

Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: [Modulation Issues of Visible Light Communication]

Date Submitted: [14 May 2008]

Source: [Hyuk-Choon Kwon, Taehan Bae, Chihong Cho, Jaeseung Son, Dongjae Shin, D.K. Jung, Y.J. Oh] Company [Samsung Electronics Co.,LTD]

Address [Dong Suwon P.O. Box 105, 416 Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 443-742 Korea]

Voice:[82-31-279-7316], FAX: [82-31-279-5130], E-Mail:[hyukchoon.kwon@samsung.com]

Re: []

Abstract: [The overview of the visible light communication (VLC) and research issues related in modulation techniques are presented in this document.]

Purpose: [Contribution to IEEE 802.15 SG-VLC]

Notice: This document has been prepared to assist the IEEE P802.15. It is offered as a basis for discussion and is not binding on the contributing individual(s) or organization(s). The material in this document is subject to change in form and content after further study. The contributor(s) reserve(s) the right to add, amend or withdraw material contained herein.

Release: The contributor acknowledges and accepts that this contribution becomes the property of IEEE and may be made publicly available by P802.15.

Modulation Issues of Visible Light Communication

2008. 05. 14

Samsung Electronics

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **VLC characteristics**
- **VLC modulation techniques**
- **Summary**

Introduction

- **VLC (Visible Light Communication)**

 - : New communication technology using “**Visible Light**”.

- **Visible Light**

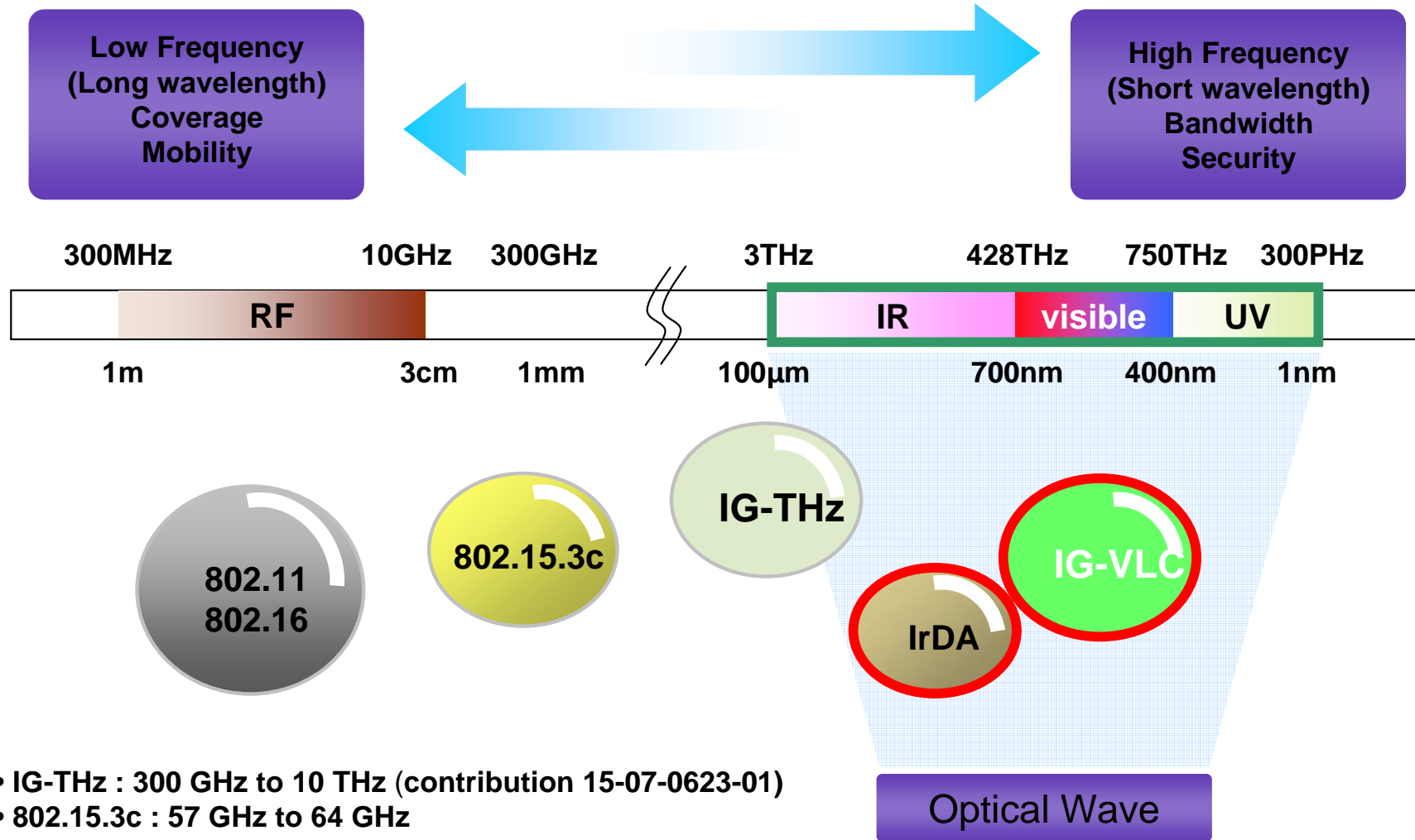
 - : **Wavelength between ~400nm (750THz) and ~700nm (428THz)**

 - cf. IrDA Communication : from 850nm (353THz) to 900nm (334THz)

- **General Characteristic**

 - Visibility : Aesthetically pleasing
 - Security : **What You See Is What You Send.**
 - Health : Harmless for human body
 - Unregulated : No regulation in optical frequency

Frequency band of VLC

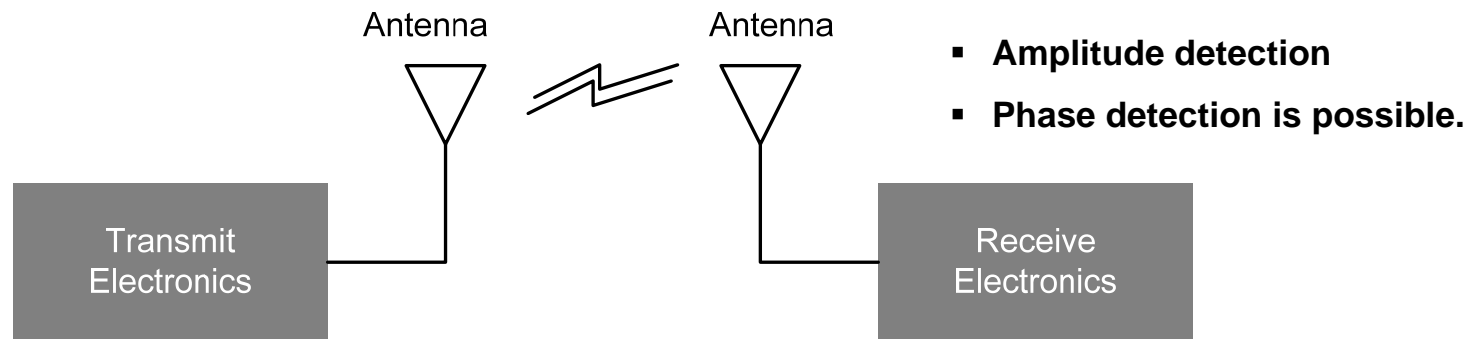


- IG-THz : 300 GHz to 10 THz (contribution 15-07-0623-01)
- 802.15.3c : 57 GHz to 64 GHz
- IrDA : 334THz(900nm) to 353THz (850nm)

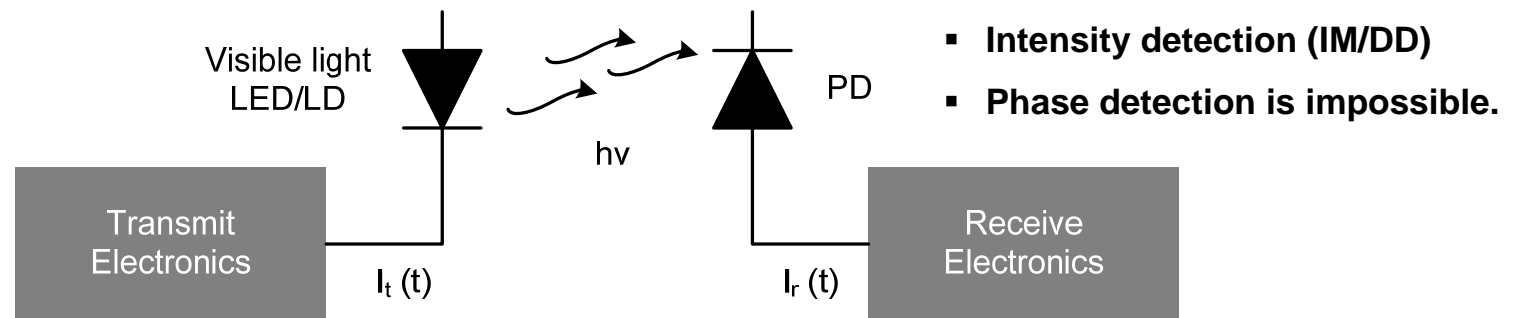
Schematics of RF comm. and VLC

Visible Light Communications

- LED emits incoherent light over a wide spectrum.
- Photodiode is linear over a wide input range.



- Schematics of RF communication -



- Schematics of VLC -

Characteristics of VLC

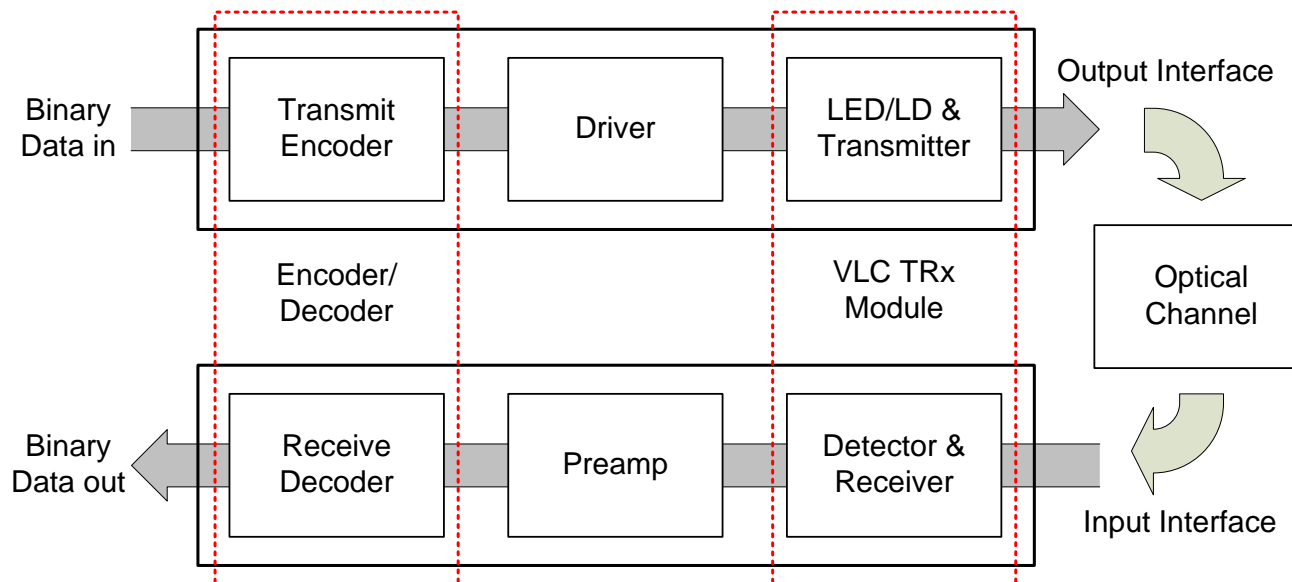
● Visible Light Communications

- RF comm. has frequency bandwidth limitation.
 - The data rate limitation and complex modulation format
- But, VLC is no frequency limitation. Baseband direct transmission can be enough possible.
- Ambient Noise Source is serious.
 - Sunlight, fluorescent, incandescent light etc.
- In case of using as lightening, the brightness should be seriously considered.
- Therefore, suitable modulation scheme should be required.

VLC modulation

● **LED can have various modulation methods.**

- Digital modulation methods
 - ASK, FSK, PSK, QAM, OFDM etc.
- Digital baseband modulation or line coding
 - Unipolar / Bipolar, NRZ / RZ, Manchester code, AMI (alternative mark inversion) code
- Pulse modulation methods
 - PCM, PWM, PAM, PPM etc.



Classification of Modulation Method

Single channel dimension : RF modulation dependent

RF based Technology, Optical device : Just transmission medium

- Nakagawa Lab. : OOK (NRZ, RZ), PPM, I-PPM, SC-PPM, SC-I-PPM, SC-FSK, SC-PSK, PAM, PWM
- IU-Bremen : QPSK based OFDM
- Univ. of Oxford : NRZ, Manchester code, RZ, PPM, PAM
- Samsung Electronics : NRZ, 8B/10B code (DC-balanced data coding)

Multi-channel approach : Optical device dependent

Optical device based Technology : Multiplexing

- Univ. of Oxford : Optical MIMO
- Samsung Electronics : Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM)

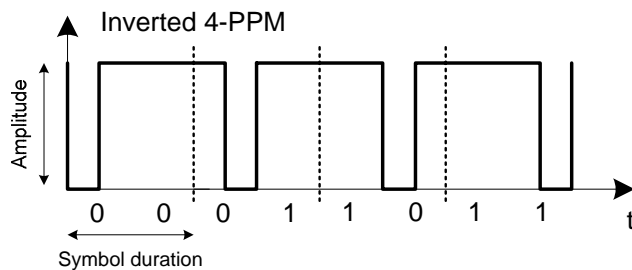
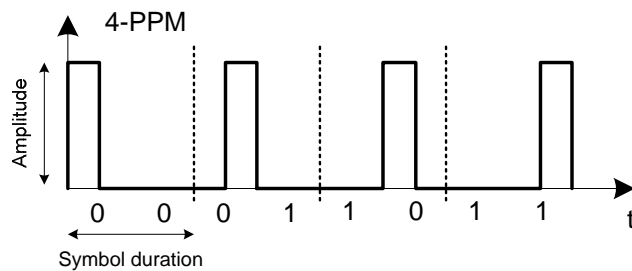
Single channel dimension

● PPM / I-PPM

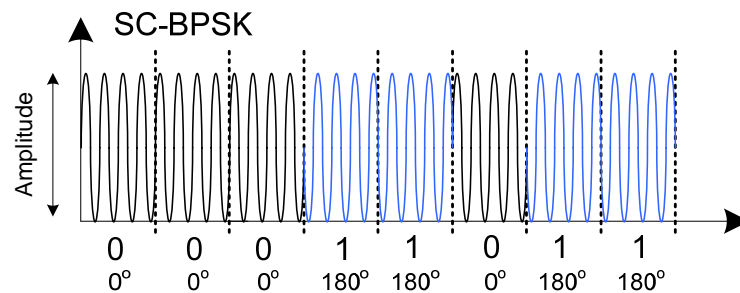
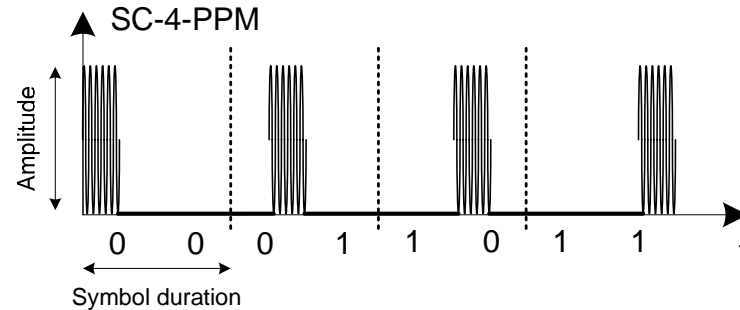
- PPM expresses the data with positioning.
- I-PPM : Yields higher than conventional PPM. The transmitted power is improved.
- Both of them are concentrated in the DC and low frequency bands range.

● SC-PPM, I-PPM, PSK, FSK

- This shifts the power spectrum of the signal to higher frequency band



[Pulse pattern examples of PPM or I-PPM]

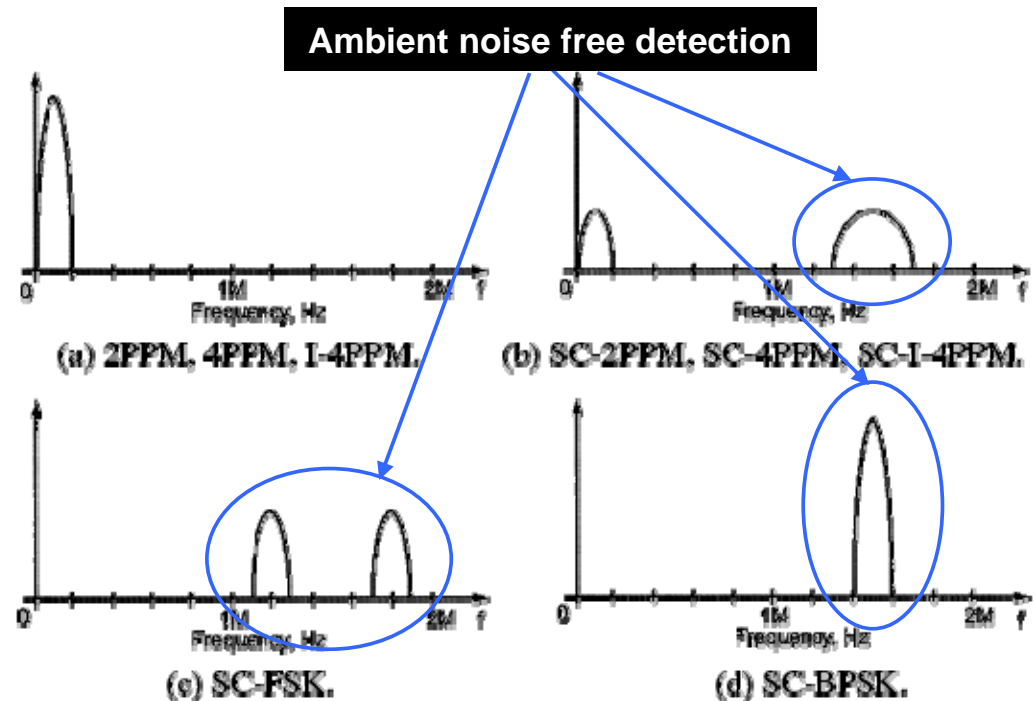
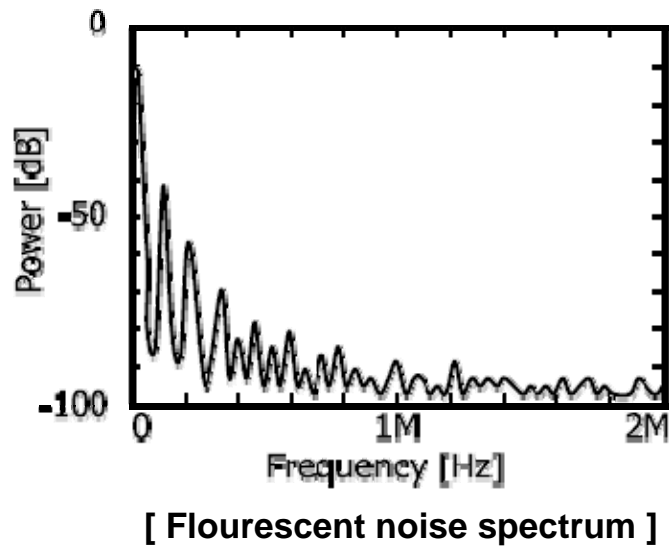


Citation: H. Sugiyama et al., IEICE Trans. Comm. Vol. E89-B, No. 12, pp. 3393-3400, Dec. 2006.

Single channel – Spectrum Analysis (1)

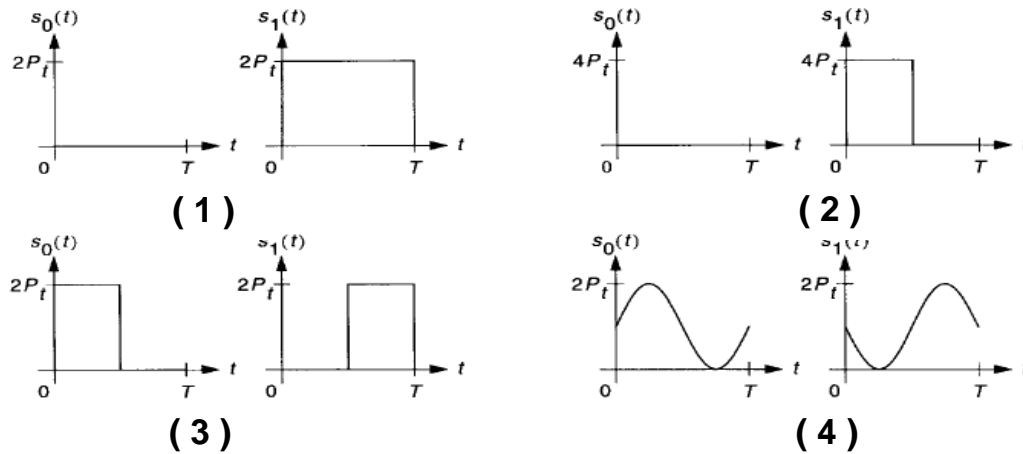
● Flourescent lamp

- From DC to several hundreds of kHz
- SC modulation : DC noise free operation is possible.
 - Because, the data signal is transferred near the SC.



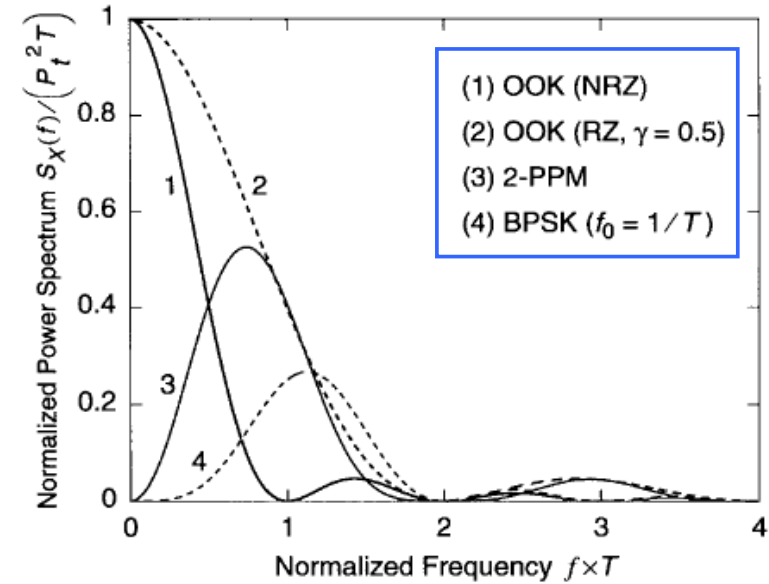
Single channel – Spectrum Analysis (2)

● Data & Noise spectrum



[Pulse patterns]

- baseband modulation has power density near DC level.
- It can be helped to use SC.



[Data spectrum]

Multi-channel approach

● LED Array

- the bandwidth can be enough expanded. Because, each LED bandwidth is added proportionally.
- However, multiple parallel driving circuit should be required.
- Wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) transmission
 - Red-Green-Blue Channel (Color multiplexing)

Summary

● VLC modulation issues

■ Single channel dimension

- RF technology use is possible. However, physical hurdle is existed due to the bandwidths of optical devices used.

■ Multi-channel approach

- Simple but, a lot of optical devices is used and each driver circuit is needed.

● The technical hurdles

■ Ambient noise avoidance technique

■ High speed operation technique

■ Constant brightness

Thank You !!!