

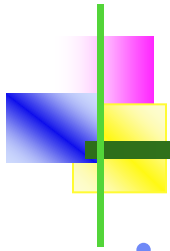
ESL-Based Full System Simulation Platform



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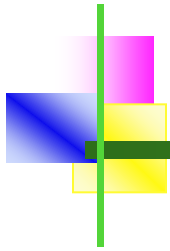
Department of Electrical Engineering
Institute of Computer and Communication
Engineering
National Cheng Kung University

NCKU-CASLab



Term Project-Preparation

- **Lab1: Building QEMU Experimental Environment**
- **LAB 2: Building Linux Operating System Environment**
 - Create an environment that boots Linux kernel on ARM Realview EB modeled by QEMU.
- **LAB3: Virtual Machine & Linux Device Driver**
 - Design a virtual hardware running in ARM Realview EB and interacting with Linux device driver and application
- **LAB4: SystemC Module & Full System Simulation using QEMU-SystemC**
- **LAB5: Full System Simulation using QEMU & PlatformArchitect**

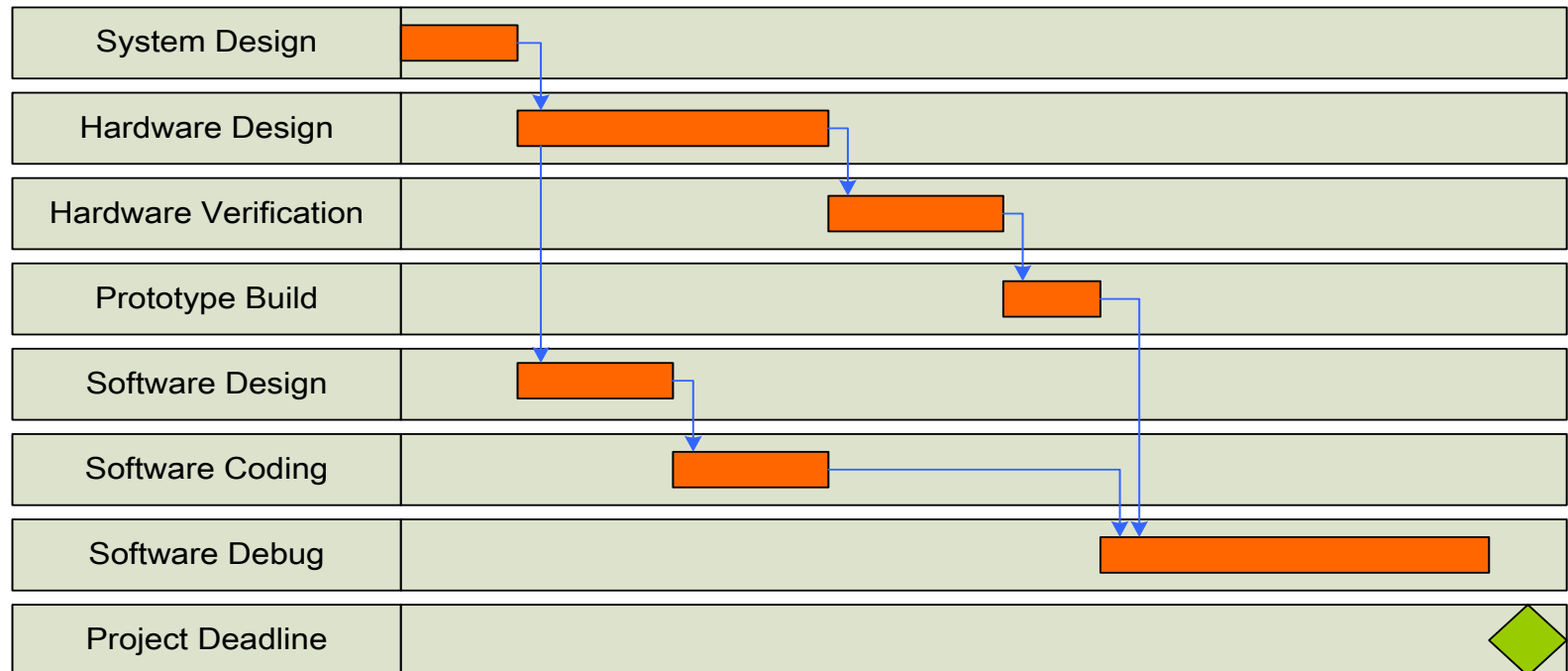


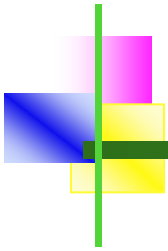
Proposal

- Due in three weeks.
- Proposal report due (11/28)
 - and presentation on 11/29 (5-mins)
- Final report and presentation

Electronic System Level Design

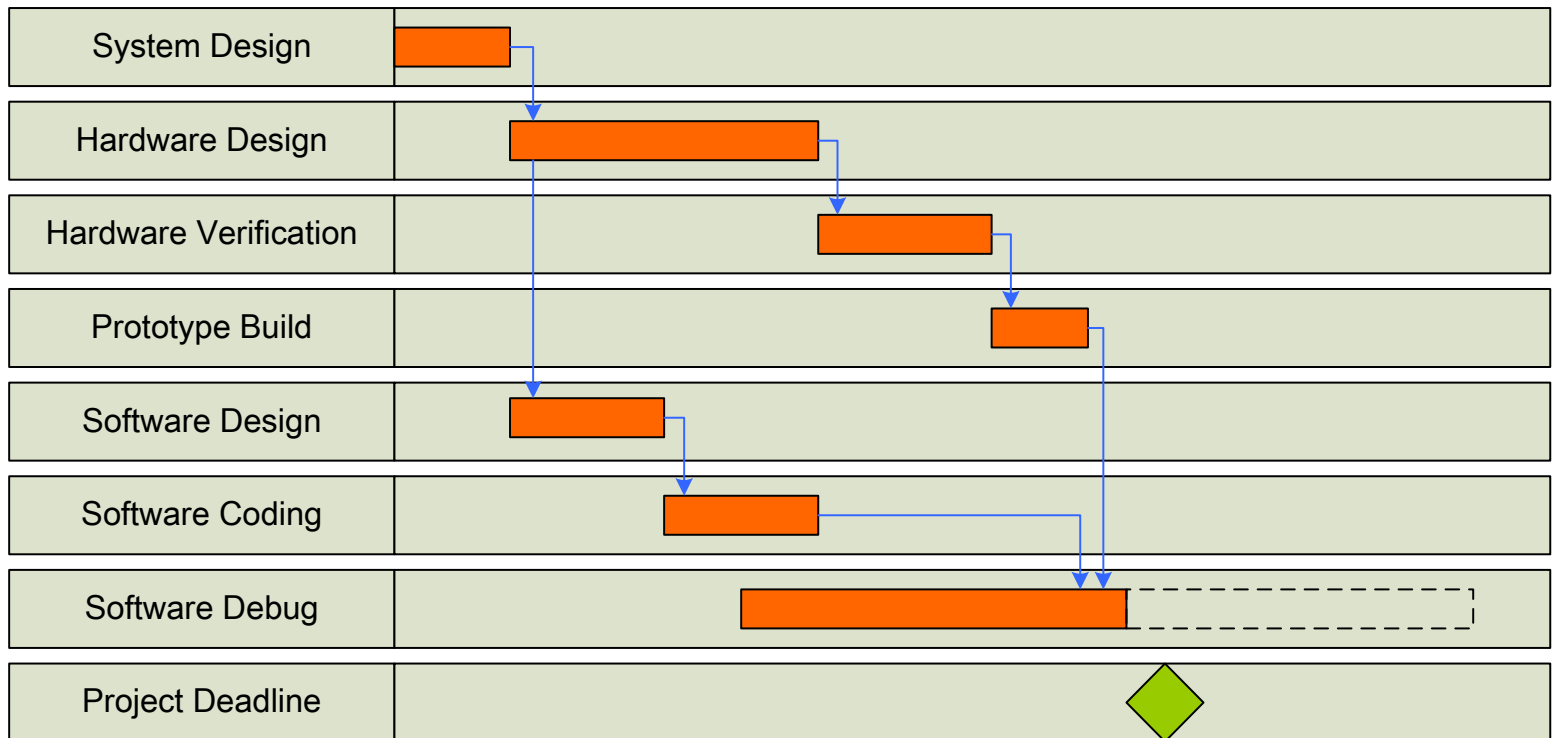
- Traditional VLSI design flow
 - Software debug begins at late hour.





ESL

- Early interaction with software



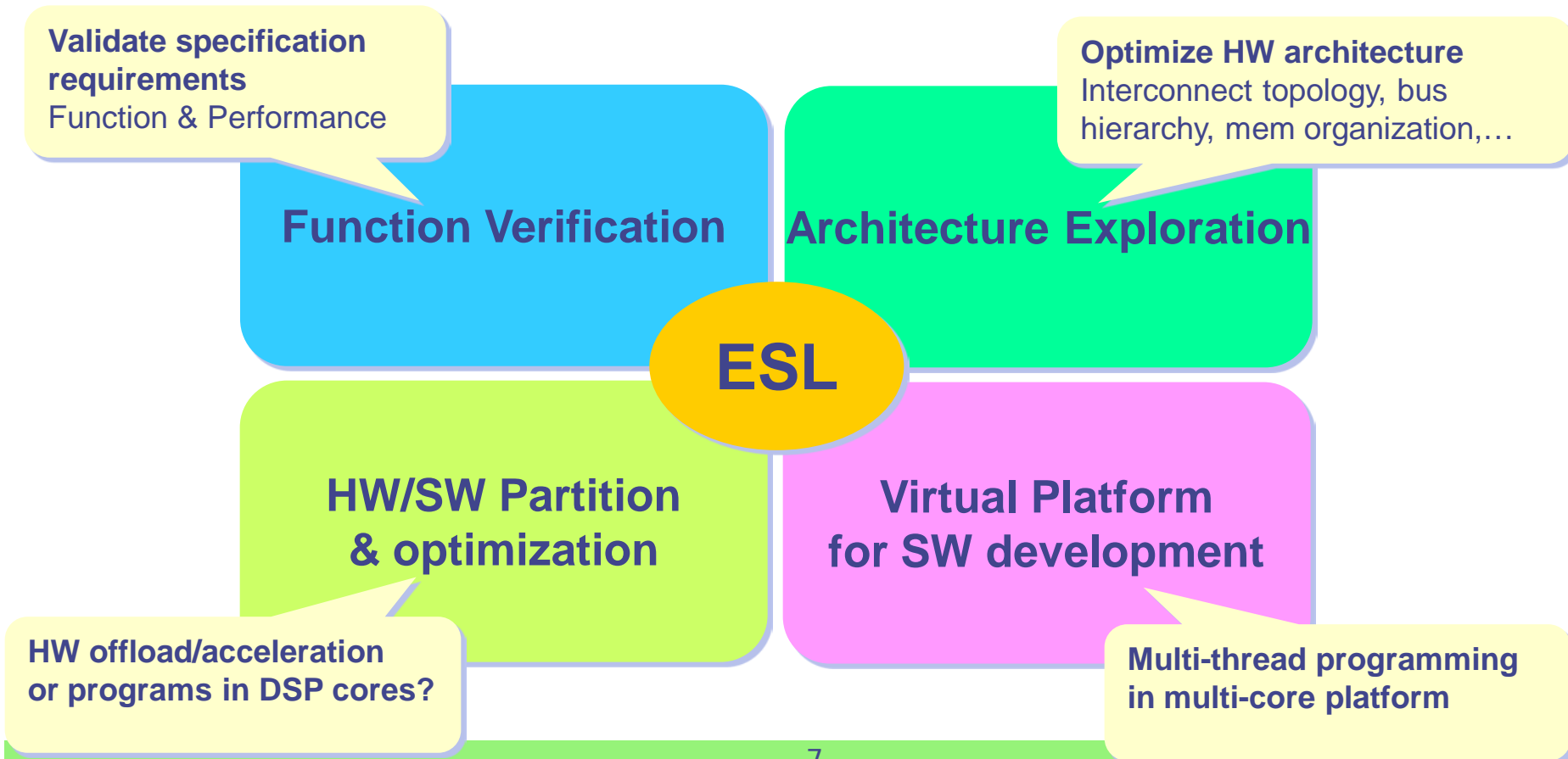


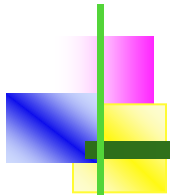
What is Full System Simulation

- Full system simulation platform
 - Hardware : processor cores, memories, interconnection buses, and peripheral devices, ASICs, co-processor, etc.
 - Software : operating system, device drivers, and applications

Why full system simulation?

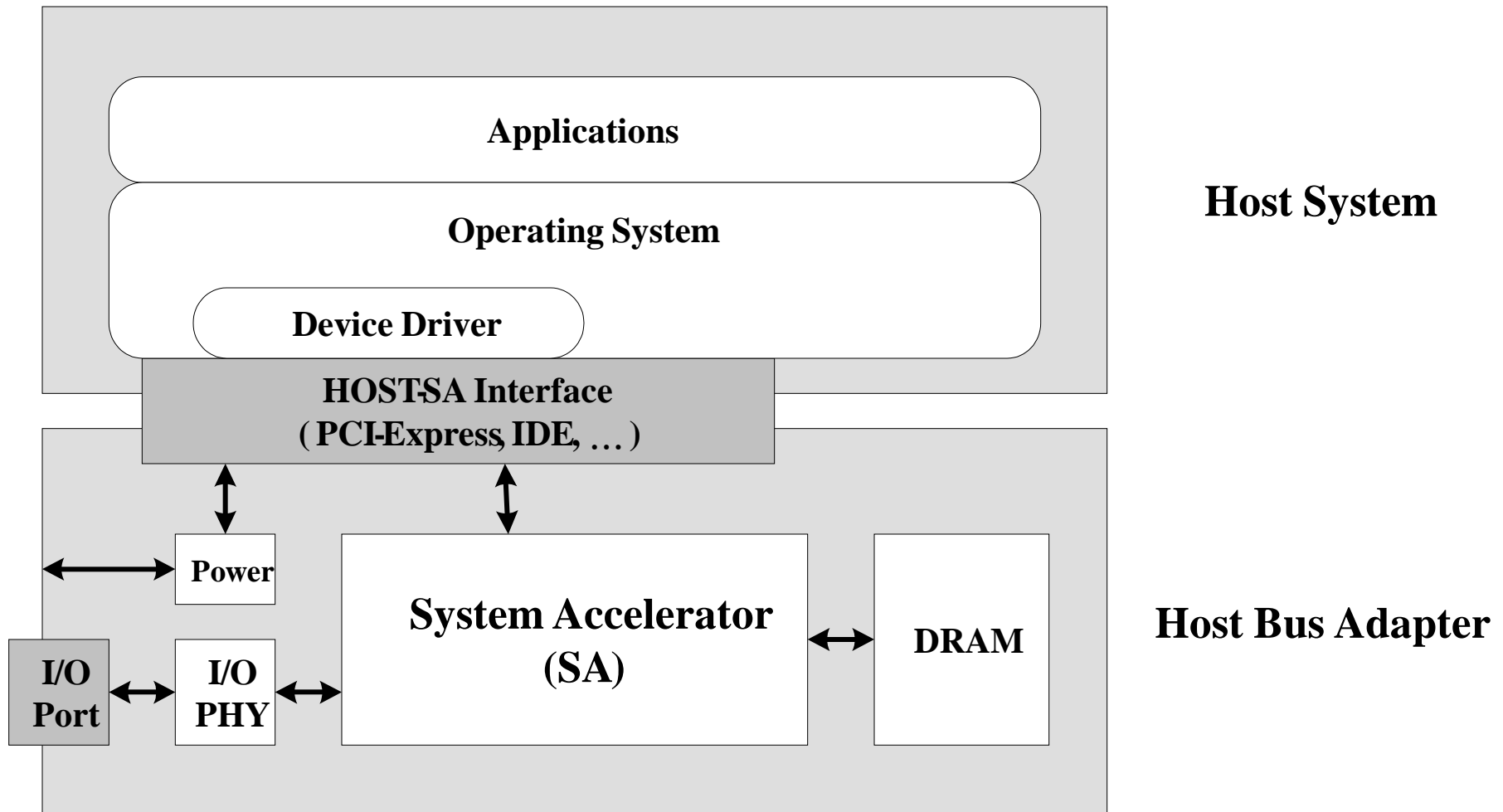
- Higher abstraction level, higher productivity.
- Make **verification** and **optimization** of complex systems possible.





One Example

- TCP/IP offloads



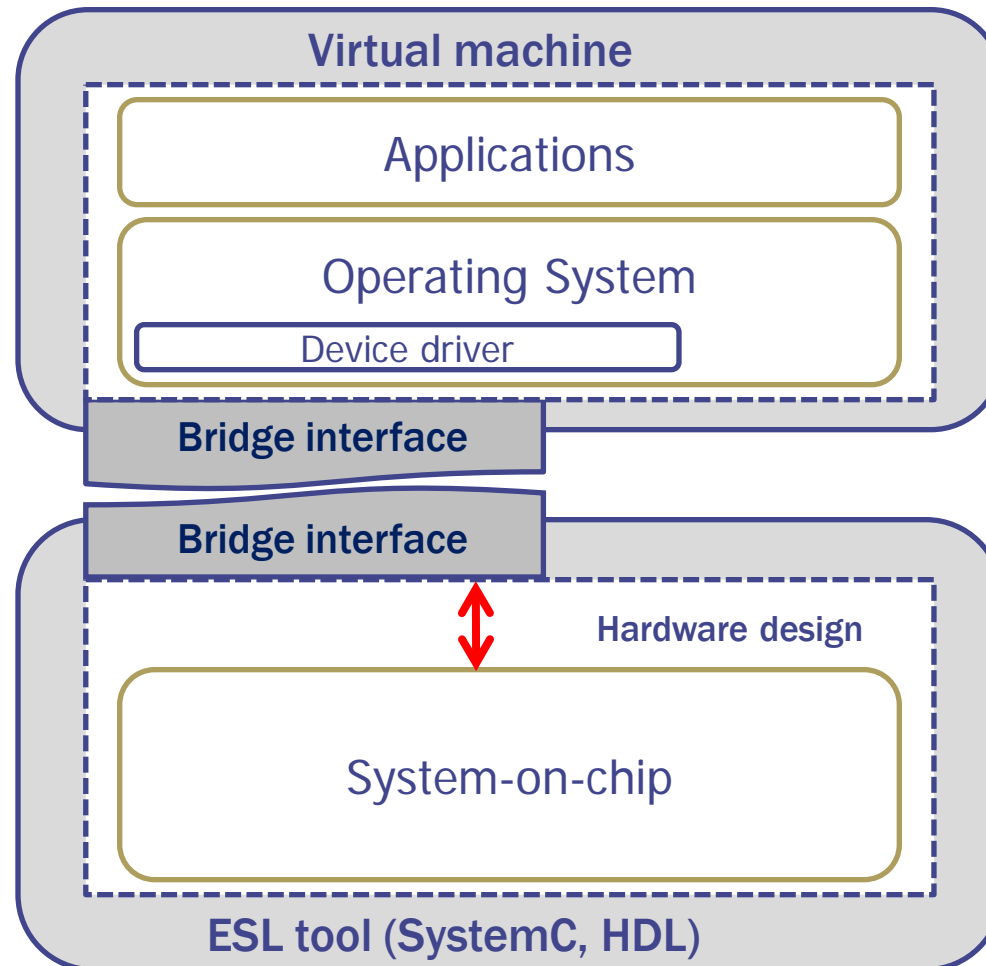


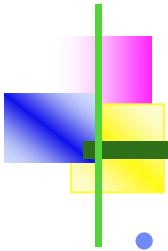
Limitation of Current ESL Simulation Tool

- ESL SystemC simulation tool
 - CoWare Platform Architect
- Advantages
 - Ready to use processor/bus models
 - Multiple level of abstractions
 - ♦ Transaction level
 - ♦ Register transfer level
 - Profiling tool
 - ♦ Bus utilization, reads/writes, etc.
- However,
 - Unacceptable OS booting time (half an hour)

Acceleration of OS Booting

- Take apart OS and CPU from ESL tool (CoWare)
- Use other tool to simulate CPU and to boot OS





What is a Virtual Machine

- Broad definition includes all emulation methods that provide a standard software interface, such as the Java VM
- “System Virtual Machines” provide a complete system level environment at binary ISA
- VM is an AP of the host OS
- Underlying HW platform is called the host, and its resources are shared among the guest VMs



Virtual Machine

- Virtual machine
 - VM-Ware
 - Virtual-PC
 - Parallel Desktop for Mac
 - QEMU (Quick Emulator)
- QEMU (<http://bellard.org/qemu>) (C/C++)
 - Open source code
 - Different ISAs support (x86,ARM,MIPS...etc)
 - Fast simulation speed (Functional level)
- QEMU-SystemC (Extension of QEMU)
 - Enable QEMU and SystemC modelling through AMBA interface in ARM versatile baseboard



QEMU Architecture

- QEMU is made of several subsystems
 - CPU emulator (e.g. x86, ARM, MIPS)
 - Emulator devices (e.g. VGA, IDE HD)
 - Generic devices (e.g. network devices)
 - ◆ Connecting QEMU emulated devices to the corresponding host devices.
 - Machine descriptions
 - ◆ Instantiating the emulated device.
 - Debugger
 - User interface



Add New Virtual Hardware

- QEMU allows us to write a virtual hardware and emulate it
- Steps
 - Design your virtual machine in C code
 - ◆ including initialization of the hardware , low level read/write (commands to hardware) functions for the hardware
 - Design device driver for that hardware



A Fast Hybrid Full System Simulation Platform

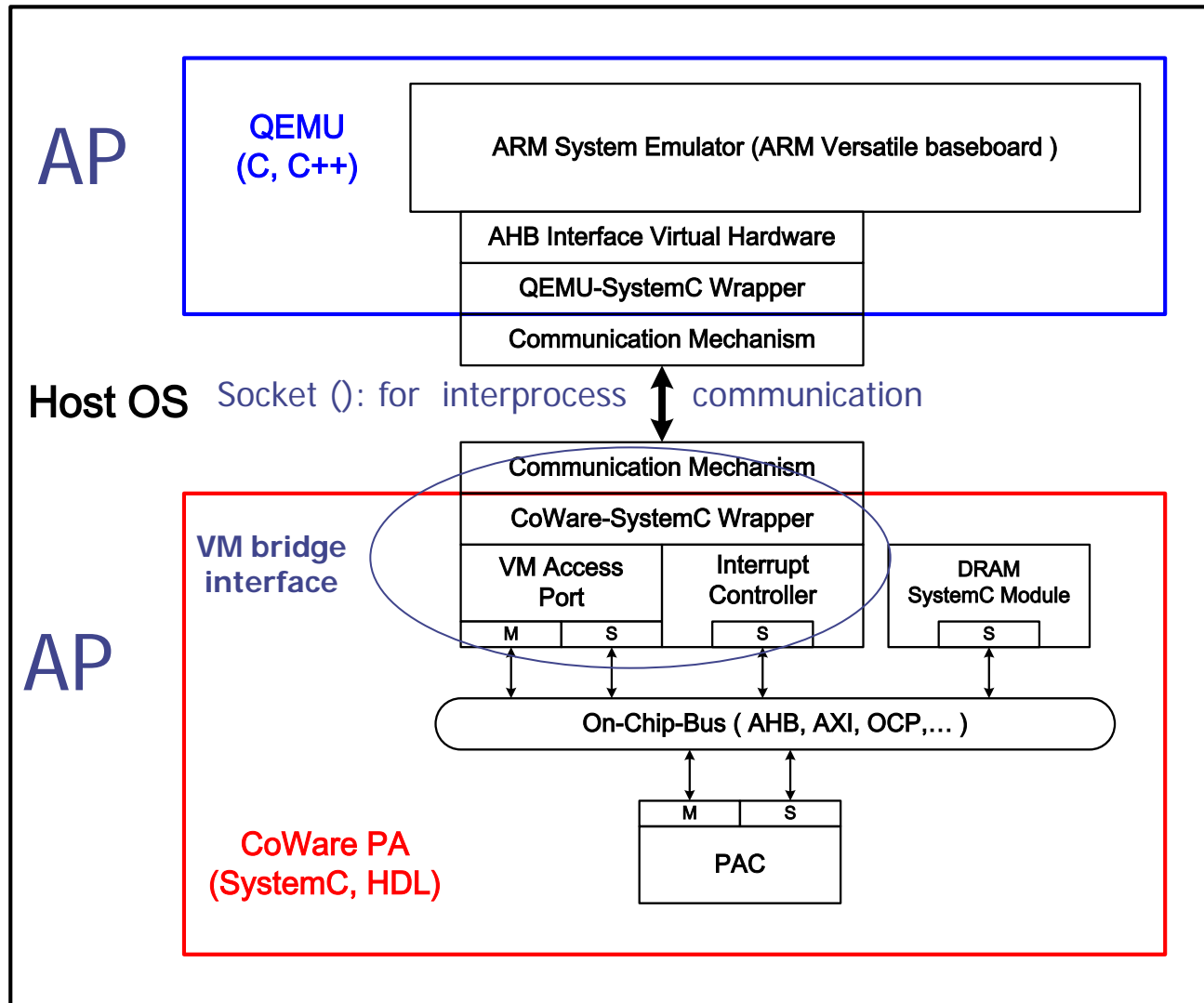
- QEMU
 - Boot and run OS with much less time (less 1 min)
 - Only functional simulation
- CoWare
 - SystemC based simulator & design environment in addition to C/C++, HDL
 - Detailed profiling
 - Booting Linux OS – long booting time
- Integration (QEMU & CoWare)
 - QEMU runs OS, upon which users develop AP
 - CoWare simulates hardware design
 - ♦ Accurate level (RTL)
 - ♦ Higher level



What is needed?

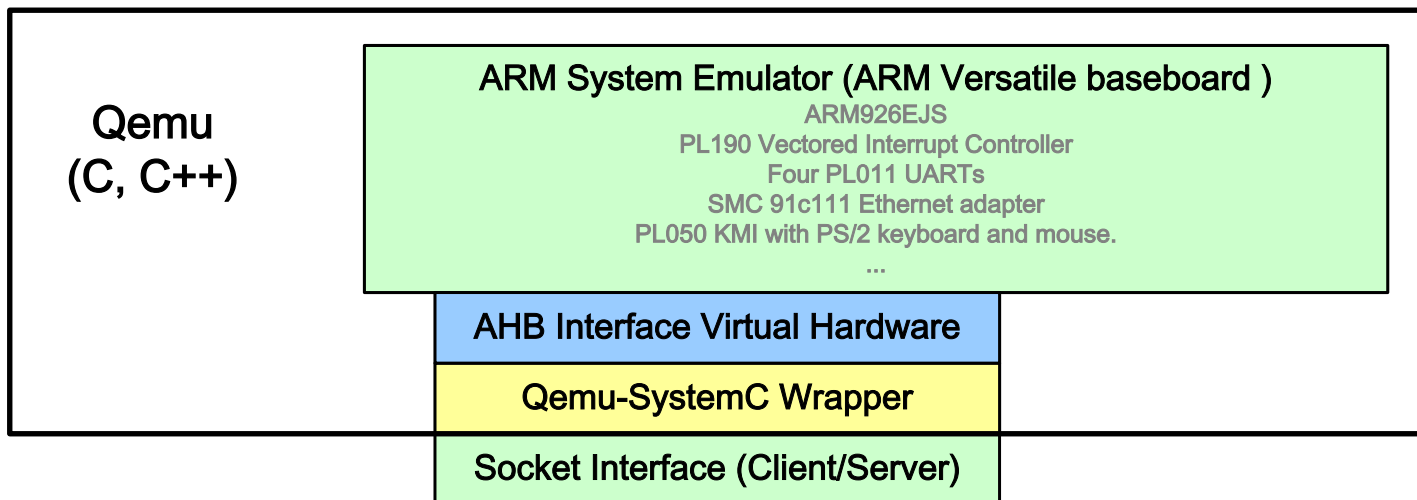
- Host Computer
 - Personal computer with Linux OS
- CoWare
 - Platform Architect v2007.1.2
- QEMU
 - QEMU-SystemC v0.91

Platform Overview



QEMU Side Details

- Simulated machine
 - ARM Versatile baseboard
 - Debian Linux 2.6.18
- Integration schemes for QEMU and CoWare
 - AHB interface virtual hardware
 - Character device driver (API) for design in CoWare
 - Interrupt service routine



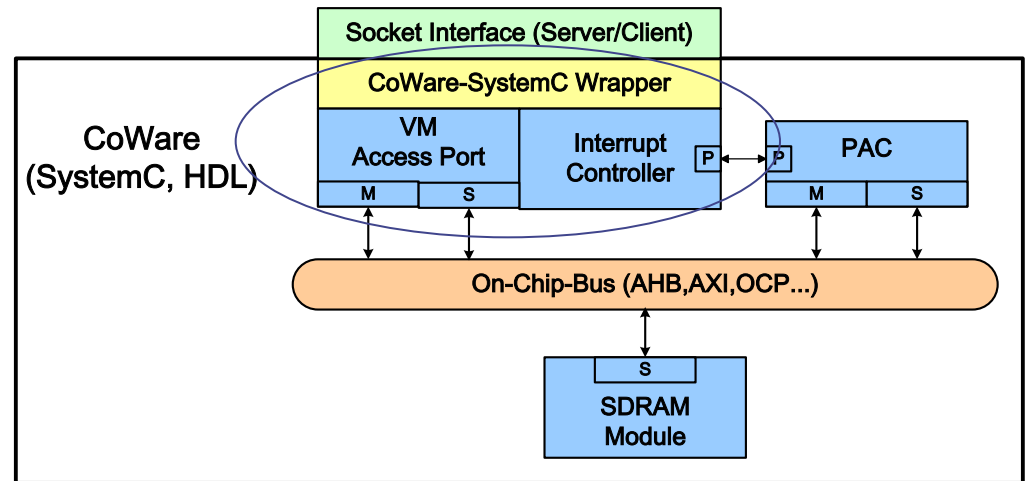
CoWare Side Details

- Hardware

- AHB Bus
- DSP/ASICs
- Other devices
- VM interface bridge

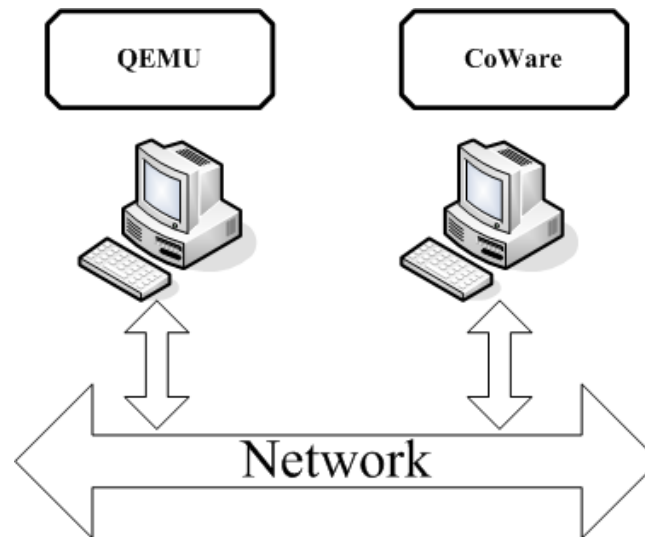
- VM interface bridge

- VM access port
 - ◆ Read/write data from QEMU AP to slave modules in CoWare
- Interrupt controller
 - ◆ Bypass interrupt signal to QEMU OS



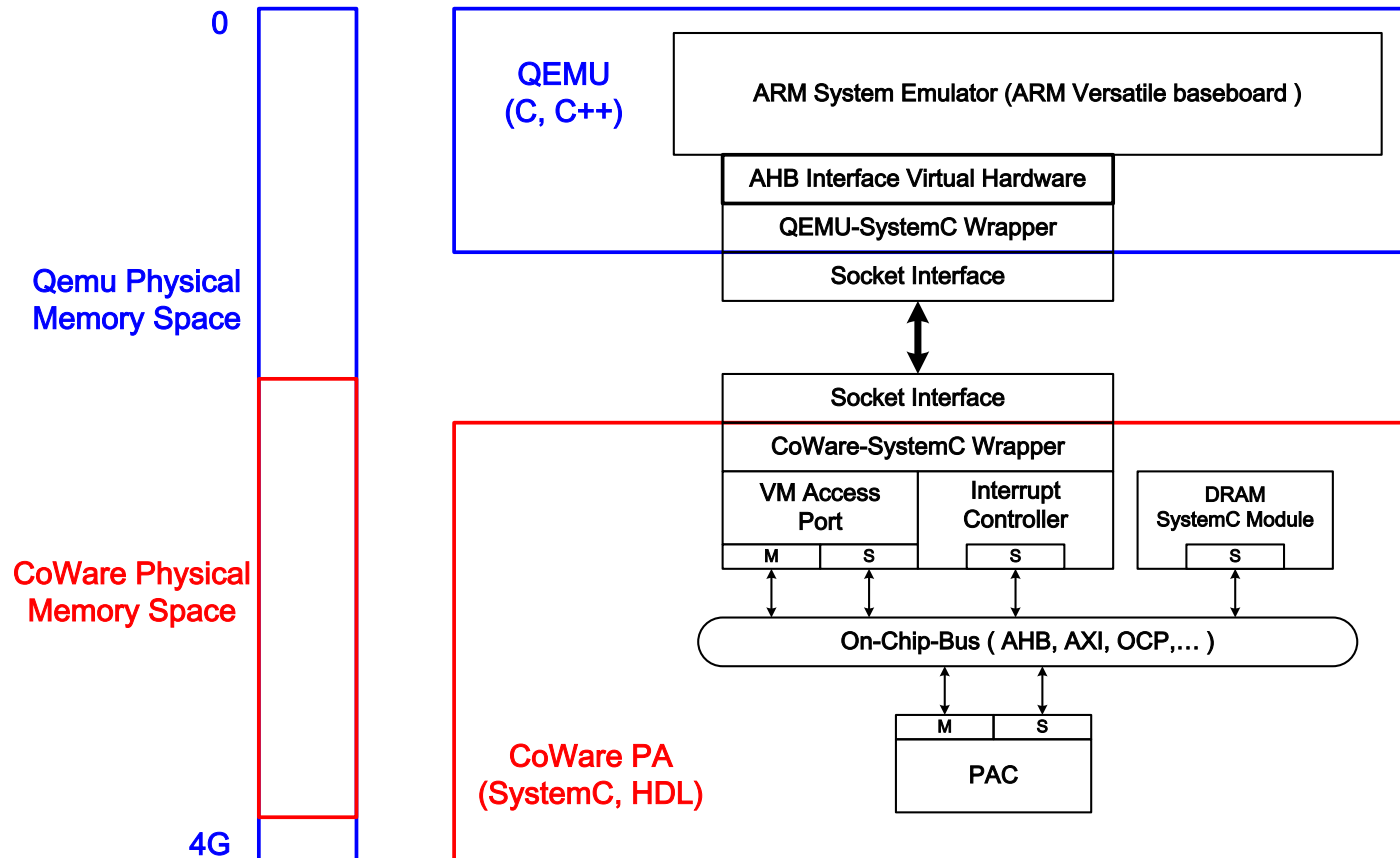
Communication Mechanism

- Socket call
 - Easy to use
 - Flexible
 - ◆ Other ESL simulation tool
 - Multiple computer support



System Memory Allocation

- Allocate physical memory space of CoWare hardware into memory space of QEMU virtual platform (simulated platform)





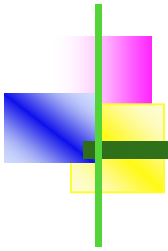
Examples of Application

- Heterogeneous Multi-Core
 - ARM + PAC (DSP)
- GPU (OpenGL/ES) + Multi-view generation
- Network SCTP/IP offload design



DSP Runs FFT Program

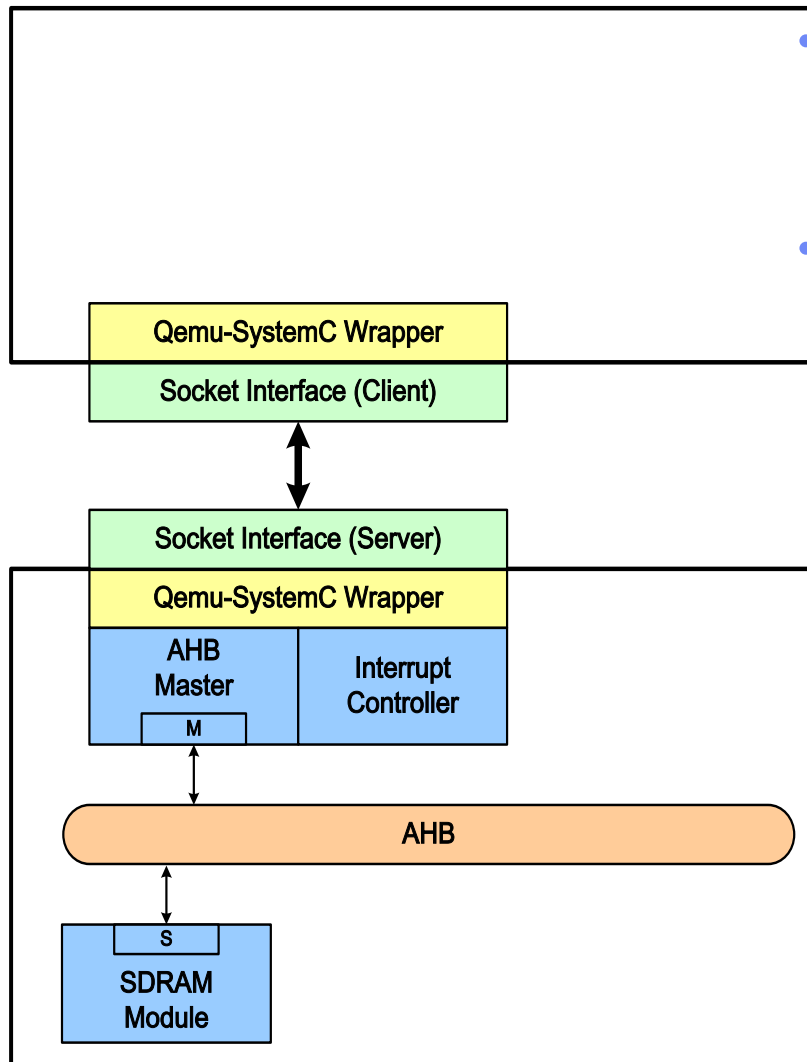
- Develop applications using driver API
- Use FFT program for example
 - **Functions for designer**
 - ◆ We should open the device first and close the device after using it.
 - `IO_init()` /*standard I/O initialization operation*/
 - `IO_exit()`
 - ◆ After opening the device , the FFT main program can use these functions to call APIs to read/write data from/to hardware in CoWare.
 - `IO_read_byte` , `IO_read_half` , `IO_read_word`
 - `IO_write_byte`, `IO_write_half`, `IO_write_word`



Heterogeneous Multi-Core

- FFT main program runs in QEMU OS
 - ◆ First open device using `IO_init()`
 - ◆ Send PAC binary and data(`fft.img`) to CoWare
 - `IO_write_word(0xa0000000, send_data)`
 - ◆ Call function `fft()`
 - use `IO_write_word` to set PAC to run `fft`
 - use `IO_read_word` to read data calculated by PAC
 - ◆ Close the device, use `IO_exit()`
 - ◆ Check FFT results

FULL SYSTEM VERIFICATION PLATFORM FOR MULTI-VIEW GPU



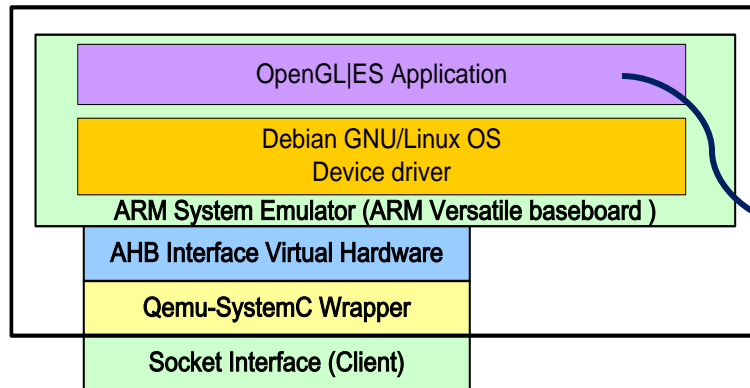
QEMU

- OpenGL ES Application
- Customized device driver
- SystemC/RTL Co-Simulation
 - GPU core
 - ♦ Geometry module
 - ♦ Rasterization module
 - Multi-View generation
 - ♦ Depth-Image Based Rendering

GPU in System C

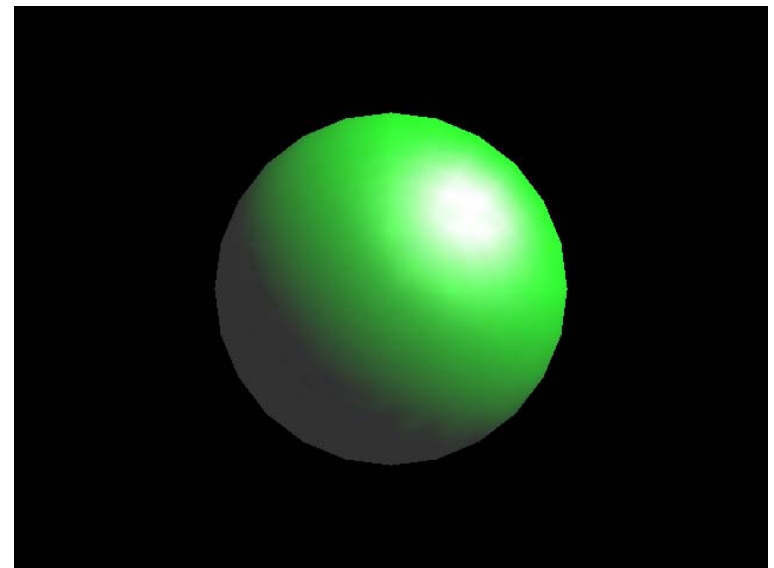
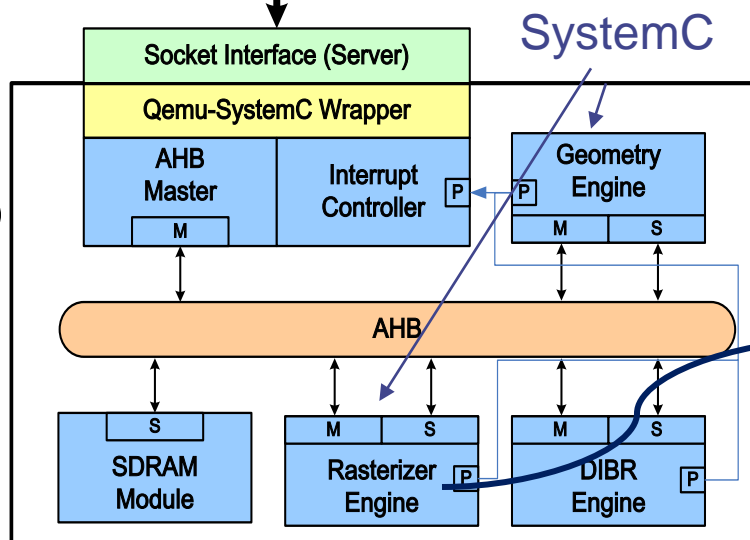
- GPU with SystemC encapsulation

Qemu
(C, C++)



```
glFrustumf(-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 20.0);
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
...
glTranslatef(0.5, 0.0, -2.0);
...
ugSolidSphref(1.0f, 24, 24);
eglSwapBuffers(eglDisplay,eglSurface);
```

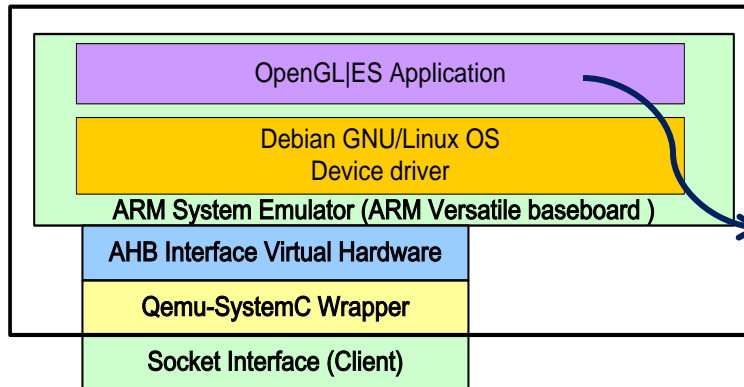
CoWare
(SystemC, HDL)



GPU in fresh RTL modules

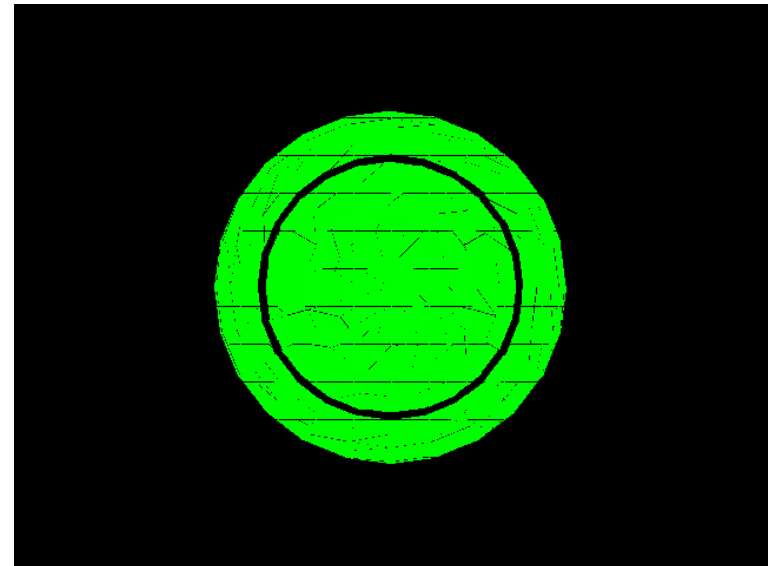
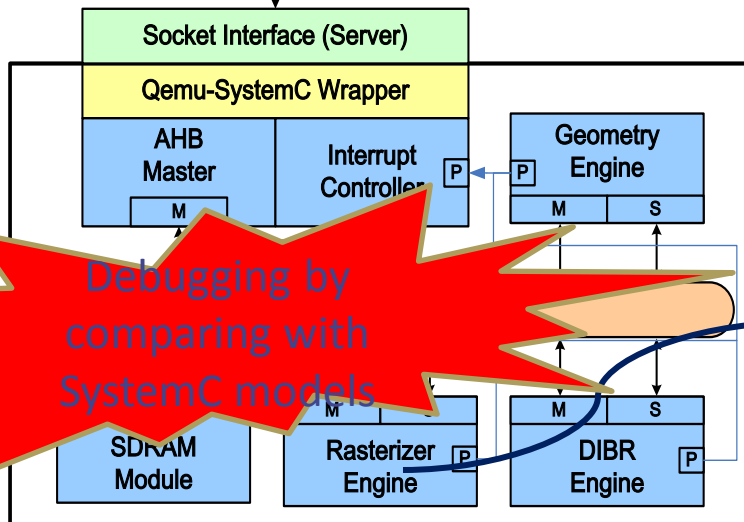
- GPU with RTL encapsulation

Qemu
(C, C++)



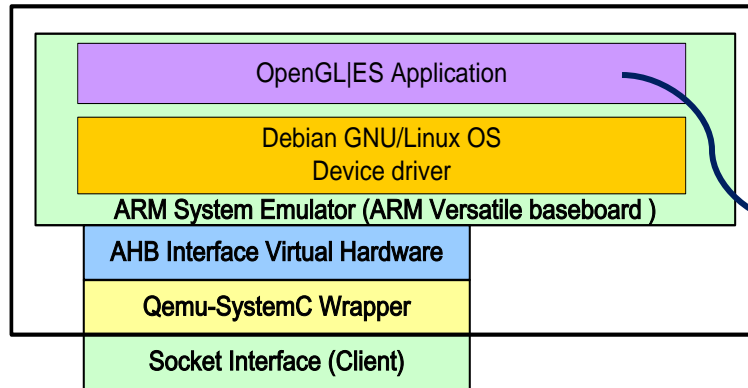
```
glFrustumf(-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 20.0);  
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
...  
glTranslatef(0.5, 0.0, -2.0);  
...  
ugSolidSpheref(1.0f, 24, 24);  
eglSwapBuffers(eglDisplay,eglSurface);
```

CoWare
(SystemC, HDL)



100 % FULL SYSTEM VERIFICATION

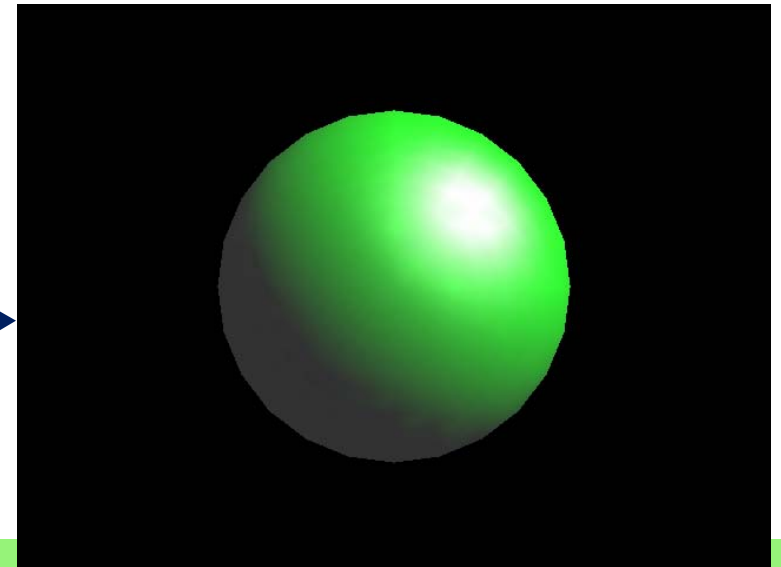
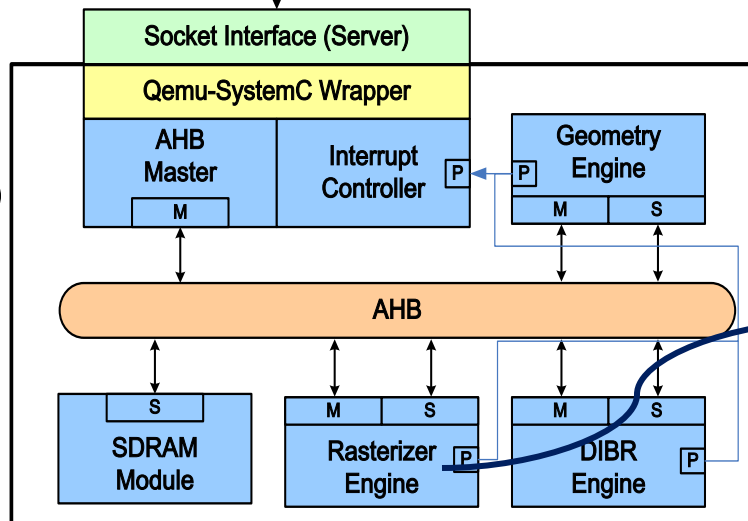
Qemu
(C, C++)



- GPU with RTL encapsulation
- RTL verification confirmed

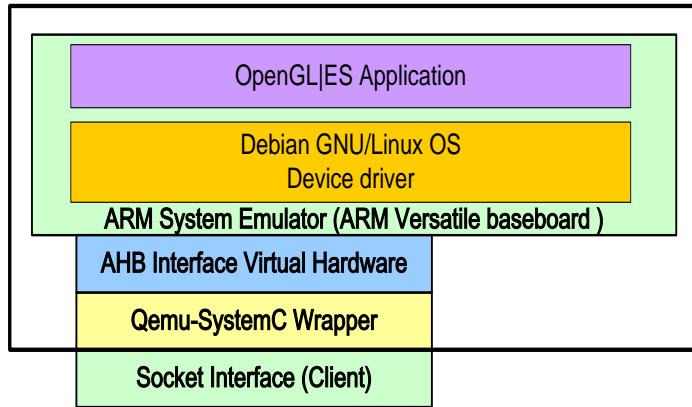
```
glFrustumf(-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 20.0);  
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
...  
glTranslatef(0.5, 0.0, -2.0);  
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CoWare
(SystemC, HDL)

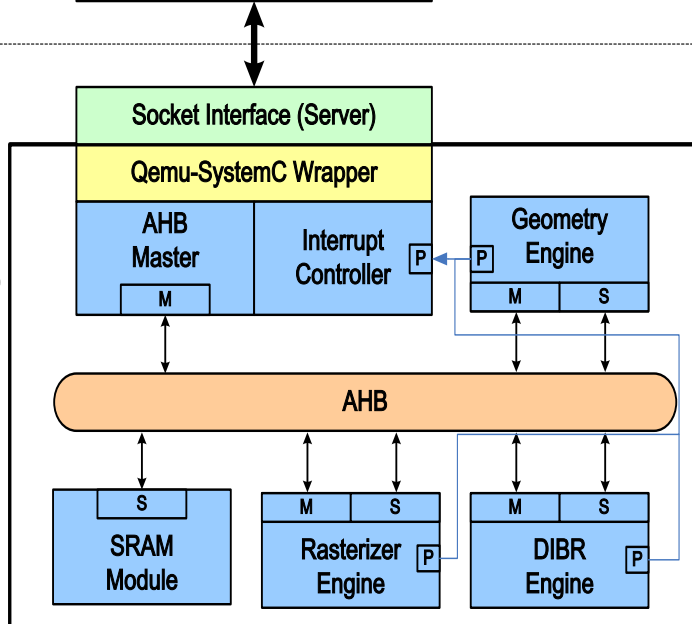


Flexibility

Qemu
(C, C++)



CoWare
(SystemC, HDL)



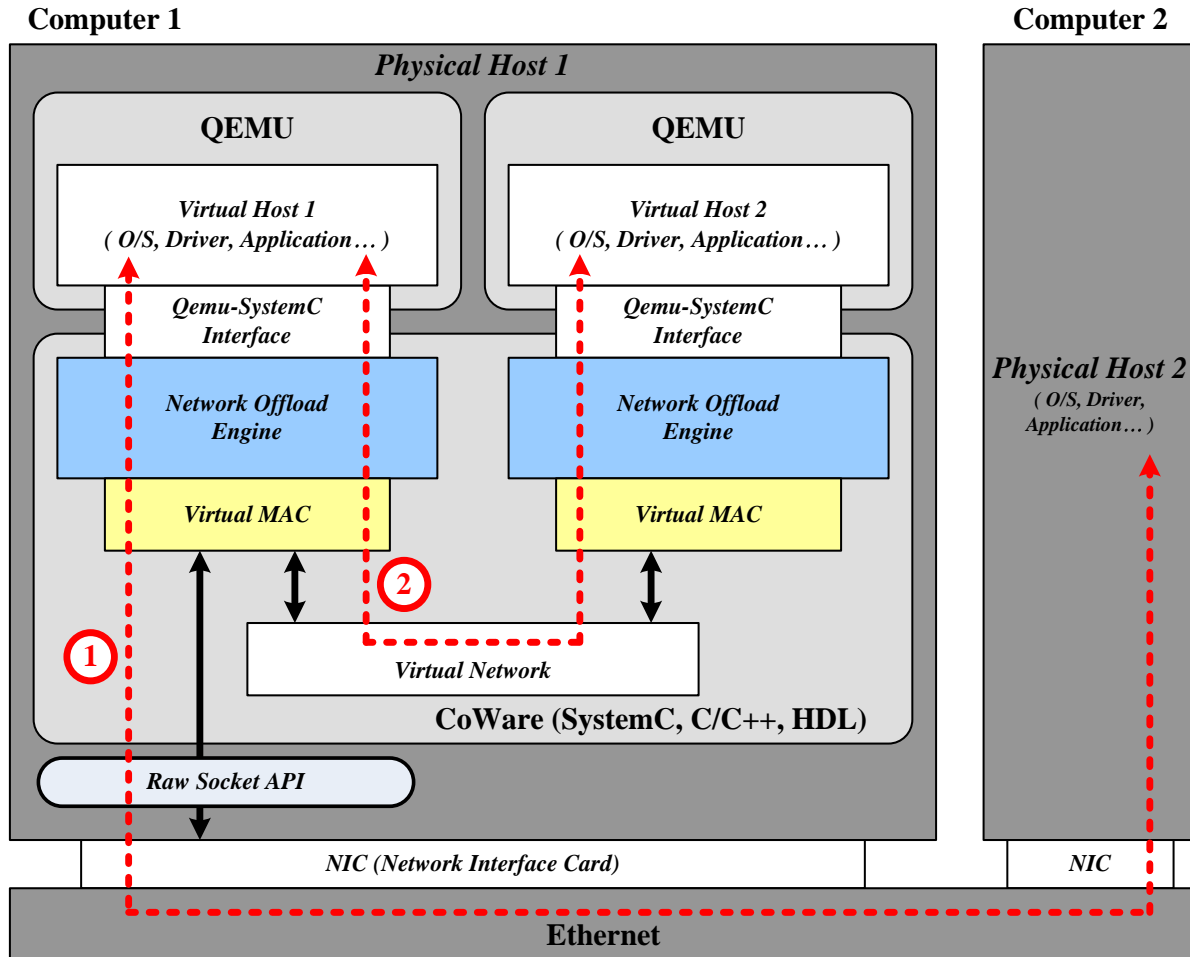
- QEMU (fast emulator)
 - OpenGL ES benchmark suite
 - Customized device driver
 - ♦ For GPU + DIBR
- Co-simulation

Module name	Design level
AMBA AHB	Timed TLM
AMBA bridge	Timed TLM
SRAM	Untimed TLM
Geometry Engine	RTL
Rasterizer Engine	RTL
DIBR Engine	RTL

SCTP/IP Offload System

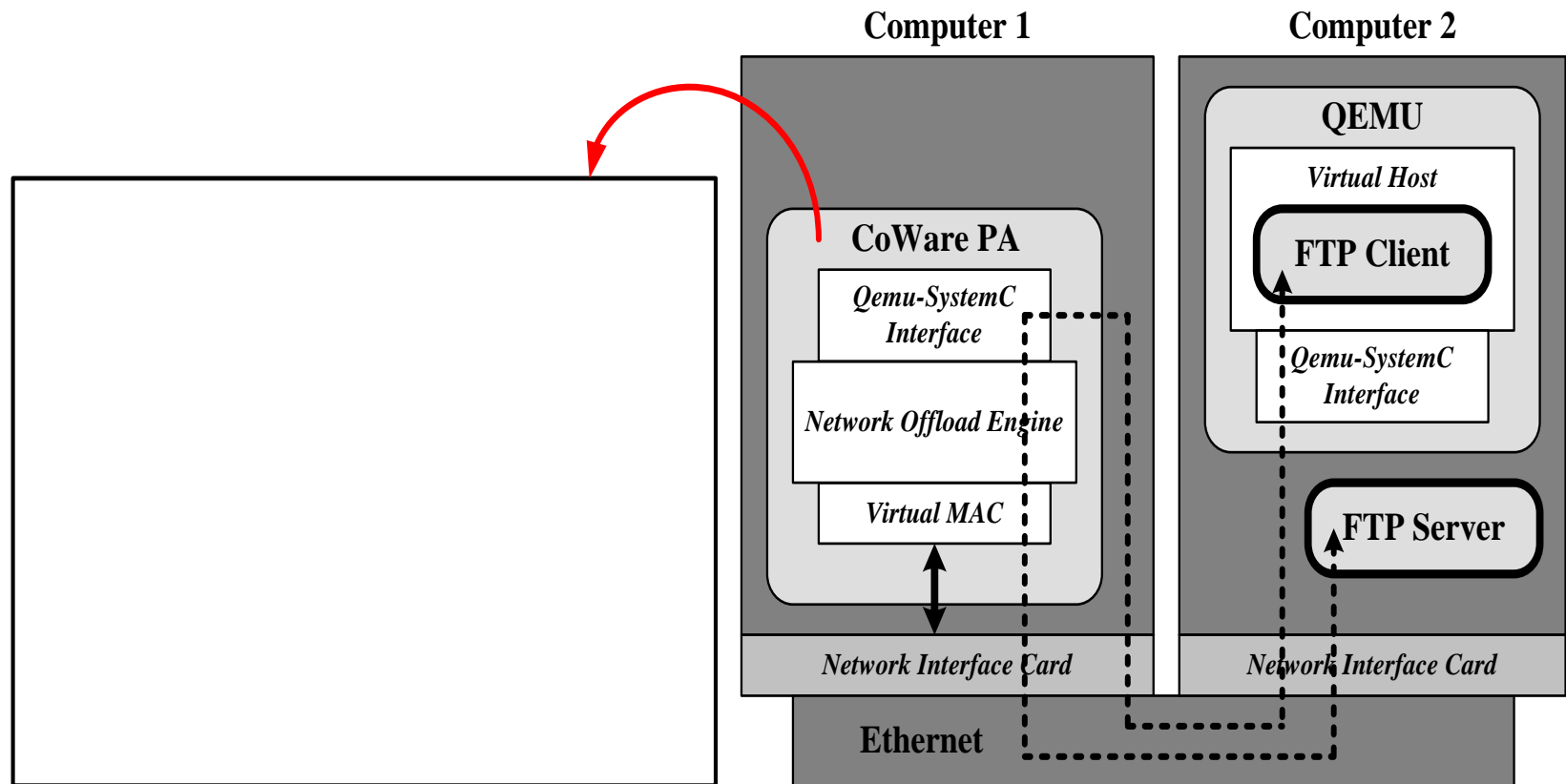
SCTP: Stream Control Transmission Protocol

1. Functional verification
2. Connection with real world (path1)
3. Performance evaluation for 10 Gb (path 2)

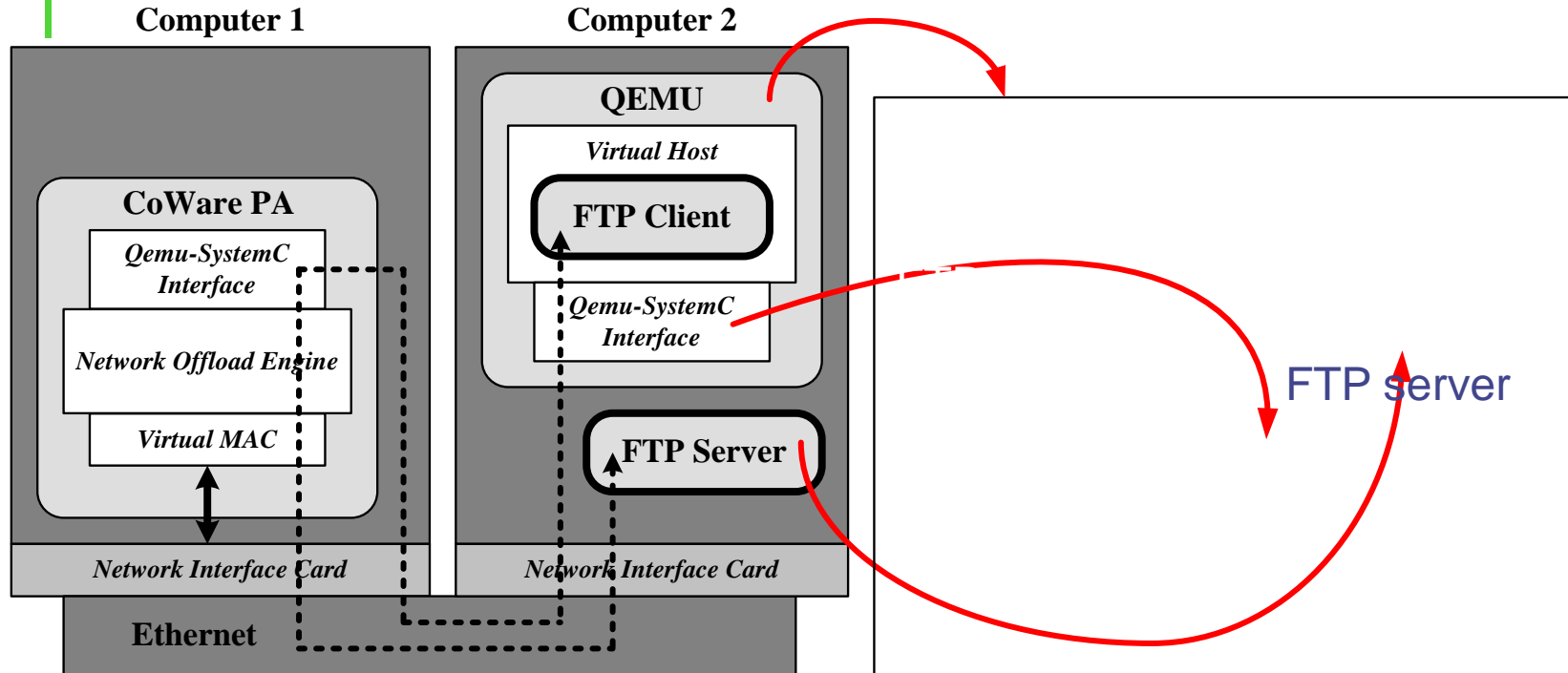


SCTP/IP Offload System

- CoWare on PC 1, Host QEMU on PC 2
 - Network Offload Engine (SCTP, IP, MAC)
 - FTP client (run on your design) talks to FTP server (real world)
 - Virtual MAC (model bit rates)



Network Offload System



- The FTP client in the virtual platform was uploading files to the server.
- The FTP server in the real world computer was receiving data from the client.
- Finally, the files had been received completely at the server.



Portability

- The same memory allocation and OS
 - No need to change device driver and application
- Different OS
 - Only need to change device driver
 - ♦ Header files, different system calls
 - No need to change application
- Different memory allocation
 - Need to change device driver and application but only address dependent statements



Performance Issue

- Simulation overhead
 - Use socket call for communication between QEMU and CoWare
 - Hardware implementation (FPGA) uses no socket call
- Performance improvement
 - Reduce communication
 - ◆ $Rbyte + Rbyte + Rbyte + Rbyte \Rightarrow Rword$
 - ◆ Reconstruct Data flow



And in conclusion.....

- A full system simulation platform that enables Application, Linux operating system, Host processor, and RTL/SystemC design simulation.
- A convenient and easy-to-use integrated platform for software/hardware debugging and verification.
 - Applications, drivers, RTLs.
- An ESL tool that can tackle with designs of high complexity.
- Instruction profiling in QEMU
 - Instruction count (PID-based), type, user/kernel mode
- Power estimation