

# TEACHING OPTIMIZATION OF TIME AND ENERGY IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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# Overview

- Motivation
- Course Basics
- Time Optimization
- Power and Energy Optimization
- Conclusions

# Motivation

- Teach methods for optimizing deeply embedded *systems*
  - Look at entire system, not just a fragment
- Compelling examples for students
  - Make it run faster
  - Make the battery last longer
- My motivation for this talk
  - Give you ideas on how to structure the programming projects so they work

# Course Administrivia

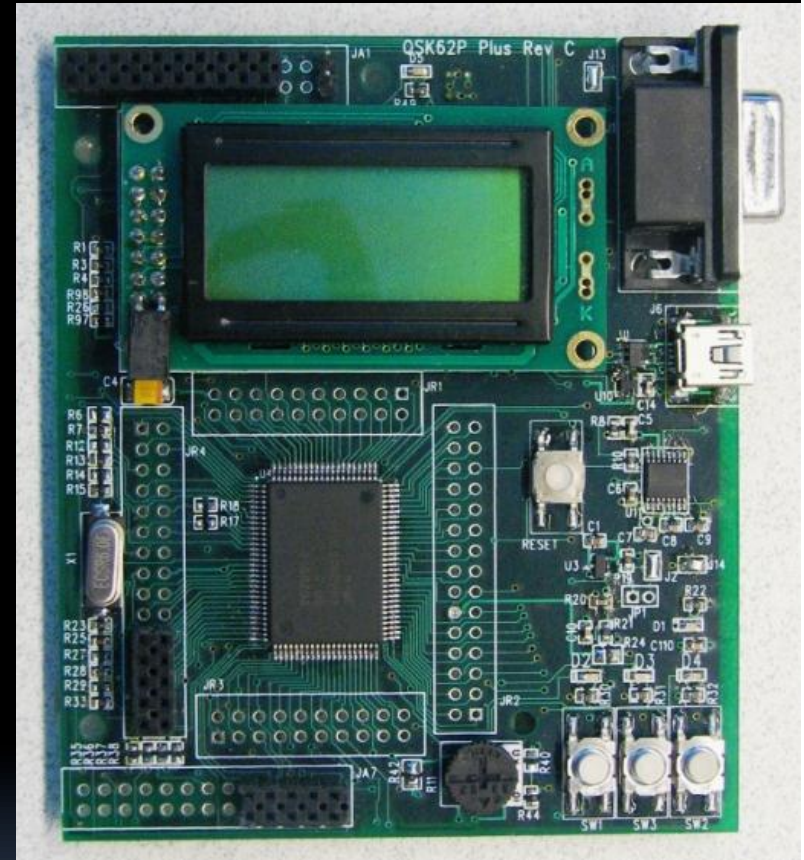
- Piggy-backed senior (20%) and grad (80%) courses
  - Most grad students didn't do undergrad at NCSU
- Assume students have some background
  - MCU and peripheral programming in C
    - GPIO, timer, ADC, DAC, UART,
    - Interrupts
- Need to teach hands-on material practically, given 102 students and two teaching assistants

# Course Contents

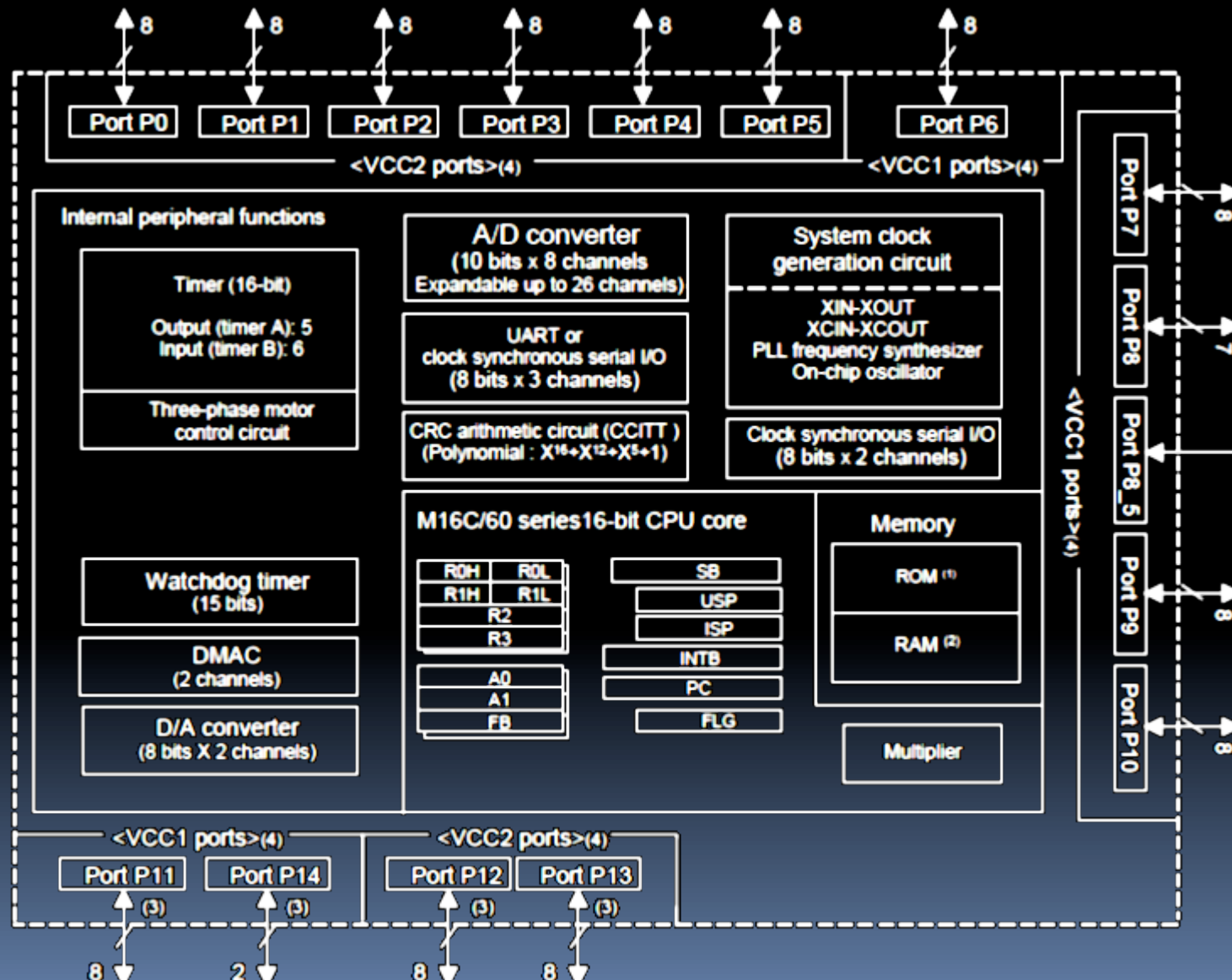
- MCU, ISA and development board (QSK) introduction
- Interfacing projects: analog and digital, timers, serial communications
- Run-time Performance Analysis and Optimization + project
- Energy Optimization + project
- Schedulers (task ordering, preemption)
- Real-time Systems
- Application design with an RTOS
- Lightweight Software Engineering for Embedded Systems
- Embedded code porting project (TFT LCD, FAT on microSD card)
- Final project

# Development Platform

- Renesas M16C architecture MCU
  - 16-bit CISC, 24 MHz
  - 64 KB on-chip flash, 10 KB SRAM
  - Rich set of peripherals
- QSK62P+ board
  - USB for power, debugger
  - LCD, thermistor, pot, switches, LEDs, RS232, many expansion headers
- Good tool support
  - Source-level debugging
  - Much easier to use than GNU toolchain
- Cheap enough - \$70 at Digikey
  - Students purchase the board, keep it
  - Benefits of ownership



# MCU Core and Peripherals



# Optimization Lessons

- Be a slacker - Avoid all run-time work possible
  - Pre-compute when possible
  - Reuse computation results
  - Avoid unnecessary conversions
- Do whatever remains efficiently
  - Start with efficient algorithm and problem representation, then work down into implementation details
  - Avoid double-precision math
  - Use low-complexity algorithms
- Be scientific: let the data drive your activities
  - Identify functions which dominate time
  - Evaluate impact of optimization attempts



# Time Optimization

## ■ Motivation

- Students often blindly optimize what they think is slow, rather than what really is slow
- Students often skip ahead to low-level optimizations, forgetting about the big picture
  - Algorithm -> implementation -> tweaks (convincing the compiler to be good)
  - Our other classes focus on the detailed instruction-level optimizations

## ■ Methods

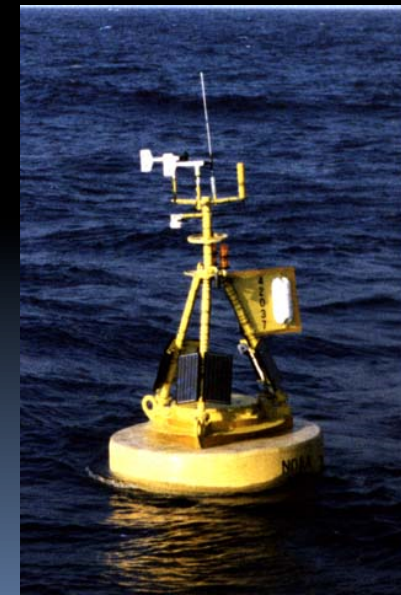
- Profile-driven optimization
- Program rich with algorithmic optimization opportunities

# Profile-Driven Optimization

- Sample program counter periodically with timer interrupt, increment corresponding function's count in statistics table
- ISR examines return address on stack
- Students use gawk script to create region address look-up table based on map file
- Does not require instrumentation of application code (more like oprofile than gprof)

# Program for Speed Optimization

- Program requirements
  - Not a kernel (e.g. FFT)
  - Not a ginormous server or desktop application (SPEC)
- Find distance and bearing to nearest of 163 weather/sea state monitoring buoys
  - Spherical surface (tunnels and submarines are not allowed)
  - $\text{distance} = \arccos(\sin(\text{lat}_1) * \sin(\text{lat}_2) + \cos(\text{lat}_1) * \cos(\text{lat}_2) * \cos(\Delta \text{lon})) * R$
  - $\text{bearing} = \arctan2(\sin(\Delta \text{long}) * \cos(\text{lat}_2), \cos(\text{lat}_1) * \sin(\text{lat}_2) - \sin(\text{lat}_1) * \cos(\text{lat}_2) * \cos(\Delta \text{lon}))$
- Locations in list of lat/lon coordinates
- Test cases: two “undisclosed locations”



# Optimization Opportunities

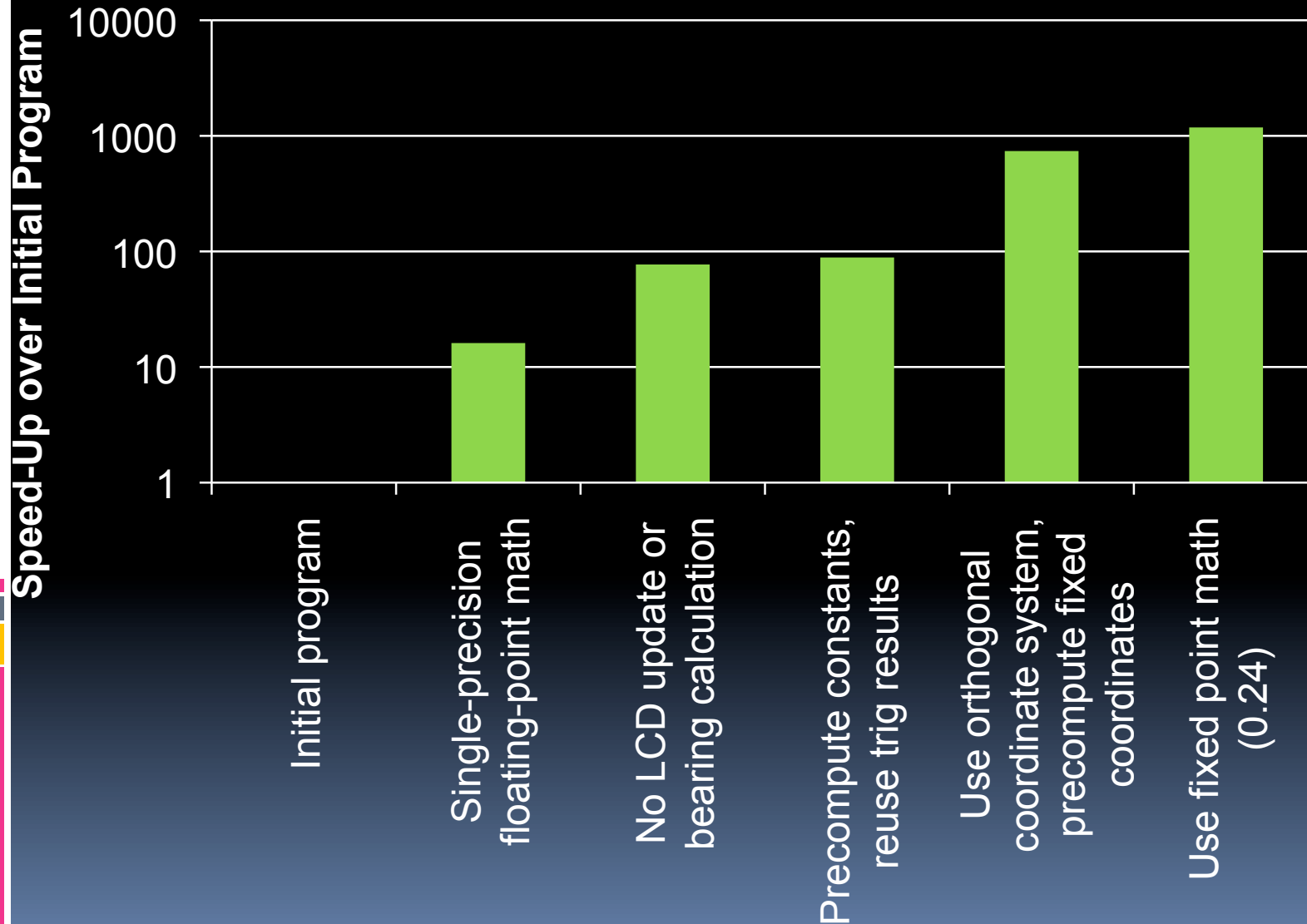
- Graded on a curve
  - Some of score depends on performance relative to class
- Intentionally provided a program rich with opportunities for optimization - not written badly, but a reasonable, structured program designed for correctness
  - Double-precision math (through math.h)
  - Progress updates on LCD
  - Unnecessary calculations of bearing
  - Repeated conversion of degrees to radians
  - Repeated calculation of sine and cosine of fixed values
  - Repeated calculation of  $\text{PI}/180$
  - Alphabetically sorted data (not geographically sorted)

# Project Post-Mortems

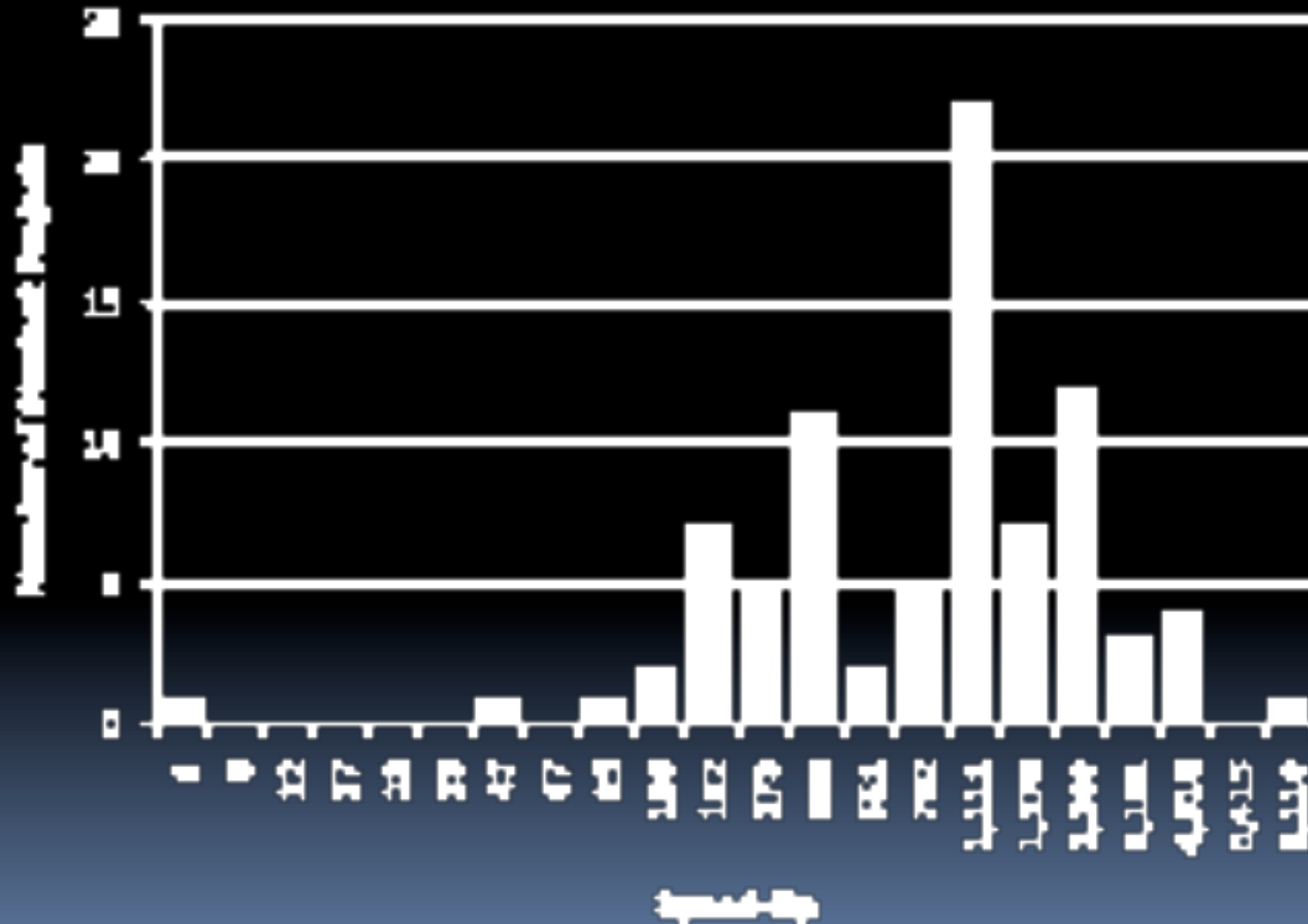
- Always hold these after projects
  - Great way to get many different ways of looking at a problem (crowdsourcing)
- Informal class discussion
  - How did you get such good performance?
  - What worked best?
  - What didn't work well?
  - How would you change what you did, if you could repeat it?
  - How would you change the project assignment for next time?
- Lab reports include lessons learned section



# One Student's Optimizations



# Overall Speed-Up Results



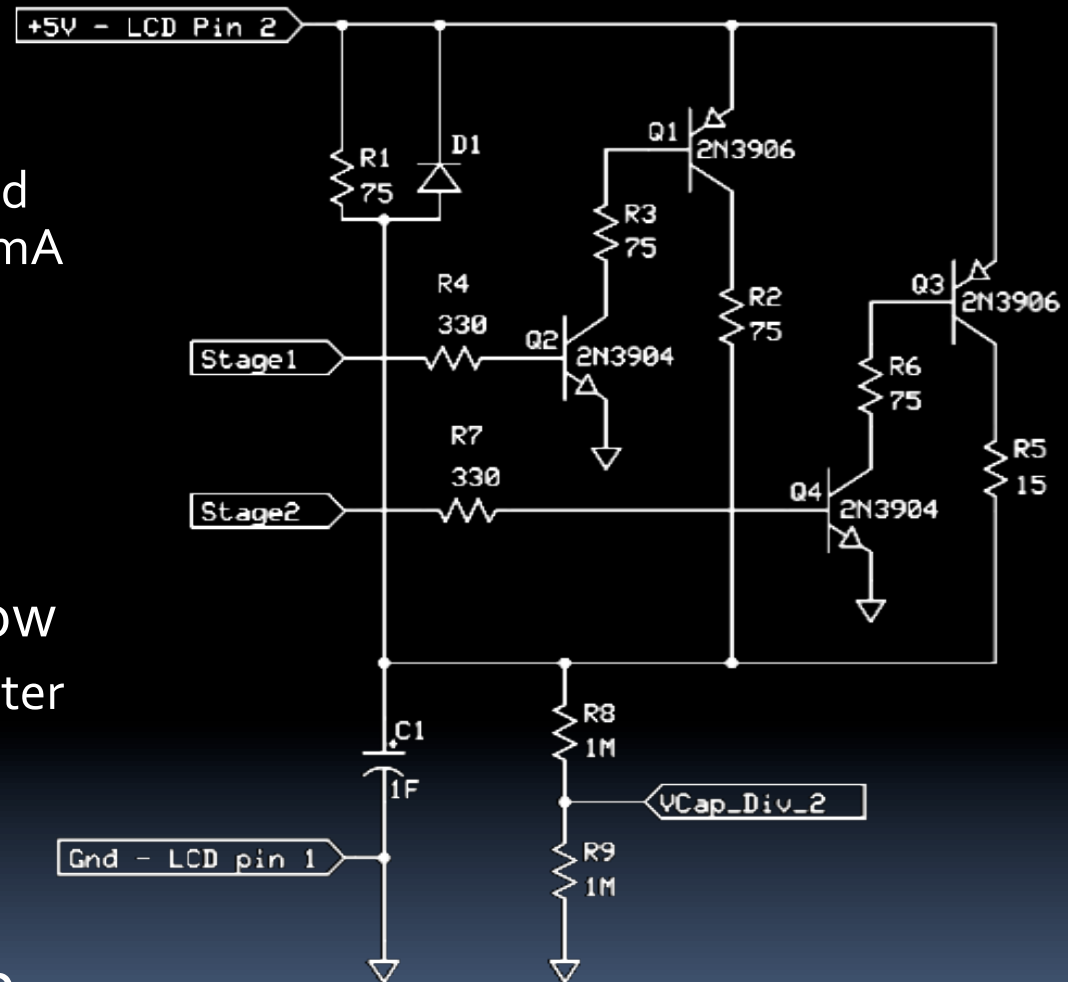
# Power and Energy Optimization

- Challenge: how to measure power or energy consumption?
  - Should be inexpensive, fast, repeatable, sensitive
- Initial idea - build a cheap power-meter/integrator
  - Use op-amp circuits to multiply current by voltage, then integrate over time, then sample with MCU ADC.
  - Need to consider integrator drift, integrator reset, range, software support
- Solution - how long can a supercap power the circuit?
  - Cheap and easy, breadboardable
  - Elegant energy calculation:  $E = \frac{C}{2} (V_1^2 - V_0^2)$
  - Provide a supercap to each student, but use one reference supercap for grading purposes



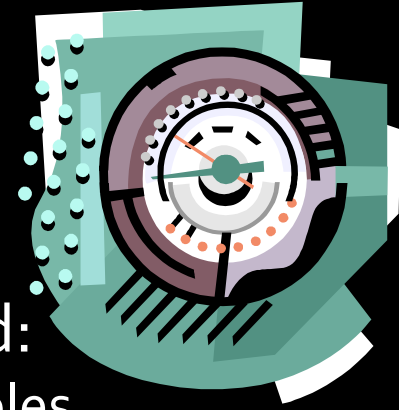
# Supercapacitor Circuit

- Use 1F 5 V supercap
- Current limiting required
  - QSK is USB-powered -> need to keep current under ~125 mA
  - R1 provides initial current limiting
- D1 bypasses R1 when  $I > 8$  mA
- Exponential charging = slow
  - R3 and R6 get switched in later (under software control) to reduce charge time
- Monitor supercap voltage with resistive divider



# Program for Energy Optimization

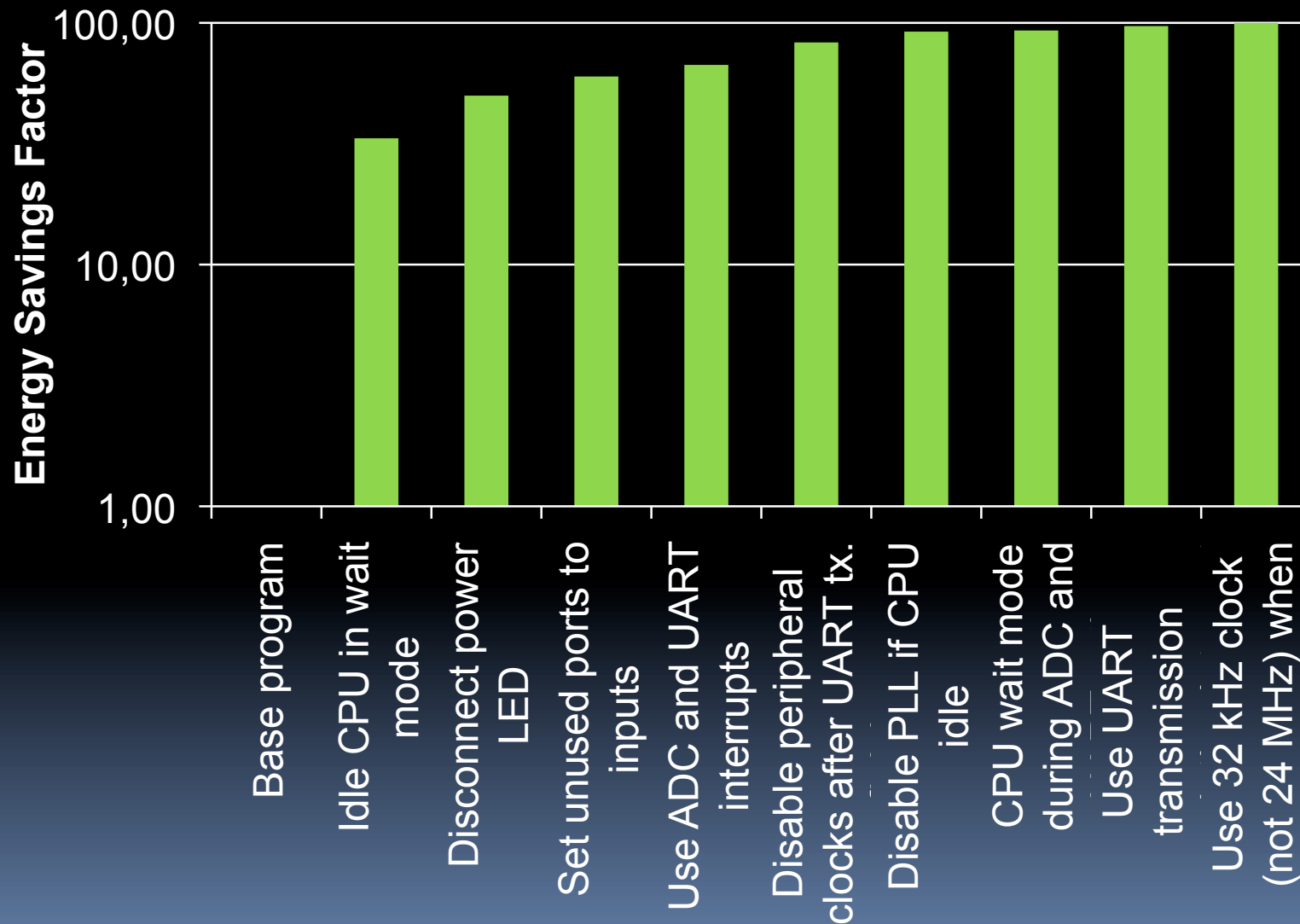
- Program requirements
  - Idle time for CPU to sleep
  - Easy testing and measurement
- Device reports temperature every second:
  - Read thermistor with ADC in burst of 10 samples
  - Average the samples
  - Convert to formatted text string ("77.3F")
  - Send string out UART at 57600 baud (e.g. to Bluetooth)
- Base program runs 3 seconds before supercap gives out
- And as the power fails...
  - LCD stops working below 4.3 V
  - Board forced into reset below 2.7 V by brown-out detector



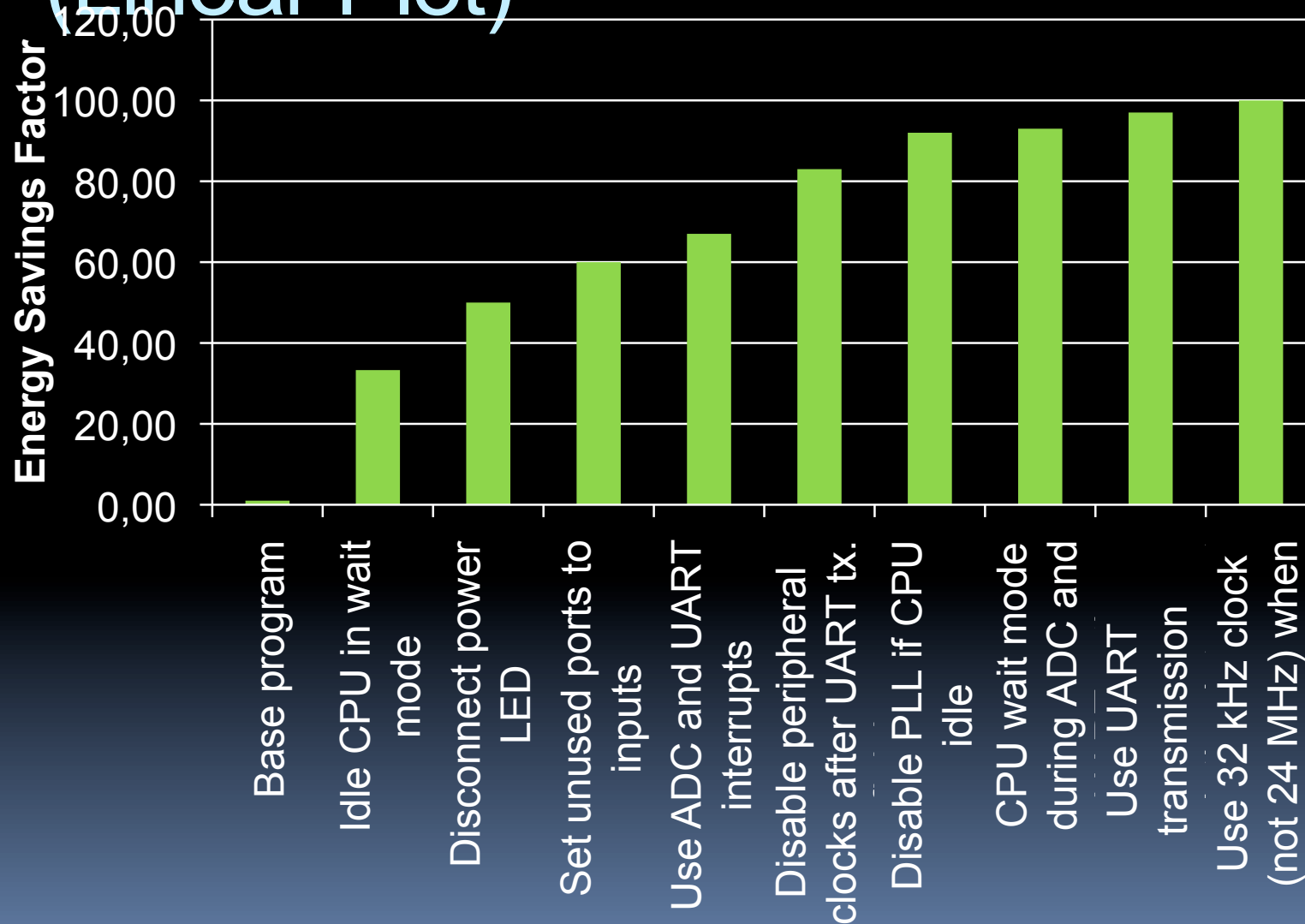
# Energy Optimization Techniques

- All the speed optimizations discussed previously
- Processor
  - Operating modes - covered in application note
  - Clock speeds - from 32 kHz to 24 MHz
- Peripheral devices
  - Can slow or disable clock, remove supply voltage for subsystems
  - Oscillator drive modes
  - GPIOs
- Board devices
  - LEDs
  - LCD

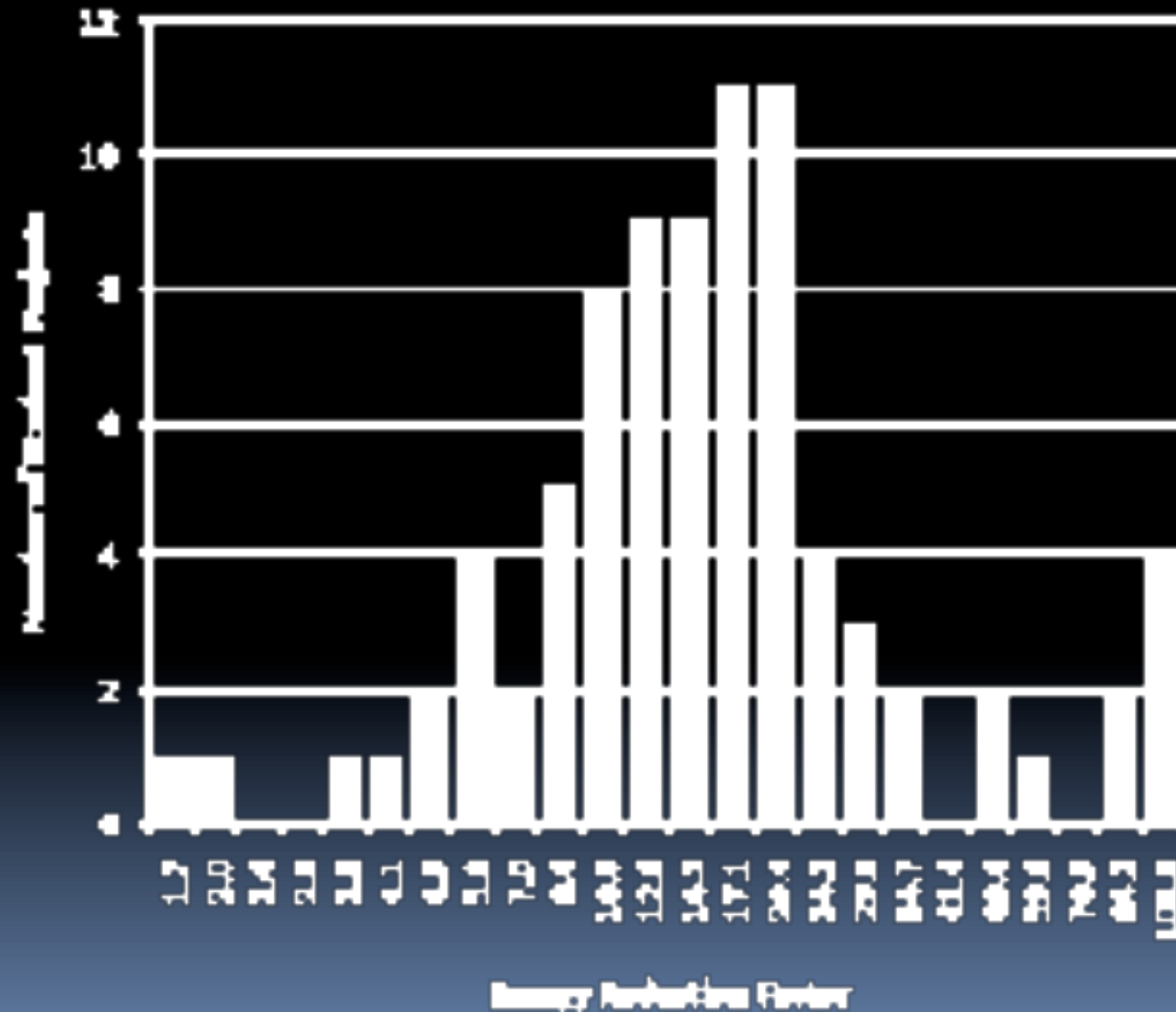
# One Student's Optimizations



# One Student's Optimizations (Linear Plot)



# Overall Energy Savings



# Student Feedback

- Likes
  - Projects!
  - Whiteboard rather than powerpoint
  - Open-ended nature of projects
  - In-class programming examples
- Dislikes
  - Too many A+'s!
  - Embedded coding style should be taught
  - Too much pre-written code
  - Cover less introductory material, assume students will be able to read manual
  - In-class programming examples

# Conclusions and Changes

- Very effective - students were excited by competitive aspect of optimization
- Programs which offer a range of optimizations encourage outside the box thinking
- Changes for next time
  - Switch from supercap to supply rail when discharged, keeping board running
  - Reduce introductory projects
  - Add ARM Cortex-A8 for breadth and comparison
    - \$50 processor vs. \$5 processor
- Course materials available from me at [agdean@ncsu.edu](mailto:agdean@ncsu.edu) or at Renesas University program at <http://renesasrulz.com>





# NCSU's ECE Dept. is Hiring!

- <http://jobs.ncsu.edu> - position #581
- Dr. Veena Misra [ecefacultyhire@ncsu.edu](mailto:ecefacultyhire@ncsu.edu)
- Department-wide, junior and senior, multiple slots

