

The energy footprint of AI

Lynn Kaack, Hertie School & Climate Change AI

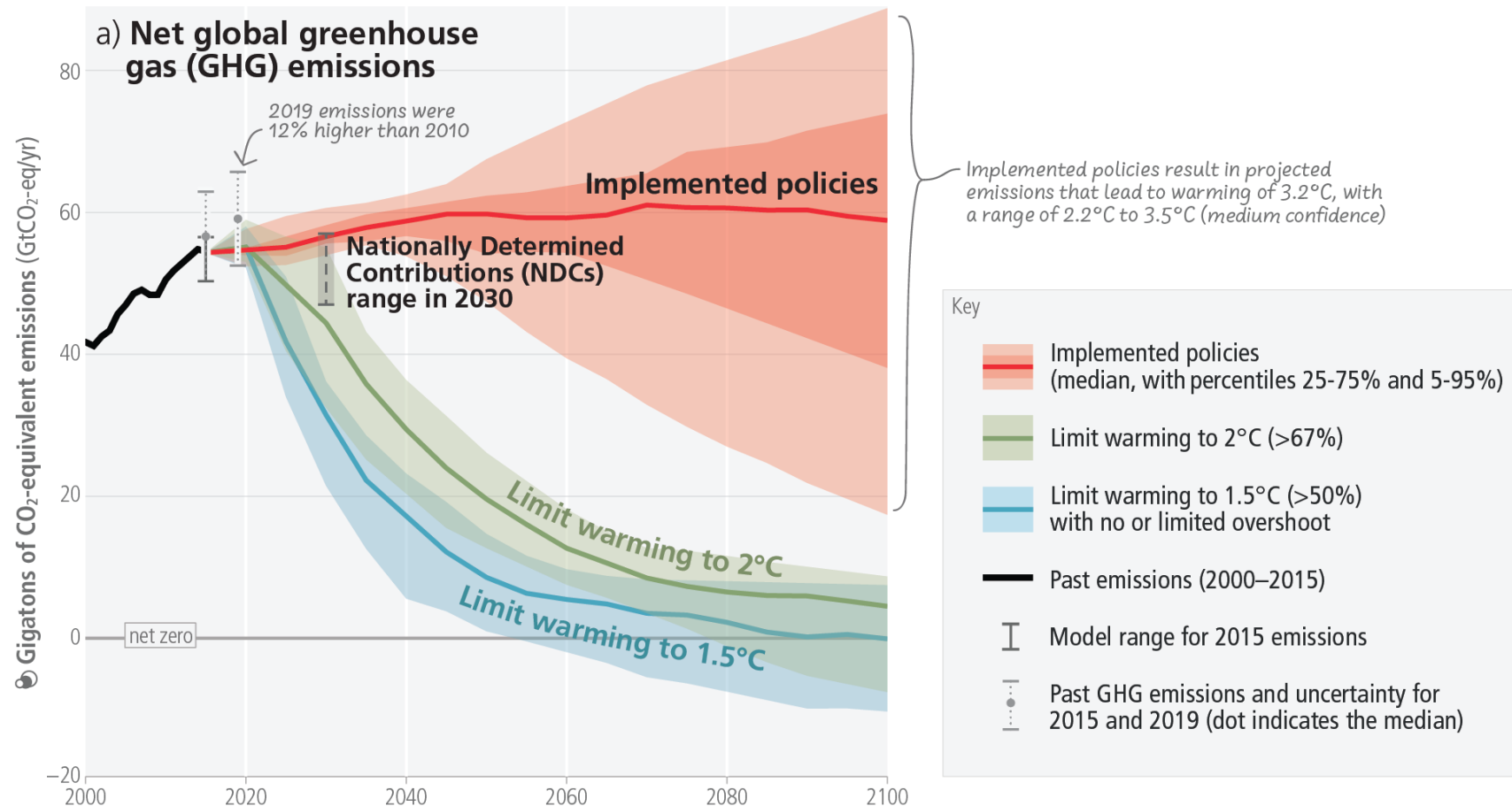
BEREC External Workshop on digital services ecodesign for greener
networks and ICTs

April 30, 2025

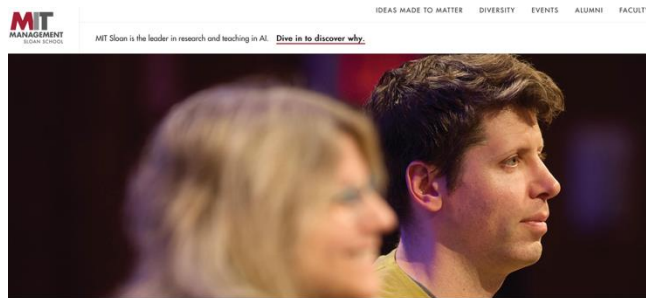
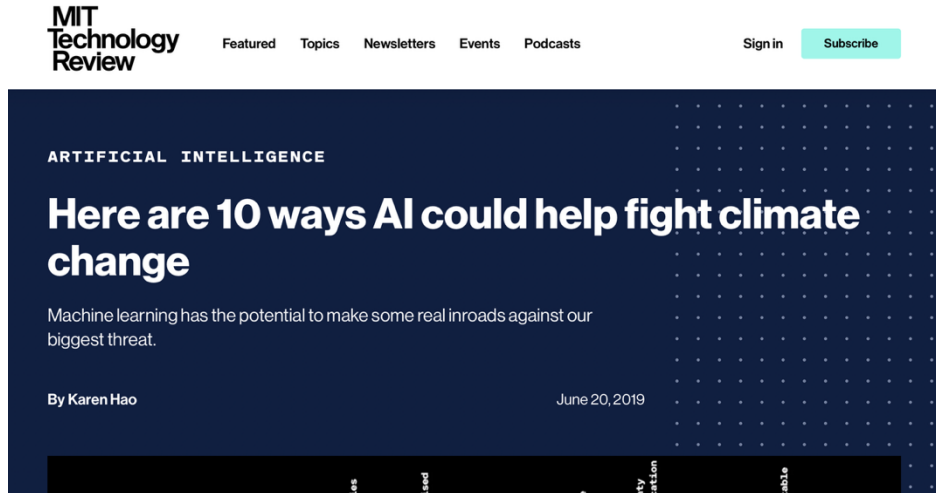
Limiting global warming

Limiting warming to **1.5°C** and **2°C** involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO₂ and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors



Will AI help to fight climate change?



Sam Altman believes AI will change the world (and everything else)

by Brian Eashwood | May 8, 2024

“If we have to spend even 1% of the world’s electricity training powerful AI, and that AI helps us figure out how to get to non-carbon-based energy or to do carbon capture better, that would be a massive win,” – Sam Altman.



3 November 2023 | Climate and Environment

Artificial intelligence (AI) is already making inroads worldwide in health, education and industry, but how can this cutting-edge technology help the world combat and mitigate the effects of climate change?

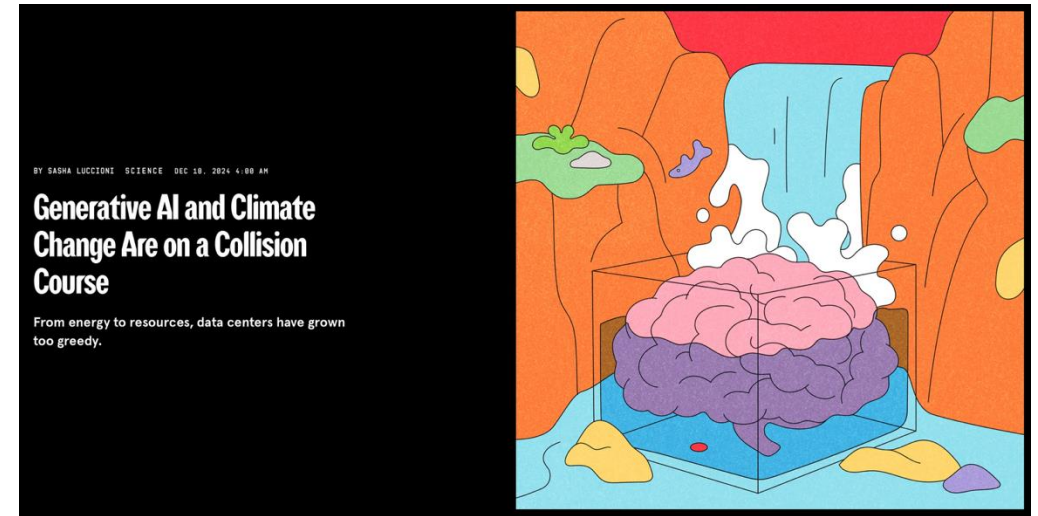
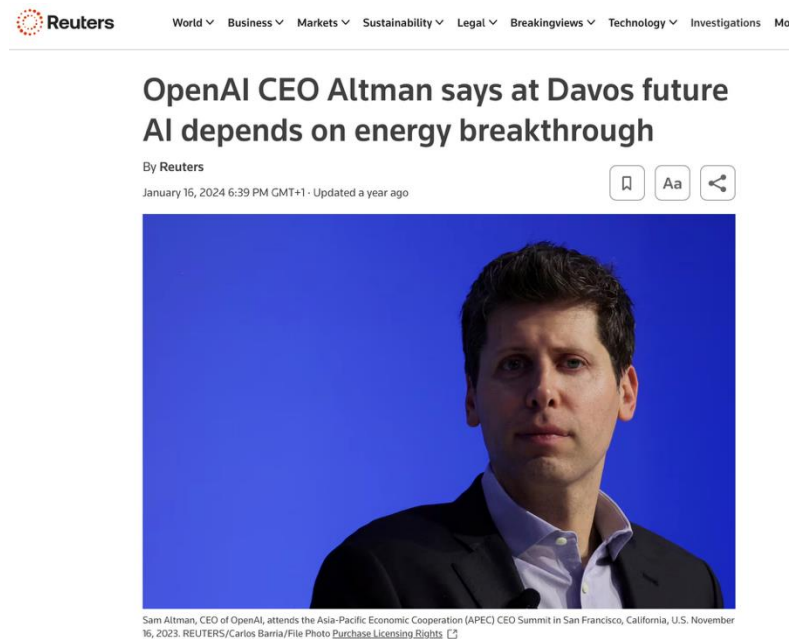
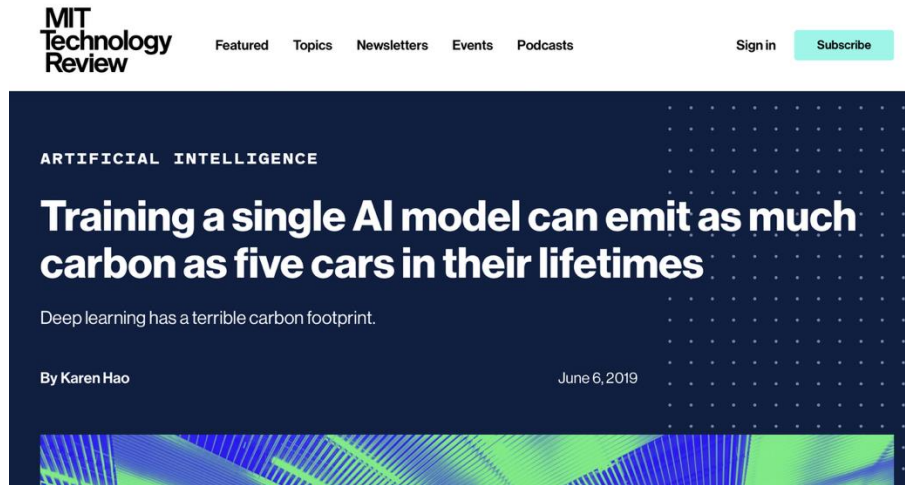
The recent [launch](#) of the UN-led [AI Advisory Body](#) advanced a growing global trend to harness machine learning to find solutions to common challenges. AI is upping the data crunching game and a growing number of governments, businesses and civil society partners are working together to reap its many benefits.

That includes speeding up and scaling efforts to realize such global ambitions as the [2030 Agenda](#) and its 17 [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), which serve as the world’s blueprint to make the planet greener, cleaner and fairer.

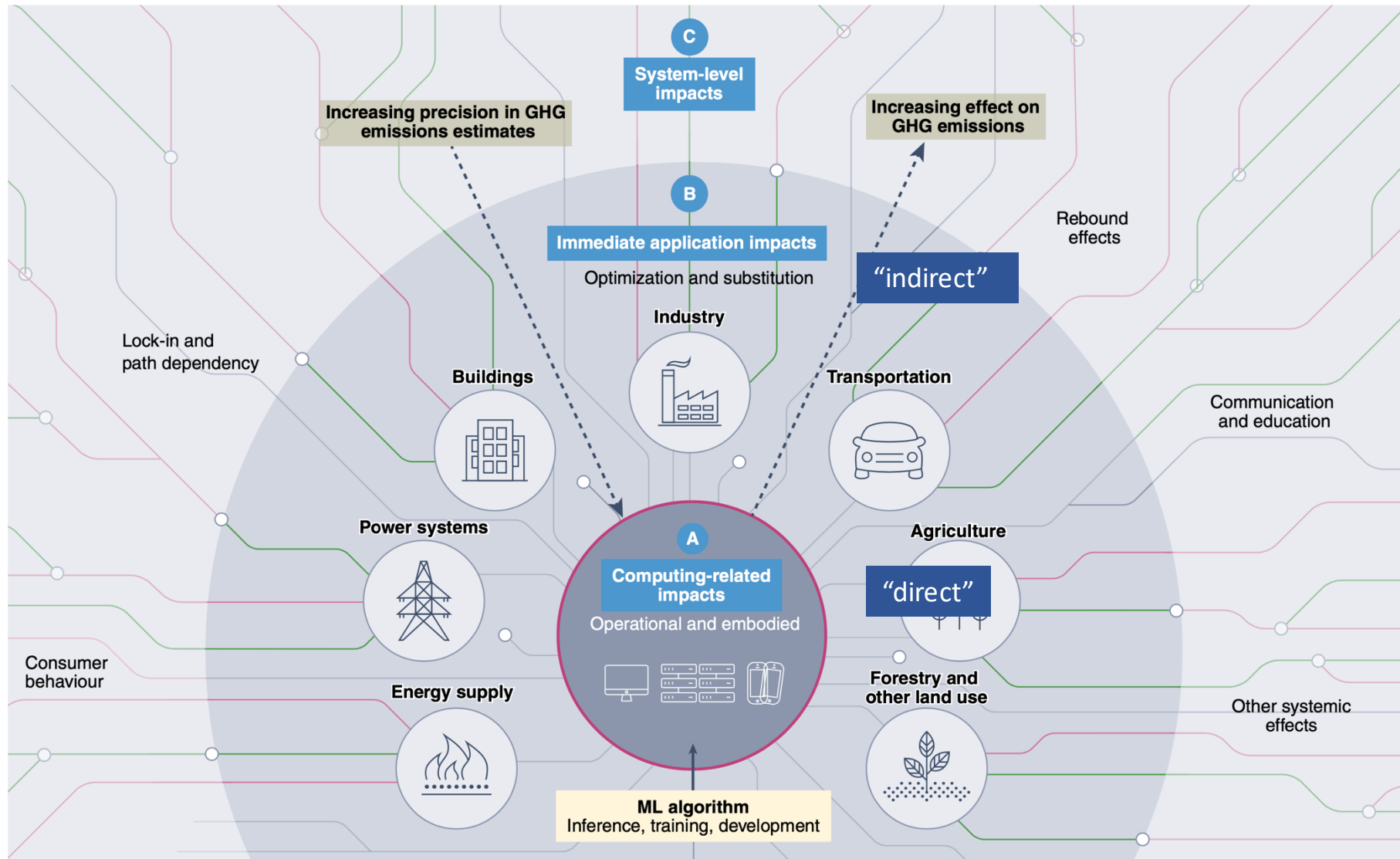
Ahead of the latest [UN Climate Change Conference](#) (COP 28), which begins at the end of November in Dubai, *UN News* looks at how AI helps the world, from communities to corporations to law makers, tackle climate change:



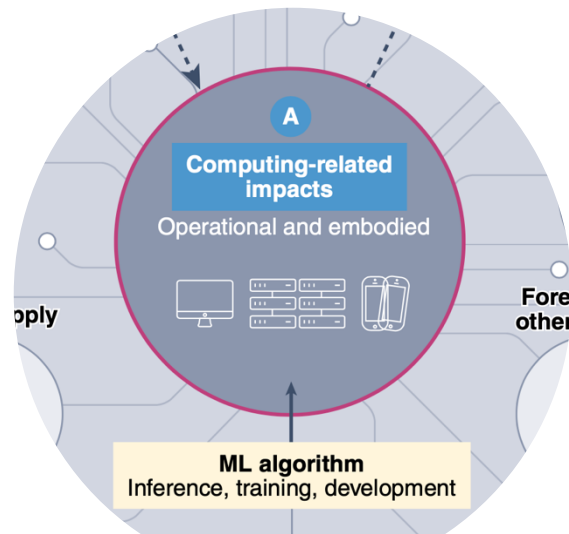
Will AI hurt the climate?



How AI affects greenhouse gas emissions

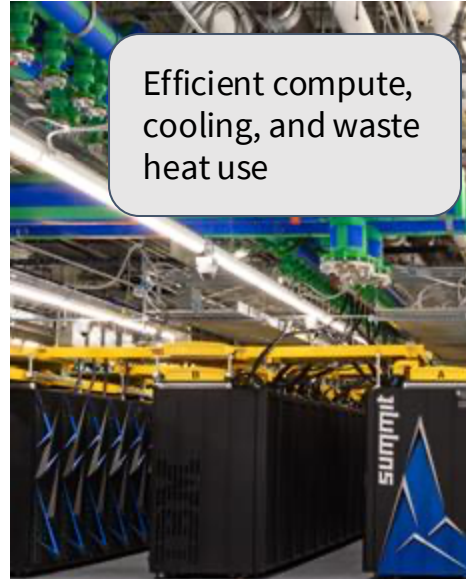


How AI affects greenhouse gas emissions

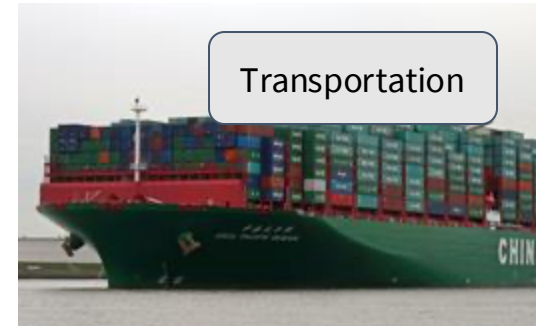


Impacts from AI computation & hardware

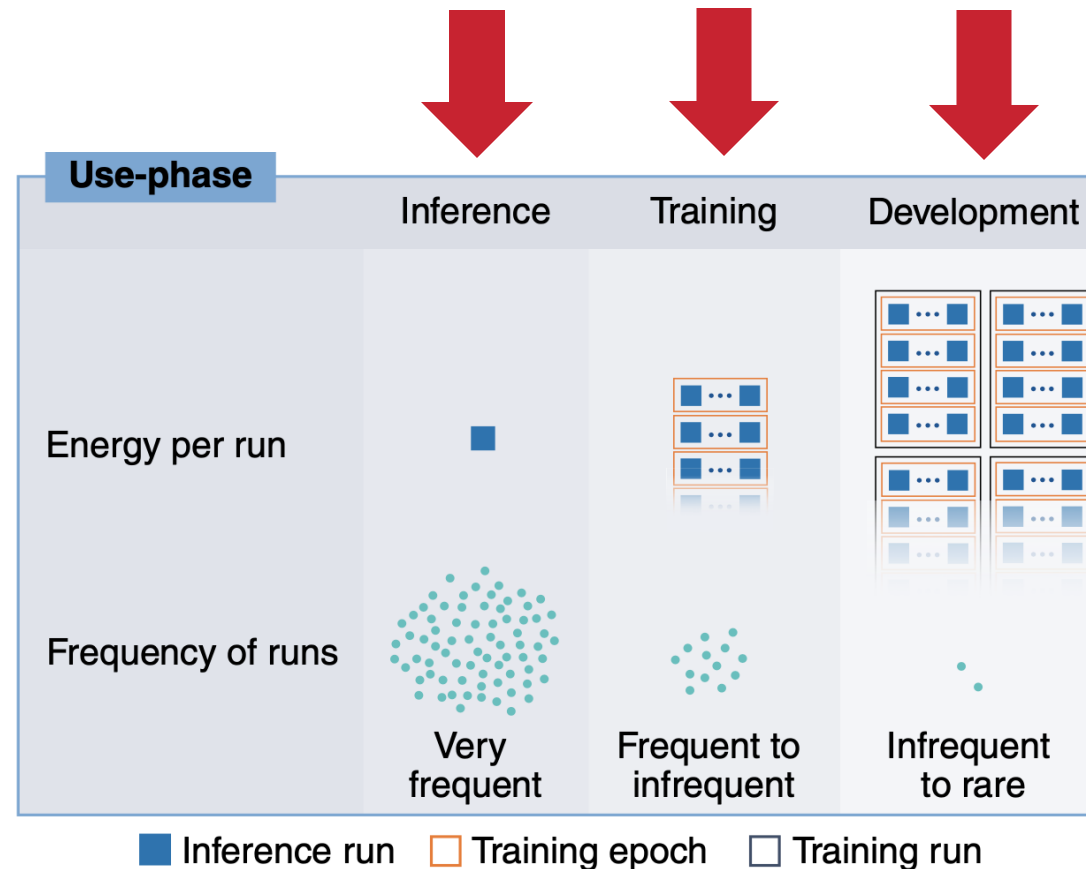
Operational emissions from energy consumed during computation



Embodied emissions from production and end-of-life of hardware



Computing-related emissions from AI



Inference is important

- Inference energy costs may outweigh training over time
- DeepSeek may be more efficient in training than other large language models (LLMs)
- Unclear how inference compares to other LLMs because of “chain of thought” approach in reasoning models
- More and longer outputs before final answer

What is meant by inference in machine learning?



⌘ Thought for 26 seconds ^

Okay, the user previously asked about the general definition of inference and now is specifically asking about inference in machine learning. I need to make sure I connect the current answer to the previous one but focus on the ML context.

First, I should start by defining inference in ML. The user might be familiar with the training phase, so contrasting training with inference would help. I remember that in ML, inference is when the model makes predictions on new data after being trained.

I need to break down the components. Maybe explain the process step-by-step: training the model, then using it to predict. Use a simple example like image classification. The example with the cat image could be good because it's relatable.

The user might be interested in how inference works technically. Mentioning input data passing through the model's layers to produce an output would clarify the technical side. Also, different types of models (classification, regression) have different inference outputs. Including examples of each would make it clearer.

Applications are important too. The user might want to know real-world uses. Listing areas like computer vision, NLP, recommendation systems, healthcare, etc., shows the practicality. Maybe explain each briefly to show variety.

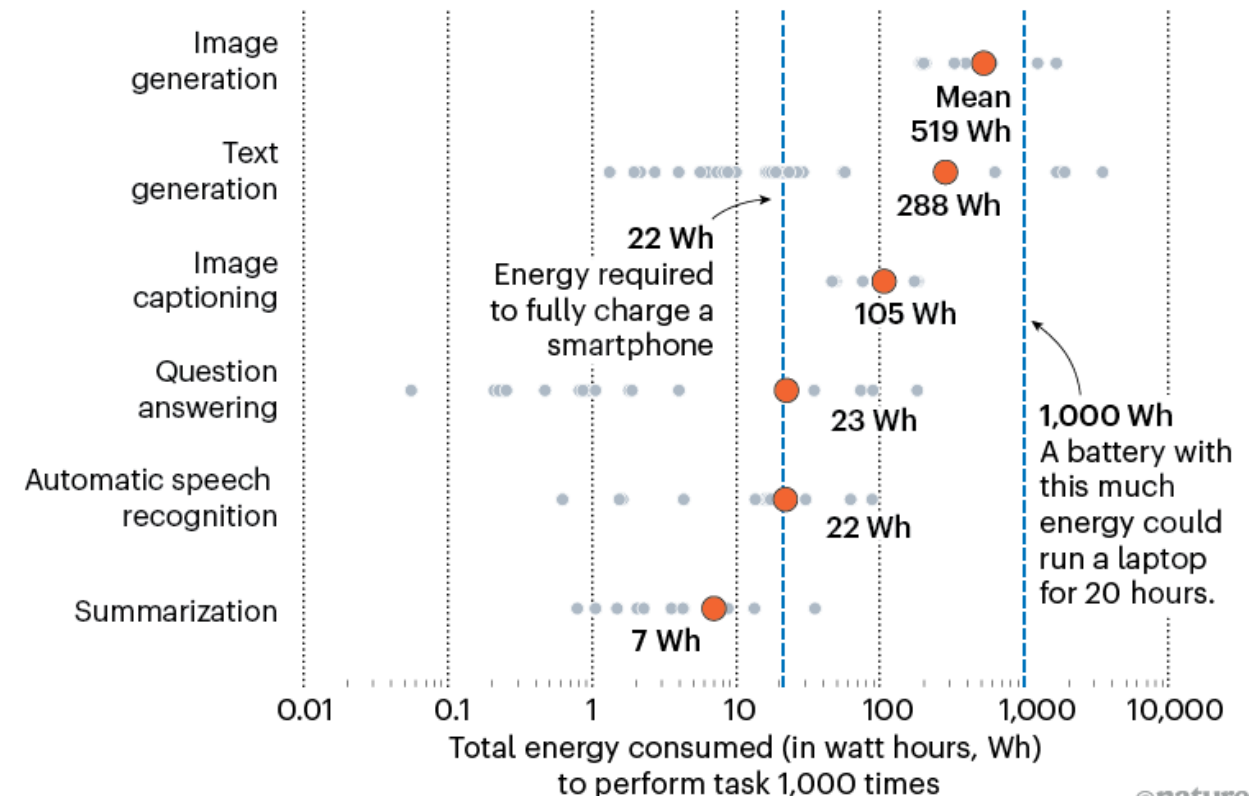
I should also cover the key aspects of inference. Performance metrics like latency and throughput matter, especially in production. Scalability is another point—how models handle many requests. Resource efficiency is

Computing-related emissions from inference

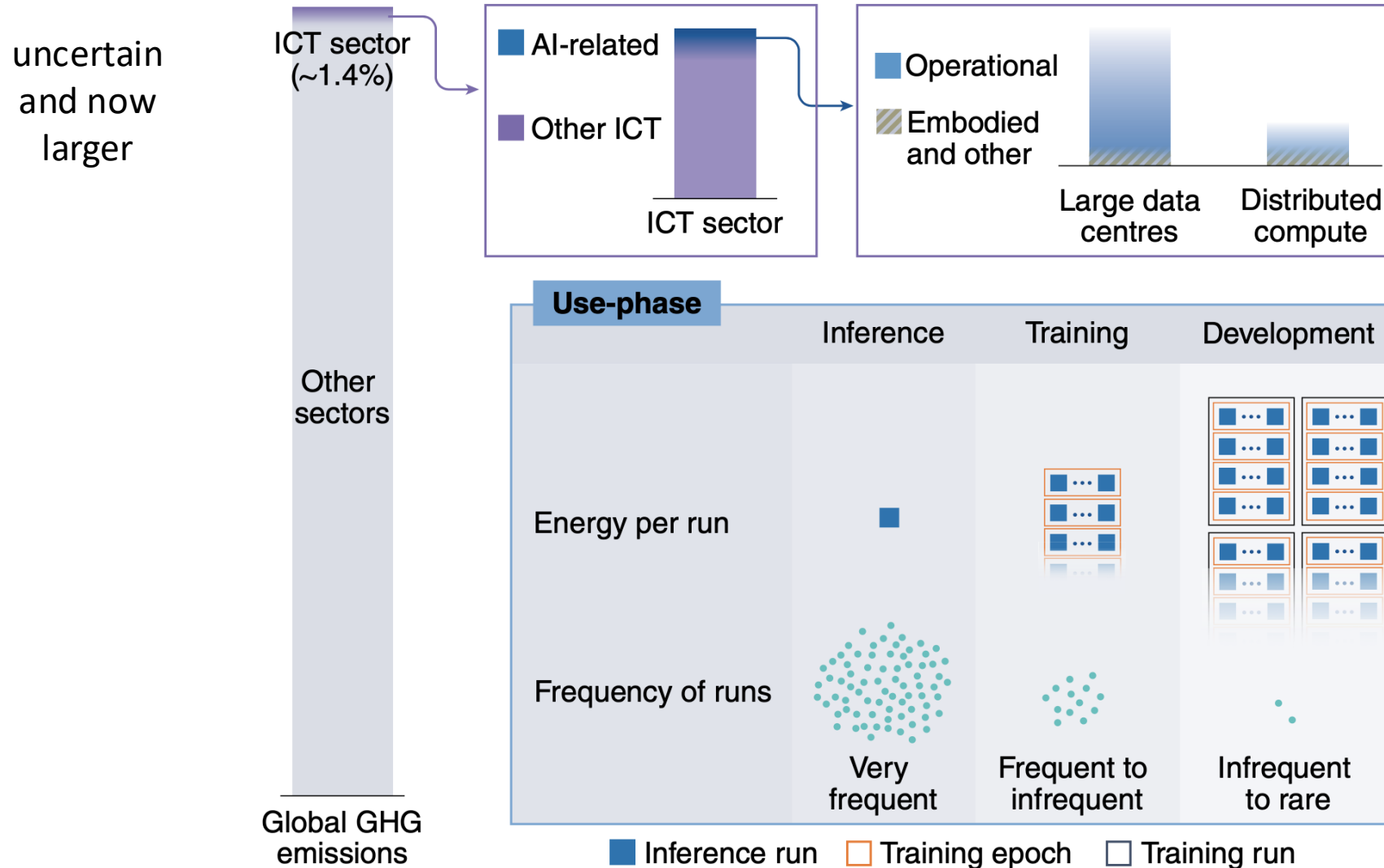
- Numbers on the right are from smaller open-source models and lower bound.
- AI Act: Inference energy reporting for proprietary GPAI models in Code of Practice
- Generative tasks are more energy-intensive compared to discriminative tasks.
- Tasks involving images are more energy-intensive compared to those involving text.
- Using general-purpose AI (GPAI) for discriminative tasks is more energy-intensive compared to task-specific models.

HOW MUCH ENERGY DOES AI USE?

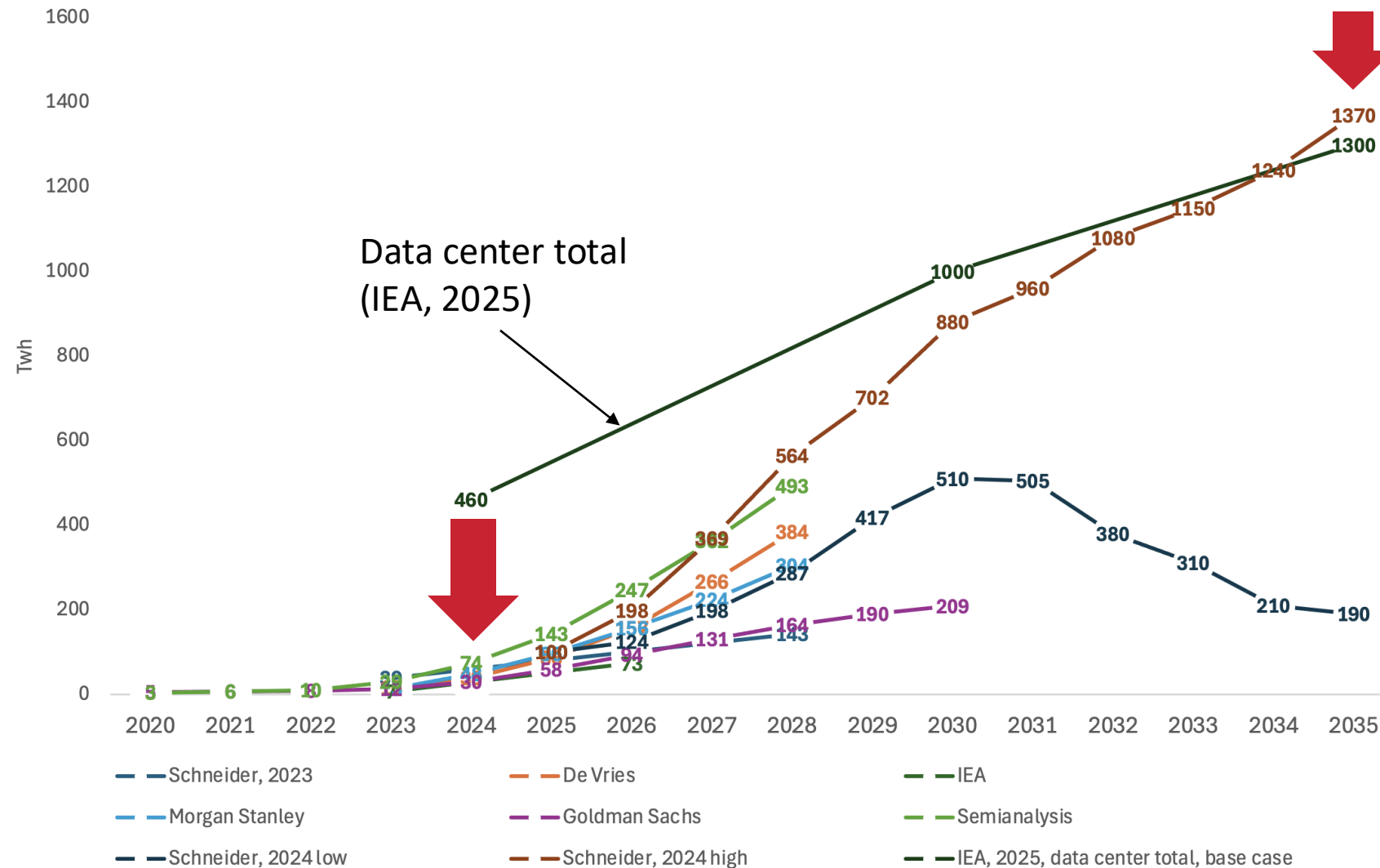
The AI Energy Score project tested dozens of artificial-intelligence models to estimate how much energy they consume when performing various tasks. Plotting the energy required to perform a task 1,000 times shows that energy use varies greatly depending on the task and the model.



Computing-related emissions from AI



Total annual computing-related energy consumption from AI



Comparison

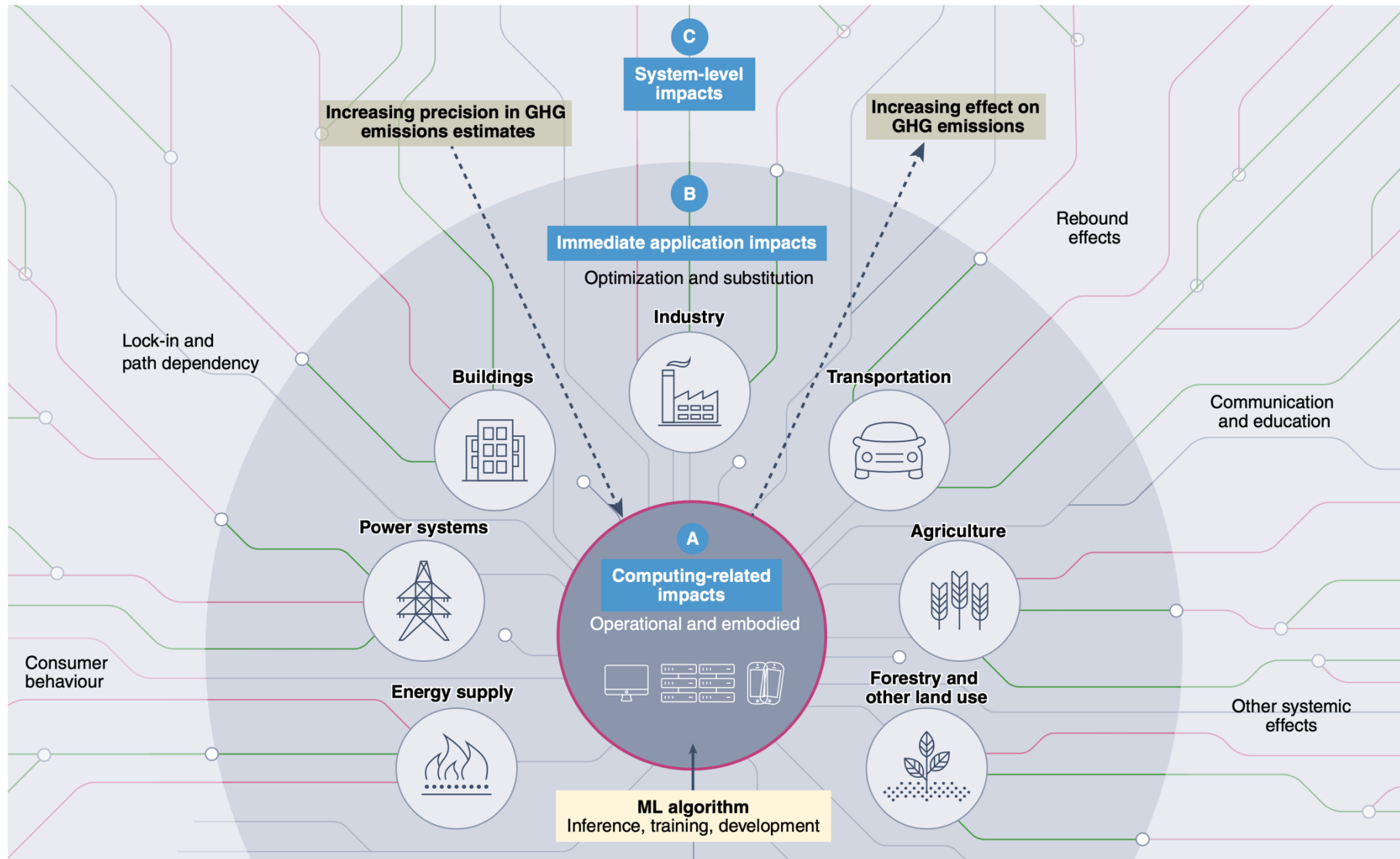
Global electricity consumption 2023: 29,479.05 TWh

Total electricity consumption in 2023:

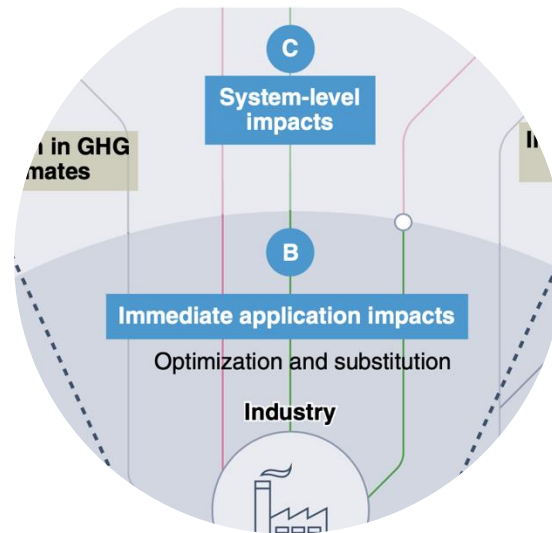
- low-income countries 2023: 126.35 TWh
- United States: 4,249.05 TWh

Source: Our World in Data

How AI affects greenhouse gas emissions



How AI affects greenhouse gas emissions



Resources

SURVEY OPEN ACCESS

Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning



Authors: David Rolnick, Priya L. Donti, Lynn H. Kaack, Kris Sankaran, Andrew Slavin Ross, Nikola Milojevic, Alexandra Sasha Luccioni, Tegan Maharaj, Evan Denero, Carla P. Gomes, Andrew Y. Ng, Demis Hassabis, Yoshua Bengio [\(Less\)](#) [Authors Info & Claims](#)

ACM Computing Surveys, Volume 55, Issue 2 • March 2023

Online: 07 February 2022 [Publication History](#)

[nature](#) > [perspectives](#) > [article](#)

Perspective | Published: 13 February 2019

Deep learning and process understanding for data-driven Earth system science

[Markus Reichstein](#) , [Gustau Camps-Valls](#), [Bjorn Stevens](#), [Martin Jung](#), [Joachim Denzler](#), [Nuno Carvalhais](#) & [Prabhat](#)

[Nature](#) **566**, 195–204 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

121k Accesses | **2566** Citations | **404** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Article

A systematic map of machine learning in urban climate change mitigation

Marie Josefine Hintz¹ [ORCID](#) [Email](#)

Nikola Milojevic-Dupont² [ORCID](#)

Felix Creutzig² [ORCID](#)

Lynn Kaack³

¹ Technical University Berlin,

² Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change,

³ Hertie School

This is a preprint; it has not been peer reviewed by a journal.

<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-4242075/v1>
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Annual Review of Environment and Resources

Machine Learning for Geospatial Energy Systems

Zico Kolter^{1,3}

¹ Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213,

² Policy, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh,

³ Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222, USA

Forecasting and Social Change

Volume 180, July 2022, 121662



Artificial intelligence for climate change adaptation

Walter Leal Filho ^{a b}, Tony Wall ^c, Serafino Afonso Rui Mucova ^d, Gustavo J. Nagy ^e, Abdul-Lateef Balogun ^{f g}, Johannes M. Luetz ^{h i j}, Artie W. Ng ^k, Marina Kovaleva ^l , Fardous Mohammad Safiul Azam ^m, Fátima Alves ⁿ, Zeus Guevara ^{o p}, Newton R Matandirotya ^{q r}, Antonis Skouloudis ^s, Asaf Tzachor ^t, Krishna Malakar ^u, Odhiambo Gandhi ^v

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ML for district energy

Motivation: District heating systems for use of waste heat

Application: Forecasting heat demand for better scheduling of efficient production units

ML: Sequence prediction based on heat generation and metering and environmental data

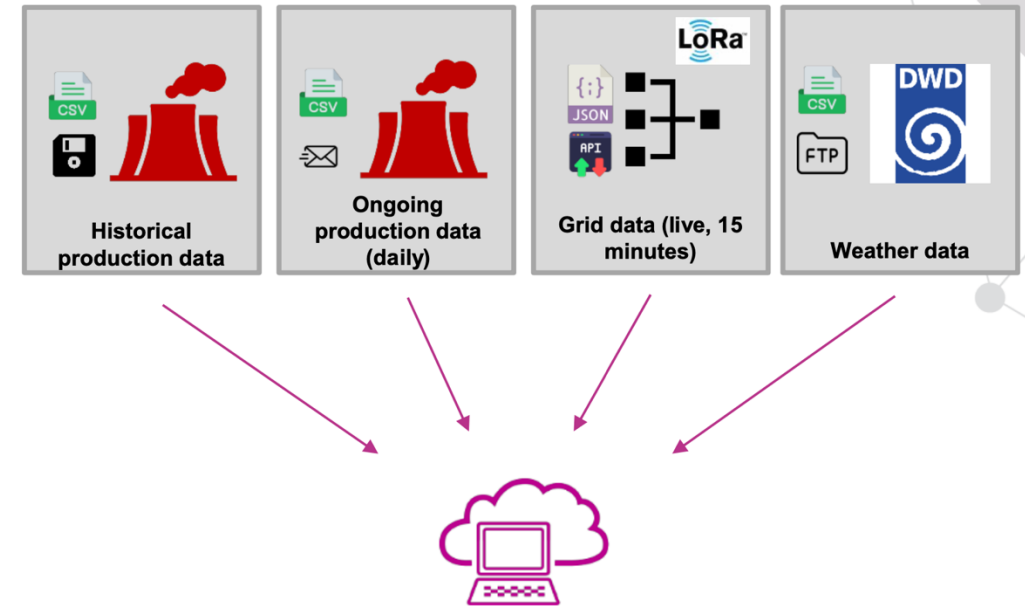
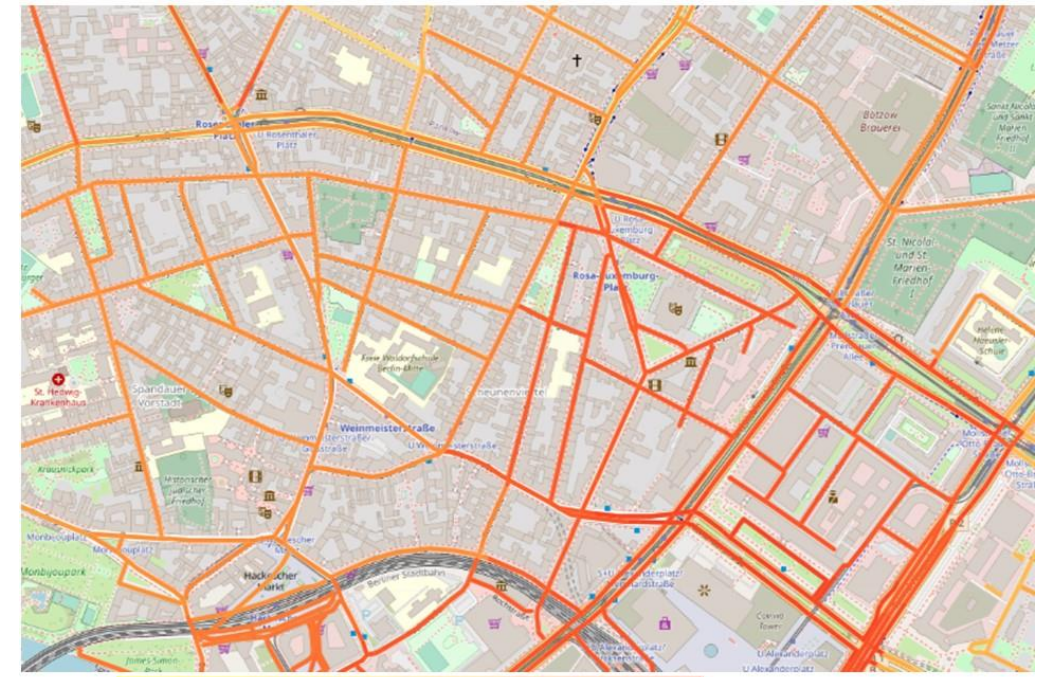
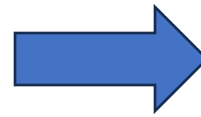
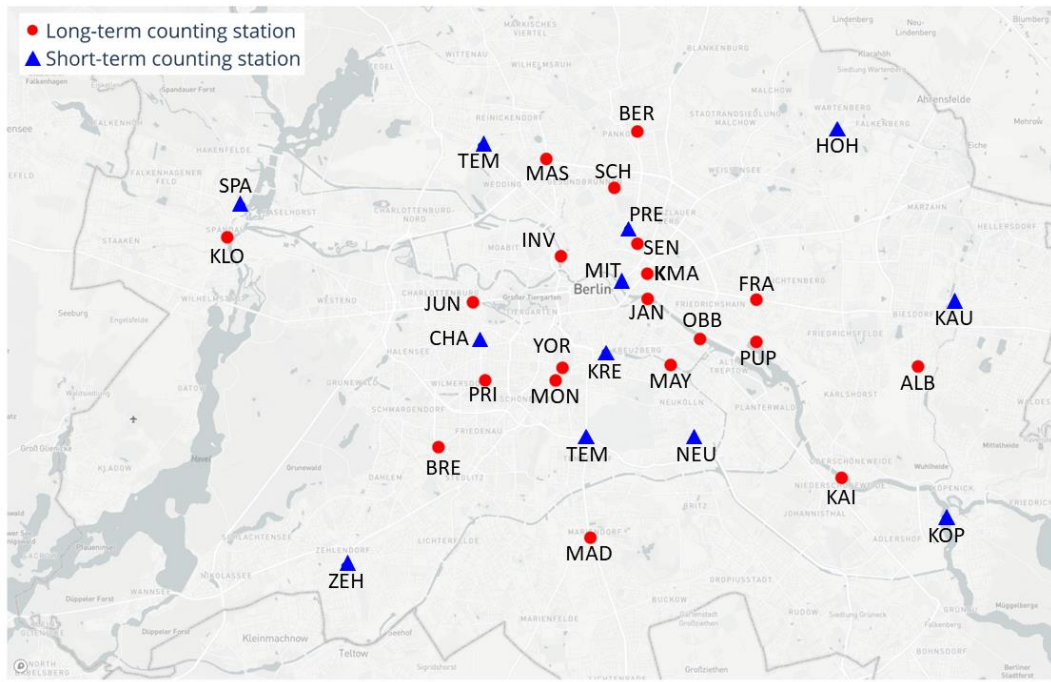


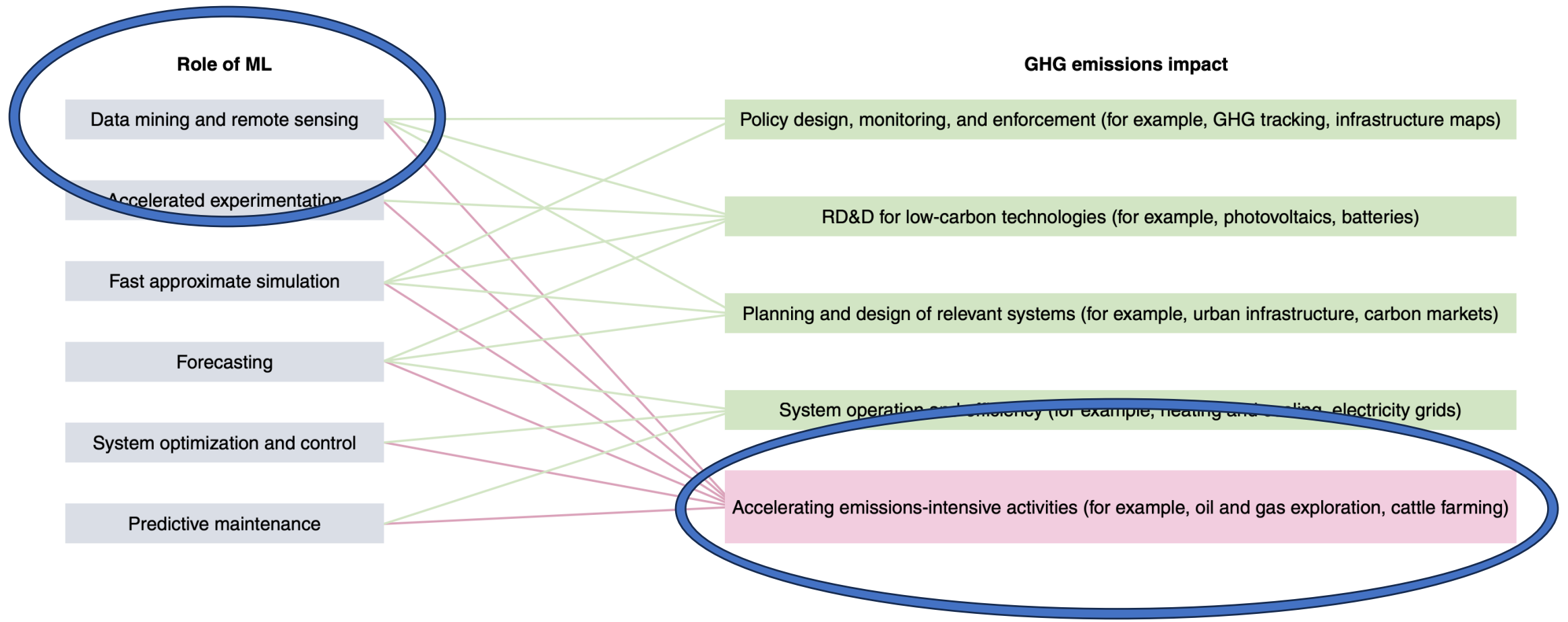
Image: dena

Data-Driven Bicycle Volume Extrapolation

Predicting daily and average annual daily street-level bicycle volumes using machine learning and various public data sources



Role of AI for reducing emissions

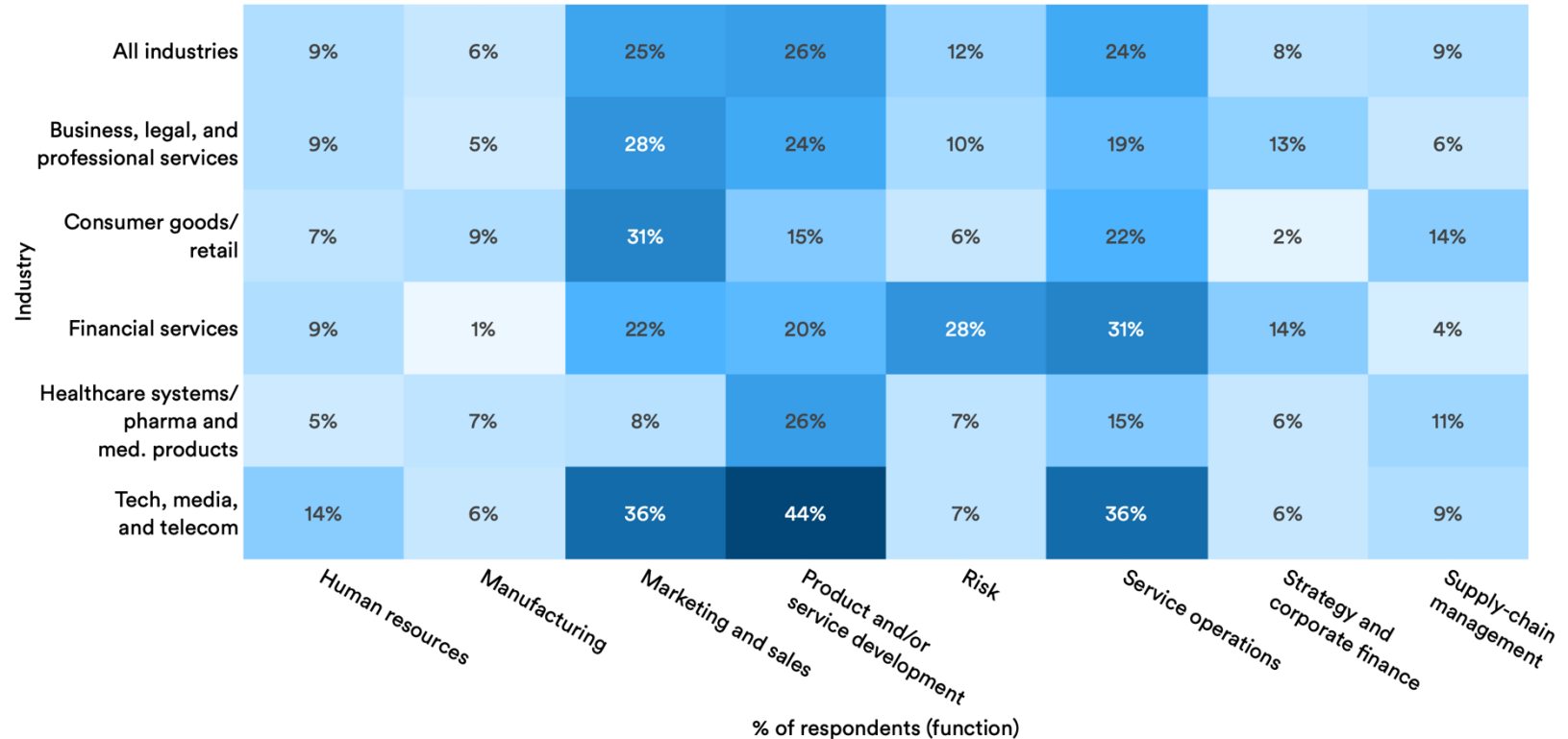


The system perspective

- Where is most AI applied?
 - Service development and operations in the tech sector
 - Marketing
 - Financial service operations
- Indirectly affect emissions
- Recent boom of Large Language Models (LLMs)
- Very few applications of LLMs to help climate action

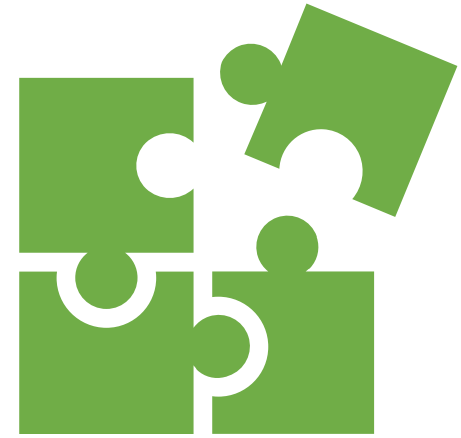
AI adoption by industry and function, 2023

Source: McKinsey & Company Survey, 2023 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report

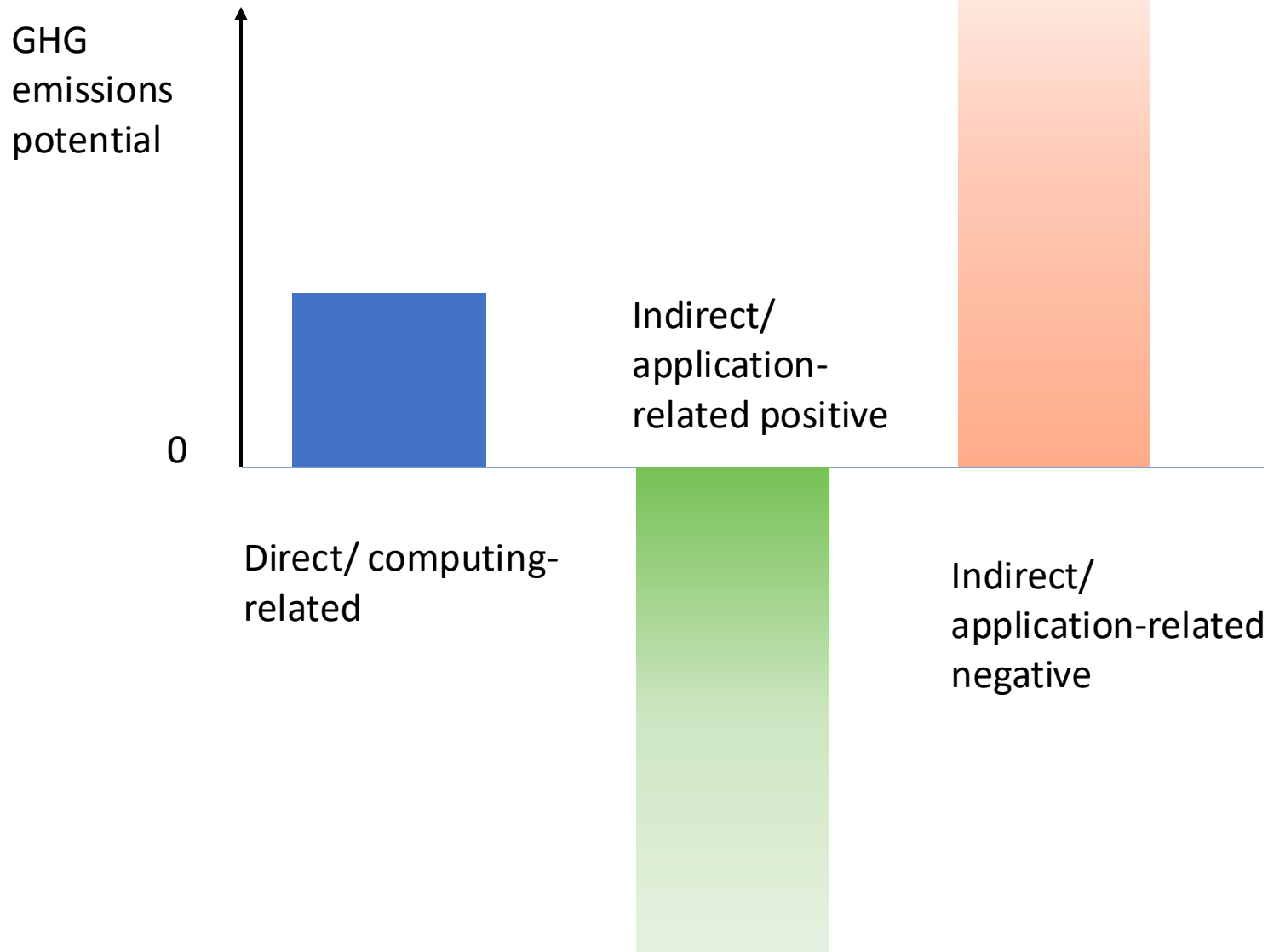


AI for sustainability applications need to scale

- Without deployment at scale in sectors like energy, transportation or agriculture, AI will not reduce emissions (barriers to deployment)
- Where AI is applicable, it is only one piece of the puzzle that needs to integrate with existing technologies and processes
- Many AI applications are not market-ready (yet)
- Benefits and costs are poorly understood – need for more pilot projects
- Different collaboration and implementation models – need for best practices



Conclusion



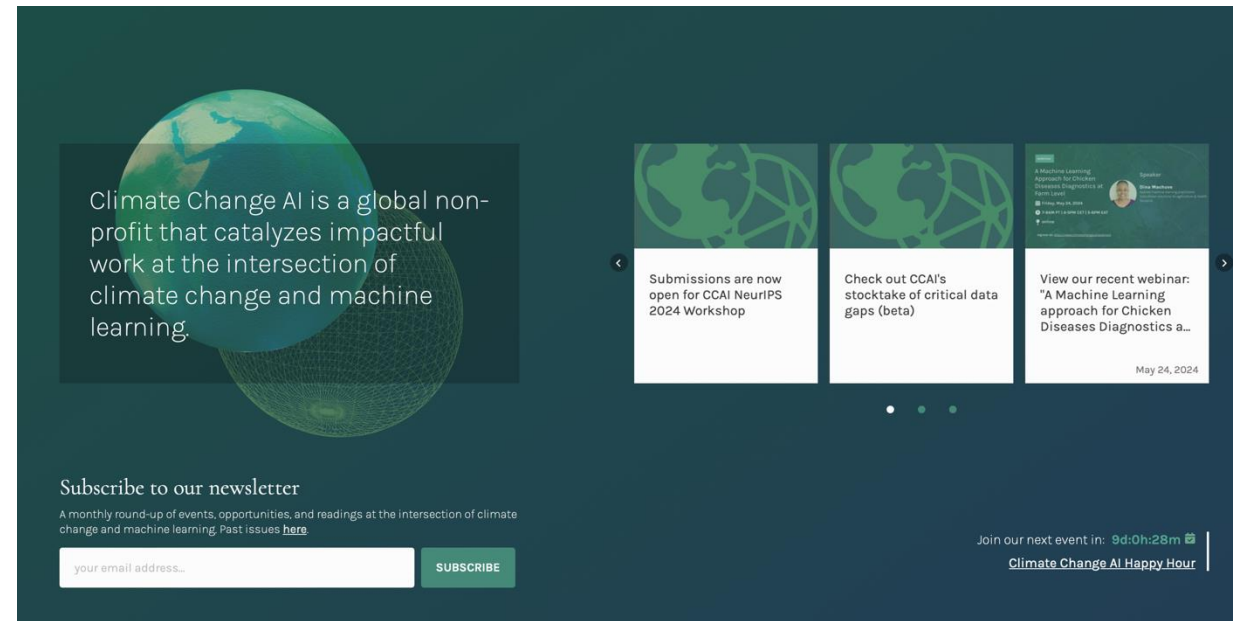
- Large uncertainty about current and future emissions effects
- LLMs have an energy problem – and contribute little so far to climate action

Climate Change AI



Catalyzing impactful work at the intersection of climate change and AI

- Workshops at main AI conferences
- \$4MM Innovation Grants Program (3rd round)
- Summer schools 2022-24
- Policy advice and events at UNFCCC climate conferences
- Monthly newsletter
- Community platform



www.climatechange.ai

Contact

AI and Climate Technology Policy Group

Lynn Kaack

Assistant Professor at **Hertie School of Governance**

Co-founder and Chair of **Climate Change AI**

Homepage: <https://lynnkaack.com>

E-mail: kaack@hertie-school.org

www.climatechange.ai

Thank you!

