

Energy-Aware Computing Systems

Energiebewusste Rechensysteme

I. Introduction

Timo Hönig

April 30, 2020



Agenda

Preface

Motivation

Contents

Organization

Summary



Energy-Aware Computing Systems

meaning of the lecture labelling in linguistic terms:

en·er·gy (gr.) *energeia*: word based upon *ergon*, meaning *work*

1. capacity for the exertion of power
2. a fundamental entity of nature that is transferred between parts of a system in the production of physical change within the system

aware (old en.) *gewær*

1. having or showing realization, perception, or knowledge
2. state of being conscious of something

com·put·ing (lat.) *computare*: *com* (together) + *putare* (to settle)

1. task of making a calculation
2. to use a computer

sys·tems plural of (gr.) *systēmas*: to place together

1. a regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole
2. a group of devices (...) or an organization forming a network especially for distributing something or serving a common purpose

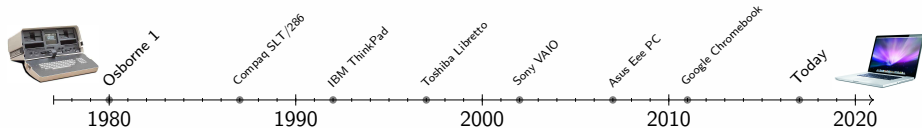




1980s



2010s



Technological Progress in Recent Decades

Network: 3,300,000 x

Persistent Storage: 1,400,000 x

Main Memory: 500,000 x

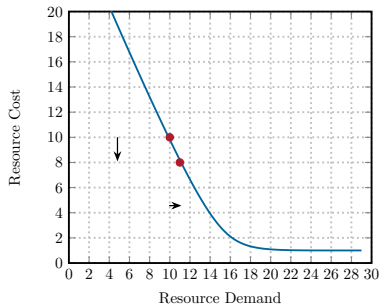
Battery Life: 10 x

Battery life improved by a factor of **10** (0.00001 Mio.)

➡ 1 h vs. 10 h

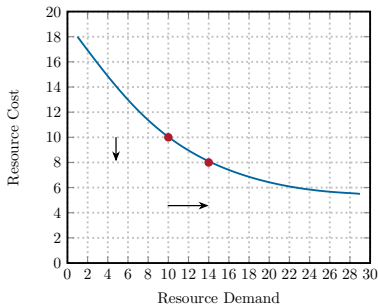


Jevons Paradox



increase efficiency by 20 %

⇒ increase demand by 10 %



increase efficiency by 20 %

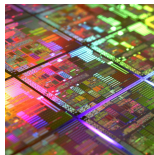
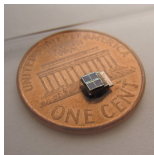
⇒ increase demand by 40 %

- improve efficiency by reducing costs
- Jevons paradox: efficiency gain ⇒ increase of demand
- rebound effect: increase of demand outweighs efficiency gain



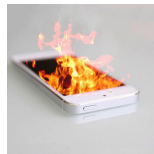
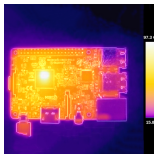
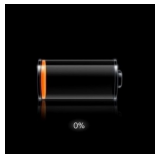
Electrical Energy: Basic Operating Resource

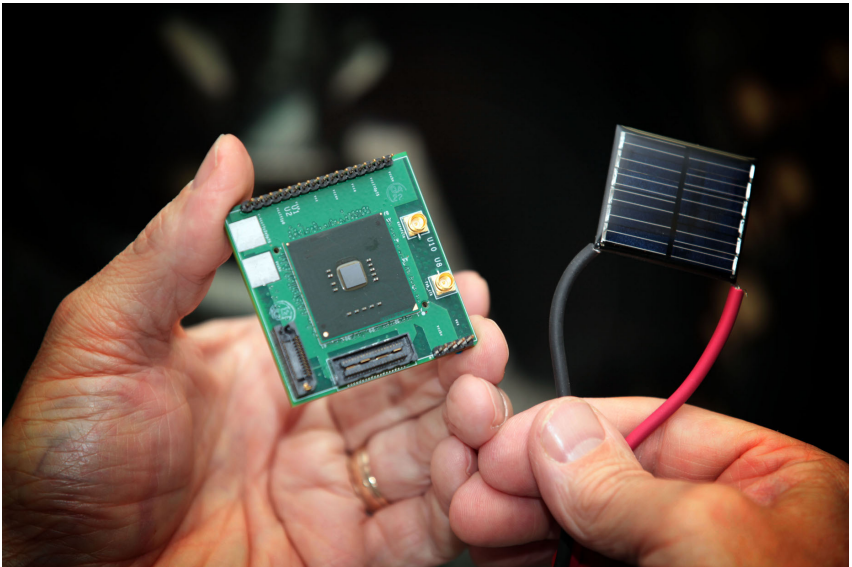
- electrical energy is *the* basic operating resource of today's computers



embedded — laptop/desktop — cluster

- **but:** excessive power dissipation leads to uncontrollable situations



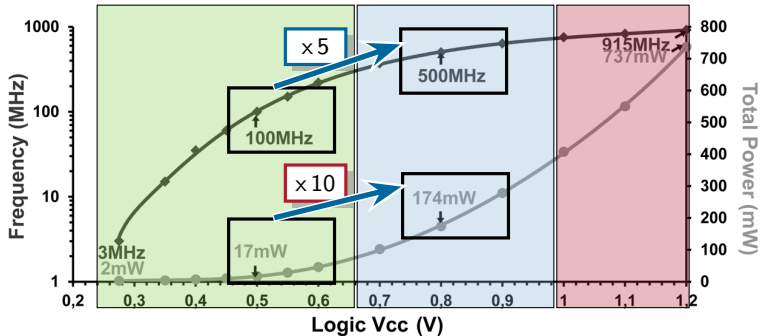


- ▶ Shailendra Jain, Surhud Khare, Satish Yada et al.
A 280mV-to-1.2V Wide-Operating-Range IA-32 Processor in 32 nm CMOS
IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC), 2012.



Intel Claremont: Variable Energy Demand of Systems

- energy demand as an important non-functional system property
- energy-efficient systems require adjustable computing processes



- Shailendra Jain, Surhud Khare, Satish Yada et al.
A 280mV-to-1.2V Wide-Operating-Range IA-32 Processor in 32 nm CMOS
IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC), 2012.



Intel Claremont: Variable Energy Demand of Systems

- energy demand as an important non-functional system property
- energy-efficient systems require adjustable computing processes



- i** Although the **energy demand** of computing systems is a characteristic of hardware...
- i** ...software is the central **influencing** and **controlling** factor for the energy demand of hardware

- ▶ Shailendra Jain, Surhud Khare, Satish Yada et al.
A 280mV-to-1.2V Wide-Operating-Range IA-32 Processor in 32 nm CMOS
IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC), 2012.

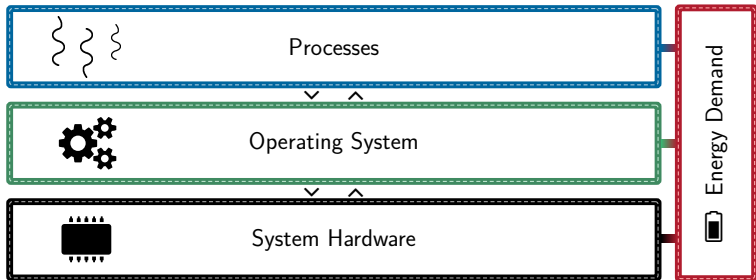


Energy Demand as a System Property

- **energy demand** is a physical property of integrated transistor circuits that construct hardware components
 - type**
 - static energy demand
 - dynamic energy demand
 - form**
 - effective energy \rightarrow maximize
 - energy loss \rightarrow minimize
- **duality and principle of causality:** software and hardware activities
 - software activities \Rightarrow hardware activities
 - hardware activities \Rightarrow software activities
- software: **two dimensions** of influence
 - quantitative amount of energy demand
 - control system: energy demand must be under strict governance



System Characteristics



■ activity delay

■ design and structure of energy-aware system software

- interfaces for higher-level abstractions (upwards towards applications)
- controlling of system-level activities to enforce system strategies (downwards towards the hardware)



Introduction:

Lecture 1 Overview, Organization

General Topics and Basic Principles:

Lecture 2 Principles of Energy-Aware Computing Systems

- terminology, metrics
- assessing of power and energy demand

Lecture 3 Energy Demand Analysis

- awareness of energy demand at system level
- physical and logical means to determine energy demand

Lecture 4 Energy Management

- hardware power and energy management
- energy accounting at operating-system level



Energy-Aware Components, Subsystems, and Systems:

Lecture 5 Components and Subsystems

- energy-aware system components (e.g., memory, caches)
- subsystems to integrate energy-aware components

Lecture 6 Cyber-Physical Systems

- energy-constraint systems from the embedded domain
- energy-aware sensors and actuator in control systems

Lecture 7 Cluster Systems

- resource allocation in cluster computing environments
- assessment of remote execution



Energy-Aware System Software and Infrastructure:

Lecture 8 System Software

- energy-aware operating systems
- accounting and enforcement of energy demand

Lecture 9 Energy-Aware Programming

- constructive approaches towards energy-aware software
- software design and restructuring for low energy

Lecture 10 Infrastructure

- impact of renewable energy, electricity-grid evolution
- supplementary, fact-related research areas



Tie Points, Industry Experience, and Remarks

Lecture 11 Uncharted Lecture

- TBA

Lecture 12 Research Projects and Remarks

- current DFG funded projects at the chair
- Master's theses
- retrospection and lessons learned
- wrap-up and perspectives



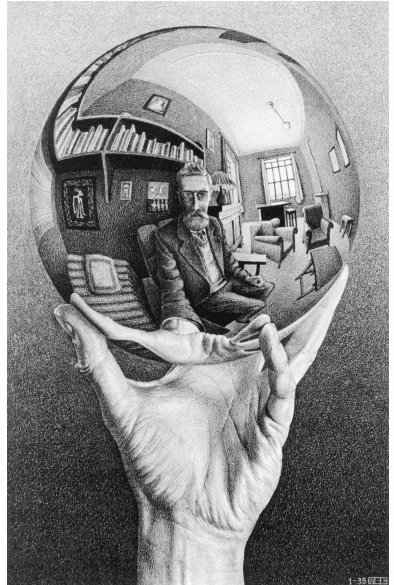


- language of instruction for the lecture
 - English ■ primary working language
 - German ■ in case of doubt, German is the fall-back position
- written material (slides or handouts, resp.) will be English
 - with technical terms also stated in German, where applicable



Meaningful Learning

1. learn → new information
2. relate → to existing knowledge
3. reflect



- acquire new knowledge
 - prepare next reading on one's own initiative
 - attend presentation, listen, and discuss topics treated
 - **reading** and **discussing research papers** on a regular basis
 - jointly with the exercises discussed papers transfer theory to practice
 - reinforce learning matter, reflect
- relate it with previous knowledges
 - computer architecture (GRA) 13
 - system programming (SP, SPiC, GSPiC) 14
 - operating systems (BS), operating-systems engineering (BST) 14
 - modeling, optimization and simulation of energy systems (MOSES) 17
- teaching material presented in the **lecture room**:
 - follow “Lehre” (Eng. *teaching*) at <https://www4.cs.fau.de>
 - copies of the slides are made available as handouts free of charge
 - supplemented by secondary literature as and when required



- deepen knowledge by means of direct experience: „learning by doing”

Acquisition of virtuous behavior and operational ability is less a matter of easy instruction but rather functional copy, practice, and use. (Aristotle [1])

- deepen technical discussion of research papers
- consolidation of the lecture and discussion of assignments
- **blackboard practice** under guidance of an exercise instructor
 - registration through [WAFEL](#)¹, URL see web page:
https://www4.cs.fau.de/Lehre/SS20/V_EASY/
 - assignments are to be processed in teamwork: discretionary clause
 - depending on the number of participants
- **computer work** under individual responsibility
 - registration is not scheduled, reserved workplaces are available
 - in case of questions, a exercise instructor is available

¹abbr. for (Ger.) *Webanmeldefrickelformular Enterprise Logic*

■ **hard skills** (computer-science expertise)

■ mandatory

- **structured** computer organization
- algorithm design and development
- principles of programming in C → V_SP, V_SPiC, V_BS, V_BST, V_CS
- utilization of GNU/Linux → V_SP, V_BS, V_BST, V_CS, P_PASST

↪ knowledge gaps will not be closed actively: no extra tuition

■ beneficial

- basic knowledge of at least one scripting language (e.g. shell, Python, Perl)
→ V_SP, P_PASST, V_BS, V_CS
- basic knowledge of a version control system, (preferably) GIT or SVN
→ V_SP, V_SPiC, V_BS, V_BST, P_PASST

■ optional

- assembly language (absolute) programming

↪ as appropriate, knowledge gaps will be closed on demand by the instructors

■ **soft** (personal, social, methodical) **skills**

- staying power, capacity of teamwork
- structured problem solving



- achievable credit points
 - 5 ECTS (*European Credit Transfer System*)
 - corresponding to a face time of 4 *contact-free* hours per week
 - lecture and practice, with 2 SWS² (i.e., 2.5 ECTS) each
- German or English, **twenty-minute oral examination**
 - date by arrangement: send e-mail to thoenig@cs.fau.de
 - propose desired date within the official audit period
 - the exception (from this very period) proves the rule...
- examination subjects
 - topics of lecture, blackboard practice, but also computer work
 - brought up in the manner of an “expert talk”
 - major goal is to find out the degree of understanding of inter-relations
- registration through “mein campus”: <https://www.campus.fau.de>

²abbr. for (Ger.) *Semesterwochenstunden*



- energy-aware computing systems
 - fundamental understanding for analyzing and improving the energy demand of computing systems
 - comprehend factors and causality for energy demand that is exhibited by different computing systems
- structured analysis of system designs
 - reading and understanding of subject-related research papers to gain knowledge and relate to own work on exercises and assignments
 - bridging the gap from theory to practice
- reading list for Lecture 2:
 - ▶ Mark Horowitz et al.
Low-power Digital Design
Proceedings of IEEE Symposium on Low Power Electronics, 1994.



Reference List I

- [1] ARISTOTLE:
Nicomachean Ethics.
c. 334 BC

