

# **Energy efficiency: A down-to-earth perspective**

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- 1. The lifetime of a typical machine is constant (4-6 years)
- 2. Energy costs account for a significant fraction of TCO (especially in Europe)
- 3. Machines are almost 100% utilized
- 4. Domain scientists have no idea about
  - Performance optimization
  - Connection between performance and power bill for their jobs

# **Straightforward conclusions:**

- Install automatic mechanisms to automagically clock down CPUs in apps not sensitive to clock speed
- Use "application slack" to clock down/power down individual cores



# Application optimization is the first and easiest way to save energy

# **Example:**

### A medical image reconstruction code on Sandy Bridge







# Sandy Bridge EP (8 cores, 2.7 GHz base freq.)

Test case	Runtime [s]	Power [W]		Energy [J]
8 cores, plain C	90.43	90	<b>↓</b> Fas	8110
8 cores, SSE	29.63	93	ster o ess e	2750
8 cores (SMT), SSE	22.61	102	ode nergy	2300
8 cores (SMT), AVX	18.42	111		2040



# Load imbalance is better removed from the start



	P0
P1	slack (no dynamic power)

Energy to solution:  $E_{slack} \approx T \cdot (W_{static} + W_{dyn}) = T \cdot W_{static} + T \cdot W_{dyn}$ 









# Low-hanging fruits for power efficiency

- Think about a "Science per Joule" metric
- Remove load imbalance for better resource utilization
- Single-core (and then parallel) optimization for
  - Shorter time to solution
  - Earlier in-socket saturation
- Train application programmers to get the fallen fruits themselves (zeroth order)!

# And then, if there's time, think about the third order:

- Power capping
- Efficient power distribution
- Automatic, profile-guided DVFS