**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) | |
| Title |  | |
| Date Submitted | [July, 2015] | |
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| Re: |  | |
| Abstract |  | |
| Purpose |  | |
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# Table of Contents

[Table of Contents 3](#_Toc422676223)

[1. Definitions 5](#_Toc422676224)

[2. General Guidelines 5](#_Toc422676225)

[3. Introduction 7](#_Toc422676226)

[4. Optical Wireless Communication 7](#_Toc422676227)

[4.1 Image Sensor Receiver 8](#_Toc422676228)

[4.1.1 Applications/Use cases 8](#_Toc422676229)

[4.1.2 Transmitter 10](#_Toc422676230)

[4.1.3 Receiver 12](#_Toc422676231)

[4.1.4 Carrier Frequency 12](#_Toc422676232)

[4.1.5 Transfer mode 12](#_Toc422676233)

[4.1.6 Eye safety and Flicker 12](#_Toc422676234)

[4.1.7 Dimming Control 13](#_Toc422676235)

[4.1.8 Communication Range 13](#_Toc422676236)

[4.1.9 Power Consumption Control 13](#_Toc422676237)

[4.1.10 Coexistence with Ambient Light 13](#_Toc422676238)

[4.1.11 Coexistence with Other Lighting Systems 13](#_Toc422676239)

[4.1.12 Simultaneous Communication with Multiple Transmitters 14](#_Toc422676240)

[4.1.13 Identification of Transmitter 14](#_Toc422676241)

[4.1.14 Performance Data 15](#_Toc422676242)

[4.1.15 Nearly point image data source 15](#_Toc422676243)

[4.1.16 Simultaneous low frame rate and high frame rate transmission 15](#_Toc422676244)

[4.1.17 Low overhead repetitive transmission 15](#_Toc422676245)

[4.1.18 Image Sensor Compatibility 15](#_Toc422676246)

[4.2 High Speed Photodiode Receiver 16](#_Toc422676247)

[4.2.1 Applications/Use cases 16](#_Toc422676248)

[4.2.2 Transmitter 16](#_Toc422676249)

[4.2.3 Transfer mode 16](#_Toc422676250)

[4.2.4 Eye safety and Flicker 17](#_Toc422676251)

[4.2.5 Dimming Control 17](#_Toc422676252)

[4.2.6 Communication Range 17](#_Toc422676253)

[4.2.7 Multiple User Support 17](#_Toc422676254)

[4.2.8 Asymmetric Communication 17](#_Toc422676255)

[4.2.9 Handover and Interference Coordination 17](#_Toc422676256)

[4.2.10 Localization 17](#_Toc422676257)

[4.2.11 Coexistence with Ambient Light and Other Lighting Systems 18](#_Toc422676258)

[4.2.12 Simultaneous Communication with Multiple Transmitters 18](#_Toc422676259)

[4.2.13 Waveform 18](#_Toc422676260)

[4.3 Low Speed Photodiode Receiver 18](#_Toc422676261)

[4.3.1 Applications/Use cases 18](#_Toc422676262)

[4.3.2 Transmitter 20](#_Toc422676263)

[4.3.3 Receiver 20](#_Toc422676264)

[4.3.4 Carrier Frequency 20](#_Toc422676265)

[4.3.5 Transfer mode 20](#_Toc422676266)

[4.3.6 Eye safety and Flicker 21](#_Toc422676267)

[4.3.7 Dimming Control 21](#_Toc422676268)

[4.3.8 Communication Range 21](#_Toc422676269)

[4.3.9 Coexistence with Ambient Light 21](#_Toc422676270)

[4.3.10 Coexistence with Other Lighting Systems 21](#_Toc422676271)

[4.3.11 Identification of Transmitter 21](#_Toc422676272)

[5. References 22](#_Toc422676273)

# Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| MIMO | Multiple Input/Multiple Output |
| LOS | Line Of Sight |
| LBS | Location Based Service |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode (unnecessary?) |
|  |  |

# General Guidelines

This technical considerations document (TCD) provides as a useful guideline to prepare proposals the technical aspects that TG7r1 standard may fulfill, such as performance-related issues, reliability issues and availability issues. These types of technical aspects are often called quality of service (QoS) requirements; other aspects are usually maintenance-level requirements or external constraints, sometimes called compliance.

Technical aspects have a name and a unique identifier. They are documented in the same manner as any specifications, including a description, an example, a source or references to related technical requirements and a revision history. TG7r1 needs to effectively define and manage these aspects to ensure they are meeting needs of the OWC (Optical Wireless Communications) users, while proving compliance.

This technical considerations document (TCD) is a guideline for proposal preparation which addresses the technical aspects of interest to the TG7r1 committee in regards to a draft standard that may fulfill performance-related issues, reliability issues and availability issues. These types of technical aspects are often called quality of service (QoS) requirements; other aspects are usually maintenance-level requirements or external constraints, sometimes called compliance.

Technical aspects have a name and a unique identifier. They are documented in the same manner as any specifications, including a description, an example, a source or references to related technical requirements and a revision history. TG7r1 needs to effectively define and manage these aspects to ensure they are meeting needs of the OWC (Optical Wireless Communications) users, while proving compliance.

Ideally, considerations should be:

• Correct technically and legally,

• Complete by expressing a whole idea or statement,

• Clear (i.e., unambiguous and not confusing),

• Consistent (not in conflict with other requirements),

• Verifiable, so that it can be determined that the system meets the requirements,

• Traceable (i.e., uniquely identified and track-able),

• Feasible, so that they can be accomplished within given cost and schedule limits,

• Modular, so that they can be changed without excessive impact to other requirements, and

• Design-independent, not to pose a specific solution on design.

Each consideration must first form a complete sentence, containing a subject and a predicate. These sentences must consistently use the verb “shall”, “will” or “must” to show the requirement's mandatory nature, and “should” or “may” to show that the requirement is optional. The whole requirement specifies a desired end goal or result and contains a success criterion or other measurable indication of the quality.

TCD needs to capture these levels of user requirements, maintaining intelligent traceability and change impact analysis between them.

~~TCD needs to capture these levels of user requirements, maintaining intelligent traceability and change impact analysis between them.~~

Typical constraint considerations can specify:

• Performance,

• Interfaces,

• Coexistence,

• Security,

• Safety,

• Reliability,

• Availability, and

• Maintainability.

An efficient way of writing better requirements is to ensure they are clearly mapped to test cases. When specifying considerations or requirements, test cases must be considered to provide directions to help to verify requirements or considerations in the document. This can be provided by specifying a packet error rate and packet size for comparing proposals, for example. Making sure each requirement is clearly verifiable from the start, which not only helps to prepare later phases of the project, but it also puts the developer in the correct state of mind. Requirements and their associated tests must also indicate what the system should not do, and what happens at the limits (i.e., degraded mode). This rule also applies for compliance requirements: indicating how they shall be tested is a good way to write better requirements.

TCD needs to implement a reliable and repeatable change control process that helps turn this challenge into an opportunity.

By providing examples and counter-examples of good requirements and documents, IEEE can enhance the quality, consistency, and completeness of the requirements. These can originally be templates, industry standards and rules inside a repository, such as the IEEE server.

**Requirements for Typical Sentence Construction**

Defects to be avoided are:

* Vagueness,
* Weakness,
* Over specification,
* Subjectivity,
* Multiplicity,
* Unclear meaning, and
* Implicit meaning.

Some words listed below should be used with caution:

“adequate”, “applicable”, “appropriate”, “approximate”, “bad”, “best practice”, “between”, “clearly”, “compatible”, “completely”, “consider”, “could”, “down to”, “easy/easily”, “effective”, “efficient”, “equivalent”, “excellent”, “good”, “his/her”, “however”, “ideal”, “etc”, “in order to”, “include but shall not be limited to”, “least”, “like”, “low”, “maximise”, “may”, “most”, “minimum/minimal”, “must”, “nearly”, “necessary”, “needed”, “normal”, “or”, “possible/possibly”, “practicable”, “provide”, “quality”, “readily”, “relevant”, “safe/safely“, “same”, “should”, “significant”, “similar”, “so as”, “subject to”, “substantial”, “sufficient”, “suitable”, “support”, “target”, “typical”, “up to”, “user friendly”, “whether”, “will”, “with”, and “worse”.

**Difference between Considerations and Requirements (TCD vs. TRD)**

The TG7r1 group decided to use the term “considerations” instead of “requirements” in order to adopt a less rigid and formal process with the intention to be able to develop the standard quickly. This document serves to provide guidance for development of technical proposals for the IEEE 802.15.7r1 standard. The contents of the document are expected to be similar to a technical requirements document, but each consideration aspect will be used for guidance to meet user requirements identified from the responses to TG7r1 Call for Applications (CfA) listed in the reference section.

# Introduction

This document provides the technical contents of the project to develop PHY and MAC protocols for Optical Wireless Communications. This document will provide guidance on how to respond to a call for proposals.

This document serves two purposes:

1. It summarizes the applications presented in response to TG7r1 Call for Applications and questions and answers.
2. It describes and defines the fundamental requirements implied by the applications but not necessarily stated explicitly.

# Optical Wireless Communication

Optical Wireless Communication (OWC) is a wireless communication method using optical wavelength radio wave as the carrier wave.

OWC can be classified into:

**Image Sensor Receiver** which enables optical wireless communications using an image sensor as a receiver.

**High Speed Photodiode Receiver** which is high-speed, bidirectional, networked and mobile wireless communications using light.

**Low Speed Photodiode Receiver** which is wireless light ID system using various LEDs.

OWC can be classified into:

**Image Sensor Communications** which enables optical wireless communications using an image sensor as a receiver.

**High Speed Photodiode Communications** which is high-speed, bidirectional, networked and mobile wireless communications using light with a high speed photodiode receiver.

**Low Speed Photodiode Communications** which is wireless light ID system using various LEDs with a low speed photodiode receiver.

Currently the 802.15.7-2011 standard defines three PHY data rates that use a photodiode receiver implementation: i) PHY 1 is 11.67 kbps to 266.6 kbps; ii) PHY 2 is 1.25 Mbsp to 96 Mbps and iii) PHY 3 is 12 Mbps to 96 Mbps. Based upon currently defined 15.7 PHYs, the definition of Low Speed Photodiode Communications is a PHY mode that contains at least one data rate lower than 11.67 kbps. Likewise, the definition of High Speed Photodiode Communications is a PHY mode that contains at least one data rate higher than 96 Mbps.

# Image Sensor Receiver

## Applications/Use cases

The following Image Sensor Receiver applications/use cases were presented in response to TG7r1 Call for Applications.

A1 Offline to Online Marketing[[1]](#footnote-1)/Public Information System [2, 3, 5, 6, 7]

A2 IoT (M2M/D2D/ Internet of Light (IoL)) [2, 3, 9, 10, 11]

A3 LBS Indoor Positioning [2, 5, 10, 17]

A4 Vehicular Communication [2, 7]

A5 Underwater Communication [8]

A6 Power Consumption Control [4]

A7 Vehicular Positioning [2]

A8 Seaside Communication [19]

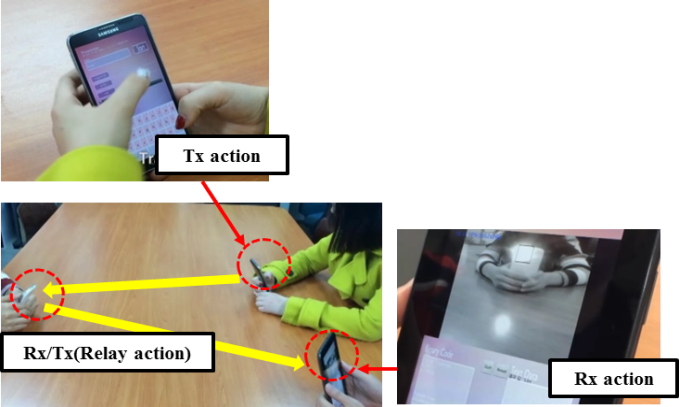
A9 LED based Tag application [5, 8]

A10 Secure point-to-(multi)point communication [8, 9, 5]

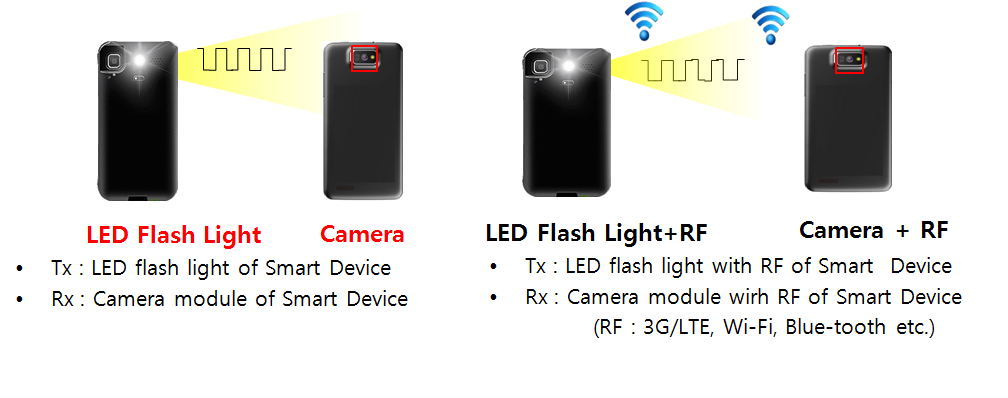
A11 Digital signage [8, 5, 17]

The standard will consist of multiple PHY/MAC modes to meet the following variety of requirements.

  A9 : LED based Tag application A5 : Underwater/Seaside Communication

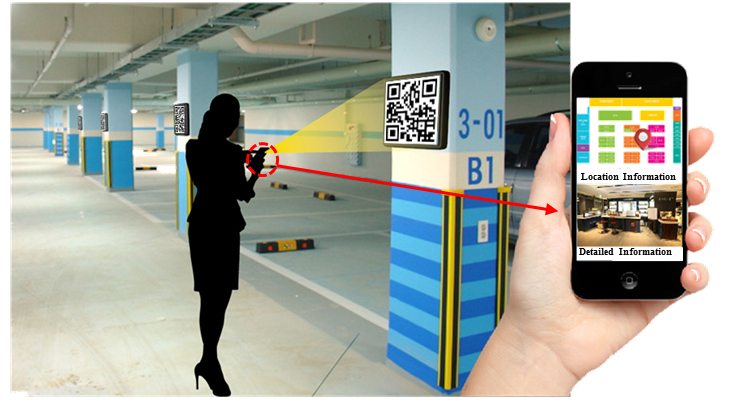
 

A10 : Secure point-to-(multi)point communication A1 : Digital signage

A2 : D2D/IoT



A1 : LOS Marketing

A3 : LBS Indoor Positioning

## Transmitter

The standard should support the following devices as transmitters for each application.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Applications/Use cases** |
| Ceiling light / Lighting Source | A2, A3 |
| Flash light | A5, A2 |
| Car light | A4, A7 |
| Indirect light | A1, A4 |
| Illuminated signage with diffused light | A1, A2 |
| Illuminated signage with discrete LEDs | A1, A2 |
| Digital signage (such as LCD) | A1, A2 |
| Traffic light and Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) | A1, A2, A4, A7 |
| Lighthouse | A1, A8 |
| LED Tag | A9, A5, A8, A1 |
| Display / Image patterns | A9, A5, A8, A1 |

Ceiling light Flash light

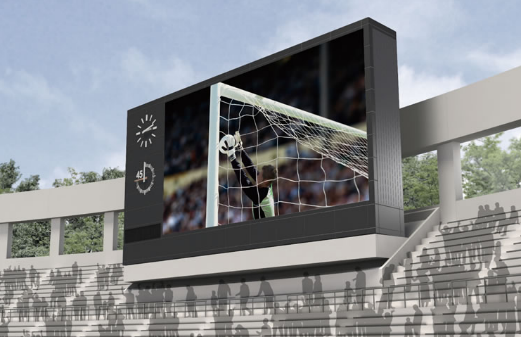
  

Car light Indirect light

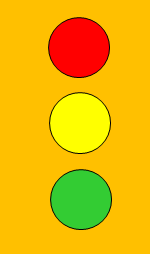
 

Illuminated signage Illuminated signage

with diffused light with discrete LEDs

Digital signage

Traffic light Lighthouse

## Receiver

The standard will support optical camera, which has 2-dimentional array of photo sensors that measure intensity of visible light, IR and/or UV, as receiver. The standard will support image sensors of global/rolling shutter (sequential shutter) with multiple PHY/MAC modes.

## Carrier Wavelength

Carrier wavelength will be limited in visible light, IR and UV frequency band.

## Transfer mode

* + - 1. Duplex Mode

A PHY/MAC mode of the standard will support at least one of the following transfer modes according to the duplex mode:

**ID broadcast mode** which repetitively broadcast less than or equal to 128 bits of ID in a second with small overhead of MAC frame for application A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5.

**Unidirectional data transfer mode** which transmit longer data stream for application A2 and A4.

**Bidirectional data transfer mode** which enables efficient communication for application A2.

The standard may provide multiple PHY/MAC modes that allow the optimal use of the available optical bandwidth on a given luminaire for A1, A2, A3, A5, A8, A9, and A10.

**D2D/IoT data transmission and Relay mode** with ID information with PHY/ MAC frame for applications C2, C3 and C5.

**Uni/Bi-directional data transfer mode** for applications C1 – C7.

Device to device (D2D) data transmission is the direct wireless passing of data between mobile devices without passing data through an infrastructure device such as an access point.

IoT data transmission is the inclusion of non-traditional devices into a communications network such as household appliances connecting and communicating with a user’s mobile device.

Relay mode is the ad-hoc forwarding of data by a device in the middle of two other devices that would normally be out of communication range.

4.1.5.2 Synchronization mode

**Asynchronous mode:** The standard will support asynchronous communication between transmitters and receivers to allow mismatched frame rates between transmitters and receivers due to varying frame rate of camera.

**Synchronized mode:** The standard will support synchronized communication between transmitters and receivers in which the constant camera frame rate is considered.

## Eye safety and Flicker

The modulated light that can be seen by the human eye shall be safe in regards to the frequency and intensity of light. And the modulated light will not stimulate sickness such as photosensitive epilepsy.

The standard will support at least one flicker free PHY mode, in which the modulation is imperceptible for human eye, for application A1, A3, A4, A7 and A8. The standard may allow flicker PHY mode for application A1, A2, A3, A5, A9 and A10, but it shall be safe for human eye as described above.

## Dimming Control

The standard will support dimming control for application A1, A2, A3, A4 and A7.

## Communication Range

The communication range depends on multiple external factors (signal magnification, signal collimation, source power, etc.). Communication range also depends on the size and the brightness of a transmitter in conjunction with some protocols. These are implementation aspects and these numbers are provided as guidelines only. The range performance criteria will be determined by the committee at the time the need arises, including the selection of an appropriate common channel model.

## Power Consumption Control

The standard should support power consumption control for application A6.

## Coexistence with Ambient Light

The standard will co-exist with ambient light that may be reflected on a surface of a transmitter. In addition, coexistence shall be shown with the existing IEEE802.15.7-2011 operating modes.

## Coexistence with Other Lighting Systems

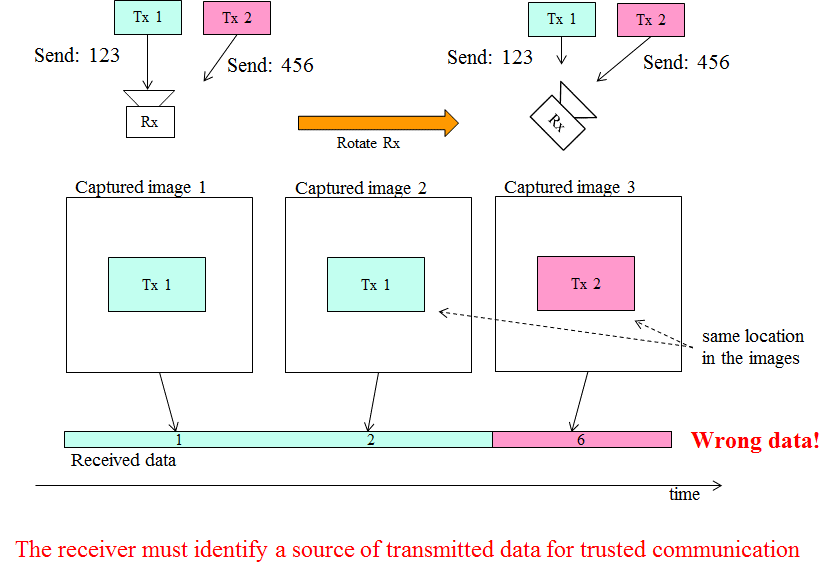
The standard will co-exist with other lighting systems. It will enable a receiver to receive a signal from a transmitter even if other lighting systems are captured in the same image frame, which are optically separable from the transmitter.

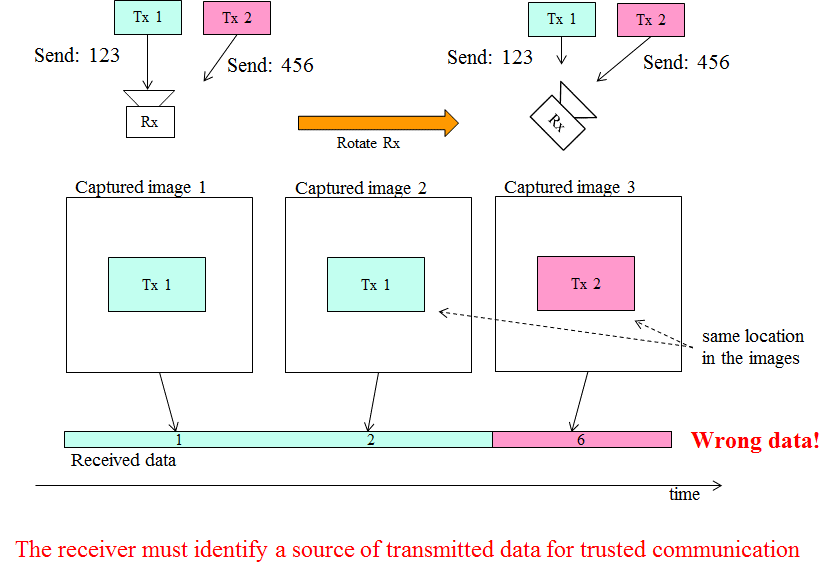
## Simultaneous Communication with Multiple Transmitters

The standard will support simultaneous communication with multiple coordinated/uncoordinated transmitters, which are separated on a captured image. Simultaneous communication with coordinated transmitters is called Multiple Input/Multiple Output (MIMO) and a MIMO MAC protocol shall be incorporated into the standard so the camera enabled receiving device knows how to process the received data.

## Identification of Transmitter

The standard will support a scheme to identify transmitters when a receiver or a transmitter is moved. The standard will also support identifying the source of transmitted data by observation of the transmitting source in the image; that is, there must be association between an observed object that is transmitting data and the location of that object as formed on the image sensor.





## Performance Data

TBD - The committee shall determine performance data at a future time.

## Nearly point image data source

The standard will support at least one Image Sensor Receiver PHY mode that works when the LED light source appears as nearly a point source; that is, the LED illuminates only a small number of image pixels.

## Simultaneous low frame rate and high frame rate transmission

The standard will support at least one Image Sensor Receiver PHY mode that simultaneously allows Image Sensor Receiver modulated LED light sources to be identified at a low camera frame rate and then demodulated at a high camera frame rate using region-of-interest sub-sampling.

## Low overhead repetitive transmission

The standard will support at least one Image Sensor Receiver MAC mode that supports repetitive informational broadcast at very low data rate; that is, the frame format has very little overhead and is optimized for short payloads sent in a repetitive manner.

## Image Sensor Compatibility

The standard will support a PHY mode that is compatible to a variety of cameras with different image sensing sampling rates (read-out time), resolution, and frame rates (constant frame rate or varying frame rate).

# High Speed Photodiode Receiver

## Applications/Use cases

The following High Speed Photodiode Receiver applications/use cases were presented in response to TG7r1 Call for Applications.

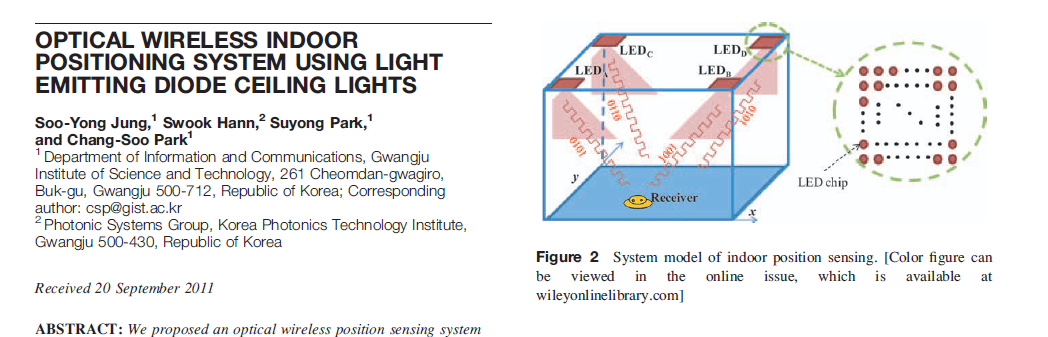
1. Indoor Office/Home Applications: (Conference Rooms, General Offices, Shopping Centres, Airports, Railways, Hospitals, Museums, Aircraft Cabins, Libraries etc.)
2. Data Center / Industrial Establishments, Secure Wireless (Personalized Manufacturing Cells, Factories, Hangers, etc.)
3. Vehicular Communications (Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-Infrastructure)
4. Wireless Backhaul (Small Cell Backhaul, Surveillance Backhaul, Lan Bridging)

These have been summarized in document number 15-15-0302-01-007a.

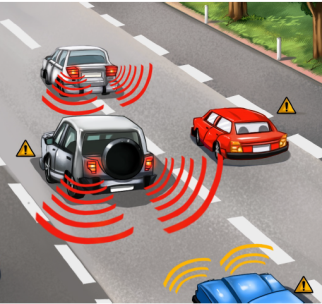
 

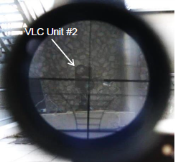
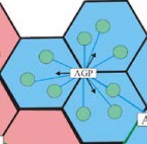


B1: Indoor Office/Home Applications

B2: Data Center / Industrial Establishments / Secure Wireless





B3: Vehicular Communications B4: Wireless Backhaul

## Transmitter

The standard should support the following devices as transmitters for each application.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Applications/Use cases** |
| Ceiling/Street light | B1, B2, B3 |
| Indirect light | B1, B2 |
| Car light | B3 |
| Directed light | B2, B4 |

## Transfer mode

The standard will support **continuous data streaming** for all applications with bidirectional functionality as well as short packet transmissions where low latency is required. The standard must provide a PHY mode that allows the optimal use of the available optical bandwidth on a given luminaire for B1 – B4.

The standard must define a range of data rates from minimum supported connectivity or at least 10 Mbps to peak data rates of 10 Gbps.

The standard must define a range of latencies from maximum supported of at most 20 ms to minimum latency of 1 ms.

## Eye safety and Flicker

The modulated light will be safe for human eyes and will not stimulate photosensitive epilepsy. The standard should support flicker free PHY mode, in which the modulation is imperceptible for the human eye, for application B1 and B3. For the applications B2 and B4, infrared light may be used.

## Dimming Control

The standard will support dimming control for application B1 – B3.

## Communication Range

The communication range depends on multiple external factors (signal magnification, signal collimation, source power, etc.). These are implementation aspects and these numbers are provided as guidelines only. The committee will agree to use the same channel model to assess the performance capabilities of the proposed schemes by using link parameters that are typical for the specified application scenarios.

## Multiple User Support

The standard must provide MAC/PHY mechanisms to support rate adaptation as well as the support of multiple users receiving different data streams from the same light source (multiple access).

## Asymmetric Communication

The standard will support asymmetric communication between transmitters and receivers to allow higher data rates in one direction.

Moreover, the standard shall allow that bidirectional operation can be established in combination with other wireless techniques, for example, an optical and a radio-based link can be used in the upstream and downstream, respectively.

## Handover and Interference Coordination

The standard must provide mechanisms to support horizontal handover between light sources, allowing the users to maintain a continuous network connection.

The standard must provide mechanisms that can be used to develop and deliver interference coordination techniques by higher layers.

The standard shall support vertical handover to other bidirectional wireless transmission techniques serving the same mobile devices in the same area, for example that data will be handed over to a radio-based wireless link when the mobile device leaves the coverage area of the optical wireless link.

Moreover, the standard shall support parallel transmissions together with other bidirectional wireless communication techniques, for example, the data can be transmitted in parallel over the optical and the radio-based wireless link.

## Localization

The standard must provide mechanisms to support precise indoor positioning algorithms with less than 10 cm diameter precision.

## Coexistence with Ambient Light and Other Lighting Systems

The standard will co-exist with ambient light whose reflected brightness is less than xx % of brightness of a transmitter.

The standard will co-exist with other lighting systems. This will enable a receiver communicate with a supported transmitter even in the presence of other modulated lights.

In addition, coexistence shall be shown with the existing IEEE802.15.7-2011 operating modes.

## Simultaneous Communication with Multiple Transmitters

The standard will support interference coordination techniques to deal with simultaneous communication with multiple coordinated/uncoordinated transmitters, which is referred to as multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO).

It will support cooperative signal processing among multiple transmitters with negligible impact on latency.

The standard shall support efficient and reliable feedback and control channels for rate adaptation, multiple user support and cooperative signal processing and make the required information available to other fixed and mobile devices in the network.

## Waveform

The standard will employ at least one PHY mode that uses variable current modulation.

# Low Speed Photodiode Receiver

## Applications/Use cases

The following Low Speed Photodiode Receiver applications/use cases were presented in response to TG7r1 Call for Applications.

C1 Underwater/Seaside Communication [8]

C2 secure point-to-(multi)point communication [5, 8, 9]

C3 Digital signage [5, 8, 17]

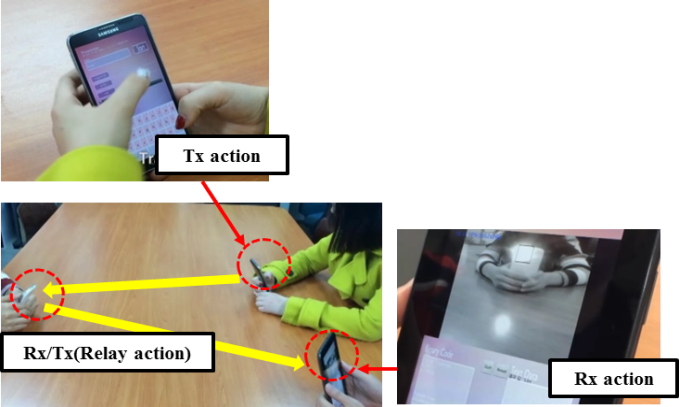
C4 D2D/IoT [5, 9]

C5 LOS marketing [5, 17]

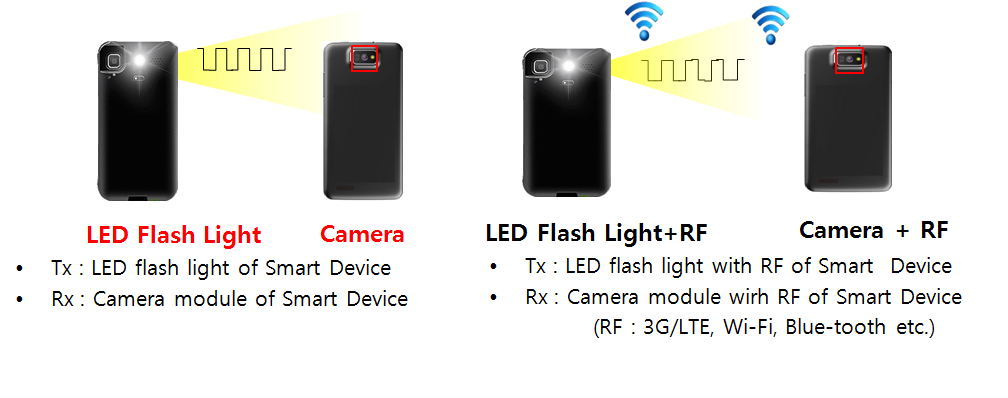
The standard will consist of multiple PHY/MAC modes to meet the following variety of Low Speed Photodiode Receiver requirements where the receiver consists of a single photodiode.



C1 : Underwater/Seaside Communication

C2 : Secure point-to-(multi)point communication C3 : Digital signage

C4 : D2D/IoT



C5 : LOS Marketing

## Transmitter

The standard should support the LED Tags, Smart Phone Flash lights, Lighting source, etc. for various applications.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Applications/Use cases** |
| Smart Device Flash light | C2, C4, |
| Lighting source | C1, C3,C5 |

## Receiver

The standard will support Low Speed Photodiode Receiver. It measure intensity of visible light, IR and/or near UV, as receiver.

## Carrier Wavelength

Carrier wavelength will be limited in visible light, IR and near UV frequency band.

## Transfer mode

The standard may provide multiple PHY/MAC modes that allow the optimal use of the available optical bandwidth on a given luminaire for C1 – C5.

**D2D/IoT data transmission and Relay mode** with ID information with PHY/ MAC frame for applications C2, C3, C4 and C5.

**Uni/Bi-directional data transfer mode** for applications C1 – C5..

## Eye safety and Flicker

The modulated light will be safe for human eye in the aspects of frequency and intensity of light. And the modulated light will not stimulate sickness such as photosensitive epilepsy.

The standard will support at least one flicker free PHY mode, in which the modulation is imperceptible for human eye, for application C1 – C5. The standard may allow flicker PHY mode for application C1 – C5.

## Dimming Control

The standard will support dimming control for all of applications

## Communication Range

The communication range depends on multiple external factors (signal magnification, signal collimation, source power, etc.). These are implementation aspects and these numbers are provided as guidelines only. The committee will agree to use the same channel model to assess the performance capabilities of the proposed schemes.

## Coexistence with Ambient Light

The standard will co-exist with ambient light that may be reflected on a surface of a transmitter and with existing 15.7 PHY modes.

## Coexistence with Other Lighting Systems

The standard will co-exist with other lighting systems.

## Identification of Transmitter

The standard will support a scheme to identify transmitters when a receiver or a transmitter is moved. A receiver can trace a transmitter identification (ID) of Low Speed Photodiode Receiver system.

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