



Learn the architecture - Understanding the Armv8.x and Armv9.x extensions

Version 2.1

Non-Confidential

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Issue 02

102378_0201_02_en



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Release information

Document history

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
0100-01	1 April 2019	Non-Confidential	First release
0200-01	30 March 2021	Non-Confidential	Updates for Armv9-A
0201-02	8 September 2021	Non-Confidential	Extensions and features update

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(LES-PRE-20349)

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1. Overview

Additions to the Arm architecture are provided as version increments called extensions. Extensions allow us to release new features regularly in response to the needs of our partners without making major changes to the main architecture.

Arm releases a new extension every year. Cortex CPUs, which are Arms implementations of the architecture, use the latest extension depending on when they are released.

This guide explains the extensions to the Arm architecture and provides guidance on how to read and use them.

At the end of this guide, you can [check your knowledge](#). You will have learned the following:

- The naming scheme used to identify extensions.
- Which features are available in different extensions.
- How to determine which features of extension an Arm Cortex CPU implementation supports.

2. What do Armv8.x-A and Armv9.x mean?

There are different versions of the Arm architecture. These different versions are usually shown as ArmvX, in which X is the version number. For example, Armv8-A means version 8 of the Arm A-profile architecture and Armv9-A means version 9 of the A-profile architecture. A version like Armv8-A is a major release of the architecture.

However, there are also minor versions that are added to a major release. These minor versions are called .x extensions. For example, Armv8.1-A means version 8 of the A-profile architecture, extended by the .1 extension.

3. Why do we need the .x extensions?

Development of major versions of the Arm architecture can take many years. For example, Armv7-A was released in 2007 and Armv8-A followed six years later, in 2013. Because the architecture needs to evolve between major versions to add new features, minor versions, the .x extensions, are added.

Since the release of Armv8-A, the process of adding to the architecture between major versions has been formalized. There is now an annual release of a .x extension. Beginning with Armv8.0-A, the base specification, the Armv8.1-A extension was added in 2015, then the Armv8.2-A extension was added in 2016. Each .x extension builds on the last. For example, Armv8.2-A includes all the features of Armv8.1-A, and adds new features. This process continues with Armv9-A.

Extension naming

Features in the architecture have an identifier, in the form FEAT_<name>. For example:

- FEAT_SHA256 identifies support for the SHA256 operations added in Armv8.2-A.
- FEAT_BRBE identifies support for the Branch-Record Buffer extension added in Armv9.2-A.

You can find a [full list of feature names](#) on the Arm Developer site.

The Arm architecture documentation uses these identifiers extensively. For example, here is the description of the AMCFGR register:

```
This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise,  
direct accesses to AMCFGR are UNDEFINED.
```

The Arm Architecture Reference Manual provides information on which features are optional or mandatory in different versions of the Armv8.x-A and Armv9.x-A architectures.

4. Processor implementation

Each .x extension includes a set of features, some mandatory and some optional. A processor implements a .x extension if it implements all the mandatory features of that extension number, and the mandatory features from all previous extensions.

For example, a processor that is described as implementing Armv8.2-A must implement all the mandatory features from the following architecture releases and extensions:

- Armv8.0-A - the base specification and original release
- Armv8.1-A - the previous extension
- Armv8.2-A - the new extension

Similarly, a processor that is described as implementing Armv9.1-A must implement all the mandatory features from the following architecture releases and extensions:

- Armv9.0-A - the base specification and original release
- Armv9.1-A - the new extension



A feature might originally be optional, but later become mandatory. For example, the Dot Product instructions were optional in all extensions from Armv8.0-A to Armv8.3-A, but became mandatory in Armv8.4-A. Similarly, a feature might have been optional in Armv8-A but mandatory in Armv9-A.

An Armv8.x-A processor can implement any features from the next .x extension. However, it cannot implement features from any later .x extension.

For example, a processor described as implementing Armv8.1-A:

- Must implement all the mandatory features of Armv8.0-A and Armv8.1-A
- Is permitted to implement some features from Armv8.2-A
- Is not permitted to implement features from Armv8.3-A and later extensions

5. Armv8.x and Armv9.x extensions and features

In this section of the guide, we summarize the new features that were added in each of the Armv8.x-A and Armv9.x-A extensions. We do not provide a complete list, but we include the most important features. Notice that some features are limited to the AArch64 state, and others are available in both the AArch32 and AArch64 states.



AArch32 is a 32-bit Execution state that is supported in all versions of Arm architecture before Armv8-A. AArch64 is a 64-bit Execution state and is supported only in the Armv8-A architecture.

Armv8.1-A

- Atomic memory access instructions (AArch64)
- Limited Order regions (AArch64)
- Increased Virtual Machine Identifier (VMID) size, and Virtualization Host Extensions (AArch64)
- Privileged Access Never (PAN) (AArch32 and AArch64)

Armv8.2-A

- Support for 52-bit addresses (AArch64)
- The ability for PEs to share Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB) entries (AArch32 and AArch64)
- FP16 data processing instructions (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Statistical profiling (AArch64)
- Reliability Availability Serviceability (RAS) support becomes mandatory (AArch32 and AArch64)

Armv8.3-A

- Pointer authentication (AArch64)
- Nested virtualization (AArch64)
- Advanced Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) complex number support (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Improved JavaScript data type conversion support (AArch32 and AArch64)
- A change to the memory consistency model (AArch64)
- ID mechanism support for larger system-visible caches (AArch32 and AArch64)

Armv8.4-A

- Secure virtualization (AArch64)
- Nested virtualization enhancements (AArch64)

- Small translation table support (AArch64)
- Relaxed alignment restrictions (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Additional crypto support (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Generic counter scaling (AArch32 and AArch64)
- Instructions to accelerate SHA

Armv8.5-A and Armv9.0-A

- Memory Tagging (AArch64)
- Branch Target Identification (AArch64)
- Random Number Generator instructions (AArch64)
- Cache Clean to Point of Deep Persistence (AArch64)

Armv8.6-A and Armv9.1-A

- General Matrix Multiply (GEMM) instructions (AArch64)
- Fine grained traps for virtualization (AArch64)
- High precision Generic Timer
- Data Gathering Hint (AArch64)

Armv8.7-A and Armv9.2-A

- Enhanced support for PCIe hot plug (AArch64)
- Atomic 64-byte load and stores to accelerators (AArch64)
- Wait For Instruction (WFI) and Wait For Event (WFE) with timeout (AArch64)
- Branch-Record recording (Armv9.2 only)

Armv8.8-A and Armv9.3-A

- Non-maskable interrupts (AArch64)
- Instructions to optimize `memcpy()` and `memset()` style operations (AArch64)
- Enhancements to PAC (AArch64) Hinted conditional branches (AArch64)

6. Which extension does my processor implement?

The Arm architecture includes a set of feature registers that report the features supported by the processor. For each new feature added by a .x extension, even the optional features, a field in these feature registers reports whether it is supported or not.

For example, ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.AT tells you whether there is support for the relaxed alignment requirements in Armv8.4-A. There is no field that reports whether a processor is Armv8.1-A. Instead, software reads the feature fields for the mandatory 8.1-A features, and if they all present, the processor is compliant with Armv8.1-A.

7. Armv8.x-A and the SBSA

The Server Base System Architecture (SBSA), provides hardware requirements for servers. The SBSA ensures that operating systems, hypervisors and firmware operate correctly. For servers, where a degree of standardization is important, the SBSA includes rules on which extensions to the architecture must be implemented.

The following table summarizes the SBSA requirements that relate to the Armv8.x-A extensions:

Version	Feature	SBSA Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Armv8.0-A	Advanced SIMD	Mandatory		
	Crypto instructions	Mandatory (subject to export restrictions)		
	CRC	Mandatory		
	4KB and 64KB granule	Mandatory		
	16-bit ASI	Mandatory		
	EL2 and EL3	Mandatory		
	AArch64 at all Exception levels	Mandatory		
	At least six PMU counters	Mandatory		
	At least six breakpoints and four synchronous watchpoints	Mandatory		
Armv8.1-A	16-bit VMIDs		Mandatory	
	Virtualization Host Extension		Mandatory	
Armv8.2-A	RAS		Mandatory (at least minimal implementation)	
	Persistent memory		Optional (with restrictions)	
Armv8.3-A	Nested virtualization	Optional (with restrictions)	Mandatory	Optional (with restrictions)
	Pointer authentication			
Armv8.4-A	Stage 2 type overrides			Mandatory
	Enhanced nested virtualization			Mandatory
	Activity monitors			Mandatory
	MPAM			Optional (with restrictions)
	SHA3 and SHA512			Mandatory (subject to export restrictions)
	Generic counter scaling			Mandatory

8. Check your knowledge

Q: What are the major version and .x extension in Armv8.3?

8 is the version, and 3 is the .x extension.

Q: Secure virtualization was added in Armv8.4-A. Would an Armv8.1-A processor be allowed to implement it?

No. An Armv8.1 processor must implement the mandatory features of Armv8.1 and may implement features from Armv8.2-A. But it is not allowed to implement features from Armv8.3, Armv8.4, or later versions, unless a special concession has been made.

Q: Is this sentence true or false? Only optional features have fields to report their presence.

False. Mandatory and optional features have fields to report their presence.

Q: Which major version and extension of the Arm architecture does the Cortex-A55 implement?

Armv8.2-A.

Q: Which level or levels of the SBSA require support for 16-bit VMIDs?

Level 3 and above.

9. Related information

To learn more about the following features referenced in this guide, refer to:

- Security guides:
 - [Introduction to security](#)
 - [TrustZone for AArch64](#)
 - [Providing protection for complex software](#)
- [Armv8-A Virtualization](#)

Here are some resources related to material in this guide:

- [Arm architecture and reference manuals](#) (for information on Armv8.1-A, Armv8.2-A, Armv8.3-A, Armv8.4-A)
- [Arm community](#) (ask development questions, and find articles and blogs on specific topics from Arm experts)

Here are some resources related to topics in this guide:

- Armv8-x.A and the SBSA:
 - [Server Base System Architecture \(SBSA\)](#)

10. Next steps

Every year, Arm releases extensions to its main architecture providing new features in support of partner needs. In this guide, we explained the extensions to the Armv8.x architecture, described how to read and use the extensions, and outlined some of the features that the extensions support.

After reviewing this guide, you should understand how the extensions are expressed, which features are available in which extensions, and how to determine which features an Arm Cortex CPU implementation supports.

To keep learning about the Armv8-A and Armv9-A architectures, see more in our [series of guides](#).