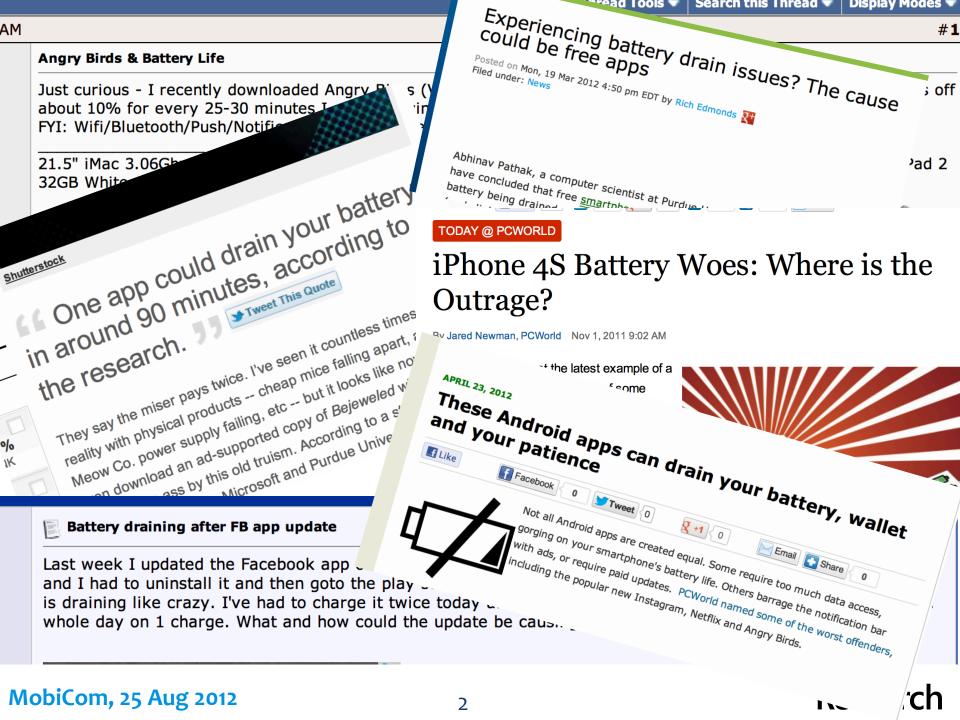
Empowering Developers to Estimate App Energy Consumption

Radhika Mittal, UC Berkeley Aman Kansal & Ranveer Chandra, Microsoft Research







Energy Efficient Apps

Developer wants to download and display an image.

Which one will consume less energy?



Image1 – 18kB Communication cost – 2J Display power – 600mW



Image2 – 1MB Communication cost – 10J Display Power – 350mW

What tools do developer have to make the right decision?





Tools to Estimate App Energy

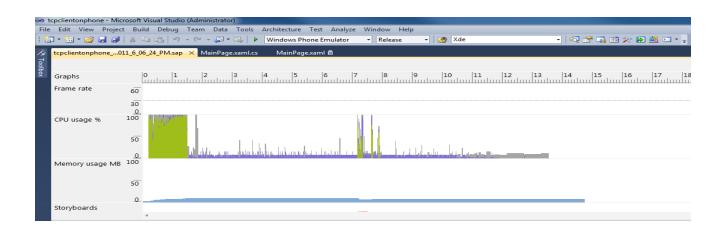
	Ease of use & set-up costs	Component energy break-up	Runs in emulator	Repeatability	What-if analysis
Measurement using Power Meter [Flinn et al]	X	X	X	X	X
Software/Event Profiling based power modeling tools [Pathak et al, Dong et al]			X	X	X





Our Approach: WattsOn

 Enables app developers to estimate energy consumed by different components of phone, while debugging on emulator

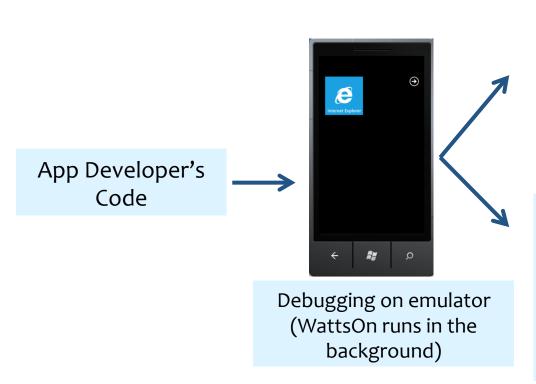


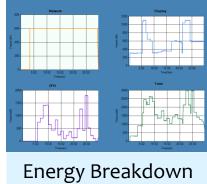
• Allows what-if analysis





Basic Structure of WattsOn





Exploration of varying parameters like-

- network quality
- signal strength
- screen brightness
- mobile operator
- handset





Tools to Estimate App Energy

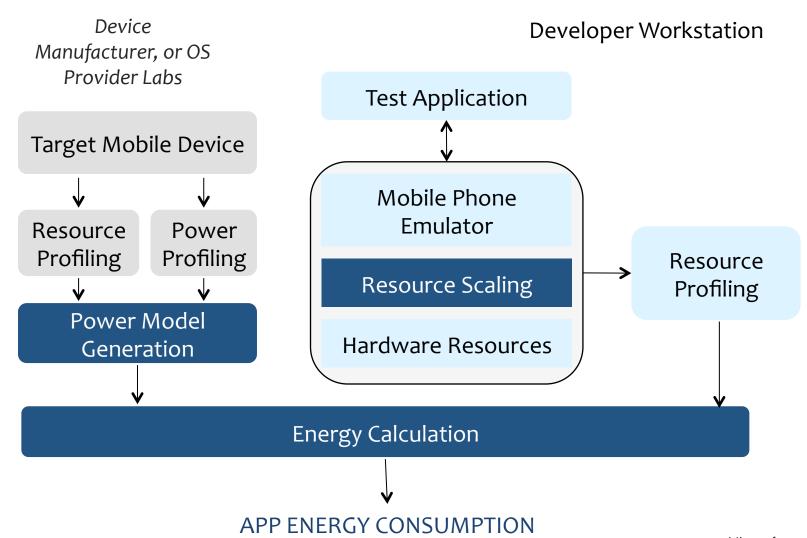
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WattsOn					√

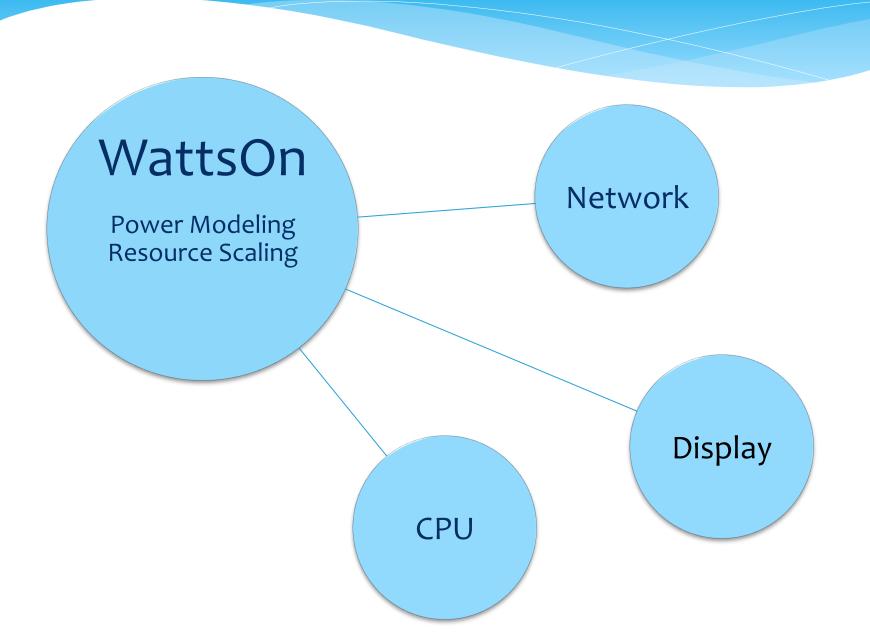
WattsOn Design





Overview









Challenges

- Emulator runs on PC over Broadband Internet
- Phone uses cellular network (3G,4G...)

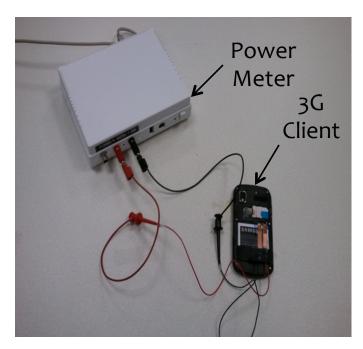
- Cellular energy consumption varies with
 - Signal Strength
 - Network Quality
 - Mobile Operator
 - 3G chipset



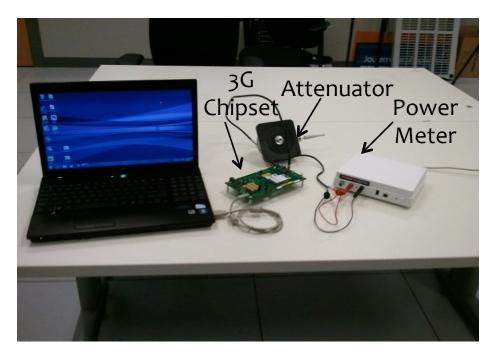


Power Modeling

TCP server was setup with Packet Sniffer running on it to capture the packets transmitted to/from a 3G device (phone, chipset dev. board)



Windows Phone client containing Qualcomm 3G chipset



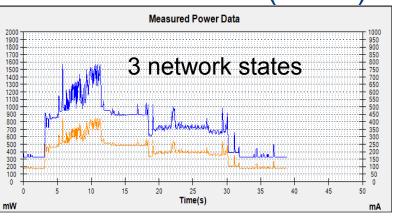
Computer client connected to an Ericsson 3G chipset and attenuator





Observations

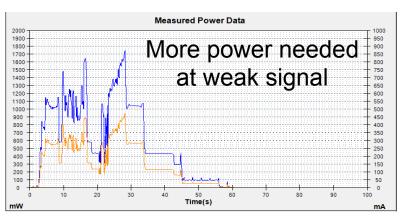
Normal conditions (AT&T)



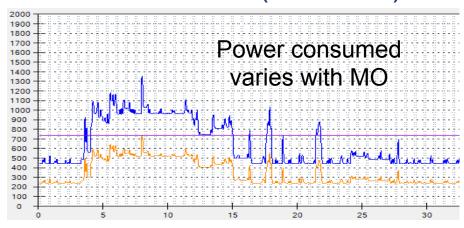
Congested network (daytime)



Weak signal (1-bar)



Another MO (T-Mobile)







Resource Scaling

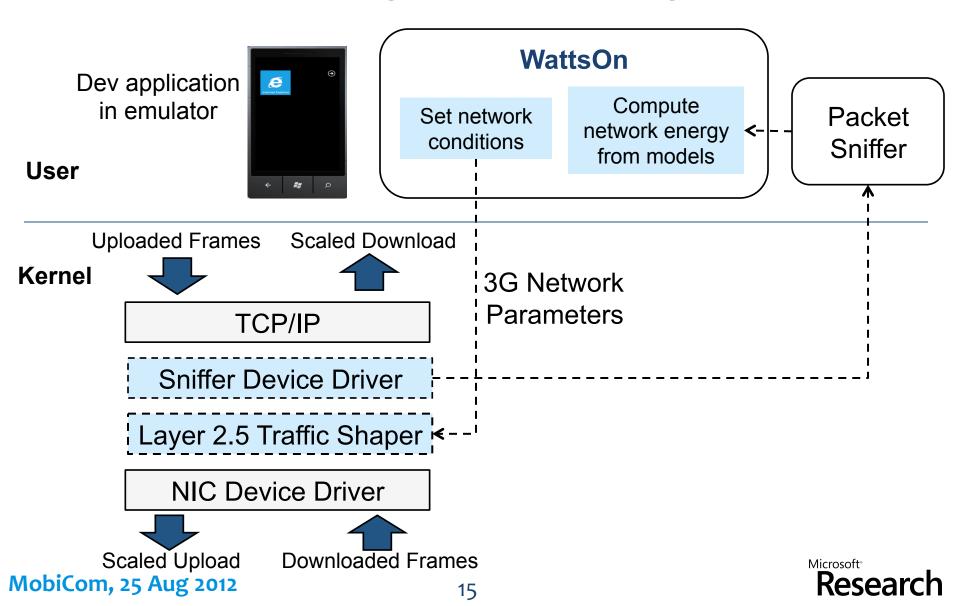
- Trace Stretching
 - Inconsistency with other resource utilizations which depend on network activities
 - Effect on other parameters of network flow not captured

We perform link shaping – NEWT, Linux Traffic Shaper...





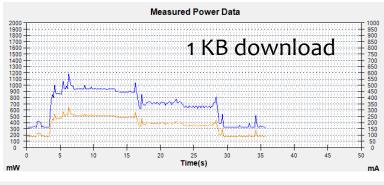
Network Emulation

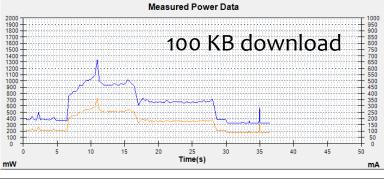


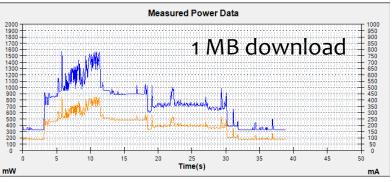


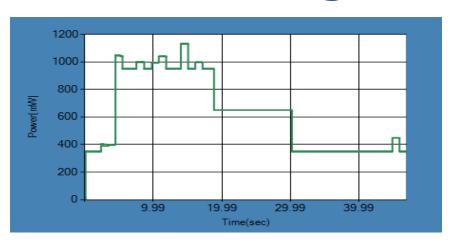


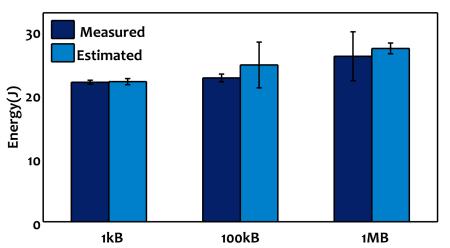
Network Accuracy Testing





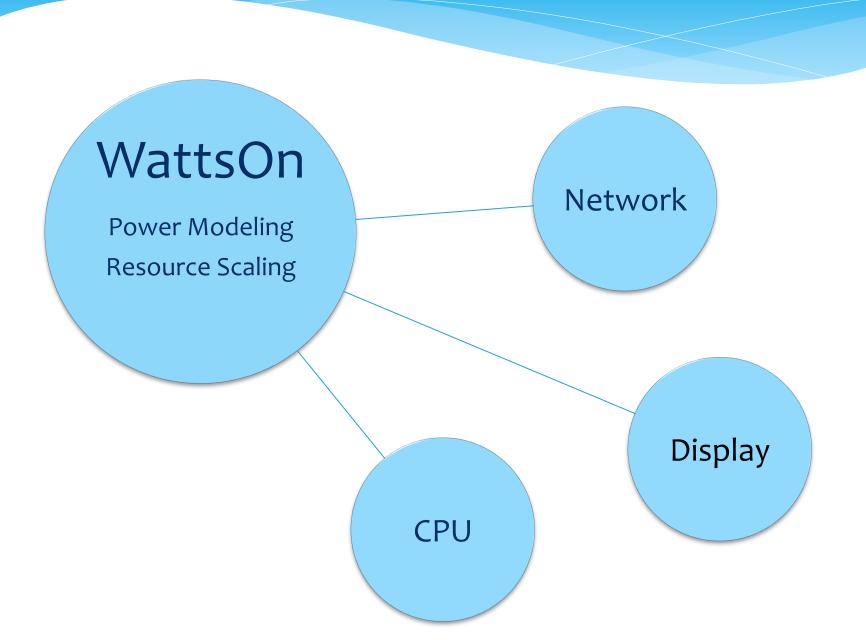






Average Error - 4.73% across all tests









Challenges

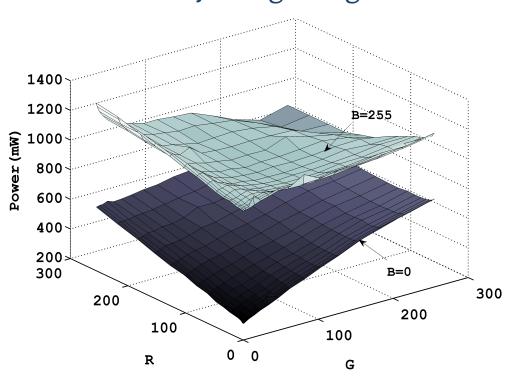
- LCD and OLED power models show linear and additive properties
- Most mobile devices today use Active Matrix OLED
 - optimizes power by adjusting screen brightness based on the scene displayed
 - additive and linear properties no longer applicable



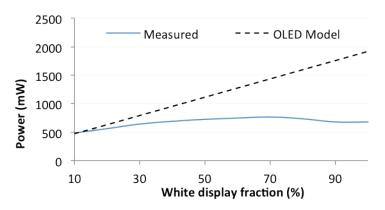


AMOLED Observations

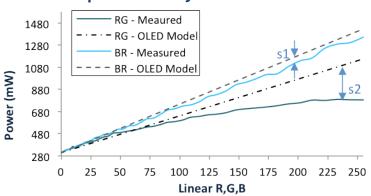
Non-linearity at high magnitudes



Dependency on other pixels



Dependency on color









Power Model

- Basic linear model from OLED
- Power optimizations modeled using a look-up table
 - 16×16×16 entries (each of R, G, B discretized to 16 levels)
 - Measurement done when color occupies entire screen

$$P_{display} = \beta(s) \cdot L(s) + (1 - \beta(s)) \cdot O(s)$$

Optimized
power from
Lookup table

Optimized
power from
OLED model

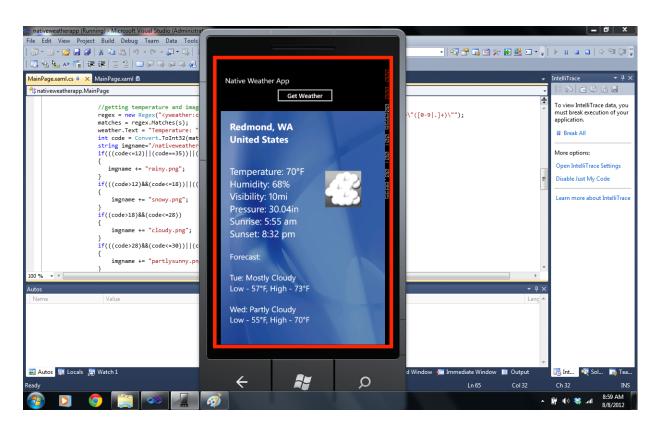
- $\beta(s)$ controls the fraction of screen area for which power optimizations matter (based on color thresholds)
- **s** represents the screenshot displayed





Resource Scaling

- Display model depends on pixel power
 - Number of pixels in emulator screen may vary







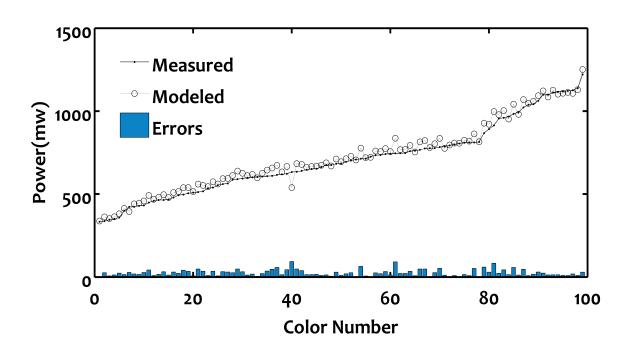




Display Accuracy Testing

Testing accuracy with simple colors





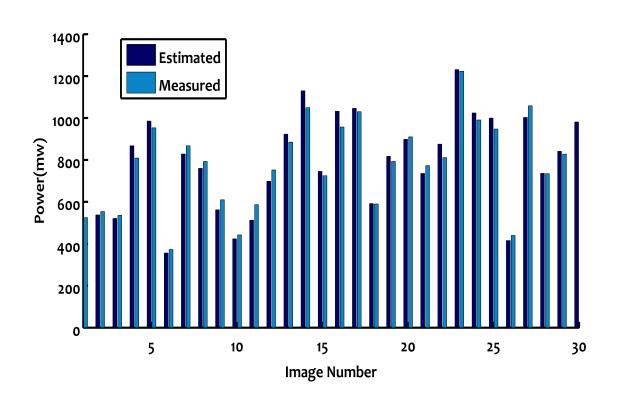




Display Accuracy Testing

Testing with 30 images



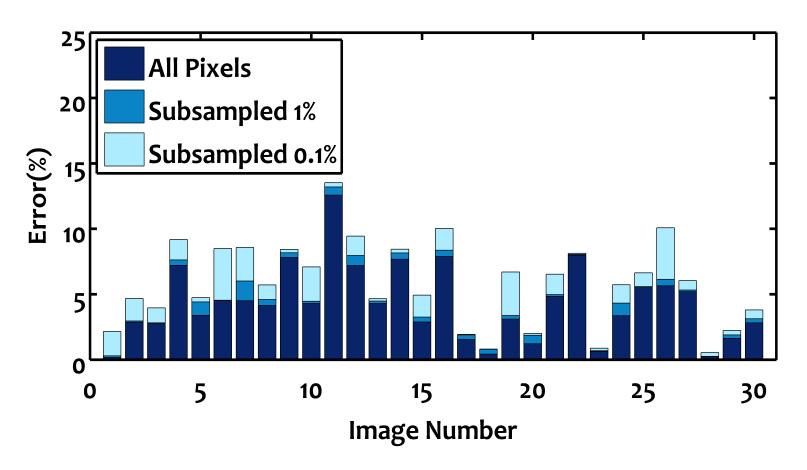


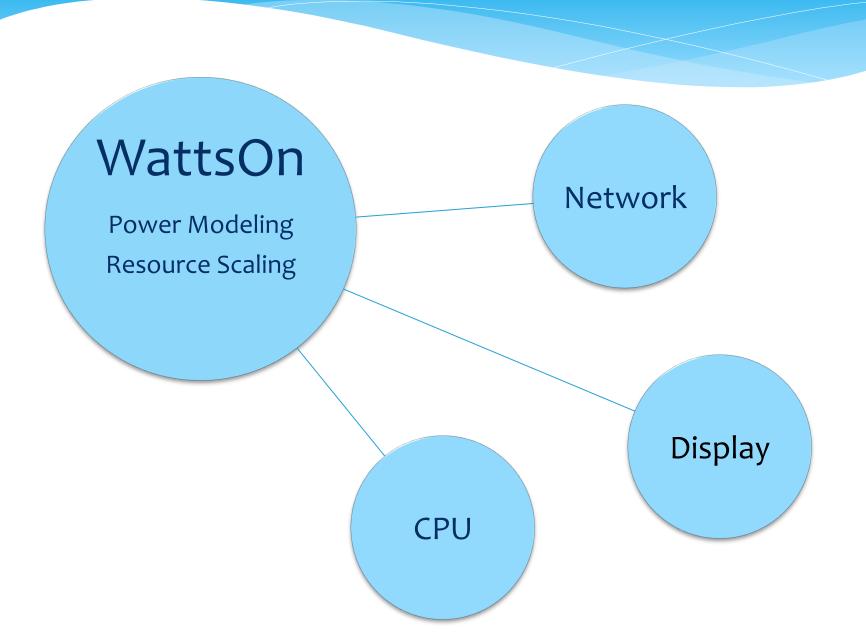




Display Accuracy Testing

Testing sub-sampling of pixels for optimization









Challenges

- Emulator PC has much faster CPU than phone:
 - For e.g. 100% utilization on phone with 1GHz CPU maps to 13.8% utilization 2.7 GHz Intel Core-2 Quad-Core processor
 - Other differences like cache size, front side bus speed, ...

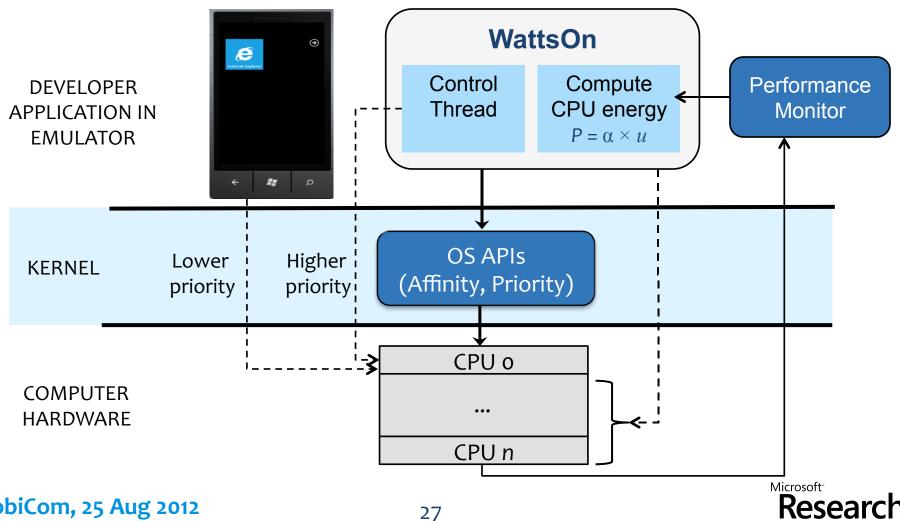
- Scaling cannot be done after capturing data:
 - CPU speed affects activities of other components
 - May lead to imbalance in readings.





CPU Emulation

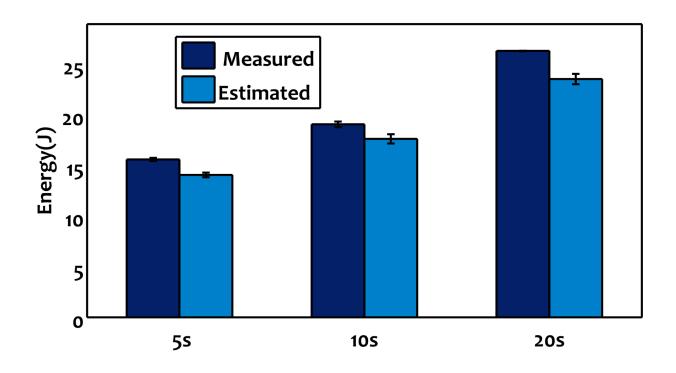
Restrict the number of processor cycles available to the emulator







CPU Accuracy Testing



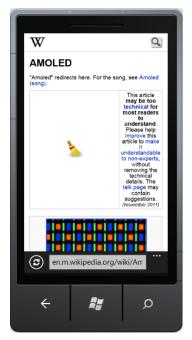
Average Error - 9.73% across all tests

Evaluation of WattsOn





Browser App







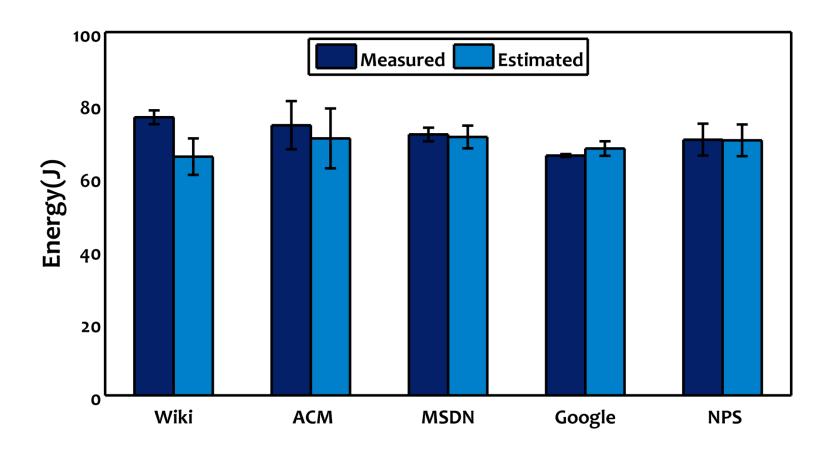








Browser App



Average Error: 4.64%



Case Study





What's the energy overhead for desirable app features:

- Portability Hybrid (HTML5) app or Native?
- Rich Graphics vs. simplistic icons
- Animation



Simple icon 18KB



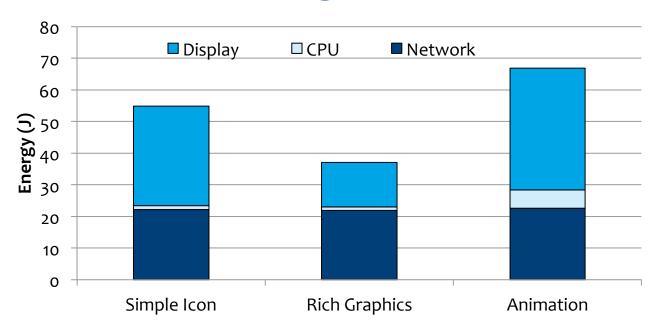
Rich graphics 138KB



Animation (90kB)





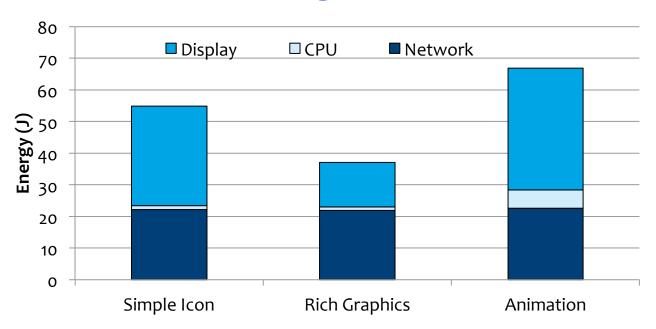


Portability and rich graphics has negligible energy overhead

network energy consumption dominated by tail state





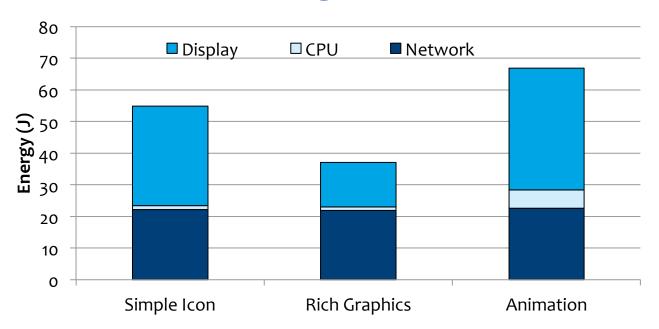


Display consumes major fraction of energy usage

 avoiding brighter images leads to significant energy savings







Including animation leads to higher CPU energy consumption.





Conclusion

- WattsOn lightweight emulation time tool for developers
 - Not biased by network conditions or device configuration
 - Enables what-if analysis
 - Average Energy Error: 4% 9%
- Future Work
 - Power model for sensors e.g. GPS, accelerometers
 - Energy debugging by linking spikes to code snippets

Thank you!!