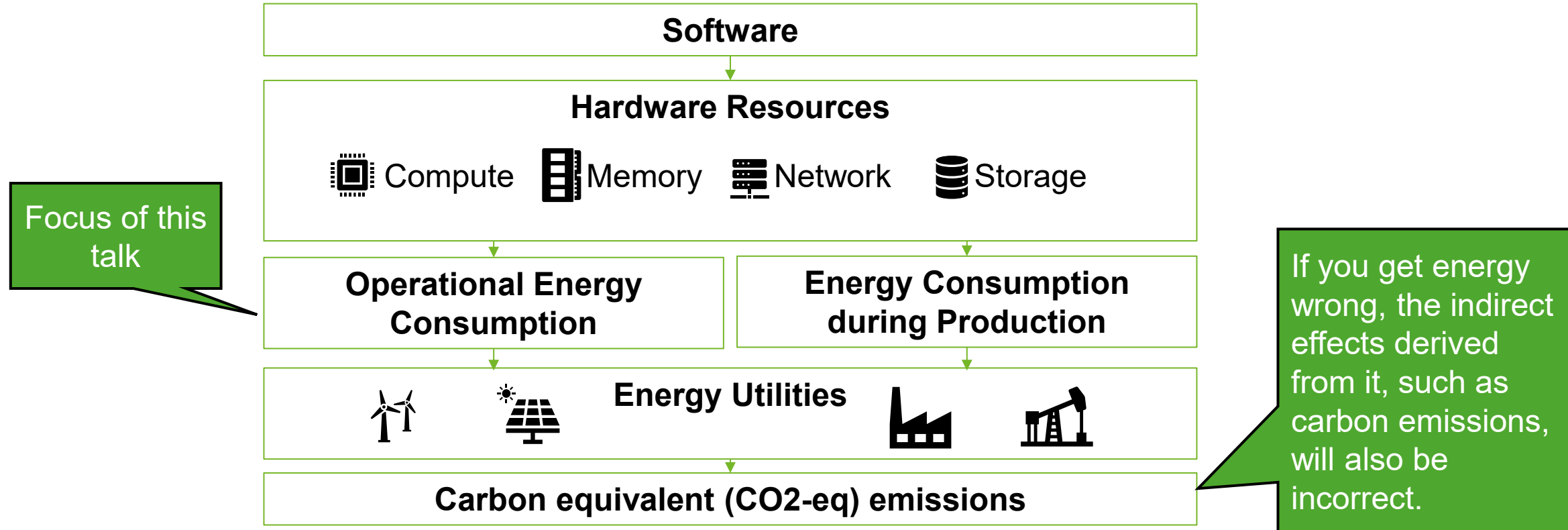


How accurate are current tools and models for estimating software energy consumption?

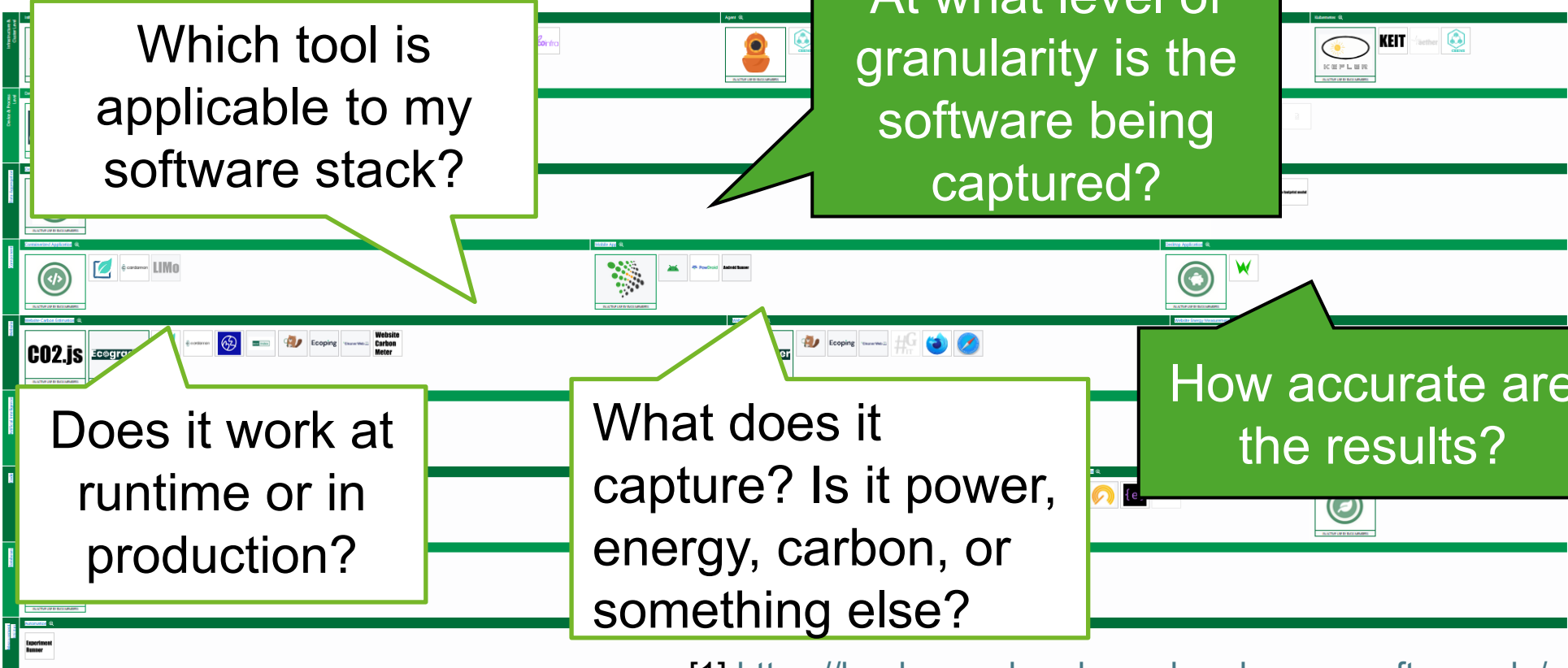
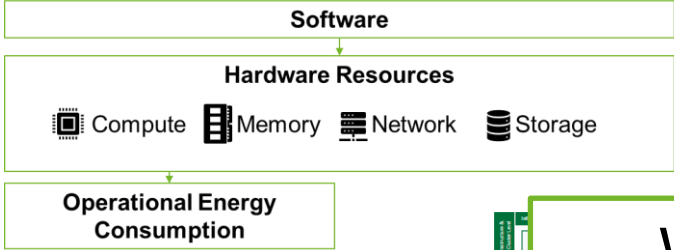
Prof. Dr. Andreas Brunnert



Software Energy Consumption

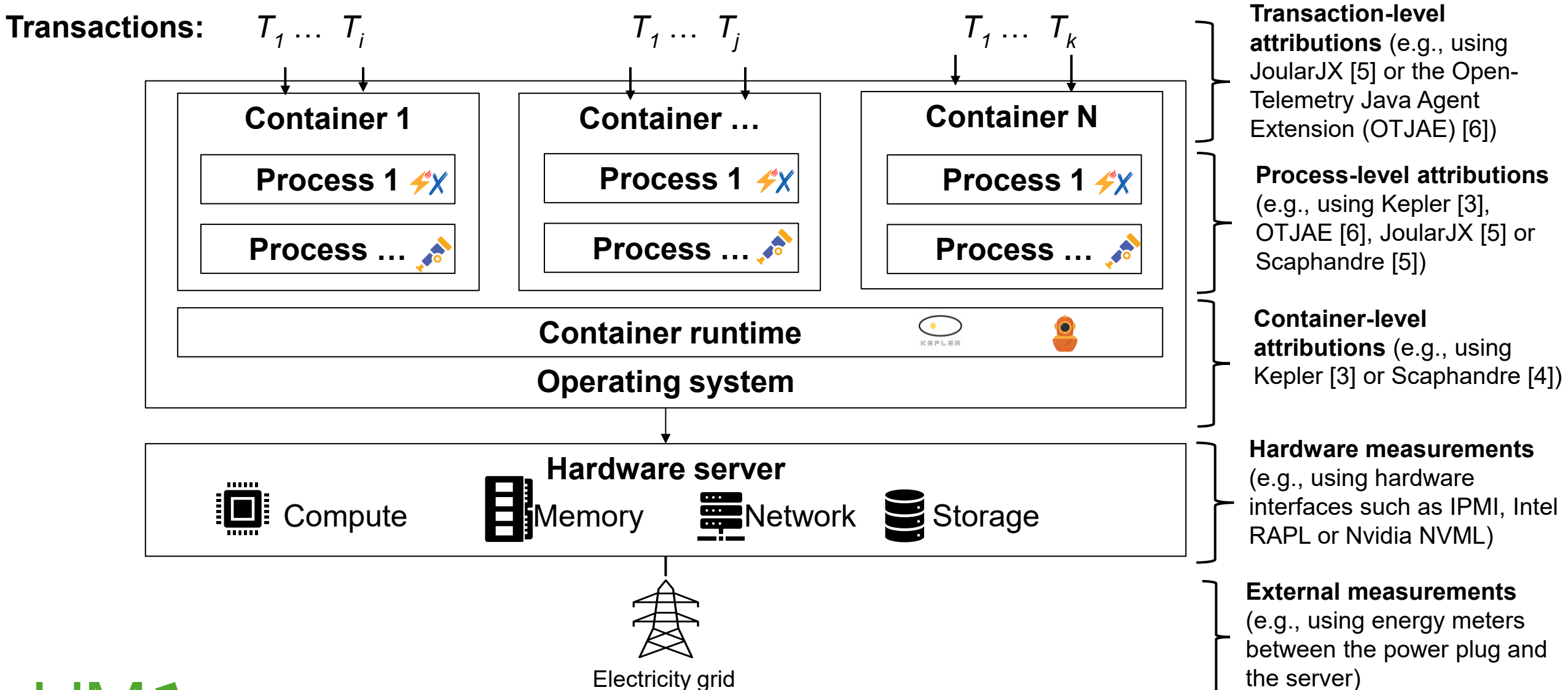


Software Energy Consumption



[1] <https://landscape.bundesverband-green-software.de/>

Software Energy Consumption



Software Energy Consumption



JoularJX attributes RAPL power values to individual transactions.



OpenTelemetry Java Agent Extension (OTJAE): Derives transaction power consumption solely based on formulas.

Transaction-level attributions (e.g., using JoularJX [5] or the OpenTelemetry Java Agent Extension (OTJAE) [6])



Kepler, Scaphandre, and JoularJX attribute RAPL power values to individual processes



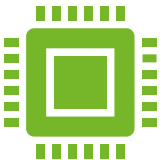
OpenTelemetry Java Agent Extension (OTJAE): Derives process power consumption solely based on formulas.

Process-level attributions (e.g., using Kepler [3], OTJAE, JoularJX [5] or Scaphandre [4])



Kepler and Scaphandre: attribute RAPL power values to individual containers

Container-level attributions (e.g., using Kepler [3] or Scaphandre [4])



Intel RAPL (accessible via Powercap [2]) provides continuous energy readings for the processor sockets.

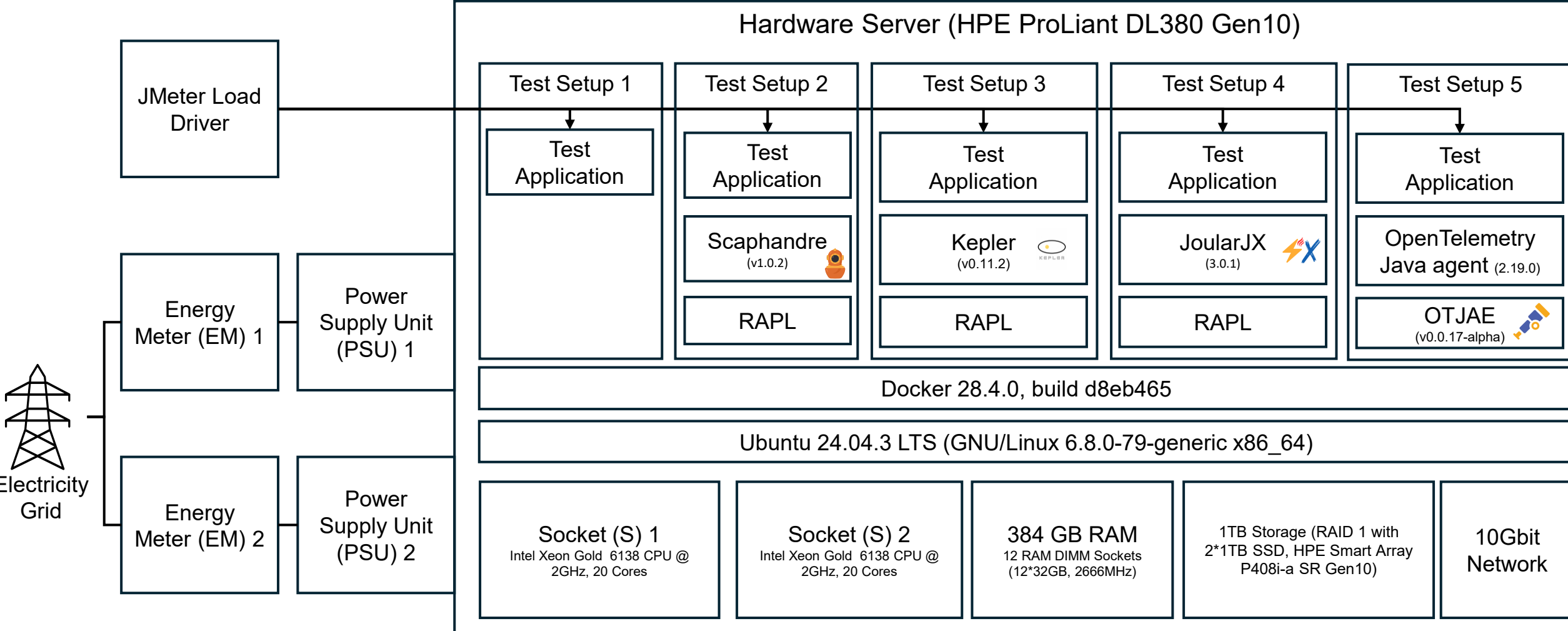
Hardware measurements (e.g., using hardware interfaces such as IPMI, Intel RAPL or Nvidia NVML)



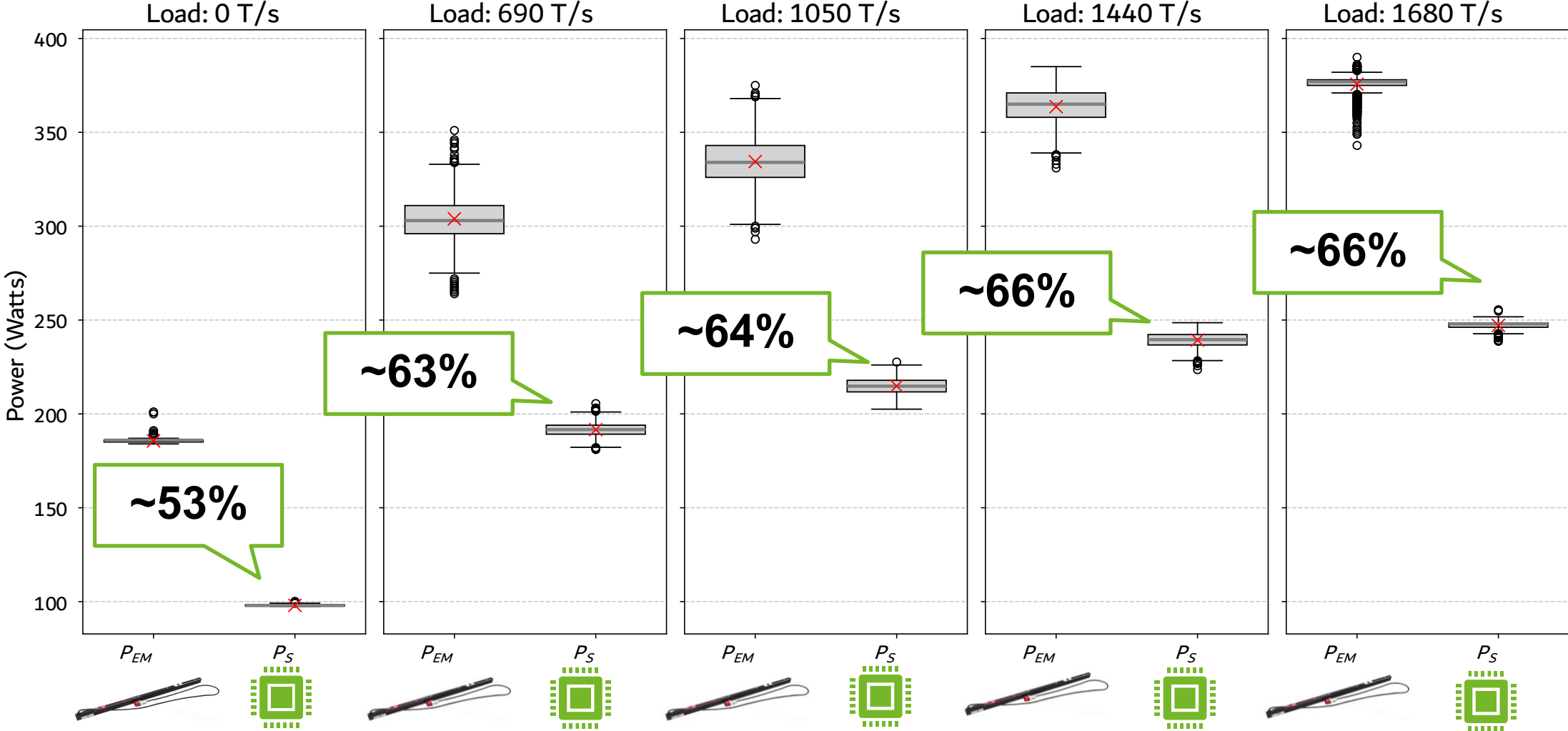
Continuous power readings for each power plug
→ Ground truth

External measurements (e.g., using energy meters between the power plug and the server)

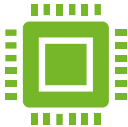
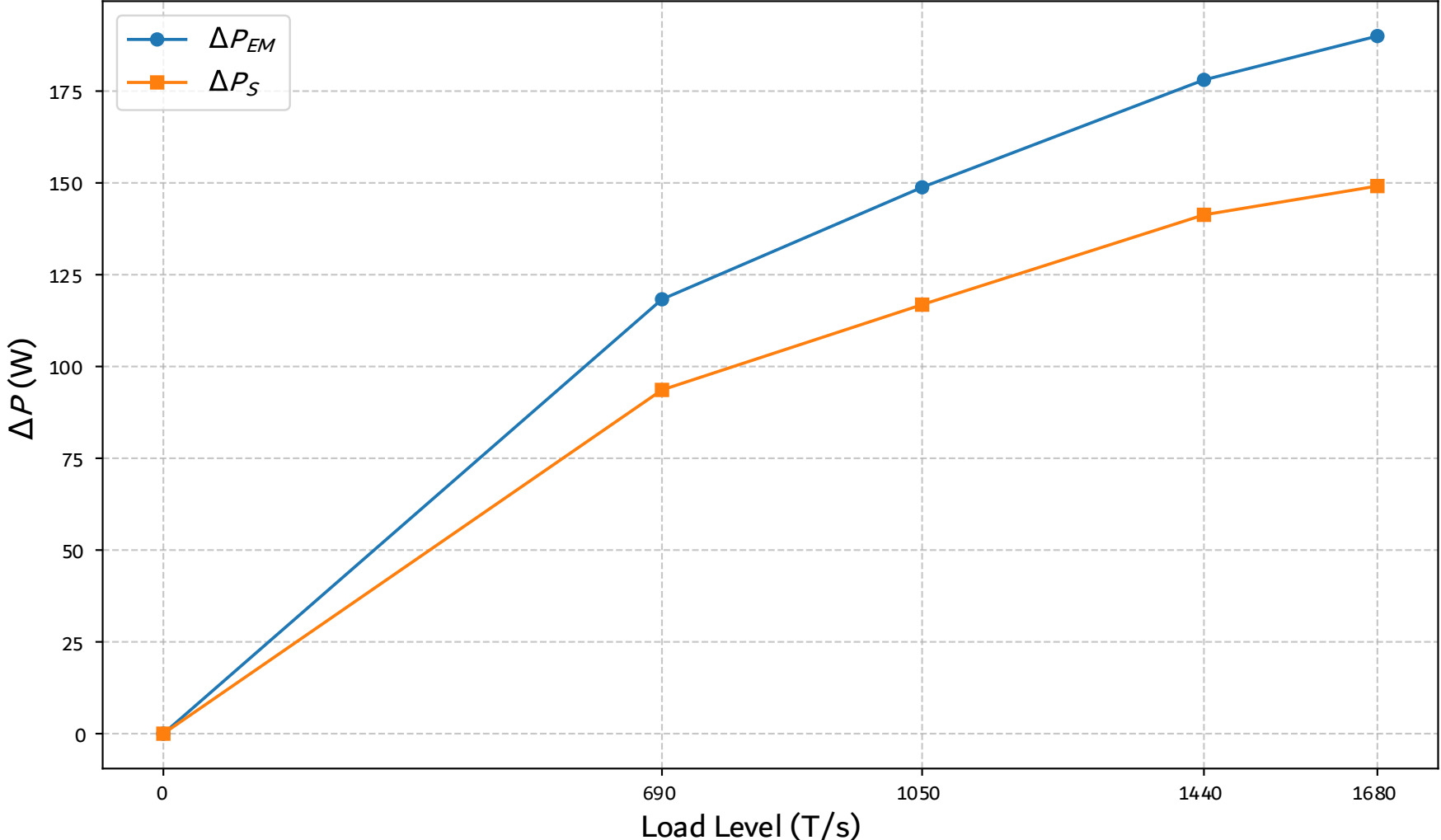
Experiment Setup



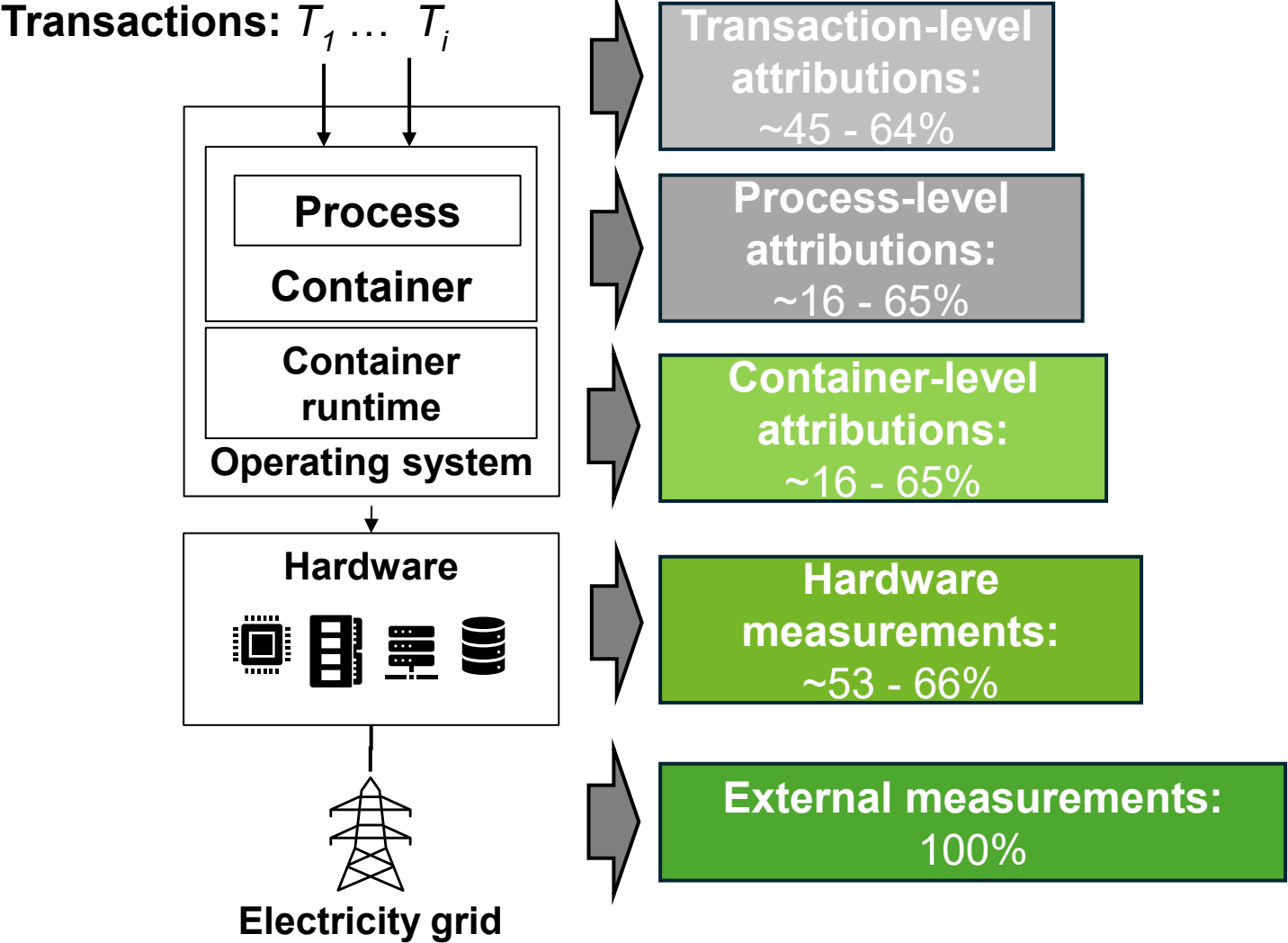
Experimental Results – External vs. Internal Power



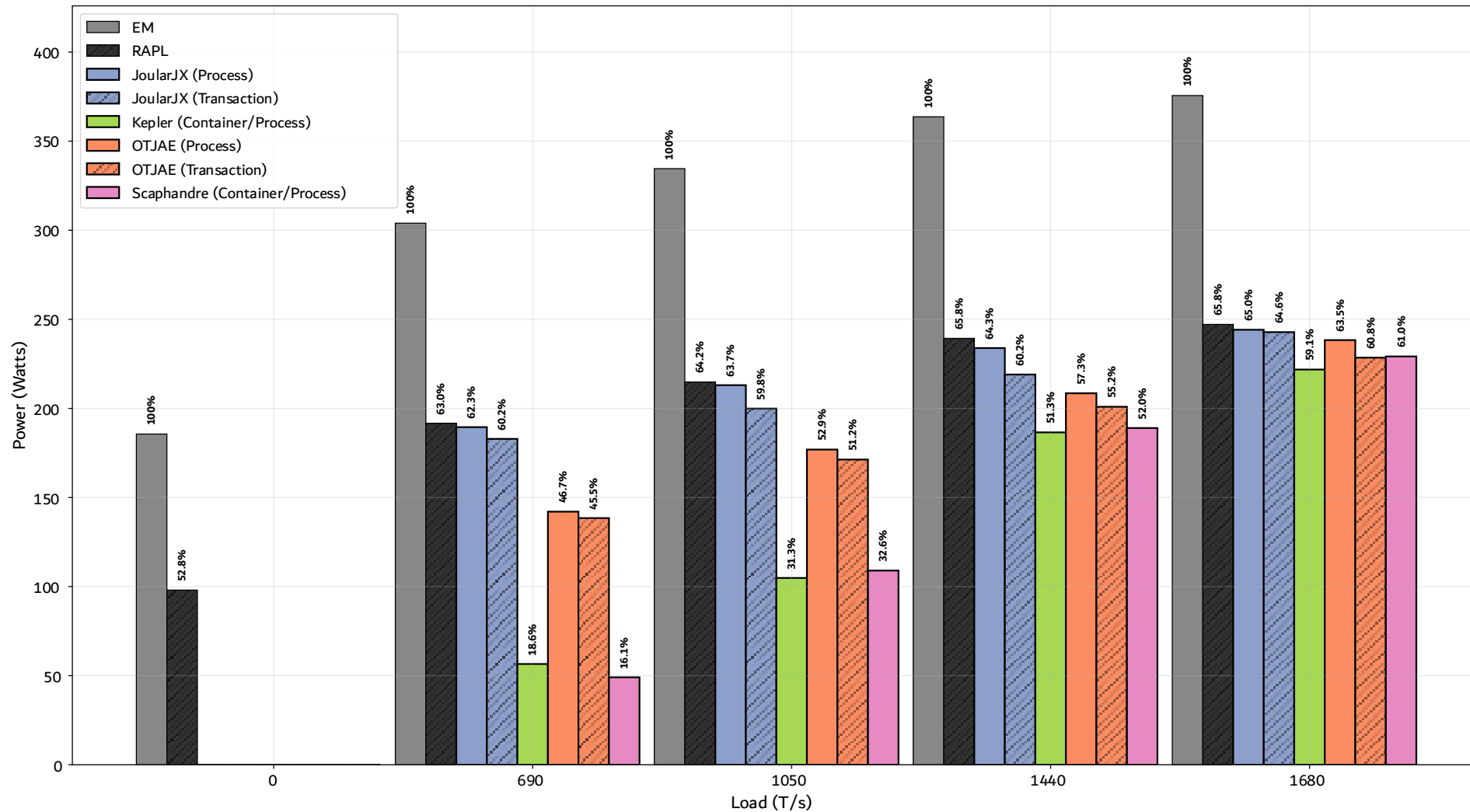
Experimental Results – External vs. Internal Power



Experimental Results – Accuracy Overview



Experimental Results – Accuracy Overview per Tool



Summary and Conclusions

- **Accuracy of tools:**
 - Container/process level: 16–65%
 - Transaction level: 45–64%
 - Kepler and Scaphandre show a significant underestimation at low CPU utilization
 - → as this is very common scenario in data centers you must account for this using idle power distribution
- **Limitations of RAPL-based tools:**
 - Capture only CPU & DRAM power
 - Miss network, storage → measure only 53–66% of total system power.
- **Model-based approaches:**
 - OTJAE shows accuracy comparable to RAPL-based tools
 - Promising for cloud environments without hardware access.
 - → this enables the possibility to more easily represent additional resources
- **Open Challenges:**
 - We lack good models for non-compute-bound workloads. These include workloads relating to memory, storage and network energy consumption.
 - The way in which resources are split is often not user-friendly (e.g. how is idle power draw split among components?).
 - Further analysis is required to improve the accuracy of attributing concurrent workloads to the same system.

References

- **Tools:**
 - [1] <https://landscape.bundesverband-green-software.de/>
 - [2] Powercap: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/next/power/powercap/powercap.html>
 - [3] Kepler: <https://github.com/sustainable-computing-io/kepler>
 - [4] Scaphandre: <https://github.com/hubblo-org/scaphandre>
 - [5] JoularJX: <https://github.com/joular/joularjx>
 - [6] OTJAE: <https://github.com/RETIT/opentelemetry-javaagent-extension>
- **Replication Package and Data:**
 - <https://github.com/hm-green-it-lab/jss2025>
- **Further reading:**
 - Software Energy Consumption: <https://luiscruz.github.io/2023/05/13/energy-units.html>
 - Kepler paper (note: architecture change since v0.10.0): <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10254956>
 - Kepler since v0.10.0: <https://github.com/sustainable-computing-io/kepler/blob/v0.11.2/docs/developer/power-attribution-guide.md>
 - JoularJX paper: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9826760>
 - OTJAE paper: <https://dl.gi.de/items/3cbc03f9-64b5-41a8-be00-d45cea2412cb>
 - OTJAE / JoularJX evaluation paper: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3696630.3728709>

Thank you very much for your attention!
Any questions?

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