

Power, Cooling and Energy Consumption for Petascale and Beyond

Birds Of A Feather

Systems: A Holistic View

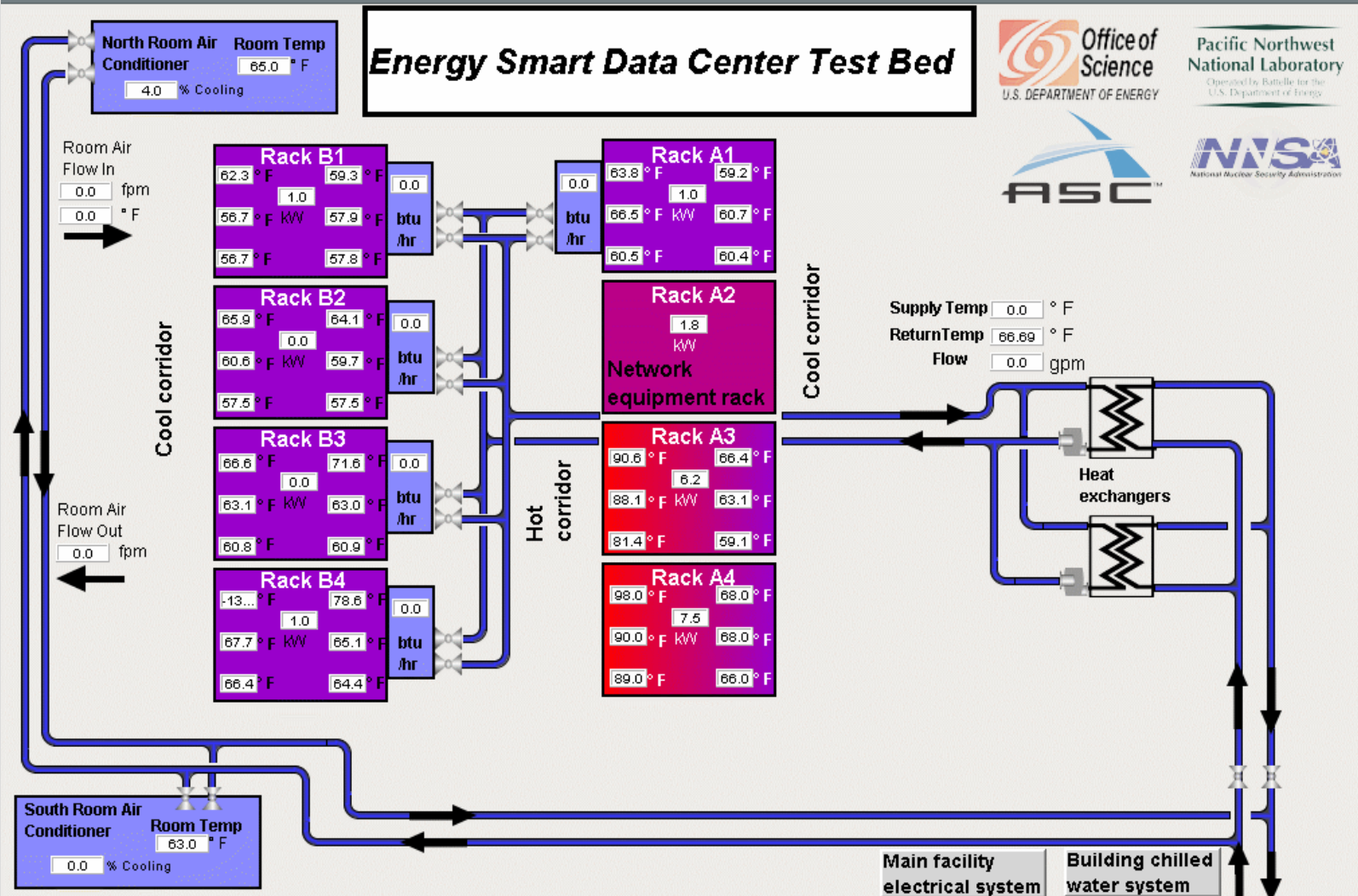
**"The whole is more than the sum of its parts."
Aristotle in Metaphysics**

Andres Marquez
November 2007

HPC-IT & IT-Infrastructure Form a System

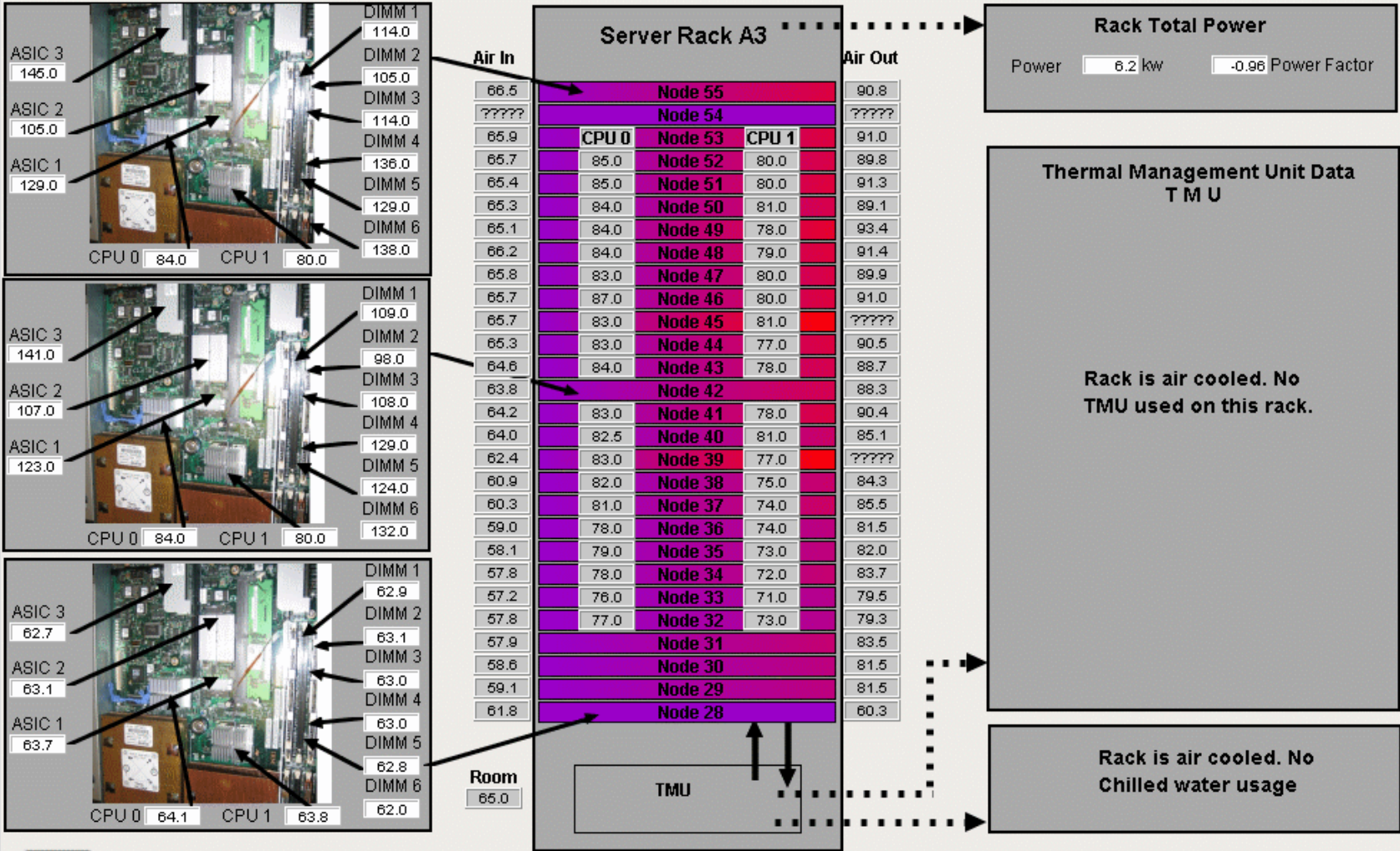
- ▶ Data Centers designed without detailed knowledge of IT to be deployed can lead to:
 - Over- or Under-provisioned floor space
 - Over-engineered or unsuitable cooling capabilities
 - Under-provisioned power capabilities
- ▶ Future HPC-IT deployment requires “holistic” approach, encompassing power distribution, thermal management and IT as a unified systems solution:
 - **First step** should provide end2end – upstream to downstream – monitoring capabilities to observe IT & IT-Infrastructure system.
 - **Second step** should enable objective assessment of system’s components and comparisons (Efficiencies: COP, PUE, OPS/s/Joule, Reliability, CAPEX, OPEX, TCO, ROI, etc.)
 - **Third step** should enable closed loop system control “ ??? Aware Computing”

Fundamental Research of Efficient Datacenters (FRED)

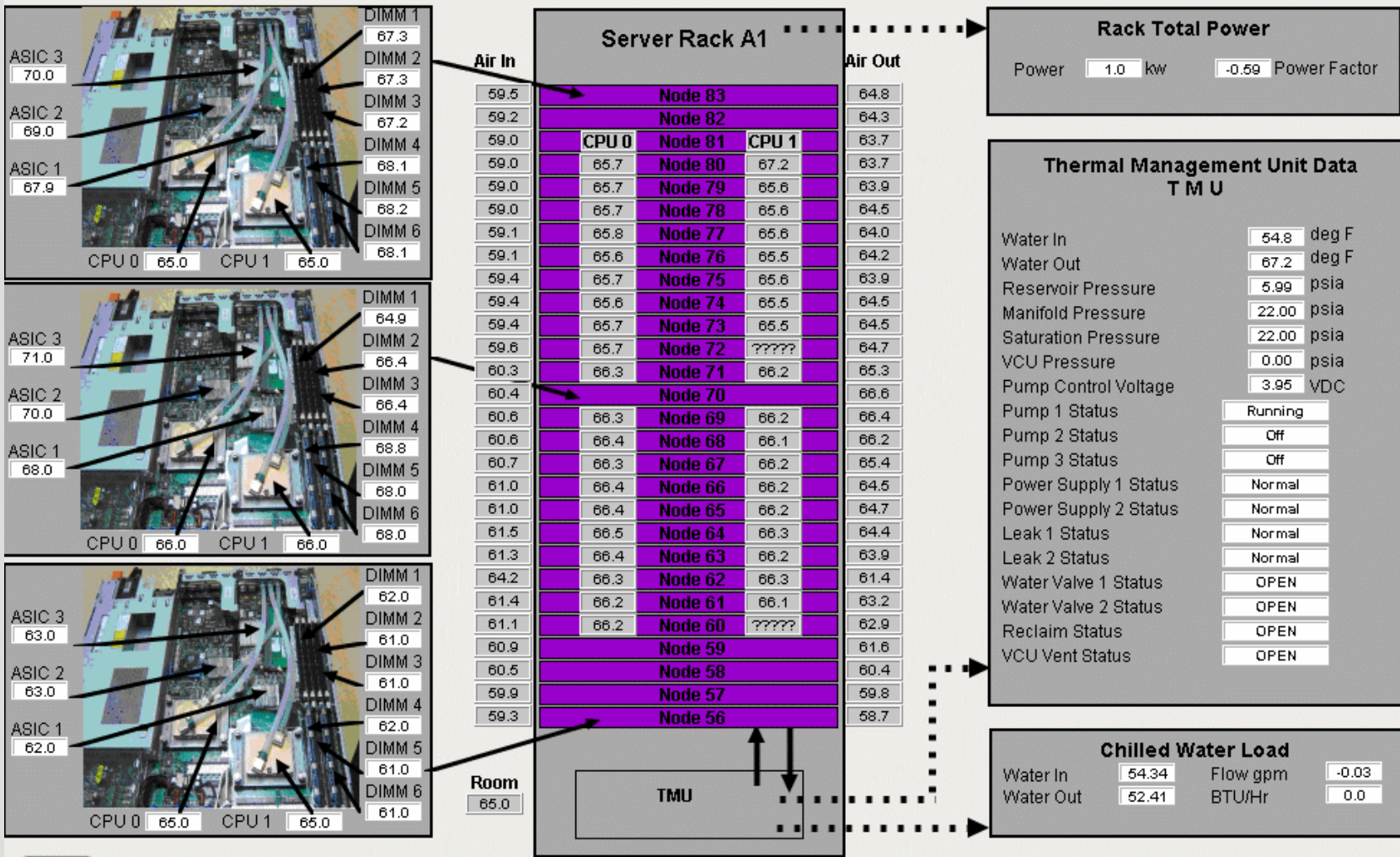


Print

Air Cooled Rack

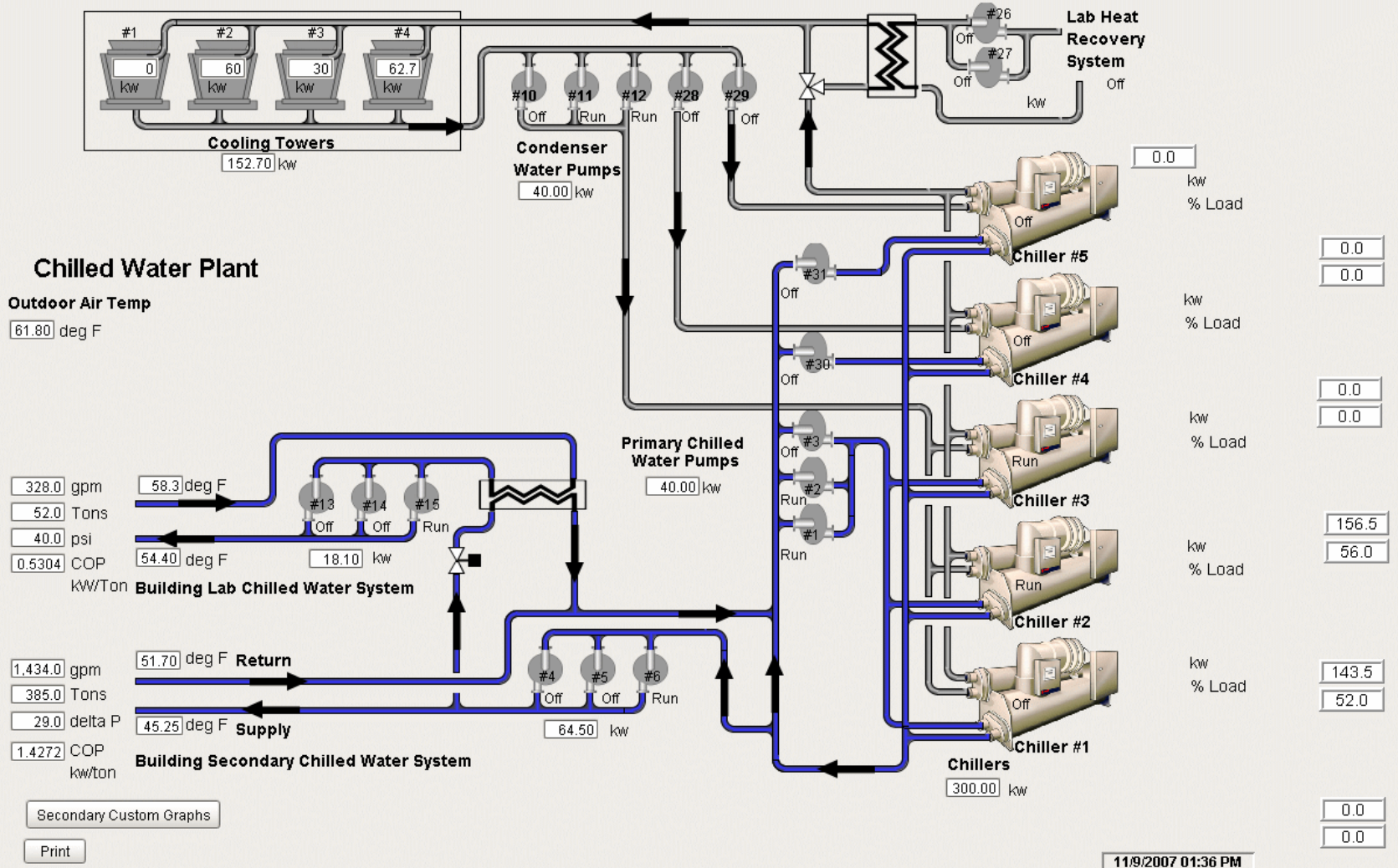


Mixed Evaporative/Air Cooled Rack

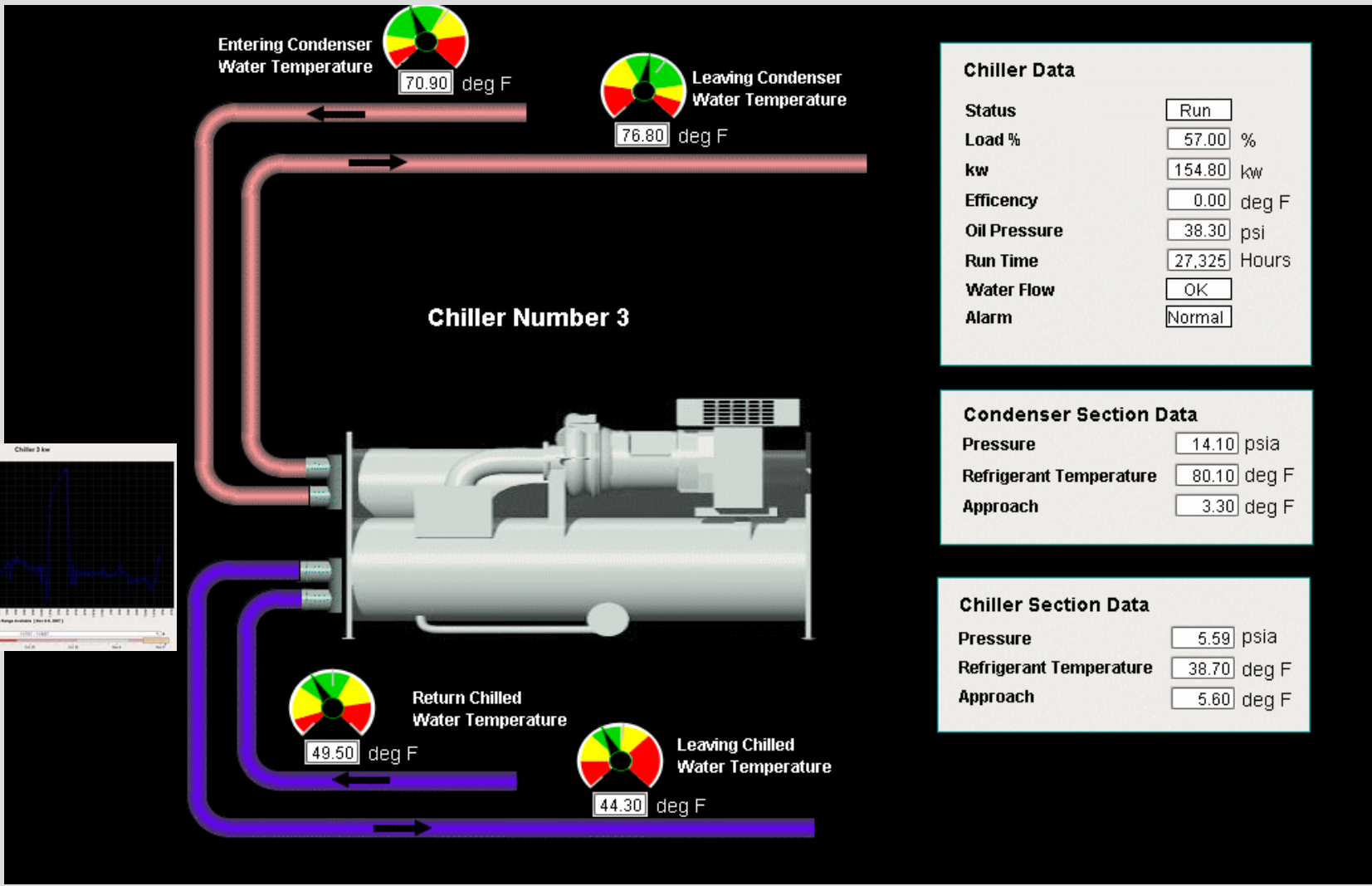


Print Note: All temperatures in deg F

Monitoring Chilled Water



Chillers and Power Consumption



Chiller Data

Status	Run
Load %	57.00 %
kw	154.80 kw
Efficiency	0.00 deg F
Oil Pressure	38.30 psi
Run Time	27,325 Hours
Water Flow	OK
Alarm	Normal

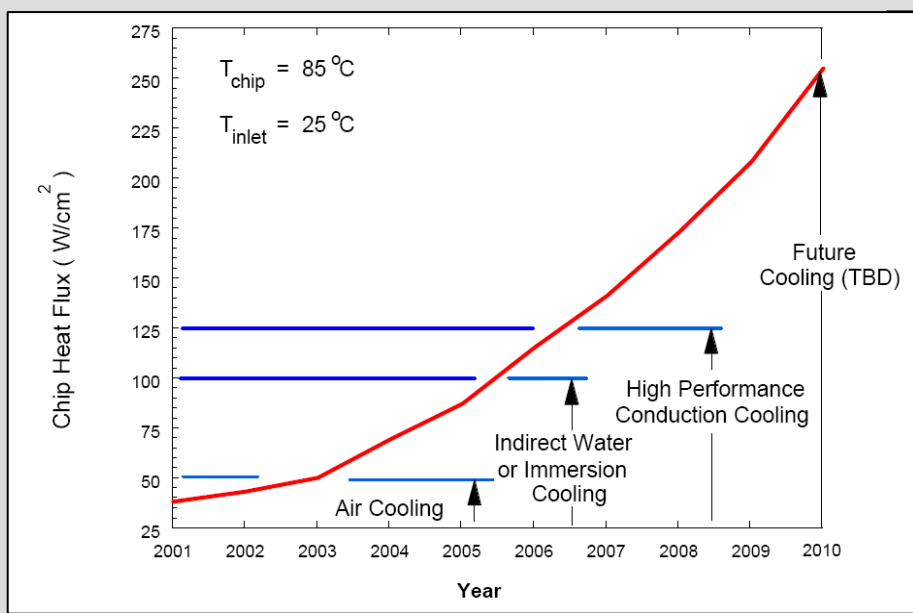
Condenser Section Data

Pressure	14.10 psia
Refrigerant Temperature	80.10 deg F
Approach	3.30 deg F

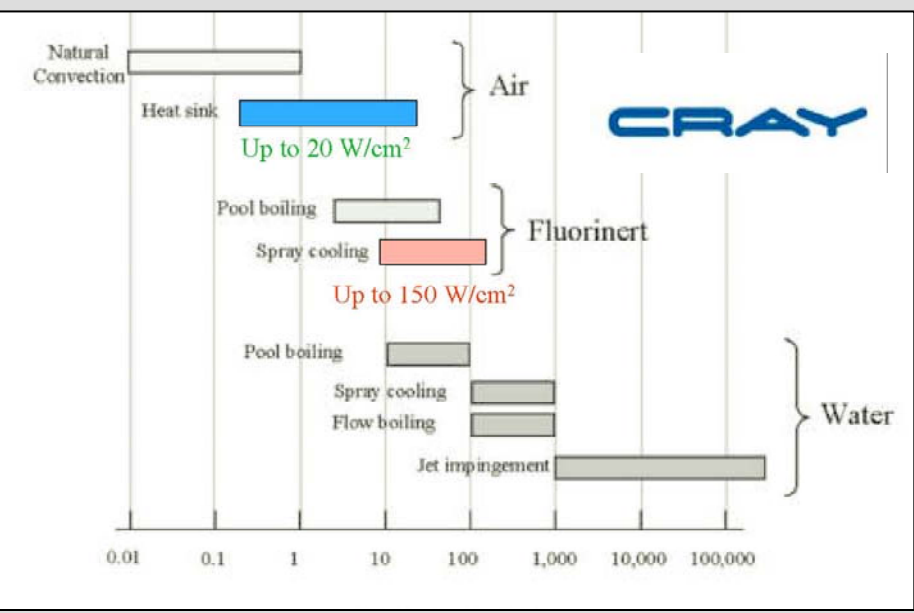
Chiller Section Data

Pressure	5.59 psia
Refrigerant Temperature	38.70 deg F
Approach	5.60 deg F

Krell Study: Densification and Cooling

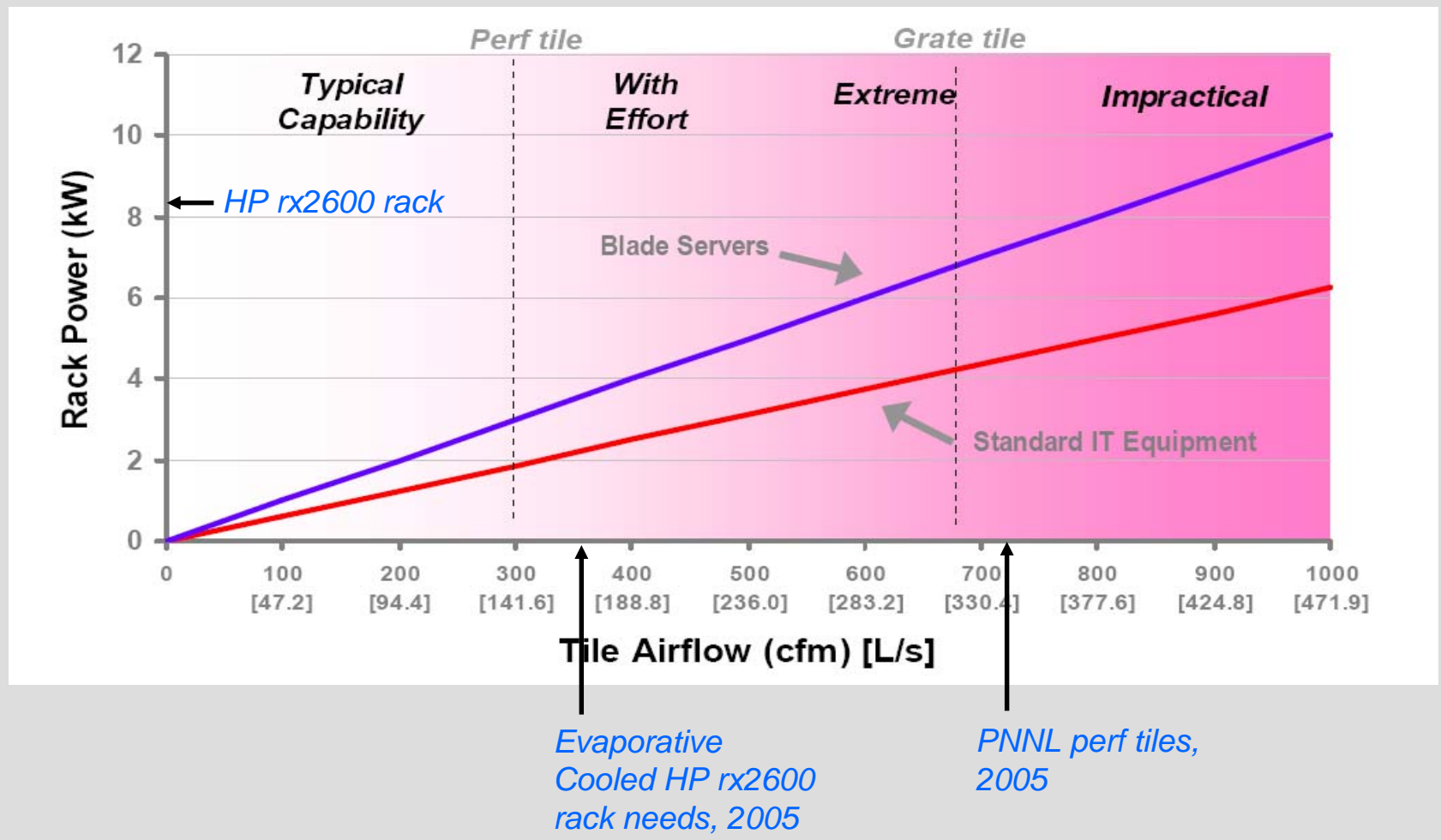


Projected Heat-Flux
 W/cm^2



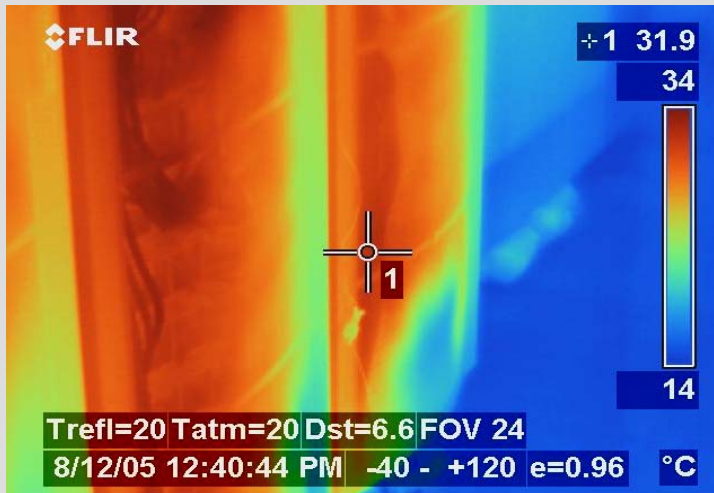
Critical Heat-Flux
 W/cm^2

Facility Air Flow



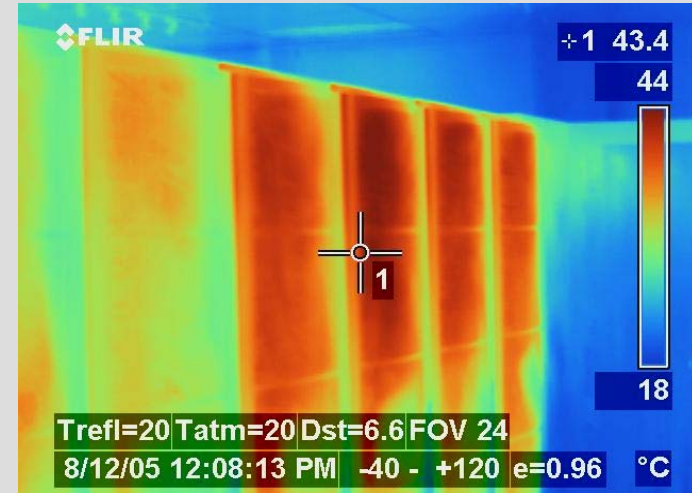
Source: Rasmussen, N., "Cooling Strategies for Ultra-High Density Racks and Blade Servers", APC White Paper #46, www.apc.com

Air Cooling



Better location

- Max recorded rack door temp of 39°C
- Exhaust air up to 26°C above floor tile air exit temp



Poorer location

- Max recorded rack door temp of 49°C
- Exhaust air up to 36°C above floor tile air exit temp

- ▶ Air-cooled rack is very sensitive to location in the facility (note scale on best case location is 10* cooler than scale on worst case location)
- ▶ Large temp gradient over rack door

Evaporative Cooling



Situated in poorest location in facility

- Max rack door temp of 24°C
- Exhaust air up to 11°C higher than floor tile air exit temperature

- ▶ Evaporative cooled rack is relatively independent of location
- ▶ Requires less air flow - 2 fans removed per server
- ▶ Smaller temperature gradient over rack door

Evaporative cooled rack is generally 15°C cooler than air cooled rack in best location and 25°C cooler than air cooled rack in poor location.

SprayModule rejects processor heat to liquid instead of the surrounding air – resulting in cooler environment for downstream components

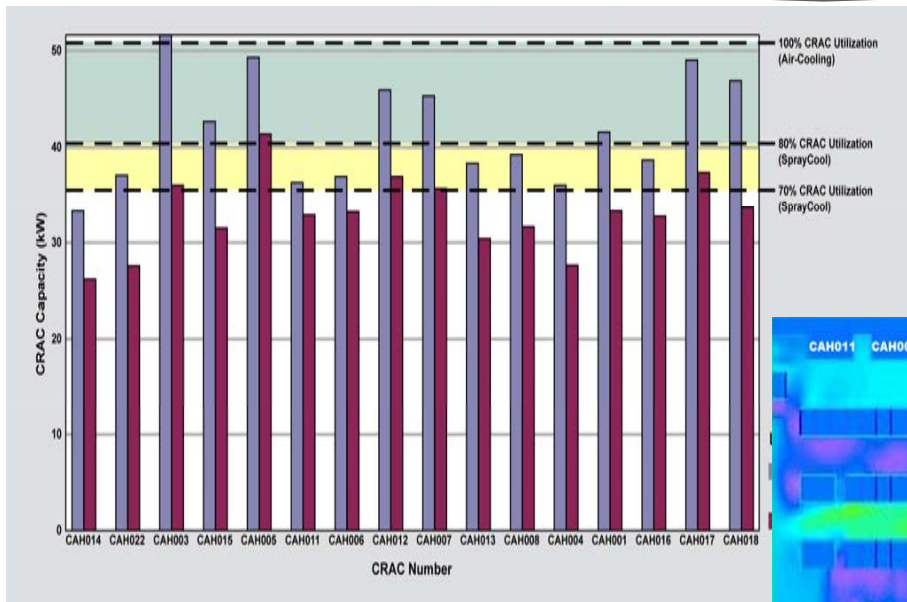
Memory
DIMMs



Power
Supply

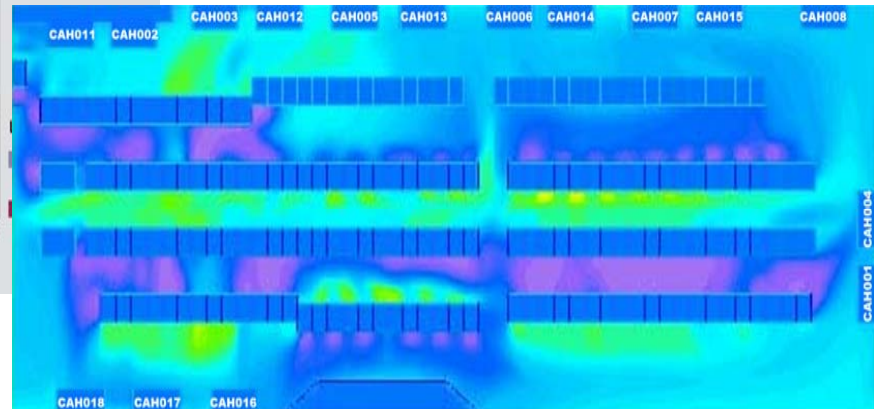
Feasibility Study: CFD Model with Evaporative Cooling

Study suggests EMSL Facility Could Operate CRACs at 80%



Blowers running at 80%
capacity can save 50% power.

CFD Model (by HP)
Running Evaporative Cooling



How to enable holistic systems?

- ▶ What HW is required?
- ▶ What SW do we need to put in place?
- ▶ What processes do we require to enable this transition?
- ▶ What standards will promote this transition (we will hear about standards in a jiffy)?