

Heterogeneity & application in multi-core platforms

By:

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Shekhar Borkar, Intel 2006

Agenda

- 1 • Review of graph theory
- 2 • Reminder [Previous session]: IP core and heterogeneity in multi-core
- 3 • Application description and modeling
- 4 • Known application and core graphs
- 5 • More complex
- 6 • Scheduling
- 7 • Tools

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The review of graph theory

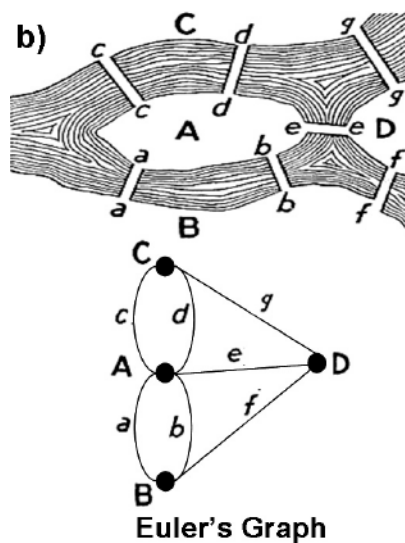
- The science of networks is primarily based on the graph theory
- One of the most successful developments in mathematics ever
- The graph theory originates in 1736
- when Leonhard Euler offered the first rigorous solution to the “Seven Bridges of Königsberg” problem

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Leonhard Euler & Seven Bridges of Königsberg



Leonhard Euler [1707-1783]



1

The review of graph theory

- The applications of static graphs:
 - The register allocation
 - Scheduling
 - compiler design
 - VLSI design;
- Erdos and Renyi: random Graphs
 - Graph and probability theories
 - Modeling:
 - Social communication
 - Collaboration or biological networks

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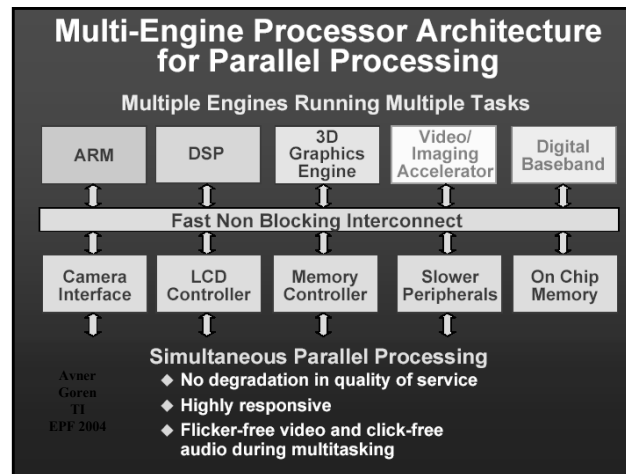
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Review: IP Core

- Define core as a pre-designed, pre-verified hardware piece that can be used as a building block for large and complex applications on an IC
 - R. Gupta, Y. Zorian, Introducing core-based system design, IEEE Des. Test Comput. 14 (4) (1997) 15–25.
- IP core can be:
 - Processor /Processing Element (PE)
 - Memory
 - DSP
 - IO module
 - ...

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IP Core

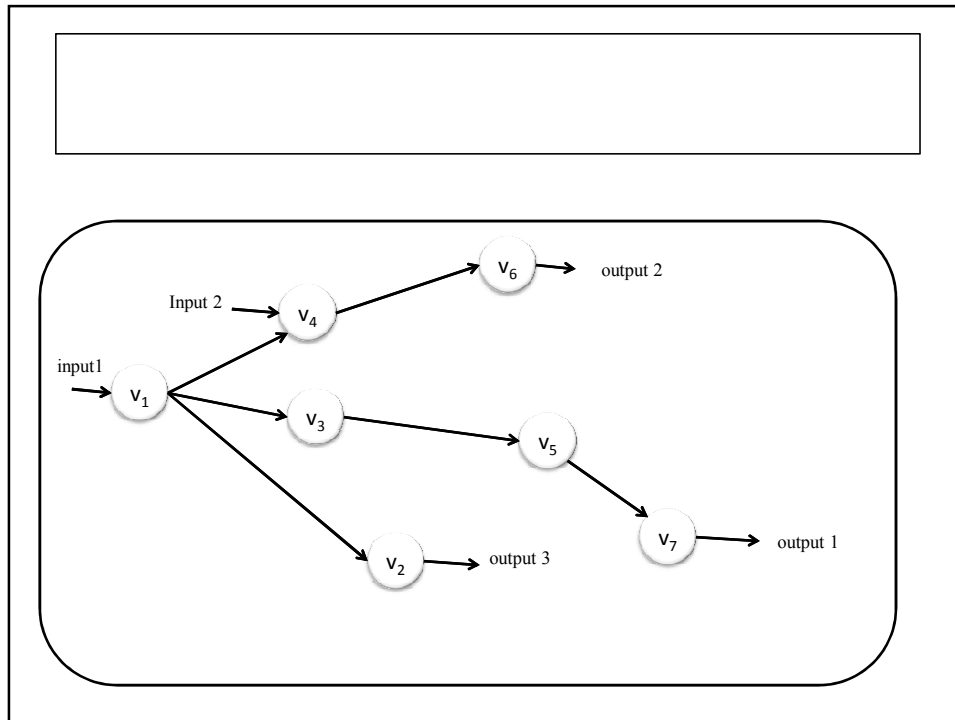


Perspective

- **Definition 1.** *An application characterization graph (ACG), $App = App(V_{App}, E_{App})$, is a directed graph, where*
- each vertex $v_i \in V_{app}$ denotes a computational module of the application referred to as a task,
- and each directed edge $e_{ij} \in E_{App}$ characterizes the communication process from vertex v_i to vertex v_j , where:

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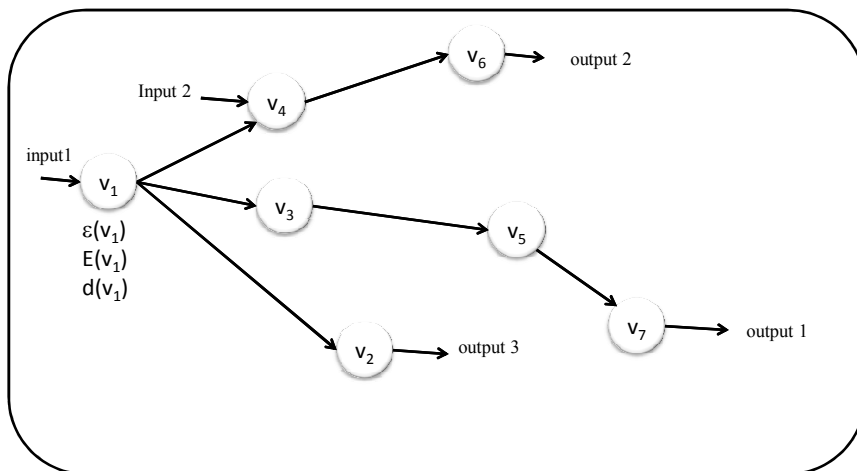
v=راس E=پال



Cont,...

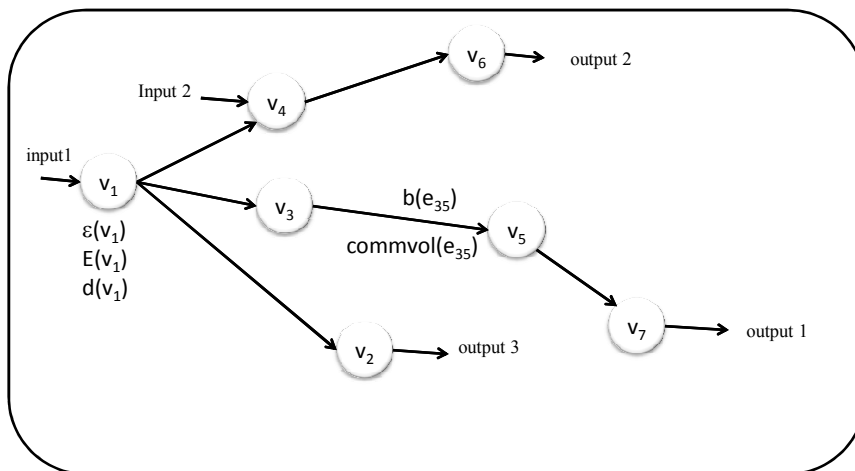
- Each vertex $v_i \in V_{\text{App}}$ is annotated with specific task information:
 - execution time $\varepsilon(v_i)$
 - energy consumption $E(v_i)$
 - execution deadlines $d(v_i)$

Cont,...

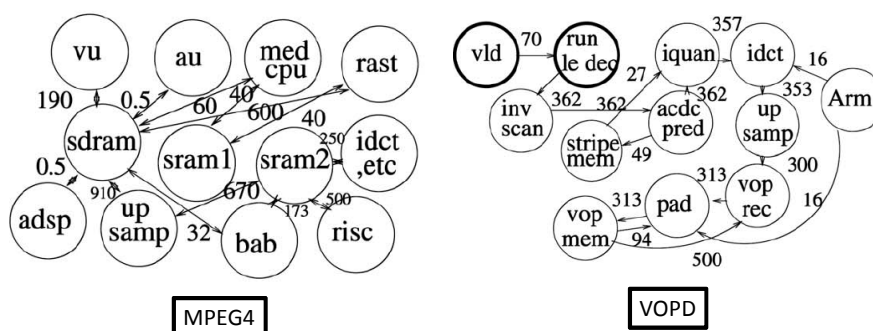


- In turn, each arc $e_{ij} \in E_{App}$ is tagged with:
Application specific information
 - communication volume $commvol(e_{ij})$ from vertex v_i to vertex v_j in bits
- and specific design constraints e.g.:
 - communication bandwidth $b(e_{ij})$ in bits per second,
 - latency requirements $lat(e_{ij})$ in seconds, etc

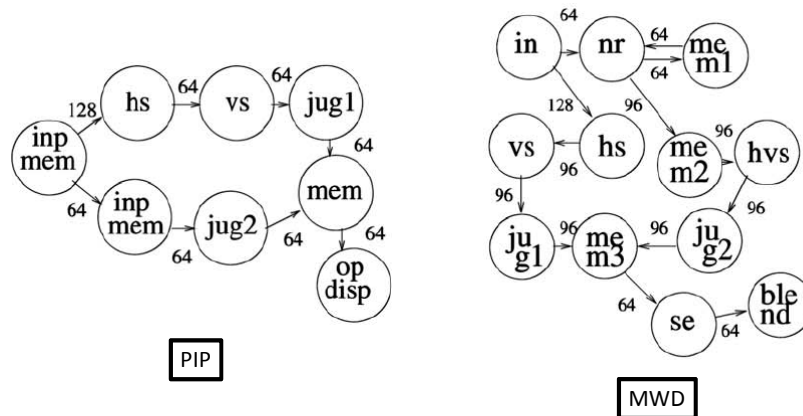
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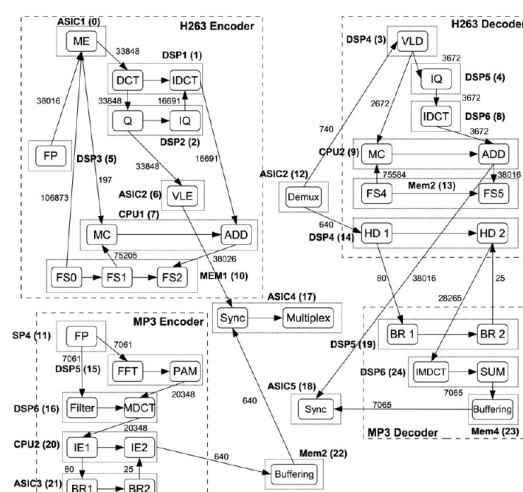
Popular application graphs



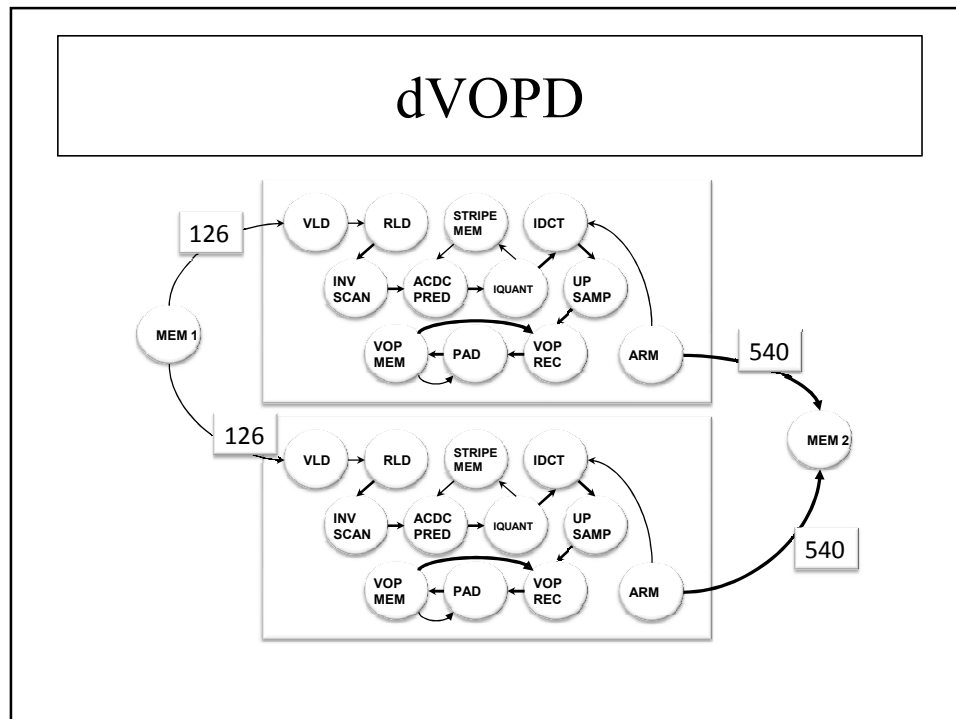
Know application graphs



Know application graphs



Communication graph of the MMS



More complex appication

- Embedded Systems Synthesis Benchmarks Suite (E3S)
- Co-Synthesis Benchmarks Mailing list (cosynth-benchmarks@ee.princeton.edu)

Overview of the benchmarks

<A> Task types

- auto-indust
 - cords:
 - Distributed system synthesis, supports reconfigurable hardware although we haven't included such processing elements in E3S, yet
 - cowl:
 - wireless client-server system
 - mocsyn:
 - system-on-chip
- networking
- telecom
- consumer
- office-automation

 Target embedded system

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Overview of the benchmarks

- <A>-.fig:
 - The xfig format figure
 - Example: consumer-cowls.fig
- <A>-.graph:
 - The graph structure
- <A>-.tgff:
 - The complete problem specification and resource database
- <A>.html:
 - These are the "raw" HTML files from EEMBC (www.eembc.org), included with permission.

File hierarchy

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The subsidiary score

- Drawing the *-mocsyn.graph in visio or power point
- Importing the core information of tgff files to the excel or matlab
- Example:

```
# AMD ElanSC520-133 MHz -- square
@CORE 0 {
# price, buffered, max_freq, width, height, density, preempt_power, commun_en_bit, io_en_bit
, idle_power
33 1 1.33e+08 3.10e-03 3.10e-03 0.275 0 0 0 0.16
#-----
# type, version, valid, task_time, preempt_time, code_bits, task_power,
# Angle to Time Conversion
0 0 1 9e-06 150E-6 6.9e+04 1.6

# Basic floating point
1 0 1 2.3e-05 150E-6 5.8e+04 1.6
```

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TGFF tool

- Installation
 - 1. Download package
 - <http://rw4.cs.uni-sb.de/users/sander/html/gsvcg1.html>.
 - 2. mkdir (target dir)
 - 3. cd (target dir)
 - 4. tar -xzvf (filename)
 - 5. Read README
 - 6. make
 - 7. Enjoy.

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Scheduling



QUESTION?