

# AI/ML for 5G-Energy Consumption Modelling by ITU AI/ML in 5G Challenge

Predicting energy consumption of different 5G products?

Presenters

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# Agenda



INTRODUCTION



Problem Understanding

Data Understanding

Data Pre-Processing

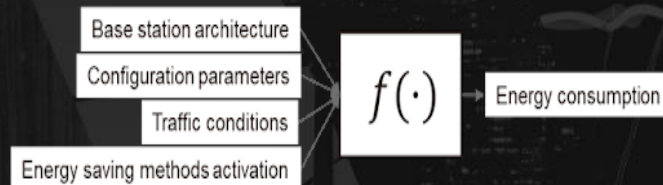
Model Building & Evaluation

Application of Learnings

# Problem Understanding

## Challenge

Base station energy consumption depends on multiple factors, such as specific architecture configuration parameters (e.g., number of operated carriers, bandwidth, transmit power), traffic conditions (e.g., number of allocated physical resource blocks), and the activation of energy-saving methods. To reduce network energy consumption, it is crucial to optimize base station parameters and energy-saving methods. This requires a deep understanding of how these parameters and methods impact the energy consumption of different base stations.



## Objectives

### Energy Consumption Estimation

Estimation of the energy consumed by different base station products.

### Generalization Across Product

Generalization across different base station products. It must estimate the energy consumption of a new base station based on measurements collected from existing ones

### Generalization Across Configs

Generalization across different base station configurations. It must predict the energy consumption of newly configured parameters real network configuration parameters

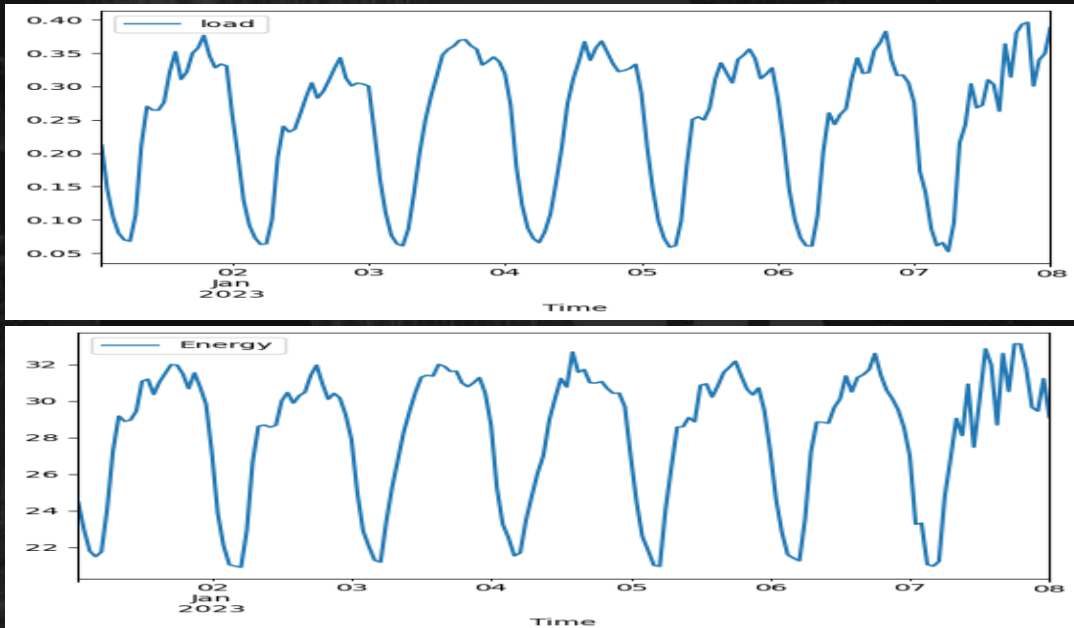
# Data Understanding & EDA

## Raw Features

load, Timestamp,  
ESMode1, ESMODE2,  
ESMode3, ESMODE5,  
RUType,  
Mode, Frequency,  
Bandwidth,  
Antennas, TXpower

## Target Variable

Energy



It pronounded relationship between load and energy consumption, particularly concerning the hour of the day.  
This suggests the presence of seasonal components associated with these variables, warranting a closer examination of temporal patterns

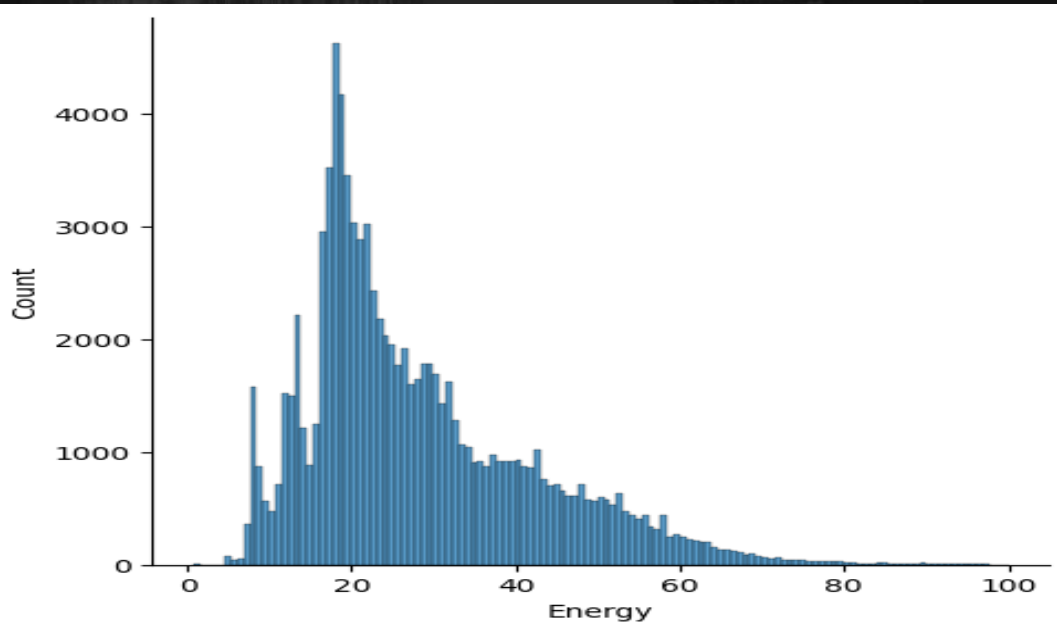
# Data Understanding & EDA

## Raw Features

load, Timestamp,  
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## Target Variable

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It exhibits notable skewness in the distribution of energy values, hinting at the need for potential data transformations to enhance model performance.

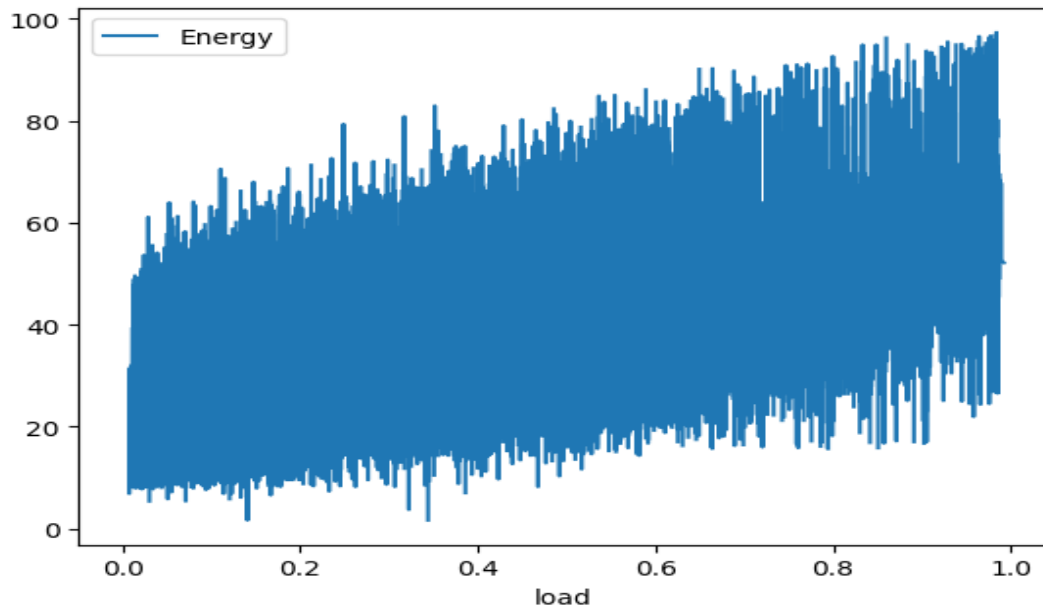
# Data Understanding & EDA

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load, Timestamp,  
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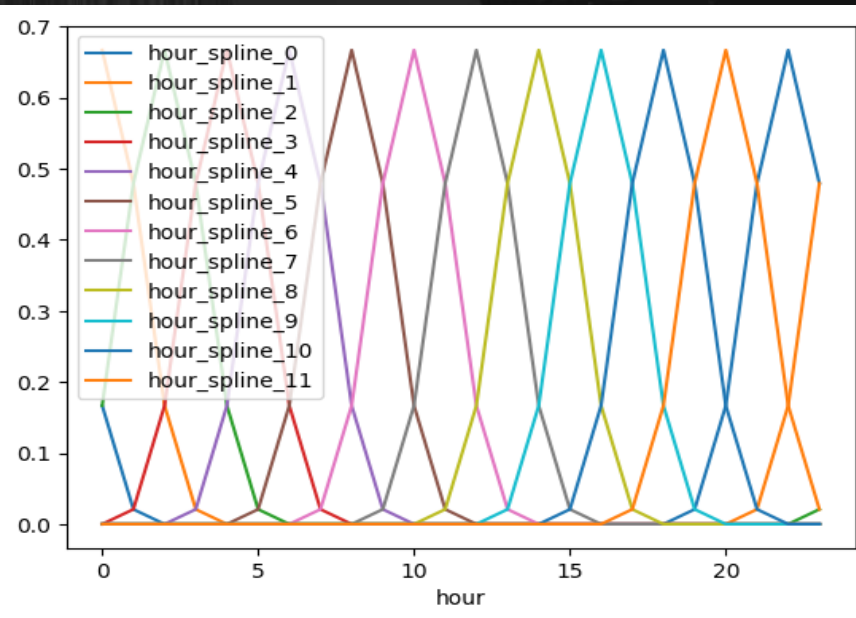


It illustrates a linear relationship between load and energy, offering further insights into the dynamics governing these crucial factors.

## Data Understanding & EDA

Time Stamp  
derived Features

day, weekday\_number, hour,  
hour\_spline\_0, hour\_spline\_1,  
hour\_spline\_2, hour\_spline\_3,  
hour\_spline\_4, hour\_spline\_5,  
hour\_spline\_6, hour\_spline\_7,  
hour\_spline\_8, hour\_spline\_9,  
hour\_spline\_10, hour\_spline\_11



We utilized features like **Hour** to generate their corresponding spline representations. This approach not only contributes to the refinement of feature encoding but also introduces periodicity into the expanded feature set

## Data Understanding & EDA

Historical Lags  
features for each  
BS

load\_T-1, ESMoed1\_T-1,  
ESMoed2\_T-1, ESMoed3\_T-1,  
ESMoed6\_T-1, Energy\_T-1,  
load\_T-2, ESMoed1\_T-2,  
ESMoed2\_T-2, ESMoed3\_T-2,  
ESMoed6\_T-2, Energy\_T-2,  
load\_T-3, ESMoed1\_T-3,  
ESMoed2\_T-3, ESMoed3\_T-3,  
ESMoed6\_T-3, Energy\_T-3,  
Time\_T-1\_hours\_elapsed,  
Time\_T-2\_hours\_elapsed,  
Time\_T-3\_hours\_elapsed

To address the challenge of **Target Leakage**, we meticulously engineered lag features that inherently exclude the use of **future data**. The **shift function with respect to time (T-1, T-2 and T-3)**, effectively mitigated the risk of leveraging future data values.

The time-based lagging, implemented via the shift function with respect to time (T-1, T-2 and T-3), effectively mitigated the risk of leveraging future data values. We selected till T-3 window based on ACF and PCF function



# Data Understanding & EDA

load\_smooth, load\_diff,  
load\_diff2, load\_diff3,  
load\_sosfiltfilt, load\_sosfilt

Signal Processed  
Features



Our feature engineering endeavors extended into the realm of signal processing like **Savitzky-Golay Filtering & Second-Order Section (SOS) Filtering**

# Data Pre Processing

## Pre-Processing

Data Cleaning

Ordinal encoding  
of Base Station  
Specific  
Information

Cell Name  
information and  
other attributes

Creation of static  
Date Time  
Features from  
Time

## Feature Engineering

Data Transformation for Time Stamp  
features

Periodic Spline Transformation of Hour to  
get expanded set of features

Feature Bins of Time specific attribute  
such as Load

Lag Features for Load, ESModes and  
other Base station specific variables such  
as Bandwidth etc

Signal Processing for Load using  
Savitzky-Golay Filtering & SOS  
Butterworth Filtering to capture signal  
dynamics while capturing causality in  
Time Series

## Cross Validation

**GroupKfold** Using Base  
Station Grouping

Best Suited Strategy to  
target Base stations with  
History and new Base  
Station considering its  
attributes considering all  
objectives

Raw  
Initial  
Data

# Data Pre Processing

## Feature Engineering

Data Transformation for Time Stamp features

Periodic Spline Transformation of Hour to get expanded set of features

Feature Bins of Time specific attribute such as Load

Lag Features for Load, ESModes and other Base station specific variables such as Bandwidth etc

Signal Processing for Load using Savitzky-Golay Filtering & SOS Butterworth Filtering to capture signal dynamics while capturing causality in Time Series

## No Future Data

To address the challenge of **Target leakage**, we took a strategic approach to feature creation. We meticulously engineered time-based features that inherently exclude the use of future data.

## Cross Validation

**GroupKfold** Using Base Station Grouping

Best Suited Strategy to target Base stations with History and new Base Station considering its attributes considering all objectives

# Model Building and Evaluation

## Cross Validation

**GroupKfold**  
Using Base  
Station Grouping

Best Suited  
Strategy to target  
Base stations with  
History and new  
Base Station  
considering its  
attributes  
considering all  
objectives

### FAST AI ANN Model

Local CV MAE (0.68) + MAPE (0.031)

5 Layers (256 x 512 x 1024 x 512 x 256)

54 final features

MAE + MAPE

ReLU

Private  
WMAPE  
0.0549

### Keras ANN Model

Local CV MAE (0.67) + MAPE (0.026)

5 Layers (256 x 512 x 1024 x 512 x 256)

54 features (3 Embedding Layers + 51  
Dense Features)

SiLU

MAE + MAPE

Private  
WMAPE  
0.0435

## Final Thoughts

We tried various  
Models out of which  
finally, we selected  
**Keras ANN model**  
was selected as the  
final model due to its  
better performance in  
the local Group K  
Fold cross validation  
and public  
leaderboard.

# Model Explainability

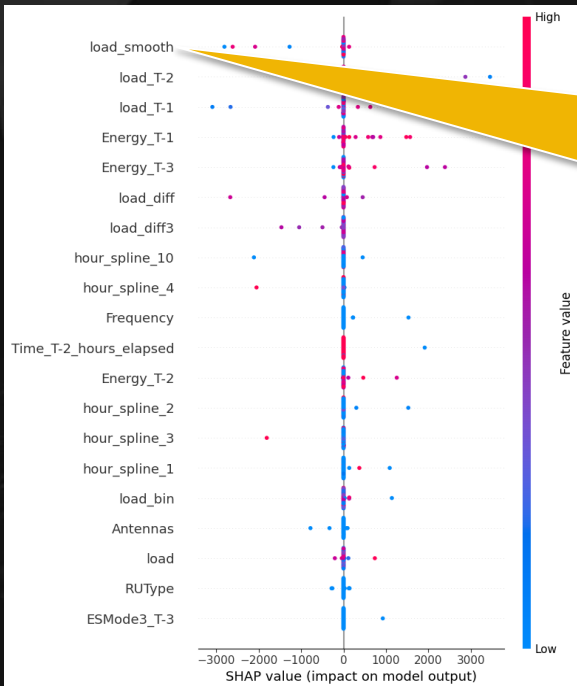
EXISTING

BS -143

Understanding SHAP for NEW & EXISTING Base Stations

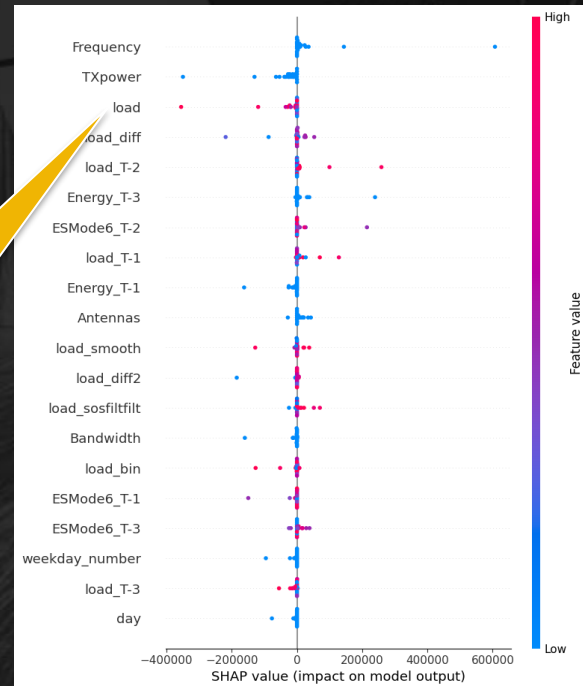
NEW

BS -1016



**HIGH** impact on the model, since **load\_smooth** with high and low values

**HIGH** values of Load tend to have **LOW** impact (though good importance), but **HIGH** values of **load\_T-2** and **load\_diff** have a very impact on model output



# Model Explainability

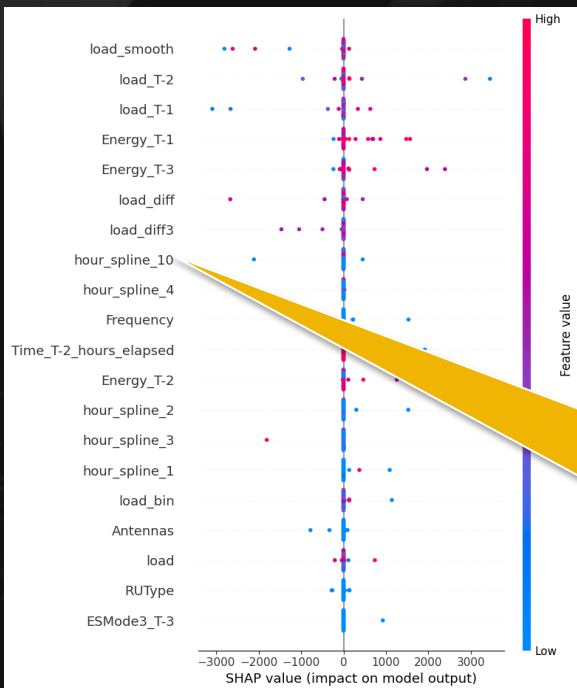
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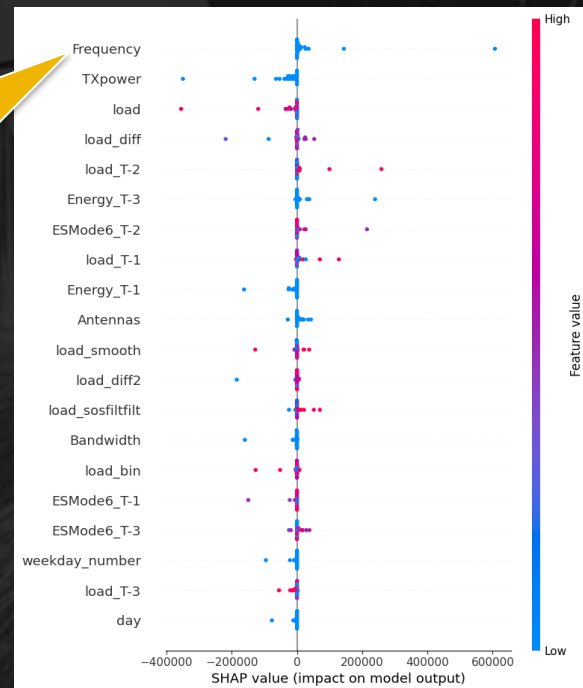
NEW

BS -1016



LOW values of  
Frequency have high  
impact on the model  
output,

hour\_spline features  
which are also  
indicating good model  
insights



# Model Explainability

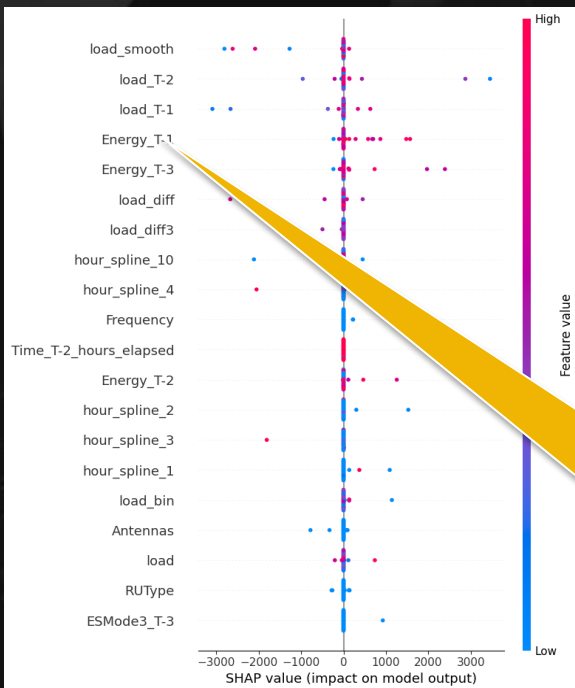
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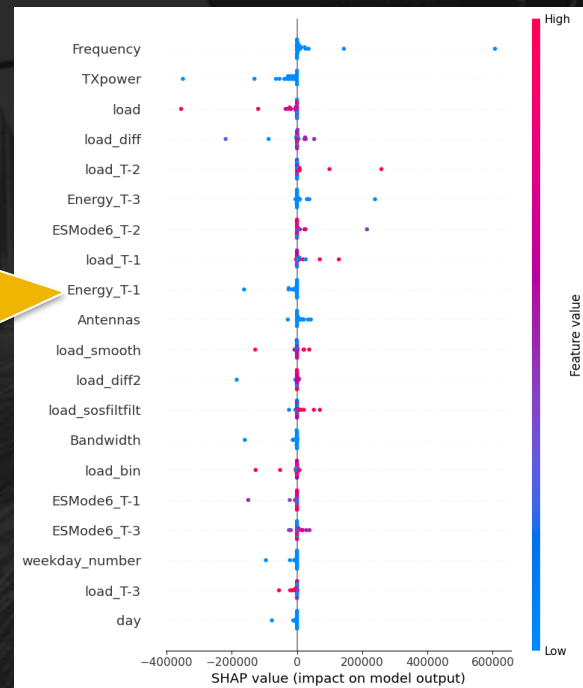
NEW

BS -1016

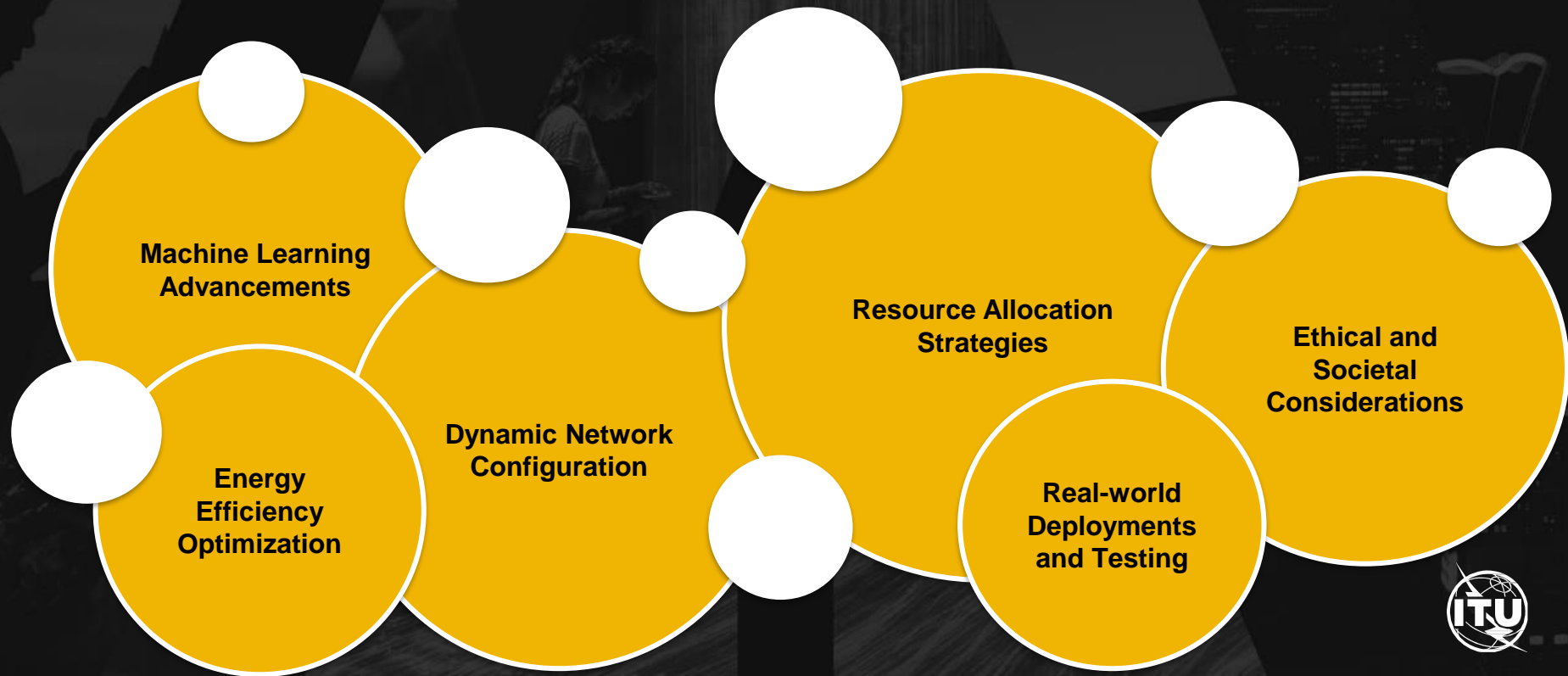


Energy consumption or (value=0 for Lagged Variables), therefore we can see that the values of all **Energy Lagged values** such as **Energy\_T-1, Energy\_T-2** and so on have very **low** Values

The interesting part of this analysis is the importance of **Energy\_T-1, Energy\_T-2** and **Energy\_T-3** for which **HIGH** values for **Energy\_T-1** has a very good impact



# Applications of Learning & Future Work





Thank You !!  
Questions?