Cloud Provider Sustainability Current Status and Future Directions

DevSusOps: Adding sustainability concerns to development and operations

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Agenda

Why does sustainability matter?
Why is this hard?

Terminology and mental models
Cloud provider similarities and differences
Cloud carbon measurements
Things developers need to build


Apology
There is a lot of dense content in this talk
also I don’t have a graphic design budget
to make it look nicer nowadays…

Leave the world habitable for future generations

Market transition risks

Regulatory compliance

Physical risks to business assets

Why does sustainability matter?

“Green” market positioning

Employee enthusiasm

Reduced costs now or in the future

Social license to operate

Regulators and market pressure…

Companies need to report carbon emissions, assess climate risk and pay border taxes on carbon

California SB-253 Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB253

California SB-261 Greenhouse gases: Climate-related financial risk
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB261

EU Carbon Border Tax
https://www.politico.eu/article/europe-climate-fight-global-carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-cbam-tax/

EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)
https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/corporate-sustainability-reporting_en

SEC Proposes Rules to Enhance and Standardize Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors
https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2022-46

Things we can do now…

Development

Optimize code

Choose faster languages and runtimes

Efficient algorithms

Faster implementations

Reduce logging

Reduce retry storms and work amplification

Operations

Higher utilization

Automation

Relax over-specified requirements

Archive and delete data sooner

Deduplicate data

Choose times and locations carefully


Measuring Carbon

Why is this hard?

We just have to multiply two numbers, right?

Energy * Carbon Content

Scopes of Carbon

(Using some slides I made for AWS)

Scope 1—fuel consumed

COUNTED BY WHOEVER OWNS THE FUEL WHEN IT BURNS

Car Gas pump Fireplace Furnace Gas meter Cooking

Electrify everything to take Scope 1 to zero

aws

Scope 2—energy used

ELECTRICITY USE IS COUNTED ONLY ONCE WHERE IT IS CONSUMED

Windmill

Power station

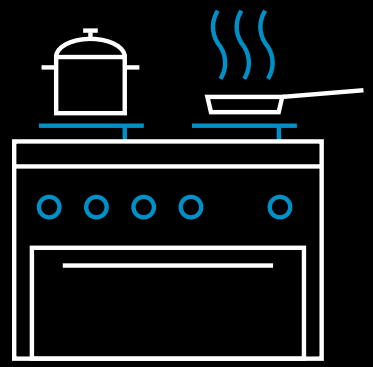
Grid mix

Heat pump

Solar panels

Batteries

Electric car



Induction range

(gas ranges are also a big cause of indoor pollution that leads to asthma)

Change grid mix to renewable power and store renewable energy in batteries to reduce Scope 2

aws

Scope 3—everything else

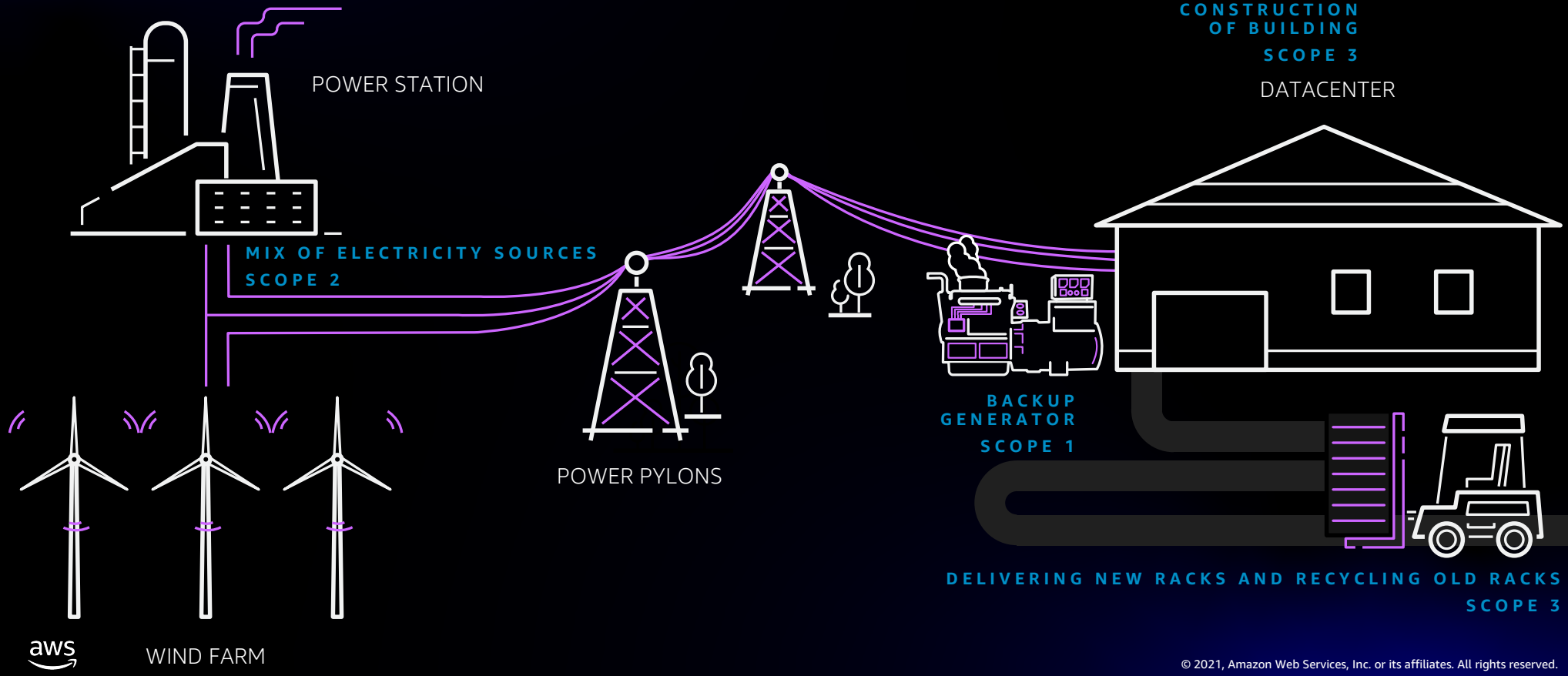
SUPPLY CHAIN AND INVESTMENTS

Scope 3 depends a lot on what kind of business you are in

aws

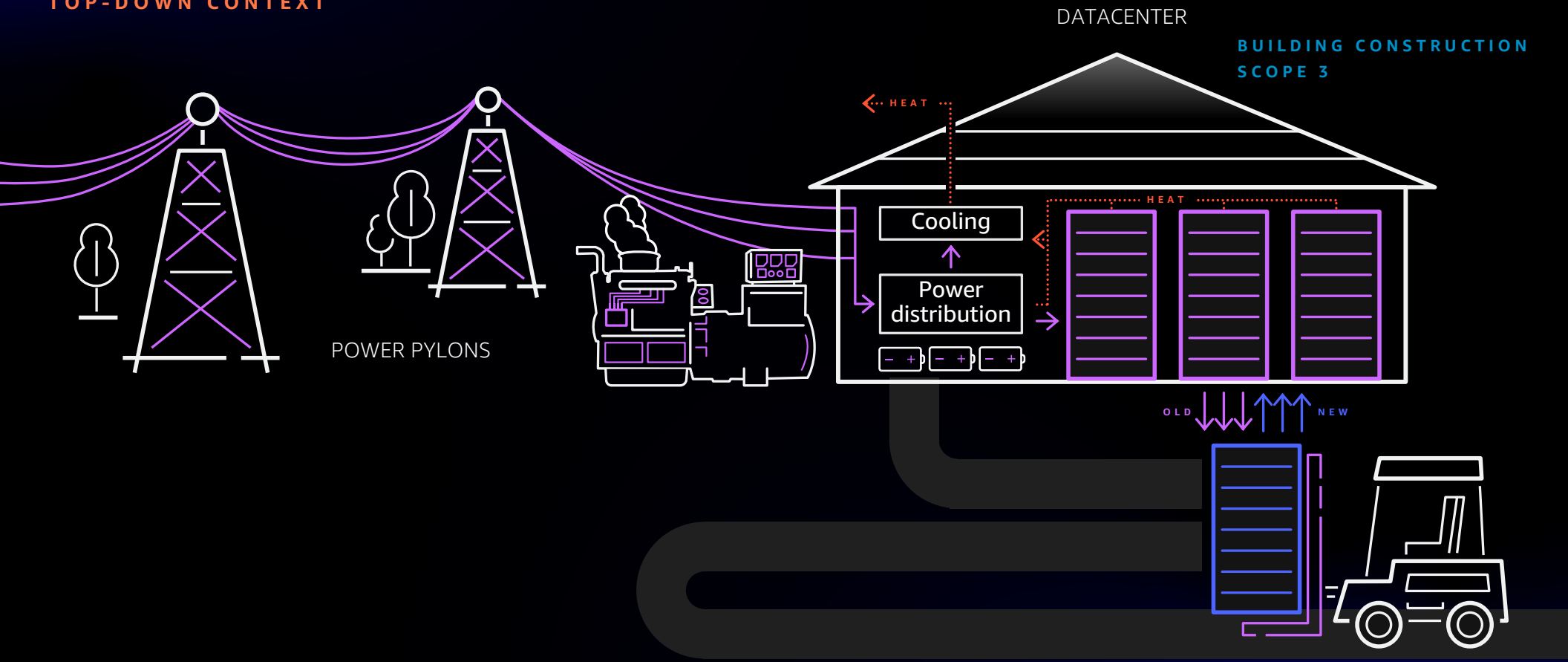
The carbon footprint of datacenters

TOP-DOWN CONTEXT



The carbon footprint of datacenters

TOP-DOWN CONTEXT



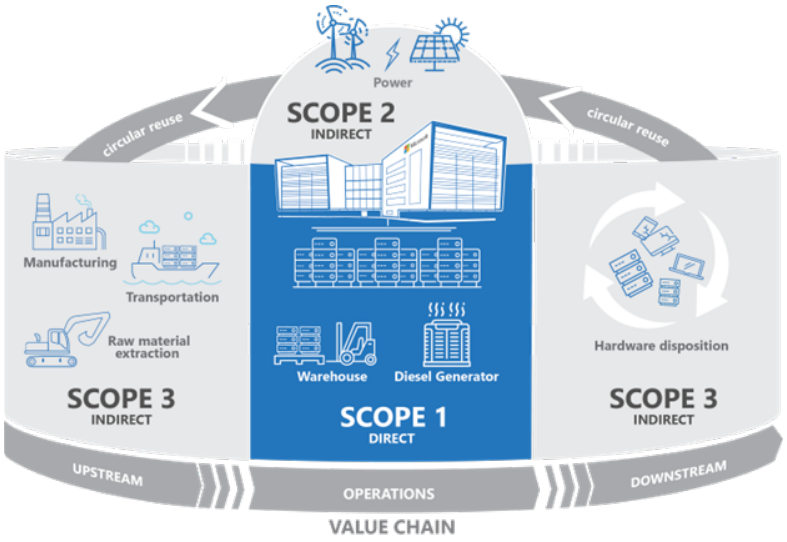
DELIVERING NEW RACKS AND RECYCLING OLD RACKS

aws

Your suppliers need to report scope 1,2,3 to you

You need to report scope 1,2,3 to your customers

Scopes depend who you are…



	DC hardware manufacturing	Cloud operations	Hardware disposition
Server manufacturer	Scope 1 and 2	Scope 3 downstream	Scope 3 downstream
Microsoft	Scope 3 upstream	Scope 1 and 2	Scope 3 downstream
Circularity partner	N/A	N/A	Scope 1 and 2
Cloud customer	Scope 3 upstream	Scope 3 upstream	Scope 3 upstream

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/industry/sustainability/api-calculation-method - minor update 6/30/2023

As the carbon content of energy tends to zero scope 3 dominates carbon footprints

Energy * Carbon Content + Supply Chain

In the EU and US cloud regions this happened a few years ago

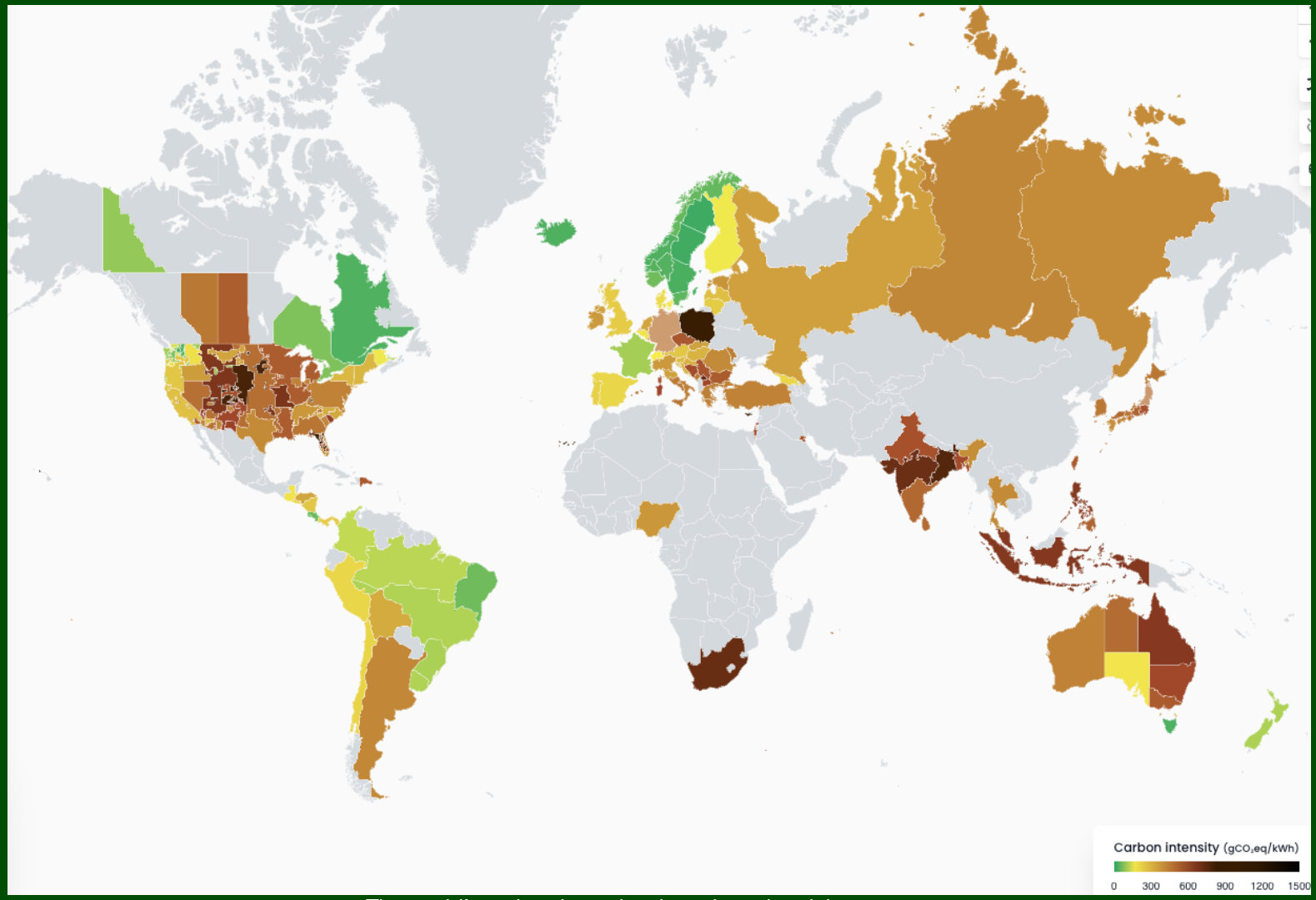
This data does NOT include all the private power generation that cloud providers use to clean up the local grids and meet their goals

Data Centers Impact distribution by country

Region	gCO2e/KWh	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	TOTAL	var Vs EU-28
EU-28	265	0.7%	68.2%	31.1%	0.7	68.2	31.1	100.0	
Sweden	27	1.8%	19.7%	80.3%	0.7	6.9	31.1	38.7	**-61%**
Finland	148	1.0%	55.5%	44.5%	0.7	38.1	31.1	69.9	**-30%**
Norway	37	1.7%	24.7%	75.3%	0.7	9.5	31.1	41.3	**-59%**
France	85	1.3%	42.1%	57.9%	0.7	21.9	31.1	53.7	**-46%**
Poland	780	0.3%	86.6%	13.4%	0.7	200.7	31.1	232.5	**133%**
Ireland	342	0.6%	74.0%	26.0%	0.7	88.0	31.1	119.8	**20%**

gCO2e/KWh: source electricitymaps.org and European Environment Agency for EU-28 data
Scope 1, 2 & 3 of EU-28 from "Digital technologies in Europe: an environmental life cycle approach" Dec. 2021

Get more recent data from electricitymaps.com (not .org) Thanks to Cyril Deblois - AWS Sustainability Lead - Cloud Economics for this chart.



The world’s carbon intensity viewed on electricitymaps.com

Cloud Provider Scope 3 Differences

Amazon Web Services (AWS) - Still no public scope 3 (they say they are working on it)

- Discussion of why not on Adrian's Medium Blog LinkedIn page and a Computer Weekly story
- https://www.computerweekly.com/news/365531874/Amazon-denies-claims-hiring-freeze-is-slowing-AWS-sustainability-work
- Summary: work continues, slowly, don't hold your breath… escalate to get rough estimates under NDA if needed

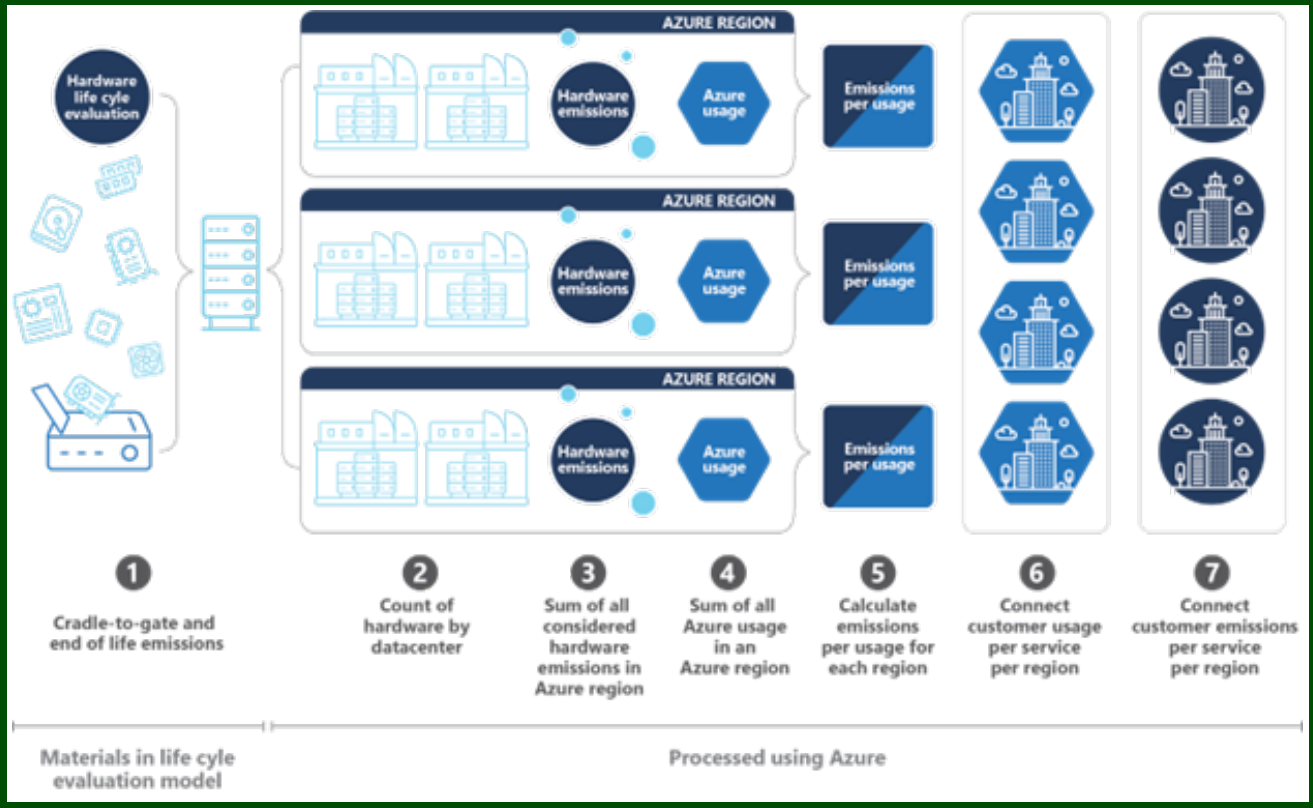
Microsoft Azure - Detailed scope 3 data and API

- Lauched in 2021 - excellent methodology white paper - https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?linkid=2161861
- Includes recycling, doesn't include transport and buildings yet
- Numbers will increase a bit when these are added…

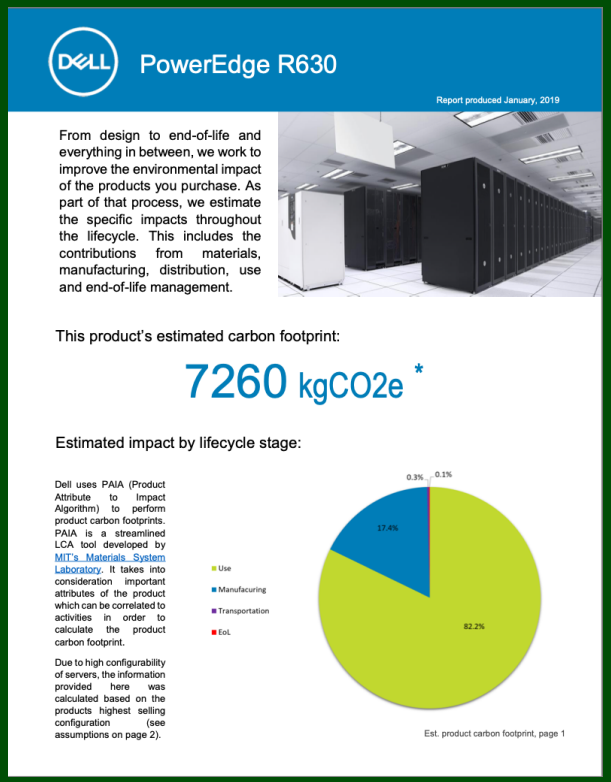
Google Cloud Platform (GCP) - Detailed scope 3

- Includes transport and buildings
- Doesn't include end of life recycling (estimated to be immaterial)

Scope 3 Methodology



https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/industry/sustainability/api-calculation-method



PowerEdge R630

Report produced January, 2019

From design to end-of-life and everything in between, we work to improve the environmental impact of the products you purchase. As part of that process, we estimate the specific impacts throughout the lifecycle. This includes the contributions from materials, manufacturing, distribution, use and end-of-life management.

This product's estimated carbon footprint:

7260 kgCO2e *

Estimated impact by lifecycle stage:

Dell uses PAIA (Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm) to perform product carbon footprints. PAIA is a streamlined LCA tool developed by MIT's Materials System Laboratory. It takes into consideration important attributes of the product which can be correlated to activities in order to calculate the product carbon footprint.

Due to high configurability of servers, the information provided here was calculated based on the products highest selling configuration (see assumptions on page 2).

Est. product carbon footprint, page 1

How to reduce Scope 3

- Use less hardware
- Increase utilization

- Use hardware you own for longer before replacing it
- Use less of the latest hardware - faster and more efficient
- ARM architecture like AWS Graviton uses less power than Intel/AMD
- Use fewer bigger systems - per-system carbon overhead is large
- Select larger underlying system types for instance VMs/Nodes

Transportation contribution to carbon is very small, so scope 3 is basically the same everywhere in the world

List of carbon info for hardware: https://github.com/Boavizta/environmental-footprint-data/blob/main/boavizta-data-us.csv
For example: https://i.dell.com/sites/csdocuments/CorpComm_Docs/en/carbon-footprint-poweredge-r630.pdf

OK, but scope 3 is about hardware, so it's an "Ops problem",
we developers just have to multiply two numbers, right?

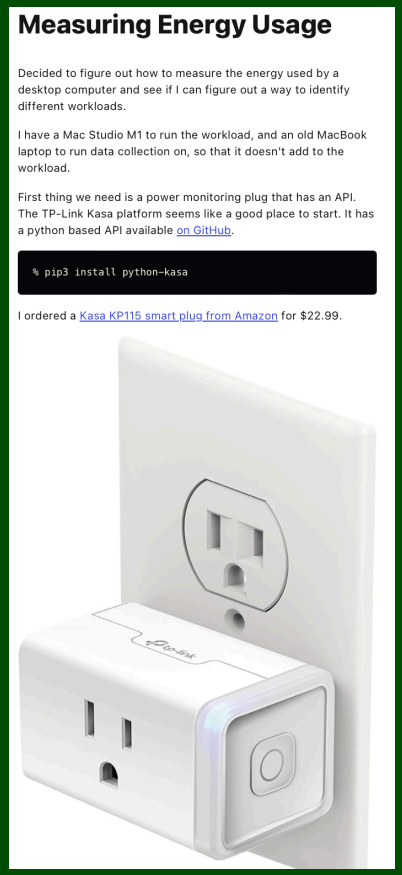
Energy * Carbon Content

Energy

How much energy does a specific line of code use?
How much energy does a transaction use? (SCI)
How much energy does a specific workload use?
How much energy does a container use?
How much energy does a specific cloud instance use?

Cloud providers don’t tell you any of these things…

See https://www.noureddine.org/research/joular/joularjx for real-time JVM energy monitoring
See https://github.com/sustainable-computing-io/kepler for Kubernetes energy analysis



Measuring Energy Usage

Decided to figure out how to measure the energy used by a desktop computer and see if I can figure out a way to identify different workloads.

I have a Mac Studio M1 to run the workload, and an old MacBook laptop to run data collection on, so that it doesn't add to the workload.

First thing we need is a power monitoring plug that has an API. The TP-Link Kasa platform seems like a good place to start. It has a python based API available on GitHub.

```
% pip3 install python-kasa
```

I ordered a Kasa KP115 smart plug from Amazon for $22.99.

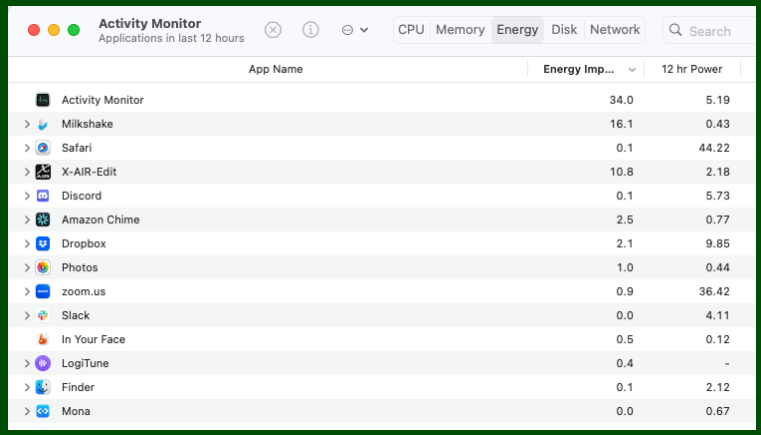
DIY Energy Usage Measurement

Repeatability and Reproducibility challenges

Lookup how to do Gage R&R statistical analysis!

Variance from one test run to the next
Variance from one system to another
Lots of confounding effects
Activity monitor uses the most power…
Possibly a fun project to try at home?

Datacenter systems can use Redfish
https://www.dmtf.org/standards/redfish



App Name	Energy Imp...	12 hr Power
Activity Monitor	34.0	5.19
Milkshake	16.1	0.43
Safari	0.1	44.22
X-AIR-Edit	10.8	2.18
Discord	0.1	5.73
Amazon Chime	2.5	0.77
Dropbox	2.1	9.85
Photos	1.0	0.44
zoom.us	0.9	36.42
Slack	0.0	4.11
In Your Face	0.5	0.12
LogiTune	0.4	-
Finder	0.1	2.12
Mona	0.0	0.67

https://dev.to/adrianco/measuring-energy-usage-5ip

OK, Energy is a pain to measure…
Where do we get the Carbon Content from?

Energy * Carbon Content

Cloud Carbon Content - It depends…

What is the grid mix for energy generation in that location?
When was the grid mix measured? (Real time data isn't free)
Do you have hourly grid mix? (GCP does but doesn't share it)
Do the grid mix numbers for a specific hour change over time? (yes)
How much private cloud provider energy was used? (they don't say)
How much "Bundled REC" energy was used? (they don't say)
How much "Unbundled REC" energy was used? (they don't say)


How can we reduce the carbon emissions
of the systems we build?

Saving carbon is directionally the same as saving $$$

(In almost all cases)

But Carbon/$ varies a lot…


Focus on how to measure carbon

We’re used to reporting and optimizing throughput, latency, utilization, capacity, cost…

Carbon is just another metric for monitoring tools to report

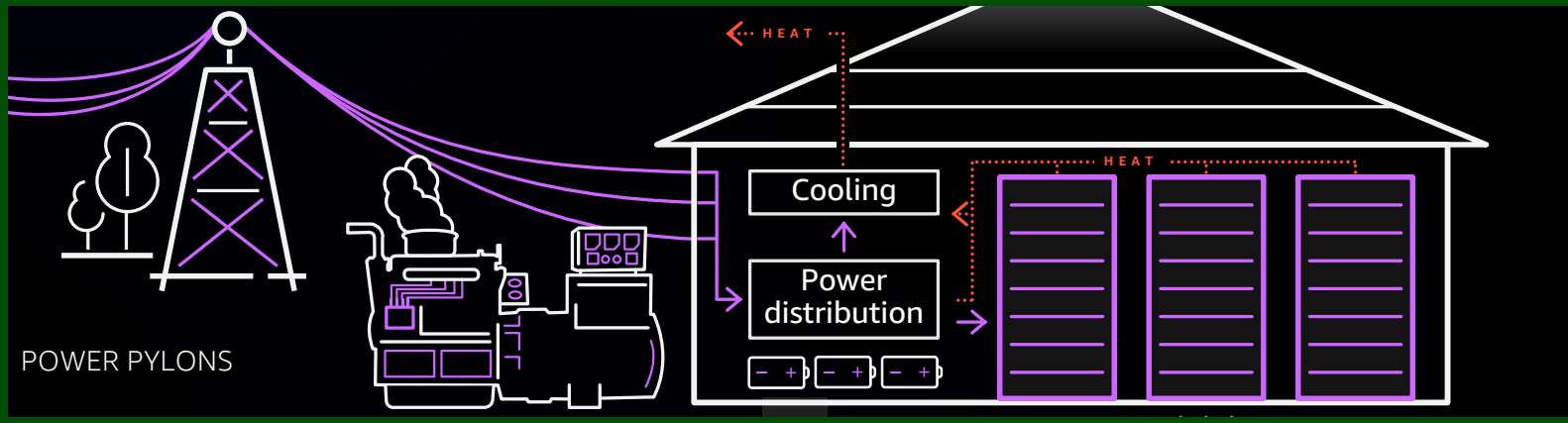
Measuring carbon emitted by a workload

How hard can it be?

Power Usage Efficiency (PUE) accounts for losses and cooling overhead but value depends on where it is measured

Power distribution and UPS batteries may be centralized or distributed in different datacenter architectures

Grid Mix is obtained from the local utility bill, usually a month or so in arrears, combined with any power purchase agreements (PPAs) or renewable energy credit (REC) purchases

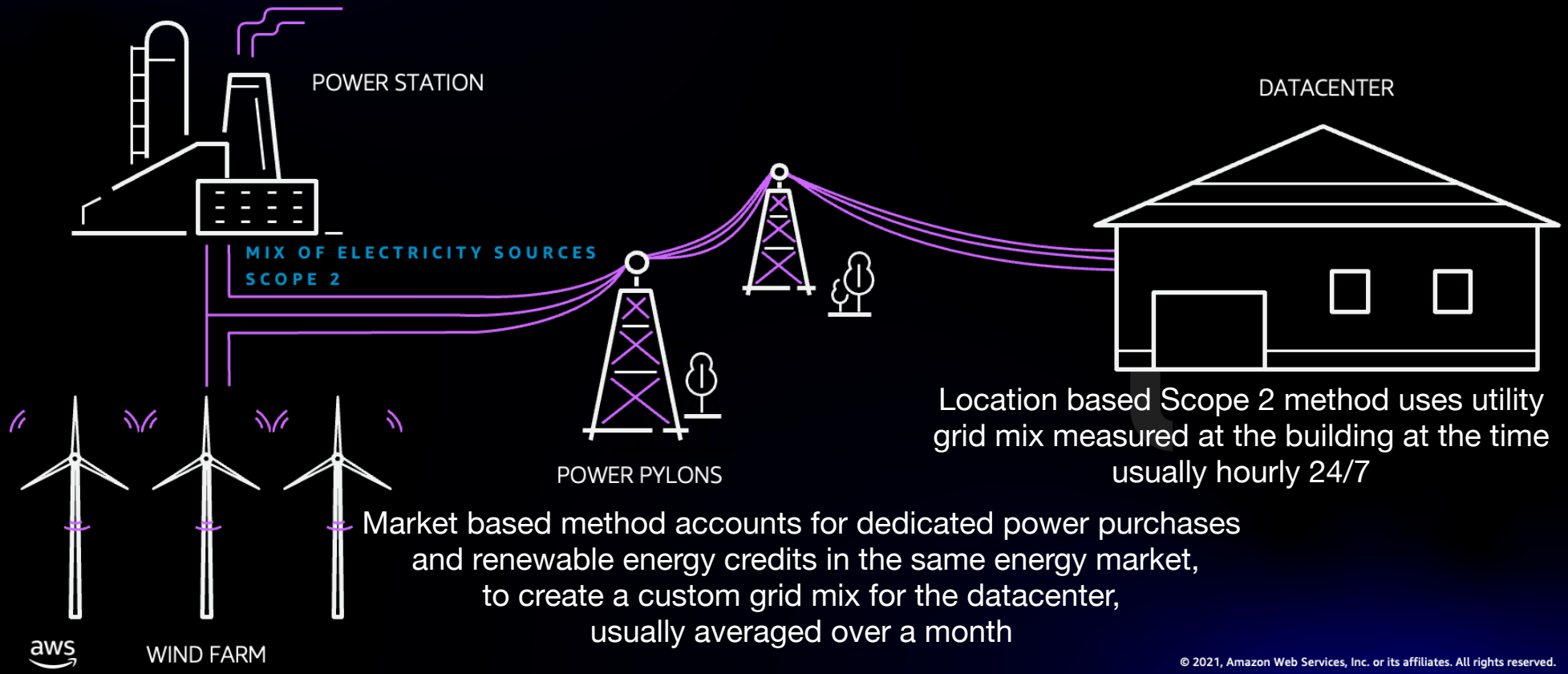


Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Two methodologies for reporting carbon

Location based vs. Market based

Market vs. Location Reporting for Scope 2



Location based Scope 2 method uses utility grid mix measured at the building at the time usually hourly 24/7

Market based method accounts for dedicated power purchases and renewable energy credits in the same energy market, to create a custom grid mix for the datacenter, usually averaged over a month

Why does it matter?

AWS and Azure carbon data is Regional Market based
e.g. PPA generation is connected to the same grid 😊

Google's 100% renewable since 2017 claim is Global Market based
e.g. Generation in USA and EU was counted against Singapore 😒

Google's current data, API and 24/7 work is Location Based 🥳
Numbers can't be compared, but more useful for tuning work

As the utility grid decarbonizes over time, it matters less…

Problems…

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Utility bills delayed by a month or more, depending where in the world they are…

PPA - Power Purchase Agreements are contracts to build and consume power generation capacity e.g. Amazon has over 20GW of PPAs (Solar, Wind, Battery)

REC - Renewable Energy Credits are purchases of renewable generation capacity on the open market, from existing generators, the energy can only be claimed once, but can be claimed later

RECs may be used to “top up” on top of PPAs, helps fund existing renewable capacity, but don’t create additional capacity, like PPAs do

Good RECs and Bad RECs

Guarantee of Origin (in EU) and Renewable Energy Credit (in USA)

- Similar but have some detailed differences in how they are calculated, regulated and traded

Local Market REC

- Reserve the renewable energy from a supplier on the same grid - GOOD!

Cross-border/non-local market REC

- Renewable energy that can't flow to you
- Extra funding helps to subsidize existing renewable generation - GOOD
- Argument that carbon reduced in one part of the world offsets other parts of the world…
- Often used as a cheap carbon offset - greenwashing - BAD

https://www.ecocostsvalue.com/lca/gos-and-recs-in-lca/
https://sustainability.google/progress/projects/ppa/
https://www.blog.google/outreach-initiatives/environment/meeting-our-match-buying-100-percent-renewable-energy/

Problems…

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Grid mix changes every month but is mostly getting better over time

Hourly data for 24/7 grid mix starting to appear for some suppliers in some parts of the world

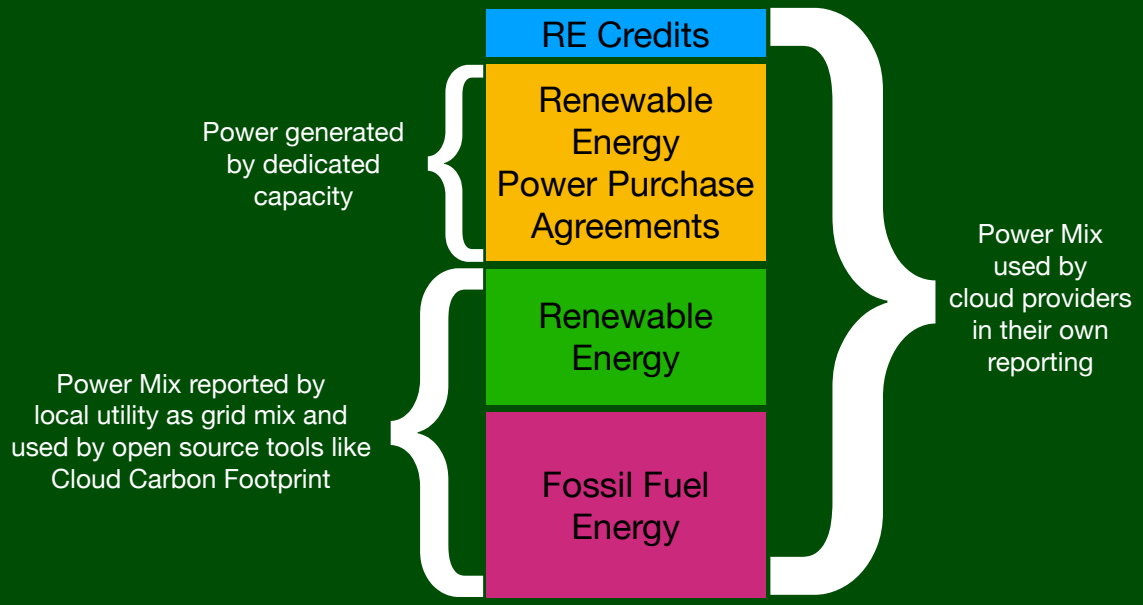
GCP and Azure publicly working towards 24/7

cloudcarbonfootprint.org open source tool estimates don’t include PPAs or RECs

Also see FlexiDAO.com startup working on 24/7 energy trading

Power Mix Problems and Misconceptions

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity



Typical Proportions in Emerging Markets

Misconceptions - most people don't understand that RECs and PPAs are excluded from the grid mix

PPAs are private and don't affect the grid mix for everyone else

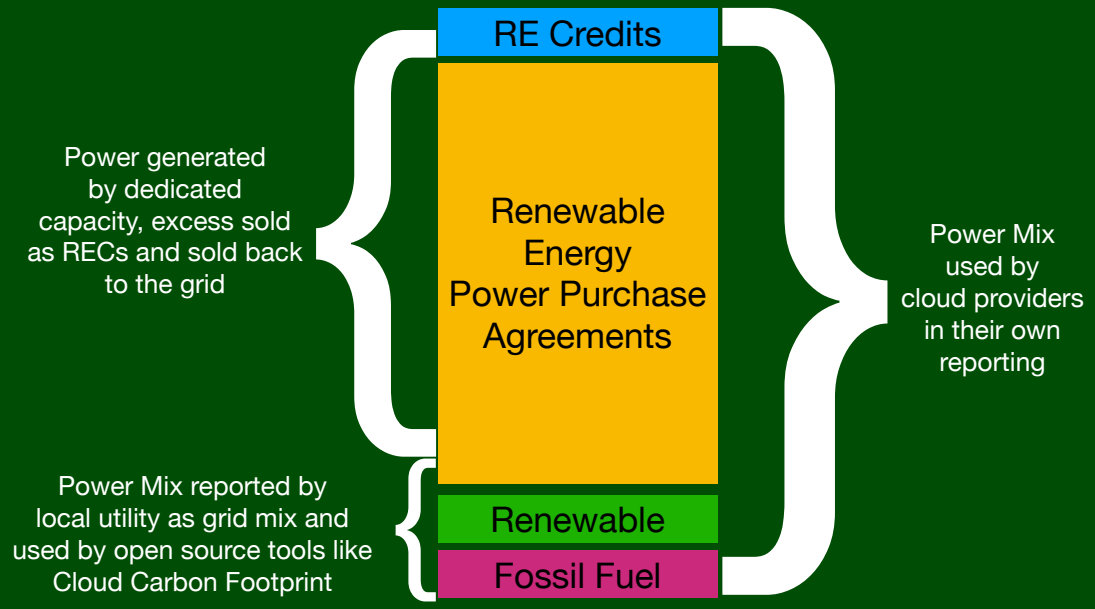
Use of local market RECs is good, but makes the grid mix worse for everyone

RECs can be traded for up to a year, so you can pay to offset past emissions, and that changes the grid mix for the month, for up to a year later…

https://www.ecocostsvalue.com/lca/gos-and-recs-in-lca/

Power Mix Problems and Misconceptions

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity



Typical Proportions in Mature Markets that are dominated by PPA

Misconceptions - most people don't understand that RECs and PPAs are excluded from the grid mix

PPAs are private and don't affect the grid mix for everyone else

Use of local market RECs is good, but makes the grid mix worse for everyone

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https://www.ecocostsvalue.com/lca/gos-and-recs-in-lca/

Problems…

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Power Usage Efficiency is not well standardized. Values can be compared for similar datacenter designs, but some good efficiency improvements may move components from the infrastructure to the equipment, and make PUE worse.

AWS doesn't publish PUE and points to this blog
https://perspectives.mvdirona.com/2009/06/pue-and-total-power-usage-efficiency-tpue/

Azure published PUE
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-microsoft-measures-datacenter-water-and-energy-use-to-improve-azure-cloud-sustainability/

Google published PUE
https://www.google.com/about/datacenters/efficiency/

Problems…

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Dedicated compute and storage capacity is relatively easy to account for, but sliced instances, shared services, network equipment etc. Is a challenge to allocate

If you are operating a multi-tenant service and want to report carbon, then you have a problem figuring out how much capacity to allocate to each customer, and how much is overhead that you should own yourself…

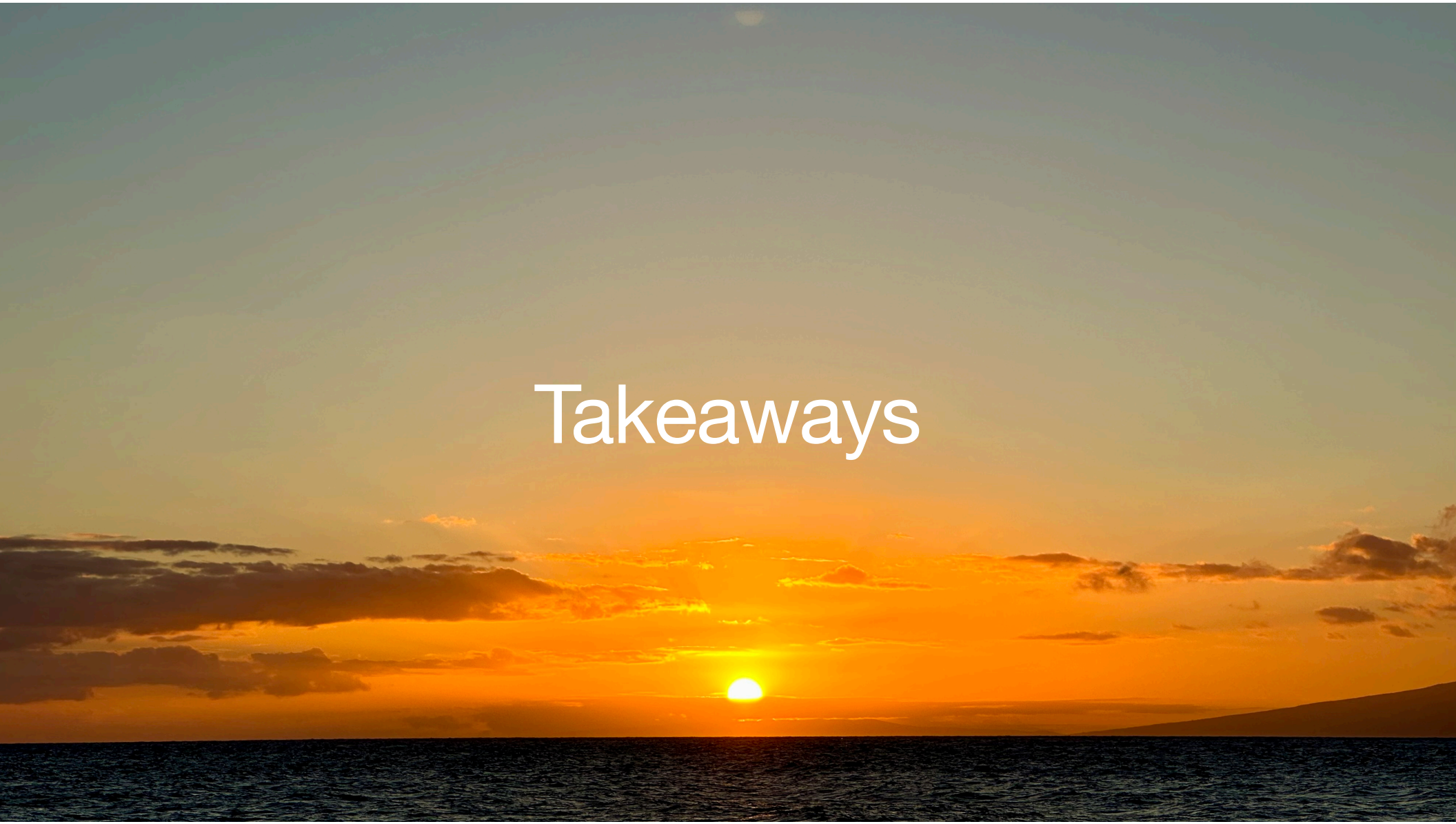
Problems…

Scope 2 Carbon = Power Mix * PUE * Capacity Used * Emissions factor per capacity

Need to know how much power each instance type, storage class or service uses, where that capacity is located, and how much carbon is emitted per kWh

This depends on utilization and other overheads confuse measurements

Mostly unavailable data at present, although boavizta.org has some estimates


Takeaways

What can you do today?

Use Less Stuff

This will make the biggest difference

AWS "Better than 95% Renewable 2021" 13 Regions

To achieve our goal of powering our operations with 100% renewable energy by 2025—five years ahead of our original 2030 target—Amazon contracts for renewable power from utility scale wind and solar projects that add clean energy to the grid. These new renewable projects support hundreds of jobs while providing hundreds of millions of dollars of investment in local communities. We also may choose to support these grids through the purchase of environmental attributes, like Renewable Energy Certificates and Guarantees of Origin, in line with our Renewable Energy Methodology.

As a result, in 2021, the following AWS Regions were powered by over 95% renewable energy:

- US East (Northern Virginia)
- GovCloud (US-East)
- US East (Ohio)
- US West (Oregon)
- GovCloud (US-West)
- US West (Northern California)
- Canada (Central)
- Europe (Ireland)
- Europe (Frankfurt)
- Europe (London)
- Europe (Milan)
- Europe (Paris)
- Europe (Stockholm)

Mostly located in the USA and Europe but more power projects in Asia than Azure and GCP

100% Renewable by 2025 on an annual market basis commitment for Amazon (not just AWS)

https://sustainability.aboutamazon.com/environment/the-cloud?energyType=true

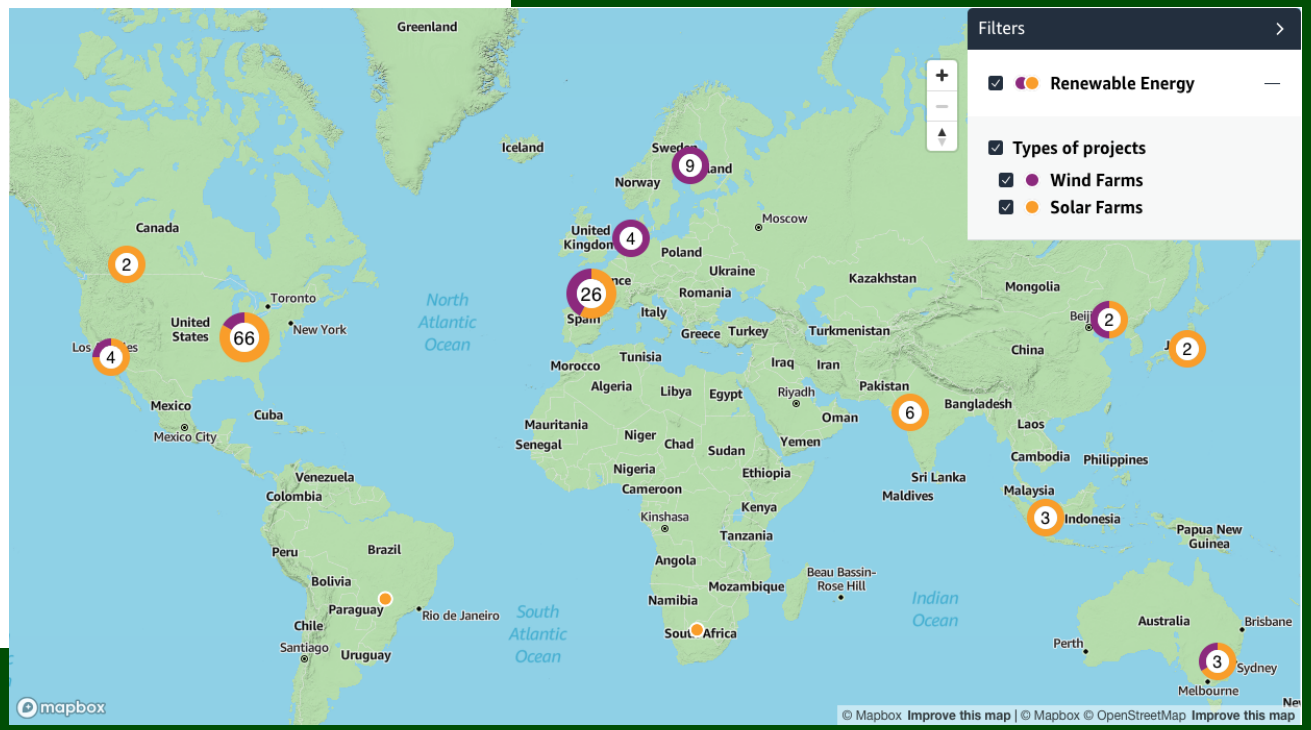
AWS "100% Renewable 2022" 19 Regions

We contract for renewable power from utility scale wind and solar projects that add clean energy to the grid. These new renewable energy projects support hundreds of jobs while providing hundreds of millions of dollars of investment in local communities. We also may choose to support these grids through the purchase of environmental attributes, like Renewable Energy Certificates and Guarantees of Origin, in line with our Renewable Energy Methodology.

In 2022, the electricity consumed in the following 19 AWS Regions was attributable to 100% renewable energy:

- U.S. East (Northern Virginia)
- GovCloud (U.S. East)
- U.S. East (Ohio)
- U.S. West (Oregon)
- GovCloud (U.S. West)
- U.S. West (Northern California)
- Canada (Central)
- Europe (Ireland)
- Europe (Frankfurt)
- Europe (London)
- Europe (Milan)
- Europe (Paris)
- Europe (Stockholm)
- Europe (Spain)
- Europe (Zurich)
- Asia-Pacific (Mumbai)
- Asia-Pacific (Hyderabad)
- China (Beijing)
- China (Ningxia)

Since 2021, US/Europe goes to 100%, India and China added… still leaves Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Australia, Brazil, South Africa to do.

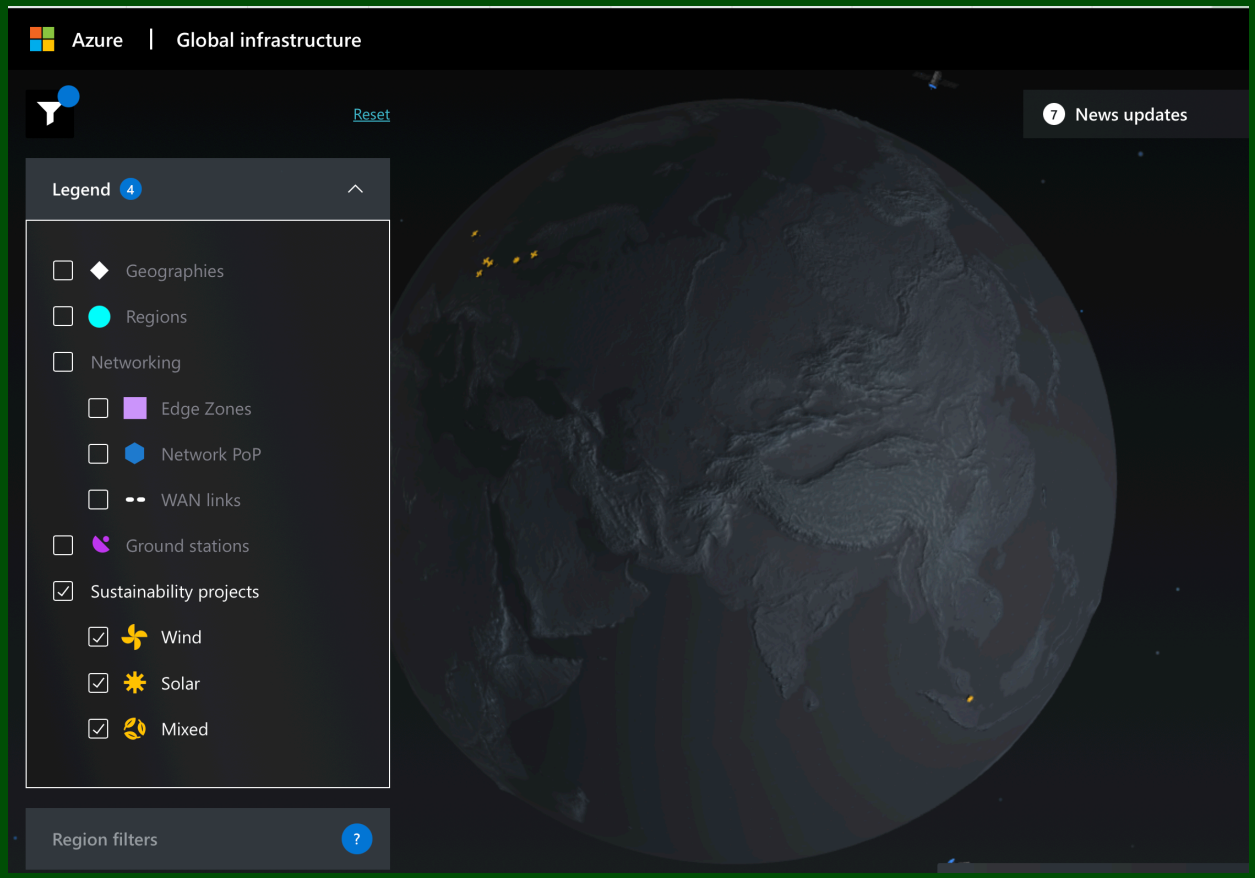


https://sustainability.aboutamazon.com/environment/the-cloud?energyType=true

Azure Global Renewable Projects

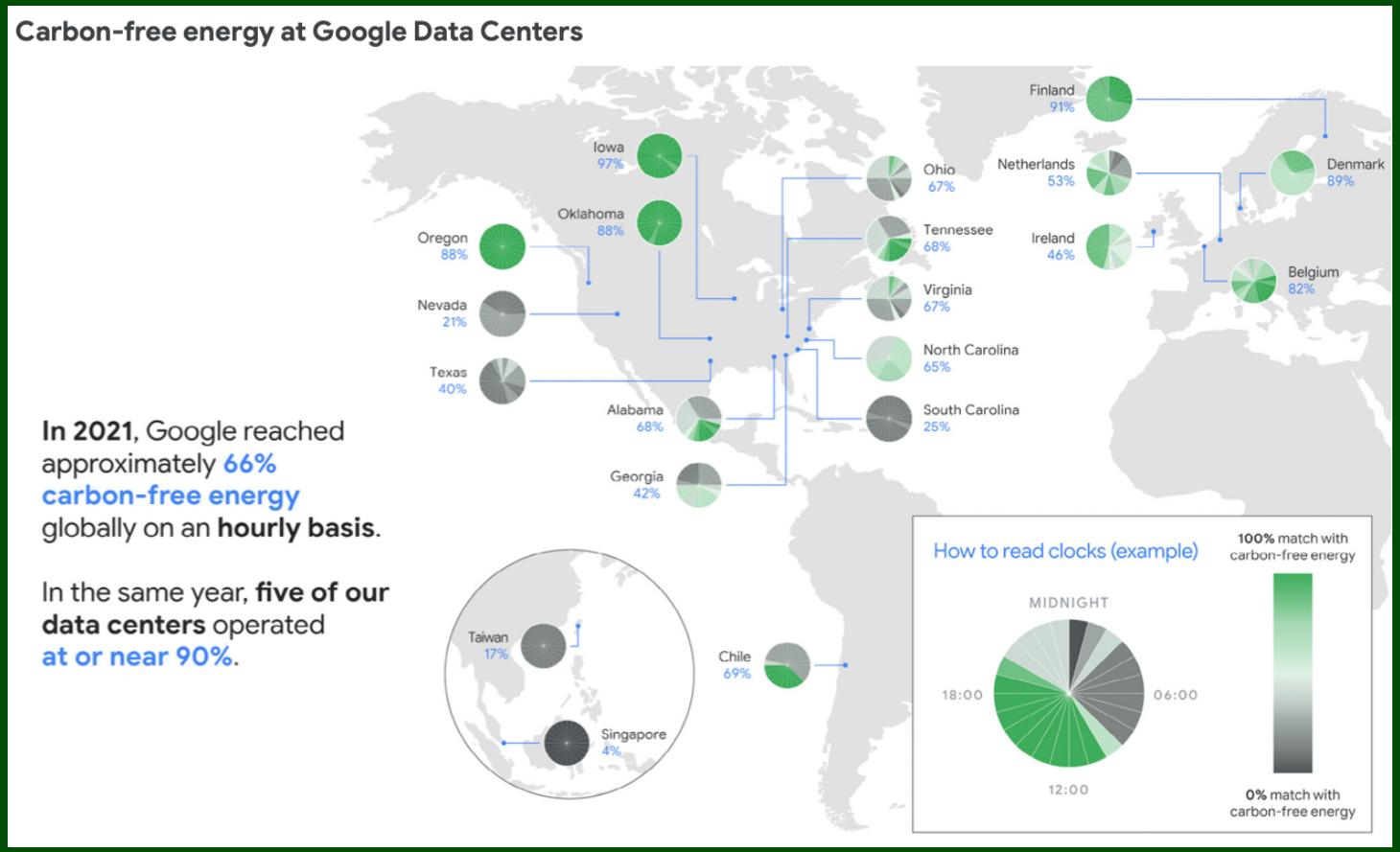
Mostly located in the USA and Europe today

100% Renewable on an annual market basis by 2025 commitment



https://infrastructuremap.microsoft.com/explore

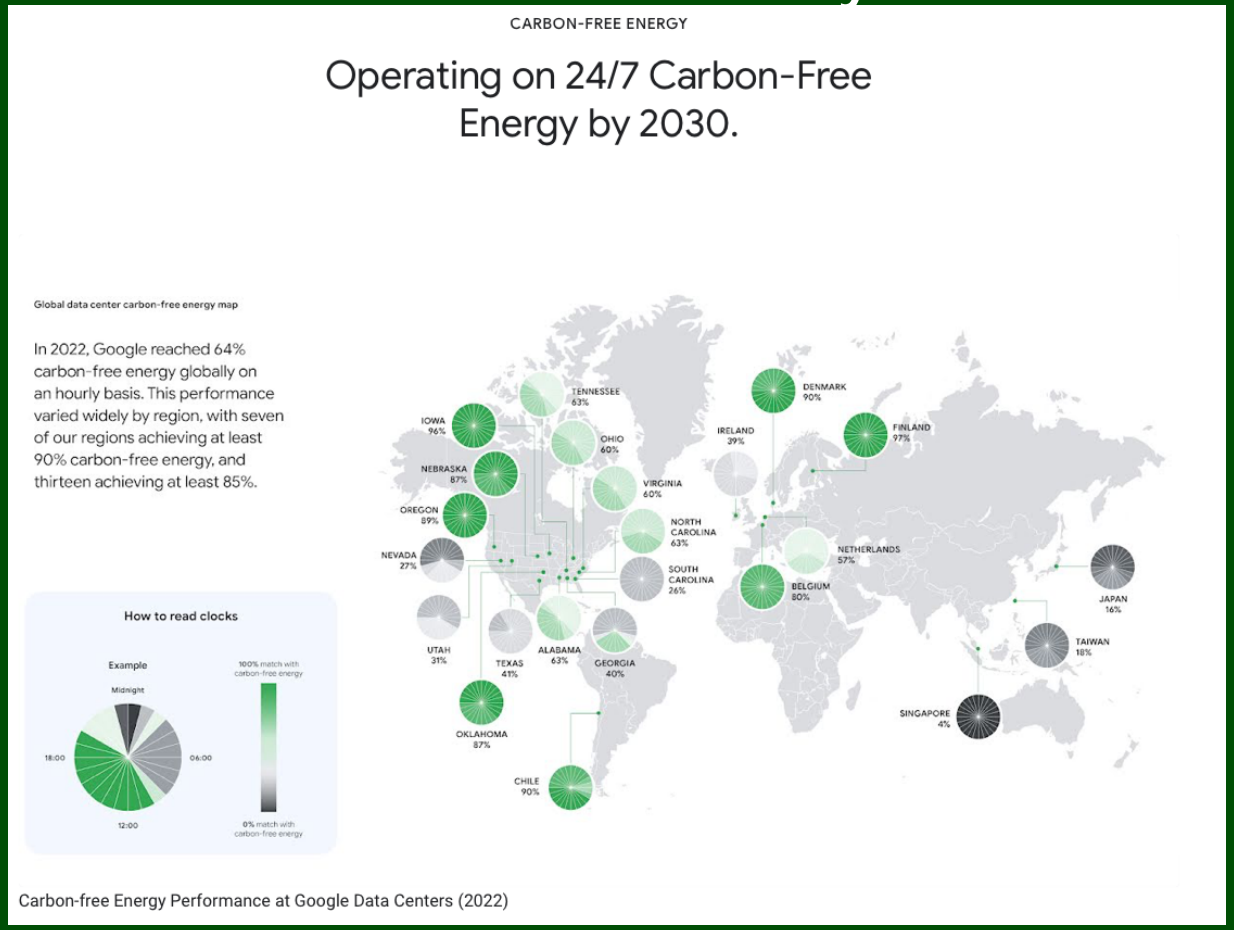
2021 GCP 24x7 Hourly Differences Worldwide



Data is based on hourly 24x7 location model, not directly comparable to annual market model.

https://sustainability.google/progress/energy/

2022 GCP 24x7 Hourly Differences Worldwide



Carbon-free Energy Performance at Google Data Centers (2022)

https://sustainability.google/progress/energy/

Not much progress year on year, worse over-all slipping from 66% to 64%

24/7 Carbon Free by 2030 commitment

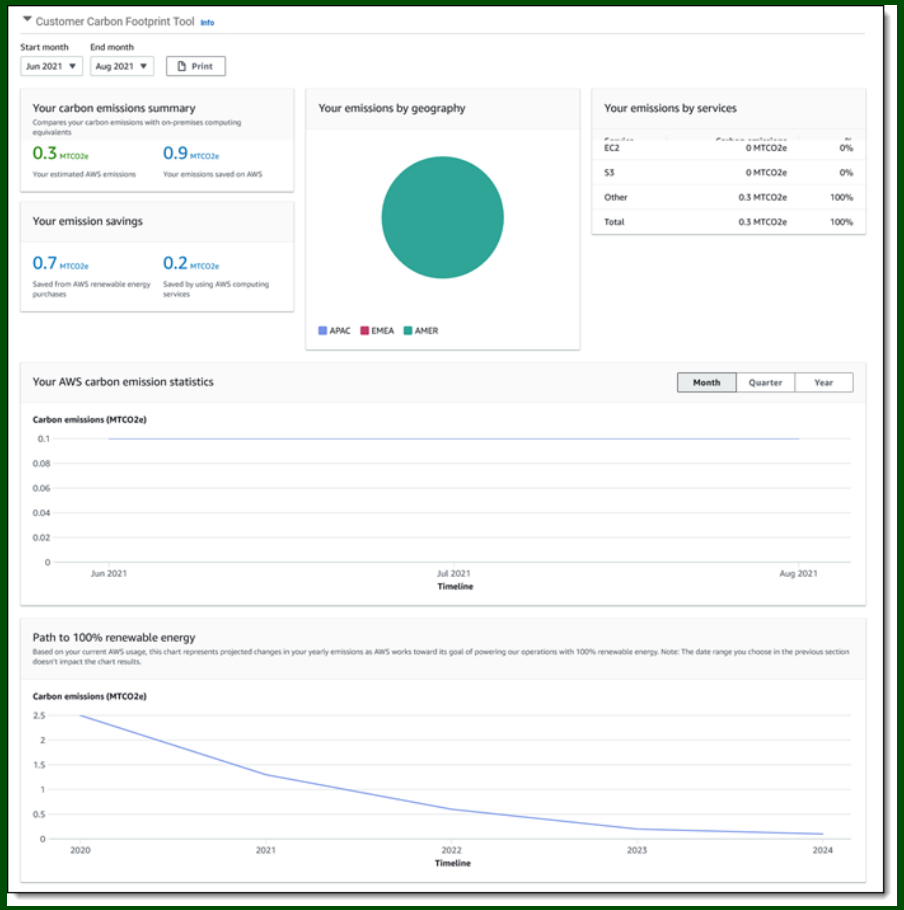
Use any cloud provider but try to minimize use of Asia regions for the next few years

There really isn't that much difference in carbon footprint between the cloud providers
They are all buying many gigawatts of renewables
All have the same grid challenges in Asia, although AWS is making more progress
Scope 3 is dominated by the same Asian chip suppliers

They are all much better than a typical enterprise datacenter

Measuring Carbon…

Compare APIs and Schemas across AWS, Azure and GCP - and propose what we really want



AWS Customer Carbon Footprint Tool (csv download)

Time: Monthly summary
Place: Continent level
Specificity: Account, EC2, S3, Other
Resolution: 0.001 Metric Tons of CO2e
Models: Scope 1, market based scope 2

https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-customer-carbon-footprint-tool/
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-customer-carbon-footprint-tool/
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws-cloud-financial-management/increased-visibility-of-your-carbon-emissions-data-with-aws-customer-carbon-footprint-tool/

Sample queries for the EnrollmentEmission entity

Query type	Example
Emissions by enrollment	{serviceRoot}/emissions
Select certain fields	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$select=enrollmentId,totalEmissions,scopeId
Include count	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$count=true
Limit result count	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$top=100
Paging	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$skip=100&$top=50
Filter by scope	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$filter=ScopeId eq 1
Filter and aggregate	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$apply=filter(ScopeId eq 1)/aggregate($count as Count, totalEmissions with average as Average, totalEmissions with sum as Sum)
Filter and group	{serviceRoot}/emissions?$apply=filter(totalEmissions gt 0.05)/groupby((ScopeId), aggregate($count as Count))`

EnrollmentUsage entity

Represents a calculated usage factor of Microsoft cloud resources.

Property	Type	Notes
dateKey	int32	Date in yyyymmdd format; dd is always 01.
enrollmentId	string	Also known as billing account ID.
orgName	string	
subscriptionId	string	
subscriptionName	string	
subService	string	For example, Azure Storage or Azure Compute.
azureRegionName	string	
usage	double	For more information about Microsoft's calculation methodology, go to Microsoft Cloud for Sustainability API calculation methodology.

Azure Carbon Footprint API Schema (OData Preview)

Time: Monthly summary
Place: Country and region specific
Specificity: Account, service
Resolution: 0.001 Metric Tons of CO_2e
Models: Scope 1, market based scope 2, scope 3

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/industry/sustainability/api-overview

Carbon Footprint export data schema

Send feedback

After configuring an export, a BigQuery table with the following schema is created:

Field	Type	Description	Example
usage_month	Date	Month during which this usage occurred	2021-10-01
billing_account_id	String	The Cloud Billing account ID used for the carbon footprint export	007GD7-15C0E6-BDE6B3
project.id	String	Identifier of the Google Cloud project the carbon footprint is from	my-project
project.number	String	Number of the Google Cloud project the carbon footprint is from	802583874831
service.description	String	Readable name for the Google Cloud service the carbon footprint is from	Cloud Run
service.id	String	Identifier of the Google Cloud service the carbon footprint is from	F17B-412E-CB64
location.location	String	Location of the carbon footprint at the level of a country, region, or zone	us-central1-a
location.region	String	Cloud region for the carbon footprint. NULL if usage is multi-region or global	us-central1
carbon_model_version	Integer	Version of carbon model that produced this output. This value is updated whenever the model is changed	1
carbon_footprint_total_kgCO2e.after_offsets	Float	Total carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent. Equivalent to scope 1 + scope 2 market-based + scope 3 + carbon offsets. **Currently set to NULL**	NULL
carbon_footprint_total_kgCO2e.market_based	Float	Total carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent. Equivalent to scope 1 + scope 2 market-based + scope 3. **Currently set to NULL**	NULL
carbon_footprint_total_kgCO2e.location_based	Float	Total carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent. Equivalent to scope 1 + scope 2 location-based + scope 3	1587.3
carbon_footprint_kgCO2e.scope1	Float	Total scope 1 carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent	10
carbon_footprint_kgCO2e.scope2.location_based	Float	Total scope 2 location-based carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent	400
carbon_footprint_kgCO2e.scope2.market_based	Float	Total scope 2 market-based carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent. **Currently set to NULL**	NULL
carbon_footprint_kgCO2e.scope3	Float	Total scope 3 carbon footprint for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent	986.8
carbon_offsets_kgCO2e	Float	Total carbon offsets for the account, project, service, location, and month in kg of CO_2 equivalent. **Currently set to NULL**	NULL

Google Carbon Footprint BigQuery Export Schema

Time: Monthly summary
Place: Country, region and zone specific
Specificity: Account, project, service
Resolution: 0.1 Kilograms of CO2e
Models: Scope 1, location based scope 2 with placeholders for market based, scope 3

https://cloud.google.com/carbon-footprint/docs/data-schema

Measuring Carbon

What do we want?

Real time carbon metrics for optimization
Just another metric like CPU Utilization

Reported via the same tools we already use
(e.g. from CloudWatch or Azure Monitor via Prometheus)

Real-Time Carbon Footprint Standard

A proposal - what @adrianco thinks would be useful…

Support: Same data for all cloud providers and datacenter automation tools
Time: Same resolution as existing monitoring tools, typically minutes
Place: Country, region and zone specific
Specificity: Account, project, service, instance, container, filesystem, etc…
Resolution: Grams of CO2e, energy in 0.001 joules (milliwatt-seconds)
Models: Scope 1, location *and* market based scope 2, scope 3

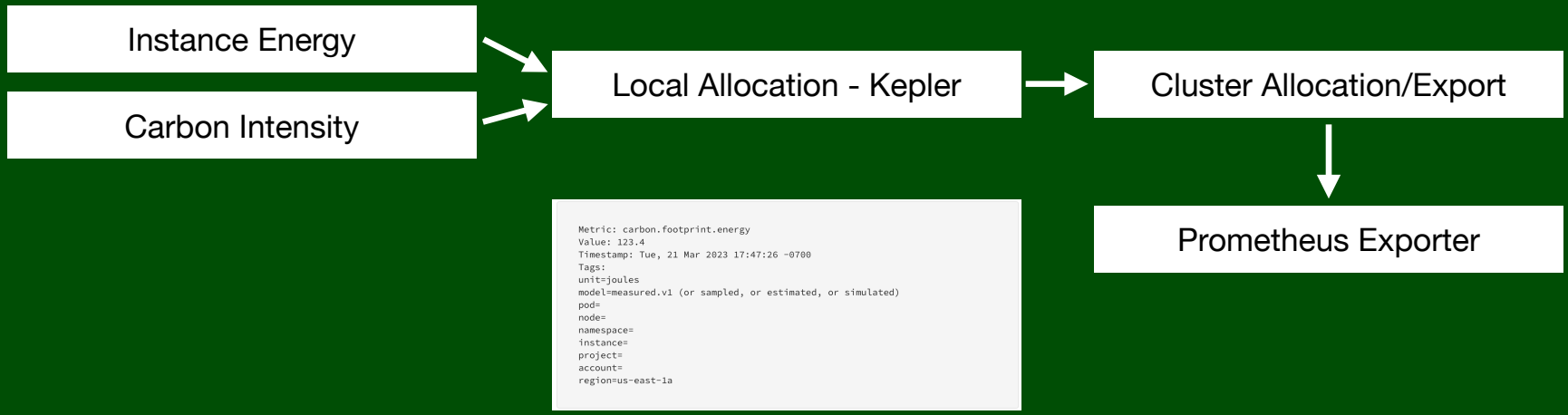
Energy data would be final, CO2e would be reported as mean and 95-percentile upper and lower confidence intervals, based on hourly updates to 24/7 renewable mix estimates including RECs and PPAs. CO2e could be re-processed to narrow the confidence interval to audit report quality after 1-2 months, and to finalize after REC settlement grid mix adjustments and supply chain scope 3 updates at 12 months.

https://github.com/Green-Software-Foundation/real-time-cloud/blob/main/PRFAQ for RealTimeCarbonMetrics.md

Real-Time Carbon Footprint Standard

Instance Energy - updates every minute (Cloud Provider)
Carbon Intensity - updates every hour (Cloud Provider)
CPU/RAM/Process Utilization/Energy - updates every minute (Kepler)

Kepler Allocation algorithm already estimates and allocates energy

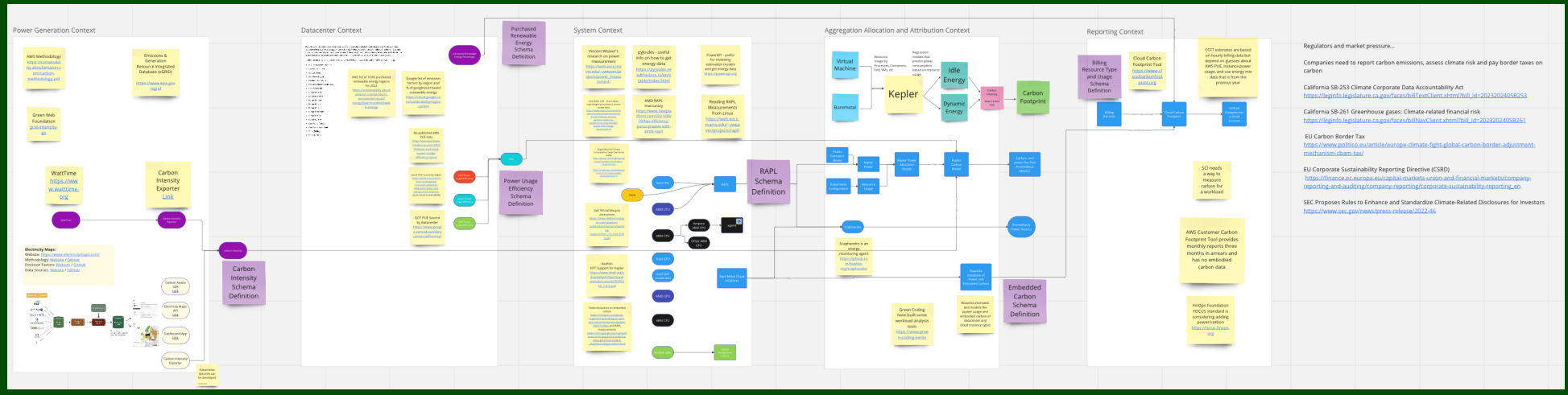


GSF Real-Time Carbon Footprint Project

“All models are wrong, some models are useful, we want to make the cloud carbon footprint models less wrong and more useful, not perfect”

Project status, issues and meeting minutes are at: https://github.com/Green-Software-Foundation/real-time-cloud

Miro board collecting information is at: https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVM1o59N4=/?share_link_id=388311040102



Comparison	Real-Time Carbon Footprint Standard	AWS Customer Carbon Footprint Tool	Azure Emissons Impact Dashboard	GCP Carbon Footprint
API Format	Kepler/Prometheus/ OpenTSDB	CSV Download	OData	BigQuery
Support	No-one yet…	AWS	Azure	GCP
Time	Minutes	Month	Month	Month
Place	Country, Region, Zone	Continent	Country, Region	Country, Region, Zone
Specificity	Accounts, Instances	Accounts, EC2, S3, Other	Account, Service	Account, Project, Service
Resolution	Grams CO2e +/- 0.001 Joules energy	0.001 Metric Tons CO2e	0.001 Metric Tons CO2e	0.1 Kg CO2e
Models	Scopes 1, 2L, 2M, 3	Scopes 1, 2M	Scopes 1, 2M, 3	Scopes 1, 2L, 3
Data Availability	Immediate, 2 month, 12 month final	3 month	2 month	2 month

Measuring Carbon

What tools could we build?

Re-use cost and performance optimization tooling for CO2e optimization

Carbon peak flattening scheduler, move work to other times and places

SaaS provider attribution and allocation tools for per-customer carbon reports

Architecture planning tools - e.g. what's the carbon footprint difference between running your own Kafka on EC2 vs. AWS MSK vs. Confluent vs. RedPanda vs. AWS Kinesis?

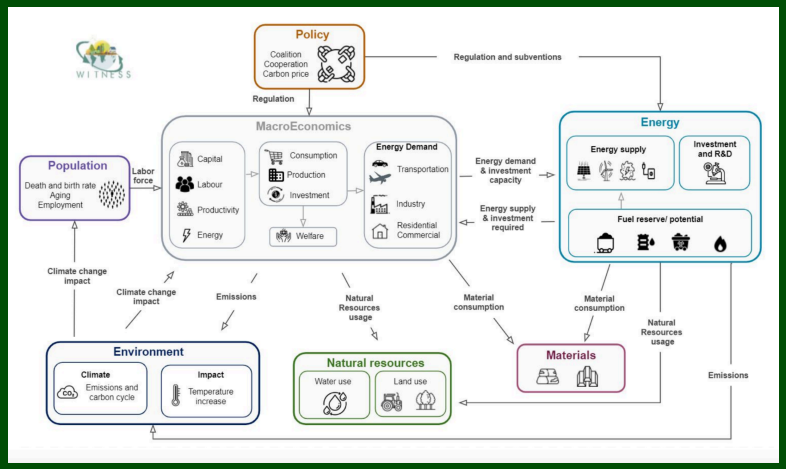
Your ideas?

Pathfinder API for supply chain carbon data by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development is an emerging interchange protocol standard

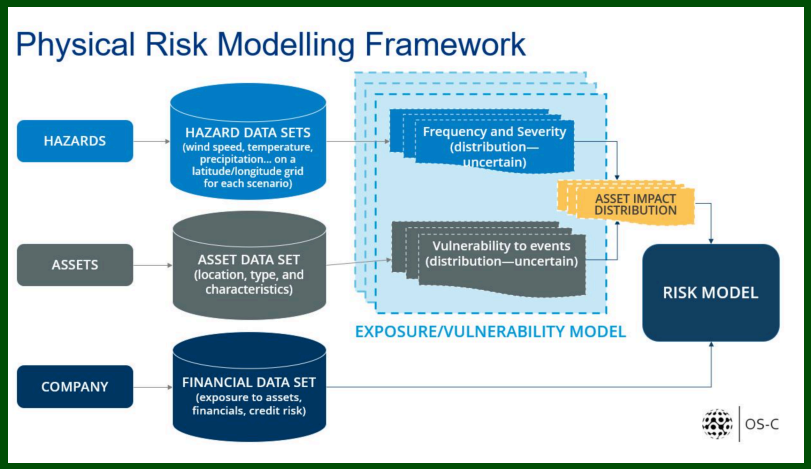
https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Climate-and-Energy/Climate/SOS-1.5/Resources/Pathfinder-Framework-Version-2.0

One more thing...
Measuring Climate Impact Risk - to you!

OS-Climate.org - Open source - contributions welcome…



https://os-climate.org/transition-analysis/



https://os-climate.org/physical-risk-resilience/

https://github.com/os-climate/OS-Climate-Community-Hub

Things developers need to build

Add energy usage instrumentation to applications

Carbon peak flattening scheduler

Data lakes to collect energy and carbon measurements

Attribution and allocation algorithms

IoT/Mobile instrumentation and optimization at the edge

Supply chain carbon interchange protocols

Energy usage dashboards and reports

Energy to carbon models

Climate change impact and risk models


Questions?
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Cloud Provider Sustainability Current Status and Future Directions

DevSusOps: Adding sustainability concerns to development and operations

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