60kHz gives the cleanest response, because filter decimates it better

ISRB double

max freq = 10kHz, because highest time between LED on/off was ~100us

sine function in computer uses different functions depending on value of theta, small angle theorem vs taylor series

ISRB float

float output is cleaner than the double output, less jagged between values

max freq = 1/100uS = 10 kHz, different value of time between interrupts

sinef function still using different values

ISRC double

output looks about the same

LED width is 17uS, so max frequency is 58kHz, no different values between sine values

this is because just grabbing data, no function computing sine values

Faster values, no crappy stepping because filter will filter out