apart, i.e., $N = 21$. In this way, the accuracy metric, M_{OP}, is depicted in Fig. 7 as a function of the q parameter considering the same FSO scenario as in Fig. 2. It can be observed that a

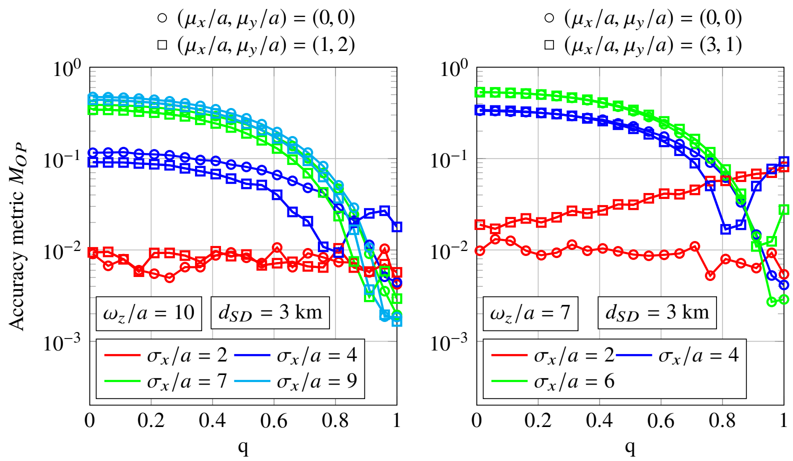

Fig. 7. Accuracy metric, M_{OP}, as a function of the q parameter for the outage probability when a source-destination link distance of $d_{SD} = 3$ km is assumed.

much higher achievable accuracy is obtained when small normalized jitter values are adopted, obtaining values of the order of 10^{-3}. Even when bigger normalized jitter values are assumed, an achievable accuracy of the order of 10^{-2} is obtained. In addition, the achievable accuracy is even much better as the q parameter increases. Analogously, it is depicted another accuracy metric in Fig. 8 as a practical example but considering another source-destination link distance of $d_{SD} = 5$ km in order to demonstrate the reliability of the proposed approximation in this work.

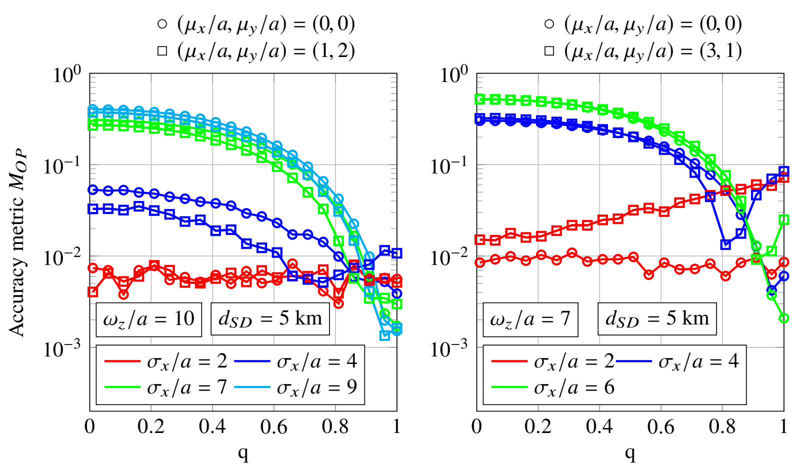

Fig. 8. Accuracy metric, M_{OP}, as a function of the q parameter for the outage probability when a source-destination link distance of $d_{SD} = 5$ km is assumed.

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