Data Transmission using Light (Li- Fi)

Susarla Keerthi, Dr.K.Usha
Maturi Venkata Subba Rao Engineering (MVSR) College,
Nadergul(Po), Balapur(M), RR Dist, Telangana, India.

Abstract: This project explores the transfer of data using Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) technology, specifically implemented through an Arduino-based setup comprising a transmitting and a receiving end. Unlike traditional Wi-Fi, which relies on radio waves, Li-Fi utilizes visible light to achieve significantly faster data transmission rates. The fundamental principle of this system involves modulating an LED's light state: the "off" state represents binary '0', while the "on" state signifies binary '1'. The transmitting end employs an LED and a resistor, while the receiving end consists of a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) configured in a voltage divider circuit. The microcontroller plays a crucial role in managing the data encoding and decoding process. After constructing the circuit, custom code is developed for both the transmitting receiving ends. Data is transmitted bit by bit, ensuring accurate synchronization and sampling through the use of bitwise operations. This project highlights the potential of Li-Fi as a high-speed alternative to conventional wireless communication, demonstrating its application in scenarios where radio frequency communication maybe limited or impractical.

Keywords: Latency, Efficiency, Light Fidelity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of communication technology has introduced Light Fidelity (Li-Fi), a cutting-edge alternative to traditional wireless systems that uses the visible light spectrum for data transmission. Li-Fi offers faster, more secure and interference-free communication, making it a promising solution for electromagnetic-sensitive environments like hospitals and underwater systems.

This project demonstrates the practical implementation of Li-Fi using Arduino microcontrollers, LEDs, and an LDR module. It encodes binary data by modulating light intensity, which is then decoded by a receiver. The transmitter, built with an Arduino Uno, converts input text into binary pulses emitted by an LED. The receiver, utilizing an Arduino Nano and LDR module, detects these pulses, reconstructs the data, and displays it on a serial monitor.

By leveraging simple hardware and intuitive programming, the project highlights Li-Fi's potential as a cost-effective and practical communication technology. Its success underscores the feasibility of Li-Fi for educational, experimental, and real-world applications.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Li-Fi, or Light Fidelity, is an emerging technology that uses visible light for data transmission, offering significant advantages such as higher speeds, enhanced security, and immunity to electromagnetic interference. Several studies have explored its potential, laying the groundwork for practical implementations and highlighting the challenges and opportunities associated with this technology. This section reviews two key research papers related to Li-Fi systems.

1. **"High-Speed Visible Light Communication System for Indoor Applications" by Harald Haas et al. (2015)**

This paper introduces the concept of Li-Fi and highlights its potential to revolutionize wireless communication. The authors detail the use of visible light, modulated at high frequencies, to achieve data rates exceeding traditional wireless networks. The study focuses on:

- **System Design:** The development of a high-speed communication system using LED lights as transmitters and photo detectors as receivers.
- **Applications:** Applications in areas where radio frequency communication is limited, such as hospitals and airplanes.
- **Challenges:** Addressing issues such as interference from ambient light and the limited range of visible light communication.

The findings of this paper influenced the design of this project, emphasizing the importance of using efficient modulation techniques and shielding the receiver from ambient light interference to enhance performance.

2. **"Implementation of a Bidirectional Li-Fi System for Secure Data Communication" by A. Kumar and P. Sharma (2020)**

This research focuses on implementing a bidirectional Li-Fi system for secure and efficient data transmission. Key contributions include:

- **Hardware Setup:** Use of microcontrollers, LEDs, and photo detectors to create a fully functional Li-Fi system.
- **Data Transmission Techniques:** Adoption of binary encoding schemes to ensure accurate and reliable data transfer.
- **Security Features:** Demonstrating that Li-Fi systems are less susceptible to eavesdropping compared to radio frequency communication.

The study aligns with the objectives of this project by showcasing how simple hardware and robust programming can achieve reliable data communication. It also provided insights into improving system performance by reducing synchronization errors and implementing error detection mechanisms.

III PROPOSED SOLUTION

The proposed solution for this concept is the data will be transferred from the transmitter side to receiver through light. The circuit contains two parts as categorized below:

- **Transmitter side:** Arduino Uno is used to give the input data. The input data is transmitted by the LED. The LED is connected to Arduino uno through a 220 ohm resistor.
- **Receiver side:** At the receiver side LDR module receives the data from LED. The module is given to D3 port of Arduino nano. From A2 port LED is connected through another 220 ohm resistor.

Codes of both transmitter and receiver play a key role in data transferring. The input data is converted into bits and the pulse is generated. The LED turns on and off based on the bits value.

The same will be received at the other end by the LDR and will be stored in nano which can be displayed on LCD.

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IV.COMPONENTS USED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM

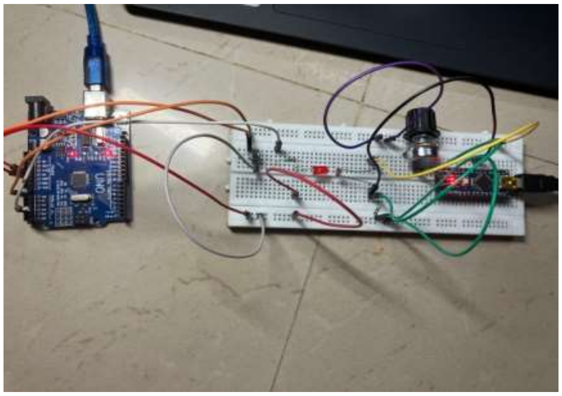

Fig1.Circuit

A. Arduino Uno

Fig2.ArduinoUno

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (which 6 can be used as PWM outputs),6 analog pins,16MHz ceramic resonator.USB connections, power jack, ICSP plug, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller, simply use the USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery is connected to a computer begins.

B. Arduino Nano

Fig3.Arduino Nano

The Arduino Nano is a compact, versatile microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P, making it well-suited for small-scale and space-constrained projects. It offers 14 digital input/output pins, 8 analog input pins, and a clock speed of 16 MHz, enabling it to handle a wide range of applications, from basic sensor interfacing to more complex control systems. The board supports USB programming and is compatible with the Arduino IDE, allowing for easy coding and debugging. With its small form factor, low power consumption, and robust functionality, the Arduino Nano is widely used in IoT, robotics, and DIY electronics projects, providing a cost-effective and efficient platform for prototyping and development.

C. Ldr Module

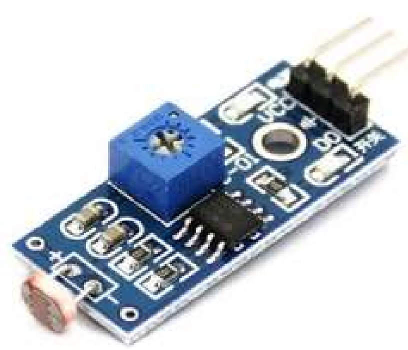

Fig4.LDR Module

The LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) module is a sensor module designed to detect variations in light intensity and convert them into corresponding electrical signals. The key component of this module is the LDR, a photo resistor whose resistance decreases with increasing light intensity, making it highly sensitive to ambient light changes. The module typically includes supporting circuitry, such as resistors and potentiometers, to fine-tune sensitivity and provide analog or digital output signals. It is commonly used in projects like light-activated switches, brightness control systems, and optical communication setups. Its simplicity, affordability, and compatibility with microcontrollers like Arduino make it an essential component in many light-sensing applications.

V. FLOW AND PROCESS

The project demonstrates Li-Fi communication using Arduino microcontrollers, LEDs, and an LDR module for data transfer through light signals. On the transmitter side, an Arduino Uno converts input text into binary data, which is then transmitted as light pulses via an LED. These pulses represent binary 0s and 1s. On the receiver side, an Arduino Nano, connected to an LDR module, detects changes in light intensity and converts them back into electrical signals. The Arduino Nano processes these signals, reconstructs the original binary data, and displays the transmitted text on its serial monitor. This setup effectively showcases the concept of data transfer using visible light, providing a cost-efficient and practical alternative to traditional wireless communication methods.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Li-Fi data transfer project demonstrates the use of visible light for wireless communication, utilizing Arduino systems to encode, transmit, and decode data effectively. By converting text input into binary, transmitting it via light signals, and reconstructing it at the receiver end, the project highlights Li-Fi's simplicity, speed, and security.

This setup underscores the potential of Li-Fi in RF-sensitive environments, underwater communication, and secure data transfer. While basic, it lays the groundwork for advancements like higher data rates and broader applications, inspiring further exploration into this innovative technology..

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Susarla Keerthi pursuing her B.Tech from Maturi Venkata Subba Rao Engineering College, Nadergul, Hyderabad. She is Secretary of CASS society in IEEE student body.

Dr. Usha Kamale, a Professor in Maturi Venkata Subba Rao Engineering College, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, holds a Ph.D. Her interests include secure communication systems, coding, and signal, image, and video processing. She teaches various subjects at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. She published various international papers and was awarded best teacher award in the year 2011. She received Sir Thomas memorial prize in the year 2017 for best paper in ECE stream by IE(I).