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5G – An Eventual Communication with Li-Fi and Wi-Fi

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Abstract

In this paper first irradiated the generations and its features in Mobile Communication. Introduction describes 5G and its requirements, use cases. The subsequent section describes the technologies (Wi-Fi and Li-Fi) involved which are needed in 5G. As a final point the paper discussed the challenges, opportunities and applications of 5G can expose in future.

Introduction

The goal of wireless communication is to provide quality and reliable service in a similar fashion to wired services. The technology in each generation represents a significant step forward in this direction. The history of mobile technology is a long and complicated one. Each generation has set a set of standards which met the use of terminology associated with that generation. There are certain organizations responsible for establishing these requirements, which usually relate to delay, throughput etc. This process happens over time as each successive generation builds on the Research and development done by their prototypes. The generations of wireless technology from 1G to 5G is as shown in table 1.1. The generations of wireless technology made major advancements in digital networks.

4G! 5G enables a new kind of network that is designed to connect virtually everyone and everything together including machines, objects, and devices. The aim of 5G Network is of 5G Network is

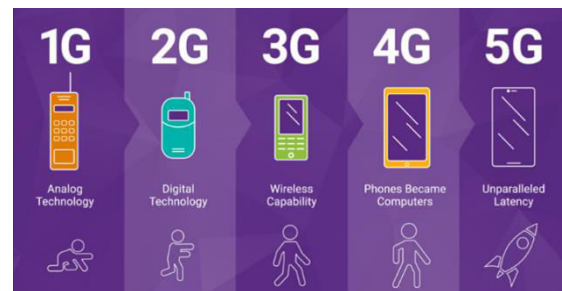


Fig.1. Generations of Wireless Communications

TABLE I

Generations of Wireless Technology From 1g To 5g

Generation	Start development	Technology	Frequency	Band width	Access system	Core Network
1G	1970/1984	AMPS	30KHz	2Kbps	FDMA	PSTN
2G	1980/1999	NMT, TACS, GSM	1.8GHz	144 - 64 kbps	TDMA/ CDMA	PSTN
3G	1990/2002	WCDMA	1.6 - 2 GHz	2 Mbps	CDMA	Packet Network
4G	2000/2010	LTE, Wi Max	2 - 8 GHz	2000 Mbps to 1 Gbps	CDMA	Internet
5G	2010/2015	MIMO, mm wave	3 - 30 GHz	1 Gbps and higher	OFDM / BDMA	Internet

What is 5G? 5G stands for the fifth generation of wireless technology. It is currently under development and is intended to improve on 4G in several ways. For example, 5G promises faster data rates, higher connection density, much lower latency, and better overall wireless coverage. One of the major benefits of 5G is that it will be as fast as 35.46 Gbps—over 35 times faster than

- 1) To deliver higher multi-Gbps peak data speeds
- 2) Provide Ultra low latency
- 3) More reliability
- 4) Massive network capacity
- 5) Increased availability
- 6) More uniform user experience to more users
- 7) Higher performance and
- 8) Improved efficiency empowers new user experiences and connects new industries.

The max velocity of 5G is geared toward being as speedy as 5.46 Gbps, that's over 35 instances quicker than 4G. Key technology to look out for 5G is large MIMO, Millimetre Wave cell Communications and many others. huge MIMO, millimetre wave, small cells, Li-Fi all the new technologies from the preceding decade may be used to present 10 Gb/s to a person, With an unseen low latency, and permit connections for at least one hundred

billion gadgets. One of kind estimations had been made for the date of industrial introduction of 5G Networks. Next era cellular Networks has Alliance experience that 5G must be rolled out by way of 2020 to fulfil business and purchaser needs. Qualcomm identified and analysed different case studies on 5G.

I. Different Use Cases of Intelligently Connecting Our World in The 5G ERA

Delivering on the 5G vision where virtually everyone and everything is intelligently connected. 5G is used throughout three most important varieties of linked offerings, together with better cellular broadband, undertaking-essential communications, and the big IoT. A defining capability of 5G is that its miles designed for compatibility the potential to flexibility help future services which can be unknown these days.



Fig. 2. The faster path to 5G by 2019

Figure 4 depicts the hybrid system (a) and aggregated system configurations (b). The unidirectional Li-Fi link is used to supplement the conventional WiFi down-link in the hybrid system, whereas both bi-directional WiFi and Li-Fi links are fully utilised in the aggregated system to improve achievable throughput and provide robust network connectivity.

A. Enhancing Broadband for Mobile Communication:

Similarly to making our smartphones better, 5G Cellular era can herald new immersive experiences such as VR and AR with faster, greater uniform statistics costs, lower latency and lower cost in step with bit.

B. 5G for Critical Communication:

5G can enable new services that can

transform industries with ultra-reliable, available, low-latency links like remote control of critical infrastructure, vehicles, and medical pro- cedures.

II. Massive Usage of 5G For IOT Applications

5G is meant to seamlessly join a large wide variety of embedded sensors in really the whole thing thru the capacity to scale down in data costs, energy, and mobility-offering extremely lean and low-fee connectivity answers.

A. 5G - Affects the Global economy:

5G is using international growth. \$ 13.1 Trillion greenbacks of worldwide monetary output 22.8 Million new jobs created.

\$ 265B international 5G CAPEX and RD annually over the subsequent 15 years through a landmark 5G financial system look at, The people determined that 5G's full monetary impact will probably be realized throughout the globe by way of 2035 supporting a huge range of industries and doubtlessly enabling up to \$ 13 trillion worth of products and offerings. This effect is a good deal extra than previous network generations. The improvement of the new 5G community are also increasing with the past traditional cell networking gamers to industries which includes the automobile industry. They also discovered industry. They also discovered that the 5G price chain (con- sisting of OEM's operators, content creators, app builders, and clients) should guide up to 22.8 million jobs, or more than one process all and sundry in Beijing, China. And there are many emerging and new packages to nonetheless to described within the destiny. Only time will inform what the overall "5G impact" on the economy goes to be.

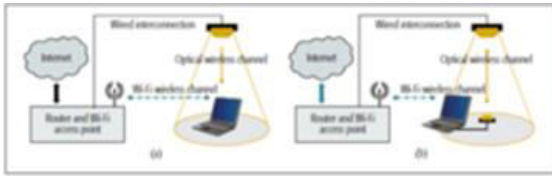


Fig. 3. Configurations of the a) hybrid system, and b) the aggregated system.

The Castoff Technology in 5G

The range of successful Multimedia and Internet linked cellular devices is swiftly growing. Watching HD streaming motion pictures and accessing cloud-primarily based services are the principle consumer activities ingesting records capacity, now and inside the close to future. Most of this statistics consumption occurs indoors and more in areas including air- craft and different vehicles. This excessive demand for video and cloud-based facts are predicted to grow and is a strong motivator for the adoption of new spectrum, including the usage of optical Wi-Fi media. In terms of community topology, Heterogeneous networks (HetNets) will play an important role in integrating a diverse spectrum to provide high-quality-of-carrier (QoS), particularly in indoor environments wherein there may be localized infrastructure supporting quick-variety directional Wi-Fi get right of entry to. We envision multi-tier HetNets that utilize a mixture of macro cells offering huge decrease-free services, RF small cells providing progressed coverage at locations occupied via customers, and Li-Fi small cells that offer extra ability through the usage of the optical spectrum. Indoor RF-SCs, which includes licensed femtocells and/or unlicensed Wi-Fi access points (APs), deployed below coverage of macro cells, can take over the relationship when shifting interior. in this way, Wi-Fi enables traffic offloading from those capability-harassed licensed macro cells or RF- SCs in step with Cisco visible Networking Index (worldwide mobile records site visitors Forecast replace (2014–2019)), about 50 percentage of this site visitors is expected to be offloaded to Wi-Fi in 2016.

LI-FI and WI-FI

Li-Fi is a technology that uses light to wirelessly transmits data. Currently, the technology is being developed as a potential replacement for traditional wired networks. There are numerous potential applications for Li-Fi, including remote access and medical data transmission. The Li-Fi system is made up of hardware devices that transmit data using LED lights. Li-Fi as opposed to Wi-Fi networks, which use electromagnetic waves to transport data. Because of its low power consumption and capability to create extremely brilliant light, LEDs are frequently utilised in computers and smartphones. Human vision cannot distinguish this frequency range, and it does not obstruct the other signals in the space. This makes it perfect for swiftly and uninterruptedly conveying massive amounts of data. Wi-Fi, on the other hand, transmits data using radio waves.

A. Li-Fi transceiver capabilities

Bidirectional high-speed LiFi transceiver devices that satisfy real-time data transmission and reach layers 1 and 2 of the OSI protocol stack are used to test the intended Li+WiFi HetNet. A trans-impedance amplifier and a large-area, high-speed silicon PIN photodiode are utilised at the receiver (TIA). At the LED and the photodiode, a 1" plano-convex lens is utilised to focus the beam and increase the receiving area, respectively. A digital baseband unit (BBU) is used behind the analogue transmitter and receiver circuits to convert Ethernet packets into DC-biased orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) signals and vice versa. The bandwidth of the OFDM signals is 70 MHz. To reconstruct the received symbol constellations, the BBU uses pilot-assisted channel estimation and frequency-domain equalisation. The error vector magnitude (EVM) is calculated from the received pilot sequence and fed back to the transmitter.

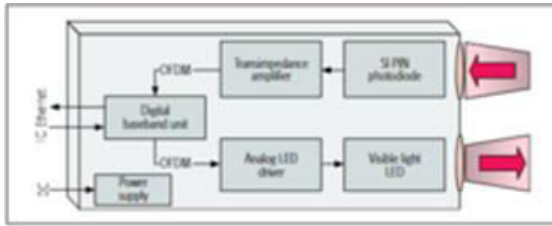


Fig. 4. The Li-Fi transceivers.

B. Integration of Li-Fi and Wi-Fi

The majority of Wi-Fi networks need to be set up in specified locations in order to provide internet access to the entire building because these waves are obstructed by walls and other obstructions. Li-Fi has another benefit over Wi-Fi in that it consumes less power. The hybrid system more than doubles throughput near the Li-Fi AP while rapidly degrading as distance increases.



Fig. 5. Configurations of the a) hybrid system, and b) the aggregated system.

When the distance is increased to around 4.1 m, the throughput of the Wi-Fi-only system exceeds that of the hybrid system because the downlink capacity of Li-Fi decreases with distance, eventually becoming insignificant.

It should be noted that the hybrid VLC system's throughput results are solely dependent on the capacity of the Li-Fi downlink. The aggregated system triples the achievable average throughput, and its lowest bound is higher than the average throughput of Wi-Fi-only. As a result, the aggregation technique not only increases the available integrated bandwidth, but also ensures reliable network communication. Individual users can achieve much better performance close to the Li-Fi AP due to the inherent short-range property of Li-Fi. It should also be noted that Li-Fi and Wi-Fi users can be served concurrently both inside

and outside of this limited coverage area.

Conclusion

According to Busari20185GMM, interplay of massive MIMO, mmWave, and UDNs are the three big technologies to support enhanced mobile broadband services in NGMNs. The efficiency in network delivered to the device is demonstrated based on the network speeds. Three systems were examined with different configurations. The WiFi in the first system is only used to connect to the Internet. The second system, dubbed a hybrid system, is identical to the first except for one user's downlink, which is connected via a LiFi link. In the third system, known as an aggregated system, one user is simultaneously connected to both WiFi and LiFi. Wi-Fi and Li-Fi both technologies together can more than triple the throughput for individual user and offer significant synergies, yielding a combined solution that can adequately address the need for enhanced indoor coverage with the highest data rates needed in the 5th generation of mobile networks(5G)[2].

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