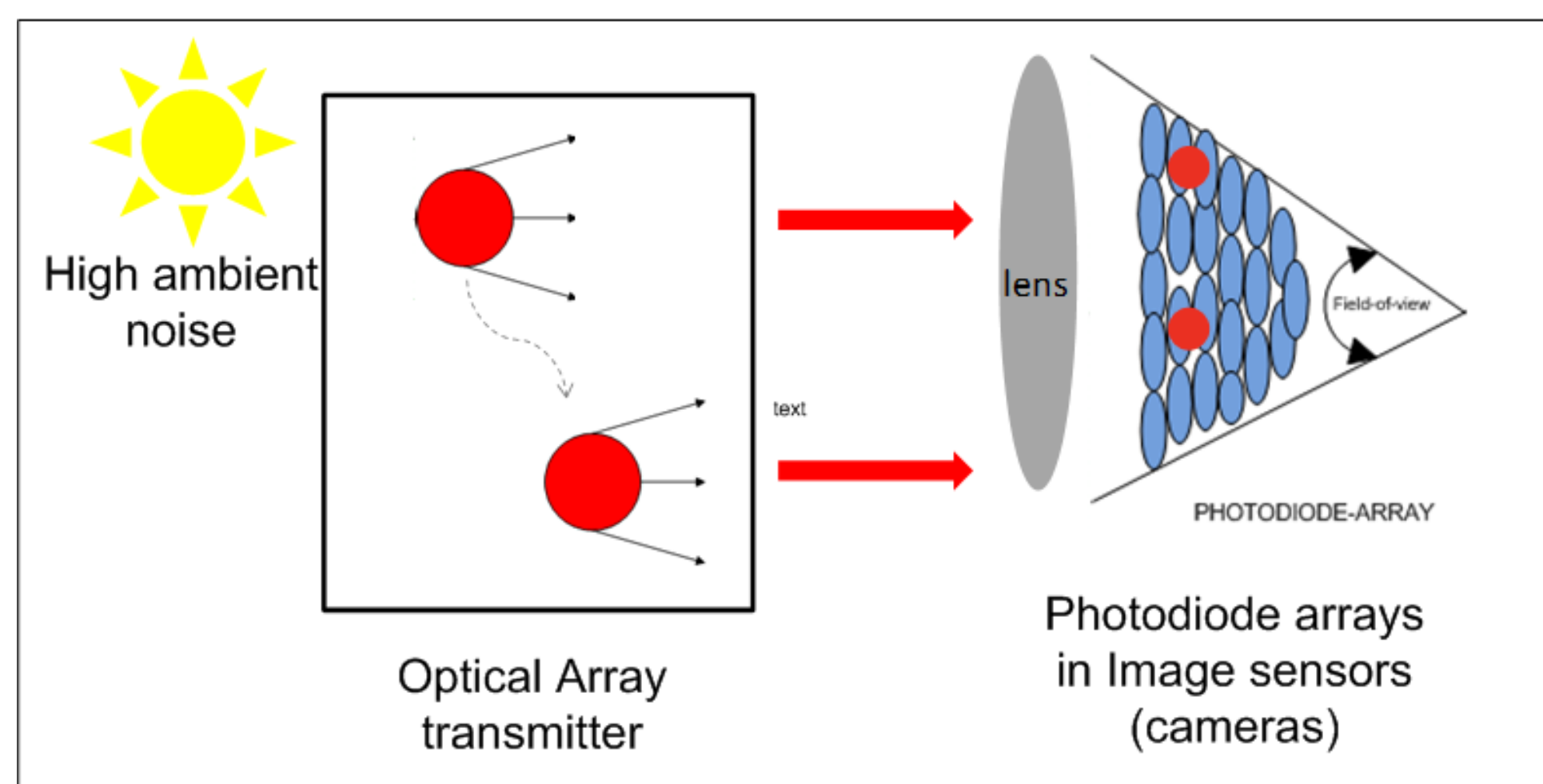
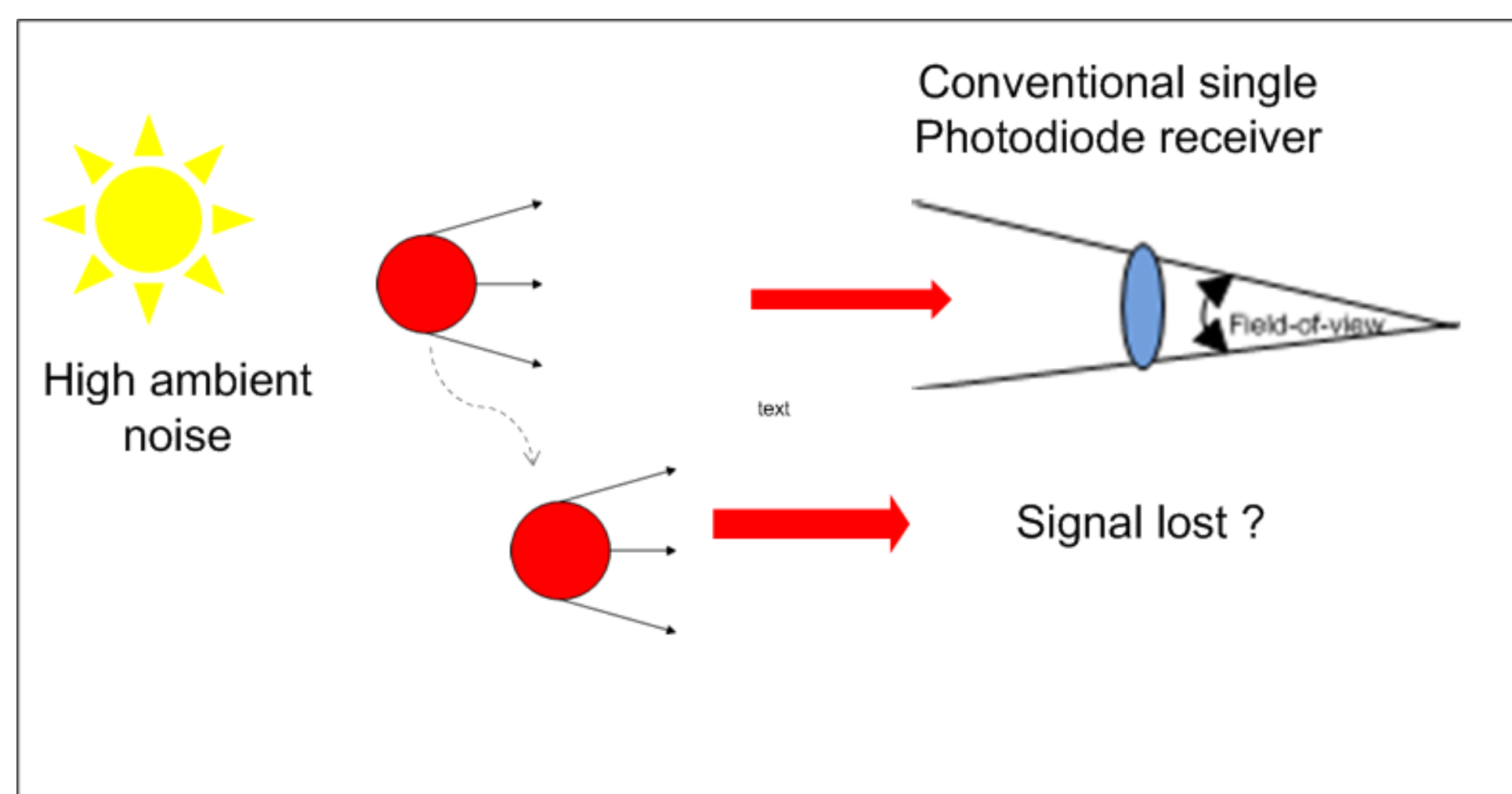


1. MOBILE OPTICAL COMMUNICATION

• Conventional approaches are impractical

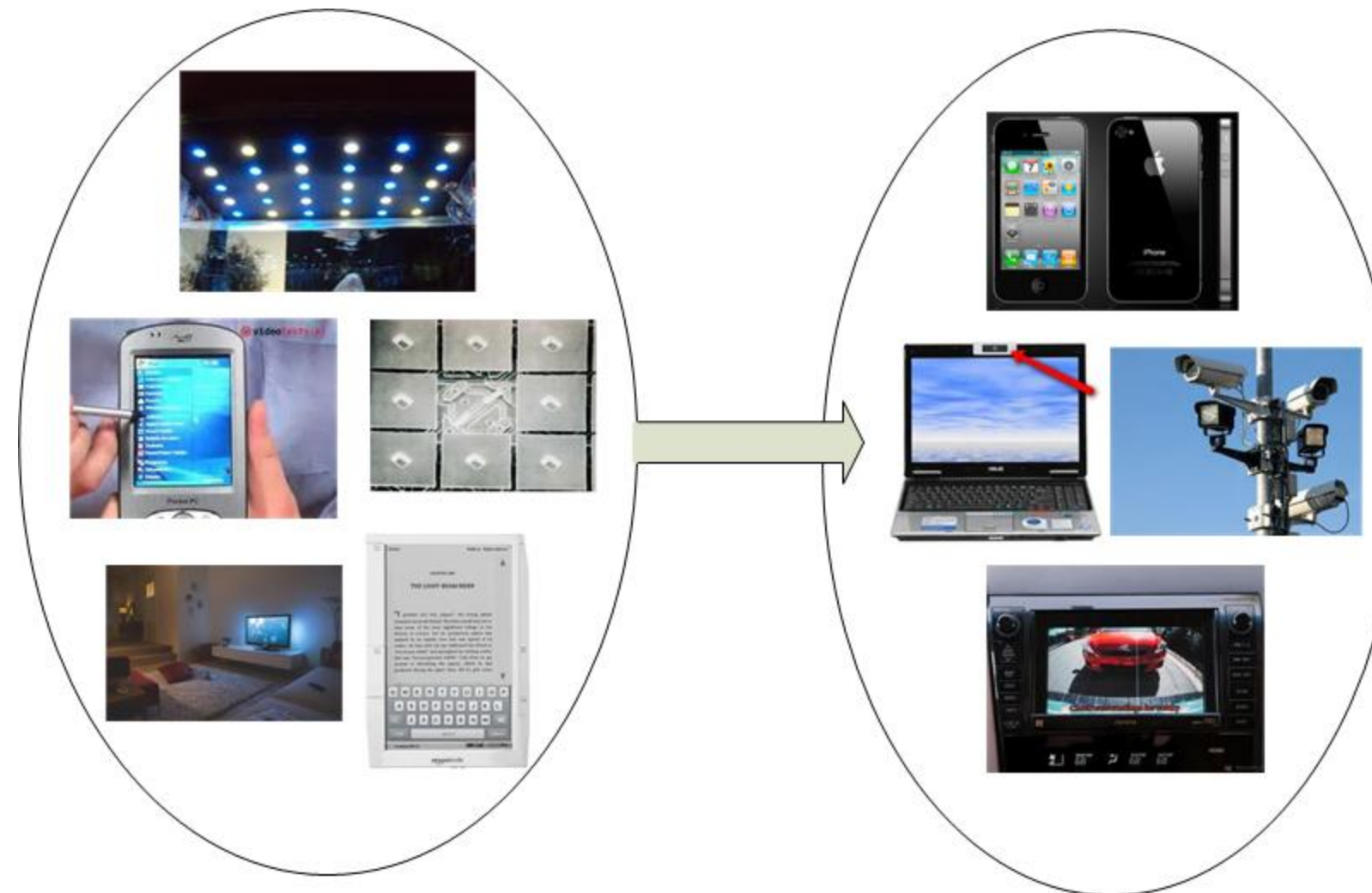
- highly directional communication
- a few tens of meters of range – limited power and high background noise
- mechanically steering transmitter and/or receiver is very costly
- single photodiode receiver is the convention – primarily limited to static settings

• Optical array transmitters & receivers can help



Optical Array transmitter + Camera receiver → VISUAL MIMO!

2. VISUAL MIMO MOBILE APPLICATIONS ARE NUMEROUS

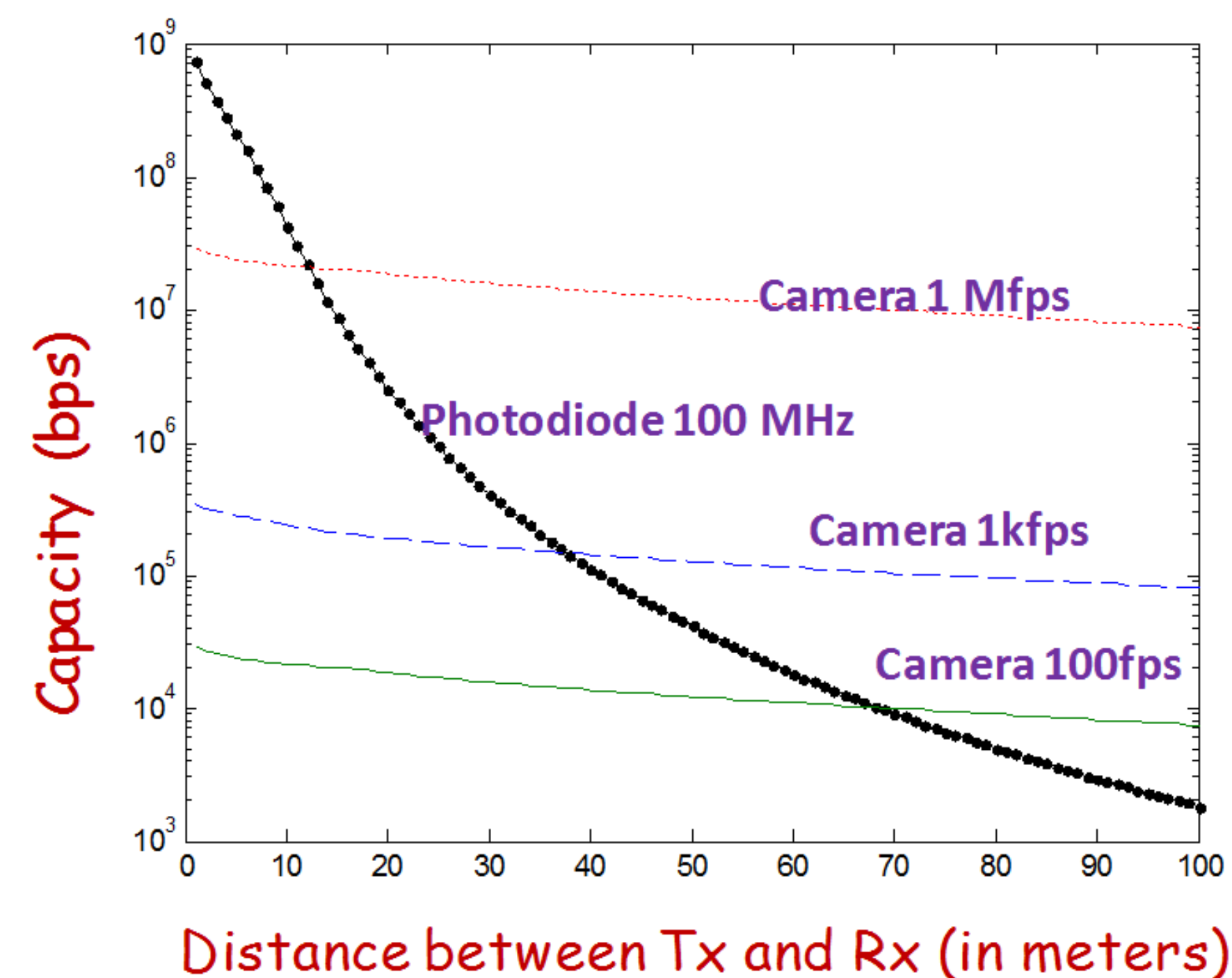


Light Emitting Arrays and Cameras are ubiquitous these days !

3. INTERESTING TRADE-OFF

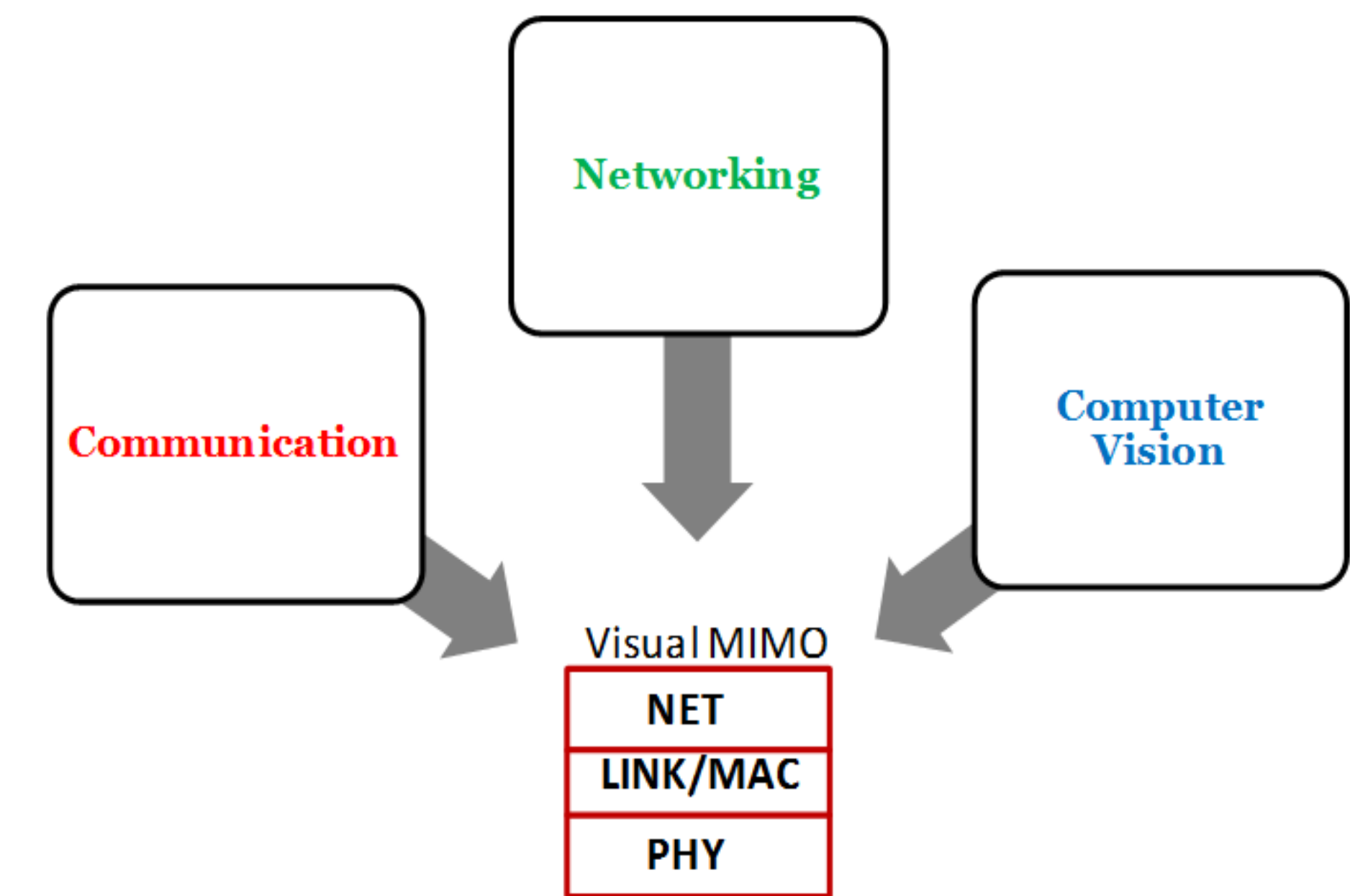
array structures can help tolerate mobility and achieve good signal quality by reducing noise "interference free"

cameras are limited in sampling rates i.e. frame-rates



Shannon Capacity of a single LED transmitter Photodiode v/s Camera receiver

4. NOVEL CHALLENGES



• Vision based PHY layer

- Vision based acquisition and tracking
- Modulation and coding techniques to address perspective distortion, partial occlusions, embedding in visual imagery

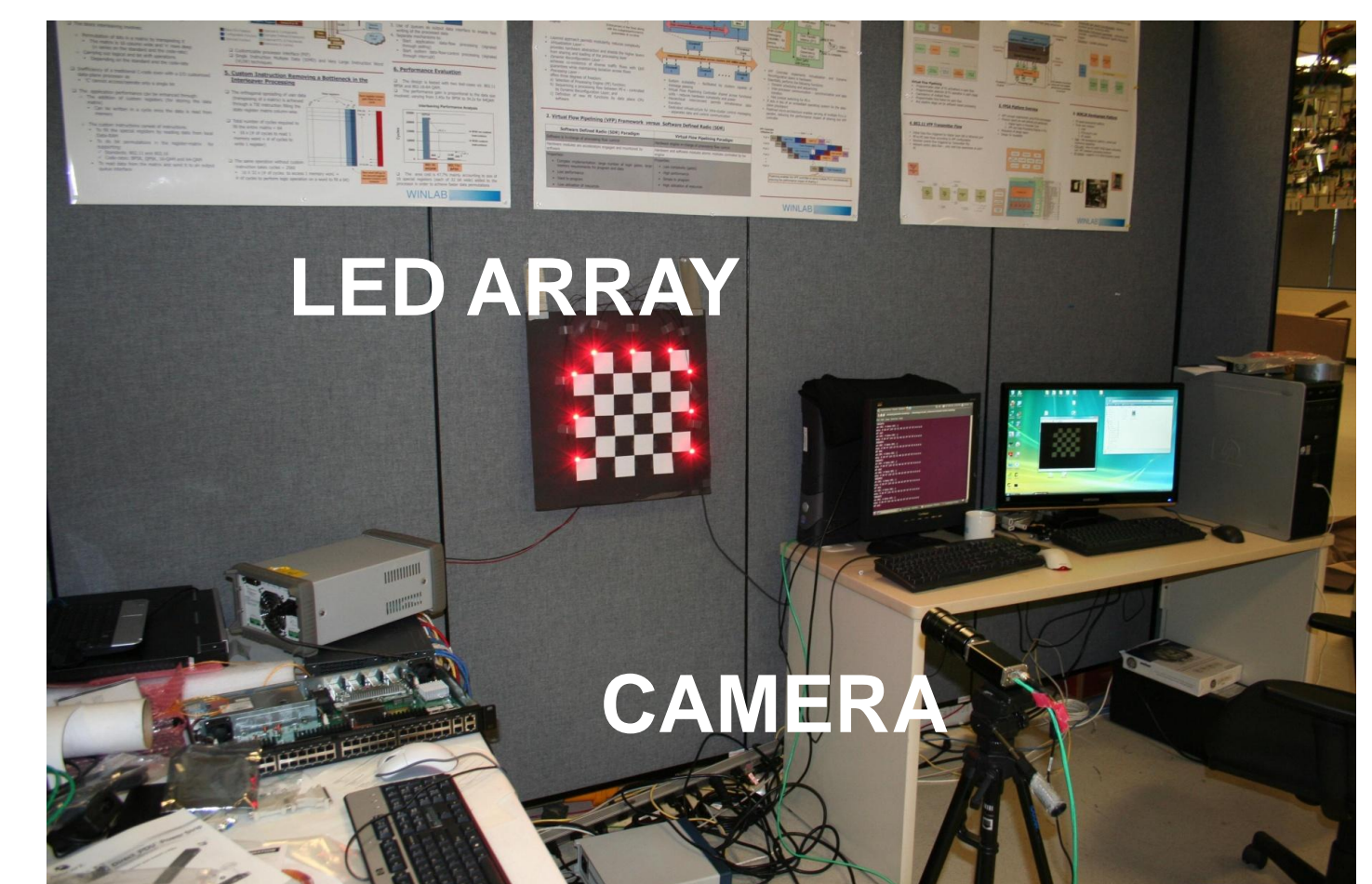
• Spatially aware LINK & MAC layer

- revisit ARQ, Error detection, Rate Adaptation protocols
- free for all access with inherent "Interference cancellation"
- SDMA for partial occlusions

• Network Layer

- Relaying and routing for interference free channels
- Visual localization
- New energy tradeoffs – complex receiver processing

5. PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTAL PROTOTYPE



6. REFERENCES

- Ashwin Ashok, Marco Gruteser, Narayan Mandayam, Jayant Silva, Michael Varga, and Kristin Dana. **Challenge: Mobile optical networks through visual MIMO.** In *Proceedings of the sixteenth annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking (MobiCom '10)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 105-112