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Visible Light Communications towards 5G

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Abstract. 5G networks have to offer extremely high capacity for novel streaming applications. One of the most promising approaches is to embed large numbers of co-operating small cells into the macro-cell coverage area. Alternatively, optical wireless based technologies can be adopted as an alternative physical layer offering higher data rates. Visible light communications (VLC) is an emerging technology for future high capacity communication links (it has been accepted to 5GPP) in the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum (~370–780 nm) utilizing light-emitting diodes (LEDs) simultaneously provide data transmission and room illumination. A major challenge in VLC is the LED modulation bandwidths, which are limited to a few MHz. However, myriad gigabit speed transmission links have already been demonstrated. Non line-of-sight (NLOS) optical wireless is resistant to blocking by people and obstacles and is capable of adapting its throughput according to the current channel state information. Concurrently, organic polymer LEDs (PLEDs) have become the focus of enormous attention for solid-state lighting applications due to their advantages over conventional white LEDs such as ultra-low costs, low heating temperature, mechanical flexibility and large photoactive areas when produced with wet processing methods. This paper discusses development of such VLC links with a view to implementing ubiquitous broadcasting networks featuring advanced modulation formats such as orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) or carrier-less amplitude and phase modulation (CAP) in conjunction with equalization techniques. Finally, this paper will also summarize the results of the European project ICT COST IC1101 OPTICWISE (Optical Wireless Communications - An Emerging Technology) dealing VLC and OLEDs towards 5G networks.

Keywords

5G networks, light emitting diodes, visible light communications

1. Introduction

In recent years, the worldwide growth in mobile data traffic has led to the development of new technologies for

future high capacity communication systems. Every year the number of wireless devices such as smartphones, laptops and tablets increases, thus multimedia content becomes the main part of the overall mobile data transferred. This fact results in an increasing throughput requirement from the next generation of communication networks (5G), which are expected to be deployed beyond 2020. Network designers face several critical challenges, all of which need to be addressed, such as optimal spectra allocation, high capacity broadband links, power consumption, quality of services (QoS) and mobility. For instance, approximately one exabyte (EB) of data was transferred across the entire global internet in 2000 (0.083 EB/month) [1]. In contrast, ~30 times more data was carried by the mobile networks per month in 2014, which corresponds to ~2.5 EB/month (refer to Fig. 1). Moreover, the latest projections from Cisco predict that the overall mobile data traffic will reach approximately 24 EB/month by 2019, which is approximately one order of magnitude larger than 2014 (Fig. 1). This corresponds to a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 57% for the 2014-2019 period. Following the projection Fig. 1 also shows the fit for this data, which estimates that > 30 EB/month will be transmitted beyond 2020. Most of this mobile data traffic (up to 69%) is expected to consist of video and media by the end of 2018 [1].

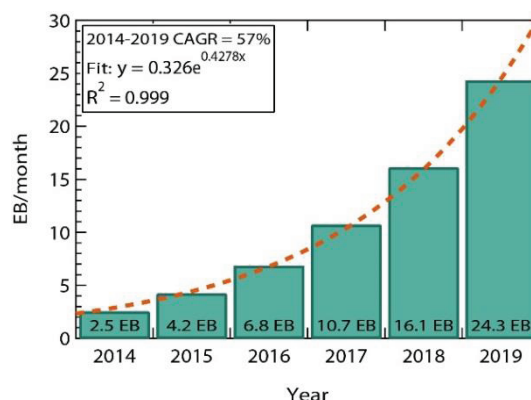


Fig. 1. A prediction of the mobile data traffic per month.

5G networks are expected to meet all the mentioned requirements [2], [3]. The network architecture is expected to be changed dramatically and the limited frequency bands must be used more efficiently. Future systems will be based on heterogeneous networks (HetNets) and advanced radio

access technologies (RATs). HetNets include several small cells featuring low transmission power and small coverage area, thus enabling high cell density. Such a system configuration allows spectral reuse, hence improving the capacity of the wireless channel [2], [3], [4]. The cellular architecture should be designed to separate indoor and outdoor scenarios and support massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technologies with distributed antenna systems [2], [3].

As the number of communication devices increases and the demand for connections grows, power efficiency becomes one of the most important issues for 5G networks. Around 2% of all carbon-dioxide emissions worldwide are produced by communication technologies; this will increase significantly with the aforementioned increasing mobile data traffic demand [5]. Moreover, ~57% of overall wireless network energy consumption is dissipated in radio access nodes [6]. Thus, ‘green’ and energy efficient systems should reduce the CO₂ emissions and decrease the operating costs.

Indoor communication systems can offer a solution to all the above issues, such as mm-wave systems (3 to 300 GHz) or optical wireless communications such as VLC, which is carried at 400–490 THz. 5G-VLC offers a number of small cells, also referred to as attocells in the literature, in the indoor environment, thus enabling many advantages such as high capacity data transmission, excellent mobility and energy efficient management. Recent experiments demonstrated up to 1.6 Tbit/s for optical wireless backhaul links at 1550 nm [7] and up to 3.4 Gbit/s [8] in VLC based access networks. Moreover, two functionalities are provided with VLC, i.e. the combining of data transmission with illumination of the room using light-emitting diodes (LEDs), which is not available with other network technologies. This paper provides a wide overview of the VLC technology and summarizes its development and the state-of-the-art. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the fundamental VLC principles with emphasis on inorganic and organic LEDs, Section 3 is focused on the modulation formats and finally in Section 4, perspective VLC applications are discussed.

2. Visible Light Communications Technology

License-free spectrum, practically unlimited channel bandwidth, high capacity links and energy efficiency are the main features of light fidelity (Li-Fi) networks. Li-Fi is a subset of the VLC domain, which refers to broadcasting access networks with multiple users. The transmitter consists of LEDs either singularly or in an array that are intensity modulated at a rate above which it is not perceivable by the human eye. Since full room illumination is required, the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum (~370 to 780 nm) is utilized in VLC. Moreover, VLC has been proposed for future 5G networks standards.

There are two types of LEDs used to produce white light: (i) inorganic metal alloy semiconductor LEDs (usually a blue emitting gallium nitride (GaN) interface with a cerium doped yttrium aluminum garnet (Ce:YAG) color converting phosphor) and (ii) organic LEDs (OLEDs) made from either small molecules or polymers, using epitaxial or wet processing methods, respectively [9], [10]. Inorganic LEDs are commonly used in VLC, while generic OLEDs are attracting significant attention for future VLC networks. When dissolved into solvents and processed with wet methods (i.e. inkjet printing, spray coating) polymer based OLEDs offer several significant advantages over inorganic devices, namely; large, arbitrarily shaped photoactive areas limited only by the size of the printing apparatus, mechanical flexibility, low temperature and ultralow costs.

2.1 Inorganic LEDs

The most common type of inorganic LEDs producing white light are Ce:YAG converted GaN diodes, as mentioned, which are known as white phosphor LEDs (WPLEDs). Alternatively, white light can be produced using a single LED package with on-board red, green and blue (RGB) chips. Considering WPLEDs, the main impediment in achieving high data rates is the modulation bandwidth. GaN diodes can offer modulation bandwidths up to several hundred MHz [11], however the Ce:YAG phosphor layer has a slow transient response, reducing the bandwidth down to the low MHz region, which common values around 4-5 MHz [12]. Thus, increasing the transmission capacity is the key challenge undertaken by researchers. However, the concept of micro-LEDs was introduced in [13], where the photoactive area of the device is reduced significantly to the μm scale, thus relieving the plate capacitance of the device and increasing the bandwidth. Depending on the photoactive area diameter, bandwidths exceeding 400 MHz were demonstrated. Such a device can provide a 3.22 Gb/s throughput when using an adaptive bit- and power-loading technique [14]. On the other hand, reducing the photoactive area means a reduction in optical power, which in turn severely limits the transmission distance. In [13], the optical power ranged from ~0.5 mW to ~5 mW, which is significantly smaller than standard GaN LEDs.

VLC links at Gb/s data rates have already been demonstrated, despite the very limited LED modulation bandwidths. A popular method to increase the capacity of VLC links is to use spectrally efficiency modulation formats such as discrete multi-tone (DMT) [8], [15]. A 3.4 Gb/s transmission speed was achieved in [8] using a single RGB LED and DMT modulation at a distance < 30 cm. Wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) was utilized to transmit independent streams of information on each wavelength. Nevertheless, DMT requires complex signal processing and a feedback channel for bit- and power-loading. A similar approach was adopted in [15] resulting in a transmission speed of 1 Gb/s at a 10 cm distance.

Another possibility for increasing the channel capacity is the implementation of an equalizer [12]. On-off keying (OOK) is the most common modulation format due to simplicity of implementation and compatibility with equalizers. In [12] several equalizers were tested on a commercially available digital signal processing (DSP) board. The LED had low modulation bandwidth (4.5 MHz) and transmission speeds up to 170 Mb/s were recorded using a highly complex artificial neural network (ANN) based equalizer. Real time data processing on field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) is the next step towards building a fully real time system, as currently most reports in the literature feature offline processing.

2.2 Organic LEDs

There are two types of OLEDs, the first produced using small molecules (SMOLEDs) and the second with polymers (PLEDs). Due to the previously mentioned advantages, organic materials have been focus of the research to be implemented in communication systems. According to [16], the global organic electronic market will approach \$80 billion by 2020, thus resulting in (CAGR) of 29.5% between 2014 – 2020.

A possible and generic PLED structure is depicted in Fig. 2. It consists of thin films (total thickness 1-200 nm) of organic emissive and charge transport layers. Polymers such as:

- (i) red: poly[2-methoxy-5-(3',7'-dimethyloctyloxy)-1,4-phenylenevinylene] (MDMO-PPV)
- (ii) green: poly[(9,9-di-n-octylfluorenyl-2,7-diyl)-alt-(benzo[2,1,3] thiadiazol-4,8-diyl)] (F8BT) and
- (iii) blue: poly(9,9-dioctylfluorene), (poly(9,9-dioctylfluorene-alt-N-(4-butylphenyl)diphenylamine) and poly(9,90-dioctylfluorene-alt-bis-N,N0-(4-butylphenyl)-bis-N,N0-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine) (F8:TFB:PFB)

are evaluated as the emissive layer in [17] while a poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) doped with poly(styrenesulfonic acid) (PSS) interlayer is used consistently for the charge transport layer in order to minimize the energy gap between the electrode and emissive layer. In Fig. 2 the PLED is a bottom emitter and hence the anode must be transparent (generally indium tin oxide (ITO) is used). When positive and negative charges recombine, the charges combine for a fraction of a second as Frenkel excitons before the energy is emitted as photons. The material can be placed on various substrates including plastic, enabling flexibility.

However, the most limiting factor for OLEDs is very low modulation bandwidth, which is much lower than the bandwidth of conventional inorganic diodes. The reason for this is because the charge transport characteristics of organic materials are approximately three orders of magnitude lower than those of amorphous silicon (a-Si). OLEDs act as a low pass filter with a certain cut-off frequency. The -3 dB frequency is given by:

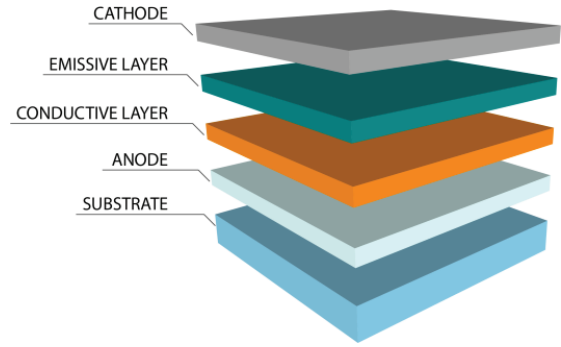


Fig. 2. The structure of OLED.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad (1)$$

where R is the effective resistance and C is the plate capacitance, given as:

$$C = A\epsilon_0\epsilon_r / d \quad (2)$$

where A is the photoactive area and d is thickness of OLED, ϵ_0 and ϵ_r are the relative permittivity of free space and the emissive layer, respectively. As d is generally very small (1-200 nm), this tends to a large C , hence a very high capacitance and low bandwidth, which is typically in the order of several hundred kHz [18]. On the other hand, OLEDs with bandwidths up to ~60 MHz were reported in [19], which was achieved by reducing the photoactive area to 0.018 mm². Using commercial and custom OLEDs, promising experimental results have been reported in the literature. A SMOLED with a bandwidth 93 kHz is modulated by DMT signal to demonstrate to data rate up to 1.4 Mb/s in [20]. A two-fold improvement of this transmission speed was published in [21] using the same SMOLED as in [20]; a 2.7 Mb/s link is shown using a multi-layer perception (MLP) ANN equalizer offline in MATLAB.

A breakthrough in organic VLC was made in [22], where PLEDs were used to demonstrate transmission speeds in excess of that required for Ethernet connectivity. The data rate of 20 Mb/s was reported in [22], [23] using OOK format and an MLP equalizer. More recently in [17], an aggregated transmission speed of 55 Mb/s was experimentally demonstrated and was achieved using an RGB PLED and WDM, which is a promising improvement for future research activities.

2.3 Other Organic Components

Organic photodetectors (OPD) are also a promising technology and can substitute silicon photodiodes in specific applications. OPDs used in the authors' previous work are based on the bulk heterojunction principle [24]; an interpenetrated and disordered blend of an electron donor and electron acceptor and were fabricated using spray coating [25]. The material costs for the poly(3-hexylthiophene): [6,6]-phenyl C61-butyric acid methylester (P3HT:PCBM) blend are around ~€0.20/cm². Furthermore, OPDs can offer superior responsivity in comparison to Si photodetectors in the visible spectrum as shown in Fig. 3.

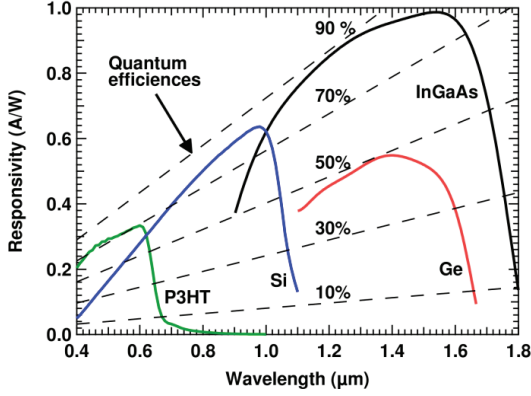


Fig. 3. Photodetector material responsivities.

The OPD with raw 3 dB bandwidth of 30 kHz is tested in [26] with the resulting data rate of 750 kb/s, which is ~ 20 times increment representing huge potential of such devices. An OPD with ~ 160 kHz modulation bandwidth is utilized in [27]. Fourth-order pulse position modulation (4-PPM) and an ANN equalizer were used to achieve a transmission speed of 3.75 Mb/s. Fully organic VLC link was introduced in [28], where the low bandwidth components (up to 135 kHz) with OOK modulation and ANN based filtering were used to achieve data rate exceeding 1 Mb/s.

3. Modulation Formats

Besides equalization techniques, spectrally efficient modulation formats such as orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) are a popular way to increase the VLC link capacity. For instance, Gb/s transmissions were reported in [8] and [29] by implementing DMT. Power efficient schemes such as low peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) single carrier frequency-domain equalization (SC-FDE) was proposed in [30]. Here the IFFT block was moved to the receiver side to avoid the generation of complex waveforms and consequently reduced PAPR. Further spectral efficiency improvements have been achieved by adopting novel OFDM SC-FDE signal formats - polar OFDM and polar SC-FDE in [31].

Recently, carrier-less amplitude and phase modulation (CAP) has appeared as a candidate for optical systems, which outperforms OFDM channel using the same experimental setup [32]. CAP systems have several advantages over OFDM including no Fourier transform as in OFDM or local oscillator, which is utilized in a single carrier modulations such as quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM). The carrier frequencies in CAP are generated by either analogue or digital finite impulse response filters (FIR).

Unlike OFDM, a flat frequency response is required for CAP meaning the low bandwidths available are the major problem once more, due to the 20 dB/decade attenuation for frequencies outside the bandwidth. A possible solution for this was introduced in [33], where the available

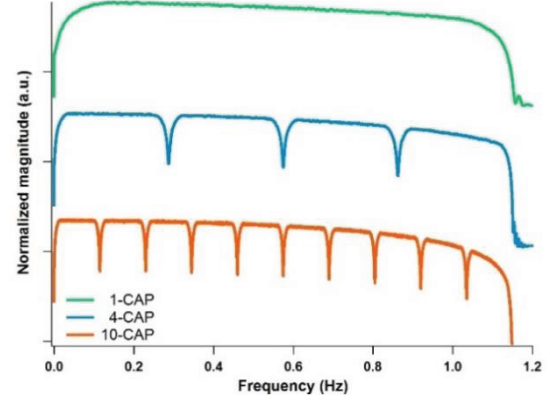


Fig. 4. The concept of m -CAP modulation, where the available system bandwidth is split into 1, 4 and 10 sub-bands.

bandwidth is divided into a multiband (m -CAP) format for an optical fiber channel. The transmission bandwidth was split into 6 sub-bands (subcarriers) and the performance was compared with the traditional CAP (1-CAP) system. The fiber system transmission speed was 102.4 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s for m -CAP and 1-CAP, respectively, which is not a significant gain, however a gain in transmission speed was not the focus of the article. The m -CAP system noted a significant improvement in dispersion tolerance. Nevertheless, for 1-CAP transmission, two FIR filters are required for signal generation. As m increases, the number of FIR filters grows by $2m$. Thus, one must consider an increment in the system complexity resulting from a multiband approach. On the other hand, such a concept allows optimization of the modulation format used in each sub-band according to measured signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), i.e. bit- and power-loading in OFDM. The principle of m -CAP is illustrated in Fig. 4. The available system bandwidth is split into m sub-bands. The more sub-bands are utilized, the less bandwidth is occupied by a single subcarrier, thus resulting in a reduced attenuation caused by the LED low-pass frequency response.

A detailed description of the m -CAP modulation format and signal generation can be found in [34], [35]. The first VLC experiment utilizing m -CAP was reported in [35], where a data rate of 31.5 Mb/s was demonstrated using 10-CAP; resulting in a spectral efficiency of 4.85 b/s/Hz, which offers huge potential for a future research.

4. Applications

As the technology has evolved over the last decade and with rapid increase of mobile data requirements, there are several challenging areas for specific deployment of VLC systems. Alongside classic indoor communication schemes (i.e., broadcasting networks), VLC can also be utilized for localization or car-to-car and car-to-infrastructure communications. The following sections highlight the main approaches and principles.

4.1 Indoor Communications

Alongside illumination and data communications, VLC systems have been proposed for indoor positioning with a very high accuracy (a few cm). The IEEE 802.15.7 task group [36] has been forming the new standard for VLC, orienting their efforts towards the PHY and MAC standards since 2009. The main focus from the first releases had been given on slow VLC for indoor positioning by means of optical camera communication. More recently high bit rate VLC transmission systems are under standardization, especially based on results produced by the EU COST IC1101 project OPTICWISE consortium.

For indoor applications with a static environment, VLC can offer high QoS even when the movement of people and shadowing by obstacles perturb the beam (so called non-line of sight (NLOS)). This has been proved by several theoretical and experimental investigations [37], [38]. Typically, such NLOS systems use diffuse reflections, where the transmitter illuminates the ceiling, and/or wide field-of-view or receiving apertures instead of direct links. Data rates up to 400 Mbit/s have been reported for a NLOS link in [39]. The first mobile VLC system was reported for typical indoor distances between 2 m and 20 m with data rates decreasing with distance from approx. 500 Mbit/s to 100 Mbit/s in [40].

The typical model of diffuse reflection was described in [41]. The power efficiency for the diffuse signal can be derived as [41]:

$$\mu_{\text{diff}} = \frac{P_{\text{diff}}}{P_T} = \frac{A_R \sin^2(FOV/2)}{A_{\text{room}}} \frac{\langle \rho \rangle}{1 - \langle \rho \rangle} \quad (3)$$

where $\langle \rho \rangle$ is mean reflectivity, FOV stands for field of view of detector and A_R and A_{room} are areas of detector and room, respectively. The decay time then can be given as [41]:

$$\tau = -\frac{\langle t \rangle}{\ln \langle \rho \rangle} \quad (4)$$

The average time $\langle t \rangle$ between two diffuse reflections for a rectangular room with dimensions $l \times w \times h$ (length $\times$ width $\times$ height) is expressed by [41]:

$$\langle t \rangle = \frac{2lwh}{c(lw + lh + wh)} \quad (5)$$

The DC gain of the reflected path can afterwards be determined as [10]:

$$H_{\text{ref}}(O) = \begin{cases} \frac{(m+1)}{2(\pi d_1 d_2)^2} \rho A_{\text{det}} dA_w \cos^m(\theta_r) \cos(\alpha) \\ \cdot \cos(\beta) T_s(\vartheta) g(\vartheta) \cos(\vartheta) & \text{for } 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \vartheta_{\text{FOV}} \\ 0 & \text{for } \vartheta > \vartheta_{\text{FOV}} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where d_1 is the distance between the transmitter and the reflective point, d_2 is the distance between the reflective point and the receiver, ρ is the reflectance coefficient, dA_w

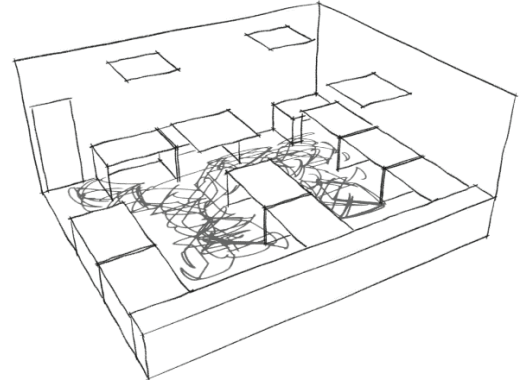


Fig. 5. The simulation of people's movement within an office using VLC with 4-LED.

is a small reflective area on the wall, α is the angle of incidence from the transmitter and β is the angle of irradiance from a reflected point.

Fig. 5 illustrates people's movement within a typical office environment utilizing VLC by employing 4 LEDs mounted on the ceiling.

In such a case sometimes the direct paths from transmitter to receiver are blocked or temporally shadowed by a human. Several studies derived the percentage of shadowing. For instance [42] reported shadowing with a probability of $< 2\%$ for a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) system covering a typical office. Similar results were derived in [43] where time division multiple access was investigated. Higher order reflections induce significant influence on the temporal dispersion according to [37], [38]. The reflection component always appears respective to

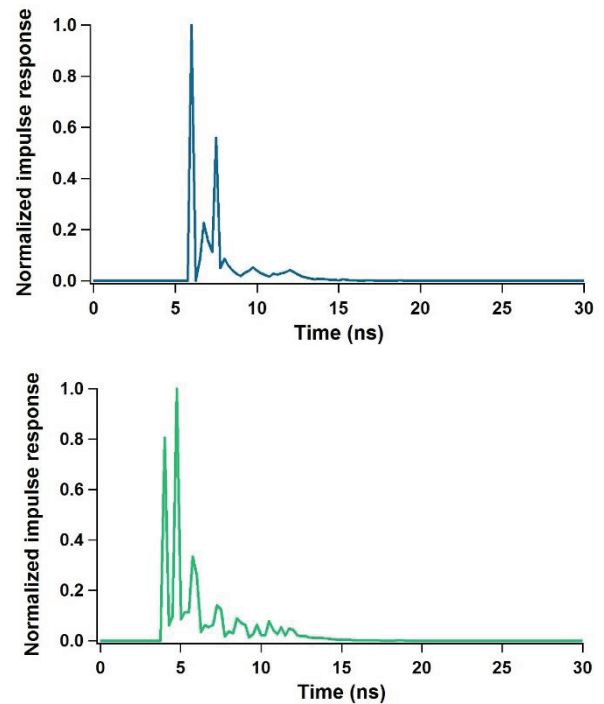


Fig. 6. Examples of the normalized channel impulse response for LOS/NLOS scenario considering blocking signal path by people in an office with: a) 4 LEDs, b) 18 LEDs.

LOS incident paths [38]. This influence can be easily observed in the transmission bandwidth. Two examples of a normalized channel response for the scenario shown in Fig. 5 are illustrated in Fig. 6.

The measured probability density function of the normalized received optical power considering people's movement as well as the analysis of the RMS delay spread for different indoor scenarios and people densities in rooms was carried out in [44]. Based on the measurement campaign the normalized received power showed a Rayleigh distribution with the scale parameter varying from 0.98 to 1.79 for an empty to a crowded room. The RMS delay spread statistics have been derived for three different indoor scenarios. For the case of furnished office environment (people density > 0.16 people/m²), the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of the received power differs in the worst case by up to 7% contrary to an RMS delay of 2% that was experienced under the same people density in the corridor [44].

4.2 Positioning and Localization

Several positioning systems have been tested over the last few years. In [45] a digital camera was used as a receiver to capture a sequence of images of the LED positioning beacon transmitter. By using image-processing algorithms, the system was able to decode the location information encoded in the visual patterns transmitted by LEDs. The system demonstrated that improved performance can be attained even at low values of SNR. A system for localization of vehicles using the global positioning system (GPS) together with a light beacon device mounted on the vehicle to receive information from transmitter positioned at the road intersections is developed by Honda motors Co., Ltd. in 2010 [46].

Another challenge represents the utilization of the localization within the indoor scenario, where standard GPS signals cannot be received (see illustrative deployment in Fig. 7). In recent years, we have seen research and development in optical based indoor positioning schemes (IPS) offers multitude of advantageous including smaller transceiver size, immunity to electromagnetic interference, and inherent security [47]. VLC based IPS offers the advantage of LED and VLC technologies such as ubiquitous coverage, static channel, multiple lighting elements etc. [48]. Using VLC with synchronization between the transmitter

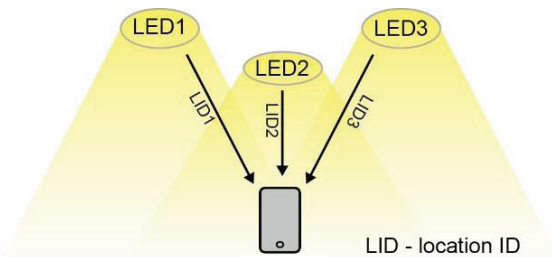


Fig. 7. Concept of VLC positioning system (multi-access mechanism among single terminal and multiple lights + position estimation).

and receiver, the bounds on position estimation accuracy are typically in the order of millimeters or centimeters depending on the geometry of the room, the frequency and power of the transmitted signal and the properties of the LED and the photoreceiver [49]. A VLC-based IPS employing 3-LED, the dual-tone multi-frequency technique and a dedicated algorithm was reported in [48]. Unlike the time-division multiplexing based VLC-IPS, this scheme does not require synchronization between the transmitter and receiver, thus makes it simple, robust and cost effective. VLC-IPS is highly accurate offering an average positioning error of about 1.6 cm, which is much less than many existing IPS.

Typically several transmitters serve as beacons and the RMS delay spread can be used to quantify the amount of multipath distortion that can occur at a particular point within a room [50]. Parameter $D_{\text{rms_Max}}$ corresponds to the largest multipath distortion, which limits the maximum transmission data rate R_{max} of the system. R_{max} for the indoor VLC channel can be calculated following [51], which is given by:

$$R_{\text{max}} \leq \frac{1}{10D_{\text{rms_Max}}} . \quad (7)$$

In order to evaluate the positioning accuracy, we have to consider the Cramer-Rao bound (CRB) [52] as a performance reference, which is the lower bound on the mean square estimation error in the set of unbiased estimates. Typical CRB ranges within the rooms for 4-, 6- and 9-cell configurations were derived for an optimized Lambertian order (OLO) LED case for an indoor cellular optical wireless communication system in [53]. Simulations of particular scenario revealed reached values of CRB from 12.8 cm, from 8.6 cm and from 5.8 cm, respectively, for above mentioned cells' deployment in for rooms of $5 \times 5 \times 3$ m³, $4 \times 6 \times 3$ m³, and $5 \times 5 \times 3$ m³ [53]. This has shown VLC as very useful tool for developers of indoor positioning systems.

4.3 Car-to-Car Communications

VLC can also be utilized for outdoor applications such as the public transport. Note how the infrastructure of public lights has changed over the last 5 years. Typical incandescent lamps have been replaced by LED lighting across whole cities. For example the Los Angeles LED Streetlight Replacement Program has replaced over 140,000 existing streetlights in the city with LED units which has brought energy saving 68 GWh/year and money saving \$ 10M/year [54].

Several test use-cases and experimental results have been published for a vehicular VLC network consisting of on-board units, vehicles, and road side units, i.e., traffic lights, street lamps, digital signage etc. Cars fitted with LED-based front and back lights can communicate with each other and with the road side units (RSUs) through the VLC technology. Furthermore, LED-based RSUs can be used for both signaling and broadcasting safety-related

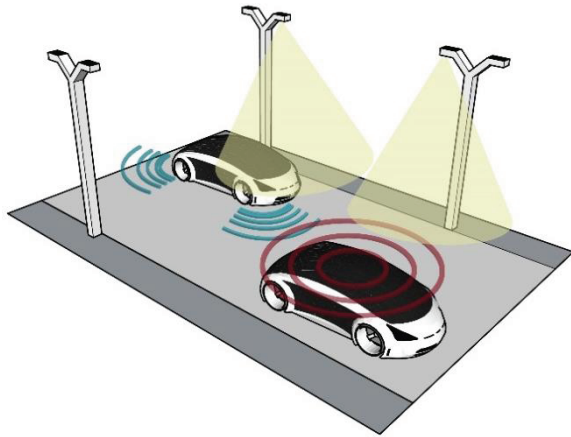


Fig. 8. Concept of VLC for car to car and car to infrastructure.

information to vehicles on the road. Such a network is illustrated in Fig. 8.

An analytical performance analysis of VLC based car-to-car communications for a range of communication geometries consider both the LOS and NLOS paths over a link span of 20 m at a data rate of 2 Mbps was outlined in [55]. Optical wireless communications systems based on an LED transmitter and camera receiver was proposed for automotive applications in [56]. The signal reception experiment has been performed for static and moving camera receivers. Up to 15 Mb/s error-free throughput under fixed conditions was sustained. This represents very good performance for optical wireless communication systems, since the experiment did not involve further correction methods like coding and equalization. In [57] it was shown that the receiver in the driving situation can detect and accurately track an LED transmitter array with error-free communication over distances of 25–80 m. Further tests and experiments are however needed to prove these concepts.

5. Conclusion

The research and development in VLC at a global level has increased more than ten times for last two years. This paper gave an overview of VLC and its use in a number of applications. In outdoor environment VLC can provide internet hot spots using street lighting and mobile access as part of the 5G technology in highly congested areas and within indoor environment it can be used for localization and small cells coverage networks. VLC has been accepted as part of the 802.15.7 task group and is being proposed as a supplement technology in 5G networks. We assume further increase of research efforts within selected applications.

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