We consider three types of channel distributions: the BSC, the AWGN, and the BN channel. In the BSC case, we have Ct = {−1, +1}. In both cases, the output alphabet is Cr = R. For the

For BSC, the output of the channel is given by ˆ m(t) i = m(t) i ⊕ n(t), where n(t) ∼ Bernoulli(pe).

For the BN channel, the output at the ith use of the channel is given by ˆ m(t) i = m(t) i + n(t) b , where n(t) b is a two state Markov noise, with one state being the low noise state N (0, IM σ2 n) as in the AWGN case, and the other being the high noise state N (0, IM (σ2 n + σ2 b )). The probability of transitioning from the low noise state to the high noise state and remaining in that state is pb. In practice, this channel models an occasional random interference from a nearby transmitter.