

This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication



ISO/IEC 60559



Edition 2.0 2019-11

# PRE-RELEASE VERSION (FDIS)

---

Information technology – Microprocessor systems – Floating-point arithmetic

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

---

ICS 35.200

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.**



# JTC1-SC25/2933/FDIS

FINAL DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (FDIS)

PROJECT NUMBER:

**ISO/IEC/IEEE 60559 ED2**

DATE OF CIRCULATION:

**2019-11-22**

CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING:

**2020-01-17**

SUPERSEDES DOCUMENTS:

IEC ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25 : INTERCONNECTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT	
SECRETARIAT: Germany	SECRETARY: Mr Marco Peter
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:	HORIZONTAL STANDARD: <input type="checkbox"/>
FUNCTIONS CONCERNED: <input type="checkbox"/> EMC <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> QUALITY ASSURANCE <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY	
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

This document is a draft distributed for approval. It may not be referred to as an International Standard until published as such.

In addition to their evaluation as being acceptable for industrial, technological, commercial and user purposes, Final Draft International Standards may on occasion have to be considered in the light of their potential to become standards to which reference may be made in national regulations.

Recipients of this document are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

TITLE:

**Floating-Point arithmetic**

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2026

NOTE FROM TC/SC OFFICERS:

# IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic

IEEE Computer Society

Developed by the  
Microprocessor Standards Committee

[This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication](#)

**IEEE Std 754™-2019**  
(Revision of IEEE Std 754-2008)

# **IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic**

Sponsor

**Microprocessor Standards Committee**  
of the  
**IEEE Computer Society**

Approved 13 June 2019

**IEEE-SA Standards Board**

**Abstract:** This standard specifies interchange and arithmetic formats and methods for binary and decimal floating-point arithmetic in computer programming environments. This standard specifies exception conditions and their default handling. An implementation of a floating-point system conforming to this standard may be realized entirely in software, entirely in hardware, or in any combination of software and hardware. For operations specified in the normative part of this standard, numerical results and exceptions are uniquely determined by the values of the input data, sequence of operations, and destination formats, all under user control.

**Keywords:** arithmetic, binary, computer, decimal, exponent, floating-point, format, IEEE 754™, interchange, NaN, number, rounding, significand, subnormal.

---

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.  
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2019 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.  
All rights reserved. Published 22 July 2019. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-5924-2      STD23738  
Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-5925-9      STDPD23738

*IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.*

*For more information, visit <http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html>.*

*No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.*

## Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.” They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at <http://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html>.

### Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (“IEEE-SA”) Standards Board. IEEE (“the Institute”) develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute (“ANSI”), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed through scientific, academic, and industry-based technical working groups. Volunteers in IEEE working groups are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

## Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

## Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

## Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board  
445 Hoes Lane  
Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

## Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

## Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under U.S. and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

## Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

## Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. A current IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit IEEE Xplore at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/> or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE-SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org>.

## Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

## Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

## Participants

The following participants in the Floating-Point Working Group contributed to the development of this standard:

**David G. Hough**, *Chair*  
**Mike Cowlshaw**, *Editor*

Jonathan Bradbury  
 Neil Burgess  
 David H. C. Chen  
 Marius Cornea  
 John H. Crawford  
 Joe Darcy  
 James Demmel  
 Florent de Dinechin  
 Ken Dockser  
 Hossam A. H. Fahmy  
 Warren E. Ferguson  
 David M. Gay

Ivan Godard  
 Roger A. Golliver  
 Mrudula Gore  
 Trenton Grale  
 Michel Hack  
 John Hauser  
 Peter C. B. Henderson  
 William Kahan  
 R. Baker Kearfott  
 Christoph Lauter  
 Vincent Lefèvre  
 David Lutz  
 Terje Mathisen

David Matula  
 Ian McIntosh  
 Richard A. Painter  
 Bogdan Pasca  
 Nathalie Revol  
 Jason Riedy  
 Eric M. Schwarz  
 James W. Thomas  
 Leonard Tsai  
 Fred J. Tydeman  
 Liang-Kai Wang  
 Lee Winter

The following individual members of the balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters might have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Robert Aiello  
 Amelia Andersdotter  
 Israel Barrientos  
 Demetrio Bucaneg Jr.  
 David H. C. Chen  
 James Cloos  
 Marius Cornea  
 Mike Cowlshaw  
 James Demmel  
 Ken Dockser  
 Hossam A. H. Fahmy  
 Andrew Fieldsend  
 David M. Gay  
 H. Glickenstein  
 Roger A. Golliver

Randall Groves  
 Michel Hack  
 Peter Harrod  
 Chris N. Hinds  
 Werner Hoelzl  
 David G. Hough  
 Piotr Karocki  
 R. Baker Kearfott  
 Jim Kulchisky  
 Christoph Lauter  
 Vincent Lefèvre  
 Edward McCall  
 Jean-Michel Muller  
 Bruce Muschlitz  
 Ned Nedialkov

Nick S. A. Nikjoo  
 Richard A. Painter  
 John Pryce  
 Nathalie Revol  
 Jason Riedy  
 Randy Saunders  
 Eric M. Schwarz  
 James Stine  
 Walter Struppler  
 James W. Thomas  
 Michael Thompson  
 Leonard Tsai  
 Forrest Wright  
 Jian Yu  
 Oren Yuen

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 13 June 2019, it had the following membership:

**Gary Hoffman**, *Chair*

**Ted Burse**, *Vice Chair*

**Jean-Philippe Faure**, *Past Chair*

**Konstantinos Karachalios**, *Secretary*

Masayuki Ariyoshi  
Stephen D. Dukes  
J. Travis Griffith  
Guido Hiertz  
Christel Hunter  
Joseph L. Koepfinger\*  
Thomas Koshy  
John D. Kulick

David J. Law  
Joseph Levy  
Howard Li  
Xiaohui Liu  
Kevin Lu  
Daleep Mohla  
Andrew Myles

Annette Reilly  
Dorothy Stanley  
Sha Wei  
Phil Wennblom  
Philip Winston  
Howard Wolfman  
Feng Wu  
Jingyi Zhou

\* Member Emeritus

## Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 754-2019, IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic.

This standard is a product of the Floating-Point Working Group of, and sponsored by, the Microprocessor Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society.

This standard provides a discipline for performing floating-point computation that yields results independent of whether the processing is done in hardware, software, or a combination of the two. For operations specified in the normative part of this standard, numerical results and exceptions are uniquely determined by the values of the input data, the operation, and the destination, all under user control.

This standard defines a family of commercially feasible ways for systems to perform binary and decimal floating-point arithmetic. Among the desiderata that guided the formulation of this standard were:

- a) Facilitate movement of existing programs from diverse computers to those that adhere to this standard as well as among those that adhere to this standard.
- b) Enhance the capabilities and safety available to users and programmers who, although not expert in numerical methods, might well be attempting to produce numerically sophisticated programs.
- c) Encourage experts to develop and distribute robust and efficient numerical programs that are portable, by way of minor editing and recompilation, onto any computer that conforms to this standard and possesses adequate capacity. Together with language controls it should be possible to write programs that produce identical results on all conforming systems.
- d) Provide direct support for
  - execution-time diagnosis of anomalies
  - smoother handling of exceptions
  - interval arithmetic at a reasonable cost.
- e) Provide for development of
  - common elementary functions such as *exp* or *cos*
  - high precision (multiword) arithmetic
  - coupled numerical and symbolic algebraic computation.
- f) Enable rather than preclude further refinements and extensions.

In programming environments, this standard is also intended to form the basis for a dialog between the numerical community and programming language designers. It is hoped that language-defined methods for the control of expression evaluation and exceptions might be defined in coming years, so that it will be possible to write programs that produce identical results on all conforming systems. However, it is recognized that utility and safety in languages are sometimes antagonists, as are efficiency and portability.

Therefore, it is hoped that language designers will look on the full set of operation, precision, and exception controls described here as a guide to providing the programmer with the ability to portably control expressions and exceptions. It is also hoped that designers will be guided by this standard to provide extensions in a completely portable way.

Informative annexes provide additional information – Annex A lists bibliographical resources, Annex B suggests programming environment features for debugging support, and Annex C lists all references to the operations of the standard.

## Contents

1. Overview.....	11
1.1 Scope.....	11
1.2 Purpose.....	11
1.3 Inclusions.....	11
1.4 Exclusions.....	11
1.5 Programming environment considerations.....	12
1.6 Word usage.....	12
2. Definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms.....	13
2.1 Definitions.....	13
2.2 Abbreviations and acronyms.....	15
3. Floating-point formats.....	16
3.1 Overview.....	16
3.2 Specification levels.....	17
3.3 Sets of floating-point data.....	17
3.4 Binary interchange format encodings.....	19
3.5 Decimal interchange format encodings.....	20
3.6 Interchange format parameters.....	23
3.7 Extended and extendable precisions.....	25
4. Attributes and rounding.....	26
4.1 Attribute specification.....	26
4.2 Dynamic modes for attributes.....	26
4.3 Rounding-direction attributes.....	27
5. Operations.....	29
5.1 Overview.....	29
5.2 Decimal exponent calculation.....	30
5.3 Homogeneous general-computational operations.....	31
5.4 formatOf general-computational operations.....	33
5.5 Quiet-computational operations.....	35
5.6 Signaling-computational operations.....	37
5.7 Non-computational operations.....	37
5.8 Details of conversions from floating-point to integer formats.....	39
5.9 Details of operations to round a floating-point datum to integral value.....	41
5.10 Details of totalOrder predicate.....	42
5.11 Details of comparison predicates.....	43
5.12 Details of conversion between floating-point data and external character sequences.....	44
6. Infinity, NaNs, and sign bit.....	48
6.1 Infinity arithmetic.....	48
6.2 Operations with NaNs.....	48
6.3 The sign bit.....	50
7. Exceptions and default exception handling.....	51
7.1 Overview: exceptions and flags.....	51
7.2 Invalid operation.....	52
7.3 Division by zero.....	53
7.4 Overflow.....	53
7.5 Underflow.....	53
7.6 Inexact.....	54
8. Alternate exception handling attributes.....	55
8.1 Overview.....	55
8.2 Resuming alternate exception handling attributes.....	55
8.3 Immediate and delayed alternate exception handling attributes.....	56

9. Recommended operations.....	58
9.1 Conforming language- and implementation-defined operations.....	58
9.2 Additional mathematical operations.....	58
9.3 Dynamic mode operations.....	65
9.4 Reduction operations.....	66
9.5 Augmented arithmetic operations.....	68
9.6 Minimum and maximum operations.....	69
9.7 NaN payload operations.....	71
10. Expression evaluation.....	72
10.1 Expression evaluation rules.....	72
10.2 Assignments, parameters, and function values.....	72
10.3 preferredWidth attributes for expression evaluation.....	73
10.4 Literal meaning and value-changing optimizations.....	74
11. Reproducible floating-point results.....	75
Annex A (informative) Bibliography.....	77
Annex B (informative) Program debugging support.....	79
Annex C (informative) List of operations.....	81

# IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic

## 1. Overview

### 1.1 Scope

This standard specifies formats and operations for floating-point arithmetic in computer systems. Exception conditions are defined and handling of these conditions is specified.

### 1.2 Purpose

This standard provides a method for computation with floating-point numbers that will yield the same result whether the processing is done in hardware, software, or a combination of the two. The results of the computation will be identical, independent of implementation, given the same input data. Errors, and error conditions, in the mathematical processing will be reported in a consistent manner regardless of implementation.

### 1.3 Inclusions

This standard specifies:

- Formats for binary and decimal floating-point data, for computation and data interchange.
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fused multiply add, square root, compare, and other operations.
- Conversions between integer and floating-point formats.
- Conversions between different floating-point formats.
- Conversions between floating-point formats and external representations as character sequences.
- Floating-point exceptions and their handling, including data that are not numbers (NaNs).

### 1.4 Exclusions

This standard does not specify:

- Formats of integers.
- Interpretation of the sign and significand fields of NaNs.

## 1.5 Programming environment considerations

This standard specifies floating-point arithmetic in two radices, 2 and 10. A programming environment may conform to this standard in one radix or in both.

This standard does not define all aspects of a conforming programming environment. Such behavior should be defined by a programming language definition supporting this standard, if available, and otherwise by a particular implementation. Some programming language specifications might permit some behaviors to be defined by the implementation.

**Language-defined** behavior should be defined by a programming language standard supporting this standard. Then all implementations conforming both to this floating-point standard and to that language standard behave identically with respect to such language-defined behaviors. Standards for languages intended to reproduce results exactly on all platforms are expected to specify behavior more tightly than do standards for languages intended to maximize performance on every platform.

Because this standard requires facilities that are not currently available in common programming languages, the standards for such languages might not be able to fully conform to this standard if they are no longer being revised. If the language can be extended by a function library or class or package to provide a conforming environment, then that extension should define all the language-defined behaviors that would normally be defined by a language standard.

**Implementation-defined** behavior is defined by a specific implementation of a specific programming environment conforming to this standard. Implementations define behaviors not specified by this standard nor by any relevant programming language standard or programming language extension.

Conformance to this standard is a property of a specific implementation of a specific programming environment, rather than of a language specification.

However a language standard could also be said to conform to this standard if it were constructed so that every conforming implementation of that language also conformed automatically to this standard.

## 1.6 Word usage

In this standard three words are used to differentiate between different levels of requirements and optionality, as follows:

- **may** indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard with no implied preference (“may” means “is permitted to”)
- **shall** indicates mandatory requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted (“shall” means “is required to”)
- **should** indicates that among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain course of action is deprecated but not prohibited (“should” means “is recommended to”).

Further:

- **might** indicates the possibility of a situation that could occur, with no implication of the likelihood of that situation (“might” means “could possibly”)
- **see** followed by a number is a cross-reference to the clause or subclause of this standard identified by that number
- **NOTE** introduces text that is informative (that is, is not a requirement of this standard).