

# Li-Fi Technology Transmission of Data Through Visible Light Communication

<sup>1</sup>Divyani Kamble, Gaurav Gajbhiye, Shubham Bhake, Sanjana Jasutkar, Pratiksha Chaudhari.

<sup>1</sup>Students, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Engineering and Research, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

**Abstract** - Simply, Li-Fi is nothing but Wi-Fi using light. By using light data can transmit. German physic DR. HARALD HASS was invented Light Fidelity (Li-Fi) Technology. This is very much latest technology in which light emitting diode can transmit data much faster and flexible as compare to Wi-Fi technology. Here we develop the application module of Li-Fi technology. In which data can transmit through LED and receive by using photo diode.

**Key Words:** Li-Fi, WI-Fi, LED, ATMEGA16.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this project is to make system for data transfer in indoor unit. For wireless communication we use radio and microwave which is done by electromagnetic spectrum. The radio waves are limited in range. When number of users is more RF spectrum is over loaded due to which electromagnetic spectrum is affected. Hence reduction occurs in efficiency of system. German physic 'Harald Hass' has define the data can transmit by illumination. Data can be send by using fiber optic through an LED light bulb with varies intensity which is faster than human eye follow. If LED bulb is in ON state, it transmit the digital 1 and if in OFF state transmit digital 0. It can proceed very fastly as light will ON and OFF quickly. Data will be encode in light by varying the rate of flickering period ON and OFF of LED light. It gives different string of 1's and 0's. The medium use for transmitting data is visible light spectrum through LED. I-Fi is very faster, secure and cheaper in cost as compare to Wi-Fi or any other wireless transmission.

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In Wi-Fi technology user depends upon the source like routers but in case of Li-Fi it is not. The Li-Fi technology uses light as a source for data transfer while Wi-Fi uses a radio signal which is unable to use underwater for data transmission. We know light can pass through water, hence Li-Fi is helpful for underwater data transmission. In Wi-Fi technology data can easily hacked because of radio waves can penetrate through the walls but in case of Li-Fi data are more secured as light cannot penetrate through the walls.

## 3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Our system is divided in two sections transmitter section and receiver section as shown in block diagram.

### A. Transmitter Section

The measure data of sensors are store in ATMEGA16. This data is been transfer using LED panel by light waves. When LED is ON microchip convert digital data in form of light. The operational procedure is simple. If the LED is on, we transmit a digital 1 and if it is off transmit a 0. The LED can be switched on and off very quickly, which gives nice opportunities for transmitting data.

### B. Receiver Section

Receiver section consists of photo detector, which detects the light. Then this light is amplified and fed to the device driver. Using this device driver we drive the receive data to the ATMEGA16, which stores this data and display on LCD Display in receiver section.

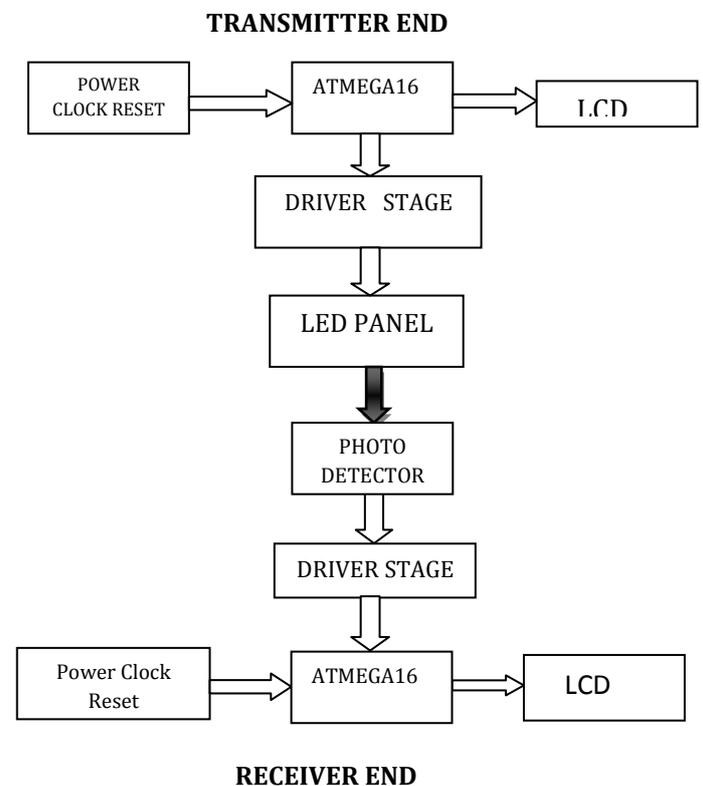


Fig1. Block Diagram

#### 4. COMPARISON BETWEEN LI-FI & WI-FI

Parameters	Li-Fi	Wi-Fi
Operating band	Visible Light band	Radio frequency band
Range	Based on LED light intensity	About 100m
Frequency	4-8 <sup>×</sup> 10 <sup>14</sup> Hz (Visible light)	4-5 GHz
Data transfer rate	>1Gbps	Downlink speed:10.9Mbps Uplink Speed: 2.8 Mbps
Power consumption	Medium	Medium
Standard	IEEE 802.15	IEEE 802.11b
Cost	Low	High
Security	Highly secured	Less secure

#### 5. FLOW CHART

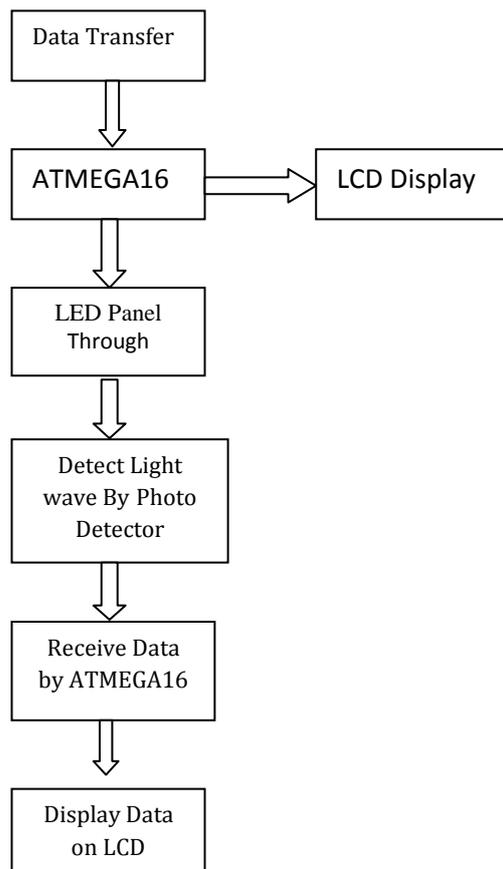


Fig2.Flow Chart

#### 6. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

##### A. Transmitter Section

In Transmitter section we use Micro Controller IC ATMEGA16 in which coding by using C language is done. LCD and drive circuitry are interface with controller IC. The Sensing results are stored in an IC and display on LCD in transmitter side. This stored Data is been transmitted by using LED panel.

##### B. Receiver Section

In receiver we use microcontroller IC ATMEGA16. LCD Display is interface with controller IC. By using Photo detector light can be detected, this light is amplified and fed to driver. Then Device Driver can drive the receive data to ATMEGA16 which is displaying on LCD as a result.

#### 7. ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATION'S OF LI-FI

- Use in Aircraft
- Li-Fi uses light rather than radio frequency
- High speed
- Integrated into medical devices and in hospitals as it does not use radio waves.
- As Under water in sea Wi-Fi does not work, Li-Fi is useful
- Security is the Advantage as light does not penetrate through walls
- Li-Fi solve the issue as shortage range of radio frequency bandwidth

#### 8. LIMITATION

- It can only transmit when in the line of sight and does not pass through obstacle.

#### 9. CONCLUSION

In this study we implement a system which gives the application model of Li-Fi Technology. It uses the visible light spectrum which is better than Radio frequency spectrum. With the use of LED data can transmit at very high speed. If this technology can be put in practical, every LED bulb can be used as like Wi-Fi hotspot to transmit data more secure and safe.

#### 10. CONCLUSIONS

In this study we implement a system which gives the application model of Li-Fi Technology. It uses the visible light spectrum which is better than Radio frequency spectrum. With the use of LED data can transmit at very high speed. If this technology can be put in practical, every LED bulb can be used as like Wi-Fi hotspot to transmit data more secure and safe.

**REFERENCES**

- [1] N.S.Jaiswal and P.S. Chopde, "Review of Li-Fi Technology: New Future Technology-Light Bulb to Access the Internet!", *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*, Volume 4, Issue 12, December-2013
- [2] M. Mutthamma, "A survey on Transmission of data through illumination-Li-Fi", *International Journal of Research in Computer and Communication Technology*, Vol 2, Issue 12, December-2013
- [3] S.K. Binu Siva Singh, S. Vignesh, M. Athiban MahaMathi, "A survey on methodologies for LI-FI (Light Fidelity) technology", *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, ISSN:0974-2115
- [4] D. Jadhav, S. Patil, R. Singh and K. Patel, "Lifi(Light fidelity)-Efficient use of visible spectrum", *International Journal of Engineering Science Invention*, Volume 4 Issue 3, March 2015, PP 77-81
- [5] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li-Fi>
- [6] [Seminarprojects.com/s/seminar-report-on-lifi](http://Seminarprojects.com/s/seminar-report-on-lifi)
- [7] [www.lificonsortium.org/](http://www.lificonsortium.org/)
- [8] Esha Jalka, Deepak Kumar, "A Review Paper On Li-Fi Technology", *International Journal of scientific & Engineering Research*, Volume 6, Issue 2, February-2015.