**PACER**

Peripheral Activity Completion Estimation and Recognition

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*Abstract*— In most cases, a microcontroller and the peripheral devices to which it is connected must use a common supply voltage in order to ensure reliable communication. Intra-Operation Dynamic Voltage Scaling (IODVS) breaks this paradigm by exploiting the voltage-independent states of peripheral operations. With communications broken during the voltage-independent states, the host microcontroller must use some heuristic to determine when the operation is ultimately completed. Peripheral Activity Completion, Estimation and Recognition (PACER) is introduced as a variety of algorithms that can be employed to detect completed peripheral operations in real-time. This method was tested independently and in conjunction with IODVS on multiple common peripheral devices. For the peripheral devices under test, the test fixture confirmed decreases in energy expenditures of up to 62% and latency reductions of up to 67%.

Keywords-Embedded Systems; Dynamic Voltage Scaling (DVS); Dynamic Power Management (DPM); low-power; low-energy; wireless sensor node (WSN); energy-aware design.

# Introduction

Intra-Operation Dynamic Voltage Scaling (IODVS) has been shown to significantly reduce the energy consumption of embedded peripherals (Flash, EEPROM, sensors, etc.) during their voltage-independent states. These states typically occur during mandatory delay periods as the device completes a specified operation. Peripheral Activity Completion Estimation and Recognition (PACER) seeks to further reduce system-wide energy consumption and decrease peripheral latency by recognizing the completion of the voltage-independent state and thus completing the overall operation early.

Peripheral operations are specified for a worst-case duration by the manufacturer that may depend on a number of factors including age and temperature. Most peripheral devices provide a mechanism for signaling that operations completed earlier than the maximum. PACER develops adaptive timing, current usage and charge consumption heuristics for estimating early completion of peripheral operations.

The estimate is verified upon returning from the voltage-independent state and the heuristic is updated with the results. In this fashion, the algorithms are resistant to variations in behavior that may occur across the lifecycle of the device.

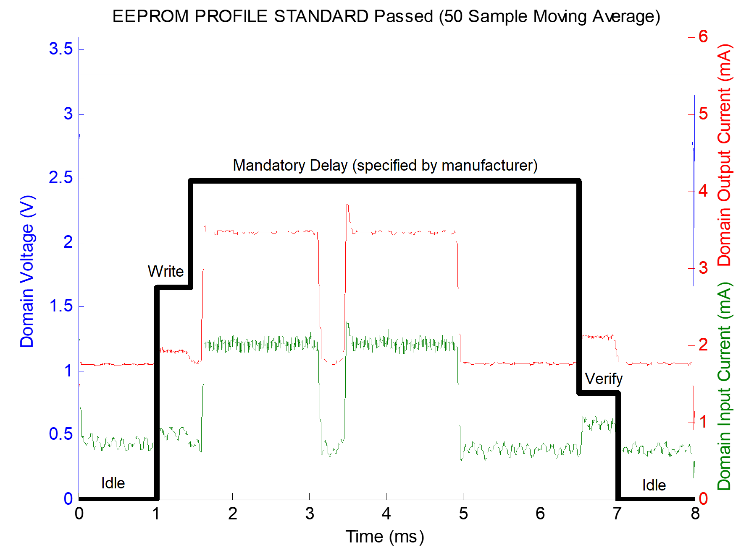


Figure 1: EEPROM Write Cycle Current Consumption

PACER is measured against a variety of embedded peripherals and is shown to further decrease peripheral energy consumption decrease peripheral latency with minimal computational overhead.

For example, when writing a page of EEPROM a voltage-independent wait state is encountered that is specified to a maximum duration of 5ms. However, that specification is for the worst case and is more suitable for a timeout value. The current consumption profile of an EEPROM write operation at varying voltages is shown in Figure 1. As the device transitions through the Idle 🡪 Write 🡪 Wait 🡪 Verify states, it can be inferred from the current profile that the operation completed by the 5ms mark and that it was not necessary to delay until approximately 6.5ms per the specification.

In the case of EEPROM and most peripheral devices, a register is provided which indicates when the write has completed. Polling this register requires the MCU to communicate with the peripheral and thus results in transitioning to a voltage-dependent state. Thus, accurate estimations can decrease latency and energy consumption, but inaccurate estimates can result in an early transition to a voltage-dependent state and thus increase energy consumption.

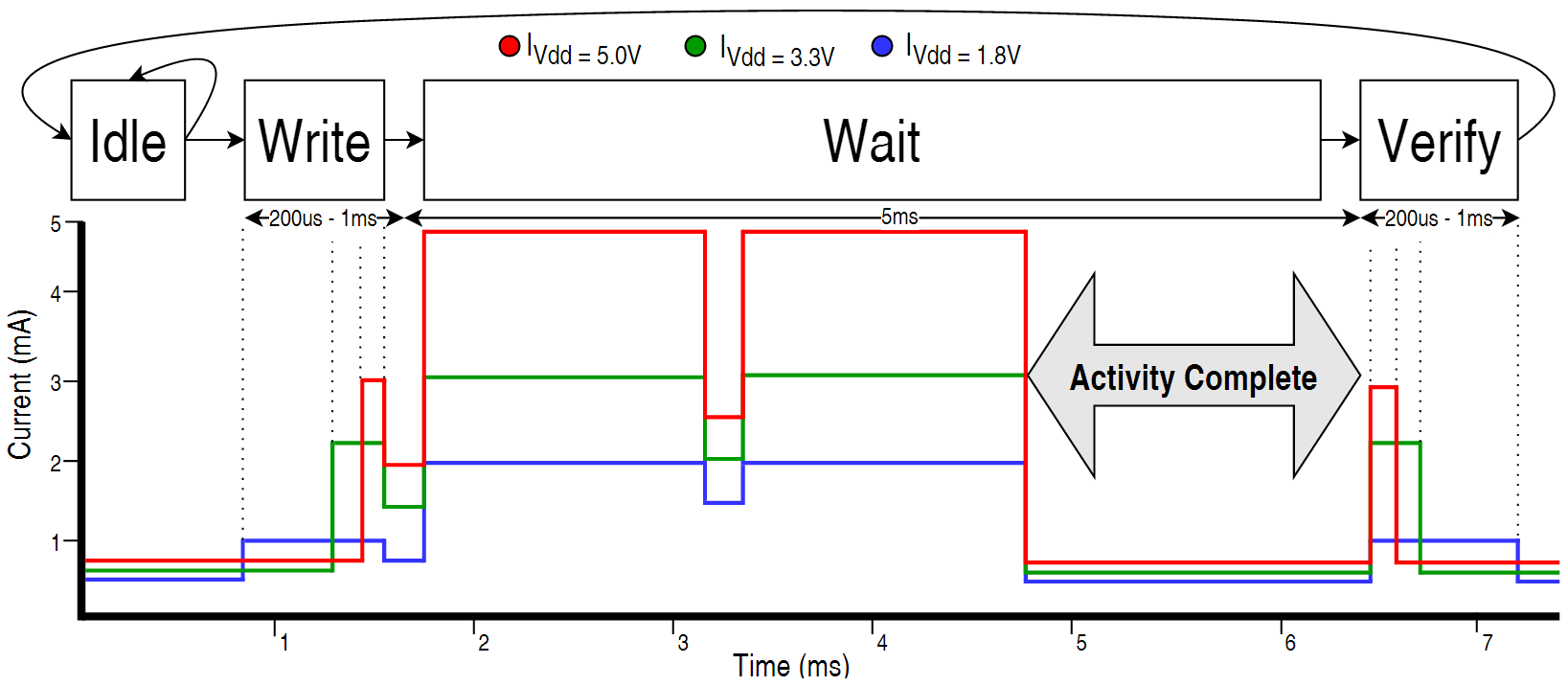
There are a wide variety of peripheral devices with a correspondingly wide variety of completion determinism and current profiles. Devices with highly deterministic timing respond best to the timing heuristic while those with variable timing respond best to current or charge heuristics.

Figure 2: A Typical Peripheral Memory Write Cycle

PACER seeks to estimate and detect early completion of operations in peripheral devices by applying timing and current usage heuristics. Through early completion detection, ACR is able to decrease both latency and system-wide energy consumption. PACER is particularly advantageous to systems implementing IODVS by decreasing the effective duration of voltage-independent states.

# Related Work

We propose three considerably different methods to decrease peripheral latency.

## Timing Heuristic

Peripheral operations can vary in their latency or completion times due to a number of factors. Temperature can significantly affect the completion time for peripherals with fairly deterministic timing requirements such as DRAM [32]. Device aging can also affect timing due to a number of issues resulting from fundamental semiconductor physics [33]. Furthermore, some devices simply have non-deterministic completion times due to features such as MMUs and caches that are implemented in various data storage devices like Micro-SD cards, or age and wear as they effect FLASH storage timing.

Because the latency can vary significantly between operations, it is necessary to develop a timing heuristic that can adapt to slowly changing effects like age and temperature as well as rapidly changing factors like cache hits and misses. Adaptive delay estimation is not a new problem [34] and research continues to compensate for non-deterministic delay with different approaches for wireless communications, control systems and mass storage latency [35].

## Energy Heuristic

For devices with highly variable timing and dynamic current consumption characteristics, integrating the current consumption of the device throughout an operation can allow for better detection of completion. Some operations can be characterized by the amount of charge necessary to complete them. This technique is referred to as “coulomb counting” and is a common technique used to determine the state of charge in rechargeable batteries [38].

## Current Heuristic

The completion of some peripheral operations are easily detectable by their current consumption profile. These devices have a distinct and deterministic current profile that can be characterized and used to estimate the moment when an operation completes.

Simple and differential power analysis (SPA and DPA) attacks are performed by monitoring device current consumption with very fine grained detail. These attacks seek to undermine encryption techniques by monitoring the current consumption of the processor and detecting the moment at which the processor executes a branch operation [36]. The attacks have been performed on an ARM Cortex MCU using AES and required an extensive measurement setup to accomplish [37]. PACER is inspired by this previous work using fine-grained in-circuit current measurement and fortunately benefits from much more lenient sampling requirements.

# Methods

## Timing Heuristic PACER-T

The PACER-T algorithm uses a successive binary approximation algorithm to determine the optimal delay latency for an operation. The algorithm begins by executing an operation with the amount of delay specified in the device datasheet. After each iteration, if the operation was successful, then the amount of delay is halved. Otherwise, the operation resulted in an error and the next delay is increased by half the distance to the last previously successful operation.

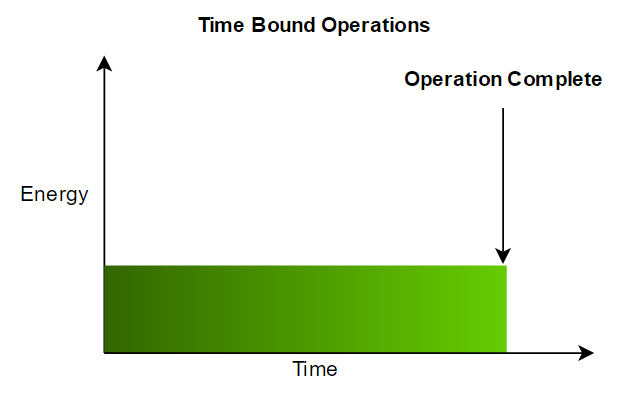
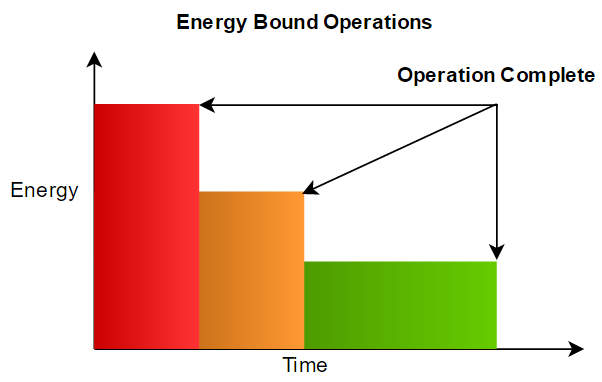


Figure 3

The algorithm is executed online and provides the tightest possible timing. In fact, the timing is so precise that it should be considered marginally stable. To account for extremely small variations in timing, for instance due to clock jitter or internal peripheral asynchronous operation, the minimum delay found by PACERT-T is increased by 5% in the following tests. This value was not optimized and may even be much smaller. It would likely be beneficial for a system using this algorithm to re-characterize the peripheral device periodically in order to account for temperature variations.

## Energy Heuristic PACER-E

The energy based heuristic was performed in much the same way as the timing heuristic. The system aggregates all output current samples from the power supply consumed by the peripheral device. When the digital integration has reached the test value, the operation is ‘complete’ and checked for correctness.

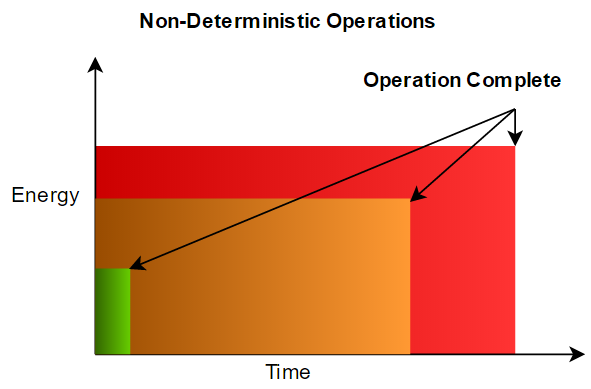


This algorithm is intended for use in devices that consume a constant amount of energy per operation. It compensates for devices that are energy bounded rather than time-bounded.

The algorithm uses a successive binary approximation in the same fashion as PACER-T in order to determine the exact amount of energy required to perform an operation. PACER-E is somewhat less precise than the timing based algorithm due to the time required to both sample and perform the digital integration necessary for threshold checking.

## Current Heuristic PACER-C

The charge algorithm is also performed online and makes use of the current profile in order to determine if an operation has completed. The algorithm begins by taking a sample of the power supply output current. Next, the operation is executed and is not considered complete until the output current returns to some percentage of its previous state.



For instance, if the output current were measured to be 1mA before the operation began, and assuming that the operation will result in some increase in current, it is logical to wait until the current is once again at 1mA before polling the peripheral device for operation completion.

PACER-C is the most basic method to determine in real time if an operation has completed and may also be prone to false positives in some cases. There are many more advanced algorithms that can suit the purpose such as a multi-layer perceptron that is used in neural networks. It is notable however, that reducing the complexity of the detector is very important so that the algorithm can ensure that it is maintaining pace with incoming samples. Naturally, more complex algorithms could be accommodated by a more powerful host microcontroller.

# Materials

PACER and IODVS are hosted on a STM32F429 MCU implemented on the STMicroelectronics DISCO board and hosted by the PRIME assembly. The board provides 64MB of SDRAM which allows for simultaneous sampling throughout the test suite at very high speed. All experiments were sampled at 1MSPS and the SDRAM allowed any individual experiment so last up to 1 full second. All of the analog conversions as well as the device state sampling were performed via DMA. Therefore, the test fixture is expected to have had no impact whatsoever on the operation under test.

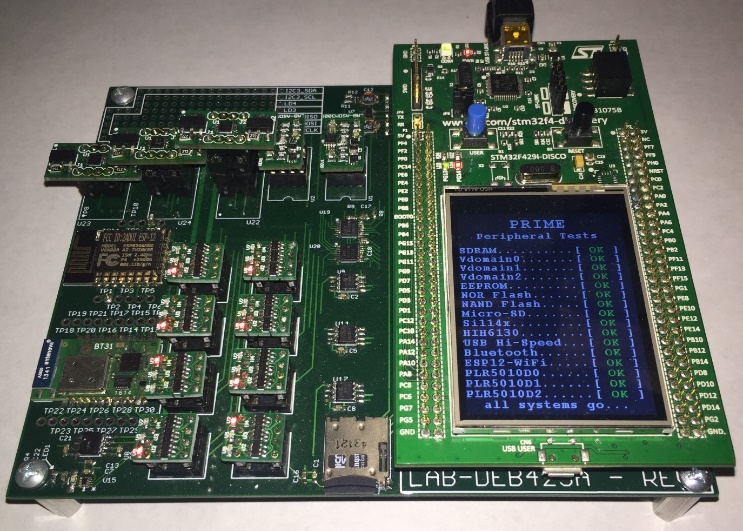
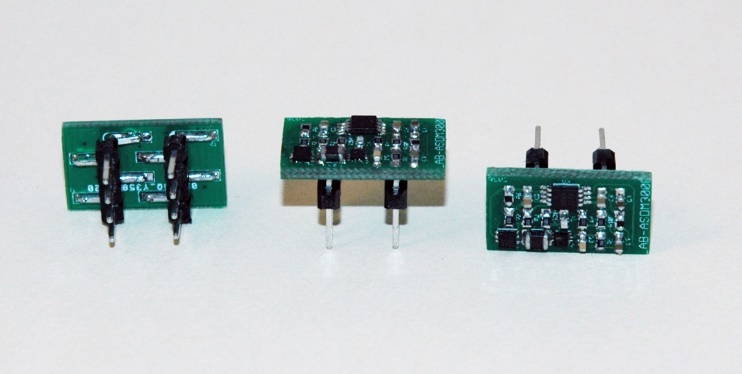
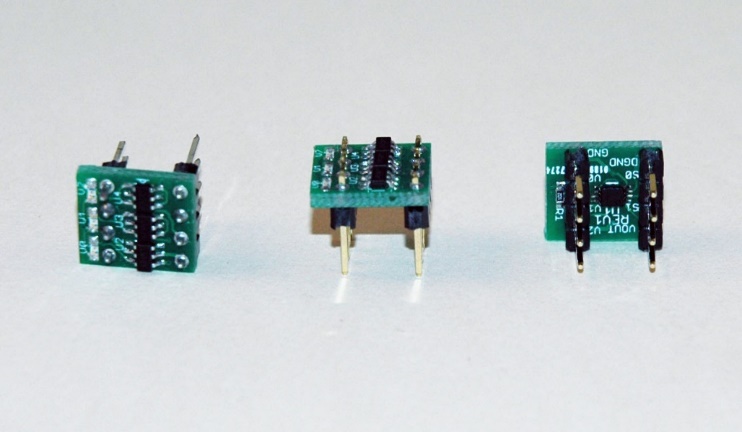


Figure 4

Each of the peripheral devices under test has some method of verifying whether or not an operation completed successfully. For the memory devices, a simple read-back verification is sufficient to determine correctness. The temperature and humidity sensor provides a status bit indicating if an operation is in progress, thus indicating that a requested operation has not yet completed.

Recall that when implementing IODVS, that the host MCU and peripheral devices are placed on different voltage domains throughout the course of the voltage-independent state. Because of this, it is not possible for the MCU to poll the peripheral device for operation completion. Polling is also shown to be a rather costly operation in and of itself. Without the ability to communicate to the peripheral device, PACER uses other methods to best judge operation completeness.





# Results

Initial IODVS results were repeated so as to establish a baseline with which to compare the results of PACER. Previous experiments required the results to be averaged many times over. The PRIME assembly provides high enough signal to noise ratio that averaging multiple test results is only used in order to maximize accuracy.

Note that the “Active Total” items in the following tables encompass the test results ignoring the idle state contributions to both time and energy. The idle state is a byproduct of the test and in actual usage could be any arbitrary value. The value would be incorporated into the duty cycle discussion that was investigated in the results of Chapter 3.





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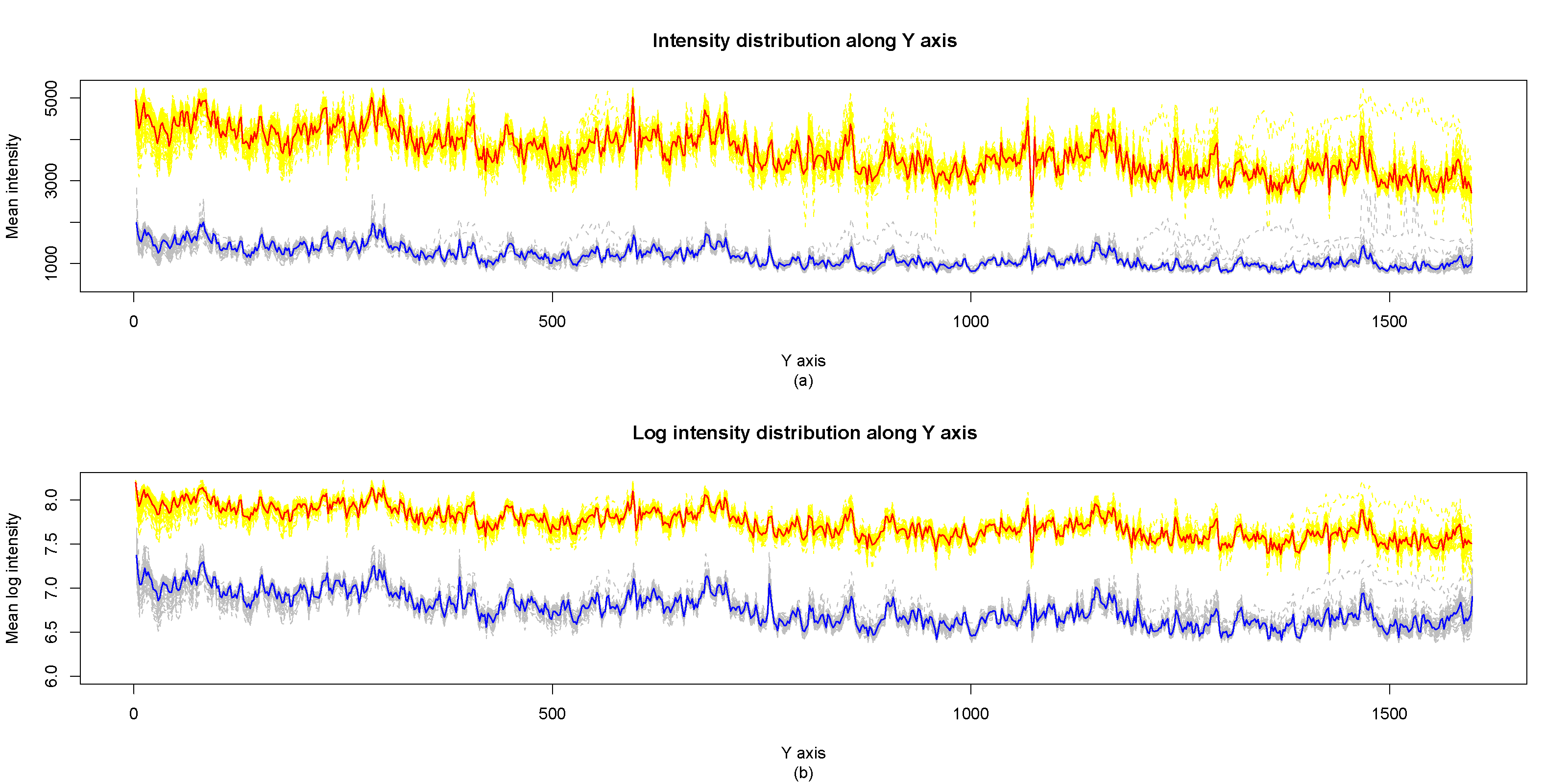
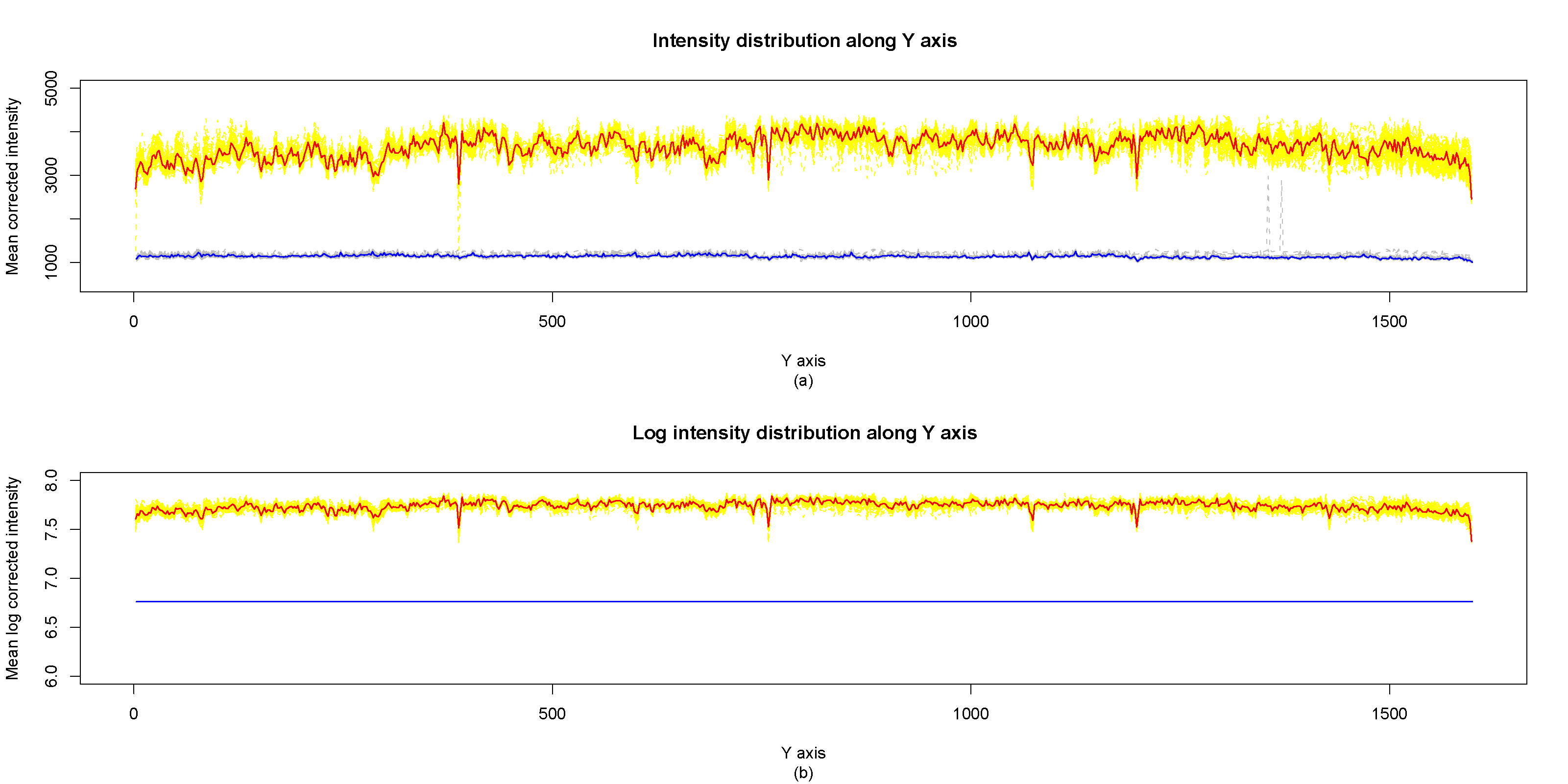
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5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
8. Electronic Publication: Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs):

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1. D. Kornack and P. Rakic, “Cell Proliferation without Neurogenesis in Adult Primate Neocortex,” Science, vol. 294, pp. 2127-2130, Dec. 2001, doi:10.1126/science.1065467.
2. European Space Agency. *ESA: Missions, Earth Observation: ENVISAT*. [Online]. Available from: http://envisat.esa.int/ 2008.06.25

Article in a conference proceedings:

1. A. Kito, Y. Mizumachi, K. Sato, Y. Matsuoka, “Emergent Design System Using Computer-Human Interactions and Serendipity” The Sixth International Conference on Advances in Computer-Human Interactions (ACHI 2013) IARIA, Feb. 2013, pp. 7-12, ISSN: 2308-4138, ISBN: 978-1-61208-250-9
2. H. Goto, Y. Hasegawa, and M. Tanaka, “Efficient Scheduling Focusing on the Duality of MPL Representatives,” Proc. IEEE Symp. Computational Intelligence in Scheduling (SCIS 07), IEEE Press, Dec. 2007, pp. 57-64, doi:10.1109/SCIS.2007.357670.

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