



A Model-driven development framework for highly Parallel and
EneRgy-Efficient computation supporting multi-criteria optimisation

Addressing Time Predictability in AMPERE

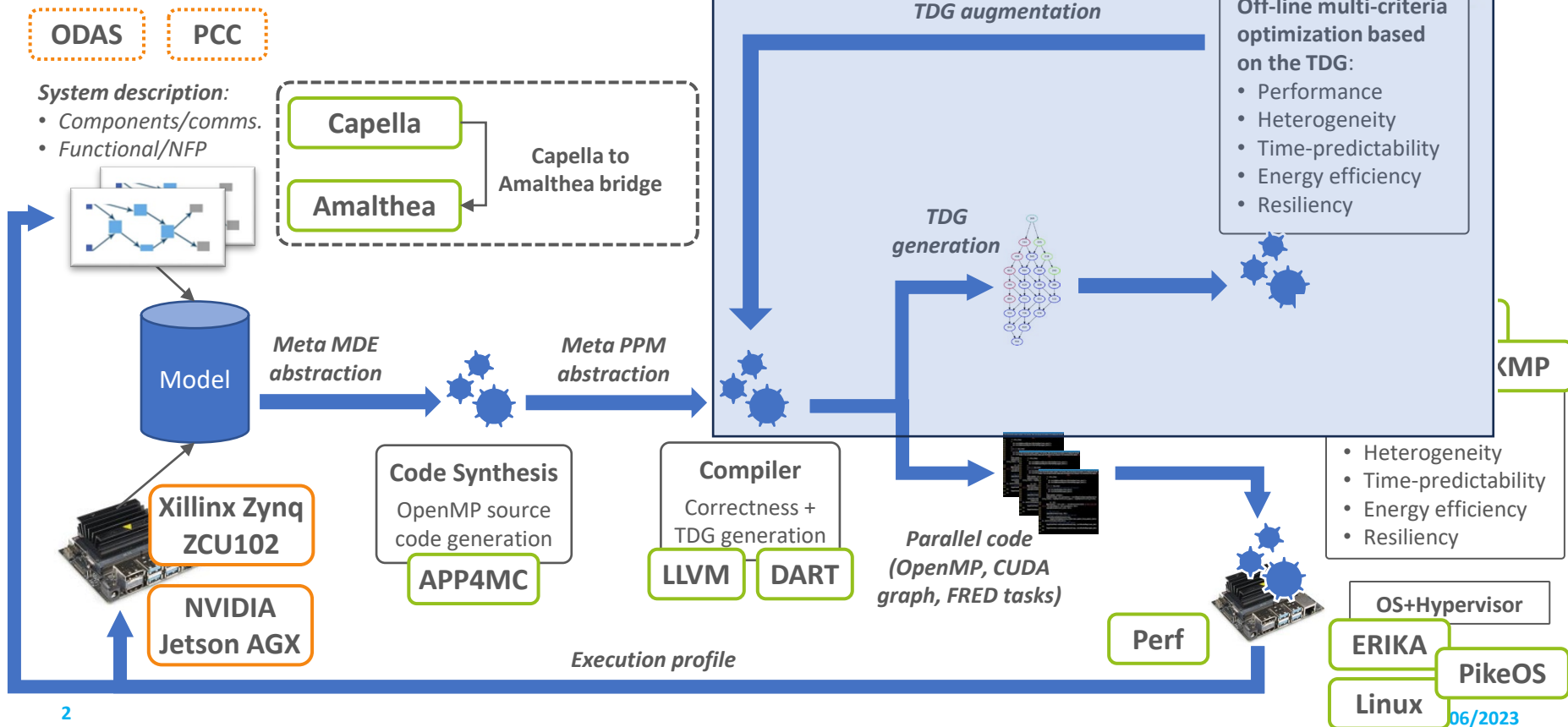
AMPERE Final Event Webinar

Luis Miguel Pinho — ISEP
27 June 2023

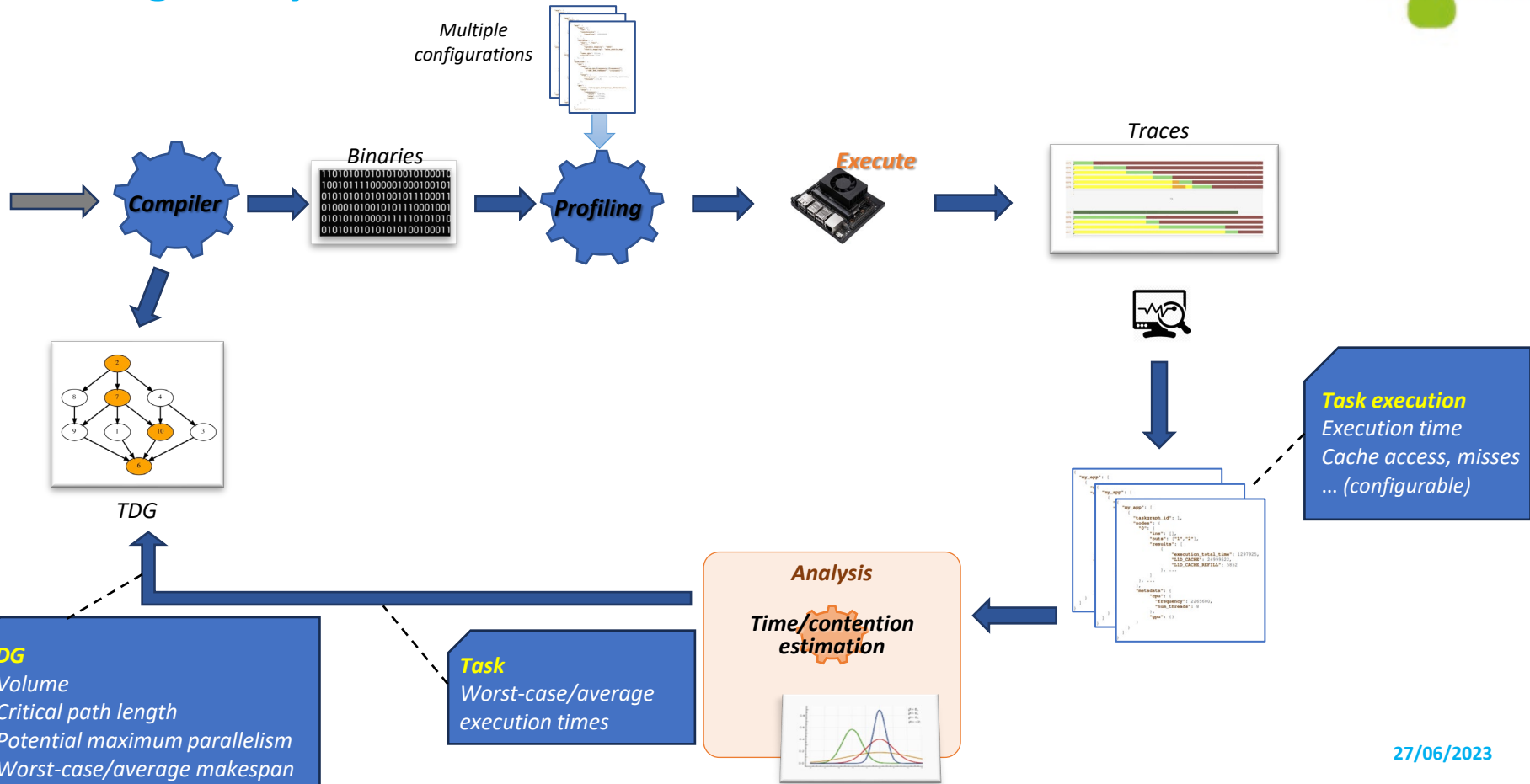


The AMPERE project has received funding from the European Union's
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871669

AMPERE ecosystem workflow



Timing Analysis Flow



Timing Analysis

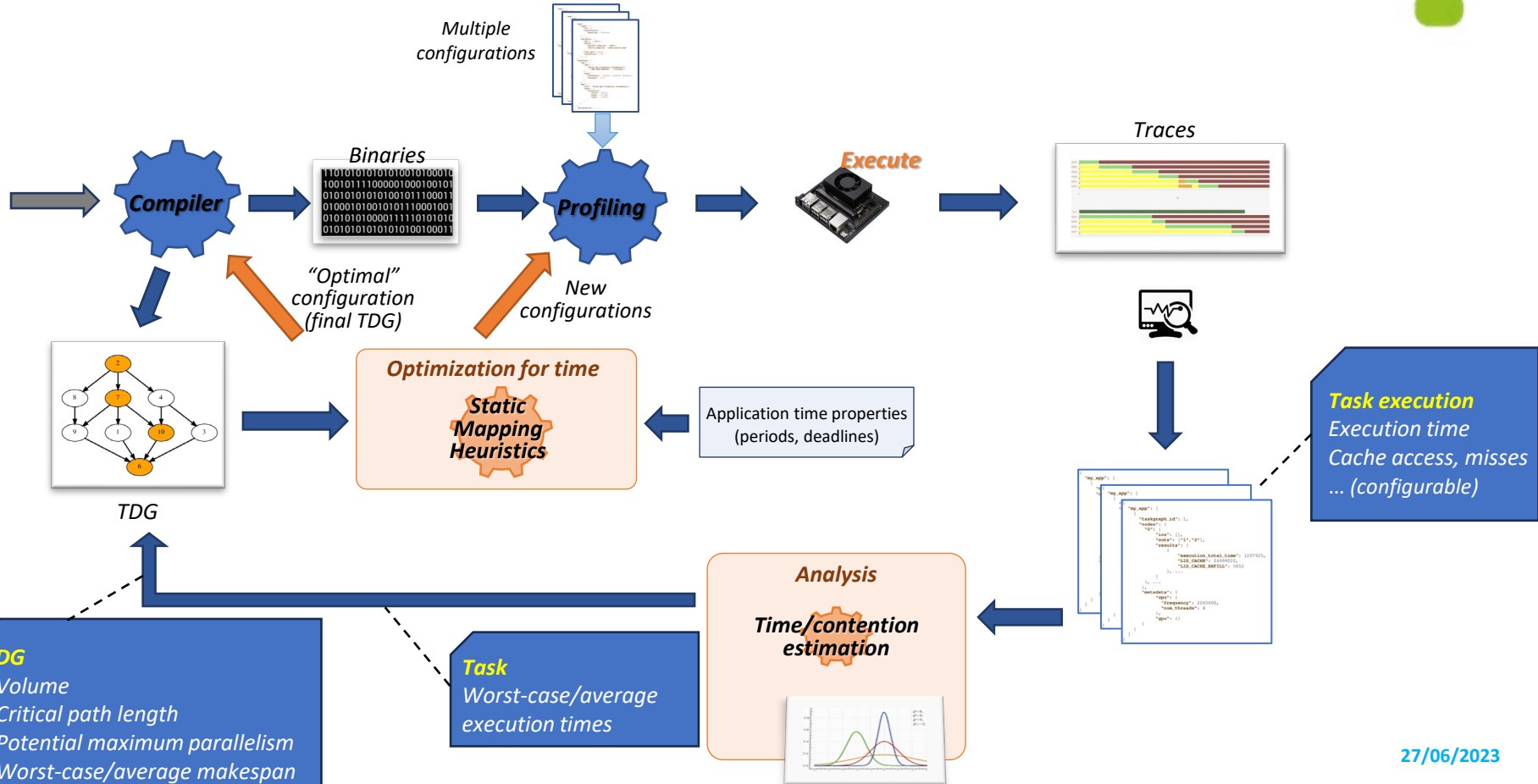


- Some numbers of the use cases

Use Case	Task	Runnable	WCET (us)	AVG_Time (us)
ODAS	RADAR Processing	RADAR spatial synchronization	2 585	541
PCC	Perception ACC	T100_ms	7 140	2 449

Use Case	Task	Volume (us)	Worst case Makespan (us)	Average Makespan (us)	Max Parallelism
ODAS	RADAR Processing	42 000	11 199	3 008	3
PCC	Perception ACC	5 863 416	615 548	364 877	29

Timing Analysis Flow

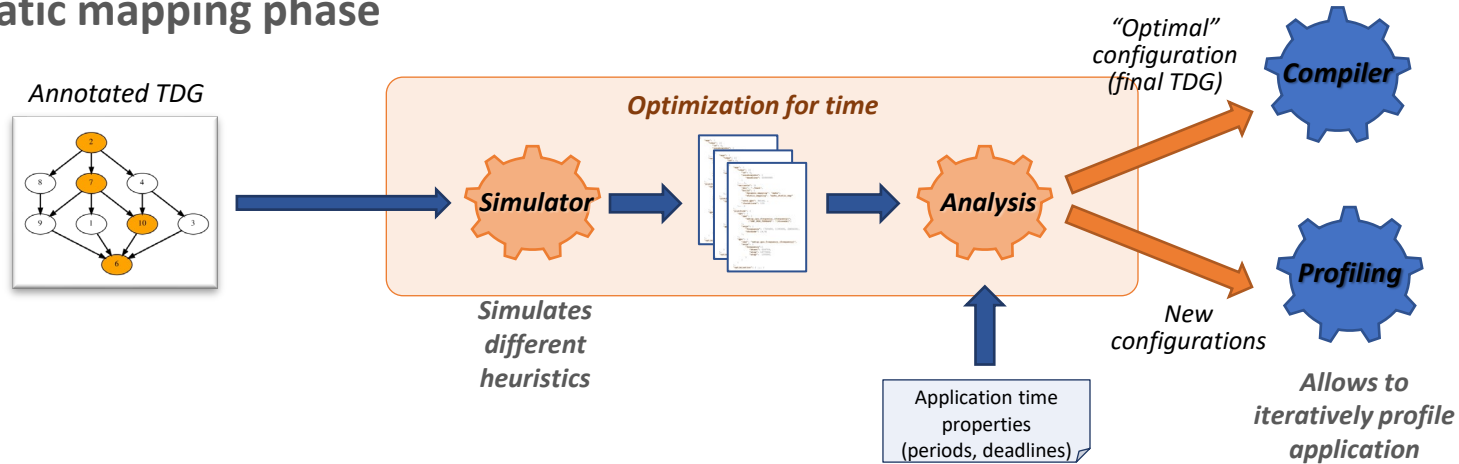




Static Mapping

- Add “staticness” to the execution to allow for
 - Less execution time variability
 - Less analysis pessimism

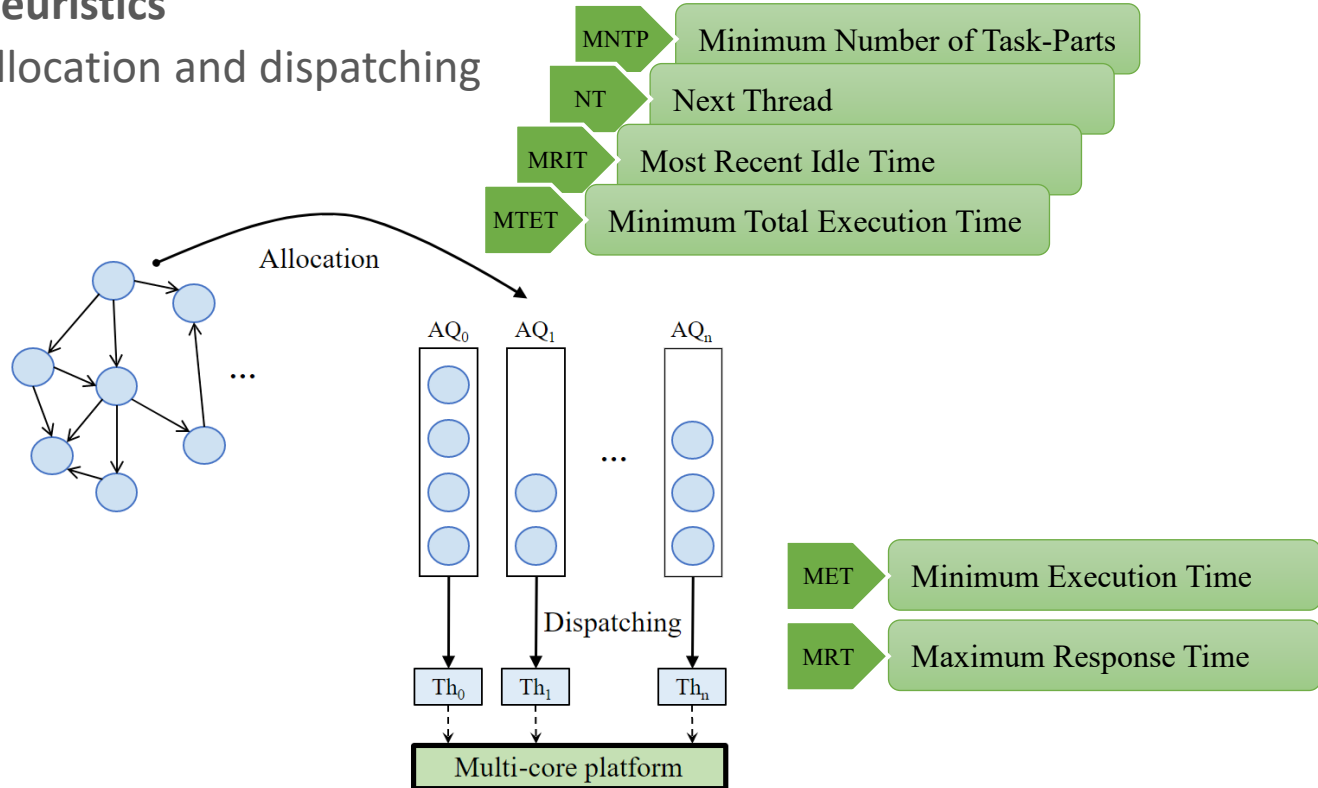
- **Static mapping phase**



Static Mapping



- Mapping Heuristics
 - Task allocation and dispatching



Static Mapping



- Mapping Heuristics
 - Different heuristics provide better results for different benchmarks
 - But the MTET-MET combination is usually dominant
 - “Static” load balancing

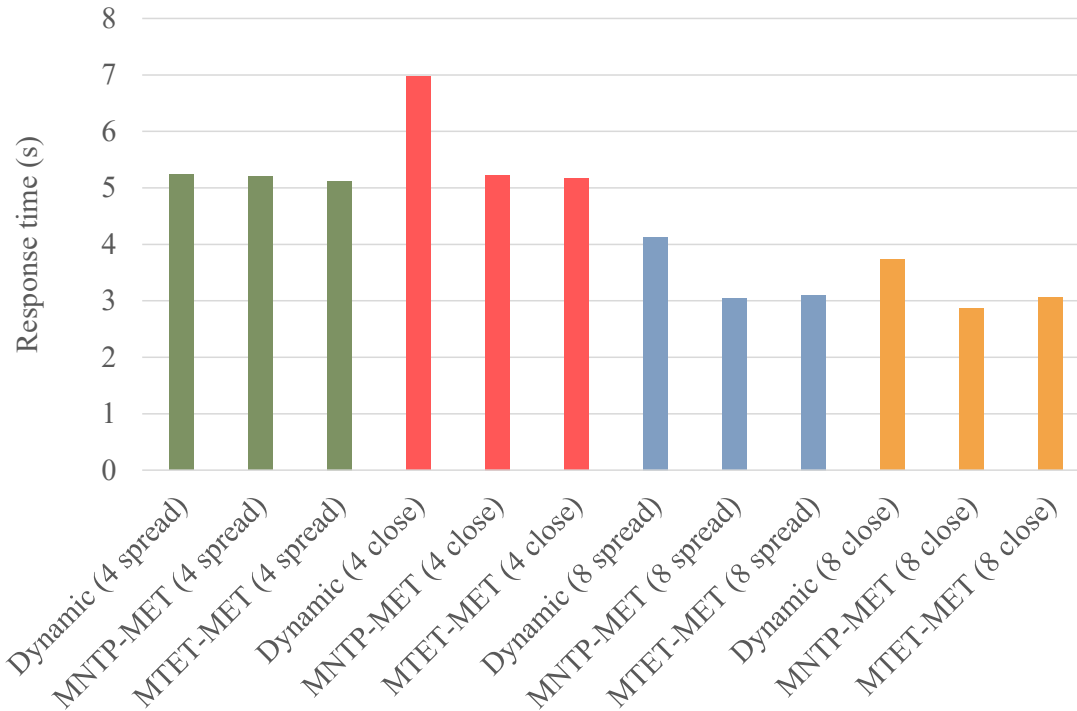
System Model	Tied Tasks			Untied Tasks		
	BFS	WFS	LNSNL	BFS	WFS	LNSNL
1-level nested tasks	-4.03%	55.99%	-0.19%	-3.64%	39.21%	33.66%
2-level nested tasks	20.13%	87.67%	37.29%	18.77%	43.81%	49.62%
n-level nested tasks	19.88%	88.64%	49.06%	23.19%	47.49%	67.01%
Average	11.99%	77.43%	28.72%	12.77%	43.50%	50.10%

Main focus

Dynamic mapping

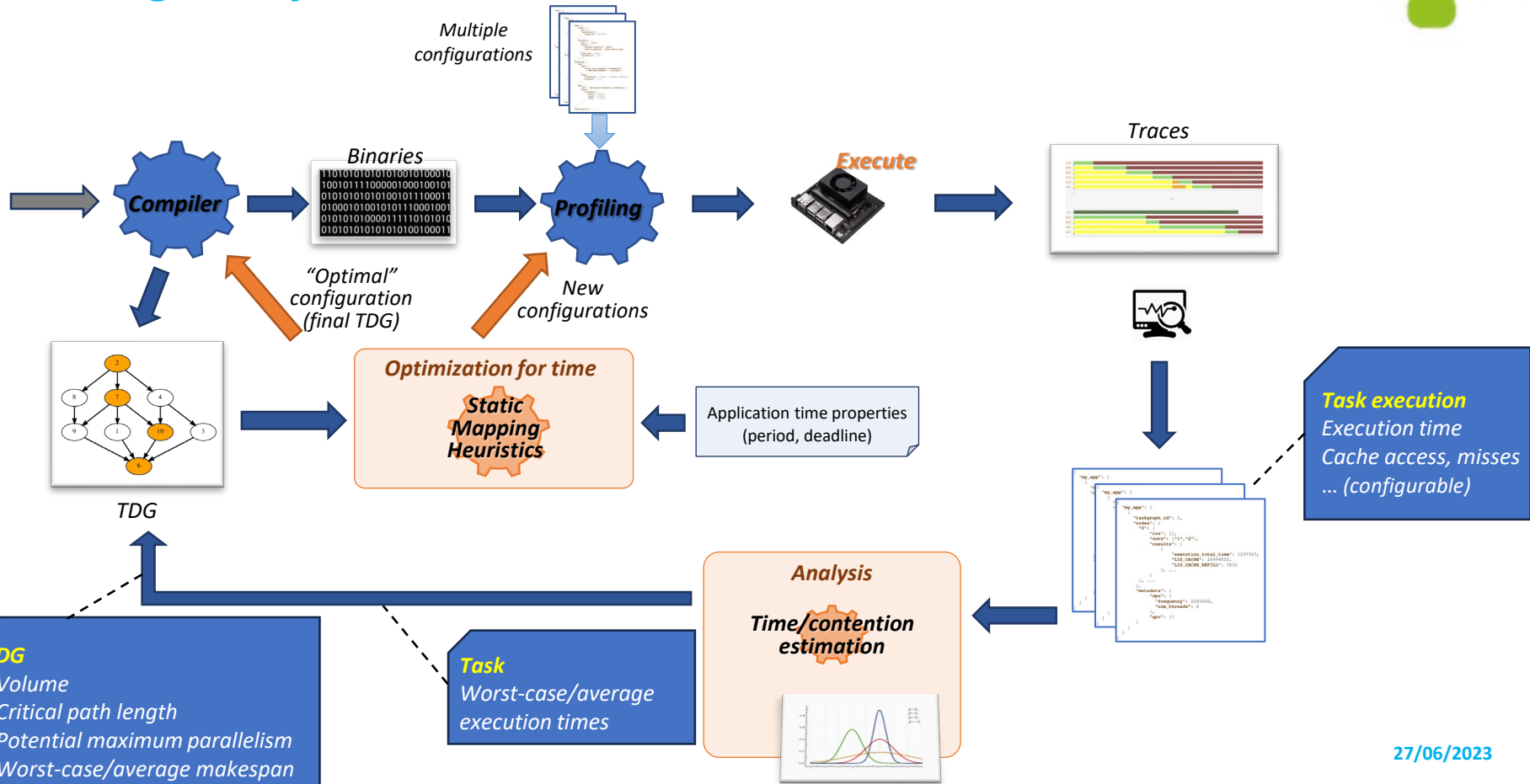


- Two heuristics have also been implemented for runtime mapping

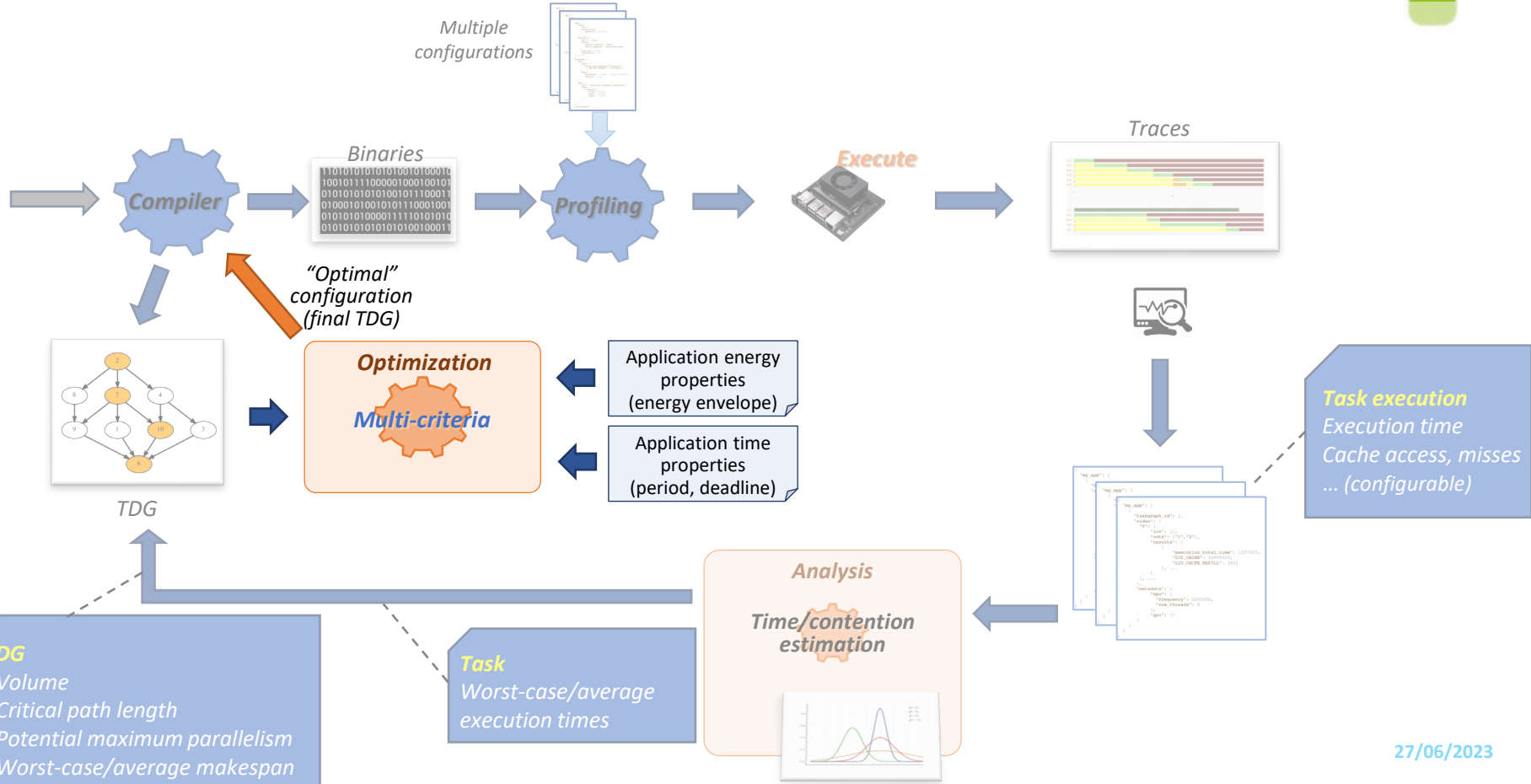


Dynamic: LLVM work-stealing
Spread: if possible, no sharing of L2
Close: sharing of L2 by 2 threads

Timing Analysis Flow



Timing Analysis Flow (for multi-criteria)



Thank you!

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