

# How much energy does one search query cost?

The Google logo is centered on the page, featuring its characteristic multi-colored letters: 'G' in blue, 'o' in red, 'o' in yellow, 'g' in green, and 'l' in red.

0.0003 kWh per search (in 2017)!

# The direct energy consumption of digitalisation

Larissa Schrempp

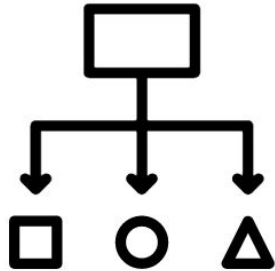
Digitalisation and the Rebound Effect seminar, 24 September 2020



Networks

Data centers

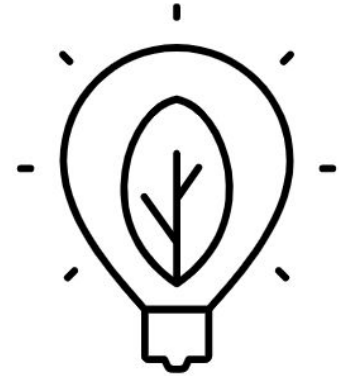
End devices



Methodology:  
Quantifying ICT energy consumption

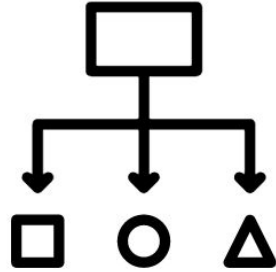


Results:  
ICT energy consumption values



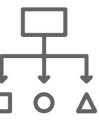
Conclusion

# Methodology: Quantifying ICT energy consumption



## *Networking:*

How to calculate the average energy consumption  
by data transferred?

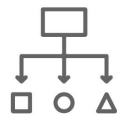


Top-down

Bottom-up

Model-based

Extrapolation



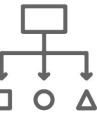
Top-down

Bottom-up

Model-based

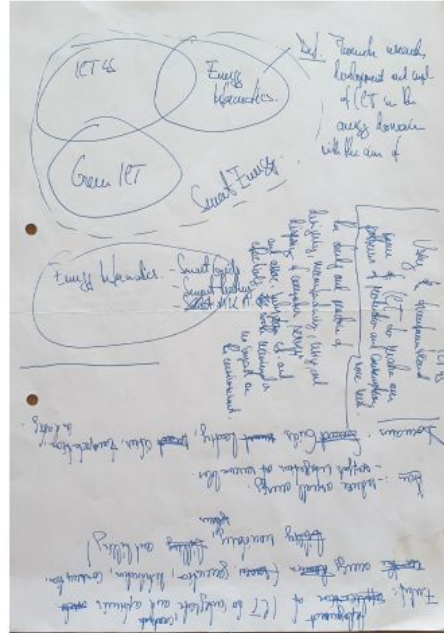
Extrapolation

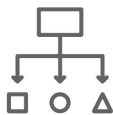




# Quantifying ICT energy consumption:

## Top-down





# Quantifying ICT energy consumption: **Top-down**

- In general: from the generic to the specific
- Networks:

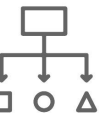
$$\frac{\text{network - level total electricity consumption}}{\text{data transferred through network}} = \text{average energy consumption by data transferred}$$



- Requires fewer assumptions than modeling



- Depends on coarse estimates  
→ large estimation error?
- System boundaries matter

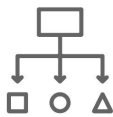


Top-down

Bottom-up

Model-based

Extrapolation



# Quantifying ICT energy consumption: **Bottom-up**

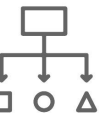
- Direct observations from case studies
- Networks: 
$$\frac{\text{sum of electricity consumption per equipment}}{\text{data transferred through the equipment}}$$



- System boundary is well-defined
- Accurate results within that system boundary



- Values only for specific cases  
→ generalisation is sometimes hard, system boundaries matter

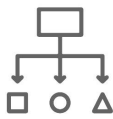


Top-down

Bottom-up

Model-based

Extrapolation



# Quantifying ICT energy consumption: **Model-based**

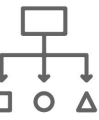
- In general: a simplified representation of a complex system
- Mathematical approach
- Networks:
  - Equations with parameters: energy consumption of equipment, usage, data flow
- Combine models to develop a meta-model



- Use to make future predictions
- Use to estimate the impact of changes in specific variables



- Highly sensitive to input variable assumptions and boundary choices

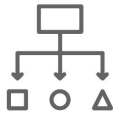


Top-down

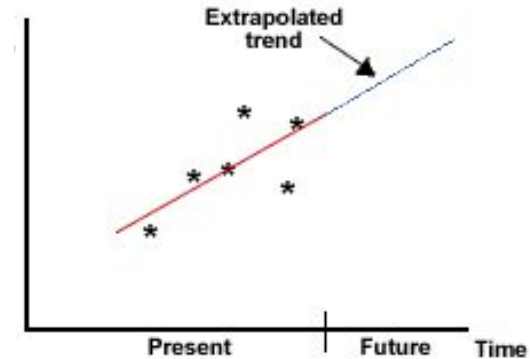
Bottom-up

Model-based

Extrapolation



# Quantifying ICT energy consumption: Extrapolation

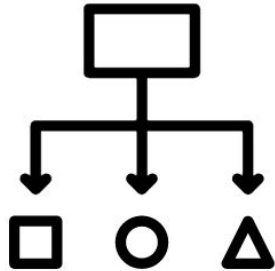


- Easy method to get a first idea



- Accuracy strongly dependent on the original estimates, and assumed rates of change





Methodology:  
Quantifying ICT energy consumption

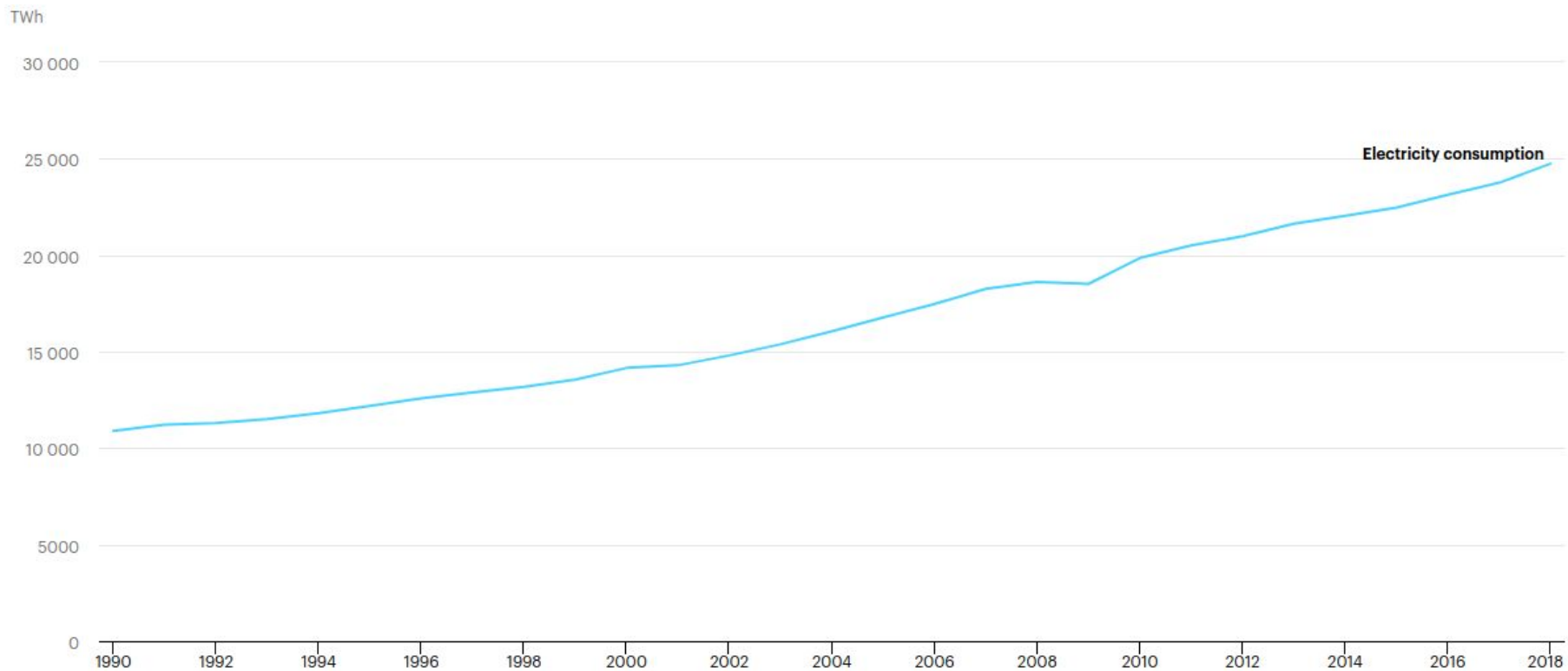


Results:  
ICT energy consumption values

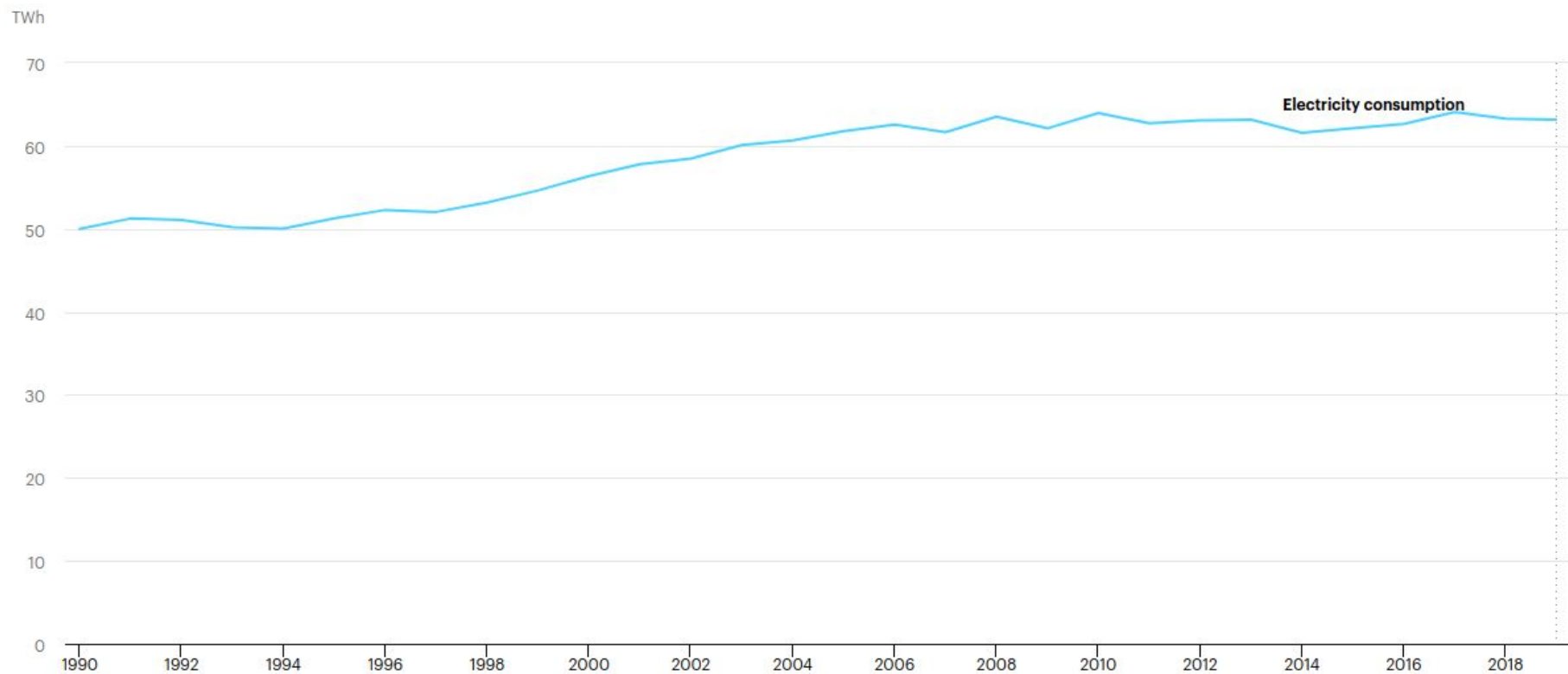


Conclusion

# Electricity consumption worldwide, 1990-2018



# Electricity consumption in Switzerland, 1990-2019



Source: International Energy Agency

# Results: ICT energy consumption values





Networks

Data centers

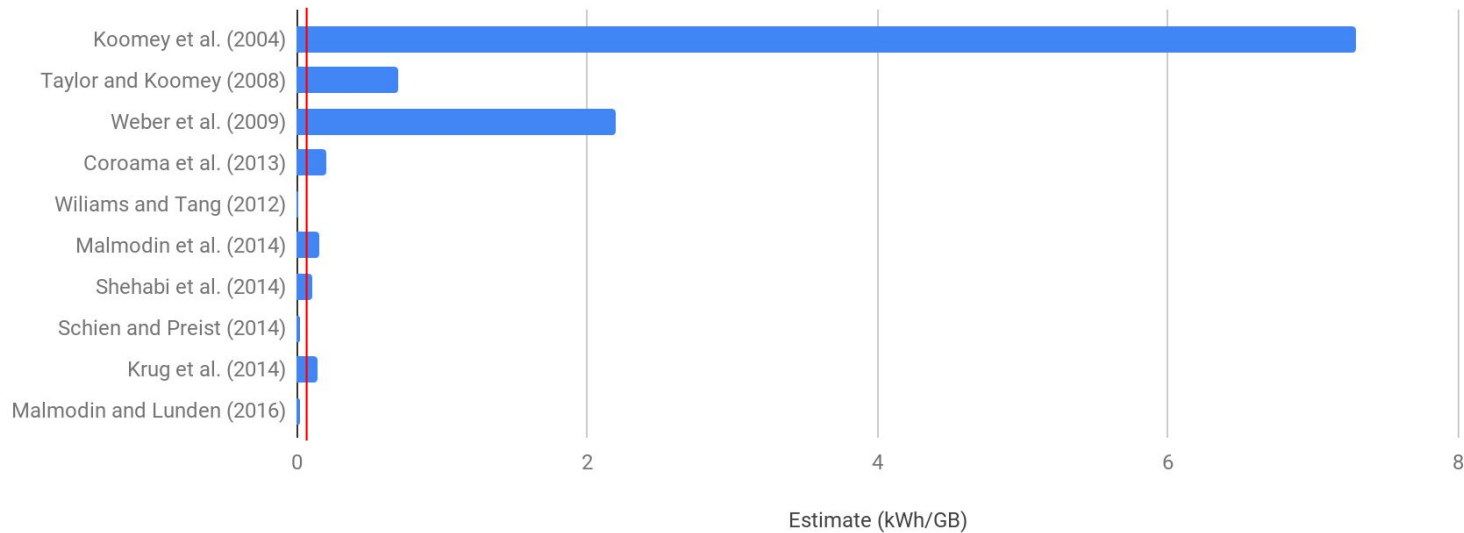
End devices



# Energy consumption of networks

Aslan et al. (2017) - energy used per GB transmitted

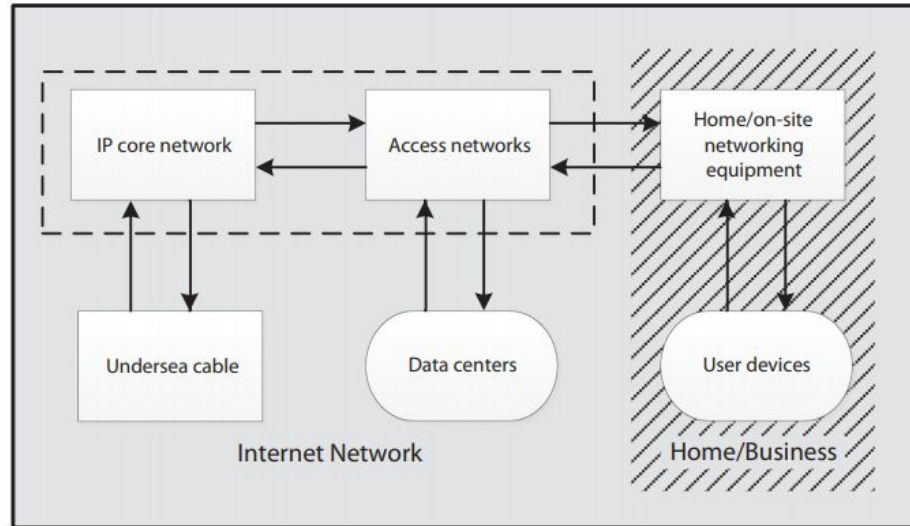
## Electricity intensity of Internet transmission





# Energy consumption of networks

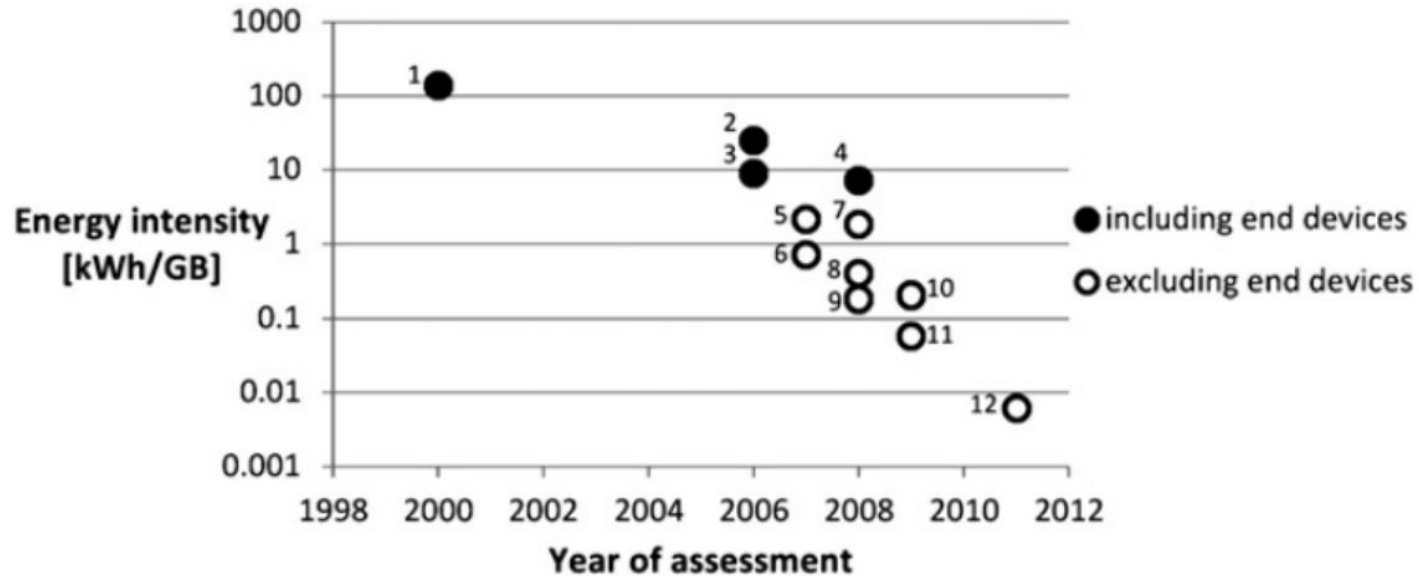
Aslan et al. (2017) - system boundary





# Energy consumption of networks

Coroama et al. (2014) - energy used per GB transmitted







# Energy consumption of networks

## Worldwide electricity consumption per year

- Van Heddeghem et al. (2014): **200 TWh** per year in **2007**, **330 TWh** per year in **2012**
- → extrapolation: **670 TWh** for **2020**
- Extrapolating Aslan et al. (2017), Coroama et al. (2015): **100 - 250 TWh** per year for **2020**
- Realistic middle value: **400 - 500 TWh** for **2020**

# Energy consumption of data centers





# Energy consumption of data centers

## Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)

- Indicator for energy efficiency of data center infrastructures

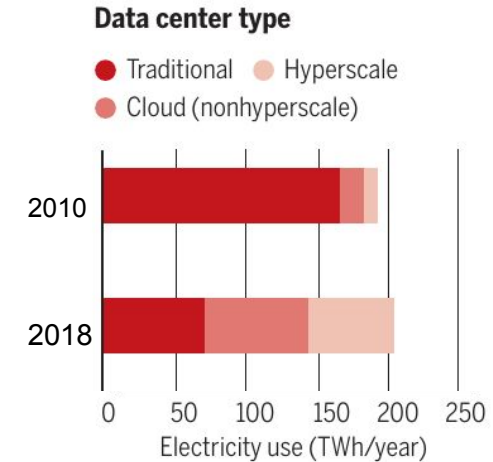
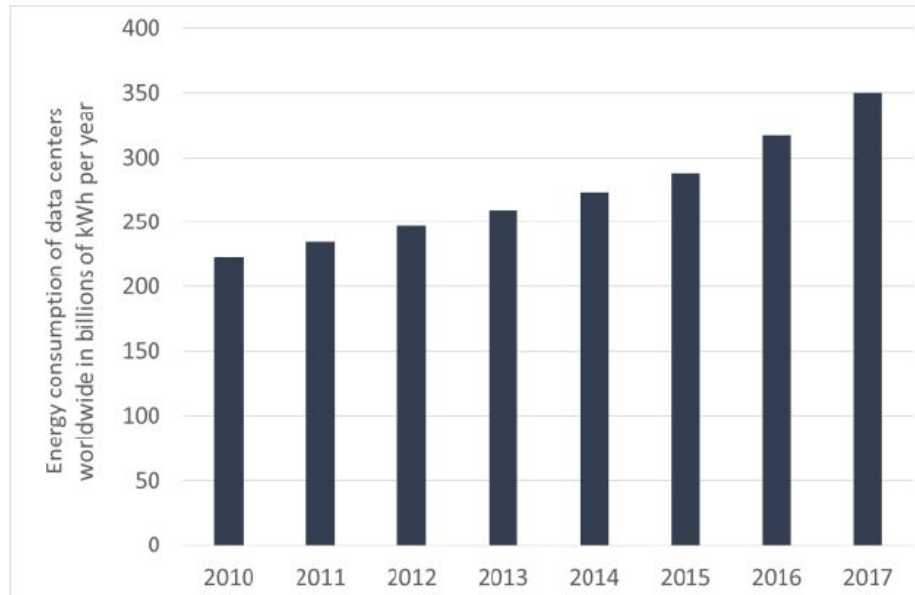
$$\frac{\text{total amount of energy used by a data center}}{\text{energy used by its IT equipment}}$$

- Aslan et al. (2017): PUE between **1.25** to **2.0**
- Hintemann, Hinterholzer (2019), values for Germany: **1.98** in 2010, **1.75** in 2017
- Hyperscale data centers: **1.3** or lower



# Energy consumption of data centers

## Energy consumption of data centers worldwide



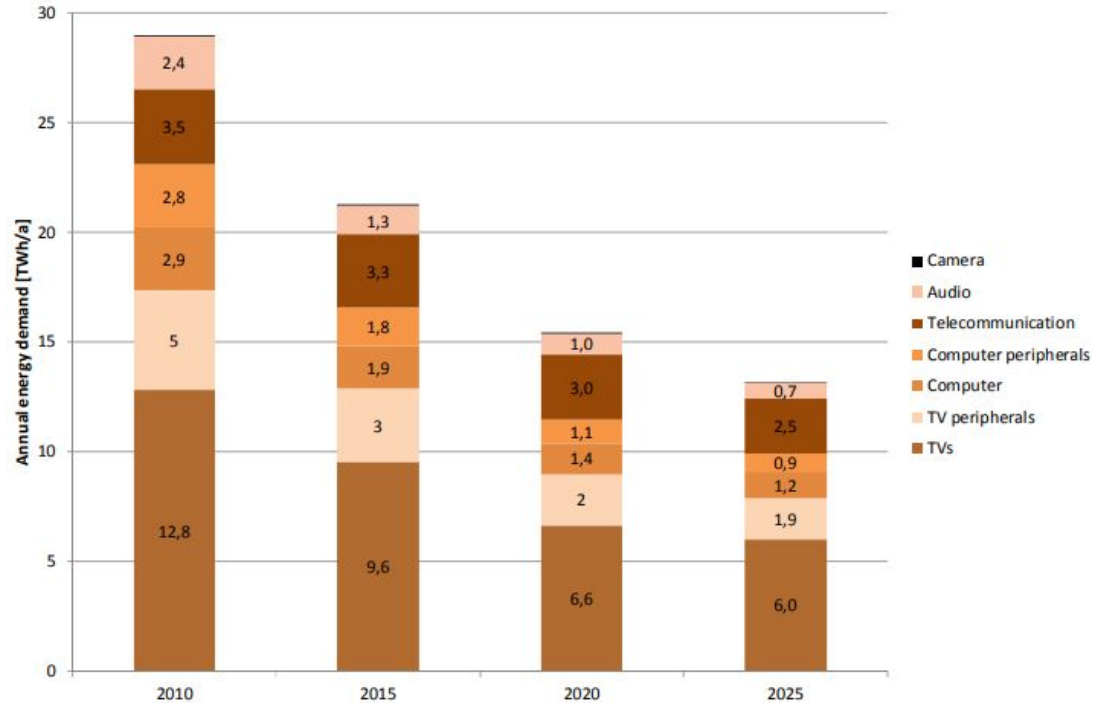


# Energy consumption of end devices

- Van Heddeghem et al.: **307 TWh** for 2012
  - With a growth rate of 5%
- Extrapolation: **430 TWh** per year in 2020

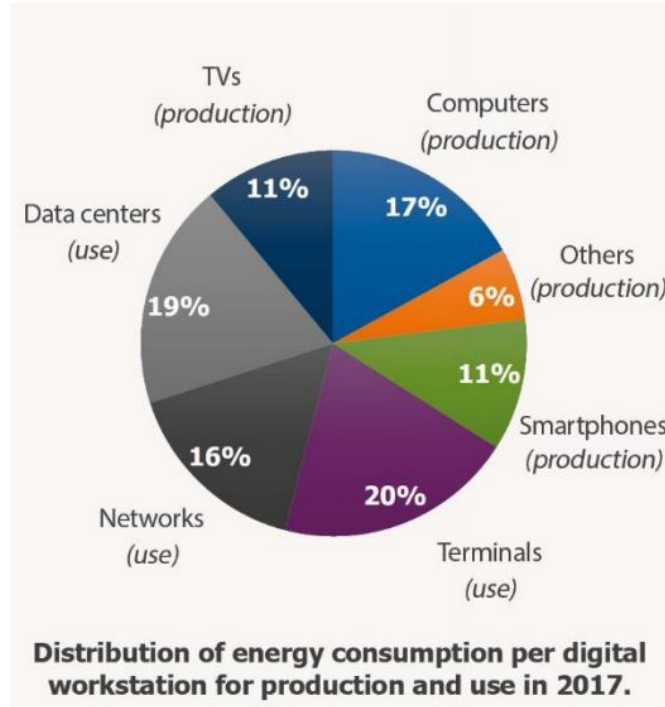


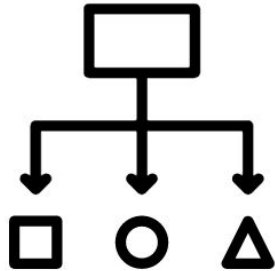
# Energy consumption of end devices in Germany





# Energy consumption of end devices





Methodology:  
Quantifying ICT energy consumption



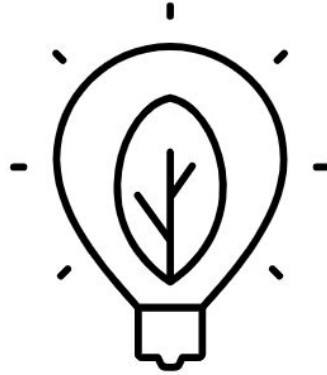
Results:  
ICT energy consumption values



Conclusion



# Conclusion





# Conclusion

## Methodology

Which approach?

System boundary?

Year?

## Energy consumption of ICT

Increasing energy efficiency

⇒

Reducing energy consumption

## Future?

Moore's Law?

Focus on renewable energies and using waste heat!

Thank you!

# How digitalisation can lead to energy savings

Data gathering



- Sensors
- Meters
- Interfaces



Data analysis



- Algorithms
- Artificial intelligence
- Digital simulations



Action



- Automation
- Controls
- 3D printing
- Interfaces



# Energy consumption of networks

Van Heddeghem et al. (2014) - Worldwide electricity consumption per year

## Communication networks

- **Customer premises access equipment (CPAE)**
- **Office networks**
- **Telecom operator networks**  
(including cooling and power provisioning overhead)

*Network equipment used in data centers is accounted for under 'data centers' below.*

# Hyperscale data centers



- Infrastructure as a service
- Dynamically allocate hardware based on the use case
  - Enables a database to grow as needed