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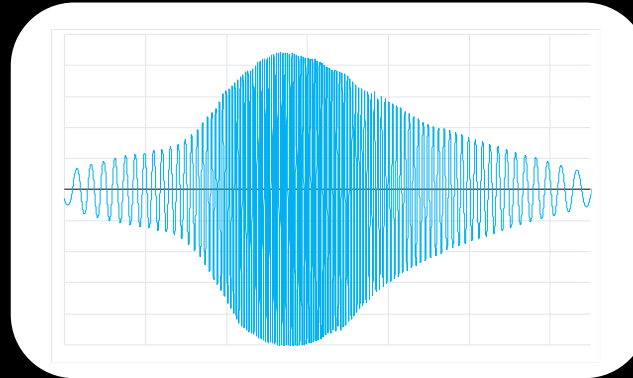
UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

Energy-Driven Computing for Energy-Harvesting Embedded Systems

Geoff Merrett, 15 September 2016

ARM Research Summit 2016, Cambridge UK

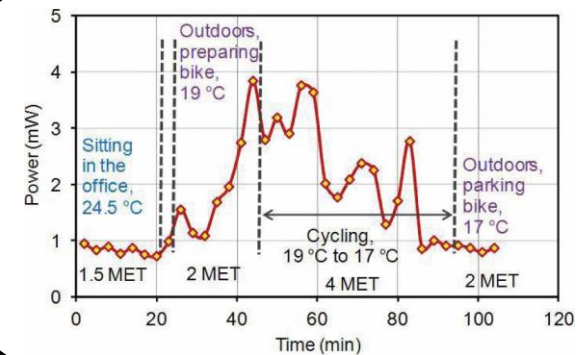
varies
temporally



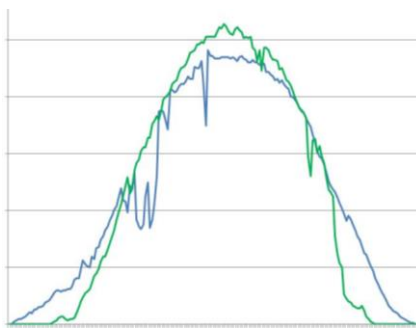
D. Balsamo et al. Hibernus++: a self-calibrating and adaptive system for transiently-powered embedded devices. IEEE TCAD, 1-13.

varies
spatially

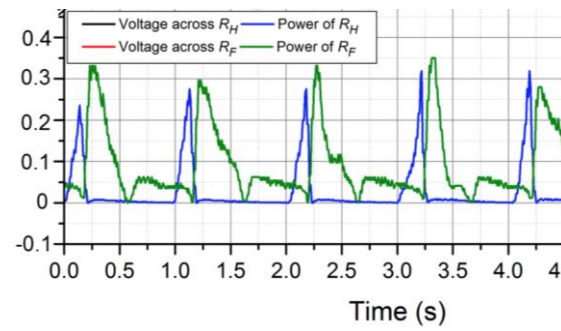
Power/
Energy



V. Leonov, "Thermoelectric Energy Harvesting of Human Body Heat for Wearable Sensors," IEEE Sensors Journal, vol.13, no.6, pp.2284-91, June13



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

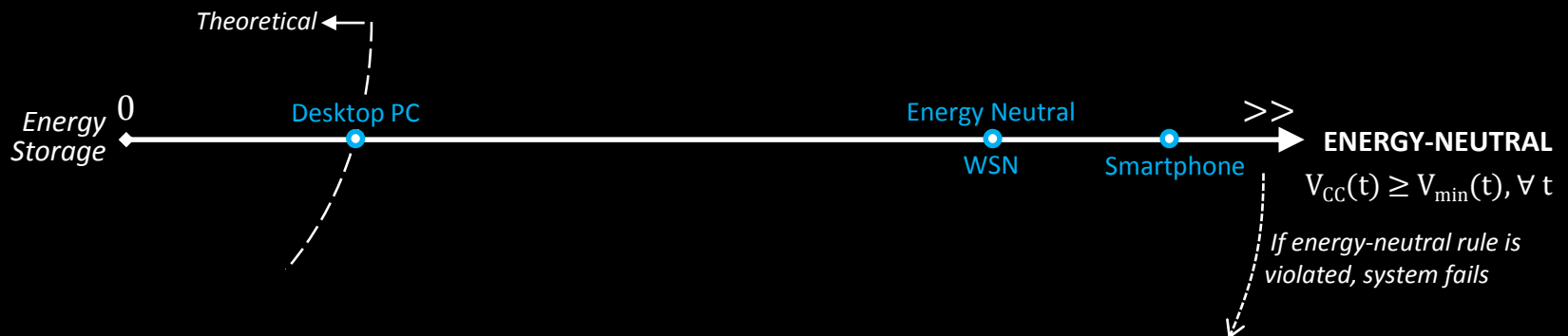
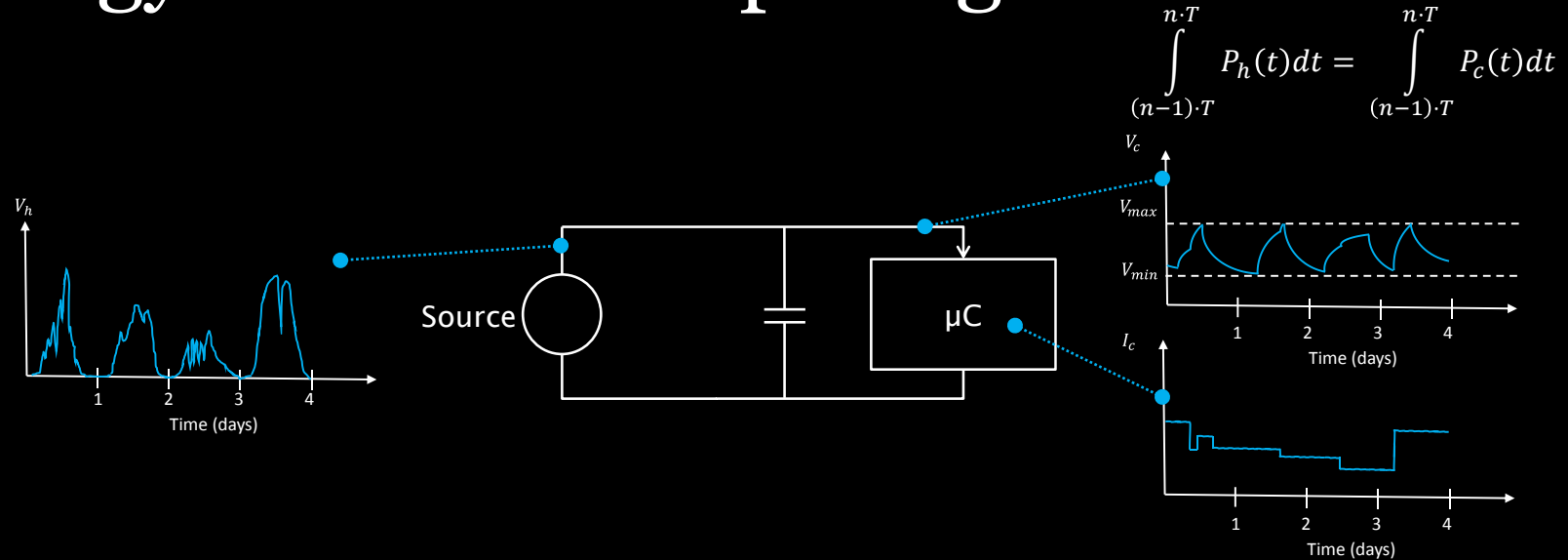


Zhao, J. et al. "A Shoe-Embedded Piezoelectric Energy Harvester for Wearable Sensors," Sensors 2014, 14, 12497-12510.

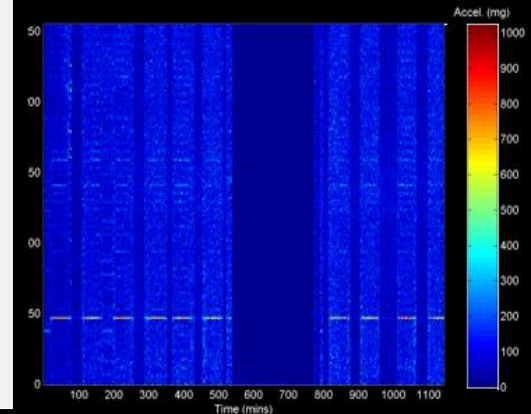
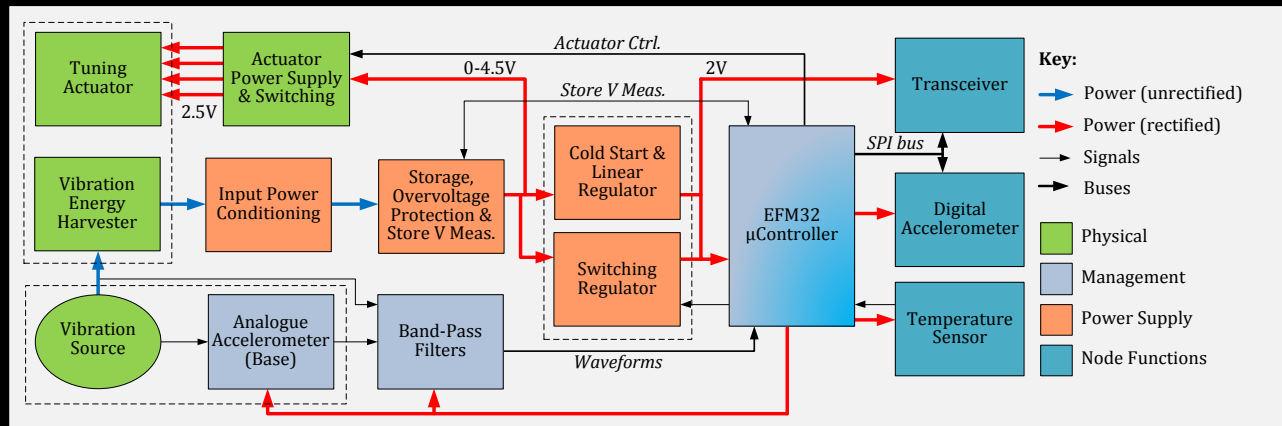
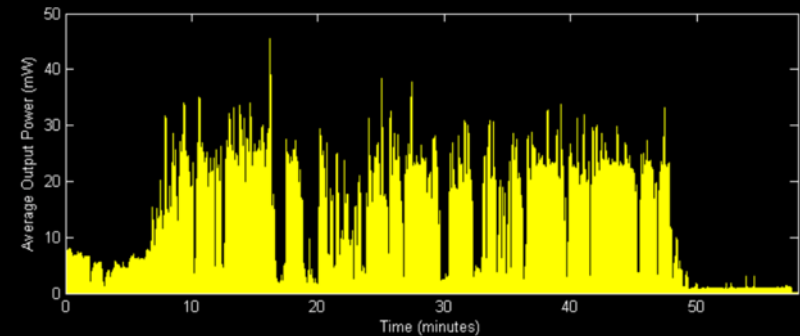
Highly variable supply + variable consumption

Beeby, S.P. et al. A comparison of power output from linear and non-linear kinetic energy harvesters using real vibration data. Smart Materials and Structures, 22, (7), 075022.

Energy-Neutral Computing



Energy-Neutral Case Study

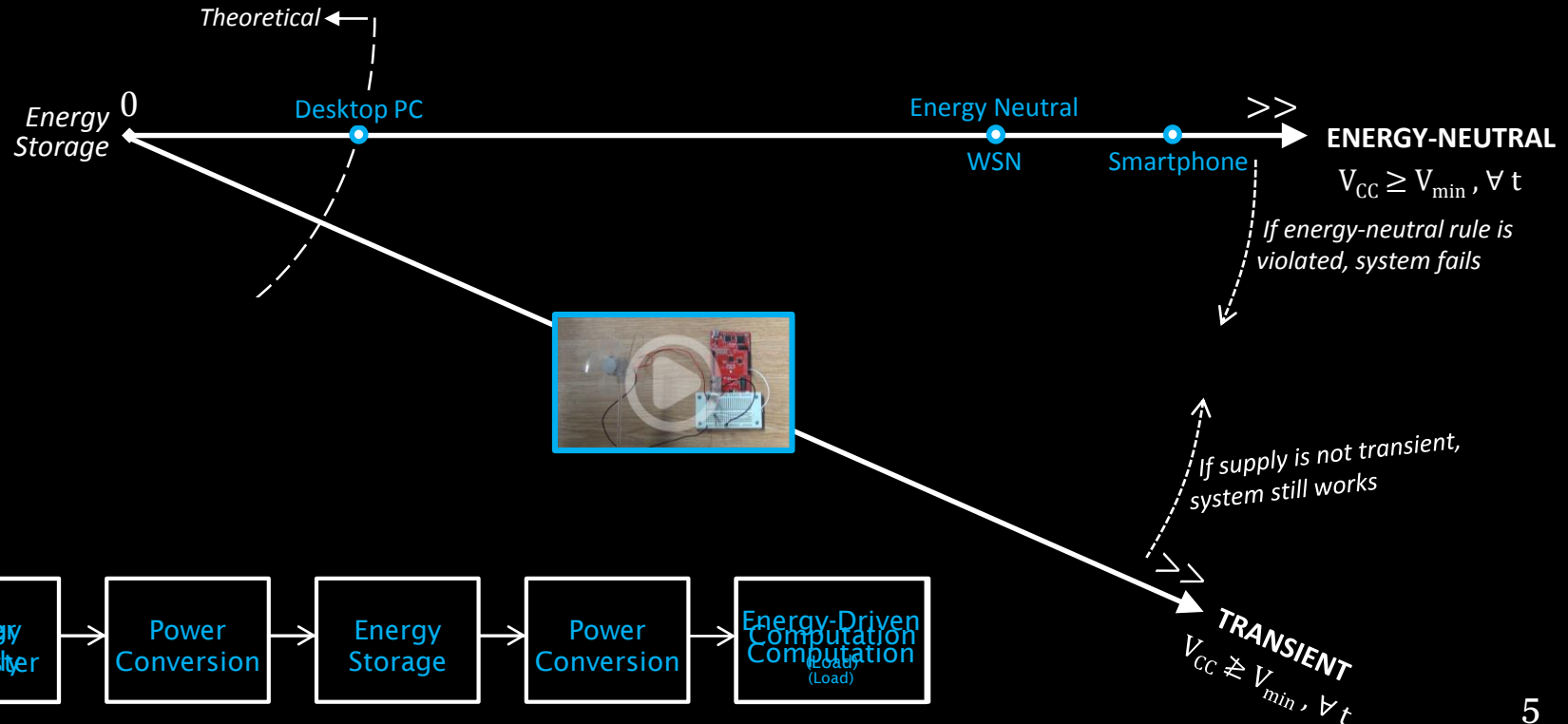
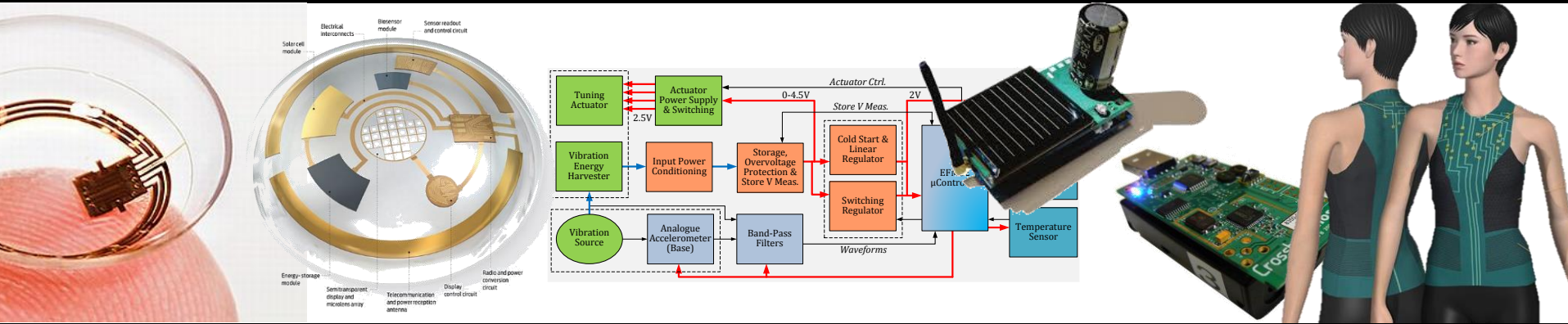


www.holistic.ecs.soton.ac.uk

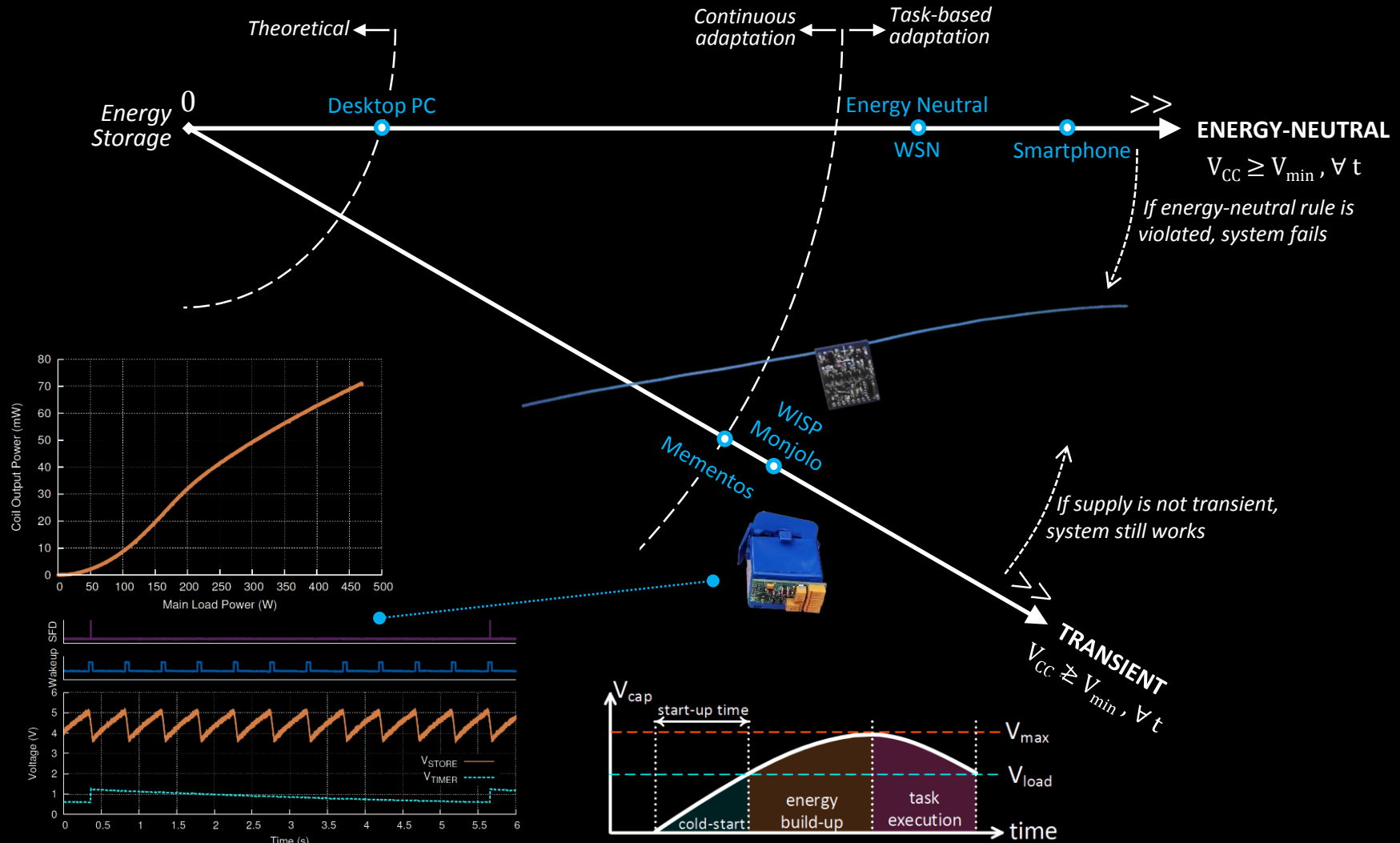
holistic
energy harvesting

“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 | SENSIMED’s Triggerfish® | Emily Cooper



Transient Computing



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

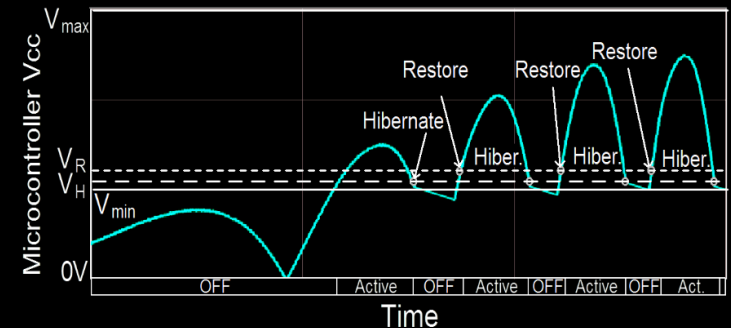
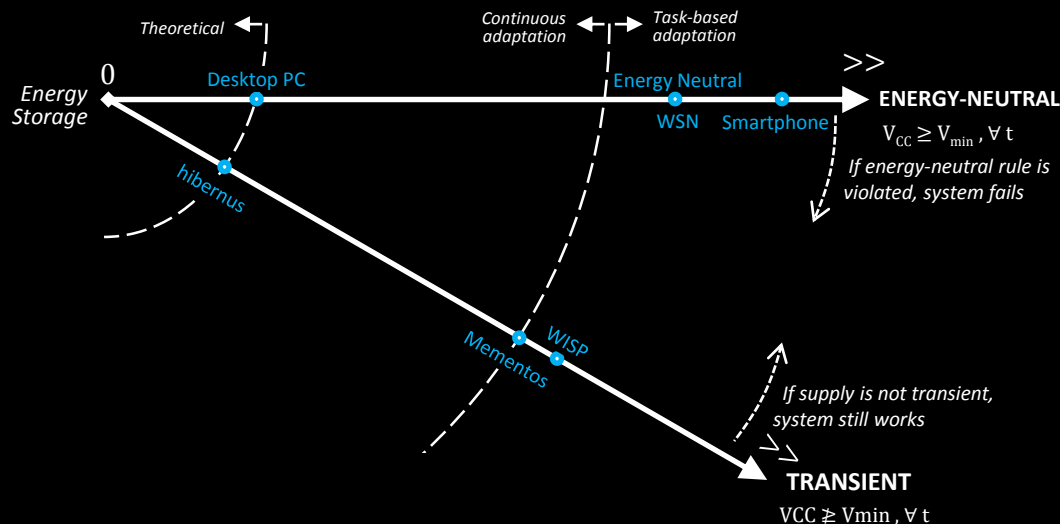
A. Gomez et al., "Dynamic energy burst scaling for transiently powered systems," DATE 2016, Dresden, 2016, pp. 349-354.

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)

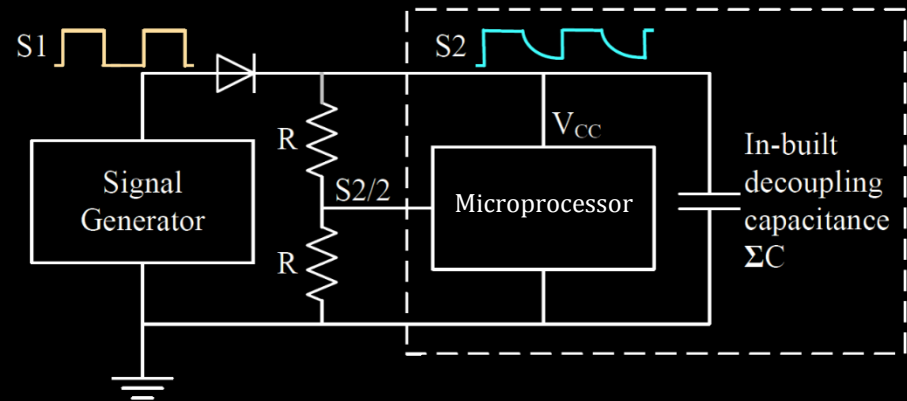


$$T_{\text{mementos}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Algorithm}} + \underbrace{n_i \left(T_r + \frac{T_a}{2n_m} \right)}_{\text{Restore snapshot, No. interruptions}} + \underbrace{n_m (T_m + \rho_s T_s)}_{\text{Monitoring and save snapshot, Backtrack}}$$

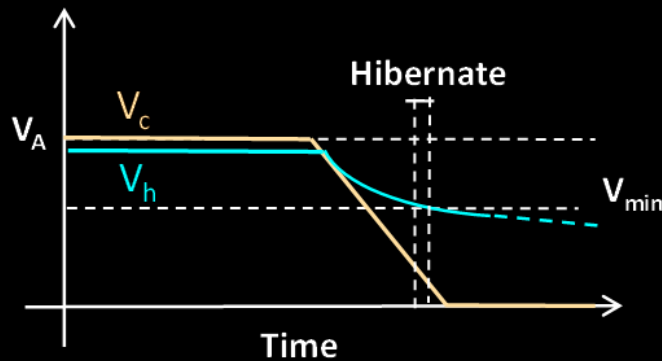
$$T_{\text{hibernus}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Algorithm}} + \underbrace{n_i \left(T_s + T_r \right)}_{\text{Save snapshot, Restore snapshot, No. interruptions}} + \underbrace{\overline{T_\lambda}}_{\text{Sleep}}$$

hibernus: When to hibernate and restore?

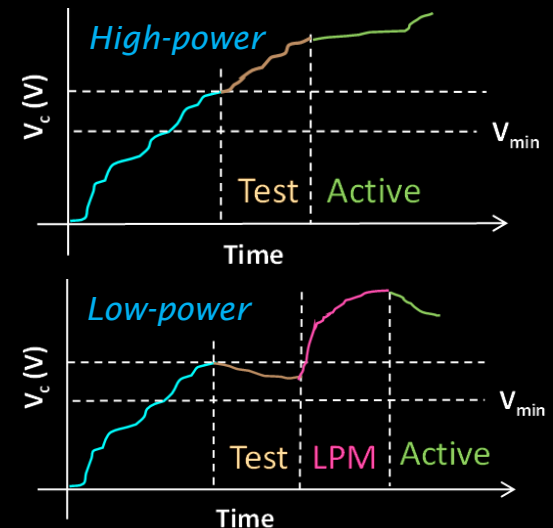
- Adaptive, run-time:
 - Platform calibration
 - Source classification



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

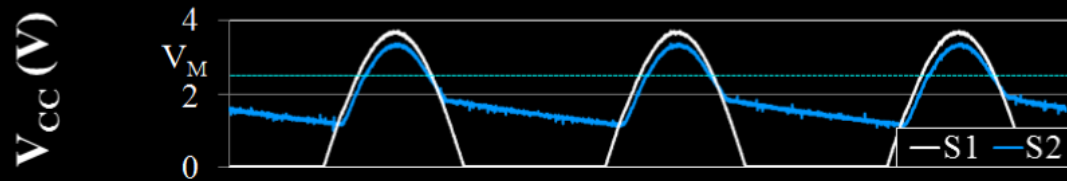


Hibernation voltage, V_H , chosen such that $E_\sigma \leq \frac{V_H^2 - V_{min}^2}{2} \Sigma C$



hibernus: Results

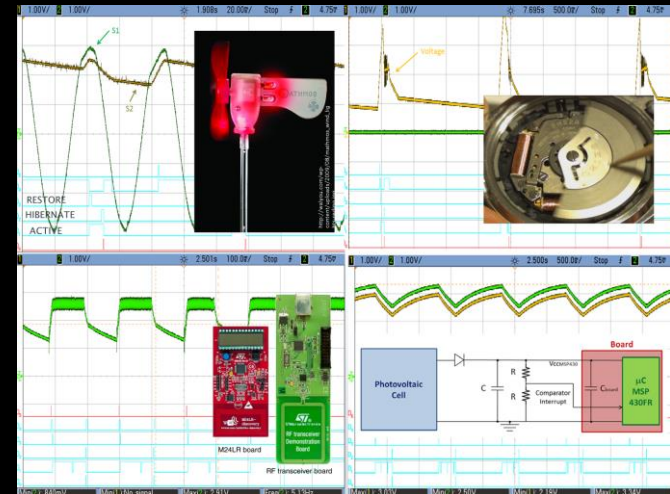
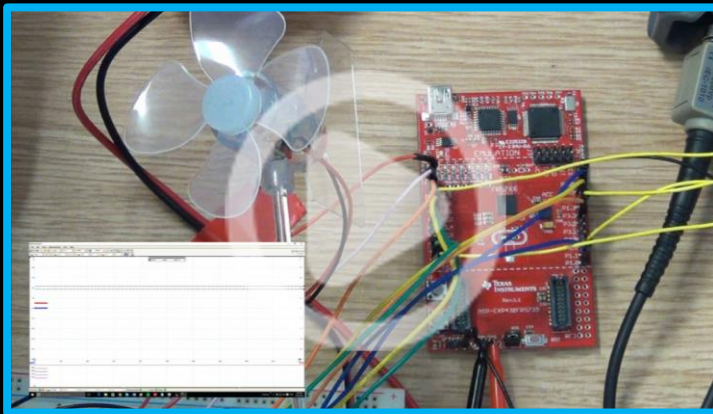
- Controlled source (signal generator)



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

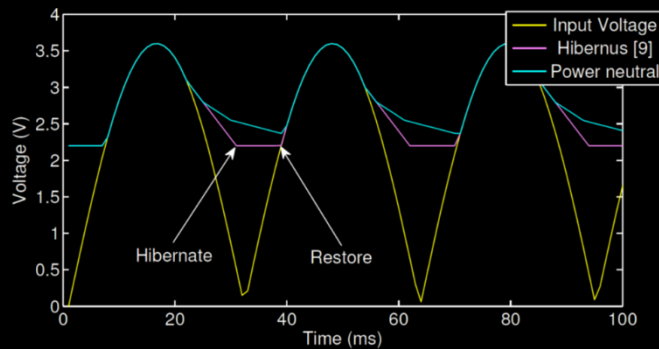


- Real energy harvesting sources



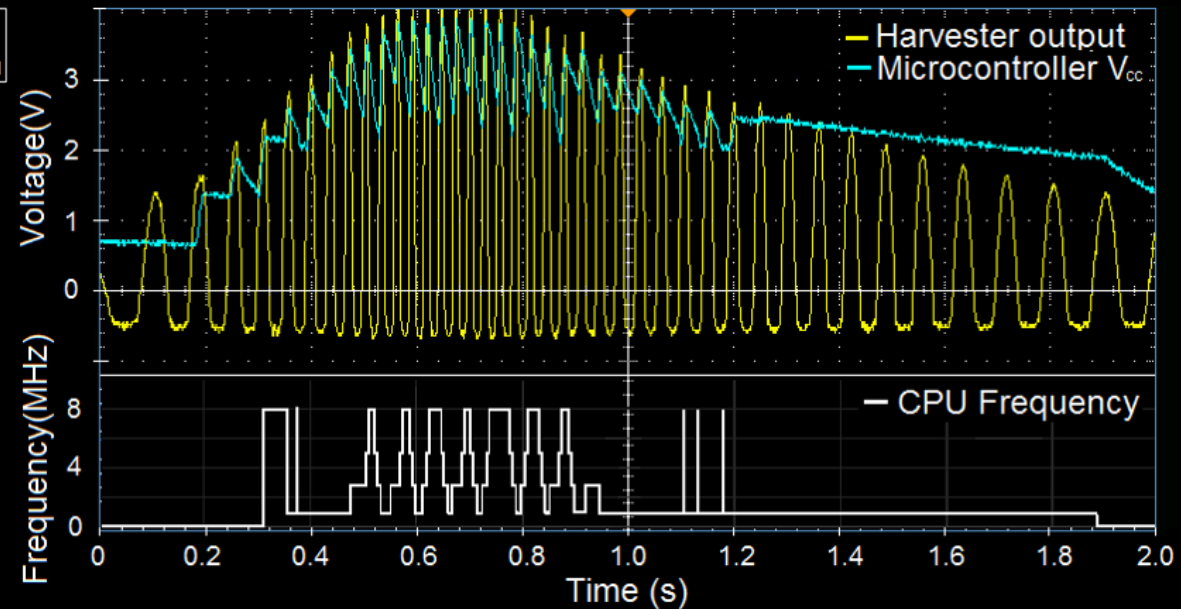
Power-Neutral Operation

- 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	2.77×10^6	2.69×10^6
2	1.61×10^6	1.53×10^6
5	0.91×10^6	1.04×10^6
10	0.68×10^6	1.04×10^6
20	0.57×10^6	1.04×10^6

Useful instructions executed in one power cycle

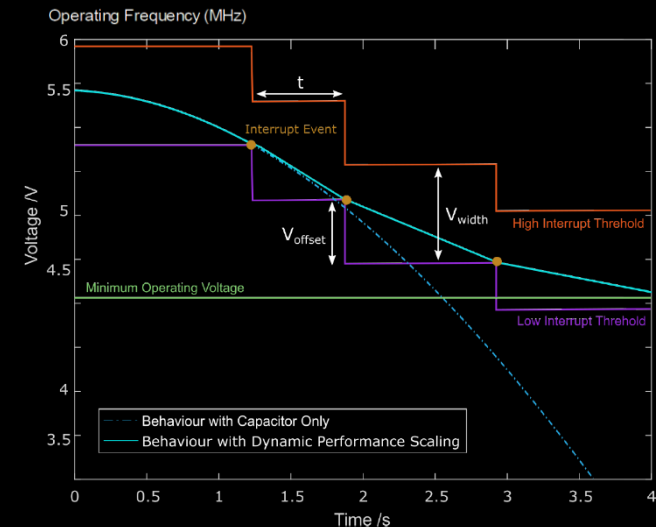
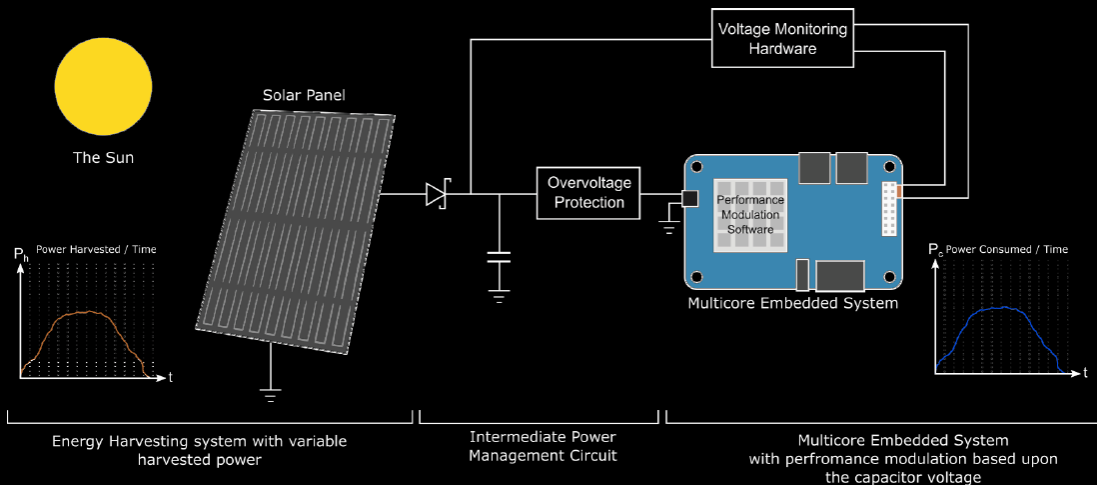
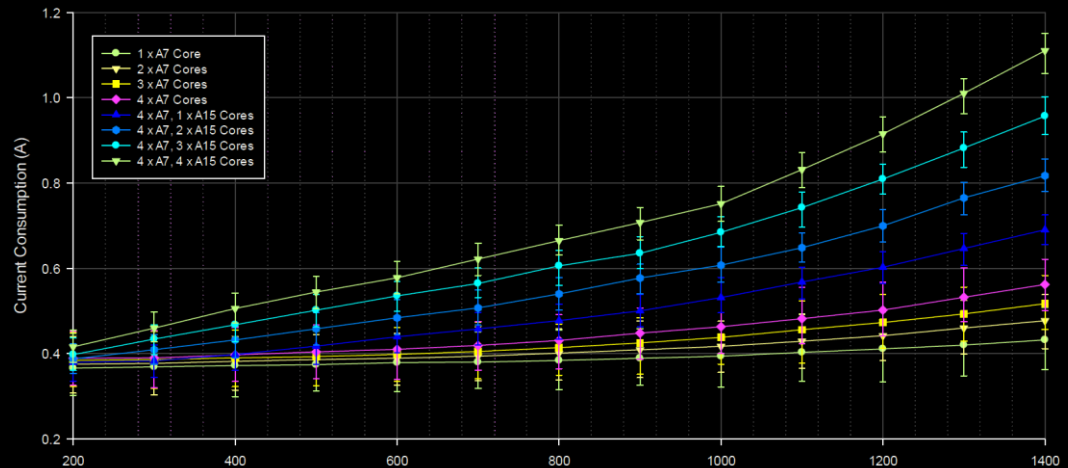
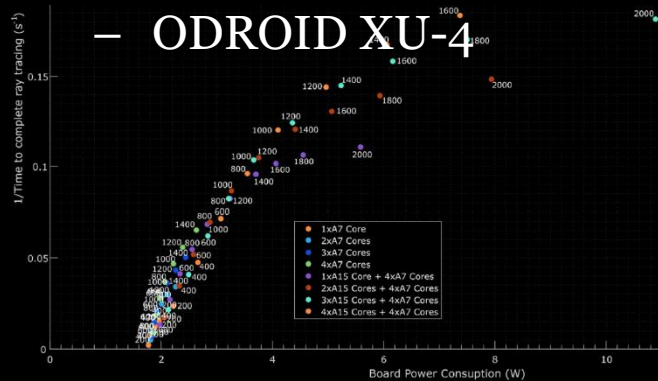


Increase in efficiency due to fewer hibernations + restores

Power-Neutral Operation

- Obtain greater power proportionality?

- DVFS + core scaling
- ODROID XU-4

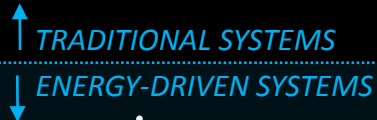


- Uninterrupted for an hour (end of test) with V_{CC} controlled between 5-5.4V

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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