SCARIF: Towards Carbon Modeling of Cloud Servers with Accelerators

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Shixin Ji*, Zhuoping Yang*, Xingzhen Chen*, Stephen Cahoon*, Jingtong Hu*, Yiyu Shi[§], Alex K. Jones*, and Peipei Zhou*

University of Pittsburgh^{*}; University of Notre Dame[§]

peipei.zhou@pitt.edu shixin.ji@pitt.edu

https://peipeizhou-eecs.github.io/ https://github.com/arc-research-lab/SCARIF



Carbon Cost for a Server? Dell, Lenovo, HPE

0.2%



PowerEdge R840

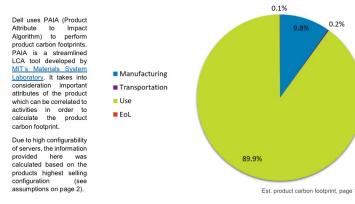
From design to end-of-life and everything in between, we work to improve the environmental impact of the products you purchase. As part of that process, we estimate the specific impacts throughout the lifecycle. This includes the contributions from materials, manufacturing, distribution, use and end-of-life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



This product's estimated carbon footprint:

15600 kgCO2e *

Estimated impact by lifecycle stage:



Lenovo Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) Information Sheet

Storage

Commercial Name	Lenovo ThinkSystem DE120S	
Model Number	7Y63	Lenovo
Issue Date	Dec. 03, 2021	

Product Environmental Attributes			
a) Product Carbon Footprint Value: 8270 kg of CO ₂ e (see Note 1 below)			
(b) Product Picture:	(c) Life Cycle Detail by Component & Life Stage (Pie Chart):		
	 Use Transport Memory (DRAM) Power Supply Unit(s) Enclosure 		

Note 1:

All estimates of carbon footprint are uncertain. Lenovo reports the 95th percentile of the carbon footprint estimate to reflect that uncertainty. For this product, that estimate has a mean of 6770 kg of CO2e and standard deviation of 342 kg of CO2e. For a quantity that follows a normal distribution, the 95th percentile value is equal to the mean plus the standard deviation multiplied by 1.64. Other organizations might report this value as 6770 +/- 342 kg of CO2e. Results are for the server only. Datacenter values are not reported.

This PCF was generated using the Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm model, Version December 13, 2021, Date: December 13, 2021 (Product Type: 7Y63), © Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Materials Systems Laboratory, August 2012, Please refer to the Intended Uses and Limitations of the PAIA Model. Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Materials Systems Laboratory, March 2017 for further details. Link to Document

This calculation was based upon a Lenovo ThinkSystem DE120S with the assumptions and configuration described in the calculation assumptions in the next page.

This pie chart provides the percent contribution of the mean value for each element of the analysis for the full life cycle CO₂e impacts of the product. Individual elements displaying 0% are less than 0.5%.

HPE Compute

HPE product carbon footprint

HPE ProLiant DL360 Gen10 Server



Hewlett Packard Enterprise recognizes the imperative to help minimize our environmental footprint and it is a core part of our strategy. This product carbon footprint (PCF) sums up the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated over this product's lifecycle. The product lifecycle includes manufacturing, transportation, use, and end of life. Read more about our approach to the circular economy

This PCF uses Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm (PAIA) version 1.3.2 for manufacturing and end of life GHG emissions. PAIA is a streamlined lifecycle assessment (LCA) tool developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Materials Systems Laboratory. Read more about the intended uses and limitations of the PAIA model from "PAIA Intended Use" document.

Product input information

HPE ProLiant DL360 Gen10 Server

Table 1. Configuration inputs used to estimate the PCF

Lifecycle stage	Component	Base	Mainstream	Performance
Manufacturing	CPU	1x Intel® Xeon® Silver 8-core	2x Intel Xeon Silver 16-core	2x Intel® Xeon® Gold 24-core
	DRAM	64 GB	256 GB	768 GB
	Network adapter	1	2	3
	Storage controller	1x P408i-a	1x P408i-a	1x P816i-a
	SSD	2x 480 GB SATA RI	6x 800 GB SAS MU	10x 1.6 TB SAS MU
	Power supply	2x 800W Platinum	2x 800W Platinum	2x 800W Platinum
	Product weight	13 kg	15 kg	16 kg
Use	Product lifetime	4 years	4 years	4 years
	PUE	1.55	1.55	1.55
	Yearly energy (TEC)	841 kWh	1671 kWh	2036 kWh

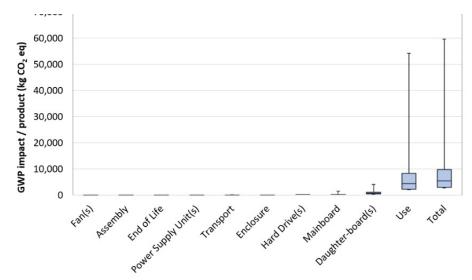


Data sheet

Carbon Cost for a Server? Dell Server R840

* This product has an estimated standard deviation of +/- 17500 kgCO2e

As part of our commitment to transparency, the chart to the right demonstrates the degree of uncertainty that exists within the PAIA model for product carbon footprinting, based on assumptions we have made for select variables.



Assumptions for calculating product carbon footprint:

Product Weight	36.6 kg	Server Type	Rack	Assembly Location	EU
Product Lifetime	4 vears	Use Location	EU	Energy Demand (Yearly TEC)	3325.7kWh
	x4 1TB 2.5" HDD				
HDD/SSD Quantity	x2 300GB 2.5" HDD	DRAM Capacity	128GB	CPU Quantity	4

15600 kgCO2e

To help our customers and other stakeholders contextualize product carbon footprint values, we provide



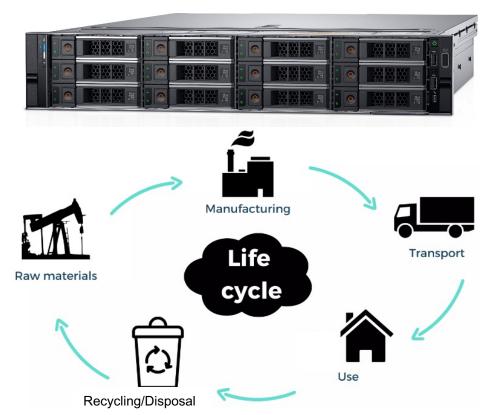
1 of these products... has a footprint approx. equivalent to driving 38,220 miles in a passenger car.



10 of these products... have a footprint approx. equal to what **184 acres of US forests** can absorb in a year.

Carbon Cost for a Server? Dell Server R840

1 Dell Server R840 HWs: 4 CPUs, 128 GB RAM, 4 TB HDD Product lifetime: 4 year Total environmental impact / carbon cost?



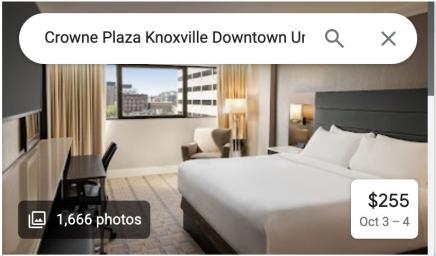
https://i.dell.com/sites/csdocuments/corpcomm_docs/en/carbon-footprint-poweredge-r840.pdf

15600 kgCO2e

18 acres of US forests can absorb in a year

How large?



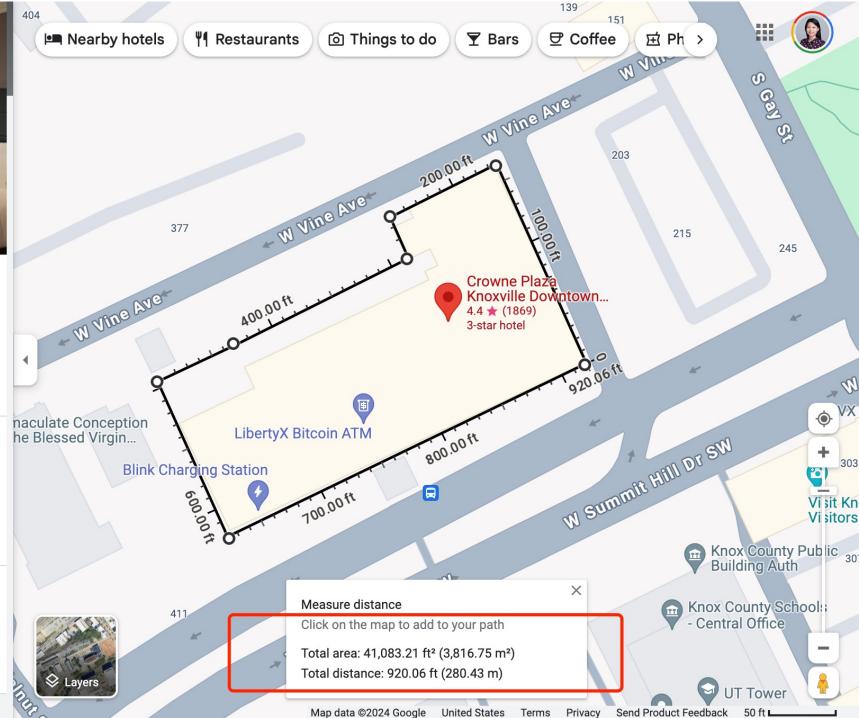


Crowne Plaza Knoxville Downtown University, an IHG Hotel

4.4 ★★★★★ (1,869) · 3-star hotel

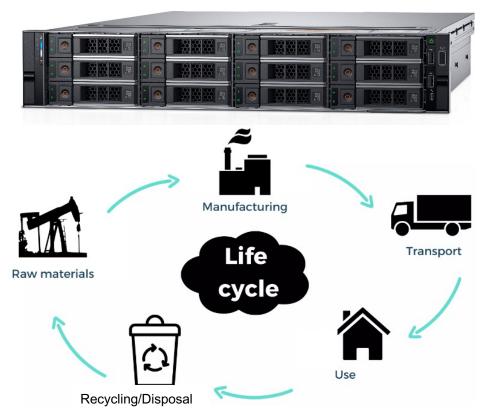
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Thu, Oct 3	Ļ ↓ Fri,	Oct 4	^ ~ 2 ~

Q Book for <u>Wed, Oct 2 - Thu, Oct 3</u> to save \$70



Carbon Cost for a Server?

1 Dell Server R840 HWs: 4 CPUs, 128 GB RAM, 4 TB HDD Product lifetime: 4 year Total environmental impact / carbon cost?



https://i.dell.com/sites/csdocuments/corpcomm_docs/en/carbon-footprint-poweredge-r840.pdf

15600 kgCO2e

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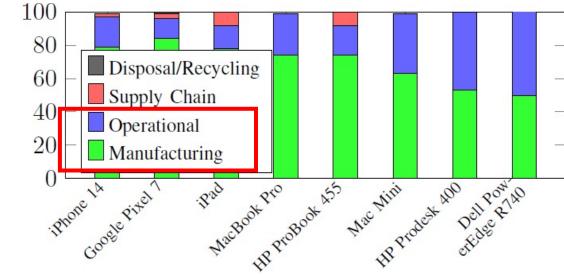
How large? 18 Crowne Plaza Hotel



6

Carbon Cost for a Server?

More than 100 million data centers servers in US, estimated* in 2021
Total carbon impact?
1.8 billion acres of forests absorb in a year
⇔ 0.74 total U.S. land
⇔ 1.28 Amazon rainforest



Percentage of CO₂

MORE: data center & edge servers, laptop/PC, cellphone, loT, wearables, analog/mixed-signal, emerging devices,...

Improve Carbon Cost Efficiency is the Key:

- Improve Carbon Cost Efficiency in Operational Phase
- Improve Carbon Cost Efficiency in Manufacturing Phase

Manufacturing + Operational > 95% Total Carbon

https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/executive_briefings/ebot_data_centers_around_the_world.pdf https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator

Carbon Cost for a GPU? => Missing Report???

NVIDIA Corporate Responsibility Report Fiscal Year 2023

impacts, and responsible sourcing of materials in the supply chain

agement, environmental and social

- Participation in industry organizations and engagement with suppliers
- Supplier audits to ensure compliance with standards and requirements
- Protection of human rights throughout the supply chain

NVIDIA expects suppliers to comply with all applicable industry compliance and legal requirements, including:

- > Conflict Minerals
- > IEC 62474
- > REACH
- > RoHS
- > WEEE
- > UFLPA

We closely manage our supply chain to deliver innovative products that satisfy our customers' expectations in a socially and environmentally conscious manner.

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Social and Environmental Performance

We utilize suppliers, such as Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC) and Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd, to produce our semiconductor wafers. We then utilize independent subcontractors and contract manufacturers, such as Amkor Technology, BYD Auto Co. Ltd., or BYD Auto, Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., or Hon Hai, King Yuan Electronics Co., Ltd., Omni Logistics, LLC, Siliconware Precision Industries Company Ltd., and Wistron Corporation to perform assembly, testing, and packaging of most of our products and platforms. We use contract manufacturers such as Flex Ltd., Jabil Inc., and Universal Scientific Industrial Co., Ltd., to manufacture our standard and custom

trom many other suppliers and consign key components to contract manufacturers.

Supplier Environmental Impact

()

100% +

Emissions are generated at every stage of our product lifecycle, including manufacturing within our supply chain. Since 2014, we've expected our key silicon manufacturing and systems contract manufacturing suppliers to report their annual energy and water usage, waste, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and reduction goals and objectives through the RBA Environmental Survey or CDP. We also expect suppliers to have their GHG

emissions verified by a third party. We use this supplier data to better understand our product manufacturing impact and allocate carbon emissions to our customers.

We regularly survey key suppliers to better understand the renewable energy performance and capability of our manufacturing supply chain. In FY23, over 60% of these suppliers reported renewable energy use.

± 🖶 :

Conduct and associated NVIDIA policies, including our Agreement for Manufacture Environmental Compliance. Since 2016, all NVIDIA Master Service Agreements (MSA) executed with suppliers require compliance with the RBA Code of Conduc

Our assessment process involves using the RBA-Online system to evaluate existing a potential new suppliers against productcompliance industry standards, social and environmental criteria, use of conflict mines the RBA Code of Conduct, and NVIDIA's code of conduct. We use the results of the assessment, which includes a spending analysis, to determine their overall risk.

Every year, we perform an RBA risk assessment on all strategic suppliers bas on geography and type of industry. All suppliers conduct an annual self-assessm questionnaire (SAQ), and we expect bienn Validated Assessment Program (VAP) onaudits to validate the SAQ. We work with moderate- and high-risk suppliers to revie

Answer: SCARIF, open-source tool to report embodied carbon cost for servers with accelerator hardware (GPUs, FPGAs, etc.)

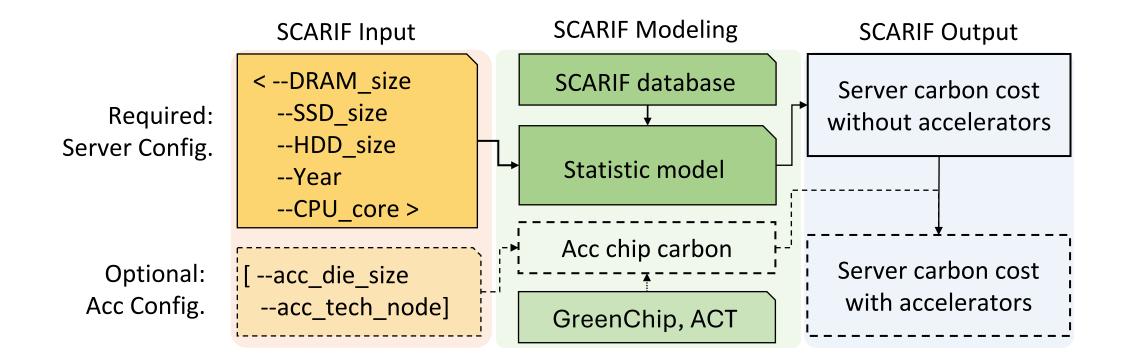
arc-research-lab / SCARIF Public		🗘 Noti	fications 😵 Fork 0 🖓 Star 2
<> Code 💿 Issues 11 Pull requests	➢ Actions ☐ Projects	Insights	
양 main ╺ 양 1 Branch ⓒ 0 Tags	Q Go to file	<> Code •	About
isxxsj fix a bug on readme	fcf0014 · 2 months ago	🕓 9 Commits	SCARIF is a tool to estimate the embodied carbon emissions of data
🔁 ACT @ c3cff60	add submodule ACT	3 months ago	center servers with accelerator hardware (GPUs, FPGAs, etc.)
pycache	- the estimation of Acc.'s carbon cost now reli	2 months ago	🛱 Readme
igures	- the estimation of Acc.'s carbon cost now reli	2 months ago	-∿ Activity
📄 original_data	add the .csv version of the original data	3 months ago	 E Custom properties 分 2 stars
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🗋 .gitmodules	add submodule ACT	3 months ago	ぞ 0 forks Report repository
Case0_CPU_only.py	- the estimation of Acc.'s carbon cost now reli	2 months ago	



SCAN ME

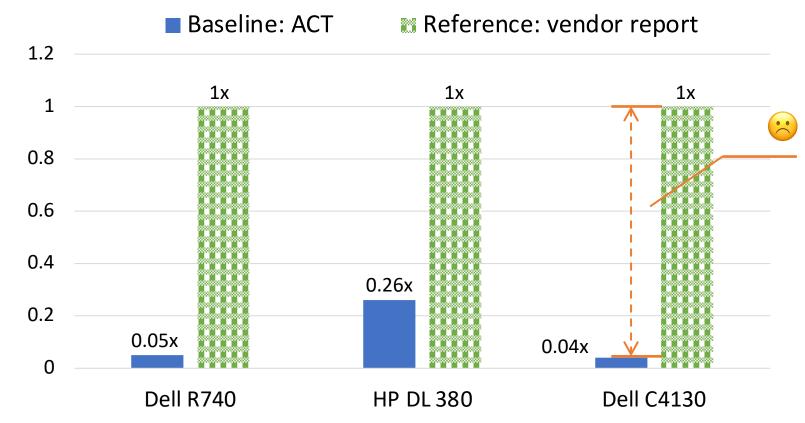
SCARIF: overview





Existing tool, ACT, vs Vendor Report





In the domain of servers, existing tool gives incompatible results with reports from the hardware vendors

Existing tool, ACT, vs Vendor Report

% alugupta / ACT Public forked from facebookresearch/ACT		🗘 Notif	ications 😵 Fork 3 🟠 Star 11 🗸
<> Code 11 Pull requests (> Actions	🗄 Projects 🕕 Security 🗠 Insights		
	Q Go to file	<> Code •	About
This branch is 24 commits ahead of, 1 commit	t behind facebookresearch/ACT:main .		ACT An Architectural Carbon Modeling Tool for Designing Sustainable Computer Systems
alugupta Updating slides	755bd52 · 2 years ago	🕓 30 Commits	🛱 Readme
carbon_intensity	Initial commit	2 years ago	MIT license
docs	Update README.md	2 years ago	- Activity
📄 dram	Initial commit	2 years ago	☆ 11 stars⊙ 0 watching
exps	Updating the number of IC's for Dell R740	2 years ago	양 3 forks
hdd	Initial commit	2 years ago	Report repository

https://github.com/alugupta/ACT

ACT vs. SCARIF vs. Vendor Report

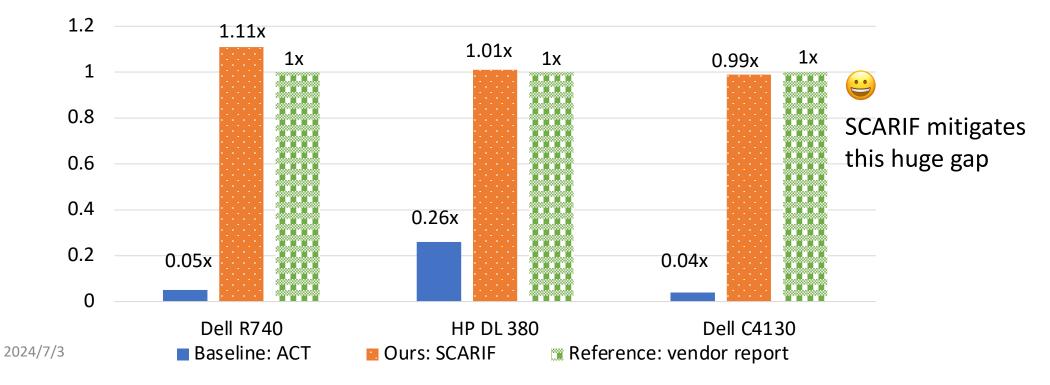
University of Pittsburgh

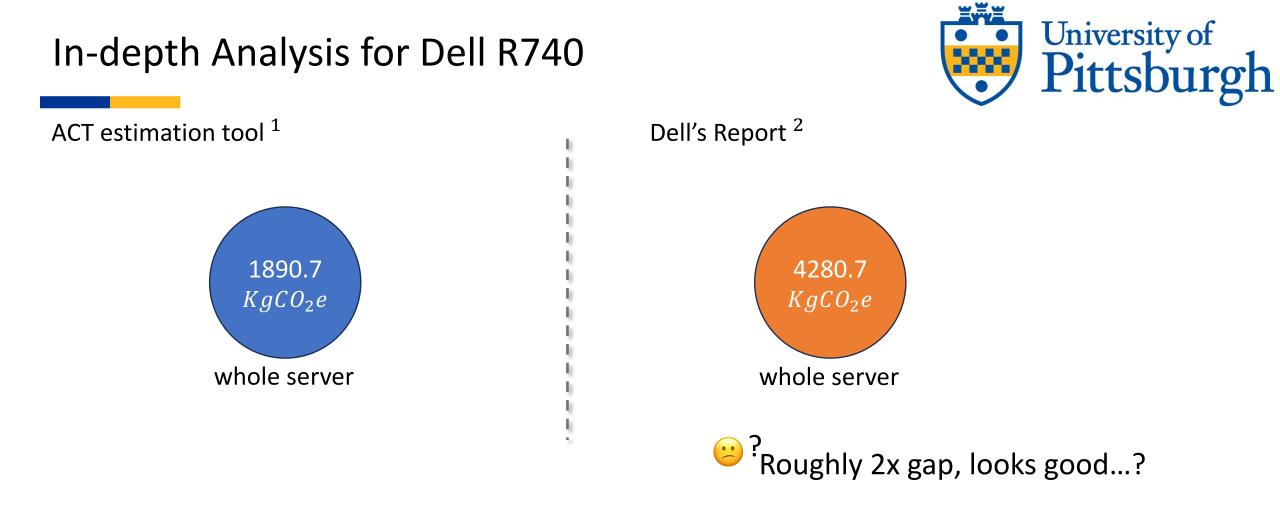
Challenges:

- Existing, bottom-up methods are hard to consider the 'peripheral' components
- Lack of reports about Accelerators

Solutions:

- Collect and analysis the reports from vendors
- Build a statistic model for analysis
- Scaling up the chip-level cost to server-level





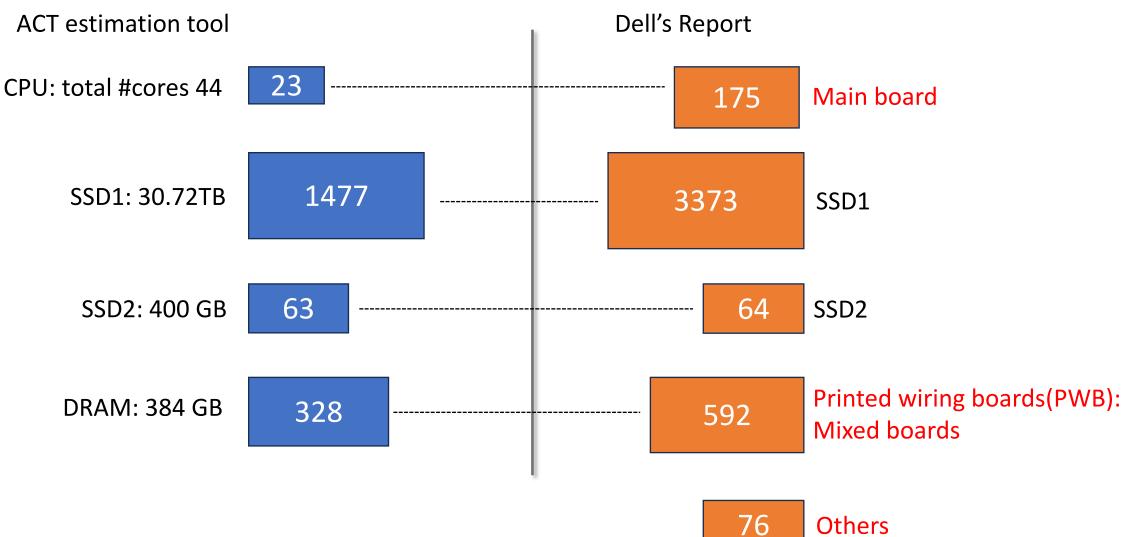
¹https://github.com/facebookresearch/ACT

²https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/servers/technical-support/Full_LCA_Dell_R740.pdf

2024/7/3

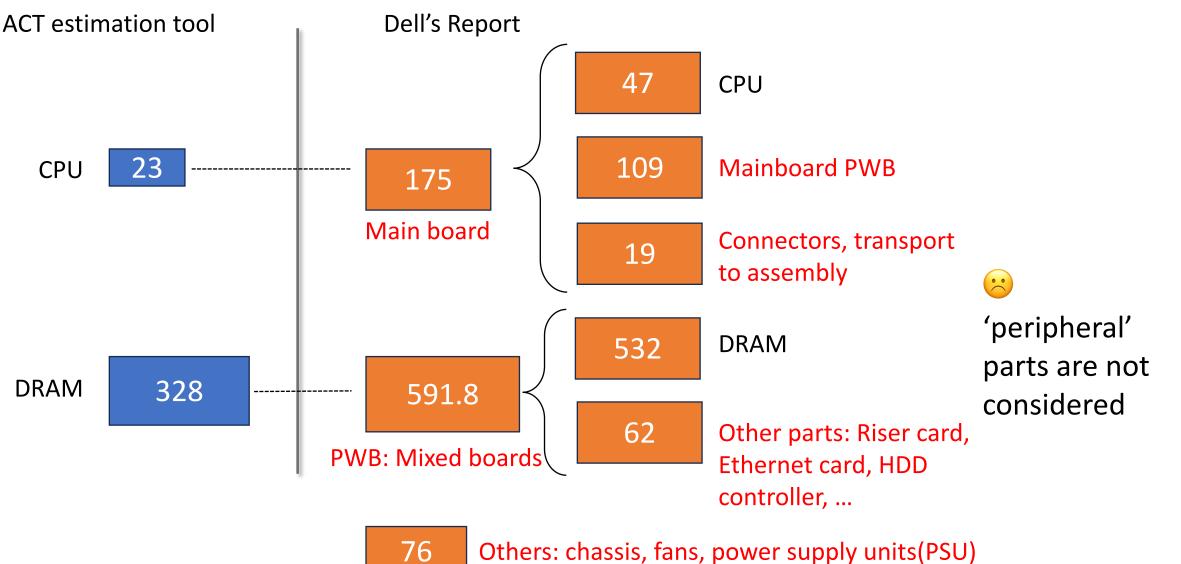
In-depth Analysis for Dell R740





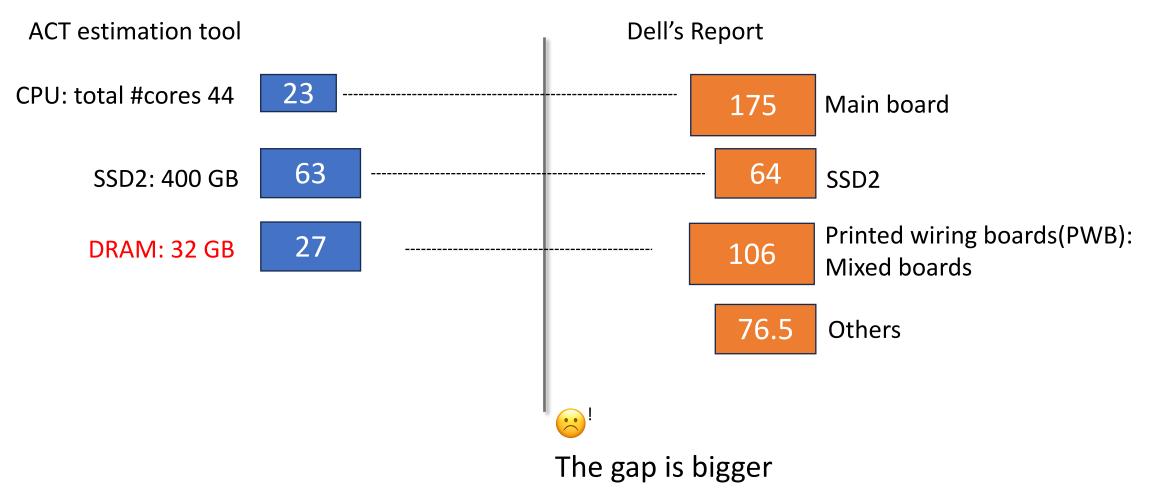
In-depth Analysis for Dell R740



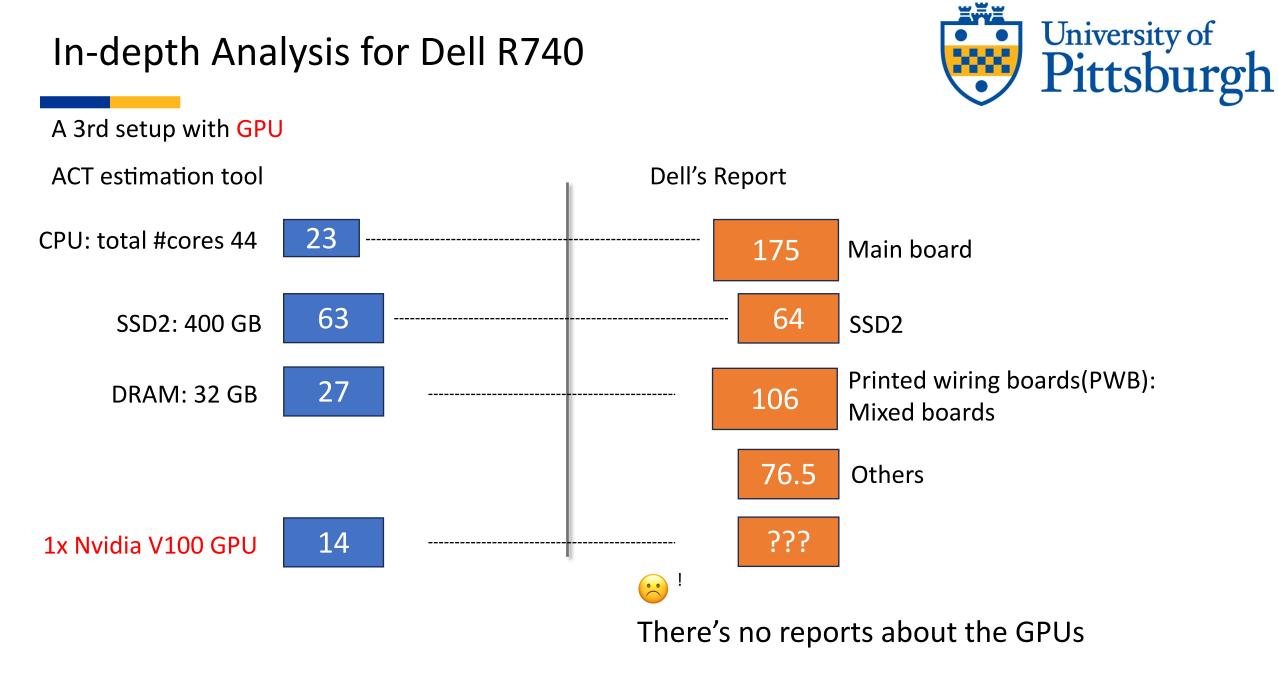


In-depth Analysis for Dell R740

Another Setup with smaller DRAM and less SSD disks







SCARIF Solutions: A Data-Driven Approach

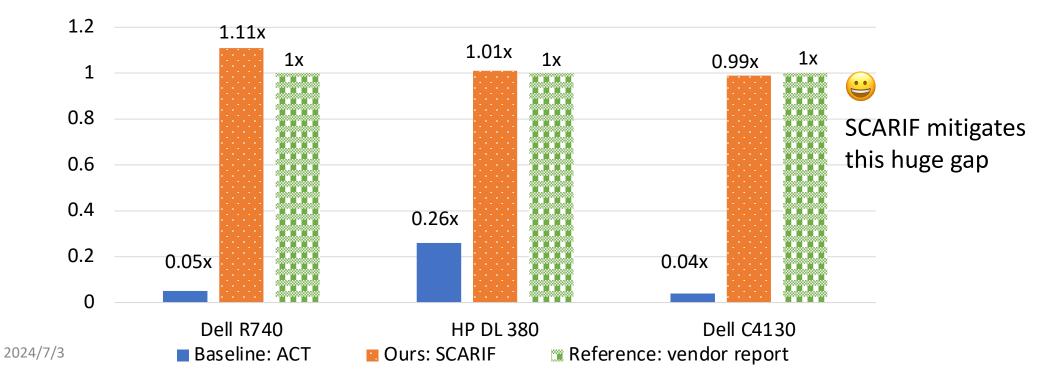


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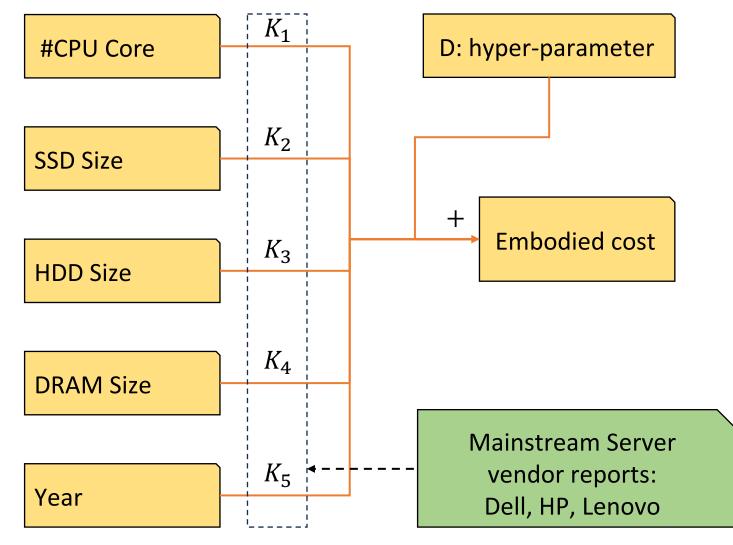
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SCARIF: Modeling on Servers

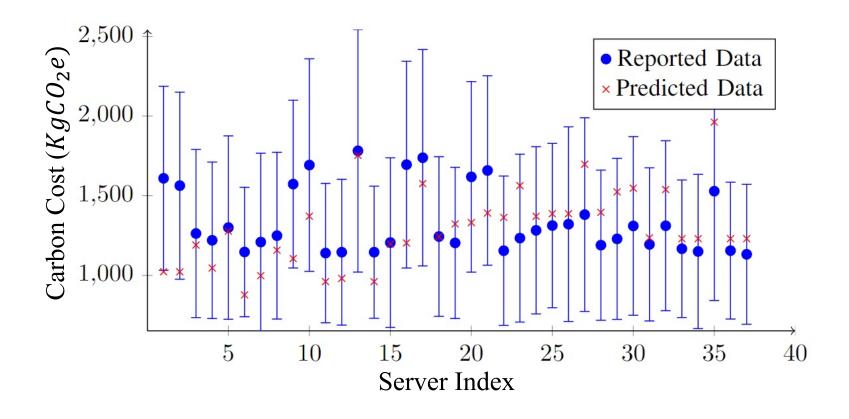




SCARIF: Validation Across Vendors



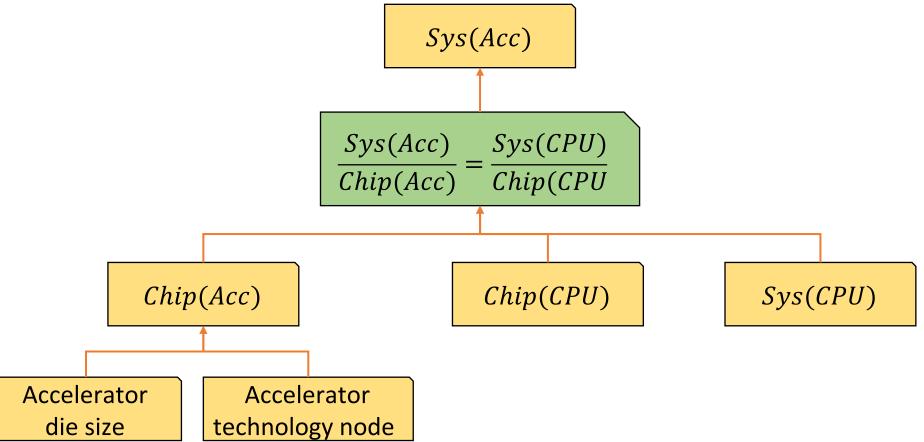
- Extract features on HP's reports:
- Transfer to Dell's Reports: average error < 0.15 standard deviation (std) from the vendor
- Transfer to Lenovo's Reports: average error < 0.5 std



SCARIF: Modeling on Servers with Accelerators



 Basic assumption: the CPU-related part(chip + peripheral) shares the same pattern as the accelerator-related part (chip + peripheral).



Analysis from SCARIF: Break-Even Analysis



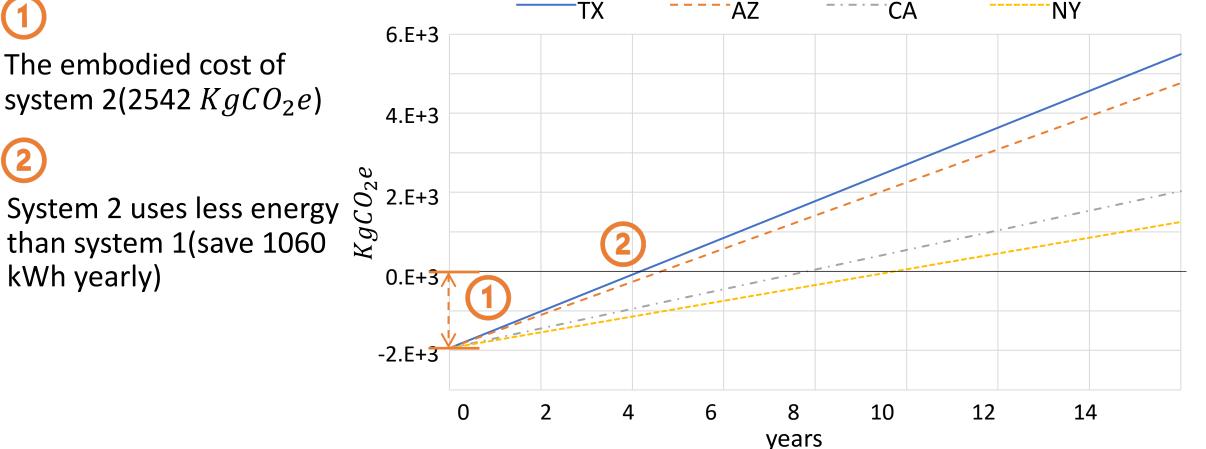
- Research question: Is it worthwhile to pay additional embodied costs to upgrade servers for better energy efficiency? Which one can reduce overall carbon cost
- Experiment setup
 - System 1: 2017 server + 2017 GPU
 - 2x Xeon 8180 CPU
 - 64 GB DDR4 Memory
 - 1 TB HDD
 - Nvidia V100 GPU
 - Application:
 - DeiT-T model inference
 - System 1 runs at 100% utilization
 - System 2 runs at 62.2% utilization

- System 2: 2020 server + 2020 GPU
 - 2x Xeon 8375 CPU
 - 64 GB DDR4 Memory
 - 1 TB HDD
 - Nvidia A100 GPU
- Carbon intensity

State	AZ	CA	тх	NY
Carbon intensity (KgCO ₂ e/kWh)	0.395	0.234	0.438	0.188

Analysis from SCARIF: Break-Even Analysis

system 2(2542 $KgCO_2e$) System 2 uses less energy than system 1(save 1060 kWh yearly)



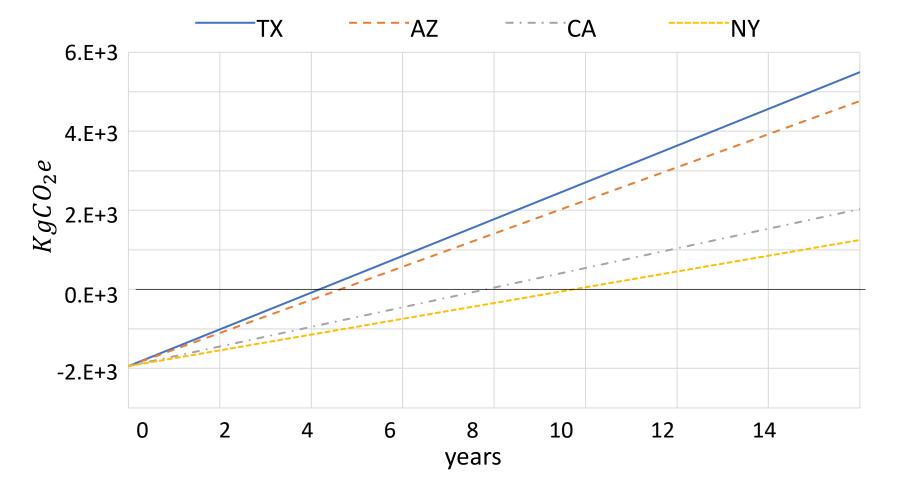


Analysis from SCARIF: Break-Even Analysis

4.2 years (TX) 4.6 years (AZ) 7.8 years (CA) 9.8 years (NY)

Breakeven Time:

Device may not reach the break-even time in its lifetime







SCARIF: Towards Carbon Modeling of **Cloud Servers with Accelerators**



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https://peipeizhou-eecs.github.io/

https://github.com/arc-research-lab/SCARIF



Science Foundation

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