

## FMINNMP (scalar)

Floating-point Minimum Number of Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction compares two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the smallest of the floating-point values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Regardless of the value of [FPCR.AH](#), the behavior is as follows for each pairwise operation:

- Negative zero compares less than positive zero.
- If one element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result is the numeric value.
- When [FPCR.DN](#) is 0, if either element is a signaling NaN or if both elements are NaNs, the result is a quiet NaN.
- When [FPCR.DN](#) is 1, if either element is a signaling NaN or if both elements are NaNs, the result is Default NaN.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in [FPCR](#), the exception results in either a flag being set in [FPSR](#) or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see [Floating-point exception traps](#).

Depending on the settings in the [CPACR\\_EL1](#), [CPTR\\_EL2](#), and [CPTR\\_EL3](#) registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

It has encodings from 2 classes: [Half-precision](#) and [Single-precision and double-precision](#)

### Half-precision (FEAT\_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn				Rd					
o1																															

o1

**FMINNMP** <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>

```

if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FP16) then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

constant integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
constant integer datasize = 32;

```

### Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn				Rd						
o1																															

o1

**FMINNMP** <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);  
integer n = UInt(Rn);  
  
constant integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);  
constant integer datasize = esize * 2;
```

## Assembler Symbols

<V>

For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in "sz":

sz	<V>
0	H
1	RESERVED

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in "sz":

sz	<V>
0	S
1	D

<d>

Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn>

Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T>

For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in "sz":

sz	<T>
0	2H
1	RESERVED

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in "sz":

sz	<T>
0	2S
1	2D

## Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n, datasize];
V[d, esize] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMINNUM, operand, esize, FALSE);
```

[Base  
Instructions](#)

[SIMD&FP  
Instructions](#)

[SVE  
Instructions](#)

[SME  
Instructions](#)

[Index by  
Encoding](#)

[Sh  
Pseu](#)

Internal version only: isa v33.64, AdvSIMD v29.12, pseudocode  
no\_diffs\_2023\_09\_RC2, sve v2023-06\_rel ; Build timestamp: 2023-09-18T17:56  
Copyright Â© 2010-2023 Arm Limited or its affiliates. All rights reserved. This  
document is Non-Confidential.