



NetApp Sustainability Tracker

Below is an explanation of the logic used to determine the storage, energy, and carbon savings displayed on our website's sustainability tracker as metric tons of CO₂ saved for customers.

ONTAP Storage Efficiency uses technologies such as thin provisioning, Snapshot copy, deduplication, data compression, FlexClone, thin replication with SnapVault and volume SnapMirror, RAID-DP, Flash Cache, Flash Pool aggregate, and FabricPool-enabled aggregates which help to increase storage utilization and decrease total storage volume consumption.

ONTAP Hybrid Cloud Tiering allows customers to automatically move data between a high-performance local tier (aggregate) storage and a cloud tier of storage based on access and data use patterns. Tiering frees up local storage for additional hot in-use data while keeping cold (low use) data readily available in the cloud.

NetApp calculated hypothetical CO₂ emissions by estimating the amount of storage not required on popular system configurations (half of the saved capacity in A400 with NS224 24 x 15.3TB and the remaining half saved by add-on shelves DS224C 12x15.3TB) by virtue of using ONTAP Storage Efficiency and ONTAP Hybrid Cloud Tiering.

Using the energy consumed from actual customer usage of these systems per terabyte multiplied by a global CO₂ Emission Intensity Coefficient results in a translation of storage savings to reduced energy consumption to CO₂ emissions.

All energy savings are hypothetical and are not a not a guarantee of future performance or developments.