



SPIR-V Extended Instructions for GLSL

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Version 1.00, Revision 13

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This specifies the GLSL.std.450 extended instruction set. It provides instructions for the GLSL built-in functions that do not directly map to native SPIR-V instructions.

Import this extended instruction set using an **OpExtInstImport** "GLSL.std.450" instruction.

Chapter 2. Binary Form

Documentation form for each extended instruction:

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----|
| Extended Instruction Name | | | |
| Instruction description. | | | |
| <i>Result Type</i> will describe the <i>Result Type</i> for the OpExtInst instruction. | | | |
| <i>Number</i> is the extended instruction number to use in the OpExtInst instruction. | | | |
| <i>Operand 1, Operand 2,...</i> are the operands listed for the OpExtInst instruction. | | | |
| Any Capability restrictions. | | | |
| <i>Number</i> | <i>Operand 1</i> | <i>Operand 2</i> | ... |

Extended instructions:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Round | |
| Result is the value equal to the nearest whole number to x . The fraction 0.5 rounds in a direction chosen by the implementation, presumably the direction that is fastest. This includes the possibility that Round x is the same value as RoundEven x for all values of x . | |
| The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point. | |
| <i>Result Type</i> and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component. | |
| 1 | <i><id></i> x |

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| RoundEven | |
| Result is the value equal to the nearest whole number to x . A fractional part of 0.5 rounds toward the nearest even whole number. (Both 3.5 and 4.5 for x round to 4.0.) | |
| The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point. | |
| <i>Result Type</i> and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component. | |
| 2 | <i><id></i> x |

Trunc

Result is the value equal to the nearest whole number to x whose absolute value is not larger than the absolute value of x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 3 | <code><id></code> x |
|---|--------------------------------|

FAbs

Result is $+0.0$ if x is ± 0.0 , x if $x > 0.0$, and $-x$ if $x < 0.0$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 4 | <code><id></code> x |
|---|--------------------------------|

SAbs

Result is x if $x \geq 0$; otherwise result is $-x$, where x is interpreted as a signed integer.

Result Type and the type of x must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

This instruction can be decorated with **NoSignedWrap**.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 | <code><id></code> x |
|---|--------------------------------|

FSign

Result is 1.0 if $x > 0$, -1.0 if $x < 0$, $+0.0$ if $x = +0.0$, and ± 0.0 if $x = -0.0$. If $x = \pm NaN$, the result can be any of ± 1.0 or ± 0.0 , regardless of whether `shader_float_controls` is in use.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 6 | <code><id></code> x |
|---|--------------------------------|

SSign

Result is 1 if $x > 0$, 0 if $x = 0$, or -1 if $x < 0$, where x is interpreted as a signed integer.

Result Type and the type of x must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 7 | <i><id></i> x |
|---|--------------------------|

Floor

Result is the value equal to the nearest whole number that is less than or equal to x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 8 | <i><id></i> x |
|---|--------------------------|

Ceil

Result is the value equal to the nearest whole number that is greater than or equal to x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 9 | <i><id></i> x |
|---|--------------------------|

Fract

Result is $x - \mathbf{floor} x$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| 10 | <i><id></i> x |
|----|--------------------------|

Radians

Converts *degrees* to radians, i.e., $degrees * \pi / 180$.

The operand *degrees* must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of *degrees* must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 11 | <id> degrees |
|----|-----------------|

Degrees

Converts *radians* to degrees, i.e., $radians * 180 / \pi$.

The operand *radians* must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of *radians* must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 12 | <id> radians |
|----|-----------------|

Sin

The standard trigonometric sine of *x* radians.

The operand *x* must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of *x* must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 13 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Cos

The standard trigonometric cosine of *x* radians.

The operand *x* must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of *x* must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 14 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Tan

The standard trigonometric tangent of *x* radians.

The operand *x* must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of *x* must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 15 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Asin

Arc sine. Result is an angle, in radians, whose sine is x . The range of result values is $[-\pi / 2, \pi / 2]$. The resulting value is undefined if **abs** $x > 1$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

16

<id>
 x

Acos

Arc cosine. Result is an angle, in radians, whose cosine is x . The range of result values is $[0, \pi]$. The resulting value is undefined if **abs** $x > 1$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

17

<id>
 x

Atan

Arc tangent. Result is an angle, in radians, whose tangent is y_over_x . The range of result values is $[-\pi / 2, \pi / 2]$.

The operand y_over_x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of y_over_x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

18

<id>
 y_over_x

Sinh

Hyperbolic sine of x radians.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

19

<id>
 x

Cosh

Hyperbolic cosine of x radians.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

20

<id>
 x

Tanh

Hyperbolic tangent of x radians.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

21

<id>
 x

Asinh

Arc hyperbolic sine; result is the inverse of **sinh**.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

22

<id>
 x

Acosh

Arc hyperbolic cosine; Result is the non-negative inverse of **cosh**. The resulting value is undefined if $x < 1$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

23

<id>
 x

Atanh

Arc hyperbolic tangent; result is the inverse of tanh. The resulting value is undefined if **abs** $x \geq 1$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

24

<id>
 x

Atan2

Arc tangent. Result is an angle, in radians, whose tangent is y / x . The signs of x and y are used to determine what quadrant the angle is in. The range of result values is $[-\pi, \pi]$. The resulting value is undefined if x and y are both 0.

The operand x and y must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

25

<id>
 y

<id>
 x

Pow

Result is x raised to the y power; x^y . The resulting value is undefined if $x < 0$. Result is undefined if $x = 0$ and $y \leq 0$.

The operand x and y must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

26

<id>
 x

<id>
 y

Exp

Result is the natural exponentiation of x ; e^x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

27

<id>
 x

Log

Result is the natural logarithm of x , i.e., the value y which satisfies the equation $x = e^y$. The resulting value is undefined if $x \leq 0$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

28

<id>
 x

Exp2

Result is 2 raised to the x power; 2^x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

29

<id>
 x

Log2

Result is the base-2 logarithm of x , i.e., the value y which satisfies the equation $x = 2^y$. The resulting value is undefined if $x \leq 0$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is 16-bit or 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

30

<id>
 x

Sqrt

Result is the square root of x . The resulting value is undefined if $x < 0$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

31

<id>
 x

InverseSqrt

Result is the reciprocal of **sqrt** x . The resulting value is undefined if $x \leq 0$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 32 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Determinant

Result is the determinant of x .

The operand x must be a square matrix.

Result Type must be the same type as the component type in the columns of x .

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 33 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

MatrixInverse

Result is a matrix that is the inverse of x . The resulting values are undefined if x is singular or poorly conditioned (nearly singular).

The operand x must be a square matrix.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 34 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Modf

Modf is deprecated, use **ModfStruct** instead.

Result is the fractional part of x , and stores through i the whole-number part as a whole-number floating-point value. Both the result and the output parameter have the same sign as x .

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

The operand i must have a pointer type.

Result Type, the type of x , and the type i points to must all be the same type and have a floating-point component type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 35 | <id> x | <id> i |
|----|-----------|-----------|

ModfStruct

Result is a structure containing both the fractional part of x and the whole number part of x .

Result Type must be an **OpTypeStruct** with two members. Member 0 holds the fractional part. Member 1 holds the whole number part. Both members get the same sign as x . These two members and x must all be the same type. Results are computed per component.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 36 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

FMin

Result is y if $y < x$, either x or y if both x and y are zeros, otherwise x . Which operand is the result is undefined if one of the operands is a NaN.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 37 | <id> x | <id> y |
|----|-----------|-----------|

UMin

Result is y if $y < x$; otherwise result is x , where x and y are interpreted as unsigned integers.

Result Type and the type of x and y must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 38 | <id> x | <id> y |
|----|-----------|-----------|

SMin

Result is y if $y < x$; otherwise result is x , where x and y are interpreted as signed integers.

Result Type and the type of x and y must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 39 | <id> x | <id> y |
|----|-----------|-----------|

FMax

Result is y if $x < y$, either x or y if both x and y are zeros, otherwise x . Which operand is the result is undefined if one of the operands is a NaN.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 40 | <id> x | <id> y |
|----|-----------|-----------|

UMax

Result is y if $x < y$; otherwise result is x , where x and y are interpreted as unsigned integers.

Result Type and the type of x and y must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 41 | $\langle id \rangle$ x | $\langle id \rangle$ y |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

SMax

Result is y if $x < y$; otherwise result is x , where x and y are interpreted as signed integers.

Result Type and the type of x and y must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 42 | $\langle id \rangle$ x | $\langle id \rangle$ y |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

FClamp

Result is $\min(\max(x, \mathit{minVal}), \mathit{maxVal})$. The resulting value is undefined if $\mathit{minVal} > \mathit{maxVal}$. The semantics used by $\min()$ and $\max()$ are those of FMin and FMax.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 43 | $\langle id \rangle$ x | $\langle id \rangle$ minVal | $\langle id \rangle$ maxVal |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|

UClamp

Result is $\min(\max(x, \mathit{minVal}), \mathit{maxVal})$, where x , minVal and maxVal are interpreted as unsigned integers. The resulting value is undefined if $\mathit{minVal} > \mathit{maxVal}$.

Result Type and the type of the operands must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 44 | $\langle id \rangle$ x | $\langle id \rangle$ minVal | $\langle id \rangle$ maxVal |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|

SClamp

Result is $\min(\max(x, \mathit{minVal}), \mathit{maxVal})$, where x , minVal and maxVal are interpreted as signed integers. The resulting value is undefined if $\mathit{minVal} > \mathit{maxVal}$.

Result Type and the type of the operands must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 45 | <id> x | <id> minVal | <id> maxVal |
|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|

FMix

Result is the linear blend of x and y, i.e., $x * (1 - a) + y * a$.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 46 | <id> x | <id> y | <id> a |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Step

Result is 0.0 if $x < edge$; otherwise result is 1.0.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 48 | <id> edge | <id> x |
|----|--------------|-----------|

SmoothStep

Result is 0.0 if $x \leq edge0$ and 1.0 if $x \geq edge1$ and performs smooth Hermite interpolation between 0 and 1 if $edge0 < x < edge1$. This is equivalent to:

$t * t * (3 - 2 * t)$, where $t = \text{clamp}((x - edge0) / (edge1 - edge0), 0, 1)$

The resulting value is undefined if $edge0 \geq edge1$.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 49 | <id> edge0 | <id> edge1 | <id> x |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------|

Fma

Computes $a * b + c$.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 50 | <id> a | <id> b | <id> c |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Frexp

Frexp is deprecated, use **FrexpStruct** instead.

Splits x into a floating-point significand in the range $(-1.0, 0.5]$ or $[0.5, 1.0)$ and an integral exponent of 2, such that:

$$x = \text{significand} * 2^{\text{exponent}}$$

The *significand* is the instruction result. An x of -0.0 results in a significand -0.0 , while an x of 0.0 results in 0.0 . For a floating-point value that is an infinity or is not a number, the significand is undefined.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

The exponent is returned through the pointer-parameter *exp*. The *exp* operand must be a pointer to a scalar or vector with integer component type, with 32-bit component width. The number of components in x and what *exp* points to must be the same. If x is a zero, the exponent is 0.0. If x is an infinity or a NaN, the exponent is undefined.

Result Type must be the same type as the type of x . Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-------------|
| 51 | <id> x | <id> exp |
|----|-----------|-------------|

FrexpStruct

Result is a structure containing x split into a floating-point significand in the range $(-1.0, 0.5]$ or $[0.5, 1.0)$ and an integral exponent of 2, such that:

$$x = \text{significand} * 2^{\text{exponent}}$$

If x is a zero, the exponent is 0.0. If x is an infinity or a NaN, the exponent is undefined. If x is 0.0 , the significand is 0.0 . If x is -0.0 , the significand is -0.0 .

Result Type must be an **OpTypeStruct** with two members. Member 0 must have the same type as the type of x . Member 0 holds the significand. Member 1 must be a scalar or vector with integer component type, with 32-bit component width. Member 1 holds the exponent. These two members and x must have the same number of components.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 52 | <id> x |
|----|-----------|

Ldexp

Builds a floating-point number from x and the corresponding integral exponent of two in exp :

$$significand * 2^{exponent}$$

If this product is too large to be finitely represented in the floating-point type, the resulting value is undefined. If exp is greater than +128 (single precision) or +1024 (double precision), the resulting value is undefined. If exp is less than -126 (single precision) or -1022 (double precision), the result may be flushed to zero. Additionally, splitting the value into a significand and exponent using **frexp** and then reconstructing a floating-point value using **ldexp** should yield the original input for zero and all finite non-denormalized values.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

The exp operand must be a scalar or vector with integer component type. The number of components in x and exp must be the same.

Result Type must be the same type as the type of x . Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| 53 | <id> x | <id> exp |
|----|-------------|---------------|

PackSnorm4x8

First, converts each component of the normalized floating-point value v into 8-bit integer values. These are then packed into the result.

The conversion for component c of v to fixed point is done as follows:

$$\text{round}(\text{clamp}(c, -1, +1) * 127.0)$$

The first component of the vector is written to the least significant bits of the output; the last component is written to the most significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 4 components whose type is a 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type must be a 32-bit integer type.

| | |
|----|-------------|
| 54 | <id> v |
|----|-------------|

PackUnorm4x8

First, converts each component of the normalized floating-point value v into 8-bit integer values. These are then packed into the result.

The conversion for component c of v to fixed point is done as follows:

$$\text{round}(\text{clamp}(c, 0, +1) * 255.0)$$

The first component of the vector is written to the least significant bits of the output; the last component is written to the most significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 4 components whose type is a 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type must be a 32-bit integer type.

55

<id>

v

PackSnorm2x16

First, converts each component of the normalized floating-point value v into 16-bit integer values. These are then packed into the result.

The conversion for component c of v to fixed point is done as follows:

$$\text{round}(\text{clamp}(c, -1, +1) * 32767.0)$$

The first component of the vector is written to the least significant bits of the output; the last component is written to the most significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 2 components whose type is a 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type must be a 32-bit integer type.

56

<id>

v

PackUnorm2x16

First, converts each component of the normalized floating-point value v into 16-bit integer values. These are then packed into the result.

The conversion for component c of v to fixed point is done as follows:

```
round(clamp(c, 0, +1) * 65535.0)
```

The first component of the vector is written to the least significant bits of the output; the last component is written to the most significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 2 components whose type is a 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type must be a 32-bit integer type.

57

<id>
 v

PackHalf2x16

Result is the unsigned integer obtained by converting the components of a two-component floating-point vector to the 16-bit **OpTypeFloat**, and then packing these two 16-bit integers into a 32-bit unsigned integer. The first vector component specifies the 16 least-significant bits of the result; the second component specifies the 16 most-significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 2 components whose type is a 32-bit floating-point.

Result Type must be a 32-bit integer type.

58

<id>
 v

PackDouble2x32

Result is the double-precision value obtained by packing the components of v into a 64-bit value. If an IEEE 754 Inf or NaN is created, it will not signal, and the resulting floating-point value is unspecified. Otherwise, the bit-level representation of v is preserved. The first vector component specifies the 32 least significant bits; the second component specifies the 32 most significant bits.

The v operand must be a vector of 2 components whose type is a 32-bit integer.

Result Type must be a 64-bit floating-point scalar.

Use of this instruction requires declaration of the **Float64** capability.

59

<id>
 v

UnpackSnorm2x16

First, unpacks a single 32-bit unsigned integer p into a pair of 16-bit signed integers. Then, each component is converted to a normalized floating-point value to generate the result. The conversion for unpacked fixed-point value f to floating point is done as follows:

$\text{clamp}(f / 32767.0, -1, +1)$

The first component of the result is extracted from the least significant bits of the input; the last component is extracted from the most significant bits.

The p operand must be a scalar with 32-bit integer type.

Result Type must be a vector of 2 components whose type is 32-bit floating point.

| | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 60 | $\langle id \rangle$ p |
|----|-----------------------------|

UnpackUnorm2x16

First, unpacks a single 32-bit unsigned integer p into a pair of 16-bit unsigned integers. Then, each component is converted to a normalized floating-point value to generate the result. The conversion for unpacked fixed-point value f to floating point is done as follows:

$f / 65535.0$

The first component of the result is extracted from the least significant bits of the input; the last component is extracted from the most significant bits.

The p operand must be a scalar with 32-bit integer type.

Result Type must be a vector of 2 components whose type is 32-bit floating point.

| | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 61 | $\langle id \rangle$ p |
|----|-----------------------------|

UnpackHalf2x16

Result is the two-component floating-point vector with components obtained by unpacking a 32-bit unsigned integer into a pair of 16-bit values, interpreting those values as 16-bit floating-point numbers according to the OpenGL Specification, and converting them to 32-bit floating-point values. Subnormal numbers are either preserved or flushed to zero, consistently within an implementation.

The first component of the vector is obtained from the 16 least-significant bits of v ; the second component is obtained from the 16 most-significant bits of v .

The v operand must be a scalar with 32-bit integer type.

Result Type must be a vector of 2 components whose type is 32-bit floating point.

62

<id>
v**UnpackSnorm4x8**

First, unpacks a single 32-bit unsigned integer p into four 8-bit signed integers. Then, each component is converted to a normalized floating-point value to generate the result. The conversion for unpacked fixed-point value f to floating point is done as follows:

$$\text{clamp}(f / 127.0, -1, +1)$$

The first component of the result is extracted from the least significant bits of the input; the last component is extracted from the most significant bits.

The p operand must be a scalar with 32-bit integer type.

Result Type must be a vector of 4 components whose type is 32-bit floating point.

63

<id>
 p **UnpackUnorm4x8**

First, unpacks a single 32-bit unsigned integer p into four 8-bit unsigned integers. Then, each component is converted to a normalized floating-point value to generate the result. The conversion for unpacked fixed-point value f to floating point is done as follows:

$$f / 255.0$$

The first component of the result is extracted from the least significant bits of the input; the last component is extracted from the most significant bits.

The p operand must be a scalar with 32-bit integer type.

Result Type must be a vector of 4 components whose type is 32-bit floating point.

64

<id>
 p **UnpackDouble2x32**

Result is the two-component unsigned integer vector representation of v . The bit-level representation of v is preserved. The first component of the vector contains the 32 least significant bits of the double; the second component consists of the 32 most significant bits.

The v operand must be a scalar whose type is 64-bit floating point.

Result Type must be a vector of 2 components whose type is a 32-bit integer.

Use of this instruction requires declaration of the **Float64** capability.

65

<id>
v**Length**

Result is the length of vector x , i.e., $\sqrt{x[0]^2 + x[1]^2 + \dots}$.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type must be a scalar of the same type as the component type of x .

66

<id>
x**Distance**

Result is the distance between $p0$ and $p1$, i.e., $\text{length}(p0 - p1)$.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type must be a scalar of the same type as the component type of the operands.

67

<id>
 $p0$ <id>
 $p1$ **Cross**

Result is the cross product of x and y , i.e., the resulting components are, in order:

$$x[1] * y[2] - y[1] * x[2]$$

$$x[2] * y[0] - y[2] * x[0]$$

$$x[0] * y[1] - y[0] * x[1]$$

All the operands must be vectors of 3 components of a floating-point type.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type.

68

<id>
x<id>
y**Normalize**

Result is the vector in the same direction as x but with a length of 1.

The operand x must be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of x must be the same type.

69

<id>
x**FaceForward**

If the dot product of N_{ref} and I is negative, the result is N , otherwise it is $-N$.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type.

70

<id>
 N <id>
 I <id>
 N_{ref} **Reflect**

For the incident vector I and surface orientation N , returns $I - 2 * \text{dot}(N, I) * N$.

If N is normalized then this corresponds to I reflected from a surface with normal N .

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type.

71

<id>
 I <id>
 N **Refract**

For the incident vector I and surface normal N , and the ratio of indices of refraction η , the result is the refraction vector. The result is computed by

$$k = 1.0 - \eta * \eta * (1.0 - \text{dot}(N, I) * \text{dot}(N, I))$$

if $k < 0.0$ the result is 0.0

otherwise, the result is $\eta * I - (\eta * \text{dot}(N, I) + \text{sqrt}(k)) * N$

This computation assumes the input parameters for the incident vector I and the surface normal N are already normalized.

The type of I and N must be a scalar or vector with a floating-point component type.

The type of η must be a floating-point scalar.

Result Type, the type of I , the type of N , and the type of η must all have the same component type.

72

<id>
 I <id>
 N <id>
 η

FindLsb

Integer least-significant bit.

Results in the bit number of the least-significant 1-bit in the binary representation of *Value*. If *Value* is 0, the result has all bits set (e.g., -1 if interpreted as signed).

Result Type and the type of *Value* must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

This instruction is currently limited to 32-bit width components.

73

<id>
Value

FindSMsb

Signed-integer most-significant bit, with *Value* interpreted as a signed integer.

For positive numbers, the result is the bit number of the most significant 1-bit. For negative numbers, the result is the bit number of the most significant 0-bit. For a *Value* of 0 or -1, the result has all bits set (e.g., -1 if interpreted as signed).

Result Type and the type of *Value* must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

This instruction is currently limited to 32-bit width components.

74

<id>
Value

FindUMsb

Unsigned-integer most-significant bit.

Results in the bit number of the most-significant 1-bit in the binary representation of *Value*. If *Value* is 0, the result has all bits set (e.g., -1 if interpreted as signed).

Result Type and the type of *Value* must both be integer scalar or integer vector types. *Result Type* and operand types must have the same number of components with the same component width. Results are computed per component.

This instruction is currently limited to 32-bit width components.

75

<id>
Value

InterpolateAtCentroid

Result is the value of the input *interpolant* sampled at a location inside both the fragment and the primitive being processed. The value obtained would be the same value assigned to the input variable if it were decorated as **Centroid**.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to the **Input** Storage Class.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to a scalar or vector whose component type is 32-bit floating-point.

This instruction is only valid in the **Fragment** execution model.

Result Type and the type that *interpolant* points to must be the same type.

Use of this instruction requires declaration of the **InterpolationFunction** capability.

76

<id>
interpolant

InterpolateAtSample

Result is the value of the input *interpolant* variable at the location of sample number *sample*. If sample *sample* does not exist, the position used to interpolate the input variable is undefined.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to the **Input** Storage Class.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to a scalar or vector whose component type is 32-bit floating-point.

This instruction is only valid in the **Fragment** execution model.

The *sample* operand must be a scalar 32-bit integer.

Result Type and the type that *interpolant* points to must be the same type.

Use of this instruction requires declaration of the **InterpolationFunction** capability.

77

<id>
interpolant

<id>
sample

InterpolateAtOffset

Result is the value of the input *interpolant* variable sampled at an offset from the center of the fragment specified by *offset*. The two floating-point components of *offset*, give the offset in pixels in the *x* and *y* directions, respectively. An *offset* of (0, 0) identifies the center of the fragment. The range and granularity of offsets supported are implementation-dependent.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to the **Input** Storage Class.

The operand *interpolant* must be a pointer to a scalar or vector whose component type is 32-bit floating-point.

This instruction is only valid in the **Fragment** execution model.

The *offset* operand must be a vector of 2 components of 32-bit floating-point type.

Result Type and the type that *interpolant* points to must be the same type.

Use of this instruction requires declaration of the **InterpolationFunction** capability.

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 78 | <id> <i>interpolant</i> | <id> <i>offset</i> |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------|

NMin

Result is *y* if $y < x$, either *x* or *y* if both *x* and *y* are zeros, otherwise *x*. If one operand is a NaN, the other operand is the result. If both operands are NaN, the result is a NaN.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 79 | <id> <i>x</i> | <id> <i>y</i> |
|----|------------------|------------------|

NMax

Result is *y* if $x < y$, either *x* or *y* if both *x* and *y* are zeros, otherwise *x*. If one operand is a NaN, the other operand is the result. If both operands are NaN, the result is a NaN.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 80 | <id> <i>x</i> | <id> <i>y</i> |
|----|------------------|------------------|

NClamp

Result is $\min(\max(x, \text{minVal}), \text{maxVal})$. The resulting value is undefined if $\text{minVal} > \text{maxVal}$. The semantics used by $\min()$ and $\max()$ are those of NMin and NMax.

The operands must all be a scalar or vector whose component type is floating-point.

Result Type and the type of all operands must be the same type. Results are computed per component.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 81 | $\langle id \rangle$ x | $\langle id \rangle$ minVal | $\langle id \rangle$ maxVal |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|

Chapter 3. Appendix A: Changes

3.1. Changes from Version 0.99, Revision 1

- Fork the revision stream, changes section, etc. from the core specification, so this specification has its own, starting numbering at revision 1. This document now lives independently.
- Added integer versions of `abs`, `sign`, `min`, `max`, and `clamp`.
- Removed `floatBitsToInt`, `floatBitsToUint`, `intBitsToFloat`, and `uintBitsToFloat`; these can be handled with **OpBitcast**.
- Removed `fTransform`, not needed.
- Fixed internal bugs
 - 13721: Add **OpTypeStruct**-result versions of **Modf** and **Frexp**: **ModfStruct** and **FrexpStruct**.
- Fixed public bugs
 - 1322: GLSL.std.450 `frexp` wasn't saying the `exp` argument was a pointer to the result

3.2. Changes from Version 0.99, Revision 2

- Moved `AddCarry`, `SubBorrow`, and `MulExtended` type of instructions to the core specification.
- Added integer variant of **Mix**, creating **FMix** and **IMix** (14480).
- Modified spellings to be more regular (14614).

3.3. Changes from Version 0.99, Revision 3

- Add "N" version of **Min**, **Max**, and **Clamp**, creating a version that favors non-NaN operands over NaN operands.
- Bug 15452 Remove **IMix**.
- Bug 15300 Be more consistent that the **InterpolateAt** instructions take a pointer.
- Bug 14548 Document the **Capability** needed for **Double2x32** and **InterpolateAt** instructions.

3.4. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 1

- Bug 14548 Document the **Capability** needed for **UnpackDouble2x32**.

3.5. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 2

- Change **precise** to **NoContraction**

3.6. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 3

- Allow both 16-bit and 32-bit floating-point types in most places where before only 32-bit floating-point types were allowed. This does not effect whether 16-bit floating point types are allowed, which is selected independently. Since 16-bit types were historically disallowed, this is a backward compatible change.
- Fix Khronos internal issue #109: be more clear for **NMin**/**NMax**: If both operands are NaN, the result is a NaN.

3.7. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 4

- Be clear about **UnpackHalf2x16** denorm rules.

3.8. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 5

Fixed:

- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #211: As with **FindSMsb** and **FindUMsb**, **FindILsb** needs 32-bit components.

3.9. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 6

Fixed:

- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #337: The component types of the operands for **Refract** must all be the same.
- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #331: Correct the types in **ModfStruct**.

3.10. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 7

Support `SPV_KHR_no_integer_wrap_decoration`, in the **SAbs** instruction.

3.11. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 8

Fixed:

- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #466: **FAbs** of -0.0 is $+0.0$, **FSign** of -0.0 can be either ± 0.0 . **FMin**, **FMax**, **NMin**, and **NMax** are allowed to return either operand when both are zeros.
- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #458: For **Frexp**, be more clear about negative values, and also about which returned value is being discussed.

3.12. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 9

- Corrected the output range of **Atan**.

3.13. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 10

- State what **FSign** of $\pm NaN$ is.

3.14. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 11

- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #555: Deprecate **Modf**, use **ModfStruct** instead. Deprecate **Frexp**, use **FrexpStruct** instead.
- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #284: Say all bits are set, instead of saying -1 , for some results of **FindILsb**, **FindSMsb**, and **FindUMsb**.
- Khronos SPIR-V MR #181: Use "fragment" instead of "pixel" in **InterpolateAtCentroid**, **InterpolateAtSample**, and **InterpolateAtOffset**.

3.15. Changes from Version 1.00, Revision 12

- Khronos SPIR-V Issue #705: Clarify the computation provided for **Reflect** is used regardless of input normalization.