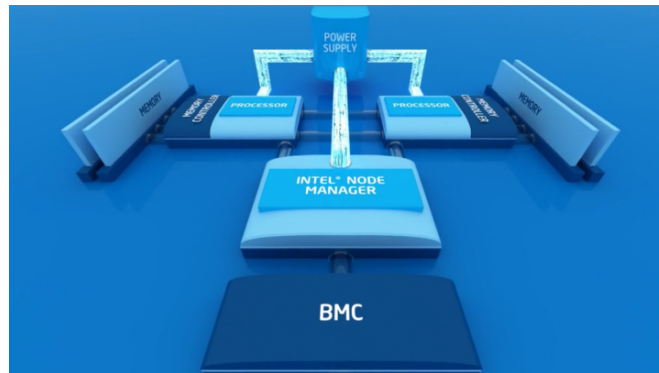


Most IT devices today have technology to tradeoff performance with power. Intel Node Manager, as an example, is one such technology that allows configuration of power limits through BMC chipset of the servers. Such server technologies can be aggregated to provide rack or row power capping capabilities. Intel Data Center Manager allows configuration of power policies to restrict a server or a rack or a row to a power limit.



ICE Nodeshare will use such demand side power control technologies, like Intel Node Manager and Intel Data Center Manager, to work in conjunction with other ICE applications to define Data Center level power optimization. ICE uses demand side control of power only as a means of last resort, under failure circumstances, to minimize the impact on SLA or performance.

The example in the image below shows a Dynamic redundancy and Peak Assurance use case, where a failure has occurred on one of the power feed. Instead of bringing down the less critical racks, to preserve the SLA of 2N racks, ICE Nodeshare puts the less critical racks on allocated power budget of 2kW. Upon recovery of power on the line feed, the power budget restriction is lifted. Such flexibility provided by ICE NodeShare, allows full utilization of power capacity without jeopardizing the Availability SLA. Although performance SLA may be compromised under failure scenario, through pre approved policies.

