

Visible Light Communication and Applications in SMART Grids

Sihua Shao

Assistant Professor

Department of Electrical Engineering

New Mexico Tech

Outline

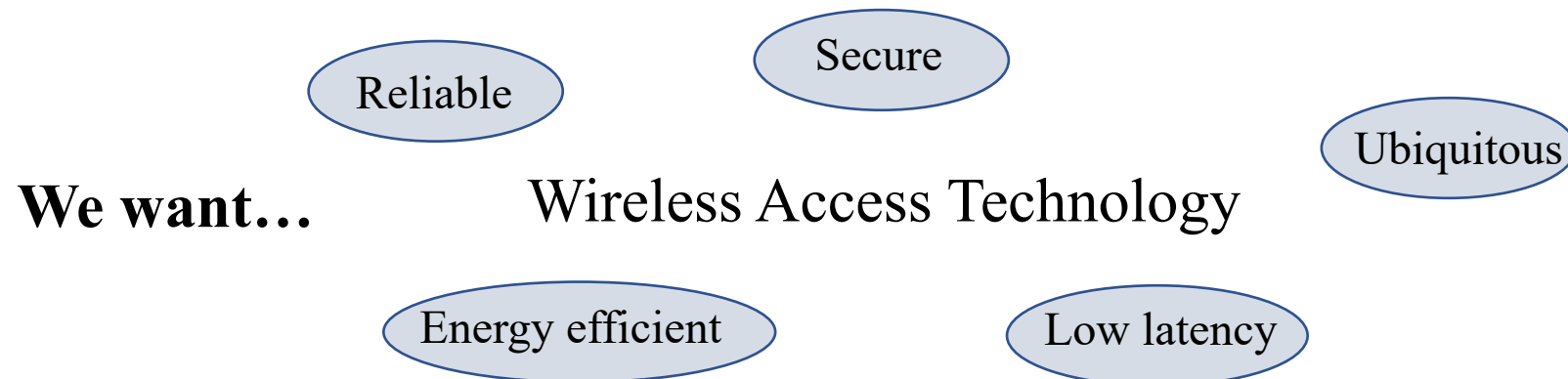
- Smart grids need new wireless access technologies
- VLC offloads data traffic from radio access
- VLC secures wireless communication
- Retro-VLC could be a better solution
- Retro-VLC also supports real-time tracking

What are Smart Microgrids Supposed to Do?

- As a subset of smart grids, smart microgrids operate in grid-connected mode and offer the benefits of distributed computing and communications to deliver **real-time** information and enable **instantaneous balancing** of electrical supply and demand at the level required for **each discrete device**.

In a Home Area Network (HAN)...

- Smart grid delivers electricity to loads on a **targeted, as needed** basis.
- Microgrid operations perform multi-tier custom diagnostics and schedule **load shedding** and **level demand** in real time.
- Smart appliances, IoT sensors, and other electric devices **adjust their run schedule** to reduce electricity demand on the grid at critical times and lower consumers' energy bills.



Wireless Technology Evolution



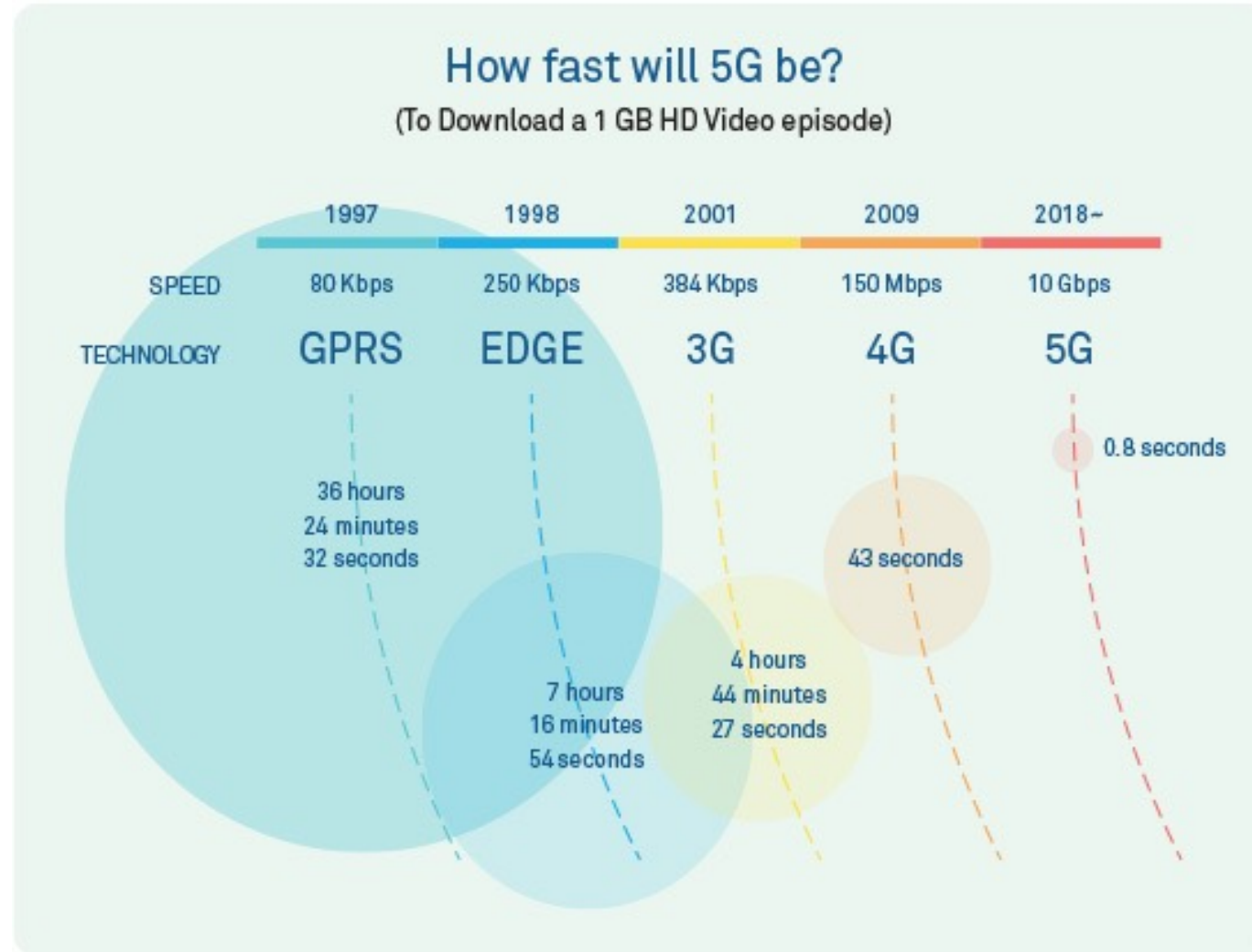
Basic Phone Call



Short Message Service



Multimedia Message Service



Massive Connections

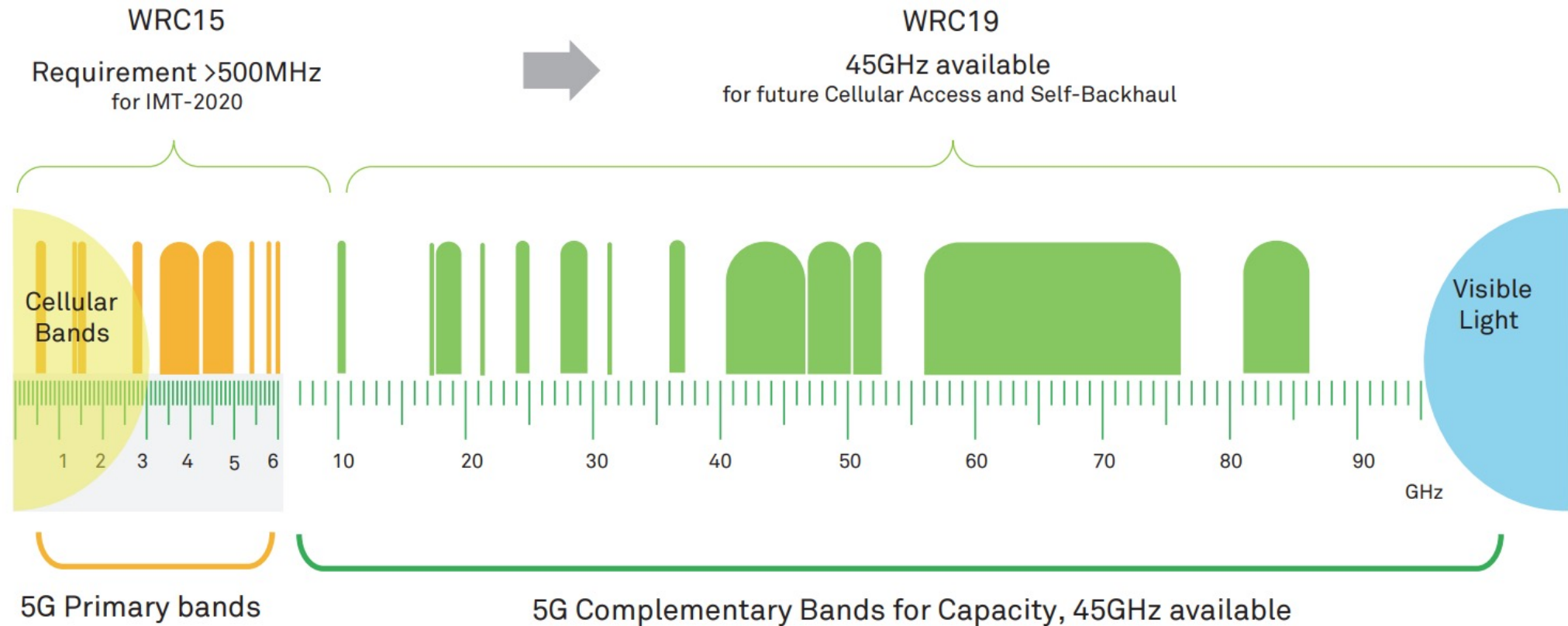


Ultra-low Latency

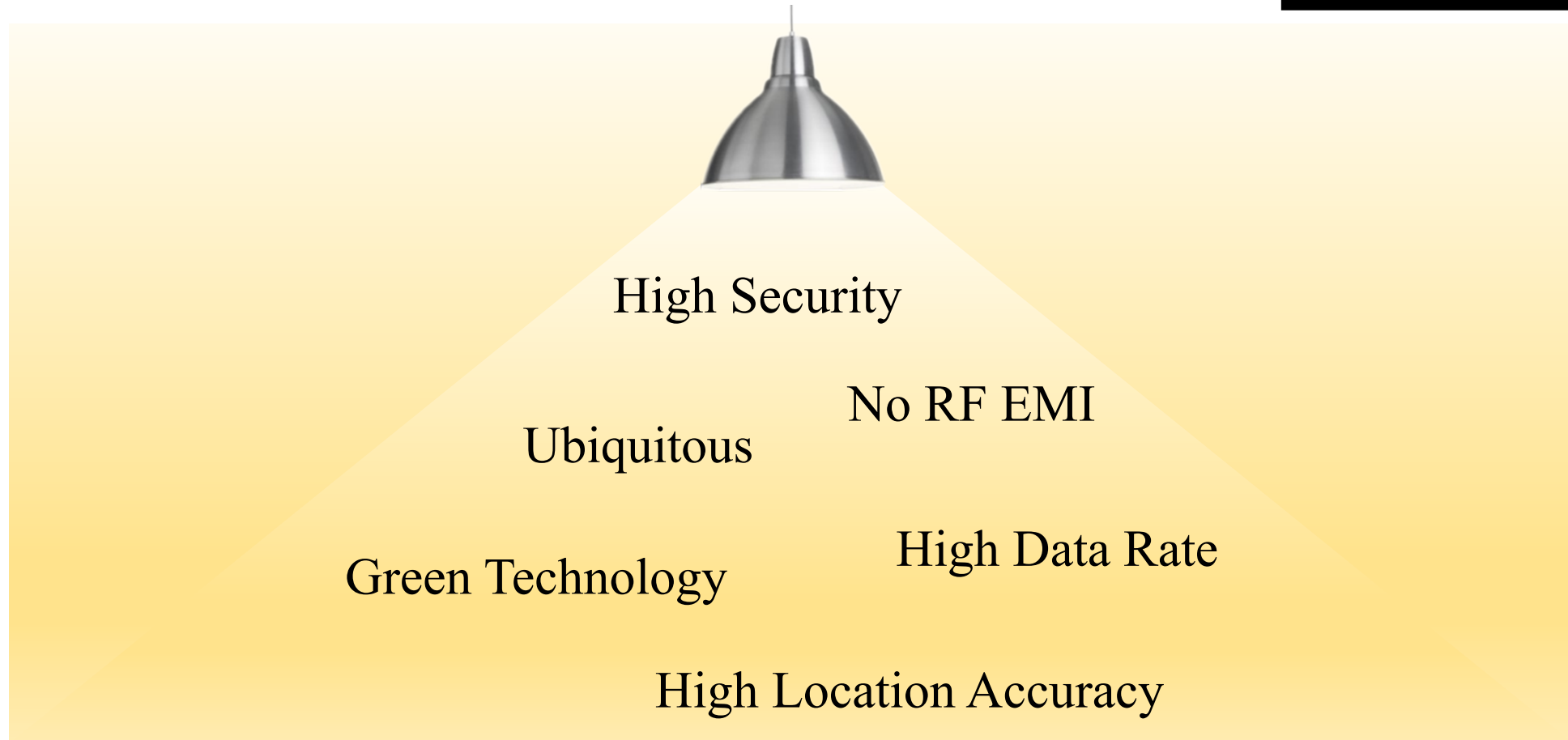


Ultra-high Speed

5G Spectrum Exploitation

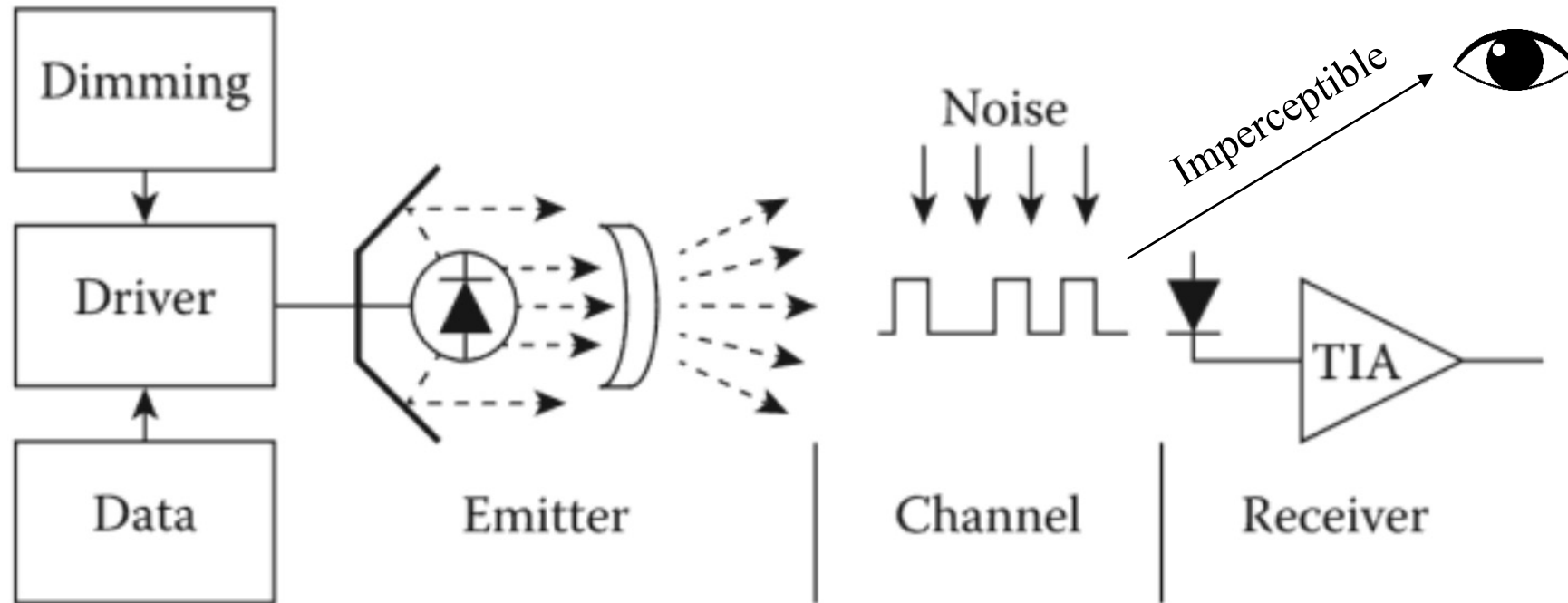


How about VLC?

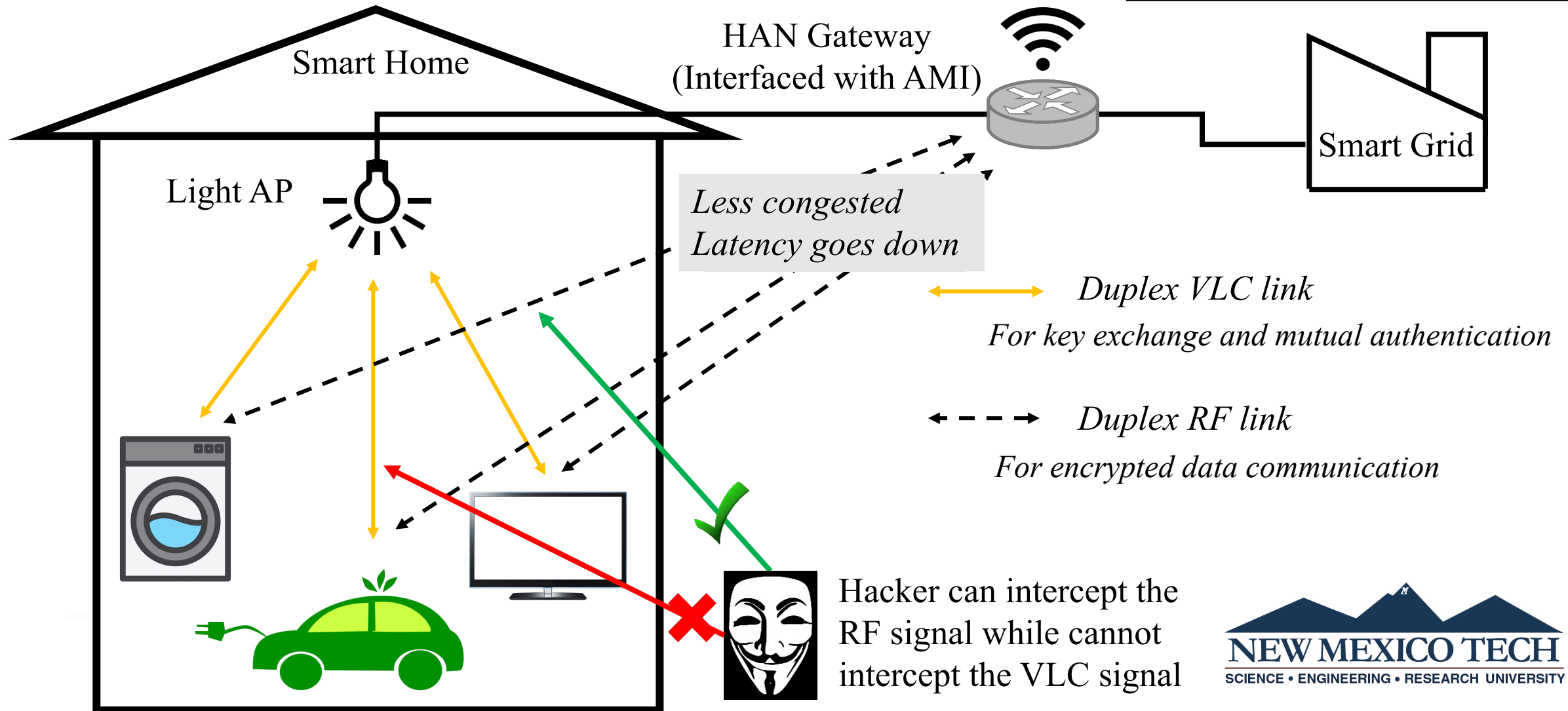


Combining Lighting with Communication

- A typical VLC schematic diagram with LED transmitter and PD receiver

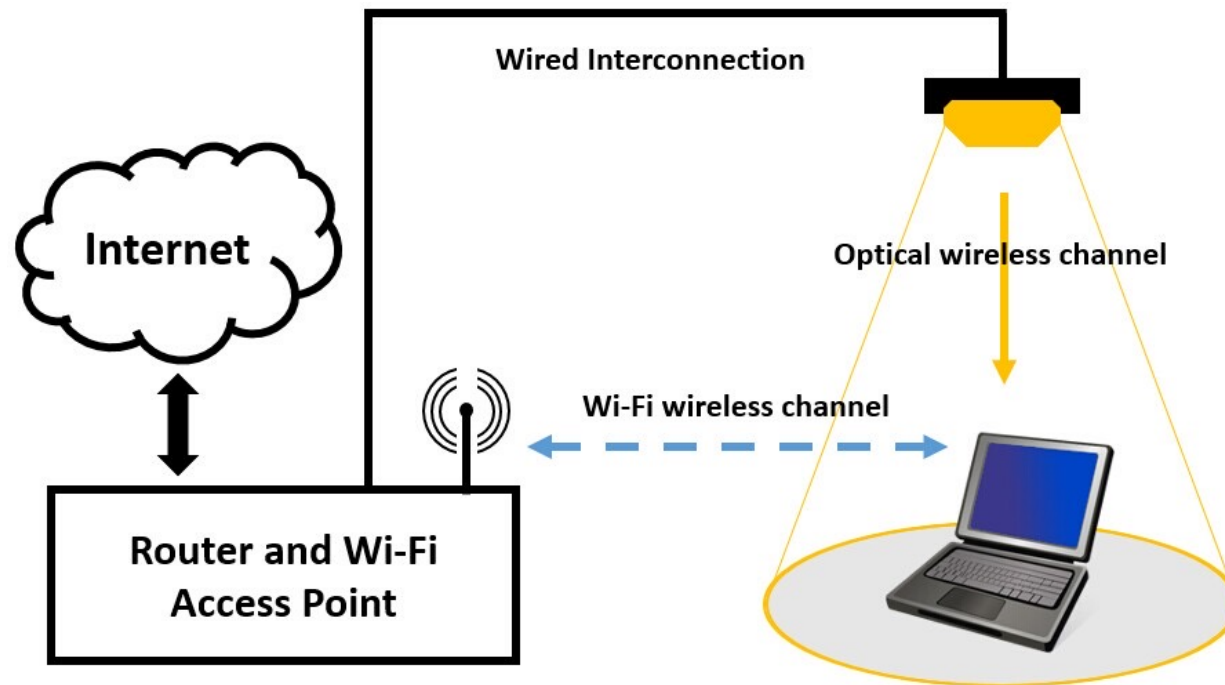


Benefits are Two-fold



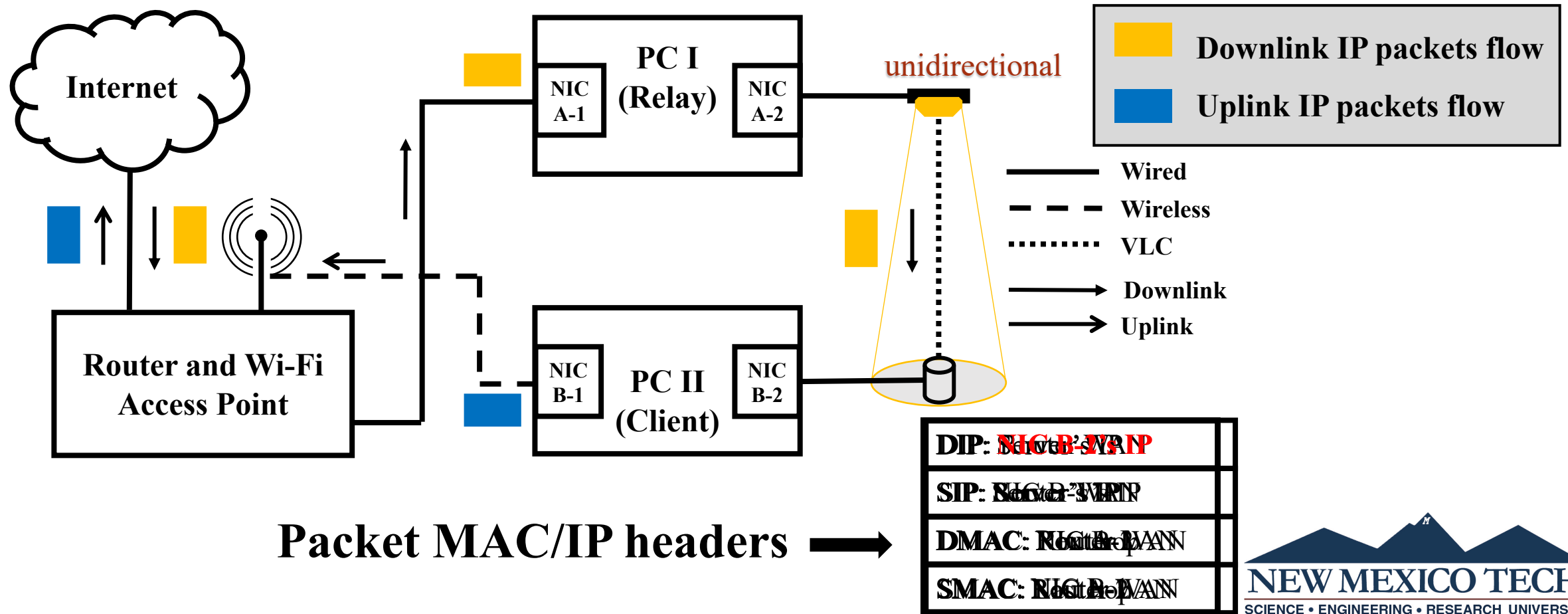
VLC Connect to the Internet - Uplink?

- Uplink of VLC is a challenge.
- Incorporate RF uplink could be a solution.



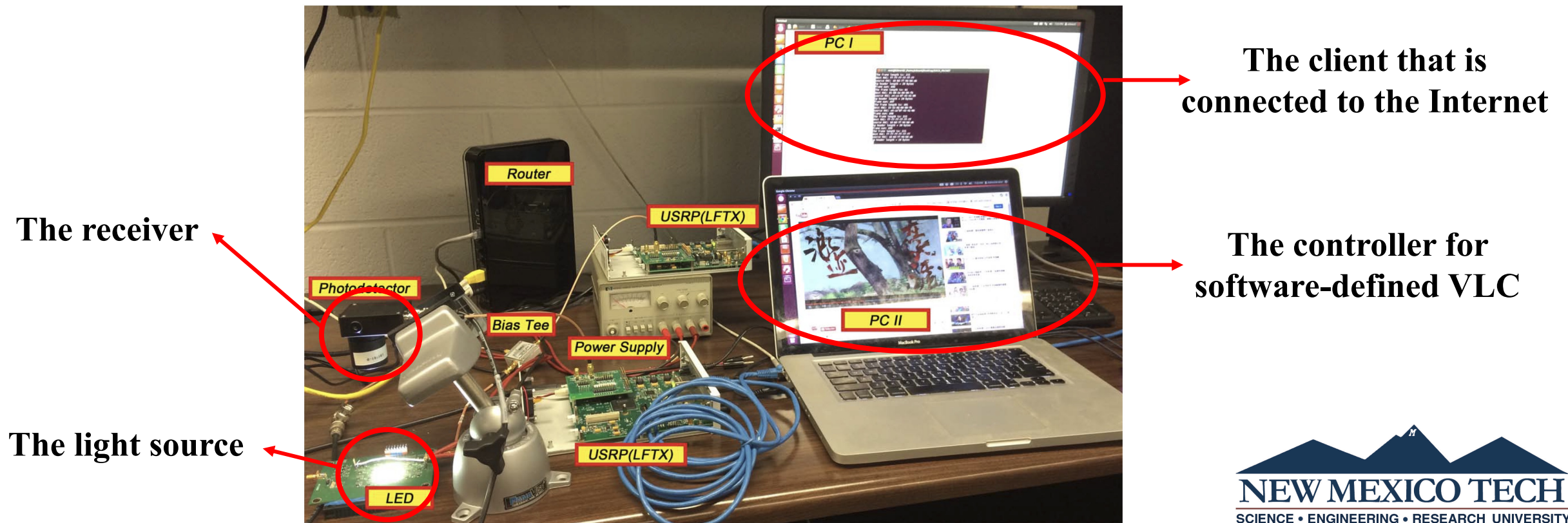
VLC Connect to the Internet - Uplink?

• Asymmetric Li+WiFi System Architecture and Traffic Flow Demo



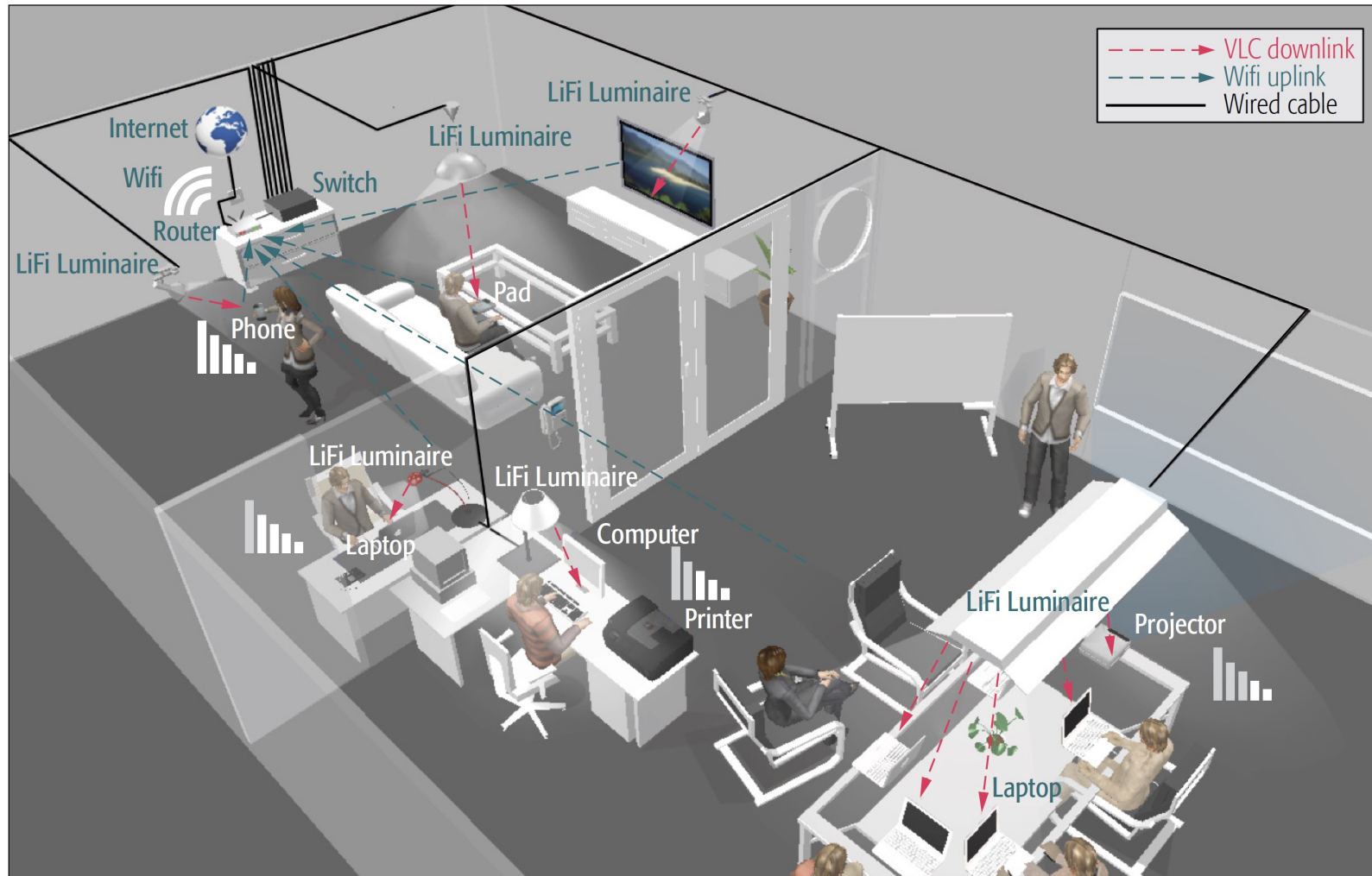
VLC Connect to the Internet - Testbed

- In the following video, we show a testbed using visible light communication (VLC) to connect to the Internet.



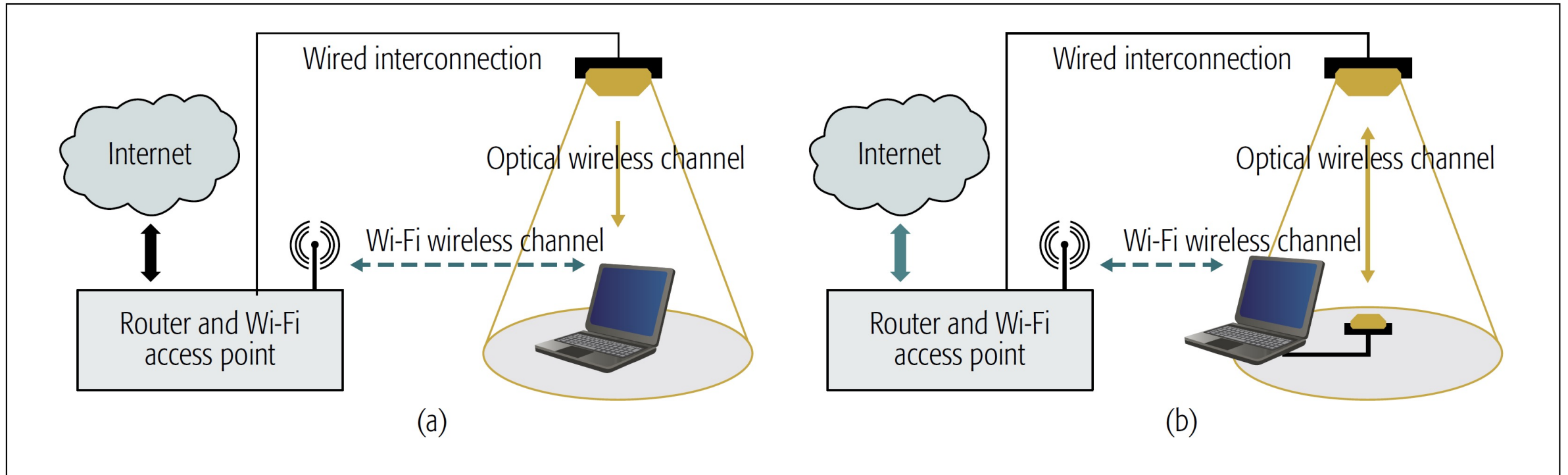
V L C C o n n e c t t o t h e I n t e r n e t

An Indoor Li+WiFi HetNet



The coexistence of LiFi and WiFi leverage ubiquitous LiFi luminaire to alleviate the wireless radio channel congestion and provide better quality of experience to the end users.

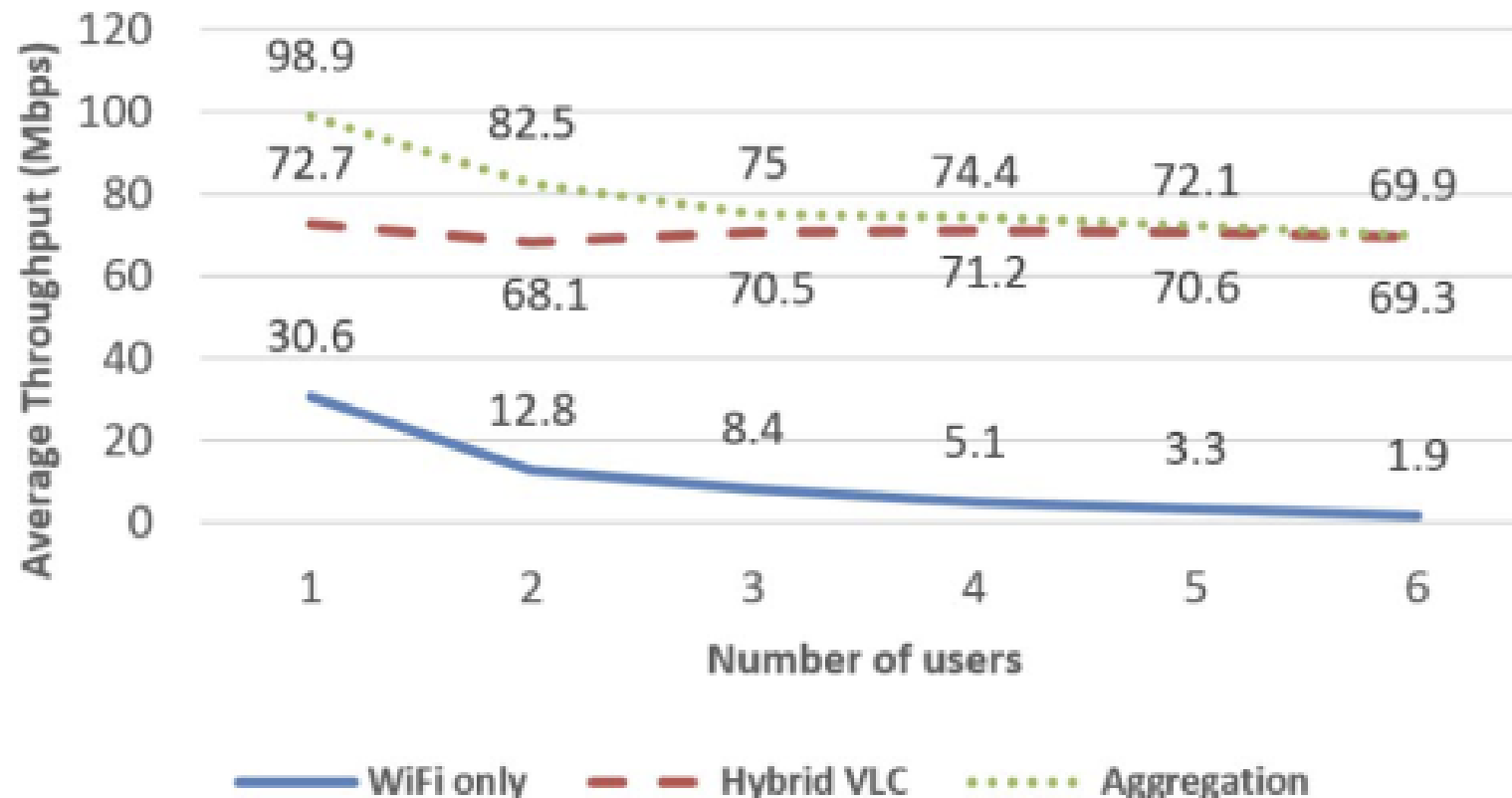
Configurations – Hybrid and Aggregated



Configurations of the a) hybrid system, and b) the aggregated system.

Experimental Results

- Throughput vs. Number of users

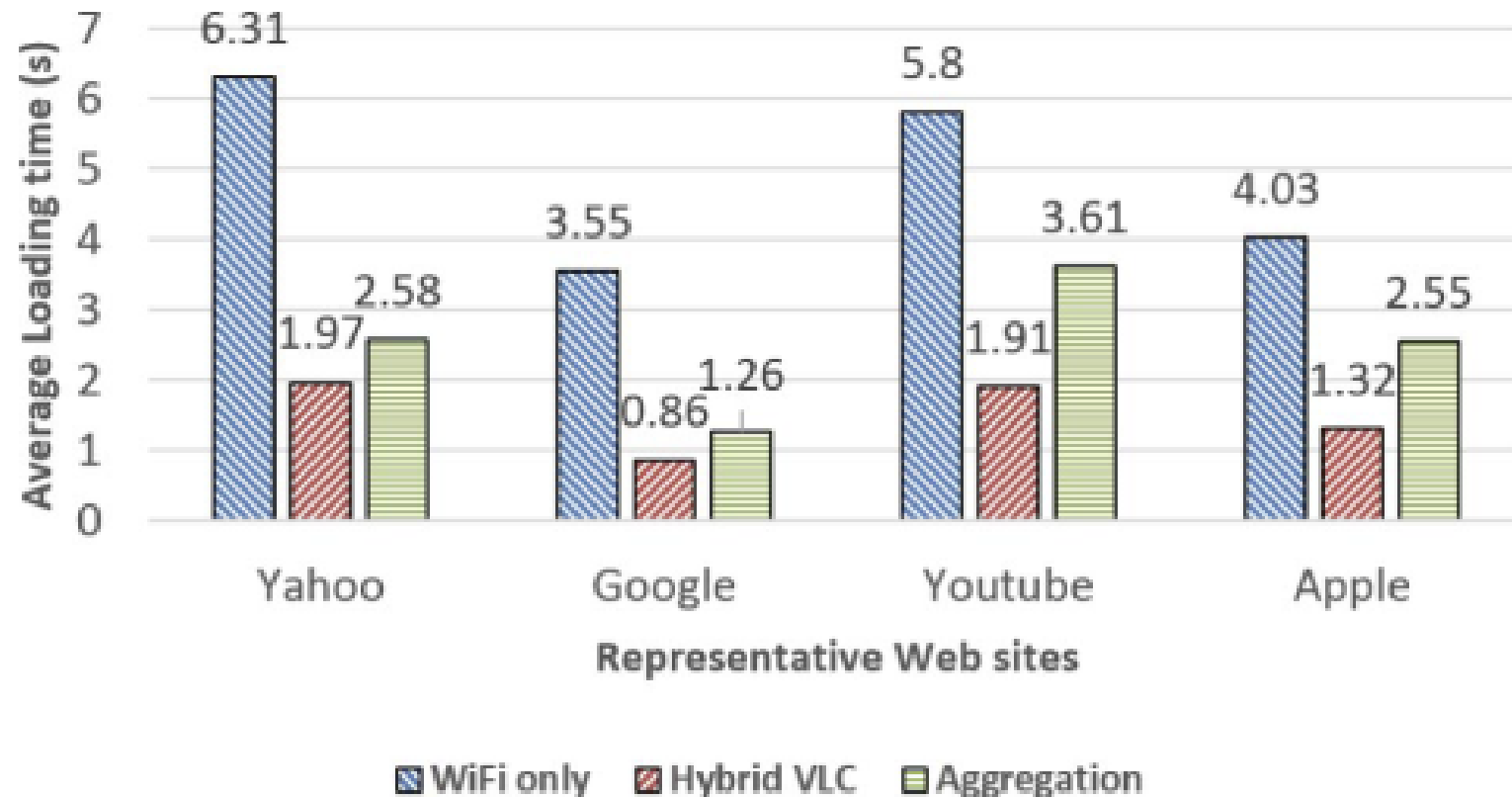


Keynotes:

- WiFi performs badly for more access devices.
- VLC performance is stable.
- Aggregation boosts data rate.

Experimental Results

- Loading time in web browsing

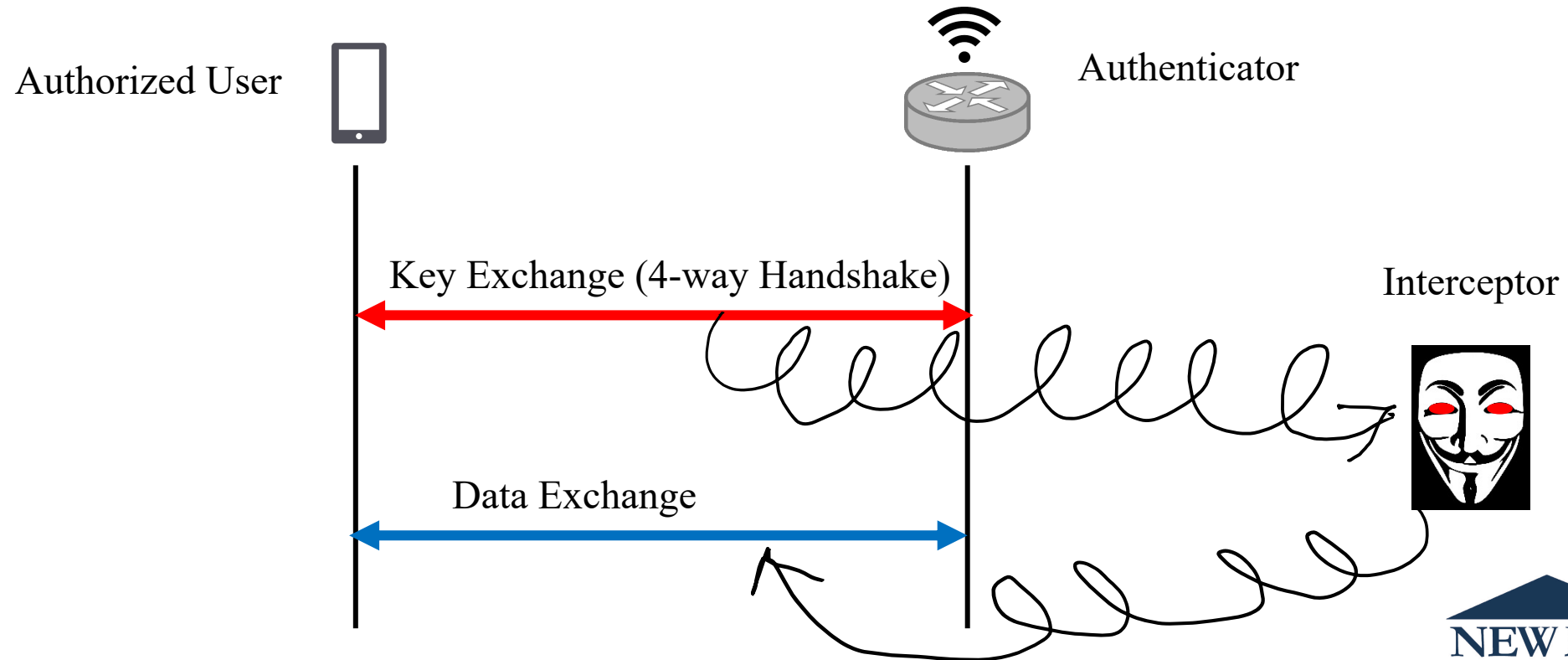


Keynotes:

- WiFi performs the worst.
- VLC performs the best.
- Aggregation system is held back by high WiFi latency.

Data Privacy is Another Concern

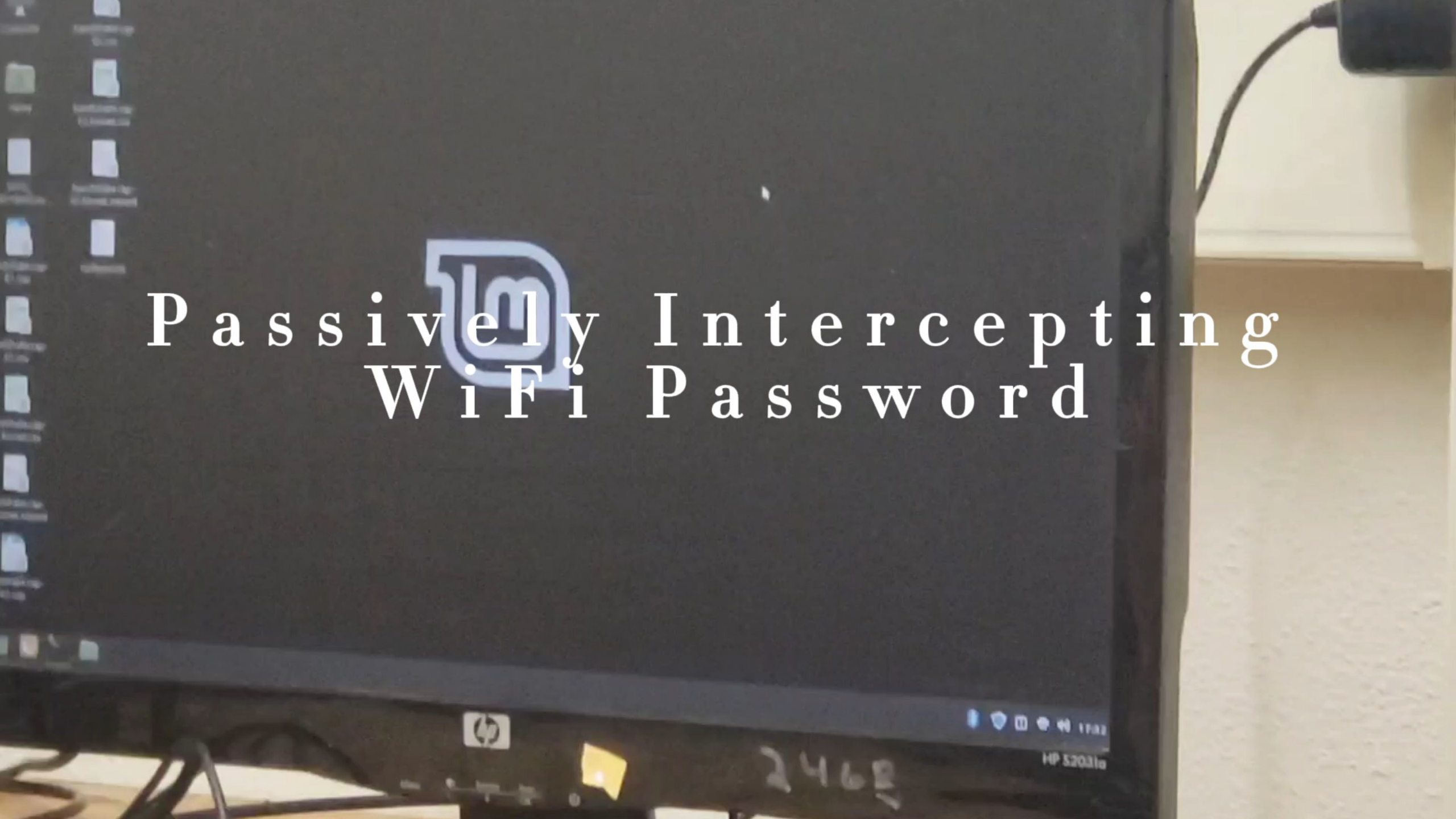
- WLAN Vulnerability – WPA2 Personal



WLAN Vulnerability – WPA2 Personal

- In the following video, we show how the WiFi login password can be stolen by a passive interceptor.

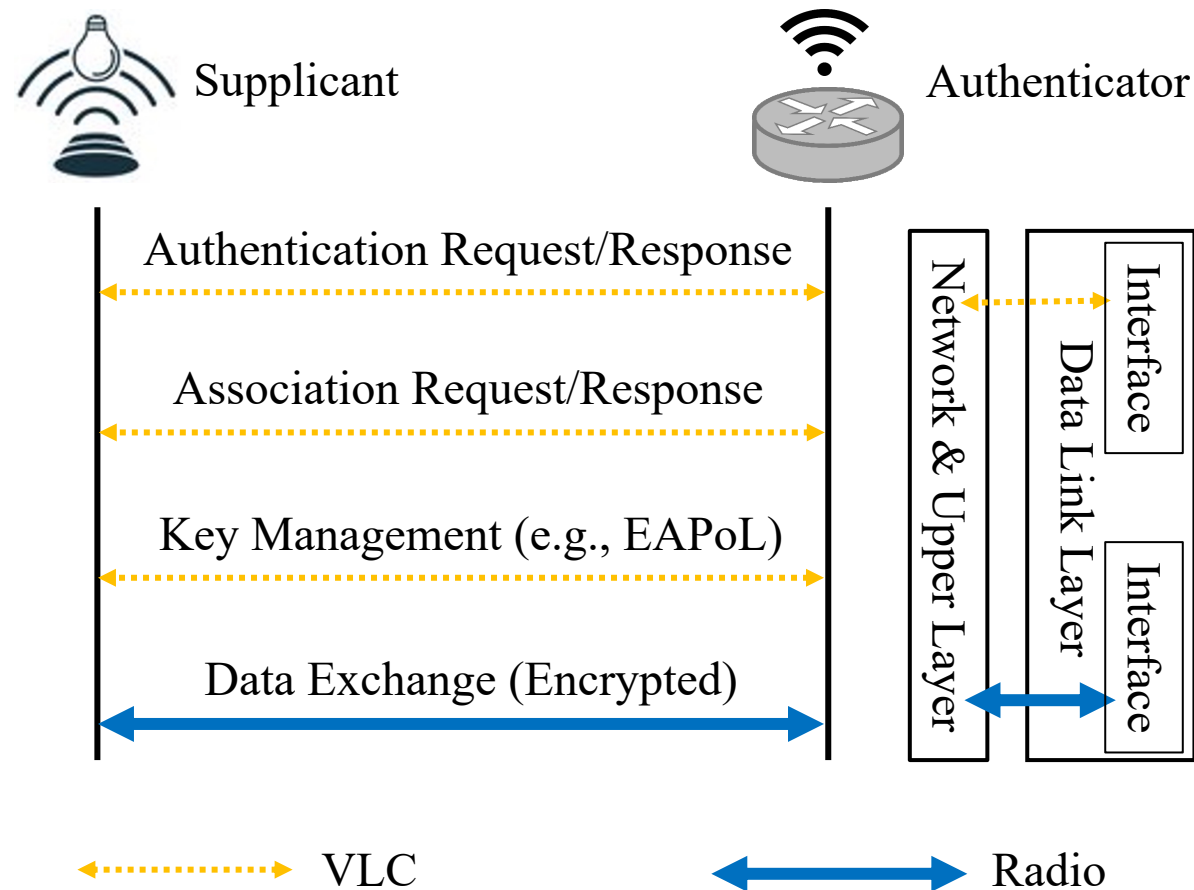




Passively Intercepting
WiFi Password

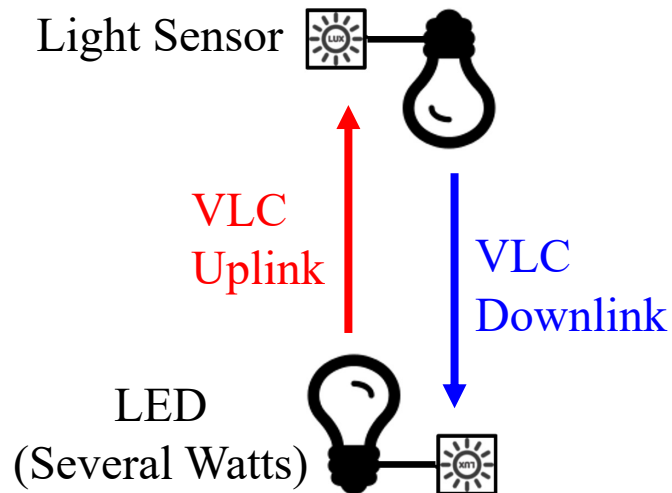
VLC Could be A Solution

- Sensitive data is exchanged on the VLC link.



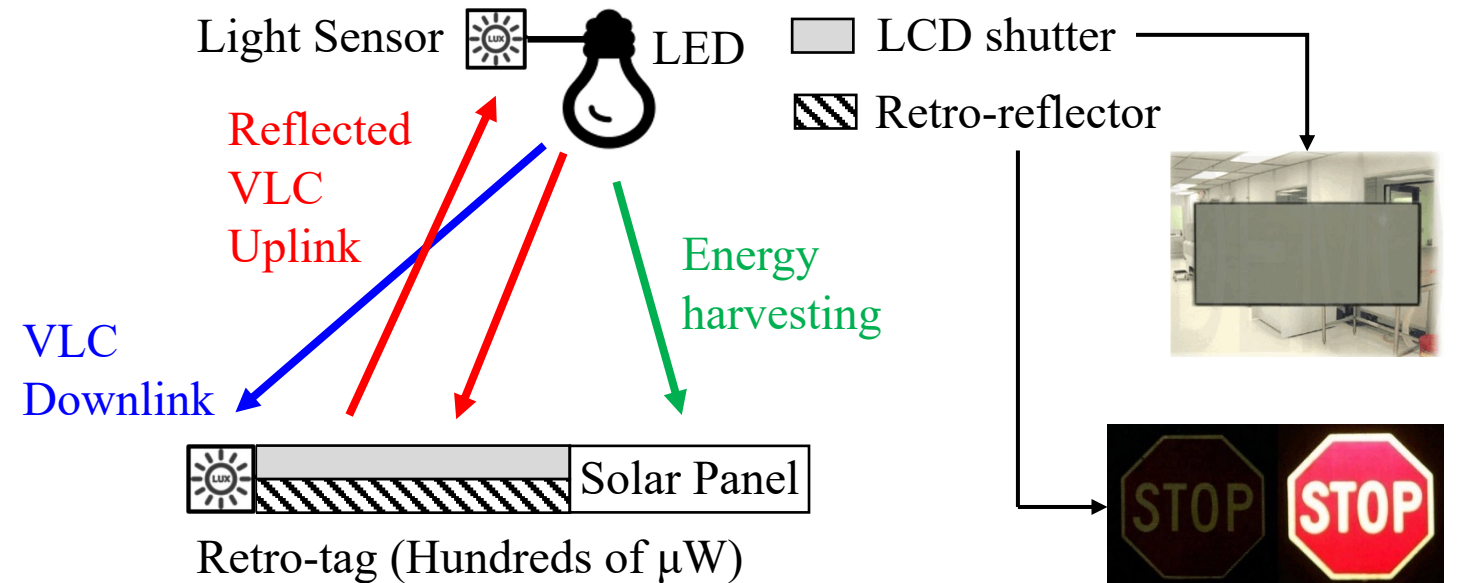
Maybe Retro-VLC is Better?

Conventional Symmetric VLC



- ❖ High power
- ❖ Miss uplink alignment
- ❖ Potential uplink glaring
- ❖ Bulky size

Ultra-low-power Asymmetric Retro-VLC

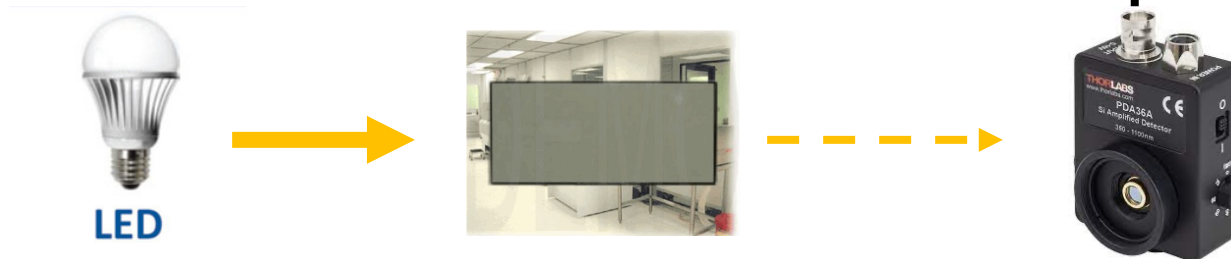


- ❖ Ultra-low-power uplink transmission
- ❖ Uplink alignment ensured by retro-reflectivity
- ❖ No diffused uplink glaring light
- ❖ Small size and light weight

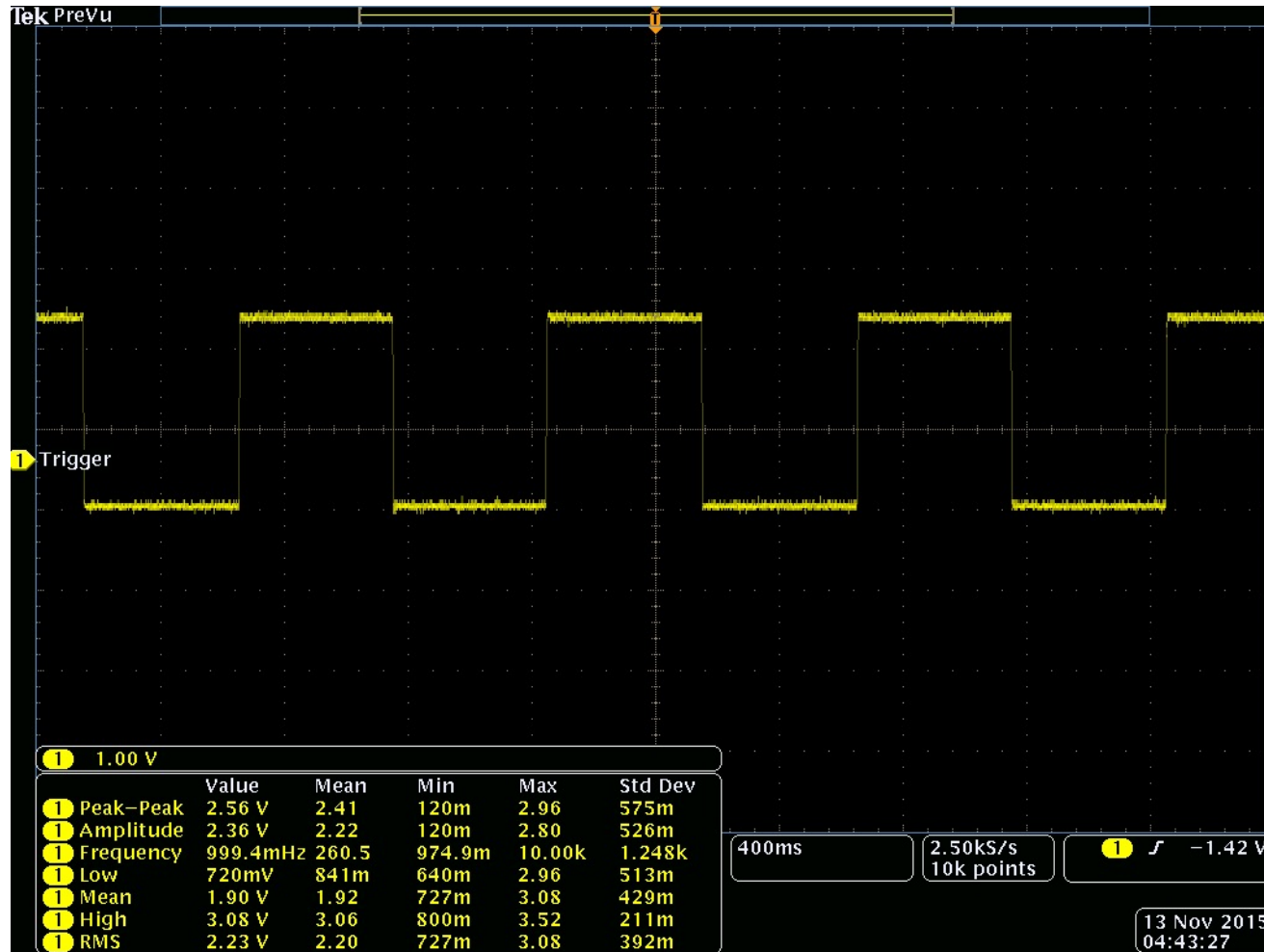
The Bandwidth is Limited

- Twisted Nematic shutter:
 - Low voltage (~ 3.3 V)
 - Low frequency (~ 200 Hz)
- Pi-cell shutter:
 - High voltage (> 10 V)
 - High frequency (up to 5 kHz)

Let's do some experiments:



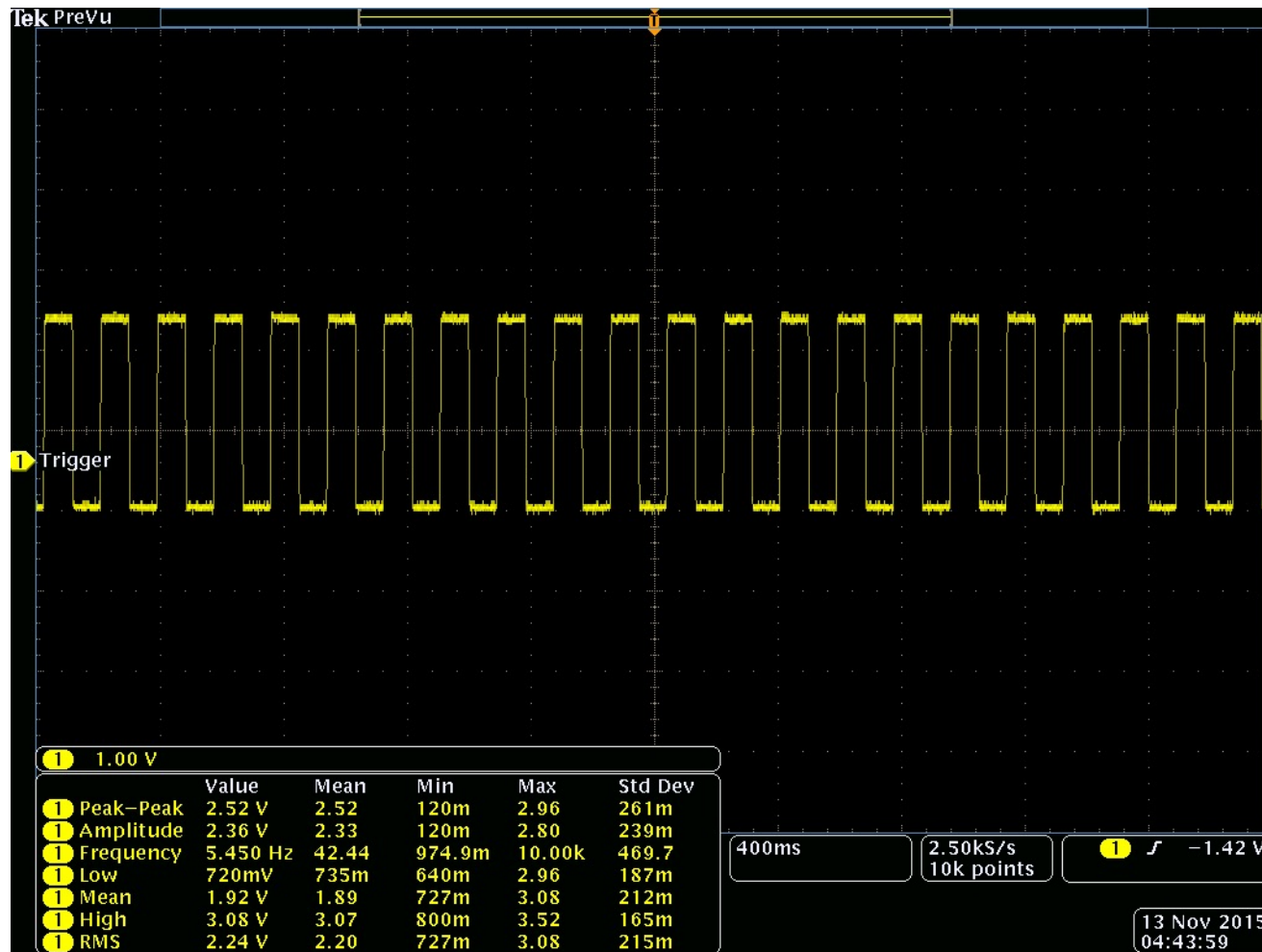
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

2 Hz

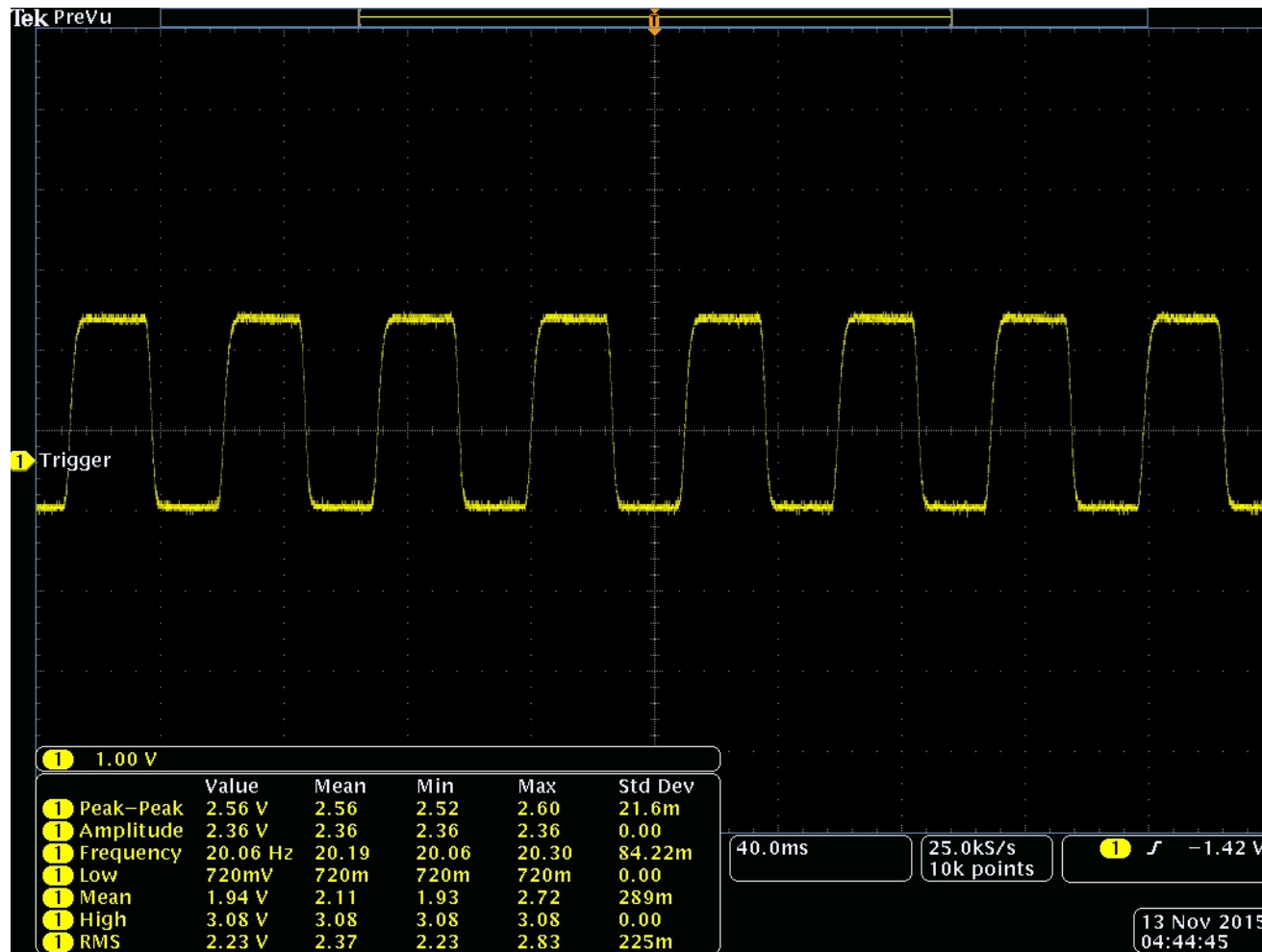
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

10 Hz

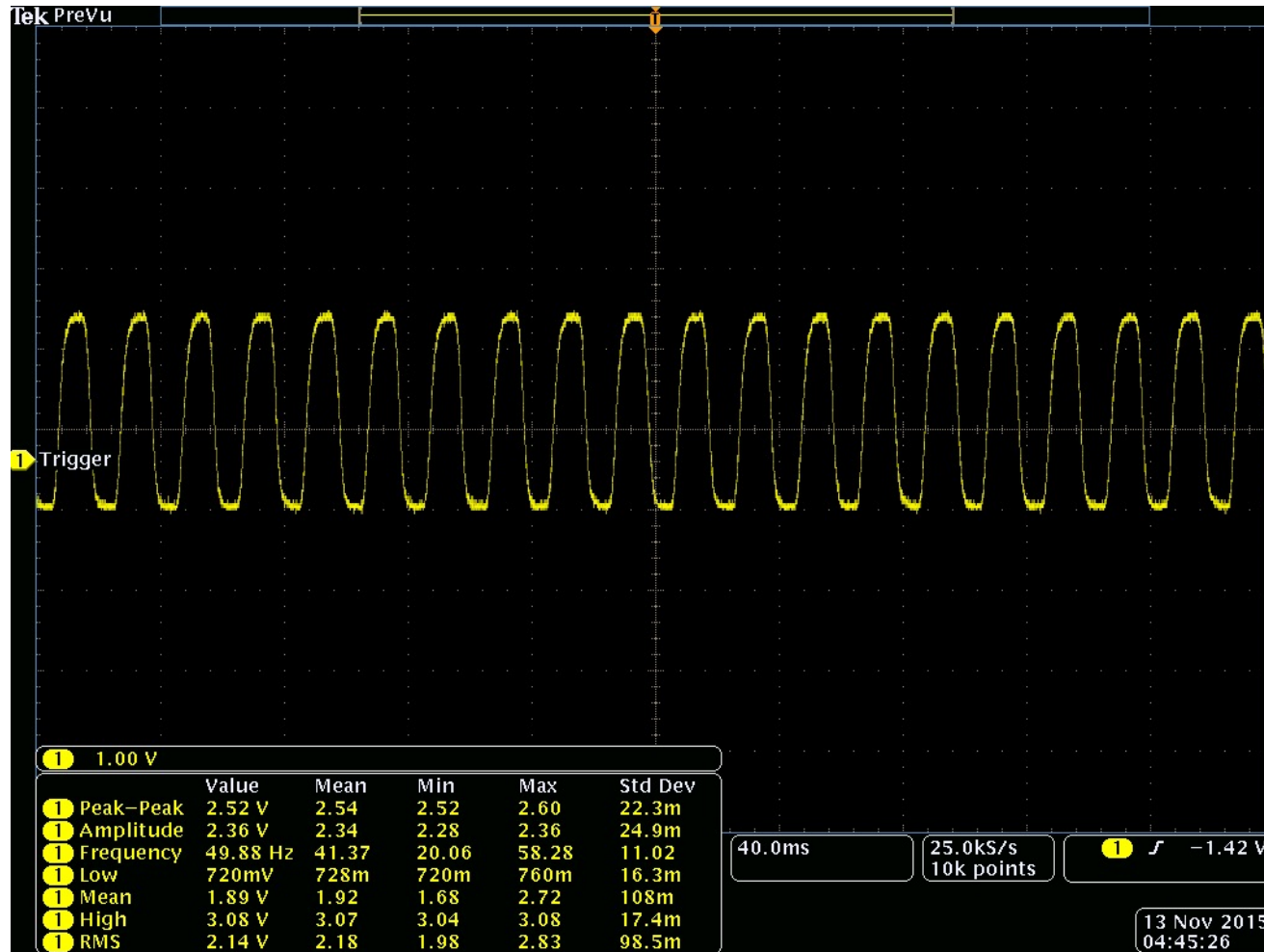
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

40 Hz

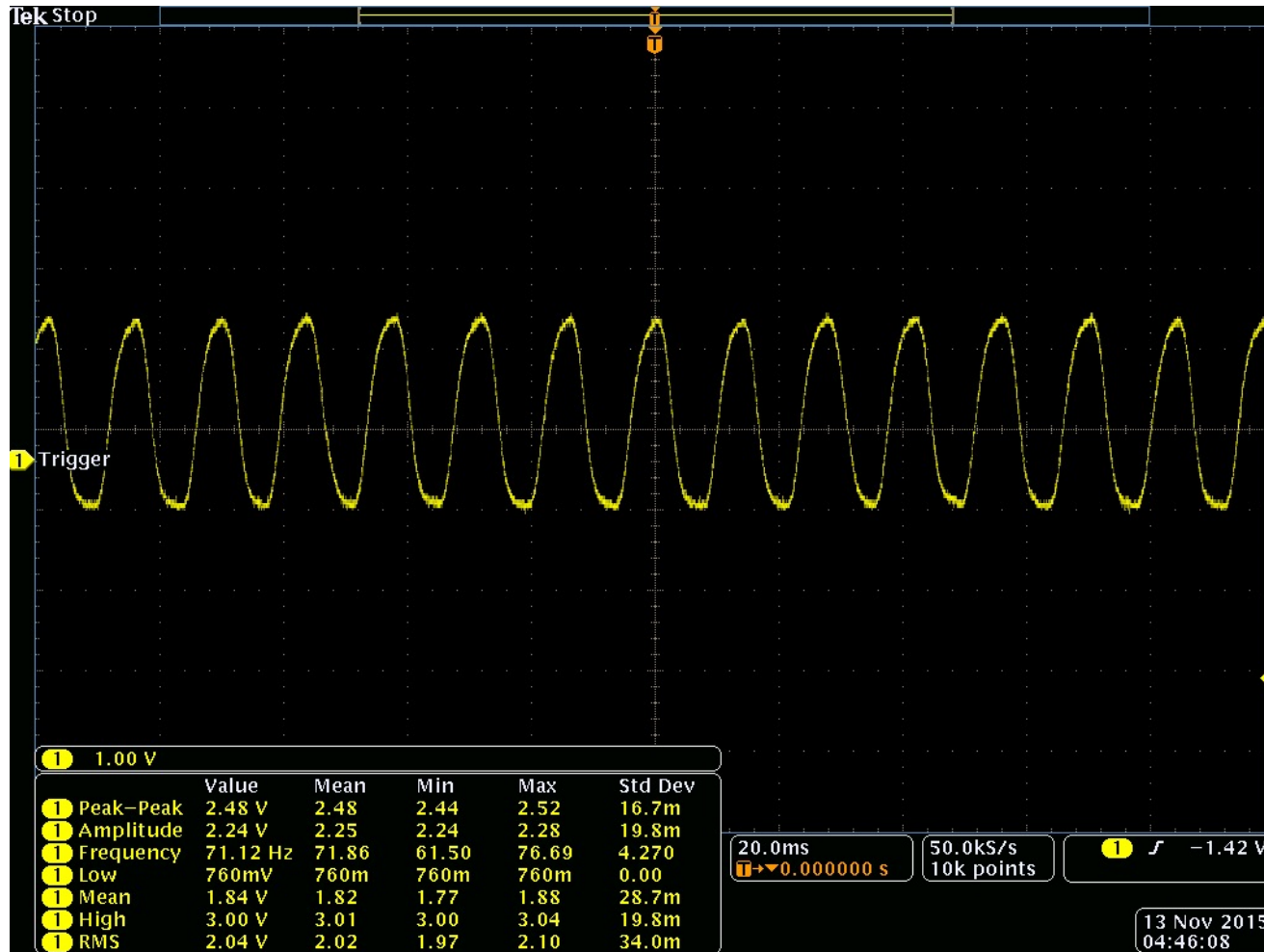
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

100 Hz

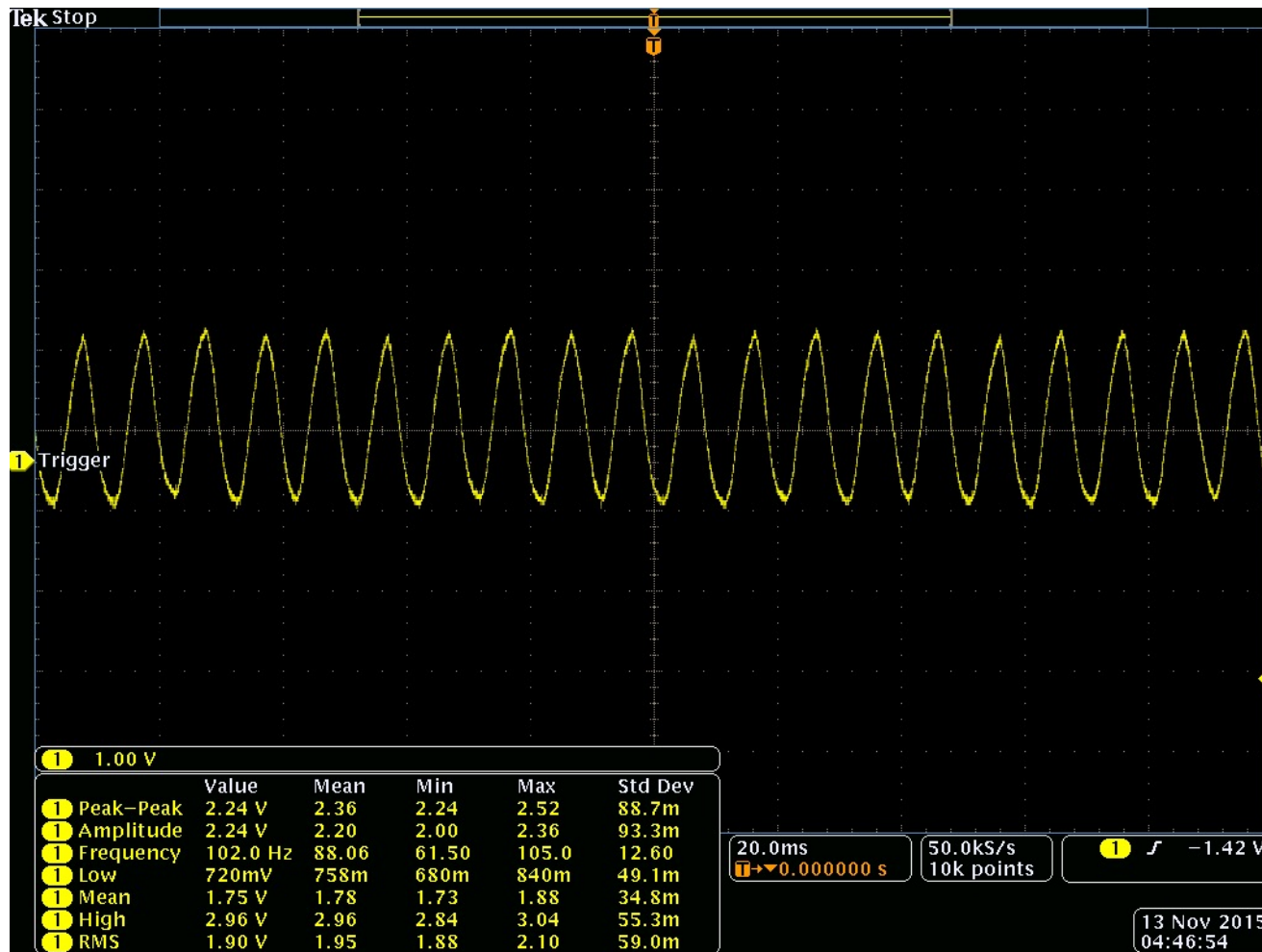
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

140 Hz

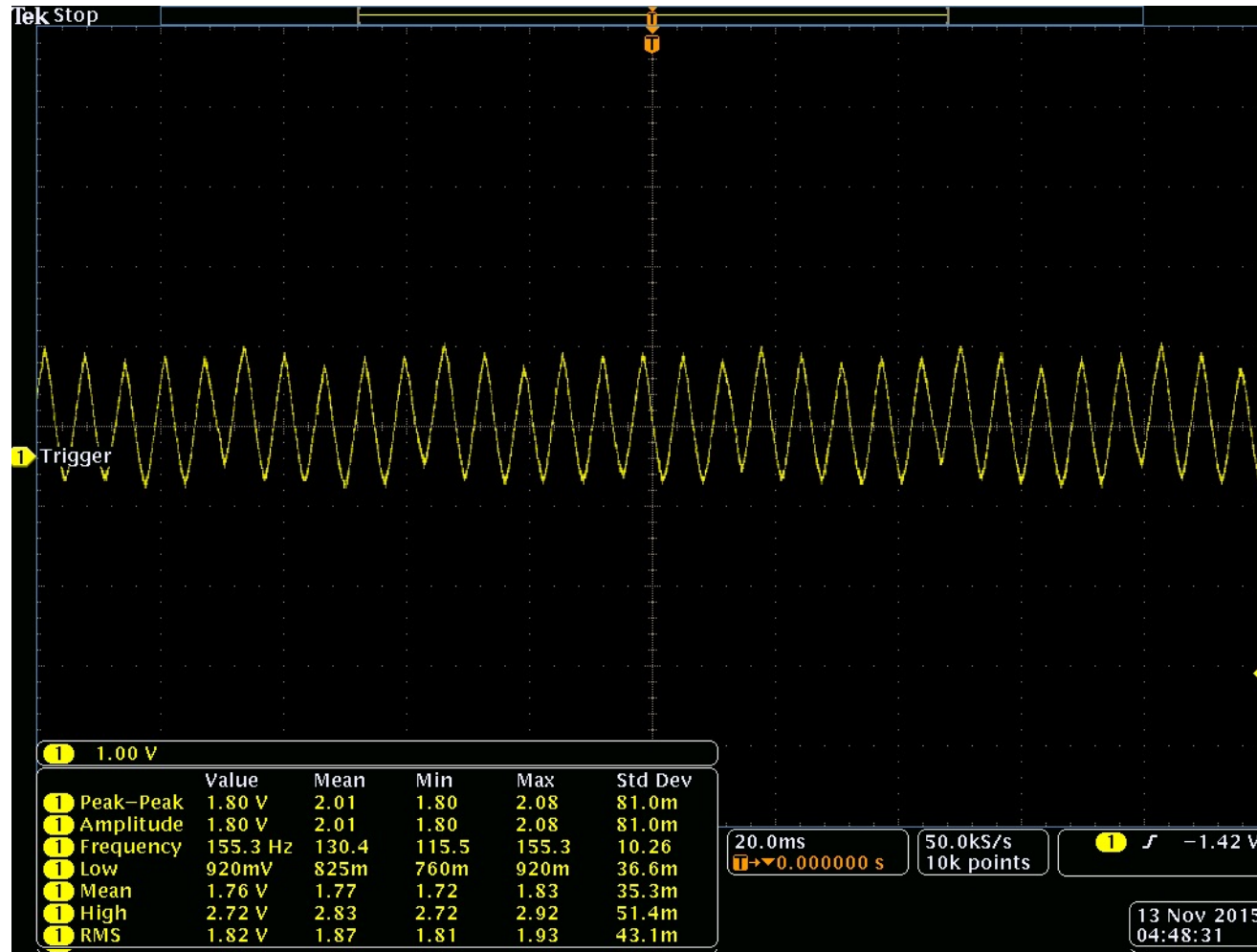
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

200 Hz

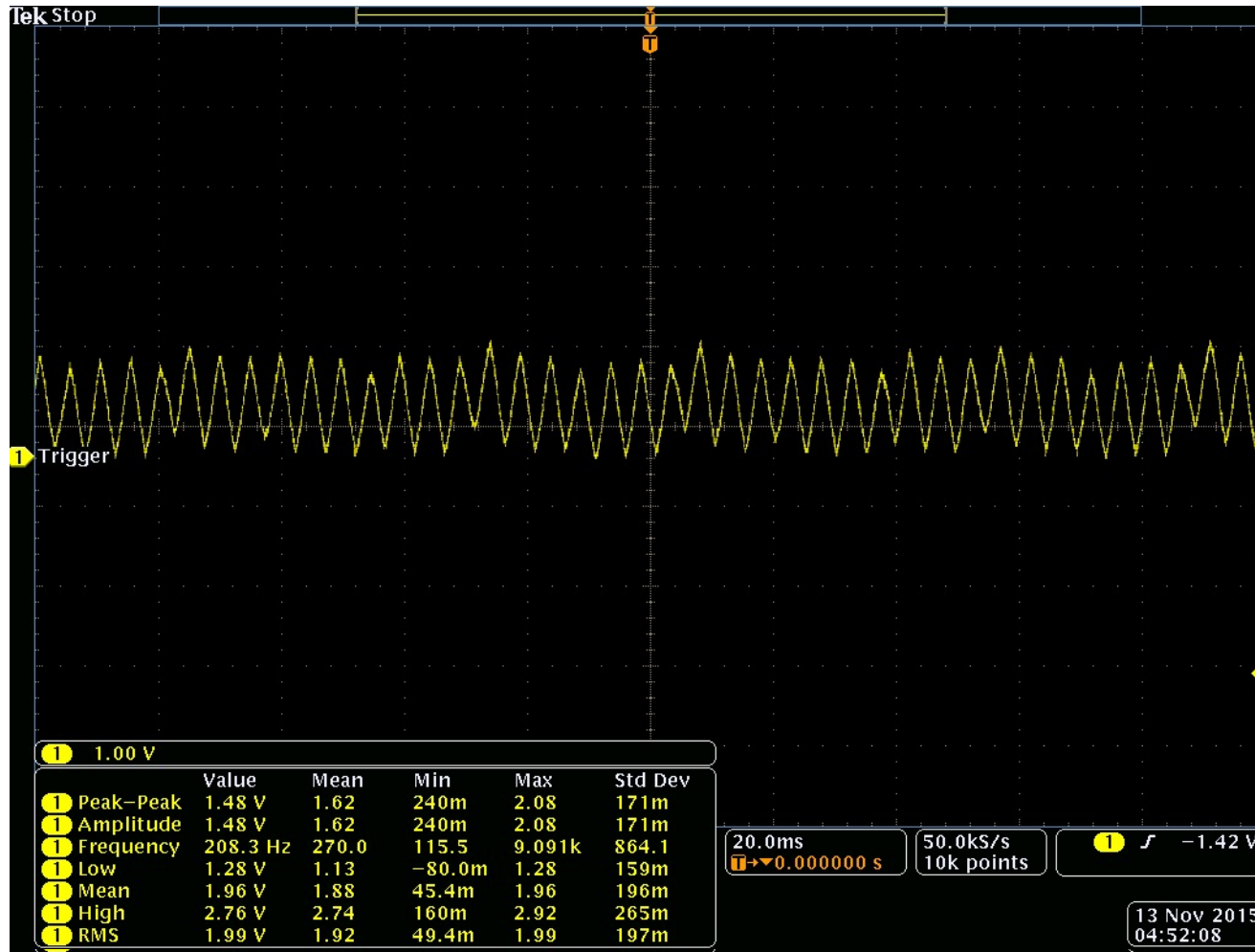
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

300 Hz

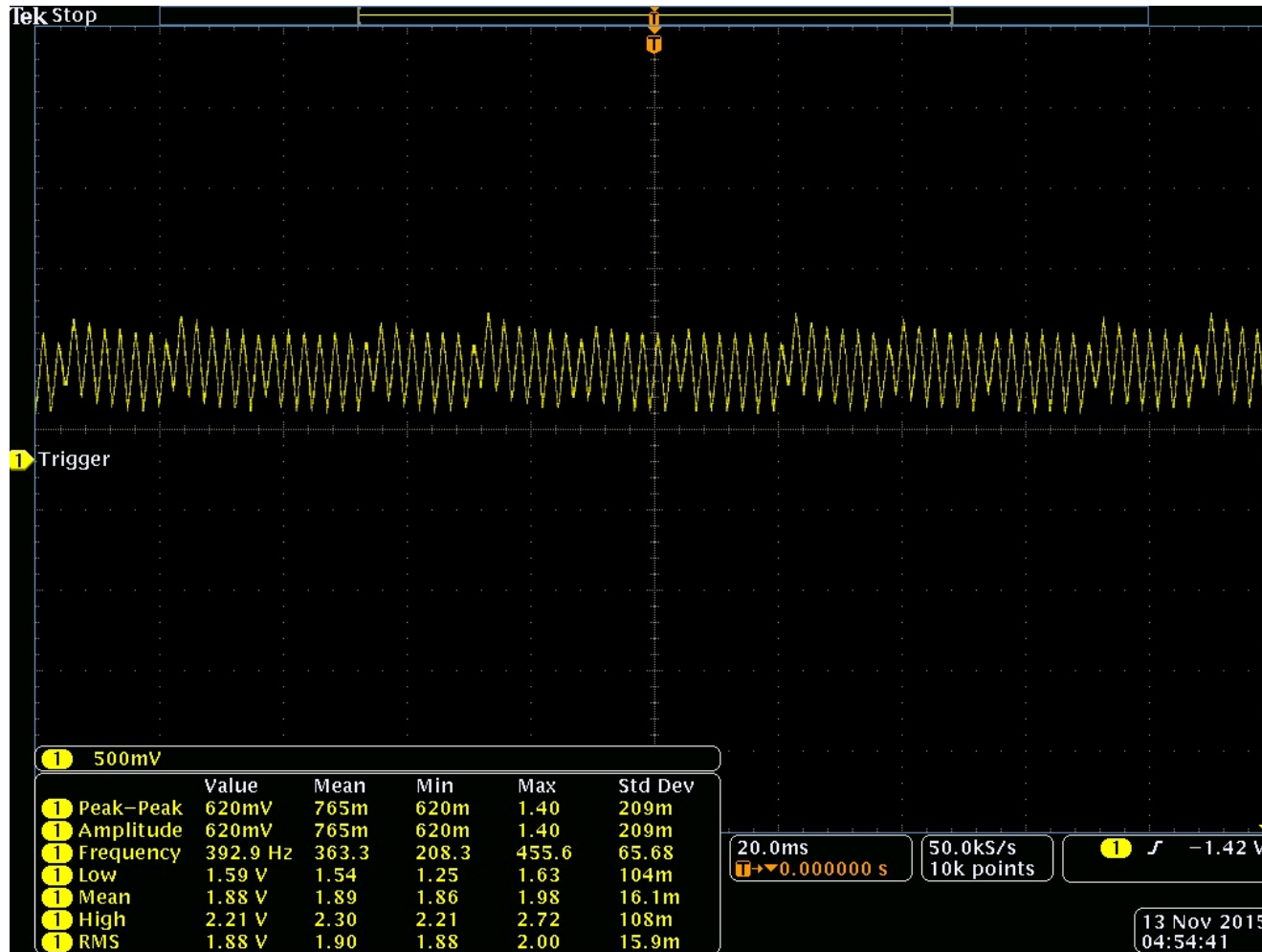
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

400 Hz

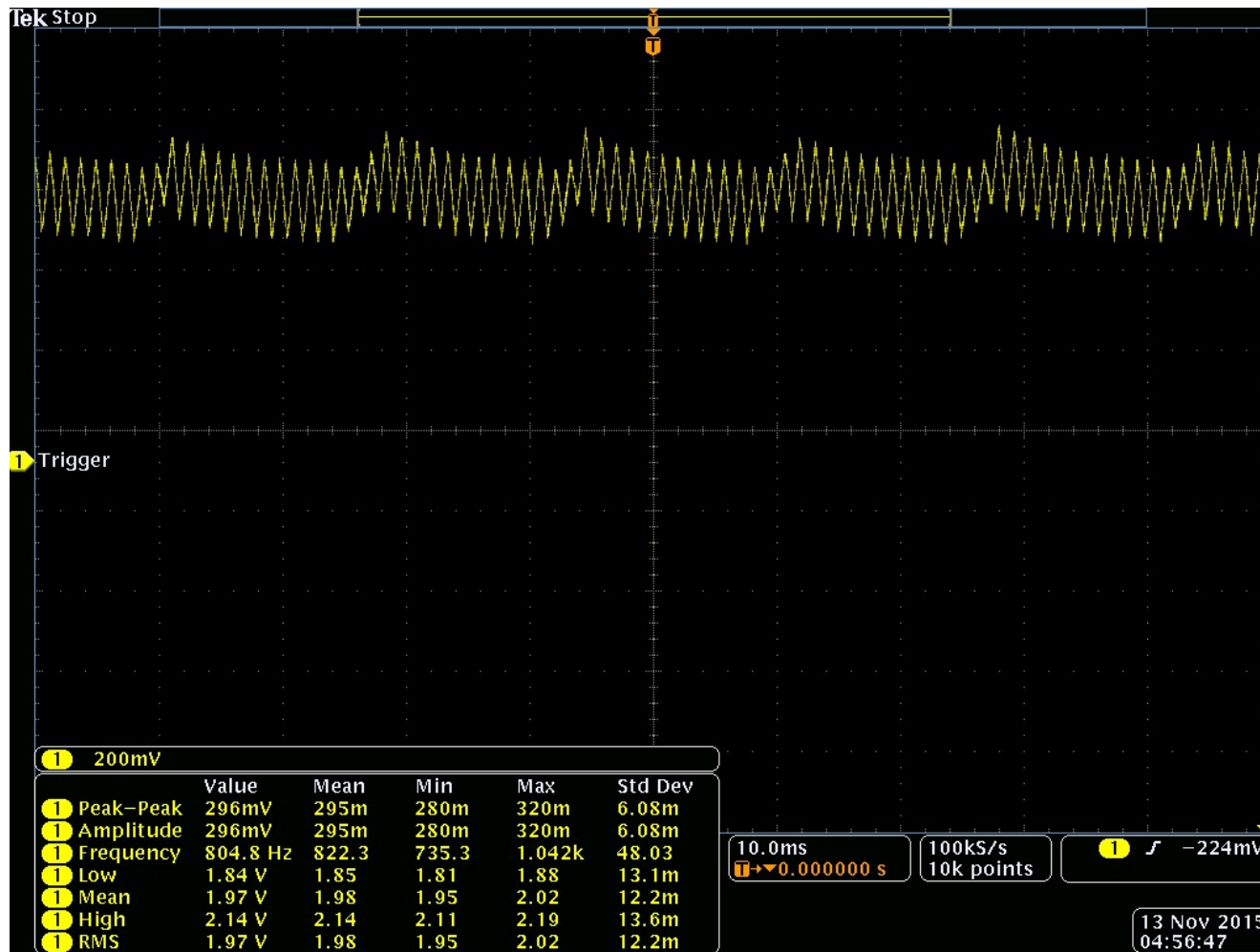
Bottleneck of LCD shutters



Modulation Frequency

800 Hz

Bottleneck of LCD shutters

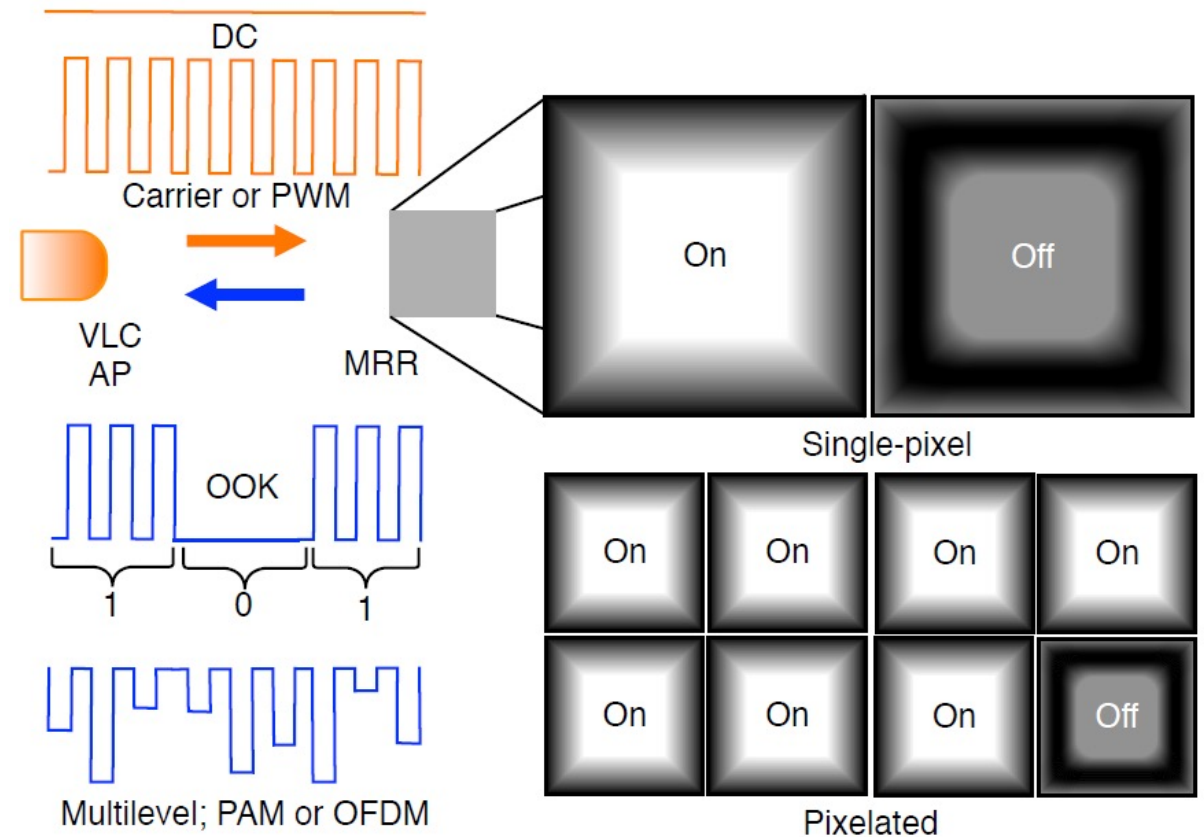


Modulation Frequency

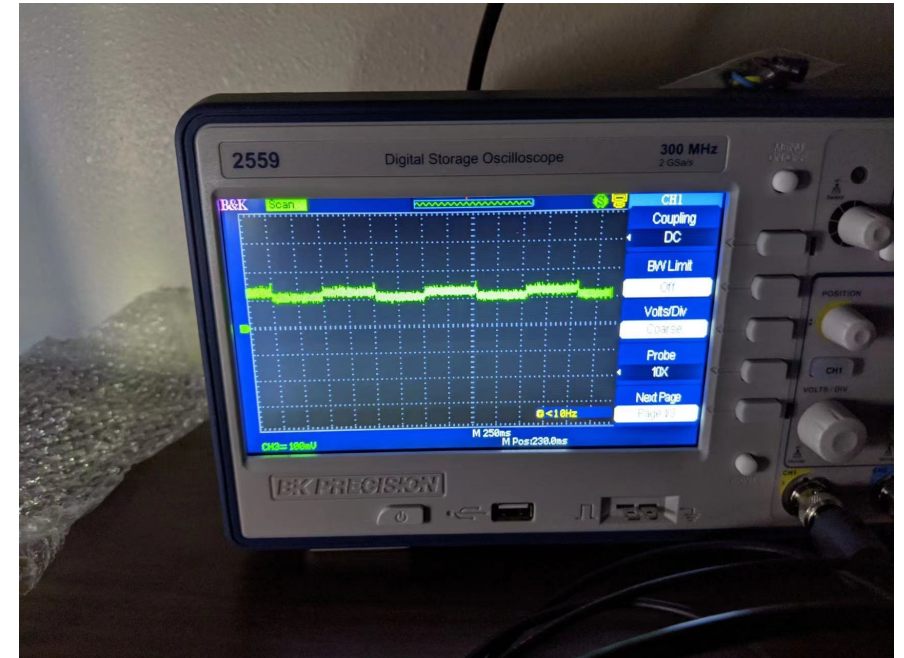
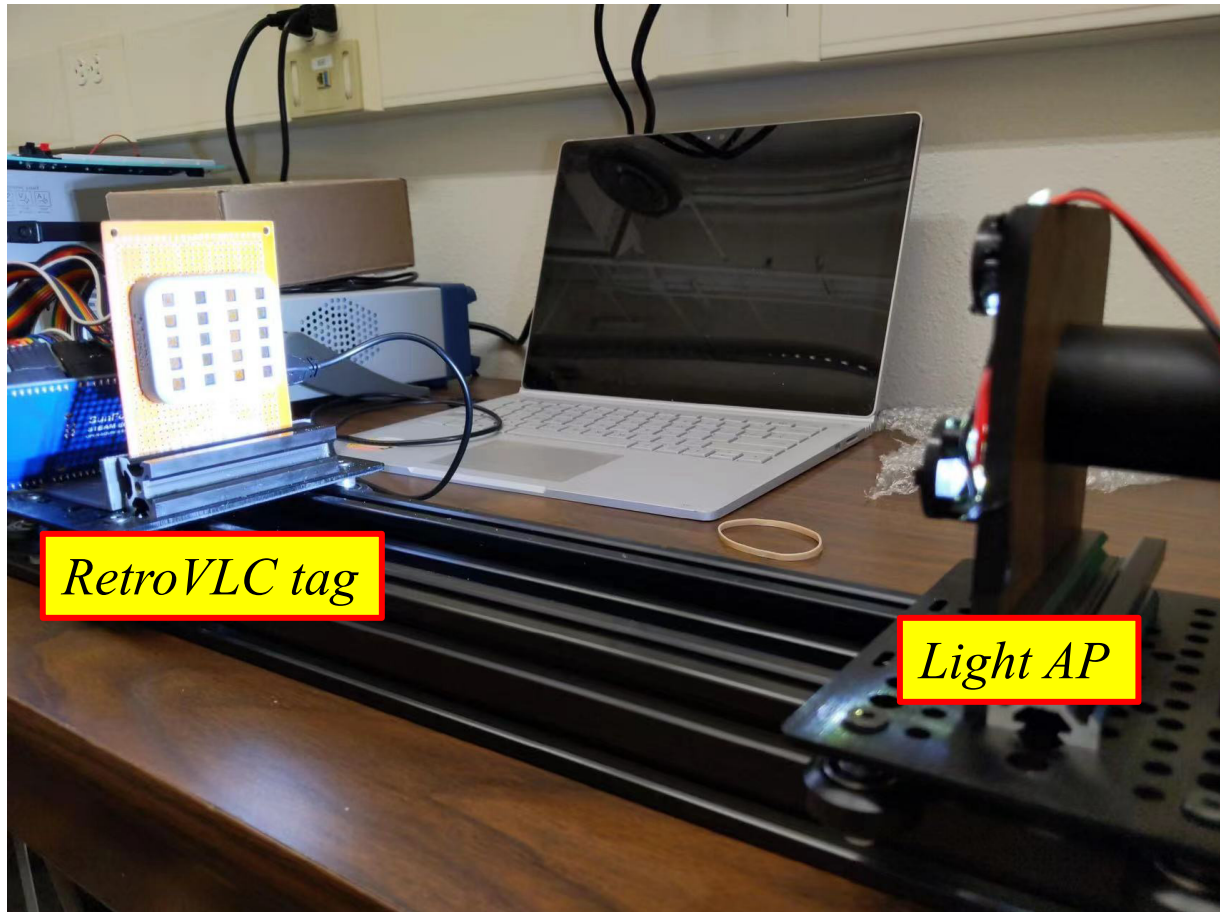
1600 Hz

A Novel Pixelated Retro-VLC Tag

- Instead of using one shutter, multiple smaller shutters form the pixelated Retro-VLC tag.
- Smaller LCD shutters has faster switching speed.
- Multi-level optical signals are enabled.
- PAM, OFDM modulation schemes are possible.

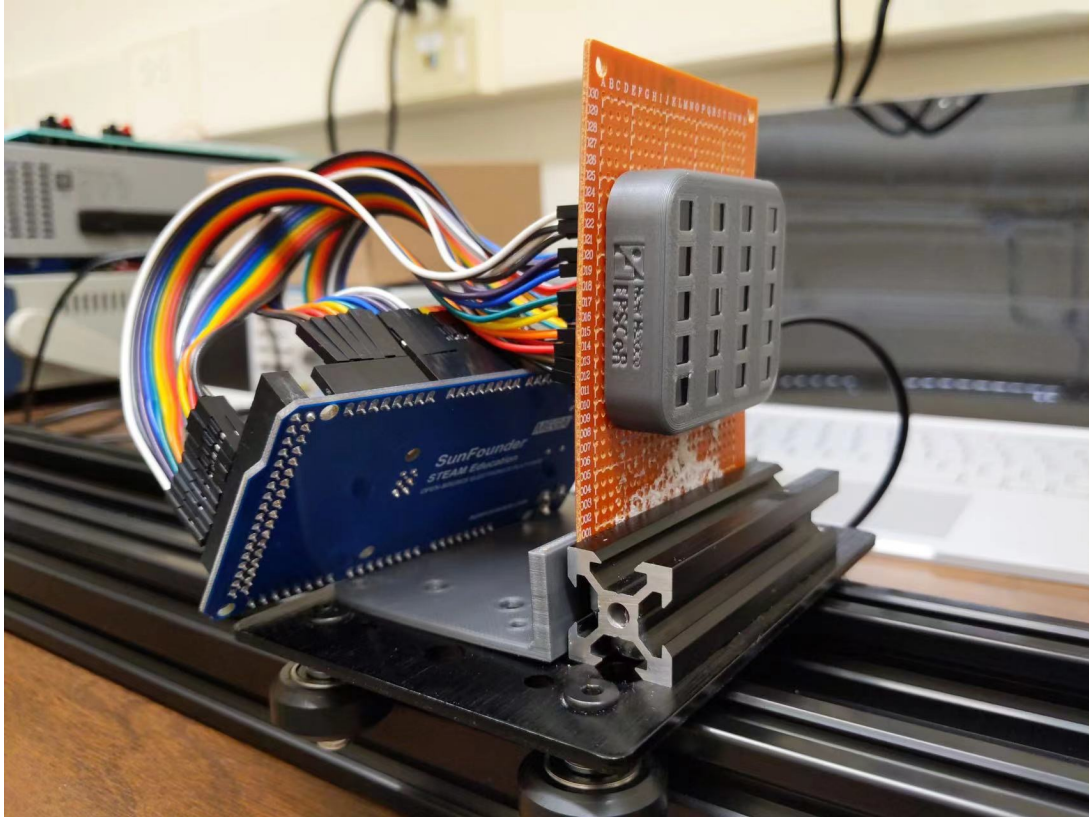


A RetroVLC Array Testbed from NMT

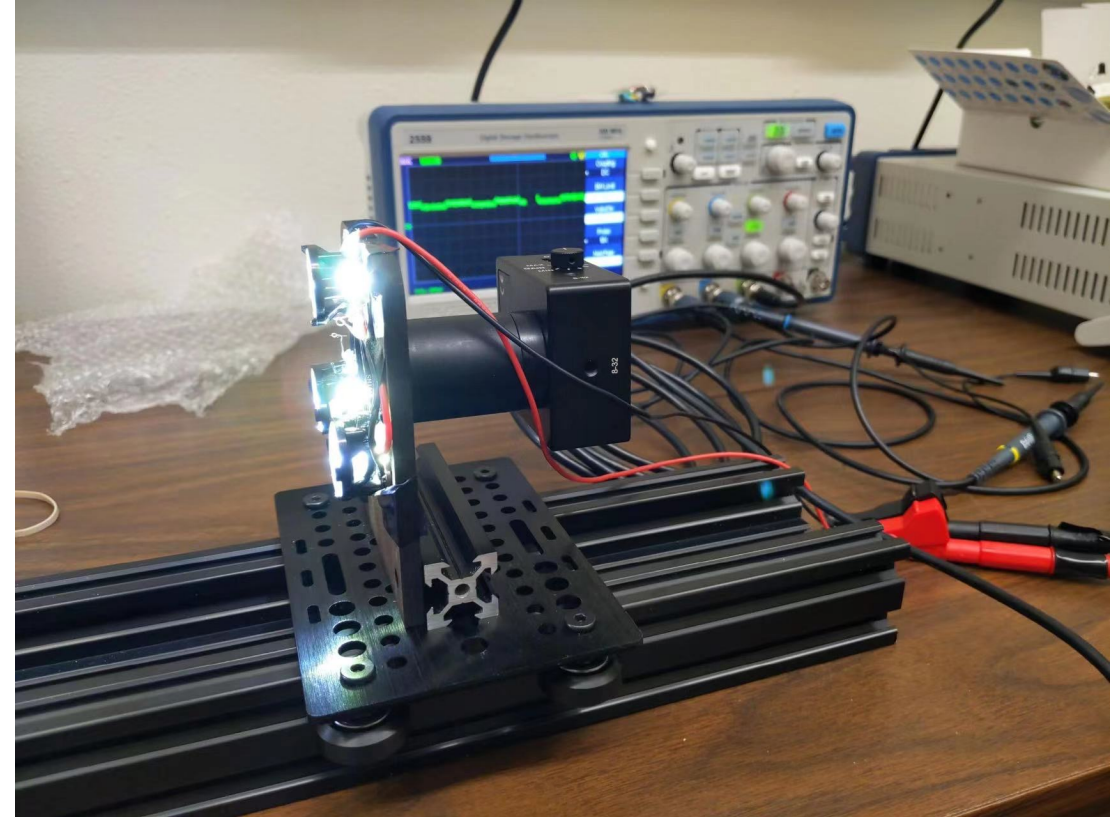


A square wave signal from RetroVLC tag

A RetroVLC Array Testbed from NMT



MCU controlled pixelated RetroVLC



Light Source + Avalanche PD

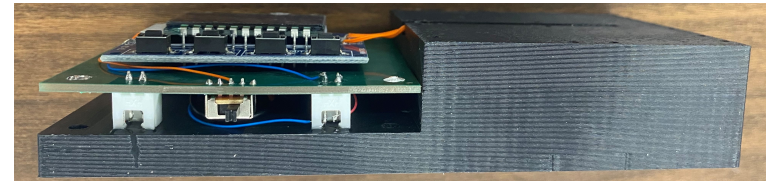
A RetroVLC Prototype from NJIT

- This device is developed by my collaborator Dr. Abdallah Khreishah from New Jersey Institute of Technology.

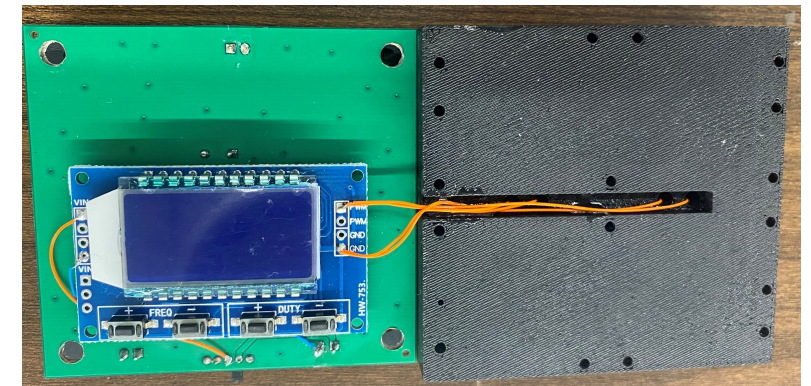
**Corner Cube
Retroreflector**



Solar Cell

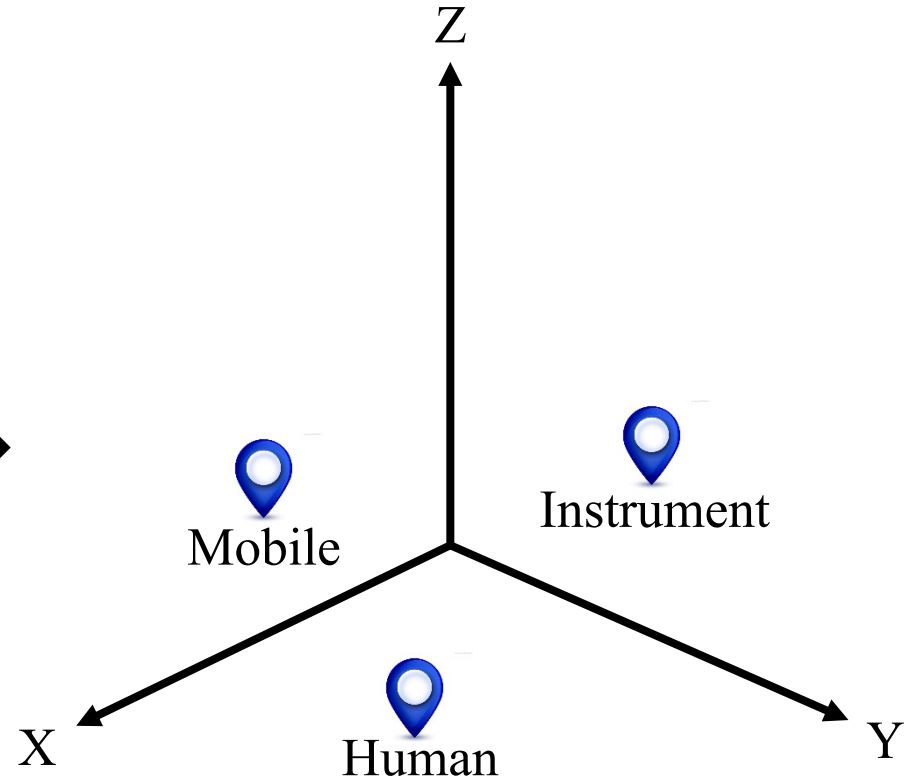
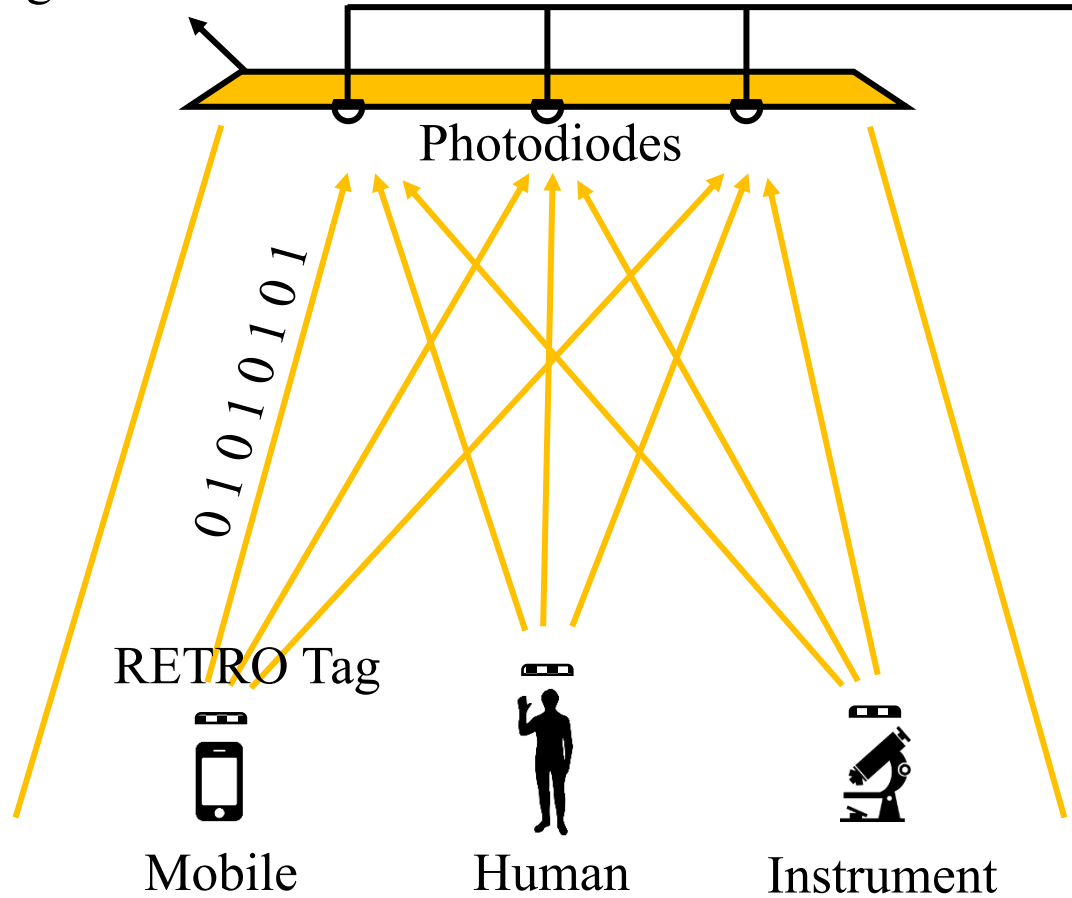


**Driver
Circuit**



Retro-VLCP: Real-time Tracking

Light Infrastructure

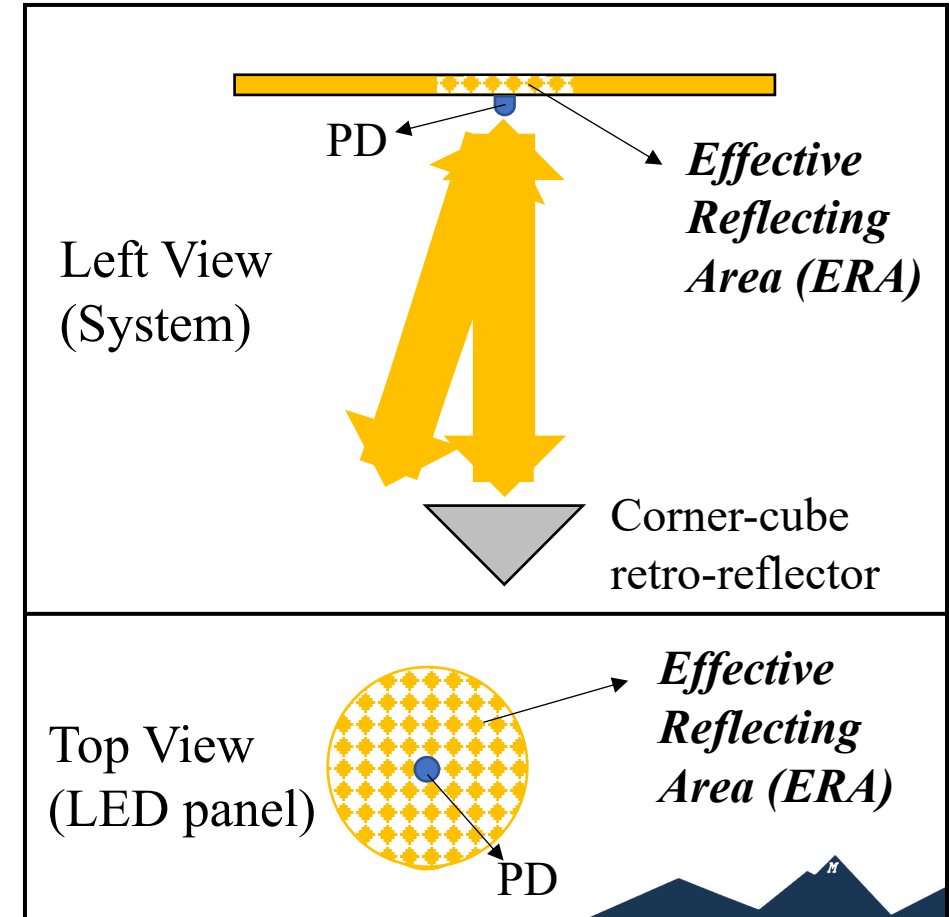


Retro-VLCP: Challenge

- **RSSI and Trilateration based Localization**
 - Key Feature: When retro-reflector changes its location and orientation, the received optical power on each PD will change.



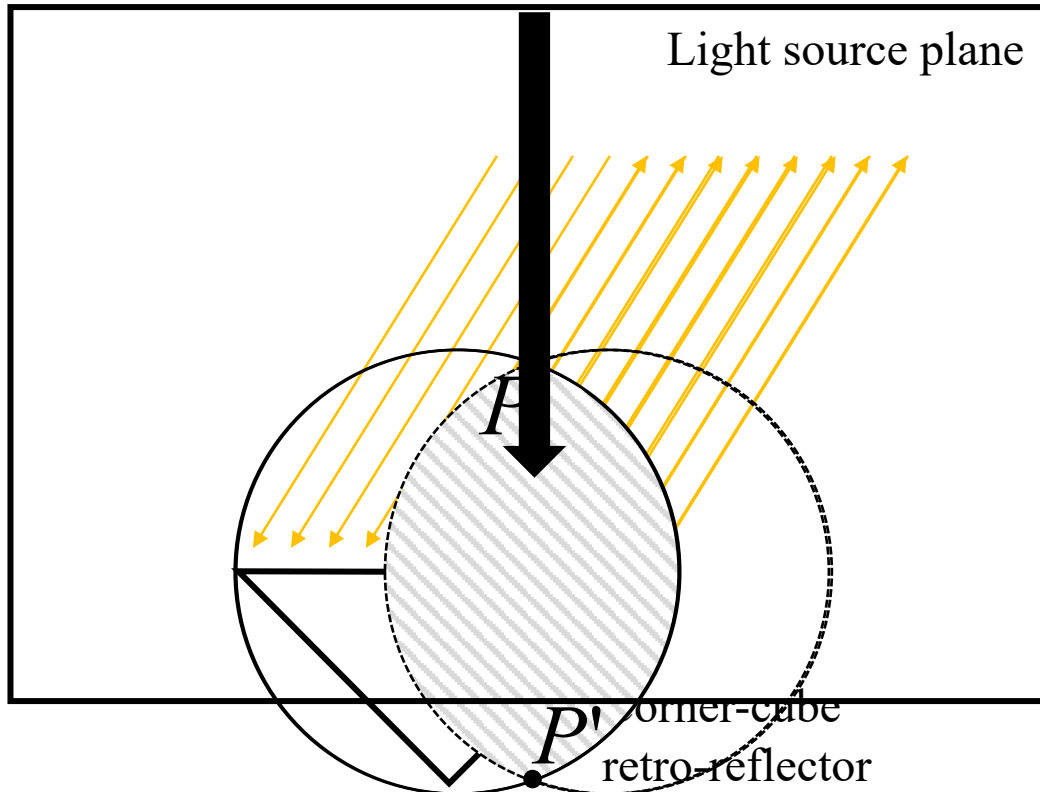
*Correlate the **effective reflecting area** with the **location** of retroreflector?*



Retro-VLCP: Key Idea

□ Derive Effective Reflecting Area (ERA)

Light rays hit into this region
will be retro-reflected.



Step 1: Map the overlapped region to the light source plane.

$P \rightarrow$ photodiode

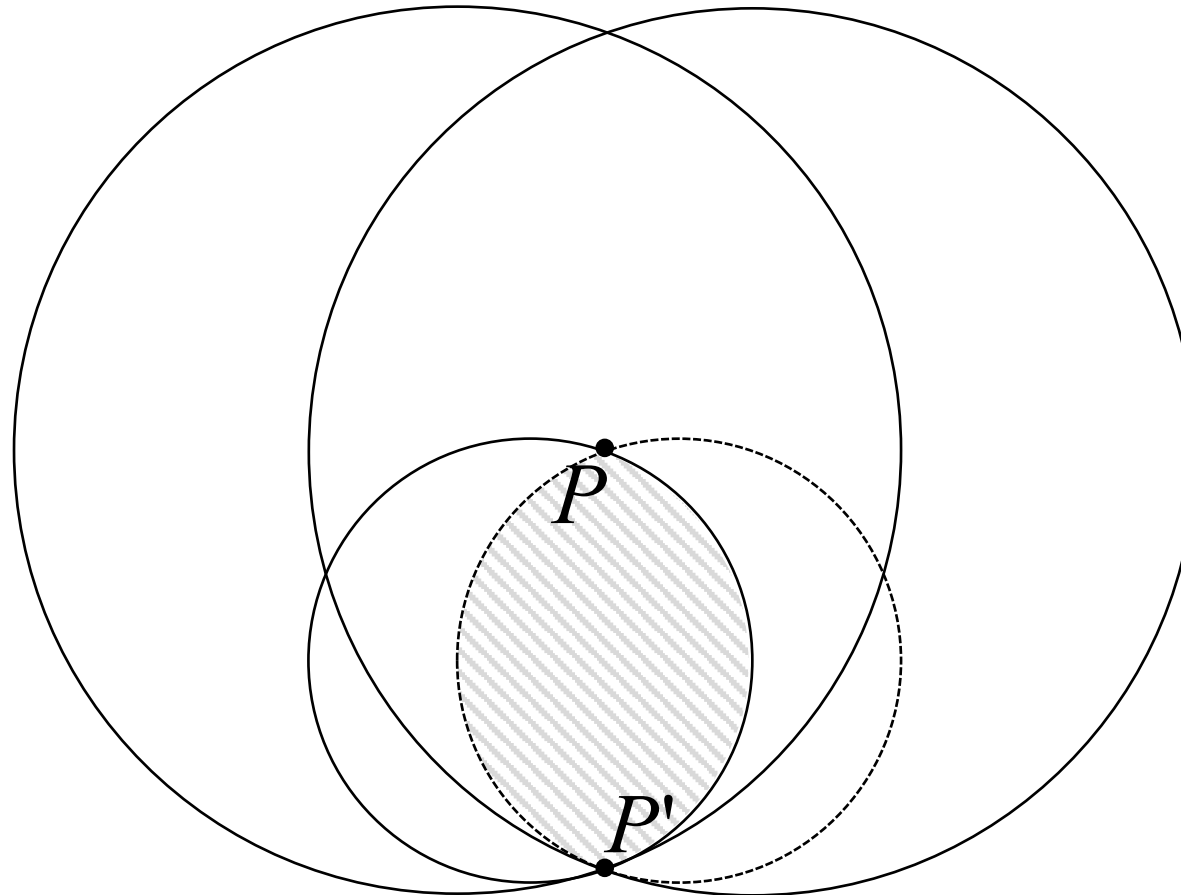
$P' \rightarrow$ symmetric point

Step 2: Rotate the overlap region around P .

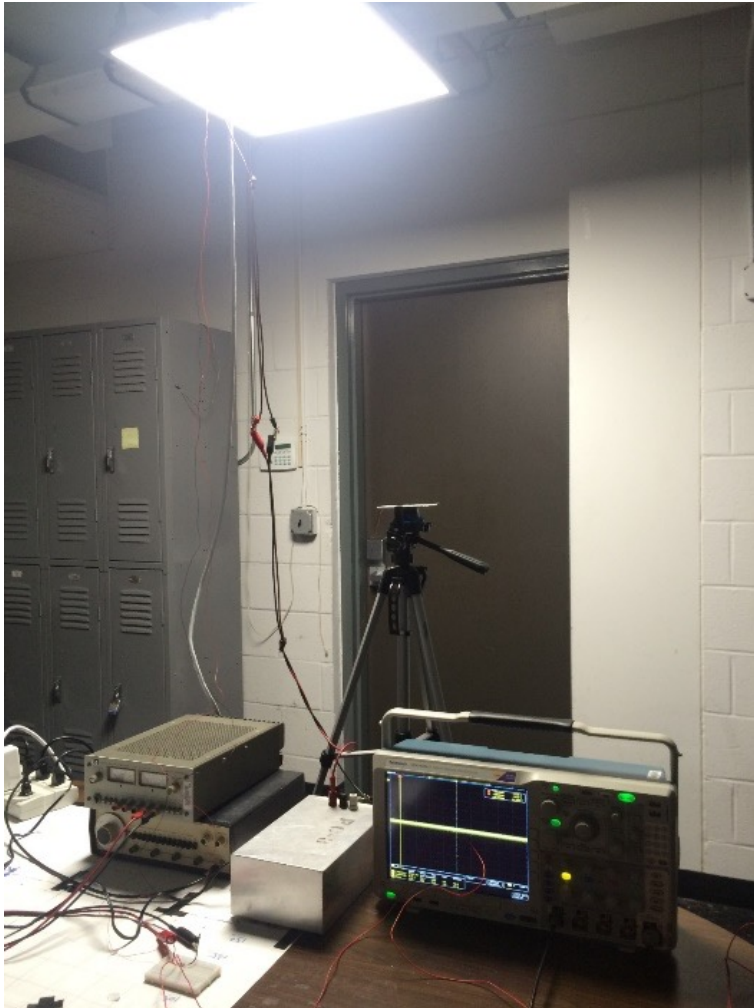
Step 3: Trajectory of P' bounds ERA.

Retro-VLCP: Key Idea

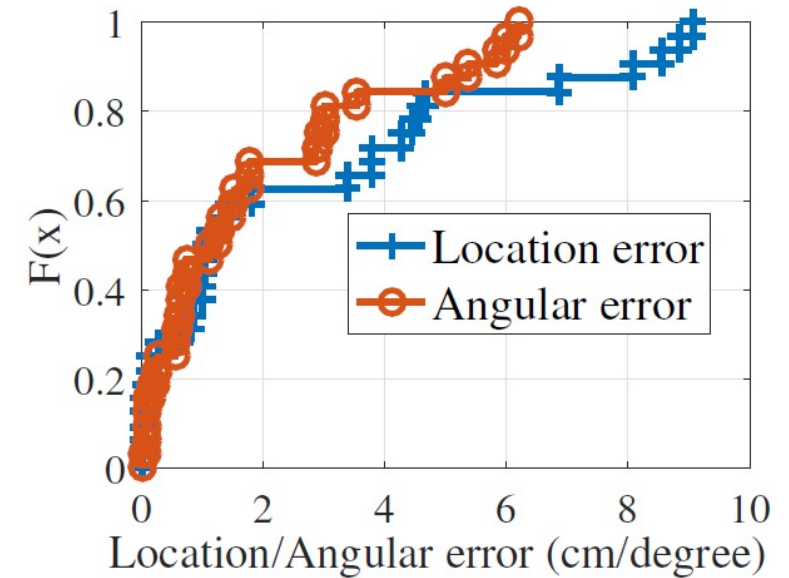
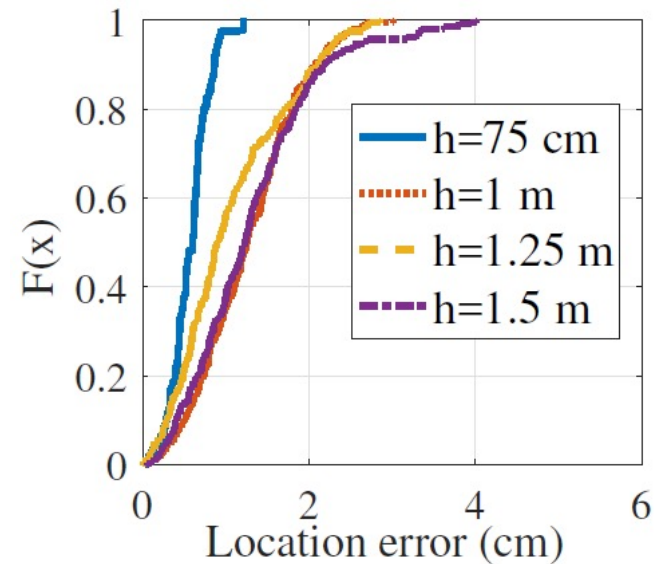
□ Derive Effective Reflecting Area (ERA)



Retro-VLCP: Experiment Evaluation



Centimeter-level location accuracy



Q & A