#### Green communications in 5G

Tim Van Den Driesschen Rodrigo Arias Mallo

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

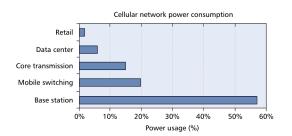
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#### Introduction

- In the next decade, the number of connected devices is expected to increase 100 times and the data volume by 1000 times
- Operators are already facing significant power bills
- Moving towards green communications is important both for environmental and economic reasons



## Reducing power consumption [181]



- The base station is the most power intensive element (more than 50%).
- Also the usual lifetime is around 10–15 years, while smartphones is 2.
- By reducing the power consumption of the largest element, the whole consumption is reduced.

## Harvesting renewable energy resources

In order to power the Base Stations (BS), energy can be obtained from renewable sources:

- Natural sources: Sun, wind, vibration
- External: Batteries, fuel cells

# User-centric designs

### Smaller frame overhead <sup>1</sup>

- Bursty traffic cause devices to change state between idle and connected with the associate power consumption
- Significant **overhead** with small packets
- Contention based method have been proposed

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ Following [178] paper in depth: Uplink Contention Based Multiple Access for 5G Cellular IoT

### Uplink contention based methods

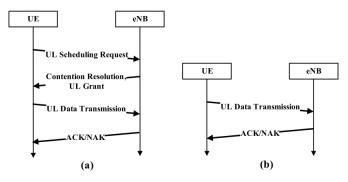


Figure 2: Data reporting via optimized Random Access procedure.

- Small signalling payload
- Direct small data packet

#### Results of simulation

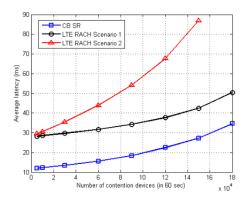


Figure 6. Latency performance improvement by proposed CB SR

### Open problems

- Power control: max power BS, sunlight.
- Energy efficient hardware: transceivers
- Energy efficient network architecture: SDN, NFV, data/control plane
- New battery technologies: sugar bio-batteries<sup>2</sup>, photo-MFC

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Following [183] paper in depth: *A high-energy-density sugar biobattery based on a synthetic enzymatic pathway* 

## Sugar bio-batteries [183]



- $\bullet$  The typical density of energy of a Lithium cell is around 0.54  $\rm MJ\,kg^{-1}$
- $\bullet$  But the combustion energy of glucose can release up to  $15.5\,\mathrm{MJ\,kg^{-1}}$
- Sugars are non toxic, safe and carbon neutral

# Sugar bio-batteries [183]

- Maltodextrin (food additive), produced from starch.
- Sugars are non toxic, safe and carbon neutral
- The lifetime of enzymes is very short (weeks)
- They have to be recharged regularly.