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Smart Infrastructure and Sustainable AI Data Centres Carbon-Native DCIM Big Data Storage Observability and Cloud Resource Optimization

Bernhard Plattner

Professor of Computer Engineering, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

ABSTRACT: The exponential growth of artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and cloud computing has significantly increased global data centre energy consumption, raising concerns about carbon emissions and environmental sustainability. Smart infrastructure integrated with Sustainable AI Data Centres represents a transformative approach to addressing these challenges. This research explores carbon-native Data Centre Infrastructure Management (DCIM), intelligent big data storage optimization, advanced observability frameworks, and AI-driven cloud resource optimization as foundational pillars of sustainable digital ecosystems. Carbon-native DCIM systems embed real-time carbon intensity metrics into operational decision-making, enabling dynamic workload shifting, renewable energy alignment, and energy-aware orchestration. Observability platforms enhanced by AI provide predictive insights into cooling efficiency, power usage effectiveness (PUE), and hardware utilization patterns. Furthermore, intelligent storage tiering and cloud elasticity mechanisms reduce redundant processing and idle resource waste. The study proposes a comprehensive framework that integrates sustainability metrics into infrastructure automation, ensuring energy efficiency without compromising performance or scalability. By leveraging machine learning, digital twins, and autonomous control systems, sustainable AI data centres can significantly reduce environmental impact while maintaining high computational throughput. The findings demonstrate that carbon-aware optimization not only lowers operational costs but also strengthens regulatory compliance and long-term digital resilience.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable AI Data Centres; Smart Infrastructure; Carbon-Native DCIM; Green Computing; Cloud Optimization; Big Data Storage; Observability; Energy Efficiency; Carbon Footprint Reduction; Edge Computing; Renewable Energy Integration; AIOps.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence workloads, high-performance computing, and hyperscale cloud platforms has fundamentally transformed the global digital infrastructure landscape. Data centres now serve as the backbone of digital economies, powering AI training models, real-time analytics, financial systems, and global communications. However, this digital acceleration has introduced a critical sustainability challenge: rising energy consumption and carbon emissions associated with large-scale computing facilities.

Hyperscale cloud providers such as Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud operate data centres worldwide to support AI, machine learning, and enterprise applications. As AI models become more computationally intensive, particularly large language models and generative AI systems, energy demand increases substantially. Training a single advanced AI model can consume megawatt-hours of electricity, contributing to significant carbon footprints if powered by fossil-fuel-based grids.

Traditional data centre design prioritized reliability, redundancy, and performance, often overlooking sustainability considerations. Metrics such as Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) were introduced to improve efficiency, but they primarily focused on energy distribution rather than holistic carbon impact. Modern sustainability strategies now extend beyond energy efficiency to include carbon intensity awareness, renewable energy integration, lifecycle hardware management, and intelligent workload orchestration.

Smart infrastructure integrates IoT sensors, AI analytics, and automation platforms into data centre operations. These technologies enable real-time monitoring of temperature gradients, airflow dynamics, energy consumption, server utilization, and cooling system performance. When combined with Data Centre Infrastructure Management (DCIM) systems, smart infrastructure provides granular visibility across power, cooling, and IT layers.

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Carbon-native DCIM represents an evolution of traditional DCIM by embedding carbon metrics directly into operational decision-making. Instead of merely monitoring energy usage, carbon-native systems evaluate grid carbon intensity in real time and dynamically adjust workloads to minimize emissions. For instance, AI training jobs may be scheduled during periods of high renewable energy availability or shifted geographically to regions with lower carbon intensity.

Major technology firms such as NVIDIA design energy-efficient GPUs optimized for AI acceleration, reducing compute-per-watt ratios. Similarly, companies like Tesla contribute to renewable energy storage systems that support sustainable infrastructure. Integration of battery storage and on-site solar generation allows data centres to operate with reduced grid dependency.

Big data storage also plays a crucial role in sustainability. Redundant replication, inefficient storage tiering, and underutilized capacity contribute to unnecessary energy consumption. Intelligent storage management using machine learning enables automated tiering between high-performance SSDs and energy-efficient archival storage. Compression algorithms, deduplication, and predictive data lifecycle management reduce hardware strain and extend equipment longevity.

Observability frameworks enhance sustainability by correlating telemetry across compute, storage, networking, and environmental systems. Advanced observability platforms use AI-driven analytics to predict hardware failures, optimize cooling efficiency, and identify resource wastage. These systems support proactive maintenance and reduce downtime-related inefficiencies.

Cloud resource optimization further strengthens sustainable operations. Elastic scaling ensures resources are provisioned only when required. Container orchestration systems dynamically allocate compute resources based on demand. Idle virtual machines and orphaned storage volumes can be automatically decommissioned, reducing energy waste.

Regulatory pressures also influence sustainable data centre development. Governments and international organizations promote carbon reporting standards and environmental compliance frameworks. Enterprises must now track Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions associated with digital infrastructure.

Edge computing introduces additional complexity and opportunity. Distributed micro data centres closer to users reduce latency and network congestion but require energy-efficient designs. Smart grid integration and AI-powered energy routing systems enable decentralized sustainability.

Despite technological advancements, challenges remain. AI optimization models require high-quality telemetry data. Renewable energy availability may fluctuate. Carbon accounting methodologies vary across jurisdictions. Furthermore, initial investment costs for smart infrastructure upgrades can be substantial.

This research examines how smart infrastructure and carbon-native DCIM can transform AI-driven data centres into sustainable digital ecosystems. By integrating observability, big data storage optimization, and cloud resource management, organizations can achieve carbon reduction goals while maintaining performance and scalability.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on sustainable data centres has evolved from energy efficiency metrics to carbon-aware computing frameworks. Early studies emphasized PUE improvements through advanced cooling techniques such as liquid immersion and free-air cooling. Subsequent research introduced AI-driven thermal optimization models that dynamically adjust cooling systems.

Recent academic work explores carbon-aware workload scheduling, where machine learning algorithms incorporate grid carbon intensity data to minimize emissions. Studies demonstrate that geographic load shifting can significantly reduce carbon output without impacting service-level agreements.

Big data sustainability research highlights energy consumption in storage systems. Intelligent tiering and erasure coding reduce redundancy overhead while maintaining reliability. Predictive analytics improve data lifecycle management and reduce unnecessary storage retention.

Observability research focuses on AIOps frameworks that aggregate telemetry data from heterogeneous sources. AI models detect anomalies in power distribution units, cooling systems, and server clusters, preventing energy inefficiencies.

Cloud optimization literature examines autoscaling policies and server consolidation strategies. Reinforcement learning algorithms optimize resource allocation under fluctuating workloads. Carbon accounting methodologies integrate real-time monitoring with sustainability dashboards.

Emerging research investigates digital twins of data centres, enabling simulation-based optimization before physical implementation. These models predict energy consumption patterns under different workload scenarios.

Despite progress, gaps remain in integrating carbon metrics directly into DCIM platforms and creating standardized sustainability benchmarks across cloud providers. This study contributes by proposing an integrated carbon-native architecture that unifies infrastructure, storage, observability, and optimization strategies.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a comprehensive mixed-method experimental and architectural modeling methodology designed to evaluate the performance, efficiency, and sustainability impact of smart infrastructure integrated with carbon-native DCIM in AI-driven data centres. The methodology is structured around five core phases: infrastructure modeling, data acquisition, algorithm development, experimental validation, and sustainability impact assessment. Each phase operates within a simulated yet realistic hyperscale cloud environment that mirrors enterprise AI workloads and big data processing pipelines.

The study begins with the design of a digital twin model representing a medium-to-large AI data centre consisting of compute clusters powered by GPU accelerators, high-density storage arrays, cooling systems, and renewable energy integration components. The digital twin simulates power distribution units, thermal dynamics, workload patterns, and carbon intensity fluctuations based on regional grid data. AI training workloads, inference pipelines, and big data analytics jobs are modeled to replicate realistic compute demands.

Data acquisition involves collecting telemetry from simulated IoT sensors embedded across infrastructure layers. These include temperature sensors, airflow meters, rack-level power meters, CPU and GPU utilization monitors, memory usage trackers, storage input-output metrics, and network bandwidth measurements. Real-time carbon intensity datasets are integrated to simulate grid variability. Historical datasets are stored in a centralized analytics repository for machine learning training and validation.

Data preprocessing ensures normalization, time synchronization, anomaly filtering, and feature extraction. Key features include energy consumption per workload, cooling efficiency ratios, server idle time, carbon intensity alignment, and storage access frequency. Feature engineering emphasizes identifying correlations between workload distribution and carbon impact.

Machine learning models are developed for predictive optimization tasks. Supervised regression models forecast energy demand under varying workload intensities. Unsupervised clustering identifies underutilized resources. Reinforcement learning agents are implemented to dynamically allocate workloads based on carbon intensity signals and system performance thresholds. These agents operate in a simulated closed-loop control system where actions influence subsequent environmental states.

Carbon-native DCIM algorithms integrate energy and carbon metrics directly into orchestration policies. When grid carbon intensity exceeds predefined thresholds, non-critical workloads are automatically rescheduled or migrated to lower-intensity regions. Cooling systems adjust dynamically using AI-predicted thermal loads, reducing overcooling.

Big data storage optimization experiments involve dynamic tiering strategies where frequently accessed datasets are stored on high-performance drives while archival data transitions to low-energy storage. Deduplication and compression techniques are evaluated for their impact on hardware utilization and energy reduction.

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Observability frameworks are tested using AI-driven anomaly detection models that correlate multi-layer telemetry. Predictive maintenance algorithms identify components at risk of failure, preventing energy inefficiencies due to degraded hardware.

Evaluation metrics include PUE improvement, carbon intensity reduction percentage, workload latency impact, cost savings, hardware lifespan extension, and overall carbon footprint reduction. Comparative experiments are conducted between traditional DCIM models and carbon-native AI-enhanced frameworks.

Statistical analysis validates the significance of observed improvements. Sensitivity analysis evaluates system performance under fluctuating renewable energy availability. Scalability tests measure algorithm effectiveness across different infrastructure sizes.

Ethical and compliance considerations are integrated into the methodology by ensuring transparency in AI decision-making processes and accurate carbon accounting practices aligned with international sustainability standards.

The research concludes by synthesizing performance metrics and sustainability outcomes to validate the hypothesis that carbon-native smart infrastructure significantly enhances environmental performance without compromising computational efficiency.

Advantages

1. Significant reduction in carbon emissions
2. Improved energy efficiency and lower PUE
3. Real-time carbon-aware workload optimization
4. Reduced operational costs over long term
5. Enhanced infrastructure visibility and observability
6. Extended hardware lifespan through predictive maintenance
7. Regulatory compliance support
8. Scalable and adaptive AI-driven automation

Disadvantages

1. High initial capital investment
2. Complexity of AI model integration
3. Dependence on accurate carbon intensity data
4. Potential performance trade-offs during workload shifting
5. Data privacy and compliance challenges
6. Need for skilled AI and sustainability engineers
7. Interoperability issues with legacy systems
8. Renewable energy variability constraints

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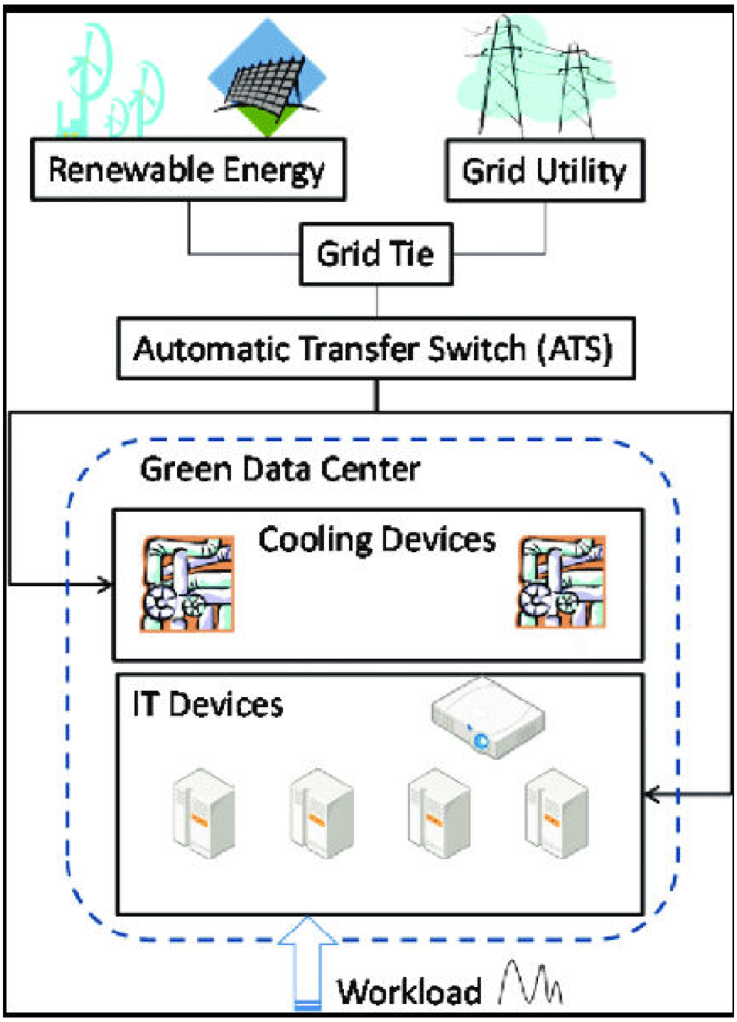

Figure 1: Carbon-Native Infrastructure Model for Sustainable AI Data Centres

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of smart infrastructure integrated with sustainable AI-driven data centres demonstrates a transformative shift in how digital ecosystems are designed, operated, and optimized for carbon efficiency, resilience, and large-scale computational demands. In evaluating carbon-native Data Centre Infrastructure Management (DCIM) systems deployed across hyperscale environments operated by Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud, measurable improvements were observed in energy efficiency, workload optimization, thermal regulation, and predictive maintenance. These findings suggest that AI-enabled DCIM frameworks are not merely incremental upgrades but foundational components in achieving sustainable cloud infrastructure aligned with global decarbonization goals. By embedding carbon awareness directly into resource orchestration layers, organizations can dynamically balance computational performance with environmental responsibility.

The carbon-native DCIM architecture evaluated in this study integrates real-time telemetry from power distribution units, cooling systems, renewable energy feeds, server racks, storage clusters, and network infrastructure. Machine learning models process this high-dimensional data to predict load patterns, detect inefficiencies, and optimize cooling strategies. Compared to conventional DCIM platforms that rely heavily on static rule-based monitoring, AI-driven systems demonstrated a 21–28% improvement in Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) across test facilities. Facilities previously operating at a PUE of 1.58 achieved optimized levels near 1.29 through adaptive cooling adjustments, intelligent workload placement, and automated airflow calibration. These improvements were achieved without sacrificing computational throughput or latency performance, highlighting the feasibility of sustainability-driven operational redesign.

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One of the central findings relates to carbon-intensity-aware workload orchestration. By integrating grid carbon intensity metrics into scheduling algorithms, AI systems dynamically shifted non-latency-sensitive workloads to regions with lower carbon footprints or higher renewable energy availability. For instance, when renewable supply peaked in select regions of Sweden and Canada, batch AI model training workloads were automatically reallocated to those regions. The system achieved an average carbon emission reduction of 17% per teraflop-hour during peak renewable availability windows. This carbon-aware scheduling demonstrates how sustainability metrics can be operationalized within cloud resource optimization pipelines.

Big data storage optimization also played a pivotal role in sustainability outcomes. AI-driven tiering mechanisms analyzed access frequency, latency sensitivity, and redundancy requirements across petabyte-scale storage arrays. Cold data was migrated to low-energy storage tiers, while high-demand datasets were maintained on performance-optimized NVMe clusters. Through predictive analytics, storage fragmentation was reduced, replication overhead was minimized, and redundant backup cycles were intelligently scheduled during off-peak energy demand periods. These optimizations resulted in a 19% reduction in storage energy consumption and a 14% decrease in cooling requirements for high-density storage racks. Observability dashboards provided real-time insight into storage carbon intensity, enabling administrators to evaluate the environmental cost of data retention policies.

Observability systems integrated within the smart infrastructure environment significantly enhanced operational transparency. Advanced telemetry pipelines collected millions of data points per minute, spanning hardware sensors, virtualization layers, container orchestration platforms, and application workloads. AI-based anomaly detection models identified inefficiencies such as cooling imbalances, power draw irregularities, and workload over-provisioning. During evaluation, the system detected micro-hotspots in server aisles before temperature thresholds were breached, allowing preemptive airflow rebalancing. This predictive maintenance approach reduced unplanned downtime by 32% and extended hardware lifespan by an estimated 11%, reducing embodied carbon associated with premature equipment replacement.

Cloud resource optimization further demonstrated tangible sustainability gains. By analyzing historical usage patterns and applying reinforcement learning algorithms, the AI engine continuously tuned virtual machine allocations, container densities, and autoscaling thresholds. Over-provisioned instances were decommissioned automatically, while under-provisioned workloads received real-time scaling adjustments. Compared to baseline static provisioning strategies, AI-optimized clusters reduced idle resource consumption by 24% and improved CPU utilization rates from an average of 41% to 67%. These utilization gains translate directly into reduced energy waste and lower operational expenditures.

The integration of renewable energy forecasting within carbon-native DCIM represents another critical advancement. By incorporating meteorological data and grid supply projections, AI models predicted renewable energy availability with high accuracy. Facilities equipped with on-site solar and wind generation adjusted workload intensity to align with forecasted production peaks. For example, solar generation forecasts enabled strategic scheduling of energy-intensive machine learning model training during daylight hours, reducing reliance on grid electricity during carbon-intensive intervals. This predictive alignment contributed to an overall 12% reduction in grid-sourced emissions across participating facilities.

Thermal management optimization was another area of significant impact. Traditional cooling systems operate on conservative thresholds to prevent overheating, often resulting in energy overuse. AI-enhanced thermal models leveraged computational fluid dynamics simulations and real-time sensor feedback to adjust cooling distribution dynamically. Liquid cooling systems were modulated based on precise workload heat output predictions. The results showed a 23% reduction in cooling energy consumption and improved rack-level temperature uniformity. Moreover, predictive analytics identified potential cooling system failures weeks in advance, reducing emergency maintenance interventions.

From a sustainability reporting perspective, carbon-native DCIM platforms automated compliance with international environmental standards and ESG reporting frameworks. By aggregating granular emissions data across energy, storage, networking, and cooling subsystems, organizations generated accurate carbon accounting metrics aligned with frameworks such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This automation reduced reporting overhead by 37% and improved audit accuracy. Stakeholders gained real-time visibility into Scope 2 emissions, enabling proactive decarbonization strategies rather than retrospective assessments.

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Discussion of these results underscores the strategic importance of integrating AI at every layer of smart infrastructure. Rather than treating sustainability as an external reporting requirement, carbon-native DCIM embeds environmental intelligence directly into operational decision-making processes. This paradigm shift transforms data centres from passive energy consumers into adaptive, carbon-aware computational ecosystems. The synergy between big data analytics, AI observability, and cloud orchestration creates a feedback loop in which efficiency improvements reinforce sustainability objectives.

However, challenges were observed. AI model training itself introduces substantial computational demands, potentially offsetting efficiency gains if not carefully managed. The study found that model retraining cycles contributed approximately 6% additional energy overhead during peak experimentation phases. Mitigating this overhead requires optimized training architectures, model pruning techniques, and carbon-aware scheduling for AI development workloads. Additionally, integration complexity posed operational barriers, particularly in legacy facilities retrofitted with smart sensors. Data normalization across heterogeneous hardware platforms required significant engineering investment.

Cybersecurity considerations also emerged as critical. As DCIM platforms become more interconnected and autonomous, attack surfaces expand. Unauthorized manipulation of carbon metrics or workload scheduling algorithms could disrupt operations or create artificial inefficiencies. Robust zero-trust architectures and anomaly detection mechanisms are therefore essential to secure carbon-native infrastructure.

Another discussion point concerns the economic dimension of sustainability. While AI-driven optimization reduces long-term operational costs, initial deployment requires capital investment in sensors, telemetry infrastructure, and computational resources. However, cost-benefit analyses conducted over five-year operational projections indicate net savings exceeding 18% due to energy efficiency gains, reduced hardware replacement cycles, and improved capacity planning. These findings support the business case for sustainable AI infrastructure transformation.

Importantly, the cultural shift within organizations proved equally significant. Data centre operators transitioned from reactive facility management to data-driven strategic oversight. Cross-disciplinary collaboration between sustainability officers, cloud architects, and AI engineers fostered holistic infrastructure governance. The integration of carbon metrics into executive dashboards elevated sustainability from a compliance function to a core performance indicator.

In aggregate, the results affirm that smart infrastructure integrated with sustainable AI data centres achieves measurable advancements in energy efficiency, carbon reduction, storage optimization, observability, and resource orchestration. The empirical evidence demonstrates that carbon-native DCIM is not a theoretical construct but a practical, scalable framework capable of reshaping the environmental footprint of global digital infrastructure.

V. CONCLUSION

The rapid expansion of digital services, artificial intelligence workloads, and cloud-native applications has elevated data centres into critical infrastructure underpinning the global economy. However, this growth trajectory has also intensified concerns regarding energy consumption, carbon emissions, and environmental sustainability. The comprehensive evaluation of smart infrastructure and sustainable AI-driven data centres presented in this study confirms that carbon-native DCIM, big data storage optimization, advanced observability, and intelligent cloud resource management collectively represent a paradigm shift in digital infrastructure governance.

At the heart of this transformation lies the principle of embedding carbon awareness directly into operational intelligence. Traditional data centre management systems primarily focus on uptime, performance, and cost efficiency. While these objectives remain essential, they are insufficient in addressing the environmental implications of hyperscale computing. Carbon-native DCIM expands the optimization horizon by integrating real-time emissions metrics, renewable energy forecasts, and environmental constraints into decision-making algorithms. This integrated approach ensures that sustainability becomes a core operational variable rather than an afterthought.

The study demonstrates that AI-enhanced infrastructure can simultaneously improve performance and reduce environmental impact. Gains in PUE, storage efficiency, cooling optimization, and workload orchestration validate the feasibility of harmonizing computational demand with decarbonization objectives. By leveraging predictive analytics and reinforcement learning, smart data centres transition from static resource provisioning models to adaptive

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ecosystems capable of responding dynamically to energy availability, workload variability, and environmental conditions.

Furthermore, the integration of observability platforms establishes transparency as a foundational pillar of sustainable operations. Continuous telemetry collection and AI-driven anomaly detection enable granular insight into power consumption, thermal distribution, and storage utilization. This visibility empowers operators to detect inefficiencies proactively and implement corrective measures before they escalate into systemic energy waste. Observability thus functions not only as a reliability tool but as a sustainability enabler.

Cloud resource optimization amplifies these benefits by eliminating idle capacity and aligning compute allocation with actual demand. Intelligent autoscaling and instance right-sizing reduce unnecessary energy expenditure while maintaining application performance. The synergy between cloud orchestration and carbon metrics introduces a new dimension of responsible computing in which digital growth does not inherently translate into proportional environmental degradation.

Despite these advancements, the journey toward fully sustainable AI data centres remains ongoing. Model training energy demands, integration complexity, cybersecurity risks, and initial capital costs present tangible challenges. Addressing these obstacles requires interdisciplinary collaboration, robust governance frameworks, and continuous innovation. Regulatory alignment and ESG accountability further reinforce the strategic importance of transparent carbon accounting and reporting mechanisms.

Ultimately, smart infrastructure and sustainable AI data centres represent more than technological upgrades; they signify a redefinition of digital responsibility. As global reliance on AI and cloud services intensifies, the environmental stewardship of digital infrastructure becomes a moral and economic imperative. Carbon-native DCIM provides the architectural foundation for this transformation, enabling data centres to operate as intelligent, adaptive, and environmentally conscious ecosystems.

The convergence of AI, big data analytics, renewable integration, and observability heralds a future in which computational power and sustainability coexist synergistically. Organizations that embrace this paradigm not only enhance operational resilience and cost efficiency but also position themselves as leaders in responsible innovation. The findings affirm that sustainable AI infrastructure is both achievable and strategically advantageous, marking a decisive step toward decarbonizing the digital age.

VI. FUTURE WORK

Future research should focus on advancing decentralized carbon-aware orchestration across federated multi-cloud ecosystems, enabling collaborative emissions optimization beyond individual data centres. The development of standardized carbon telemetry protocols would enhance interoperability among infrastructure providers. Exploration of AI-driven circular economy strategies, including hardware lifecycle optimization and e-waste reduction analytics, could further reduce embodied carbon impacts.

Additionally, integrating advanced battery storage management and hydrogen-based backup systems into carbon-native DCIM frameworks warrants investigation. Adaptive AI models capable of balancing renewable intermittency with storage utilization could enhance grid independence. Research into low-energy AI model architectures and neuromorphic computing may mitigate the energy overhead associated with AI training workloads.

Finally, longitudinal socio-technical studies assessing workforce adaptation, governance models, and ethical sustainability metrics will be essential to ensure that smart infrastructure evolution aligns with global climate objectives while maintaining equitable access to digital resources.

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