Hardware/Software Co-Design & LEON2/3 SystemC Instruction Set Simulator

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Outline

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  - Partitioning of functionalities between Hardware and Software not clearly defined at early design stages
- Software complexity often dominates the system development cost and schedule:
  - Concurrency issues in Multi-Processor Systems (e.g. NGMP)
  - Timing measurements necessary to assess real-time properties
  - ...

Virtual Platform:

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- Aids solving the software design issues . . .
  - Early availability of reference hardware
  - Software development can start before the first hardware prototype is ready
  - Full control, observability, etc. of the modeled hardware system
- . . . but not only:
  - Enables tuning the hardware and determining the right tradeoffs early in the design cycle (i.e. without the need to already have an initial prototype)
  - Enables seamless interconnection of IP models written using appropriate standards (e.g. OSCI SystemC and TLM)

Virtual Platform: a new simulation paradigm

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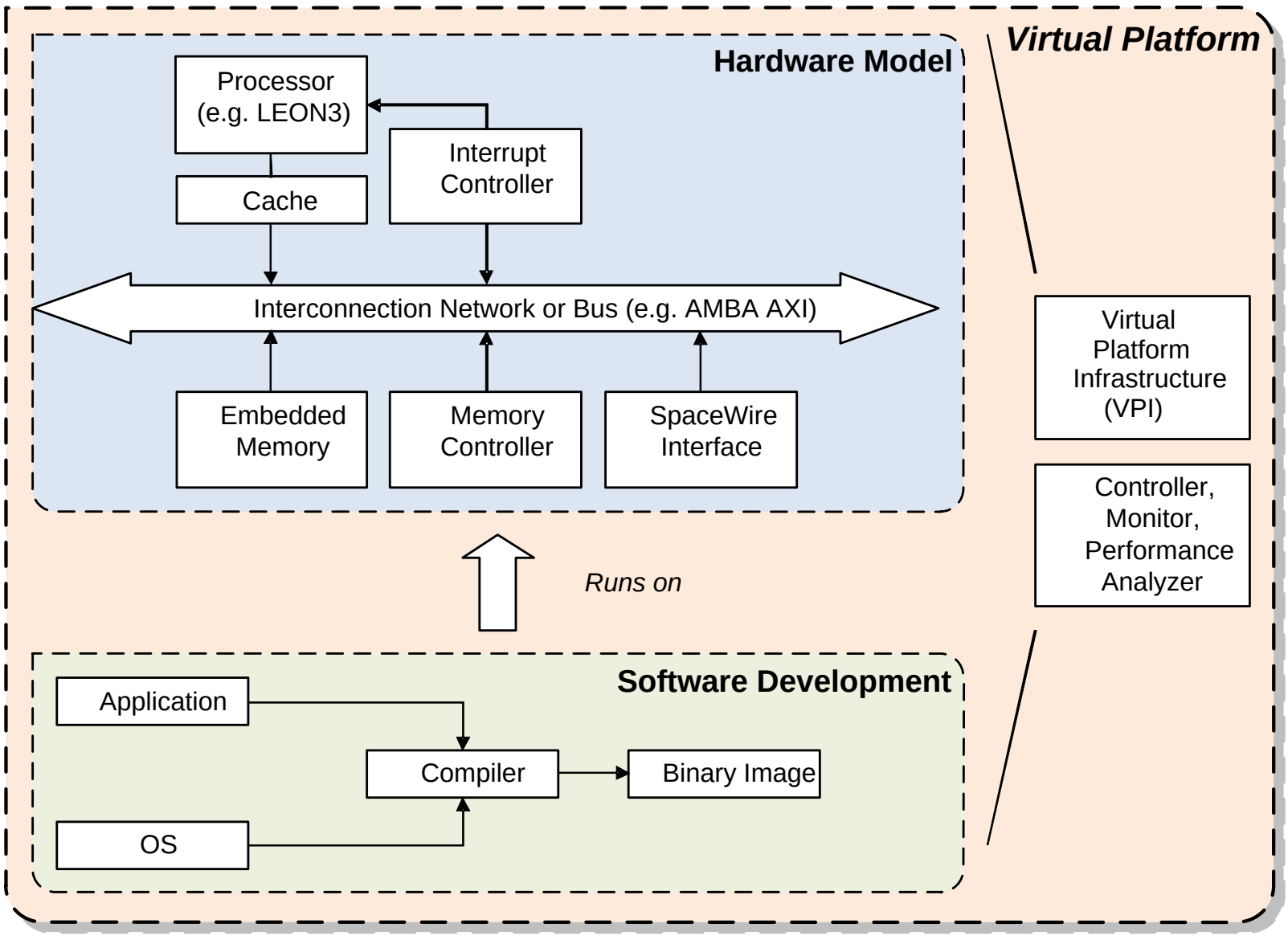
- Enables Hardware/Software co-design
- ...

On Going Activities

A VP is mainly composed of three elements:

a. Models of the hardware components
b. Embedded Software
c. Glue, connecting everything together and providing facilities for inspection, debugging, performance tuning, etc.

Virtual Platform



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Three parallel ongoing activities pose the foundations for the VP which will drive the development of future payload processing and on-board control systems:

1. Development of models of the main IPs used in most of the LEON based architectures and of the VP infrastructure to manage them
2. Development of the models of the communication IPs (SpaceWire and, possibly, CAN)
3. Development of the models of the LEON2 and LEON3 processors

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- Implemented as a set of C++ classes
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Transaction Level Modeling (TLM)

- Well-established methodology for modeling complex systems (like MPSOCs)
- It separates communication from computation
- Modules communicate with the rest of the world by performing transactions
  - A transaction is the operation with which two modules exchange data
  - Data is transferred as a data structure

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- Following Tools shall be provided:
  - Debugger
  - Operating-System Emulator
  - Profiler

Overview

Models shall be carefully verified for what concerns:

- Correctness of the Instruction-Set behavior:
  - Tests on individual instructions
  - Tests on the overall model using synthetic tests and real-world benchmarks
- Timing accuracy:
  - Reference model: simulation with TSIM/HW (LEON2) and TSIM (LEON3).

Current Status

- Functionally correct Instruction-/Cycle- Accurate models
- Behavioral testing performed with:
  - 1424 test over the 145 identified ISA instructions
  - 160 synthetic benchmarks for checking the correctness of single instruction patterns (memory access, shift, etc.)
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- Testing of the interfaces by integration with external IP models into a Virtual Platform

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Processor Model

Processor modeling performed using *automatic code generation* starting from a high level model

- **5 files used for LEON model (5K lines of Python code), containing:**
- Architecture Structure:
  - List of storage elements (registers, memories, etc.)
  - List of pipeline stages
  - Detailed hardware structure is ignored
- Instructions Encoding:
  - Specify how the bits of the machine code relate to the instruction parts
  - which bits are the opcode, which one identify the operands, ...
- Instructions Behavior (split into 2 files):
  - C++ code implementing the behavior of each instruction
  - Behavior separated among the different pipeline stages
- Instructions Tests:
  - Enables separate tests for each instruction
  - We specify the processor status before the execution of the instruction and the *expected* status after the execution

Instruction Set Simulator

From the model description, TRAP (our code generator) creates:

- C++ code implementing the simulator itself

- Lines of code:
  - Functional Model 20K (21 files)
  - Cycle Accurate Model 90K (23 files)
  - Instruction Tests 110K
- Implementing an average of 300 distinct C++ classes

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- Currently working under Unix Operating Systems (Linux, Mac OSX, Cygwin)

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TRAP libraries (4.5K lines of code)

- GDB debugger server
- Object file loader
- Operating-System emulator
- profiler

Code Structure

Created code is written in C++ and it makes extensive use of *object oriented* features of the language

Most Important Data Structures

- Register
- Alias ease access to registers, working like a *hardware mux*
- Instruction with its subclasses, implements the actual behavior of the Instruction Set
- Processor: the entity which glues everything together, containing the registers and calling the instruction behaviors.
- Pipeline Stages: each one is a separate SystemC thread concurrent with the others
- Decoder, translating the instruction word into the appropriate class and the actual behavior.
- External Pins, e.g the interrupt port for receiving incoming interrupts
- Memory Ports, for communication with caches, memories, busses, etc
- Tools, such as debugger, profiler, Operating System emulator, etc.

Tools

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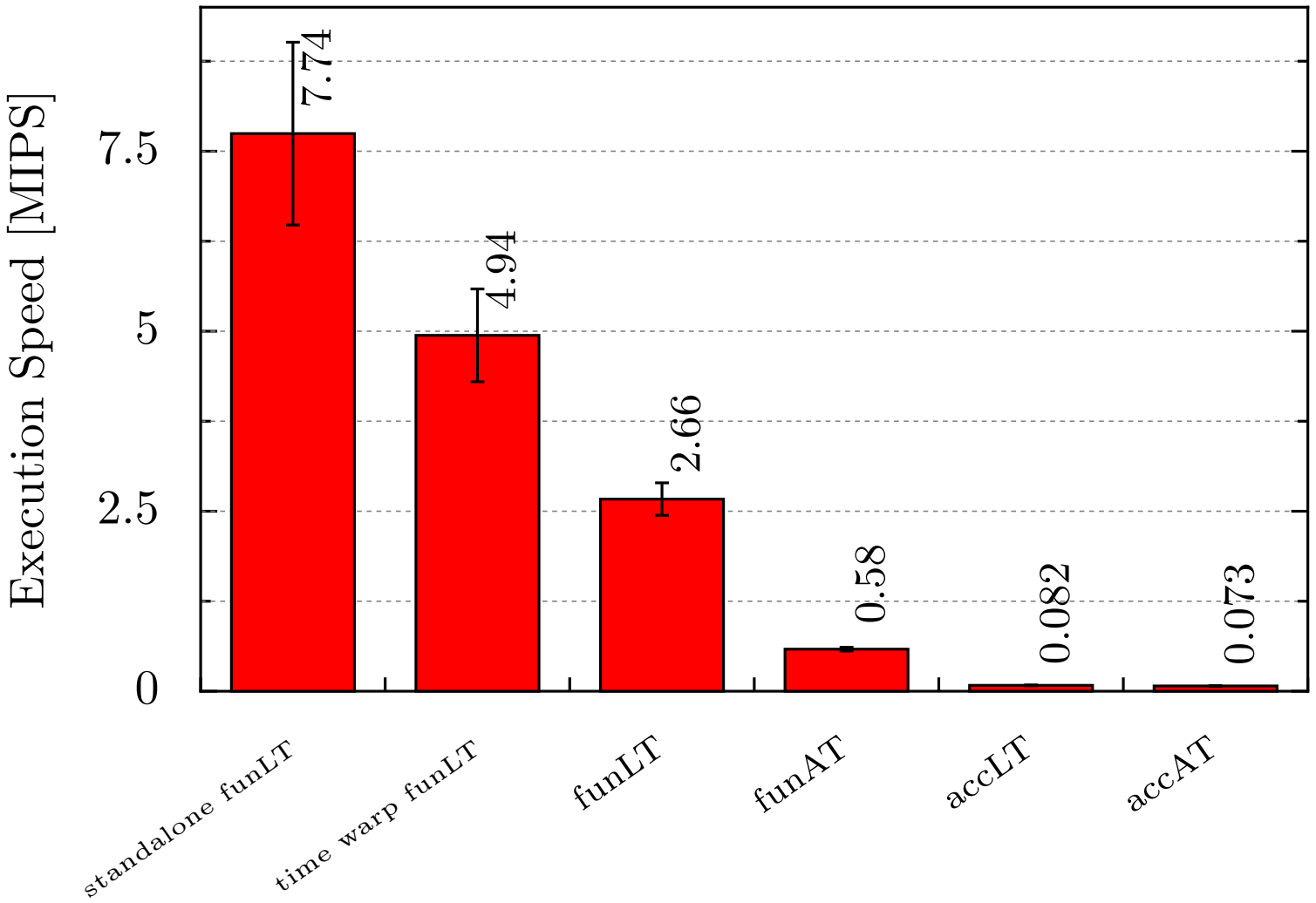
- Default tools (part of every generated model):
  - Debugger: connects via network to standard GNU/GDB debugger
  - Profiler: keeping statistics on the software running in the processor model
  - Operating System emulator: enables execution of *bare applicative software* by forwarding every supervisor call to the host OS.

Outline

Execution Speed: comparison among different models



Comparison with TSIM

	TSIM	LEON2/3 ISS
scope	full system	integer unit
interfaces	self-contained (custom for GRSIM)	IEEE standard (OSCI SystemC and TLM)
speed	up to 45 MIPS (5 MIPS for GRSIM)	up to 12 MIPS
tools	full set (debugger, profiler, instruction trace, etc.)	
target	**Software Development**	Software Development Hardware Optimization **Architecture Exploration**

Outline

Development Status

- Functional and Cycle-accurate Simulator behaviorally correct
  - Including support for Hardware/Software analysis tools (OS emulation, GDB server, and profiler)
- Different versions:
  - standalone, including an internal memory
  - using memory ports with different accuracy levels
  - with or without instruction tracing capabilities
- Compiles under unix environments
- Cygwin is necessary for the use under Windows

Areas to be Improved/Future Work

- Simulation speed:
  - concentrating on instruction decoding
  - cycle-accurate: propagation of registers in the pipeline, stages synchronization mechanisms
  - profiler
- Integration in a Virtual Platform to carefully test TLM interfaces.
- Improvement of the tools
  - Support of additional GDB commands
  - Emulation of pthread routines in addition to standard OS ones
- Native support for compilation/execution under Microsoft Windows

Further Information

- TRAP development website together with processor models (LEON, ARM, MicroBlaze, etc.), maintained by Politecnico di Milano: http://trap-gen.googlecode.com
- More information on the IP models, the Virtual Platform, etc., soon available on the ESA Microelectronics Website http://www.esa.int/TEC/Microelectronics/