

# Predictable Wireless Embedded Platforms

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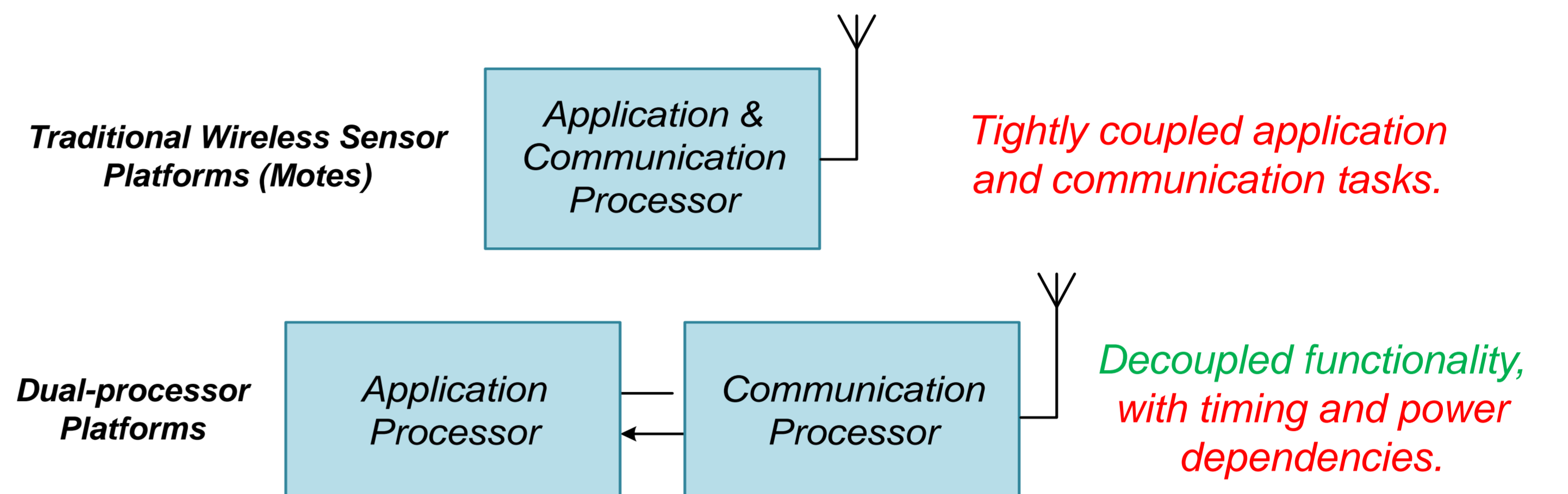
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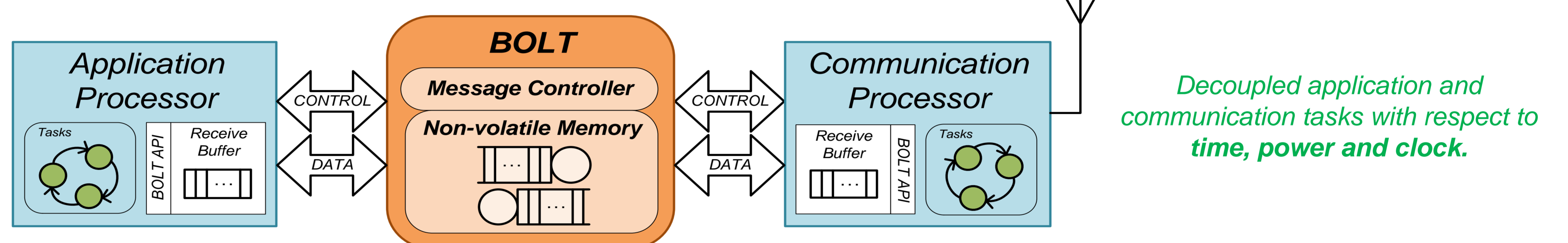
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## > Motivation

- Traditional wireless sensor platforms enabled initial simple sense-and-send applications, e.g. environmental monitoring, on a single processor.
- In today's distributed embedded system landscape, the ever **increasing resource demand** and the requirements for **run-time adaptability** and **low power consumption** encourage the adoption of **multi-processor** architectures.
- However, **interference on shared resources**, e.g., interconnects and memory, seriously hampers modularity, predictability and energy-proportional system performance.



## > Interface Architecture

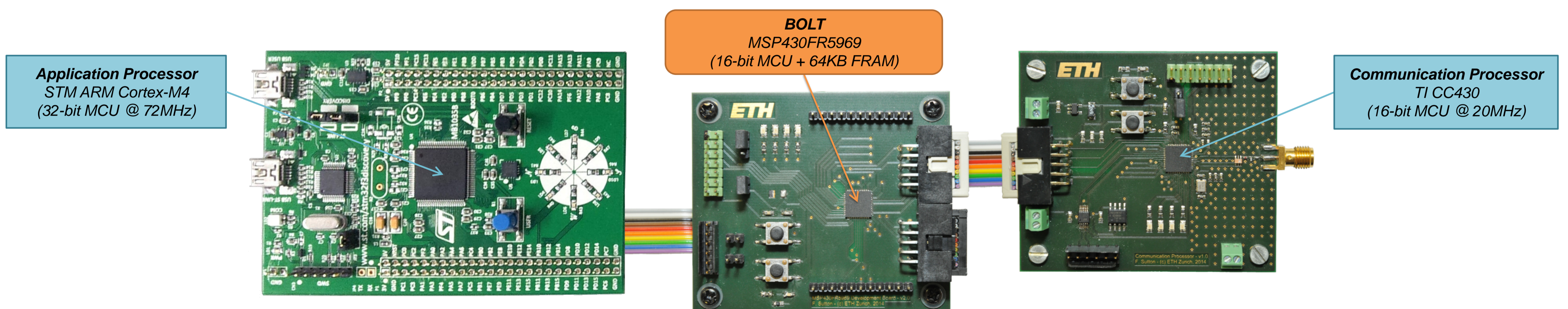


**BOLT** is the first processor interconnect that allows any two arbitrary processors to execute within their **own time, power and clock domains**, while supporting **predictable inter-processor communication** through asynchronous message passing.

- ✓ Avoidance of resource interference
- ✓ Tight bounding of unavoidable interference
- ✓ Formal specification of communication interface

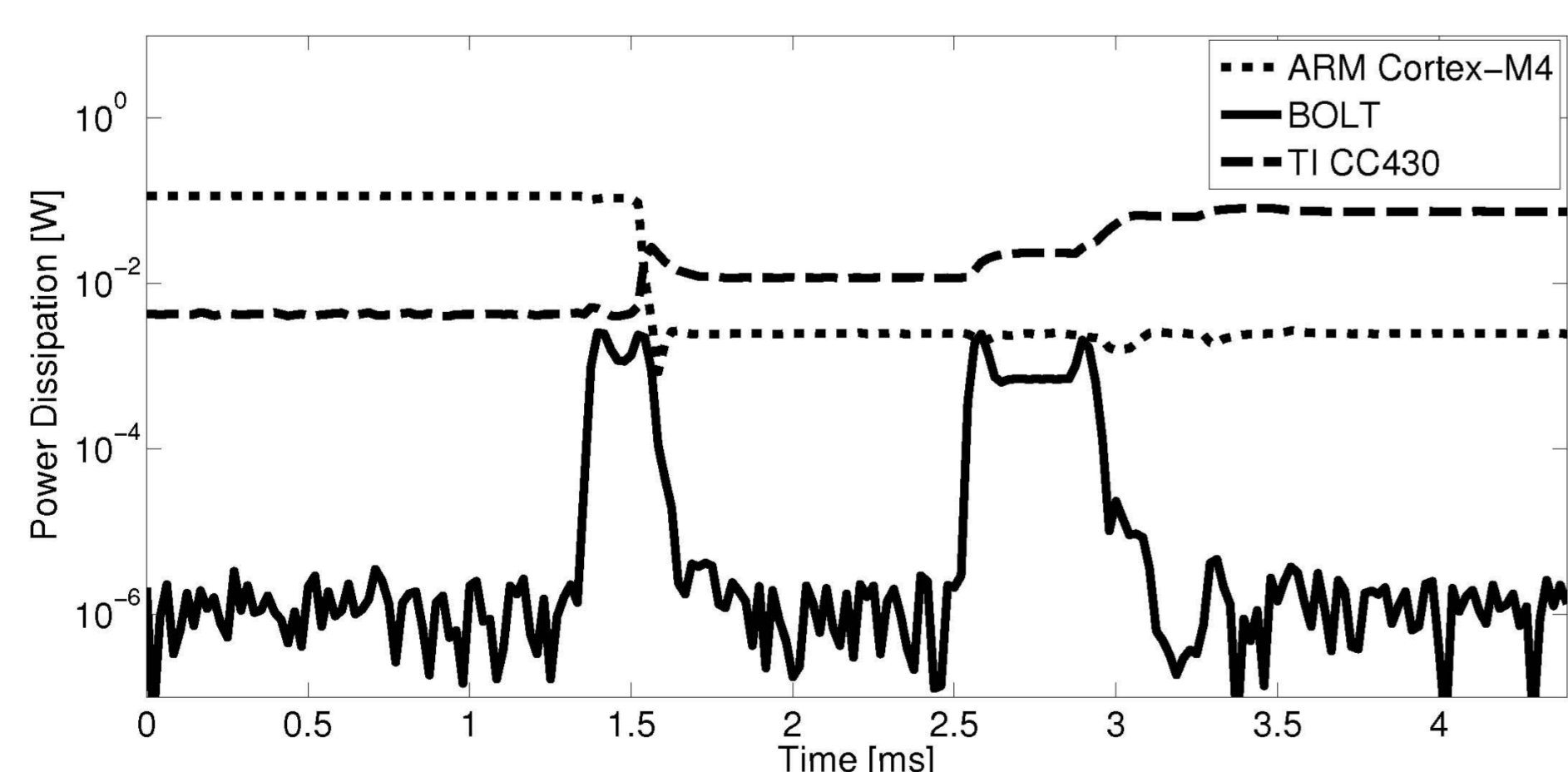
Paradigm shift towards **compositional** construction and **predictable** operation of heterogeneous **ultra low-power** wireless sensor platforms.

## > Prototype Evaluation



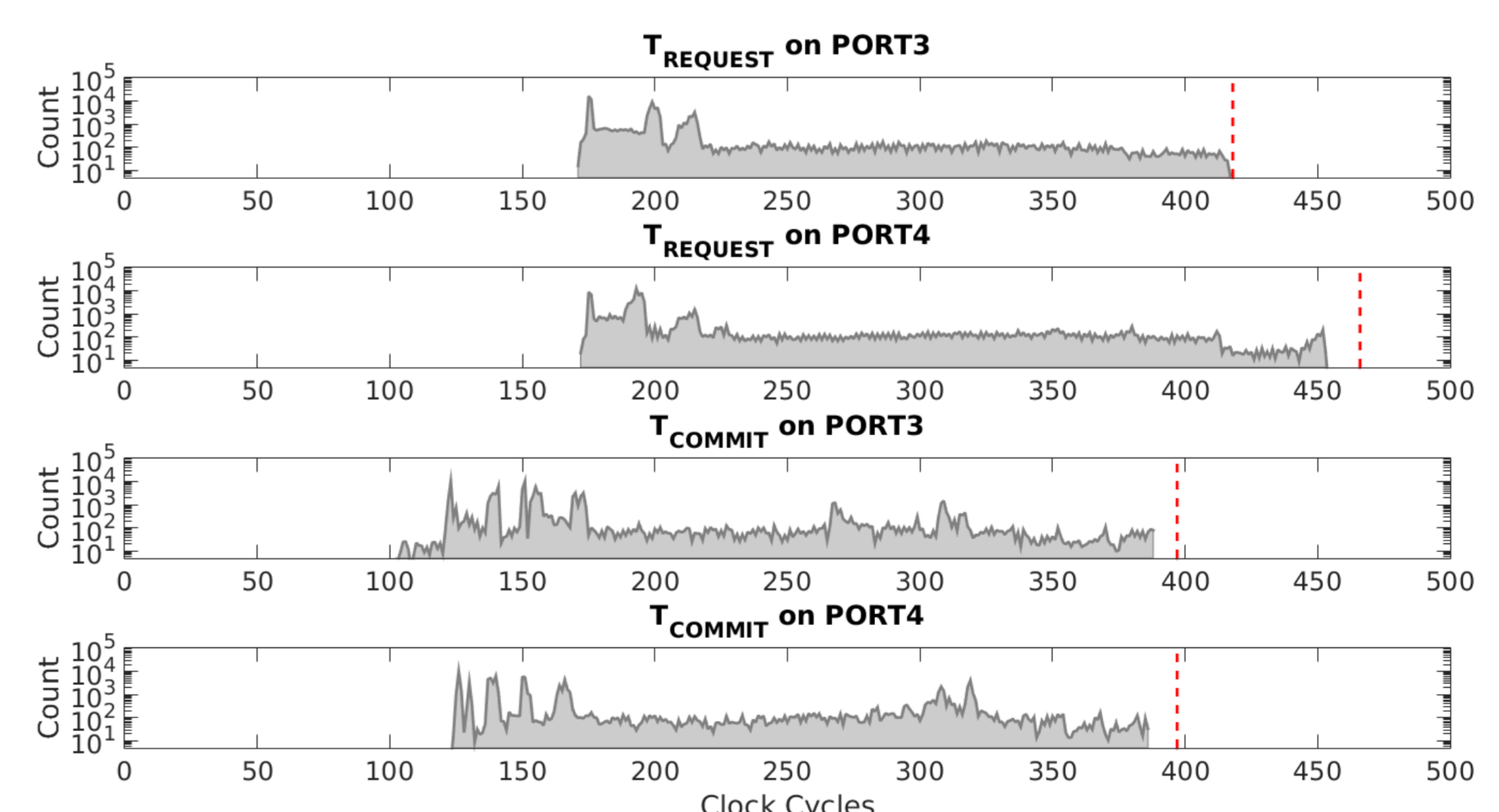
### Power Analysis:

- Ultra-low **1.2μW @ 3.0V** power dissipation of BOLT in idle mode.
- Non excessive **1.1mW @ 3.0V** power dissipation during message operations.
- Elaborate application and communication processor selections will lead to optimal energy efficiency while sustaining reactivity.



### Timing Analysis:

- System modeling with timed automata.
- Formal verification of timing properties (Uppaal model checker).
- Worst case execution bounds tightly capture measured delays.



### BOLT in Action:

A wireless sensing application obliged to persist reactive to asynchronously incoming sensor events on the application processor side, network events on the communication processor side and committed to optimal energy efficiency.

- (1) Single sensor event → communication processor in sleep-mode until next scheduled transmission round (2).
- (2) Sporadic sensor event burst, concurrent network event → simultaneous processor activities and BOLT communication.
- (3) Network load balancing → sink informs communication processor to reduce periodicity.

