



# Challenges and potential improvements of the sustainability in telco networks

Michael Düser | Berlin | September 2024

**GROUP TECHNOLOGY**

public



# Telco networks facing multiple challenges to ensure climate neutrality & resilience

## Managing a highly distributed infrastructure with mix of equipment for different services & requirements

- All sites providing floor space, energy, cooling, connectivity
- Continuously adapted to conversion from phone to IP based service company
- IT centricity – cloudification, virtualization, disaggregation as main drivers of change

## Climate change imposes new threats and risks

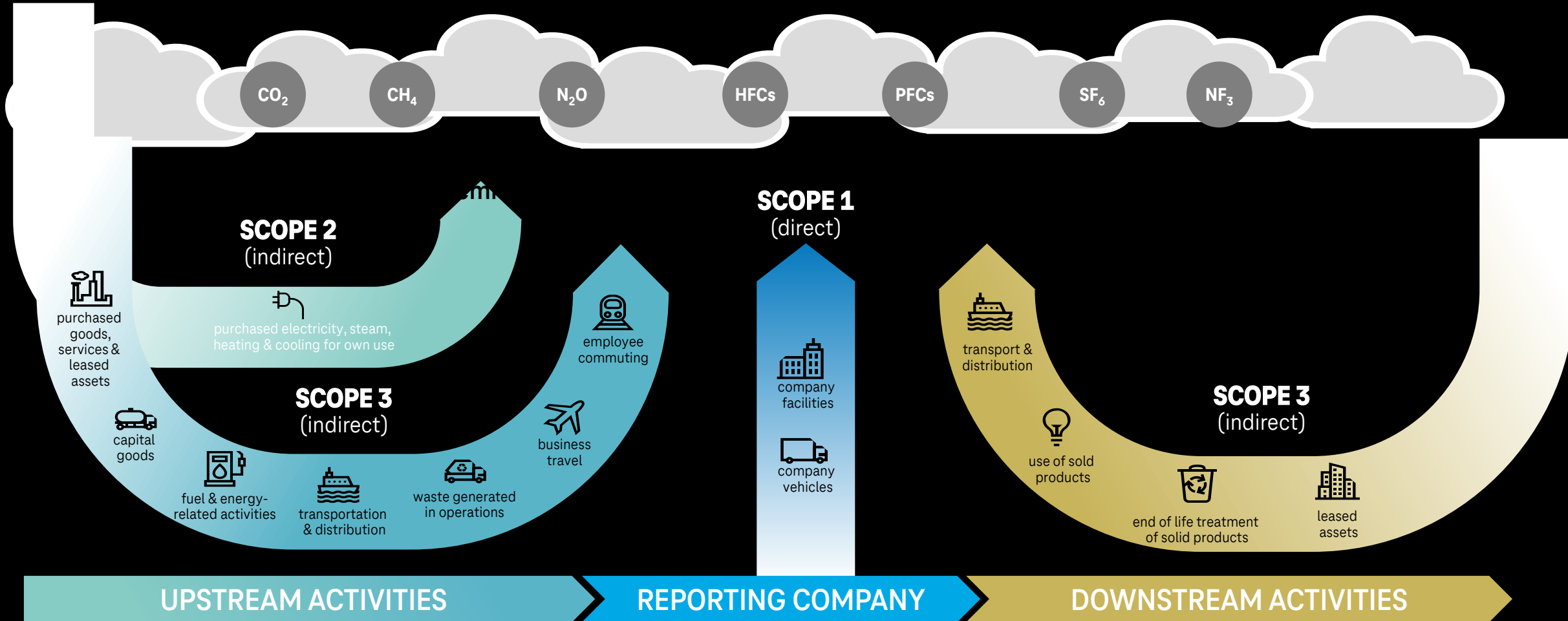
- Flooding, storms increase risk of service disruption
- Heat waves challenge established cooling models
- Not considered in network design

## Turning from consumer to active participant in energy markets

- Energy → heat → reuse
- Decentralization of energy production, storage, consumption

# Greenhouse Gas emissions segmented by scope

## – measured in CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>



# DT Carbon Footprint & Targets

## CLIMATE AMBITIONS

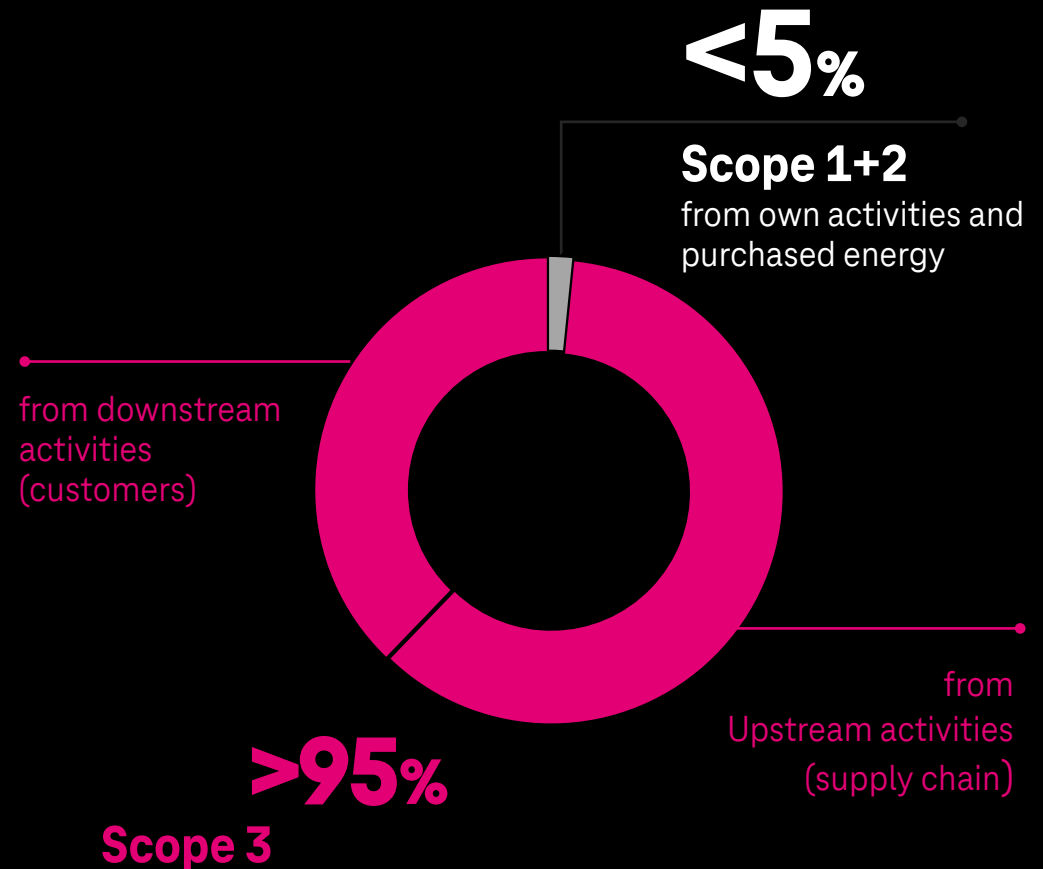
**2021** Renewable electricity for DT Group as of 2021



**2025** Reduction **direct and indirect emissions** from within our company to net-zero (Scope 1-2)

**2040** **Climate-neutral company**  
Total elimination of DT's carbon footprint (Scope 1-3)

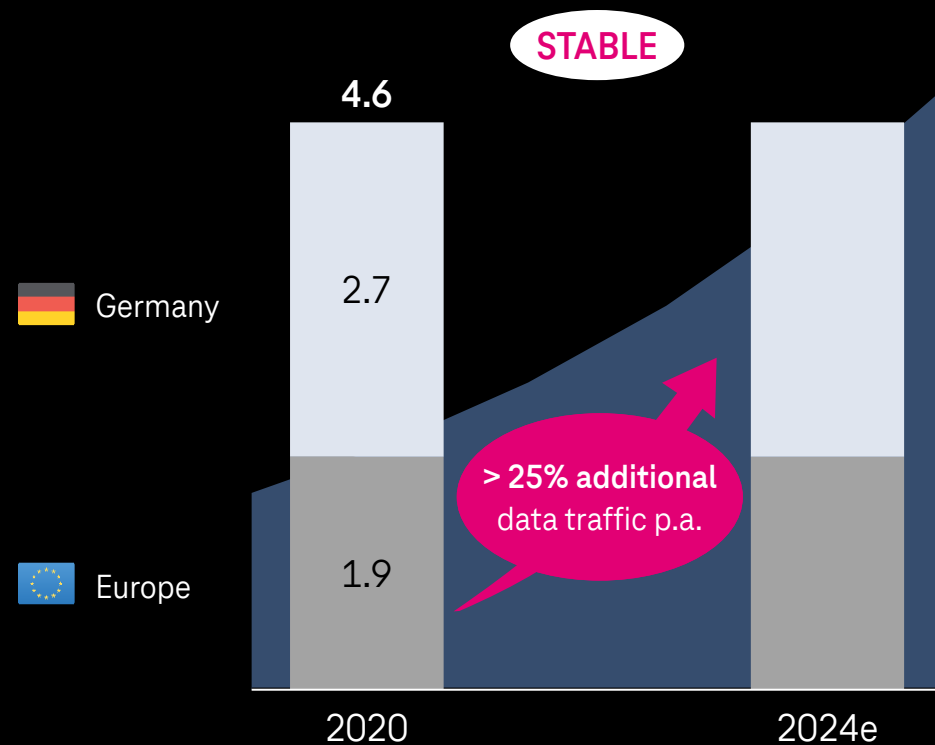
## DRIVERS OF CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS



# Stable energy consumption across the entire infrastructure based on continuous optimization

Long-term stable energy consumption ...

Energy\* consumption per region, TWh



\*here: electricity

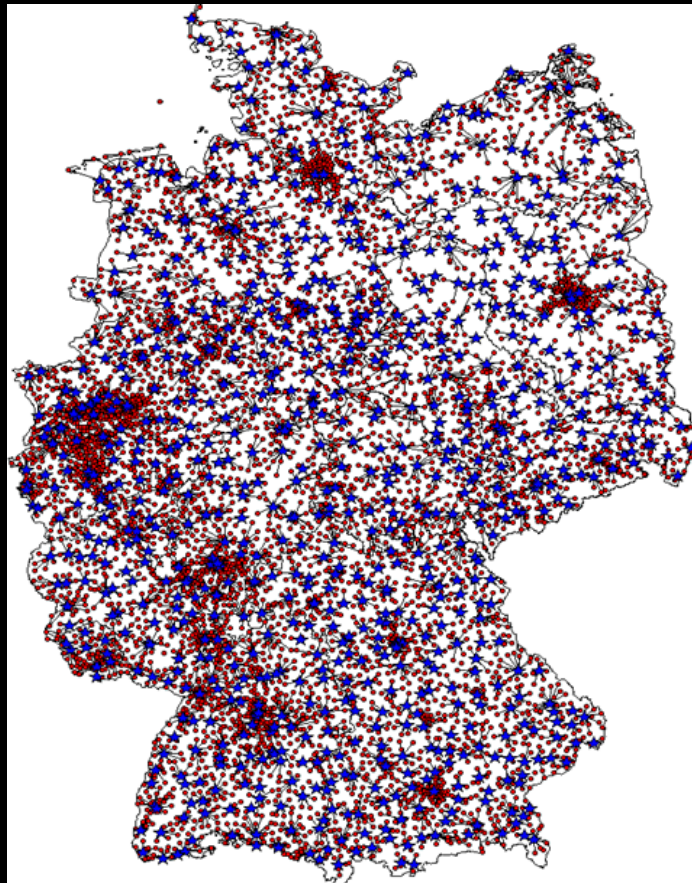
... with efficiency levers offsetting additional demands

- We will retire legacy platforms<sup>1</sup> to counterbalance other trends such as rise in data traffic, network densification & rollout of more active network components
- In addition, efficiency from ...
  - Network measures & modernization
  - Introduction of FTTH and potential copper retirement
  - Energy efficient data centers
  - In addition, innovation in packaging, materials, and decentral energy production

Where do we spend our energy?

# Telecommunications networks – highly distributed number of energy consumers with varying granularity

Site classification: Example Telekom Germany



	Type	No#	Power (in kW)	Energy (GWh/a)
Indoor - site	Core Nodes	20	~ 1000	~140
	Aggregation nodes	900	< 100	~620
	Access node	6982	< 10	~350
Outdoor -site	Outdoor cabinet	177000	< 0,5	~350*1
	Cellular base station	33000	< 5	~950*
Total				~2450

\* estimation by author

**Where and how to save energy?**

# Different measures how to save energy

We identified three clusters of efficiency levers to address energy efficiency

## RETIRE

Recently legacy voice (PSTN), near-term future legacy transport (SDH), long-term switch to fixed access disaggregation and potential copper platform retirement

## MODERNIZE

...after accelerated Fiber rollout and Technology updates, e.g., rectifiers, 3G frequency re-use for 4G/5G or Cloud transformation in NT/IT

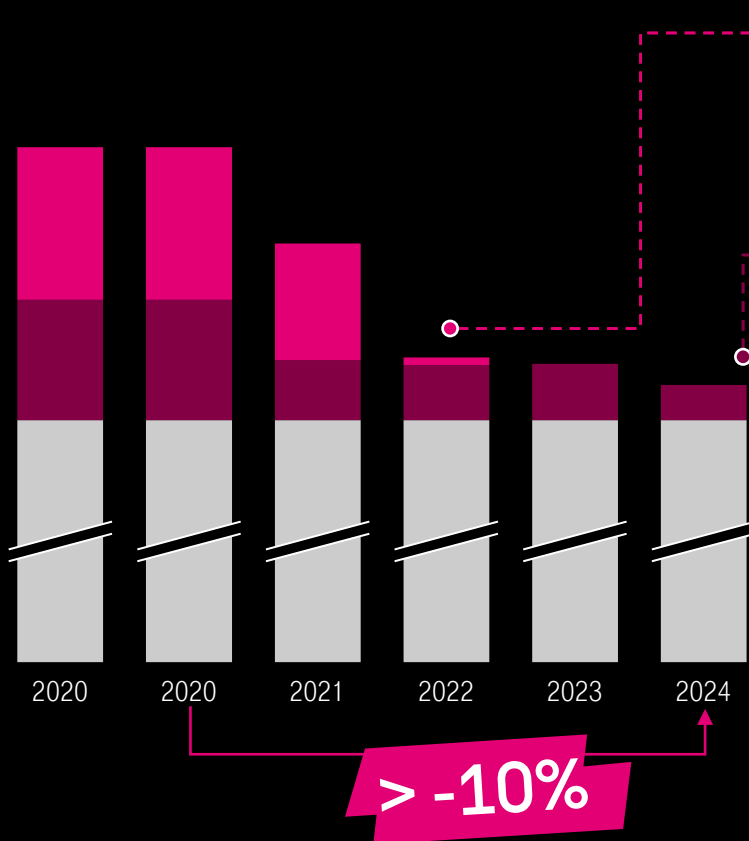
## INNOVATE

Network measures, including site sharing & AI steering  
ORAN based approaches

# Significant reduction achieved via legacy retirement but one-off effect

Retirement boosts electricity savings...

...no short-term lever



✓ **PSTN Retirement**

Completed in **2022**

✓ **SDH Retirement**

To be completed in **2025**

Potential future levers include...

🚲 **Copper to fiber migration (Cu2F)**

Long term chance but focus currently on FTTH rollout to build proper coverage

**Access disaggregation**

Long term effect to be evaluated

So what:

- » 'One-off' effect
- » Needs strategic decision and significant lead time (~10years)
- » Operationalization challenging and requires migration

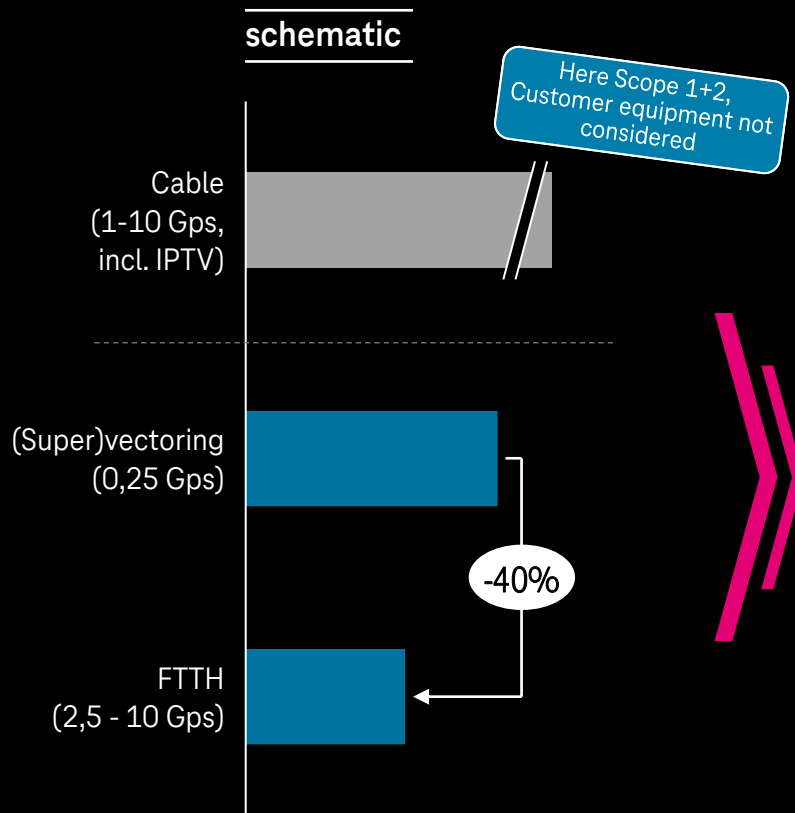


# Migration from copper to more efficient fiber potential long-term lever

RETIRE

MODERNIZE

## FTTH most efficient fixed access technology...



## ...but migration requires fiber coverage

### Increase of FTTH adoption

- » Significantly adding FTTH homes passed
  - » c. 2.5...3.0 mn p.a. in GER
- » Increase take-up rates in FTTH areas (from “homes passed” to “subscriber”)
  - » Requires additional effort and resources
- » Government claims to offer FTTH to every customer in GER by 2030

### Develop concepts to retire copper

- » Requires full FTTH availability in envisaged retirement areas
- » Customer migration strategies ranging from natural to forced migration
- » Lead time typically ranging from few up to 10+ years to complete migration

### So what:

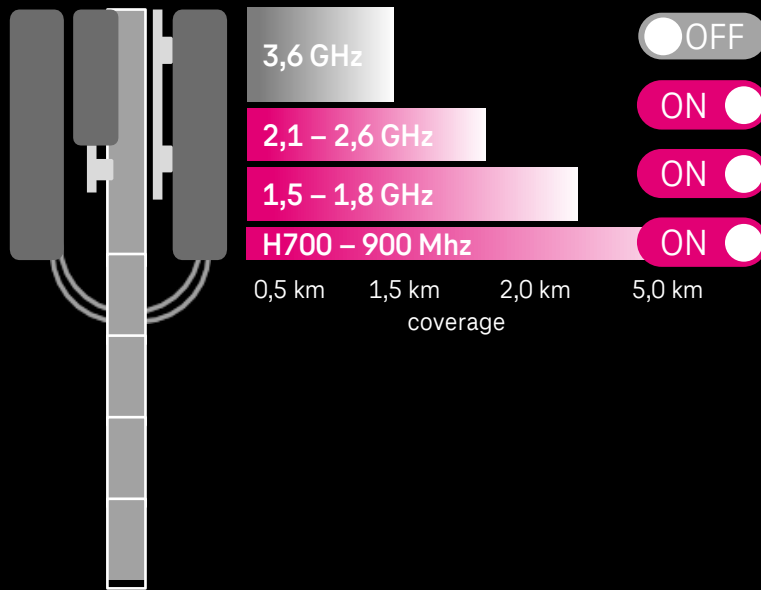
- » Needs migration of customers in FTTH areas (incl. Wholesale)
- » Gradual savings starting with customer migration ending with full dismantling of cabinetd etc. ('Parallelbetrieb' until then)
- » Maximum energy saving potential requires full swap (DE earliest 203x)

# Innovative saving features based on dynamic AI steering soon ready for implementation

INNOVATE

Innovative features increase saving potential...

Frequency bands (schematic)



## Facts:

- Typical power consumption of a mobile site is 1-4 kW
- More active frequencies = the more energy consumption

...but need implementation push

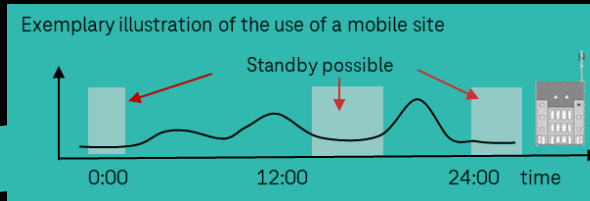
## Static capacity-layer switch-off

- » Live in all EU NatCos and GER
- » Saving: up to 10% of mobile access network consumption
- » Site-individual

-X%

## Dynamic AI steering\*

- » Novel dynamic forecast and temporary reduction schemes

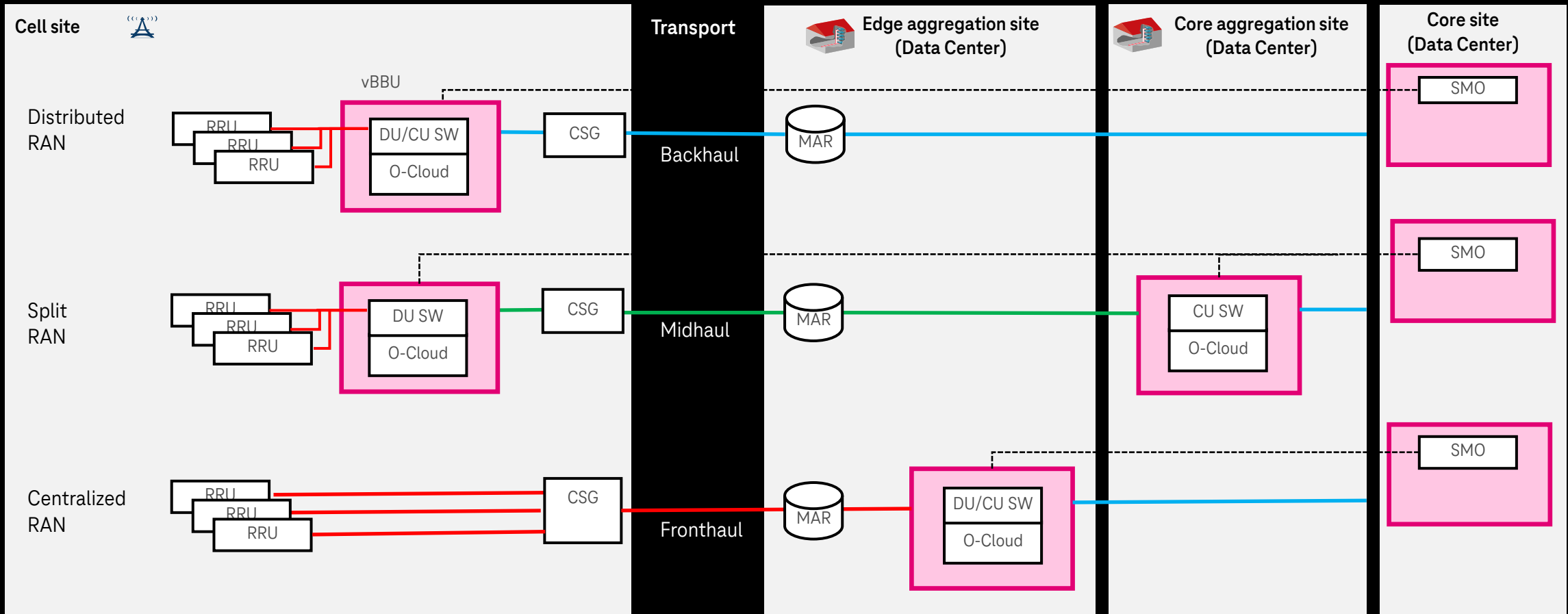


## Requirements for operationalization:

- » **Scale** field trials and MVPs to country-wide solutions
- » **Balance** customer experience vs energy savings
- » **Ensure** legal/regulatory obligations
- » **Assess** impact on benchmark results and network tests

# Architectural options for ORAN enabled vBBU

schematic

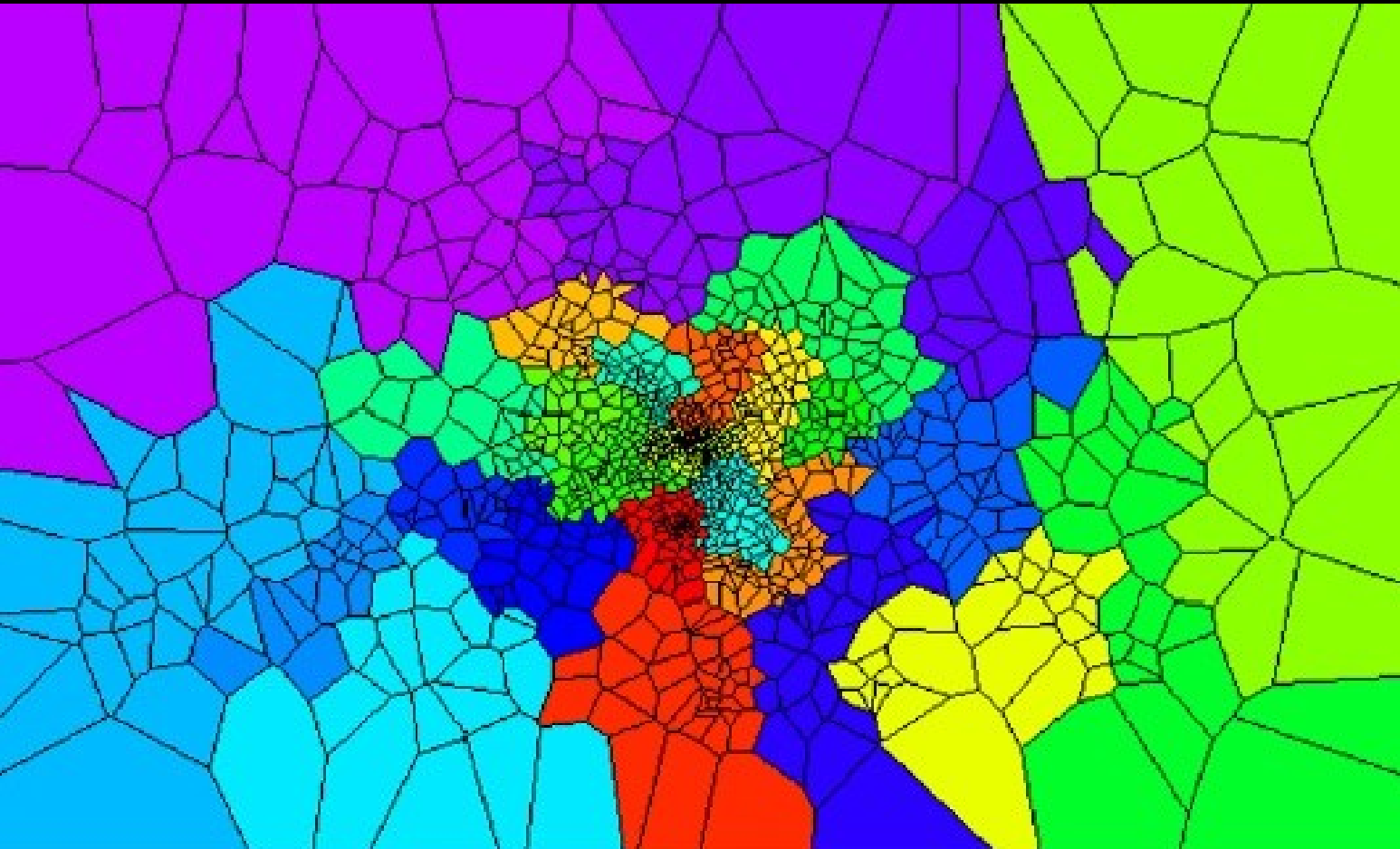


BBU: Base band unit  
 CSG: Cell site gateway  
 CU: Centralized Unit  
 DU: Distributed Unit  
 MAR: Mobile aggregation router

O-Cloud: Open RAN cloud  
 RAN: Radio access network  
 RRU: Radio remote unit  
 SMO: Service mgmt. & orchestration  
 SW: Software

# ORAN based optimization of radio network architecture & topology at scale

INNOVATE



Real based optimization exercise to minimize cost by clustering of CU/DU and exploiting pooling gains

- » **Scale** from single base station to >1000 base stations
- » **Balance** pooling gains against transport cost
- » **Assess** impact of different cluster sizes, cost variations etc.

**Thank you!**

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# Contact



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