

[Home](#) \* [Board Representation](#) \* [Bitboards](#) \* [Pawn Pattern and Properties](#) \* **Double and Triple**

## Table of Contents

[By Square](#)

[Multiple Pawns](#)

[Forum Posts](#)

[What links here?](#)

## By Square

Working in the **square centric world** of the board implies using a square index of one particular pawn, likely from [bitboard traversal](#).

For [doubled](#) (twins) or multiple pawns on a file, we simply intersect the file-mask by own-pawns and perform a [population count](#). This symmetrical property appears to be equal for white and black pawns, except for the before- and behind semantic.

```
wPawnsOnFile = arrFiles[sqOfWhitePawn] & pawnBB[white];
if ( wPawnsOnFile & (wPawnsOnFile-1) ) ->
    white pawn is a least double pawn
if ( wPawnsOnFile & arrNortRay[sqOfWhitePawns] ) ->
    white pawn has own pawn ahead
if ( wPawnsOnFile & arrSoutRay[sqOfWhitePawns] ) ->
    white pawn has own pawn behind
```

```
arrFiles[d*]
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
. . . 1 . . . .
```

The arrFiles might be condensed to eight bitboards only, instead of 64 - if we index by

```
file(sq) == sq & 7
```

instead of square.

## Multiple Pawns

Working in the **bitboard centric world** to determine pawn related pattern set-wise.

All pawns that are member of the [rearspan](#) of all own pawns, have at least one pawn in front on the same file. All pawns that are member of the [frontspan](#) of all own pawns, have at least one pawn behind on the same file.

```
// pawns with at least one pawn in front on the same file
U64 wPawnsBehindOwn(U64 wpawns) {return wpawns & wRearSpans(wpawns);}

// pawns with at least one pawn behind on the same file
U64 wPawnsInfrontOwn (U64 wpawns) {return wpawns &
    wFrontSpans(wpawns);}
```

Obviously, since each pawn in front of a pawn implies this pawn behind, the number of pawns in front is equal the number of pawns behind.

```
popCount(wPawnsBehindOwn) == popCount(wPawnsInfrontOwn)
```

The intersection of both sets implies at least a triple, thus a pawn in front and behind.

```
U64 wPawnsInfrontAndBehindOwn (U64 wpawns) {
    return wPawnsInfrontOwn(wpawns) & wPawnsBehindOwn(wpawns);
}
```

If the intersection is empty on a file, it is a double pawn or a twin.

```
fileWithAtLeastTriple = fileFill(infrontAndBehindOwn);
rearTwin = behindOwn & ~fileWithAtLeastTriple;
frontTwin = infrontOwn & ~fileWithAtLeastTriple;
```

## Forum Posts

- [Doubled and Backward Pawn Engine "Definitions"](#) by [Brian Richardson](#), [CCC](#), September 07, 2009
- [Doubled pawns](#) by [Stefano Gemma](#), [CCC](#), May 11, 2016

## What links here?

Page	Date Edited
<a href="#">Aegon 1993</a>	Mar 26, 2017
<a href="#">Dispersion and Distortion</a>	Nov 11, 2017
<a href="#">Double and Triple (Bitboards)</a>	May 12, 2016
<a href="#">Doubled Pawn</a>	Mar 27, 2017
<a href="#">Hans Kmoch</a>	Nov 11, 2017
<a href="#">Pawn Pattern and Properties</a>	Nov 11, 2017

[Up one Level](#)