

Time-division multiplexing vs network calculus: A comparison - DTU Orbit (08/11/2017)

Time-division multiplexing vs network calculus: A comparison

Networks-on-chip are increasingly common in modern multicore architectures. However, general-purpose networks-on-chip are not always well suited for real-time applications that require bandwidth and latency guarantees. Two approaches to provide real-time guarantees have emerged: time-division multiplexing, where traffic is scheduled according to a precalculated static schedule, and network calculus, a mathematical framework to reason about dynamically scheduled networks. This paper compares the two approaches to provide insight into their relative advantages and disadvantages. The results show that time-division multiplexing leads to better worst-case latencies, while network calculus supports higher bandwidths. Furthermore, time-division multiplexing leads to a simpler hardware implementation, while dynamically scheduled networks-on-chip allow the integration of best-effort traffic in the on-chip network in a more natural way.

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