

# RESEARCH NEWS

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Using light to transmit data

## Wireless signals from ceiling lighting for connected manufacturing

**WLAN and Bluetooth have limited bandwidth, making conventional wireless communication problematic in the production environment. Nevertheless, numerous components such as sensors and robots need to be wirelessly connected. To overcome this challenge, a team of researchers at Fraunhofer IOSB-INA in Lemgo is working on solutions with help from the Ostwestfalen-Lippe (OWL) University of Applied Sciences and Arts. Soon, it is hoped that machines in factory buildings will communicate with one another using light pulses. This technology is not new, but now it needs to be adapted for use in industry.**

Driverless transportation systems, conveyor belts, engines, robots, sensors, drones, monitoring systems, mobile devices, and a wide array of machines and equipment – they all communicate with each other and exchange data in the production environment. They are often installed and operated in different locations, making a wireless connection indispensable – and it has to work smoothly if production downtimes are to be avoided. We have been enjoying the advantages of wireless connections such as WLAN (WiFi) and Bluetooth in our professional and personal lives for a long time now, but in manufacturing, conventional wireless communication is nearing its limits: WLAN and Bluetooth have a limited bandwidth. In view of the growing number of users, receivers and devices, the wireless spectrum is overloaded. While 5G technology will alleviate this problem, the researchers at Fraunhofer IOSB-INA in Lemgo, the Industrial Automation Branch of the Fraunhofer Institute for Optronics, System Technologies and Image Exploitation IOSB, believe there is a more effective and license-free way to overcome the challenges of communication in the manufacturing environment. They are taking a different approach and have chosen the visible light spectrum for wireless data transmission. Experts call this technology visible light communication (VLC, see box). “The light spectrum is about 4000 times wider than the entire available wireless spectrum. It ranges from wavelengths of 380 to 800 nanometers,” says Daniel Schneider, a researcher at Fraunhofer IOSB-INA. Together with his colleagues and OWL University of Applied Sciences, he is working on bringing VLC to industry. Research work on the “Visible Light in Production” project funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) – an industrial collaborative research project led by the German Research Society for Automation and Microelectronics (DFAM) – already began one year ago.

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### Editorial Notes

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## **Lack of studies on conditions for VLC in the industrial environment**

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VLC is already used in offices, homes and laboratories and, since recently, it is also being used to implement indoor navigation systems in shopping centers. Factory buildings, however, where there are far more sources of interference, present significant challenges for communications technology which haven't yet been studied in sufficient depth. "As an alternative to conventional wireless network access, we will use commercially available, energy-efficient LEDs for our visible light communication solution. The key is being able to establish a system that proves resistant to as much interference as possible," says Schneider. This kind of system is reliable when coverage problems due to walls, metallic objects, machines and other interfering signals can be overcome. "Artificial lighting, shadowing effects and reflections can influence data transmission by light. In collaboration with five industrial companies, we carried out measurements to analyze the extent to which they do that, and in which areas and amounts." Among other tools for the tests, they used a spectrometer that can be rotated about two axes and that measures the spatial distribution of the sources of interference. The measurement campaign focused on a total of three influencing factors: ambient light, particles and ambient reflections, which experts also refer to as multipath scattering.

## **Light reflections interfere with data transmission**

The tests showed that dust particles pose no problem for optical signals. "Factory buildings are normally well ventilated, so the typical particle concentrations don't absorb the light signal to any relevant extent," says the researcher. People and vehicles that move slowly (0.2 m/s) likewise don't hamper signal quality. Ambient light, on the other hand, affects the entire optical spectrum. The project partners identified a total of ten models whose lighting conditions influence VLC systems. Among them are welding processes and fluorescent tubes, as well as optical tracking systems, but the effects of these are strictly local and don't affect the surrounding area. Therefore, according to the test results, VLC systems must be capable of responding adaptively to lighting conditions to minimize these types of interference factors. The researchers also identified multipath scattering as an interference factor: "A lamp emits light in multiple directions, and this light reaches the receiver via reflections. If these reflections vary greatly, then the light reaches the receiver at different times and with varying degrees of absorption. This distorts the useful signal in the nanosecond range and lowers transmission quality," the researcher explains. Based on the quantitative measurement results, Schneider and his team are developing environment-adaptive VLC systems for industrial use.

## **No chance of data theft**

VLC not only offers greater bandwidths than WLAN, it also ensures data security. Wireless signals travel through walls, so communications can be intercepted and manipulated outside of factory buildings. This is not possible with light. Potential

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attackers have no chance here. Another advantage is that VLC makes it possible to wirelessly connect more than 1000 devices with each other. "Once we establish the ideal design for our VLC system based on our measurement campaign, we will be able to operate more than 1000 devices in one location in a way that saves energy, is secure against interception and is non-sensitive to electromagnetic fields," says the researcher from Lemgo. Apart from the ceiling lighting, the required hardware is expected to be limited to an Internet connection and a transceiver connected to the terminal device. The existing demonstrator is currently being tested under real-life conditions in the SmartFactoryOWL in Lemgo. Both, major companies and SMEs, are expected to benefit from the completed system as early as the middle of 2021.

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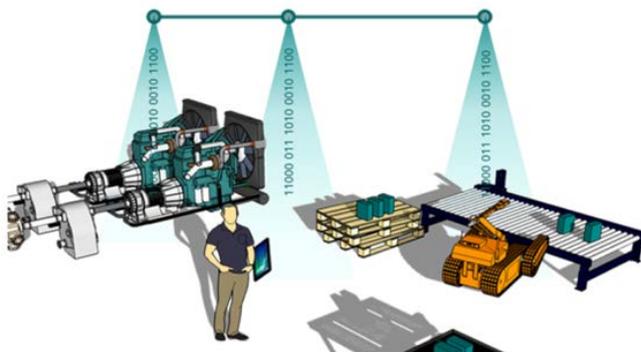
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For further information: [www.smartfactory-owl.de](http://www.smartfactory-owl.de)

**Visible light communication**

Visible light communication (VLC) involves transmitting data by light. LEDs are used as transmitters, and photodetectors that transform the light signals into electrical pulses serve as receivers. Information is transmitted to the receiver in the form of, for instance, binary signals, imperceptible to the human eye.

This technology isn't new – it is used, among other places, in our televisions at home. An infrared LED is incorporated into the remote control and transforms a data signal into a flickering of light. On the TV, a photodiode measures the signal and determines whether a one or a zero is being transmitted.



**Picture 1: In factory buildings, data will soon be transmitted wirelessly over the visible light spectrum.**

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**Picture 2: The Fraunhofer IOSB-INA research team tests the transmission of data by light under real-world conditions in the SmartFactoryOWL in Lemgo.**

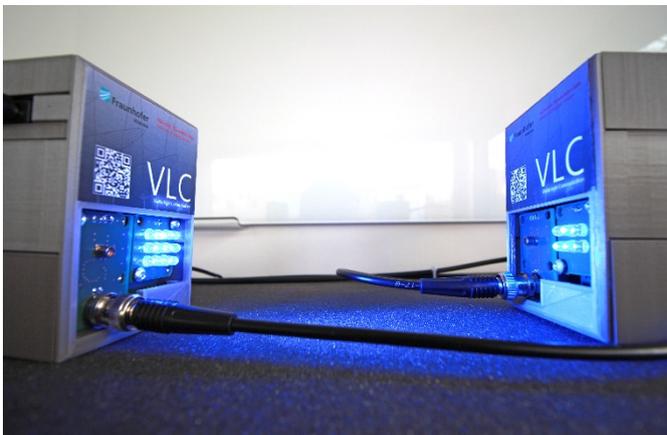
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**Picture 3: Currently, the VLC systems are available as a demonstrator. The final systems will be ready for use in connected manufacturing as early as mid-2021.**

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