**Comp 209 White Literature**

1. (Beckers et al., 2017; (This paper discusses the fundamental physical principles of light propagation in polymer optical fibers (POFs), focusing on electromagnetic (EM) waves, scattering phenomena like Mie and Rayleigh scattering, and boundary effects like Snell's law and total reflection. It highlights how these principles influence the performance of optical fibers, which can help in understanding how light behaves when passing through different media and prisms in your project.)
2. Chandan et al., 2018; (This paper explores the use of deep learning for real-time object detection and tracking, with a focus on algorithms like YOLO, Faster-RCNN, and SSD. It highlights YOLO’s speed advantage, making it suitable for projects where quick hand movement detection is necessary. The integration of SSD and Mobile Nets ensures efficient detection without compromising performance, which can be applied to track hand movements in your prism light control system.)
3. Klappstein, 2008; (This paper discusses the use of optical flow for detecting moving objects, such as vehicles and pedestrians, in traffic scenes using monocular cameras. It presents an algorithm that estimates ego-motion and road homography to reconstruct 3D scenes and detect moving objects based on motion constraints, improving accuracy and robustness. This technique could be adapted to your prism light control system by using optical flow for detecting movements and enhancing the control of light guidance with real-time environmental awareness.)
4. Soref and McMahon, 1966; (This paper analyzes the optical design of Wollaston-prism-based digital light-deflection systems, focusing on performance limitations such as diffraction, beam walk-off, spurious light, and angular deviation distortions. The authors provide a design procedure and criteria for overcoming these limitations, demonstrating the practical feasibility of high-speed Wollaston-prism systems capable of handling more than 10^6 bits, which could be relevant for your project’s design involving precise light deflection and signal processing in optical systems)
5. Taylor, 1999 (This editorial introduces Perceptual Control Theory (PCT), which suggests that individuals act to control their perceptions to match their desired conditions, a concept rooted in Aristotle and expanded by William James. It discusses how PCT involves hierarchic control and human-machine collaboration, addresses common objections to using PCT in psychology, and outlines the papers in a special issue that explore its application, offering insights into how perception control models could be applied in both psychological and robotic systems.) )

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