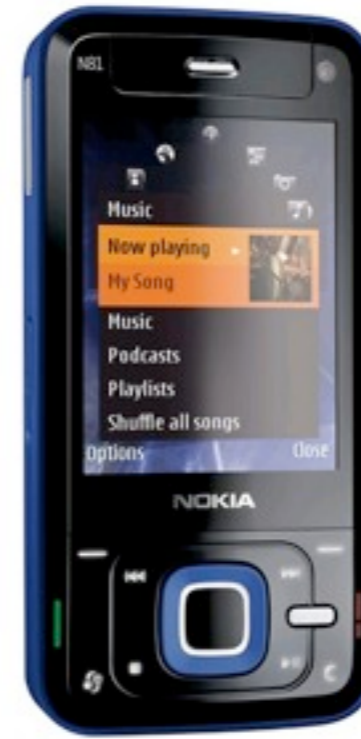


Power-Aware Gaming



major power consumers:

LCD

CPU

WNIC

e.g., on an iPAQ

LCD (~1W)

CPU (1-3W)

WNIC (1.4W)

“Integrated Power Management for Video Streaming to Mobile Handheld Devices”
Shivajit Mohapatra, Radu Cornea, Nikil Dutt, Alex Nicolau & Nalini Venkatasubramanian
ACM Multimedia 2003

how can a multi-player game
reduce WNIC's
power consumption?

State	Documented	Measured
WaveLAN - suspended	0W	0W
WaveLAN - receive	1.48W	1.52W
WaveLAN - transmit	3.00W	3.10W

Table 1: Power Requirements of the Lucent WaveLAN PCMCIA Wireless Ethernet card.

Power Management Techniques for Mobile Communication

Robin Kravets

College of Computing
 Georgia Institute of Technology
 801 Atlantic Drive
 Atlanta, GA 30309
 robink@cc.gatech.edu

P. Krishnan

Bell Labs, Lucent Technologies
 101 Crawfords Corner Rd.
 Holmdel, NJ 07733-3030
 pk@research.bell-labs.com

Table 1 Power characteristics of the cards used

	DWA-110	DWL-G630
Mode	802.11bg	802.11g-b
Standby Mode	4.66 mA	300-300 mA
Power Save Mode	28 mA	Not supported
Receive Mode	248 mA	330-350 mA
Transmit Mode	248 mA	550-580 mA
Power Supply	5 V	3.3 V

**Game Action Based Power Management
for Multiplayer Online Game**

Bhojan Anand, A.L. Ananda, Mun Choon Chan, and Le Thanh Long

School of Computing

National University of Singapore

{banand, ananda, chanmc, lethanhl}@comp.nus.edu.sg

Rajesh Krishna Balan

School of Information Systems

Singapore Management University

rajesh@smu.edu.sg

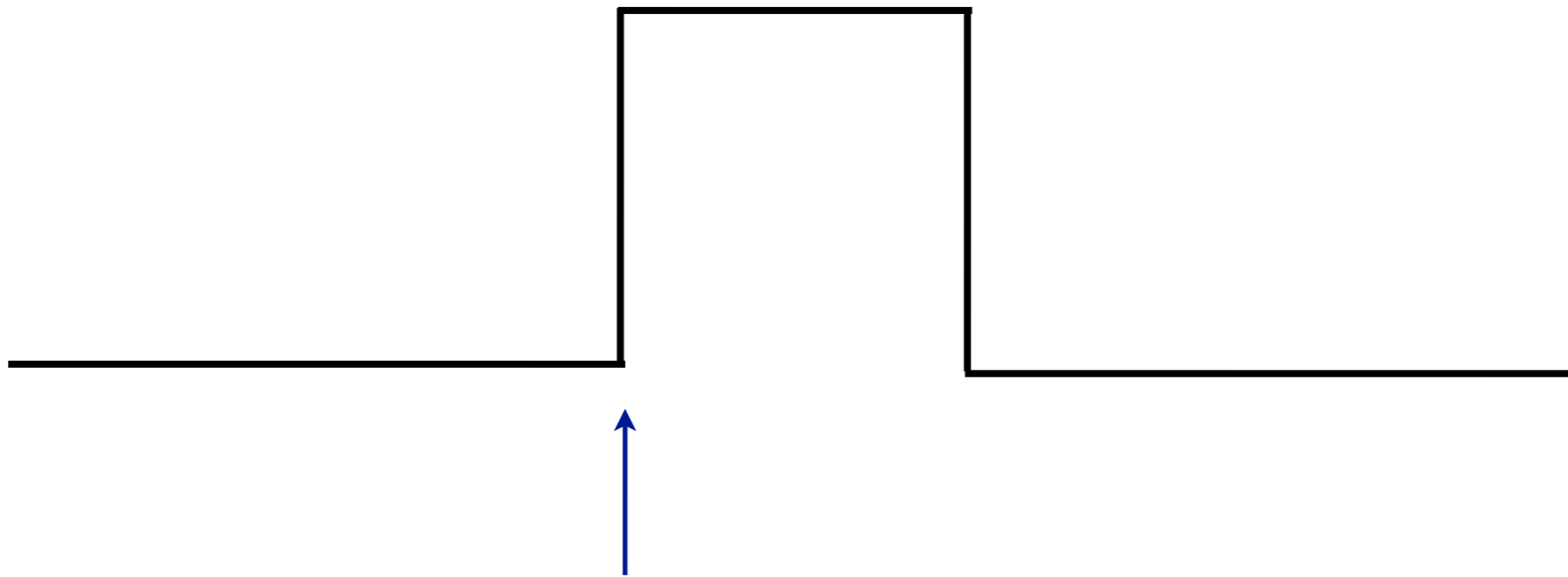
Idea: reduce transmission rate
to save power
(stay longer in receiving mode)

does it work?

Assume two modes:
active and **suspend**

Idea: suspend WNIC and suppress updates when appropriate

Recall: can suppress updates when
diff in position is below threshold



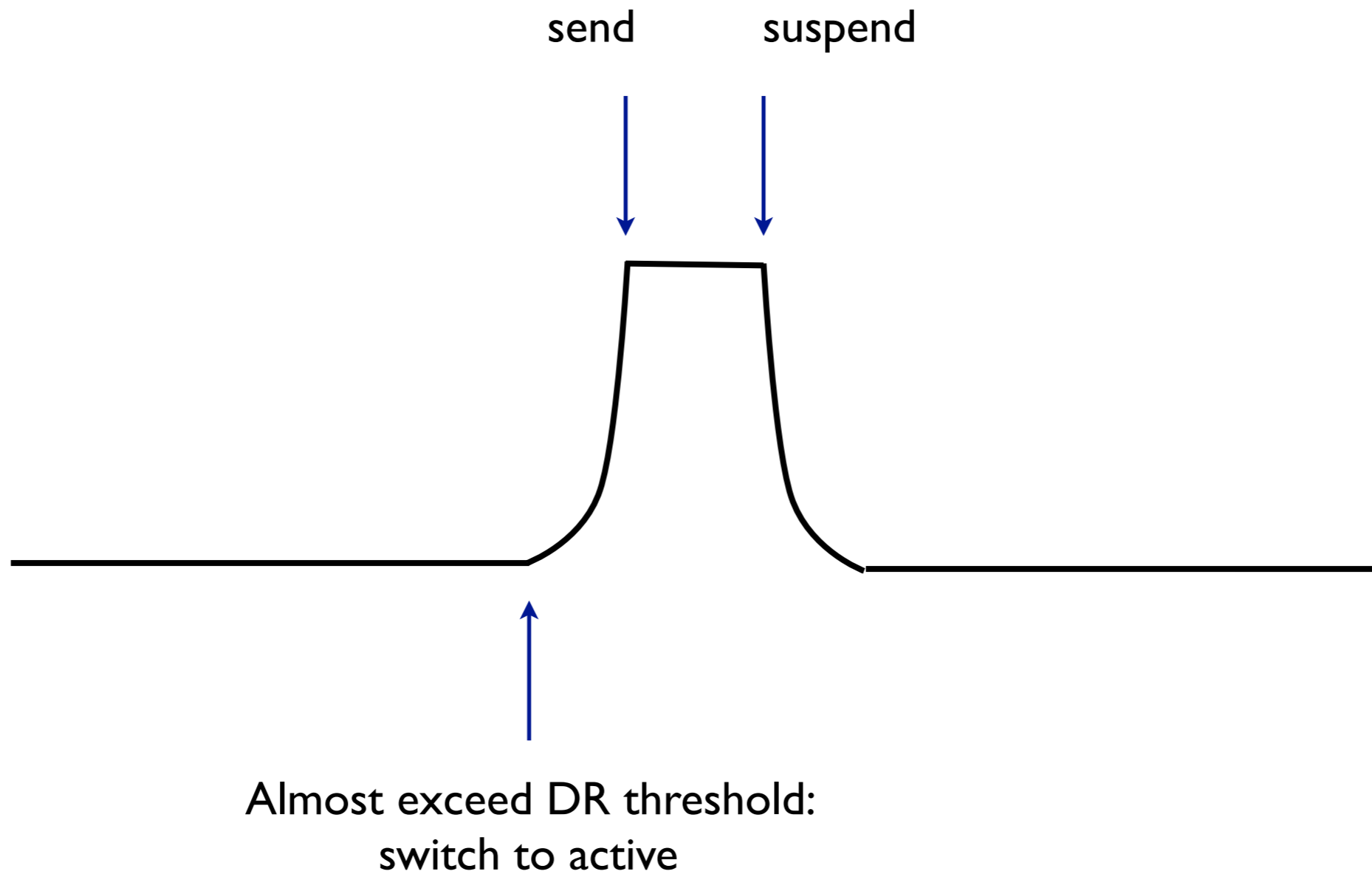
Exceed DR threshold: switch to active, send, suspend again

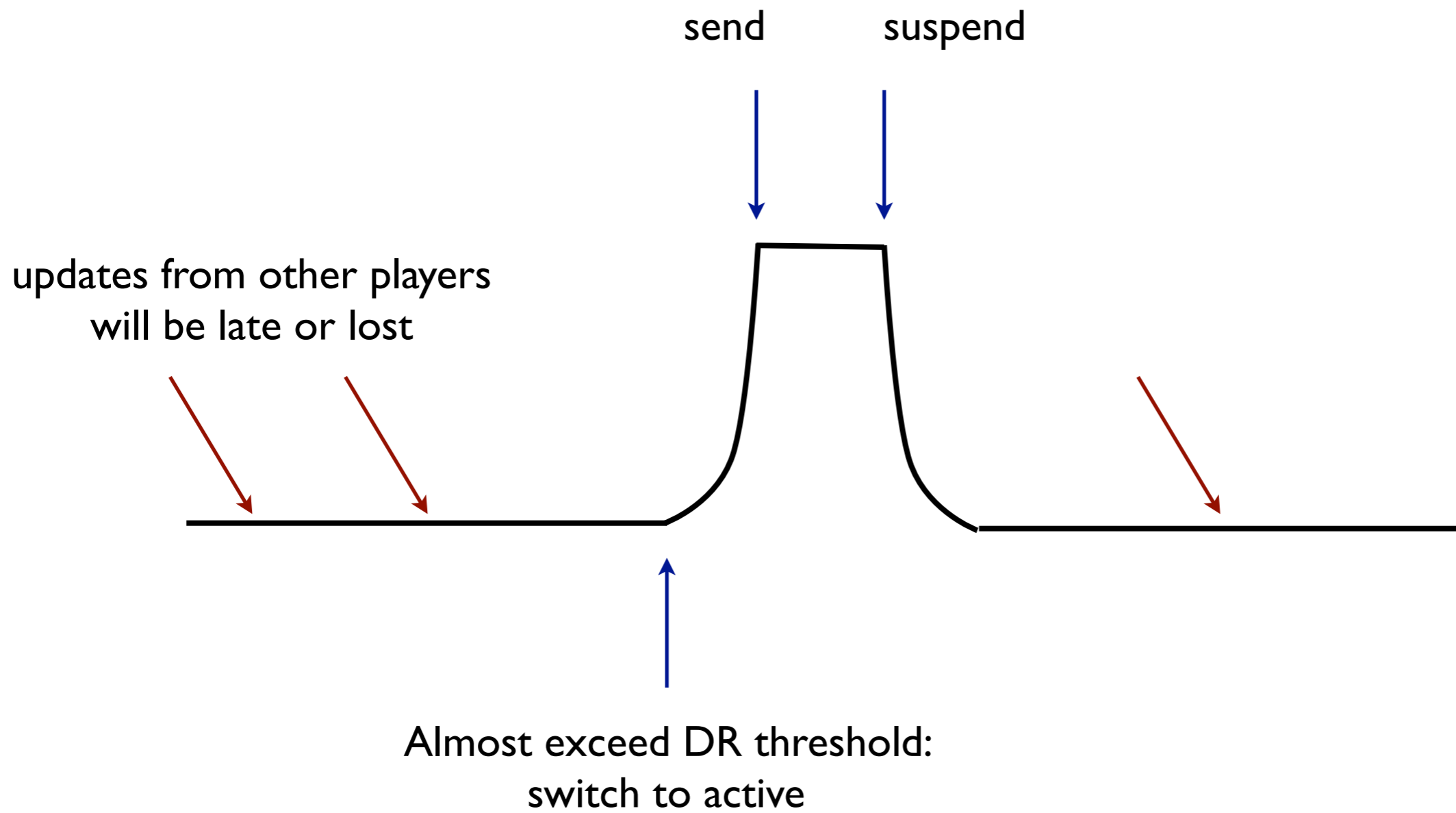
in practice, on/off switching
takes time (up to 600ms)
and consume power (350mA)

due to AP association

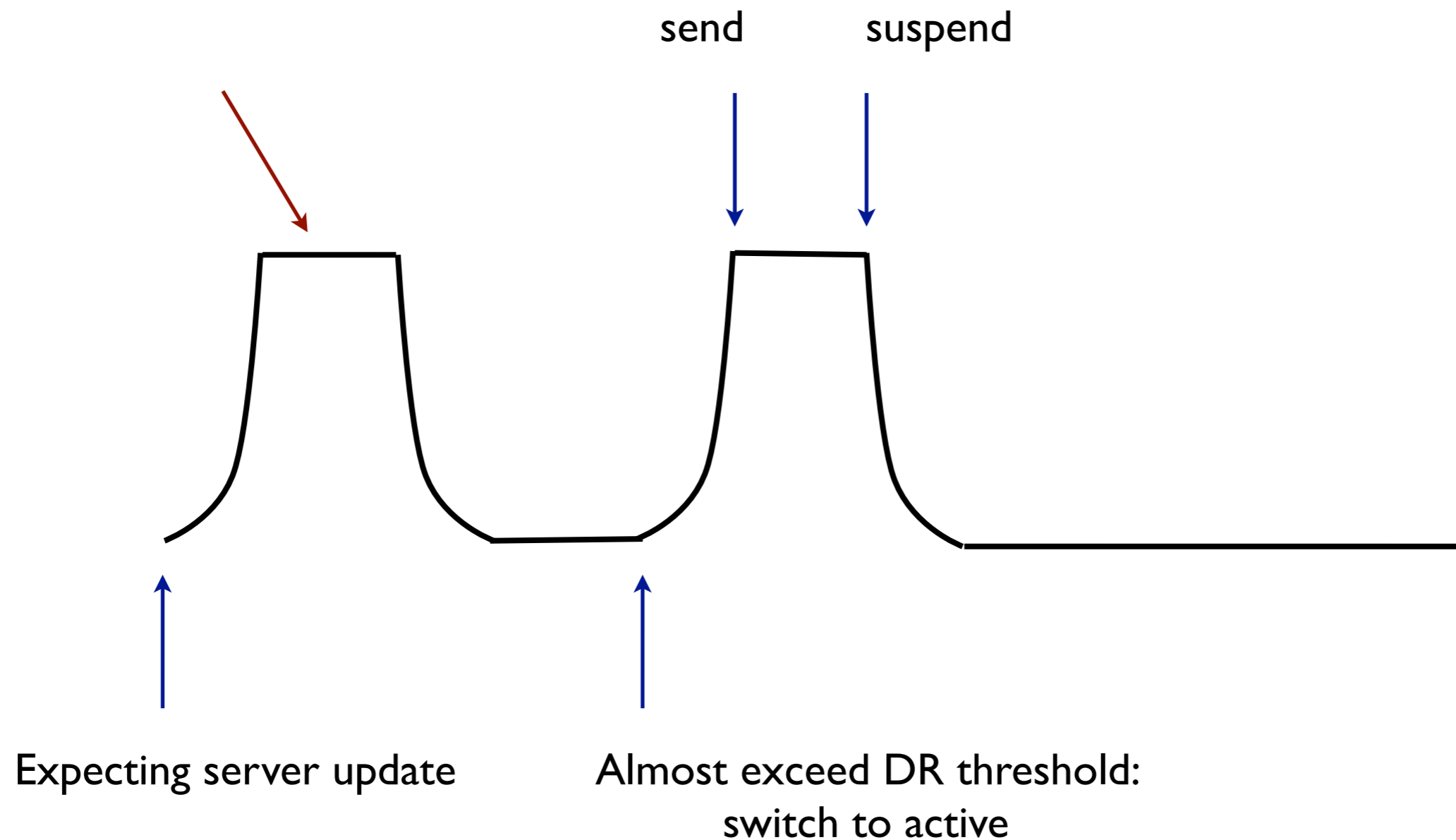
can reduce mode switch latency
if not turning off completely

To consider switching, we can switch on earlier if we predict that the DR threshold is about to be violated.





If using a client/server model with periodic server updates, we can predict the arrival time of message. What genre of games is this more suitable for?



Open Questions:

how to predict message arrival time?

how to design game protocols with
predictable message exchange?

major power consumers:

LCD

CPU

WNIC

Reducing CPU's Power Consumption

Game loop:

compute states

render scene

get input

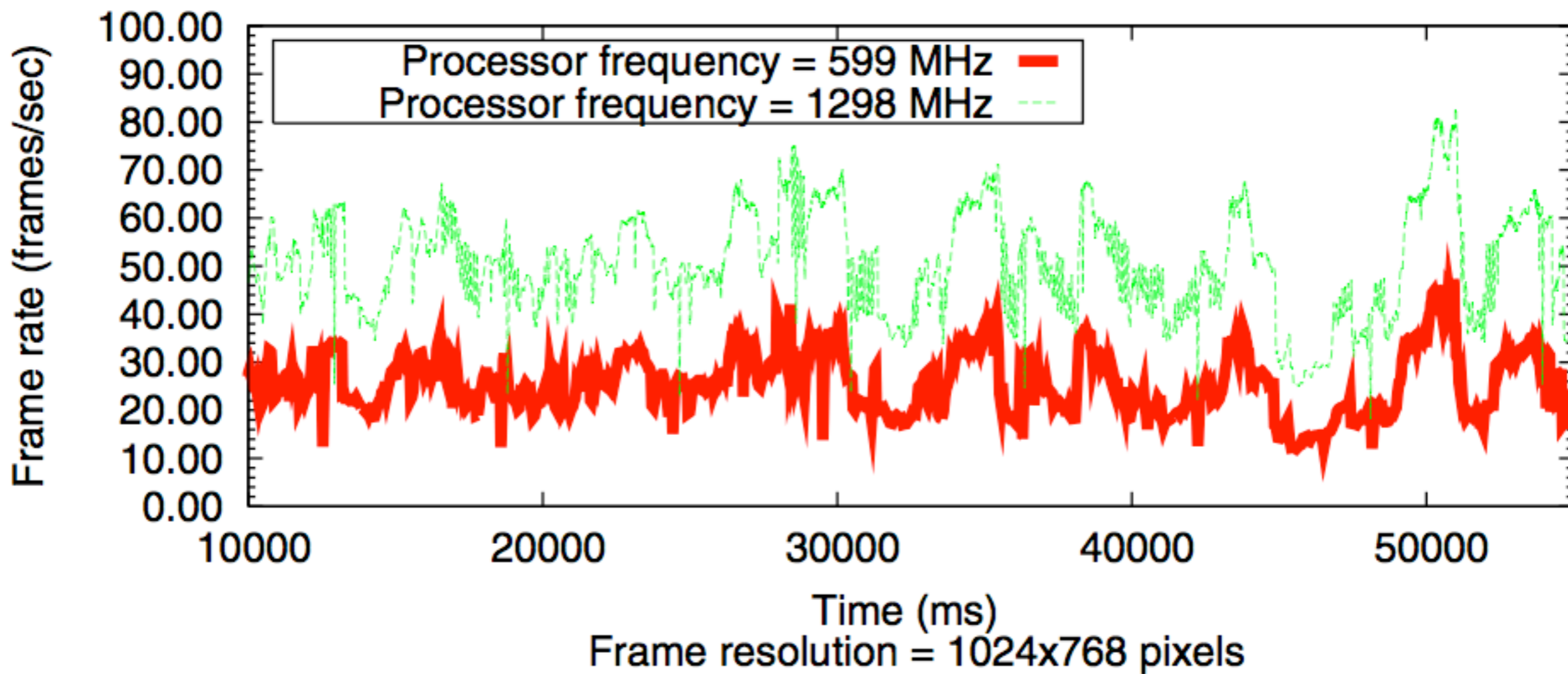
faster CPU : higher frame rate

simpler scene : higher frame rate

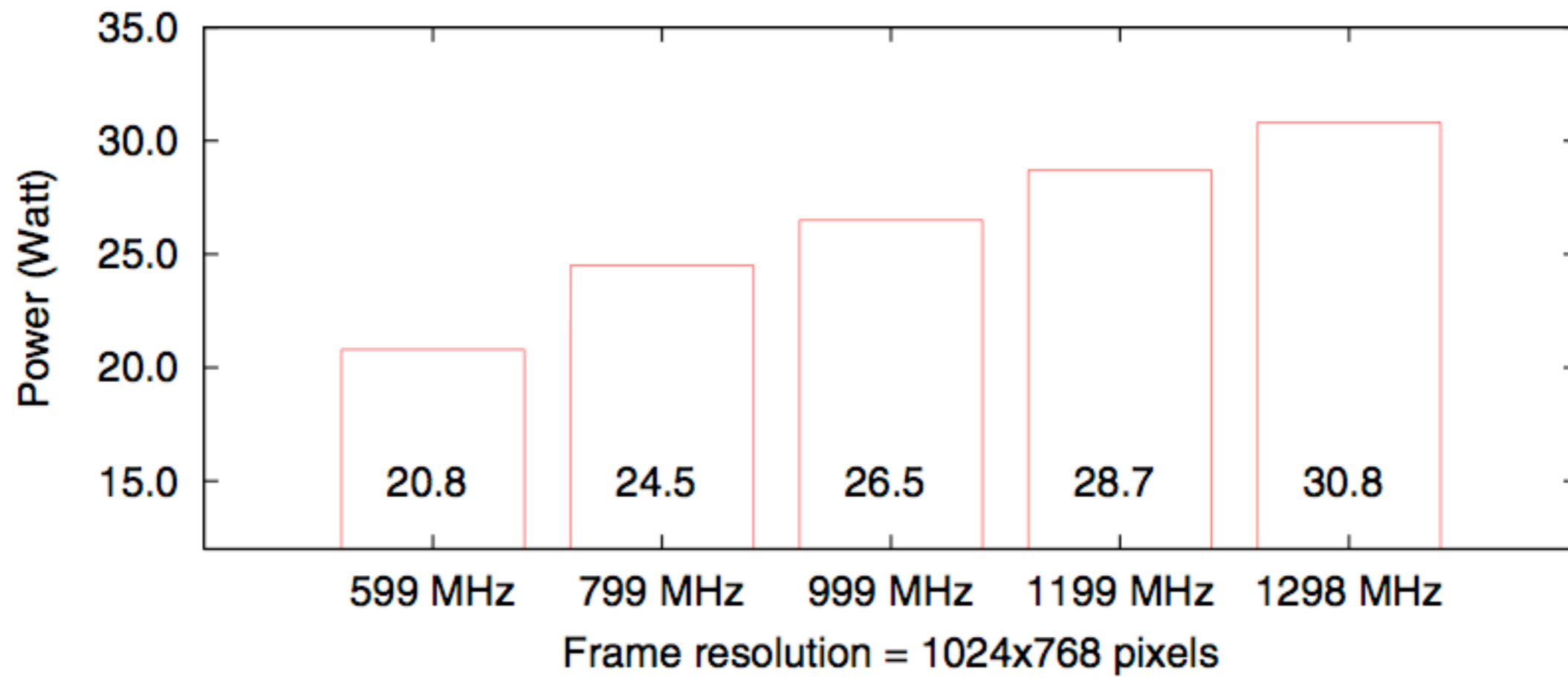
Idea: slow down CPU when scene is simpler (achieving constant frame rate)

**“slow down” CPU : dynamic voltage
and frequency scaling**

$$\text{Power} \propto V^2 f$$



Frame rate of Quake II



let

c be the estimated cycle requirement
to render a scene

f be the min acceptable frame rate

let

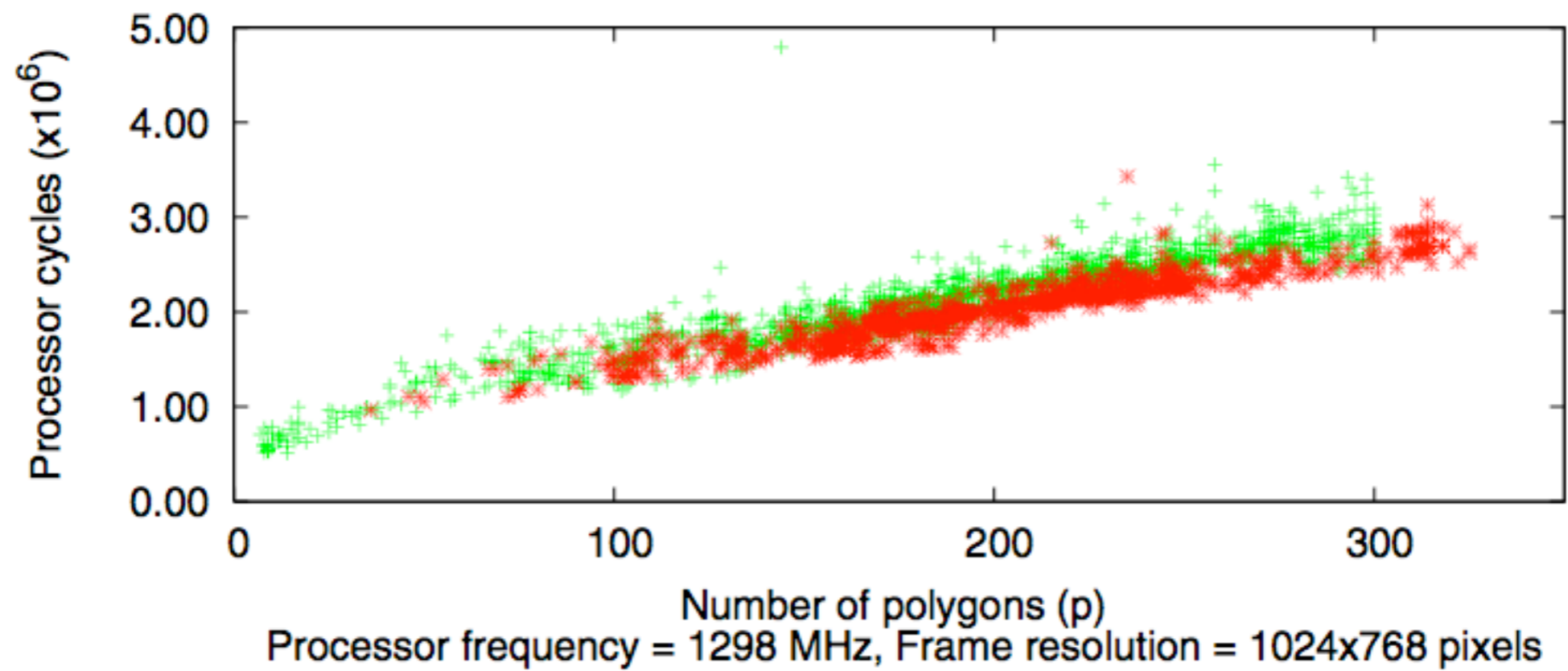
c be the estimated cycle requirement
to render a scene

f be the min acceptable frame rate

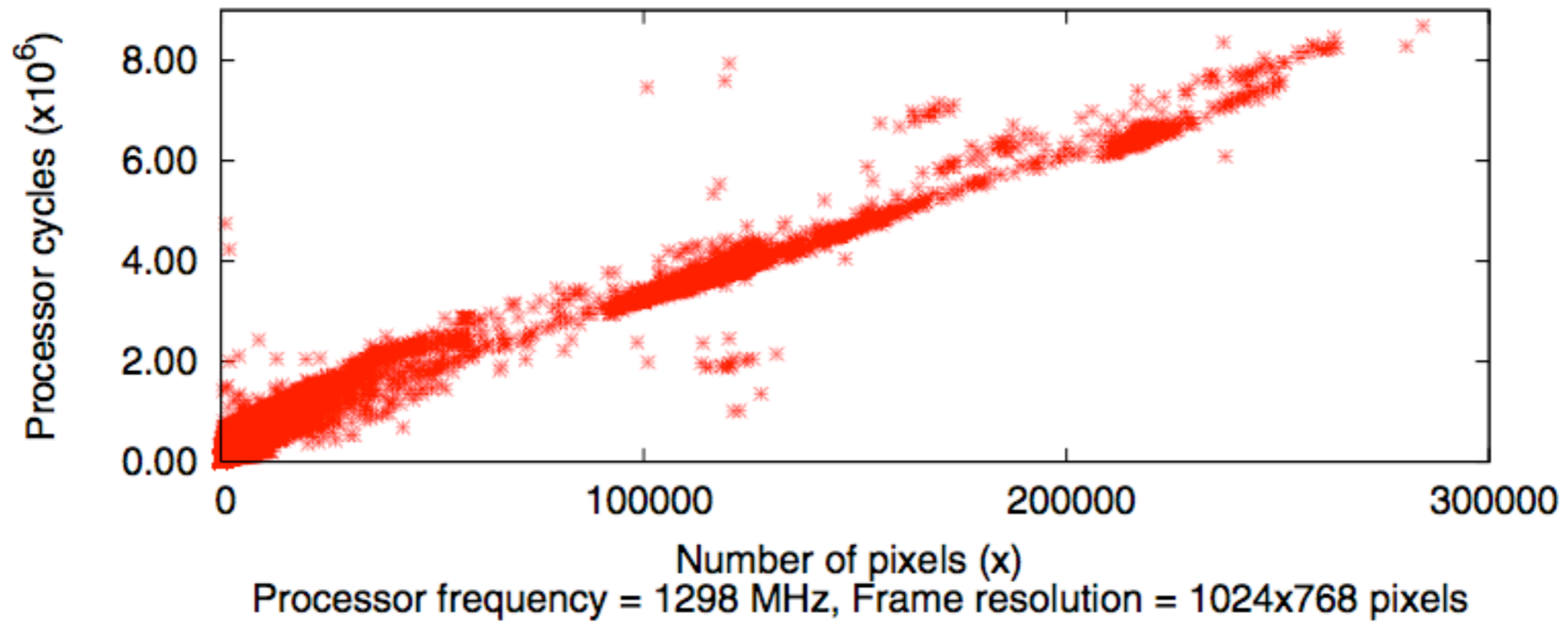
set CPU frequency to **cf** (rounded up
to the nearest supported frequency)

**How to estimate cycle
requirement for a scene?**

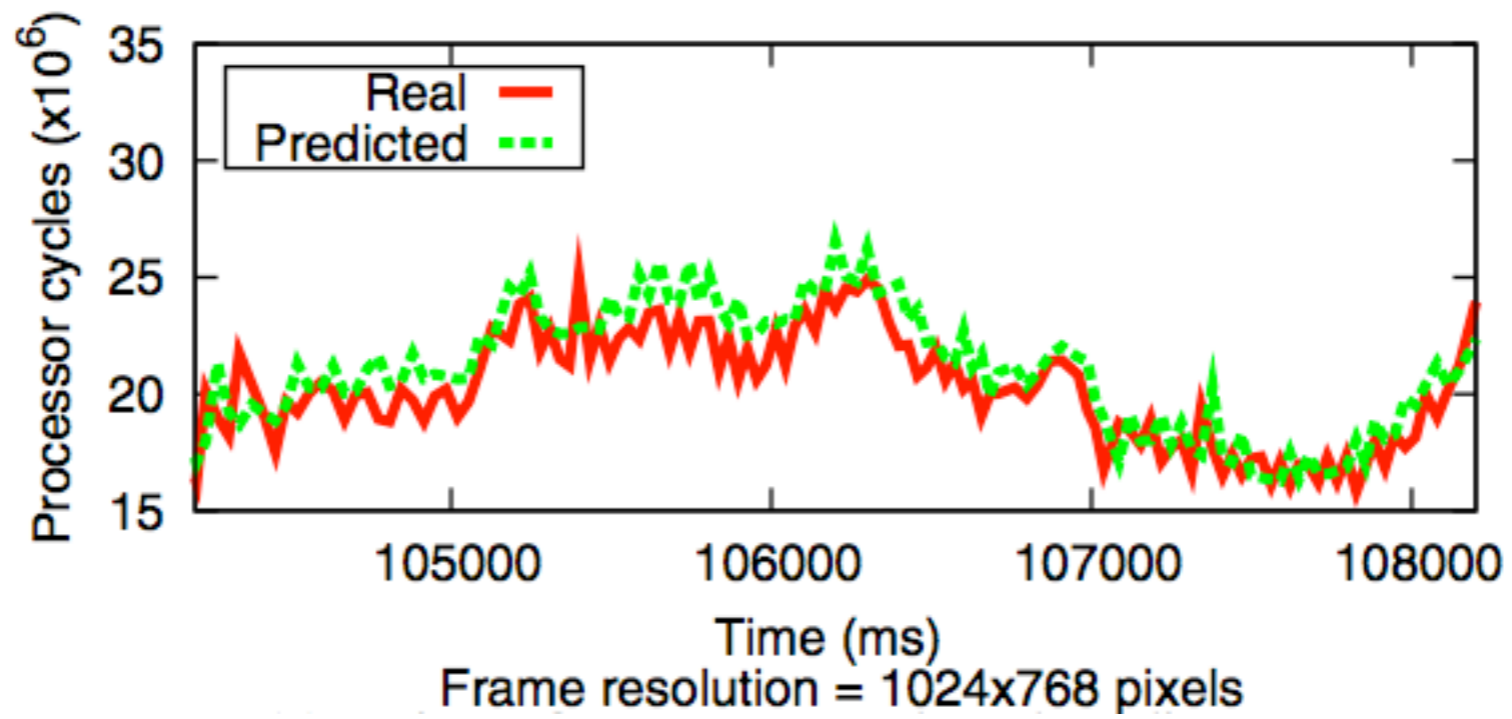
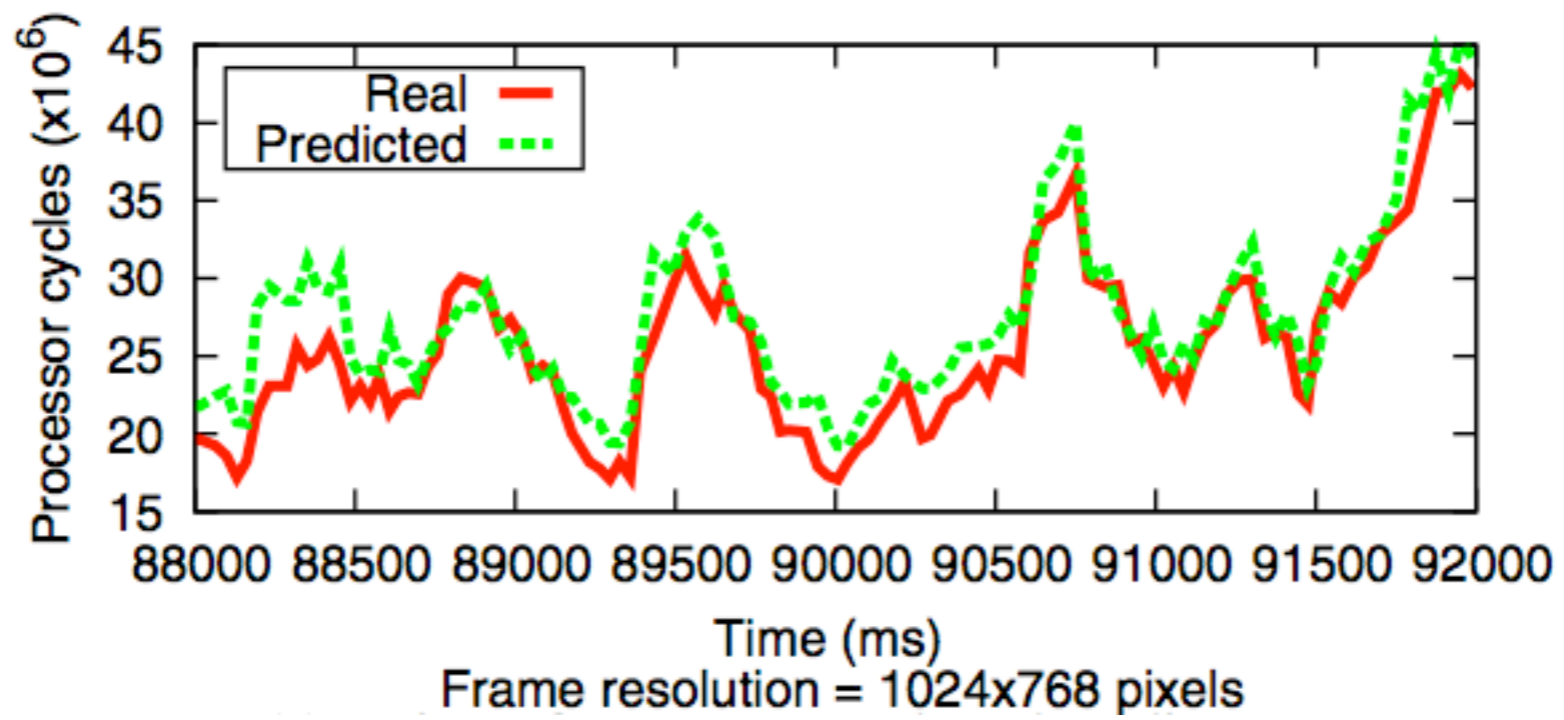
**Look at the structure of a scene:
number of polygons,
number of objects ..**



**Rasterization workload for “brush model”
(walls, floor, objects etc)**



**Rasterization workload for “alias model”
(monsters, soldiers, weapon etc)**



Save power by 15% on a
PDA running at 5 fps

Open Questions:

how to predict power consumed by GPU?