الآية:

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قال تعالى:

صدق الله العظيم سورة الأنعام الآية (1)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. To my sisters and my brother have never left my side and are very special. I also dedicate this dissertation to my friends and teachers who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done.

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Abstract

Today Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) is used as wireless communication medium but Wi-Fi uses radio waves which are not allowed everywhere due to radio waves effect. Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) technology can be used in areas where Wi-Fi is not allowed. This technology will not only improve communication but also illuminate work place, and many public places. Li-Fi not only gives opportunity to create wireless communication but it also helps to save energy as technology uses LED (Light Emitting Diode) lights which consume very less electricity.

The design of Worcester Polytechnic Institute team was used as a reference in this design, but the receiver circuit was changed with solar cell and computer speaker to allow it to receive an audio signal, and then the transmitter circuit was simplified.

Firstly the audio signals that have been received at the end of the receiver were tested. The louder and most clear sound was received at distance 11cm between the transmitter and the receiver, and the receiver can receive signal until the distance became almost 60cm; this results was with a surround light. Then the experiment done in less surrounding light sources and the system transmit and receive signal until the distance become 1 meter.

Secondly the signals from transmitter and receiver were tested by digital oscilloscope to compare about them. The signals from the transmitter and the receiver are similar on the wavelength and the frequency but different on the amplitude.

المستخلص

اليوم ال (Wi-Fi) يستخدم كوسط اتصال لاسلكي لكن ال (Wi-Fi) يستخدم موجات الراديو و التي لا يمكن ان تتوفر في كل مكان بسبب تأثيرات موجات الراديو. تكنولوجيا ال (-Li-i) يمكن استخدامها في االمناطق التي لا يتوفر فيها ال (Wi-Fi). هذه التكنولوجيا لن تحسن فقط الاتصال و لكنها أيضا تضيء مكان العمل، و عدة أماكن عامة. ال(Li-Fi) لا تعطي الفرصة فقط لانتاج اتصال لاسلكي و لكنها أيضا تساعد في حفظ الطاقة لانها تستخدم أضواء الدايود الضوئي (LED) و التي تستهلك كهرباء قليلة جدا.

أستخدم تصميم فريق معهد ووركستر (WPI) كمرجع في التصميم، حيث استبدلت دائرة المستقبل بخلية شمسية و مكبر صوت حاسوبي لجعلها قادرة على استقبال الإشارة الصوتية، و بعدها تم تبسيط دائرة الإرسال.

أولا تم اختبار الموجات الصوتية التي تم استقبالها في نهاية المستقبل. تم استقبال أعلى و أوضح صوت على مسافة 11 سم بين المرسل و المستقبل، و المستقبل يمكنه استقبال الإشارة حتى تصبح المسافة تقريبا 60 سم؛ هذه النتائج بوجود ضوء محيط. بعدها أعيدت التجربة مع تقليل مصادر الضوء المحيطة و أصبح النظام قادرا على ارسال و استقبال الإشارة حتى مسافة 1 متر.

ثانيا تم اختبار اشارات المرسل و المستقبل باستخدام راسم الذبذبات الإلكتروني للمقارنة بينهما. ووجد أن الاشارات من المرسل و المستقبل متشابهة في الطول الموجي و التردد و لكنها مختلفة في الإتساع.

Contents

Con	tents	Page No.
	الأية	i
	DEDICATION	ii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
	Abstract	v
	المستخلص	vi
	Contents	vii
	List of Figures	ix
	List of Abbreviations	X
1.	Chapter One: Introduction	
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Research Problem	2
	1.3 Goals and Features	2
	1.4 Previous Studies	3
	1.5 Wireless communication	10
	1.6 Wi-Fi	11
	1.6.1 Wi-Fi work	13
	1.6.2 Advantages and disadvantages of Wi-Fi	14
	1.6.2.1 Advantages of Wi-Fi	14
	1.6.2.2 Disadvantages of Wi-Fi	14
2.	Chapter Two: Basic Concepts	
	2.1 Li-Fi	18
	2.1.1 Comparison between Li-Fi and Wi-Fi	19
	2.2 Li-Fi work	20
	2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Li-Fi	21
	2.3.1 Advantages of Li-Fi	21
	2.3.2 Disadvantages of Li-Fi	21
	2.4 Possible applications	22
3.	Chapter Three: Design Approach	
	3.1 Functional Block Diagram	27
	3.2 Component Selection	28
	a. Power Source	28
	b. Signal Source	28
	c. 3.5mm jack	29
	d. Resistors	29
	e. Transistor (BJT)	29
	f. LEDs	30
	g Solar Cell	30

	h.	Speaker (Computer Speaker)	30
	i.	Digital Oscilloscope (TDS 220)	31
	3.3 Analo	og design	31
	3.3.1	Transmitter	31
	3.3.2	Receiver	33
4. Chapter Four: Results and Discussions			
	4.1 The R	esults	34
	4.2 Discu	ssions	35
	4.3 Concl	usions	36
	4.4 Recor	mmendations	36
	Reference	es	37

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Wi-Fi technology	12
Figure 2.2:2017 to 2022 device share	16
Figure 2.3: Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) in office room	17
Figure 2.4: Location of visible light and RF at electromagnetic spectrum	18
Figure 2.5: The idea of data transmission using light	19
Figure 2.6: Optical Underwater Communications system	22
Figure 2.7: Vehicle Visible Light Communications	23
Figure 2.8: Indoor Navigation System for Blind People	25
Figure 3.9: Functional Block Diagram	27
Figure 3.10: Analog Transmitter Circuit Design	32
Figure 3.11: Transmitter Circuit	32
Figure 3.12: Analog Receiver Circuit Design	33
Figure 3.13: Receiver Circuit	33
Figure 4.14: The signals from transmitter and receiver, (a) The signal from the transm	

AC Alternating Current.

AM Amplitude Modulation.

AT&T American Telephone and Telegraph.

BBC British Broadcasting Corporation.

BJT Bipolar Junction Transistor.

DC Direct Current.

DVD Digital Video Disc.

FCC Federal Communications Commission.

FM Frequency Modulation.

GB Giga Byte.

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Kbps Kilobit per second.

KDKA Kristiansand D Kinoallians As.

LAN Local Area Network.

LED Light emitting diode.

Li-Fi Light Fidelity.

MRI Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

NCR National Cash Register.

OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer.

Op-Am Operational Amplifier.

OTs Operation Theatres.

RF Radio frequency.

ROV Remotely Operated Vehicles.

Sec. Second.

TDS Tektronix Digital Oscilloscope.

TED Technology Entertainment Design.

TV Television.

UK United Kingdom.

VLC Visible Light Communication.

Wi-Fi Wireless Fidelity.