

# Weekly Report

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In the past one week I read some papers on multi-processor voltage scheduling.

## 1 Given Task Assignment

A number of papers assume the task-PE mapping is given. Therefore, the focus is to decide the  $V_{dd}$  of each tasks while satisfying the performance (deadling) constraint.

A number of papers [1, 2, 3] targeted distributed systems and follow the similar methodologies: first obtain a scheduling result without voltage scheduling, and then adjust the  $V_{dd}$  of each tasks depending on the available slack. [1, 2, 3] only considered dynamic power. [4] considered both dynamic and leakage power and combines DVS and ABB for optimization. But the scheduling algorithm is similar to those in [1, 2, 3]. A similar problem of combining DVS and ABB was also solved in [5] using nonlinear programming and mixed integer linear programming.

In [6], a list scheduling technique choosed the supply voltages for each task in a task graph specification. The method walked through each node in the task graph. For each node, a heuristic algorithm tries to slow down the speed ( $V_{dd}$ ) of that node with slack given by ALAP and ASAP. Dynamic recalculation for previously-scheduled nodes may be necessary when the current node is not scheduling.

[7] developed energy models for buses and repeaters, and use a non-linear programming method to decide  $V_{dd}$  for each task, where  $V_{dd}$  can be continuously adjusted. When  $V_{dd}$  changes from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$ , the transistion time is  $A \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$  and the transistion energy is  $B \cdot (V_2^2 - V_1^2)$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants.

## 2 To Determine Task Assignment

[8] enhanced [6] by using simulated annealing for task-to-PE assignment. [9] used genetic algorithm for task-to-PE assignment. [10] used the longest task first heuristic to decide the task-to-PE assignment.

## References

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