OpenInfra

Co-simulation Framework for the Infrastructure Nexus

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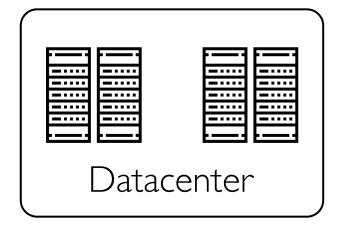
UC Berkeley

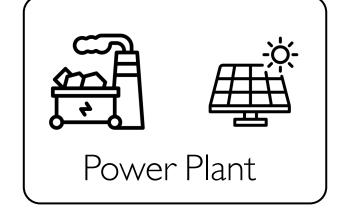


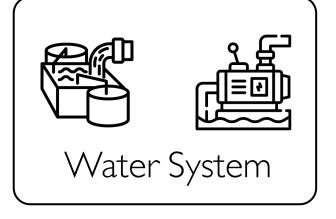
What is the Infrastructure

Infrastructure:

- Cloud Infrastructure: Datacenter
- Industrial Infrastructure: Power Plant, Water System



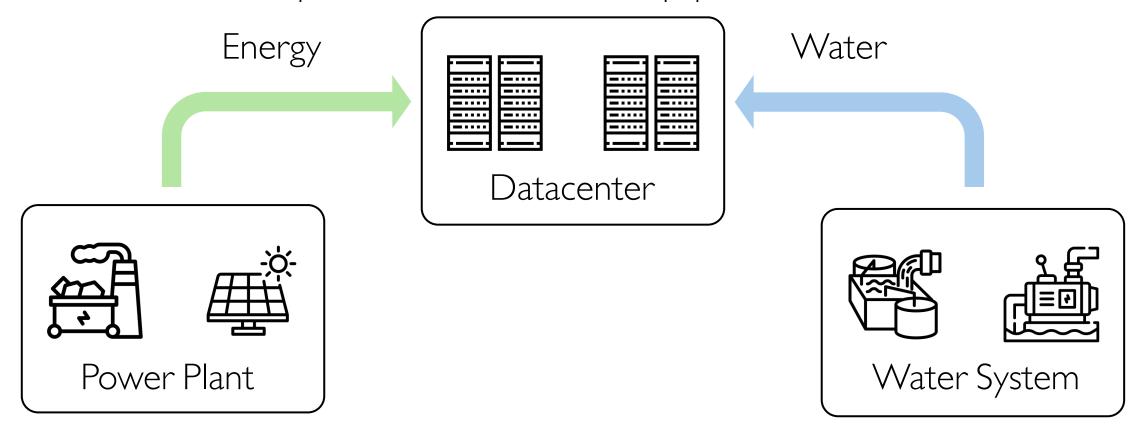




What is the Infrastructure Nexus

Datacenter/X Nexus: Datacenter/Energy, Datacenter/Water:

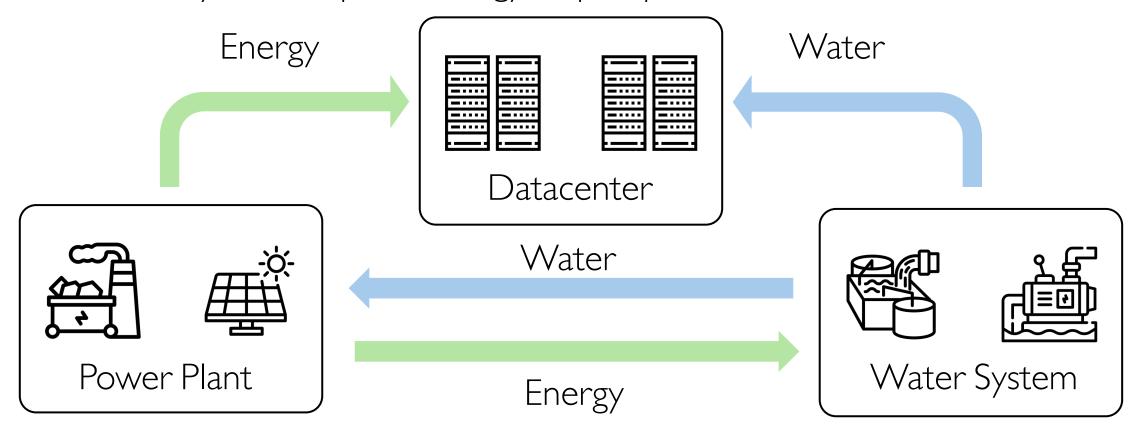
- Datacenter requires energy to power its facilities
- Datacenter requires water to cool IT equipment



What is the Infrastructure Nexus

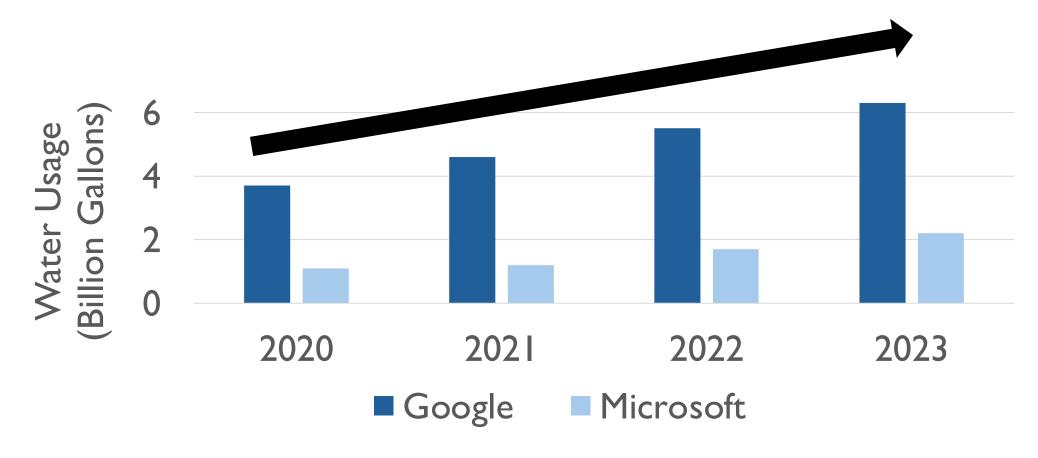
Power/Water Nexus:

- Power Plant requires water to cool its equipment
- Water System requires energy to pump and filer water



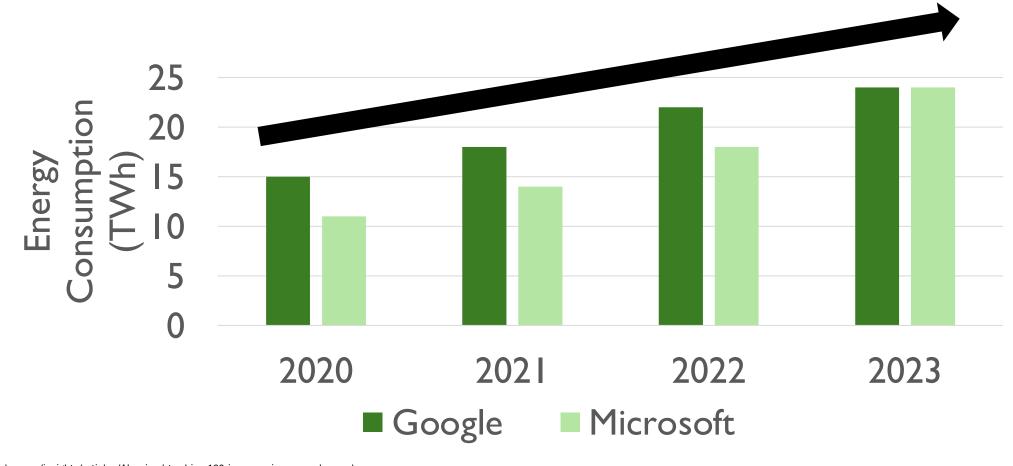
Why is the Infrastructure Nexus important?

Datacenter water usage increases quickly



Why is the Infrastructure Nexus important?

Datacenter power usage keeps increasing



Opportunities at the Infrastructure Nexus

Co-optimization to balance power and water usage trade-offs

- Cooling datacenters at night is more water-efficient because of low temperature
- Powering datacenters at night is less carbon-efficient because of less renewable energy













Why we need the co-simulation framework

Problem:

- Direct evaluation on multiple physical infrastructures is hard!
- Requires expertise across multiple domains.



What is co-simulation:

A complex system composed of individual simulators.

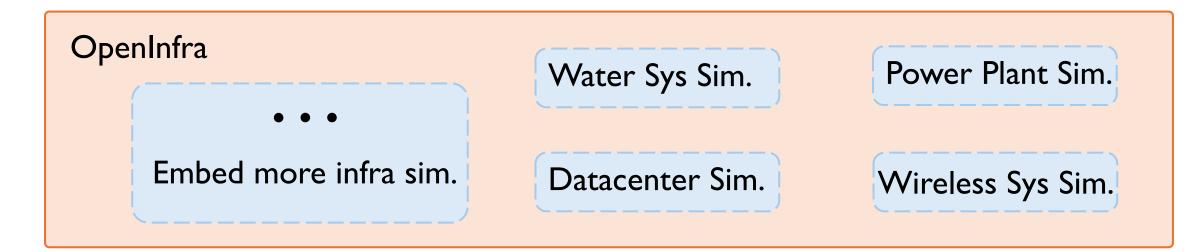


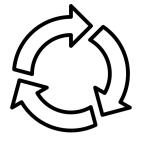
Why co-simulation:

Easy integration of high-fidelity simulators from multiple domains.

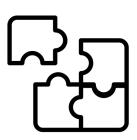


OpenInfra goals

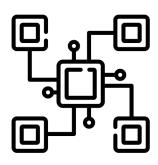




Reuse Simulators



Seamless Integration



Simulator Interactions

Co-simulation for Infrastructure Nexus is hard

Heterogenous types of simulators required



Each types has many simulators

















Power Plant simulator





5G simulator

System level challenges

Language:

Requiring an intuitive language to define nexus experiments



• Execution:

Performance limited by slowest simulators and resource constraints.



Scalability:

High communication overhead in distributed simulators.



System level challenges - Cont'd

Algorithm

Easy integration with existing libraries for various simulation goals.



Synchronization

Synchronize and translate events across simulators.

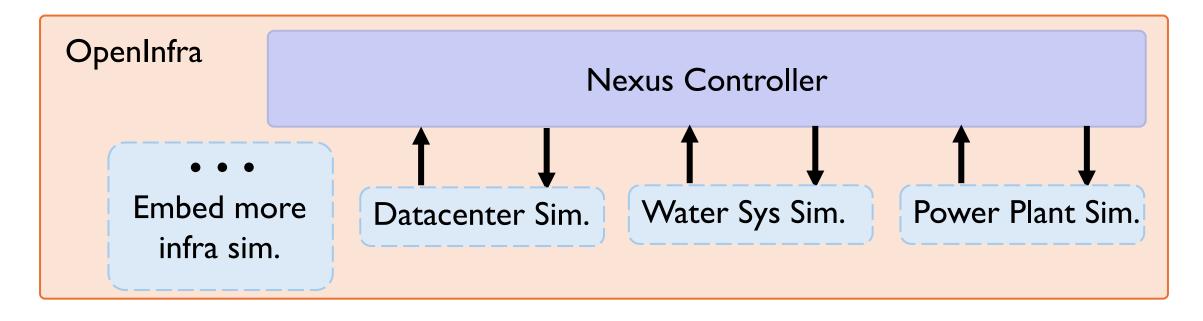


Data management

Handle diverse data formats across simulators.

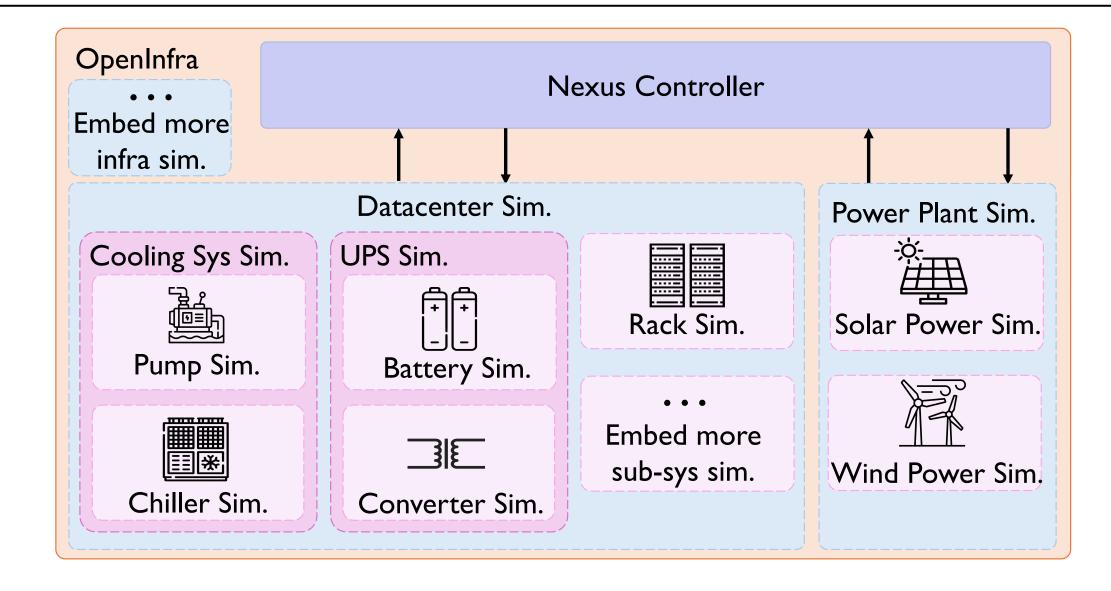


OpenInfra Architecture



- State(): expose internal state variables from a simulator to OpenInfra
- Actuate(): trigger specific actions within a simulator
- Capabilities: Co-optimization and specific event creation (e.g., infrastructure failure)

OpenInfra Architecture - Cont'd



Infrastructure-as-Code management

• Multi-level IaC to fit multiple hierarchies of simulation

```
"datacenter": {
    "granularity": "rack_level",
    "rack_number": 2,

"server_number_per_rack": 52,

"UPS_redundancy": "n+1",

"UPS_battery_attribute": "...",

"connected_rack_number_per_PDU": "1",

"PDU_redundancy": "2n"

9 }
```

Initial Stage IaC file

Final Stage IaC file

What we have supported

Integrate 17 simulators

- 8 types of power plant simulators
- 3 types of Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) simulators
- Datacenter rack (load/power usage) simulators
- Pump/Chiller simulators
- Datacenter/Power plant water usage simulators
- Working prototype available on GitHub: https://github.com/JhengLu/OpenInfra
 - Written in Python with 4,000 lines of code
 - Active expansions and improvements are in progress
 - All contributions are welcome!

Setting:

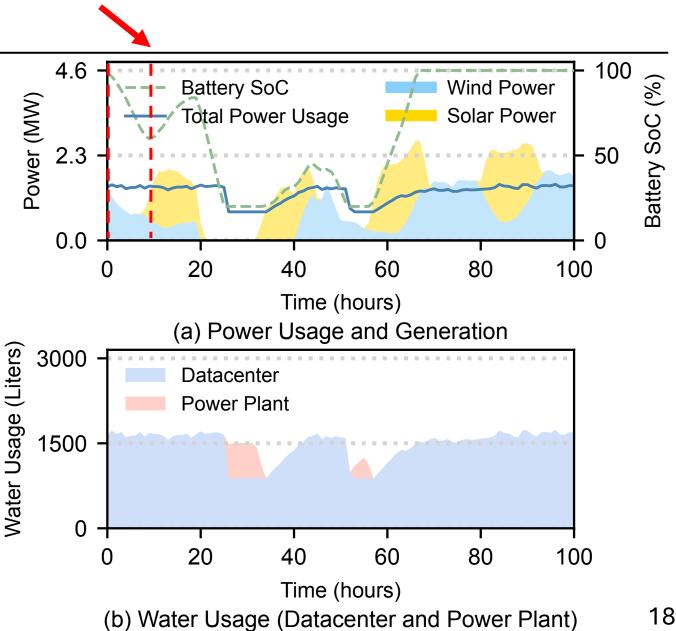
- Data center with 7,392 servers and 5 UPS units, running for 100 hours
- Two renewable power plants: wind and solar
- Power plant follows the EIA trace^[1]
- Server load follows the Google trace^[2]

Speed:

Runs in 5 seconds on MacBook Pro M2 Max

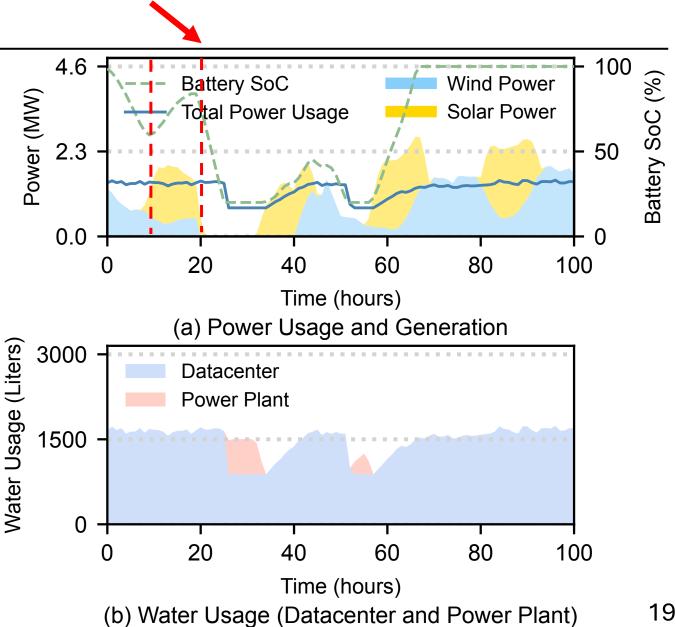
0-10h

consumption > renewable supply, battery SoC drops



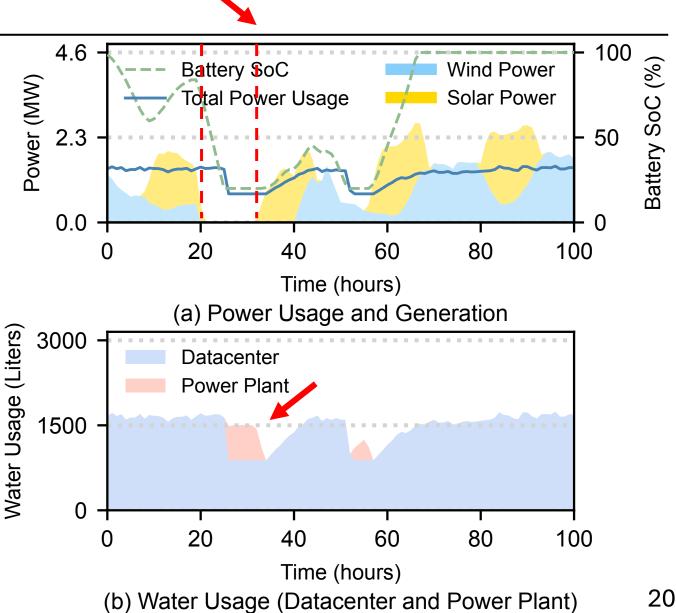
10-20h

Consumption < renewable supply, battery recharge



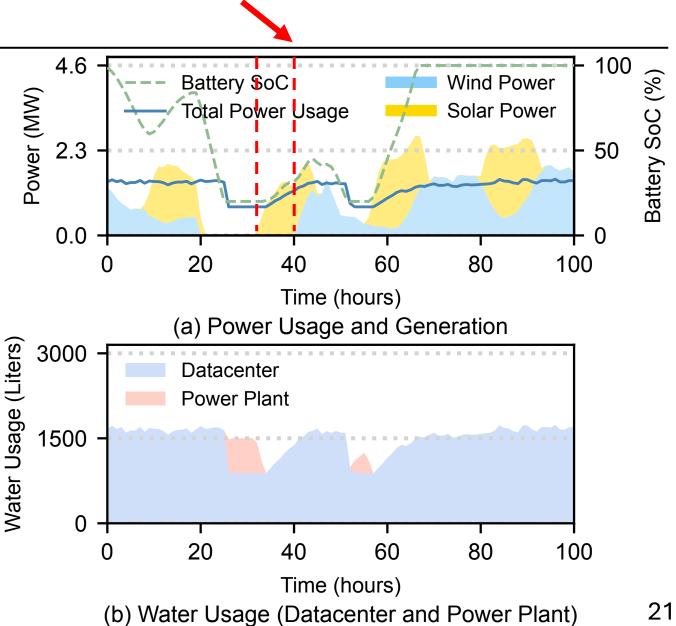
20-32h

The wind power plant failure is intentionally created, and the solar power naturally disappeared because it is nighttime



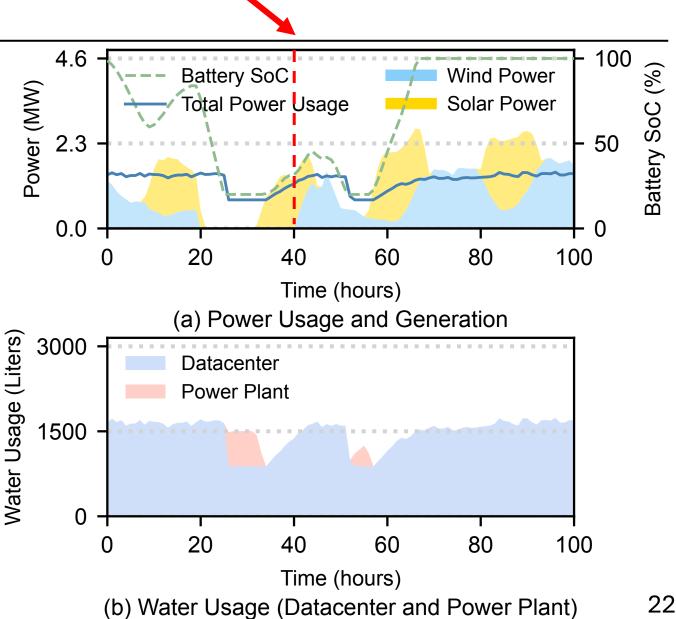
32-40h

consumption < renewable supply, solar power recovers, battery gets charged



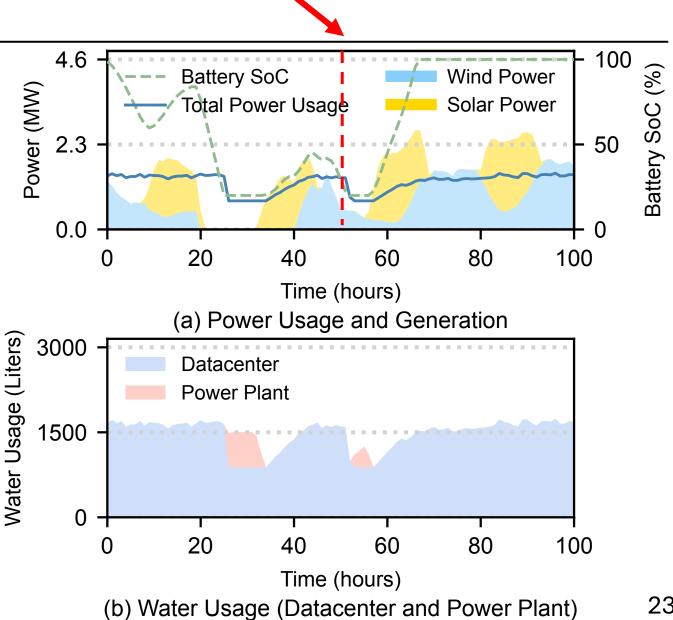
40h onwards:

Wind power failure ends



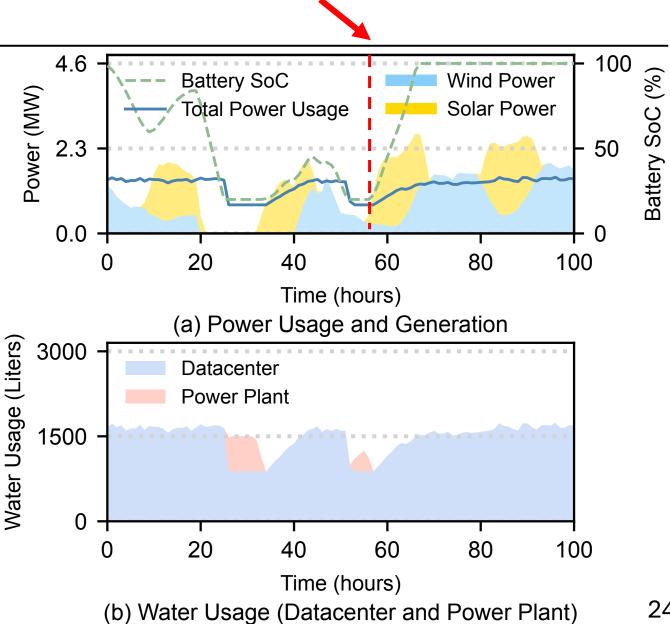
At 50h:

Power supply drops



After 55h:

Power supply stabilizes



Conclusion

- What is the Infrastructure/Infrastructure Nexus
- Goals, Challenges, and Architecture of OpenInfra
- Future work:
 - Developing a programming model for the co-simulation framework
 - Exploring containerized simulator management using Kubernetes
 - Enabling zero-modification integration for new simulators
 - Expanding simulation use cases
- I am actively searching for PhD positions for Fall 2025!

Thank you! Feel free to reach out for a chat!

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