

LED-ID SYSTEM: COVERAGE AND FAST LINK RECOVERY TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Recently Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) are considered to represent the next generation of lighting and communication technology. LED-ID (Light Emitting Diode – Identification) is one of the key technologies for identification, data transmission and illumination simultaneously. This is the new paradigm in the identification technology environment. LED-ID system typically needs line of sight (LOS) to support narrow FOV transceivers links to achieve high data rate but reduced the coverage, increase the disconnection rate of the link. Also when the receiver moves horizontally or vertically, in that case coverage also varied and LOS relies upon direct link between transmitter and receiver. Link recovery is a new challenge for reliable LED-ID system. Fast link recovery techniques are essential for the making the system robust. In this paper we discuss about the horizontal and vertical coverage variation in terms of received power and fast link recovery technique for the LED-ID system considering both LOS and NLOS reflection.

KEYWORDS

LED-ID system, vertical coverage, horizontal coverage, and FOV, Fast link recovery, LED-ID Tag and Reader

1. INTRODUCTION

LED lights have been emerging as a new growth technology which is expected to replace existing illumination infrastructure for its long life expectancy, low cost, hasty response time high tolerance to humidity, low power consumption, and small size. Another important property that distinguishes it from traditional lights is that LEDs can be modulated in high speed, indicating it can not only be used to illuminate, but also play an important part in communication as a signal emitter. LED-ID technology based on the LED communication is ubiquitous information communication service that is used to supply variable information at museum, supermarket, and restaurant etc. Due to some tremendous features of LED, it is used as a transmitter, photo-detector is used as receiver and visible light is used as transmission medium in LED-ID system. Actually LED-ID system has two main components, LED-ID tag and LED-ID reader. Each reader and tag has at least one LED and photo-detector. Compared with radio wave wireless communication, the use of visible light is not harmless to humans, provides high security and license free. For high data transmission LED-ID tag and reader has narrow coverage area in LED-ID system. LEDs can be used as tags in LED-ID system without losing their main functionality as illumination sources [1-2]. LED-ID system commonly classified according to two criteria, namely, degree of directionality of the transmitter and receiver and whether the link relies upon the existence of a line-of-sight (LOS) path between them. Directed links employ narrow field-of view (FOV) transceivers that must be aimed in order to establish a communication link, while non-LOS links employ wide FOV transceivers

that alleviate the need for such positioning. LOS links rely upon a direct path between the transmitter and receiver for communication, whereas non-LOS links usually rely upon reflection of the light from the ceiling or some other diffusely reflecting surface. In general, LOS links minimize path loss and maximize power efficiency, and they can achieve higher transmission rates [10]. However, they are less robust and less convenient to use. While suffering from lower transmission rates, non-LOS links increase robustness and ease of use, allowing high user mobility and the links to operate even when there are barriers between the LED-ID tag and reader. In this paper we discuss about horizontal coverage due to movement of the receiver along the horizontal direction and vertical coverage due to the movement along the vertical direction and fast link recovery scheme. We also show some simulation results in this paper considering both LOS and NLOS reflection.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, Overview of the new identification technique, LED-ID system, in section 3, Wireless link model for LED-ID system, in section 4 system model for horizontal and vertical coverage of LED-ID system including simulation result. Fast link recovery technique in section 5. Finally, we conclude our work in section 6.

2. OVERVIEW OF LED-ID

2.1. Definition of LED-ID

Light Emitting Diode Identification (LED-ID) is a technology that uses communication via light waves to exchange voice/video/data among one Tag (or Reader) to one or more identified Readers (or Tags).

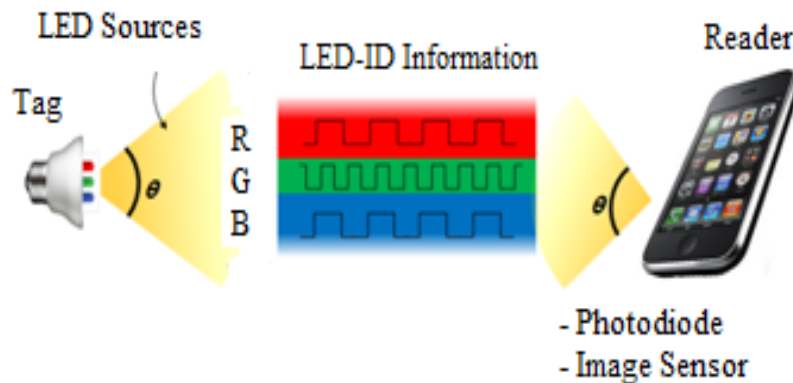


Figure 1. LED-ID system

2.2. Components of LED-ID

The main components of the LED-ID system are Reader and Tag. Each Reader and Tag of LED-ID has at least one LED and Rx Module (PD/ Image sensor etc.). The LED-ID tags are classified into Active tag (ex. PD based) and Semi-active tag (ex. Image Sensor based).

2.3. Service Scenario of LED-ID

Museum, Product expo, Intelligent menu system (airplane, restaurant), Advertisement, Sign board, Kiosk, Indoor Localization (LBS applications), Inventory management system, Car parking, Cleaning robot, Guiding system for blind person, Supermarket/Department store, Entertainment /Movie/Amusement Park.

2.3.1. Museum Scenario

In museum scenario case any user can download audio, video or text type information about any picture. When one user go within the coverage area of any tag and request his requirement then tag send information after detect him. In museum scenario case two types of server may be used one is ID server and another is streaming server.

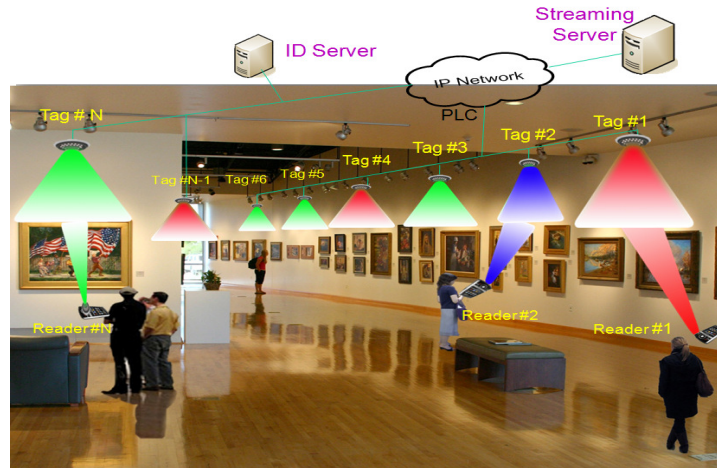


Figure 2. Museum scenario

2.3.2. Intelligent Menu System in Restaurant

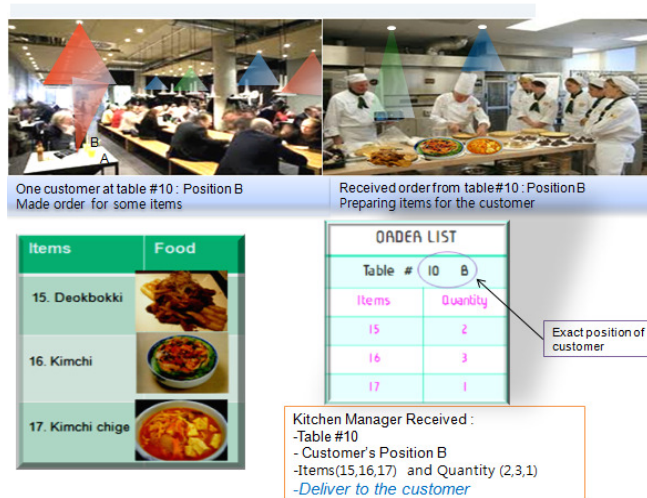


Figure 3. Intelligent menu systems in restaurant

2.4. Characteristics of LED-ID

Low power consumption, harmless to human, green environment, high security, high speed read and write capability, no interference with RF, support QoS.

2.5. Comparison of ID Technologies

	Bar Code	RFID (Passive)	LED-ID
Signal Format (Transmission medium)	Printed image	RF	LED light (Visible Light Infra-red Light Ultra Violet Light etc.
Reliability	Wrinkled or smeared labels will not be read	Nearly flawless read rate	Flawless read rate
Readable through objects	No, must be line of sight	Yes	Depend on FOV
Read speed	Slow	Fast	Variable Speed
Multiple tags	No	Yes (10-1000 tags per second)	Yes
Updateable	No	Yes	Yes
Data type	Non real-time	Non real-time	Non real-time and real-time
Tag and reader position	Scanner needs to see the bar code to read it	No need to bring the tag near the reader	Need to bring within the FOV
QoS	No need	Not support QoS	Support QoS
Communication	Half-duplex	Duplex	Duplex
Possibility to use Existing Infrastructure	No, New setup	No, New setup	Yes, Existing infrastructure may be used

3. WIRELESS LINK MODEL FOR LED-ID SYSTEM

For a low cost LED-ID system, the most viable modulation is the intensity modulation (IM), in which the desired waveform is modulated onto the instantaneous power of the carrier. On the other hand, the most practical down-conversion technique is the direct detection (DD), in which a photo-detector produces current proportional to the received instantaneous power [5-8]. Figure 4 shows the modelling of LED-ID system channels with IM/DD.

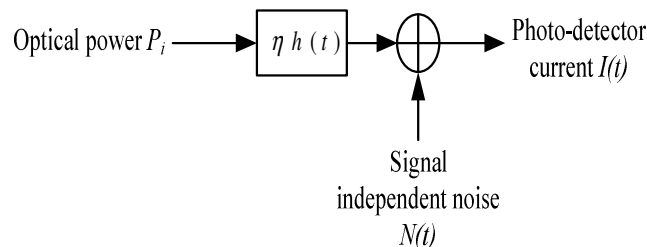


Figure 4. Modeling of LED-ID System channel with IM/DD

Modeling a LED-ID link as a baseband linear, time-invariant system having impulse response $h(t)$, with signal-independent additive noise $N(t)$. The visible-light channel is modeled as a linear optical additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channel and summarized by the following expression [10].

$$I(t) = \eta P_i(t) \otimes h(t) + N(t) \quad (1)$$

where $I(t)$ is the photo-detector current, η represents the photo sensitivity of the photo-detector (in A/W), $P_i(t)$ is the instantaneous input power, the symbol “ \otimes ” denotes convolution, $h(t)$ resembles the impulse response and $N(t)$ is the AWGN. The time average transmitted optical power P_t is given by [3-7] [10]

$$P_t = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T P_i(t) dt \quad (2)$$

where $P_i(t) \geq 0$ since the channel input power must be nonnegative.

The average received optical power P_r generally can then be determined by

$$P_r = H(0)P_t \quad (3)$$

where $H(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) dt$ is the channel DC gain.

Here we consider line-of-sight (LOS) and non line-of-sight (NLOS) links.

3.1. LOS Case

In line of sight case the received power is determined by

$$P_{rLOS} = H_{LOS}(0)P_t \quad (4)$$

The channel dc gain H_{LOS} can be determined by the following expression [10]

$$H_{LOS}(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{(m+1)A}{2\pi D^2} \cos^m(\varphi) T_s(\psi) g(\psi) \cos(\psi) & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

where m is the order of Lambertian emission, A is the photo-detector area, D is the distance between transmitter and receiver, φ is the angle of irradiance, ψ is the angle of incidence, $T_s(\psi)$ is the signal transmission coefficient of an optical filter, $g(\psi)$ is the gain of an optical concentrator, and ψ_c is the receiver field-of-view (FOV). The order of Lambertian emission m can be found from the equation, $m = -\frac{\ln 2}{\ln(\cos \alpha)}$ where α is the transmitter beam angle. The gain can be determined from the following expression [10]

$$g(\psi) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2}{\sin^2 \psi_c} & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

where n denotes the internal refractive index of the optical concentrator.

3.2. NLOS Case with LOS

In NLOS case, let us consider the effect of reflective light by walls or other obstacles. The received power is given by the channel DC gain on LOS and reflected path and reflected path $H_{ref}(0)$.

$$P_r = H_{LOS}(0)P_t + \sum_{ref} H_{ref}(0)P_t \quad (5)$$

The DC gain on the first reflection is

$$H_{ref}(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{(m+1)A}{2\pi D_1^2 D_2^2} \xi dA \cos^m(\varphi) \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) T_s(\psi) \\ g(\psi) \cos(\psi) & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

where D_1 is the distance between transmitter and reflective point, D_2 is the distance between reflective point and receiver, ξ is the reflectance factor, dA is reflective area of small region, φ is the angle of irradiance to a reflective point, α is the angle of irradiance to the receiver, β is the angle of incidence to the receiver, ψ is the angle of incidence is shown in Figure 5.

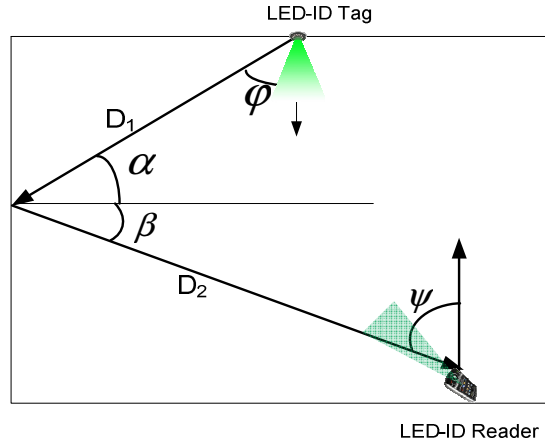


Figure 5. Non-LOS link

The DC gain on the J reflection is

$$H_{ref}(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{(m+1)A}{2\pi \prod_{j=1}^{J+1} D_j^2} dA \cos^m(\varphi) (T_s(\psi) g(\psi) \cos(\psi) \times \\ \prod_{j=1}^J \xi_j \cos(\alpha_j) \cos(\beta_j) & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where D_j is the distance between transmitter and first reflective point when $j = 1$, D_j is the distance between $(j-1)$ th reflective point and j th reflective point when $j = 2, 3, \dots, J$ and D_j is the distance between J th reflective point and receiver when $j = J + 1$. ξ_j is the j th reflectance factor. dA is reflective area of small region, φ is the angle of irradiance to a reflective point, α is the angle of irradiance to the receiver, β is the angle of incidence to the receiver, ψ is the angle of incidence

4. COVERAGE ANALYSIS OF LED-ID SYSTEM

4.1. Horizontal Coverage Scenario

The Horizontal coverage scenario is shown in Figure 6.

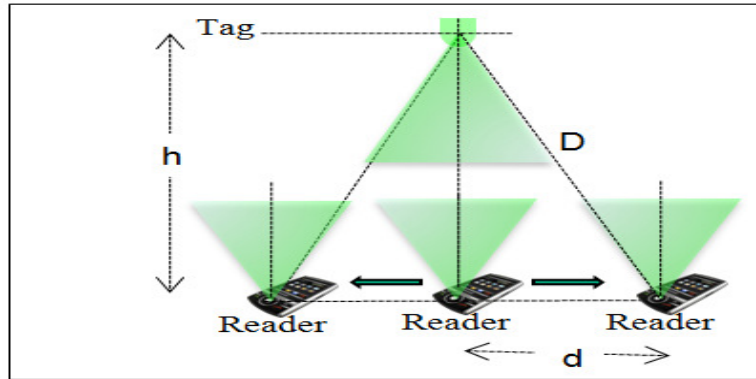


Figure 6. Horizontal coverage of LED-ID system

In horizontal coverage case, the tag is placed in the ceiling of the room towards the downwards direction and the reader is the upwards direction. The horizontal separation of reader is denoted by d (0 to d_{max}) and vertical separation is denoted by h . The reader moves from $d = 0$ position to d_{max} and received optical power to maintain the communication.

4.2. Vertical Coverage Scenario

The vertical coverage scenario is shown in Figure 7

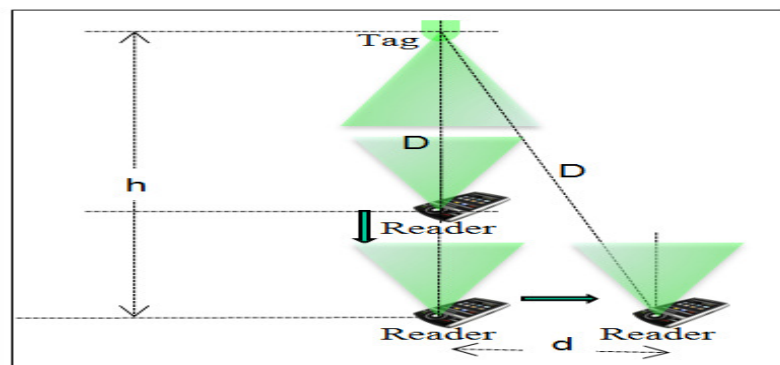


Figure 7: Vertical coverage of LED-ID system

The vertical coverage scenario is shown in Figure 7. In vertical coverage case, the reader is moving away from the tags vertically from h_{min} to h_{max}). Vertical coverage case horizontal separation is fixed during moving vertically. The reader moves from h_{min} to h_{max} and received optical power.

4.3. Simulation and Performance

Figure 8 shows the horizontal coverage scenario. Here a -8.85 dBm optical power is measured when reader is directly located under the tag. A 45 cm displacement yields -9.6 dBm. It can be seen that there is relative very small attenuation up to 15 cm away from the initial position.

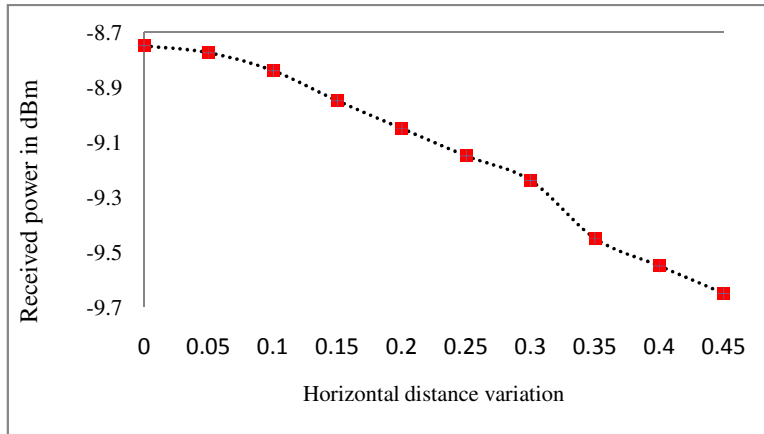


Figure 8. Horizontal coverage scenario of LED-ID system

Figure 9 shows the horizontal coverage scenario in terms of received power in dBm. In this experiment we consider two obstacles at the position of 0.1 and 0.3 respectively. In the case only LOS at position 0.1 and 0.3 the received power suddenly goes to the minimum value and fully blockage occurred. In case of NLOS Jth reflection, received power decreases at an acceptable value that remains the connection (5-6).

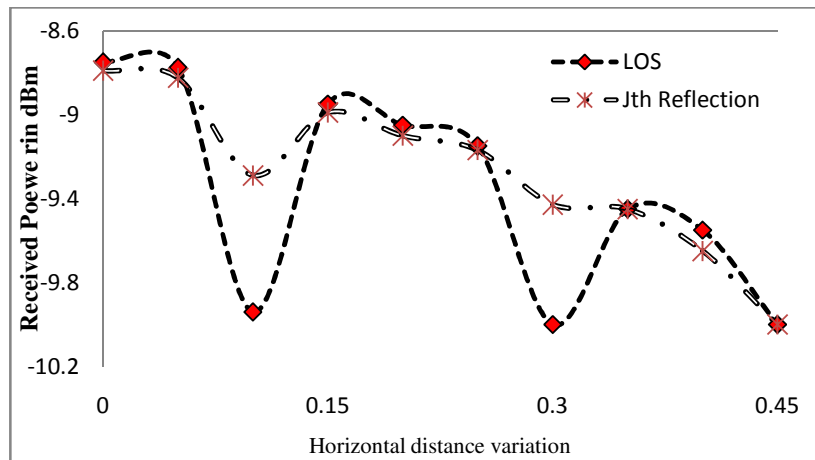


Figure 9. Horizontal coverage in terms of received power in case of only LOS and Jth reflection considering obstacle position at 0.1 and 0.3 .

Vertical coverage scenario is shown in Figure 10. Along the vertical separation -8.7 dBm optical power is received by the reader at vertical separation from tag 1m when the reader is directly located under the tag. But when the reader moves away from the tag vertically further 70 cm then the received optical power is reduced to -12.5 dBm

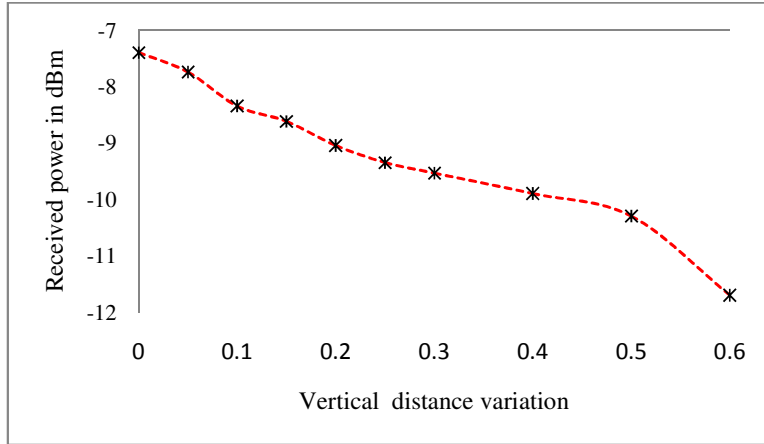


Figure 10. Vertical coverage scenario of LED-ID system

5. PROPOSED FIRST LINK RECOVERY TECHNIQUE

LED-ID system is a new and strong candidate for next generation optical wireless communication, ID technology compared with radio wave. But Field of view and shadowing are the big problems in LED-ID system [8-9]. Visible light cannot pass through the wall or any other obstacle as well. Due to this limitation we use line of sight (LOS) communication in LED-ID system. Even though line of sight communication offers high data rate but LOS relies upon direct link between transmitter and receiver. Therefore LOS link less robust and less convenient to use specially in the case of mobility [2].

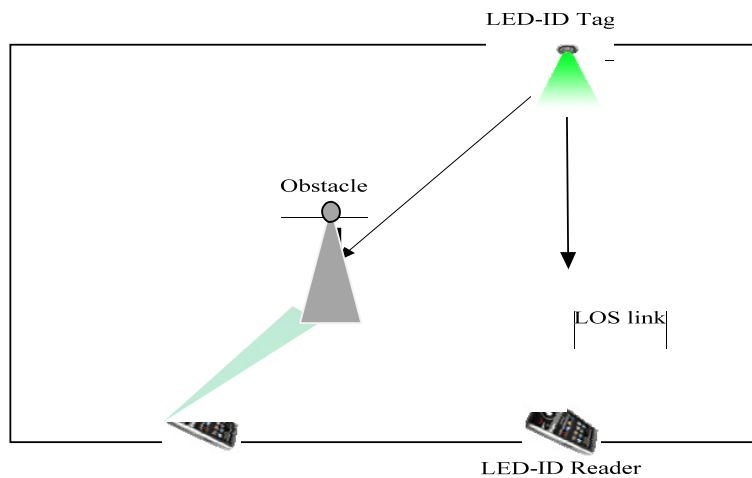


Figure 11. LED-ID system with LOS link and narrow FOV

11 shows in home environment one LED-ID reader receive signal when it was in LOS but when one obstacle or short wall comes between Tag and reader then LED-ID reader receive no signal.

5.1. Fast Link Recovery using NLOS Signal Start from LED-ID Reader

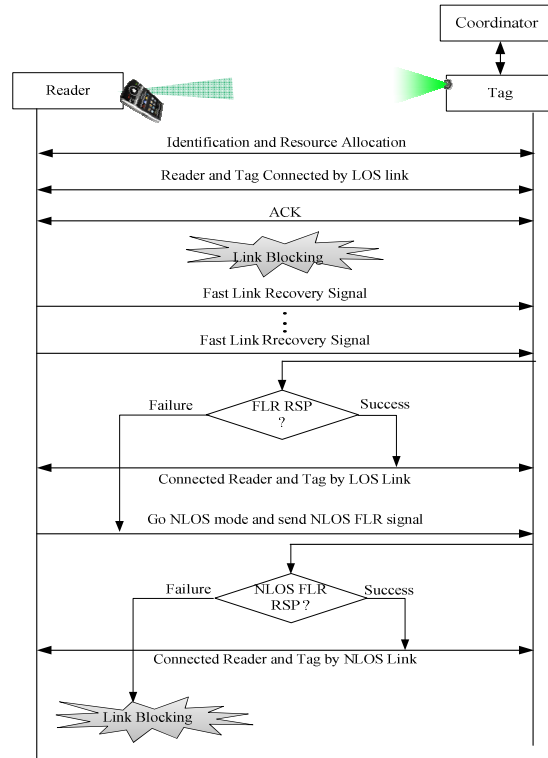


Figure 12. Flow chart of fast link recovery scheme start from LED-ID reader

A fast link recovery process may be triggered at the reader in the LED-ID system. The trigger can be that the reader does not receive ACKs for a number of times given by a parameter N_ACKS . In the fast link recovery process, the reader may decide on its own to stop sending data. The reader may optionally send fast link recovery (FLR) signal repeatedly (within the resource allocated) to the coordinator if the reader is plugged in with an adapter. Upon receiving the FLR signal, the coordinator sends a FLR response to the reader through Tag. After reader receives the response, the communication resumes. If there is both data service from the reader to the coordinator via Tag and data service from the coordinator to the reader, the reader may wait after stopping data. If the reader does not receive any FLR response signal within a timer given by a parameter $T_LINKTIMEOUT$, the reader may assume the LOS link is broken. In this time reader increase its FOV and send FLR signal again for NLOS link to the coordinator. Now the reader is ready to setup NLOS link to continue the resume communication. Upon receiving FLR signal for NLOS link, the coordinator sends a FLR response to the mobile node. After the reader receives the response, the communication resumes using NLOS link. If the reader does not receive any FLR response signal for NLOS link within a timer given by a parameter $T_NLOS_LINKTIMEOUT$, the reader may assume the link is broken [2-3]. The Figure 12 shows the process of this scheme. Here we consider both LOS and NLOS reflection.

Figure 13 shows the probability of blockage of our proposed and only LOS scheme in a standard room environment in terms of blockage due to obstacle.

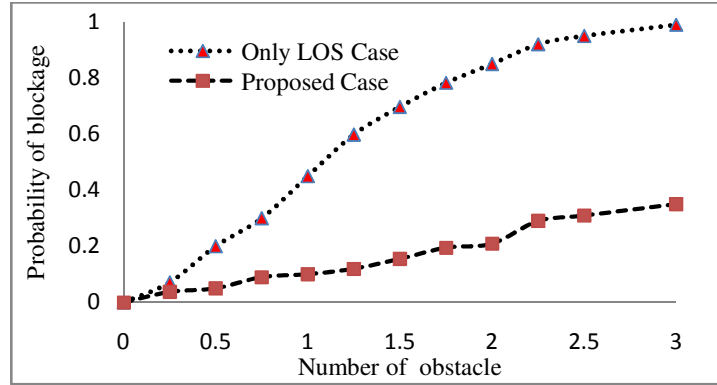


Figure 13. Probability of blockage

Figure 14 shows the probability of link consistence versus to the vertical orientation variation (VOV in degree) considering the Jth reflection (5-6).and fixed number of obstacles. In this case we consider maximum number of obstacles is equal to two.

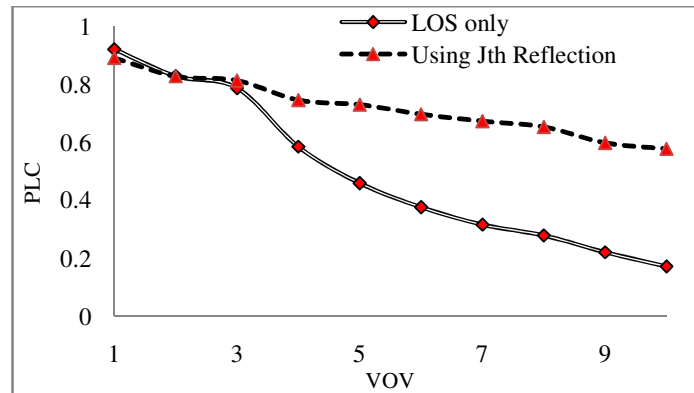


Figure 14. Probability of link consistence (PLC)

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we show the horizontal and vertical coverage scenario and also show the performance of within the coverage area in terms of the received optical power by the reader. Up to 15 cm of horizontal separation the received optical power is reduced a small amount but after that the received power is reduced quickly because of the FOV mismatch and half power angle of the tag. In the vertical separation case the received optical power gradually decrease when the reader moves away from the tag. Coverage analysis of this paper will helpful to design the LED-ID system properly. Fast link recovery is a new challenge for reliable LED-ID system. This paper presents fast and energy-efficient link recovery approach for LED-ID system. In this paper we consider both LOS and NLOS reflection. Our proposed approach can achieve link recovery timely, and save the battery life of LED-ID devices and helpful to make robust LED-ID system.

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