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DsxvmHardware

This page explain how to describe the hardware in Dsx-vm.

General description

We first start by creating a Hardware object:

```
Hardware(cluster_x, cluster_y, nb_proc)
```

- cluster_x : number of cluster in the abscisse axe (int)
- cluster_y : number of cluster in the ordinate axe (int)
- nb_proc : number of proc by cluster

Both cluster_x and cluster_y parameter represent the number of cluster in the platform. If you have a non-clustered platform, you should then set each value to 1.

Peripehrals

Once we have described the platform, we could attach different peripheral to it:

- TIMER: a timer peripheral, useful for the scheduling of the processors Timer(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel)
- ICU: a concentrator of interrupt line, mandatory if we got irqs on the platform ICU(name, pbase, channel size, nb channel)
- XICU: a concentrator of interrupt line and a timer, this component and the couple Timer/Icu can't be in the same platform XICU(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel)
- Dma : a dma component Dma(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel)
- Tty: a multi-tty terminal Tty(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel)
- Fbf : a frame-buffer Fbf(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel)
- RAM : a RAM memory RAM(name, pbase, size)
- ROM : a ROM memory, we must have one at 0xbfc00000 address with the a minimal size of 0x1000 ROM(name, pbase, size)
- MwmrCoprocTaskWrapper: declare a coproc which is able to simulate the a C task by wrapping it in a SystemC coproc. The coproc (a SystemC module) will only be generated if a task have been mapped MwmrCoprocTaskWrapper(name, pbase, channel_size, nb_channel, sc_name)

The parameters are the following:

- name : name of the component
- pbase : physical base address of the component
- channel_size : the size of one channel, or the size of the component if it doesn't support multiple channel
- nb_channel : number of channel, set to '1' if no channel
- size : size of the memory
- sc_name : the SystemC name of the coproc

Irqs

This is a special component able who is able to describe the the routing of the interrupt line.

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```
Irq(proc_id, cluster_id, icu_irq_id, peri, channel_id)
```

- proc_id : the proc_id at which the irq is attached
- icu_id: the icu_id line at which the irq is attached
- cluster_id: the cluster_id which contain the proc, icu and the peri
- peri: the class of the peripheral from which the request is sent
- channel_id : the channel_id of the peripheral

Here's an example for a one cluster platform:

Another example for a multi-cluster platform:

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