

ESPIONAGE

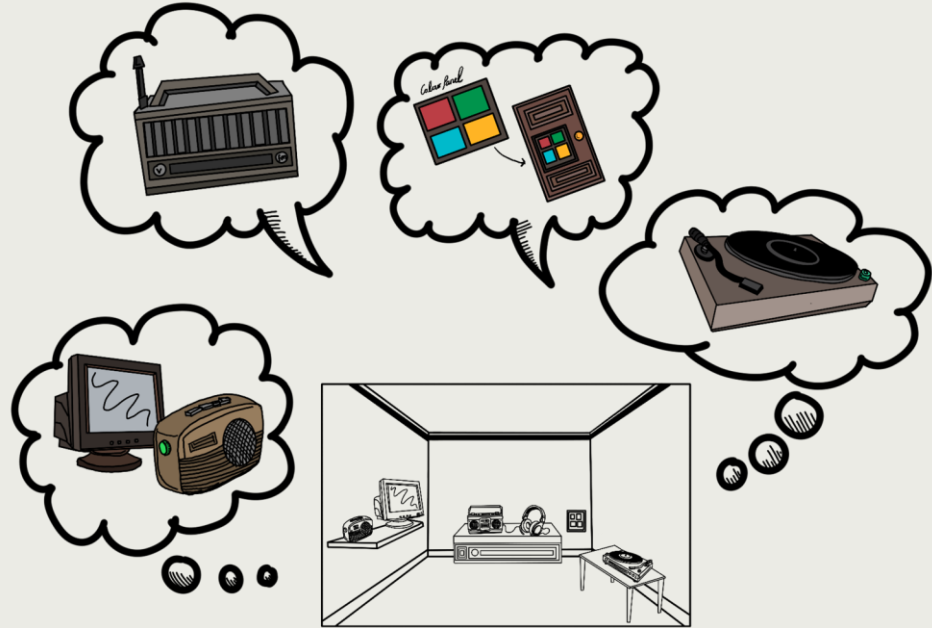
60's Spy Escape Room

COMP-1698 CW1

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Introduction

- The puzzle is to be part of a larger scale spy villain themed escape room inspired by the 60's.
- It requires multiple players to work as a team.
- Objects used to create the puzzle were existing in the 60's.



Research

and Planning

Inspiration, Espionage

- Practice of spying, normally to obtain political or military information (Britannica, 2021).
- Cold War, between 1946 - 1991 Soviet Union and United States.
- Russia gifted “The Thing” to United States on 1945. It was not found until 1952 (Crypto Museum, 2015).



Research, 60's items

- 60's objects that show clear functionality between user and item.
- Spying is implied by using a surveillance device; players need to discover that they are being spied on to complete the puzzle.



Koss PRO/4, 1962

Image:

<https://www.koss.com/history/>



60's Philips TV

Image: <https://www.nfsa.gov.au/latest/colour-tv-part-1>

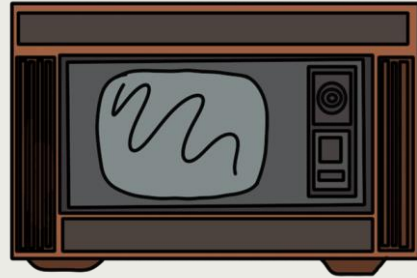


Dansette, 1952

Image: <https://www.dansette.com/blog>

Planning, Chosen Objects

- The objects were chosen based on their main functionality.
- Affordances create the possibility of action to be taken. Each of these objects affords actions that benefit from behavioural processing - skills we have learned previously (Norman, 2013, p.51).
- Objects can be changed as long as they have similar functionalities that afford the same simulations.

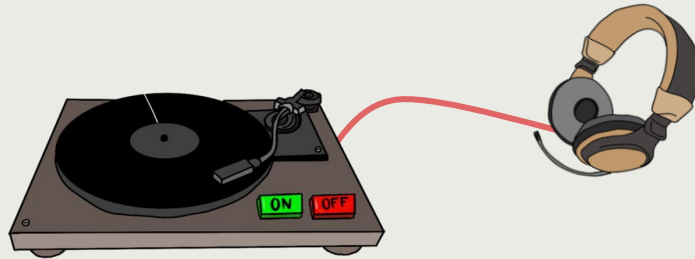


Designing the Puzzle

Layout and Connection

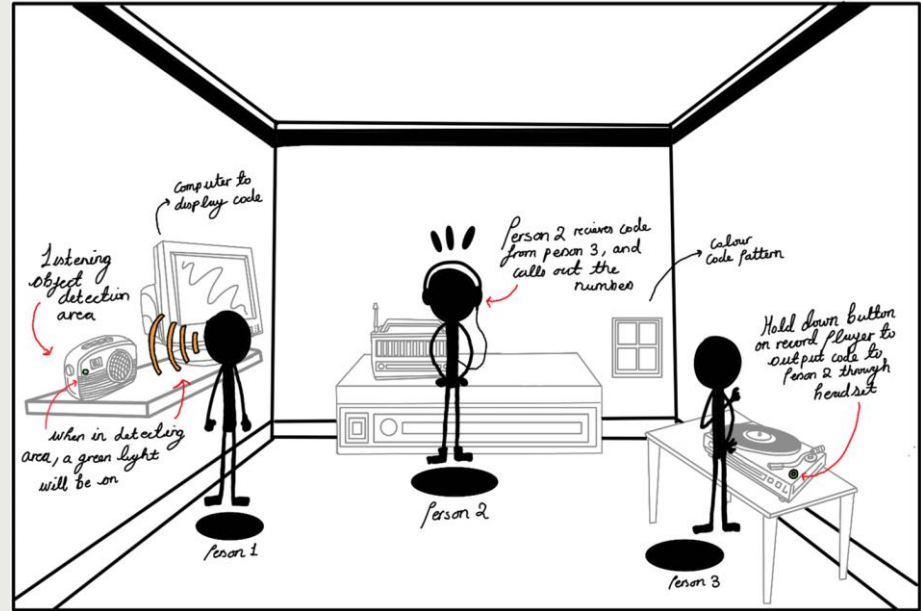
Design, The Connection

- Designing a connection between each object.
- Added signifiers offer the players extra guidance.
- Key is to keep signifiers subtle enough, so player can get the rewarding feeling of success when they figure out the connection.



Design, Placement

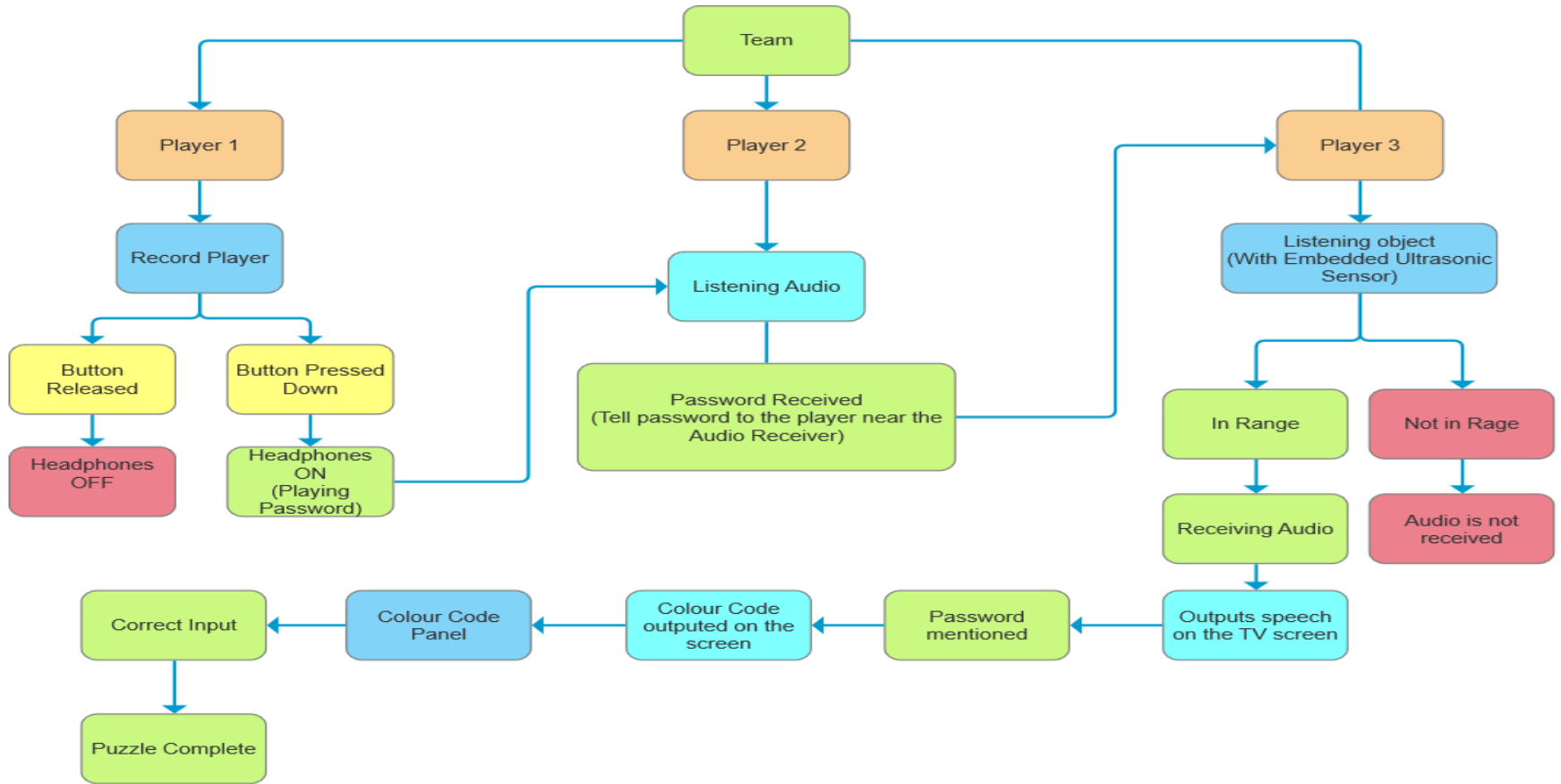
- The puzzle utilises anti-affordances, such as fixed placing for normally detachable objects (Norman, 2013, pp. 10-13).
- These constraints create unwritten rules (Salen and Zimmerman, 2004)



Final Design



Poster on the wall: Spy in your Eye (Sala, 1965).



Designing the Functionalities

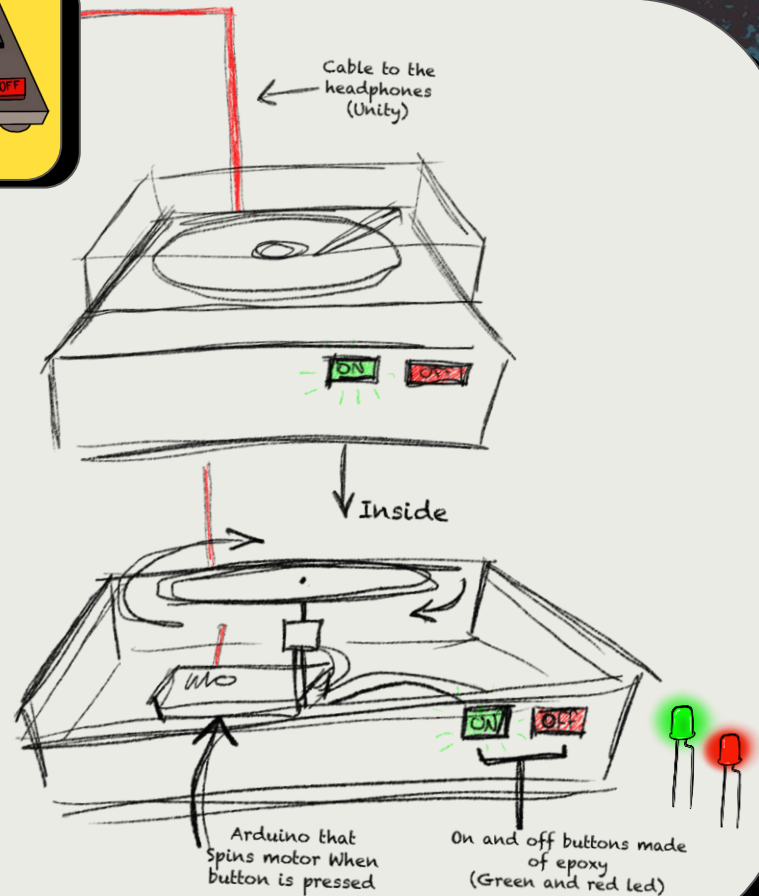
How each object will be used

Record player

Audio Input



- Only two visible signifiers outside of dust cover, ON and OFF buttons.
 - Red and green leds makes them less ambiguous.
- Dust cover locked in place.
 - Anti-affordance that limits players actions.
- While button is held, the record spins.
 - Signifies that audio output is played.
- Cable on the wall shows the connection to the headphones.



3D Model

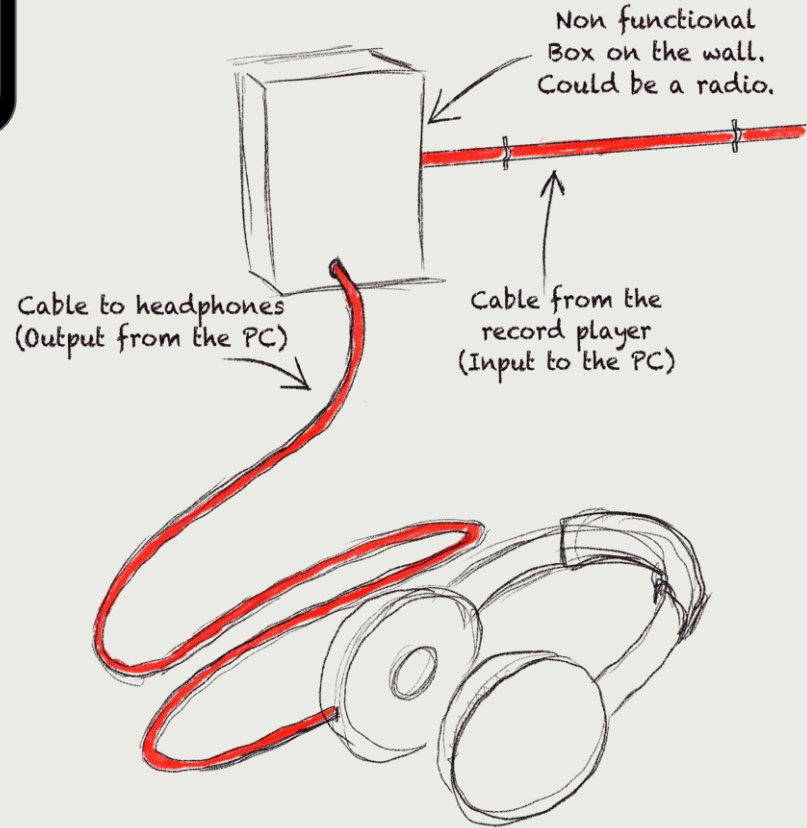


Headphones

Audio Output



- Headphones provide an audio output.
 - Player can lift them and place them over their ears.
- Audio is played only when record player's ON button is held.
- Box on the wall provides hidden connection to the PC.



3D Model

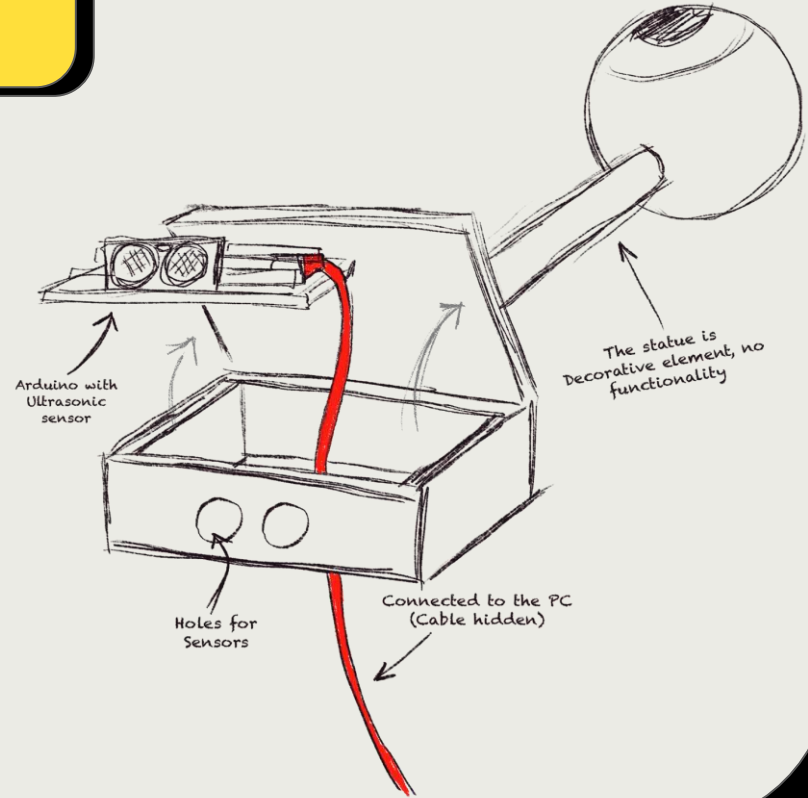


Spying Object,

Audio Input

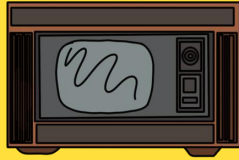


- A spy villain inspired decorative object.
- The object has an Arduino with an ultrasonic sensor planted in the base.
- The object has no visible signifiers, but it can provide small audio feedback when activated.



TV cabinet

Visual Output



- A 60's style TV cabinet can be used to place a hidden computer monitor that is connected to the PC.
- The TV offers visual feedback. This object does not require additional signifiers as it is not functional for the player.
- FORTRAN IV (Backus, 1962) is used as an inspiration for the text output.

Example code - FORTRAN IV or 66

```
THE TPK ALGORITHM
FORTRAN IV STYLE
DIMENSION A(11)
FUN(T) = SQRT (ABS(T)) + 5.) * T**3
READ (5,1) A
FORMAT(5F10.2)
DO 10 J = 1, 11
  I = 11 - J
  Y = FUN(A(I+1))
  IF (400.0-Y) 4, 8, 8
    WRITE (6,5) I
    FORMAT(I10, 10H TOO LARGE)
  GO TO 10
  WRITE (6,9) I, Y
  FORMAT(I10, F12.6)
CONTINUE
STOP
END
```

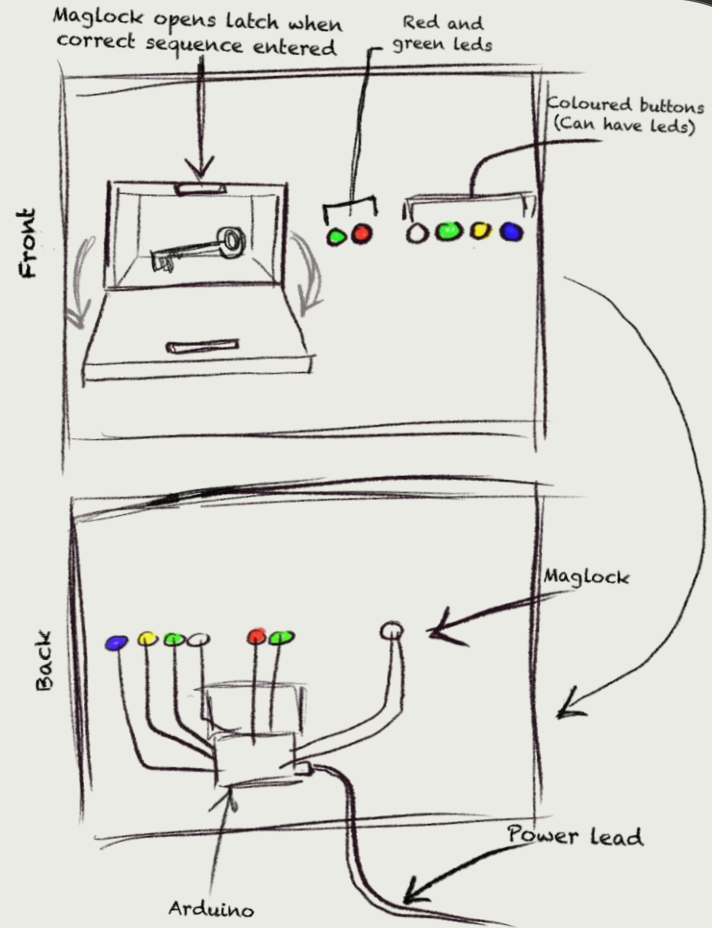
3D Model



Color Puzzle,

Manual Input

- Last piece of this puzzle.
 - Can be the final puzzle or provide a piece to the next puzzle.
- The colour code is given once correct password received by the spying object.
- Once the correct colour sequence is entered, a maglock releases a latch.



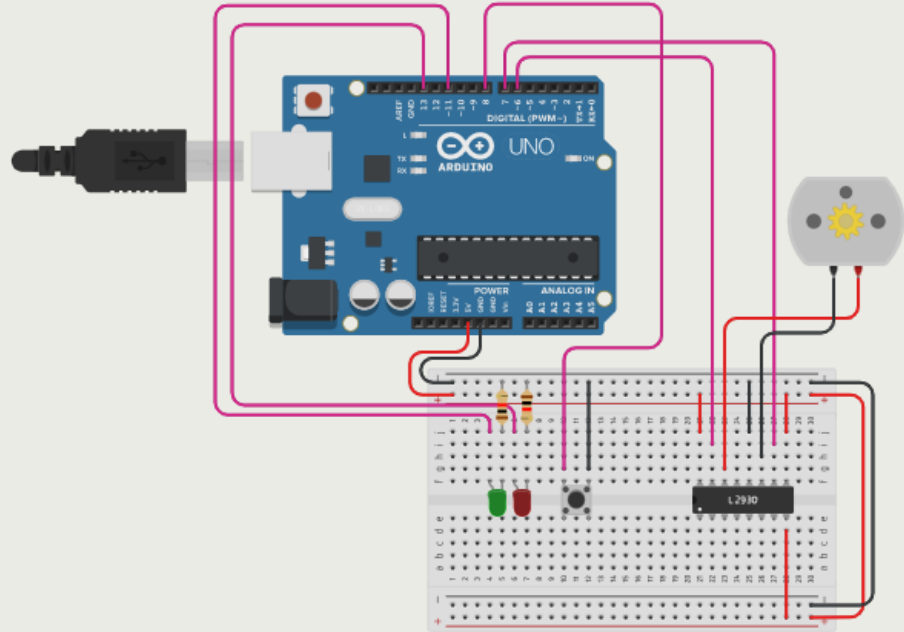
Building the Puzzle

Physical Prototypes

Record Player and Headphones

Circuit - First Version

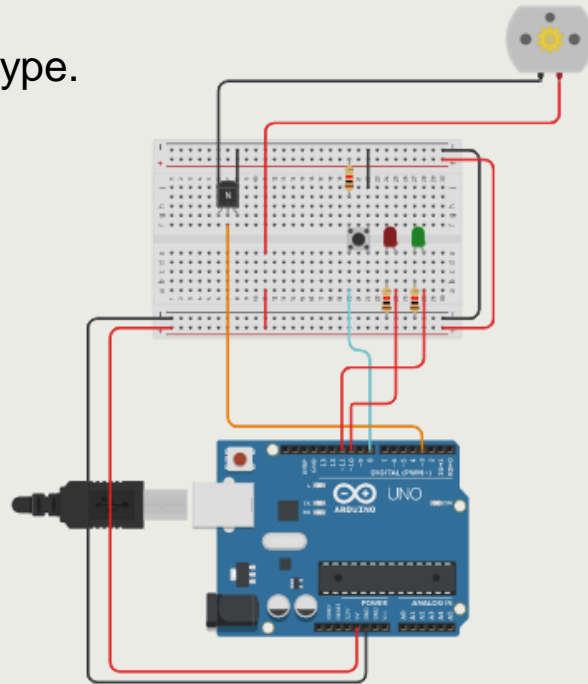
- Original project created for testing the system.
 - [Link to the Tinkercad project](#)
- Prototype worked in Tinkercad but not with physical Arduino.



Record Player and Headphones

Circuit - Final Version

- Final working virtual prototype.
 - [Link to the Tinkercad project](#)



```
int motorPin = 3;
int ledG = 11;
int ledR = 10;

int motorSpeed = 150; //Recommend min speed 50
int buttonP = 8;
int buttonState = 0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(buttonP, INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(ledG, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(ledR, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  buttonState = digitalRead(buttonP);

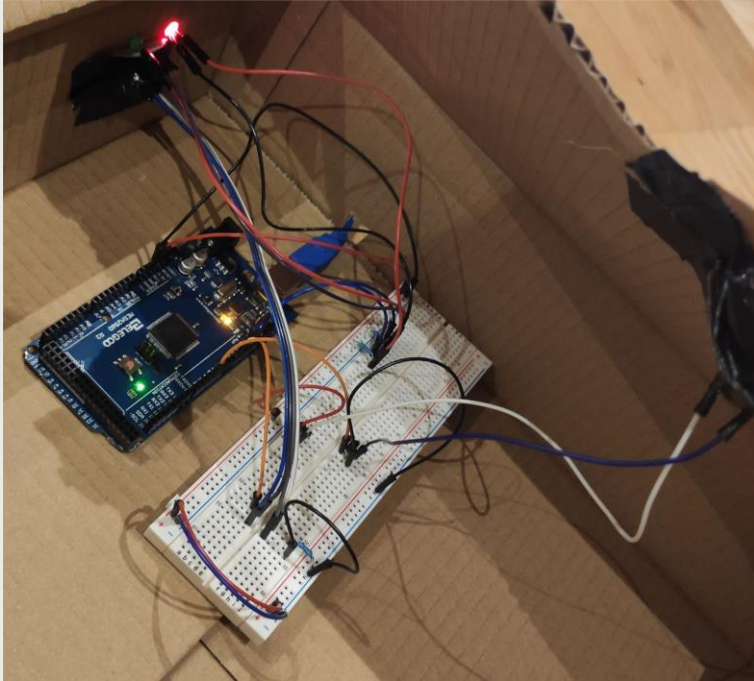
  if(buttonState == LOW) {
    analogWrite(motorPin, motorSpeed);
    digitalWrite(ledR, 0);
    digitalWrite(ledG, 1);
  }

  else{
    analogWrite(motorPin, motorSpeed == 0);
    digitalWrite(ledR, 1);
    digitalWrite(ledG, 0);
  }

  Serial.println(buttonState);
}
```

Record player and Headphones

Circuit - Built Version



- Arduino Mega 2560
- NPN transistor PN2222
- 3-6V DC Motor
- Button
- Green and Red LED

Record Player and Headphones

Video Demonstration



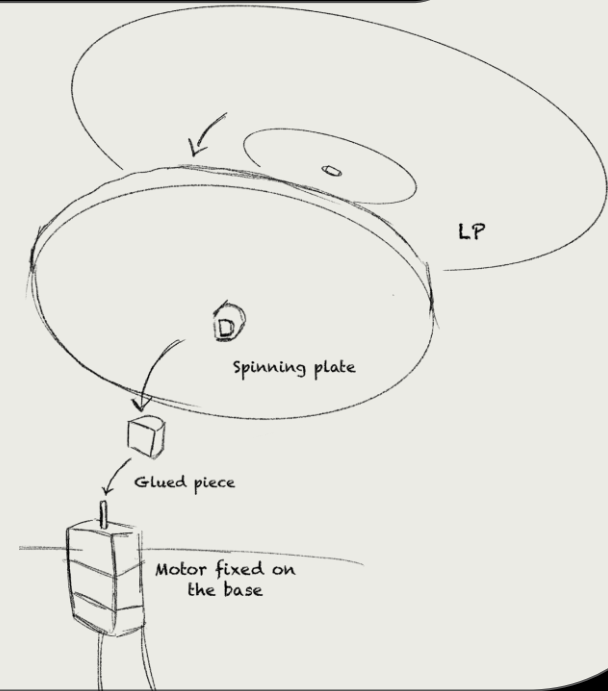
Headphones Audio Output



Record player and Headphones

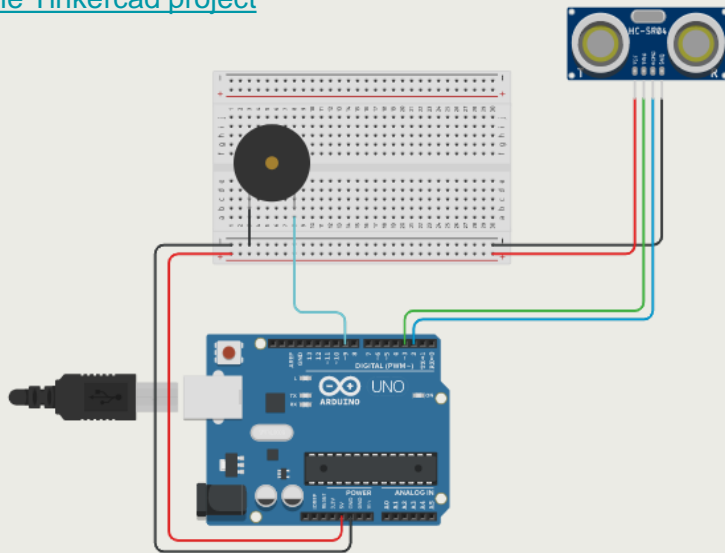
Evaluation and Further Development

- The vinyl takes some time to stop but sound does not - mixed feedback.
- Stabilising the plate so vinyl can be rotated.



Spying Object and TV, Circuit - First Version

- First virtual project created for testing.
 - [Link to the Tinkercad project](#)



```
#define echoPin 2
#define trigPin 3
const int buzzer = 9;

long duration; int distance; boolean isRecognised; boolean firstDetection;

void setup() {
  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);

  duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
  distance = duration * 0.034 / 2;

  //Serial.print("Distance: ");
  //Serial.print(distance);
  //Serial.println(" cm");

  if (distance <= 50)
  {
    Serial.println("True");

    if (firstDetection == true){
      RecognisePlayer();
    }
  }

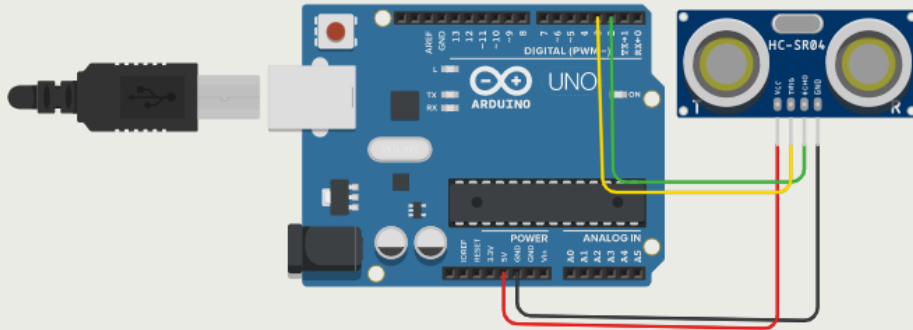
  if (distance >= 51)
  {
    firstDetection = true;
    Serial.println("False");
  }
}

void RecognisePlayer() {
  tone(buzzer, 30);
  delay(10);
  noTone(buzzer);
  delay(100);
  noTone(buzzer);

  firstDetection = false;
}
```

Spying Object and TV, Circuit - Final Simplified Version

- Cleaned up version, only the required components kept.
 - [Link to the Tinkercad project](#)



```
#define echoPin 2

long duration; int distance;

void setup() {
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {

  duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
  distance = duration * 0.01 / 1;

  if (distance <= 50)
  {
    Serial.println("true");
  }

  if (distance >= 51)
  {
    Serial.println("false");
  }
}
```


Spying Object and TV, Unity

```
void Update()
{
    if (sp.IsOpen)
    {
        try
        {
            sp.ReadLine();
            string value = sp.ReadLine().ToString();

            if (value == "active")
            {
                checkState.text = "RECEIVING : ON";

                if (!busy && !_isPlayed)
                {
                    StartCoroutine(PlaySound());
                    busy = true;
                }

                playerDetected = true;
            }

            else if (value == "inactive")
            {
                checkState.text = "RECEIVING : OFF";
                _isPlayed = false;
                playerDetected = false;
            }
        }
        catch (System.Exception)
        {
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

```
private void DictationRecognizer_DictationResult(string text, ConfidenceLevel confidence)
{
    Debug.LogFormat("Dictation result: {0}", text);
    speechTxt.text += text + " // VALUE NOT RECOGNISED" + "\n";
}

private void DictationRecognizer_DictationHypothesis(string text)
{
    Debug.LogFormat("Dictation result: {0}", text);

    if (text == "skydance")
    {
        Debug.Log("GetCode");
        recordText.SetActive(false);
        codeText.SetActive(true);

        rState = RecordingState.disabled;
    }
}

private void DictationRecognizer_DictationComplete(DictationCompletionCause cause)
{
    if (cause != DictationCompletionCause.Complete)
    {
        Debug.LogErrorFormat("Dictation completed unsuccessfully: {0}.", cause);
        rState = RecordingState.waiting;
    }
}

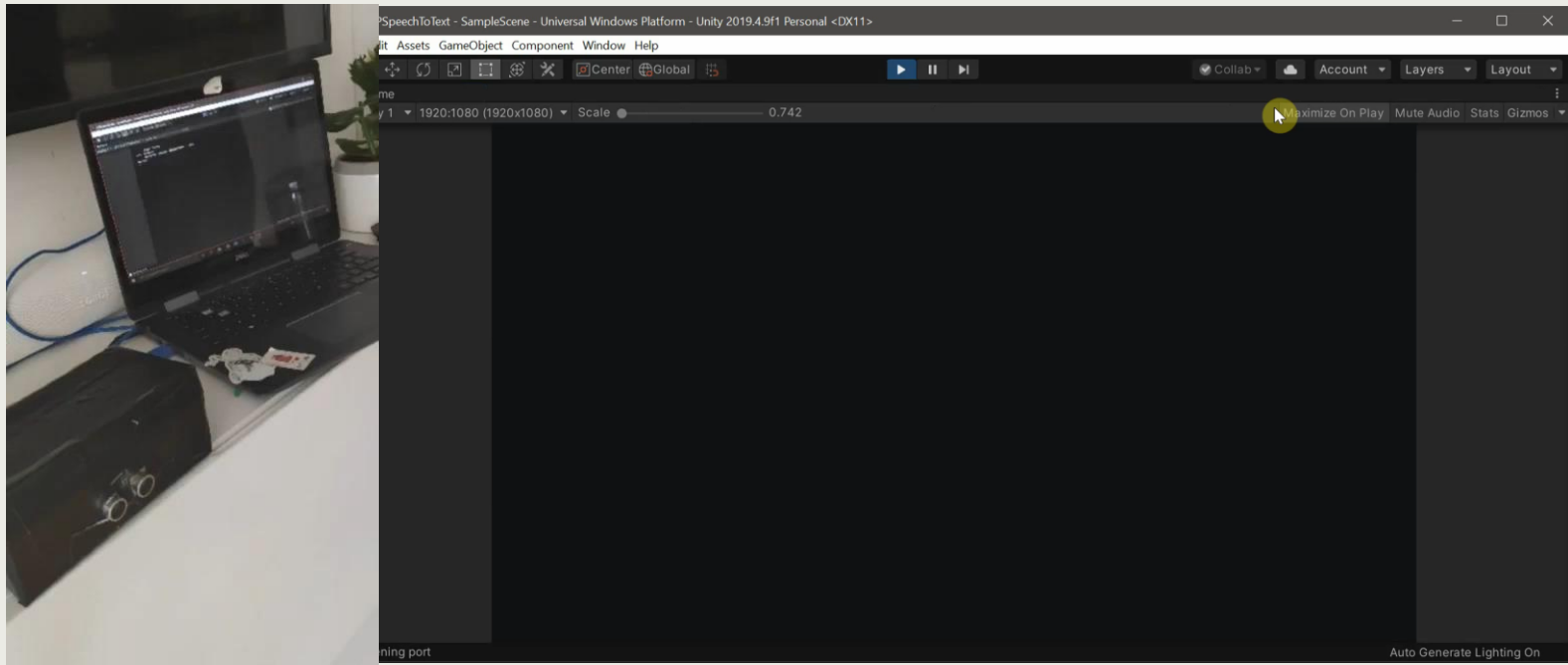
private void DictationRecognizer_DictationError(string error, int hresult)
{
    Debug.LogErrorFormat("Dictation error: {0}. HResults = {1}.", error, hresult);
    rState = RecordingState.waiting;
}
```

```
READ INPUT
101 FORMAT
RECEIVE VALUE: RECEIVING : ON
WRITE
+
IDP output window // VALUE NOT RECOGNISED
```

```
READ INPUT
101 FORMAT
RECEIVE VALUE: RECEIVING : OFF
WRITE
+
VALUE RECEIVED =
(CODE), SKY DANCE
BEGIN SEQUENCE +
BLUE, YELLOW,
YELLOW, GREEN,
YELLOW, GREEN,
GREEN, WHITE, WHITE
STOP
END
```

Spying Object and TV,

Video demonstration



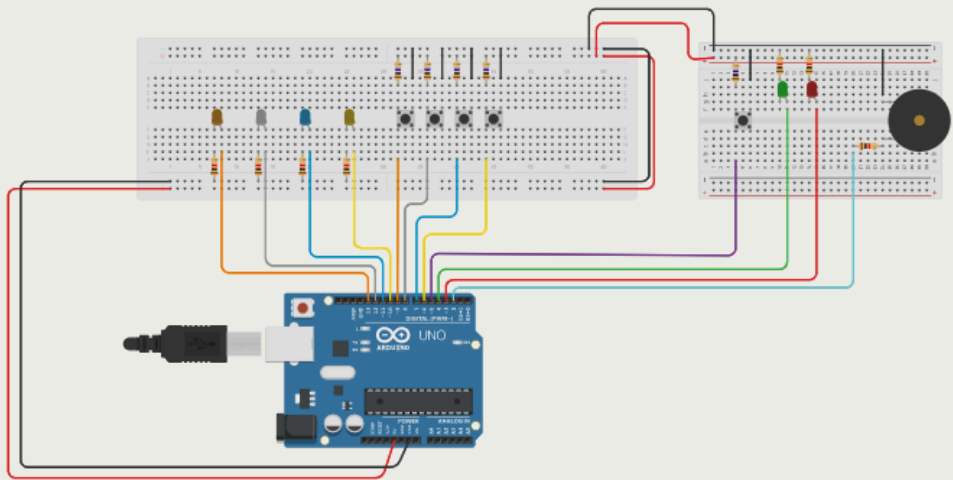
Spying Object and TV,

Evaluation and Further Development

- Universal Windows Platform (UWP) build version requires further research.
- Consideration using existing speech recognition programmes.
- Consideration of Bluetooth, speakers and microphone.
- Unity's Dictation Recognition outputs the speech as whole sentences which creates delay of feedback (Norman, 2013, p. 23).

Colour Puzzle, Circuit - Virtual Version

- Virtual project created for testing before actual development.
 - [Link to the TinkerCad project](#)



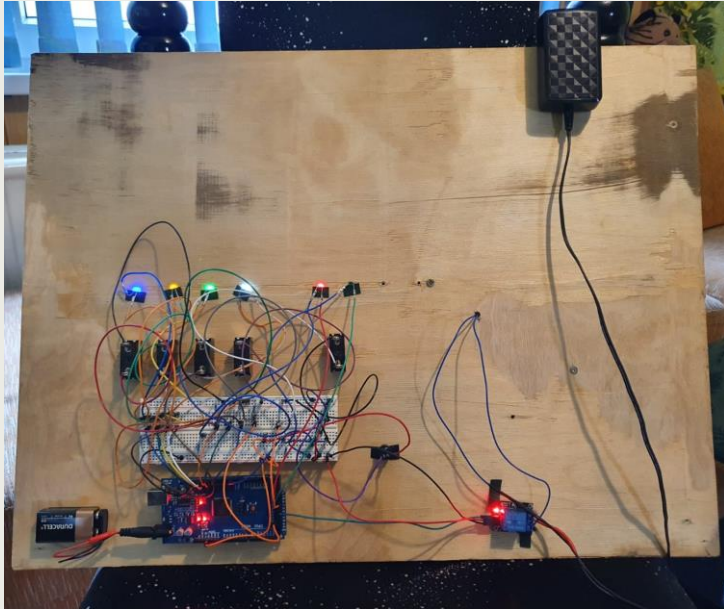
```
39
40 // Panel button counter
41 int counter = 0;
42
```

```
112
113 // BUTTON 1
114 if (buttonState1 == LOW)
115 {
116     digitalWrite(LED1, HIGH);
117
118     if(firstTimeButton1)
119     {
120         counter++;
121         firstTimeButton1 = false;
122     }
123 }
```

```
185 void MasterButton()
186 {
187     buttonState0 = digitalRead(BUTTON5);
188
189     if(buttonState0 == LOW && counter == 6){
190         digitalWrite(LED5, HIGH);
191         digitalWrite(LED6, LOW);
192         unlocked = true;
193     }
194
195
196
197     if (buttonState0 == LOW && !unlocked){
198         digitalWrite(BUZZER, HIGH);
199         tone(BUZZER, 1000);
200         delay(500);
201         noTone(BUZZER);
202         counter = 0;
203     }
```

Colour Puzzle,

Circuit - Built Version



- Arduino Mega 2560
- 9V Battery for Arduino
- 12V AC/DC Adaptor
- 12V Electromagnet
- 5V Relay
- LED's
- Tumble Switches
- Piezo / Buzzer

Colour Puzzle,

Video Demonstration

- Locked Box
- Master Button
- Colour Inputs / Switches
- Sound Feedback
- Visual Feedback
- Labelling



Colour Puzzle,

Evaluation and Further Development

- Design improvements
- Consider to use a stronger electromagnet
- Add more labelling / instructions
- Consider to add more visual and sound effects

Summary

- All of the individual parts of the puzzle are functional and tie together.
 - Further development by research and resources.
- To determine the required signifiers and difficulty of the puzzle could be done by testing.



Thank You!

Questions?

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