

Quantifying SSD Power Efficiency in the Data Center

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Agenda

- Motivation
- Methods for measuring power consumption
- Metrics captured
- Reporting Options



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Circa 2008 Question – which one gives better battery life?



3W HDD?

✓ 6W SSD?



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Why?

How?



Data Centers consume a lot of power!

- AI is poised to drive 160% increase in data center power demand¹
- SSDs can have a meaningful impact to platform power
- Measuring power consumption is the first step to optimization

- Important to correlate drive performance in real world applications to drive power consumption

¹<https://www.goldmansachs.com/intelligence/pages/AI-poised-to-drive-160-increase-in-power-demand.html>



Measuring Drive Power

- Digital Multimeter measuring voltages and current to the SSD
 - Pros: Very Accurate
 - Cons: Scalability and cost for data center deployments
- QUARCH Programmable Power Module
 - Pros: Very popular for measuring power, simulating power failures and more
 - Cons: Scalability, size for data center scale
- Custom hardware between SSD and power source
 - Pros: Scalable for data center scale
 - Cons: Multiple drives in a chassis
- Self-reported Power Measurements from the SSD
 - Pros: Scalable, measures per drive power
 - Cons: Not standard today, requires additional firmware / software



Self reported power standard options, what makes sense?

Visit us at the Micron Booth!

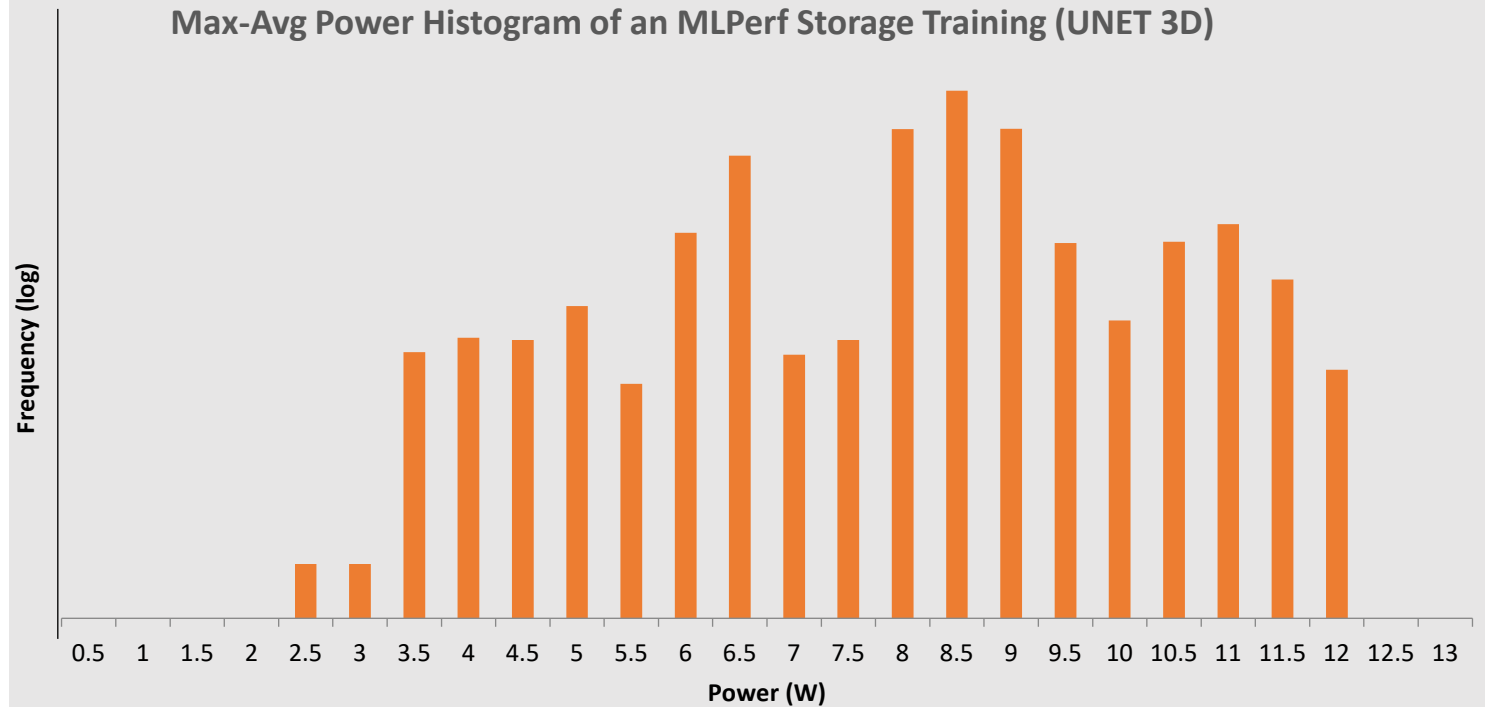
Dashboard like “Fuel Efficiency”?



Power Exceeded Notification?



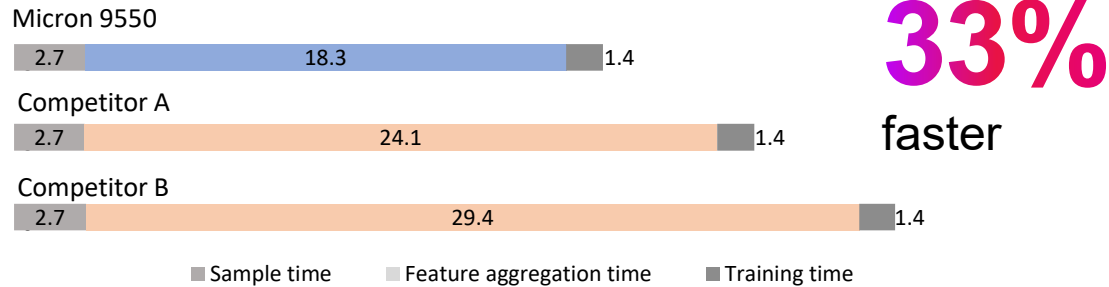
Long term Power Histogram?



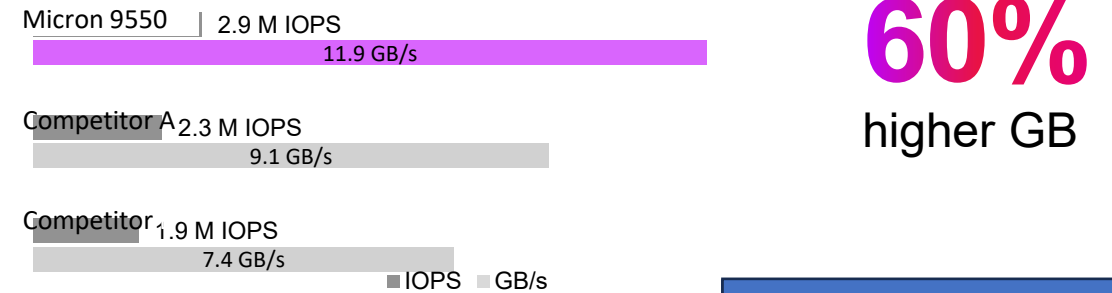
Best in class AI performance and energy efficiency

NVIDIA H100 GPU platform GNN workload results with BaM and GIDS^{1,2}

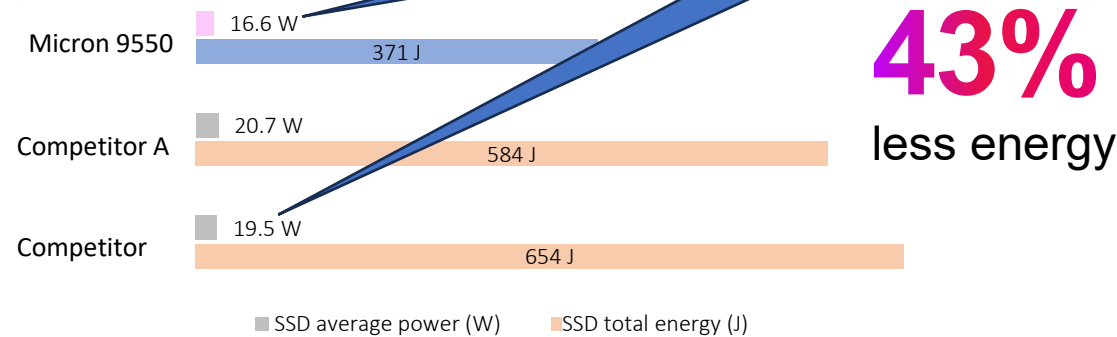
GNN workload completion time
(seconds, smaller is better)



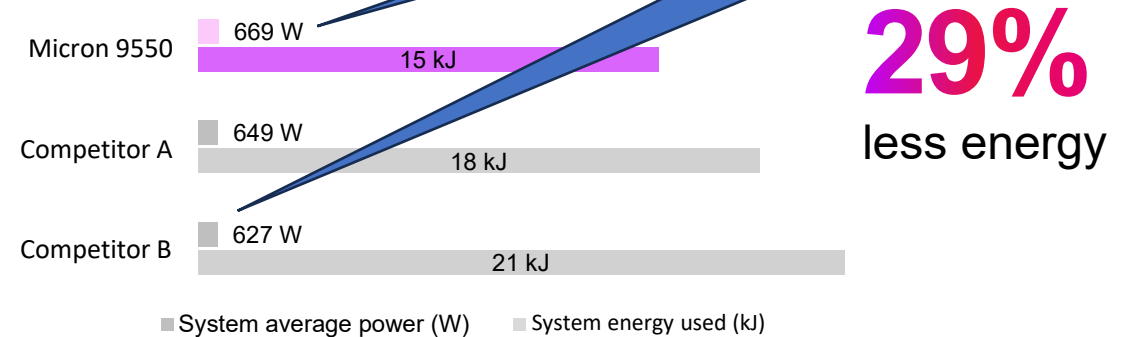
SSD performance during GNN workload testing
(larger is better)



GNN training, SSD total energy used³
(smaller is better)



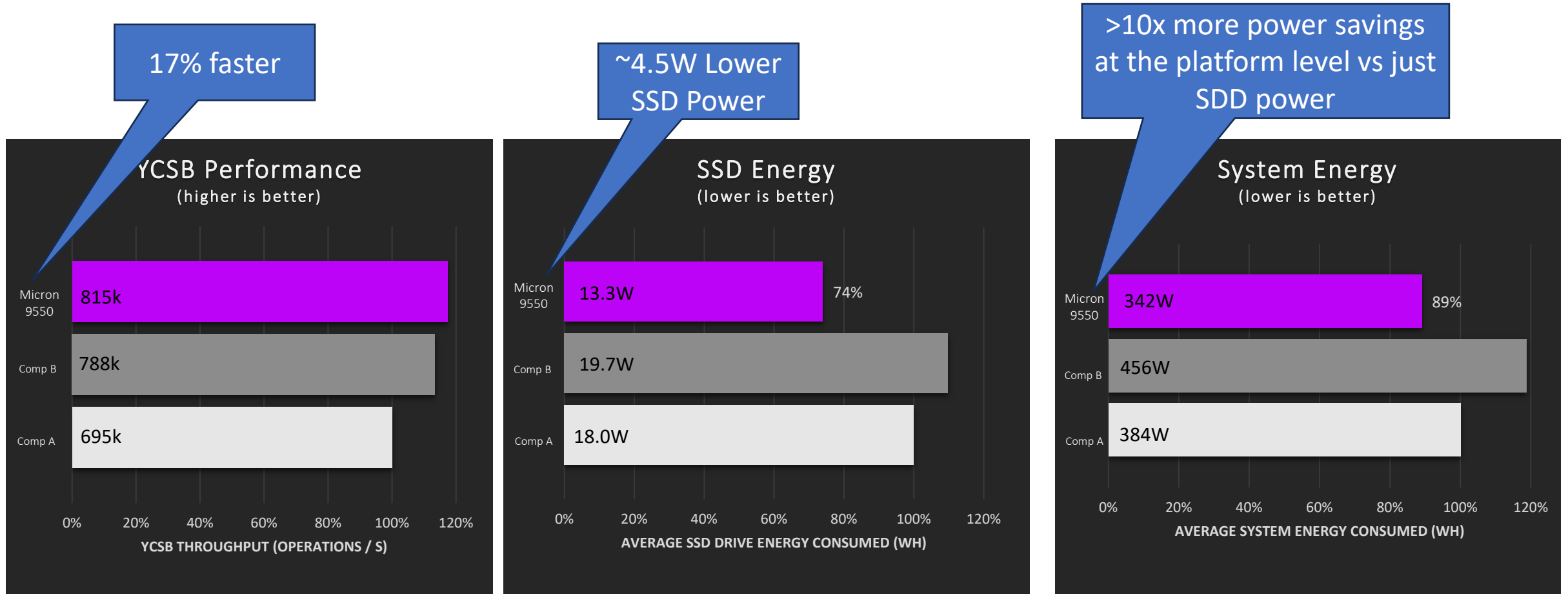
GNN training, total server energy used
(smaller is better)



1. AI performance results using Big accelerator Memory (BaM) and GPU Initiated Direct Storage (GIDS) for Graph Neural Network (GNN) training workloads.
2. System under test: 2x Intel 8568Y+, 48-core, 1.5TB DDR5, NVIDIA H100NVL-96GB GPU PCIe Gen5x16, Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (5.4.0-182), NVIDIA Driver 535.161.08, CUDA 12.4 versus top competition as tested in Micron's labs.
3. Power efficiency units: J=Joules, W=Watts, kJ=Kilojoules



Aerospike DB – SSD energy correlates to System Energy



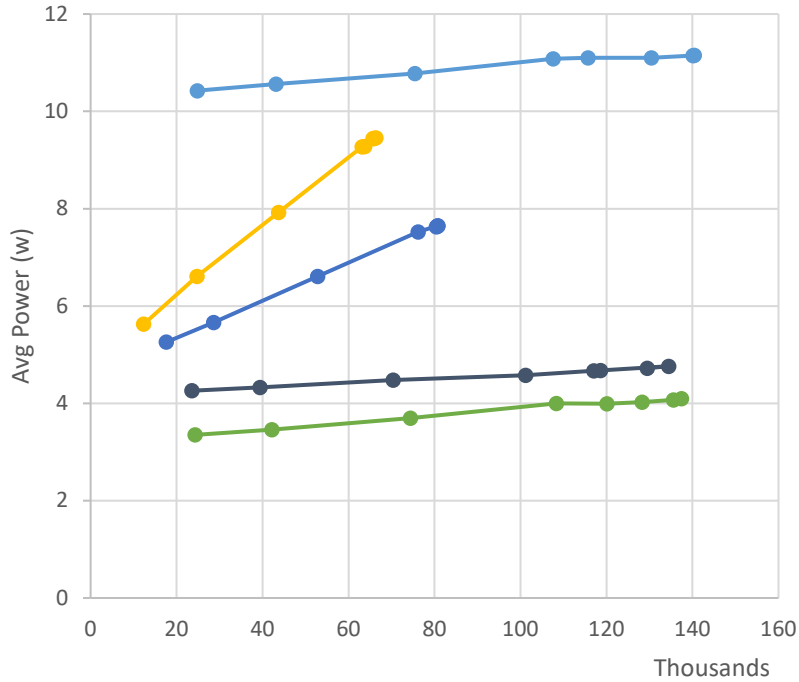
Tests were run on a Supermicro AS-1115CS-TNR
4th Generation EPYC 9564 Processor
12x 64GB Micron DDR5 RDIMMs
Micron 9550 Pro 7.68TB PCIe Gen5 SSD

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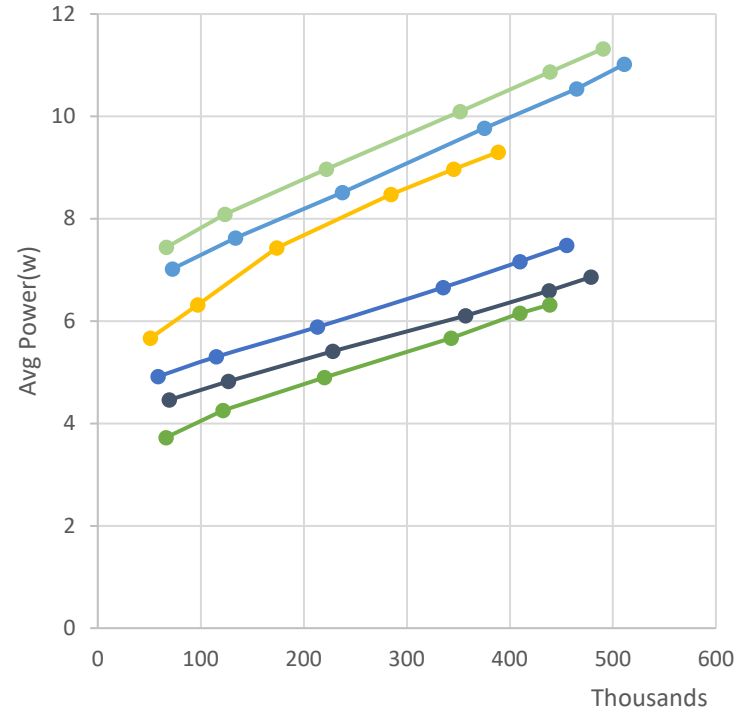
Drive Power Consumption in real-world applications

Cassandra 100% Read



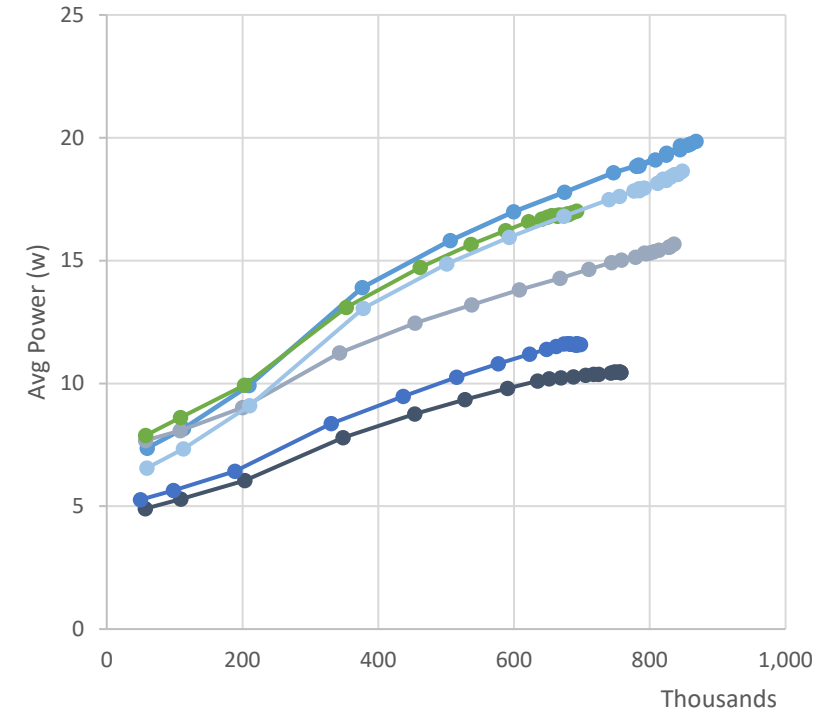
YCSB Ops/s

RocksDB DB Bench Read While Writing



Ops/s

Aerospike 50% Read, 50% Update



YCSB Ops/s



Thank You

For more power efficiency data in NoSQL databases, checkout

DCTR-304-1 – Enterprise Storage Part 2

Thursday August 8, 2024 @ 1:25pm

by: Ryan Meredith & Sayali Shirode

