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本周工作

■ 操作系统基本调度算法学习

先到先服务调度 最短作业优先调度 轮转法

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■ 文献阅读,寻找模型与策略

■思路调整

▶ 多DAG满足可靠性目标的资源最小化研究

自简单起 单个汽车电子功能多约束 的任务调度问题 单DAG两个调度目标之间的tradeoff 多DAG、可靠性目标、期限约束下的吞吐量优化和总费用优化问题——现有研究较少,但是多DAG多约束比较复杂

■关键文献阅读与总结

Minimizing Schedule Length of Energy Consumption Constrained Parallel Applications on Heterogeneous Distributed Systems

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Abstract—Energy consumption is one of the primary design constraints in heterogeneous parallel and distributed systems ranging from small embedded devices to large-scale data centers. The problem of minimizing schedule length of an energy consumption constrained parallel application has been studied recently in homogeneous systems with shared memory. To adapt the heterogeneity and distribution of high-performance comput-

B. Related works

DVFS-based energy-efficient design technique was first introduced in [2]. In [3], the authors studied the energy-aware task scheduling of independent sequential tasks on homogeneous multi-processors as combinatorial optimization problems. In [4], the authors simultaneously addressed three



能耗 * 平衡 → 调度长度

异构汽车电子系统中可靠分布式功能的高能效调度算法。

摘 要:降低汽车的能耗是实现新能源汽车的重要手段之一。随着汽车电子系统结构集成度和复杂度的不断提高,能耗也逐渐增多。动态调压调节(Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling, DVFS)是一种重要的能耗控制技术,但动态降低芯片的电压可能会导致计算错误急剧上升,从而影响系统的可靠性。汽车功能安全标准 ISO 26262 明确指出要满足指定的可靠性目标以保障汽车安全。本文面向异构汽车电子系统中的分布式功能,基于 DVFS 技术,建立功能的能耗与可靠性关系模型,提出满足分布式功能的可靠性目标的高能效调度算法 ESRG。ESRG 将功能的能耗约束转化为任务的能耗约束以实现低复杂度的任务分配。基于真实基准和仿真汽车功能的实验结果表明,ESRG 算法总能够满足可靠性目标并降低能耗。4

关键词: 异构汽车电子系统; 动态电压调节; 可靠性目标; 高能效调度。

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Energy-efficient Scheduling Algorithm of a Reliable Distributed Function on

Automotive Electronic Systems



可靠性、平衡)能耗

▶从目标来看,两篇文献都是面向异构汽车电子系统分布式功能,将其抽象成DAG调度模型,在两个可能相对立的调度目标间实现两个目标的tradeoff。

■关键文献阅读与总结

Algorithm 1 The MSLECC Algorithm

```
1: Sort the tasks in a list downward_task_list by descending order of ranku
2: while (there are tasks in downward_task_list) do
      n_i = downward\_task\_list.out();
      Calculate E_{\min}(n_i) and E_{\max}(n_i) using Eqs. (4) and (5), respectively;
       Calculate E<sub>given</sub>(n<sub>i</sub>) using Eq. (14); 将功能能耗转化为任务能耗
       var pr(i) = NULL, f_{pr(i),hz(i)} = NULL, AFT(n_i) = \infty,
       E(n_i, u_{pr(i)}, f_{pr(i),hz(i)}) = 0;
       for (each processor u_k \in U) do
          for (each frequency f_{k,h} in the scope of [f_{k,low}, f_{k,max}]) do
9:
             Calculate E(n_i, u_k, f_{k,h}) using Eq. (2);
10:
              if (E(n_i, u_k, f_{k,h}) > \min\{E_{given}(n_i), E_{max}(n_i)\}) then
11:
                 continue; // skip the processor and frequency that do not satisfy the
                 energy consumption constraint of n_i
                                                             筛选不满足任务能料
12:
13:
              Calculate EFT(n_i, u_k, f_{k,h}) using Eq. (13);
14:
              if (EFT(n_i, u_k, f_{k,h}) < AFT(n_i)) then
15:
                 pr(i) = k;
16:
                  f_{pr(i),hz(i)} = f_{k,h};
17:
                 E(n_i,u_{pr(i)},f_{pr(i),hz(i)})=E(n_i,u_k,f_{k,h});

AFT(n_i)=EFT(n_i,u_k,f_{k,h}); // select the processor and
18:
                 frequency with the minimum EFT
                                                              利用HEFT算法中的
19:
              end if
                                                              最早完成时间,选择
20:
           end for
       end for
21:
                                                              任务调度的处理器
22: end while

 Calculate the actual energy consumption E(G) using Eq. (9);

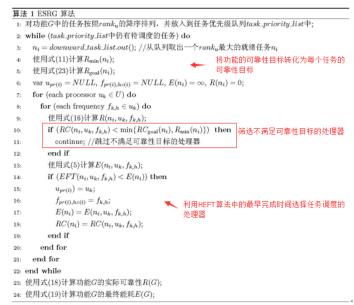
24: Calculate SL(G) = AFT(n_{exit});
```



能耗约束下的最短调度 长度算法MSLECC

▶从调度策略来看,

两篇文献都是采用将功能的约束条件转换为任务的约束; 都采用满足一个约束条件下使另一约束条件达到最优的策略; 所利用的基本调度策略都是HEFT算法。

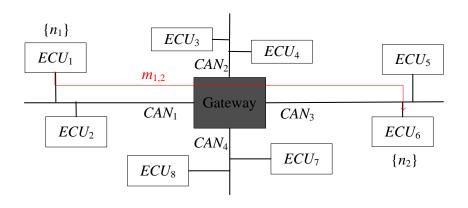




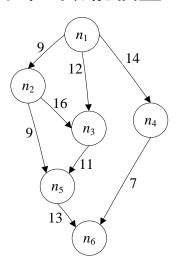
可靠性目标下的高能效 调度算法ESRG

▶模型

汽车电子系统结构模型



分布式功能模型



▶模型

能耗模型

基于嵌入式系统重要的能耗控制技术—动态电压调节(DVFS)技术

$$P(f) = P_{s} + h(P_{ind} + P_{d}) = P_{s} + h(P_{ind} + C_{ef} f^{m}).$$



任务 n_i 在ECU u_k 及其频率 $f_{k,h}$ 下所消耗的能耗

$$E(n_{i}, u_{k}, f_{k,h}) = (P_{\text{ind,k}} + C_{\text{ef,k}} \times (f_{k,h})^{m_{k}}) \times \frac{w_{i,k} \times f_{k,\text{max}}}{f_{k,h}}.$$



功能G的总能耗

能耗约束

$$E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{|N|} E(n_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{|N|} E(n_i, u_{pr(i)}, f_{pr(i), hz(i)}), \qquad E\min(G) \le E \operatorname{given}(G) \le E \operatorname{max}(G)$$

▶策略

满足能耗约束策略

假定 $n_{\text{seq(j)}}$ 为队列中第j个被调度的任务,则 $\{n_{\text{seq(1)}},n_{\text{seq(2)}},...,n_{\text{seq(j-1)}}\}$ 表示已调度任务,为满足应用能耗约束,假定 $\{n_{\text{seq(j+1)}},n_{\text{seq(j+2)}},...,n_{\text{seq(|N|)}}\}$ 都采用最小能耗调度,则当调度至任务 $n_{\text{seq(j)}}$ 时,功能G的能耗表示为

$$\begin{split} E_{seq(j)}(G) &= \sum_{x=1}^{j-1} E(n_{seq(x)}, u_{pr(seq(x))}, f_{pr(seq(x)), hz(seq(x))}) \\ + E(n_{seq(j)}, u_k, f_{k,h}) + \sum_{y=j+1}^{|N|} E_{\min}(n_{seq(y)}) \leqslant E_{\text{given}}(G). \end{split}$$

➡ 任务j能耗约束:

$$E(n_{seq(j)}, u_k, f_{k,h}) \leqslant E_{given}(G)$$

$$-\sum_{x=}^{j-\cdot} E(n_{seq(j)}, u_k, f_{k,h}) \leqslant E_{given}(n_{seq(j)}). = E_{given}(n_{seq(j)})$$

$$-\sum_{y=j+1}^{j-\cdot} E_{min}(n_{seq(y)})$$

▶考虑模型与策略中可能存在的问题

满足能耗约束策略

假定 $n_{seq(j)}$ 为队列中第j个被调度的任务,则 $\{n_{seq(1),}n_{seq(2),}...,n_{seq(j-1)}\}$ 表示已调度任务,为满足应用能耗约束,假定 $\{n_{seq(j+1)},n_{seq(j+2),}...,n_{seq(|N|)}\}$ 都采用最小能耗 调度,则当调度至任务n_{seq(i)}时,应用G的能耗表示为

任务能耗约束:

$$E(n_{seq(j)}, u_k, f_{k,h}) \leqslant E_{given}(G)$$

$$-\sum_{x=1}^{j-1} E(n_{seq(x)}, u_{pr(seq(x))}, f_{pr(seq(x)), hz(seq(x))})$$

$$-\sum_{y=j+1}^{|N|} E_{min}(n_{seq(y)})$$

2.实验中,作者将功能 能耗约束设置为

 $E_{given}(G) = 0.5 \times E_{max}(G)$, 考虑更小能耗约束?

下周计划

■ 实现基本算法 — 异构最早完成时间(HEFT)算法