Imperas Peripheral Model Guide

Model Specific Information for mips.ovpworld.org / SmartLoaderLinux

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Model Release Status

This model is released as part of OVP releases and is included in OVPworld packages. Please visit OVPworld.org.

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1.0 Model Specific Information

This document provides usage information for an Imperas OVP peripheral behavioral model.

The document is split into sections providing specific information for this peripheral, including any ports for connecting into a platform, registers, other component parts, and configuration options and general information for peripheral modeling with Imperas OVP.

1.1 Description

Smart peripheral creates memory initialization for a MIPS32 based Linux kernel boot.

Performs the generation of boot code at the reset vector (virtual address 0xbfc00000) of the MIPS32 processor.

Loads both the Linux kernel and initial ramdisk into memory and patches the boot code to jump to the kernel start. Initializes the MIPS32 registers and Linux command line

1.2 Licensing

Open Source Apache 2.0

1.3 Reference

MIPS Malta User Manual. MIPS Boot code reference

1.4 Location

The SmartLoaderLinux peripheral model is located in an Imperas/OVP installation at the VLNV: mips.ovpworld.org / peripheral / SmartLoaderLinux / 1.0.

2.0 Peripheral Instance Parameters

This model accepts the following parameters:

Table 1. Peripheral Parameters

Name	Type	Description
kernel	string	This must specify the name of the Linux kernel that is being loaded. This must be consistent with the imagefile loaded and specified by the imagefile attribute on the processor.
envpaddress	uns32	The hex address in virtual memory that contains the command line. Default 0x80002000.
initrd	string	Specify a compressed initial ram disk file file for loading.
root	string	Specify the root filesystem for booting. This is a string of the form '/dev/hda1'.
boardid	uns32	
memsize	uns32	The decimal size of the available memory. For Example 128MBytes is 134217728.

command	string	This attribute allows an additional kernal command(s) to be added.
nonelinux	bool	This attribute allows a non linux program to be loaded onto the Malta platform. The program elf should be passed as though it was the kernel file.
bootimage	string	This attribute is used to pass a new boot image for the non:volatile memory that contains the reset vector from which the procesor starts execution.
endian	string	Set the system endian, "big" or "little"; used for writing boot code. Without this attribute the default is "little" endian.
goldfish	bool	This attribute is used to indicate that the peripheral is being used to configure the Android Goldfish platform.
writebootimage	string	This attribute is used to control the writing of a file of the boot code containing the reset vector from which the procesor starts execution.
fixuplinuxstart	uns32	This attribute is used to set the address at which the the code should be 'fixed' to add the setup required for booting a linux kernel a0 = number of kernel arguments a1 = command table start a2 = command line arguments start a3 = size fo physical ram
disablebootgen	bool	Disable the generation of boot code.
disable	bool	Disable this peripheral. Only provides the boardId in this case.
PCIslot	uns64	Specify the PCI slot.
PCIfunction	uns64	Specify the PCI function number.
pagebits	uns32	Specify the number of bits to be used when aligning the initrd data (should match page size configured into kernel). default=12.

3.0 Bus Master Ports

This model has the following bus master ports:

3.1 Bus Master Port: mport

Table 2. mport

Name	Address Width (bits)	Description
mport	32	This is a master port to access the memory in the system for initalisation of initrd and writing boot code to the reset vector

4.0 Bus Slave Ports

This model has the following bus slave ports:

4.1 Bus Slave Port: idport

Table 3. Bus Slave Port: idport

Name	Size (bytes)	Must Be Connected	Description
idport	0x4	F (False)	This is a slave port that provides the boardId for Malta (default 0x420)

No address blocks have been defined for this slave port.

5.0 Platforms that use this peripheral component

Peripheral components can be used in many different platforms, including those developed by Imperas or by other users of OVP. You can use this peripheral in your own platforms.

Table 4. Publicly available platforms using peripheral 'SmartLoaderLinux'

Platform Name	Vendor
HeteroArmNucleusMIPSLinux	imperas.ovpworld.org
MipsMalta	mips.ovpworld.org
MipsMaltaLinux_TLM2.0	mips.ovpworld.org

6.0 Peripheral components in the library

Table 5. Publicly available Imperas/OVP peripheral models (158 models)

Peripheral	Peripheral	Peripheral
motorola.ovpworld.org/MC146818	national.ovpworld.org/16450	national.ovpworld.org/16550
ovpworld.org/Alpha2x16Display	ovpworld.org/dummyPort	ovpworld.org/DynamicBridge
ovpworld.org/FlashDevice	ovpworld.org/ledRegister	ovpworld.org/SerInt
ovpworld.org/SimpleDma	ovpworld.org/VirtioBlkMMIO	philips.ovpworld.org/ISP1761
renesas.ovpworld.org/adc	renesas.ovpworld.org/bcu	renesas.ovpworld.org/brg
renesas.ovpworld.org/can	renesas.ovpworld.org/can	renesas.ovpworld.org/clkgen
renesas.ovpworld.org/crc	renesas.ovpworld.org/csib	renesas.ovpworld.org/csie
renesas.ovpworld.org/dma	renesas.ovpworld.org/intc	renesas.ovpworld.org/memc
renesas.ovpworld.org/rng	renesas.ovpworld.org/taa	renesas.ovpworld.org/tms
renesas.ovpworld.org/tmt	renesas.ovpworld.org/uartc	renesas.ovpworld.org/UPD70F3441Logic
smsc.ovpworld.org/LAN9118	smsc.ovpworld.org/LAN91C111	ti.ovpworld.org/UartInterface
xilinx.ovpworld.org/mdm	xilinx.ovpworld.org/mpmc	xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-gpio
xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-iic	xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-intc	xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-ll-temac
xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-mch-emc	xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-sysace	xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-timer
xilinx.ovpworld.org/xps-uartlite	altera.ovpworld.org/dw-apb-timer	altera.ovpworld.org/dw-apb-uart
altera.ovpworld.org/IntervalTimer32Core	altera.ovpworld.org/IntervalTimer64Core	altera.ovpworld.org/JtagUart
altera.ovpworld.org/PerformanceCounterCore	altera.ovpworld.org/RSTMGR	altera.ovpworld.org/SystemIDCore
altera.ovpworld.org/Uart	amd.ovpworld.org/79C970	arm.ovpworld.org/AaciPL041
arm.ovpworld.org/CompactFlashRegs	arm.ovpworld.org/CoreModule9x6	arm.ovpworld.org/DebugLedAndDipSwitch
arm.ovpworld.org/DMemCtrlPL341	arm.ovpworld.org/IcpControl	arm.ovpworld.org/IcpCounterTimer
arm.ovpworld.org/IntICP	arm.ovpworld.org/IntICP	arm.ovpworld.org/KbPL050
arm.ovpworld.org/L2CachePL310	arm.ovpworld.org/LcdPL110	arm.ovpworld.org/MmciPL181
arm.ovpworld.org/RtcPL031	arm.ovpworld.org/SerBusDviRegs	arm.ovpworld.org/SmartLoaderArm64Linux
arm.ovpworld.org/SmartLoaderArmLinux	arm.ovpworld.org/SMemCtrlPL354	arm.ovpworld.org/SysCtrlSP810
arm.ovpworld.org/TimerSP804	arm.ovpworld.org/TzpcBP147	arm.ovpworld.org/UartPL011
arm.ovpworld.org/VexpressSysRegs	arm.ovpworld.org/WdtSP805	atmel.ovpworld.org/AdvancedInterruptController
atmel.ovpworld.org/ParallelIOController	atmel.ovpworld.org/PowerSaving	atmel.ovpworld.org/SpecialFunction
atmel.ovpworld.org/TimerCounter	atmel.ovpworld.org/UsartInterface	atmel.ovpworld.org/WatchdogTimer
cirrus.ovpworld.org/GD5446	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisADC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisAIPS
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisAXBS	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisCAN	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisCMP
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisCMT	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisCRC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisDAC
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisDDR	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisDMA	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisDMAC
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisDMAMUX	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisENET	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisEWM
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisFB	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisFMC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisFTFE
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisFTM	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisGPIO	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisI2C
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisI2S	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisLLWU	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisLPTMR
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisMCG	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisMPU	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisNFC
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisOSC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisPDB	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisPIT
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisPMC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisPORT	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisRCM
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisRFSYS	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisRFVBAT	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisRNG
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisRTC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisSDHC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisSIM
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisSMC	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisSPI	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisTSI
freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisUART	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisUSB	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisUSBDCD

freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisUSBHS	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisVREF	freescale.ovpworld.org/KinetisWDOG
freescale.ovpworld.org/Uart	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridADC	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridANADIG
freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridCCM	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridDMA	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridGPIO
freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridI2C	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridLCD	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridQUADSPI
freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridSDHC	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridSPI	freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridUART
freescale.ovpworld.org/VybridUSB	intel.ovpworld.org/82077AA	intel.ovpworld.org/82371EB
intel.ovpworld.org/8253	intel.ovpworld.org/8259A	intel.ovpworld.org/NorFlash48F4400
intel.ovpworld.org/PciIDE	intel.ovpworld.org/PciPM	intel.ovpworld.org/PciUSB
intel.ovpworld.org/Ps2Control	marvell.ovpworld.org/GT6412x	mips.ovpworld.org/16450C
mips.ovpworld.org/MaltaFPGA	mips.ovpworld.org/SmartLoaderLinux	

7.0 General Information on Peripheral Models

This document provides usage information for an Imperas OVP peripheral behavioral model.

The document is split into sections providing specific information for this peripheral, including any ports for connecting into a platform, registers etc. and configuration options and general information for peripheral modeling with Imperas OVP.

7.1 Background

Imperas OVP simulation technology enables very high performance simulation, debug and analysis of platforms containing multiple processors and peripheral models. The technology is designed to be extensible: you can create new models of processors, peripherals and other platform components using interfaces and libraries defined by OVP.

The peripheral models created using the OVP APIs run on the Peripheral Simulation Engine (PSE).

The model is typically written in C and compiled into an executable for the PSE processor architecture. The model is compiled for speed of execution and to protect IP. It is dynamically loaded by the simulator at run time.

8.0 Building peripherals easily with Imperas iGen

To aid with model creation, Imperas products include iGen, a model generation tool. iGen takes the laborious and error-prone task of constructing the various hardware model and software element files required for a typical model, and automates this process. iGen creates the needed C files. iGen also creates the C++ SystemC TLM2 interface files needed to run peripheral models in SystemC simulations.

iGen takes as input a simple script specification that includes device internals such as registers and memories, port information, component descriptors, and other elements. iGen then builds the C code model files and user editable templates. These include model frameworks with registers, function calls, memory map, and other items. It ensures that all component parts of the model are well-structured using best practices, and are consistent throughout the files, thus eliminating a common source of errors.

More information on iGen can be found: imperas.com/products.

Please contact Imperas to get access to the Imperas documents: Imperas_Model_Generator_Guide.pdf and Imperas_Peripheral_Generator_Guide.pdf.

9.0 Peripheral model internals

Each instance of a peripheral model runs on its own virtual machine with an address space large enough for the model. This processor (the PSE) and its memory are separate from any processors, memories and buses in the platform being simulated; they exist only to execute the code of the peripheral model.

Interception of functions defined in the peripheral model allows the use of features of the host system in the implementation of the behavior of a peripheral. As an example, a real platform might contain a video display device. When simulating this system, it is generally more convenient not to simulate the complete video display device but to use a video package available on the host machine, such as SDL, and to use this to render to the host display. Also models of uarts, ethernet devices and USB components can make use of the host PC resources during simulation, to allow, for example, a simulation to browse the real internet, or the simulation to connect to a real USB device.

10.0 Parts of peripheral models

10.1 Configuring the Peripheral Instance with Parameters
A peripheral can include the behaviour of several configurations. These are controlled when the peripheral is instanced in the platform by setting parameters defined on the peripheral.

10.2 Net Ports
Peripherals may be connected to other peripherals or processors with signal wires (nets). These can be used to act as interrupt signals or used to control behavior between peripherals.
The wires are created in the platform as nets and this net is connected into the peripheral using a net port.

10.3 Bus master ports
A bus master port initiates (and controls the address of) a bus cycle. Bus cycles are generated by behavioral code within the peripheral model.

10.4 Bus slave ports
A peripheral can be defined as having several bus slave ports. The bus slave ports can be split into several address blocks. Each address block be either local memory or memory mapped registers. Both of these can have associated callback functions. A memory mapped register can also be defined as specific read/write access, whether it is volatile, and also whether it is associated with a reset pin and mask. A memory mapped register can also have specific bit fields defined.

10.5 Packetnets
A peripheral can be defined as being connected to packetnet ports. A packetnet is used to model packet based communication such as Ethernet, CAN bus or GSM. A packetnet is created in a platform, then connected to packetnet ports on model instances. A packetnet can have many connections, each able to send or receive packets. A packetnet is used as an efficient method of communication within OVP models.

For more information on modeling with packetnets, please see the peripheral modeling documentation: OVP_Peripheral_Modeling_Guide.pdf, OVPsim_and_CpuManager_User_Guide.pdf and the example: $IMPERAS_HOME/Examples/Models/Peripherals/packetnet.

11.0 More information (documentation) on peripheral models and modeling

More information on modeling and APIs can be found at: OVPworld.org/technology_apis.

Specifics on modeling peripherals can be found: OVP_Peripheral_Modeling_Guide.pdf.

A full list of the currently available OVP documentation is available: OVPworld.org/documentation.
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