

Motivation and Objectives

The goal of this thesis is to provide reconfigurable multi-accelerator systems with the ability to self-adapt at run-time to varying application conditions, environment and input data, in a transparent way to the user.

Problems being addressed:

- P1. Real-time modeling and management of reconfigurable multi-accelerator systems
- P2. Virtualization support for reconfigurable multi-accelerator systems

Monitoring Infrastructure

Non-intrusive instrumentation tool used to acquire synchronized power/performance traces in FPGA-based systems.

External ADC board

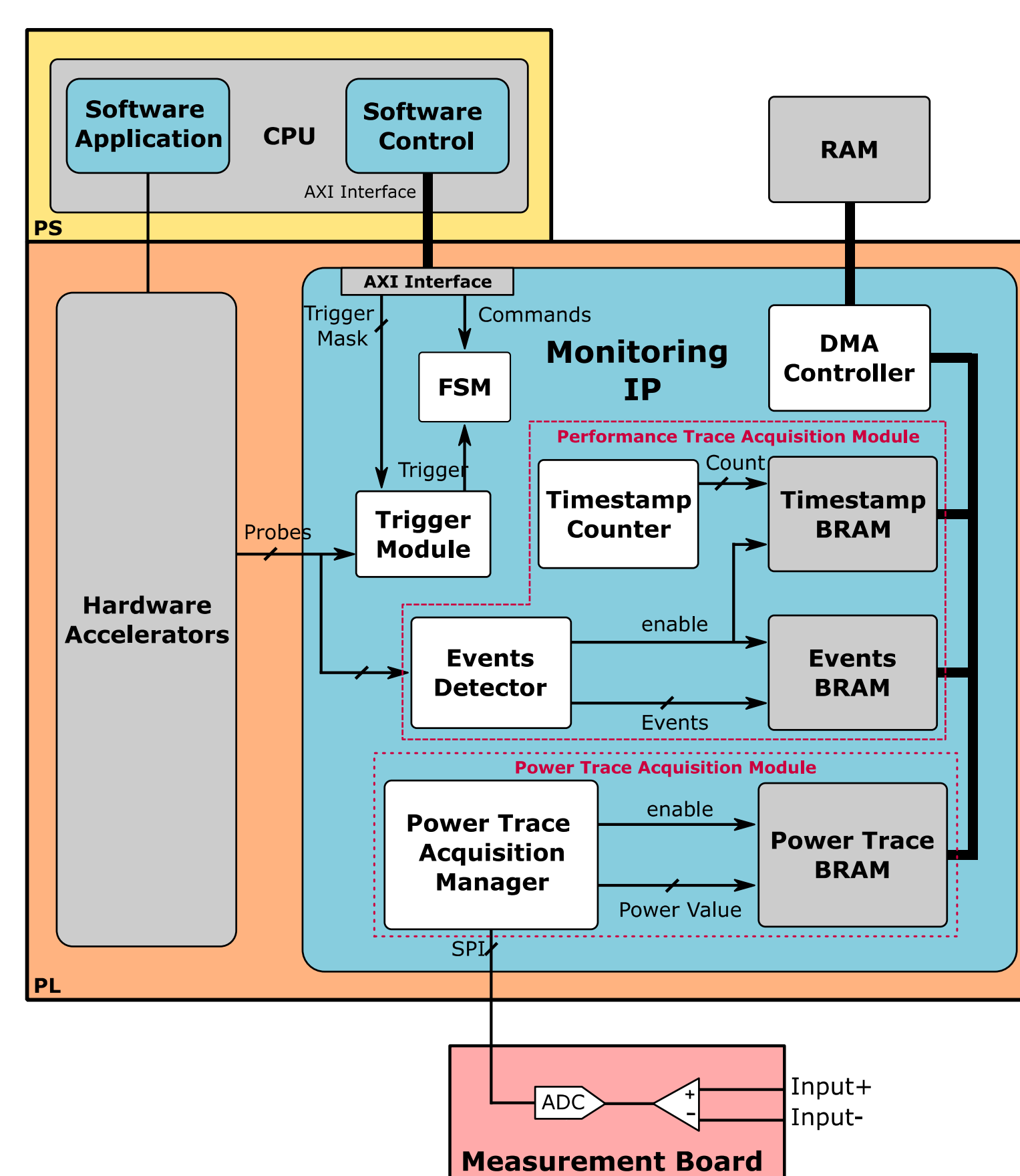
- Power consumption measurement
- SPI interface
- 1 Msample/s

Embedded monitoring IP

- Power/performance traces from probes
- Multiple trigger modes

SW library & support tools

- Baremetal-/Linux-based applications
- Trace processing and visualization tool



Dynamic Workload Management

A scheduling infrastructure enhancing the ARTICo³ framework that attends all the incoming acceleration requests, deciding when to execute them in the FPGA following a specific scheduling policy.

Workload offloading

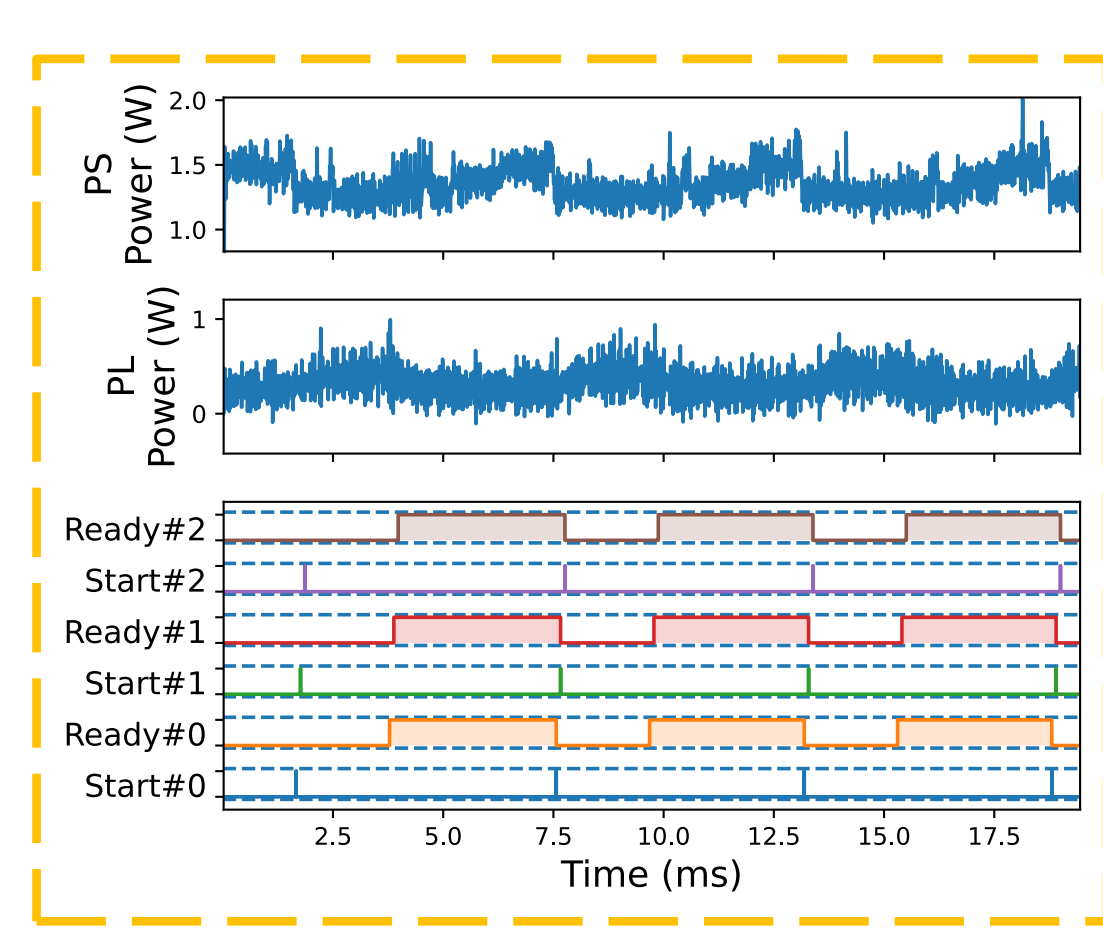
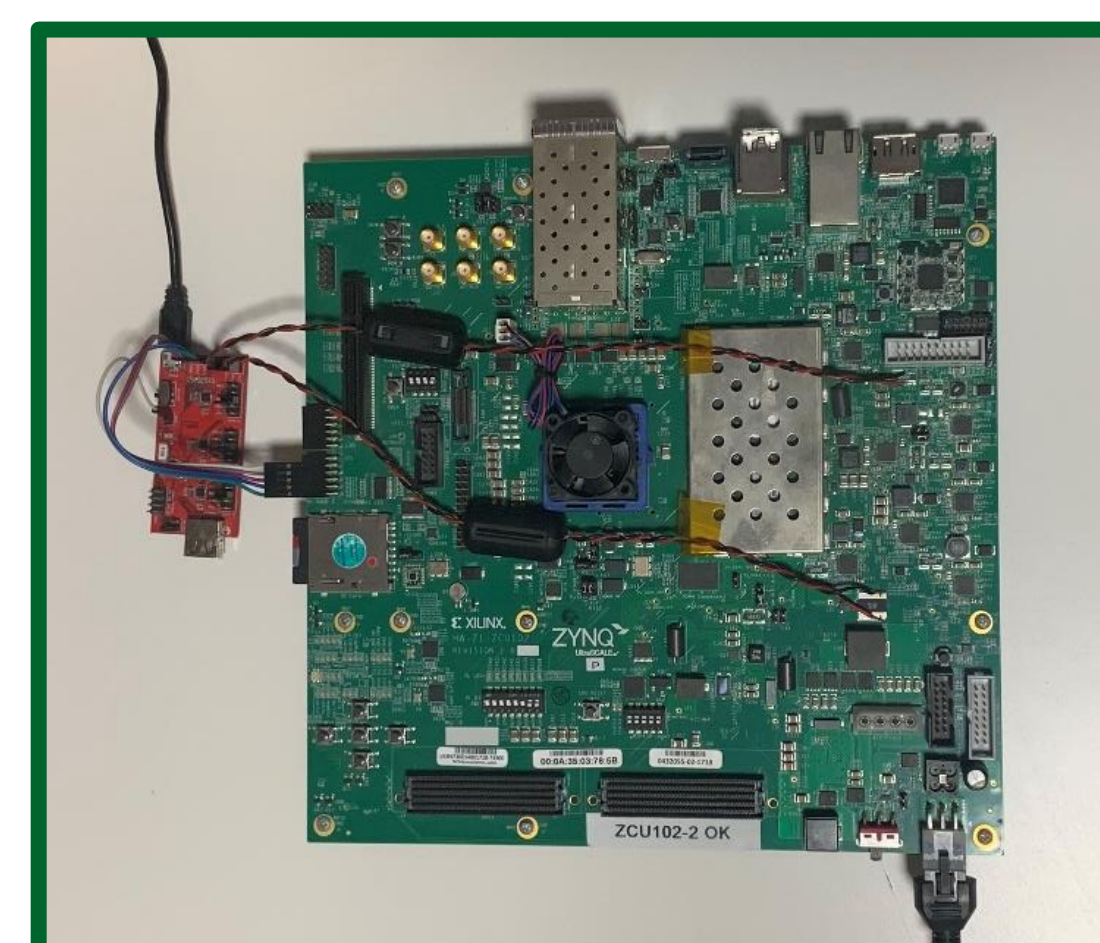
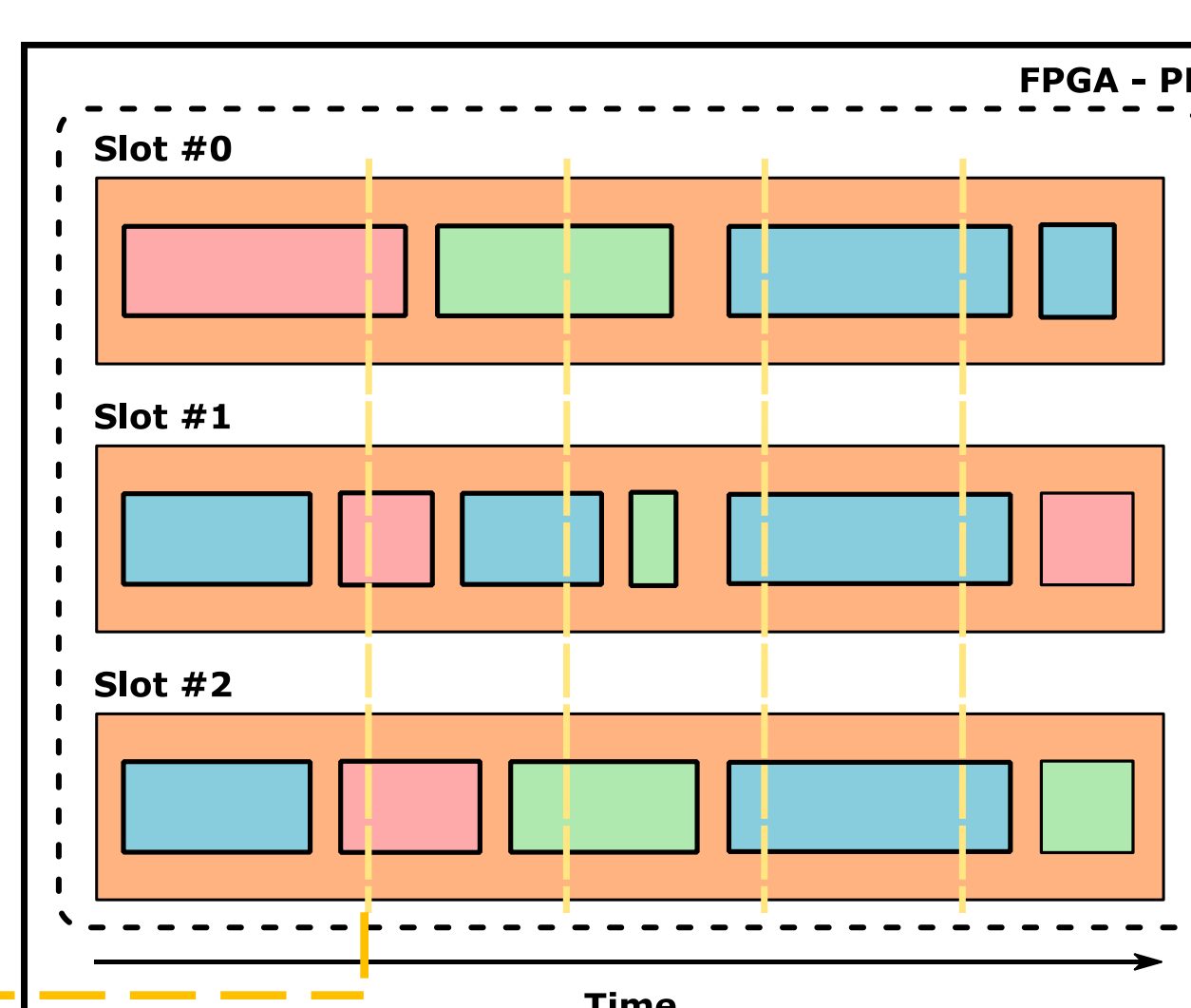
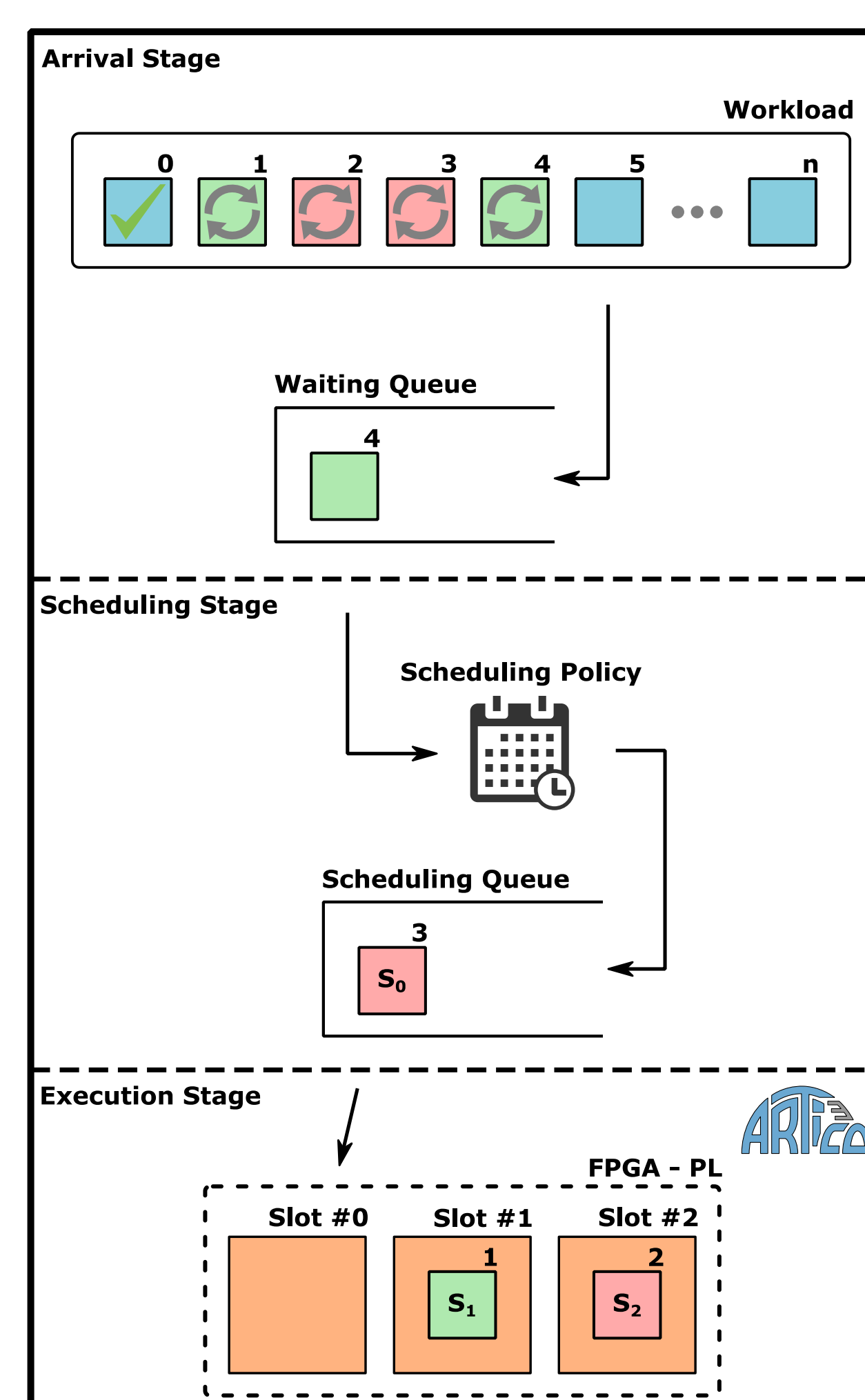
- Two-queue infrastructure
- Configurable scheduling policy

Workload monitorization

- Acceleration requests tracking
- Power consumption and performance monitorization

Workload generation

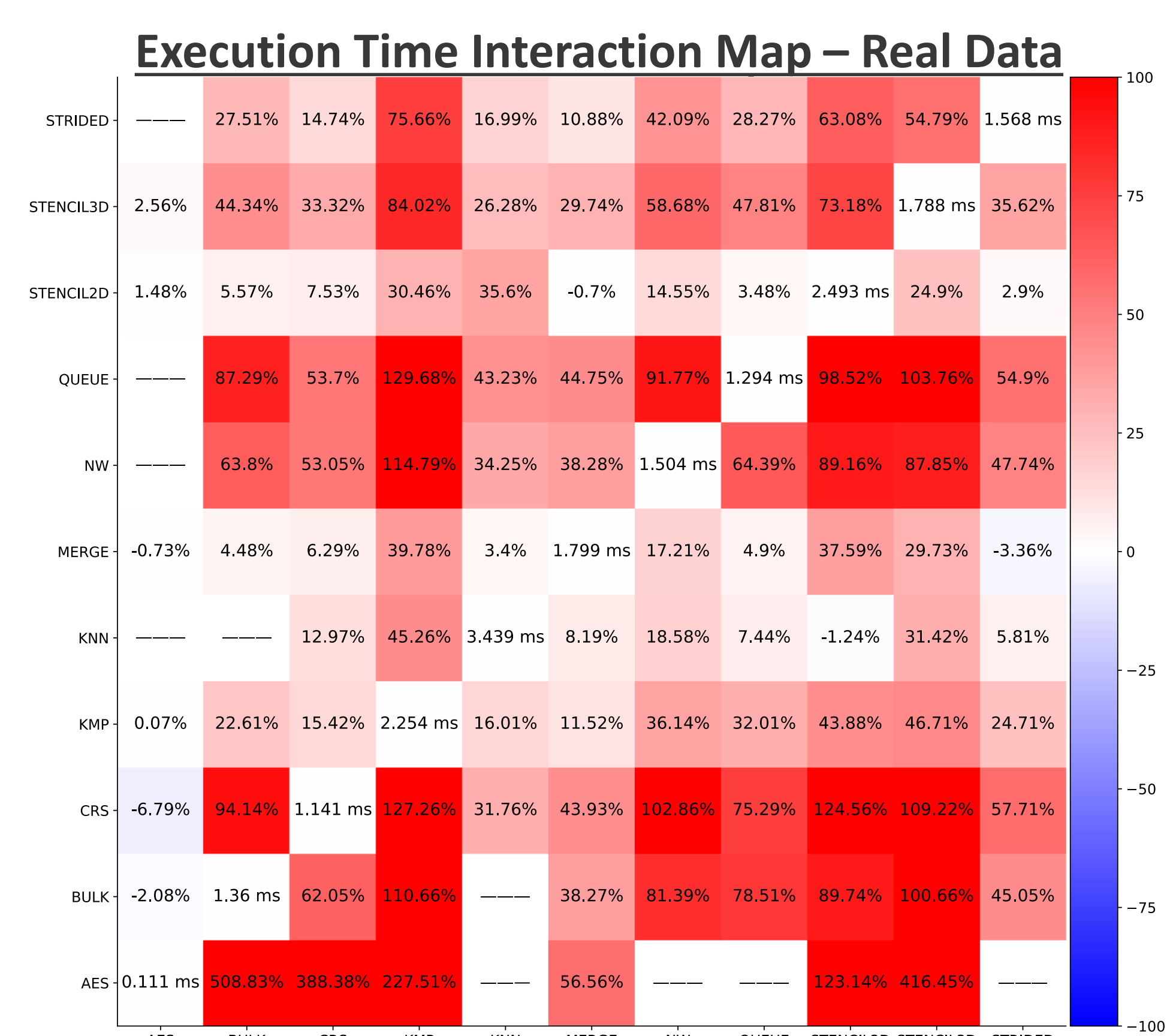
- User-configurable workload patterns
- Highly customizable



Analysis

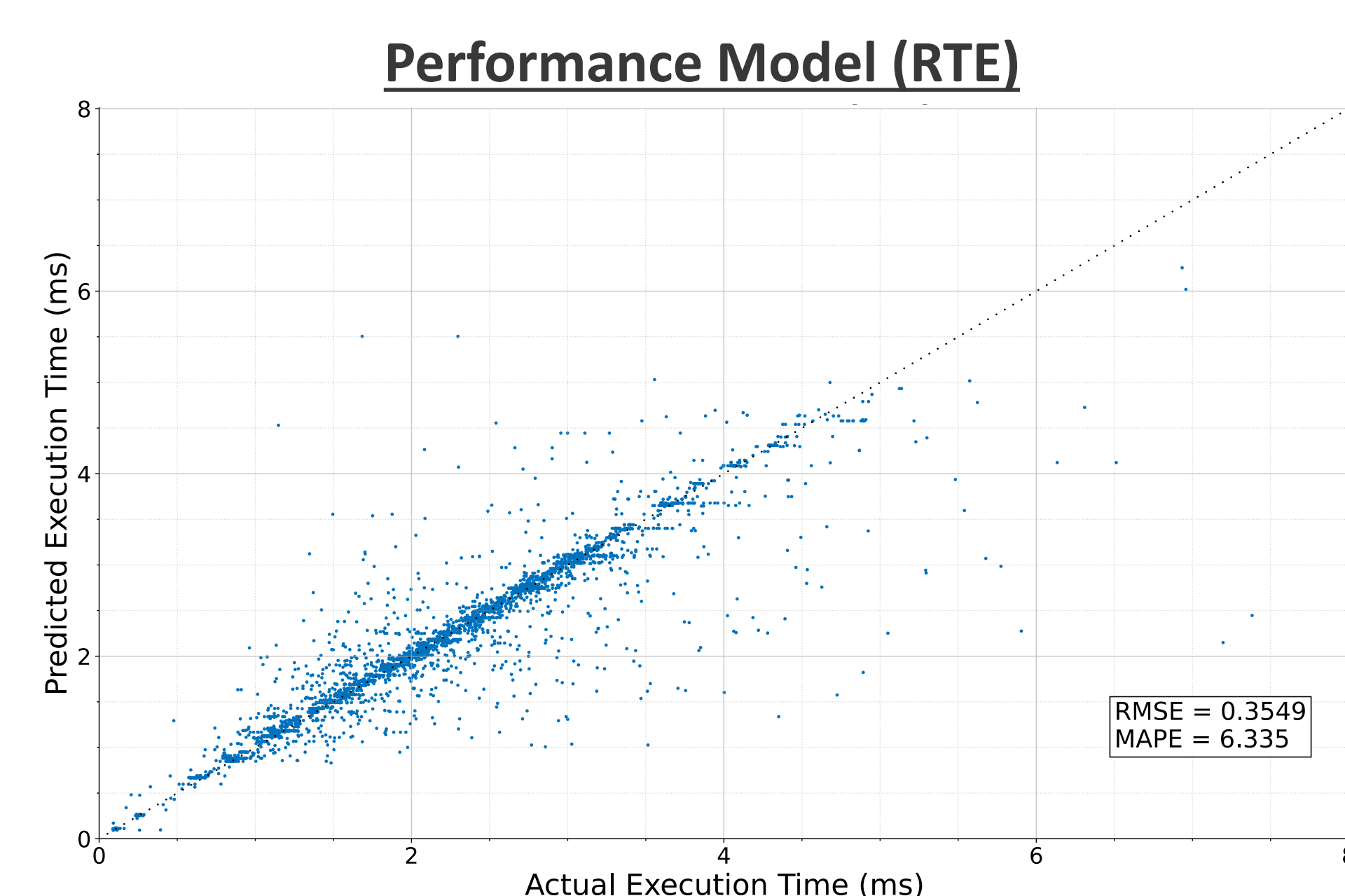
P1

MachSuite Benchmarks - Multi-Kernel Interaction



Offline Modeling

P1



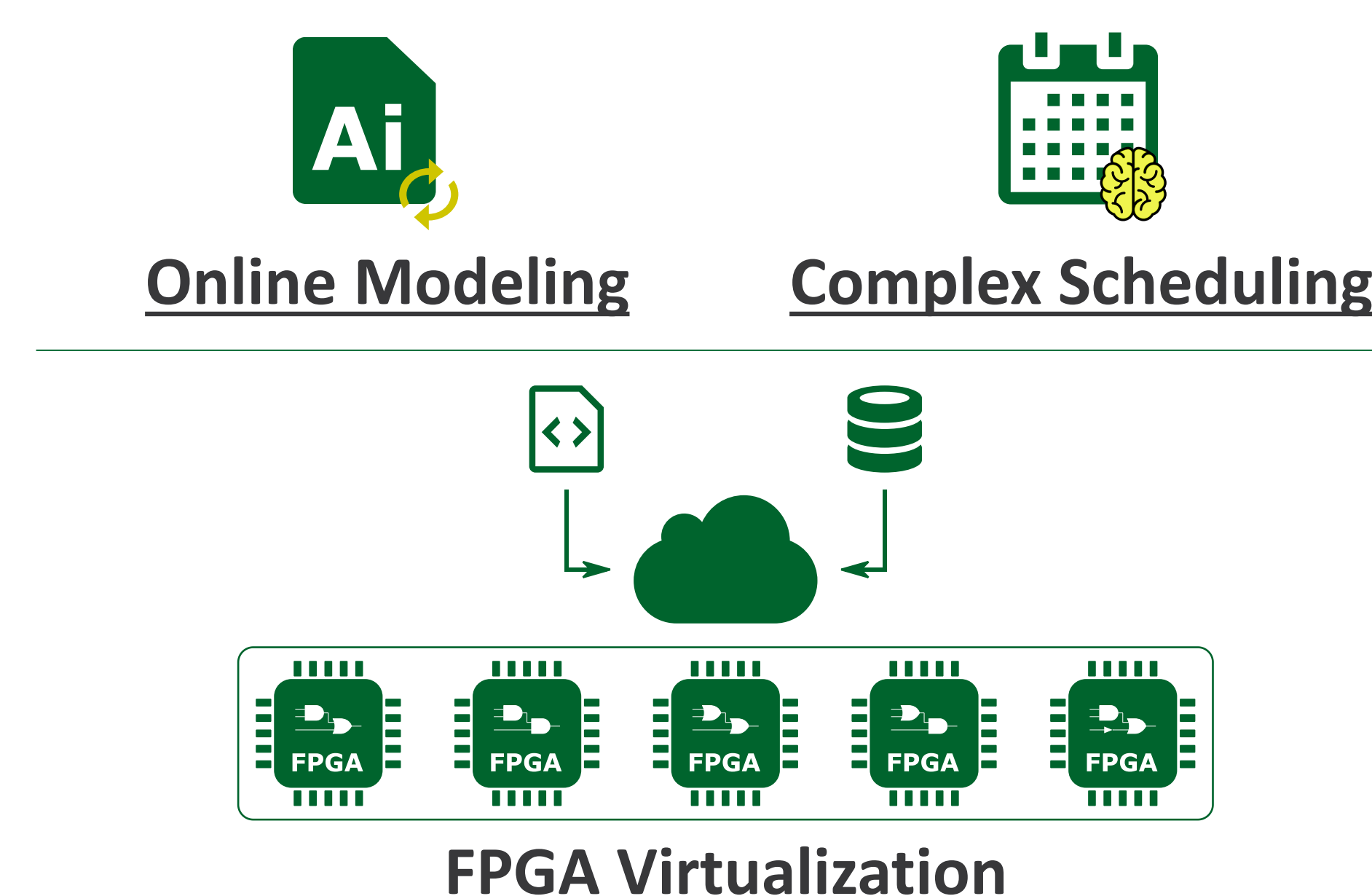
Relative Error in Predicted Interaction

Model	Mean	Std. Deviation
PS Power Consumption (SVR)	-0.22%	0.82%
PL Power Consumption (SVR)	0.09%	0.36%
Execution Time w/o AES (RTE)	-0.16%	1.44%
Execution Time (RTE)	0.54%	4.65%

Future Work P1 P2

P1 P2

P2



Acknowledgement