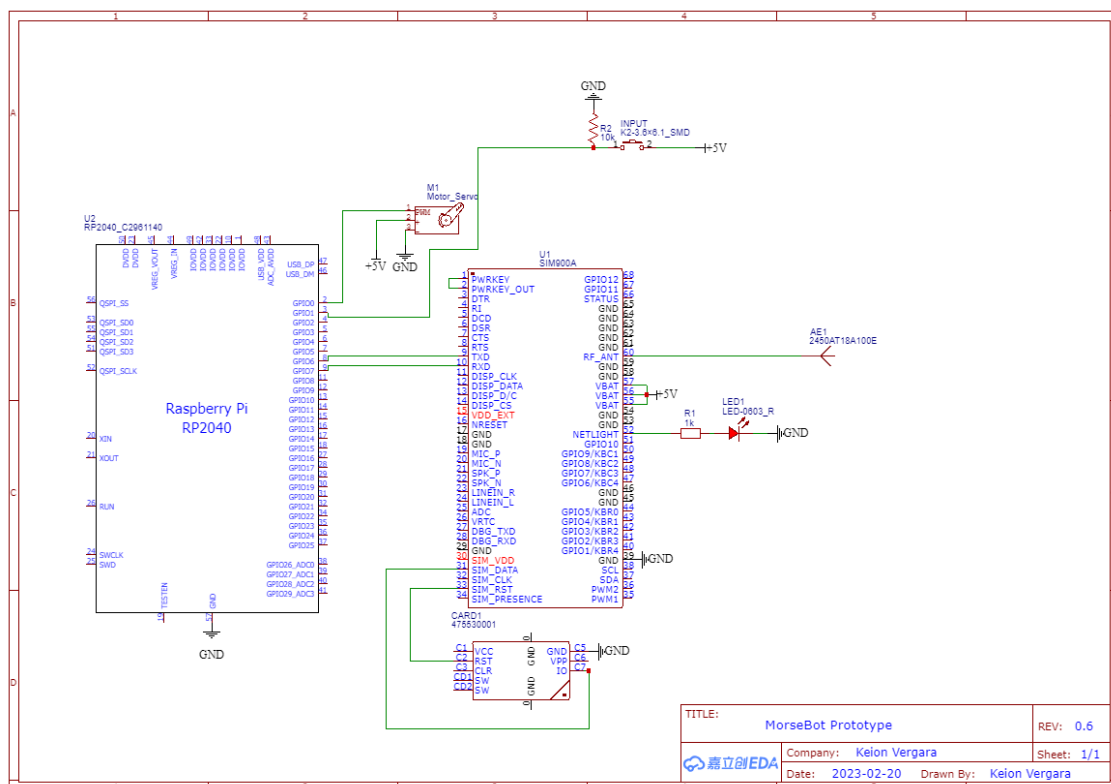


The College of Idaho

Morse Bot

The first cellphone designed for the deaf-blind.



Morse Code Chart

Letters:

A	.-	B	-...	C	-.-.	D	-..	E	.	F	..-
G	--.	H	I	..	J	.-..	K	-.-	L	.-..
M	--	N	-.	O	---	P	.-.	Q	--.	R	.-.
S	...	T	-	U	..-	V	...-	W	.-.	X	-..-
				Y	-.--	Z	--..				

Numbers:

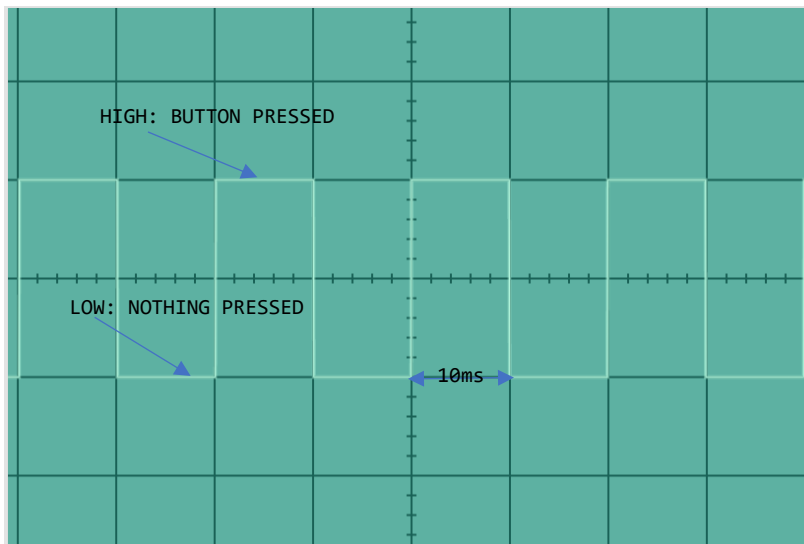
0	-----	1	.----	2	..---	3	...--	4-	5
		6	-....	7	--...	8	---..	9	----.		

Custom Functions:

BACK_BUTTON / OVERRIDE	_
YES_BUTTON	-.--

Encoding Example:

Example: The Pattern “....” Or ‘H’ in morse code



Single-Tap (.):

1ms - 14ms < PRESS_TIME

Long-Tap (-):

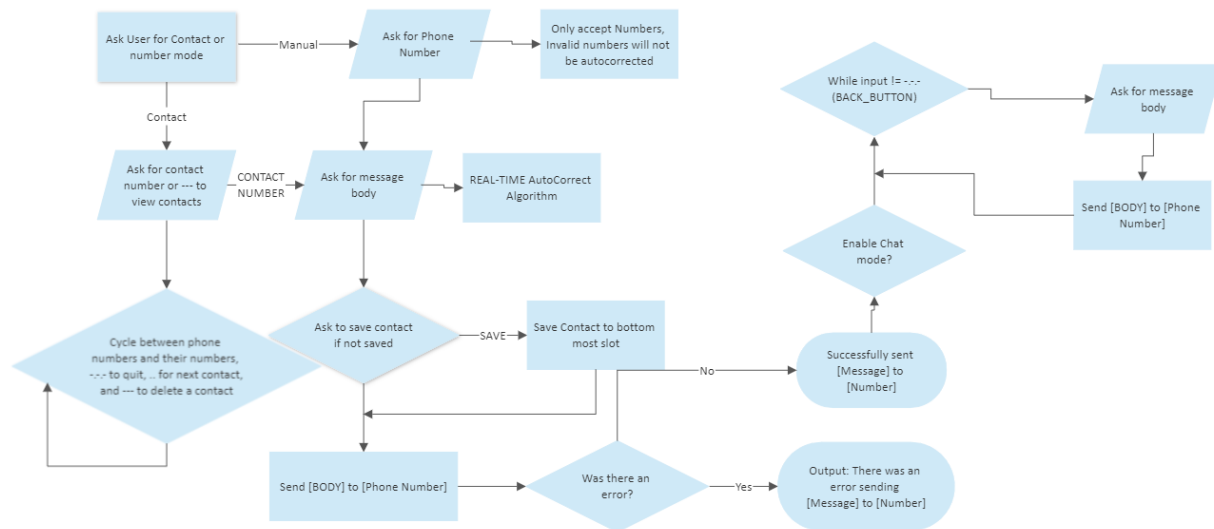
15ms – 299ms < PRESS_TIME

Long-Hold (_):

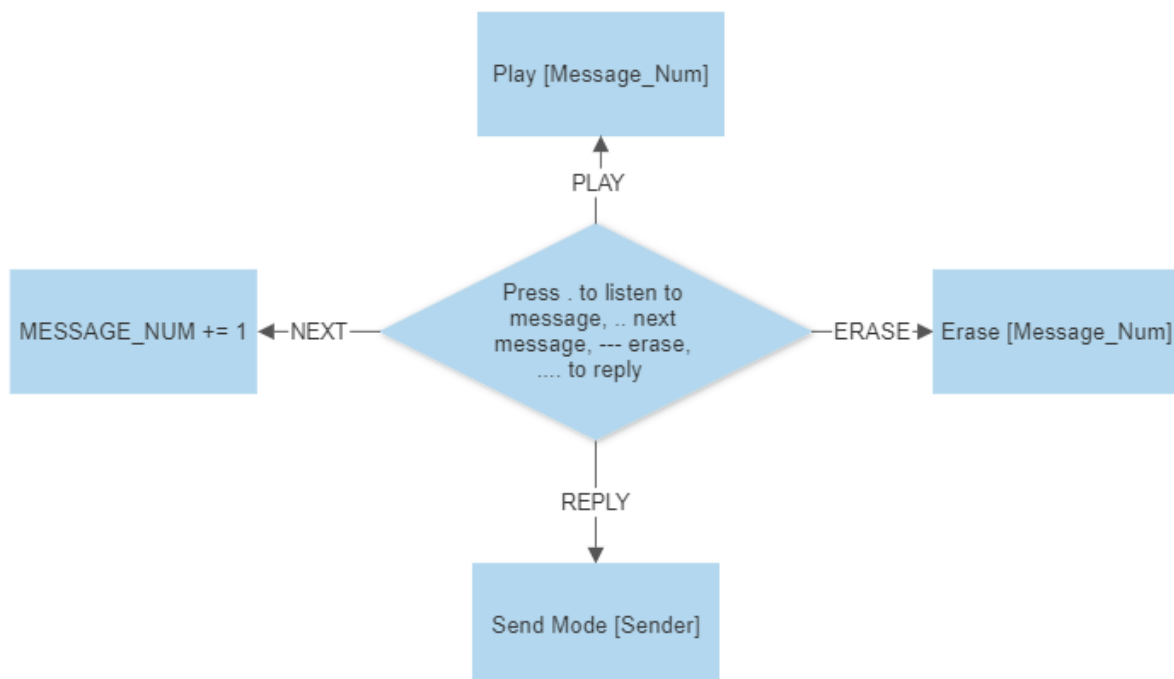
300ms < PRESS_TIME

Single Mode Menu Process Example:

Send Mode



Receive-Mode Menu Process Example:



Absolute Difference Algorithm (Rev. 0.2)

Time Complexity: $O(n*n!)$

Precision: ~75%

Constraints: Numerical-Input [0-9] per line

Compares and calculates the absolute difference between the input and a list of patterns.

Whichever pattern is the most “similar” gets returned. Works on patterns with a set buffer width (Ex. Numbers with a consistent width of 5).

```
def accuracycoefficient(pattern: str, compare: str):
    #pattern and compare must be equal in length
    error = 0
    correct = 0
    for i in range(len(pattern)):
        if pattern[i]==compare[i]:
            correct+=1
        else:
            error+=1
    return correct/len(pattern)
def best_guess(valid_codes: list[str], code_to_test:str):
    BEST=max(valid_codes, key=lambda t: accuracycoefficient(code_to_test, t))
    return BEST, accuracycoefficient(code_to_test,BEST)
def sift_buffer(valid_codes: list[str], string_to_test:str, BUFFER_SIZE:int):
    if len(string_to_test)==BUFFER_SIZE:
        return best_guess(valid_codes,string_to_test)[0]
    for i in range(0,len(string_to_test)-BUFFER_SIZE+1):
        print(string_to_test[i:i+BUFFER_SIZE])
        guess = best_guess(valid_codes, string_to_test[i:i+BUFFER_SIZE])
        print(f"Best Guess: {guess[0]} Confidence:{guess[1]*100}%")
```

Highest-Complexity-First Algorithm (Rev. 0.3)

Time Complexity: $O(N)$

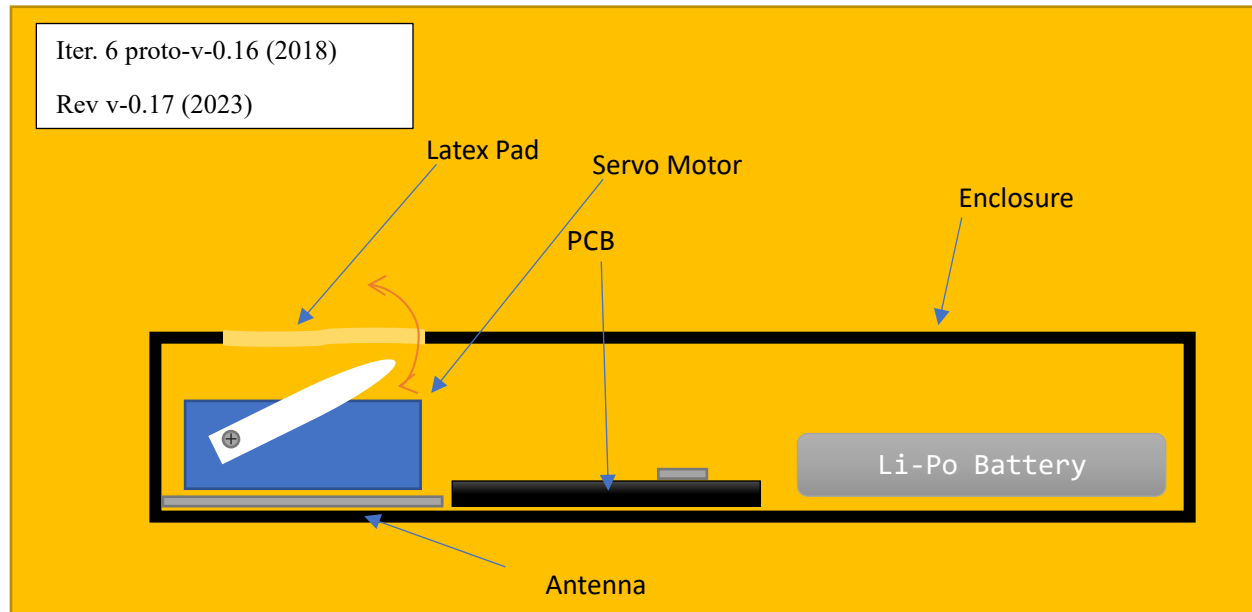
Precision: ~54.51%

Constraints: Matches only single patterns

Identifies accidental press' and attempts to return the most-similar accurate pattern

```
def errorProcess(self,pattern): # Predict what letter was misspelled
    SortedAlphabet = sorted(self.Alphabet, key=lambda c: c.count('-')+c.count('.'))[::-1]
    #sorts list with the most 'complex' patterns at the beginning
    possibleOthers = []
    for p in SortedAlphabet: # check every single letter to see if it is contained in pattern
        if p in pattern: # if so, we append it to the list of possible patterns, with the right most
patterns being the least complex
        possibleOthers.append(p)
    print(f"Possible patterns: {possibleOthers}")
    return possibleOthers[0] #Return first match (Temporary)
```

Side-View Design



[SUBJECT TO CHANGE]

Patent Abstract (2018)

Type: Utility Patent

Status: Pending

Monetization: Licensing

Invention: Machine/Apparatus/System & Concept

Abstract:

A Wireless and cellular-connected device that lacks visual or auditorial input/output rather using a motor & button to adhere its input and output functions. A pocket-sized enclosure is powered by an internal rechargeable 'Li-Po' battery and utilizes an onboard CPU / Microcontroller and a SIM900 Broadcom chip to interface with cellular connections. Internal Software that converts SMS text (ASCII) into a morse code sequence stored in binary than physically outputting that via a physical moving motor tapping sensation or physical moving motor vibration. A touch interface will convert a physical tapping or tactical user input sequence into binary morse code that will in-turn be used to as input to internal menu logic as well as user input that will be converted back to ASCII text and sent via SMS.

Claims:

First Wireless Cellular connected device to translate SMS to a physical tapping sensation Morse Code via vibration or motorized output.

First Wireless Cellular-connected rechargeable operated device to receive a morse code tactile input translated to human readable text and sent to a phone via SMS.

DESIGN PATENT

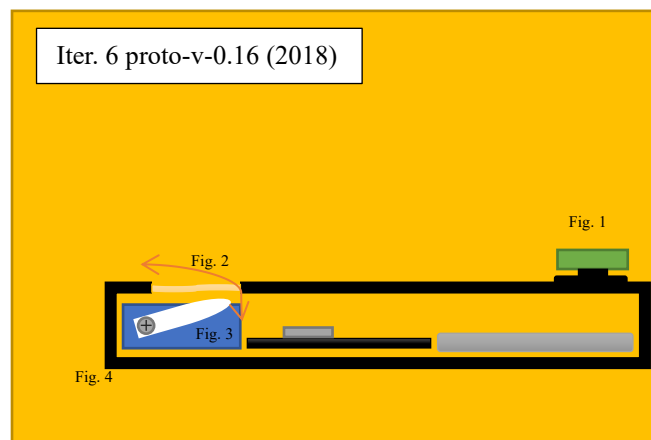


Figure 1. Input Button

Figure 2. arm moves up & down in a rotative motion (45 deg), simulating a tapping signal

Figure 3. Servo motor, latex pad above

Figure 4. Outer housing with a hole to provide a stationary place for the finger for user to receive tactile output.

References

- “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards.” *Combined ADA Standards*, U.S. Department of Justice (2010) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (2006), 15 Sept. 2010, <https://www.access-board.gov/files/ada/ADA-Standards.pdf>.
- Seine River School Division. (2018, June). *Almost in the Dragons’ Den*. Via the Seine. Retrieved February 20, 2023, from https://cdn5-ss21.sharpschool.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_152990/File/Community/Newsletters/VIA%20June%202018%20Web.pdf