



## Imperas Peripheral Model Guide

### Model Specific Information for arm.ovpworld.org / SmartLoaderArm64Linux

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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](http://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 Licensing

Open Source Apache 2.0

### 1.2 Description

Pseudo-peripheral to perform memory initialisation for an Arm64 Linux kernel boot: Loads Linux kernel image file, device tree blob and (optional) initial ram disk image into memory. Writes tiny boot code at physical memory base to configure regs and then jump to the Kernel entry. Modifies the device tree to always use the spin-table enable-method.

### 1.3 Limitations

Only supports little endian

### 1.4 Reference

See ARM Linux boot requirements in Linux source tree at [documentation/arm64/booting.txt](#)

### 1.5 Location

The SmartLoaderArm64Linux peripheral model is located in an Imperas/OVP installation at the VLVN: [arm.ovpworld.org / peripheral / SmartLoaderArm64Linux / 1.0](#).

## 2.0 Peripheral Instance Parameters

This model accepts the following parameters:

Table 1. Peripheral Parameters

Name	Type	Description
kernel	string	Name of the the Linux kernel image file (default: Image)
kerneladdr	uns64	Address to load the Linux kernel image file (default: physicalbase+0x00080000)
dtb	string	Name of the device tree blob file. (required)
command	string	Set command line passed to kernel. (optional)
append	string	Append to the command line passed to kernel. (optional)
initrd	string	Name of the initial ram disk file to load. (optional)
physicalbase	uns64	The physical address of the base of memory. (default: 0)
disable	bool	Set to True to disable the smart loader
override_timerScaleFactor	uns64	Set to True to disable the smart loader

### 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	Master port - connect to same bus connected to Linux processor's data port

### 4.0 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 3. Publicly available platforms using peripheral 'SmartLoaderArm64Linux'

Platform Name	Vendor
ARMv8-A-FMv1	arm.ovpworld.org

## 5.0 Peripheral components in the library

Table 4. Publicly available Imperas/OVP peripheral models (158 models)

Peripheral	Peripheral	Peripheral
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	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	smc.ovpworld.org/LAN9118
smc.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	

## 6.0 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.

### 6.1 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.

## 7.0 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](http://imperas.com/products).

Please contact Imperas to get access to the Imperas documents: Imperas\_Model\_Generator\_Guide.pdf and Imperas\_Peripheral\_Generator\_Guide.pdf.

## 8.0 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.

## **9.0 Parts of peripheral models**

### ***9.1 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.

### ***9.2 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.

### ***9.3 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.

### ***9.4 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.

### ***9.5 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](#).

## **10.0 More information (documentation) on peripheral models and modeling**

More information on modeling and APIs can be found at: [OVPworld.org/technology\\_apis](http://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](http://OVPworld.org/documentation).

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