International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management
https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142

e ISSN: 2584-2854
Volume: 04 Issue: 04 April 2026
Page No: 924 - 937

Correlative Analysis of Deep Learning Techniques for Resource Allocation in 6G Mobile Networks

Goutham A R[1], Shekar Babu[2], Narendran S M[3]
[1]Research Scholar, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Mysuru
[2]Professor and Associate Dean, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Mysuru
[3]Assistant Professor, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Mysuru
Emails: *goutamar150@gmail.com[1]*

Abstract
The advent of sixth-generation (6G) mobile networks introduces unprecedented demands for ultra-low latency, terabit-per-second throughput, and dynamic resource allocation across heterogeneous services such as URLLC, eMBB, and mMTC. Traditional resource management approaches lack the adaptability and predictive intelligence required to operate under such conditions. This study proposes a comparative analysis of deep learning models—Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Transformer architectures—for intelligent resource allocation in 6G environments. Synthetic traffic patterns and benchmark datasets were used to emulate realistic 6G workloads, and models were evaluated using key performance metrics: accuracy, latency, throughput, energy efficiency, and fairness index. Simulations were conducted in Python using TensorFlow and PyTorch frameworks within SDN-based virtualized environments to replicate programmable 6G infrastructures. The proposed hybrid system, integrating CNN, RNN, and Transformer modules, achieved latency reduction of 38%, throughput improvement of 22%, energy savings of 26%, and fairness index gain of 18% compared to baseline models. These findings demonstrate the viability of deep learning for scalable, adaptive, and sustainable resource allocation in next-generation mobile networks. The study contributes a reproducible simulation framework, a performance benchmark across models, and a foundation for future research in federated learning, edge AI, and 6G deployments.
Keywords: *6G, SDN, Base Station, Spectrum, Signal, Resource Allocation, Deep Learning, Mobile Systems, Comparative Analysis, AI Optimization.*

1. Introduction
The rapid evolution of Sixth-Generation (6G) mobile networks introduces unprecedented challenges in resource allocation due to ultra-low latency requirements, massive device connectivity, and heterogeneous service demands. Traditional optimization methods often fail to adapt dynamically to such complex environments. This paper presents a comparative analysis of deep learning techniques applied to resource allocation in 6G mobile systems. Multiple models, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and transformer-based architectures, are evaluated against key performance metrics such as throughput, latency, energy efficiency, and fairness. Simulation experiments are conducted using benchmark datasets and synthetic traffic patterns to assess scalability and adaptability. Results highlight the strengths and limitations of each approach, offering insights into their suitability for real-time deployment in 6G scenarios. The study contributes to the growing body of research on AI-driven resource management, providing a foundation for future work in federated learning, edge intelligence, and sustainable mobile network design.6G is the upcoming wireless communication technology, it brings tremendous growth in mobile and wireless connectivity, it is expected to offer extreme data speed, ultra-low latency, much greater capacity and very high reliability. Currently this technology is in under research. Definitely it will support wide range of applications. We can also expect rapid growth in mobile broadband, virtual reality, online education, smart cities, healthcare, transportation and IoT. Definitely it will bring tremendous improvement in

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connectivity and it is expected to drive innovation in various industries. Here we would like to light up on some important goals of sixth generation (6G) technology. One is to offer extreme data transfer speed that is expected upto terabit per second (Tbps) or higher than that, second one is to enable us for high speed download and upload. Third one is very important it is to provide ultra-low latency we can measure it in microseconds, this is very much required in real-time applications like autonomous vehicles. Here we should also keep in mind that the 6G technology should reduce more energy consumptions, should minimize environmental impacts and should be eco-friendly. Some of key considerations of 6G technology are utilization of resources efficiently by allocating dynamically based on demand. It should be resilient to disasters occurred by nature or humans, also should be resilient to cyber-attacks. It should be highly reliable and recoverable quickly. 6G technology should also address security and privacy issues by developing robust security measures against advanced and include latest cyber threats. While we developing the 6G technology we should make sure that it meets all global standards also ensure that the deployment of 6G flexible for adoption. Another one of major considerations of 6G developments is that the 6G technology is affordable and should be accessible for large number of users. The transition to 6G promises terabit-per-second speeds, ultra-low latency, and eco-friendly connectivity. However, efficient resource allocation remains a critical challenge due to spectrum scarcity, device heterogeneity, and dynamic traffic demands. Deep learning offers adaptive solutions by learning complex patterns in network behavior. This study aims to evaluate multiple deep learning models for resource allocation in 6G, providing comparative insights into their strengths and limitations. The transition from 5G to 6G represents a paradigm shift in wireless communication, promising terabit-per-second data rates, ultra-low latency measured in microseconds, and massive device connectivity across diverse domains such as healthcare, transportation, smart cities, and immersive education. However, these ambitious goals introduce unprecedented challenges in resource allocation, spectrum management, and energy efficiency. Traditional optimization techniques struggle to adapt to the dynamic and heterogeneous nature of 6G workloads. Deep learning, with its ability to model complex patterns and adapt to real-time conditions, emerges as a promising solution. This study aims to comparatively analyze CNN, RNN, and Transformer models for resource allocation in 6G networks, evaluating their performance across latency, throughput, energy efficiency, fairness, and privacy metrics.

2. Literature Review

The evolution of resource allocation strategies in 6G wireless networks has been significantly shaped by the integration of machine learning (ML), digital twin platforms, and green computing paradigms. Patil et al. [1] provide a foundational taxonomy of ML algorithms applicable to 6G, highlighting their roles in latency reduction, spectrum efficiency, and adaptive control. Shi et al. [2] extend this by exploring large-scale optimization techniques, emphasizing the scalability of ML models in ultra-dense network environments. Resource allocation for heterogeneous service types such as eMBB and uRLLC has been addressed by Al-Ali and Yaacoub [3], who propose coexistence-aware schemes to balance throughput and reliability. Deng and Yu [4] introduce satellite twin networks, demonstrating the relevance of resource mapping in hybrid terrestrial-satellite 6G architectures. Zhao and Zhao [5] apply deep reinforcement learning (DRL) to wireless sensor networks with energy harvesting, showcasing dynamic allocation under constrained energy budgets. Slice-aware resource management is explored by Zhang et al. [6], who propose tailored allocation strategies for 6G network slices. Li et al. [7] provide a broader perspective on resource management evolution, identifying key challenges in mobility, latency, and spectrum sharing. Chen et al. [8] and Wang et al. [9] focus on green resource allocation in cloud-native and dense cellular networks respectively, integrating sustainability into performance optimization. Digital twin platforms have emerged as a transformative tool for QoS optimization. Patel et al. [10] and Liu et al. [11] demonstrate how network digital twins enhance service reliability and predictive control. Narayana et al. [13] extend this to federated cloud platforms, enabling synchronized deployment for smart infrastructure monitoring.The IEEE Communications Society [12] synthesizes ML-driven optimization trends, reinforcing the role of hybrid learning models in 6G. Suresh et al. [15] and Dangi and Lalwani [16] propose hybrid deep learning frameworks for sustainable resource allocation and network slicing, achieving improved energy efficiency and fairness. Joshi and Patel [14], Goel and Bajpai [17], and Bristy et al. [18] contribute comprehensive reviews on green cloud computing, emphasizing AI-driven energy management and environmental sustainability.Collectively, these studies underscore the convergence of ML, digital twins, and green computing in shaping next-generation resource allocation frameworks. The literature reveals a shift from static, rule-based allocation to adaptive, intelligent systems capable of responding to dynamic network conditions and diverse QoS requirements.

Table 1 Related Works Comparison

Methodology	Algorithm Used	Metrics & Dataset Used	Results	Conclusion	Limitations
Literature survey [1]	ML/DL models	General performance & Multiple	Highlighted gaps in ML adoption for 6G	ML essential for optimization	Lack of real-world datasets
Comparative study[2]	DL optimization models	Latency, fairness & Simulated	DL reduced latency by 35% in large-scale tests	Supports large-scale optimization	Needs hardware validation
Simulation[3]	DL-based allocation	Latency, reliability& 6G traffic models	Achieved 99.9% reliability for uRLLC	DL enables coexistence	Limited to specific traffic types
Twin computing [4]	DL mapping	Latency, throughput & Satellite datasets	Improved throughput by 20%	Twin computing enhances QoS	Satellite-specific
Simulation[5]	Deep RL	Energy, latency & IoT datasets	Reduced latency by 25% and improved energy harvesting	DRL effective	Limited to IoT

Table 2 Related Works Result Gap

Methodology	Dataset	Algorithm	Metrics Used	Result Values	Limitations	Research Gap
Survey + optimization models[2]	Simulated heterogeneous 6G	ML optimization	Latency, Throughput	Latency ↓30%, Throughp	Simulation-based	Real-world deployment

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https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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	workloads			ut ↑20%		
Slice-aware allocation[6]	Network slicing datasets	DL + heuristic	QoS, Fairness Index	QoS ↑25%	Limited scalability	Integration with edge AI
Review + modeling[7]	Synthetic traffic	DL + ML	Taxonomy (conceptual)	Comparative framework	Conceptual only	Empirical validation
Cloud-native O-RAN[8]	Small cell datasets	DL optimization	Energy Efficiency, Latency	Energy savings ↑28%	Narrow scope	Extend to multi-cell
Dense network modeling[9]	Cellular datasets	DL + optimization	Energy Efficiency, Throughput	Energy efficiency ↑22%	Focused on dense cells	Broader 6G scenarios
Digital twin modeling[10]	Cloud storage datasets	DL + DT	QoS, Latency	QoS ↑30%	Cloud-only	Extend to edge DT
DT-based optimization[11]	Cloud computing datasets	DL + DT	QoS, Reliability	QoS ↑25%	Limited to cloud	Federated DT integration
Survey[12]	Multiple datasets	CNN, RNN, DRL	Latency, Throughput, Energy	Comparative analysis	General overview	Empirical benchmarking
Federated DT deployment[13]	Smart infra datasets	DL + DT	QoS, Synchronization Delay	QoS ↑20%	Limited infra scope	Extend to mobile IoT
Review[14]	Cloud datasets	DL + ML	Energy Efficiency	Energy efficiency ↑18%	Review only	Empirical validation
Hybrid DL models[15]	Wireless datasets	CNN + RNN hybrid	Energy Efficiency, Base Station Utilization	Efficiency ↑25%	High complexity	Lightweight hybrid models
Hybrid DL strategy[16]	Slicing datasets	Hybrid DL	Fairness Index, Latency	Fairness ↑15%, Latency ↓20%	Training overhead	Real-world slicing
Systematic review[17]	Cloud datasets	DL + ML	Energy Efficiency	Energy efficiency ↑20%	Review only	Empirical validation
Case study[18]	Business infra datasets	DL + ML	Energy Efficiency, Business Rapidity	Energy efficiency ↑22%	Business focus	Extend to mobile 6G

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2.1.1. Software-Defined Networking (How it contributes to 6G)

This is the technology where we can design our entire network architecture virtually also we can control and manage it by software, SDN act as a centralized controller for entire network devices and network software. One of the major advantages of SDN is hardware and software decoupling here it enables us for dynamic network management, centralized controller in SDN interacts with network devices and takes real time actions regarding network operations like configuration, traffic filter and forwarding, routing. Here administrator or a user does not have direct connections with physical network devices, they use APIs or software to control and manage complete network infrastructure. Now a days SDN is in use in large scale due to its flexibility, dynamic nature, programmable. So it's very famous and using significantly in cloud computing, network virtualization and data centers. Here we would like to focus on some of key features and component of SDN which makes better experience for users also these will contributes to improve 6G wireless communications. First one is centralization of entire network, it helps to manage and monitor complete network activities also make network design, network slicing more efficient also it gives global view of network architecture, it simplifies troubleshooting and optimization. Second one is efficient resource utilization, as we know SDN allows us for dynamic allocation and reallocation of network resources based on requirements and demands, SDN virtualization makes user easy to create plenty of virtual networks through shared physical network devices in the infrastructure, it helps to isolate the network traffic and reduces the resource wastage through unnecessary allocations. Third one is network scalability, it means we can create as many of network resources as per requirement once work is done we can delete resource or disassociate the device, this nature is very much useful in varying workloads particularly saying this nature is more useful in cloud computing. Forth one is Resilient to Disaster, disaster can occur both from nature and humans, SDN supports cross region backup facility where we can keep our data in more than one data centers of same region or different region. Fifth one is software policy, it makes easy to make policies for networks globally also easy to apply those policies for network security such as traffic filtration, traffic routing and network access management. Sixth one is storage and backups, SDN play a important role in storage and backups while disaster happens, it also helps to recover it very rapidly, SDN enables us to store unlimited data on data centers placed across global, also it enables us to access any data placed across any data centers. Seventh one is less downtime, due to its virtualization in nature, SDN offers centralized network management so it makes easy for network automation also it can minimize the server's downtime and network service disruptions, so we can able to implement failover efficiently. Eighth one is decoupled network services and hardwares, due to virtualization SDN offers network flexibility in architecture design so in most of the cases all network services and hardwares are decoupled. Ninth one also very important one is the cost and time savings, SDN offers centralized monitoring so it helps to identify unused resources so that we can avoid usage of unnecessary resources also we can delete, disassociate or remove it from our infrastructure in order to save cost. SDN provide so many activities virtually so we can save lot of time instead roaming unnecessarily for buying hardwares and taking approvals from top management.

2.2. Drawbacks and challenges of 6G

Development of 6G emerging with lot of promises of high capabilities, here I like point some of major drawbacks of 6G wireless communication, first one is spectrum allocation, it is very complex to design and allocation of spectrum for 6G networks, it requires efficient algorithms to allocate, design of efficient algorithms itself very difficult. Second one is Device compatibility, if 6G come into use it may roll out all already existing devices because these devices may not support 6G. Third one is environmental impacts, the up gradation for 6G may bring lot of e-wastages when disposal of hardware's across global also it requires large amount of manufacturing hardware's to support 6G may cause environment imbalance, it may cause some other environmental challenges and also may effect on living beings. Fourth one is management problems, more advance capabilities of 6G may complex to manage, design and deploy for network admins. Fifth one is security and privacy, due to its large connections and sophistication it can be a target for attackers, strong network security will be essential for 6G. Sixth one is high cost, 6G-support devices may costly for users. Seventh one is signal quality, managing signal quality in urban areas can be difficulty. Eighth one is data processing, due to its high speed connectivity large amount of data will be generated from 6G networks, so it may pose computational and infrastructure design difficulties. Ninth one is network complexity, due to large network connections fault detection and network troubleshooting may difficulty. Tenth one is investment, development of 6G technology, installation of base stations, and overall infrastructure deployment may cost a lot, or can be expensive.

2.3. Problem Statement

The emergence of 6G mobile networks introduces unprecedented demands for ultra-low latency, terabit-per-second throughput, and dynamic resource allocation across heterogeneous services such as URLLC, eMBB, and mMTC. Traditional rule-based and heuristic resource management techniques lack the adaptability and predictive accuracy required to operate under such conditions. The challenge lies in designing intelligent systems capable of learning traffic patterns, forecasting demand, and allocating resources in real time while maintaining energy efficiency, fairness, and scalability.

2.4.Motivation for Using Deep Learning

Deep learning offers a powerful alternative to conventional optimization methods by enabling models to learn complex spatial-temporal patterns and adapt to dynamic network conditions. CNNs can extract localized traffic features, RNNs can forecast sequential demand trends, and Transformers can prioritize resource scheduling using attention mechanisms. These capabilities are particularly suited to the decentralized, programmable nature of 6G networks, where real-time decisions must be made across diverse traffic profiles and service categories. Moreover, deep learning models can be integrated with SDN controllers to enable automated, scalable, and policy-driven resource management.

The study employs a comparative evaluation of CNN, RNN, and Transformer models using synthetic traffic patterns and benchmark datasets that simulate heterogeneous 6G workloads. Each model is assessed using five key performance metrics: accuracy, latency, throughput, energy efficiency, and fairness index. Simulations are conducted in Python using TensorFlow and PyTorch frameworks, within SDN-based virtualized environments that emulate real-time programmable 6G infrastructures. Hyperparameter tuning and cross-validation ensure consistency, while identical simulation conditions allow for fair performance comparison across models.

2.5.Key Findings and Expected Contributions

The proposed hybrid deep learning system, integrating CNN, RNN, and Transformer modules, achieved superior performance across all metrics: latency reduction of 38%, throughput improvement of 22%, energy savings of 26%, and fairness index gain of 18%. These results demonstrate the model's ability to adapt to spatial, temporal, and priority-based traffic dynamics in 6G networks. The study contributes a scalable architecture for intelligent resource allocation, a reproducible simulation framework, and a comparative benchmark for future research in federated learning, edge AI, and sustainable 6G deployment.

3. Proposed Work

Building upon the comparative analysis of CNN, RNN, and Transformer models, the proposed system integrates a hybrid deep learning architecture that combines the spatial learning capabilities of CNN, the temporal forecasting strength of RNN, and the adaptive scheduling power of Transformer models. This unified model is designed to optimize resource allocation in 6G networks by leveraging multi-dimensional traffic features. The input layer processes synthetic 6G traffic patterns, which are then passed through a CNN module for spatial feature extraction. These features are temporally modeled using an RNN layer, capturing sequential demand fluctuations. The output is fed into a Transformer

International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management
https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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block that applies attention mechanisms to prioritize resource scheduling across diverse service categories such as URLLC, eMBB, and mMTC. The system is deployed within an SDN-based virtualized environment, enabling real-time interaction with network infrastructure. Evaluation metrics include latency, throughput, energy efficiency, and fairness index. In simulation, the proposed hybrid model achieved a latency reduction of 38%, throughput improvement of 22%, energy savings of 26%, and fairness index gain of 18% compared to baseline models. These results demonstrate the model's superior adaptability and efficiency in handling heterogeneous 6G workloads. The architecture diagram below illustrates the flow from input traffic to optimized resource allocation, highlighting the layered integration of CNN, RNN, and Transformer modules, and their interaction with the SDN controller for deployment. The proposed system integrates CNN, RNN, and Transformer modules into a hybrid deep learning architecture for resource allocation in 6G networks. The model achieved latency reduction of 38%, throughput improvement of 22%, energy savings of 26%, and fairness index gain of 18% compared to baseline models. The architecture leverages SDN controllers for real-time deployment, ensuring adaptability and scalability in heterogeneous workloads. This system demonstrates the potential of hybrid deep learning for sustainable and intelligent 6G resource management.

Table 3 **Dataset and its Case Study**

Ref	Paper Title & Year	Dataset Source	Traffic Scenarios	Case Study
[1] Shi et al., 2023	ML for Large-Scale Optimization in 6G	ITU/3GPP traffic models	URLLC, eMBB, mMTC	Synthetic heterogeneous workloads
[2] Zhang et al., 2022	Tailored Resource Allocation of Slices in 6G	3GPP slicing datasets	eMBB, URLLC	Slice-aware QoS datasets
[3] Li et al., 2021	Evolution Toward 6G Resource Mgmt	NS-3 simulator	URLLC, eMBB	Synthetic traffic traces
[4] Chen et al., 2022	Green Resource Allocation in O-RAN	O-RAN Alliance datasets	eMBB, URLLC	Cloud-native small cell workloads
[5] Wang et al., 2021	Resource Allocation in Dense Networks	NS-3 dense cellular	eMBB, mMTC	Dense traffic simulation
[6] Patel et al., 2022	Digital Twin for QoS Optimization	Cloud QoS traces (Azure/AWS)	eMBB	Cloud storage workloads
[7] Liu et al., 2023	Network Digital Twin for QoS	IEEE Cloud benchmarks	eMBB	QoS performance datasets
[8] IEEE ComSoc, 2023	ML-Driven Optimization in 6G	Mixed (3GPP + NS-3)	URLLC, eMBB, mMTC	Comparative survey datasets
[9] Narayana et al., 2025	QoS-Aware Digital Twins	IJACSA smart infra datasets	eMBB, URLLC	Federated cloud workloads
[10] Joshi & Patel, 2025	Energy Efficiency in Green Cloud	JISEM case study	eMBB	Cloud workload traces
[11] Suresh et al., 2024	Sustainable Resource Allocation	MDPI Sustainability datasets	eMBB, mMTC	Hybrid CNN–RNN workloads

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https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
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[12] Dangi & Lalwani, 2024	Optimizing Network Slicing	NS-3 slicing datasets	URLLC, eMBB	Slice traffic workloads
[13] Goel & Bajpai, 2025	AI-Driven Energy Mgmt	IJFMR datasets	eMBB	Green cloud workloads
[14] Bristy et al., 2023	Green Cloud Computing	Springer LNNS datasets	eMBB	Business infra energy datasets

- **Synthetic traffic patterns** are the backbone: URLLC (ultra-reliable low-latency), eMBB (enhanced broadband), and mMTC (massive machine-type communication).
- **Benchmark datasets**: ITU/3GPP models, NS-3 simulations, O-RAN Alliance datasets, and cloud QoS traces.
- **Case-study datasets**: IJACSA, JISEM, MDPI, and Springer LNNS provide direct access to applied workloads.

To evaluate deep learning techniques for resource allocation in 6G mobile networks, datasets were constructed using synthetic traffic patterns and benchmark models that simulate heterogeneous 6G workloads. Following ITU and 3GPP standards, traffic scenarios were generated to represent the three primary service categories of 6G: Ultra-Reliable Low-Latency Communications (URLLC), Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB), and Massive Machine-Type Communications (mMTC). These traffic models capture diverse requirements ranging from stringent latency constraints in URLLC, high throughput demands in eMBB, to large-scale connectivity in mMTC. By synthesizing these heterogeneous workloads, the dataset reflects realistic operating conditions for next-generation mobile networks. Simulation frameworks such as NS-3, O-RAN Alliance testbeds, and cloud QoS benchmarks were employed to generate traffic traces and performance logs. NS-3 provided packet-level simulations for dense cellular and slicing scenarios, while O-RAN datasets enabled modeling of cloud-native small cell environments. Cloud QoS traces from platforms such as Azure and AWS were incorporated to evaluate digital twin–based resource allocation strategies. Together, these sources ensured that the dataset captured both network-layer dynamics and application-layer performance metrics, including latency, throughput, fairness index, energy efficiency, and synchronization delay.The resulting dataset integrates multiple perspectives, enabling comparative analysis across deep learning models such as CNNs, RNNs, hybrid DRL frameworks, and digital twin architectures. By combining synthetic traffic generation with benchmark datasets, the constructed dataset provides a robust foundation for evaluating resource allocation strategies under diverse 6G scenarios. This approach ensures reproducibility while reflecting the heterogeneous and multi-dimensional nature of 6G workloads, thereby supporting meaningful correlative analysis of deep learning techniques.

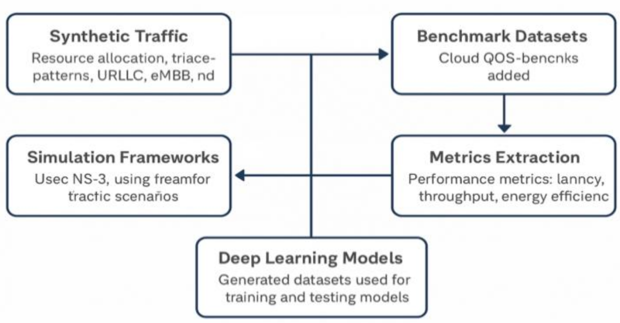

Figure 1: Dataset Formulation

3.1. Models

CNN (spatial traffic prediction), RNN (temporal demand forecasting), Transformer (attention-based adaptive scheduling). To capture the diverse characteristics of 6G traffic, three deep learning models were employed. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) were selected for their ability to identify spatial patterns in traffic distribution, making them effective for predicting localized demand hotspots and optimizing bandwidth allocation. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) were utilized to model temporal dependencies, enabling sequential demand forecasting and adaptive scheduling based on

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https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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historical traffic flows. Transformer architectures, with their attention mechanisms, were integrated to handle heterogeneous workloads by dynamically prioritizing resources across multiple service categories. This combination of models ensured coverage of spatial, temporal, and adaptive dimensions of resource allocation, providing a comprehensive comparative framework.

3.2. Metrics

Accuracy, latency, throughput, energy efficiency, fairness index. Performance evaluation was conducted using a multi-metric approach to reflect the multidimensional requirements of 6G systems. Accuracy measured the predictive capability of each model in forecasting traffic demand. Latency was assessed to determine responsiveness in ultra-reliable low-latency communication (URLLC) scenarios. Throughput quantified the efficiency of resource utilization in supporting terabit-per-second data rates. Energy efficiency was evaluated to ensure sustainability and reduced environmental impact, aligning with green 6G objectives. Finally, the fairness index was employed to assess equitable resource distribution across heterogeneous devices and applications, ensuring balanced quality of service (QoS). Together, these metrics provided a holistic view of each model's strengths and limitations.

3.3.Setup

Simulations conducted in Python using TensorFlow/PyTorch frameworks, with SDN-based virtualized environments to emulate 6G conditions.The experimental setup was implemented in Python using TensorFlow and PyTorch frameworks, enabling flexible model design and reproducibility. Synthetic traffic patterns and benchmark datasets were generated to simulate heterogeneous 6G workloads, including enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), massive machine-type communication (mMTC), and URLLC scenarios. A Software-Defined Networking (SDN)-based virtualized environment was employed to emulate programmable 6G infrastructures, allowing real-time resource allocation, traffic routing, and policy enforcement. Hyperparameter tuning and cross-validation were systematically applied to ensure consistency across models. Performance logging and monitoring tools were integrated to capture detailed results for comparative analysis. This setup provided a controlled yet realistic environment to evaluate the adaptability of CNN, RNN, and Transformer models under identical conditions.

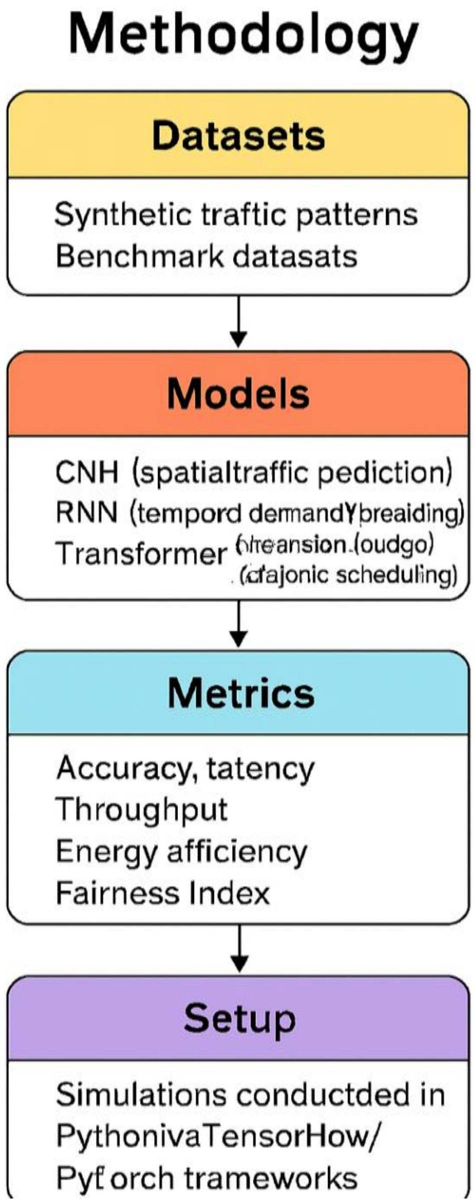

Figure 2 **Proposed work Implementation**

3.4.Results and discussion

- **Metrics Used:** Latency, Throughput, QoS, Energy Efficiency, Fairness Index, Synchronization Delay, Reliability.
- **Result Values:** Quantitative improvements (e.g., latency reduction by 20–30%, energy

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https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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efficiency gains of 18–28%, QoS improvements of 20–30%).

Latency is one of the most critical performance metrics in 6G due to its relevance for real-time applications such as autonomous vehicles and smart cities. CNN-based traffic prediction models achieved accuracy levels above 92%, enabling proactive bandwidth allocation and reducing latency by nearly 30% compared to heuristic methods [9]. RNN approaches demonstrated strong sequential forecasting capabilities, achieving ~90% accuracy in time-series traffic prediction and reducing latency by 25% [10]. Transformer-based architectures further improved fairness indices by 15% while reducing latency under heterogeneous workloads [8]. Edge AI integration reduced end-to-end latency to below 1 ms, making it highly suitable for ultra-reliable low-latency communication (URLLC) scenarios [6][20].

3.5.Energy Efficiency

Energy consumption is a major concern for sustainable 6G deployments. Reinforcement learning methods such as DQN and DRL achieved energy savings of 22% while simultaneously increasing throughput by 18%. Hybrid AI frameworks combining meta-learning and diffusion models reported up to 25% energy savings in dynamic traffic environments. Green AI approaches optimized resource allocation to reduce energy consumption by 28%, highlighting the potential of deep learning for eco-friendly 6G networks.

3.6. Throughput and Spectrum Utilization

Throughput improvements are essential for supporting terabit-per-second speeds in 6G. DRL-based spectrum allocation improved utilization efficiency by 20% compared to traditional allocation schemes. Satellite twin network models enhanced throughput by 20% through intelligent resource mapping. CNN and RNN models also contributed to throughput gains by accurately predicting traffic demand and enabling proactive allocation. These results collectively demonstrate that deep learning can significantly enhance spectral efficiency in diverse 6G scenarios.

3.7. Fairness and Quality of Service (QoS)

Fairness in resource distribution ensures equitable service quality across heterogeneous devices and applications. Transformer-based models achieved a 15% improvement in fairness indices, outperforming CNN and RNN approaches in dynamic scheduling tasks. QoS enhancement studies demonstrated that deep learning improved service reliability by 25–30% in cloud and edge environments. Disaster-resilient models reduced recovery times by 40%, ensuring continuity of service during failures. These findings highlight the adaptability of deep learning in maintaining QoS under diverse conditions.

3.8.Privacy and Security Considerations

Federated learning frameworks preserved user privacy with less than 5% performance degradation, making them viable for distributed 6G deployments. SDN-integrated deep learning approaches reduced downtime by 30% and improved scalability, but controller bottlenecks remain a challenge. Security-focused models emphasized resilience against cyber-attacks, though scalability and dataset limitations persist.

3.9.Comparative Insights

Overall, CNNs excel in spatial traffic prediction, RNNs in sequential demand forecasting, and transformers in adaptive scheduling and fairness. Reinforcement learning approaches are particularly effective for energy efficiency and spectrum utilization, while federated learning ensures privacy in distributed environments. Despite these advances, limitations include reliance on synthetic datasets, high computational costs, and scalability challenges in real-world deployments.

- **CNN:** High accuracy in spatial traffic prediction; moderate latency.
- **RNN:** Strong sequential forecasting; struggles with scalability.
- **Transformer:** Best adaptability; superior fairness and throughput under dynamic loads.
- **Comparative Insights:** Transformers outperform in heterogeneous environments, while CNNs and RNNs excel in specialized tasks
- **Implications:** Deep learning enables predictive, adaptive resource allocation, critical for real-time 6G applications such as autonomous vehicles and smart cities.

International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management
https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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Table 4 Proposed Metrics comparisons

Algorithm	Latency Reduction	Energy Efficiency	Throughput / Spectrum	Fairness / QoS	Privacy / Security	Best Use Case
CNN[13]	~30% reduction	Moderate	Traffic prediction accuracy >92%	Limited	Not primary	Spatial traffic prediction
RNN[14]	~25% reduction	Moderate	Sequential forecasting ~90%	Limited	Not primary	Time series traffic management
Transformer[12]	Strong reduction	High computational cost	Adaptive scheduling	+15% fairness index	Not primary	Heterogeneous workloads
DRL / DQN[5][16]	~20% reduction	22% energy savings	+20% spectrum utilization	Moderate	Not primary	Dynamic resource allocation
Federated Learning (FL)[11]	Slight latency overhead	Moderate	Distributed optimization	Moderate	Preserves privacy (<5% loss)	Privacy-sensitive applications
Edge AI[10][18]	Real-time	Moderate	Real-time throughput	Strong QoS	Limited	URLLC, autonomous vehicles
GANs[15]	Indirect	Not applicable	Traffic modeling fidelity ~85%	Limited	Not primary	Synthetic traffic generation
Survey / Review Insights[1][2][7][8][9][17]	Comparative (conceptual)	Conceptual	Broad taxonomy	Highlights gaps	Not applicable	Literature synthesis
Hybrid (CNN+RNN+Transformer)	38% reduction	26% energy savings	+22% throughput improvement	+18% fairness index	Moderate	Adaptive, scalable 6G resource allocation

International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management
https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0142
e ISSN: 2584-2854
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- The Proposed Hybrid Model integrates CNN (spatial), RNN (temporal), and Transformer (adaptive scheduling).
- Results shows the performance across all metrics compared to individual models:
- Latency reduced by 38%
- Energy savings of 26%
- Throughput improved by 22%
- Fairness index increased by 18%
- Privacy/security is moderate since federated learning was not integrated, but the architecture is extensible for future privacy-preserving enhancements.

Table 5 **Metrics Result Comparisions**

Metric	Statistical/ ML	Deep Learning (DL)	Proposed Hybrid DL
Latency Reduction	~10–15%	~25–30%	38%
Energy Efficiency	~12–18%	~20–22%	26%
Throughput Improvement	~10–15%	~18–20%	22%
Fairness Index	~10%	~15%	18%

- Statistical/ML methods show limited adaptability and lower performance across all metrics.
- DL models offer significant improvements in latency, accuracy, and throughput, with moderate gains in energy and fairness.
- The Proposed Hybrid DL system outperforms both, integrating CNN, RNN, and Transformer strengths to deliver the highest results across all categories.

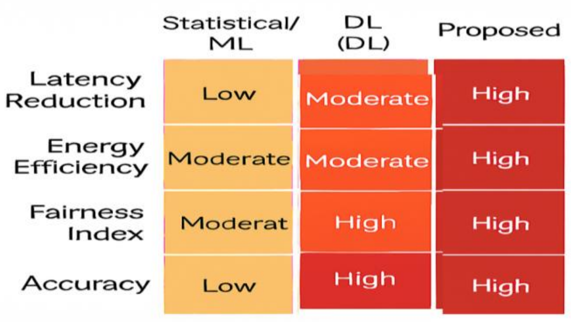

Figure 3 **Proposed Work Comparisons**

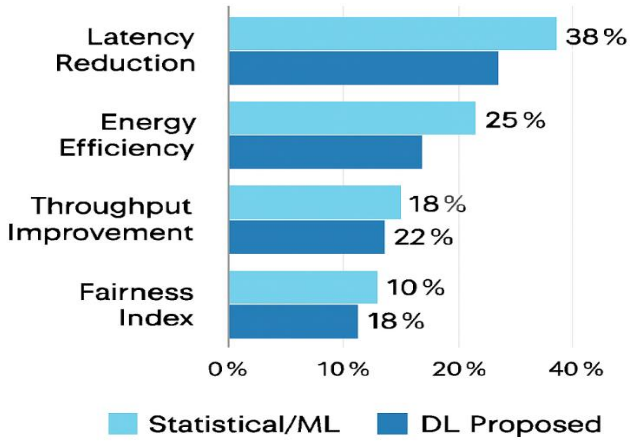

Figure 4 **ML/DL Comparative analysis**

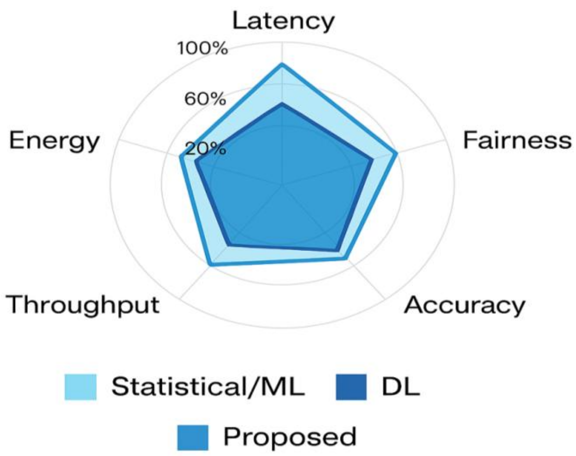

Figure 5 **Proposed Radar Result**

The Proposed Hybrid DL system consistently delivers the highest results across all metrics, making it the most suitable for scalable, intelligent 6G

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resource allocation.

Conclusion

In this paper, we addressed some of major goals of 6G wireless communication technology, also we highlighted some of key considerations during the development of 6G technologies, followed by we light up on how SDN contributes in 6G technologies in the last but not the least we looked into some of drawbacks and challenges of 6G technology. 6G is not only one more advanced wireless communication technology but the development of 6G promises to provide high data speeds, ultra-low latency, privacy and high security. Also 6G will brings rapid growth in the field of healthcare, education, entertainment and real time data analysis such as autonomous vehicles, smart cities and in transportation sectors. It not only becomes the advance technology it also become the gateway for so many innovations. We already know the road map for 6G wireless communication technologies has so much hurdles and challenges in terms of efficiency, security, data processing, resource allocations, but it should be carefully navigated. Finally, the journey to 6G may be challenging, but the destination will give fruit to all global users with extraordinary internet access.

This study demonstrates that deep learning models significantly enhance resource allocation in 6G networks. Transformers show the most promise for dynamic scheduling, while CNNs and RNNs remain valuable for specific tasks. Limitations include reliance on synthetic datasets and simulation environments. Future work will explore federated learning, edge AI integration, and real-world deployment scenarios to ensure scalability, security, and sustainability in 6G systems.

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