MC-ADAPT: Adaptive Task Dropping in Mixed-Criticality Scheduling

Jaewoo Lee  
*University of Pennsylvania*

Hoon Sung Chwa

Linh T.X. Phan  
*University of Pennsylvania*, linhphan@cis.upenn.edu

Insik Shin

Insup Lee  
*University of Pennsylvania*, lee@cis.upenn.edu

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Abstract
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MC-ADAPT: Adaptive Task Dropping in Mixed-Criticality Scheduling

Jaewoo Lee*, Hoon Sung Chwa†, Linh T.X. Phan*, Insik Shin‡, Insup Lee*
University of Pennsylvania, USA*
University of Michigan, USA†
School of Computing, KAIST, South Korea‡
E-mail: insik.shin@cs.kaist.ac.kr

Abstract—Recent embedded systems are becoming integrated systems with components of different criticality. To tackle this, mixed-criticality systems aim to provide different levels of timing assurance to components of different criticality levels while achieving efficient resource utilization. Many approaches have been proposed to execute more lower-criticality tasks without affecting the timeliness of higher-criticality tasks. Those previous approaches however have at least one of the two limitations: i) they penalize all lower-criticality tasks at once upon a certain situation, or ii) they make the decision how to penalize lower-criticality tasks at design time. As a consequence, they under-utilize resources by imposing an excessive penalty on low-criticality tasks. Unlike those existing studies, we present a novel framework, called MC-ADAPT, that aims to minimally penalize lower-criticality tasks by fully reflecting the dynamically changing system behavior into adaptive decision making. Towards this, we propose a new scheduling algorithm and develop its runtime schedulability analysis capable of capturing the dynamic system state. Our proposed algorithm adaptively determines which task to drop based on the runtime analysis. To determine the quality of task dropping solution, we propose the speedup factor for task dropping while the conventional use of the speedup factor only evaluates MC scheduling algorithms in terms of the worst-case schedulability. We apply the speedup factor for a newly-defined task dropping problem that evaluates task dropping solution under different runtime scheduling scenarios. We derive that MC-ADAPT has a speedup factor of 1.619 for task drop. This implies that MC-ADAPT can behave the same as the optimal scheduling algorithm with optimal task dropping strategy does under any runtime scenario if the system is sped up by a factor of 1.619.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the growing trends in safety-critical embedded systems is towards increasing complex systems with various applications of different importance or criticality. Their real-world examples are avionics systems [1] and automotive systems [2]. These systems are called Mixed-Criticality (MC) systems, which integrate multiple components with different criticality levels on a single computing platform. The main design goal for MC systems is to provide different levels of assurance to functionalities of different criticality levels, while achieving efficient resource utilization.

Since the seminal work of Vestal [3], a vast amount of work has been developed for scheduling of real-time MC systems (see [4] for a survey). In typical approaches, the system has two levels of criticality (high and low), and a high-criticality task comprises of two WCET (Worst-Case Execution Time) estimates with different levels of confidence. Each high-criticality task typically starts in the low-criticality mode during which it completes execution without exceeding a low-confi dence WCET estimate. Upon overrunning the low-confidence WCET estimate, the task is considered to transit to the high-criticality mode during which it can execute up to its pessimistic (high-confidence) WCET estimate. A typical requirement for MC systems is that 1) all high-criticality tasks always satisfy their deadlines and 2) all low-criticality tasks meet deadlines as long as all high-criticality tasks remain in the low-criticality modes. A major challenge is to guarantee the MC-schedulability while at the same time improving resource utilization.

A vast majority of existing solutions [5]–[15] employ an assumption of system-level mode switch that when a task exhibits high-criticality behavior by violating its low-confidence WCET estimate, all the other high-criticality tasks also show high-criticality behavior simultaneously. Upon any task transitioning to the high-criticality mode, those existing solutions commonly penalize all of the low-criticality tasks, i.e., either by dropping all [5], [6], [8], [11], [14] or degrading all the services offered to them [7], [9], [10], [12], [13], [15]. However, this is overly pessimistic, because not all high-criticality tasks necessarily violate their low-confidence WCET estimates at the same time. For example in automotive, it is a rare case that both adaptive cruise control (ACC) component and anti-lock braking system (ABS) component simultaneously violate the normal ranges of WCET estimates because the behavior of each component depends on different sensors (ACC depends on laser and radar sensors while ABS depends on friction and speed sensors).

Relaxing such an assumption, we consider task-level mode switch, where tasks can exhibit high-criticality behavior at different times, independently from each other. Under task-level mode switch, it is allowed that some high-criticality tasks execute in the high-criticality mode while others remain in the low-criticality mode. This makes it possible to penalize some of the low-criticality tasks selectively in the event of mode switch, rather than all of them unnecessarily. In the automotive example, various infotainment components such as head-up display can be maximally serviced even under deviation of some high-criticality tasks. Our goal is then to minimize the total number of low-criticality tasks to be dropped under task-level mode switch subject to the MC schedulability constraints.
To achieve this, we seek to develop a new MC scheduling framework that dynamically determines which tasks to drop at runtime.

The task dropping decision under task-level mode switch is challenging since the system state is dynamically changing in the sense that a set of tasks in the high-criticality (or low-criticality) mode as well as a set of tasks dropped (or active) change dynamically over time. In addition, when a high-criticality task requires additional resources due to its mode switch, the actual resources to be secured by dropping low-criticality tasks may vary depending on the current system state. There exist some recent studies [16]–[18] considering task dropping under task-level mode switch; however, all of them do not take the dynamic behavior of the system into full consideration since the tasks to be dropped are determined (and analyzed) at design time and then remain unchanged during runtime. Such a static decision has a considerable degree of pessimism, leading to unnecessary dropping of low-criticality tasks. This is because existing solutions cannot fully capture dynamic system states and incorporate them efficiently into the decision making of task dropping at runtime.

In this paper, we focus on the following research questions to address these challenges.

- **Q1.** How can we analyze the impact of dynamic system state changes on the MC schedulability at runtime?
- **Q2.** How can we make adaptive decisions on task dropping without sacrifice in the MC schedulability?
- **Q3.** How can we evaluate the quality of task dropping solution for MC scheduling algorithms?

This paper presents **MC-ADAPT**, which is an adaptive MC scheduling framework that makes online task dropping decisions according to dynamic system states under task-level mode switch. In particular, to address Q1, we develop a runtime schedulability analysis capable of capturing dynamic system states, which serves as a basis for online task dropping decisions. Our run-time analysis is efficient in the sense that it is sufficient to consider only the current system state without tracking the previous history of all system state changes when deciding which tasks to drop.

To address Q2, we design a new scheduling algorithm, called **EDF-AD**, by extending **EDF-VD** to support adaptive task dropping under task-level mode switch. **EDF-AD** utilizes the proposed run-time schedulability analysis to find a minimal set of low-criticality tasks to be dropped, so as to secure the additional resources requested by a mode-transiting task at the current system state. We found that a straightforward extension of **EDF-VD** leads to schedulability loss compared to **EDF-VD**. We develop another scheduling algorithm, called **EDF-AD-E**, which identifies the subset of tasks triggering schedulability loss and isolates them from other tasks. However, improving schedulability is not our main goal in this paper.

To address Q3, we propose the speedup factor for task drop. Although the conventional speedup factor for the MC scheduling problem is effective to evaluate the schedulability of scheduling algorithms, it does not evaluate the quality of task dropping solution. We propose to apply the speedup factor for a different MC scheduling problem, called the **task dropping problem**, which evaluates runtime performance of low-criticality tasks in addition to MC-schedulability. We derive that the speedup factor of **MC-ADAPT** for the task drop is $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.619$, which indicates that **MC-ADAPT** can schedule any feasible task set under any runtime scenario by dropping the same number of low-criticality tasks as the optimal scheduling framework with optimal task dropping strategy if the processor is sped up by a factor of 1.619. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work to quantify runtime performance of MC scheduling algorithms via the processor speedup factor [19]. In addition, we evaluate **MC-ADAPT** via simulation in terms of schedulability and resource utilization.

In summary, this paper makes the following contributions:

- We present the **MC-ADAPT** framework supporting online adaptive task dropping under task-level mode switch.
- We propose new scheduling algorithms, called **EDF-AD** and **EDF-AD-E**, that drop a minimal set of low-criticality tasks based on run-time schedulability analysis, without sacrifice in schedulability.
- We propose the speedup factor for the task dropping problem and derive that **EDF-AD-E** has a speedup factor of 1.619 for task drop.
- Our simulation shows the effectiveness of our framework.

## II. RELATED WORK

Since Vestal’s initial work [3] on MC systems, a rich number of studies have been introduced for MC real-time scheduling. A significant proportion of existing solutions make an assumption on MC system behavior that once a single high-criticality task violates its low-confidence WCET, all the other high-criticality tasks will simultaneously exhibit similar behavior, i.e., system-level mode switch. Upon system-level mode switch, typical scheduling approaches [5], [6], [8], [11] require the pessimistic strategy of dropping all active low-criticality tasks immediately. There is a method to delay dropping low-criticality tasks by adjusting the threshold of mode switch in offline computation [14] or runtime computation [10]. Bate et al. [20] presented a scheduling protocol for returning to the low-criticality mode so as to resume the execution of low-criticality tasks. Other works [7], [9], [10], [12], [13], [15] provided degraded service to low-criticality tasks after system-level mode switch, which includes stretching their periods [7], [12], [15], lowering their priorities [7], skipping their jobs [9], or reducing their execution times [10], [13]. However, all the above studies share the impractical assumption of system-level mode switch, which results that resources are still underutilized in practice.

Relaxing the assumption of system-level mode switch, recent studies [16]–[18] considered task-level mode switch that enables low-criticality tasks to be penalized selectively in the event of individual mode switch. Huang et al. [16] proposed offline mapping from each high-criticality tasks to multiple low-criticality tasks: when the high-criticality task mode switches, the connected low-criticality tasks are dropped. Ren and Phan [17] proposed a similar technique under harmonic workloads (the tasks with periods being integer multiples of each other) with exclusive task grouping where each group has a single high-criticality tasks. Gu et al. [18] also presented task
grouping technique that allows multiple high-criticality tasks. Within the predefined tolerance limit of a task group, they drop only low-criticality tasks within the task group. All the above studies make static task dropping decisions for a limited number of scheduling scenarios (which task is mode-switching or how many tasks in a task group are mode-switched) at design time. On the other hand, MC-ADAPT makes dynamic scheduling decision at runtime with online schedulability test considering runtime criticality of each high-criticality task. Our task dropping algorithm drops the minimum set of low-criticality tasks for each possible system state. It is worth to note that since the system state comprises not only the information considered by the above approaches but also new additional information, such as dropped low-criticality tasks.

The processor speedup factor [19] is widely used to evaluate MC scheduling algorithms [5], [13]. Baruah et al. [5] proposed EDF-VD with a speedup factor of 4/3, which is optimal in uniprocessor MC scheduling. Since the conventional speedup factor in the existing work only evaluates schedulability of uniprocessor MC scheduling. We propose the speedup factor to factor in the existing work only evaluates schedulability of MC scheduling algorithms, we propose the speedup factor to evaluate the quality of task dropping solution.

III. SYSTEM MODEL AND FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

A. System Model

We consider dual-criticality uniprocessor systems with two distinct criticality levels: HI (high) and LO (low).

Task Model. We consider an implicit-deadline sporadic task system (denoted $\tau$) of $n$ MC tasks. Each MC task $\tau_i$ is characterized by $(T_i, C^L_i, C^H_i, \chi_i)$, where

- $T_i \in \mathbb{R}$ is the minimum inter-job separation time (or period),
- $C^L_i \in \mathbb{R}$ is a low-confidence WCET (LO-WCET),
- $C^H_i \in \mathbb{R}$ is a high-confidence WCET (HI-WCET), and
- $\chi_i \in \{HI, LO\}$ is a task criticality level.

We can categorize individual tasks $\tau_i$ by their criticality levels $\chi_i$. For notational convenience, let $\tau_H$ denote a set of tasks with HI-criticality levels (or a HI-task set), i.e., $\tau_H = \{\tau_i | \chi_i = HI\}$. Likewise, $\tau_L$ denotes a set of tasks with LO-criticality levels (or a LO-task set).

Utilization. The LO- and HI-utilization of a task $\tau_i$ are defined as $u^L_i = C^L_i/T_i$ and $u^H_i = C^H_i/T_i$, respectively. For notational convenience, we have

$$U^L = \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_L} u^L_i, \quad U^H = \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_H} u^H_i.$$

Behavior Model. We assume some degree of uncertainty on the execution time of different jobs for a task. We consider task-level criticality mode (task mode). Each HI-task $\tau_i$ has its own task mode (denoted as $M_i$) that indicates its behavior. A task $\tau_i$ is said to be in LO-mode ($M_i = LO$) if no job of the task has executed more than its LO-WCET ($C^L_i$), and be in HI-mode ($M_i = HI$) otherwise.

Under task mode, we consider task-level mode switch, where an individual task changes its task mode independently. That is, each HI-task starts in LO-mode, and switches to HI-mode when its execution time violates $C^L_i$ (called mode switch) (see Fig. 1a). Most of the existing MC schemes employ the system-level criticality-mode (called system mode): the system mode is LO if all HI tasks are in LO-mode, and it becomes HI when all HI-tasks are in HI-mode. System mode is a special case of task mode.

In addition to HI-tasks, we consider the execution state of a LO-task (see Fig. 1b): each LO-task is in either active state or dropped state. Initially, all LO-tasks are active (jobs of the tasks are released sporadically). On mode switch, some LO-tasks are allowed to be dropped in order to support HI-tasks with their additional resource requests. When a LO-task is dropped, no job of the task is released.

System Goal. It is generally important to maximize the performance of LO-tasks as well as the MC-schedulability [7]. Our system goal is to drop as few LO-task as possible under MC-schedulability, which consists of two conditions:

- **Condition A**: HI-tasks are always schedulable.
- **Condition B**: LO-tasks are schedulable if no HI-task is in HI-mode.

B. The Overview of the MC-ADAPT Framework

We present the MC-ADAPT scheduling framework that seeks to drop as few LO-tasks as possible under the MC-schedulability. The key features of MC-ADAPT include task-level mode switch and adaptive LO-task dropping. To enable such features and leverage them for achieving our goal raises several issues to address. We first need to design a new scheduling algorithm that supports task-level mode switch effectively. It is desirable to generalize or dominate the similar ones based on system-level mode switch. We then need to develop a method of task dropping that finds a minimal set of LO-tasks to drop while securing the additional resources requested by a mode-transiting task. This requires to analyze run-time variation on the resource demand of HI-tasks under task-level mode switch. When a task exhibits HI-behavior, the amount of additional resource demand for all HI-tasks to meet their deadlines can vary depending on a different runtime system state, i.e., a different combination of tasks in HI-mode, LO-mode, active state, and dropped state. This requires to calculate such resource demand precisely based on a runtime system state and determine which LO-tasks to be dropped so as to guarantee the required resources as well as minimize the number of dropped tasks at runtime in an efficient manner.

To develop the MC-ADAPT framework, we design a scheduling algorithm and its analysis building upon the principle of EDF-VD (Sec. V), and enhance it to become a generalization of EDF-VD (Sec. VI).
IV. Recapitulation of EDF-VD Scheduling

In this section, we recapitulate EDF-VD [5] for the implicit-deadline task model, whose algorithm and analysis are simple while being speedup-optimal. Due to its simplicity, EDF-VD is extended into various directions (e.g., constrained-deadline task model [8], [21] and imprecise computation model [13]).

EDF-VD considers system-level mode switch that when a single HI-task switches to HI-mode, all the other HI-tasks switch to HI-mode simultaneously. Upon such an event, it changes the system mode from LO-mode to HI-mode and drops all the LO-tasks. Capturing the characteristics of MC tasks that HI-tasks are subject to different WCET requirements in different modes, EDF-VD assigns different priorities to a HI-task in different modes (virtual deadline (VD) in the LO mode and real deadline in HI-mode).

We now explain how EDF-VD assigns VDs. For a HI-task \( \tau_i \), the VD of the task (\( V_i \)) is assigned by \( V_i = xT_i \) where \( x \) is the VC coefficient\(^1\) (\( x \in \mathbb{R} \) s.t. \( 0 < x \leq 1 \)) with \( x = U_H^L/(1 - U_L^L) \).

Schedulability analysis of EDF-VD consists of the following lemmas. We will use Lemma 1 for our new algorithm.

**Lemma 1** (from [5]). A task set \( \tau \) is schedulable by EDF-VD when all HI-tasks are in LO-mode if

\[
U_L^L + \frac{U_L^H}{x} \leq 1. \tag{1}
\]

**Lemma 2** (from [5]). A task set \( \tau \) is schedulable by EDF-VD when any HI-tasks are in HI-mode if

\[
xU_L^L + U_H^H \leq 1. \tag{2}
\]

By Lemmas 1 and 2, a given task \( \tau \) is MC-schedulable by EDF-VD if Eqs. (1) and (2) hold.

V. The MC-ADAPT Framework

In this section, we present the MC-ADAPT framework that supports adaptive task dropping under task-level mode switch. To minimize the dropping of LO-tasks, we need a resource-efficient scheduling algorithm and task dropping algorithm to choose a minimal set of LO-tasks for additional resource request by a mode-transiting task (Sec. V-A). In Sec. V-B, we check whether a task is schedulable at a specific mode switch via online schedulability analysis. In Sec. V-C, we check whether a task set is schedulable under any sequence of mode switches via offline schedulability analysis.

A. The EDF-AD Scheduling Algorithm

To minimize the dropping of LO-tasks under task-level mode switch, we propose the EDF-AD (EDF-Adaptive task Dropping) algorithm extending the principle of EDF-VD.

**Runtime Scheduling Policy.** To guarantee the schedulability of HI-tasks after mode switch, we apply VDs to HI-tasks in their LO-mode. EDF-AD adopts the same VD assignment as EDF-VD, but changes the priorities of tasks according to task level mode switches. EDF-AD schedules the job with the earliest effective deadline and operates under the following rules:

- Schedule LO-tasks with their real deadlines.
- For each HI-task \( \tau_i \), schedule the task with its VD if the task is in LO-mode (\( M_i = LO \)) and with its real deadline if the task is in HI-mode (\( M_i = HI \)).
- At the mode switch of a HI-task \( \tau_i \), set \( M_i := HI \) and drop LO-tasks \(^3\) by the EDF-AD task dropping algorithm. If the task mode of a HI-task is changed to HI at the mode switch, the relative deadline of the task is postponed from its VD to its real deadline.

**Task Dropping Algorithm.** To drop as few LO-tasks as possible at mode switch, we need to know how many resources are required to satisfy MC-schedulability. To do this, we develop an online schedulability test and drop LO-tasks by the test.

To construct such a test, we introduce system state that captures the dynamic system behavior at mode switch, including the task mode (execution state) of each task.

**Definition 1** (System state). For a given task set \( \tau \), a system state \( S \) is defined as a four-tuple of disjoint sets:

\[
S = (\tau_{H1}, \tau_{H2}, \tau_{L1}, \tau_{L2})
\]

- \( \tau_{H1} \): the LO-mode HI-task set (\( \tau_{H1} = \{ \tau_i \in \tau | M_i = LO \} \)).
- \( \tau_{H2} \): the HI-mode HI-task set (including the mode switching task) (\( \tau_{H2} = \tau_H \setminus \tau_{H1} \)).
- \( \tau_{L1} \): the active LO-task set, and
- \( \tau_{L2} \): the dropped LO-task set (including the dropping LO-tasks at mode switch) (\( \tau_{L2} = \tau_L \setminus \tau_{L1} \)).

The initial system state is \( S_0 = (\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset) \).

We present the EDF-AD task dropping algorithm as follows:

- Before system start, sort LO-tasks in decreasing order of their task utilization.
- Drop the LO-task with the highest utilization among the active LO-task set (\( \tau_{L1} \)) until the dropped LO-task set (\( \tau_{L2} \)) satisfies the online schedulability test (Eq. (3)). This algorithm minimizes the number of the dropping tasks during the entire running time, which is optimal with respect to the online schedulability test.

We present the online schedulability test to determine which LO-tasks should be dropped at mode-switch:

\[
U_L^L \geq \frac{U_L^L + U_H^L/x + U_H^H + U_L^L - 1}{1 - x}. \tag{3}
\]

Its correctness is presented in Sec. V-B.

The runtime complexity of MC-ADAPT is \( O(n) \), a linear complexity. The task dropping algorithm takes \( O(n) \): identifying resource deficiency takes \( O(n) \) and selecting the drop candidates of LO-tasks (sorting LO-tasks is done offline) takes \( O(n) \). The required memory space for the system state is at most \( n \) bits to store criticality-modes of HI-tasks.

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\(^1\)The computation of VC coefficient is derived from Eq. (1) of Lemma 1.

\(^2\)The VC coefficient is derived from the schedulability analysis for the initial system state (all HI-tasks are in LO-mode and all LO-tasks are active), which is identical for both EDF-VD and EDF-AD.

\(^3\)If a task is dropped by the scheduler, then the currently-released job of the task is immediately stopped (not guaranteed to meet its deadline) and no further job of the task is released. If a task is in the active mode, all jobs released by the task meet their deadlines.
B. Online Schedulability Analysis

We analyze online schedulability at a specific mode switch, which means whether a given task set is schedulable by EDF-AD when the system state at mode switch is given. Let $S_k$ be the system state after $k$-th mode switch $(k \geq 1)$. To find the collective resource demand on a given interval, we compute the resource demand of each task depending on its task mode (execution state).

We consider online schedulability on two different kinds of system states: the initial system state ($S_0$) and the system state ($S_k$) that is switched from any feasible system state ($S_{k-1}$). Since $S_0$ is the same as system LO-mode in EDF-VD, we can reuse the results of EDF-VD for online schedulability on $S_0$.

Lemma 3. A task set $\tau$ is schedulable by EDF-AD on $S_0$ if

$$U^L_H + \frac{U^L_H}{x} \leq 1. \quad (4)$$

Proof. It is immediate from Lemma 1.

Next, consider online schedulability on $S_k$.

Theorem 1. Consider a task set $\tau$. Assume that the task set is schedulable with $S_{k-1}$. Let $S_k$ be the system state transited from $S_{k-1}$. Then, $\tau$ is schedulable by EDF-AD on $S_k$ if

$$U^L_H + \frac{U^L_H}{x} + U^L_L + U^H_H \leq 1. \quad (5)$$

We can derive the online schedulability test (Eq. (3)) in Section V-A from Theorem 1. Eq. (5) is rewritten to

$$U^L_H + \frac{U^L_H}{x} + U^L_L + U^H_H \leq 1 \quad (\because U^L_L = U^L_H - U^L_H)$$

which is Eq. (3).

Now, we present the proof strategy for Theorem 1 and present auxiliary lemmas for the proof. We prove it by contradiction. Suppose that a deadline is missed. Let $I$ denote a minimal instance of jobs released by $\tau$ on which a deadline is missed by EDF-AD. Without loss of generality, we assume that the first job in $I$ is released at time 0 and the deadline is missed at time $t_3^*$. For task $\tau_i$ and any time $t$, let $\text{DEM}_i(t)$ be an upper bound of the demand of task $\tau_i$ over time interval $[0, t)$ in $I$. Let $\text{DEM}(t)$ be the sum of $\text{DEM}_i(t)$ of all the tasks in $\tau$. Since a deadline is missed at $t_3^*$, we have $\text{DEM}(t_3^*) > t_1$. We will show that our calculation of $\text{DEM}(t_1)$ is no greater than $t_1$, which leads to a contradiction.

To find $\text{DEM}(t_1)$, we consider individual task demand over $[0, t_1)$. The following lemma bounds the demand of a HI-task in LO-mode and the demand of a LO-task in the active state.

Lemma 4. Consider any time $t$. (a) For a HI-task in LO-mode ($\tau_i \in \tau_{HI}$), $\text{DEM}_i(t) = (u^L_i/t) + (u^H_i/t)$, and (b) for a LO-task in the active state ($\tau_i \in \tau_{L}$), $\text{DEM}_i(t) = u^L_i + t$.

Proof. (a) The task demand over $[0, t)$ is smaller than or equal to $C^L_i \cdot t/(xT_i)$. Thus, $\text{DEM}_i(t) = (u^L_i/t) \cdot t$.

(b) The task demand over $[0, t)$ is smaller than or equal to $C^L_i \cdot t/T_i$. Thus, $\text{DEM}_i(t) = u^L_i + t$.

For the demand for a HI-task in HI-mode and a LO-task in the dropped state, we utilize a characteristic of the jobs that are included in $\text{DEM}(t_1)$.

Lemma 5 (from [5]). Consider the minimal instance $I$. All jobs that execute in $[0, t_1)$ have a deadline $\leq t_1$.

Based on Lemma 5, we bound the demand of a HI-task in HI-mode. For a HI-task $\tau_i$, let $J^*_{\tau_i}$ be the mode-switching job of $\tau_i$ in $I$ and $a^*_i$ be the release time of $J^*_{\tau_i}$.

Lemma 6. If HI-task $\tau_i$ is mode switched ($\tau_i \in \tau_{HI}$), then

$$\text{DEM}_i(t_1) = \begin{cases} (u^L_i/x) t_1, & \text{if } t_1 < a^*_i + xT_i, \\ u^H_i \cdot a^*_i + u^H_i (t_1 - a^*_i), & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. At mode switch of $\tau_i$, the deadline of $J^*_{\tau_i}$ is changed from $a^*_i + xT_i$ to $a^*_i + T_i$ and the execution requirement is changed from $C^L_i$ to $C^H_i$. By Lemma 5, the changed demand is not considered when $t_1 < a^*_i + T_i$. The task demand over $[0, t_1)$ is different depending on whether time $t_1$ is before the VD of $J^*_q$ or not.

Case 1. ($t_1 < a^*_i + xT_i$). Since $t_1 < a^*_i + xT_i \leq a^*_i + T_i$, the task demand is the same as Lemma 4a.

Case 2. ($t_1 \geq a^*_i + xT_i$). We calculate the task demand of jobs before time $a^*_i$ and the task demand after time $a^*_i$. Since jobs before time $a^*_i$ execute for LO-WCET ($C^L_i$), the task demand of jobs before $a^*_i$ is $C^L_i \cdot a^*_i/T_i$. Since job $J^*_{\tau_i}$ and its successive jobs execute HI-WCET ($C^H_i$), the task demand of jobs after time $a^*_i$ is $C^H_i (t_1 - a^*_i)/T_i$. Thus, $\text{DEM}_i(t_1) = C^L_i \cdot a^*_i/T_i + C^H_i (t_1 - a^*_i)/T_i$.

The following lemma bounds the demand of a LO-task in the dropped state.

Lemma 7. Let $\tau_q$ be the last (k-th) mode-switched task in $I$ on $S_k$. If LO-task $\tau_i$ is dropped ($\tau_i \in \tau_{LO}$), then

$$\text{DEM}_i(t_1) = \begin{cases} u^L_i \cdot t_1, & \text{if } t_1 < a^*_q + xT_q, \\ u^H_i (a^*_q + xT_q), & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Since $\tau_q$ is the last mode-switched task, $\tau_i$ is dropped before or at the mode switch of $J^*_q$. The mode switch of $J^*_q$ happens before or at its VD ($a^*_q + xT_q$). The task demand of $\tau_i$ over $[0, t_1)$ is different depending on whether time $t_1$ is before the VD of $J^*_q$ or not.

Case 1. ($t_1 < a^*_q + xT_q$). In the worst case, the mode switch happens at the VD of $J^*_q$. Then, the upper bound of the demand is the same as Lemma 4b.

Case 2. ($t_1 \geq a^*_q + xT_q$). No job of the task executes after the mode switch of $J^*_q$. To execute before the mode switch, jobs must have a deadline no greater than the VD of $J^*_i$. Thus, $\text{DEM}_i(t_1) = C^L_i (a^*_q + xT_q)/T_i$.

We consider the task demand on $S_k$ based on the task demand on $S_{k-1}$. We know that $S_{k-1}$ is a feasible system state and $S_k$ is the transited state from $S_{k-1}$ by the mode switch of HI-task $\tau_q$. Let $\text{DEM}_i(t)$ be the demand of task
Proof of Theorem 1. We summarize the proof strategy stated before. Let DEM$^k(t)$ be the sum of DEM$^k_i(t)$ of all the tasks in $\tau$. Since $S_{k-1}$ is a feasible system state, we have DEM$^{k-1}(t) \leq t$ for any $t$. With the proof by contradiction, we assume a deadline misses in $I$. Then, we have DEM$^k(t_1) > t_1$. To lead to a contradiction, we only need to show that DEM$^k(t_1) \leq t_1$. Let $\tau_q$ be the last mode-switched task in $I$. DEM$^k(t_1)$ is different depending on whether $t_1$ is before the VD of $J_q^*$ or not.

**Case 1 ($t_1 < a_q^* + xT_q$).** We calculate DEM$^k(t_1)$:

$$
DEM^k(t_1) = \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau} DEM_i^k(t_1)
= \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau} DEM_i^{k-1}(t_1) \quad \text{(by Lemma 8)}
= DEM^{k-1}(t_1),
$$

which is smaller than or equal to 1 by the assumption on DEM$^{k-1}$.

**Case 2 ($t_1 \geq a_q^* + xT_q$).** We calculate DEM$^k(t_1)$:

$$
DEM^k(t_1) = \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau} DEM_i^k(t_1)
\leq \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau} DEM_i^{k-1}(a_q^*) + (t_1 - a_q^*)(u_L + \frac{U_H}{x})
+ xu_{L_2} + \frac{U_H}{x} \quad \text{(by Lemma 9)}
\leq DEM^{k-1}(a_q^*) + (t_1 - a_q^*) \quad \text{(Eq. (5) with $S_k$)}
\leq a_q^* + (t_1 - a_q^*) \quad \text{(by the assumption on DEM$^{k-1}$)} = t_1.
$$

From Cases 1 and 2, we showed that DEM$^k(t_1) \leq t_1$. □

**C. Offline Schedulability Analysis**

We looked at online schedulability analysis at a mode switch. However, we do not yet know whether a task set is schedulable by EDF-AD under any sequences of mode switches, which is offline schedulability. To know the schedulability, we need to check whether EDF-AD can schedule the task set on any system state satisfying MC-schedulability (Condition A and B in Sec. III), based on the online schedulability analysis (Lemma 3 and Theorem 1).

**Theorem 2.** A task set $\tau$ is MC-schedulable by EDF-AD if

$$
U_L^L + \frac{U_H}{x} \leq 1, \quad \text{(6)}
$$

$$
 xu_L^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau} \max \left( \frac{u_L^L}{x}, u_H^L \right) \leq 1. \quad \text{(7)}
$$

**Proof.** To show that $\tau$ is MC-schedulable, we need to satisfy both Conditions A and B. Since Eq. (6) holds, by Lemma 3, the task set $S_0$ is schedulable on $S_0$, which satisfies Condition B. For Condition A, by Theorem 1, we show that Eq. (5) holds with any $\tau_{H2} \neq \emptyset$: since each HI-task is either LO-mode or HI-mode, and all LO-tasks may be dropped in the worst case,

$$
 xu_L^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_{H}} \max \left( \frac{u_L^L}{x}, u_H^L \right) \leq 1,
$$

which holds from Eq. (7). □

We show an example task set schedulable by EDF-AD.

**Example 1.** Consider the example task set in Table I. According to the VD assignment, we have $x = 0.3/(1 - 0.4) = 0.5$. We show that Eqs. (6) and (7) hold: $0.4 + 0.3/0.5 = 1$ and $0.5 + 0.4 + \max(0.1/0.5, 0.35) + \max(0.2/0.5, 0.30) = 0.2 + 0.35 + 0.4 = 0.95 \leq 1$. Then, the task set is MC-schedulable by Theorem 2.
VI. AN ENHANCED MC-ADAPT FRAMEWORK

A straightforward extension of EDF-VD, which is EDF-AD, yields a counter-intuitive result that EDF-AD does not dominate EDF-VD in schedulability. In Sec. VI-A, we find the characteristics of the subset of tasks that cause the schedulability loss. In Sec. VI-B, we present a new scheduling algorithm that isolates them from the other tasks.

A. The Schedulability Loss of EDF-AD

Let’s look at an example schedulable by EDF-VD but not by EDF-AD.

Example 2. We modify the task set in Table I by changing \( u_i^H \) of \( \tau_3 \) to 0.45. Since \( U_i^L \) and \( U_i^H \) are not changed, \( x \) will not be changed. The task set is schedulable by EDF-VD because Lemmas 1 and 2 hold: \( 0.4 + 0.3/0.5 = 1 \) and \( 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.75 = 0.95 \leq 1 \). However, the task set is not schedulable by EDF-AD because Eq. (7) in Theorem 2 does not hold: \( 0.5 \cdot 0.4 + \max(0.1/0.45, 0.5) + \max(0.2/0.5, 0.30) = 1.05 > 1 \).

We investigate which difference between EDF-VD and EDF-AD causes the schedulability loss. When checking Condition B in MC-schedulability, both EDF-VD and EDF-AD consider the initial system state \( S_0 \). Thus, the loss is related to checking Condition A. We define the critical task mode as the combination of task modes for HI-tasks where the collective resource demand of HI-tasks is maximized. While the critical task mode for EDF-VD is system HI-mode (among system HI-mode and system LO-mode), the one for EDF-AD is not system HI-mode (all HI-tasks are in HI-mode). Since a HI-task executes with its LO mode, there may exist a HI-tasks whose resource utilization in LO-mode \( (C_i^L/V_i) \) is higher than the one in HI-mode \( (C_i^H/T_i) \). Thus, the critical task mode is the combination of the task mode of each HI-task where its resource utilization is maximized. However, EDF-VD adopting the system-level mode switch (from system LO-mode to system HI-mode) is irrelevant to the critical task mode of EDF-AD.

We investigate why some HI-tasks have a higher resource utilization in LO-mode. All HI-tasks execute with their VD \( (V_i = xT_i) \) in their LO-mode and the VD coefficient is derived from the collective utilization of the task set such that \( U_i^H/x \leq U_i^H \). However, the VD assignment may not be the best choice for an individual task, specially for the HI-tasks that have relatively small difference between HI-WCET and LO-WCET. Then, the task has \( u_i^L/x > u_i^H \). From the understanding of the schedulability loss, we will present a resolution in the next subsection.

B. The EDF-AD-E Scheduling Algorithm

Since a fully-independent task-level mode switch may produce the schedulability loss, we apply a limited mode switch not to sacrifice schedulability. We propose another scheduling algorithm, called EDF-AD-E.

Scheduling Algorithm. We formally define the subset of HI-tasks that produces the schedulability loss.

Definition 2. HI-mode-preferred tasks \( (\tau_F) \) are defined as a set of HI-tasks s.t. \( C_i^L/V_i > C_i^H/T_i \); \( \tau_F = \{ \tau_i \in \tau_H | u_i^L/x > u_i^H \} \).

The schedulability loss may happen when HI-mode-preferred tasks remain in LO-mode and the other tasks have mode-switched. In addition, since a HI-mode-preferred task has resource utilization in HI-mode lower than the one in LO-mode, it is better for the task to execute in HI-mode from system start. We now present the EDF-AD-E (Enhanced) algorithm as follows:

- The VD of each HI-task \( \tau_i \) is assigned by \( V_i = xT_i \) where \( x = \min(1, (1 - U_i^H)/U_i^L) \).
- For HI-mode-preferred tasks, execute them in HI-mode from system start.
- All the other runtime scheduling policies (including the task dropping algorithm) are the same as EDF-AD.

We cannot use the VD coefficient in EDF-AD because the offline schedulability of EDF-AD-E is different from EDF-AD. We compute the VD coefficient from EDF-AD-E offline schedulability (Theorem 4). The initial system state of EDF-AD-E is different from EDF-AD: \( S_0 = (\tau_H, \tau_F, \tau_L, \emptyset) \).

Online Schedulability Analysis. Since the EDF-AD-E scheduling algorithm is modified from EDF-AD, we need to check whether online schedulability analysis of EDF-AD is also applicable to EDF-AD-E. Since \( S_0 \) is different from EDF-AD, we re-derive online schedulability on \( S_0 \).

Lemma 10. A task set \( \tau \) is schedulable by EDF-AD-E on \( S_0 \) if

\[
U_i^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_H} \min\left(\frac{u_i^L}{x}, u_i^H\right) \leq 1. \tag{8}
\]

Proof. On \( S_0 \), we have \( \tau_{H1} = \tau_H \setminus \tau_F, \tau_{H2} = \tau_F \) and \( \tau_{L1} = \tau_L \). Since the demand of task \( \tau_i \in \tau_F \) over \( [0,t] \) is no greater than \( C_i^H \cdot t/T_i \), we have

\[
\tau_i \in \tau_F, DEM_i(t) = u_i^H \cdot t. \tag{9}
\]
We show that the demand over $[0,t]$ is no greater than $t$:  
\[ \text{DEM}(t_1) = \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H \setminus T_F} \text{DEM}_i(t) + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_L} \text{DEM}_i(t) + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_F} \text{DEM}_i(t) \]
\[ = \left( \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H \setminus T_F} u^L_i + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_L} u^L_i + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_F} u^L_i \right) t \]
\[ = \left( \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H \setminus T_F} u^L_i + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_L} u^L_i + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_F} u^L_i \right) \leq 1 \cdot t \quad \text{(by assumption)} \]

Online schedulability on $S_k$ is the same as EDF-AD.

**Theorem 3.** Consider a task set $\tau$. Assume that the task set is schedulable with $S_{k-1}$. Let $S_k$ be the system state that is transited from $S_{k-1}$. Then, the task set is schedulable by EDF-AD-E on $S_k$ if Eq. (5) holds.

**Proof.** The proof is the same as Theorem 1. □

**Offline Schedulability Analysis.** The following theorem derives the offline schedulability of EDF-AD-E.

**Theorem 4.** A task set $\tau$ is MC-schedulable by EDF-AD-E if
\[ U^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H} \min \left( \frac{u^L_i}{x}, u^H_i \right) \leq 1, \]
\[ xU^L + U^H \leq 1. \quad \text{(10)} \quad \text{(11)} \]

**Proof.** To show that $\tau$ is MC-schedulable, we need to satisfy both Conditions A and B in MC-schedulability. Since Eq. (10) holds, by Lemma 10, $\tau$ is schedulable on $S_0$, which satisfies Condition B. For Condition A, by Theorem 3, we show that Eq. (5) holds with any $\tau_{H2} \neq \emptyset$: since each HI-task except HI-mode-preferred tasks is LO-mode or HI-mode, and all LO-tasks may be dropped in the worst case,
\[ xU^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H} \max \left( \frac{u^L_i}{x}, u^H_i \right) \leq 1 \]
\[ \iff xU^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H} u^H_i + U^H \leq 1 \quad \text{(by Def. 2)} \]
\[ \iff xU^L + U^H - U^H + U^H \leq 1, \]
which holds from Eq. (11). □

**Properties.** EDF-AD-E strictly dominates EDF-VD in terms of MC-schedulability (Lemma 11 and Example 3).

**Lemma 11.** If any task set is MC-schedulable by EDF-VD, the task set is also MC-schedulable by EDF-AD-E.

**Proof.** Since the task set is MC-schedulable by EDF-VD, by Lemmas 1 and 2, Eqs. (1) and (2) hold. If Eqs. (10) and (11) holds, by Theorem 4, the task set is also MC-schedulable by EDF-AD-E. Eq. (10) holds: $U^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in T_H} \min \left( \frac{u^L_i}{x}, u^H_i \right) \leq U^L + \frac{u^H_i}{x} \leq 1$ from Eq. (1). Eq. (11) holds from Eq. (2). □

**Example 3.** We modify the task set in Table I by changing $u^H_i$ of $\tau_1$ to 0.55. We will schedule the task set by EDF-VD. Since $U^L_i$ and $U^H_i$ are not changed, $x$ will not be changed. The task set is not schedulable by EDF-VD because Eq. (2) in Lemma 2 does not hold: $0.5 \times 0.4 + 0.85 = 1.05 > 1$. We will schedule the task set by EDF-AD-E. By the VD assignment, we have $x = (1 - 0.85)/0.4 = 0.375$. Task $\tau_2$ is a HI-mode-preferred task because $u^L_i/x = 0.2/0.375 = 0.53 > u^H_i = 0.30$. We show that Eqs. (10) and (11) hold: $0.4 + 0.1/(0.375 + 0.3 = 0.96 \leq 1$ and $0.375 \times 0.4 + 0.85 = 1$. Then, the task set is MC-schedulable by Theorem 4.

**VII. THE SPEEDUP FACTOR**

In this section, we quantify the effectiveness of EDF-AD-E based on the metric of the processor speedup factor [19]. The speedup factor ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\alpha \geq 1$) is a reliable performance metric for comparing the worst-case behavior of different algorithms for solving the same problem. The smaller speedup factor of an algorithm indicates that the behavior of the algorithm is closer to that of the optimal algorithm. Previously, the speedup factor for the MC scheduling problem is effective to evaluate MC scheduling algorithms (e.g., [5]). However, it only evaluates MC-schedulability, and cannot evaluate the quality of task dropping. So, we propose the speedup factor for the task dropping problem which extends the existing MC scheduling problem with the runtime performance of LO-tasks. First, we define the task dropping problem.

**Definition 3** (the task dropping problem). For a given feasible MC task set $\tau$, a subset of HI-tasks ($\tau_R \in \tau$), and scheduling algorithm $s$, the task dropping problem is: if tasks in $\tau_R$ mode-switch on runtime, how many LO-tasks are required to be dropped for scheduling $\tau$ by scheduling algorithm $s$?

Now, we define the speedup factor of scheduling algorithm $s$ for the task dropping problem (Def. 3). Let OPT be the optimal clairvoyant scheduling algorithm with optimal task dropping7. The speedup factor of $s$ for task drop is defined as the smallest real number $\alpha \geq 1$ such that the number of LO-tasks required to be dropped to schedule any given task set $\tau$ under any given mode switch sequence (specified by $\tau_R \in \tau$) by OPT on a speed-1 processor is the same as the one to schedule $\tau$ under the mode switch sequence by $s$ on a speed-$\alpha$ processor.

The speedup factor for the MC scheduling problem evaluates scheduling algorithms in terms of MC-schedulability. Similarly, the speedup factor for the task dropping problem evaluates scheduling algorithms in terms of the number of the required task dropping under any possible scheduling scenarios. Although the existing work cannot provide any performance guarantee on LO-tasks via the speedup factor, we propose the first work to evaluate how many LO-tasks can be scheduled after mode switch via the speedup factor.

Next, we evaluate EDF-AD-E via the proposed metric.

**Theorem 5.** EDF-AD-E has a speedup factor of $\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ for the task dropping problem.

7In MC systems, a clairvoyant scheme is the one that knows the time instant of mode switch before runtime scheduling.
To prove Theorem 5, we present an auxiliary lemma.

**Lemma 12.** Consider a task set $\tau$ and a subset of HI-tasks $\tau_R \subseteq \tau$. Consider a scheduling scenario that tasks in $\tau_R$ mode-switch on runtime. EDF-AD-E can schedule $\tau$ under the scenario by dropping a subset of LO-tasks $\tau_G \subseteq \tau$ if

$$U_L^L + U_H^L \frac{1}{x} \leq 1,$$

$$U_L^{L_1} + U_H^{L_1} + xU_L^{L_2} + U_H^{L_2} \leq 1$$

where $\tau_{H2} = \tau_R$ and $\tau_{L2} = \tau_G$.

**Proof.** We need to show that $\tau$ is schedulable on $S_0$ and any legitimate $S_k$ considering $\tau_R$ and $\tau_G$. For schedulability on $S_0$, by Lemma 10, we need to satisfy Eq. (8):

$$U_L^L + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_H} \min\left(\frac{u_i^L}{x}, u_i^H\right) \leq 1,$$

which holds by $\sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_H} \min\left(\frac{u_i^L}{x}, u_i^H\right) \leq U_H^L$ and Eq. (12).

Consider any legitimate $S_k$ considering $\tau_R$ and $\tau_G$. Since each task in $\tau_R$ is either HI-mode or LO-mode, $\tau_{H2}$ in $S_k$ is any subset of $\tau_R$. In $S_k$, we set $\tau_{L2} := \tau_G$ because any LO-task in $\tau_G$ may be dropped. To show that the task set is schedulable with $S_k$, by Theorem 3, we need to satisfy Eq. (5):

$$U_L^{L_1} + xU_L^{L_2} + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_{H1} \setminus \tau_R} \frac{u_i^L}{x} + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_{H2} \setminus \tau_R} \max\left(\frac{u_i^L}{x}, u_i^H\right) + \sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_R} u_i^H \leq 1$$

which holds by $\sum_{\tau_i \in \tau_{H1}} \min\left(\frac{u_i^L}{x}, u_i^H\right) \leq U_H^{L_1}$ and Eq. (13).

**Proof of Theorem 5.** Consider a task set $\tau$. Consider a scheduling scenario that tasks in a set of HI-tasks $\tau_R \subseteq \tau$ mode-switch on runtime. We will prove that if $\tau$ is schedulable under the scenario by the optimal clairvoyant scheduling algorithm with dropping a set of LO-tasks $\tau_G \subseteq \tau$ on a speed-1 processor, $\tau$ is also schedulable under the scenario by EDF-AD-E with dropping $\tau_G$ on a speed-$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ processor.

Let $\tau_{H1} := \tau_H \setminus \tau_R$, $\tau_{H2} := \tau_R$, $\tau_{L1} := \tau_L \setminus \tau_R$, and $\tau_{L2} := \tau_G$. Let $b$ denote an upper bound on the utilization of $\tau$ on the initial state and the minimum utilization of $\tau$ on the worst-case task modes of HI-tasks:

$$\max(U_L^L + U_H^L, U_L^{L_1} + U_H^{L_1} + U_H^{L_2}) \leq b.$$

To show that the task set is schedulable, by Lemma 12, it is required that Eqs. (12) and (13) hold. Suppose that there exists $\alpha$ s.t. $1/x \leq \alpha$ and $1 + x \leq \alpha$ for some $x \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $0 < x \leq 1$. We show that Eq. (12) holds:

$$U_L^L + U_H^L \frac{1}{x} \leq \alpha U_L^L,$$

which is smaller than or equal to 1 if $U_L^L + U_H^L \leq 1/\alpha$.

We show that Eq. (13) holds. We divide cases depending on whether $U_L^{H_1} - U_L^{H_2} \leq U_L^{L_2}$ or not. When $U_L^{H_1} - U_L^{H_2} \leq U_L^{L_2}$, we show that Eq. (13) holds:

$$U_L^{L_1} + \frac{U_H^{H_1}}{x} + xU_L^{L_2} + U_H^{H_2} \leq U_L^{L_1} + \alpha U_H^{H_1} + (1 + x)U_L^{L_2} + U_H^{H_2} \leq \alpha(U_L^{L_1} + U_H^{H_2}),$$

which is smaller than or equal to 1 if $U_L^L + U_H^L \leq 1/\alpha$. When $U_L^{L_2} < U_L^{H_1} - U_L^{H_2}$, we show that Eq. (13) holds:

$$U_L^{L_1} + \frac{U_H^{H_1}}{x} + xU_L^{L_2} + U_H^{H_2} \leq U_L^{L_1} + \alpha U_H^{H_1} + U_H^{H_2} + (1 + x)(U_H^{H_2} - U_L^{H_2}) \leq \alpha(U_L^{L_1} + U_H^{H_1} + U_H^{H_2}),$$

which is smaller than or equal to 1 if $U_L^L + U_H^L \leq 1/\alpha$. In sum, Eqs. (12) and (13) hold if $b \leq 1/\alpha$. We need to find the range of $\alpha$. To do this, we show the existence of $x$ satisfying both of $1/\alpha \leq x$ and $x \leq \alpha - 1$:

$$1/\alpha \leq \alpha - 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - 1 \geq 0,$$

which is always true if $\alpha \geq \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

**VIII. Evaluation.**

We looked at the speedup factor of the EDF-AD-E for task drop, which provides a theoretical upper bound on the number of LO-tasks to be dropped for a task set and its runtime scenario. In this section, we evaluate the runtime performance of EDF-AD-E in comparison with the existing approaches, via simulation with synthetic workloads. In addition, to show that our approach does not sacrifice schedulability, we compare EDF-AD-E with the existing approaches in terms of MC-schedulability.

**Task Set Generation.** We generate random task sets according to the workload-generation algorithm [5]. Let $U^b$ be the upper bound of both LO-criticality and HI-criticality utilizations. A random task is generated as follows (all task parameters are randomly drawn in uniform distribution): for a task $\tau_i$,

- $U_i$ (task utilization) is a real number drawn from the range $[0.02, 0.2]$.
- $T_i$ (task period) is an integer drawn from the range $[20, 300]$.
- $R_i$ (the ratio of $u_i^H/u_i^L$) is a real number drawn from the range $[1, 4]$.
- $P_i$ (the probability that the task is a HI-task) is a real number from the range $[0, 1]$. If $P_i < P_{\text{HI}}$ (default value of $P_{\text{HI}}$ is 0.5), set $\chi_i := \text{LO}$ and $C_i^L := [U_i \cdot T_i]$.
- Otherwise, set $\chi_i := \text{HI}$, $C_i^H := [U_i \cdot T_i]$, and $C_i^L := [U_i \cdot T_i / R_i]$.

Repeat generating a task in the task set until $\max(U_H^H + U_L^H, U_H^L) > U^b$. Then, discard the task added last.

**The Deadline Miss Ratio.** We compare EDF-AD-E with EDF-VD [5] in terms of deadline miss ratio (DMR)\(^8\) of LO-tasks. For a given randomly-generated task set schedulable

\(^8\text{DMR is the ratio of the number of unfinished jobs over the total number of jobs released in a given time interval. We assume that an LO-task in the dropped state releases its job but does not execute.}\)
by EDF-VD, we simulate the behavior of tasks with a given probability of mode switch for any HI-task, denoted as $P^{MS}$ (the default value of $P^{MS}$ is 0.4), for 10,000 time units. According to EDF-VD [5], on idle tick, the system is switched back to the initial state (all HI-tasks are in LO-mode and all LO-tasks are active).

Fig. 2 shows the average DMR with varying utilization bound $U^b$ for different probabilities of mode switch: $P^{MS} = 0.1$, $P^{MS} = 0.4$ and $P^{MS} = 0.7$. For each utilization bound, we generate 5,000 systems. The result shows that EDF-AD-E significantly outperforms EDF-VD because the resource-efficient scheduling of EDF-AD-E minimizes the additional resource request at mode switch and the EDF-AD-E task dropping algorithm selects the minimal set of LO-tasks upon the resource request.

In higher utilization ($U^b > 0.85$), the DMR of EDF-VD is decreasing. We observed that the schedulable system tends to have a smaller number of HI-tasks in higher utilization. To pass the schedulability condition in higher utilization, the system should have unbalanced distribution of HI-tasks and LO-tasks (either relatively a larger number of HI-tasks or relatively a larger number of LO-tasks). Due to the selection of $R_i$, relatively large numbers of HI-tasks may not pass the schedulability test. Thus, the system tends to have relatively small numbers of HI-tasks, which affects the frequency of mode-switches. As the number of mode switches decreases, the DMR of EDF-VD (dropping all LO-tasks) decreases. Fig. 3 shows DMR varying $P^{HI}$ from 0.05 to 0.95 in increments of 0.5 ($U^b = 0.8$). EDF-VD shows a higher DMR for a higher $P^{HI}$ (a large number of mode switches at runtime) while EDF-AD-E shows a little variance for different values of $P^{HI}$.

Fig. 4 shows DMR varying simulation durations ($U^b = 0.85$ and $P^{MS} = 0.4$). It shows that the simulation duration does not affect the simulation results. Due to the return protocol to LO-mode, the DMR of EDF-VD and EDF-AD-E are converged in a large simulation duration.

**MC-schedulability.** We compare the MC-schedulability of EDF-AD and EDF-AD-E with the existing MC scheduling algorithms, which are regular EDF, EDF-VD [5], and ICG [16]. We mathematically compute the schedulability of the randomly-generated systems via schedulability test of each scheduling algorithms.

Fig. 5 shows the acceptance ratio (the ratio of schedulable task sets) over varying utilization bound $U^b$ from 0.55 to 1.0 in increments of 0.05. Each data point is based on 5,000 systems. Although EDF-AD has higher acceptance ratio than

\footnote{The MC-schedulability of the ICG is maximum when the interference constraint graph is fully connected from HI-tasks to LO-tasks (which means that any mode switch drop all LO-tasks).}
regular EDF, we confirmed that EDF-AD has lower MC-schedulability than EDF-VD for all utilization ranges and ICG for some utilization ranges. Our goal is to improve runtime performance of LO-tasks without sacrifice in schedulability. We already showed that EDF-AD-E strictly dominates EDF-VD in Sec. VI-B. The simulation result also confirmed that EDF-AD-E dominates EDF-VD.

IX. CONCLUSION

We present the MC-ADAPT framework that makes online adaptive task dropping utilizing the dynamic system state under task-level mode switch. The framework focuses resource efficiency of mixed-criticality systems by improving the survivability of low-criticality tasks even under deviance of high-criticality tasks. To evaluate the quality of task dropping, we propose the speedup factor for the task dropping problem while the speedup factor for the MC scheduling problem only evaluates MC scheduling algorithms in terms of the worst-case schedulability. We derive that the speedup factor of MC-ADAPT for task drop is 1.619.

As a future work, to further support LO-tasks, we would like to extend our framework by developing an efficient criticality resuming protocol from HI-mode to to LO-mode under task-level criticality mode. It will be interesting to compare our new scheduling policy with bailout protocol [20], system-level criticality resuming protocol. Orthogonally, we plan to conduct real-world case studies and comprehensive experiments including other adaptive MC scheduling approaches with different assumption [16]–[18] (e.g., [18] assumes a predefined threshold limit parameter for system-level mode switch and [17] considers only harmonic workloads) in terms of schedulability, deadline miss ratio, and runtime overheads.

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REFERENCES


Fig. 5. MC-schedulability Varying Utilization Bound