



Grid Heating

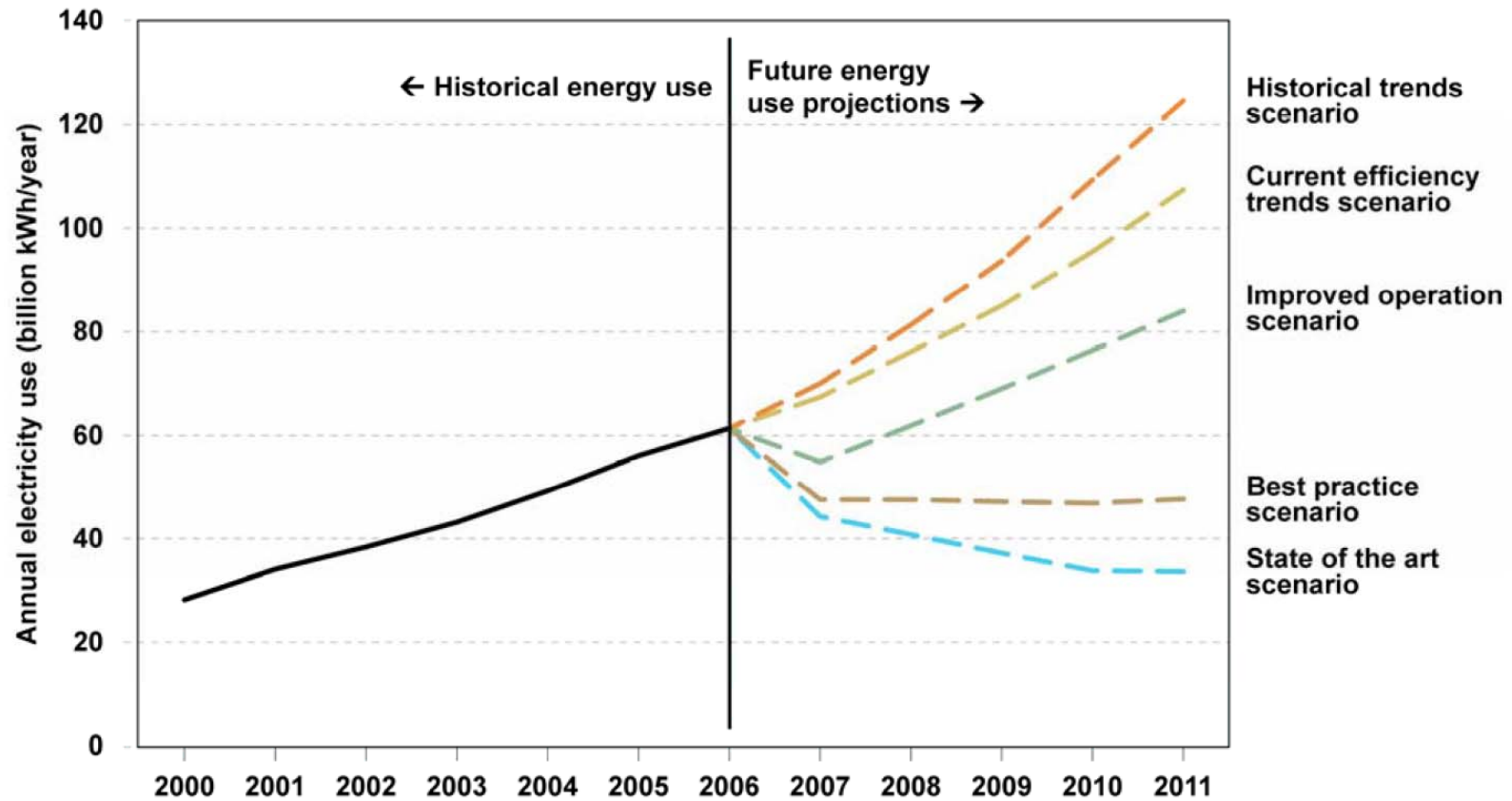
Managing Thermal Loads with Grid Engine

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Motivation

- Utility costs for US Servers to grow from 4.5 billion in 2006 to 7.4 billion in 2011



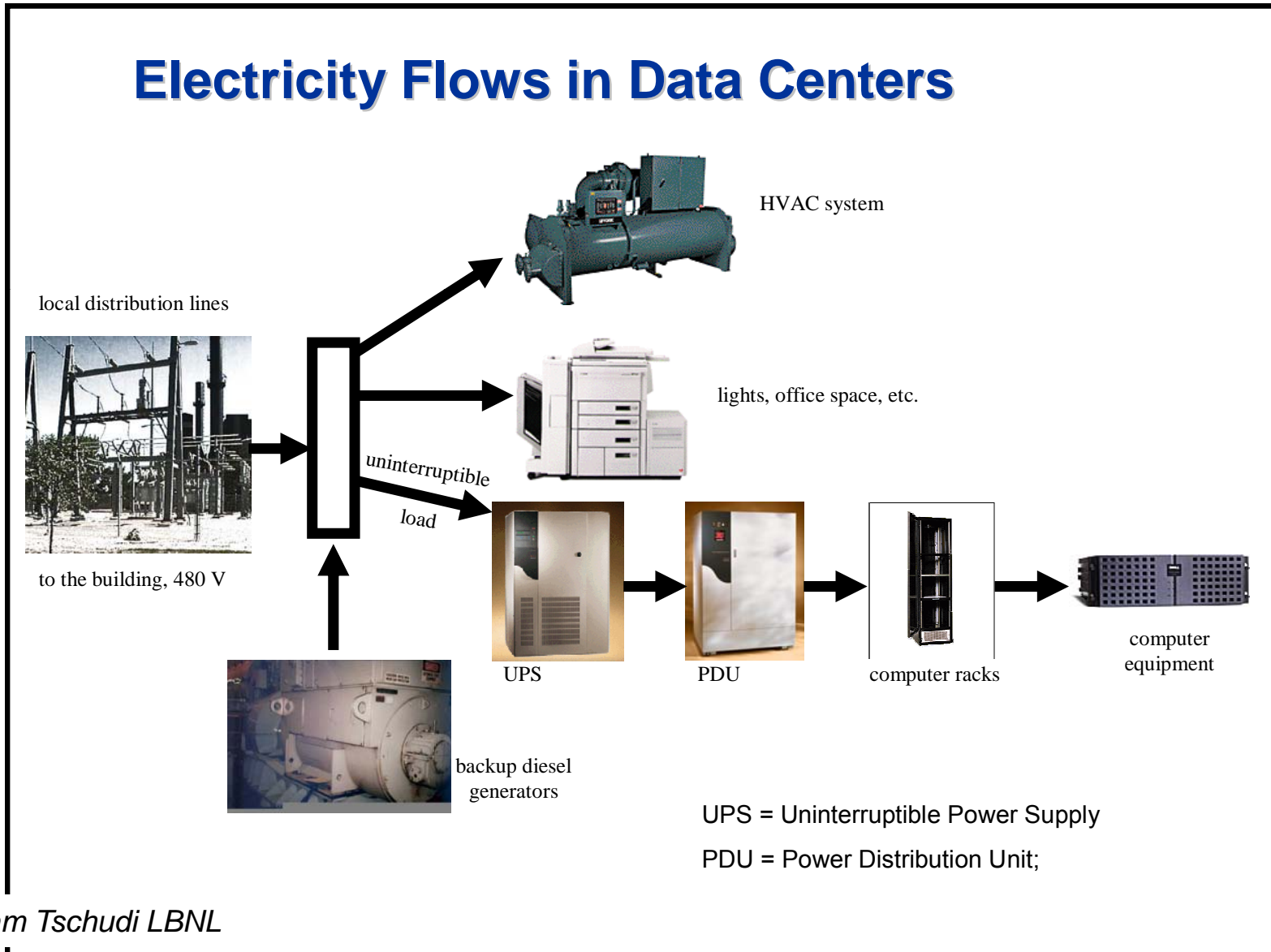
Motivation

- Power Requirements in Context

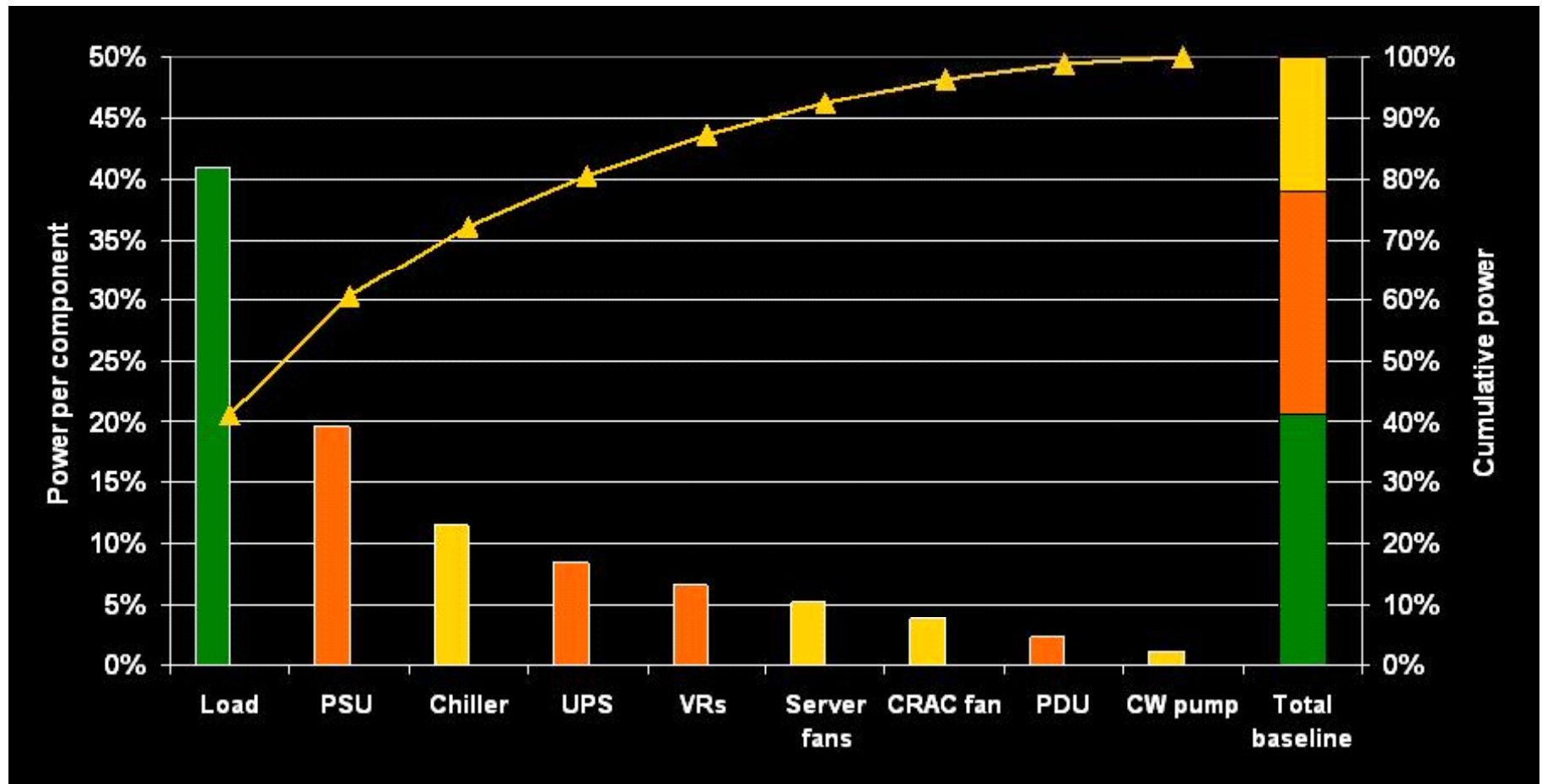
Typical AMD/Intel CPU	60-120 W
1U Server	300 W
Air Cooled Comp Rack	5-25 kW
Water Cooled Comp Rack	25-50 kW
CRC load at Union Station	150 kW
ND Data Center load	250 kW
NCSA PetaScale Facility	25 MW
Microsoft Facility (<i>Unpublished</i>)	125 MW
7.4 Billion Dollars in 2011	11.4 GW

Challenges

Electricity Flows in Data Centers



Challenges



Ref: Michael Patterson, Intel Corporation & William Tschudi LBNL

A New Framework

- ***Grid Heating***

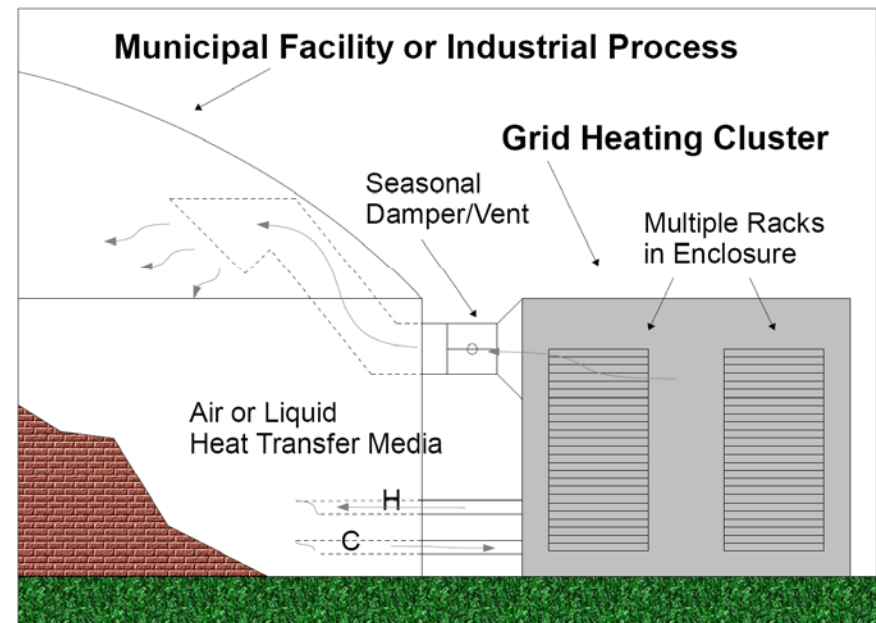
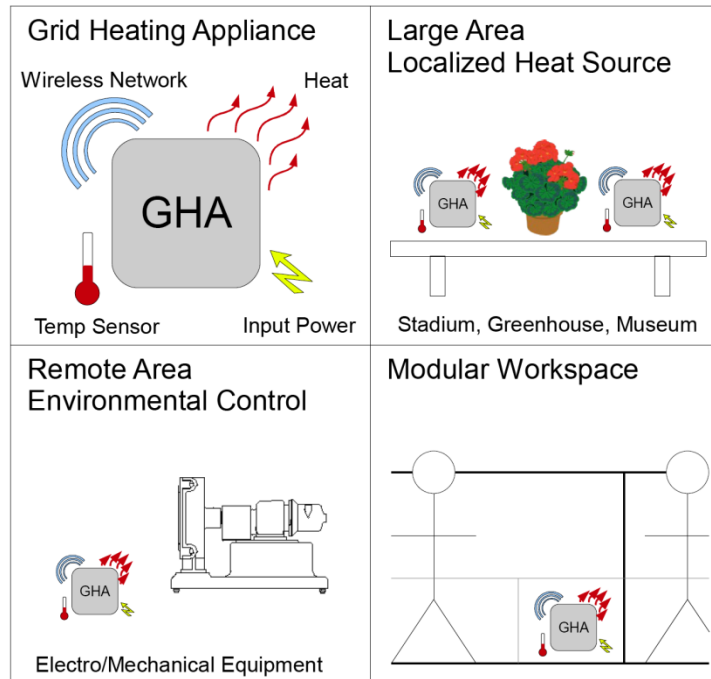
- Design and deploy the IT infrastructure in correlation with target industrial and municipal heat sinks ... ***“Bring the Heat”***
- Reduce or remove operational and capital IT cooling costs
- Provide thermal benefit to industrial/municipal partner at a shared economic savings
- Direct environmental through reduction in thermal waste

Deployment

- Must address operational IT considerations
 - Physical
 - Temperature, Humidity, Particulate
 - Practical
 - Security, Bandwidth, Access, Acoustics
 - Reliability/Redundancy/Disaster Recovery
- Utilization relative to hardware capital costs
 - 365 x 24 designs preferred
 - Minimize energy transformation/transport
 - Select granularity of grid distribution accordingly

Two Example Models

- High Granularity
Grid Heating Appliances



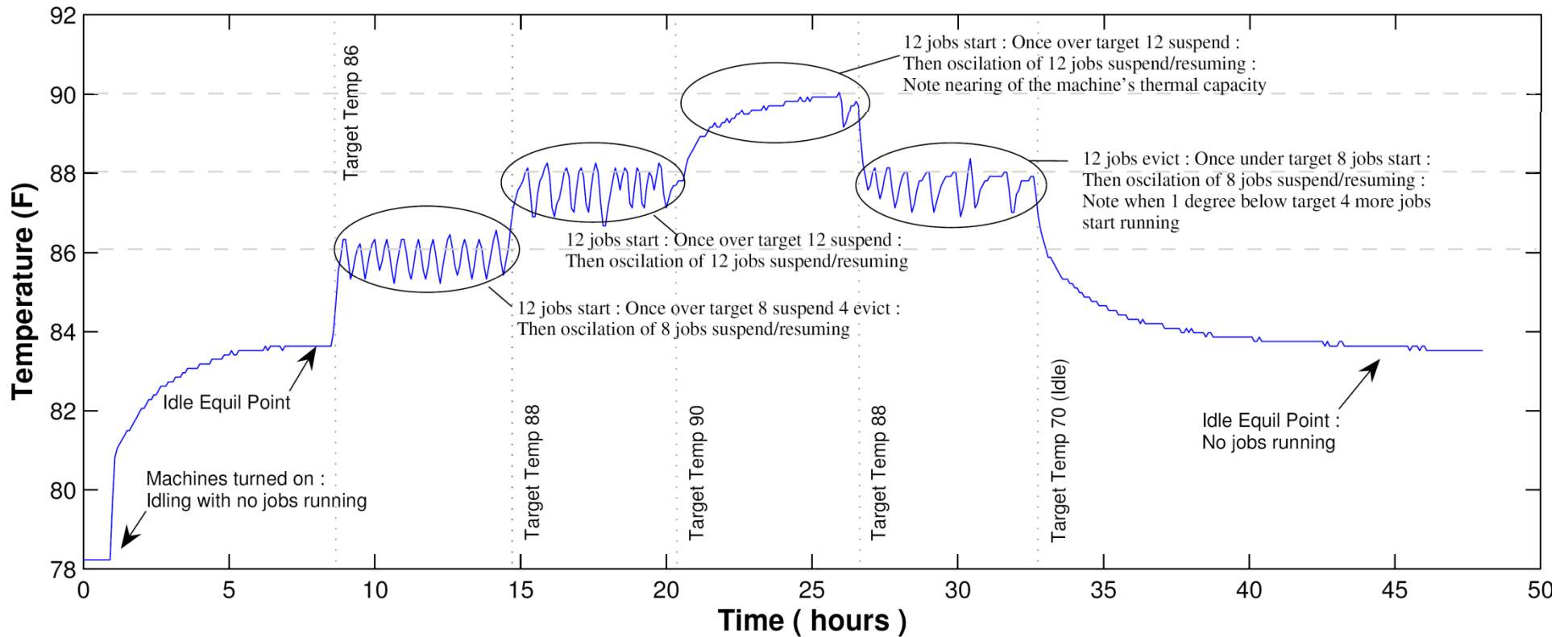
- Coarse Granularity
Grid Heating Clusters

Grid Engine at ND

- ND Campus Grid
 - Sun Grid Engine (5.3)
 - Central production environment
 - Bound to Distributed Storage (NFS & AFS)
 - Serial and Parallel Jobs
 - Replacing PBS on faculty clusters
 - Condor (7.x)
 - Serial Job Submissions
 - OSG Integration
 - Serial Cycle Scavenging

Experimental Results

- Fine Grained Temperature Control



Experimental Results

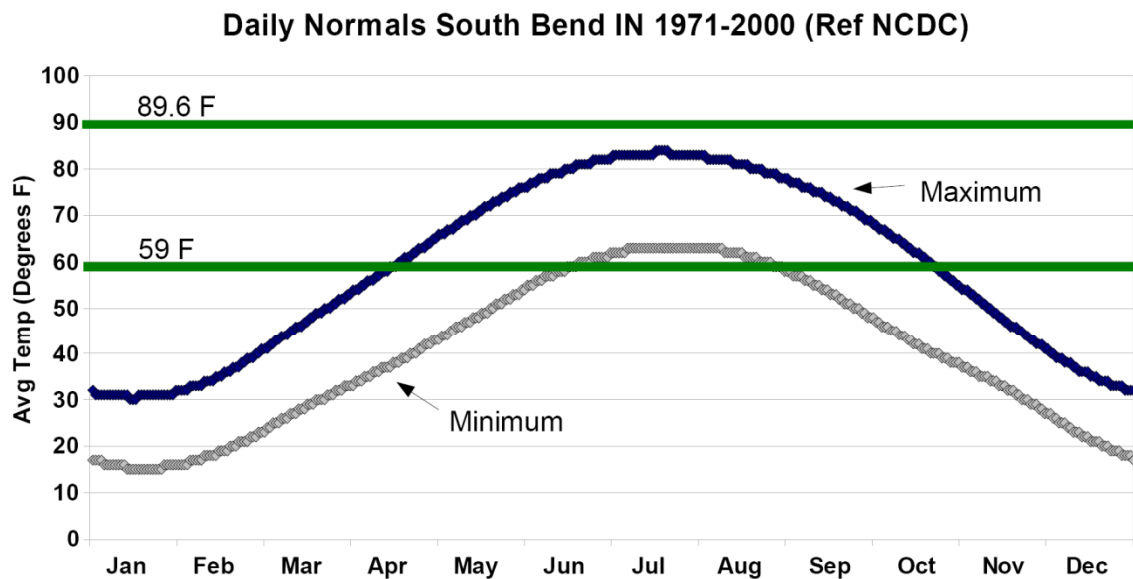
- GHC and GHA in the South Bend Greenhouse and Botanical Garden (SBG)
 - SBG struggles to retain sufficient funding. Annual heating costs are a primary factor (over 100K in 2005 & 2006, forced closure of some sections in 2007).





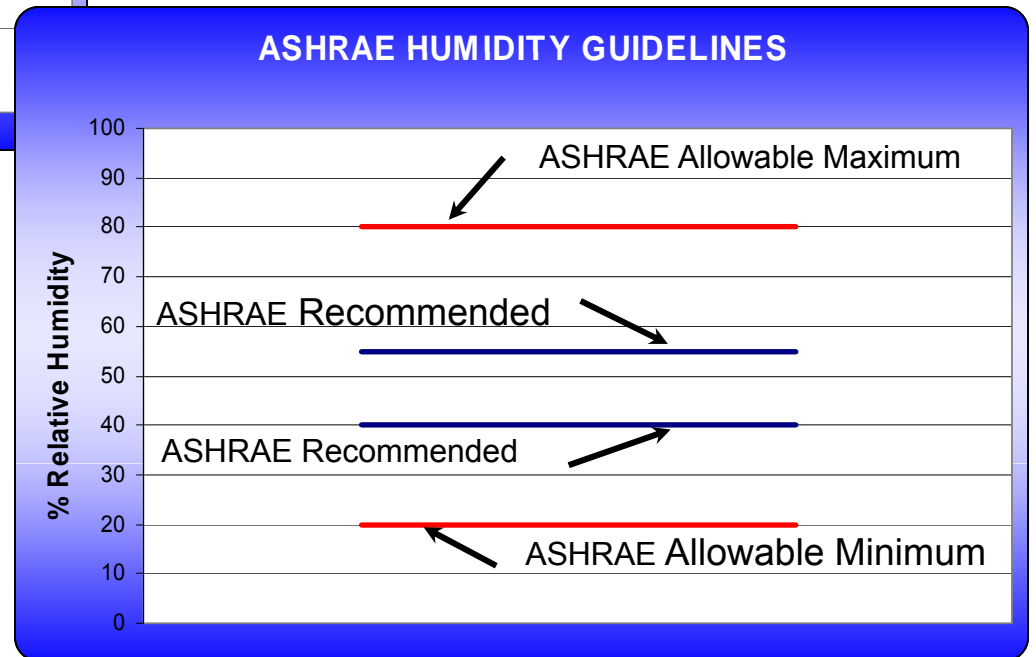
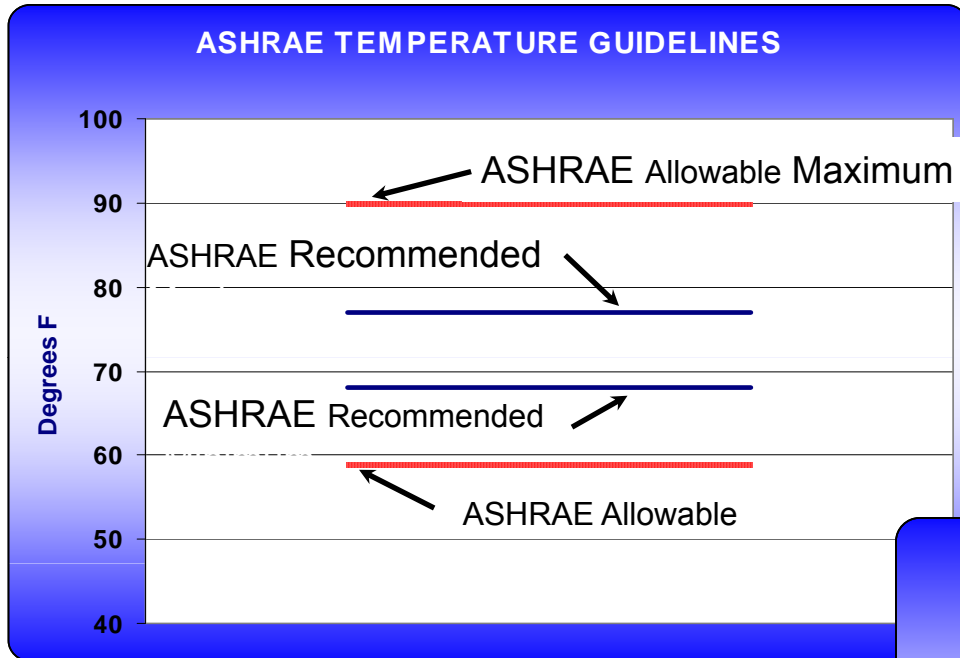
Greenhouse Factors (*Physical*)

- Temperature
 - Louvered Outside Air Vents and Exhaust Fan



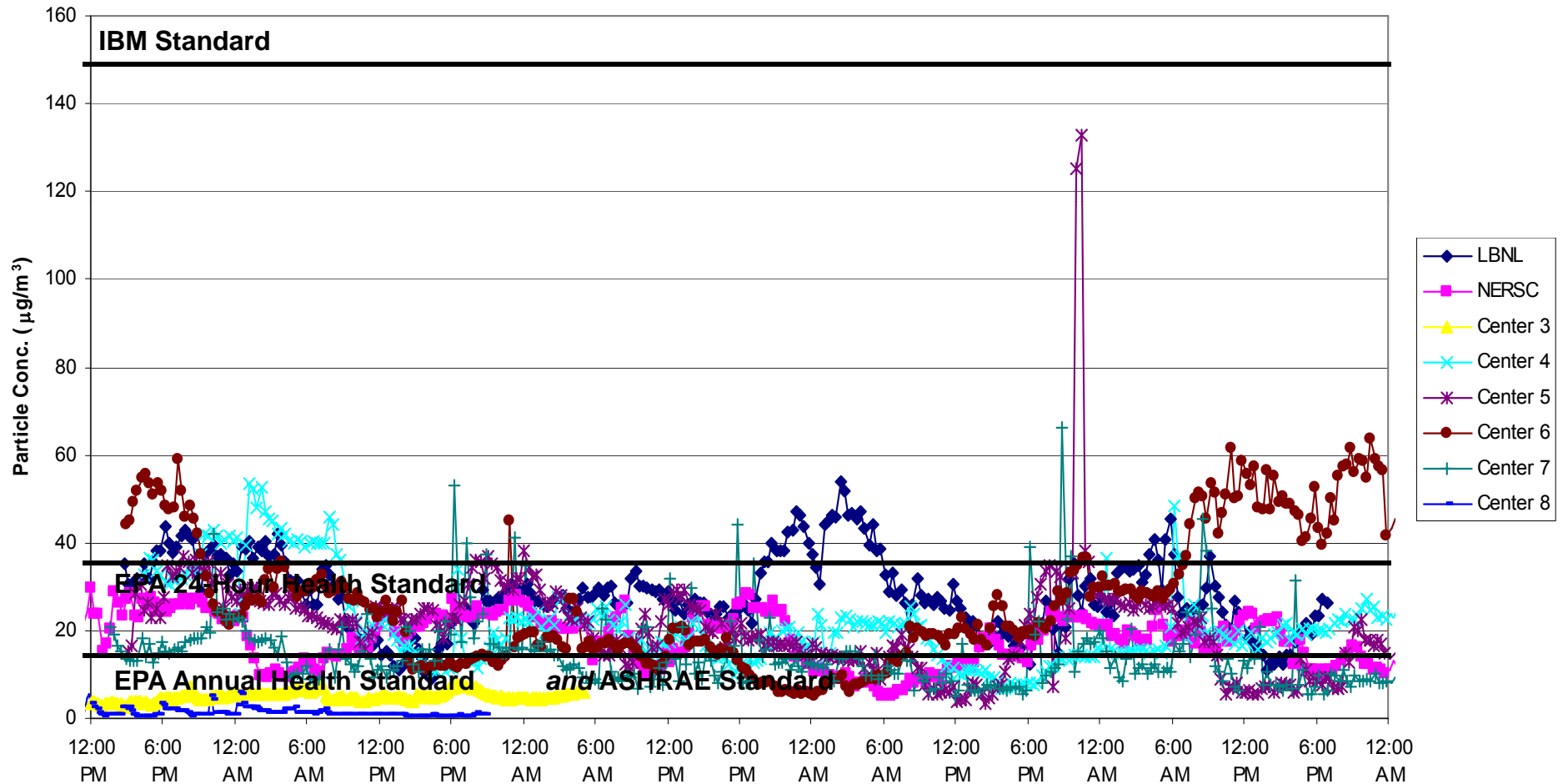
- Humidity
 - Existing Steam Humidification for Plants
- Particulate
 - Under Investigation

Temperature and Humidity



Particulate

Outdoor Measurements
Fine Particulate Matter



Ref: William Tschudi LBNL

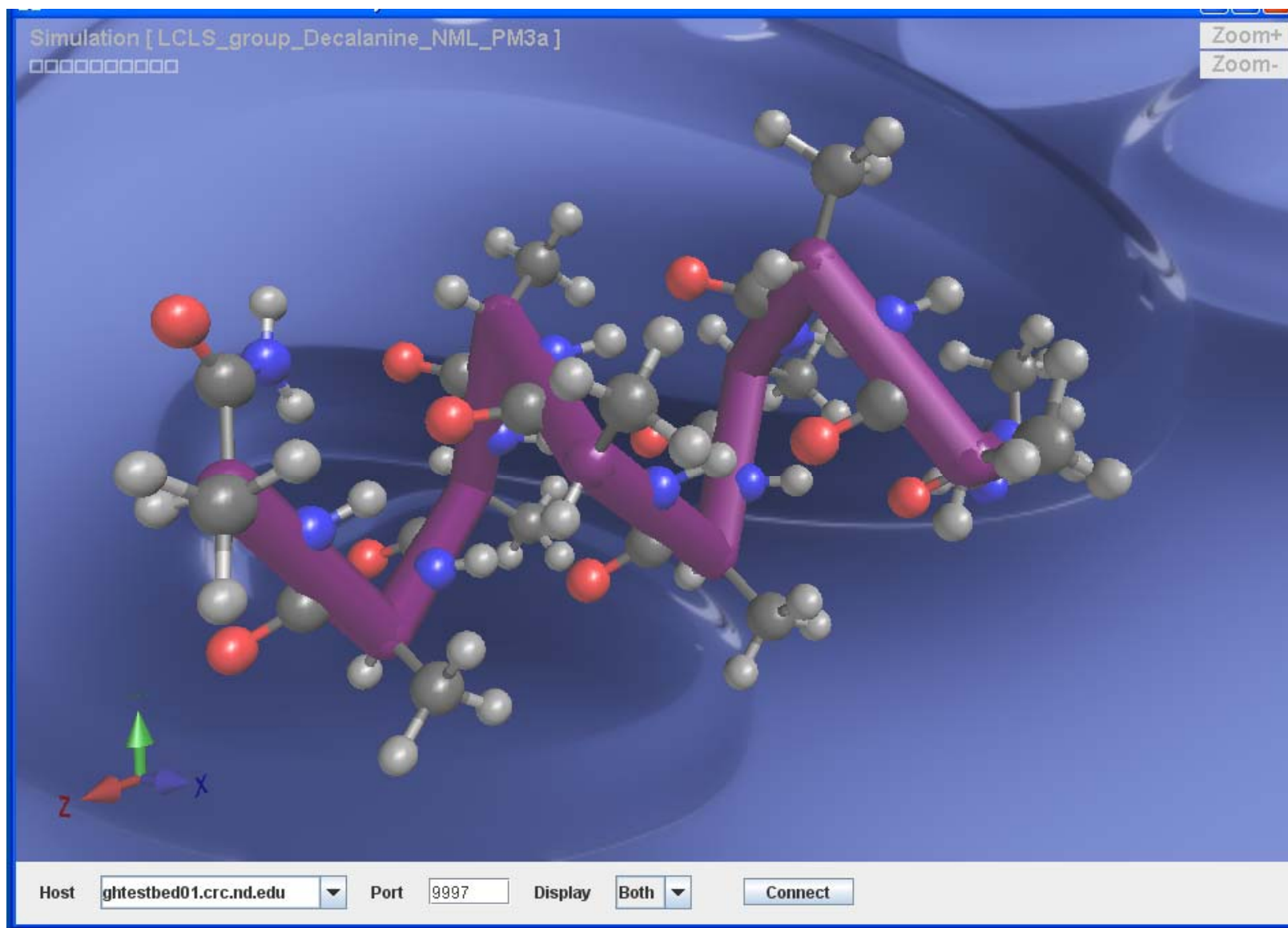
Greenhouse Factors (*Practical*)

- Security
 - Public facility open daily
 - Monitored/Paid admission
 - Hardware locked in compute rack
 - Power and network cable into rack, exposed
- Network
 - Cyberlink wireless broadband 4-15MB
 - Ownership... VPN in hindsight
 - Security
 - Firewalls everywhere: clients, routers, servers

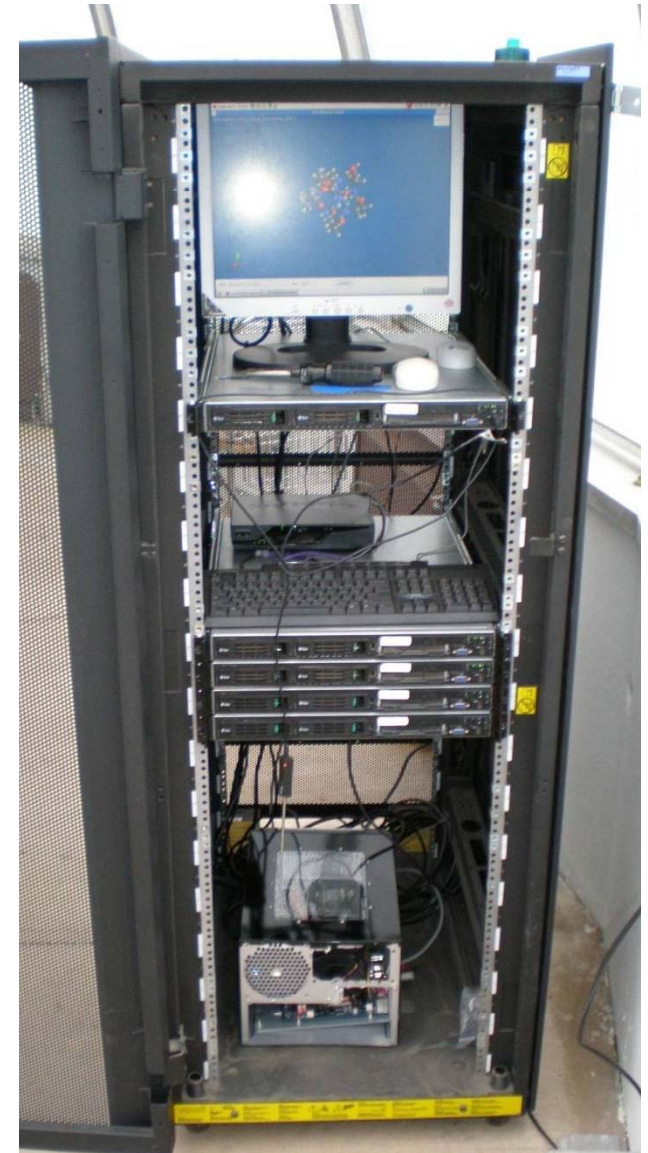
Greenhouse Factors *(Practical)*

- Reliability/Redundancy/Disaster Recovery
 - SPF secured against accidental interruption
 - Need power backup (battery)
 - Susceptible to public vandalism
 - Provides decentralized of resources for DR
- Access
 - 10min drive from CRC offices (~distance to US)
- Acoustics
 - Significant echo in the dome. Sustained white noise is not magnified.

Phase 1 Complete



Phase 1 Complete



Grid Engine for Grid Heating

Mandate a user environment identical to our production grid

- Requires suitable bandwidth for distributed storage

Summer 2008 upgrade of production grid software stack

- RHEL5 (currently 4), Grid Engine 6.1, New ND CRC AFS Cell

Implementation Plans:

A

- Grid Heating *queue(s)* each mapped to a target and max temperature. Incremental change in resource provision

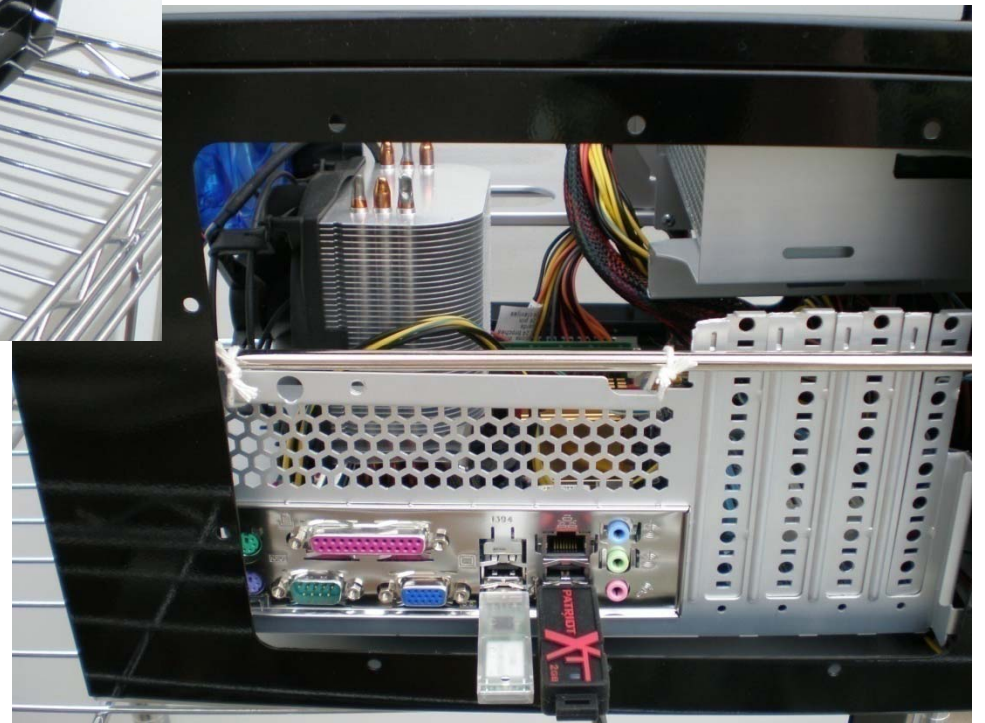
B

- Grid Heating Resources/Complexes.

Grid Heating Appliance

- No data persistence
 - Transmit, compute, transmit, forget
 - Appliance OS in 'Firmware'
- Rugged
 - Minimal components: No hard drive
- Mobile
 - Wireless networking
- Invisible
 - Small and Quiet (Special fan/heat sink)

Grid Heating Appliance



Acknowledgements

- City of South Bend
 - Steve Luecke (Mayor), Tom LaFountain, Gary Gilot, Bob Monroe
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- ND Dept of Computer Science and Engineering
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 - Jesus Izaguirre & Christopher Sweet (LCLS)
 - Curt Freeland
 - Mike Kelly and Mike Lammie (ND CSE Undergrads)
- DOE NWICG Grant



Questions?



Energy Conversions

- Power and Energy
 - 1 kWh = 3.6 Megajoules
 - 1 Therm (100,000 BTU) = 105.5 Megajoules
 - 1 Therm = 29.3 kWh
- What does it cost?
 - \$0.086 /kWh (US DOE EIA commercial)
 - \$0.013 /cubic ft ~ \$ 1.30 /therm
- *Resolve Unit Cost into MJ*
 - *\$23.89 /1000 MJ (electric)*
 - *\$12.32 /1000 MJ (natural gas)*

Energy At The Greenhouse

- Annual heating costs are a primary factor
 - over 100K in 2005 & 2006, closed some buildings in 2007 due to heating costs
- Strong seasonal dependence
 - 18,000 therm natural gas load in Jan 08
 - 527,400 kWhr → *732.5 kW Max Seasonal Load*
 - *Not practical to size for maximum load*
 - *Select optimal baseline, supplement with nat gas*
 - Desert Dome ~8% of sqft → 59 kW

Related Work (*Data Centers*)

- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
 - High-Performance Buildings for High-Tech Industries
 - <http://hightech.lbl.gov>
- NCSA
 - Building the Data Center of the Future, 2008 Symposium
- Uptime Institute
 - Green Enterprise Computing, 2008 Symposium
- ASHRAE TC 9.9
 - Mission Critical Facilities, Technology Spaces & Electronic Equip
- Green Grid
 - Global consortium to advance energy efficiency in data centers

References

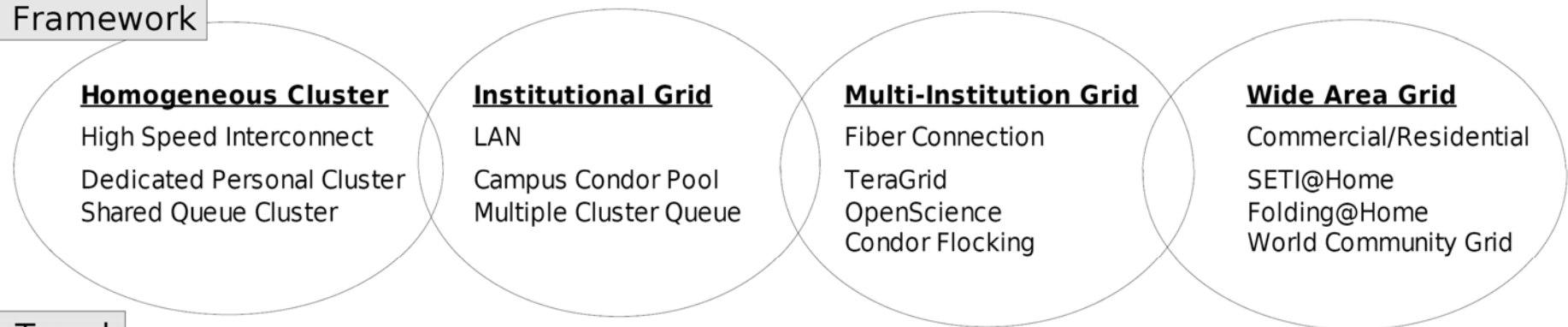
- US EPA Tech Report 109-431
 - Report to congress on server and data center energy efficiency
- 24x7 Energy Efficiency Presentation
 - William Tschudi Lawrence Berkley Nat Lab
- ASHRAE TC9.9
 - Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Equipment
- Condor High Throughput Computing
 - www.cs.wisc.edu/condor

Related Work (*Grid Arch*)

Taxonomy of Scientific Distributed Computing Frameworks

Scale	Network:	Custom Interconnect	LAN	WAN
	Social:	Single Organization	Cooperative Organizations	Individual Volunteers

Framework



Trend

