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Green Communication in Wireless Power Consumption and Energy Efficient Trade-Offs

[1]chenna Kesava Reddy G, [2]dr. A A Ansari, [3]dr. S.China Venkateswarlu

[1]Research Scholar, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India
[2]Research Guide, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India
[3]Research Co- Guide, Professor, Institute of Aeronautical Engineering.Dundigal, Hyderabad-500043,Telangana,India

1. ABSTRACT

Energy efficiency is a significant issue in portable wireless networks since the battery life of versatile terminals is restricted. Protection of battery power has been tended to utilizing numerous procedures. Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), framed by various little gadgets fit for detecting, processing, and wireless correspondence are arising as a progressive innovation, with applications in different territories. The novel highlights of wireless sensor networks have carried new difficulties and issues to the field of conveyed and communitarian data preparing. Energy efficiency in cell networks has gotten critical consideration from both scholarly world and industry in light of the significance of lessening the operational consumptions and keeping up the profitability of cell networks, notwithstanding making these networks "Green communication ". Since the base station is the essential energy shopper in the organization, endeavors have been made to examine base station energy utilization and to discover approaches to improve energy efficiency. The trade-offs between energy utilization and throughput, under nearby just as under helpful detecting, are portrayed. The Energy efficient tradeoffs have been arranged dependent on every convention layer and examined its effect in the organization energy efficiency.

Keywords: Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), Green communication, Energy efficient, tradeoffs

2. INTRODUCTION

We need energy-efficient frameworks to secure our current circumstance, adapt to a worldwide temperature alteration, and encourage manageable turn of events. In any case, broadcast communications information volume increments roughly by a request for 10 like clockwork, which brings about an increment of the related energy utilization by around 16–20 percent for every annum. For example, in Japan, network power utilization in 2025 is anticipated to be multiple times the 2006 level, particularly because of the foreseen increment in rush hour gridlock volume with broadband services and machine-to-machine bursty traffic beginning from distributed computing. While the utilization of information and communications technology (ICT) is viewed as a facilitator for worldwide energy investment funds (teleworking, smart logistics, brilliant structures, and so on), the volume of organization traffic will likewise expand, which prompts a difficult trade-off. In particular, figuring and correspondence frameworks are viewed as key segments for diminishing the natural impression in different conditions like utility networks and transportation frameworks, and furthermore for greening services and utilities. Notwithstanding, by 2019 figures, it was assessed that

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3% of overall energy utilization was brought about by the data and correspondences innovation foundation that produced around 2% of the overall CO_2 discharges.

The run of the mill power utilization profile for the portable organization worked by a worldwide cell administrator is appeared in Figure 2.1. This chart passes on the ideal objectives for energy investment funds: access and center networks. To control the expanding power utilization in these spaces, the green networks and energy efficiency are presently more significant than any other time in recent memory. Likewise, numerous data and interchanges innovation organizations have declared willful focuses for generous energy utilization and CO_2 emanation decreases in the coming years. In that sense, framework wide energy reserve funds in data and correspondences innovation and ICT enabled frameworks are vital. Notwithstanding, this is certainly not an insignificant errand with the multidimensional setting of different factors like equipment intricacy, algorithmic issues, and configuration issues. As the primary line of guard, portable administrators can dodge updates and greenfield organizations through better use of occupant foundation. A common methodology toward this objective is to play with the worldly attributes of the traffic: apparatuses for this point are traffic streamlining (caching) and more efficient booking of organization streams. In addition, fundamental energy-saving methods abusing network-wide advances, for example, by and large appropriate steering and exchanging calculations and developing gadget innovation can be utilized.

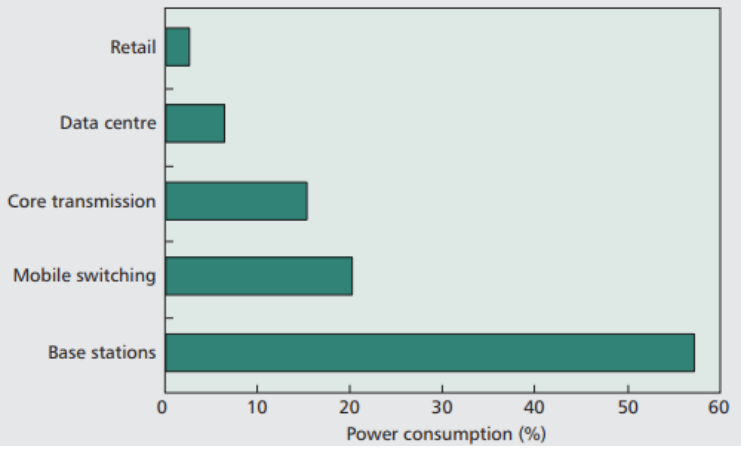


Figure 2.1. Typical breakdown of power consumption in a mobile operator

2.1 Wireless Sensor Networks

The actual climate involves arranged enlightening sources like heat, light, temperature, movement, seismic waves, and so on. These true elements are to be detected and prepared for better perception and examination of the climate. Data is typically detected from different ecological hotspots for which Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) fill in as a simplicity of arrangement for get-together assorted data. Wireless Sensor Network contains topographically dispensed sensors gadgets that are equipped for observing the actual climate to assemble data and hand-off the equivalent to a principle hub/base station. The hubs in the organization convey in a co-usable way through wireless medium. Correspondence measure in a sensor organization can be observed from the fundamental hub that goes about as a regulator. The advancement of WSN induced from front line observation in military application; that discovers suggestion in mechanical interaction control, wellbeing checking, climate and environment checking. Wireless gadgets called hubs/bits establish the whole WSN averaging

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from not many hundreds to thousands scattered over a wide locale. WSN is sorted under wireless impromptu innovation, which is a variety of equipment and software parts. A sensor devices joins estimating, computational and correspondence – empowered modules. These modules encourage end-clients to contemplate, inspect, perform tasks and continue with choices over a sent climate. The sensors trade data to like gadgets/a focal regulator through a typical organization (for example Web). The correspondences of sensor gadgets are self-sufficient and don't depend on any framework for which coordination of such correspondence gets crucial. Sensor interchanges are coordinated by a base station or a sink hub, where the collected information is been handled. Sensor hubs themselves act a sink or information aggregating hub with extraordinary capacity and calculation abilities. A normal wireless sensor network is represented in Figure 2.2.

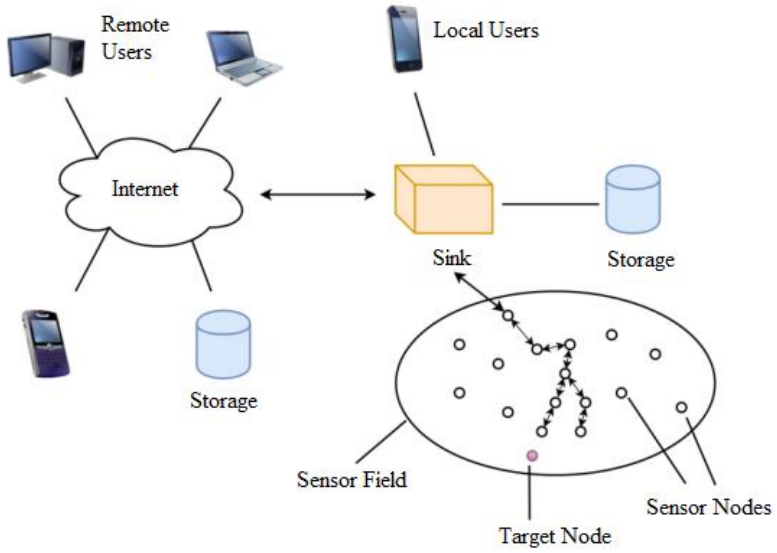


Figure 2.2 Illustration of Wireless Sensor Network

Data social event and transmission in a WSN are either immediate/in-immediate or through distant access for representation and examination. The presentation of the sensor hub changes dependent on the locale of establishment, operational mode and interoperability. A traditional sensor hub or a gadget is intended to detect and send data though, a diverse sensor can assemble and handle information, control energy abuse, and so forth. Some high level sensors give area supported services through Global Positioning System consolidated in them.

2.2 Green Communication - The Evolution

In virtual sense, each human on this planet is utilizing a cell phone. To offer support to every single client, the wireless correspondence networks are developing at a high speed. The worldwide IP traffic is relied upon to be 120.6 Exabytes each month, in 2019. Because of the rising traffic, carbon impression is as a rule significantly contributed by cell phone creation and the activity of the radio access NETWORK (RAN). The ascent in the carbon dioxide levels is three crease, from 2017 to 2020. The wireless information is required to be just about multiple times more in 2030, than it was in 2010. The hazardous development in the organization traffic, worldwide, has brought about a developing worry towards energy efficiency, which is arising as a critical column for the NGNs.

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Diminishing the energy utilization in cell networks is a monetary impetus for bringing down the carbon impression around the world.

To administration such a volume of traffic, the organization working consumption (OPEX) increments widely. Enormous energy utilization straightforwardly affects the CO_2 outflows into the climate. The varieties over the ages on the rising CO_2emanations are portrayed in Figure 2.3. The figure unmistakably portrays the ascent in the measure of CO_2 levels with expanding traffic, over the ages of wireless correspondence. Miniature cell sending was started in the third era, and from there on, an endeavor to diminish cell size has been energized, bringing about an ascent in little cell traffic, and a fall in full scale cell traffic. Little cells are more valuable in dealing with indoor traffic. Administration provisioning to a particularly enormous number of clients causes a flood in the energy utilization of the radio access networks(RAN). Just 15% of the energy is utilized for the organization activity, with the rest 85% not contributing at all to creating the income. Unmistakably, the energy efficiency of the networks should be improved, for greener cutting edge networks. A correlation of the wireless ages, for various energy-related highlights is introduced in Table 2.1, zeroing in on the need of green correspondence.

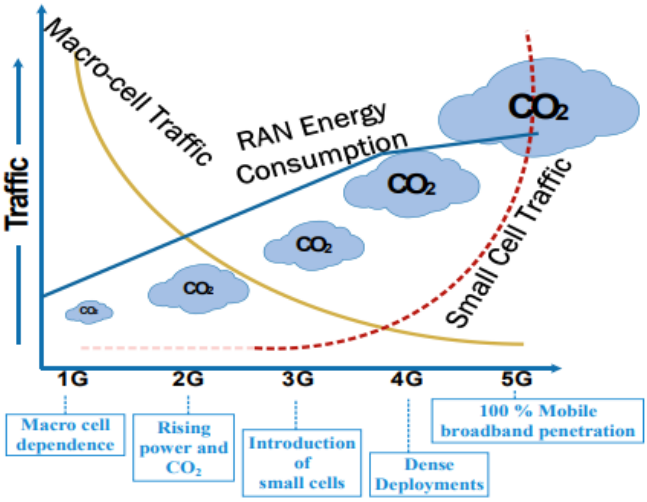


Fig. 2.3 Trends in traffic, energy consumption and CO_2 emissions, for different generations of wireless communication

Feature	3G	4G	5G
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	86 Mto	170 Mto	235 Mto
RAN Electricity Consumption	49 TWh	77 TWh	86 TWh
Green Technology Used	High Efficiency Tracking	Green base stations, phantom cells, liquid cells, soft cells	D2D, massive MIMO, spectrum sharing
Carbon footprint per mobile subscription	20 kg	23 kg	31 kg
Femto cell Power Consumption	10W	6W	5W

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SAR Values	High	Higher	Expected to reduce

Table 2.1 Comparison of different generations from green communication perspective

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Willem Vereecken et al (2020): This paper clarifies about Reducing the Power Consumption in Wireless Access Networks. Because of developing significance of wireless access and the steeply developing information volumes being shipped, the force utilization of wireless access networks will turn into a significant issue in the coming years. This paper presents a model for this force utilization and researches three base station types: macrocell, microcell, and femtocell base stations. In view of these models, the inclusion viability of the three base station types is thought about and the impact of some force lessening methods, for example, rest modes and MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) is assessed. In wireless access networks, the client association is given through a wireless connection. The client's gadgets utilize radio signs to associate with a base station, which is then additionally associated with the focal office through a backhaul network. The most elevated inclusion is acquired with a macrocell base station. These base stations are often positioned along highways.

Sidra Aslam et al (2020): This paper clarifies about the Power Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks. In wireless sensor networks (WSNs), long lifetime necessity of various applications and restricted energy stockpiling capacity of sensor hubs has driven us to discover new skylines for lessening power utilization upon hubs. To build sensor hub's lifetime, circuit and conventions must be energy efficient with the goal that they can make deduced responses by assessing and anticipating energy utilization. The objective of this investigation is to introduce and examine a few systems, for example, power-mindful conventions, cross-layer streamlining, and collecting advances used to mitigate power utilization imperative in WSNs. Elements fill in as a rule to plan a convention or a calculation. Some significant components relating to WSNs are network geography, working climate, equipment limitations, transmission media, power the executives, life span, versatility, creation cost, and adaptation to non-critical failure. Life span manages co-appointment of sensor exercises and advancement of correspondence conventions. WSNs are obliged by restricted assets of memory, calculation force, and energy. Energy can be treated as an expense work or as a hard imperative.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

4.1 Wireless Power consumption of a base station

In a base station, we ordinarily discover a few force devouring segments. Figure 4.1 gives an outline of these segments. The zone covered by one base station is known as a cell. Every cell is additionally isolated in various areas. Every area is covered by an area reception apparatus, which is a directional recieving wire with an area formed radiation design. Some hardware is utilized per area like the computerized signal handling (answerable for framework preparing and coding), the force speaker, the handset (liable for signal age and getting/imparting of signs to the portable stations) and the

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rectifier. The force utilization of these segments ought to be increased with the quantity of upheld areas while deciding the force utilization of the base station. In opposite it is expected that the sign generator is essential for the handset. This transformation depends on the data recovered from wireless administrators. Besides, a base station contains hardware that is regular for all areas, for example, the cooling and the microwave interface (answerable for correspondence with the backhaul network in the event that no fiber connect is accessible). The division between the parts per area and the segments basic for all areas depends on the data got from administrators.

The force utilization of every segment is here thought to be consistent aside from the cooling and the force speaker. The force utilization of the cooling relies upon the interior and surrounding temperature of the base station bureau (in light of the data recovered from datasheets of producers). The presumption interior and surrounding temperature is 25^0C. To display the force utilization of the force enhancer, the efficiency ρ of the force speaker. The efficiency ρ of the force enhancer is the proportion of RF yield power $P_{out/amp}$(in Watt) to the electrical info power $P_{el/amp}$of the force intensifier (in Watt).

$$\rho = P_{out/amp} / P_{el/amp} \qquad (4.1)$$

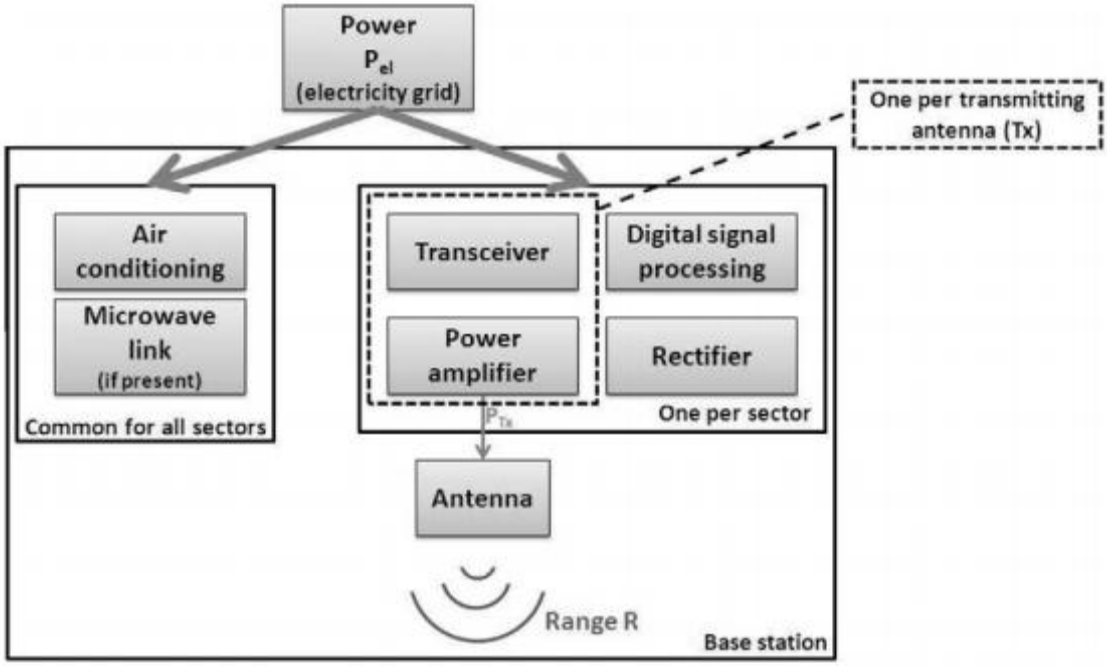


Figure 4.1. Block diagram of the base station equipment.

The output power $P_{out/amp}$of the power amplifier is the input power P_{Tx} of the sector antenna. Based on P_{Tx} and Equation (4.1), the power consumption of the power amplifier is determined as follows:

$$P_{out/amp} = P_{Tx} / \rho \qquad (4.2)$$

Once the power consumption of each component is known, the power consumption P_{el} of the entire base station (in Watt) can be calculated:

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$$P_{el} = nsector * (n_{Tx} * (P_{el/amp} + P_{el/trans}) + P_{el/proc} + P_{el/rect}) + P_{el/micro} + P_{el/airco} \quad (4.3)$$

with nsector the quantity of areas in the phone, $P_{el/amp}$, $P_{el/trans}$, $P_{el/proc}$, $P_{el/rect}$, $P_{el/micro}$ and $P_{el/airco}$are the power utilizations (in Watt) of separately the force enhancer, the handset, the computerized signal handling, the rectifier, the microwave interface (if present), and the cooling. In the event that MIMO is utilized, the base station needs similar number of force enhancers and similar number of handsets as the quantity of sending reception apparatuses. MIMO has likewise an impact on the computerized signal preparing which is, contrasted with the effect on the handsets, irrelevant. To consider the force utilization of this additional hardware, the force utilization of the force speaker and the handset is increased by the quantity of sending transmitting antennas nTx for one area. Imperative to comment is that Equation (4.3) is substantial when just a single recurrence is utilized per area.

4.1.1 Power Consumption of Communication Module

Figure 4.2 outlines the inward construction of a correspondence module found in a regular WSN hub, and characterizes the force utilization of every segment.

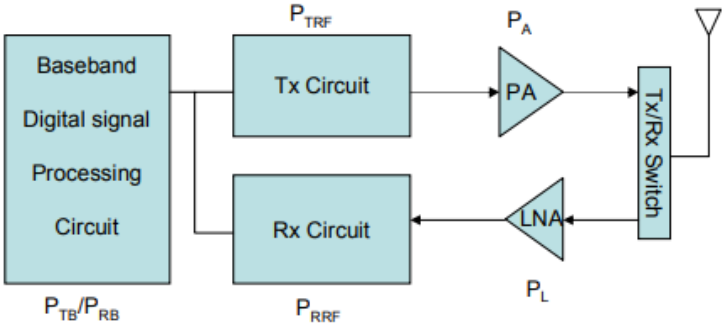


Figure 4.2 Communication Module Structure

- P_{TB}/P_{RB}: Power consumption in baseband DSP circuit for transmitting or receiving (mW)
- P_{TRF}/P_{RRF}: Power consumption in front-end circuit for transmitting or receiving (mW)
- P_A: Power consumption of PA for transmitting (mW)
- P_L: Power consumption of LNA for receiving (mW)

Based on the structure and power consumption of each component, the total power consumption for transmitting and for receiving, denoted by P_T and P_R, are specifically given by:

$$PT(d) = P_{TB} + P_{TRF} + P_A(d) = P_{T0} + P_A(d) \quad (4.4)$$

$$P_R = P_{RB} + P_{RRF} + P_L = P_{R0} \quad (4.5)$$

Where $P_A(d)$ is the powerconsumptionof the force intensifier which is an element of the transmission range, d. Since P_{TB} and P_{TRF}don't rely upon the transmission range, the two segments can be displayed as a steady, P_{T0}. Likewise, the force utilization of the getting hardware can be displayed as a consistent, P_{RO}, since PRB and PRRF are plainly not subject to transmission reach, and PL is additionally a steady while accepting that the LNA is appropriately planned and one-sided to give the vital affectability to dependably get, demodulate and interpret a base force signal, $P_{Rx\text{-}min}$. While

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there are numerous sorts of RF power enhancers, the all out power utilization of a force intensifier, $P_A(d)$, will rely upon numerous elements including the particular equipment usage, DC predisposition condition, load attributes, working recurrence and PA yield power, P_{Tx}. A straightforward class A force enhancer is appeared in Figure 4.3 with a basic resistive burden, R_L.

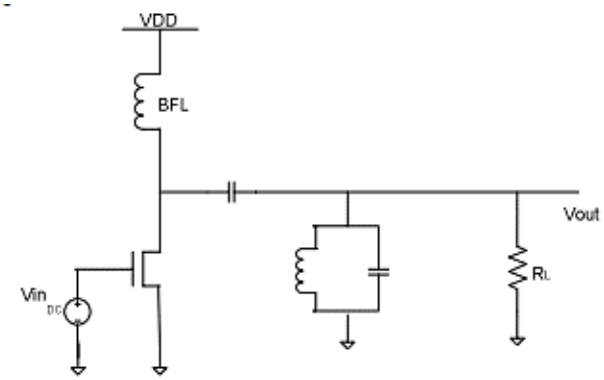


Figure 4.3 Simple class A power amplifier circuit

The force speaker conveys RF yield power, P_{Tx}, to the antenna /load. When all is said in done, the necessary RF yield power, P_{Tx} (d) for solid transmission will rely upon the transmission range, d. The enormous inductance, BFL, takes care of DC capacity to the channel of the semiconductor. The all out power utilization of the P_A is given by P_{DC} and is equivalent to P_A characterized previously. The proportion of RF yield capacity to DC input power is known as the channel efficiency (signified as η) and is given by:

$$\eta = P_{Tx} / P_{DC} \quad (4.6)$$

4.2 Deployment Efficiency (DE) - Energy Efficiency Tradeoff

Deployment Efficiency, a proportion of framework throughput per unit of arrangement cost, is a significant organization execution pointer for versatile administrators. The arrangement cost comprises of both capital expenditure (CapEx) and operational expenditure (OpEx). For radio access networks, the CapEx essentially incorporates framework costs, for example, base station gear, backhaul transmission hardware, site establishment, and radio organization regulator hardware. The critical drivers for the OpEx, then again, are power bill, site and backhaul rent, and activity and support cost. Typically, wireless designers will appraise the organization CapEx and OpEx during network arranging. EE, characterized as framework throughput for unit energy utilization, is generally considered during network activity. The two unique measurements often lead to inverse plan standards for network arranging. For instance, to save the consumption on location rental, base station hardware, and upkeep, network arranging engineers tend to "stretch" the cell inclusion however much as could reasonably be expected. Nonetheless, the way misfortune between the base station and portable clients will debase by 12 dB at whatever point the phone sweep copies if the way misfortune example is four, which prompts 12 dB increment in the communicate influence to ensure similar got signal strength for those clients at the phone edges. Then again, to give cell inclusion to a given region, expanding the quantity of base stations will save the complete organization communicate power by a similar factor. For instance, it is that by contracting the cell span from 1,

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000 m to 250 m, the most extreme EE of the HSDPA Network will be expanded from 0.11 Mbits/Joule to 1.92 Mbits/Joule, individually, relating to 17.5 occasions of gains. In this way, to limit energy radiation, radio asset the board engineers favor little cell-size organization. From the above conversation, there ought to be a tradeoff among DE and EE, where each point on the bend relates to a cell size, and ought to be picked to adjust explicit DE and EE prerequisites.

Also, the incorporation of EE situated client planning and radio asset the executives calculations on top of heterogeneous networks and helpful networks will undoubtedly additionally improve network usage efficiency. This is particularly significant when the spatial traffic appropriation is non-uniform and fluctuates with time. Dynamic force control that endeavors channel varieties has been demonstrated to upgrade the connection level force efficiency. Likewise, by stretching out the plan to organize level, we may acquaint dynamic inclusion the executives with misuse traffic varieties. Dynamic switch off/on of inclusion overlaid cells in low rush hour gridlock is a model in heterogeneous networks while dynamic hand-off choice or CoMP design choice is the partner in the agreeable networks. As it presents no additional expense except for saves repetitive energy utilization, it can improve DE and EE all the while.

4.2.1 Energy-bandwidth tradeoff

For bigger inclusion, the tradeoff between data transfer capacity efficiency and energy-efficiency has been concentrated if there should arise an occurrence of adhoc wireless organization. The required multi-jump hand-off transmission utilizes more channel, prompts a misfortune in data transfer capacity efficiency however an expected addition in EE on the grounds that every hub can save its communicating influence. It has been shown that the per hub throughput limit of a specially appointed organization with n hubs diminishes with n as $(1/\sqrt{n \log n})$, without any requirements on the energy utilized at hubs. The creators likewise build up a solitary measurement as transport efficiency which is the result of transmission capacity efficiency and EE. As a tradeoff, there is a major addition in EE as indicated by the techniques on the channel employments. By reenacting transport efficiency, have shown that for low SNR system, the proposed normal force conspire performs better compared to a typical rate plot while for high SNR system, a typical rate plot is better than a typical force conspire. In the energy-transfer speed tradeoff, creators showed that multi-jump directing with spatial reuse utilizes a similar least complete energy transmission technique without considering the collector preparing energy. This gives the best exhibition at a given energy-transfer speed tradeoff by thinking about concurrent transmissions and the quantity of jumps.

The total energy consumption can be limited by ideally picking the rate, decided from the area of transfers and the start to finish distance. Accordingly, the best energy-transfer speed tradeoff can be gotten by contrasting the absolute energy utilization for various area of transfers and a directing way. The work an energy-efficient agreeable hand-off determination conspire that uses the transmission power all the more efficiently in helpful transferring frameworks. The hubs in the organization were sent with different antennas and unravel and-forward transfer convention was utilized.

5. RESULTS

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The trade-off of EE and quality of experience(QoE) with the principal definitions is represented. Different utility-based quality of experiencecapacities are subbed into plan as is appeared in Figure 5.1. With the development of asset dispensed to clients, clients' quality of experienceand organization energy utilization will build, which brings about EE diminishing with P. In this way, it appears to be that EE is a ceaseless droning diminishing capacity of quality of involvement. In any case, EE is the carefully sunken capacity of QoE when circuit power is thought of. The bends increment from the outset and afterward decline immediately when the utility capacity arrive at its pinnacle esteem. Moreover, the bend rises and falls all the more quickly for BE client in view of not having unexpected development in utility. The ordinary measurement of EE or quality of involvement can scarcely consolidate the attribute of client types and organization energy utilization together. For instance, to amplify QoE, the framework may designate a lot of asset pointless that has little quality of experienceimprovement however harms EE harshly.

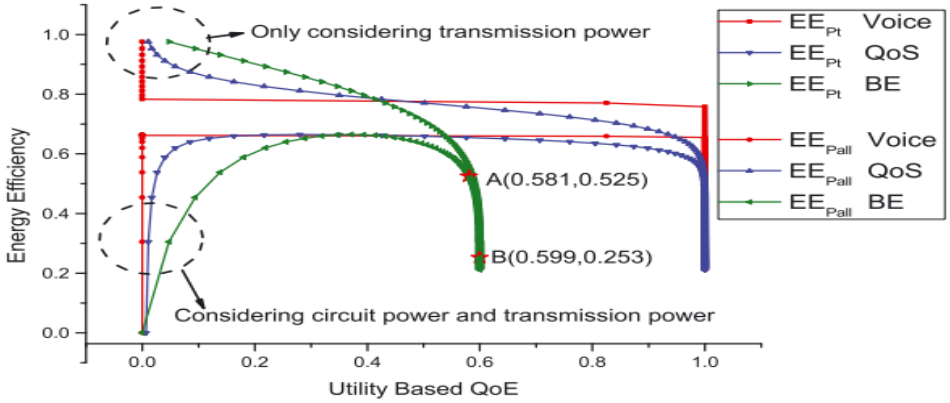


Figure 5.1 Relationship of energy efficiency (EE), bandwidth, circuit power and interference

The QoEW is characterized as the quality of involvement saw by clients per watt. That is, for a specific assistance, a specific measure of force is devoured by the client, and afterward, a measure of apparent quality will be capable by this client. QoE per watt simply gauges the measure of quality of involvement accomplished at the expense of a measure of force. QoE per watt has a ringer shape bend, which is likewise semi curved in view of the sigmoid attribute of Quality of Service (QoS), the voice clients' utility capacity and the circuit force of BE clients.

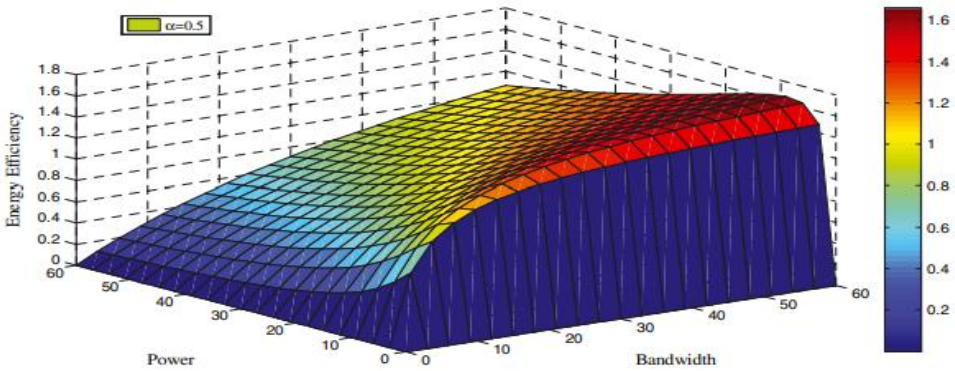


Figure 5.2. Relationship of energy efficiency, bandwidth, circuit power and interference

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6. CONCLUSION

Energy efficiency in cell networks is a rising worry for the versatile organization administrators (MNOs). The issues include the expense, yet additionally the raising CO_2 levels in the climate and wellbeing concerns, which are fearing alongside the developing innovation and a relating endorser and gadget check. Wireless sensor networks additionally hold the guarantee to change the detecting innovation for a wide range of utilizations, including foundation checking, reconnaissance and debacle the executives, where the identification capacity of the WSN is essential. In light of the force utilization model, we reason the maximum furthest reaches of energy efficient transmission. We show that, in a given radio climate, the furthest reaches of energy efficient transmission power is relative to the force utilization of Tx/Rx circuits (defined by P_{R0} and P_{T0}), and furthermore corresponding to the channel efficiency of force speaker (Parameterized by η). Additionally the impact of the quantity of dynamic clients on the reach (cell breathing) and subsequently the force efficiency will be researched. When there is practically no movement nearby the base station, the base station could be turned off (cell breathing).

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