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A Novel Approach to Wireless Data Transmission

Dr. C. Aruna Bala
Professor of ECE Department,, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

N. Naveen Kumar
Assistant Professor of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

K. Likhitha
UG Students of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

R.Yaswanthi
UG Students of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

Y. Sireesha
UG Students of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

K.Mounika
UG Students of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India.

G. Navya
UG Students of ECE Department, Anantha Lakshmi Institute of Technology and Sciences, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) technology, proposed by Harald Haas, utilizes visible light for data transmission, achieving speeds up to 1000 times faster than traditional Wi-Fi. Unlike radio waves used in Wi-Fi, Li-Fi leverages the modulation of LED light intensity to transmit data, offering benefits such as higher efficiency, increased bandwidth, and improved security. This paper explores Li-Fi technology's architecture, operation, applications, and its potential to surpass existing wireless technologies.

Introduction

Currently, wireless communication predominantly relies on radio waves, which come with several disadvantages, including potential health risks due to radiation and limited speeds. Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) addresses these issues by using visible light for data transmission, as introduced by Harald Haas in a TED talk. Li-Fi technology offers a significant speed advantage over Wi-Fi, with the potential to provide secure and high-speed communication within the range of light. This section introduces Li-Fi, its benefits over existing technologies, and its potential applications.

Methods:

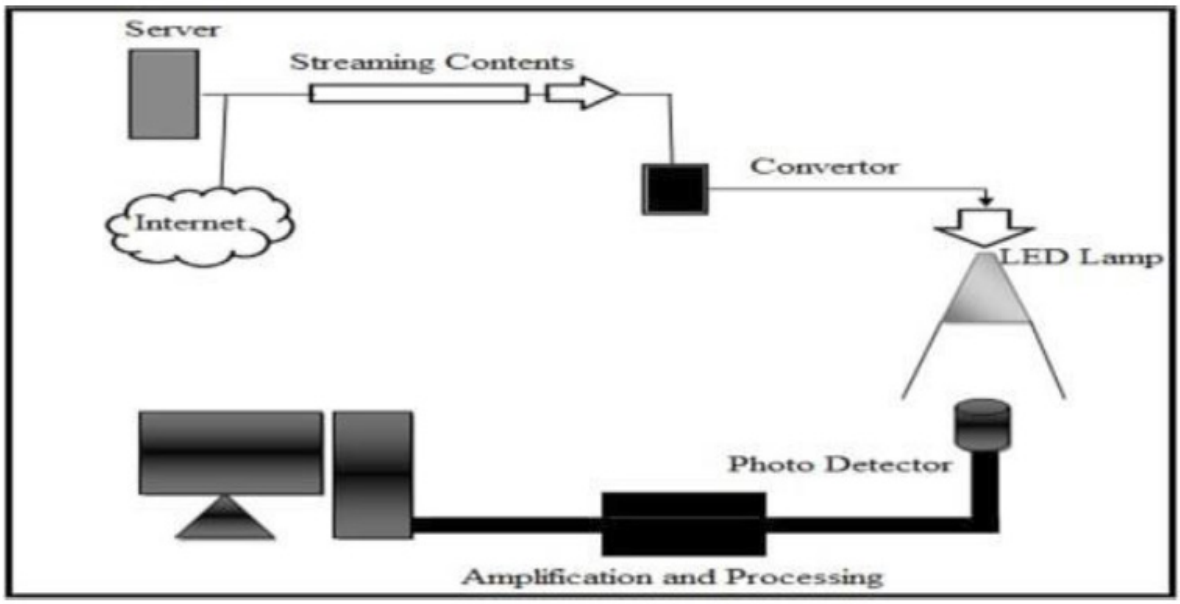

Fig 1: Block Diagram of Light Fidelity

1. Components Used:

LED (Light Emitting Diode): Acts as the transmitter for data, varying in intensity to encode information.

9V Battery: Provides the necessary power to the system.

3-Wire AUX Cable: Facilitates audio signal transfer between components.

Resistor: Regulates current flow in the circuit.

Bluetooth Speaker: Receives and outputs audio signals, demonstrating data transmission capabilities.

2. Experimental Setup:

The Li-Fi system was assembled using the LED as the light source, a 9V battery to power the system, and a Bluetooth speaker to receive the transmitted data. Connections were made using the 3-wire AUX cable, and resistors were used to ensure stable operation of the circuit.

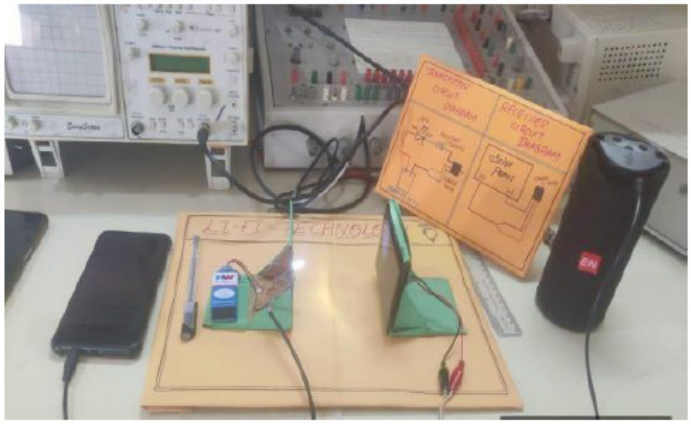

Fig 2: Experimental Setup

Result

The experimental setup demonstrated that the Li-Fi system successfully transmitted data via LED light modulation. The Bluetooth speaker was able to receive and output the data transmitted through the LED light, confirming the functionality of the Li-Fi system. The results highlighted the potential for high-speed data transmission and indicated that the system operates effectively within the visible light spectrum.

Discussion

Li-Fi technology presents several advantages over traditional Wi-Fi, including higher data transmission speeds, greater security, and reduced electromagnetic interference. The use of LEDs for data transmission allows for rapid modulation of light intensity, which is imperceptible to the human eye but detectable by receiving devices. The experiment confirmed that Li-Fi could be implemented using common components, demonstrating its feasibility for practical applications. However, limitations include the requirement for line-of- sight and limited range to the coverage area of the light source.

Conclusion

Li-Fi technology has the potential to revolutionize wireless communication by providing faster speeds, increased bandwidth, and enhanced security compared to conventional Wi-Fi. The successful demonstration of data transmission using visible light confirms its viability. Future research could focus on integrating Li-Fi with emerging technologies and addressing limitations related to range and line-of-sight requirements.

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