

# Optimal Energy Procurement for Geo-distributed Data Centers in Multi-timescale Markets

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## Problem & Motivation

2 data centers in TX & NY:

TX: \$0.03 kWh (*long-term*) \$X kWh (*real-time*)

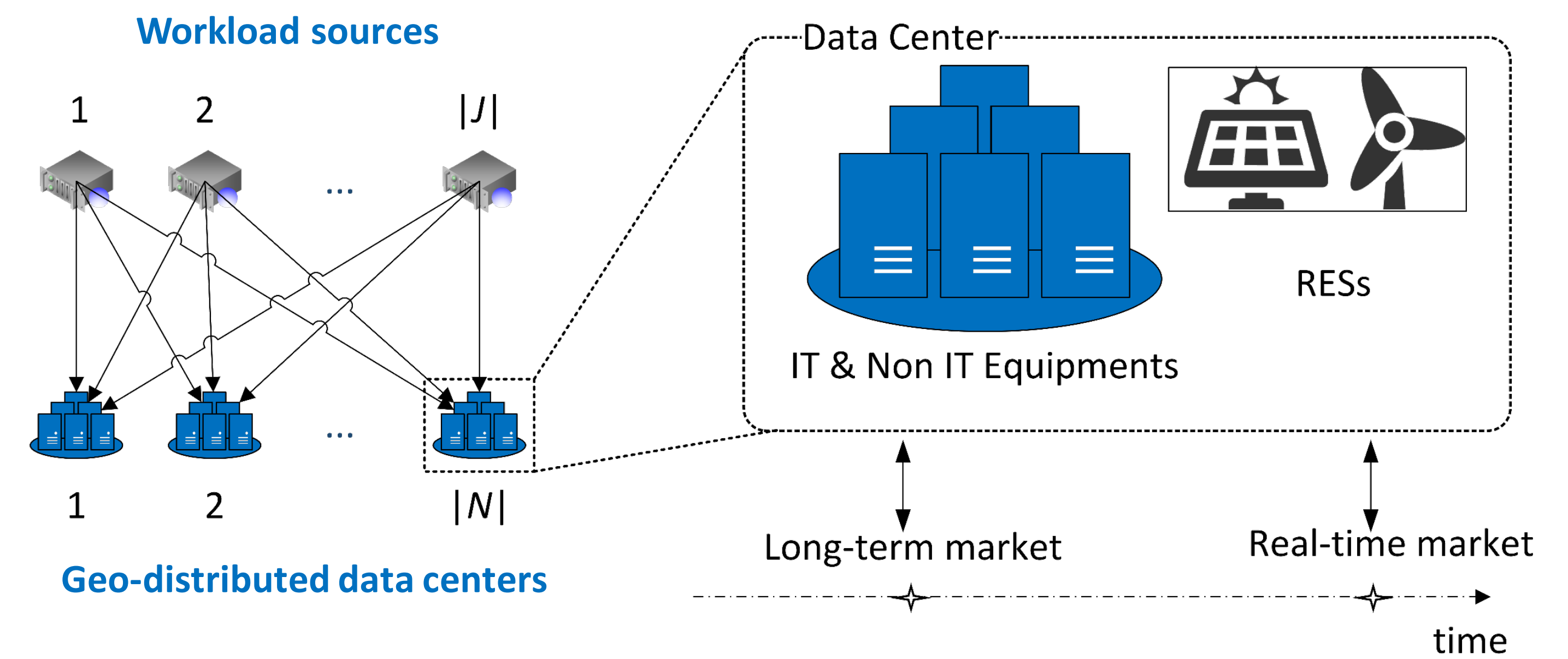
NY: \$0.05 kWh (*long-term*) \$Y kWh (*real-time*)

(In real-time, renewable energy & electricity prices are uncertain.)

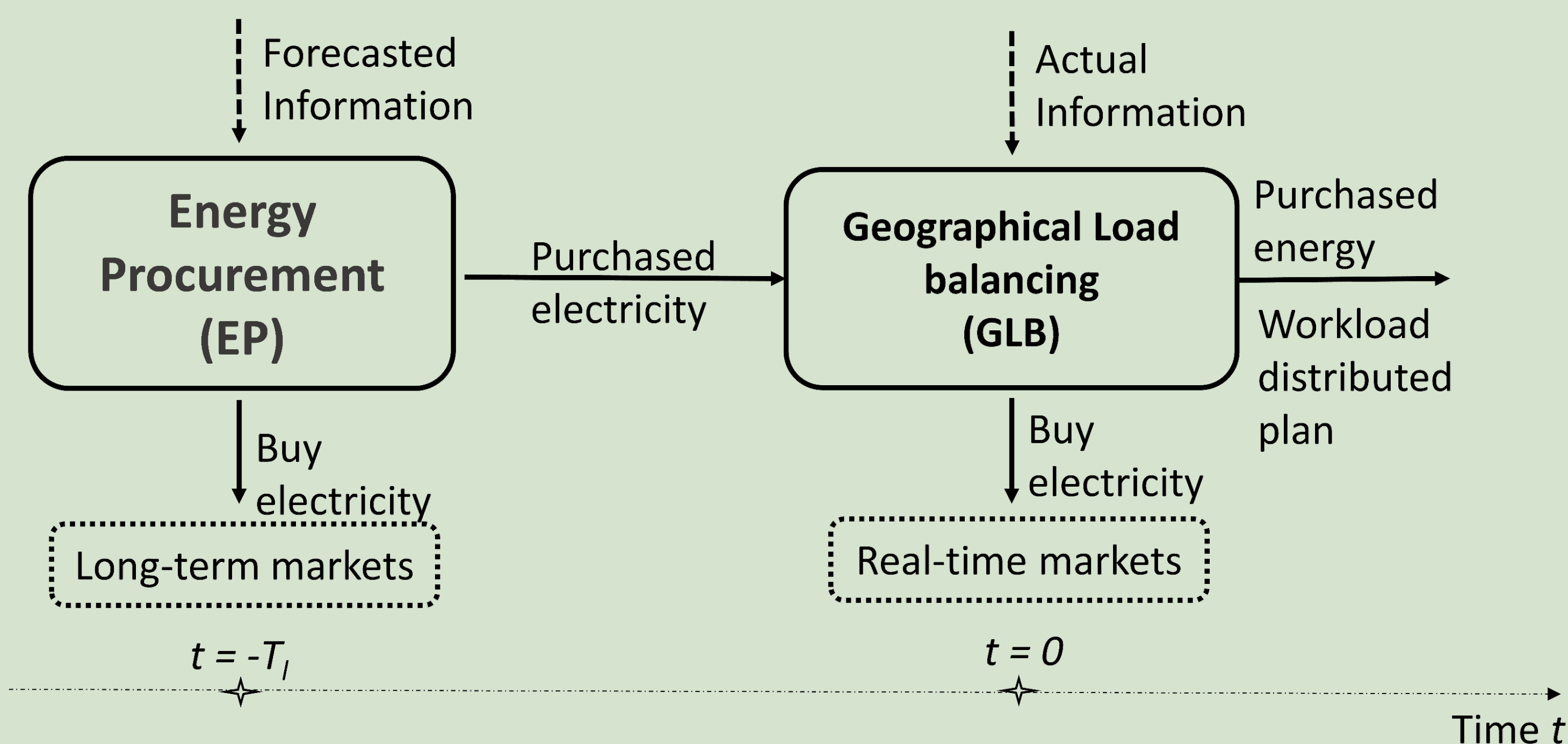
**How much electricity should we purchase in long-term for each data center?**

Over procurement → waste of energy & money

Under procurement → pay a lot in real-time

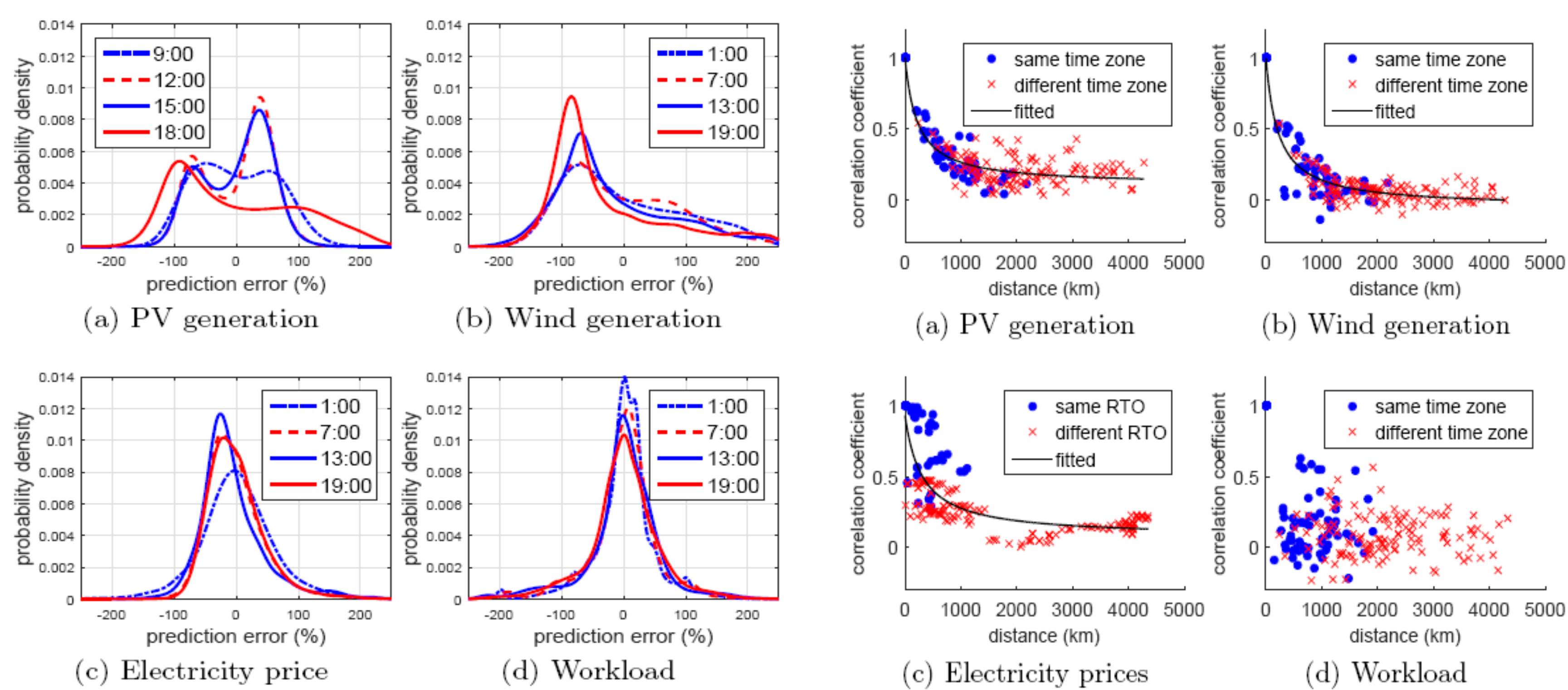


## Proposed Energy Procurement System



## Prediction Error Analysis for the EP input

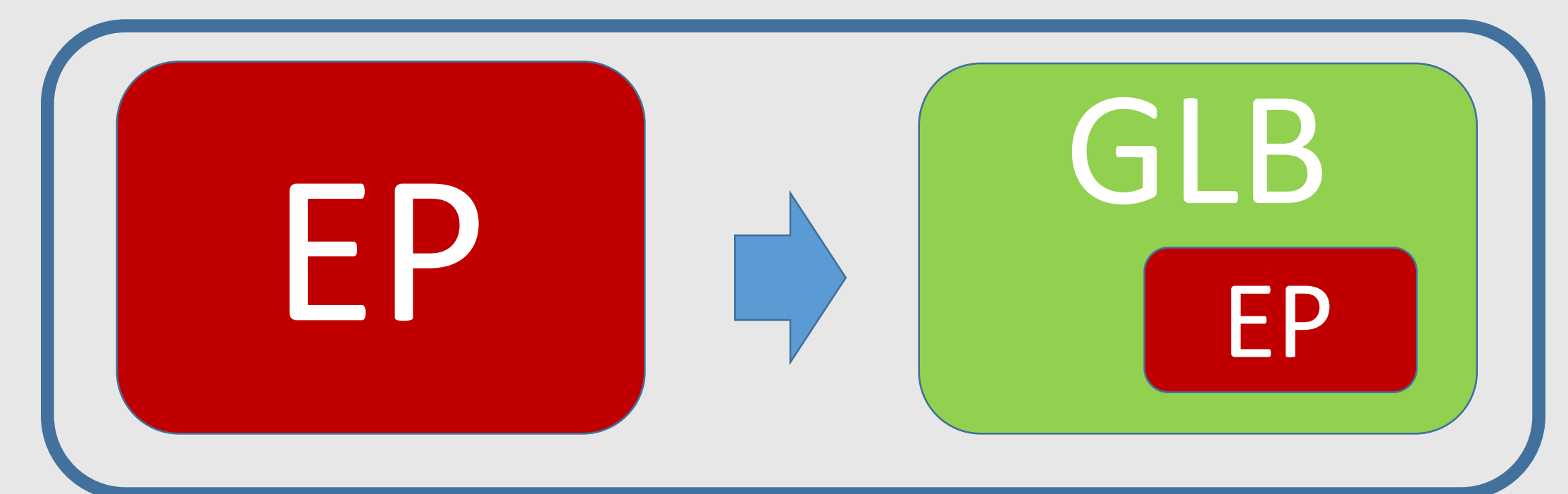
Data are collected from NREL, Akamai, ISOs in USA



Error distributions are divert

Low-correlated in space domains

## Optimal Energy Procurement (EP) in Long-term



$$\min \text{cost}(EP + GLB(EP))$$

## Stochastic Gradient based Algorithm (SGA)

**Input:** Prediction error distribution

Step 1: Generate the all the possible input for GLB based prediction errors.

Step 2: Pick a feasible EP

Step 3: Solve GLB on each sample path

Step 4: Solve GLB on each possible output

Step 5: Obtain expected gradient of objective

Step 6: Stop if the gradient is small enough

While loop

## Experimental Setup

**Data centers:** 14 Google data centers

**Renewable penetration:** 30% capacity

**Akamai workload traces:** 40 sources

**Electricity prices:**

$$\text{Long term} = \frac{1}{2.5} \text{ avg. real time}$$

### Base line methods

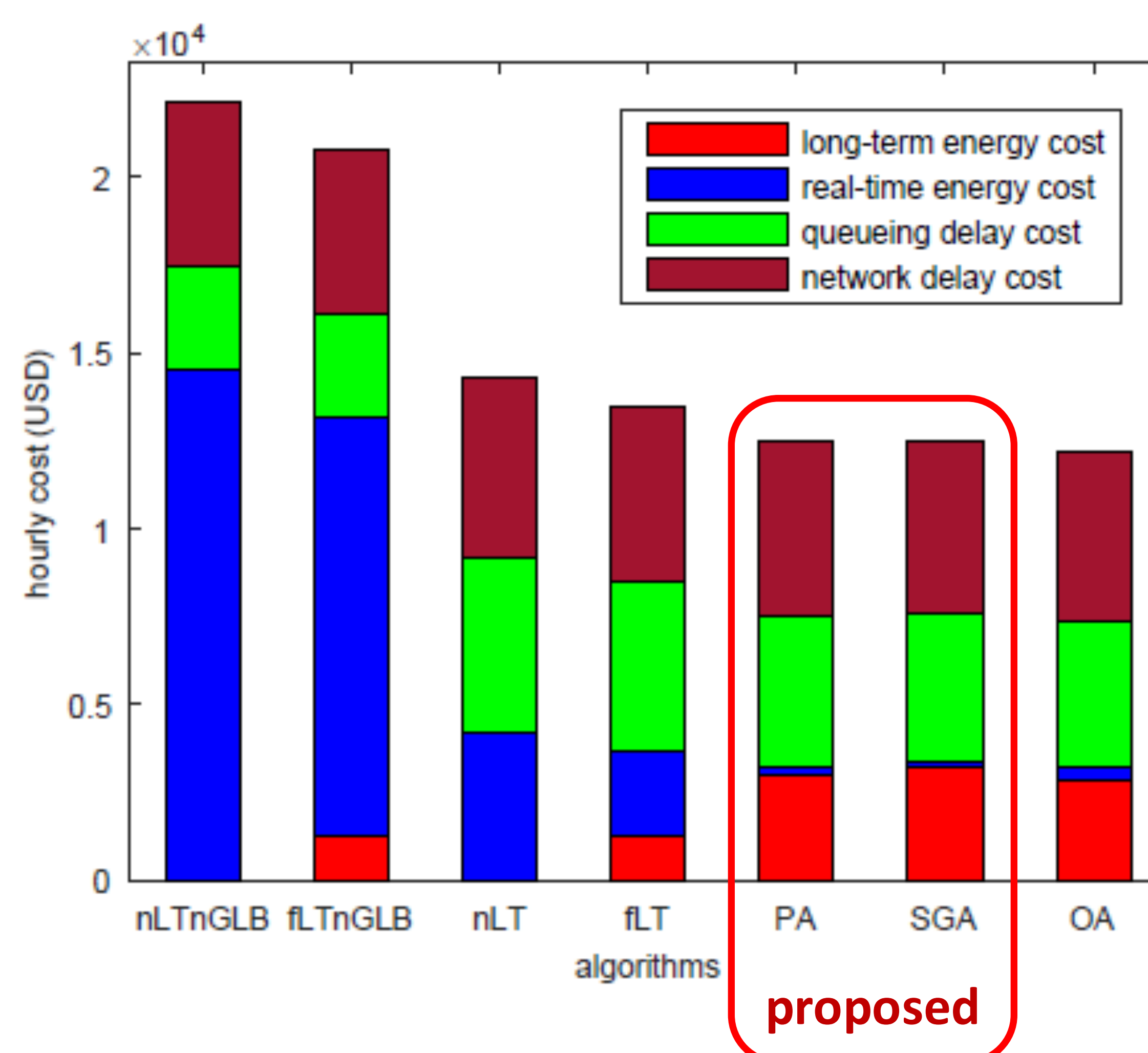
**PA:** Prediction Algorithm is proposed using predicted values

**nLTnGLB:** no Long Term EP & no GLB

**fLTnGLB:** fixed 50% Long Term EP & no GLB

**nLT:** no Long Term EP & using GLB

**fLT:** fixed 50% Long Term EP & using GLB



## Lessons learnt

Up to **50% savings** with SGA

Be **aggressive in long-term** markets thanks to GLB.

PA & SGA are very **close to optimal** because of 2 reasons:

1. Long-term energy is used up to reduce the delay cost
2. GLB does a good job on distributing workload to compensate the over-procurement.