

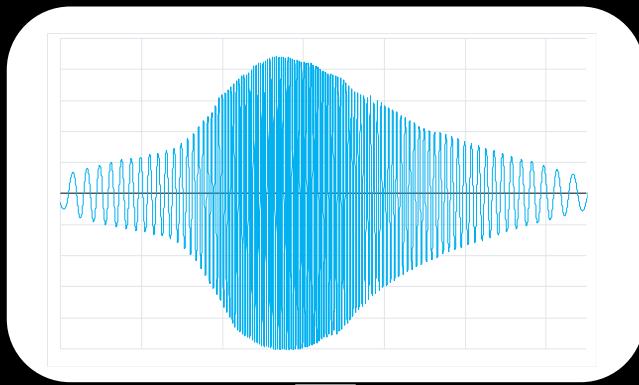


# Energy-Driven Computing for Energy-Harvesting Embedded Systems

Geoff Merrett, 15 September 2016

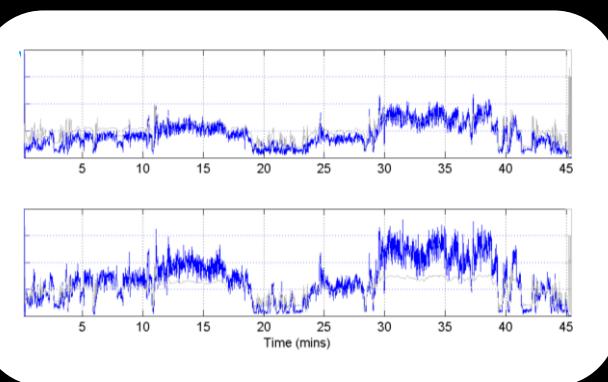
*ARM Research Summit 2016, Cambridge UK*

varies  
temporally

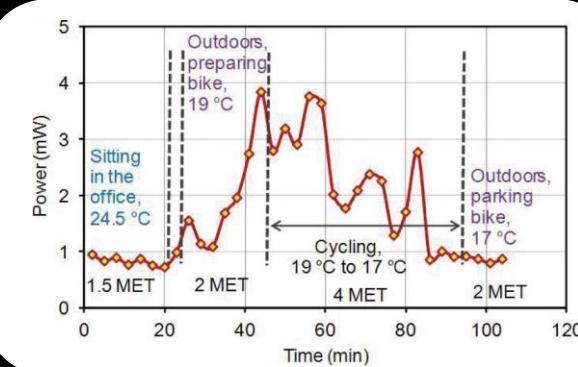


D. Balsamo et al. Hibernus++: a self-calibrating and adaptive system for transiently-powered embedded devices. IEEE T-CAD, 1-13.

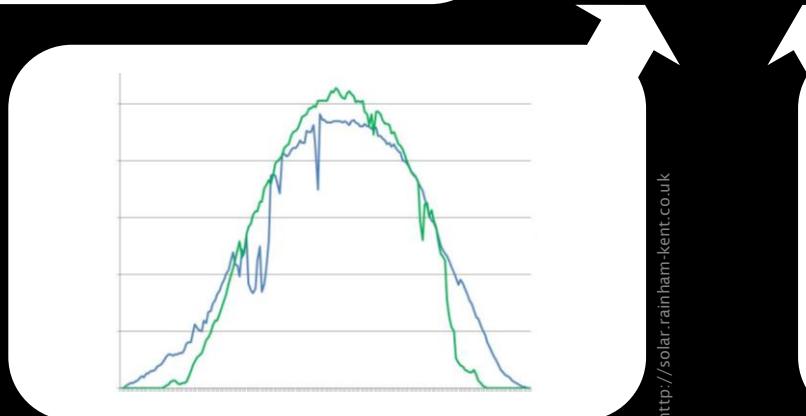
varies  
spatially



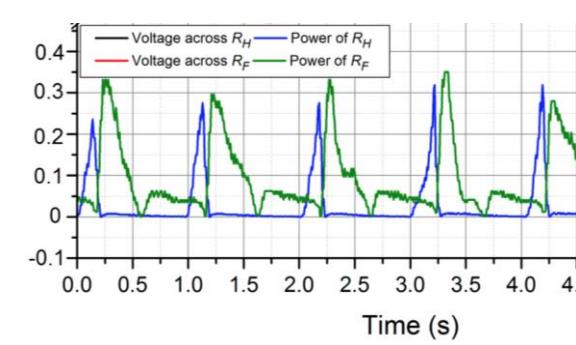
Power/  
Energy



V. Leonov. "Thermoelectric Energy Harvesting of Human Body Heat for Wearable Sensors," IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 13, no.6, pp.2284-91, June 13



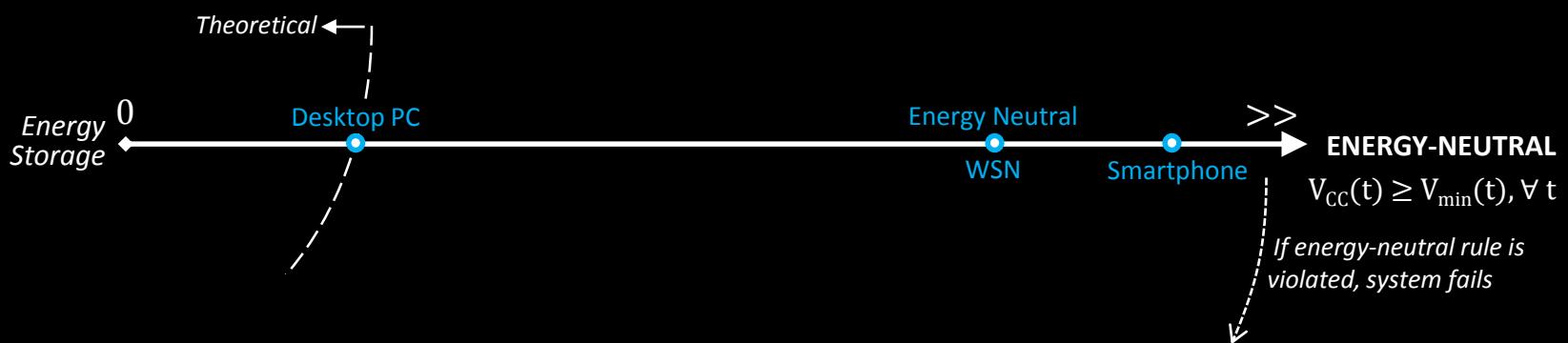
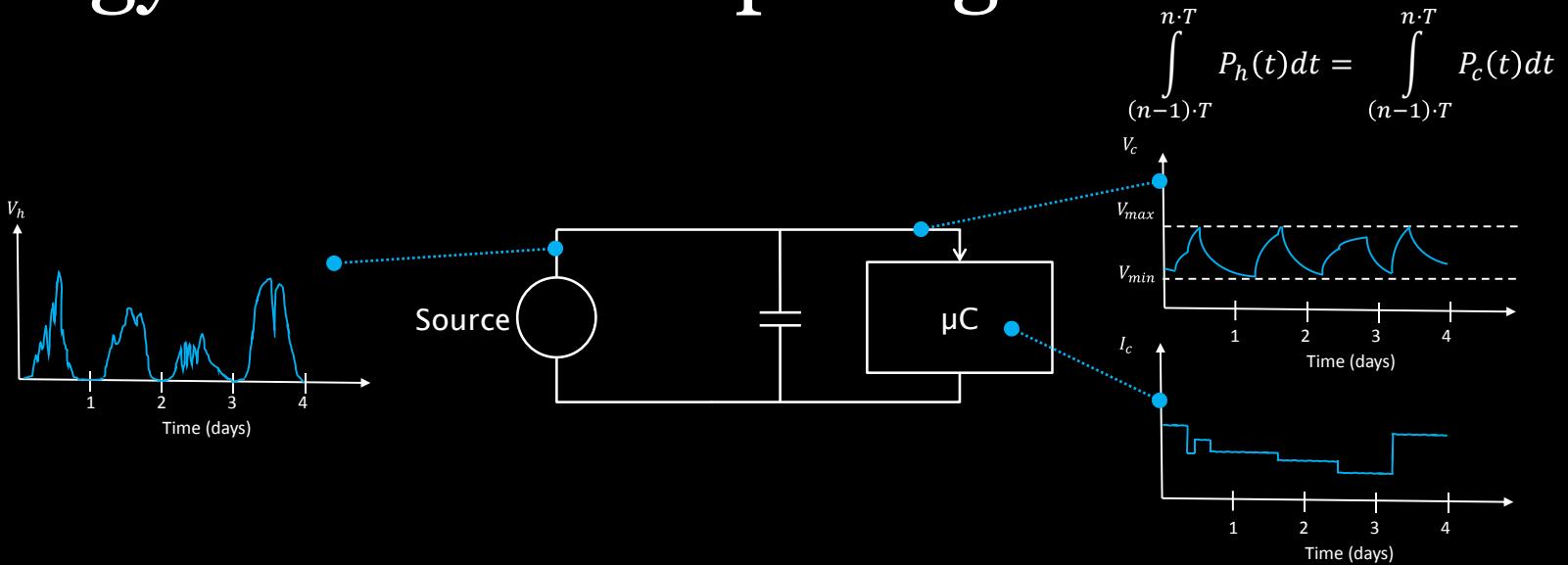
<http://solar.rainham-kent.co.uk>



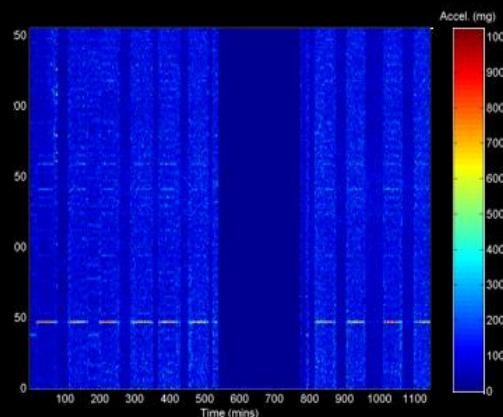
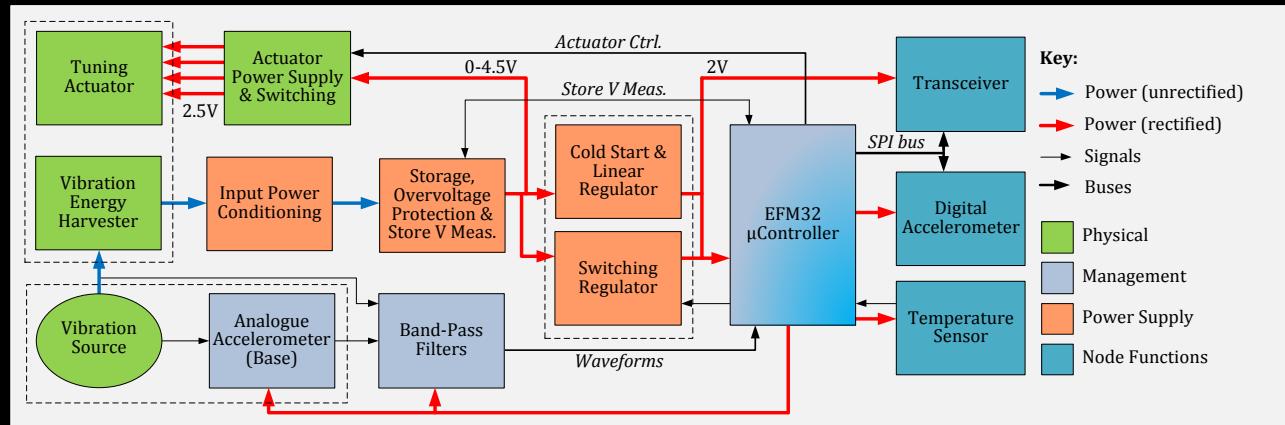
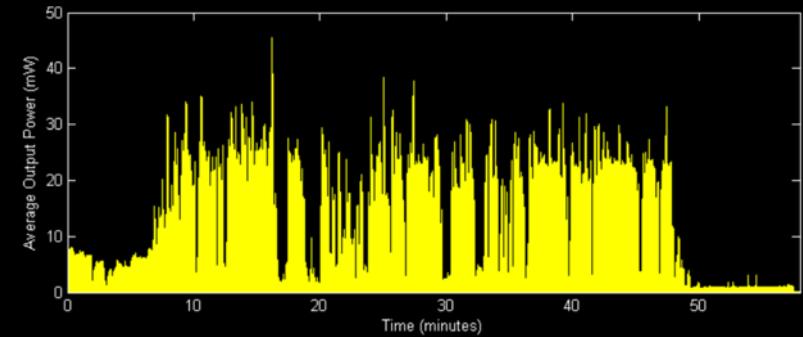
Zhao, J. et al. "A Shoe-Embedded Piezoelectric Energy Harvester for Wearable Sensors," Sensors 2014, 14, 12497-12510.

Highly variable supply + variable consumption

# Energy-Neutral Computing



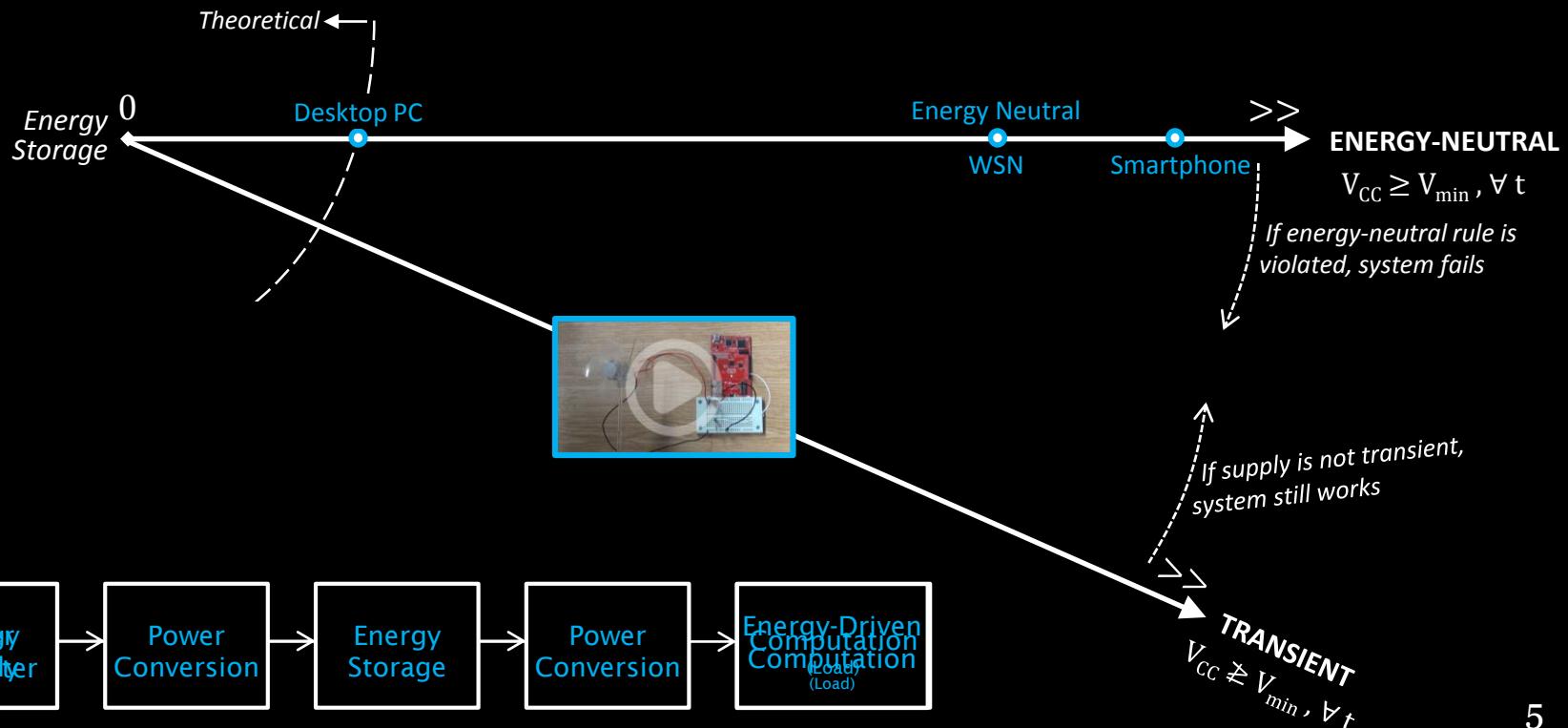
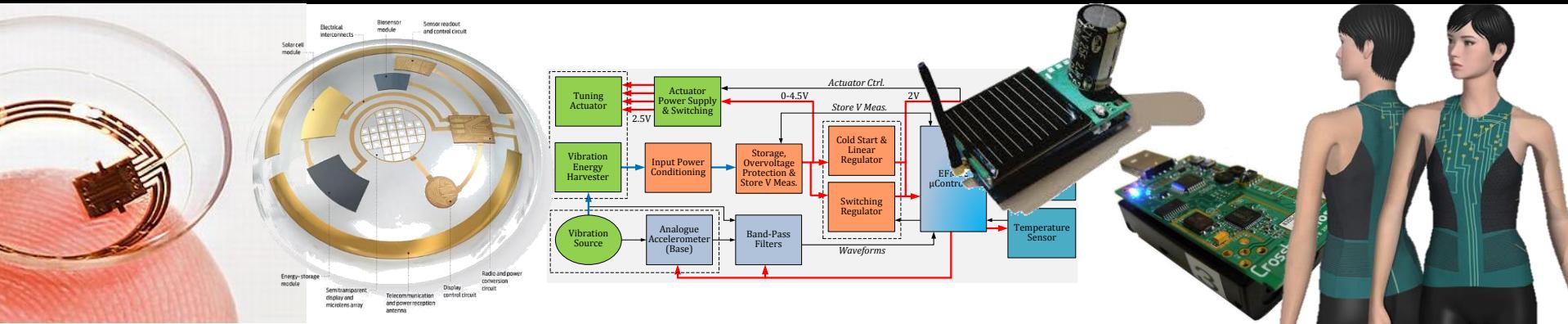
# Energy-Neutral Case Study



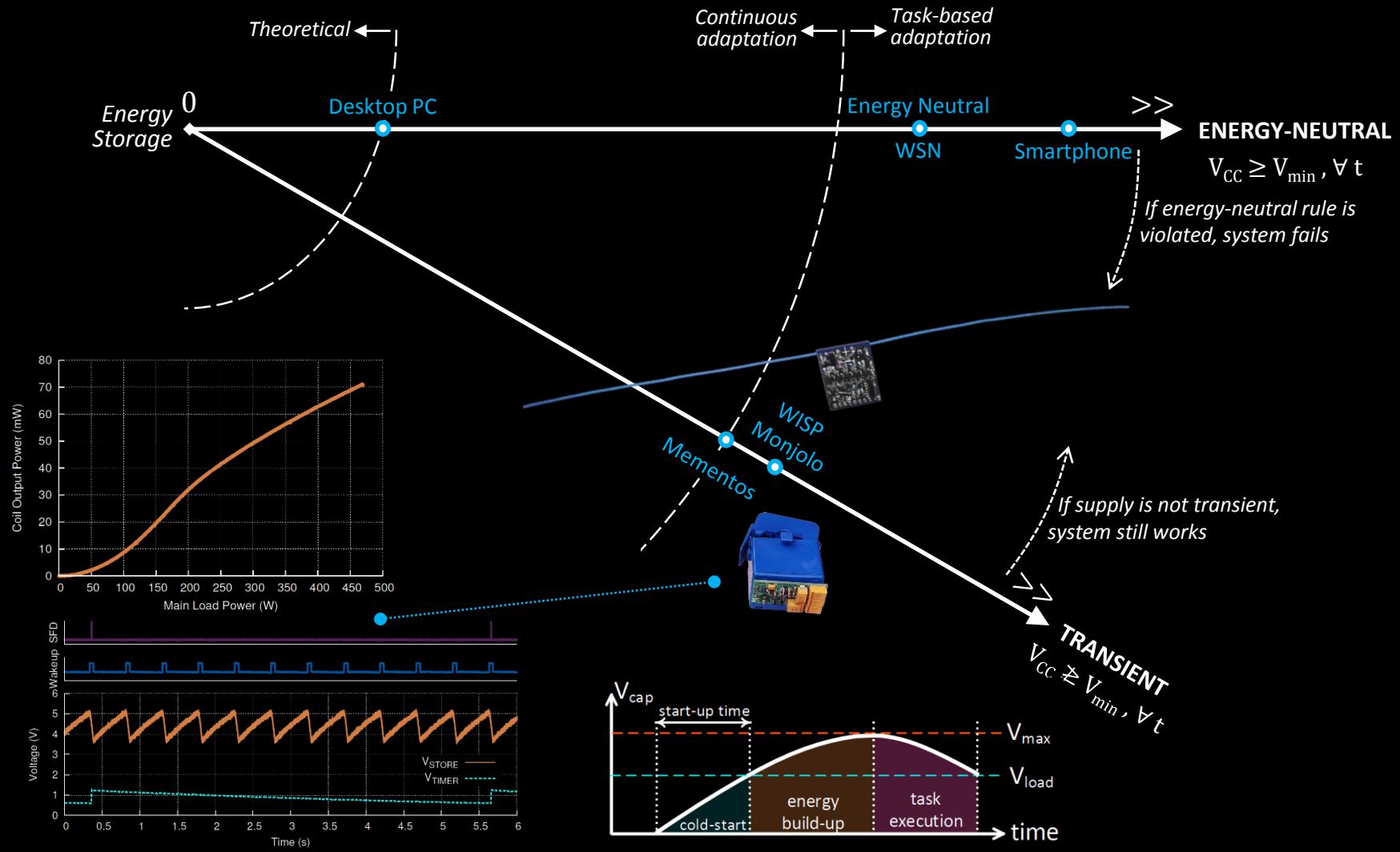
[www.holistic.ecs.soton.ac.uk](http://www.holistic.ecs.soton.ac.uk)

# “Transient” Computing

A. Weddell et al., "A practical self-powered sensor system with a tunable vibration energy harvester," PowerMEMS 2012, Atlanta  
 C. Renner et al., "State-of-charge assessment for supercap-powered sensor nodes: Keep it simple stupid!," INSS'12, Antwerp  
 TelosB Crossbow Mote | Drexel University | SENSI-MED's Triggerfish® | Emily Cooper



# Transient Computing



Monjolo: S. DeBruin et al., Monjolo: An Energy-Harvesting Energy Meter Architecture, ACM SenSys'13

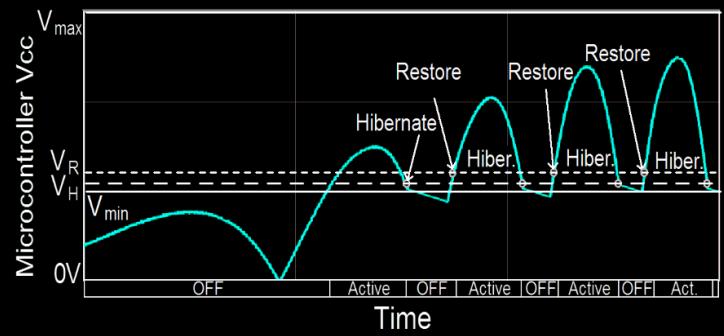
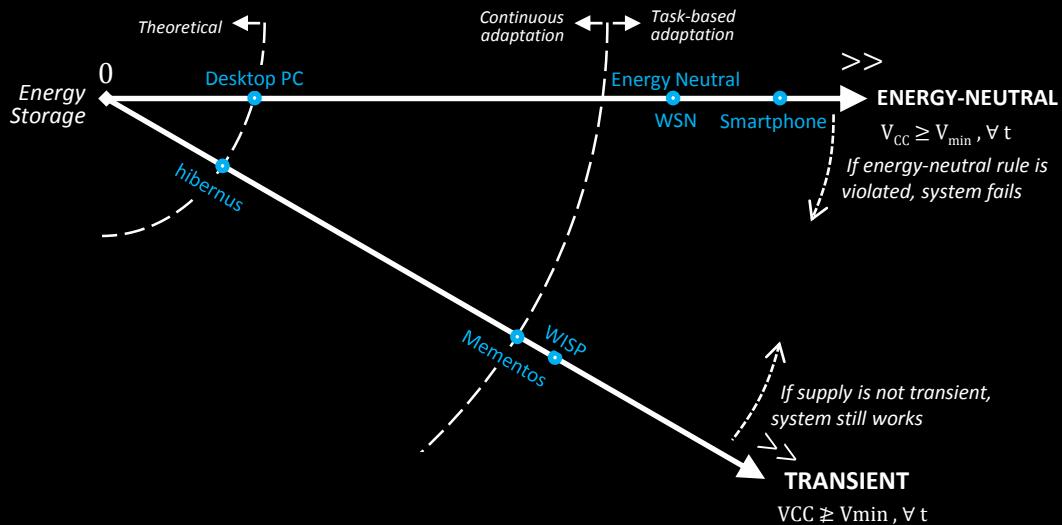
A. Gomez et al., "Dynamic energy burst scaling for transiently powered systems," DATE 2016, Dresden, 2016, pp. 349-354.

WISP: A. P. Sample et al., "Design of an RFID-Based Battery-Free Programmable Sensing Platform," in IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, vol. 57, no. 11, pp. 2608-2615, Nov. 2008.

Mementos: B. A. Ransford, J. M. Sorber and K. Fu, "Mementos: System Support for Long-Running Computation on RFID-Scale Devices", ASPLOS'11, March 5-11, 2011, Newport Beach, California, USA.

# hibernus

- Use the principle of checkpointing to NVM
- Detect when supply is ‘failing’, and (always) make a single snapshot
  - Removes wasted snapshots created through polling (increases efficiency)
  - Ensures that a valid snapshot is always made (improves reliability)
- Make it as late as possible
  - Avoids re-executing code (increases efficiency)
  - Maximises execution time (increases efficiency)

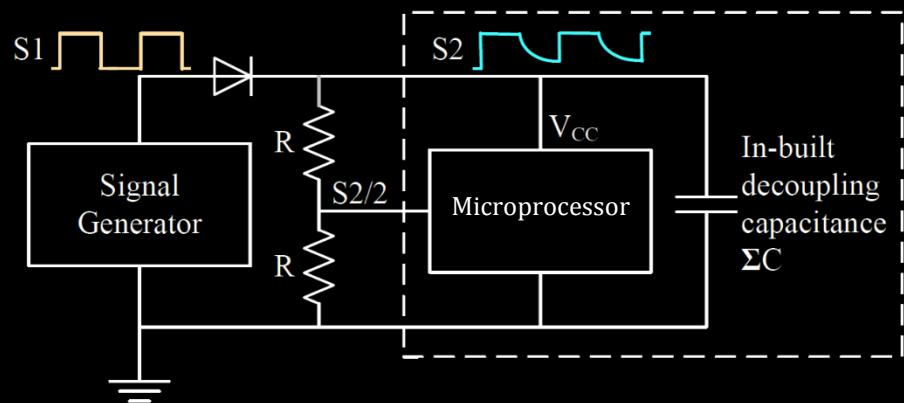


$$T_{\text{mementos}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Total execution}} + \underbrace{n_t \left( T_r + \frac{T_a}{2n_m} \right)}_{\text{No. interruptions}} + \underbrace{n_m (T_m + \rho_s T_s)}_{\text{Backtrack}}$$

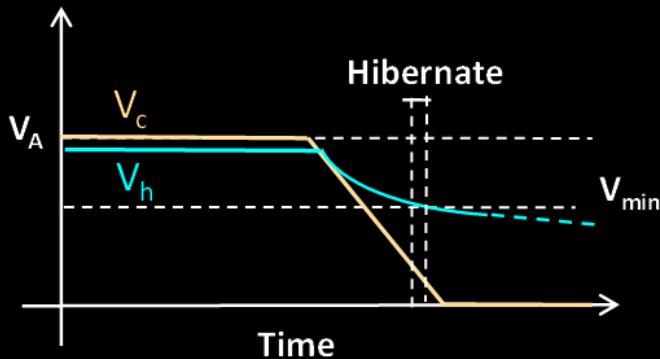
$$T_{\text{Hibernus}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Total execution}} + \underbrace{n_t \left( T_s + T_r + \frac{T_\lambda}{\rho_s} \right)}_{\text{No. interruptions}} + \underbrace{\text{Sleep}}_{\text{Restore snapshot}}$$

# hibernus: When to hibernate and restore?

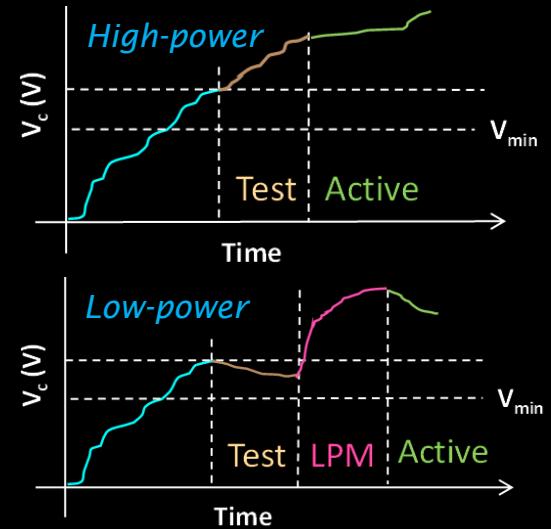
- Adaptive, run-time:
  - Platform calibration
  - Source classification



- Hibernate threshold (platform calibration)
- Restore policy (source classification)

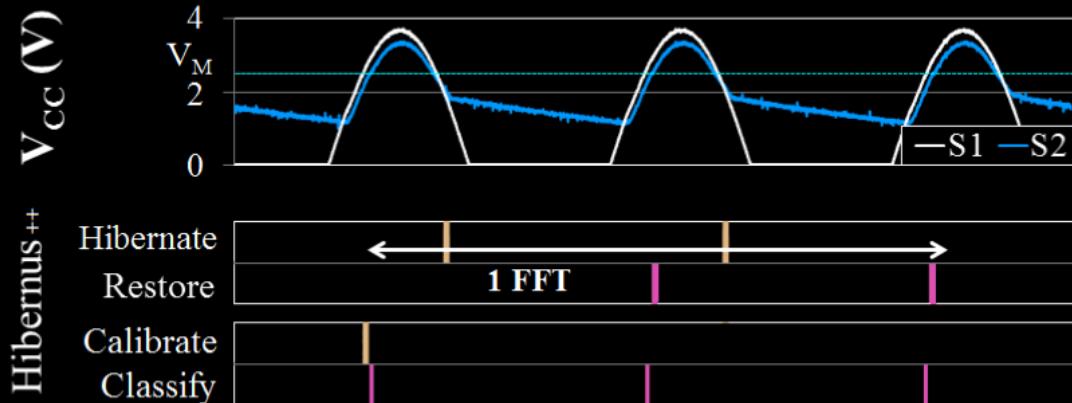


Hibernation voltage,  $V_h$ , chosen such that  $E_\sigma \leq \frac{V_h^2 - V_{min}^2}{2} \Sigma C$



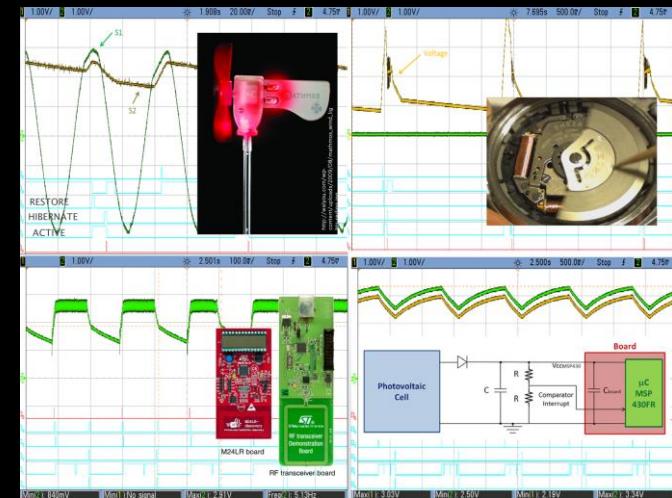
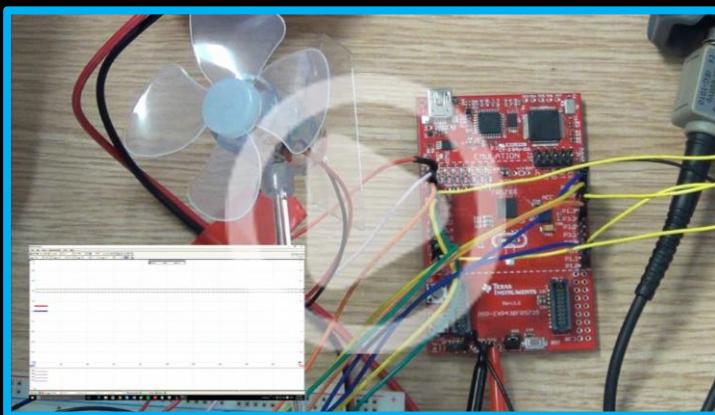
# *hibernus*: Results

- Controlled source (signal generator)



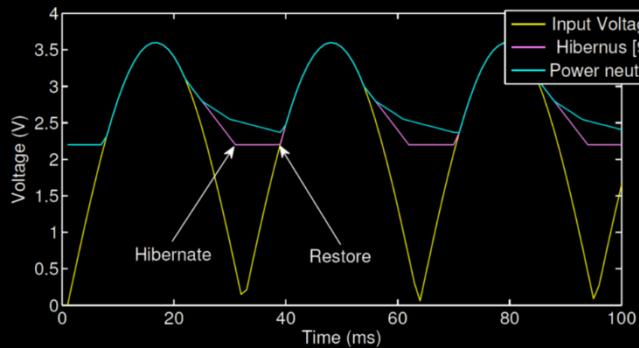
Time overheads reduced by 75-100%  
Energy overheads reduced by 50-80%

- Real energy harvesting sources



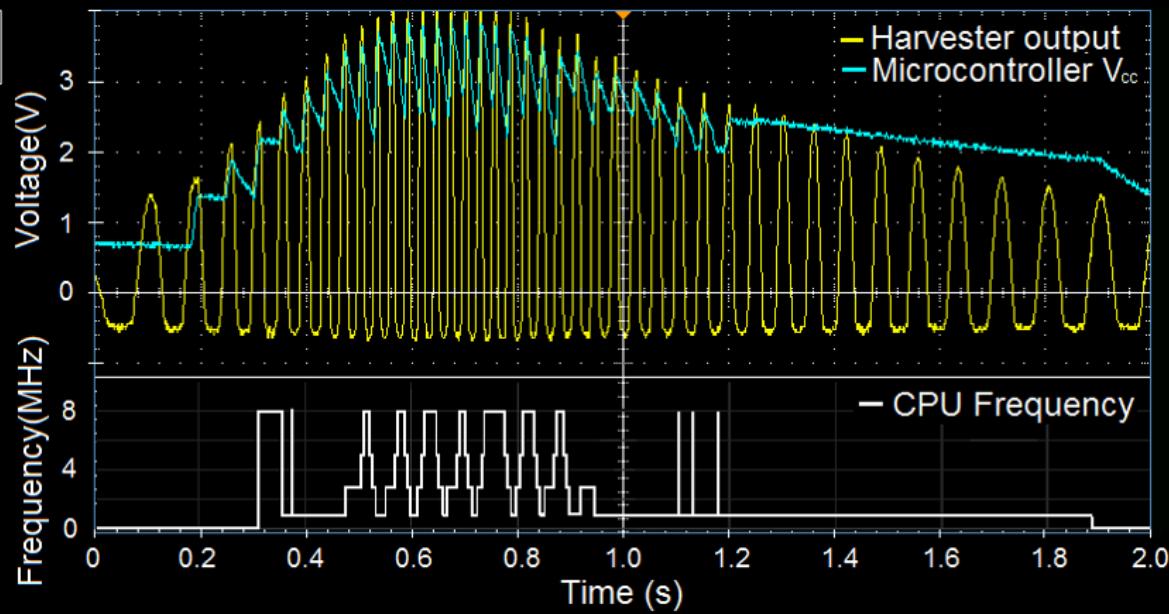
# Power-Neutral Operation

- In **energy-neutral** computing,  $\int_{(n-1)\cdot T}^{n\cdot T} P_h(t)dt = \int_{(n-1)\cdot T}^{n\cdot T} P_c(t)dt$  over a ‘large’  $T$
- In **power-neutral** computing,  $P_h(t) = P_c(t)$  (or as close as is possible)
- Modulate power consumption, e.g. by changing the clock frequency



Input Frequency (Hz)	Existing System [19]	Power-Neutral System
1	$2.77 \times 10^6$	$2.69 \times 10^6$
2	$1.61 \times 10^6$	$1.53 \times 10^6$
5	$0.91 \times 10^6$	$1.04 \times 10^6$
10	$0.68 \times 10^6$	$1.04 \times 10^6$
20	$0.57 \times 10^6$	$1.04 \times 10^6$

Useful instructions executed in one power cycle



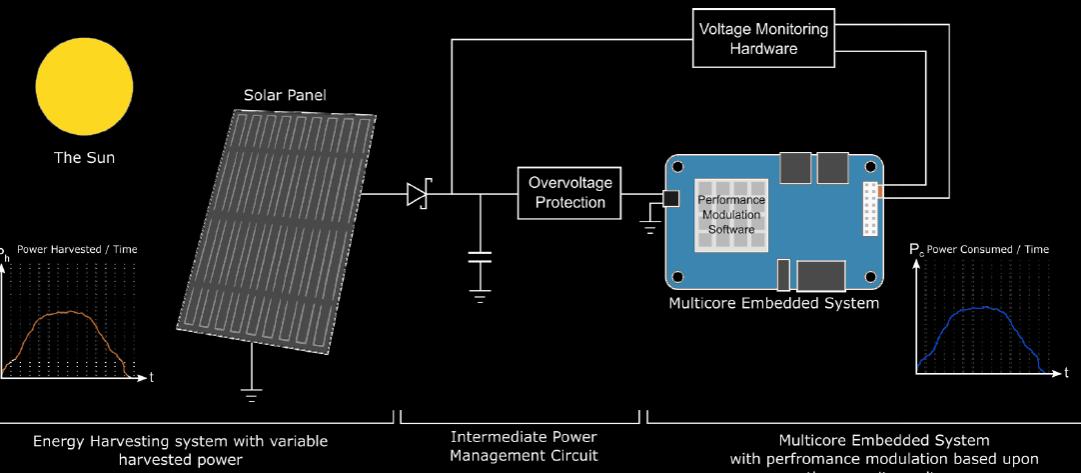
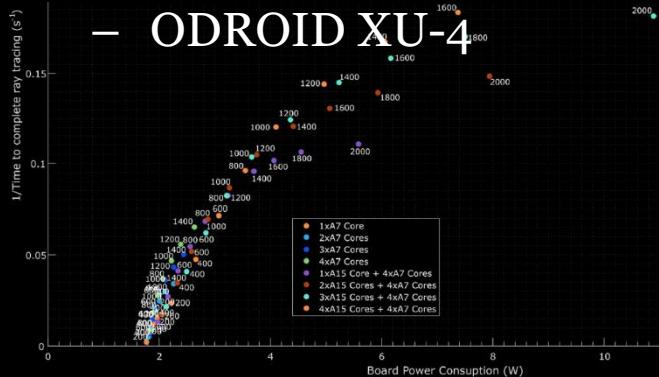
Increase in efficiency due to fewer hibernations + restores

# Power-Neutral Operation

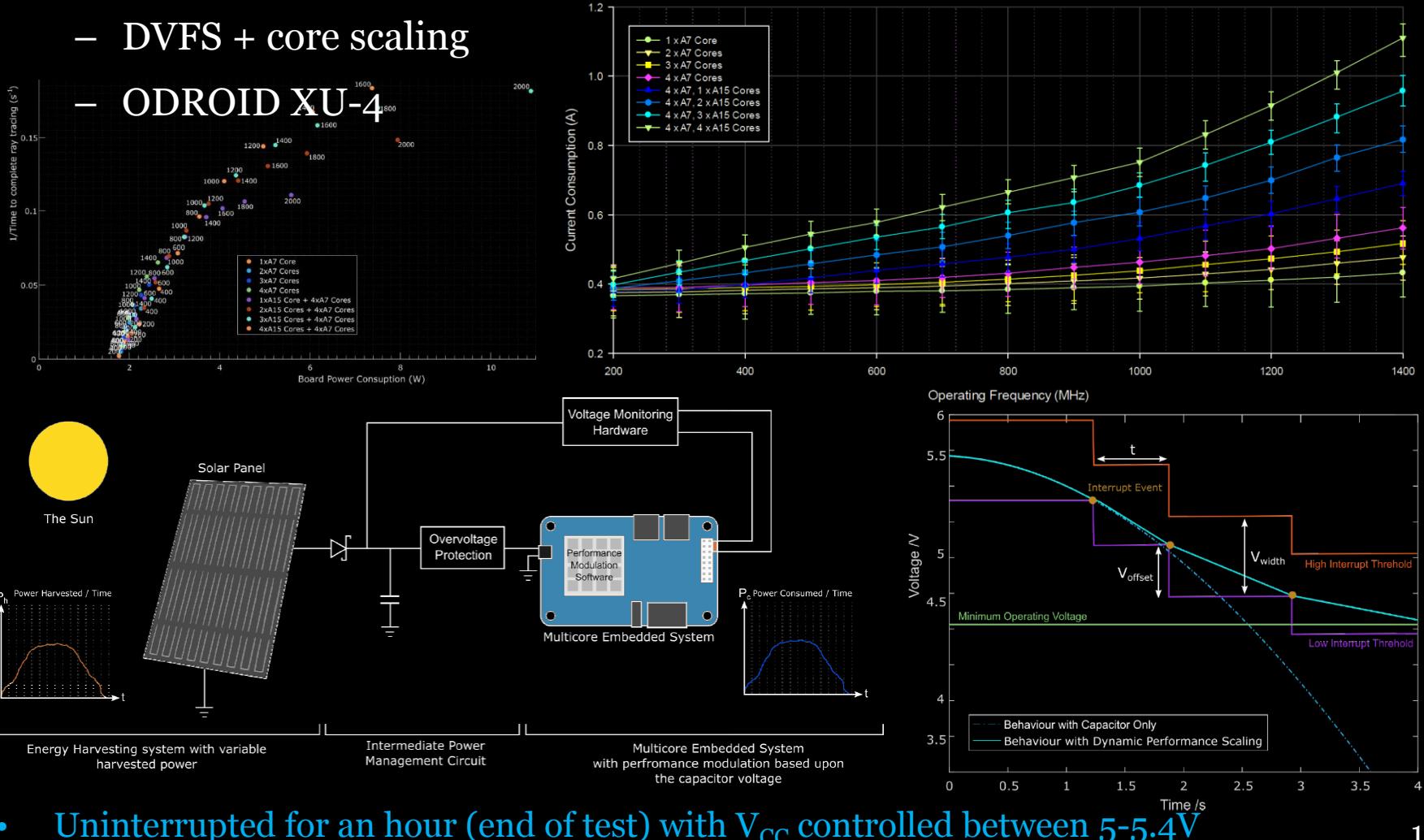
- Obtain greater power proportionality?

- DVFS + core scaling

- ODROID XU-4



- Uninterrupted for an hour (end of test) with  $V_{CC}$  controlled between 5-5.4V



# Conclusions

- Energy-Harvesting and Energy-Neutral Systems

*Often demonstrate significant complexity to make 'battery-like'*



- Transient Computing

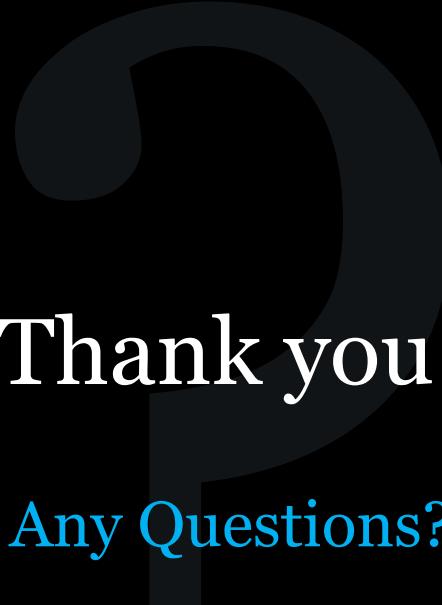
*Computation when power is available*

- Power-Neutral Operation

*Adaptive computation when power is available*

- But, there are Significant Challenges

*For example, transitioning to energy-driven applications!*



# Thank you!

## Any Questions?



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