responsibility of EEI implementation to ensure that is true before beginning execution in S-mode. Similarly for other lower-mode execution environments.

7.1. CLIC mandatory reset state

`cliccfg.nmbits` and `cliccfg.nlbits` fields reset to 0 (i.e., all interrupts are M-mode at level 255).

`xintstatus.xil` fields reset to 0. Interrupt level 0 corresponds to regular execution outside of an interrupt handler.

Chapter 8. CLIC Interrupt Operation

This section describes the operation of CLIC interrupts.

8.1. General Interrupt Overview

At any time, a hart is running in some privilege mode with some interrupt level. The hart's privilege mode is held internally in the processor but is not visible to software running on a hart (to avoid virtualization holes), but the current interrupt level is made visible in the `xintstatus` register.

Within a privilege mode `x`, if the associated global interrupt-enable `xie` is clear, then no interrupts will be taken in that privilege mode, but a pending-enabled interrupt in a higher privilege mode will preempt current execution. If `xie` is set, then pending-enabled interrupts at a higher interrupt level in the same privilege mode will preempt current execution and run the interrupt handler for the higher interrupt level.

As with the existing RISC-V mechanism, when an interrupt or synchronous exception is taken, the privilege mode and interrupt level are modified to reflect the new privilege mode and interrupt level. The global interrupt-enable bit of the handler's privilege mode is cleared, to prevent preemption by higher-level interrupts in the same privilege mode.

The overall behavior is summarized in the following table: the Current `p/ie/il` fields represent the current privilege mode `P` (not software visible), interrupt enable `ie = (xstatus.xie & clicintie[i])` and interrupt level `L = max(xintstatus.xil, xintthresh.th)`; the CLIC `priv,level`, and `id` fields represent the highest-ranked interrupt currently present in the CLIC with `nP` representing the new privilege mode, `nL` representing the new interrupt level, and `id` representing the interrupt's id; Current' shows the `p/ie/il` context in the handler's privilege mode; `pc` represents the program counter with `V` representing the result of any hardware vectoring; `cde` represents the `xcause exccode` field; while the Previous `pp/il/ie/epc` columns represent previous context fields in `xcause` and `xepc`.

| Current | | CLIC | | -> | Current' | | | | Previous | |
|---------|--|----------------|----|----|-----------|----|-----|----------|--------------|------------------------------|
| p/ie/il | | priv level id | | -> | p/ie/il | pc | cde | | pp/il/ie/epc | |
| P ? ? | | nP<P ? | ? | -> | - - - | - | - | - | - - - - | # Interrupt ignored |
| P 0 ? | | nP=P ? | ? | -> | - - - | - | - | - | - - - - | # Interrupts disabled |
| P 1 ? | | nP=P 0 | ? | -> | - - - | - | - | - | - - - - | # No interrupt |
| P 1 L | | nP=P 0<nL<=L ? | ? | -> | - - - | - | - | - | - - - - | # Interrupt ignored |
| P 1 L | | nP=P L<nL id | id | -> | P 0 nL V | id | | P L 1 pc | | # Horizontal interrupt taken |
| P ? ? | | nP>P 0 | ? | -> | - - - | - | - | - | - - - - | # No interrupt |
| P e L | | nP>P 0<nL id | id | -> | nP 0 nL V | id | | P L e pc | | # Vertical interrupt taken |

8.2. Critical Sections in Interrupt Handlers

To implement a critical section between interrupt handlers at different levels in the same privilege mode, an interrupt handler at any interrupt level can temporarily raise the interrupt-level threshold (`mintthresh.th`) to mask a subset of levels, while still allowing higher interrupt levels to preempt. Alternatively, although not recommended due to worse system impacts, it can clear the mode's global interrupt-enable bit (`xie`) to prevent any interrupts with the same privilege mode from being taken.

8.3. Responses to Wait for Interrupt (WFI)

In CLIC, similar to original mode, Wait for Interrupt instruction (WFI) is unaffected by the global interrupt-

enable bits in `xstatus.xie` but should honor `clicintie[i]` and `xintthresh`. In other words, WFI ignores the actual value in the global interrupt-enable `xstatus.xie` (by treating as if `xstatus.xie` were always enabled).

WFI will always wake up if an interrupt has a higher privilege mode and is locally enabled with `clicintie[i]`.

If the current interrupt-level threshold (`xintthresh.th`) is greater than 0 (activated), enabled interrupts at current privilege mode with interrupt level greater than the current threshold will wake up WFI, but interrupts from lower privilege modes are usually masked/ignored (same as the normal usage of qualifying preemption). On the other hand, if the current interrupt-level threshold is 0 (not activated), this 0 threshold will not mask any interrupt so any enabled interrupts will wake up WFI including those from lower privilege modes.



WFI can be a NOP and not actually go to sleep. In addition, implementations can wake up WFI for any other reason.



WFI should not be placed inside an interrupt handler.

8.4. Synchronous Exception Handling

Horizontal synchronous exception traps, which stay within a privilege mode, are serviced with the same interrupt level as the instruction that raised the exception.

Vertical synchronous exception traps, which are serviced at a higher privilege mode, are taken at interrupt level 0 in the higher privilege mode.



Traps should be avoided at any time when `xepc/xcause` are live because these CSRs will be overwritten. Software should try to back them up if needed.

8.5. Returns from Handlers

The regular `xret` instructions are used to return from handlers in privilege mode `x`. Execution continues at the saved privilege mode `xcause.xpp`, at PC `xepc`, with interrupt level `xcause.xpil`, and with the global interrupt enable for the restored mode as `xcause.xpie`.

The `xret` instruction does not modify the `xcause.xpil` field in `xcause`. The `xcause.xpp` and `xcause.xpie` fields are modified following the behavior previously defined for `xstatus.xpp` and `xstatus.xpie` respectively.

Chapter 9. Interrupt Handling Software

9.1. Interrupt Stack Software Conventions

The CLIC supports multiple nested interrupt handlers, and each handler requires some working registers. To make registers available, each handler typically saves and restores registers from the interrupted context on a memory-resident stack. In addition, the memory-resident stack is used to hold other interrupted context information, such as `xepc` and `xcause`, which are required by the `xret` instruction.

The standard RISC-V ABI convention is that stacks grow downwards, and that memory addresses below the current stack pointer can be dynamically altered by another agent, such as an interrupt handler.

When interrupts are taken horizontally within the same privilege mode, the interrupt handler may be able to use the same stack as the interrupted thread, by allocating a new stack frame below the current stack pointer.

When interrupts are taken vertically into a higher privilege mode, the stack pointer must be swapped to a stack within the higher privilege mode to avoid a security hole. The `xscratch` registers can be used to hold the stack pointer of a higher-privilege mode while lower-privilege code is executing, or `xscratch` can be used to point to more extensive thread-local context that might contain a stack pointer.

9.2. Inline Interrupt Handlers and "Interrupt Attribute" for C

Inline interrupt handlers are small leaf functions that handle simple interrupts. To provide easy C coding for inline interrupt handlers, while reducing register save/restore overhead, we use standard interrupt attributes, which have the following syntax:

```
/* Small ISR to poke device to clear interrupt and increment in-memory counter.
*/
void __attribute__((interrupt))
foo (void)
{
    extern volatile int INTERRUPT_FLAG;
    INTERRUPT_FLAG = 0;
    extern volatile int COUNTER;
#ifdef __riscv_atomic
    __atomic_fetch_add (&COUNTER, 1, __ATOMIC_RELAXED);
#else
    COUNTER++;
#endif
}
```

The attribute tells the C compiler to use callee-save for all registers, so the handler has to "pay as it goes" to use registers, and only save the full caller-save set if it makes a nested regular C call. The attribute also tells the C compiler to align the function entry point on an 8-byte boundary.

```

.align 3
# Inline non-preemptible interrupt handler.
# Only safe for horizontal interrupts.
foo:
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    sw x0, INTERRUPT_FLAG, a0   # Clear interrupt flag.
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    la a0, COUNTER               # Get counter address.
    li a1, 1
    amoadd.w x0, (a0), a1        # Increment counter in memory.
    lw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore registers.
    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE       # Free stack frame.
    mret                         # Return from handler using saved mepc.

```

With hardware vectoring, inline interrupt handlers can provide very rapid response for small tasks.



The above entire handler executes in 13 instructions. The `INTERRUPT_FLAG` store and the `la` require two instructions each to build up a global address. A simple pipeline would encounter two pipeline flushes (on entry and on exit), plus the cycles taken to fetch the hardware vector entry.

These inline handlers can be used with the original basic mode as well as the new CLIC.

To take advantage of hardware preemption in the new CLIC, inline handlers must save and restore `xepc` and `xcause` before enabling interrupts:


```

.align 3
# Inline preemptible interuppt handler.
# Only safe for horizontal interrupts.
foo:
#----- Interrupts disabled on entry ---#
addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
csrr a0, mcause              # Read cause.
sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
csrr a1, mepc                # Read epc.
csrrsi x0, mstatus, MIE      # Enable interrupts.
#----- Interrupts enabled -----#
sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save cause on stack.
sw x0, INTERRUPT_FLAG, a0    # Clear interrupt flag.
sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save epc on stack.
la a0, COUNTER               # Get counter address.
li a1, 1
amoadd.w x0, (a0), a1        # Increment counter in memory.
lw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore epc
lw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore cause
csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE      # Disable interrupts.
#----- Interrupts disabled -----#
csrw mepc, a1                # Put epc back.
lw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore a1.
csrw mcause, a0              # Put cause back.
lw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore s0.
addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE       # Free stack frame.
mret                          # Return from handler.
#-----#

```



This version requires 10 more instructions, but reduces the time a preempting interrupt has to wait from a 13-instruction window to a 6-instruction window (the instruction that disables interrupts can be preempted before committing).



This form cannot be used with the existing original basic scheme, unless the original interrupt pending signal is cleared before re-enabling interrupts.

Chapter 10. Calling C-ABI Functions as Interrupt Handlers

An alternative model is where all interrupt handler routines use the standard C ABI. In this case, the CLIC would use no hardware vectoring for the C ABI handlers and instead use a common software trampoline, which uses the `mnxti` instruction to obtain the trap-handler address. The code sequence below is annotated with an explanation of its operation.

10.1. C-ABI Trampoline Code

```
# Example Unix C ABI interrupt trampoline.
# Only safe for horizontal interrupts.
# FRAMESIZE should be defined appropriately to hold saved context with ABI-
specified alignment.
# OFFSET should be replaced with individual stack frame locations.
# Register save/restore pseudo-code should be expanded to individual
instructions.

irq_enter:
#----Interrupts disabled for 7 + SREGS instructions, where SREGS is number of
registers saved. ①
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE # Allocate space on stack. ②
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)      # Save a1.
    csrr a1, mcause         # Get mcause of interrupted context.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)      # Save a0.
    csrr a0, mepc           # Get mepc of interrupt context.
    bgez a1, handle_exc     # Handle synchronous exception. ③
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)      # Save mepc.
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)      # Save mcause of interrupted context.
    sw a2-a7, OFFSET(sp)   # Save other argument registers.
    sw t0-t6, OFFSET(sp)   # Save temporaries.
    sw ra, OFFSET(sp)      # 1 return address ⑤
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE   # Get highest current interrupt and enable interrupts.
                           # Will return original interrupt if no others appear.
⑥
#----Interrupts enabled -----⑦
    beqz a0, exit           # Check if original interrupt vanished. ⑧

service_loop:              # 5 instructions in pending-interrupt service loop.
    lw a1, (a0)            # Indirect into handler vector table for function
pointer. ⑨
    csrrsi x0, mstatus, MIE # Ensure interrupts enabled. ⑩

    jalr a1                # Call C ABI Routine, a0 has interrupt ID encoded. ⑪
                           # Routine must clear down interrupt in CLIC.
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE   # Claim any pending interrupt at level > mcause.pil ⑫
```

```

    bnez a0, service_loop    # Loop to service any interrupt. ⑬

#--- Restore ABI registers with interrupts enabled -⑭
    lw ra, OFFSET(sp)       # Restore return address
    lw t0-t6, OFFSET(sp)    # Restore temporaries.
    lw a2-a7, OFFSET(sp)    # Restore other arguments.
    lw a1, OFFSET(sp)       # Get saved mcause,
exit:                          # Fast exit point.
    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)       # Get saved mepc.

    csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE # Disable interrupts ⑮
#---- Critical section with interrupts disabled -----
    csrw mcause, a1         # Restore previous context.

    lw a1, OFFSET(sp)       # Restore original a1 value.
    csrw mepc, a0           # Restore previous context.

    csrrci a0, mnxti, MIE   # Claim highest current interrupt. ⑯
    bnez a0, service_loop   # Go around if new interrupt.

    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)       # Restore original a0 value.
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE  # Reclaim stack space.
    mret                    # Return from interrupt.
#-----
#-----
handle_exc:
    # ...
    # Perform exception processing with interrupts disabled ④
    # ...
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE  # Reclaim stack space.
    mret # Return from exception
#-----

```

- ① An initial interrupt (II) causes entry to the handler with interrupts disabled, and `xepc` and `xcause` CSRs hold values representing the original interrupted context (OIC), including the PC in `xepc`, the privilege mode in `xpp` (visible in both `xcause` and `xstatus`), the interrupt level in `xpil` (in `xcause`) and the interrupt enable state in `xpie` (visible in both `xcause` and `xstatus`). The `xcause` CSR and the `xintstatus` CSRs additionally hold information on the interrupt to be handled, including `exccode` in `xcause` and `xil` in `xintstatus`.
- ② The interrupt trampoline needs sufficient space to store the OIC's caller-save registers as well as its `epc` and `cause` values, which are saved in a frame on the memory stack to support preemption. This routine is M-mode only so does not need to consider swapping stacks from other privilege modes. A simple constant bump of the stack pointer `sp` is sufficient to provide space to store the OIC.
- ③ The trap handler could have been entered by a synchronous exception instead of an interrupt, which can be determined by examining the sign bit of the returned `xcause` value. If the trap was for an exception (sign bit zero), the code jumps to exception handler code while keeping interrupts disabled.
- ④ The exception handler code is located here out of line to reduce performance impact on interrupts. The main body of the trampoline only handles interrupts.

- ⑤ If this was an interrupt, the trampoline entry code continues to save all the caller-save registers to the stack. This is done with interrupts disabled, as even if an interrupt arrived with a higher interrupt level it would still require all registers to be saved.
- ⑥ When `xnxti` is read here, the interrupt inputs to the CLIC might have changed from the time the handler was initially entered. The return value of `xnxti`, which holds a pointer to an entry in the trap vector table, is saved in register `a0` so it can be passed as the first argument to the software-vectored interrupt handler, where it can be used to reconstruct the original interrupt id in the case where multiple vector entries use a common handler. There are multiple cases to consider, all of which are handled correctly by the definition of `xnxti`:
- The II is still the ranking interrupt (no change). In this case, as the level of the II will still be higher than `pil` from the OIC, `xil` and `exccode` will be rewritten with the same value that they already had (effectively unchanged), and `xnxti` will return the table entry for the II.
 - The II has been superceded by a higher-level non-SHV interrupt. In this case, `xil` will be set to the new higher interrupt level, `exccode` will be updated to the new interrupt id, and `xnxti` will return the vector table entry for the new higher-level interrupt. The OIC is not disturbed, retaining the original `epc` and the original `pil`. This case reduces latency to service a more-important interrupt that arrives after the state-save sequence was begun for the less-important II. The II, if still pending-enabled, will be serviced sometime after the higher-level interrupt as described below.
 - The II has been superceded by a higher-priority non-SHV interrupt at the same level. This operates similarly to the previous case, with `exccode` updated to the new interrupt id. Because the lower-priority interrupt had not begun to run its service routine, this optimization preserves the property that interrupt handlers at the same interrupt level but different priorities execute atomically with respect to each other (i.e., they do not preempt each other).
 - The II has disappeared and a lower-ranked non-SHV interrupt, which has interrupt level greater than the OIC's `pil` is present in CLIC. In this case, the `xil` of the handler will be reduced to the lower-ranked interrupt's level, `exccode` will be updated with the new interrupt id, and `xnxti` will return a pointer to the appropriate handler in table. In this case, the new lower-ranked interrupt would still have caused the original context to have been interrupted to run the handler, and the disappearing II has simply caused the lower-ranked interrupt's entry and state-save sequence to begin earlier.
 - The II has disappeared and either there is no current interrupt from the CLIC, or the current ranking interrupt is a non-SHV interrupt with level lower than `xpil`. In this case, the `xil` and `exccode` are not updated, and 0 is returned by `xnxti`. The following trampoline code will then not fetch a vector from the table, and instead just restore the OIC context and `mret` back to it. This preserves the property that the OIC completes execution before servicing any new interrupt with a lower or equal interrupt level.
 - The II has been superceded by a higher-level SHV interrupt. In this case, the `xil` and `exccode` are not updated, and 0 is returned by `xnxti`. Once interrupts are reenabled for the following instruction, the processor will preempt the current handler and execute the vectored interrupt at a higher interrupt level using the function pointer stored in the vector table.
- ⑦ Interrupts are now enabled. If a higher-level SHV interrupt had arrived while interrupts were disabled, then the current handler will be preempted and execution starts at the SHV handler address. If a non-vectored higher-level interrupt arrives now, it will also preempt the current handler and begin a nested state-save sequence at the handler entry point `irq_enter`.
- ⑧ The branch checks if the II disappeared or if a higher priority SHV at the same level appeared, in which case the current handler returns to the OIC. As most registers have not been touched, the routine can skip past most of the register restore code. This preserves the property that interrupts (SHV or non-SHV) at the same level do not preempt each other.
- ⑨ The value returned by `xnxti` is used to index the vector table and return the function pointer.
- ⑩ This `csrrsi` instruction enables interrupts and is redundant when proceeding sequentially from the first

`xnxti` read (6) or if looping back from the end of the `service_loop` (13). However, it is required on the backward path from (16) to re-enable interrupts to allow preemption. It is scheduled after the table lookup to use what will often be a load-use delay slot.

- ⑪ The `jalr` instruction actually calls the C ABI function that implements the handler. Interrupts are enabled at this point, so the C function can be preempted at any time by an interrupt with a higher level than current `xil`.
- ⑫ Once the handler returns, another read of `xnxti` checks if there are any more interrupts to service. Interrupts remain enabled. The `csrrsi` includes a redundant set of the `xie` interrupt enable to force the CSR instruction to update CSR state. Only non-SHV interrupts with a level greater than `pil` will be serviced in this loop. Note that `xil` can decrease from its current value on the `xnxti` read. `xil` should not increase in this code, as interrupts are enabled here and if a higher-level interrupt was ready, it should have preempted this instruction.
- ⑬ If there was another appropriate interrupt to service, the code loops back to perform the next handler call. The `service_loop` only contains 5 instructions, allowing multiple back-back interrupts to be handled without saving and restoring contexts. On a simple pipeline with a one-cycle load-use penalty, single-cycle CSR access, and a one-cycle taken-branch penalty, the service loop can initiate a new interrupt service with only 7 clock cycles of overhead per handler call.
- ⑭ This instruction sequence restores the OIC. Interrupts are still enabled, so preemption is allowed during this restore.
- ⑮ Interrupts are disabled for the final steps of restoring the OIC, which requires loading `mcause` and `mepc` from the stacked values, and recovering the final register values from the OIC.
- ⑯ A final read of `xnxti` is performed before returning, to reduce the maximum interrupt latency. If a suitable interrupt arrives, it can be serviced without saving context. The `csrrci` instruction includes a redundant clear of the interrupt enable bit to ensure the CSR state updates occur. Interrupts must stay disabled until after the following branch to maintain the critical section used to restore the OIC in the case that there is no interrupt to service.

The following table summarizes the machine state changes that occur at the first `xnxti`:

| IC | at entry -> | | | | | at first nxti (6) | | | |
|----|--------------|----|---|----|-----|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------------|
| il | CLIC | | | | | CLIC | | | |
| | level | id | V | -> | mil | code | | level | id V -> mil code rd |
| p | e<=p | ? | ? | -> | | | | | # Shouldn't happen |
| p | e>p | i | 0 | -> | e | i | | f>p j 0 -> f j | T # Same or superceded interrupt |
| p | e>p | i | 0 | -> | e | i | | f>p j 1 -> e i | 0 # Ignore vectored interrupt |
| p | e>p | i | 0 | -> | e | i | | f<=p j ? -> e i | 0 # Interrupt disappeared |
| p | e>p | i | 1 | -> | e | i | | | # Won't be in trampoline |

10.2. Revised C-ABI for Embedded RISC-V

The overhead to save and restore registers in the interrupt trampoline can be reduced with a new embedded ABI that reduces the number of caller-save registers. Work is underway to define such an ABI, but it is likely to require around 7 integer registers to be saved/restored instead of 16 in the standard Unix ABI.

This will result in 18 instructions executed in the trampoline code before arriving at the correct handler function, of which 9 are stores (saving 7 registers plus 2 words for `xepc` and `xcause`).

10.3. Analysis of Worst-Case Interrupt Latencies for C-ABI Trampoline

The following analysis assumes a system with M-mode only and a new embedded ABI requiring 7 caller-save registers to be saved and restored. For cycle timings, we assume a simple 3-stage pipeline that has a one-cycle taken-branch or pipeline flush penalty, a one-cycle load-use delay, and single-cycle CSR access. This simple model ignores effects from contention in shared memory structures, or pipeline hazards from continuing long-latency operations in the interrupted code.

There are several cases to consider for the worst-case latency for a C-ABI higher-level interrupt handler that preempts lower-level code.

If an interrupt arrives while interrupts are enabled, either inside or outside of a current handler, the processor will jump directly to `irq_enter` at the new interrupt level. The system must flush the execution pipeline and then execute 18 instructions, the last of which is the `jalr` that calls the handler function. These 18 instructions execute in 20 cycles using the simple pipeline model.

When interrupts are disabled, the arriving preempting handler could be delayed. If the preempting interrupt arrives while interrupts are disabled during the initial entry sequence (1)–(6), there will be no additional delay as the first `xnxti` instruction (6) will cause the higher-level interrupt handler to be invoked, replacing the original interrupt cause.

If the preempting interrupt arrives after interrupts are disabled (15) but before `xnxti` is read (16), then the trampoline will observe the new interrupt during execution of the `xnxti` read (16), and take a short branch back to the `service_loop`, which is lower latency than the interrupt-disabled case.

If the preempting interrupt arrives after the read of `xnxti` commits (16), then the interrupt has to wait an additional 4 instructions until the `mret` reenables interrupts, at which point the interrupt will be taken and the handler entered at `irq_enter`. In the simple pipeline model, `mret` adds an additional pipeline flush cycle, so the preemption latency is 20+5 cycles, which represents the worst-case for a preempting C-ABI interrupt handler.

Chapter 11. Interrupt-Driven C-ABI Model

For many embedded systems, after initialization, essentially all code is run in response to an interrupt, interrupt levels are used to prioritize execution of different tasks, and the processor should sleep inbetween interrupt events to save energy.

The following code can be used as the background code that runs at interrupt level 0 and which when there is no active work to do, puts the processor to sleep with no active context, waiting for an interrupt using the `wfi` instruction. The code is entered at the `enter_loop` location and never returns directly.

```
# Source code for interrupt-driven model background code.
sleep:
    csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE # Disable interrupts. ①
    wfi                     # Processor waits for next interrupt event.
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE   # Gather interrupt details, and enable interrupts. ②
    beqz a0, sleep          # Go back to sleep if no interrupt (will be preempted
if SHV). ③

service_loop: ④
    lw a1, (a0)             # Get handler address.
    csrrsi x0, mstatus, MIE # Enable interrupts
    jalr a1                 # Call C-ABI handler routine
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE   # Claim any pending interrupt at level > 0
    bnez a0, service_loop   # Loop to service any interrupt.

# This is also entry point to begin sleeping.
enter_sleep: ⑤
    la a0, sleep
    csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE # Disable interrupts.
    #--- Interrupts disabled
    csrw mepc, a0           # Initialize mepc to point to sleep
    li a0, (MMODE)<<PP|(0)<<PIL|(1)<<PIE
    csrw mcause, a0         # Initialize mcause to have pp=M, pil=0, pie=1
    mret                   # Jump to sleep at level 0 with interrupts enabled.
    #--- Interrupts enabled
```

- ① The `sleep` loop is used to stall the processor while waiting for work and is always entered at interrupt level 0. Interrupts are disabled, then a `wfi` is executed. The `wfi` will stall the processor until some event occurs. When an event, including an interrupt occurs, the `wfi` retires. Because interrupts are disabled, the hart does not jump to an interrupt handler but instead executes the next instruction, avoiding context save/restore overhead.
- ② The read of `mnxti` will determine if any non-SHV interrupt is available, and if so return a pointer to the table entry. Interrupts are enabled by this instruction to allow SHV interrupts to be taken via preemption.
- ③ The value in `a0` checked by the branch can be zero for two reasons. Either there was no interrupt detected or an SHV interrupt was detected. If there was no interrupt, the branch loops back to put the hart to sleep. Interrupts are enabled, so any SHV interrupt (which all have higher interrupt level than the current interrupt level of 0) will preempt the branch's execution and call the SHV handler. Once the SHV handler returns, the branch will resume and cause execution to return back to the `sleep_loop`.

-
- ④ The service loop is identical to that in the C-ABI interrupt handler, except that the previous interrupt level is 0, so all pending interrupts will be serviced in the loop before the loop exits. Interrupts are enabled, so preemption is allowed for both C-ABI trampoline and SHV interrupts. When an SHV interrupt at the same or lower interrupt level is the next to be serviced, the `xnxti` instruction will return 0 causing execution to drop out of the loop. The following code will reinitialize the hart's interrupt level to 0, and disable interrupts for one instruction, to ensure the SHV interrupt will be taken.
 - ⑤ This code initializes `mepc` and `mcause` then uses an `mret` to jump to the `sleep` loop while simultaneously resetting interrupt level to 0 and enabling interrupts. This is also the entry point to initiate interrupt-driven execution. Interrupts are enabled to allow SHV interrupts to preempt execution on the first instruction in `sleep` (which disables interrupts again).

This code does not increase worst-case interrupt latency over that of the C-ABI trampoline.

Chapter 12. Alternate Interrupt Models for Software Vectoring

Platforms may only implement non-vectorized CLIC mode without selective hardware vectoring (`cliccfig.nvbits=0`), in which case, hardware vectoring can be emulated by a single software trampoline present at `NBASE` using the separate vector table address in `xtvt`. There are several different software approaches possible, depending on system requirements and constraints, as detailed in following subsections.

12.1. `gp` Trampoline to Inline Interrupt Handlers in Single Privilege Mode

Where interrupts are known to be generated and handled in a single privilege mode (i.e., M-mode only systems, or U-mode interrupt handlers), a three-instruction sequence using the `gp` register to hold the handler address can be used to indirect to an inline interrupt handler of the type described in [Inlines](#).

```
# Software-vectorized interrupt servicing.
# Only safe for horizontal interrupts.
# Must be placed three instructions back from gp.
irq_enter:
    csrrci gp, mnxti, MIE    # Overwrite gp, keep interrupts disabled.
    beqz gp, handle_exc      # Encountered exception.
    jalr gp, gp              # Recreate gp and jump to handler.
gp:                          # Must be right before system's gp location.
    # ... gp data section

    # Must be within range of beqz instruction.
handle_exc:
    # Has to recreate gp.
```

The three-instruction sequence relies on the `jalr` instruction recreating the value in the `gp` register, which is a known constant pointing into the middle of the global data area, by placing the `jalr` directly before the `gp` location in memory. The routine jumped to by the `jalr` does not return via a `j ra` but instead ends with an `mret`.



This constraint on memory layout might not always be possible, particularly if the system does not allow placing executable memory right next to read-write memory, for example if the system does not allow a protection boundary to be placed at 'gp' and if executable code must not be writeable.

The code can be used with preemptible inline interrupt handlers.

12.2. Trampoline for Preemptible Inline Handlers

This section describes a more general software-trampoline scheme for calling preemptible inline handlers, which factors out the `xepc/xcause` save code into the trampoline, and which uses a different interrupt handler calling convention.

The interrupt handlers for this scheme have a calling convention where there is one caller-save argument register **a0** that passes in the handler address to distinguish different interrupt inputs, and one temporary register **a1** that is also caller-save. These two registers had to be saved already by the trampoline. All other registers are callee-save, except for the return address **ra**. The handler normally returns with a regular **j ra**.

```
# Example handler with new calling convention.
# Only safe for horizontal interrupts.
# Handlers have two temporary registers available, a0, a1.
handler_example:
    sw x0, INTERRUPT_FLAG, a0    # Clear interrupt flag.
    la a0, COUNTER               # Get counter address.
    li a1, 1                    # Increment value.
    amoadd.w x0, (a0), a1        # Bump counter.
    j ra

# Interrupt trampoline code.
irq_enter:
    #----- Interrupts disabled on entry ---#
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    csrr a0, mcause              # Read cause.
    bgez a0, handle_exc         # Handler exception.
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    csrr a1, mepc                # Read epc.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save cause
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE        # Get highest interrupt, enable interrupts.
    #----- Interrupts enabled -----#
    beqz a0, exit
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save epc.
    sw ra, OFFSET(sp)           # Save return address.

irq_loop:
    lw a1, (a0)                 # Get function pointer.
    jalr a1                     # Call handler code.
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE        # Get any next interrupt.
    bnez a0, irq_loop           # Service interrupt if any.

    lw ra, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore ra.
    lw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Get epc.
exit:
    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Get cause.
    csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE      # Disable interrupts.
    #----- Interrupts disabled -----#
    csrw mepc, a1               # Put epc back.
    lw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore a1.
    csrw mcause, a0             # Put cause back.
    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore a0.
```

```
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE      # Free stack frame.
    mret                        # Return from handler.
    #-----#

handle_exc:
    # ...
    # Handle exception with interrupts disabled.
    # ...
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE     # Deallocate stack space
    mret                        # Return from handler.
    #-----#
```

This interrupt handler can be used together with the `wfi` sleep background routine shown above.

Chapter 13. Managing Interrupt Stacks Across Privilege Modes

Interrupt handlers need to have a place to save the previous context's state to provide working registers for the handler code. If a handler can be entered from a lower-privilege mode, a pointer to some safe memory for the context save must be swapped in at entry to the higher-privileged handler to avoid security holes. The RISC-V privileged architecture provides the `xscratch` register to hold this information for a higher-privilege mode while executing in a lower-privilege mode. For the following discussion and code examples, the assumption is that `xscratch` is used to hold the higher-privilege-mode stack pointer but other software conventions are possible (e.g., `xscratch` points to a thread context block).

Existing RISC-V ABIs allow addresses immediately below the stack pointer to be overwritten by interrupt service routines. The current stack pointer in `sp` (`x2`) should be swapped with `xscratch` whenever a handler is entered from a lower-privilege mode, but should not be swapped if entered from another handler in the same privilege mode, including when preempting an existing interrupt handler. At exit from a handler, the lower-privilege stack pointer should be swapped back in if transitioning back to the lower-privilege mode.

13.1. Software Privileged Stack Swap

In this convention, when code is running in a lower privilege mode, `xscratch` holds the stack pointer for the higher-privilege mode. When the higher-privilege mode is entered, `xscratch` is set to zero to signal to any preempting handlers that the stack pointer has already been swapped.

The old stack pointer is saved to new stack frame before new frame is created by bumping stack pointer, but this is done with interrupts disabled.

```

    # This code is out of line to reduce worst-case preemption latency.
enter_M:
    sw sp, OFFSET-FRAMESIZE(sp) # Save previous mscratch (M-mode sp)
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save a register.
    csrrw a0, mscratch, 0       # Get previous sp, and zero mscratch.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save previous sp (U-mode sp)
    j continue                  # Jump back into handler

irq_enter:
    #----- Interrupts disabled on entry ---#
    csrrw sp, mscratch, sp      # Swap stack pointer and scratch.
    bnez sp, enter_M            # Check if entering M-mode
    csrrw sp, mscratch, sp      # Already in M-mode, so swap sp back.
    sw sp, OFFSET-FRAMESIZE(sp) # Save previous sp to stack.
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw x0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save previous mscratch to stack (was zero).
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save a register.
continue:
    csrr a0, mcause              # Read cause.
    bgez a0, handle_exc         # Handle exception.
    sw a1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    csrr a1, mepc                # Read epc.
    sw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save cause
    csrrsi a0, mnxti, MIE        # Get highest interrupt, enable interrupts.
    #----- Interrupts enabled -----#
    beqz a0, exit
    ...

    #---- Critical section with interrupts disabled -----
    ...

    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Get previous mscratch.
    csrw mscratch, a0           # Put back in mscratch.
    lw a0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore original a0 value.
    lw sp, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore previous sp
    mret                         # Return from interrupt.
    #-----

```

This code can be used in a secure model where user-level code has one stack, and all interrupts and exceptions are handled on a second M-mode-only stack. In addition, background non-handler code in M-mode can either use the same M-mode stack as the interrupt handler, or a separate M-mode stack. The only difference is in the value held in `xscratch` while the M-mode background thread is running (either 0 to indicate use the existing stack pointer in `sp` or non-zero to indicate this stack pointer should be used in the handler).

13.2. Optional Scratch Swap CSR (`xscratchcsw`) for Multiple Privilege Modes

The above software scheme adds 7 instructions to the interrupt code path when preempting the same privilege mode, and adds an additional 6 instructions (13 total including two taken branches) for interrupts from a lower-privilege mode into a higher-privileged mode.

To accelerate interrupt handling with multiple privilege modes, a new CSR `xscratchcsw` can be defined for all but the lowest privilege mode to support conditional swapping of the `xscratch` register when transitioning between privilege modes. The CSR instruction is used once at the entry to a handler routine and once at handler exit, so only adds two instructions to the interrupt code path. Though designed to be used with `csrrw` instructions, these CSRs can be accessed with any CSR instruction.

For all CSR instructions accessing `xscratchcsw`, the value written into `rd` is either `xscratch` if `xpp` is different than the current privilege mode, or `rs1` if `xpp` is the same as the current privilege mode. The `xscratch` register is only written if there is a privilege mode difference, and if so, it is written obeying the usual CSR read-modify-write conventions (e.g., swap/set/clear bits) using the original `xscratch` value as one source operand and the other source operand specified as usual in the instruction.

In practice, only the read-modify-write (swap/CSRRW) operation is useful for `xscratchcsw`. In contrast, the "pure read" and "pure write" operations are meaningless and not useful at all. The implementation of the non-CSRRW variants (when either `rd` or `rs1` is `x0` or when `rs1` is an immediate operand) on `xscratchcsw` is not defined/reserved.



This is different than a regular CSR instruction as the value returned is different from the value used in the read-modify-write operation.



The CSR instructions are defined to always copy a result (`xscratch` or `rs1`) to the `rd` destination to simplify implementations using register renaming, and in normal use the instructions set both `rs1 = sp` and `rd = sp`.

```
csrrw rd, mscratchcsw, rs1

// Pseudocode operation.
if (mcause.mpp!=M-mode) then {
    t = rs1; rd = mscratch; mscratch = t;
} else {
    rd = rs1; // mscratch unchanged.
}

// Usual use: csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp
```



To avoid virtualization holes, software cannot directly read the hart's current privilege mode. The swap instruction will trap if software tries to access a given mode's `xscratchcsw` CSR from a lesser-privileged mode, so the new CSR does not open a virtualization hole.

13.2.1. Stack Swap Example Code

Interrupt handlers running in the lowest privilege mode do not need to swap stack pointers, as they will only be entered by a horizontal interrupt from the same privilege mode. In systems with multiple privilege modes, handlers running in higher privilege modes must account for vertical interrupts taken from a lower privilege mode (in which case the stack pointer must be swapped) as well as horizontal interrupts from the same privilege mode.

```
# Example of inline interrupt with stack swapping.
.align 3
foo:
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp    # Conditionally swap in stack pointer.
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    sw x0, INTERRUPT_FLAG, s0    # Clear interrupt flag.
    sw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    la s0, COUNTER               # Get counter address.
    li s1, 1
    amoadd.w x0, (s0), s1        # Increment counter in memory.
    lw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore registers.
    lw s0, OFFSET(sp)
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE       # Free stack frame.
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp    # Conditionally swap out stack pointer.
    mret                         # Return from handler using saved mepc.
```

```

# Example of inline preemptible interrupt with stack swapping.
.align 3
foo:
    #----- Interrupts disabled on entry ---#
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp    # Conditionally swap in stack pointer.
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE      # Create a frame on stack.
    sw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    sw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save working register.
    csrr s0, mcause              # Read cause.
    csrr s1, mepc                # Read epc.
    csrrsi x0, mstatus, MIE      # Enable interrupts.
    #----- Interrupts enabled -----#
    sw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Save cause on stack.
    sw x0, INTERRUPT_FLAG, s0    # Clear interrupt flag.
    sw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Save epc on stack.
    la s0, COUNTER               # Get counter address.
    li s1, 1
    amoadd.w x0, (s0), s1        # Increment counter in memory.
    lw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore epc
    lw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore cause
    #----- Interrupts disabled -----#
    csrrci x0, mstatus, MIE      # Disable interrupts.
    csrwr mepc, s1               # Put epc back.
    csrwr mcause, s0             # Put cause back.
    lw s1, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore s1.
    lw s0, OFFSET(sp)           # Restore s0.
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE       # Free stack frame.
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp    # Conditionally swap out stack pointer.
    mret                         # Return from handler.
    #-----#

```



```

# Example C-ABI interrupt trampoline with stack swapping.

irq_enter:
#----
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp # Conditionally swap in stack pointer.
    addi sp, sp, -FRAMESIZE    # Allocate space on stack.
    # ...
    # Everything else same as above.
    # ...
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE     # Reclaim stack space.
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp # Conditionally swap back stack pointer.
    mret                      # Return from interrupt.
#-----
#-----

handle_exc:
    # ...
    # Perform exception processing with interrupts disabled
    # ...
    addi sp, sp, FRAMESIZE     # Reclaim stack space.
    csrrw sp, mscratchcsw, sp # Conditionally swap back stack pointer.
    mret                      # Return from exception
#-----

```

In all cases, conditionally swapping the stack to account for potential privilege-mode changes adds two extra instructions to all interrupt handlers.

Chapter 14. Separating Stack per Interrupt Level

Within a single privilege mode, it can be useful to separate interrupt handler tasks from application tasks to increase robustness, reduce space usage, and aid in system debugging. Interrupt handler tasks have non-zero interrupt levels, while application tasks have an interrupt level of zero.

14.1. Optional Scratch Swap CSR (`xscratchcswl`) for Interrupt Levels

A new `xscratchcswl` CSR is added to support faster swapping of the stack pointer between interrupt and non-interrupt code running in the same privilege mode.

```
csrrw rd, mscratchcswl, rs1

// Pseudocode operation.
if ( (mcause.pil==0) != (mintstatus.mil==0) ) then {
    t = rs1; rd = mscratch; mscratch = t;
} else {
    rd = rs1; // mscratch unchanged.
}

// Usual use: csrrw sp, mscratchcswl, sp
```

This new CSR operates similarly to `xscratchcsw` except that the swap condition is true when the interrupter and interruptee are not both application tasks or not both interrupt handlers.

Similar to `xscratchcsw`, only the read-modify-write (swap/CSRRW) operation is defined for `xscratchcswl`. The implementation of the non-CSRRW variants (when either `rd` or `rs1` is `x0` or when `rs1` is an immediate operand) on `xscratchcswl` is not defined/reserved.

Chapter 15. CLIC Interrupt ID ordering recommendations

There are a few CLIC interrupt ID ordering recommendations as part of a profile and are not mandatory in all incarnations of the CLIC.

Original recommendation: The original basic mode interrupts retain their interrupt ID in CLIC mode. The `clicintctl` settings are now used to delegate these interrupts as required.

An additional CLIC software interrupt bit (`csip`) is provided. This is generally available for software use, but is usually used for the local background interrupt thread.

CLIC interrupt inputs are allocated IDs beginning at interrupt ID 16. Any fast local interrupts that would have been connected at interrupt ID 16 and above should now be mapped into corresponding inputs of the CLIC.

| ID | Interrupt | Note |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | usip | User software Interrupt |
| 1 | ssip | Supervisor software Interrupt |
| 2 | reserved | |
| 3 | msip | Machine software interrupt |
| 4 | utip | User timer interrupt |
| 5 | stip | Supervisor timer interrupt |
| 6 | reserved | |
| 7 | mtip | Machine timer interrupt |
| 8 | ueip | User external (PLIC) interrupt |
| 9 | seip | Supervisor external (PLIC) interrupt |
| 10 | reserved | |
| 11 | meip | Machine external (PLIC) interrupt |
| 12 | csip | CLIC software interrupt |
| 13 | reserved | |
| 14 | reserved | |
| 15 | reserved | |
| 16+ | inputs | CLIC external inputs |

M-mode only or M/U mode interrupt map recommendation: (in M-only or M/U system without N extension) 0: M-mode software interrupt 1: M-mode timer interrupt 2+: external (including legacy)

M-mode interrupt map in M/S/U system without N extension recommendation: 0: S-mode software interrupt 1: S-mode timer interrupt 2: M-mode software interrupt 3: M-mode timer interrupt 4+: external (including legacy)

Interrupt map with PLIC recommendation: 0: S-mode software interrupt 1: S-mode timer interrupt 2: S-mode external (PLIC) interrupt 3: M-mode software interrupt 4: M-mode timer interrupt 5: M-mode external (PLIC) interrupt 6: external

Appendix A: Appendix

A.1. Prototype DTS Entry

Modified from Example at elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v4.14.0/source/arch/arm/boot/dts/example.dtsi

```
/dts-v1/;
```

```
/ { ...
```

```
    interrupt-parent = <&intc>;
```

```
    ...
```

```
intc: interrupt-controller@MCLICBASE {  
    compatible = "xxx,xxx";  
    reg = <MCLICBASE 0x5000 >;  
    interrupt-controller;  
    #interrupt-cells = <NUM_INTERRUPT>;  
};
```

```
    ...
```

```
};
```

Chapter 16. Bibliography

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