

**MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL LAYER
ISSUES IN OPTICAL WIRELESS
COMMUNICATION**

MONICA BHUTANI



**BHARTI SCHOOL OF
TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
AND MANAGEMENT**

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DELHI**

JUNE 2023

**Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IITD), New Delhi,
2023**

**MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL LAYER
ISSUES IN OPTICAL WIRELESS
COMMUNICATION**

by

MONICA BHUTANI

Bharti School of Telecommunication Technology and
Management

Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

to the



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2023**

Dedicated to Saksham & Munish...

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "**Medium Access Control Layer Issues In Optical Wireless Communication**" being submitted by **Mrs. Monica Bhutani** to the **Bharti School of Telecommunication Technology and Management, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi**, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** is the record of the bona-fide research work carried out by her under our supervision. In our opinion, the thesis has reached the standards fulfilling the requirements of the regulations relating to the degree.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted either in part or in full to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

(Prof. Brijesh Lall)

Department of Electrical Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016, India

(Prof. Monika Agrawal)

Centre for Applied Research in

Electronics

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016, India

Date:

Place: New Delhi

Acknowledgement

It is with immense satisfaction that I am able to offer this thesis based on my research, which has been a key learning experience for me. The pursuit of a Ph.D. is undoubtedly a voyage into the unknown and an adventure. This journey would not have been possible without the support of those who have stood by me throughout the years and made this goal a reality.

During my Ph.D. program, my supervisors, **Prof. Brijesh Lall** and **Prof. Monika Agrawal** provided me with ongoing support, encouragement, and a wealth of information. Without them, this dissertation would have been nothing more than a pipe dream. I am incredibly fortunate to have such supportive and knowledgeable mentors.

I would like to thank Prof. Abhishek Dixit, Prof. Swades De, Prof. Vivek Venkataraman, and Prof. Amol Chaudhary for their insightful remarks, feedback, and ideas. Prof. Kirti Gupta deserves my genuine appreciation for making me realize that the Ph.D. route is not that arduous.

I am indebted to my husband, **Munish**, for helping me achieve this valuable life accomplishment. His love, admiration, and profound compassion are my source of strength. He was a pillar of support during this challenging time. I am also grateful to my son, **Saksham**, for making me laugh anytime I felt anxious. I wish to thank my In-laws, Parents, and the rest of my family for their affection, prayers, assistance, and patience throughout my entire life.

I appreciate my friends and colleagues for their consistent support and cooperation.

My dissertation research has been published in numerous technical journals and conferences. I'd like to express my gratitude to the editors and reviewers of these papers. Their technical feedback and ideas assisted me in enhancing my work.

Last but not least, I attribute my success and accomplishments to the Almighty, without whose will nothing in the universe would function.

Monica Bhutani
2018BSZ8123
New Delhi, June 2023

Abstract

Optical wireless communication (OWC) has evolved as a potential addition to existing wireless technologies owing to its high capacity, security, and unlicensed spectrum. In addition, as optoelectronic components have matured and the industry has become more globalized, OWC has evolved as a possible solution to future bandwidth demands and the "border mile bottleneck." As a result of the projected limitation of the wireless frequency spectrum, researchers have turned to OWC, which has evolved as significant support for Wi-Fi.

The IEEE 802.15.7 standard, published in 2011, employs visible light wavelengths from 380nm to 780nm to carry data sufficiently to enable audio and video multimedia services while adhering to proper eye safety requirements. The proposal's recommendations address the mobility of transparent connections, compatibility with visible-light structures, interference, and noise from other sources, such as ambient light. The regulation uses only the visible portion of the light and supports only the downlink. Hence the baseline technology was named visible light communication (VLC). The standard was amended in 2018 to include light energy for downstream communication and infrared spectrum for upstream transmission, as well as proposed physical (PHY) and media access layer (MAC) layers for OWC-based systems to provide bidirectional communication. This version employs a visible portion of the light for downlink and IR for uplink.

Although significant research has been conducted on the PHY layer, the MAC layer must be adapted to application-specific requirements. This research provides an overview of the critical technologies required to understand OWC technology. This work looks at MAC layer challenges in OWC, such as performance modeling, guaranteed time

slot (GTS) resource allocation, emergency data handling, and energy consumption analysis. A thorough literature review is conducted to identify the MAC layer challenges impeding the mainstream adoption of green wireless communication technology.

Throughput is a crucial barrier for the VLC personal area network (VPAN) because it significantly influences the network performance. We introduce a unique Markov chain model with two distinct channel assessments, representing a substantial advancement in improving network throughput for a VPAN with a star topology. The work enhances the state-of-the-art analytical models for the MAC layer, allowing VPAN performance to be efficiently planned and forecasted. We also thoroughly evaluate other network characteristics, such as network collision probability and end-to-end epoch, to demonstrate the applicability of the suggested model. We validate the model's analytical results with extensive MATLAB simulations and obtain realistic estimations, especially for substantial network sizes.

Furthermore, the Internet expands as more bandwidth-intensive apps and network sensors are introduced, resulting in spectrum limits. Because it uses an unlicensed terahertz spectrum, is resistant to radio frequencies, and is more secure to install, the IEEE 802.15.7 standard offers OWC as a resolution. However, the standard does not address sensor flexible data requirements or priority data transmission, which are the critical quality of service requirements. Our research focuses on the latency, adaptive traffic management, and overall network throughput of wireless sensors as they become increasingly widespread in personalized medical health care. We demonstrate a unique superframe structure allowing adaptive data management sleep mode. The suggested superframe structure is simulated throughout both the contention access period (CAP) and contention-free time (CFP). The proposed technique operates in a hybrid mode, combining the carrier sense multiple access (CSMA/CA) and GTS allocation algorithms.

By comparing it to IEEE 802.15.7, we demonstrate the proposed work's significance with respect to latency and throughput. According to the simulation results, both components have greatly improved. Furthermore, the collision probability of our proposed adaptive superframe structure is calculated.

Although biosensors are becoming more common in the medical field, battery life remains a crucial hurdle to widespread implementation. These sensors heavily rely on radio frequency technology, which is detrimental to human health and the environment. We provide a battery-efficient adaptive superframe for real-time biosensors based on OWC. This retrofit strategy reduces transmission delays while increasing energy efficiency. Additionally for wearable sensors, the one-of-a-kind continuous superframe construction conserves the battery while enabling emergency data handling via the deployment of an emergency beacon. We have assessed the feasibility of our suggested solution by contrasting the simulation results to the IEEE 802.15.7 standard superframe timeline. End-to-end delays, average energy usage, and savings are predicted and analyzed using analytical expressions. The findings reveal a significant improvement in energy savings and delays with no additional overheads.

सार

ऑप्टिकल वायरलेस कम्युनिकेशन (ओडब्ल्यूसी) अपनी उच्च क्षमता, सुरक्षा और बिना लाइसेंस वाले स्पेक्ट्रम के कारण मौजूदा वायरलेस प्रौद्योगिकियों के संभावित अतिरिक्त के रूप में उभरा है। चूंकि ऑप्टोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटक परिपक्व हो गए हैं और उद्योग अधिक वैश्वीकृत हो गया है, ओडब्ल्यूसी भविष्य की बैंडविड्थ मांगों और "सीमा मील की अड़चन" के संभावित समाधान के रूप में उभरा है। वायरलेस फ्रीक्वेंसी स्पेक्ट्रम की अनुमानित सीमा के परिणामस्वरूप, शोधकर्ताओं ने OWC की ओर रुख किया है, जो वाई-फाई के लिए महत्वपूर्ण समर्थन के रूप में विकसित हुआ है।

आईईईई 802.15.7 मानक, 2011 में जारी किया गया, उचित नेत्र सुरक्षा आवश्यकताओं का पालन करते हुए ऑडियो और वीडियो मल्टीमीडिया सेवाओं को सक्षम करने के लिए डेटा को पर्याप्त रूप से ले जाने के लिए 380 एनएम से 780 एनएम तक दृश्य प्रकाश तरंग दैर्ध्य को नियोजित करता है। प्रस्ताव की सिफारिशें पारदर्शी कनेक्शन की गतिशीलता, दृश्य-प्रकाश संरचनाओं के साथ संगतता, हस्तक्षेप, और परिवेश प्रकाश जैसे अन्य स्रोतों से शोर को संबोधित करती हैं। विनियमन केवल प्रकाश के दृश्य भाग का उपयोग करता है और केवल डाउनलिनक का समर्थन करता है। इसलिए बेसलाइन तकनीक को विजिबल लाइट कम्युनिकेशन (वीएलसी) नाम दिया गया। डाउनस्ट्रीम संचार के लिए प्रकाश ऊर्जा और अपस्ट्रीम ट्रांसमिशन के लिए इन्फ्रारेड

स्पेक्ट्रम, साथ ही ओडब्ल्यूसी-आधारित सिस्टम के लिए प्रस्तावित भौतिक (पीएचवाई) और मीडिया एक्सेस लेयर (मैक) परतों को द्विदिश संचार प्रदान करने के लिए मानक में संशोधन किया गया था। यह संस्करण डाउनलिक के लिए प्रकाश के दृश्य भाग और अपलिक के लिए आईआर को नियोजित करता है।

यद्यपि PHY परत पर महत्वपूर्ण शोध किया गया है, MAC परत को अनुप्रयोग-विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के लिए अनुकूलित किया जाना चाहिए। यह शोध OWC प्रौद्योगिकी को समझने के लिए आवश्यक महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकों का अवलोकन प्रदान करता है। यह कार्य OWC में MAC परत चुनौतियों को देखता है, जैसे कि प्रदर्शन मॉडलिंग, गारंटीकृत समय स्लॉट (GTS) संसाधन आवंटन, आपातकालीन डेटा हैंडलिंग और ऊर्जा खपत विश्लेषण। हरित वायरलेस संचार प्रौद्योगिकी की मुख्यधारा को अपनाने में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाली MAC परत चुनौतियों की पहचान करने के लिए एक संपूर्ण साहित्य समीक्षा की जाती है।

वीएलसी पर्सनल एरिया नेटवर्क (वीपीएएन) के लिए थ्रूपुट एक महत्वपूर्ण बाधा है क्योंकि यह सीधे नेटवर्क प्रदर्शन को प्रभावित करता है। हम दो अलग चैनल आकलन के साथ एक अद्वितीय मार्कोव चेन मॉडल पेश करते हैं, जो एक स्टार टोपोलॉजी के साथ एक वीपीएन के लिए नेटवर्क थ्रूपुट में सुधार करने में पर्याप्त प्रगति का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। मैक परत के लिए अत्याधुनिक विश्लेषणात्मक मॉडल पर काम में सुधार होता है, जिससे VPAN प्रदर्शन को कुशलता से नियोजित और पूर्वानुमानित किया जा सकता है। हम प्रस्तावित मॉडल की प्रयोज्यता को स्पष्ट

करने के लिए अन्य नेटवर्क विशेषताओं, जैसे नेटवर्क टकराव की संभावना और एंड-टू-एंड युग का भी अच्छी तरह से मूल्यांकन करते हैं। हम व्यापक MATLAB सिमुलेशन के साथ मॉडल के विश्लेषणात्मक परिणामों को मान्य करते हैं और यथार्थवादी अनुमान प्राप्त करते हैं, विशेष रूप से पर्याप्त नेटवर्क आकारों के लिए।

इसके अलावा, इंटरनेट का विस्तार होता है क्योंकि अधिक बैंडविड्थ-गहन ऐप्स और नेटवर्क सेंसर पेश किए जाते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्पेक्ट्रम सीमाएं होती हैं। क्योंकि यह एक बिना लाइसेंस वाले टेराहर्ट्ज स्पेक्ट्रम का उपयोग करता है, रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी के लिए प्रतिरोधी है, और स्थापित करने के लिए अधिक सुरक्षित है, IEEE 802.15.7 मानक OWC को एक समाधान के रूप में पेश करता है। हालांकि, मानक सेंसर अनुकूली डेटा आवश्यकताओं या प्राथमिकता डेटा ट्रांसमिशन को संबोधित नहीं करता है, जो सेवा आवश्यकताओं की महत्वपूर्ण गुणवत्ता है। हमारा नियोजित शोध विलंबता, अनुकूली यातायात प्रबंधन और वायरलेस सेंसर के समग्र नेटवर्क थ्रूपुट पर केंद्रित है क्योंकि वे व्यक्तिगत चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में तेजी से व्यापक हो जाते हैं। हमने अनुकूली डेटा प्रबंधन स्लीप मोड की अनुमति देते हुए एक अद्वितीय सुपरफ्रेम संरचना का प्रदर्शन किया। विवाद पहुंच अवधि (सीएपी) और विवाद मुक्त समय दोनों के लिए, प्रस्तावित सुपरफ्रेम संरचना सिम्युलेटेड (सीएफपी) है। प्रस्तावित तकनीक एक हाइब्रिड मोड में संचालित होती है, जिसमें कैरियर सेंस मल्टीपल एक्सेस (सीएसएमए/सीए) और जीटीएस आवंटन एल्गोरिदम का संयोजन होता है। IEEE 802.15.7 से इसकी तुलना करके, हमने विलंबता और

श्रूपुट में हमारे प्रस्तावित कार्य के महत्व का प्रदर्शन किया। सिमुलेशन परिणामों के अनुसार, दोनों घटकों में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। इसके अलावा, हमारे प्रस्तावित अनुकूली सुपरफ्रेम संरचना की टक्कर की संभावना की गणना की गई थी।

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List of Acronyms

A

AR	Augmented Reality
AI	Artificial Intelligence

B

BER	Bit Error Rate
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy
BO	Beacon Order
BSFD	Base Superframe Duration
BI	Beacon Interval
BE	Beacon Exponent
BSN	Bio-Sensor Network

C

CSK	Colour Shift Keying
CSMA/CA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance
CAP	Contention Access Period
CFP	Contention Free Period
CCA	Clear Channel Assessment
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CB	Contingency Beacon
CT	Contingency Traffic
CTS	Clear-to-Send
CC	Convolutional Codes
CDR	Clock and Data Recovery

D

DC	Data Centre
DTMC	Discrete Time Markov Chain
DSME	Deterministic and Synchronous Multichannel Extension
DCF	Distributed Coordination Function

E

ECG	Electro Cardiogram
EEG	Electroencephalogram

F

FoV	Field of View
FSO	Free Space Optics

FSOI
FCS

Free Space Optics Interconnects
Frame Check Sequence

G

GTS
Giga-IR

Guaranteed Time Slots
Gigabit- Infra Red

H

HetNets

Heterogeneous Networks

I

ICT

IR
IoT
IS-OWC

Information and Communication
Technology
Infra-Red
Internet of Things
Inter-Satellite Optical Wireless
Communication
International Data Corporations
Internet Service Provider

IDC
ISP

L

LoS
LED
LASER

Line of Sight
Light Emitting Diode
Light Amplification by Stimulated
Emission of Radiations
Local Area Network
Light Fidelity
Low Density Parity Check

LAN
LiFi
LDPC

M

MAC
M2M
MHR
MFR
MFTP

Media Access Control
Machine to Machine
MAC Header
MAC Footer
Maximum Flicker Time Period

N

NB

Number of Backoff

O

OWC
O-NoC
OCC
OWPAN
OOK

Optical Wireless Communication
Optical Network on Chip
Optical Camera Communication
Optical Wireless Personal Area Network
On-Off Shift Keying

OFDM

Orthogonal Frequency Division
Multiplexing

P

PHY
P2P
PB
Ph2Ph

Physical
Point to Point
Priority Beacon
Phone to Phone

Q

QoS

Quality of Service

R

RF
RT
RTS

Radio Frequency
Regular Traffic
Request-to-Send

S

SNR
SoC
SO
SD
SARS-CoV

RS

Signal to Noise Ratio
System on Chip
Superframe Order
Superframe Duration
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
Corona Virus
Reed_Solomon

T

TG4
TDMA
TTRC

Task Group 4
Time Division Multiple Access
Time To Report Contingency

U

UVC
UGAS

Ultra Violet Communication
Unbalanced GTS allocation Scheme

V

VLC
V2V
VPPM
VM
VPAN

V2I

Visible Light Communication
Vehicle to Vehicle
Variable Pulse Position Modulation
Virtual Machine
Visible Light Communication-Personal
Area Network
Vehicle-to-Infrastructure

W

WBAN

Wireless Body Area Network

WiFi
WMAN
WuR
WLAN
WSN
WPAN

Wireless Fidelity
Wireless Metropolitan Area Network
Wake up Radio
Wireless Local Area Network
Wireless Sensor Networks
Wireless Personal Area Network

List of Symbols

α	Probability of sensing the channel busy during CCA1
β	Probability of assessing the channel busy during CCA1
τ	Probability of failure in each of the back-off stage
Φ	Probability that a node spends a randomly chosen time-slot in CCA
$\beta_{Acknowledgement}$	Probability of getting medium busy by device N during slot c^2
$b_{x,z}$	Steady state probability for $s(t) = x$ and $c(t) = z$
CFP_{G1}	Optional adaptive CFP part for GTS-based transmissions
CFP_{G2}	Standard CFP duration for GTS-based transmissions
CAP_1	Contention access period duration one
CAP_2	Contention access period duration two
C_t	Total count of instances in which more than one node tries to sense the channel at the exact moment
D_{Std}	Average transmission delay according to the standard
D_{Prop}	Average transmission delay according to the proposed scheme
D_{SCAP}	Delay for CAP-based transmission in CAP_1 according to standard
$D_{PCAP(1)}$	Delay for CAP-based transmission in CAP_1 according to the proposed scheme

$D_{PGTS,PD}$	Delay for a priority data packet to be transmitted in CFP _{G1}
$D_{PGTS(1),PD(w)}$	Worst case delay for the proposed scheme
E_{Std}	Average energy consumption according to the standard
E_{Prop}	Average energy consumption according to the proposed scheme
$E2E$	End-to-End epoch
F_t	Total number of failed attempts
L_p	Packet transmission duration in slots
L_c	Time wasted in waiting for Ack
L_a	Acknowledgement packet length
N	Number of devices in the network
N_{GTS}	Number of GTS slots needed to send the packets
N_b	Utmost unit of data of bits that can be fitted in one GTS
P_i	Amount of data to be communicated
P_{coll}	Likelihood of network collision
P_r	Amount of power consumed during reception
P_t	Amount of power consumed while transmission
P_i	Amount of power consumed during sleep mode
P_d	Packet drop probability
P_{Nc}	Network collision probability
P_{Tx}^{N-k}	Probability of transmission by any other node other than k nodes at a particular slot
P_c	Probability of collisions among nodes
S_0	Per-node throughput

$s(t)$	Random state variable representing backoff counter status
S_t	Total number of successful attempts
T_{BO}	Backoff time duration
T_{data}	Data packet size
$T_{PHY\ header}$	Physical layer header size
$T_{MAC\ header}$	MAC layer header size
$T_{packet\ size}$	Payload
T_{IFS}	Interframe spacing
T_{ack}	Acknowledgment transmission duration
T_{SIFS}	Short IFS duration
$T_{transmission}$	Overall transmission time for a data packet
T_{beacon}	Beacon transmission duration
T_{IP}	Inactive period duration
T_{TTRC}	Time to report contingency duration
T_{total}	Time required to transmit the required count of packets
T_{GTS}	Duration of one GTS
U_{PD}	Link utilization for data transmission with priority GTS in CFP _{G1}
U_{ND}	Link utilization for normal data transmission under GTS allocation in CFP _{G2}
U_i	Link utilization for i^{th} node
W_x	Size of contention window