

# Power Management in Linux\* - State of The Art

Rafael J. Wysocki

Intel System Software Engineering

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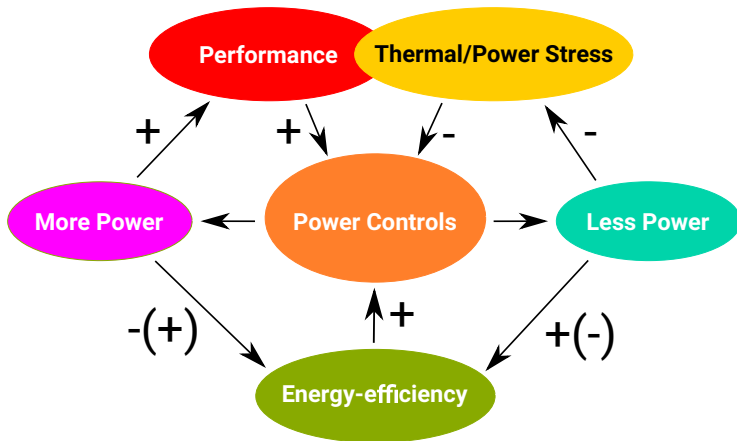
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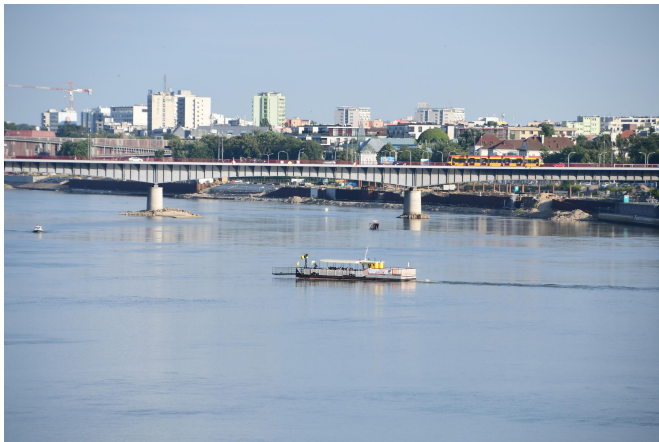
# What Power Management Is About



# General Overview Of Power Management

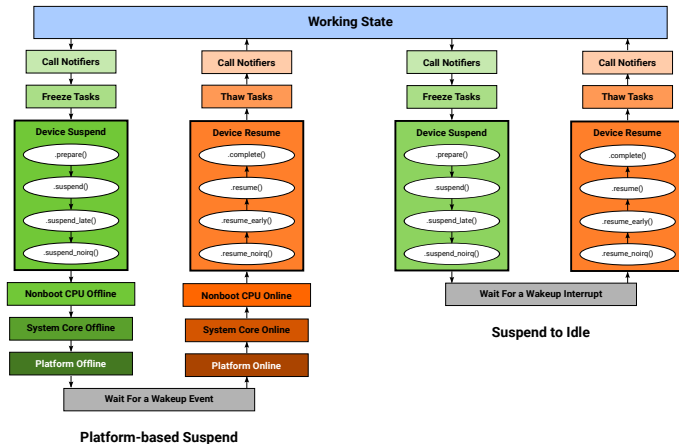


# Two Different Ways To Get There





# System Suspend



# System Suspend/Hibernation Interface In sysfs

/sys/power/state  
freeze mem disk

↑

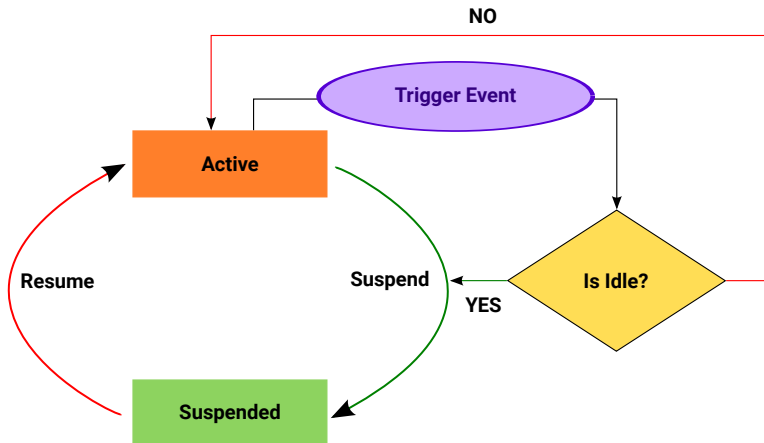
/sys/power/mem\_sleep  
[s2idle] deep

└──┘

/sys/devices/.../power/wakeup  
enabled  
disabled



# Overview Of PM-runtime



# PM-runtime Control Through sysfs

```
/sys/devices/.../power/control
```

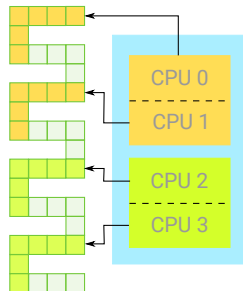
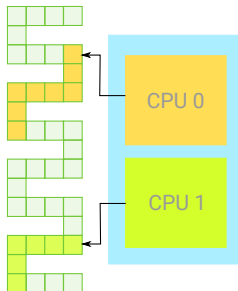
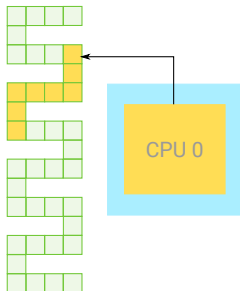
```
auto
```

```
on
```

```
/sys/devices/.../power/autosuspend_delay_ms
```



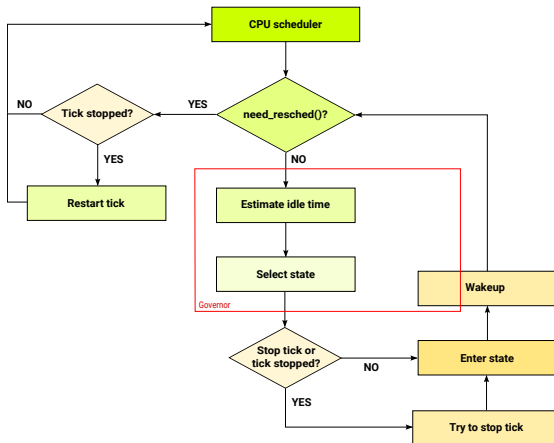
# CPUs Are Logical Entities



# CPUs: Busy Vs Idle



# CPU Idle Loop (Linux\* 4.17 And Later)



# CPU Idle Time Management Control

## Kernel command line

idle=**poll**  
halt  
nomwait

cpuidle.off=1

intel\_idle.max\_cstate=0  
1 ... 9

processor.max\_cstate=1 ... 9  
0

## Special device

/dev/cpu\_dma\_latency

## sysfs

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpuidle/  
current\_driver : **intel\_idle**  
current\_governor\_ro : **menu**

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<nr>/cpuidle/state<nr>/  
desc : **MWAIT 0x00**  
**disable : 0**  
latency : **2**  
name : **C1**  
power : **0**  
residency : **2**  
time : **438396006**  
usage : **4637114**

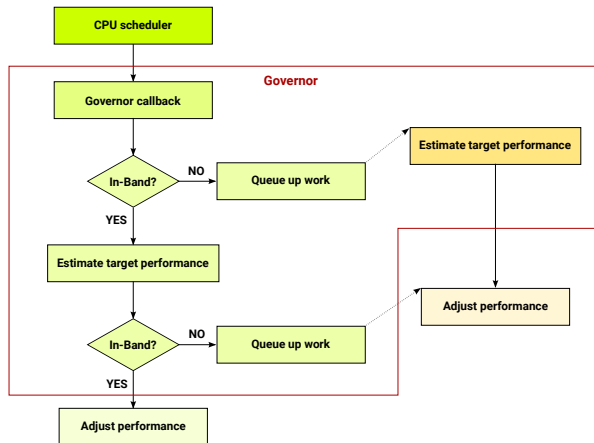
/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<nr>/power/pm\_qos\_resume\_latency\_us



# CPUs: Performance And Utilization

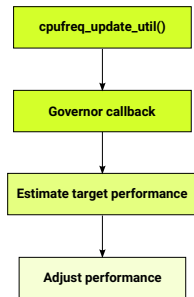


# Overview Of CPU Performance Scaling

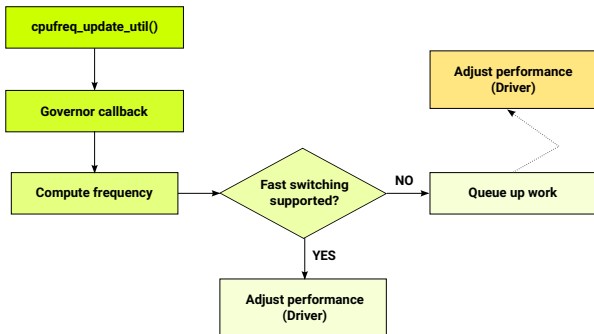


# In-Band Scaling Governors

## intel\_pstate powersave (Active Mode)



## schedutil



# CPU Performance Scaling Control

## sysfs

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<nr>/cpufreq/

```
affected_cpus : 0
cpufreq_max_freq : 4300000
cpufreq_min_freq : 800000
cpufreq_transition_latency : 0
energy_performance_available_preferences : default performance balance_performance balance_power power
energy_performance_preferred : balance_performance
related_cpus : 0
scaling_available_governors : performance powersave
scaling_cur_freq : 3039632
scaling_driver : intel_pstate
scaling_governor : powersave
scaling_max_freq : 4300000
scaling_min_freq : 800000
```

/sys/devices/system/cpu/intel\_pstate/

```
max_perf_pct : 100
min_perf_pct : 18
no_turbo : 0
num_pstates : 36
status : active
turbo_pct : 20
```

## Kernel command line

cpufreq.off=1

intel\_pstate=**active**  
disable  
force  
hwp\_only  
no\_hwp  
**passive**  
per\_cpu\_perf\_limits  
support\_acpi\_ppc

# PCI Express Active State Power Management (ASPM)



# PCIe ASPM Control

## Module parameter

```
pcie_aspm.policy=default  
    performance  
    powersave  
    powersupersave
```

## sysfs

```
/sys/devices/pci0000:00/.../link/  
    clkpm : 1  
    l0s_aspm : 1  
    l1_1_aspm : 1  
    l1_1_pci_pm : 1  
    l1_2_aspm : 1  
    l1_2_pci_pm : 1  
    l1_aspm : 1
```

## Kernel command line

```
pcie_aspm= off  
    force
```



# Intel Performance and Energy Bias Hint (EPB)



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# Intel EPB Control Through sysfs

`/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<nr>/power/energy_perf_bias`

0...15

performance

balance-performance

normal

balance-power

power





# Is Energy-efficiency Always At Odds With Performance?



# Connection Between Energy-efficiency And Performance

For individual hardware components

Performance depends on the **capacity** and **latency**.

Without power budget sharing

Better energy-efficiency means more latency and/or less capacity.

However

Improving energy-efficiency of one component may change the distribution of power.

# PM Features May Depend On One Another



# Questions? Comments? Concerns?



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# References



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