Energy-Aware RWA for WDM Networks with Dual Power Sources

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Abstract—Energy consumption and the concomitant Green House Gases (GHG) emissions of network infrastructures are becoming major issues in the Information and Communication Society (ICS). Current optical network infrastructures (routers, switches, line cards, signal regenerators, optical amplifiers, etc.) have reached huge bandwidth capacity but the development has not been compensated adequately as for their energy consumption. Renewable energy sources (e.g. solar, wind, tide, etc.) are emerging as a promising solution both to achieve drastically reduction in GHG emissions and to cope with the growing power requirements of network infrastructures.

The main contribution of this paper is the formulation and the comparison of several energy-aware static routing and wavelength assignment (RWA) strategies for wavelength division multiplexed (WDM) networks where optical devices can be powered either by renewable or legacy energy sources. The objectives of such formulations are the minimization of either the GHG emissions or the overall network power consumption. The solutions of all these formulations, based on integer linear programming (ILP), have been observed to obtain a complete perspective and estimate a lower bound for the energy consumption and the GHG emissions attainable through any feasible dynamic energy-aware RWA strategy and hence can be considered as a reference for evaluating optimal energy consumption and GHG emissions within the RWA context. Optimal results of the ILP formulations show remarkable savings both on the overall power consumption and on the GHG emissions with just 25% of green energy sources.

I. INTRODUCTION

The energy consumption and the concomitant GHG emissions (mainly CO\textsubscript{2}) are becoming more and more a sensible issue for the ICS, governments and standardization bodies [1]. The Kyoto protocol imposes on industrialized States to reduce their GHG emissions by 5% from the 1990 level in the 2008-2012 period. It has been estimated [2] that network infrastructures alone consume 22 GW of electrical power corresponding to more than 1% of the worldwide electrical energy demand, with a growth rate of 12% per year, further stressing the need for energy-efficient network devices and energy-aware protocols and algorithms. In fact, the solely deployment of energy-efficient devices is not enough, as their total cost of ownership (TCO) decreases, the demand for using such devices increases and the gained benefits are overcome by greater energy consumption and concomitant GHG emissions. Such a phenomenon is known as rebound effect (or, in other contexts, as Jevons paradox or Kazzoom/Brookes postulate [3]). In order to overcome the rebound effect, it is necessary to adopt the carbon neutrality or, when available, the zero carbon approach. In carbon neutrality, GHGs emitted by legacy (dirty) energy sources (e.g. fossil-based plants) are compensated – hence, neutrality – by a credit system like the cap and trade or the carbon offset [3]. In the zero carbon approach, renewable (green) energy sources (e.g. sun, wind, tide) are employed and no GHGs are emitted at all. Clearly, green energy sources are always preferable with respect to the dirty ones as they limit (or avoid at all) GHG emissions, although renewable sources are variable in nature and their availability may change in time. Therefore, we advocate an energy system in which network elements (NE) are provided with green energy sources alongside the legacy power system and, at the occurrence, they are able to switch to the fossil-based power supply without any energy interruption. Such NEs are energy-aware as they adapt their behavior and performance depending not only on the current load but also on the source of energy that is supplying them.

Several approaches to achieve energy efficiency in network infrastructures have been proposed in the literature [4][5][6][7][8][9][10], but, at the state-of-the-art, none of them takes into consideration green and dirty energy sources for all the NEs together with the energy requirements of the different traffic types (optical/electronic, pass-through, add/drop, amplification, 3R regeneration, etc.). Furthermore, all prior works are focused on the reduction of the network energy consumption by switching off network elements. However, the power drawn by NEs is assumed to be given and thus it is not derived from a realistic energy model. In addition, putting into sleep mode entire NEs is not the sole possible solution and has its drawbacks. In [7] several ILP formulations for optical network planning are illustrated, and results show that switching off network nodes is not practically feasible as it was possible only in few experiments for very low loads. Furthermore, putting into sleep mode one big router is economically unviable and technically immature, at least with the architectures and technologies currently employed. A router is a rather costly piece of equipment and it still takes minutes to “wake up”; when returning from sleep mode, a peak in the power consumption is registered and the lifetime of the router will decrease if frequent power up/down cycles occur. Moreover, routing operating systems are not so stable and additional manual configurations may be needed at each power
reduced load balancing, as the traffic flows have to be routed up. Finally, powering off routers in a network results in (E) and optical (O) layers.

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the network model with the electronic (E) and optical (O) layers.

To the best of our knowledge, this paper represents the first work in which (1) green and dirty energy sources are explicitly considered for all the NE types and (2) sleep mode is assumed to be not available, with energy savings coming exclusively from the optimal routing of the connection requests. Specifically, we tried to combine all the notable features that a comprehensive dual energy-aware network model should have and put them together into a general Routing and Wavelength Assignment (RWA) framework. In doing this, all the energy-related information and concepts associated to devices and links have been abstracted and defined in a formal and concise way within the context of a specific energy-aware network optimization problem. To achieve a more compact and precise representation of such a problem we formally model it as an ILP problem working on the physical network topology comprising routers and links, in which each device is characterized by a known power consumption, varying under different loads, energy source, capacity, and cost. The energy model defining the energy requirements of each NE considers electrical and optical technologies, and differentiates the consumption according to the various flavors of NEs and traffic types. We also assume to have the complete knowledge of the average amount of traffic exchanged by any source/destination node pair. The proposed formulation is applied to a multilayer IP/WDM network with the twofold aim of minimizing the overall GHG emissions and the power consumptions by setup optimal lightpaths through a suitable energy-aware RWA scheme. Solving the above ILP requires knowledge in advance of the entire traffic matrix and hence restricts us to the static, offline, RWA case. In turn, in a dynamic scenario, the optimal solution of the ILP represents a lower bound for the GHG emissions and energy consumptions of energy-aware RWA heuristics.

II. NETWORK & ENERGY MODEL

A. The Network Model

We consider wavelength-routed networks in which the traffic unit is the lightpath. Network nodes may be electronic routers (digital cross connects, DXC) or optical switches (optical cross connects, OXC) connected by fiber links with up to λ wavelengths on each. The network is represented as a multigraph with one edge for each wavelength λ in the optical layer (Fig. 1). We assume that the traffic is unsplittable in the optical domain: i.e. a traffic demand is routed over a single lightpath; (in theory, in the electronic domain a demand may be splitted into n flows, but in the optical domain these will appear as n unsplittable optical flows). The type of traffic depends on the NE that is being traversed, thus three types of traffic are possible: (1) opaque electronic traffic; (2) transparent optical traffic with wavelength conversion (WC) and (3) transparent optical traffic without WC. The Table I reports the types of network element and the corresponding supported traffic types. Note that each type of traffic accounts for different power consumption when traversing NEs, as explained in following subsections. We assume that all the nodes have the possibility to convert wavelengths, either in the electronic or in the optical domain, depending on their technology. In the electronic domain, the full range of operations supported: wavelengths routing/switching, wavelengths add/drop, WC, 3R regeneration; in the optical domain the operations supported are the transparent wavelength switching/pass-through and the WC. NEs may be powered either by green or dirty energy sources statically assigned to each at the network topology definition time. We assume that each node is able to distinguish which power source is currently feeding it through an energy-aware GMPLS-like control plane intelligence. This corresponds to a scenario in which network infrastructure planners consider the construction of new portions of the network or the change of power source for existing parts, and they evaluate the reduction in CO2 emissions against other issues such as the technical aspects and costs of using green or dirty energy sources.

B. The Energy Model

In this model we explicitly considered the influence of traffic on power consumption by using realistic data for traffic demands, network topologies, link costs, and energy requirements of single network elements. Specifically, the amount of power consumed by the NEs depends on the type of device and on the type and load of traffic that it is currently supporting (e.g. an OXC may support transparent optical traffic with or without WC). Even though the energy...
consumption of current node architectures does not scale with traffic (the energy demand of heavily loaded devices is only 3% greater than that of idle ones [12]), energy-aware architectures that adapt their performances to the traffic load lowering the power requirement under low traffic loads are strongly advised and are being designed [1][12]. Consequently, we assume that the power consumption of the NEs, i.e. both network nodes and links, consists of two factors. When turned on, a NE consumes a constant amount of power (fixed power $\Theta$) depending on the router size and technology (measured in $J/s=W$) and independent on the traffic load. The second factor (proportional power $\varepsilon$) consists of an amount of power proportional to type and quantity of the traffic load (measured in $nJ/bit$ or, equivalently, in $W/Gbps$). The overall power drained by the WDM network is thus given by the sum of the fixed and proportional powers of the NEs subject to the current traffic load and varies with the routing of the connection requests. This implies that, as the NEs are always turned on, the routing optimization process works “only” on the proportional power.

Table II reports the mean values of NEs proportional energy consumptions. As we can see, electronic traffic, i.e. traffic that undergoes O/E/O conversion, consumes more power than optical traffic. In the electronic domain the energy necessary for forwarding 1 unit of traffic is 150 times greater than the energy needed in the optical domain w/o WC and 50 times greater if WC is available in the optical domain. Although they are mean values, in our model each NE has its own particular energy consumption factor – resulting from the individual architecture, technology and configuration – that have been obtained by further elaborations of the real measurements in [2] and account for fixed and proportional power consumptions which is a significant portion of the total consumption, according to [4].

III. ENERGY-AWARE ROUTING AND WAVELENGTH ASSIGNMENT

In this section, the problem of energy-aware RWA in WDM networks with dual power sources has been formulated as ILP formulations with different objective functions. In subsection III.A, the problem of minimizing the overall GHG emissions (MinGas-RWA) is presented, whilst the problem of minimizing the overall network power consumption (MinPower-RWA) is discussed in subsection III.B. To evaluate the power effectiveness and the reduction in GHG emissions of the two previous strategies, minimum cost RWA (MinCost-RWA) – i.e. energy-unaware RWA – is presented in subsection III.C.

A. Energy-aware RWA at minimum GHG emissions (MinGas-RWA)

The energy-aware RWA in WDM networks with dual power sources (MinGas-RWA) is formalized as an ILP problem. The objective is to route the requested lightpaths so that the overall network GHG emissions are minimized. Only NEs powered by dirty energy sources emit GHGs, whilst NEs powered by green energy sources do not emit any GHG at all, according to the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Router Technology</th>
<th>Energy Consumption Rate (ECR)</th>
<th>Energy Scaling Index (ESI)</th>
<th>$P(B)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic DXC</td>
<td>1.5 W/Gbps</td>
<td>1.5 nJ/bit</td>
<td>$P = 1.5 - B$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical OXC w/o WC</td>
<td>0.03 W/Gbps</td>
<td>0.03 nJ/bit</td>
<td>$P = 0.03 - B$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical OXC w/ WC</td>
<td>0.01 W/Gbps</td>
<td>0.01 nJ/bit</td>
<td>$P = 0.01 - B$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P$: Power consumption function; $B$: Aggregated bandwidth;

1 ECR and ESI are different power consumption metrics that may be reduced to equivalent values: $W/Gbps = (J/s)/(Gbit/s) = J/Gbit = nJ/bit$.

energy model discussed in Section II.B. The ILP problem can be mathematically formulated as follows.

**Input parameters (data)**

- $G(V,E)$: directed graph representing the physical network topology; $V$ set of vertices that represent the network nodes; $E$ the set of edges that represent the network links; $|V| = N$, $|E| = M$;
- $a_{ij}$: number of wavelengths available on link $(i,j)$;
- $l_{ij}$: length of link $(i,j)$ (in km);
- $\Lambda$: maximum length (in km) of links without need of amplification (usually 80/100 km);
- $r_{sd}$: number of lightpaths to be established from $s$ to $d$; i.e. $\{r_{sd}\}_{s\in V, d\in V}$ is the traffic matrix;
- $\pi_{sd,k}$: $k$-th pre-computed route from $s$ to $d$;
- $\rho_{t,k}$: the geographical length of route $\pi_{t,k}$ (in km);
- $\Theta_n$: fixed power for node $n$; depends on node size/type;
- $\varepsilon_n$: proportional power for transporting one lightpath as transparent pass-through traffic at node $n$;
- $\varepsilon_n$: proportional power for transporting one lightpath as opaque pass-through traffic at node $n$ (e.g. 3R regeneration or opaque wavelength conversion);
- $\varphi_{t,k}$: proportional power for $add/drop$ one lightpath at node $n$;
- $\Psi_n$: fixed power for devices in link $(i,j)$, (e.g. optical amplifiers); among 3 and 15 W;
- $\delta_{t,k}$: proportional power for transporting one lightpath through link $(i,j)$; it is assumed that each device (e.g. OA) on the same link $(i,j)$ has the same fixed and proportional power consumption;
- $x_{a_{sd,k}}$ identifies the presence of O/E/O conversion at the node $n$:

$$x_{a_{sd,k}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \in \pi_{t,k} \text{ and } \pi_{t,k} \text{ undergoes O/E/O conversion at node } n \\ 0 & \text{if } n \notin \pi_{t,k} \text{ or } \pi_{t,k} \text{ transparently passes through node } n \end{cases}$$

Note that 3R regeneration and opaque wavelength conversion are implicitly considered in this matrix and this information will be used in the power consumption calculus.
the following node attributes model the energy source:

\[ g_n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if node } n \text{ is powered by a green energy source}, \forall n \in V \\
0 & \text{if node } n \text{ is powered by a dirty energy source}
\end{cases} \]

\[ h_j = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if link } (i,j) \text{ is powered by a green energy source}, \forall (i,j) \in E \\
0 & \text{if link } (i,j) \text{ is powered by a dirty energy source}
\end{cases} \]

Variables

- integer \( w^{sd,k} \) indicates the number of lightpaths using route \( r^{sd,k} \) (on the same route there may be several lightpaths using different wavelengths);
- \( PC_{G(V,E)} \) indicates the objective function to be minimized;
- \( TC_{G(V,E)} \) indicates the overall power consumption of the NEs in \( G(V,E) \) evaluated in the chosen traffic model;
- \( GC_{G(V,E)} \) indicates the power consumption of the NEs in \( G(V,E) \) due only to green power sources.

**Objective function**

\[ \text{Minimize } PC_{G(V,E)} \quad (1) \]

**Constraints**

\[
PC_{G(V,E)} = (TC_{G(V,E)} - GC_{G(V,E)}) + \log TC_{G(V,E)} \quad (2)
\]

\[
TC_{G(V,E)} = \sum_{a} \left( \Theta_a + \varepsilon_a^{\pi} \cdot \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \cdot (1 - x^{sd,k}_a) \right) +
\sum_{(i,j) \in E} \left( \varepsilon^\pi_{ij} + \delta_a^{\pi} \cdot \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \cdot x^{sd,k}_{ij} \right) \quad (3)
\]

\[
GC_{G(V,E)} = \sum_{a} g_a \left( \Theta_a + \varepsilon_a^{\pi} \cdot \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \cdot x^{sd,k}_a \right) +
\sum_{(i,j) \in E} h_j \left( \varepsilon^\pi_{ij} + \delta^\pi_a \cdot \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k}_{ij} \right) \quad (4)
\]

\[
\sum_{k} w^{sd,k} = e_{sd} \quad \forall s,d \in V \quad (5)
\]

\[
\sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \leq a_{ij} \quad \forall (i,j) \in E \quad (6)
\]

\[ w^{sd,k} \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \forall s,d \in V, \forall k \quad (7) \]

The objective (1) is the minimization of the network power consumption due to the network elements powered by dirty energy sources (as we want to minimize GHG emissions) and – among the solutions at minimum power consumption – the minimization of the total power consumption of the network, as reported in Eq. (2). Eq. (3) sets the overall power consumption of the network elements in \( G(V,E) \) evaluated in the energy model, whilst Eq. (4) indicates the power consumption of the network elements in \( G(V,E) \) due only to green power sources. Constraint (5) selects the routes for the lightpaths among the k pre-computed ones and assures that the whole traffic demand matrix is satisfied. Constraint (6) ensures that the maximum number of lightpaths passing on a link does not exceed the number of available wavelengths on that link. Constraint (7) imposes the integrality of the ILP problem by forcing integer values for the variables \( w^{sd,k} \). Note that the fixed power consumptions terms in (3) and (4) are reported only for completeness sake but they are not involved in the optimization process (as sleep mode is not considered, fixed power consumptions are always present and the optimization is realized only on the variable energy consumptions).

**B. Energy-aware RWA at minimum power consumption (MinPower-RWA)**

The objective of the MinPower-RWA problem is to minimize the overall power consumption regardless of the energy sources types and, thus, of the GHG emissions. The set of the input parameters is the same as the MinGas-RWA problem except for the \( g_a \) and \( h_j \) vectors which are no longer necessary; also, an additional constant \( \xi \) is considered, where \( \xi : 0 < \xi < \left( \sum_{a} \Theta_a + \sum_{(i,j) \in E} \Psi_{ij} \right) < 1 \).

The mathematical formulation of MinPower-RWA is the following:

**Objective function**

\[ \text{Minimize } TC_{G(V,E)} + \xi \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \cdot \rho^{sd,k} \quad (8) \]

**Constraints**

constraints (3) (5) (6) (7).

The objective function (8) is the minimization of the overall network power consumption due to fixed and proportional power consumed by all the devices installed in the network, and – among the solutions at minimum power consumption – the minimization of the installation cost (with the assumption that the installation cost is proportional to the number of wavelengths required and to the length of the chosen lightpaths).

**C. Minimum Cost RWA (MinCost-RWA)**

The objective of the MinCost-RWA problem is the minimization of the installation cost regardless of the NEs energy consumptions and GHG emissions. It will try to aggregate as much lightpaths as possible while minimizing their physical lengths.

**Objective function**

\[ \text{Minimize } \sum_{sd,k} w^{sd,k} \cdot \rho^{sd,k} \quad (9) \]

**Constraints**

constraints (5) (6) (7).

### IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

**A. Simulation scenario**

In the following we present and analyze the results obtained through ILP optimizations exploiting minimum power consumption and minimum GHG emissions on the well known Geant2 Pan-European core optical network with 16 nodes and 23 fiber links each with 16 wavelengths [13]. Simulations were
performed under different power distribution systems, with green energy sources powering 25, 50 and 75% of the NEs and randomly generated traffic matrices. Connection requests are fully satisfied, i.e., the blocking probability is kept strictly null. In order to evaluate the amount of emitted CO\(_2\) of the legacy energy plants, we consider the carbon footprints illustrated in Table III. To solve the ILP problems, the CPLEX software tool was used on an Intel\textsuperscript{®} Xeon\textsuperscript{®} 2.5 GHz dual processor Linux server. The available memory (physical RAM + swap area) amounted to 16 GBytes. To reduce the notable requirements in terms of computational and memory resources, we first bound the problem dimension by restricting the paths’ alternatives to a static set of \(k\) pre-computed routes, obtained by using a traditional \(k\)-shortest paths first (K-SPF) algorithm and hence satisfying the traditional network management objectives without considering any energy-related information. Secondly, we limited the depth of the branch-and-bound/cut algorithms after calculating a pre-definite number of integer solutions. While such simplification techniques are certainly useful to contain the computational burden, the solution they produce is only an approximation of the actual optimal (in terms of power consumption) virtual network topology built on the available physical infrastructure. However in these cases the ILP approach maintains its added value, as far as the approximated solutions can be close to the exact one. Some of the selected paths would probably not be the best ones, but the resulting power savings could be substantial without significant losses on the other optimization objectives.

### B. Results and discussion

The power consumption resulting from the three ILP RWA strategies with 50% of the NEs powered by green energy sources is reported in Fig. 2. As expected, the MinCost-RWA is the most power consuming strategy, whilst the MinPower-RWA is the best strategy as for the power consumption, but the best one as GHG emissions is the MinGas-RWA. Anyway, the difference in energy consumption between the two latter strategies is lower than 15% in the worst case. This result was somehow expected, as the minimum power RWA strategy saves as much energy as possible regardless of the sources of energy, whereas the minimum GHG emissions may route the lightpaths on longer – thus, more energy consuming – paths but preferring those NEs that are powered by green energy sources. The MinGas-RWA energy consumption curve is further decomposed into two parts: the energy consumption resulting from dirty (MinGas-RWA dirty) and green (MinGas-RWA green) energy sources. At low loads, MinGas-RWA attempts to use only green-powered nodes, at the expense of possibly choosing longer paths. The effect of these suboptimal choices is visible at higher loads, when the overall power consumption rises more steeply that that of MinPower-RWA. This becomes relevant at network loads as high as 75%, whereas in the 30% - 70% operating range the savings achieved by MinGas-RWA with respect to MinCost-RWA remain consistently substantial. As for the energy consumption, compared with MinCost-RWA, MinGas-RWA saved up to 23% of energy while MinPower-RWA reached savings up to 32% of the overall energy consumption.

Besides the saving in power consumption, MinGas-RWA achieves to save also considerable quantity of CO\(_2\). For a medium loaded network (50% of routed lightpaths), where one half of the NEs are powered by green power plants and the other half is powered by fuel-based power plants, MinGas-RWA strategy saves an average of 40,800 kg of CO\(_2\) per year.

In the Fig. 3, we compared the estimated CO\(_2\) emissions (for one year period) with the three strategies at different network loads, where one half of the NEs are powered by green energy sources and the other half by fuel-based power plants. As can be seen, at low loads the MinGas-RWA strategy achieves prominent CO\(_2\) savings (only about 33% of CO\(_2\) were emitted with respect to MinCost-RWA and about 50% relative to MinPower-RWA), whilst, as the network load increases, the difference between the MinGas-RWA and the MinPower-RWA strategies decreases, because at higher loads it becomes more and more difficult to satisfy the demand without resorting to dirty-powered nodes. In other words, at high loads, minimizing the overall power consumption implicitly leads to the minimization of the concomitant CO\(_2\) emissions, while at midrange loads the CO\(_2\) savings induced by MinGas-RWA are significant. We also explored the power consumptions and CO\(_2\) emissions when the network is powered with different percentages of green energy sources. Results in the Fig. 4 show that, when a high percentage of the NEs (i.e. 75%) are powered by green energy sources, good results in terms of CO\(_2\) emissions are obtained also by RWA strategies that do not take

![Fig. 2. Power consumption vs network load, 50% green power sources.](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Energy Plant</th>
<th>CO(_2) per kWh (in grams)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Emissions during the use phase only; neither the construction costs nor other environmental effects such as fuel preparation and waste dismissal are accounted for. Source: ACV-DRD study [2].
into account the type of energy sources, whilst, when green energy sources are scarce (i.e. 25%), a RWA strategy that explicitly optimizes the CO2 emissions leveraging the green NEs is strongly advised. In the latter case, MinGas-RWA would emit only half the CO2 with respect to MinCost-RWA, and one third of the CO2 with respect to MinPower-RWA. These results show that, using the MinGas-RWA strategy with as few as 25% of green energy sources, it is possible to considerably reduce the overall network CO2 emissions. Besides, even without any change in the power sources, with the MinPower-RWA strategy it is possible to save up to 25% of the overall network power consumption.

V. CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORKS

In this paper, energy-aware ILP formulations exploiting dual energy sources have been presented along with an energy model in which no sleep mode is available but the optimization relies only on the traffic-variable power consumption of the NEs. Two ILP formulations have been presented: minimum power (MinPower-RWA) and minimum GHG emissions (MinGas-RWA) strategies with the objectives to minimize respectively the absorbed energy and the emitted GHG. Results show that the MinPower-RWA strategy may save a considerable amount of energy by routing the lightpaths on minimum consuming NEs and that the GHG emitted may be notably reduced by the MinGas-RWA strategy that prefers NEs powered by green energy sources.

The effectiveness of the ILP formulations may be further evaluated according to the network topology and heterogeneity. Renewable energy sources may vary their availability with time (e.g. solar panels only generates electricity during the day). While in the current work we handled the availability of green and dirty sources in a static way, in future works statistically variable green energy sources may be considered within a totally dynamic scenario in which the availability of the different types of renewable energy sources can be associated with the variations of the day time and traffic load (e.g. night/day cycle).

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