Research Avenues Towards Net-Zero Cloud Platforms

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Azure Systems Research

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Why Focus on Cloud?

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The Staggering Ecological Impacts of Computation and the Cloud

Anthropologist Steven Gonzalez Monserrate draws on five years of research and ethnographic fieldwork in server farms to illustrate some of the diverse environmental impacts of data storage.

The Cloud now has a greater carbon footprint than the airline industry. A single data center can consume the equivalent electricity of 50,000 homes.



[Microsoft. Environmental Sustainability Report] [Amazon. Sustainability Report] [Google, Environmental Report]

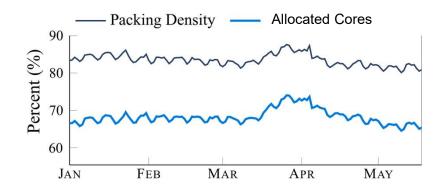
Systems Research Avenues

- 1. Improve resource efficiency
- 2. Improve energy efficiency
- 3. Enable renewable energy matching
- 4. Extend server lifetime
- 5. Datacenter (re)design
- 6. Server (re)design

Improve Resource Efficiency

State of Practice

Insight: collocate workloads, reduce silos
→ VMs allocated on most CPU cores



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VMs underutilize allocated resources

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Scope 3

➔ Need to oversubscribe without impact Example: harvesting allocated-but-unused CPUs

Scope 2

Key challenge: VMs are opaque!

[Hadary, et al. Protean. OSDI 2020]

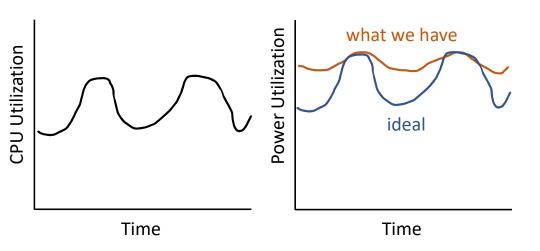
[Wang, et al. *SmartHarvest. EuroSys 2021*] [Wang, et al. *SOL*. ASPLOS 2022] [Parayil, et al. *Workload Characterization*. Submitted]

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Improve Energy Efficiency



Long-standing challenge



Research Avenues

- Many existing ideas
 - Software awareness, software bloat

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Scope 3

- Offload functionality
- Advanced C-states
- P-state or turn off idle servers
- Adaptive refresh for DRAM

➔ Enable at scale: heterogeneous workloads, performance, load spreading

[Anderson, et al. *Treehouse. arXiv 2022*] [Yahya, et al. *AgileWatts*. MICRO 2022] [Li, et al. *LeapIO*. ASPLOS 2020]

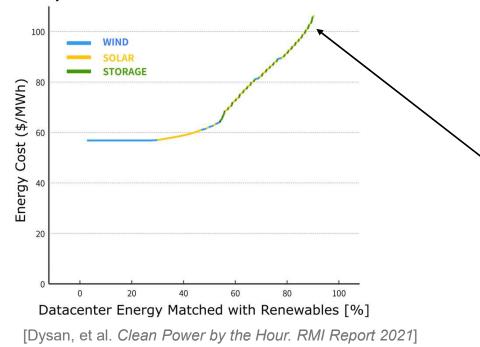
Scope 2

- 1. Improve resource efficiency
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Enable Renewable Matching

State of Practice

Goal: renewable energy 100% of time at every DC



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Demand shifting

Departure from current cloud model: customer specifies when & where

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Scope 3

Grid-interactive UPS

→ Requires datacenter-grid API

Opportunity: small shifts sufficient

[Zhang, et al. Flex. ISCA 2021] [James. Grid-interactive UPS. 2022] 8

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Extend Server Lifetime

State of Practice

Server, network carbon >> other infra Recent lifetime extensions

	Minimum Lifetime	Date Changed
Microsoft	6 years	2022
AWS	5 years	2022
Google	6 years	2023
Meta	5 years	2023

Actual lifetimes often longer: \approx 8 years

[Earnings releases in July 2022, February 2023]

Research Avenues

Pushing the envelope = lifetimes > 10 years

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Scope 3

- ➔ Scheduling for high heterogeneity, performance-aware
- → Repairs cost increasing
- ➔ Poor availability of repair parts

[Tomlinson and Porter. *Something old, something New*. HotCarbon 2022] [Lyu, et al. Degraded Mode Operation. Submission]

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Datacenter (Re)Design

State of Practice

Overprovisioned redundant infra

Air-cooling

- 15-30% of energy
- Limits server lifetime: vibrations, oxidization, temperature fluctuation, ...



Reduce redundancy

➔ Multiple availability offers

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Scope 3

Immersion cooling

Open-Bath

IT Equipme

→ Reduced failure rates





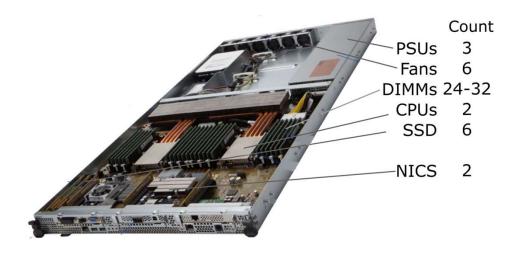
[Zhang, et al. *Flex*. ISCA 2021] [Majid, et al. *Immersion-cooled DCs*. ISCA 2021] 12

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Server (Re)Design

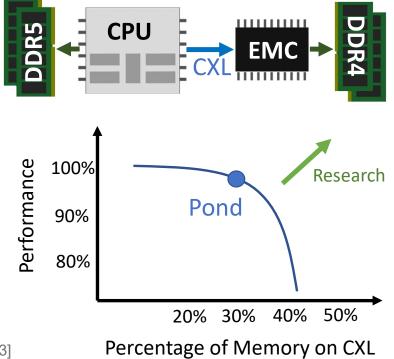
State of Practice

Majority of server carbon is chips DRAM > SSD > CPU



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Reuse DRAM from old servers



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Compute servers

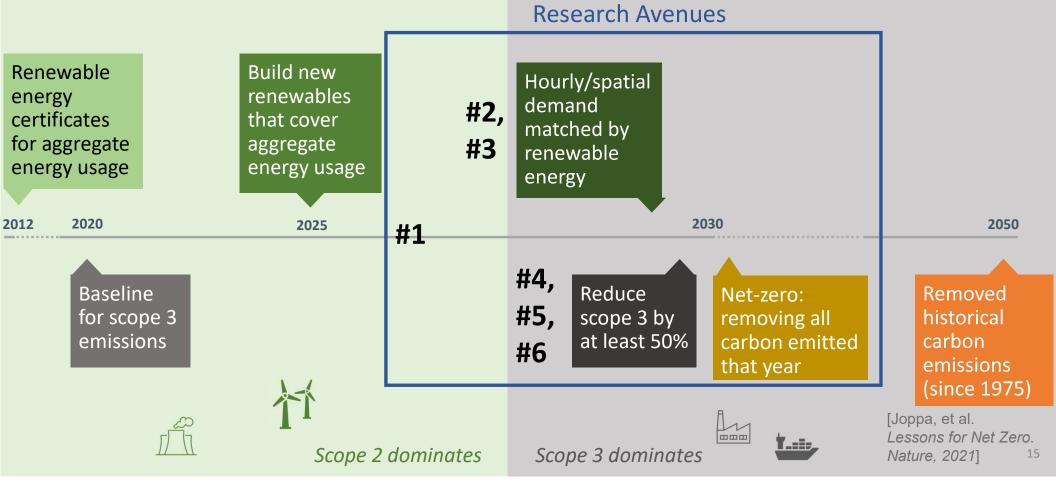
Network

Storage servers

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[Li et al. Pond. ASPLOS 2023]

Microsoft Sustainability Commitments





This outcome is not at all certain – research & transfer needed Incorrect assumptions? More LCAs needed! May want to think about: research avenues after #6?