

Increasing Data Center Energy Efficiency via Simulation and Optimization of Cooling Circuits

A Practical Approach

Torsten Wilde (LRZ), Tanja Clees (SCAI), Hayk Shoukourian, Nils Hornung, Michael Schnell,

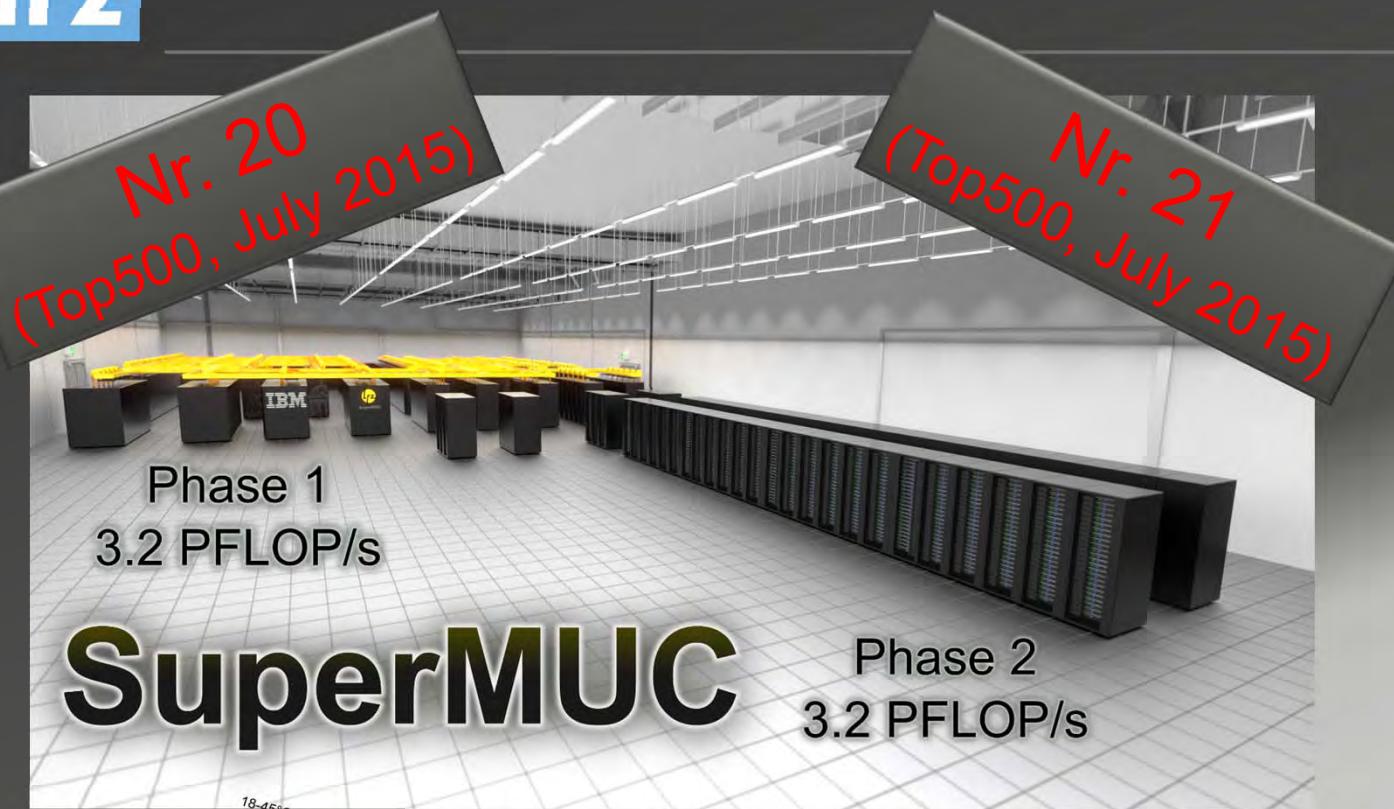
Inna Torgovitskaia, Eric Lluch Alvarez, Detlef Labrenz, and Horst Schwichtenberg

Energie Informatik 2015, Karlsruhe, Germany

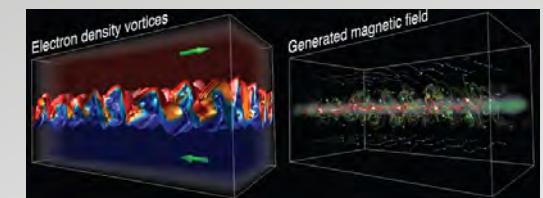
Some more Facts

- **3160.5 m²** (34 019 ft²) IT Equipment Floor Space (6 rooms on 3 floors)
- **6393.5 m²** (68 819 ft²) Infrastructure Floor Space
- **2 x 10 MW** 20kV Power Supply
- **Powered Entirely by Renewable Energy**
- **> 5M € (> 6M US\$)** Annual Power Bill

The Leibniz Supercomputing Centre

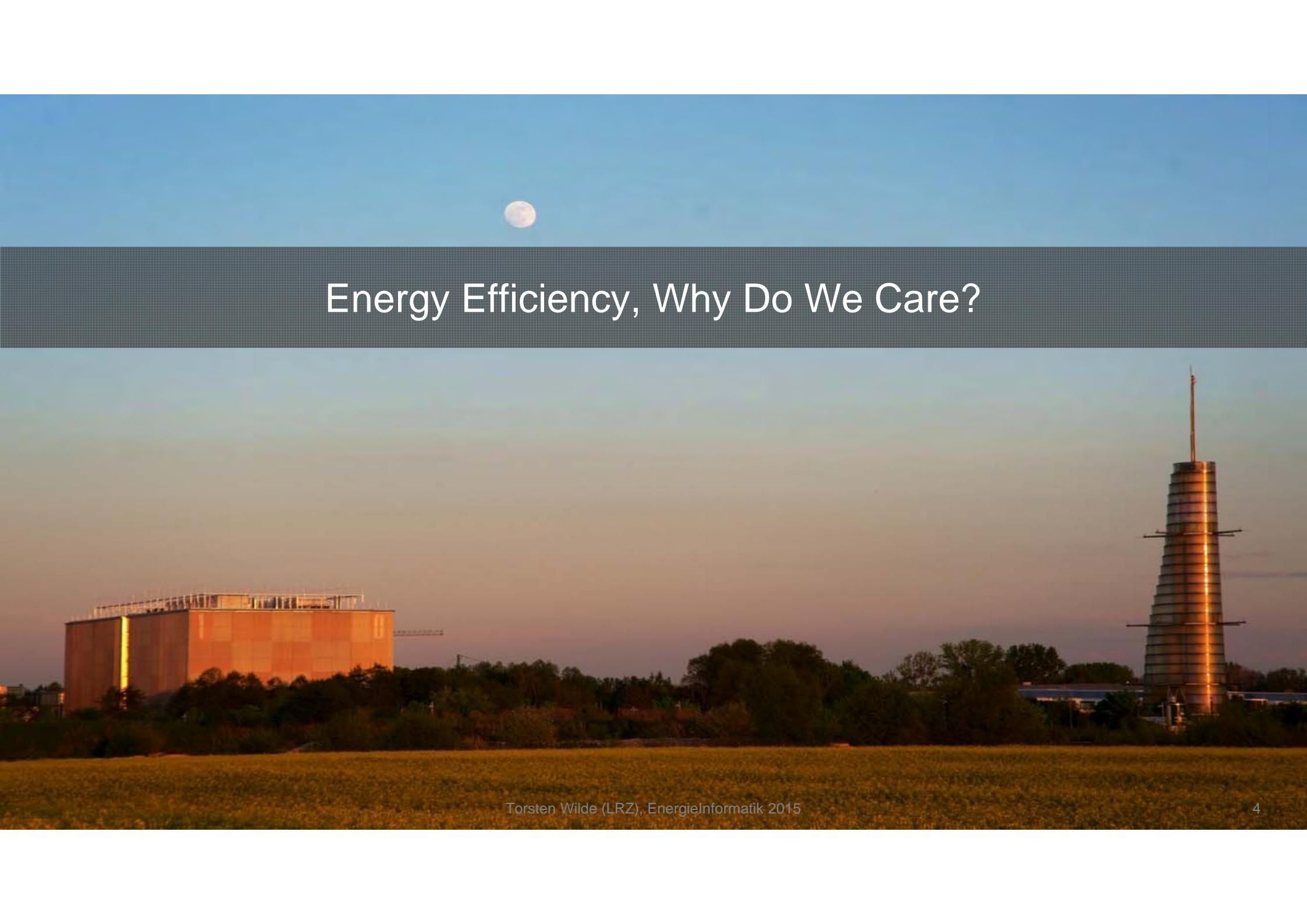


SuperMUC



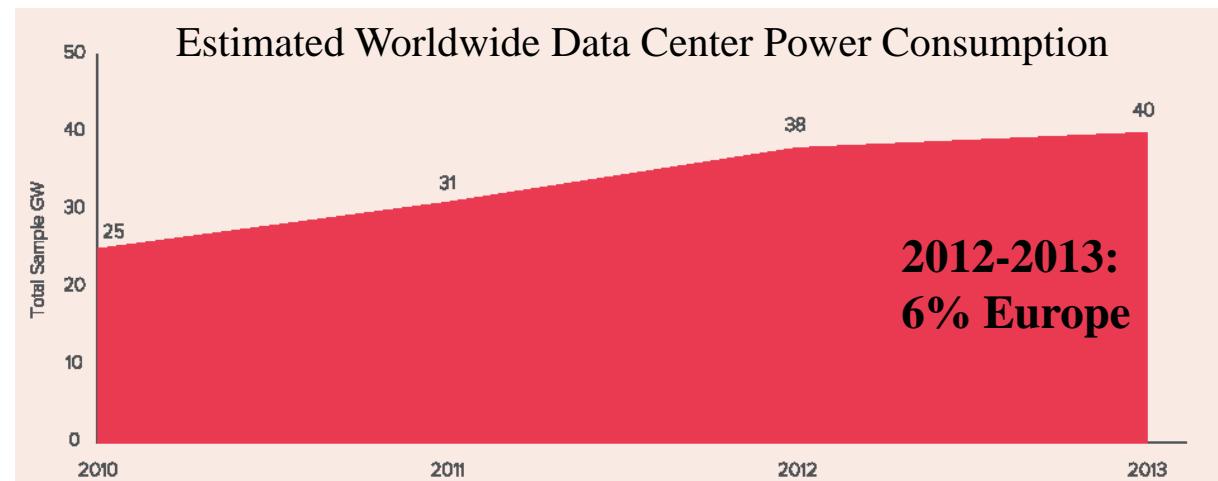
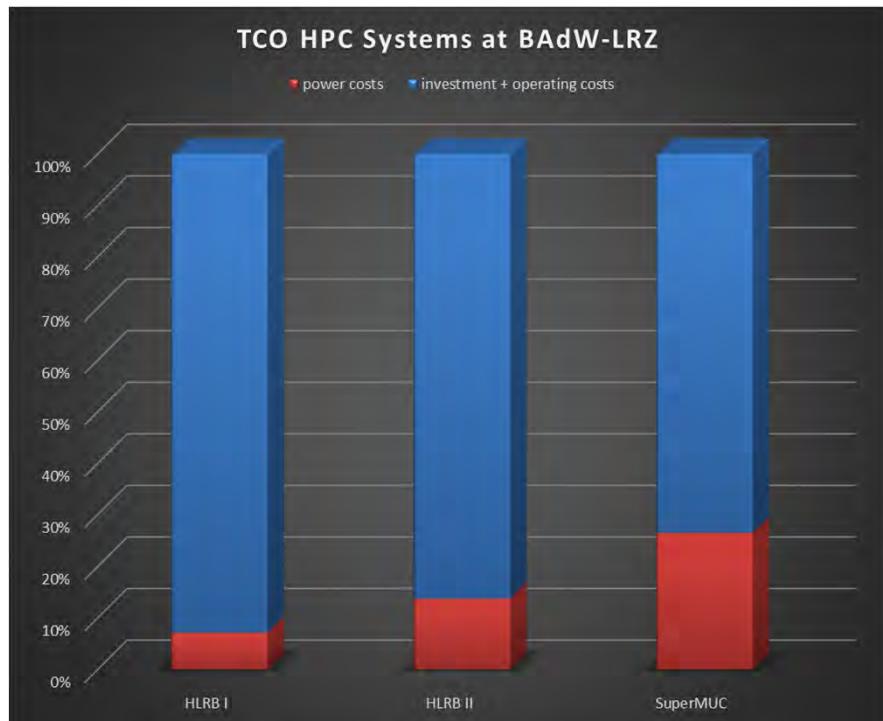
http://www.lrz.de/services/compute/supermuc/magazinesbooks/2014_SuperMUC-Results-Reports.pdf

http://www.gauss-centre.eu/gauss-centre/EN/Projects/projects_node.html

A photograph of a modern building complex at sunset. On the left is a large, rectangular building with a light-colored, textured facade. To its right is a tall, slender, cylindrical tower with a similar texture and a vertical axis. The sky is a gradient from blue at the top to orange and yellow near the horizon. A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of the sky.

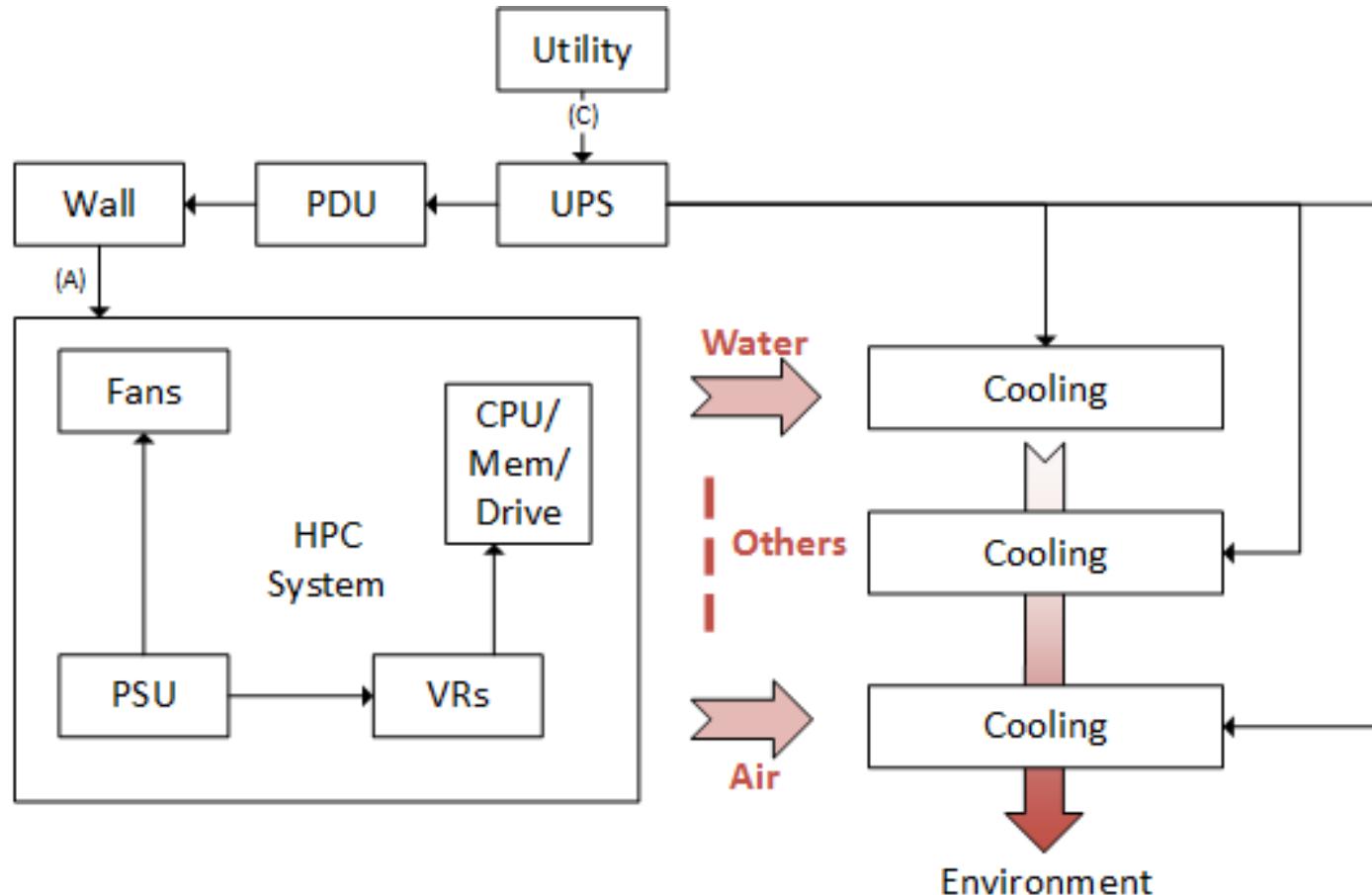
Energy Efficiency, Why Do We Care?

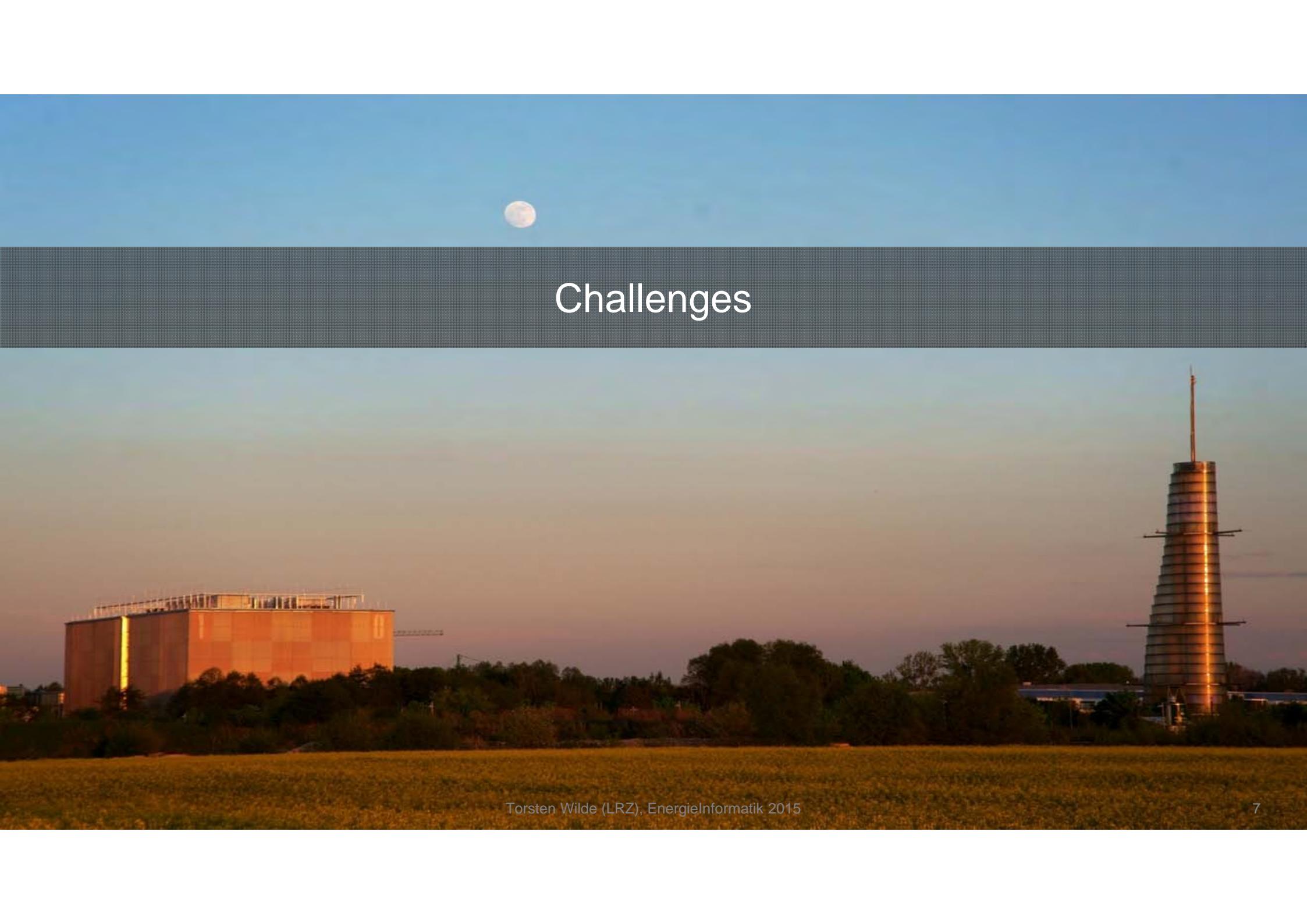
Normalized TCO:



Source: DataCenterDynamics Focus, Volume 3, Issue 33, Jan/Feb 2014

Importance of Data Center Cooling Infrastructure

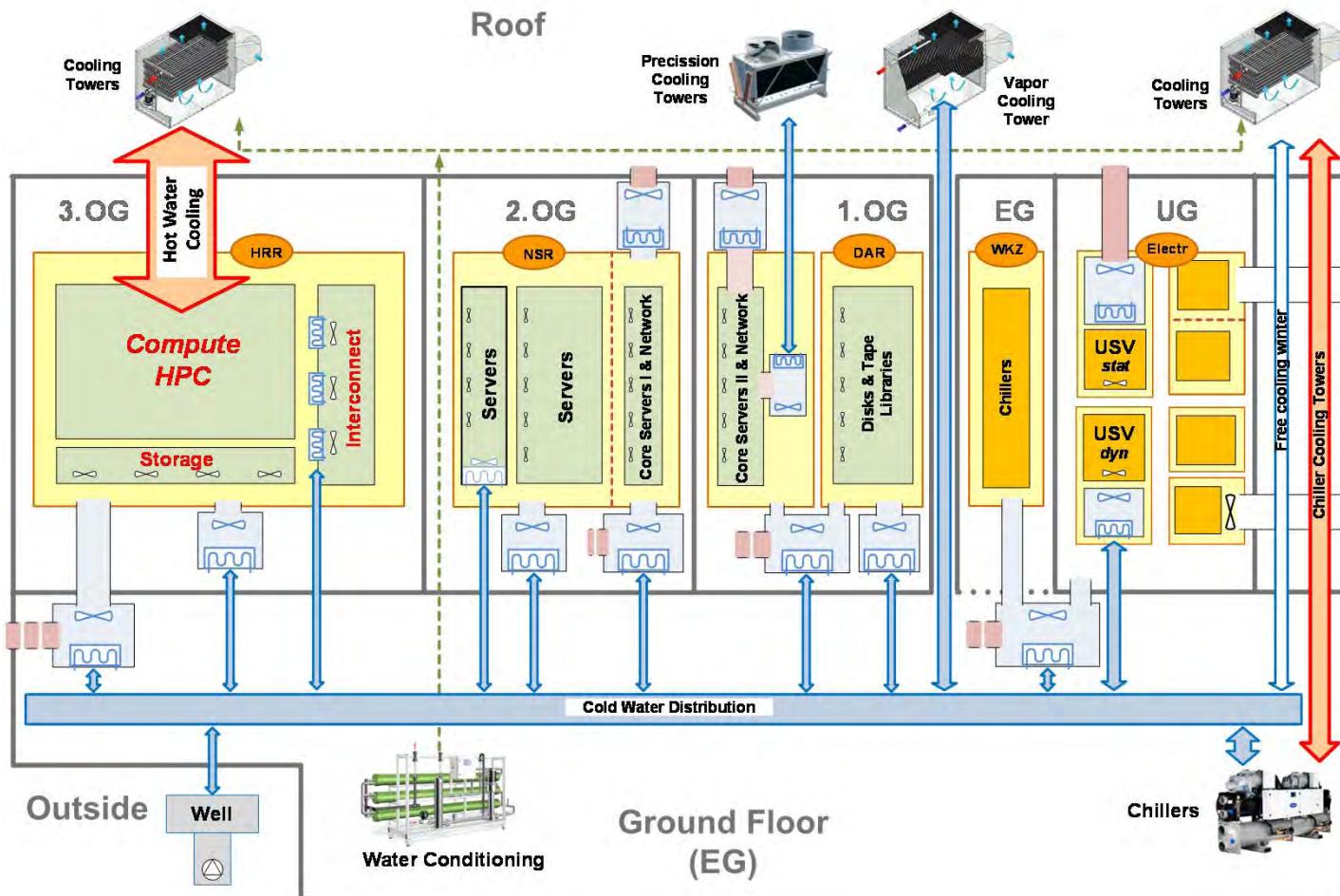




Challenges

New Generation of HPC Data Centers Use a Mix of Different Cooling Technologies

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Cooling capacity LRZ (new construction):

- Vapor cooling: 2MW
- Well water: 600kW
- Chillers: 3.2MW
- Evaporative cooling towers: 8MW



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Controls**

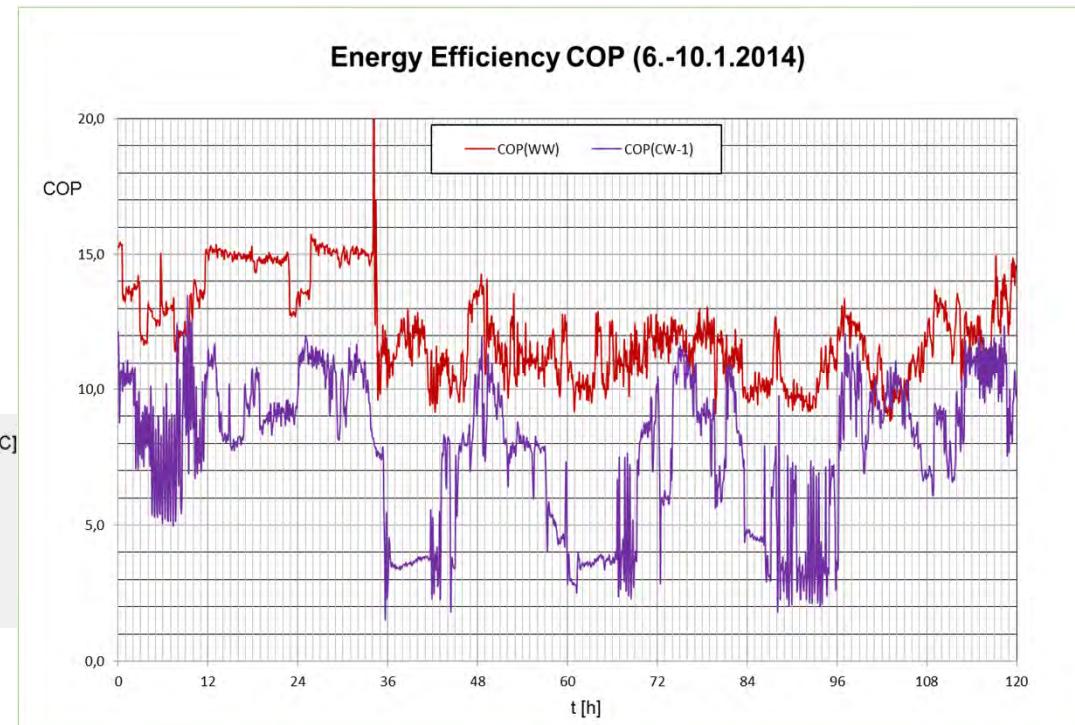
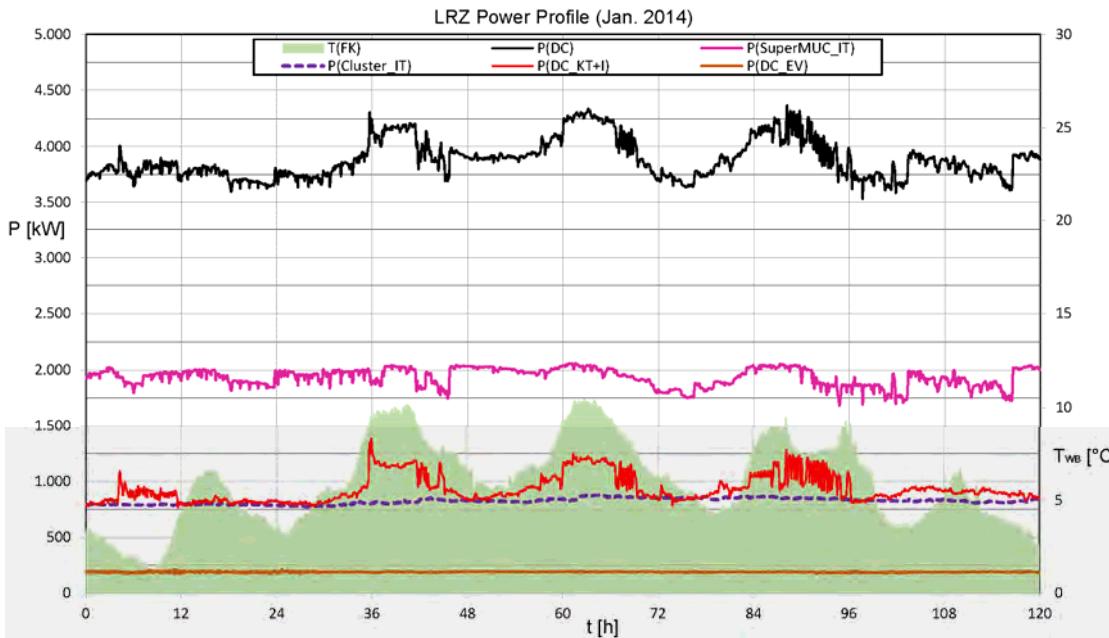


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Outside Conditions and LRZ Cooling Efficiency



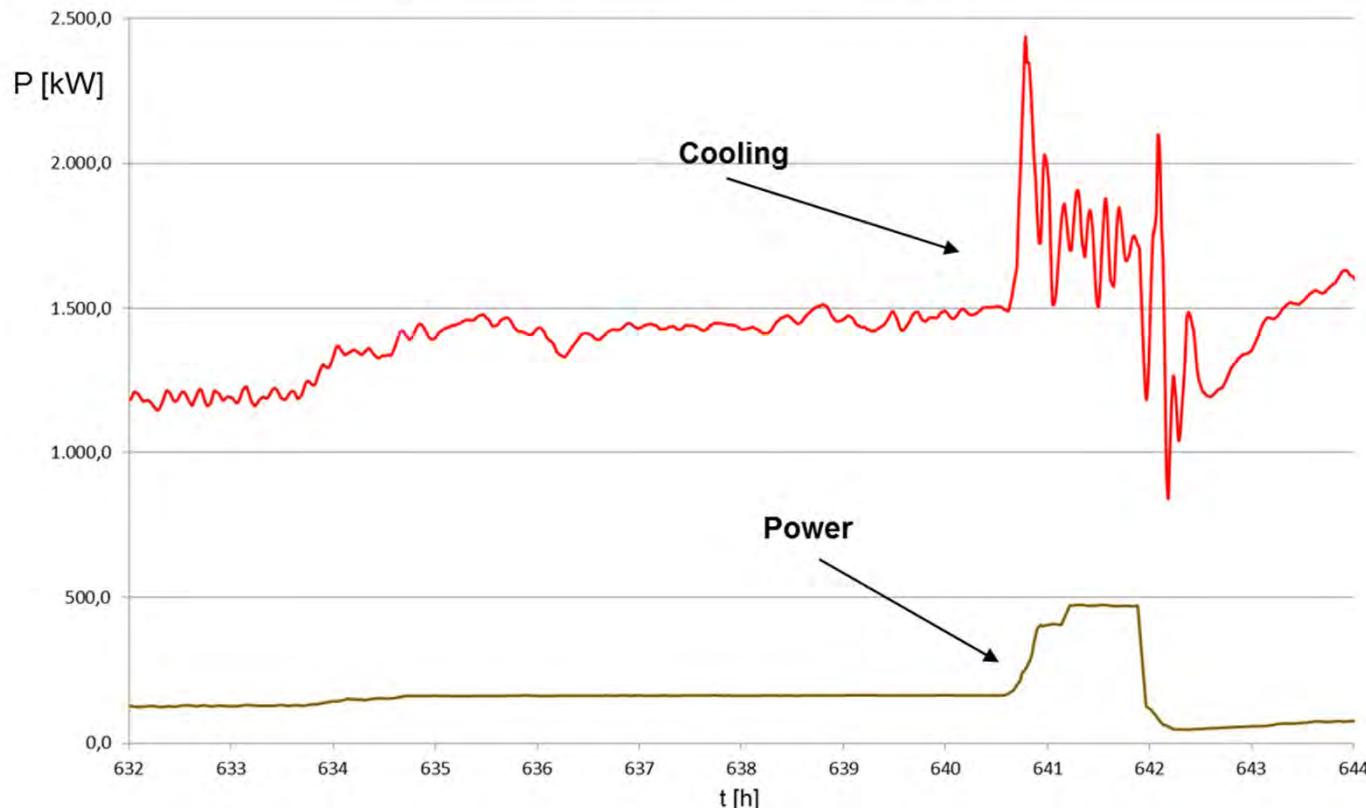
- IT power constant but cooling consumption increased by nearly 100%
- Outside temperature change
- Need instrumentation to figure out **WHERE**
- Much harder to figure out **WHY**

$$COP = \frac{Q}{P}$$

Control Test of $\Delta T_{inlet(NSR)} = -20 \text{ K}$

Response of Hot Water (Chiller-less) Cooling Infrastructure

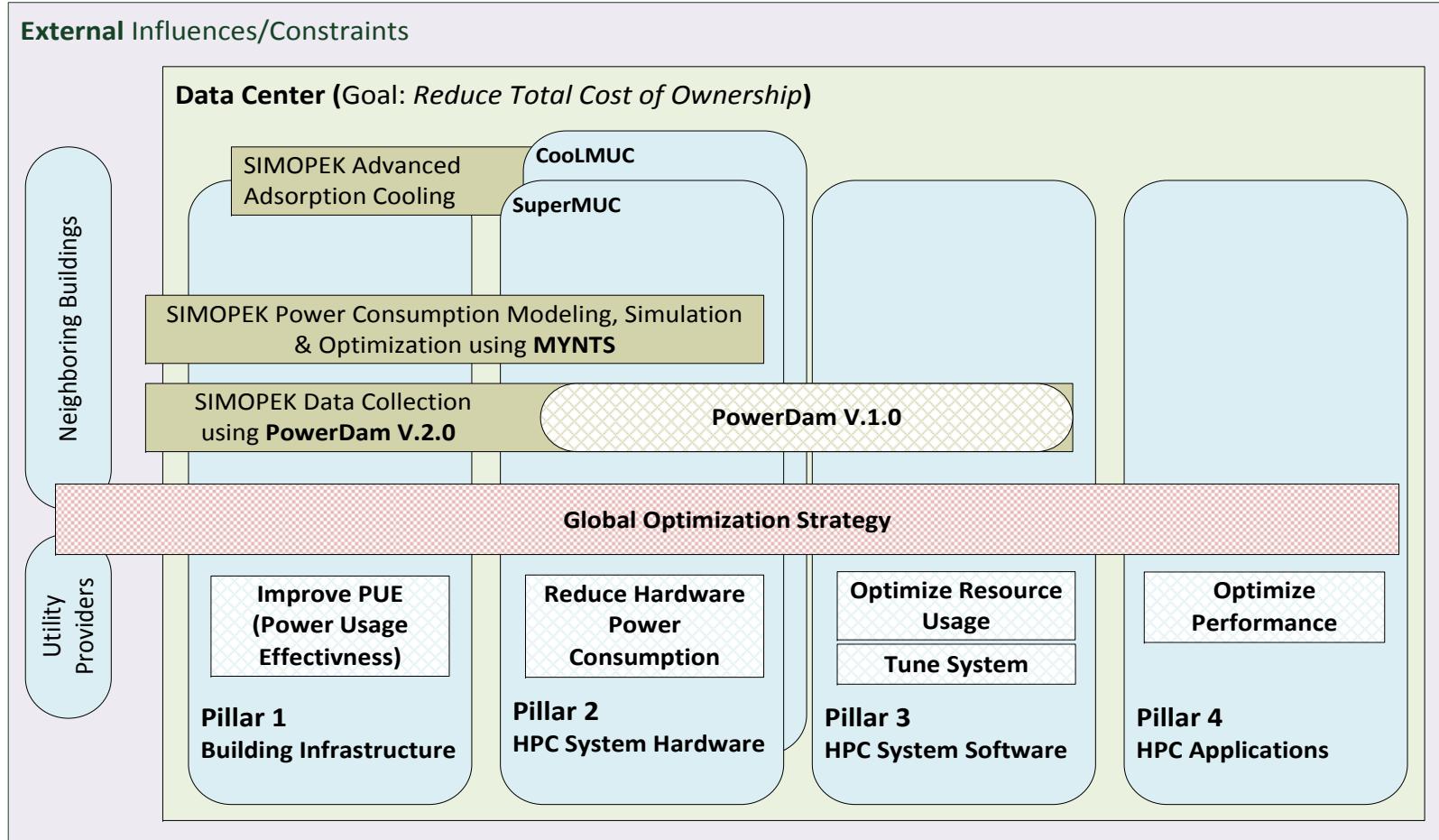
Warm Water Cooling Towers



- Chiller less cooling (4 towers 2MW each)
- No additional cooling needed
- IT power consumption did not change but not part of command and control loop
- 4 separate optimized cooling circuits -> need one control for all 4, need to integrate IT

Setting target temperature for NSR from 40°C (104°F) to 20°C (68°F) doubles the cooling system power consumption (Outside < 10°C (50°F))

SIMOPEK Project Coverage



Open Access 4 Pillar Framework Paper: <http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&id=doi:10.1007/s00450-013-0244-6>



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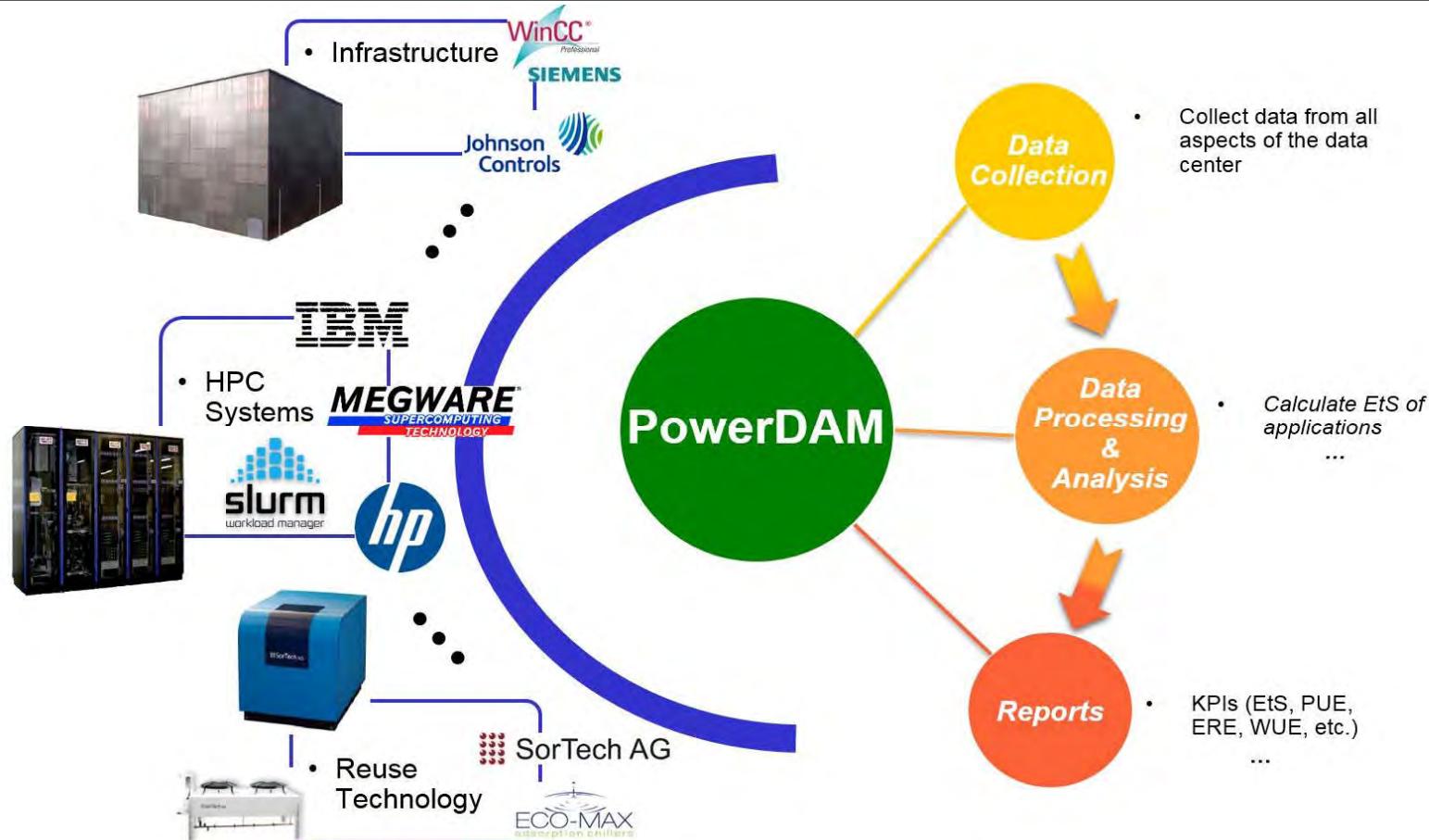
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- Planning:
 - Support planning and design of new data centers
 - Support data center retrofit
 - Extent installed HPC systems and/or cooling infrastructures
- During operation:
 - Checking the conformity of installed cooling infrastructure with design plans
 - Verifying the correctness of the implemented control system
 - Reduce cooling infrastructure power consumption by optimizing infrastructure controls
 - Determine real operation boundaries of the data center cooling infrastructure
 - Add analytic and predictive capabilities to infrastructure control system



Approach and Lessons Learned

Data Center Monitoring Data Consolidation



Hayk Shoukourian, Torsten Wilde, Axel Auweter, Arndt Bode: "Monitoring Power Data: A first step towards a unified energy efficiency evaluation toolset for HPC data centers" published in Environmental Modelling & Software (Thematic issue on Modelling and evaluating the sustainability of smart solutions), Volume 56, June 2014, Pages 13–26; DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2013.11.011>

Fun With Sensor Names

Leibniz Rechenzentrum
Garching

Musterbezeichnungen

Festlegung Datenpunkt Adresse (Adress-Beispiel 1):
Bei Lüftungs / Heizung / Kälte Anlage:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	F	-	Z	U	T	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	F	-	A	B	T	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	F	-	Z	U	F	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	F	-	A	U	T	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	H	Z	G	0	1	F	-	V	L	T	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	H	Z	G	0	1	F	-	V	L	D	-	M	W	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	V	E	Z	U	F	U	S	B	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	V	E	Z	U	F	U	B	M	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	V	E	Z	U	F	U	S	M	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	V	E	Z	U	R	P	W	M	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	1	V	E	Z	U	L	W	S	M	0	1
R	E	G	H	Z	G	0	1	K	M	V	L	D	M	S	M	0	1
R	E	G	H	Z	G	0	1	K	M	V	L	D	X	S	M	0	1
R	E	G	H	Z	G	0	1	V	-	-	D	D	M	W	0	1	
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	2	K	L	A	U	-	-	S	T	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	2	K	L	A	U	-	-	R	M	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	2	K	L	F	O	-	-	R	M	0	1
R	E	G	R	L	T	0	2	K	L	M	I	-	-	R	M	0	1

REGRLT01F_ZUT_MW01
 REGRLT01F_ABТ_MW01
 REGRLT01F_ZUF_MW01
 REGRLT01F_AUT_MW01
 REGHZG01F_VLT_MW01
 REGHZG01F_VLD_MW01
 REGRLT01VEZUFUSB01
 REGRLT01VEZUFUBM01
 REGRLT01VEZUFUSM01
 REGRLT01VEZURPWM01
 REGRLT01VEZULWSM01
 REGHZG01KMVLDSMSM01
 REGHZG01KMVLDXSM01
 REGHZG01V_DDMW01
 REGRLT02KLAU_ST01
 REGRLT02KLAU_RM01
 REGRLT02KLFO_RM01
 REGRLT02KLMI_RM01

REGRLT01F_ZUT

Stelle 1: Gebäude (R/I/H)
 Stelle 2+3: Geschoss
 Stelle 4+5+6: Anlagenart
 Stelle 7+8: Anlagennummer 2-stellig
 Stelle 9+10: Gerät
 Stelle 11+12: Gerätestandort
 Stelle 13+14: Funktionsart (Fühlertyp)
 Stelle 15+16: Datenpunktart
 Stelle 17+18: Zähler

MW
 F ZU 01 Temp
 F ZU 01 mw
 F ZU 01 fFeuer

PowerDAM API:

RootResource(.Resource) * _SensorType
= Value;Timestamp

jci.IUGSS41.EZ04_MW__PE_power

- IUGSS_41EZ__PEMW04
- @JCSQL:NAE054-01:NAE054-01/N2 Trunk1.
NAE054-MIG136.IUGSS_41EZ__PEMW04.Present
Value

WinCC:

- Names relate to individual circuit names without any regard to possible structure
- Use of German Umlaute



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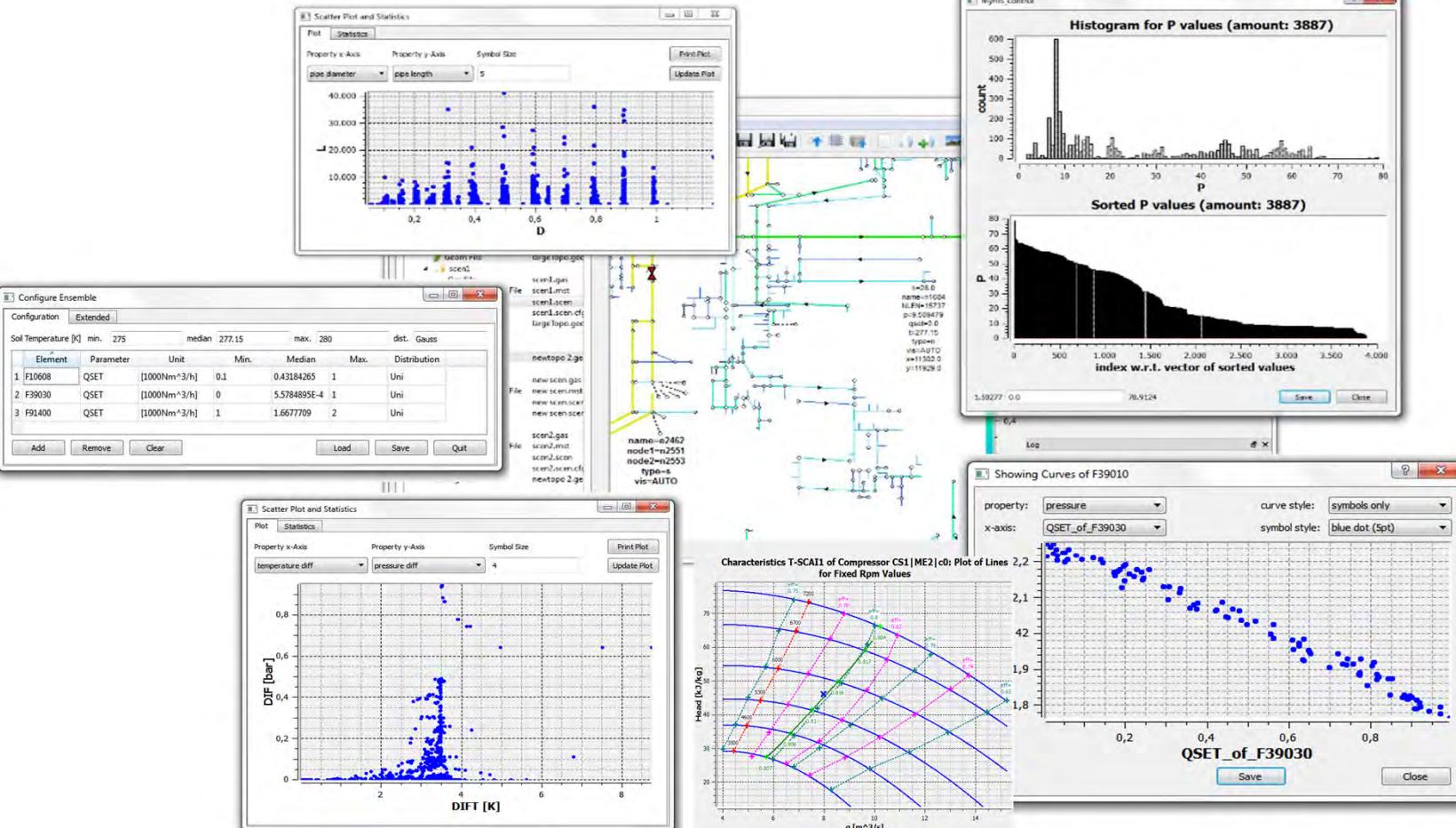


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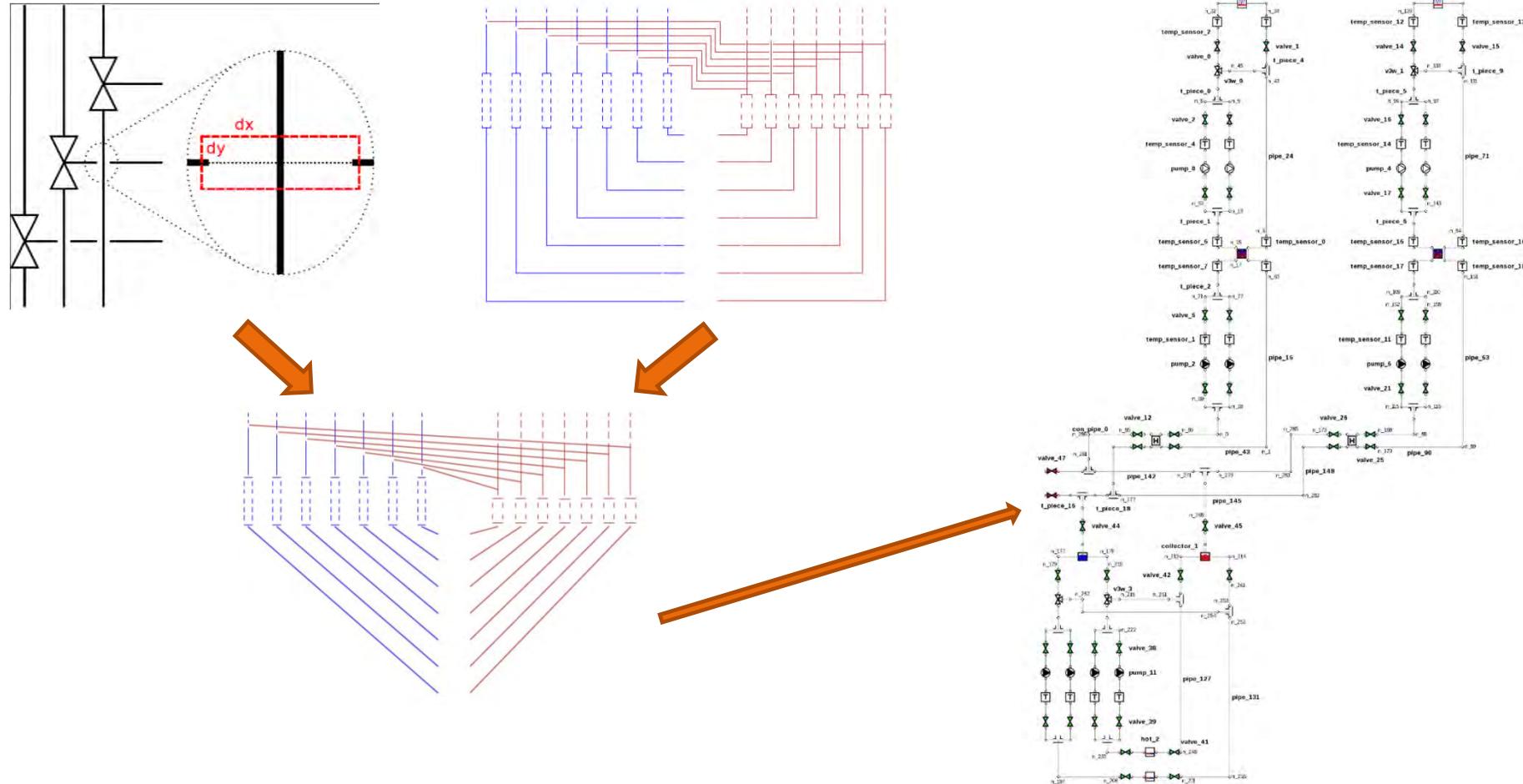
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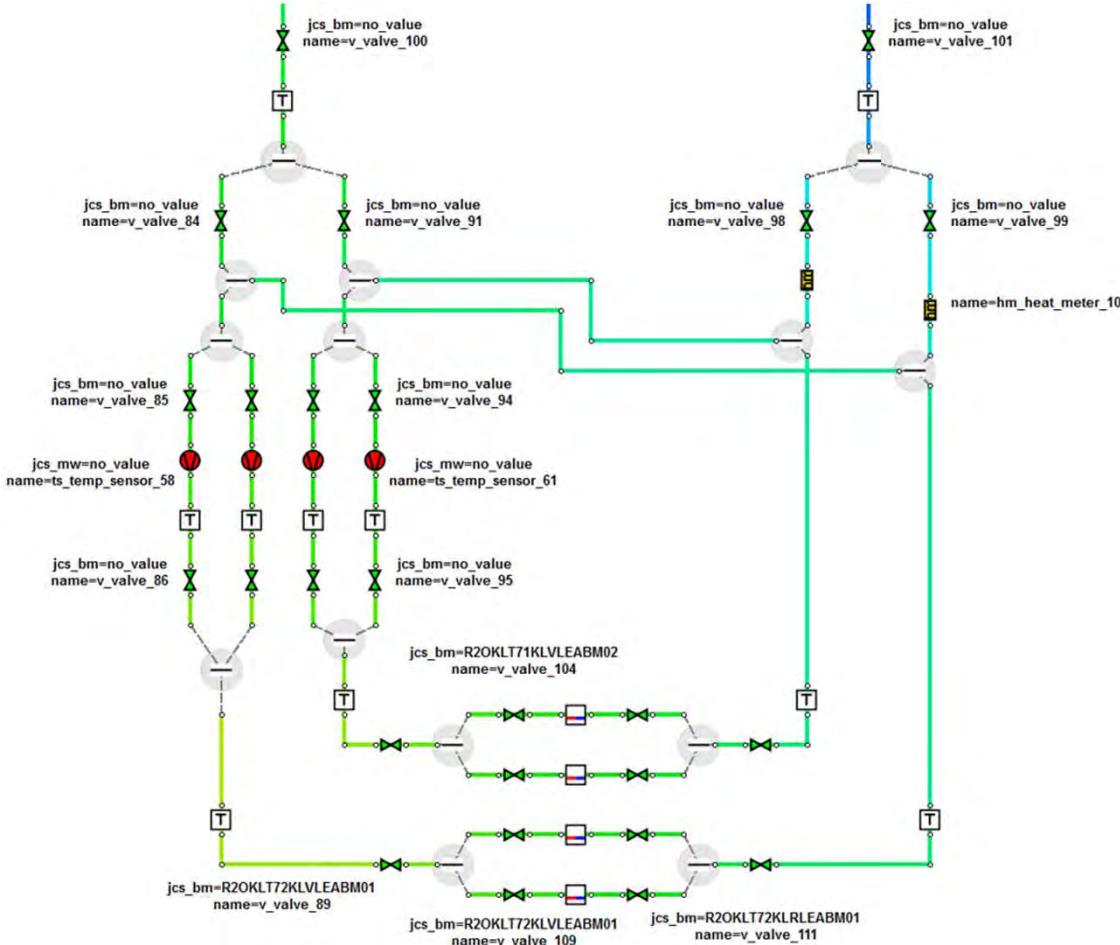


- Currently used for gas, water, and electrical circuit modelling and simulation
- Graph Analysis
- Multi-criteria/objective optimization

(Semi-) automatic Generation of Cooling Network 1/2



(Semi-) automatic Generation of Cooling Network 2/2



- Requires manual mapping from auto-generated devices to monitoring system device names
- Technical descriptions / characteristic curves for each installed device
 - Regulated and unregulated pumps
 - Heat exchangers
 - Cooling towers
 - 1- and 3-way valves
 - Resistors, regulators, and pipes
 - Special devices (adsorption chiller, SorTechAG)
- Calibration of unknown devices
- Control logic

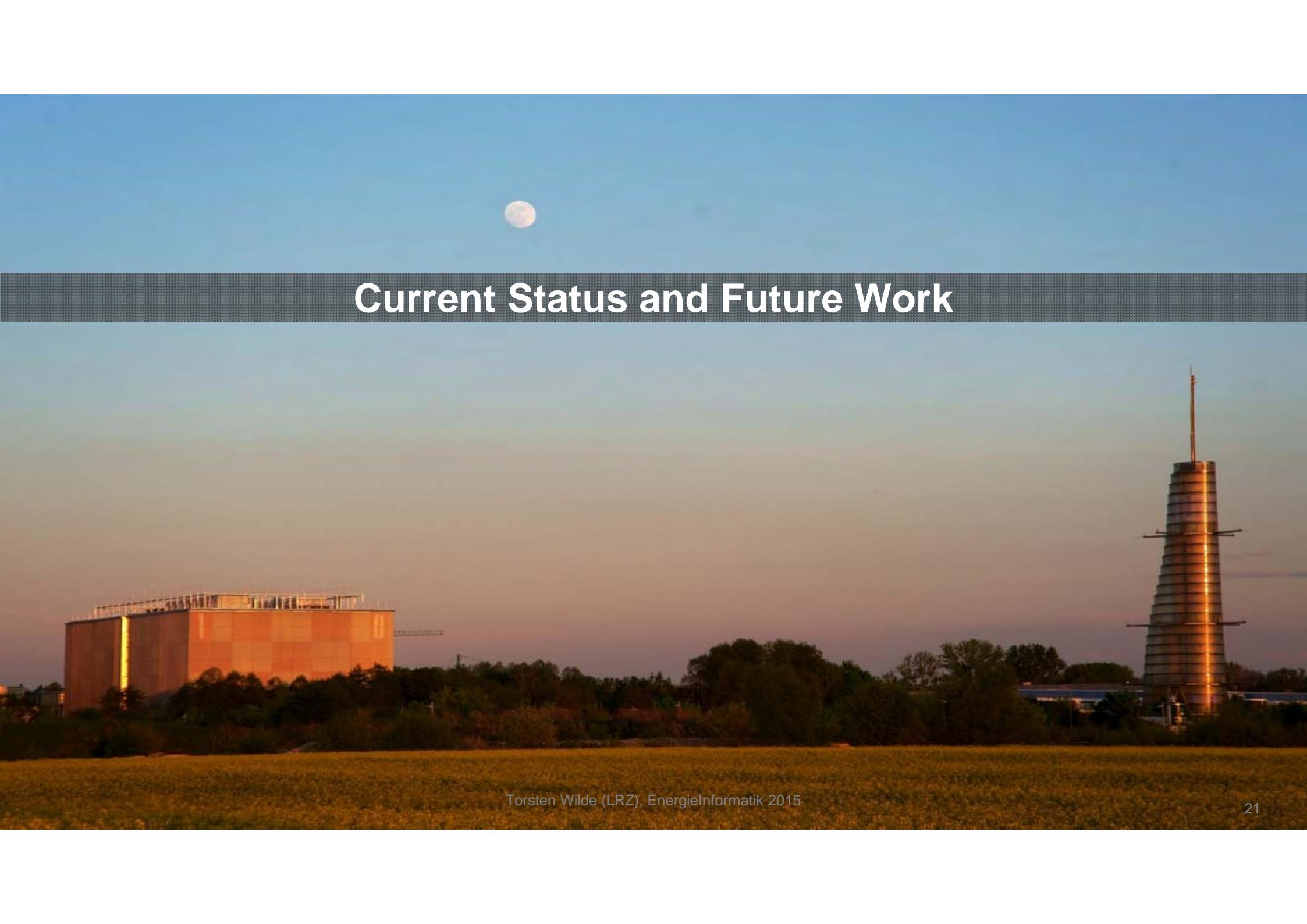
Lessons Learned 1/2



- Need parseable topology maps (network topology description and technical details on its elements) of the data center infrastructure
 - Helps to check whether components are really installed according to specifications in the infrastructure plan.
- Need electronic versions of element descriptions (characteristic curves and diagrams)
 - Reduces manual labor substantially
- Need to be involved in defining the sensor naming schemas for all monitoring systems
 - Allows for easy automatically processing of data by other data center tools
 - Allows for name coherence checking tools.

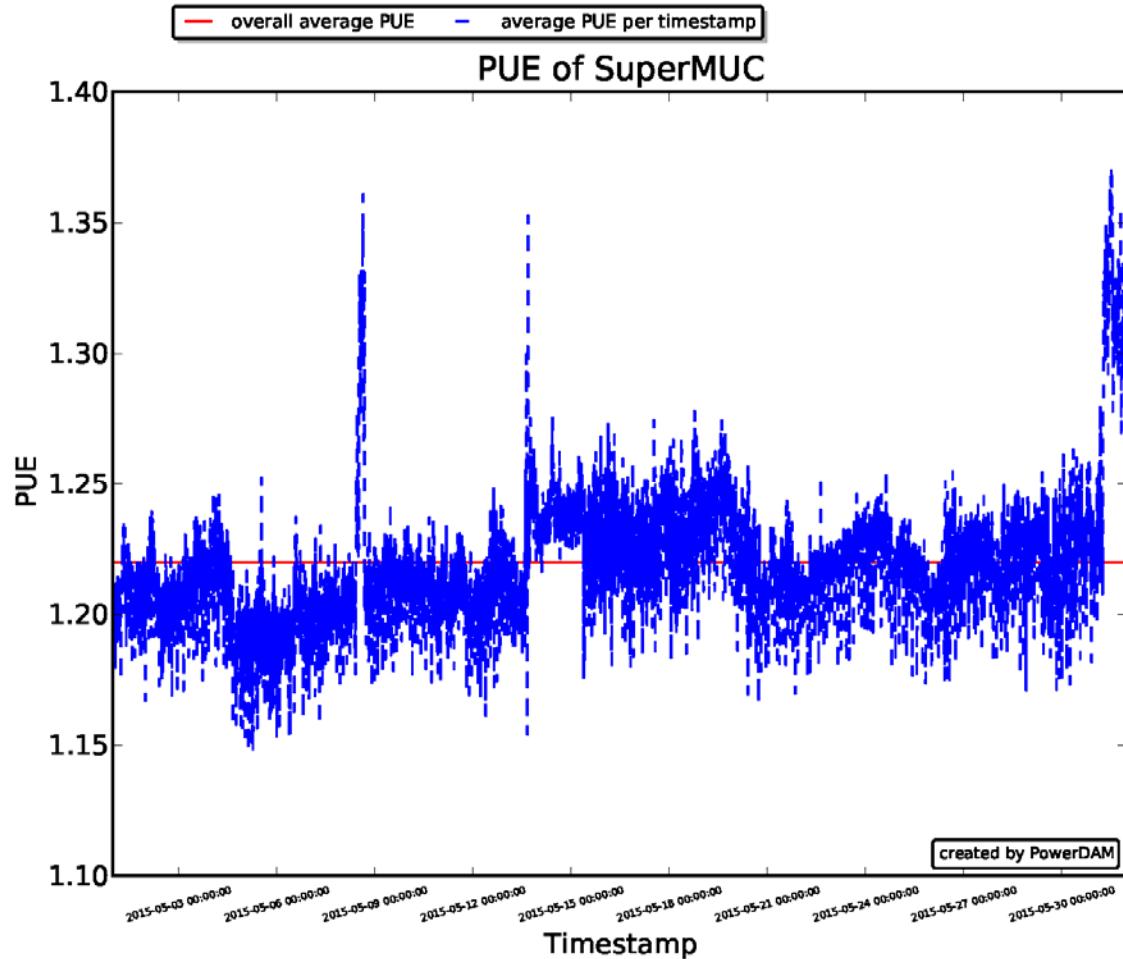


- Stick to the English alphabet everywhere in your data center software
 - Less worries when processing the data later on
 - Otherwise be aware of possible UTF-8 related issues.
- Avoid data center monitoring and automation tools that require proprietary access tools.
 - If not possible, include any extra tools and installations needed to access the data in the procurement.
- Treat collected sensor data with an appropriate amount of skepticism.
 - In most cases, invalid sensor data is the cause of strange data center infrastructure behavior.



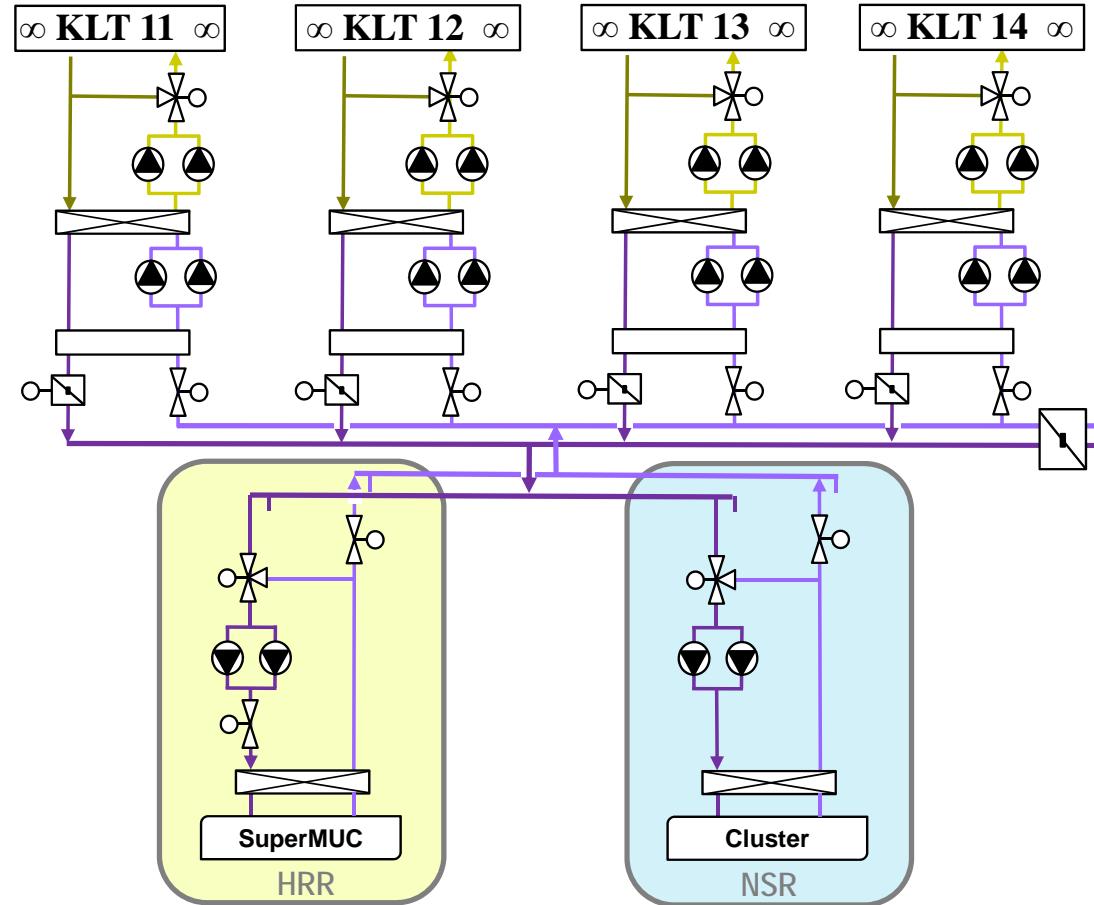
Current Status and Future Work

System Specific PUE



LRZ Chiller-free Cooling Circuit Overview Schematic

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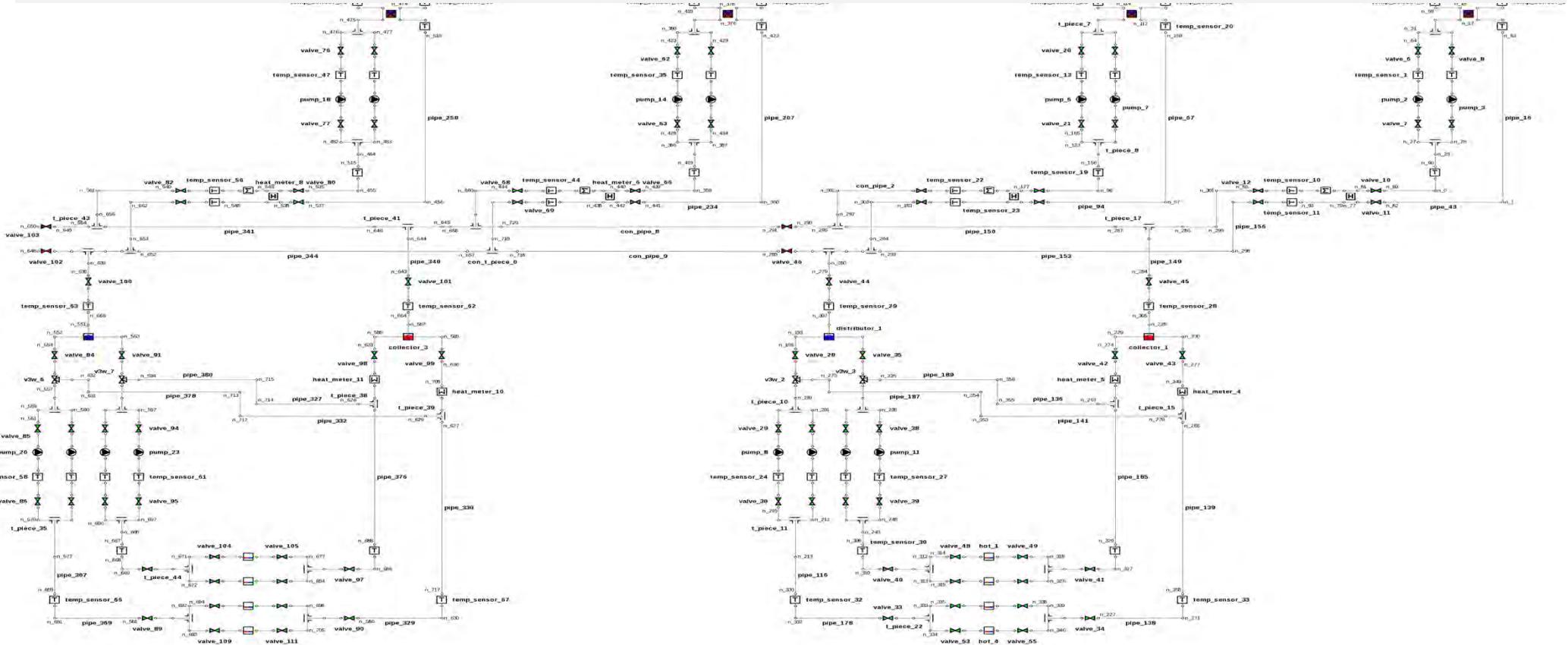


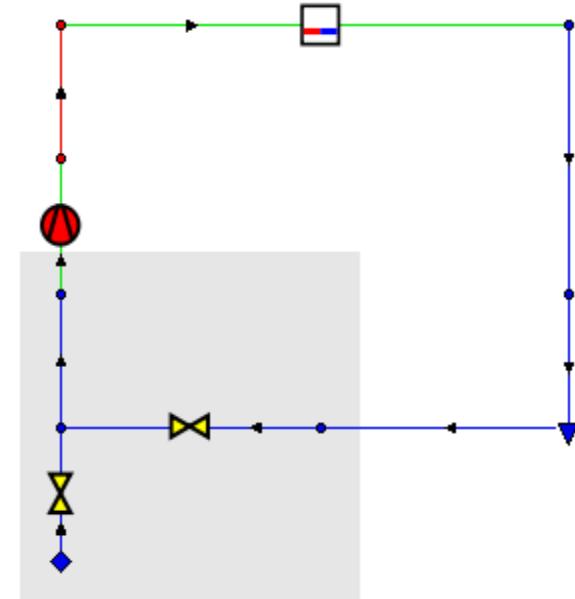
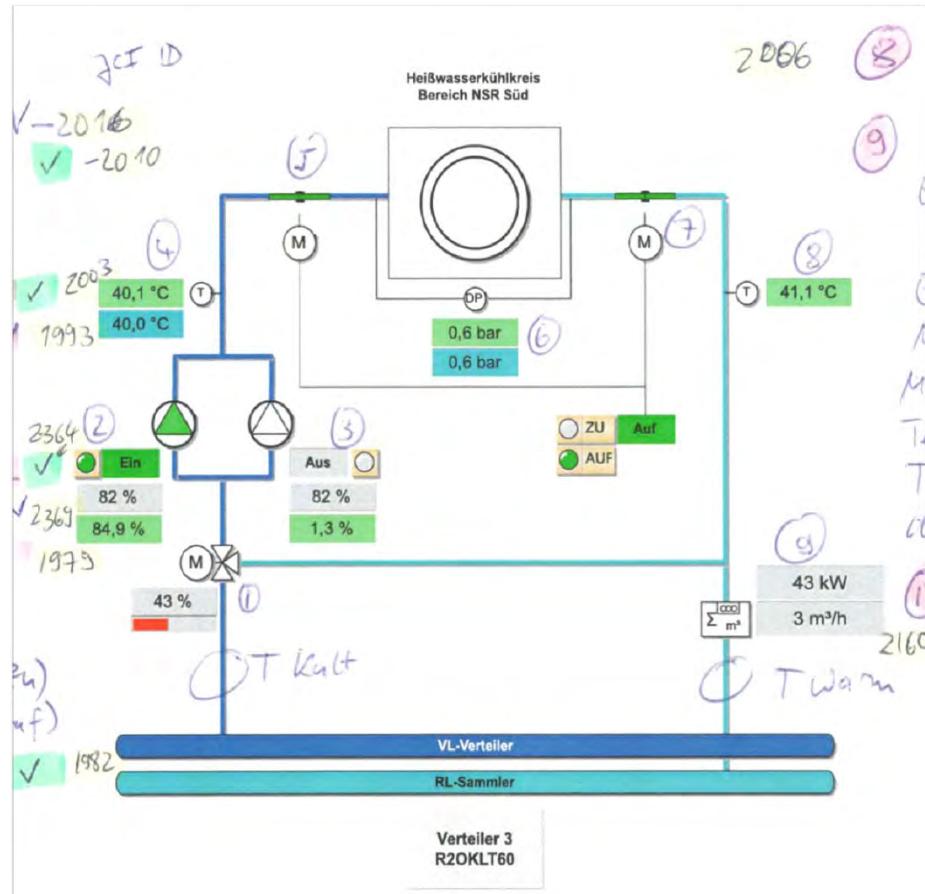
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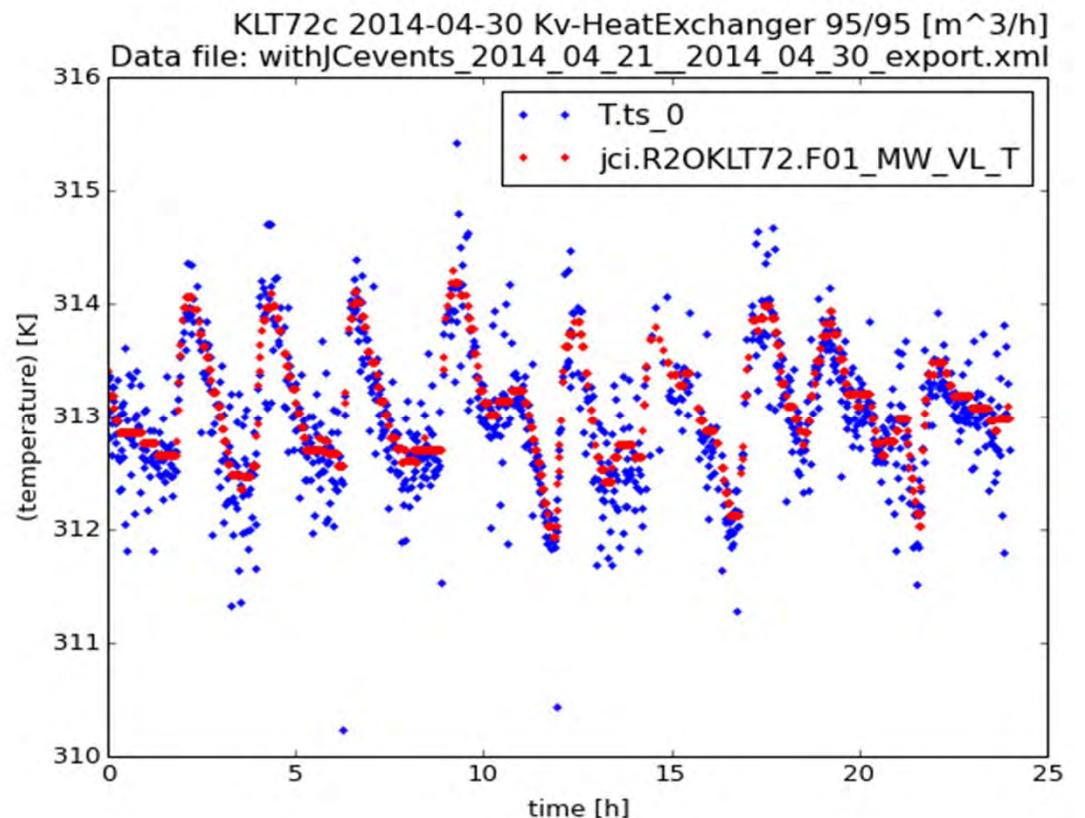
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Approx. 800 nodes, 600 pipes, 250 devices





- Temperature comparison simulation (blue) vs. measurements (red) after heat exchanger (Sensor 8)
- Simulation deviation due to errors in flow rate (same value for 2 or more 1min measurements)
- **Reason:** Flow meters are connected via a communication bus that has a readout interval of > 1min
- Data collected by building automation system can be inaccurate for monitoring and system analysis



Conclusion / Future Work



- Model and simulation of specific cooling circuits available
- When using defined boundary conditions measurement data can be reproduced
- Extend NSR cooling infrastructure model with CooLMUC internal cooling circuit.
 - Simulation of the model and its use to find an optimal adsorption chiller design.
- Model and simulate one complete cooling circuit (KLT11)
 - Hopefully, the simulation can provide information about possible optimization potential.
 - Do we need the hydraulic gates in the chiller-less cooling circuits?

