



FORCE DIRECTED SCHEDULING

Hardware Software Codesign

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An abstract graphic featuring two thin, dark grey lines that intersect on a light grey background. One line is oriented diagonally from the top-left towards the bottom-right, while the other is more horizontal, sloping slightly downwards from left to right. The intersection point is located in the upper-left quadrant of the image. To the right of this intersection, the word "MOTIVATION" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif typeface.

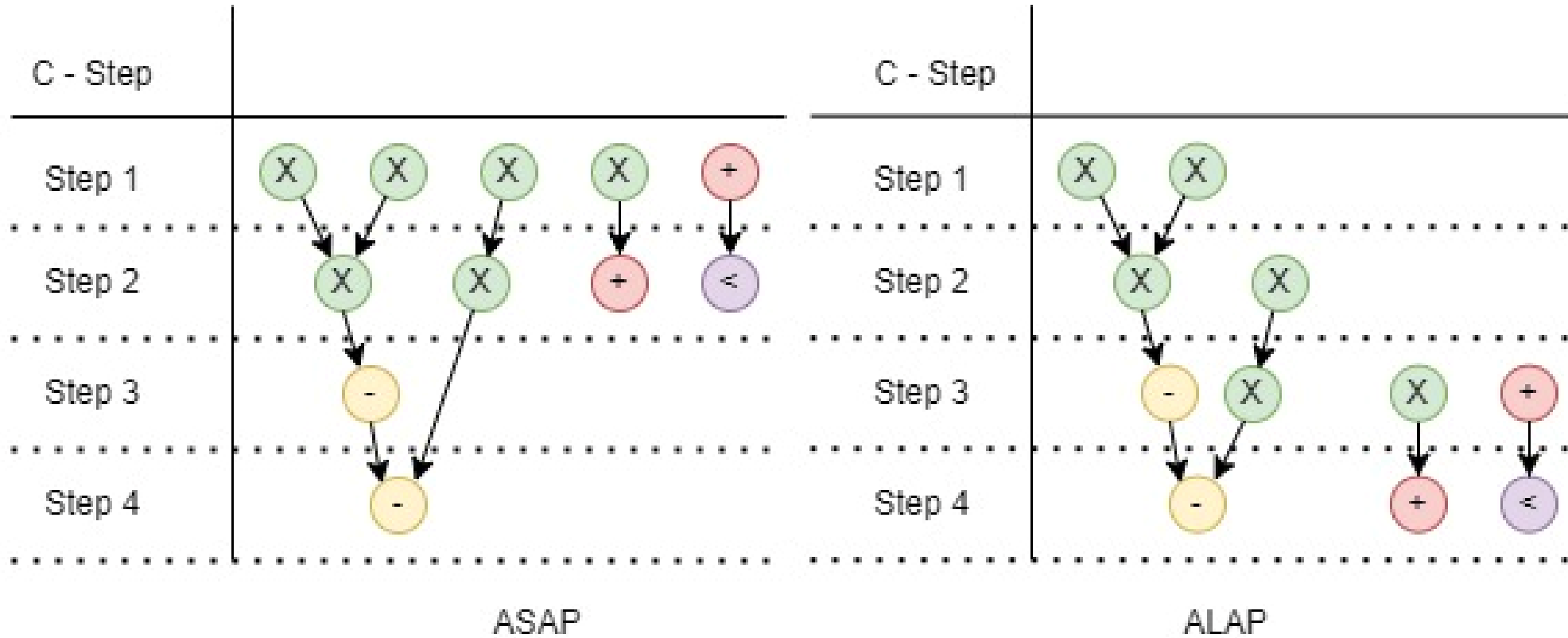
MOTIVATION



FORCE DIRECTED SCHEDULING

- Minimize total energy consumption.
- Maintain resource limits and task dependencies.
- Reduce the number of processors used.
- Decrease simultaneous execution levels.
- Maintain same execution duration. [1]

ASAP AND ALAP SCHEDULING



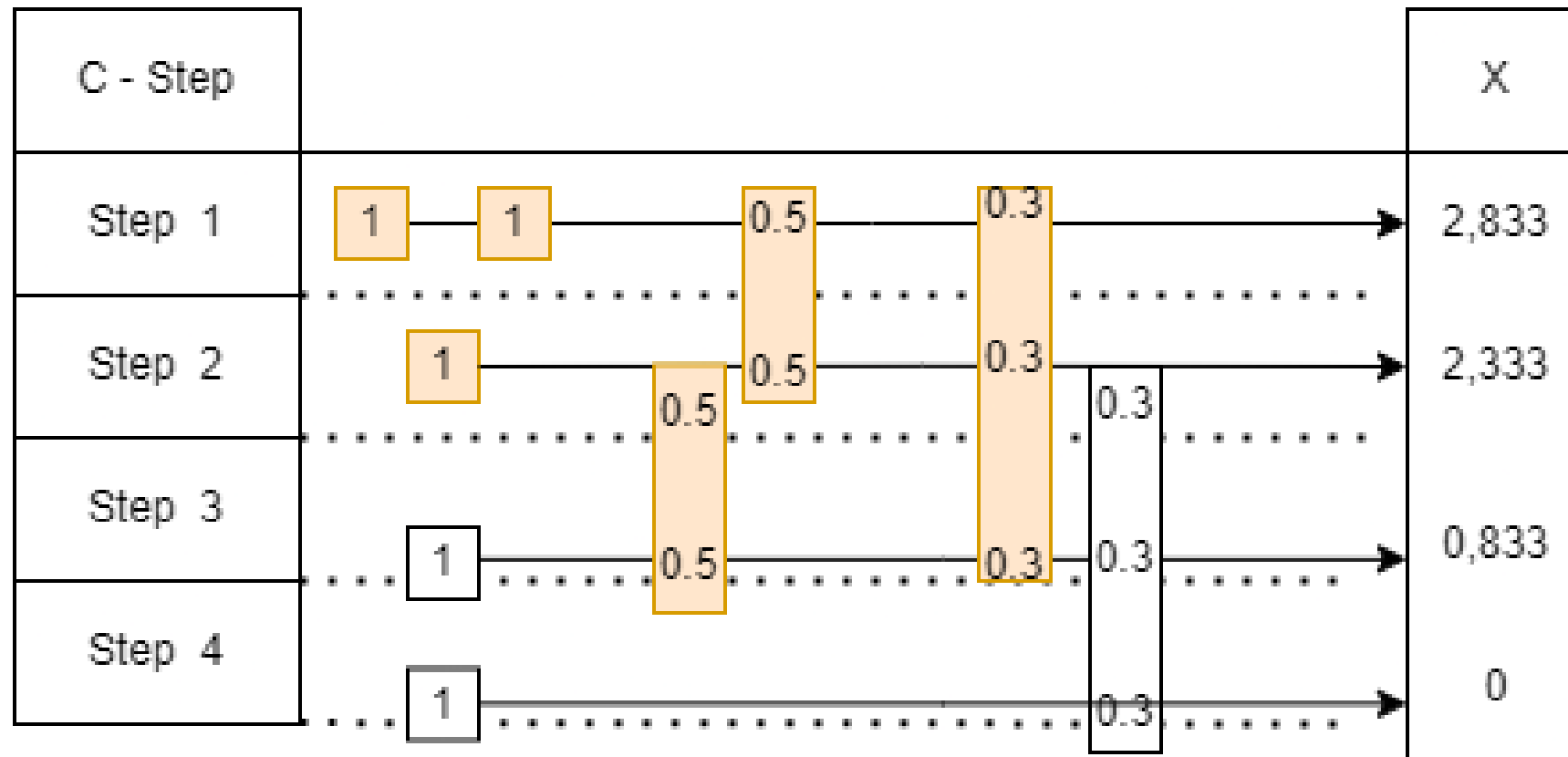
Based on [1]



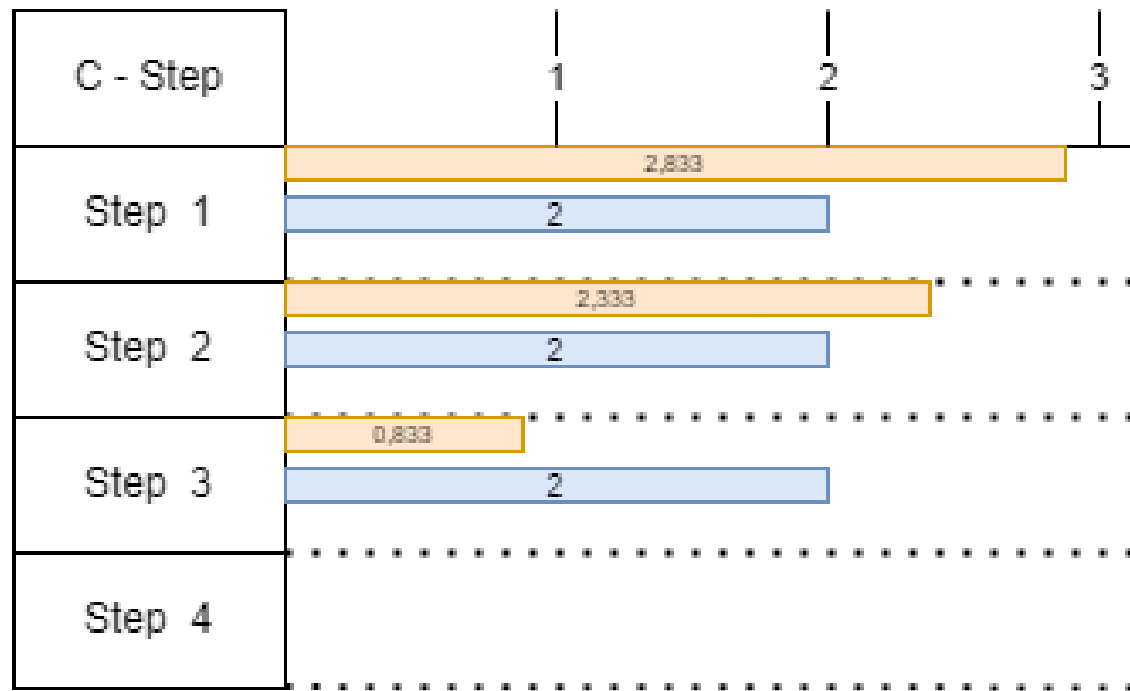
HOOKE'S LAW

- Hooke's Law states that the force required to extend or compress a spring is proportionate to the distance extended or compressed.
- Hooke's law is represented by the equation $F = -kx$.

DIAGRAM FLOW GRAPH(DFG)



COMPARISON OF INITIAL AND FINAL DISTRIBUTION GRAPHS



- In C-Step 1 : Force = $2.833 \cdot (1 - 0.5) + 2.333 \cdot (0 - 0.5)$
= + 0.25
- In C-Step 2 : F = $2.833 \cdot (0 - 0.5) + 2.333 \cdot (1 - 0.5)$ = - 0.25
- In C-Step 2 : $2.333 \cdot (1 - 0.5) + 0.833 \cdot (0 - 0.5)$ = + 0.75
- In C-Step 3 : $2.333 \cdot (0 - 0.5) + 0.833 \cdot (1 - 0.5)$ = - 0.75
- In C-Step 1 : F = $2.833 \cdot (1 - 0.33) + 2.333 \cdot (0 - 0.33) + 0.833 \cdot (0 - 0.33)$ = + 0.853
- In C- Step 2 : F = $2.833 \cdot (0 - 0.33) + 2.33 \cdot (1 - 0.33) + 0.833 \cdot (0 - 0.33)$ = 0.351



SUMMARY

- Optimization: FDS minimizes conflicts and enhances resource utilization through force simulation.
- Flexibility: Allows dynamic adjustments to accommodate changes and uncertainties.
- Visualization: Provides real-time visual adaptation for better analysis and response.

REFERENCES

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