

Net Zero & DRI



**National Centre for
Atmospheric Science**
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Acknowledgements

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Net Zero - what is it?

Definition:

- Net zero refers to achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere, resulting in no net increase in emissions.

Importance

- Mitigating climate change is a global priority, and digital research infrastructure users can play a crucial role.
- Digital technology and internet are responsible for around 4% of global carbon emissions



What is digital research infrastructure (DRI)?

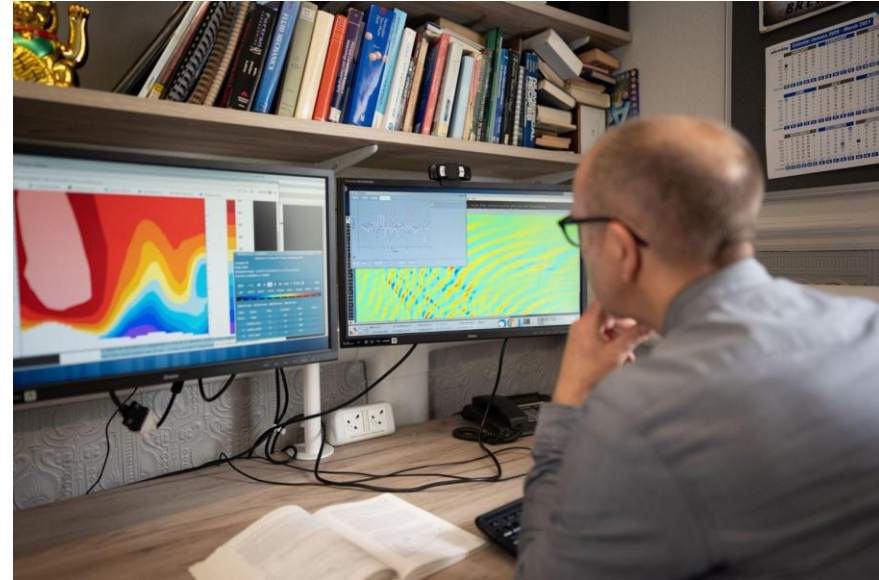
The building blocks of the digital research infrastructure system include:

- Large scale computer facilities, including high-throughput, high-performance, and cloud computing
- Data storage facilities, repositories, stewardship and security
- Software and shared code libraries
- Mechanisms for access, such as networks and user authentication systems
- People: the users, and the experts who develop and maintain these powerful resources

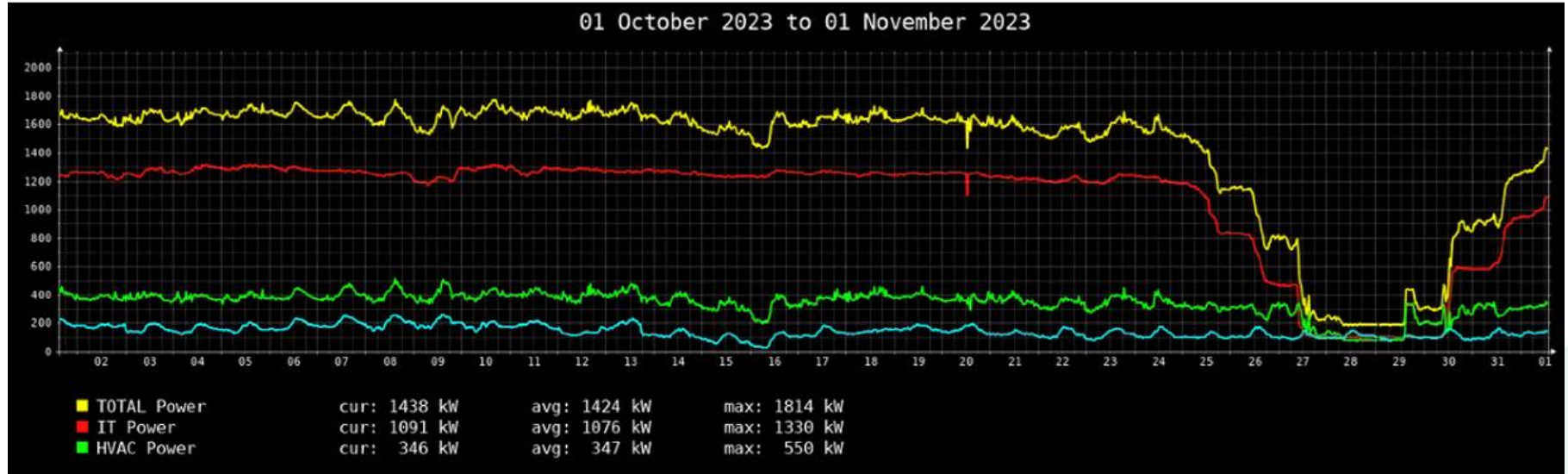


Key areas contributing to digital research infrastructure emissions

- Embodied carbon in equipment
- Manufacture of hardware (including the footprint of extracting raw materials)
- Emissions associated with the use of electricity to power computer equipment
- Energy for power distribution and cooling storage



An example - power usage in the JASMIN building



Actions you can take

Reduce Energy Consumption

- Optimise server utilisation
 - Ensure efficient use of computational resources to minimise energy waste
- Implement power-saving features
 - Configure hardware and software to reduce energy consumption during idle periods



Actions you can take: efficient data storage and usage

- Don't make multiple copies of big data!
 - Provide links to where the data are stored rather than attaching multiple copies to emails
 - A JASMIN Group Workspace (GWS) can be used to collaborate with co-workers
- Think about what data really need to be stored in the long-term (Data Management Planning)
- Tape storage is more energy efficient than disk storage
- When processing - subset your data



Actions you can take: green software engineering

- Code efficiency
 - Write energy-efficient code to reduce computational demands
- Sustainable algorithms
 - Develop and use algorithms that minimise energy and resource consumption
- Green Software Engineers – a profession for the future



Green software engineering principles

- Sustainable Software Engineering aims to reduce the total emissions of computing across the complete lifecycle of the project (its *Digital Carbon Footprint*)
- There are three main targets for reducing this footprint:
 1. Energy efficiency. Design software to use the least amount of electricity.
 2. Hardware efficiency. Reduce embodied carbon by requiring less powerful or substantial hardware resources.
 3. Carbon awareness. Facilitate the use of cleaner energy sources where possible.
- The goal is to *both* reduce energy consumption *and* increase the longevity of hardware: <https://learn.greensoftware.foundation/>



Sustainable Software Patterns

Ways to make your software greener:

- Reducing the computation performed through caching or pre-calculating results of common operations
- Use less complex user interfaces that react to users rather than perform to them
- Using signals instead of polls (i.e. push notifications), data reduction and *server-side processing* to eliminate unnecessary network traffic
- Sometimes *client-side processing* is more efficient, e.g. drawing a graph of a dataset
- Removing bandwidth hogs like video and audio, photos, rendered images, etc.
- Using scheduling or queuing, or remote procedure calls to move the most intensive operations to less polluting times or locations
- Enhancing responsiveness and useability to design in support for diversity and accessibility from the outset (i.e. not something you have to add on later)



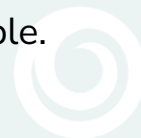
Why Sustainability includes EDI

- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - *The Brundtland Report, UN (WCED)*
- In 2017, The UN proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a 'roadmap' combating violent conflict, inequality, and environmental degradation, including climate change:
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>
- The UN goals emphasised a view that sustainable development combines social benefits and environmental protection with economic growth
- It is not considered sustainable to sideline the needs and contributions of disadvantaged or marginalised populations



Accessibility tools

- Some automated assistance is available:
 - Web accessibility checkers such as [Axe](#), [EqualWeb](#), [Lighthouse](#), and [WAVE](#).
 - Software GUI checkers like [Accessibility Insights](#) (.NET), [Accessibility Inspector](#) (KDE) or [Accerciser](#) (Gnome)
 - Inclusive language parsers such [Trinka](#) and [Witty](#), and there is built-in support [in MSWord](#).
 - Internationalization and pseudo-localization libraries exist for React, Angular, and Django, etc.
- But...
 - There is a strong focus on web accessibility, with much less coverage of other categories.
 - Anything but basic functionality is frequently chargeable.
 - Several use external AI models to perform their analysis
- Use the tools (carefully) but don't rely just on them.
 - They only analyse the code, not a user's experience, they *can* be fooled.
 - The diversity of needs can mean some users' requirements might conflict or be unachievable.



AI: why prompt engineering matters

- Google estimates that every query processed by its AI tools releases a median 0.03 g CO₂ (source <https://ioaglobal.org/blog/google-gemini-energy-footprint/>)
- Overview of this topic: [Are LLMs destroying the planet? - Softwire](#)
- Users typically send multiple queries to refine or focus the results of generative AIs
- Much of this repetition could be avoided through effective *prompt engineering*
- The (very) basics of prompt engineering is to specify a goal, context, sources and expectations
 - **Goal (What):** Define the purpose and scope
“Give three examples of using AI tools to improve accuracy of data cleaning tasks”
 - **Context (Who):** Specify the target consumer’s skill level or interest.
“for graduate data scientists familiar with Python and Pandas, but new to using LLMs. The examples should include real world data science tasks.”
 - **Sources (With):** Constrain the types of input data used.
“Use as recent posts from OpenAI, academic papers, and case studies from Kaggle, and avoid outdated or generic advice.”
 - **Expectations (How):** Set content and style requirements.
“Include a section on avoiding common mistakes and end with a checklist for effective prompts. Be clear, professional, and use minimal jargon.”

<https://help.openai.com/en/articles/6654000-best-practices-for-prompt-engineering-with-the-openai-api>



Actions you can take to reduce your own digital carbon footprint

The key point is that many (although not all) of these are choices that you can make in your own decisions about software design and data handling



Actions NCAS is taking at an organisational level

On 17th October 2024 NCAS signed the **Concordat for the Environmental Sustainability of Research and Innovation Practice**.

The specific aims of the concordat include:

- Leadership in environmental sustainability: Providing visible and credible sustainability leadership throughout institutions and across the sector.
- Sustainable practices in research: Implementing low-carbon research methods, embracing new ideas and technologies, and incorporating sustainable practices from the outset of each project.
- Net-Zero carbon infrastructure: Transitioning to research facilities that aim for net-zero carbon, using robust carbon sequestration where necessary.
- Responsible sourcing and circular economy: Making informed choices about resources and materials based on their lifecycle, sustainability, and responsible sourcing.

