

# RAINBOWROW FAST OCC

## NIPAA Workshop

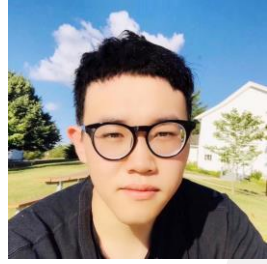
The 28th IEEE International Conference  
on Network Protocols (ICNP 2020)



**XIAO ZHANG**

10/13/2020





# RainbowRow: Fast Optical Camera Communication

Author: *Xiao Zhang and Li Xiao*



# *Outline*

**Background**

**Concepts and Preliminaries**

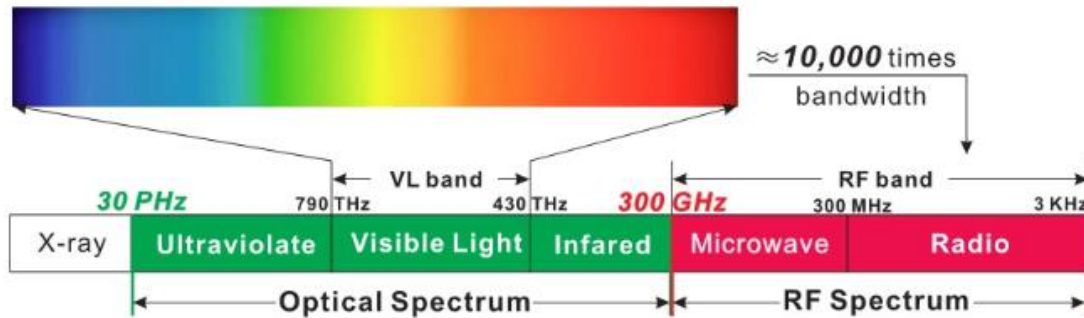
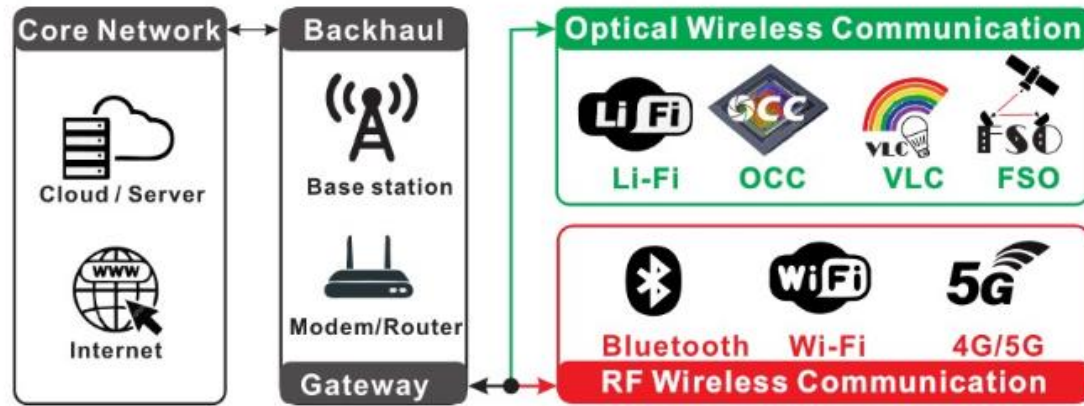
**RainbowRow: High-speed OCC**

**Performance Evaluation**

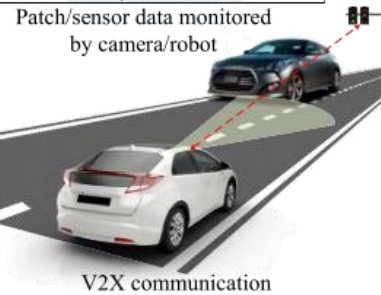
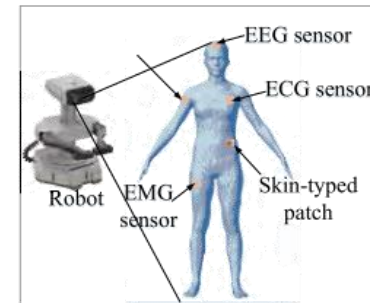
**Conclusion**



# Background



Optical wireless communication and RF based wireless communication. Optical spectrum has broader bandwidth than RF spectrum.



**Application scenarios of OCC system.**

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**Concepts and Preliminaries**

RainbowRow: High-speed OCC

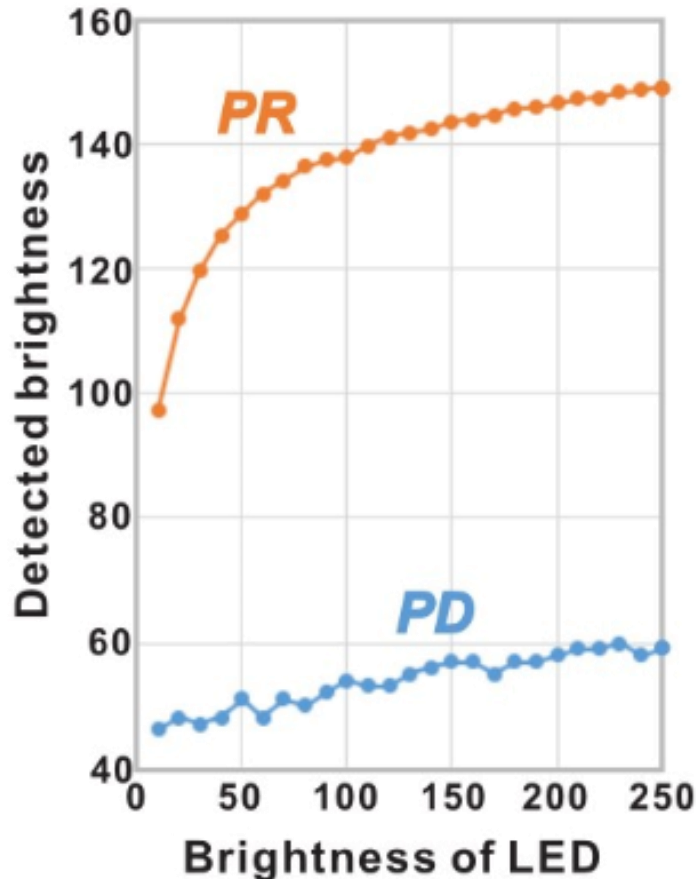
Performance Evaluation

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# Concepts and Preliminaries

Amplitude diversity: brightness and grayscale



255
236
218
200
182
164
146
128
108
90
72
54
36
18
0

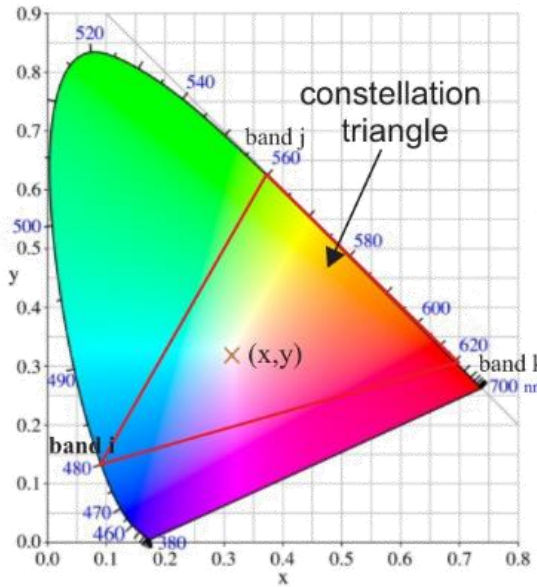
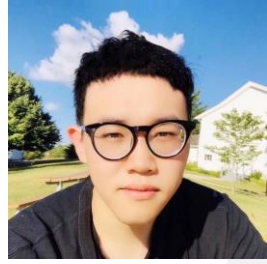


Brightness Detection

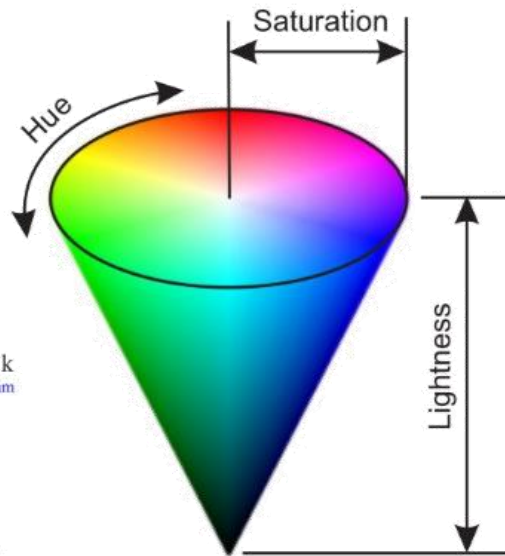
Amplitude diversity generated by different brightness of LED and measured by light sensors as grayscale. Two light sensors PD and PR perform differently.

# Concepts and Preliminaries

## Spectrum Diversity: Color Generation and Detection



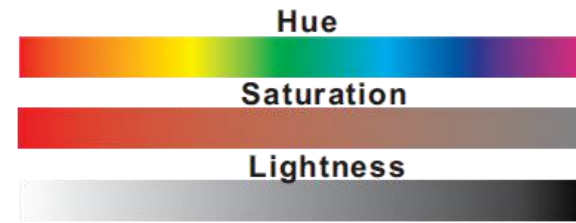
RGB model (CIE 1931)



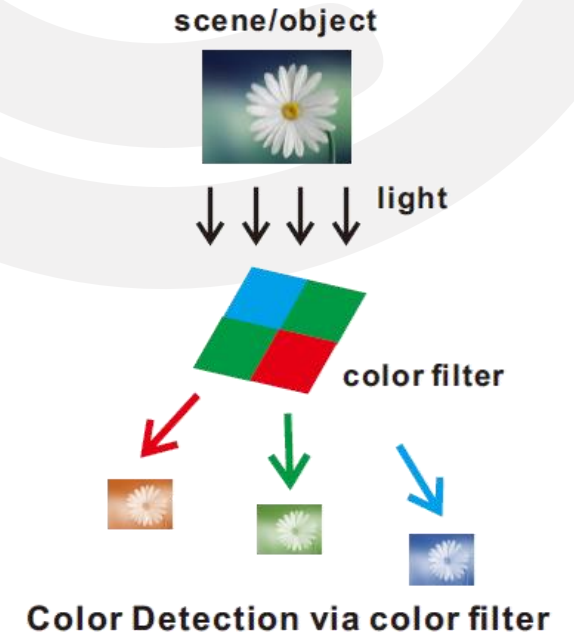
HSL model



Color Generation based on RGB model



Color Detection based on HSL model

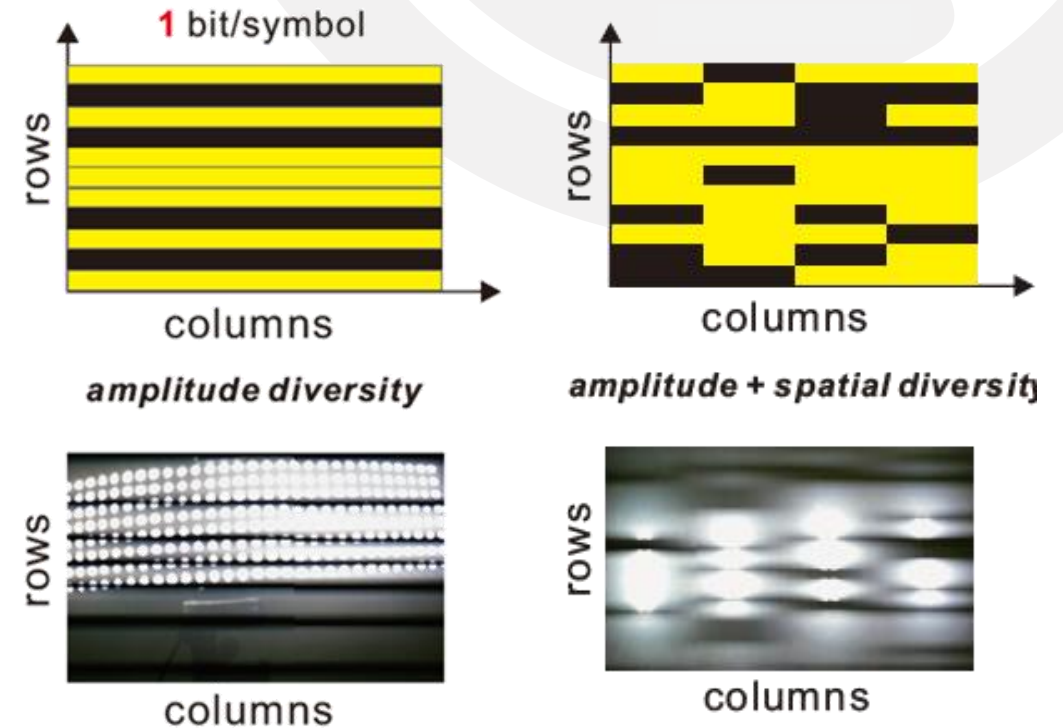
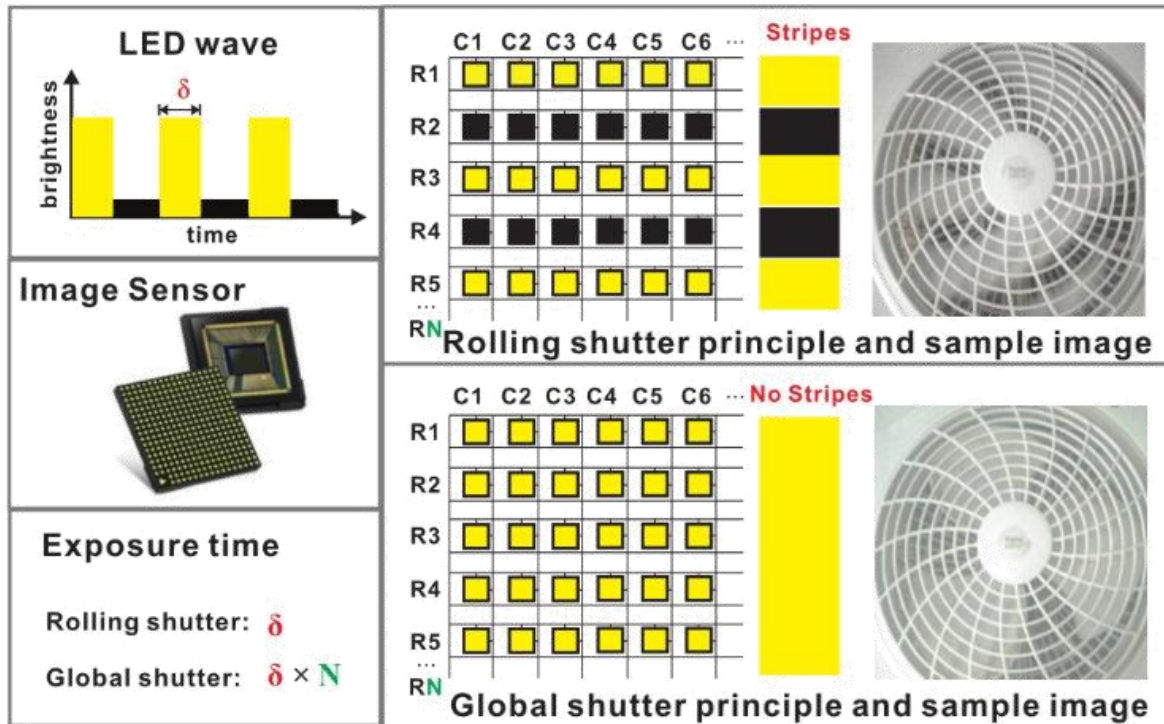


Color Detection via color filter

Illustration of color generation principle (RGB) in Tri-LED and detection principle (HSL) via color filter.

# Concepts and Preliminaries

## Spatial Diversity: New Insight



Rolling shutter stripe effect and contrast with global shutter in camera imaging.



# Outline

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**RainbowRow: High-speed OCC**

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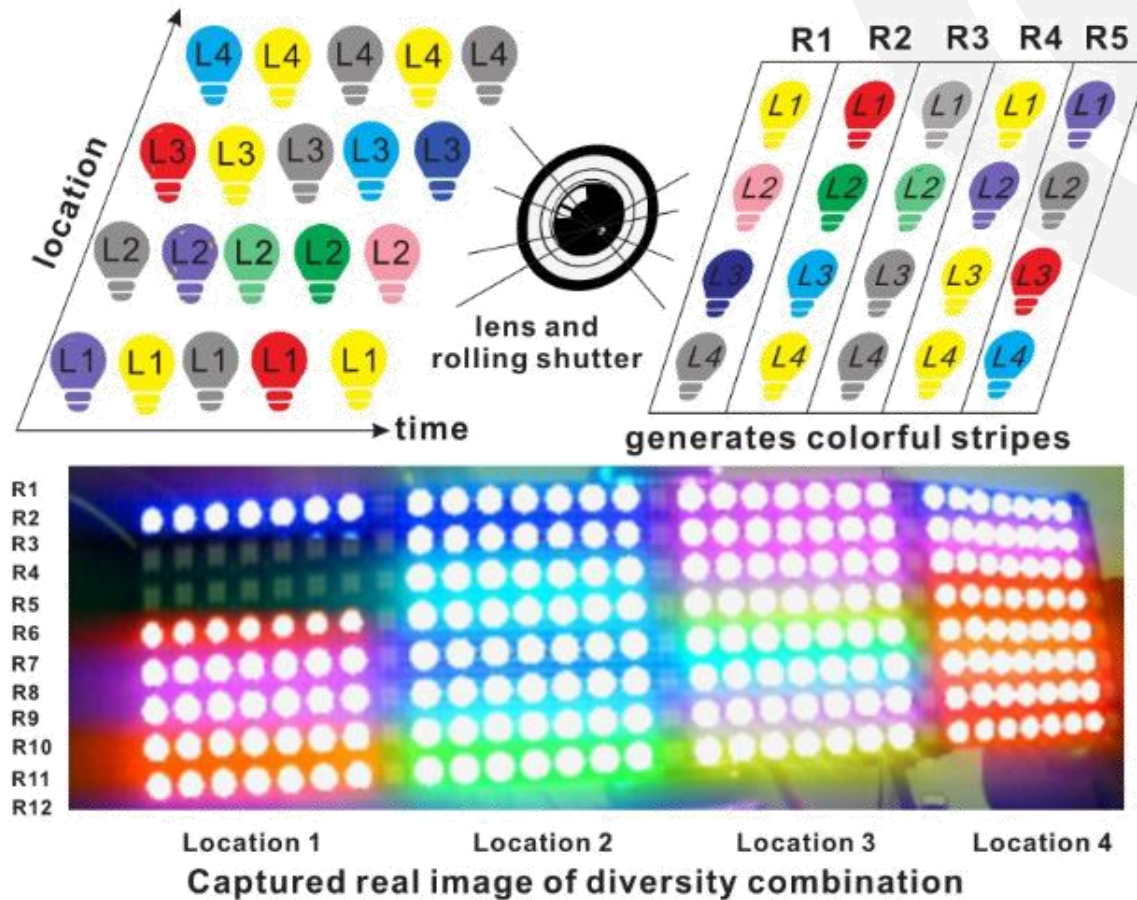


# RainbowRow: High-speed OCC

## Diversity Combination: Principle and Benefit

Let  $A$  denotes amplitude diversity,  
 $S_1$  denotes spectrum diversity,  
 $S_2$  denotes spatial diversity in each row.

$$B = S_2 \times \log_2 (A \times S_1)$$



Diversity combination illustration: the light from different LED elements is projected on the different pixels on the camera's image sensor via lens.

# RainbowRow: High-speed OCC Modulation Protocol Design

Let  $A$  denotes amplitude diversity,  
 $S_1$  denotes spectrum diversity,  
 $S_2$  denotes spatial diversity in each row.

$$B = S_2 \times \log_2 (A \times S_1)$$

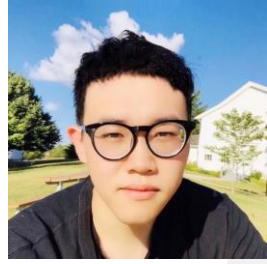
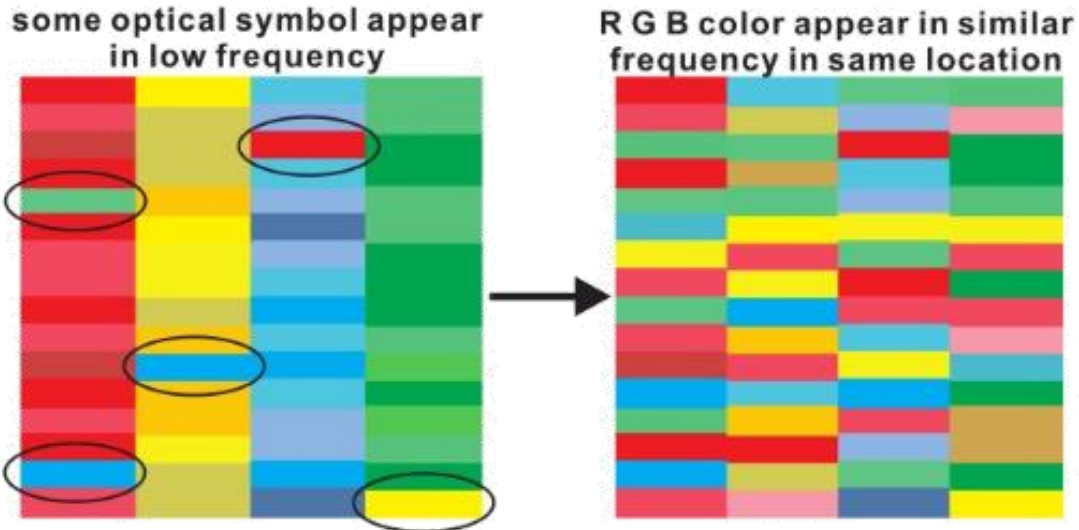
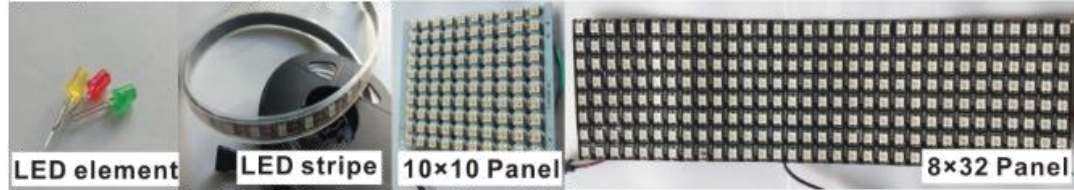


TABLE I: Symbol coding table for RainbowRow

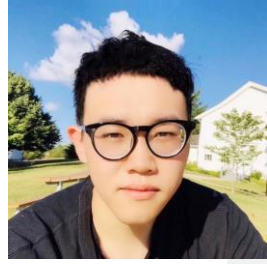
Color	Brightness	Location			
		L1	L2	L3	L4
RED	1	0000	0000	0000	0000
	2	0001	0001	0001	0001
	3	0010	0010	0010	0010
	4	0011	0011	0011	0011
GREEN	1	0100	0100	0100	0100
	2	0101	0101	0101	0101
	3	0110	0110	0110	0110
	4	0111	0111	0111	0111
BLUE	1	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2	1001	1001	1001	1001
	3	1010	1010	1010	1010
	4	1011	1011	1011	1011
YELLOW	1	1100	1100	1100	1100
	2	1101	1101	1101	1101
	3	1110	1110	1110	1110
	4	1111	1111	1111	1111

# RainbowRow: High-speed OCC System Implementation

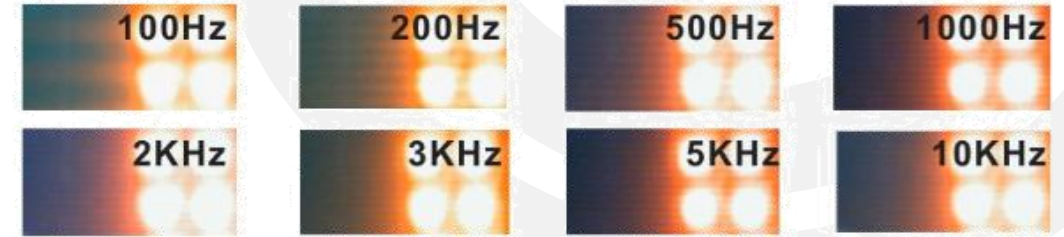
## 1) A low-cost LED-based Transmitter Design



Optical symbols with low appearance frequency cause flickers. We mitigate flickering by coding data with colors in the same possibilities.



## 2) Real-time Camera-based Receiver Design



Stripes generated in different frequency

### Algorithm 1: RainbowRow Demodulation Algorithm

**Input:**  $O$ ; // Optical RainbowRow Symbols

**Output:**  $D$ ; // Decoded data bits

- 1 Initial Hue and Lightness thresholds  $H1-H3$  and  $B1-B3$  based on the measurement of Preambles;
- 2 Initial ROI size and location based on captured stripes;
- 3  $\lambda \leftarrow 0$ ; // Allowed H or B variation of same symbol
- 4 **while**  $\Delta H$  or  $\Delta B < \lambda$  **do**
- 5     Detect H and B of  $O$ ; // Four ROI in one Row
- 6     **if**  $\Delta H$  or  $\Delta B > \lambda$  **then**
- 7         Go to line 1;
- 8     Demodulate  $O$  into  $D$  based on Table I;

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RainbowRow: High-speed OCC

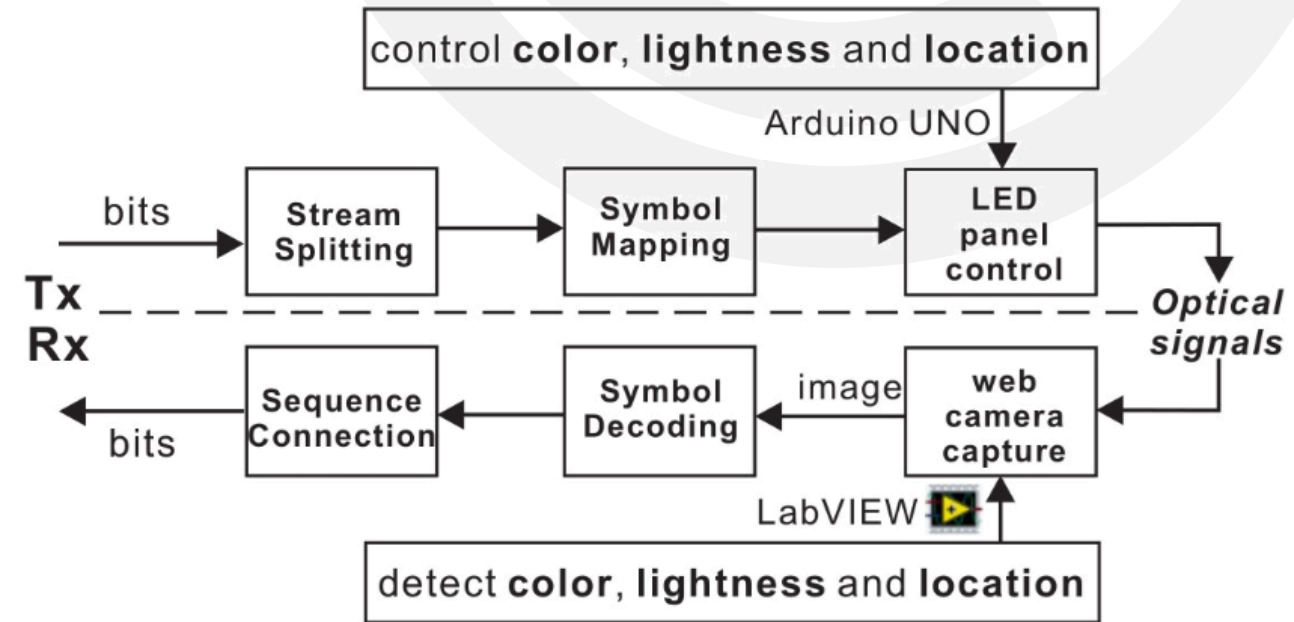
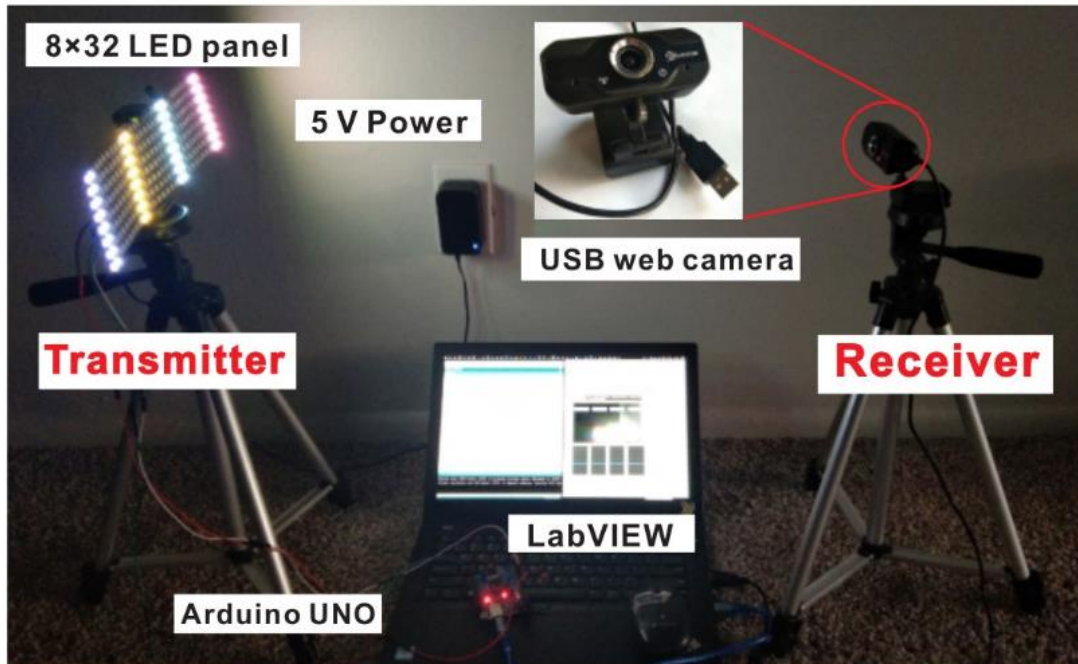
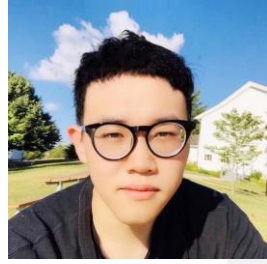
**Performance Evaluation**

Conclusion



# Performance evaluation

## RainbowRow Testbed



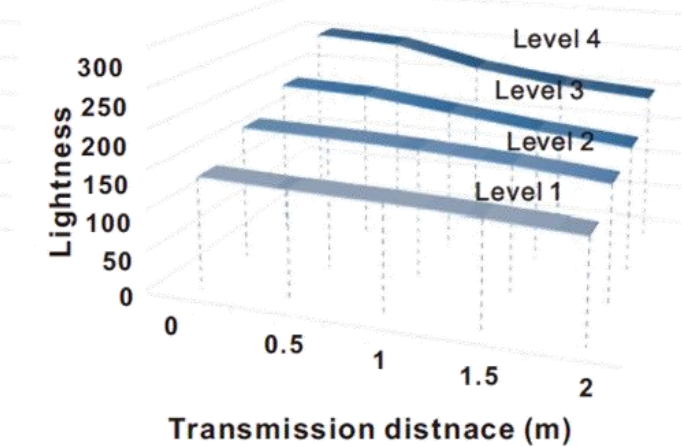
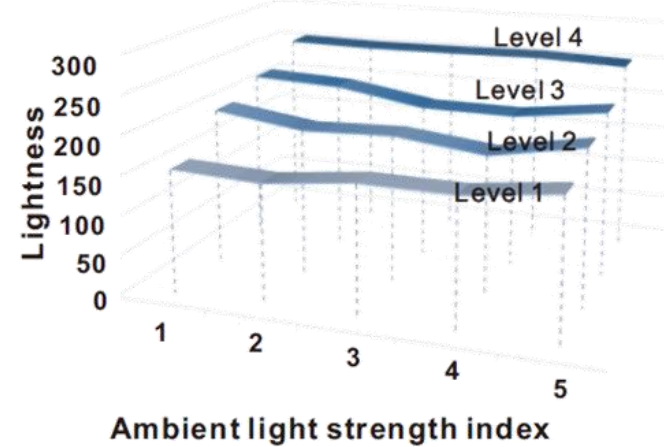
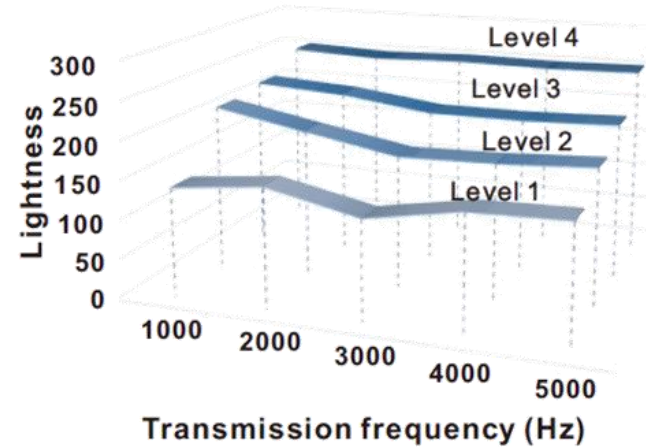
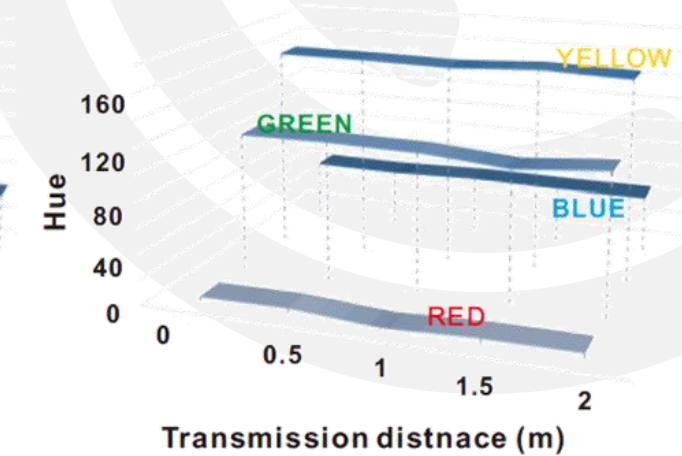
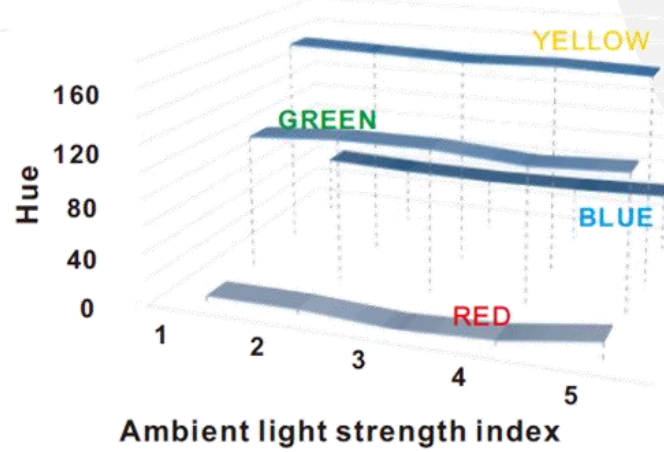
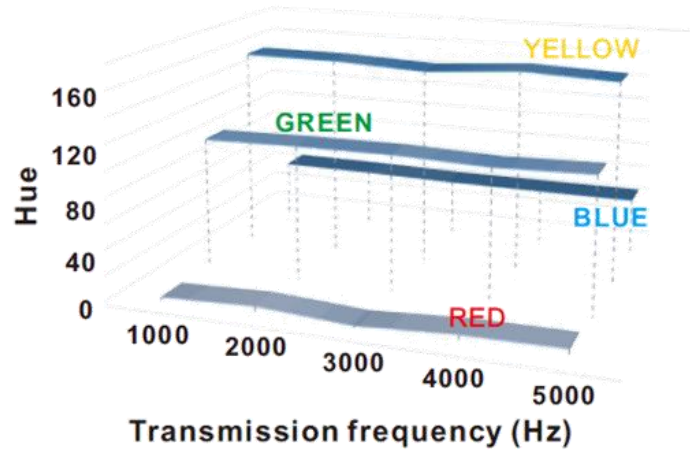
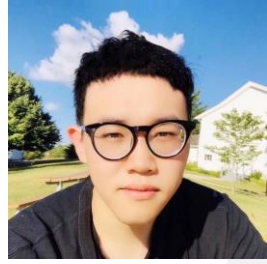
The transmitter is a Tri-LED panel combined with Arduino UNO. The receiver is a regular web camera controlled by the LabVIEW program on PC.

RainbowRow System Block Diagram

# Performance evaluation

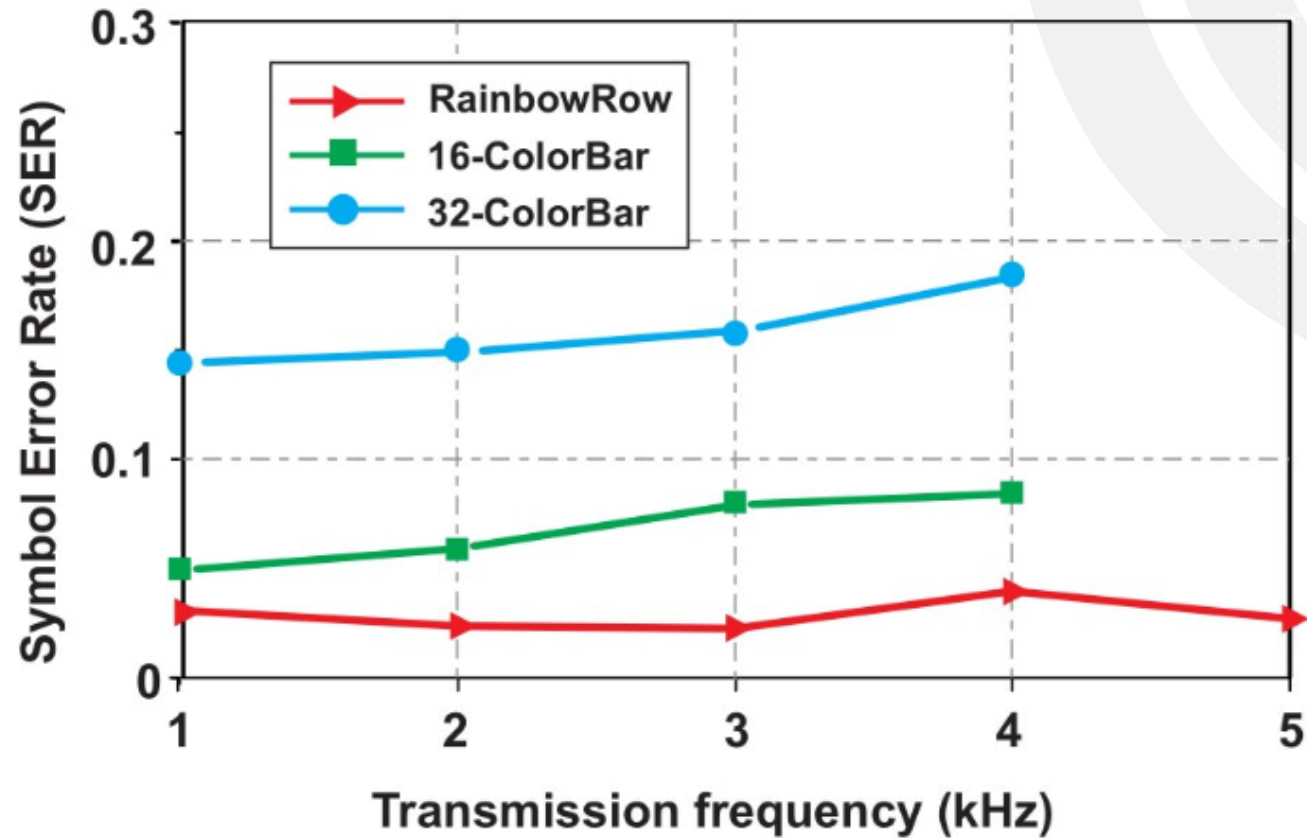
## Diversity Reliability of Hue & Lightness

- Hue & Brightness vs. transmission frequency
- Hue & Brightness vs. ambient light strength
- Hue & Brightness vs. transmission distance



# Performance evaluation

## SER Reduction

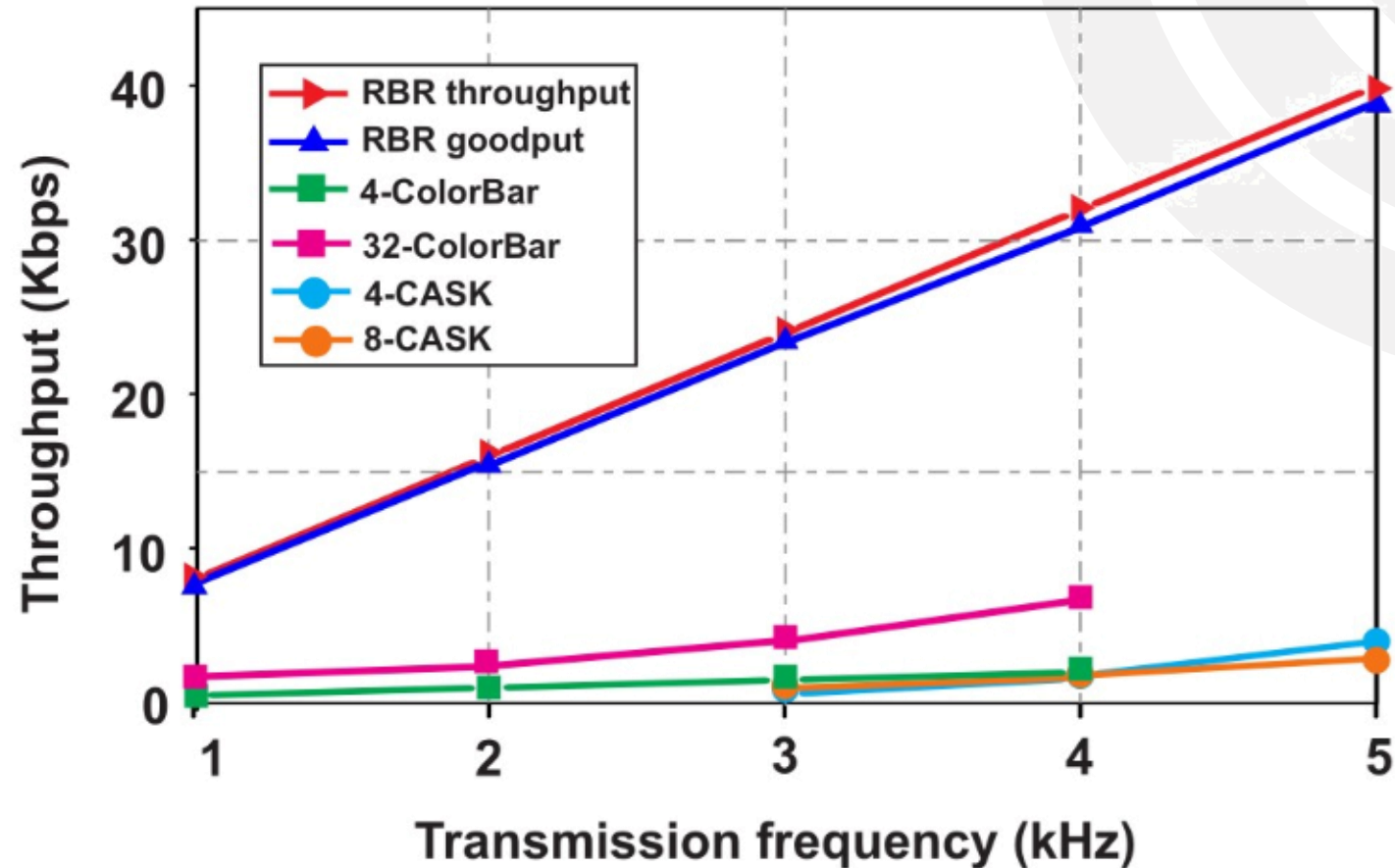


RainbowRow's SER significant reduction compared with state-of-art high-order modulation ColorBar.



# Performance evaluation

## Throughput Improvement



RaibowRow's throughput improvement compared with state-of-art high-order modulation methods: ColorBar and CASK.

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# Conclusion



- Exploring spatial diversity in **camera imaging** for improving **OCC**
- Combine **spatial** diversity with **amplitude** & **spectrum** diversity for modulation
- Develop robust and practical OCC system **RainbowRow** and confirm its **efficacy**
  - achieve the SER less than **0.05**
  - achieve the throughput up to **40Kbps** at 1 m
  - significantly **improvement** than state-of-art



# Q & A

# THANK YOU

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