

## Project Summary

We present a Holistic Approach to energy and power management, which can be described as Energy Aware Scheduling (EAS). EAS uses performance and power consumption models and software hardware co-design for implementing various energy/power aware scheduling policies at the node, job and cluster levels.

## Motivation

Energy efficiency is one of the foremost design goals of the Exascale HPC with power efficiency requirement of around 50GFlops/Watt. As of November 2018, the most power efficient HPC system on the Green500 [1] list is Shoubu System B located at ACCC, RIKEN with 17GFlops/Watt. New approaches to energy efficiency are required, which optimize throughout the whole HPC stack - from firmware and hardware through to the OS, applications and workload managers.

## Acknowledgements

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## References

- [1] The GREEN 500 : <https://www.top500.org/green500>.
- [2] V. Elisseev et al., Energy Aware Scheduling Study on BlueWonder, E2SC@SC18.
- [3] GEOPM: <https://geopm.github.io/>.
- [4] M. Puzovic et al., Improving Performance and Energy Efficiency on OpenPower Systems Using Scalable Hardware-Software Co-Design, IWOPH@ISC18.
- [5] S. Plimpton, Fast Parallel Algorithms for Short-range Molecular Dynamics, J. Comput. Phys., 1995.
- [6] M. Puzovic et al., A Study on Cross-Architectural Modelling of Power Consumption Using Neural Networks, Supercomputing Frontiers and Innovations, Vol. 5, No. 4 ,2018.

## Energy Aware Scheduling

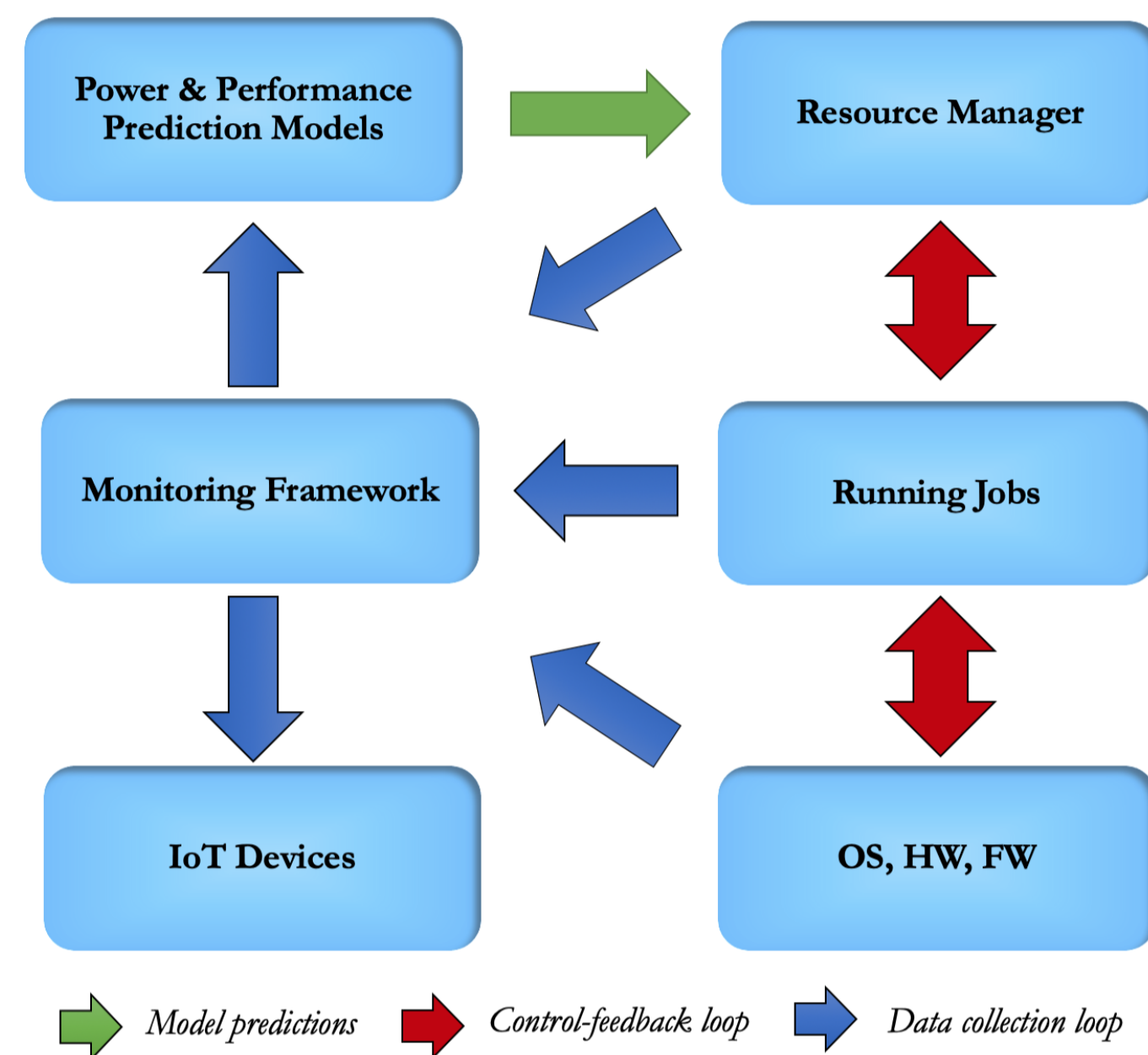


Figure 1: EAS components and interactions

- **Models:** Targeting wide range of workloads, working with various schedulers, cross-architectural, using ML/DL
- **Monitoring Framework:** Hardware counters, server and switches sensors, IoT Devices, historical jobs data, data storage and data access
- **Cluster level policies:** Energy budget, managing idle nodes, energy aware faire share
- **Job level policies:** Min. time to solution, min. energy to solution, power capping, load Balancing
- **Node level controls:** DVFS, power capping, power states

## Research and Development Platform

EAS proof of concept platform is currently under development.

- IBM POWER™ (GPU + NVLINK) servers,
- Infiniband and 10GigE networks,
- IBM Spectrum Scale® storage subsystem,
- Room and rack level IoT devices,
- RHEL 7.x operating system.

## Resource Manager

We are using IBM Spectrum LSF as a resource manager, where EAS policies can be implemented as scheduler plug-ins, for example minimum energy to solution or energy budget [2]. We are also considering EAS for Kubernetes.

## Runtime optimizations

Our choice for runtime optimizations is the The Global Extensible Open Power Manager (GEOPM), which is an open source framework for power and energy optimizations [3]. We have ported GEOPM to the OpenPOWER architecture [4].

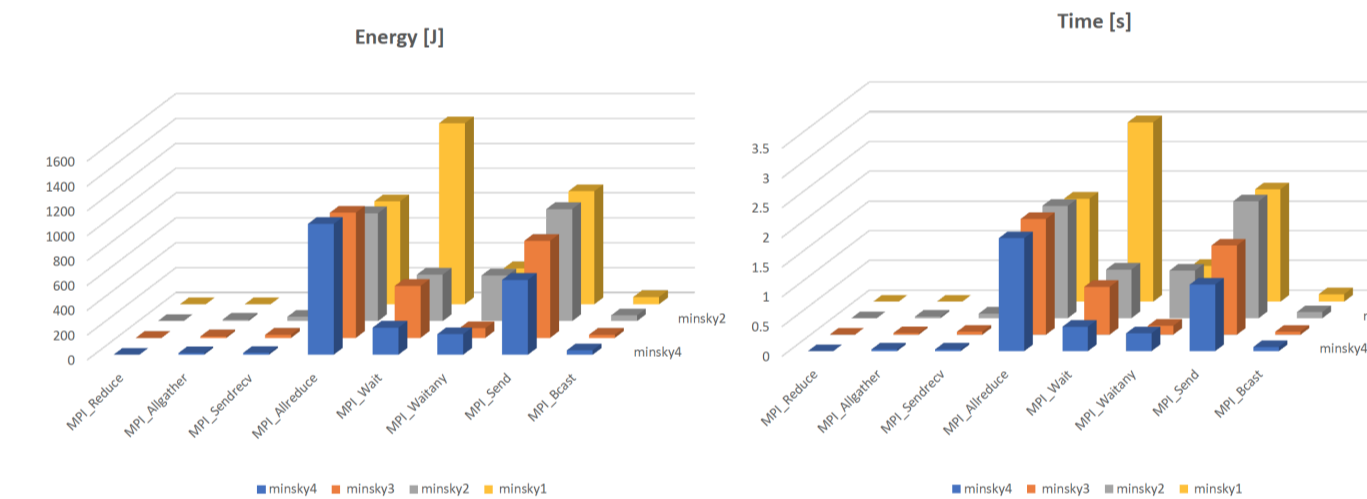


Figure 2: GEOPM: LAMMPS [5] MPI Regions

## Monitoring Framework

Monitoring framework is using Elasticsearch® and hardware specific software to collect power and performance metrics from servers, storage, switches and IoT devices as well as workloads stats from a resource manager.

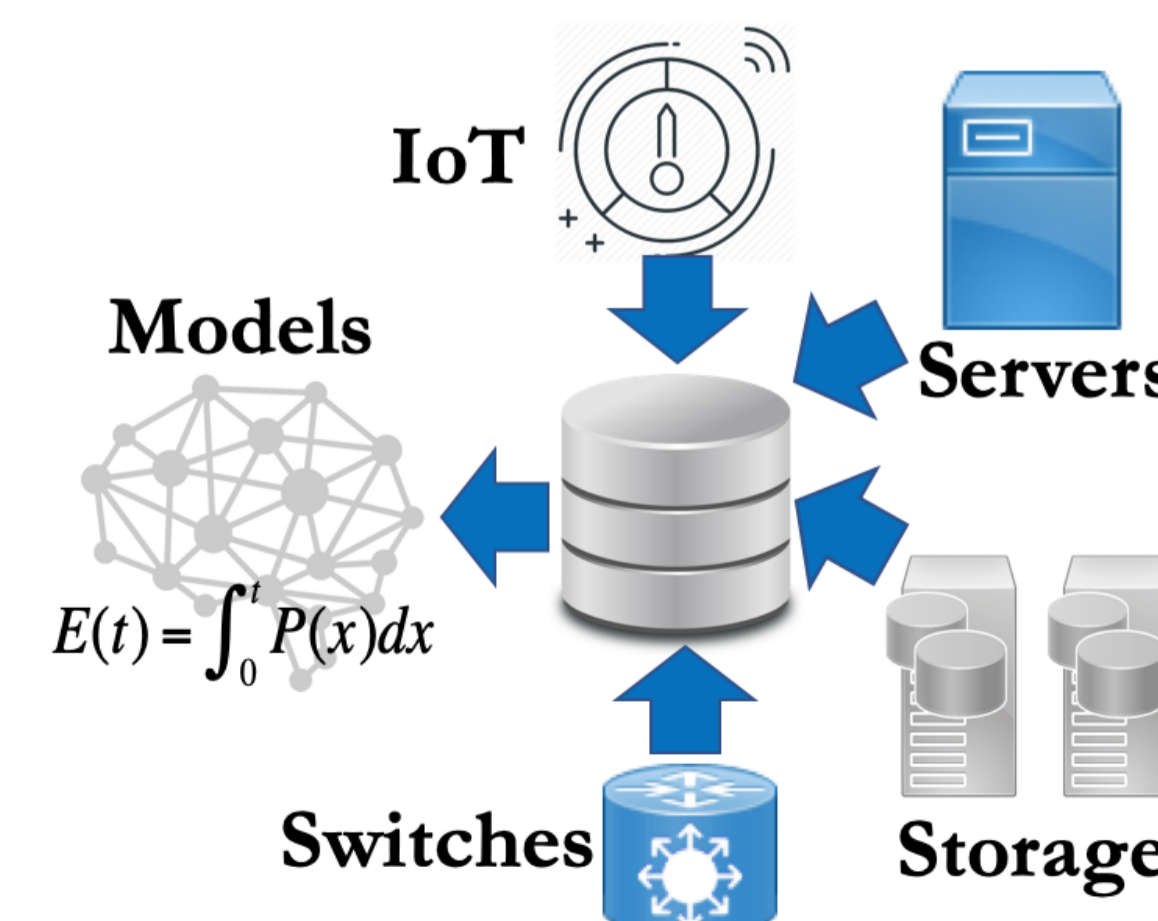


Figure 3: Intelligent monitoring framework for EAS provides data for performance and power predictions models.

## Prediction Models

We are exploring different power and performance prediction models using ML and DL algorithms such as Levenberg-Marquardt, Scaled conjugate gradient, Resilient, Bayesian Regularization across different microarchitectures [6].

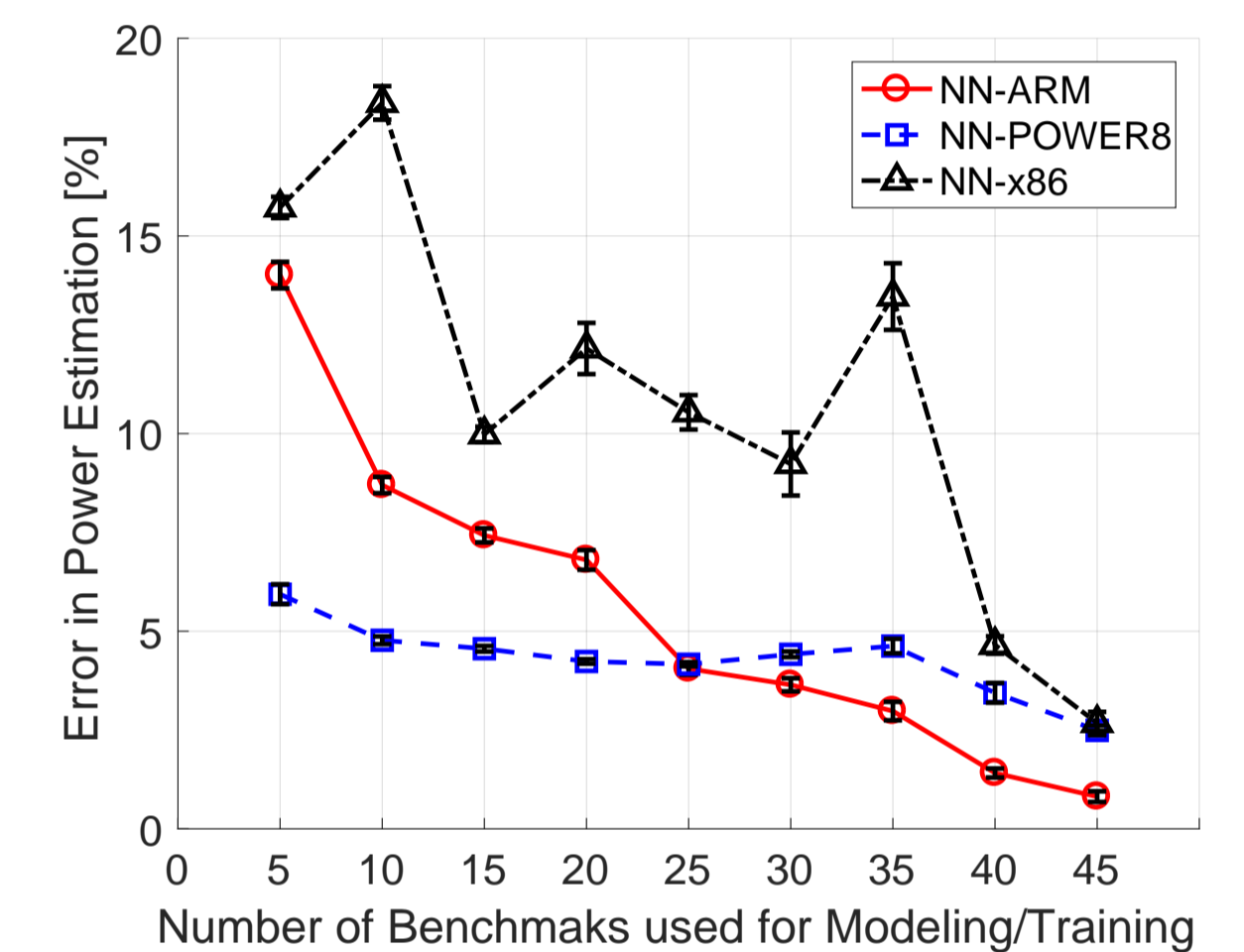


Figure 4: Power estimation accuracy as a function of number of benchmarks.

## IoT Devices

Computer room and rack level multi-sensors from iButtonLink, LLC measuring temperature, voltages and humidity with proprietary software for data collection.

## Plans and Timelines

EAS is an ongoing project with milestones reflected in multiple publications: [2], [6], [4].

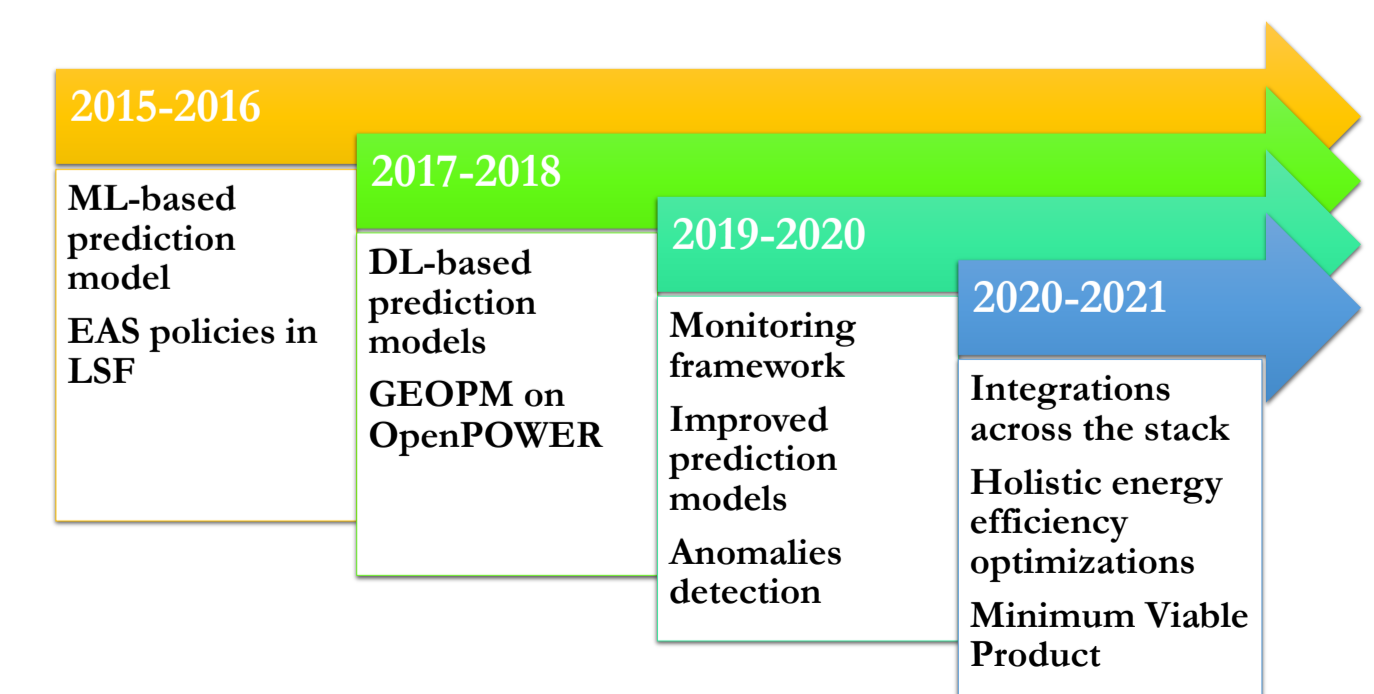


Figure 5: EAS project timelines and milestones.