Critiques

- 1/2 page critiques of research papers
- Due at 10am on the class day (hard deadline)
- Email Dingwen dingwenli@wustl.edu in plain txt
- Back-of-envelop notes - NOT whole essays

Critique #2

- Due on 9/24
Integrating Concurrency Control and Energy Management in Device Drivers

Chenyang Lu
Why worry about energy?

No Moore’s Law in batteries: 2-3%/year growth!
# Low-Power Sensor Platforms

|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microcontroller</th>
<th>AT90LS8535</th>
<th>ATmega163</th>
<th>ATmega128</th>
<th>TI MSP430</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program memory (KB)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>RAM (KB)</td>
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<td>Active Power (mW)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Sleep Power (μW)</td>
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<td>Wakeup Time (μs)</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Nonvolatile storage</th>
<th>24LC256</th>
<th>AT45DB041B</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chip</td>
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<td>Connection type</td>
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<td>SPI</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
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<th>CC1000</th>
<th>CC2420</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
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<td>Data rate (kbps)</td>
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<td>Receive Power (mW)</td>
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<td>Transmit Power at 0dBm (mW)</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
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<table>
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<td>Minimum Operation (V)</td>
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<td>Total Active Power (mW)</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
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<td>USB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrated Sensors</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power State Transitions

System view when switching from sleep to active

Overview

- **Concurrency Control:**
  - Concurrency of I/O operations alone, not of threads in general
  - Synchronous vs. Asynchronous I/O

- **Energy Management:**
  - Power state of devices needed to perform I/O operations
  - Determined by pending I/O requests using Asynchronous I/O

```
Application
read()
write()
read()
read()

OS Flash Driver
read()
write()
setPowerState()

Physical Flash
```
Overview

- **Concurrency Control:**
  - Concurrency of I/O operations alone, not of threads in general
  - Synchronous vs. Asynchronous I/O

- **Energy Management:**
  - Power state of devices needed to perform I/O operations
  - Determined by pending I/O requests using Asynchronous I/O

*The more workload information an application can give the OS, the more energy it can save.*
Motivation

- Difficult to manage energy in traditional OS
  - Hard to tell OS about future application workloads
  - API extensions for hints?
Existing OS Approaches

- Dynamic CPU Voltage Scaling
  - Vertigo - Application workload classes
  - Grace OS - Explicit real-time deadlines

- Disk Spin Down
  - Coop-IO - Application specified timeouts
Existing OS Approaches

- Dynamic CPU Voltage Scaling
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Saving energy is a complex process
Existing OS Approaches

- **Dynamic CPU Voltage Scaling**
  - Vertigo - Application workload classes
  - Grace OS - Explicit real-time deadlines

- **Disk Spin Down**
  - Coop-IO - Application specified timeouts

*Saving energy is a complex process*
*A little application knowledge can help us a lot*
Sensor Networks

- Domain in need of unique solution to this problem
  - Harsh energy requirements
  - Very small source of power (2 AA batteries)
  - Must run unattended from months to years
Sensor Networks

- Domain in need of unique solution to this problem
  - Harsh energy requirements
  - Very small source of power (2 AA batteries)
  - Must run unattended from months to years

- First generation sensornet OSes (TinyOS, Contiki...)
  - Push all energy management to the application
  - Optimal energy savings at cost of application complexity
ICEM: Integrated Concurrency and Energy Management

- Device driver architecture that automatically manages energy

- Introduces **Power Locks**, split-phase locks with integrated energy and configuration management

- Defines three classes of drivers: dedicated, shared, virtualized

- Provides a component library for building drivers

- Implemented in TinyOS 2.0 -- all drivers follow it
Advantages of ICEM

- Energy efficient – 98.4% as hand-tuned implementation
- Reduces code complexity – 400 vs. 68 lines of code
- Enables natural decomposition of applications
The TelosB Platform

- Six major I/O devices
- Possible Concurrency
  - I²C, SPI, ADC
- Energy Management
  - Turn peripherals on only when needed
  - Turn off otherwise

![Diagram of TelosB Platform](image.png)
Representative Logging Application

**Producer**

Every 5 minutes:
- Write prior samples
- Sample photo active
- Sample total solar
- Sample temperature
- Sample humidity

**Consumer**

Every 12 hours:
- For all new entries:
  - Send current sample
  - Read next sample

**Flash**

**Sensors**

**Radio**
Representative Logging Application

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Hand-Tuned Application

Every 5 minutes:
- Turn on SPI bus
- Turn on flash chip
- Turn on voltage reference
- Turn on I²C bus
- Log prior readings
- Start humidity sample
- Wait 5ms for log
- Turn off flash chip
- Turn off SPI bus
- Wait 12ms for vref
- Turn on ADC
- Start total solar sample
- Wait 2ms for total solar
- Start photo active sample
- Wait 2ms for photo active
- Turn off ADC
- Turn off voltage reference
- Wait 34ms for humidity
- Start temperature sample
- Wait 220ms for temperature
- Turn off I²C bus
Hand-Tuned Application

Every 5 minutes:
- Turn on SPI bus
- Turn on flash chip
- Turn on voltage reference
- Turn on I²C bus
- Log prior readings
- Start humidity sample
- Wait 5ms for log
- Turn off flash chip
- Turn off SPI bus
- Wait 12ms for vref
- Turn on ADC
- Start total solar sample
- Wait 2ms for total solar
- Start photo active sample
- Wait 2ms for photo active
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- Turn off voltage reference
- Wait 34ms for humidity
- Start temperature sample
- Wait 220ms for temperature
- Turn off I²C bus
Hand-Tuned Application

Every 5 minutes:
  Turn on SPI bus
  Turn on flash chip
  Turn on voltage reference
  Turn on $I^2C$ bus
  Log prior readings
  Start humidity sample
  Wait 5ms for log
  Turn off flash chip
  Turn off SPI bus
  Wait 12ms for vref
  Turn on ADC
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  Wait 2ms for total solar
  Start photo active sample
  Wait 2ms for photo active
  Turn off ADC
  Turn off voltage reference
  Wait 34ms for humidity
  Start temperature sample
  Wait 220ms for temperature
  Turn off $I^2C$ bus
Hand-Tuned Application

Every 5 minutes:
- Turn on SPI bus
- Turn on flash chip
- Turn on voltage reference
- Turn on I²C bus

Log prior readings
Start humidity sample
Wait 5ms for log
Turn off flash chip
Turn off SPI bus
Wait 12ms for vref
Turn on ADC
Start total solar sample
Wait 2ms for total solar
Start photo active sample
Wait 2ms for photo active
Turn off ADC
Turn off voltage reference
Wait 34ms for humidity
Start temperature sample
Wait 220ms for temperature
Turn off I²C bus

ICEM Application

Every 5 minutes:
- Log prior readings
- Sample humidity
- Sample total solar
- Sample photo active
- Sample temperature
Split-Phase I/O Operations

- Implemented within a single thread of control
- Application notified of I/O completion through direct upcall
- Driver given workload information before returning control
- Example: `read() → readDone()`

```c
void readDone(uint16_t val) {
    next_val = val;
    read();
}
```
ICEM Architecture

- Defines three classes of drivers
  - Virtualized — provide only functional interface
  - Dedicated — provide functional and power interface
  - Shared — provide functional and lock interface
Dedicated Device Drivers

- Provide **Functional** and **Power Control** interfaces
- Assume a single user
- **No** concurrency control
- *Explicit* energy management
- Low-level hardware and bottom-level abstractions have a dedicated driver
Virtualized Device Drivers

- Provide only a **Functional** interface
- Assume multiple users
- **Implicit** concurrency control through buffering requests
- **Implicit** energy management based on pending requests
- Implemented for higher-level services that can tolerate long latencies
Shared Device Drivers

- Provide **Functional** and **Lock** interfaces
- Assume multiple users
- **Explicit** concurrency control through Lock request
- **Implicit** energy management based on pending requests
- Used by users with stringent timing requirements
ICEM Architecture

• Defines three classes of drivers
  - Virtualized – provide only functional interface
  - Dedicated – provide functional and power interface
  - Shared – provide functional and lock interface

• Power Locks, split-phase locks with integrated energy and configuration management
Power Locks

- Lock
- HW-Specific Configuration
- Power Control

- Functional
- Dedicated Driver

CPSL
Cyber-Physical Systems Laboratory
Power Locks

- Lock
- HW-Specific Configuration
- Power Control
- Functional
- Dedicated Driver
Power Locks

- Dedicated Driver
- Functional
- HW-Specific Configuration
- Power Control
Power Locks

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- Power Control

Dedicated Driver

Functional
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Dedicated Driver

Functional Lock
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Lock
Power Locks

- Power Locks
  - HW-Specific Configuration
  - Power Control
  - Dedicated Driver
  - Functional

Lock
Power Locks
Power Locks

Lock

Power Locks

HW-Specific Configuration

Power Control

Functional

Dedicated Driver
ICEM Architecture

• Defines three classes of drivers
  - Virtualized – provide only functional interface
  - Dedicated – provide functional and power interface
  - Shared – provide functional and lock interface

• Power Locks, split-phase locks with integrated energy and configuration management

• Component library
  - Arbiters – manage I/O concurrency
  - Configurators – setup device specific configurations
  - Power Managers – provide automatic power management
Component Library

Power Locks

Lock

HW-Specific Configuration

Power Control
- **Lock** interface for concurrency control (FCFS, Round-Robin)
- **ArbiterConfigure** interface automatic hardware configuration
- **DefaultOwner** interface for automatic power management
- **Lock** interface for concurrency control (FCFS, Round-Robin)
- **ArbiterConfigure** interface automatic hardware configuration
- **DefaultOwner** interface for automatic power management
- Implement **ArbiterConfigure** interface
- Call hardware specific configuration from dedicated driver
- Implement **DefaultOwner** interface
- Power down device when device falls idle
- Power up device when new lock request comes in
- Currently provide *Immediate* and *Deferred* policies
Msp430 USART (Serial Controller)
- Three modes of operation – SPI, $I^2C$, UART
Msp430 USART (Serial Controller)

- Three modes of operation – SPI, I²C, UART
Msp430 USART (Serial Controller)

- Three modes of operation – SPI, I²C, UART
Msp430 USART (Serial Controller)

- Three modes of operation – SPI, I²C, UART
Virtualized Driver Example

- Flash Storage

![Diagram of Flash Storage Components]

- Log User
- Log Virtualizer
- Flash Driver
- SPI User
- Arbiter
- Immediate Power Manager

Connections:
- Functional
- Lock
- Power Control
Virtualized Driver Example

- Flash Storage

![Diagram](Image)
Virtualized Driver Example

- Flash Storage
Virtualized Driver Example

- Flash Storage

Diagram:
- Log User
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- Lock
Virtualized Driver Example

Flash Storage

- Log User
- Log Virtualizer
- Functional
- Flash Driver
- Lock
- Arbiter
- SPI User
- Immediate Power Manager
- Power Control
Virtualized Driver Example

- **Flash Storage**

  - Block User
    - Block Virtualizer
  - Log User
    - Log Virtualizer

  - Flash Driver
    - SPI User
    - Arbiter

  - Lock
    - Power Control

  - Immediate Power Manager
Virtualized Driver Example

Flash Storage

- Block User
- Log User
- Block Virtualizer
- Log Virtualizer
- Flash Driver
- Arbiter
- SPI User
- Immediate Power Manager
- Power Control
- Lock
Applications

- Hand Tuned – Most energy efficient
- ICEM – All concurrent operations
- Serial + – Optimal serial ordering
- Serial - – Worst case serial ordering

Producer

Every 5 minutes:
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Consumer

Every 12 hours:
- For all new entries:
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Flash

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Radio
Tmote Energy Consumption

Average energy consumption for application operations
Application energy with 5 minute sampling interval and one send batch every 12 hours.
Application energy with 5 minute sampling interval and one send batch every 12 hours
Application energy with 5 minute sampling interval and one send batch every 12 hours

Application Energy Consumption

- Hand Tuned
- ICEM
- Serial +
- Serial -

288 Samples vs 2 Sends

E (mAs)
Sampling Power Trace

Overhead of ICEM to Hand-Tuned Implementation
= ADC Timeout + Power Lock Overheads
With 288 samples per day
≈ 2.9 mAs/day
≈ 1049 mAs/year

Insignificant compared to total
5.60% of total sampling energy
0.03% of total application energy
Expected Node Lifetimes

![Graph showing expected node lifetimes vs. sampling interval. The x-axis is labeled 'Sampling Interval (min)' ranging from 0.01 to 10, and the y-axis is labeled 'Lifetime (years)' ranging from 0 to 3. Arrows indicate lifetimes of 1 sec, 10 sec, 50 sec, and 5 min at specific sampling intervals.]
Expected Node Lifetimes

The graph shows the expected node lifetimes (%) as a function of the sampling interval (min). The lifetimes are compared to the hand-tuned values.

- 1 sec: 95%
- 10 sec: 95%
- 50 sec: 95%
- 5 min: 95%

The graph indicates that the sampling intervals of 1, 10, 50 seconds, and 5 minutes all achieve close to hand-tuned performance.
Expected Node Lifetimes

![Graph showing lifetime as a function of sampling interval.]

- **Icem**
- **Serial+**
- **Serial-**

Lifetime (% of Hand-Tuned) vs. Sampling Interval (min): 1 sec, 10 sec, 50 sec, 5 min
Evaluation Conclusions

Conclusions about the OS
- Small RAM/ROM overhead
- Small computational overhead
- Efficiently manages energy when given enough information

Conclusions for the developer
- Build drivers with short power down timeouts
- Submit I/O requests in parallel
Integrated Concurrency and Energy Management

- Device driver architecture for low power devices
- At least 98.4% as energy efficient as hand-tuned implementation of representative application
- Simplifies application and driver development
- Questions the assumption that applications must be responsible for all energy management and cannot have a standardized OS with a simple API