

Pascal Sturmfels

[https://github.com/psturfels/alpha\\_communication](https://github.com/psturfels/alpha_communication)

### Assignment 3

Below we plot the measured data rate and bit error rates for when the change in opacity ( $\Delta\alpha$ ) is visible to the human eye – plotted in orange ( $\Delta\alpha = 0.1$ ) – and the largest change in opacity that is not visible to the human eye – plotted in blue ( $\Delta\alpha = 0.01$ ). It appears we can get perfect communication when the  $\Delta\alpha$  is visible the human eye at any of the measured ranges, whereas when the  $\Delta\alpha$  is small, error starts to increase quickly when the distance increases beyond 40cm. Intuitively, this makes sense – for small values of  $\Delta\alpha$ , as we get farther and farther away from the screen, ambient lighting conditions and hardware noise interfere with the measured signal. However, for large values of  $\Delta\alpha$ , the opacity change is still large enough to overcome those sources of noise.

