

LITERATURE REVIEW: An Effective way to optimize performance and battery life of smart devices using multi-kernel approach

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1 Introduction

Smart devices have become an integral part of our life. Many of the smart devices are battery-powered. The current battery technology is the biggest handicap of portable smart devices right now. As CPUs and system on a chip(SoC)'s are improving their efficiency, things are getting better. However, modern software also demands more processing power which drains the battery faster. The lightweight kernels can extend battery life much further, but their software compatibility is far from ideal. Now that battery technology reached a plateau and transistors in the semiconductors are also close to reaching their size limit, we are in need of an alternate way of achieving better battery life without compromising performance and compatibility. A new approach using multiple operating system (OS) kernels can help to mitigate this problem. Almost all modern chips are multi-core. We can use these multi-core chips to run multiple OS kernels at the same time. Ideally one of the kernels is a lightweight kernel for better performance and battery life, and a monolithic kernel for better compatibility. The system can switch between the kernels, run them simultaneously, or stop them from running depending on the need. This way we will be able to get better battery life while still retaining the software compatibility. This research is an effort to optimize performance, compatibility, and battery life by utilizing a multi-kernel approach while using existing battery technology.

In this project, the idea is to research if we fit two operating systems for both cores of multi-core processors individually and how they perform.

2 Literature Review

The current hardware technology is changing rapidly. The software is struggling to keep up with this rapid change. Thus it has become very challenging to optimize software for a specific hardware[1]. So we need a new OS structure which can be as scalable as needed. Most modern systems use multicore processors. We can leverage this to our advantage.

Light Weight Kernels (LWKs) are not new. They are here for at least 30 years [2]. But they are only gaining popularity in these past couple of years because of High-Performance

Computing (HPC). HPC requires extreme scalability which the complex Full-Weight Kernel (FWKs) are very slow in adapting. LWKs work extremely well with highly scalable systems as they have a simple codebase. Moreover, they have better performance and efficiency than FWKs. However, LWKs only devices would have extremely limited functionality as they have limited compatibility with the standard APIs [3], [4]. Another major issue of LWKs are driver support. As LWKs have simple codebase mainly focusing on performance, they are missing many advance features that FWKs have. [3] In order to achieve more performance and efficiency out of the system without sacrificing software and hardware compatibility, multikernel operating systems have been proposed. Multikernel OS runs both FWK and LWK side by side divides their tasks.[performance and scalability] The LWK usually responsible for the high performance tasks and FWK is there for ensuring compatibility, driver support and also as a backup system.[3]. This system works fairly well in high performance super computers.

Figure 1 shows the system architecture of a multikernel system.

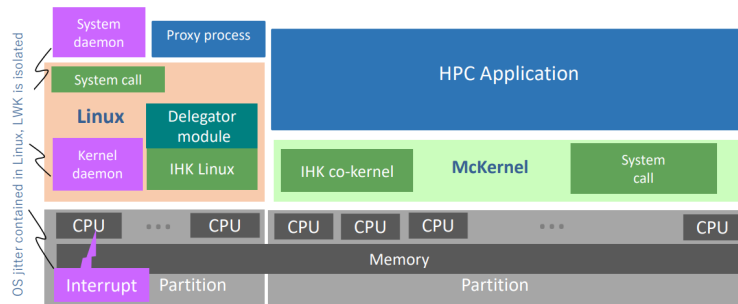


Figure 1: System Architectural Overview [5]

In this paper we will explore if we can use this multikernel method on the battery powered smart devices. We will compare performance and power efficiency between single linux kernel system and multikernel system. As batteries have very small capacity, ensuring longer battery life is the most important part of this project. Thus power efficiency will be one of the main focus of this research project.

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