Energy Efficiency for IoT Software in the Large

(Projeto Serrapilheira)

Francisco Sant'Anna francisco@ime.uerj.br







About us...

- Research areas:
 - Programming Languages
 - Distributed Systems

- Programming Language "Céu"
 - Embedded platforms
 - Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs)
 - Games

Energy Efficiency for IoT

- 14 billion "traditional" network-connected devices (e.g., mobile phones & smart TVs).
- 50 billion by 2020 with the IoT (e.g., smart bulbs & fitness wearables).
- Most energy consumed in standby mode.
- Network standby is one of the six fronts on IEA/G20's Energy Efficiency Action Plan
 - https://www.iea-4e.org/projects/g20

Project Goals

- 1. Address energy efficiency through extensive use of standby.
- 2. Target constrained embedded architectures that form the IoT.
- 3. Provide standby mechanisms at the **programming language level** that scale to all applications.
- 4. Support **transparent**/non-intrusive standby mechanisms that reduce barriers of adoption.

Project Non-Goals

- Adaptive Computing
 - QoS (e.g., resolution, frame rate, accuracy)
 - Behavior (e.g., switch UI, disable functionalities)
 - Don't take advantage of standby modes (goal 1)
- Energy-Aware Network Protocols
 - Low-power listening
 - Small periods of duty cycles
 - Only for networked parts, not automatic (goals 3 & 4)
- Complex Hardware Architectures
 - Microprocessors, MMU, OS-based, Smartphones
 - Not constrained embedded platforms (goal 2)

Our Approach

- Enforce idle states of execution
 - Céu enforces a reactive model of execution
- Infer deepest sleeping mode
 - Céu has a semantics amenable to analysis
- Put device to sleep
 - Céu has a energy-aware runtime
- Only awake from interrupts
 - Céu provides interrupt service routines (ISRs)

A "Hello world!" in Céu

- Blinking a LED
 - 1. on \leftrightarrow off every 1s
 - 2. stop after button press
 - 3. restart after 2s

```
input on/off PIN 02;
output on/off PIN 13;
loop do
   par/or do
      loop do
         await 1s;
         emit PIN 13(on);
         await 1s;
         emit PIN 13(off);
       end
   with
      await PIN 02;
   end
   await 2s;
end
              Lines of execution
                Trails (in Céu)
```

A "Hello world!" in Céu

- Blinking a LED
 - 1. on \leftrightarrow off every 1s
 - 2. stop after button press
 - 3. restart after 2s
- Vocabulary
 - Time & I/O (await, emit, etc)
- Compositions
 - seq, loop, par (trails)
 - At any level of depth
 - state variables / communication

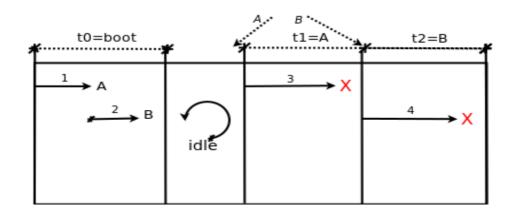
```
input on/off PIN 02;
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loop do
   par/or do
      loop do
         await 1s;
         emit PIN 13(on);
         await 1s;
         emit PIN 13(off);
       end
  with
      await PIN 02;
   end
   await 2s;
end
```

Overview of Céu

- Reactive
 - environment in control: events
- Imperative
 - sequences, loops, assignments
- Concurrent
 - multiple lines of execution: *trails*
- Synchronous
 - trails synchronize at each external event
 - trails are always awaiting
- Deterministic
 - always yields the same outcome for a given timeline

Synchronous Execution Model

- 1. Programs starts in the "boot reaction" in a single trail.
- 2. Trails execute until they await or terminate. This step is known as "reaction chain" and always executes in bounded time.
- 3. An input event occurrence awakes **all** trails awaiting that event. Repeat "step 2".



<...> are trail segments that do not await (e.g. assignments, calls)

Unbounded Execution

```
var int v=0;
await A;
loop do
   v = v + 1;
end
await B;
// Is await B ever reached?
```

Breaks the synchronous/reactive model

Bounded execution

- Céu ensures bounded execution
 - All loops must await or break

```
loop do
   if <cond> then
      break;
   end
end
```

```
loop do
   if <cond> then
      break;
   else
      await A;
   end
end
```

• Limitation: heavy computations

Project In Practice...

- Hardware infrastructure
 - Off-the-shelf Arduinos (ATMega328, Cortex-M0)
- Software infrastructure
 - Implement an energy-aware runtime for Céu
 - Rewrite device drivers in Céu (timers, SPI, Radio)
- Applications
 - Rewrite existing IoT applications in Céu
 - Time to rewrite
 - Coding "aesthetics"
 - Energy consumption

An example

```
// application.ino

void loop () {
    delay(3600000);
    int v = analogRead();
    <performs-some-action>
}
```

```
// wiring_analog.c
int analogRead () {
     <...>
     while (bit_is_set(<...>)) {}
    return <...>;
}
```

```
// application.ceu

output none ADC_REQUEST;
input int ADC_DONE;
#include "adc.ceu" // driver implementation

every 1h do
    emit ADC_REQUEST;
    var int v = await ADC_DONE;
    <performs—some—action>;
end

[a] Application: no explicit energy management
```

Research Topics

- Language level
 - Primitive support for interrupt service routines
 - Energy-aware runtime system
- HAL level
 - Event-driven syscall API
 - Driver infrastructure
 - Synchronous/Asynchronous interaction (GALS architecture)
- Application level
 - IoT applications
 - Evaluation (e.g., energy consumption)

Current Status

- SenSys'13, ACM Embedded Networked Sensor Systems
 - Safe System-level Concurrency on Resource-Constrained Nodes
- TECS'17, ACM Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems
 - The Design and Implementation of the Synchronous Language Céu
- GSoC'17, Google Summer of Code 2017
 - Interrupt-based drivers and libraries for Céu-Arduino
- Drivers
 - Arduino UNO (ATMega328): Timer/ADC/USART/SPI
 - Arduino Zero (ARM Cortex M0+): Timer/ADC
- Energy-Aware Runtime
 - Basic Sleep Mode

Financiamento Serrapilheira

- 65/2000 projetos receberam até R\$100k por 1 ano
- 12/65 projetos receberão até R\$1M por mais 3 anos

- Nosso projeto é de 70k
 - 10k para viagens e equipamentos
 - 60k para bolsas
 - 1-2 alunos de graduação
 - 1-2 alunos de mestrado

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