

Systematic Change for Sustainable Supercomputing

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A leading provider of managed services for HPC/AI

- One of the largest HPC-focussed commercial teams in the UK (Bicester HQ)
- We currently provide end-to-end managed services for:
 - Systems at 20+ academic and research institutions; commercial HPC/AI systems including three Formula One teams
 - ~8,000 end-users across more than 400,000 x86 compute cores + gpus
 - On-prem and co-located systems from 1 to 100s racks (in UK, Europe and US)
- Presently advising a number of customers on cost and sustainability



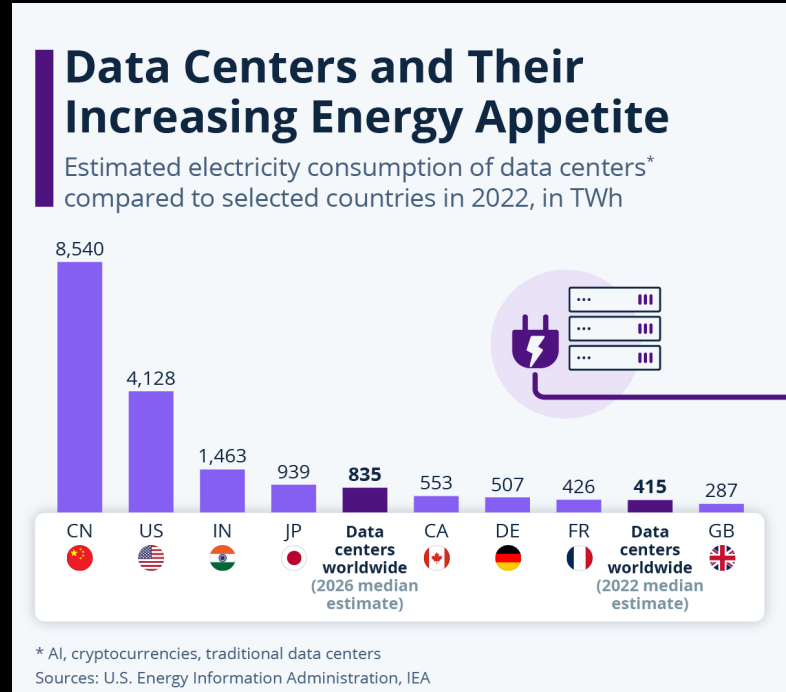
The Carbon Impact of (High Performance) Computing

⬡ Datacentres currently use 1-2% of the world's energy

⬡ "AI is poised to drive a 160% increase in data center power demand by 2030" (source: Goldman Sachs)*

- A ChatGPT query requires 10 times as much electricity as a Google search....

* Other estimates are significantly higher !

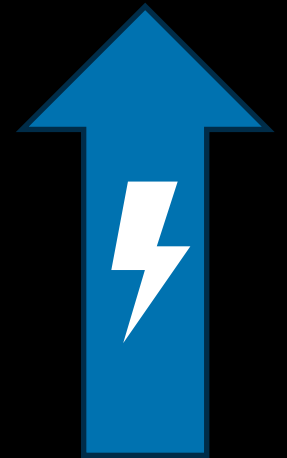


The Relentless Rise of Electricity Prices ?

- Although geo-political/economic factors can cause significant short-term variation in wholesale electricity markets, the real-term price to consumers and business has continued to increase



Source: gov.uk



Reducing our Carbon Footprint (& Cost ?)

- What and how do we try to optimize ?
- Can the choices we make result in 'less-bad' outcomes?
 - Is entering into a Power Purchasing Agreement for renewable energy enough?
 - Or can we make choices that:
 - encourage investment in future infrastructure for renewables
 - help rather than hinder the energy transition
 - help to minimize overall power demand



IT and Data Centre Efficiency



Maximizing IT efficiency: 'science per £ and gCO₂e'

- Maximize throughput at the platform level:
 - Maximize system reliability
 - Minimize idle cycles
 - Manage user adoption & minimize user errors
 - Ensure that applications can scale to the resources demanded
- Optimize throughput at the application level
 - Software optimization, scalability and I/O
 - Workflow optimization
 - Target applications for most suitable platforms
- Implies an increased focus on system management expertise and research software support



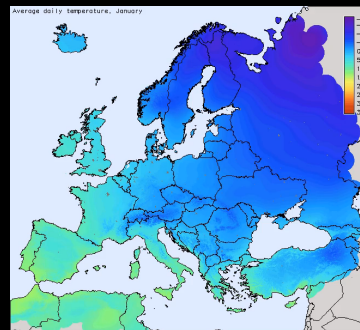
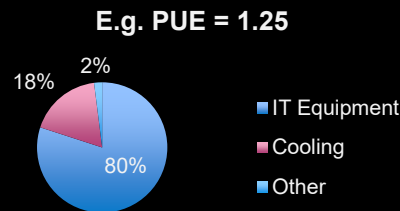
Data-centre efficiency: Power Usage Effectiveness

- Power-usage effectiveness is a measure of datacentre (in-)efficiency:

$$\text{PUE} = \frac{\text{Total power used by the Data Centre}}{\text{Power used by the IT Equipment alone}}$$

- A 'good' datacentre will have a PUE < 1.2 ; a 'bad' datacentre may have a PUE > 1.5

- Lots of on-prem HPC datacentres are in the 'bad' category
- Rear-door and immersive cooling technologies can drive PUEs closer to 1 (especially the latter)
- Geographical location can also have significant impact on PUE



On-site (or near -site) generation and heat re -use

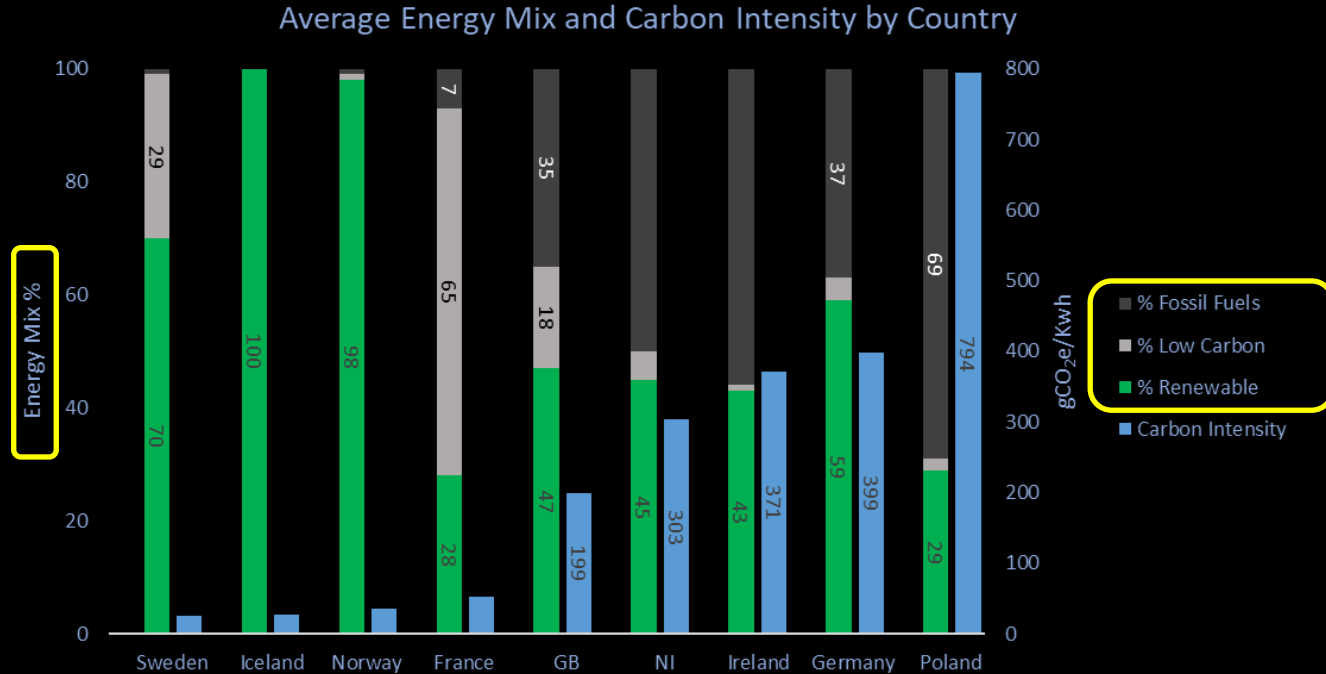
- The reduction in capital costs for renewables is starting to drive the adoption of on-site solar and/or wind generation (albeit insufficient to power large datacentres)
- Forward-thinking datacentres are also being designed for heat re-use, which can offset CO₂e and reduces contention for electricity
 - Waste heat can be used for district heating systems, swimming pools, greenhouses or industrial processes
 - Sadly, most existing datacentres have not been designed nor sited with this in mind...
- A new generation of smaller 'edge' datacentres, with on-site solar and heat re-use will help to offset both emissions and cost



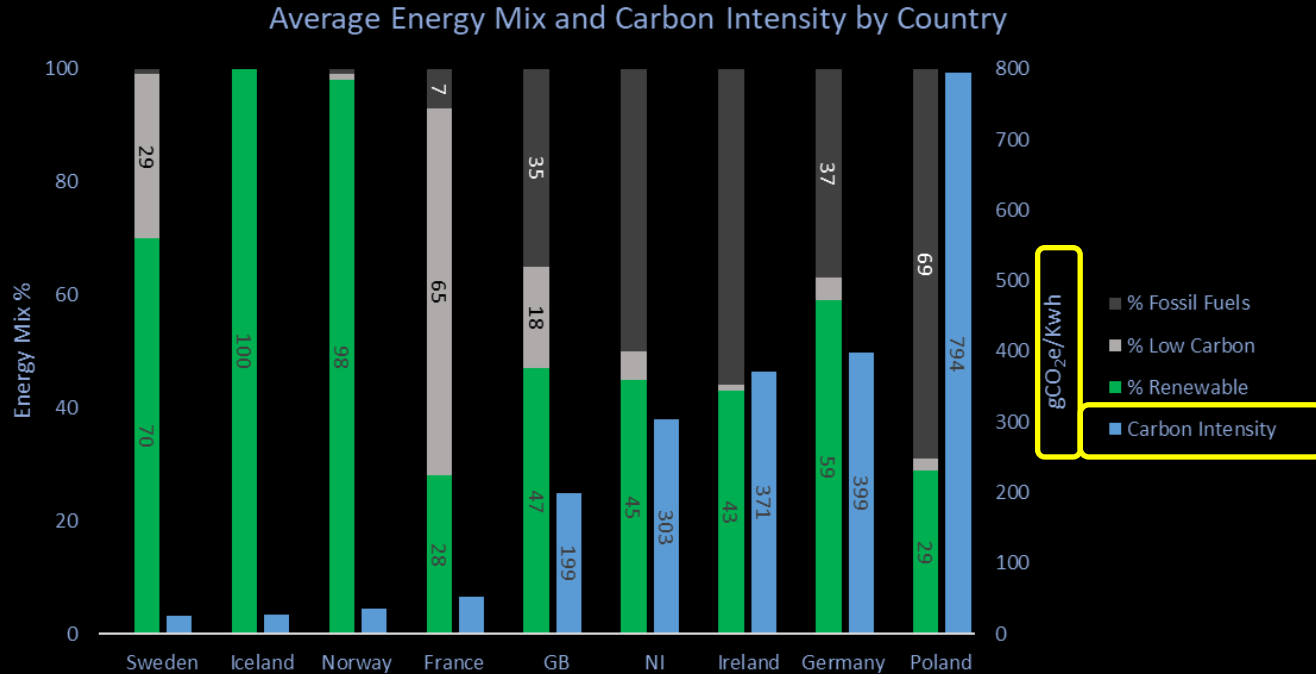
The Energy Mix

Where is energy the
cleanest (& cheapest) ?

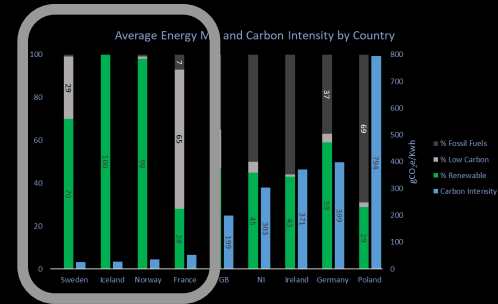
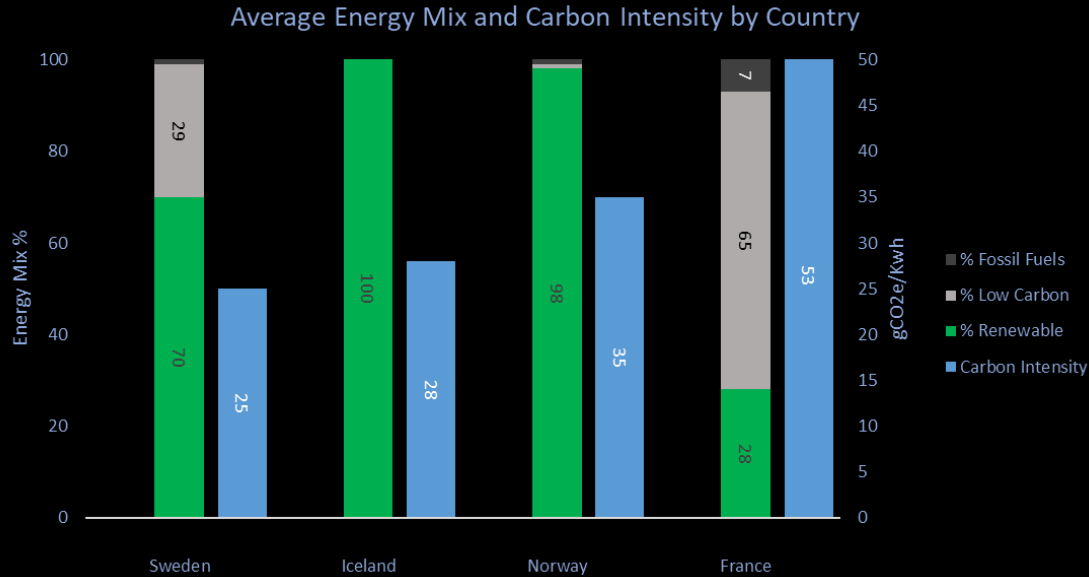
Electricity generation and renewables



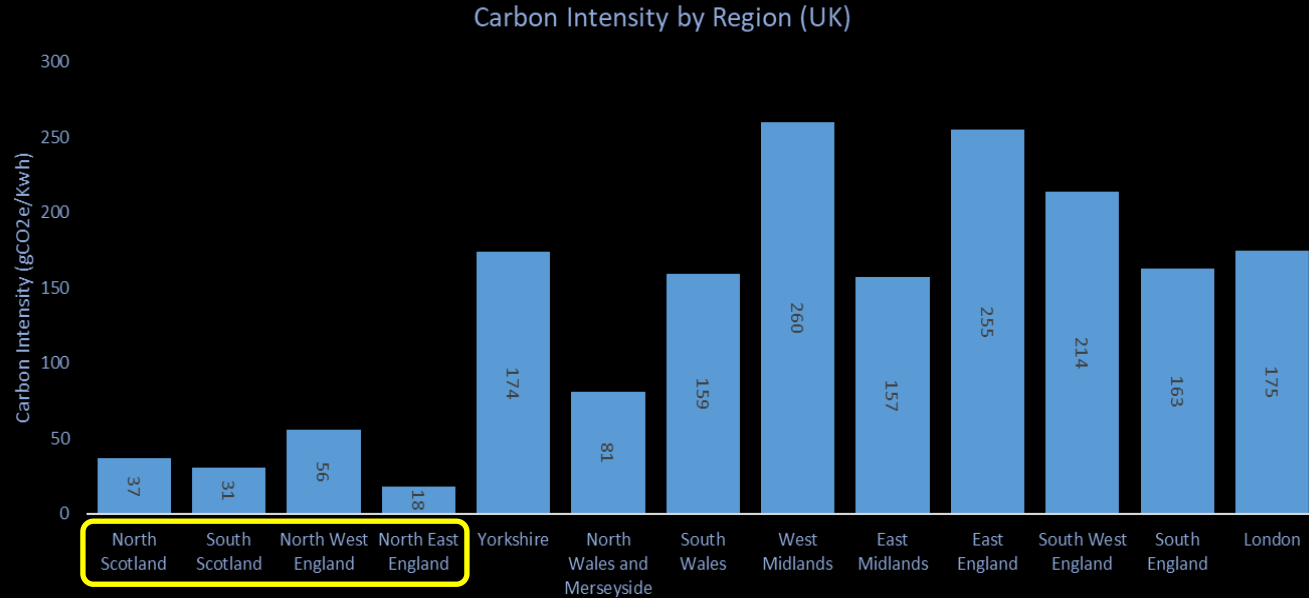
Electricity generation and renewables



Electricity generation and renewables



Carbon intensity by region (UK)





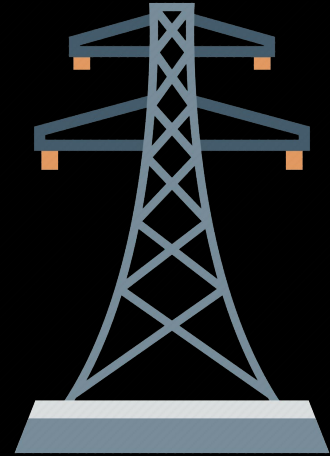
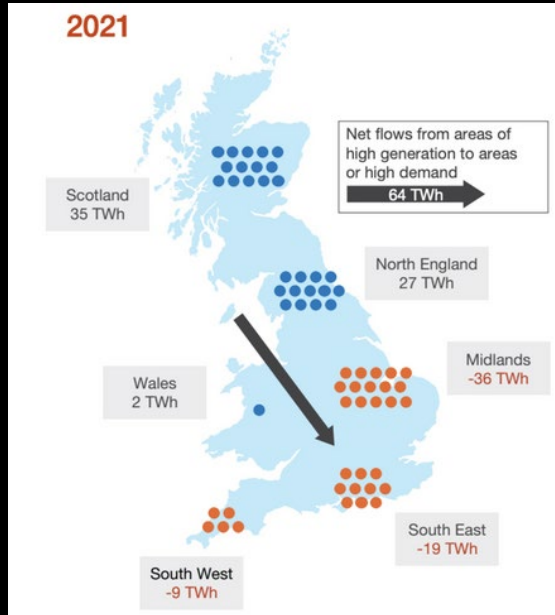
Location, location, location

Why does it matter for HPC in
the UK ?

Transmission losses

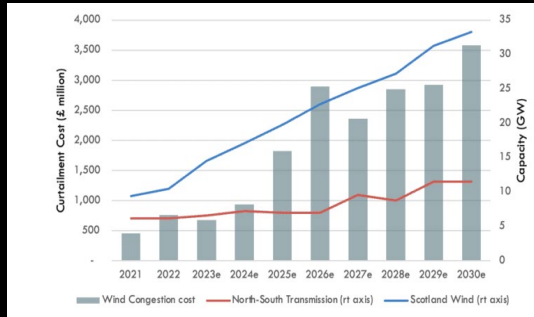


In 2022, 22TWh of electricity generation, or 8% of the total electricity generated, was lost in transmission and distribution (source: gov.uk)

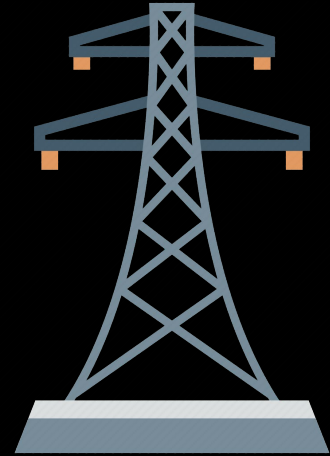


Energy Curtailment

- 3.2TWh of wind energy was curtailed in 2023, adding 1.4 MtCO₂e and costing £570M on the wholesale market (Source: UK Wind Curtailment Monitor)
- “The practice of powering up gas power plants in England and Wales and switching off wind farms in Scotland cost bill-payers £920M in 2023. Approximately £670M was due to limited bandwidth of the UK’s transmission network on the Scottish / English border” (source: Field Energy)



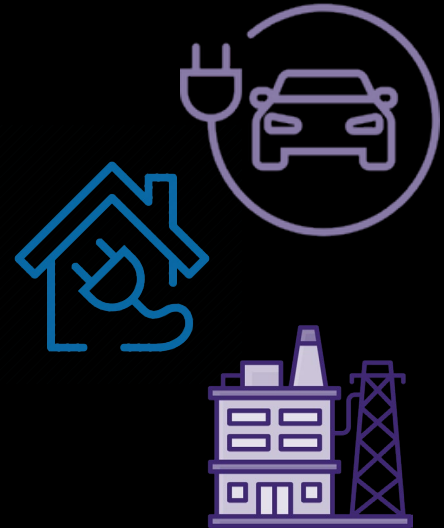
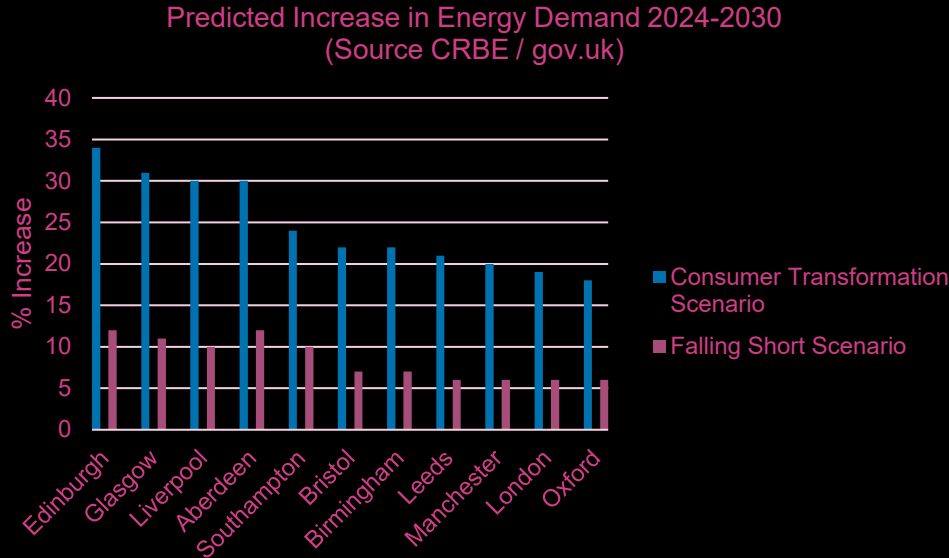
Carbon Tracker Initiative 2023



- PS. National Grid has recently announced a £30B investment from 2025-2030, including upgrading key bandwidth limitations.

Electricity Demand in Built -up Areas

- Meeting net-zero targets and associated regulation will lead to increased electricity demand (and cost?) within UK cities
- Exacerbated by the increased demand for (and cost of) land



Embedded Carbon

Embedded Carbon – Data Centres

- Understanding the Embedded Carbon footprint of a newly-built, existing or renovated datacentre is very difficult!
- Some new datacentres are designed with Scope 3 in mind. E.g.:
 - They may use existing buildings where feasible
 - They may be built by local tradesmen using locally-sourced wood instead of concrete...



Embedded Carbon – HPC hardware

Companies (e.g. Dell and HPE) increasingly publish data on embedded carbon equivalents for their products, detailing:

- Manufacturing: generally, well over 90%
- Shipping to customer: often negligible
- EOL: often a small (1-3%) positive or negative %
- Significant variation in estimates !

Note:

- “SSDs dominate in terms of impact in manufacturing phase. They contribute between 48% and 62%, depending on the product” – Dell Factsheet

Understanding the Carbon footprint of an HPC system with very specific hardware configurations can be difficult, but things are improving....



Sustainability & the cost of HPC

Very Approximate !

What if we compared the costs of.....

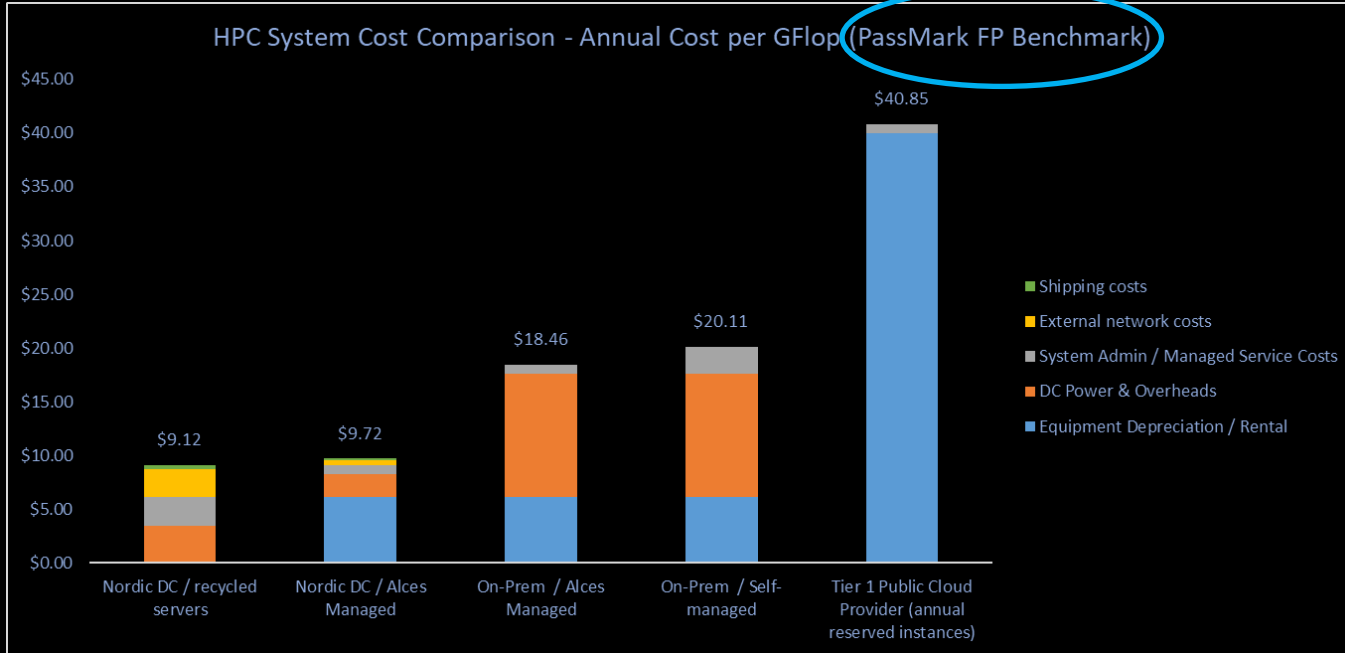


- A new (mid-size) HPC system hosted in the UK
 - Written off over 5 years
 - In a data centre with PUE of 1.4
 - Electricity @ 35p per kWh
 - With data-centre overheads (staff costs, equipment depreciation & maintenance, etc) of £100,000 p.a
- The same HPC system hosted in a Nordic data centre
 - Including power and hosting costs, network charges, shipping, managed services, etc
- A previous-generation HPC system given a new lease of life in a Nordic data centre

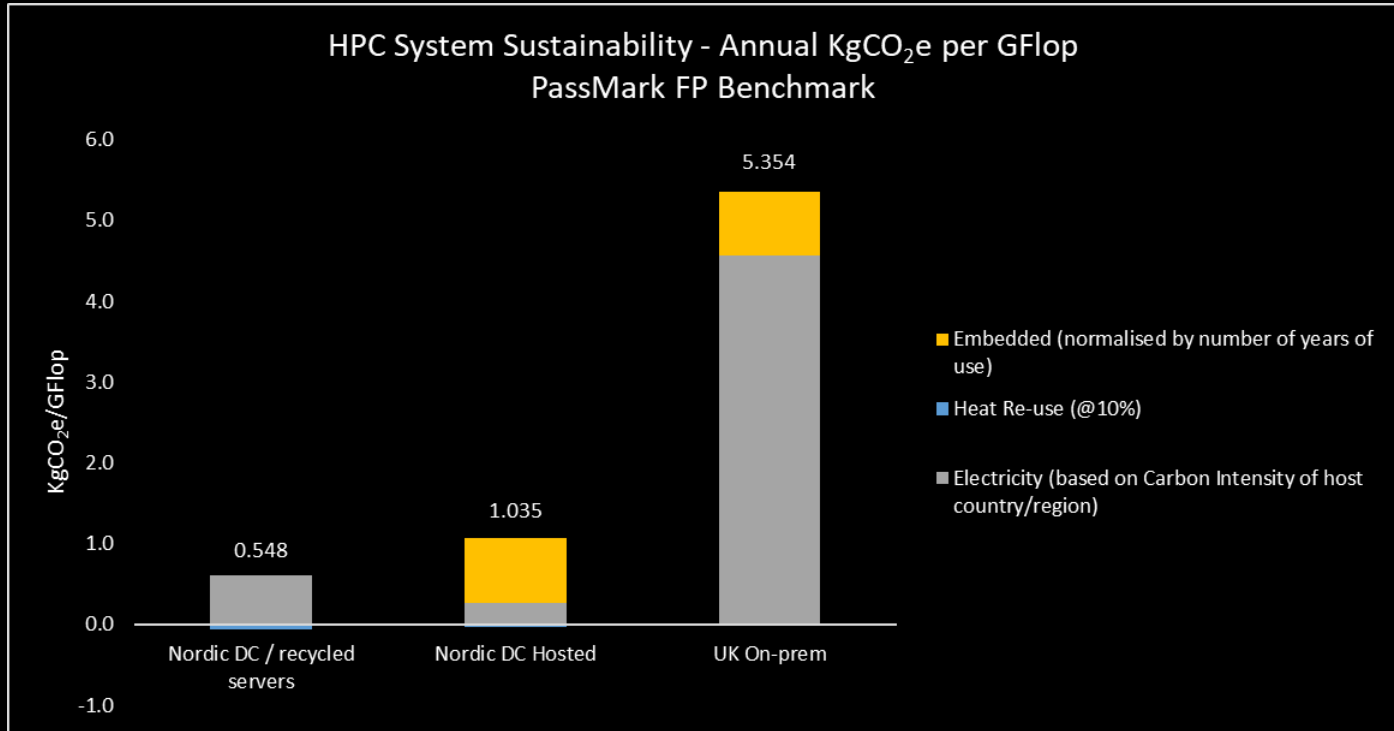


Annual Costs per GFlop

Synthetic
Floating Point
Benchmark



Annual Carbon Footprint per Gflop



Very Approximate !

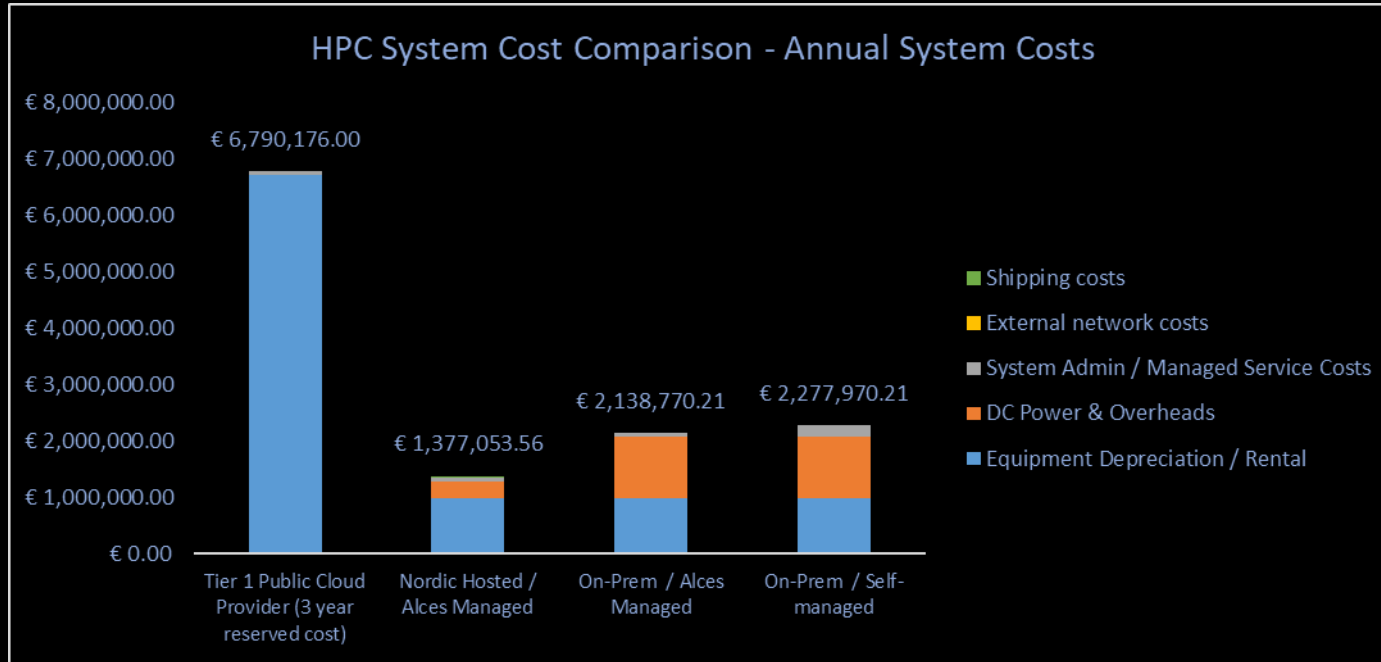
What if we also compared the costs of.....



- A new larger HPC/AI system hosted in the UK
 - Mixture of H100 and A100 GPUs
 - Compute oriented (little storage)
- The same HPC/AI system hosted in a Nordic data centre
- A similar spec'ed system on a Tier 1 Cloud provider



Annual System Costs – GPU system



Conclusions...

Our Conclusions

- Cost and sustainability are (increasingly) strongly correlated
- Users should carefully consider where compute takes place
 - It is **easier (and cheaper)** to move data to the power than power to the data (for applications for which bandwidth, latency or data sovereignty / security are not major issues)
 - **Near-prem solutions, with heat re-use and some solar, are increasingly viable** and may be technically and 'politically' preferable in some cases
 - **A mix of near-prem, co-located and on-demand public cloud resource will make sense for larger HPC/AI users**
(NB. There is increasing choice of public cloud providers for HPC/AI !)
- Understanding and reporting on efficiency, cost and sustainability is not only increasingly important, but is a requirement for larger organisations

