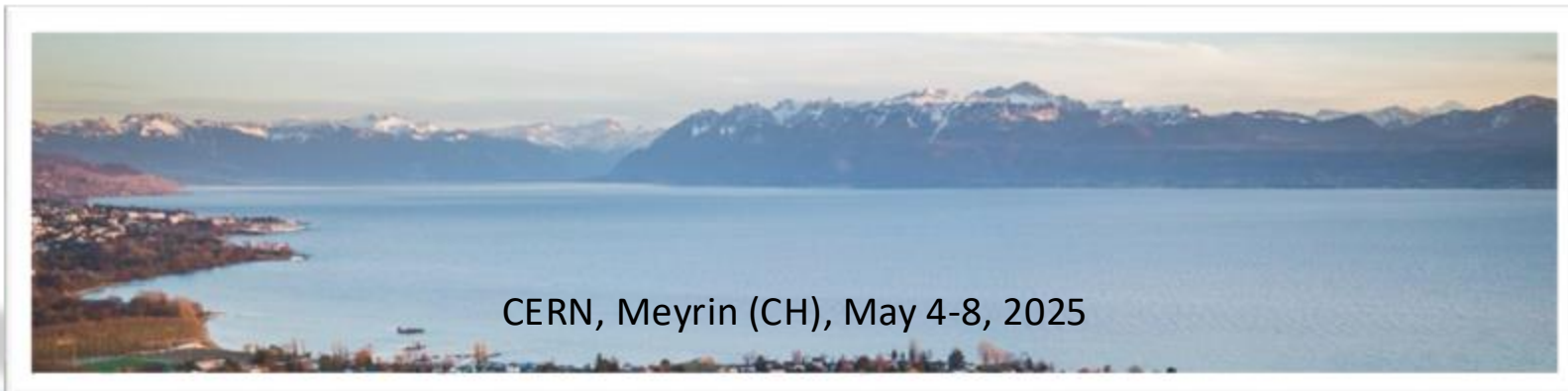


# Enhancing Sustainable Research: A holistic Approach to Sustainable Computing

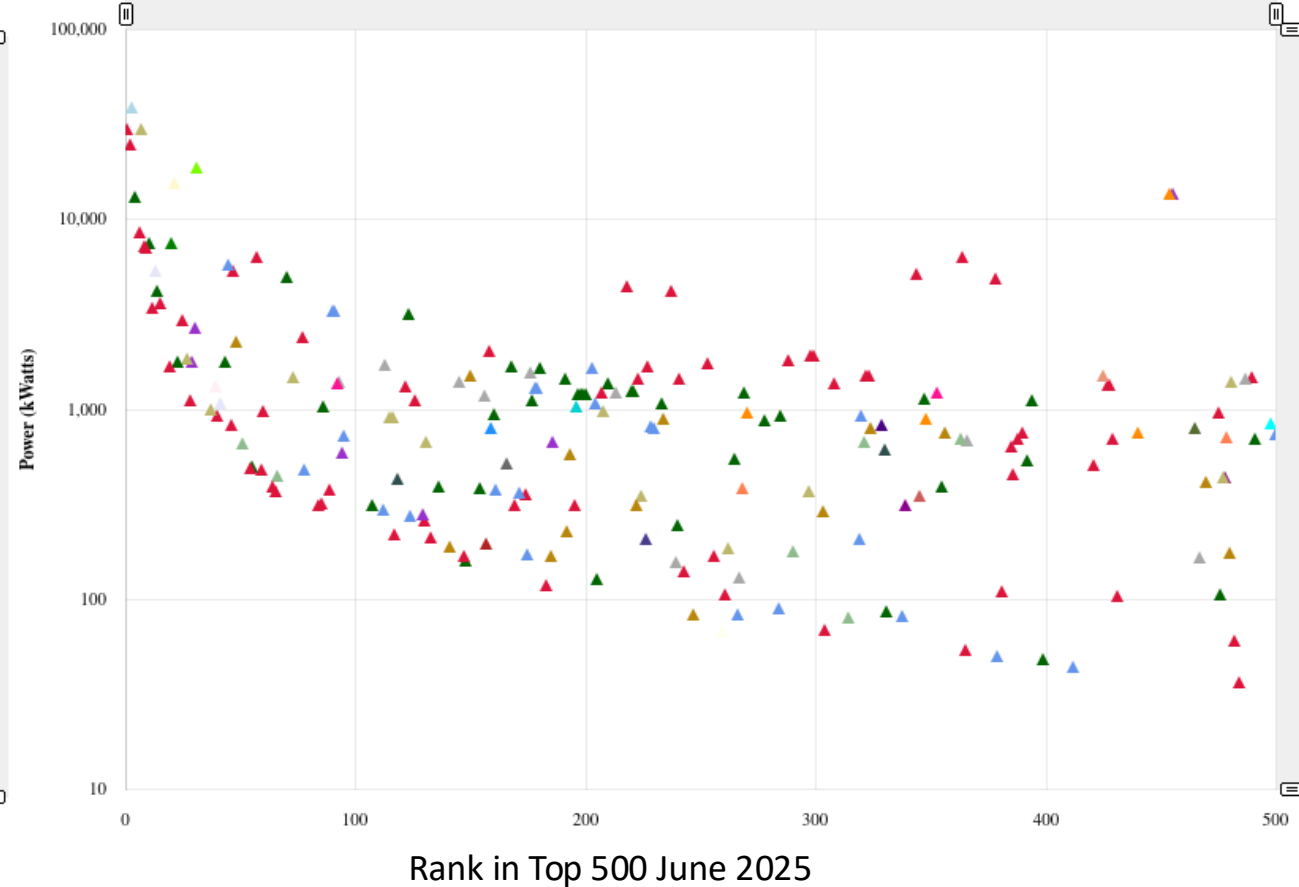
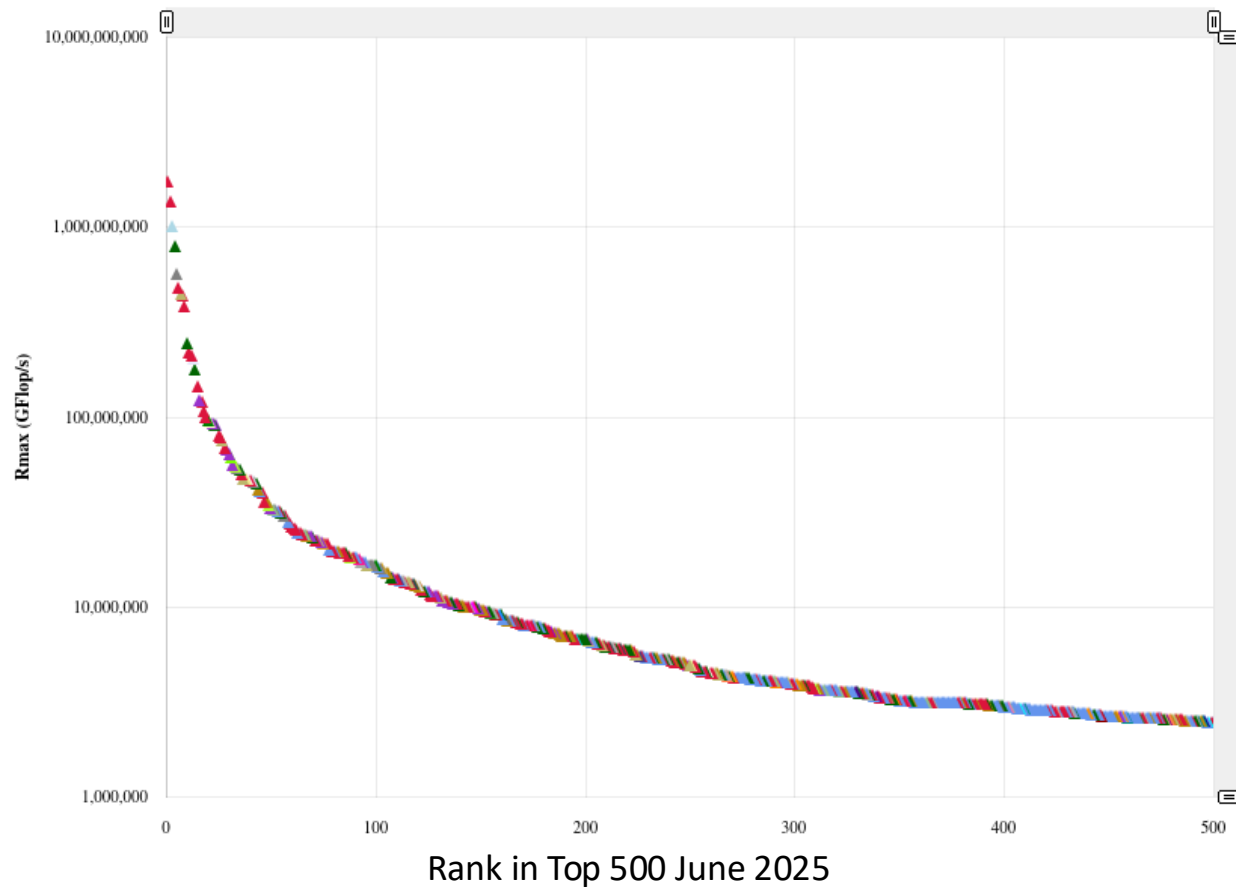
SC4RC

EPFL

Georgios Sarantakos, Dr. Xavier Ouvrard



# The Example of HPC Top 500: Performance and Power

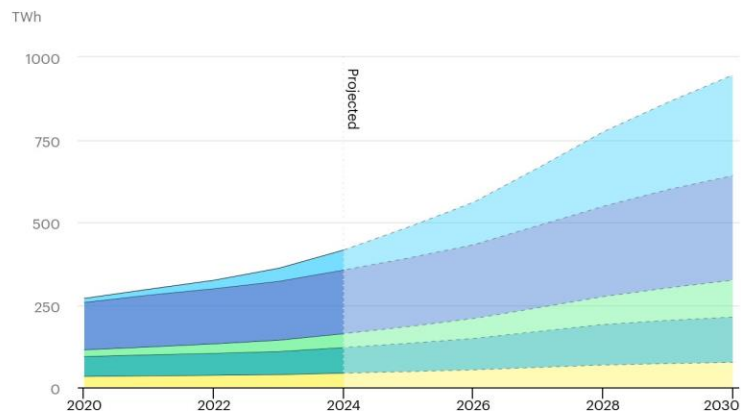
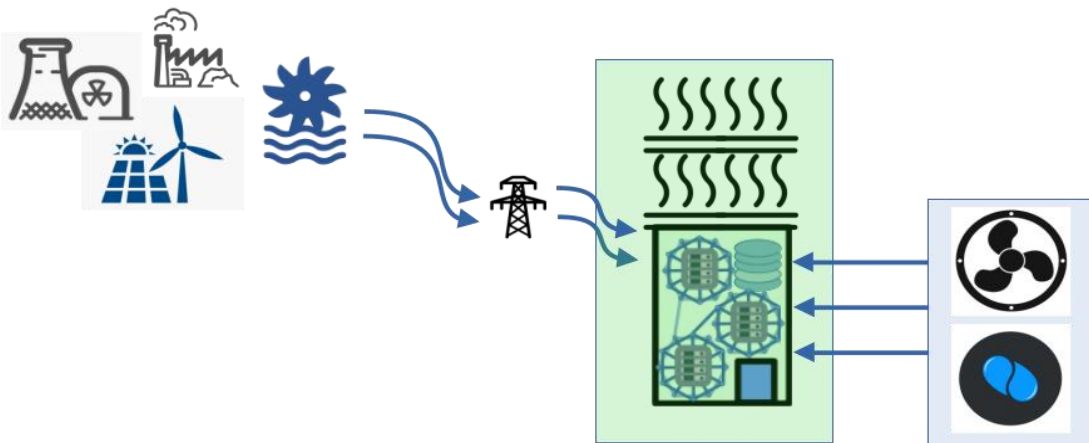


Source: <https://top500.org/statistics/efficiency-power-cores/>

Datacenters need to be sustainable:

=> Compromise usage of expensive assets / environmental issues / acceptability for users

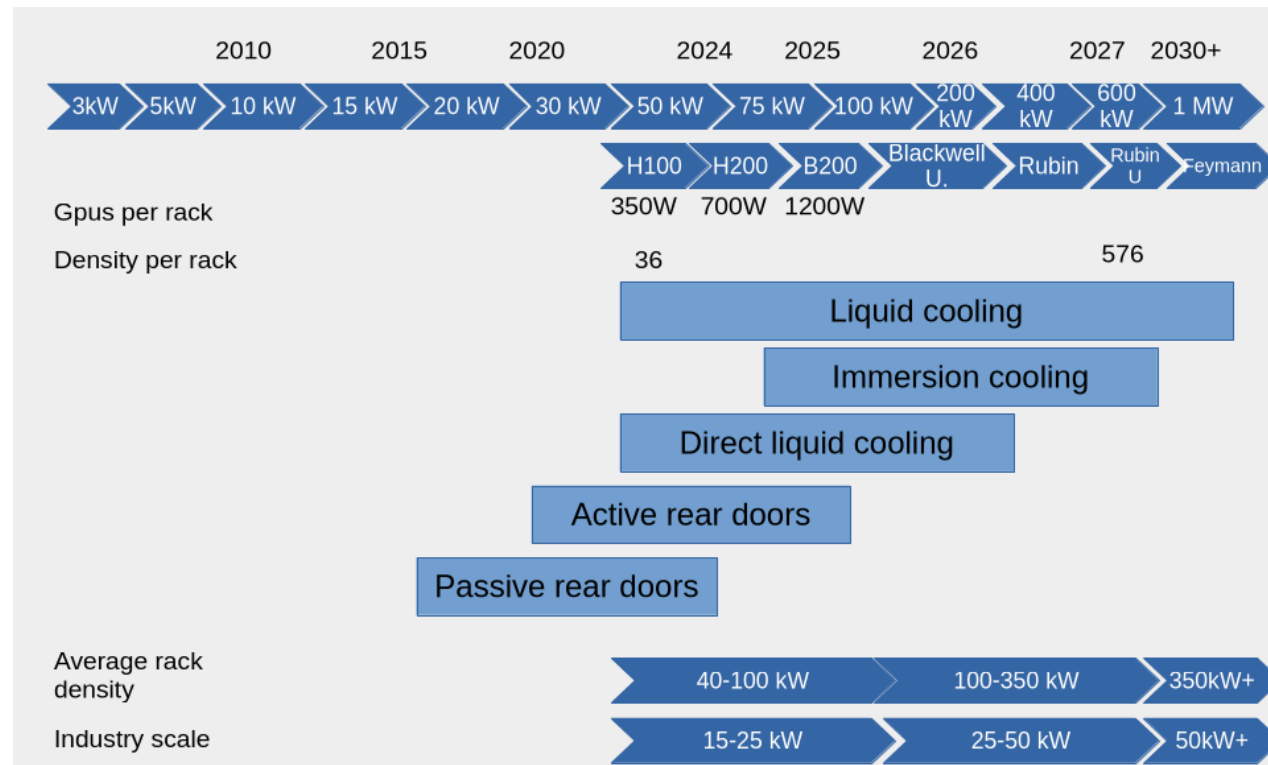
# Datacenters, electricity and heat



IEA. Licence: CC BY 4.0

● Accelerated servers ● Conventional servers ● Other IT equipment ● Cooling  
● Other infrastructure

Source: IEA <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai>

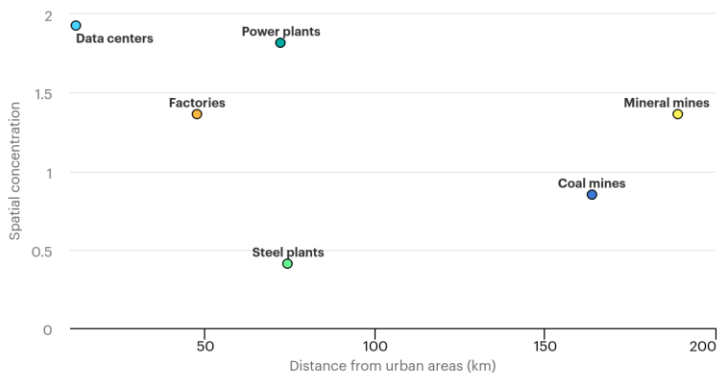


Sources: Vertiv, Nvidia, Open Compute Project

- Compute has an increasing demand in energy
- Heat must be reused

# Datacenters, location and GHG

Spatial concentration of various facilities versus proximity to urban areas, 2024

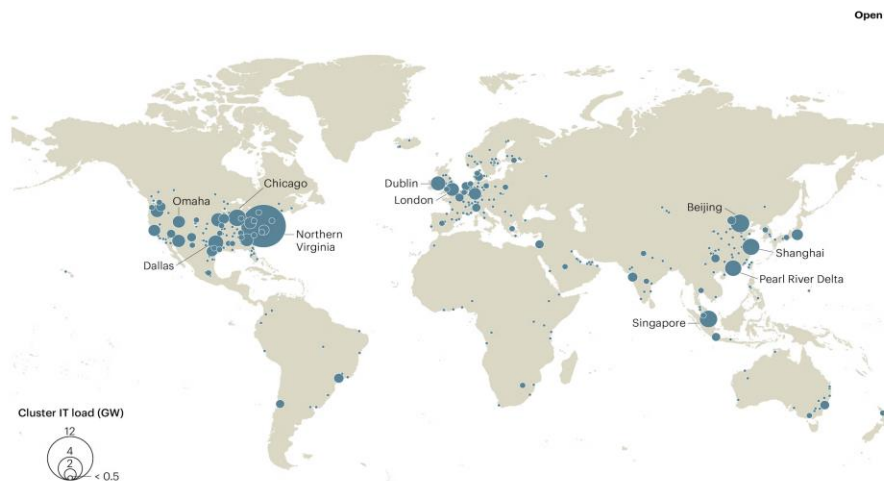


IEA. Licence: CC BY 4.0

- Data centers
- Coal mines
- Steel plants
- Power plants
- Mineral mines
- Factories

Source: IEA <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai>

Datacenters need to be sustainable:  
=> Compromise usage of expensive assets / environmental issues / acceptability for users



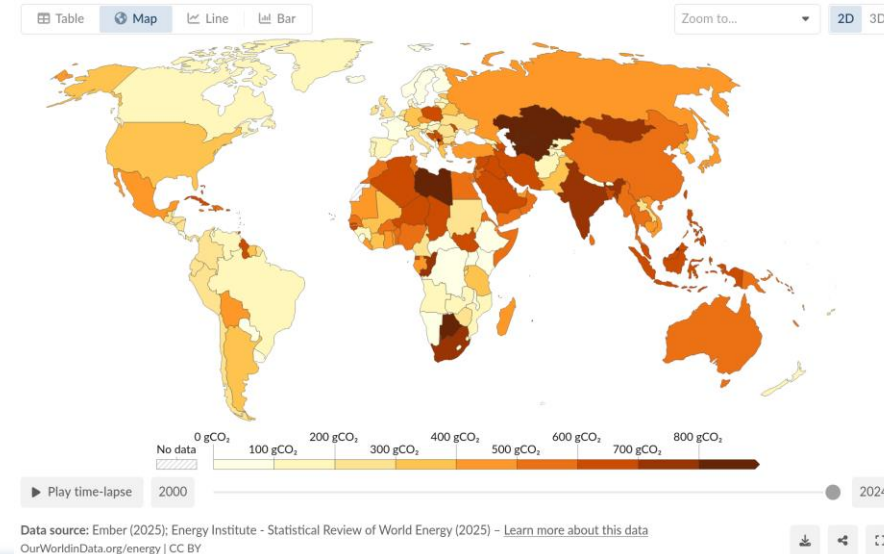
- Ireland DCs = 20% total electricity demand
- USA 5 states upper than 10%



EPFL's new DC integrating PV generation, water cooling, and heat recovery for campus heating

Carbon intensity of electricity generation, 2024

Carbon intensity is measured in grams of carbon dioxide-equivalents emitted per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated.

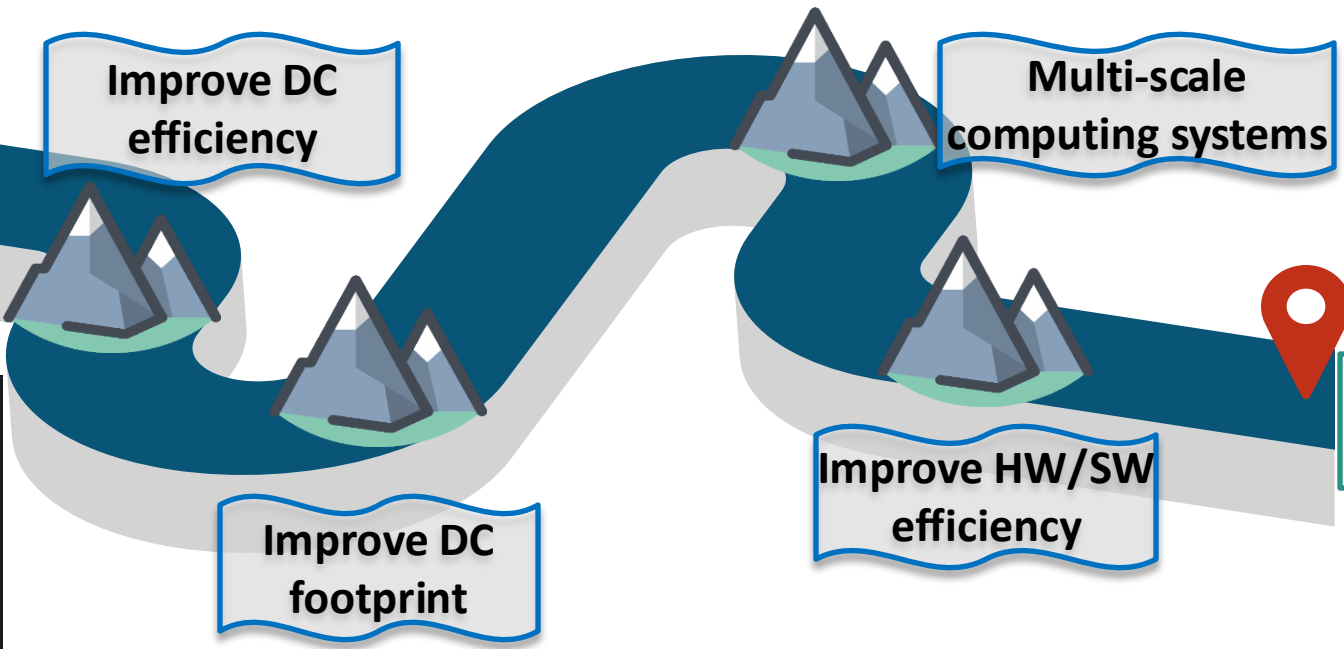


Data source: Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2025) - [Learn more about this data](#)  
OurWorldinData.org/energy | CC BY

# From performance- to sustainability-driven DC design



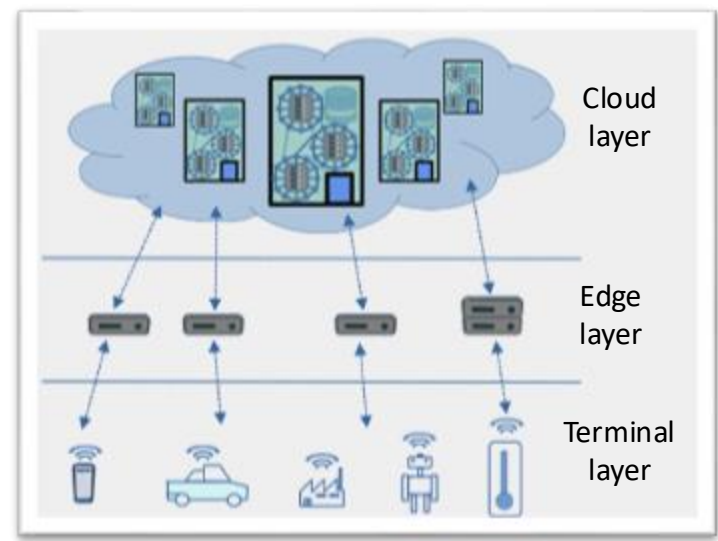
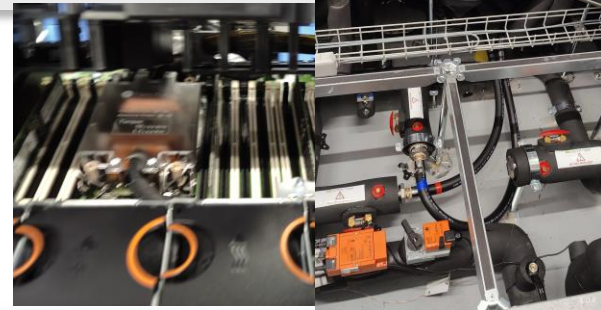
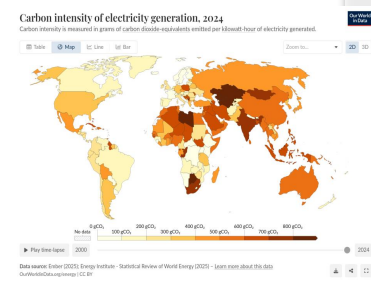
**Performance-driven DC design**



**Sustainability-driven DC design**



*A crystal ball to assign sets of jobs to DCs*



Source: Dr. Xavier Ouvrard, EcoCloud<sup>1</sup>

# Flagship projects – Heating Bits



Goal: develop technologies to reduce the carbon footprint of data centers

Key points:

- Financed by EPFL's S4S program
- Started in Sep 2023 for 3+3 years
- Involves 6 laboratories and EcoCloud

Involvement of EcoCloud:

- Small scale experiments
- Compatibility of hardware solutions

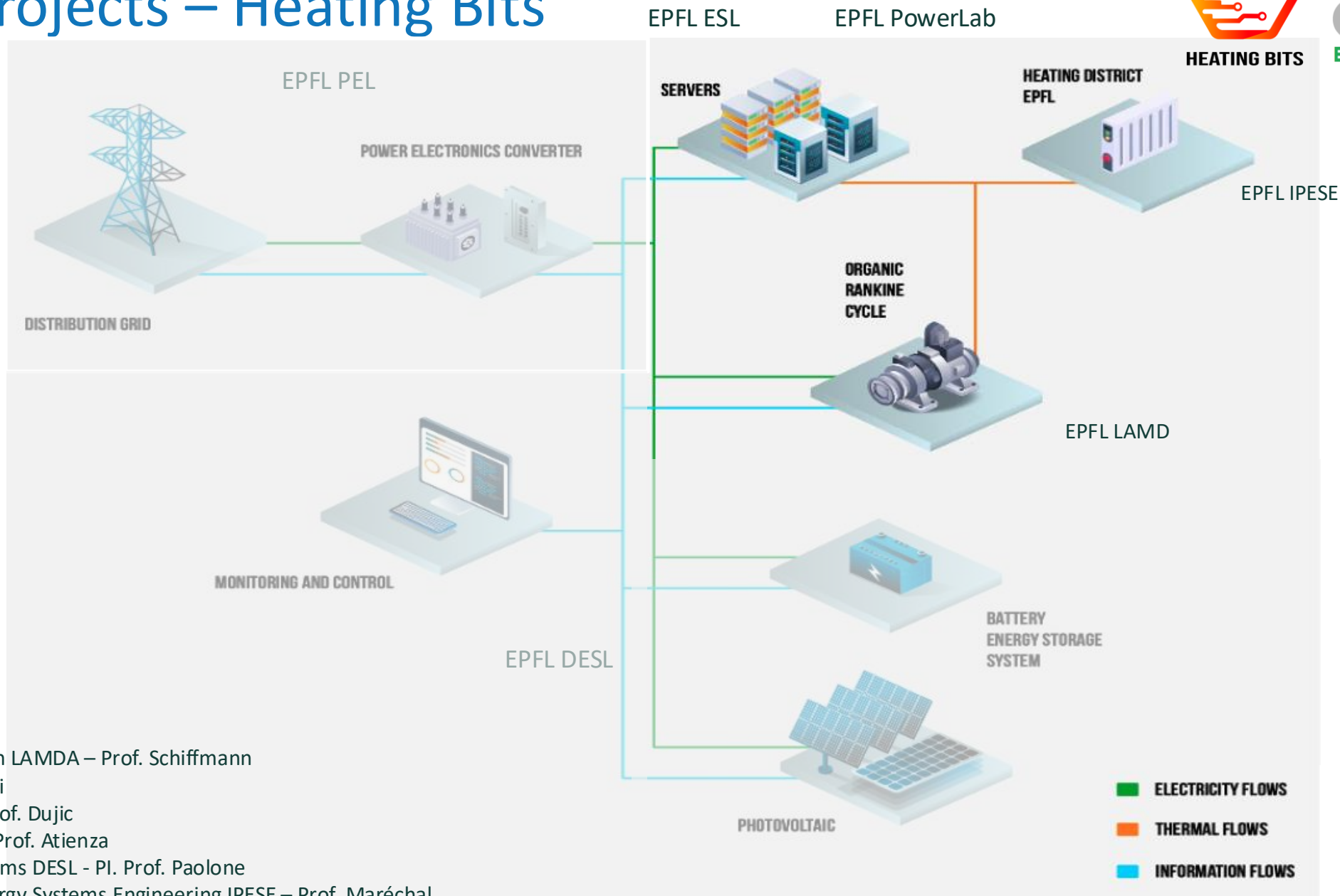


# Goals of the project



- Develop a set of technologies and controls for **heat recovery and utilization with least emissions footprint;**
- Validate the solutions in a **first-of-its-kind demonstrator benefiting the entire EPFL campus leveraging EPFL research and tech transfer.**
- **Involve DCs stakeholders: DCs owners and operators, power utilities and technology providers.**

# Flagship projects – Heating Bits



## Project Partners

- EPFL PowerLab – Prof. Matioli
- EPFL Applied Mechanical Design LAMDA – Prof. Schiffmann
- EPFL EcoCloud – Prof. DeMicheli
- EPFL Power Electronics PEL – Prof. Dujic
- EPFL Embedded Systems ESL – Prof. Atienza
- EPFL Distributed Electrical Systems DESL - PI. Prof. Paolone
- EPFL Industrial Process and Energy Systems Engineering IPESE – Prof. Maréchal

# Heat recovery and heat-derived electricity generation

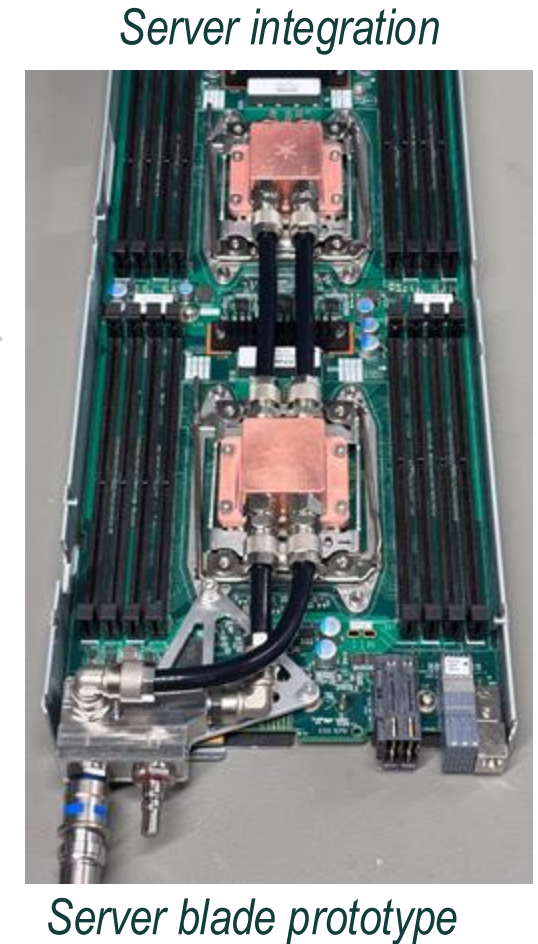
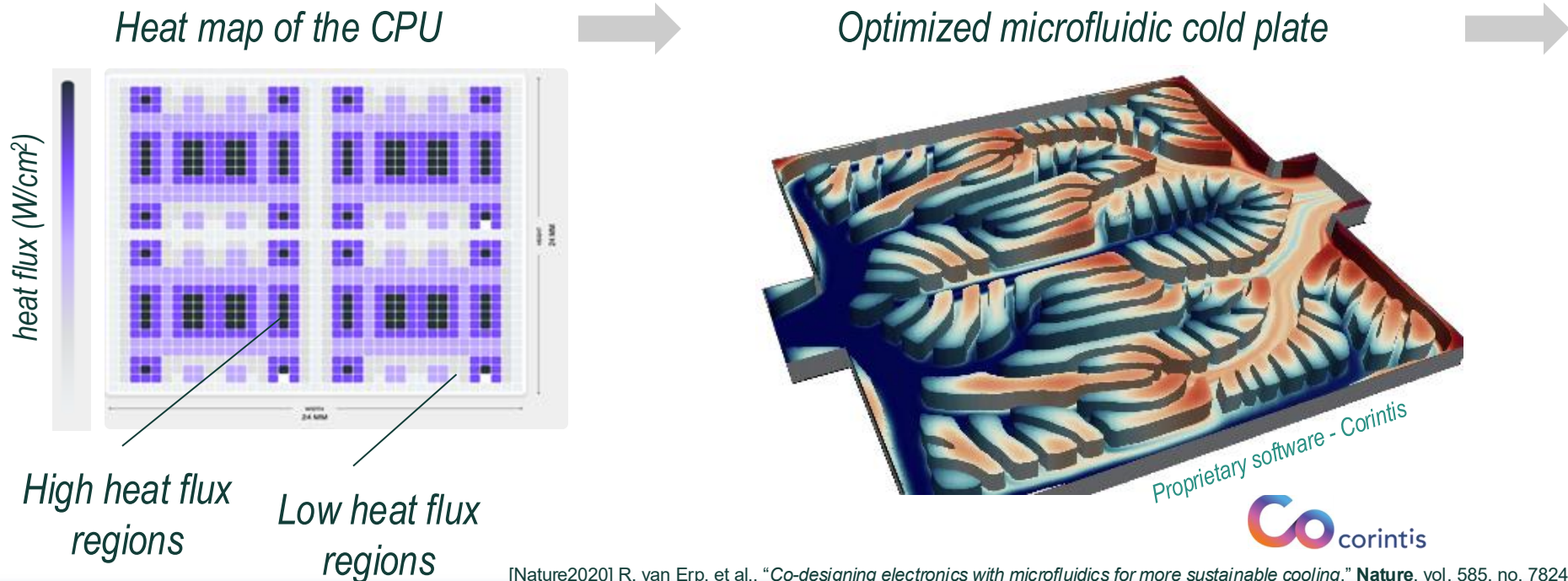


**Aim:** Innovative on-chip cooling technology to efficiently remove heat from data center CPUs (Nature 2020)

The system is being scaled up to 400 CPUs and GPUs in the EPFL datacenter.

**Impact:** This cooling system provides:

- a. 3x-greater cooling capacity and
- b. high temperature coolant (75°C) for subsequent energy recuperation.



Prof. Elison Matioli (EPFL POWERLAB)

[Nature2020] R. van Erp, et al., "Co-designing electronics with microfluidics for more sustainable cooling," *Nature*, vol. 585, no. 7824, pp. 211–216, Sep. 2020.

# Waste heat to electricity



**Aim:** Generation of **power from the heat extracted from CPUs**

Instead of wasting the heat, this solution valorises thermodynamic potential via power cycle (Organic Rankine Cycle) and re-inject power into direct current-bus

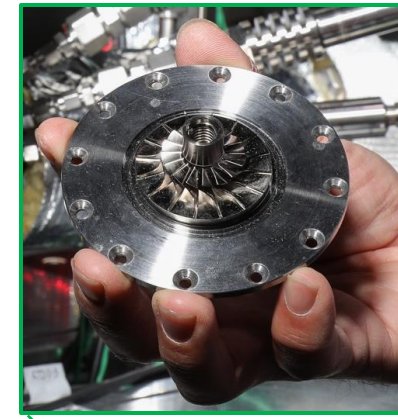
**Impact:**

**First fully oil-free (compact) small-scale ORC:**

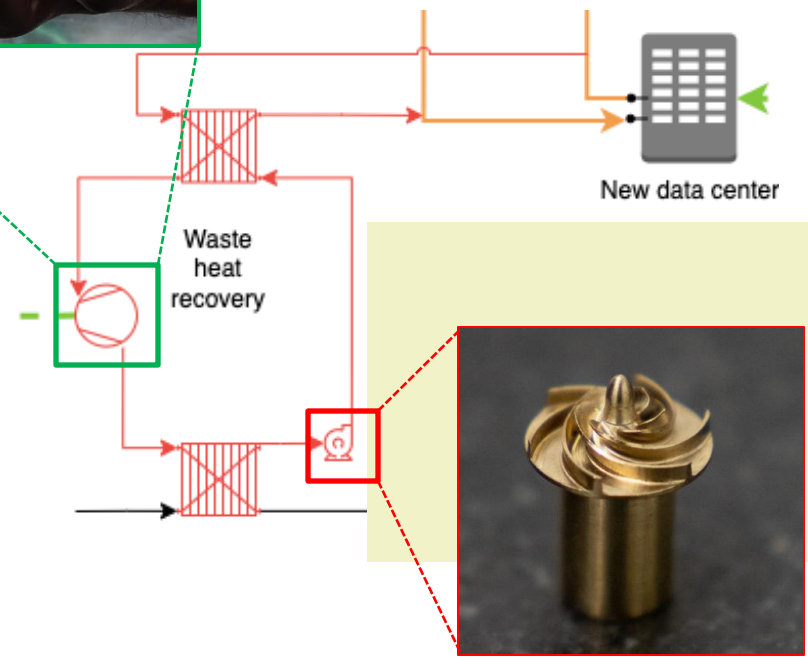
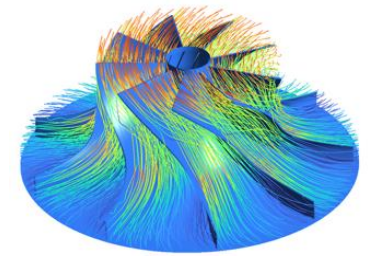
- Net power output ~4.7 kW
- Thermal efficiency ~9%
- Exergy efficiency ~60%

At the EPFL DC scale, from the heat recovered:

- 86.6% goes into the heating network and
- 10% converted back into electricity



CFD simulation of ORC turbine



# DC power consumption and distribution prediction of applications running inside the VMs



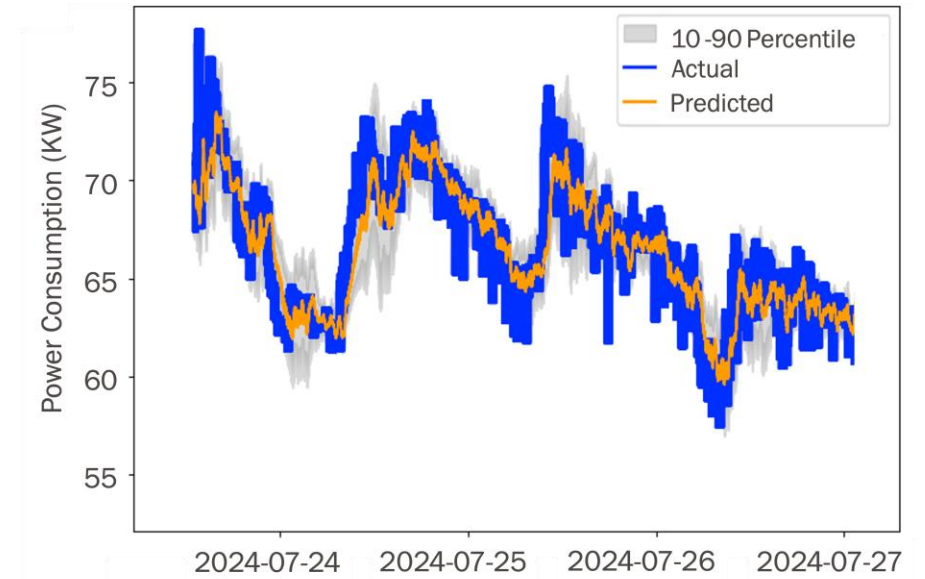
## Aim:

1. **Predict the workloads** of virtualized DCs to be executed
2. Develop new **hardware accelerators** use on reconfigurable hardware for EPFL key workloads

This work builds on previous projects with cloud providers (Huawei, Meta)

## Impact

- Maximize racks' **energy efficiency** and minimize **DCs carbon footprint** (Target: 50% savings vs 2019)
- Accurate short- and long-term power forecasts



# Power distribution and conversion architectures for DCs



12

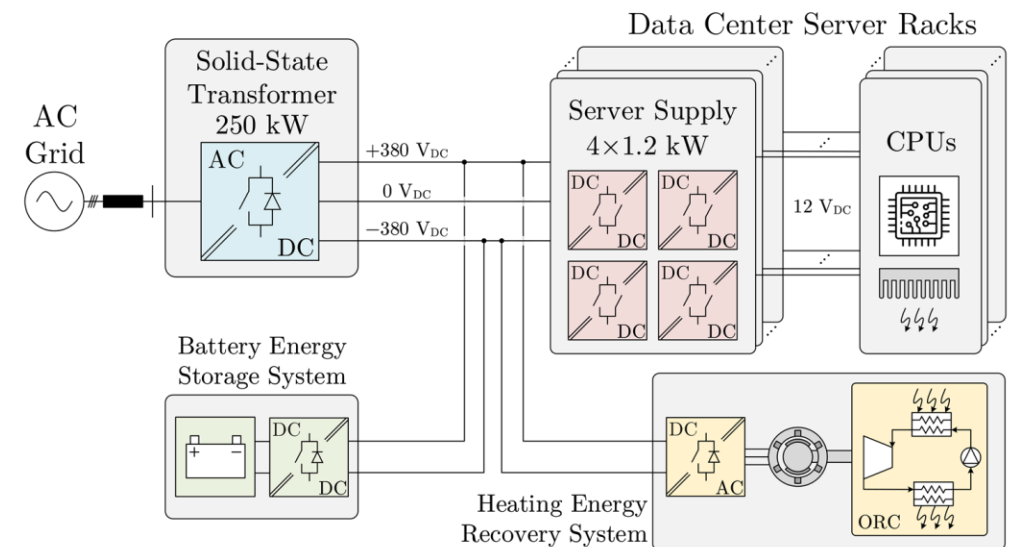
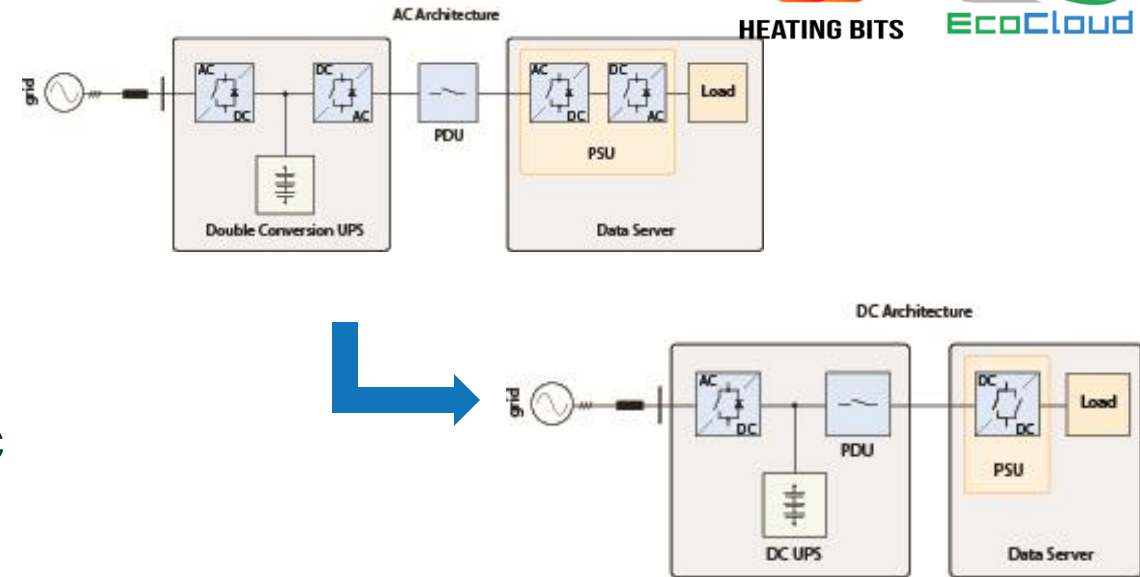
**Aim:** Improve the **efficiency and reliability of power delivery** in the Data Centers by moving from ac to Direct Current (dc) distribution

Activities involve the design and realisation of:

- The main HVdc power distribution supply (ac/dc stage – **Solid-State Transformer**)
- The Server Supplies (**dc/dc stages** – 4 units × each server blade)

## **Impact:**

- Reduces number of conversions and **improves efficiency** ( $\cong 98\%$  ([1]))
- Facilitates **integration of batteries and dc sources** (e.g., PV)
- Increases overall system **reliability**



# Multi-energy system integration and CO<sub>2</sub>eq content assessment

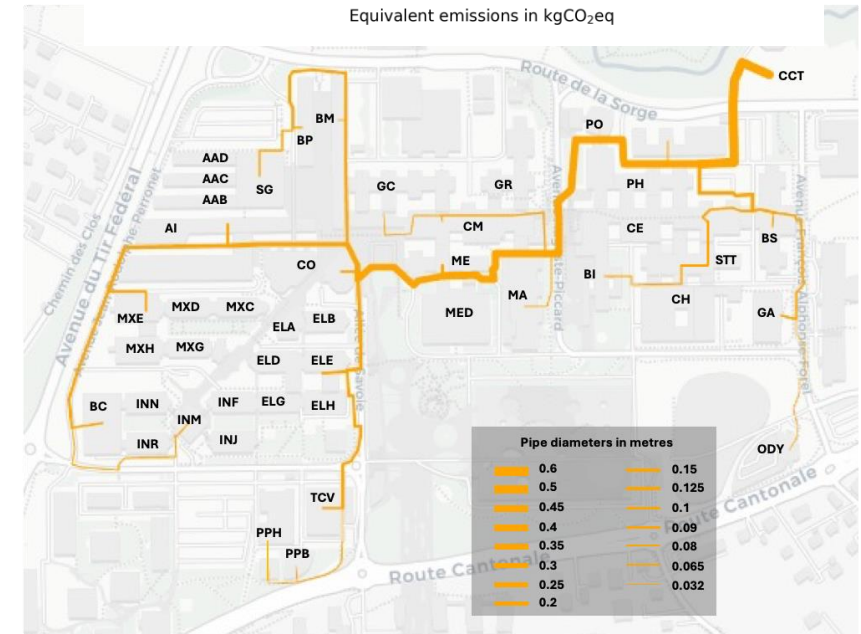
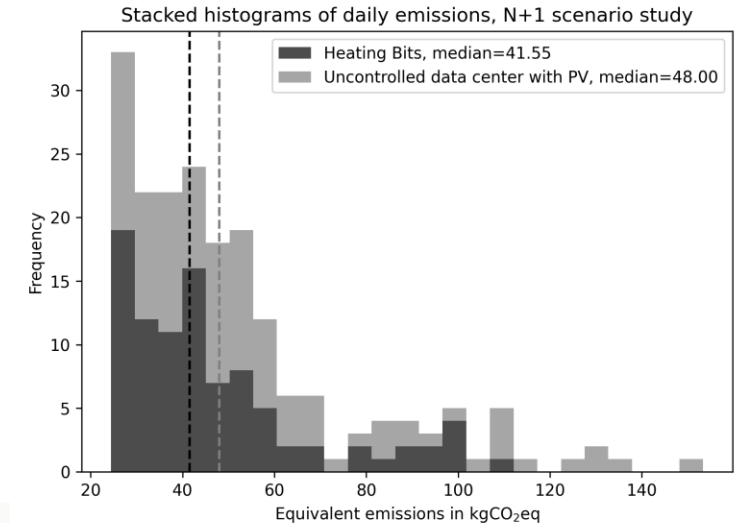


**Aim:** Strategic **optimal system operation** to supply electricity, heating and cooling services while minimizing the overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

- **Carbon- and market- aware control framework** of the overall energy system of the DC designed (DESL)
- **District heating network** of the EPFL Lausanne campus modelled (IPESE)
- **EPFL DC sized** to optimise data processing self-sufficiency and PV self-consumption (IPESE)

## **Impact:**

- **15% of carbon footprint reduction** vs uncontrolled DC with PV (workload flexibility not considered)
- Up to **40% of the EPFL campus heat demand** could be met with the heat generated by a 10 MW DC



Layout of EPFL's DHN. Line width is correlated with volume of water.

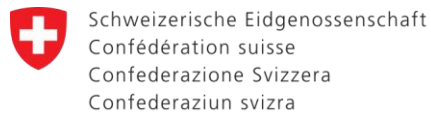
# Next step: Demonstration at the systemic level



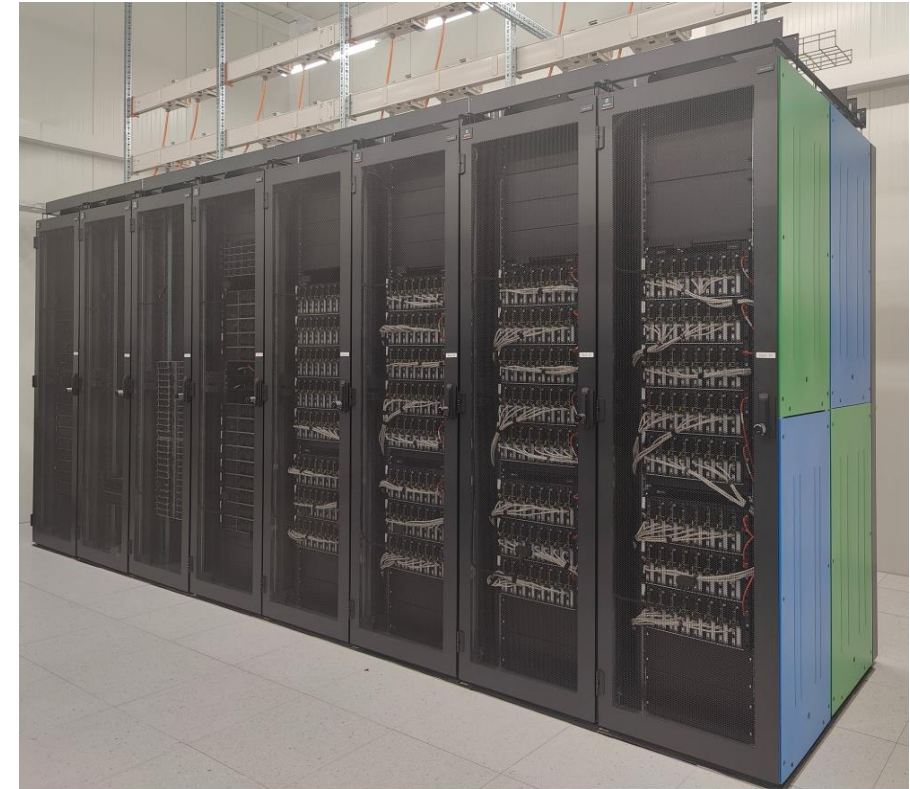
## Phase II: Q4 2026 – Q3 2029


The solutions developed and validated at the lab-scale will be integrated at the EcoCloud facilities for the system validation.

Activities will be supported by the HeatingBits Industry Board that consists of:



Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE





# Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

**EPFL – Heating Bits**

[georgios.sarantakos@epfl.ch](mailto:georgios.sarantakos@epfl.ch)

**EPFL – EcoCloud**

[xavier.ouvrard@epfl.ch](mailto:xavier.ouvrard@epfl.ch)

[contact.ecodoud@epfl.ch](mailto:contact.ecodoud@epfl.ch)

# BACKUP SLIDES



# EcoCloud's experimental area



# Experimental area: What is available as computing resource



- Several state-of-the-art dual socket servers:
  - Intel:
    - 8553Y IceLake 32C,
    - Intel 5418N 20C Sapphire Rapids
    - 6448Y 32C Sapphire Rapids: 2 with air cooling, 2 in DLC
    - 2 Xeon Gold 6240 with 4 Nvidia V100
  - AMD
    - EPYC 7763 64C Zen 3 Milan
    - EPYC 9554 64C Zen 4 Genoa
    - EPYC 9575F 64C Zen 5 Turin
  - Link in 100G by switches or direct links: specific configuration on demand



# How can EcoCloud help its community?



- Experimental area
  - EcoCloud has an experimental area of about 100 m<sup>2</sup> + 20 m<sup>2</sup> in CCT
  - Experiments on IT sustainability and IT for sustainability
  - Fully instrumented, data available to researchers
- Characterization of energy efficiency at:
  - Software level
    - Test algorithms on different generation hardware
    - Energy consumption externally instrumented with full monitoring
  - Hardware
    - Different power management techniques
    - Energy-efficiency of FPGA-based acceleratorsWith possibly tailored configurations
- Experiment:
  - Different liquid cooling solutions
    - Rack, server and chip
  - Experiment heat recovery solutions

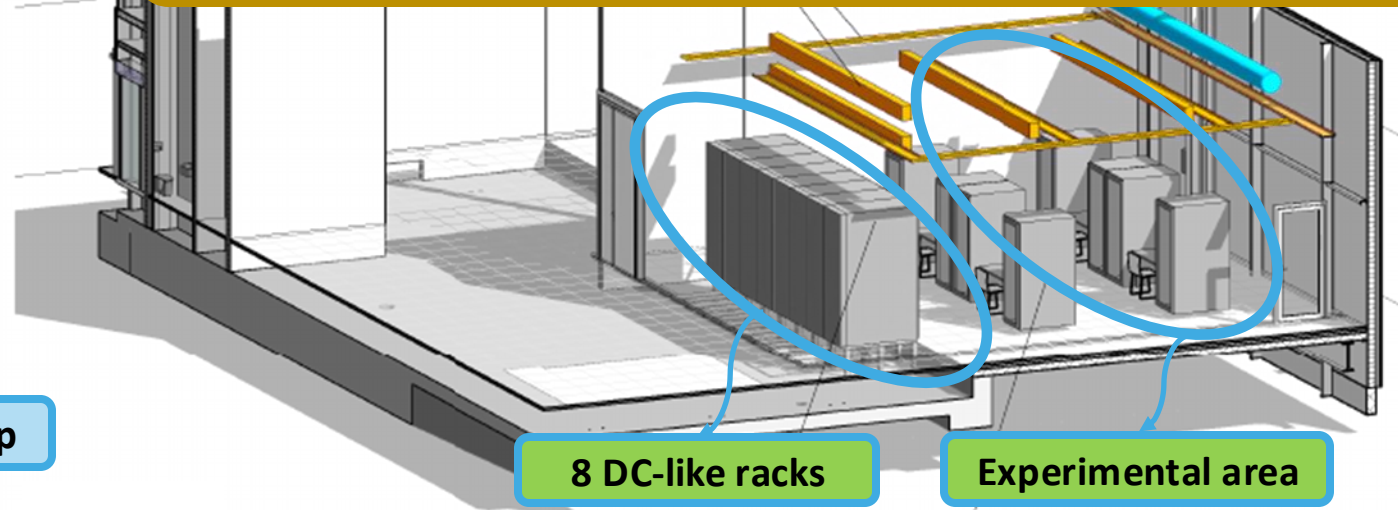


# EcoCloud's experimental facility for sustainability



- ~100 m<sup>2</sup> of space for experiments on sustainable computing
  - Recycled clusters
  - SoA servers
  - Donations
- Experimental support: two spaces
  - 35 kW/50 kW passive door air liquid cooling doors
  - Possibility to have soon CDUs on some racks
  - Monitoring: energy, temp., etc.
  - Cooling: air or water cooling

**Contact us to test any ideas on sustainable computing!**



Racks with air/water passive cooling

Controlled setup

Cooling sub-station

Full supervision in-line with EPFL systems

