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## Data-Centric Green AI

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**AI Revolution**



**01**

**Green AI**



**02**

**Data-Centric AI**



**03**

**Elite Data**



**04**

**Conclusion**



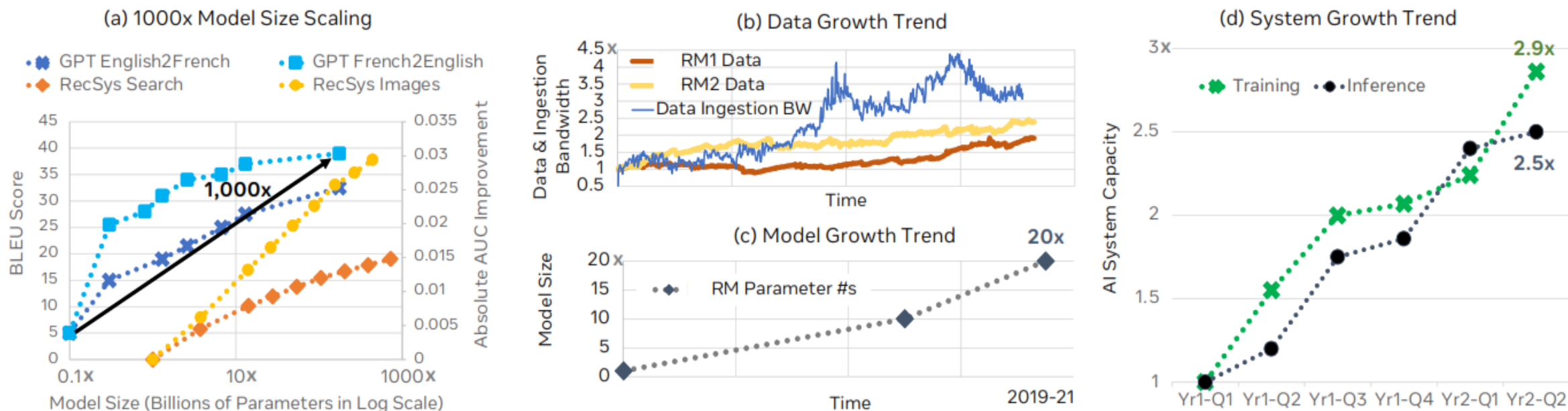
**05**

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# SNT

# AI Revolution

# AI Revolution



AI Data Growth  
AI Model Growth  
AI Infrastructure Growth

Deep learning has witnessed an exponential growth in data, model parameters, and system resources over the recent years. (a) The 1000 $\times$  model size growth has led to higher model accuracy for various ML tasks. For example, with GPT-3, to increase the model quality BLEU score from 5 to 40 requires a model 1000 $\times$  larger in size. (b) At Facebook, the amount of data for recommendation use cases has roughly doubled between 2019 and 2021, leading to 3.2 times increase in the data ingestion bandwidth demand. (c) Facebook's recommendation and ranking model sizes have increased by 20 times during the same time period. (d) The explosive growth in AI has driven 2.9 $\times$  and 2.5 $\times$  capacity increases for AI training and inference, respectively.

# AI modus operandi

- 01 **Collecting as much data as possible**  
increasing the quantity of training data so that no opportunity is missed
- 02 **Improving Model Performance**  
Accuracy or any related measures
- 03 **Increasing complexity**  
Logarithmic with linear gain in performance

**bigger is better**



**The Elephant in the Room**

Despite the positive societal benefits, the endless pursuit of achieving higher model quality has led to the exponential scaling of AI with significant energy and environmental footprint implications

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## Green AI

# Definitions

The term **Green AI** refers to:

- ① AI research that yields novel results while considering the computational cost, encouraging a reduction in resources spent.<sup>1</sup>
- ② Harnessing the full potential of AI without a negative impact in our planet.<sup>2</sup>

**Red AI** refers to AI research that seeks to improve accuracy (or related measures) using massive computational power while disregarding the cost—essentially “buying” stronger results.



1. R. Schwartz, J. Dodge, N. A. Smith, and O. Etzioni, "Green ai," Communications of the ACM, vol. 63, no. 12, pp. 54-63, 2020.

2. R. Verdecchia, J. Sallou, and L. Cruz, "A Systematic Review of Green AI," arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.11047, 2023.



<https://www.bcg.com/publications/2022/how-ai-can-help-climate-change>

# AI Is Essential for Solving the Climate Crisis

87% of climate and AI leaders found AI to be a helpful tool in the fight against climate change, with reducing and measuring emissions cited as the top drivers for creating business value, BCG, July 7, 2022.



# Controversial statistics



**Training an AI Model can emit / consume**

- As much carbon as five cars in their lifetimes.<sup>1</sup>
- Energy equivalent to a trans American flight.<sup>2</sup>
- More than 626,000 pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent.<sup>3</sup>
- More than 500 and 75 metric tons of carbon dioxide, for OpenAI's GPT-3 and Meta's OPT, respectively.<sup>4</sup>
- 300,000 kg of carbon dioxide, which is roughly equivalent to 125 round-trip flights between New York and Beijing.<sup>5</sup>

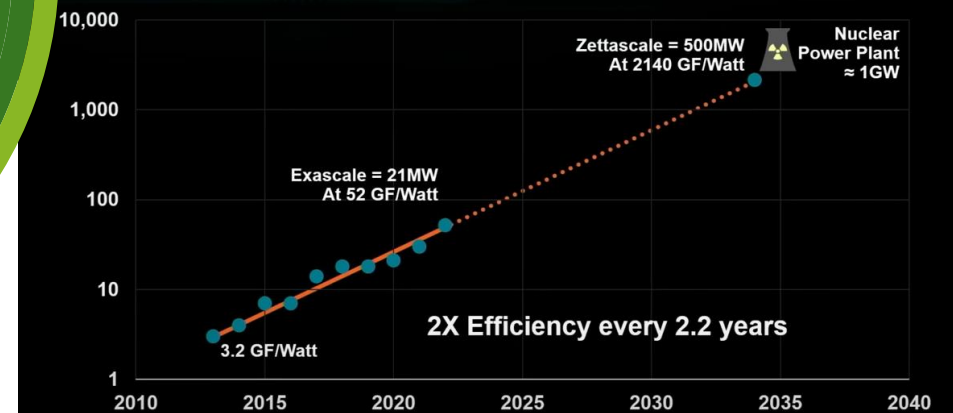


**Computing**

If a zettascale computer were assembled using today's supercomputing technologies, it would consume about 21 gigawatts, or equivalent to the energy produced by 21 nuclear power plants<sup>6</sup>.

## Supercomputer Energy Use Trajectory

Green500 Supercomputer GFLOPs/Watt and Projection



© 2023 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference | February 20, 2023

1. E. Strubell, A. Ganesh, and A. McCallum, "Energy and policy considerations for deep learning in NLP," arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.02243, 2019.
2. E. M. Bender, T. Gebru, A. McMillan-Major, and S. Shmitchell, "On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?" Association for Computing Machinery, Inc, 3 2021, pp. 610–623.
3. Green Intelligence: Why Data And AI Must Become More Sustainable, Forbes, March 22, 2023.
4. M. H. page, "We're getting a better idea of AI's true carbon footprint," MIT Technology Review, 2022.
5. P. Dhar, "The carbon impact of artificial intelligence," Nature Machine Intelligence, vol. 2, no. 8, pp. 423–425, 2020
6. Lisa Su, Chair and Chief Executive Officer, AMD, Austin, Texas, Plenary Sessions at IEEE International Solid-State, Feb 20, 2023.

# Suggestions for Tackling AI's Sustainability Impact

1

2

3

4

5

## Environmental impact measures

## Estimate carbon footprints of AI models

## Examine how and where data is stored

## Increase transparency and measurement

## Follow Google's "4M" best practices

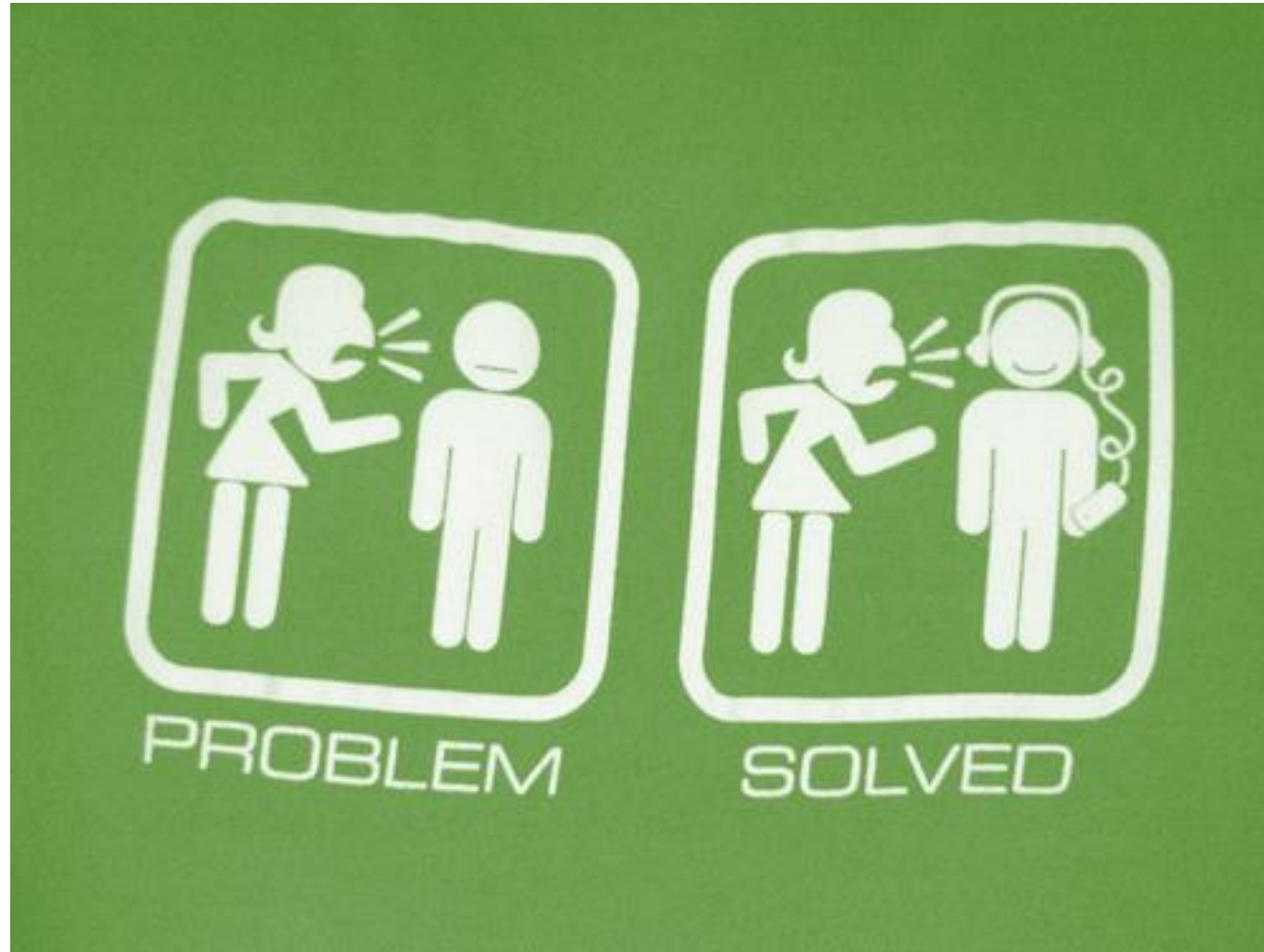
Tools like Salesforce's Net Zero Cloud, SustainLife, and Microsoft Cloud for Sustainability can help companies visualize and understand their missteps so they can spot opportunities for improvement

The Machine Learning Emissions Calculator can help practitioners run estimations based on factors like cloud provider, geographic region, and hardware.

Large machine learning jobs might be moved to more carbon-friendly regions of the world. For example, Montreal, Canada has a number of data centers that run on hydroelectricity.

Published results should include energy alongside with performance and accuracy metrics

ML model architectures  
Machine Mechanization  
Map Optimization



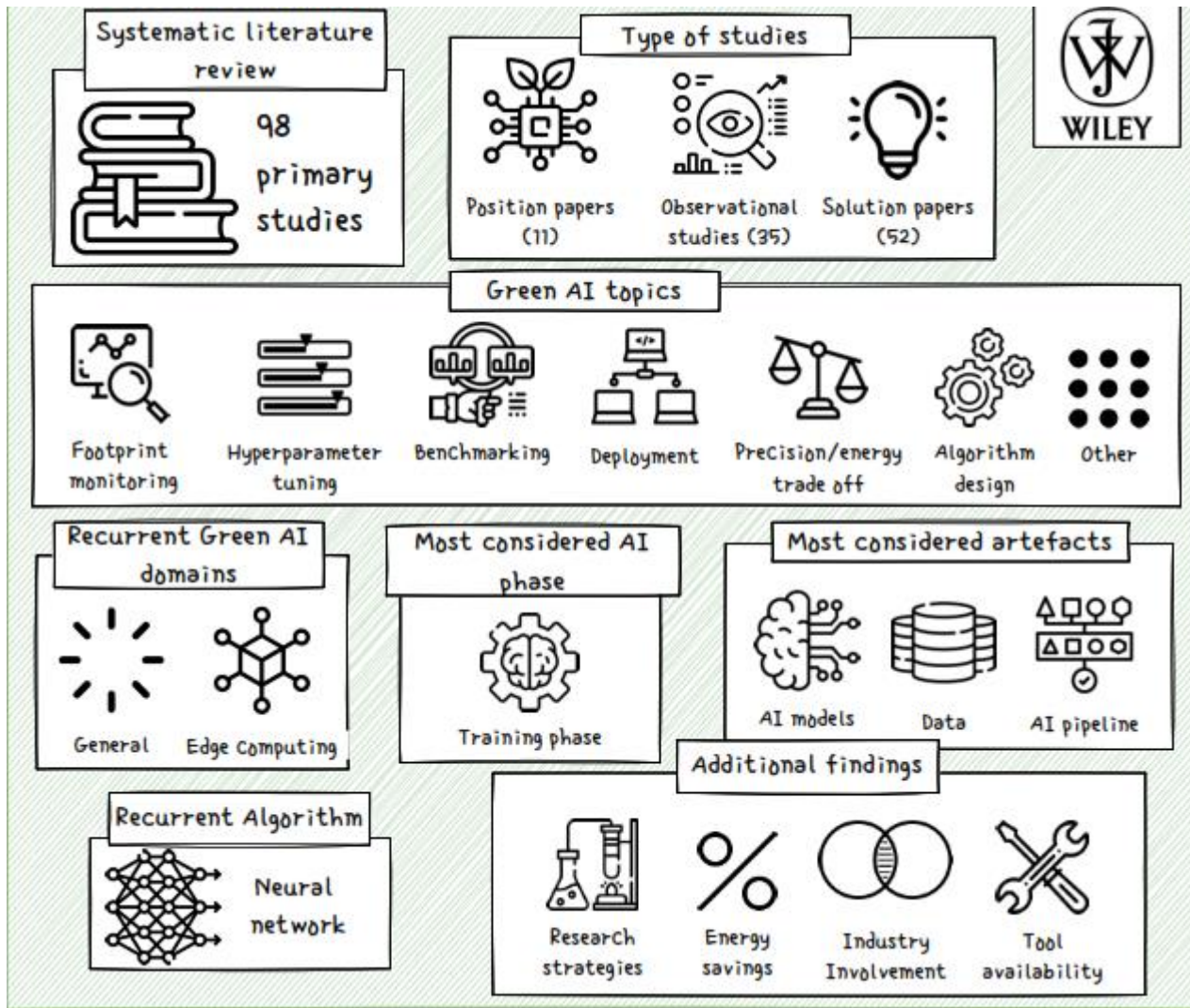
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# Research



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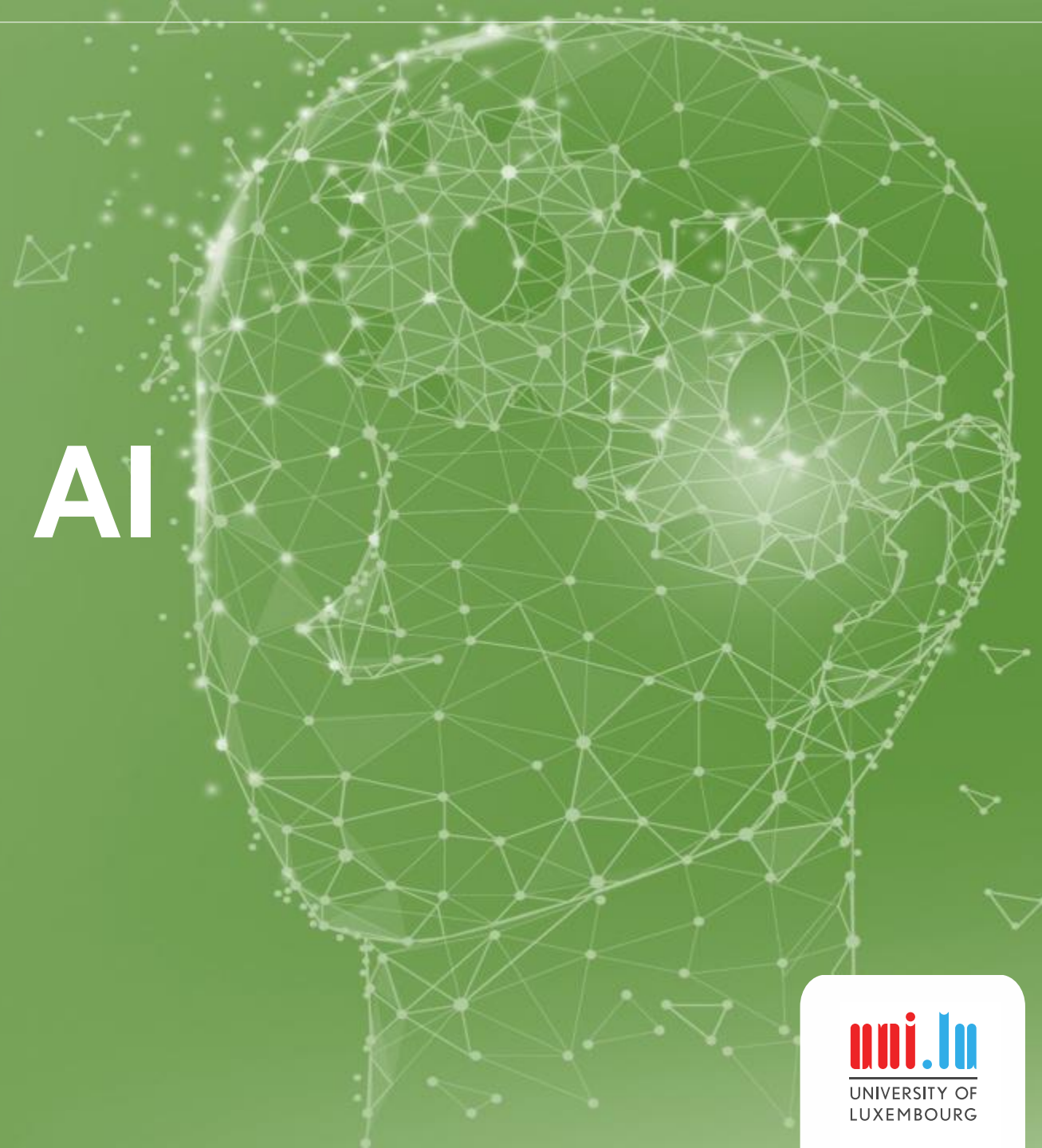
# Systematic Review of Green AI



Other	2	2	1
Ethics			3
Policy			3
Emissions	1		3
Estimation	1	4	
Network Architecture	1	5	
<b>Data-Centric</b>	1	4	1
Libraries	7	1	
Algorithm-Design	1	9	
Precision-Energy Trade-Off	3	8	
Deployment	5	12	
Model Benchmarking	14	3	
Hyperparameter-Tuning	6	12	
Monitoring	11	13	4
	Observational	Solution	Position

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# Data-Centric AI



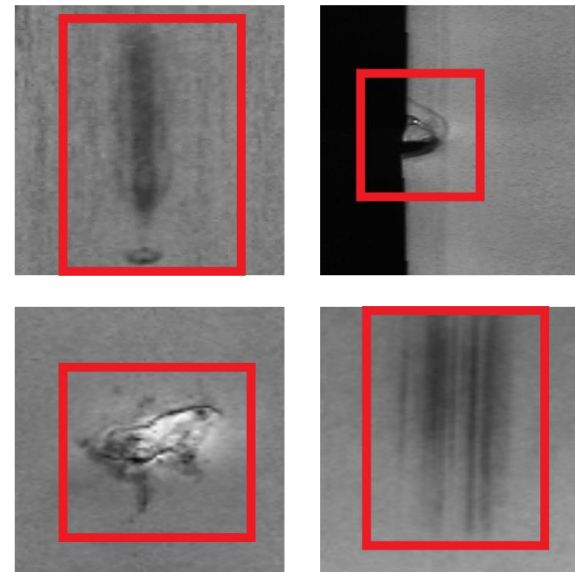
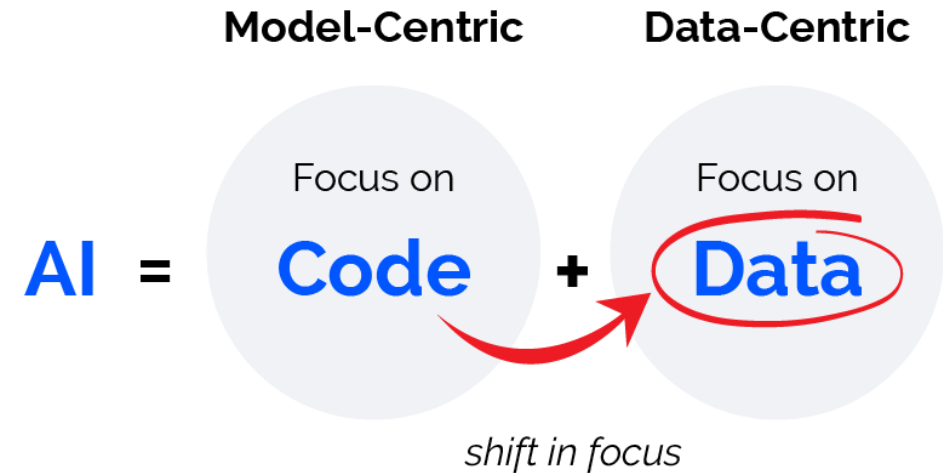
# Think of a Data-Centric AI system as programming with focus on data instead of code

## Why Does Data-Centric AI Matter?

Build computer vision applications 10x faster  
 Reduced time to deploy application  
 Improved yield and accuracy

## Data-Centric AI Impacts Performance

A Data-Centric AI approach involves building AI systems with quality data — with a focus on ensuring that the data clearly conveys what the AI must learn. Doing so helps teams reach the performance level required and removes unnecessary trial-and-error time spent on improving the model without changing inconsistent data.



Computer vision task  
 (steel sheet inspection)

Baseline

Accuracy

76.2%

Model-Centric

+0%

Data-Centric

+16.9%  
 (93.1%)

Steel Sheet Defects Example

# Can Data-Centric contribute to sustainable AI?

In recent years, studies have focused on demonstrating how AI energy efficiency can be improved by tuning the model training strategy. Nevertheless, how modifications applied to datasets can impact the energy consumption of AI is still an open question.

## Interesting Study of Trade-offs between AI energy consumption and accuracy

- **AI Algorithm ( $IV_1$ ):** Support-Vector Machine, Decision Tree, Multinomial Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbour, Random Forest, Adaptive Boost, Bagging Classifier.
- **Number of data points ( $IV_2$ ):** 10%, 20%, 30%, ..., 100% of the total number of data points. To select data points, we adopt stratified sampling, and pick points of our population uniformly at random from each stratum (i.e., messages labeled as “spam” and “ham”).
- **Number of features ( $IV_3$ ):** 10%, 20%, 30%, ..., 100%



In the vast majority of cases, decreasing the number of data points / features drastically reduces energy consumption, while implying only a negligible accuracy deterioration (e.g., by reducing features, Random Forest can achieve a maximum of **74.81% energy reduction at the cost of only a 0.06% F1-score reduction**).

However, this observation does not hold for all algorithms. For example, feature selection when using KNN has almost no impact on energy consumption, while considerably reducing its model performance (**with a maximum of 0.92% energy reduction, associated to a 98.05% F1-score loss**).

Can we find the minimal data subset to achieve this compromise?



# Optimisation Problem Alert !

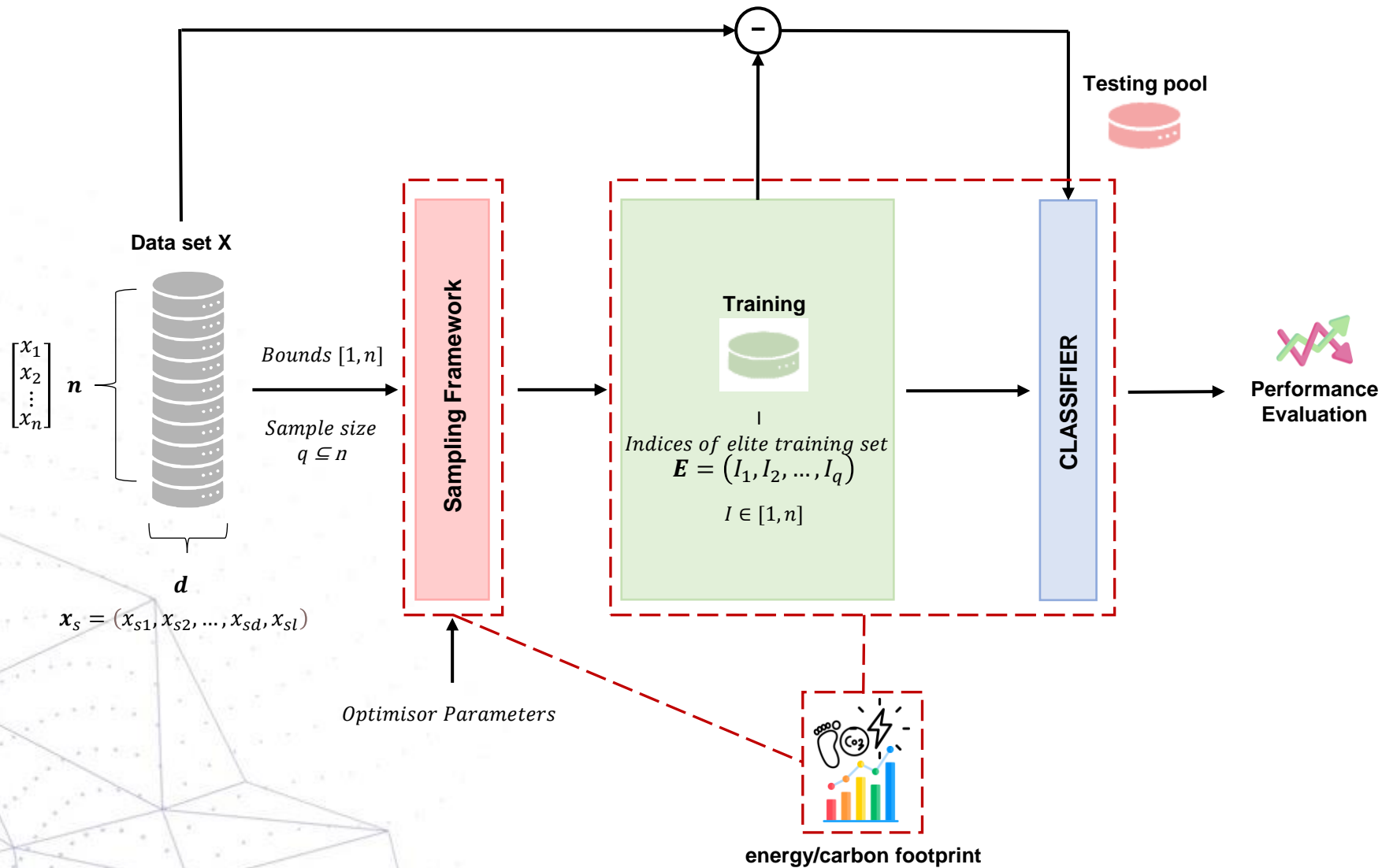


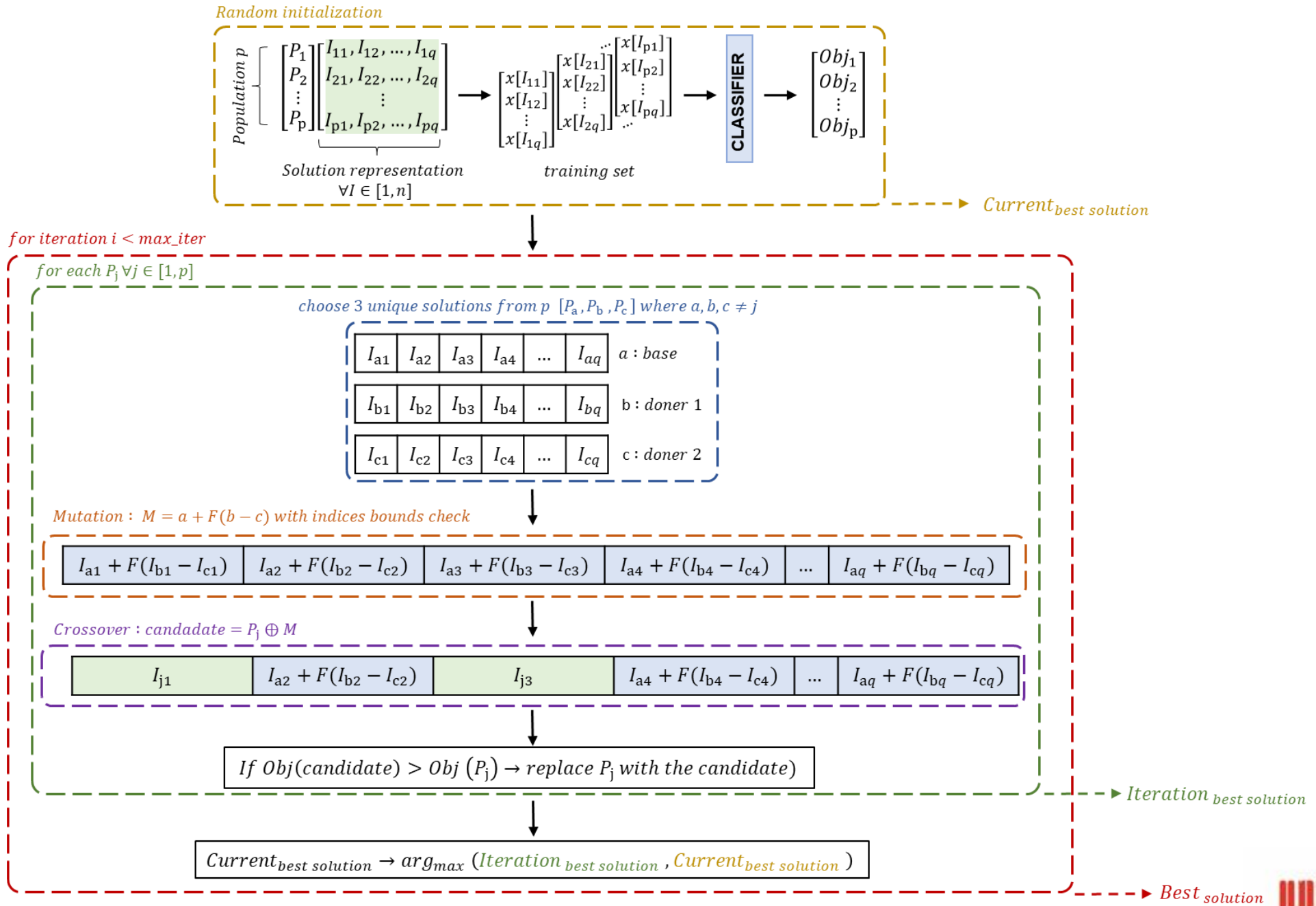
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Elite Data



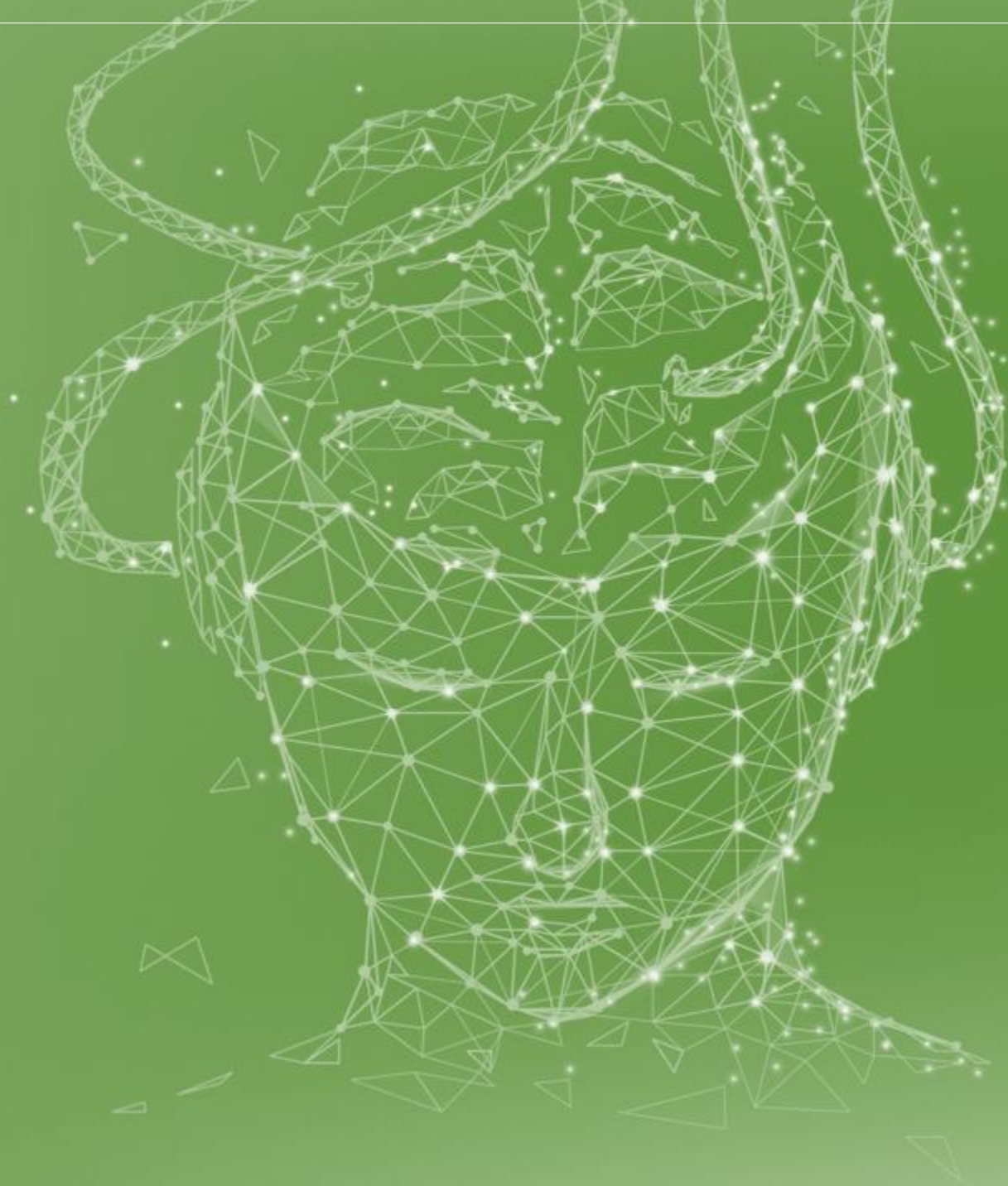
# Elite Data Sampling Framework





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Is it worth it?



# Experimental Setup



## Track and reduce CO2 emissions from your computing

<https://github.com/mlco2/codecarbon>.

Accessed 15th April 2023.

To mitigate potential threats to the experimentation validity and ensure that all experiments have run under the same hardware conditions,

- Each experiment has been conducted 30 times and the average of all runs is reported for each evaluation metric.
- The experiment pairs (Classifier, Data set) were randomly shuffled (not 30 runs sequentially) to reduce the effect of unnoticed processes in execution that might affect the energy measurements.
- A 5-second CPU-intensive warm-up operation (before the experiment execution) and 5 seconds sleep interval (between each run) have been introduced to avoid “hardware cold boot” and to enable the hardware to cool down, respectively.
- In each run,—the evaluation metrics—the model classification accuracy, F1-score and training energy consumption in Joules (J) are recorded.

Description of Classification Data Sets

Dataset	#Obs.	#Atts.	#Cl.	# Hits	Dataset	#Obs.	#Atts.	#Cl.	# Hits
Balance	625	4	3	339692	Optdigits	5620	64	10	393977
Bupa	345	6	2	235474	Page-blocks	5472	10	5	123945
Cleveland	303	13	5	2221101	Penbased	10992	16	10	284812
Coil2000	9822	85	2	197453	Pima	768	8	2	387040
Contraceptive	1473	9	3	257663	Satimage	6435	36	7	167574
Glass	214	9	7	476663	Spambase	4597	57	2	753397
Haberman	306	3	2	286064	Thyroid	7200	21	3	356055
Heart	270	13	2	2221151	Vehicle	846	18	4	162750
Iris	150	4	3	5388432	Wdbc	569	30	2	2000358
Led7digit	500	7	10	86507	Wine	178	13	3	2194120
Letter	20000	16	26	493600	Wisconsin	699	9	2	289785
Mammographic	961	5	2	224384	Yeast	1484	8	10	376116
Monk-2	432	6	2	243363					

Intel(R) Xeon(R) W-2225 CPU @ 4.10GHz equipped with 1 x Quadro RTX 6000 GPU, 128 GB RAM, Linux-5.15.0-53-generic-x86\_64-with-glibc2.35 OS, and Python 3.10 .

All classifiers used in this study follow the standard implementation with the default parameter settings in the Python package scikit-learn 1.1.2.

**The sample size is 10% (referred as reduced training)**

# Experimental Phases

**A**

Full training (70%)  
& 30% test

**Baseline****B**

Reduced training  
(10%) & 30% test

**Fair Comparison****C**

Reduced training  
(10%) & 90% test

**Generalizability**

**WARNING:**  
**Viewer Discretion is Advised.**



Dataset	Measure	AdaBoost			Bagging Classifier			Decision Tree			KNN			Log_Reg			Naive Bayes			Random Forest			SVM		
		Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE	Acc.	F_Sc.	TE
Iris	Mean	93.78	0.94	6.23	94.59	0.95	2.56	94.81	0.95	0.68	96.67	0.97	0.62	96.52	0.97	2.30	66.67	0.55	0.69	95.48	0.95	10.52	95.48	0.95	0.73
	SD	2.88	0.03	0.18	3.18	0.03	0.40	2.50	0.03	0.04	1.62	0.02	0.02	2.08	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.30	0.02	0.28	3.38	0.03	0.02
Tae	Mean	49.86	0.49	6.24	59.49	0.59	2.53	57.25	0.57	0.77	41.45	0.41	0.64	52.90	0.52	2.30	42.32	0.37	0.69	60.00	0.60	10.87	38.33	0.36	0.83
	SD	5.53	0.06	0.13	8.38	0.08	0.10	6.24	0.06	0.15	4.56	0.05	0.06	5.72	0.06	0.12	4.80	0.04	0.05	5.34	0.05	0.20	5.43	0.06	0.03
Hayes-roth	Mean	60.42	0.56	6.26	82.71	0.86	2.51	82.71	0.85	0.72	60.76	0.60	0.65	52.36	0.55	1.47	30.42	0.27	0.71	81.60	0.85	10.81	78.82	0.82	0.84
	SD	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.31	0.04	0.08	4.28	0.04	0.06	6.99	0.08	0.06	5.89	0.06	0.11	6.82	0.07	0.02	4.55	0.04	0.16	6.05	0.06	0.02
Wine	Mean	86.67	0.86	6.71	93.95	0.94	2.69	90.37	0.91	0.79	67.53	0.65	0.69	93.95	0.94	2.40	63.83	0.53	0.77	97.28	0.97	10.97	71.73	0.72	0.86
	SD	13.35	0.16	0.17	3.19	0.03	0.12	3.59	0.03	0.02	4.20	0.05	0.03	3.00	0.03	0.11	5.00	0.06	0.10	1.59	0.02	0.18	4.93	0.05	0.05
Sonar	Mean	79.63	0.79	8.92	77.25	0.77	3.80	73.44	0.73	1.24	77.14	0.76	0.72	76.46	0.76	1.36	71.16	0.71	0.77	79.89	0.79	12.47	79.37	0.79	1.01
	SD	6.13	0.06	0.22	4.61	0.05	0.15	5.67	0.06	0.05	3.58	0.04	0.08	6.45	0.06	0.14	6.04	0.06	0.02	6.46	0.07	0.26	5.42	0.06	0.06
Glass	Mean	41.85	0.28	6.62	71.69	0.68	2.81	67.13	0.61	0.83	65.85	0.51	0.68	60.77	0.46	2.50	47.69	0.32	0.75	77.03	0.73	11.58	7.90	0.03	1.11
	SD	6.35	0.11	0.16	6.14	0.07	0.15	5.31	0.09	0.03	4.56	0.06	0.06	4.55	0.06	0.11	2.86	0.06	0.10	5.03	0.05	0.20	0.67	0.01	0.09
Heart	Mean	79.71	0.79	6.61	79.79	0.79	2.73	73.50	0.73	0.78	67.82	0.67	0.70	84.94	0.85	2.17	74.44	0.74	0.73	82.39	0.82	11.25	69.34	0.69	0.99
	SD	3.99	0.04	0.21	3.18	0.03	0.12	5.01	0.05	0.02	5.53	0.06	0.15	3.53	0.04	0.12	3.89	0.04	0.08	4.07	0.04	0.18	5.22	0.05	0.06
Cleveland	Mean	51.04	0.29	6.60	54.15	0.29	2.90	48.81	0.29	0.86	49.37	0.18	0.71	57.52	0.30	2.57	53.93	0.27	0.76	57.26	0.29	11.67	38.81	0.24	1.43
	SD	5.01	0.04	0.13	4.42	0.05	0.14	4.40	0.04	0.03	3.11	0.03	0.08	3.71	0.04	0.10	2.87	0.03	0.08	2.70	0.04	0.27	6.24	0.04	0.08
Haberman	Mean	72.17	0.58	6.39	68.41	0.55	2.63	65.54	0.55	0.76	72.54	0.58	0.65	74.31	0.53	1.25	72.93	0.64	0.71	68.88	0.54	11.23	75.00	0.62	1.02
	SD	3.90	0.05	0.13	3.45	0.05	0.11	4.28	0.05	0.05	2.75	0.04	0.03	2.33	0.05	0.14	3.74	0.05	0.02	2.56	0.04	0.25	3.30	0.05	0.08
Bupa	Mean	69.87	0.69	6.43	65.16	0.64	2.76	61.41	0.61	0.82	66.35	0.64	0.68	67.34	0.65	1.63	56.19	0.56	0.75	71.47	0.70	11.63	66.92	0.67	1.09
	SD	4.66	0.05	0.14	5.10	0.05	0.11	4.50	0.05	0.02	4.40	0.05	0.02	4.44	0.04	0.13	3.51	0.04	0.06	4.11	0.04	0.44	4.10	0.04	0.05
Movement-libras	Mean	13.30	0.06	2.80	70.49	0.70	2.89	65.40	0.65	3.87	69.63	0.69	4.08	65.31	0.64	3.09	41.36	0.33	1.99	78.95	0.79	2.90	77.69	0.77	2.87
	SD	2.14	0.02	3.03	4.19	0.04	3.84	4.59	0.05	3.90	3.84	0.04	4.20	4.02	0.04	3.70	2.80	0.03	2.73	3.00	0.03	3.51	3.18	0.03	3.33
Dermatology	Mean	62.31	0.44	6.84	96.20	0.95	2.86	94.57	0.93	0.84	85.52	0.83	0.67	97.16	0.97	2.81	89.97	0.87	0.78	97.16	0.97	11.29	70.25	0.64	1.53
	SD	13.92	0.17	0.15	1.73	0.03	0.38	1.53	0.02	0.03	2.84	0.03	0.02	1.29	0.01	0.12	3.02	0.04	0.10	1.26	0.02	1.12	3.60	0.05	0.07
Monk-2	Mean	100.00	1.00	6.42	100.00	1.00	2.54	100.00	1.00	0.75	98.46	0.98	0.67	76.62	0.76	1.18	74.97	0.75	0.74	99.28	0.99	11.13	97.64	0.98	1.05
	SD	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.14	0.01	0.04	2.85	0.03	0.07	2.86	0.03	0.09	1.05	0.01	0.35	1.38	0.01	0.05
Led7digit	Mean	61.02	0.58	6.65	70.64	0.71	2.64	69.58	0.69	0.78	69.53	0.69	0.70	74.27	0.74	2.40	61.49	0.53	0.76	70.73	0.70	11.23	72.76	0.73	1.48
	SD	8.73	0.11	0.14	3.79	0.04	0.13	3.04	0.03	0.02	3.21	0.04	0.03	2.61	0.03	0.11	2.44	0.03	0.06	2.99	0.03	0.21	3.18	0.03	0.07
Bands	Mean	67.15	0.64	6.85	67.12	0.65	3.18	63.27	0.61	0.98	61.45	0.56	0.66	67.55	0.61	2.16	59.15	0.58	0.76	72.12	0.67	12.15	55.76	0.56	1.20
	SD	4.39	0.05	0.16	4.05	0.04	0.13	3.82	0.04	0.04	4.29	0.05	0.02	3.97	0.05	0.20	3.85	0.04	0.04	3.21	0.05	0.19	3.82	0.04	0.06
Wdbc	Mean	95.85	0.96	9.85	94.35	0.94	4.22	93.04	0.93	1.36	92.87	0.92	0.68	94.15	0.94	3.40	89.14	0.88	0.77	96.35	0.96	13.92	90.58	0.90	1.26
	SD	1.39	0.02	0.17	1.71	0.02	0.18	1.97	0.02	0.12	1.87	0.02	0.06	1.57	0.02	0.25	1.87	0.02	0.05	1.64	0.02	0.24	2.05	0.02	0.07
Balance	Mean	91.29	0.82	6.53	80.11	0.59	2.67	77.85	0.58	0.76	83.46	0.61	0.67	87.38	0.63	1.77	87.23	0.61	0.71	84.59	0.60	11.73	82.34	0.75	1.41
	SD	2.31	0.05	0.12	2.39	0.01	0.10	1.98	0.02	0.02	1.79	0.03	0.03	1.19	0.04	0.14	1.38	0.01	0.01	1.80	0.01	0.81	2.64	0.03	0.06
Wisconsin	Mean	95.87	0.95	6.69	96.08	0.96	2.68	94.42	0.94	0.79	96.78	0.96	0.69	96.62	0.96	1.42	85.22	0.84	0.72	96.85	0.97	11.25	96.98	0.97	1.00
	SD	1.02	0.01	0.14	1.33	0.01	0.09	1.97	0.02	0.03	1.05	0.01	0.02	0.94	0.01	0.08	2.25	0.02	0.02	1.06	0.01	0.19	1.07	0.01	0.05
Pima	Mean	74.62	0.71	7.46	74.56	0.72	3.49	70.48	0.67	1.08	72.24	0.69	0.74	76.46	0.72	2.32	58.37	0.55	0.79	75.24	0.71	13.83	72.63	0.71	1.93
	SD	1.94	0.02	0.16	2.72	0.03	0.11	3.20	0.04	0.07	2.43	0.03	0.02	2.99	0.04	0.09	2.32	0.03	0.08	1.83	0.02	0.29	2.32	0.02	0.09
Vehicle	Mean	58.20	0.60	8.73	73.27	0.73	4.43	69.17	0.69	1.40	63.31	0.62	0.68	71.13	0.71	3.20	39.37	0.29	0.79	74.99	0.74	16.37	45.92	0.44	2.78
	SD	3.84	0.04	0.88	2.11	0.02	0.14	2.32	0.02	0.08	2.25	0.02	0.02	2.54	0.03	0.38	1.83	0.03	0.07	2.33	0.02	0.27	2.55	0.03	0.13
Mammographic	Mean	82.25	0.82	6.85	78.45	0.78	2.88	76.61	0.77	0.87	80.25	0.80	0.73	83.11	0.83	1.91	76.44	0.76	0.77	78.76	0.79	12.53	77.15	0.77	1.96
	SD	2.03	0.02	0.13	2.04	0.02	0.14	2.25	0.02	0.08	2.56	0.03	0.08	2.09	0.02	0.18	2.25	0.02	0.06	1.73	0.02	0.20	2.05	0.02	0.12

ONLY Results of full training  
and 30% testing data

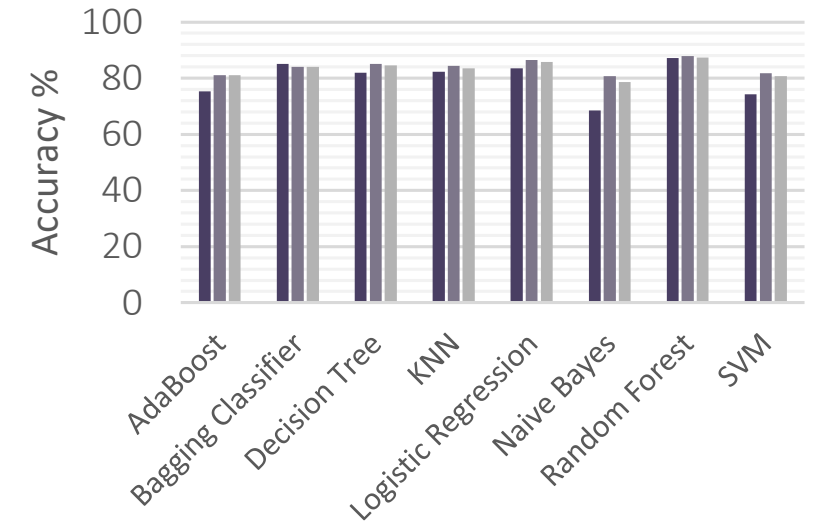
**Boring  
Results  
sample**

# Overall performance

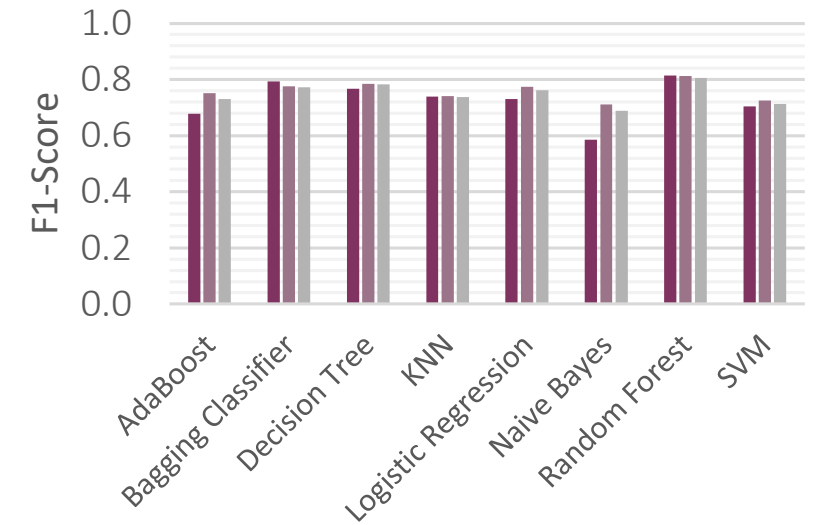


Overall Average Training Energy Consumption of Classifiers over all datasets

Overall Average Classification Accuracy and F1-Score of Classifiers over all datasets



■ Normal ■ Reduced & 30% test ■ Reduced & 90% test

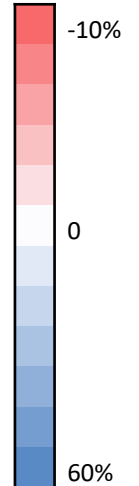


■ Normal ■ Reduced & 30% test ■ Reduced & 90% test

# Deeper Look into Results

Average Accuracy with reduced training and 30% test sets

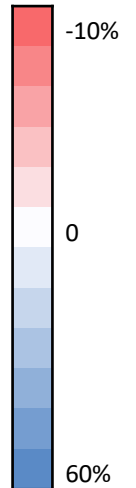
	AdaBoost	Bagging Classifier	Decision Tree	KNN	Logistic Regression	Naive Bayes	Random Forest	SVM
Balance	-5%	1%	3%	3%	5%	3%	0%	6%
Bupa	4%	-2%	7%	7%	7%	16%	-1%	6%
Cleveland	1%	3%	9%	8%	6%	10%	3%	19%
Coil2000	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	14%	2%	17%
Contraceptive	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Glass	23%	-9%	3%	3%	5%	18%	-4%	54%
Haberman	5%	7%	13%	7%	5%	7%	8%	4%
Heart	6%	0%	12%	6%	2%	11%	3%	7%
Iris	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	28%	2%	4%
Led7digit	6%	-1%	3%	7%	1%	11%	2%	3%
Letter	-3%	-6%	-7%	-7%	0%	5%	-4%	-5%
Mammographic	3%	5%	8%	0%	3%	4%	6%	-2%
Monk-2	0%	0%	0%	-2%	12%	5%	0%	2%
Optdigits	11%	-1%	-3%	0%	0%	5%	-1%	0%
Page-blocks	6%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	12%
Penbased	36%	-1%	-2%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%
Pima	3%	0%	6%	2%	3%	12%	3%	4%
Satimage	10%	-2%	0%	-1%	1%	7%	-1%	0%
Spambase	0%	-1%	0%	-3%	1%	10%	-1%	2%
Thyroid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	26%
Vehicle	7%	-5%	1%	-4%	3%	14%	-1%	2%
Wdbc	-1%	-1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%
Wine	10%	-8%	3%	11%	0%	30%	0%	7%
Wisconsin	2%	0%	3%	2%	1%	5%	1%	1%
Yeast	14%	-1%	4%	0%	-1%	7%	-3%	1%



# Deeper Look into Results - Generalizability

Average Accuracy with reduced training and 90% test sets

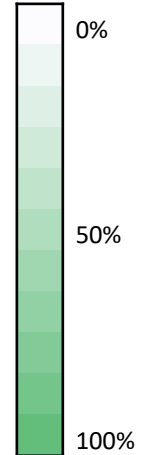
	AdaBoost	Bagging Classifier	Decision Tree	KNN	Logistic Regression	Naive Bayes	Random Forest	SVM
Balance	-4%	-1%	2%	3%	4%	3%	0%	6%
Bupa	2%	1%	8%	4%	6%	15%	-2%	3%
Cleveland	8%	3%	11%	7%	4%	7%	4%	17%
Coil2000	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	11%	1%	15%
Contraceptive	1%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Glass	22%	-10%	2%	-1%	4%	15%	-7%	49%
Haberman	5%	5%	11%	6%	4%	5%	7%	3%
Heart	5%	0%	9%	4%	1%	10%	2%	3%
Iris	3%	-1%	3%	2%	3%	26%	1%	3%
Led7digit	-2%	-2%	2%	5%	0%	8%	2%	1%
Letter	7%	-7%	-8%	-7%	0%	5%	-5%	-5%
Mammographic	2%	5%	7%	0%	2%	3%	5%	-3%
Monk-2	0%	-1%	0%	-4%	11%	3%	0%	1%
Optdigits	9%	-1%	-3%	0%	0%	4%	-1%	0%
Page-blocks	6%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	10%
Penbased	34%	-1%	-2%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Pima	2%	-1%	5%	3%	2%	11%	1%	3%
Satimage	13%	-1%	-1%	-1%	1%	6%	-1%	0%
Spambase	0%	-1%	0%	-3%	1%	9%	-1%	1%
Thyroid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	23%
Vehicle	6%	-5%	0%	-4%	1%	11%	-3%	2%
Wdbc	1%	-1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%
Wine	7%	-3%	1%	9%	3%	29%	0%	5%
Wisconsin	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Yeast	12%	-2%	3%	0%	-2%	6%	-3%	0%



# Deeper Look into Results – More Ecofriendly AI models

Training energy reduction percentage including the optimiser

	AdaBoost	Bagging Classifier	Decision Tree	KNN	Logistic Regression	Naive Bayes	Random Forest	SVM
Balance	9%	14%	50%	52%	27%	47%	11%	70%
Bupa	7%	15%	52%	49%	17%	48%	10%	61%
Cleveland	10%	20%	57%	56%	20%	50%	12%	71%
Coil2000	72%	86%	79%	48%	67%	71%	74%	98%
Contraceptive	14%	27%	59%	53%	29%	47%	27%	85%
Glass	5%	4%	39%	31%	3%	29%	3%	50%
Haberman	8%	14%	52%	48%	27%	48%	9%	61%
Heart	11%	16%	51%	54%	15%	47%	10%	60%
Iris	6%	9%	46%	50%	32%	47%	4%	48%
Led7digit	7%	10%	48%	47%	39%	46%	4%	66%
Letter	67%	67%	57%	37%	73%	72%	64%	82%
Mammographic	12%	16%	57%	57%	24%	52%	16%	76%
Monk-2	7%	8%	46%	54%	29%	48%	5%	60%
Optdigits	52%	65%	52%	54%	76%	54%	52%	69%
Page-blocks	40%	62%	53%	44%	40%	51%	49%	91%
Penbased	57%	67%	57%	37%	84%	65%	61%	73%
Pima	17%	30%	62%	54%	21%	49%	23%	76%
Satimage	55%	69%	59%	30%	53%	55%	60%	79%
Spambase	48%	72%	59%	61%	32%	54%	52%	90%
Thyroid	49%	32%	62%	55%	67%	58%	43%	96%
Vehicle	26%	43%	65%	43%	31%	47%	29%	61%
Wdbc	35%	39%	70%	56%	42%	51%	25%	67%
Wine	12%	16%	52%	56%	14%	52%	7%	55%
Wisconsin	1%	1%	37%	30%	21%	37%	2%	46%
Yeast	26%	41%	67%	61%	60%	53%	39%	85%



# Conclusion & Future Work



**Data-centric Green AI demonstrates very high potential to address the sustainability of AI-based software-intensive systems. Learn from less data is both economical and eco-friendly.**



## **Better Understanding of the relation between Model and data**

Why elite data is different for each model?  
Can we find the ultimate subset that works for all models?

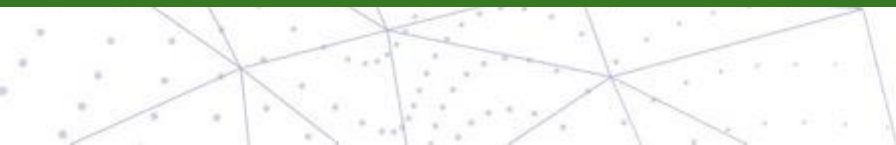
⋮



## **Dynamic sample size for each model and data set pairs**



## **Community effort (Green AI data repository)**





## Parallel Computing and Optimisation Group

Contact:



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f o r  
w a t c h i n g

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Security, Reliability and Trust