

GREENING OF MOBILE NETWORKS : MYTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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EPFL

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- Greening Cellular Networks
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Mobile Operator Energy Consumption Facts

Energy Savings for Cellular Network with Evaluation of Impact on Data Traffic Performance

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EuropeanWireless2010

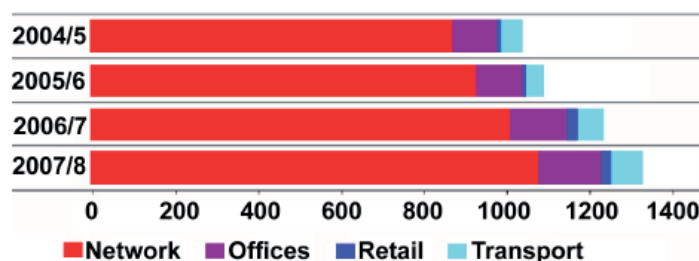
- Energy consumption facts
 - Germany: total 200M € yearly
 - 1.8 TWh \sim 0.34 % of Germany total
 - UK: Vodafone 20M £ yearly
 - 0.2 TWh \sim 0.06 % of UK total (times 3 operators!)
 - Significant share on OPEX (OPERating EXpense)
 - Europe: 18%, India: 32%
 - Worldwide: ca. **60 TWh yearly** \sim 0.3 % in total
- Corresponds to ca. **38 million tons of CO₂ emissions**



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Radio Network Is A Major Electricity Consumer

- **80%** of electricity spent on radio network alone
 - i.e. base stations (BTS)
 - a typical network has thousands BTSs (Vodafone UK \sim 12k)



- **Radio network energy efficiency = challenge**

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Traffic Proportional Energy Consumption

- Today's equipment power consumption is largely traffic insensitive
 - ▶ Power amplifiers, non idling processors
- Tomorrow's equipment will be much more energy proportional
- In the rest of this section I focus on operation and design

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Save Energy by Shutting Down Base Stations

Optimal Energy Savings in Cellular Access Networks

Marco Ajmone Marsan, Luca Chiaraviglio, Delia Ciullo, Michela Meo
Electronics Department, Politecnico di Torino, Italy

GreenComm'09

Energy Efficient Management of two Cellular Access Networks

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GreenMetrics'09

- Savings up to 25-30% can be achieved
- Network sharing allows shutting down entire network at off peak periods

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Save Energy by Optimal Network Design

Energy Profile Aware Routing

Juan Camilo Cardona Restrepo^{*,*}, Claus G. Gruber^{*}, and Carmen Mas Machuca^{*}

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GreenComm'09

- Design and route according to energy consumption (optical switching vs IP routing)

Energy Efficiency Improvements through Micro Sites in Cellular Mobile Radio Networks

Albrecht J. Fehske, Fred Richter, and Gerhard P. Fettweis

Vodafone Stiftungslehrstuhl, Technische Universität Dresden

Email: {albrecht.fehske, fred.richter, fettweis}@ifn.et.tu-dresden.de

GreenComm'09

- Femto cells to reduce energy consumption of down and up link

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■ Femto Cells:

- ▶ Assume 20 % swiss households equipped with 3G femtocell, 15W
- ▶ Increases power consumption of households by 0.5 %
- ▶ Compare to existing mobile phone network power consumption (RF + BB) : + 50 %

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement für
Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation UVEK
Bundesamt für Energie BFE

ENERGIEVERBRAUCH DER MOBILEN KOMMUNIKATION

Schlussbericht

AUSGEARBEITET DURCH

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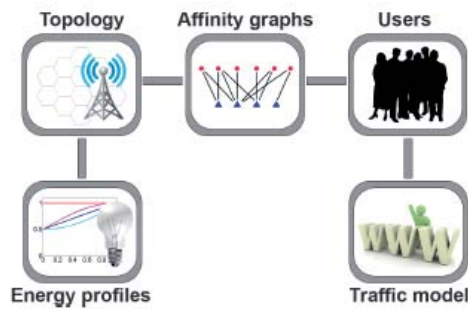
PROF. DR. M. HUFSCMID, FACHHOCHSCHULE NORDWESTSCHWEIZ

GRÜNDENSTRASSE 40, 4132 MUTTENZ, WWW.FHNW.CH

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Online Dynamical Allocation

Idea:



- Predict aggregate traffic
- Decide resource allocation every say 2-5 mn
- Optimize network predicted cost subject to quality of service
- Efficient for data traffic

Energy Savings for Cellular Network with Evaluation of Impact on Data Traffic Performance

Kateřina Dufková*, Milan Bjelica†, Byongkwon Moon‡, Lukáš Kenc†, Jean-Yves Le Boudec†

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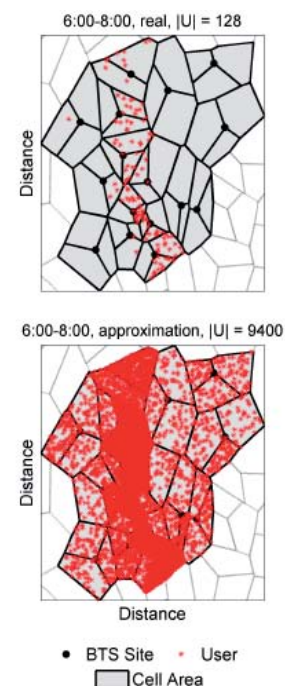
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Experimental Results

- Trace based sets of users
 - Obtained by active tracking of user-cell associations in a real network
 - Only a small fraction of users in the area
 - **Represents spatial distribution of users!**
- Artificially generated sets of users
 - Use above as a spatial multinomial probability distribution
 - Draw sample of desired size

Statistics:

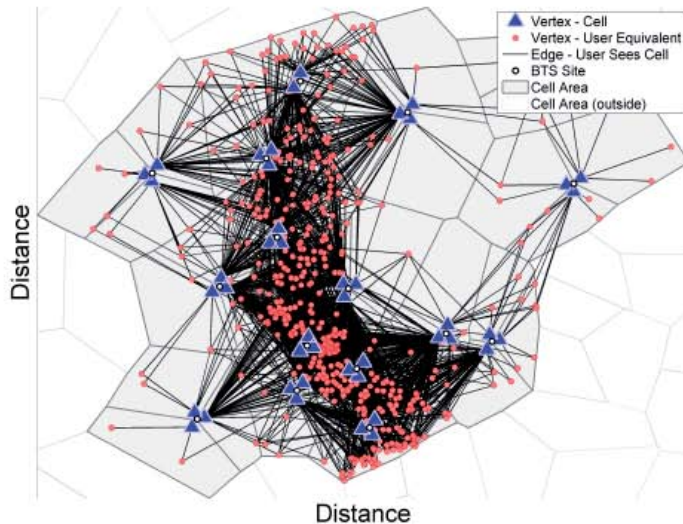
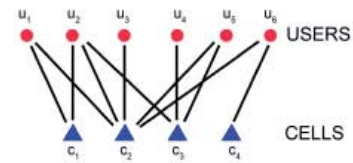
- up to 9400 users
- i.e. up to mean 200 users per cell



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Optimal Allocation of Users to Cell by Binary Integer Programming Heuristic

- Relations between cells and users
- Modelled as a bipartite graph



- Vertices = $\{\text{cells} \cup \text{users}\}$
- Edges = $\{(\text{user}, \text{cell}) \mid \text{user can connect to cell}\}$

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Traffic Model

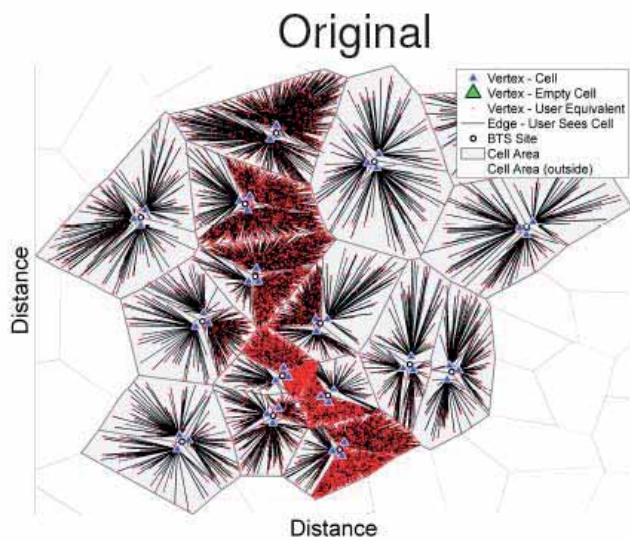
- Data traffic only
- Web workloads generated by SURGE
- Cell \sim single uplink and downlink processor sharing queue
 - service rates $R_{UP} = 2$ Mbps, $R_{DOWN} = 14.4$ Mbps (HSDPA)
 - fixed network delay 100 ms

Estimate the maximum safe number of users (K) per cell

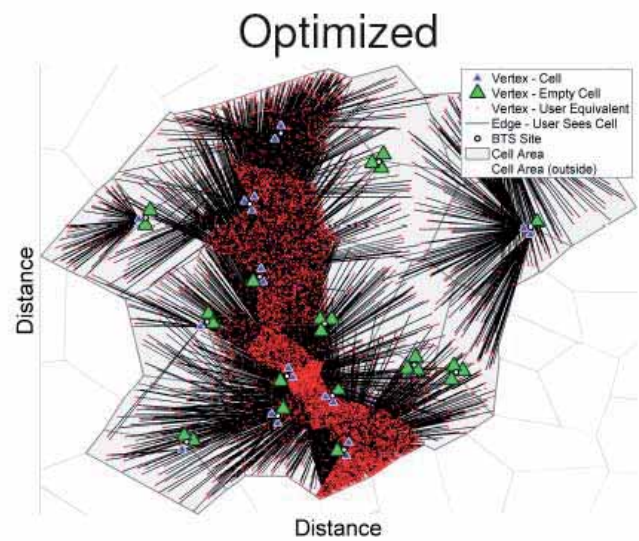
- load offered by a single active user
- during simulation time, not all users are going to be active
 - Network activity level
 - Time-Of-Day activity level
- maximum number of active users associable to a cell (technology dependent)

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Example of Result



▲ Empty cells (off): 0
 ▲ In use cells (on): 47

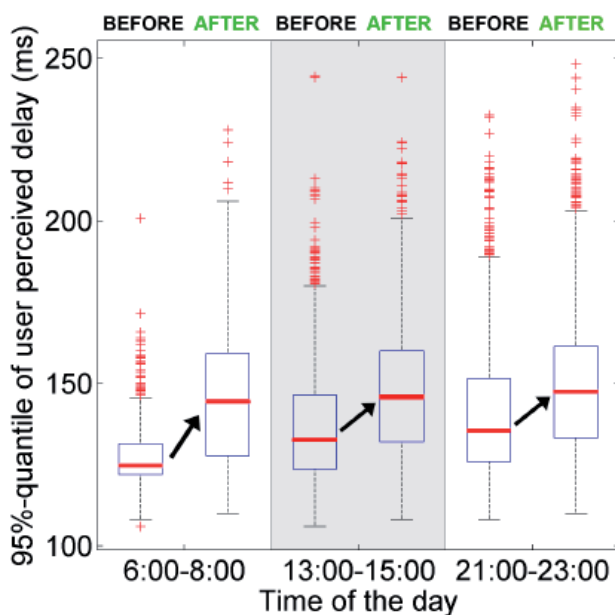


▲ Empty cells (off): 24
 ▲ In use cells (on): 23

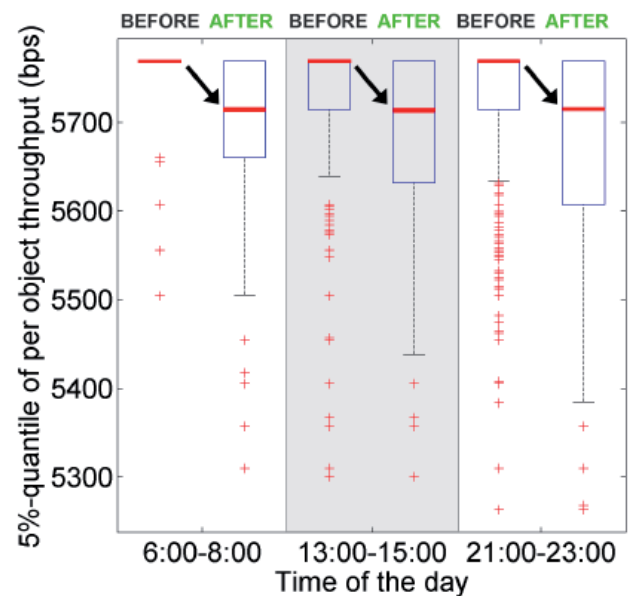
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Impact on Network Performance

95% quantile of delay

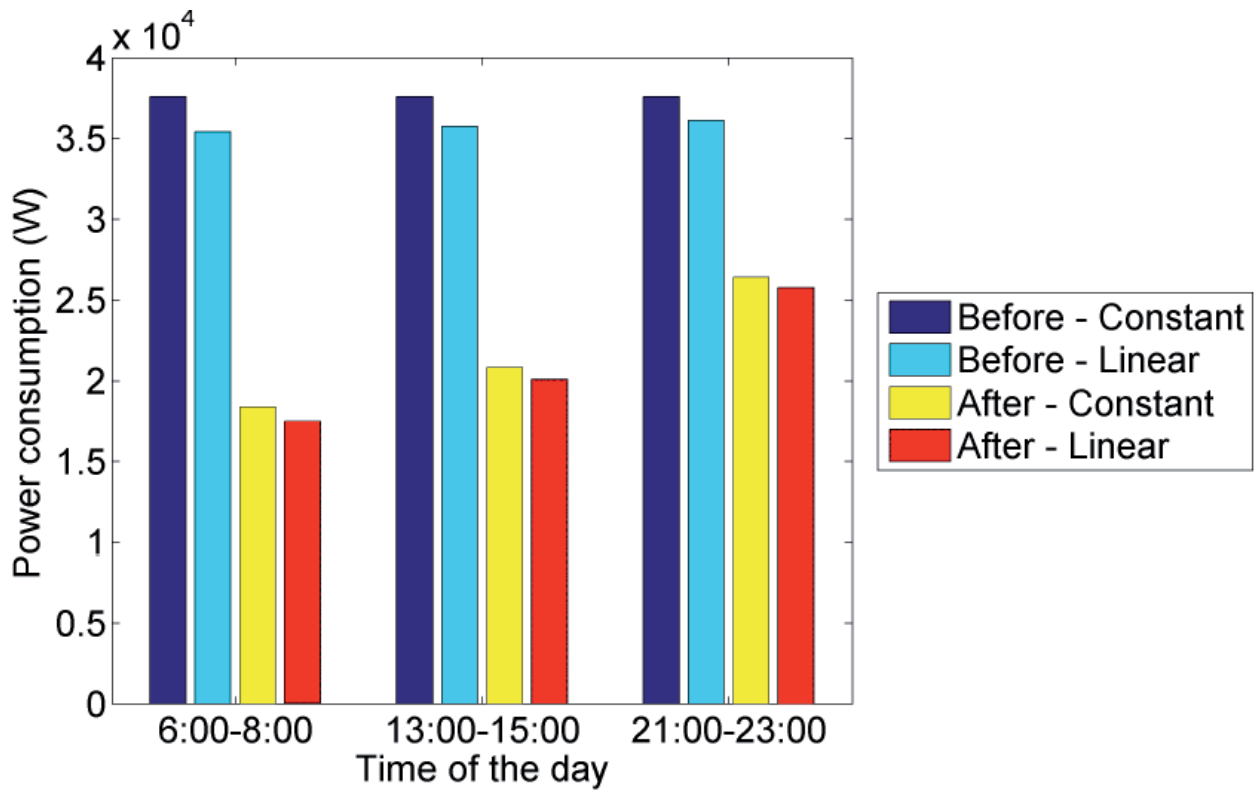


5% quantile of throughput



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Energy Savings up to 40%



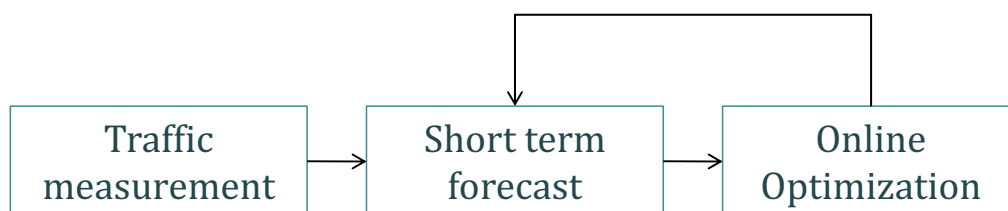
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Next Steps: Dynamical Allocation of Resources

■ Planning / design

- Exploit heterogeneous power performance tradeoffs (micro-sites, optical fiber vs embedded electronics)

■ Online operation



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Online Optimization with Mean Field

- Most practical cases produce NP hard problems
- A natural alternative is Markov Decision Processes
 - ▶ Similar complexity issues
- Mean Field Approximation of MDPs is a promising direction
 - ▶ Transforms discrete state space in continuous one
 - ▶ Threshold based policies can be computed

*Mean field for Markov Decision Processes: from
Discrete to Continuous Optimization*

Nicolas Gast — Bruno Gaujal — Jean-Yves Le Boudec

INRIA RR 7239; April 2010

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Take Home Message

- Greening mobile networks saves significant amounts of energy
- Is possible by smart design and allocation of resources

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■ Greening Cellular Networks



Dream and Reality

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I Had A Dream ...



The goal: the 2000-Watt Society
© Armin Braunwald
www.energiestiftung.ch

- 2000 W society = energy expenditure per capita as it was in 1960 in Western Europe

(in CH; = 63.1 GJ per year per capita)

- Today: 5000 – 6000 W

- Realistic Goal for 2050: 3500 W

[The 2000 Watt Society –Standard or Guidepost? Energiespiegel Nr 18, April 2007, PSI, Switzerland]



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Mobile Networks can contribute, too...

6.15 am on a chilly morning in a London suburb. Abigail is at the airport to catch the flight taking her abroad to a 3-day conference. Usual, to turn off her computer and the Internet connection. The system will switch off the PC, the WiFi hotspot that covers the modem, to turn all the system up again at Abigail's request. Abigail is enthusiastic about this system, which saves her electricity bill. Abigail does not know, but her ISP is even more so on the operator's side are hefty.

4.30 pm on a sunny afternoon in Paris. Benoit and his colleagues at their company's NY branch. A sudden glitch in the voice and video. Benoit knows what that glitch is, because he helped design the in one of the network routers that are used for the connection, the power needed for a redundant idle protection path, so that some to reroute the packet flow. Benoit smiles with satisfaction, considering the power needed for a redundant idle protection path, so that some to reroute the packet flow. Benoit smiles with satisfaction, considering the power needed for a redundant idle protection path, so that some to reroute the packet flow.

3.30 am of a rare rainy night in Madrid. Carlos is walking home from their favorite cervezeria. The city is desert. He calls his mother, knowing she is waiting for him awake. He is always short of money, knowing that this call will cost him almost nothing, since a new operator, that recently agreed to leave just one of their cellular towers low traffic, and accept any roaming customer, charging extremely low. Carlos is walking home from their favorite cervezeria. The city is desert. He calls his mother, knowing she is waiting for him awake. He is always short of money, knowing that this call will cost him almost nothing, since a new operator, that recently agreed to leave just one of their cellular towers low traffic, and accept any roaming customer, charging extremely low.

[Fabio Neri et al., working document, May 2010]



Alcatel-Lucent alternative energy pilot site in Villarsaux, France.

[Key Challenges for Green Networking]

by Ulrich Barth, Patty Wong,

Didier Bourse

ERCIM News, Vol 79, Oct 2009]

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Intelligent Management of Energy Consumption and Production

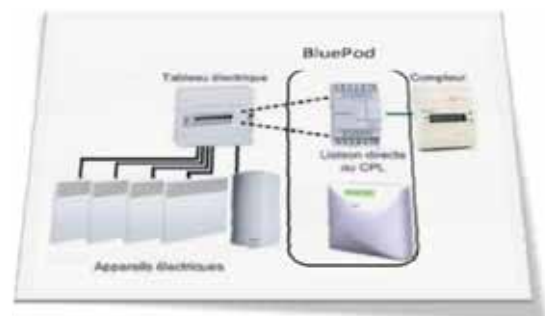
■ Managing End-User

Preferences in the Smart Grid,

C. Wang and M. d. Groot, E-

energy 2010, Passau,

Germany, 2010



VOLTALIS
The e-power company

■ www.voltalis.com

TABLE 1: EXAMPLE USER PREFERENCE MATRIX

Appliance	Preference	$t_0 - t_1$	$t_1 - t_2$	$t_2 - t_3$	$t_3 - t_4$
a_0	1	1kW			
	2		1kW		
	3			1kW	
a_1	1	2kW	2kW	2kW	2kW
	2	2kW		2kW	
	3	1kW	1kW	1kW	1kW

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One Day in the Life of Robert Longirod

- We are in May 2050, in the 3500W society
- Robert Longirod is telecom engineer at the swiss branch of Huawei Technologies



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A fatal exception 8E has occurred at 0028:C881E33670F in UXD DXC 32 883FA2332EBD. The current application will be terminated.

Home automation controller hung yesterday night. Hot water was not replenished overnight.

Robert is a philosopher and takes a cold shower.

Now is time for a good, hot, espresso. Robert imagines the smell of the first coffee of the day and smiles ...

...but no coffee !

Robert re-programmed his end user preferences in the smart grid yesterday night and made a mistake !

Fortunately, the fridge works and there is some orange juice left.

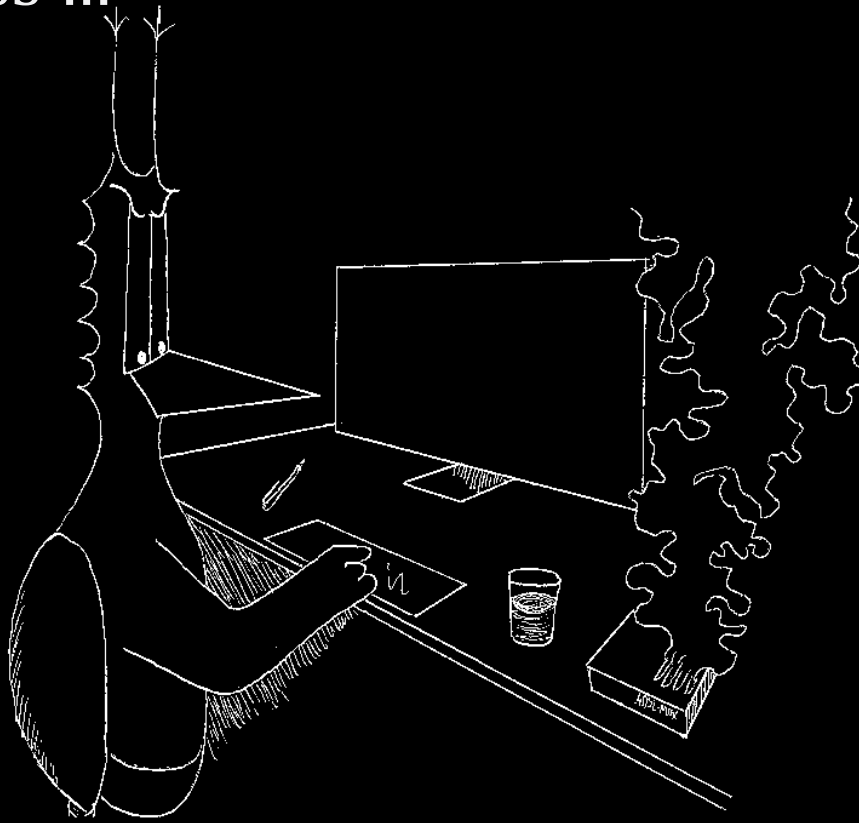
Robert now walks to his lounge and prepares to work. Today, Robert is telecommuting – this saves time and energy.

Strange, the lounge is dark – shutters are blocked closed ... the home automation controller, of course !

Not a serious problem anyhow; the shutters can be opened manually.

Robert sits at his table and opens his desktop ...

The femtocell has burnt, no internet access ...



Robert is a bit worried. There is an important meeting at 10:00 scheduled with two co-workers.

« If I am not at that meeting, it is George who will get the work. I must be there »

Robert decides to do something exceptional: drive to work !

In the garage ...

The e-car is not charged.

The batteries were used to power the grid. Normal, Robert did not plan to go anywhere today...

Robert cycles to work

While pedalling back home in the evening, he hopes that the washing machine did its job...

Smart energy management issues

■ man machine interactions

- ▶ Difficult
- ▶ Apple

■ reliable hardware and software

■ can we make Airbus grade equipment at low cost ?

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Impact of Saving Energy in Radio Network

■ Saving energy in radio access network is a must

- ▶ Savings by putting access points to sleep could save 7.5% electricity consumption of mobile operators worldwide[Marsan2010]

■ But global impact is modest

- ▶ 0.01% to 0.03% of total electricity consumption [Dufkova 2010]
- ▶ 0.001% to 0.004 % of primary energy sources

Energy Consumption in Telecommunications

Kateřina Duřková, Jiří Tůma
Czech Technical University in Prague
Technická 2, 166 27 Prague 6, Czech Republic
May 6, 2010

A Simple Analytical Model for the Energy-Efficient Activation of Access Points in Dense WLANs *

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e-Energy 2010, Passau

The Myth of e-cars

Q:

- Replace all cars and trucks of Switzerland by electrical vehicles. What is the impact on the power grid ?
- excluding air transport

A:

- x 2
- ≥ 6 new nuclear plants + cover the country with windmills + put solar cells on all roofs
- Source: Prof. Hubert Kirrmann, ABB / EPFL

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Take-Home Message

- Transportation and domestic usages are major energy consumers and have a major problem
- Energy management is much harder than often envisioned

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Roadmap for Green Telecom

■ We need to continue making the telecom infrastructure

- ▶ Sober
- ▶ Energy proportional

■ However, the telecom infrastructure can help reduce energy consumption dramatically

- ▶ Home, office and workshop automation
- ▶ Transportation

■ Availability and reliability of the telecom grid is vital

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The 2000 W society will need

telecom infrastructure that is

- Low cost
- Pervasive
- Easy to use (and program to)
- Reliable

Cost of deploying and maintaining
pervasive, 4G

Radio Access Network

“traditional RAN will become far too expensive for mobile operators to keep competitive in the future mobile internet world. Therefore, the RAN should be re-architected to adapt to the new environment”

China Mobile Research Institute
White Paper 1.0.0 March 2010



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Energy Consumption in Telecommunications

Kateřina Dufková, Jiří Tůma
Czech Technical University in Prague
Technická 2, 166 27 Prague 6, Czech Republic
May 6, 2010

for mobile networks, a portion of 10 % of the overall power consumption corresponds to the cellular user whereas 90 % is by the operator OPEX [17]. Further investigations show that the radio network alone consumes approximately 80% of total energy spent by a mobile network operator (e.g. 75 % for Vodafone Czech Republic), making it an outstanding candidate for savings.

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Base Stations become Commodity

OPEN BASE STATION ARCHITECTURE INITIATIVE

BTS SYSTEM REFERENCE DOCUMENT
Version 2.0

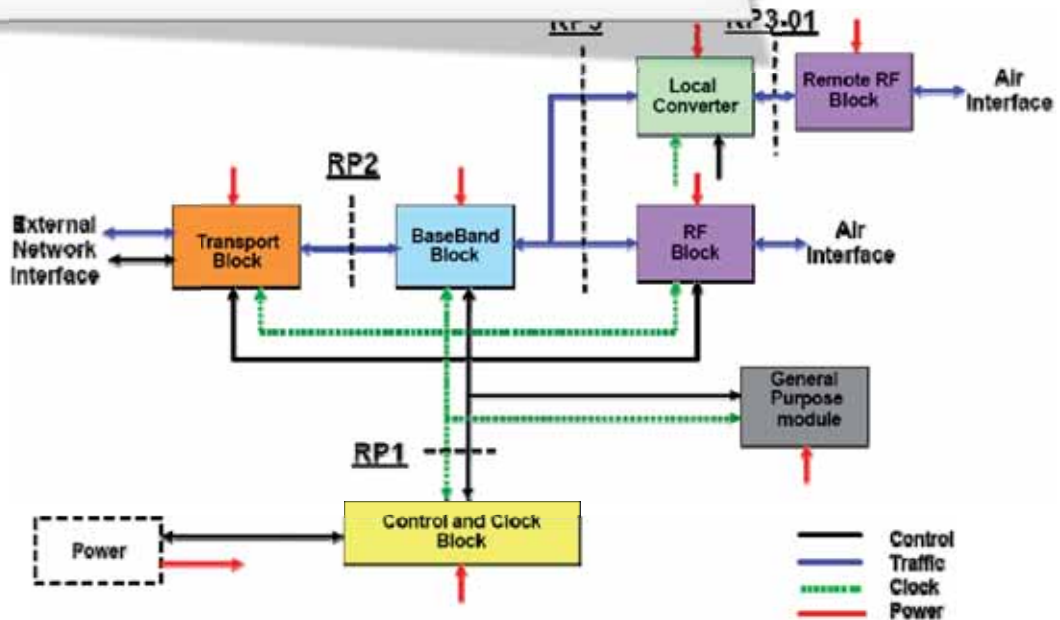


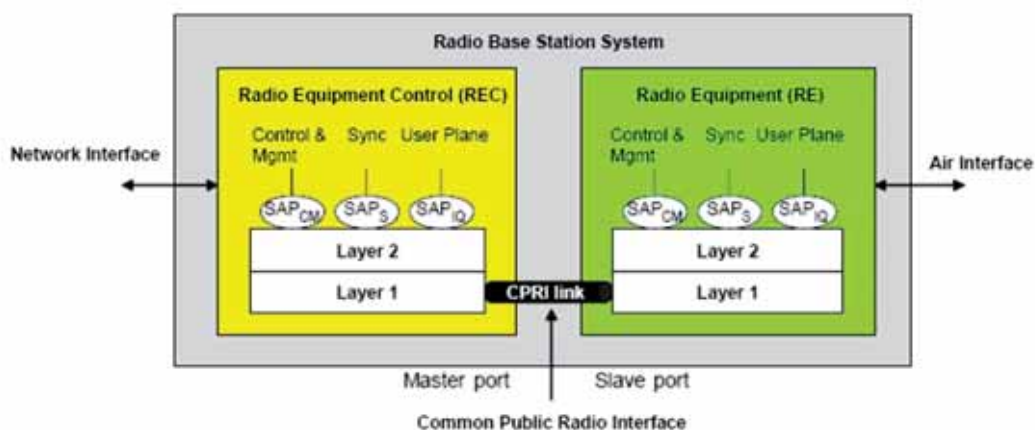
Figure 3.2-1 BTS Reference Architecture

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CPRI Specification V4.1 (2009-02-18)

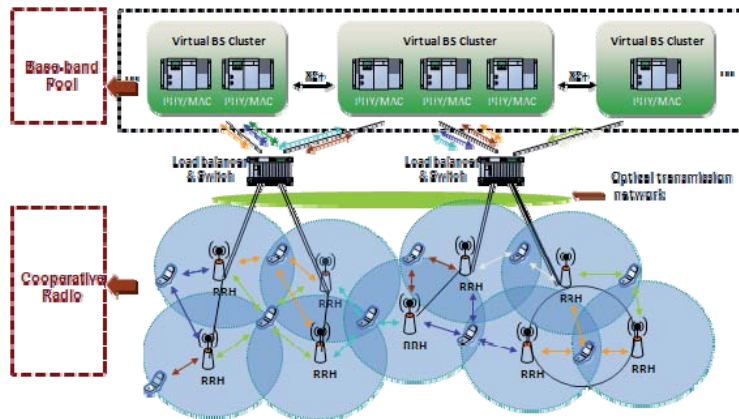
Interface Specification

Common Public Radio Interface (CPRI); Interface Specification



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Reduce Cost of Radio Access Network by Separating RF from Processing



- Simple Radio access network
- Processing (inc. PHY) and data in a small number of processing / data centers
[China Mobile Research Institute White Paper 1.0.0 March 2010]
- Low CAPEX + OPEX
low energy data center techniques

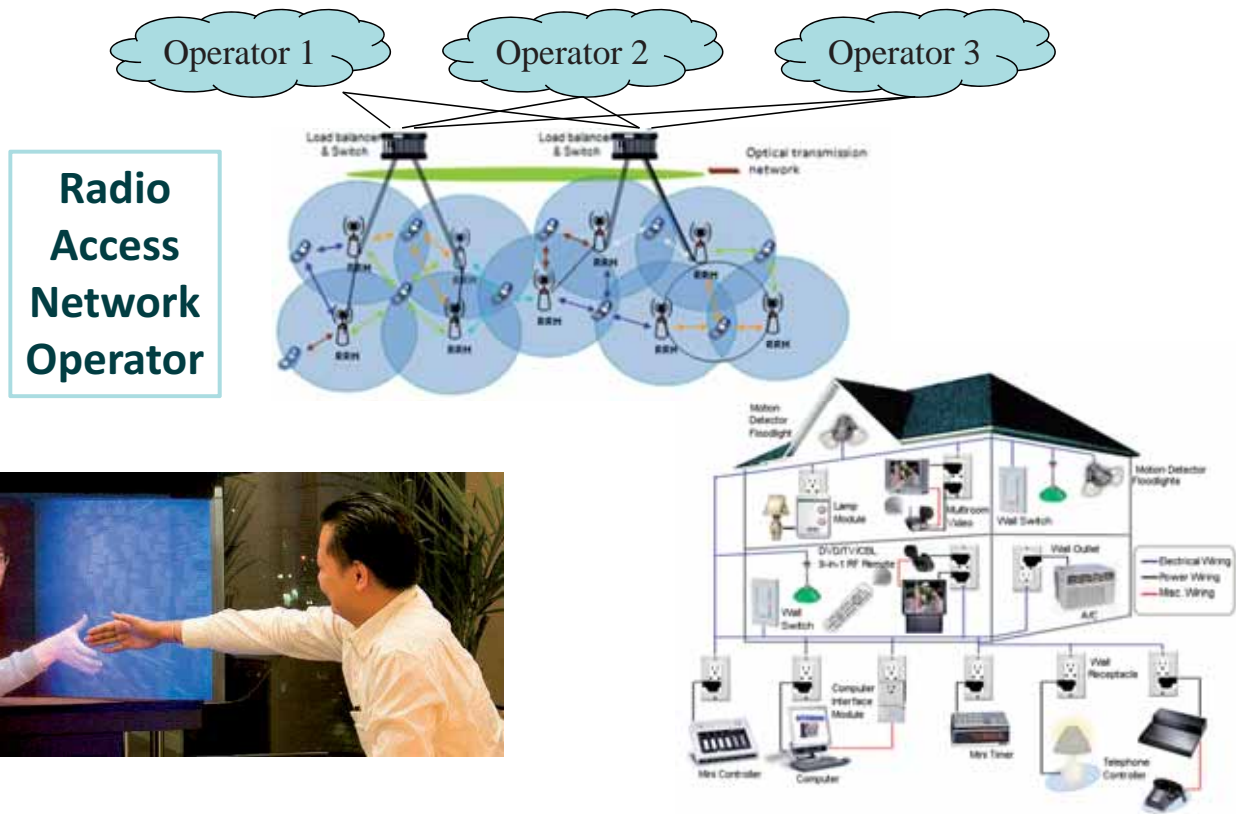
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Radio Access Network Sharing

- In countries with competing telecoms, deployment of multiple 4G nets might be a problem
 - ▶ Range
 - ▶ E-smog
 - ▶ Real estate
 - ▶ Energy efficiency
- Radio access network sharing is an option

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Radio Access Network Operator (RANO)



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Radio Access Network Operator (RANO)

Benefits

- Reduced energy consumption of radio network
- Reduced costs of telecom services vital for energy saving

Issues

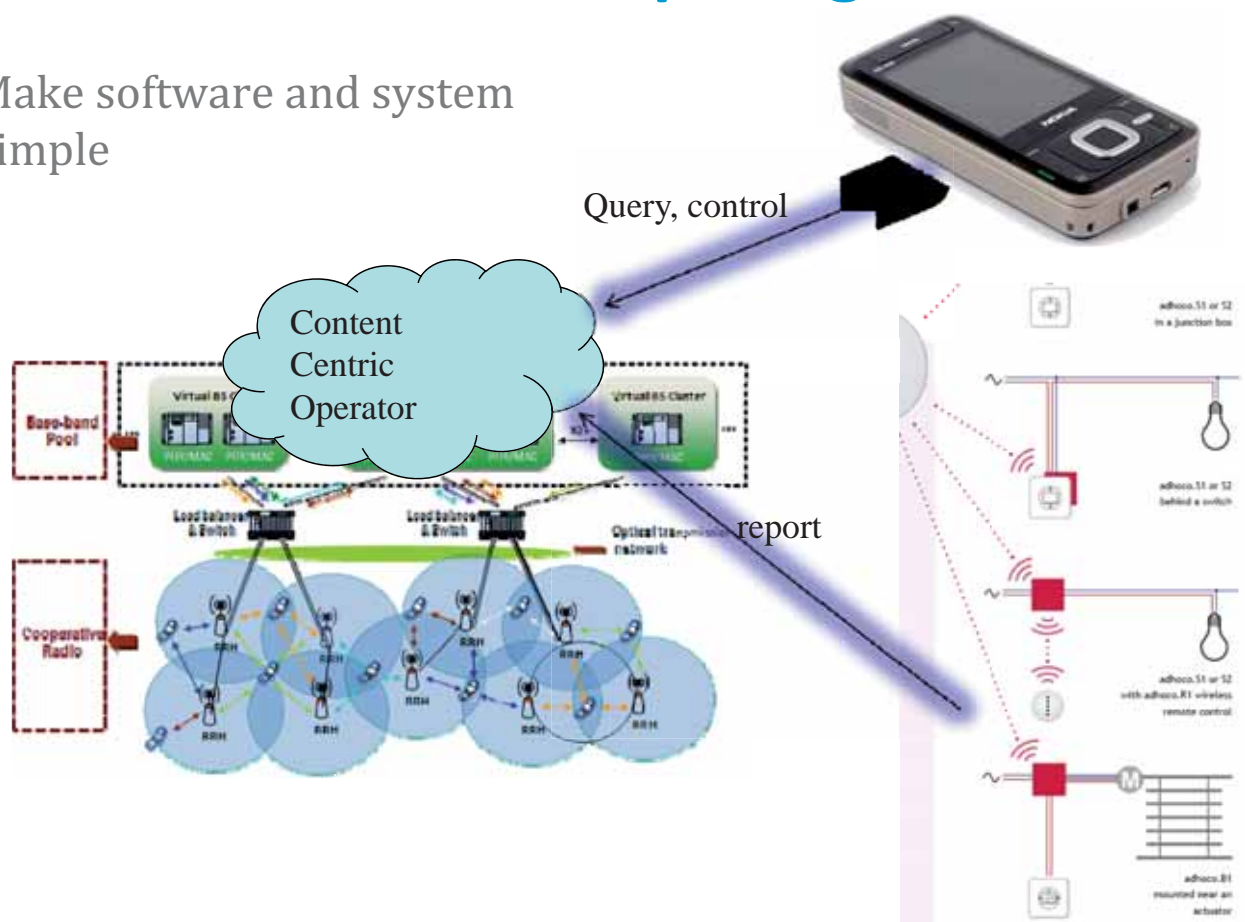
- Nature of operator (local community, private company, monopoly ?)
- Competition versus social optimum

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Complexity of (secure) software

Cloud Computing

- Make software and system simple



Content Centric Networking

Networking Named Content

Van Jacobson

Diana K. Smetters

James D. Thornton

Michael F. Plass

Nicholas H. Briggs

Rebecca L. Braynard

Palo Alto Research Center
Palo Alto, CA, USA

DV/DRP: A Content-Based Networking Protocol For Sensor Networks

Cyrus P. Hall[†]

Antonio Carzaniga^{†,‡}

Alexander L. Wolf^{†,‡}

- Replace connection and end-host naming by secure object naming
- Expected to simplify design and operation

Weights...

- Mobile networks of the future will be *energy sober* with energy consumption proportional to traffic
 - ▶ Traffic proportional equipment
 - ▶ Smart design and adaptive resource allocation
- Mobile networks are vital to the 2000 W society and must be *simple* and *reliable*.
 - Research on new paradigms
 - ▶ Network sharing, Radio Access Network Operator
 - ▶ Simple and secure content centric networking
- Minor impact on the energy problem
- Major impact on the energy problem

The Line

- Greening mobile networks is a must
- But do not cross the line
 - ▶ Network operation and usage must be simple and reliable