



Realization of electronic systems operating on dynamical physical signals

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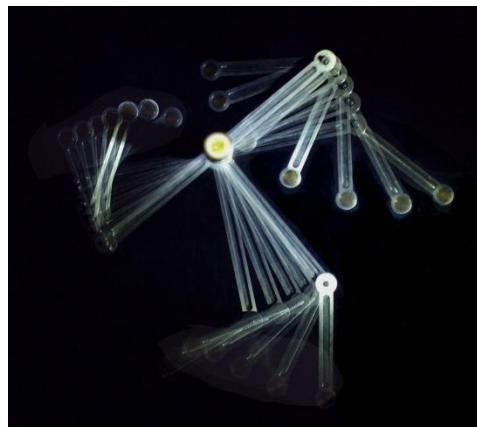
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Outline

- **Dynamical electronic systems**
 - Definition, comparison to physical dynamical systems
 - Example from epileptic seizure prediction
- **Design methodology for dynamical electronic systems**
 - Typical design flow, goals and challenges
 - System scenarios
 - Methodology overview
 - Proposed top-down scenario clustering approach
- **System scenarios for Lyapunov exponent calculation**
 - Energy saving results
 - Comparison to theoretically best solution

Dynamical physical systems

- Processes which are evolving in time
- Characterized by:
 1. A state space \mathcal{S} , where a state is represented by a number of variables that describe the physical situation
 2. A set of times \mathcal{T} , continuous or discrete, at which the state of the system is evaluated
 3. A rule \mathbf{R} that specifies how the consecutive state(s) of a state $s \in \mathcal{S}$ should be found: $\mathbf{R}: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$



Double pendulum

Dynamical electronic systems

In Electronics:

“Dynamism is the system property that enables the system behavior to adapt at run-time under the influence of changing environmental stimuli.”



Mobile healthcare systems



Mobile audio-visual media devices



Smartphones

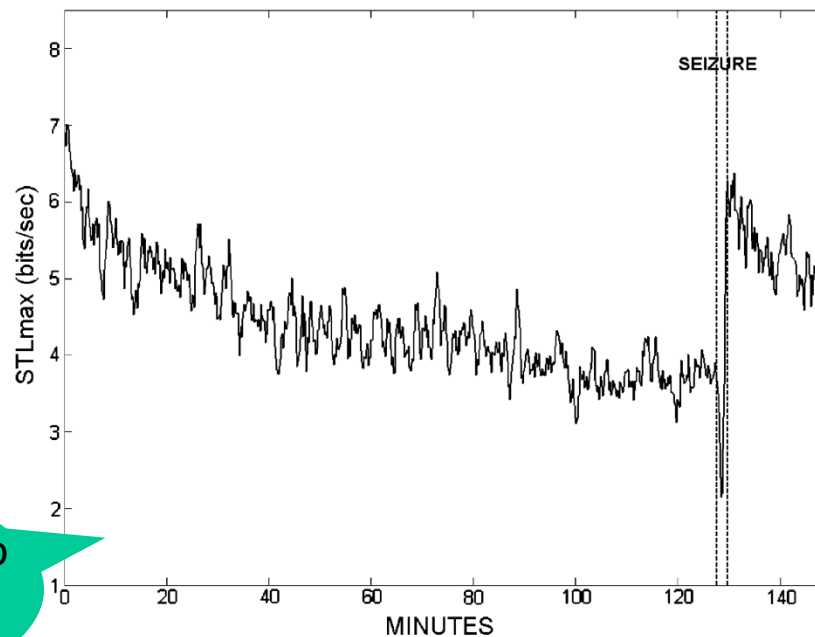


Wireless network devices

Ma et al., *Systematic Methodology for Real-Time Cost Effective Mapping of Dynamic Concurrent Task-Based Systems on Heterogeneous Platforms*, 2007.

Epileptic seizure predictor

- Software algorithm developed by Prof. L. Iasemidis et al., Arizona State University, Tempe, USA
- Long-term prospective on-line real-time prediction of seizures
- Based on maximum short-term Lyapunov exponent (STLmax) estimated from EEG signals

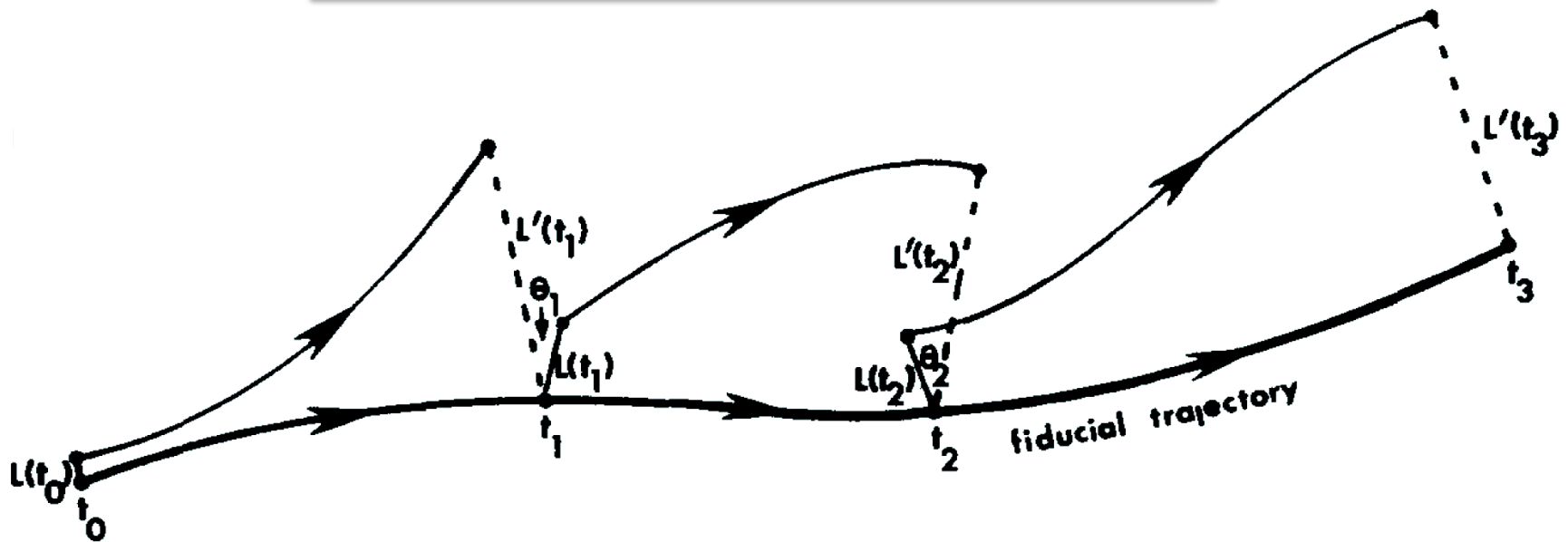


Warning! You are going to have a seizure within the next three hours!

Iasemidis et al. *Seizure prediction and its applications*, 2011

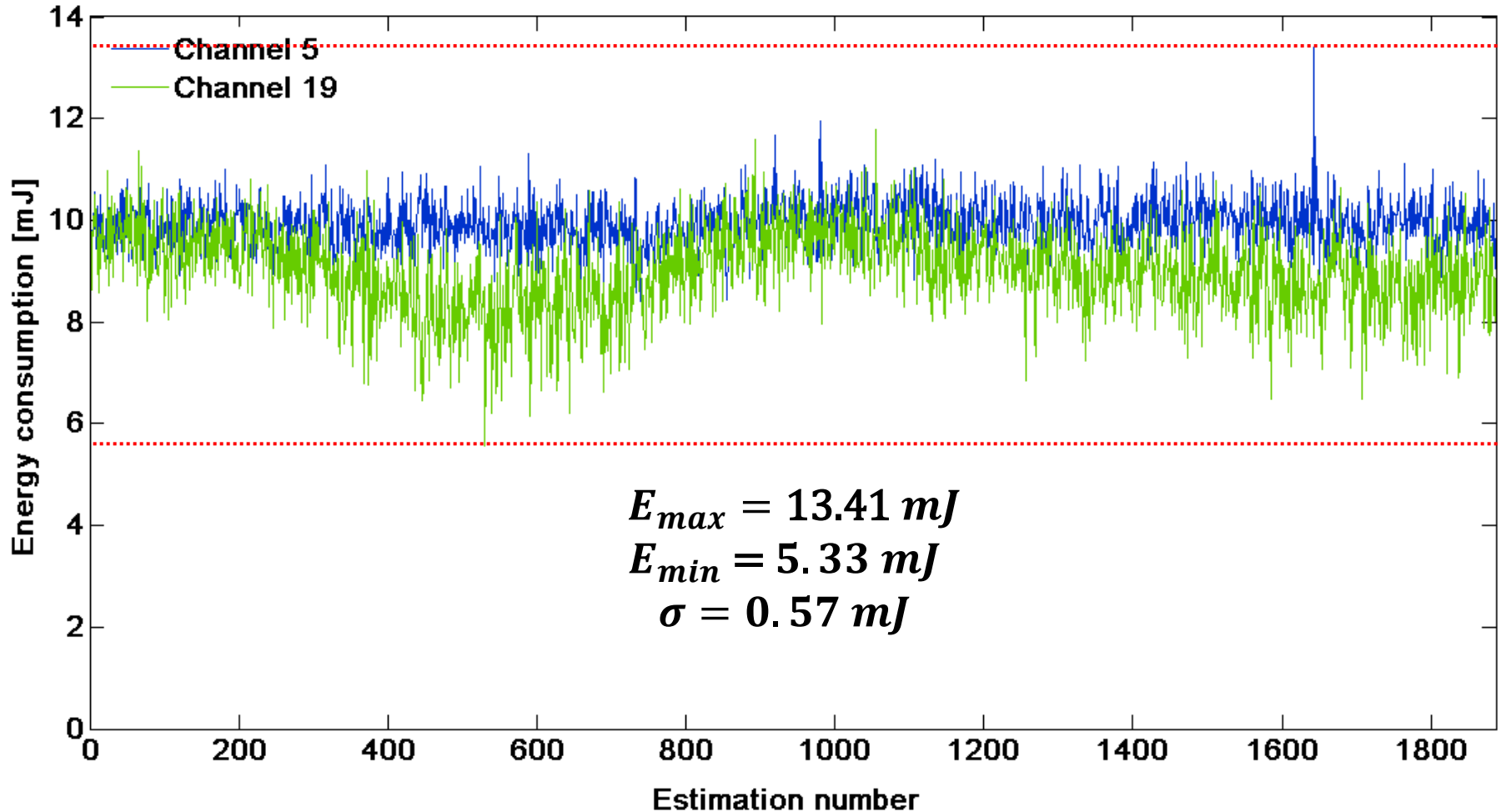
Estimation of STLmax from experimental time series

$$STLmax = \frac{1}{t_M - t_0} \sum_{i=1}^M \log_2 \frac{L'(t_i)}{L(t_i - 1)}$$



Dynamism in STLmax estimation

- Experiments performed on CoolBio DSP processor:



The Embedded System Design Process

Identification of requirements

Specification

Design of architecture

Design of components

Integration of components

Hardware

Software



Final system

System scenario concept

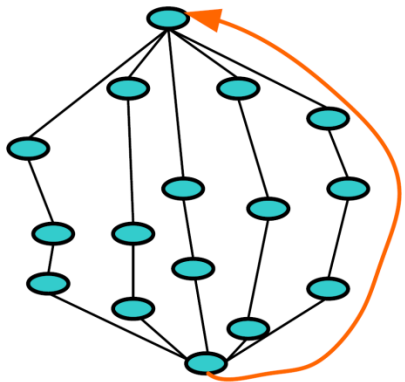
«**System scenarios** group system behaviors that are similar from the multidimensional cost perspective, such as resource requirements, delay and energy consumption, in such a way that the system can be configured to exploit this cost similarity.»

System scenario concept

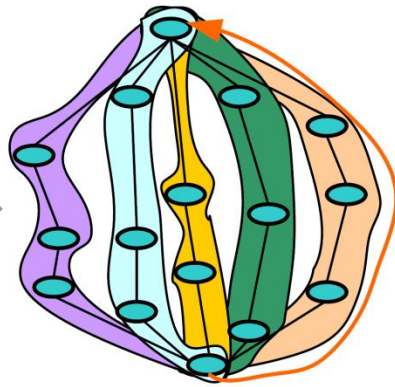
System scenarios with predictor and switching mechanism
 S, f_p, f_{sw}

Software architecture

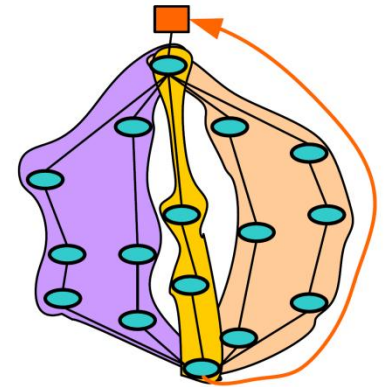
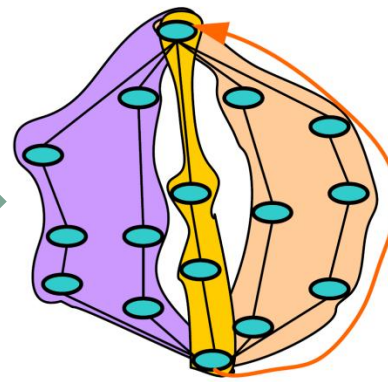
$$G(T, D), \\ T = \{V, F\}$$



System behaviors
 $P = \{(V_p, C_p) | I, M\}$



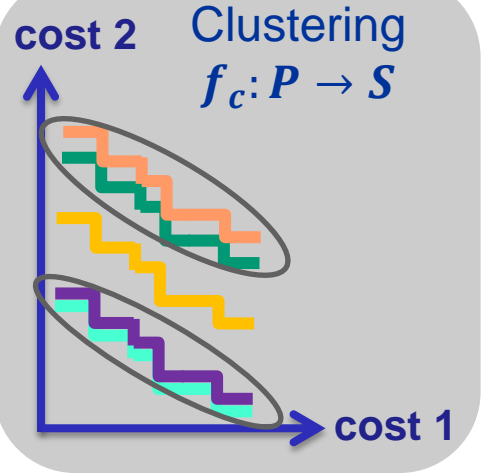
System scenarios
 S



Simulation on the hardware architecture model M

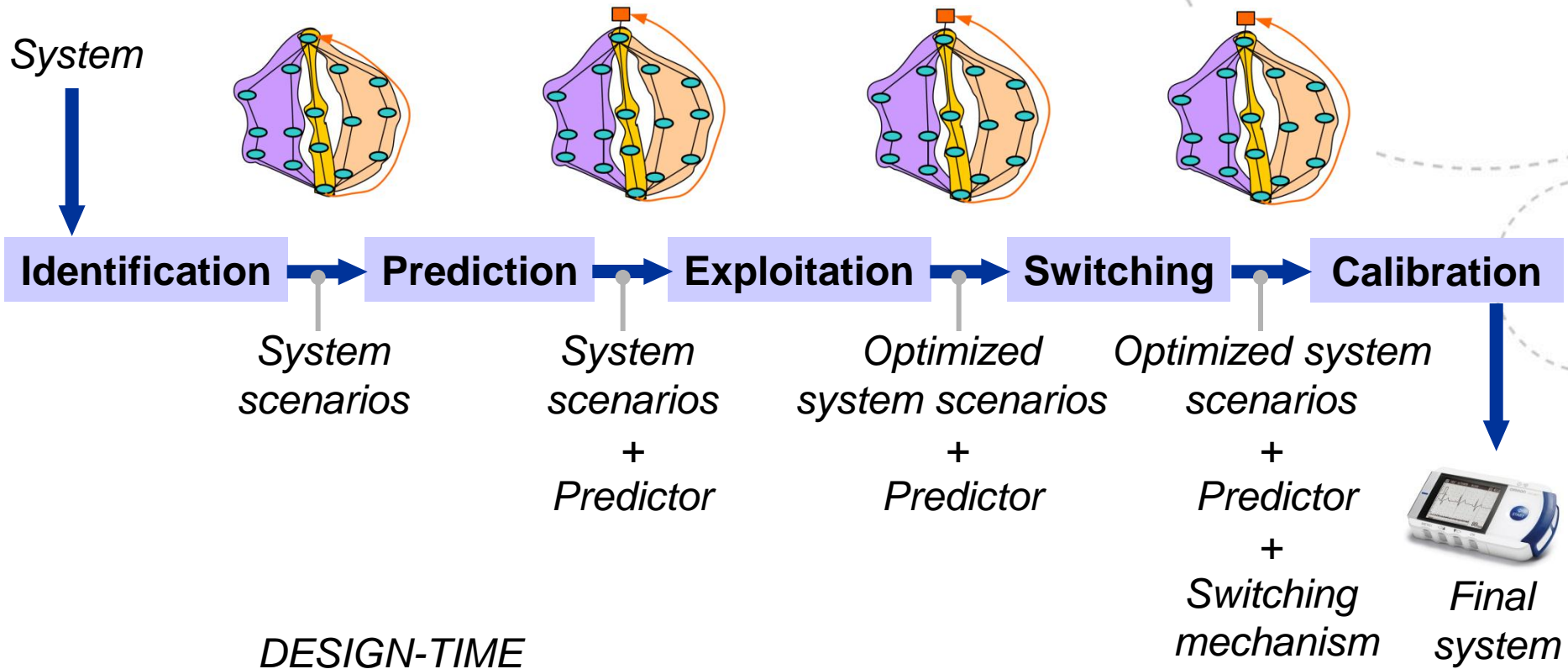


Input set I



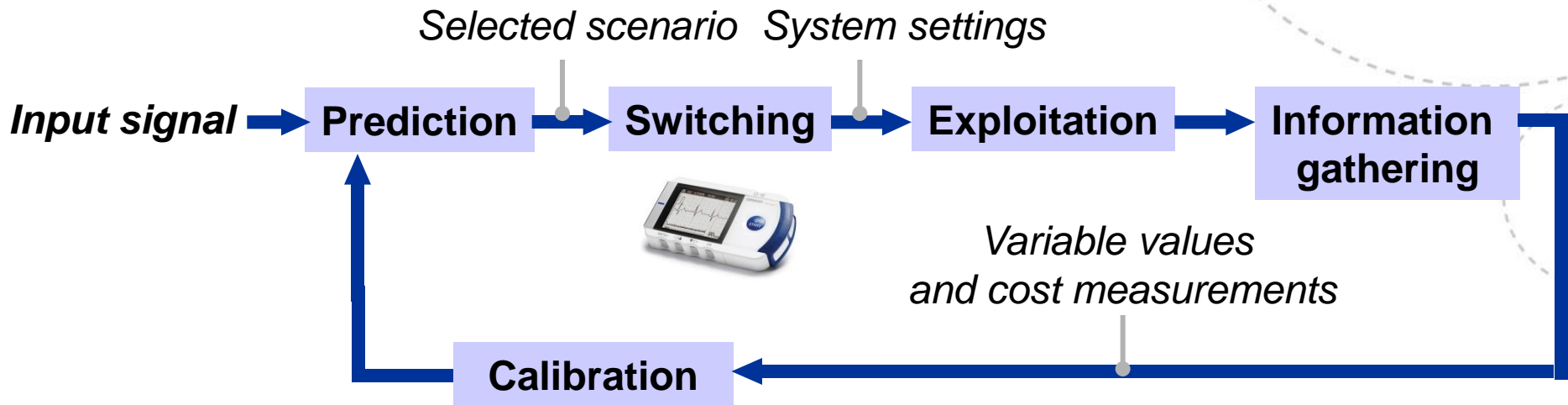
Characterization $f_p: v_1 \times v_2 \times \dots \times v_n \rightarrow S$

System scenario based design methodology



Gheorghita et al. *System Scenario based Design of Dynamic Embedded Systems*, 2008

Overview of completely designed system



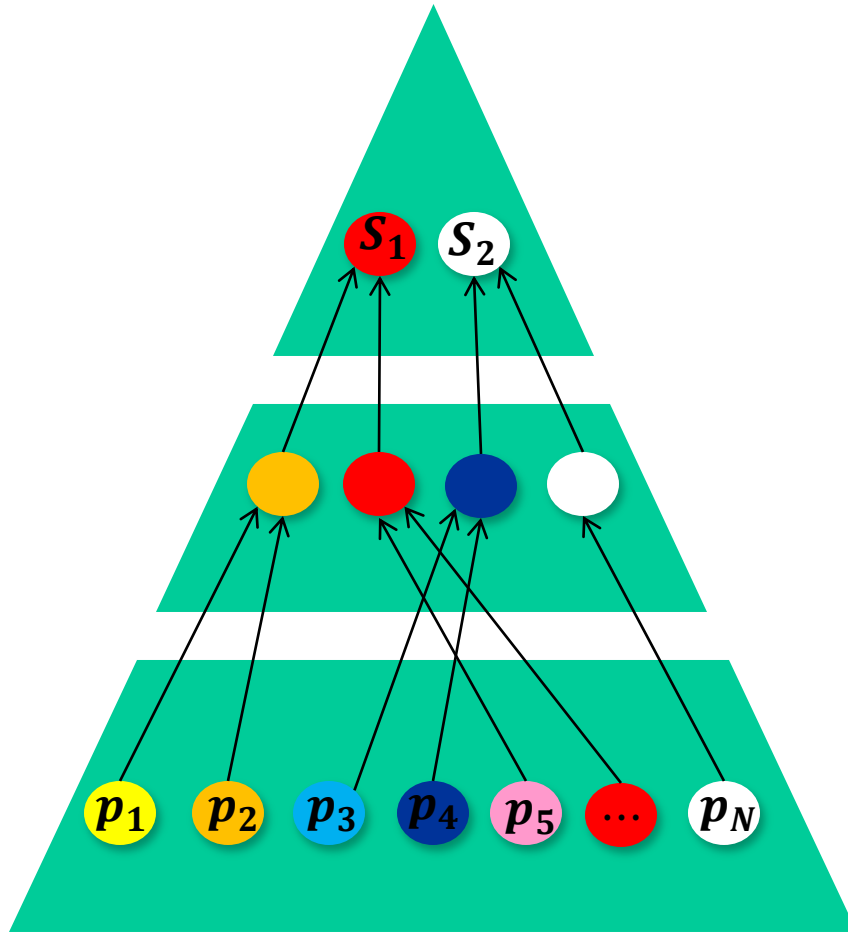
RUN-TIME

System settings:

- *Processor voltage*
- *Processor frequency*
- *Use of processing resources*
- *Code version*
- *etc...*

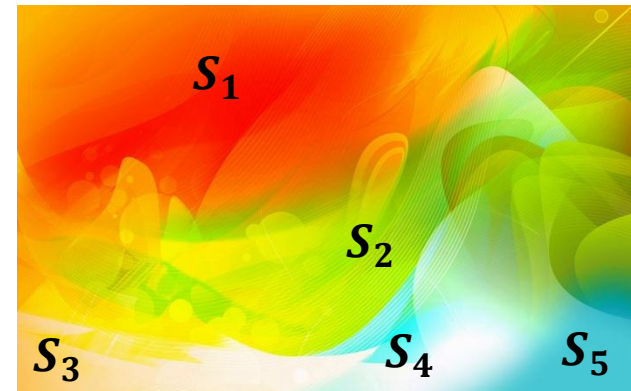
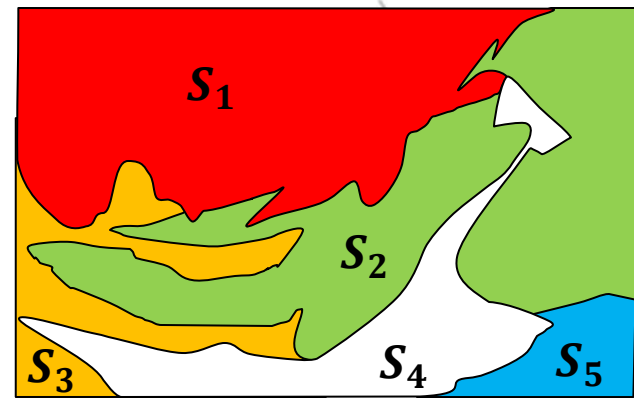
Scenario clustering and characterization approaches

Bottom-up



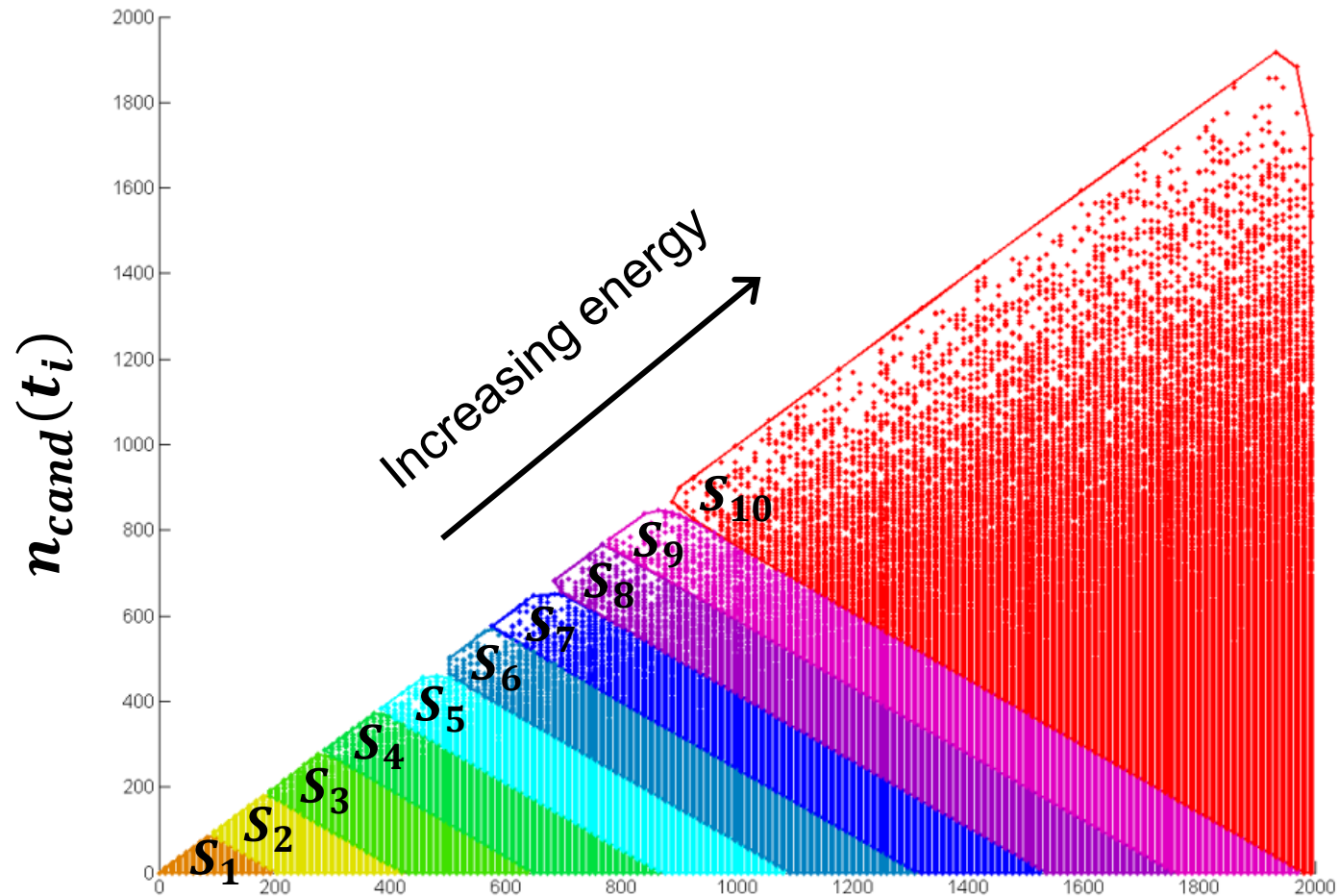
Small N

Top-down



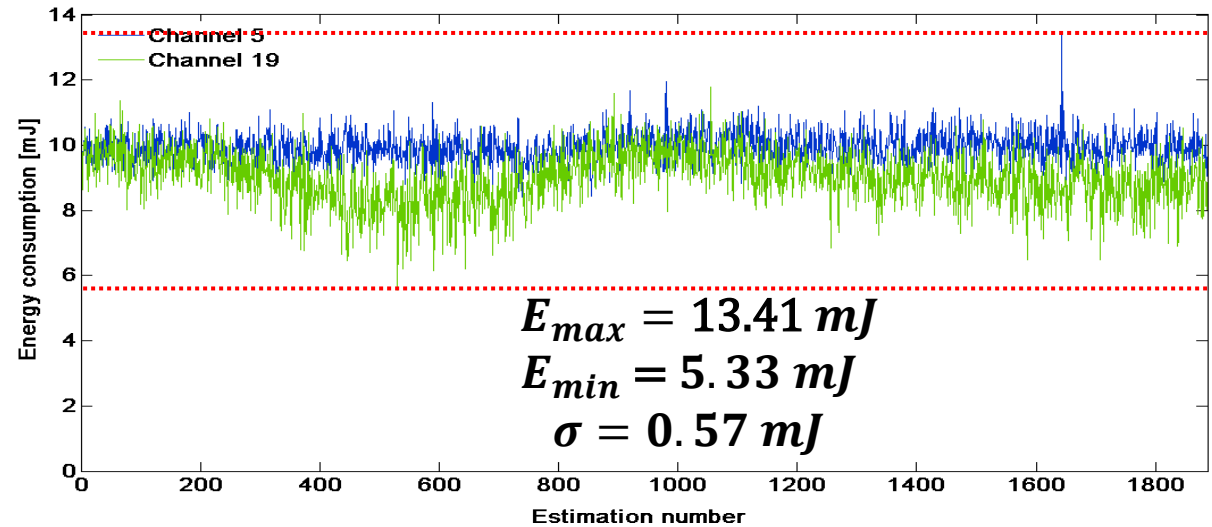
Large N

System scenarios for STLmax calculation



$$L_{min} \text{ (noise level)} < L_{true_cand} < L(t_i)_{max}$$

System scenarios for STLmax calculation



Energy consumption per channel on CoolBio DSP processor:

- Without system scenarios: $829 \frac{J}{channel}$
- With 10 system scenarios: $594 \frac{J}{channel}$ (6 hours patient monitoring)
- Theoretically best input-adaptive solution: $567 \frac{J}{channel}$

Thank you!