



Designing Cloud Servers for Lower Carbon



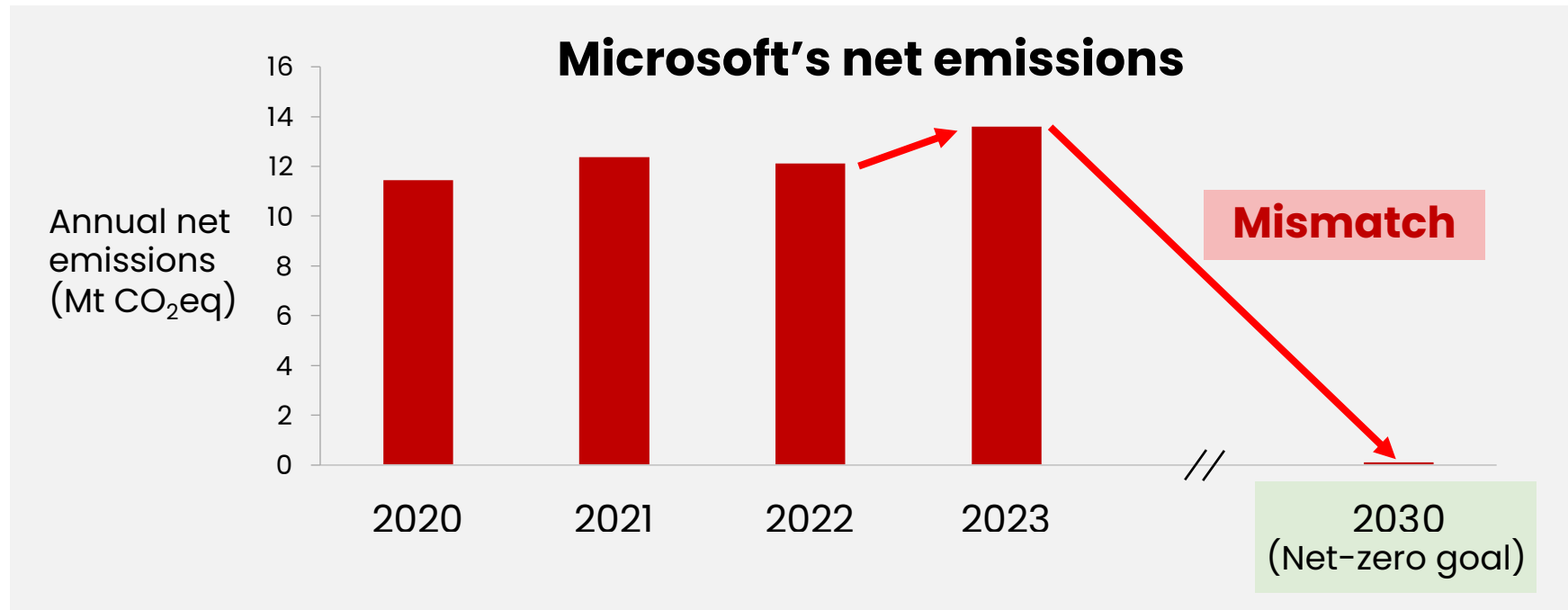
Jaylen Wang, Daniel S. Berger, Fiodar Kazhamiaka, Celine Irvine, Chaojie Zhang, Esha Choukse, Kali Frost, Rodrigo Fonseca, Brijesh Warriar, Chetan Bansal, Jonathan Stern, Ricardo Bianchini, **Akshitha Sriraman**

Carnegie
Mellon
University



ISCA'24

Cloud computing's carbon conundrum



*"The rise in our [...] emissions primarily comes from the construction of **more datacenters...**"*

[Microsoft Sustainability Report '24]

Cloud demand is growing, but carbon reductions are not keeping pace

Where do emissions come from in data centers?

- Cloud computing contributes *two* types of emissions:

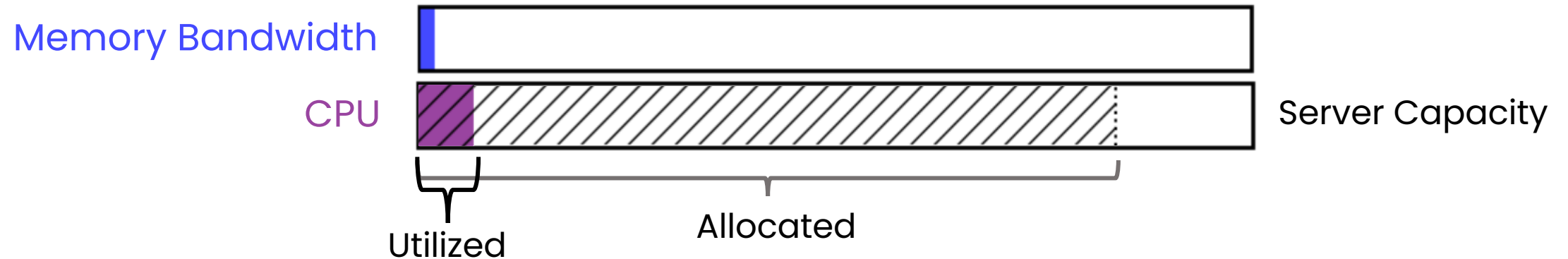


Compute servers make up over *70% of operational* and *40% of embodied emissions*

To reduce both types of emissions, we must lower the emissions of compute servers

Why are compute servers carbon-inefficient today?

- Compute servers are underutilized:



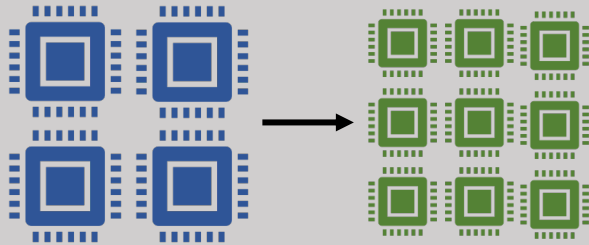
- Designing for higher performance loses out on potential carbon savings

There are opportunities to design lower carbon servers or ***GreenSKUs***

What are the opportunities for designing **GreenSKUs**? Why now?


- Recent availability of deployable carbon optimizations:

Efficient CPU cores



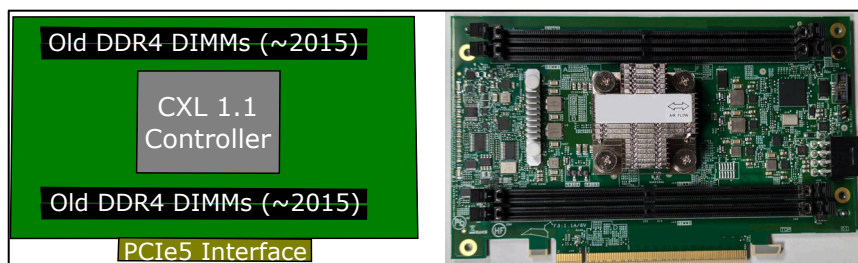
“Bergamo” with “Zen 4c”
8 CCDs, 16 cores per CCD

| Processor | Optimization | Configuration | Max Cores |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| “Zen 4” | “Genoa” 4 th Gen AMD EPYC™ CPU | Optimized for performance-per-core | 12 x 8-core CCDs Up to 96 cores |
| “Zen 4c” | “Bergamo” 4 th Gen AMD EPYC™ CPU | Optimized for performance-per-watt | 8 x 16-core CCDs Up to 128 cores |



| | Ampere® Altra® Family | | | | | AmpereOne™ Family | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cores | 32 | 64 | 80 | 96 | 128 | 136 | 144 | 160 | 176 | 192 |

Memory reuse through Compute Express Link (CXL)



Old DDR4 DIMMs (~2015)
CXL 1.1 Controller
Old DDR4 DIMMs (~2015)
PCIe5 Interface

SSD reuse through PCIe backwards compatibility

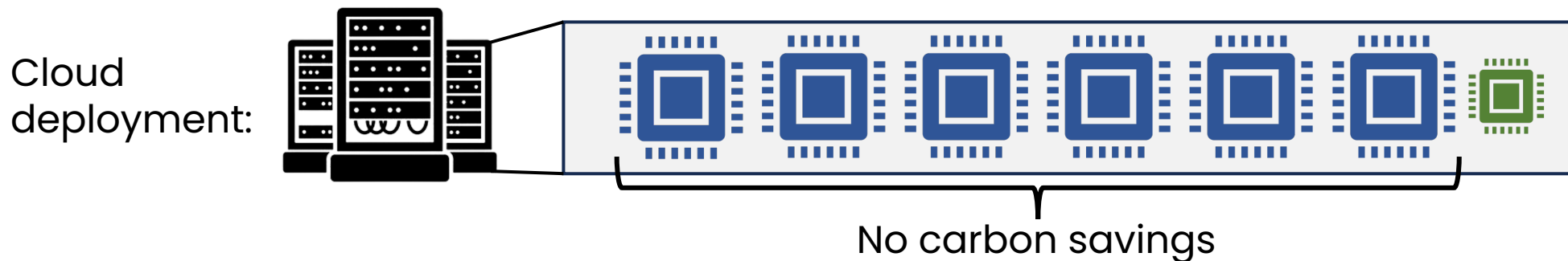
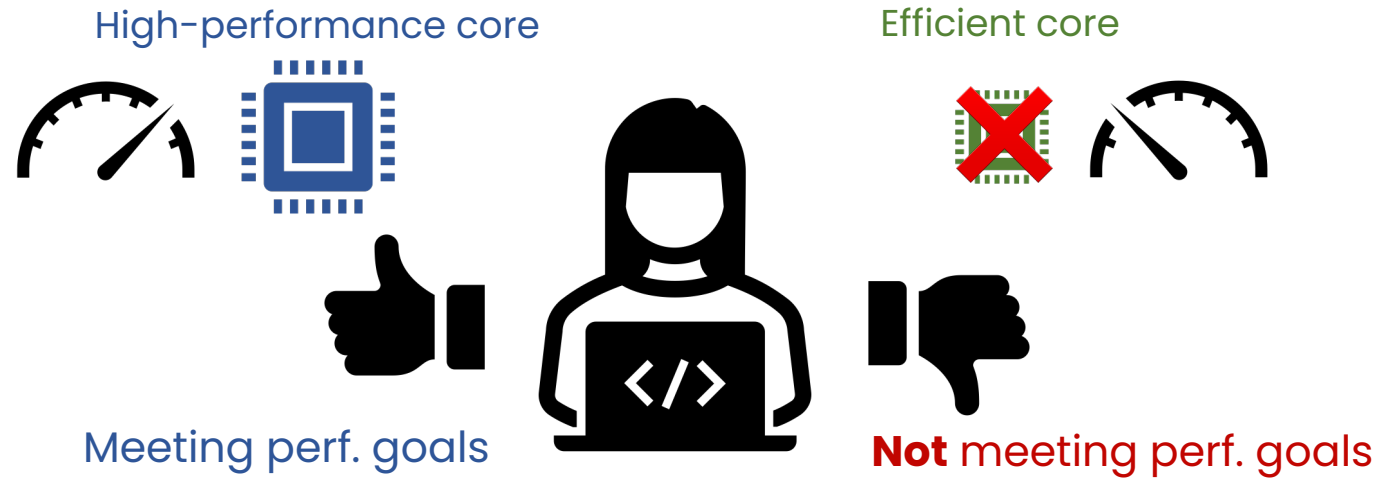


Old SSD (~2015)
m.2 Interface
e1.s Interface

There's a recent availability of lower-carbon compute server components

But, it's challenging to deploy **GreenSKUs** at scale...

- E.g., we may not meet performance goals due to carbon-efficient components:



Once we design a **GreenSKU**, we need a **systematic** way to understand if it's worth it

Contributions



1. A real **GreenSKU** server design and implementation



2. A framework to evaluate a **GreenSKU**'s carbon-saving potential



3. A carbon evaluation of our **GreenSKU** under Azure's production constraints

Contributions



1. A real **GreenSKU server design** and implementation



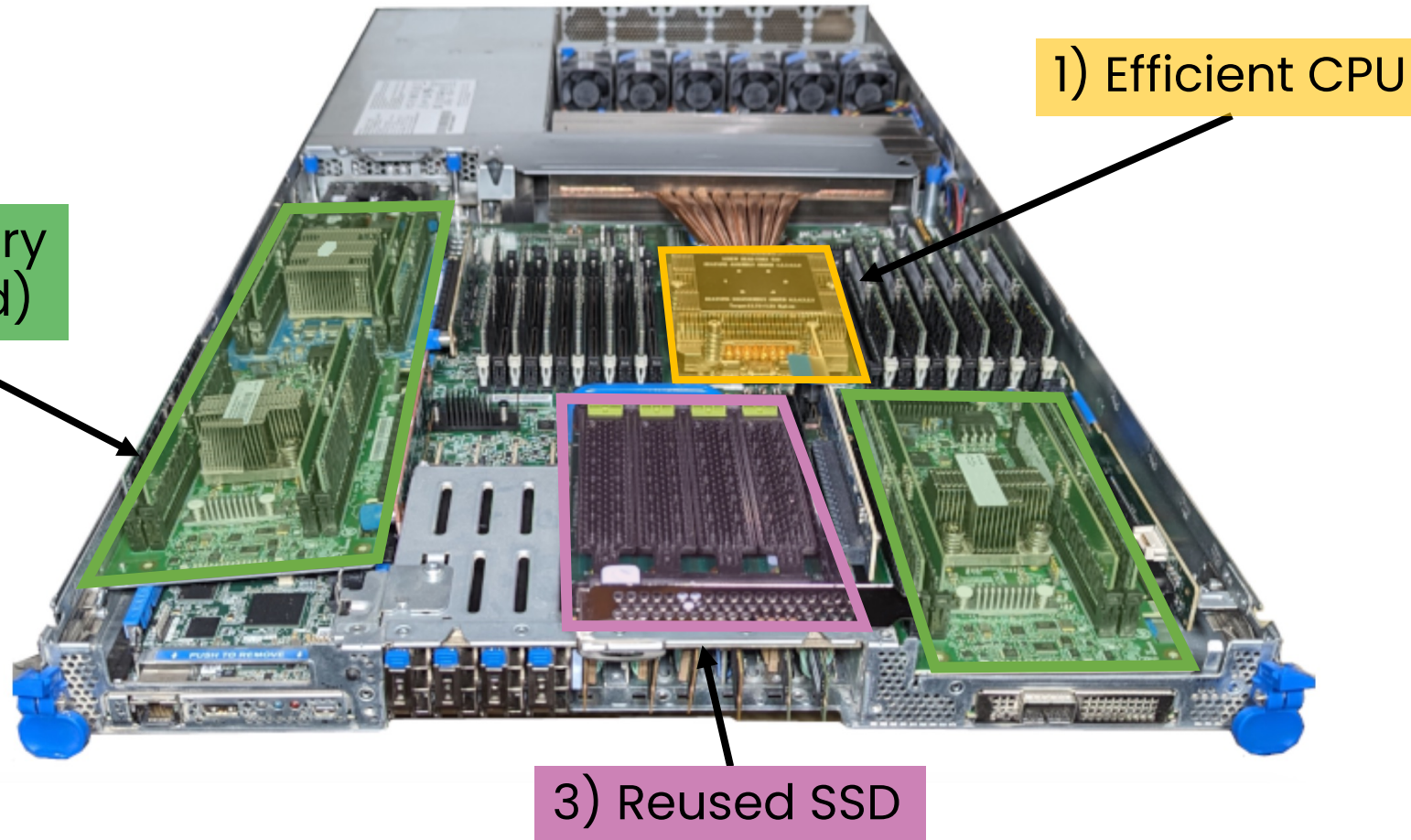
2. A **framework** to taxonomize the considerations when evaluating a **GreenSKU's** potential



3. A carbon **evaluation** of our **GreenSKU** with our framework

Our **GreenSKU** server design

- We leverage recent carbon optimizations to design and build our **GreenSKU**



Contributions



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3. A carbon evaluation of our **GreenSKU** with our framework

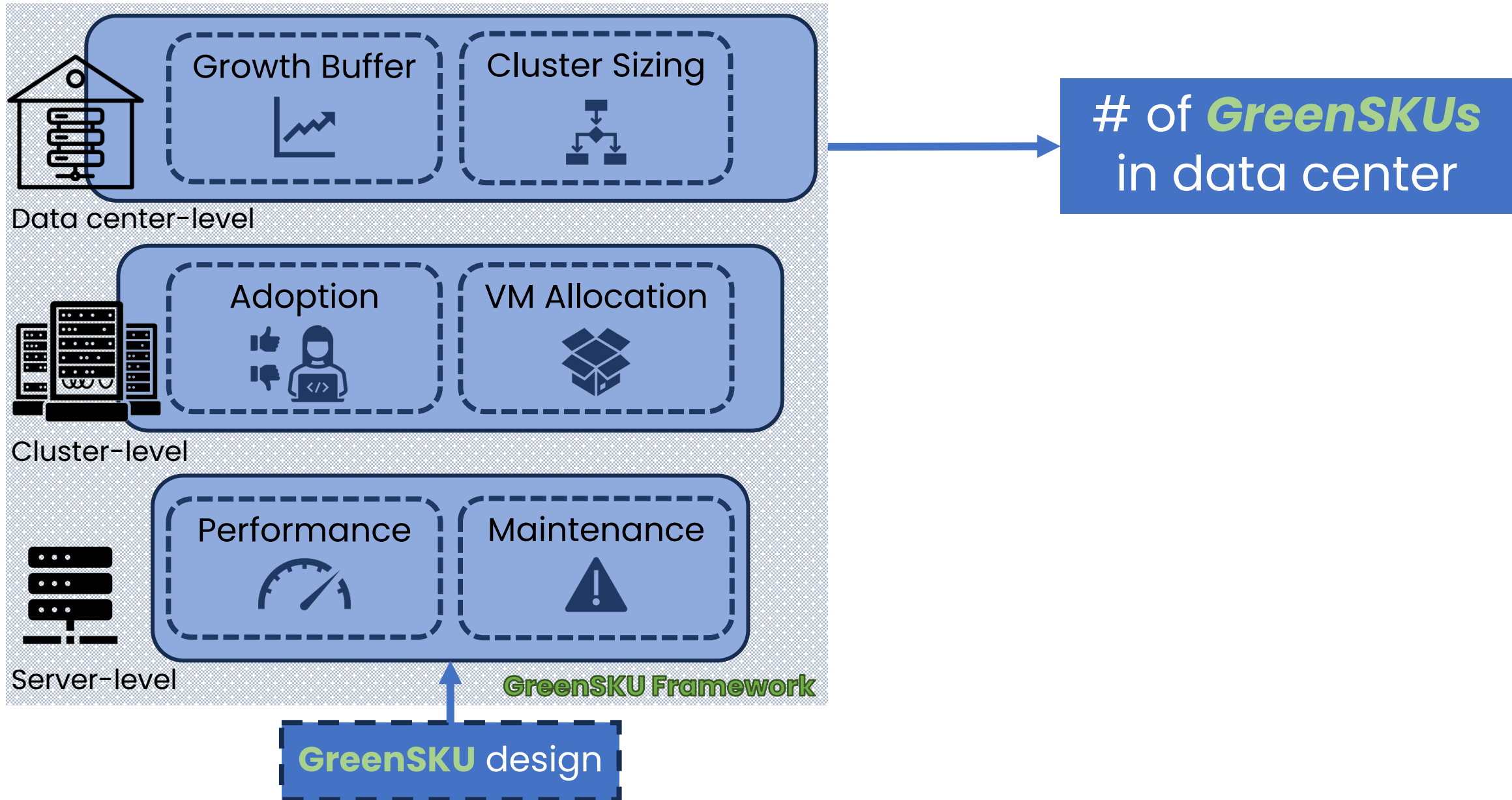
What is the framework's high-level goal?

GreenSKU Framework

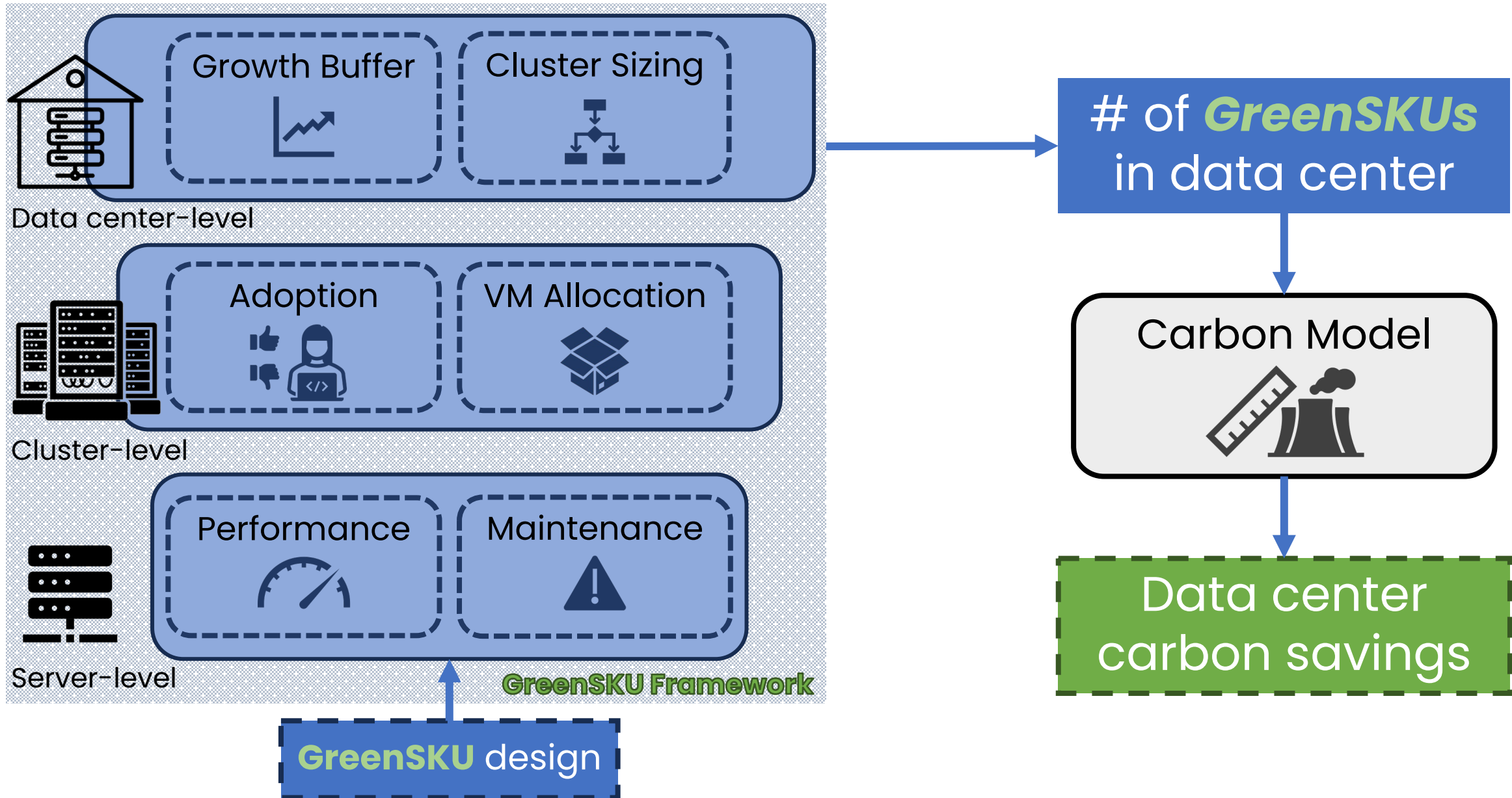
of **GreenSKUs**
in data center

GreenSKU design

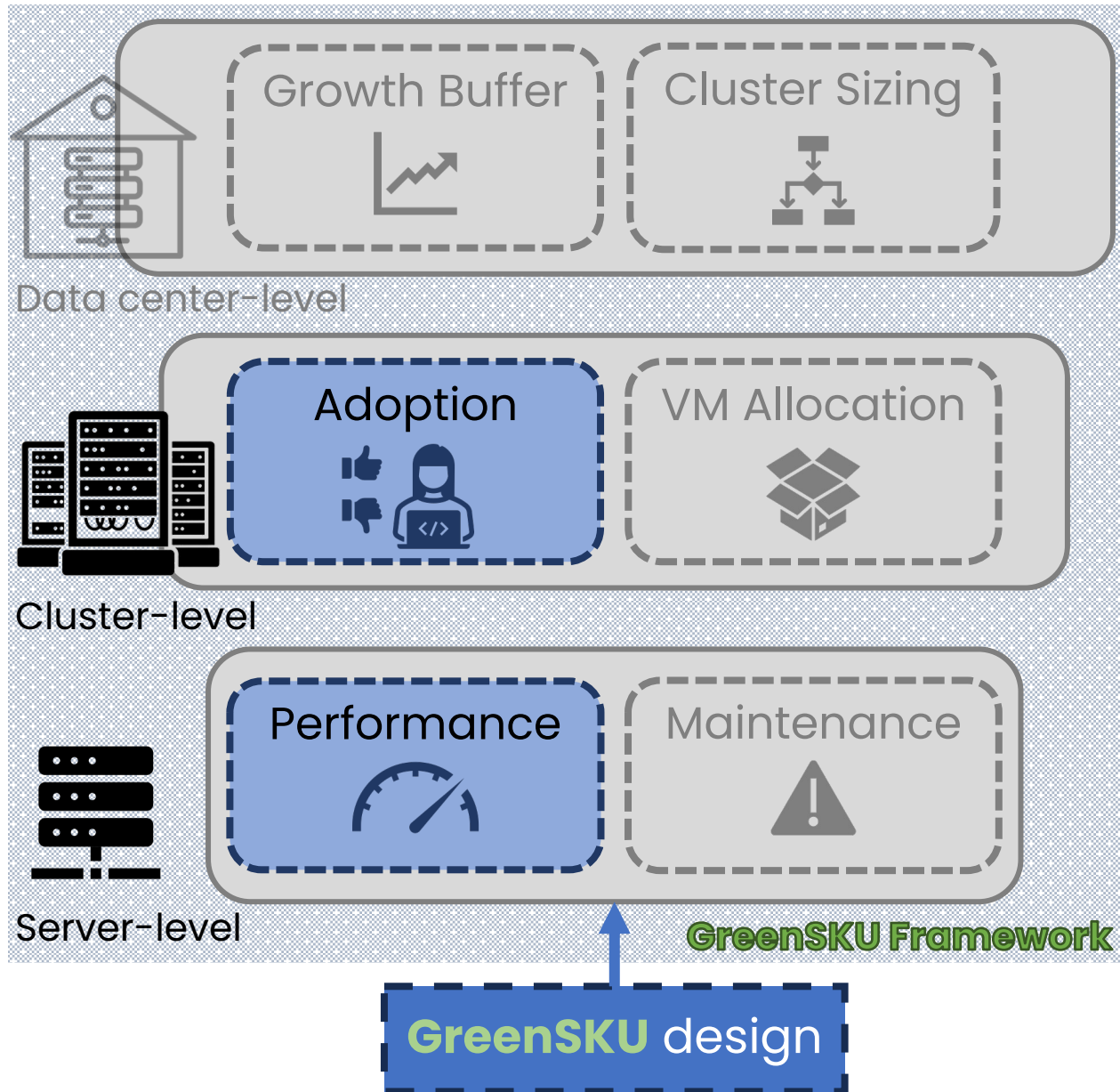
What is the framework's high-level goal?



How much carbon do we save from these **GreenSKUs**?



How does a **GreenSKU's performance** impact its **adoption**?



How do we measure a **GreenSKU's** performance?

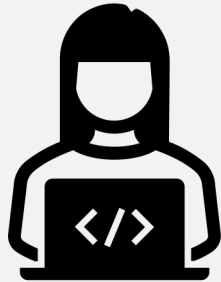


**a high-performance deployed SKU
without any **GreenSKU** optimizations*

Baseline SKU*



Meeting perf. goals



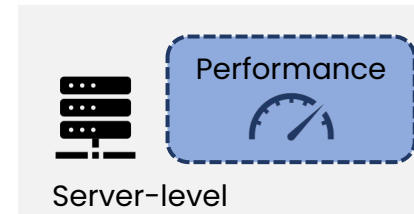
xapian

GreenSKU

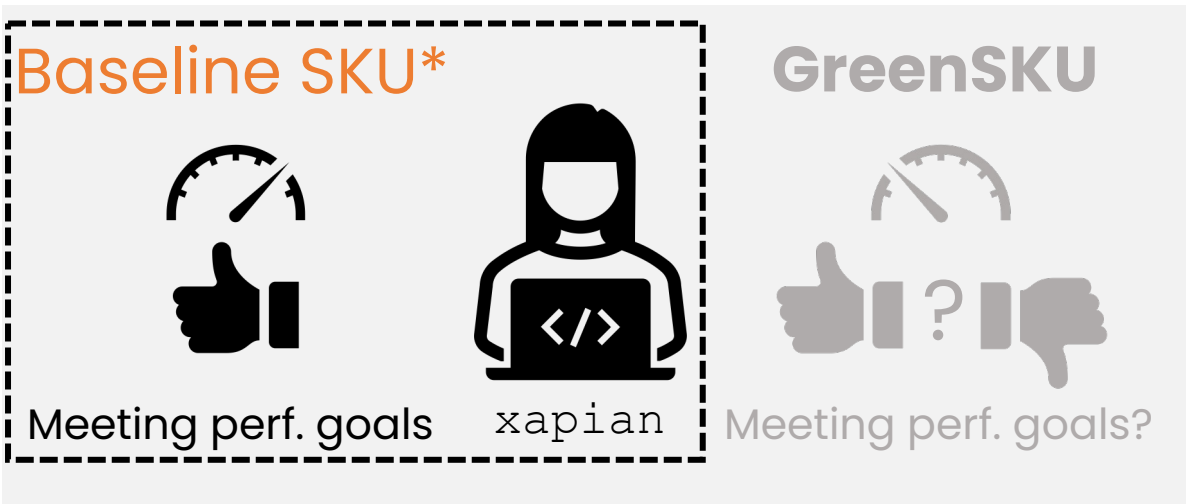


Meeting perf. goals?

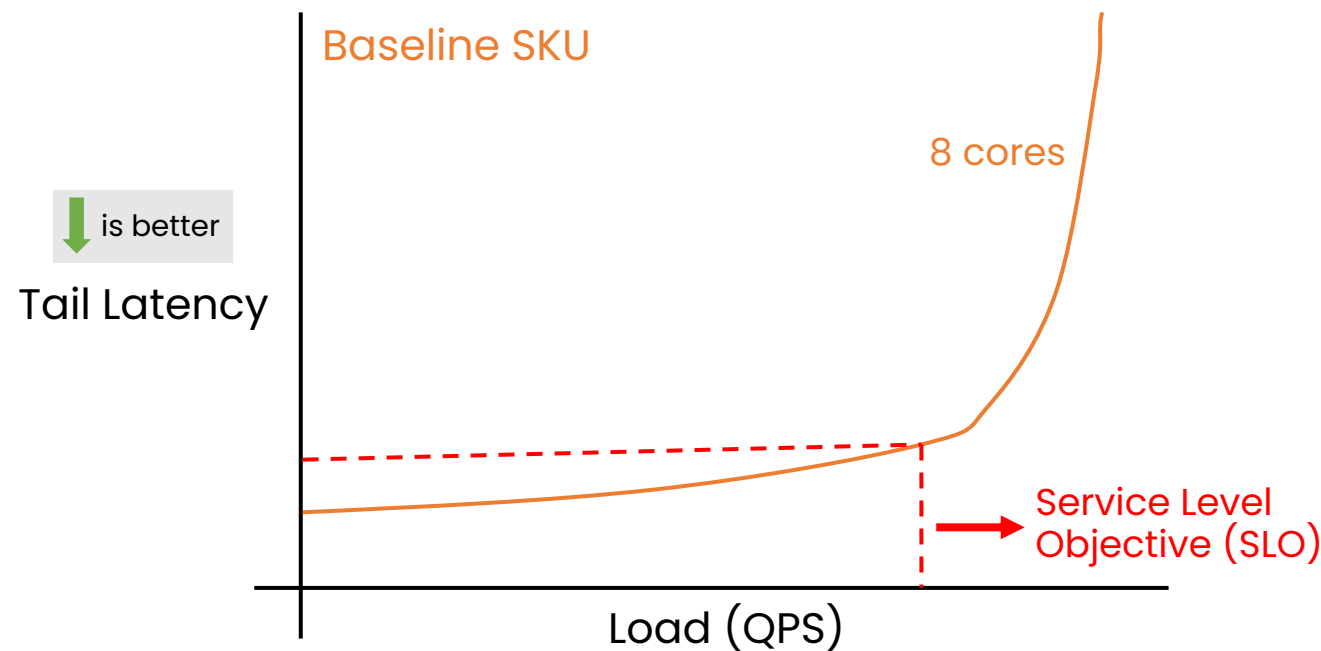
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a high-performance deployed SKU without any **GreenSKU optimizations*



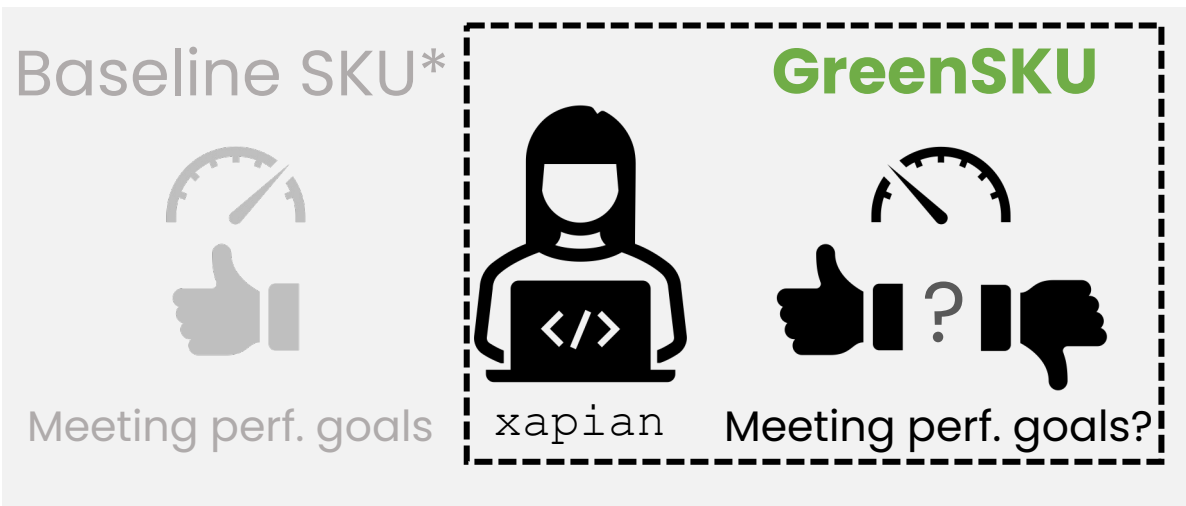
xapian Performance:



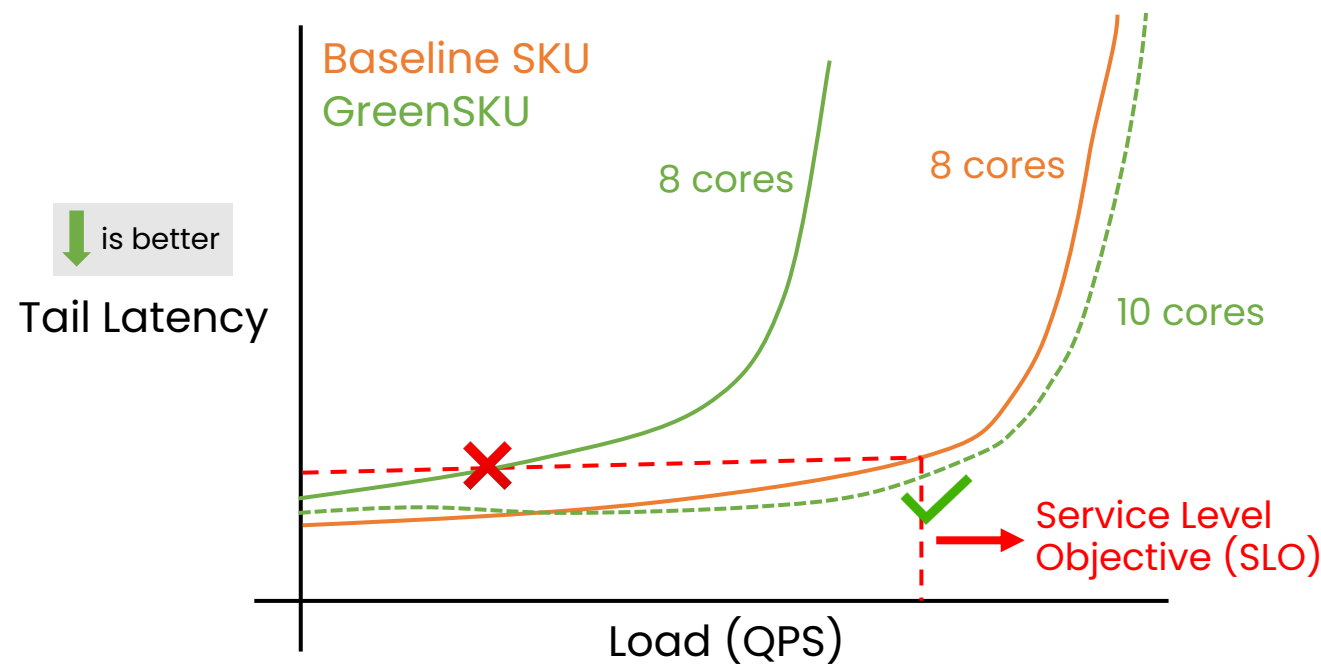
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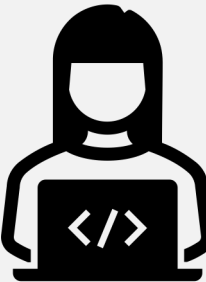

xapian Performance:



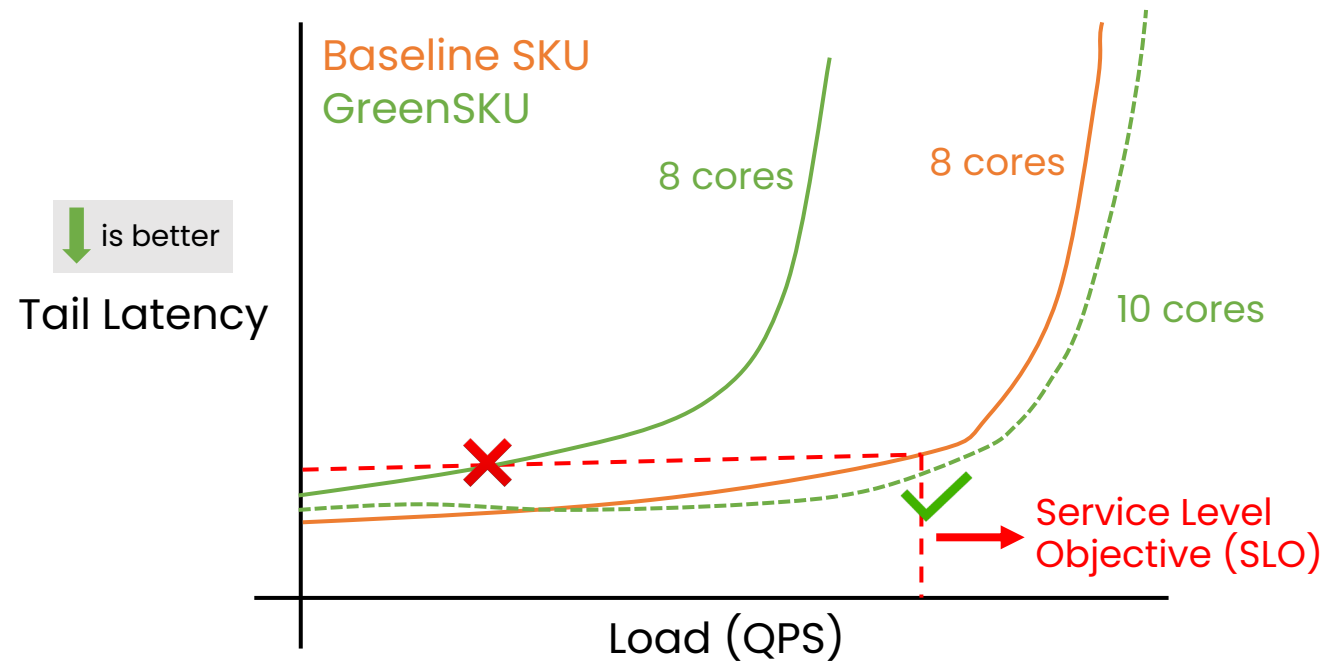
How do we measure a **GreenSKU's** performance?



*a high-performance deployed SKU without any **GreenSKU** optimizations

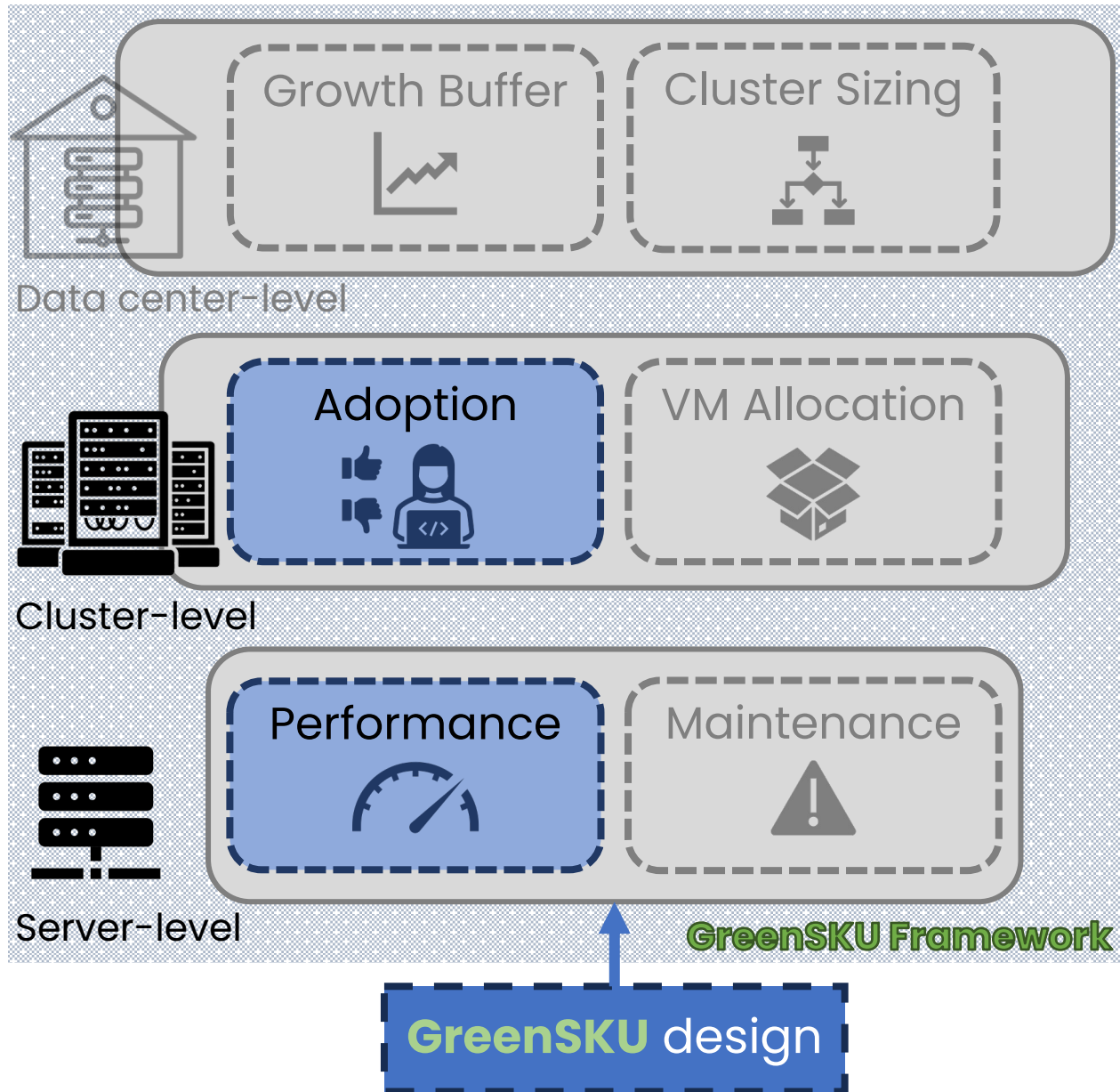
| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Baseline SKU* | | GreenSKU +25% cores |
|  |  |  |
| Meeting perf. goals | xapian | Meets perf. goals |

xapian Performance:

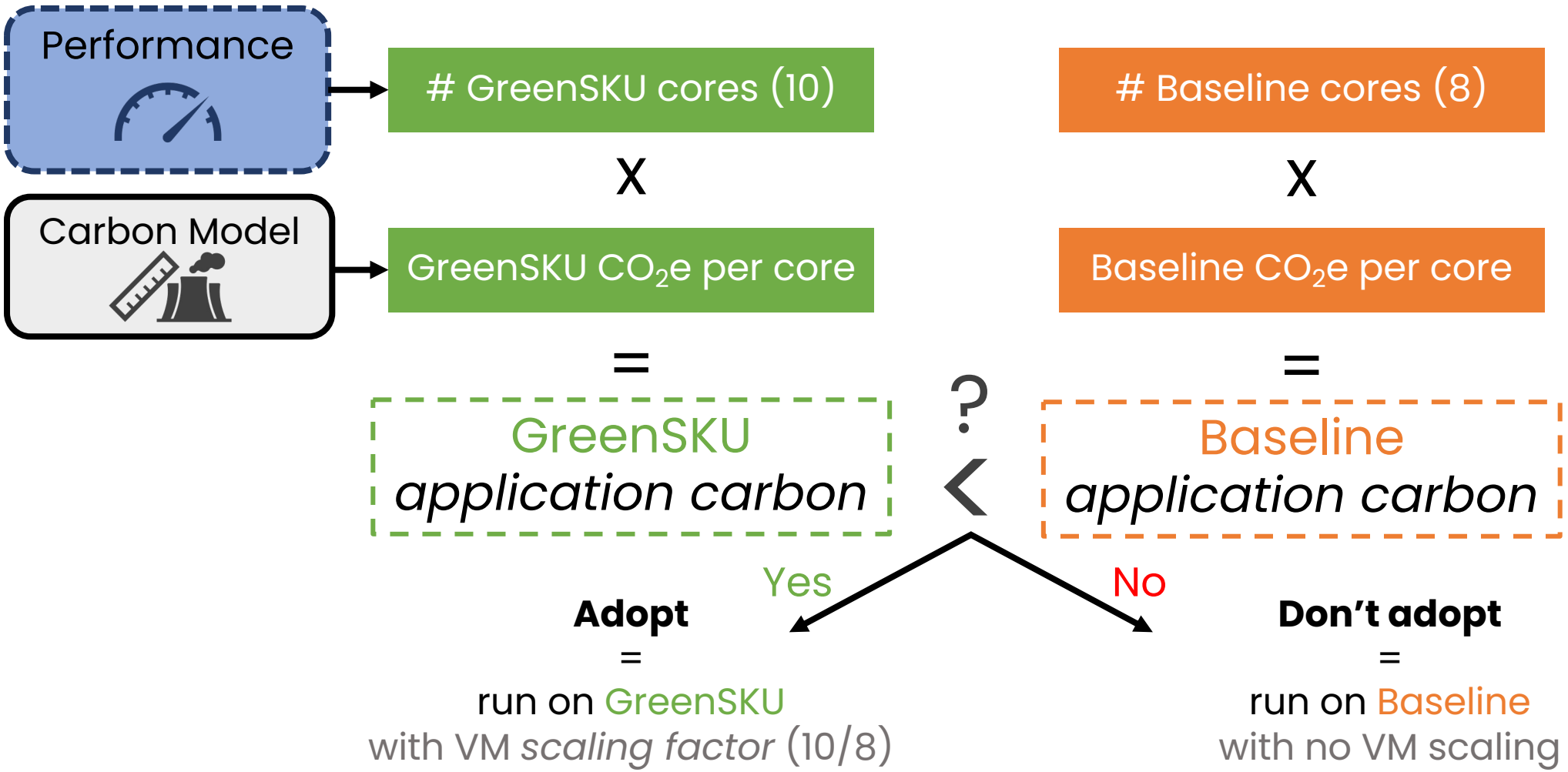


We identify the # of **GreenSKU** cores needed to achieve the **baseline SKU's** performance

When should an application **adopt** a **GreenSKU**?

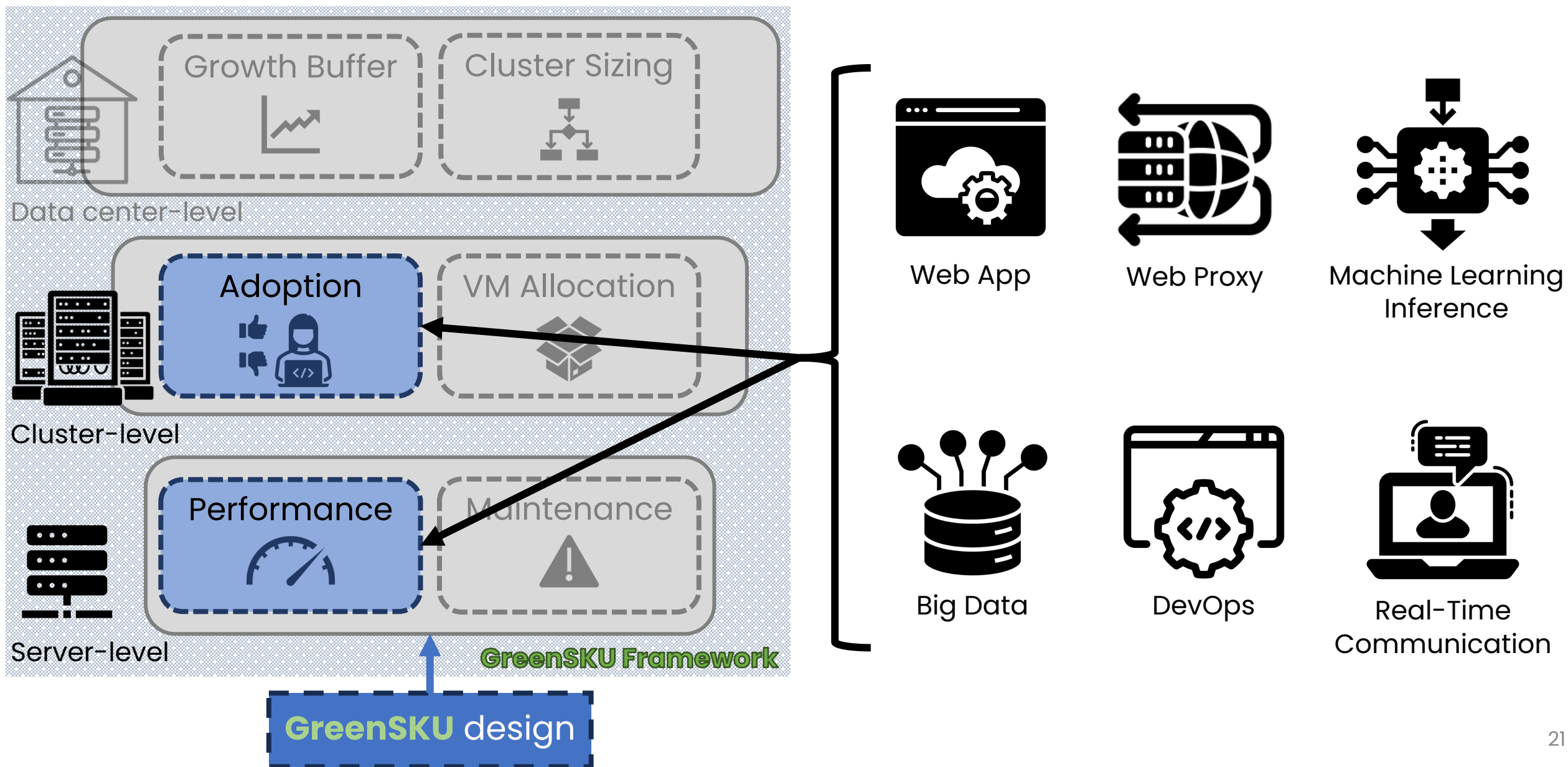


When should an application **adopt** a **GreenSKU**?

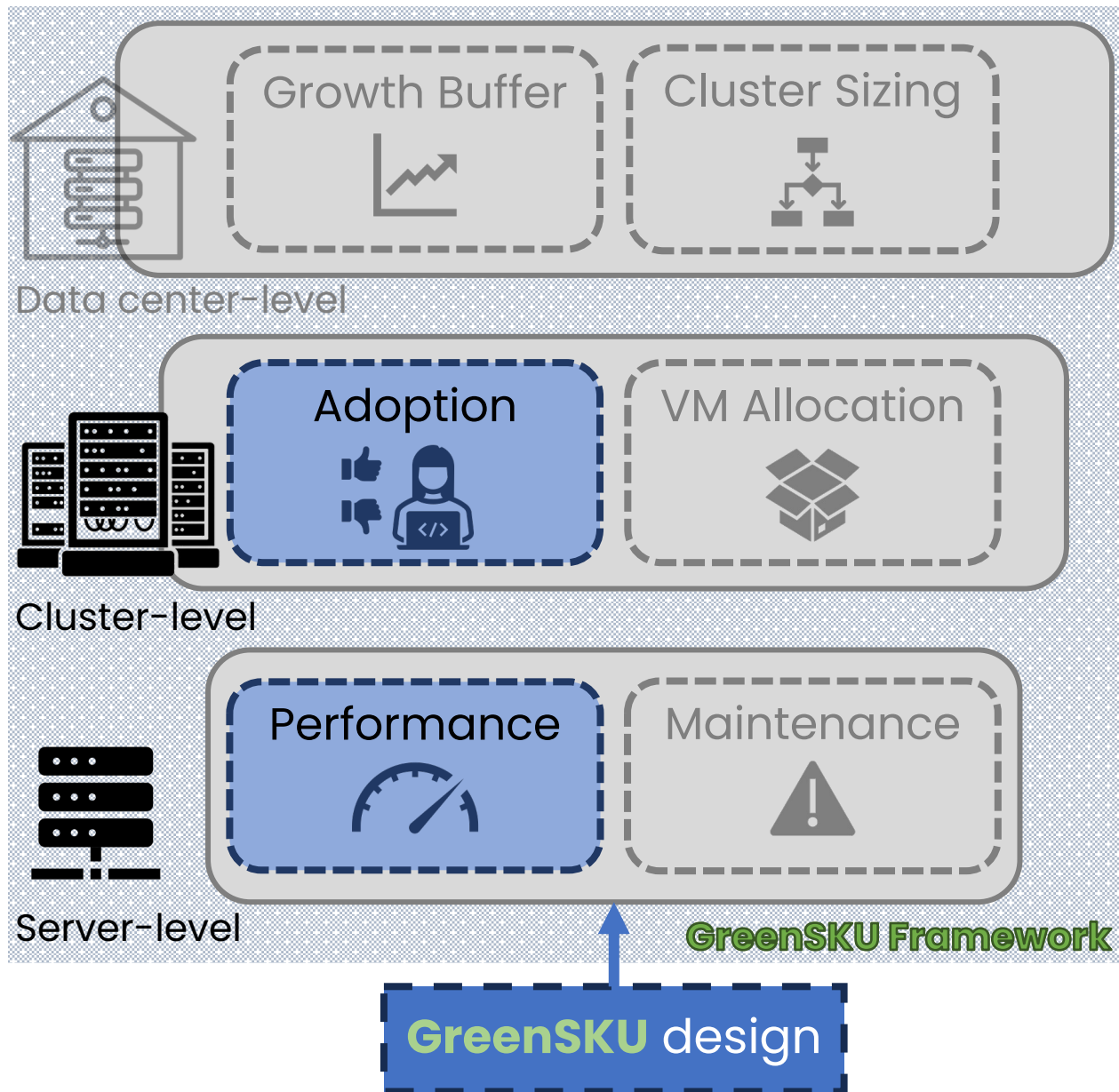


We run an application on the **GreenSKU** if it meets performance goals *and* saves carbon

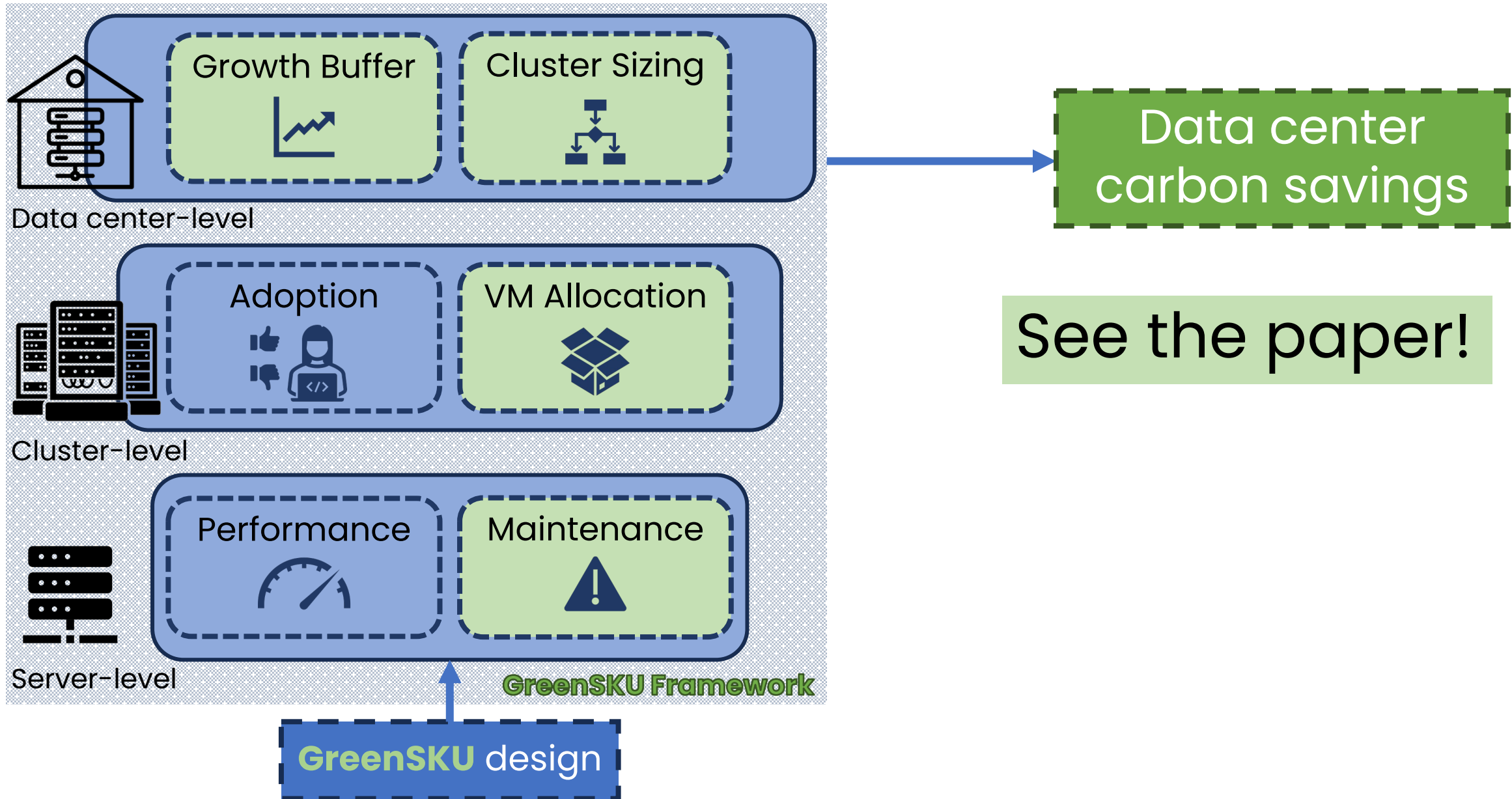
We study a **GreenSKU**'s potential across Azure's applications



What else impacts a **GreenSKU**'s carbon saving potential?



What else impacts a **GreenSKU**'s carbon saving potential?



Contributions



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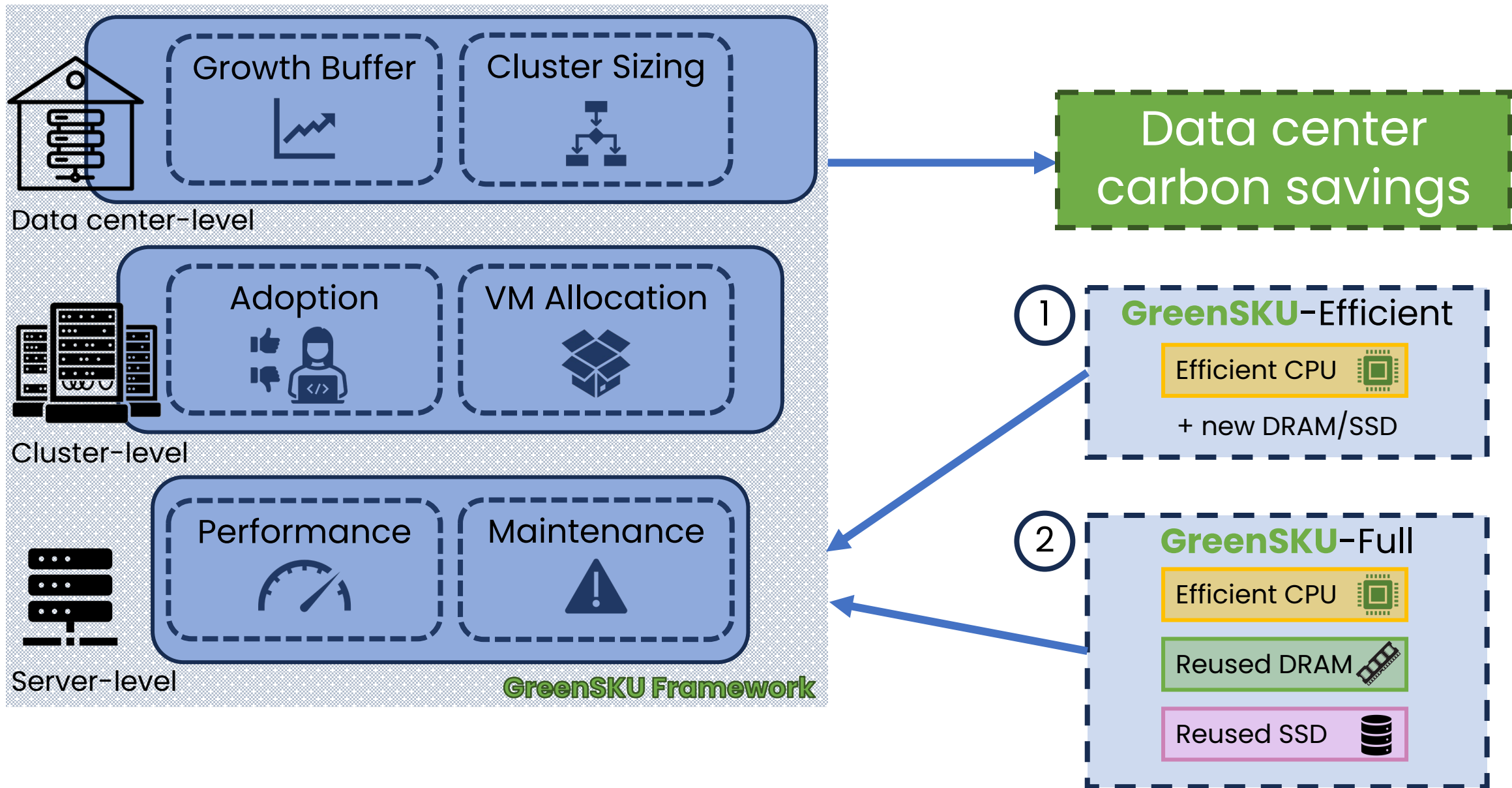


2. A framework to taxonomize the considerations when evaluating a **GreenSKU**'s potential

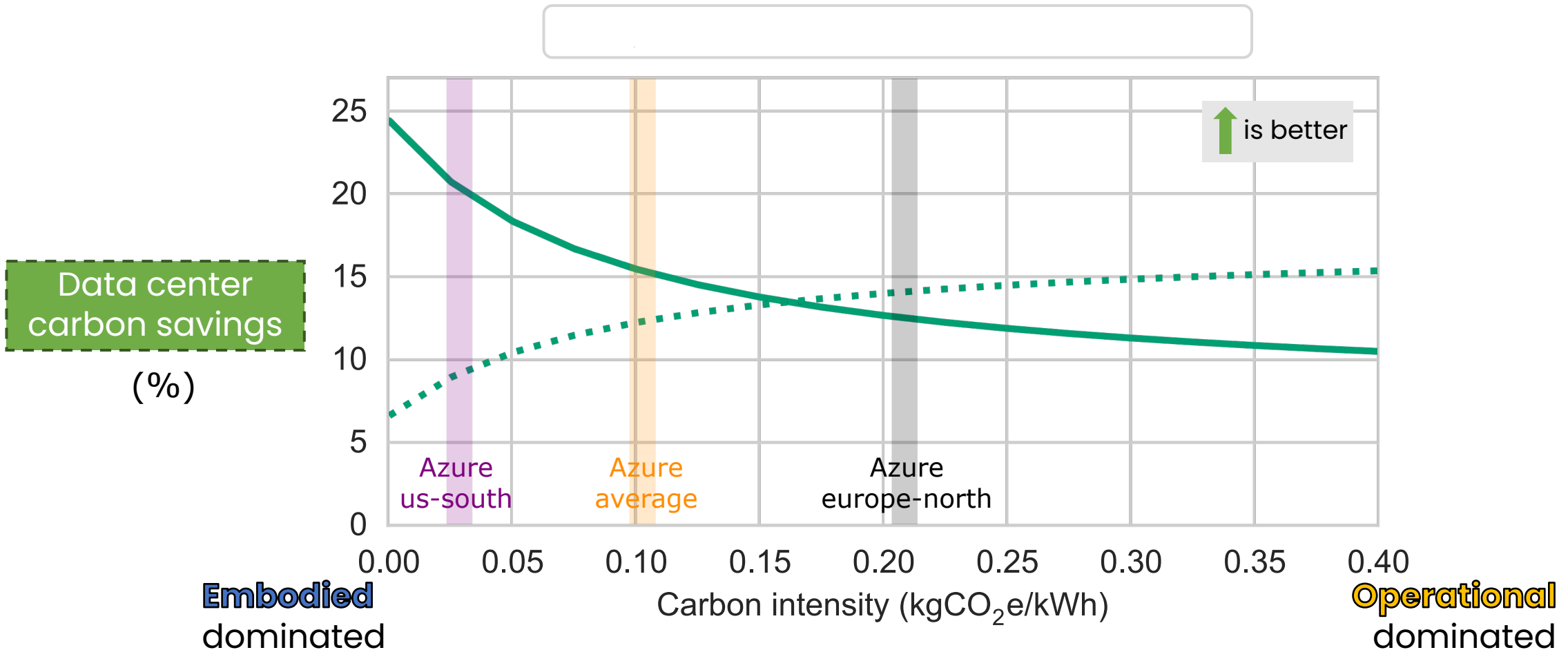


3. A carbon evaluation of our **GreenSKU** with our framework

Evaluating two **GreenSKU** designs...



How much do our **GreenSKUs** save data center-wide?



- (1) Different **GreenSKUs** are optimal under different conditions
- (2) Using our **GreenSKU** achieves **15%** compute cluster savings at Azure

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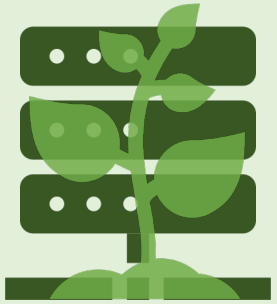


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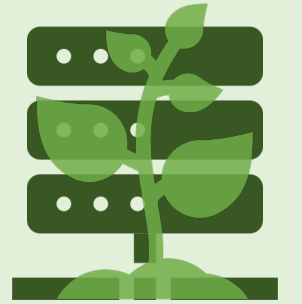
See the paper for...

- a complete outline of **GreenSKU** deployment challenges
- a comparison against other carbon reduction strategies
- an analysis of VM allocation at scale
and more!

Thank you!
Questions?



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Take a picture to access our **carbon model**



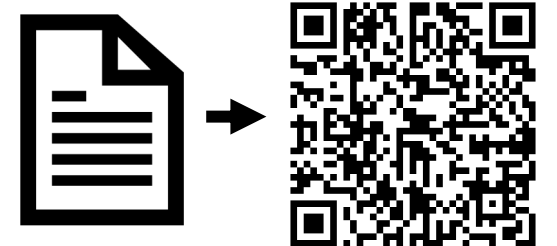
bit.ly/greensku-artifact

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University**



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Take a picture to access the **full paper**



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