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# 硕士学位论文

论文题目: 多核芯片的温敏低功耗调度研究

作 者: 闫佳琪

导 师: 骆祖莹 副教授

系别年级: 信息科学与技术学院

学 号: 201121210009

学科专业: 通信与信息系统

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# 多核芯片的温敏低功耗调度研究

#### 摘要

实时功耗温度管理(DPTM)通过对任务的准确预测与合理调度,可以有效地降低片上系统的运行能耗与峰值温度。为了获得更好的DPTM调度效果,本文在第一部分提出了一种精确的组合式任务预测算法,一种任务调度算法VP-TALK,进而构建了一个完整的DPTM原型系统。为了对复杂任务进行精确地任务预测,本文DPTM系统先将复杂任务按频谱长短分类为随机/周期/趋势等三种成分,然后采用灰色模型/傅里叶模型/径向基函数(RBF)神经网络模型对这三种成分进行组合分析,以获得精确的预测效果;基于精确预测的任务负载量,本文所提出的VP-TALK算法可以计算出最优电压-频率对的理想值,进而选择出两组与理想值相邻的电压-频率对、以获得两个现实的工作状态,以表表该心温度和任务实时性的条件,VP-TALK算法将任务负载分配到这两个工作状态,以获得最优的DPTM效果;最后基于机器学习方法,我们综合四种源算法、构建了一套完整的DPTM原型系统。实验结果表明:本文系统的任务预测组合方法的平均误差仅为2.89%;在相同的设定峰值温度约束下,与已有调度算法的能耗值相比,尽管假设了更为敏感的功率-温度影响关系,但对于较高的工作负载率,本文所提出的VP-TALK调度算法仍能够获得平均14.33%的能耗降低;本文所提出DPTM原型系统可以获得接近于理想的能耗优化效果;

多核片上系统(MPSoC)的低功耗设计与实时功耗温度管理(DPTM)是目前重要的研究问题。本文采用了自下而上的建模方法对MPSoC结构级热分析方法进行了研究,提出了三种具有不同算法复杂度与精度的热分析方法:模块级方法BloTAM、核级方法CorTAM、考虑本核内模块相互影响的改良核级方法BiCorTAM,均具有简单、高效、与现有简化模型兼容、易于扩展、能够解决温度对漏电流的影响等优点。

实验数据表明:对核数较多MPSoC进行热分析的时候,CorTAM算法的复杂度低但精度也低,BloTAM算法的精度高但复杂度也高,而BiCorTAM则具有算法复杂度低和精度高的优点,其中局部热点的温度增量平均误差可以控制在3%以下,热分析的速度实现了近50倍以上的分析加速,两者均是较为理想的结构级热分析方法;采用BiCorTM等增量式的热分析建模方法,可以快速进行用于降低热点温度的MPSOC布图规划过程。

关键词: 实时功耗管理; 实时温度管理; 任务调度; 热分析; 多核片上系统; 布图规划

# On Temperature and Power Management for MPSoC

#### **ABSTRACT**

Optimal Dynamic Power and Temperature Management (DPTM) methods can effectively cut down the soaring power consumption and alleviate the problem of chip temperature. In order to get better scheduling results, this paper mainly accomplish three things. First, with principles derived from analyzing three previous methods as thumb rules, we obtain an improved DPTM algorithm, named VP-TALK, that carefully schedule the processor's running and dormant behaviors. Besides, we propose a combined predicting model. It may predict the workload on the chip so as to draw out optimal but unpractical frequency (F) and voltage (V). This F & V pair decides two distinct pairs of F & V, with which VP-TALK schedules the processor according to both the core temperature and remaindering work load. Finally, combining the workload prediction method and four DPTM algorithms, we further build a DPTM control system. Even though our model assume a tighter and more sensitive relationship between energy and temperature, experiments show that: 1) the workload prediction's error is as less as 2.89%; 2) under even more tough assumptions about thermal and power interrelation and the same peak temperature ceiling value, our proposed DPT-M algorithm gains averagely 14.33% energy saving comparing to previous algorithms when the workload ratio is comparatively high; 3) comprehensive DPTM control system's managing effect is near to the most ideal one.

Efficient thermal analysis plays a key role in the temperature-aware floorplan design for MultiProcessor System-on-Chip (MPSoC) and DPTM. This paper adopts bottom-up modeling method to study architecture-level MPSoC thermal analysis method. First extract relative thermal resistance between functional modules with HotSpot software, then, based on these parameters, we propose three analysis methods with different accuracy and algorithm complexity: Block-level Temperature Analysis Method (BloTAM), Core-level Temperature Analysis Method (CorTAM) and Block Improved Core Temperature Analysis Method (BiCorTAM). Experiment shows that BloTAM and BiCorTAM substantially reduce the time for MPSoC thermal analysis with guarantee of accurancy: speedup as high as 100 times is achieved with average temperature delta error

as low as 3%. Both are ideal system-level analysis method.

**KEY WORDS:** Dynamic Power Management, Dynamic Temperature Management, Thermal Analysis, Task Scheduling, MPSoC, Architecture level

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### 1 引言

#### 1.1 研究背景与相关科学问题

当前,面向复杂应用的高性能片上系统为了规避和减轻功耗墙(Power Wall)问题[1],延续摩尔定律[2],采用了两种主要的技术手段。

首先,必须在芯片运行中,通过合理任务调度来降低芯片的运行能耗和峰值工作温度。因此,对芯片进行实时功耗温度管理(DPTM)的算法研究就具有重要的理论意义与广阔的应用前景,是目前电子设计自动化(EDA)研究的一个热点问题。最初为了降低芯片运行功耗、延长设备电池的使用寿命,研究人员提出了运用动态电压调节技术(DVS)对系统动态功耗进行实时功耗管理(DPM)[3-6]。然而,随着IC进入纳米工艺,漏电流静态功耗已经超过动态功耗,成为芯片功耗的主要来源,而且漏电流和工作温度之间存在指数关系[7-9],如对于65nm工艺,当温度从60摄氏度增加到80摄氏度,芯片漏电流会增加21%。

其次,目前IC业界已经普遍采用多核并行计算结构来提升芯片性能(通量)、降低设计复杂度。采用多核并行计算架构的多核片上系统(MPSoC)带来了热点分散的问题,即每个核都会产生一个局部热点[10]。为了将MPSoC多个热点的温度控制在一个安全阈值内,必须在设计与运行阶段,以功能模块与处理器核为单位,对芯片的功耗分布[11-13]与任务调度[14-16]进行优化,为此需要在结构级对芯片进行快速准确的热分析[13,14,17]。鉴于纳米工艺CMOS器件的漏电流随着工作温度的升高而指数增加,漏电流功耗与温度之间存在直接的依赖关系,即电热耦合效应[14]。为了提高分析的精度,必须在结构级热分析方法研究中考虑电热耦合效应[14-16]。

#### 1.2 已有研究成果及其缺陷

针对任务调度领域,研究人员开始针对微处理器和大型服务器系统进行实时温度管理 (DTM) [18–20]。为了对片上系统进行功耗、温度的统一调度与管理,最近开始出现了实时功耗温度管理(DPTM)的研究报道[21–24],在考虑漏电流、温度相互作用关系和实时任务的时间限制这两个前提下,采用不同的DPTM策略来达到最小化运行能耗的目的。

在DPTM研究中,为了提高DPTM系统的降温降耗效果,必须对系统的任务负载进行精确的预测,事实上,任务负载的轻重决定了不同方法的DPTM效果。

对于多核芯片的热分析,受惠于电热分析的相似性,可以采用有限差分方法(PDF)可以进行全芯片三维热分析,获得温度分布的精确解[25];为了考虑温度对功耗的影响,可以采用迭代方法来逼近最后的精确解[26]。基于PDF求解的HOTSPOT是目前广泛采用的热分析工具软件,能够用于MPSoC的结构级热分析,也能够对电热耦合效应进行求解[26]。尽管PDF方法可以获得高精度的求解方案,但这类方法的算法复杂度非常高,不满足MPSoC布图规划和实时功耗温度管理对结构级快速求解的需求[13,17]。为了对结构级设计的温度分布进行快速求解,出现过多种加速算法[10,11,14,15,17]。文献[11]采用最简单的物理距离模型,速度速度最快、精度最差,无法进行精确的MPSoC温度求解。文献[10,14,15]省略了核间的侧向热阻、来简化温度求解,其优点是速度快,缺点是降低了求解的精度。文献[27]采用基于学习的自回归算法进行在线温度分析,提高热分析速度的同时、也降低了求解的精度。总之,求解加速的代价是降低了求解的精度。为了考虑温度对功耗的影响(LDT),精确的求解算法必须采用迭代的方法进行逼近求解[13]。在现有结构级热分析算法中,为了提高求解速度,文献[10]没有考虑LDT,文献[15]采用线性模型来拟合LDT,文献[14,16]采用分段拟合系数矩阵来求解LDP效应,其结果会带来求解精度不同程度的降低。

# 1.3 本文工作及其贡献

为了弥补上文指出的已有研究的不足之处,本文对温度敏感的实时功耗调度和多核 芯片的热分析方法这两个不同领域,分别做了较为深入的研究,并取得了如下成果。

首先,为了构建一个高效的DPTM系统,本文不仅提出了一种具有高精度的组合式任务预测方法,而且还提出一种新的DPTM任务调度算法VP-TALK,并进一步集成了一个基于负载预测的DPTM原型系统,该系统主要包括工作负载预测、任务实时调度两大模块。(1)基于组合任务预测方法的负载预测模块:根据频率范围,先将对应于复杂应用的任务分为随机/周期/趋势三种组分,然后采用灰色模型/傅里叶模型/RBF神经网络模型分别对这三种组分进行精确分析,最后将三部分预测结果合成为复杂任务的预测值。(2)基于多种调度算法的实时调度模块:先根据对工作负载率的精确预测值、计算出最优工作状态的电压/频率理想值,再从系统的电压/频率对的实际设定值中选取相邻的两个工作状态,最后考虑系统实时性、温度上限限制、静态功耗与温度的敏感关系以及芯片模式切换代价等多种因素,利用机器学习的方法,选择一种最优的调度策略。大量的模拟实验

表明,(1)在负载预测方面,本文DPTM系统所采用的组合任务预测方法胜过众多的相关模型及算法,平均误差仅为2.89%; (2)在节能效果方面,当负载率高于55%时,基于相同的峰值温度约束,本文所提出的VP-TALK算法分别比Pattern-based、M-oscillating和TALK对比算法节能约20.5%、11.0%、11.5%; (3)本文DPTM原型系统的调度效果接近于理想调度效果。

其次,本文采用自下而上的策略,使用HOTSPOT提取MPSoC功能模块之间的热相关系数,建立了模块级热分析方法BloTAM;如图2所示,每个核内只产生一个热点,我们可以仅依靠热点之间的热相关系数、建立一个算法复杂度非常低的核级热分析方法CorTAM;为了提高CorTAM的精度,我们进一步提出了考虑本核内模块相互影响的改良核级方法BiCorTAM。与现有的结构级热分析算法相比,本文所提出的三种方法均具有简单、高效、与现有简化模型兼容、易于扩展、考虑LDT影响等优点,可以满足温敏MPSoC设计对高效、精确的结构级热分析方法的需求。与HOTSPOT软件的实验结果相比,本文方法的实验数据表明:(1)对核数较多MPSoC进行局部热点温度分析的时候,BloTAM和BiCorTAM只产生2%、3%以下的温度增量平均误差,是高精度的结构级热分析方法。(2)在采用电压频率调节的温敏16核CPU布图规划研究中,在包含参数提取时间的情况下,BloTAM和BiCorTAM可以提供50倍左右的计算加速。(3)从总体效果来看,在本文所提出三种建模分析方法中,BloTAM和BiCorTAM方法可以提供满意的分析精度与计算加速,是较为理想的MPSoC结构级热分析方法。

# 1.4 文章结构安排

文章结构安排如下:第二节论述本文研究所使用的系统模型与功耗-温度模型;第三节简单讨论了若干种已有调度算法的优缺点;第四节介绍本文所提出的VP-TALK算法调度;第五节介绍本文所提出DPTM原型系统;第六节介绍基于组合模型的工作负载预测模块;第七节给出大量实验验证数据;最后给出结论。

# 2 中华人民共和国

#### 2.1 其它例子

在第1章中我们学习了贝叶斯公式(??),这里我们复习一下:

$$p(y|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, y)}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|y)p(y)}{p(\mathbf{x})}$$
(2-1)

#### 2.1.1 绘图

本模板不再预先装载任何绘图包(如 pstricks, pgf 等), 完全由你自己来决定。个人觉得 pgf 不错,不依赖于 Postscript。此外还有很多针对 LATEX 的 GUI 作图工具,如 XFig(jFig), WinFig, Tpx, Ipe, Dia, Inkscape, LaTeXPiX, jPicEdt, jaxdraw 等等。

#### 2.1.2 插图

强烈推荐《LeTeX  $2_{\varepsilon}$ 插图指南》! 关于子图形的使用细节请参看 subfig 的说明文档。

#### 2.1.2.1 一个图形

一般图形都是处在浮动环境中。之所以称为浮动是指最终排版效果图形的位置不一定与源文件中的位置对应<sup>①</sup>,这也是刚使用 L<sup>AT</sup>EX 同学可能遇到的问题。如果要强制固定浮动图形的位置,请使用 float 宏包,它提供了 [H] 参数。比如图 2.1。

图 2.1 利用 Xfig 制图

大学之道,在明明德,在亲民,在止于至善。知止而后有定;定而后能静;静而后能安;安而后能虑;虑而后能得。物有本末,事有终始。知所先后,则近道矣。古之欲明明德于天下者,先治其国;欲治其国者,先齐其家;欲齐其家者,先修其身;欲修其

① This is not a bug, but a feature of LATEX!

身者,先正其心;欲正其心者,先诚其意;欲诚其意者,先致其知;致知在格物。物格而后知至;知至而后意诚;意诚而后心正;心正而后身修;身修而后家齐;家齐而后国治;国治而后天下平。自天子以至于庶人,壹是皆以修身为本。其本乱而未治者否矣。其所厚者薄,而其所薄者厚,未之有也!

一一《大学》

古之学者必有师。师者,所以传道受业解惑也。人非生而知之者,孰能无惑?惑而不从师,其为惑也,终不解矣。生乎吾前,其闻道也固先乎吾,吾从而师之;生乎吾後,其闻道也亦先乎吾,吾从而师之。吾师道也,夫庸知其年之先後生於吾乎!是故无贵无贱无长无少,道之所存,师之所存也。

嗟乎!师道之不传也久矣,欲人之无惑也难矣。古之圣人,其出人也远矣,犹且从师而问焉;今之众人,其下圣人也亦远矣,而耻学於师。是故圣益圣,愚益愚。圣人之所以为圣,愚人之所以为愚,其皆出於此乎?爱其子,择师而教之,於其身也,则耻师焉,惑焉。彼童子之师,授之书而习其句读者,非吾所谓传其道、解其惑者也。句读之不知,惑之不解,或师焉,或不焉,小学而大遗,吾未见其明也。巫医、乐师、百工之人不耻相师,士大夫之族曰"师"曰"弟子"之云者,则群聚而笑之。问之,则曰:彼与彼年相若也,道相似也,位卑则足羞,官盛则近谀。呜呼!师道之不复,可知矣。巫医、乐师、百工之人。吾子不齿,今其智乃反不能及,其可怪也欤!圣人无常师。孔子师郯子、苌子、师襄、老聃。郯子之徒,其贤不及孔子。孔子曰:"三人行,必有我师。"是故弟子不必不如师,师不必贤於弟子。闻道有先後,术业有专攻,如是而已。

李氏子蟠,年十七,好古文、六艺,经传皆通习之,不拘於时,学於余。余嘉其能 行古道,作师说以贻之。

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#### 附录 1 外文资料原文

As one of the most widely used techniques in operations research, *mathematical programming* is defined as a means of maximizing a quantity known as *objective function*, subject to a set of constraints represented by equations and inequalities. Some known subtopics of mathematical programming are linear programming, nonlinear programming, multiobjective programming, goal programming, dynamic programming, and multilevel programming<sup>[1]</sup>.

It is impossible to cover in a single chapter every concept of mathematical programming. This chapter introduces only the basic concepts and techniques of mathematical programming such that readers gain an understanding of them throughout the book<sup>[2,3]</sup>.

#### 1.1 Single-Objective Programming

The general form of single-objective programming (SOP) is written as follows,

$$\begin{cases} \max f(x) \\ \text{subject to:} \end{cases}$$

$$g_j(x) \le 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$(123)$$

which maximizes a real-valued function f of  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  subject to a set of constraints.

Definition 1.1: In SOP, we call x a decision vector, and  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  decision variables. The function f is called the objective function. The set

$$S = \left\{ x \in \Re^n \mid g_j(x) \le 0, \ j = 1, 2, \cdots, p \right\}$$
 (456)

is called the feasible set. An element x in S is called a feasible solution.

Definition 1.2: A feasible solution  $x^*$  is called the optimal solution of SOP if and only if

$$f(x^*) \ge f(x) \tag{$\mathref{h}$ 1-1}$$

for any feasible solution x.

One of the outstanding contributions to mathematical programming was known as the Kuhn-Tucker conditions附 1-2. In order to introduce them, let us give some definitions. An inequality

constraint  $g_j(x) \le 0$  is said to be active at a point  $x^*$  if  $g_j(x^*) = 0$ . A point  $x^*$  satisfying  $g_j(x^*) \le 0$  is said to be regular if the gradient vectors  $\nabla g_j(x)$  of all active constraints are linearly independent.

Let  $x^*$  be a regular point of the constraints of SOP and assume that all the functions f(x) and  $g_j(x)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$  are differentiable. If  $x^*$  is a local optimal solution, then there exist Lagrange multipliers  $\lambda_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$  such that the following Kuhn-Tucker conditions hold,

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x^*) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \nabla g_j(x^*) = 0 \\ \lambda_j g_j(x^*) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p \\ \lambda_j \ge 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p. \end{cases}$$
 (Fit 1-2)

If all the functions f(x) and  $g_j(x)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$  are convex and differentiable, and the point  $x^*$  satisfies the Kuhn-Tucker conditions (片 1-2), then it has been proved that the point  $x^*$  is a global optimal solution of SOP.

#### 1.1.1 Linear Programming

If the functions f(x),  $g_j(x)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$  are all linear, then SOP is called a *linear programming*.

The feasible set of linear is always convex. A point x is called an extreme point of convex set S if  $x \in S$  and x cannot be expressed as a convex combination of two points in S. It has been shown that the optimal solution to linear programming corresponds to an extreme point of its feasible set provided that the feasible set S is bounded. This fact is the basis of the *simplex algorithm* which was developed by Dantzig as a very efficient method for solving linear programming.

Table 1 This is an example for manually numbered table, which would not appear in the list of tables

Network Topology		# of nodes	# of clients		ts	Server
GT-ITM	Waxman	600	2%	10%	50%	Max. Connectivity
	Transit-Stub					
Inet-2.1		6000				
Xue	Rui	Ni	BNUTHESIS			Гигого
Auc	ABCDEF		DIVO THESIS			

Roughly speaking, the simplex algorithm examines only the extreme points of the feasible set, rather than all feasible points. At first, the simplex algorithm selects an extreme point as the initial point. The successive extreme point is selected so as to improve the objective function

value. The procedure is repeated until no improvement in objective function value can be made. The last extreme point is the optimal solution.

#### 1.1.2 Nonlinear Programming

If at least one of the functions f(x),  $g_j(x)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$  is nonlinear, then SOP is called a *nonlinear programming*.

A large number of classical optimization methods have been developed to treat specialstructural nonlinear programming based on the mathematical theory concerned with analyzing the structure of problems.

Now we consider a nonlinear programming which is confronted solely with maximizing a real-valued function with domain  $\Re^n$ . Whether derivatives are available or not, the usual strategy is first to select a point in  $\Re^n$  which is thought to be the most likely place where the maximum exists. If there is no information available on which to base such a selection, a point is chosen at random. From this first point an attempt is made to construct a sequence of points, each of which yields an improved objective function value over its predecessor. The next point to be added to the sequence is chosen by analyzing the behavior of the function at the previous points. This construction continues until some termination criterion is met. Methods based upon this strategy are called *ascent methods*, which can be classified as *direct methods*, *gradient methods*, and *Hessian methods* according to the information about the behavior of objective function f. Direct methods require only that the function can be evaluated at each point. Gradient methods require the evaluation of first derivatives of f. Hessian methods require the evaluation of second derivatives. In fact, there is no superior method for all problems. The efficiency of a method is very much dependent upon the objective function.

# 附录 2 外文资料的调研阅读报告或书面翻译

#### 2.1 单目标规划

北冥有鱼,其名为鲲。鲲之大,不知其几千里也。化而为鸟,其名为鹏。鹏之背,不知其几千里也。怒而飞,其翼若垂天之云。是鸟也,海运则将徙于南冥。南冥者,天池也。

$$p(y|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, y)}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|y)p(y)}{p(\mathbf{x})}$$
(123)

吾生也有涯,而知也无涯。以有涯随无涯,殆已!已而为知者,殆而已矣!为善无 近名,为恶无近刑,缘督以为经,可以保身,可以全生,可以养亲,可以尽年。

#### 2.1.1 线性规划

庖丁为文惠君解牛,手之所触,肩之所倚,足之所履,膝之所倚,砉然响然,奏刀 騞然,莫不中音,合于桑林之舞,乃中经首之会。

Network Topology		# of nodes	# of clients		ts	Server
GT-ITM	Waxman Transit-Stub	600	2%	10%	50%	Max. Connectivity
Inet-2.1		6000				
Xue	Rui	Ni	BNUTHESIS		Гителе	
Aue	ABCI	DEF	DINO THESIS			

表 1 这是手动编号但不出现在索引中的一个表格例子

表 附 2.1 正常附录表格的例子

Network Topology		# of nodes	# of clients		its	Server
GT-ITM	Waxman Transit-Stub	600	2%	10%	50%	Max. Connectivity
Inet-2.1		6000				
Xue	Rui	Ni	BNUTHESIS			THEOR
Auc	ABCDEF		DIVO THESIS			пемь

文惠君曰:"嘻,善哉! 技盖至此乎?"庖丁释刀对曰:"臣之所好者道也,进乎技矣。始臣之解牛之时,所见无非全牛者;三年之后,未尝见全牛也;方今之时,臣以神遇而不以目视,官知止而神欲行。依乎天理,批大郤,导大窾,因其固然。技经肯綮之未尝,而况大坬乎!良庖岁更刀,割也;族庖月更刀,折也;今臣之刀十九年矣,所解数千牛矣,而刀刃若新发于硎。彼节者有间而刀刃者无厚,以无厚入有间,恢恢乎其于游刃必有余地矣。是以十九年而刀刃若新发于硎。虽然,每至于族,吾见其难为,怵然为戒,视为止,行为迟,动刀甚微,謋然已解,如土委地。提刀而立,为之而四顾,为之踌躇满志,善刀而藏之。"

文惠君曰:"善哉!吾闻庖丁之言,得养生焉。"

#### 2.1.2 非线性规划

孔子与柳下季为友,柳下季之弟名曰盗跖。盗跖从卒九千人,横行天下,侵暴诸侯。穴室枢户,驱人牛马,取人妇女。贪得忘亲,不顾父母兄弟,不祭先祖。所过之邑,大国守城,小国入保,万民苦之。孔子谓柳下季曰:"夫为人父者,必能诏其子;为人兄者,必能教其弟。若父不能诏其子,兄不能教其弟,则无贵父子兄弟之亲矣。今先生,世之才士也,弟为盗跖,为天下害,而弗能教也,丘窃为先生羞之。丘请为先生往说之。"

柳下季曰: "先生言为人父者必能诏其子,为人兄者必能教其弟,若子不听父之诏, 弟不受兄之教,虽今先生之辩,将奈之何哉?且跖之为人也,心如涌泉,意如飘风,强 足以距敌,辩足以饰非。顺其心则喜,逆其心则怒,易辱人以言。先生必无往。"

孔子不听,颜回为驭,子贡为右,往见盗跖。

# 附录 3 其它附录

前面两个附录主要是给本科生做例子。其它附录的内容可以放到这里,当然如果你愿意,可以把这部分也放到独立的文件中,然后将其 \input 到主文件中。

# 学术成果

- 1. Jiaqi Yan, Zuying Luo, Liang Tang:《Accurate Architecture-level Thermal Analysis Methods for MPSoC with Considering Leakage Power Dependence on Temperature》 ISQED2013: 178-183. (EI 收录,检索号: 20132716473440)
- 2. 闫佳琪,骆祖莹,唐亮,赵国兴:《考虑温度对漏电流功耗影响的MPSoC结构级热分析方法》计算机辅助设计与图形学学报,2013,24(11):1767-1774(EI源刊)
- 3. 闫佳琪, 骆祖莹, 赵国兴: 《基于任务精确预测的实时功耗温度管理》(己被计算机学报录用, EI源刊)

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> 闫佳琪 2014年 1月