



DESIGN, AUTOMATION & TEST IN EUROPE

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System Design & Test

UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

Energy Driven Computing:

Rethinking the Design of Energy Harvesting Systems

Geoff Merrett

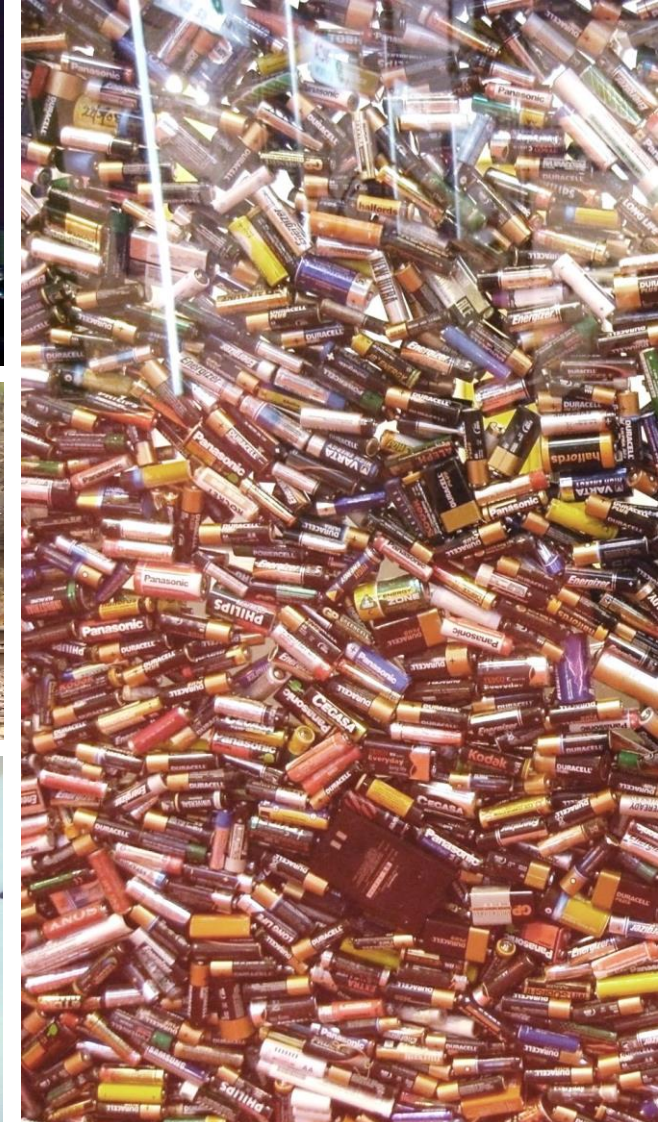
Bashir Al-Hashimi



EPSRC
Pioneering research
and skills

Power Sources

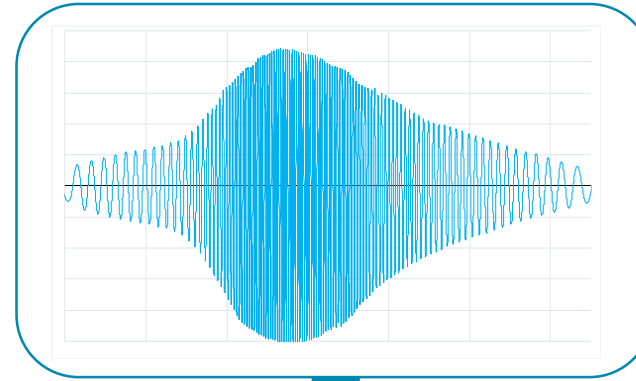
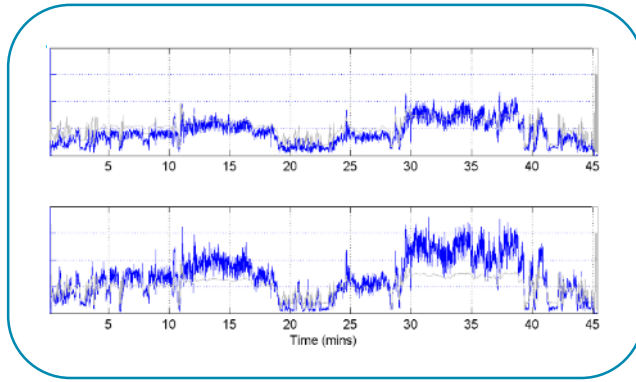
- We've got batteries!
 - So what's the problem?
- More things = batteries/wires/people
 - Pervasive/IoT/ubiquitous
- Fit-and-forget/maintenance issues
 - Smart homes/grid/metering
- Weight vs volume vs lifetime
 - e.g. Wearables



Energy harvesting sources

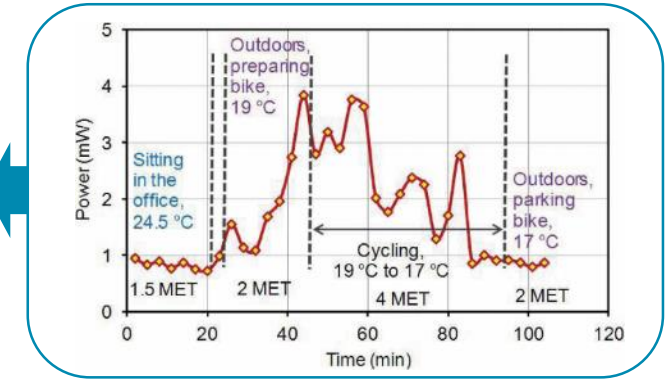
varies
temporally

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.



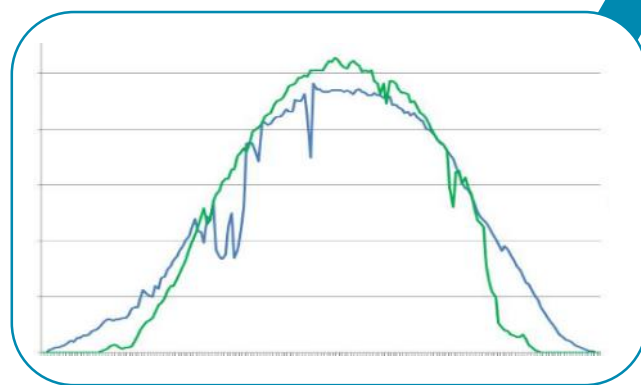
D. Balsamo et al. Hibernus++: a self-calibrating and adaptive system for transiently-powered embedded devices. IEEE TCAD, 1-13.

varies
spatially

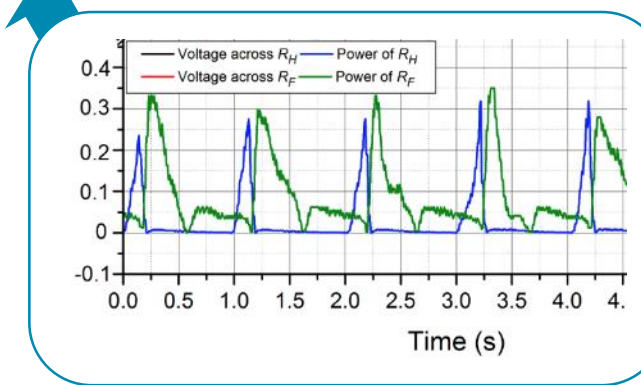


V. Leonov. "Thermoelectric Energy Harvesting of Human Body Heat for Wearable Sensors," IEEE Sensors Journal, vol.13, no.6, pp.2284-91, June 13

Power / Energy



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



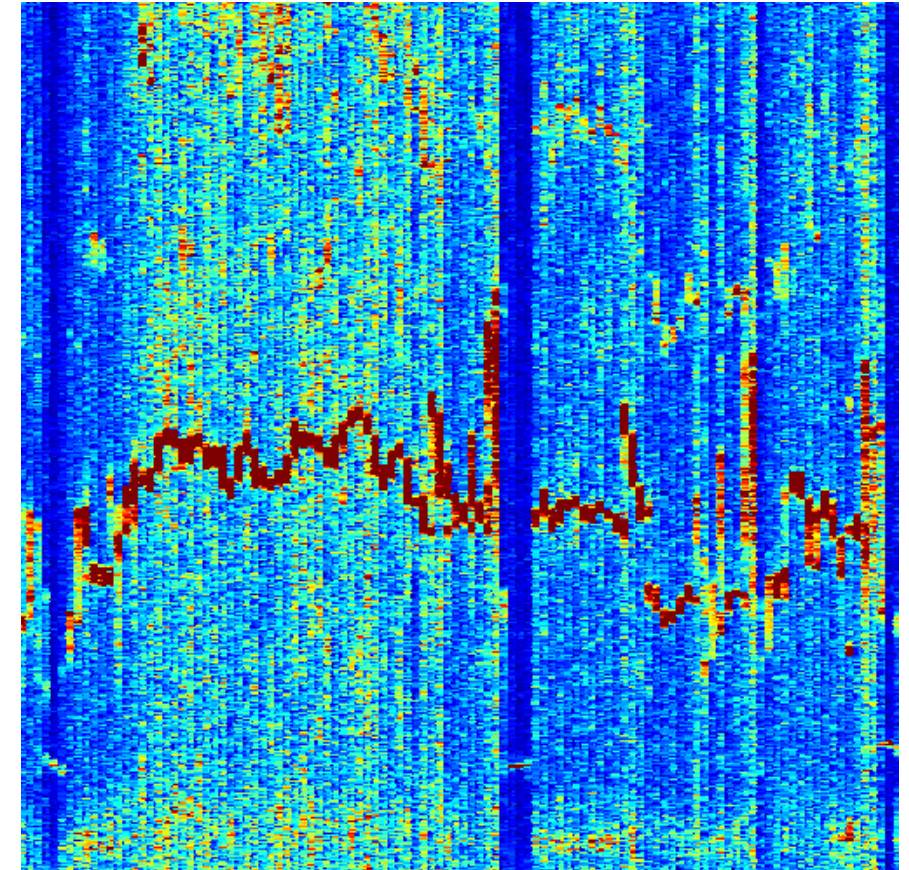
Zhao, J. et al. "A Shoe-Embedded Piezoelectric Energy Harvester for Wearable Sensors," Sensors 2014, 14, 12497-12510.

Highly variable supply + variable consumption!

Powering systems from harvested energy

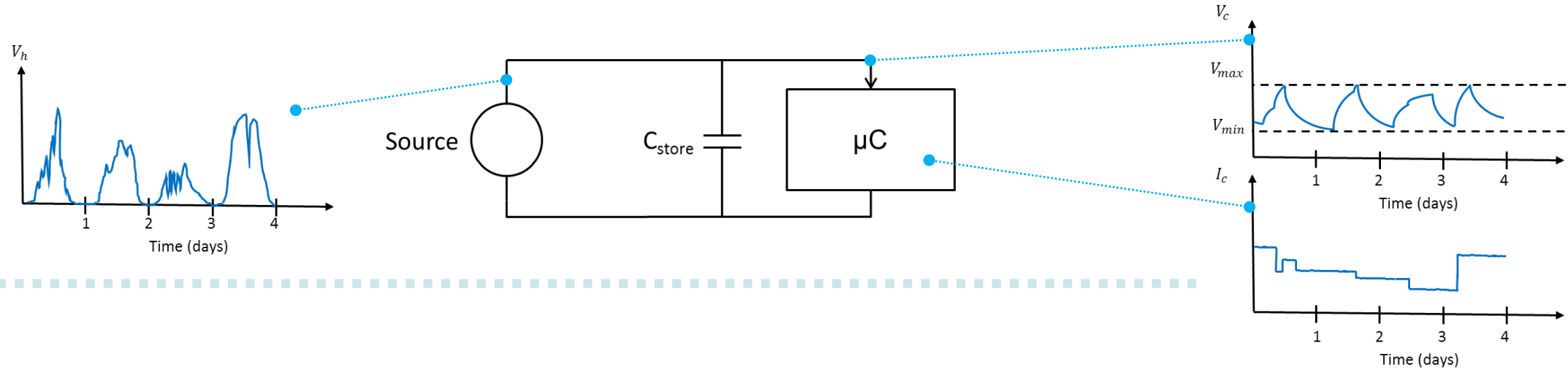
- Energy-Harvesting Systems
- Energy-Neutral Computing
- Transient Computing
- Power-Neutral Computing

Energy-Driven Systems



Energy-Neutral Computing

Schematic

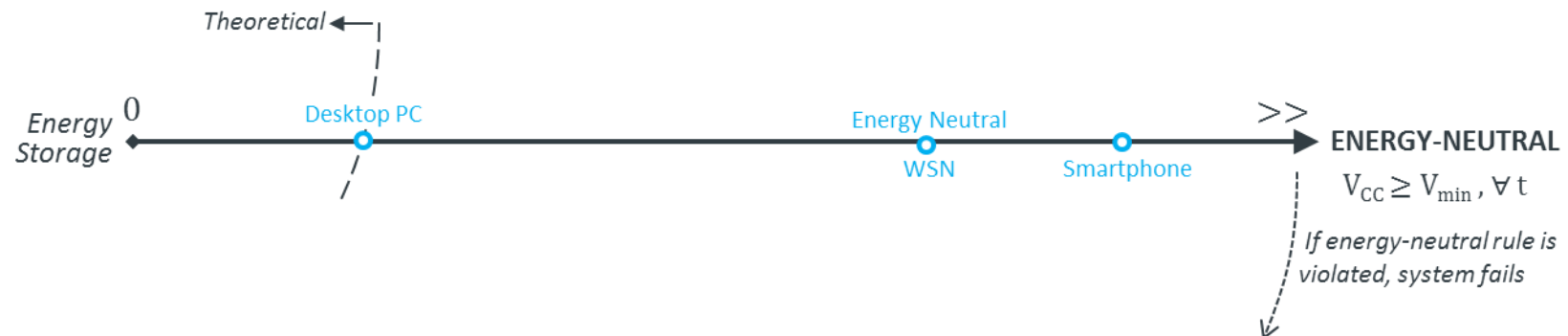


Block Diagram



$$\int_{(n-1) \cdot T}^{n \cdot T} P_h(t) dt = \int_{(n-1) \cdot T}^{n \cdot T} P_c(t) dt$$

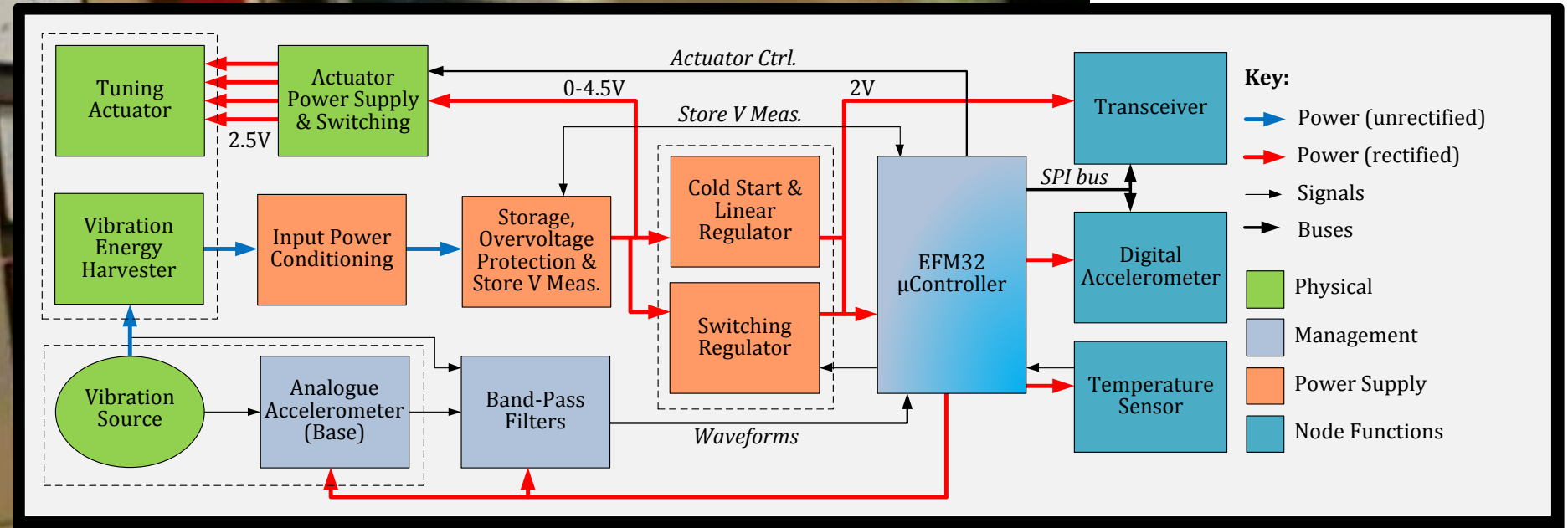
Stored Energy



Energy Harvesting Case Study



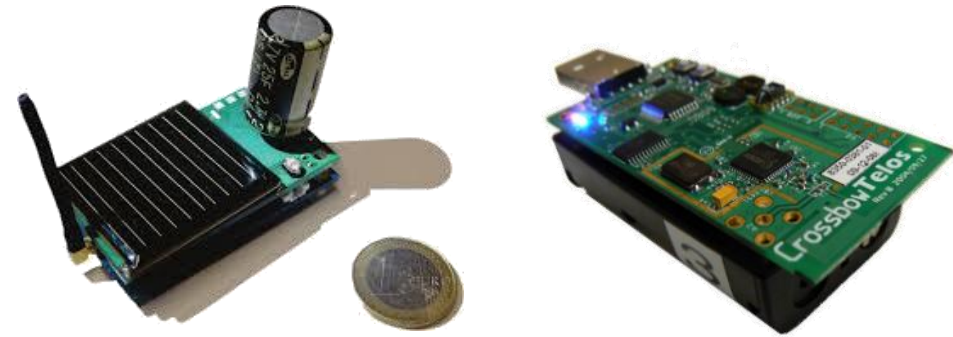
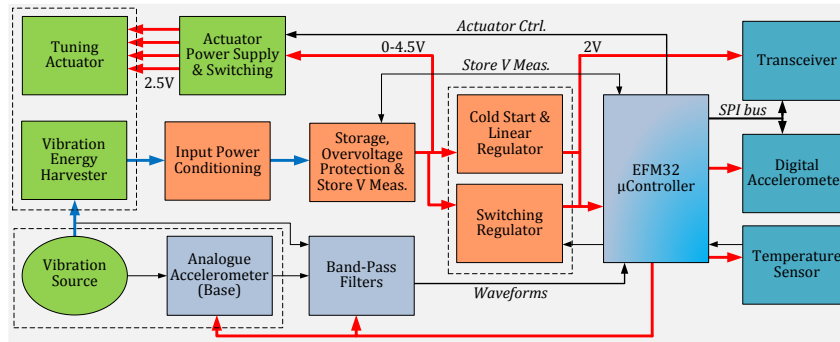
Energy Harvesting Case Study



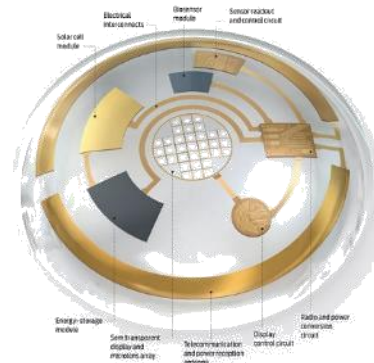
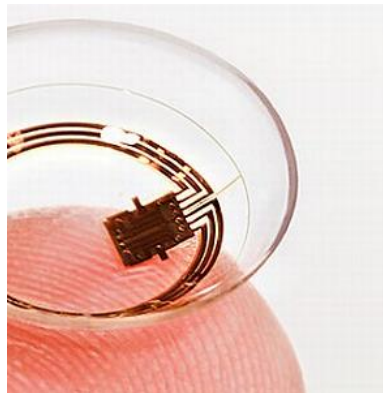
Transient Computing: Motivation

Geoff V Merrett, "Energy Driven Computing: Rethinking the Design of Energy Harvesting Systems", DATE 2017

- What's wrong with energy storage and complexity?



- Emerging applications demanding small dimensions, volumes, weight, cost, etc

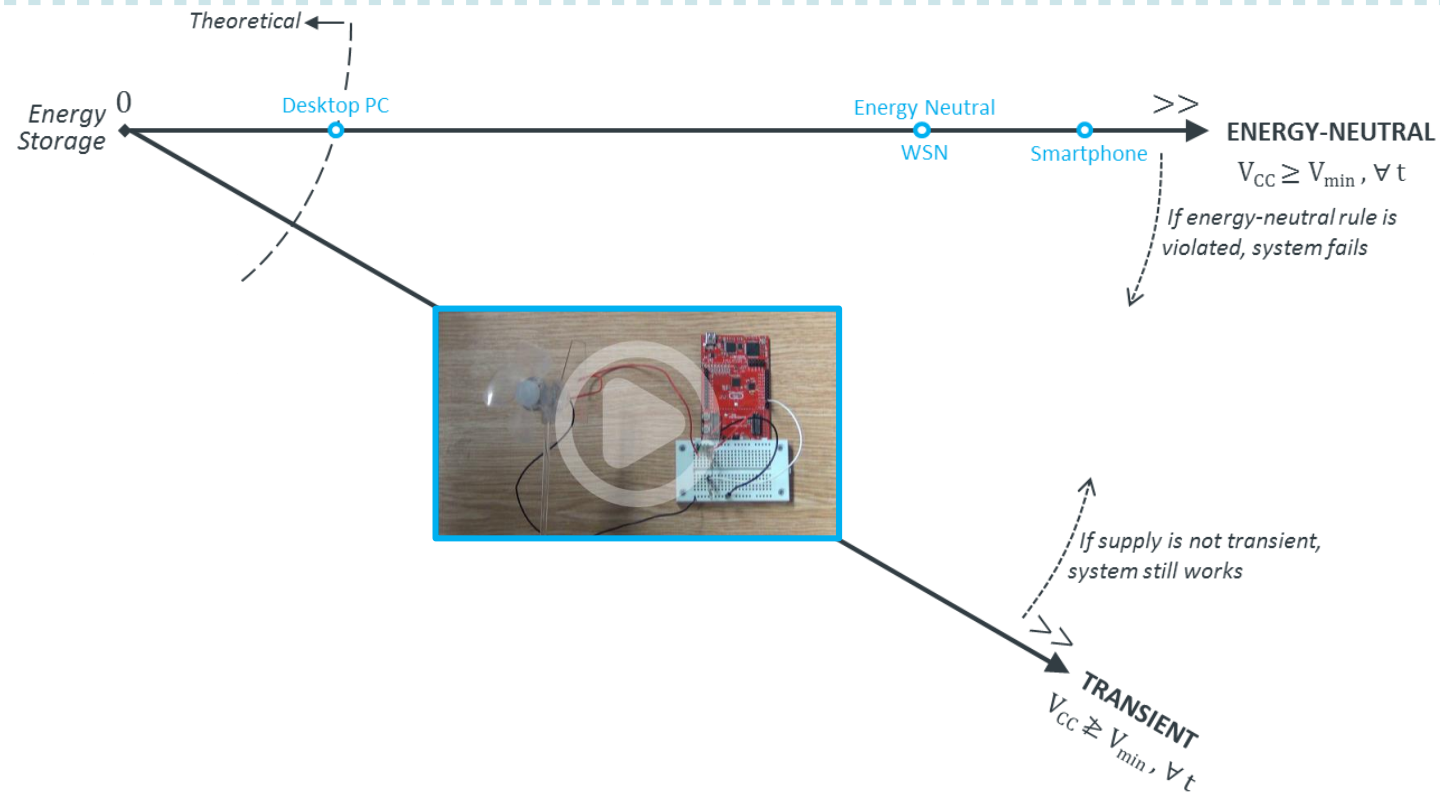


Transient Computing: Introduction

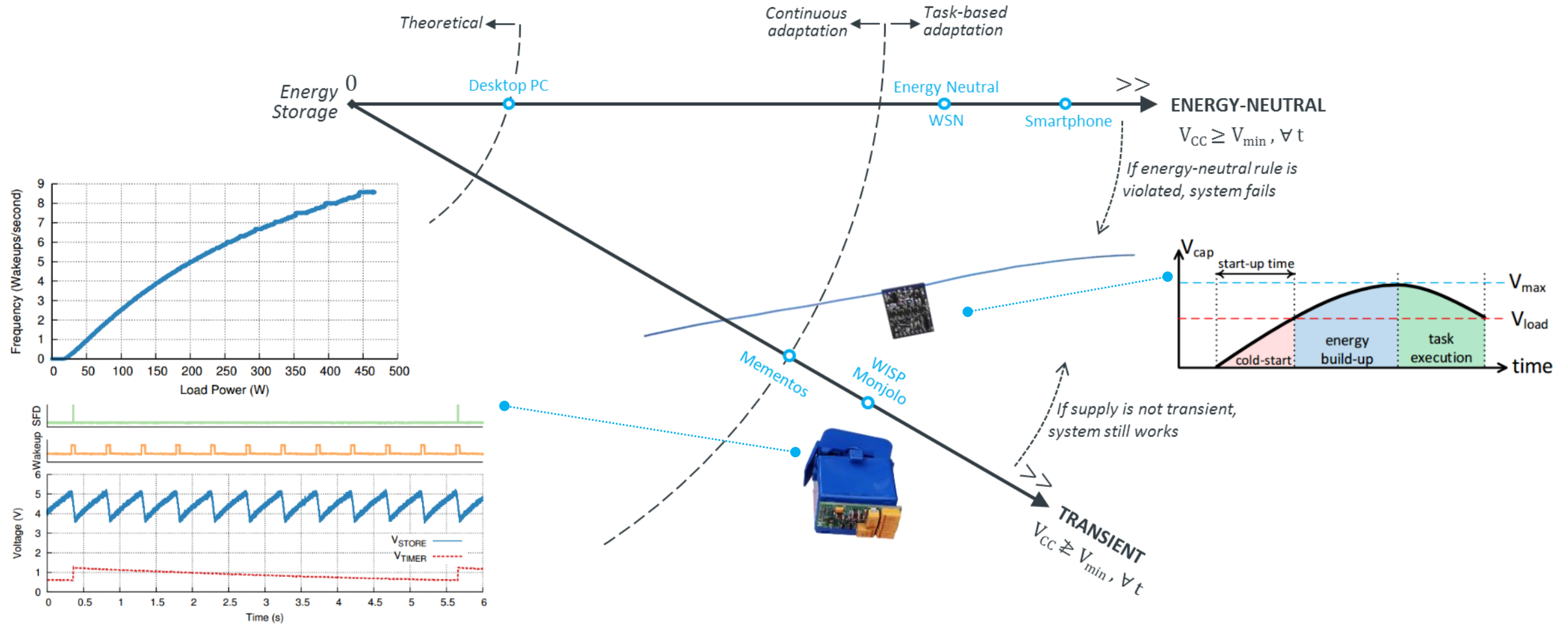
Block Diagram



Stored Energy



Transient Computing: Existing Systems



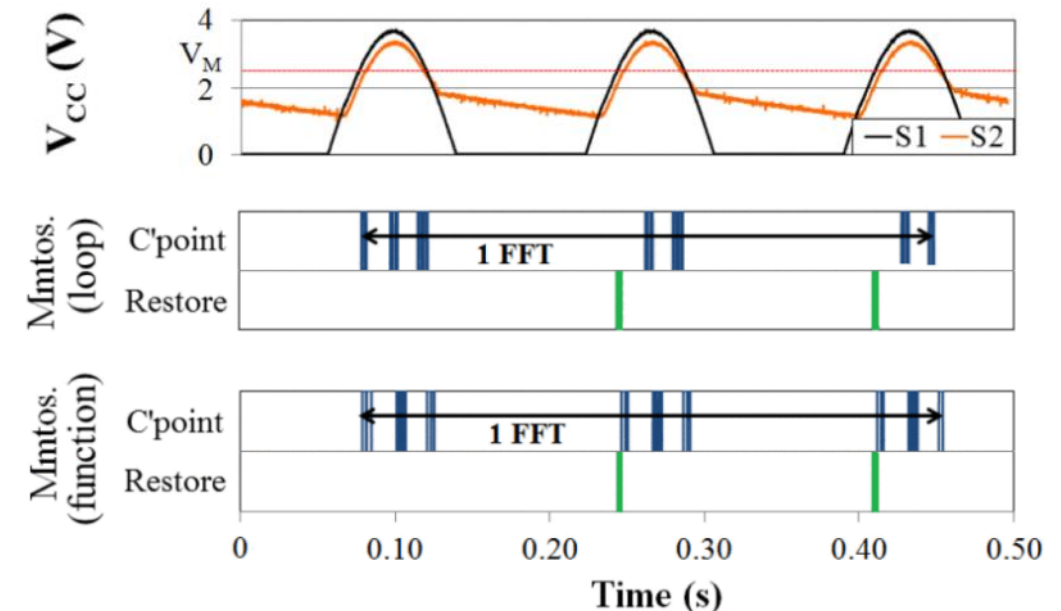
Monjolo: S. DeBruin et al., Monjolo: An Energy-Harvesting Energy Meter Architecture, ACM SenSys'13

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.

- Early work in transient computing
 - Uses concept of check pointing (from fault tolerance) to NVM; a design/compile-time approach
- Checkpoint placement
 - Heuristics, e.g. start of loop/function
 - *Redundant checkpoints/snapshots (causing overheads in both t and E)*
- At a checkpoint
 - Snapshot made if $V_{CC} < \text{threshold}$
 - *If $V_{CC} \ll \text{threshold}$, may not be enough time*
- After an interruption
 - Restores if a valid snapshot was saved
 - *Code executed since last checkpoint re-executed*

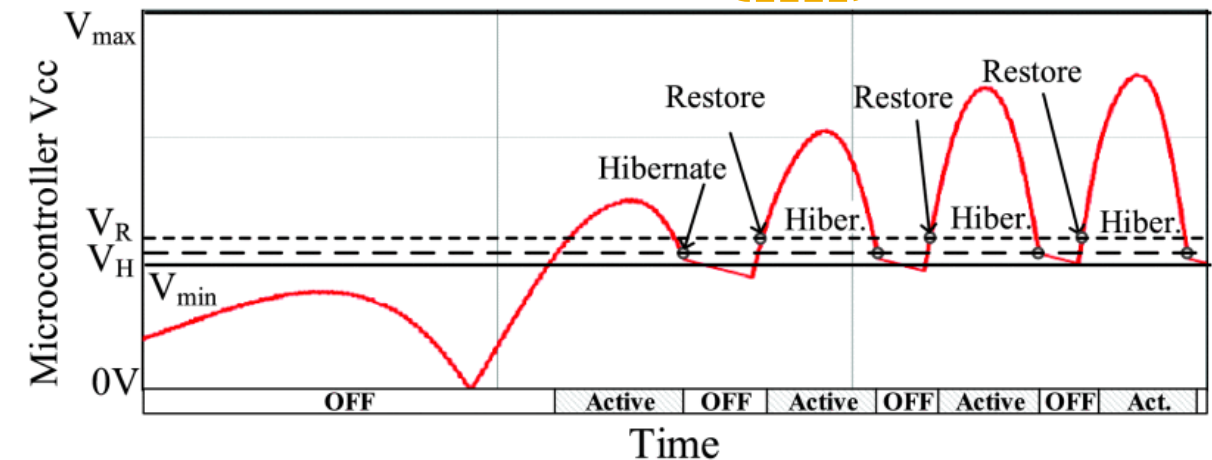
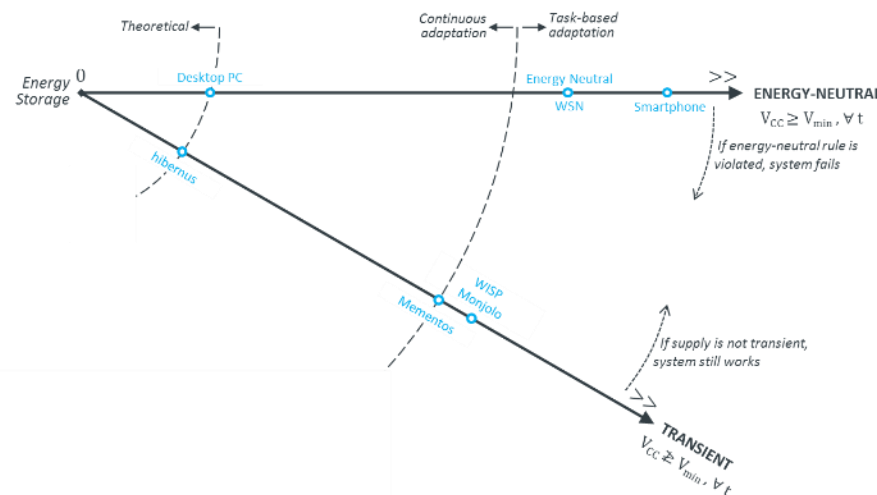


$$T_{\text{mementos}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Algorithm}} + \underbrace{n_l}_{\text{No. interruptions}} \left(\underbrace{T_r}_{\text{Restore snapshot}} + \underbrace{\frac{T_d}{2n_m}}_{\text{Backtrack}} \right) + \underbrace{n_m}_{\text{Monitoring and save snapshot}} (T_m + \rho_s T_s)$$

- Runtime approach, makes only a single (and always a single) snapshot per supply 'failure'
 - Removes wasted snapshots (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)

$$\underbrace{T_{\text{Hibernus}}}_{\text{Total execution}} = \underbrace{T_a}_{\text{Algorithm}} + \underbrace{n_l}_{\text{No. interruptions}} \left(\underbrace{T_s}_{\text{Save snapshot}} + \underbrace{T_r}_{\text{Restore snapshot}} + \underbrace{\overline{T_\lambda}}_{\text{Sleep}} \right)$$

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

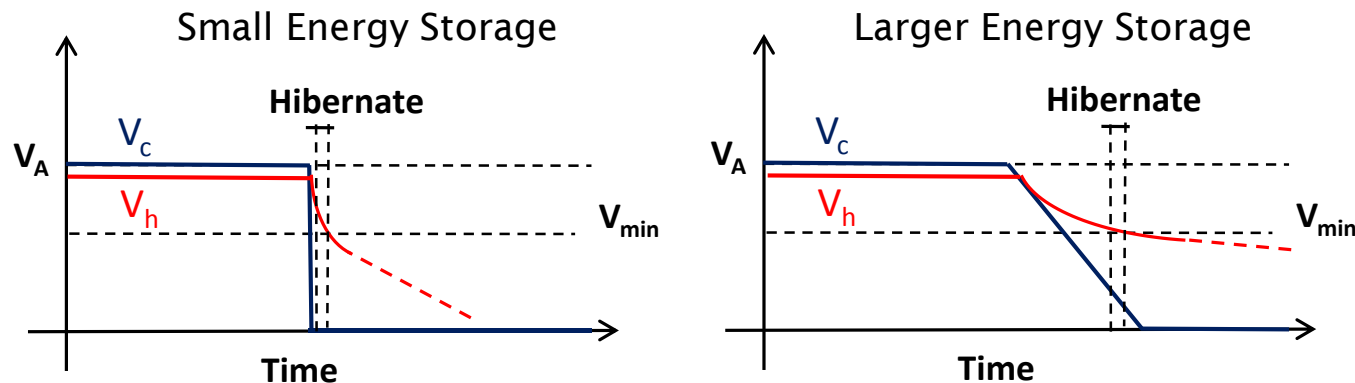


- *Hibernus* requires calibration of the platform and energy source:
 - Select hibernate threshold based on $\sum C$ (Platform Dependent; static)
 - Select restore threshold based on source dynamics (Source Dependent; adaptive)

- *Hibernus* performs adaptive, run-time calibration and management

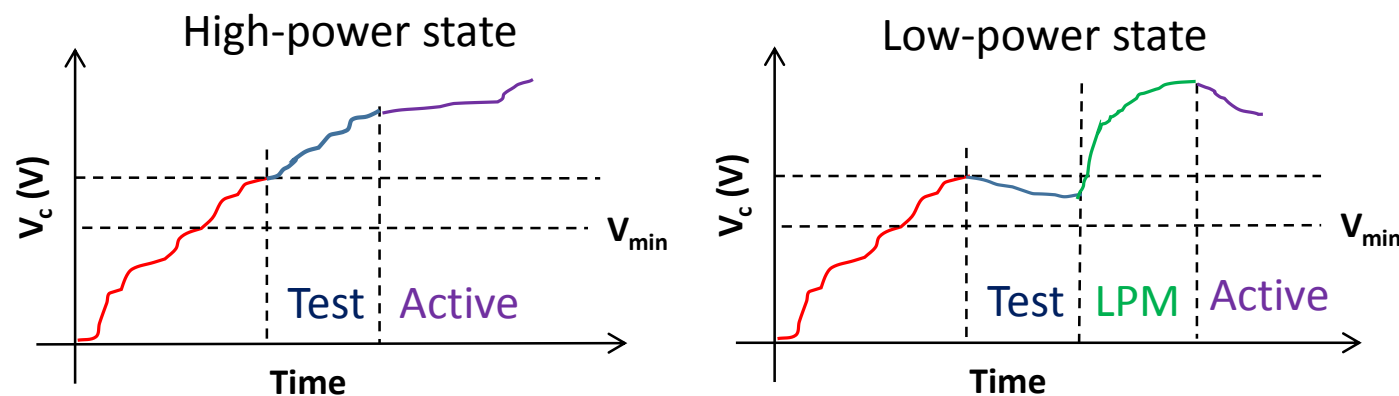
- Hibernate threshold calibration

$$n_{\alpha}E_{\alpha} + n_{\beta}E_{\beta} \leq \frac{V_H^2 - V_{min}^2}{2} \sum C$$

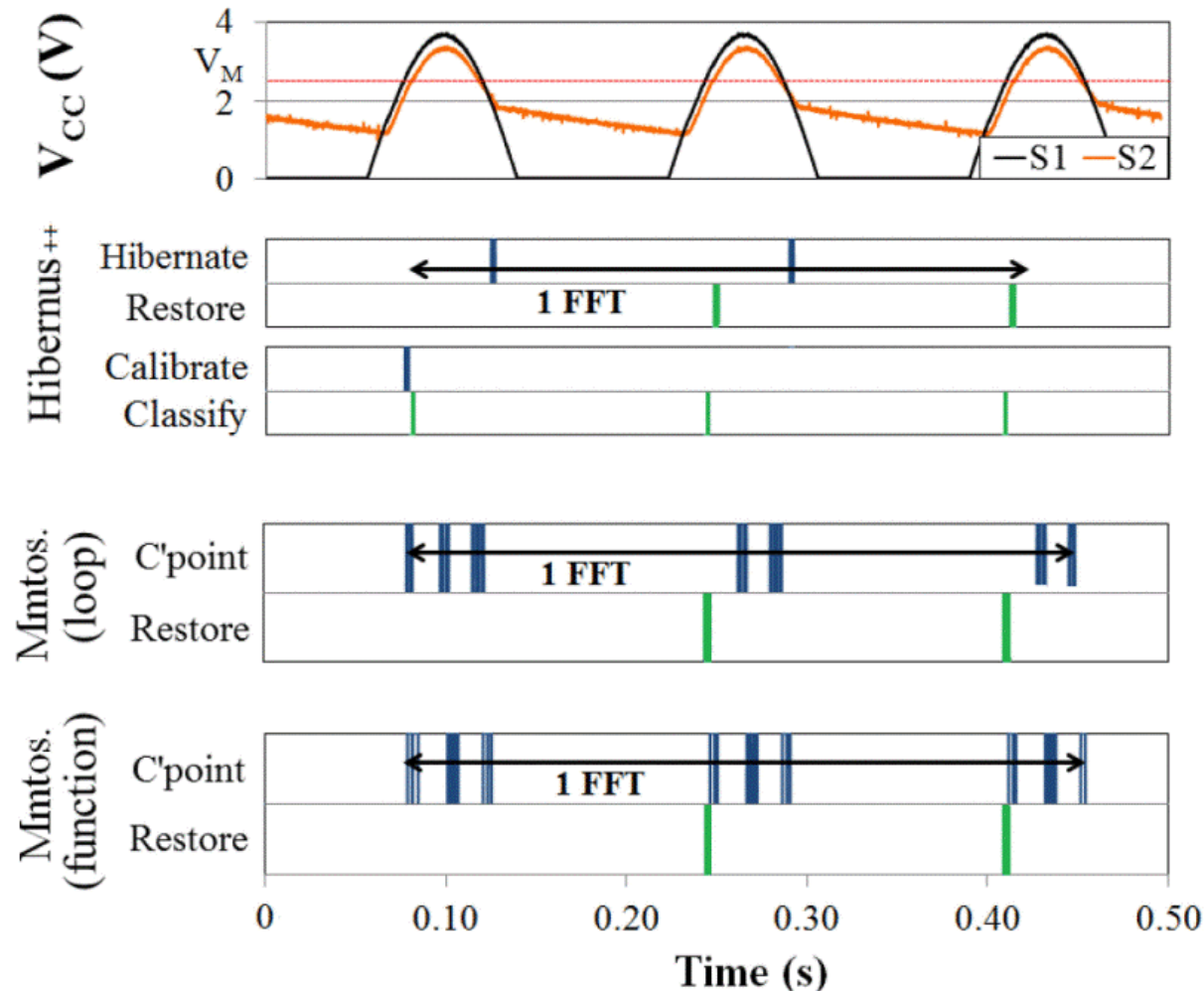


Hibernus: When to hibernate and restore?

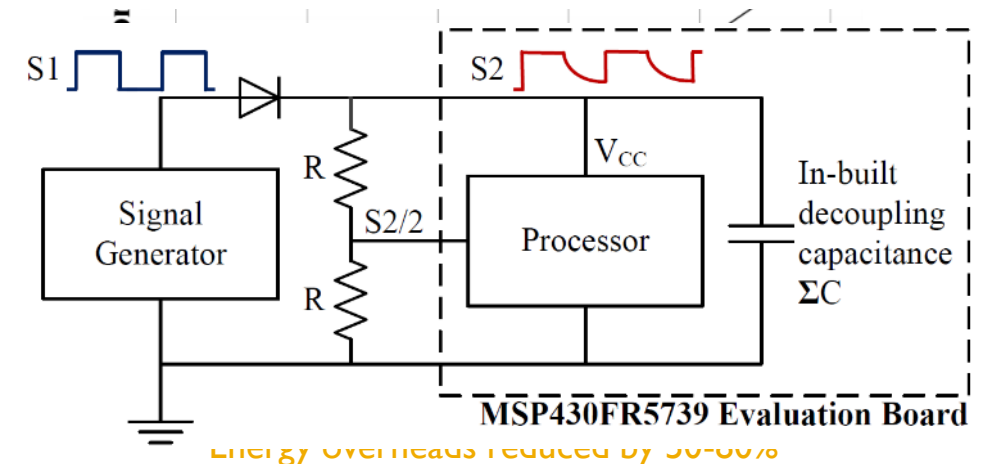
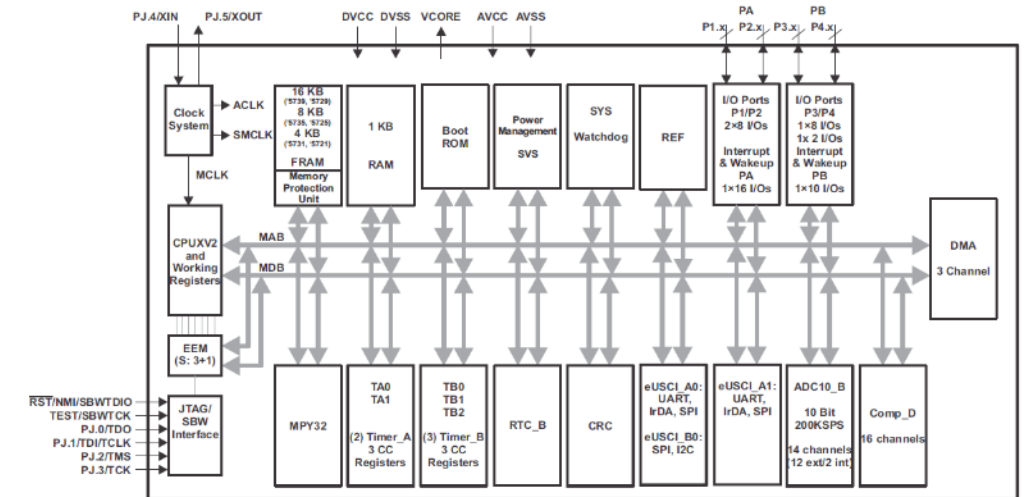
- *Hibernus* requires calibration of the platform and energy source:
 - Select hibernate threshold based on $\sum C$ (Platform Dependent; static)
 - Select restore threshold based on source dynamics (Source Dependent; adaptive)
- *Hibernus* performs adaptive, run-time calibration and management
- Continuous classification of source to select restore policy



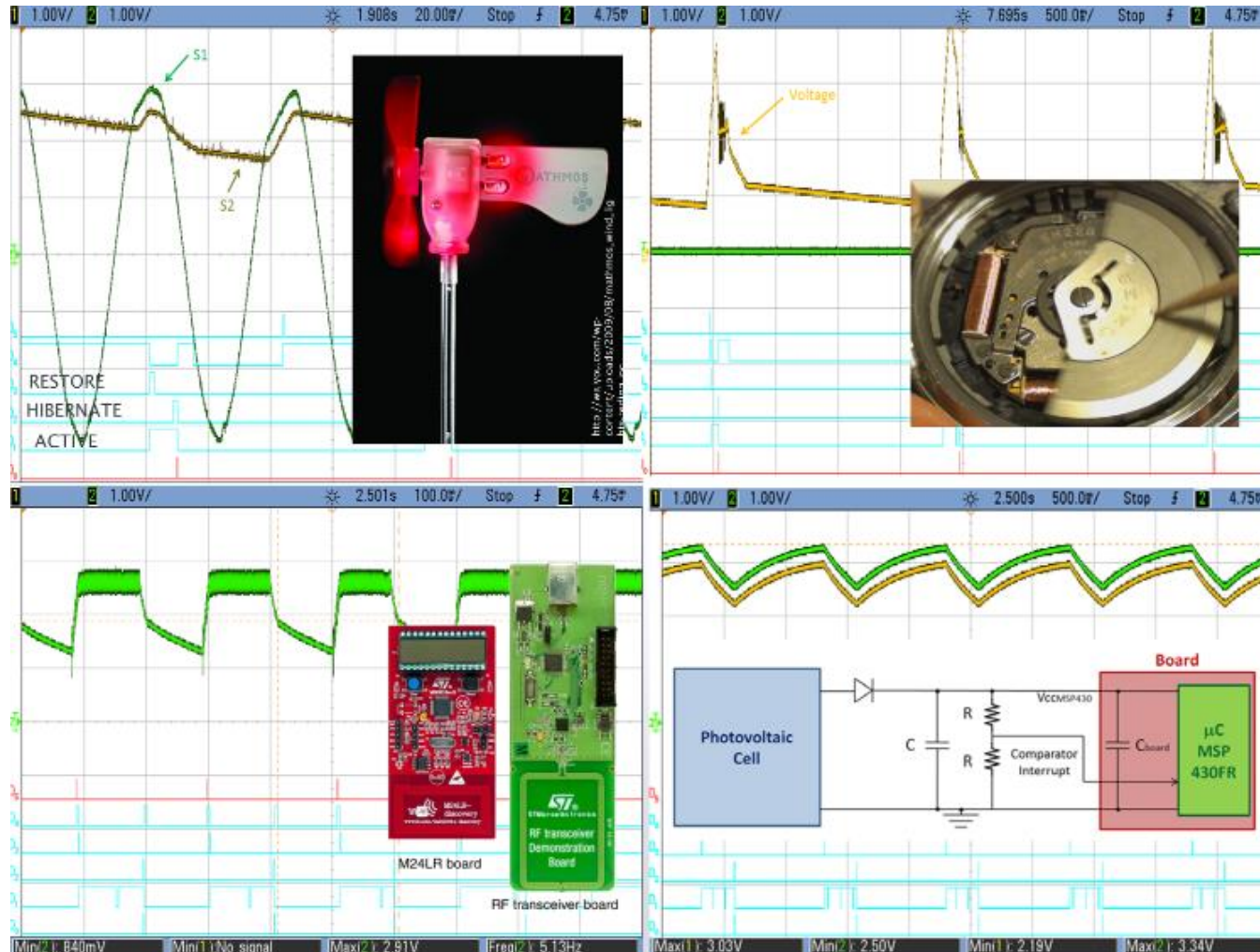
Hibernus: Results



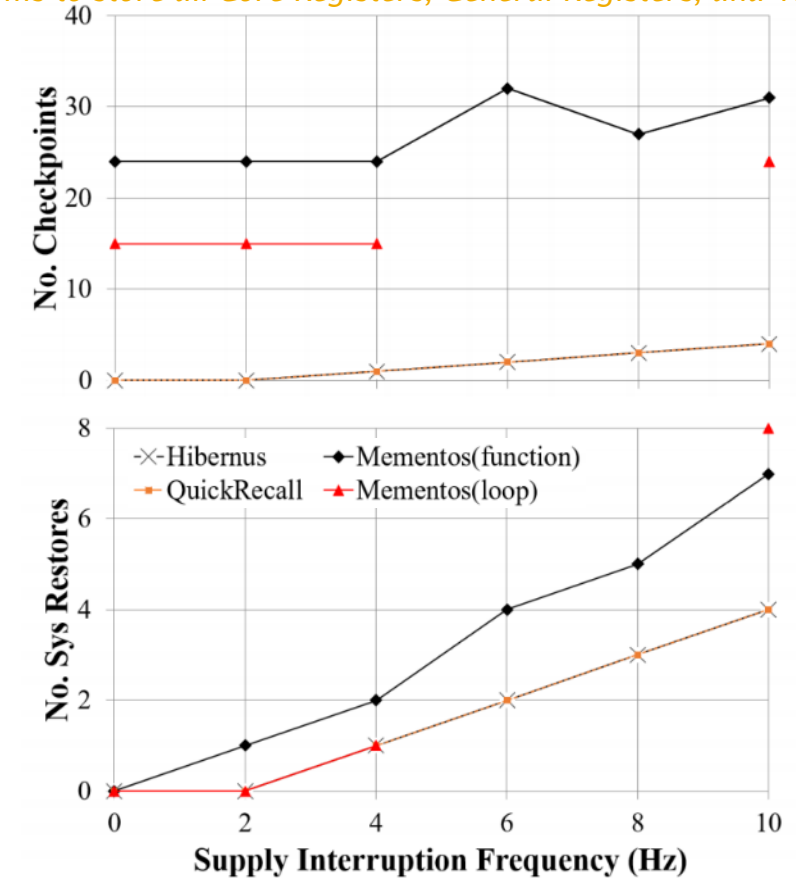
1.3ms to store all Core Registers, General Registers, and 1KB RAM



Hibernus: Results



1.3ms to store all Core Registers, General Registers, and 1KB RAM



Time overheads reduced by 75-100%

Energy overheads reduced by 50-80%

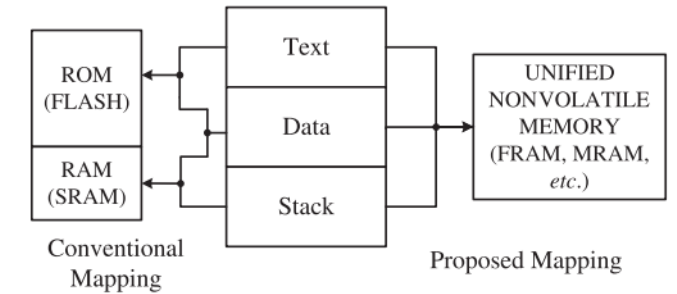
- Calibrates to the platform to adapt to the available energy storage:

Decoupling capacitance ΣC (μF)	Hibernus			Hibernus++			
	N. Restore	N. Hibern.	Total Time (ms)	N. Restore	N. Hibern.	Total Time (ms)	V_H (V)
10	-	-	-	2	2	395.2	2.03
20	2	2	376.3	2	2	389.4	1.97
30	2	2	376.1	1	1	243.7	1.93
40	2	2	376.0	1	1	238.9	1.91

Using a voltage input of 3V @ 6Hz

- Where *Hibernus* has been manually calibrated, *Hibernus++* exhibits a small overhead
- Where additional energy storage is present, *Hibernus++* takes advantage of this
- Where less energy storage is present, *Hibernus++* adapts to still operate

- QuickRecall: data + program memory is always in NVM
 - A snapshot only transfers registers to NVM
 - Elegant and quicker, but NVM typically consumes greater power

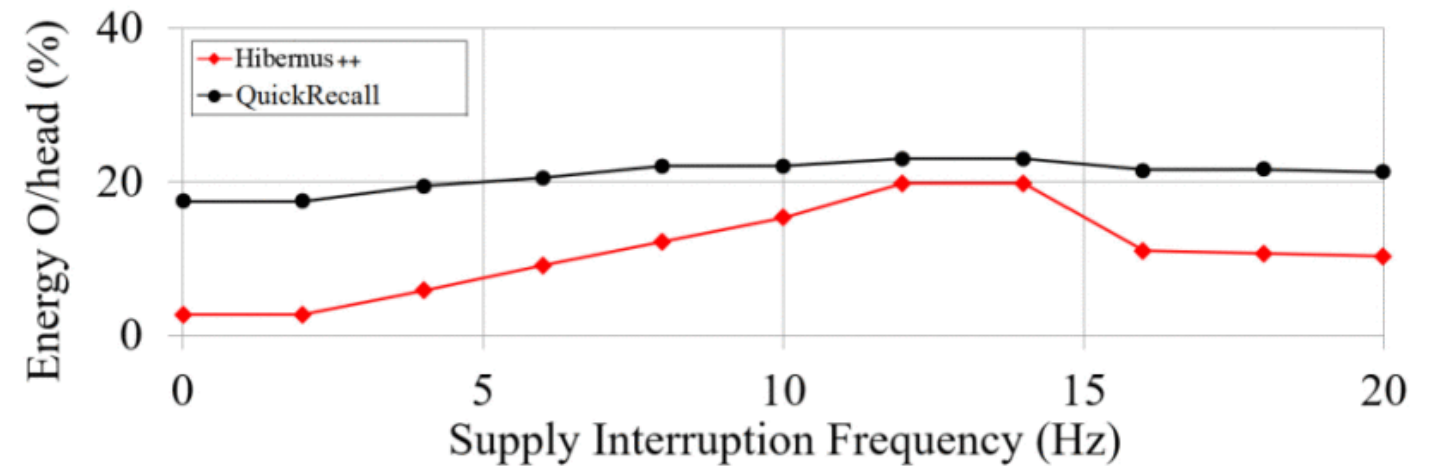


QuickRecall: H. Jayakumar et al. QuickRecall: A HW/SW Approach for Computing across Power Cycles in Transiently Powered Computers. *J. Emerg. Technol. Comput. Syst.* 12, 1, Article 8 (Aug 2015).

$$E_{hibernus} = \eta_{\alpha} E_{\alpha} + \eta_{\beta} E_{\beta}$$

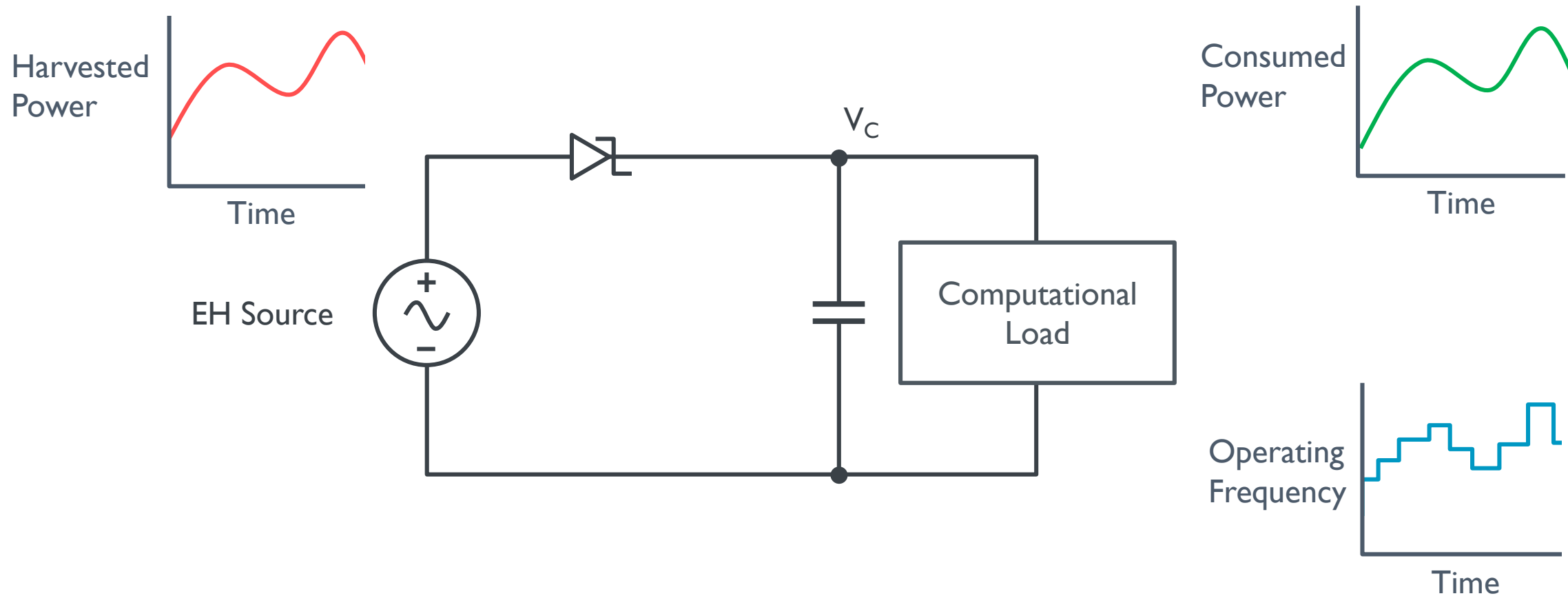
$$E_{QuickRecall} = \eta_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$$

$$f_{crossover} = \frac{P_{FRAM} - P_{SRAM}}{E_{hibernus} - E_{QuickRecall}}$$

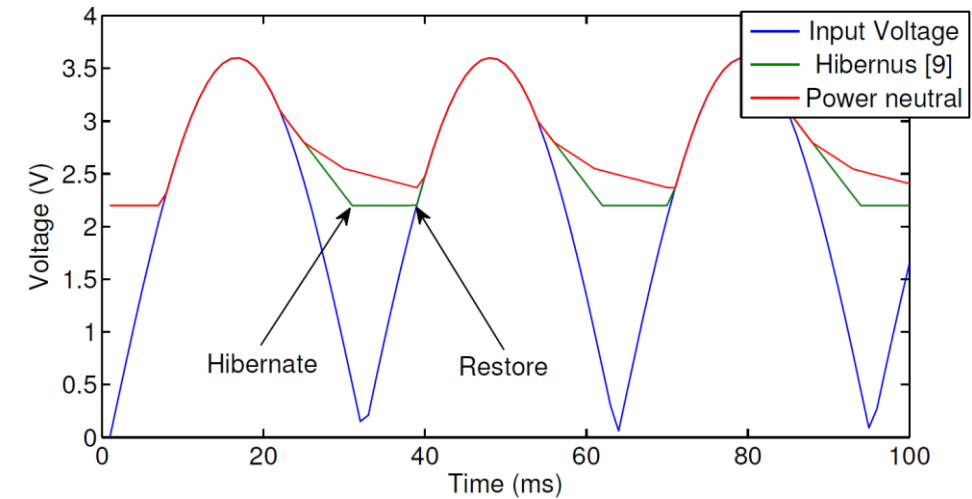
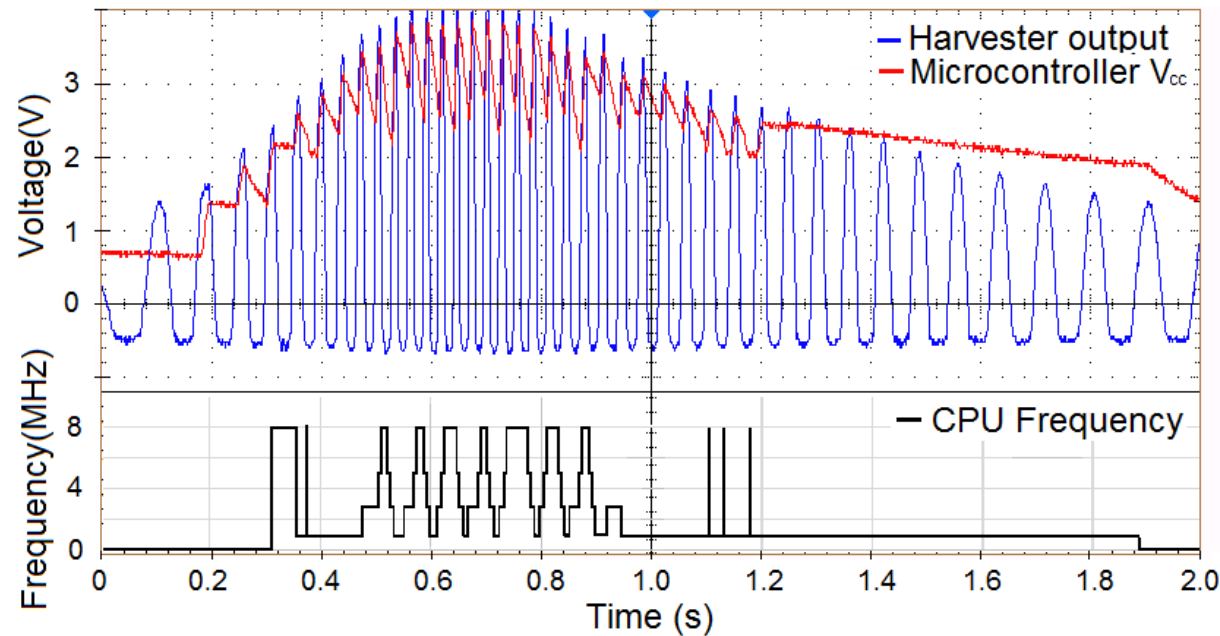


- In **Energy-Neutral** computing, $\int_{(n-1) \cdot T}^{n \cdot T} P_h(t) dt = \int_{(n-1) \cdot T}^{n \cdot T} P_c(t) dt$ over a 'large' T
- In **Power-Neutral** computing, $P_h(t) = P_c(t)$ (or as close as is possible)
- Modulate the power consumption using DPM 'knobs', e.g.:
 - Clock frequency
 - Core voltage and clock frequency
 - Power gating processor elements
 - Mapping execution to different combinations of processing elements
 - ... etc

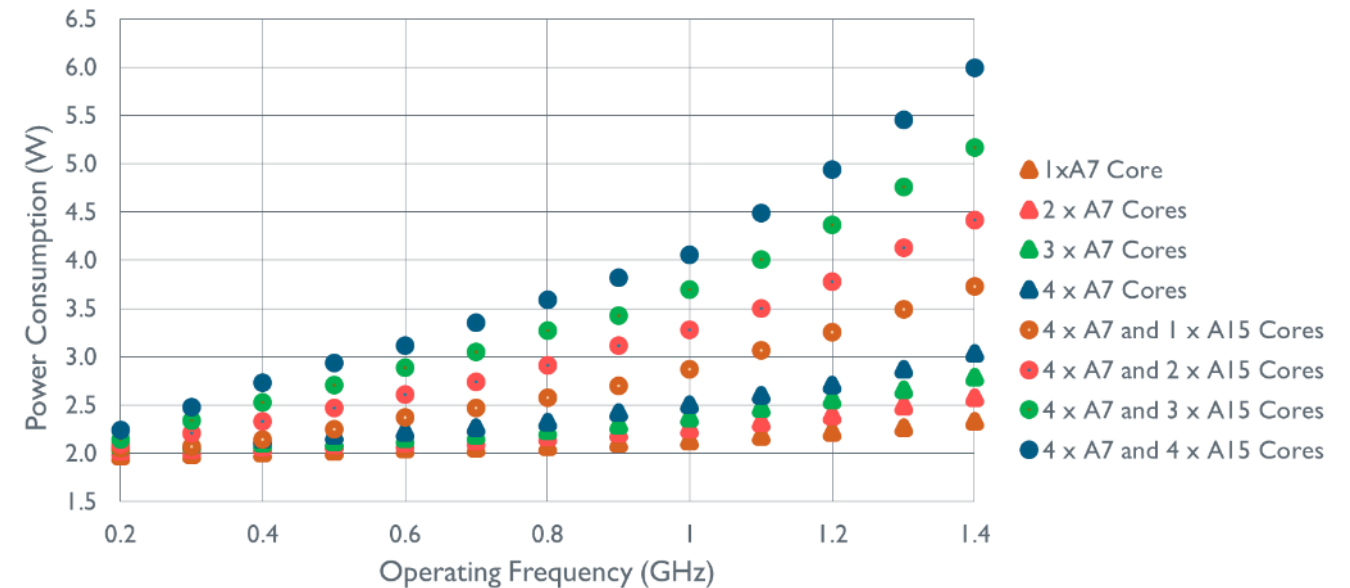
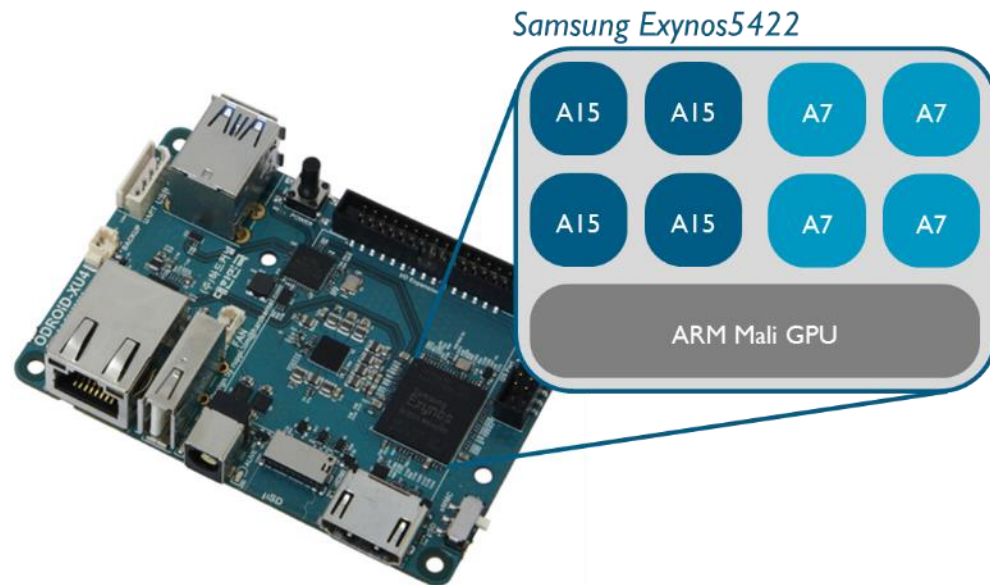
Power-Neutral Computing



- On our embedded platform, power-neutrality significantly reduced *Hibernus* overheads

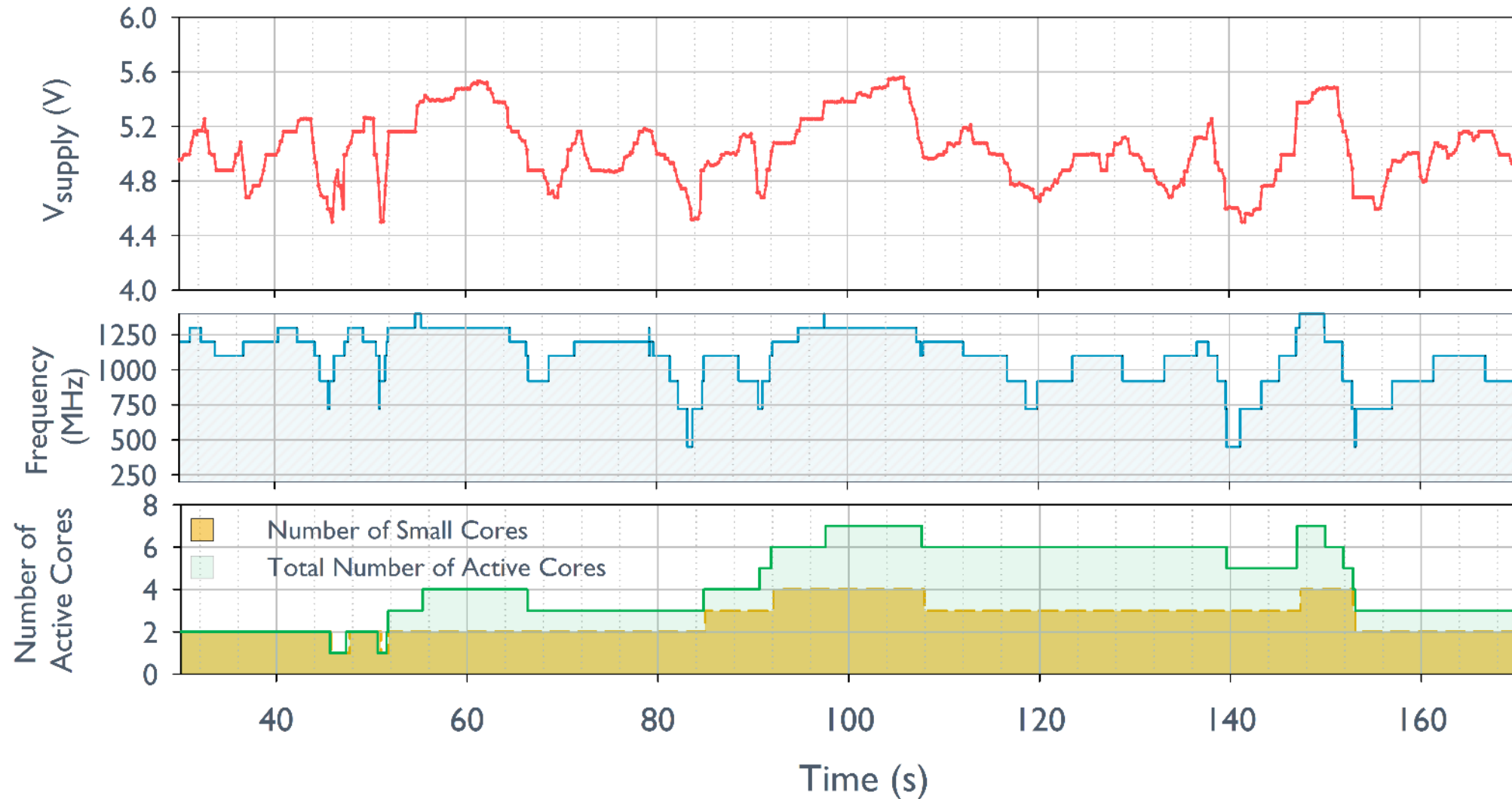


- Applied to the ODROID XU-4 MPSoC powered by a 1340cm² Photovoltaic Array



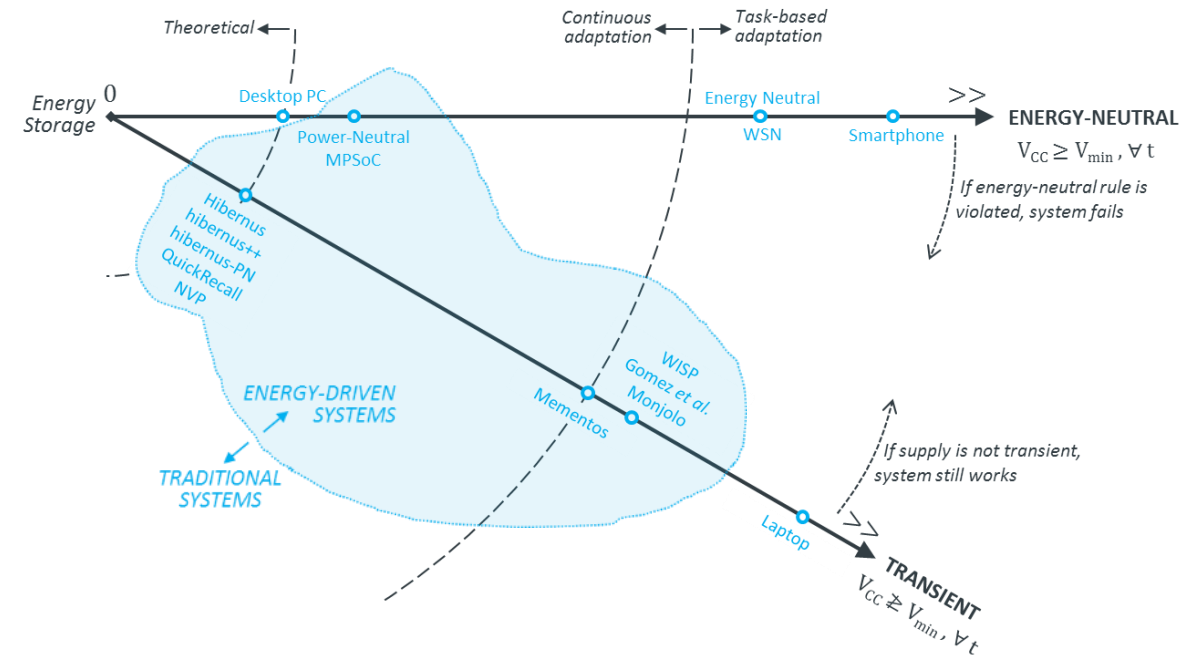
- System successfully operated for many hours during daylight

Power-Neutral Computing



Conclusions: Energy-Driven Computing

- Energy harvesting and *energy-neutral* systems often add significant complexity to become 'battery-like'
- Taking an *energy-driven* approach to design gives consideration to the energy source and its dynamics as an integral part in the design process.
- *Transient* computing (computation only when power is available) and *power-neutral* computing (adapting computation to available power) can be used in *energy-driven* systems.
- However, many significant challenges still remain!





Questions?



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