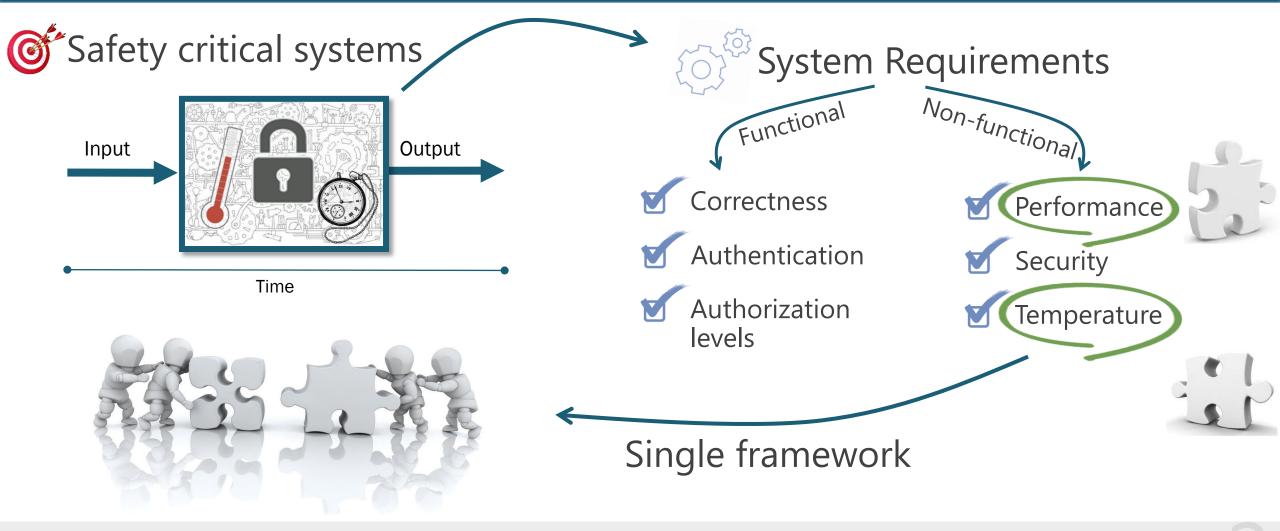
## Thermal-Aware Schedulability Analysis for Fixed-Priority Non-Preemptive Real-Time Systems

Javier Pérez Rodríguez Patrick Meumeu Yomsi

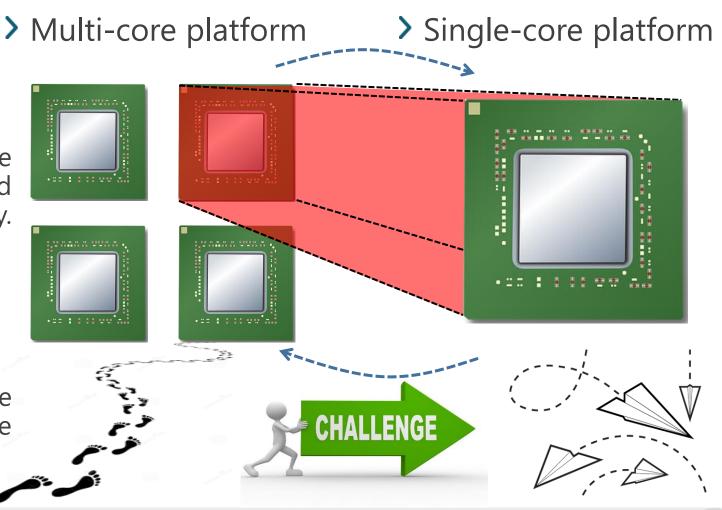
### Motivation



### Research context

Safety critical systems

- Lack of formal policy and/or guidance by Federal Aviation Administration and European Union Aviation Safety Agency.
- Inherent non-deterministic behavior
  - Safety
  - Performance
  - Integrity
- Detailed technical information are available only under non-disclosure agreements.



# Existing strategies

Dynamic Voltage/Frequencie Scaling (DVFS)

- > Discrete and limited number of frequencies
- > Longer cooling periods
- > Not available on all devices



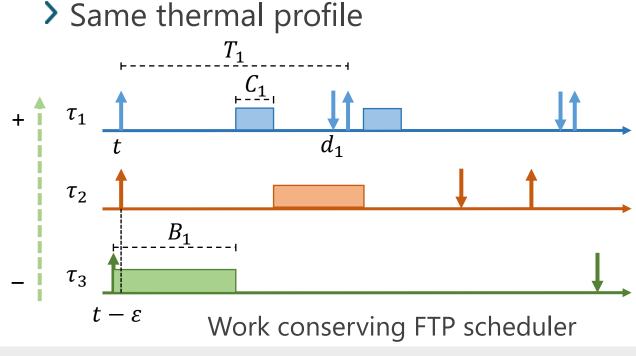


Fetch Toggling (*global clock gating*)
> Smaller cooling periods
> Available on all devices



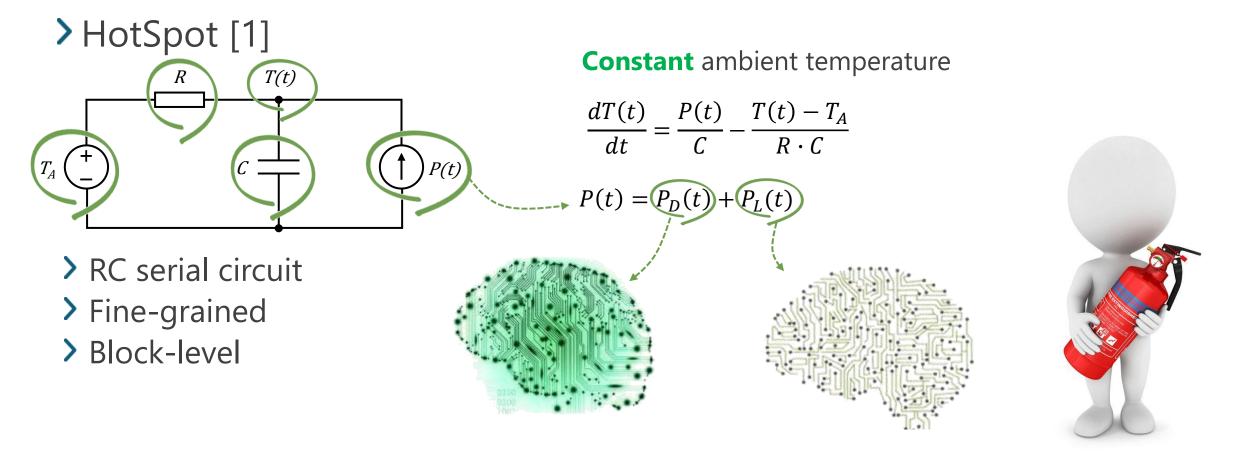
# Task model

- > Independent and periodic tasks:  $\tau_i = (O_i, C_i, D_i, T_i)$
- > Constrained deadline:  $D_i \leq T_i$ ,  $\forall i$
- > Non-preemptive



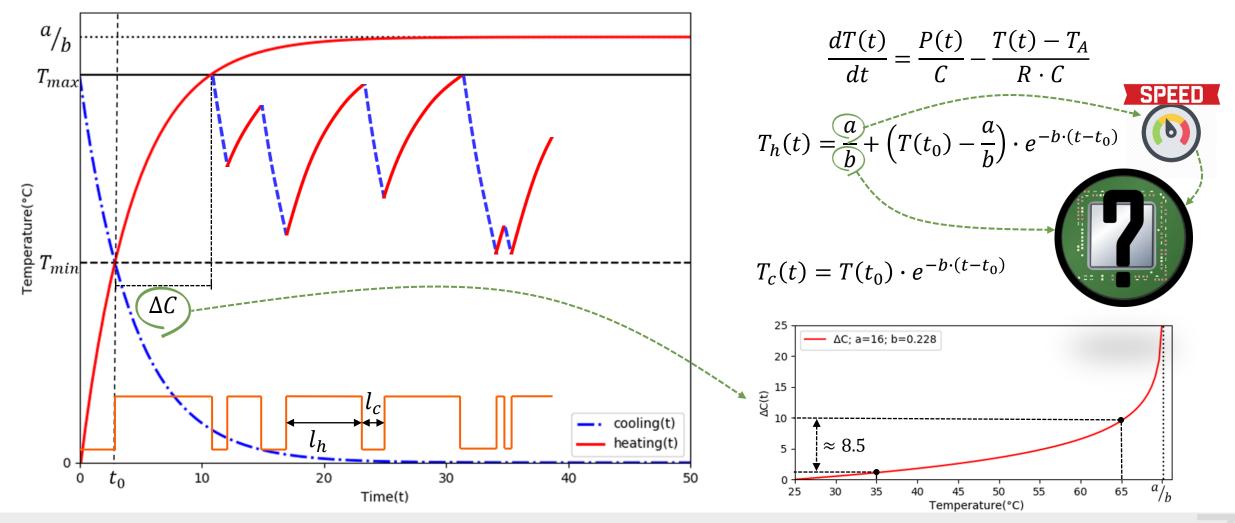
- Introduce additional blocking time in higher priority tasks.
- Naturally guarantees mutual exclusion and exclusive access to shared resources.
- Cheap to implement.
- Limited run-time overhead.

# Thermal model

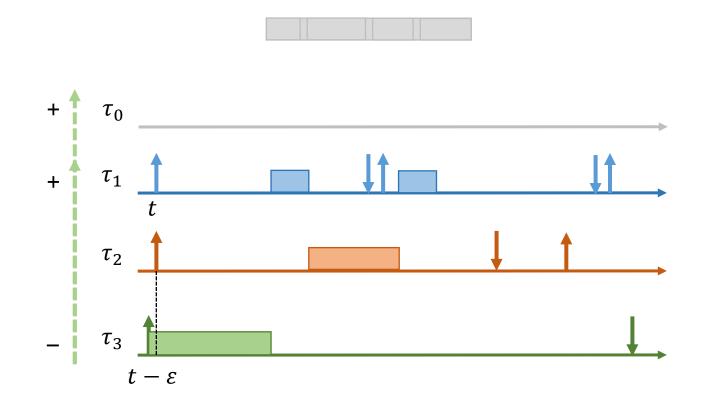


[1] K. Skadron, M. R. Stan, W. Huang, S. Velusamy, K. Sankaranarayanan, and D. Tarjan, "Temperature-aware microarchitecture: Extended discussion and results," in *In Proceedings of the 30th Annual Int. Symposium on Computer Architecture*, 2003, pp. 2–13.

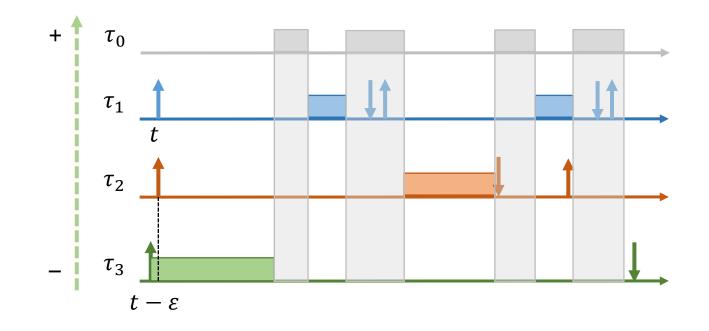
### Thermal behavior



## Naive solution for cooling phases



## Naive solution for cooling phases





## Our contributions

Reactive scheduler: NP-HBC
Target low average temperatures

Proactive scheduler: NP-CBH

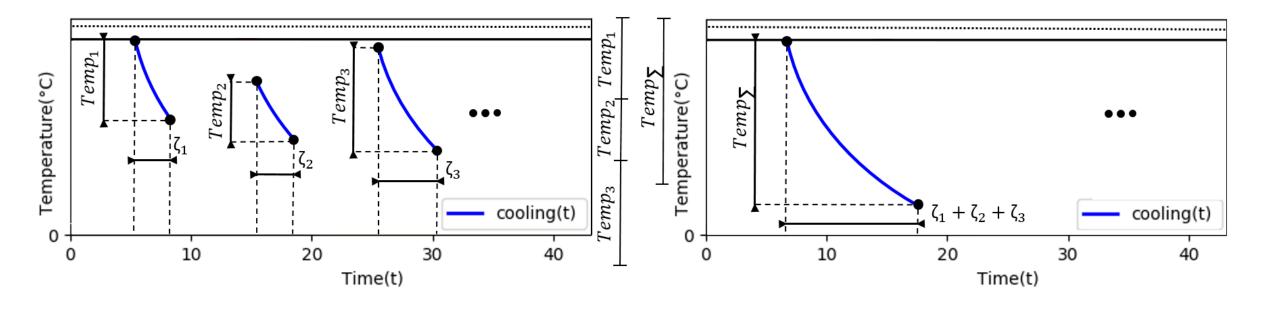
> Target high performances



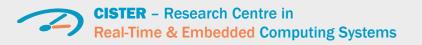




# Cooling property

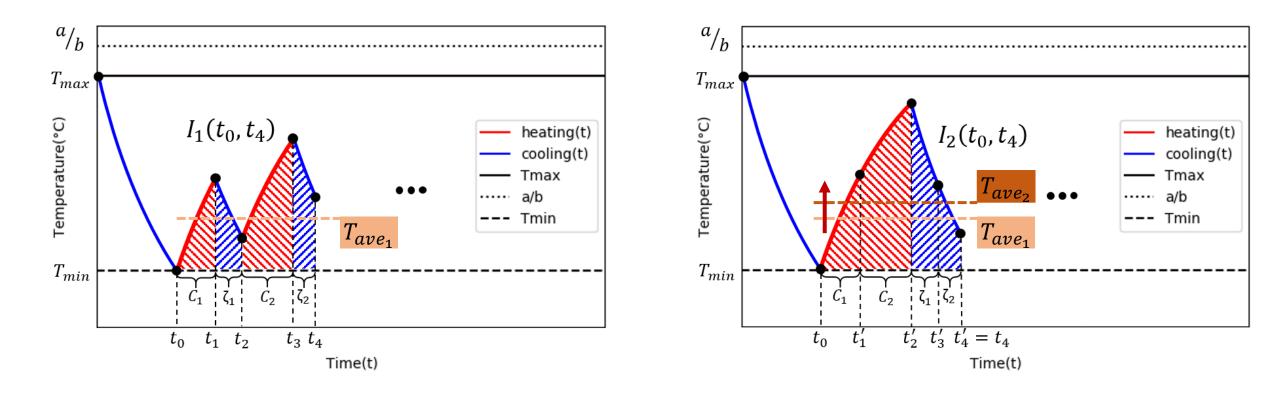


$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} T(\zeta_j) \ge T_c\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \zeta_j\right)$$





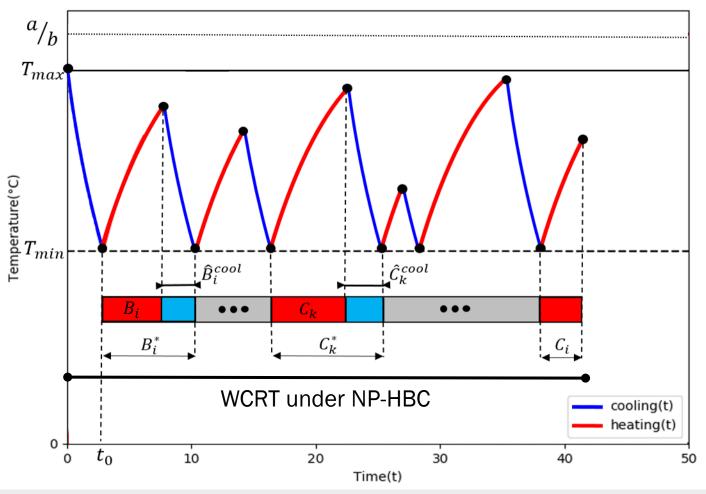
#### Average temperature reduction





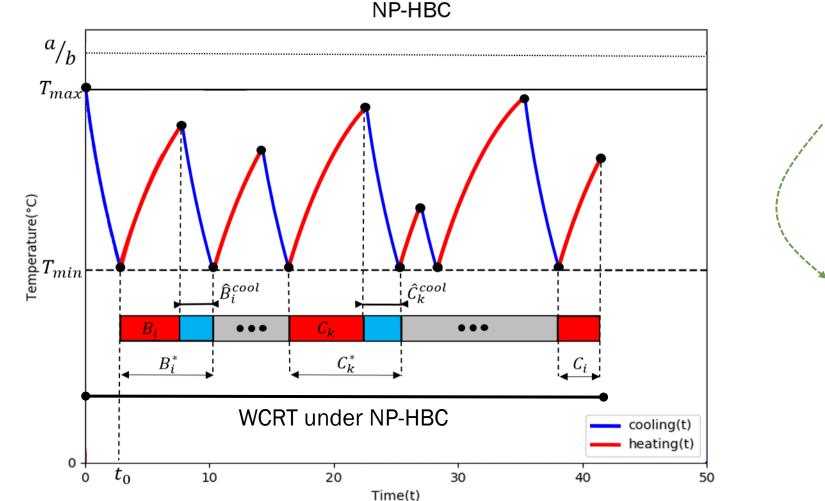
### Reactive scheduler: NP-HBC (1/2)

NP-HBC





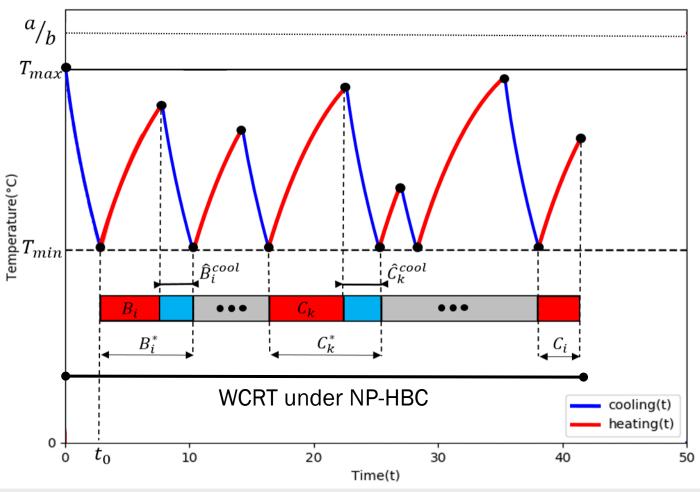
## Reactive scheduler: NP-HBC (1/2)



WCET + cooling \* WCET **Extends** the classical scheduling theory

# Reactive scheduler: NP-HBC (2/2)

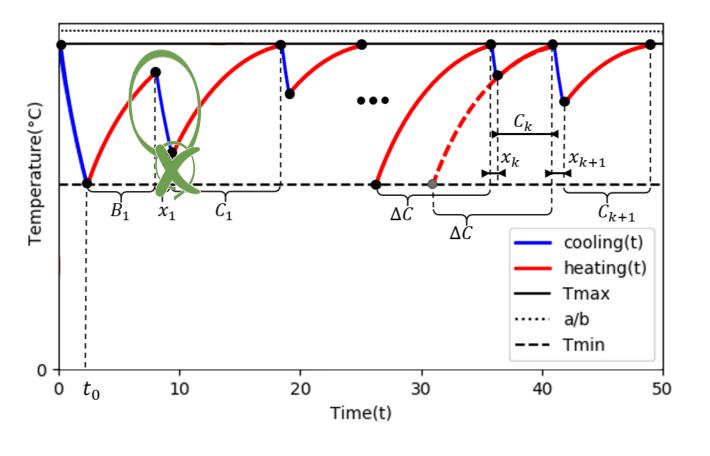
NP-HBC

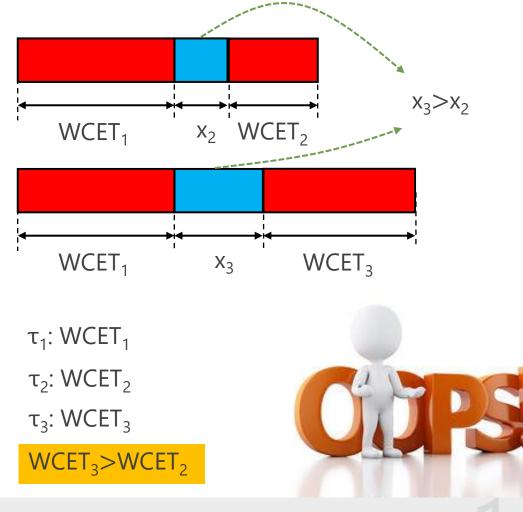




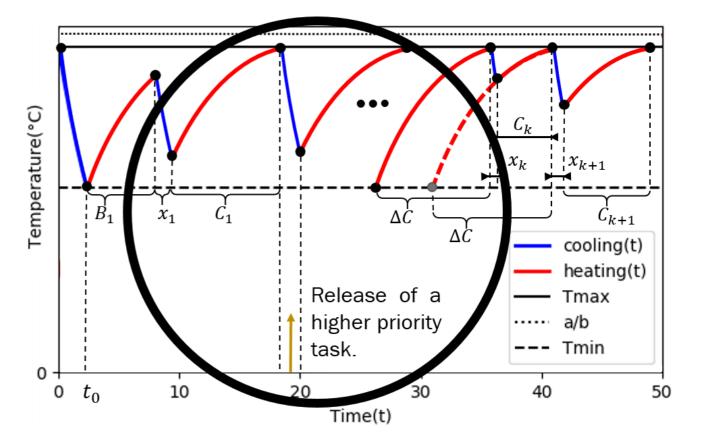
- Intuitive
- Easy to implement
- Closed-form equation
- Agnostic to the priority assignment scheme
- Pessimism in the cooling time
- Pessimism in the response time

## Proactive scheduler: NP-CBH (1/3)



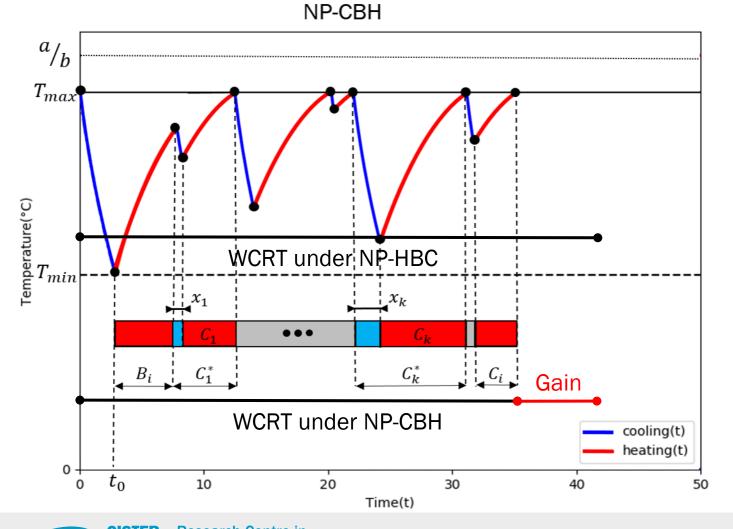


## Proactive scheduler: NP-CBH (2/3)





# Proactive scheduler: NP-CBH (3/3)

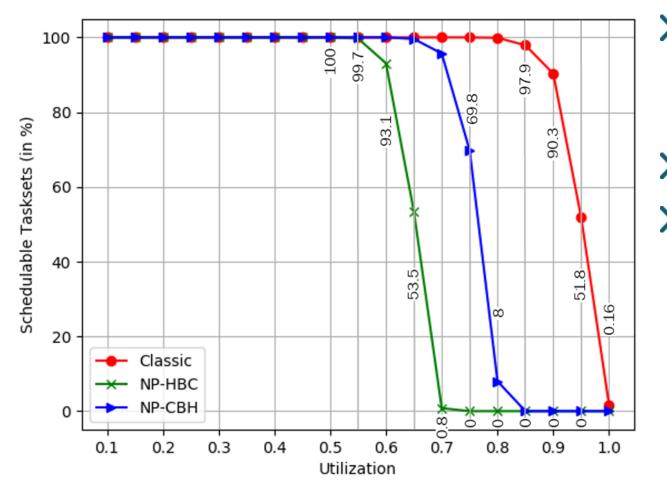


- More accurate cooling time
- More accurate response time
- Complex to implement
- Task priority matters



Real-Time & Embedded Computing Systems

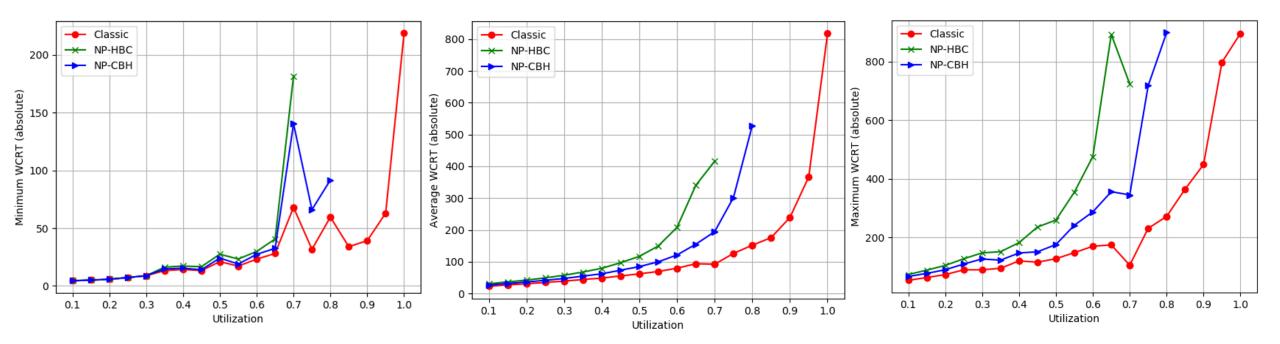




- > 1000 task set per utilization:
  - > Implicit deadline
  - > Priority assignment: Rate Monotonic
- > *a* = 16; b = 0.228 (silicon chip [1])

$$T_{max} = 65^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{min} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$







# Conclusion and future work

- > Captured both the thermal and timing behaviors of the system in a single framework.
- > Proposed two thermal-aware schedulers together with their schedulability analysis.
- > Validated the run-time behavior of our solutions through intensive simulations.
- > Future work:
  - > How to extend the framework to DVFS-enabled platforms?
  - > How to get around the priority assignment problem?
  - > How to safely move to multi-cores?

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