

Pinpoint the Joules

Unifying Runtime-Support for Energy Measurements on Heterogeneous Systems

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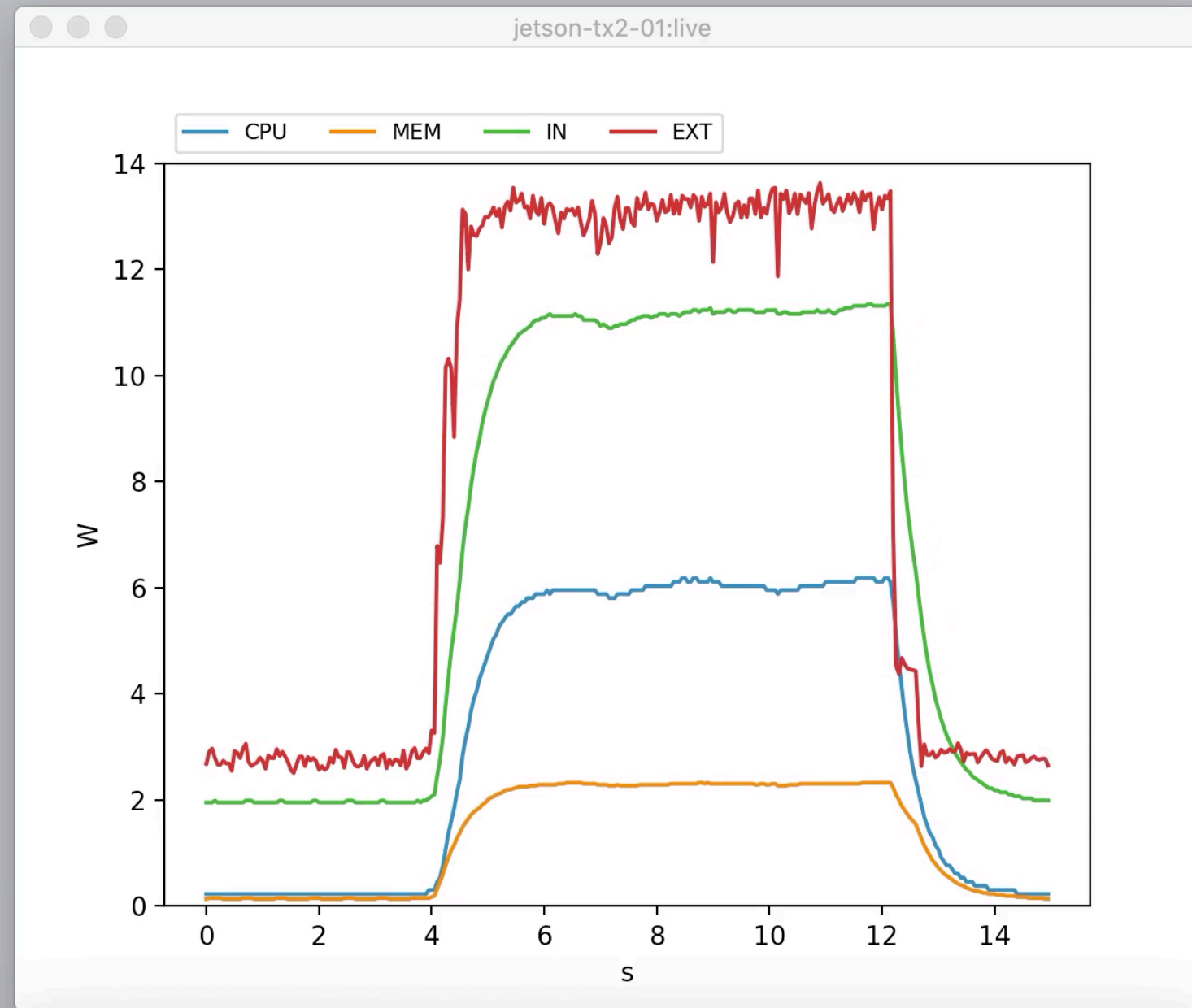
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```
jetson-tx2-01: ~  
jetson-tx2:~$ pinpoint -i 50 -e CPU,MEM,IN,EXT ./heat 1000 1000 10000 in.csv  
Energy counter stats for './heat 1000 1000 10000 in.csv':  
[interval: 50ms, before: 0 ms, after: 0 ms, delay: 0 ms, runs: 1]  
  
44668.45 mJ    CPU  
18967.85 mJ    MEM  
87475.30 mJ    IN  
109235.00 mJ   EXT  
  
8.61876501 seconds time elapsed  
jetson-tx2:~$
```



Motivation

Power and energy demand are a critical operating resource ...

SUPERCOMPUTER FUGAKU -
SUPERCOMPUTER FUGAKU, A64FX 48C 2.2GHZ,
TOFU INTERCONNECT D

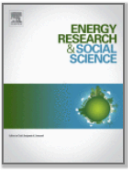
Site:	RIKEN Center for Computational Science
System URL:	https://www.r-ccs.riken.jp/en/fugaku/project
Manufacturer:	Fujitsu
Cores:	7,299,072
Memory:	4,866,048 GB
Processor:	A64FX 48C 2.2GHz
Theoretical Peak (Rpeak)	513,855 TFlop/s
Power Consumption	
Power:	28,334.50 kW (Submitted)
Power Measurement Level:	2

[1]

[2]



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Original research article

Digitalisation, energy and data demand: The impact of Internet traffic on overall and peak electricity consumption

Janine Morley ^a , Kelly Widdicks ^b , Mike Hazas ^b

Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2018.01.018>

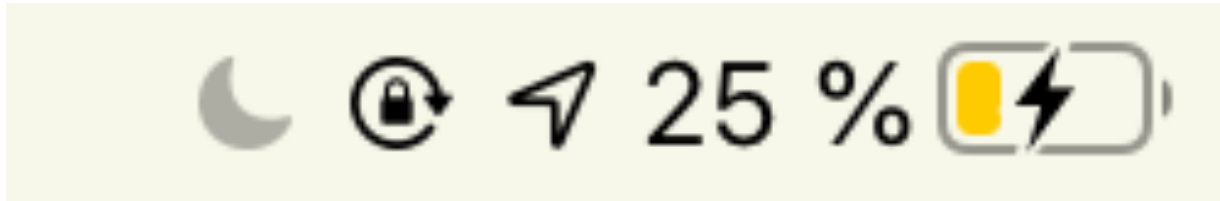
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Abstract

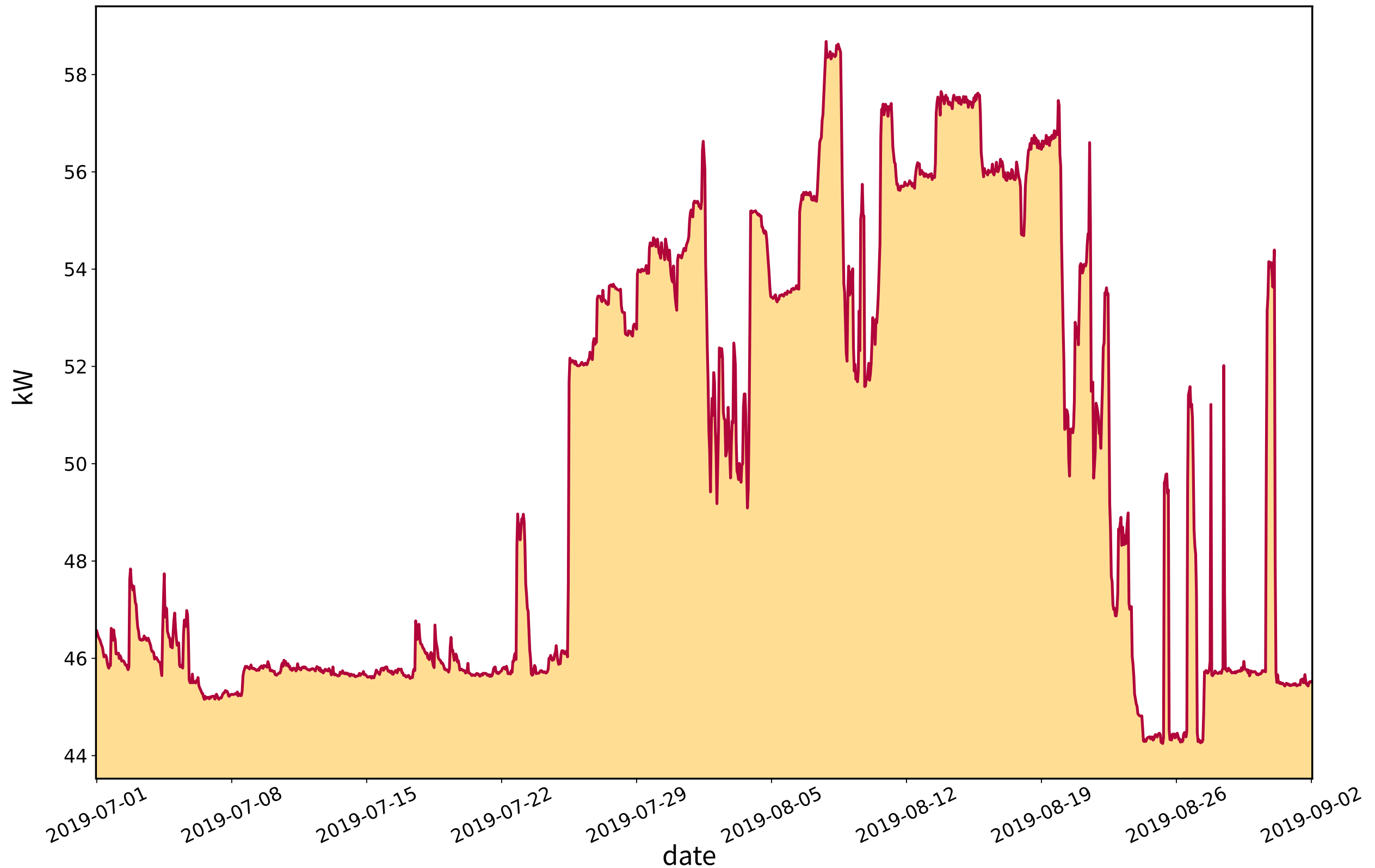
Over the last decade, concerns have been raised about increases in the electricity used by information technologies, other consumer electronic devices, data centres



[1] Fugaku Supercomputer. Acc.2020-08-13. <https://www.top500.org/system/179807>

[2] Morley, J., Widdicks, K., & Hazas, M. (2018). Digitalisation, energy and data demand: The impact of Internet traffic on overall and peak electricity consumption.

Power demand fluctuates over time ...



How does the power behavior of a workload change ...

... over **time**?

... when **configured** differently?

... when **implemented** differently?

... when ported to **another platform**?

Questions related to performance analysis, but performance does not always correlate and energy/power characteristics.

Hönig, T., Janker, H., Eibel, C., Mihelic, O., & Kapitza, R. (2014). Proactive Energy-Aware Programming with PEEK. In 2014 Conference on Timely Results in Operating Systems (TRIOS 14).



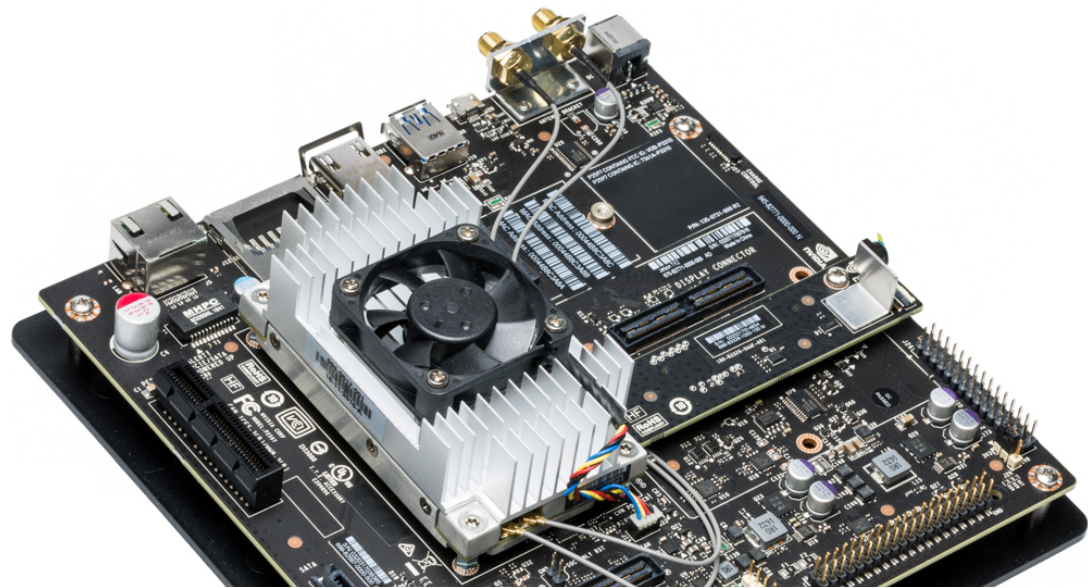
Hardware Platforms



Coral USB: TPU



FRDM-KL02Z: Microcontroller



Jetson TX2: CPU, iGPU



Desktop PC: CPU



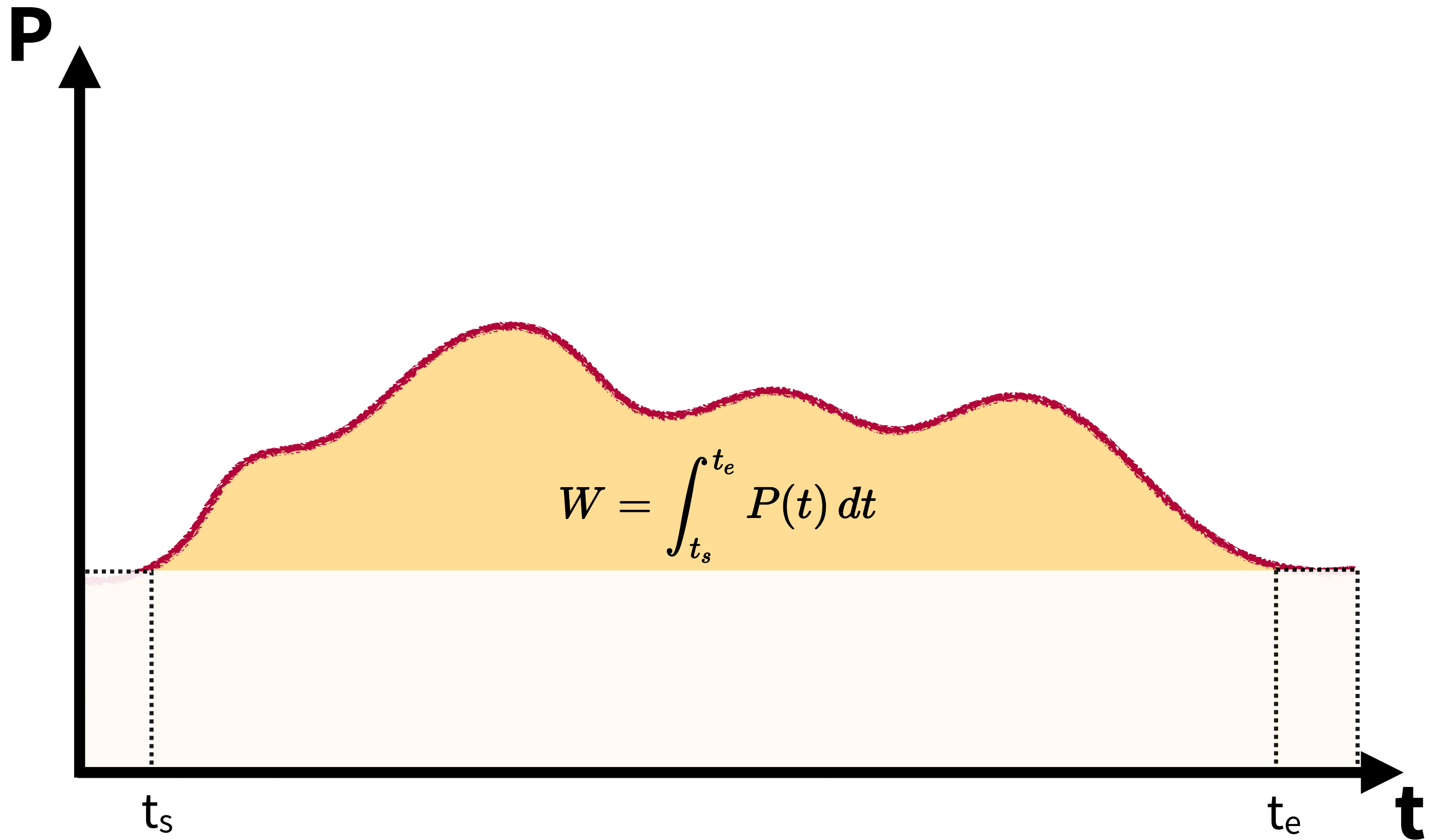
HPE BL460c: 2x CPU

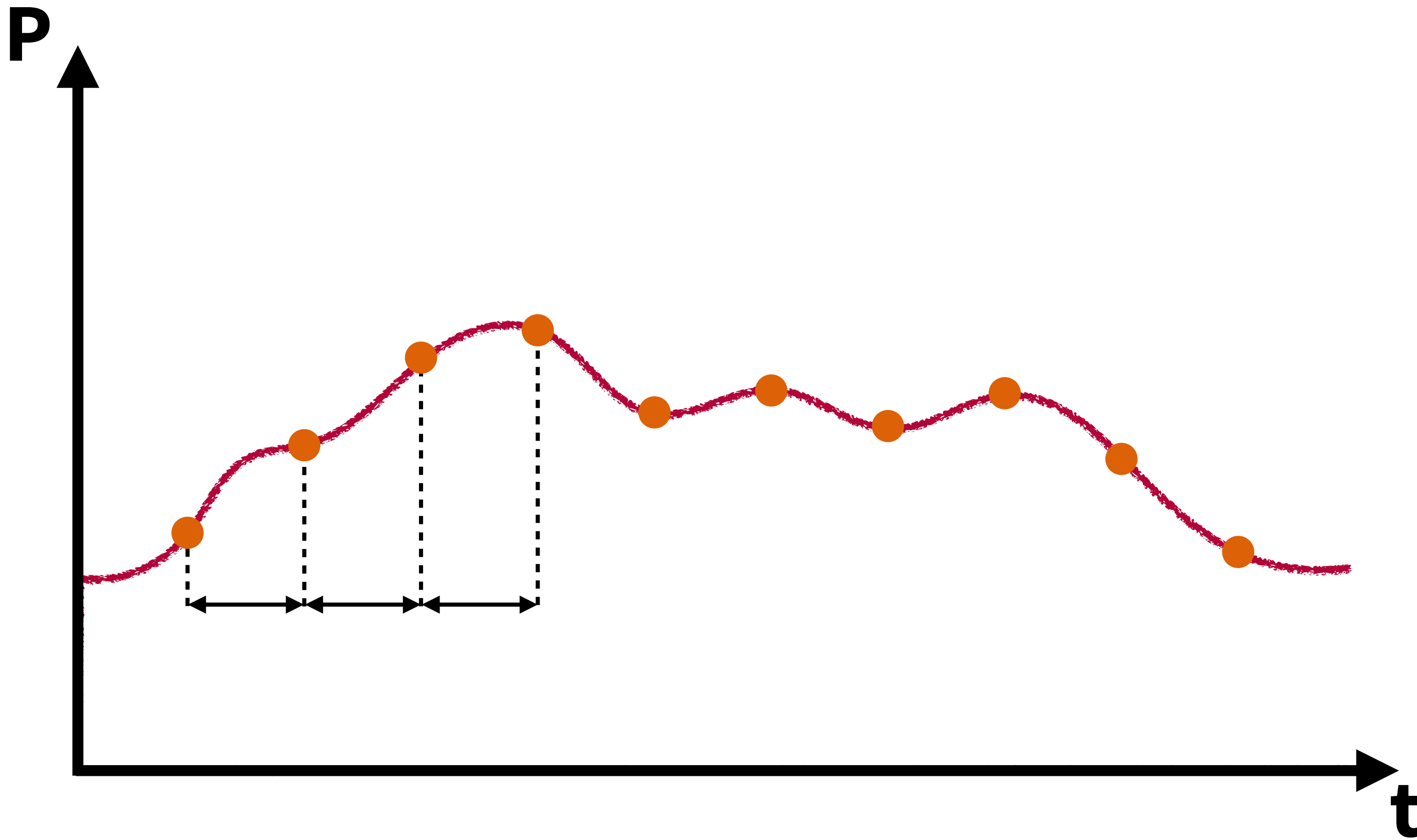


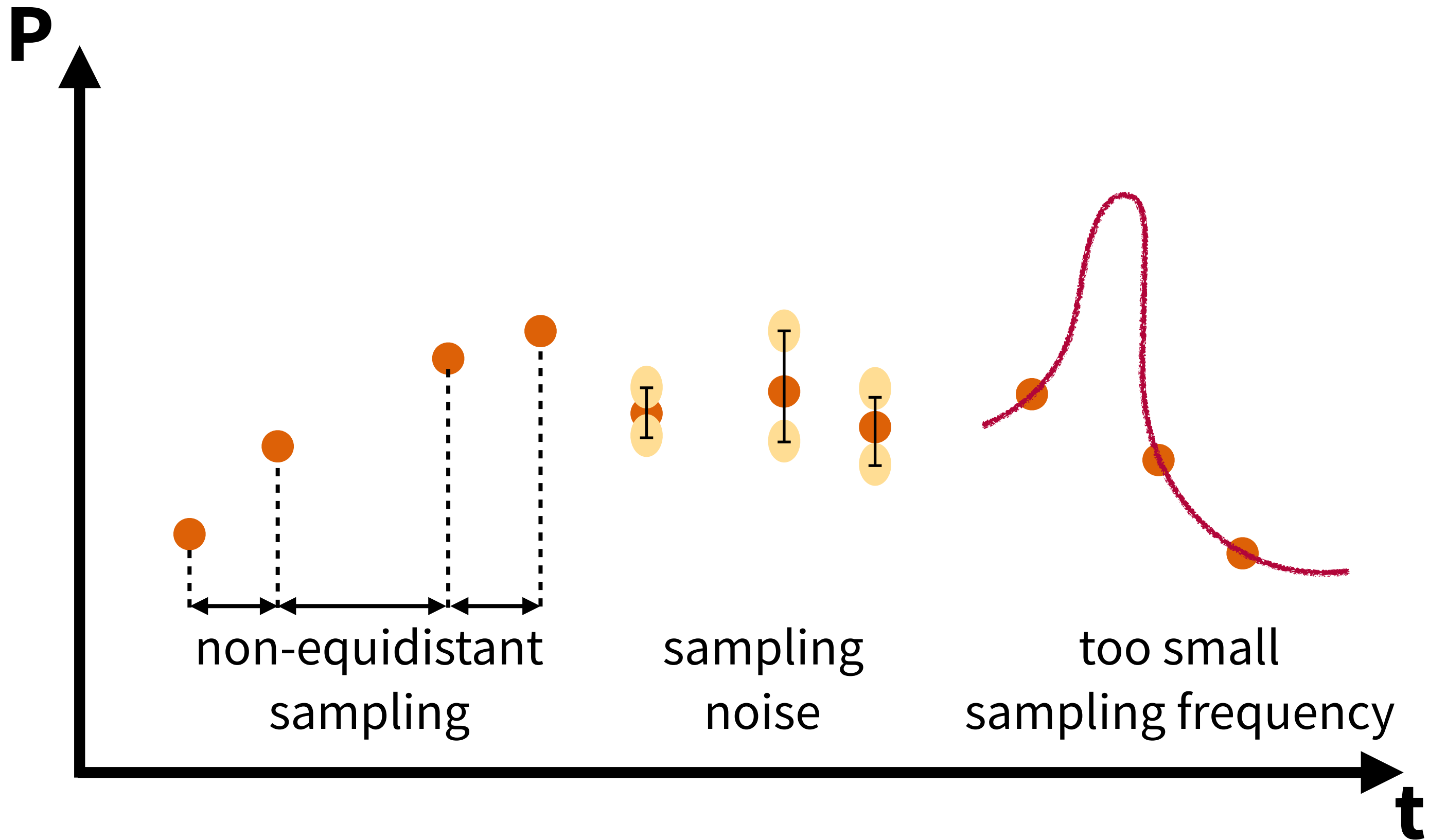
S824L: 2x CPU, 2x dGPU, 1x FPGA



Intermission: Power Sampling Basics





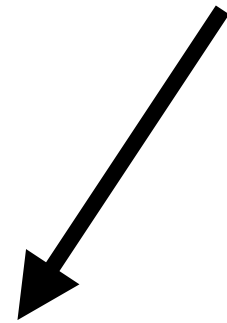




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Measuring Power & Energy

Measurement Facilities



On-Board

i.e., methods that are integrated with the individual hardware platform

BMC

IPMI

RAPL

NVIDIA Jetson TX2



External

i.e., methods that use standalone devices

LTC2991

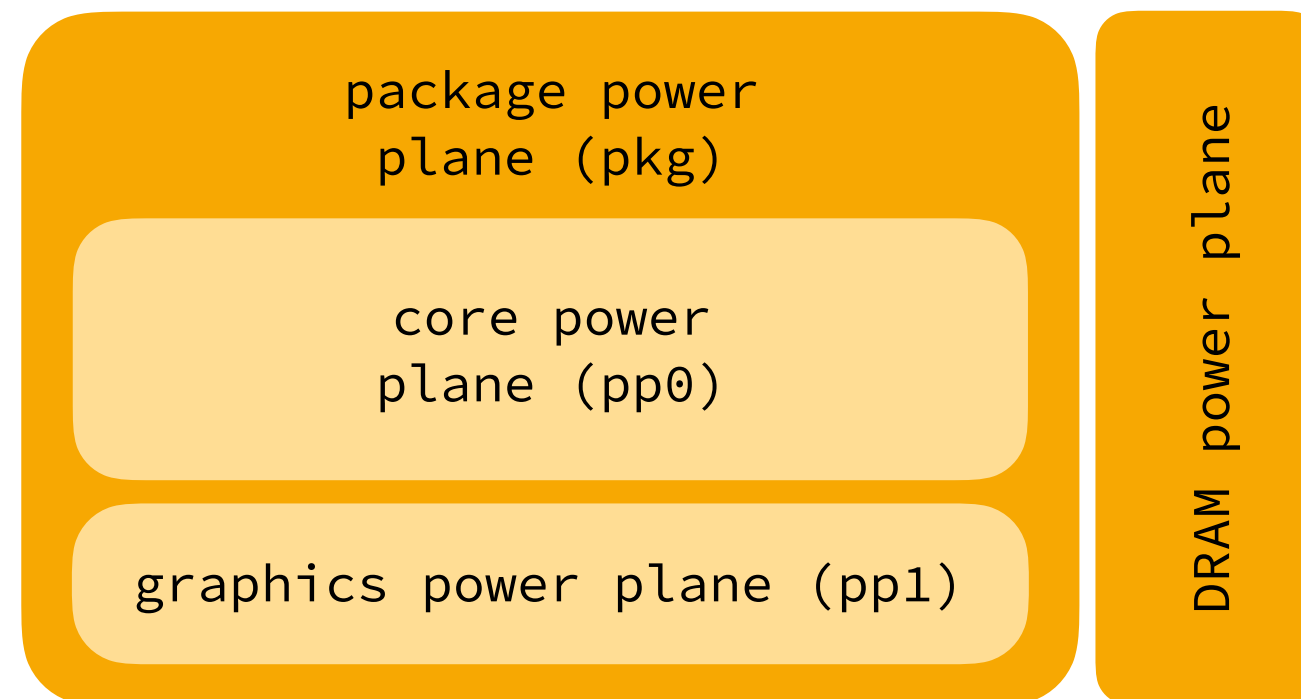
MeasureAlot

INA260

MCP29F511N

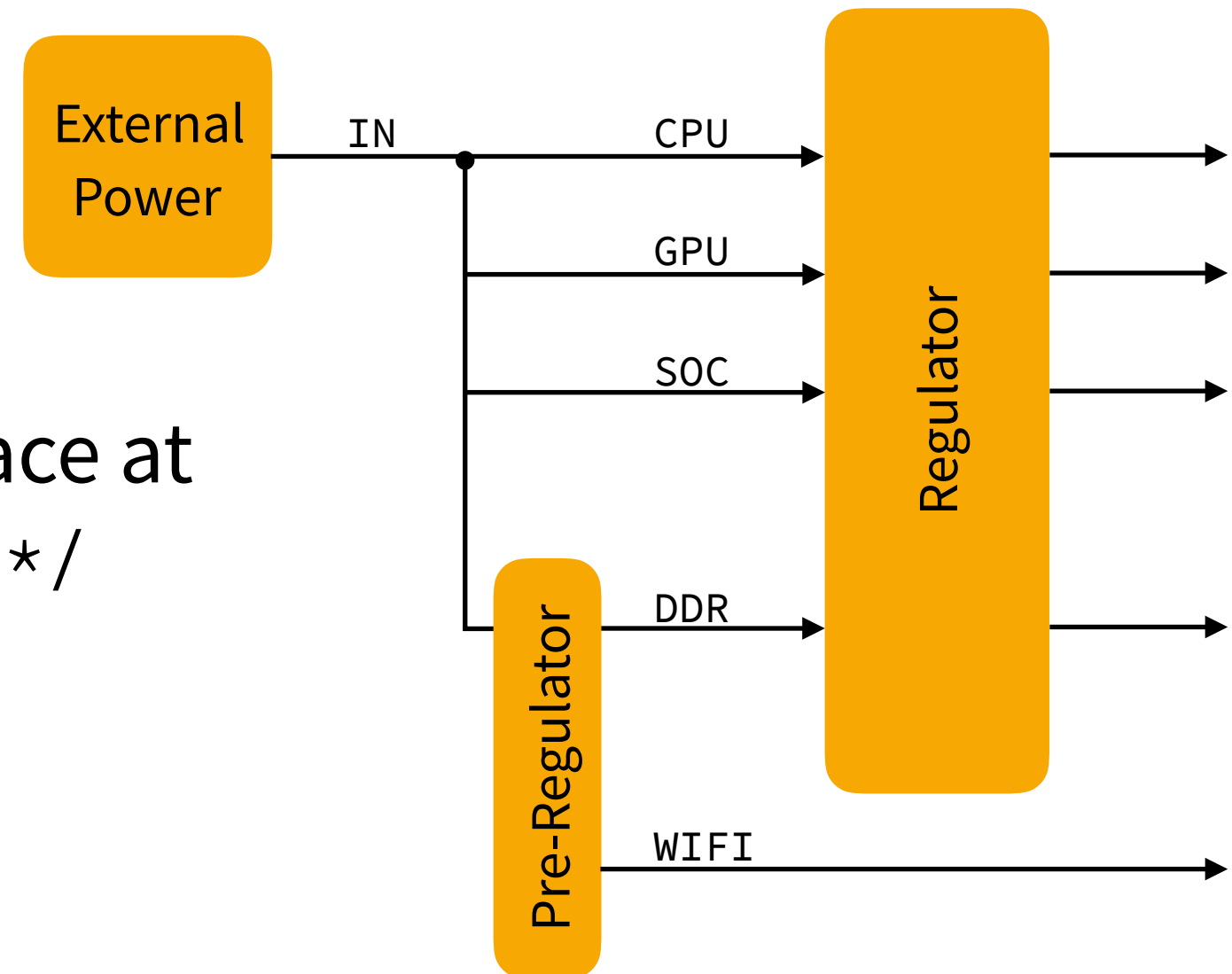
Running Average Power Limit (RAPL)

- Available for Intel platforms, since Sandy Bridge
- Registers capture cumulative energy consumption (not power draw), at ~1 ms resolution (wrap around after ~60s)
- Accessible via MSR, Linux `sysfs`, or `perf_event_open`
- Semi-compatible AMD implementation since Ryzen Gen 3



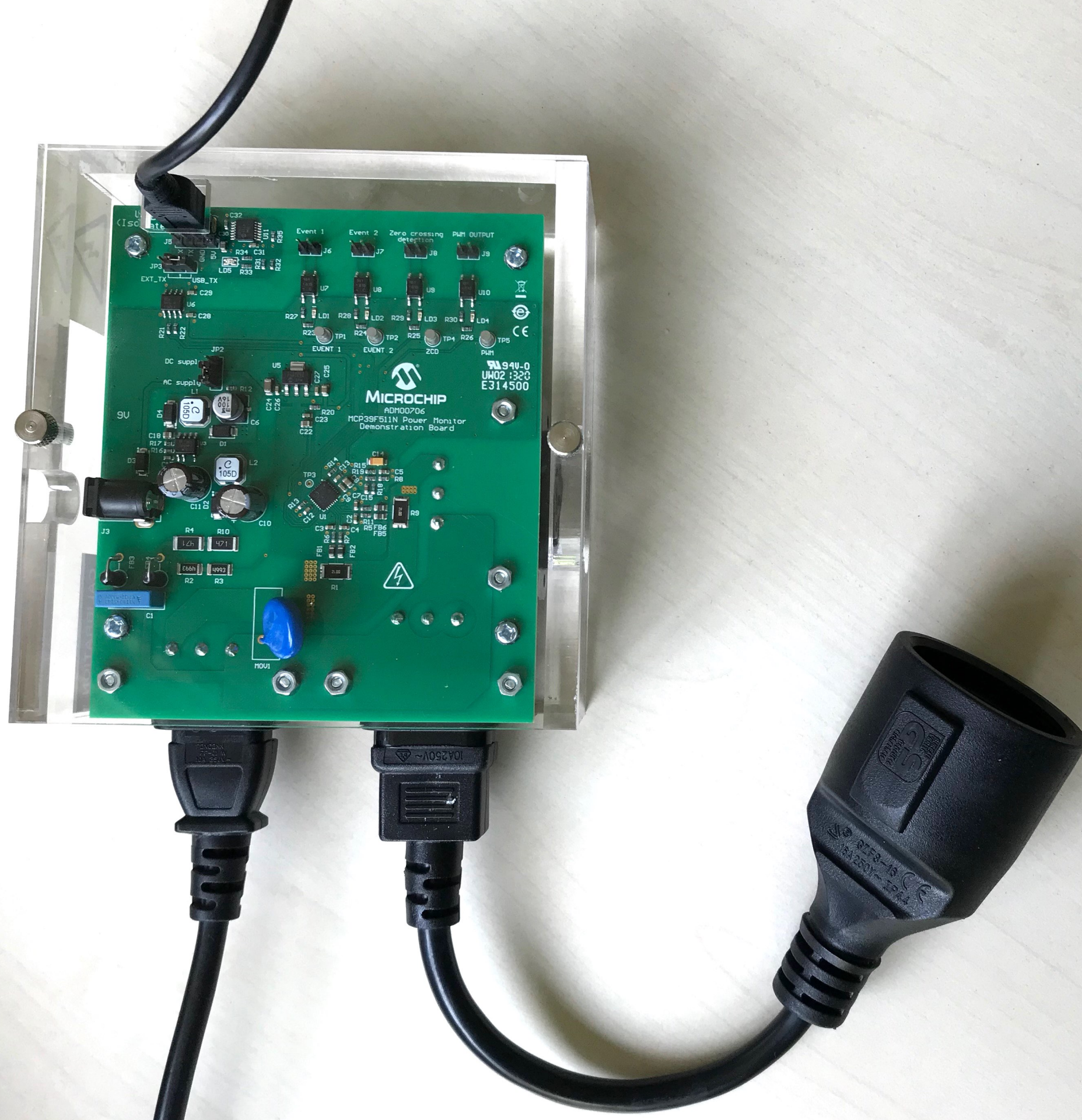
NVIDIA Jetson TX2

- Two triple-channel INA3221 power monitors
- report averaged power draw, voltage and current
- estimated 5% sample accuracy, 20 Hz sampling frequency
- I²C exposed via Linux `sysfs`-interface at `/sys/bus/i2c/drivers/ina3221x/*/iio_device/in_power`

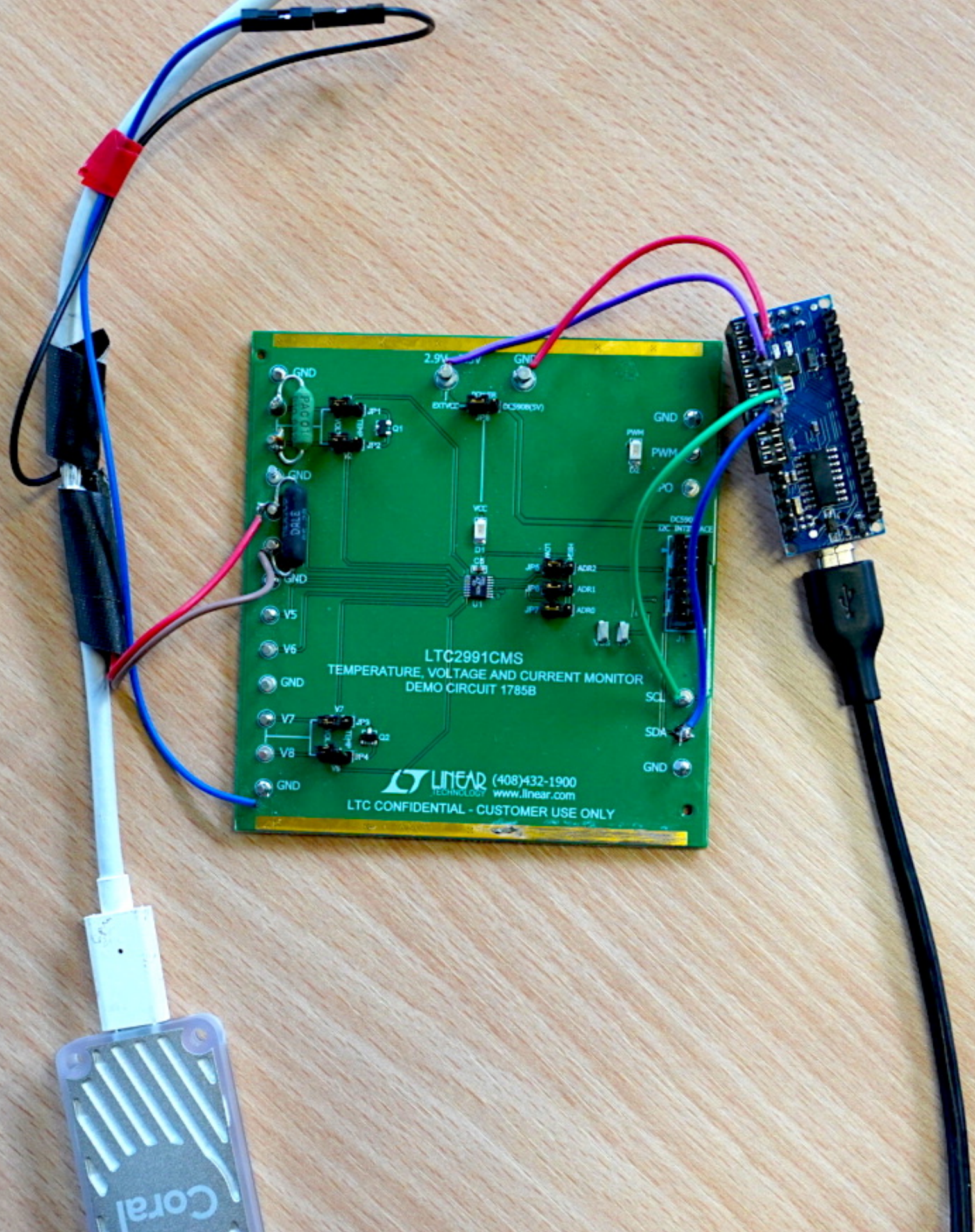


Microchip MCP29F511N

- Dual-channel power measurement device
- Intercepts a system's power supply, exports data via USB
- 200-240 Hz sampling rate (phase-locked to line frequency)
- Up to **15 A** at **230 V**, 24-bit ADC, 0.5 % accuracy

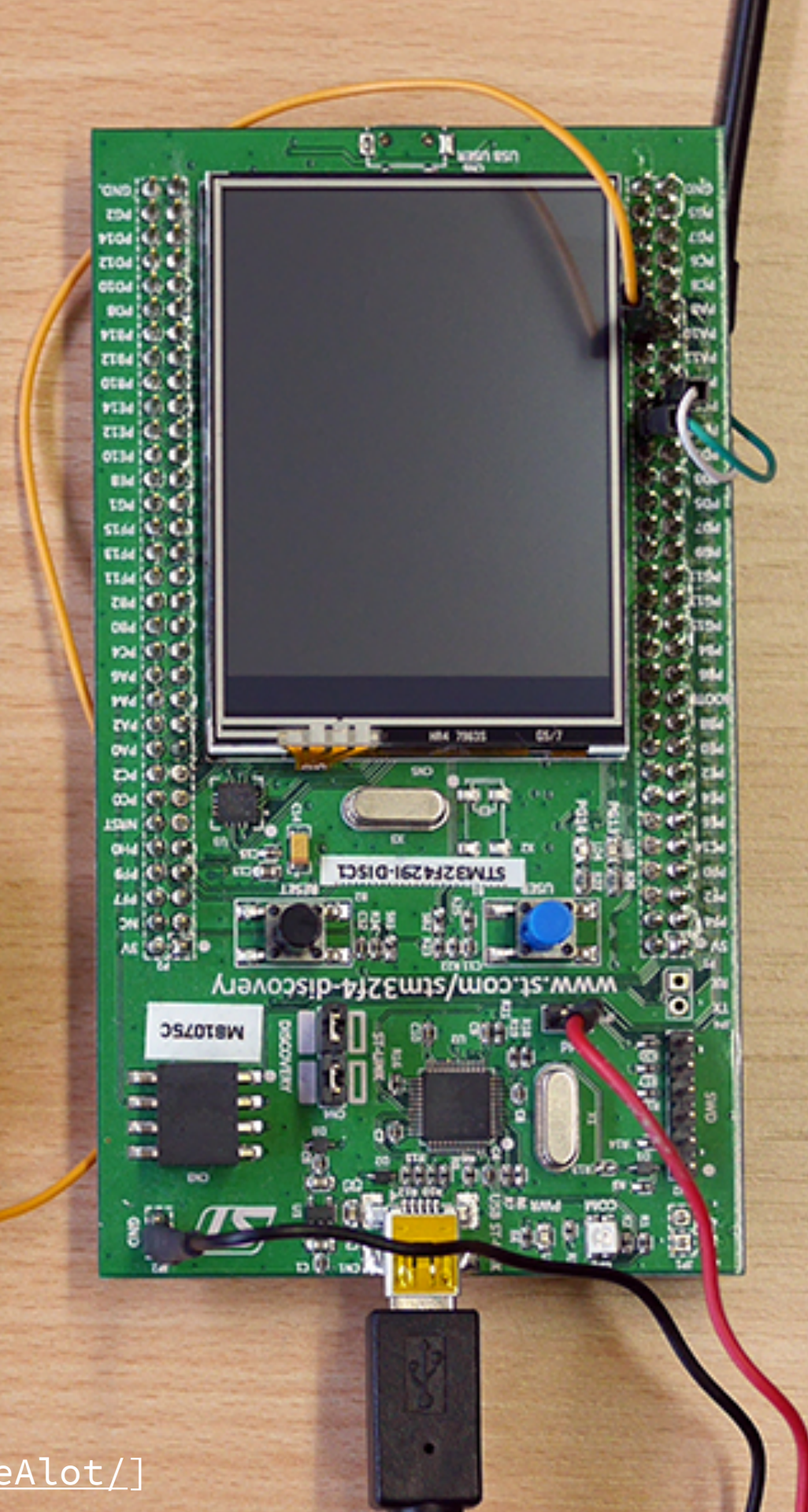
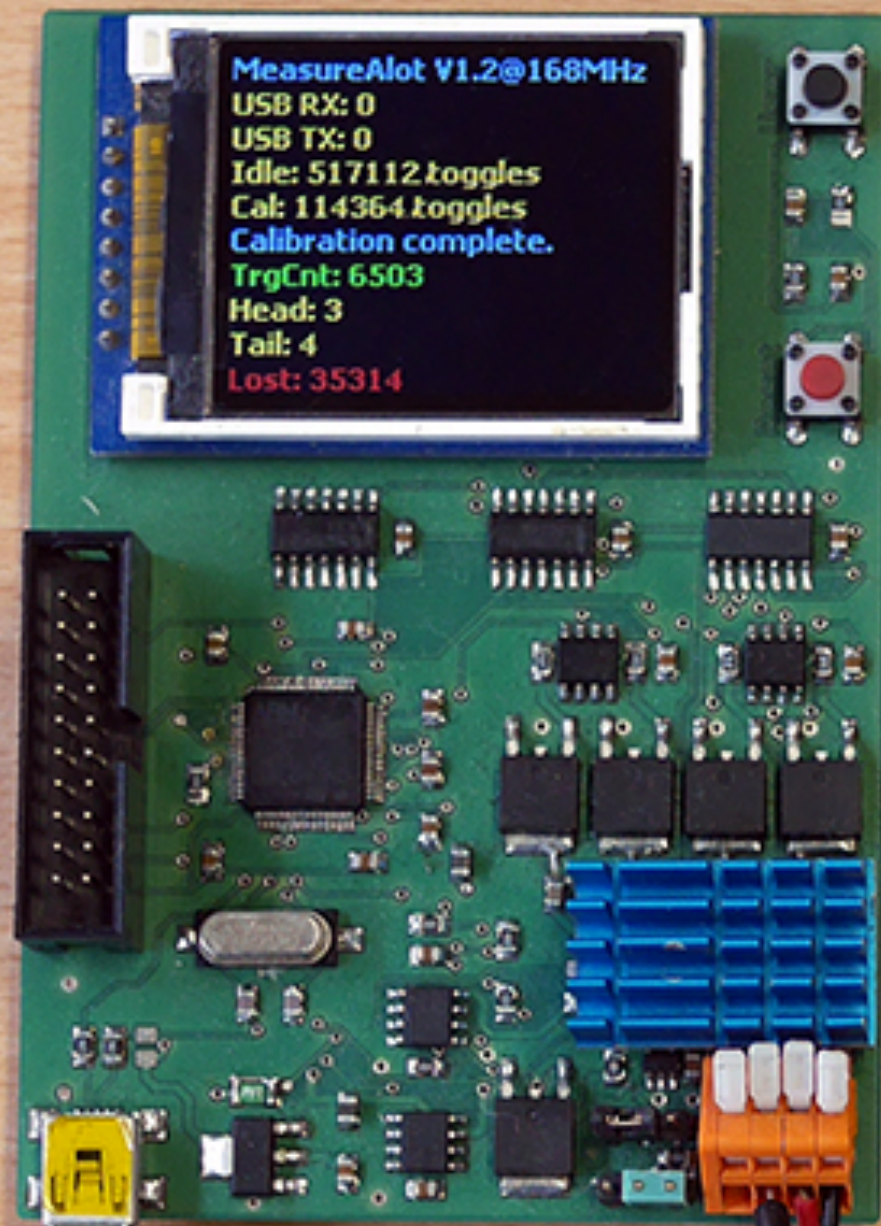


LTC2991



- Four-channel monitor for voltage, current, and temperature
- **3.3-5 V** operating voltage
- 250 Hz sampling rate
- 14-bit ADC, 1 % accuracy
- I²C data transfer (right: custom build USB adapter)

MeasureAlot



- Measures energy demand between two points in time (no power sampling)
- Two capacitors alternately charge & discharge, number of rounds is reported
- Energy Demand = Rounds * Energy to charge one capacitor
- up to **1 A** at **5V**

Measurement Facility

		Jetson	RAPL	IPMI	M.Alot	LTC2991	INA260	MCP.
Hardware Platform	Coral USB	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—
	FRDM-KL02Z	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—
	SAMA5D3	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—
	Odroid-C2	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓
	Jetson TX2	✓	—	—	—	—	✓	✓
	Desktop PC	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
	HPE BL460c	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	IBM S824L	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓

No measurement facility can be used for all hardware platforms.

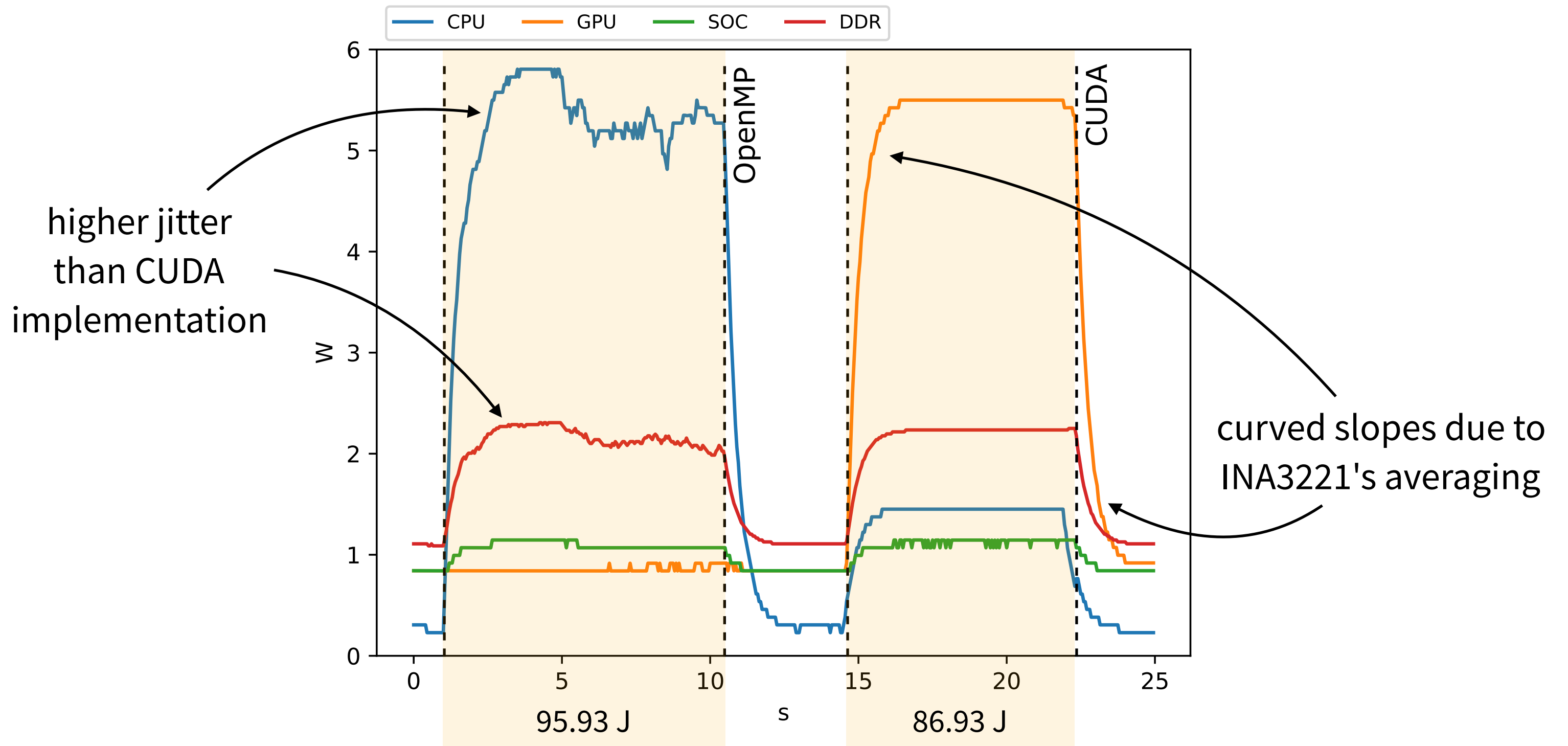
We introduce PINPOINT to unify interfaces.

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Evaluating Power

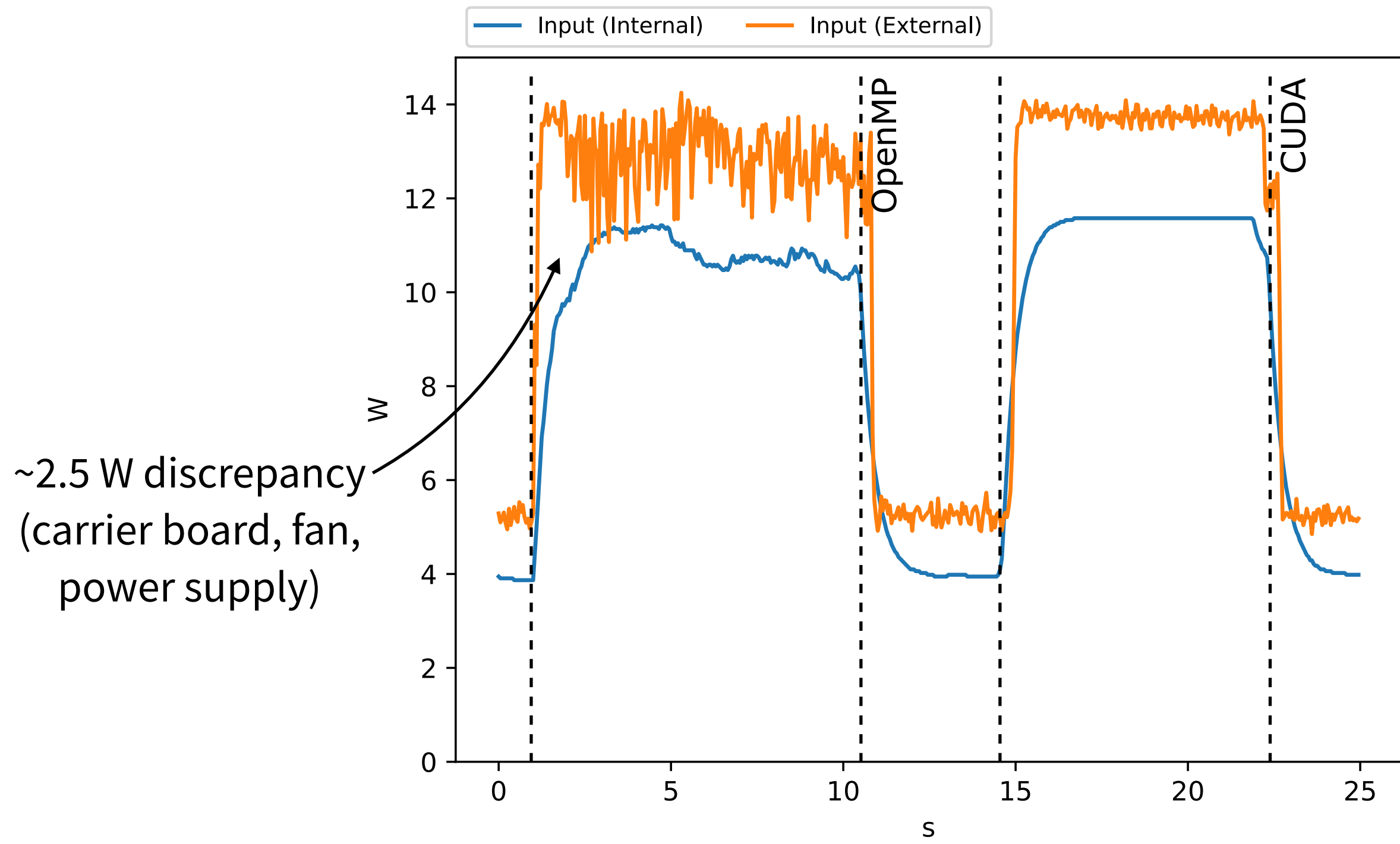
Behavior with PINPOINT

Comparing different workload implementations



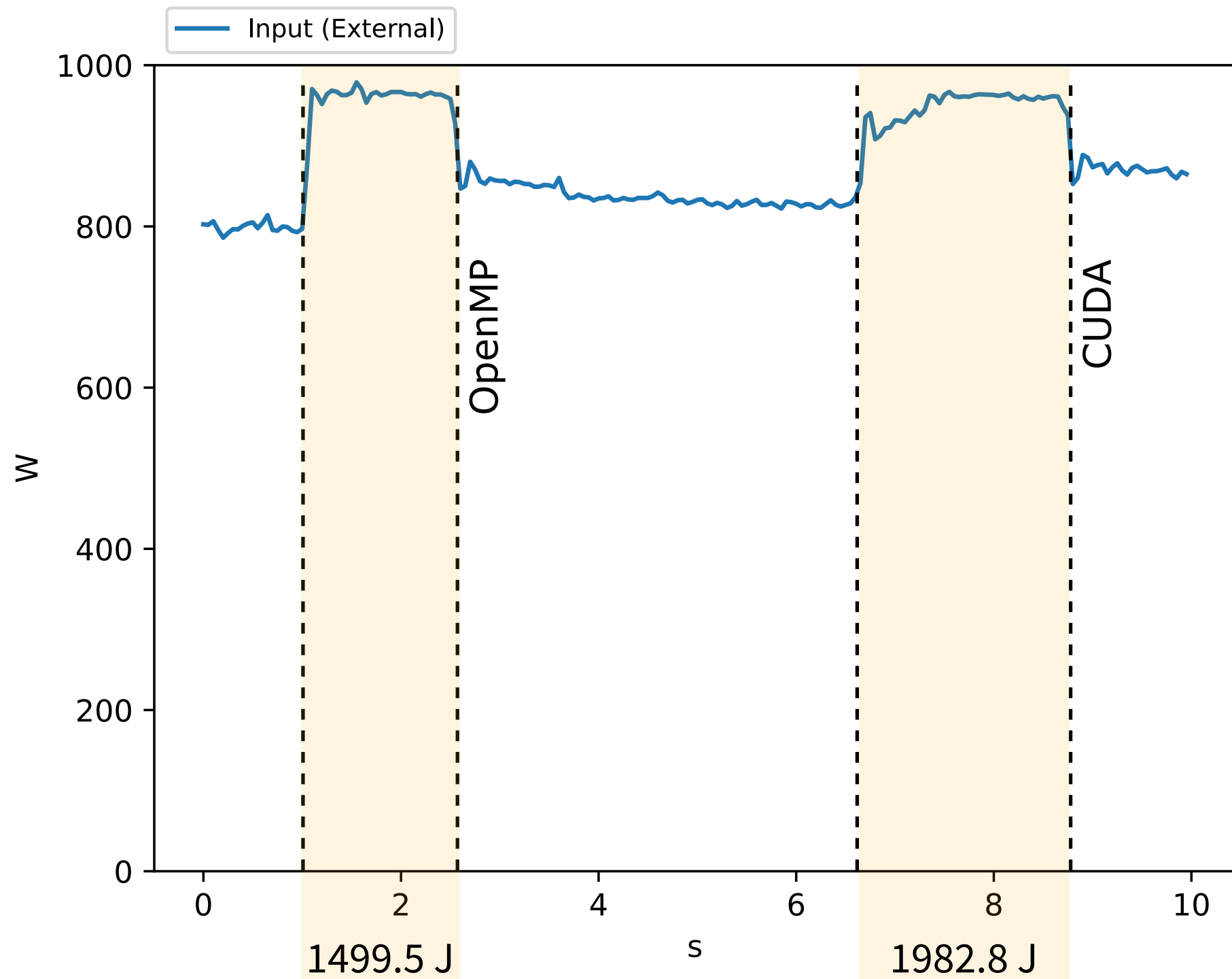
OpenMP vs CUDA implementation of heatmap simulation on NVIDIA Jetson TX2. Jetson counters, sampling at 50ms.

Comparing different measurement facilities



OpenMP vs CUDA implementation of heatmap simulation on NVIDIA Jetson TX2. Jetson & MCP counters, sampling at 50ms.

Comparing different computing platforms




OpenMP vs CUDA implementation of heatmap simulation on IBM S824L, sum of four MCP channels, sampling at 50ms.

A screenshot of a terminal window. The title bar shows 'sven.koehler@jetson-tx2-01: ~' and a window icon with three colored dots (red, yellow, green). The terminal content shows the prompt 'sven.koehler@jetson-tx2-01:~\$' followed by a cursor. The terminal background is black, and the text is green.

```
sven.koehler@jetson-tx2-01:~$
```

<demo>

A large, light grey number '5' is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

Imple- mentation



How to add your counters to pinpoint

PowerDataSource

```
sourceName() -> str  
detectAvailableCounters() -> vector<str>  
possibleAliases() -> map<str, str>  
open(counterName) -> PowerDataSource
```

class methods

```
read() -> powerUnit  
read() -> (timestamp, powerUnit)
```

for sources
with own clock

```
accumulate()  
allSamples() -> vector<(timestamp, powerUnit)>  
accumulator() -> energyUnit
```

implemented
by pinpoint

implemented by you

periodically called
(calls read, stores samples)

numerical integration of samples

With PINPOINT we can now evaluate how the power and energy demand of a workload change

- ... over time
- ... when configured differently
- ... when implemented differently
- ... when ported to another platform



<https://github.com/osmmpi/pinpoint>

