

USENIX NSDI 2013

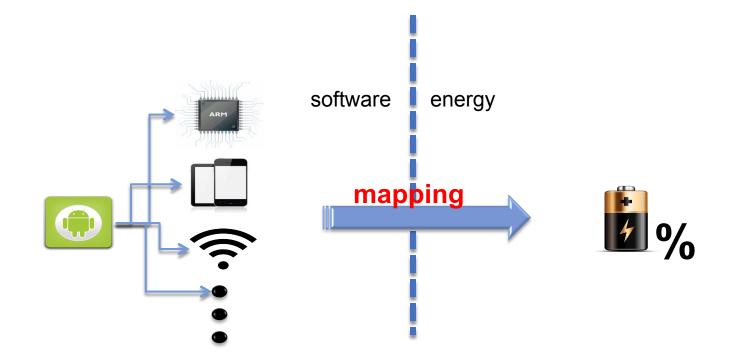
V-EDGE: FAST SELF-CONSTRUCTIVE POWER MODELING OF SMARTPHONES BASED ON BATTERY VOLTAGE DYNAMICS



Fengyuan Xu, Yunxin Liu, Qun Li, and Yongguang Zhang

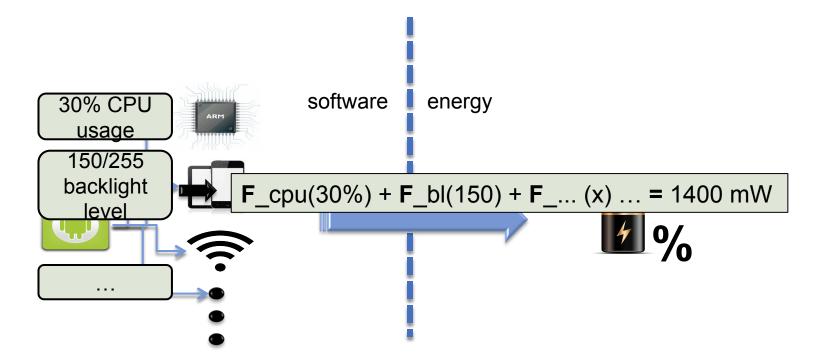
Introducing Power Model

- Power model relationship between power draw & system activities
- It is foundation to power management & optimization



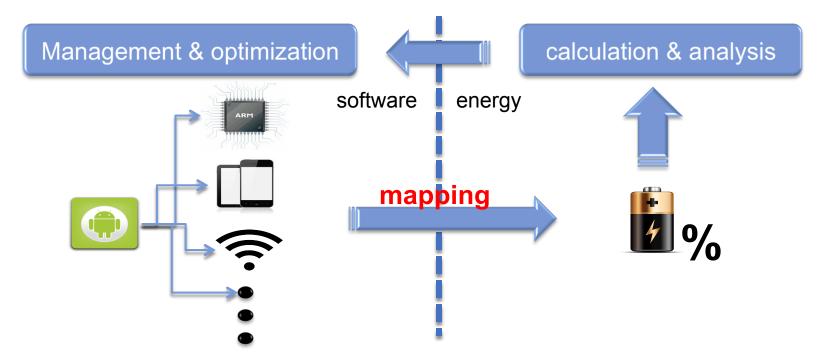
Introducing Power Model

- Power model relationship between power draw & system activities
- It is foundation to power management & optimization

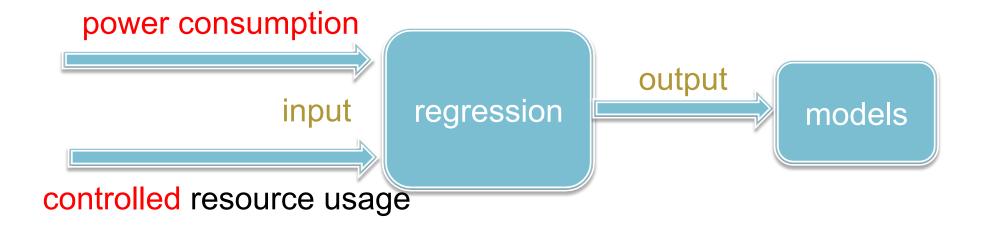


Introducing Power Model

- Power model relationship between power draw & system activities
- It is foundation to power management & optimization



How to Build Power Models?

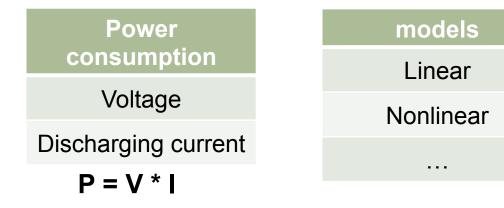




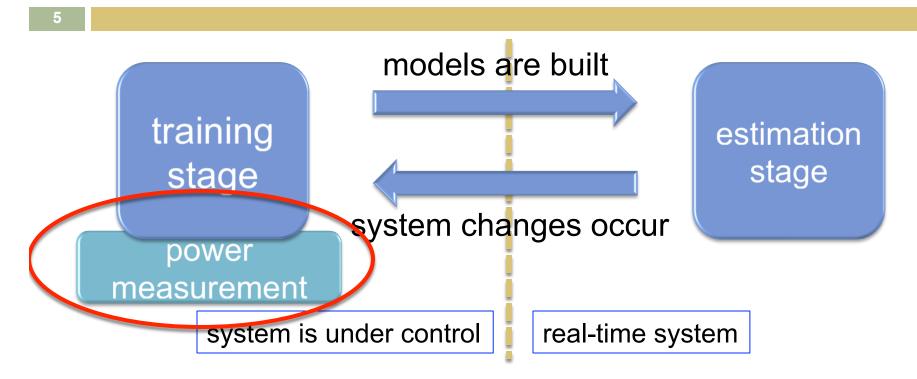
Sampled CPU utilizations

Sampled Screen backlight levels

. . .



Requirements of Power modeling



Every phone is unique **→** Personalized models

1 User activities are not expected
In training stage
2 Model adaption is needed

External Metering

Measure V and I from external hardware Calculate power from V * I



Monsoon power monitor



BattOr power monitor

Drawbacks

- Labor-intensive
- Inflexible/inaccurate
- Expert knowledge required

Self Metering

- Measure V and I from interior battery interfaces
 - Battery interfaces are registers exposed by battery fuel gauge IC



- Disadvantage
 - A large number of existing phones cannot support, e.g., Galaxy Nexus

SOD Approach

- Self metering with SOD (State of Discharge)
 - SOD: percentage of energy left in battery

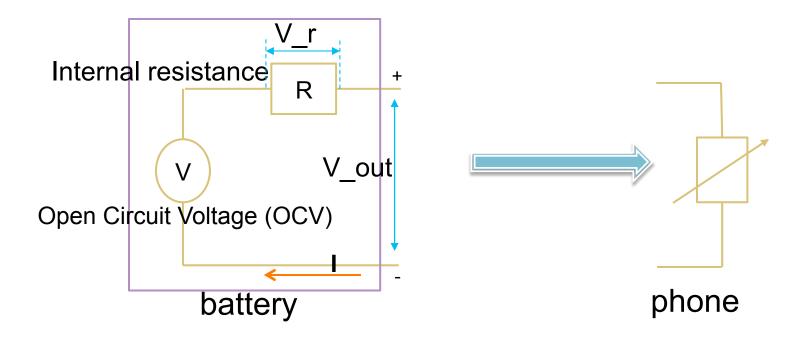




- Calculate power from the SOD changes
- Limitations
 - Slow
 - There are only 100 discrete SOD values
 - Wait a long time period to observe value changes
 - Inaccurate

V-edge Metering

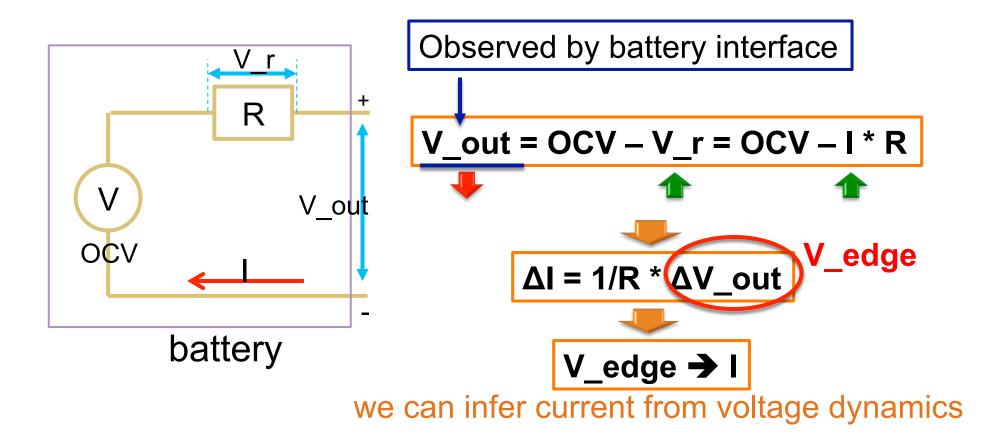
- Leverage battery characteristics
 - Instantaneous current changes lead to instantaneous output voltage dynamics



Battery Dynamics

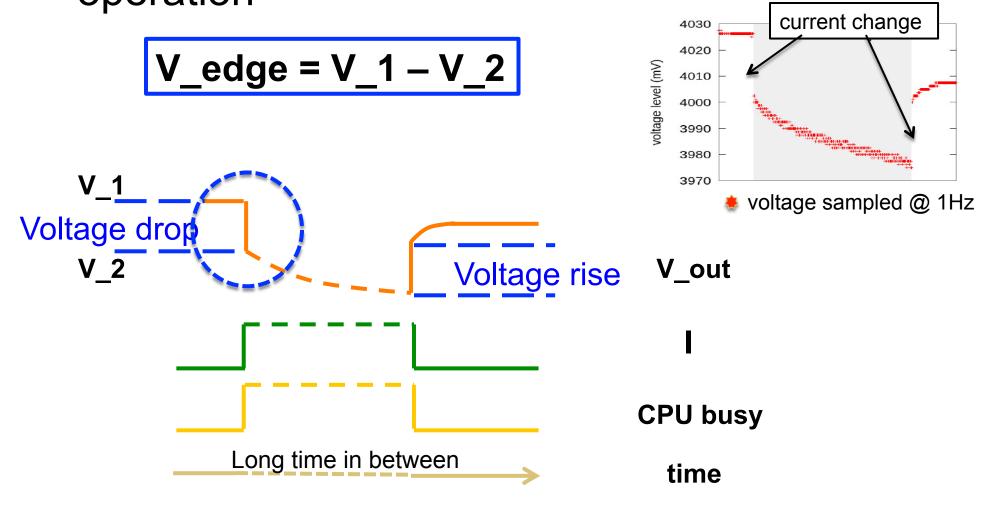
Discharging current changes lead to output voltage dynamics

10



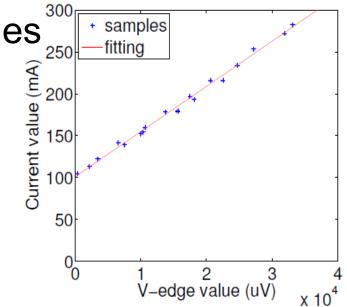
Theory vs. Experiment

V-edge: voltage difference before and after an operation



V-edge is Accurate

- Stable linear relationship between V-edge and current change
 - Test on 8 batteries of two phones
 - Various current change cases
 - Coefficient of Determination R² > 0.995



V-edge is Fast and Sensitive

Fast

As fast as battery interface update rate

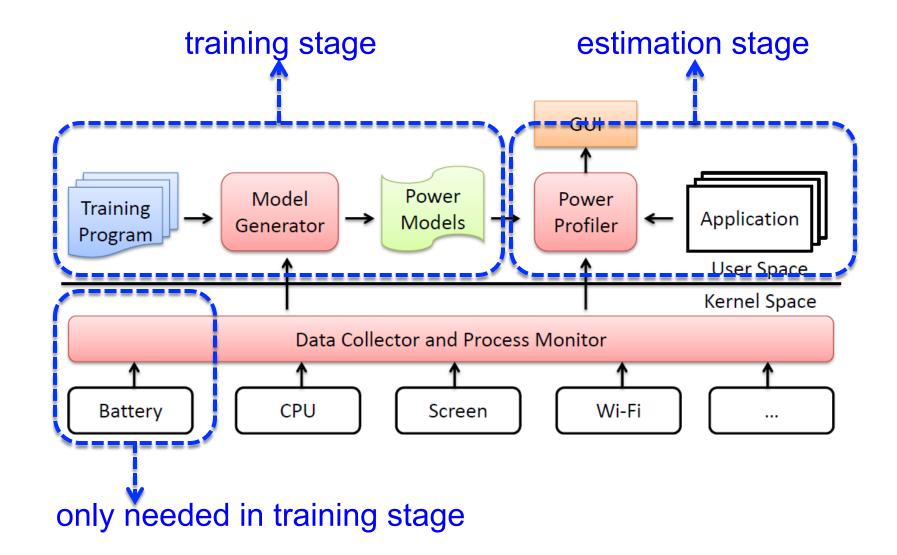
E.g., on Nexus S, ¾ sec (V-edge) V.S. 15 min (SOD)

Sensitive

Detect 4% CPU usage change with 100% success ratio

Fine-grained V-edge resolution

V-edge Implementation



14

Model Considered

Frequency *f* and utilization *U* $\blacksquare P = a f^* U + b f$ Screen Backlight level L and average pixel color RGB = P = F(L) * (c r * R + c g * G + c b * B)🗆 Wi-Fi Throughput **D** P = d * D + eService status S $\square P = f * S$

15

Evaluation

- Training overhead

 - 100X faster than SOD

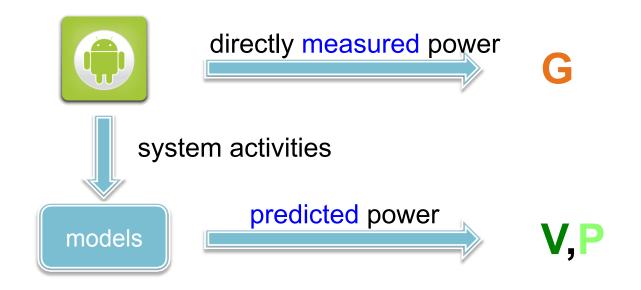
Accuracy

- Real energy consumption error
 - Stricter than model parameter comparison
- Component model
 - Random benchmarks on CPU, screen, …
- Real applications
 - Include video playback, VoIP call, web browsing …

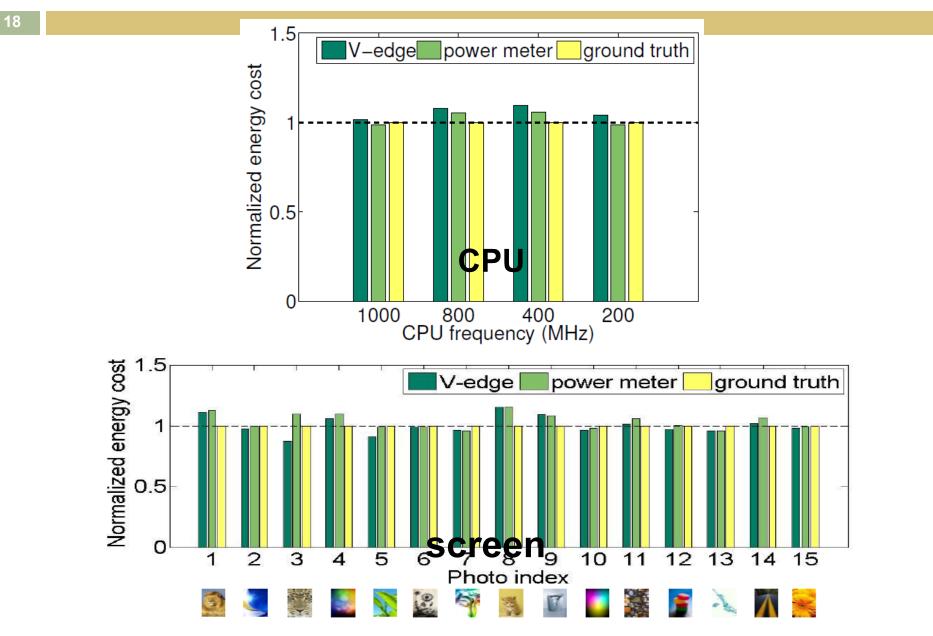
Accuracy

Comparison:

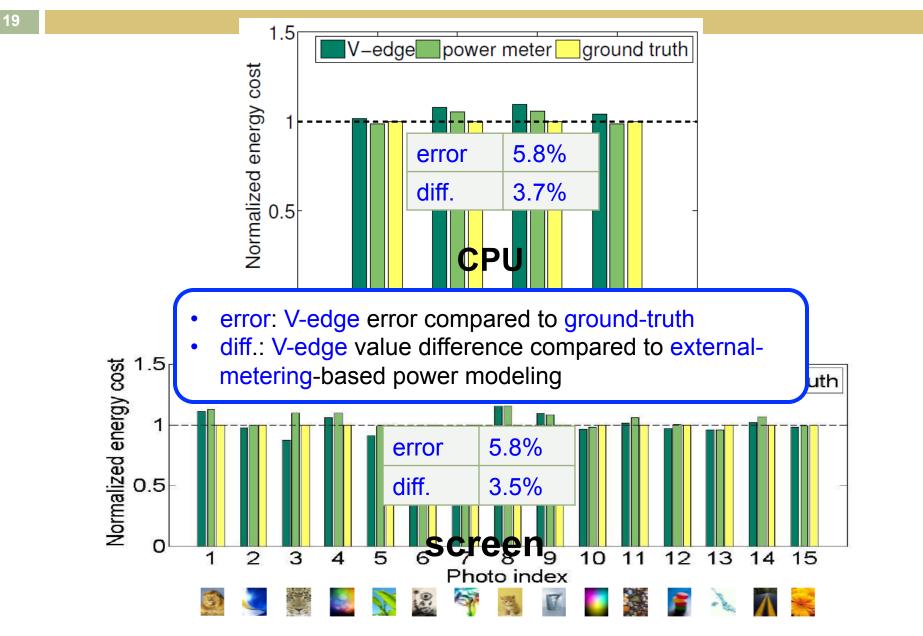
- G: ground truth measurement
- V,P: estimations using models
 - V: V-edge
 - P: external-metering-based



Accuracy – CPU and Screen

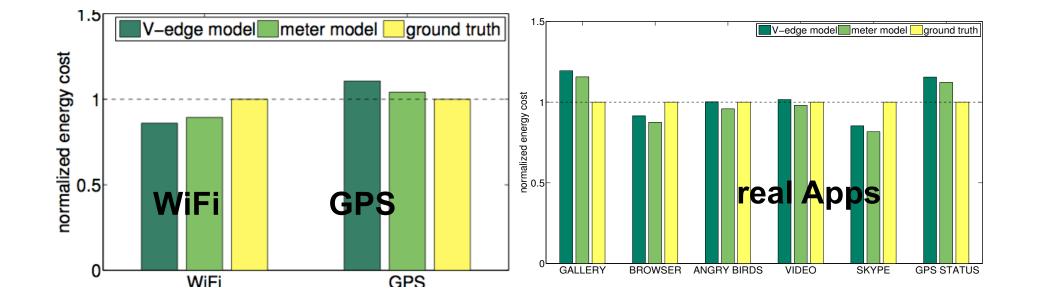


Accuracy – CPU and Screen



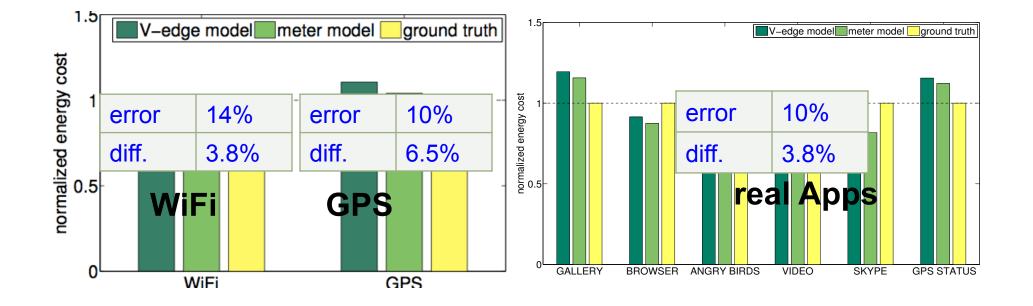
Accuracy – WiFi, GPS, and Apps





Accuracy – WiFi, GPS, and Apps





Conclusions

- Key finding on battery powered devices
 current change can be determined from instantaneous voltage change
- A new self-constructive power model building with only V readings
 - Works for most phones
 - 100X faster than SOD method
 - Within 4% difference to models using external metering
- Evaluations demonstrated the effectiveness in power modeling

Thank you

Any questions?

