

# FrigID'R, extreme freecooling

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# FRIGID'R : free air-conditioning for supercomputer !



# Outline

1 Context

2 Genesis

3 The project

4 Results

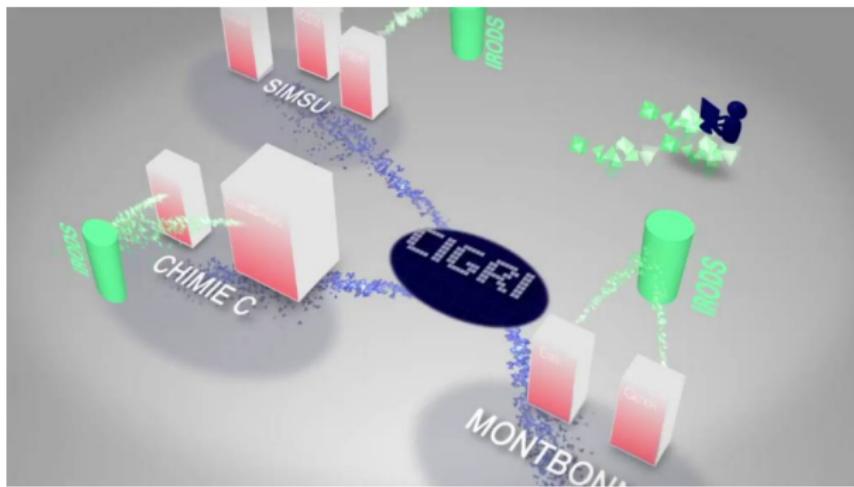
# CIMENT

- CIMENT is the High Performance Computing (HPC) Centre of Grenoble University
- It provides researchers and engineers with an easy access to local HPC resources to develop and test their codes
- It is composed of about 3500 cpu cores (2012, 5500 expected in 2013) in a dozen of supercomputers



# CiGri

- CiGri is the grid middleware aggregating the computing power of the supercomputers
- Its goal is to optimize the usage of the (free) resources with regard to multi-parametric applications



# CIMENT Resources

## Current CIMENT hardware resources

By clicking on the name of a machine, you have some informations and pictures

Name	Brand	Number of cpu cores	Total memory	Max memory/node	Total storage (net)	Computing network	Total Gflop/s	Buy date
<a href="#">Healthphy</a>	SGI	100	200 GB	144 GB	6.21 TB	Numalink	1122	2006-11-01
<a href="#">Airelle</a>	Dell	276	676 GB	128 GB	9.054 TB	Gigabit ethernet	2563.2	2008-01-01
<a href="#">Fostino</a>	IBM	464	464 GB	8 GB	27.5 TB	Gigabit ethernet	5196.8	2008-09-01
<a href="#">R2d2</a>	IBM	512	1088 GB	32 GB	19.24 TB	Infiniband DDR	5120	2008-09-01
<a href="#">Genepi</a>	Bull	272	272 GB	8 GB	5.44 TB	Infiniband DDR	2720	2008-10-10
<a href="#">Nanostar</a>	SGI	256	512 GB	16 GB	7 TB	Infiniband DDR	2560	2009-01-01
<a href="#">Edel</a>	Bull	576	1728 GB	24 GB	0 TB	Infiniband DDR	5230.08	2009-01-01
<a href="#">Adonis</a>	Bull	96	288 GB	24 GB	0 TB	Infiniband DDR	3621.68	2010-01-01
<a href="#">Foehn</a>	SGI	128	480 GB	48 GB	7 TB	Infiniband DDR	1367.04	2010-03-01
<a href="#">Global_storage</a>	Dell		216 GB	24 GB	400 TB	10Gb/s ethernet	0	2010-09-01
<a href="#">Fontaine</a>	Dell	144	288 GB	24 GB	12 TB	Infiniband QDR	1307.52	2010-11-01
<a href="#">Gofree</a>	Dell	336	2016 GB	72 GB	30 TB	Infiniband QDR	3177.6	2011-01-01
<a href="#">Ceciccluster</a>	Dell	216	432 GB	24 GB	12.5 TB	Infiniband QDR	1961.28	2011-12-01

This presentation tells the story of "Gofree"...

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## Some facts

- 2008 : Intel's free-cooling proof of concept : put 450 blade servers into a dusty free-cooling (pulsed air from the outside of the building) environment and compares the failure rates with 450 blades into conditionned and filtered air.
- 2008 : Ecoclim LPSC (IN2P3 Lab, Grenoble, France) : builded a datacenter using direct freecooling 85% of the year.

# Some facts

- 2010 : Computers are more permissive with regard to operating temperature, for instance :

Temperature

Operating                    10° to 35°C (50° to 95°F) with a maximum temperature gradation of 10°C per hour

**NOTE:** For altitudes above 2050 feet

- 2011 : New ASHRAE classes
- 2012 : "5°C to 10°C and 35°C to 40°C during 10% of the year"

## Some facts

- In Grenoble, temperature is below 25 °C 85% of the year
- In Grenoble, temperature is below 32 °C 99% of the year
- We own a best-effort computing grid (CiGri)
- We turn off computing nodes when there's no job (OAR energy saving)
- Fact : A lot of energy is just wasted for cooling our supercomputers

# Yet another HPC project

- Grenoble's observatory project for buying a supercomputer of 3TFlop/s
- But all of our datacenters have reached their thermal limits !
- One of our building has a small datacenter with a big electrical line, but no air conditionning

# An idea

## Extreme Freecooling

- Make an extreme freecooling solution :
  - no chilling system
  - if temperature is too hot, stop the computing nodes
- Handle resources which are only unavailable from time to time :
  - work on suspend/resume solutions to avoid killing the jobs
  - try and predict shutdowns thanks to weather forecast information.

# Open-minded researchers

- Q : Are you OK with the idea ? Do you accept computing capability cuts some days during summer ?
- A : Yes !

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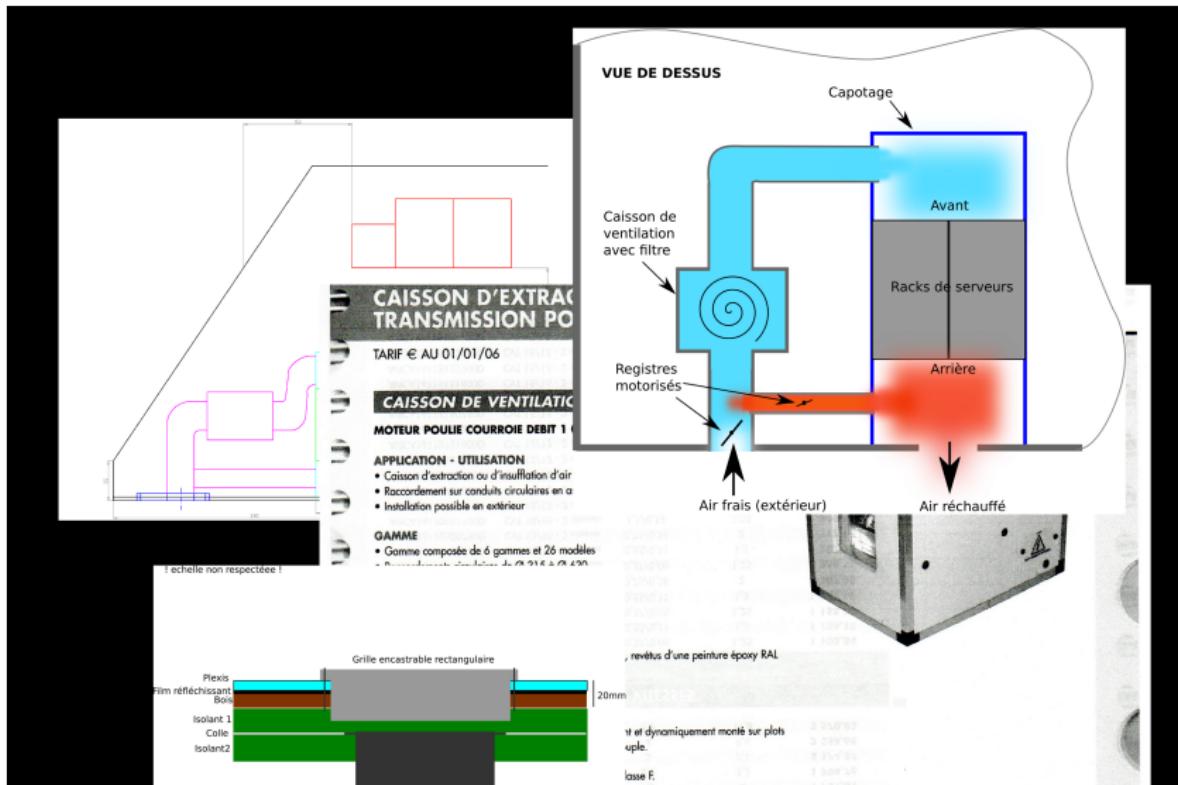
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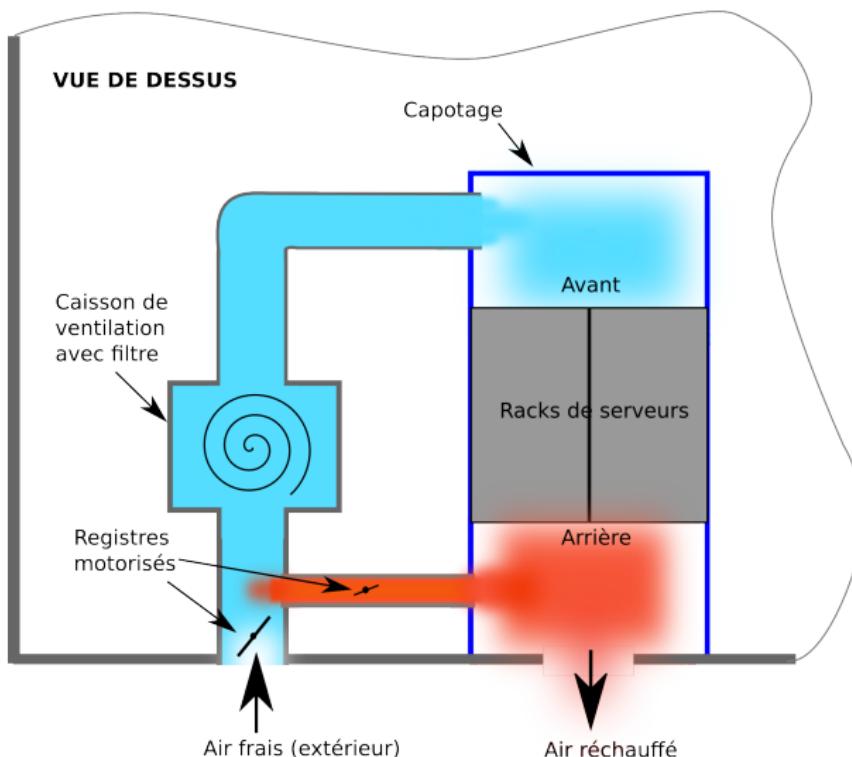
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# Study



# Technical principle



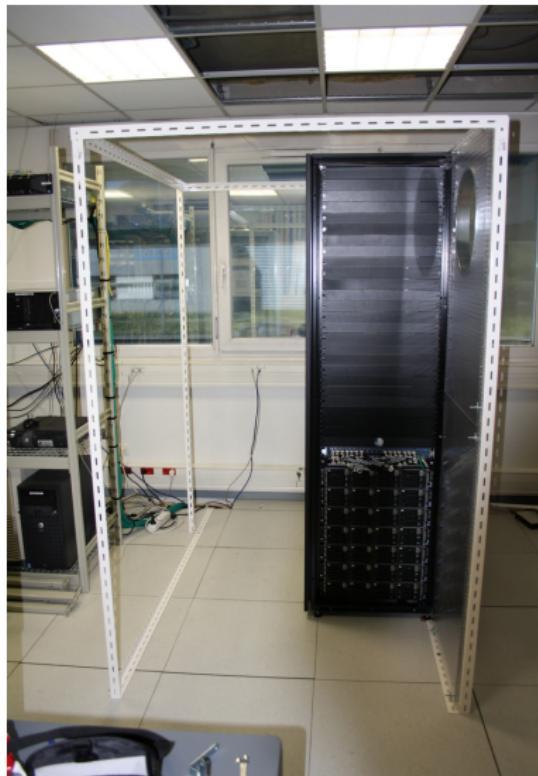
# A simple DIY design

- Funding : less than **4000 euros TTC**
- FAN : 6000m<sup>3</sup>/h max, 800W max
- Engine variator
- Simple air filter that can be cleaned with water
- Monitored PDUS
- 2 electrical air-flow valves
- 1 arduino micro-controller to handle the valves
- Structure : perforated angles, polycarbonate panels
- 3 days of "meccano"
- Some electronics and scripting

# Automation

- Current version :
  - 4 temperature sensors + ipmi sensors of the chassis
  - Arduino to control the valves
  - Scripts on the cluster's frontend to control the Arduino
- Work in progress :
  - a dozen of 1-wire temperature sensors
  - Autonomous arduino to control the valves

# Construction



# Construction



# Construction



# Construction



# Construction



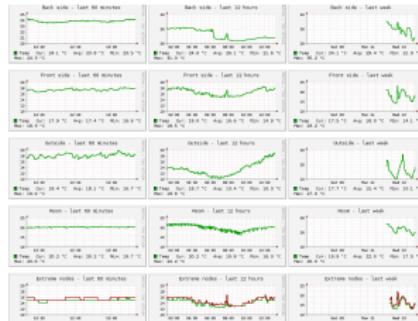
# Construction



# Construction



# Et voila !



# Shutdown of the computing nodes

- Shutdown if :
  - Motherboard temperature of the hottest node is above **46°C**
  - OR host room temperature is above **35°C**
- Restore power if :
  - Motherboard temperature of the hottest node is below **28°C**
  - AND host room is below **33°C**
- Manual actions to minimize interruptions : slow down processors and prevent besteffort jobs when we are close to the limits
- But not really effective as the temperature of the computers depends more on the outside temperature than the load

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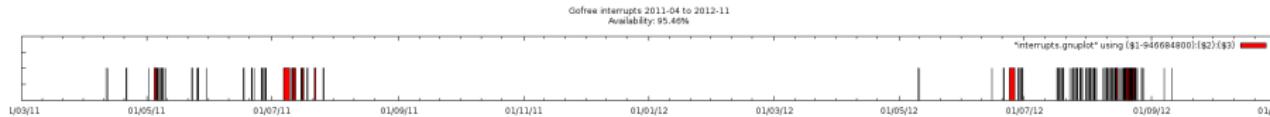
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# Availability

- System up and running for 19 months now (since April 2011)
- **95.46%** availability, while taking into account :
  - the tests during the first 2 months
  - the shutdowns for the maintenances (2 days work for to improve the isolation (silicon) during 2011 summer !)
  - 2 summers and only 1 winter periods
- Estimated availability for 2 years of operation (April 2013) : **96.4% !!**

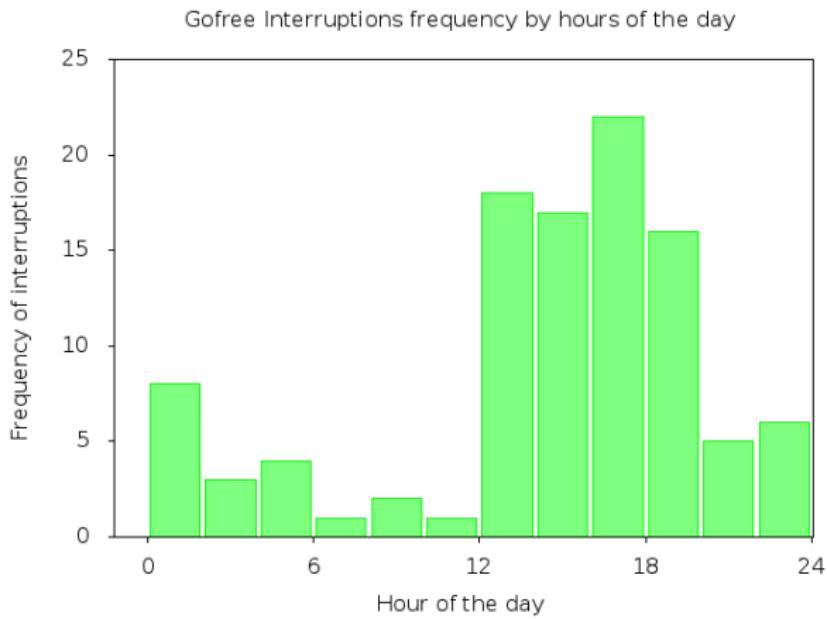
# Interruptions

- **103** interruptions in 19 months
- **75** days with at least one interruption
- BUT : most of the interruptions are due to the host room temperature (remember 35°C)
- Average downtime duration : **6** hours
- Event distribution during the year :



# Interruptions

- Interruptions are predictable : mostly on afternoons



# PUE

- Average electrical power of the FAN on a year : 524W
- Maximum Mesured IT power : 7098W
- Average mesure IT power : 3633W
- PUE between **1.08** and **1.14**
- (A better PUE may be obtained with a better FAN variator)

# Troubles and solutions

- Air-tightness : tap is not good, silicon is ok
- Neutrality for the hosting room : avoid installation inside a cooled datacenter !
- Suspend/resume of infiniband network cards : IB comms are lost on resume... no solution for now except checkpoint.
- Pollen in May : have to clean the filter once a week at some times ; easy with a mosquito net
- Size of the holes of the windows : too much pressure inside, limits the air flow ; have to enlarge the holes.

## Users feedback

- "During this summer, I didn't compute ; I explored other research fields waiting for Gofree to wake up"
- "The operational mode was ok for me. I don't have checkpointing into my code, so I anticipated the availability by using weather forecasts and CIMENT graphs to know when to start my jobs."
- "During the hot days of this summer, I adapted myself, using another CIMENT supercomputer. I used Gofree only in the morning when it was available for smaller jobs"
- "It's not hard to deal with periods when the computer is not available as this is well focalized in time. During most of the year, the difference with a cooled supercomputer is indiscernible"

# Thanks !

Scientific results, computed on Gofree (Electrical field emitted by a GPR antenna, simulated on the ground of the campus of Grenoble)

