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Energy needed to accomplish work

kWh measure for electric energy (on electricity bills)

Power: rate of energy - how much energy does something consume in a specific amount of time - J/s

Often confusion: "consumption of power" ...it is technically only possible to consume energy

Still "power"-Watts more often used because it doesn't depend on time. - knowing the energy-kWh doesn't help if you don't have the time.

you might think this is referring to big hpc data centers of amazon, google and so on but that's just a small fraction -

the majority, about 50% comes from small and medium sized data centers that take up around 40% of all data centers.

51,4 million German homes based on the average of 1,770 kWh per capita last year

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There are always to races, how to make communication faster and how to make communication more efficient.

At the beginning it was more about getting higher Data throughput, Videos etc. the energy needed wasn't really an important factor

- nowadays it's more about making highspeed connection cheaper.

We're at the point where the reason for our bad skype connection isn't the unadvanced technology but our

missing money for a superfast internet connection and of course the missing money of the area we're in

perhaps if it doesn't have Fiber-optic communication yet and still uses copper cables

The assessment is based on the case study of a 40 megabit per second videoconferencing transmission between Switzerland and Japan,

yielding a consumption of 0.2 kilowatt hours per transmitted gigabyte for 2009

$8000\text{MBit}(\text{Videosize})/40\text{MBit} \Rightarrow 200\text{s} \Rightarrow 0.2\text{kWh}/200\text{s} \Rightarrow 1\text{Wh/s}$

Especially the farther the distance the more components are involved at the measurement gets less accurate

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Ethernet targets macaddresses in LANs

All protocols cancel when wrong checksum - Phones can lose significant amounts of energy caused by incomplete data removal

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tmpC - rate per minute

Measuring: 60days every year, every 20min

Dividing the performance by the price of the entire system including 3 years 24/7 maintenance and cost

Today: Top Data Center: Oracle - 8.5million tmpC, \$0.55 ; SAP 112,890 tpmC, \$0.19

we can see how the performance increases dramatically while the price stays almost the same.

This is nothing to scary, but there's another graph I can show you.

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SAS up to 70% more energy efficient

currently up to 256GB RAM for servers by HP

Energy is going up steadily...this is the main challenge here and it's fought against very aggressively

As you can see the subsystem disks consume the most energy which is partly because of their sheer quantity

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TOE calculates the checksums instead of CPU

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20Ghz work of CPU in 10Gbs Networklink without TCP offload

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MPI is an Interface for Infiniband RDMA

iWarp is the less efficient of them all so no further specifying

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Legacy Application - that businesses invested a lot of money and time in that are of high performance and efficiency

watch for bottlenecks..if you have 10Gbit/s ethernet,  
you will never be able to download something that fast over the internet from one server,  
but it could be helpful if you're loading from multiple servers because the speed won't be decreased then.