Cost Optimization of Cloud-RAN Planning and Provisioning for 5G Networks

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Abstract—**In this paper, we propose a network planning and provisioning framework that optimizes deployment cost in C-RAN based 5G networks. Our framework is based on a Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming (MIQCP) model which optimizes "virtualized" 5G service chain deployment cost while performing adequate provisioning to address user demand and performance requirements. We use two realistic scenarios to showcase that our framework can be applied to different types of deployments and discuss the computational cost and scalability of our solution.**

I. Introduction

Approximately every 10 years, a new generation wireless communication system is deployed in order to satisfy ever growing demand from users and applications: starting with first generation, or 1G systems around 1982, then 2G around 1992, 3G in the early 2000's, and 4G around 2012. The next generation mobile communication network, or 5G, is scheduled to become commercially available in the early 2020's and promises to support, among other things, significantly higher end-user data rates, considerably lower latency, and massive number of connected devices.

In order to meet these goals and still keep CAPEX/OPEX financially viable, 5G providers will rely heavily on virtualization of network functions by adopting a "cloudified" radio access network architecture, or C-RAN. According to the latest 3GPP technical reports [1], [2], next-generation RAN will be disaggregated into three main units: the Remote Radio Unit (RRU), the Distributed Unit (DU), and the Centralized Unit (CU). The RRU contains all the necessary components related to signal transmission/reception [3]. The DU may perform a set of physical layer (PHY) functions that could be shifted to the cloud, as well as some higher layer functions, while the rest of higher layer functions is aggregated in the CU.

Satisfying user demand, while maintaining adequate levels of resource utilization and thus minimizing the cost will require 5G providers to dedicate considerable effort and attention to adequately plan their deployments. This network planning phase includes: (1) deciding how many RRUs are needed, if new ones need to be deployed, and if so, in which location, (2) deciding which data centers (DCs) will be used to host DUs and CUs, and whether new DCs need to be brought online, and (3) deciding how to connect RRUs, DUs, and CUs, which may use existing communication links or require new ones.

We focus on the important and timely problem of optimizing cost of infrastructure deployment in C-RAN based 5G networks. Most efforts to-date have focused on minimizing network cost (e.g., cost of running a deployed infrastructure) by sharing the available resources (e.g., base stations' resources) among multiple operators [4], [5], [6], [7], while only a few have tackled the problem of infrastructure's deployment cost. In [8], an Integer Linear Programming (ILP) model was introduced for Passive Optical Networks (PONs) when fibers are sparsely deployed. The work reported in [9] and its variation [10] propose an ILP model to minimize the deployment cost of cell sites and links to the selected Access Points (APs) in the case of sparsely deployed fiber. An ILP model for joint cost optimization of the fronthaul and the Base Band Units (BBUs) was introduced in [11]. While these existing models focus on horizontal scaling for certain parts of the network, i.e., they assume partial presence of infrastructure, our model can also be applied to scenarios where the infrastructure does not exist.

In this paper, we propose a network planning and provisioning model that optimizes deployment cost in C-RAN based 5G networks. To the best of our knowledge, our work is the first to propose a Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming (MIQCP) model that optimizes "virtualized" 5G deployment cost while performing adequate provisioning to address user demand and performance requirements. We showcase the generality of the proposed MIQCP model by employing it in two realistic deployment scenarios, namely: (1) a region with no existing networking infrastructure, and (2) a region that has partial network infrastructure coverage[1].

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The C-RAN based 5G network deployment cost optimization problem is described in Section II along with our assumptions and network model. Section III models the problem using an Integer Linear Programing (ILP) formulation and derives the proposed MIQCP model. The performance of our MIQPC model and its computational cost and scalability are evaluated in Section IV and Section V, respectively. Section VI concludes the paper with some directions for future work.

[1]In the literature, this problem is also referred as horizontal scaling [12].

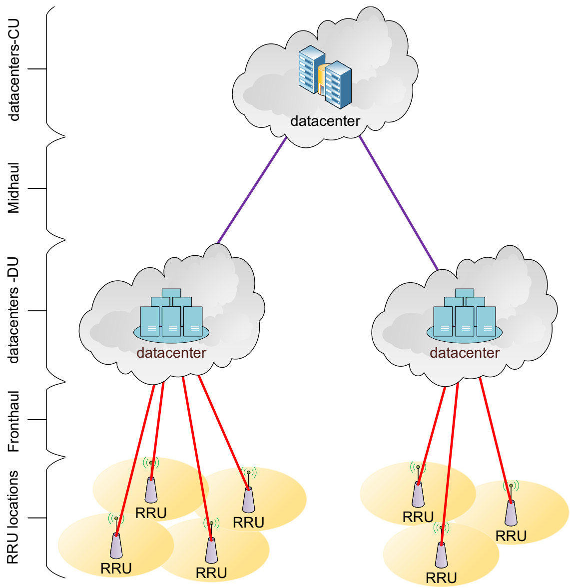


Fig. 1: Three-tier C-RAN architecture

II. Problem Statement

We consider the three-tier C-RAN architecture as envisioned by 3GPP [1] and illustrated in Fig. 1. Our problem can be stated as follows: given a specific geographic region, also known as Region of Interest, our goal is to minimize C-RAN deployment cost while still adequately provisioning resources to meet user demand. In particular, we need to consider C-RAN functional splits that satisfy bandwidth, latency, and processing requirements at RRUs, DUs, and CUs. In our cost minimization model, we assume that PHY functions are split between the RRU and DU, while higher network layer functionality is performed at the DU or CU. We also assume that resources such as CPUs and links have finite capacity, which make our model more realistic. We focus on two types of scenarios, namely: (1) a region with no existing infrastructure, and (2) a region with partially deployed infrastructure. Each one of these scenarios is described in more detail below.

1) The scenario with **no existing infrastructure**, dubbed as *Absence of Infrastructure*, has the following features:
   - There are no RRUs installed.
   - The number and locations of the RRUs needed to satisfy user demand are known. Note that the cost of the cell site is not included in our model because it represents a fixed and mandatory cost.
   - Candidate locations of DCs for hosting the DU functions (i.e., DCDUs) and the CU functions (i.e., DCCUs) and their associated installation costs are known. Our model will select which locations to pick for hosting DCDUs and DCCUs.
   - No communication links have been installed in the Region of Interest and the connection between a RRU and a DCDU is either direct or will pass through another DCDU if decided by our cost minimization model.
   - We assume that it is possible to install a direct link between any DCDU and any DCCU. Connecting a DCDU and a DCCU is needed when DUs and CUs are hosted in the DCDUs and DCCUs, respectively, which are collaborating on functional splits.
2) The scenario with **partial infrastructure** features, named as *Partial presence of Infrastructure*:
   - Two types of RRUs: (1) *Existing RRUs* already connected to DCDUs, and (2) *New RRUs* that have to be installed at some known locations similarly to the first scenario.
   - Two types of DCDUs/DCCUs: (1) *Existing DCDUs/DCCUs* possibly interconnected, and (2) *New DCDUs/DCCUs* that could be constructed if needed at some candidate locations.

III. Problem Formulation

In this section, we formulate our network provisioning cost minimization problem as Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming (MIQCP) model [13], [14]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time this network planning cost optimization has been modeled using MIQCP. Besides yielding optimal cost, the proposed model can be extended to different deployment scenarios.

To showcase the generaity of our model, we first consider scenarios with no existing network infrastruture and then discuss how to extend the model to scenarios with partially deployed infrastructure. The notation used in our derivation is summarized in Tables I and II.

Given a set of R RRUs, a set of D and C candidate data centers (DCs) to host the DUs and CUs, respectively, the overall cost of the network can be expressed as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\textbf{min}\ &\sum_{i=1}^{R}\sum_{j=1}^{D}\Gamma_r^d(i,j)v_r^d(i,j)+\sum_{i=1}^{D}\sum_{j=i+1}^{D}\left(\Gamma_d^d(i,j)+\Psi_d^d(i,j)\right)\\ &\times v_d^d(i,j)+\sum_{i=1}^{D}\left(\Delta_d(i)+z_d(i)\right)x_d(i)+\sum_{i=1}^{D}\sum_{j=1}^{C}\left(\Gamma_d^c(i,j)\right.\\ &\left.+\Psi_d^c(i,j)\right)v_d^c(i,j)+\sum_{i=1}^{C}\left(\Delta_c(i)+z_c(i)\right)x_c(i)\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

The first term of the expression in (1) represents the cost of the links between the cell sites where the RRUs will be located and the DCs that will host the DUs functions (i.e., DCDUs). The second term of this expression is related to the cost of the links among DCDUs, while the fourth term represents the cost of the links between DCDUs and DCCUs. The cost of DCDUs and DCCUs is specified by the third and fifth terms of (1). In order to meet the requirements of the functions hosted in DUs and CUs, the following conditions should be satisfied for $i \in \{1,...,R\}, j \in \{1,...,D\}, k \in \{1,...,C\}$:

1) **RRU-DCDU links**
   - A RRU can be connected to only one DCDU:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{D} v_r^d(i,j)=1,\ x_d(j)\geq v_r^d(i,j)\ \text{and}\ \ x_d(j)\geq\omega_{du}(i,j)$$

2) **DCDU-DCDU links**

- Links exist only between selected DCDUs:

$$x_d(j_1) \geq v_d^d(j_1, j_2) \text{ and } x_d(j_2) \geq v_d^d(j_1, j_2);\; j_1 \neq j_2 \tag{2}$$

- A link between two DCDUs should exist when placing a DU function on a DCDU not connected directly to its related RRU:

$$v_d^d(j_1, j_2) \geq v_r^d(i, j_1)\omega_{du}(i, j_2) \tag{3}$$

- The capacity of selected links should not exceed a certain predefined threshold, $\varepsilon_d^d(j_1, j_2) \leq \Omega_d^d$, where:

$$\varepsilon_d^d(j_1, j_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{R} v_r^d(i, j_1) v_d^d(j_1, j_2)\omega_{du}(i, j_2)\beta_{ru}^{du}(i)$$

  Note that the variable $v_d^d(j_1, j_2)$ can be omitted from the equation above as it is guaranteed by other conditions like the inequalities 2 and 3. It is also worth noting that the maximum allowed capacity for each link can also be modified by changing the value Ω_d^d. After determining the capacity of the links, their cost can then be calculated by:

$$\Psi_d^d(j_1, j_2) = \varepsilon_d^d(j_1, j_2)\alpha_d^d$$

- The delay of the links should respect the latency requirements of the functions to be deployed.

$$\sum_{j_1=1}^{D} v_r^d(i, j_1)(t_r^d(i, j_1) + \sum_{j_2=1}^{D} t_d^d(j_1, j_2) v_d^d(j_1, j_2) \times$$
$$\omega_{du}(i, j_2)) + \rho_{du}^t(i) \leq \rho_{du}^\tau(i)$$

  It is also possible here to omit the variable $v_d^d(j_1, j_2)$ as it is guaranteed by inequalities 2 and 3.

3) **DCDUs**

- The capacity of the selected DCDUs should not exceed a given predefined threshold:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{R} \rho_{du}^c(i)\omega_{du}(i, j) \leq \delta_{du}^c(j)$$

The cost of the DCs can be calculated by:

$$z_d(j) = \gamma_{dcdu} \sum_{i=1}^{R} \rho_{du}^c(i)\omega_{du}(i, j)$$

4) **DCDU-DCCU links**

- Link delay should satisfy the latency requirements of the functions hosted at the DCs. We consider the latency requirement of a DU function (when placed at a DC) to be equal to the maximum latency the function can tolerate.

$$\omega_{du}(i, j)\omega_{cu}(i, k)\left(\rho_{cu}^\tau(i) - \rho_{du}^\tau(i)\right) \geq t_d^c(j, k) + \rho_{cu}^t(i)$$

- The capacity of the selected links are limited.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{R} \omega_{du}(i, j)\omega_{cu}(i, k)\beta_{du}^{cu}(i) \leq \Omega_d^c$$

  The cost of the links can be determined by:

$$\Psi_d^c(j, k) = \alpha_d^c \sum_{i=1}^{R} \omega_{du}(i, j)\omega_{cu}(i, k)\beta_{du}^{cu}(i)$$

5) **DCCUs**

- The capacity of selected DCCUs is limited by a given threshold:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{R} \rho_{cu}^c(i)\omega_{cu}(i, k) \leq \delta_{cu}^c(k)$$

  The cost of DCCUs can be determined by $z_c(k) = \gamma_{dccu} \sum_{i=1}^{R} \rho_{cu}^c(i)\omega_{cu}(i, k)$.

TABLE I: List of notations related to RRU and DCDU

Definition	Notation
Parameters related RRU-DCDU links	
unit function. It is equal to 1 when there is a link between RRU i and DCDU j and 0 otherwise	$v_r^d(i,j)$
Link delay between RRU i and DCDU j	$t_r^d(i,j)$
Cost of the link between RRU i and DCDU j	$\Gamma_r^d(i,j)$
Parameters related DCDU-DCDU links	
unit function. It is equal to 1 when there is link between the data centers i and j and 0 otherwise	$v_d^d(i,j)$
Constant cost that needs to be paid when deploying the link	$\Gamma_d^d(i,j)$
Variable cost that needs to be paid based on the required capacity	$\Psi_d^d(i,j)$
Cost per unit of resources for the links DCDU-DCDU	α_d^d
Total capacity requirements on the link between the two DCDUs i and j	$\varepsilon_d^d(i,j)$
Maximum allowed capacity for a link between two DCDUs	Ω_d^d
Link delay between DCDU i and DCDU j	$t_d^d(i,j)$
unit function. It is equal to 1 when placing the function i on the DCDU j and 0 otherwise	$\omega_{du}(i,j)$
Required data rate between the RRU and DU function	$\beta_{ru}^{du}(i)$
Latency constraint of the DU function of the i^{th} RRU	$\rho_{du}^\tau(i)$
Parameters related the DCDUs	
Constant cost that needs to be paid when opening a DCDUs	$\Delta_d(i)$
Variable cost that needs to be paid according to the required capacity of the data center	$z_d(i)$
unit function. It is equal to 1 when the DCDU i is selected and 0 otherwise	$x_d(i)$
Maximum allowed capacity for the data center	δ_{du}^c
Cost per resource unit for the data centers of type DCDU	γ_{dcdu}
CPU requirement of i^{th} DU function	$\rho_{du}^c(i)$
Processing time of i^{th} DU function	$\rho_{du}^t(i)$

TABLE II: List of notations related to DCCU

Definition	Notation
Parameters related DCDU-DCCU links	
unit function. It is equal to 1 when there is link between the data centers DCDU i and DCCU j and 0 otherwise	$v_d^c(i,j)$
Constant cost that needs to be paid when deploying the link	$\Gamma_d^c(i,j)$
Variable cost that needs to be paid based on the required capacity	$\Psi_d^c(i,j)$
Cost per unit of resources for the links DCDU-DCCU	α_d^c
Total capacity requirements on the link between DCDU i and DCCU j	$\varepsilon_d^c(i,j)$
Maximum allowed capacity for a link between DCDU & DCCU	Ω_d^c
Link delay between DCDU i and DCCU j	$t_d^c(i,j)$
unit function. It is equal to 1 when placing the CU function i on the DCCU j and 0 otherwise	$\omega_{cu}(i,j)$
Required data rate between the DU and DU functions	$\beta_{du}^{cu}(i)$
Latency constraint of the DU function of the i^{th} RRU	$\rho_{cu}^\tau(i)$
Parameters related the DCCUs	
Constant cost that needs to be paid when opening a DCCUs	$\Delta_c(i)$
Variable cost that needs to be paid according to the required capacity of the data center DCCU	$z_c(i)$
unit function. It is equal to 1 when the DCCU i is selected and 0 otherwise	$x_c(i)$
Maximum allowed capacity for the data center	δ_{cu}^c
Cost per resource unit for the data centers of type DCCU	γ_{dccu}
CPU requirement of i^{th} CU function	$\rho_{cu}^c(i)$
Processing time of i^{th} CU function	$\rho_{cu}^t(i)$

As previously noted, the resulting cost optimization model is considered as a Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming (MIQCP) model [13], [14] since it includes: i) discrete (e.g., boolean) and continuous variables, ii) objective function with quadratic terms, and iii) at least one quadratic constraint. Furthermore, our model can be extended to other types of network deployment scenarios. For instance, it can handle regions with partial network infrastructure by simply setting the corresponding boolean variables to “1”. The corresponding cost of these components will then be represented as a constant value added to the objective function. From a mathematical point of view, minimizing the objective $(f+\alpha)$ is the same as minimizing the objective (f), where α is constant and all the variables are non-negative.

IV. Performance Evaluation

In our experimental evaluation, we use the network topology proposed in [15]. While our network planning framework can be applied to multiple Region of Interests, in our experiments, we consider a single one as shown in Fig. 2. We implemented the proposed MIQCP model in the CPLEX Optimizer[2]. We ran our experiments on an OpenStack platform using a VM with 64GB of RAM and 28 virtual CPUs.

For the functional split, the RF-PHY split [1] is used for the DU, while higher layer functions are grouped at the CU. The requirements of DU and CU functions are obtained from OpenAirInterface [16], while data rate requirements are based on [2], [17]. Also, we consider relative normalized costs as shown in Table III, allowing us to derive real costs given the cost of links and DCs. Note that those costs are derived from [11], [18], [19]. More specifically, the cost of a DC is in the order of $\$10,000,000$, and thus we use $\alpha\$10^6$ to represent the DC cost, where α is a constant value, while the cost of optical fiber is equal to $\$210/m$. We normalize the two costs by dividing them by 210, and obtain 1 (unit cost$/m$) for links and $4.76\alpha10^3$(unit cost) for DCs. We then use $4.76\alpha = 15$ for DCDUs and $3 * 4.76\alpha = 45$ for DCCUs. In our experiments, the value *ref* in Table III is set to 1. As for the maximum allowed CPU capacity per DC node, we use 4 CPU cores for DCDUs and 8 CPU cores for DCCUs.

TABLE III: Relative link and DC costs

Definition	Value
Parameters related to the links	
RRU-DCDU link	ref (unit cost)/(unit length)
DCDU-DCDU: constant cost	ref (unit cost)/(unit length)
DCDU-DCDU: variable cost	$2 * ref$ (unit cost)/(unit resource)
DCDU-DCCU: constant cost	$15 * ref$ (unit cost)/(unit length)
DCDU- DCCU: variable cost	$2 * ref$/(unit resource)
Parameters related to the data centers	
DCDU: constant cost	$15000 * ref$ (unit cost)
DCDU: variable cost	$20 * ref$ (unit cost)/(unit resource)
DCCU: constant cost	$45000 * ref$ (unit cost)/
DCCU: variable cost	$20 * ref$ (unit cost)/(unit resource)

In order to show the effect of the density of the Region of Interest’s infrastructure, we vary the number of RRUs in the selected region between 3 and 12, the number of candidate DCDU locations from 2 to 6, and use 3 DCCU candidate locations. These values were selected in order to run realistic experiments in reasonable time. To this end, we fix the region’s size and subsample the number of RRUs and DCDUs. Note that the computational cost and scalability of our model is discussed in Section V.

1) Scenario With No Infrastructure: Figs. 3a and 3b show the cost of DCs for 6 and 3 candidate DCDUs, respectively, while the cost of links is shown in Figs. 4a and 4b, also for 6 and 3 candidate DCDUs, respectively. From these figures,

[2]https://www.ibm.com/us-en/marketplace/ibm-ilog-cplex

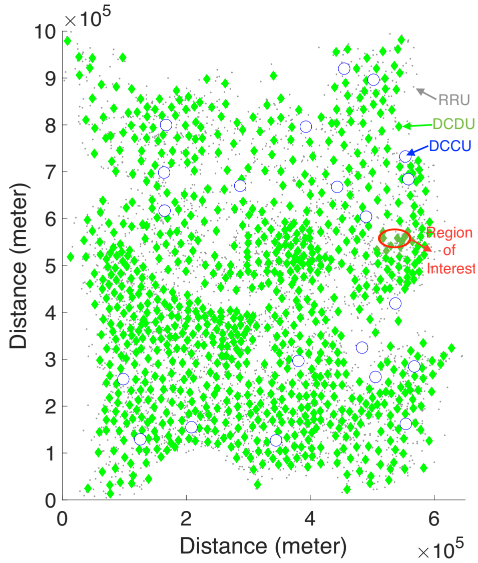
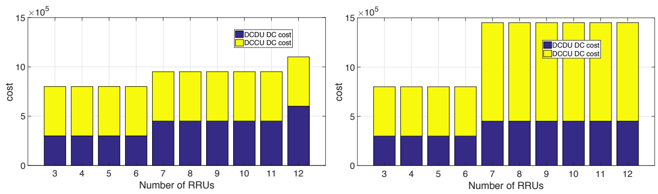


Fig. 2: Topology used in our experiments.



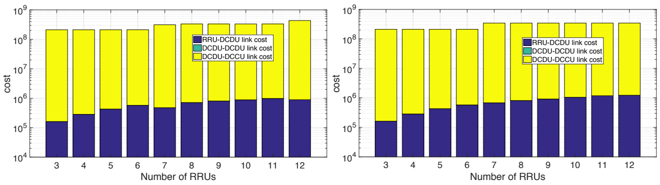
(a) with 6 candidate DCDUs (b) with 3 candidate DCDUs

Fig. 3: Cost of DCDUs/DCCUs as a function of number of RRU with 3 candidate DCCUs.

many important observations can be made. First, the dominant cost of the network is the cost of the X-haul, since the cost of DCs is relatively low compared to the cost of the links. More specifically, the cost of DCDU-DCCU links is higher than the cost of RRU-DCDU links as DCCUs are usually located farther away from DCDUs ($< 185\ km$), when compared to the distance between RRUs and DCDUs ($< 15\ km$). Thus, higher cost is required to interconnect DCDUs with DCCUs than to interconnect DCDUs with RRUs. The second reason for cheaper RRU-DCDU links is that the target topology considers a relatively small number of RRUs. It is expected that the cost of RRU-DCDU links will become higher when increasing the number of RRUs, and this cost may even exceed the cost of DCDU-DCCU links.

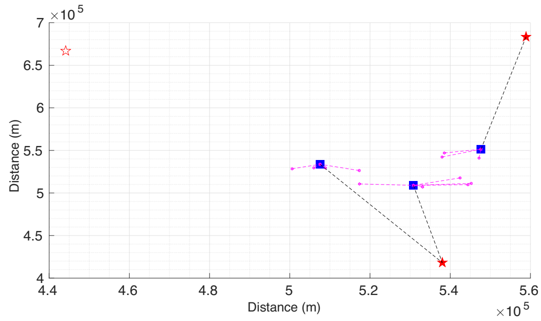
Generally, the cost of RRU-DCDU links increases faster than the one of DCDU-DCCU links. Indeed, longer RRU-DCDU links may need to be installed when increasing the number of RRUs, while the increased cost of the DCDU-DCCU links is only related to the cost paid for increasing the capacity of the links (i.e., links with higher capacity have to be installed). Moreover, the data rate on the links RRU-DCDU is much higher than the one for DCDU-DCCU links.

Fig. 4a shows that the cost of RRU-DCDU links sometimes decreases when increasing the number of RRUs, e.g., from 6 RRUs to 7 RRUs. This is because there may not be enough capacity in already chosen DCDUs to support the additional

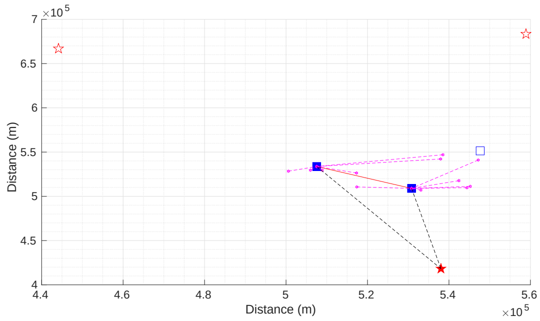


(a) with 6 candidate DCDUs (b) with 3 candidate DCDUs

Fig. 4: Cost of links as a function of number of RRUs with 3 candidate DCCUs.



(a) RRU-DCDU link with latency constraints



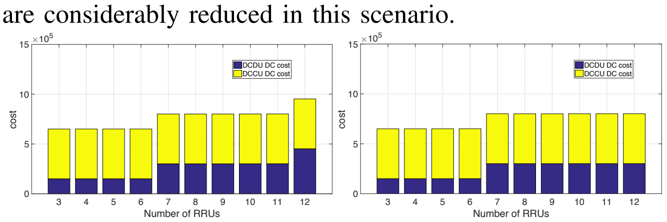
(b) RRU-DCDU link w/o latency constraints

Fig. 5: Examples of topologies related to Figs. 3b and 4b with 12 RRUs, 3 candidate DCDUs and 3 candidate DCCUs.

RRU, and thus a new DCDU needs to be added. When adding a new DCDU, RRUs may have the possibility to be associated with a closer DCDU (i.e., at a lower cost). Indeed, we observe that a higher DC cost is incurred when increasing the number of RRUs from 6 to 7. Thus, the more candidate locations for DCs, the higher probability to reduce the overall cost of the network by finding more cost-effective DCs. This trend can also be observed from the 6 candidate DCDU case depicted in Fig. 3a, where the DC cost is lower compared to the 3 DCDU candidates case as shown in Fig. 3b. Note that provisioning of the fronthaul link revealed to be the highest network cost, which is in line with previous observations [20], [21].

As expected, the variable cost of DCs increases when increasing the number of RRUs as more resources are used. For a smaller number of RRUs, constant cost is the dominating factor. However, the more RRUs in the Region of Interest, the more resources, which increases variable cost of DCs considerably. Fig. 5a shows an example topology resulting from the case where there are 12 RRUs (represented by magenta stars), 3 candidate DCDUs (shown as blue squares), and 3 candidate DCCUs (shown as red stars). In addition, when a component (i.e., RRU, DCDU, or DCCU) is selected, the corresponding symbol is filled by the same color. An important observation from this figure is that there is no link among the DCDUs. Usually, this could happen for two main reasons: i) lack of resources, ii) latency between two DCDUs does not allow to connect a RRU to a DCDU through another DCDU. Fig. 5b illustrates the case when the RRU-DCDU links are not constrained by latency. In this figure, there are two important observations: i) presence of links among the DCDUs, and ii) lower number of DCs. Again from Fig. 5a, it can be seen that there are two DCDUs connected to one of the DCCUs, and only one DCDU connected to the second DCCU (the one in the top right corner of the figure). This can be explained as follows. One or multiple RRUs connected to the DCDU which is connected to the second DCCU (the one in the top right corner of the figure) cannot be connected to another available DCDU due to latency constraints as described above. Thus, a new DCDU needs to be used. In addition, the same DCDU is connected to a different DCCU (top right) than the one the two other DCDUs are connected although the distance between them is less than $140\ km$. The reason is that the cost to bring online this new DCCU (on the top right) is less than the cost of establishing a link to the DCCU in the bottom of the figure.

2) Scenario with Partially Deployed Infrastructure: Figs. 6a and 6b show the cost of DCs, and Figs. 7a and 7b illustrate the cost of links for 6 and 3 candidate DCDUs, respectively. The hexagon in Fig. 8 is used to indicate that the component is already constructed/installed. In this experiment, there is only one installed DCDU and one installed DCCU. As expected, when compared to the previous scenario, i.e., where there is no existing infrastructure (Figs. 3a, 3b, 4a, and 4b), a significant cost reduction can be observed: in these experiments, 45% for DC cost and 27% for link cost for the case of 3 candidate DCDUs. This cost reduction is due to already provisioned infrastructure. An important observation from Figs. 6a, 6b, 7a, and 7b is that both DC and link costs exhibit similar trend as in the first scenario, even though they are considerably reduced in this scenario.

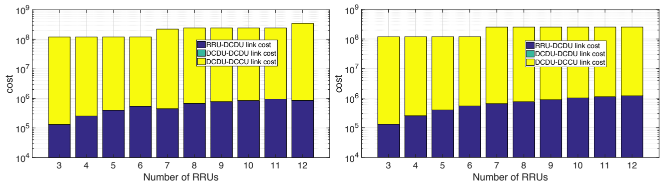


(a) with 6 candidate DCDUs (b) with 3 candidate DCDUs

Fig. 6: Cost of DCDUs/DCCUs as a function of number of RRUs with 3 candidate DCCUs.

V. Computational Cost and Scalability

Solving our MIQCP model as described in Expression (1) in the CPLEX Optimizer can be divided in two phases, namely: building the CPLEX object and effectively solving the model. Figs. 9a and 9b show the average execution time for each



(a) 6 DCDU candidates (b) 3 DCDU candidates

Fig. 7: Cost of links as a function of number of RRUs with 3 candidate DCCUs.

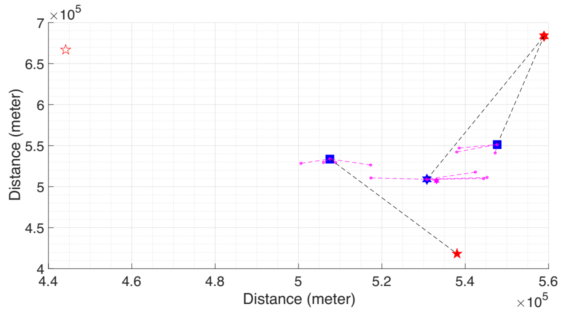
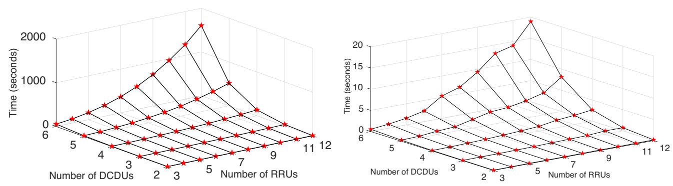


Fig. 8: Example topology related to Figs. 6b and 7b with 12 RRUs, 3 candidate DCDUs and 3 candidate DCCUs.

of these two phases as a function of the number of C-RAN elements. We observe that there is no significant difference between the time to build the problem and the time to solve it for small number of RRUs and DCDUs. As the number of RRUs and DCDUs increases, both times increase exponentially. However, the build time exhibits a much more significant increase which, in these experiments, is up to 100 times longer than the time to solve the problem. Therefore, the bottleneck is the time to construct the CPLEX object, which could be highly reduced by using parallel distributed computing techniques. It is also worth noting that network planning and provisioning is usually done ”offline”, i.e, as network providers are in the planning stage of deployment. As such, we argue that longer computational times can be tolerated especially if they result in finding optimal deployments that offer substantial cost savings.



(a) Construct the CPLEX object (b) solve CPLEX object

Fig. 9: Average execution time of the proposed MIQCP model

VI. Conclusion

In this paper we proposed a novel cost optimization framework for planning and provisioning of 5G three-tier C-RANs based on a Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming (MIQCP) model. We showcase the generality of our approach through simulations with realistic cost and C-RAN functional requirements. Our simulation results confirm that the overall cost is dominated by the X-haul, and also that the more candidate locations for DCs, the higher the chance to minimize the overall network cost. The advantage of the presented model is that it is general and flexible one. As future work, we plan to consider the problem of dynamic RAN function scaling and placement based on spatio-temporal multi-user traffic variability.

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