

Index

- 3-dimensional (3D), 34
- 3D, *see* 3-dimensional (3D)
- 4th generation (4G), 6
- 4G, *see* 4th generation (4G)
- AC, *see* alternating current (AC)
- access point (AP), 16–20, 36–39, 151–181
 - non-planar receiver, 19, 36–37
 - non-planar transmitter, 16, 36–37
 - omnidirectional receiver, 19, 36–37, 153, 171
 - omnidirectional transmitter, 16, 36–37, 153, 171
- ACI, *see* adjacent channel interference (ACI)
- ACO-OFDM, *see* asymmetrically clipped optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (ACO-OFDM)
- adaptive modulation and coding (AMC), 153, 156, 161
- ADC, *see* analog-to-digital converter (ADC)
- additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN), 18–21, 77–93, 99–127, 131–135, 153–156
- adjacent channel interference (ACI), 49, 153
- AGC, *see* automatic gain control (AGC)
- aircraft cabin, 13, 16, 23, 29–56, 97, 151–182
- alternating current (AC), 59, 81, 98
- AMC, *see* adaptive modulation and coding (AMC)
- analog-to-digital converter (ADC), 14, 80–81, 88
- AP, *see* access point (AP)
- application areas, 4–9
 - aviation, 5, 29–56, 151–182
 - cabin layout alterations, 30
 - crew communication, 34
 - energy-efficient communication and illumination, 3
 - flight entertainment, 30, 34
 - flight maintenance on ground, 30
 - homeland security, 5
 - hospitals and healthcare, 5
 - indoor sensor networks, 4
 - intra-cabin passenger communication, 30
 - medium range indoor communication scenarios with high mobility, 4, 97
 - onboard inter-system communication, 30
 - petrochemical and nuclear power plants, 5
 - PSU communication, 53
 - secure indoor data links and networks, 4
 - underwater communication, 5
- asymmetrically clipped optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (ACO-OFDM), 57–71, 84–93, 98–127, 151–160
- attenuation of the data-carrying signal/subcarrier
 - attenuation factor, 61–71, 87–93, 111, 155, *see also* non-linear distortion, 162
- attocell, 8–11
- automatic gain control (AGC), 19
- average electrical power constraint, 10, 96–99, *see also* electrical power/energy, 99
- AWGN, *see* additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN)
- AZ, *see* azimuth (AZ)
- azimuth (AZ), 29–34, 42–45
- background illumination, 20, *see also* noise, 172
- bandwidth/frequency reuse, 8, 152, 160–181, *see also* static resource partitioning
- BB, *see* busy burst (BB)
- BER, *see* bit-error ratio (BER)
- bi-directional reflectance distribution function (BRDF), 21–26
- biasing optimization problem, 99–127
 - constrained function domain, 101, 113, 122
 - convexity, 101, 113, 122
 - feasible region, 101
 - gradient descent method, 101
 - initial condition, 101
 - joint maximization of the signal variance, minimization of the clipping distortion, and minimization of the DC-bias penalty, 108
 - non-negative weighted summation, 122
 - numerical/iterative optimization procedure, 101, 113, 122
 - objective function, 101, 113, 122
 - optimum solution, 99–127
 - unique optimum convex region, 101, 113, 122
- biasing setup, 10, 77–93, 99–129, 156
 - conventional minimum-distortion front-end biasing, 101, 129

- biasing setup (cont.)
 - optimum signal scaling and DC-biasing/optimum biasing setup, 76–77, 100–129
 - signal scaling and DC-biasing, 76–93, 100–129
 - suboptimum biasing parameters, 114
- binary phase shift keying (BPSK), 89, 103, 175
- bit and power loading, 2, 5, 12, 29, 75, 82, 100, 120–129
 - Levin–Campello algorithm, 86, 121
- bit-error ratio (BER), 77–93, 99–110, 120–127, 133–150, 154, 156
- blue filter, *see also* receiver (Rx), 17
- BPSK, *see* binary phase shift keying (BPSK)
- BRDF, *see* bi-directional reflectance distribution function (BRDF)
- Bussgang theorem, 62, 77, 87, *see also* non-linear distortion, 111
- busy burst (BB), 160–181
 - active link, 152, 161
 - BB signaling, 161, 163, 170–182
 - BB slot, 151, 161, 164
 - channel reciprocity, 151, 161, 165
 - exclusion region, 173
 - interference threshold, 152, 161, 164–181
- CAD, *see* computer-aided design (CAD)
- carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD), 160
- CCDF, *see* complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF)
- CCI, *see* co-channel interference (CCI)
- CDMA, *see* code division multiple access (CDMA)
- cellular OWC network, 8–10, 13–20, 29–56, 151–182
 - cell area, 32–37, 49–56, 157–160, 170–172
 - cell center, 32–34, 49–56, 157–160, 170–172
 - cell edge, 9, 31–34, 49–56, 157–182
 - coverage area, 8–9, 29–56, 151–182
 - electrical SINR map, 151–182
 - fairness, 152, 168
 - guaranteed user throughput, 161, 170–182
 - median system throughput, 161, 170–182
 - optical SIR map, 49–56, 157
 - system capacity, 9, 17, 96, 98, 152–153, 160
 - throughput, 1–10, 82, 93, 108, 125–129, 151–182
 - throughput at the cell edge, 157–161, 170–182
 - throughput maps, 156–160, 170–182
- cellular slot access and reservation (CESAR), 165, 167–168
- central limit theorem (CLT), 61–62, 77, 87–88, 111
- CESAR, *see* cellular slot access and reservation (CESAR)
- channel correlation, 130–150
 - differentiability of channels, 137, 140
 - LOS channel conditions, 130
 - path gain difference, 130
 - spatially uncorrelated channels, 130
- channel matrix, 131–150
 - single-tap channel, 131–132
- clipping distortion, 65–71, 91–93, 96–127, *see also* non-linear distortion, 127
- CLT, *see* central limit theorem (CLT)
- co-channel interference (CCI), 8–9, 31, 53, 152–181
- code division multiple access (CDMA), 6–7
- coherence bandwidth, 12–14, 26–28, 74, 82, 95–97, 120–129, *see also* frequency selective channel, 129
- collimator, 13–19, *see also* optical system, 37
- complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF), 63, 80, 101, 134
- computer-aided design (CAD), 30, 34, 151
- constructive addition of signal intensities, 9, 16, 134–135
- coverage area, 8–9, 29–56, 151–182
- CP, *see* cyclic prefix (CP)
- CSMA/CD, *see* carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD)
- current signals, 13–14, 21, 58
 - bias current, 58
 - data-carrying current, 58
 - forward current, 58, 73, 106
 - forward voltage, 58
 - input current, 58–61
 - minimum and maximum forward currents, 73
 - minimum and maximum input currents, 61
 - output current, 58
- cyclic prefix (CP), 29, 75, 86, 88, 124
- DAC, *see* digital-to-analog converter (DAC)
- data rate, 1–12, 27–30, 74–77, 84, 95–99, 121–125, 130–131, 141, 147, 175, 181
- DC, *see* direct current (DC)
- DC bias, 6, 58–61, 72–90, 97–129, 134, 155–156, 172
 - DC-bias penalty/gain, 72, 81, 83, 88, 98, 105–129, 134, 155, 172
 - DC-bias power, 7, 77, 98–129
 - DC-bias power excluded from SNR, 77, 98–129
 - DC-bias power included in SNR, 77, 98–129
- DC wander effects in electrical circuits, 7, 73, *see also* noise, 75
- DCO-OFDM, *see* direct-current-biased optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (DCO-OFDM)
- decision-feedback equalizer (DFE), 27–29, 75, 80–81, 124–127
- detection characteristic/pattern, 12–39, *see also* receiver (Rx)
- DFE, *see* decision-feedback equalizer (DFE)
- diffuse reflection, 13, 34–36, *see also* reflection, 37
- digital signal processor (DSP), 13–14, 21, 97
- digital subscriber line (DSL), 8, 75, 77
- digital-to-analog converter (DAC), 13, 79, 81, 86

- dimming of the radiated average optical power, 87, 97, 99, 106–110, 115–119
- direct current (DC), 5, 58, 72–93, 98–127, 155–156
- direct-current-biased optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (DCO-OFDM), 2, 57–71, 84–93, 98–127, 151–181
- discrete multi-tone (DMT), 75, 77
- dispersion, 12, 29, 82, 97, 103, 124, 131–132, 141
 - delay spread, 12–15, 26–30
 - maximum excess delay, 29
 - multipath, 4, 34, 37, 42–45, 95–97, 140, 153
 - practical non-flat channel with dispersion, 124
 - pulse duration, 27–28, 74
 - RMS delay spread, 12, 15, 27–30, 74–77, 95–97
- diversity, 10, 21, 97, 130–133
 - spatial diversity, 21, 97, 130
 - spatial multiplexing gains, 131, 145
 - transmit diversity, 133
- DMT, *see* discrete multi-tone (DMT)
- double-sided signal clipping, 57–71, 77, 87–93, 99, 111, 155–156, *see also* signal clipping, 156
- DSL, *see* digital subscriber line (DSL)
- DSP, *see* digital signal processor (DSP)
- duplexing, 7, 161
 - FDD, 7
 - TDD, 7, 161, 164, 172
 - WDD, 7
- dynamic chunk allocation, 170–182, *see also* interference-aware scheduling, 182
- dynamic range, 10, 19, 57–61, 72–93, 96–128, 134, 155–156, 172
 - infinite dynamic range, 98–99
 - limited linear dynamic range, 57, 61, 73, 75, 94, 112
 - lower part of dynamic range, 116
 - middle of dynamic range, 90–93, 104, 106, 119
 - positive infinite linear dynamic range, 6, 77, 156, 172
 - upper part of dynamic range, 108, 115, 118
- E/O, *see* electrical-to-optical (E/O)
- E/O conversion, 16
- E/O transfer characteristic, *see also* non-linear transfer function, 16
- EL, *see* elevation (EL)
- electrical modulation bandwidth, 5–10, 16–20, 125, 152–154, 172
- electrical power efficiency, 57, 76, 131
- electrical power/energy, 6–10, 58–62, 72–129, 133–150, 153–167
 - AC power, 10, 59, 81, 98
 - average electrical bit power/energy, 78, 80, 86
 - average electrical power constraint, 10, 96–99
 - average electrical symbol power/energy, 62, 78, 80, 86, 101
 - DC power, 10, 81, 126
 - electrical noise power, 20, 154
 - intended electrical symbol power, 154
 - non-linear distortion noise power, 61–71, 154
 - threshold interference electrical power, 165
 - total interference electrical power, 154
 - useful electrical signal power, 81, 88, 104, 114, 155
- electrical SINR map, 151–182
- electrical-to-optical (E/O), 16
- elevation (EL), 29–34, 42–45
- energy-efficient communication and illumination, 3
- equalization, 5, 10, 12–13, 27–29, 75, 80–81, 86, 88, 100–106, 120–129
 - DFE, 27–29, 75, 80–81, 124–127
 - equalizer penalty/gain, 12, 27–29, 81, 124–125
 - FFE, 27–29, 75, 80–81, 124–127
 - MMSE, 28–29, 75, 80–81, 88, 101
 - single-tap equalizer, 5, 12, 29, 86
 - ZF, 28–29, 75, 80–81, 88, 101–106, 124
- Euclidean distance, 133, 137
- eye safety regulations, 72, 79, 113
- fast Fourier transform (FFT), 29, 61–71, 84–93, 99, 111, 127
- FDD, *see* frequency division duplexing (FDD)
- FDMA, *see* frequency division multiple access (FDMA)
- FEC, *see* forward error correction (FEC)
- feed-forward equalizer (FFE), 27–29, 75, 80–81, 124–127
- FFE, *see* feed-forward equalizer (FFE)
- FFT, *see* fast Fourier transform (FFT)
- field of view (FOV), 9, 15–24, 29–42, 132–133, 145, 154, 172
- flat fading channel, 10, 29, 73–86, 95–119
 - frequency non-selective slow fading channel, 95, 97
 - superposition of orthogonal flat fading channels, 122
- flickering of background illumination sources, 7, *see also* noise
- forward current, 58, 73, 106, *see also* current signals, 106
- forward error correction (FEC), 18, 95, 98, 103, 111, 156, 172
- FOV, *see* field of view (FOV)
- free space optical (FSO), 1, 130
- frequency division duplexing (FDD), 7
- frequency division multiple access (FDMA), 6, 160
- frequency selective channel, 7, 12
 - broadband signal, 95–97
 - channel frequency response, 29, 75, 82, 88
 - frequency selective slow fading channel, 95, 97
- Frobenius norm, 133
- front-end, 4–10, 13–28, 57–71, 79–94, 96–129, 131–135, 151–155, 163–165
 - ADC, 14, 80–81, 88
 - AGC, 19

- front-end (cont.)
 - DAC, 13, 79, 81, 86
 - DSP, 13–14, 21, 97
 - electronic pre-amplifier, 20, 98
 - matched filter, 81–82, 88
 - optical components, 16–20, 96
 - pulse shaping filter, 28, 79–81, 86
 - synchronization, 79, 82
 - TIA, 14, 19–20, 26, 97, 132, 153–155, 172
- FSO, *see* free space optical (FSO)
- Gaussian signals, 75
 - CCDF, 63, 80, 101, 134
 - DCO-OFDM, 2, 57–71, 84–93, 98–127, 151–181
 - DMT, 75, 77
 - Gaussian distribution, 29, 57, 61–68, 77, 86, 108, 118, 123
 - standard normal distribution, 80, 87, 101, 134
 - truncated Gaussian distribution, 87
- generalized Lambertian radiation pattern, 16, 22
- generalized non-linear transfer function, 58–59,
see also non-linear transfer function, 77
- half-Gaussian distribution, 57, 61–63, 77, 108, 118,
see also unipolar half-Gaussian signals, 123
- Hamming distance, 136
- Hermitian symmetry, 6, 75, 84–86, 111, 161,
see also OFDM frame, 172
- heterogeneous networks, 8
 - attocell, 8–11
 - femtocell, 8–9
 - macrocell, 8
 - microcell, 8
 - picocell, 8
- high-power amplifier (HPA), 77
- HPA, *see* high-power amplifier (HPA)
- ICI, *see* inter-carrier interference (ICI)
- IEEE, *see* Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- IFFT, *see* inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT)
- IM/DD, *see* intensity modulation and direct detection (IM/DD)
- impulse response, 20–28, 79–80, 82, 101, 112,
see also dispersion, 122
- indoor setup, 2, 15, 82, 95
 - 3D, 34
 - aircraft cabin, 13, 16, 23, 29–56, 97, 151–182
 - AZ, 29–34, 42–45
 - CAD, 30, 34, 151
 - EL, 29–34, 42–45
 - office room, 2
- information-carrying subcarriers, 57, 61–71, 84–93, 99, 111, *see also* OFDM frame, 162
- infrared (IR), 2, 7, 14, 17–19, 23, 38, 98, 153–154
- Infrared Data Association (IrDA), 2
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), 3, 6, 11
- intensity modulation and direct detection (IM/DD), 2–11, 20, 73, 97, 131, 152
- inter-carrier interference (ICI), 29, 86, 124
- inter-symbol interference (ISI), 4, 6–7, 29, 74–75, 86, 124, 136
- interference, 4–10, 13, 28–31, 49–56, 74, 86, 124, 136, 151–182
 - ACI, 49, 153
 - CCI, 8–9, 31, 53, 152–181
 - ICI, 29, 86, 124
 - interference-limited, 31, 53, 56, 151, 153, 172
 - interfering signal, 55, 153, 162
 - ISI, 4, 6–7, 29, 74–75, 86, 124, 136
- interference mitigation techniques, 9, 31, 56, 151–182
 - BB principle, 9, 160–181
 - beamforming, 9
 - cluster-based resource partitioning, 151–182,
see also static resource partitioning, 182
 - joint transmission, 9
- interference-aware scheduling, 56, 160–182
 - dynamic chunk allocation, 170–182
 - interference avoidance, 163–165
 - interference coordination, 160–182
 - self-organizing interference management, 151, 160–182
- Internet protocol (IP), 173
- inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT), 76, 84, 86, 127
- IP, *see* Internet protocol (IP)
- IR, *see* infrared (IR)
- IrDA, *see* Infrared Data Association (IrDA)
- ISI, *see* inter-symbol interference (ISI)
- Lambertian pattern, 16–26, 39, 132
 - generalized Lambertian radiation pattern, 16, 22
 - Lambertian detection pattern, 19, 22
 - Lambertian mode number, 16, 22–23, 39, 132
- Lambertian reflection model, 21–26, *see also* reflection, 26
- LDPC, *see* low density parity check (LDPC)
- LED, *see* light emitting diode (LED)
- Levin–Campello algorithm, 86, 121
- Li-Fi, *see* light fidelity (Li-Fi)
- light emitting diode (LED), 2–10, 12–55, 57–62, 72, 86–87, 91, 95–97, 106–119, 125, 130–146, 152–154, 171–172
- light fidelity (Li-Fi), 2–11
 - all-optical networking, 6
 - area spectral efficiency, 9
 - downlink, 7–9, 161–172
 - IR communication, 98, 129
 - Li-Fi wireless network, 5

OWC, 1–10, 12–31, 72–93, 96–127, 130–134, 151–181
PLC, 3
PoE, 3
uplink, 6–7
VLC, 1–11, 14, 18, 23, 97–98, 129, 152–153
limited linear dynamic range, 57, 61, 73, 75, 94, 112
line-of-sight (LOS), 4, 12–15, 21–49, 95–98, 132, 140, 165
link adaptation, 160, 168–170, 172
 a posteriori estimate of the achieved SINR, 170
 a priori estimate of the electrical SINR, 167
 minimum SINR target, 156, 164–178
link budget, 49, 56, 74, 125
 margin in the link budget, 49, 56, 125
 received power margin, 86
log-normal shadowing, 13, 21, 26–31, 39–49, 97
long-term evolution (LTE), 6, 9, 11
LOS, *see* line-of-sight (LOS)
LOS communication, 13–15, 32, 39–42, 95–97
 FOV, 9, 15–24, 29–42, 132–133, 145, 154, 172
 incident angle of the receiver, 22, 25, 132, 162
 mechanical or electronic beam steering, 4
 observation angle of the transmitter, 22–25, 132, 162
LOS path loss, 21–26, 29–42, *see also* optical path loss, 132
low density parity check (LDPC), 54, 98
LTE, *see* long-term evolution (LTE)

M-PAM, *see* multi-level pulse amplitude modulation (M-PAM)
M-PAPM, *see* multi-level pulse amplitude and position modulation (M-PAPM)
M-PPM, *see* multi-level pulse position modulation (M-PPM)
M-QAM, *see* multi-level quadrature amplitude modulation (M-QAM)
MAC, *see* medium access control (MAC)
maximization of information rate, 98–99, 110–119
maximum likelihood sequence detection (MLSD), 74–75, 133–139
 Viterbi algorithm, 75
maximum ratio combining (MRC), 135
MCRT, *see* Monte Carlo ray-tracing (MCRT)
medium access control (MAC), 164
MIMO, *see* multiple-input–multiple-output (MIMO)
MIMO setup scenarios, 139–150
 link blockage, 147–150
 power imbalance between transmitters, 146–147
 transmitter spacing, 139–145
 varying the position of receivers, 145
 varying the separation of transmitters, 139–145
minimization of the electrical SNR requirement, 100, 112, 121

minimum mean squared error (MMSE), 28–29, 75, 80–81, 88, 101
MLSD, *see* maximum likelihood sequence detection (MLSD)
MMSE, *see* minimum mean squared error (MMSE)
mobile users, 10, 151
 active user in the neighboring cell, 161–170
 UE, 161–171
 victim user in the neighboring cell, 152, 162–170
modulation, 1–20, 57–136, 144, 147, 151–160, 168–173
 constellation, 20, 71, 82, 89, 131, 136–141, 147
 Gray coding, 82
 modulation order, 70–71, 74, 83, 89–93, 100–110, 121, 131, 144
 square and cross *M*-QAM constellations, 89
modulation and coding, 151, 156–157, 169, 172
 AMC, 153, 156, 161
 convolutional code, 54, 156
 FEC coding, 18, 95, 98, 103, 111, 156, 172
 LDPC code, 54, 98
 turbo code, 54, 98
modulation techniques, 12, 72–73, 75, 83, 96, 131, 136
 BER, 77–93, 99–110, 120–127, 133, 150, 156
 bit rate, 79, 86, 95, 121
 data rate, 1–12, 27–30, 74–77, 84, 95–99, 121–125, 130–131, 141, 147, 175, 181
 electrical power efficiency, 57, 76, 131
 IM/DD, 2–11, 20, 73, 97, 131, 152
 Monte Carlo BER simulation, 82, 89–91, 94
 optimum transmission rate, 160
 QoS, 10, 156, 169
 SE, 3–10, 29, 73–92, 95–153, 169, 178
 SER, 80
Monte Carlo ray-tracing (MCRT), 24–26, 30–39, 151, 153
MRC, *see* maximum ratio combining (MRC)
multi-carrier modulation, 10, 12, 72, 75, 84–93, 96, 104, 127
 CP, 29, 75, 86, 88, 124
 demultiplexing, 77, 84, 88
 FFT, 29, 61–71, 84–93, 99, 111, 127
 IFFT, 76, 84, 86, 127
 M-QAM, 4, 20, 58, 65, 71, 75–77, 84–93, 98–123, 156–160, 172
 multiplexing, 76, 84, 86
 OFDM, 2–11, 29, 57–71, 75–77, 84–93, 96–127, 151–181
 P/S, 86
 PAPR, 57–61, 77
 S/P, 88
multi-level pulse amplitude and position modulation (*M*-PAPM), 74

- multi-level pulse amplitude modulation (*M*-PAM), 4–6, 20, 27–29, 58, 73–74, 76–83, 98–110, 120–127, 131–138, 147
- multi-level pulse position modulation (*M*-PPM), 4–6, 20, 27–29, 58, 73–74, 76–83, 99–106, 120–127
- multi-level quadrature amplitude modulation (*M*-QAM), 4, 20, 58, 65, 71, 75–77, 84–93, 98–123, 156–160, 172
- multipath, 4, 34, 37, 42–45, 95–97, 140, *see also* dispersion, 153
- multiple access, 6–7, 10–11, 151–152, 160
 - CDMA, 6–7
 - CSMA/CD, 160
 - FDMA, 6, 160
 - OFDM-TDMA, 160
 - OFDMA, 6–11, 152, 160–161, 172
 - OFDMA-TDD, 161, 172
 - TDMA, 6–7, 160
 - WDMA, 7
- multiple-input–multiple-output (MIMO), 2–3, 10, 130–150
 - Alamouti scheme, 134
 - MRC, 135
 - OSTBC, 134
 - PEP, 135–138
 - RC, 130–150
 - SM, 130–150
 - SMP, 130–150
- mutual information, 99, 110–119
 - capacity of a communication system, 95
 - information rate, 95–129
 - lower bound on the capacity of DCO-OFDM and ACO-OFDM, 113, 129
 - maximization of information rate, 98–99, 110–119
 - Shannon capacity, 95–99, 111–116, 129
 - Shannon framework, 96, 111, 128
- near infrared (NIR), 2, 4, 154
- NIR, *see* near infrared (NIR)
- NIR spectrum, 2–4, 154
- NLOS, *see* non-line-of-sight (NLOS)
- NLOS communication, 4, 13–16, 23, 32, 42–49, 96–97
 - directed NLOS, 15–16, 46
 - non-directed diffuse NLOS, 14–16, 23
- NLOS path loss, 21–26, 29–37, 42–49, *see also* optical path loss, 49
- noise, 18–21, 62–71, 75–93, 95–129, 131–135, 139–150, 153–156, 163, 172
 - ambient light, 13, 20, 97–98
 - AWGN, 18–21, 77–93, 99–127, 131–135, 153–156
 - background illumination, 20, 172
 - DC wander effects in electrical circuits, 7, 73, 75
 - flickering of background illumination sources, 7
 - low-frequency distortion noise, 7
 - noise-limited, 31
 - PSD, 20, 131
 - shot noise, 20, 97–98, 153–154
 - thermal noise, 20, 97–98, 153–154
- non-line-of-sight (NLOS), 4, 12–16, 21–49, 95–98
- non-linear distortion, 10, 19–21, 57–71, 84–93, 97–129, 131, 154–156, 162–163
 - attenuation of the data-carrying signal/subcarrier
 - attenuation factor, 61–71, 87–93, 111, 155, 162
 - Busgang theorem, 62, 77, 87, 111
 - clipping distortion, 65–71, 91–93, 96–127, 156
 - closed-form model, 57–71
 - CLT, 61–62, 77, 87–88, 111
 - uncorrelated non-linear/clipping noise, 65–71, 87–93, 111
- non-linear transfer function, 10, 57–65, 77–79, 86–91
 - general non-linear piecewise polynomial transfer function, 90
 - generalized non-linear transfer function, 58–59, 77
 - generalized piecewise polynomial model, 57
 - non-linear transfer characteristic, 58–61, 86, 96–97
 - non-linear transfer effects, 77
 - non-linearity, 57–71, 111
 - normalized non-linear transfer function, 58–61
 - polynomial functions of non-negative integer order, 59
- non-planar receiver, 19, 36–37
- non-planar transmitter, 16, 36–37
- normalized clipping levels, 59, 65–71, 91–92, 112, *see also* signal clipping, 114
- O/E, *see* optical-to-electrical (O/E)
- O/E conversion, 10, 16, 26, 77, 79, 81, 87, 134, 153–156, 163
- O/E transfer characteristic, 18, *see also* non-linear transfer function
- O-OFDM, *see* optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (O-OFDM)
- OFDM, *see* orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM)
- OFDM frame, 29, 64, 68, 84–93, 111, 121, 124, 172
 - bandwidth utilization factor, 85, 155
 - enabled subcarrier, 86–89, 111–112
 - even subcarriers, 75
 - half bandwidth utilization, 85, 99, 114, 155
 - Hermitian symmetry, 6, 75, 84–86, 111, 161, 172
 - information-carrying subcarriers, 57, 61–71, 84–93, 99, 111, 162
 - number of subcarriers, 29, 57, 76, 86, 93, 103, 155, 172

- odd subcarriers, 62, 75, 85–86, 91
- subcarrier bandwidth, 29, 75, 86, 88, 124
- OFDM time division multiple access (OFDM-TDMA), 160
- OFDM-TDMA, *see* OFDM time division multiple access (OFDM-TDMA)
- OFDMA, *see* orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA)
- OFDMA time division duplexing (OFDMA-TDD), 161, 172
- OFDMA-TDD, *see* OFDMA time division duplexing (OFDMA-TDD)
- off-the-shelf components, 1, 13, 17, 32, 92, 97, 153
 - avalanche PD, 20
 - blue LED, 17
 - colored LED, 17
 - diffuse, 2, 16–17, 38
 - incoherent, 4–5, 16–17, 72, 130–131
 - IR LED, 17–18, 23
 - LED, 2–10, 12–55, 57–62, 72, 86–87, 91, 95–97, 106–119, 125, 130–146, 152–154, 171–172
 - LEDs with wider linear dynamic range, 108, 119, 128
 - PD, 1–10, 12–55, 95–97, 130–133, 152–155, 161, 171–172
 - phosphor-coated white LED, 2
 - PIN PD, 20
 - RGB LED, 2, 18
 - white LED, 2, 17–18, 23, 153
- omnidirectional receiver, 19, 36–37, 153, 171
- omnidirectional transmitter, 16, 36–37, 153, 171
- on–off keying (OOK), 2, 5, 74–77, 131
- OOK, *see* on–off keying (OOK)
- optical center wavelength/frequency, 16–18, 82, 154
- optical filter, 2, 7, 13, 19–20, 133, 152–155, 172, *see also* optical system, 172
- optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (O-OFDM), 2, 20, 57–71, 75–77, 84–93, 96–127, 151–181
- optical path loss, 15, 26, 31–32
 - electrical path gain, 26, 82, 124
 - LOS path loss, 21–26, 29–42, 132
 - NLOS path loss, 21–26, 29–37, 42–49
 - optical path gain, 26, 29, 82, 132, 155, 162
 - path loss exponent, 26, 30, 39–49, 97
 - standard deviation of log-normal shadowing, 30, 39–49
 - statistical path loss model, 25
- optical power, 10, 12–61, 72–129, 133–150, 154–155, 163–164
 - average optical power, 61, 79, 81, 87, 89–93, 97–129, 134, 154
 - average optical symbol power, 79, 81, 87, 134
 - dimming of the radiated average optical power, 87, 97, 99, 106–110, 115–119
 - low optical power radiation, 108, 119
 - lower/higher average optical power levels, 106–110, 115–119
 - normalized optical power – minimum, average, and maximum, 57–61, 82–83, 89–93, 100–129
 - optical intensity, 13, 26, 37
 - optical power constraints – minimum, average, and maximum, 10, 61, 76, 82–83, 89–93, 96–129
 - optical power levels, 106–110, 115–119, 134–135, 137, 146
 - radiated optical power – minimum, average, and maximum, 10, 57–61, 82–83, 89–93, 97, 106, 155
 - undistorted/useful optical symbol power, 87, 155
- optical power constraints – minimum, average, and maximum, 10, 61, 76, 82–83, 89–93, 96–129
- optical signal, 10, 13, 20, 32, 72–93, 99–100, 153, 155, *see also* time-domain signal, 161
- optical SIR map, 49–56, 157
- optical spectral response, 16–20, 23, 152–154, 171
- optical spectrum, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 54
 - IR spectrum, 2, 14, 19
 - NIR spectrum, 2–4, 154
 - visible light spectrum, 1–4, 14
- optical system, 13, 16
 - collimator, 13–19, 37
 - diffusor, 13, 30
 - imaging optical concentrator, 153
 - optical amplifier lens, 13, 16
 - optical concentrator, 19–20, 133
 - optical filter, 2, 7, 13, 19–20, 133, 152–155, 172
- optical wireless channel, 5, 12–14, 20–56, 74, 77, 79, 81, 86, 95–98, 125–126, 162
 - channel taps, 28–29, 74–75, 126–127
 - coherence bandwidth, 12–14, 26–28, 74, 82, 95–97, 120–129, *see also* frequency selective channel, 129
 - impulse response, 20–28, 79–80, 82, 101, 112, *see also* dispersion, 122
 - linear, time-invariant, memoryless, 12, 20, 98
 - path loss, 12–56, 96–97, 139–145, *see also* optical path loss, 145
- optical wireless communication (OWC), 1–10, 12–31, 72–93, 96–127, 130–134, 151–181
- optical-to-electrical (O/E), 10, 16, 18, 26, 77, 79, 81, 87, 134, 153–156, 163
- optimum signal clipping, 123–126, *see also* signal clipping, 126
- optimum signal scaling and DC-biasing/optimum biasing setup, 76–77, 100–129
- orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA), 6–11, 152, 160–161, 172
- orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), 2–11, 29, 57–71, 75–77, 84–93, 96–127, 151–181

- orthogonal space-time block codes (OSTBC), 134
- OSTBC, *see* orthogonal space-time block codes (OSTBC)
- OWC, *see* optical wireless communication (OWC)
- P/S, *see* parallel-to-serial (P/S)
- pairwise error probability (PEP), 135–138
- PAM-DMT, *see* pulse amplitude modulation discrete multi-tone (PAM-DMT)
- PAPR, *see* peak-to-average-power ratio (PAPR)
- parallel-to-serial (P/S), 86
- passenger service unit (PSU), 34, 53
- path loss, 12–56, 96–97, 139–145, *see also* optical path loss, 145
- path loss exponent, 26, 30, 39–49, *see also* optical path loss, 97
- PD, *see* photodiode (PD)
- PDF, *see* probability density function (PDF)
- PDU, *see* protocol data unit (PDU)
- peak-to-average-power ratio (PAPR), 57–61, 77
- PEP, *see* pairwise error probability (PEP)
- Phong reflection model, *see also* reflection, 21–26
- photobiological safety, 16, 38–39
 - eye safety regulations, 72, 79, 113
- photodiode (PD), 1–10, 12–55, 95–97, 130–133, 152–155, 161, 171–172
- photosensitive area, 18–26, 37–39, 82, 132, 153–155, *see also* receiver (Rx), 172
- physical layer, 161
- PIM, *see* pulse interval modulation (PIM)
- PIN, *see* positive–intrinsic–negative (PIN)
- PLC, *see* power line communication (PLC)
- PoE, *see* power-over-Ethernet (PoE)
- positive–intrinsic–negative (PIN), 20
- power line communication (PLC), 3
- power spectral density (PSD), 20, 131
- power-over-Ethernet (PoE), 3
- pre-distortion, 10, 57–71, 82–83, 91–93, 97, 99, 103, 111
 - linear dynamic range maximization, 57–59
 - linearized transfer characteristic with double-sided signal clipping, 91
 - linearized transfer function, 87
 - pre-distorted OFDM symbol, 86
- probability density function (PDF), 57–70, 76, 79–81, 87
- protocol data unit (PDU), 175
- PSD, *see* power spectral density (PSD)
- PSU, *see* passenger service unit (PSU)
- pulse amplitude modulation discrete multi-tone (PAM-DMT), 6, 75
- pulse interval modulation (PIM), 4, 73
- pulse width modulation (PWM), 4, 5, 73, 131
- PWM, *see* pulse width modulation (PWM)
- QoS, *see* quality of service (QoS)
- quality of service (QoS), 10, 156, 169
- radiation characteristic/pattern, 12–39, *see also* transmitter (Tx), 39
- radio frequency (RF), 1–11, 26, 29, 32, 42, 72–73, 77, 99, 130, 151, 156
- ray-tracing, 12–15, 21–26, 29–56, 151–160
 - deterministic ray-tracing, 13–24
 - global illumination problem, 24
 - global irradiation simulation, 32, 151
 - MCRT, 24–26, 30–39, 151, 153
- RC, *see* repetition coding (RC)
- receiver (Rx), 12, 19, 22–25, 32, 130–149, 154, 162
 - blue filter, 17
 - detection characteristic/pattern, 12–39
 - electrical modulation bandwidth, 18–20, 152–154, 172
 - irradiation, 14, 30–32, 97, 151
 - noise figure, 12, 19, *see also* noise, 20
 - O/E conversion, 10, 16, 26, 77, 79, 81, 87, 134, 153–156, 163
 - O/E transfer characteristic, *see also* non-linear transfer function, 18
 - optical center wavelength/frequency, 82, 154
 - optical spectral response, 18–20, 23, 152–154, 171
 - photosensitive area, 18–26, 37–39, 82, 132, 153–155, 172
 - responsivity, 18–20, 49, 82, 132, 154–155, 172
- red, green, and blue (RGB), 2, 18, 153
- reflection, 13–16, 21–25, 31–49, 140
 - BRDF, 21–26
 - diffuse reflection, 13, 34–37
 - first-order reflections, 140
 - higher-order reflections, 140
 - incident angle, 21–26
 - Lambertian reflection model, 21–26
 - Lambertian reflectors, 140
 - long-range multiple reflection, 32
 - observation angle, 21–26
 - Phong reflection model, 21–26
 - reflecting surface, 15, 21–26
 - reflection coefficient, 21–26, 34–37
 - reflectivity, 14, 26–27, 32, 140
 - short-range single reflection, 32, 42
 - specular reflection, 13, 23, 34–37
- repetition coding (RC), 130–150
- responsivity, 18–20, 49, 82, 132, 154–155, *see also* receiver (Rx), 172
- RF, *see* radio frequency (RF)
- RGB, *see* red, green, and blue (RGB)
- RMS, *see* root mean square (RMS)
- RMS delay spread, 12, 15, 27–30, 74–77, 95–97, *see also* dispersion
- root mean square (RMS), 12, 15, 27–30, 74–77, 95–97
- Rx, *see* receiver (Rx)

- S/P, *see* serial-to-parallel (S/P)
- scheduling policies, 160, 164–169
 - central coordinator, 165
 - CESAR, 165, 167–168
 - collision, 160, 164–167
 - contention avoidance among neighboring cells, 165–167
 - contention mitigation, 164–167
 - contention problem, 165–167
 - coordination cluster, 164–167, 170
 - data slot, 164
 - idle chunks, 163–169, 178
- score-based scheduler with reservation, 168–169, 178–182
 - heuristic that annuls reservation, 161, 168–169
 - instantaneous fairness, 168
 - reservation indicator, 168–169
 - reservation mechanism, 168–169, 178–182
 - reservation threshold, 168–169, 181
 - user scheduling with fair reservation mechanism, 168–169, 178–182
 - user score, 168–169
- SE, *see* spectral efficiency (SE)
- SER, *see* symbol-error rate (SER)
- serial-to-parallel (S/P), 88
- SFO-OFDM, *see* spectrally factorized O-OFDM (SFO-OFDM)
- Shannon framework, 96, 111, 128
- shot noise, 20, 97–98, 153–154, *see also* noise, 154
- signal bandwidth, 10, 12, 20, 28, 82, 96, 120–129, *see also* time-domain signal, 129
- signal clipping, 57–70, 77, 87–93, 97–129, 155–156
 - bottom-level clipping, 71, 116, 156, 172
 - double-sided signal clipping, 57–71, 77, 87–93, 99, 111, 155–156
 - downside clipping, 67, 71, 104
 - minimum signal clipping setup, 123
 - normalized bottom and top clipping levels, 61, 65–71, 87, 99
 - normalized clipping levels, 59, 65–71, 91–92, 112, 114
 - optimum signal clipping, 123–126
 - symmetric normalized clipping levels, 71
 - top-level clipping, 71
 - upside clipping, 67, 71, 92
- signal detection, 74, 80, 133, 138, 144–147
 - decision-aided signal reconstruction, 99
 - hard-decision decoder, 80–81, 88
 - iterative decoding, 77
 - iterative non-linear noise estimation and cancelation, 99
 - maximum level detector, 76, 80
 - signal misdetection, 144–145
 - soft-decision decoder, 80
 - transmitter misdetection, 144
 - union bound, 80, 83, 135, 138
- signal domain, 136, 144
 - constructive addition of signal intensities, 9, 16, 134–135
 - minimum distance between signals, 137
- signal processing, 1, 72–94, 96, 99
 - computational complexity, 12, 75–77, 86, 96, 99, 125–127, 133, 138–139
 - computational resources in the hardware, 125
- signal-to-interference ratio (SIR), 13, 30–56, 153, 157
- signal-to-interference-and-noise ratio (SINR), 151–182
- signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), 7, 10, 12–13, 20, 28–29, 57, 59, 72–129, 131–135, 139–150, 153
 - average electrical bit energy normalized to the power spectral density of AWGN, 82, 100
 - effective electrical SNR, 112
 - effective electrical SNR per bit at receiver, 81–82, 88, 101, 121
 - electrical SNR, 20, 59, 78–89, 96–129, 134–140, 172
 - electrical SNR requirement, 10, 29, 57, 73–129
 - high-rate high-SNR regime, 83, 153
 - high-SNR region, 75, 141
 - low-rate low-SNR regime, 83, 153
 - low-SNR region, 75, 103, 106, 141–144
 - minimization of the electrical SNR requirement, 100, 112, 121
 - undistorted electrical SNR per bit at transmitter, 81–91, 111
- SIMO, *see* single-input-multiple-output (SIMO)
- single-carrier modulation, 10, 28, 72–73, 77–83, 96, 124
 - M-PAM, 4–6, 20, 27–29, 58, 73–74, 76–83, 98–110, 120–127, 131–138, 147
 - M-PAPM, 74
 - M-PPM, 4–6, 20, 27–29, 58, 73–74, 76–83, 99–106, 120–127
 - OOK, 2, 5, 74–77, 131
 - PDF with finite support, 76–81
 - PIM, 4, 73
 - PWM, 4, 5, 73, 131
- single-input-multiple-output (SIMO), 134
- single-input-single-output (SISO), 2, 135
- SINR, *see* signal-to-interference-and-noise ratio (SINR)
- SIR, *see* signal-to-interference ratio (SIR)
- SISO, *see* single-input-single-output (SISO)
- slow fading, 12, 21, 95–97
 - log-normal shadowing, 13, 21, 26–31, 39–49, 97
- SM, *see* spatial modulation (SM)
- SMP, *see* spatial multiplexing (SMP)
- SNR, *see* signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
- SNR penalty, 27–29, 81, 88, 95–129, 141, 145
 - DC-bias penalty, 72, 81, 83, 88, 98, 105–129, 134, 155, *see also* DC bias, 172

- SNR penalty (cont.)
 - equalizer penalty, 12, 27–29, 81, 124–125,
see also equalization, 125
 - penalty on the received electrical SNR for a given
spacing of transmitters, 140
- spatial diversity, 21, 97, 130
- spatial domain, 136–138, 141–145
 - spatial dimension, 136
 - spatial symbol, 136
 - transmitter index, 136
- spatial modulation (SM), 130–150
- spatial multiplexing (SMP), 130–150
- spatial multiplexing gains, 131, 145
- spectral efficiency (SE), 3–10, 29, 73–92, 95–153,
169, 178
- spectrally factorized O-OFDM (SFO-OFDM), 6
- specular reflection, 13, 23, 34–36, *see also*
reflection, 37
- square and cross *M*-QAM constellations, 89
- standard deviation of log-normal shadowing, 30,
39–49, *see also* optical path loss, 49
- static resource partitioning, 9, 151–182
 - bandwidth/frequency reuse, 8, 152, 160–181
 - fractional frequency reuse, 9, 54
 - wavelength reuse, 10, 17, 29–56, 151–160
- symbol rate, 78, 80, *see also* time-domain symbol,
86
- symbol-error rate (SER), 80
- TDD, *see* time division duplexing (TDD)
- TDMA, *see* time division multiple access (TDMA)
- thermal noise, 20, 97–98, 153–154, *see also* noise,
154
- throughput, 1–10, 82, 93, 108, 125–129, 151–182
- throughput maps, 156–160, 170–182
- TIA, *see* transimpedance amplifier (TIA)
- time and frequency resources, 151, 160–170
 - resource chunk, 160–181
- time division duplexing (TDD), 7, 161, 164, 172
- time division multiple access (TDMA), 6–7, 160
- time-domain signal, 10, 29, 61–71, 75–87, 99, 161
 - data-carrying signal, 62, 72, 77
 - intended signal, 54, 153, 155
 - non-negative, 5, 59, 72, 75, 97
 - optical signal, 10, 13, 20, 32, 72–93, 99, 100,
153, 155, 161
 - real-valued, 5, 20, 64, 72, 75, 84, 111, 131, 161
 - received signal, 21, 62, 79–88, 95, 131–135, 156,
164
 - signal bandwidth, 10, 12, 20, 28, 82, 96, 120–129
 - transmitted signal, 20–21, 59, 79–91, 96–98, 103,
131–137
 - unipolar, 6, 65, 72–76, 98, 131
- time-domain symbol, 78, 80, 86
 - information-carrying symbol, 58, 111
 - OFDM time-domain symbol, 65, 86
 - symbol bandwidth, 78, 80, 84
 - symbol duration, 29, 75, 79, 134, 136, 138
 - symbol rate, 78, 80, 86
 - undistorted and unclipped continuous-time
OFDM symbol, 61
 - utilization factor for the information-carrying
time, 86
- traffic, 3, 7, 160, 169–182
 - full-buffer traffic model, 172–173, 181–182
 - instantaneous traffic load, 160
 - light/heavy traffic demand, 160, 175, 182
 - lightly/heavily loaded cells, 160
 - offered load, 161, 173–181
 - user demand, 160
- transimpedance amplifier (TIA), 14, 19–20, 26, 97,
132, 153–155, 172
- transmit diversity, 133
- transmitter (Tx), 12, 16, 22–25, 32, 38–39, 54,
130–150, 154, 162
 - directivity, 14–22, 38
 - E/O conversion, 16
 - E/O transfer characteristic, *see also* non-linear
transfer function, 16
 - electrical modulation bandwidth, 5–10, 16–18,
125, 152–154, 172
 - illumination, 2–11, 14, 24, 31, 97–98, 130
 - optical center wavelength/frequency, 16–18, 82,
154
 - optical power output, 12, 106, *see also* optical
power, 106
 - optical spectral response, 16–18, 23, 152–154,
171
 - radiant intensity, 16
 - radiation characteristic/pattern, 12–39
- transmitter–receiver alignment, 15, 33, 40, 131,
139–145
 - direct alignment, 144–145
 - maximum delay variation, 141
 - maximum difference in path length, 141
 - misalignment, 34, 42–49, 145
 - mutual orientation and position, 22, 82
 - spatial symmetries, 130
 - symmetric arrangement, 140
- truncated Gaussian distribution, *see also* Gaussian
signals, 87
- truncated half-Gaussian distribution, *see also*
unipolar half-Gaussian signals, 68
- Tx, *see* transmitter (Tx)
- U-OFDM, *see* unipolar orthogonal frequency
division multiplexing (U-OFDM)
- UE, *see* user equipment (UE)
- uncorrelated non-linear/clipping noise, 65–71,
87–93, *see also* non-linear distortion, 111
- unipolar half-Gaussian signals, 75–76
 - ACO-OFDM, 57–71, 84–93, 98–127, 151–160
 - flip-OFDM, 6, 75–76

half-Gaussian distribution, 57, 61–63, 77, 108, 118, 123	wavelength division duplexing (WDD), 7
PAM-DMT, 6, 75	wavelength division multiple access (WDMA), 7
SFO-OFDM, 6	wavelength division multiplexing (WDM), 2, 152
truncated half-Gaussian distribution, 68	light carrier wavelength, 97
U-OFDM, 6, 76	wavelength reuse, 10, 17, 29–56, 151–160, <i>see also</i> static resource partitioning, 160
unipolar orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (U-OFDM), 6, 76	WDD, <i>see</i> wavelength division duplexing (WDD)
user equipment (UE), 161–171	WDM, <i>see</i> wavelength division multiplexing (WDM)
	WDMA, <i>see</i> wavelength division multiple access (WDMA)
visible light communication (VLC), 1–11, 14, 18, 23, 97–98, 129, 152–153	Wi-Fi, <i>see</i> wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi)
Visible Light Communications Consortium (VLCC), 2	wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi), 5–6
visible light spectrum, 1–4, 14	wireless local area network (WLAN), 3
VLC, <i>see</i> visible light communication (VLC)	WLAN, <i>see</i> wireless local area network (WLAN)
VLCC, <i>see</i> Visible Light Communications Consortium (VLCC)	
	zero forcing (ZF), 28–29, 75, 80–81, 88, 101–106, 124
	ZF, <i>see</i> zero forcing (ZF)