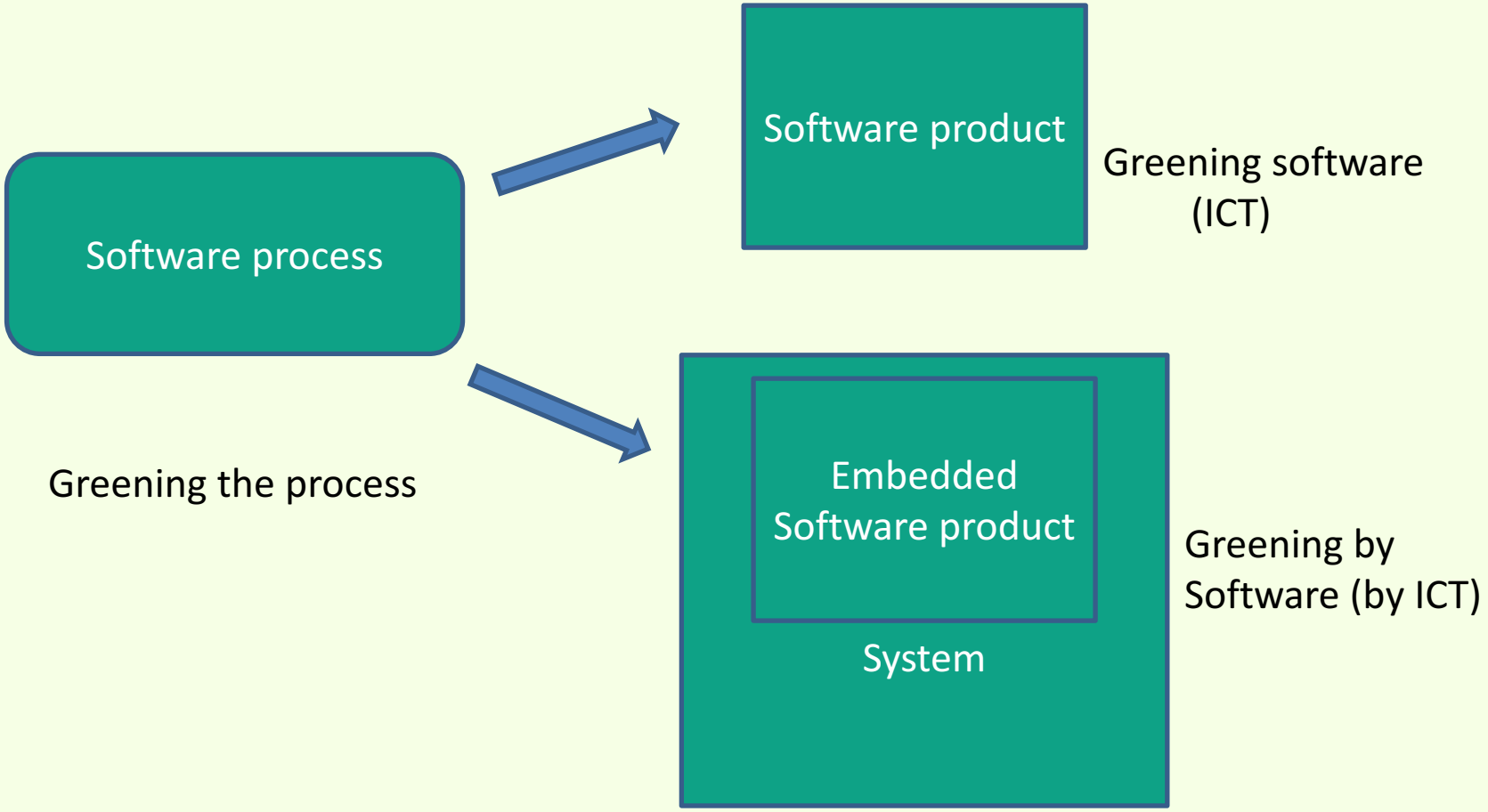
Apps and energy efficiency

maurizio.morisio@polito.it

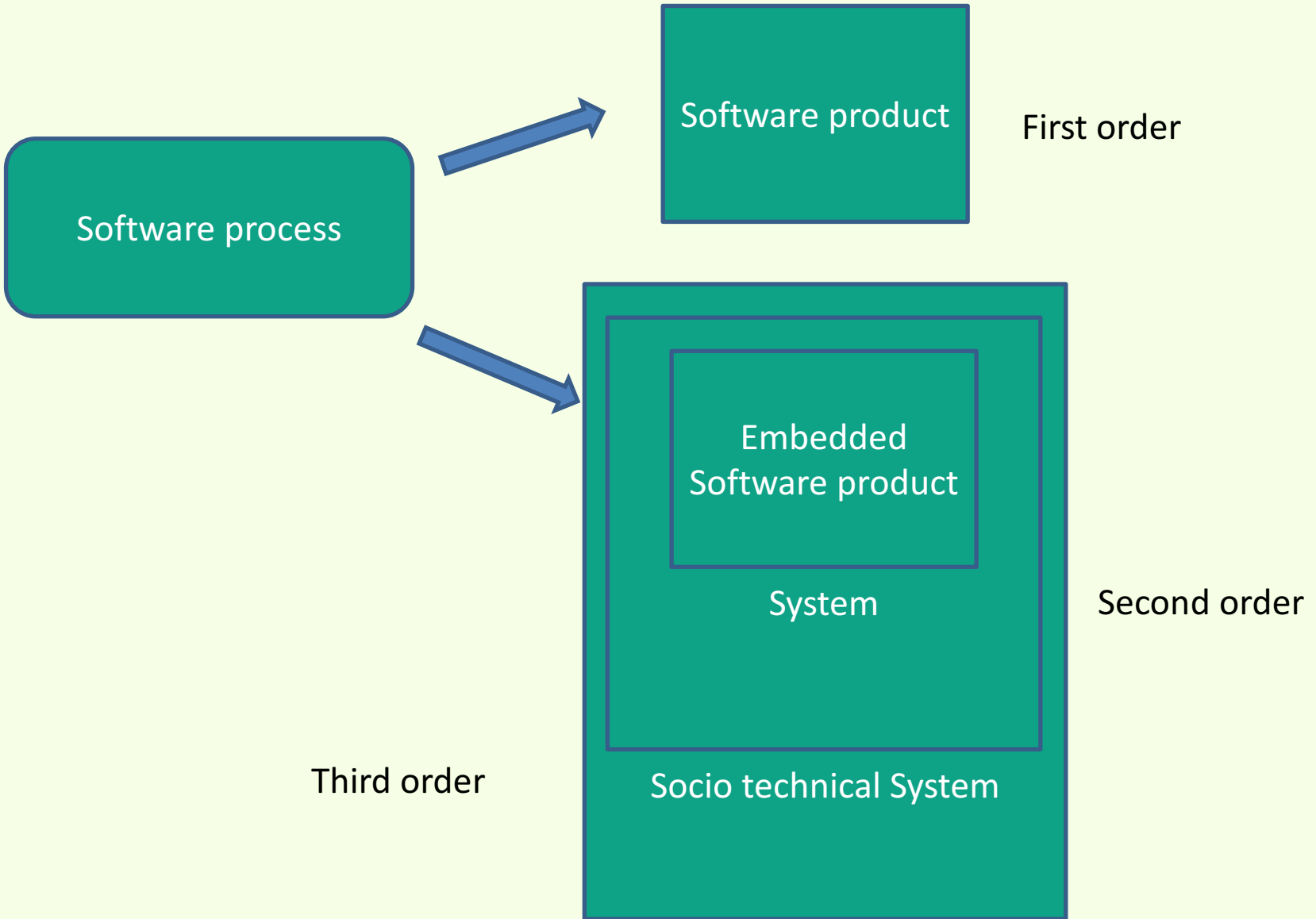

Roadmap
Guidelines
Facts
Concepts

Concepts

Green what?


Software process
Software product
Greening software (ICT)
Greening the process
Embedded Software product
System
Greening by Software (by ICT)

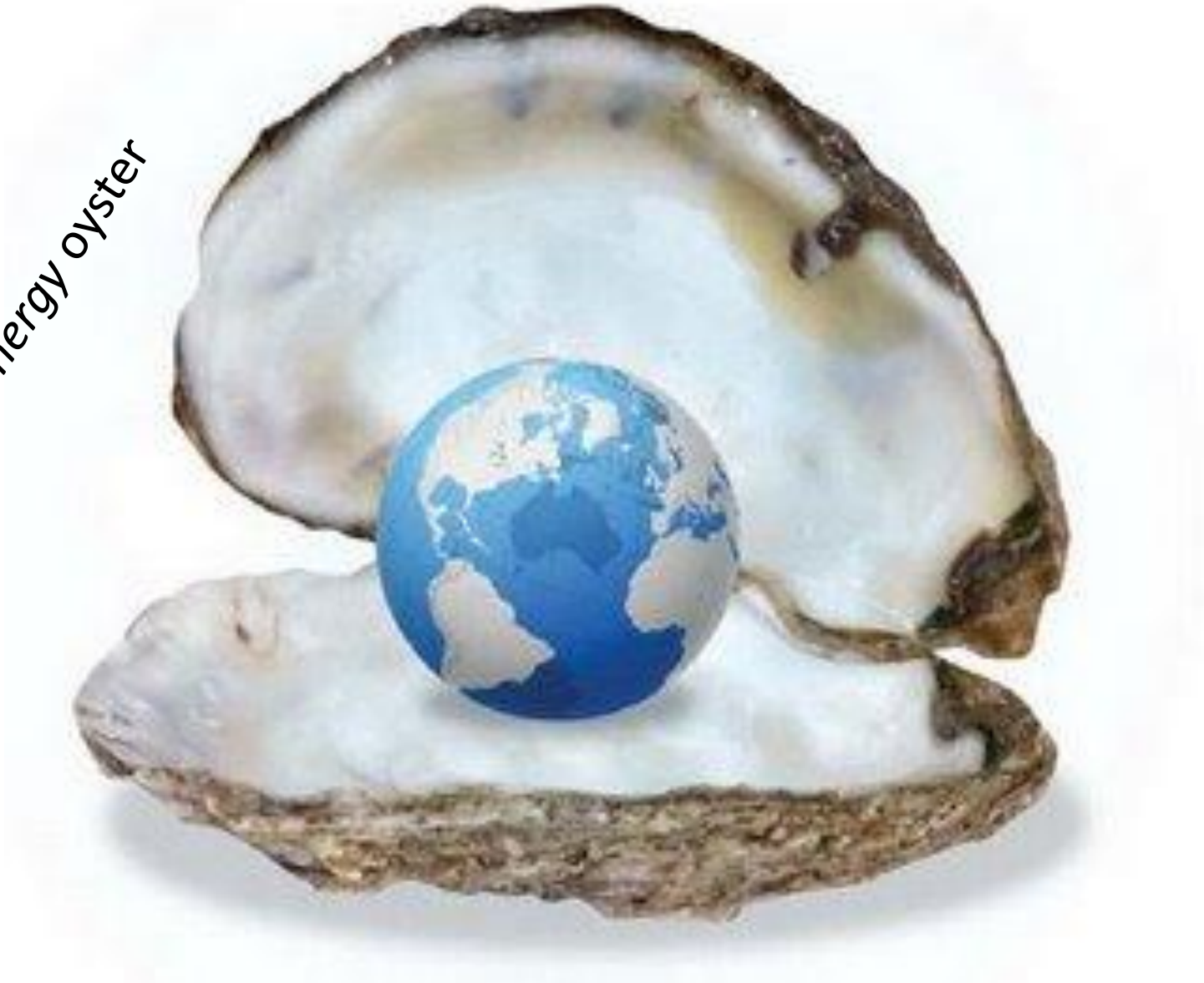
Effects


Software process
Software product
First order
Embedded
Software product
System
Second order
Socio technical System
Third order

Greening ‘by’ software

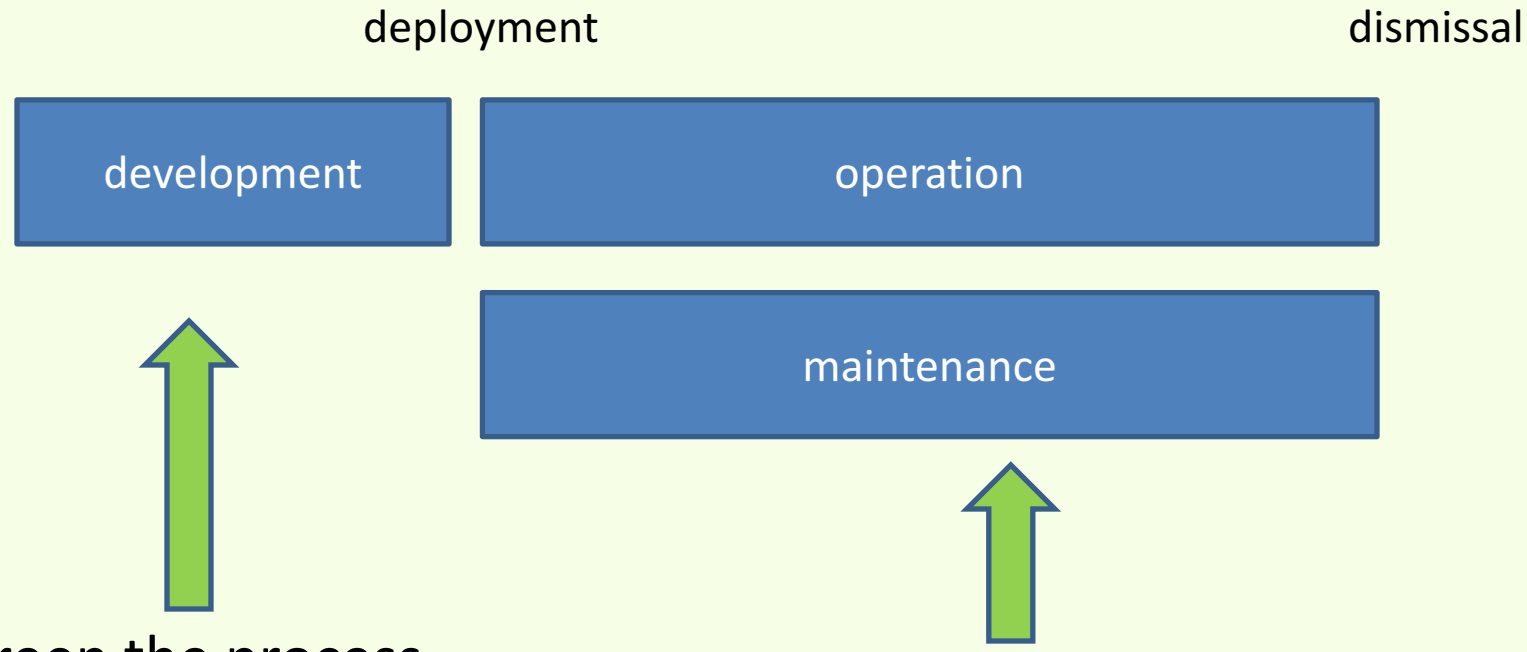
- Smart grids
- Smart cities
- Smart cars
- Smart factories
- Smart ..

Greening ‘by’ software



The world is my *energy* oyster

Greening ‘the’ software

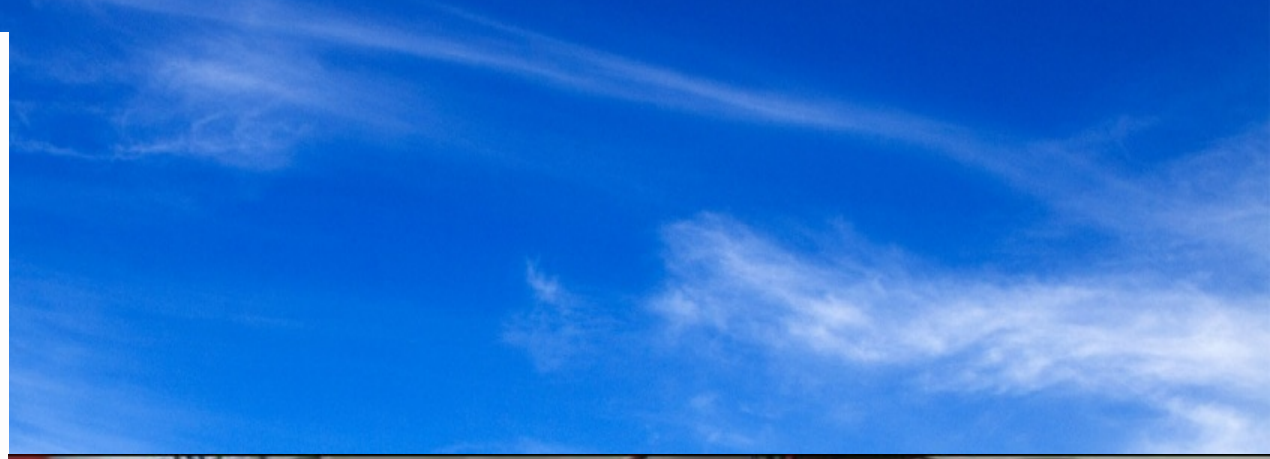


Green the process
(LEAN and GREEN)

zero order effect

Green the software

First order effect



Green, what?

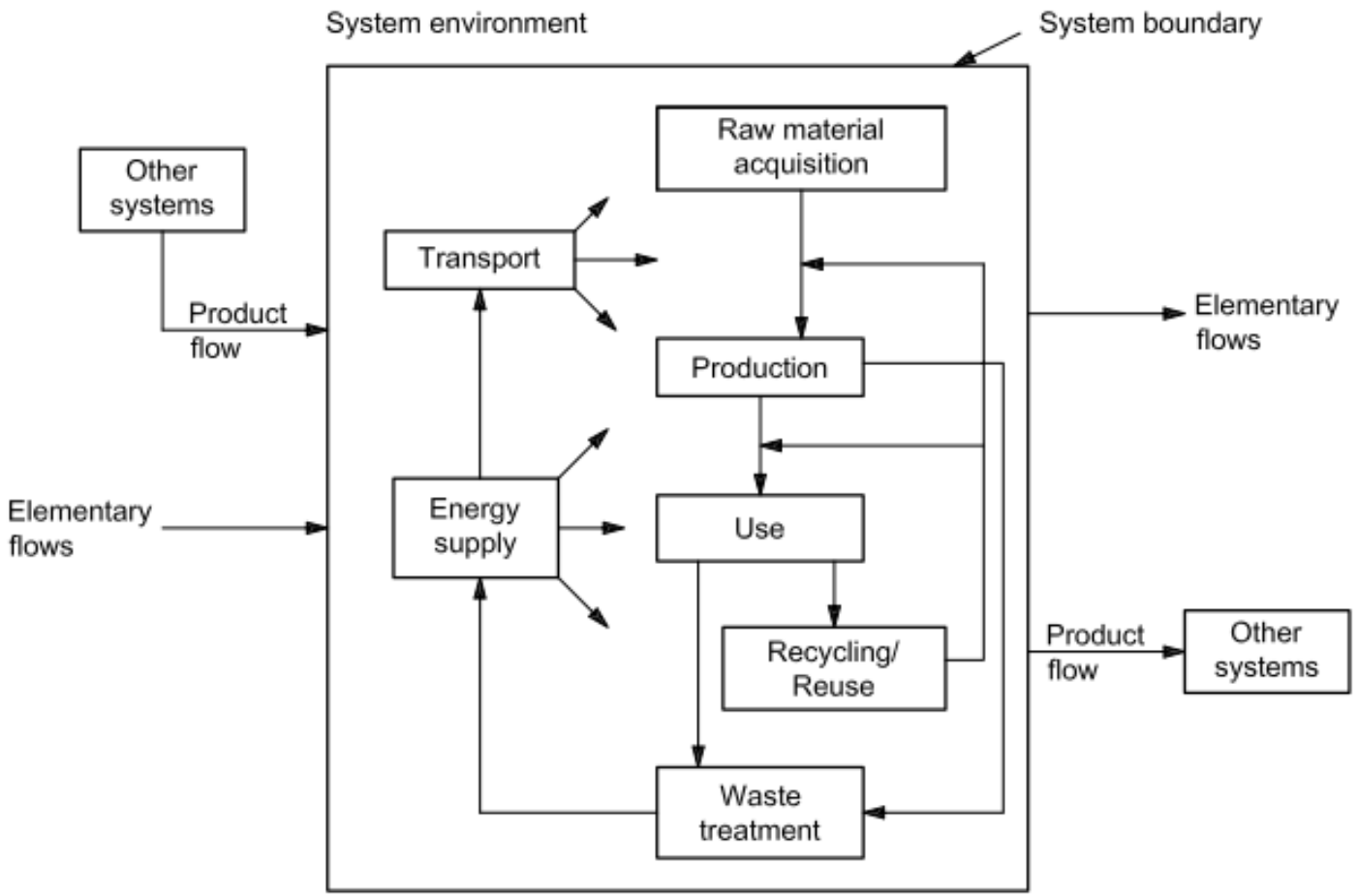
What does

software

mean exactly?

- Energy Consumption / Waste / Gas emissions
  - ISO 14040, LCA
- Sustainability
  - ISO 25010 (was ISO 9126) extended

Life Cycle Assessment – ISO 14040



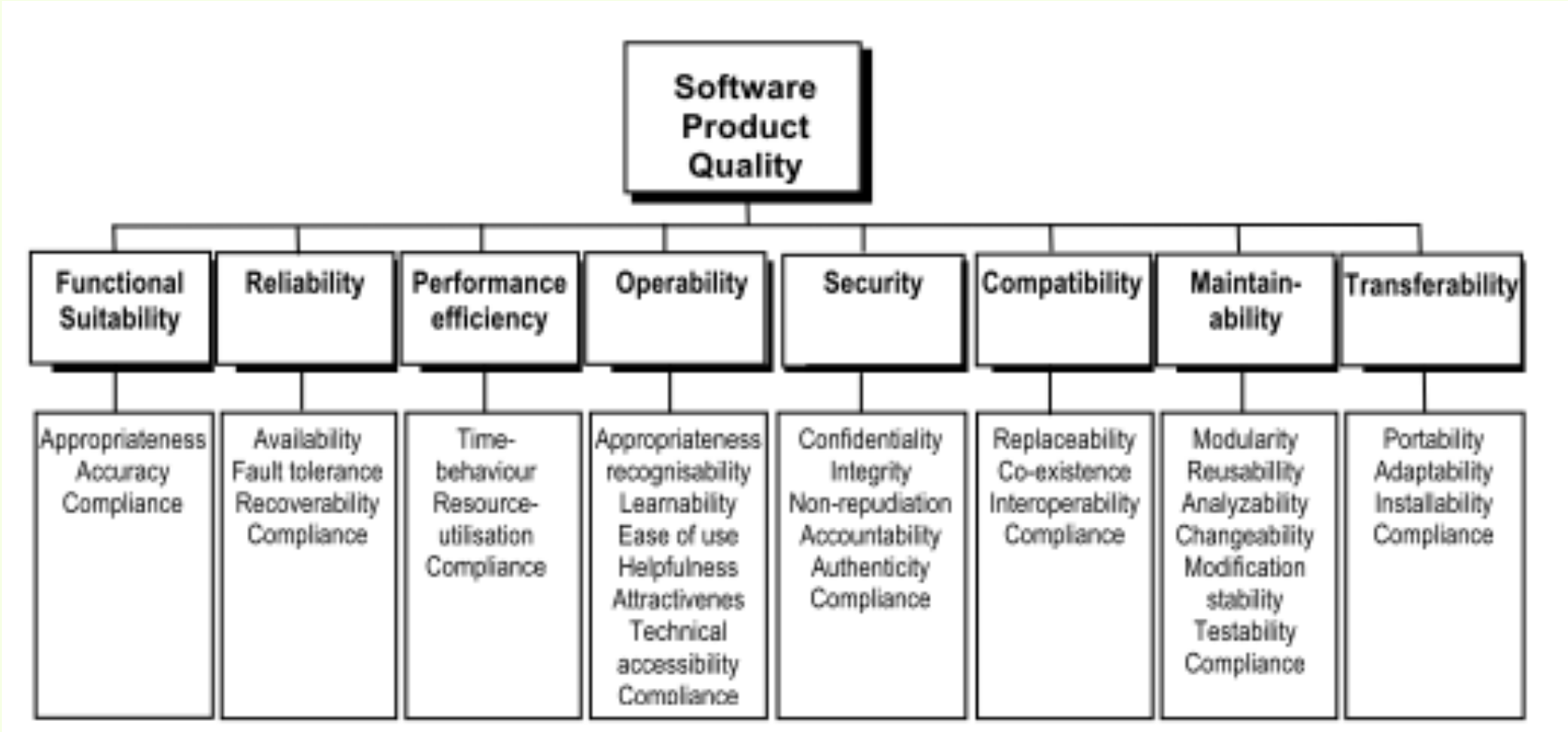
LCA

- Flows
  - Energy
  - Gas emissions
  - (raw materials and wastes)

Sustainability

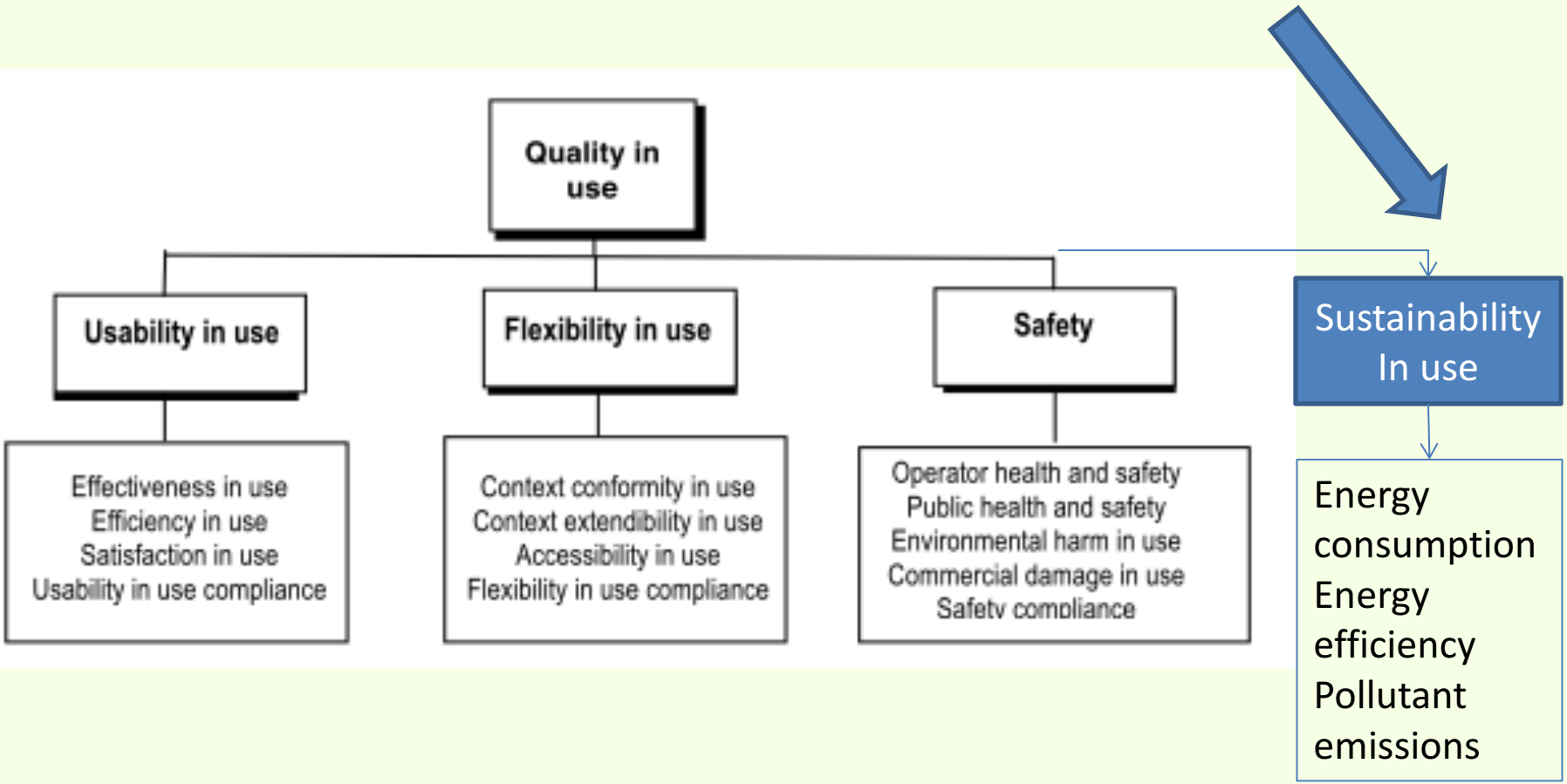
- “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [UN report]
- Dimensions
  - Economic
  - Social
  - Environmental
  - Technical
  - (Human)

ISO 25010



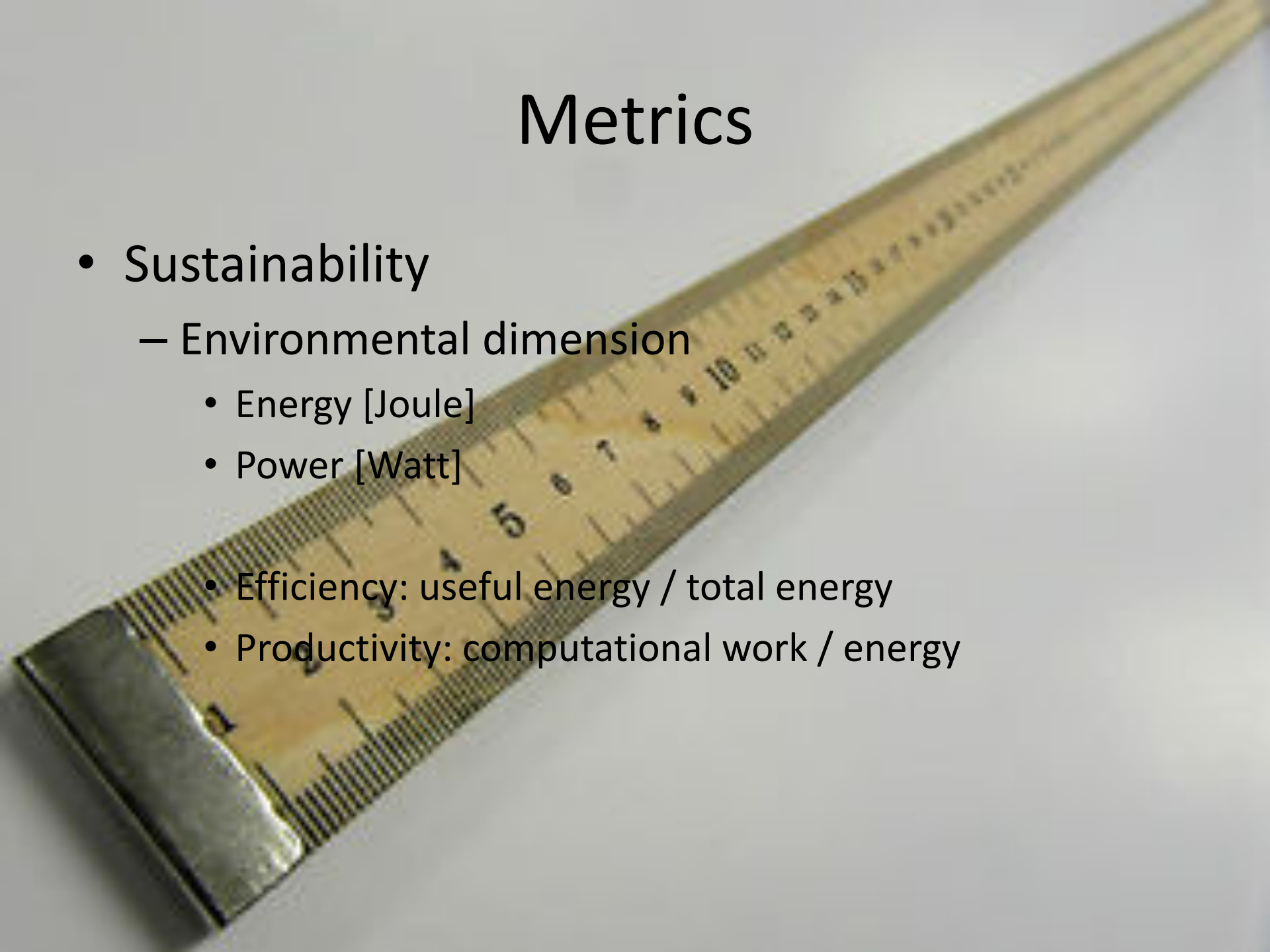
Energy efficiency

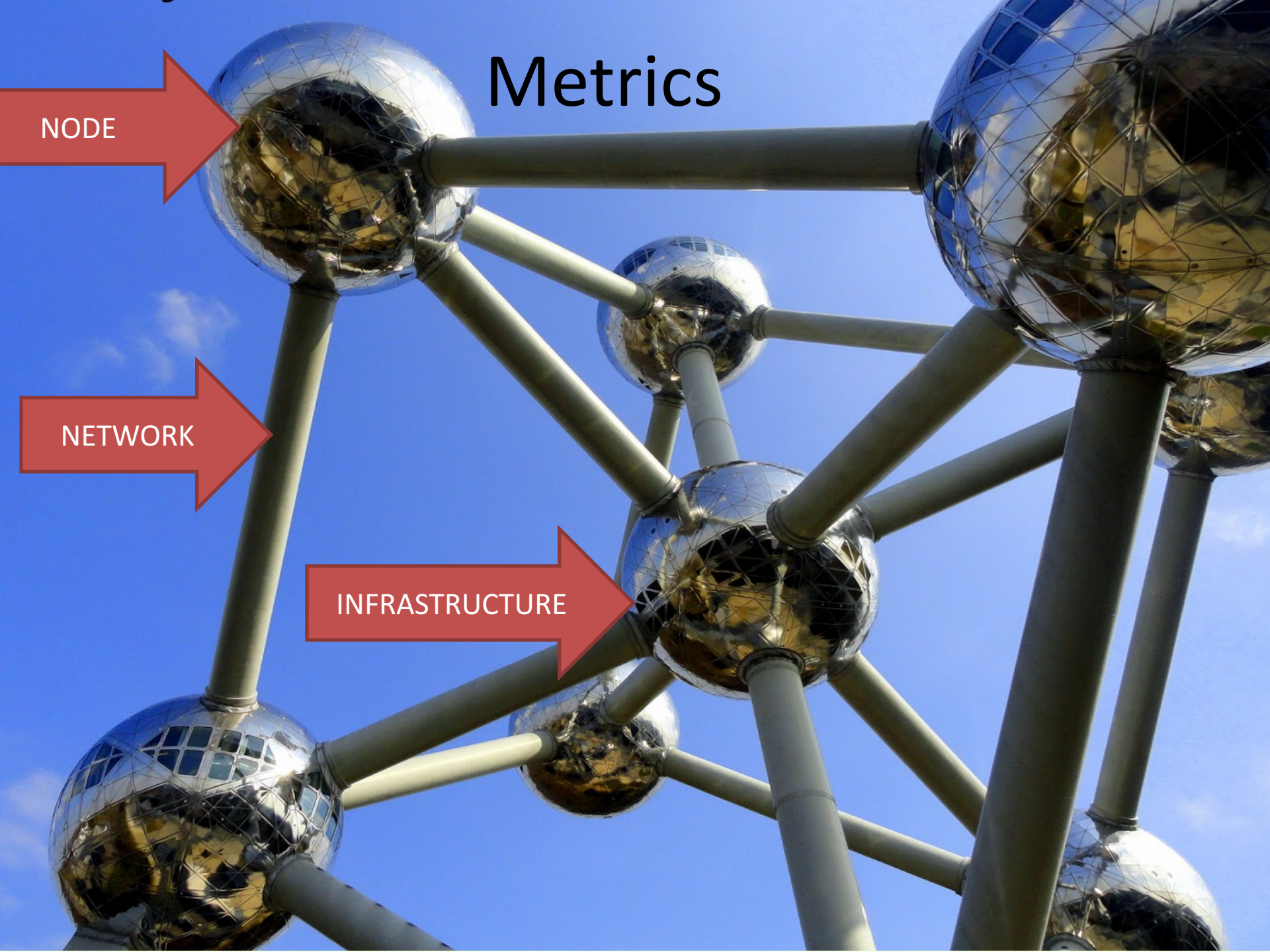
ISO 25010


Quality in use
Usability in use
Flexibility in use
Safety
Sustainability In use
Effectiveness in use
Efficiency in use
Satisfaction in use
Usability in use compliance
Context conformity in use
Context extendibility in use
Accessibility in use
Flexibility in use compliance
Operator health and safety
Public health and safety
Environmental harm in use
Commercial damage in use
Safety compliance
Energy consumption
Energy efficiency
Pollutant emissions

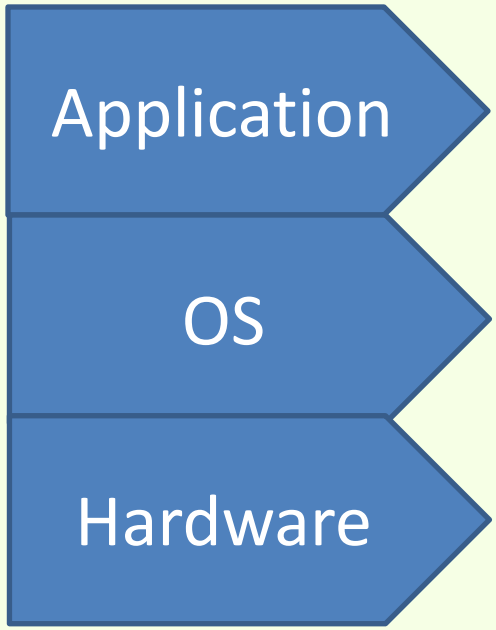
Metrics

- Sustainability
  - Environmental dimension
    - Energy [Joule]
    - Power [Watt]
    - Efficiency: useful energy / total energy
    - Productivity: computational work / energy




Metrics
NODE
NETWORK
INFRASTRUCTURE

Node



Metrics – node level

- Power, Energy:
  - Watt, Joule
- Productivity:
  - MFLOPS / Watt
- Power (node/application):
  - power used by application
- Productivity (node/application):
  - sorted records / Joule
- Power (node/OS):
  - power used by OS

Metrics - network

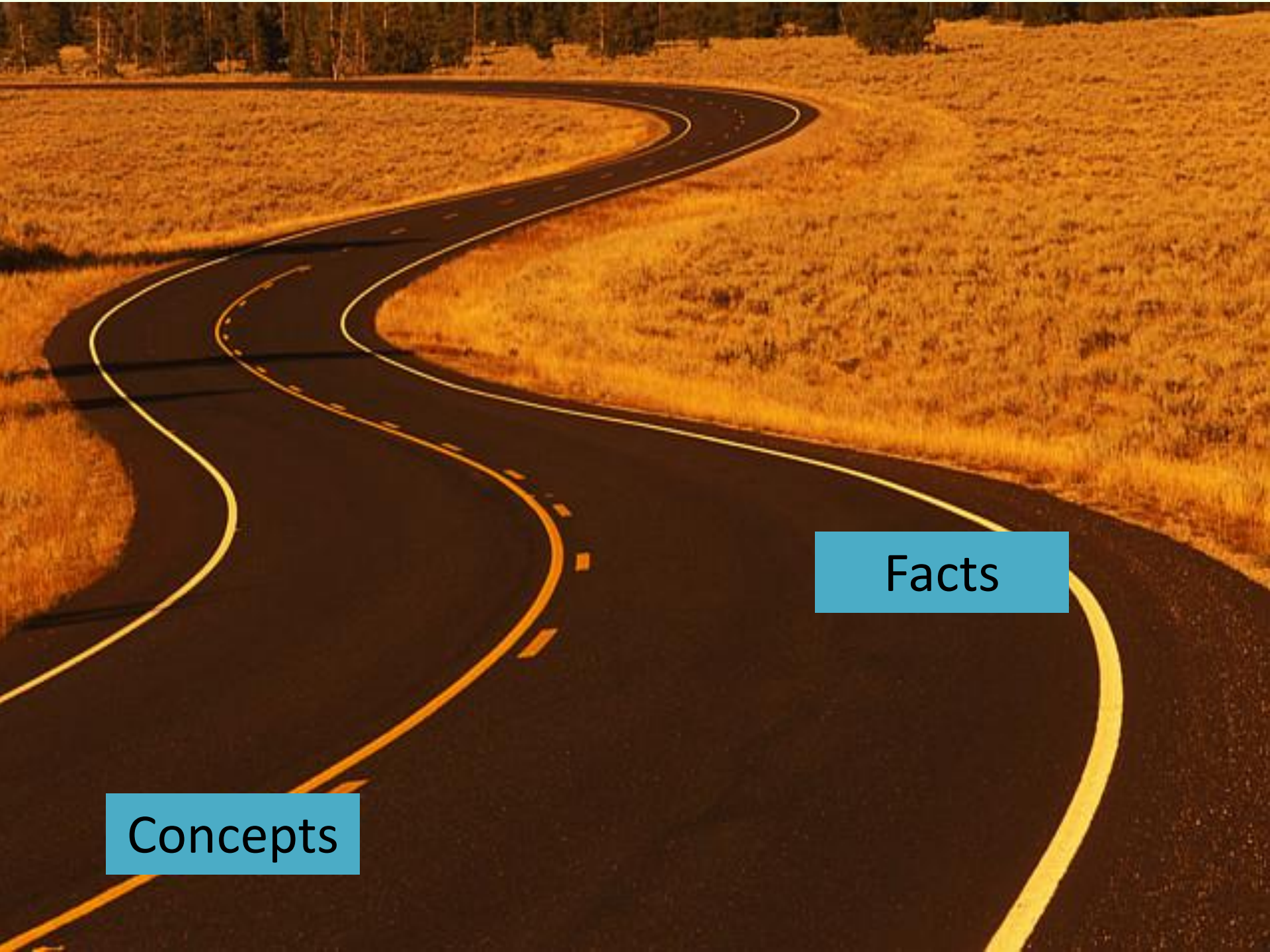
- Efficiency (network):
  - energy(full - idle)/energy(full)
- Productivity(network):
  - KB transferred / Joule

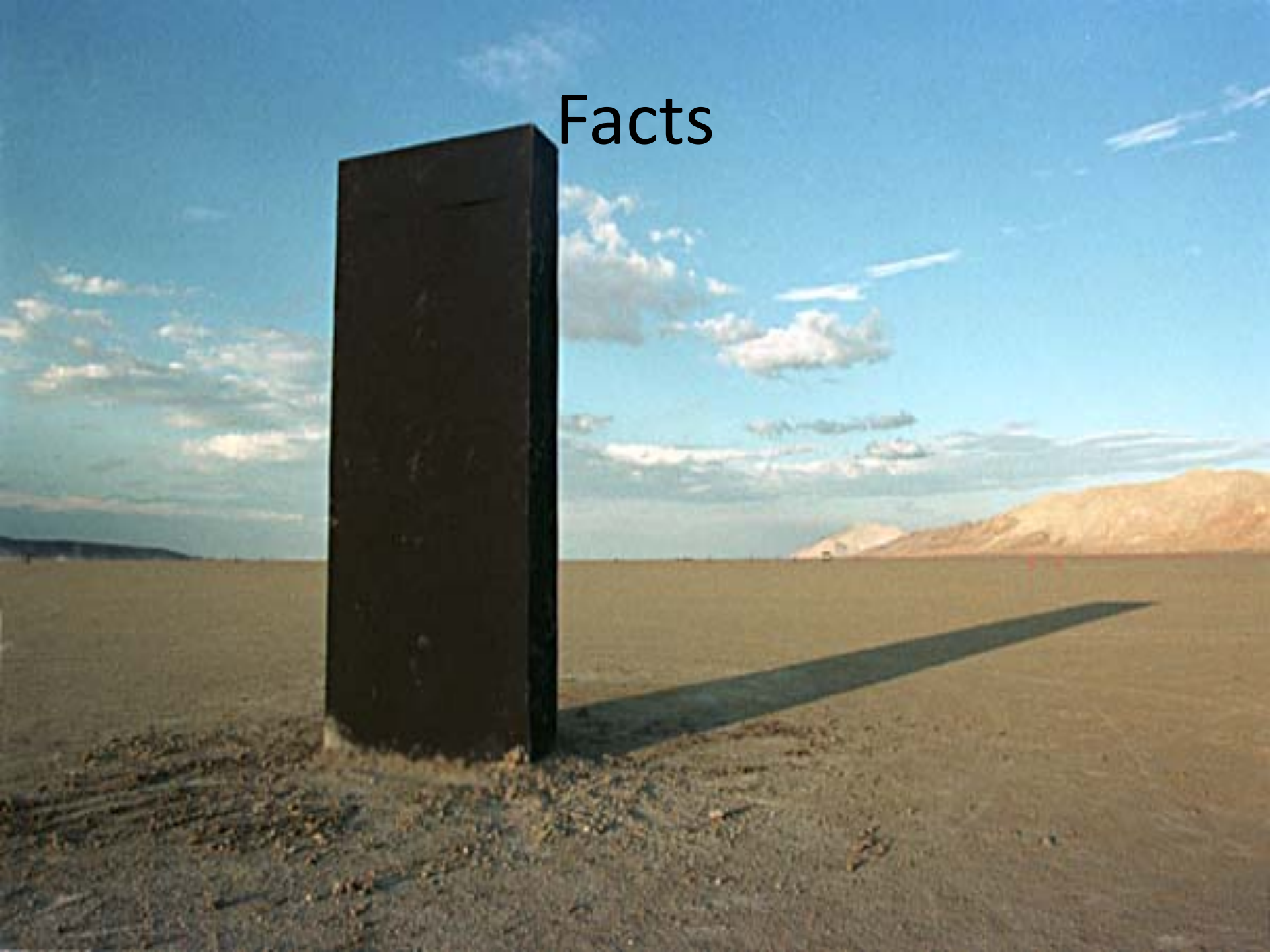
Metrics – infrastructure level

- Productivity (data center):
  - useful work / energy
- Efficiency (data center):
  - power used for storage /total power used

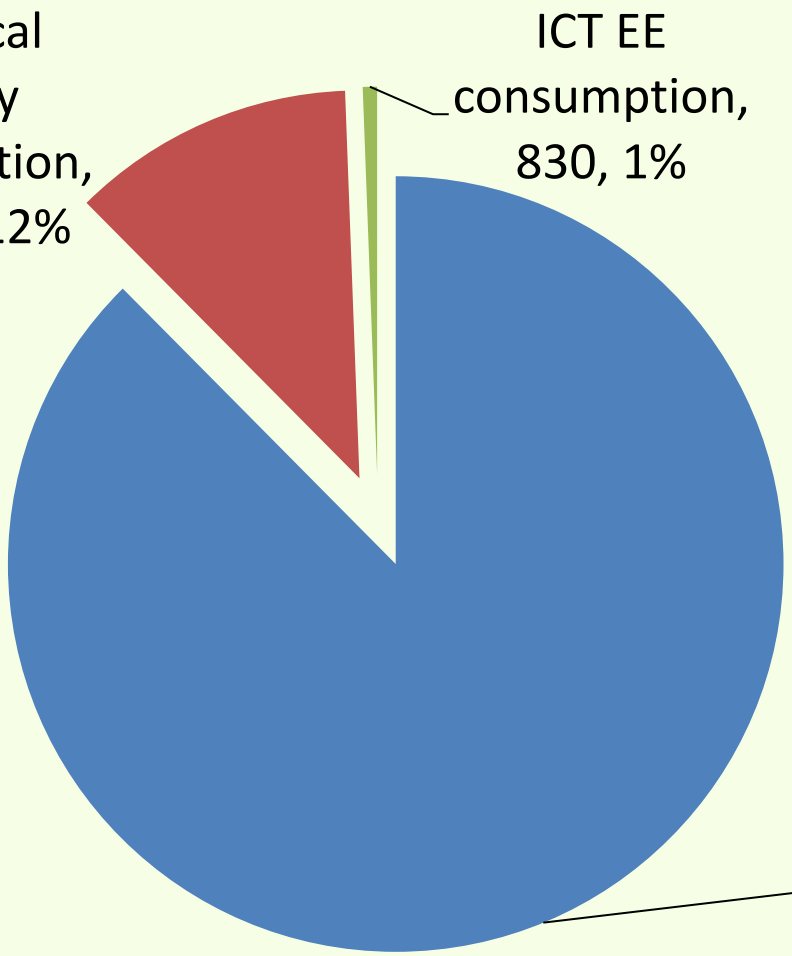
Summary

- (Zero), first, second, third level effects
- Green? Sustainable?
- No established general model
  - Suggestion, first level
    - 25010 extended with sustainability in use,
    - metrics like energy, power, efficiency, productivity
    - At node/network/infrastructure level
  - LCA to be included
    - Assumption: operation phase counts most


Facts
Concepts


Facts

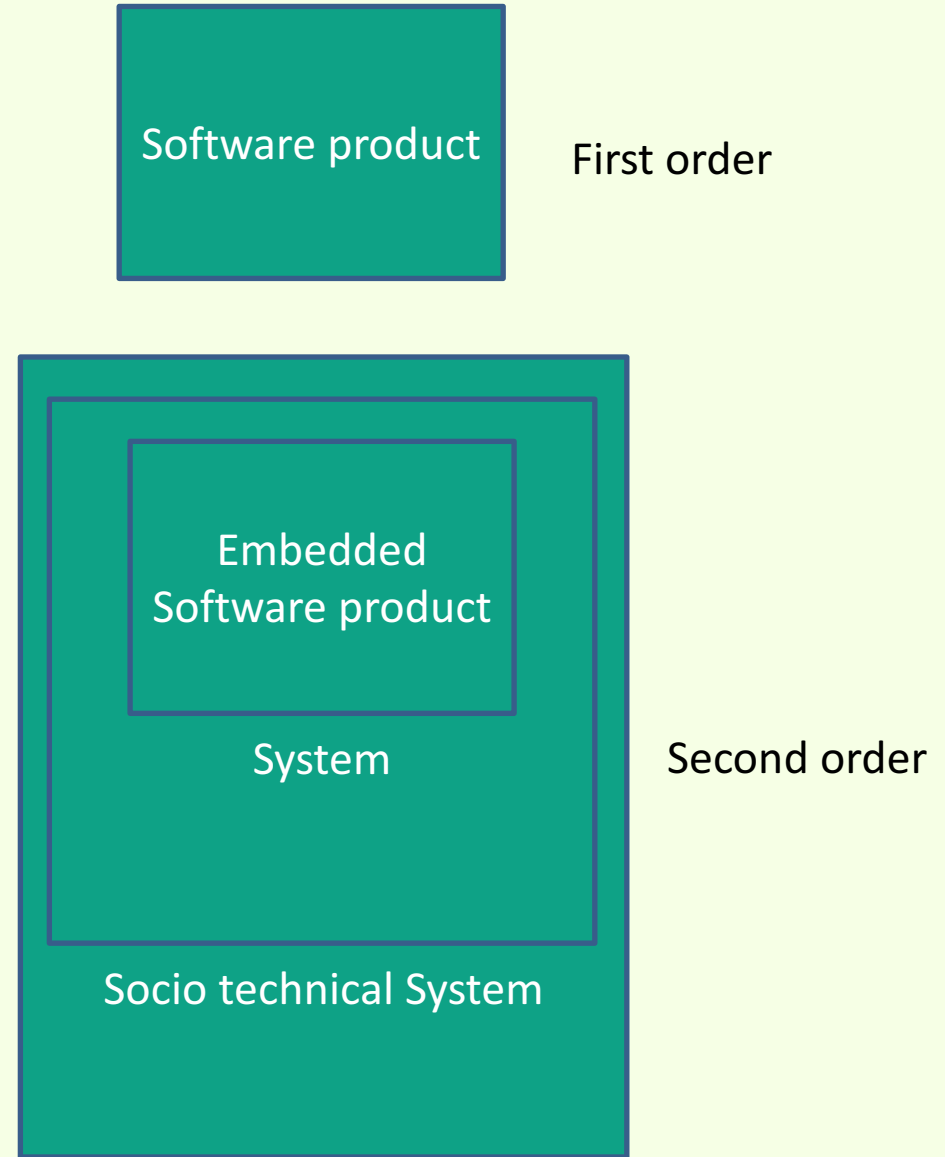
Energy consumption (2007)



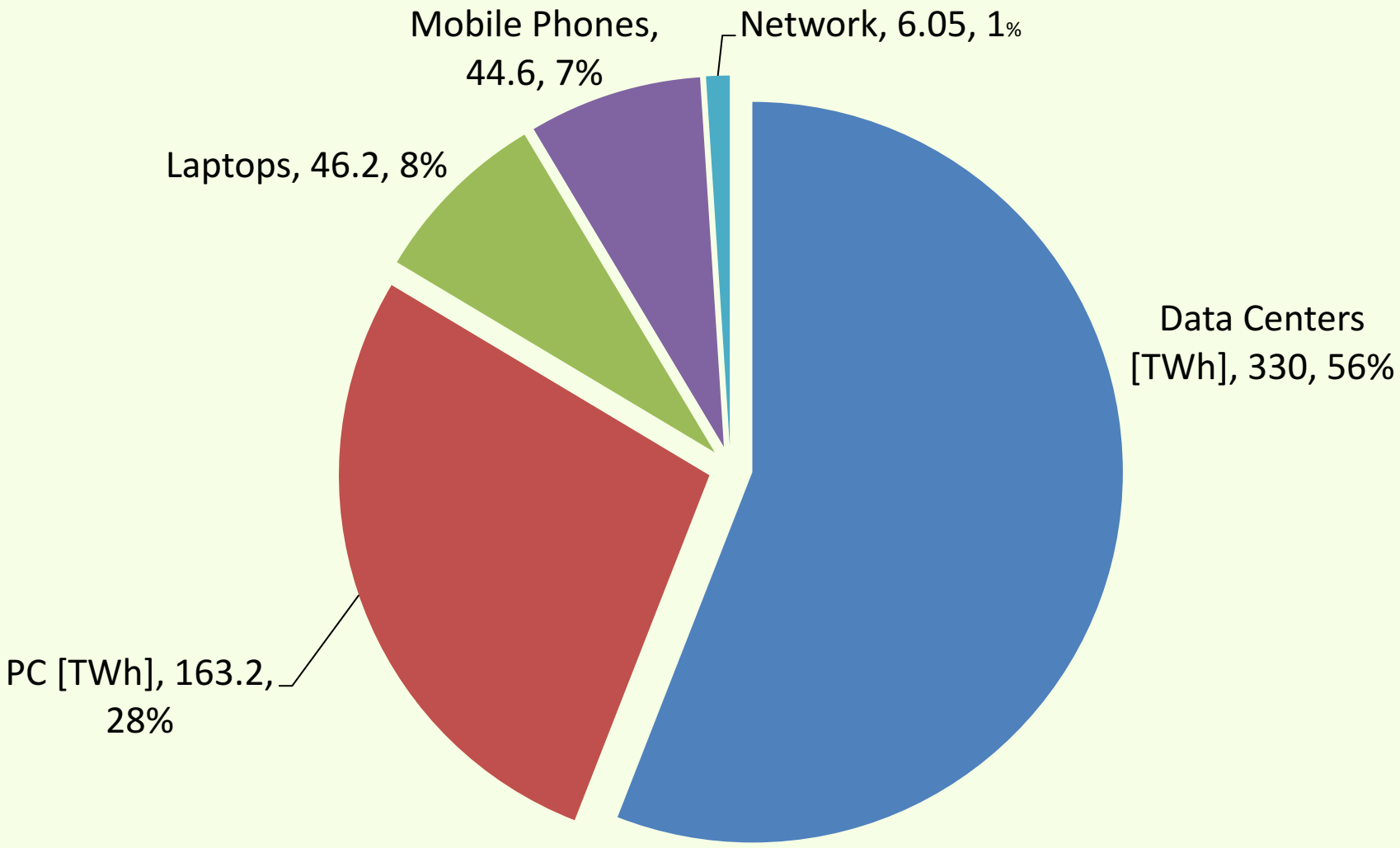
TOTAL: 144000 TWh

Energy consumption (2007)

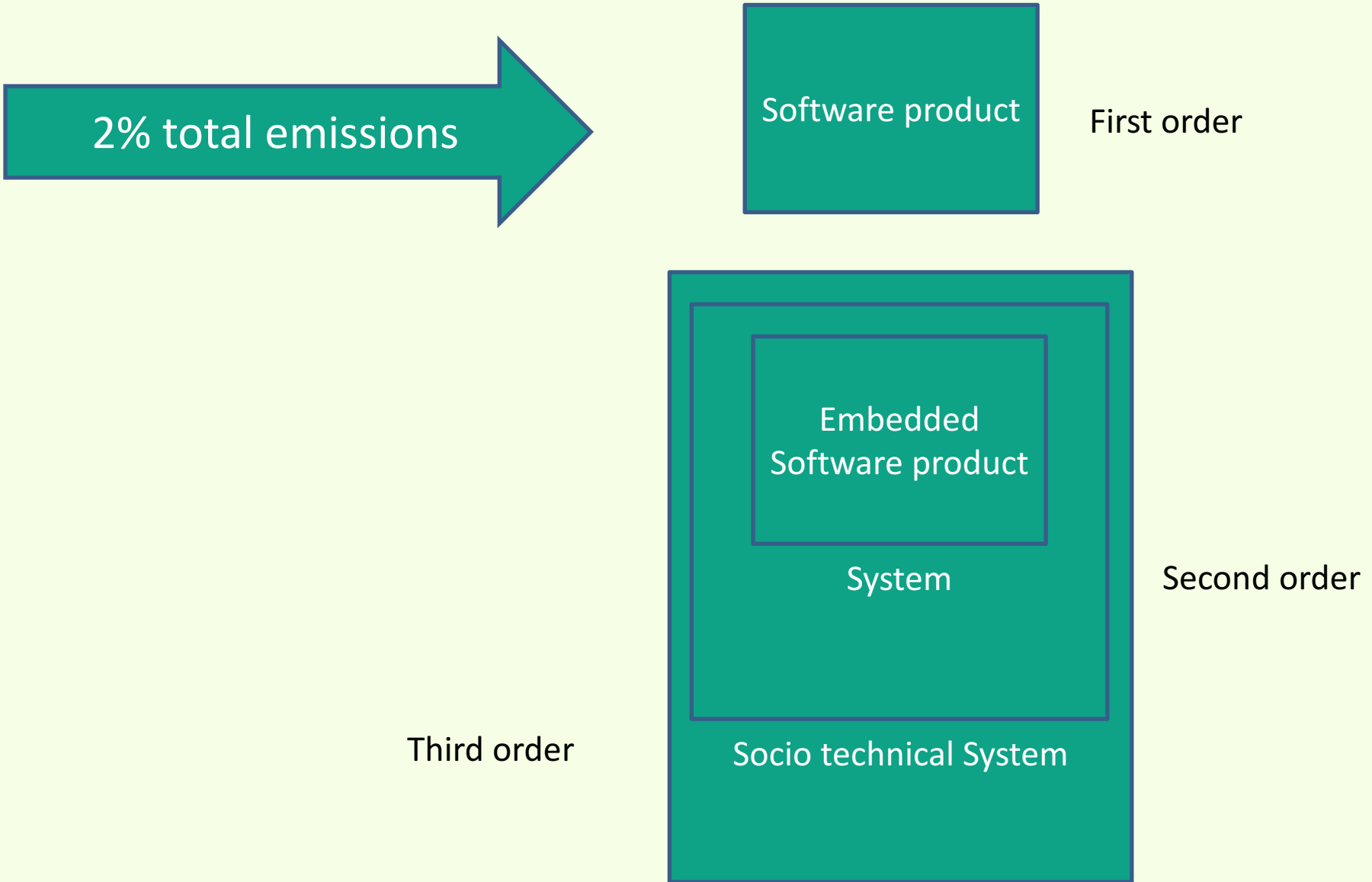
1% total E (14000 TWh)
5% total EE (17400 TWh)



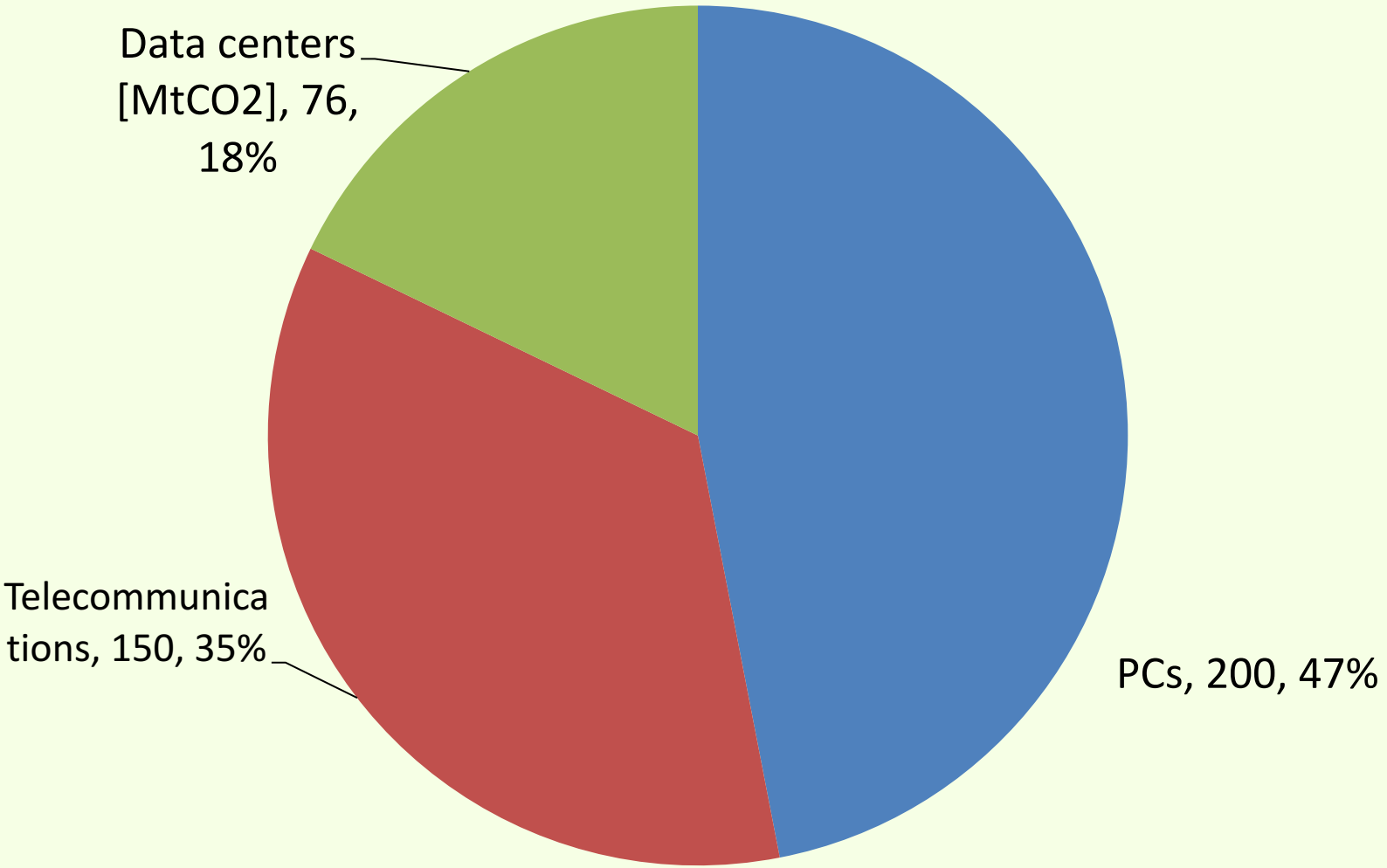
Energy consumption within ICT



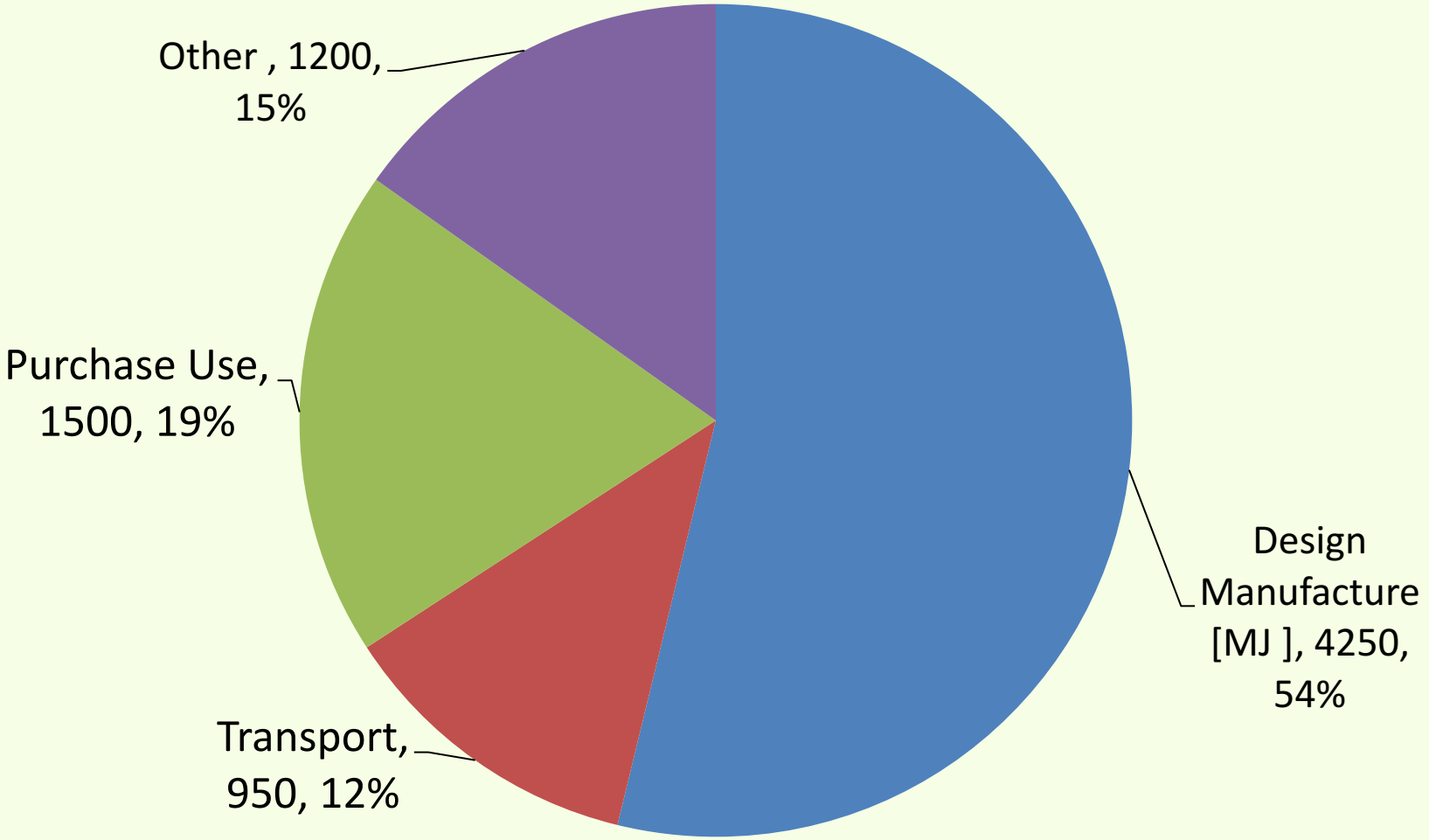
CO_2 emissions



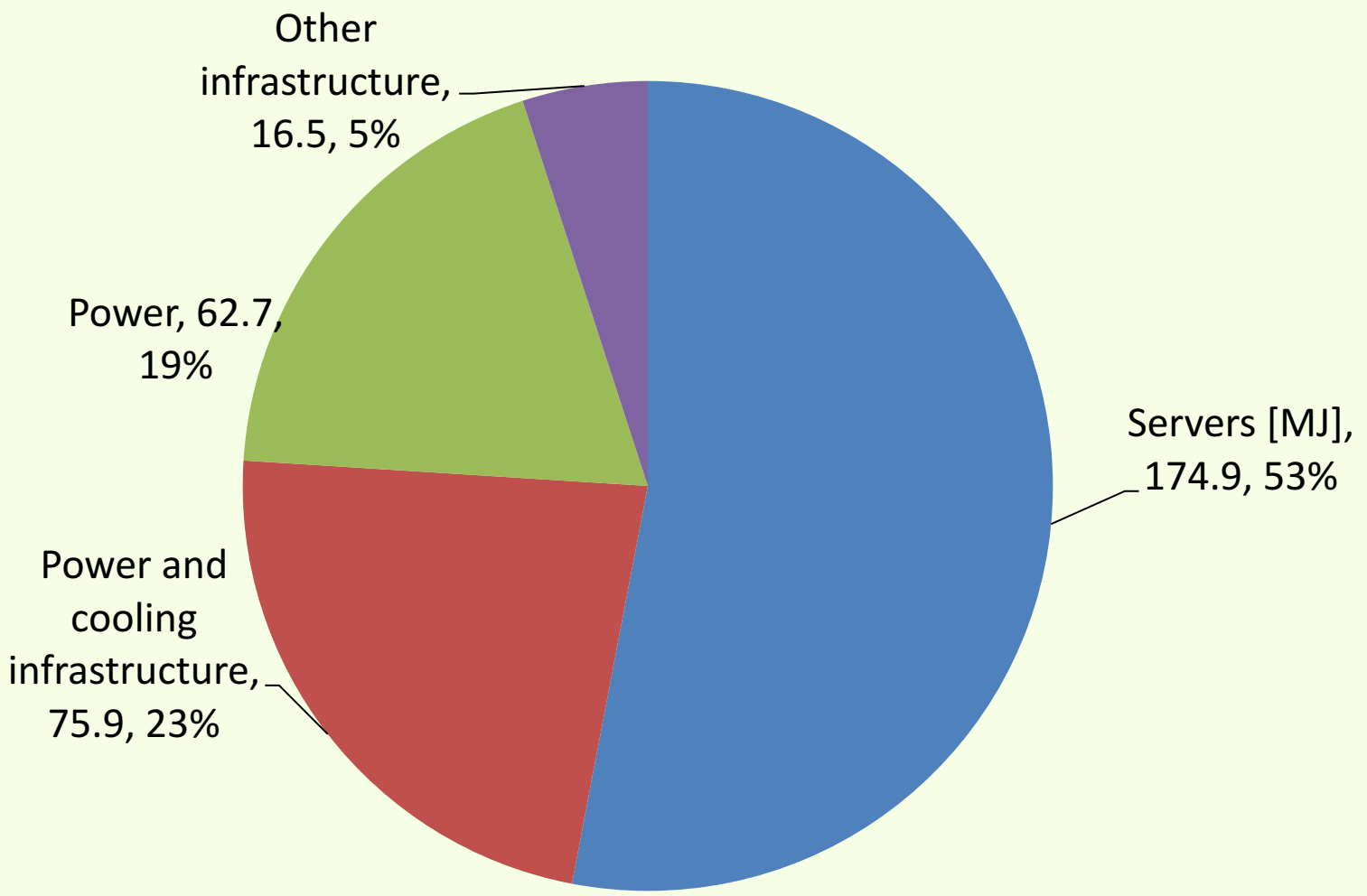
CO2 emissions, ICT



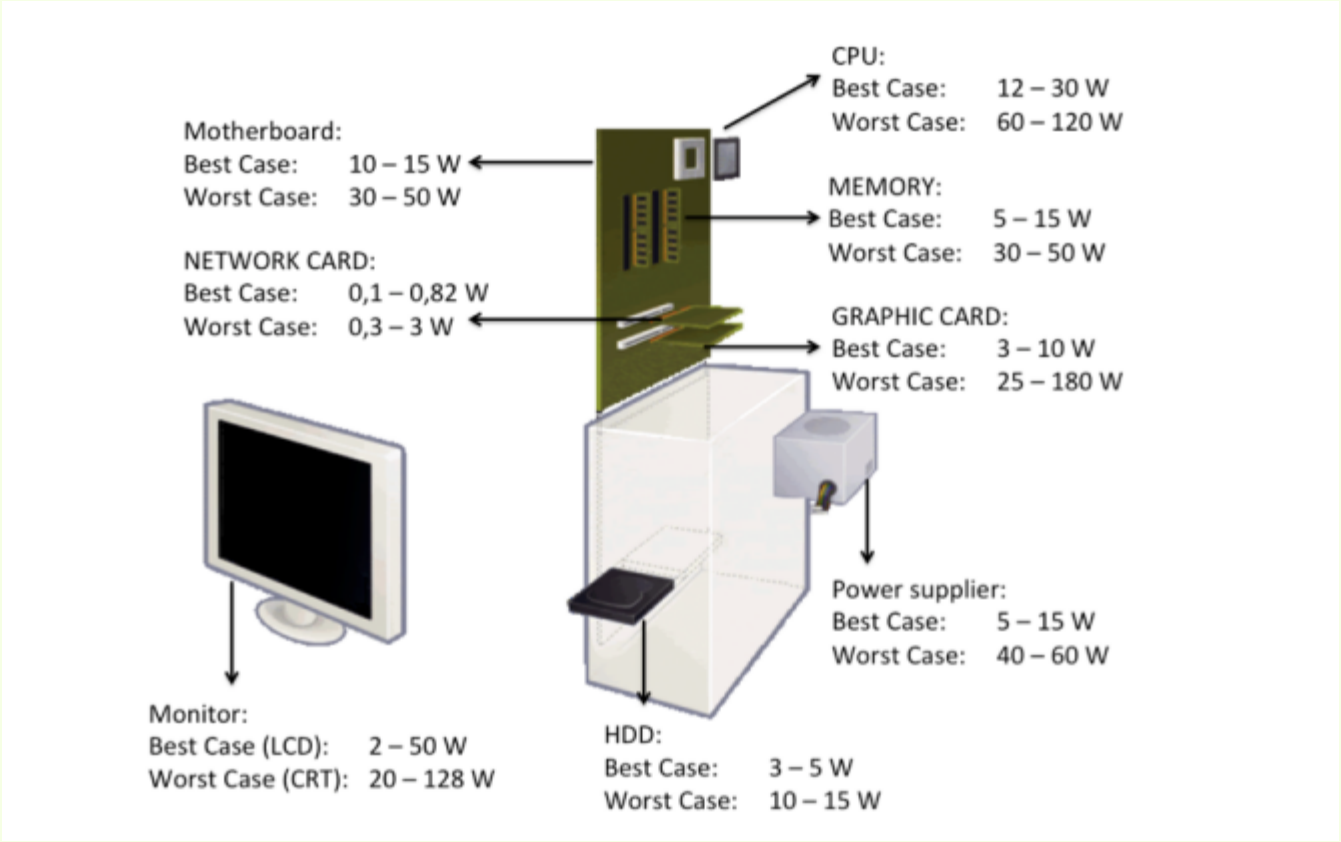
Lifecycle analysis - PC



Energy– data centers



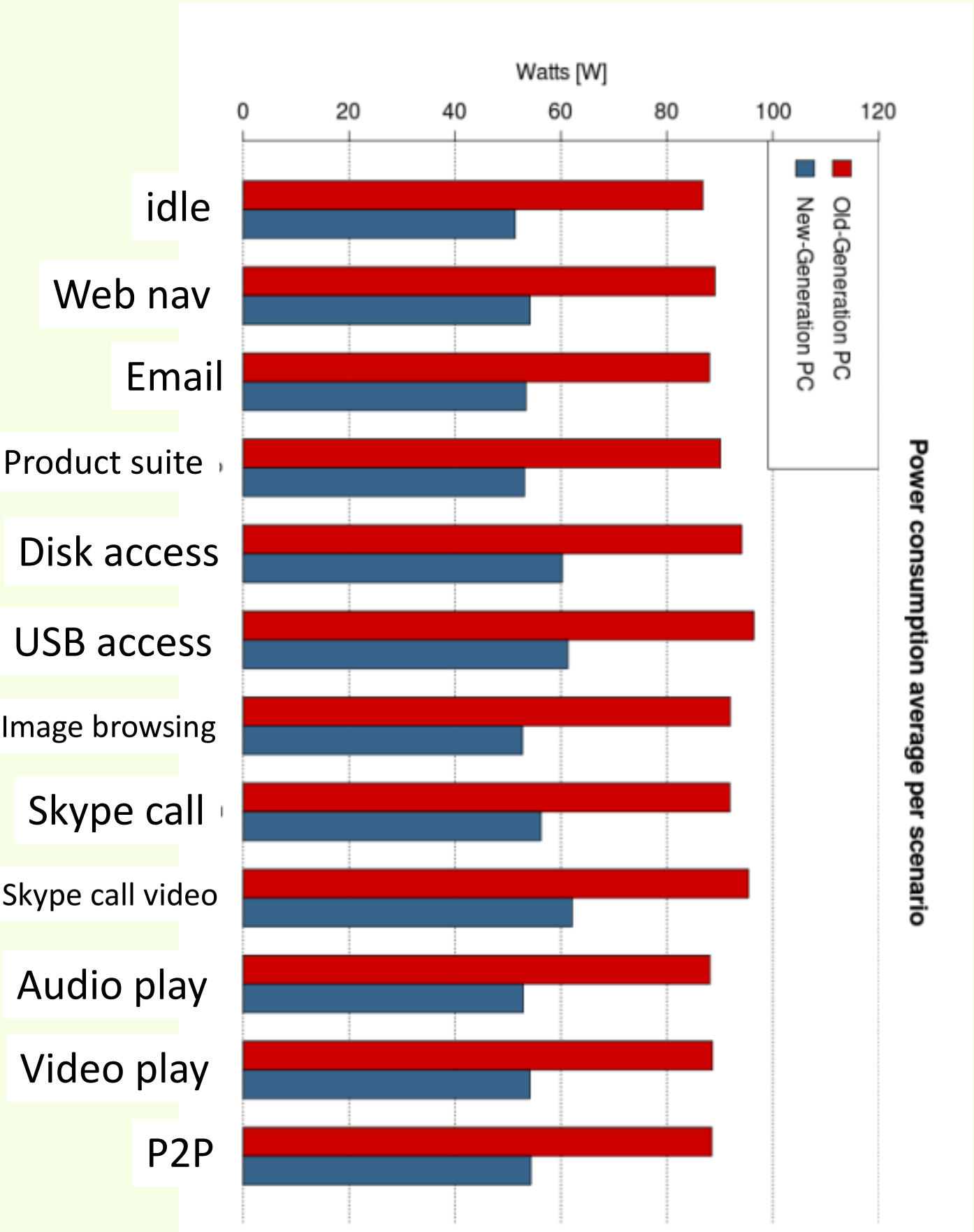
Component analysis - PC

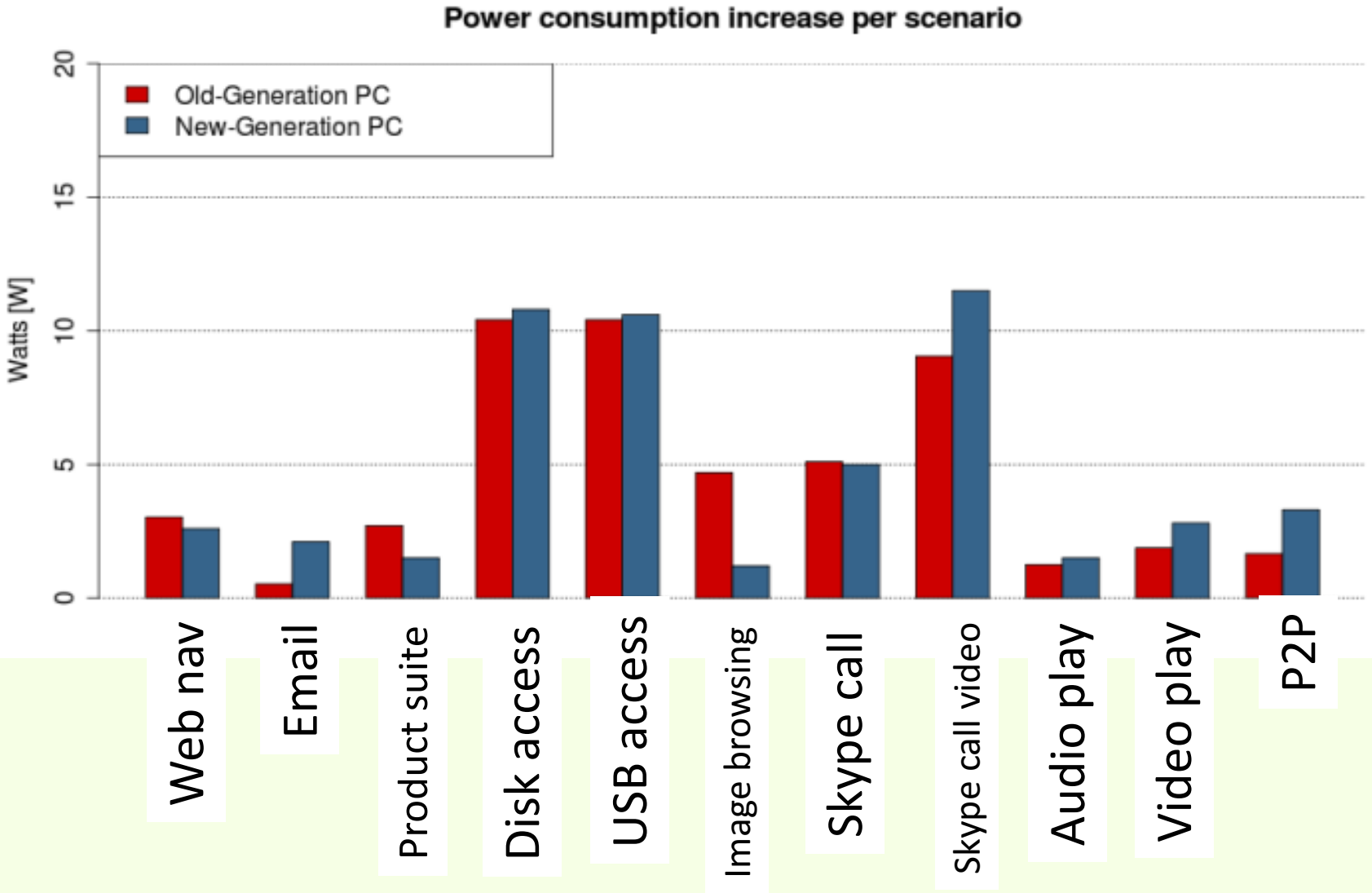


ICT footprint

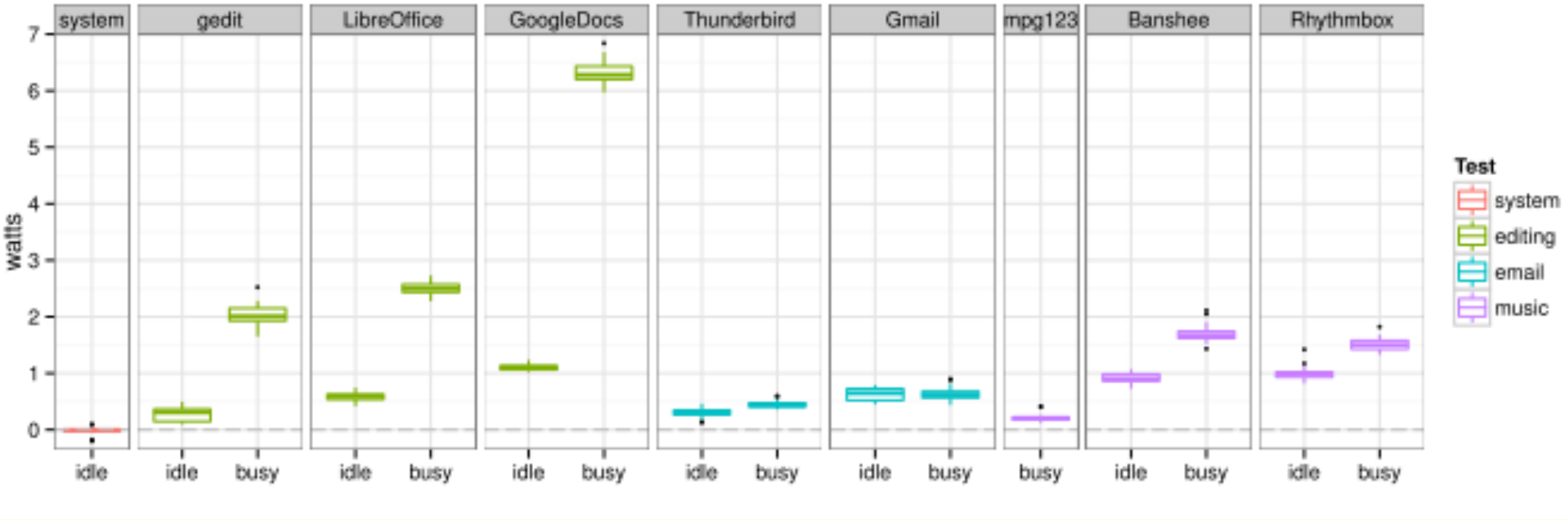
- Small in %
- Big in absolute numbers
- Increasing trend

- Worthwhile to work for reducing it


Watts [W]
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
idle
Web nav
Email
Product suite
Disk access
USB access
Image browsing
Skype call
Skype call video
Audio play
Video play
P2P
Old-Generation PC
New-Generation PC
Power consumption average per scenario


Power consumption increase per scenario
Old-Generation PC
New-Generation PC
Watts [W]
0
5
10
15
20
Web nav
Email
Product suite
Disk access
USB access
Image browsing
Skype call
Skype call video
Audio play
Video play
P2P

PC, application families



2 effects – case 3

- Danfoss

	Software Development	Software Exec.	System Operation		
Explanation / Assumptions	*Dev/Sup team: 5/1 engineers, Dev time: 1 year, Equipment: 500 W/engineer, Infrastructure: 2 kW*	*Motor size: 1 kW, Product life-time: 10 years, Demand: 100,000 pieces*			
Power consumer	**Software Team**	**Control Card**	**Fan**	**Electric Motor**	**Industrial Application**
Power consumption per consumer [W]	Development: 4.500 Support: 2.500	5	3	1.000	< 1.000
Possible power savings per consumer [%]	60	not relevant	80	10	**60**
Power consumption development year [kWyear]	4,5	-	-	-	-
Power consumption operation year [kWyear]	2,5	500	300	100.000	< 100.000
Total power consumption over 1 + 10 years [kWyear]	29,5	5.000	3.000	1.000.000	< 1.000.000
Total power consumption with power savings [kWyear]	11,8 (-17,7)	5.000 (0)	600 (-2400)	900.000 (-100.000)	400.000 (-600.000)
Normalized power consumption [%]	*negligible*	< 1	< 1	**100**	< Electric Motor, application dependent

Issues

- Definition of scenarios of usage
- Measurement and effect of context
  - (In)dependence of hardware
  - (In)dependence of other applications

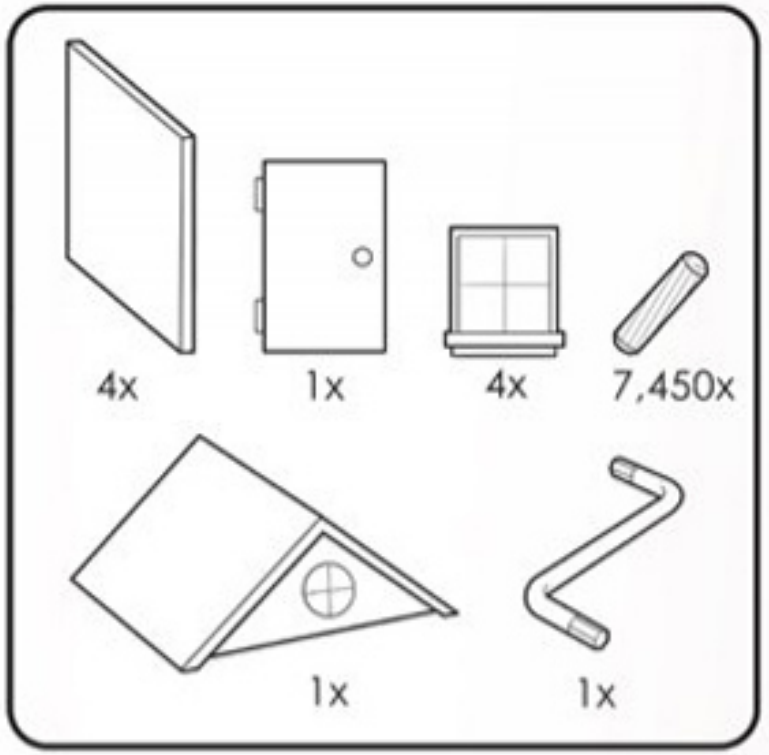
Summary

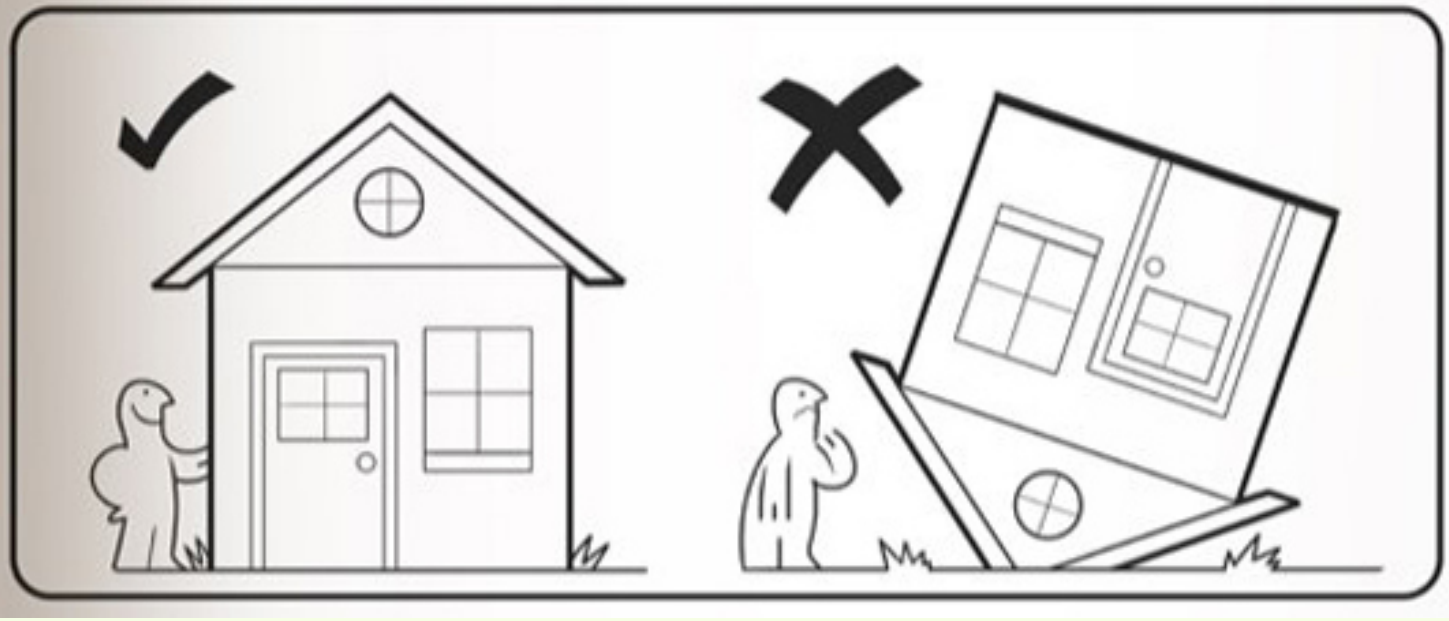
- Small % consumption of ICT, but huge in absolute number, and increasing
- Servers first, then PCs, mobile phones
- In lifecycle, manufacturing matters more
- Application consumption can be measured, and has impact


Guidelines
Facts
Concepts

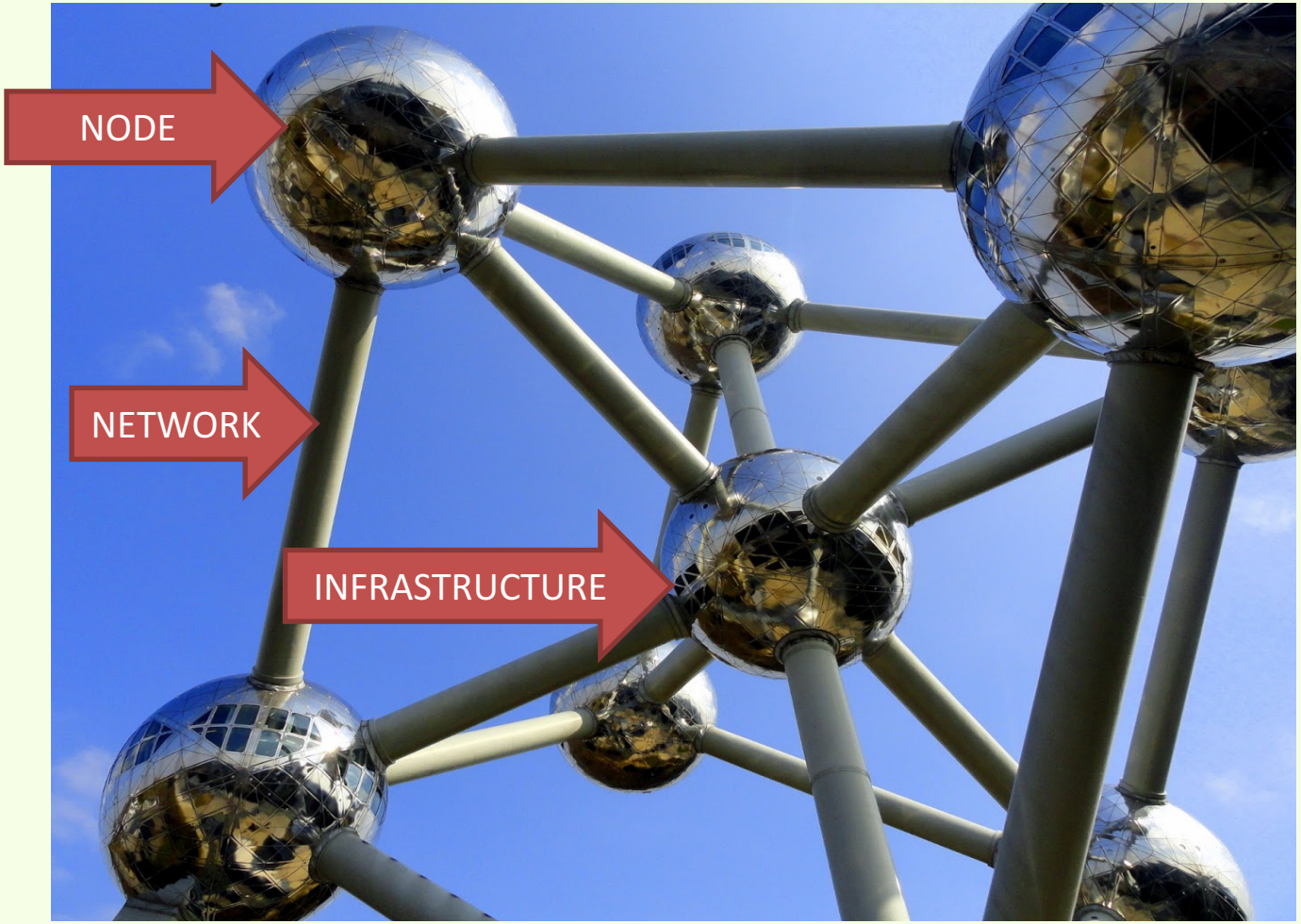
HÖUSS

IKEA
Design and Quality
IKEA of Sweden





Guidelines



Guidelines – node /application level

- Efficient UI design
  - To minimize time (energy) to accomplish a task
- Event based programming
  - No polling, no idle resources
- Low level programming
  - Virtual machines, high level programming may be energy inefficient
- Batch I/O
  - Economy of scale. OS can power down IO devices when not used

Guidelines – Node/ application level

- Allocate data / computation where more energy efficient
  - Cfr deploy on cloud
- Data redundancy and migration
  - May reduce energy efficiency
- Adapt/ scale QoS to energy availability
- Use energy models
  - To adapt / optimize behavior of application

Guidelines – Node/OS level

- Provide energy management services / API
  - Cfr energy models for applications
- Optimize use of devices
  - Require collaboration from device drivers / device manufacturers
- Use compiler optimization
- Use only required services and background processes

Guidelines – Node/ hardware level

- Power down / optimize use of peripherals
- Use special purpose hardware
- Use dynamic power management capabilities
  - ACPI
- Devices provide energy consumption data

Guidelines – network level

- Lower data traffic
- Optimize protocols on energy consumption

Guidelines – infrastructure level

- Deploy applications on the cloud
  - Virtualization, less hardware, less consumption
  - Worse response times
- Load balancing
  - Distribute load on resources (CPU, storage ..)
  - Less powerful hardware needed
- Make information about consumption available
  - For adapting energy behaviour

Guidelines - summary

- Adaptation
  - feedback loops on energy /power
  - availability of energy information
  - models for energy behavior
  - scenarios of energy usage
    - Works already at OS – device level, to be extended upwards
- System thinking
  - Allocation of data/computation in function of (system) energy consumption


Roadmap
Guidelines
Facts
Concepts


PARIS
9 294 KM
BERLIN
9 575 KM
JERUSALEM
7 468 KM
RIO DE JANEIRO
6 055 KM
NEW YORK
12 541 KM
9 296 KM

Research goals

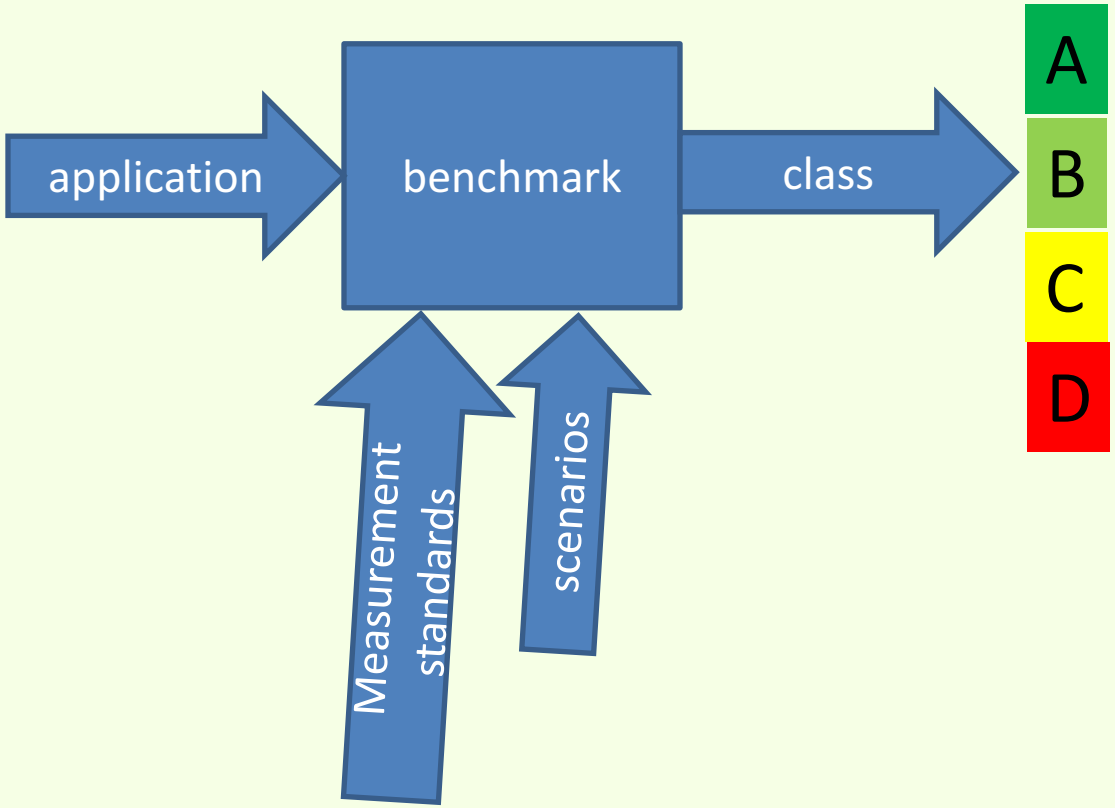
- Concepts
  - Greening software or by software???
  - Agreed upon high level model (25010 ..)
- Facts
  - Productivity and efficiency figures
  - Application level
- Guidelines
  - More detailed
  - With context (AKA patterns and antipatterns)
  - With quantified effects

Research goals

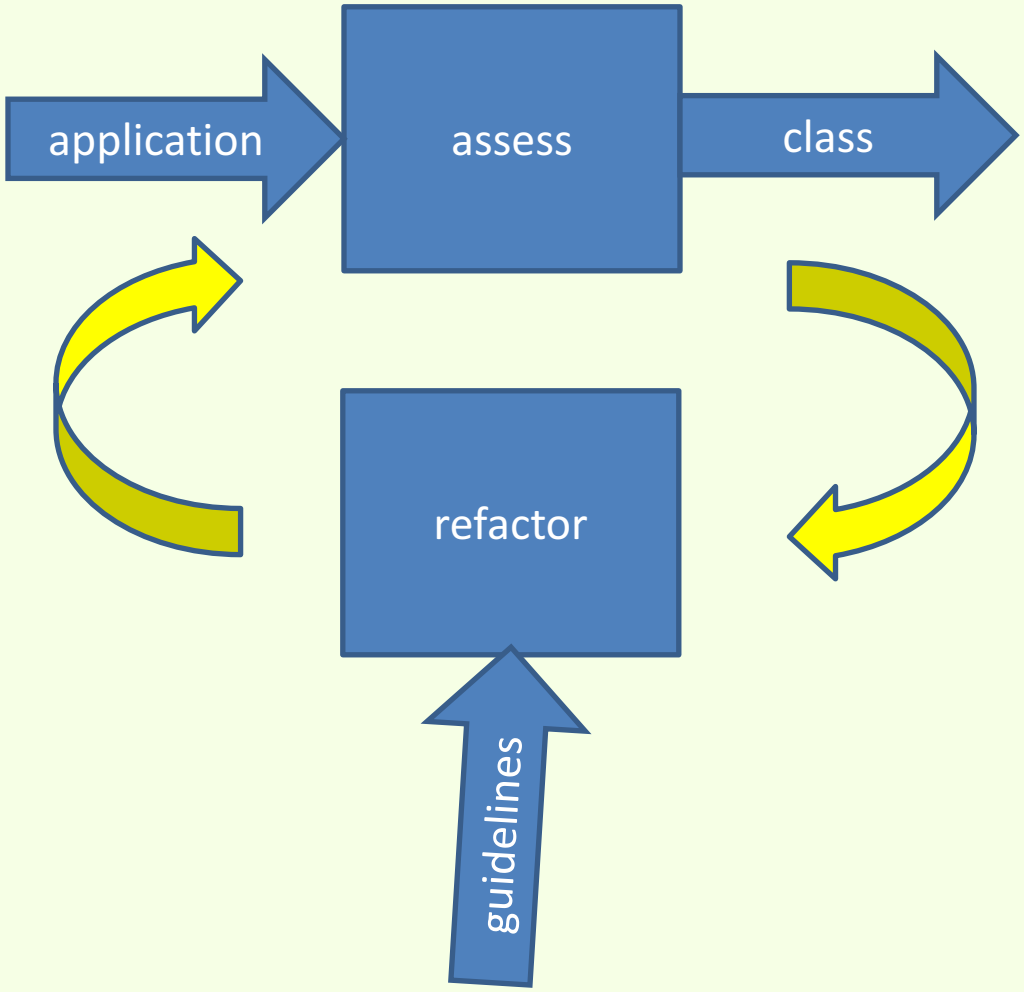
- Guidelines
  - Availability of energy / power / usage information at all levels
    - Hardware, OS, application, function
  - Definition and validation of energy models at all levels
  - Self adaptation, at all levels
    - System level, layered
  - Benchmarking

- 
Energy
Washing machine
Manufacturer
Model
More efficient
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Less efficient
A
Energy consumption
kWh/cycle
(based on standard test results for 60°C cotton cycle)
Actual energy consumption will depend on how the appliance is used
0.95
Washing performance
A: higher G: lower
A B C D E F G
Spin drying performance
A: higher G: lower
A B C D E F G
Spin speed (rpm)
1400
Capacity (cotton) kg
5.0
Water consumption l
55
Noise
(dB(A) re 1 pW)
Washing
Spinning
5.2
7.0
Further information is continued in product brochures

Software Energy Labels



Software Energy Labels



Kudos

- Luca Ardito
- Giuseppe Procaccianti
- Antonio Vetrò