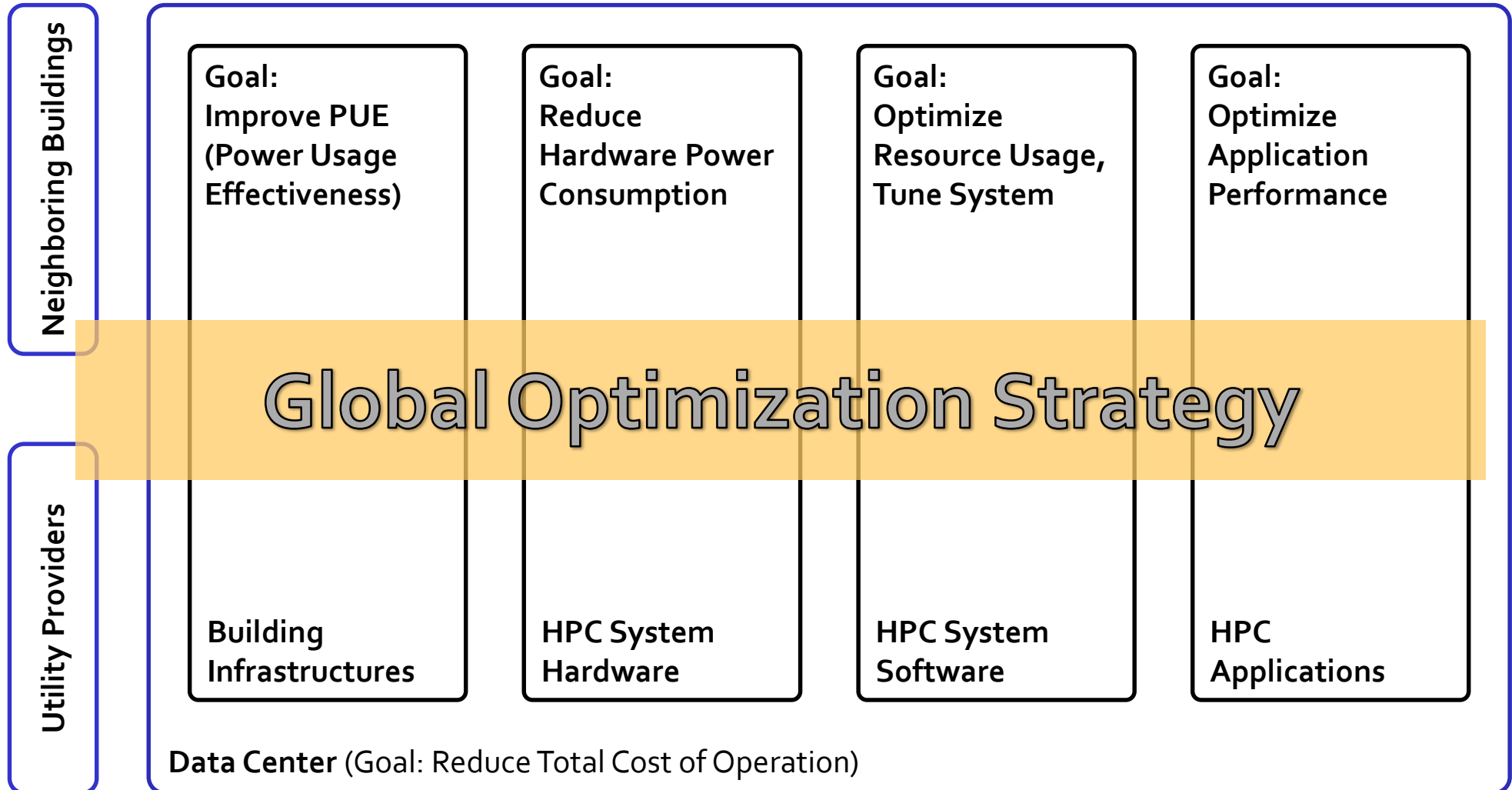


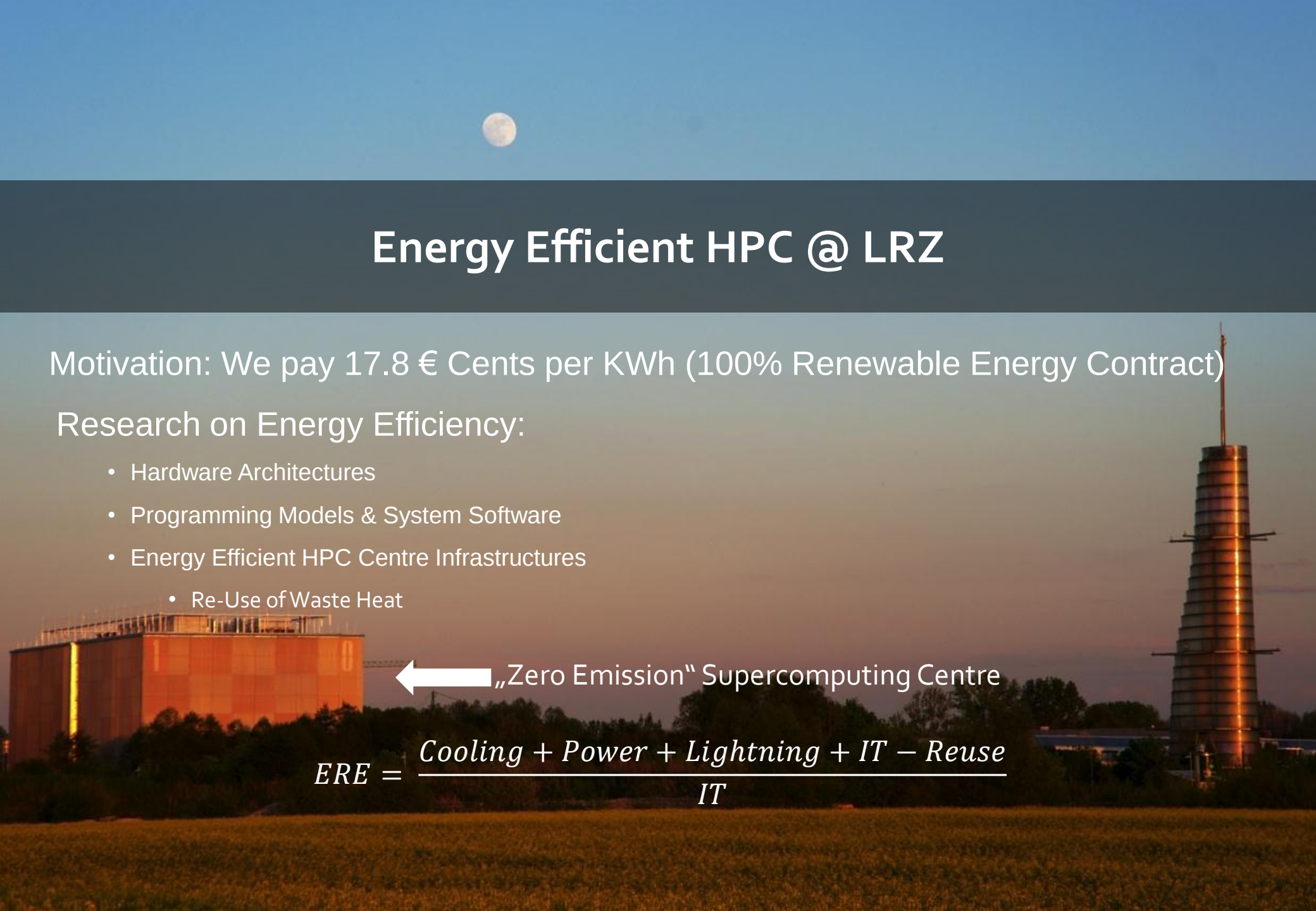


Energy Efficient HPC An Integrated View



Energy Efficient HPC: The Four Pillar Model



The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial site at sunset. A full moon is visible in the clear blue sky. In the foreground, there is a field of yellow flowers. To the left, a large industrial building with a corrugated metal roof is illuminated by warm light. To the right, a tall, cylindrical industrial tower with horizontal bands is also illuminated. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a warm orange and yellow near the horizon.

Energy Efficient HPC @ LRZ

Motivation: We pay 17.8 € Cents per KWh (100% Renewable Energy Contract)

Research on Energy Efficiency:

- Hardware Architectures
- Programming Models & System Software
- Energy Efficient HPC Centre Infrastructures
 - Re-Use of Waste Heat

← „Zero Emission“ Supercomputing Centre

$$ERE = \frac{Cooling + Power + Lightning + IT - Reuse}{IT}$$

SuperMUC



TOP 500[®]
SUPERCOMPUTER SITES

2897 TFlop/s HPL Performance

Rank 4 (June 2012)

Rank 6 (November 2012)

Rank 9 (June 2013)

SuperMUC: Warm Water Cooling



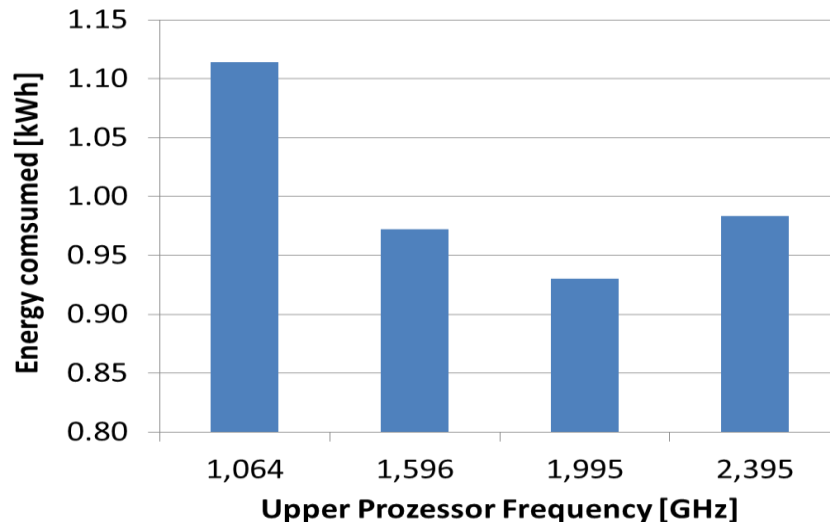
- Heat flux > 90% to water; very low chilled water requirement
- Power advantage over air-cooled node:
 - Warm water cooled ~10%
(cold water cooled ~15%)
 - due to lower $T_{\text{components}}$ and no fans
- Typical operating conditions: $T_{\text{air}} = 25 - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{\text{water}} = 18 - 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

Energy-aware System Software: Minimizing Energy to Solution for Parallel Applications



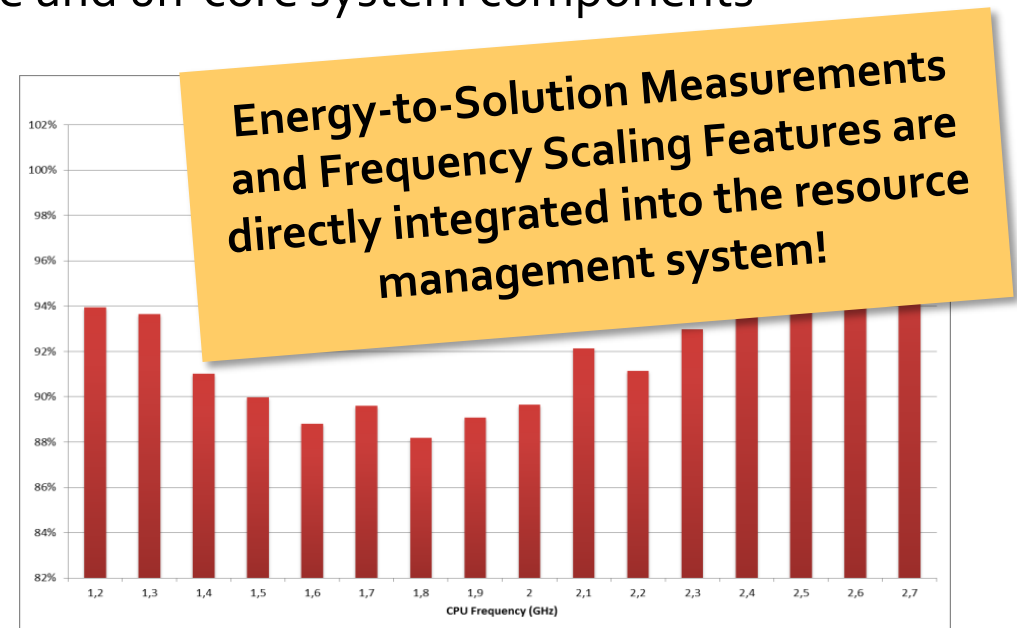
For minimum Energy to Solution:

Energy Saving due to frequency scaling must be greater than Energy consumed by unused processors in lowest energy state and un-core system components



Example 1: Geophysical Application SeisSol

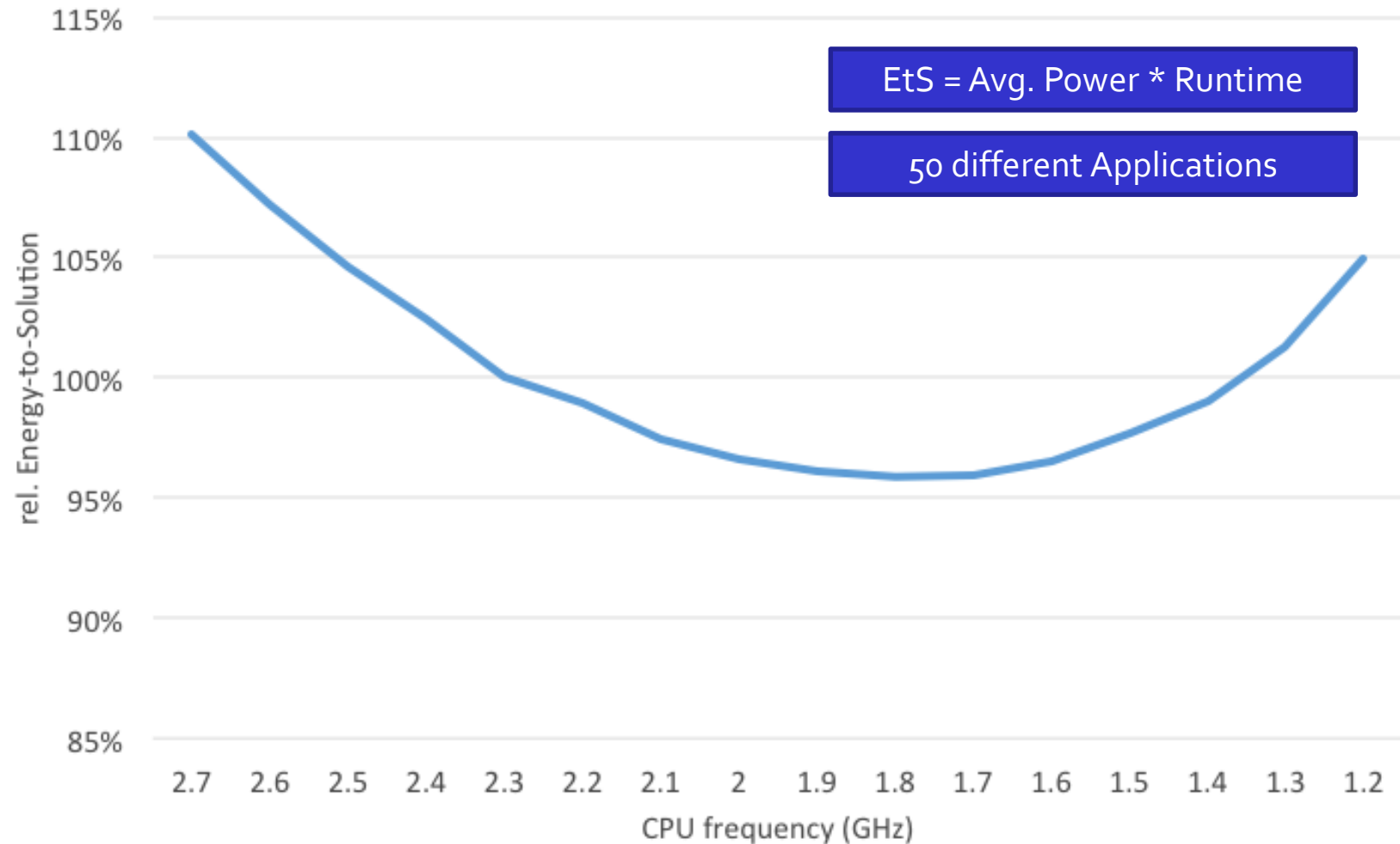
- 40 E7-4870 cores (one node)
- MPI
- On demand Linux governor



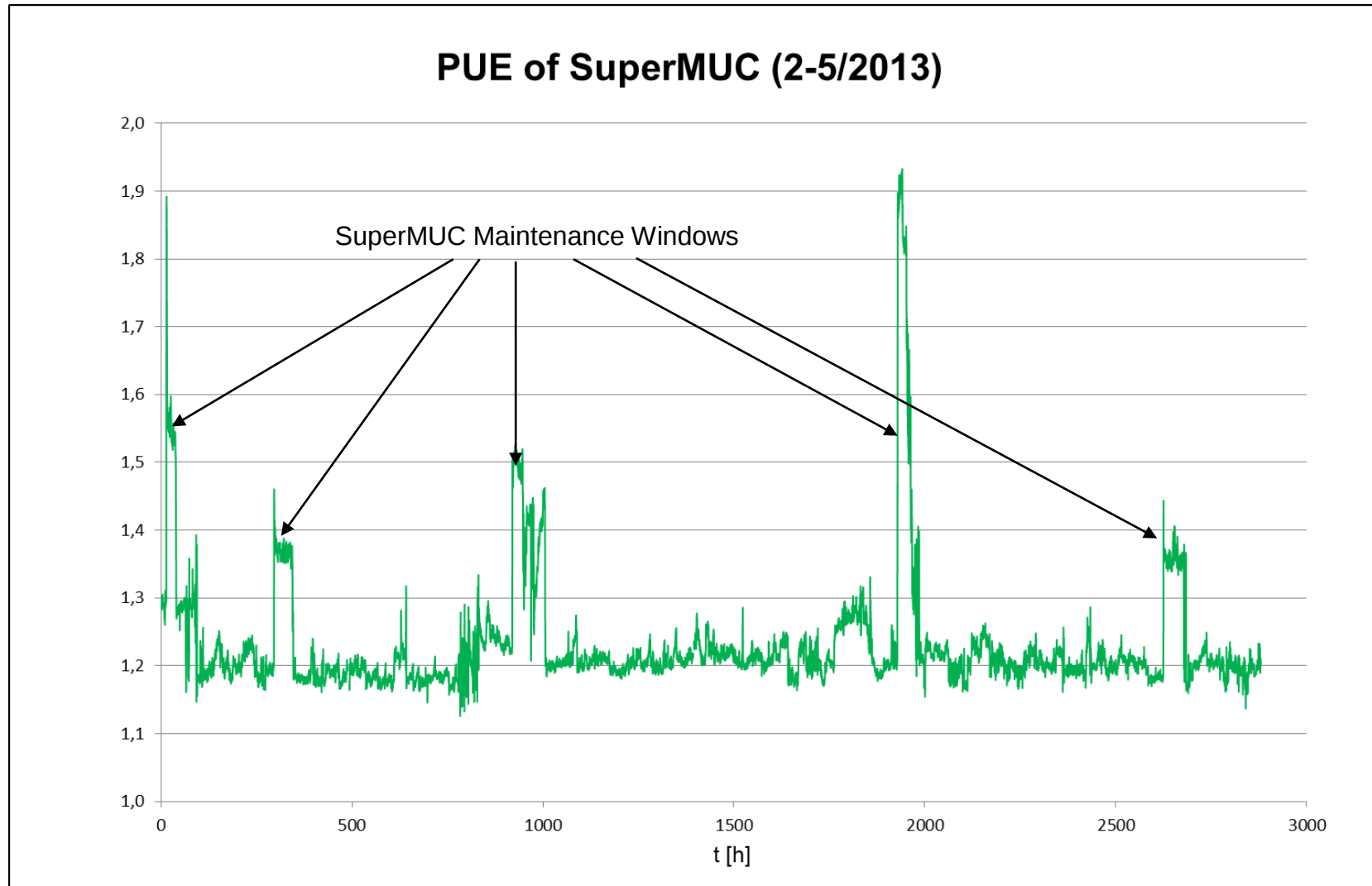
Example 2: CFD Application HYDRO

- 256 Intel E5-2680 cores (16 nodes)
- MPI
- On demand Linux governor

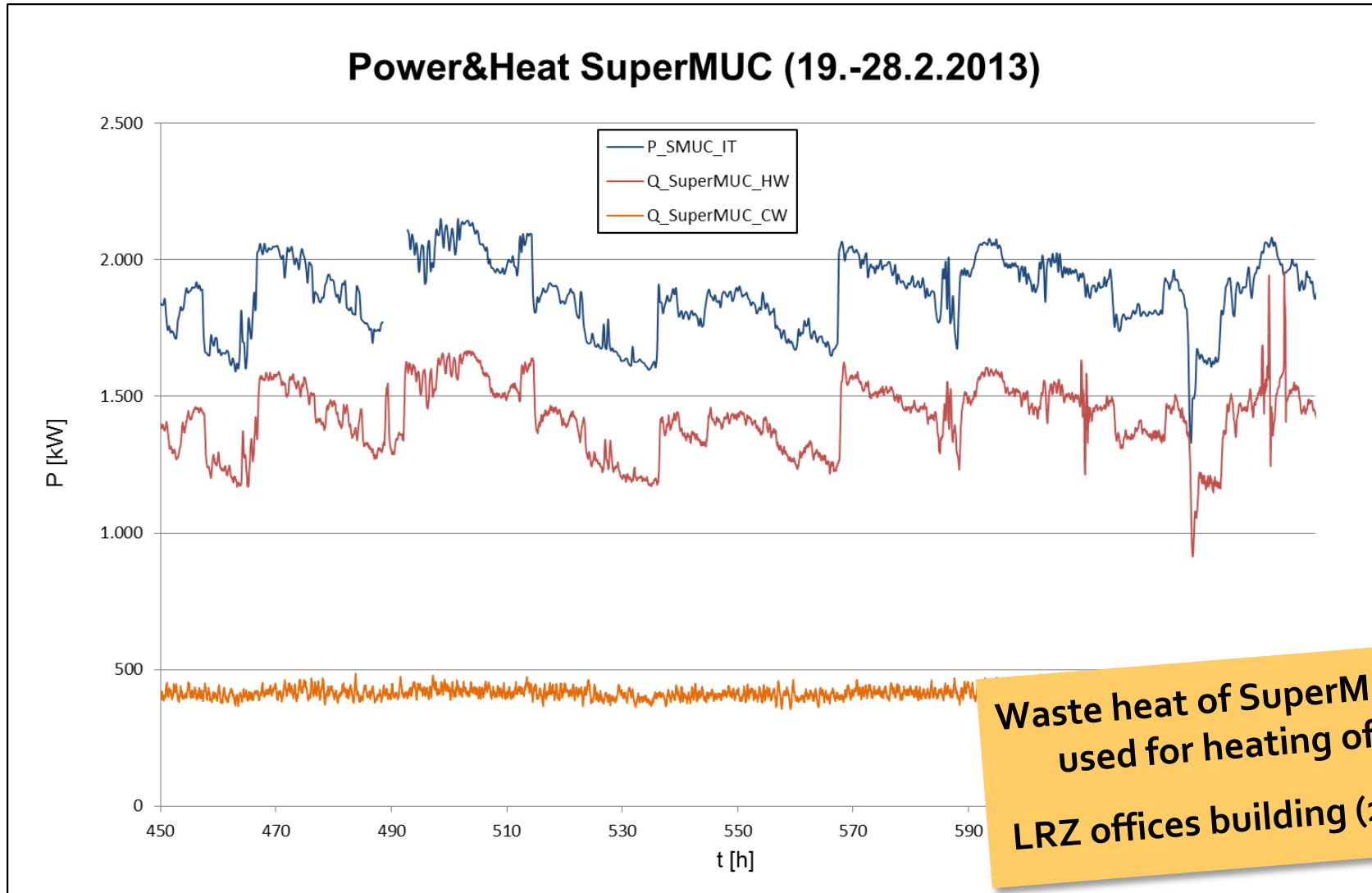
Average Energy-to-Solution Profile on SuperMUC



Measured PUE of SuperMUC



SuperMUC Power and Heat Output Balance



The Problem with Heat Re-Use



- ❑ New buildings in Germany are very good thermally isolated: Standard heat requirement of only 50 W/m^2 ($\sim 4,7 \text{ W/Ft}^2$)

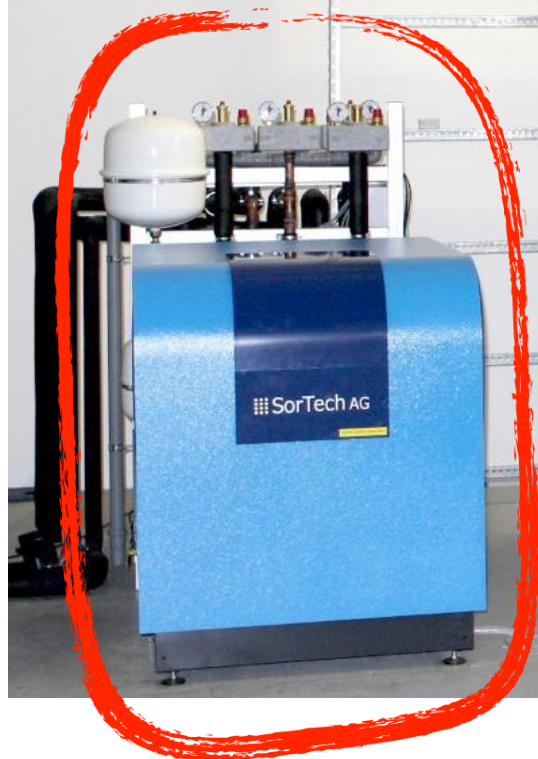


SuperMUCs waste heat would be sufficient to heat $26\,000 \text{ m}^2$ of office space (10 x)

- ❑ We've just started negotiations with the Galileo planners
- ❑ What to do with the waste heat during summer?



SorTech ACS08
Adsorption
Chiller



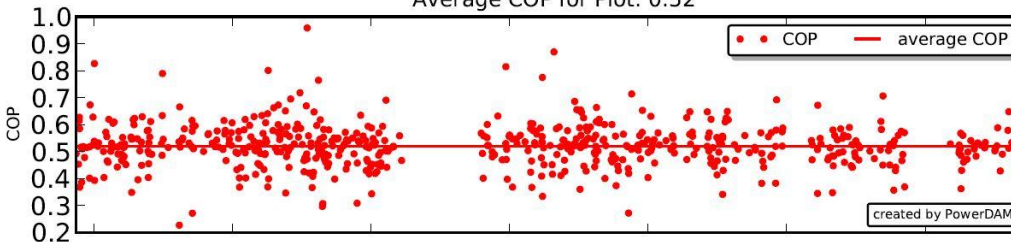
MEGWARE[®]
SUPERCOMPUTING
TECHNOLOGY

KLIMA
KÄLTE
UMWELT

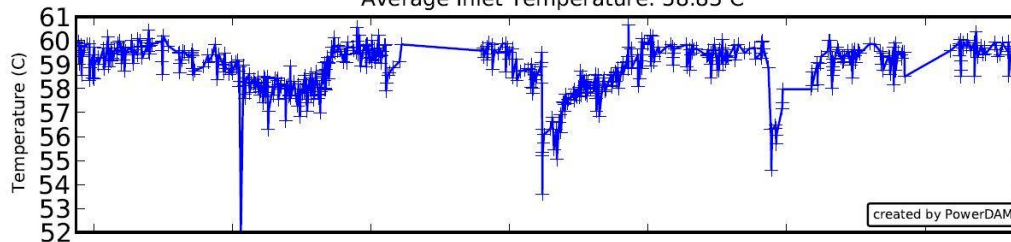
First Results on the Re-Use of HPC System Waste Heat for Chilled Water Production



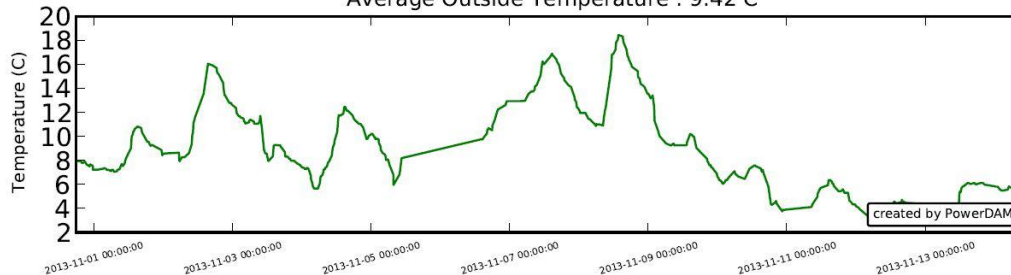
Start: 2013-10-31 15:00:00 End: 2013-11-14 10:00:00
Average COP for Plot: 0.52



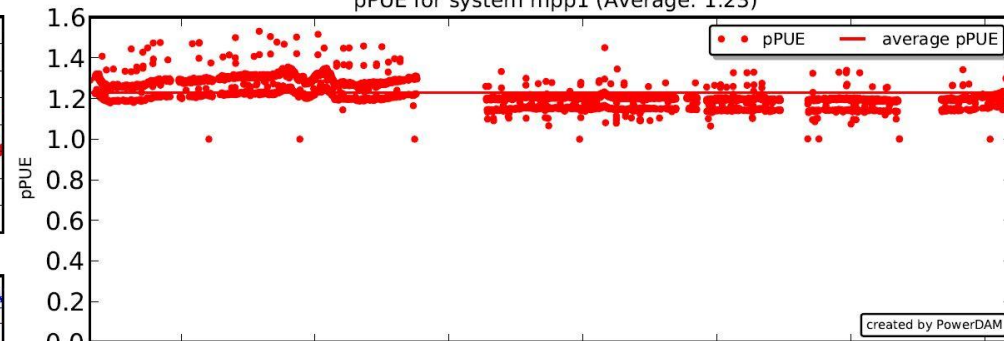
Average Inlet Temperature: 58.83 C



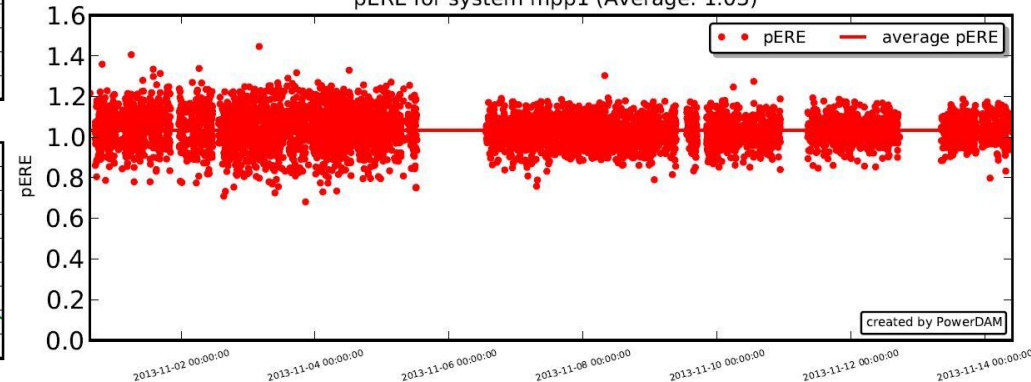
Average Outside Temperature : 9.42 C



Start: 2013-10-31 15:00:00 End: 2013-11-14 10:00:00
pPUE for system mpp1 (Average: 1.23)



Start: 2013-10-31 15:00:00 End: 2013-11-14 10:00:00
pERE for system mpp1 (Average: 1.03)



-
- ❑ **PUE is a good metric for site managers to check the sites Progress in cooling efficiency**
 - ❑ **Ask vendors about the Total Power Usage Effectiveness (TUE) to be informed about the cooling overhead of their HPC solutions**
 - ❑ **ERE should be the future focus area**
 - Re-use concepts for system waste heat need a sound planning and often structural modifications
 - Don't forget to implement the required sensor system
 - Explore new concepts for heat re-use