



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

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COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUES FOR AEROSPACE DESIGN
AERE 361
PROJECT PROPOSAL
MCAS

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I ABSTRACT

The use of Morse code has declined with the invention of better, faster, and more reliable forms of communication. However, Morse code has and will likely continue to be a critical form of communication for those in need. Morse code is also very similar to Binary code, the fundamental communication system for all computers as both use only two characters. We will be creating an American Morse Code-English translator that can translate to and from each language. This tool will be incredibly useful for students hoping to increase their ability to understand and communicate using Morse code.

II INTRODUCTION

Morse code changed communication forever. Development started in the early 19th century when scientists started testing electronic signal communications. The earliest systems would transfer small electrical pulses and could be received quickly from a distance away. With this invention a new pulse language was developed. This was morse code.

Morse code is a system of dots, dashes, and pauses that allows people to communicate through small pulses. Each character has a set series like for example the letter “s” consists of three dots or the letter “a” is transmitted by sending one dot and one dash. This communication technique became extremely useful throughout the world wars as it allowed operators to communicate with troops on the ground. Morse code is also closely related to binary code, which is the backbone of all computers and embedded systems. Both systems use a two-character communication made up of dots and dashes for Morse code, and 0’s and 1’s for Morse code.

Within military functions, morse code has been replaced with more advanced techniques however it is still used by some people who have suffered from a stroke and are unable to communicate in other forms. In this project we will be creating an American Morse Code (AMC) translator.

III FEATURES

The AMC translator we will create will have two main functions. The first function is translating from English to AMC, and the second is translating from AMC to English.

For the AMC-to-English translator, the user will input the AMC into the program using the button on the control board. The program will take this input and translate it into English, then present the translated text onto a digital display.

For the English-to-AMC translation, there will be two options for the user, but both will have the same main function. The user will input text via an external source, like a keyboard, and the text will display on the screen. Then, the program will translate the text into AMC and output the result using either one of the LED lights or the speaker. The user will have the option to choose which output source.

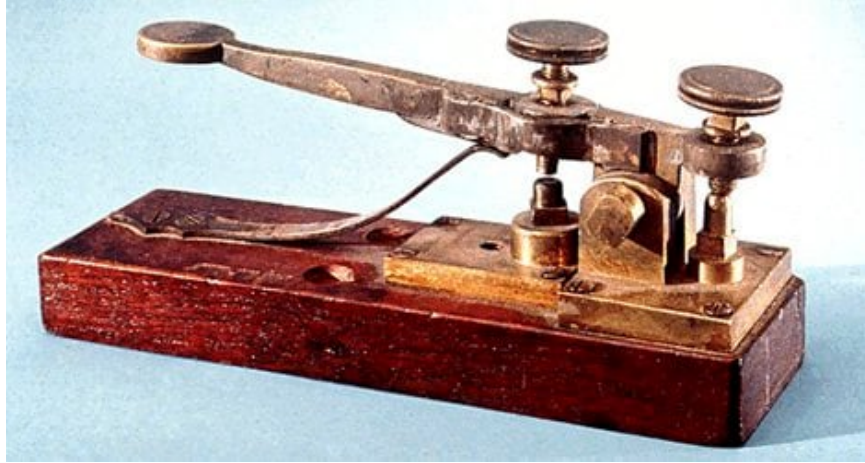


Figure 1: Telegraph Key from 1844

IV PROBLEM STATEMENT

Morse code was the first way of long-distance communication. Samuel Morse created it alongside the electrical telegraph, which it works hand in hand with. The creation of Morse Code was a pivotal moment in history, because it led to the development of modern communication. Although not as prevalent as it once was, the use of Morse code today is still critical to many. In addition to recreational use in ham radios, its more critical role is in emergency communication signals and helping disabled individuals communicate more easily.

Let's dig a little deeper into its emergency use. Everyone knows the term "SOS", even if the full name of it isn't familiar. SOS is the universal sign of distress that is used when situations go awry. Your boat could have run out of gas on the ocean, or you could have lost your path while hiking trails. People use SOS internationally when they find themselves in these unfortunate situations. It quite literally means "Save Our Souls". This is why Morse code is still important to this day. Knowing how to signal to potential passersby that you need help is a vital tool that is never really thought about until you actually need it.

Morse code can be life saving in critical situations, but it also can help people in their daily lives. Individuals that have medical disabilities or impairments have found the use of Morse code very helpful as a means of communication. For example, someone who is blind-deaf can translate a message in Morse code through the use of a device that produces small vibrations. This allows them to feel each "dit" and "dah" that make up the message. In another case, someone who has a speech impairment and does not have the ability to use sign language can use Morse code as their primary mode of communication. It is very clear that Morse code has a place in our modern world, even though the aforementioned cases represent a small minority.

Based on the significance of Morse code's uses, we believe that the language should be adopted by more people. If the skill of reading it, comprehending it, and responding coherently is more widespread across the globe, its usefulness will be exploited on a more frequent occasion. Its capability to save someone's life when they find themselves in a sticky situation

makes it a useful tool to have in your back pocket. It's also something that advantages individuals with disabilities or impairments. They appreciate its capability and enabling potential, even though most others find Morse code useful infrequently.

The problem we are solving with this project is to spread the language of Morse code and bring awareness to its importance. We believe that teaching people about its capabilities and how to use and interpret it will help us spread its benefits to more people. The primary purpose of our project is to develop a tool that will help us teach more people how to use Morse code.

V PROBLEM SOLUTION

We will be creating a translator that can take in a user input and translate it between American Morse Code and English. To accomplish this, we will be using the Adafruit Clue board. On the board, we will utilize the LED, the speaker, the user buttons and the digital display, as well as an external Bluetooth keyboard. The combination of these I/O devices will make up our user interface. We chose the Clue board because it already comes with a digital display and still allows us to connect a keyboard device.

To translate from English to AMC, the user will input English text via a keyboard connected to the control board that will be read in by the board. The program on the board will then take this text and translate each word and character into AMC. The translated AMC will be outputted using either the speaker or the LED, the user will have the option to select which output using the control buttons following a prompt on the screen.

To translate from AMC to English, the user will input the AMC as a series of dots and dashes using one of the buttons on the board. The program on the control board will recognize the AMC being inputted and will distinguish between characters and words based on the time interval in between each input. The program will translate each character to make words and combine the words created to make phrases. Once translated, the English text will be outputted onto the digital display for the user to read.

We expect the English-to-AMC translation to be more accurate than the AMC-to-English translation as users inputting AMC will likely have inconsistent pause times. This is another problem that we will attempt to solve in our project. We may make use of two buttons on the control board for the inexperienced user to use. One button could be a dot while the other a dash, or one button could be a dot and a dash and the other button would represent jumping to the next character or to the next word. This will be something to experiment with as we progress in this project.

Table 1: Parts available for teams

Part description	Qty
Adafruit Clue	1
Bluetooth Keyboard	1

An example of the English text to AMC text translator is shown below:

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<stdlib.h>
3  #include<string.h>
4  #include<math.h>
5  char* tomorse(char c,char* output);
6
7  int main() {
8      char input[2000];
9      printf("Input your text (please use Latin characters with
no diacritics and numbers only) \n");
10     fgets(input, 2000, stdin);
11     int length = strlen(input);
12     input[length-1] = 0;
13     char output[15000] = "";
14     for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
15         tomorse(input[i],output);
16     }
17     printf("The AMC as written is: \n %s",output);
18     return 0;
19 }
20
21 char* tomorse(char c,char* output) {
22     if (c == 'A' || c == 'a') {
23         strcat(output,".-  ");
24     }
25     else if (c == 'B' || c == 'b') {
26         strcat(output,"-...  ");
27     }
28     else if (c == 'C' || c == 'c') {
29         strcat(output,".. .  ");
30     }
31     else if (c == 'D' || c == 'd') {
32         strcat(output,"-..  ");
33     }
34     else if (c == 'E' || c == 'e') {
35         strcat(output,".  ");
36     }
37     else if (c == 'F' || c == 'f') {
38         strcat(output,".-.  ");
39     }
40     else if (c == 'G' || c == 'g') {
41         strcat(output,"--.  ");
42     }
43     else if (c == 'H' || c == 'h') {
44         strcat(output,"....  ");

```

```

45     }
46     else if (c == 'I' || c == 'i') {
47         strcat(output, "..    ");
48     }
49     else if (c == 'J' || c == 'j') {
50         strcat(output, "-.-.   ");
51     }
52     else if (c == 'K' || c == 'k') {
53         strcat(output, "-.-    ");
54     }
55     else if (c == 'L' || c == 'l') {
56         strcat(output, "---   ");
57     }
58     else if (c == 'M' || c == 'm') {
59         strcat(output, "--    ");
60     }
61     else if (c == 'N' || c == 'n') {
62         strcat(output, "-.    ");
63     }
64     else if (c == 'O' || c == 'o') {
65         strcat(output, ". .   ");
66     }
67     else if (c == 'P' || c == 'p') {
68         strcat(output, "...   ");
69     }
70     else if (c == 'Q' || c == 'q') {
71         strcat(output, "..-.   ");
72     }
73     else if (c == 'R' || c == 'r') {
74         strcat(output, ". . . ");
75     }
76     else if (c == 'S' || c == 's') {
77         strcat(output, "...   ");
78     }
79     else if (c == 'T' || c == 't') {
80         strcat(output, "-     ");
81     }
82     else if (c == 'U' || c == 'u') {
83         strcat(output, "..-   ");
84     }
85     else if (c == 'V' || c == 'v') {
86         strcat(output, "...-   ");
87     }
88     else if (c == 'W' || c == 'w') {
89         strcat(output, ".--   ");

```

```

90     }
91     else if (c == 'X' || c == 'x') {
92         strcat(output, ".-..  ");
93     }
94     else if (c == 'Y' || c == 'y') {
95         strcat(output, ".. ..  ");
96     }
97     else if (c == 'Z' || c == 'z') {
98         strcat(output, "... .  ");
99     }
100    else if (c == '0') {
101        strcat(output, "----  ");
102    }
103    else if (c == '1') {
104        strcat(output, ".--.  ");
105    }
106    else if (c == '2') {
107        strcat(output, "..-..  ");
108    }
109    else if (c == '3') {
110        strcat(output, "...-.  ");
111    }
112    else if (c == '4') {
113        strcat(output, "....-  ");
114    }
115    else if (c == '5') {
116        strcat(output, "---  ");
117    }
118    else if (c == '6') {
119        strcat(output, ".....  ");
120    }
121    else if (c == '7') {
122        strcat(output, "--..  ");
123    }
124    else if (c == '8') {
125        strcat(output, "-....  ");
126    }
127    else if (c == '9') {
128        strcat(output, "-..-  ");
129    }
130    else if (c == '.') {
131        strcat(output, "..--..  ");
132    }
133    else if (c == ',') {
134        strcat(output, ".-.-  ");

```



```

135     }
136     else if (c == ':') {
137         strcat(output, "-.- . . ");
138     }
139     else if (c == '?') {
140         strcat(output, "-...- ");
141     }
142     else if (c == '\\') {
143         strcat(output, "..-.-.- ");
144     }
145     else if (c == '-') {
146         strcat(output, "... -.- ");
147     }
148     else if (c == '/') {
149         strcat(output, "..- - ");
150     }
151     else if (c == '(') {
152         strcat(output, "..... -. ");
153     }
154     else if (c == ')') {
155         strcat(output, "..... .. ");
156     }
157     else if (c == '"') {
158         strcat(output, "..-.-.- ");
159     }
160     else if (c == '&') {
161         strcat(output, ". ... ");
162     }
163     else if (c == '!') {
164         strcat(output, "---. ");
165     }
166     else if (c == ';') {
167         strcat(output, "... .. ");
168     }
169     else if (c == ' ') {
170         strcat(output, "/ ");
171     }
172     return output;
173 }
174

```

Note that the outputs of L and 0 have been changed for the \LaTeX compiler, the outputs in the code align with AMC standard.

VI CONCLUSION

There is an incredible lack of knowledge of students regarding Morse code. With the creation of the Telegraph and Morse Code in the early 19th century, people were able to communicate across long distances in very short periods of time, something that we take for granted in today's world. With this project, we will create a Morse code translator to and from English text. We hope to help students gain knowledge of Morse code and enjoy using this embedded system to translate between Morse code and English.

VII REFERENCES

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