Intra-Operation Dynamic Voltage Scaling

Maximizing Peripheral Performance and Minimizing Energy Consumption

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*Abstract*—Embedded peripherals are often specified with a range of performance characteristics that are affected by their supply voltage. Typically the peripheral supply voltage is static and therefore both power consumption and performance traits are known at design-time. With Intra-Operation Dynamic Power Management (IODVS), we focus on reducing the power consumption of peripheral devices by dynamically modulating supply voltage as they perform specified operations. IODVS is designed to have minimal impact on CPU utilization through the use of peripheral power profiles (PPP) that designate an ideal voltage on a per-state basis. Any peripheral operation seamlessly flows through the pre-determined states and the device driver modulates the supply voltage upon each transition. IODVS is unique in that during high-performance states such as data-transmission, peripherals can have the high supply voltage they demand. Likewise, during low-performance states such as mandatory delays, the system can decrease domain voltage thus reducing power consumption without affecting performance or correctness. We demonstrate this method on various common peripherals and have found energy savings of up to 40%.

Keywords—DVS; DPM

# Introduction

Consider an embedded system where the supply voltage to an application MCU is decoupled from the supply voltage of the peripherals that it is controlling. This is becoming more common as modern MCU applications take advantage of Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS) and, in effect, IODVS is a natural extension of DVFS to the peripheral domain. The same modulation techniques (DAC, PWM, etc.) that a MCU may use to control its own voltage can be used to control peripheral voltages. We have found that energy can be saved by lowering the domain voltage during timeframes where low-performance is allowed such as mandatory wait periods and where the application of traditional DPM techniques would adversely affect operation of either the device or the system.

The Microchip SPI EEPROM [[1](#Mic10)] is a typical peripheral device. A write operation to the device (with an optional write-verification stage) has the following specifications regarding state transitions and timings:

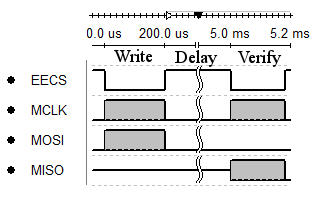


Figure 1: A SPI EEPROM Write / Verify Cycle

Both the read and write operations are voltage/frequency dependent in that the 25AA512 can communicate at 20MHz while above 4.5v, 10MHz while above 3.3v and 2MHz while above 1.8v. It follows that one should communicate between the two domains at matched voltages thereby maximizing data transfer while minimizing energy delay product (EDP). The maximum benefit of IODVS can be realized during the longest portion of the transaction: the delay. By decreasing the supply voltage to 1.8v during the delay state, the energy cost of the delay is decreased by 58%.

The IODVS technique is applicable to many peripherals and this investigation considered the peripherals listed in Figure 1 as a representative sample:

1. Typical External Peripherals

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Honeywell HIH-6130 I2C  Temperature / Humidity Sensor | Vmax: 5.5V  Vmin: 2.3V |
| Microchip MCP 25AA512  512Kbit (64KB) SPI EEPROM | Vmax: 5.5V  Vmin: 1.8V |
| Numonyx M25PX16  16Mbit (2MB) SPI Serial Flash | Vmax: 3.6V  Vmin: 2.3V |
| SwissBit S-200u  512MB (SPI Mode) SD Card | Vmax: 3.6V  Vmin: 2.7V (Operating)  Vmin: 2.0V (Idle/Ready) |

Enabling IODVS requires only an adjustable power supply. An adjustable linear regulator could be used; however in that case one would realize only the benefits of decreased current consumption. This experiment made use of the TPS62240 adjustable switched mode power supply (SMPS) in order to maximize efficiency gains. Peripheral domain voltage modulation is accomplished via DAC output on the STM32F205 MCU signaling into the resistive feedback circuit on the SMPS. In order to measure the results of IODVS, the domain is outfitted with current sense circuitry on both the input to the SMPS and the output to the domain.

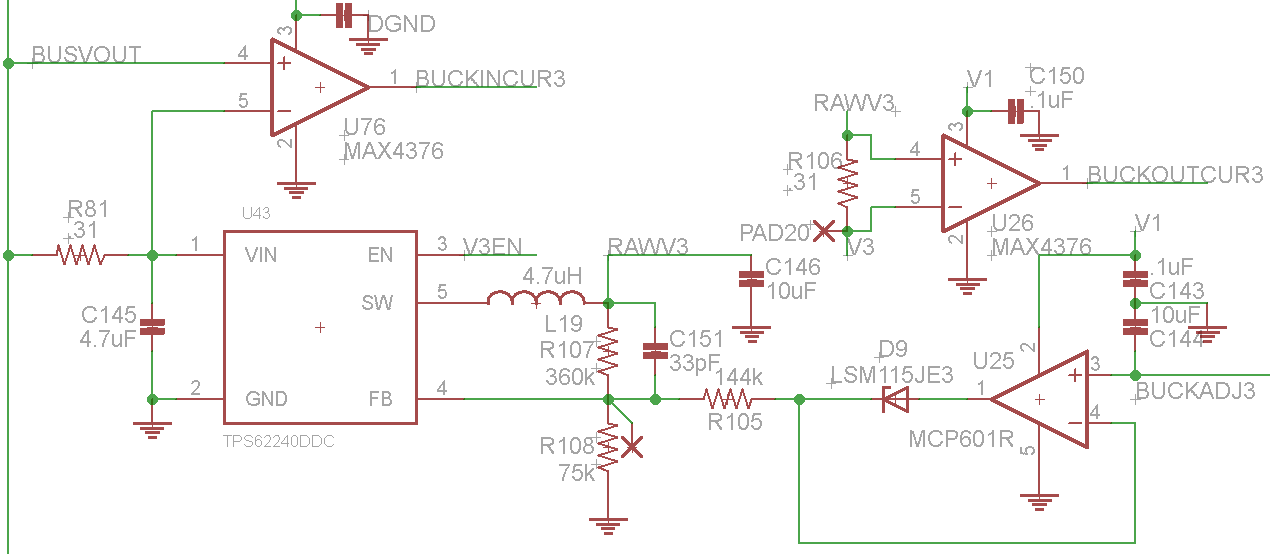


Figure 2: Peripheral Domain SMPS, Control and Current Sense Circuitry

# IODVS is thoroughly tested on each of the four sample peripherals by conducting 1000 pseudo-random tests on each device. The output is analyzed and if any particular operation fails then the test is considered a failure and the PPP is increased (voltage slack is decreased) until all tests complete as expected.Ease of Use

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*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
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| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
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1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*

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1. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
2. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
3. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
4. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
5. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
6. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.