



Hes·SO

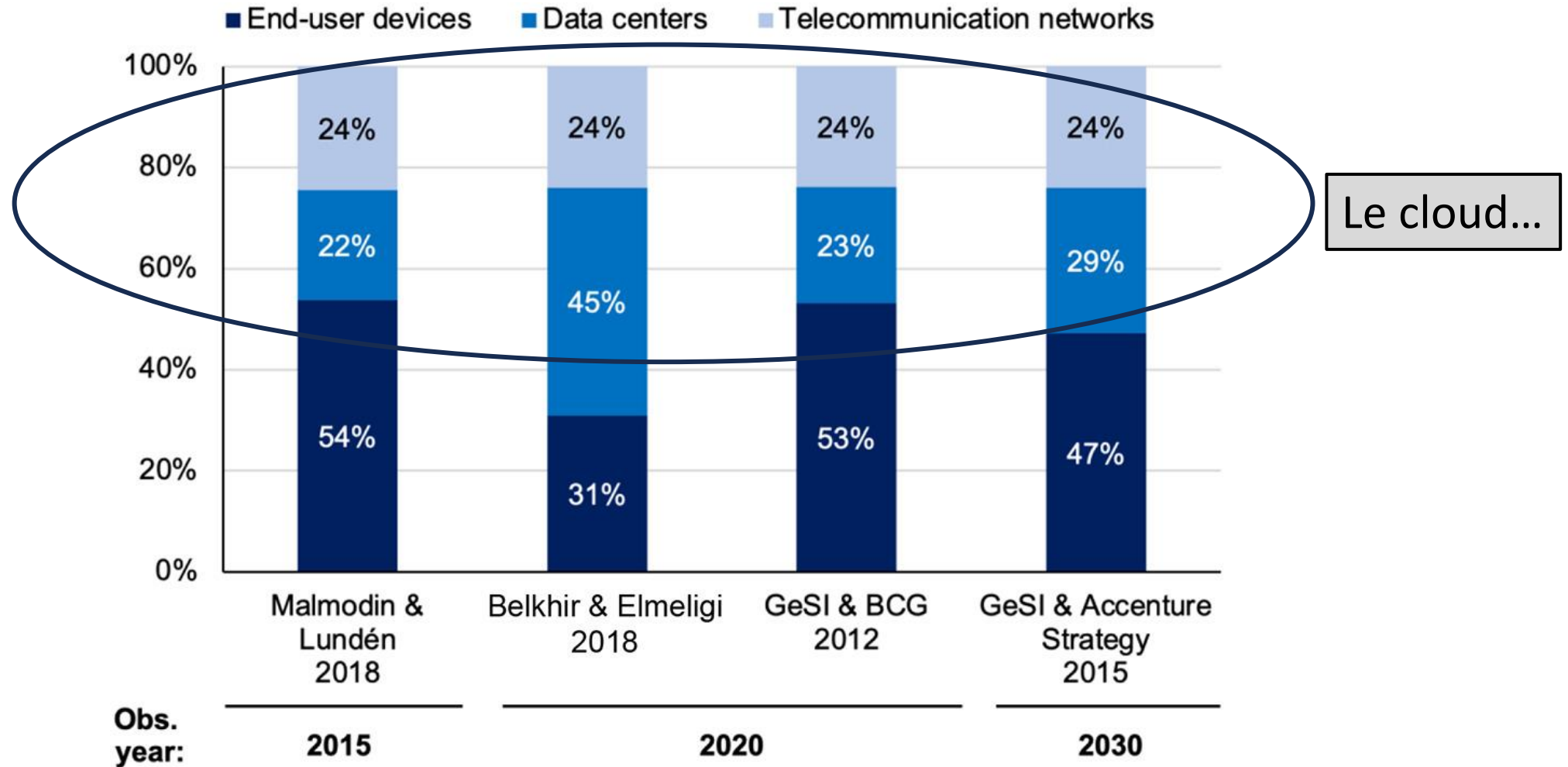
Haute Ecole Spécialisée
de Suisse occidentale

Fachhochschule Westschweiz

University of Applied Sciences and Arts
Western Switzerland

Impact d'une taxe carbone sur le coût total du cycle de vie de serveurs

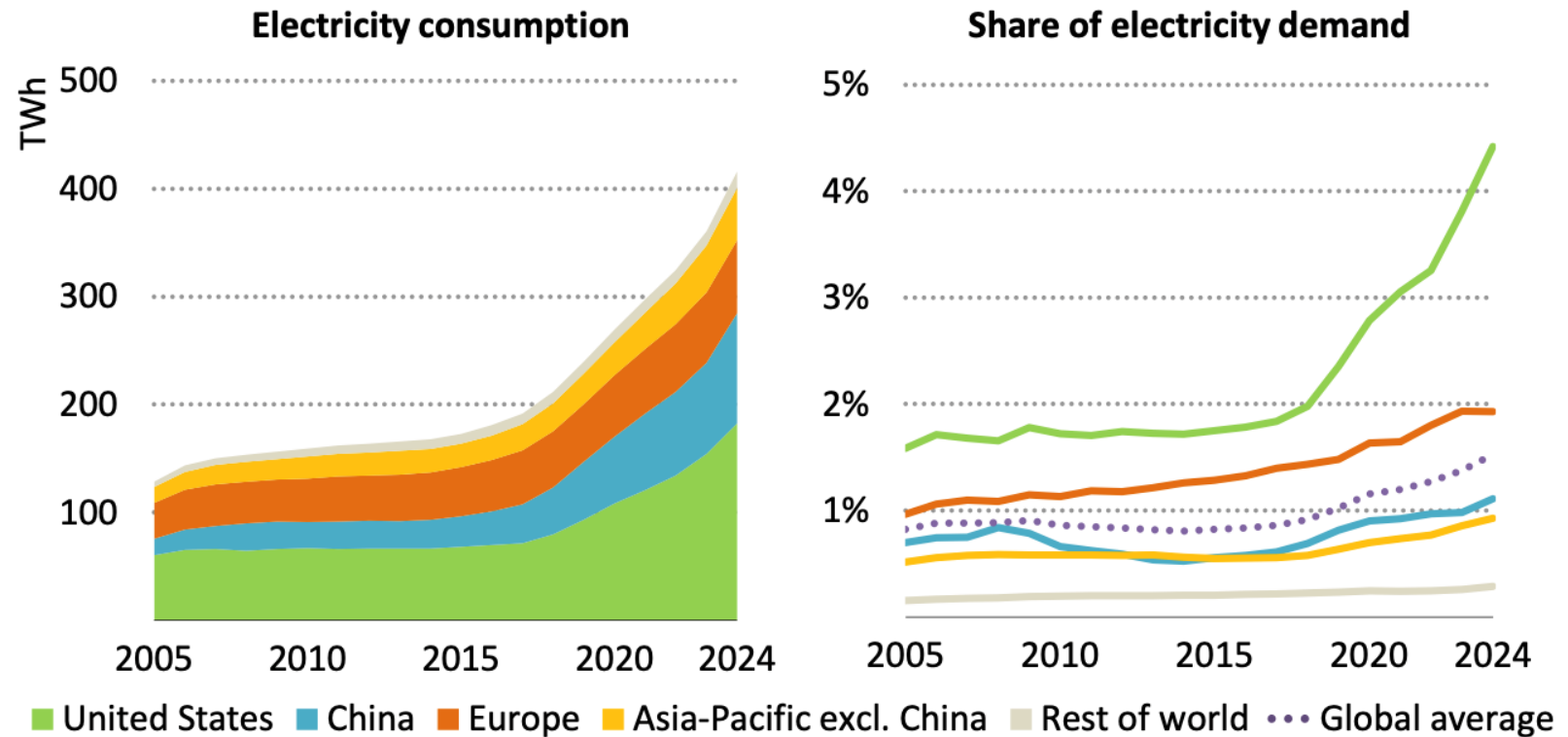
Préambule



Répartition des d'émission de GES liées au secteur des technologies de l'information

Préambule

Figure 2.6 ▶ Electricity consumption of data centres by region, 2005-2024



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

The acceleration in data centre electricity consumption observed in 2017 was mainly driven by the United States and, to a lesser extent, by China

Comment réduire les impacts du “cloud”?

- Moins de tout → oui.. mais c’est une question sociologique
 - Je suis avant tout informaticien...

Il y a aussi et surtout un besoin pour des mesures “primaires”, pour des expériences “bottom-up”

- Les études haut-niveau (top-down) doivent s’intégrer, s’appuyer sur ces expériences bas-niveau
- Les études haut-niveau négligent trop, à notre avis, ces questions
 - Pour **diminuer** les **impacts écologiques** du cloud, il faut (entre autres)
 1. Comprendre comment ils se rapportent à chaque demande, à **un flux de demandes**
 2. Comment ils se comparent aux coûts réels

Mesure de l'impact d'un flux de demandes

TRAFFIC: Testbed foR Assessing energy eFFiciency In throughput Computing

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Objectif (naïf) 1 : mesurer l'impact
énergétique

1 requête à un service “BERT” (ancêtre des LLMs) = environ 1-4 Joules (si machine bien chargée)

QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)

2024

ARM64

QCT

PowerEdge T430 (Dell)

2015

x86_64

ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)

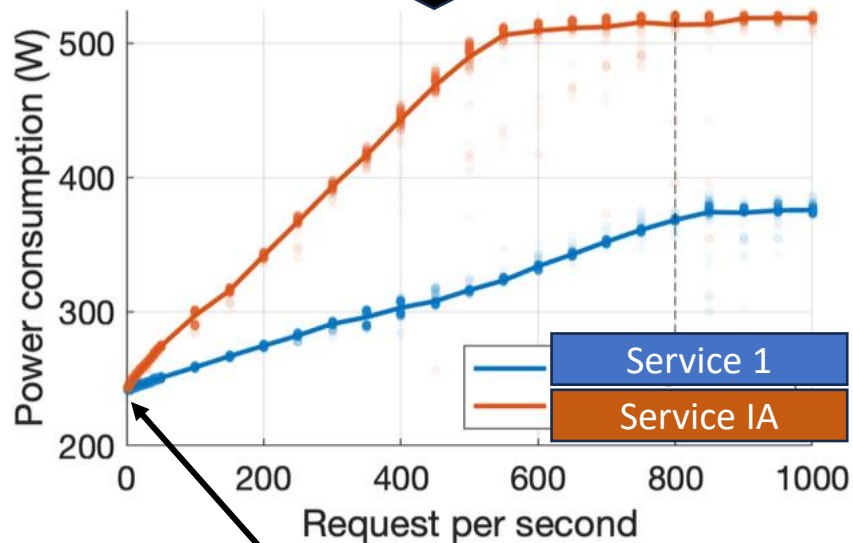
2015

x86_64

Raspberry Pi 4B

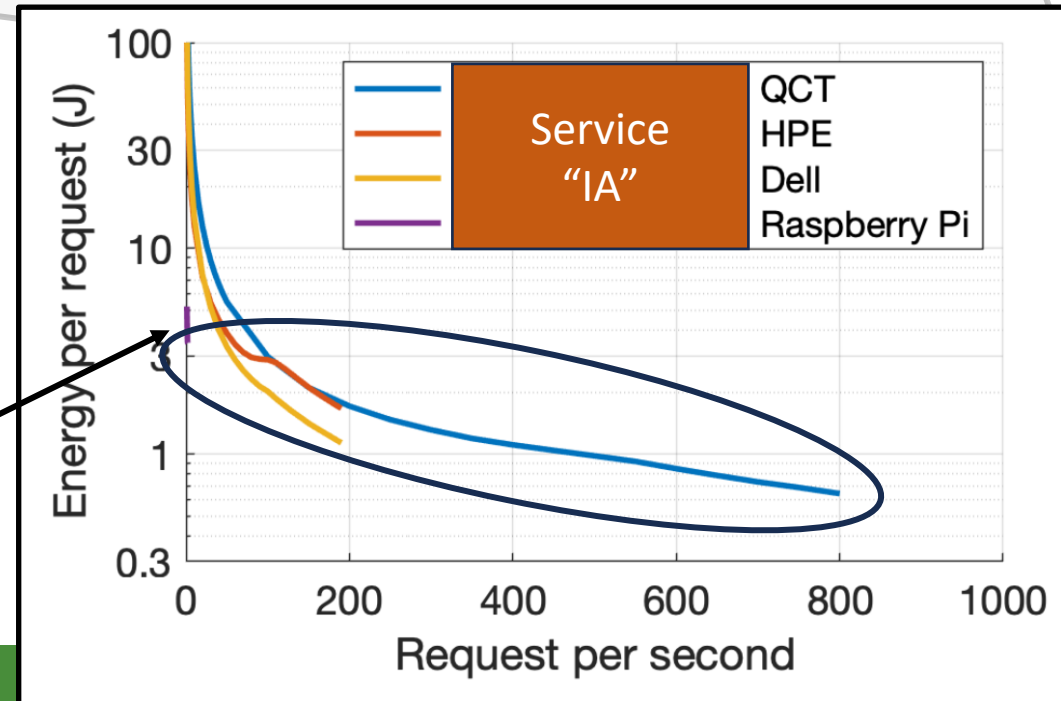
2019

ARM64

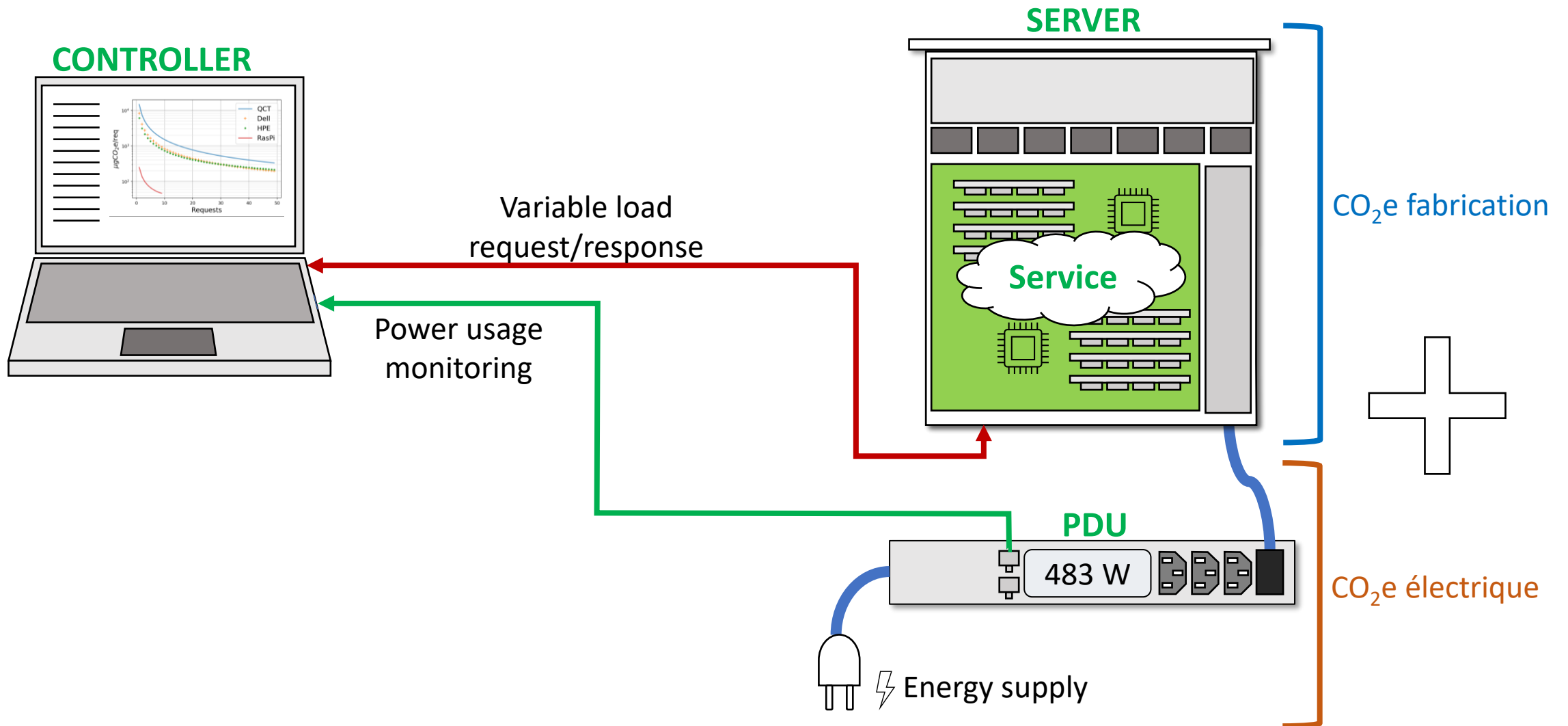


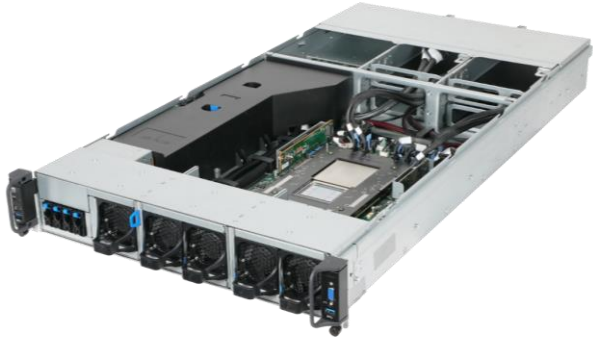
Puissance idle : 240W

Le Raspberry PI est moins efficace à pleine charge (mais efficace pour de faible charges)

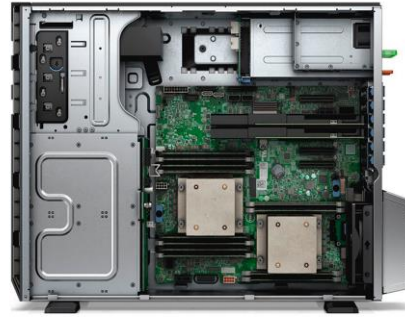


Objectif 2 : mesurer l'impact CO₂e





QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)
2024
ARM64
1023 kgCO₂e



PowerEdge T430 (Dell)
2015
x86_64
514 kgCO₂e



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)
2015
x86_64
345 kgCO₂e



Raspberry Pi 4B
2019
ARM64
14 kgCO₂e

Reste à additionner le CO₂e correspondant à la consommation électrique

- A une certaine charge
- Pendant 5 ans

Exemple :

- QCT, 300 requêtes AI/s = 400W
- 400W * 5 ans = 17'520 kWh
- 17'520 kWh * 0.1 kgCO₂e/kWh = 1'752 kgCO₂e

Qu'est-ce qui domine le CO₂e ? Ca dépend

HotCarbon 2025

Carbon Topography Representation: Improving Impacts of Data Center Lifecycle

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DAVID BEKRI, HES-SO, Switzerland

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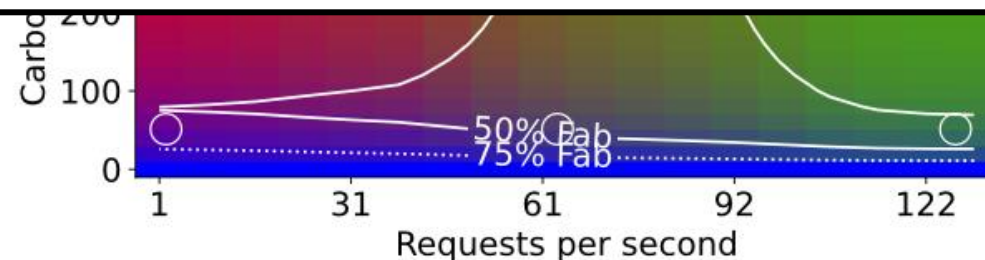
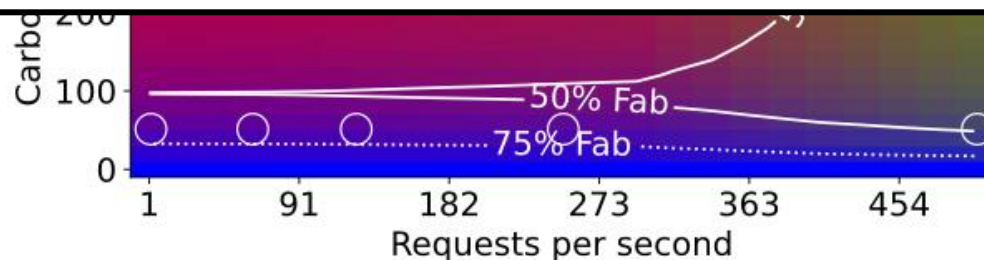
LOÏC GUIBERT, HES-SO, Switzerland

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JEAN-CHRISTOPHE PRÉVOTET, Univ. Rennes, INSA Rennes, CNRS, IETR - UMR 6164, France

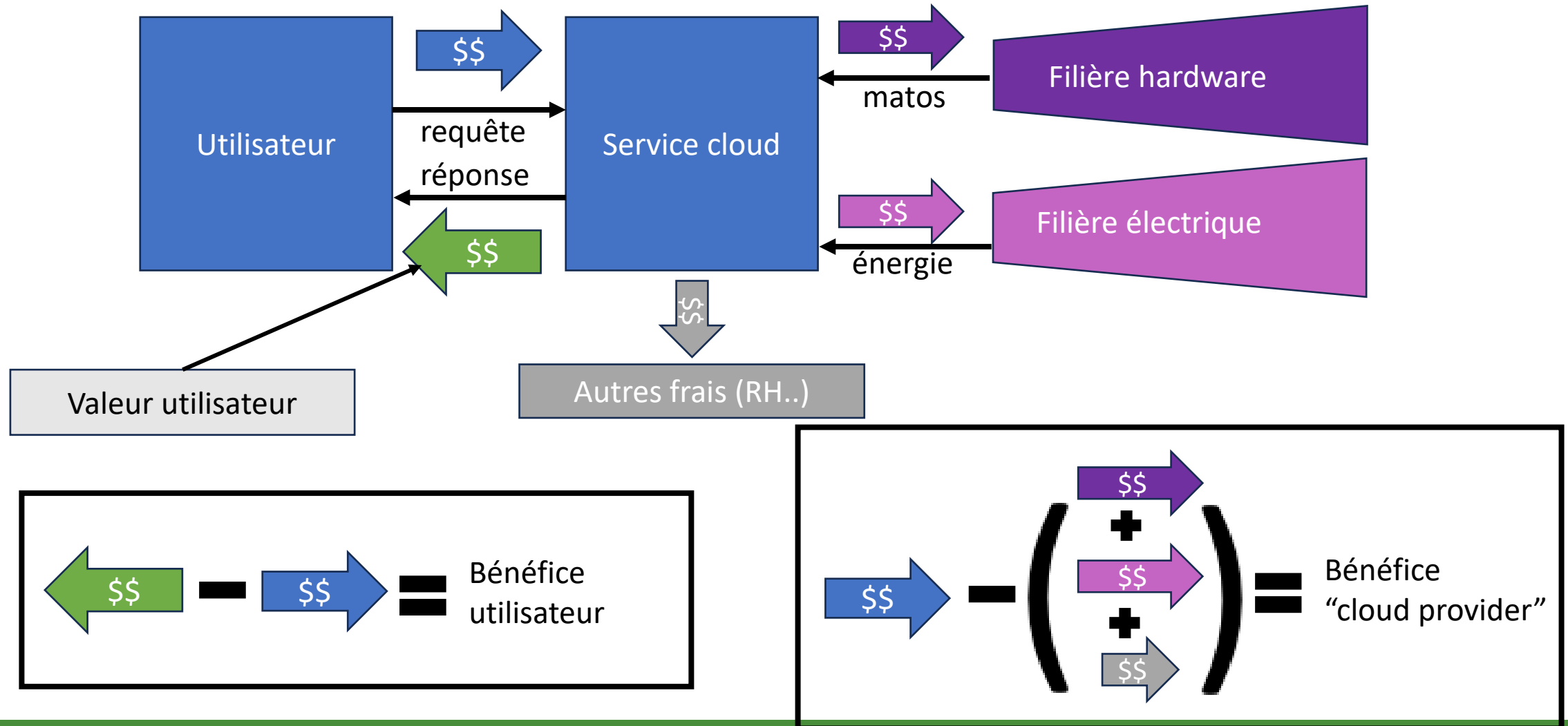
MAXIME PELCAT, Univ. Rennes, INSA Rennes, CNRS, IETR - UMR 6164, France

SÉBASTIEN RUMLEY, HES-SO, Switzerland

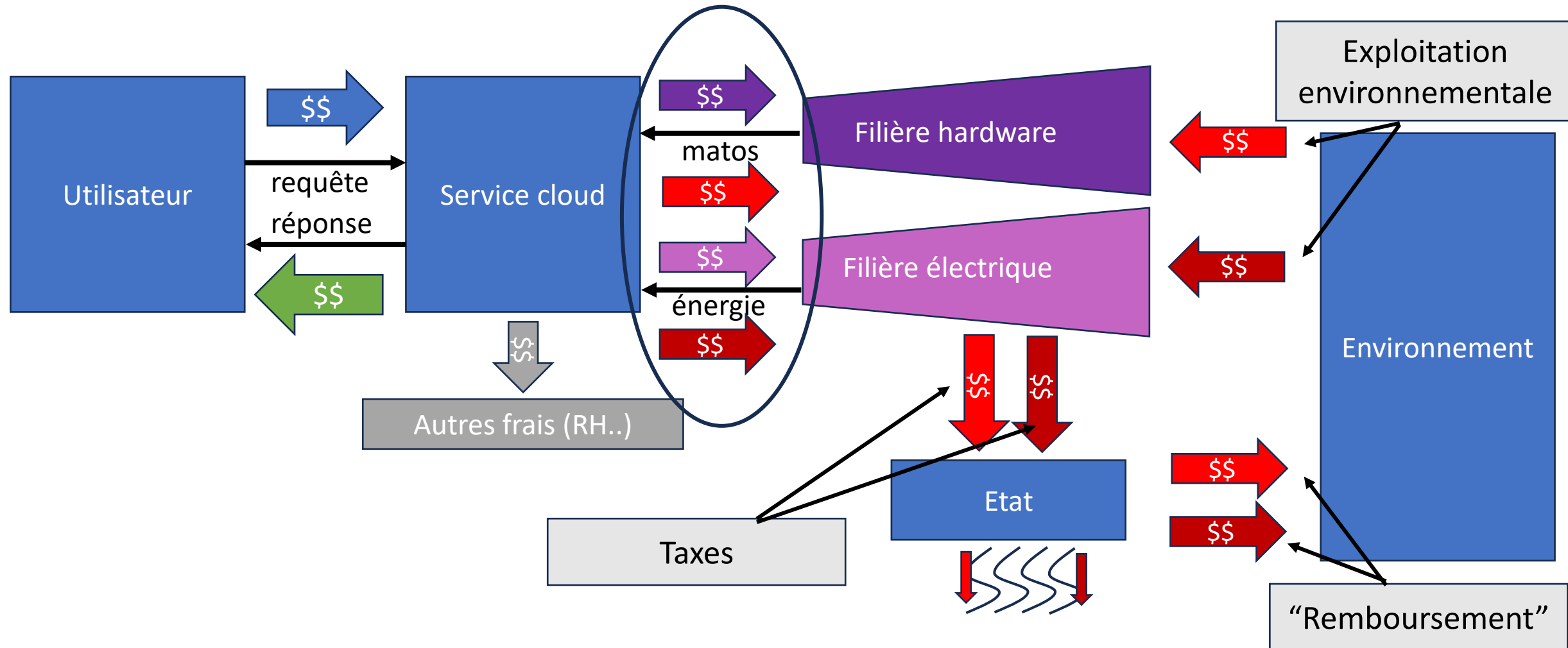


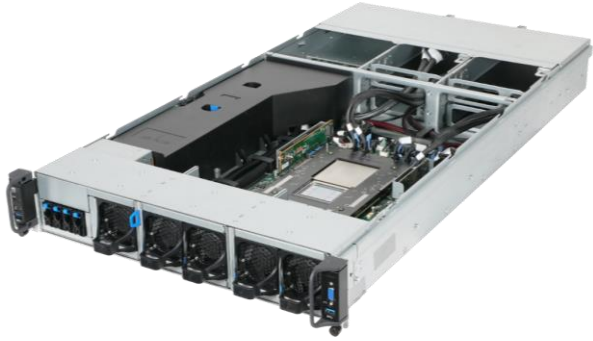
Dans des pays comme la France (<100gCO₂e/kWh), la fabrication tend à dominer les impacts

Coûts écologiques comparés aux coûts réels



Coûts écologiques comparés aux coûts réels





QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)

2024

ARM64

1023 kgCO₂e

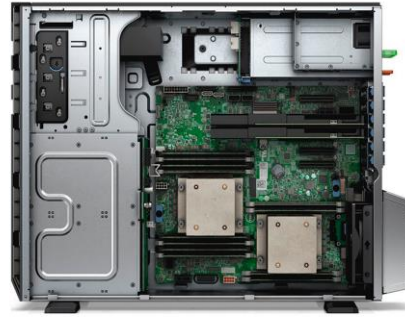
58'800 €

Puissance à charge max.

514 Watt

Flux max. supporté

800 req/s



PowerEdge T430 (Dell)

2015

x86_64

514 kgCO₂e

5'000 €

215 Watts

190 req/s



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)

2015

x86_64

345 kgCO₂e

5'000 €

317 Watts

190 req/s



Raspberry Pi 4B

2019

ARM64

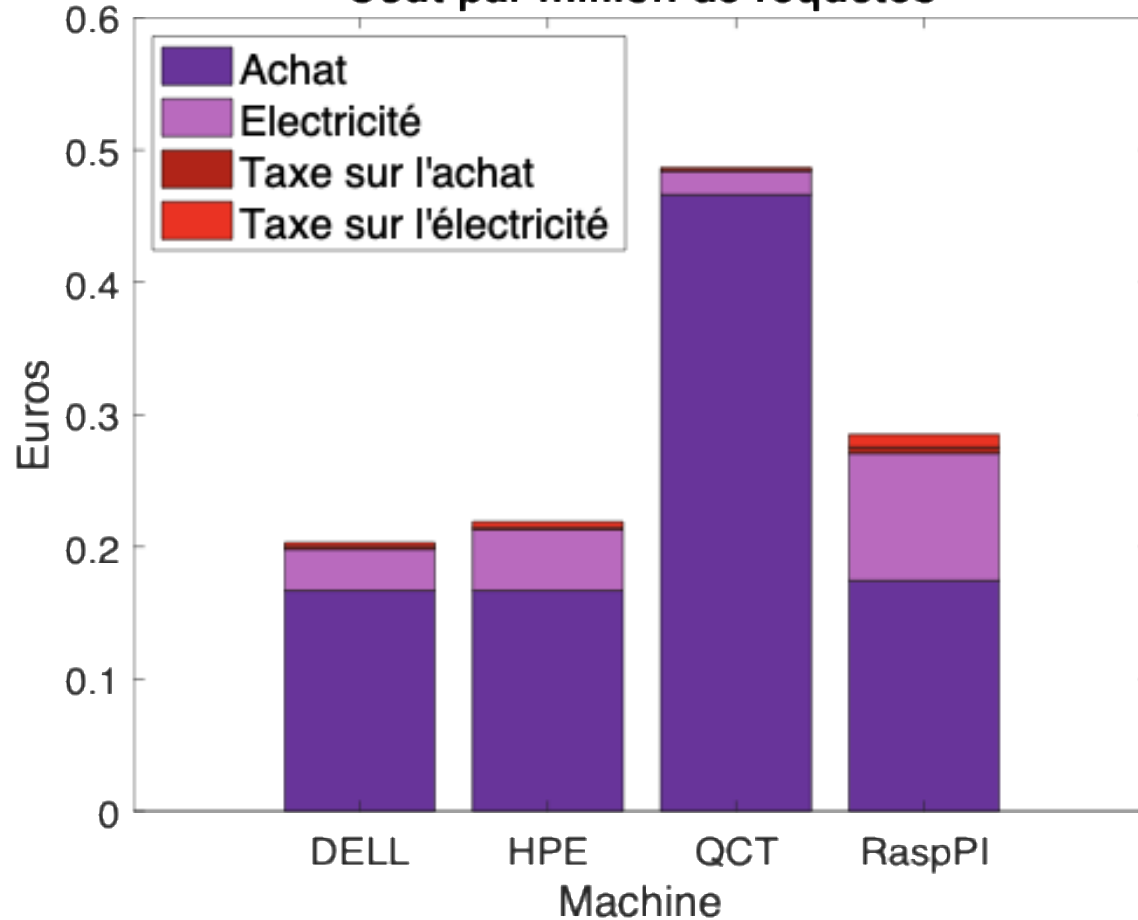
14 kgCO₂e

55 €

7 Watts

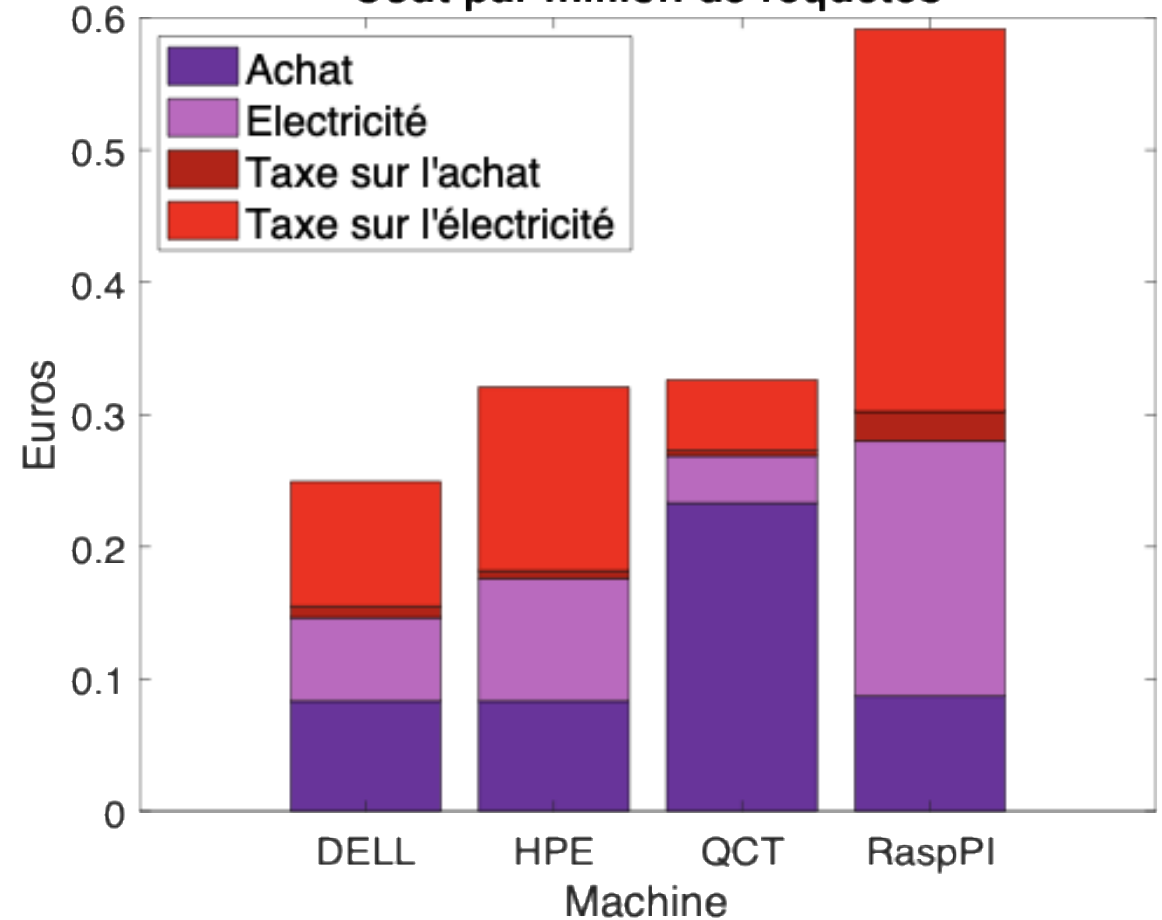
2 req/s

Coût par million de requêtes



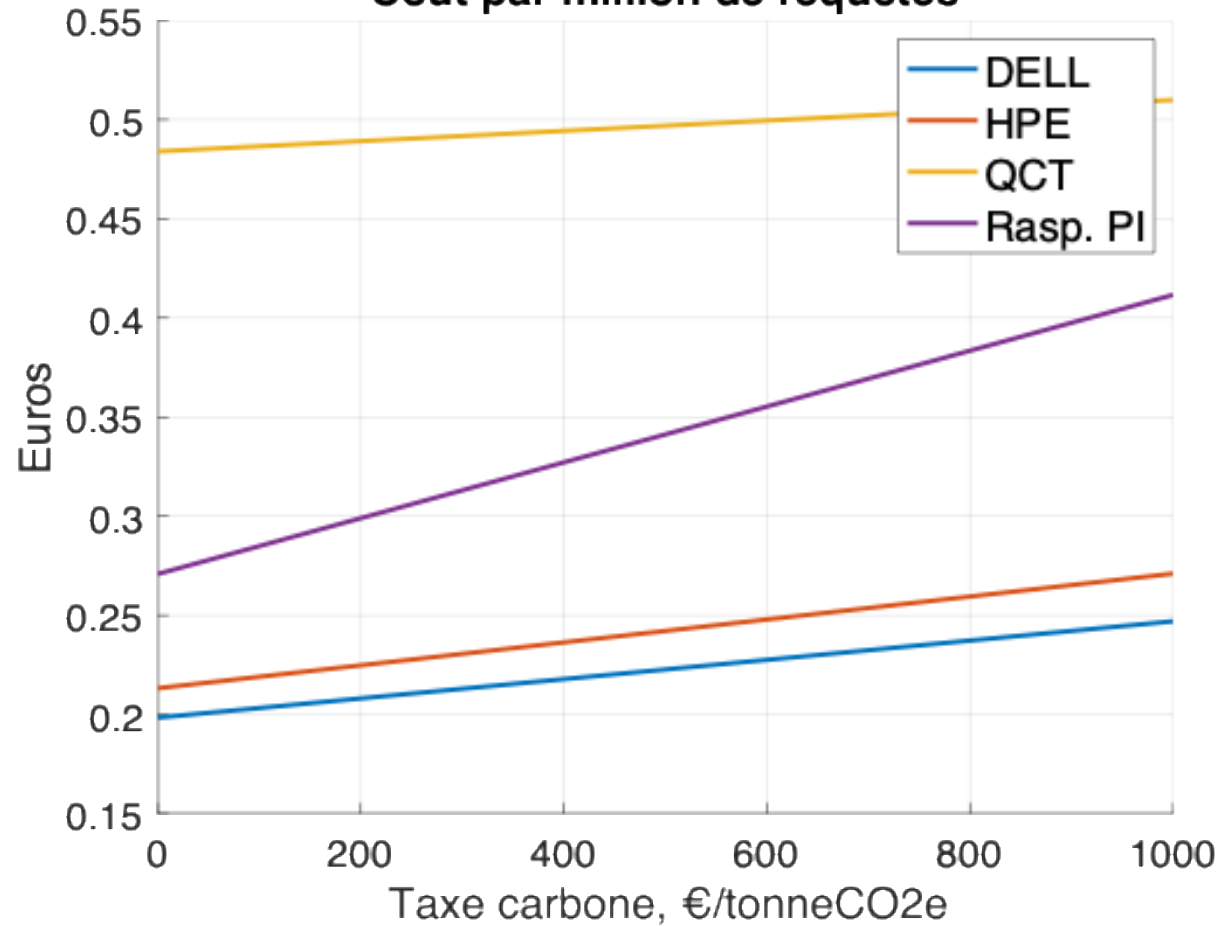
Durée de vie : 5 ans
 Intensité carbone: 100gCO₂e/kWh
 Prix du kWh : 0.1 €
 Taxe carbone : 100 €/tonne

Coût par million de requêtes



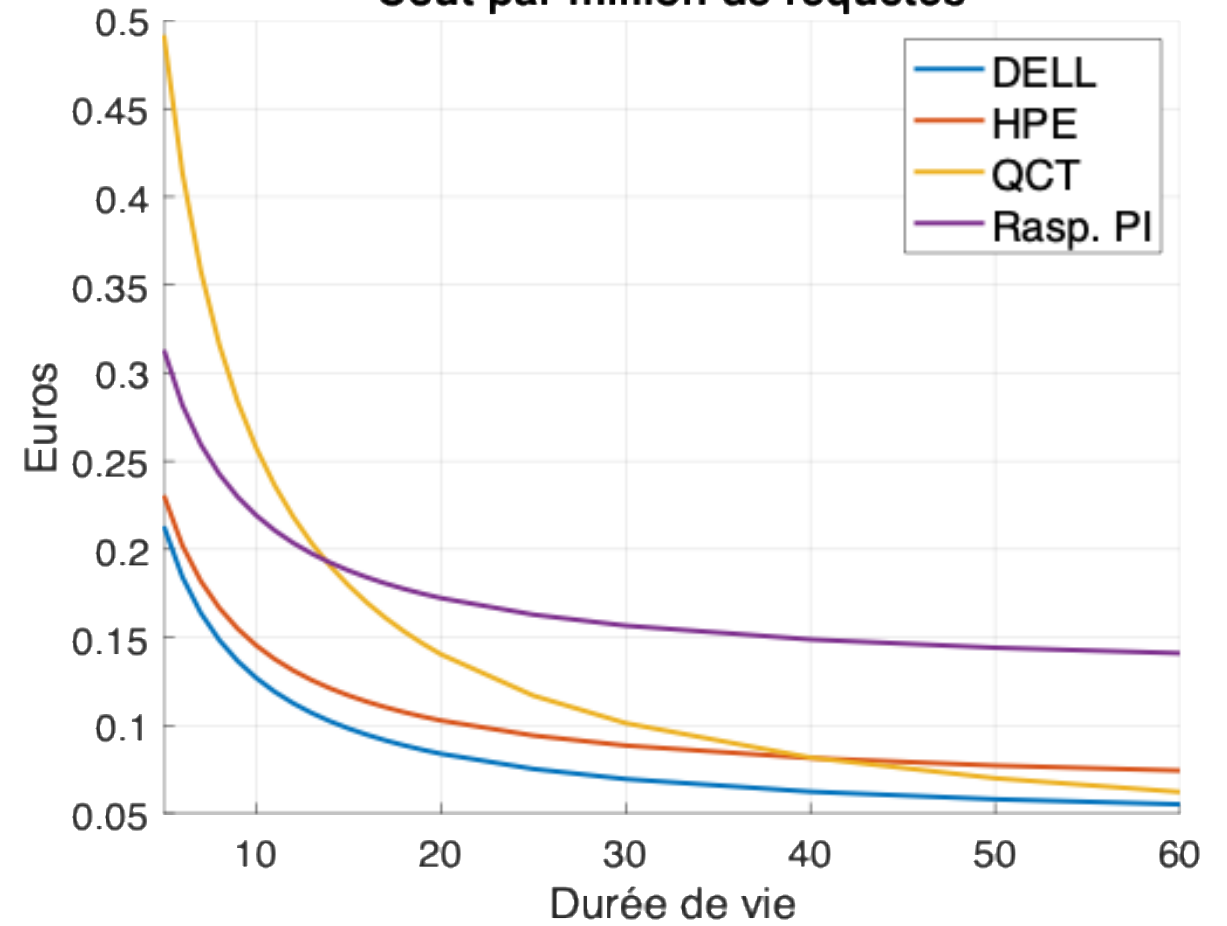
Durée de vie : **10 ans**
 Intensité carbone: **300 gCO₂e/kWh**
 Prix du kWh : **0.2 €**
 Taxe carbone : **1000 €/tonne**

Coût par million de requêtes

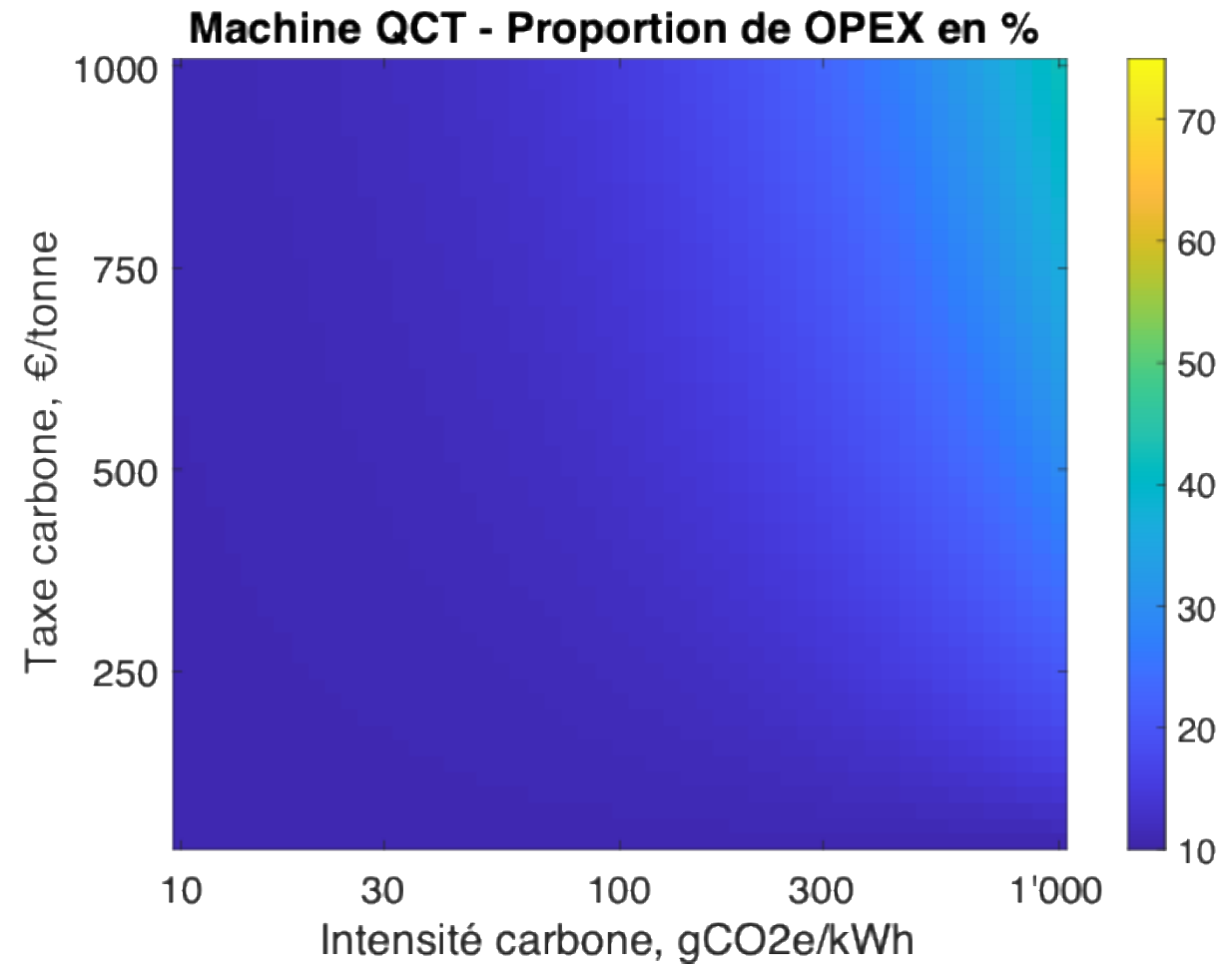
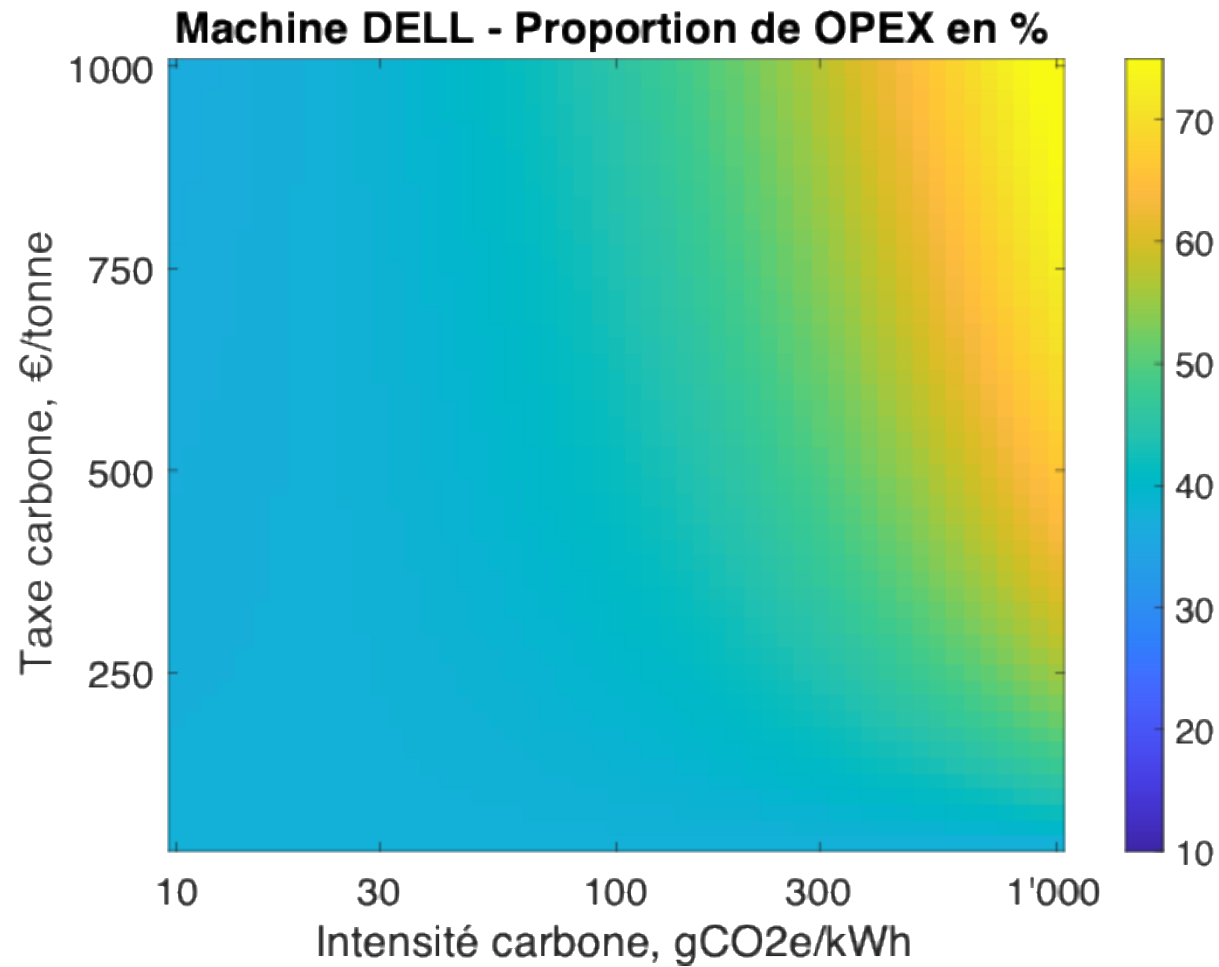


Durée de vie : 5 ans
 Intensité carbone: 100 gCO₂e/kWh
 Prix du kWh : 0.1 €

Coût par million de requêtes



Intensité carbone: 100 gCO₂e/kWh
 Prix du kWh : 0.1 €
 Taxe carbone : 300 €/tonne



Durée de vie : **8 ans**
 Prix du kWh : **0.2 €**

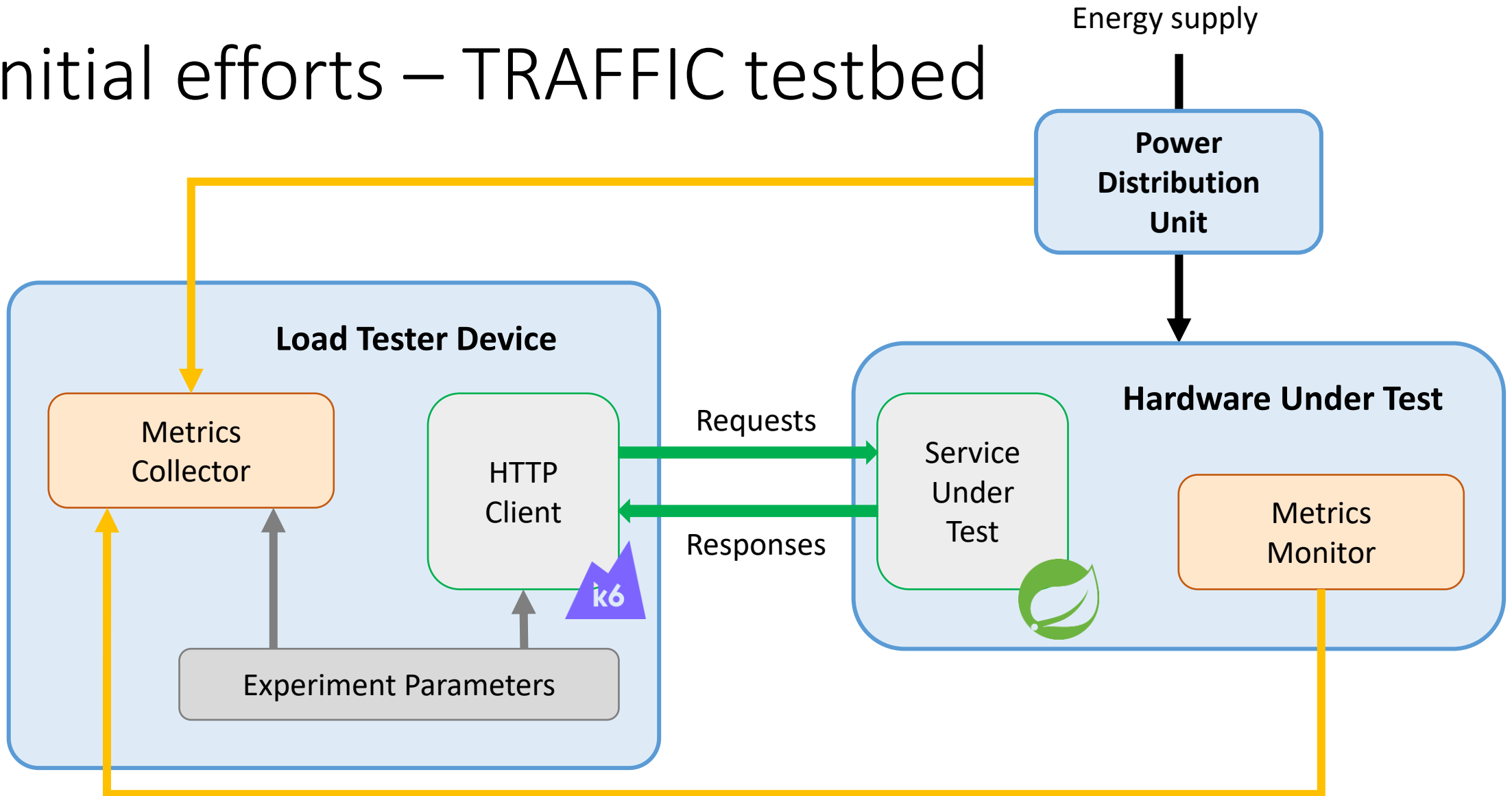
Conclusions

- En Joule/requête, la machine récente à base de ARM est la plus efficace
 - ... pour autant que la charge soit suffisante
- En CO₂/requête, la machine récente est aussi la plus efficace
 - ... mais là encore, pour autant que le demande soit suffisante
- En €/requête, la machine DELL donne les meilleurs résultats
 - Moindre consommation que la machine HPE
 - Le prix élevé de la machine récente ne peut pas être amorti
- Seules des taxes CO₂ très hautes affectent le rapport OPEX/CAPEX
- Toute cette analyse néglige les “autres frais”
 - ... qui devraient marginaliser un peu plus les coûts écologiques.

Lié à la non-utilisation du
GPU

Slides additionnelles

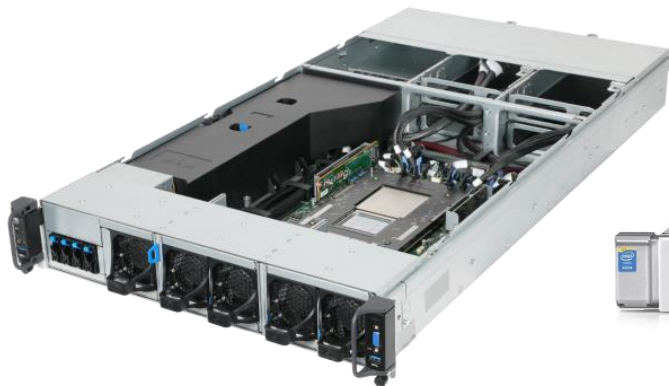
Initial efforts – TRAFFIC testbed



[3] Loïc Guibert, Sébastien Reynaud, Olivier Weppe, Kristjon Ciko, Michael Welzl, and Sébastien Rumley. 2025. TRAFFIC: Testbed for Assessing energy efficiency in throughput Computing. In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM International Conference on Computing Frontiers: Workshops and Special Sessions (CF '25 Companion).

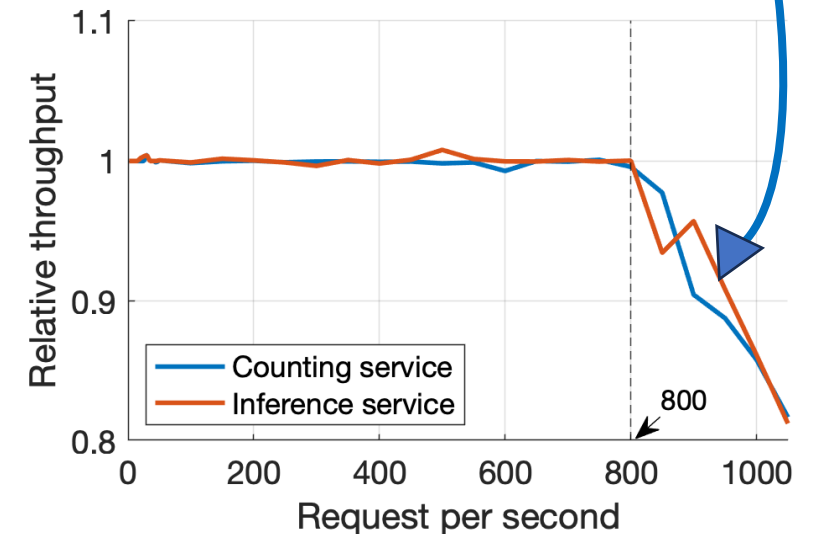
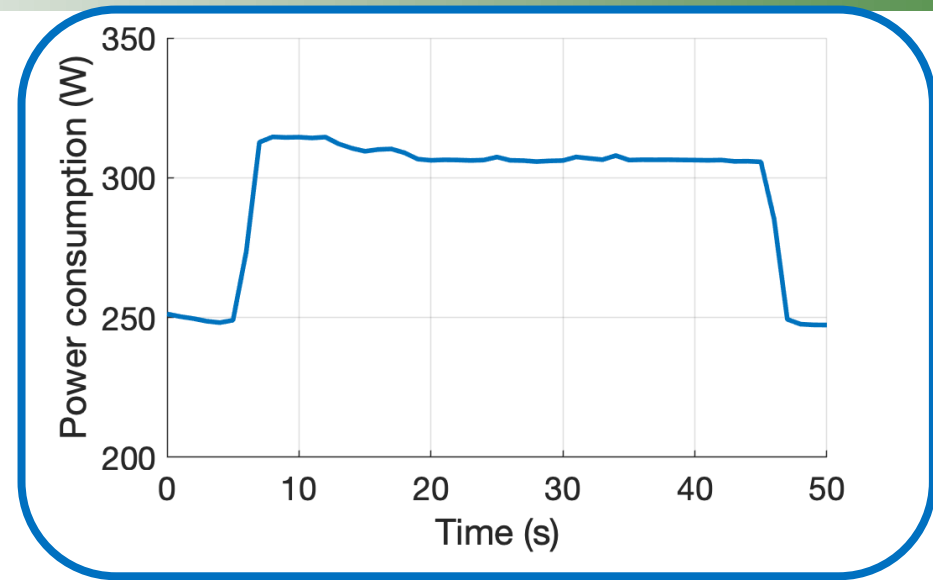
Hardware under test

Machine	CPU	Frequency	Cores/Threads	Year
QCT QuantaGrid S74G-2U (sold by E4)	Nvidia Grace Hopper Superchip (ARM Neoverse V2)	3.3	72 / 72	2024
HPE ProLiant DL360 Gen9	2 x Intel(R) Xeon(R) E5-2640 v3	2.6	16 / 32	2015
Dell PowerEdge T430	2 x Intel(R) Xeon(R) E5-2620 v4	2.1	16 / 32	2015
Raspberry Pi 4 Model B	Broadcom BCM2711C0 (ARM Cortex-A72)	1.8	4 / 4	2021

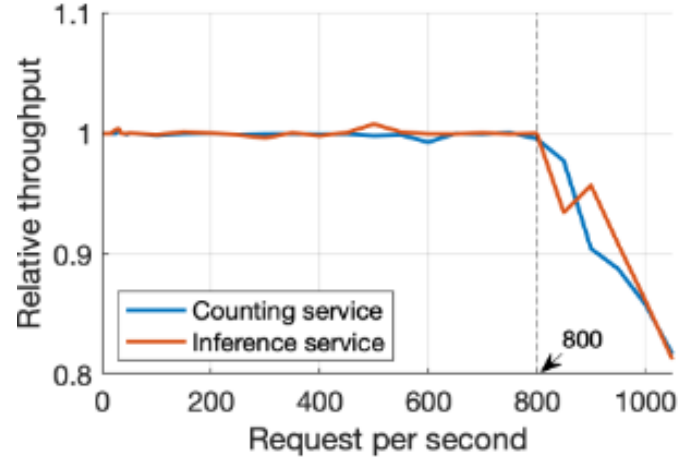


One experiment

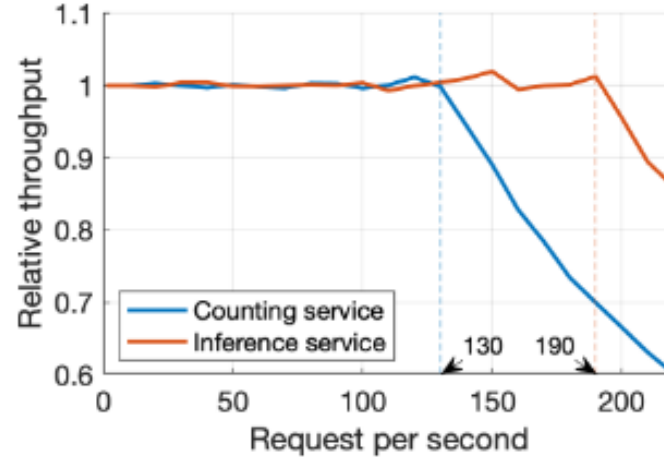
- Inputs
 - ... one hardware
 - ... one service
 - ... one parameter to the service
 - For example, count until 280 millions
 - ... one load parameter
 - For example, 300 requests per second
- Outputs
 - (relative) throughput
 - Average power
 - CPU utilization
 - CPU frequency
 - ...



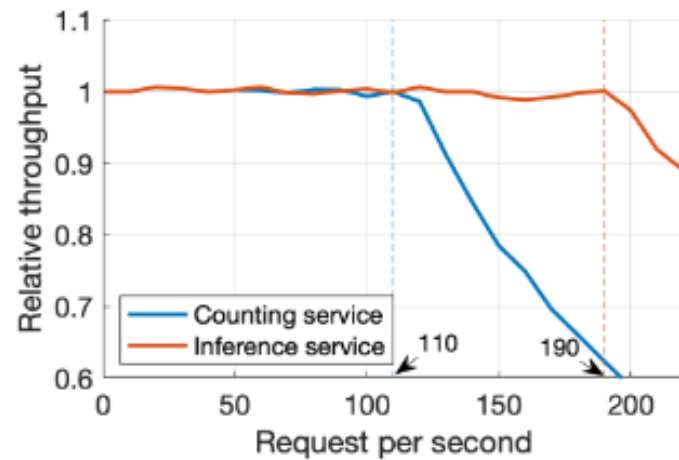
Throughput



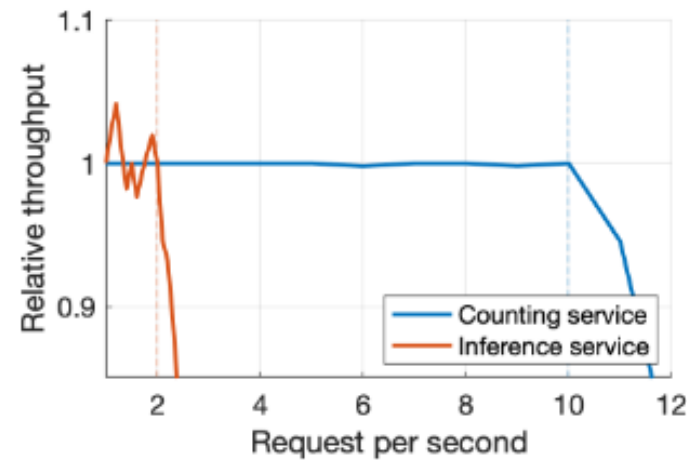
(a) QCT



(b) HPE



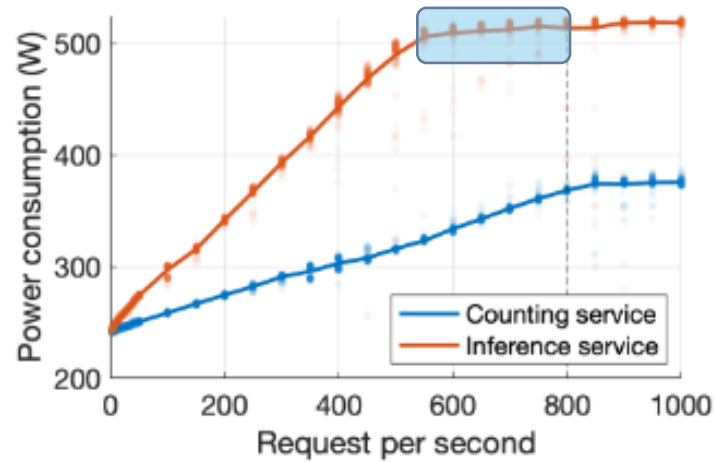
(c) Dell



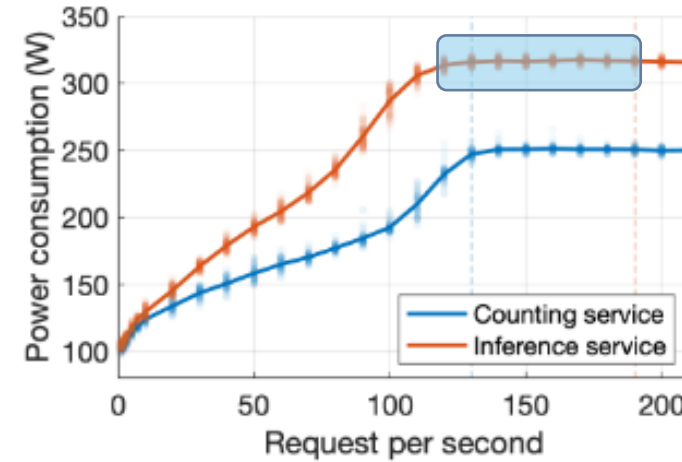
(d) Raspberry Pi

	Counting	Inference
QCT	800	800
HPE	130	190
Dell	110	190
RasPi	10	2

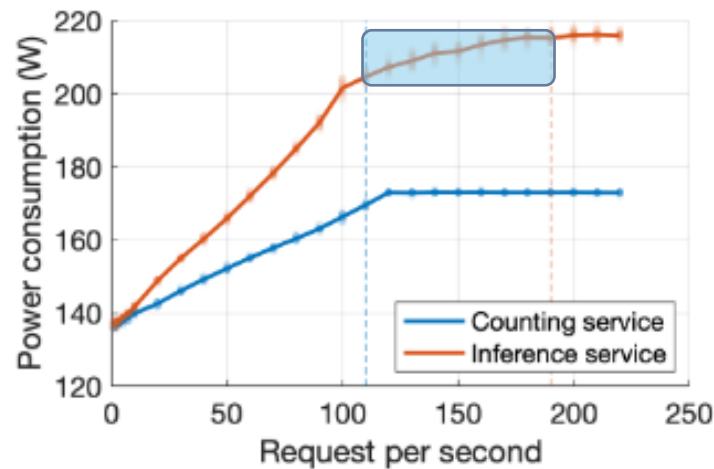
Power consumption



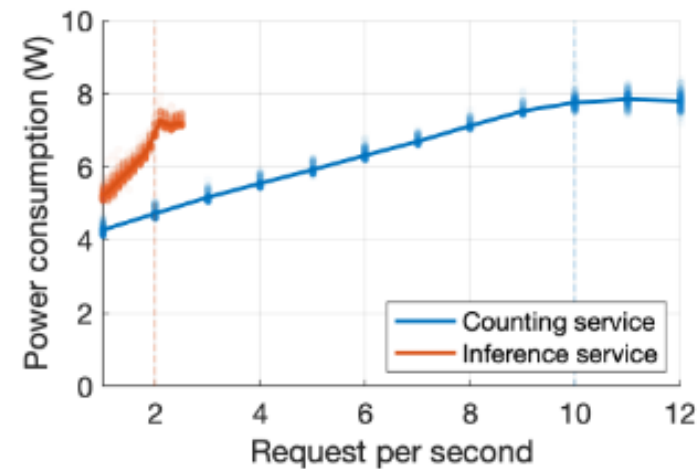
(a) QCT



(b) HPE

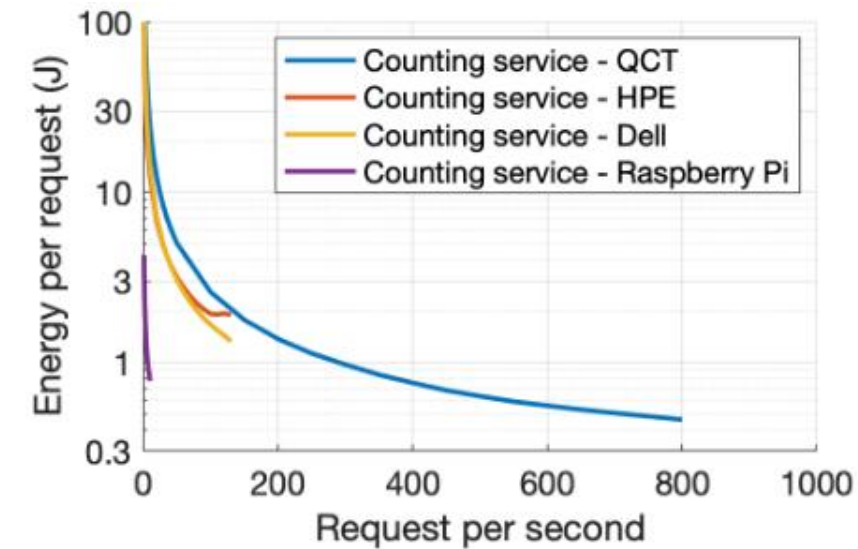


(c) Dell

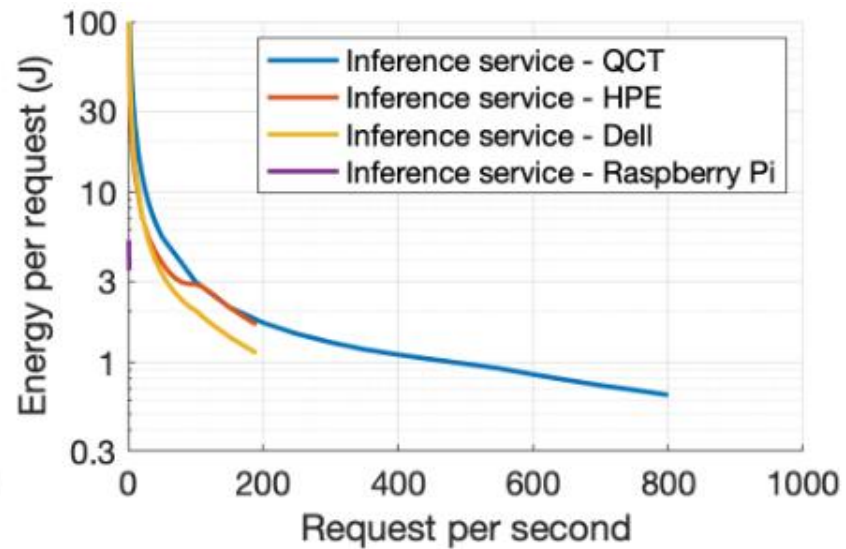


(d) Raspberry Pi

Energy usage comparisons



(a) Counting service

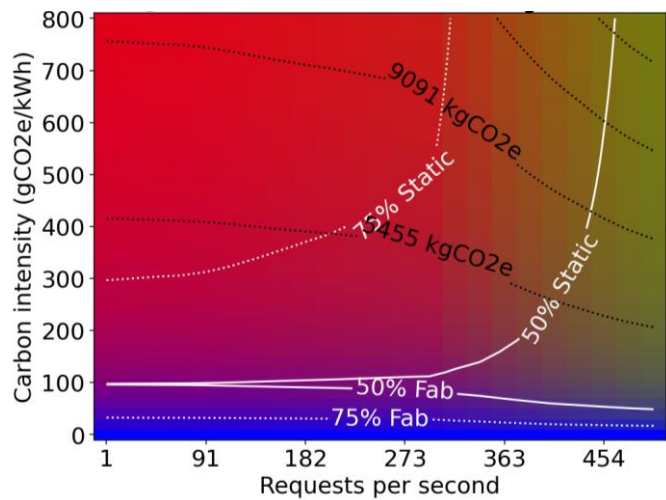


(b) Inference service

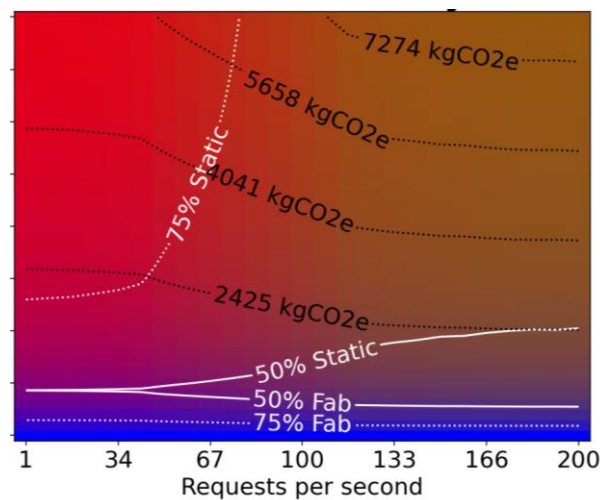
@ 2 req/s	Counting	Inference
QCT	115 J	116 J
HPE	100 J	101 j
Dell	103 J	103 J
RasPi	5 J	7 J

Carbon Topography Representation

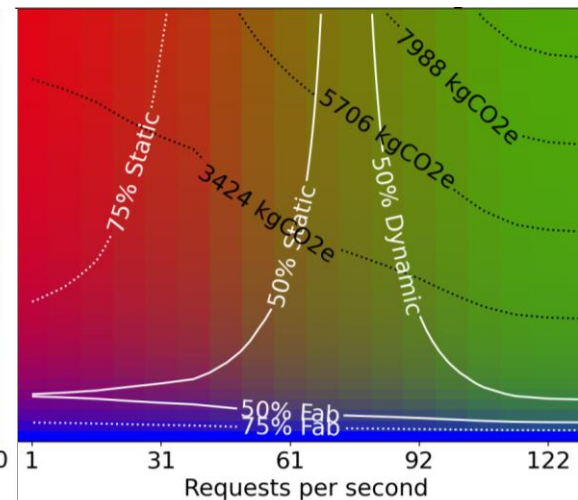
QuantaGrid S74G-2U (QCT)



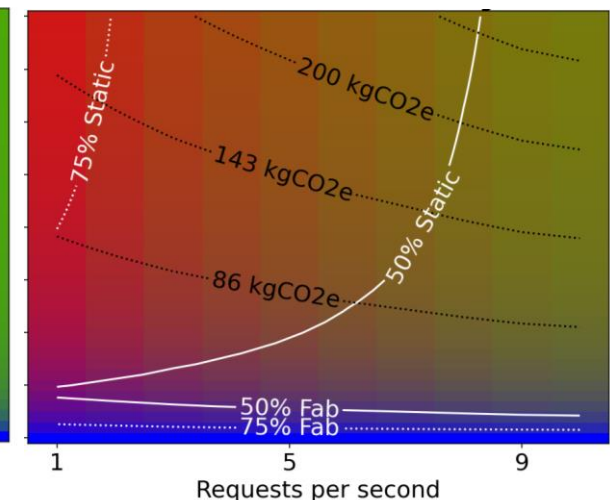
PowerEdge T430 (Dell)



ProLiant DL360 Gen9 (HPE)



Raspberry Pi 4B



[4] Olivier Weppe, David Bekri, Thibaut Marty, Loïc Guibert, Louise Aubet, Jean-Christophe Prévotet, Maxime Pelcat, and Sébastien Rumley. 2025. Carbon Topography Representation: Improving Impacts of Data Center Lifecycle. SIGENERGY Energy Inform. Rev. 5, 2 (July 2025), 41–47.