

FUSIONCLOCK: Energy-Optimal Clock-Tree Reconfigurations for Energy-Constrained Real-Time Systems

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Lehrstuhl für Verteilte Systeme
und Betriebssysteme



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Technische Fakultät



Application Scenarios



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- embedded real-time systems: worst-case execution time (WCET), worst-case energy consumption (WCEC)

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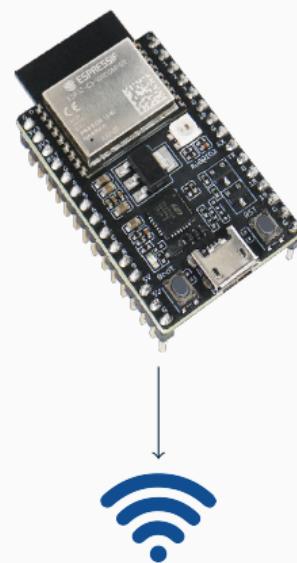


- embedded real-time systems: worst-case execution time (WCET), worst-case energy consumption (WCEC)
- devices massively influence timing and energy behaviour
⇒ reduce energy consumption for longer battery life

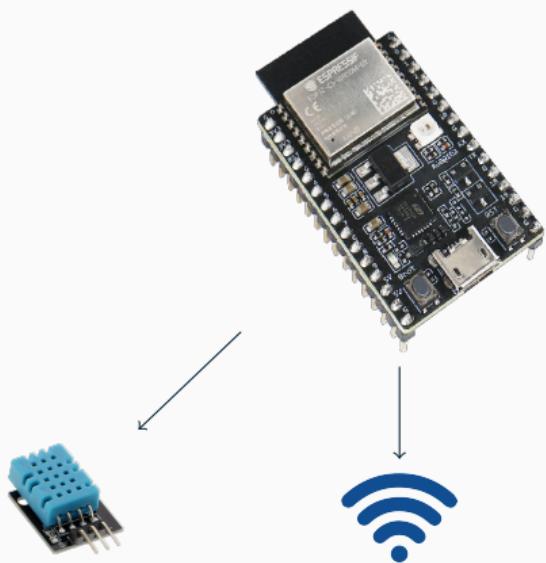
Devices on Embedded Systems



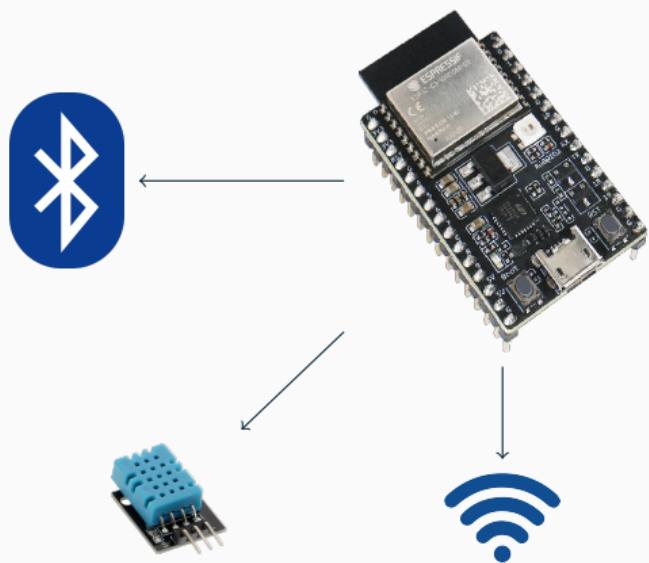
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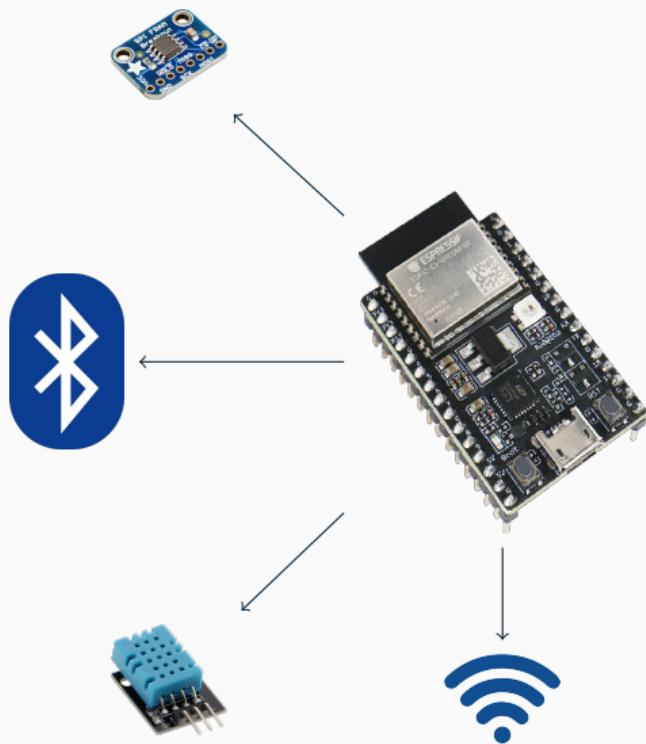
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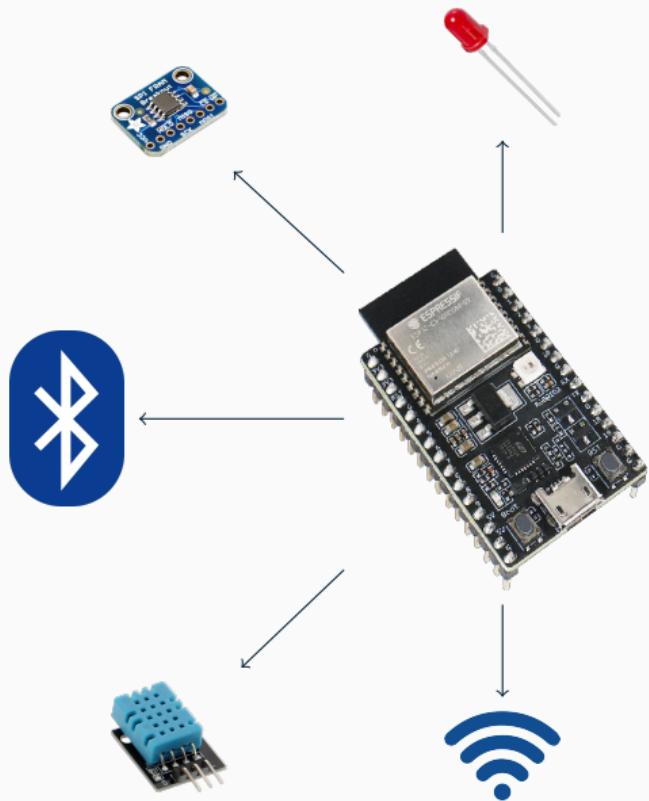
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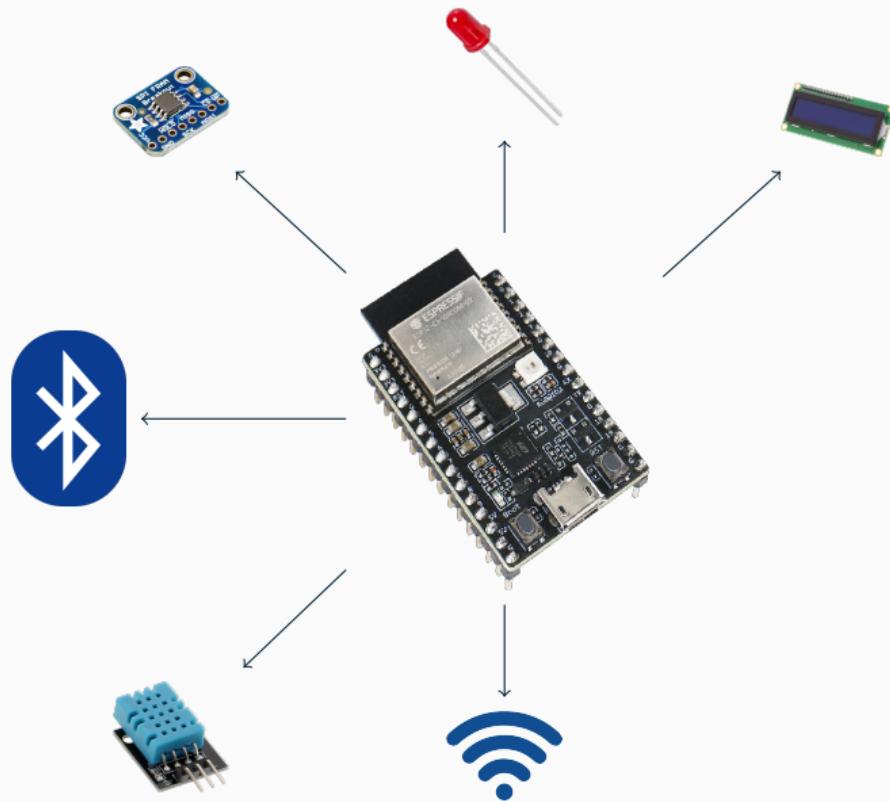
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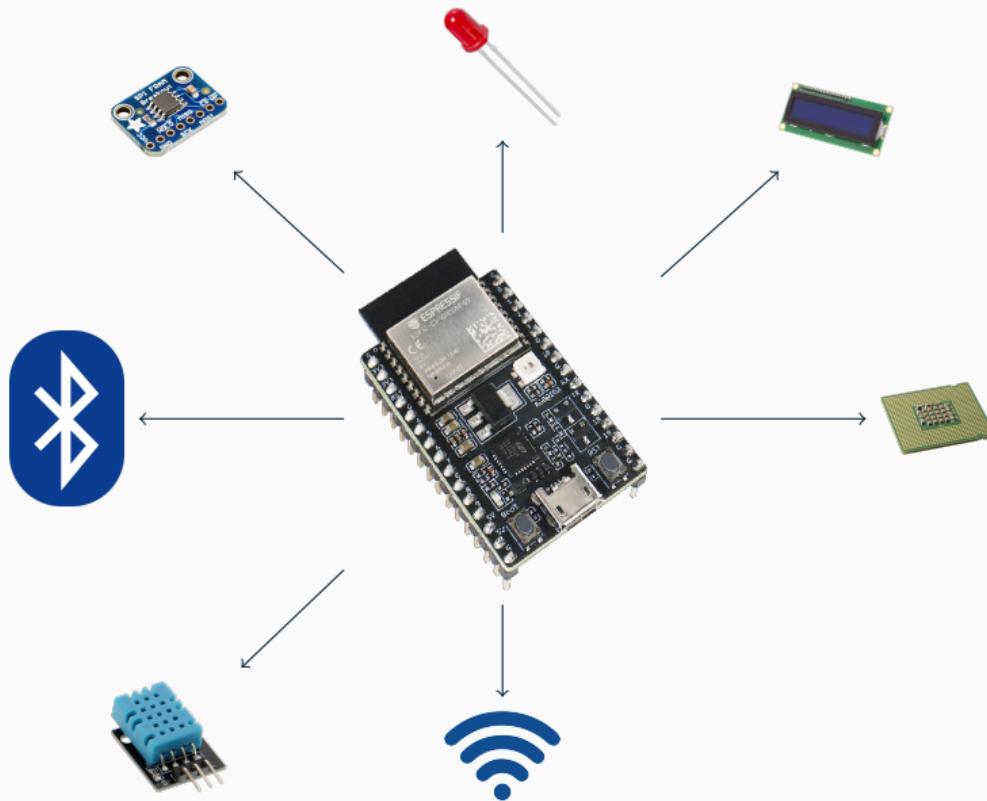
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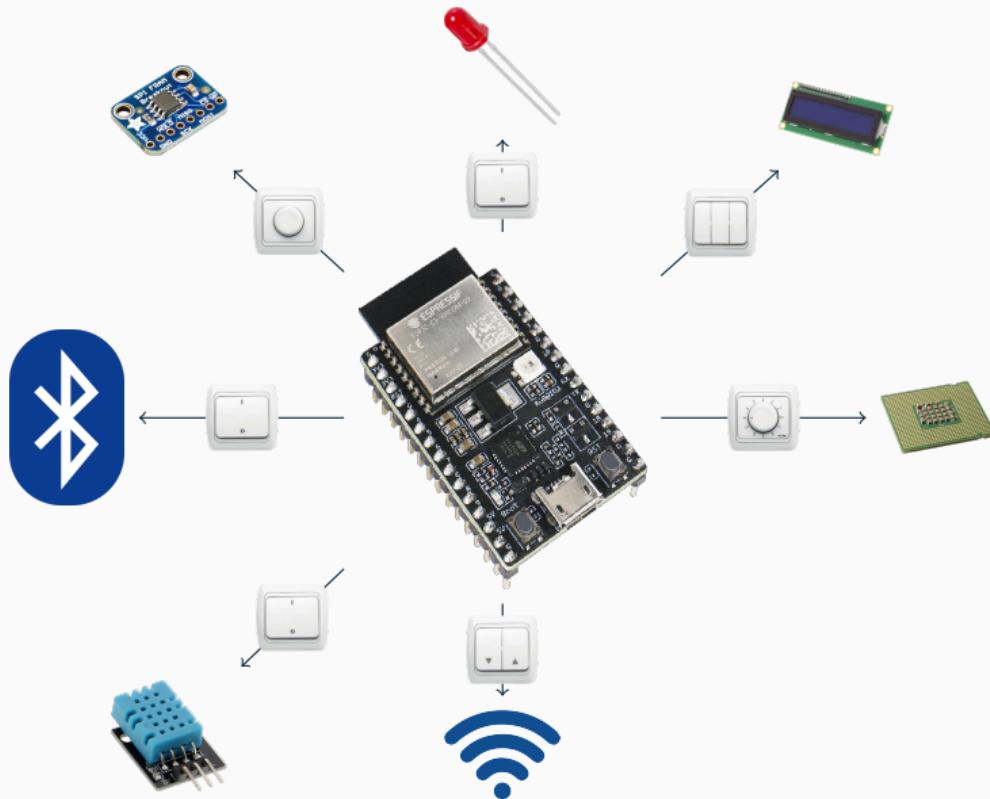
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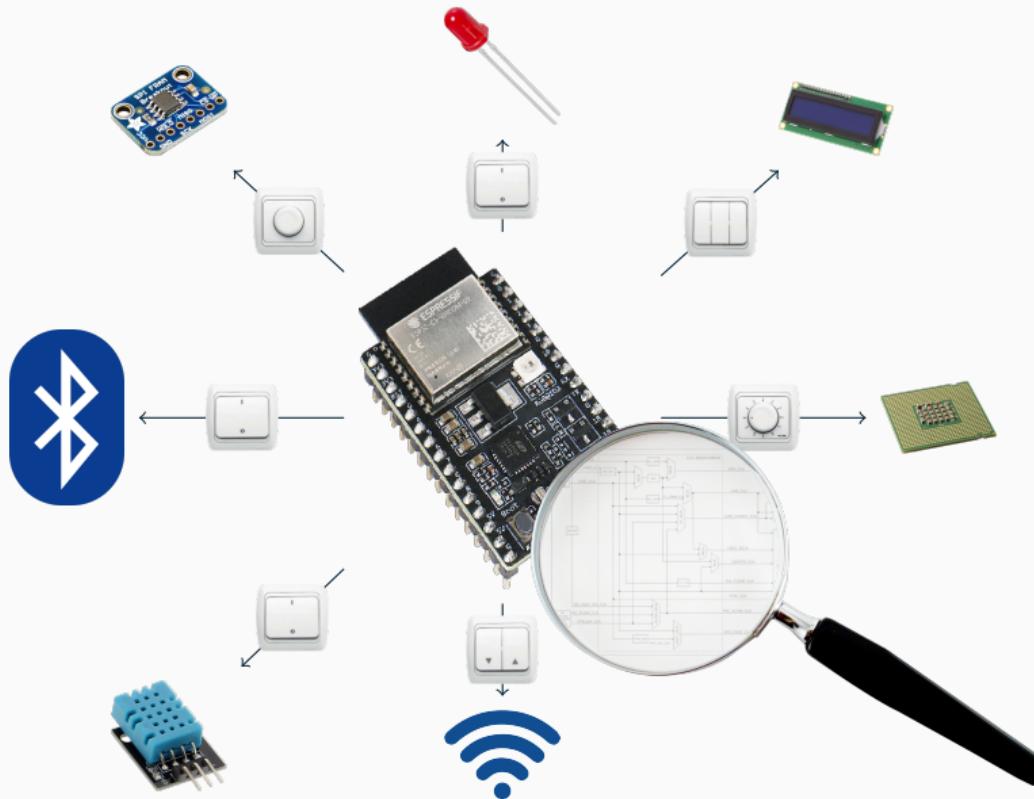
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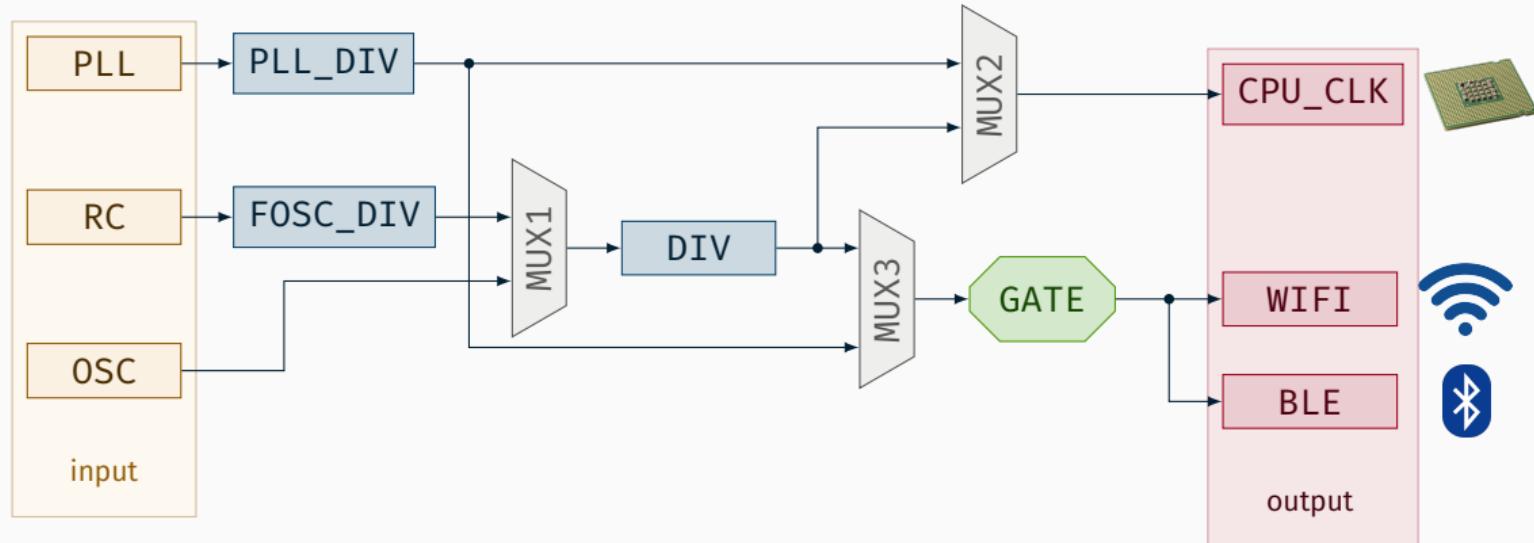
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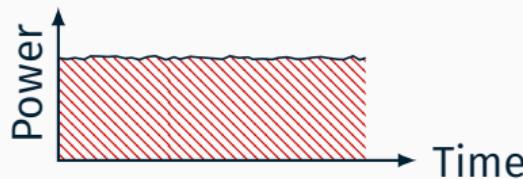
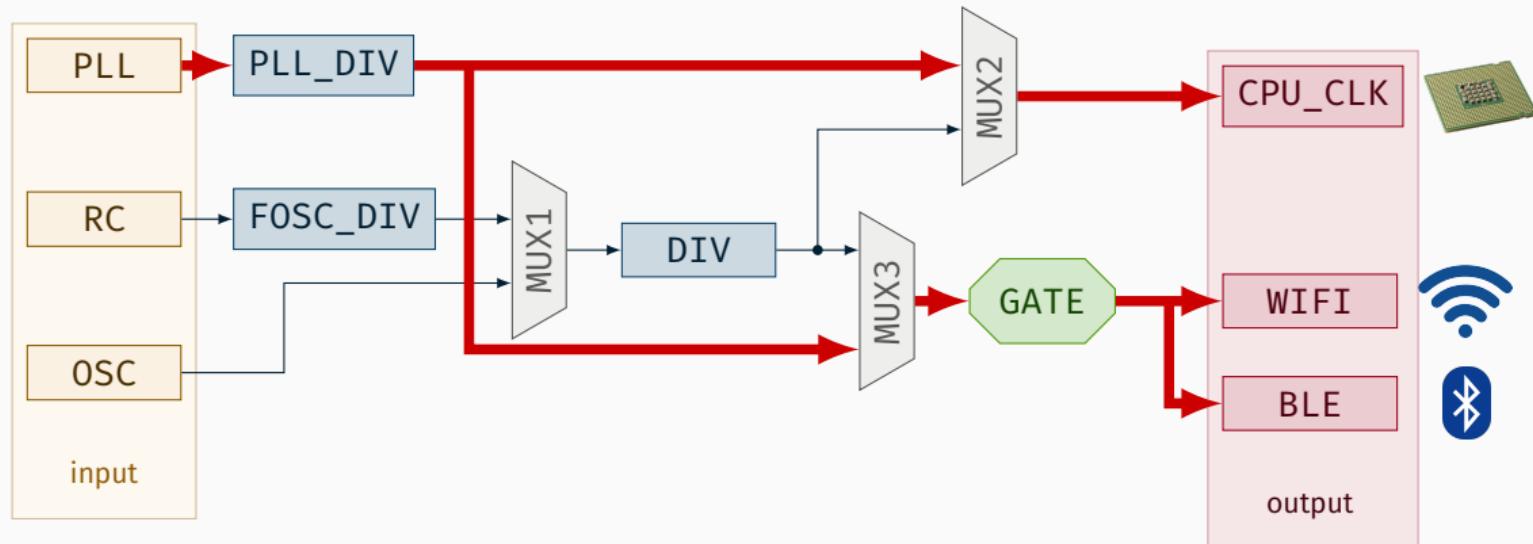
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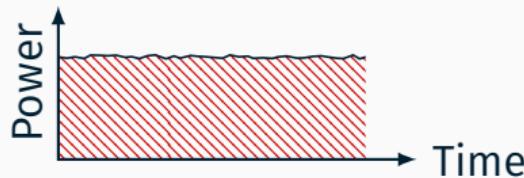
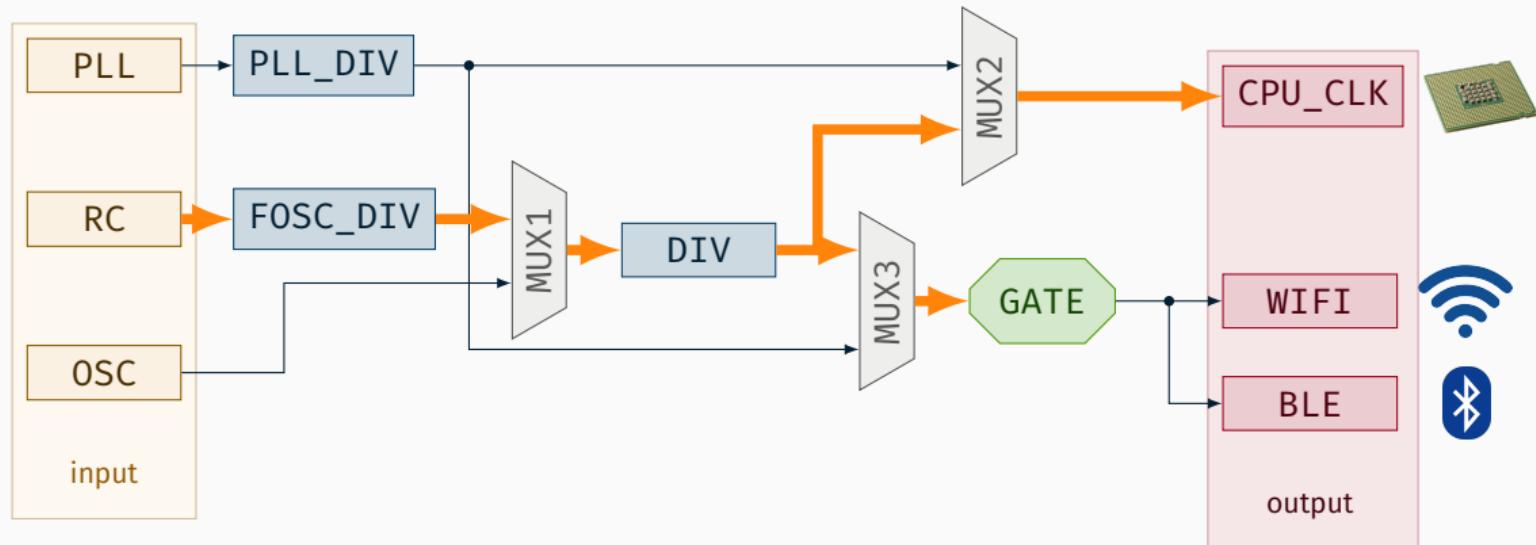
The Clock Tree



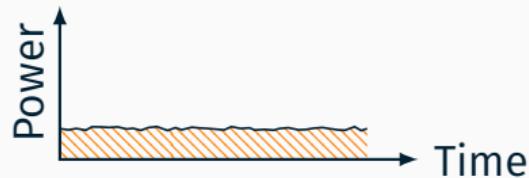
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V.S.



Problem Description

System Model / Requirements for FUSIONCLOCK

- single-core platforms

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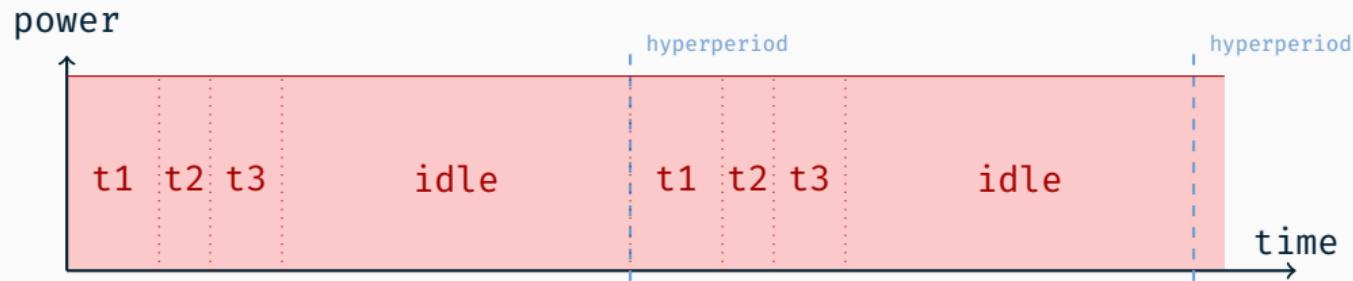
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System Model / Requirements for FUSIONCLOCK

- single-core platforms
 - configurable via **clock tree**
- static and sound model of the system for WCET/WCEC analyses
 - including the **devices** of the system
- strictly periodic, cyclic task model
 - **time-triggered schedule**

Problem Analysis

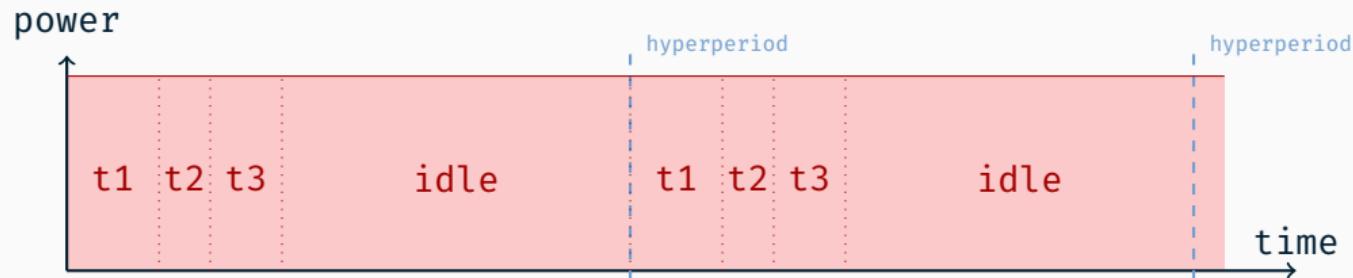
All-Always-On



all-always-on approach

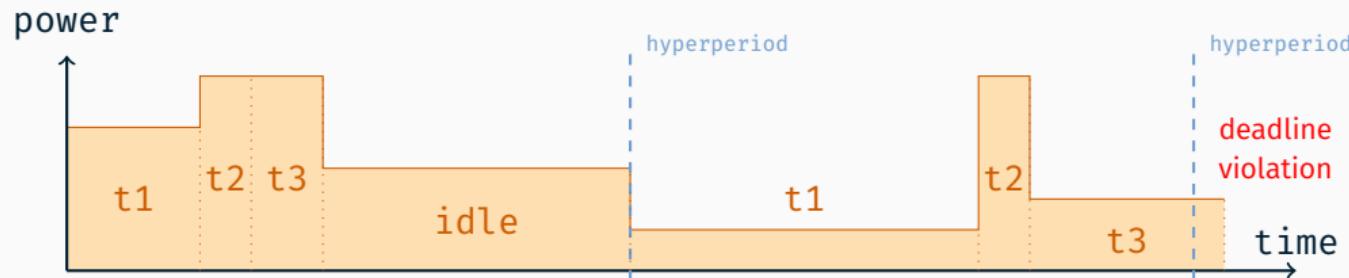
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All-Always-On



all-always-on approach

- ✗ minimization of energy consumption

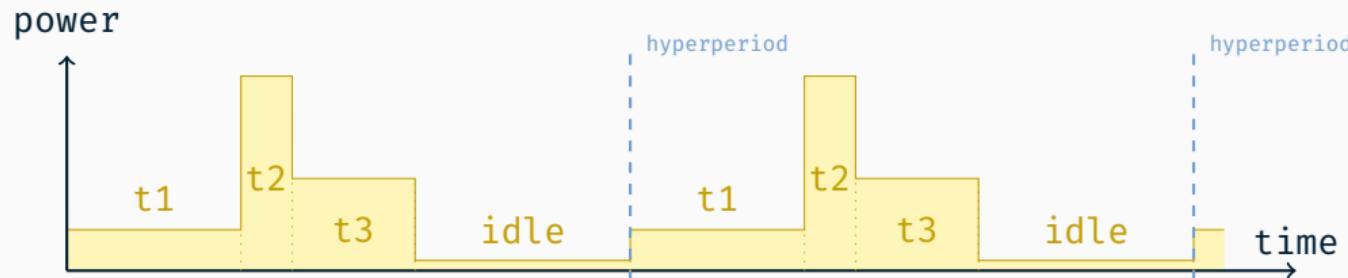


feedback-based approach: reconfigurations during execution

- minimization of energy consumption
- ✗ real-time guarantees

Problem Analysis

Static Approach

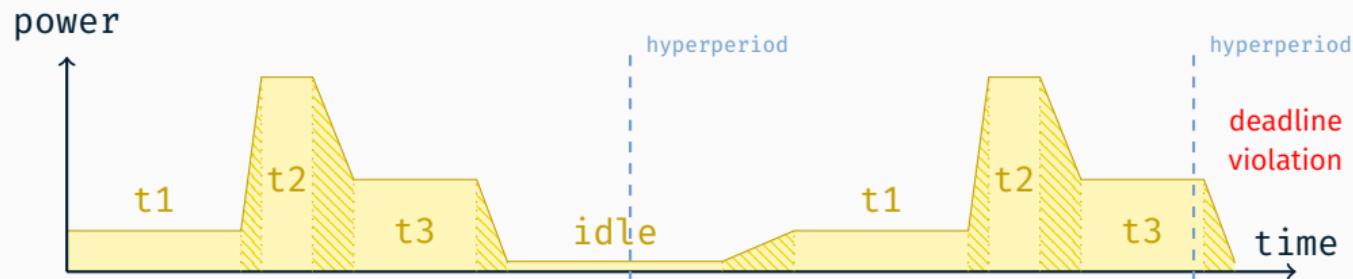


static approach: analysis before execution

- minimization of energy consumption
- real-time guarantees

Problem Analysis

Static Approach



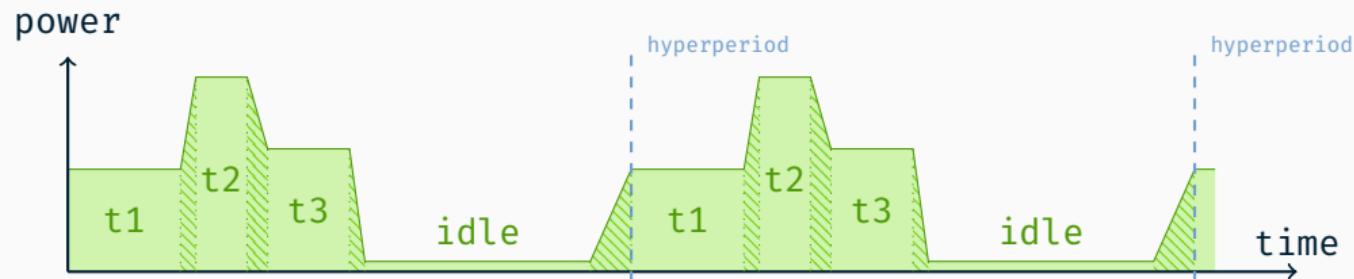
static approach without reconfiguration penalties

- minimization of energy consumption
- ✗ real-time guarantees
- ✗ consideration of reconfiguration costs

Problems

1. CPU-only approaches...
 - neglect energy consumption of **devices**
 - ignore **dependencies of devices** and **clock-tree configurations**
2. **no guarantees** of feedback-based approaches
3. missing **reconfiguration penalties**

Concept of FUSIONCLOCK



static approach with reconfiguration penalties

- ✓ minimization of energy consumption
- ✓ real-time guarantees
- ✓ consideration of reconfiguration costs

The FUSIONCLOCK Approach

Overview over the FUSIONCLOCK Approach

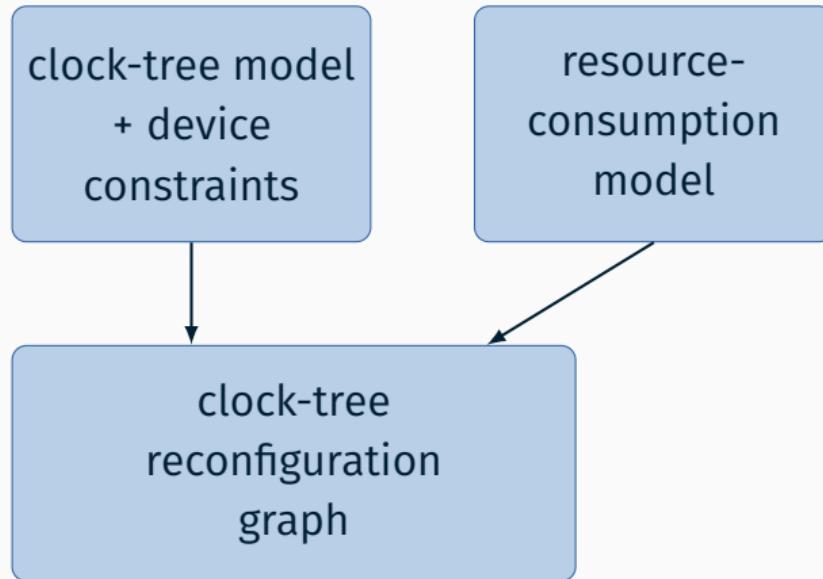
clock-tree model
+ device
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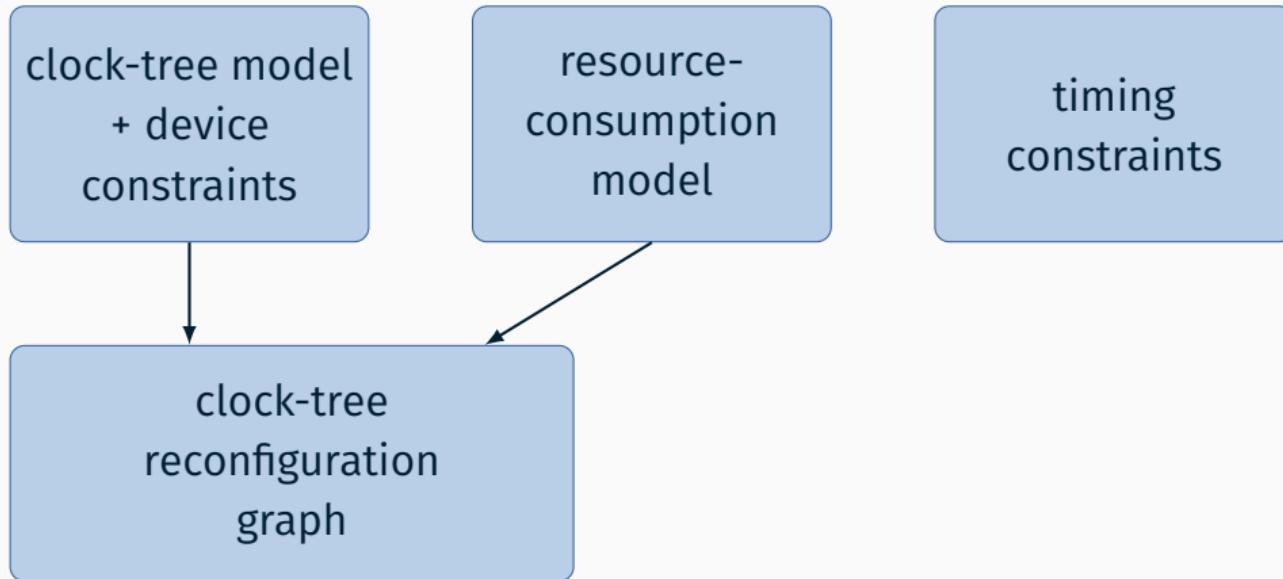
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model

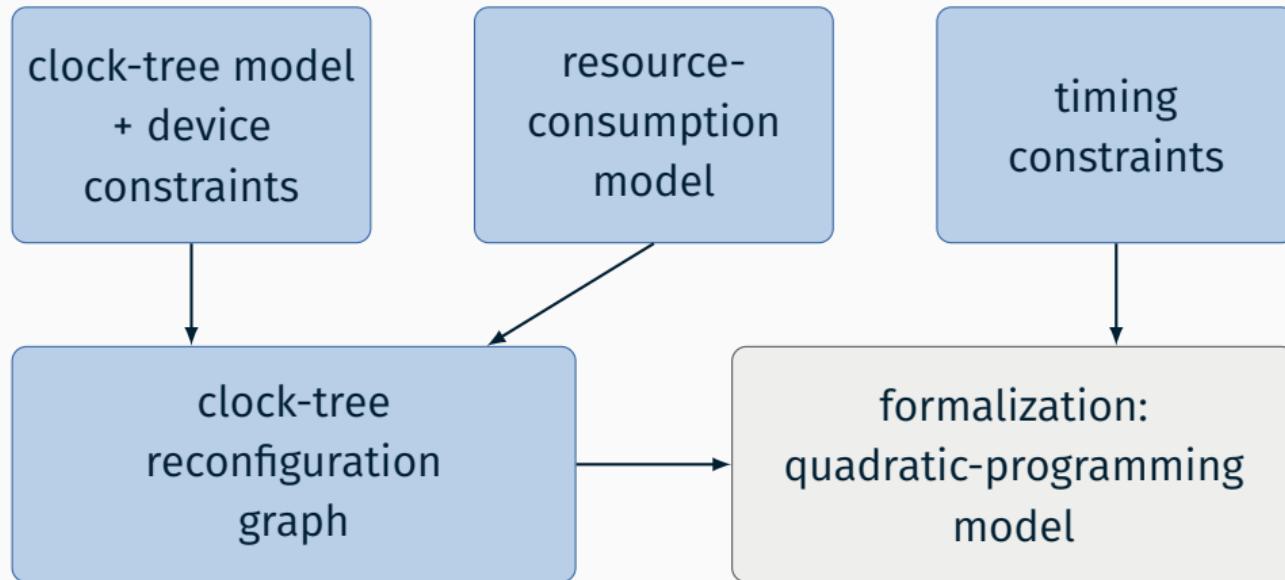
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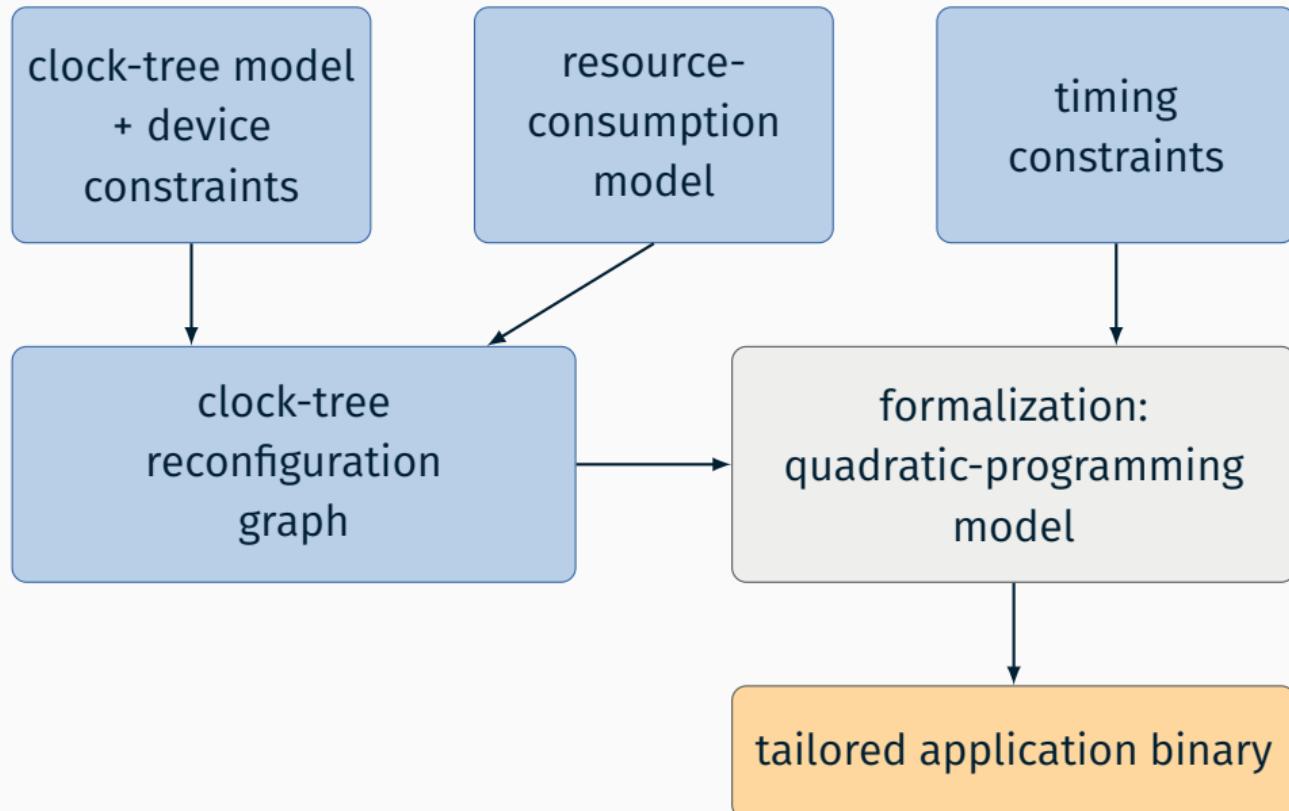
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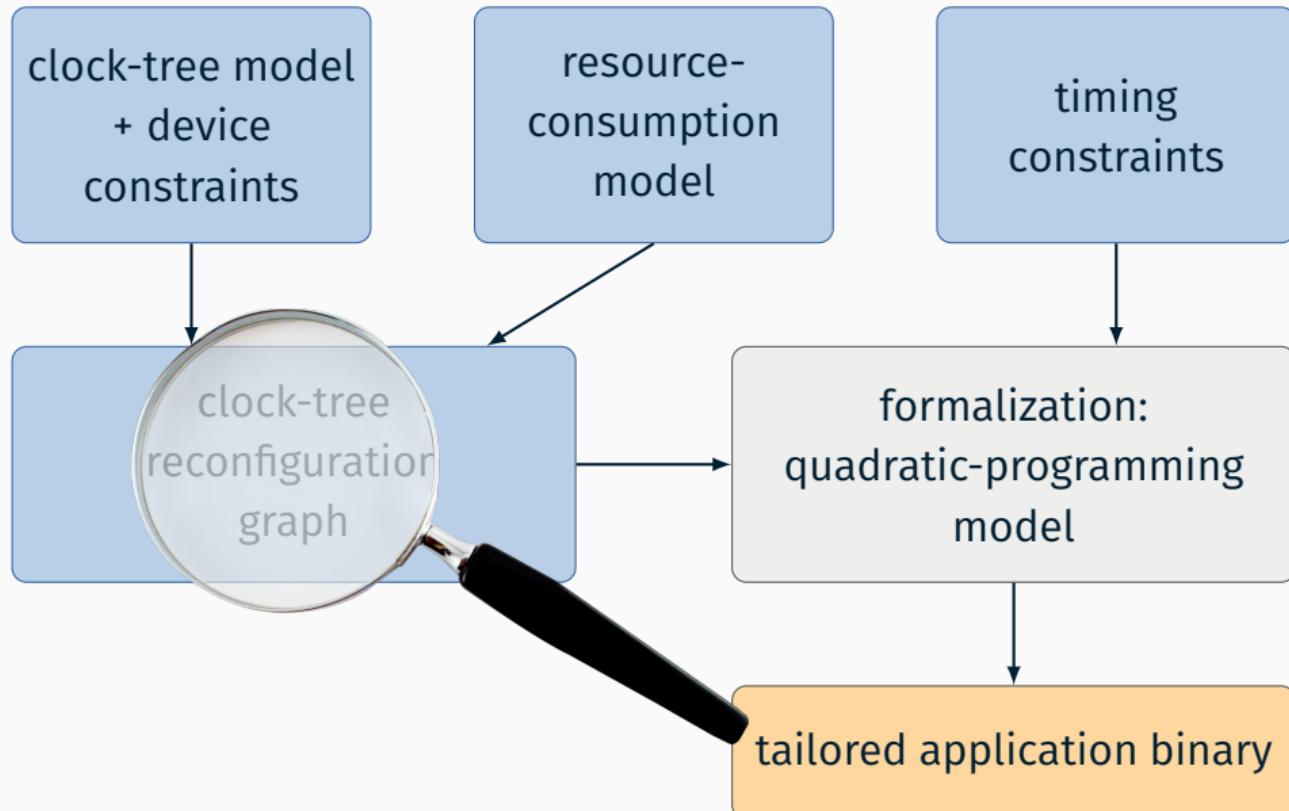
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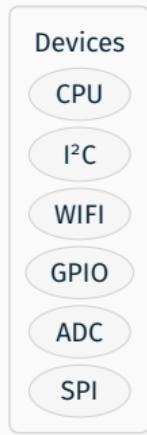
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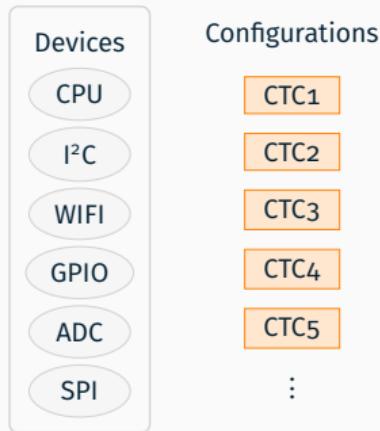
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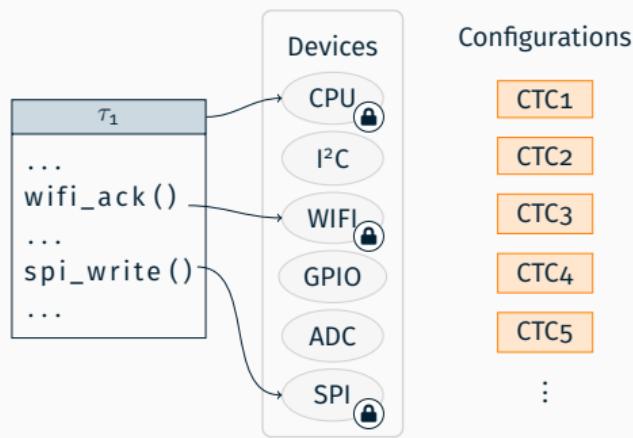
Clock-Tree Reconfiguration Graph



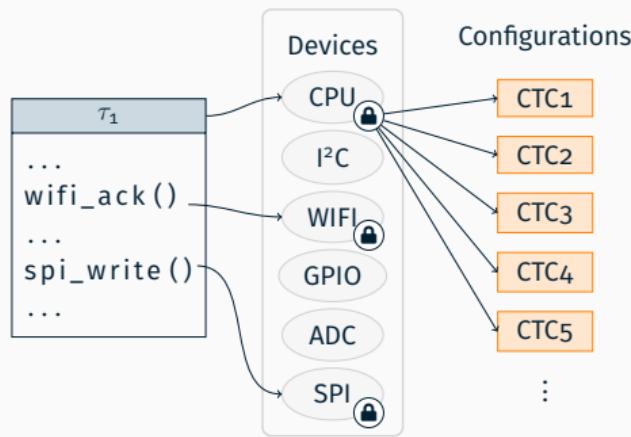
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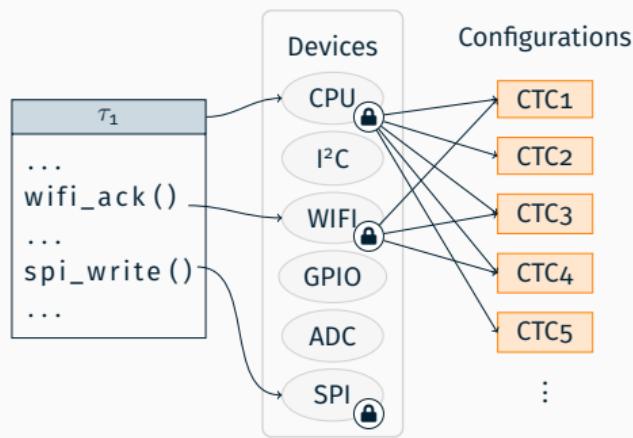
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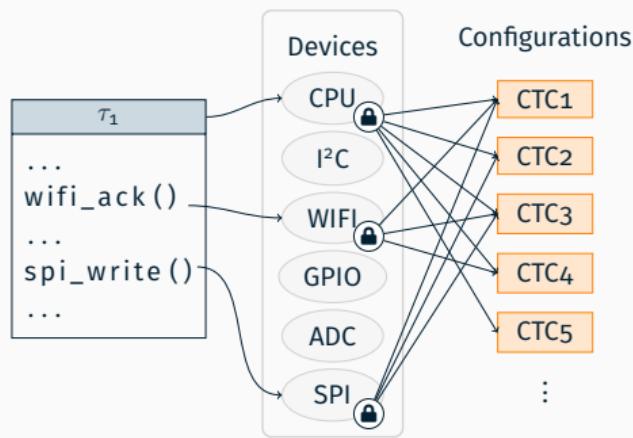
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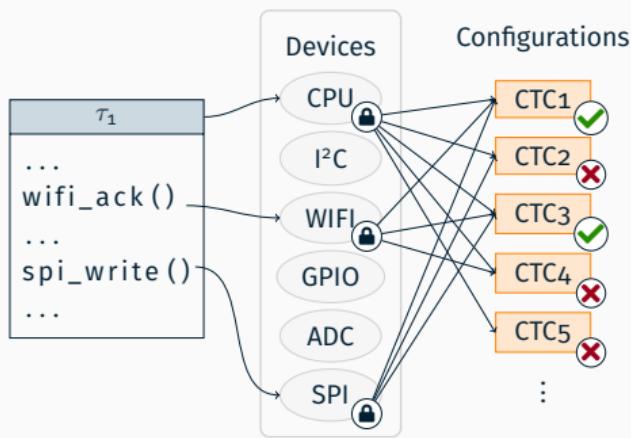
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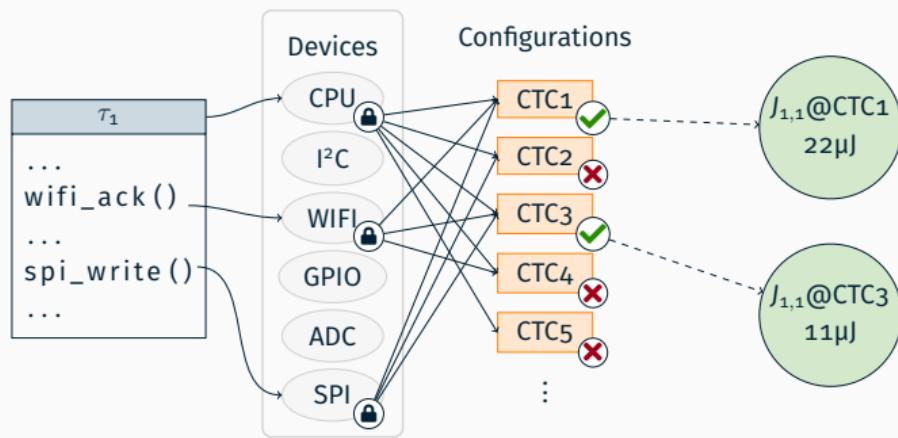
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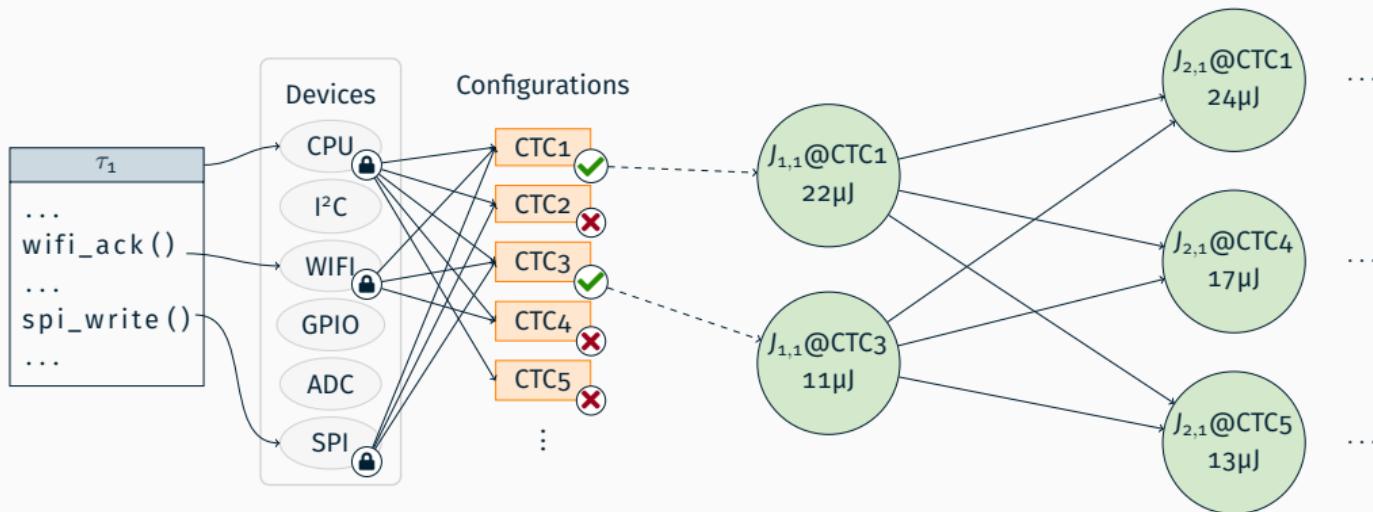
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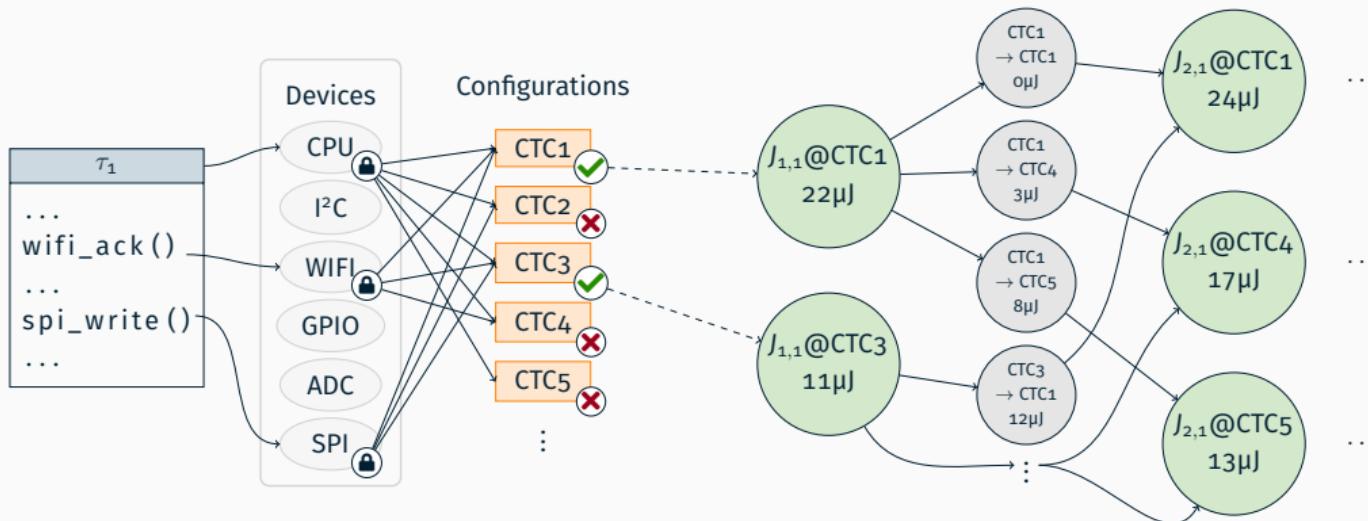
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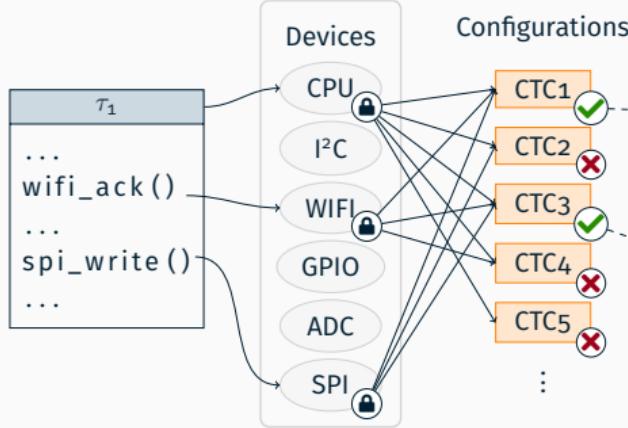
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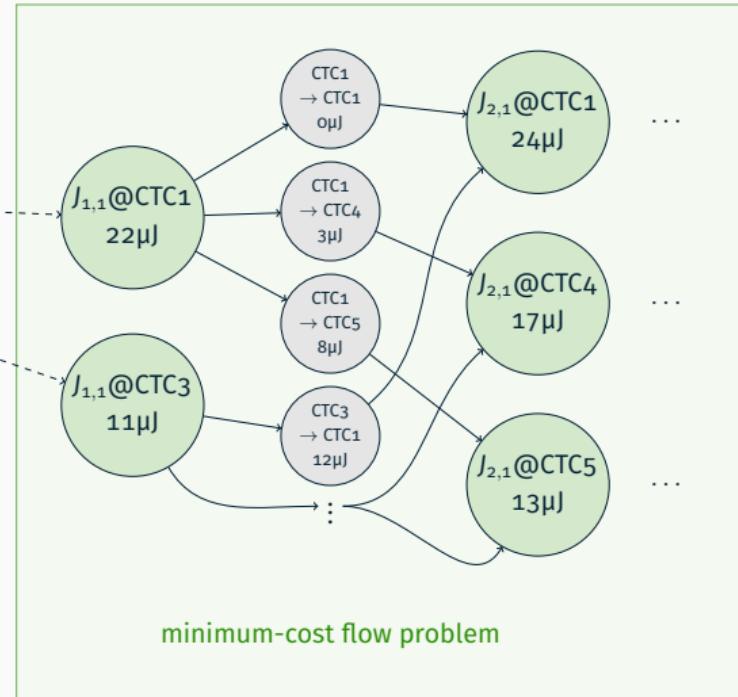
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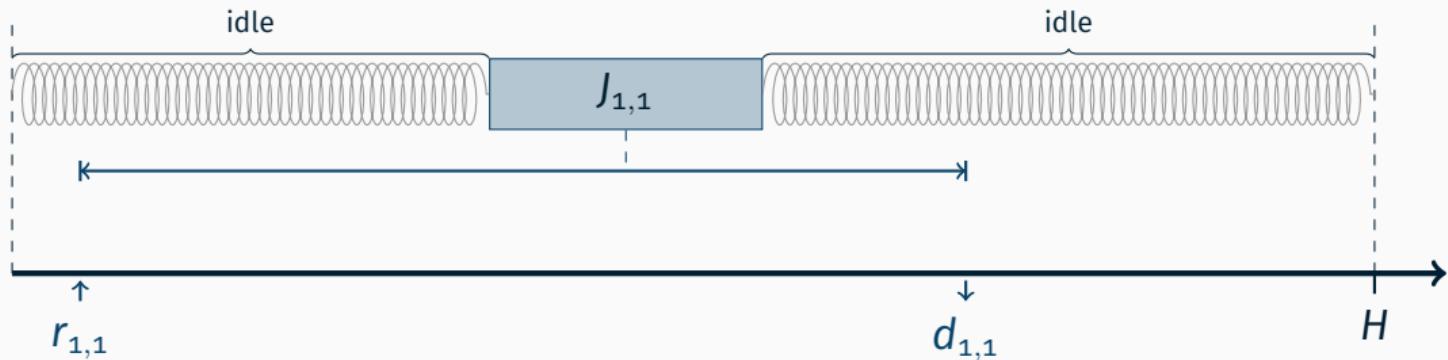
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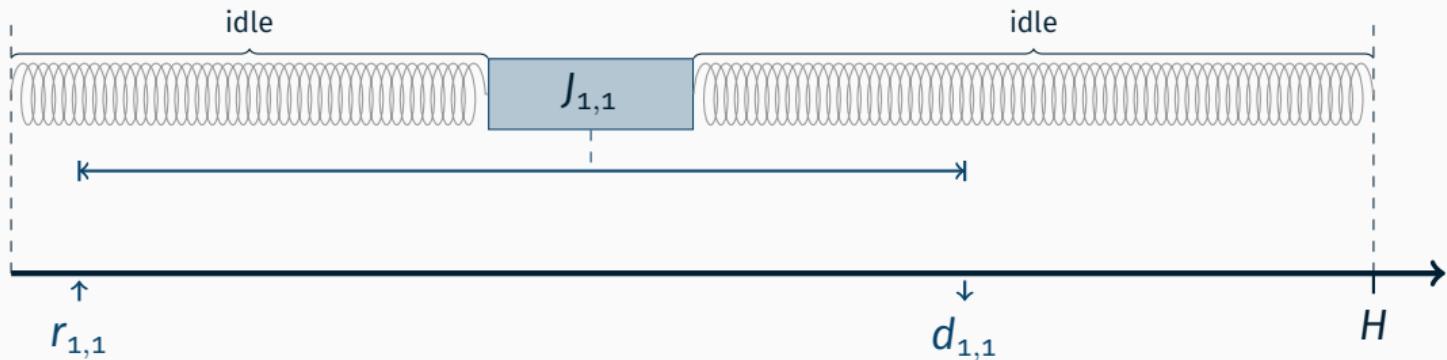
Configurations



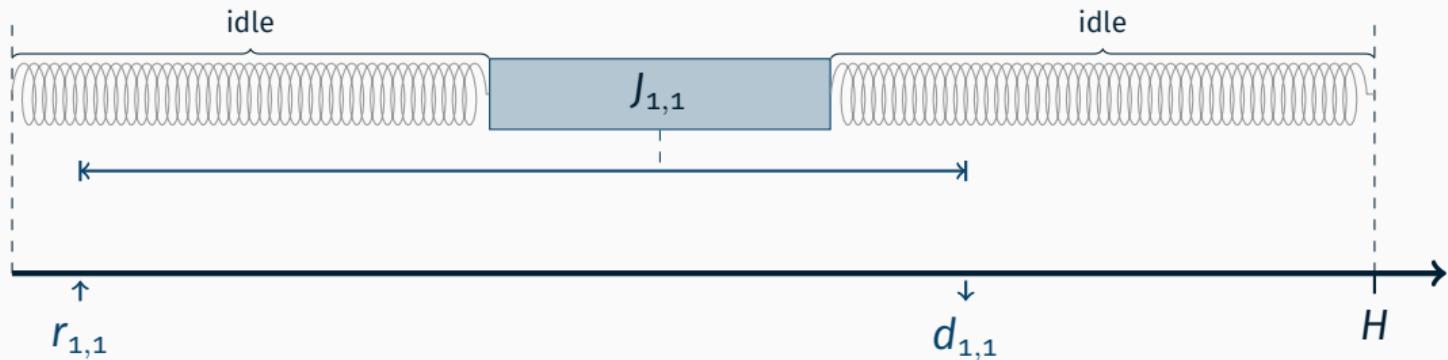
Incorporation of a Time-Triggered Schedule



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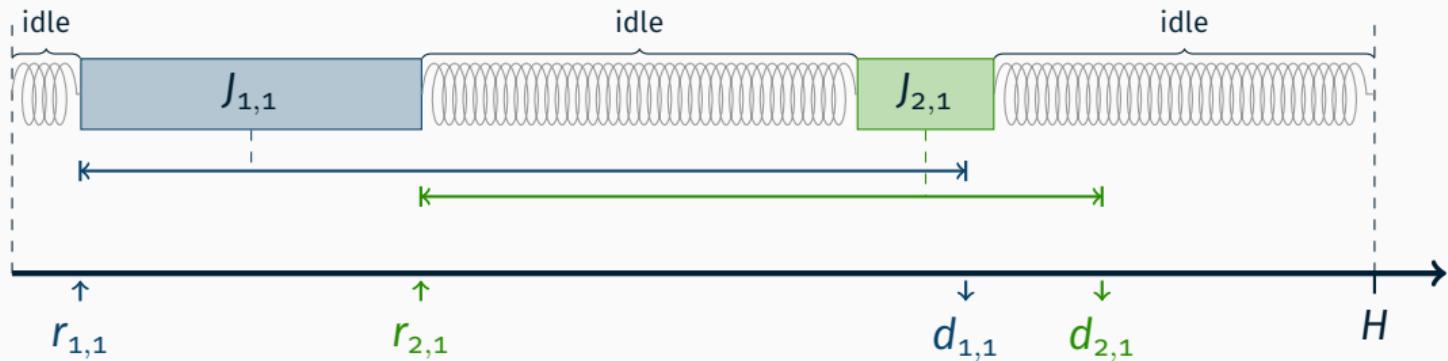
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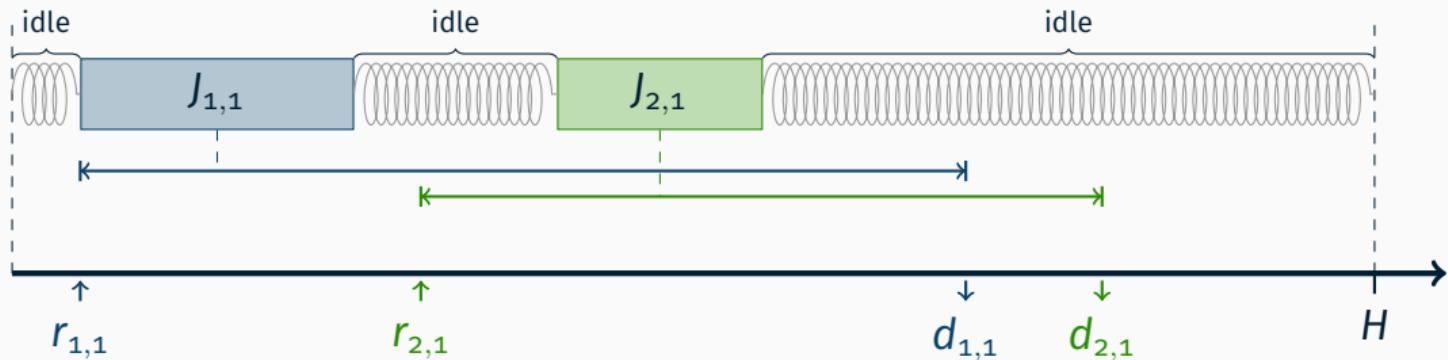
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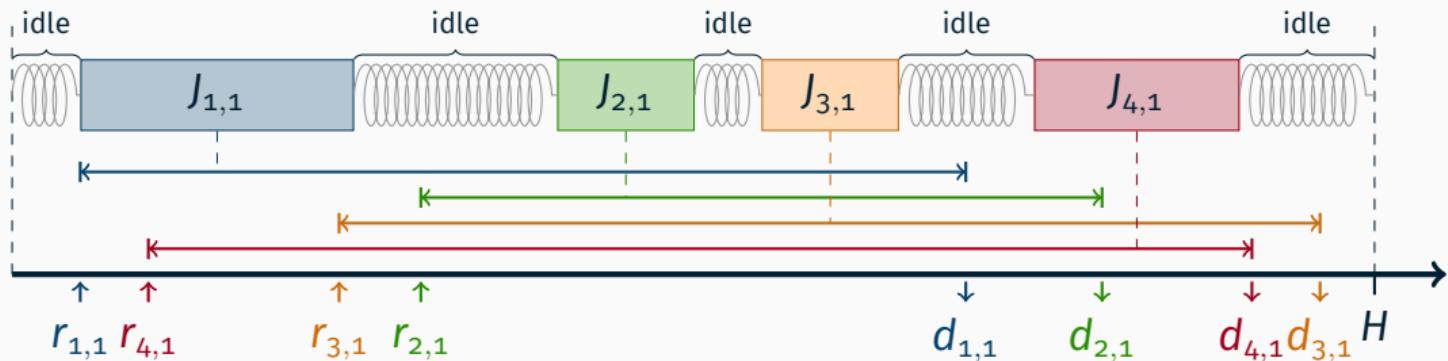
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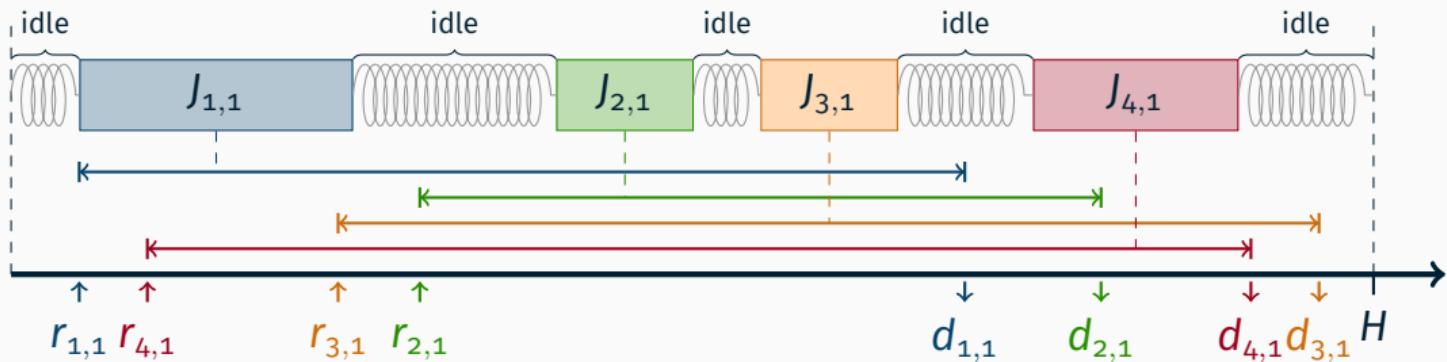
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Incorporation of a Time-Triggered Schedule



Distributing the slack:

- **reconfiguration penalties**
- **idling:** start times, durations, and configurations

Formalization

min **energy costs** of jobs and idling options
+ **energy penalty** for reconfiguration

w.r.t.

constraints in the **clock-tree reconfiguration graph**
all times **sum up to hyperperiod**
each job **starts** at or after its **release time**
each job **finishes** before or at its **deadline**

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E. Dingle, P. Rafferty, S. Schuster, and P. Williamson

$\text{min} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \frac{c_{ij}}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} \frac{d_{ji}}{2} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{subject to } \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} x_{ij} \geq 1 \\ \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} x_{ij} \geq 1 \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \end{array} \right\}$

Using constraints:

$\text{min} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \frac{c_{ij}}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} \frac{d_{ji}}{2} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{subject to } \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} x_{ij} = 1 \\ \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} x_{ij} = 1 \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \end{array} \right\}$

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Quadratic relaxation:

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Introducing slack variables:

$\text{min} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} c_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} d_{ji} x_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} s_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} t_{ji} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{subject to } \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} x_{ij} + s_{ij} = 1 \\ \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} x_{ij} + t_{ji} = 1 \\ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, x_{ij} \in [0, 1], s_{ij} \geq 0, t_{ji} \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$

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(BERTS 89)

Evaluation

Evaluation Hardware



Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis

```
while(true) {  
    fibonacci_calculation();  
    idle(until=hyperperiod.end);  
}
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Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis

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- 5 CTCs

Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis

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- 5 CTCs: which one is used for the compute task?

Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis

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- 5 CTCs: which one is used for the compute task?
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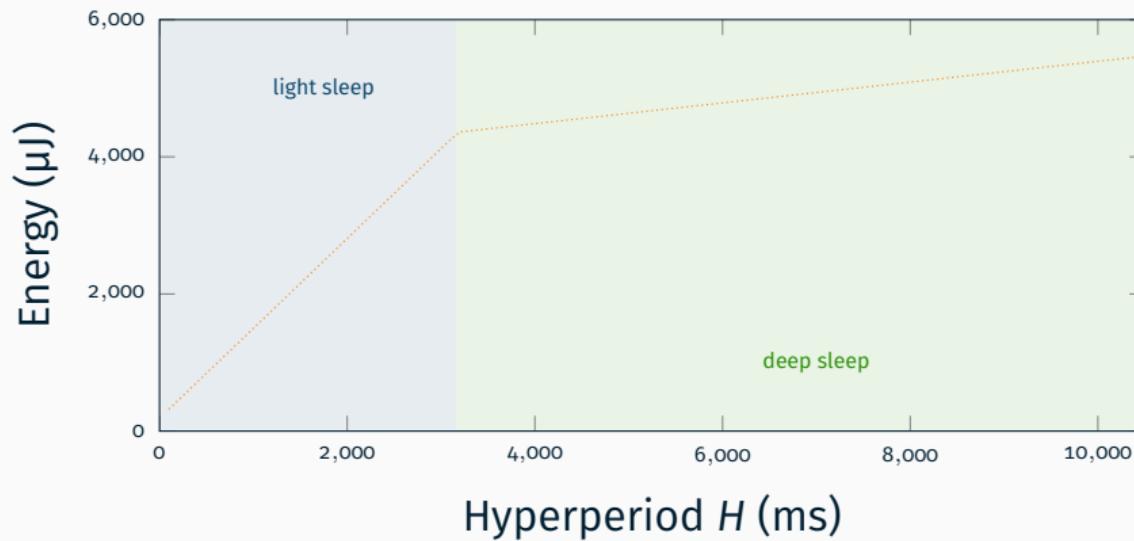
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Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis

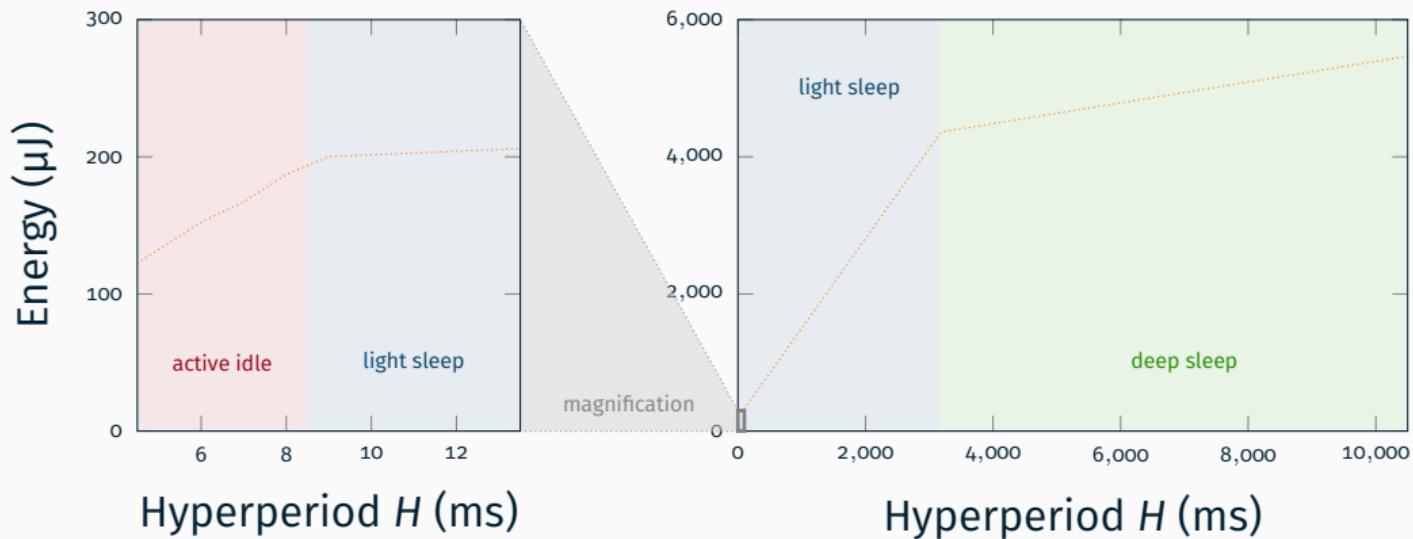
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- 5 CTCs: which one is used for the compute task?
- 3 idle options: when do the energy savings outweigh the reconfiguration penalties?
- how do actual measurements compare to the predicted energy consumptions?

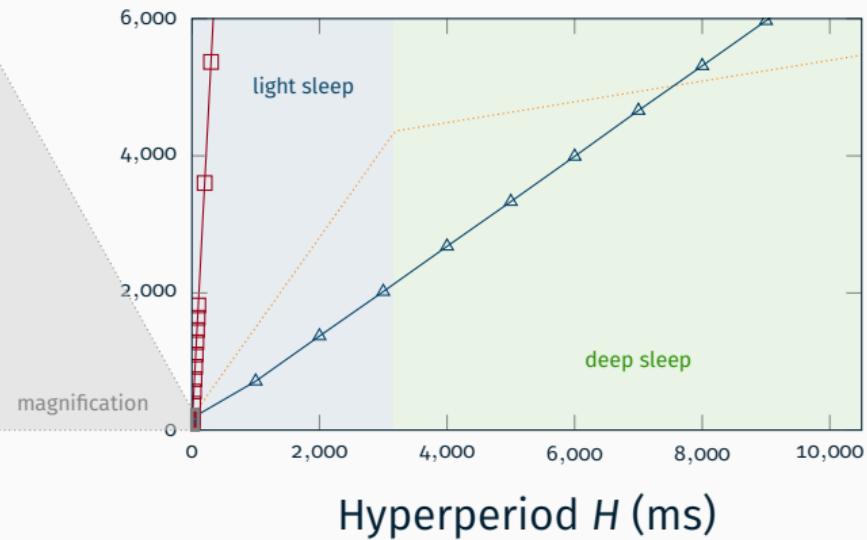
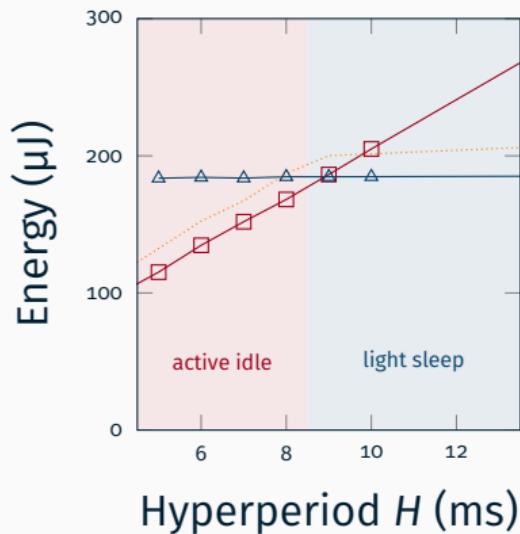
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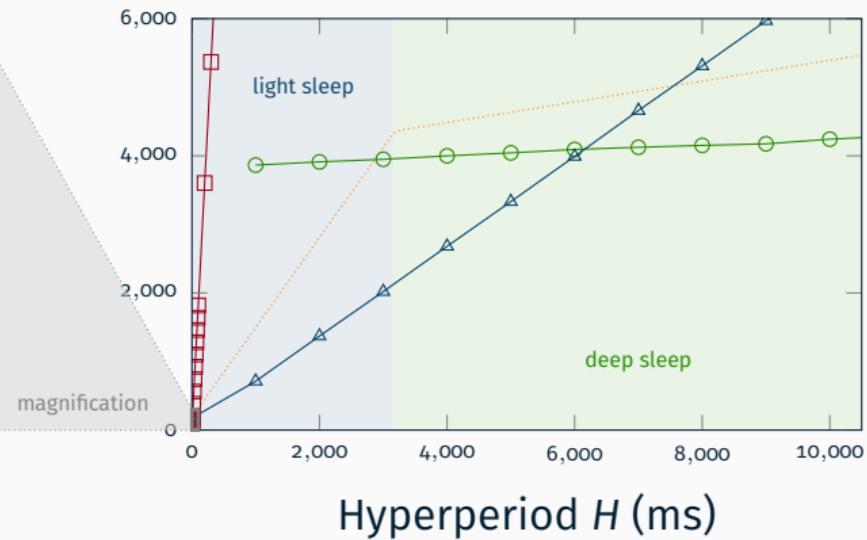
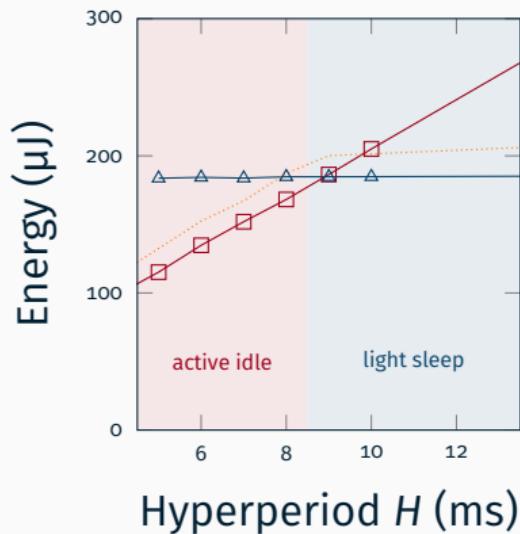
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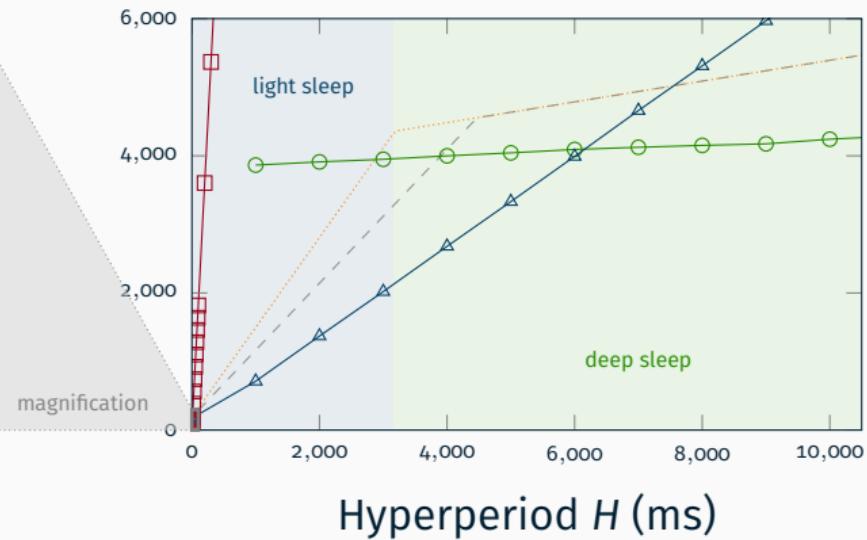
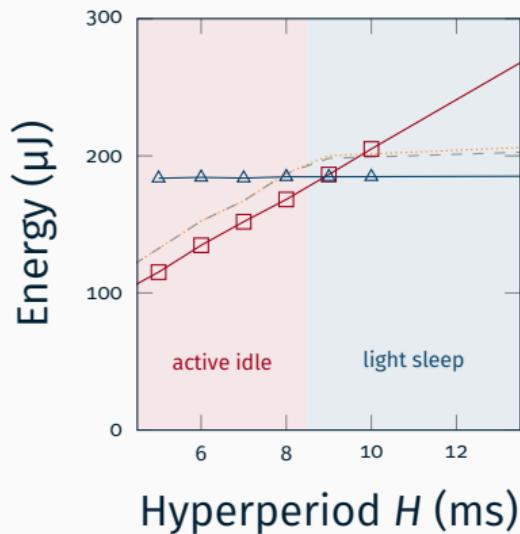
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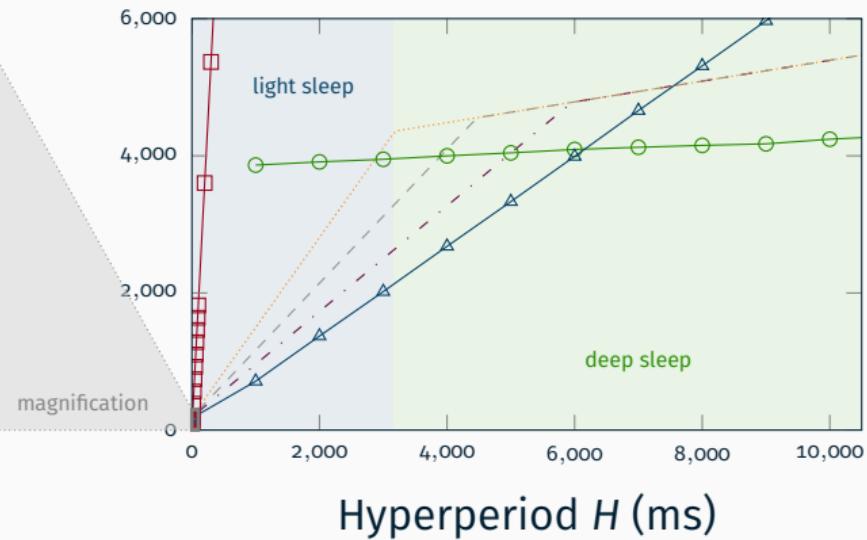
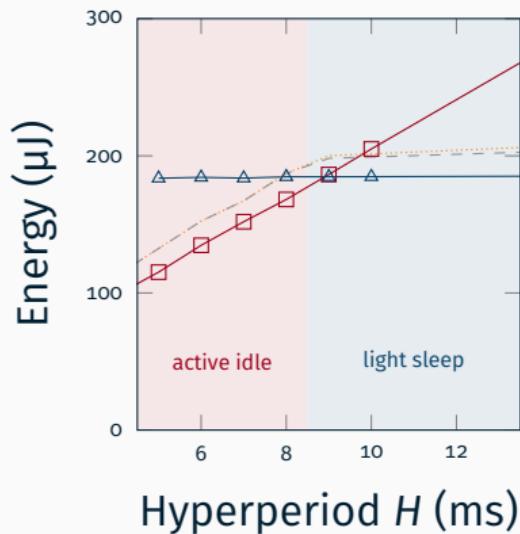
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Evaluation: Break-Even Point Analysis



Evaluation: Taskset Generation

Does FUSIONCLOCK ...

- ... determine a reliable upper bound?
- ... minimize energy consumption in comparison to device-unselective approaches?

Evaluation: Taskset Generation

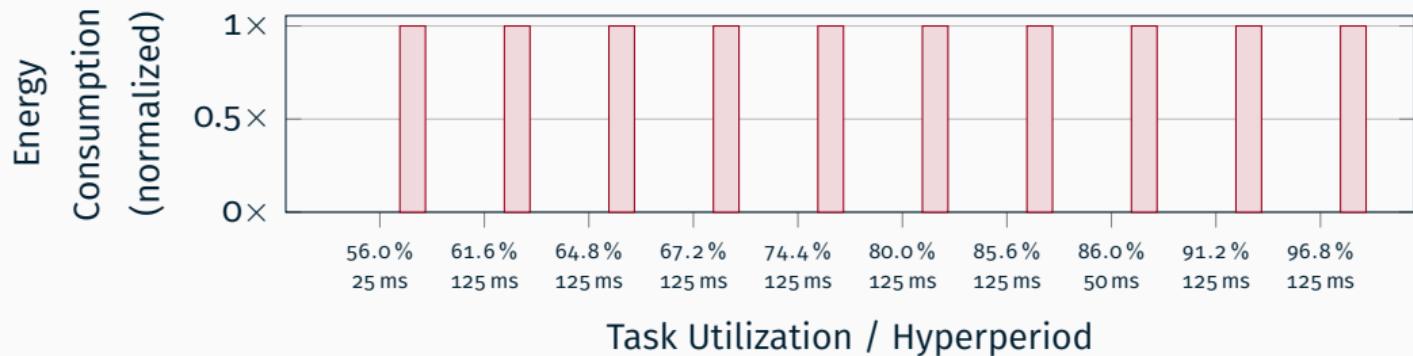
Does FUSIONCLOCK ...

- ... determine a reliable upper bound?
- ... minimize energy consumption in comparison to device-unselective approaches?

Evaluation with generated tasksets:

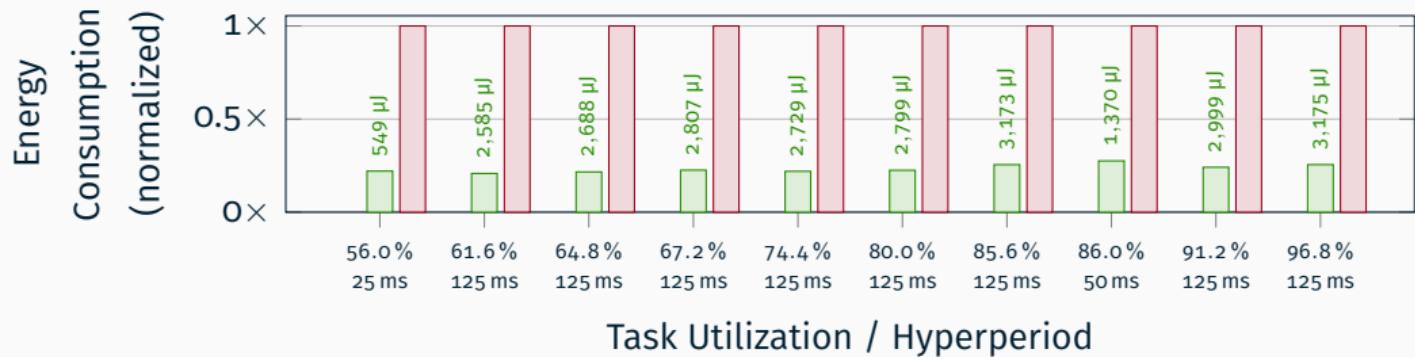
- simulate device usage: sense, compute, actuate
- 5 active modes
- 2 idle modes: light sleep, deep sleep
- 9 to 18 tasks

Evaluation: Taskset Generation



binary without clock-tree reconfigurations

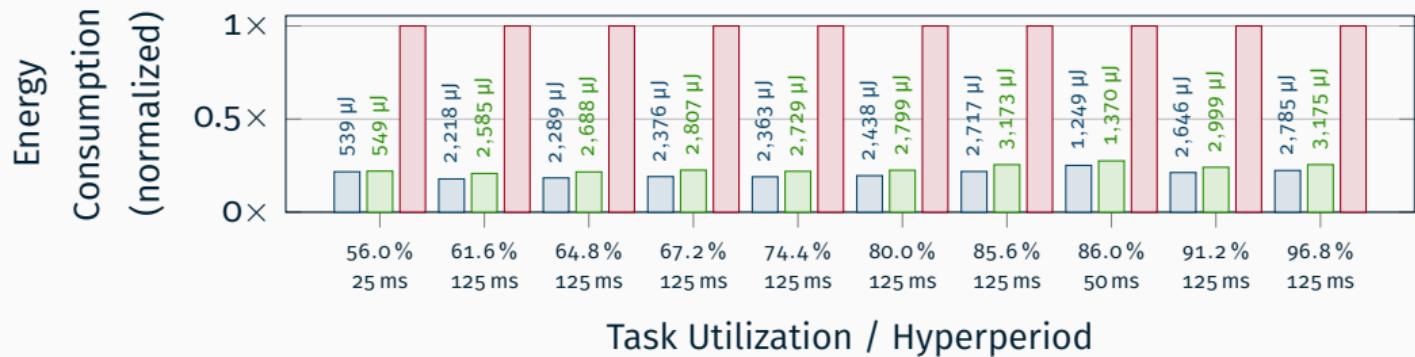
Evaluation: Taskset Generation



predicted energy consumption

binary without clock-tree reconfigurations

Evaluation: Taskset Generation

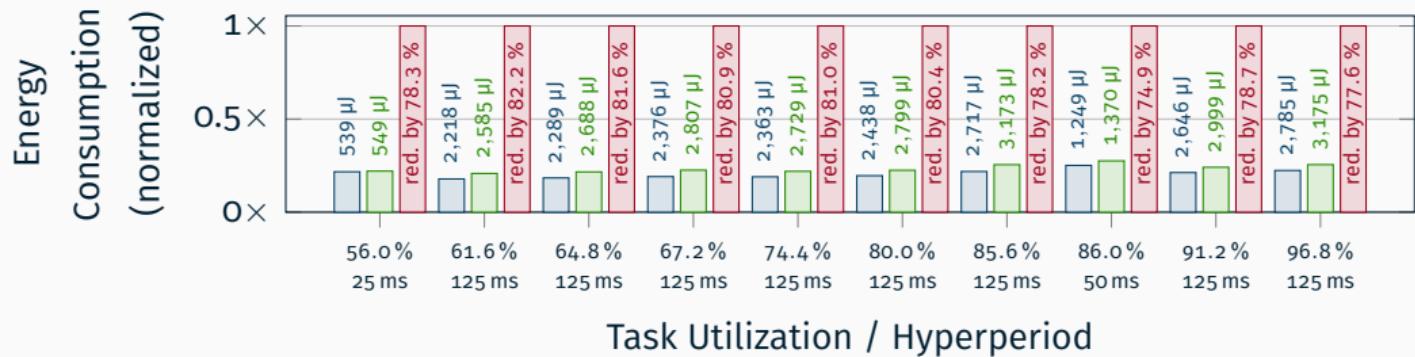


tailored application binary

predicted energy consumption

binary without clock-tree reconfigurations

Evaluation: Taskset Generation



tailored application binary

predicted energy consumption

binary without clock-tree reconfigurations

Problems solved by FUSIONCLOCK

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 - ignore dependencies of devices and clock-tree configurations
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✓ **inclusion of clock-tree reconfiguration costs in optimization**

Questions?

Source Code and Artifact Evaluation of FUSIONCLOCK

<https://gitlab.cs.fau.de/fusionclock>

- E. Dengler, P. Raffeck, S. Schuster, and P. Wägemann.

**FusionClock: WCEC-Optimal Clock-Tree
Reconfigurations (Artifact).**

Dagstuhl Artifacts Series, 9(1):2:1–2:3, 2023.

