Scaling Energy Adaptive Applications for Sustainable Profitability

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Let existing and new data centres become energy adaptive

Adapting the power consumption to the availability of renewable energy

Being adapted to the requests of a Smart City Energy Management Authority



How to reconcile competing objectives ?

An economical approach to avoid overcommitment





authority

Orchestrates EASC for profitable sustainability

Optimises over 24-hrs time window (96 time-slots of 15 minutes)

Called every 15 minutes to accommodate uncertainty

The energy providers

Per time-slot data or forecasts for the next 24 hours







Regulate energy usage through contracts

day-to-day periods

. . .

Objective

At least X% renewable, Power budget,

Incentive

Penalty function (flat, linear, composite)

```
– name: pageIndexing
businessUnit: kPage
SL0:
  - timeFrom: 00:00:00
    timeTo: 24:00:00
    cumulativeObjective: !amount '200 kPage'
    basePrice: !amount '100 EUR'
    priceModifiers:
    – threshold: !amount '200 kPage'
      penalty: !amount '0 EUR/kPage'
    - threshold: !amount '100 kPage'
      penalty: !amount '-1 EUR/kPage'
    - threshold: !amount '0 kPage'
      penalty: !amount '-100 EUR'
workingModes:
  – name: WM0
    actuator: bin/run.sh WM0
    performance: !amount '0 kPage/h'
    power: !amount '6 W'
    transitions:

    target: WM1

        performanceCost: !amount '1 kPage'

    target: WM2

        performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
  – name: WM1
    actuator: bin/run.sh WM1
    performance: !amount '32 kPage/h'
    power: !amount '27 W'
    transitions:
      - target: WM2
        performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
  – name: WM2
    actuator: bin/run.sh WM2
    performance: !amount '60 kPage/h'
    power: !amount '33 W'
```

EASC characterisation

```
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    power: !amount '6 W'
        performanceCost: !amount '1 kPage'
        performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
    performance: !amount '32 kPage/h'
    power: !amount '27 W'
    transitions:
        performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
  – name: WM2
    performance: !amount '60 kPage/h'
    power: !amount '33 W'
```

Service Level Objectives

daily-based deferrable workloads

slot-based non-deferrable workloads

flat or linear pricing policies

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       performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
 – name: WM1
   actuator: bin/run.sh WM1
   performance: !amount '32 kPage/h'
   power: !amount '27 W'
   transitions:
  – target: WM2
       performanceCost: !amount '2 kPage'
  name: WM2
   actuator: bin/run.sh WM2
   performance: !amount '60 kPage/h'
   power: !amount '33 W'
```

The working modes

discretise elastic applications states

performance level power consumption transition cost actuator

manual or automatic calibration

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    actuator: bin/run.sh WM2
    performance: !amount '60 kPage/h'
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```

3 use cases inside DC4Cities

Webservice, video transcoding, e-health

The underlying problem

For every time-slot

find 1 working mode per EASC

using available energy (viable dispatch)

96 NP-hard bin-packing problems to solve

- + transition costs
- + various Energy Authority policies
- + Instant and cumulative objectives
- + generic pricing policies

I dont want a heuristic full of corner cases



An Open-Source java library for constraint programming

 $= \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ \mathcal{X} $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ $\mathcal{D}(x_i) = [0, 2], \forall x_i \in \mathcal{X}$ $\mathcal{C} = \begin{cases} c_1 : x_1 < x_2 \\ c_2 : x_1 + x_2 \ge 2 \\ c_3 : x_1 < x_3 \end{cases}$ \mathcal{C}

deterministic composition high-level constraints

> the right model for the right problem

Modelling - TLDR;



An automaton to model each EASC life-cycle

Counters to accumulate daily incomes

Energy to use is dispatched among the sources

Energy authority pricing policy over the cumulative daily usage





Reconciliations

Trading energy, performance and energy authority conformance to maximise the daily running costs



Evaluating Carver

real deployments 3 testbeds running production softwares



Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Testbed

20 HP moonshot cartridges in 2 chassis no virtualisation layer 20 Watts peak



The grid

un-pure energy market price





The green



8m2 of solar panels 4 typical days from a 1 y. data collect

Energy authority expectations

65% renewable target 100€ / pp.



production software stack with 3 EASCs

Injectors mimic the production workload



Web service

instant SLO 6 working modes penalty from a step function

E-learning, G-learning

cumulative SLOs 3 working modes penalty from a linear function

Carver Sustainable profitability

Perf

Production mode

Cache built at midnight

Green

Most efficient working mode when renewable energy is here

Lowest otherwise

Lowest suitable working mode for the WebSite

Perf

Ignores energy availability

Workload affinity: human work during days





Carver

Green

Batch activities follow the sun Green is binary

Carver do not over-commit

Carver sticked to the green threshold



Carver sticked to the SLO





Green neglects the clients Perf neglects the energy authority Carver trades



The balance is still slightly pure performance oriented

nothing to do to please the energy authority (natural workload affinity)

Only minor trading possibilities

@Day 1

@Day 4



Economically speaking

Energy price does not play a role

every price <<< pricing policies to avoid bankruptcy

small data centres human resources / software support dominates

Lesson learned

being generic is costly

CP composability helps but data makes the problem

static analysis for stronger models

require favorable hardware and software

a multifacet tool

variable working modes energy-efficient hardware

PV array sizer cost modelling prospective deployment

Sustainable profitability to motivate energy transition

Carver is looking for sun and profit

A flexible solving algorithm to cope with the problem variability

Conciliation possibilities validated on industrial testbeds

A multi-faceted tool



http://www.dc4cities.eu

deliverables, scientific publications, trial results, software repositories