International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887)
International conference on Green Computing and Technology, 2013

Reduction of Power Consumption at BTS using Fuzzy based Hierarchical System

Tushar Bhasin
ECE Deptt,
HMR Institute of Technology & Management
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
New Delhi, India

Nayandeep Bhatnagar
ECE Deptt,
HMR Institute of Technology & Management
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
New Delhi, India

Manish Kumar Jha
ECE Deptt,
HMR Institute of Technology & Management
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
New Delhi, India

Purnima Lala
ECE Deptt,
HMR Institute of Technology & Management
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

The ever increasing usage of power in operating the Base Transceiver Station has led to an increase in the Carbon Dioxide emission. The pollution emitted from these towers could become a major reason of global warming in the future as the number of subscribers in telecommunication network increases. As an alternative, dynamic deployment of cell sizes is believed to reduce the power consumption at some base stations in a particular area for a given number of users. An growing concept of cell zooming has been used in this paper wherein a cell adaptively adjusts its size depending on the subscriber load. This paper presents a hierarchical fuzzy based cell zooming solution to reduce base station power consumption. Base station antenna height and its transmitted power are the results of our proposed fuzzy system.

General Terms

Hierarchical fuzzy based system

Keywords

power consumption; base transceiver station; cell zooming; Fuzzy Logic

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an extended version of [1] that devises a Fuzzy System incorporating a control method to reduce power consumption at BTS sites.Since the last decade it has been seen that power efficiency is becoming an important issue for all communication layers from wired to wireless communications [2]. With the sudden increase in number of users subscribing to wireless technologies, the world of telecommunication is facing an ever increasing challenge of world-wide CO_2 gas emissions. Energy-efficient wireless transmission techniques for reduced radiation and for reduced transmission power including optimization methods are being introduced by different network operators. A recent research report by Ericsson [3] suggests energy costs accounted for as much as half of a mobile operator's operating expenses. Therefore, cellular networks can have a direct and substantial impact on lowering power consumption and hence reducing CO_2 gas emissions.

The focus of this paper is on reducing the power consumption at base transceiver station (BTS) sites as they are indicative for major amount of energy consumed in cellular networks, reported amount to about 60-80% [4]. From the point of view of total power used in any cellular system the Base Transceiver Station sites have been recorded to absorb a maximum portion of it as a large amount of energy is required to operate it.[5]. Generally from the point of cell planning process, in the cellular networks the cell sizes are designed to be fixed depending on the estimated subscriber load. However the subscriber load can have significant variations that can bring both threats and opportunities to the planning, designing and implementing of cellular networks. If the number of cells are planned based on the peak traffic load for each cell, there are always some cells with lighter load, while others are under heavier load. For such cases any fixed cell deployment will not be optimal due to traffic load inconsistency.

With the next generation cellular networks moving towards smaller cells such as microcells, Pico-cells, and femto-cells, traffic load variations can be even more challenging which make the cell deployment even harder [9]. To conserve the power of the whole system, the unusual phenomenon of traffic load variation suggests that some Base Transceiver Stations can be put to sleep mode when the traffic load is light. In urban areas, the traffic load varies during the 24 hour cycle. Traffic load is high during the day time and low during the night time. This means there is no consistency in load in any particular cell. Also the power consumption at any Base Transceiver Station site does not vary proportionately with the varying load. Hence there arises need for conserving power at some sites. Power consumption is believed to be reduced with variable cell size deployment or extended cell mechanisms [7-8]. A new concept of cell zooming was introduced, that adaptively adjusts the cell size according to present user conditions is depicted in Fig. 1 [1].The figure has been taken as a reference from [1] for the description of new model in this paper.

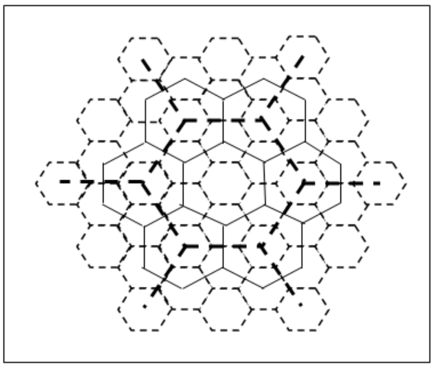


Figure 1 . Cell Zooming Concept

The implementation of cell zooming has the probable effect of managing the ever increasing subscriber load and hence reducing the power consumption at base stations. Cells can zoom in or out by a variety of techniques such as physical adjustment, Base Transceiver Station cooperation techniques and also relaying through low power relay stations [9].

Physical adjustment can be either done by adjusting the antenna height or power of a base transceiver station. Antenna tilt has also been studied to assist zoom in or zoom out a cell.

With base transceiver station cooperation a number of base transceiver stations can cooperatively transmit or receive from mobile users. Different cooperative algorithms have been proposed for future cellular networks e.g. in [5]. Relay stations can also be employed for cell size adjustment by relaying traffic from a cell with heavy traffic to a cell in low traffic conditions [8-9-10]. In our model we have used different combinations of Base Transceiver Station antenna height and transmit powers to execute cell zooming. However, it is practically difficult to change antenna height at a Base Transceiver Station. As an alternative, as suggested in [11], two possible solutions could be electrically alterable heights or switching between two antennas co-located at different antenna heights of the same Base Transceiver Station tower can be considered.

In this paper we assume that Base Transceiver Station is capable of switching between active and sleep mode with no channel assignment and path loss issues. Our power model uses fuzzy logic to control some parameters according to active traffic and make decisions on cell zooming. As suggested in [12], in their future work for selection of a population threshold for switch-off decision which has also been considered in our proposed model. This logic needs to be installed at every Base Transceiver Station for a given area. A lot of study has been done to find out solutions for power consumption at Base Transceiver Station sites but less contribution has been made on how these methods could be executed. Our system works on decision based algorithm for making the cell zooming concept execute in cellular networks.

A multi-layer cellular architecture with uniform hexagonal cell sizes has been considered for simulation purposes.

In the following sections of this paper, a brief introduction on fuzzy logic is presented in section 2, followed by the Base Transceiver Station power model used for power saving in GSM cellular systems as given in section 3. Simulations and Results depicting the analysis of this study are discussed in section 4. Lastly, conclusion and future work is stated in section

2. FUZZY LOGIC

Fuzzy logic is used for non-linear multivariate, uncertain systems that cannot be easily modelled. Fuzzy logic is a form of multi-valued logic derived from fuzzy set theory to deal with reasoning that is approximate rather than precise. Fuzzy logic works out on mathematical imitation of human thinking system to deal with uncertainty [9]. Fuzzy deals with deterministic plausibility. It measures the degree of correctness to which a preposition is correct. The degree of truth of a statement in fuzzy logic can range between 0 and 1 and is not constrained to the two truth values {true, false} as in classic Boolean logic.

3. BTS POWER MODEL

This is an extended paper of our concept that includes five fuzzy sub models,two new fuzzy sub-models have been interfaced with the three Fuzzy sub model system described in [1].Figure 2 shows the power model that comprises of five sub fuzzy models that have been interfaced together to give a Hierarchical Fuzzy System.

The first fuzzy sub model has Base station antenna height (BSH) and Power transmitted (PT) as its input parameters. The output parameter is the Cell Radius (R). The parameters BSH and PT are important in determining the coverage area of a Base Transceiver Station tower and hence used for cell zooming concept in determining zoom in and zoom out cell radius depending on the active traffic load.

The second fuzzy sub model has Cell Radius (R) derived from previous sub model as its input along with new parameter Number of active users (Nu) to be serviced by a Base Transceiver Station. The output of this model is Cell Zooming Radius (CZR). The fuzzy logic in this model decides the cell zooming radius depending on the initial input radius and variable parameter Nu.

The input parameters to the third fuzzy sub model are CZR derived from previous model and Nu which is also the input to the second fuzzy model. The output parameters of this sub model are BSH and PT0. The new cell zooming radius along with Nu will decide the new BSH which will be fed back to the first fuzzy sub model and corresponding new PT derived from the fifth sub model.

The input to the fourth fuzzy sub model is Number of active users (Nu) to be serviced by a base transceiver station. The output of this model is the Bit Rate (BRT) which is the bit rate of the signal in kbps as per the specifications. The bit rate varies with the number of users.

The input to the fifth fuzzy sub model is the BRT derived from the fourth fuzzy sub model along with the PT0 derived from the third fuzzy sub model. The output parameters of this sub model are Power Transmitted (PT) which is the final transmitted power. This new power will be fed back to the first fuzzy sub model. . Hence this model acts in an iterative manner and controls parameters depending

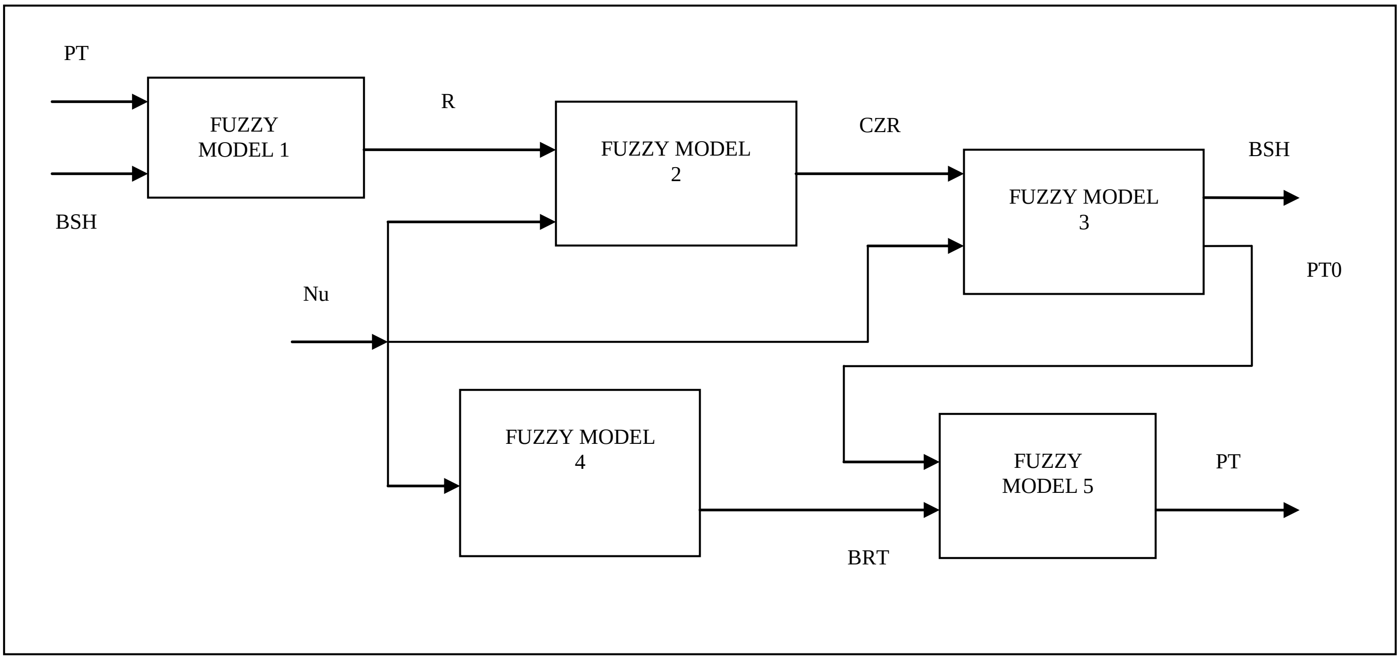


Figure 2 . Block Diagram of Base Transceiver Station Power Model

on the active subscriber load in the cell. Figure 2 shows the block diagram of base transceiver station Power Model. The power model has been formulated in Matlab Fuzzy Toolbox and interfaced using Simulink. Triangular membership functions are defined for all the parameters. There are four different important fuzzy inference methods. These are mamdani,, min-max, tsukomato and takagi sugena. In this study, mamdani fuzzy inference method is used

Table I (a) depicts the rule table for first fuzzy sub model. Initially a fixed value of BSH and PT will be given to the model depending on the initial deployment of base transceiver station antenna height and its transmitted power for a given hexagonal area to give the fixed radius for initial cell deployment.

Table I (b) depicts the rule table for second fuzzy sub model in which the initial radius and current traffic load will determine the new cell zoomed radius. For low traffic the cells will zoom out, but this zooming out will depend on the initial cell radius and on number users in it. If the value of R is less, zooming out will be more. If the value of R is more, zooming out will be less. This zooming out concept for low traffic will result in less number of cells that is less number of base transceiver station sites will be running and rest will be put to sleep. The active base transceiver station sites will cover the area of their adjacent base transceiver station sites that have been put on to the sleep mode in order to compensate the load that they were supposed to service in their active mode. For this the transmission power of each base transceiver station site needs to be increased with increase in antenna height at the base transceiver station tower depending on load conditions.

For high traffic, the cells will zoom in less for low values of R and zoom in more for high values of R. This zooming in concept for high traffic will result in more number of cells to be formed. This will require more number of base transceiver station sites to be working with decreased transmission power and antenna height. Low Power Relay Stations can also be employed in this case instead of installing a complete base transceiver station tower.

The power consumption for low traffic that is at night time will be quite less as few base transceiver station sites will be working in high traffic period that is in day time, more base transceiver station sites will be working but with less transmission power. Power consumption at each base transceiver station site is less than its initial deployment. Though the number sites working will be more but the total area power consumption will be reduced.

Figure 3 shows how the zooming takes place depending on the number of users present in a given cell. In low traffic period as depicted by Rule number 1 and 3, the cell zooms out more for low radius values as shown in Fig. 3(a) and zooms out less for high radius values shown in Fig. 3(b). In high traffic period as depicted by Rule number 2 and 4, the cell zooms in less for low radius values as shown in Fig. 3(c) and zooms in more for high radius values shown in Fig. 3(d).

Table I (c) depicts the rule table for third fuzzy sub model. The new zoomed radius and the current traffic load will determine the new antenna height and its corresponding transmission power. The BSH value will be fed back to the first model.

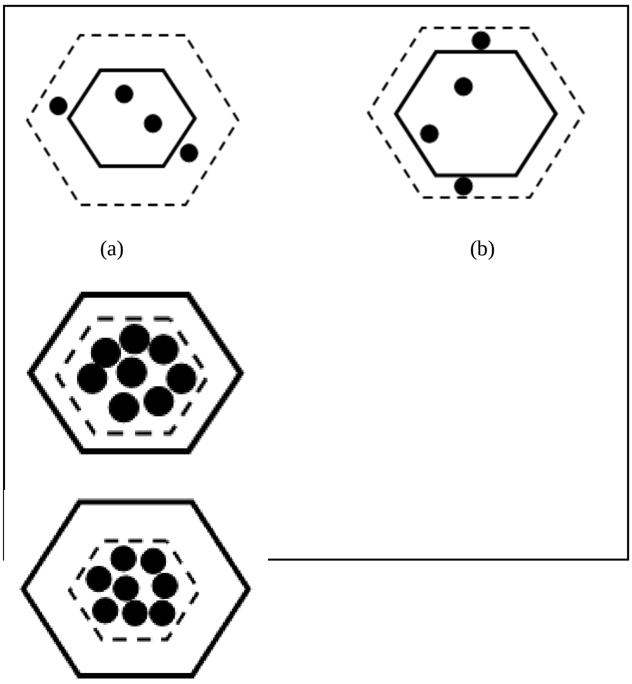
Table I (d) depicts the rule table for the fourth fuzzy sub model. The number of active users will determine the new bit rate of the signal.

Table I (e) depicts the rule table for the fifth fuzzy sub model. The new bit rate and the intermediate power obtained from fuzzy sub model three will determine the new transmission power. The newly configured base transceiver station site will now work according to the present traffic load. The PT value will be fed back to the firs model along with the BSH to determine the next radius to be zoomed out or in when the traffic load changes.

Table I Rule Table for the five Fuzzy Sub models

(a) Fuzzy Model 1				**(b)Fuzzy Model 2**				**(c)Fuzzy Model 3**				
Rule No.	***BSH***	***PT***	***R***	***Rule No.***	***R***	***Nu***	***CZR***	***Rule No.***	***CZR***	***Nu***	***BSH***	***PT***
1	Low	Low	Low	1	Low	Low	Zoom Out More	1	Low	Low	Low	Low
2	Low	High	Medium	2	Low	High	Zoom In Less	2	Low	High	Low	High
3	High	Low	Medium	3	High	Low	Zoom Out Less	3	High	Low	High	Low
4	High	High	High	4	High	High	Zoom In More	4	High	High	High	High

(d) Fuzzy Model 4			**(e) Fuzzy Model 5**			
Rule No.	***Nu***	***BRT***	***Rule No.***	***PTO***	***BRT***	***PT1***
1.	Low	High	1	Low	High	Low
2	High	Low	2	High	High	High
			3	Low	Low	Low
			4	High	Low	Low


(a) (b)

(c) (d)

Figure 3. Cell Zooming Concept

4. SIMULATIONS & RESULTS

We consider a multi cellular environment with uniform hexagonal cells with uniformly distributed traffic. Each cell consists of a base transceiver station tower at center with omni-directional antenna.

Let ‘A’ be the total area of the network with ‘N_t’ number of active users. The area of the hexagonal cell ‘A_C’ can be calculated as $A_c = \left(3\sqrt{3}/2\right)\times r^2$, where r is the cell radius. The total number of cell $N_c = A/A_c$. Also the number of active users per cell can be calculated as $N_u = N_t/N_c * A$.

We have followed the parameters and specifications from [7] and applied on to our base transceiver station power model. We started our simulation with initial parameters (TABLE III) for the multi cellular environment. These values are fed as the starting parameters to the model and the cell zooming is determined depending on the current traffic load using the hourly traffic model. Then the new BSH and PT are determined for the new cell zoomed radius.

The initial values of BSH and PT are set to give the value of cell radius as 0.48 Km that has been defined for the network area initially. The initial cell radius can be visualized with seven medium sized cells in Fig. 1.This cell radius (R) value and current number of users (Nu) per cell are then fed into the system to determine the new zoomed in or zoomed out radius (CZR). The cells with new zoomed in radius can be visualized with small dashed cells in Fig. 1. Similarly the cells with new zoomed out radius can be visualized with the dark big dashed cell. With new CZR and current Nu, new BSH and intermediate PT are determined. With the current number of users the new bit rate of the signal is obtained.

This new obtained bit rate along with the previously generated intermediate power is used to generate the new transmission power. The new generated transmission power along with the new base station height is feedback as the initial inputs. This system runs iteratively for different values of number of users and rest of the parameters is controlled by the fuzzy system depending on the rules given to it.

The simulation of the network using the base transceiver station power model is performed using hourly traffic model as shown in Fig. 4 based on urban specifications (TABLE II). The traffic model suggests there is high traffic in day time particularly in evening and very low traffic during night time. With our simulation using cell zooming concept it was found that power consumption per base transceiver station is less during day time (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) that is when number of users are more. The number of base transceiver stations working is more due to formation of more cells. During night time (8 p.m. to 8 a.m.), that is when number of users are less, very few base transceiver stations are working & consumption of power is still less as shown in Fig. 5.

Table II Urban Specification

Parameter	GSM 900
Downlink Frequency	935 MHz
Channel Bandwidth	200 KHz
Bit rate per user	10-13 kbps
Receiver Sensitivity	−104 dbm
Antenna Feeder Loss	3 dB
Transmitter Gain	10 dB
Power Amplifier Efficiency	50%
Pathloss Model	Cost 231

Table III Simulation Parameters

Parameter	Value
Network Area	100 sq. Km
Initial Cell Radius	0.48 Km
Total Number of active users	20000
BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION Antenna Height	(40,50)m
MS Antenna Height	1.5 m
Transmission Power	(10,20)W

Figure.5 illustrates the total power consumption on hourly basis corresponding to number of base transceiver stations working per hour. The graph shows 100% power consumption for fixed cell deployment of radius 0.48 Km.

The number of base transceiver stations working is same for every hour irrespective of varying load. With our simulation it was seen that total power consumption during night time (8 p.m. to 8 a.m.) is significantly less. This is due to the fact that numbers of base transceiver stations working during this time are quite less to service the fewer amounts of users. During day time (8 a.m. to p.m.) the numbers of base transceiver stations working are more to service more number of users.

As these base transceiver stations are consuming less power site the total power consumption is still less. The total network area power consumption on the basis of number of base transceiver station sites working in both the cases comes out to be lesser than that consumed with the fixed deployment case. Considering the fact that the inactive base transceiver stations will have to be working for paging throughout the day and consuming some amount of power while in sleep mode, our base transceiver station power model for the multi cellular environment achieved about 39.505% power savings.

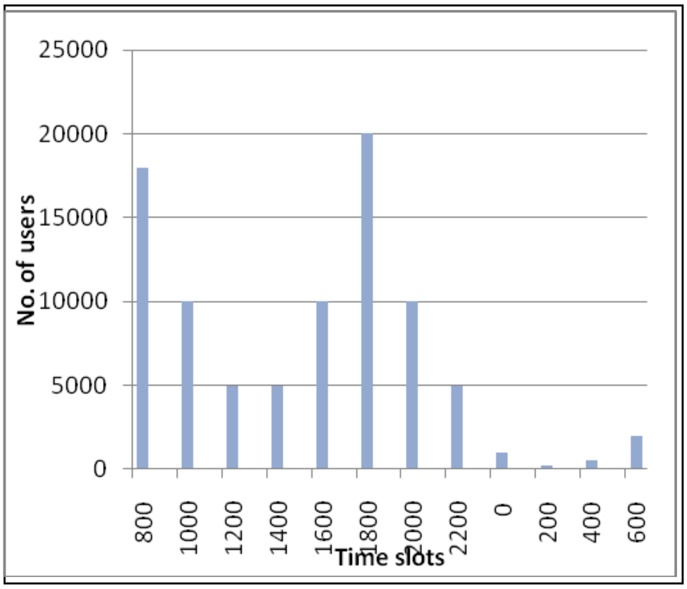


Figure 4. Hourly Traffic Model

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Our model is a Fuzzy based hierarchical system that controls parameters fed in it depending on the rules stored,input parameters along with their membership functions.The model decides how much to zoom in or zoom out the radius of the cell depending on current number of users. The model also controls the bit rate according to the number of users. The base transceiver station antenna height and transmission power are adjusted accordingly to give out a new cell radius. About 39.5% power savings were observed for urban 24 hr cycle by employing this control method for power consumption.

Although the calculations had been done as a simulation but this method could be applied to the real world. The changing parameters as the day progress would give dynamic results which lead to better power efficiency. By changing the rules stored & parameters like power, height of base transceiver station and number of users varied results could be obtained. This model had been used for a particular path loss model & according to urban specifications, however by changing the path loss model or by changing the specifications it can be applied for any type of terrain.

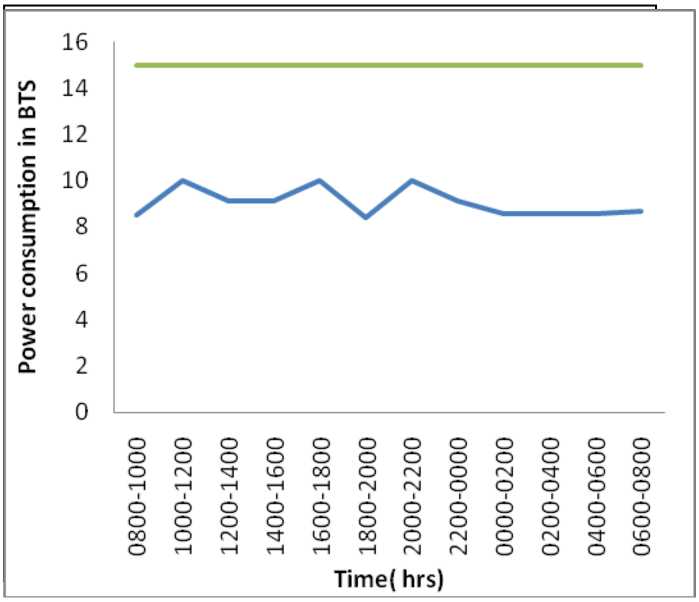


Figure 5. Base Transceiver Station Power Consumption for a day

The model can be used for different RF planning techniques and for different networks. We can employ this model on selected base transceiver station sites also. Cells that are unable to zoom in/out or if the load conditions are such that may not require them to install such a logic can go to sleep mode to reduce power consumption, while the neighboring cells can zoom out to serve the mobile users cooperatively. Intelligent cell deployment strategies and sleeping mechanisms as suggested e.g. in [13-14-15] can also be performed using this fuzzy system.

The usage of this model in the cellular network would certainly lead to an improvement in the power used by the Base Transceiver Station & would definitely reduce the amount of CO_2 being emitted because of cellular network.

This model had to applied separately to each Base Transceiver Station or a central hub which will control the surrounding Base transceiver stations as how much to zoom in or zoom out. Thus a central control is necessary to implement this model.

Thus this model could be used as possible method to prevent the excess use of power in base transceiver station & could directly impact the revenue of the cellular operator as well as the more important reduce the CO2 emission.

6. REFERENCES

[1] Purnima Lala, Prabhjot Kaur,”Optimization of Power in Cellular Networks using Fuzzy Logic,”International Conference on Computing ,Communication System and Informatics Management, 29-30 July 2012

[2] Quittek, J., Christensen, K. and Nordman B,” Energy-efficient networks [Guest Editorial],”Network IEEE, Vol. 25,No. 2,pp 4-5,March 2011

[3] Ericsson Press, June 2008, http://www.ericsson.com/ericsson/press/facts_figures/doc/energy_efficiency.pdf

[4] Kyuho S., Hongseok K., Yung Y. and Bhaskar K., “Base station operation and user association mechanisms for energy-delay trade offs in green cellular networks,” IEEE Journal on selected areas in communications, Vol. 29, No. 8,Sept 2011

[5] Hasan, Z., Hamidreza B. and Vijay K., ” Green Cellular Networks: Communications A Survey, Some Research Issues and Challenges,” surveys and tutorials,IEEE ,Vol. 13 ,pp 524-540,Nov 2011

[6] Md. Farhad Hossain, Kumudu S. Munasinghe and Abbas Jamalipour,” A Protocooperation-based Sleep-Wake Architecture for Next Generation Green Cellular Access Networks,”IEEE ICSPCS International Conference,pp. 1-8, Dec 2010

[7] J. T. Louhi, “Energy efficiency of modern cellular base stations,” Proceedings of IEEE International Telecommunications Energy Conference (INTELEC), Italy, pp. 475 – 476, September 2007.

[8] S Bhaumik ,G Narlikar,S Chattopadhyay,S Kanugovi,”Breathe to Stay Cool:Adjusting Cell Sizes to Reduce Energy Consumption”, Sigcomm Conference,2010

[9] Zhisheng N., Yiqun W., Jie G., Zexi Y., “ Cell Zooming for Cost-Efficient Green Cellular Networks”,Communications Magazine IEEE,Vol . 48 ,pp 74-79,Nov 2010

[10] Jie Xu , Ling Qiu ,“Area Power Consumption in a Single Cell Assisted by Relays.”IEEE GreenCom,pp. 460-465, Dec 2010

[11] Priyangshu Ghosh, Suvra Sekhar Das, Swetha Naravaram, Prabhu Chandhar, “Energy Saving in OFDMA Cellular Using Base-Station Sleep Mode: 3GPP-LTE a Case Study,” National Conference on Communications, Feb 2012, in press

[12] Ziaul Haq Abbas and Frank Y. Li,” A system-level power saving approach for cellular networks with microcells/picocells,” IEEE Wireless VITAE, pp 1-5,Feb-March 2011

[13] Fred Richter, Albrecht J. Fehske, and Gerhard P. Fettweis,” Energy Efficiency Aspects of Base Station Deployment Strategies for Cellular Networks,” IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference,pp. 1-5,Sept 2009

[14] Fred Richter, Gerhard Fettweis, Markus Gruber, Oliver Blume,” Micro Base Stations in Load Constrained Cellular Mobile Radio Networks,” IEEE PMIRC International Workshop ,pp. 357-362,Sept 201

[15] Lin Xiang, Francesco Pantisano, Roberto Verdone, Xiaohu Ge, Min Chen,“ Adaptive Traffic Load-Balancing for Green Cellular Networks,” IEEE PIMRC , pp. 41-45, Sept 2011

[16] M. Deruyck*, W. Vereecken, W. Joseph, B. Lannoo, M. Pickavet, and L. Martens,” Reducing the power consumption in wireless access networks: overview and recommendations,” Progress In Electromagnetics Research, Vol. 132, pg 255-274