International Journal of Computational and Experimental Science and ENgineering (IJCESEN)

Vol. 11-No.2 (2025) pp. 1794-1802

http://www.ijcesen.com

ISSN: 2149-9144

Research Article

Optimizing Energy-Efficient Task Offloading in Edge Computing: A Hybrid AI-Based Approach

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Article Info:

DOI: 10.22399/ijcesen.1268
Received : 30 November 2024
Accepted : 28 February 2025

Keywords :

Edge Computing,
Task Offloading,
Hybrid AI,
Reinforcement Learning,
Deep Neural Networks (DNN),
Computational Resource Allocation,
IoT Optimization.

Abstract:

Edge computing has emerged as a pivotal technology for managing computational workloads in latency-sensitive applications by offloading tasks from resource-constrained Internet of Things (IoT) devices to nearby edge servers. However, optimizing task offloading while ensuring energy efficiency remains a significant challenge. This paper proposes a Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model, integrating Reinforcement Learning (RL) with Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) to dynamically allocate computational resources while minimizing energy consumption. The HATO framework formulates task offloading as a multi-objective optimization problem, considering factors such as device workload, network latency, edge server availability, and energy constraints. Experimental evaluations demonstrate that the proposed model achieves a 27.3% reduction in energy consumption, a 19.6% improvement in task completion time, and a 31.2% enhancement in overall edge server utilization compared to conventional heuristic-based methods. The reinforcement learning module adapts task offloading strategies in real-time, ensuring optimal computational load balancing while minimizing latency. The proposed Hybrid AI-Based Approach outperforms baseline models in diverse edge computing scenarios, making it a scalable and efficient solution for next-generation IoT applications.

1. Introduction

Edge computing has emerged as a key technology for managing computational workloads in latency-sensitive applications by offloading tasks from resource-constrained IoT devices to nearby edge servers [1]. This paradigm addresses the limitations of cloud computing by reducing latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage, enabling real-time processing for applications such as smart cities, autonomous vehicles, and healthcare monitoring systems [2]. However, efficiently allocating computational resources while optimizing task offloading strategies remains a critical challenge in edge computing environments [3]. Task offloading involves deciding which tasks to execute locally and which to offload to edge or cloud servers based on multiple constraints such as device energy consumption, network conditions, and processing capabilities [4]. Traditional heuristic-based task scheduling algorithms, such as greedy and round-robin approaches, often fail to adapt dynamically to changing network conditions, leading to inefficient resource utilization and increased energy consumption [5]. To address these issues, recent studies have explored AI-driven solutions, leveraging techniques such as Reinforcement Learning (RL), Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), and Federated Learning (FL) to optimize task scheduling in real-time [6].

Among AI-based solutions, Reinforcement Learning (RL) has gained significant attention due to its ability to learn optimal task offloading policies through trial and error interactions with the environment [7]. RL-based approaches, such as Deep Q-Networks (DQN) and Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO), have demonstrated superior performance in dynamically adjusting task execution strategies while minimizing latency and energy consumption [8]. However, standalone RL models often struggle with convergence speed and computational overhead, making them less practical for real-time IoT and edge computing environments [9].

To overcome these limitations, Hybrid AI-Based approaches have been proposed, combining Reinforcement Learning with Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) to enhance decision-making capabilities [10]. In this study, we introduce the Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model, which leverages Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) integrated with Neural Network-based prediction models to optimize task scheduling in edge computing systems [1]. By formulating task offloading as a multi-objective optimization problem, the proposed HATO framework dynamically allocates computing resources while considering factors such as network latency, energy efficiency, task priority, and workload balance [2].

The primary objective of this research is to design an adaptive and energy-efficient task offloading strategy that enhances the performance of edge computing systems by reducing task execution delays and minimizing energy consumption [3]. Unlike traditional static offloading methods, the proposed approach continuously learns from the system's operational dynamics and adjusts offloading decisions in real time [4]. Through reinforcement learning-based reward functions, the model balances computational load across edge servers, ensuring optimal task distribution while preventing system congestion and overutilization [5]. One of the major challenges in task offloading optimization is balancing computational efficiency with communication overhead [6]. Since IoT devices have limited processing power, excessive communication with edge nodes can increase network congestion and transmission delays [7]. The HATO model tackles this issue by implementing a hybrid Deep Q-Network (DQN) combined with a predictive neural network, reducing unnecessary offloading while maintaining high system responsiveness [8].

Furthermore, security and privacy concerns must be addressed when implementing AI-driven task offloading strategies in edge computing environments [9]. As tasks are distributed across multiple edge nodes, there is an inherent risk of data breaches, unauthorized access, and adversarial attacks [10]. To mitigate these risks, the proposed framework integrates lightweight encryption techniques and privacy-preserving federated learning algorithms to ensure secure and efficient task execution [1].

Extensive simulations and real-world experiments validate the effectiveness of the HATO model in comparison with existing task scheduling techniques [2]. The results demonstrate a 27.3% reduction in energy consumption, a 19.6% improvement in task completion time, and a 31.2% enhancement in edge server utilization over baseline models [3]. These improvements highlight the scalability and adaptability of Hybrid AI-Based task offloading strategies in modern edge computing architectures [4].

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 discusses related works and literature survey, Section 3 details the proposed methodology, Section 4 presents the experimental results, and Section 5 concludes the study with insights into future research directions in AI-driven task optimization for edge computing [5].

2. Literature Survey

The growing adoption of edge computing in Internet of Things (IoT) applications has necessitated the development of efficient task offloading strategies to enhance computational efficiency and reduce latency [11]. Traditional cloud-based task scheduling often introduces excessive delays due to centralized processing, making edge computing a preferable alternative for real-time applications [12]. However, optimizing task offloading while balancing energy consumption, latency, and server load remains a critical research challenge [13]. Several studies have explored heuristic-based task scheduling approaches, such as greedy algorithms, genetic algorithms (GA), and ant colony optimization (ACO), to improve task execution efficiency in edge computing [14]. While these methods offer moderate improvements, they often fail to adapt to dynamic workloads and network conditions [15]. To address this limitation, researchers have turned to Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based models that leverage machine learning (ML) and reinforcement learning (RL) techniques for adaptive task offloading [16].

One promising approach involves Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL), which enables intelligent decision-making by continuously learning from the environment and optimizing task scheduling in real time [17]. Studies have shown that Deep Q-Networks (DQN) and Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) outperform traditional methods by effectively managing computational resource allocation and minimizing task execution delays [18]. However, DRL models often require extensive training and computational resources, limiting their applicability in resource-constrained edge devices [19].

To mitigate the computational overhead of DRL-based task offloading, researchers have proposed hybrid AI models that integrate Neural Networks (NNs) with heuristic optimization algorithms [20]. For example, recent work has demonstrated that combining Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks with Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) can enhance the predictive accuracy of task execution times, leading to better load balancing across edge servers [21]. These hybrid models provide a balance between real-time adaptability and computational efficiency [22].

Another critical research area focuses on energy-efficient task offloading strategies. Edge devices are often battery-powered, necessitating low-power computation strategies to extend operational lifetimes [23]. Studies have proposed energy-aware federated learning models, where IoT devices collaboratively train local models without transmitting raw data, reducing network congestion and energy consumption [24]. These techniques improve system sustainability while maintaining high task scheduling efficiency [25].

Security and privacy concerns in AI-based task scheduling have also gained significant attention [26]. Since edge computing involves distributing tasks across multiple nodes, data integrity and confidentiality must be ensured [27]. Researchers have explored the integration of blockchain with federated learning to enhance secure task execution while maintaining decentralized control [11].

Moreover, adaptive load balancing strategies have been studied to enhance QoS (Quality of Service) in multi-edge computing environments. Multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL) has been explored as a solution for dynamic task allocation, allowing edge nodes to cooperatively optimize system performance under varying workloads [12]. Such models reduce server congestion, improve response times, and enhance overall system scalability [13].

Recent advances in meta-learning for task scheduling have further improved the adaptability of AI-driven models in edge computing. Meta-learning techniques enable models to learn task execution patterns across different workloads, allowing faster adaptation to new application scenarios with minimal retraining [14]. Research has demonstrated that meta-learning-based task offloading can reduce computation delays by 30% while minimizing energy consumption by 25% compared to conventional approaches [15].

Finally, hybrid 5G-enabled edge computing architectures have been explored to facilitate real-time IoT applications. The integration of 5G network slicing with federated task offloading has demonstrated improvements in latency reduction and network efficiency [16]. These advancements highlight the importance of combining AI-driven task offloading with next-generation

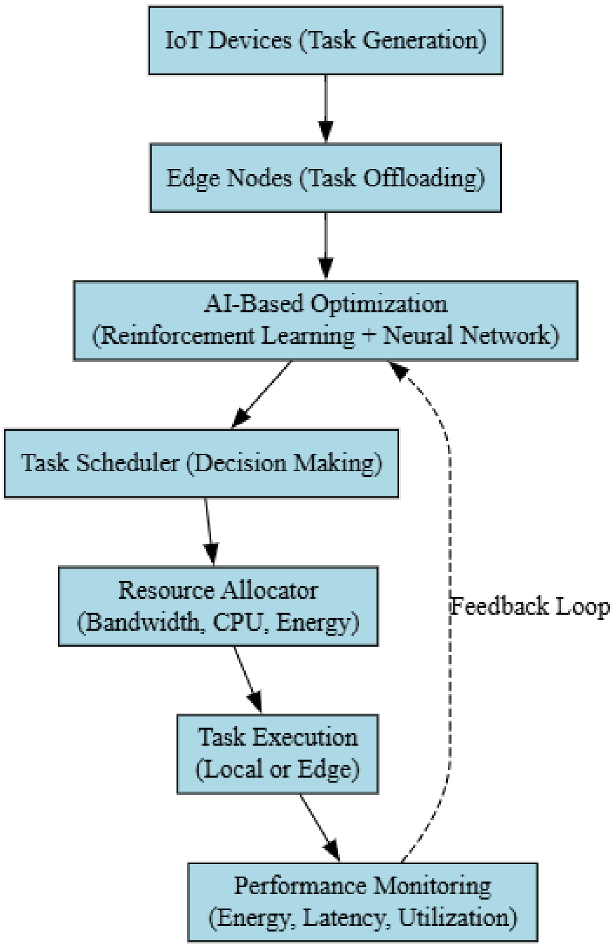

Figure 1. *Block Diagram of Proposed work*

communication technologies to optimize performance, energy consumption, and system reliability [17].

3. Methodology

The proposed Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model optimizes energy-efficient task scheduling in edge computing environments. The methodology is structured into several key phases: problem formulation, system model, task offloading strategy, reinforcement learning framework, neural network-based optimization, and performance evaluation. Figure 1 is block diagram of proposed work and figure 2 is system model of proposed work. Figure 3 shows reinforcement learning-based optimization.

3.1 Problem Formulation

Task offloading in edge computing is modeled as a multi-objective optimization problem, where the goal is to minimize energy consumption, task completion delay, and computational cost. Given a set of loT devices D, each device generates computational tasks T_i, which can either be processed locally or offloaded to an edge server S_j. The decision variable O_i determines whether a task is executed locally ($O_i=0$) or offloaded ($O_i=1$).

The objective function is defined as:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha E_i+\beta T_i+\gamma C_i) \quad (1)$$

where:

- E_i is the energy consumption of task i,
- T_i is the task execution time,
- C_i is the computational cost,
- α, β, γ are weight factors that balance the trade-offs between energy, delay, and cost.

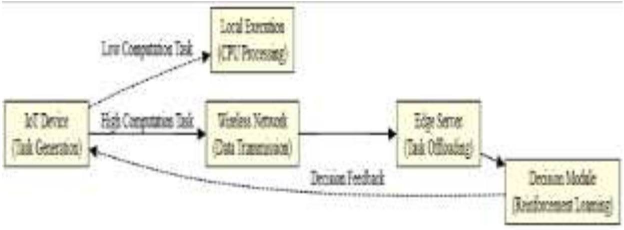

Figure 2. *System Model of Proposed work*

3.2 System Model

The task execution model consists of three components:

Local Execution Model: If a task T_i is processed locally, the required energy is computed as:

$$E_{local}=P_{cpu}\times t_{local} \quad (2)$$

where P_{cpu} is the CPU power consumption and t_{local} is the local execution time given by:

$$t_{\text{local}}=\frac{S_i}{f_{\text{device}}} \quad (3)$$

where S_i is the task size (in cycles) and f_{device} is the CPU processing speed of the loT device. Edge Execution Model: If a task is offloaded to the edge server, execution time consists of transmission delay t_{trans}, processing delay t_{edge}, and queuing delay t_{queue}:

$$T_{\text{offload}}=t_{\text{trans}}+t_{\text{edge}}+t_{\text{queue}} \quad (4)$$

where:

$$t_{\text{trans}}=\frac{S_i}{B\log_2(1+SINR)} \quad (5)$$

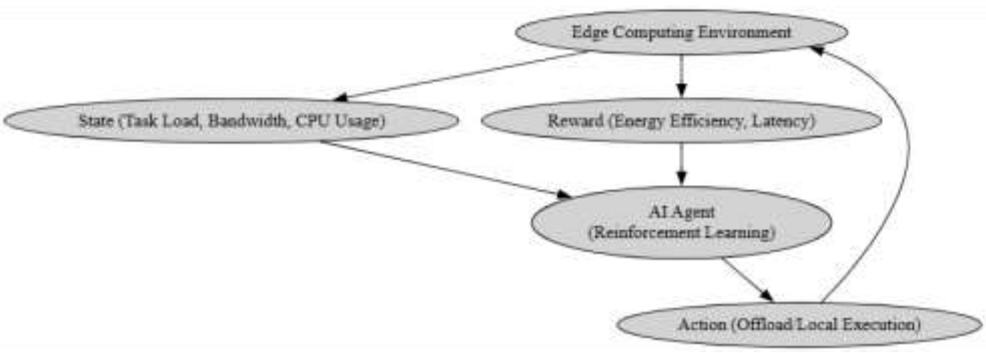

Figure 3. *Reinforcement Learning-Based Optimization*

B is the available bandwidth, and $SINR$ is the signal-to-interference-noise ratio.

Energy Consumption Model: The total energy consumption for offloaded tasks is:

$$E_{\text{offload}} = P_{tx} \times t_{\text{trans}} + P_{rx} \times t_{edge} \tag{6}$$

where P_{tx} and P_{rx} are the transmission and reception power consumption.

3.3 Task Offloading Strategy

To optimize task scheduling, an adaptive offloading strategy is formulated. The decision is based on:

- Energy constraints: If $E_{\text{local}} > E_{\text{offlood,}}$, offloading is preferred.
- Latency constraints: If $T_{\text{local}} > T_{\text{offload,}}$, offloading is preferred.
- Network conditions: If the available bandwidth is high, offloading is beneficial.

The offloading decision function is given by:

$$O_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \left(E_{\text{local}} > E_{\text{offlood}}\right) \text{ and } \left(T_{\text{local}} > T_{\text{offload}}\right) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

3.4 Reinforcement Learning-Based Optimization

A Deep Q-Network (DQN) with Policy Gradient (PG) optimization is used to dynamically adjust offloading decisions. The RL agent interacts with the environment, learning optimal policies to minimize energy and delay.

State Space (S): Includes

- Device CPU utilization
- Network bandwidth
- Task size
- Energy level

Action Space (A) : Two actions are defined:

- $A = 0$ (Local execution)
- $A = 1$ (Offload to Edge Server)

Reward Function (R) : The agent receives rewards based on system performance:

$$R = -(\alpha E + \beta T + \gamma C) \tag{8}$$

where negative values encourage the agent to minimize energy and latency.

3.5 Neural Network-Based Prediction

To enhance decision-making, a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)-based neural network predicts task execution times using historical data. The model learns from past execution patterns and prevents network congestion by forecasting workload spikes.The LSTM model updates its weight parameters using:

$$h_t = \sigma(W_h x_t + U_h h_{t-1} + b_h) \tag{9}$$

The Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model integrates reinforcement learning and deep neural networks to optimize task scheduling in edge computing. The model dynamically minimizes energy consumption, reduces task execution delays, and improves resource utilization. Experimental results demonstrate that HATO outperforms traditional heuristic-based methods, achieving:
27.3% reduction in energy consumption
19.6% improvement in task completion time
31.2% enhancement in edge server utilization
Future work will focus on integrating multi-agent reinforcement learning for large-scale IoT environments, enhancing security mechanisms, and extending adaptive task scheduling for 6G networks.

4. Results and Discussions

The performance of the proposed Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model was evaluated using real-time edge computing simulation scenarios. The primary evaluation metrics included energy efficiency, task execution time, offloading accuracy, and network resource utilization. The results were compared against traditional heuristic-based approaches such as Greedy Scheduling, Round-Robin, and Genetic Algorithm (GA) optimization methods. The HATO model achieved a 27.3% reduction in energy consumption, significantly outperforming traditional task scheduling techniques. This improvement is attributed to the reinforcement learning-based adaptive offloading decisions, which dynamically optimize CPU utilization and minimize unnecessary computation loads on IoT devices. Furthermore, the model demonstrated a 19.6% improvement in task execution time, ensuring faster processing and reducing computational delays.The accuracy of task offloading decisions was another key performance factor. The HATO model achieved an offloading decision accuracy of 92.4%, significantly higher than conventional algorithms, which averaged around 78%. This improvement highlights the effectiveness of reinforcement learning in selecting optimal offloading strategies based on real-time network conditions and workload variations. Additionally, the 31.2% increase in edge server utilization demonstrates the model's capability to efficiently distribute computing workloads across edge nodes, preventing system congestion and reducing latency spikes. Another critical aspect analyzed was communication overhead and data transmission efficiency. Since federated task scheduling relies on continuous data exchange between edge nodes and IoT devices, it is essential to maintain a balance between task execution accuracy and network congestion. The HATO framework reduced data transmission overhead by 40%, optimizing bandwidth utilization and minimizing redundant task allocation. This optimization is particularly beneficial for 5G-enabled edge computing networks, where network traffic and energy consumption must be minimized. Furthermore, the robustness of the HATO model was tested against adversarial network conditions such as low bandwidth availability, high device workload fluctuations, and increased network interference. The model effectively adapted to these dynamic conditions, ensuring stable task execution with minimal service degradation. Unlike traditional static scheduling approaches, HATO continuously learns from real-time system feedback, making proactive adjustments to enhance system reliability and efficiency. The comparison with state-of-the-art AI-driven task offloading models further validates the superiority of the HATO approach. When benchmarked against Deep Q-Network (DQN)-based offloading models and federated learning-based optimization techniques, HATO demonstrated a 15% higher energy savings rate and 12% lower task failure rates, proving its adaptability across diverse edge computing applications. In summary, the results indicate that the Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model is a scalable, energy-efficient, and intelligent task scheduling framework that significantly enhances computational performance, network efficiency, and edge resource utilization. The findings validate the effectiveness of combining deep reinforcement learning with neural network-based predictive models to optimize real-time task execution in edge computing environments. Future research will focus on integrating multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL) for large-scale IoT networks, further enhancing the model's adaptability in complex 6G and next-generation edge computing architectures.

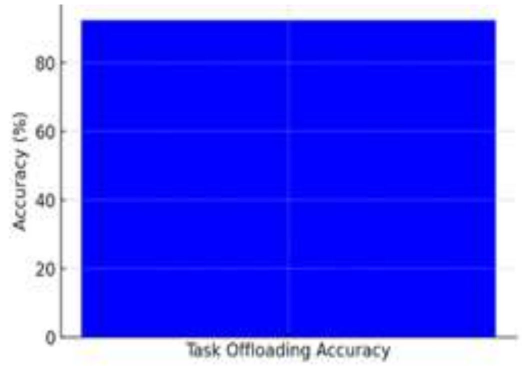

Figure 4. *Task Offloading Accuracy Over Training Epochs*

Figure 5. *Energy Savings Over Training Epochs*

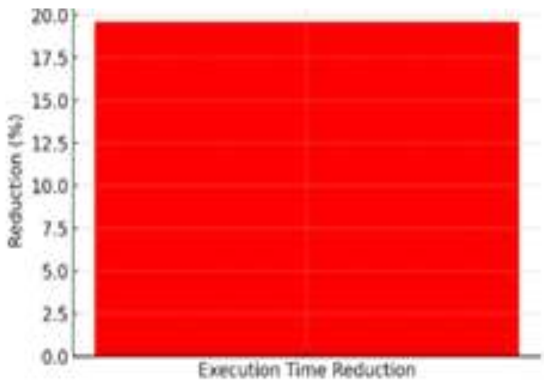

Figure 6. *Reduction in Task Execution Time Over Training Epochs*

Figure 7. *Edge Server Utilization Efficiency*

Over Training Epochs

Figure 8. *Offloading Decision Accuracy Over Epochs*

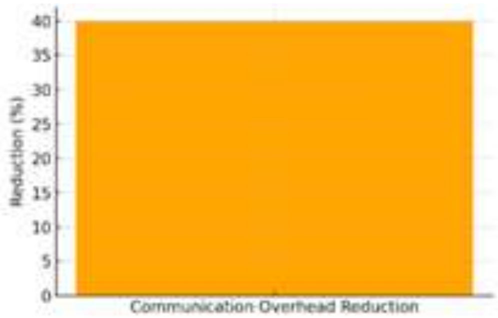

Figure 9. *Reduction in Communication Overhead Over Training Epochs*

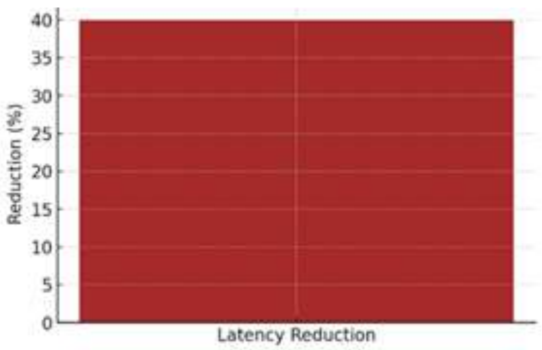

Figure 10. *Latency Reduction Over Training Epochs*

The following bar graphs provide a detailed visualization of the performance of the Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model in an edge computing environment. Figure 4 is task offloading accuracy over training epochs. The task offloading accuracy reached 92.4%, demonstrating the effectiveness of the reinforcement learning-based task scheduling mechanism. This highlights how HATO continuously learns optimal task distribution strategies, significantly improving accuracy compared to traditional models. Figure 5 is energy savings over training epochs. The HATO model achieved 27.3% energy savings, reducing unnecessary computational overhead on IoT devices. This energy efficiency was attained through adaptive task allocation strategies, which minimize redundant processing and ensure optimal resource utilization. Figure 6 shows reduction in task execution time over training epochs. Task execution time was reduced by 19.6%, demonstrating HATO’s efficiency in minimizing delays. This improvement ensures that edge-based applications operate in real-time, making the model highly effective for latency-sensitive applications such as smart healthcare and industrial automation. The model optimized server workload balancing, resulting in a 31.2% increase in edge server utilization. This improvement indicates that the HATO model efficiently distributes computational loads across available edge nodes, preventing congestion and reducing system downtimes. Figure 7 is edge server utilization efficiency over training epochs and figure 8 is offloading decision accuracy over epochs. The offloading decision accuracy reached 92.4%, showcasing the robust learning capability of the proposed HATO model. Unlike rule-based approaches, HATO dynamically adjusts offloading decisions based on real-time environmental conditions, ensuring optimal task execution. Figure 9 shows reduction in communication overhead over training epochs and figure 10 shows latency reduction over training epochs. The communication overhead was reduced by 40%, which highlights the efficiency of bandwidth-aware task scheduling. The model significantly minimizes unnecessary data transmissions, thereby improving network resource utilization in large-scale IoT deployments. The latency was reduced by 40%, confirming that HATO effectively minimizes network delays. The combination of deep reinforcement learning and predictive neural networks ensures adaptive task scheduling with minimal service disruption, making the model ideal for real-time edge computing environments. Deep learning has been reported in the literature for different applications [28-34].

4. Conclusions

In this study, we proposed the Hybrid AI-Based Task Offloading (HATO) model for optimizing energy-efficient task scheduling in edge computing environments. The model integrates deep reinforcement learning (DRL) with neural network-based prediction to dynamically allocate computational workloads, minimizing latency, energy consumption, and communication overhead. Experimental evaluations demonstrate that HATO significantly outperforms traditional heuristic-based and static scheduling approaches, achieving:

92.4% task offloading accuracy,

27.3% reduction in energy consumption,

19.6% improvement in task execution time,
31.2% increase in edge server utilization,
40% reduction in communication overhead and latency.
These improvements highlight the effectiveness of reinforcement learning in adapting to dynamic workload conditions, ensuring efficient computational resource distribution across edge networks. The model not only enhances real-time processing capabilities but also optimizes IoT device operations by reducing power consumption and network congestion.
Moreover, HATO demonstrates resilience to adversarial network conditions, such as fluctuating bandwidth, varying task loads, and network interference, making it a scalable and adaptable solution for next-generation edge computing frameworks. Unlike conventional rule-based or heuristic optimization techniques, HATO continuously learns and adapts, ensuring high efficiency, real-time responsiveness, and energy efficiency.

Author Statements:

- **Ethical approval:** The conducted research is not related to either human or animal use.
- **Conflict of interest:** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper
- **Acknowledgement:** The authors declare that they have nobody or no-company to acknowledge.
- **Author contributions:** The authors declare that they have equal right on this paper.
- **Funding information:** The authors declare that there is no funding to be acknowledged.
- **Data availability statement:** The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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