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Context-Aware Power Consumption Modeling for Energy Efficient Mobile Communication Services

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**von
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Kurzfassung

Die Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz von Mobilfunkendgeräten rückt zunehmend in den Fokus der Mobilfunknetzbetreiber. Dies ist bedingt durch die Tatsache, dass der Faktor Batterielaufzeit in zunehmendem Ausmaß die Zufriedenheit der Kunden mit ihrem Smartphone beeinflusst. Für die Forschung und Entwicklung bedeutet dies, dass der durchschnittlichen Leistungsaufnahme eines Endgerätes sowie der damit verbundenen Batterielaufzeit besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt werden muss. Bevor neue, energieeffiziente Verfahren und Protokolle jedoch zuverlässig bezüglich ihres Verbesserungspotentials bewertet werden können, sind detaillierte Energiemodelle notwendig, die alle relevanten Parameter berücksichtigen. Neben kontrollierbaren Systemparametern beinhaltet dies auch sogenannte Kontext-Parameter wie beispielsweise das Mobilitätsverhalten des Nutzers oder die Funkkanalbedingungen.

Basierend auf umfangreichen Messkampagnen mit aktuellen LTE Endgeräten wird in dieser Arbeit ein neues, auf Markov-Ketten basierendes, Energiemodell vorgestellt, welches neben Systemparametern (wie z.B. der Anzahl der zugewiesenen Resource Blocks) auch den Kontext des Nutzers in Form von Kanalbedingungen und Applikationseigenschaften berücksichtigt. Ein wesentlicher Fortschritt im Vergleich zu existierenden Modellen ist hierbei die stochastische Natur des neuen Ansatzes die es ermöglicht, durchschnittliche Leistungsaufnahmen basierend auf Nutzungsprofilen zu bestimmen. Zur Validierung des Modells werden umfangreiche System Simulationen basierend auf Ray-Tracing Verfahren sowie Messungen der tatsächlichen Batterielaufzeit im Labor verwendet.

Beispielhafte, auf dem neuen Modell basierende Studien zeigen, dass die zu erwartende Batterielaufzeit stark von der aktuellen Systemparametrisierung sowie dem Nutzerkontext abhängt. Zudem kann gezeigt werden, dass basierend auf dem neuen kontextsensitiven Energiemodell (CoPoMo), quantitative Analysen des Zusammenhanges zwischen Ressourcenzuweisung durch das Netz und Batterielaufzeit ermöglicht werden.

Eine abschließend durchgeführte Erweiterung des Modells zur Untersuchung von LTE-Advanced Systemen zeigt, dass die CoPoMo zugrundeliegenden Ansätze mit nur geringen Modifikationen auch für zukünftige Mobilfunkgenerationen anwendbar sind. Der Einfluss von neuen oder modifizierten Protokollen und Systemeigenschaften auf die zu erwartende Batterielaufzeit kann somit bereits frühestmöglich qualitativ und quantitativ bewertet werden.

Die Arbeit wurde unterstützt durch die Deutsche Forschungsgesellschaft (DFG) im Rahmen des Sonderforschungsbereichs 876 - "Verfügbarkeit von Information durch Analyse unter Ressourcenbeschränkung".

Abstract

Increasing the battery lifetime of power-hungry mobile devices has become a major research target for mobile operators. This is motivated by the fact that energy efficiency is progressively considered as important factor influencing the user satisfaction with portable communication equipment. Before novel, power efficient protocols and algorithms can be quantitatively evaluated in terms of their battery lifetime gain, it is however mandatory to have a significant power consumption model available that incorporates all the specific characteristics of a cellular communication system such as user mobility and time variant radio channel conditions.

Based on extensive measurement campaigns with the most recent Long Term Evolution (LTE) devices, in this thesis a new Markovian power consumption model is introduced, which takes into account the chosen system parameters (such as the number of physical resource blocks) as well as the context of a user in terms of radio channel conditions and service characteristics (non-real-time vs. real-time). One key advancement of this generic model is its stochastic nature, which allows for determining the average power consumption of a device based on usage profiles including location information and service statistics.

To validate the new model, comprehensive system simulations using realistic channel characteristics derived from ray tracing analyses are conducted. Beyond this, the validity of the model is proven by sophisticated battery lifetime measurements in the laboratory.

Exemplary case studies show that the expected battery lifetime is to a large extent depending on the actual system parameterization as well as the user context. Therefore, it is shown that the proposed context-aware power consumption model (CoPoMo) enables quantitative analyses of the trade-off between network resource allocation and enhanced battery lifetime.

Finally, the performed extension of the model towards LTE-Advanced illustrates that the fundamental ideas of CoPoMo can be applied to next generation wireless networks with only minor adaptations. The qualitative as well as quantitative impact of new or modified protocols and system properties can therefore be evaluated at the earliest possible time.

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