

# Carbon Topography Representation: Improving Impacts of Data Center Lifecycle

Olivier Weppe, Thibaut Marty, Jean-Christophe Prévotet, Maxime Pelcat: **INSA Rennes**

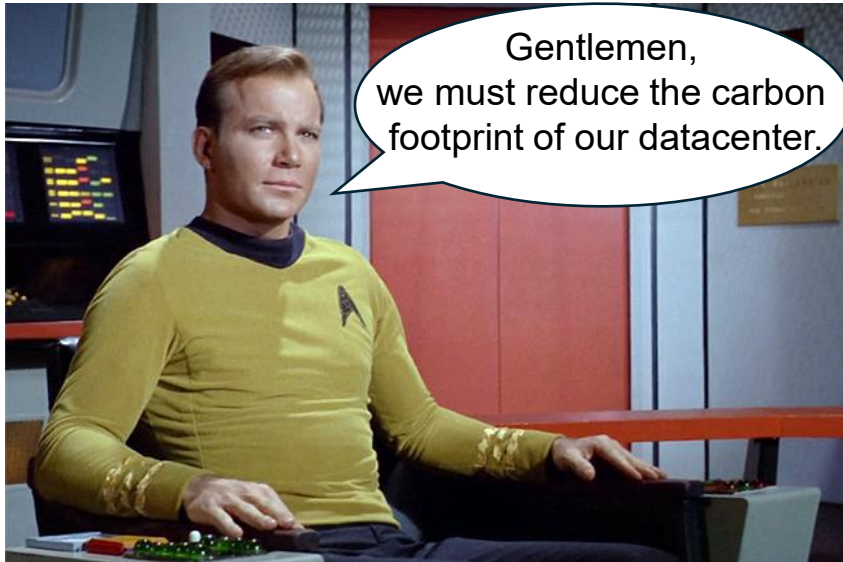
Louise Aubet: **Resilio**

David Bekri, Loïc Guibert, Sebastien Rumley: **HES-SO**

HotCarbon, 2025-07-11, Cambridge, MA

## Context

# Who is right?



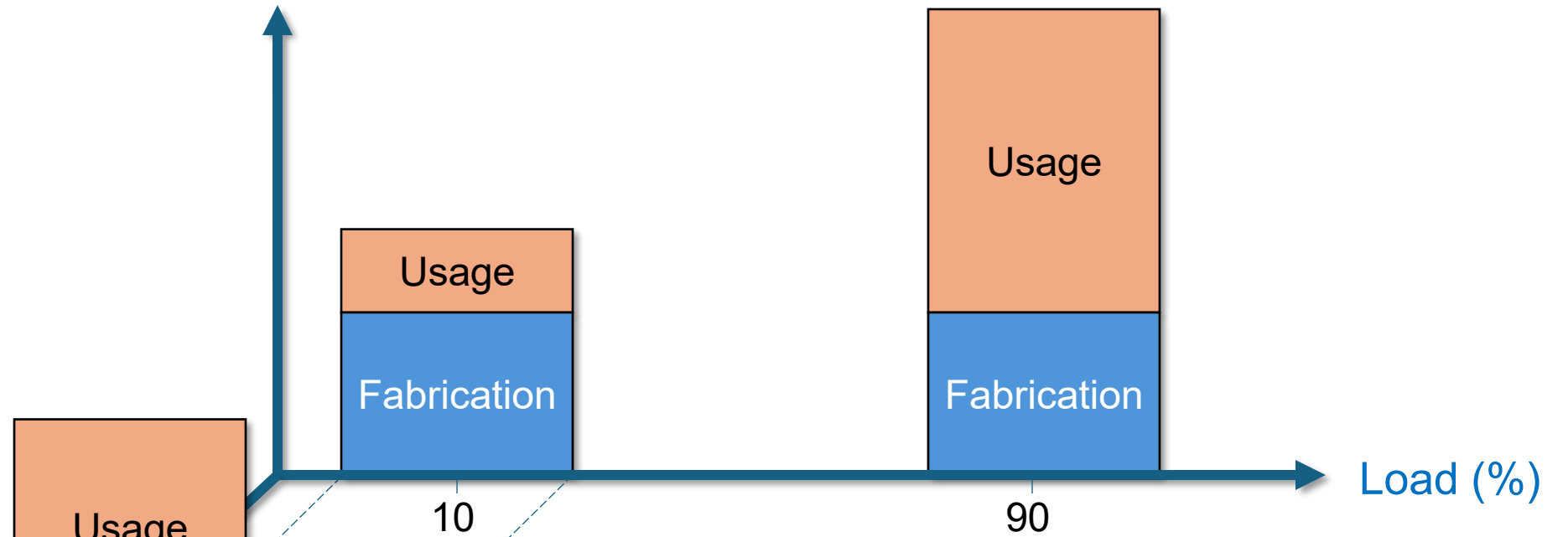
I believe this pollution  
is caused by Scotty's  
**server manufacturing**.

No, it is running Spock's  
**programs** that drains humongous  
amounts of **electricity**!



# Quick answer: It depends...

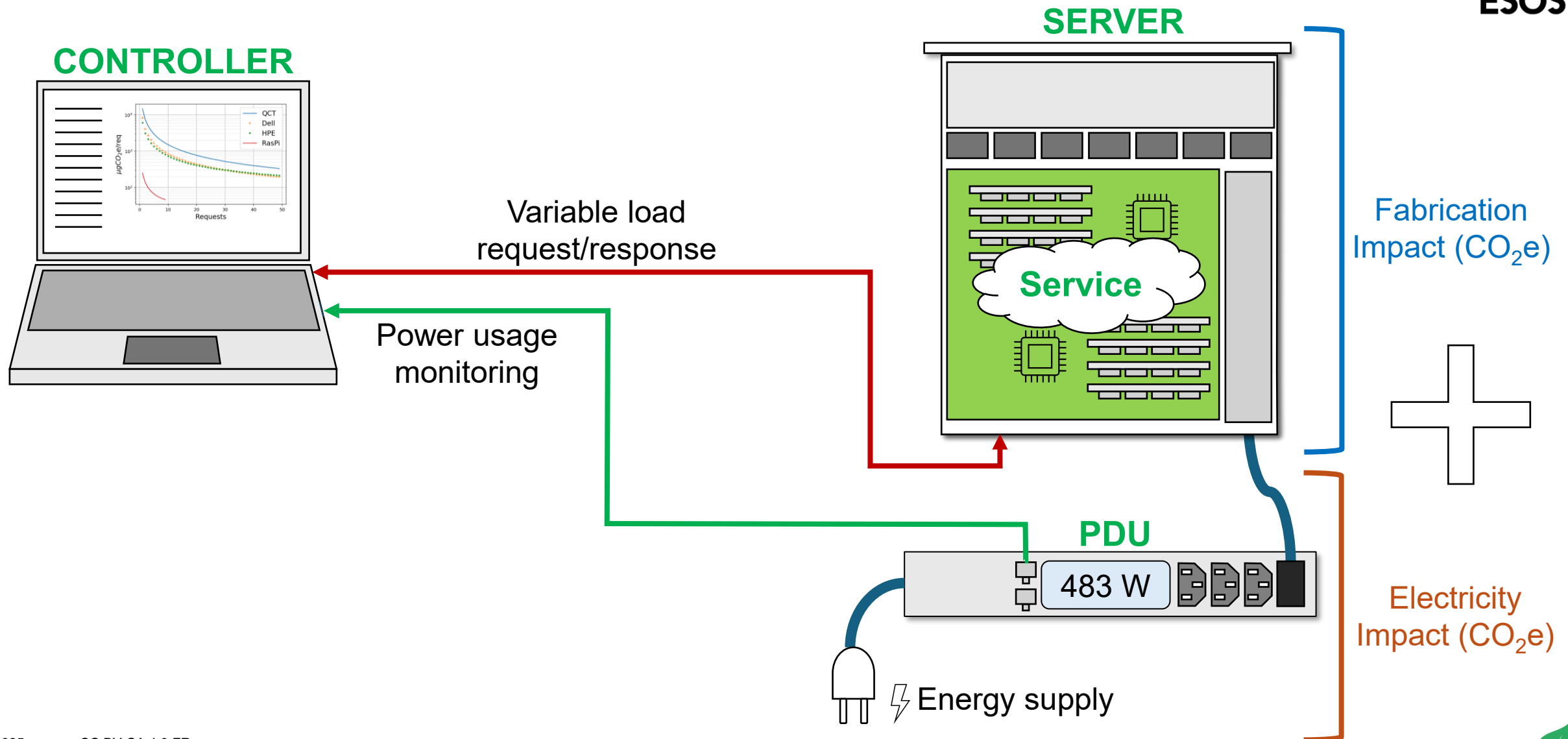
Carbon impact (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e)



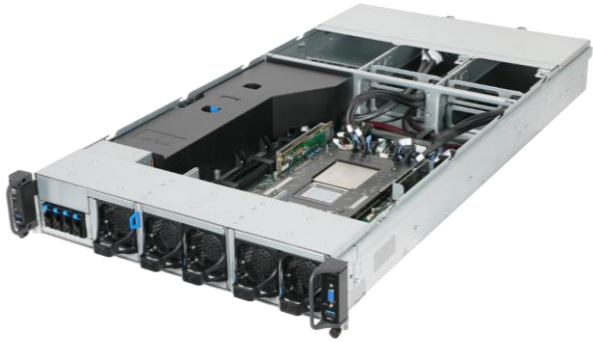
Carbon intensity  
of electricity  
kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

**A third dimension would be nice**

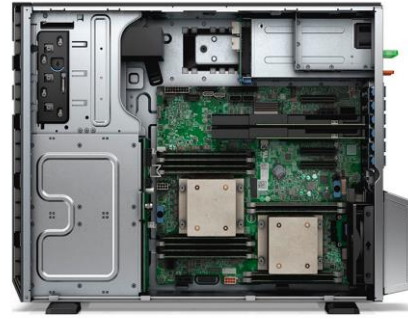
# How to decide: experiment



# Setup: hardware platforms



QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)  
2024  
ARM64  
800 req/s



PowerEdge T430 (Dell)  
2015  
x86\_64  
200 req/s



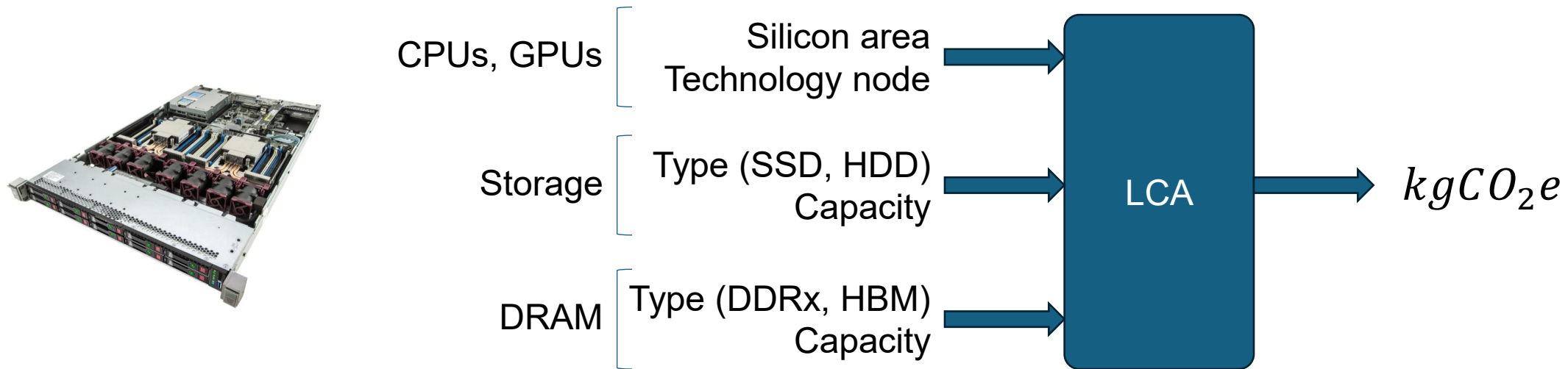
ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)  
2015  
x86\_64  
120 req/s



Raspberry Pi 4B  
2019  
ARM64  
2 req/s

# Embodied carbon: Life Cycle Analysis methodology

Simplified carbon footprint estimation = Streamlined methodology\*

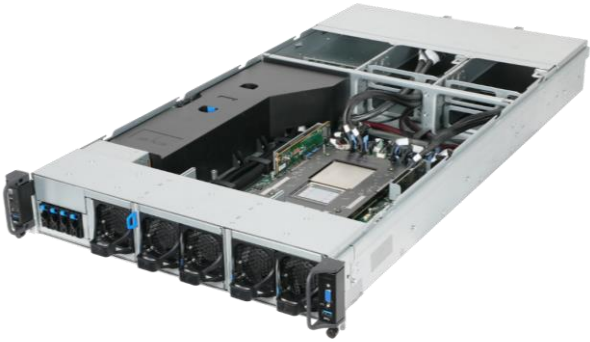


\* Except for Raspberry Pi, found in literature

Philippe Loubet et al.. 2023. Life cycle assessment of ICT in higher education: a comparison between desktop and single-board computers.



# Embodied carbon: results



QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)  
2024  
ARM64  
500 req/s  
**1023 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**



PowerEdge T430 (Dell)  
2015  
x86\_64  
200 req/s  
**514 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)  
2015  
x86\_64  
130 req/s  
**345 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

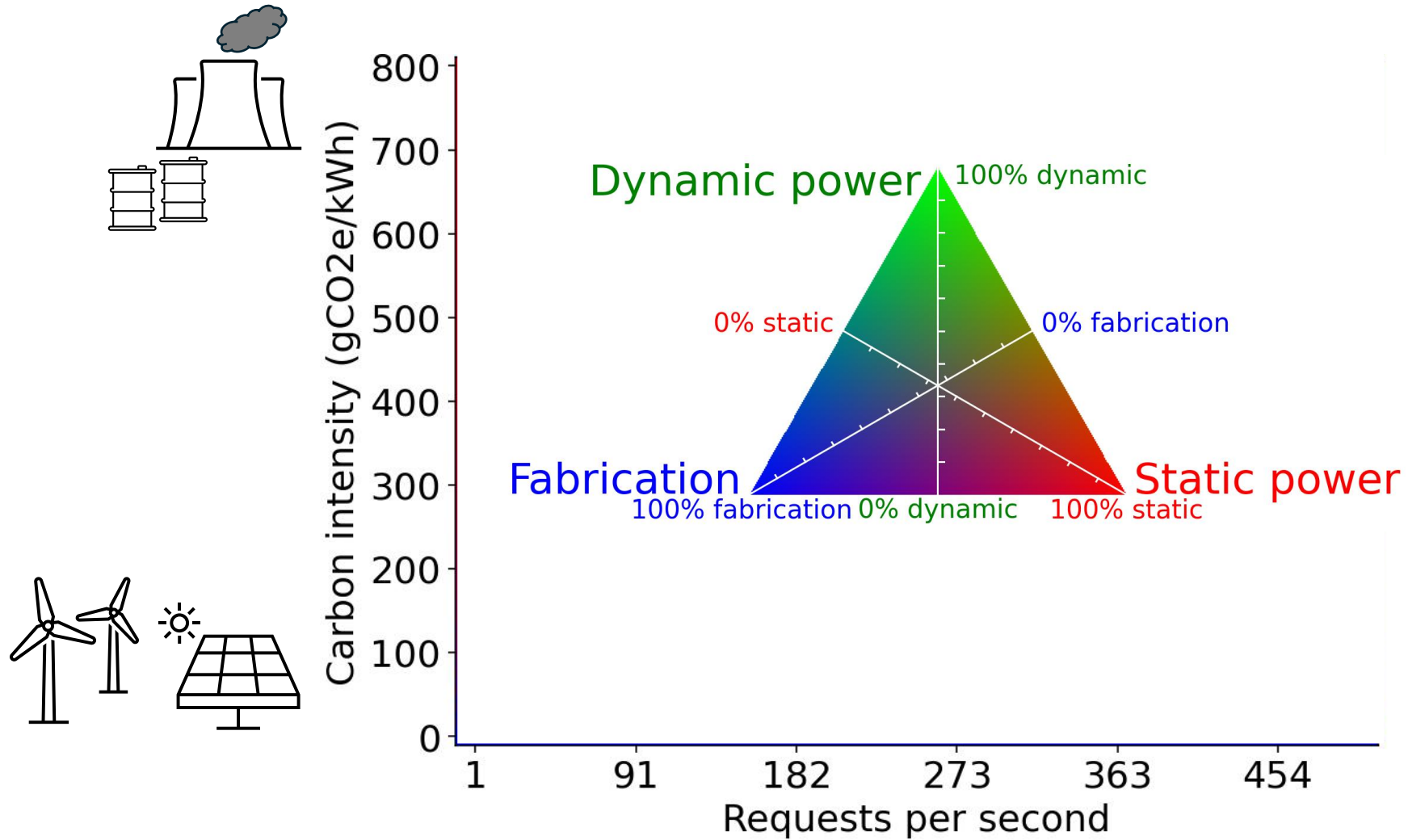


Raspberry Pi 4B  
2019  
ARM64  
10 req/s  
**14 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**



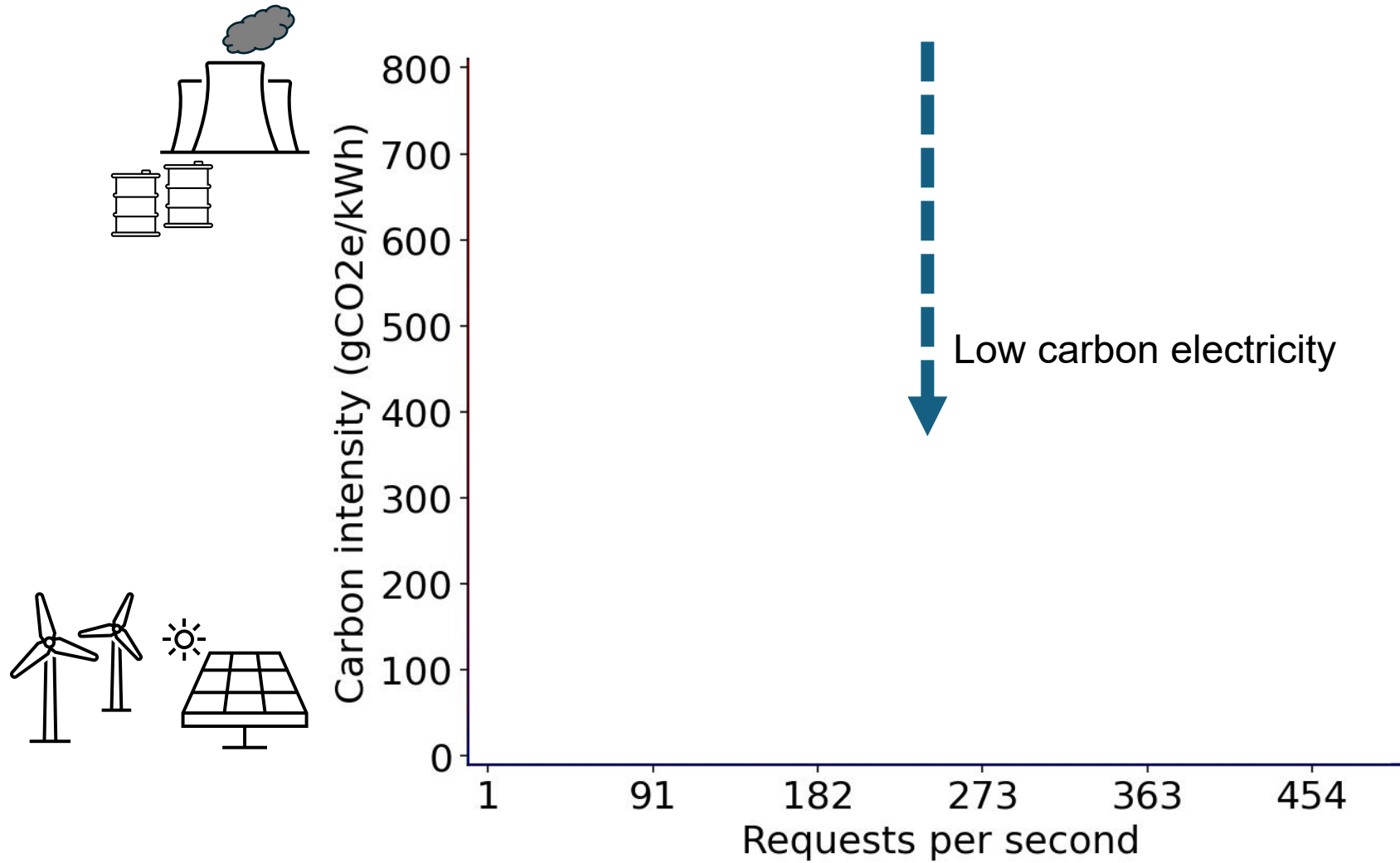


# Carbon Topography representation

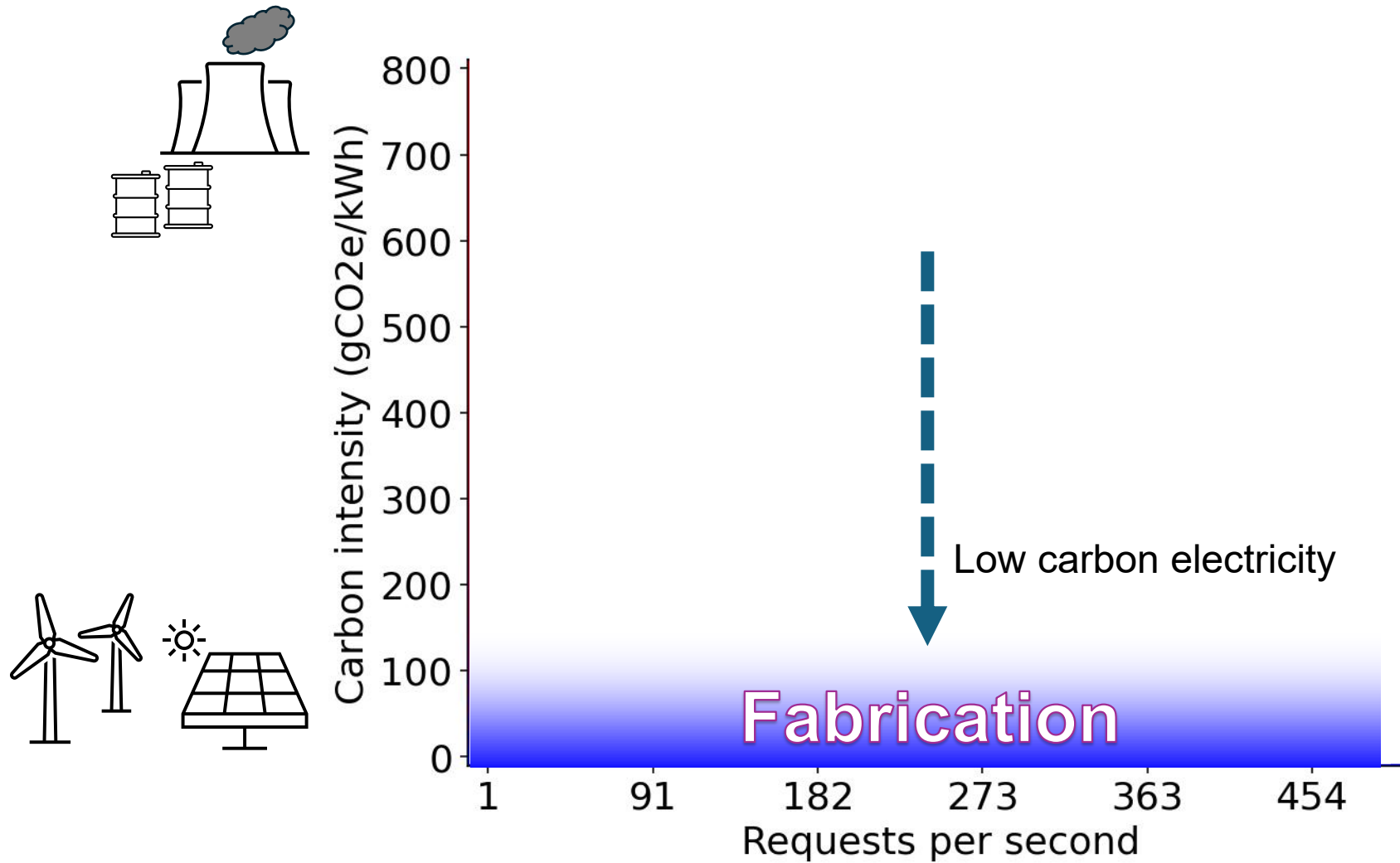




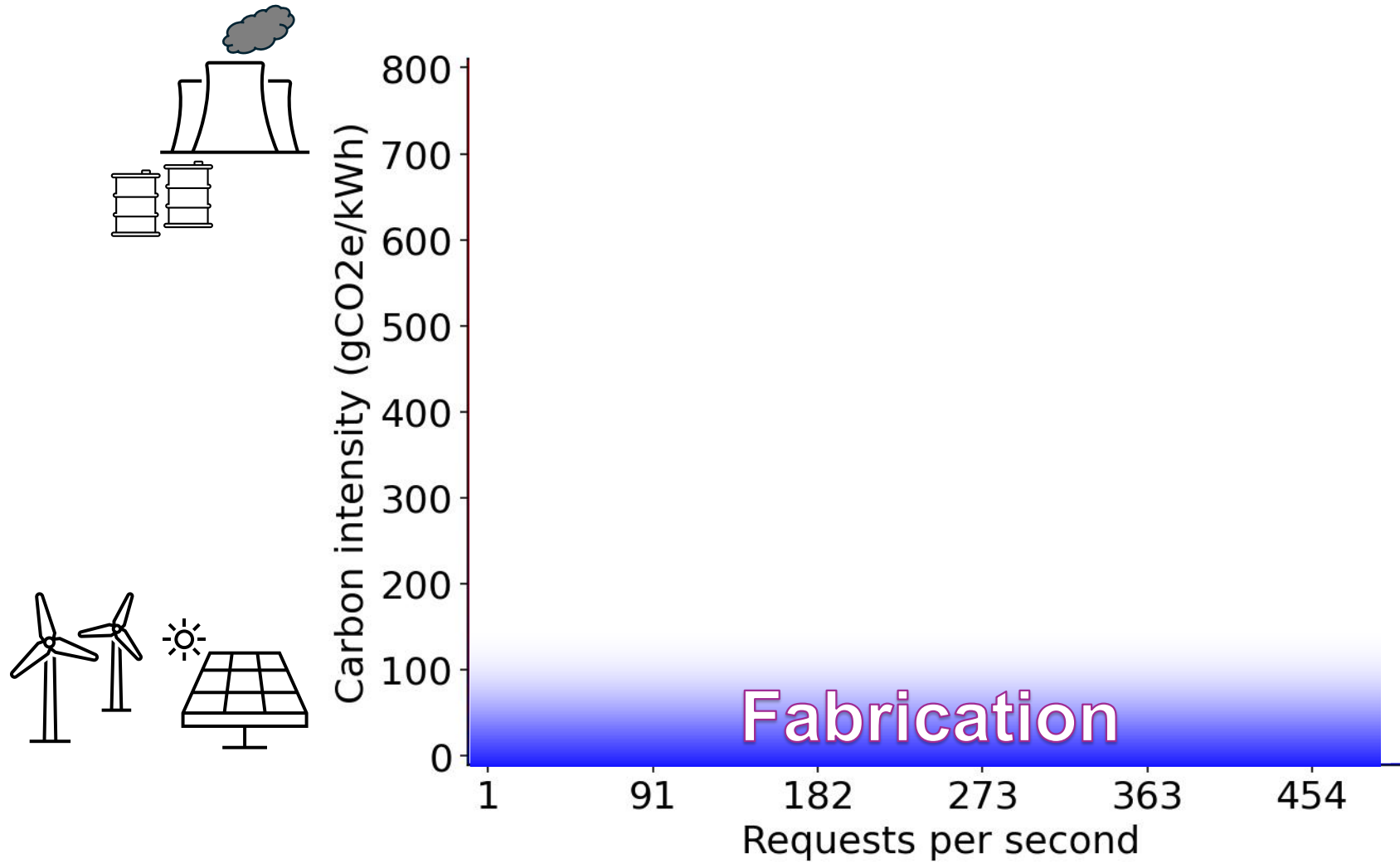
# Carbon Topography representation



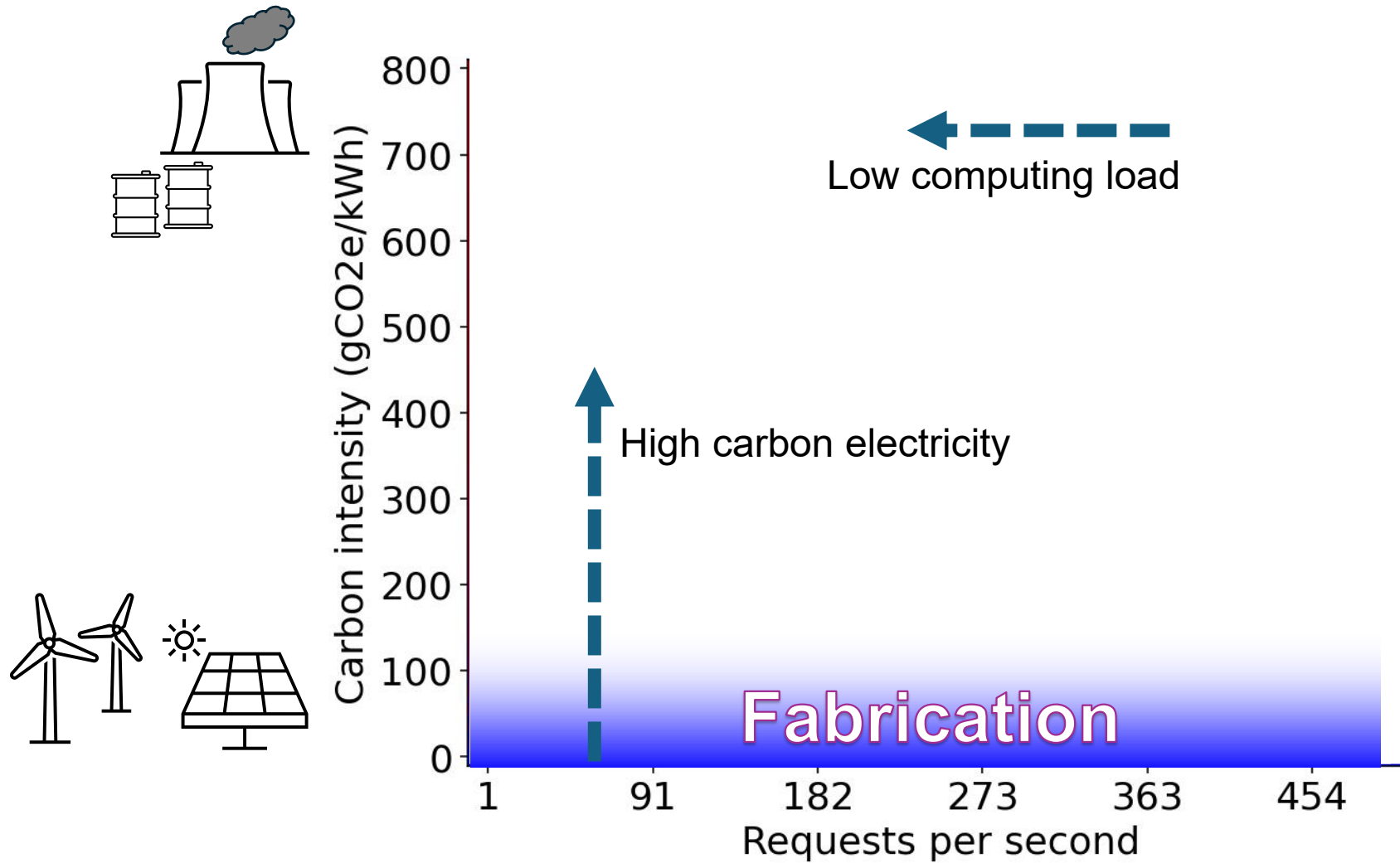
# Carbon Topography representation



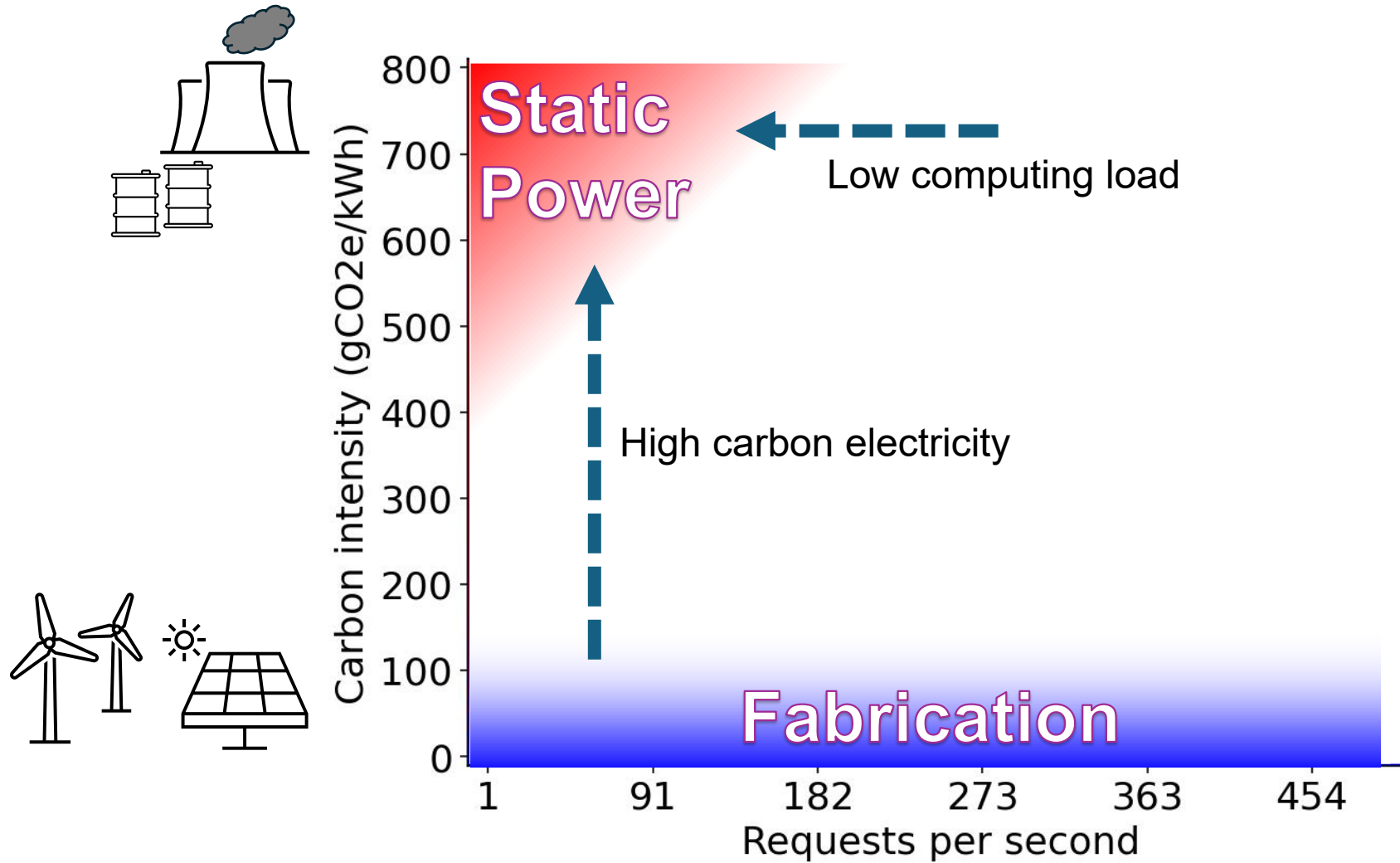
# Carbon Topography representation



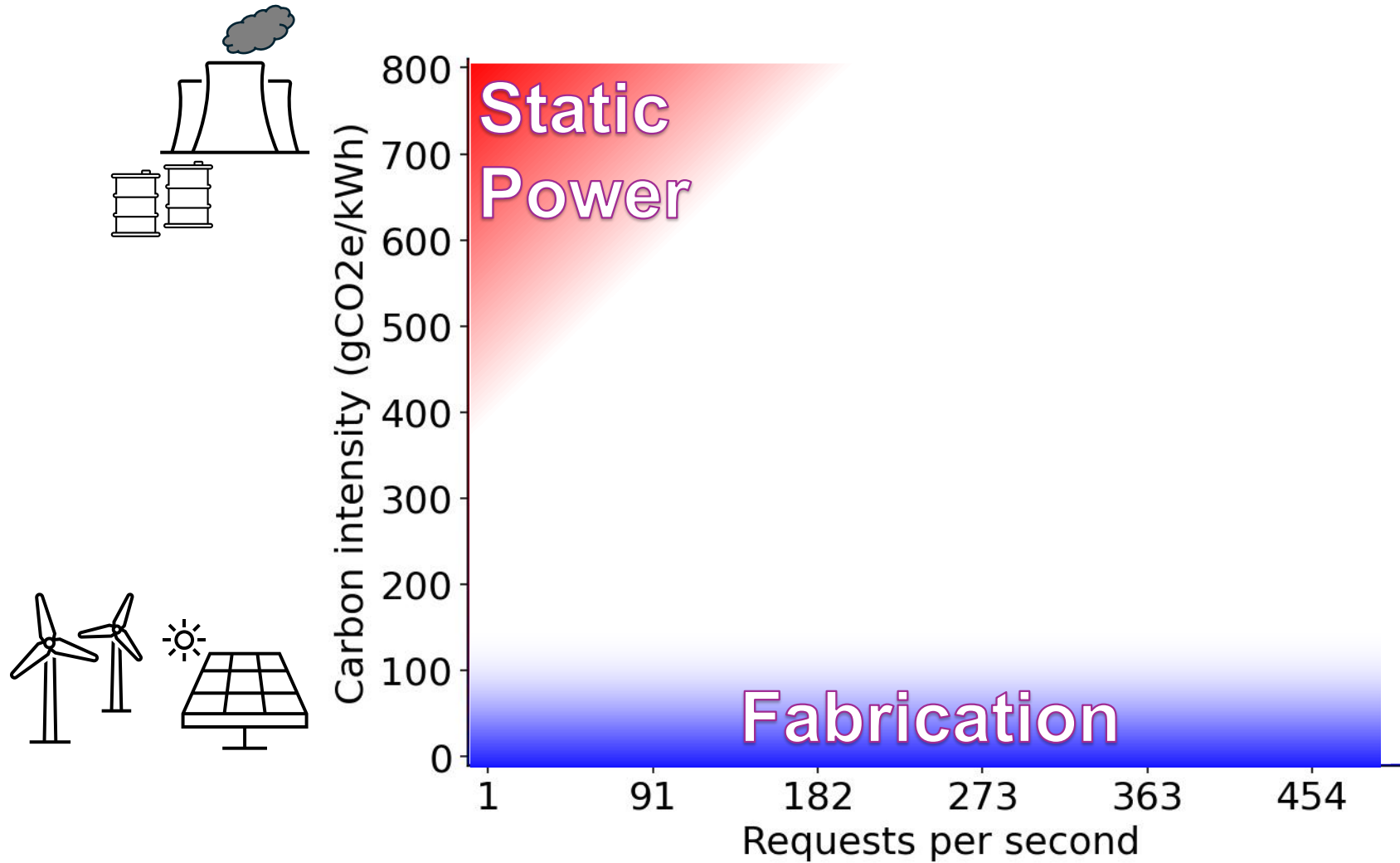
# Carbon Topography representation



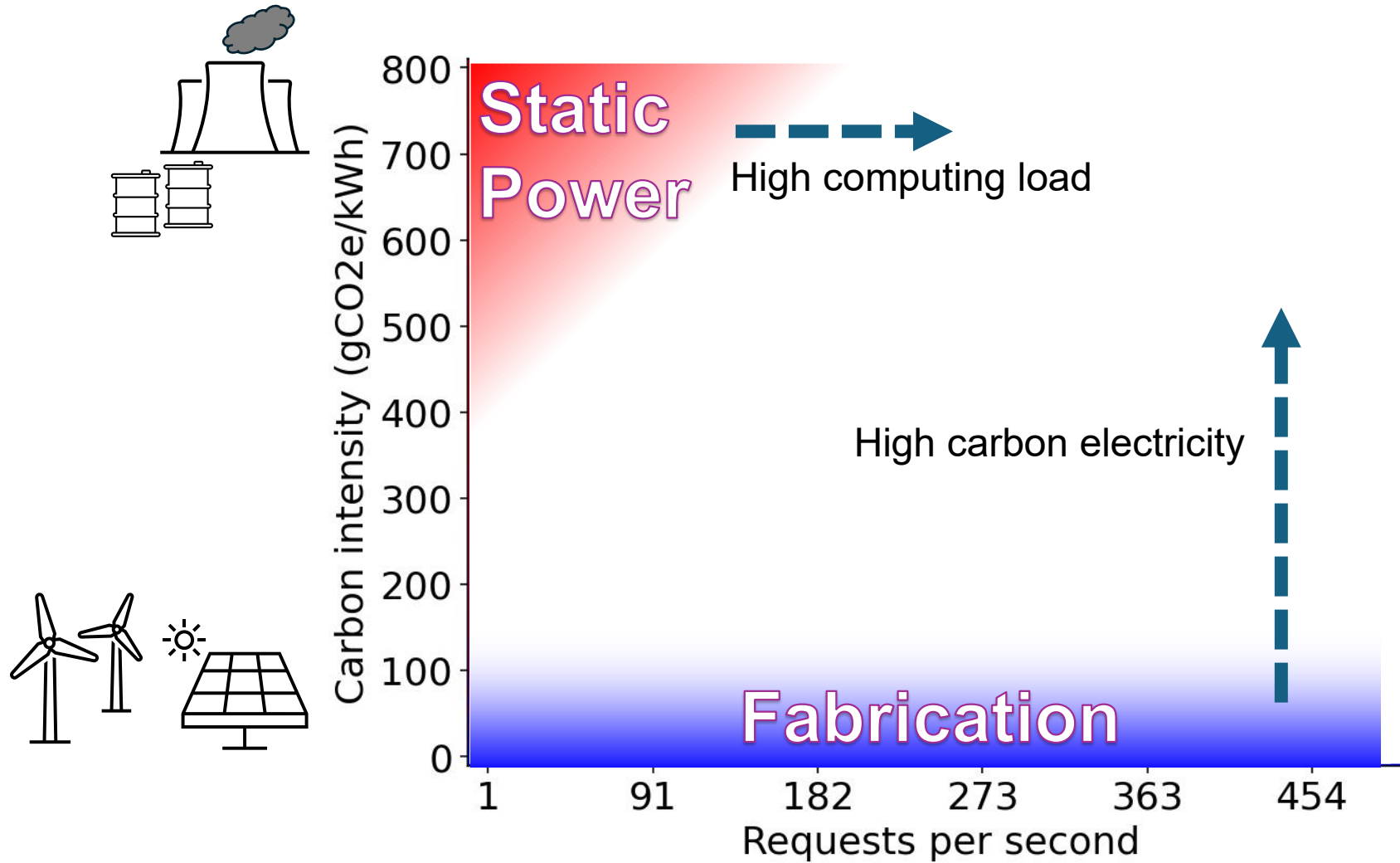
# Carbon Topography representation



# Carbon Topography representation

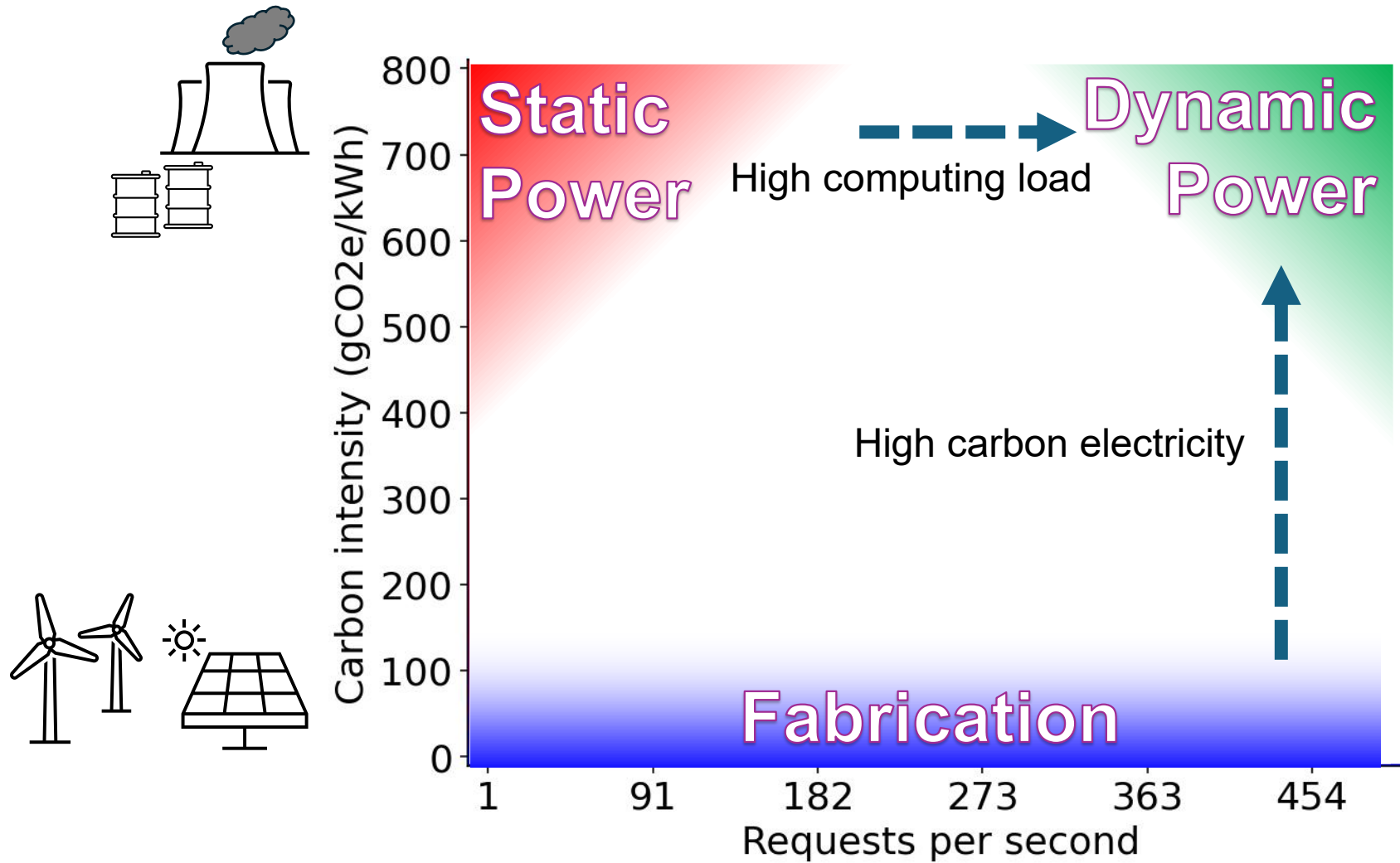


# Carbon Topography representation

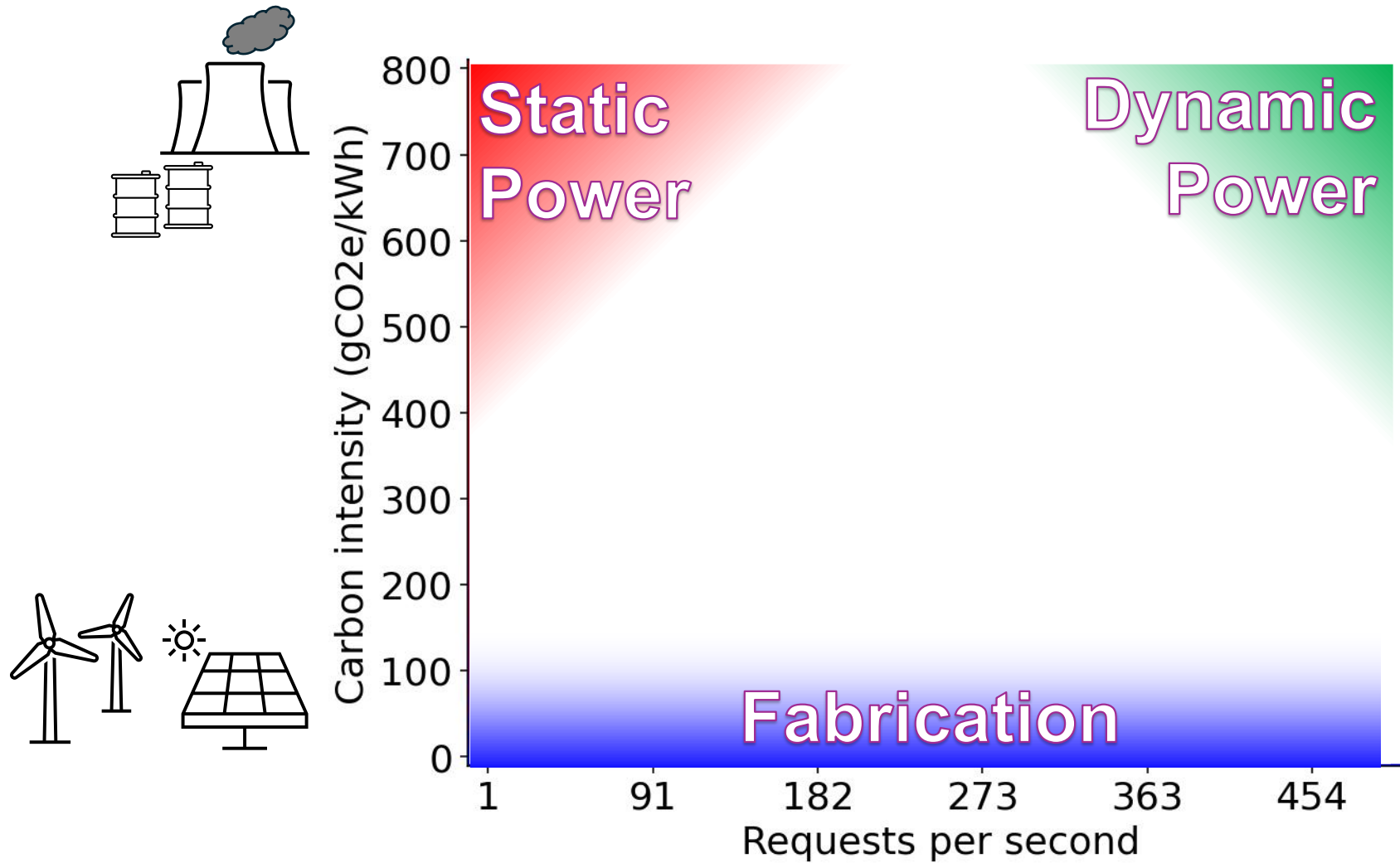




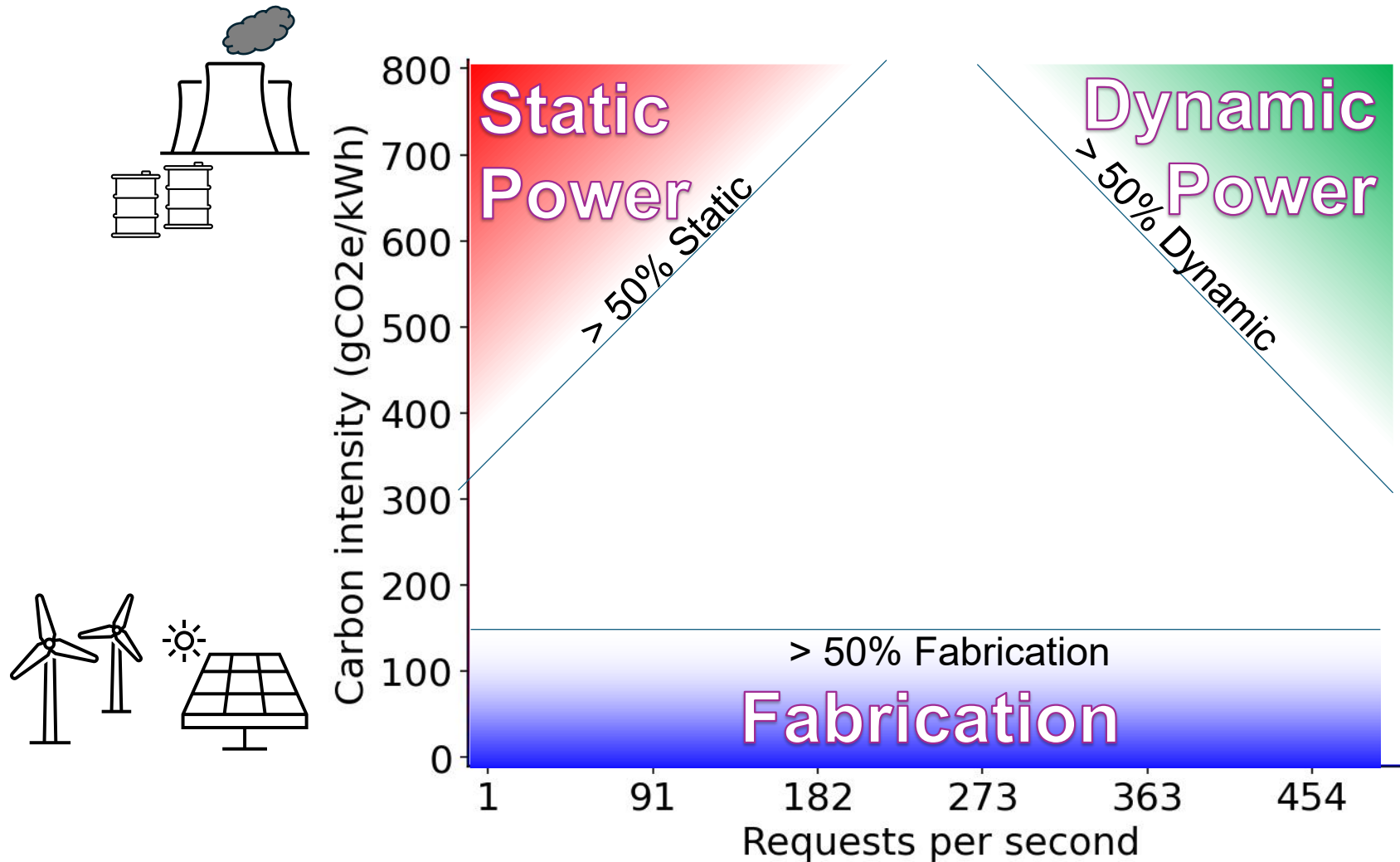
# Carbon Topography representation



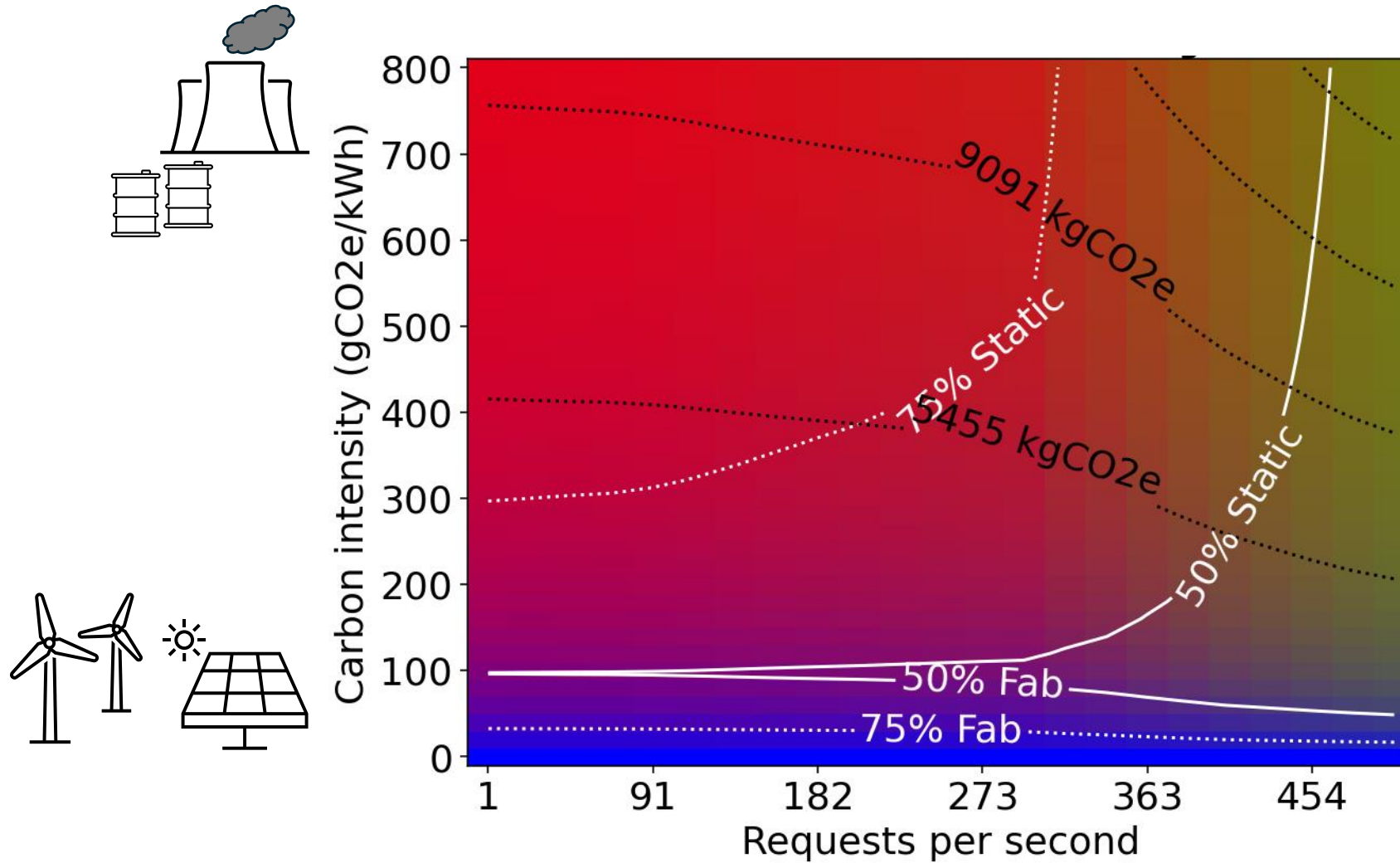
# Carbon Topography representation



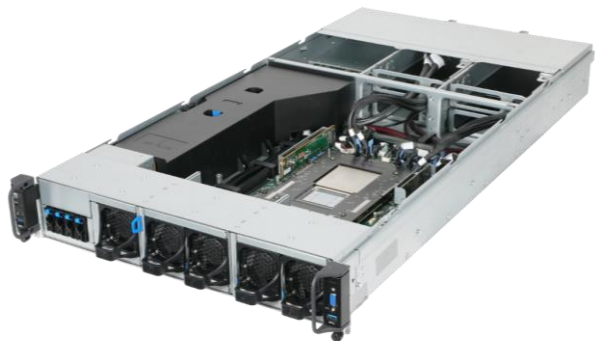
# Carbon Topography representation



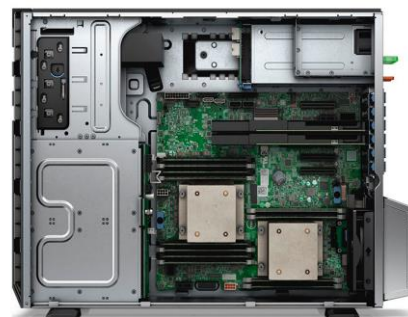
# Carbon Topography representation



# Results (5 years lifetime)



QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)  
ARM64  
2024



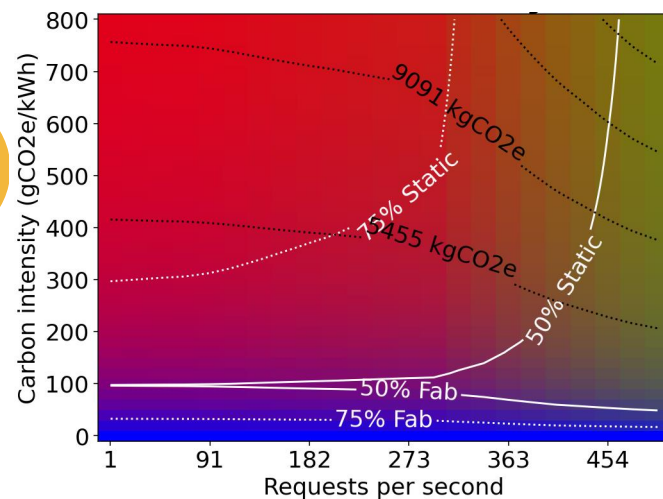
PowerEdge T430 (Dell)  
x86\_64  
2015



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)  
x86\_64  
2015

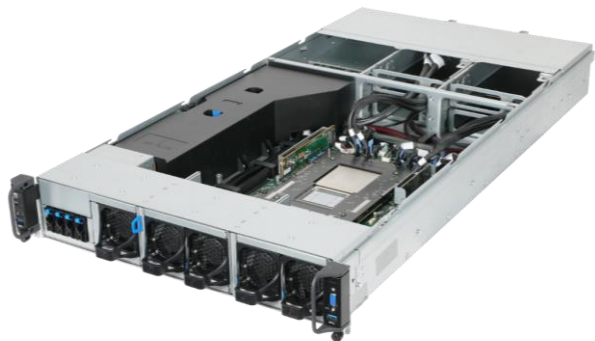


Raspberry Pi 4B  
ARM64  
2019

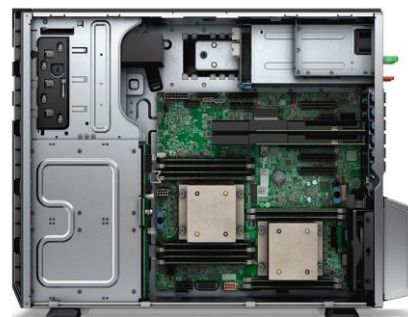
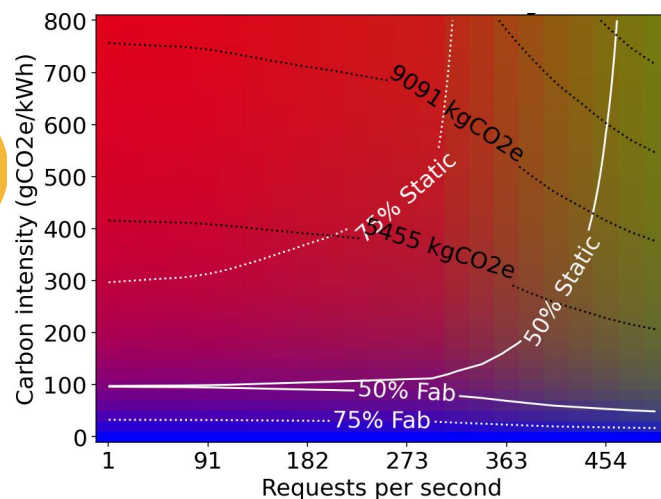




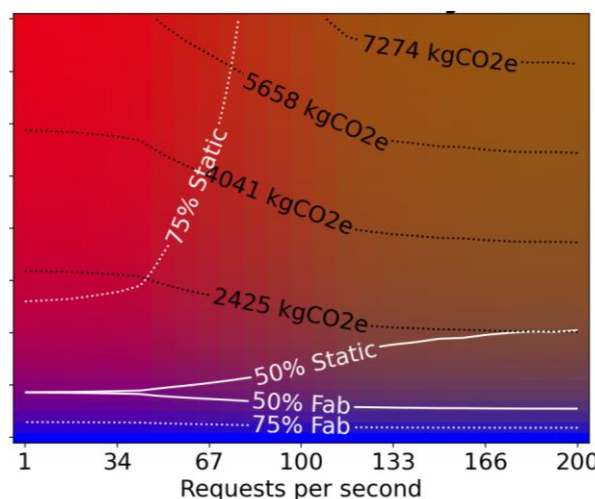
# Results (5 years lifetime)



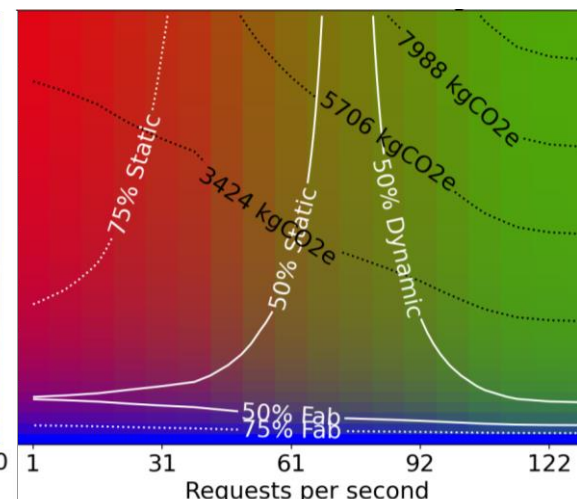
QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)  
ARM64  
2024



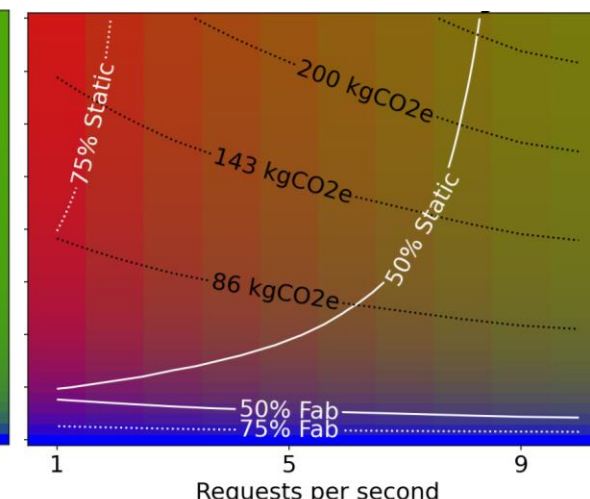
PowerEdge T430 (Dell)  
x86\_64  
2015



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)  
x86\_64  
2015



Raspberry Pi 4B  
ARM64  
2019

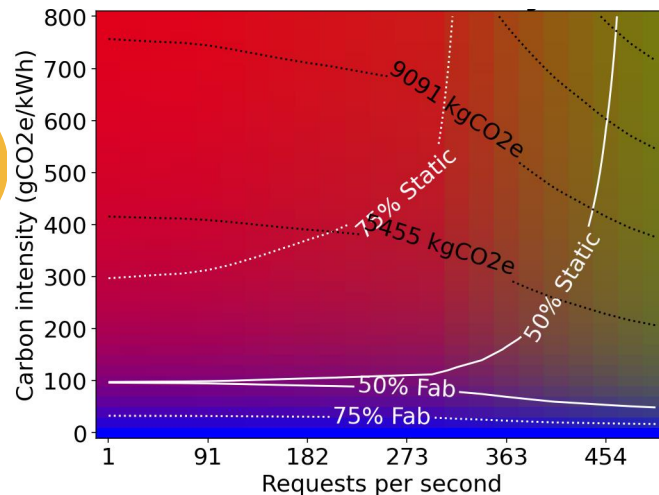


# Results: Interpretation

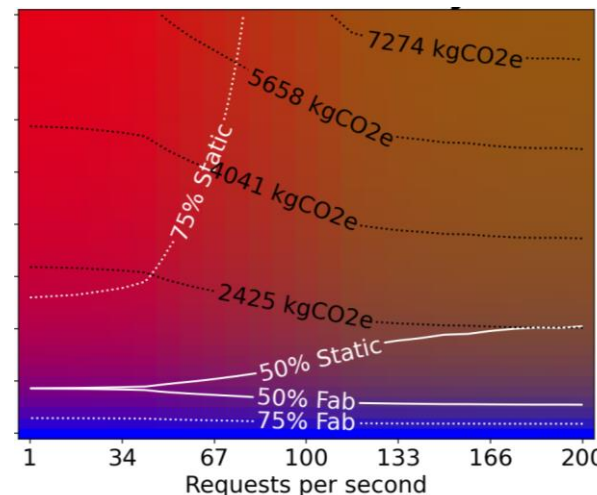
**Blue is scarce:** Fabrication only dominates when electricity is very low carbon

**Red dominance:** High Idle power consumption

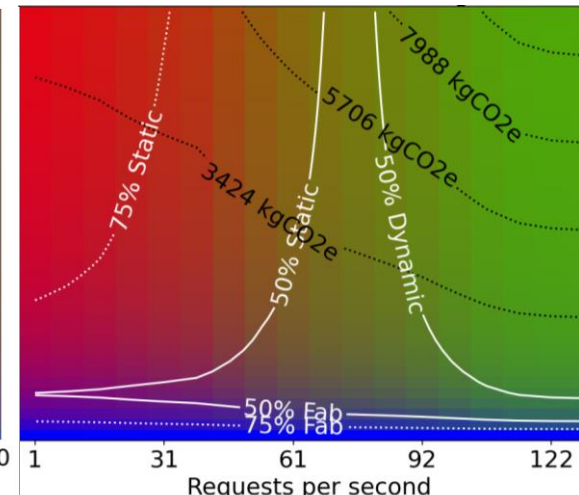
QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)  
ARM64  
2024



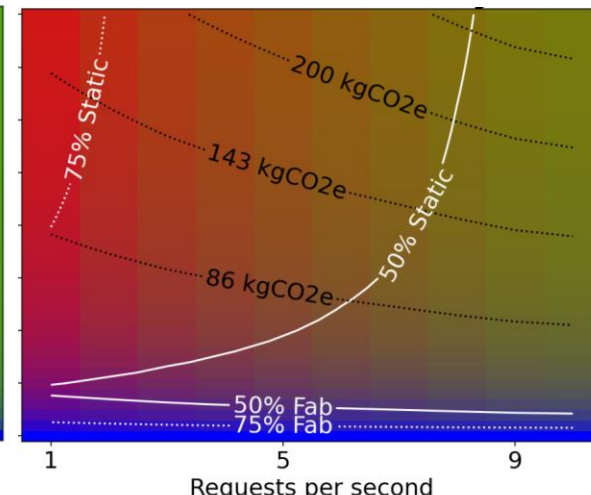
PowerEdge T430 (Dell)  
x86\_64  
2015



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)  
x86\_64  
2015



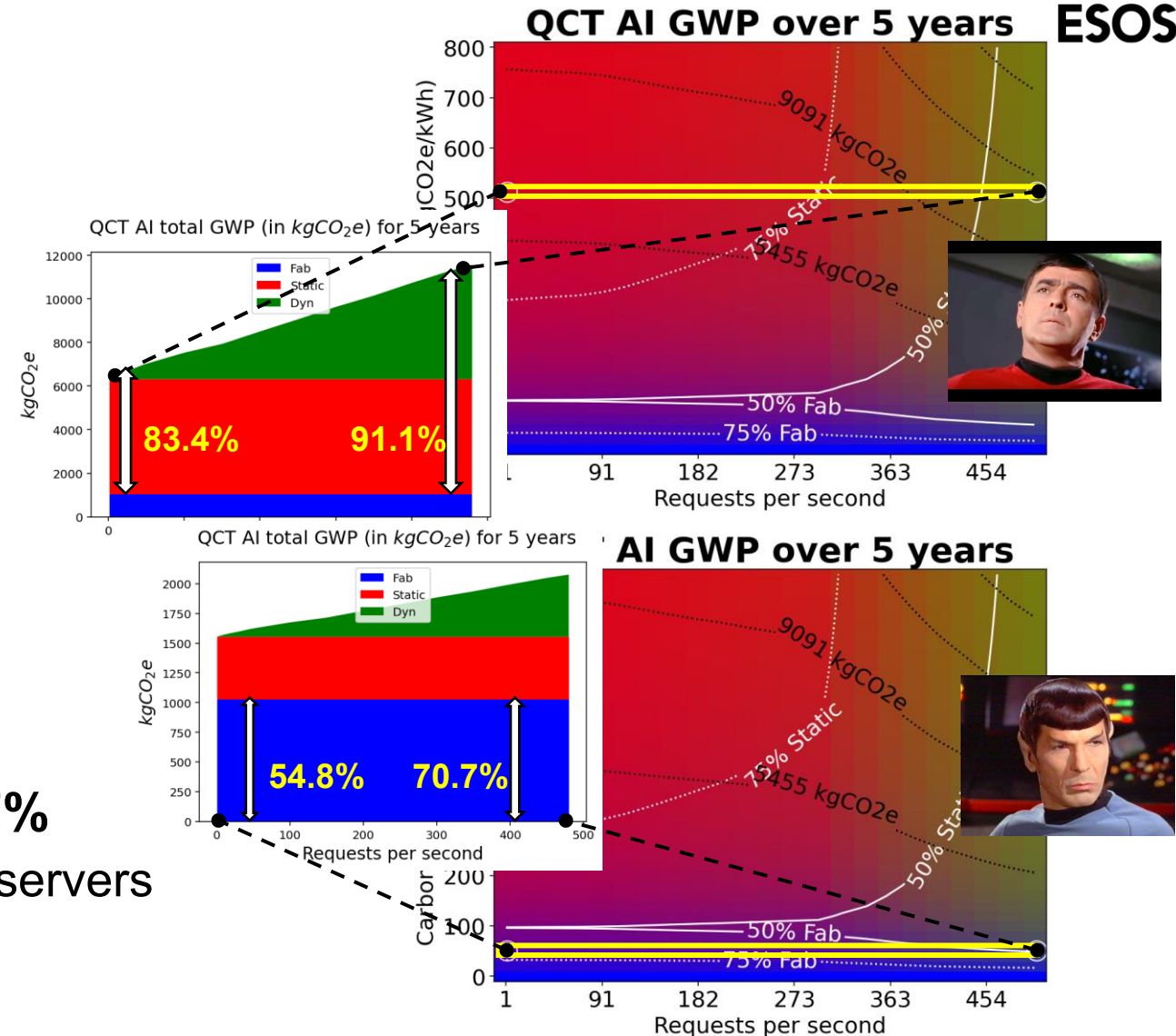
Raspberry Pi 4B  
ARM64  
2019





# Take away: Carbon accounting

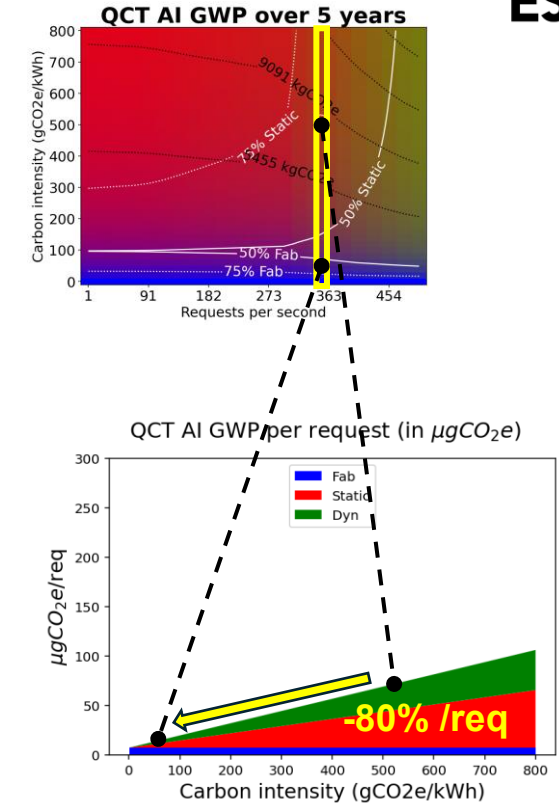
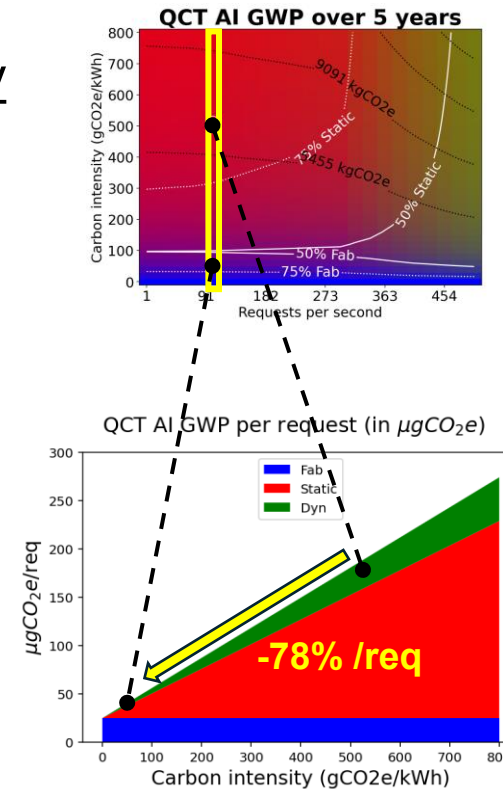
- High carbon electricity:  
@ $500gCO_2e/kWh$ , during 5 years  
→ **Usage** between **83.4%** and **91.1%**  
➤ impact driven by power usage
- Low carbon electricity:  
@ $40gCO_2e/kWh$ , during 5 years  
→ **Fabrication** between **54.8%** and **70.7%**  
➤ impact mainly driven by the number of servers



# Take away: Optimization strategies

1. High Carbon electricity: use low carbon energy  
Ex:  $500 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh} \rightarrow 50 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh}$

- At 20% load:  
–  $121 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req}$  (**-78%**)
- At 70% load:  
–  $56 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req}$  (**-80%**)



# Take away: Optimization strategies

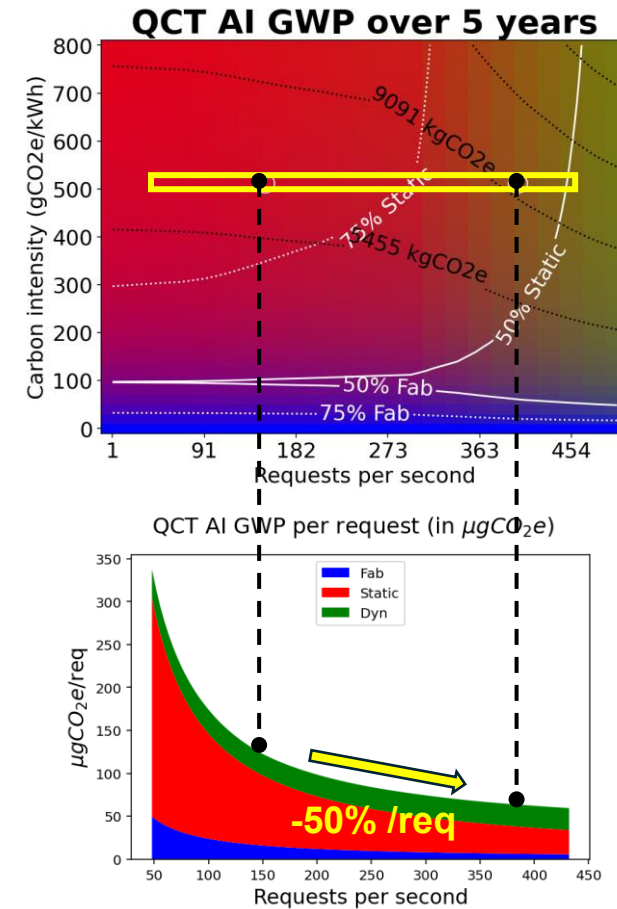
1. High Carbon electricity: use low carbon energy

Ex:  $500 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh} \rightarrow 50 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh}$

- At 20% load:  
 $-121 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req}$  (-78%)
- At 70% load:  
 $-56 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req}$  (-80%)

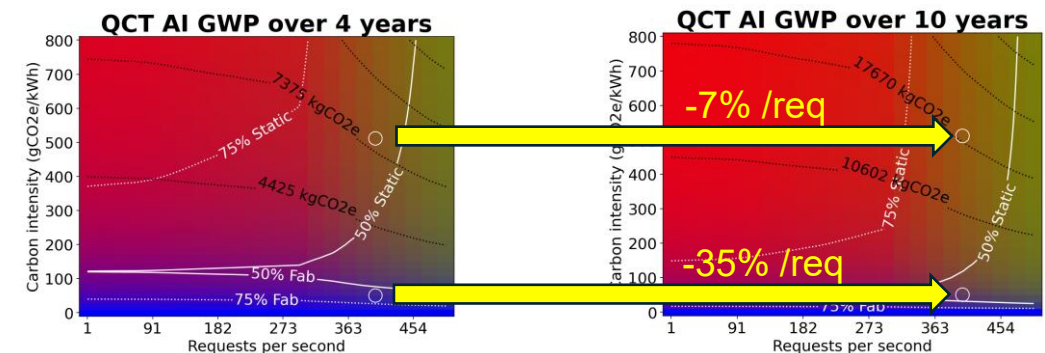
2. If not feasible: maximize server load

- 30% load to 80% load:  
 $-62 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req}$  (-50%)



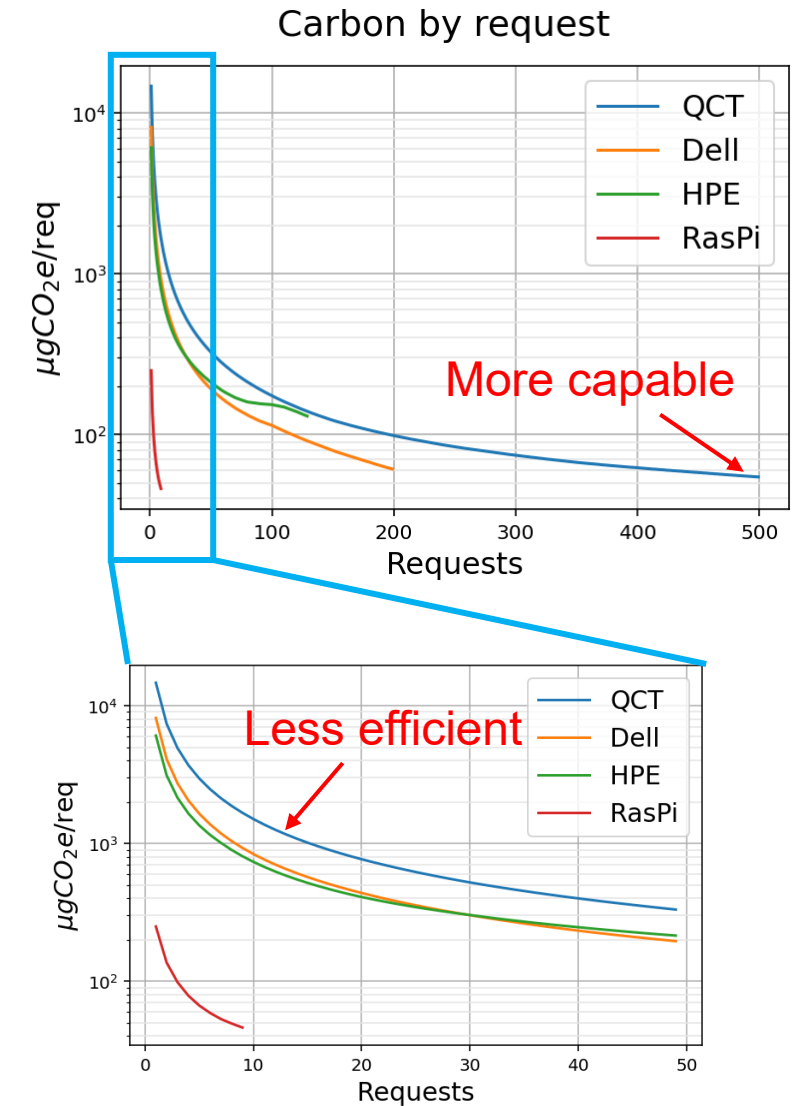
# Take away: Optimization strategies

1. High Carbon electricity: use low carbon energy  
 Ex:  $500 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh} \rightarrow 50 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh}$ 
  - At 20% load:  
 $-121 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req} \text{ (-78\%)}$
  - At 70% load:  
 $-56 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req} \text{ (-80\%)}$
2. If not feasible: maximize server load
  - 30% load to 80% load:  
 $-62 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req. (-50\%)}$
3. Low carbon & high load: increase server lifetime  
 Ex: from 4 years lifetime to 10 years lifetime
  - At 80% load with  $50 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh}$ :  
 $-5.5 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req. (-35\%)}$
  - At 80% load with  $500 \text{ gCO}_2\text{e/kWh}$ :  
 $-4.6 \mu\text{gCO}_2\text{e /req. (-7\%)}$



# Final thoughts: What is obsolete ?

- Hardware efficiency gains seems to have stopped
  - Is hardware systematic replacement required ?
    - Newer hardware is more capable
    - But no longer more efficient
  - Device lifetime can be extended
  - Need long time support (repair, software updates)



# Thanks

- Chat with authors:  
[urlr.me/T6MsZS](https://urlr.me/T6MsZS)



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