

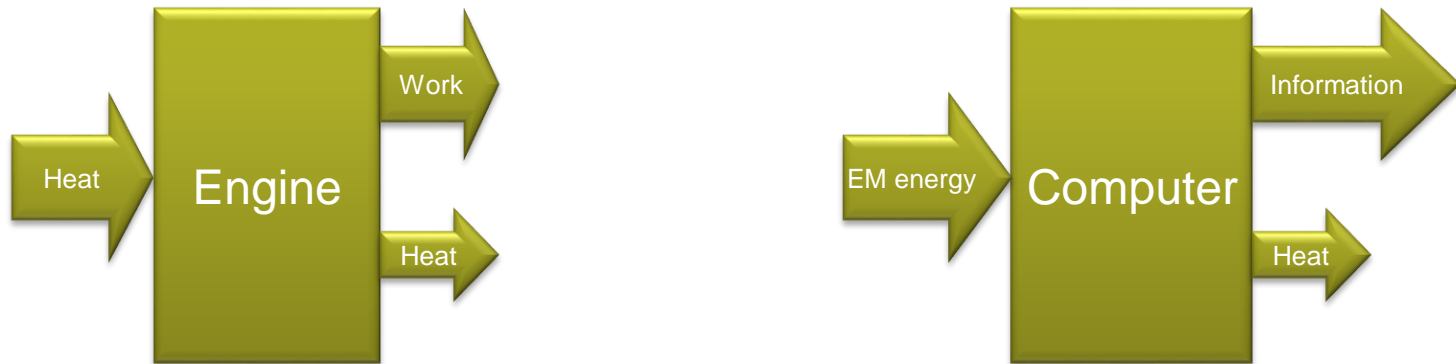
Microsoft® Research

# Faculty Summit

10  
YEAR ANNIVERSARY

# Energy Efficient Computing:

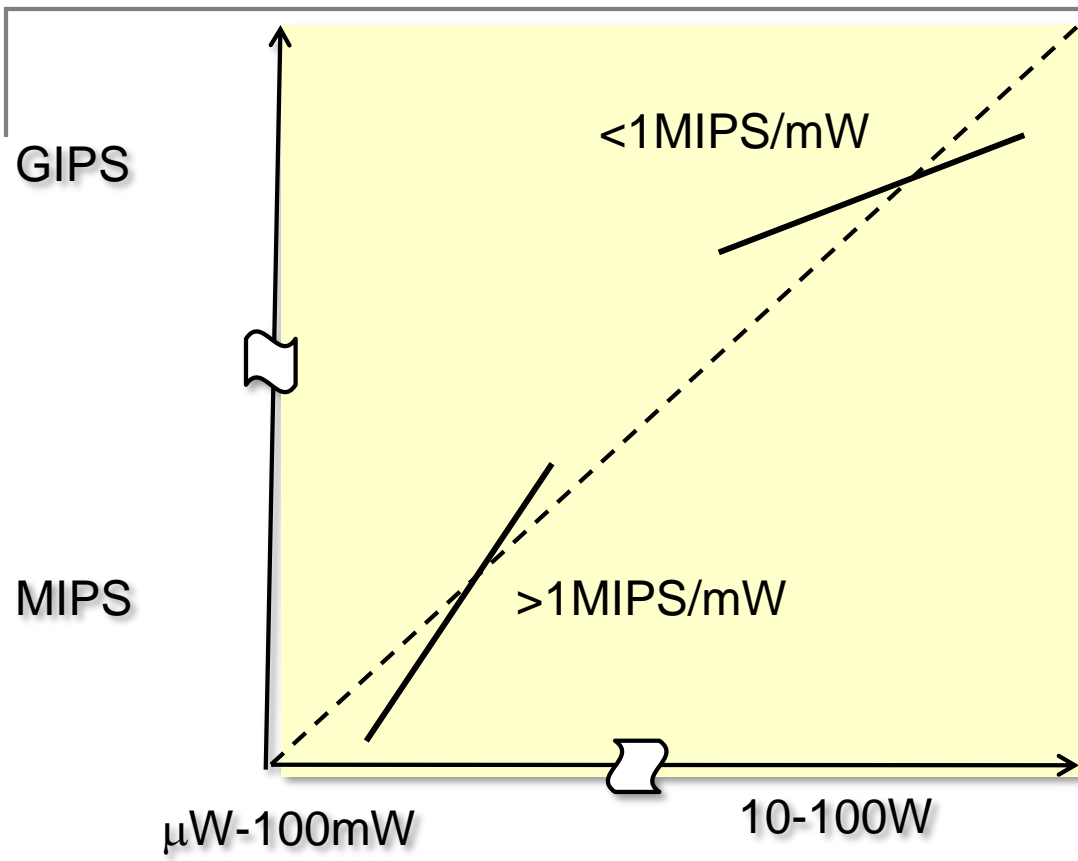
3 observations and 3 lessons from  
embedded systems



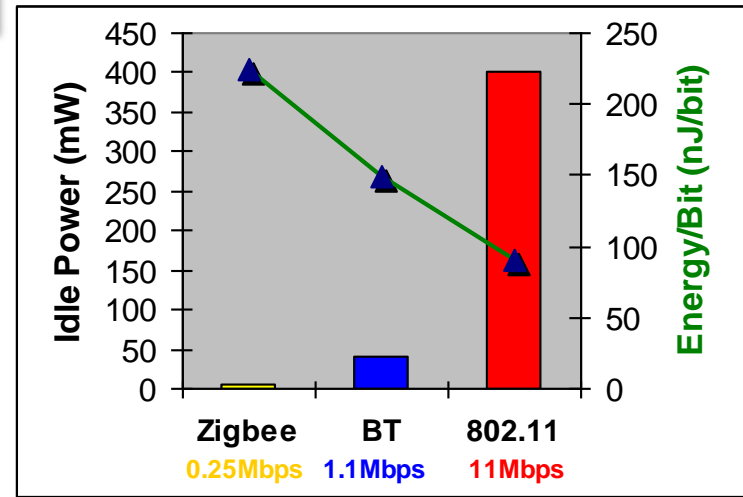
Rajesh Gupta, UC San Diego

<http://mesl.ucsd.edu>

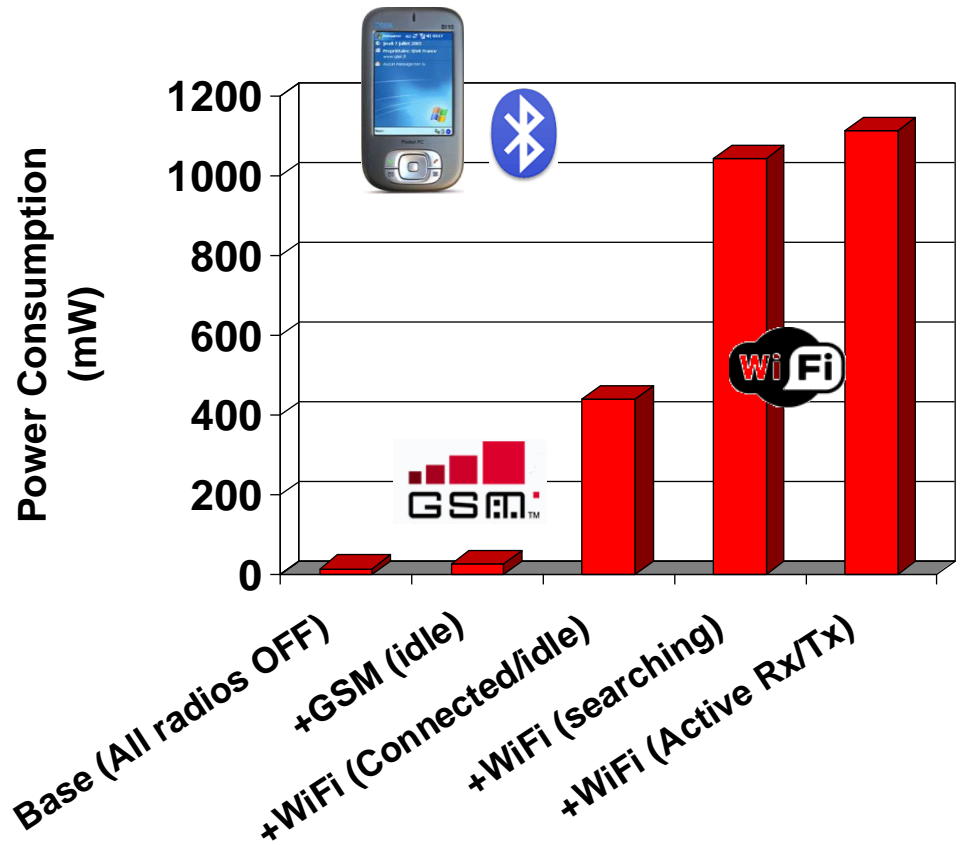
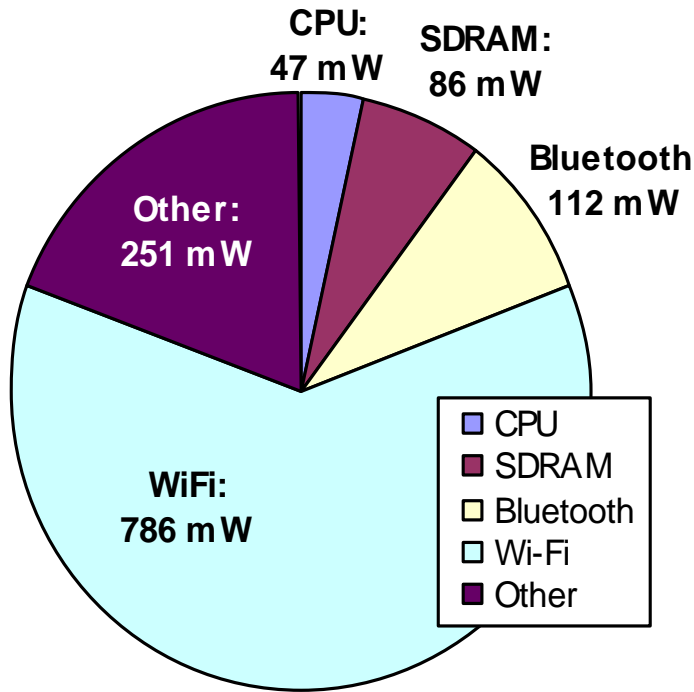
Microsoft, July 2009



Large Differences between components



**O1: Heterogeneity is a fact of life.**



Power breakdown for a *fully connected* mobile device in *idle* mode, with LCD screen and backlight turned off.

6-10X variation in power use is common.

- Cellular **voice** radio (GSM) highly optimized for low idle power
  - Cingular 2125: GSM radio consumes 38 times less power than Wi-Fi !

**O2: Increasing bandwidth of power consumption.**

State	Power
Normal Idle State	102.1W
Lowest CPU frequency	97.4W
Disable Multiple cores	93.1W
“Base Power”	93.1W
<b>Suspend state (S3)</b>	<b>1.2W</b>

## Desktop PC

Active State : >140W

Idle State : 100W

Sleep state : 1.2W

Hibernate : 1W

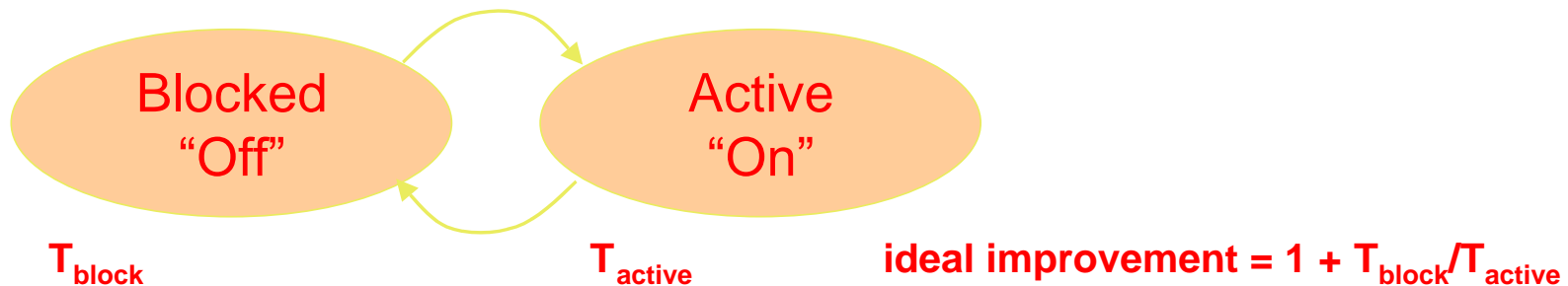


Large Differences  
between ON & OFF

**O3: Abstraction stacks cost power.**

# One Lesson in Three Parts

- Exploit Heterogeneity: large differences
  - Between components, power states
- Deliver power when and where needed
  - JIT power delivery
- Match application needs to power availability
  - Differentiated quality of computation

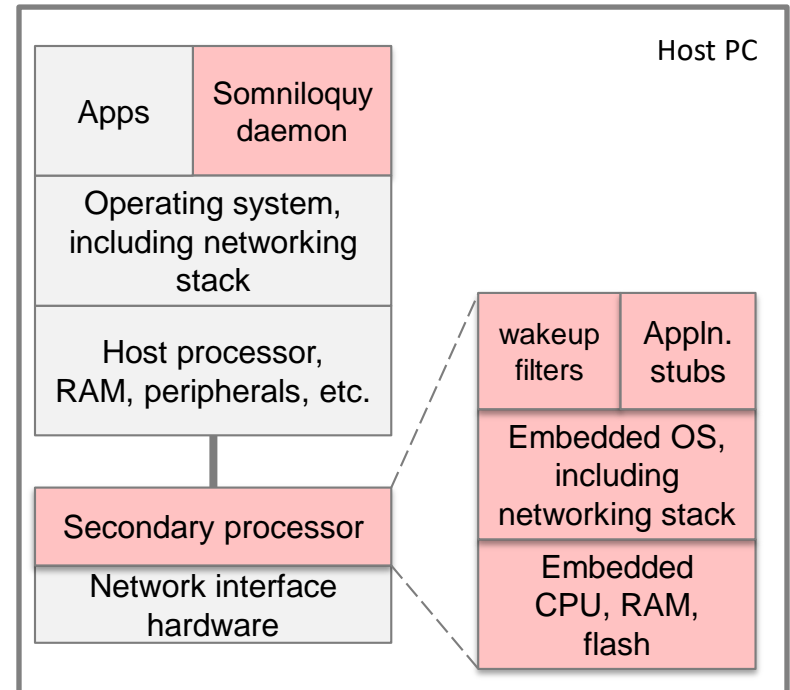
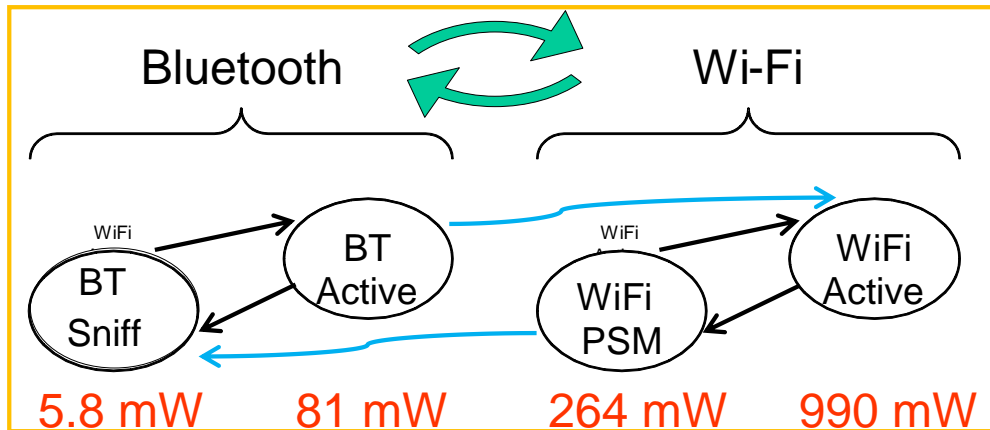


**Beyond all low power tricks, duty-cycle keeps on giving**

# Easier Said Than Done

- Reliability? Availability? Usability?

## Paging Radios



## Sleep Talking Processors

**Exploit heterogeneity to lower power by duty cycling.**

# Somniloquy

USB Interface (Wake up Host + Status + Debug)

USB Interface (power + USBNet)

SD Storage

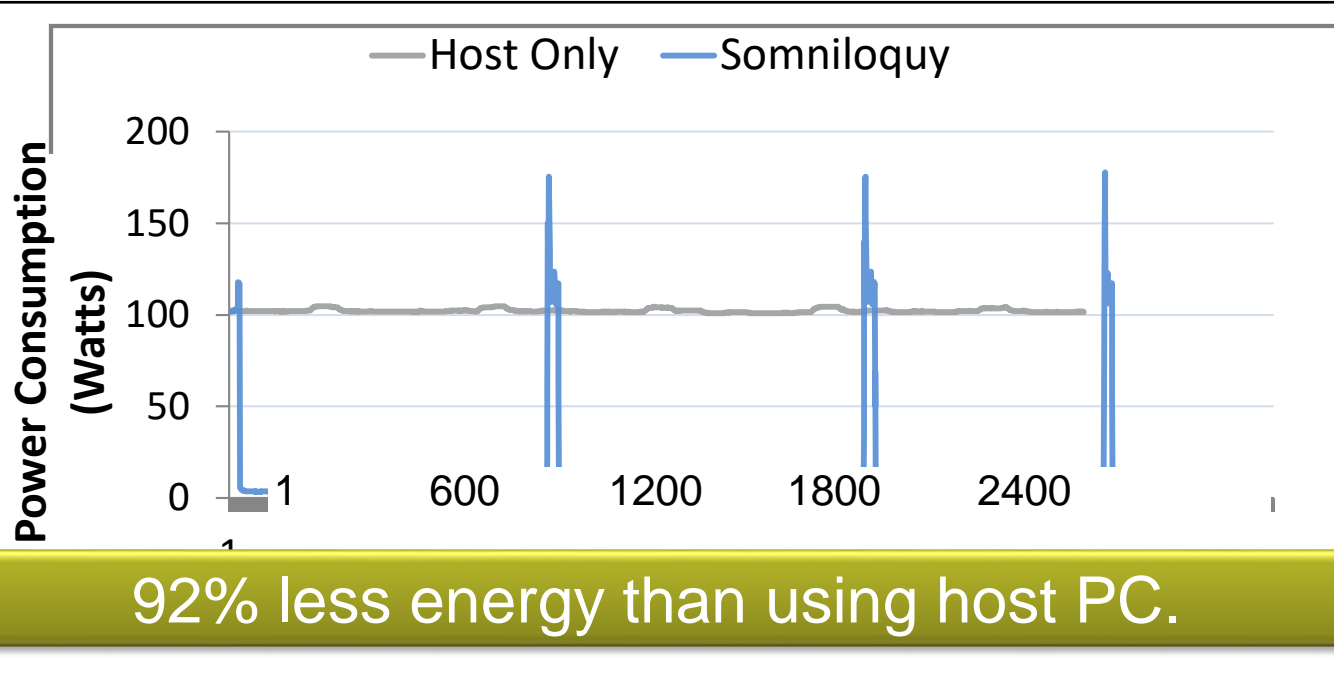
Processor

100Mbps Ethernet Interface

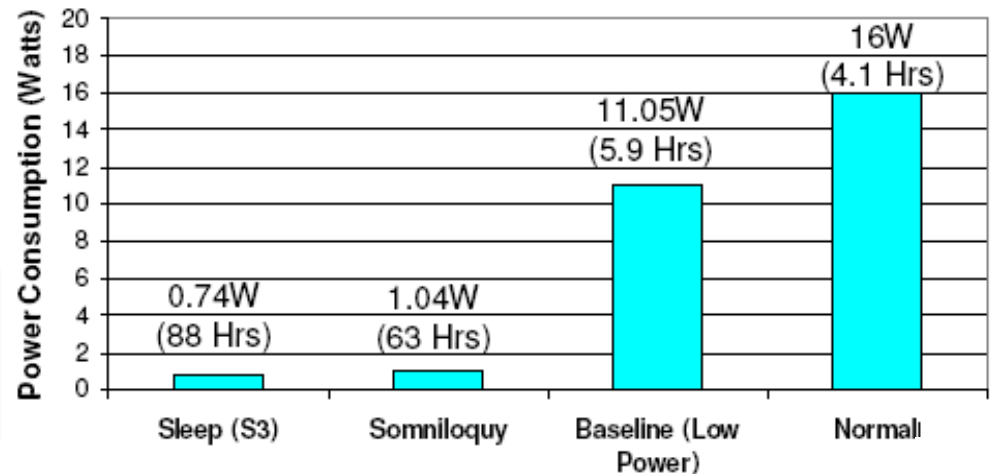


In collaboration with Microsoft Research





IBM X60 Power Consumption



Increase battery life from <6 hrs to >60 hrs

From Embedded Systems to HPC: **We KNOW duty cycling is useful.**

# Takeaways

- Slowdown or low power design ultimately reaches a limit
- Duty-cycling keeps on giving
  - But causes non-trivial problems in availability, usability, reliability
- Challenge for the community
  - Algorithms: what are the right combination of slowdown and shutdown strategies?
  - Architectures: what is the right organization of components for maximal duty cycling?

**“Future lies in system architectures built for aggressive duty-cycling”**

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# “Koala Class” Computing



**“Size Your Brain Power,  
Storage, and Sleep Cycles to  
Your Problem,” Tom DeFanti**

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