Making the Web Green

Using the web to make the web green

Chris Adams, The Green Web Foundation

Hello!

I'm Chris.

Green Web Foundation - tracking and accelerating the transition of the web to green energy

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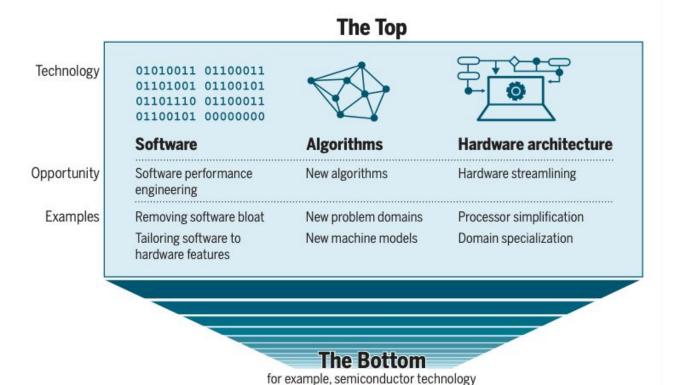


Stats for 2019 compared to 2010: 12x as much traffic 7.5x the workloads ~1x the energy usage

Source - IEA, Global data centre energy demand by data centre type, 2010-2022, IEA, Paris (link)

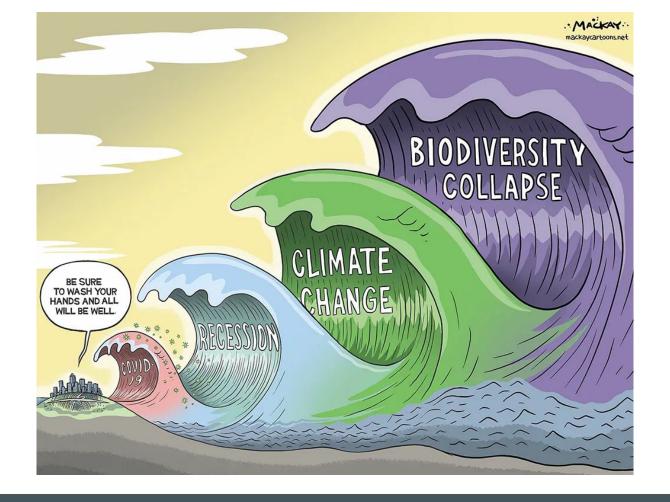


Source - IEA, Global data centre energy demand by data centre type, 2010-2022, IEA, Paris (link)



Performance gains after Moore's law ends. In the post-Moore era, improvements in computing power will increasingly come from technologies at the "Top" of the computing stack, not from those at the "Bottom", reversing the historical trend.

Rapid. Far Reaching. Unprecedented.



The internet is the biggest machine in the world and it mostly runs on fossil fuels.

We are in a climate crisis largely because we keep burning fossil fuels, instead of finding a path off them

Green Open Lean Distributed



THE DIRECTORY COMPRISES 501 GREEN HOSTING COMPANIES IN 62 COUNTRIES

Green

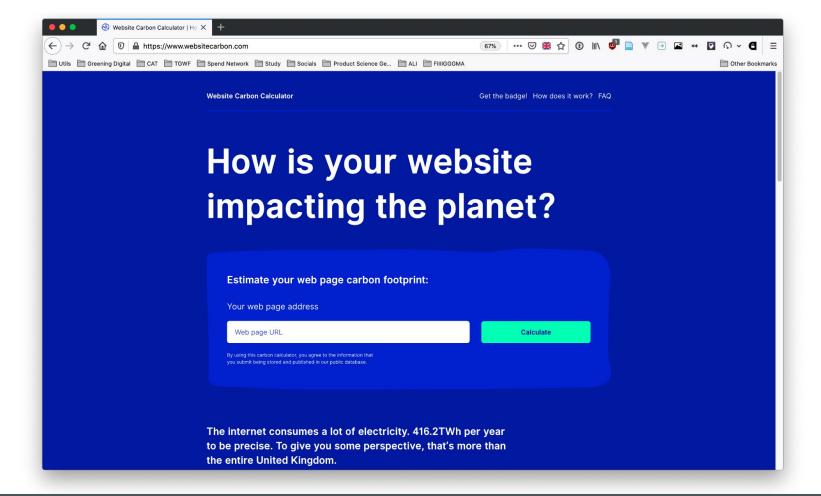
Open

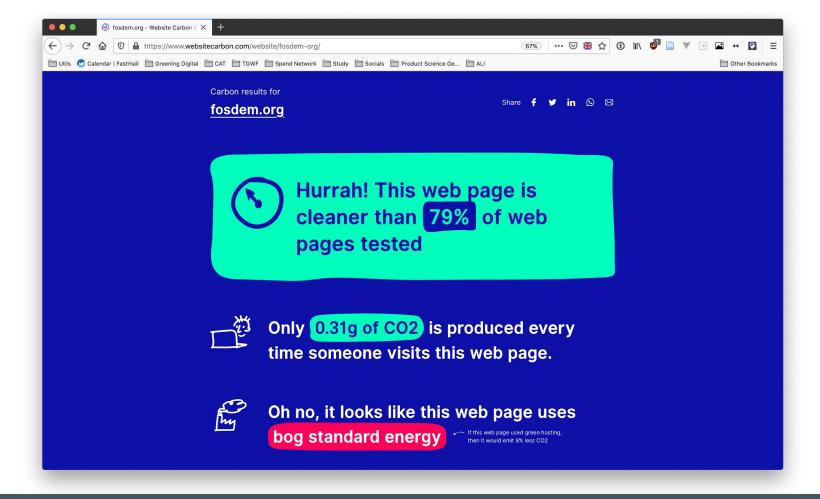
Lean

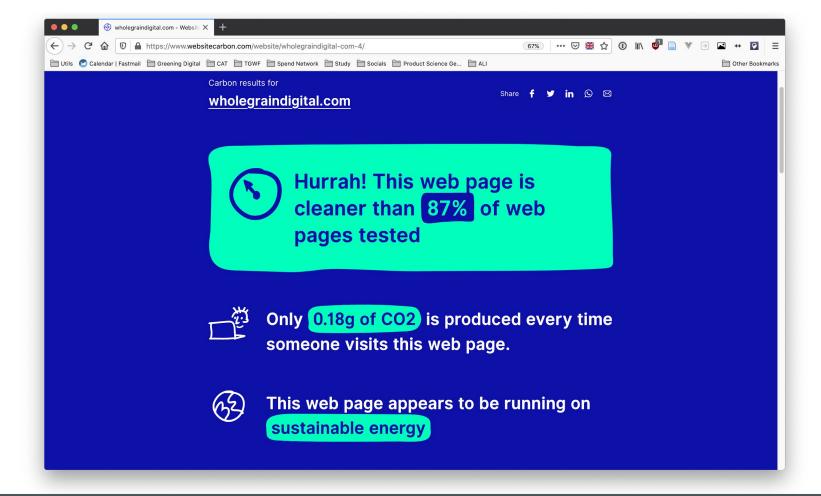
Distributed

as in green energy, and greener material inputs.

For running computers.
And making computers.







Website carbon - quick figures for the carbon footprint of a website (<u>link</u>)

Green

Open

open data, open source & transparency.

Lean Distributed <u>The coach</u> helps you find performance problems on your web page using web performance best practice rules. And gives you advice on accessibility, privacy and best practices.



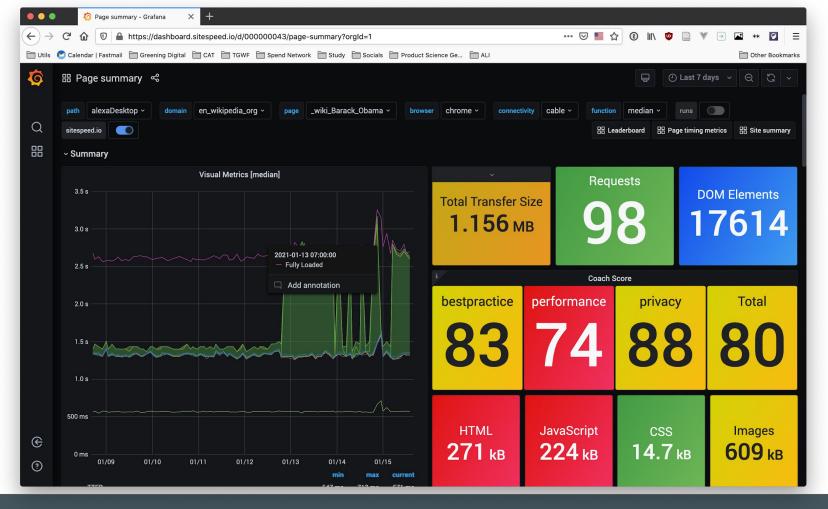
Coach score



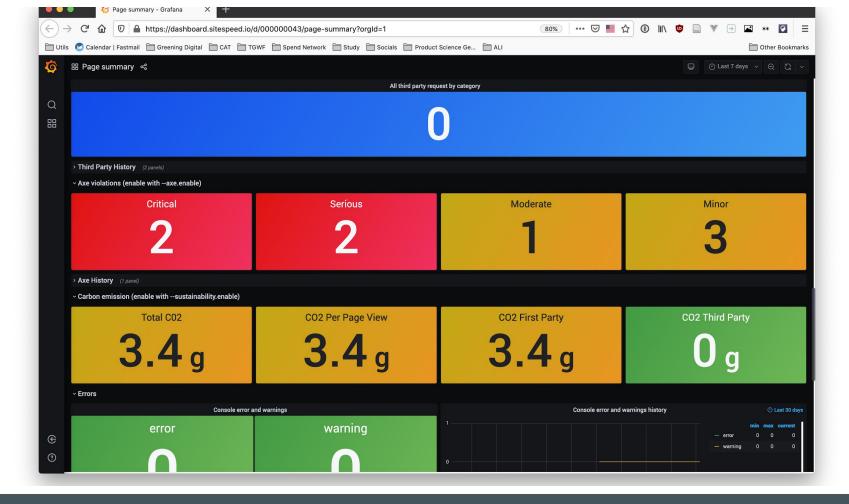
The sustainable web plugin

We know using the internet means using electricity to power servers. And because most of that electricity comes from burning fossil fuels, it means every byte sent has a cost in carbon as well as power. The sustainable web plugin combines the latest in peer reviewed science and open data from the Green Web Foundation to help you build greener, more sustainable websites and applications!

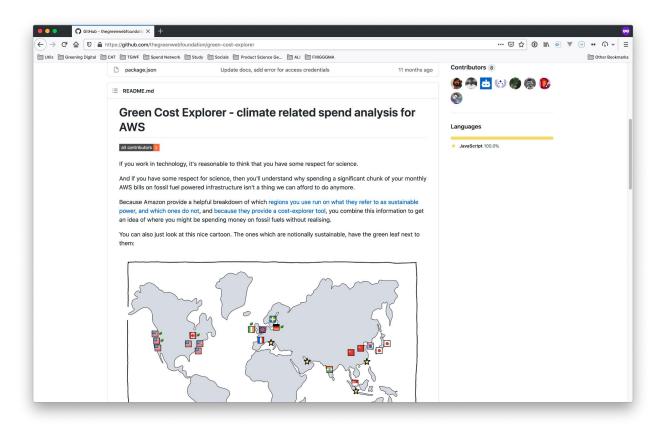
We work out how much energy it takes to serve a site, then work out how much CO2 is emitted to generate the power needed that electricity, based on what information we have about where the power comes from.



Tracking web perf stats with sitespeed and grafana



Tracking carbon stats with grafana and sitespeed

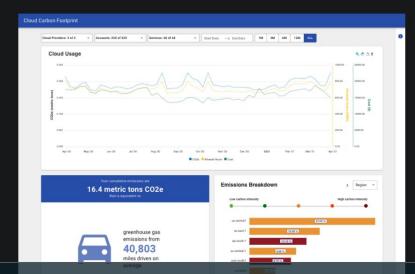




Cloud Carbon Emissions Measurement and Analysis Tool

Understand how your cloud usage impacts our environment and what you can do about it

TRY NOW



Get to know the carbon footprint of your cloud usage - and reduce it

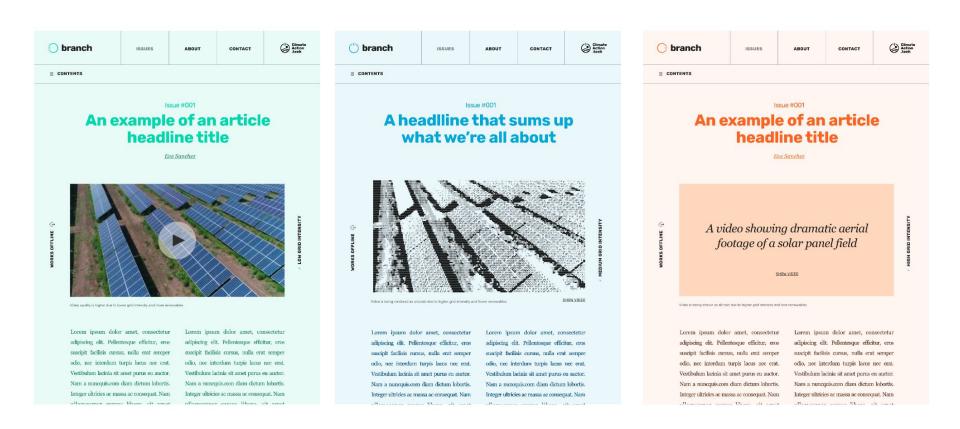
Cloud Carbon Footprint is an open source tool that provides visibility and tooling to measure, monitor and reduce your cloud carbon emissions. We use best practice methodologies such as Etsy's Cloud Jewels, to convert cloud utilization into estimated energy usage and carbon emissions, producing metrics that can be shared with

Contributing partner for Thoughtworks open source cloud carbon footprint tool (link)

Conventional compute load

Execution of compute tasks throughout the day, regardless of carbon impact





When we fetch data from servers, we rely on routers to route it to the next 'hop' along the way, as well as from the origin server.

This adds up - data transfer for the internet uses around 250 TWh of electricity each year - this is more than Spain uses!

Also when routes pass through areas where electricity mainly comes from burning fossil fuels, we have a higher carbon footprint for this transfer.

Because most electricity globally is still generated by burning fossil fuels, these emissions are hard to avoid with the design of the current internet.



One way to reduce this is to use CDNs to serve the same content from a closer cache instead of fetching it from the origin each time.

This saves hops, and improves the user experience making it feel faster.

If the nodes serving most of the traffic are running where electricity is low carbon, we save carbon here too.

Even if we can't cache everything, we can still serve most of our traffic from greener sources reducing the overall emissions.



We *can and should* go further though.

If we know the carbon intensity of energy on the grid, we can tailor the way we serve traffic to match moments of over-supply on sunny or windy days, when energy is particularly cheap and green.

As long as the nodes are close enough, we can still serve quick responses, and save hops reducing the carbon footprint, but we also help actively balance the grid, making it easier to integrate more renewables into our energy system.

Even when some content can't be cached, we can still optimise for the greenest routes that serves the request in time.



Ecoping CDN

Each node in the CDN is a SCION autonomous system (AS), announcing local carbon intensity every 30 mins to other nodes. Each AS contains a service that implements S3-compatible key-value object storage.

When a request for a file comes in, the node with the lowest carbon intensity able to serve the file in a set time limit serves the file from its cache.

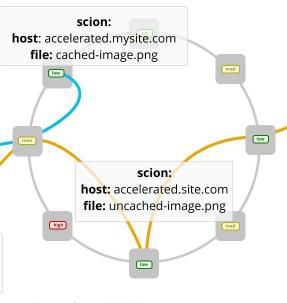
If the requested file isn't already cached, the node routes through the SCION network to the closest point of presence, to fetch from the origin server over the regular internet, before caching it locally.

https:
host: accelerated.mysite.com
file: cached-image.png

https:
host: accelerated.mysite.com
file: uncached-image.png

Browser:

Requesting page from origin server



Ecoping CDN:

Geographically distributed CDN, connected over carbon aware SCION network

Origin server:

Accessible over regular internet

https:

host: original.mysite.com **file:** uncached-image.png

Scenarios:

Cache hit: file served from lowest carbon node with requested file

2. Cache miss: file fetched from origin server, routing through SCION network along the greenest path possible to a nearby node, before making final hops over 'regular' internet

Legend

low carbon intensity - very little electricity from fossil fuels

medium carbon intensity - some electricity from fossil fuels

high carbon intensity - most electricity from burning fossil fuels

Thanks!



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