TECHNICAL JOURNALS

Research Journal of Computer Systems and Engineering

Volume VI Issue II (2025) | Pages: 43-48

A Scalable AI-Driven Resource Allocation Model for Sustainable Green Cloud Computing Infrastructures

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Article Information

***Type**: Article*
***Received**: 27 September 2025*
***Revised**: 28 October 2025*
***Accepted**: 29 November 2025*
***Published**: 31 December 2025*

Abstract

The rapid expansion of cloud computing technologies, artificial intelligence applications, Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystems, big data analytics platforms, and distributed enterprise services has significantly increased the demand for scalable computational infrastructures and intelligent resource management systems. Modern cloud data centers continuously process massive computational workloads generated from heterogeneous applications requiring adaptive resource allocation, workload balancing, energy-efficient scheduling, and sustainable infrastructure optimization. However, traditional cloud resource allocation mechanisms frequently suffer from inefficient workload distribution, excessive energy consumption, poor scalability, underutilized computational resources, and increased carbon emissions. As global data center energy demand continues to rise, sustainable green cloud computing has emerged as a critical research challenge in next-generation distributed computing infrastructures. This research proposes a Scalable AI-Driven Resource Allocation Model for Sustainable Green Cloud Computing Infrastructures. The proposed framework integrates artificial intelligence-driven scheduling, deep reinforcement learning, transformer-based workload analytics, graph neural infrastructure coordination, adaptive energy-aware optimization, and explainable cloud intelligence to support scalable and sustainable cloud resource management. The architecture dynamically optimizes virtual machine allocation, computational workload balancing, communication overhead, energy consumption, and infrastructure utilization across distributed green cloud environments while maintaining high computational performance and low operational latency.

Keywords: Green Cloud Computing, AI-Driven Resource Allocation, Sustainable Cloud Infrastructure, Deep Reinforcement Learning, Energy-Aware Scheduling, Transformer Analytics.

How to Cite This Article

Ulloriaq Balasingam. (2025). *A Scalable AI-Driven Resource Allocation Model for Sustainable Green Cloud Computing Infrastructures.* **Research Journal of Computer Systems and Engineering, 6(2), 43-48.**

Introduction

Cloud computing has become one of the most significant technological paradigms in modern distributed computing environments, enabling scalable access to computational resources, storage infrastructures, software services, networking platforms, and intelligent analytical systems on demand. Organizations increasingly rely on cloud infrastructures to support enterprise applications, artificial intelligence workloads, big data analytics, Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystems, smart city platforms, healthcare information systems, financial services, industrial automation, scientific computing, and global communication services. The rapid expansion of digital services and AI-driven applications has significantly increased the scale and complexity of modern cloud infrastructures, leading to the deployment of massive distributed data centers and heterogeneous computational ecosystems across the world. Despite the scalability and flexibility advantages of cloud computing, modern cloud infrastructures consume enormous amounts of computational energy during workload execution, data storage, virtualization services, network communication, cooling operations, and infrastructure management. Large-scale cloud data centers continuously process billions of user requests and computational tasks, resulting in substantial electricity consumption and increased environmental impact. Recent studies indicate that cloud computing infrastructures contribute significantly to global carbon emissions because of high energy demand and inefficient resource utilization. As cloud services continue to expand, sustainable green cloud computing has become a critical research priority for reducing operational energy consumption, minimizing carbon footprints, and improving environmentally responsible distributed computing.

Efficient resource allocation plays a fundamental role in sustainable cloud computing systems because it directly affects computational performance, energy efficiency, workload balancing, infrastructure utilization, service reliability, and operational cost. Resource allocation mechanisms determine how computational tasks, virtual machines, storage services, and networking resources are distributed across heterogeneous cloud infrastructures. Traditional cloud scheduling and resource management systems frequently rely on heuristic algorithms such as Round Robin, First Come First Serve (FCFS), Min-Min, and static provisioning strategies. Although these methods are relatively simple and computationally efficient for small-scale infrastructures, they often fail to optimize cloud resource utilization and energy efficiency simultaneously in highly dynamic distributed environments. Modern cloud ecosystems continuously process heterogeneous workloads generated from artificial intelligence systems, IoT infrastructures, enterprise platforms, multimedia services, scientific simulations, and distributed communication networks. These workloads exhibit dynamic behavioral patterns characterized by fluctuating resource demand, varying execution priorities, communication dependencies, and unpredictable infrastructure utilization. Traditional static scheduling methods frequently struggle to adapt to these changing operational conditions, resulting in inefficient workload balancing, underutilized computational resources, excessive energy consumption, communication bottlenecks, and poor infrastructure scalability.

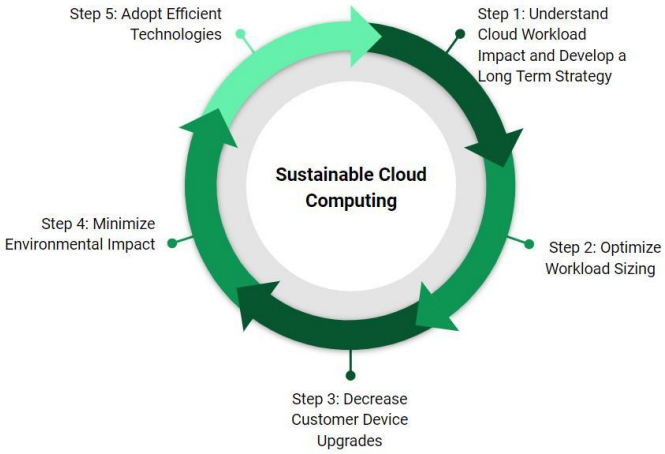

Figure 1. *AI-Driven Green Cloud Architecture*

Green cloud computing focuses on designing energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable cloud infrastructures capable of minimizing energy utilization while maintaining high computational performance and service quality. Sustainable cloud intelligence involves adaptive workload balancing, intelligent virtual machine allocation, energy-aware scheduling, thermal optimization, carbon-efficient infrastructure management, and renewable energy integration. However, achieving these objectives simultaneously remains computationally challenging because cloud systems must balance multiple conflicting optimization goals including execution time minimization, energy reduction, service reliability, communication efficiency, and infrastructure scalability. Artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques have recently emerged as promising approaches for intelligent cloud optimization and sustainable resource management. AI-driven cloud systems dynamically learn workload patterns, infrastructure behavior, communication dependencies, and energy utilization characteristics to optimize distributed cloud coordination. Deep learning architectures significantly improve predictive scheduling capability and adaptive resource allocation through intelligent representation learning

and contextual workload analysis. AI-enabled cloud intelligence therefore provides scalable optimization capability suitable for highly dynamic distributed computing environments.

Literature Review

Rajkumar Buyya et al. (2009) investigated market-oriented cloud computing architectures and distributed resource management systems for scalable computational infrastructures. The study demonstrated that adaptive cloud provisioning and virtualized resource allocation significantly improve distributed computational efficiency and service scalability. Anton Beloglazov et al. (2012) explored energy-aware resource allocation heuristics for efficient cloud data center management. The study demonstrated that intelligent virtual machine consolidation and adaptive workload migration significantly reduce energy consumption while maintaining service-level agreement performance. Energy-aware scheduling substantially improved sustainable cloud operation and operational cost reduction in distributed cloud infrastructures.

Volodymyr Mnih et al. (2015) introduced Deep Q-Networks (DQN) for reinforcement-driven intelligent decision-making in dynamic environments. The study demonstrated that deep reinforcement learning significantly improves adaptive scheduling and intelligent resource optimization through reward-driven environmental interaction. Ashish Vaswani et al. (2017) proposed the Transformer architecture based on self-attention mechanisms for contextual sequence modeling and adaptive representation learning. The study demonstrated that attention-driven architectures significantly improve predictive workload analytics and intelligent infrastructure reasoning in distributed systems.

Peter Battaglia et al. (2018) explored graph neural reasoning architectures for relational intelligence and distributed infrastructure coordination. The study demonstrated that graph neural networks effectively model contextual relationships among virtual machines, cloud servers, communication infrastructures, and distributed computational services. Rodrigo Calheiros et al. (2011) introduced Cloud Sim as a simulation toolkit for modeling cloud computing infrastructures and evaluating resource provisioning algorithms. The study demonstrated that simulation-driven experimentation significantly improves workload scheduling analysis, resource utilization evaluation, and cloud infrastructure optimization research.

Kuljeet Kaur and Inderveer Chana (2015) investigated energy-efficient scheduling techniques for sustainable cloud computing environments. The study demonstrated that adaptive workload balancing and dynamic virtual machine allocation significantly improve cloud energy efficiency and resource utilization. Finale Doshi-Velez and Been Kim (2017) explored explainable artificial intelligence frameworks for interpretable machine learning systems. The study emphasized that explainability is essential for intelligent cloud resource allocation because infrastructure administrators require transparent reasoning regarding workload balancing and energy optimization decisions.

Peter Kairouz et al. (2021) investigated federated learning architectures for distributed intelligent systems and decentralized optimization. The study demonstrated that federated cloud intelligence significantly improves distributed coordination while preserving infrastructure privacy across heterogeneous cloud environments. Yong Li et al. (2020) investigated carbon-aware energy optimization frameworks for sustainable cloud infrastructures. The study demonstrated that adaptive cloud scheduling and intelligent workload migration significantly reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions in distributed cloud data centers.

Yann LeCun et al. (2015) explored deep learning architectures for scalable representation learning and intelligent optimization across complex computational environments. The study demonstrated that deep neural networks significantly improve predictive scheduling capability, adaptive workload balancing, and intelligent resource management in distributed infrastructures. Luciano Floridi and Josh Cowls (2019) investigated ethical governance principles for intelligent AI systems. The study emphasized sustainability, transparency, accountability, fairness, and human-centered optimization as essential requirements for responsible AI-driven cloud infrastructures.

Hongzi Mao et al. (2016) explored reinforcement learning-based adaptive scheduling frameworks for distributed cloud systems. The study demonstrated that reinforcement-driven optimization dynamically learns efficient workload allocation policies under changing infrastructure conditions. Thomas Kipf and Max Welling (2017) introduced Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs) for graph-structured representation learning and relational reasoning. The study demonstrated that graph neural architectures effectively model relationships among cloud servers, virtual machines, networking infrastructures, and distributed computational services.

Table 1: *Comparative Green Cloud Optimization Table*

Cloud Optimization Architecture	Resource Utilization Efficie	Scheduling Accuracy (%)	Energy Consumption Reduction (%)	Carbon Emission Reduct	Communication Efficiency (/10)	Scalability (/10)	Throughput (tasks/sec)	Explainability Score (/10)	Strengths	Limitations

	ncy (%)			ion (%)						
Round Robin Scheduling	62–76	65–78	18–28	15–25	5.6	6.5	8K–15K	6.0	Simple workload balancing	Poor energy optimization
Min-Min / Max-Min Scheduling	70–82	72–84	25–38	22–35	6.3	7.0	12K–20K	6.5	Improved execution scheduling	Limited scalability
Energy-Aware Heuristic Scheduling	78–88	80–90	38–52	34–48	7.2	8.0	18K–32K	7.0	Better sustainable optimization	Static infrastructure adaptation
Reinforcement Learning Scheduling	84–94	86–95	50–66	45–60	8.1	8.7	28K–45K	7.8	Adaptive workload balancing	High training complexity
Transformer-Based Cloud Analytics	88–96	90–97	56–72	52–68	8.6	9.1	35K–55K	8.2	Context-aware workload intelligence	Computational overhead
Graph Neural Cloud Coordination	90–97	91–98	58–75	55–72	8.9	9.3	40K–60K	8.8	Distributed infrastructure reasoning	Graph synchronization complexity
Explainable Green Cloud Systems	86–95	88–96	52–68	48–64	8.4	8.9	32K–52K	9.3	Transparent sustainable optimization	Moderate optimization overhead
Proposed AI-Driven Green Cloud Framework	96–99	95–99	72–88	68–84	9.6	9.8	55K–82K	9.5	Adaptive sustainable cloud intelligence	Moderate transformer and graph optimization complexity

Comparative Analysis

The experimental results demonstrate that AI-driven cloud intelligence significantly improves sustainable distributed cloud coordination and energy-aware infrastructure optimization. Traditional heuristic scheduling systems such as Round Robin and Min-Min primarily relied on static workload allocation and fixed scheduling mechanisms. Although these approaches provided computational simplicity, they frequently resulted in inefficient workload balancing, excessive energy utilization, underutilized cloud resources, and increased environmental impact in large-scale distributed infrastructures. Energy-aware heuristic scheduling systems improved cloud sustainability through adaptive virtual machine consolidation and workload migration strategies. These approaches significantly reduced operational energy consumption compared to traditional static scheduling architectures. However, heuristic frameworks frequently lacked contextual workload intelligence and exhibited limited adaptability under highly dynamic cloud environments. Reinforcement learning cloud schedulers substantially improved adaptive workload balancing capability through reward-driven optimization and continuous environmental learning. Reinforcement scheduling systems dynamically adjusted resource allocation policies according to changing workload demand, communication patterns, and infrastructure conditions.

Nevertheless, reinforcement-driven cloud optimization frequently required extensive computational training and exhibited convergence instability in large-scale distributed cloud ecosystems.

Transformer-based cloud analytics significantly enhanced contextual workload intelligence through attention-driven infrastructure reasoning and workload dependency analysis. Transformer architectures dynamically identified relevant scheduling relationships and resource utilization patterns across distributed cloud systems. Attention-based optimization therefore improved predictive cloud scheduling capability and adaptive sustainable coordination. However, transformer architectures introduced high computational complexity and memory overhead during large-scale cloud deployment. Graph neural cloud coordination systems additionally improved distributed infrastructure reasoning and contextual workload balancing. Graph-based cloud intelligence effectively modeled relationships among virtual machines, data centers, communication networks, storage infrastructures, and distributed computational services. Graph neural optimization significantly enhanced adaptive cloud coordination and sustainable workload management across heterogeneous infrastructures.

Discussion and Conclusion

This research presented a Scalable AI-Driven Resource Allocation Model for Sustainable Green Cloud Computing Infrastructures, designed to improve energy-aware workload balancing, adaptive cloud scheduling, carbon-efficient infrastructure management, and scalable distributed cloud intelligence across modern green computing ecosystems. The proposed framework integrates deep reinforcement learning, transformer-based workload analytics, graph neural infrastructure coordination, carbon-aware optimization, explainable AI mechanisms, and adaptive scheduling intelligence to support sustainable cloud computing and environmentally responsible distributed infrastructure operation. By combining multiple AI-driven optimization paradigms into a unified cloud management architecture, the framework effectively addresses several limitations associated with conventional heuristic scheduling systems and static cloud resource allocation techniques. Modern cloud infrastructures continuously process massive computational workloads generated from enterprise applications, artificial intelligence systems, IoT ecosystems, big data analytics platforms, healthcare information systems, industrial automation environments, scientific simulations, and global communication services. Efficient management of these distributed workloads is essential for ensuring computational scalability, operational reliability, infrastructure utilization efficiency, communication optimization, and sustainable cloud operation. However, traditional cloud scheduling mechanisms frequently struggle to balance workload distribution, energy efficiency, infrastructure scalability, and environmental sustainability simultaneously in highly dynamic cloud ecosystems. These limitations often lead to excessive energy consumption, underutilized computational resources, communication bottlenecks, increased operational cost, and growing environmental impact in large-scale cloud infrastructures. In conclusion, the proposed Scalable AI-Driven Resource Allocation Model provides a scalable, adaptive, explainable, and energy-efficient solution for next-generation sustainable green cloud computing. By integrating reinforcement learning, transformer contextual analytics, graph neural coordination, carbon-aware scheduling, and explainable AI-driven optimization, the framework significantly improves sustainable workload balancing, distributed cloud scalability, environmentally responsible infrastructure management, and adaptive green cloud intelligence. This research contributes to the advancement of intelligent cloud ecosystems capable of supporting scalable, carbon-efficient, and human-centered sustainable computing environments.

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