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# SQDMLSLT (indexed)

Base

Instructions

Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top, indexed)

Multiply then double the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range -2<sup>(N-1)</sup> to  $(2^{(N-1)})$ -1. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range -2<sup>(N-1)</sup> to  $(2^{(N-1)})$ -1.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

It has encodings from 2 classes: 32-bit and 64-bit

## 32-bit

```
3130292827262524 23 22 212019181716151413121110 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 i3h Zm 0 0 1 1 i3l 1 Zn Zda

size<1>size<0> S T
```

## SQDMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
constant integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

## 64-bit

#### SQDMLSLT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
constant integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

```
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

## **Assembler Symbols**

<zda></zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<zn></zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<zm></zm>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
	For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm></imm>	For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.
	For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

### **Operation**

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
constant integer VL = CurrentVL;
constant integer PL = VL DIV 8;
constant integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
constant integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n, VL];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m, VL];
bits(VL) result = Z[da, VL];

for e = 0 to elements-1
   integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
   integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel, esize]);
   integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
   integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, 2*esize]);
   integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, 2*esize))
   integer res = element3 - product;
   Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);
Z[da, VL] = result;
```

### **Operational information**

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is unpredictable:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.

• The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

Internal version only: is a v33.64, AdvSIMD v29.12, pseudocode no\_diffs\_2023\_09\_RC2, sve v2023-06\_rel ; Build timestamp: 2023-09-18T17:56

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