QEMU has generally good support for ARM guests. It has support for nearly fifty different machines. The reason we support so many is that ARM hardware is much more widely varying than x86 hardware. ARM CPUs are generally built into "system-on-chip" (SoC) designs created by many different companies with different devices, and these SoCs are then built into machines which can vary still further even if they use the same SoC. Even with fifty boards QEMU does not cover more than a small fraction of the ARM hardware ecosystem.

QEMU通常对ARM客户端提供很好的支持。它支持近五十种不同的机器。我们支持这么多的原因是ARM硬件比x86硬件更广泛。 ARM CPU通常内置于许多具有不同器件的不同公司所创建的“片上系统”（SoC）设计中，然后将这些SoC内置于即使使用相同SoC也可进一步改进的机器中。即使拥有五十个主板，QEMU也不会涵盖ARM硬件生态系统的一小部分。

Because ARM systems differ so much and in fundamental ways, typically operating system or firmware images intended to run on one machine will not run at all on any other. This is often surprising for new users who are used to the x86 world where every system looks like a standard PC. (Once the kernel has booted, most userspace software cares much less about the detail of the hardware.)

由于ARM系统的差异非常大，而且基本上不同，通常在一台机器上运行的操作系统或固件映像根本无法运行。对于习惯于每个系统看起来像标准PC的x86世界的新用户而言，这通常是令人惊讶的。 （内核启动后，大多数用户空间软件对硬件细节的关注较少。）

The situation for 64-bit ARM is fairly similar, except that we don't implement so many different machines.

64位ARM的情况非常相似，只是我们没有实现太多不同的机器。

As well as the more common "A-profile" CPUs (which have MMUs and will run Linux) we also support the Cortex-M3 and Cortex-M4 "M-profile" CPUs (which are microcontrollers used in very embedded boards. We only have two boards which use the M-profile CPU at the moment: "lm3s811evb" and "lm3s6965evb" (which are both TI Stellaris evaluation boards).

除了更常见的“A型”CPU（具有MMU并将运行Linux）之外，我们还支持Cortex-M3和Cortex-M4“M型”CPU（这是用于非常嵌入式主板的微控制器。目前有两块主板使用M-profile CPU：“lm3s811evb”和“lm3s6965evb”（均为TI Stellaris评估板）。