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Part 1: Guidelines for energy effectiveness evaluation

*Technologies de l'information — Disponibilité des technologies de
l'information — Modèles informatisés à efficacité énergétique —*

*Partie 1: Lignes directrices pour l'évaluation de l'efficacité
énergétique*



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	1
5 Reference computing model for end-to-end energy effectiveness evaluation	2
5.1 Overview of computing models.....	2
5.2 Reference computing model and energy effectiveness evaluation.....	4
6 Holistic framework for evaluating the applicability of energy effectiveness improving technologies	6
6.1 Motivation.....	6
6.2 Overview of holistic framework.....	7
6.3 Considerations for evaluating the applicability.....	7
6.4 Examples of energy effectiveness evaluation.....	7
7 Guidelines for determining the energy effectiveness of a computing model	11
Annex A (informative) State of affairs for improving energy effectiveness of computing systems ..	12
Annex B (informative) Survey for calculating power consumption of the components in computing models	19
Bibliography	21

Foreword

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Introduction

The world is experiencing explosive growth of data from mobile client devices, cloud services, social networks, online television, the Internet of things, big data and from traditional enterprise computing. The growth of data has been accompanied by a growth in the energy usage and carbon footprint of IT along with increased costs. Much research has been performed regarding energy management for the last two decades, most focusing on the evaluating and improving energy efficiency of individual components or systems such as processors, memory, wireless networks base stations, laptops, supercomputers, data centres, handheld devices and so on. However, several disparate systems, or systems of systems, collectively use energy to accomplish a given task and satisfy service-level expectations. Consider, for example, someone who takes a photo with a smartphone and posts it to a social network for their friends to view. Taking and transmitting the photo consumes energy from the smartphone while the data transfer, processing and storage consumes energy too. Likewise, when friends view the photo, that activity will consume additional energy. To improve energy effectiveness, it is necessary to consider the end-to-end energy use of a task or service involving multiple systems.

The ISO/IEC 30132 series provides guidelines for the end-to-end evaluation of energy effectiveness of a reference computing model and suggestions for determining the energy effectiveness of a computing model. This document comprises guidelines for energy effectiveness evaluation, including a reference computing model that includes end-to-end data transfer, processing and storage.