IMPACT OF LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS ON VLC SYSTEMS

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Abstract

The solid-state lighting has made extreme progress over the past few years, with the potential for significantly greater progress over the next decade. It is anticipated that the implementation of LEDs will considerably decrease energy consumption and promote accurate intensity and color control of illuminated rooms. Solid State Lighting (SSL) also makes the use of Visible Light Communications (VLC) possible, in which luminaires emit information through subtle differences in intensity. This paper focuses on the effect on VLC systems of lighting demands, particularly as discovered at the Indoor of the houses.

Key words: solid state lighting, Visible Light Communications, LED's.

Introduction

The fast increase in the acceptance of mobile wireless systems is driving the need for enhanced wireless ability to deliver rich media and cloud-based services[1]. With the devices, as they continue to expand into the marketplace, the resulting increase in traffic has placed enormous strain on the wireless communication capacity of conventional radio frequency (RF)[2]. Traffic results from the assigned RF spectrum's finite size. We run out of accessible radio waves to carry information traffic in easy terms.

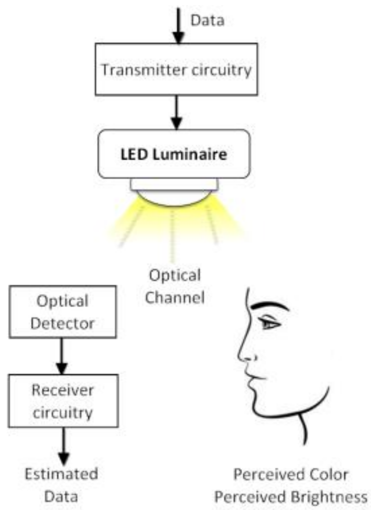

Fig. 1: Due to the dual functionality of VLC (communication and lighting), one must consider the optical detector as well as the human eye. The optical detector followed by the receiver circuitry estimates the transmitted data, while the human visual system constructs an image, necessarily perceiving color and brightness of the incident light.

VLC is driven by several advantages, including enormous, unregulated bandwidth[3] (THz), license-free operation, low-cost electronics, no RF system interference, and no health issues. An information waveform can be modulated to the optical carrier's instantaneous power and the optical sensor produces a present proportional to the instantaneous power obtained, i.e. intensity modulation.

Methodology

1. Dimming

   By making them more productive, comfortable and energy-efficient, lighting controls[4] can improve the importance of commercial buildings. This is often a result of dimming features that can be particular to the application. Controlling the forward current through the LED adjusts the brightness of an LED. There are three main techniques for dimmed LEDs:

   - digital dimming
   - analog dimming
   - hybrid dimming

2. Illumination Color

   Traditional incandescent lighting generates "white" light over a wide visible spectrum. By comparison, SSL uses LEDs to produce "white" light by either phosphor-converted blue LEDs or limited-spectrum LEDs with distinct wavelengths[5]. In this context, "dimming" must be redefined to include the intensity of individual wavelengths that can be referred to controlling the intensity of color. We utilize color models, color quality assessment, and possibilities to exploit the differences between perceived light and electronics.

3. Dimming and Communication

Dimming decreases the average signal strength and places additional constraints[6] on modulation systems to allow both data transmission and adjustment of light intensity.

Conclusion

The lighting revolution with the implementation of LED systems has developed a chance for wireless communications to exploit the visible spectrum. Energy-efficient dimming, or color intensity control, remains a key challenge in meeting the need for efficient and high-speed data modulation. As the ongoing efforts to reduce global energy is long prevalent, and rapid adoption of mobile devices, both supply for localized wireless capability and energy-efficient lighting appears to continue to exist.

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