

N – to – S

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Scenario

Several people sit around a table and are each given an envelope containing two or more transparencies.

The people are given no instructions, but find a single word written on each envelope: “share”, “decode”, “layer”, “communicate”, “discard”, “rotate”, “combine”.

Over time, they realize that messages can be found by overlapping certain pairs of transparencies.

The messages form a set of statements, fragments.

Through discovery, discussion: a story may emerge.

Concept

The relationship between noise and signal (information).

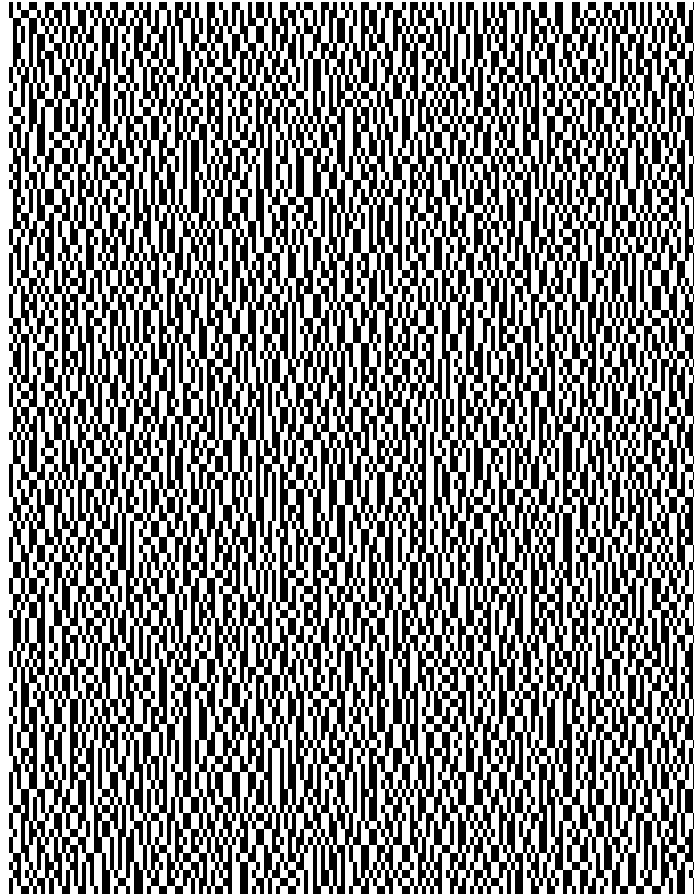
The difference between real and perceived noise, real and perceived information.

Engagement of audience through discovery.

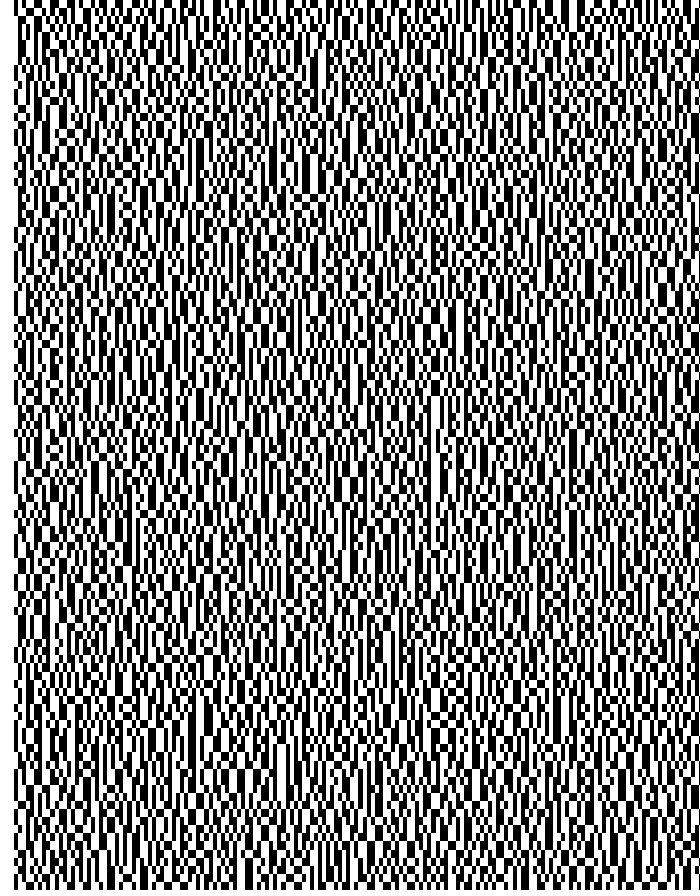
Non-linear / interactive narrative structure.

Formation of narrative through communication, sharing of information between audience members.

Example Images (Transparencies)

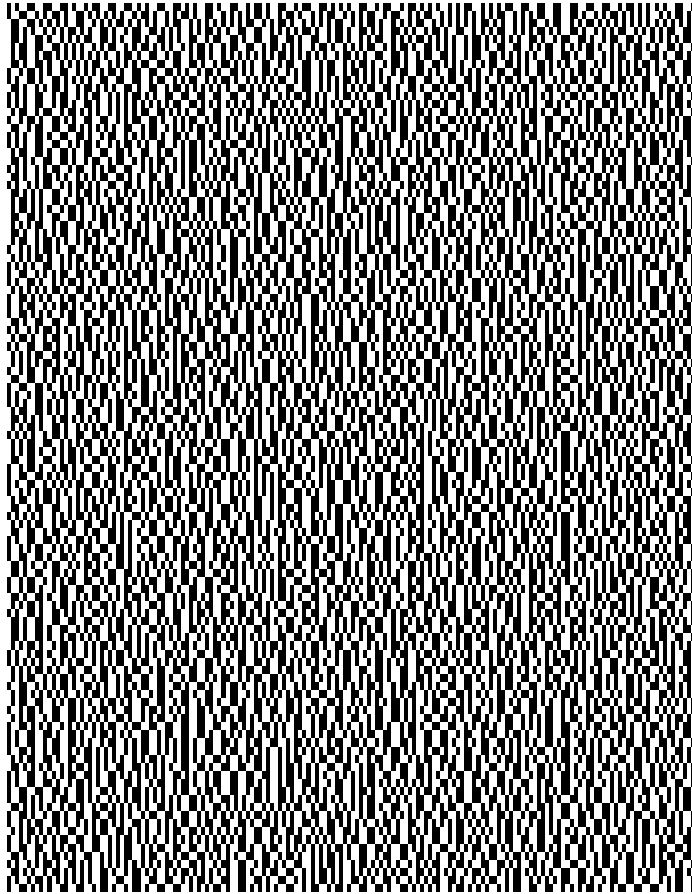


Transparency 1

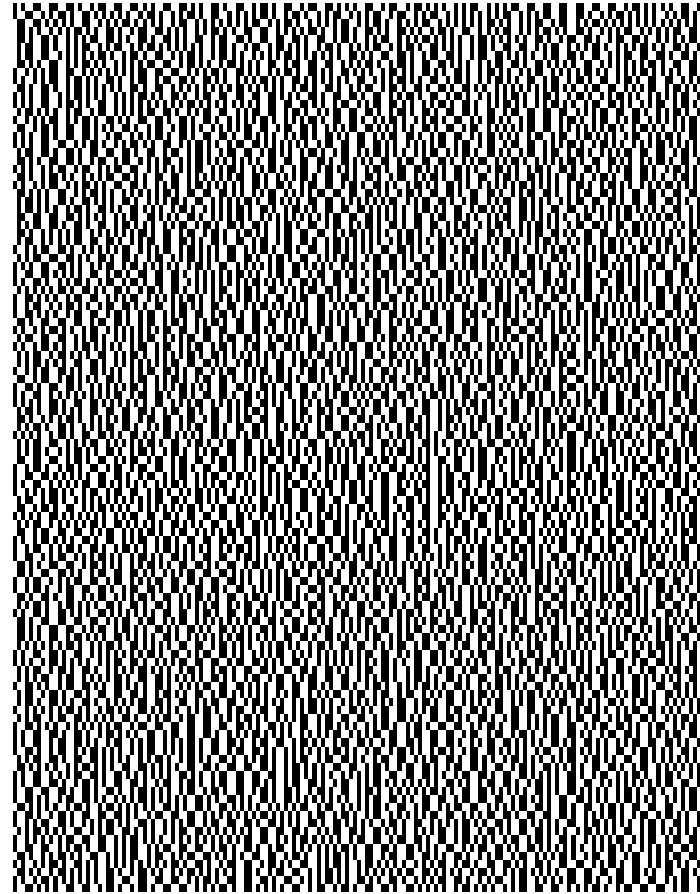


Transparency 2

Example Images (Transparencies)

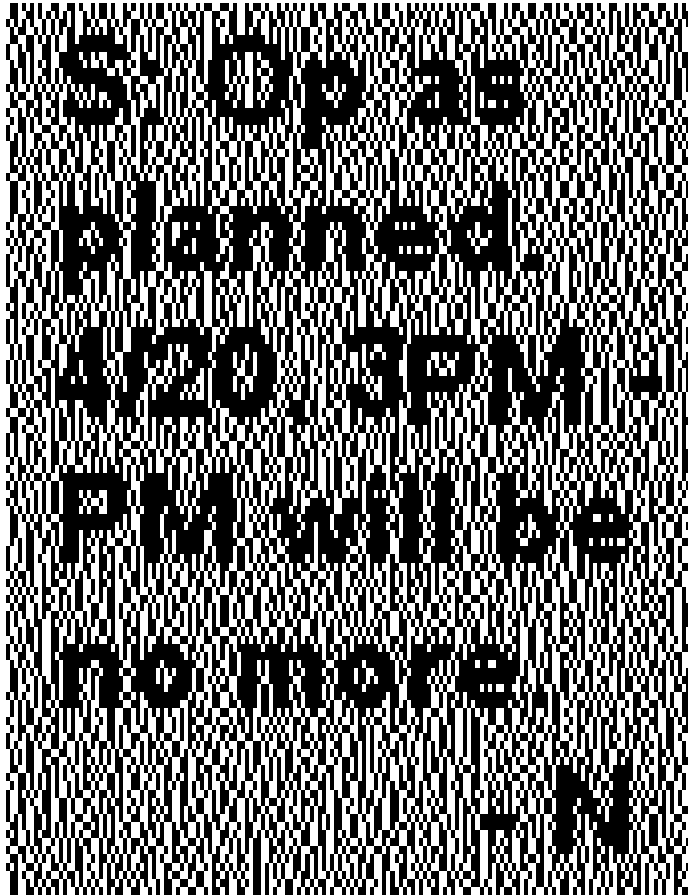


Transparency 3

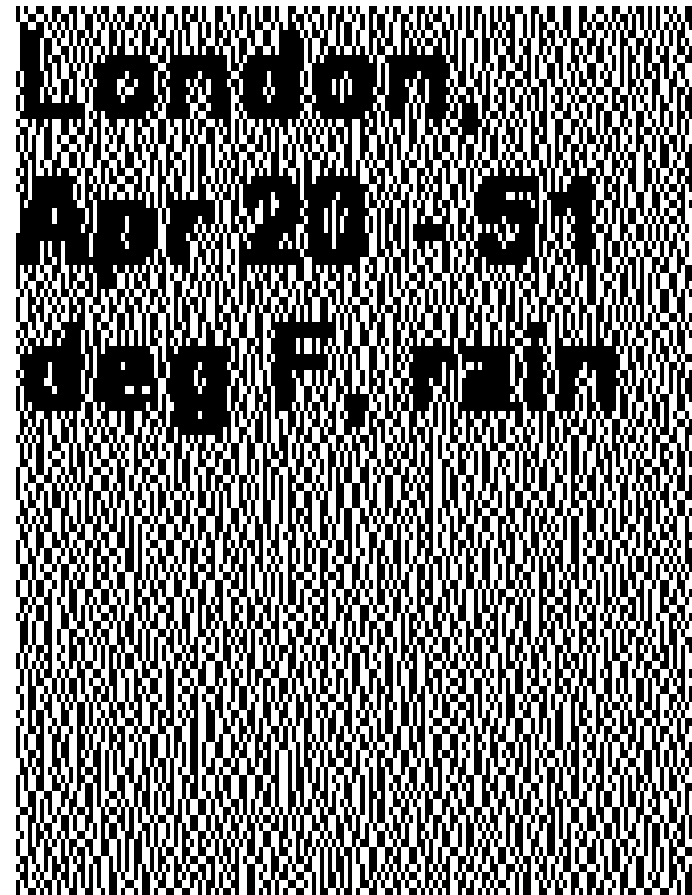


Transparency 4

Example Images (Overlapped)

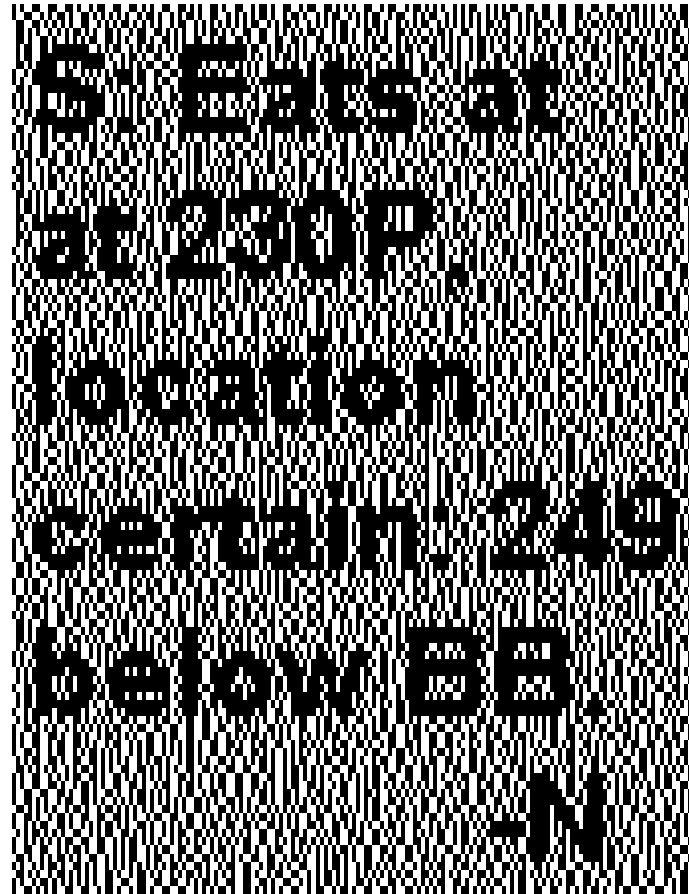


T1 + T2



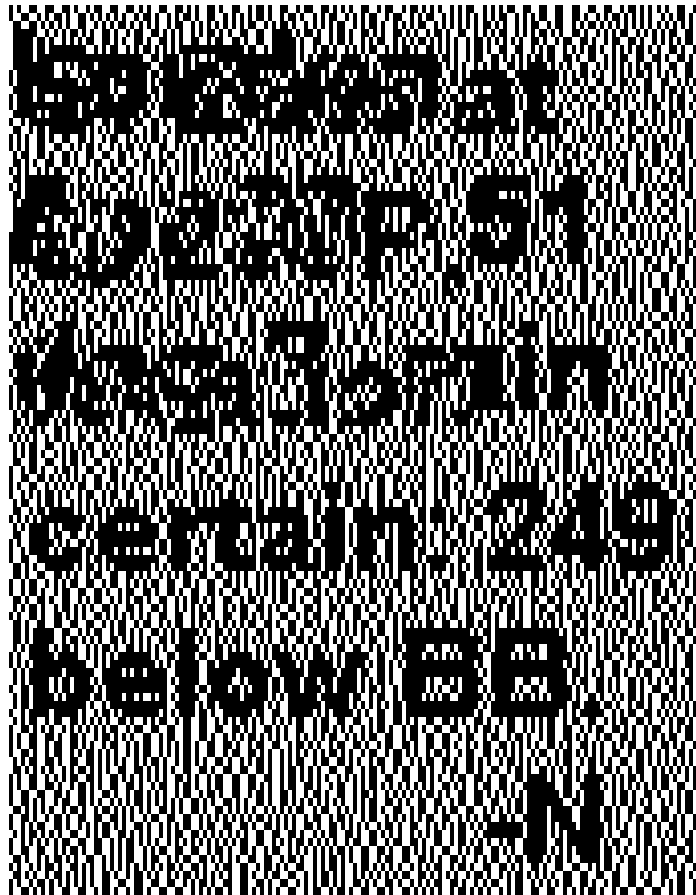
T1 + T3

Example Images (Overlapped)

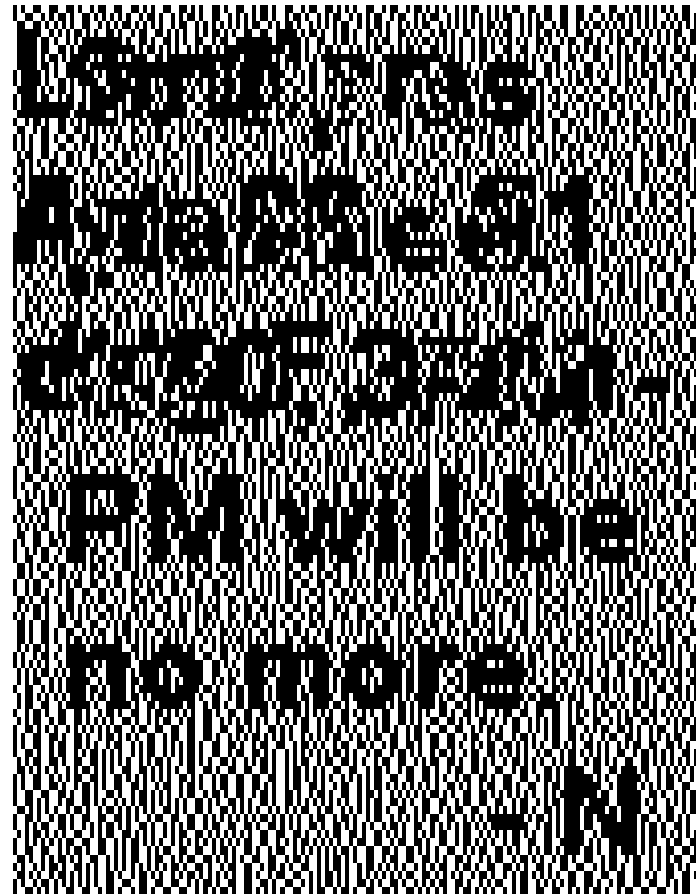


T3 + T4

Example Images (Overlapped)

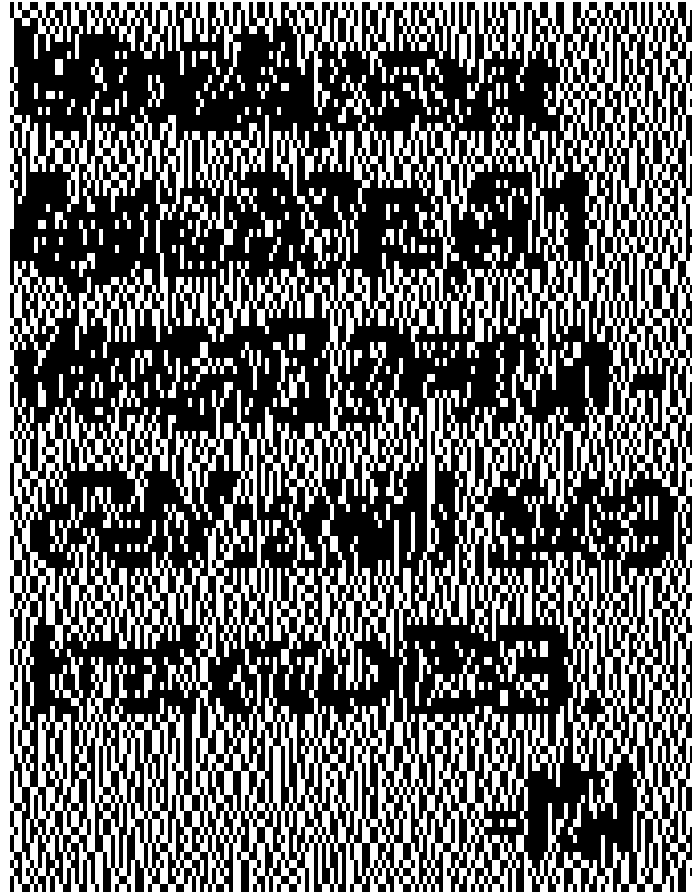


T1 + T4



T2 + T3

Example Images (Overlapped)



T2 + T4

Visual Cryptography

The transparency images were created using a visual cryptography scheme developed by Moni Naor and Adi Shamir.

<http://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/%7EEnaor/PAPERS/vis.ps>

<http://www.cacr.math.uwaterloo.ca/~dstinson/visual.html>