

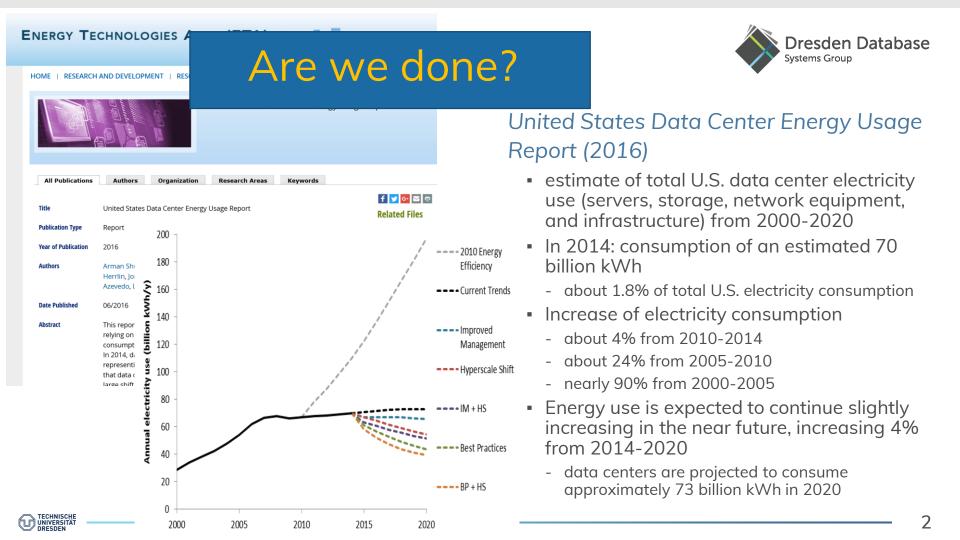




# Energy-efficient Computing -The Impact of Software

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# Data is produced continously

### Smart Everything

- Smart "things"
- Smart places
- Smart networks
- Smart services
- Smart solutions

### → "Smart-\*" infrastructure

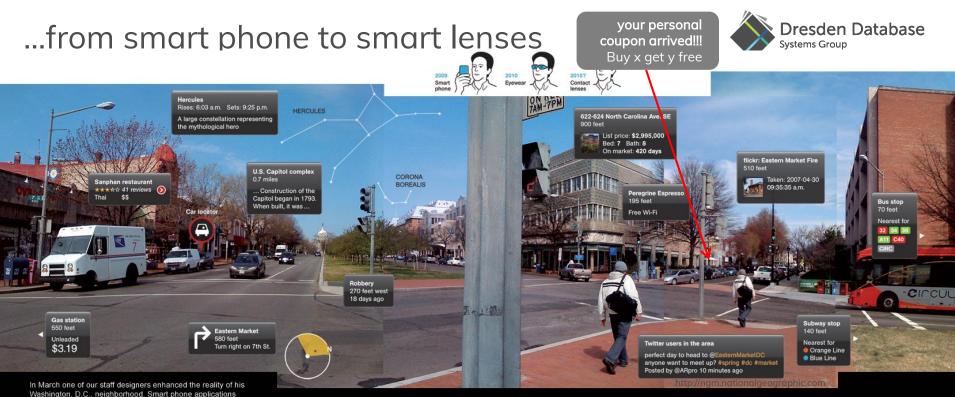






### Physical and digital worlds collide!

- need to make things Smart...!
- Requirements for "Smart Everything"
  - Interactive ("tangible")  $\rightarrow$  low latency
  - High volume  $\rightarrow$  high throughput



In March one of our staff designers enhanced the reality of his Washington, D.C., neighborhood. Smart phone applications (apps) added layers of information to what he saw—called out in this composite of five photos, each taken with his phone.

UP AND AWAY Point your phone at the sky and find stars hidden by daylight. Aim at a tourist spot and see its history plus info for visitors. For an augmented-reality check, tap into crime stats. REAL DEALS Various apps can steer you to the cheapest gas around, mass-transit options, good food, and Wi-Fi spots. You can also learn the price of that town house that's up for sale. STREET PALS The Tweeps Around app tells if tweeters are near. Flickr displays area photos by members (Eastern Market, above). In the works: an app to match faces to social-network profiles.

→ novel Big Data Analytics apps with ms-response time incorporating local context as well as global state



Research Project: Energy Efficent Computing

INIVERSITÄT

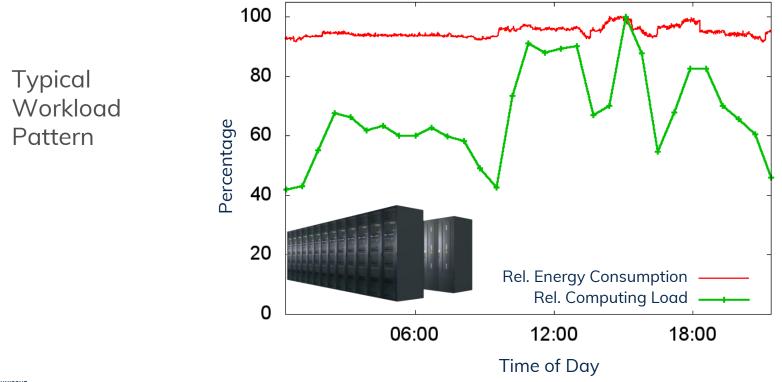


"The Fog": Core / Edge / Cloud-Computing "HPC in a Box" BOX Access Edge Edge Cloud Edge Services Core Edge Cloud **HAE** BOX Edge soften work HAEC HAEC BOX BOX ... Simulation software Information Management in ... Image processing ... Traffic How to reduce energy ??? . . . ... Industrie / ... What at the main obstacles ???

# Problem: Missing Energy Proportionality



Center for Information Services and High Performance Computing (ZIH)



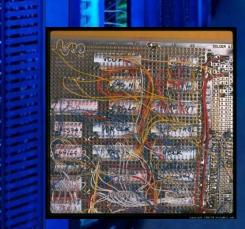


# Missing Hardware Adaptivity





Key Question: How to provide a flexible HW platform without compromising performance

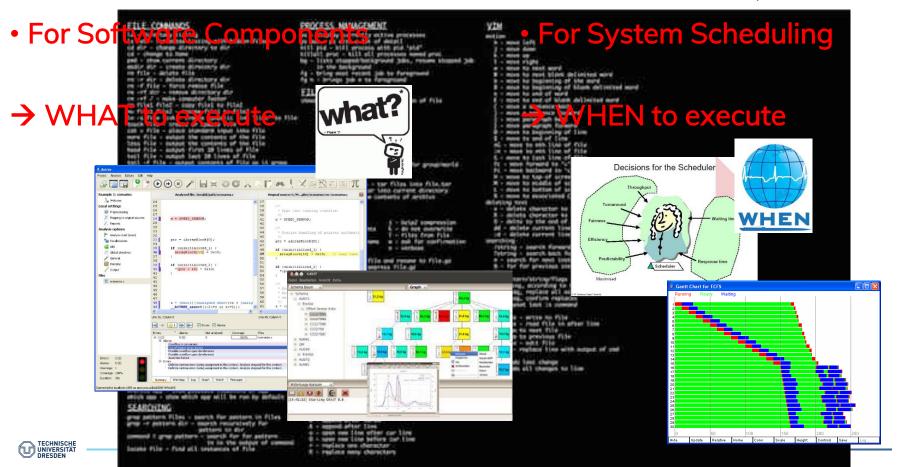






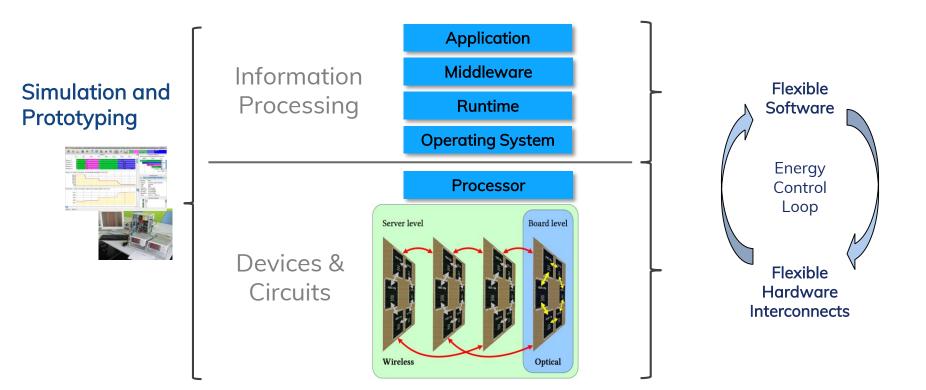
# Missing Software Adaptivity





# Highly Adaptive Energy-Efficient Computing

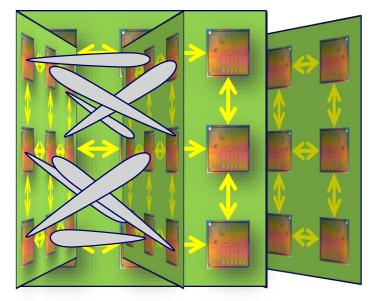






## Energy-Adaptive High-Speed Computing Platform





## How realistic is this?

#### **Optical Interconnect**

- adaptive analog/digital circuits for e/o transceiver
- embedded polymer waveguide
- packaging technologies (e.g. 3D stacking of Si/III-V hybrids)
- 90° coupling of laser

#### **Radio Interconnect**

- on-chip/on-package antenna arrays
- analog/digital beamsteering and interference minimization
- 100Gb/s
- 100-300GHz channel
- 3D routing & flow management

# Deployment and Increase of Compute Power





https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/tesla-v100/



https://www.top500.org/featured/systems/ asci-white-lawrence-livermore-national-laboratory/

	,		
	Nvidia V100 (2017)	IBM ASCI White (2000)	
Number of Processor Cores	3584	8192 (512 nodes x 16 IBM Power3)	
Double-Precision Performance	7.5 TeraFLOPS	7.2 TeraFLOPS	
NVIDIA NVLink™ v2 Interconnect Bandwidth	2x150 GB/s	N/A	
PCIe x16 Interconnect Bandwidth	2x16 GB/s	N/A	
Memory Capacity	16 GB	6 TB DRAM (Power 3 w/ 16 MB L2 cache)	
Max. overall data transfer speed	900 GB/s	?	
Weight	450 gramm	106 tons	
Energy consumption	300W	3 MW	
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAT DRESDEN Material provided by Norman May (SAP SE		1:	

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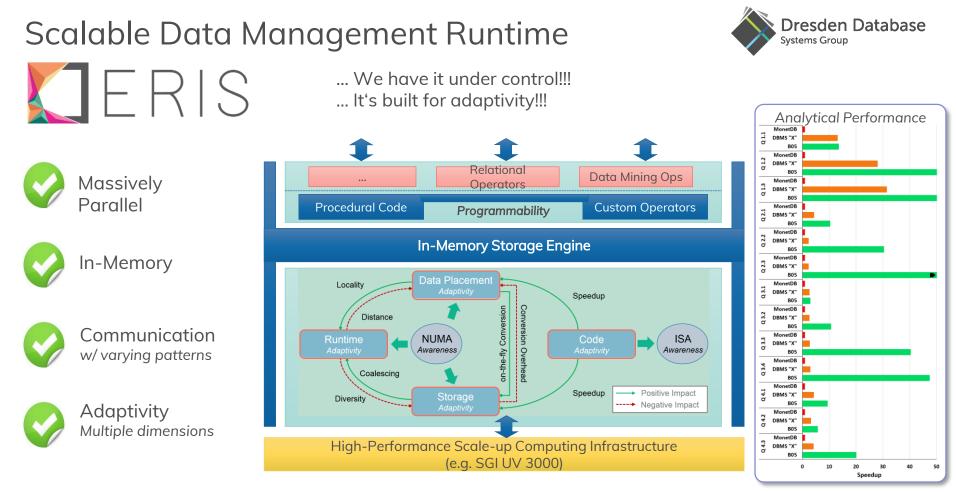
# Customizable Processor Model





	Intel 17-920	DBA_2LSU_EIS	
Throughput (elements/s)	1,100 mio	1,203 mio	→ ~ ±x%
Clock frequency	$2.67 \mathrm{~GHz}$	$0.41~\mathrm{GHz}$	
Max. TDP	$130 \mathrm{W}$	>> 0.135 W	
Cores/Threads	4/8	1/1	
Feature size	45  nm	$65  \mathrm{nm}$	
Area (logic & memory)	$263 \text{ mm}^2$	>> $1.5 \text{ mm}^2$	





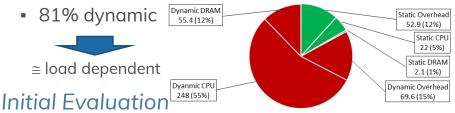
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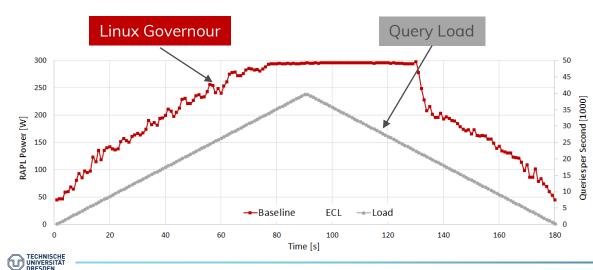
# Energy Awareness



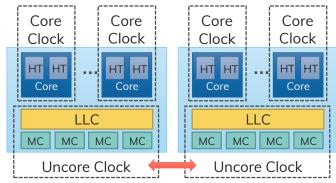
### Power Breakdown Haswell-EP

• 19% static



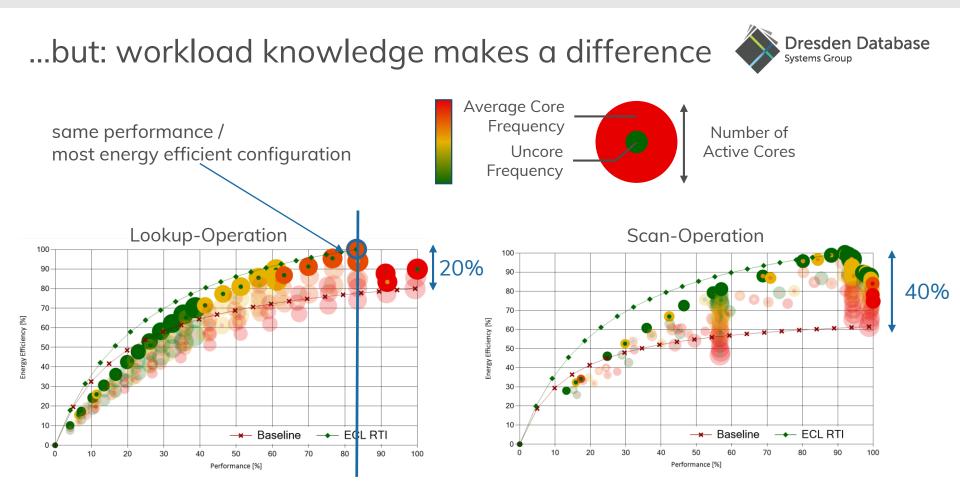


### HARDWARE CONFIGURATION KNOBS



#### **OBSERVATIONS:**

- 1) There are opportunities
- 2) There are many knobs to tune

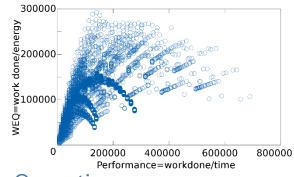




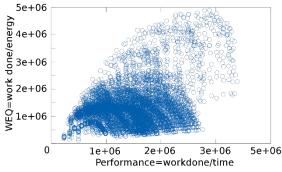
## Typical Database Memory Access Patterns (Odroid-XU3) – dependency on operator



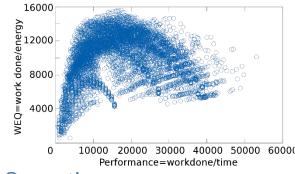
### Compute-Intensive



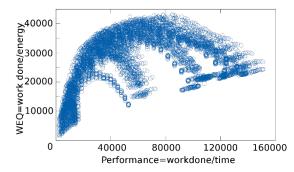
#### Lookup-Operation



### Scan-Operation



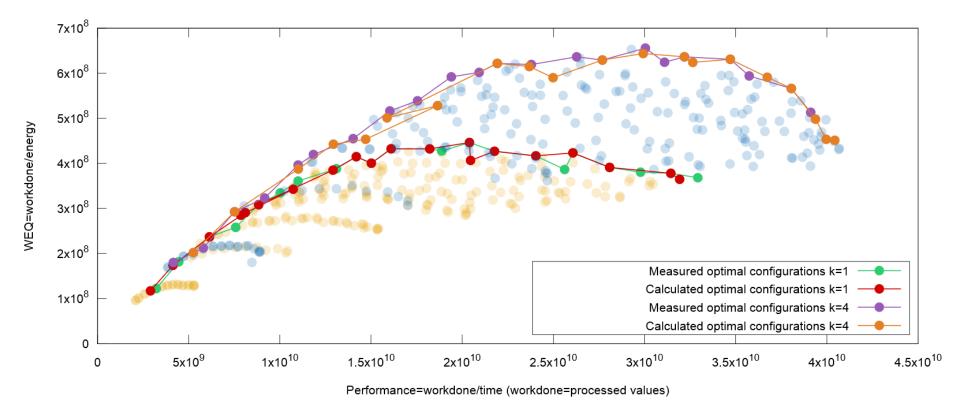
#### **Copy-Operation**





# Let the DB do the job (ERIS ECL)







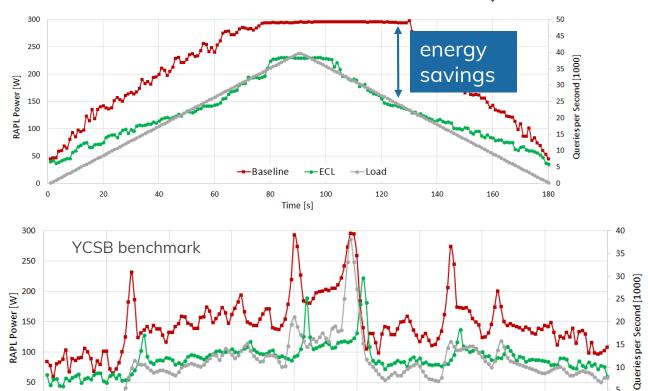
# **Benchmarking Energy Savings**



Query Load

Linux Governour

**DB-controlled** 



-Baseline

--ECL

Time [s]

---Load



SSB + TATP



\	Workload	Spike	Twitter	Most Energy-Efficient Configuration
Indexed	Key-Value 50M Pairs	20.4 %	22.7 %	Cores: 24@2.6GHz Uncore: 1.2GHz
	TATP <i>SF 200</i>	21.6 %	23.4 %	Cores: 24@1.9GHz Uncore: 1.2GHz
	SSB <i>SF 5</i>	15.8-20.7 %	19.8-22.5 %	Cores: 24@1.9GHz Uncore: Ø 1.9GHz
Non-Indexed	Key-Value 50M Pairs	37.3 %	38.6 %	Cores: 16@1.2GHz Uncore: 2.1GHz
	TATP <i>SF 200</i>	28.7 %	29.3 %	Cores: 21@1.9GHz Uncore: 2.1GHz
	SSB SF 5	27.3-29.8 %	28.7-29.8 %	Cores: Ø21@1.9GHz Uncore: 2.1GHz

# Summary

## Energy Consumption within ICT

• More and more pressing issue!

## Different Approaches

- Green Data Center
- Energy-Efficient Hardware
- Adaptive Software

