

# The state of Green Washing - or how to build sustainable systems with Kubernetes

Max Körbächer | Liquid Reply

Max Körbächer - Co-Founder @



My work is all about  
**Kubernetes Consultancy & Cloud Native Advisory**

CNCF TAG Environmental Sustainability Co-Chair,  
CNCF Ambassador, LF Europe Advisory Board,  
Contributed 3y to the Kubernetes release team



[maxkoerbaecher](#)

[mkoerbi](#)





# The Challenges



## Global Data Centers

Consuming around **2%** of the global energy.

Expected to grow within the next couple of years by **additional 2%**.

Some forecast assume a peak of **12%** of the consumed energy by 2024

\*treat these numbers with care, studies to this are old



## Data, Distribution and Digitalization

The explosion of **data generation, connecting everything and the digital opening** of not yet well connected countries will lead to an **exponential growth**.

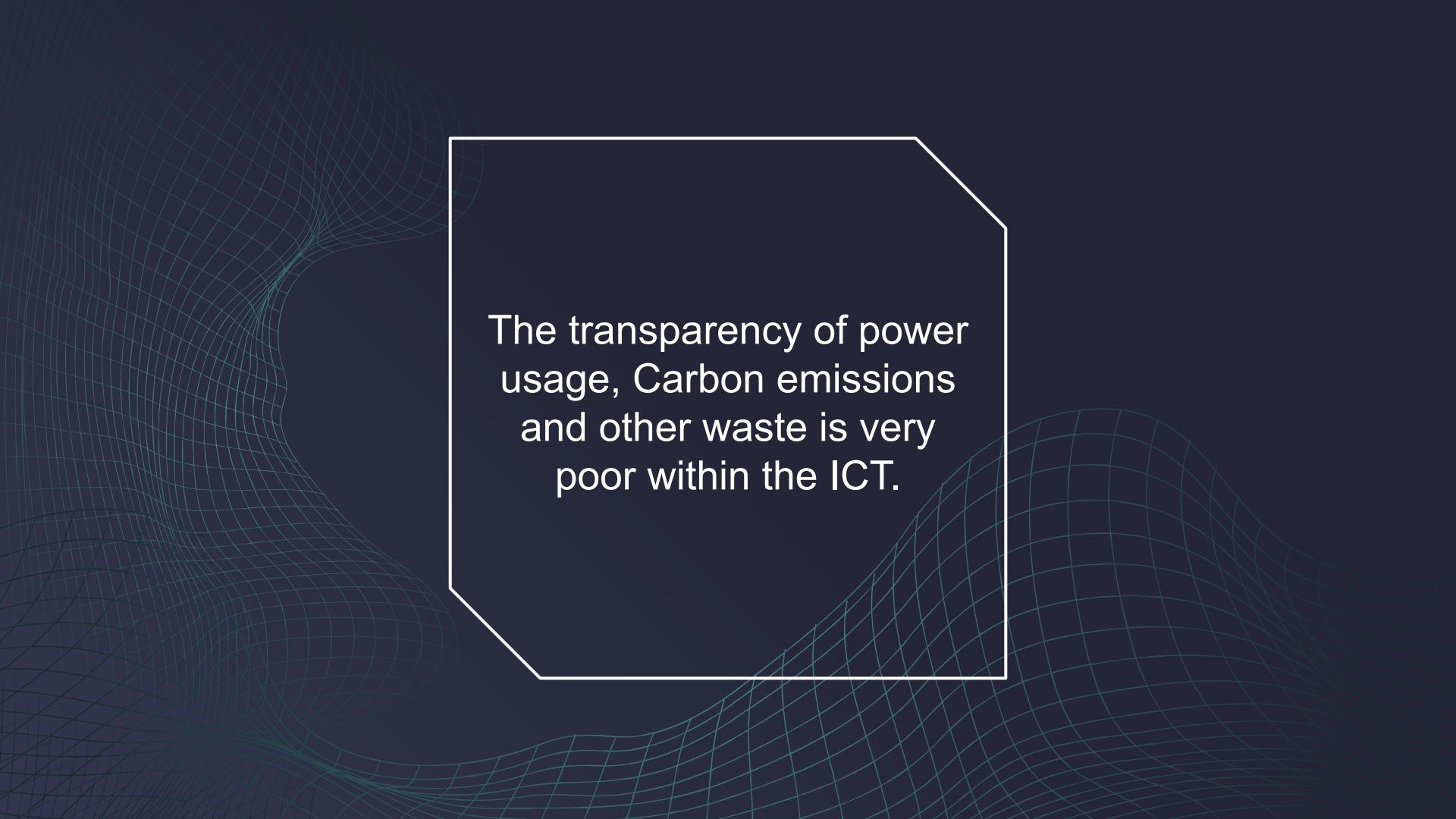
Old systems and hardware as well as data center are not very efficient.



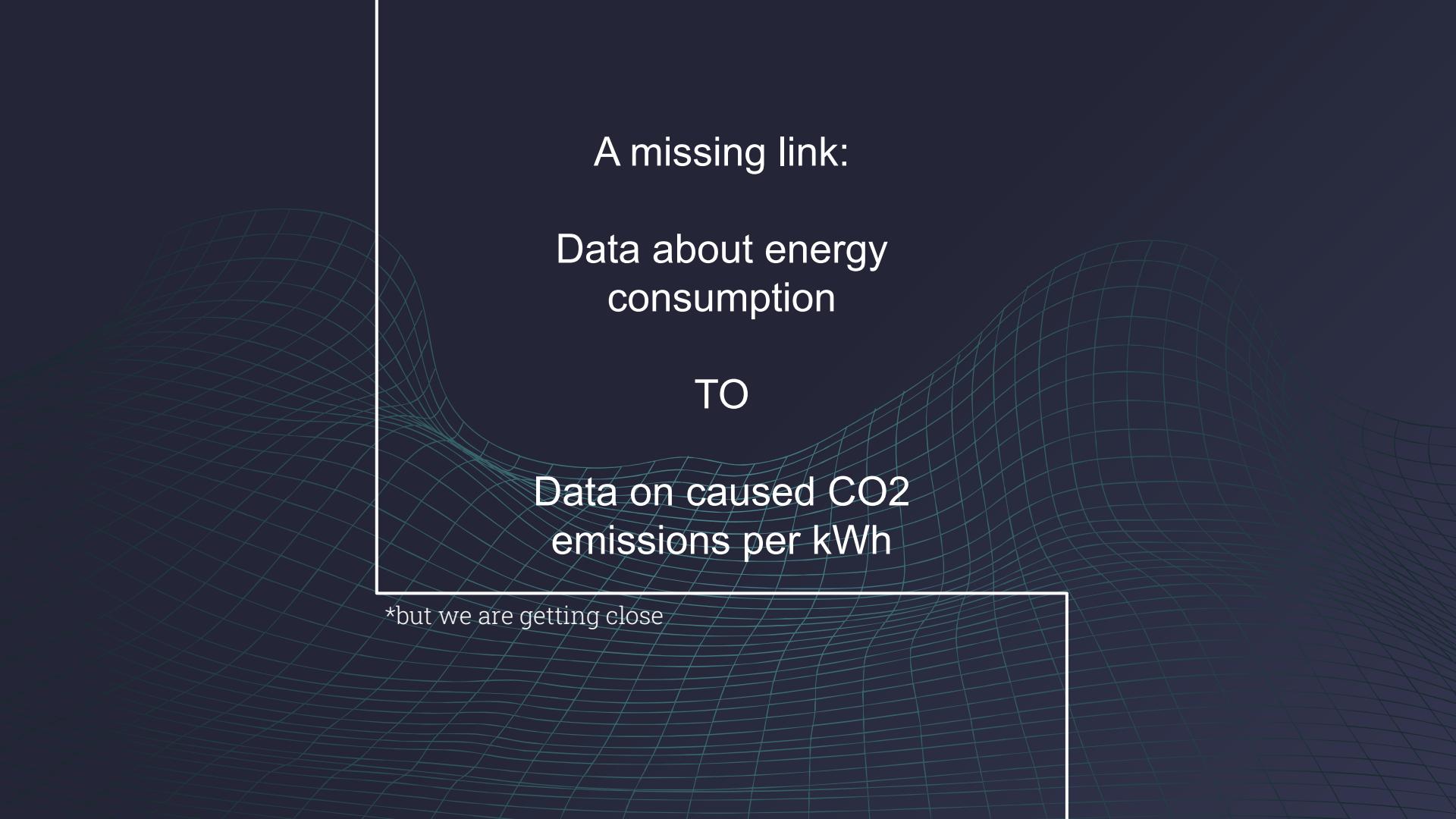
## Carbon emissions are everywhere

Carbon emissions are caused in **any step of the production** of products and services.

This also counts for IT. The **major part** of carbon emissions are caused by the production of chips, server and other hardware components.



The transparency of power usage, Carbon emissions and other waste is very poor within the ICT.



A missing link:  
Data about energy  
consumption

TO

Data on caused CO2  
emissions per kWh

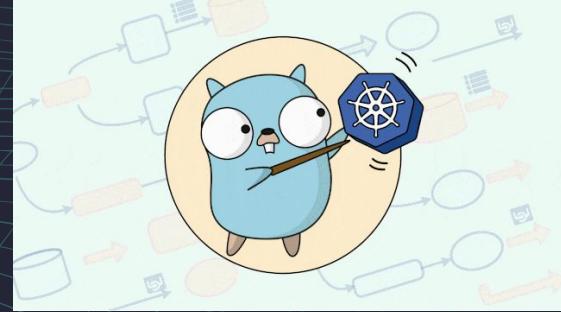
\*but we are getting close



A large cargo ship, painted in a blue hull with a red stripe and a red superstructure, is sailing on a calm sea under a cloudy sky. The ship is heavily loaded with shipping containers stacked high along its sides. A prominent stack of Maersk shipping containers is visible on the left side of the ship. The text "THIS IS NOT KUBERNETES" is overlaid in large, bold, red capital letters across the middle of the ship's deck area.

**THIS IS NOT  
KUBERNETES**





Kubernetes provides a unified approach to integrate various solutions and to make them act on each other.\*

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\*yes, we still need better data at the node level, beyond this, only the creativity is a limit

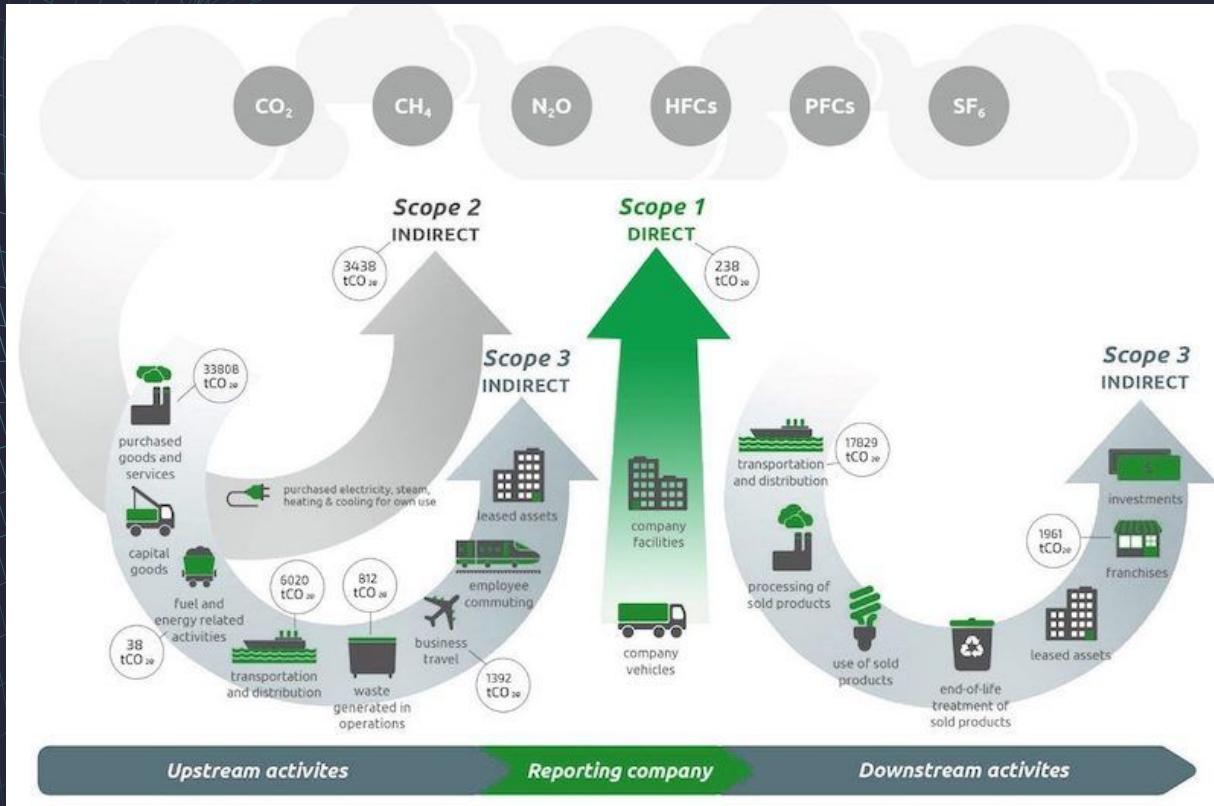


A dark blue background featuring a faint, glowing green wireframe grid that curves and twists, creating a three-dimensional tunnel-like effect that draws the eye towards the center.

One more thing...

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# Scopes



Source: <https://sustainlab.co/blog/what-are-scope-1-2-3-emissions>

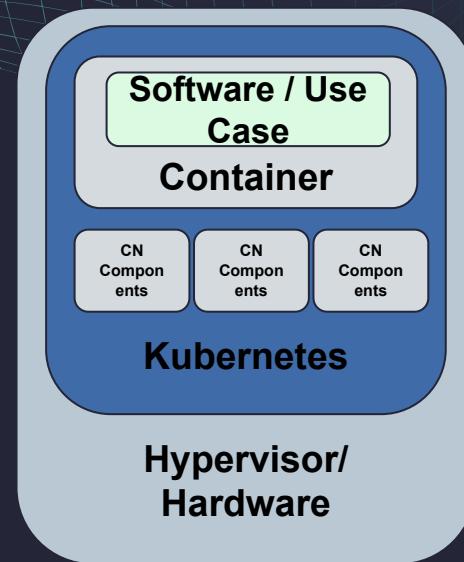


A dark blue background featuring a faint, glowing green wireframe grid that curves and twists, creating a three-dimensional tunnel-like effect that draws the eye towards the center.

# What can we do?

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# The Cloud Native “Can and have to”



# The Cloud Native “Can and have to”

## Can do\*

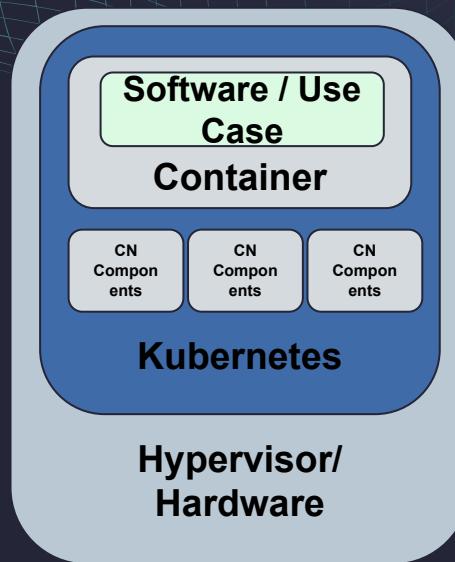
Optimize Container Images

Schedule containers for high density

Scale containers to zero

Scale clusters to zero

Optimize nodes, HW (e.g. ARM based) and OS



\*selection of topics that are obvious

# The Cloud Native “Can and have to”

## Can do\*

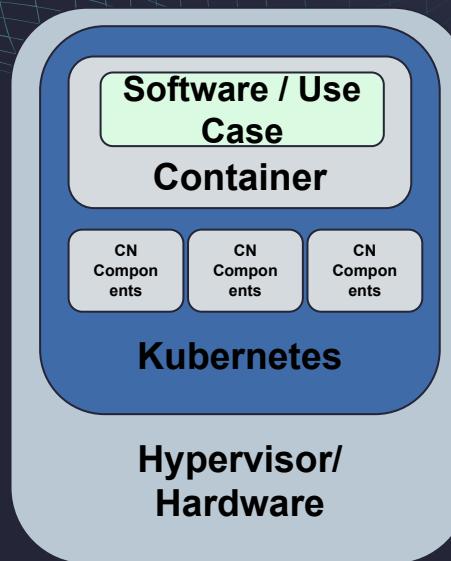
Optimize Container Images

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## Have to\*

A future without container?

Schedule based on carbon data

Scale based on carbon data

Design architectures for sustainability

Improve power management

\*selection of topics that are obvious



Scale, reduce & rightsize



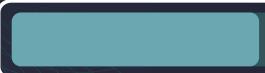
Change hardware or compute architecture



Adjust systems architecture



Optimize Software & build process



# Scale, reduce & rightsize

## Approach

Measure resource consumption.  
Identify what you eliminate entirely.  
Implement event, time or metrics based scaling.

## Solutions

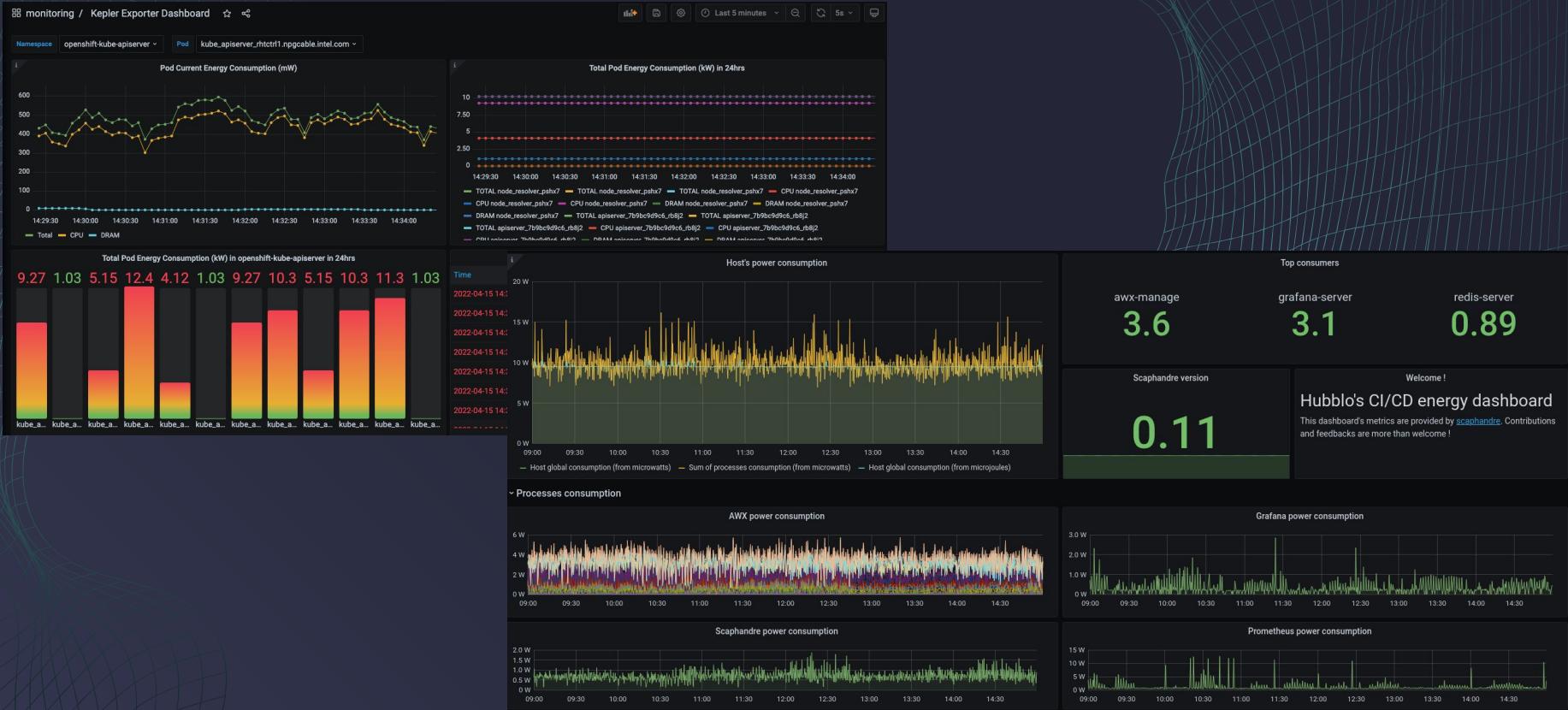
- Autoscaling Groups
- Karpenter
- kube-green
- KEDA
- kepler
- scaphandre

## Impact

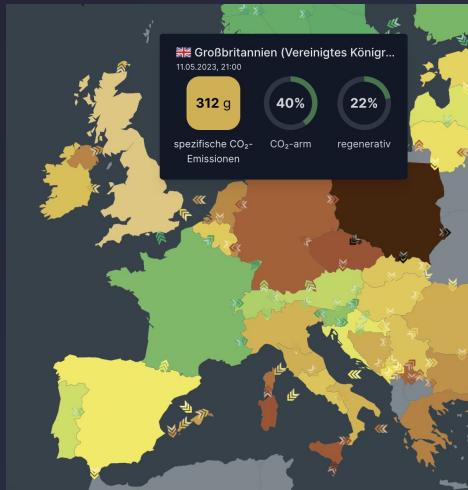
Drastic consumption reduction.  
Easy to achieve, potential for further improvement over time.



# Kepler & Scaphandre



# Combine the power consumption with the location and your local energy mix to get a realistic estimation





## Change hardware or compute architecture

### Approach

Switch to more efficient CPU, Memory & Storage. Utilize event driven or serverless solutions.

### Solutions

- ARM/AWS Graviton
- (just the latest instance type)
- Fermyon Spin
- OpenFaas
- “Green” Regions

### Impact

Reduce required runtime & energy. Depending on effort invested, can have similar good impact as scaling & reduction.



WA

## Could be wasm a relevant game changer?

- Only single digit MB size
- Incredible fast startup time ->
  - more scalability
  - scale to 0



## Adjust systems architecture

### Approach

Change system configuration, HA, used middleware solutions, data formats, storage options and so on.

### Solutions

- Stateless
- Reduce transmitted data
- Implement more lightweight tools

### Impact

Complicated approach that requires a well thought through plan.  
Minimal to large reduction of energy demand.



## Green Software Patterns

- Guide >
- Catalog ▾
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) >
- Cloud >
- Web >
- Tags

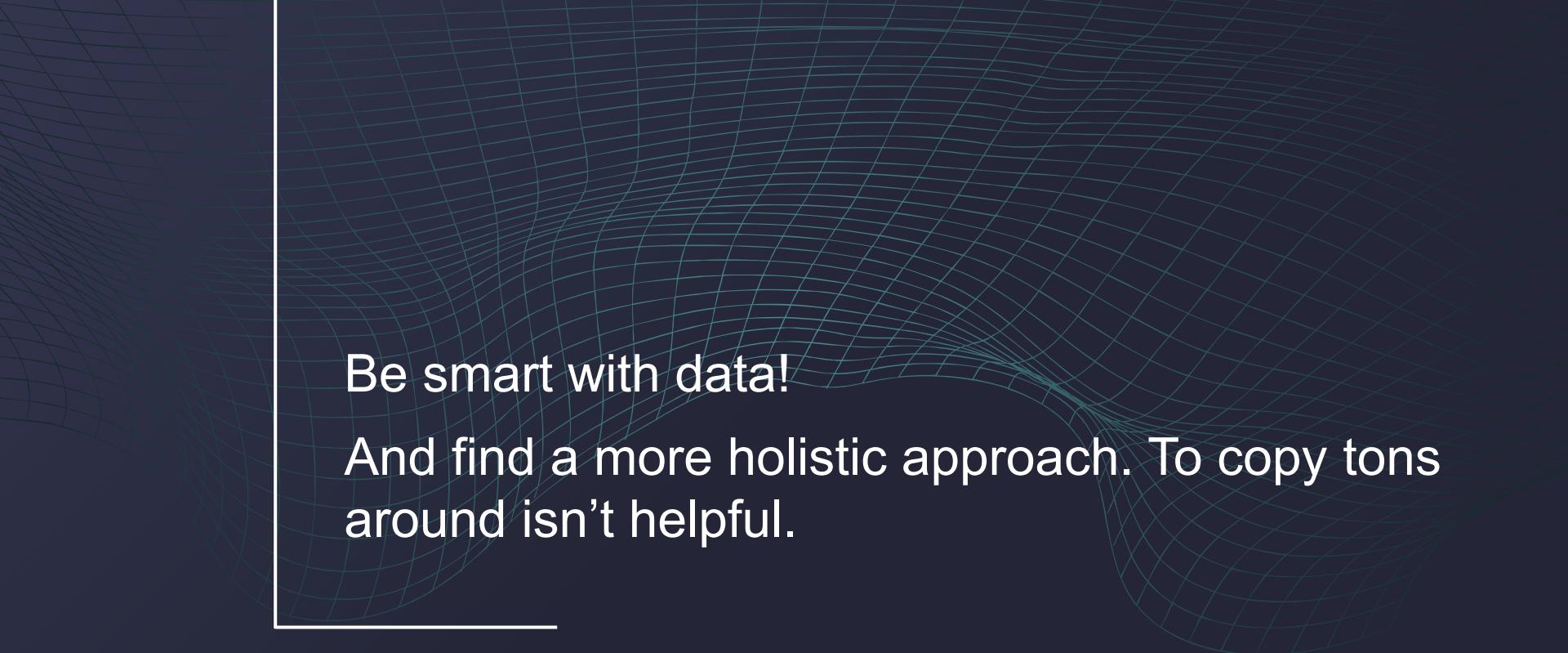
# Green Software Patterns



## Summary

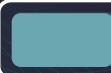
An online open-source database of software patterns reviewed and curated by the Green Software Foundation across a wide range of categories. You can be confident that applying any of our published and live patterns will reduce your software emissions.

Any software practitioner can find the patterns related to their field, technology, or domain. Anyone can submit a pattern that triggers a detailed review process by the Foundation.



Be smart with data!

And find a more holistic approach. To copy tons around isn't helpful.



## Optimize Software & Build Process

### Approach

Rewrite software with more efficient algorithms, libraries or “better” programming languages.  
Don’t build every commit!

### Solutions

← ???  
  
And change the whole solution design, as mentioned before.

### Impact

High effort to implement those changes, except software is already highly modular and can be adjusted.

Total

	Energy		Time		Mb
(c) C	1.00	(c) C	1.00	(c) Pascal	1.00
(c) Rust	1.03	(c) Rust	1.04	(c) Go	1.05
(c) C++	1.34	(c) C++	1.56	(c) C	1.17
(c) Ada	1.70	(c) Ada	1.85	(c) Fortran	1.24
(v) Java	1.98	(v) Java	1.89	(c) C++	1.34
(c) Pascal	2.14	(c) Chapel	2.14	(c) Ada	1.47
(c) Chapel	2.18	(c) Go	2.83	(c) Rust	1.54
(v) Lisp	2.27	(c) Pascal	3.02	(v) Lisp	1.92
(c) Ocaml	2.40	(c) Ocaml	3.09	(c) Haskell	2.45
(c) Fortran	2.52	(v) C#	3.14	(i) PHP	2.57
(c) Swift	2.79	(v) Lisp	3.40	(c) Swift	2.71
(c) Haskell	3.10	(c) Haskell	3.55	(i) Python	2.80
(v) C#	3.14	(c) Swift	4.20	(c) Ocaml	2.82
(c) Go	3.23	(c) Fortran	4.20	(v) C#	2.85
(i) Dart	3.83	(v) F#	6.30	(i) Hack	3.34
(v) F#	4.13	(i) JavaScript	6.52	(v) Racket	3.52
(i) JavaScript	4.45	(i) Dart	6.67	(i) Ruby	3.97
(v) Racket	7.91	(v) Racket	11.27	(c) Chapel	4.00
(i) TypeScript	21.50	(i) Hack	26.99	(v) F#	4.25
(i) Hack	24.02	(i) PHP	27.64	(i) JavaScript	4.59
(i) PHP	29.30	(v) Erlang	36.71	(i) TypeScript	4.69
(v) Erlang	42.23	(i) Jruby	43.44	(v) Java	6.01
(i) Lua	45.98	(i) TypeScript	46.20	(i) Perl	6.62
(i) Jruby	46.54	(i) Ruby	59.34	(i) Lua	6.72
(i) Ruby	69.91	(i) Perl	65.79	(v) Erlang	7.20
(i) Python	75.88	(i) Python	71.90	(i) Dart	8.64
(i) Perl	79.58	(i) Lua	82.91	(i) Jruby	19.84

Time & Memory	Energy & Time	Energy & Memory	Energy & Time & Memory
C • Pascal • Go Rust • C++ • Fortran Java • Chapel • Lisp • Ocaml F# • Racket • Hack • Python Dart • TypeScript • Erlang JRuby • Perl Lua	C Rust Ada Java • Chapel • Lisp Haskell • C# Swift • PHP Lisp • Ocaml JavaScript • Ruby Fortran • Haskell • C# Dart • F# Erlang • Lua • Perl JavaScript TypeScript Lua • JRuby Racket	C • Pascal Rust • C++ • Fortran • Go Ada Java • Chapel • Lisp OCaml • Swift • Haskell C# • PHP Dart • F# • Racket • Hack • Python JavaScript • Ruby TypeScript Erlang • Lua • Perl JRuby TypeScript • Hack PHP Erlang Lua • JRuby Ruby	C • Pascal • Go Rust • C++ • Fortran • Ada Java • Chapel • Lisp • Ocaml Swift • Haskell • C# Dart • F# • Racket • Hack • PHP TypeScript • Erlang Lua • JRuby • Perl

# Please forget this, this is not not true, but outdated

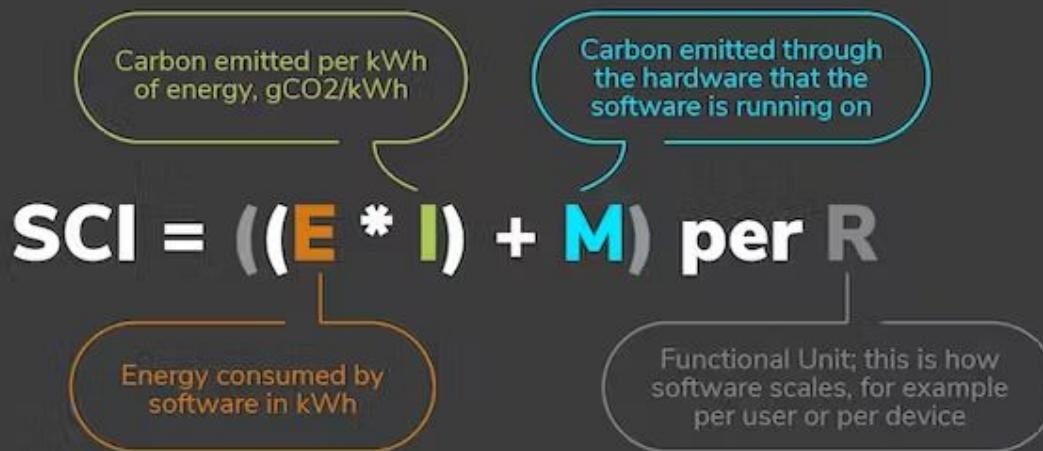
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# The Software Carbon Intensity (SCI)

The SCI score is a rate of carbon emissions, not a total.

The equation is a simple and elegant solution to the extremely complex problem behind it:

$$\text{SCI} = ((E * I) + M) \text{ per } R$$


Carbon emitted per kWh of energy, gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh

Carbon emitted through the hardware that the software is running on

Energy consumed by software in kWh

Functional Unit; this is how software scales, for example per user or per device

The “per R” is what makes the SCI into a tool that works for every software domain, every use case, and every person.

# A REAL LIFE EXAMPLE

Prometheus as example in its SCI specification

$$E = 0.34 \text{ Wh}$$

$$M = (4283 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e} / 35.000 \text{ h}) = \\ 122 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/Wh} \times 0,1$$

$$\text{SCI} = ((E * I) + M) \text{ per R}$$

$$I = 0,323 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/Wh}^*$$

\* in Germany, in Sweden that would be 0,200g

R = number of nodes?

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$$\text{SCI} = ((0,34\text{Wh} * 0,323\text{gCO}_2\text{e/Wh}) + 12.2\text{gCO}_2\text{e/Wh}) / 3 = \underline{\text{4.01gCO}_2\text{e/Wh}}$$

$$I = 0,323\text{gCO}_2\text{e/Wh}^*$$

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# WHAT TO DO WITH THE SCI?

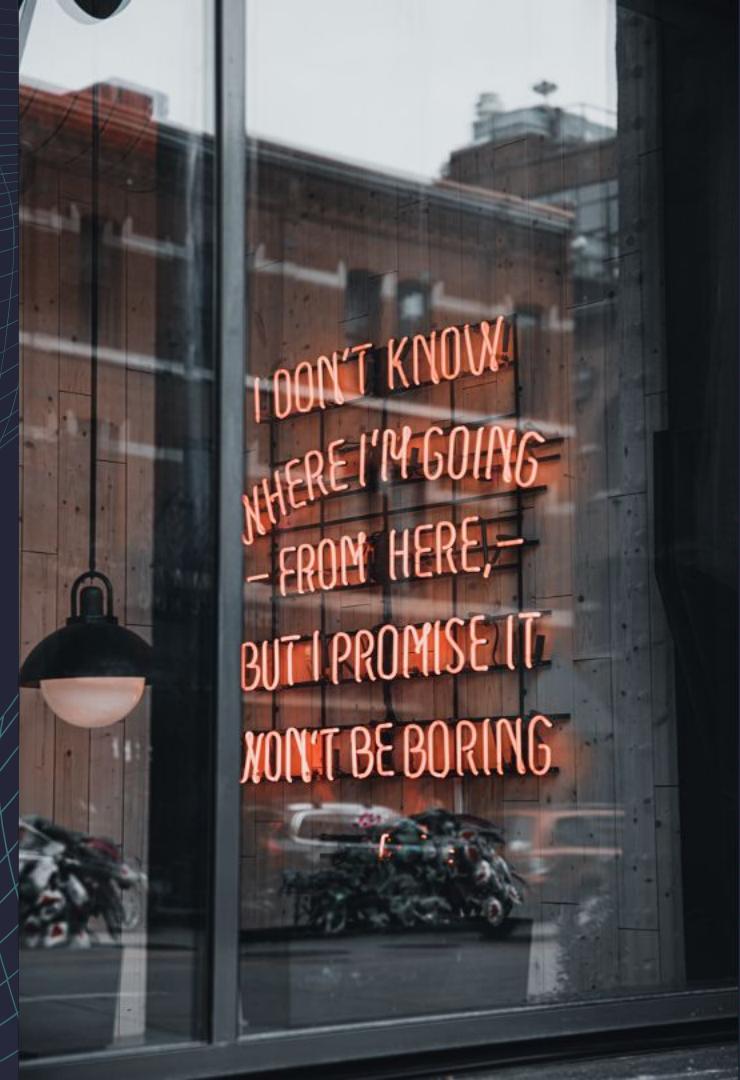
A current open source tool we support in its SCI specification

**SCI = 4,01gCO2e/Wh**

Calculate the SCI with every change:

- Move to another region
- Optimize the software
- Combine multiple SCIs (App, Middleware, DBs)

The SCI is there to help understanding your actions on optimize your systems.



# Processes matter, make your SDLC better!

- don't need to run checks on every commit
- optimize your container builds - order the layers correctly
- use the right tools, if you want to optimize for low carbon footprint

**MUTHBUSTERS**

# Good ideas but not calculated till the end

I.

**Time-shifted jobs** - 0 benefits for you, most likely even the CSP doesn't recognize the impact

# Good ideas but not calculated till the end

II.

**Relocation or follow the sun** - might save you some coins, but is it green to shift data?

# Good ideas but not calculated till the end

III.

**Optimize for costs will optimize for CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction** - possible, but optimize for CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction can be even most costly

# Good ideas but not calculated till the end

- I.
- II.
- III.

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# The Sustainability Paradoxon

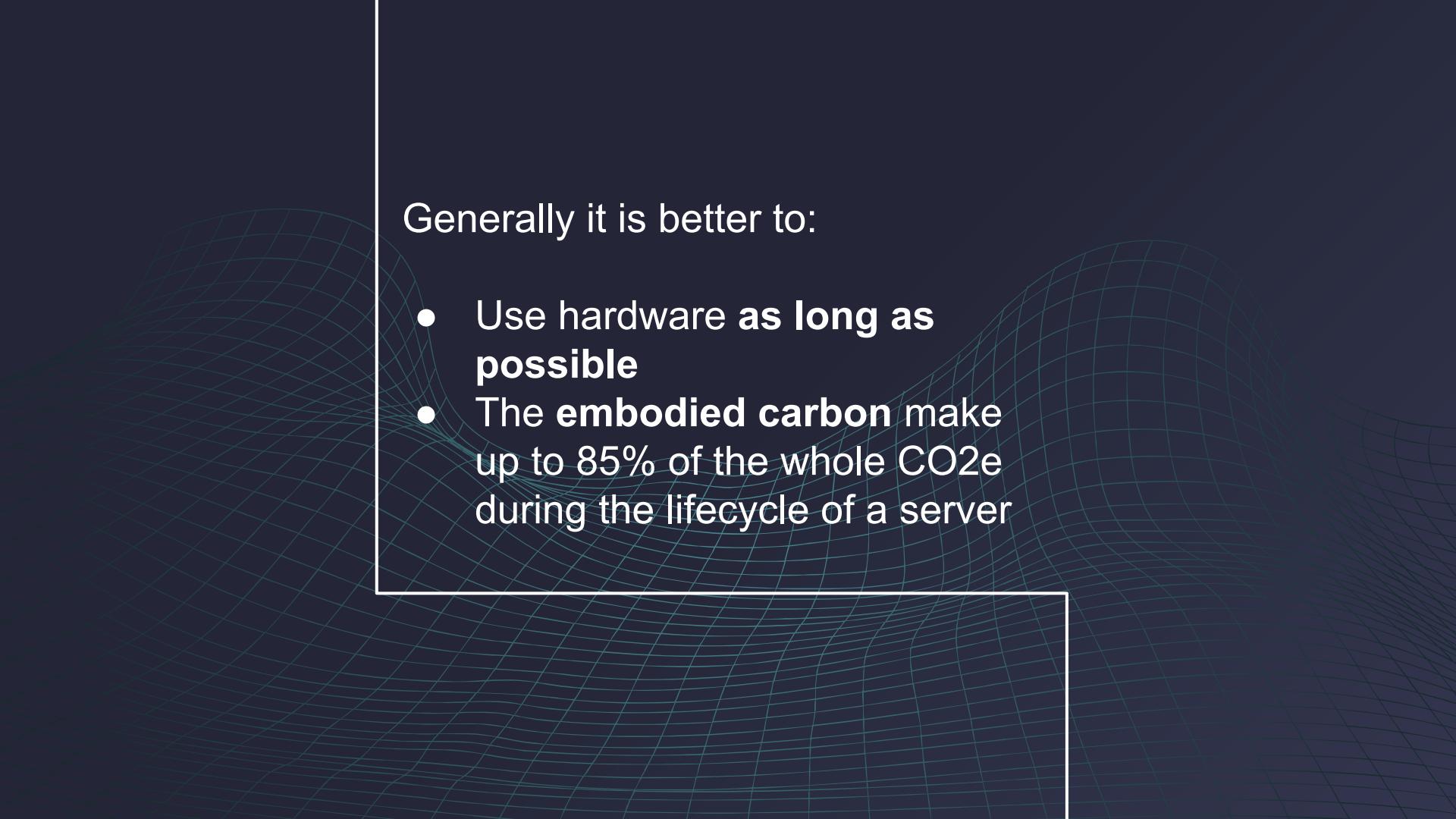
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## ARM based server

- needs up to **60% less energy**
- provides around **25% more performance**
- **40% better price performance**

We just have to go ARM to do better right? EASY!



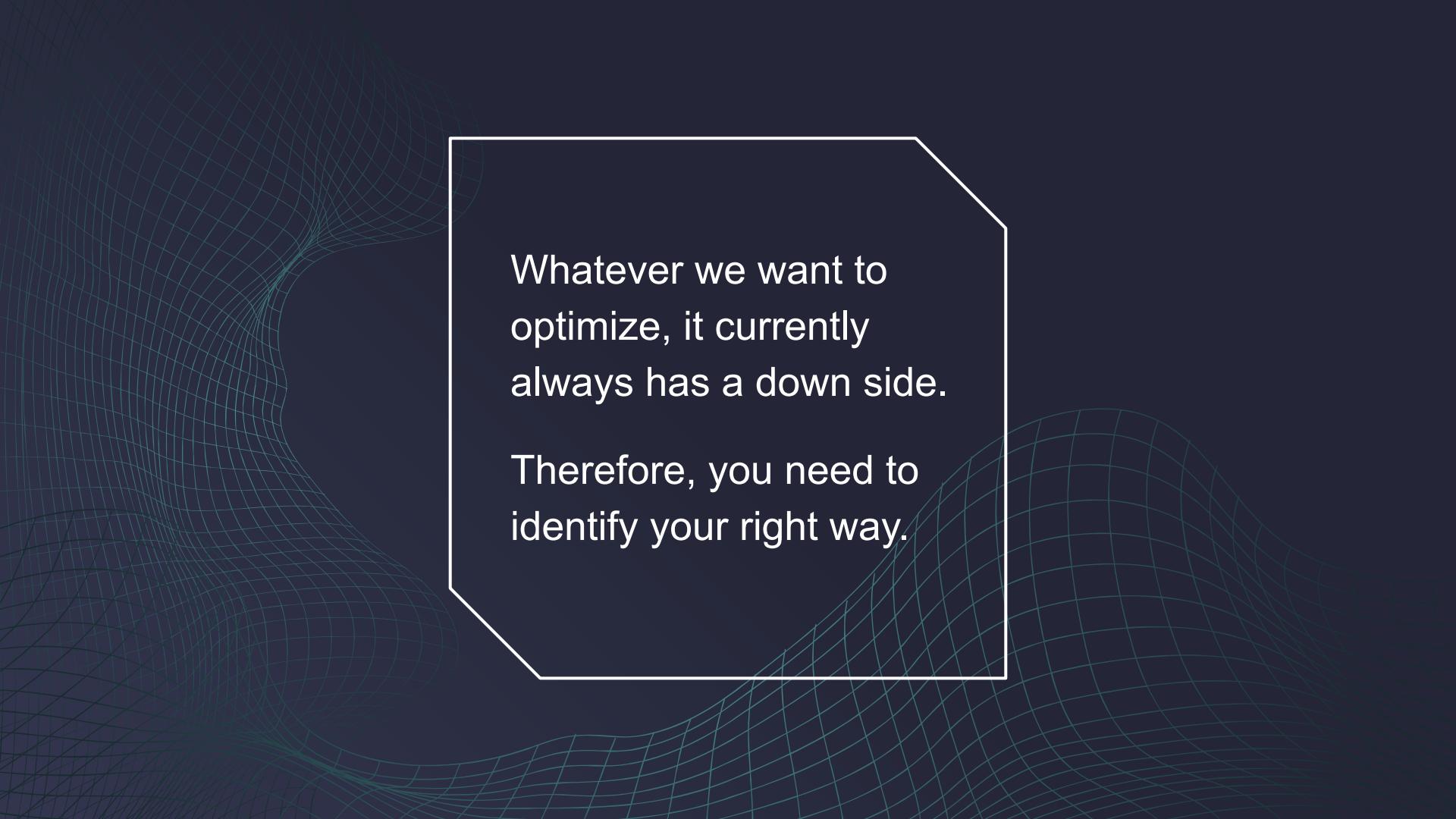
Generally it is better to:

- Use hardware **as long as possible**
- The **embodied carbon** make up to 85% of the whole CO<sub>2</sub>e during the lifecycle of a server



So, we all better go back to private  
data centers and run old HW as  
long as possible?

No! Building a DC is super harmful  
due to the insane carbon footprint of  
cement!



Whatever we want to  
optimize, it currently  
always has a down side.

Therefore, you need to  
identify your right way.

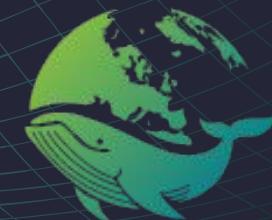
ACT  
NOW



# Whatever Scope you reduce, it's better than nothing

Reducing Scope 2 also means to reduce passively Scope 3 by  
lowering the demand!

To drive this change in the cloud native universe we have founded the CNCF TAG Environmental Sustainability



**TAG** ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY

... and there are other fantastic organizations



OS-C



Green  
Software  
Foundation



Talk with us on the  
CNCF Slack, find a team  
to work with or show us  
your ideas!  
[#tag-environmental-sustainability](https://tag-env-sustainability.slack.com)



Find us on the CNCF  
GitHub, discuss current  
working artifacts and  
review our deliverables.  
<https://github.com/cncf/tag-env-sustainability>



Join our mailing list  
and most  
importantly virtual  
meetings!  
<https://tag-env-sustainability.cnfc.io>

# THANKS!

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Does anyone have any questions?

Max Körbächer

 maxkoerbaecher

 mkoerbi