

The Data Furnace:

Heating Up with
Cloud Computing

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The Cloud Is Big!



The Cloud Is Hot!

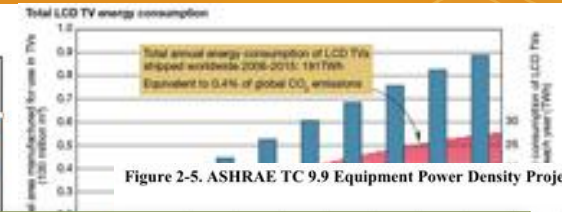
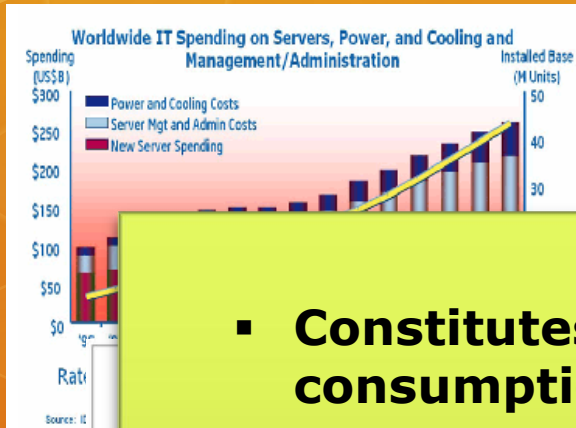
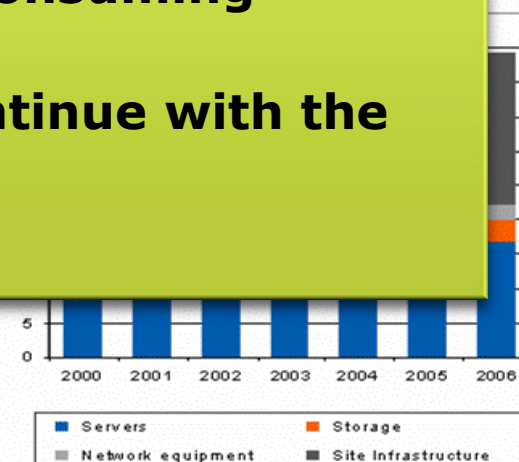
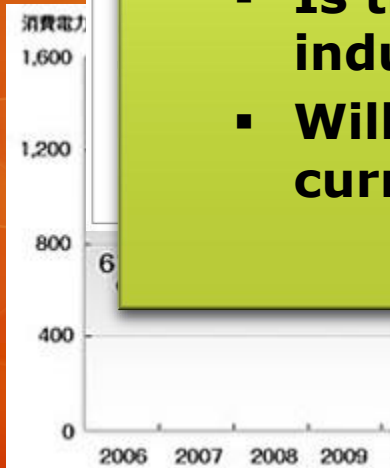


Figure 2-5. ASHRAE TC 9.9 Equipment Power Density Projections



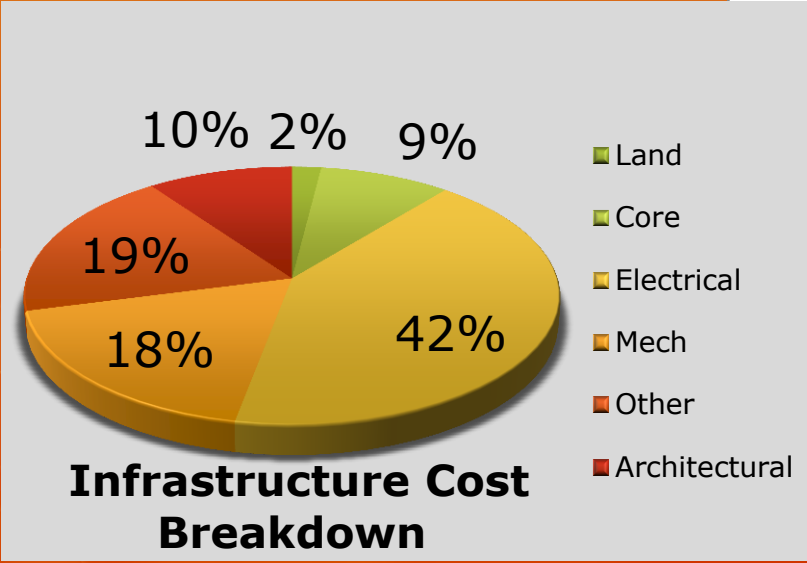
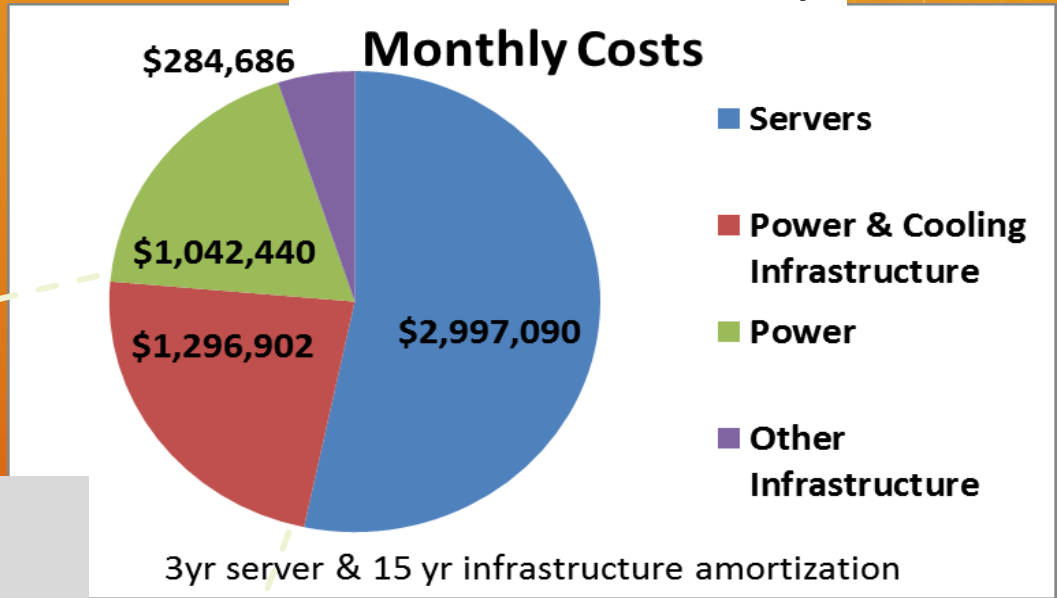
IT industry

- Constitutes about 2% of total US energy consumption
- Consumed 61 Billion kWh in 2006, enough to power 5.8 Million average US households
- Paid \$4.5 Billion power bill in 2006
- Is the fastest growing energy consuming industrial sector
- Will double again by 2011 if continue with the current trend



The Cloud Is Expensive!

50,000 server facility



Improving Efficiency



REDUCE



RENEW



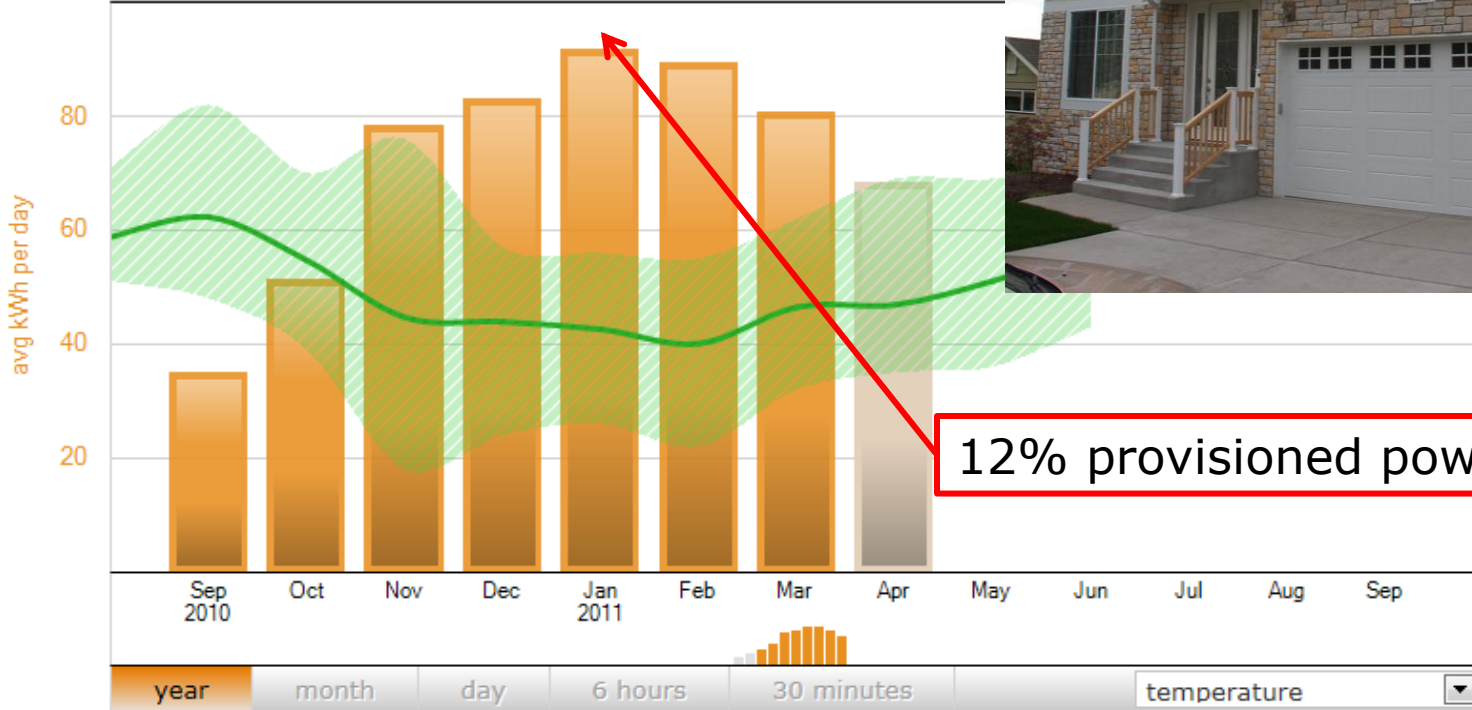
REUSE

Home Power Provision



Electricity Usage

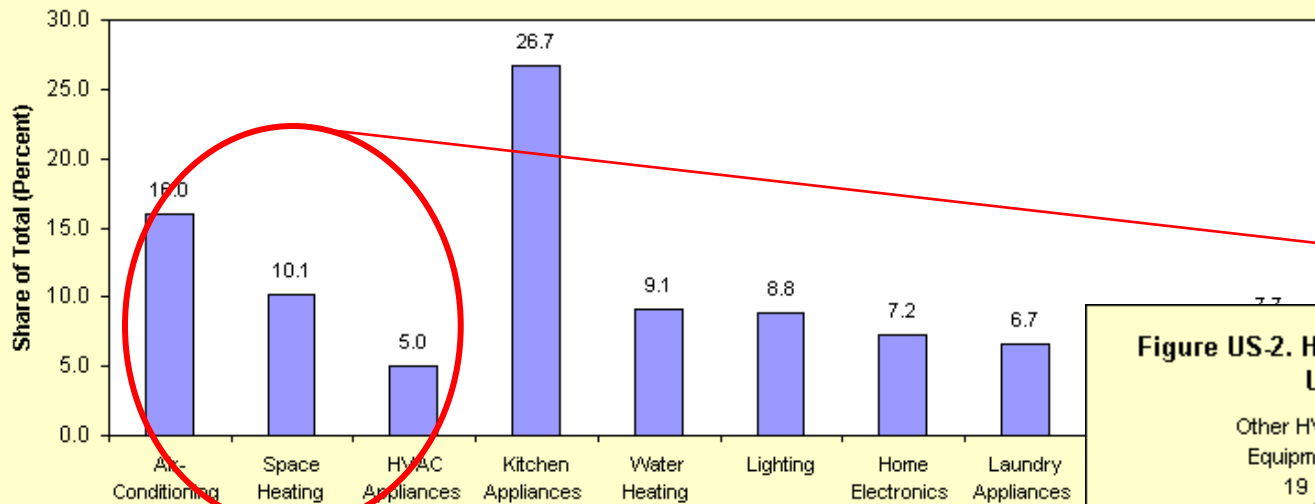
electricity natural gas combined usage \$ cost CO2
Seattle City Light (July, 2010 - April, 2011)



12% provisioned power (30kW)

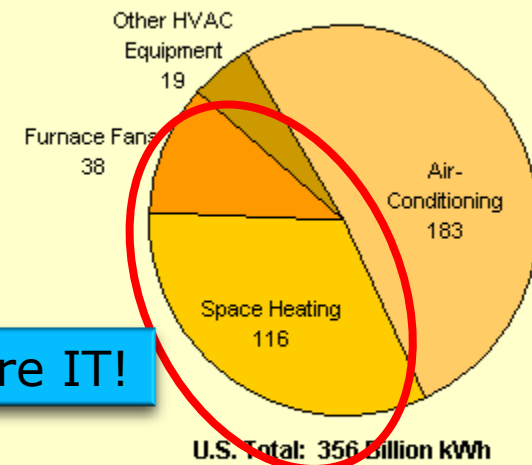
Home Energy Usage

Figure US-1. Electricity Consumption by End Use in U.S. Households, 2001



Notes: "Share of total" is the share of total electricity consumption by U.S. households. "HVAC Appliances" consists of ceiling fan, dehumidifier, humidifier, and evaporative cooler (swamp cooler). "Other Equipment" consists of pool filter/pump, tub/spa/pool heater, waterbed heater, and well water pump. "Other End Use" includes many end uses not specifically listed.
Sources: EIA, Residential Energy Consumption Survey 2001, Forms EIA-457A-C, E, and H and other sources (see Table US-1).

Figure US-2. HVAC Electricity Consumption in U.S. Households, 2001



Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

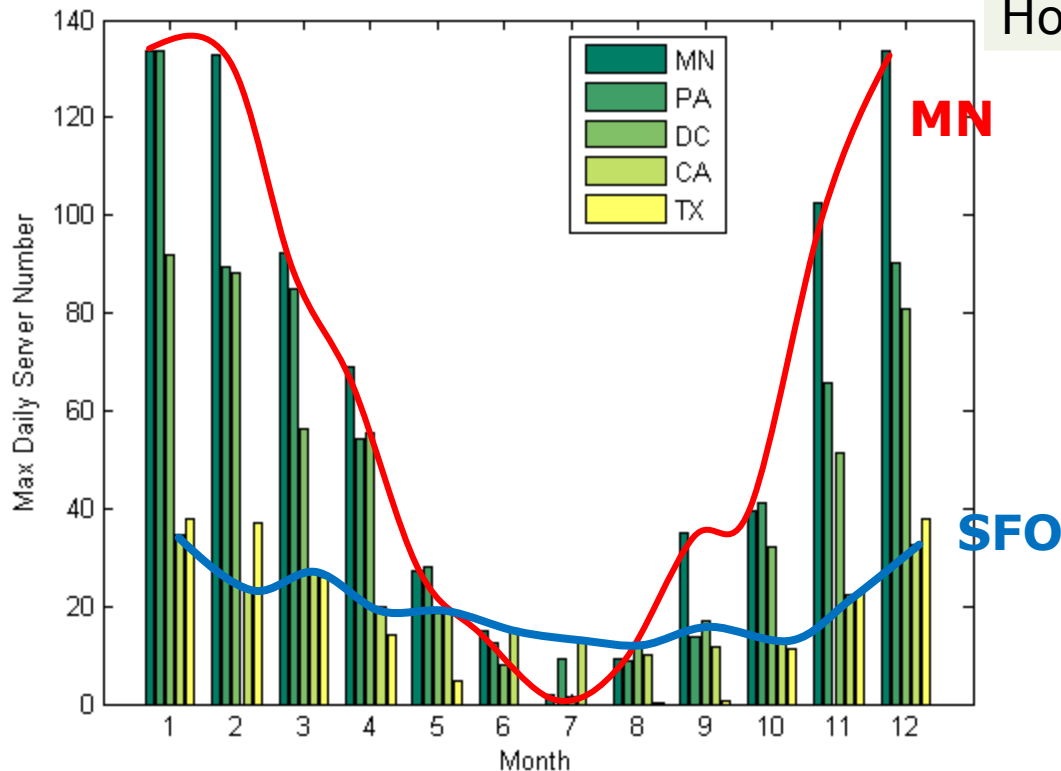
Sources: EIA, Residential Energy Consumption Survey 2001, Forms EIA-457A-C, E, and H and other sources (see Table US-1).

Twice the entire IT!

The Data Furnace

- DOE EnergyPlus simulator
- 1700 sqft single family house
- 70F set point
- 5 climate zones

	Outdoor Temp.	
	< 70F	> 95F
Minneapolis	82%	0.11%
Pittsburgh	82%	0
DC	77%	0.13%
San Francisco	96%	0
Houston	46.5%	0.15%



- 1 min time granularity.
- Max power required.
- Assume 300W servers.

Ideal Cost Benefits

- Amortized cost in conventional DC: \$400/server/year
- Urban electricity price overhead: \$0.05/kWh
- Possible T1 network cost: \$2640/year

	MN	PA	DC	CA	TX
Provisioned server #	112	114	101	46	37
Current heating exp. (\$/year)	3K	2K	2.5K		700
Elec. price overhead heating use (\$/year)	9525				1666
Elec. price overhead full use (\$/year)	14		13.3K	6K	4.9K
Current host cost (\$/year)	44.8K	45.6K	40.4K	18.4K	14.8K

Cost Saving : 60%~80%!

FAQ#1: Useful?

- **Low-Cost Seasonal Data Centers**
 - Opportunistic cycles (SETI)
 - Developing communities
 - hobbyists
- **Low-Bandwidth Neighborhood Data Centers**
 - Email serving
 - Ultra-local web services
 - Neighborhood content sharing
 - Delay-tolerance jobs
- **Eco-Friendly Urban Data Centers**
 - Small scale cloud computing
 - Content caching
 - Casual collaborations/games

FAQ#2: Hidden Cost?

- Hardware reliability (Vishwanath et al. SOCC10)
 - 92% servers never need touch
 - 8% servers failed (repeatedly)
 - Average touches per failed server: 3~4/14months
 - Predominantly HDD failures
- Run a service truck: \$100/visit/house
- **Technical Challenges – System Design & Management:**
 - Improve reliability by hardware design (low power density, low vibration)
 - Increase replication
 - Fail gracefully

FAQ#3: Residential Power?

- Home circuit capacity
- Usage is increasing with electrical cars
- Consumer power generators are emerging
- Residential power quality challenges

- **Technical Challenges – Power Management:**
 - Close monitoring and control are critical
 - Power availability prediction
 - Power capping and tracking
 - Local energy storage

FAQ#4: Secure?

- Physical security:
- Storage and communication security:
- Computing security:
- **Technical Challenges – Security:**
 - Embedded sensors for anti-tampering.
 - Isolation and encryption.
 - Secure execution.

FAQ#5: Performance?

- Not to replace centralized data centers.
- The services can be close to end user physically
- **Technical challenges – performance:**
 - Networking
 - Placement
 - Elasticity
 - Opportunistic processing

Conclusion

- **Data Furnace**
 - Reuse existing power infrastructure
 - Reuse heating energy for computing
 - Be close to end users
- **Other forms of heat reuse:**
 - Water pre-heating
 - Apartments/office buildings
 - Agriculture
- **Many, many challenges**

Hedging The Cloud

