

# Towards a Reactive Model for the Power-Aware Control of an Embedded Platform

(Work in progress. . .)

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October 23, 2009

# Outline

- Context
  - Target platforms & applications
  - Problems
- Current solutions
  - Ad-Hoc solutions
  - Dedicated Operating Systems
  - Conclusion
- Approach
  - Preliminary remarks
  - Principles
  - Pros & Cons
- Conclusion

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# Target platforms

- ▶  $\mu$ -Controller
  - ▶ Sleep/low-power modes and fast wake-up time
  - ▶ Possibly DV(F)S capable
- ▶ Radio transceiver
- ▶ Real-time clock
- ▶ Sensors (Temperature, Humidity...)
- ▶ Battery-operated
  - ▶ Possibly solar-reloadable
- ▶ ...

# Target platforms (contd.)

## Energy vs. Power

- ▶ Energy-awareness: control *average* current consumption
  - ▶ related to discharge profile
- ▶ Power-awareness: control *maximum* current consumption  
Highly related to:
  - ▶ capacity
  - ▶ quality ( $\rightsquigarrow$  cost)

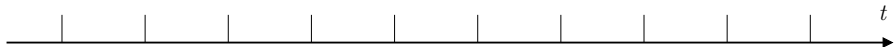
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- ▶ Data acquisition
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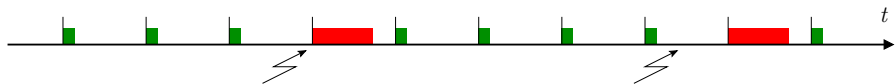


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## Problems: distribution

- ▶ “Chaotic” global behavior, dynamism
- ▶ Debugging
- ▶ Shelf life
- ▶ Unreliable communications
- ▶ Security
- ▶ ...

worse and worse. . .

## Problems: “embeddedness”

- ▶ Cyber-physical device: closed loop (reliable simulation...?)
- ▶ Various constraints
  - ▶ low speed
  - ▶ very small memory
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ Various peripherals
- ▶ ...

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# Current solutions: ad-hoc solutions

## Manual implementation

- ▶ Method?
- ▶ Toolchain?
- ▶ Power management?
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Reliability?

# Current solutions: dedicated Operating Systems

## TINYOS

- ▶ Event-driven paradigm
  - ▶ All implemented in NESC
    - ▶ restricted / extended C
    - ▶ fully component-based approach
  - ▶ Compiled together with the applications
  - ▶ Locks  $\rightsquigarrow$  deadlocks
  - ▶ Power management: manual & decentralized
  - ▶ Available on many platforms
- $\rightsquigarrow$  tens of components needed for simple applications. . .

# Current solutions: dedicated Operating Systems (contd.)

## MANTIS

- ▶ Classical programming model
- ▶ Supports long-running computations
- ▶ Power management by hand

- ~> More efficient than TINYOS when:
- ▶ long idle periods
  - ▶ timely processing

# Current solutions: dedicated Operating Systems (contd.)

## CONTIKI

- ▶ *Exokernel*
  - ▶ tries to reduce provided abstractions
  - ▶ instead: use libraries
- ▶ *Proto-threads*
  - ▶ event-based, stack-less
  - ▶ optional preemptive multi-threading implemented as a library
- ▶ Inter-process communication: *event posting*
- ▶ Power-management by hand (only helped by exposing the size of the event queue!)

## Context: conclusion

⇒ *No mechanism allowing global management of the platform!*



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## Approach: preliminary remarks

- ▶ Driver  $\approx$  Automaton — In fact, a *Transducer*:
  - ▶ Inputs = software requests & hardware interrupts / data
  - ▶ Outputs = software responses & hardware requests
  - ▶ Reflects the state of the associated device

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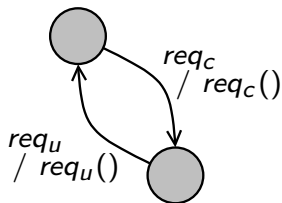
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## Approach: preliminary remarks (contd.)

### Controllable Driver

- ▶ Inputs:  $\{req_c, req_u\}$
- ▶ Outputs:  $\{req_c(), req_u()\}$

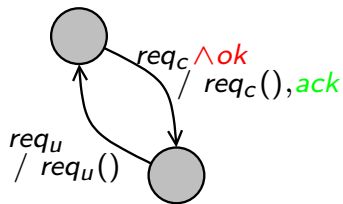




## Approach: preliminary remarks (contd.)

### Controllable Driver

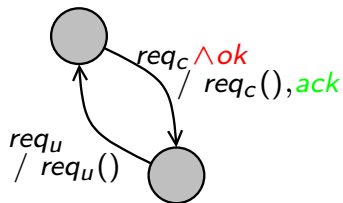
- ▶ Inputs:  $\{req_c, req_u, ok\}$
- ▶ Outputs:  $\{req_c(), req_u(), ack\}$



## Approach: preliminary remarks (contd.)

### Controllable Driver

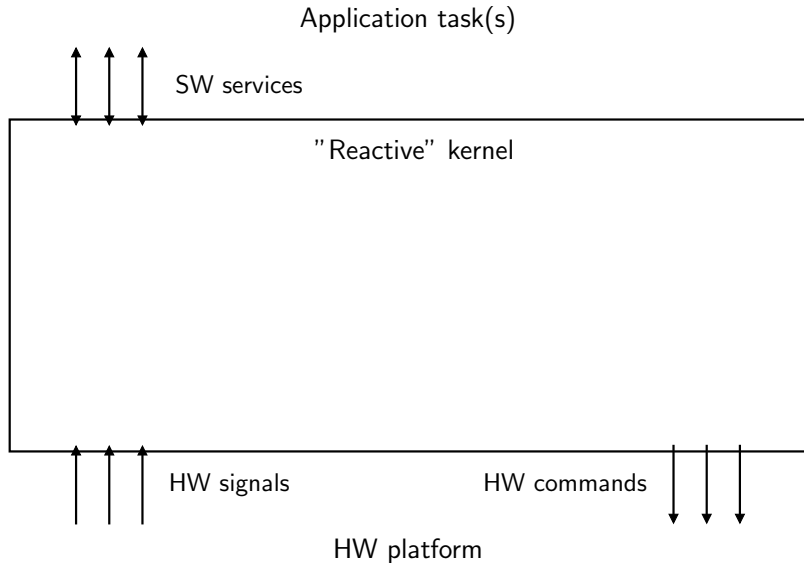
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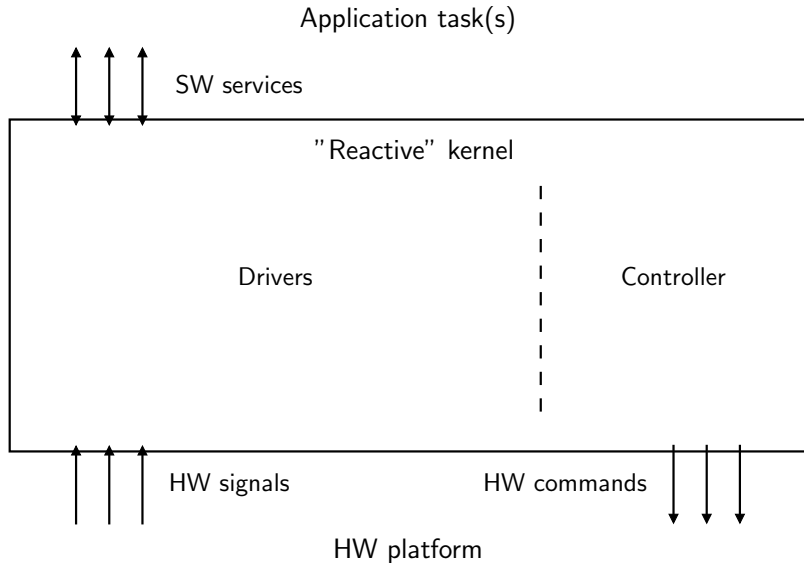
*ok*: Validation from controller

*ack*: Refused request handling

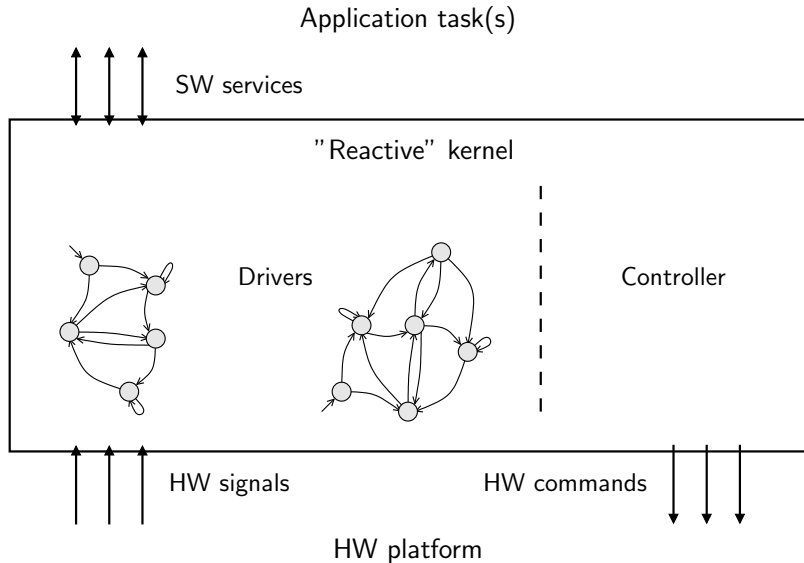
## Approach: overview



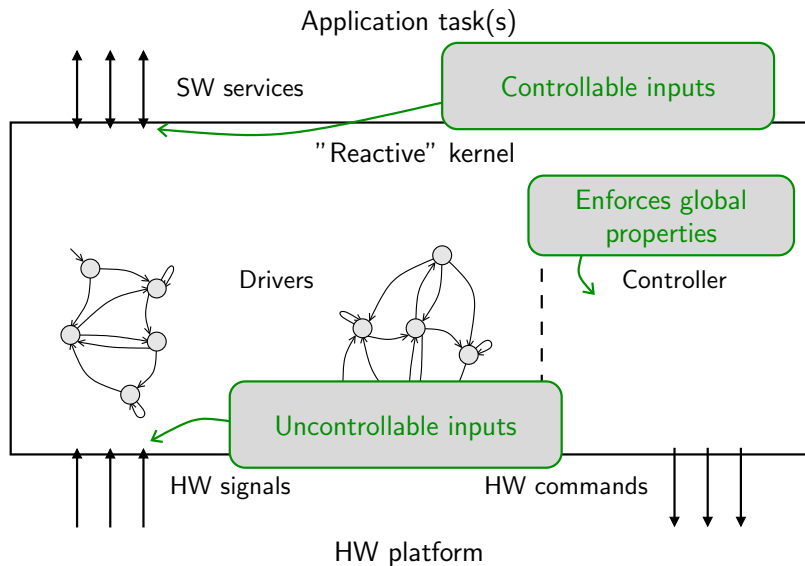
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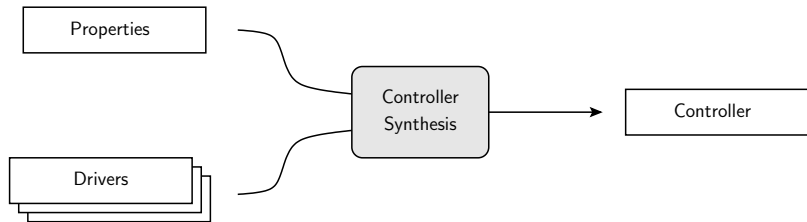
## Approach: framework



Properties

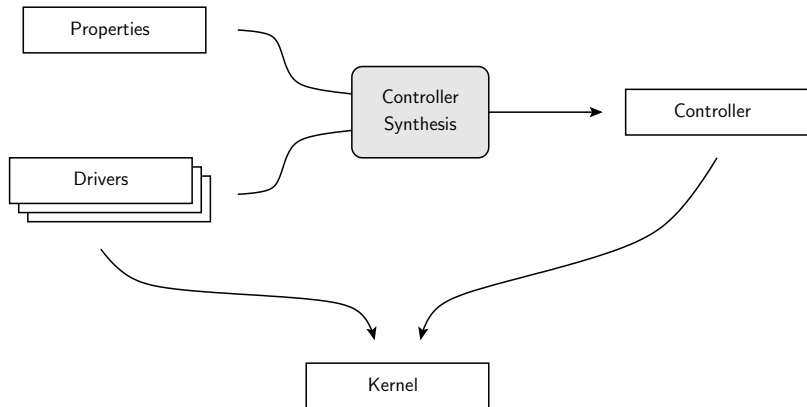
Drivers

## Approach: framework

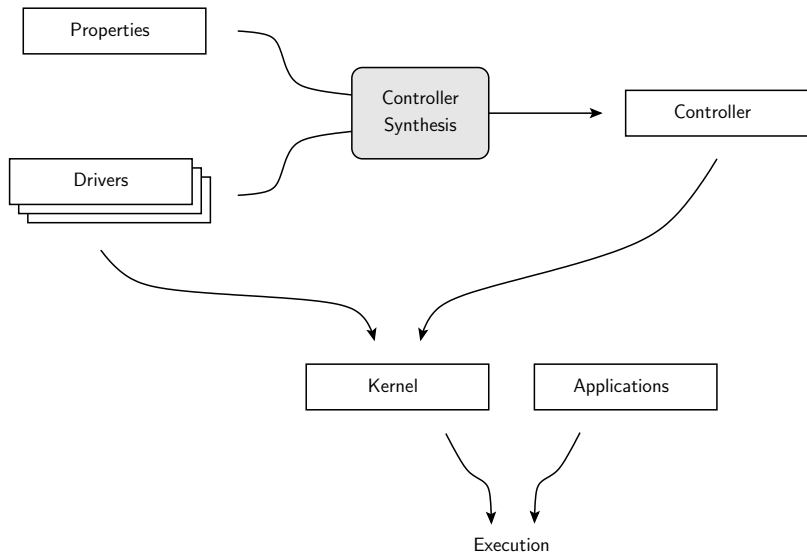




## Approach: framework



## Approach: framework



# Approach: cons

## Cons

- ▶ Uncontrollable combinations of platforms & properties
- ▶ Very platform-specific properties
- ▶ It is still possible to write energy-hungry applications  
... not surprisingly!

# Approach: pros

## Pros

- ▶ Power & Energy -aware “by construction”  
depending on the properties. . .
- ▶ Unchanged application layer
- ▶ Concurrency handling by the controller:  
     $\leadsto$  No locks  $\Rightarrow$  No deadlocks
- ▶ Supports long-running application tasks
  - ▶ Classical programming model

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# Conclusion

- ▶ Lack of global control capabilities in current tool-sets
  - ▶ Most often too hard to implement
- ▶ Global control of the platform
  - ▶ Concurrency handling
  - ▶ Power & Energy management
- ▶ Towards a “Real-Energy Programming” paradigm
- ▶ Proof-of-concept implementation (in progress)
  - ▶ Realistic application

*Thank you*

*Questions ?*