



# Power-Efficient Data Storage

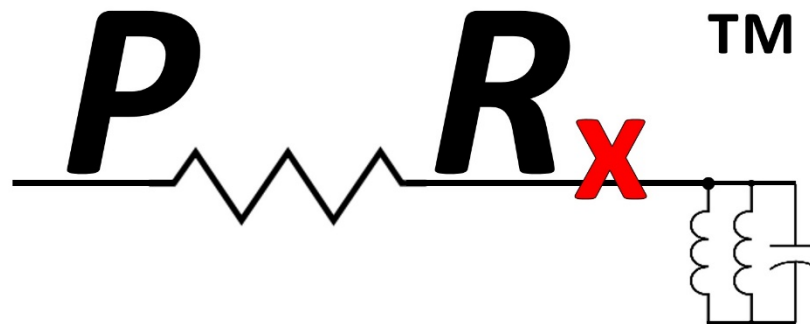
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# Overview

- ❑ Power Characteristics of Storage Products
- ❑ How does power differ amongst storage products?
- ❑ What happens when we scale?
- ❑ Opportunities for Power Savings



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# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

## ❑ Main Types of Storage Products

### ❑ Spinning Media

- ❑ SAS
- ❑ SATA
- ❑ FireWire
- ❑ SCSI
- ❑ Shingled Magnetic Recording (SMR)
- ❑ He *(more on this later...)*

### ❑ Cold Storage

### ❑ Tape



# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

## ❑ Main Types of Storage Products

### ❑ Solid-state Media

- ❑ Flash
- ❑ DRAM
- ❑ PCIe
- ❑ Other Non-volatile Memory (NVM)
  - ❑ ReRAM
  - ❑ Magnetic RAM
- ❑ Phase-Change Media
  - ❑ Intel/Micron 3D X-point (Storage Class Memory)
  - ❑ IBM 3-bit/cell (8 distinctive states)

### ❑ Hybrid Solutions



# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

- ❑ Why 12V vs. 3.3V or 5V?
  - ❑ Motors vs. Solid-state
    - ❑ Power usage is directly related to motor speed.
  - ❑ Current Handling Capability
  - ❑ Some exceptions (i.e. – laptops) where 12V is not available.
  - ❑ Optimization of efficiency can really depend on how the system power is architected.



# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

## □ Who likes big equations?

$$E_{Total} = \sum_{i=0}^N E_{Active} + \sum_{i=0}^S E_{Seek} + \sum_{i=0}^I E_{Idle}, \quad (6)$$

where  $E_{Total}$  is the total energy, in Joules;  $E_{Active}$  is the active energy, in Joules;  $E_{Seek}$  is the seek energy, in Joules; and  $E_{Idle}$  is the idle energy, in Joules.

$$E_{Active} = \frac{S}{B} \times P_{Active}, \quad (1)$$

where  $E_{Active}$  is active energy, in Joules;  $S$  is filesize, in MB;  $B$  is bandwidth, in MB/s; and  $P_{Active}$  is the active power, in Watts, as provided by the drive manufacturer.

**IMAGE CREDIT:** A. Hylick and R. Sohan, "A Methodology for Generating Disk Drive Energy Models Using Performance Data," in HotPower'09. ACM, 2009.

$$E_{Seek} = T_{Seek} \times P_{Seek}, \quad (5)$$

where  $E_{Seek}$  is seek energy, in Joules;  $T_{Seek}$  is the seek time, in seconds; and  $P_{Seek}$  is the seek power, in Watts.

$$T_{Seek} = a \sqrt{abs \left( \left\lfloor \frac{LBN_{dest.}}{SPT} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{LBN_{start}}{SPT} \right\rfloor \right)} + s, \quad (2)$$

where  $T_{Seek}$  is seek time, in milliseconds;  $a$  is a constant coefficient;  $LBN_{dest.}$  is the destination LBN;  $LBN_{start}$  is the start LBN;  $SPT$  is the number of sectors per track; and  $s$  is the head settle time, in milliseconds.

## □ Yeah, me neither.



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# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

## ❑ Active vs. Idle vs. Standby Power

- ❑ It is important to consider the difference between peak and steady-state power. It can be a surprisingly small delta sometimes.
- ❑ Beware the Sum of Maxima
- ❑ Peak power really only matters at turn-on (and wake from standby).
- ❑ Most systems have a staggered turn-on to mitigate inrush currents.
- ❑ With the tradeoff between power and response, it is important that you validate just how low of a power state is achieved in a standby mode. (i.e. – 0W not always 0W.)

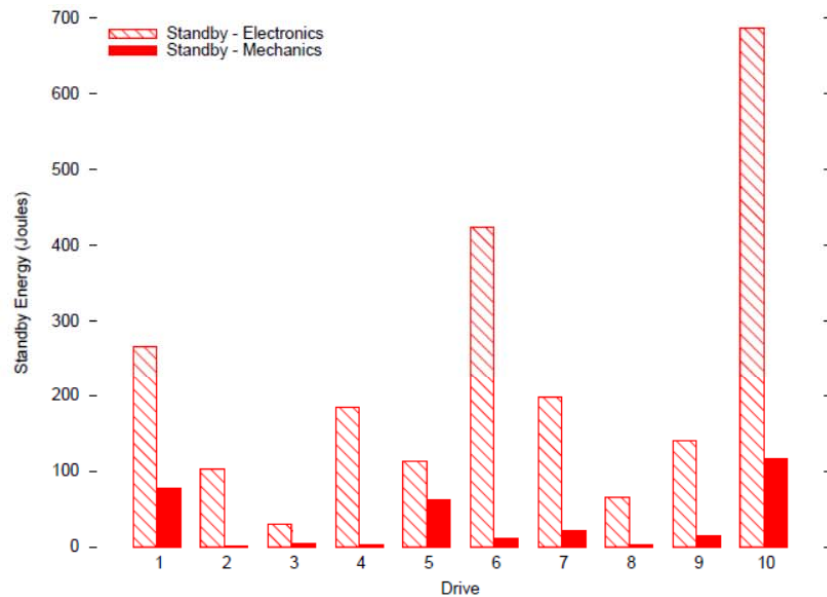


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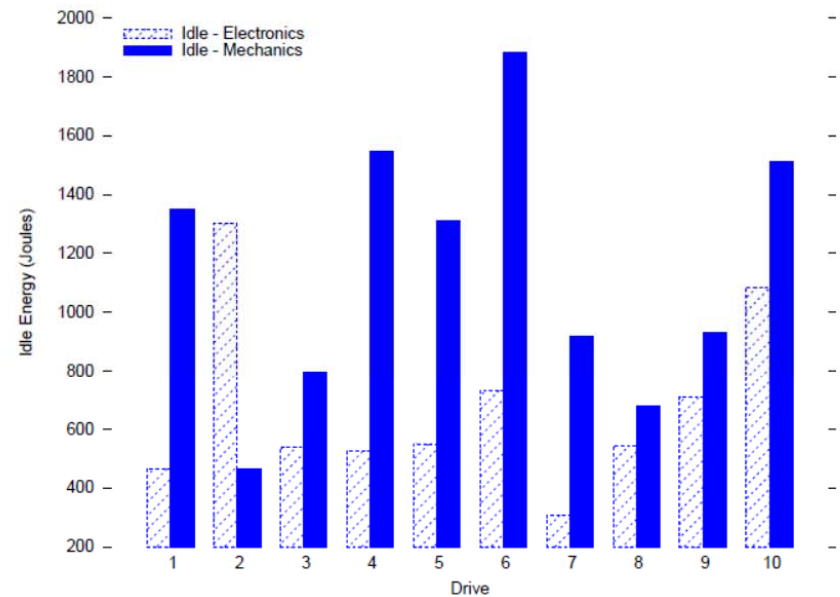
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# Power Characteristics of Storage Products



**Figure 3. Summary of 5-Minute Standby Energy Consumptions**



**Figure 4. Summary of 5-Minute Idle Energy Consumptions**

**IMAGE CREDIT:** A. Hylick, R. Sohan, A. Rice and B. Jones, "An Analysis of Hard Drive Energy Consumption," 2008 IEEE International Symposium on Modeling, Analysis and Simulation of Computers and Telecommunication Systems, Baltimore, MD, 2008, pp. 1-10. doi: 10.1109/MASCOT.2008.4770567



# Power Characteristics of Storage Products

- ❑ Need to Think in Terms of Utilization & Density
  - ❑ Consider a product's total power, but when comparing to a different storage technology, it is very important to also consider density.
  - ❑ Enclosures carry a large power overhead.
- ❑ Figures of Merit Unique to Storage
  - ❑ W/TB (or W/GB)
  - ❑ IOPS/W



# How does power differ amongst storage products?

- ❑ Where is the power being consumed?
  - ❑ **NOTE:** a good chunk of the power is spent transferring data, not processing and/or storing it.
    - ❑ Storage class memory may address this concern.
  - ❑ Wearables and IoT will change how and where data is stored, thus impacting the power consumption of storage products.



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# What happens when we scale?

- ❑ Economies of Scale Apply
  - ❑ Applies to both CAPEX & OPEX
  - ❑ Even the smallest player can have the best Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE).
  - ❑ Small Drives + Virtualization = A Large Drive



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# What happens when we scale?

- ❑ The Impact of the Cloud
  - ❑ Mitigate Overprovisioning
  - ❑ Ultimate Reliability (9+ 9s)
  - ❑ Utilize the Most Power-Efficient Storage Solutions
  - ❑ Utilize the Most Cost-Efficient Storage Solutions
  - ❑ Pay By the Minute
  
- ❑ Yeah, but what about security?
  - ❑ Good point, but this is a power talk! 😊
  - ❑ Self-encrypting Drives (SED)
    - ❑ So let us quickly look at SED power cost...



# What happens when we scale?

- ❑ The Power Cost of Encryption
  - ❑ Software Vs. Hardware Encryption

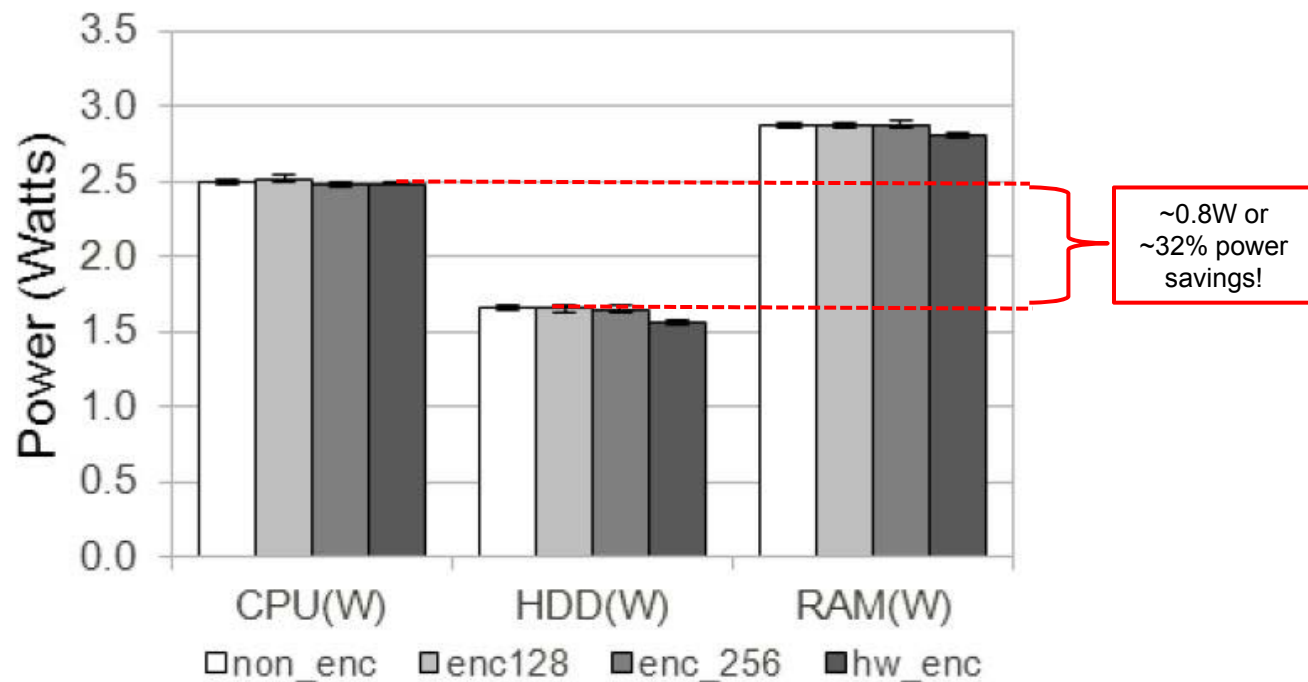


Figure 1. Power Used for 10MB File Writes

**IMAGE CREDIT:** A. Fujimoto, P. Peterson and P. Reiher, "Comparing the Power of Full Disk Encryption Alternatives," Green Computing Conference (IGCC), 2012 International, San Jose, CA, 2012, pp. 1-6. doi: 10.1109/IGCC.2012.6322245

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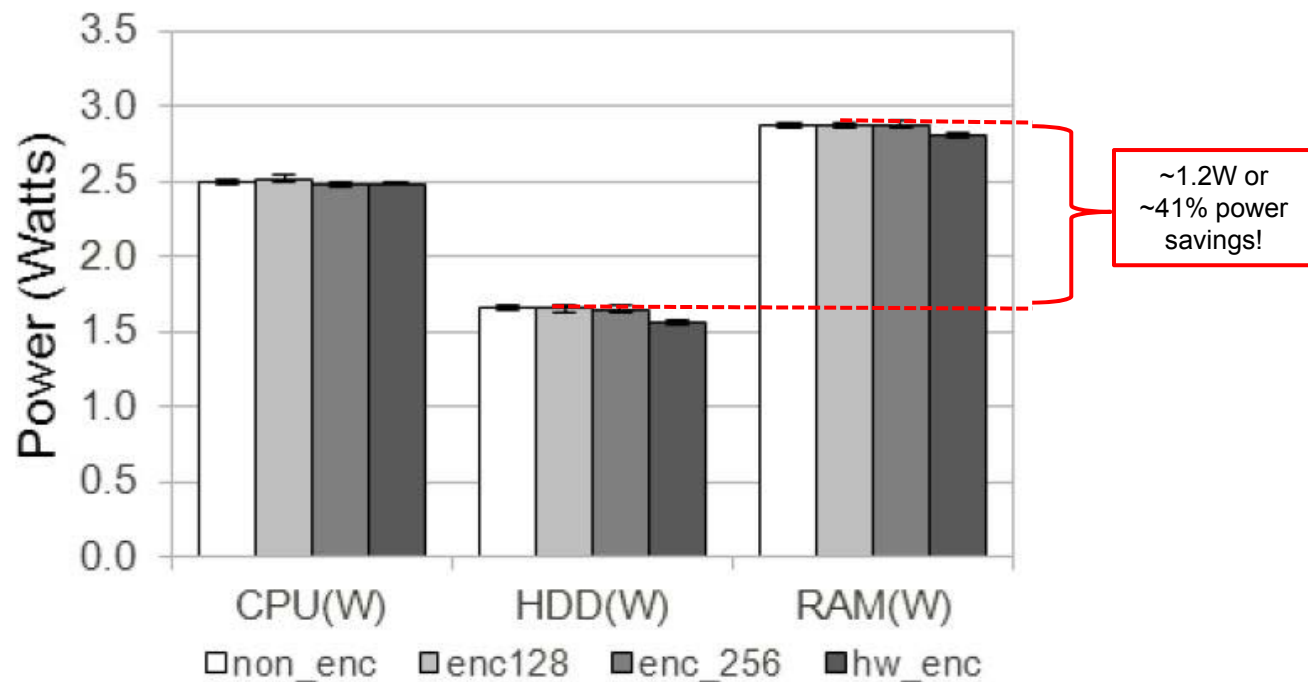


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# Opportunities for Power Savings

*“It costs more to run a storage device over three years than to buy it.”*

– SearchStorage

What is the most power efficient storage device in the world?

**HINT:** *this is absolutely a trick question, but with a very objective answer.*



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# Opportunities for Power Savings

- ❑ Long-term vs. Near-term Solutions
  - ❑ System Optimizations
  - ❑ Infrastructure Overhaul
    - ❑ He Drives (Density & Power)
- ❑ The Enclosure
  - ❑ Fans, Controllers, ASICs
- ❑ Virtualization
  - ❑ Consolidate & Turn-off
- ❑ Deduplication
  - ❑ Get Rid of All Those Costly Copies





# Opportunities for Power Savings

- ❑ The Cloud
  - ❑ Take Advantage of Those Economies of Scale
- ❑ Cold Storage
  - ❑ Listen to Your Stats, Take Action Accordingly
- ❑ DC Power
  - ❑ Mitigating Conversion Steps Can Yield Significant Savings
- ❑ Disaggregation
  - ❑ Separate & Optimize



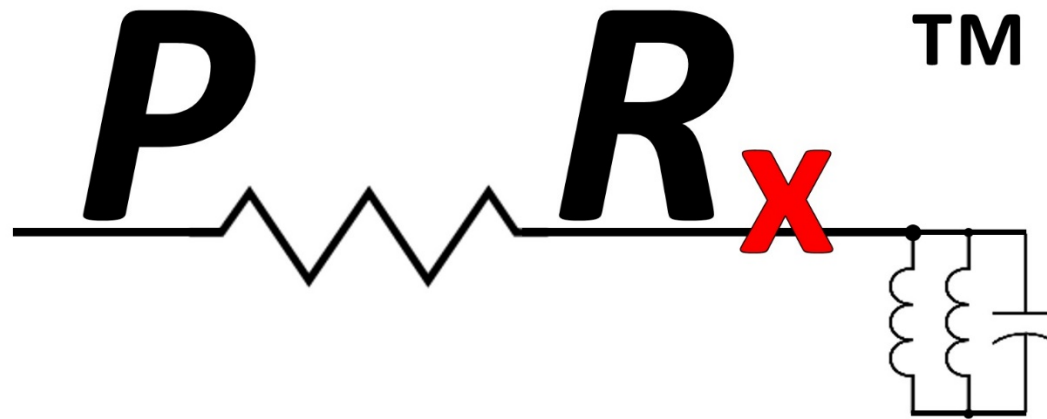
# Summary

- ❑ Pay close attention to the difference between peak and steady-state power as it will tell you a lot about TCO.
- ❑ Use It or Lose It
- ❑ When evaluating power, need to consider the big picture for an accurate comparison.
  - ❑ This can include transport and overhead costs.
- ❑ Put the Cloud to Work for You
- ❑ Many of the same concepts and initiatives associated with saving power at the data center level all apply directly to storage solutions.



Thanks a lot for your time and attention!

Any questions and/or comments?



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