



# RISC-V "P" Extension Proposal

Version 0.9.4-draft-20210429

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# Revision History

Rev.	Revision Date	Author	Revised Content
v0.9.4	2021/04/29	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed few typos and enhanced precision descriptions on imtermediate results.</li> <li>Fixed/Changed data types for some intrinsic functions.</li> <li>Removed "RV32 Only" for Zpsfoperand.</li> </ul>
v0.9.3	2021/03/25	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed Zp64 name to Zpsfoperand.</li> <li>Added Zprvsfextra for RV64 only instructions.</li> <li>Removed SWAP16 encoding. It is an alias of PKBT16.</li> <li>Fixed few typos and enhanced precision descriptions on imtermediate results.</li> </ul>
v0.9.2	2021/02/02	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed major opcode "GE80B 1111111" to "OP-P 1110111".</li> <li>Added Zpn for instructins not belonging to Zpsfoperand.</li> <li>Fixed several typos and inconsistencies.</li> </ul>
v0.9.1	2021/01/26	Chuanhua Chang	Maintainance update; fixed several format issues and typos.
v0.9	2020/09/04	Chuanhua Chang	Fixed several typos and encoding inconsistencies between encoding table and instruction format.
v0.8	2020/08/07	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed ucode (0x801) CSR to vxsat CSR (0x009)</li> <li>Changed intrinsic prefix from <i>nds</i> to <i>rv</i></li> </ul>
v0.7	2020/07/14	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added endian-related data layout descriptions for RV32 register pair of 64-bit operand.</li> <li>Removed khm32/khmx32 errors from the encoding table.</li> </ul>
v0.6	2020/06/01	Chuanhua Chang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed descriptions/pseudo code for all unsigned halving operations to reduce confusion.</li> <li>Added intXLEN_t and uintXLEN_t as data types for intrinsic functions.</li> </ul>
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v0.5.3	2019/11/8	Chuanhua Chang	Adjusted BPICK encoding along with the following 20 instructions: STAS16, RSTAS16, KSTAS16, URSTAS16, UKSTAS16, STSA16, RSTSA16, KSTSA16, URSTSA16, UKSTSA16, STAS32, RSTAS32, KSTAS32, URSTAS32, UKSTAS32, STSA32, RSTSA32, KSTSA32, URSTSA32, UKSTSA32. ( <a href="#">Chapter 8</a> )
v0.5.2	2019/10/17	Chuanhua Chang	Fixed SRAIW.u operation typo. ( <a href="#">Section 6.37</a> )
v0.5.1	2019/10/8	Chuanhua Chang	Fixed SLLI32 encoding. ( <a href="#">Section 6.30</a> )
v0.5.0	2019/4/26	Chuanhua Chang	Initial Release.

# Chapter 1. Introduction

Digital Signal Processing (DSP), has emerged as an important technology for modern electronic systems. A wide range of modern applications employ DSP algorithms to solve problems in their particular domains, including sensor fusion, servo motor control, audio decode/encode, speech synthesis and coding, MPEG4 decode, medical imaging, computer vision, embedded control, robotics, human interface, etc.

The proposed P instruction set extension increases the DSP algorithm processing capabilities of the RISC-V CPU IP products. With the addition of the RISC-V P instruction set extension, the RISC-V CPUs can now run these various DSP applications with lower power and higher performance.

# Chapter 2. RISC-V P Extension Instruction Summary

## 2.1. Shorthand Definitions

- $r.H == rH1: r[31:16], r.L == r.H0: r[15:0]$
- $r.B3: r[31:24], r.B2: r[23:16], r.B1: r[15:8], r.B0: r[7:0]$
- $r.B[x]: r[(x*8+7):(x*8+0)]$
- $r.H[x]: r[(x*16+15):(x*16+0)]$
- $r.W[x]: r[(x*32+31):(x*32+0)]$
- $r.D[x]: r[(x*64+63):(x*64+0)]$
- $r[xU]:$  the upper 32-bit of a 64-bit number;  $xU$  represents the GPR number that contains this upper part 32-bit value.
- $r[xL]:$  the lower 32-bit of a 64-bit number;  $xL$  represents the GPR number that contains this lower part 32-bit value.
- $r[xU].r[xL]:$  a 64-bit number that is formed from a pair of GPRs.
- $s>>:$  signed arithmetic right shift:
- $u>>:$  unsigned logical right shift
- $SAT.Qn():$  Saturate to the range of  $[-2^n, 2^n-1]$ , if saturation happens, set PSW.OV.
- $SAT.Um():$  Saturate to the range of  $[0, 2^m-1]$ , if saturation happens, set PSW.OV.
- $RUND():$  Indicate “rounding”, i.e., add 1 to the most significant discarded bit for right shift or MSW-type multiplication instructions.
- Sign or Zero Extending functions:
  - $SEm(data):$  Sign-Extend data to m-bit.:
  - $ZEm(data):$  Zero-Extend data to m-bit.
- $ABS(x):$  Calculate the absolute value of “ $x$ ”.
- $CONCAT(x,y):$  Concatinate “ $x$ ” and “ $y$ ” to form a value.
- $u<:$  Unsigned less than comparison.
- $u\leq:$  Unsigned less than & equal comparison.
- $u>:$  Unsigned greater than comparison.
- $s^*:$  Signed multiplication.
- $u^*:$  Unsigned multiplication.
- $su^*:$  Signed and Unsigned multiplication.

## 2.2. SIMD Data Processing Instructions

### 2.2.1. 16-bit Addition & Subtraction Instructions

Based on the combination of the types of the two 16-bit arithmetic operations, the SIMD 16-bit add/subtract instructions can be classified into 6 main categories: Addition (two 16-bit addition), Subtraction (two 16-bit subtraction), Crossed Add & Sub (one addition and one subtraction), and Crossed Sub & Add (one subtraction and one addition), Straight Add & Sub (one addition and one subtraction), and Straight Sub & Add (one subtraction and one addition).

Based on the way of how an overflow condition is handled, the SIMD 16-bit add/subtract instructions can be classified into 5 groups: Wrap-around (dropping overflow), Signed Halving (keeping overflow by dropping 1 LSB bit), Unsigned Halving, Signed Saturation (clipping overflow), and Unsigned Saturation.

Together, there are 30 SIMD 16-bit add/subtract instructions.

Table 1. SIMD 16-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	ADD16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Addition	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] + rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
2	RADD16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Addition	$a17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] + b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = t17[x] \text{ s}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
3	URADD16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Addition	$a17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] + b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = t17[x] \text{ u}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	KADD16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Addition	$a17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] + b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.Q15(t17[x]);$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
5	UKADD16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition	$a17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] + b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.U16(t17[x]);$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
6	SUB16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Subtraction	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] - rb.H[x];$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
7	RSUB16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Subtraction	$a17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] - b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = t17[x] \text{ s}\gg 1;$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
8	URSUB16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction	$a17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] - b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = t17[x] \text{ u}\gg 1;$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
9	KSUB16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction	$a17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] - b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.Q15(t17[x]);$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
10	UKSUB16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction	$a17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x]);$ $b17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x]);$ $t17[x] = a17[x] - b17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.U16(t17[x]);$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
11	CRAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Cross Add & Sub	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] + rb.H[x-1];$ $rt.H[x-1] = ra.H[x-1] - rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)
12	RCRAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Cross Add & Sub	$ah17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x]);$ $bh17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x]);$ $al17[x] = SE17(ra.H[x-1]);$ $bl17[x] = SE17(rb.H[x-1]);$ $e17[x] = ah17[x] + bl17[x];$ $f17[x] = al17[x] - bh17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = e17[x] \text{ s}\gg 1;$ $rt.H[x-1] = f17[x] \text{ s}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)
13	URCRAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Add & Sub	$ah17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x]);$ $bh17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x]);$ $al17[x] = ZE17(ra.H[x-1]);$ $bl17[x] = ZE17(rb.H[x-1]);$ $th17[x] = ah17[x] + bl17[x];$ $tl17[x] = al17[x] - bh17[x];$ $rt.H[x] = th17[x] \text{ u}\gg 1;$ $rt.H[x-1] = tl17[x] \text{ u}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
14	KCRAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Cross Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.Q15(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.Q15(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
15	UKCRAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.U16(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.U16(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
16	CRSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Cross Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  rt.H[x] &= ra.H[x] - rb.H[x-1]; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= ra.H[x-1] + rb.H[x];  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
17	RCRSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Cross Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] s>> 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] s>> 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
18	URCRSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] \text{ u}>> 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] \text{ u}>> 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
19	KCRSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Cross Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.Q15(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.Q15(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
20	UKCRSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.U16(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.U16(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
21	STAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Straight Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  rt.H[x] &= ra.H[x] + rb.H[x]; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= ra.H[x-1] - rb.H[x-1];  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
22	RSTAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Straight Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] s\gg 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] s\gg 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
23	URSTAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] u\gg 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] u\gg 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
24	KSTAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Straight Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.Q15(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.Q15(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
25	UKSTAS16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Add & Sub	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] + bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] - bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.U16(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.U16(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
26	STSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Straight Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  rt.H[x] &= ra.H[x] - rb.H[x]; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= ra.H[x-1] + rb.H[x-1];  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
27	RSTSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Halving Straight Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] \gg 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] \gg 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
28	URSTSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= th17[x] \gg 1; \\  rt.H[x-1] &= tl17[x] \gg 1;  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
29	KSTSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Saturating Straight Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= SE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= SE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.Q15(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.Q15(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>
30	UKSTSA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Sub & Add	$  \begin{aligned}  ah17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x]); \\  bh17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x]); \\  al17[x] &= ZE17(ra.H[x-1]); \\  bl17[x] &= ZE17(rb.H[x-1]); \\  th17[x] &= ah17[x] - bh17[x]; \\  tl17[x] &= al17[x] + bl17[x]; \\  rt.H[x] &= SAT.U16(th17[x]); \\  rt.H[x-1] &= SAT.U16(tl17[x]);  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(RV32: x=1, RV64: x=1,3)</p>

## 2.2.2. 8-bit Addition & Subtraction Instructions

Based on the types of the four 8-bit arithmetic operations, the SIMD 8-bit add/subtract instructions can be classified into 2 main categories: Addition (four 8-bit addition), and Subtraction (four 8-bit subtraction).

Based on the way of how an overflow condition is handled for singed or unsigned operation, the SIMD 8-bit add/subtract instructions can be classified into 5 groups: Wrap-around (dropping overflow), Signed Halving (keeping overflow by dropping 1 LSB bit), Unsigned Halving, Signed Saturation (clipping overflow), and Unsigned Saturation.

Together, there are 10 SIMD 8-bit add/subtract instructions.

*Table 2. SIMD 8-bit Add/Subtract Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	ADD8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Addition	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] + rb.B[x];$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
2	RADD8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Halving Addition	$a9[x] = SE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = SE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] + b9[x];$ $rt.B[x] = t9[x] \text{ s}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
3	URADD8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Halving Addition	$a9[x] = ZE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = ZE9(rb.B[x]);$ $rt.B[x] = (a9[x] + b9[x]) \text{ u}\gg 1;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
4	KADD8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Saturating Addition	$a9[x] = SE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = SE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] + b9[x];$ $rt.B[x] = SAT.Q7(t9[x]);$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
5	UKADD8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition	$a9[x] = ZE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = ZE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] + b9[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.U8(t9[x]);$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
6	SUB8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Subtraction	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] - rb.B[x];$  (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
7	RSUB8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Halving Subtraction	$a9[x] = SE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = SE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] - b9[x];$ $rt.B[x] = t9[x] \gg 1;$  (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
8	URSUB8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction	$a9[x] = ZE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = ZE9(rb.B[x]);$ $rt.B[x] = (a9[x] - b9[x]) \gg 1;$  (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
9	KSUB8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction	$a9[x] = SE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = SE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] - b9[x];$ $rt.B[x] = SAT.Q7(t9[x]);$  (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
10	UKSUB8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction	$a9[x] = ZE9(ra.B[x]);$ $b9[x] = ZE9(rb.B[x]);$ $t9[x] = a9[x] - b9[x];$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.U8(t9[x]);$  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)

### 2.2.3. 16-bit Shift Instructions

There are 14 instructions here.

*Table 3. SIMD 16-bit Shift Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SRA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Shift Right Arithmetic	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ s}>> rb[3:0];$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
2	SRAI16 rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ s}>> im4u;$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
3	SRA16.u rt, ra, rb	16-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = \text{RUND}(a[x] \text{ s}>> rb[3:0]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
4	SRAI16.u rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.H[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.H[x] \text{ s}>> im4u);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
5	SRL16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Shift Right Logical	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ u}>> rb[3:0];$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
6	SRLI16 rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ u}>> im4u;$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
7	SRL16.u rt, ra, rb	16-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical	$a[x] = ra.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = \text{RUND}(a[x] \text{ u}>> rb[3:0]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
8	SRLI16.u rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.H[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.H[x] \text{ u}>> im4u);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
9	SLL16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Shift Left Logical	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \ll rb[3:0];$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
10	SLLI16 rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.H[x] = ra.H[x] \ll im4u;$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
11	KSLL16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical	$a[x] = ra.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = \text{SAT.Q15}(a[x] \ll rb[3:0]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
12	KSLLI16 rt, ra, im4u	16-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.H[x] = \text{SAT.Q15}(ra.H[x] \ll im4u);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
13	KSLRA16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.H[x];$ $\text{if } (rb[4:0] < 0)$ $\quad t[x] = a[x] \gg -rb[4:0];$ $\text{if } (rb[4:0] > 0)$ $\quad t[x] = \text{SAT.Q15}(a[x] \ll rb[4:0]);$ $rt.H[x] = t[x];$  (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
14	KSLRA16.u rt, ra, rb	16-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	<pre> a[x] = ra.H[x]; if (rb[4:0] &lt; 0)     t[x] = RUND(a[x] s&gt;&gt; -rb[4:0]); if (rb[4:0] &gt; 0)     t[x] = SAT.Q15(a[x] &lt;&lt; rb[4:0]); rt.H[x] = t[x];  (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0) </pre>

## 2.2.4. 8-bit Shift Instructions

There are 14 instructions here.

*Table 4. SIMD 8-bit Shift Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SRA8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Shift Right Arithmetic	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \text{ s}>> rb[2:0];$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
2	SRAI8 rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \text{ s}>> im3u;$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
3	SRA8.u rt, ra, rb	8-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = \text{RUND}(a[x] \text{ s}>> rb[2:0]);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
4	SRAI8.u rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.B[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.B[x] \text{ s}>> im3u);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
5	SRL8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Shift Right Logical	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \text{ u}>> rb[2:0];$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
6	SRLI8 rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \text{ u}>> im3u;$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
7	SRL8.u rt, ra, rb	8-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical	$a[x] = ra.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = \text{RUND}(a[x] \text{ u}>> rb[2:0]);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
8	SRLI8.u rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.B[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.B[x] \text{ u}>> im3u);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
9	SLL8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Shift Left Logical	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \ll rb[2:0];$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
10	SLLI8 rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.B[x] = ra.B[x] \ll im3u;$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
11	KSLL8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical	$a[x] = ra.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = \text{SAT.Q7}(a[x] \ll rb[2:0]);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
12	KSLLI8 rt, ra, im3u	8-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.B[x] = \text{SAT.Q7}(ra.B[x] \ll im3u);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )
13	KSLRA8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.B[x];$ $\text{if } (rb[3:0] < 0)$ $\quad t[x] = a[x] \text{ s}>> -rb[3:0];$ $\text{if } (rb[3:0] > 0)$ $\quad t[x] = \text{SAT.Q7}(a[x] \ll rb[3:0]);$ $rt.B[x] = t[x];$  (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
14	KSLRA8.u rt, ra, rb	8-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	<pre> a[x] = ra.B[x]; if (rb[3:0] &lt; 0)     t[x] = RUND(a[x] s&gt;&gt; -rb[3:0]); if (rb[3:0] &gt; 0)     t[x] = SAT.Q7(a[x] &lt;&lt; rb[3:0]); rt.B[x] = t[x];  (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0) </pre>

## 2.2.5. 16-bit Compare Instructions

There are 5 instructions here.

*Table 5. SIMD 16-bit Compare Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	CMPEQ16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Compare Equal	$\text{eq}[x] = (\text{ra.H}[x] == \text{rb.H}[x]);$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{eq}[x]? 0xffff : 0;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
2	SCMPLT16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Compare Less Than	$\text{lt}[x] = (\text{ra.H}[x] < \text{rb.H}[x]);$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{lt}[x]? 0xffff : 0;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
3	SCMPLE16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Compare Less Than & Equal	$\text{le}[x] = (\text{ra.H}[x] \leq \text{rb.H}[x]);$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{le}[x]? 0xffff : 0;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
4	UCMPLT16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than	$\text{ult}[x] = (\text{ra.H}[x] \text{ u}< \text{rb.H}[x]);$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{ult}[x]? 0xffff : 0;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
5	UCMPLE16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than & Equal	$\text{ule}[x] = (\text{ra.H}[x] \text{ u}<= \text{rb.H}[x]);$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{ule}[x]? 0xffff : 0;$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)

## 2.2.6. 8-bit Compare Instructions

There are 5 instructions here.

*Table 6. SIMD 8-bit Compare Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	CMPEQ8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Compare Equal	$\text{eq}[x] = (\text{ra.B}[x] == \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{eq}[x]? 0xff : 0;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
2	SCMPLT8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Compare Less Than	$\text{lt}[x] = (\text{ra.B}[x] < \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{lt}[x]? 0xff : 0;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
3	SCMPLE8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Compare Less Than & Equal	$\text{le}[x] = (\text{ra.B}[x] \leq \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{le}[x]? 0xff : 0;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
4	UCMPLT8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than	$\text{ult}[x] = (\text{ra.B}[x] \text{ u}< \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{ult}[x]? 0xff : 0;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
5	UCMPLE8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than & Equal	$\text{ule}[x] = (\text{ra.B}[x] \text{ u}<= \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{ule}[x]? 0xff : 0;$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)

## 2.2.7. 16-bit Multiply Instructions

There are 6 instructions here.

*Table 7. SIMD 16-bit Multiply Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMUL16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL] = ra.H[0] \text{ s}^* rb.H[0];$ $r[tH] = ra.H[1] \text{ s}^* rb.H[1];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.W[0] = ra.H[0] \text{ s}^* rb.H[0];$ $rt.W[1] = ra.H[1] \text{ s}^* rb.H[1];$
2	SMULX16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Crossed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL] = ra.H[0] \text{ s}^* rb.H[1];$ $r[tH] = ra.H[1] \text{ s}^* rb.H[0];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.W[0] = ra.H[0] \text{ s}^* rb.H[1];$ $rt.W[1] = ra.H[1] \text{ s}^* rb.H[0];$
3	UMUL16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL] = ra.H[0] \text{ u}^* rb.H[0];$ $r[tH] = ra.H[1] \text{ u}^* rb.H[1];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.W[0] = ra.H[0] \text{ u}^* rb.H[0];$ $rt.W[1] = ra.H[1] \text{ u}^* rb.H[1];$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	UMULX16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Crossed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL] = ra.H[0] \text{ u}* rb.H[1];$ $r[tH] = ra.H[1] \text{ u}* rb.H[0];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.W[0] = ra.H[0] \text{ u}* rb.H[1];$ $rt.W[1] = ra.H[1] \text{ u}* rb.H[0];$
5	KHM16 rt, ra, rb	Q15 Signed Saturating Multiply	$t[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ s}* rb.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = \text{SAT.Q15}(t[x] \text{ s}>> 15);$ <p>(RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)</p>
6	KHMX16 rt, ra, rb	Q15 Signed Saturating Crossed Multiply	$t[x] = ra.H[x] \text{ s}* rb.H[y];$ $rt.H[x] = \text{SAT.Q15}(t[x] \text{ s}>> 15);$ <p>(RV32: (x,y)=(1,0),(0,1), RV64: (x,y)=(3,2),(2,3), (1,0),(0,1))</p>

## 2.2.8. 8-bit Multiply Instructions

There are 6 instructions here.

*Table 8. SIMD 8-bit Multiply Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMUL8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL].H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ s* } rb.B[0];$ $r[tL].H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ s* } rb.B[1];$ $r[tH].H[0] = ra.B[2] \text{ s* } rb.B[2];$ $r[tH].H[1] = ra.B[3] \text{ s* } rb.B[3];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ s* } rb.B[0];$ $rt.H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ s* } rb.B[1];$ $rt.H[2] = ra.B[2] \text{ s* } rb.B[2];$ $rt.H[3] = ra.B[3] \text{ s* } rb.B[3];$
2	SMULX8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Crossed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL].H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ s* } rb.B[1];$ $r[tL].H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ s* } rb.B[0];$ $r[tH].H[0] = ra.B[2] \text{ s* } rb.B[3];$ $r[tH].H[1] = ra.B[3] \text{ s* } rb.B[2];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ s* } rb.B[1];$ $rt.H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ s* } rb.B[0];$ $rt.H[2] = ra.B[2] \text{ s* } rb.B[3];$ $rt.H[3] = ra.B[3] \text{ s* } rb.B[2];$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
3	UMUL8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL].H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ u}* rb.B[0];$ $r[tL].H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ u}* rb.B[1];$ $r[tH].H[0] = ra.B[2] \text{ u}* rb.B[2];$ $r[tH].H[1] = ra.B[3] \text{ u}* rb.B[3];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ u}* rb.B[0];$ $rt.H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ u}* rb.B[1];$ $rt.H[2] = ra.B[2] \text{ u}* rb.B[2];$ $rt.H[3] = ra.B[3] \text{ u}* rb.B[3];$
4	UMULX8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Crossed Multiply	<p>RV32:</p> $r[tL].H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ u}* rb.B[1];$ $r[tL].H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ u}* rb.B[0];$ $r[tH].H[0] = ra.B[2] \text{ u}* rb.B[3];$ $r[tH].H[1] = ra.B[3] \text{ u}* rb.B[2];$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt.H[0] = ra.B[0] \text{ u}* rb.B[1];$ $rt.H[1] = ra.B[1] \text{ u}* rb.B[0];$ $rt.H[2] = ra.B[2] \text{ u}* rb.B[3];$ $rt.H[3] = ra.B[3] \text{ u}* rb.B[2];$
5	KHM8 rt, ra, rb	Q7 Signed Saturating Multiply	$t[x] = ra.B[x] s* rb.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = SAT.Q7(t[x] s>> 7);$ <p>(RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)</p>
6	KHMX8 rt, ra, rb	Q7 Signed Saturating Crossed Multiply	$t[x] = ra.B[x] s* rb.B[y];$ $rt.B[x] = SAT.Q7(t[x] s>> 7);$ <p>(RV32: (x,y)=(3,2),(2,3), (1,0),(0,1), RV64: (x,y)=(7,6),(6,7),(5,4),(4,5), (3,2),(2,3),(1,0),(0,1))</p>

## 2.2.9. 16-bit Misc Instructions

There are 11 instructions here.

Table 9. SIMD 16-bit Miscellaneous Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMIN16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Minimum	$le[x] = ra.H[x] \leq rb.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = le[x] ? ra.H[x] : rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
2	UMIN16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Minimum	$le[x] = ra.H[x] < rb.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = le[x] ? ra.H[x] : rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
3	SMAX16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Signed Maximum	$ge[x] = ra.H[x] \geq rb.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = ge[x] ? ra.H[x] : rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
4	UMAX16 rt, ra, rb	16-bit Unsigned Maximum	$ge[x] = ra.H[x] \geq rb.H[x];$ $rt.H[x] = ge[x] ? ra.H[x] : rb.H[x];$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
5	SCLIP16 rt, ra, imm4u	16-bit Signed Clip Value	$n = imm4u;$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.Qn(ra.H[x]);$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)
6	UCLIP16 rt, ra, imm4u	16-bit Unsigned Clip Value	$m = imm4u;$ $rt.H[x] = SAT.Um(ra.H[x]);$ (RV32: x=1..0, RV64: x=3..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	KABS16 rt, ra	16-bit Absolute Value	$rt.H[x] = SAT.Q15(ABS(ra.H[x]));$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
8	CLRS16 rt, ra	16-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign	$rt.H[x] = CLRS(ra.H[x]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
9	CLZ16 rt, ra	16-bit Count Leading Zero	$rt.H[x] = CLZ(ra.H[x]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
10	CLO16 rt, ra	16-bit Count Leading One	$rt.H[x] = CLO(ra.H[x]);$ (RV32: $x=1..0$ , RV64: $x=3..0$ )
11	SWAP16 rt, ra	Swap Halfword within Word	$ah0[x] = ra.W[x].H[0];$ $ah1[x] = ra.W[x].H[1];$ $rt.W[x] = CONCAT(ah0[x], ah1[x]);$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )

## 2.2.10. 8-bit Misc Instructions

There are 11 instructions here.

*Table 10. SIMD 8-bit Miscellaneous Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMIN8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Minimum	$le[x] = ra.B[x] \leq rb.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = le[x] ? ra.B[x] : rb.B[x];$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
2	UMIN8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Minimum	$le[x] = ra.B[x] \leq rb.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = le[x] ? ra.B[x] : rb.B[x];$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
3	SMAX8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Signed Maximum	$ge[x] = ra.B[x] \geq rb.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = ge[x] ? ra.B[x] : rb.B[x];$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
4	UMAX8 rt, ra, rb	8-bit Unsigned Maximum	$ge[x] = ra.B[x] \geq rb.B[x];$ $rt.B[x] = ge[x] ? ra.B[x] : rb.B[x];$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
5	KABS8 rt, ra	8-bit Absolute Value	$rt.B[x] = SAT.Q7(ABS(ra.B[x]));$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)
6	SCLIP8 rt, ra, imm3u	8-bit Signed Clip Value	$n = imm3u;$ $rt.B[x] = SAT.Qn(ra.B[x]);$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	UCLIP8 rt, ra, imm3u	8-bit Unsigned Clip Value	$m = \text{imm3u};$ $\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{SAT.Um}(\text{ra.B}[x]);$ $(\text{RV32: } x=3..0, \text{ RV64: } x=7..0)$
8	CLRS8 rt, ra	8-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign	$\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{CLRS}(\text{ra.B}[x]);$ $(\text{RV32: } x=3..0, \text{ RV64: } x=7..0)$
9	CLZ8 rt, ra	8-bit Count Leading Zero	$\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{CLZ}(\text{ra.B}[x]);$ $(\text{RV32: } x=3..0, \text{ RV64: } x=7..0)$
10	CLO8 rt, ra	8-bit Count Leading One	$\text{rt.B}[x] = \text{CLO}(\text{ra.B}[x]);$ $(\text{RV32: } x=3..0, \text{ RV64: } x=7..0)$
11	SWAP8 rt, ra	Swap Byte within Halfword	$\text{ab0}[x] = \text{ra.H}[x].B[0];$ $\text{ab1}[x] = \text{ra.H}[x].B[1];$ $\text{rt.H}[x] = \text{CONCAT}(\text{ab0}[x], \text{ab1}[x]);$ $(\text{RV32: } x=1..0, \text{ RV64: } x=3..0)$

## 2.2.11. 8-bit Unpacking Instructions

There are 10 instructions here.

*Table 11. 8-bit Unpacking Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SUNPKD810 rt, ra	Signed Unpacking Bytes 1 & 0	$rt.H[x] = SE16(ra.B[y]);$  RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 1), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 5), (2, 4), (1, 1), (0, 0)$
2	SUNPKD820 rt, ra	Signed Unpacking Bytes 2 & 0	$rt.H[x] = SE16(ra.B[y]);$  RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 2), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 6), (2, 4), (1, 2), (0, 0)$
3	SUNPKD830 rt, ra	Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 0	$rt.H[x] = SE16(ra.B[y]);$  RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 4), (1, 3), (0, 0)$
4	SUNPKD831 rt, ra	Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 1	$rt.H[x] = SE16(ra.B[y]);$  RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 1)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 5), (1, 3), (0, 1)$
5	SUNPKD832 rt, ra	Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 2	$rt.H[x] = SE16(ra.B[y]);$  RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 2)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 6), (1, 3), (0, 2)$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
6	ZUNPKD810 rt, ra	Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 1 & 0	$rt.H[x] = ZE16(ra.B[y]);$ RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 1), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 5), (2, 4), (1, 1), (0, 0)$
7	ZUNPKD820 rt, ra	Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 2 & 0	$rt.H[x] = ZE16(ra.B[y]);$ RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 2), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 6), (2, 4), (1, 2), (0, 0)$
8	ZUNPKD830 rt, ra	Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 0	$rt.H[x] = ZE16(ra.B[y]);$ RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 0)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 4), (1, 3), (0, 0)$
9	ZUNPKD831 rt, ra	Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 1	$rt.H[x] = ZE16(ra.B[y]);$ RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 1)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 5), (1, 3), (0, 1)$
10	ZUNPKD832 rt, ra	Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 2	$rt.H[x] = ZE16(ra.B[y]);$ RV32: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (0, 2)$ RV64: $(x, y) = (3, 7), (2, 6), (1, 3), (0, 2)$

## 2.3. Partial-SIMD Data Processing Instructions

### 2.3.1. 16-bit Packing Instructions

There are 4 instructions here.

*Table 12. 16-bit Packing Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	PKBB16 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 16-bit data from Bottoms	$ah0[x] = ra.W[x].H[0];$ $bh0[x] = rb.W[x].H[0];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{CONCAT}(ah0[x], bh0[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
2	PKBT16 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 16-bit data Bottom & Top	$ah0[x] = ra.W[x].H[0];$ $bh1[x] = rb.W[x].H[1];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{CONCAT}(ah0[x], bh1[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
3	PKTB16 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 16-bit data Top & Bottom	$ah1[x] = ra.W[x].H[1];$ $bh0[x] = rb.W[x].H[0];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{CONCAT}(ah1[x], bh0[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
4	PKTT16 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 16-bit data from Tops	$ah1[x] = ra.W[x].H[1];$ $bh1[x] = rb.W[x].H[1];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{CONCAT}(ah1[x], bh1[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

### 2.3.2. Most Significant Word “32x32” Multiply & Add Instructions

There are 8 instructions here.

Table 13. Signed MSW 32x32 Multiply and Add Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMMUL rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication (MSW 32 = 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \ s * rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = t64[x].W[1];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
2	SMMUL.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \ s * rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = RUND(t64[x]).W[1];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
3	KMMAC rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \ s * rb.W[x];$ $res[x] = rt.W[x] + t64[x].W[1];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(res[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
4	KMMAC.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \ s * rb.W[x];$ $t32[x] = RUND(t64[x]).W[1];$ $res[x] = rt.W[x] + t32[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(res[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
5	KMMSB rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Subtraction (MSW 32 = 32 - 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \ s * rb.W[x];$ $res[x] = rt.W[x] - t64[x].W[1];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(res[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
6	KMMSB.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Subtraction with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 - 32x32)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ s}^* rb.W[x];$ $t32[x] = RUND(t64[x]).W[1];$ $res[x] = rt.W[x] - t32[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(res[x]);$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
7	KWMMUL rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication & Double (MSW 32 = 32x32 << 1)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ s}^* rb.W[x];$ $s64[x] = SAT.Q63(t64[x] << 1);$ $rt.W[x] = s64[x].W[1];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
8	KWMMUL.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x 32” Signed Multiplication & Double with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32x32 << 1)	$t64[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ s}^* rb.W[x];$ $r65[x] = RUND(t64[x] << 1);$ $s64[x] = SAT.Q63(r65[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = s64[x].W[1];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

### 2.3.3. Most Significant Word “32x16” Multiply & Add Instructions

There are 16 instructions here.

Table 14. Signed MSW 32x16 Multiply and Add Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMMWB rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication (MSW 32 = 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}^* (b[x].H[0]);$ $rt.W[x] = \text{mul48}[x][47:16];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
2	SMMWB.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}^* (b[x].H[0]);$ $rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(\text{mul48}[x])[47:16];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
3	SMMWT rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication (MSW 32 = 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}^* (b[x].H[1]);$ $rt.W[x] = \text{mul48}[x][47:16];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
4	SMMWT.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}^* (b[x].H[1]);$ $rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(\text{mul48}[x])[47:16];$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
5	KMMAWB rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}^* (b[x].H[0]);$ $t[x] = \text{mul48}[x][47:16];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(rt.W[x] + t[x]);$  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
6	KMMAWB.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}* (b[x].H[0]);$ $t[x] = \text{RUND}(\text{mul48}[x])[47:16];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(rt.W[x] + t[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
7	KMMAWT rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}* (b[x].H[1]);$ $t[x] = \text{mul48}[x][47:16];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(rt.W[x] + t[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
8	KMMAWT.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication and Saturating Addition with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 + 32x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}* (b[x].H[1]);$ $t[x] = \text{RUND}(\text{mul48}[x])[47:16];$ $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(rt.W[x] + t[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
9	KMMWB2 rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Saturating Signed Multiplication and double (MSW 32 = (32x16) << 1)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $\text{if } ((a[x] == 0x80000000) \&\& (b[x].H[0] == 0x8000)) {$ $\quad t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1;$ $\} \text{ else } {$ $\quad \text{mul48}[x] = a[x] \text{ s}* (b[x].H[0]);$ $\quad t[x] = (\text{mul48}[x] << 1)[47:16];$ $\}$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
10	KMMWB2.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Saturating Signed Multiplication and double with Rounding (MSW 32 = (32x16) << 1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[0]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[0]);     t[x] = RUND(mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = t[x];  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>
11	KMMWT2 rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Saturating Signed Multiplication and double (MSW 32 = (32x16) << 1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[1]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[1]);     t[x] = (mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = t[x];  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>
12	KMMWT2.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Saturating Signed Multiplication and double with Rounding (MSW 32 = (32x16) << 1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[1]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[1]);     t[x] = RUND(mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = t[x];  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
13	KMMAWB2 rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication & double and Saturating Addition (MSW 32 = 32 + (32x16)<<1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[0]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[0]);     t[x] = (mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(rt.W[x] + t[x]);  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>
14	KMMAWB2.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Bottom 16” Signed Multiplication & double and Saturating Addition with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 + (32x16)<<1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[0]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[0]);     t[x] = RUND(mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(rt.W[x] + t[x]);  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>
15	KMMAWT2 rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication & double and Saturating Addition (MSW 32 = 32 + (32x16)<<1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[1]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[1]);     t[x] = (mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(rt.W[x] + t[x]);  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
16	KMMAWT2.u rt, ra, rb	MSW “32 x Top 16” Signed Multiplication & double and Saturating Addition with Rounding (MSW 32 = 32 + (32x16)<<1)	<pre> a[x]=ra.W[x]; b[x]=rb.W[x]; if ((a[x]==0x80000000) &amp;&amp;     (b[x].H[1]==0x8000)) {     t[x] = 0x7fffffff; OV=1; } else {     mul48[x] = a[x] s* (b[x].H[1]);     t[x] = RUND(mul48[x]&lt;&lt;1)[47:16]; } rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(rt.W[x] + t[x]);  (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0) </pre>

## 2.3.4. Signed 16-bit Multiply with 32-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

There are 18 instructions here.

Table 15. Signed 16-bit Multiply 32-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMBB16 rt, ra, rb	Signed Multiply Bottom 16 & Bottom 16 (32 = 16x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
2	SMBT16 rt, ra, rb	Signed Multiply Bottom 16 & Top 16 (32 = 16x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
3	SMTT16 rt, ra, rb	Signed Multiply Top 16 & Top 16 (32 = 16x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
4	KMDA rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” and Signed Addition (32 = 16x16 + 16x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = SAT.Q31(mul1[x] + mul2[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
5	KMXDA rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” and Signed Addition (32 = 16x16 + 16x16)	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = SAT.Q31(mul1[x] + mul2[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
6	SMDS rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” and Signed Subtraction ( $32 = 16x16 - 16x16$ )	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
7	SMDRS rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” and Signed Reversed Subtraction ( $32 = 16x16 - 16x16$ )	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = mul2[x] - mul1[x];$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
8	SMXDS rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” and Signed Subtraction ( $32 = 16x16 - 16x16$ )	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = t[x];$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
9	KMABB rt, ra, rb	“Bottom 16 x Bottom 16” with 32-bit Signed Addition ( $32 = 32 + 16x16$ )	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)
10	KMABT rt, ra, rb	“Bottom 16 x Top 16” with 32-bit Signed Addition ( $32 = 32 + 16x16$ )	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ (RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
11	KMATT rt, ra, rb	“Top 16 x Top 16” with 32-bit Signed Addition $(32 = 32 + 16 \times 16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
12	KMADA rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Double Addition $(32 = 32 + 16 \times 16 + 16 \times 16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul1[x] + mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
13	KMAXDA rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Double Addition $(32 = 32 + 16 \times 16 + 16 \times 16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul1[x] + mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
14	KMADS rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Addition and Subtraction $(32 = 32 + 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
15	KMADRS rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Addition and Reversed Subtraction $(32 = 32 + 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul2[x] - mul1[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
16	KMAXDS rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Addition and Subtraction $(32 = 32 + 16x16 - 16x16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] + mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ <p>(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)</p>
17	KMSDA rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Double Subtraction $(32 = 32 - 16x16 - 16x16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] - mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ <p>(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)</p>
18	KMSXDA rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” with 32-bit Signed Double Subtraction $(32 = 32 - 16x16 - 16x16)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $mul1[x] = a[x].H[1] s^* b[x].H[0];$ $mul2[x] = a[x].H[0] s^* b[x].H[1];$ $t[x] = rt.W[x] - mul1[x] - mul2[x];$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x]);$ <p>(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)</p>

## 2.3.5. Signed 16-bit Multiply with 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

Table 16. Signed 16-bit Multiply 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMAL rt, ra, rb	“16 x 16” with 64-bit Signed Addition ( $64 = 64 + 16 \times 16$ )	<p>RV32:</p> <pre>a64 = r[aU].r[aL]; mul = rb.H[1] s* rb.H[0]; t64 = a64 + mul; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;</pre> <p>RV64:</p> <pre>a64 = ra; tw = rb.W[1]; bw = rb.W[0]; mul1 = tw.H[1] s* tw.H[0]; mul2 = bw.H[1] s* bw.H[0]; rt = a64 + mul1 + mul2;</pre>

## 2.3.6. Miscellaneous Instructions

There are 7 instructions here.

*Table 17. Partial-SIMD Miscellaneous Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SCLIP32 rt, ra, imm5u	Signed Clip Value	$n = \text{imm5u};$ $rt = \text{SAT.Q}_n(\text{ra.W}[x]);$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )
2	UCLIP32 rt, ra, imm5u	Unsigned Clip Value	$m = \text{imm5u};$ $rt = \text{SAT.U}_m(\text{ra.W}[x]);$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )
3	CLRS32 rt, ra	32-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign	$rt.W[x] = \text{CLRS}(\text{ra.W}[x])$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )
4	CLZ32 rt, ra	32-bit Count Leading Zero	$rt.W[x] = \text{CLZ}(\text{ra.W}[x])$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )
5	CLO32 rt, ra	32-bit Count Leading One	$rt.W[x] = \text{CLO}(\text{ra.W}[x])$ (RV32: $x=0$ , RV64: $x=1..0$ )
6	PBSAD rt, ra, rb	Parallel Byte Sum of Absolute Difference	$d[x] = \text{ABS}(\text{ra.B}[x] - \text{rb.B}[x]);$ $rt = \text{SUM}(d[x]);$ (RV32: $x=3..0$ , RV64: $x=7..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	PBSADA rt, ra, rb	Parallel Byte Sum of Absolute Difference Accumulation	$d[x] = \text{ABS}(ra.B[x] - rb.B[x]);$ $rt = rt + \text{SUM}(d[x]);$ (RV32: x=3..0, RV64: x=7..0)

### 2.3.7. 8-bit Multiply with 32-bit Add Instructions

There are 3 instructions here.

Table 18. 8-bit Multiply with 32-bit Add Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMAQA rt, ra, rb	Four signed “8x8” with 32-bit Signed Addition $(32 = 32 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $m0[x] = a[x].B[0] s* b[x].B[0];$ $m1[x] = a[x].B[1] s* b[x].B[1];$ $m2[x] = a[x].B[2] s* b[x].B[2];$ $m3[x] = a[x].B[3] s* b[x].B[3];$ $rt.W[x] = rt.W[x] + m3[x] + m2[x]$ $+ m1[x] + m0[x];$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
2	UMAQQA rt, ra, rb	Four unsigned “8x8” with 32-bit Unsigned Addition $(32 = 32 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $m0[x] = a[x].B[0] u* b[x].B[0];$ $m1[x] = a[x].B[1] u* b[x].B[1];$ $m2[x] = a[x].B[2] u* b[x].B[2];$ $m3[x] = a[x].B[3] u* b[x].B[3];$ $rt.W[x] = rt.W[x] + m3[x] + m2[x]$ $+ m1[x] + m0[x];$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$
3	SMAQA.SU rt, ra, rb	Four “signed 8 x unsigned 8” with 32-bit Signed Addition $(32 = 32 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8 + 8x8)$	$a[x] = ra.W[x]; b[x] = rb.W[x];$ $m0[x] = a[x].B[0] su* b[x].B[0];$ $m1[x] = a[x].B[1] su* b[x].B[1];$ $m2[x] = a[x].B[2] su* b[x].B[2];$ $m3[x] = a[x].B[3] su* b[x].B[3];$ $rt.W[x] = rt.W[x] + m3[x] + m2[x]$ $+ m1[x] + m0[x];$ $(RV32: x=0, RV64: x=1..0)$

## 2.4. 64-bit Profile Instructions

### 2.4.1. 64-bit Addition & Subtraction Instructions

Table 19. 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	ADD64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = a64 + b64;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = ra + rb$
2	RADD64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Signed Halving Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = (a64 + b64) \text{ s}>> 1;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = (ra + rb) \text{ s}>> 1;$
3	URADD64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Unsigned Halving Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $a65 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, a64);$ $b65 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, b64);$ $t64 = (a65 + b65) \text{ u}>> 1;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $a65 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, ra);$ $b65 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, rb);$ $rt = (a65 + b65) \text{ u}>> 1;$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	KADD64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Signed Saturating Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = \text{SAT.Q63}(a64 + b64);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = \text{SAT.Q63}(ra + rb);$
5	UKADD64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = \text{SAT.U64}(a64 + b64);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = \text{SAT.U64}(ra + rb);$
6	SUB64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = a64 - b64;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = ra - rb$
7	RSUB64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Signed Halving Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $a64 = r[aU].r[aL];$ $b64 = r[bU].r[bL];$ $t64 = (a64 - b64) \text{ s\>> } 1;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = (ra - rb) \text{ s\>> } 1;$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
8	URSUB64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $\begin{aligned} a64 &= r[aU].r[aL]; \\ b64 &= r[bU].r[bL]; \\ a65 &= \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, a64); \\ b65 &= \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, b64); \\ t64 &= (a65 - b65) \text{ u}> 1; \\ r[tU].r[tL] &= t64; \end{aligned}$ <p>RV64:</p> $\begin{aligned} a65 &= \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, ra); \\ b65 &= \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, rb); \\ rt &= (a65 - b65) \text{ u}> 1; \end{aligned}$
9	KSUB64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $\begin{aligned} a64 &= r[aU].r[aL]; \\ b64 &= r[bU].r[bL]; \\ t64 &= \text{SAT.Q63}(a64 - b64); \\ r[tU].r[tL] &= t64; \end{aligned}$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = \text{SAT.Q63}(ra - rb);$
10	UKSUB64 rt, ra, rb	64-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $\begin{aligned} a64 &= r[aU].r[aL]; \\ b64 &= r[bU].r[bL]; \\ t64 &= \text{SAT.U64}(a64 - b64); \\ r[tU].r[tL] &= t64; \end{aligned}$ <p>RV64:</p> $rt = \text{SAT.U64}(ra - rb);$

## 2.4.2. 32-bit Multiply with 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

Table 20. 32-bit Multiply 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMAR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with 64-bit Signed Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 + ra \ s^* \ rb;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] \ s^* \ rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] \ s^* \ rb.W[1];$ $rt = rt + m0 + m1;$
2	SMSR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with 64-bit Signed Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 - ra \ s^* \ rb;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] \ s^* \ rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] \ s^* \ rb.W[1];$ $rt = rt - m0 - m1;$
3	UMAR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with 64-bit Unsigned Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 + ra \ u^* \ rb;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] \ u^* \ rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] \ u^* \ rb.W[1];$ $rt = rt + m0 + m1;$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	UMSR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with 64-bit Unsigned Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 - ra \text{ u}* rb;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] \text{ u}* rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] \text{ u}* rb.W[1];$ $rt = rt - m0 - m1;$
5	KMAR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with Saturating 64-bit Signed Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = SAT.Q63(c64 + ra s* rb);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] s* rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] s* rb.W[1];$ $rt = SAT.Q63(rt + m0 + m1);$
6	KMSR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with Saturating 64-bit Signed Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = SAT.Q63(c64 - ra s* rb);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] s* rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] s* rb.W[1];$ $rt = SAT.Q63(rt - m0 - m1);$
7	UKMAR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with Saturating 64-bit Unsigned Addition	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = SAT.U64(c64 + ra u* rb);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] u* rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] u* rb.W[1];$ $rt = SAT.U64(rt + m0 + m1);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
8	UKMSR64 rt, ra, rb	32x32 with Saturating 64-bit Unsigned Subtraction	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = \text{SAT.U64}(c64 - ra \ u^* rb);$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0] \ u^* rb.W[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1] \ u^* rb.W[1];$ $rt = \text{SAT.U64}(rt - m0 - m1);$

### 2.4.3. Signed 16-bit Multiply with 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

Table 21. Signed 16-bit Multiply 64-bit Add/Subtract Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMALBB rt, ra, rb	“Bottom 16 x Bottom 16” with 64-bit Signed Addition $(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 + ra.L \text{ s* } rb.L;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] \text{ s* } rb.W[0].H[0];$ $m1 = ra.W[1].H[0] \text{ s* } rb.W[1].H[0];$ $rt = rt + m0 + m1;$
2	SMALBT rt, ra, rb	“Bottom 16 x Top 16” with 64-bit Signed Addition $(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 + ra.L \text{ s* } rb.H;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] \text{ s* } rb.W[0].H[1];$ $m1 = ra.W[1].H[0] \text{ s* } rb.W[1].H[1];$ $rt = rt + m0 + m1;$
3	SMALTT rt, ra, rb	“Top 16 x Top 16” with 64-bit Signed Addition $(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> $c64 = r[tU].r[tL];$ $t64 = c64 + ra.H \text{ s* } rb.H;$ $r[tU].r[tL] = t64;$ <p>RV64:</p> $m0 = ra.W[0].H[1] \text{ s* } rb.W[0].H[1];$ $m1 = ra.W[1].H[1] \text{ s* } rb.W[1].H[1];$ $rt = rt + m0 + m1;$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	SMALDA rt, ra, rb	<p>Two “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Double Addition  <math>(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16 + 16 \times 16)</math></p>	<pre> RV32: c64 = r[tU].r[tL]; m0 = ra.H s* rb.H; m1 = ra.L s* rb.L; t64 = c64 + m0 + m1; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;  RV64: m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] s* ra.W[0].H[0]; m1 = ra.W[0].H[1] s* ra.W[0].H[1]; m2 = ra.W[1].H[0] s* ra.W[1].H[0]; m3 = ra.W[1].H[1] s* ra.W[1].H[1]; rt = rt + SUM(m0~3); </pre>
5	SMALXDA rt, ra, rb	<p>Two Crossed “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Double Addition  <math>(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16 + 16 \times 16)</math></p>	<pre> RV32: c64 = r[tU].r[tL]; m0 = ra.H s* rb.L; m1 = ra.L s* rb.H; t64 = c64 + m0 + m1; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;  RV64: m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] s* ra.W[0].H[1]; m1 = ra.W[0].H[1] s* ra.W[0].H[0]; m2 = ra.W[1].H[0] s* ra.W[1].H[1]; m3 = ra.W[1].H[1] s* ra.W[1].H[0]; rt = rt + SUM(m0~3); </pre>
6	SMALDS rt, ra, rb	<p>Two “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Addition and Subtraction  <math>(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)</math></p>	<pre> c64 = r[tU].r[tL]; m0 = ra.H s* rb.H; m1 = ra.L s* rb.L; t64 = c64 + m0 - m1; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;  RV64: m0 = ra.W[0].H[1] s* rb.W[0].H[1]; m1 = ra.W[0].H[0] s* rb.W[0].H[0]; m2 = ra.W[1].H[1] s* rb.W[1].H[1]; m3 = ra.W[1].H[0] s* rb.W[1].H[0]; s0 = m0 - m1; s1 = m2 - m3; rt = rt + s0 + s1; </pre>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	SMALDRS rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Addition and Reversed Subtraction $(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> $\begin{aligned} c64 &= r[tU].r[tL]; \\ m0 &= ra.L \text{ s}* rb.L; \\ m1 &= ra.H \text{ s}* rb.H; \\ t64 &= c64 + m0 - m1; \\ r[tU].r[tL] &= t64; \end{aligned}$ <p>RV64:</p> $\begin{aligned} m0 &= ra.W[0].H[0] \text{ s}* rb.W[0].H[0]; \\ m1 &= ra.W[0].H[1] \text{ s}* rb.W[0].H[1]; \\ m2 &= ra.W[1].H[0] \text{ s}* rb.W[1].H[0]; \\ m3 &= ra.W[1].H[1] \text{ s}* rb.W[1].H[1]; \\ s0 &= m0 - m1; \\ s1 &= m2 - m3; \\ rt &= rt + s0 + s1; \end{aligned}$
8	SMALXDS rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Addition and Subtraction $(64 = 64 + 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> $\begin{aligned} c64 &= r[tU].r[tL]; \\ m0 &= ra.H \text{ s}* rb.L; \\ m1 &= ra.L \text{ s}* rb.H; \\ t64 &= c64 + m0 - m1; \\ r[tU].r[tL] &= t64; \end{aligned}$ <p>RV64:</p> $\begin{aligned} m0 &= ra.W[0].H[1] \text{ s}* rb.W[0].H[0]; \\ m1 &= ra.W[0].H[0] \text{ s}* rb.W[0].H[1]; \\ m2 &= ra.W[1].H[1] \text{ s}* rb.W[1].H[0]; \\ m3 &= ra.W[1].H[0] \text{ s}* rb.W[1].H[1]; \\ s0 &= m0 - m1; \\ s1 &= m2 - m3; \\ rt &= rt + s0 + s1; \end{aligned}$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
9	SMSLDA rt, ra, rb	Two “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Double Subtraction $(64 = 64 - 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> <pre>c64 = r[tU].r[tL]; m0 = ra.H s* rb.H; m1 = ra.L s* rb.L; t64 = c64 - m0 - m1; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;</pre> <p>RV64:</p> <pre>m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] s* rb.W[0].H[0]; m1 = ra.W[0].H[1] s* rb.W[0].H[1]; m2 = ra.W[1].H[0] s* rb.W[1].H[0]; m3 = ra.W[1].H[1] s* rb.W[1].H[1]; s0 = - m0 - m1; s1 = - m2 - m3; rt = rt + s0 + s1;</pre>
10	SMSLXDA rt, ra, rb	Two Crossed “16x16” with 64-bit Signed Double Subtraction $(64 = 64 - 16 \times 16 - 16 \times 16)$	<p>RV32:</p> <pre>c64 = r[tU].r[tL]; m0 = ra.H s* rb.L; m1 = ra.L s* rb.H; t64 = c64 - m0 - m1; r[tU].r[tL] = t64;</pre> <p>RV64:</p> <pre>m0 = ra.W[0].H[0] s* rb.W[0].H[1]; m1 = ra.W[0].H[1] s* rb.W[0].H[0]; m2 = ra.W[1].H[0] s* rb.W[1].H[1]; m3 = ra.W[1].H[1] s* rb.W[1].H[0]; s0 = - m0 - m1; s1 = - m2 - m3; rt = rt + s0 + s1;</pre>

## 2.5. Non-SIMD Instructions

### 2.5.1. Q15 saturation instructions

The following table lists non-SIMD instructions related to Q15 arithmetic.

*Table 22. Non-SIMD Q15 saturation ALU Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	KADDH Rt, Ra, Rb	Add with Q15 saturation	$a0 = Ra.W[0];$ $b0 = Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SE(SAT.Q15(a0 + b0));$
2	KSUBH Rt, Ra, Rb	Subtract with Q15 saturation	$a0 = Ra.W[0];$ $b0 = Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SE(SAT.Q15(a0 - b0));$
3	KHMBB Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q15 number.	$a0 = Ra.H[0];$ $b0 = Rb.H[0];$ $Rt = SAT.Q15((a0 * b0) s>> 15);$
4	KHMBT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of another register and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q15 number.	$a0 = Ra.H[0];$ $b1 = Rb.H[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q15((a0 * b1) s>> 15);$
5	KHM TT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q15 number.	$a1 = Ra.H[1];$ $b1 = Rb.H[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q15((a1 * b1) s>> 15);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
6	UKADDH Rt, Ra, Rb	Add with I16 saturation	$a_0 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, Ra.W[0]);$ $b_0 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, Rb.W[0]);$ $Rt = \text{ZE}(\text{SAT.U16}(a_0 + b_0))$
7	UKSUBH Rt, Ra, Rb	Subtract with I16 saturation	$a_0 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, Ra.W[0]);$ $b_0 = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, Rb.W[0]);$ $Rt = \text{ZE}(\text{SAT.U16}(a_0 - b_0))$

## 2.5.2. Q31 saturation Instructions

The following table lists non-SIMD instructions related to Q31 arithmetic.

*Table 23. Non-SIMD Q31 saturation ALU Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	KADDW Rt, Ra, Rb	Add with Q31 saturation	<p>RV32:  <math>Rt = SAT.Q31(Ra + Rb);</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>a0 = Ra.W[0];</math>  <math>b0 = Rb.W[0];</math>  <math>Rt = SE(SAT.Q31(a0 + b0));</math></p>
2	UKADDW Rt, Ra, Rb	Unsigned Add with I32 saturation	<p>RV32:  <math>a0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Ra);</math>  <math>b0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Rb);</math>  <math>Rt = SAT.I32(a0 + b0);</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>a0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Ra.W[0]);</math>  <math>b0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Rb.W[0]);</math>  <math>Rt = ZE(SAT.U32(a0 + b0));</math></p>
3	KSUBW Rt, Ra, Rb	Subtract with Q31 saturation	<p>RV32:  <math>Rt = SAT.Q31(Ra - Rb);</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>a0 = Ra.W[0];</math>  <math>b0 = Rb.W[0];</math>  <math>Rt = SE(SAT.Q31(a0 - b0));</math></p>
4	UKSUBW Rt, Ra, Rb	Unsigned Subtract with I32 saturation	<p>RV32:  <math>a0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Ra);</math>  <math>b0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Rb);</math>  <math>Rt = SAT.I32(a0 - b0);</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>a0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Ra.W[0]);</math>  <math>b0 = CONCAT(1'b0, Rb.W[0]);</math>  <math>Rt = ZE(SAT.U32(a0 - b0));</math></p>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
5	KDMBB Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number.	<pre>a0 = Ra.H[0]; b0 = Rb.H[0]; m0 = (a0 s* b0) &lt;&lt; 1; Rt = SAT.Q31(m0);</pre>
6	KDMBT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of another register and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number.	<pre>a0 = Ra.H[0]; b1 = Rb.H[1]; m0 = (a0 s* b1) &lt;&lt; 1; Rt = SAT.Q31(m0);</pre>
7	KDMTT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number.	<pre>a1 = Ra.H[1]; b1 = Rb.H[1]; m0 = (a1 s* b1) &lt;&lt; 1; Rt = SAT.Q31(m0);</pre>
8	KSLRAW Rt, Ra, Rb	Shift Left Logical with Q31 Saturation or Shift Right Arithmetic	<pre>if (Rb[5:0] &gt;=0) {     Rt = SAT.Q31(Ra &lt;&lt; Rb[5:0]); } else {     Rt = (Ra s&gt;&gt; -Rb[5:0]); }</pre>
9	KSLRAW.u Rt, Ra, Rb	Shift Left Logical with Q31 Saturation or Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	<pre>if (Rb[5:0] &gt;=0) {     Rt = SAT.Q31(Ra &lt;&lt; Rb[5:0]); } else {     Rt = RUND(Ra s&gt;&gt; -Rb[5:0]); }</pre>
10	KSLLW rt, ra, rb	Saturating Shift Left Logical for 32-bit Word	<pre>w0 = ra.W[0]; rt = SE(SAT.Q31(w0 &lt;&lt; rb[4:0]));</pre>

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
11	KSLLIW rt, ra, imm5u	Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate for 32-bit Word	$w0 = ra.W[0];$ $rt = SE(SAT.Q31(w0 << imm5u));$
12	KDMABB Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number. Add the Q31 number with a 32-bit accumulator.	$m0 = (Ra.H[0] * Rb.H[0]) << 1;$ $res = Rt.W[0] + SAT.Q31(m0);$ $Rt = SE(SAT.Q31(res));$
13	KDMABT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of another register and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number. Add the Q31 number with a 32-bit accumulator.	$m0 = (Ra.H[0] * Rb.H[1]) << 1;$ $res = Rt.W[0] + SAT.Q31(m0);$ $Rt = SE(SAT.Q31(res));$
14	KDMATT Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of two registers and transform the Q30 result into a saturated Q31 number. Add the Q31 number with a 32-bit accumulator.	$m0 = (Ra.H[1] * Rb.H[1]) << 1;$ $res = Rt.W[0] + SAT.Q31(m0);$ $Rt = SE(SAT.Q31(res));$
15	KABSW rt, ra	32-bit Absolute Value (scalar version)	RV32: $rt = SAT.Q31(ABS(ra));$  RV64: $rt = SE64(SAT.Q31(ABS(ra.W[0])));$

### 2.5.3. 32-bit Computation Instructions

There are 9 instructions here.

*Table 24. 32-bit Computation Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	RADDW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Signed Halving Addition	$\text{res} = (\text{ra.W[0]} + \text{rb.W[0]}) \text{ s}>> 1;$ $\text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{res});$
2	URADDW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Unsigned Halving Addition	$\text{a0} = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, \text{ra.W[0]});$ $\text{b0} = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, \text{rb.W[0]});$ $\text{res} = (\text{a0} + \text{b0}) \text{ u}>> 1;$ $\text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{res});$
3	RSUBW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Signed Halving Subtraction	$\text{res} = (\text{ra.W[0]} - \text{rb.W[0]}) \text{ s}>> 1;$ $\text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{res});$
4	URSUBW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction	$\text{a0} = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, \text{ra.W[0]});$ $\text{b0} = \text{CONCAT}(1'b0, \text{rb.W[0]});$ $\text{res} = (\text{a0} - \text{b0}) \text{ u}>> 1;$ $\text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{res});$
5	MAXW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Signed Word Maximum	<pre>if (\text{ra.W[0]} &gt;= \text{rb.W[0]}) {     \text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{ra.W[0]}); } else {     \text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{rb.W[0]}); }</pre>
6	MINW rt, ra, rb	32-bit Signed Word Minimum	<pre>if (\text{ra.W[0]} &gt;= \text{rb.W[0]}) {     \text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{rb.W[0]}); } else {     \text{rt} = \text{SE}(\text{ra.W[0]}); }</pre>
7	MULR64 rt, ra, rb	Multiply Word Unsigned to 64-bit data	RV32: $\text{mres}[63:0] = \text{ra} \text{ u}^* \text{ rb};$ $\text{r[tU]} = \text{mres.W[1]};$ $\text{r[tL]} = \text{mres.W[0]};$  RV64: $\text{rt} = \text{ra.W[0]} \text{ u}^* \text{ rb.W[0]};$
8	MULSR64 rt, ra, rb	Multiply Word Signed to 64-bit data	RV32: $\text{mres}[63:0] = \text{ra} \text{ s}^* \text{ rb};$ $\text{r[tU]} = \text{mres.W[1]};$ $\text{r[tL]} = \text{mres.W[0]};$  RV64: $\text{rt} = \text{ra.W[0]} \text{ s}^* \text{ rb.W[0]};$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
9	MSUBR32 rt, ra, rb	Multiply and Subtract from 32-bit Word	<p>RV32:</p> $mres = ra * rb;$ $rt = rt - mres.W[0];$ <p>RV64:</p> $mres = ra.W[0] * rb.W[0];$ $tres[31:0] = rt.W[0] - mres.W[0];$ $rt = SE64(tres[31:0]);$

## 2.5.4. Overflow/Saturation status manipulation instructions

The following table lists the user instructions related to Overflow (OV) flag manipulation.

*Table 25. OV (Overflow) flag Set/Clear Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	RDOV Rt	Read vxsat.OV to Rt.	Rt = ZE(vxsat.OV);
2	CLROV	Clear vsat.OV flag	vxsat.OV = 0;

## 2.5.5. Miscellaneous Instructions

There are 11 instructions here.

*Table 26. Non-SIMD Miscellaneous Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	AVE rt, ra, rb	Average with rounding	
2	SRA.u rt, ra, rb	Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	RV32: rt = RUND(ra s>> rb[4:0]);  RV64: rt = RUND(ra s>> rb[5:0]);
3	SRAI.u rt, ra, imm5u	Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	RV32: rt = RUND(ra s>> imm5u);  RV64: rt = RUND(ra s>> imm6u);
4	BITREV rt, ra, rb	Bit Reverse	RV32: msb = rb[4:0]; rev[0:msb] = ra[msb:0]; rt = ZE(rev[msb:0]);  RV64: msb = rb[5:0]; rev[0:msb] = ra[msb:0]; rt = ZE(rev[msb:0]);
5	BITREVI rt, ra, imm5u	Bit Reverse Immediate	RV32: msb = imm5u; rev[0:msb] = ra[msb:0]; rt = ZE(rev[msb:0]);  RV64: msb = imm6u; rev[0:msb] = ra[msb:0]; rt = ZE(rev[msb:0]);
6	WEXT rt, ra, rb	Extract 32-bit from a 64-bit value	RV32: a64 = r[aU].r[aL]; lsb = rb[4:0]; exword = a64[(31+lsb):lsb]; rt = SE(exword);  RV64: a64 = ra; lsb = rb[4:0]; exword = a64[(31+lsb):lsb]; rt = SE(exword);

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	WEXTI rt, ra, imm5u	Extract 32-bit from a 64-bit value Immediate	<p>RV32:  <math>a64 = r[aU].r[aL];</math>  <math>lsb = imm5u;</math>  <math>exword = a64[(31+lsb):lsb];</math>  <math>rt = SE(exword);</math></p> <p>RV64  <math>a64 = ra;</math>  <math>lsb = imm5u;</math>  <math>exword = a64[(31+lsb):lsb];</math>  <math>rt = SE(exword);</math></p>
8	BPICK rt, ra, rb, rc	Bit-wise Pick	$rt[i] = rc[i]? ra[i] : rb[i];$ (RV32: $i=31..0$ , RV64: $i=63..0$ )
9	INSB rt, ra, imm3u	Insert Byte	<p>RV32  <math>byte\_idx = imm2u;</math>  <math>rt.B[byte\_idx] = ra.B[0];</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>byte\_idx = imm3u;</math>  <math>rt.B[byte\_idx] = ra.B[0];</math></p>
10	MADDR32 rt, ra, tb	Multiply and Add to 32-bit WoRd	<p>RV32:  <math>Mresult = Ra * Rb;</math>  <math>Rd = Rd + Mresult.W[0];</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>Mresult = Ra.W[0] * Rb.W[0];</math>  <math>tresult[31:0] = Rd.W[0] + Mresult.W[0];</math>  <math>Rd = SE64(tresult[31:0]);</math></p>
11	MSUBR32 rt, ra, tb	Multiply and Subtract from 32-bit WoRd	<p>RV32:  <math>Mresult = Ra * Rb;</math>  <math>Rd = Rd - Mresult.W[0];</math></p> <p>RV64:  <math>Mresult = Ra.W[0] * Rb.W[0];</math>  <math>tresult[31:0] = Rd.W[0] - Mresult.W[0];</math>  <math>Rd = SE64(tresult[31:0]);</math></p>

## 2.6. RV64 Only Instructions

The following tables list instructions that are only present in RV64.

There are 30 SIMD 32-bit addition or subtraction instructions.

*Table 27. (RV64 Only) SIMD 32-bit Add/Subtract Instructions*

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	ADD32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Addition	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] + rb.W[x];$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
2	RADD32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Addition	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = (a33[x] + b33[x]) s\gg 1;$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
3	URADD32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Addition	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = (a33[x] + b33[x]) u\gg 1;$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
4	KADD32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Addition	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(a33[x] + b33[x]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
5	UKADD32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.U32(a33[x] + b33[x]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
6	SUB32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Subtraction	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] - rb.W[x];$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
7	RSUB32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Subtraction	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = (a33[x] - b33[x]) s\gg 1;$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
8	URSUB32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = (a33[x] - b33[x]) u\gg 1;$ (RV64: $=1..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
9	KSUB32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(a33[x] - b33[x]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
10	UKSUB32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[x] = SAT.U32(a33[x] - b33[x]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
11	CRAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Cross Add & Sub	$rt.W[1] = ra.W[1] + rb.W[0];$ $rt.W[0] = ra.W[0] - rb.W[1];$
12	RCRAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Cross Add & Sub	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] + b33[0]) s\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] - b33[1]) s\gg 1;$
13	URCRAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Add & Sub	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] + b33[0]) u\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] - b33[1]) u\gg 1;$
14	KCRAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Cross Add & Sub	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.Q31(a33[1] + b33[0]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.Q31(a33[0] - b33[1]);$
15	UKCRAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Add & Sub	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.U32(a33[1] + b33[0]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.U32(a33[0] - b33[1]);$
16	CRSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Cross Sub & Add	$rt.W[1] = ra.W[1] - rb.W[0];$ $rt.W[0] = ra.W[0] + rb.W[1];$
17	RCRSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Cross Sub & Add	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] - b33[0]) s\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] + b33[1]) s\gg 1;$
18	URCRSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Sub & Add	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] - b33[0]) u\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] + b33[1]) u\gg 1;$
19	KCRSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Cross Sub & Add	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.Q31(a33[1] - b33[0]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.Q31(a33[0] + b33[1]);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
20	UKCRSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Sub & Add	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.U32(a33[1] - b33[0]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.U32(a33[0] + b33[1]);$
21	STAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Straight Add & Sub	$rt.W[1] = ra.W[1] + rb.W[1];$ $rt.W[0] = ra.W[0] - rb.W[0];$
22	RSTAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Straight Add & Sub	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] + b33[1]) s\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] - b33[0]) s\gg 1;$
23	URSTAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Add & Sub	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] + b33[1]) u\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] - b33[0]) u\gg 1;$
24	KSTAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Straight Add & Sub	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.Q31(a33[1] + b33[1]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.Q31(a33[0] - b33[0]);$
25	UKSTAS32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Add & Sub	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.U32(a33[1] + b33[1]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.U32(a33[0] - b33[0]);$
26	STSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Straight Sub & Add	$rt.W[1] = ra.W[1] - rb.W[1];$ $rt.W[0] = ra.W[0] + rb.W[0];$
27	RSTSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Straight Sub & Add	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] - b33[1]) s\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] + b33[0]) s\gg 1;$
28	URSTSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Sub & Add	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = (a33[1] - b33[1]) u\gg 1;$ $rt.W[0] = (a33[0] + b33[0]) u\gg 1;$
29	KSTSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Straight Sub & Add	$a33[x] = SE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = SE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.Q31(a33[1] - b33[1]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.Q31(a33[0] + b33[0]);$
30	UKSTSA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Sub & Add	$a33[x] = ZE33(ra.W[x]);$ $b33[x] = ZE33(rb.W[x]);$ $rt.W[1] = SAT.U32(a33[1] - b33[1]);$ $rt.W[0] = SAT.U32(a33[0] + b33[0]);$

There are 14 SIMD 32-bit shift instructions.

Table 28. (RV64 Only) SIMD 32-bit Shift Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SRA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Arithmetic	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ s\>> rb[4:0];}$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
2	SRAI32 rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ s\>> im5u;}$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
3	SRA32.u rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	$rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.W[x] \text{ s\>> rb[4:0]);}$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
4	SRAI32.u rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate	$rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.W[x] \text{ s\>> im5u);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
5	SRL32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Logical	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ u\>> rb[4:0];}$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
6	SRLI32 rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ u\>> im5u;}$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
7	SRL32.u rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical	$rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.W[x] \text{ u\>> rb[4:0]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
8	SRLI32.u rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate	$rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(ra.W[x] \text{ u\>> im5u);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
9	SLL32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \ll rb[4:0];$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
10	SLLI32 rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.W[x] = ra.W[x] \ll im5u;$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
11	KSLL32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical	$rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(ra.W[x] \ll rb[4:0]);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
12	KSLLI32 rt, ra, im5u	SIMD 32-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate	$rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(ra.W[x] \ll im5u);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
13	KSLRA32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.W[x];$ if ( $rb[5:0] < 0$ ) $rt.W[x] = a[x] \text{ s\>> } -rb[5:0];$  if ( $rb[5:0] > 0$ ) $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(a[x] \ll rb[5:0]);$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
14	KSLRA32.u rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation & Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic	$a[x] = ra.W[x];$ if ( $rb[5:0] < 0$ ) $rt.W[x] = \text{RUND}(a[x] \text{ s\>> } -rb[5:0]);$  if ( $rb[5:0] > 0$ ) $rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(a[x] \ll rb[5:0]);$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )

Table 29. (RV64 Only) SIMD 32-bit Miscellaneous Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMIN32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Minimum	$lt[x] = ra.W[x] < rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = (lt[x])? ra.W[x] : rb.W[x];$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
2	UMIN32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Minimum	$lt[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ u\<} rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = (lt[x])? ra.W[x] : rb.W[x];$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
3	SMAX32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Signed Maximum	$gt[x] = ra.W[x] > rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = (gt[x])? ra.W[x] : rb.W[x];$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
4	UMAX32 rt, ra, rb	SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Maximum	$gt[x] = ra.W[x] \text{ u\>} rb.W[x];$ $rt.W[x] = (gt[x])? ra.W[x] : rb.W[x];$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
5	KABS32 rt, ra	SIMD 32-bit Absolute Value	$rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(\text{ABS}(ra.W[x]));$  (RV64: $x=1..0$ )

Table 30. (RV64 Only) SIMD Q15 saturating Multiply Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	KHMBB16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q15 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] s * Rb.W[x].H[0];$ $Rt.W[x] = SAT.Q15(t[x] s >> 15);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
2	KHMBT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in another register and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q15 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] s * Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $Rt.W[x] = SAT.Q15(t[x] s >> 15);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
3	KHM TT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q15 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[1] s * Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $Rt.W[x] = SAT.Q15(t[x] s >> 15);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )
4	KDMBB16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] s * Rb.W[x].H[0];$ $Rt.W[x] = SAT.Q31(t[x] << 1);$ (RV64: $x=1..0$ )

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
5	KDMBT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in another register and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $Rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(t[x] \ll 1);$ (RV64: x=1..0)
6	KDMTT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $Rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(t[x] \ll 1);$ (RV64: x=1..0)
7	KDMABB16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers. Add the Q31 numbers with 32-bit accumulator values.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[x].H[0];$ $res[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(t[x] \ll 1);$ $Rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(Rt.W[x] + res[x]);$ (RV64: x=1..0)

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
8	KDMABT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in one register with the second 16-bit Q15 element of 32-bit chunks in another register and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers. Add the Q31 numbers with 32-bit accumulator values.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[0] \text{ s}* Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $\text{res}[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(t[x] \ll 1);$ $Rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(Rt.W[x] + \text{res}[x]);$ (RV64: x=1..0)
9	KDMATT16 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 16-bit Q15 elements of 32-bit chunks in two registers and transform the Q30 results into saturated Q31 numbers. Add the Q31 numbers with 32-bit accumulator values.	$t[x] = Ra.W[x].H[1] \text{ s}* Rb.W[x].H[1];$ $\text{res}[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(t[x] \ll 1);$ $Rt.W[x] = \text{SAT.Q31}(Rt.W[x] + \text{res}[x]);$ (RV64: x=1..0)

Table 31. (RV64 Only) 32-bit Multiply Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SMBB32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 32-bit elements of two registers.	$Rt = Ra.W[0] \text{ s}* Rb.W[0];$
2	SMBT32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the first 32-bit element of one register with the second 32-bit element of another register.	$Rt = Ra.W[0] \text{ s}* Rb.W[1];$
3	SMTT32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the second 32-bit elements of two registers.	$Rt = Ra.W[1] \text{ s}* Rb.W[1];$

Table 32. (RV64 Only) 32-bit Multiply & Add Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	KMABB32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the first 32-bit elements of two registers and the signed multiplication result is added to a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> <p>(64 = 64 + 32x32)</p>	Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + Ra.W[0] * Rb.W[0]);
2	KMABT32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the first 32-bit element of one register with the second 32-bit element of another register and the signed multiplication result is added to a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> <p>(64 = 64 + 32x32)</p>	Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + Ra.W[0] s* Rb.W[1]);
3	KMATT32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the second 32-bit elements of two registers and the signed multiplication result is added to a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> <p>(64 = 64 + 32x32)</p>	Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + Ra.W[1] s* Rb.W[1]);

Table 33. (RV64 Only) 32-bit Parallel Multiply & Add Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	KMDA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and add the signed multiplication results with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 32 \times 32 + 32 \times 32)$	$t0 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(t1 + t0);$
2	KMXDA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the cross-positioned 32-bit elements of two registers and add the signed multiplication results with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 32 \times 32 + 32 \times 32)$	$t01 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $t10 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(t10 + t01);$
3	KMADA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and add the signed multiplication results and a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 + 32 \times 32 + 32 \times 32)$	$t0 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + t1 + t0);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
4	KMAXDA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the cross-positioned 32-bit elements of two registers and add the signed multiplication results and a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 + 32 \times 32 + 32 \times 32)$	$t01 = Ra.W[0] s^* Rb.W[1];$ $t10 = Ra.W[1] s^* Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + t10 + t01);$
5	KMADS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and add the top signed multiplication result with a third register and subtract the bottom signed multiplication result with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 + 32 \times 32 - 32 \times 32)$	$t0 = Ra.W[0] s^* Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] s^* Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + t1 - t0);$
6	KMADRS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and add the bottom signed multiplication result with a third register and subtract the top signed multiplication result with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 + 32 \times 32 - 32 \times 32)$	$t0 = Ra.W[0] s^* Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] s^* Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + t0 - t1);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
7	KMAXDS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the cross-positioned 32-bit elements of two registers and add the top signed multiplication result with a third register and subtract the bottom signed multiplication result with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 + 32x32 - 32x32)$	$t01 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $t10 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt + t10 - t01);$
8	KMSDA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and subtract the signed multiplication results from a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 - 32x32 - 32x32)$	$t0 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt - t1 - t0);$
9	KMSXDA32 Rt, Ra, Rb	<p>Multiply the cross-positioned 32-bit elements of two registers and subtract the signed multiplication results from a third register with Q63 saturation.</p> $(64 = 64 - 32x32 - 32x32)$	$t01 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s* } Rb.W[1];$ $t10 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s* } Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = SAT.Q63(Rt - t10 - t01);$

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
10	SMDS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and subtract the bottom signed multiplication result from the top result.  (64 = 32x32 - 32x32)	$t0 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = t1 - t0;$
11	SMDRS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the corresponding 32-bit elements of two registers and subtract the top signed multiplication result from the bottom result.  (64 = 32x32 - 32x32)	$t0 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[0];$ $t1 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[1];$ $Rt = t0 - t1;$
12	SMXDS32 Rt, Ra, Rb	Multiply the cross-positioned 32-bit elements of two registers and subtract the bottom signed multiplication result from the top result.  (64 = 32x32 - 32x32)	$t01 = Ra.W[0] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[1];$ $t10 = Ra.W[1] \text{ s}^* Rb.W[0];$ $Rt = t10 - t01;$

Table 34. (RV64 Only) Non-SIMD 32-bit Shift Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	SRAIW.u Rt, Ra, imm5u	32-bit Rounding arithmetic shift right immediate	$Rt = SE64(RUND(Ra.W[0] \text{ s} >> imm5u));$

There are four 32-bit packing instructions here.

Table 35. (RV64 Only) 32-bit Packing Instructions

No.	Mnemonic	Instruction	Operation
1	PKBB32 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 32-bit data from Bottoms	$rt = \text{CONCAT}(ra.W[0], rb.W[0]);$
2	PKBT32 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 32-bit data Bottom & Top	$rt = \text{CONCAT}(ra.W[0], rb.W[1]);$
3	PKTB32 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 32-bit data Top & Bottom	$rt = \text{CONCAT}(ra.W[1], rb.W[0]);$
4	PKTT32 rt, ra, rb	Pack two 32-bit data from Tops	$rt = \text{CONCAT}(ra.W[1], rb.W[1]);$

# Chapter 3. P Extension Subsets

The P extension instructions will be divided into several Z-extension subsets to facilitate the trade-off between implementation complexity and application performance.

## 3.1. Zpsfoperand

The instructions in Zpsfoperand extension will read or write 64-bit operands using register-pairs in RV32P. For RV32P, this is an optional sub-extension. For RV64P, the Zpsfoperand extension is a required extension.

The instructions in Zpsfoperand are listed in the following table.

No.	Instruction
1	SMAL
2	ADD64
3	RADD64
4	URADD64
5	KADD64
6	UKADD64
7	SUB64
8	RSUB64
9	URSUB64
10	KSUB64
11	UKSUB64
12	SMAR64
13	SMSR64
14	UMAR64
15	UMSR64
16	KMAR64
17	KMSR64
18	UKMAR64
19	UKMSR64
20	SMALBB
21	SMALBT
22	SMALTT
23	SMALDA

No.	Instruction
24	SMALXDA
25	SMALDS
26	SMALDRS
27	SMALXDS
28	SMSLDA
29	SMSLXDA
30	MULR64
31	MULSR64
32	UMUL8
33	UMULX8
34	UMUL16
35	UMULX16
36	SMUL8
37	SMULX8
38	SMUL16
39	SMULX16
40	WEXT
41	WEXTI

## 3.2. Zprvsfextra (for RV64 and above)

The instructions added for RV64 in Chapter 6 are in this Zprvsfextra sub-extension.

## 3.3. Zpn

The instructions of RV32P and RV64P not in Zpsfoperand and Zprvsfextra extensions will be included in this sub-extension. This is a required sub-extension for RV32P and RV64P extension.

## 3.4. Legal Sub-extension Combinations

The legal combinations of the sub-extensions for RV32P and RV64P are listed in the following table.

Legal Sub-extension Combination	Architecture
Zpn	RV32
Zpn + Zpsfoperand	RV32
Zpn + Zpsfoperand + Zprvsfextra	RV64

# Chapter 4. Instructions Duplicated in Bit Manipulation Extension (v0.92)

P Instruction	B Instruction	Architecture
CLZ32	CLZ	RV32
MAXW	MAX	RV32
MINW	MIN	RV32
BPICK	CMIX	RV32, RV64
PKBB16	PACK	RV32
PKTT16	PACKU	RV32
PKBB32	PACK	RV64
PKTT32	PACKU	RV64
WEXT	FSR	RV32
WEXT	FSRW	RV64
SWAP8	REV8.H	RV32, RV64

# Chapter 5. Detailed Instruction Descriptions (both RV32 & RV64)

The sections in this chapter describe the detailed operations of the P extension instructions for both RV32 and RV64 in alphabetical order.

Some RV32 instructions reading or writing paired 32-bit registers and the pairing is constrained to a pair of { R<sub>n</sub>, R<sub>n+1</sub> } registers with “n” being an even number. Based on this constraint, since R<sub>0</sub> is X<sub>0</sub>, i.e., 0, a constant, the pair of { R<sub>0</sub>, R<sub>1</sub> } cannot be used in these instructions. Also, although the instruction encodings of these instructions allow a software developer to specify the pair number of an operand using either an even or an odd number of register index, an assembler or instruction generator may choose to block the use of an odd number as a register index for the paired-register operand.

## Intrinsic Function Data Type Definition:

Having a fixed-size data type increases code readability and avoids confusion on the value range of an operand. On the other hand, the instructions defined here operate on registers of different sizes. Some operands have a size depending on the XLEN value. Some operands have fixed sizes independent of the XLEN value. To help distinguish them and still conform to the fixed-size principle, the following symbols will be defined and used in the intrinsic function prototype descriptions.

- RV32

```
typedef int32_t intXLEN_t
typedef uint32_t uintXLEN_t
```

- RV64

```
typedef int64_t intXLEN_t
typedef uint64_t uintXLEN_t
```

## 5.1. ADD8 (SIMD 8-bit Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ADD8 0100100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
ADD8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit integer element additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 8-bit integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit integer elements in Rs2, and then writes the 8-bit element results to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = Rs1.B[x] + Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned addition.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__add8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_uadd8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
int8x4_t __rv__v_sadd8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_uadd8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);  
int8x8_t __rv__v_sadd8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.2. ADD16 (SIMD 16-bit Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
ADD16 0100000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
ADD16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit integer elements in Rs2, and then writes the 16-bit element results to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = Rs1.H[x] + Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned addition.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__add16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint16x2_t __rv__v_uadd16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
  int16x2_t __rv__v_sadd16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint16x4_t __rv__v_uadd16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
  int16x4_t __rv__v_sadd16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.3. ADD64 (64-bit Addition)

**Type:** 64-bit Profile

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ADD64 1100000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
ADD64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Add two 64-bit signed or unsigned integers.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) with the 64-bit integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1), and then writes the 64-bit result to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e., value  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction has the same behavior as the ADD instruction in RV64I.

**Operations:**

RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[a_H].R[a_L] + R[b_H].R[b_L];
```

RV64:

```
Rd = Rs1 + Rs2;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned addition.

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv_sadd64(int64_t a, int64_t b);  
uint64_t __rv_uadd64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.4. AVE (Average with Rounding)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
AVE 1110000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
AVE Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Calculate the average of the contents of two general registers.

Description: This instruction calculates the average value of two signed integers stored in Rs1 and Rs2, rounds up a half-integer result to the nearest integer, and writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
Sum = CONCAT(Rs1[MSB],Rs1[MSB:0]) + CONCAT(Rs2[MSB],Rs2[MSB:0]) + 1;  
Rd = Sum[(MSB+1):1];  
for RV32: MSB=31,  
for RV64: MSB=63
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__ave(intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

## 5.5. BITREV (Bit Reverse)

**Type:** DSP

**Format:**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
BITREV 1110011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
BITREV Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Reverse the bit positions of the source operand within a specified width starting from bit 0. The reversed width is a variable from a GPR.

**Description:** This instruction reverses the bit positions of the content of Rs1. The reversed bit width is calculated as  $\text{Rs2}[4:0]+1$  (RV32) or  $\text{Rs2}[5:0]+1$  (RV64). The upper bits beyond the reversed width are filled with zeros. After the bit reverse operation, the result is written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```
msb = Rs2[4:0]; (for RV32)
msb = Rs2[5:0]; (for RV64)
rev[0:msb] = Rs1[msb:0];
Rd = ZE(rev[msb:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__bitrev(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t msb);
```

## 5.6. BITREVI (Bit Reverse Immediate)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      26	25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
BITREVI 111010	imm[5]	imm[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
(RV32) BITREVI Rd, Rs1, imm[4:0]  
(RV64) BITREVI Rd, Rs1, imm[5:0]
```

Purpose: Reverse the bit positions of the source operand within a specified width starting from bit 0. The reversed width is an immediate value.

Description: This instruction reverses the bit positions of the content of Rs1. The reversed bit width is calculated as imm[4:0]+1 (RV32) or imm[5:0]+1 (RV64). The upper bits beyond the reversed width are filled with zeros. After the bit reverse operation, the result is written to Rd.

Operations:

```
msb = imm[4:0]; (RV32)  
msb = imm[5:0]; (RV64)  
rev[0:msb] = Rs1[msb:0];  
Rd = ZE(rev[msb:0]);
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

The intrinsic function of this instruction is the same as the intrinsic function of "BITREV" instruction. A compiler can detect constant value in the function msb argument and use this instruction.

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__bitrev(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t msb);
```

## 5.7. BPICK (Bit-wise Pick)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      27	26      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
Rc	BPICK 00	Rs2	Rs1	011	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
BPICK Rd, Rs1, Rs2, Rc
```

Purpose: Select from two source operands based on a bit mask in the third operand.

Description: This instruction selects individual bits from Rs1 or Rs2, based on the bit mask value in Rc. If a bit in Rc is 1, the corresponding bit is from Rs1; otherwise, the corresponding bit is from Rs2. The selection results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd[x] = Rc[x]? Rs1[x] : Rs2[x];  
for RV32, x=31...0  
for RV64, x=63...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__bpick(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b, uintXLEN_t c);
```

## 5.8. CLROV (Clear OV flag)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
vxsat (0x009) 00000001001	00001	111	Rd	SYSTEM 1110011

Syntax:

```
CLROV # pseudo mnemonic
```

Purpose: This pseudo instruction is an alias to “CSRRCI x0, vxsat, 1” instruction.

Intrinsic functions:

```
void __rv__clrov(void);
```

## 5.9. CLRS8 (SIMD 8-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLRS8 00000	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLRS8 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of redundant sign bits of the 8-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the bits next to the sign bits of the 8-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of redundant sign bits and writes the result to the corresponding 8-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.B[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 6 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == snum[x](7)) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.B[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=3...0
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clrs8(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv__v_clrs8(int8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv__v_clrs8(int8x8_t a);
```

## 5.10. CLRS16 (SIMD 16-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLRS16 01000	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLRS16 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of redundant sign bits of the 16-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the bits next to the sign bits of the 16-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of redundant sign bits and writes the result to the corresponding 16-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.H[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 14 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == snum[x](15)) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.H[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=1...0
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clrs16(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_clrs16(int16x2_t a);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_clrs16(int16x4_t a);
```

## 5.11. CLRS32 (SIMD 32-bit Count Leading Redundant Sign)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLRS32 11000	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLRS32 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of redundant sign bits of the 32-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the bits next to the sign bits of the 32-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of redundant sign bits and writes the result to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.W[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 30 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == snum[x](31)) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.W[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clrs32(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_clrs32(int32x2_t a);
```

## 5.12. CLO8 (SIMD 8-bit Count Leading One)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLO8 00011	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLO8 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading one bits of the 8-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 8-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading one bits and writes the results to the corresponding 8-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.B[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 7 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 1) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.B[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=3...0
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clo8(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_clo8(uint8x4_t a);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_clo8(uint8x8_t a);
```

## 5.13. CLO16 (SIMD 16-bit Count Leading One)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLO16 01011	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLO16 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading one bits of the 16-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 16-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading one bits and writes the results to the corresponding 16-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.H[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 15 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 1) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.H[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=1...0
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clo16(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint16x2_t __rv__v_clo16(uint16x2_t a);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint16x4_t __rv__v_clo16(uint16x4_t a);
```

## 5.14. CLO32 (SIMD 32-bit Count Leading One)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLO32 110111	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLO32 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading one bits of the 32-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 32-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading one bits and writes the results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.W[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 31 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 1) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.W[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clo32(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV64:
```

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_clo32(uint32x2_t a);
```

## 5.15. CLZ8 (SIMD 8-bit Count Leading Zero)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLZ8 00001	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLZ8 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading zero bits of the 8-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 8-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading zero bits and writes the results to the corresponding 8-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.B[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 7 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 0) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.B[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=3...0
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clz8(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_clz8(uint8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_clz8(uint8x8_t a);
```

## 5.16. CLZ16 (SIMD 16-bit Count Leading Zero)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLZ16 01001	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLZ16 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading zero bits of the 16-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 16-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading zero bits and writes the results to the corresponding 16-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.H[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 15 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 0) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.H[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=1...0
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clz16(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint16x2_t __rv__v_clz16(uint16x2_t a);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint16x4_t __rv__v_clz16(uint16x4_t a);
```

## 5.17. CLZ32 (SIMD 32-bit Count Leading Zero)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP2 1010111	CLZ32 11001	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CLZ32 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Count the number of leading zero bits of the 32-bit elements of a general register.

Description: Starting from the most significant bits of the 32-bit elements of Rs1, this instruction counts the number of leading zero bits and writes the results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd.

Operations:

```
snum[x] = Rs1.W[x];
cnt[x] = 0;
for (i = 31 to 0) {
    if (snum[x](i) == 0) {
        cnt[x] = cnt[x] + 1;
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
Rd.W[x] = cnt[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1..0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__clz32(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV64:
```

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_clz32(uint32x2_t a);
```

## 5.18. CMPEQ8 (SIMD 8-bit Integer Compare Equal)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
CMPEQ8 0100111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CMPEQ8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit integer elements equal comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit integer elements in Rs2 to see if they are equal. If they are equal, the result is 0xFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The 8-bit element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] == Rs2.B[x])? 0xff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned numbers.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__cmpeq8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_scmpeq8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);  
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_ucmpq8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_scmpeq8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);  
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_ucmpq8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.19. CMPEQ16 (SIMD 16-bit Integer Compare Equal)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
CMPEQ16 0100110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CMPEQ16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer elements equal comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit integer elements in Rs2 to see if they are equal. If they are equal, the result is 0xFFFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The 16-bit element comparison results are written to Rt.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] == Rs2.H[x])? 0xffff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned numbers.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__cmpeq16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_scmpeq16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ucmpq16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_scmpeq16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);  
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ucmpq16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.20. CRAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
CRAS16 0100010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CRAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element addition and 16-bit integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and writes the result to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks, and writes the result to [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_cras16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ucrias16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
int16x2_t __rv__v_scrias16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ucrias16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
int16x4_t __rv__v_scrias16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.21. CRSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
CRSA16 0100011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
CRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element subtraction and 16-bit integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and writes the result to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and writes the result to [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_crsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ursa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
int16x2_t __rv__v_srsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ursa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
int16x4_t __rv__v_srsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.22. INSB (Insert Byte)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    23	22	21    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP 1010110	INSB 00	imm[2]	imm[1:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
(RV32) INSB Rd, Rs1, imm[1:0]
(RV64) INSB Rd, Rs1, imm[2:0]
```

Purpose: Insert byte 0 of a 32-bit or 64-bit register into one of the byte elements of another register.

Description: This instruction inserts byte 0 of Rs1 into byte “imm[1:0]” (RV32) or “imm[2:0]” (RV64) of Rd.

Operations:

```
bpos = imm[1:0]; (RV32)
bpos = imm[2:0]; (RV64)
Rd.B[bpos] = Rs1.B[0]
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__insb(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t bpos);
```

## 5.23. KABS8 (SIMD 8-bit Saturating Absolute)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP 1010110	KABS8 10000	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KABS8 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Get the absolute value of 8-bit signed integer elements simultaneously.

Description: This instruction calculates the absolute value of 8-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 and writes the element results to Rd. If the input number is 0x80, this instruction generates 0x7f as the output and sets the OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.B[x];
if (src == 0x80) {
    src = 0x7f;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src[7] == 1)
    src = -src;
Rd.B[x] = src;
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kabs8(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_kabs8(int8x4_t a);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_kabs8(int8x8_t a);
```

## 5.24. KABS16 (SIMD 16-bit Saturating Absolute)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
ONEOP 1010110	KABS16 10001	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KABS16 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Get the absolute value of 16-bit signed integer elements simultaneously.

Description: This instruction calculates the absolute value of 16-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 and writes the element results to Rd. If the input number is 0x8000, this instruction generates 0x7fff as the output and sets the OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.H[x];
if (src == 0x8000) {
    src = 0x7fff;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src[15] == 1)
    src = -src;
}
Rd.H[x] = src;
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kabs16(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kabs16(int16x2_t a);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kabs16(int16x4_t a);
```

## 5.25. KABSW (Scalar 32-bit Absolute Value with Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP 1010110	KABSW 10100	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KABSW Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Get the absolute value of a signed 32-bit integer in a general register.

Description: This instruction calculates the absolute value of a signed 32-bit integer stored in Rs1. The result is sign-extended (for RV64) and written to Rd. This instruction with the minimum negative integer input of 0x80000000 will produce a saturated output of maximum positive integer of 0x7fffffff and the OV flag will be set to 1.

Operations:

```
if (Rs1.W[0] >= 0) {  
    res = Rs1.W[0];  
} else {  
    If (Rs1.W[0] == 0x80000000) {  
        res = 0x7fffffff;  
        OV = 1;  
    } else {  
        res = -Rs1.W[0];  
    }  
}  
Rd = res; // RV32  
Rd = SE64(res); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv__kabsw(int32_t a);
```

## 5.26. KADD8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KADD8 0001100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KADD8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the Q7 number range ( $-2^7 \leq Q7 \leq 2^7 - 1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.B[x] + Rs2.B[x];
if (res[x] > 127) {
    res[x] = 127;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -128) {
    res[x] = -128;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.B[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=3…0,
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kadd8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_kadd8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_kadd8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.27. KADD16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KADD16 0001000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KADD16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.H[x] + Rs2.H[x];
if (res[x] > 32767) {
    res[x] = 32767;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -32768) {
    res[x] = -32768;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kadd16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kadd16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kadd16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.28. KADD64 (64-bit Signed Saturating Addition)

**Type:** DSP (64-bit Profile)

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KADD64 1001000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
KADD64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Add two 64-bit signed integers. The result is saturated to the Q63 range.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) with the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1). If the 64-bit result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e., value  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit signed integer in Rs1 with the 64-bit signed integer in Rs2. If the result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written to Rd.

**Operations:**

RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
result = R[a_H].R[a_L] + R[b_H].R[b_L];
if (result > (2^63)-1) {
    result = (2^63)-1; OV = 1;
} else if (result < -2^63) {
    result = -2^63; OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = result;
```

RV64:

```
result = Rs1 + Rs2;
if (result > (2^63)-1) {
    result = (2^63)-1; OV = 1;
} else if (result < -2^63) {
    result = -2^63; OV = 1;
}
Rd = result;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__kadd64(int64_t a, int64_t b);
```

## 5.29. KADDH (Signed Addition with Q15 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KADDH 0000010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KADDH Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add the signed lower 32-bit content of two registers with Q15 saturation.

Description: The signed lower 32-bit content of Rs1 is added with the signed lower 32-bit content of Rs2. And the result is saturated to the 16-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{15}, 2^{15}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
tmp = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0];
if (tmp > 32767) {
    res = 32767;
    OV = 1;
} else if (tmp < -32768) {
    res = -32768;
    OV = 1
} else {
    res = tmp;
}
Rd = SE32(tmp[15:0]); // RV32
Rd = SE64(tmp[15:0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kaddh(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.30. KADDW (Signed Addition with Q31 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KADDW 0000000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KADDW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add the lower 32-bit signed content of two registers with Q31 saturation.

Description: The lower 32-bit signed content of Rs1 is added with the lower 32-bit signed content of Rs2. And the result is saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
a33 = SE33(Rs1.W[0]);
b33 = SE33(Rs2.W[0]);
tmp33 = a33 + b33;
if (tmp33 > (2^31)-1) {
    res32 = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (tmp33 < -2^31) {
    res32 = -2^31;
    OV = 1
} else {
    res32 = tmp.W[0];
}
Rd = res32;      // RV32
Rd = SE64(res32); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kaddw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.31. KCRAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KCRAS16 0001010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KCRAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element saturating addition and 16-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];
for (res in [res1, res2]) {
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = (2^15)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = -2^15;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kcras16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kcras16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kcras16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.32. KCRSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KCRSA16 0001011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KCRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction and 16-bit signed integer element saturating addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];
for (res in [res1, res2]) {
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = (2^15)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = -2^15;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kcrsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kcrsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kcrsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.33. KDMBB, KDMBT, KDMTT

### 5.33.1. KDMBB (Signed Saturating Double Multiply B16 x B16)

### 5.33.2. KDMBT (Signed Saturating Double Multiply B16 x T16)

### 5.33.3. KDMTT (Signed Saturating Double Multiply T16 x T16)

Type: DSP

Format:

**KDMBB**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMBB 0000101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMBT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMBT 0001101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMTT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMTT 0010101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

KDMxy Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 integer contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the lower 32-bit chunk in registers and then double and saturate the Q31 result. The result is written into the destination register for RV32 or sign-extended to 64-bits and written into the destination register for RV64. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs2. The Q30 result is then doubled and saturated into a Q31 value. The Q31 value is then written into Rd (sign-extended in RV64). When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7FFFFFFF and the overflow flag OV will be set.

**Operations:**

```
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[0]; // KDMBB
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KDMBT
aop = Rs1.H[1]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KDMTT
```

```
If ((0x8000 != aop) || (0x8000 != bop)) {
    Mresult = aop * bop;
    resQ31 = Mresult << 1;
    Rd = resQ31;          // RV32
    Rd = SE64(resQ31);   // RV64
} else {
    resQ31 = 0x7FFFFFFF;
    Rd = resQ31;          // RV32
    Rd = SE64(resQ31);   // RV64
    OV = 1;
}
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KDMBB**
- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmmb(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmmb(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmmb(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMBT**

- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmbt(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_kdmbt(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32_t __rv__v_kdmbt(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMTT**

- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmtt(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_kdmtt(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32_t __rv__v_kdmtt(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.34. KDMABB, KDMABT, KDMATT

### 5.34.1. KDMABB (Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition B16 x B16)

### 5.34.2. KDMABT (Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition B16 x T16)

### 5.34.3. KDMATT (Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition T16 x T16)

Type: DSP

Format:

**KDMABB**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMABB 1101001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMABT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMABT 1110001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMATT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMATT 1111001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

KDMAxy Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 integer contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the lower 32-bit chunk in registers and then double and saturate the Q31 result, add the result with the signed lower 32-bit word of the destination register and write the signed 32-bit saturated addition result into the destination register. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs2. The Q30 result is then doubled and saturated into a Q31 value. The Q31 value is then added with the signed lower 32-bit word of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV flag is set to 1. The result after saturation is sign-extended (for RV64) and written to Rd.

When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen and the overflow flag OV will be set.

### Operations:

```
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[0]; // KDMABB  
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KDMABT  
aop = Rs1.H[1]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KDMATT
```

```
If ((0x8000 != aop) || (0x8000 != bop)) {  
    MresQ30 = aop s* bop;  
    resQ31 = MresQ30 << 1;  
} else {  
    resQ31 = 0x7FFFFFFF;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
c33 = SE33(Rd.W[0]);  
d33 = SE33(resQ31);  
tmp33 = c33 + d33;  
if (tmp33 > (2^31)-1) {  
    resadd32 = (2^31)-1;  
    OV = 1;  
} else if (tmp33 < -2^31) {  
    resadd32 = -2^31;  
    OV = 1;  
} else {  
    resadd32 = tmp33.W[0];  
}  
Rd = resadd32; // RV32  
Rd = SE64(resadd32); // RV64
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KDMABB**
- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmabb(int32_t t, uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmabb(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmabb(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

- **KDMABT**

- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmabt(int32_t t, uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmabt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmabt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

- **KDMATT**

- Required:

```
int32_t __rv__kdmatt(int32_t t, uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmatt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kdmatt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

## 5.35. KHM8, KHMX8

### 5.35.1. KHM8 (SIMD Signed Saturating Q7 Multiply)

### 5.35.2. KHMX8 (SIMD Signed Saturating Crossed Q7 Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KHM8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHM8 1000111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KHMX8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHMX8 1001111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KHM8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KHMX8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do Q7xQ7 element multiplications simultaneously. The Q14 results are then reduced to Q7 numbers again.

Description: For the “KHM8” instruction, multiply the top 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs1 with the top 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs1 with the bottom 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs2.

For the “KHMX16” instruction, multiply the top 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs1 with the bottom 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs1 with the top 8-bit Q7 content of 16-bit chunks in Rs2.

The Q14 results are then right-shifted 7-bits and saturated into Q7 values. The Q7 results are then written into Rd. When both the two Q7 inputs of a multiplication are 0x80, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7F and the overflow flag OV will be set.

Operations:

```

if (is "KHM8") {
    op1t = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t = Rs2.B[x+1]; // top
    op1b = Rs1.B[x];   op2b = Rs2.B[x];   // bottom
} else if (is "KHX8") {
    op1t = Rs1.H[x+1]; op2t = Rs2.H[x];   // Rs1 top
    op1b = Rs1.H[x];   op2b = Rs2.H[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom
}
for ((aop,bop,res16) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {
    if ((0x80 != aop) || (0x80 != bop)) {
        res16 = (aop s* bop) s>> 7;
    } else {
        res16= 0x007F;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.H[x/2] = concat(rest.B[0], resb.B[0]);

```

for RV32, x=0,2  
 for RV64, x=0,2,4,6

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KHM8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khw8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int8x4_t __rv__v_khw8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
RV64:
int8x8_t __rv__v_khw8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);

```

- **KHX8**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khx8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    int8x4_t __rv__v_khmx8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    int8x8_t __rv__v_khmx8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.36. KHM16, KHMX16

### 5.36.1. KHM16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Q15 Multiply)

### 5.36.2. KHMX16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Crossed Q15 Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**KHM16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHM16 1000011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KHMX16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHM16 1001011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KHM16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KHMX16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do Q15xQ15 element multiplications simultaneously. The Q30 results are then reduced to Q15 numbers again.

**Description:** For the “KHM16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs2.

For the “KHMX16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of 32-bit chunks in Rs2.

The Q30 results are then right-shifted 15-bits and saturated into Q15 values. The Q15 results are then written into Rd. When both the two Q15 inputs of a multiplication are 0x8000, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7FFF and the overflow flag OV will be set.

Operations:

```

if (is "KHM16") {
    op1t = Rs1.H[x+1]; op2t = Rs2.H[x+1]; // top
    op1b = Rs1.H[x];   op2b = Rs2.H[x];   // bottom
} else if (is "KHX16") {
    op1t = Rs1.H[x+1]; op2t = Rs2.H[x];   // Rs1 top
    op1b = Rs1.H[x];   op2b = Rs2.H[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom
}
for ((aop,bop,res32) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {
    if ((0x8000 != aop) || (0x8000 != bop)) {
        res32 = (aop s* bop) s>> 15;
    } else {
        res32= 0x00007FFF;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.W[x/2] = concat(rest.H[0], resb.H[0]);

```

for RV32: x=0  
 for RV64: x=0,2

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KHM16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khw16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv__v_khm16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv__v_khm16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

- **KHX16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khmx16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    int16x2_t __rv__v_khmx16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    int16x4_t __rv__v_khmx16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.37. KHMBB, KHMBT, KHMTT

### 5.37.1. KHMBB (Signed Saturating Half Multiply B16 x B16)

### 5.37.2. KHMBT (Signed Saturating Half Multiply B16 x T16)

### 5.37.3. KHMTT (Signed Saturating Half Multiply T16 x T16)

Type: DSP

Format:

**KHMBB**

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KHMBB 0000110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KHMBT**

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KHMBT 0001110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KHMTT**

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KHMTT 0010110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

KHMxy Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 number contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the lower 32-bit chunk in registers and then right-shift 15 bits to turn the Q30 result into a Q15 number again and saturate the Q15 result into the destination register. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit portion in Rs2. The Q30 result is then right-shifted 15-bits and saturated into a Q15 value. The Q15 value is then sign-extended and written into Rd. When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7FFF and the overflow flag OV will be set.

Operations:

```
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[0]; // KHMBB  
aop = Rs1.H[0]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KHMBT  
aop = Rs1.H[1]; bop = Rs2.H[1]; // KHM TT
```

```
If ((0x8000 != aop) || (0x8000 != bop)) {  
    Mres32 = (aop * bop) >> 15;  
} else {  
    Mres32 = 0x00007FFF;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
Rd = SE32(Mres32.H[0]); // Rv32  
Rd = SE64(Mres32.H[0]); // RV64
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KHMBB**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__khmbb(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmbb(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmbb(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KHMBT**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__khmbt(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmbt(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmbt(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KHMTT**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__khmtt(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmtt(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    intXLEN_t __rv__v_khmtt(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.38. KMABB, KMABT, KMATT

### 5.38.1. KMABB (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Bottom Halfs & Add)

### 5.38.2. KMABT (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Bottom & Top Halfs & Add)

### 5.38.3. KMATT (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Top Halfs & Add)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**KMABB**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMABB 0101101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KMABT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMABT 0110101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KMATT**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMATT 0111101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMABB Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMABT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMATT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in a register with the 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in another register and add the result to the content of 32-bit elements in the third register. The addition result may be saturated and is written to the third register.

- KMABB: rd.W[x] + bottom\*bottom (per 32-bit element)
- KMABT: rd.W[x] + bottom\*top (per 32-bit element)
- KMATT: rd.W[x] + top\*top (per 32-bit element)

Description:

For the “KMABB” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

For the “KMABT” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

For the “KMATT” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

The multiplication result is added to the content of 32-bit elements in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
mul32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; // KMABB  
mul32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // KMABT  
mul32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // KMATT
```

```
res33[x] = SE33(Rd.W[x]) + SE33(mul32[x]);  
if (res33[x] > (2^31)-1) {  
    res33[x] = (2^31)-1;  
    OV = 1;  
} else if (res33[x] < -2^31) {  
    res33[x] = -2^31;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
Rd.W[x] = res33[x].W[0];  
for RV32: x=0  
for RV64: x=1..0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KMABB**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmabb(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmabb(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmabb(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMABT**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmabt(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmabt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmabt(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMATT**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmatt(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmatt(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmatt(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.39. KMADA, KMAXDA

### 5.39.1. KMADA (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Two Halfs and Two Adds)

### 5.39.2. KMAXDA (SIMD Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs and Two Adds)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**KMADA**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMADA 0100100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KMAXDA**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMAXDA 0100101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMADA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMAXDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from 32-bit elements in two registers; and then adds the two 32-bit results and 32-bit elements in a third register together. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMADA:  $rd.W[x] + top*top + bottom*bottom$  (per 32-bit element)
- KMAXDA:  $rd.W[x] + top*bottom + bottom*top$  (per 32-bit element)

Description:

For the “KMADA instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

For the “KMAXDA” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

The result is added to the content of 32-bit elements in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The 32-bit results after saturation are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
mula32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // KMADA  
mulb32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; //  
mula32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; // KMAXDA  
mulb32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; //
```

```
res34[x] = SE34(Rd.W[x]) + SE34(mula32[x]) + SE34(mulb32[x]);  
if (res34[x] > (2^31)-1) {  
    res34[x] = (2^31)-1;  
    OV = 1;  
} else if (res34[x] < -2^31) {  
    res34[x] = -2^31;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
Rd.W[x] = res34[x].W[0];  
for RV32: x=0  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KMADA**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmada(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_kmada(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32x2_t __rv__v_kmada(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMAXDA**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmaxda(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmaxda(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmaxda(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.40. KMADS, KMADRS, KMAXDS

### 5.40.1. KMADS (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Subtract & Add)

### 5.40.2. KMADRS (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Reverse Subtract & Add)

### 5.40.3. KMAXDS (SIMD Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs & Subtract & Add)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### KMADS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMADS 0101110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMADRS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMADRS 0110110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMAXDS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMAXDS 0111110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMADS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMADRS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMAXDS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from 32-bit elements in two registers; and then perform a subtraction operation between the two 32-bit results. Then add the subtraction result to the corresponding 32-bit elements in a third register. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMADS: rd.W[x] + (top\*top - bottom\*bottom) (per 32-bit element)
- KMADRS: rd.W[x] + (bottom\*bottom - top\*top) (per 32-bit element)

- KMAXDS: rd.W[x] + (top\*bottom - bottom\*top) (per 32-bit element)

### Description:

For the “KMADS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

For the “KMADRS” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

For the “KMAXDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of 32-bit elements in Rs2.

The subtraction result is then added to the content of the corresponding 32-bit elements in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The 32-bit results after saturation are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```

mula32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // KMADS
mulb32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; //
mula32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; // KMADRS
mulb32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; //
mula32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; // KMAXDS
mulb32[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; //

```

```

res34[x] = SE34(Rd.W[x]) + SE34(mula32[x]) - SE34(mulb32[x]);
if (res34[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res34[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res34[x] < -2^31) {
    res34[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res34[x].W[0];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMADS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmads(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmads(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmads(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMADRS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmadrs(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmadrs(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmadrs(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMAXDS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmaxds(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmaxds(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmaxds(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.41. KMAR64 (Signed Multiply and Saturating Add to 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMAR64 1001010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMAR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit signed elements in two registers and add the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit signed data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is saturated to the Q63 range and written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or the register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication result to the 64-bit signed data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1) with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit addition result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e., value  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit signed data of Rd with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit addition result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

RV32:

```

t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
mul65 = SE65(Rs1 s* Rs2);
top65 = SE65(R[t_H].R[t_L]);
res65 = top65 + mul65;
if (res65 > (2^63)-1) {
    res65 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res65 < -2^63) {
    res65 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = res65.D[0];

```

#### RV64:

```

mula66 = SE66(Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]);
mulb66 = SE66(Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]);
res66 = SE66(Rd) + mula66 + mulb66;
if (res66 > (2^63)-1) {
    res66 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res66 < -2^63) {
    res66 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res66.D[0];

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__kmar64(int64_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmar64(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.42. KMDA, KMXDA

### 5.42.1. KMDA (SIMD Signed Multiply Two Halves and Add)

### 5.42.2. KMXDA (SIMD Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halves and Add)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMDA

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMDA 0011100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMXDA

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMXDA 0011101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMXDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then adds the two 32-bit results together. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMDA: top\*top + bottom\*bottom (per 32-bit element)
- KMXDA: top\*bottom + bottom\*top (per 32-bit element)

Description:

For the “KMDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “KMXDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The addition result is checked for saturation. If saturation happens, the result is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$ . The final results are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents are treated as signed integers.

## Operations:

```
if ((Rs1.W[x] != 0x80008000) or (Rs2.W[x] != 0x80008000)) {
    // KMDA
    Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]) + (Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0];
    // KMXDA
    Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]) + (Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1];
} else {
    Rd.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;
    OV = 1;
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1..0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

- Usage domain: Complex, Statistics, Transform

## Intrinsic functions:

- **KMDA**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmda(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmda(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmda(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMXDA**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmxda(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmxda(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmxda(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.43. KMMAC, KMMAC.u

### 5.43.1. KMMAC (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Add)

### 5.43.2. KMMAC.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Add with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMAC

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KMMAC 0110000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMAC.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KMMAC.u 0111000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMAC Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMAC.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of two registers and add the most significant 32-bit results with the signed 32-bit integer elements of a third register. The addition results are saturated first and then written back to the third register. The “.u” form performs an additional rounding up operation on the multiplication results before adding the most significant 32-bit part of the results.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the signed 32-bit elements of Rs2 and adds the most significant 32-bit multiplication results with the signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction additionally rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 64-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 31 of the results.

**Operations:**

```

Mres[x][63:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x];
if (".u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][63:31] + 1;
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] + Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] + Mres[x][63:32];
}
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMAC**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmac(intXLEN_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmac(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMMAC.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmac_u(intXLEN_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmac_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.44. KMMAWB, KMMAWB.u

### 5.44.1. KMMAWB (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half and Add)

### 5.44.2. KMMAWB.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half and Add with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### KMMAWB

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWB 0100011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMMAWB.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWB.u 0101011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMAWB Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMAWB.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the bottom 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register and add the most significant 32-bit results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of a third register. The addition result is written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of the third register. The “.u” form rounds up the multiplication results from the most significant discarded bit before the addition operations.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the signed bottom 16-bit content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2 and adds the most significant 32-bit multiplication results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 of the result before the addition operations.

**Operations:**

```

Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0];
if ('.u' form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][47:15] + 1;
    res33[x] = SE33(Rd.W[x]) + SE33(Round[x][32:1]);
} else {
    res33[x] = SE33(Rd.W[x]) + SE33(Mres[x][47:16]);
}
if (res33[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res33[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res33[x] < -2^31) {
    res33[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res33[x].W[0];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1..0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMAWB**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawb(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawb(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawb(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMMAWB.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawb_u(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawb_u(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawb_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.45. KMMAWB2, KMMAWB2.u

### 5.45.1. KMMAWB2 (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half & 2 and Add)

### 5.45.2. KMMAWB2.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half & 2 and Add with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### KMMAWB2

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWB2 1100111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMMAWB2.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWB2.u 1101111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMAWB2 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMAWB2.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** **Multiply** the signed 32-bit elements of one register and the bottom 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, **double** the multiplication results and add the **saturated** most significant 32-bit results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of a third register. The **saturated** addition result is written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of the third register. The “.u” form rounds up the multiplication results from the most significant discarded bit before the addition operations.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit Q31 elements of Rs1 with the signed bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2, doubles the Q46 results to Q47 numbers and adds the saturated most significant 32-bit Q31 multiplication results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit Q47 multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 (i.e., bit 14 before doubling) of the result before the addition operations.

## Operations:

```
if ((Rs1.W[x] != 0x80000000) or (Rs2.W[x].H[0] != 0x8000)) {
    Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0];
    if ('.u' form) {
        Mres[x][47:14] = Mres[x][47:14] + 1;
    }
    addop.W[x] = Mres[x][46:15]; // doubling
} else {
    addop.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;
    OV = 1;
}
res33[x] = SE33(Rd.W[x]) + SE33(addop.W[x]);
if (res33[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res33[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res33[x] < -2^31) {
    res33[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res33[x].W[0];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1..0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMAWB2**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawb2(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawb2(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawb2(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMMAWB2.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawb2_u(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawb2_u(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawb2_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.46. KMMAWT, KMMAWT.u

### 5.46.1. KMMAWT (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half and Add)

### 5.46.2. KMMAWT.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half and Add with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMAWT

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWT 0110011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMAWT.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWT.u 0111011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMAWT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMAWT.u Rd Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the signed top 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register and add the most significant 32-bit results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of a third register. The addition results are written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of the third register. The “.u” form rounds up the multiplication results from the most significant discarded bit before the addition operations.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the signed top 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2 and adds the most significant 32-bit multiplication results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 of the result before the addition operations.

**Operations:**

```

Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x].H[1];
if (".u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][47:15] + 1;
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] + Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] + Mres[x][47:16];
}
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMAWT**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawt(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawt(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawt(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

- **KMMAWT.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawt_u(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawt_u(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawt_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.47. KMMAWT2, KMMAWT2.u

### 5.47.1. KMMAWT2 (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half & 2 and Add)

### 5.47.2. KMMAWT2.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half & 2 and Add with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMAWT2

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWT2 1110111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMAWT2.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMAWT2.u 1110111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMAWT2 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMAWT2.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit elements of one register and the top 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, double the multiplication results and add the saturated most significant 32-bit results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of a third register. The saturated addition result is written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of the third register. The “.u” form rounds up the multiplication results from the most significant discarded bit before the addition operations.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit Q31 elements of Rs1 with the signed top 16-bit Q15 content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2, doubles the Q46 results to Q47 numbers and adds the saturated most significant 32-bit Q31 multiplication results with the corresponding signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit Q47 multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 (i.e., bit 14 before doubling) of the result before the addition operations.

## Operations:

```
if ((Rs1.W[x] == 0x80000000) && (Rs2.W[x].H[1] == 0x8000)) {  
    addop.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;  
    OV = 1;  
} else {  
    Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1];  
    if (".u" form) {  
        Mres[x][47:14] = Mres[x][47:14] + 1;  
    }  
    addop.W[x] = Mres[x][46:15]; // doubling  
}  
res[x] = Rd.W[x] + addop.W[x];  
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {  
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;  
    OV = 1;  
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {  
    res[x] = -2^31;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
Rd.W[x] = res[x];  
for RV32: x=0  
for RV64: x=1…0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMAWT2**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawt2(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawt2(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawt2(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMMAWT2.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmawt2_u(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmawt2_u(int32_t t, int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmawt2_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.48. KMMSB, KMMSB.u

### 5.48.1. KMMSB (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Subtract)

### 5.48.2. KMMSB.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Subtraction with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMSB

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMMSB 0100001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMSB.u

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMMSB.u 0101001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMSB Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMSB.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of two registers and subtract the most significant 32-bit results from the signed 32-bit elements of a third register. The subtraction results are written to the third register. The “.u” form performs an additional rounding up operation on the multiplication results before subtracting the most significant 32-bit part of the results.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the signed 32-bit elements of Rs2 and subtracts the most significant 32-bit multiplication results from the signed 32-bit elements of Rd. If the subtraction result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction additionally rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 64-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 31 of the results.

Operations:

```

Mres[x][63:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x];
if (".u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][63:31] + 1;
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] - Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    res[x] = Rd.W[x] - Mres[x][63:32];
}
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMSB**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmsb(intXLEN_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmsb(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMMSB.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmsb_u(intXLEN_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmsb_u(int32x2_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.49. KMMWB2, KMMWB2.u

### 5.49.1. KMMWB2 (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half & 2)

### 5.49.2. KMMWB2.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half & 2 with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMWB2

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMWB2 1000111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMWB2.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMWB2.u 1001111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMWB2 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMWB2.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: **Multiply** the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the bottom 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, **double** the multiplication results and write the **saturated** most significant 32-bit results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of a register. The “.u” form rounds up the results from the most significant discarded bit.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit Q31 elements of Rs1 with the signed bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2, doubles the Q46 results to Q47 numbers and writes the saturated most significant 32-bit Q31 multiplication results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit Q47 multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 (i.e., bit 14 before doubling) of the results.

Operations:

```

if ((Rs1.W[x] == 0x80000000) && (Rs2.W[x].H[0] == 0x8000)) {
    Rd.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;
    OV = 1;
} else {
    Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0];
    if (".u" form) {
        Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][46:14] + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
    } else {
        Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][46:15];
    }
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMWB2**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmwb2(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmwb2(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmwb2(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMMWB2.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmwb2_u(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmwb2_u(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmwb2_u(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.50. KMMWT2, KMMWT2.u

### 5.50.1. KMMWT2 (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half & 2)

### 5.50.2. KMMWT2.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half & 2 with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMMWT2

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMWT2 1010111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMMWT2.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMMWT2.u 1011111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMMWT2 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMMWT2.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** **Multiply** the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the top 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, **double** the multiplication results and write the **saturated** most significant 32-bit results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of a register. The “.u” form rounds up the results from the most significant discarded bit.

**Description:**

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit Q31 elements of Rs1 with the signed top 16-bit Q15 content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2, doubles the Q46 results to Q47 numbers and writes the saturated most significant 32-bit Q31 multiplication results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit Q47 multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 (i.e., bit 14 before doubling) of the results.

**Operations:**

```

if ((Rs1.W[x] == 0x80000000) && (Rs2.W[x].H[1] == 0x8000)) {
    Rd.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;
    OV = 1;
} else {
    Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1];
    if (".u" form) {
        Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][46:14] + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
    } else {
        Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][46:15];
    }
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMMWT2**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmwt2(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmwt2(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmwt2(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMMWT2.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmmwt2_u(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmmwt2_u(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmmwt2_u(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.51. KMSDA, KMSXDA

### 5.51.1. KMSDA (SIMD Saturating Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Add & Subtract)

### 5.51.2. KMSXDA (SIMD Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs & Add & Subtract)

Type: SIMD

Format:

KMSDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMSDA 0100110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMSXDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMSXDA 0100111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMSDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMSXDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then subtracts the two 32-bit results from the corresponding 32-bit elements of a third register. The subtraction result may be saturated.

- KMSDA: rd.W[x] - top\*top - bottom\*bottom (per 32-bit element)
- KMSXDA: rd.W[x] - top\*bottom - bottom\*top (per 32-bit element)

Description:

For the “KMSDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “KMSXDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The two 32-bit multiplication results are then subtracted from the content of the corresponding 32-

bit elements of Rd. If the subtraction result is beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The results after saturation are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
mula34[x] = SE34(Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]); // KMSDA  
mulb34[x] = SE34(Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]); //  
mula34[x] = SE34(Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]); // KMSXDA  
mulb34[x] = SE34(Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]); //
```

```
res34[x] = SE34(Rd.W[x]) - mula34[x] - mulb34[x];  
if (res34[x] > (2^31)-1) {  
    res34[x] = (2^31)-1;  
    OV = 1;  
} else if (res34[x] < -2^31) {  
    res34[x] = -2^31;  
    OV = 1;  
}  
Rd.W[x] = res34[x].W[0];  
for RV32: x=0  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KMSDA**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmsda(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmsda(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmsda(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KMSXDA**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmsxda(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_kmsxda(int32_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kmsxda(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.52. KMSR64 (Signed Multiply and Saturating Subtract from 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KMSR64 10010111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMSR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit signed elements in two registers and subtract the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit signed data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is saturated to the Q63 range and written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or the register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication result from the 64-bit signed data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1) with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit subtraction result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit signed data in Rd with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit subtraction result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

RV32:

```

t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
mul65 = SE65(Rs1 s* Rs2);
top65 = SE65(R[t_H].R[t_L]);
res65 = top65 - mul65;
if (res65 > (2^63)-1) {
    res65 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res65 < -2^63) {
    res65 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = res65.D[0];

```

#### RV64:

```

mula66 = SE66(Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]);
mulb66 = SE66(Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]);
res66 = SE66(Rd) - mula66 - mulb66;
if (res66 > (2^63)-1) {
    res66 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res66 < -2^63) {
    res66 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res66.D[0];

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__kmsr64(int64_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmsr64(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.53. KSLLW (Saturating Shift Left Logical for Word)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLLW 0010011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLLW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do logical left shift operation with saturation on a 32-bit word. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The first word data in Rs1 is left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{31}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{31}$  is saturated to  $-2^{31}$ . And the saturated result is sign-extended and written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[4:0];
res[(31+sa):0] = Rs1.W[0] << sa;
if (res > (2^31)-1) {
    res = 0x7fffffff; OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res = 0x80000000; OV = 1;
}
Rd = res.W[0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv__ksllw(int32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.54. KSLLIW (Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate for Word)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSLLIW 0011011	imm5u	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLLIW Rd, Rs1, imm5u
```

Purpose: Do logical left shift operation with saturation on a 32-bit word. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The first word data in Rs1 is left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm5u constant. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{31}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{31}$  is saturated to  $-2^{31}$ . And the saturated result is sign-extended and written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = imm5u;
res[(31+sa):0] = Rs1.W[0] << sa;
if (res > (2^31)-1) {
    res = 0x7fffffff; OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res = 0x80000000; OV = 1;
}
Rd = res.W[0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv_ksllw(int32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.55. KSLL8 (SIMD 8-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLL8 0110110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLL8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 3-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. Any shifted value greater than  $2^7-1$  is saturated to  $2^7-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^7$  is saturated to  $-2^7$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(7+sa):0] = Rs1.B[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^7)-1) {
        res = 0x7f; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^7) {
        res = 0x80; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_ksll8(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_ksll8(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.56. KSLLI8 (SIMD 8-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLLI8 0111110	01	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLLI8 Rd, Rs1, imm3u
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm3u constant. Any shifted value greater than  $2^7-1$  is saturated to  $2^7-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^7$  is saturated to  $-2^7$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = imm3u[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(7+sa):0] = Rs1.B[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^7)-1) {
        res = 0x7f; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^7) {
        res = 0x80; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_ksll8(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_ksll8(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.57. KSLL16 (SIMD 16-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLL16 0110010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLL16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 4-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{15}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{15}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{15}$  is saturated to  $-2^{15}$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[3:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(15+sa):0] = Rs1.H[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = 0x7fff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = 0x8000; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.H[x] = res[15:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_ksll16(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_ksll16(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.58. KSLLI16 (SIMD 16-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLLI16 0111010	1	imm4u[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLLI16 Rd, Rs1, imm4u
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm4u constant. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{15}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{15}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{15}$  is saturated to  $-2^{15}$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = imm4u[3:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(15+sa):0] = Rs1.H[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = 0x7fff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = 0x8000; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.H[x] = res[15:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_ksll16(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_ksll16(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.59. KSLRA8, KSLRA8.u

### 5.59.1. KSLRA8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 5.59.2. KSLRA8.u (SIMD 8-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**KSLRA8**

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLRA8 0101111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KSLRA8.u**

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLRA8.u 0110111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLRA8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KSLRA8.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 8-bit elements logical left (positive) or arithmetic right (negative) shift operation with Q7 saturation for the left shift. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations for the right shift.

**Description:** The 8-bit data elements of Rs1 are left-shifted logically or right-shifted arithmetically based on the value of Rs2[3:0]. Rs2[3:0] is in the signed range of  $[-2^3, 2^3-1]$ . A positive Rs2[3:0] means logical left shift and a negative Rs2[3:0] means arithmetic right shift. The shift amount is the absolute value of Rs2[3:0]. However, the behavior of “Rs2[3:0]==-2<sup>3</sup> (0x8)” is defined to be equivalent to the behavior of “Rs2[3:0]==-(2<sup>3</sup>-1) (0x9)”.

The left-shifted results are saturated to the 8-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^7, 2^7-1]$ . For the “.u” form of the instruction, the right-shifted results are added a 1 to the most significant discarded bit position for rounding effect. After the shift, saturation, or rounding, the final results are written to Rd. If any saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag. The value of Rs2[31:4] will not affect this instruction.

Operations:

```

if (Rs2[3:0] < 0) {
    sa = -Rs2[3:0];
    sa = (sa == 8)? 7 : sa;
    if (".u" form) {
        res[7:-1] = SE9(Rs1.B[x][7:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
    } else {
        Rd.B[x] = SE8(Rs1.B[x][7:sa]);
    }
} else {
    sa = Rs2[2:0];
    res[(7+sa):0] = Rs1.B[x] <<(logic) sa;
    if (res > (2^7)-1) {
        res[7:0] = 0x7f; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^7) {
        res[7:0] = 0x80; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
}
for RV32: x=3…0,
for RV64: x=7…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KSLRA8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra8(uintXLEN_t a, int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int8x4_t __rv__v_kslra8(int8x4_t a, int b);
RV64:
int8x8_t __rv__v_kslra8(int8x8_t a, int b);

```

- **KSLRA8.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra8_u(uintXLEN_t a, int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_kslra8_u(int8x4_t a, int b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_kslra8_u(int8x8_t a, int b);
```

## 5.60. KSLRA16, KSLRA16.u

### 5.60.1. KSLRA16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 5.60.2. KSLRA16.u (SIMD 16-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### KSLRA16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLRA16 0101011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KSLRA16.u

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSLRA16.u 0110011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLRA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KSLRA16.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 16-bit elements logical left (positive) or arithmetic right (negative) shift operation with Q15 saturation for the left shift. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations for the right shift.

**Description:** The 16-bit data elements of Rs1 are left-shifted logically or right-shifted arithmetically based on the value of Rs2[4:0]. Rs2[4:0] is in the signed range of  $[-2^4, 2^4-1]$ . A positive Rs2[4:0] means logical left shift and a negative Rs2[4:0] means arithmetic right shift. The shift amount is the absolute value of Rs2[4:0]. However, the behavior of “Rs2[4:0]==-2<sup>4</sup> (0x10)” is defined to be equivalent to the behavior of “Rs2[4:0]==-(2<sup>4</sup>-1) (0x11)”.

The left-shifted results are saturated to the 16-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{15}, 2^{15}-1]$ . For the “.u” form of the instruction, the right-shifted results are added a 1 to the most significant discarded bit position for rounding effect. After the shift, saturation, or rounding, the final results are written to Rd. If any saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag. The value of Rs2[31:5] will not affect this instruction.

Operations:

```

if (Rs2[4:0] < 0) {
    sa = -Rs2[4:0];
    sa = (sa == 16)? 15 : sa;
    if (".u" form) {
        res[15:-1] = SE17(Rs1.H[x][15:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.H[x] = res[15:0];
    } else {
        Rd.H[x] = SE16(Rs1.H[x][15:sa]);
    }
} else {
    sa = Rs2[3:0];
    res[(15+sa):0] = Rs1.H[x] <<(logic) sa;
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res[15:0] = 0x7fff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res[15:0] = 0x8000; OV = 1;
    }
    d.H[x] = res[15:0];
}
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KSLRA16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra16(uintXLEN_t a, int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv__v_kslra16(int16x2_t a, int b);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv__v_kslra16(int16x4_t a, int b);

```

- **KSLRA16.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra16_u(uintXLEN_t a, int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kslra16_u(int16x2_t a, int b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kslra16_u(int16x4_t a, int b);
```

## 5.61. KSLRAW (Shift Left Logical with Q31 Saturation or Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSLRAW 0110111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLRAW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Perform a logical left (positive) or arithmetic right (negative) shift operation with Q31 saturation for the left shift on a 32-bit data.

**Description:** The lower 32-bit content of Rs1 is left-shifted logically or right-shifted arithmetically based on the value of Rs2[5:0]. Rs2[5:0] is in the signed range of  $[-2^5, 2^5-1]$ . A positive Rs2[5:0] means logical left shift and a negative Rs2[5:0] means arithmetic right shift. The shift amount is the absolute value of Rs2[5:0] clamped to the actual shift range of [0, 31].

The left-shifted result is saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31}-1]$ . After the shift operation, the final result is bit-31 sign-extended and written to Rd. If any saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag. The value of Rs2[31:6] will not affect the operation of this instruction.

Operations:

```

if (Rs2[5:0] < 0) {
    sa = -Rs2[5:0];
    sa = (sa == 32)? 31 : sa;
    res[31:0] = Rs1.W[0] s>> sa;
} else {
    sa = Rs2[5:0];
    tmp = Rs1.W[0] <<(logic) sa;
    if (tmp > (2^31)-1) {
        res[31:0] = (2^31)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (tmp < -2^31) {
        res[31:0] = -2^31;
        OV = 1
    } else {
        res[31:0] = tmp[31:0];
    }
}
Rd = res[31:0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res[31:0]); // RV64

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kslraw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.62. KSLRAW.u (Shift Left Logical with Q31 Saturation or Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSLRAW.u 0111111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLRAW.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Perform a logical left (positive) or arithmetic right (negative) shift operation with Q31 saturation for the left shift and a rounding up operation for the right shift on a 32-bit data.

**Description:** The lower 32-bit content of Rs1 is left-shifted logically or right-shifted arithmetically based on the value of Rs2[5:0]. Rs2[5:0] is in the signed range of  $[-2^5, 2^5-1]$ . A positive Rs2[5:0] means logical left shift and a negative Rs2[5:0] means arithmetic right shift. The shift amount is the absolute value of Rs2[5:0] clamped to the actual shift range of [0, 31].

The left-shifted result is saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31}-1]$ . The right-shifted result is added a 1 to the most significant discarded bit position for rounding effect. After the shift, saturation, or rounding, the final result is bit-31 sign-extended and written to Rd. If any saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag. The value of Rs2[31:6] will not affect the operation of this instruction.

Operations:

```

if (Rs2[5:0] < 0) {
    sa = -Rs2[5:0];
    sa = (sa == 32)? 31 : sa;
    res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1[31:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    rst[31:0] = res[31:0];
} else {
    sa = Rs2[5:0];
    tmp = Rs1.W[0] <<(logic) sa;
    if (tmp > (2^31)-1) {
        rst[31:0] = (2^31)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (tmp < -2^31) {
        rst[31:0] = -2^31;
        OV = 1;
    } else {
        rst[31:0] = tmp[31:0];
    }
}
Rd = rst[31:0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(rst[31:0]); // RV64

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kslraw_u(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.63. KSTAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSTAS16 1100010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSTAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element saturating addition and 16-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];
for (res in [res1, res2]) {
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = (2^15)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = -2^15;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kstas16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kstas16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kstas16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.64. KSTSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSTSA16 1100011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSTSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction and 16-bit signed integer element saturating addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];
for (res in [res1, res2]) {
    if (res > (2^15)-1) {
        res = (2^15)-1;
        OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^15) {
        res = -2^15;
        OV = 1;
    }
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kstsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_kstsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_kstsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.65. KSUB8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KSUB8 0001101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSUB8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q7 number range ( $-2^7 \leq Q7 \leq 2^7 - 1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.B[x] - Rs2.B[x];
if (res[x] > (2^7)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^7)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^7) {
    res[x] = -2^7;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.B[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksub8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_ksub8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_ksub8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.66. KSUB16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSUB16 0001001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSUB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q15 number range ( $-2^{15} \leq Q15 \leq 2^{15}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.H[x] - Rs2.H[x];
if (res[x] > (2^15)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^15)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^15) {
    res[x] = -2^15;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksub16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_ksub16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_ksub16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.67. KSUB64 (64-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction)

**Type:** DSP (64-bit Profile)

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSUB64 1001001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
KSUB64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Perform a 64-bit signed integer subtraction. The result is saturated to the Q63 range.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1) from the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1). If the 64-bit result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit signed integer of Rs2 from the 64-bit signed integer of Rs1. If the 64-bit result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is then written to Rd.

**Operations:**

**RV32:**

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
result = R[a_H].R[a_L] - R[b_H].R[b_L];
if (result > (2^63)-1) {
    result = (2^63)-1; OV = 1;
} else if (result < -2^63) {
    result = -2^63; OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = result;
```

#### RV64:

```
result = Rs1 - Rs2;
if (result > (2^63)-1) {
    result = (2^63)-1; OV = 1;
} else if (result < -2^63) {
    result = -2^63; OV = 1;
}
Rd = result;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__ksub64(int64_t a, int64_t b);
```

## 5.68. KSUBH (Signed Subtraction with Q15 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSUBH 0000011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSUBH Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract the signed lower 32-bit content of two registers with Q15 saturation.

Description: The signed lower 32-bit content of Rs2 is subtracted from the signed lower 32-bit content of Rs1. And the result is saturated to the 16-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{15}, 2^{15}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
tmp = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0];
if (tmp > (2^15)-1) {
    res = (2^15)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (tmp < -2^15) {
    res = -2^15;
    OV = 1
} else {
    res = tmp;
}
Rd = SE32(res[15:0]); // RV32
Rd = SE64(res[15:0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__ksubh(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.69. KSUBW (Signed Subtraction with Q31 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSUBW 0000001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSUBW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract the signed lower 32-bit content of two registers with Q31 saturation.

Description: The signed lower 32-bit content of Rs2 is subtracted from the signed lower 32-bit content of Rs1. And the result is saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
res33 = SE33(Rs1.W[0]) - SE33(Rs2.W[0]);
if (res33 > (2^31)-1) {
    res33 = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res33 < -2^31) {
    res33 = -2^31;
    OV = 1
}
Rd = res33.W[0];      // RV32
Rd = SE64(res33.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__ksubw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.70. KWMMUL, KWMMUL.u

### 5.70.1. KWMMUL (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word & Double)

### 5.70.2. KWMMUL.u (SIMD Saturating MSW Signed Multiply Word & Double with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### KWMMUL

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KWMMUL 0110001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KWMMUL.u

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KWMMUL.u 0111001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KWMMUL Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KWMMUL.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of two registers, shift the results left 1-bit, saturate, and write the most significant 32-bit results to a register. The “.u” form additionally rounds up the multiplication results from the most significant discarded bit.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the 32-bit elements of Rs2. It then shifts the multiplication results one bit to the left and takes the most significant 32-bit results. If the shifted result is greater than  $2^{31}-1$ , it is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$  and the OV flag is set to 1. The final element result is written to Rd. The 32-bit elements of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers. The “.u” form of the instruction additionally rounds up the 64-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 30 before the shift and saturation operations.

Operations:

```

if ((0x80000000 != Rs1.W[x]) || (0x80000000 != Rs2.W[x])) {
    Mres[x][63:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x];
    if (".u" form) {
        Round[x][33:0] = Mres[x][63:30] + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
    } else {
        Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][62:31];
    }
} else {
    Rd.W[x] = 0x7fffffff;
    OV = 1;
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KWMMUL**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kwmmul(intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kwmmul(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KWMMUL.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kwmmul_u(intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kwmmul_u(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.71. MADDR32 (Multiply and Add to 32-Bit Word)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
MADDR32 1100010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MADDR32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit contents of two registers and add the lower 32-bit multiplication result to the 32-bit content of a destination register. Write the final result back to the destination register.

**Description:** This instruction multiplies the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the lower 32-bit multiplication result to the lower 32-bit content of Rd and writes the final result (RV32) or sign-extended result (RV64) back to Rd. The contents of Rs1 and Rs2 can be either signed or unsigned integers.

Operations:

RV32:

```
Mresult = Rs1 * Rs2;  
Rd = Rd + Mresult.W[0];
```

RV64:

```
Mresult = Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0];  
tres[31:0] = Rd.W[0] + Mresult.W[0];  
Rd = SE64(tres[31:0]);
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be easily generated by a compiler without using the intrinsic function.

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv_maddr32(int32_t t, int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.72. MAXW (32-bit Signed Word Maximum)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
MAXW 1111001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MAXW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Get the larger value from the 32-bit contents of two general registers.

Description: This instruction compares two signed 32-bit integers stored in Rs1 and Rs2, picks the larger value as the result, and writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
if (Rs1.W[0] s>= Rs2.W[0]) {  
    res = Rs1.W[0];  
} else {  
    res = Rs2.W[0];  
}  
Rd = res;      // RV32  
Rd = SE64(res); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__maxw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.73. MINW (32-bit Signed Word Minimum)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
MINW 1111000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MINW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Get the smaller value from the 32-bit contents of two general registers.

Description: This instruction compares two signed 32-bit integers stored in Rs1 and Rs2, picks the smaller value as the result, and writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
if (Rs1.W[0] <= Rs2.W[0]) {  
    res = Rs2.W[0];  
} else {  
    res = Rs1.W[0];  
}  
Rd = res;      // RV32  
Rd = SE64(res); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv_minw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.74. MSUBR32 (Multiply and Subtract from 32-Bit Word)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
MSUBR32 1100011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MSUBR32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit contents of two registers and subtract the lower 32-bit multiplication result from the 32-bit content of a destination register. Write the final result back to the destination register.

**Description:** This instruction multiplies the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 with that of Rs2, subtracts the lower 32-bit multiplication result from the lower 32-bit content of Rd, then writes the final result (RV32) or sign-extended result (RV64) back to Rd. The contents of Rs1 and Rs2 can be either signed or unsigned integers.

Operations:

RV32:

```
Mresult = Rs1 * Rs2;  
Rd = Rd - Mresult.W[0];
```

RV64:

```
Mresult = Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0];  
tres[31:0] = Rd.W[0] - Mresult.W[0];  
Rd = SE64(tres[31:0]);
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be easily generated by a compiler without using the intrinsic function.

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv__msubr32(int32_t t, int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.75. MULR64 (Multiply Word Unsigned to 64-bit Data)

Type: DSP

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
MULR64 1111000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MULR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the 32-bit unsigned integer contents of two registers and write the 64-bit result.

RV32 Description:

This instruction multiplies the 32-bit content of Rs1 with that of Rs2 and writes the 64-bit multiplication result to an even/odd pair of registers containing Rd. Rd(4,1) index  $d$  determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

The lower 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as unsigned integers.

RV64 Description:

This instruction multiplies the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 with that of Rs2 and writes the 64-bit multiplication result to Rd.

The lower 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as unsigned integers.

Operations:

RV32:

```
Mresult = CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1) u* CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2);  
R[Rd(4,1).1(0)][31:0] = Mresult[63:32];  
R[Rd(4,1).0(0)][31:0] = Mresult[31:0];
```

**RV64:**

```
Rd = Mresult[63:0];
Mresult = CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[0]) u* CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be easily generated by a compiler without using the intrinsic function.

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uint64_t __rv__mulr64(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.76. MULSR64 (Multiply Word Signed to 64-bit Data)

Type: DSP

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
MULSR64 1110000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
MULSR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the 32-bit signed integer contents of two registers and write the 64-bit result.

RV32 Description:

This instruction multiplies the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 with the lower 32-bit content of Rs2 and writes the 64-bit multiplication result to an even/odd pair of registers containing Rd. Rd(4,1) index  $d$  determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

The lower 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

RV64 Description:

This instruction multiplies the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 with the lower 32-bit content of Rs2 and writes the 64-bit multiplication result to Rd.

The lower 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

Operations:

RV32:

```
Mresult = Ra s* Rb;  
R[Rd(4,1).1(0)][31:0] = Mresult[63:32];  
R[Rd(4,1).0(0)][31:0] = Mresult[31:0];
```

**RV64:**

```
Mresult = Ra.W[0] s* Rb.W[0];  
Rd = Mresult[63:0];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be easily generated by a compiler without using the intrinsic function.

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__mulsr64(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.77. PBSAD (Parallel Byte Sum of Absolute Difference)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
PBSAD 1111110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
PBSAD Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Calculate the sum of absolute difference of unsigned 8-bit data elements.

Description: This instruction subtracts the un-signed 8-bit elements of Rs2 from those of Rs1. Then it adds the absolute value of each difference together and writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
absdiff[x] = ABS(Rs1.B[x] – Rs2.B[x]);  
Rd = SUM(absdiff[x]);  
for RV32: x=3…0,  
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__pbsad(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint32_t __rv__v_pbsad(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_pbsad(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.78. PBSADA (Parallel Byte Sum of Absolute Difference Accum)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
PBSADA 1110111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
PBSADA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Calculate the sum of absolute difference of four unsigned 8-bit data elements and accumulate it into a register.

**Description:** This instruction subtracts the un-signed 8-bit elements of Rs2 from those of Rs1. It then adds the absolute value of each difference together along with the content of Rd and writes the accumulated result back to Rd.

Operations:

```
absdiff[x] = ABS(Rs1.B[x] – Rs2.B[x]);  
Rd = Rd + SUM(absdiff[x]);  
for RV32: x=3…0,  
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__pbsada(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint32_t __rv__v_pbsada(uint32_t t, uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_pbsada(uint64_t t, uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.79. PKBB16, PKBT16, PKTT16, PKTB16

### 5.79.1. PKBB16 (Pack Two 16-bit Data from Both Bottom Half)

### 5.79.2. PKBT16 (Pack Two 16-bit Data from Bottom and Top Half)

### 5.79.3. PKTT16 (Pack Two 16-bit Data from Both Top Half)

### 5.79.4. PKTB16 (Pack Two 16-bit Data from Top and Bottom Half)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
PK <u>xy</u> 16 00 <u>zz</u> 111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

<u>xy</u>	<u>zz</u>
BB	00
BT	01
TT	10
TB	11

Syntax:

```
PKBB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2  
PKBT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2  
PKTT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2  
PKTB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Pack 16-bit data from 32-bit chunks in two registers.

- PKBB16: bottom.bottom
- PKBT16: bottom.top
- PKTT16: top.top
- PKTB16: top.bottom

Description:

(PKBB16) moves Rs1.W[x].H[0] to Rd.W[x].H[1] and moves Rs2.W[x].H[0] to Rd.W[x].H[0].

(PKBT16) moves Rs1.W[x].H[0] to Rd.W[x].H[1] and moves Rs2.W[x].H[1] to Rd.W[x].H[0].

(PKTT16) moves Rs1.W[x].H[1] to Rd.W[x].H[1] and moves Rs2.W[x].H[1] to Rd.W[x].H[0].

(PKTB16) moves Rs1.W[x].H[1] to Rd.W[x].H[1] and moves Rs2.W[x].H[0] to Rd.W[x].H[0].

### Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.W[x].H[0], Rs2.W[x].H[0]); // PKBB16
Rd.W[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.W[x].H[0], Rs2.W[x].H[1]); // PKBT16
Rd.W[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.W[x].H[1], Rs2.W[x].H[0]); // PKTB16
Rd.W[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.W[x].H[1], Rs2.W[x].H[1]); // PKTT16
for RV32: x=0,
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **PKBB16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_pkbb16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
  uint16x2_t __rv_v_pkbb16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
  uint16x4_t __rv_v_pkbb16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

- **PKBT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_pkbt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
  uint16x2_t __rv_v_pkbt16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
  uint16x4_t __rv_v_pkbt16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

- **PKTB16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__pkbt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_pkbt16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_pkbt16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

- **PKTT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__pktt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_pktt16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_pktt16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.80. RADD8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
RADD8 0000100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RADD8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer element additions simultaneously. The element results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] + Rs2.B[x]) s>> 1;  
for RV32: x=3..0,  
for RV64: x=7..0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7F, Rs2 = 0x7F, Rd = 0x7F
- Rs1 = 0x80, Rs2 = 0x80, Rd = 0x80
- Rs1 = 0x40, Rs2 = 0x80, Rd = 0xE0

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__radd8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_radd8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_radd8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.81. RADD16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
RADD16 0000000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RADD16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element additions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

$Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] + Rs2.H[x]) \text{ s} \gg 1;$  for RV32:  $x=1\dots0$ , for RV64:  $x=3\dots0$

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7FFF, Rs2 = 0x7FFF, Rd = 0x7FFF
- Rs1 = 0x8000, Rs2 = 0x8000, Rd = 0x8000
- Rs1 = 0x4000, Rs2 = 0x8000, Rd = 0xE000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__radd16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_radd16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_radd16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.82. RADD64 (64-bit Signed Halving Addition)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RADD64 1000000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RADD64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add two 64-bit signed integers. The result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) with the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1). The 64-bit addition result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e., value  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit signed integer in Rs1 with the 64-bit signed integer in Rs2. The 64-bit addition result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = (R[a_H].R[a_L] + R[b_H].R[b_L]) s>> 1;
```

RV64:

```
Rd = (Rs1 + Rs2) s>> 1;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__radd64(int64_t a, int64_t b);
```

## 5.83. RADDW (32-bit Signed Halving Addition)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
RADDW 0010000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RADDW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add 32-bit signed integers and the results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the first 32-bit signed integer in Rs1 with the first 32-bit signed integer in Rs2. The result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then sign-extended and written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res32 = (SE33(Rs1.W[0]) + SE33(Rs2.W[0])) s>> 1;
```

```
Rd = res32; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res32); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rs2 = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rd = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Rs1 = 0x80000000, Rs2 = 0x80000000, Rd = 0x80000000
- Rs1 = 0x40000000, Rs2 = 0x80000000, Rd = 0xE0000000

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__raddw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.84. RCRAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RCRAS16 0000010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RCRAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element addition and 16-bit signed integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. The element results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[0]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[1]) s>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD16” and “RSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rcras16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_roras16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_roras16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.85. RCRSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RCRSA16 0000011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RCRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element subtraction and 16-bit signed integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and adds the 16-bit signed element integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. The two results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[0]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[1]) s>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD16” and “RSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rcrsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_rrsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_rrsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.86. RDOV (Read OV flag)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
vxsat (0x009) 00000001001	00000	010	Rd	SYSTEM 1110011

Syntax:

```
RDOV Rd # pseudo mnemonic
```

Purpose: This pseudo instruction is an alias to “CSRR Rd, vxsat” instruction which maps to the real instruction of “CSRRS Rd, vxsat, x0”.

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rdov(void);
```

## 5.87. RSTAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RSTAS16 1011010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSTAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element addition and 16-bit signed integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. The element results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[1]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[0]) s>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD16” and “RSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rstas16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_rstas16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_rstas16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.88. RSTSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RSTSA16 1011011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSTSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element subtraction and 16-bit signed integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and adds the 16-bit signed element integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. The two results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[1]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[0]) s>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD16” and “RSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rstsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_rstsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_rstsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.89. RSUB8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RSUB8 0000101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSUB8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] - Rs2.B[x]) s>> 1;  
for RV32: x=3…0,  
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7F, Rs2 = 0x80, Rd = 0x7F
- Rs1 = 0x80, Rs2 = 0x7F, Rd = 0x80
- Rs1 = 0x80, Rs2 = 0x40, Rd = 0xA0

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rsub8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_rsub8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_rsub8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.90. RSUB16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RSUB16 0000001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSUB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] - Rs2.H[x]) s>> 1;  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFF, Rb = 0x8000, Rt = 0x7FFF
- Ra = 0x8000, Rb = 0x7FFF, Rt = 0x8000
- Ra = 0x8000, Rb = 0x4000, Rt = 0xA000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rsub16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_rsub16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_rsub16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.91. RSUB64 (64-bit Signed Halving Subtraction)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RSUB64 1000001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSUB64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Perform a 64-bit signed integer subtraction. The result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rb(4,1) from the 64-bit signed integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Ra(4,1). The subtraction result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rt(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e., value  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit signed integer in Rs2 from the 64-bit signed integer in Rs1. The 64-bit subtraction result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = (R[a_H].R[a_L] - R[b_H].R[b_L]) s>> 1;
```

RV64:

```
Rd = (Rs1 - Rs2) s>> 1;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__rsub64(int64_t a, int64_t b);
```

## 5.92. RSUBW (32-bit Signed Halving Subtraction)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RSUBW 0010001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSUBW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract 32-bit signed integers and the result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the first 32-bit signed integer in Rs2 from the first 32-bit signed integer in Rs1. The result is first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then sign-extended and written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res32 = (SE33(Rs1.W[0]) - SE33(Rs2.W[0])) s>> 1;
```

```
Rd = res32; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res32); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rs2 = 0x80000000, Rd = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Rs1 = 0x80000000, Rs2 = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rd = 0x80000000
- Rs1 = 0x80000000, Rs2 = 0x40000000, Rd = 0xA0000000

Intrinsic functions:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__rsubw(int32_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 5.93. SCLIP8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Clip Value)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      23	22      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SCLIP8 1000110	00	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCLIP8 Rd, Rs1, imm3u[2:0]
```

Purpose: Limit the 8-bit signed integer elements of a register into a signed range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 8-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 into a signed integer range between  $2^{\text{imm3u}}-1$  and  $-2^{\text{imm3u}}$ , and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm3u is 3, the 8-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and -8. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.B[x];
if (src > (2^imm3u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm3u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < -2^imm3u) {
    src = -2^imm3u;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.B[x] = src
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sclip8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    int8x4_t __rv__v_sclip8(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    int8x8_t __rv__v_sclip8(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.94. SCLIP16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Clip Value)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24	23    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SCLIP16 1000010	0	imm4u[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCLIP16 Rd, Rs1, imm4u[3:0]
```

Purpose: Limit the 16-bit signed integer elements of a register into a signed range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 16-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 into a signed integer range between  $2^{\text{imm4u}}-1$  and  $-2^{\text{imm4u}}$ , and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm4u is 3, the 16-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and -8. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.H[x];
if (src > (2^imm4u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm4u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < -2^imm4u) {
    src = -2^imm4u;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = src
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sclip16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    int16x2_t __rv_v_sclip16(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    int16x4_t __rv_v_sclip16(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.95. SCLIP32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Clip Value)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SCLIP32 1110010	imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCLIP32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u[4:0]
```

Purpose: Limit the 32-bit signed integer elements of a register into a signed range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 32-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 into a signed integer range between  $2^{\text{imm5u}}-1$  and  $-2^{\text{imm5u}}$ , and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm5u is 3, the 32-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and -8. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.W[x];
if (src > (2^imm5u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm5u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < -2^imm5u) {
    src = -2^imm5u;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = src
for RV32: x=0,
for RV64: x=1…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__sclip32(intXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV64:
```

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_sclip32(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.96. SCMPLE8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Compare Less Than & Equal)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SCMPLE8 0001111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCMPLE8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer elements less than & equal comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than or equal to the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] s<= Rs2.B[x])? 0xff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_scmple8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_scmple8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
RV64:
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_scmple8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);

```

## 5.97. SCMPLE16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Compare Less Than & Equal)

**Type:** SIMD

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SCMPLE16 0001110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
SCMPLE16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 16-bit signed integer elements less than & equal comparisons simultaneously.

**Description:** This instruction compares the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than or equal to the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFFFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```

Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] <= Rs2.H[x])? 0xffff : 0x0;
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__scmple16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint16x2_t __rv__v_scmple16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint16x4_t __rv__v_scmple16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.98. SCMPLT8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Compare Less Than)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SCMPLT8 0000111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCMPLT8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer elements less than comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] < Rs2.B[x])? 0xff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=3…0,  
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__scmplt8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv__v_scmplt8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv__v_scmplt8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.99. SCMPLT16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Compare Less Than)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SCMPLT16 0000110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SCMPLT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer elements less than comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the two 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFFFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] < Rs2.H[x])? 0xffff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__scmplt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint16x2_t __rv__v_scmplt16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint16x4_t __rv__v_scmplt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.100. SLL8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SLL8 0101110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SLL8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit elements logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 8-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. And the results are written to Rd. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 3-bits of the value in the Rs2 register.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[2:0];
Rd.B[x] = Rs1.B[x] << sa;
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sll8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
uint8x4_t __rv_v_sll8(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
uint8x8_t __rv_v_sll8(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.101. SLLI8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31	25	24	23	22	20	19	15	14	12	11	7	6	0
SLLI8 0111110		00		imm3u[2:0]		Rs1		000		Rd		OP-P 1110111	

Syntax:

```
SLLI8 Rd, Rs1, imm3u
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit elements logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 8-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. And the results are written to Rd. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm3u constant.

Operations:

```
sa = imm3u[2:0];
Rd.B[x] = Rs1.B[x] << sa;
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sll8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
uint8x4_t __rv_v_sll8(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
uint8x8_t __rv_v_sll8(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.102. SLL16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SLL16 0101010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SLL16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit elements logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 16-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. And the results are written to Rd. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 4-bits of the value in the Rs2 register.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[3:0];
Rd.H[x] = Rs1.H[x] << sa;
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sll16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
    uint16x2_t __rv__v_sll16(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
    uint16x4_t __rv__v_sll16(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.103. SLLI16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24	23      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SLLI16 0111010	0	imm4u[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SLLI16 Rd, Rs1, imm4[3:0]
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit element logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 16-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm4[3:0] constant. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
sa = imm4[3:0];
Rd.H[x] = Rs1.H[x] << sa;
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_slli16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_sll16(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_sll16(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.104. SMAL (Signed Multiply Halves & Add 64-bit)

**Type:** Partial-SIMD

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMAL 0101111	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
SMAL Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of a register with the top 16-bit content of the same 32-bit elements of the same register, and add the results with a 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The addition result is written back to another even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:**

This instruction multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the lower 32-bit of Rs2 with the top 16-bit content of the lower 32-bit of Rs2 and adds the result with the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1). The 64-bit addition result is written back to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The 16-bit values of Rs2, and the 64-bit value of the Rs1(4,1) register-pair are treated as signed integers.

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:**

This instruction multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 with the top 16-bit content of the same 32-bit elements of Rs2 and adds the results with the 64-bit value of Rs1. The 64-bit addition result is written back to Rd. The 16-bit values of Rs2, and the 64-bit value of Rs1 are treated as signed integers.

**Operations:**

**RV32:**

```
Mres[31:0] = Rs2.H[1] * Rs2.H[0];
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1); +
Idx2 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); Idx3 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[Idx3].R[Idx2] = R[Idx1].R[Idx0] + SE64(Mres[31:0]);
```

#### RV64:

```
Mres[0][31:0] = Rs2.W[0].H[1] * Rs2.W[0].H[0];
Mres[1][31:0] = Rs2.W[1].H[1] * Rs2.W[1].H[0];
Rd = Rs1 + SE64(Mres[1][31:0]) + SE64(Mres[0][31:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smal(int64_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smal(int64_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smal(int64_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.105. SMALBB, SMALBT, SMALTT

### 5.105.1. SMALBB (Signed Multiply Bottom Halfs & Add 64-bit)

### 5.105.2. SMALBT (Signed Multiply Bottom Half & Top Half & Add 64-bit)

### 5.105.3. SMALTT (Signed Multiply Top Halfs & Add 64-bit)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMALBB

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALBB 1000100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMALBT

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALBT 1001100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMALTT

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALTT 1010100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMALBB Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMALBT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMALTT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of a register with the 16-bit content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register and add the results with a 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The addition result is written back to the register-pair (RV32) or the register (RV64).

- SMALBB: rt pair + bottom\*bottom (all 32-bit elements)
- SMALBT rt pair + bottom\*top (all 32-bit elements)
- SMALTT rt pair + top\*top (all 32-bit elements)

## RV32 Description:

For the “SMALBB” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2.

For the “SMALBT” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2.

For the “SMALTT” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2.

The multiplication result is added with the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The 64-bit addition result is written back to the register-pair. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of the register-pair are treated as signed integers.

Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

## RV64 Description:

For the “SMALBB” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMALBT” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMALTT” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The multiplication results are added with the 64-bit value of Rd. The 64-bit addition result is written back to Rd. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of Rd are treated as signed integers.

## Operations:

### RV32:

```
Mres[31:0] = Rs1.H[0] * Rs2.H[0]; // SMALBB
Mres[31:0] = Rs1.H[0] * Rs2.H[1]; // SMALBT
Mres[31:0] = Rs1.H[1] * Rs2.H[1]; // SMALTT
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[Idx1].R[Idx0] = R[Idx1].R[Idx0] + SE64(Mres[31:0]);
```

### RV64:

```
// SMALBB  
Mres[0][31:0] = Rs1.W[0].H[0] * Rs2.W[0].H[0];  
Mres[1][31:0] = Rs1.W[1].H[0] * Rs2.W[1].H[0];
```

```
// SMALBT  
Mres[0][31:0] = Rs1.W[0].H[0] * Rs2.W[0].H[1];  
Mres[1][31:0] = Rs1.W[1].H[0] * Rs2.W[1].H[1];
```

```
// SMALTT  
Mres[0][31:0] = Rs1.W[0].H[1] * Rs2.W[0].H[1];  
Mres[1][31:0] = Rs1.W[1].H[1] * Rs2.W[1].H[1];  
Rd = Rd + SE64(Mres[0][31:0]) + SE64(Mres[1][31:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMALBB**
- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalbb(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalbb(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalbb(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMALBT**
- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalbt(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalbt(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalbt(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMALTT**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smaltt(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smaltt(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smaltt(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.106. SMALDA, SMALXDA

### 5.106.1. SMALDA (Signed Multiply Two Halfs and Two Adds 64-bit)

### 5.106.2. SMALXDA (Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs and Two Adds 64-bit)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMALDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALDA 1000110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMALXDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALXDA 1001110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMALDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMALXDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then adds the two 32-bit results and the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers together.

- SMALDA: rt pair+ top\*top + bottom\*bottom (all 32-bit elements)
- SMALXDA: rt pair+ top\*bottom + bottom\*top (all 32-bit elements)

#### RV32 Description:

For the “SMALDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2 with unlimited precision.

For the “SMALXDA” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2 with unlimited precision.

The result is added to the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The 64-bit addition result is written back to the register-pair. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-

bit value of the register-pair are treated as signed integers.

Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

#### RV64 Description:

For the “SMALDA” instruction, it multiplies the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 with unlimited precision.

For the “SMALXDA” instruction, it multiplies the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 with unlimited precision.

The results are added to the 64-bit value of Rd. The 64-bit addition result is written back to Rd. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of Rd are treated as signed integers.

#### Operations:

##### RV32:

```
// SMALDA
Mres0[31:0] = (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[0]);
Mres1[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[1]);
// SMALXDA
Mres0[31:0] = (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[1]);
Mres1[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[0]);
```

```
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[Idx1].R[Idx0] = R[Idx1].R[Idx0] + SE64(Mres0[31:0]) + SE64(Mres1[31:0]);
```

##### RV64:

```

// SMALDA
Mres0[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]);
Mres1[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[1]);
Mres0[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]);
Mres1[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
// SMALXDA
Mres0[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s* Rs2.W[0].H[1]);
Mres1[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]);
Mres0[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s* Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
Mres1[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]);

```

```
Rd = Rd + SE64(Mres0[0][31:0]) + SE64(Mres1[0][31:0]) + SE64(Mres0[1][31:0]) +
SE64(Mres1[1][31:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMALDA**
- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalda(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalda(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalda(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMALXDA**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalxda(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalxda(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalxda(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.107. SMALDS, SMALDRS, SMALXDS

### 5.107.1. SMALDS (Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Subtract & Add 64-bit)

### 5.107.2. SMALDRS (Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Reverse Subtract & Add 64-bit)

### 5.107.3. SMALXDS (Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs & Subtract & Add 64-bit)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMALDS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALDS 1000101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMALDRS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALDRS 1001101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMALXDS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMALXDS 1010101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMALDS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMALDRS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMALXDS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then perform a subtraction operation between the two 32-bit results. Then add the subtraction result to the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The addition result is written back to the register-pair.

- SMALDS: rt pair + (top\*top - bottom\*bottom) (all 32-bit elements)

- SMALDRS: rt pair + (bottom\*bottom - top\*top) (all 32-bit elements)
- SMALXDS: rt pair + (top\*bottom - bottom\*top) (all 32-bit elements)

### RV32 Description:

For the “SMALDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2.

For the “SMALDRS” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2.

For the “SMALXDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2.

The subtraction result is then added to the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The 64-bit addition result is written back to the register-pair. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of the register-pair are treated as signed integers.

Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

### RV64 Description:

For the “SMALDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMALDRS” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMALXDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The subtraction results are then added to the 64-bit value of Rd. The 64-bit addition result is written back to Rd. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of Rd are treated as signed integers.

## Operations:

- RV32:

```
Mres[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[1]) - (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[0]); // SMALDS  
Mres[31:0] = (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[0]) - (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[1]); // SMALDRS  
Mres[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[0]) - (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[1]); // SMALXDS
```

```
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);  
R[Idx1].R[Idx0] = R[Idx1].R[Idx0] + SE64(Mres[31:0]);
```

- RV64:

```
// SMALDS  
Mres[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[1]) - (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s*  
Rs2.W[0].H[0]);  
Mres[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[1]) - (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s*  
Rs2.W[1].H[0]);
```

```
// SMALDRS  
Mres[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s*  
Rs2.W[0].H[1]);  
Mres[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s*  
Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
```

```
// SMALXDS  
Mres[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s*  
Rs2.W[0].H[1]);  
Mres[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s*  
Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
```

```
Rd = Rd + SE64(Mres[0][31:0]) + SE64(Mres[1][31:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMALDS**
- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalds(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalds(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalds(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMALDRS**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smaldrs(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smaldrs(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smaldrs(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMALXDS**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smalxds(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalxds(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smalxds(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.108. SMAR64 (Signed Multiply and Add to 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMAR64 1000010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit signed elements in two registers and add the 64-bit multiplication result to the 64-bit signed data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication result to the 64-bit signed data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The addition result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

$Rx(4,1)$ , i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit signed data of Rd. The addition result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[t_H].R[t_L] + (Rs1 * Rs2);
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = Rd + (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]) + (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smar64(int64_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smarr64(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.109. SMAQA (Signed Multiply Four Bytes with 32-bit Adds)

Type: Partial-SIMD (Reduction)

Format:

SMAQA

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMAQA 1100100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAQA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do four signed 8-bit multiplications from 32-bit chunks of two registers; and then adds the four 16-bit results and the content of corresponding 32-bit chunks of a third register together.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the four signed 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs1 with the four signed 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs2 and then adds the four results together with the signed content of the corresponding 32-bit chunks of Rd. The final results are written back to the corresponding 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rd.W[x] +  
        (Rs1.W[x].B[3] s* Rs2.W[x].B[3]) + (Rs1.W[x].B[2] s* Rs2.W[x].B[2]) +  
        (Rs1.W[x].B[1] s* Rs2.W[x].B[1]) + (Rs1.W[x].B[0] s* Rs2.W[x].B[0]);  
Rd.W[x] = res[x];  
for RV32: x=0,  
for RV64: x=1,0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smaqa(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_smaqa(int32_t t, int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smaqa(int32x2_t t, int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.110. SMAQA.SU (Signed and Unsigned Multiply Four Bytes with 32-bit Adds)

Type: Partial-SIMD (Reduction)

Format:

SMAQA.SU

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMAQA.SU 1100101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAQA.SU Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do four “signed x unsigned” 8-bit multiplications from 32-bit chunks of two registers; and then adds the four 16-bit results and the content of corresponding 32-bit chunks of a third register together.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the four signed 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs1 with the four unsigned 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs2 and then adds the four results together with the signed content of the corresponding 32-bit chunks of Rd. The final results are written back to the corresponding 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rd.W[x] +  
        (Rs1.W[x].B[3] su* Rs2.W[x].B[3]) + (Rs1.W[x].B[2] su* Rs2.W[x].B[2]) +  
        (Rs1.W[x].B[1] su* Rs2.W[x].B[1]) + (Rs1.W[x].B[0] su* Rs2.W[x].B[0]);  
Rd.W[x] = res[x];  
for RV32: x=0,  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smaqa_su(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_smaqa_su(int32_t t, int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smaqa_su(int32x2_t t, int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.111. SMAX8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Maximum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMAX8 1000101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAX8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] > Rs2.B[x])? Rs1.B[x] : Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__smax8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
int8x4_t __rv__v_smax8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
int8x8_t __rv__v_smax8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.112. SMAX16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Maximum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMAX16 1000001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAX16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] > Rs2.H[x])? Rs1.H[x] : Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__smax16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
int16x2_t __rv__v_smax16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
int16x4_t __rv__v_smax16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.113. SMBB16, SMBT16, SMTT16

### 5.113.1. SMBB16 (SIMD Signed Multiply Bottom Half & Bottom Half)

### 5.113.2. SMBT16 (SIMD Signed Multiply Bottom Half & Top Half)

### 5.113.3. SMTT16 (SIMD Signed Multiply Top Half & Top Half)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### SMBB16

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMBB16 0000100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMBT16

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMBT16 0001100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMTT16

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMTT16 0010100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMBB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMBT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMTT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of a register with the signed 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of another register and write the result to a third register.

- SMBB16: W[x].bottom \* W[x].bottom
- SMBT16: W[x].bottom \* W[x].top
- SMTT16: W[x].top \* W[x].top

Description:

For the “SMBB16” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1

with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMBT16” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMTT16” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The multiplication results are written to Rd. The 16-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[0]; // SMMB16  
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // SMBT16  
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] s* Rs2.W[x].H[1]; // SMTT16  
for RV32: x=0,  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **SMMB16**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smbb16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_smbb16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32x2_t __rv__v_smbb16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMBT16**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smbt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_smbt16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32x2_t __rv__v_smbt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMTT16**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smtt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int32_t __rv__v_smtt16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
    int32x2_t __rv__v_smtt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.114. SMDS, SMDRS, SMXDS

### 5.114.1. SMDS (SIMD Signed Multiply Two Halfs and Subtract)

### 5.114.2. SMDRS (SIMD Signed Multiply Two Halfs and Reverse Subtract)

### 5.114.3. SMXDS (SIMD Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs and Subtract)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SMDS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMDS 0101100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SMDRS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMDRS 0110100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SMXDS

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMXDS 0111100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMDS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMDRS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMXDS Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then perform a subtraction operation between the two 32-bit results.

- SMDS: top\*top - bottom\*bottom (per 32-bit element)
- SMDRS: bottom\*bottom - top\*top (per 32-bit element)
- SMXDS: top\*bottom - bottom\*top (per 32-bit element)

Description:

For the “SMDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with

the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMDRS” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMXDS” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The subtraction result is written to the corresponding 32-bit element of Rd. The 16-bit contents of multiplication are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

- SMDS:

$$Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] * Rs2.W[x].H[1]) - (Rs1.W[x].H[0] * Rs2.W[x].H[0]);$$

- SMDRS:

$$Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x].H[0] * Rs2.W[x].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[x].H[1] * Rs2.W[x].H[1]);$$

- SMXDS:

$$Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x].H[1] * Rs2.W[x].H[0]) - (Rs1.W[x].H[0] * Rs2.W[x].H[1]);$$

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

### Note:

- Usage domain: Complex, Statistics, Transform

### Intrinsic functions:

- **SMDS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smds(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_smds(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smds(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMDRS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smdrs(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_smdrs(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smdrs(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMXDS**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smxds(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int32_t __rv__v_smxds(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smxds(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.115. SMIN8 (SIMD 8-bit Signed Minimum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMIN8 1000100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMIN8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit signed integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] < Rs2.B[x])? Rs1.B[x] : Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__smin8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
int8x4_t __rv__v_smin8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
int8x8_t __rv__v_smin8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.116. SMIN16 (SIMD 16-bit Signed Minimum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMIN16 1000000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMIN16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit signed integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] < Rs2.H[x])? Rs1.H[x] : Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__smin16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
int16x2_t __rv__v_smin16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
int16x4_t __rv__v_smin16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.117. SMMUL, SMMUL.u

### 5.117.1. SMMUL (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word)

### 5.117.2. SMMUL.u (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SMMUL

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMMUL 0100000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SMMUL.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMMUL.u 0101000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMMUL Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMMUL.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the 32-bit signed integer elements of two registers and write the most significant 32-bit results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of a register. The “.u” form performs an additional rounding up operation on the multiplication results before taking the most significant 32-bit part of the results.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and writes the most significant 32-bit multiplication results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The 32-bit elements of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 64-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 31 of the results.

- For “smmul/RV32” instruction, it is an alias to “mulh/RV32” instruction.

Operations:

```

Mres[x][63:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x];
if (.u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][63:31] + 1;
    Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][63:32];
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMMUL**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmul(intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmul(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **SMMUL.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmul_u(intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmul_u(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.118. SMMWB, SMMWB.u

### 5.118.1. SMMWB (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half)

### 5.118.2. SMMWB.u (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word and Bottom Half with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SMMWB

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMMWB 0100010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SMMWB.u

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMMWB.u 0101010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMMWB Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMMWB.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the bottom 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, and write the most significant 32-bit results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of a register. The “.u” form rounds up the results from the most significant discarded bit.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the signed bottom 16-bit content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2 and writes the most significant 32-bit multiplication results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 of the results.

Operations:

```

Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x].H[0];
if (".u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][47:15] + 1;
    Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][47:16];
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMMWB**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmwb(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int32_t __rv__v_smmwb(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmwb(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

- **SMMWB.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmwb_u(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int32_t __rv__v_smmwb_u(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmwb_u(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

## 5.119. SMMWT, SMMWT.u

### 5.119.1. SMMWT (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half)

### 5.119.2. SMMWT.u (SIMD MSW Signed Multiply Word and Top Half with Rounding)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SMMWT

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMMWT 0110010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SMMWT.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMMWT.u 0111010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMMWT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMMWT.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 32-bit integer elements of one register and the top 16-bit of the corresponding 32-bit elements of another register, and write the most significant 32-bit results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of a register. The “.u” form rounds up the results from the most significant discarded bit.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the signed 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the top signed 16-bit content of the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rs2 and writes the most significant 32-bit multiplication results to the corresponding 32-bit elements of Rd. The “.u” form of the instruction rounds up the most significant 32-bit of the 48-bit multiplication results by adding a 1 to bit 15 of the results.

Operations:

```

Mres[x][47:0] = Rs1.W[x] * Rs2.W[x].H[1];
if (".u" form) {
    Round[x][32:0] = Mres[x][47:15] + 1;
    Rd.W[x] = Round[x][32:1];
} else {
    Rd.W[x] = Mres[x][47:16];
}
for RV32: x=0
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMMWT**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmwta(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int __rv__v_smmwt(int a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmwt(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

- **SMMWT.u**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmwta_u(intXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int32_t __rv__v_smmwt_u(int32_t a, int16x2_t b);
RV64:
int32x2_t __rv__v_smmwt_u(int32x2_t a, int16x4_t b);

```

## 5.120. SMSLDA, SMSLXDA

### 5.120.1. SMSLDA (Signed Multiply Two Halfs & Add & Subtract 64-bit)

### 5.120.2. SMSLXDA (Signed Crossed Multiply Two Halfs & Add & Subtract 64-bit)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMSLDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMSLDA 1010110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMSLXDA

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMSLXDA 1011110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMSLDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMSLXDA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 16-bit multiplications from the 32-bit elements of two registers; and then subtracts the two 32-bit results from the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The subtraction result is written back to the register-pair.

- SMSLDA: rd pair - top\*top - bottom\*bottom (all 32-bit elements)
- SMSLXDA: rd pair - top\*bottom - bottom\*top (all 32-bit elements)

#### RV32 Description:

For the “SMSLDA” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content Rs2 and multiplies the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2.

For the “SMSLXDA” instruction, it multiplies the top 16-bit content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit content of Rs2 and multiplies the bottom 16-bit content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit content of Rs2.

The two multiplication results are subtracted from the 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The 64-bit subtraction result is written back to the register-pair. The 16-bit

values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of the register-pair are treated as signed integers.

Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

#### RV64 Description:

For the “SMSLDA” instruction, it multiplies the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and multiplies the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

For the “SMSLXDA” instruction, it multiplies the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2 and multiplies the *bottom* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs1 with the *top* 16-bit content of the 32-bit elements of Rs2.

The four multiplication results are subtracted from the 64-bit value of Rd. The 64-bit subtraction result is written back to Rd. The 16-bit values of Rs1 and Rs2, and the 64-bit value of Rd are treated as signed integers.

#### Operations:

- RV32:

```
// SMSLDA
Mres0[31:0] = (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[0]);
Mres1[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[1]);
// SMSLXDA
Mres0[31:0] = (Rs1.H[0] s* Rs2.H[1]);
Mres1[31:0] = (Rs1.H[1] s* Rs2.H[0]);
```

```
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[Idx1].R[Idx0] = R[Idx1].R[Idx0] - SE64(Mres0[31:0]) - SE64(Mres1[31:0]);
```

- RV64:

```

// SMSLDA
Mres0[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]);
Mres1[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[1]);
Mres0[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]);
Mres1[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
// SMSLXDA
Mres0[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[0] s* Rs2.W[0].H[1]);
Mres1[0][31:0] = (Rs1.W[0].H[1] s* Rs2.W[0].H[0]);
Mres0[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[0] s* Rs2.W[1].H[1]);
Mres1[1][31:0] = (Rs1.W[1].H[1] s* Rs2.W[1].H[0]);

```

```
Rd = Rd - SE64(Mres0[0][31:0]) - SE64(Mres1[0][31:0]) - SE64(Mres0[1][31:0]) -
SE64(Mres1[1][31:0]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMSLDA**
- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smslda(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smslda(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smslda(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **SMSLXDA**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smslxda(int64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smslxda(int64_t t, int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smslxda(int64_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.121. SMSR64 (Signed Multiply and Subtract from 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMSR64 1000011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMSR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit signed elements in two registers and subtract the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit signed data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication result from the 64-bit signed data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The subtraction result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in [mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE](#). When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit signed elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit signed data of Rd. The subtraction result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[t_H].R[t_L] - (Rs1 * Rs2);
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = Rd - (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
int64_t __rv__smsr64(int64_t t, intXLEN_t a, intXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
int64_t __rv__v_smsr64(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 5.122. SMUL8, SMULX8

### 5.122.1. SMUL8 (SIMD Signed 8-bit Multiply)

### 5.122.2. SMULX8 (SIMD Signed Crossed 8-bit Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMUL8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMUL8 1010100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMULX8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMULX8 1010101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMUL8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMULX8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

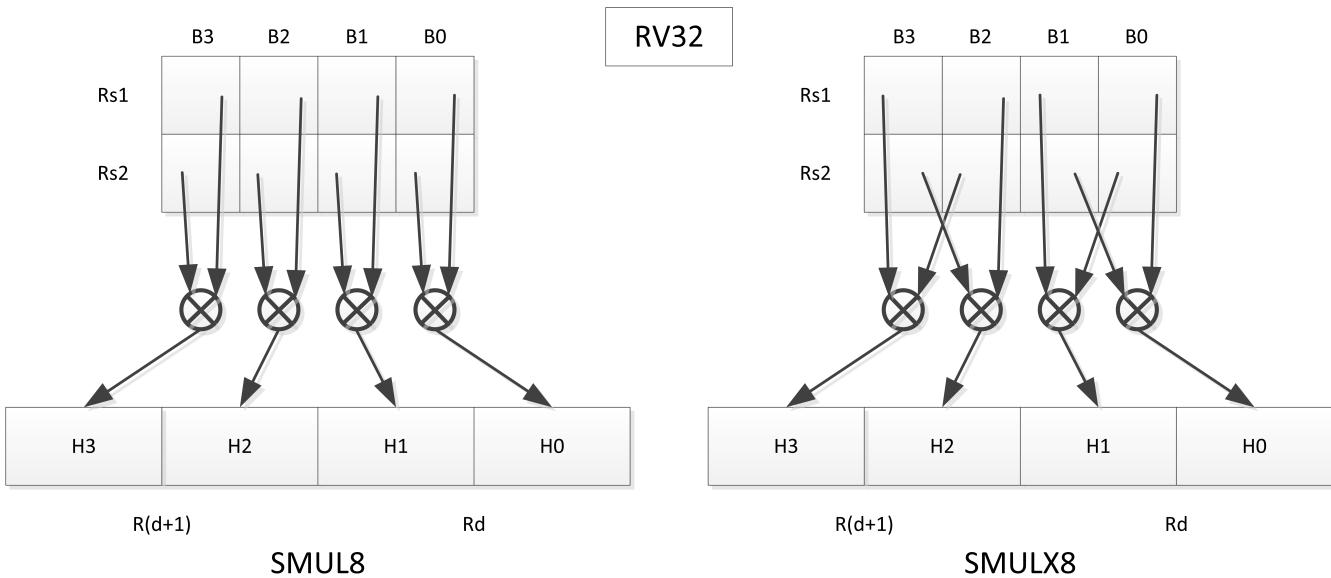
Purpose: Do signed 8-bit multiplications and generate four 16-bit results simultaneously.

RV32 Description: For the “SMUL8” instruction, multiply the 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the corresponding 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

For the “SMULX8” instruction, multiply the *first* and *second* 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *second* and *first* 8-bit data elements of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the *third* and *fourth* 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *fourth* and *third* 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

The four 16-bit results are then written into an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). Rd(4,1), i.e., *d*, determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register *2d* and *2d+1*.

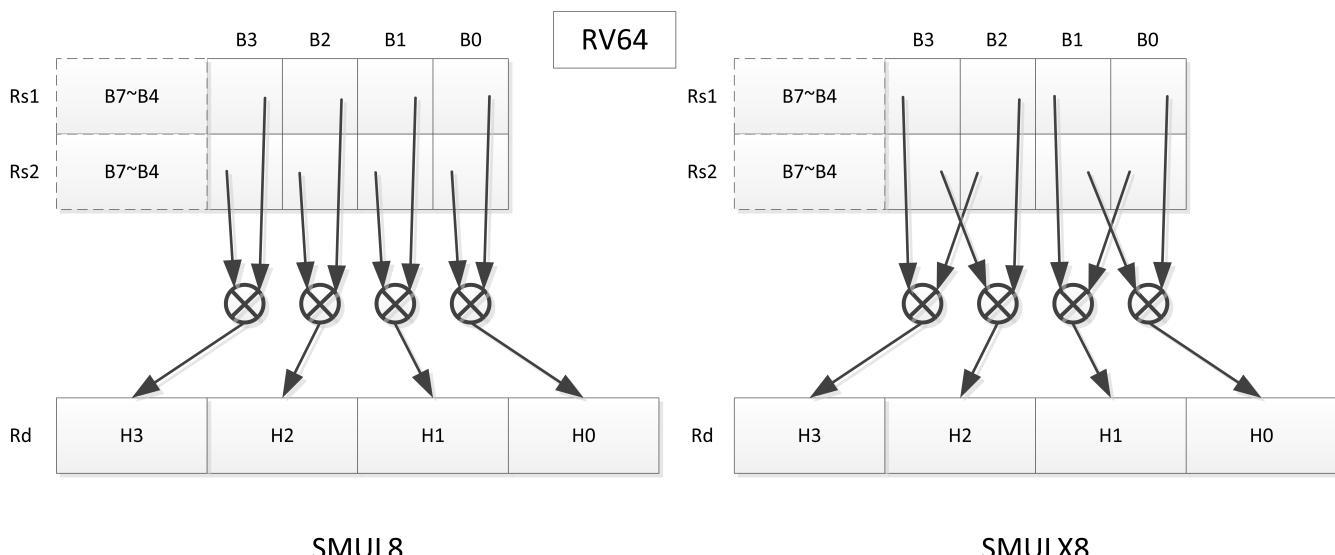
The odd “*2d+1*” register of the pair contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the even “*2d*” register of the pair contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.



**RV64 Description:** For the “SMUL8” instruction, multiply the 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs1 with the corresponding 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs2.

For the “SMULX8” instruction, multiply the *first* and *second* 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs1 with the *second* and *first* 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the *third* and *fourth* 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs1 with the *fourth* and *third* 8-bit data elements of the lower 32-bit word of Rs2.

The four 16-bit results are then written into Rd. The Rd.W[1] contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the Rd.W[0] contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.



### Operations:

- RV32:

```

if (is 'SMUL8') {
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // top
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // bottom
} else if (is "SMULX8") {
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // Rs1 top
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom
}
rest[x/2] = op1t[x/2] s* op2t[x/2];
resb[x/2] = op1b[x/2] s* op2b[x/2];
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].H[1] = rest[1]; R[t_H].H[0] = resb[1];
R[t_L].H[1] = rest[0]; R[t_L].H[0] = resb[0];
x = 0 and 2

```

- RV64:

```

if (is 'SMUL8') {
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // top
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // bottom
} else if (is "SMULX8") {
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // Rs1 top
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom
}
rest[x/2] = op1t[x/2] s* op2t[x/2];
resb[x/2] = op1b[x/2] s* op2b[x/2];
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
Rd.W[1].H[1] = rest[1]; Rd.W[1].H[0] = resb[1];
Rd.W[0].H[1] = rest[0]; Rd.W[0].H[0] = resb[0];
x = 0 and 2

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMUL8**
- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__smul8(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_smul8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

- **SMULX8**
- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__smulx8(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_smulx8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

## 5.123. SMUL16, SMULX16

### 5.123.1. SMUL16 (SIMD Signed 16-bit Multiply)

### 5.123.2. SMULX16 (SIMD Signed Crossed 16-bit Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### SMUL16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMUL16 1010000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SMULX16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SMULX16 1010001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMUL16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMULX16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do signed 16-bit multiplications and generate two 32-bit results simultaneously.

**RV32 Description:** For the “SMUL16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of Rs2.

For the “SMULX16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of Rs2.

The two Q30 results are then written into an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

The odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the 32-bit result calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the 32-bit result calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.

**RV64 Description:** For the “SMUL16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2. At the same time,

multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2.

For the “SMULX16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the top 16-bit Q15 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2.

The two 32-bit Q30 results are then written into Rd. The result calculated from the top 16-bit of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 is written to Rd.W[1]. And the result calculated from the bottom 16-bit of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 is written to Rd.W[0]

### Operations:

- RV32:

```
if (is "SMUL16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[1]; // top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[0]; // bottom  
} else if (is "SMULX16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[0]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
for ((aop,bop,res) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {  
    res = aop s* bop;  
}  
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);  
R[t_H] = rest;  
R[t_L] = resb;
```

- RV64:

```
if (is "SMUL16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[1]; // top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[0]; // bottom  
} else if (is "SMULX16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[0]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
for ((aop,bop,res) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {  
    res = aop s* bop;  
}  
Rd.W[1] = rest;  
Rd.W[0] = resb;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SMUL16**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__smul16(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smul16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

- **SMULX16**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__smulx16(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smulx16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

## 5.124. SRA.u (Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: DSP

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SRA.u 0010010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRA.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Perform an arithmetic right shift operation with rounding. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: This instruction right-shifts the content of Rs1 arithmetically. The shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits (RV32) or 6-bits (RV64) of the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of the data to calculate the final result. And the result is written to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
sa = Rs2[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1[31:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    Rd = res[31:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
```

- RV64:

```
sa = Rs2[5:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[63:-1] = SE65(Rs1[63:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    Rd = res[63:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
```

Exceptions: None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
intXLEN_t __rv__sra_u(intXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.125. SRAI.u (Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 26	25 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRAI.u 110101	imm6u[5:0]	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRAI.u Rd, Rs1, imm6u[4:0] (RV32)
SRAI.u Rd, Rs1, imm6u[5:0] (RV64)
```

Purpose: Perform an arithmetic right shift operation with rounding. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: This instruction right-shifts the content of Rs1 arithmetically. The shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit and the shift amount is specified by the imm6u[4:0] (RV32) or imm6u[5:0] (RV64) constant . For the rounding operation, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of the data to calculate the final result. And the result is written to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
sa = imm6u[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1[31:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    Rd = res[31:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
```

- RV64:

```
sa = imm6u[5:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[63:-1] = SE65(Rs1[63:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    Rd = res[63:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
intXLEN_t __rv__sra_u(intXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.126. SRA8, SRA8.u

### 5.126.1. SRA8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 5.126.2. SRA8.u (SIMD 8-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### SRA8

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA8 0101100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRA8.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA8.u 0110100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRA8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SRA8.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 8-bit element arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the data elements. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 3-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 8-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = Rs2[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if (".u" form) { // SRA8.u
        res[7:-1] = SE9(Rs1.B[x][7:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
    } else { // SRA8
        Rd.B[x] = SE8(Rd.B[x][7:sa])
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3…0,
for RV64: x=7…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRA8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int8x4_t __rv__v_sra8(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
int8x8_t __rv__v_sra8(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRA8.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra8_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_sra8_u(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_sra8_u(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.127. SRAI8, SRAI8.u

### 5.127.1. SRAI8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

### 5.127.2. SRAI8.u (SIMD 8-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SRAI8

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRAI8 0111100	00	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SRAI8.u

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRAI8.u 0111100	01	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRAI8 Rd, Rs1, imm3u
SRAI8.u Rd, Rs1, imm3u
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit element arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

Description: The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the data elements. The shift amount is specified by the imm3u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 8-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = imm3u[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ('.u' form) { // SRAI8.u
        res[7:-1] = SE9(Rs1.B[x][7:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.B[x] = res[7:0];
    } else { // SRAI8
        Rd.B[x] = SE8(Rd.B[x][7:sa])
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3..0,
for RV64: x=7..0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRAI8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int8x4_t __rv__v_sra8(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
int8x8_t __rv__v_sra8(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRAI8.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra8_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int8x4_t __rv__v_sra8_u(int8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int8x8_t __rv__v_sra8_u(int8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.128. SRA16, SRA16.u

### 5.128.1. SRA16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 5.128.2. SRA16.u (SIMD 16-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**SRA16**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA16 0101000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**SRA16.u**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA16.u 0110000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SRA16.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 16-bit element arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the data elements. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 4-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 16-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = Rs2[3:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("u" form) { // SRA16.u
        res[15:-1] = SE17(Rs1.H[x][15:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.H[x] = res[15:0];
    } else { // SRA16
        Rd.H[x] = SE16(Rs1.H[x][15:sa])
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRA16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv__v_sra16(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv__v_sra16(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRA16.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra16_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_sra16_u(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_sra16_u(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.129. SRAI16, SRAI16.u

### 5.129.1. SRAI16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

### 5.129.2. SRAI16.u (SIMD 16-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

SRAI16

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRAI16 0111000	0	imm4[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SRAI16.u

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRAI16.u 0111000	1	imm4[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRAI16 Rd, Rs1, imm4u
SRAI16.u Rd, Rs1, imm4u
```

**Purpose:** Do 16-bit elements arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the 16-bit data elements. The shift amount is specified by the imm4u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 16-bit data to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```

sa = imm4u[3:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("u" form) { // SRAI16.u
        res[15:-1] = SE17(Rs1.H[x][15:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.H[x] = res[15:0];
    } else { // SRAI16
        Rd.H[x] = SE16(Rs1.H[x][15:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRAI16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv__v_sra16(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv__v_sra16(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRAI16.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra16_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
int16x2_t __rv__v_sra16_u(int16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
int16x4_t __rv__v_sra16_u(int16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.130. SRL8, SRL8.u

### 5.130.1. SRL8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Right Logical)

### 5.130.2. SRL8.u (SIMD 8-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### SRL8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SRL8 0101101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRL8.u

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SRL8.u 0110101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRL8 Rt, Ra, Rb
SRL8.u Rt, Ra, Rb
```

**Purpose:** Do 8-bit elements logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 3-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 8-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = Rs2[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if (".u" form) { // SRL8.u
        res[8:0] = ZE9(Rs1.B[x][7:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.B[x] = res[8:1];
    } else { // SRL8
        Rd.B[x] = ZE8(Rs1.B[x][7:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3…0,
for RV64: x=7…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRL8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_srl8(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_srl8(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRL8.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl8_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_srl8_u(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_srl8_u(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.131. SRLI8, SRLI8.u

### 5.131.1. SRLI8 (SIMD 8-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate)

### 5.131.2. SRLI8.u (SIMD 8-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

**SRLI8**

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRLI8 0111101	00	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**SRLI8.u**

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRLI8.u 0111101	01	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRLI8 Rt, Ra, imm3u
SRLI8.u Rt, Ra, imm3u
```

**Purpose:** Do 8-bit elements logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 8-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the imm3u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 8-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = imm3u[2:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("u" form) { // SRLI8.u
        res[8:0] = ZE9(Rs1.B[x][7:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.B[x] = res[8:1];
    } else { // SRLI8
        Rd.B[x] = ZE8(Rs1.B[x][7:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRLI8**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_srl8(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_srl8(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRLI8.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl8_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_srl8_u(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_srl8_u(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.132. SRL16, SRL16.u

### 5.132.1. SRL16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Right Logical)

### 5.132.2. SRL16.u (SIMD 16-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### SRL16

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRL16 0101001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRL16.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRL16.u 0110001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRL16 Rt, Ra, Rb  
SRL16.u Rt, Ra, Rb
```

**Purpose:** Do 16-bit elements logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 4-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 16-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```

sa = Rs2[3:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ('.u' form) { // SRL16.u
        res[16:0] = ZE17(Rs1.H[x][15:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.H[x] = res[16:1];
    } else { // SRL16
        Rd.H[x] = ZE16(Rs1.H[x][15:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1..0,
for RV64: x=3..0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRL16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
uint16x2_t __rv__v_srl16(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
RV64:
uint16x4_t __rv__v_srl16(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);

```

- **SRL16.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl16_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_srl16_u(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_srl16_u(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.133. SRLI16, SRLI16.u

### 5.133.1. SRLI16 (SIMD 16-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate)

### 5.133.2. SRLI16.u (SIMD 16-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD

Format:

#### SRLI16

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRLI16 0111001	0	imm4[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRLI16.u

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
SRLI16.u 0111001	1	imm4[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRLI16 Rt, Ra, imm4u
SRLI16.u Rt, Ra, imm4u
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit elements logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

Description: The 16-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the imm4u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 16-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = imm4u;
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("." form) { // SRLI16.u
        res[16:0] = ZE17(Rs1.H[x][15:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.H[x] = res[16:1];
    } else { // SRLI16
        Rd.H[x] = ZE16(Rs1.H[x][15:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV32: x=1…0,
for RV64: x=3…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRLI16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_srl16(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_srl16(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- **SRLI16.u**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl16_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_srl16_u(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_srl16_u(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.134. STAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
STAS16 1111010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
STAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element addition and 16-bit integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and writes the result to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and writes the result to [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_stas16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ustas16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
int16x2_t __rv__v_sstas16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ustas16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
int16x4_t __rv__v_sstas16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.135. STSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
STSA16 1111011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
STSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element subtraction and 16-bit integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and writes the result to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and writes the result to [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_stsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ustsa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
int16x2_t __rv__v_sstsa16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ustsa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
int16x4_t __rv__v_sstsa16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.136. SUB8 (SIMD 8-bit Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SUB8 0100101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SUB8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit integer element subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 8-bit integer elements in Rs2 from the 8-bit integer elements in Rs1, and then writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = Rs1.B[x] - Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned subtraction.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sub8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
uint8x4_t __rv__v_usub8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
int8x4_t __rv__v_ssub8(int8x4_t a, int8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_usub8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
int8x8_t __rv__v_ssub8(int8x8_t a, int8x8_t b);
```

## 5.137. SUB16 (SIMD 16-bit Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SUB16 0100001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SUB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit integer element subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit integer elements in Rs2 from the 16-bit integer elements in Rs1, and then writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = Rs1.H[x] - Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1...0,  
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned subtraction.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sub16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_usub16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
int16x2_t __rv__v_ssub16(int16x2_t a, int16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_usub16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);  
int16x4_t __rv__v_ssub16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 5.138. SUB64 (64-bit Subtraction)

**Type:** DSP (64-bit Profile)

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SUB64 1100001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
SUB64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Perform a 64-bit signed or unsigned integer subtraction.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1) from the 64-bit integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1), and then writes the 64-bit result to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit integer of Rs2 from the 64-bit integer of Rs1, and then writes the 64-bit result to Rd.

**Operations:**

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[a_H].R[a_L] - R[b_H].R[b_L];
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = Rs1 - Rs2;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned subtraction.

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
int64_t __rv__ssub64(int64_t a, int64_t b);
```

```
uint64_t __rv__usub64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.139. SUNPKD810, SUNPKD820, SUNPKD830, SUNPKD831, SUNPKD832

### 5.139.1. SUNPKD810 (Signed Unpacking Bytes 1 & 0)

### 5.139.2. SUNPKD820 (Signed Unpacking Bytes 2 & 0)

### 5.139.3. SUNPKD830 (Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 0)

### 5.139.4. SUNPKD831 (Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 1)

### 5.139.5. SUNPKD832 (Signed Unpacking Bytes 3 & 2)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP 1010110	SUNPKD8 <u>xy</u> code[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

<u>xy</u>	<u>code[4:0]</u>
10	01000
20	01001
30	01010
31	01011
32	10011

Syntax:

```
SUNPKD8xy Rd, Rs1
xy = {10, 20, 30, 31, 32}
```

Purpose: Unpack byte *\*x and byte y\** of 32-bit chunks in a register into two 16-bit signed halfwords of 32-bit chunks in a register.

Description:

For the “SUNPKD8(x(y)” instruction, it unpacks byte *\*x and byte y\** of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 into two 16-bit signed halfwords and writes the results to the top part and the bottom part of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```

Rd.W[m].H[1] = SE16(Rs1.W[m].B[x])
Rd.W[m].H[0] = SE16(Rs1.W[m].B[y])
// SUNPKD810, x=1,y=0
// SUNPKD820, x=2,y=0
// SUNPKD830, x=3,y=0
// SUNPKD831, x=3,y=1
// SUNPKD832, x=3,y=2
for RV32: m=0,
for RV64: m=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SUNPK810**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sunpkd810(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv_v_sunpkd810(int8x4_t a);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv_v_sunpkd810(int8x8_t a);

```

- **SUNPK820**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sunpkd820(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```

RV32:
int16x2_t __rv_v_sunpkd820(int8x4_t a);
RV64:
int16x4_t __rv_v_sunpkd820(int8x8_t a);

```

- **SUNPK830**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sunpkd830(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int16x2_t __rv_v_sunpkd830(int8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
    int16x4_t __rv_v_sunpkd830(int8x8_t a);
```

- **SUNPK831**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sunpkd831(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int16x2_t __rv_v_sunpkd831(int8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
    int16x4_t __rv_v_sunpkd831(int8x8_t a);
```

- **SUNPK832**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sunpkd832(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    int16x2_t __rv_v_sunpkd832(int8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
    int16x4_t __rv_v_sunpkd832(int8x8_t a);
```

## 5.140. SWAP8 (Swap Byte within Halfword)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
ONEOP 1010110	SWAP8 11000	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SWAP8 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Swap the bytes within each halfword of a register.

Description: This instruction swaps the bytes within each halfword of Rs1 and writes the result to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.H[x].B[0],Rs1.H[x].B[1]);  
for RV32: x=1..0,  
for RV64: x=3..0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_swap8(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv_v_swap8(uint8x4_t a);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv_v_swap8(uint8x8_t a);
```

## 5.141. SWAP16 (Swap Halfword within Word)

**Type:** DSP

**Format:**

No encoding, an alias of "PKBT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs1" instruction

**Syntax:**

```
SWAP16 Rd, Rs1
```

**Purpose:** Swap the 16-bit halfwords within each word of a register. This pseudo instruction is an alias of "PKBT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs1" instruction.

**Description:** This instruction swaps the 16-bit halfwords within each word of Rs1 and writes the result to Rd.

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[x] = CONCAT(Rs1.W[x].H[0],Rs1.W[x].H[1]);  
for RV32: x=0,  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_swap16(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
    uint16x2_t __rv_v_swap16(uint16x2_t a);  
RV64:  
    uint16x4_t __rv_v_swap16(uint16x4_t a);
```

## 5.142. UCLIP8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Clip Value)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24 23	22 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
UCLIP8 1000110	10	imm3u[2:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCLIP8 Rt, Ra, imm3u
```

Purpose: Limit the 8-bit signed elements of a register into an unsigned range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 8-bit signed elements stored in Rs1 into an unsigned integer range between  $2^{\text{imm3u}} - 1$  and 0, and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm3u is 3, the 8-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and 0. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.H[x];
if (src > (2^imm3u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm3u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < 0) {
    src = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = src;
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uclip8(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_uclip8(uint8x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_uclip8(uint8x8_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.143. UCLIP16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Clip Value)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31 25	24	23 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
UCLIP16 1000010	1	imm4u[3:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCLIP16 Rt, Ra, imm4u
```

Purpose: Limit the 16-bit signed elements of a register into an unsigned range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 16-bit signed elements stored in Rs1 into an unsigned integer range between  $2^{\text{imm4u}}-1$  and 0, and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm4u is 3, the 16-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and 0. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.H[x];
if (src > (2^imm4u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm4u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < 0) {
    src = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = src;
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uclip16(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_uclip16(uint16x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_uclip16(uint16x4_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.144. UCLIP32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Clip Value)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UCLIP32 1111010	imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCLIP32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u[4:0]
```

Purpose: Limit the 32-bit signed integer elements of a register into an unsigned range simultaneously.

Description: This instruction limits the 32-bit signed integer elements stored in Rs1 into an unsigned integer range between  $2^{\text{imm5u}}-1$  and 0, and writes the limited results to Rd. For example, if imm5u is 3, the 32-bit input values should be saturated between 7 and 0. If saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
src = Rs1.W[x];
if (src > (2^imm5u)-1) {
    src = (2^imm5u)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (src < 0) {
    src = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = src
for RV32: x=0,
for RV64: x=1…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uclip32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_uclip32(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.145. UCMPE8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than & Equal)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UCMPE8 0011111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCMPE8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer elements less than & equal comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than or equal to the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The four comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] <= Rs2.B[x])? 0xff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ucmple8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_ucmpeq8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_ucmpeq8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.146. UCMPLE16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than & Equal)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UCMPL16 0011110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCMPL16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer elements less than & equal comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than or equal to the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFFFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] <= Rs2.H[x])? 0xffff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=1...0,  
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ucmple16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ucmpeq16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ucmpeq16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.147. UCMPLT8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UCMPLT8 0010111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCMPLT8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer elements less than comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] < Rs2.B[x])? 0xff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ucmplt8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv__v_ucmplt8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv__v_ucmplt8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.148. UCMPLT16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Compare Less Than)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UCMPLT16 0010110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UCMPLT16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer elements less than comparisons simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 to see if the one in Rs1 is less than the one in Rs2. If it is true, the result is 0xFFFF; otherwise, the result is 0x0. The element comparison results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] < Rs2.H[x])? 0xffff : 0x0;  
for RV32: x=1...0,  
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ucmplt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint16x2_t __rv__v_ucmplt16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint16x4_t __rv__v_ucmplt16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.149. UKADD8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADD8 0011100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKADD8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the 8-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^8-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.B[x] + Rs2.B[x];
if (res[x] > (2^8)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^8)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.B[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukadd8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_ukadd8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_ukadd8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.150. UKADD16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADD16 0011000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKADD16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.H[x] + Rs2.H[x];
if (res[x] > (2^16)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukadd16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ukadd16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ukadd16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.151. UKADD64 (64-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition)

**Type:** DSP (64-bit Profile)

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADD64 1011000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
UKADD64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Add two 64-bit unsigned integers. The result is saturated to the U64 range.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) with the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1). If the 64-bit result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit unsigned integer in Rs1 with the 64-bit unsigned integer in Rs2. If the 64-bit result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written to Rd.

**Operations:**

- RV32:

```

t_L = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b1);
result = R[a_H].R[a_L] + R[b_H].R[b_L];
if (result > (2^64)-1) {
    result = (2^64)-1; OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = result;

```

- RV64:

```

result = Rs1 + Rs2;
if (result > (2^64)-1) {
    result = (2^64)-1; OV = 1;
}
Rd = result;

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uint64_t __rv_ukadd64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.152. UKADDH (Unsigned Addition with U16 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADDH 0001010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKADDH Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add the unsigned lower 32-bit content of two registers with U16 saturation.

Description: The unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs1 is added with the unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs2. And the result is saturated to the 16-bit unsigned integer range of  $[0, 2^{16}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
tmp = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0];
if (tmp > (2^16)-1) {
    tmp = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = SE32(tmp[15:0]); // RV32
Rd = SE64(tmp[15:0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukaddh(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.153. UKADDW (Unsigned Addition with U32 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADDW 0001000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKADDW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add the unsigned lower 32-bit content of two registers with U32 saturation.

Description: The unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs1 is added with the unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs2. And the result is saturated to the 32-bit unsigned integer range of  $[0, 2^{32}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
res33 = ZE33(Rs1.W[0]) + ZE33(Rs2.W[0]);
if (res33 > (2^32)-1) {
    res33 = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res33.W[0];      // RV32
Rd = SE64(res33.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukaddw(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.154. UKCRAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKCRAS16 0011010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKCRAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition and one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];
if (res1 > (2^16)-1) {
    res1 = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
if (res2 < 0) {
    res2 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukcras16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ukcras16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ukcras16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.155. UKRSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKRSA16 0011011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction and one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];
if (res1 < 0) {
    res1 = 0;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res2 > (2^16)-1) {
    res2 = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukcrsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ukcrsa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ukcrsa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.156. UKMAR64 (Unsigned Multiply and Saturating Add to 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UKMAR64 1011010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKMAR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit unsigned elements in two registers and add the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit unsigned data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is saturated to the U64 range and written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or the register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication result to the 64-bit unsigned data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1) with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit addition result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit unsigned data in Rd with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit addition result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```

t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
mul65 = ZE65(Rs1 u* Rs2);
top65 = ZE65(R[t_H].R[t_L]);
res65 = top65 + mul65;
if (res65 > (2^64)-1) {
    res65 = (2^64)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = res65.D[0];

```

- RV64:

```

mula66 = ZE66(Rs1.W[0] u* Rs2.W[0]);
mulb66 = ZE66(Rs1.W[1] u* Rs2.W[1]);
res66 = ZE66(Rd) + mula66 + mulb66;
if (res66 > (2^64)-1) {
    res66 = (2^64)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res66.D[0];

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__ukmar64(uint64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_ukmar64(uint64_t t, uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 5.157. UKMSR64 (Unsigned Multiply and Saturating Subtract from 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UKMSR64 1011011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKMSR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit unsigned elements in two registers and subtract the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit unsigned data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is saturated to the U64 range and written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication result from the 64-bit unsigned data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1) with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit subtraction result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in [mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE](#). When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit unsigned data of Rd with unlimited precision. If the 64-bit subtraction result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```

t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
mul65 = ZE65(Rs1 u* Rs2);
top65 = ZE65(R[t_H].R[t_L]);
res65 = top65 - mul65;
if (res65 < 0) {
    res65 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = res65.D[0];

```

- RV64:

```

mula66 = ZE66(Rs1.W[0] u* Rs2.W[0]);
mulb66 = ZE66(Rs1.W[1] u* Rs2.W[1]);
res66 = ZE66(Rd) - mula66 - mulb66;
if (res66 < 0) {
    res66 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res66.D[0];

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__ukmsr64(uint64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_ukmsr64(uint64_t t, uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 5.158. UKSTAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSTAS16 1110010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSTAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition and one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] + Rs2.W[x].H[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] - Rs2.W[x].H[0];
if (res1 > (2^16)-1) {
    res1 = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
if (res2 < 0) {
    res2 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukstas16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ukstas16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ukstas16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.159. UKSTSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSTSA16 1110011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSTSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction and one 16-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks.

**Description:** This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 with the 16-bit unsigned integer element in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for subtraction and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[x].H[1] - Rs2.W[x].H[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[x].H[0] + Rs2.W[x].H[0];
if (res1 < 0) {
    res1 = 0;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res2 > (2^16)-1) {
    res2 = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x].H[1] = res1;
Rd.W[x].H[0] = res2;
for RV32, x=0
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukstsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_ukstsa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_ukstsa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.160. UKSUB8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSUB8 0011101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUB8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 8-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^8 - 1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.B[x] - Rs2.B[x];
if (res[x] < 0) {
    res[x] = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.B[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=3...0,
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uksub8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_uksub8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_uksub8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

# 5.161. UKSUB16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UKSUB16 0011001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 16-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{16}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.H[x] - Rs2.H[x];
if (res[x] < 0) {
    res[x] = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.H[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=1...0,
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uksub16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_uksub16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_uksub16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.162. UKSUB64 (64-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UKSUB64 1011001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUB64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Perform a 64-bit signed integer subtraction. The result is saturated to the U64 range.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1) from the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1). If the 64-bit result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

$Rx(4,1)$ , i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in [mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE](#). When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit unsigned integer of Rs2 from the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of Rs1. If the 64-bit result is beyond the U64 number range ( $0 \leq U64 \leq 2^{64}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated result is then written to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rs2(4,1),1'b1);
result = R[a_H].R[a_L] - R[b_H].R[b_L];
if (result < 0) {
    result = 0; OV = 1;
}
R[t_H].R[t_L] = result;
```

- RV64

```
result = Rs1 - Rs2;
if (result < 0) {
    result = 0; OV = 1;
}
Rd = result;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uint64_t __rv_uksub64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.163. UKSUBH (Unsigned Subtraction with U16 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSUBH 0001011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUBH Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract the unsigned lower 32-bit content of two registers with U16 saturation.

Description: The unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs2 is subtracted from the unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs1. And the result is saturated to the 16-bit unsigned integer range of  $[0, 2^{16}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
tmp = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0];
if (tmp > (2^16)-1) {
    tmp = (2^16)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
else if (tmp < 0) {
    tmp = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = SE32(tmp[15:0]); // RV32
Rd = SE64(tmp[15:0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uksubh(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.164. UKSUBW (Unsigned Subtraction with U32 Saturation)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
UKSUBW 0001001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUBW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract the unsigned lower 32-bit content of two registers with unsigned 32-bit saturation.

Description: The unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs2 is subtracted from the unsigned lower 32-bit content of Rs1. And the result is saturated to the 32-bit unsigned integer range of  $[0, 2^{32}-1]$  and then sign-extended and written to Rd. If saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag.

Operations:

```
aop33 = ZE33(Rs1.W[0]);
bop33 = ZE33(Rs2.W[0]);
res33 = aop33 - bop33;
if (res33 < 0) {
    res33 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res33.W[0];      // RV32
Rd = SE64(res33.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uksubw(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.165. UMAR64 (Unsigned Multiply and Add to 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UMAR64 1010010	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMAR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the 32-bit unsigned elements in two registers and add the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit unsigned data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication result to the 64-bit unsigned data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The addition result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in [mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE](#). When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It adds the 64-bit multiplication results to the 64-bit unsigned data of Rd. The addition result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[t_H].R[t_L] + (Rs1 * Rs2);
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = Rd + (Rs1.W[0] u* Rs2.W[0]) + (Rs1.W[1] u* Rs2.W[1]);
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umar64(uint64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_umar64(uint64_t t, uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 5.166. UMAQA (Unsigned Multiply Four Bytes with 32-bit Adds)

Type: DSP

Format:

UMAQA

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UMAQA 1100110	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMAQA Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do four unsigned 8-bit multiplications from 32-bit chunks of two registers; and then adds the four 16-bit results and the content of corresponding 32-bit chunks of a third register together.

Description:

This instruction multiplies the four unsigned 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs1 with the four unsigned 8-bit elements of 32-bit chunks of Rs2 and then adds the four results together with the unsigned content of the corresponding 32-bit chunks of Rd. The final results are written back to the corresponding 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rd.W[x] + (Rs1.W[x].B[3] u* Rs2.W[x].B[3]) +
         (Rs1.W[x].B[2] u* Rs2.W[x].B[2]) + (Rs1.W[x].B[1] u* Rs2.W[x].B[1]) +
         (Rs1.W[x].B[0] u* Rs2.W[x].B[0]);
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV32: x=0,
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umaqa(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
  uint32_t __rv__v_umaqa(uint32_t t, uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
  uint32x2_t __rv__v_umaqa(uint32x2_t t, uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.167. UMAX8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Maximum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMAX8 1001101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMAX8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the four 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The two selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] >u Rs2.B[x])? Rs1.B[x] : Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3…0,  
for RV64: x=7…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umax8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv__v_umax8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv__v_umax8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.168. UMAX16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Maximum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMAX16 1001001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMAX16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] >u Rs2.H[x])? Rs1.H[x] : Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umax16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_umax16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_umax16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.169. UMIN8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Minimum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMIN8 1001100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMIN8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (Rs1.B[x] < Rs2.B[x])? Rs1.B[x] : Rs2.B[x];  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umin8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:  
  uint8x4_t __rv__v_umin8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);  
RV64:  
  uint8x8_t __rv__v_umin8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.170. UMIN16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Minimum)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMIN16 1001000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMIN16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (Rs1.H[x] < Rs2.H[x])? Rs1.H[x] : Rs2.H[x];  
for RV32: x=1…0,  
for RV64: x=3…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umin16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_umin16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_umin16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.171. UMSR64 (Unsigned Multiply and Subtract from 64-Bit Data)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMSR64 1010011	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMSR64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the 32-bit unsigned elements in two registers and subtract the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit unsigned data of a pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64). The result is written back to the pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64).

**RV32 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned data of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication result from the 64-bit unsigned data of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). The subtraction result is written back to the even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in [mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE](#). When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction multiplies the 32-bit unsigned elements of Rs1 with that of Rs2. It subtracts the 64-bit multiplication results from the 64-bit unsigned data of Rd. The subtraction result is written back to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = R[t_H].R[t_L] - (Rs1 * Rs2);
```

- RV64:

Rd = Rd - (Rs1.W[0] u\* Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[1] u\* Rs2.W[1]);

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umsr64(uint64_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV64:

```
uint64_t __rv__v_umsr64(uint64_t t, uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 5.172. UMUL8, UMULX8

### 5.172.1. UMUL8 (SIMD Unsigned 8-bit Multiply)

### 5.172.2. UMULX8 (SIMD Unsigned Crossed 8-bit Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### UMUL8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMUL8 1011100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### UMULX8

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMULX8 1011101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMUL8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
UMULX8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do unsigned 8-bit multiplications and generate four 16-bit results simultaneously.

RV32 Description: For the “UMUL8” instruction, multiply the unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the corresponding unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

For the “UMULX8” instruction, multiply the *first* and *second* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *second* and *first* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the *third* and *fourth* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *fourth* and *third* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

The four 16-bit results are then written into an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). Rd(4,1), i.e., *d*, determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register *2d* and *2d+1*.

The odd “*2d+1*” register of the pair contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the even “*2d*” register of the pair contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.

RV64 Description: For the “UMUL8” instruction, multiply the unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1

with the corresponding unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

For the “UMULX8” instruction, multiply the *first* and *second* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *second* and *first* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the *third* and *fourth* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs1 with the *fourth* and *third* unsigned 8-bit data elements of Rs2.

The four 16-bit results are then written into Rd. The Rd.W[1] contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the Rd.W[0] contains the two 16-bit results calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.

### Operations:

- RV32:

```
if (is 'UMUL8') {  
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // top  
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // bottom  
} else if (is "UMULX8") {  
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
rest[x/2] = op1t[x/2] u* op2t[x/2];  
resb[x/2] = op1b[x/2] u* op2b[x/2];  
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);  
R[t_H].H[1] = rest[1]; R[t_H].H[0] = resb[1];  
R[t_L].H[1] = rest[0]; R[t_L].H[0] = resb[0];  
x = 0 and 2
```

- RV64:

```
if (is 'UMUL8') {  
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // top  
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // bottom  
} else if (is "UMULX8") {  
    op1t[x/2] = Rs1.B[x+1]; op2t[x/2] = Rs2.B[x]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b[x/2] = Rs1.B[x]; op2b[x/2] = Rs2.B[x+1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
rest[x/2] = op1t[x/2] u* op2t[x/2];  
resb[x/2] = op1b[x/2] u* op2b[x/2];  
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);  
Rd.W[1].H[1] = rest[1]; Rd.W[1].H[0] = resb[1];  
Rd.W[0].H[1] = rest[0]; Rd.W[0].H[0] = resb[0];  
x = 0 and 2
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **UMUL8**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umul8(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_umul8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

- **UMULX8**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umulx8(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_umulx8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

## 5.173. UMUL16, UMULX16

### 5.173.1. UMUL16 (SIMD Unsigned 16-bit Multiply)

### 5.173.2. UMULX16 (SIMD Unsigned Crossed 16-bit Multiply)

Type: SIMD

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

#### UMUL16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
UMUL16 1011000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### UMULX16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
UMULX16 1011001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UMUL16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
UMULX16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do unsigned 16-bit multiplications and generate two 32-bit results simultaneously.

**RV32 Description:** For the “UMUL16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit U16 content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit U16 content of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit U16 content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit U16 content of Rs2.

For the “UMULX16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit U16 content of Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit U16 content of Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit U16 content of Rs1 with the top 16-bit U16 content of Rs2.

The two U32 results are then written into an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1). Rd(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

The odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the 32-bit result calculated from the top part of Rs1 and the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the 32-bit result calculated from the bottom part of Rs1.

**RV64 Description:** For the “UMUL16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the top 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2. At the same time,

multiply the bottom 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2.

For the “UMULX16” instruction, multiply the top 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the bottom 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2. At the same time, multiply the bottom 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 with the top 16-bit U16 content of the lower 32-bit word in Rs2.

The two 32-bit U32 results are then written into Rd. The result calculated from the top 16-bit of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 is written to Rd.W[1]. And the result calculated from the bottom 16-bit of the lower 32-bit word in Rs1 is written to Rd.W[0]

### Operations:

- RV32:

```
if (is "UMUL16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[1]; // top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[0]; // bottom  
} else if (is "UMULX16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[0]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
for ((aop,bop,res) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {  
    res = aop u* bop;  
}  
t_L = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rd(4,1),1'b1);  
R[t_H] = rest;  
R[t_L] = resb;
```

- RV64:

```
if (is "UMUL16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[1]; // top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[0]; // bottom  
} else if (is "UMULX16") {  
    op1t = Rs1.H[1]; op2t = Rs2.H[0]; // Rs1 top  
    op1b = Rs1.H[0]; op2b = Rs2.H[1]; // Rs1 bottom  
}  
for ((aop,bop,res) in [(op1t,op2t,rest), (op1b,op2b,resb)]) {  
    res = aop u* bop;  
}  
Rd.W[1] = rest;  
Rd.W[0] = resb;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **UMUL16**
- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umul16(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_umul16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

- **UMULX16**

- Required:

```
uint64_t __rv__umulx16(unsigned int a, unsigned int b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_umulx16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

## 5.174. URADD8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
URADD8 0010100	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URADD8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer element additions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. The 9-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.B[x]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.B[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7F, Rb = 0x7F, Rt = 0x7F
- Ra = 0x80, Rb = 0x80, Rt = 0x80
- Ra = 0x40, Rb = 0x80, Rt = 0x60

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_uradd8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint8x4_t __rv__v_uradd8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint8x8_t __rv__v_uradd8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.175. URADD16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URADD16 0010000	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URADD16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element additions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. The 17-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.H[x]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.H[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV32: x=1...0,  
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFF, Rb = 0x7FFF Rt = 0x7FFF
- Ra = 0x8000, Rb = 0x8000 Rt = 0x8000
- Ra = 0x4000, Rb = 0x8000 Rt = 0x6000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uradd16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_uradd16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_uradd16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.176. URADD64 (64-bit Unsigned Halving Addition)

**Type:** DSP (64-bit Profile)

**Sub-extension:** Zpsfoperand

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URADD64 1010000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
URADD64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Add two 64-bit unsigned integers. The result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) with the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1). The 65-bit addition result is first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction adds the 64-bit unsigned integer in Rs1 with the 64-bit unsigned integer Rs2. The 64-bit addition result is first logically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

**Operations:**

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = (CONCAT(1'b0,R[a_H].R[a_L]) + CONCAT(1'b0,R[b_H].R[b_L])) u>> 1;
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2)) u>> 1;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uint64_t __rv_uradd64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.177. URADDW (32-bit Unsigned Halving Addition)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
URADDW 0011000	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URADDW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Add 32-bit unsigned integers and the results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the first 32-bit unsigned integer in Rs1 with the first 32-bit unsigned integer in Rs2. The 33-bit result is first right-shifted by 1 bit and then sign-extended and written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res33 = (ZE33(Rs1.W[0]) + ZE33(Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;
```

```
Rd = res33.W[0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res33.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rb = 0x7FFFFFFF Rt = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x80000000 Rt = 0x80000000
- Ra = 0x40000000, Rb = 0x80000000 Rt = 0x60000000

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uraddw(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.178. URCRAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URCRAS16 0010010	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URCRAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element addition and 16-bit unsigned integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. The 17-bit element results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[1]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[0])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[0]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[1])) u>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD16” and “URSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urcras16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_urcras16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_urcras16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.179. URCRSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URCRSA16 0010011	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URCRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element subtraction and 16-bit unsigned integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and adds the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. The two 17-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[1]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[0])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[0]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[1])) u>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD16” and “URSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urcrsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_urcrsa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_urcrsa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.180. URSTAS16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSTAS16 1101010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSTAS16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element addition and 16-bit unsigned integer element subtraction in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2, and subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1. The 17-bit element results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[1]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[1])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[0]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[0])) u>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD16” and “URSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urstas16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_urstas16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_urstas16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

# 5.181. URSTSA16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSTSA16 1101011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URCRSA16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element subtraction and 16-bit unsigned integer element addition in a 32-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding positions in 32-bit chunks. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer in [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1, and adds the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 with the 16-bit unsigned integer in [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rs2. The two 17-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [31:16] of 32-bit chunks in Rd and [15:0] of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x].H[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[1]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[1])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[x].H[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x].H[0]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x].H[0])) u>> 1;  
for RV32, x=0  
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD16” and “URSUB16” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urstsa16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_urstsa16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_urstsa16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.182. URSUB8 (SIMD 8-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSUB8 0010101	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSUB8 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 8-bit unsigned integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 8-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. The 9-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.B[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.B[x]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.B[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV32: x=3...0,  
for RV64: x=7...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7F, Rb = 0x80, Rt = 0xFF
- Ra = 0x80, Rb = 0x7F, Rt = 0x00
- Ra = 0x80, Rb = 0x40, Rt = 0x20
- Ra = 0x81, Rb = 0x01, Rt = 0x40

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ursub8(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint8x4_t __rv__v_ursub8(uint8x4_t a, uint8x4_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint8x8_t __rv__v_ursub8(uint8x8_t a, uint8x8_t b);
```

## 5.183. URSUB16 (SIMD 16-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSUB16 0010001	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSUB16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 16-bit unsigned integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 16-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. The 17-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.H[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.H[x]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.H[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV32: x=1...0,  
for RV64: x=3...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFF, Rb = 0x8000, Rt = 0xFFFF
- Ra = 0x8000, Rb = 0x7FFF, Rt = 0x0000
- Ra = 0x8000, Rb = 0x4000, Rt = 0x2000
- Ra = 0x8001, Rb = 0x0001, Rt = 0x4000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ursub16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
```

```
    uint16x2_t __rv__v_ursub16(uint16x2_t a, uint16x2_t b);
```

```
RV64:
```

```
    uint16x4_t __rv__v_ursub16(uint16x4_t a, uint16x4_t b);
```

## 5.184. URSUB64 (64-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction)

Type: DSP (64-bit Profile)

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
URSUB64 1010001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSUB64 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Perform a 64-bit unsigned integer subtraction. The result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

**RV32 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs2(4,1) from the 64-bit unsigned integer of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1). The 65-bit subtraction result is first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rd(4,1).

Rx(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

How the register pair contains the 64-bit value depends on the current data endian represented in `mstatus.MBE/SBE/UBE`. When the data endian is *big*, the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the value and the odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result. In contrast, when the data endian is *little*, the odd register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the result and the even register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the result.

**RV64 Description:** This instruction subtracts the 64-bit unsigned integer in Rs2 from the 64-bit unsigned integer in Rs1. The 65-bit subtraction result is first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
t_L = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b0); t_H = CONCAT(Rt(4,1),1'b1);
a_L = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b0); a_H = CONCAT(Ra(4,1),1'b1);
b_L = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b0); b_H = CONCAT(Rb(4,1),1'b1);
R[t_H].R[t_L] = (CONCAT(1'b0,R[a_H].R[a_L]) - CONCAT(1'b0,R[b_H].R[b_L])) u>> 1;
```

- RV64:

```
Rd = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2)) u>> 1;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uint64_t __rv_ursub64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b);
```

## 5.185. URSUBW (32-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction)

Type: DSP

Format:

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
URSUBW 0011001	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSUBW Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Subtract 32-bit unsigned integers and the result is halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the first 32-bit unsigned integer in Rs2 from the first 32-bit unsigned integer in Rs1. The 33-bit result is first right-shifted by 1 bit and then sign-extended and written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res33 = (ZE33(Rs1.W[0]) + ZE33(Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;
```

```
Rd = res33.W[0]; // RV32
Rd = SE64(res33.W[0]); // RV64
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rb = 0x80000000, Rt = 0xFFFFFFFF
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rt = 0x00000000
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x40000000, Rt = 0x20000000
- Ra = 0x80000001, Rb = 0x00000001, Rt = 0x40000000

Intrinsic functions:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ursubw(uint32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.186. WEXTI (Extract Word from 64-bit Immediate)

Type: DSP

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
WEXTI 1101111	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
WEXTI Rd, Rs1, Imm5u
```

Purpose: Extract a 32-bit word from a 64-bit value stored in an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64) starting from a specified immediate LSB bit position.

RV32 Description:

This instruction extracts a 32-bit word from a 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) starting from a specified immediate LSB bit position, Imm5u. The extracted word is written to Rd.

Rs1(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

The odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the 64-bit value and the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the 64-bit value.

RV64 Description:

This instruction extracts a 32-bit word from a 64-bit value in Rs1 starting from a specified immediate LSB bit position, Imm5u. The extracted word is sign-extended and written to lower 32-bit of Rd.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
src[63:0] = Concat(R[Idx1], R[Idx0]);
LSB = Imm5u;
Rd = src[31+LSB:LSB];
```

- RV64:

```
LSB = Imm5u;  
ExtractW = Rs1[31+LSB:LSB];  
Rd = SE64(ExtractW)
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__wext(int64_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.187. WEXT (Extract Word from 64-bit)

Type: DSP

Sub-extension: Zpsfoperand

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
WEXT 1100111	Rs2	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
WEXT Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Extract a 32-bit word from a 64-bit value stored in an even/odd pair of registers (RV32) or a register (RV64) starting from a specified LSB bit position in a register.

RV32 Description:

This instruction extracts a 32-bit word from a 64-bit value of an even/odd pair of registers specified by Rs1(4,1) starting from a specified LSB bit position, specified in Rs2[4:0]. The extracted word is written to Rd.

Rs1(4,1), i.e.,  $d$ , determines the even/odd pair group of the two registers. Specifically, the register pair includes register  $2d$  and  $2d+1$ .

The odd “ $2d+1$ ” register of the pair contains the high 32-bit of the 64-bit value and the even “ $2d$ ” register of the pair contains the low 32-bit of the 64-bit value.

Operations:

- RV32:

```
Idx0 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b0); Idx1 = CONCAT(Rs1(4,1),1'b1);
src[63:0] = Concat(R[Idx1], R[Idx0]);
LSBloc = Rs2[4:0];
Rd = src[31+LSBloc:LSBloc];
```

- RV64:

```
LSBloc = Rs2[4:0];
ExtractW = Rs1[31+LSBloc:LSBloc];
Rd = SE64(ExtractW)
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__wext(int64_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 5.188. ZUNPKD810, ZUNPKD820, ZUNPKD830, ZUNPKD831, ZUNPKD832

### 5.188.1. ZUNPKD810 (Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 1 & 0)

### 5.188.2. ZUNPKD820 (Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 2 & 0)

### 5.188.3. ZUNPKD830 (Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 0)

### 5.188.4. ZUNPKD831 (Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 1)

### 5.188.5. ZUNPKD832 (Unsigned Unpacking Bytes 3 & 2)

Type: DSP

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP 1010110	ZUNPKD8 <u>xy</u> code[4:0]	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

<u>xy</u>	<u>code[4:0]</u>
10	01100
20	01101
30	01110
31	01111
32	10111

Syntax:

```
ZUNPKD8xy Rd, Rs1
xy = {10, 20, 30, 31, 32}
```

Purpose: Unpack byte x and byte y of 32-bit chunks in a register into two 16-bit unsigned halfwords of 32-bit chunks in a register.

Description:

For the “ZUNPKD8(x(\*y)” instruction, it unpacks byte \*x and byte y\* of 32-bit chunks in Rs1 into two 16-bit unsigned halfwords and writes the results to the top part and the bottom part of 32-bit chunks in Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[m].H[1] = ZE16(Rs1.W[m].B[x])
Rd.W[m].H[0] = ZE16(Rs1.W[m].B[y])
// ZUNPKD810, x=1,y=0
// ZUNPKD820, x=2,y=0
// ZUNPKD830, x=3,y=0
// ZUNPKD831, x=3,y=1
// ZUNPKD832, x=3,y=2
for RV32: m=0,
for RV64: m=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **ZUNPK810**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__zunpkd810(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
uint16x2_t __rv__v_zunpkd810(uint8x4_t a);
RV64:
uint16x4_t __rv__v_zunpkd810(uint8x8_t a);
```

- **ZUNPK820**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__zunpkd820(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
RV32:
uint16x2_t __rv__v_zunpkd820(uint8x4_t a);
RV64:
uint16x4_t __rv__v_zunpkd820(uint8x8_t a);
```

- **ZUNPK830**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__zunpkd830(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_zunpkd830(uint8x4_t a);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_zunpkd830(uint8x8_t a);
```

- **ZUNPK831**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__zunpkd831(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_zunpkd831(uint8x4_t a);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_zunpkd831(uint8x8_t a);
```

- **ZUNPK832**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__zunpkd832(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

RV32:

```
uint16x2_t __rv__v_zunpkd832(uint8x4_t a);
```

RV64:

```
uint16x4_t __rv__v_zunpkd832(uint8x8_t a);
```

# **Chapter 6. Detailed Instruction Descriptions (RV64 Only)**

The sections in this chapter describe the detailed operations of the P extension instructions for RV64 only in alphabetical order.

## 6.1. ADD32 (SIMD 32-bit Addition)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ADD32 0100000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
ADD32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit integer element additions simultaneously.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 32-bit integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit integer elements in Rs2, and then writes the 32-bit element results to Rd.

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x] + Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned addition.

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__add32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_uadd32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);  
int32x2_t __rv__v_sadd32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.2. CRAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Cross Addition & Subtraction)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
CRAS32 0100010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
CRAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit integer element addition and 32-bit integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2, and writes the result to [63:32] of Rd; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1, and writes the result to [31:0] of Rd.

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[1] = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[0];  
Rd.W[0] = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[1];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__cras32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_uclas32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);  
int32x2_t __rv__v_sclas32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.3. CRSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Cross Subtraction & Addition)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
CRSA32 0100011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
CRSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit integer element subtraction and 32-bit integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

\*Description: \*

This instruction subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and writes the result to [63:32] of Rd; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2, and writes the result to [31:0] of Rd

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[1] = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[0];  
Rd.W[0] = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[1];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:** This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__crsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ursa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);  
int32x2_t __rv__v_srsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.4. KABS32 (Scalar 32-bit Absolute Value with Saturation)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
ONEOP 1010110	KABS32 10010	Rs1	000	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KABS32 Rd, Rs1
```

Purpose: Get the absolute value of signed 32-bit integer elements in a general register.

Description: This instruction calculates the absolute value of signed 32-bit integer elements stored in Rs1. The results are written to Rd. This instruction with the minimum negative integer input of 0x80000000 will produce a saturated output of maximum positive integer of 0x7fffffff and the OV flag will be set to 1.

Operations:

```
if (Rs1.W[x] >= 0) {  
    res[x] = Rs1.W[x];  
} else {  
    If (Rs1.W[x] == 0x80000000) {  
        res[x] = 0x7fffffff;  
        OV = 1;  
    } else {  
        res[x] = -Rs1.W[x];  
    }  
}  
Rd.W[x] = res[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kabs32(uintXLEN_t a);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kabs32(int32x2_t a);
```

## 6.5. KADD32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KADD32 0001000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KADD32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.W[x] + Rs2.W[x];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_kadd32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kadd32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.6. KCRAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIM (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KCRAS32 0001010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KCRAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element saturating addition and 32-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res[1] = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[0];
res[0] = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[1];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res[1];
Rd.W[0] = res[0];
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kcras32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kcras32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.7. KCRSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KCRSA32 0001011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KCRSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction and 32-bit signed integer element saturating addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

\*Description: \*

This instruction subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res[1] = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[0];
res[0] = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[1];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res[1];
Rd.W[0] = res[0];
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

## Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__krsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_krsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.8. KDMBB16, KDMBT16, KDMTT16

### 6.8.1. KDMBB16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply B16 x B16)

### 6.8.2. KDMBT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply B16 x T16)

### 6.8.3. KDMTT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply T16 x T16)

Type: SIMD (RV64 only)

Format:

**KDMBB16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMBB16 1101101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMBT16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMBT16 1110101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KDMTT16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KDMTT16 1111101	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

KDMxy16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 integer contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the 32-bit chunks in registers and then double and saturate the Q31 results into the 32-bit chunks in the destination register. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the 32-bit portions in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the 32-bit portions in Rs2. The Q30 results are then doubled and saturated into Q31 values. The Q31 values are then written into the 32-bit chunks in Rd. When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7FFFFFFF and the overflow flag OV will be set.

Operations:

```

// KDMBB16: (x,y,z)=(0,0,0),(2,2,1)
// KDMBT16: (x,y,z)=(0,1,0),(2,3,1)
// KDMTT16: (x,y,z)=(1,1,0),(3,3,1)
aop[z] = Rs1.H[x]; bop[z] = Rs2.H[y];
If ((0x8000 != aop[z]) || (0x8000 != bop[z])) {
    Mresult[z] = aop[z] * bop[z];
    resQ31[z] = Mresult[z] << 1;
} else {
    resQ31[z] = 0x7FFFFFFF;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[z] = resQ31[z];

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KDMBB16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmbb16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmbb16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMBT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmbt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmbt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMTT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmtt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmtt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 6.9. KDMABB16, KDMABT16, KDMATT16

### 6.9.1. KDMABB16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition B16 x B16)

### 6.9.2. KDMABT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition B16 x T16)

### 6.9.3. KDMATT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Double Multiply Addition T16 x T16)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 only)

**Format:**

#### KDMABB16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KDMABB16 1101100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KDMABT16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KDMABT16 1110100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KDMATT16

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KDMATT16 1111100	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
KDMAxy16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 integer contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the 32-bit chunks in registers and then double and saturate the Q31 results, add the results with the values of the corresponding 32-bit chunks from the destination register and write the saturated addition results back into the corresponding 32-bit chunks of the destination register. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the 32-bit portions in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the corresponding 32-bit portions in Rs2. The Q30 results are then doubled and saturated into Q31 values. The Q31 values are then added with the content of the

corresponding 32-bit portions of Rd. If the addition results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV flag is set to 1. The results after saturation are written back to Rd.

When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen and the overflow flag OV will be set.

### Operations:

```
// KDMABB16: (x,y,z)=(0,0,0),(2,2,1)
// KDMABT16: (x,y,z)=(0,1,0),(2,3,1)
// KDMATT16: (x,y,z)=(1,1,0),(3,3,1)
aop[z] = Rs1.H[x]; bop[z] = Rs2.H[y];
If ((0x8000 != aop[z]) || (0x8000 != bop[z])) {
    Mresult[z] = aop[z] * bop[z];
    resQ31[z] = Mresult[z] << 1;
} else {
    resQ31[z] = 0x7FFFFFFF;
    OV = 1;
}
resadd[z] = Rd.W[z] + resQ31[z];
if (resadd[z] > (2^31)-1) {
    resadd[z] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (resadd[z] < -2^31) {
    resadd[z] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[z] = resadd[z];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KDMABB16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmabb16(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmabb16(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMABT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmabt16(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmabt16(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KDMATT16**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kdmatt16(uintXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kdmatt16(int32x2_t t, int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 6.10. KHMBB16, KHMBT16, KHMTT16

### 6.10.1. KHMBB16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Half Multiply B16 x B16)

### 6.10.2. KHMBT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Half Multiply B16 x T16)

### 6.10.3. KHMTT16 (SIMD Signed Saturating Half Multiply T16 x T16)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

**KHMBB16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHMBB16 1101110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KHMBT16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHMBT16 1110110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KHMTT16**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KHMTT16 1111110	Rs2	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

KHMxy16 Rd, Rs1, Rs2 (xy = BB, BT, TT)

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed Q15 integer contents of two 16-bit data in the corresponding portion of the 32-bit chunks in registers and then right-shift 15 bits to turn the Q30 results into Q15 numbers again and saturate the Q15 results into the destination register. If saturation happens, an overflow flag OV will be set.

**Description:** Multiply the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the 32-bit portions in Rs1 with the top or bottom 16-bit Q15 content of the 32-bit portion in Rs2. The Q30 results are then right-shifted 15-bits and saturated into Q15 values. The 32-bit Q15 values are then written into the 32-bit chunks in Rd. When both the two Q15 inputs are 0x8000, saturation will happen. The result will be saturated to 0x7FFF and the overflow flag OV will be set.

**Operations:**

```

// KHMBB16: (x,y,z)=(0,0,0),(2,2,1)
// KHMBT16: (x,y,z)=(0,1,0),(2,3,1)
// KHM TT16: (x,y,z)=(1,1,0),(3,3,1)
aop = Rs1.H[x]; bop = Rs2.H[y];
If ((0x8000 != aop) || (0x8000 != bop)) {
    Mresult[31:0] = aop * bop;
    res[15:0] = Mresult[30:15];
} else {
    res[15:0] = 0x7FFF;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[z] = SE32(res[15:0]);

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KHMBB16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khmbb16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_khmbb16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KHMBT16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khmbt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_khmbt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

- **KHM TT16**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__khmtt16(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_khmtt16(int16x4_t a, int16x4_t b);
```

## 6.11. KMABB32, KMABT32, KMATT32

### 6.11.1. KMABB32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Bottom Words & Add)

### 6.11.2. KMABT32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Bottom & Top Words & Add)

### 6.11.3. KMATT32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Top Words & Add)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

#### KMABB32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMABB32 0101101	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMABT32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMABT32 0110101	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMATT32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMATT32 0111101	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMABB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMABT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMATT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Multiply the signed 32-bit element in a register with the 32-bit element in another register and add the result to the content of 64-bit data in the third register. The addition result may be saturated and is written to the third register.

- KMABB32: rd + bottom\*bottom
- KMABT32: rd + bottom\*top
- KMATT32: rd + top\*top

Description:

For the “KMABB32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2.

For the “KMABT32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2.

For the “KMATT32” instruction, it multiplies the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2.

The multiplication result is added to the content of 64-bit data in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The result after saturation is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
res65 = SE65(Rd) + SE65(Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]); // KMABB32
res65 = SE65(Rd) + SE65(Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[1]); // KMABT32
res65 = SE65(Rd) + SE65(Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]); // KMATT32
if (res65 > (2^63)-1) {
    res65 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res65 < -2^63) {
    res65 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res65.D[0];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KMABB32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmabb32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmabb32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMABT32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmabt32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmabt32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMATT32**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmatt32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmatt32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.12. KMADA32, KMAXDA32

### 6.12.1. KMADA32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Two Words and Two Adds)

### 6.12.2. KMAXDA32 (Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Words and Two Adds)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

#### KMADA32

No encoding, an alias of “KMAR64” instruction

#### KMAXDA32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KMAXDA32 0100101	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMADA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMAXDA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 32-bit multiplications from 32-bit data in two registers; and then adds the two 64-bit results and 64-bit data in a third register together. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMADA32: rd + top\*top + bottom\*bottom
- KMAXDA32: rd + top\*bottom + bottom\*top

Description:

For the “KMADA32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2. It is actually an alias of the “KMAR64” instruction.

For the “KMAXDA32” instruction, it multiplies the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2.

The result is added to the content of 64-bit data in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The 64-bit result is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

Operations:

```

res = Rd + (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.w[1]) + (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]); // KMADA32
res = Rd + (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[0]) + (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[1]); // KMAXDA32
if (res > (2^63)-1) {
    res = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^63) {
    res = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res;

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMADA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmada32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmada32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMAXDA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmaxda32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmaxda32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.13. KMDA32, KMXDA32

### 6.13.1. KMDA32 (Signed Multiply Two Words and Add)

### 6.13.2. KMXDA32 (Signed Crossed Multiply Two Words and Add)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

KMDA32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KMDA32 0011100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMXDA32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KMXDA32 0011101	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMDA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMXDA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 32-bit multiplications from the 32-bit element of two registers; and then adds the two 64-bit results together. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMDA32: top\*top + bottom\*bottom
- KMXDA32: top\*bottom + bottom\*top

Description:

For the “KMDA32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2.

For the “KMXDA32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2 and then adds the result to the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2.

The addition result is checked for saturation. If saturation happens, the result is saturated to  $2^{63}-1$ . The final result is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents are treated as signed integers.

Operations:

```

if ((Rs1 != 0x8000000080000000) || (Rs2 != 0x8000000080000000)) {
    Rd = (Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]) + (Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]); // KMDA32
    Rd = (Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[0]) + (Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[1]); // KMXDA32
} else {
    Rd = 0xfffffffffffffff;
    OV = 1;
}

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

- Usage domain: Complex, Statistics, Transform

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KMDA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmda32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmda32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMXDA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmxda32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmxda32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.14. KMADS32, KMADRS32, KMAXDS32

### 6.14.1. KMADS32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Two Words & Subtract & Add)

### 6.14.2. KMADRS32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Two Words & Reverse Subtract & Add)

### 6.14.3. KMAXDS32 (Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Words & Subtract & Add)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

#### KMADS32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMADS32 0101110	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMADRS32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMADRS32 0110110	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### KMAXDS32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMAXDS32 0111110	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMADS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMADRS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMAXDS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 32-bit multiplications from 32-bit elements in two registers; and then perform a subtraction operation between the two 64-bit results. Then add the subtraction result to 64-bit data in a third register. The addition result may be saturated.

- KMADS32: rd + (top\*top - bottom\*bottom)
- KMADRS32: rd + (bottom\*bottom - top\*top)
- KMAXDS32: rd + (top\*bottom - bottom\*top)

## Description:

For the “KMADS32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2.

For the “KMADRS32” instruction, it multiplies the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2.

For the “KMAXDS32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element in Rs1 with the top 32-bit element in Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element in Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element in Rs2.

The subtraction result is then added to the content of 64-bit data in Rd. If the addition result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The 64-bit result after saturation is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

## Operations:

```
res = Rd + (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]) - (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]); // KMADS32
res = Rd + (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]); // KMADRS32
res = Rd + (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[1]); // KMAXDS32
if (res > (2^63)-1) {
    res = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^63) {
    res = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

## Intrinsic functions:

- **KMADS32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmads32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmads32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMADRS32**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmadrs32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmadrs32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMAXDS32**

- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmaxds32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmaxds32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.15. KMSDA32, KMSXDA32

### 6.15.1. KMSDA32 (Saturating Signed Multiply Two Words & Add & Subtract)

### 6.15.2. KMSXDA32 (Saturating Signed Crossed Multiply Two Words & Add & Subtract)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

KMSDA32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMSDA32 0100110	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

KMSXDA32

31 25	24 20	19 15	14 12	11 7	6 0
KMSXDA32 0100111	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KMSDA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KMSXDA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 32-bit multiplications from the 32-bit element of two registers; and then subtracts the two 64-bit results from a third register. The subtraction result may be saturated.

- KMSDA: rd - top\*top - bottom\*bottom
- KMSXDA: rd - top\*bottom - bottom\*top

Description:

For the “KMSDA32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2 and multiplies the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2.

For the “KMSXDA32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2 and multiplies the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2.

The two 64-bit multiplication results are then subtracted from the content of Rd. If the subtraction result is beyond the Q63 number range ( $-2^{63} \leq Q63 \leq 2^{63}-1$ ), it is saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The result after saturation is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents are treated as signed integers.

## Operations:

```
mul64 = Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]; mulb64 = Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]; // KMSDA32
mul64 = Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[0]; mulb64 = Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[1]; // KMSXDA32
res66 = Rd - mul64 - mulb64;
if (res66 > (2^63)-1) {
    res66 = (2^63)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res66 < -2^63) {
    res66 = -2^63;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd = res66.D[0];
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **KMSDA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmsda32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmsda32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **KMSXDA32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__kmsxda32(intXLEN_t t, uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_kmsxda32(int64_t t, int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.16. KSLL32 (SIMD 32-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLL32 0110010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLL32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{31}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{31}$  is saturated to  $-2^{31}$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(31+sa):0] = Rs1.W[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^31)-1) {
        res = 0x7fffffff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^31) {
        res = 0x80000000; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_ksll32(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.17. KSLLI32 (SIMD 32-bit Saturating Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSLLI32 1000010	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLLI32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit elements logical left shift operations with saturation simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm5u constant. Any shifted value greater than  $2^{31}-1$  is saturated to  $2^{31}-1$ . Any shifted value smaller than  $-2^{31}$  is saturated to  $-2^{31}$ . And the saturated results are written to Rd. If any saturation is performed, set OV bit to 1.

Operations:

```
sa = imm5u[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    res[(31+sa):0] = Rs1.W[x] << sa;
    if (res > (2^31)-1) {
        res = 0x7fffffff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^31) {
        res = 0x80000000; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksll32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_ksll32(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.18. KSLRA32, KSLRA32.u

### 6.18.1. KSLRA32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 6.18.2. KSLRA32.u (SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical with Saturation or Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

**KSLRA32**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLRA32 0101011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**KSLRA32.u**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
KSLRA32.u 0110011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSLRA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
KSLRA32.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit elements logical left (positive) or arithmetic right (negative) shift operation with Q31 saturation for the left shift. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations for the right shift.

**Description:** The 32-bit data elements of Rs1 are left-shifted logically or right-shifted arithmetically based on the value of Rs2[5:0]. Rs2[5:0] is in the signed range of  $[-2^5, 2^5 - 1]$ . A positive Rs2[5:0] means logical left shift and a negative Rs2[5:0] means arithmetic right shift. The shift amount is the absolute value of Rs2[5:0]. However, the behavior of “Rs2[5:0]==-2<sup>5</sup> (0x20)” is defined to be equivalent to the behavior of “Rs2[5:0]==-(2<sup>5</sup>-1) (0x21)”.

The left-shifted results are saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$ . For the “.u” form of the instruction, the right-shifted results are added a 1 to the most significant discarded bit position for rounding effect. After the shift, saturation, or rounding, the final results are written to Rd. If any saturation happens, this instruction sets the OV flag. The value of Rs2[31:6] will not affect this instruction.

Operations:

```

if (Rs2[5:0] < 0) {
    sa = -Rs2[5:0];
    sa = (sa == 32)? 31 : sa;
    if (".u" form) {
        res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1.W[x][31:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
    } else {
        Rd.W[x] = SE32(Rs1.W[x][31:sa]);
    }
} else {
    sa = Rs2[4:0];
    res[(31+sa):0] = Rs1.W[x] <<(logic) sa;
    if (res > (2^31)-1) {
        res[31:0] = 0x7fffffff; OV = 1;
    } else if (res < -2^31) {
        res[31:0] = 0x80000000; OV = 1;
    }
    Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
}
for RV64: x=1…0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **KSLRA32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra32(uintXLEN_t a, int32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kslra32(int32x2_t a, int32_t b);
```

- **KSLRA32.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kslra32_u(uintXLEN_t a, int32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kslra32_u(int32x2_t a, int32_t b);
```

## 6.19. KSTAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSTAS32 1100000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSTAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element saturating addition and 32-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res[1] = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[1];
res[0] = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res[1];
Rd.W[0] = res[0];
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kstas32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kstas32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.20. KSTSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIM (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
KSTSA32 1100001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
KSTSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element saturating subtraction and 32-bit signed integer element saturating addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

\*Description: \*

This instruction subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res[1] = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[1];
res[0] = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res[1];
Rd.W[0] = res[0];
for RV64, x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

## Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__kstsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_kstsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.21. KSUB32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31	25	24	20	19	15	14	12	11	7	6	0
KSUB32 0001001		Rs2		Rs1		010		Rd		OP-P 1110111	

Syntax:

```
KSUB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the Q31 number range ( $-2^{31} \leq Q31 \leq 2^{31}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.W[x] - Rs2.W[x];
if (res[x] > (2^31)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^31)-1;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res[x] < -2^31) {
    res[x] = -2^31;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ksub32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_ksub32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.22. PKBB32, PKBT32, PKTT32, PKTB32

### 6.22.1. PKBB32 (Pack Two 32-bit Data from Both Bottom Half)

### 6.22.2. PKBT32 (Pack Two 32-bit Data from Bottom and Top Half)

### 6.22.3. PKTT32 (Pack Two 32-bit Data from Both Top Half)

### 6.22.4. PKTB32 (Pack Two 32-bit Data from Top and Bottom Half)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
PK <u>xy</u> 32 00 <u>zz</u> 111	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

<u>xy</u>	<u>zz</u>
BB	00
BT	01
TT	10
TB	11

Syntax:

```
PKBB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
PKBT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
PKTT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
PKTB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Pack 32-bit data from 64-bit chunks in two registers.

- PKBB32: bottom.bottom
- PKBT32: bottom.top
- PKTT32: top.top
- PKTB32: top.bottom

Description:

(PKBB32) moves Rs1.W[0] to Rd.W[1] and moves Rs2.W[0] to Rd.W[0].

(PKBT32) moves Rs1.W[0] to Rd.W[1] and moves Rs2.W[1] to Rd.W[0].

(PKTT32) moves Rs1.W[1] to Rd.W[1] and moves Rs2.W[1] to Rd.W[0].

(PKTB32) moves Rs1.W[1] to Rd.W[1] and moves Rs2.W[0] to Rd.W[0].

### Operations:

```
Rd = CONCAT(Rs1.W[0], Rs2.W[0]); // PKBB32  
Rd = CONCAT(Rs1.W[0], Rs2.W[1]); // PKBT32  
Rd = CONCAT(Rs1.W[1], Rs2.W[1]); // PKTT32  
Rd = CONCAT(Rs1.W[1], Rs2.W[0]); // PKTB32
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

### Note:

#### Intrinsic functions:

- **PKBB32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_pkbb32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv_v_pkbb32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

- **PKBT32**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_pkbt32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv_v_pkbt32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

- **PKTB32**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_pktb32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_pkbt32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

- **PKTT32**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__pktt32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_pktt32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.23. RADD32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RADD32 0000000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RADD32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element additions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] + Rs2.W[x]) s>> 1;  
for RV64: x=1…0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Rs1 = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rs2 = 0x7FFFFFFF Rd = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Rs1 = 0x80000000, Rs2 = 0x80000000 Rd = 0x80000000
- Rs1 = 0x40000000, Rs2 = 0x80000000 Rd = 0xE0000000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__radd32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_radd32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.24. RCRAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RCRAS32 0000010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RCRAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element addition and 32-bit signed integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs2, and subtracts the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. The element results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[0]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[1]) s>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD32” and “RSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rcras32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_rcras32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.25. RCRSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RCRSA32 0000011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RCRSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element subtraction and 32-bit signed integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and adds the 32-bit signed element integer in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs2. The two results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[0]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[1]) s>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD32” and “RSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rcrsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_rcrsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.26. RSTAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RCRAS32 1011000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSTAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element addition and 32-bit signed integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs2, and subtracts the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. The element results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[1]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0]) s>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD32” and “RSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rstas32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_rstas32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.27. RSTSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
RSTSA32 1011001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSTSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element subtraction and 32-bit signed integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and adds the 32-bit signed element integer in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer element in [31:0] of Rs2. The two results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[1]) s>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0]) s>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “RADD32” and “RSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rstsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_rstsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.28. RSUB32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
RSUB32 0000001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
RSUB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 from the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1. The results are first arithmetically right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] - Rs2.W[x]) s>> 1;  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0xFFFFFFFF, Rb = 0x80000000 Rt = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x7FFFFFFF Rt = 0x80000000
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x40000000 Rt = 0xA0000000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__rsub32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_rsub32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.29. SLL32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SLL32 0101010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SLL32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit elements logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR.

Description: The 32-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. And the results are written to Rd. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits of the value in the Rs2 register.

Operations:

```
sa = Rs2[4:0];
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x] << sa;
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sll32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv_v_sll32(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.30. SLLI32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Left Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SLLI32 0111010	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SLLI32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u[4:0]
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit element logical left shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: The 32-bit elements in Rs1 are left-shifted logically. The shifted out bits are filled with zero and the shift amount is specified by the imm5u[4:0] constant. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
sa = imm5u[4:0];
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x] << sa;
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_sll32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv_v_sll32(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.31. SMAX32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Maximum)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMAX32 1001001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMAX32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] > Rs2.W[x])? Rs1.W[x] : Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__smax32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_smax32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.32. SMBB32, SMBT32, SMTT32

### 6.32.1. SMBB32 (Signed Multiply Bottom Word & Bottom Word)

### 6.32.2. SMBT32 (Signed Multiply Bottom Word & Top Word)

### 6.32.3. SMTT32 (Signed Multiply Top Word & Top Word)

**Type:** DSP (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

**SMBB32**

No encoding, an alias of “MULSR64” instruction

**SMBT32**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMBT32 0001100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**SMTT32**

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SMTT32 0010100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
SMBB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMBT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMTT32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Multiply the signed 32-bit element of a register with the signed 32-bit element of another register and write the 64-bit result to a third register.

- SMBB32: bottom\*bottom
- SMBT32: bottom\*top
- SMTT32: top\*top

**Description:**

For the “SMBB32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2. It is actually an alias of “MULSR64” instruction.

For the “SMBT32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit

element of Rs2.

For the “SMTT32” instruction, it multiplies the *top* 32-bit element of Rs1 with the *top* 32-bit element of Rs2.

The 64-bit multiplication result is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
res = Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.W[0]; // SMBB32  
res = Rs1.W[0] s* Rs2.w[1]; // SMBT32  
res = Rs1.W[1] s* Rs2.W[1]; // SMTT32  
Rd = res;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

### Intrinsic functions:

- **SMBB32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smbb32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smbb32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **SMBT32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smbt32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smbt32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **SMTT32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smmt32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smmt32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.33. SMDS32, SMDRS32, SMXDS32

### 6.33.1. SMDS32 (Signed Multiply Two Words and Subtract)

### 6.33.2. SMDRS32 (Signed Multiply Two Words and Reverse Subtract)

### 6.33.3. SMXDS32 (Signed Crossed Multiply Two Words and Subtract)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

**SMDS32**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMDS32 0101100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**SMDRS32**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMDRS32 0110100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**SMXDS32**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMXDS32 0111100	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMDS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMDRS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SMXDS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do two signed 32-bit multiplications from the 1 32-bit element of two registers; and then perform a subtraction operation between the two 64-bit results.

- SMDS32: top\*top - bottom\*bottom
- SMDRS32: bottom\*bottom - top\*top
- SMXDS32: top\*bottom - bottom\*top

Description:

For the “SMDS32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit

element of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2.

For the “SMDRS32” instruction, it multiplies the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2.

For the “SMXDS32” instruction, it multiplies the bottom 32-bit element of Rs1 with the top 32-bit element of Rs2 and then subtracts the result from the result of multiplying the top 32-bit element of Rs1 with the bottom 32-bit element of Rs2.

The subtraction result is written to Rd. The 32-bit contents of Rs1 and Rs2 are treated as signed integers.

### Operations:

```
Rt = (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]) - (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]); // SMDS32  
Rt = (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[1]); // SMDRS32  
Rt = (Rs1.W[1] * Rs2.W[0]) - (Rs1.W[0] * Rs2.W[1]); // SMXDS32
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

### Note:

- Usage domain: Complex, Statistics, Transform

### Intrinsic functions:

- **SMDS32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smds32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smds32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **SMDRS32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smdrs32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smdrs32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

- **SMXDS32**
- Required:

```
intXLEN_t __rv__smxds32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int64_t __rv__v_smxds32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.34. SMIN32 (SIMD 32-bit Signed Minimum)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SMIN32 1001000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SMIN32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit signed integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

Description: This instruction compares the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit signed integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] < Rs2.W[x])? Rs1.W[x] : Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_smin32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv_v_smin32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.35. SRA32, SRA32.u

### 6.35.1. SRA32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Arithmetic)

### 6.35.2. SRA32.u (SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

#### SRA32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA32 0101000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRA32.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRA32.u 0110000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SRA32.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit element arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the data elements. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 32-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```

sa = Rs2[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("u" form) { // SRA32.u
        res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1.W[x][31:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
    } else { // SRA32
        Rd.W[x] = SE32(Rs1.W[x][31:sa])
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRA32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_sra32(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- **SRA32.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra32_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_sra32_u(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.36. SRAI32, SRAI32.u

### 6.36.1. SRAI32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

### 6.36.2. SRAI32.u (SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

SRAI32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRAI32 0111000	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SRAI32.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRAI32u 1000000	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRAI32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u
SRAI32.u Rd, Rs1, imm5u
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit elements arithmetic right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

**Description:** The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted arithmetically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit of the 32-bit data elements. The shift amount is specified by the imm5u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 32-bit data to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = imm5u[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if (.u" form) { // SRAI32.u
        res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1.W[x][31:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
    } else { // SRAI32
        Rd.W[x] = SE32(Rs1.W[x][31:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRAI32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_sra32(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- **SRAI32.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sra32_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
int32x2_t __rv__v_sra32_u(int32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.37. SRAIW.u (Rounding Shift Right Arithmetic Immediate Word)

Type: DSP (RV64 only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRAIW.u 0011010	imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	001	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRAIW.u Rd, Rs1, imm5u
```

Purpose: Perform a 32-bit arithmetic right shift operation with rounding. The shift amount is an immediate value.

Description: This instruction right-shifts the lower 32-bit content of Rs1 arithmetically. The shifted out bits are filled with the sign-bit Rs1[31] and the shift amount is specified by the imm5u constant. For the rounding operation, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of the data to calculate the final result. And the result is sign-extended on bit 31 to 64 bits and written to Rd.

Operations:

```
sa = imm5u;
if (sa != 0) {
    res[31:-1] = SE33(Rs1[31:(sa-1)]) + 1;
    Rd = SE64(res[31:0]);
} else {
    Rd = SE64(Rs1.W[0]);
}
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

```
int32_t __rv_sraw_u(int32_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.38. SRL32, SRL32.u

### 6.38.1. SRL32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Logical)

### 6.38.2. SRL32.u (SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

SRL32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRL32 0101001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

SRL32.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRL32.u 0110001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRL32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
SRL32.u Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit element logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is a variable from a GPR. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

Description: The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the low-order 5-bits of the value in the Rs2 register. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 32-bit data element to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = Rs2[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if (".u" form) { // SRA32.u
        res[31:-1] = ZE33(Rs1.W[x][31:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
    } else { // SRA32
        Rd.W[x] = ZE32(Rs1.W[x][31:sa])
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRL32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_srl32(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- **SRL32.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl32_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_srl32_u(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.39. SRLI32, SRLI32.u

### 6.39.1. SRLI32 (SIMD 32-bit Shift Right Logical Immediate)

### 6.39.2. SRLI32.u (SIMD 32-bit Rounding Shift Right Logical Immediate)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

#### SRLI32

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRLI32 0111001	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

#### SRLI32.u

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
SRLI32u 1000001	Imm5u[4:0]	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SRLI32 Rd, Rs1, imm5u
SRLI32.u Rd, Rs1, imm5u
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit elements logical right shift operations simultaneously. The shift amount is an immediate value. The “.u” form performs additional rounding up operations on the shifted results.

Description: The 32-bit data elements in Rs1 are right-shifted logically, that is, the shifted out bits are filled with zero. The shift amount is specified by the imm5u constant. For the rounding operation of the “.u” form, a value of 1 is added to the most significant discarded bit of each 32-bit data to calculate the final results. And the results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```

sa = imm5u[4:0];
if (sa > 0) {
    if ("."u form) { // SRLI32.u
        res[31:-1] = ZE33(Rs1.W[x][31:sa-1]) + 1;
        Rd.W[x] = res[31:0];
    } else { // SRLI32
        Rd.W[x] = ZE32(Rs1.W[x][31:sa]);
    }
} else {
    Rd = Rs1;
}
for RV64: x=1...0

```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- **SRLI32**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl32(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_srl32(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- **SRLI32.u**
- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__srl32_u(uintXLEN_t a, uint32_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_srl32_u(uint32x2_t a, uint32_t b);
```

## 6.40. STAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
STAS32 1111000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
STAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit integer element addition and 32-bit integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2, and writes the result to [63:32] of Rd; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1, and writes the result to [31:0] of Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[1];  
Rd.W[0] = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0];
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_stas32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv_v_ustas32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);  
int32x2_t __rv_v_sstas32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.41. STSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
STSA32 1111001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
STSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit integer element subtraction and 32-bit integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

\*Description: \*

This instruction subtracts the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and writes the result to [63:32] of Rd; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit integer element in [31:0] of Rs2, and writes the result to [31:0] of Rd

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[1];  
Rd.W[0] = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0];
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned operations.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_stsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ustsa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
int32x2_t __rv__v_sstsa32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.42. SUB32 (SIMD 32-bit Subtraction)

Type: DSP (RV64 Only)

Format:

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
SUB32 0100001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
SUB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit integer element subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit integer elements in Rs2 from the 32-bit integer elements in Rs1, and then writes the results to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = Rs1.W[x] - Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note: This instruction can be used for either signed or unsigned subtraction.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__sub32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_usub32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);  
int32x2_t __rv__v_ssub32(int32x2_t a, int32x2_t b);
```

## 6.43. UKADD32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKADD32 0011000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKADD32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating additions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.W[x] + Rs2.W[x];
if (res[x] > (2^32)-1) {
    res[x] = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukadd32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ukadd32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.44. UKCRAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKCRAS32 0011010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKCRAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition and one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[1];
if (res1 > (2^32)-1) {
    res1 = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
if (res2 < 0) {
    res2 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res1;
Rd.W[0] = res2;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

## Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukcras32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ukcras32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.45. UKCRSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKCRSA32 0011011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKCRSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction and one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[0];
res2 = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[1];
if (res1 < 0) {
    res1 = 0;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res2 > (2^32)-1) {
    res2 = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res1;
Rd.W[0] = res2;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukrsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ukrsa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.46. UKSTAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSTAS32 1110000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSTAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition and one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

**Description:** This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2; at the same time, it subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[1] + Rs2.W[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[0] - Rs2.W[0];
if (res1 > (2^32)-1) {
    res1 = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
if (res2 < 0) {
    res2 = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res1;
Rd.W[0] = res2;
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

## Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukstas32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ukstas32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.47. UKSTSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSTSA32 1110001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSTSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating subtraction and one 32-bit unsigned integer element saturating addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements.

**Description:** This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1; at the same time, it adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
res1 = Rs1.W[1] - Rs2.W[1];
res2 = Rs1.W[0] + Rs2.W[0];
if (res1 < 0) {
    res1 = 0;
    OV = 1;
} else if (res2 > (2^32)-1) {
    res2 = (2^32)-1;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[1] = res1;
Rd.W[0] = res2;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ukstsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ukstsa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.48. UKSUB32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Saturating Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
UKSUB32 0011001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
UKSUB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer elements saturating subtractions simultaneously.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. If any of the results are beyond the 32-bit unsigned number range ( $0 \leq \text{RES} \leq 2^{32}-1$ ), they are saturated to the range and the OV bit is set to 1. The saturated results are written to Rd.

Operations:

```
res[x] = Rs1.W[x] - Rs2.W[x];
if (res[x] < 0) {
    res[x] = 0;
    OV = 1;
}
Rd.W[x] = res[x];
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Note:

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__uksub32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_uksub32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.49. UMAX32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Maximum)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMAX32 1010001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
UMAX32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit unsigned integer elements finding maximum operations simultaneously.

**Description:** This instruction compares the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is greater than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] > Rs2.W[x])? Rs1.W[x] : Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umax32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_umax32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.50. UMIN32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Minimum)

**Type:** SIMD (RV64 Only)

**Format:**

31    25	24    20	19    15	14    12	11    7	6    0
UMIN32 1010000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

**Syntax:**

```
UMIN32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

**Purpose:** Do 32-bit unsigned integer elements finding minimum operations simultaneously.

**Description:** This instruction compares the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 and selects the numbers that is less than the other one. The selected results are written to Rd.

**Operations:**

```
Rd.W[x] = (Rs1.W[x] < Rs2.W[x])? Rs1.W[x] : Rs2.W[x];  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

**Exceptions:** None

**Privilege level:** All

**Note:**

**Intrinsic functions:**

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__umin32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_umin32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.51. URADD32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URADD32 0010000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URADD32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element additions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2. The 33-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rb = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rt = 0x7FFFFFFF
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x80000000, Rt = 0x80000000
- Ra = 0x40000000, Rb = 0x80000000, Rt = 0x60000000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv_uradd32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_uradd32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.52. URCRAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URCRAS32 0010010	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URCRAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element addition and 32-bit unsigned integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2, and subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. The 33-bit element results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[1]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[0]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[1])) u>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD32” and “URSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urcras32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_urcras32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.53. URCRSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Cross Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URCRSA32 0010011	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URCRSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element subtraction and 32-bit unsigned integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from crossed 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and adds the 32-bit unsigned element integer in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2. The two 33-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[1]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[0]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[1])) u>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD32” and “URSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urcrsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_urcrsa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.54. URSTAS32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Addition & Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URCRAS32 1101000	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSTAS32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element addition and 32-bit unsigned integer element subtraction in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction adds the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2, and subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs1. The 33-bit element results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for addition and [31:0] of Rd for subtraction.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[1]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[1])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[0]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD32” and “URSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urstas32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_urstas32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.55. URSTSA32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Straight Subtraction & Addition)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSTSA32 1101001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSTSA32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element subtraction and 32-bit unsigned integer element addition in a 64-bit chunk simultaneously. Operands are from corresponding 32-bit elements. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [63:32] of Rs1, and adds the 32-bit unsigned element integer in [31:0] of Rs1 with the 32-bit unsigned integer element in [31:0] of Rs2. The two 33-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to [63:32] of Rd for subtraction and [31:0] of Rd for addition.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[1] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[1]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[1])) u>> 1;  
Rd.W[0] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[0]) + CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[0])) u>> 1;
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples: Please see “URADD32” and “URSUB32” instructions.

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__urstsa32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_urstsa32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

## 6.56. URSUB32 (SIMD 32-bit Unsigned Halving Subtraction)

Type: SIMD (RV64 Only)

Format:

31      25	24      20	19      15	14      12	11      7	6      0
URSUB32 0010001	Rs2	Rs1	010	Rd	OP-P 1110111

Syntax:

```
URSUB32 Rd, Rs1, Rs2
```

Purpose: Do 32-bit unsigned integer element subtractions simultaneously. The results are halved to avoid overflow or saturation.

Description: This instruction subtracts the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs2 from the 32-bit unsigned integer elements in Rs1. The 33-bit results are first right-shifted by 1 bit and then written to Rd.

Operations:

```
Rd.W[x] = (CONCAT(1'b0,Rs1.W[x]) - CONCAT(1'b0,Rs2.W[x])) u>> 1;  
for RV64: x=1...0
```

Exceptions: None

Privilege level: All

Examples:

- Ra = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rb = 0x80000000, Rt = 0xFFFFFFFF
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x7FFFFFFF, Rt = 0x00000000
- Ra = 0x80000000, Rb = 0x40000000, Rt = 0x20000000
- Ra = 0x80000001, Rb = 0x00000001, Rt = 0x40000000

Intrinsic functions:

- Required:

```
uintXLEN_t __rv__ursub32(uintXLEN_t a, uintXLEN_t b);
```

- Optional (e.g., GCC vector extensions):

```
uint32x2_t __rv__v_ursub32(uint32x2_t a, uint32x2_t b);
```

# Chapter 7. New User Control & Status Registers

## Brief Summary

Symbolic Mnemonics	CSR Address				Hex
	Privilege	[11:10]	[9:8]	[7:6]	
[5:0]	vxsat	00	00	00	00

## 7.1. Fixed-point Saturation Flag Register

**Mnemonic Name:** vxsat

**IM Requirement:** P extension

**Access Mode:** User

**CSR Address:** 0x009 (standard read/write)

**XLEN:** 64 and 32

This register stores the overflow/saturation flag of the P extension.

XLEN-1	1	0
Reserved		OV

Field Name	Bits	Description	Type	Reset
OV	[0]	Overflow flag. It will be set by many P extension instructions when a saturated result is generated.	RW	0
Reserved	[XLEN-1:1]	Reserved	RAZWI	0

# Chapter 8. Instruction Encoding Table

Table 36. P Extension Instruction Encoding for  $\text{funct3}[14:12]==0b000$ .

funct3 == 000								
funct7	[2:0]							
[6:3]	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	radd16	rsub16	rcras16	rcrsa16	radd8	rsub8	scmplt16	scmplt8
0001	kadd16	ksub16	kcras16	kcrsa16	kadd8	ksub8	scmple16	scmple8
0010	uradd16	ursub16	urcras16	urcrsa16	uradd8	ursub8	ucmplt16	ucmplt8
0011	ukadd16	uksub16	ukcras16	ukcrsa16	ukadd8	uksub8	ucmple16	ucmple8
0100	add16	sub16	cras16	crsa16	add8	sub8	cmpeq16	cmpeq8
0101	sra16	srl16	sll16	kslra16	sra8	srl8	sll8	kslra8
0110	sra16.u	srl16.u	ksll16	kslra16.u	sra8.u	srl8.u	ksll8	kslra8.u
0111	srai16/u	srl16/u	slli16/kslli16		srai8/u	srl18/u	slli8/kslli8	
1000	smin16	smax16	sclip16/uclip16	khm16	smin8	smax8	sclip8/uclip8	khm8
1001	umin16	umax16		khmx16	umin8	umax8		khmx8
1010	smul16	smulx16			smul8	smulx8	oneop	oneop2
1011	umul16	umulx16			umul8	umulx8		
1100					smaqa	smaqa.su	umaqa	wext
1101								wexti
1110	ave		sclip32	bitrev	bitrevi			
1111	minw	maxw	uclip32				pbsad	pbsada

Table 37. Instruction Encoding for  $\text{funct3}[14:12]==0b000$  and  $\text{funct7}[31:25]==0b1010110$  (oneop).

ONEOP == 1010110								
subf5	[2:0]							
[4:3]	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
00	insb							
01	sunpkd810	sunpkd820	sunpkd830	sunpkd831	zunpkd810	zunpkd820	zunpkd830	zunpkd831
10	kabs8	kabs16	kabs32	sunpkd832	kabsw			zunpkd832
11	swap8							

Table 38. Instruction Encoding for  $\text{funct3}[14:12]==0b000$  and  $\text{funct7}[31:25]==0b1010111$  (oneop2).

ONEOP2 == 1010111								
subf5	[2:0]							
[4:3]	000	001	011	010	100	101	111	110
00	clrs8	clz8	clo8					
01	clrs16	clz16	clo16					
11	clrs32	clz32	clo32					
10								

Table 39. P Extension Instruction Encoding for funct3[14:12]==0b001.

funct3 == 001								
funct7	[2:0]							
[6:3]	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	kaddw	ksubw	kaddh	ksubh	smbb16	kdmbb	khmbb	pkbb16
0001	ukaddw	uksubw	ukaddh	uksubh	smbt16	kdmbt	khmbt	pkbt16
0010	raddw	rsubw	sra.u	ksllw	smtt16	kdmtt	khmtt	pktt16
0011	uraddw	ursubw	sraiw.u	kslliw	kmda	kmada		pktb16
0100	smmul	kmmsb	smmwbd	kmmawb	kmada	kmaxda	kmsda	kmsxda
0101	smmul.u	kmmsb.u	smmwbd.u	kmmawb. u	smds	kmabb	kmads	smal
0110	kmmac	kwmmul	smmwtd	kmmawt	smdrs	kmabt	kmadrs	kslraw
0111	kmmac.u	kwmmul. u	smmwtd.u	kmmawt. u	smxds	kmatt	kmaxds	kslraw.u
1000	radd64	rsub64	smar64	smsr64	smalbb	smalds	smalda	kmmwb2
1001	kadd64	ksub64	kmar64	kmsr64	smalbt	smaldrs	smalxda	kmmwb2. u
1010	uradd64	ursub64	umar64	umsr64	smaltt	smalxds	smslda	kmmwt2
1011	ukadd64	uksub64	ukmar64	ukmsr64			smslxda	kmmwt2. u
1100	add64	sub64	maddr32	msubr32				kmmawb 2
1101		kdmbb	srai.u		kdmbb1 6	kdmbb16	khmbb16	kmmawb 2.u
1110	mulsr64	kdmbt			kdmbt16	kdmbt16	khmbt16	kmmawt 2
1111	mulr64	kdmat			kdmat16	kdmat16	khmat16	kmmawt 2.u

Table 40. P Extension Instruction Encoding for funct3[14:12]==0b010.

funct3 == 010								
funct7	[2:0]							
[6:3]	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	radd32	rsub32	rcras32	rcrsa32				pkbb32
0001	kadd32	ksub32	kcras32	kcrsa32	smbt32			pkbt32
0010	uradd32	ursub32	urcras32	urcrsa32	smtt32			pktt32
0011	ukadd32	uksub32	ukcras32	ukcrsa32	kmda32	kmxda32		pktb32
0100	add32	sub32	cras32	crsa32		kmaxda3 2	kmsda32	kmsxda3 2
0101	sra32	srl32	sll32	kslra32	smds32	kmabb32	kmads32	
0110	sra32.u	srl32.u	ksll32	kslra32.u	smdrs32	kmabt32	kmadrs32	
0111	srai32	srli32	slli32		smxds32	kmatt32	kmaxds3 2	
1000	srai32.u	srli32.u	kslli32					
1001	smin32	smax32						
1010	umin32	umax32						
1011	rstas32	rstsa32	rstas16	rstsa16				
1100	kstas32	kstsa32	kstas16	kstsa16				
1101	urstas32	urstsa32	urstas16	urstsa16				
1110	ukstas32	ukstsa32	ukstas16	ukstsa16				
1111	stas32	stsa32	stas16	stsa16				

Table 41. P Extension Instruction Encoding for funct3[14:12]==0b011.

funct3 == 011								
funct7	[2:0]							
[6:3]	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

<b>0000</b>	bpick					bpick			
<b>0001</b>									
<b>0010</b>									
<b>0011</b>									
<b>0100</b>									
<b>0101</b>									
<b>0110</b>									
<b>0111</b>									
<b>1000</b>									
<b>1001</b>									
<b>1010</b>									
<b>1011</b>									
<b>1100</b>									
<b>1101</b>									
<b>1110</b>									
<b>1111</b>									

# Appendix A: Instruction Latency and Throughput

## A.1. Example RV32 and RV64 Cores with 5 Stages of Pipeline

### A.1.1. Listed by Individual Instruction

Table 42. RV64/RV32 DSP Instruction Latency

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
1	ADD8	1	1
2	ADD16	1	1
3	ADD64	1	1
4	AVE	1	1
5	BITREV	1	1
6	BITREVI	1	1
7	BPICK	1	1
8	CLROV	1	1
9	CLRS8	1	1
10	CLRS16	1	1
11	CLRS32	1	1
12	CLO8	1	1
13	CLO16	1	1
14	CLO32	1	1
15	CLZ8	1	1
16	CLZ16	1	1
17	CLZ32	1	1
18	CMPEQ8	1	1
19	CMPEQ16	1	1
20	CRAS16	1	1
21	CRSA16	1	1
22	INSB	1	1
23	KABS8	1	1
24	KABS16	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
25	KABSW	1	1
26	KADD8	1	1
27	KADD16	1	1
28	KADD64	1	1
29	KADDH	1	1
30	KADDW	1	1
31	KCRAS16	1	1
32	KCRSA16	1	1
33	KDMBB	1	1
34	KDMBT	1	1
35	KDMTT	1	1
36	KDMABB	2	1
37	KDMABT	2	1
38	KDMATT	2	1
39	KHM8	1	1
40	KHMX8	1	1
41	KHM16	1	1
42	KHMX16	1	1
43	KHMBB	1	1
44	KHMBT	1	1
45	KHM TT	1	1
46	KMABB	2	1
47	KMABT	2	1
48	KMATT	2	1
49	KMADA	2	1
50	KMAXDA	2	1
51	KMADS	2	1
52	KMADRS	2	1
53	KMAXDS	2	1
54	KMAR64	3	1
55	KMDA	2	1
56	KMXDA	2	1
57	KMMAC	2	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
58	KMMAC.u	2	1
59	KMMAWB	2	1
60	KMMAWB.u	2	1
61	KMMAWB2	2	1
62	KMMAWB2.u	2	1
63	KMMAWT	2	1
64	KMMAWT.u	2	1
65	KMMAWT2	2	1
66	KMMAWT2.u	2	1
67	KMMSB	2	1
68	KMMSB.u	2	1
69	KMMWB2	2	1
70	KMMWB2.u	2	1
71	KMMWT2	2	1
72	KMMWT2.u	2	1
73	KMSDA	2	1
74	KMSXDA	2	1
75	KMSR64	3	1
76	KSLLW	1	1
77	KSLLIW	1	1
78	KSLL8	1	1
79	KSLLI8	1	1
80	KSLL16	1	1
81	KSLLI16	1	1
82	KSLRA8	1	1
83	KSLRA8.u	1	1
84	KSLRA16	1	1
85	KSLRA16.u	1	1
86	KSLRAW	1	1
87	KSLRAW.U	1	1
88	KSTAS16	1	1
89	KSTSA16	1	1
90	KSUB8	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
91	KSUB16	1	1
92	KSUB64	1	1
93	KSUBH	1	1
94	KSUBW	1	1
95	KWMMUL	2	1
96	KWMMUL.u	2	1
97	MADDR32	2	1
98	MAXW	1	1
99	MINW	1	1
100	MSUBR32	2	1
101	MULR64	2	1
102	MULSR64	2	1
103	PBSAD	2	1
104	PBSADA	2	1
105	PKBB16	1	1
106	PKBT16	1	1
107	PKTT16	1	1
108	PKTB16	1	1
109	RADD8	1	1
110	RADD16	1	1
111	RADD64	1	1
112	RADDW	1	1
113	RCRAS16	1	1
114	RCRSA16	1	1
115	RDOV	3	1
116	RSTAS16	1	1
117	RSTSA16	1	1
118	RSUB8	1	1
119	RSUB16	1	1
120	RSUB64	1	1
121	RSUBW	1	1
122	SCLIP8	1	1
123	SCLIP16	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
124	SCLIP32	1	1
125	SCMPLE8	1	1
126	SCMPLE16	1	1
127	SCMPLT8	1	1
128	SCMPLT16	1	1
129	SLL8	1	1
130	SLLI8	1	1
131	SLL16	1	1
132	SLLI16	1	1
133	SMAL	3	1
134	SMALBB	3	1
135	SMALBT	3	1
136	SMALTT	3	1
137	SMALDA	3	1
138	SMALXDA	3	1
139	SMALDS	3	1
140	SMALDRS	3	1
141	SMALXDS	3	1
142	SMAR64	3	1
143	SMAQA	2	1
144	SMAQA.SU	2	1
145	SMAX8	1	1
146	SMAX16	1	1
147	SMBB16	1	1
148	SMBT16	1	1
149	SMTT16	1	1
150	SMDS	2	1
151	SMDRS	2	1
152	SMXDS	2	1
153	SMIN8	1	1
154	SMIN16	1	1
155	SMMUL	2	1
156	SMMUL.u	2	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
157	SMMWB	2	1
158	SMMWB.u	2	1
159	SMMWT	2	1
160	SMMWT.u	2	1
161	SMSLDA	3	1
162	SMSLXDA	3	1
163	SMSR64	3	1
164	SMUL8	1	1
165	SMULX8	1	1
166	SMUL16	1	1
167	SMULX16	1	1
168	SRA.U	1	1
169	SRAI.U	1	1
170	SRA8	1	1
171	SRA8.u	1	1
172	SRAI8	1	1
173	SRAI8.u	1	1
174	SRA16	1	1
175	SRA16.u	1	1
176	SRAI16	1	1
177	SRAI16.u	1	1
178	SRL8	1	1
179	SRL8.u	1	1
180	SRLI8	1	1
181	SRLI8.u	1	1
182	SRL16	1	1
183	SRL16.u	1	1
184	SRLI16	1	1
185	SRLI16.u	1	1
186	STAS16	1	1
187	STSA16	1	1
188	SUB8	1	1
189	SUB16	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
190	SUB64	1	1
191	SUNPKD810	1	1
192	SUNPKD820	1	1
193	SUNPKD830	1	1
194	SUNPKD831	1	1
195	SUNPKD832	1	1
196	SWAP8	1	1
197	SWAP16	1	1
198	UCLIP8	1	1
199	UCLIP16	1	1
200	UCLIP32	1	1
201	UCMPL8	1	1
202	UCMPL16	1	1
203	UCMPLT8	1	1
204	UCMPLT16	1	1
205	UKADD8	1	1
206	UKADD16	1	1
207	UKADD64	1	1
208	UKADDH	1	1
209	UKADDW	1	1
210	UKCRAS16	1	1
211	UKRSA16	1	1
212	UKMAR64	3	1
213	UKMSR64	3	1
214	UKSTAS16	1	1
215	UKSTSA16	1	1
216	UKSUB8	1	1
217	UKSUB16	1	1
218	UKSUB64	1	1
219	UKSUBH	1	1
220	UKSUBW	1	1
221	UMAR64	3	1
222	UMAQA	2	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
223	UMAX8	1	1
224	UMAX16	1	1
225	UMIN8	1	1
226	UMIN16	1	1
227	UMSR64	3	1
228	UMUL8	1	1
229	UMULX8	1	1
230	UMUL16	1	1
231	UMULX16	1	1
232	URADD8	1	1
233	URADD16	1	1
234	URADD64	1	1
235	URADDW	1	1
236	URCRAS16	1	1
237	URCRSA16	1	1
238	URSTAS16	1	1
239	URSTSA16	1	1
240	URSUB8	1	1
241	URSUB16	1	1
242	URSUB64	1	1
243	URSUBW	1	1
244	WEXTI	1	1
245	WEXT	1	1
246	ZUNPKD810	1	1
247	ZUNPKD820	1	1
248	ZUNPKD830	1	1
249	ZUNPKD831	1	1
250	ZUNPKD832	1	1

Table 43. RV64 Only DSP Instruction Latency

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
1	ADD32	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
2	CRAS32	1	1
3	CRSA32	1	1
4	KABS32	1	1
5	KADD32	1	1
6	KCRAS32	1	1
7	KCRSA32	1	1
8	KDMBB16	1	1
9	KDMBT16	1	1
10	KDMTT16	1	1
11	KDMABB16	2	1
12	KDMABT16	2	1
13	KDMATT16	2	1
14	KHMBB16	1	1
15	KHMBT16	1	1
16	KHMTT16	1	1
17	KMABB32	3	1
18	KMABT32	3	1
19	KMATT32	3	1
20	KMADA32	3	1
21	KMAXDA32	3	1
22	KMDA32	3	1
23	KMXDA32	3	1
24	KMADS32	3	1
25	KMADRS32	3	1
26	KMAXDS32	3	1
27	KMSDA32	3	1
28	KMSXDA32	3	1
29	KSLL32	1	1
30	KSLLI32	1	1
31	KSLRA32	1	1
32	KSLRA32.u	1	1
33	KSTAS32	1	1
34	KSTSA32	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
35	KSUB32	1	1
36	PKBB32	1	1
37	PKBT32	1	1
38	PKTB32	1	1
39	PKTT32	1	1
40	RADD32	1	1
41	RCRAS32	1	1
42	RCRSA32	1	1
43	RSTAS32	1	1
44	RSTSA32	1	1
45	RSUB32	1	1
46	SLL32	1	1
47	SLLI32	1	1
48	SMAX32	1	1
49	SMBB32	2	1
50	SMBT32	2	1
51	SMTT32	2	1
52	SMDS32	3	1
53	SMDRS32	3	1
54	SMXDS32	3	1
55	SMIN32	1	1
56	SRA32	1	1
57	SRA32.u	1	1
58	SRAI32	1	1
59	SRAI32.u	1	1
60	SRAIW.U	1	1
61	SRL32	1	1
62	SRL32.u	1	1
63	SRLI32	1	1
64	SRLI32.u	1	1
65	STAS32	1	1
66	STSA32	1	1
67	SUB32	1	1

No.	Instruction	Latency (cycle)	Throughput (Completed Inst/Cycle)
68	UKADD32	1	1
69	UKCRAS32	1	1
70	UKCRSA32	1	1
71	UKSTAS32	1	1
72	UKSTSA32	1	1
73	UKSUB32	1	1
74	UMAX32	1	1
75	UMIN32	1	1
76	URADD32	1	1
77	URCRAS32	1	1
78	URCRSA32	1	1
79	URSTAS32	1	1
80	URSTSA32	1	1
81	URSUB32	1	1