
# Imperas Guide to using Virtual Platforms

## Platform / Module Specific Information for safepower.ovpworld.org / Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC

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| Version | 20211118.0 |
| Filename | Imperas_Platform_User_Guide_Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC.pdf |
| Created | 31 December 2021 |
| Status | OVP Standard Release |

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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 Platform / Module: Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC

This document provides the details of the usage of an Imperas OVP Virtual Platform / Module. The first half of the document covers specifics of this particular component. For more information about Imperas OVP virtual platforms, how they are built and used, please see the later sections in this document.

### *1.1 Virtual Platform / Module Type*

Hardware described using OVP can either be a platform, module, processor, or peripheral.
This hardware component is described as being a module. A module is a component that is used in other modules, platforms, or test harnesses. It is normally used to encapsulate a layer in a hierarchical system.

### *1.2 Licensing*

Open Source Apache 2.0

### *1.3 Description*

This module implements a configuration for Xilinx Zynq Programmable Logic (PL).
This PL configuration instances four Xilinx MicroBlaze processor based NoC sub-systems (Zync_PL_NoC_node), each with a MicroBlaze processor, local memory and NoC interface Peripheral.
Also included is a NoC interface peripheral that is accessible from the Zynq_PS ARM processors.

### *1.4 Limitations*

This is baremetal only.

### *1.5 Reference*

No Reference

### *1.6 Location*

The Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC virtual platform / module is located in an Imperas/OVP installation at the VLNV: safepower.ovpworld.org / module / Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC / 1.0.

### *1.7 Module Simulation Attributes*

Table 1. Module Simulation Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| stoponctrlc | stoponctrlc | Stop on control-C |

# 2.0 External Ports for Module Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC

Table 2. External Ports

| Port Type | Port Name | Internal Connection |
|---|---|---|
| busport | extPort | extPortBus |
| netport | gpio_bank2_outP | gpio_bank2_out |
| netport | gpio_bank2_oen_outP | gpio_bank2_oen_out |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| netport | gpio_bank2_inP | gpio_bank2_in |
| netport | gpio_bank3_outP | gpio_bank3_out |
| netport | gpio_bank3_oen_outP | gpio_bank3_oen_out |
| netport | gpio_bank3_inP | gpio_bank3_in |
| netport | irqf2p0_outP | irqf2p0 |
| netport | irqf2p1_outP | irqf2p1 |
| netport | irqf2p2_outP | irqf2p2 |
| netport | irqf2p3_outP | irqf2p3 |
| netport | irqf2p4_outP | irqf2p4 |
| netport | irqf2p5_outP | irqf2p5 |
| netport | irqf2p6_outP | irqf2p6 |
| netport | irqf2p7_outP | irqf2p7 |
| netport | irqf2p8_outP | irqf2p8 |
| netport | irqf2p9_outP | irqf2p9 |
| netport | irqf2p10_outP | irqf2p10 |
| netport | irqf2p11_outP | irqf2p11 |
| netport | irqf2p12_outP | irqf2p12 |
| netport | irqf2p13_outP | irqf2p13 |
| netport | irqf2p14_outP | irqf2p14 |
| netport | irqf2p15_outP | irqf2p15 |
| netport | irqf2p16_outP | irqf2p16 |
| netport | irqf2p17_outP | irqf2p17 |
| netport | irqf2p18_outP | irqf2p18 |
| netport | irqf2p19_outP | irqf2p19 |
| netport | irqp2f0_inP | irqp2f0 |
| netport | irqp2f1_inP | irqp2f1 |
| netport | irqp2f2_inP | irqp2f2 |
| netport | irqp2f3_inP | irqp2f3 |
| netport | irqp2f4_inP | irqp2f4 |
| netport | irqp2f5_inP | irqp2f5 |
| netport | irqp2f6_inP | irqp2f6 |
| netport | irqp2f7_inP | irqp2f7 |
| netport | irqp2f8_inP | irqp2f8 |
| netport | irqp2f9_inP | irqp2f9 |
| netport | irqp2f10_inP | irqp2f10 |
| netport | irqp2f11_inP | irqp2f11 |
| netport | irqp2f12_inP | irqp2f12 |
| netport | irqp2f13_inP | irqp2f13 |
| netport | irqp2f14_inP | irqp2f14 |
| netport | irqp2f15_inP | irqp2f15 |
| netport | irqp2f16_inP | irqp2f16 |
| netport | irqp2f17_inP | irqp2f17 |
| netport | irqp2f18_inP | irqp2f18 |
| netport | irqp2f19_inP | irqp2f19 |
| netport | irqp2f20_inP | irqp2f20 |
| netport | irqp2f21_inP | irqp2f21 |
| netport | irqp2f22_inP | irqp2f22 |
| netport | irqp2f23_inP | irqp2f23 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| netport | irqp2f24_inP | irqp2f24 |
| netport | irqp2f25_inP | irqp2f25 |
| netport | irqp2f26_inP | irqp2f26 |
| netport | irqp2f27_inP | irqp2f27 |
| netport | irqp2f28_inP | irqp2f28 |

## 3.0 Sub-Module [safepower.ovpworld.org/module/Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC_node/1.0] instance: NoC_0_1

Table 3. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_0_1' Connections

| Port Type | Port Name | Connection |
|---|---|---|
| packetnetport | networkNodePort | network |
| netport | syncInPort | sync |
| busport | gpiodprPort | gpiodprBus |
| netport | gpio_outP | pio_0_1_gpio_out |
| netport | gpio2_inP | pio_0_1_gpio2_in |

Table 4. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_0_1' Parameters / Attributes set

| Name | Value | Type | Expression |
|---|---|---|---|
| nocid | 1 | uns32 | |
| sendChannelSize | 3 | uns32 | |
| mboxSize | 16 | uns32 | |

## 4.0 Sub-Module [safepower.ovpworld.org/module/Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC_node/1.0] instance: NoC_1_0

Table 5. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_1_0' Connections

| Port Type | Port Name | Connection |
|---|---|---|
| packetnetport | networkNodePort | network |
| netport | syncInPort | sync |
| busport | gpiodprPort | gpiodprBus |
| netport | gpio_outP | pio_1_0_gpio_out |
| netport | gpio2_inP | pio_1_0_gpio2_in |

Table 6. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_1_0' Parameters / Attributes set

| Name | Value | Type | Expression |
|---|---|---|---|
| nocid | 2 | uns32 | |
| sendChannelSize | 2 | uns32 | |
| mboxSize | 16 | uns32 | |

## 5.0 Sub-Module [safepower.ovpworld.org/module/Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC_node/1.0] instance: NoC_1_1

Table 7. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_1_1' Connections

| Port Type | Port Name | Connection |
|---|---|---|
| packetnetport | networkNodePort | network |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| netport | syncInPort | sync |
| busport | gpiodprPort | gpiodprBus |
| netport | gpio_outP | pio_1_1_gpio_out |
| netport | gpio2_inP | pio_1_1_gpio2_in |

Table 8. Sub-Module Instance 'NoC_1_1' Parameters / Attributes set

| Name | Value | Type | Expression |
|---|---|---|---|
| nocid | 3 | uns32 | |
| sendChannelSize | 2 | uns32 | |
| mboxSize | 16 | uns32 | |

# 6.0 Peripheral Instances

## *6.1 Peripheral [xilinx.ovpworld.org/peripheral/axi-gpio/1.0] instance: gpio*

### 6.1.1 Description

Xilinx AXI General Purpose IO

### 6.1.2 Licensing

Open Source Apache 2.0

### 6.1.3 Limitations

This model implements the AXI GPIO

### 6.1.4 Reference

pg144-axi-gpio Vivado Design Suite October 5, 2016

There are no configuration options set for this peripheral instance.

## *6.2 Peripheral [safepower.ovpworld.org/peripheral/NostrumNode/1.0] instance: NoC_0_0*

### 6.2.1 Description

The Nostrum Network on Chip (NoC) node peripheral for SafePower Project

### 6.2.2 Licensing

Open Source Apache 2.0

### 6.2.3 Limitations

This model implements the Nostrum NoC node processor interface. It does not model any timing in the transfer of messages between nodes.

### 6.2.4 Reference

Generated using the VHDL file generic_interface_to_noc_static.vhd provided as part of example December release.

Table 9. Configuration options (attributes) set for instance 'NoC_0_0'

| Attribute | Value | Type | Expression |
|---|---|---|---|
| id | 0 | uns32 | |
| generateSync | 1 | bool | |
| sendChannelSize | 3 | uns32 | |
| mboxSize | 16 | uns32 | |

### *6.3 Peripheral [xilinx.ovpworld.org/peripheral/axi-gpio/1.0] instance: gpio_dpr*

#### 6.3.1 Description

Xilinx AXI General Purpose IO

#### 6.3.2 Licensing

Open Source Apache 2.0

#### 6.3.3 Limitations

This model implements the AXI GPIO

#### 6.3.4 Reference

pg144-axi-gpio Vivado Design Suite October 5, 2016

There are no configuration options set for this peripheral instance.

## 7.0 Overview of Imperas OVP Virtual Platforms

This document provides the details of the usage of an Imperas OVP Virtual Platform / Module. The first half of the document covers specifics of this particular virtual platform / module.

This second part of the document, includes information about Imperas OVP virtual platforms and modules, how they are built and used.

The Imperas virtual platforms are designed to provide a base for you to run high-speed software simulations of CPU-based SoCs and platforms on any suitable PC. They are typically based on the functionality of vendors fixed or evaluation platforms, enabling you to simulate software on these reference platforms. Typically virtual platforms are fixed and require the vendor to modify or extend them. Imperas virtual platforms are different in that they enable you to extend the functionality of the virtual platform, to closer reflect your own platform, by adding more component models, running different operating systems or adding additional applications.

Imperas virtual platforms are created using the Imperas iGen technology, allowing them to be used with Imperas OVP based simulators and also with Accellera/OSCI compliant SystemC simulators and commercial EDA System Design environments that use SystemC.

Virtual platforms include simulation models of the target devices, including the processor model(s) for the target device plus enough peripheral models to boot an operating system or run bare metal applications. The platform and the peripheral models used in most of the virtual platforms are open source, so that you can easily add new models to the platform as well as modify the existing models. Some models are only provided as binary, normally because the IP owner has restricted the release of the model source. In this case, please contact Imperas for more information.

There are typically several generic flavors of the virtual platforms for specific processor families, some targeting full operating systems, such as Linux, and some which focus on Real Time Operating Systems (RTOS) such as Mentor Nucleus or freeRTOS.  OVP models of the processor cores are included in the virtual platforms, and for those processors which support mulitple cores SMP Linux is often supported for that virtual platform.  For all of these virtual platforms, many of the peripheral components of the platform are modeled, often including the Ethernet and USB components. The semi-hosting capability of the Imperas virtual platform simulator products enables connection via the Ethernet and USB components from the virtual platform to the real world via the x86 host machine.

The Imperas OVP CPU models are written using the OVP Virtual Machine Interface (VMI) API that defines the behavior of the processor. The VMI API makes a clear line between model and simulator allowing very good optimization and world class high speed performance. The processor models are Instruction Accurate and do not model the detailed cycle timing of the processor  and they implement functionality at the level of a Programmers View of the processor and peripherals and the software running on them does not know it is not running on hardware. Many models are provided as a binary shared object

and also as source. This allows the download and use of the model binary or the use of the source to explore and modify the model. The models are run through an extensive QA and regression testing process and most processor model families are validated using technology provided by the processor IP owners. All the models in this platform are developed with the Open Virtual Platforms APIs and are implemented in C. A platform can be modeled as different levels of hierarchy using separately describable and compilable modules.

More information on modeling and APIs can be found on the www.OVPworld.org site.

## 8.0 Getting Started with Imperas OVP Virtual Platforms

Virtual platforms are downloadable from the OVPworld website OVPworld.org/downloads. You need to browse and look for '<platform processor name> Examples'. You do need to be registered and logged in on the OVP site to download. OVPworld currently provides 32 bit host versions of packages containing virtual platforms.

When downloading, choose, Linux or Windows host. 32 bit packages can be installed and executed on 32 bit or 64 bit hosts. If you require a 64 bit host version please contact Imperas.

For example, for the ARM Versatile Express platform booting Linux on Cortex-A15MP Single, Dual, and Quad core procesors, you would want the download package: 'OVPsim_demo_Linux_ArmVersatileExpress_arm_Cortex-A15MP'.

Most virtual platform packages contain the platform and all the processor and peripheral models needed. You will need to download a simulator to run the platform. You can use OVPsim, downloadable from OVPworld.org/downloads, or you can use one of the Imperas simulators (imperas.com/products) available commercially from Imperas.

## 9.0 Simulating Software

### *9.1 Getting a license key to run*

After you have downloaded you will need a runtime license key before the simulators will run. For OVPsim please visit OVPworld.org/likey and provide the required information and an evaluation/demo license key will be automatically sent to you. If you are using Imperas, then please contact Imperas for a license key.

### *9.2 Normal runs*

To run a platform, read the section below on command line control of the platform and the section on setting command line arguments.

### *9.3 Loading Software*

For most virtual platforms the platform is already configured to run the default software application/program and there is normally a script to run that sets some arguments. You can then copy/edit this script to select your own applications etc.

The example application programs are typically .elf format files and are provided pre-compiled. There are normally makefiles and associated scripts to recompile the example applications.

To find more information about compiling and loading software, the following document should be looked at: Imperas_Installation_and_Getting_Started.pdf.

### *9.4 Semihosting*

In a virtual platform, semihosting is not normally used as there is normally hardware that implements the appropriate functionality - for example I/O will be handled by UARTs etc.

### *9.5 Using a terminal (UART)*

If the platform includes one or more UARTs you will need to connect a terminal program to it so that you can see output and type into the simulated program. Review the list of peripherals below and see what configuration options it has been set with. In most cases there is an option to set to instruct the simulator to 'pop up' a terminal window connected to the simulated UART.

### *9.6 Interacting with the simulation (keyboard and mouse)*

If the platform has a simulated UART you can normally set a command to get the simulator to pop up a terminal window allowing you to see output from the simulated UART and also allowing you to type characters into the UART that can be processed by the simulated software.

If your simulated platform has an LCD device then you can often configure it to recognize mouse movements and mouse clicks - allowing full interaction.

To see these interactions in action, have a look at some of the available videos available at OVPworld.org/demosandvideos.

### *9.7 More Information (Documentation) on Simulation*

To find more information about running simulations and more of the options the simulators provide, the following documents should be looked at:
Imperas_Installation_and_Getting_Started.pdf
Simulation_Control_of_Platforms_and_Modules_User_Guide.pdf
Advanced_Simulation_Control_of_Platforms_and_Modules_User_Guide.pdf
OVP_Control_File_User_Guide.pdf

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

## 10.0 Debugging Software running on an Imperas OVP Virtual Platform

The Imperas and OVP simulators have several different interfaces to debuggers. These include several proprietary formats and also the standard GNU RSP format is supported allowing many compatible debuggers to be used. Below are some examples that Imperas directly support.

### *10.1 Debugging with GDB*

A GNU debugger (GDB) can be connected to a processor in a platform using the RSP protocol. This allows the application program running on a processor to be debugged using a specific GDB for the processor selected. When using the Imperas Professional products many connections can be made allowing a GDB to be connected to all the processors in the platform.

The use of GDB is documented: OVPsim_Debugging_Applications_with_GDB_User_Guide.pdf.

### *10.2 Debugging with Imperas M*DBG*

The Imperas multi-processor debugger can be connected to a platform and through this connection you can debug application programs running on all of the processors instanced within the platform. It is also capable, within this single unified environment, to debug peripheral model behavioral code in conjunction with the processor application programs.

For more information please see the Imperas M*DBG user guide.

The Imperas multi-processor debugger is also capable of controlling the Imperas Verification Analysis aand Profiling (VAP) tools in real time, making them invaluable to application program development, debugging and analysis.

For more information please see the Imperas VAP tools user guide.

### *10.3 Debugging with the Imperas eGui and GDB*

Imperas eGui gives a GUI front end to the use of the GDB debugger. It allows use of all the features of GDB including source level application program debugging on processors.

### *10.4 Debugging with the Imperas eGui and M*DBG*

Imperas eGui gives a GUI front end to the Imperas multi-processor debugger. It provides all the features of this debugger but does so with source level application program debugging on processors and source level debugging of the behavioral code on peripheral components in the platform. A context view shows all the processor and peripheral components within the platform and allows switching between them to examine the state of each at the event at which the simulation was stopped

Imperas eGui provides a menu from which the Imperas VAP tools can be controlled.

### *10.5 Debugging with Imperas eGui and Eclipse*

Imperas provide a GUI based on Eclipse called eGui. This provides a GUI front end to use with a standard GDB or the Imperas MPD (Multi-Processor Debugger).

The use of eGui is documented: eGui_Eclipse_User_Guide.pdf.

A standard Eclipse CDT development environment can be connected to one or more processors in a

platform (multiple processors require an Imperas professional product). The simulation platform is started remotely or using the external tool feature in Eclipse, opens a debug port and awaits the connection with Eclipse. All features provided by the Eclipse CDT development environment are available to be used to debug software applications executing on the processors in the platform.

The use of Eclipse is documented: OVPsim_Debugging_Applications_with_Eclipse_User_Guide.pdf.

### *10.6 Debugging applications running under a simulated operating system*

If the simulated platform is running an Operating System and the platform has a UART or Ethernet etc connection then it is often possible to connect an external debugger and debug the applications running under the simulated operating system.

An example would be a simulated platform running the Linux operating system, such as the MIPS Malta, or ARM Versatile Express. Within the simulated Linux you can start a gdbserver that connects from within the simulation through a UART out to the host PC via a port. Within the host PC you start a terminal program and connect to the port with a debugger such as GDB and can then debug the simulated user application.

## 11.0 Modifying the Platform / Module

### *11.1 Platforms / Modules use C/C++ and OVP APIs*

The Imperas and OVP simulators execute a platform / module that is written in C/C++ and that makes function calls into the simulator's APIs. Thus the virtual platform / module is compiled from C/C++ into a binary shared object that the simulator loads and runs. OVP provides the definition and documentation that defines the C APIs for modeling the platforms, modules, the peripherals, and the processors. You can find more information about these APIs on the OVP website and in the OVP API documentation.

### *11.2 Platforms/Modules/Peripherals can be easily built with iGen from Imperas*

Imperas provides a product 'iGen' that takes an input script file and creates the C/C++ files needed for platforms, modules, and peripherals - it creates the C/C++ file that is compiled into the platform, module or peripheral that is needed as an object file by the simulator. iGen creates the C/C++ files, you then need to add any necessary behaviors or further details etc. For platforms iGen creates either a C platform or a C++ SystemC TLM2 platform. For peripherals or modules iGen creates the C files and also provides a native C++ SystemC TLM2 interface to allow the peripheral/module to be instantiated in SystemC TLM2 platforms.

Information on iGen is available from: imperas.com/products.

### *11.3 Re-configuring the platform*

There will nornmally be several configuration options that you can set when running the platform without the neeed to change any source. Refer to the section above on command line arguments. If these do not allow you to make the changes you need, then you may need to edit and recompile the source of the platform.

The source of the platform, modules, and the source of the peripherals will be installed as part of the packages you are using. The sources are located in the Imperas/OVP installation VLNV source tree. The VLNV term refers to: Vendor (eg arm.ovpworld.org), Library (eg platform), Name, (eg ArmVersatileExpress-CA15), and Version (eg 1.0). To modify the platform, locate the platform source files.

If you are an Imperas user and have access to iGen, we recommend you modify the source script files and regenerate and recompile the C that makes up the platform. Refer to the Imperas iGen model generator guide and the Imperas platform generator guide.

If you are using the C or SystemC TLM2 platforms with OVPsim, then you can edit the C/C++ files, recompile the source directly using the supplied makefiles, and the run the simulator directly with the resultant shared object.

### *11.4 Replacing peripherals components*

If you need to replace peripherals, find the appropriate place in the source of the platform, make the change you need, and recompile etc. Look in the library for documentation on available peripherals and their configuration options.

### *11.5 Adding new peripherals components*

If you need to add peripherals, find the appropriate place in the source, make the additions you need, and recompile etc. Look in the library for documentation on available peripherals and their configuration options.

If you need to create new peripheral components then use iGen to very quickly create the necessary C/C++ files that get you started. With iGen you can create peripherals with register/memory state in a few lines of iGen source. When adding behavior to the peripherals refer to the OVP API documentation.

## 12.0 Available Virtual Platforms

Table 10. Imperas / OVP Extendable Platform Kits (13 available)

| Name | Vendor |
|---|---|
| AlteraCycloneIII_3c120 | altera.ovpworld.org |
| AlteraCycloneV_HPS | altera.ovpworld.org |
| ArmIntegratorCP | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress-CA15 | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress-CA9 | arm.ovpworld.org |
| AtmelAT91SAM7 | atmel.ovpworld.org |
| FreescaleKinetis60 | freescale.ovpworld.org |
| FreescaleKinetis64 | freescale.ovpworld.org |
| FreescaleVybridVFxx | freescale.ovpworld.org |
| MipsMalta | mips.ovpworld.org |
| RenesasUPD70F3441 | renesas.ovpworld.org |
| XilinxML505 | xilinx.ovpworld.org |

Table 11. Imperas General Virtual Platforms (6 available)

| Name | Vendor |
|---|---|
| arm-ti-eabi | arm.imperas.com |
| armm-ti-coff | arm.imperas.com |
| armm-ti-eabi | arm.imperas.com |
| HeteroAlteraCycloneV_HPS_CycloneIII_3c120 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| HeteroArmNucleusMIPSLinux | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| SiFiveFU540 | imperas.ovpworld.org |

Table 12. Imperas Modules (component of other platforms) (55 available)

| Name | Vendor |
|---|---|
| AlteraCycloneIII_3c120 | altera.ovpworld.org |
| AlteraCycloneV_HPS | altera.ovpworld.org |
| AE350 | andes.ovpworld.org |
| ARMv8-A-FMv1 | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmIntegratorCP | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress-CA15 | arm.ovpworld.org |
| ArmVersatileExpress-CA9 | arm.ovpworld.org |
| AtmelAT91SAM7 | atmel.ovpworld.org |
| ArmCortexMFreeRTOS | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| ArmCortexMuCOS-II | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| ArmuKernel | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| ArmuKernelDual | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMIPS | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Dual_ARMv8-A-FMv1_VLAN | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_1xArm_3xMips32 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_ARM_RISCV_NeuralNetwork | imperas.ovpworld.org |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hetero_ARMv8-A-FMv1_Cortex-M3 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_ARMv8-A-FMv1_MIPS_microAptiv | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_AlteraCycloneV_HPS_AlteraCycloneIII_3c120 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_ArmIntegratorCP_XilinxMicroBlaze | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_ArmVersatileExpress_MipsMalta | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Hetero_ArmVersatileExpress_XilinxMicroBlaze | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Quad_ArmVersatileExpress-CA15 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| RiscvRV32FreeRTOS | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| MipsMalta | mips.ovpworld.org |
| iMX6S | nxp.ovpworld.org |
| RenesasUPD70F3441 | renesas.ovpworld.org |
| ghs-multi | renesas.ovpworld.org |
| virtio | riscv.ovpworld.org |
| FaultInjection | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| PublicDemonstrator | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_DualMicroblaze | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_NoC | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_NoC_node | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_NostrumNoC_node | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_RO | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_SingleMicroblaze | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_TTELNoC | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_TTELNoC_node | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_TTELNoC_processing_node_public_demonstrator | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_TTELNoC_public_demonstrator | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_TTELNoC_sensor_actor_node_public_demonstrator | safepower.ovpworld.org |
| FU540 | sifive.ovpworld.org |
| S51CC | sifive.ovpworld.org |
| coreip-s51-arty | sifive.ovpworld.org |
| coreip-s51-rtl | sifive.ovpworld.org |
| dualFifo | vendor.com |
| XilinxML505 | xilinx.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq | xilinx.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PL_Default | xilinx.ovpworld.org |
| Zynq_PS | xilinx.ovpworld.org |
| zc702 | xilinx.ovpworld.org |
| zc706 | xilinx.ovpworld.org |

Table 13. Imperas / OVP Bare Metal Virtual Platforms (22 available)

| Name | Vendor |
|---|---|
| BareMetalNios_IISingle | altera.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArcSingle | arc.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArm7Single | arm.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArmCortexADual | arm.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArmCortexASingle | arm.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArmCortexASingleAngelTrap | arm.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArmCortexMSingle | arm.ovpworld.org |

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|---|---|
| ArmCortexMFreeRTOS | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| ArmCortexMuCOS-II | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalArmx1Mips32x3 | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| Or1kUclinux | imperas.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalM14KSingle | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMips32Dual | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMips32Single | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMips64Single | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMipsDual | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalMipsSingle | mips.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalOr1kSingle | ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalM16cSingle | posedgesoft.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalPowerPc32Single | power.ovpworld.org |
| BareMetalV850Single | renesas.ovpworld.org |
| ghs-multi | renesas.ovpworld.org |

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