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Intelligent Morse Code Translation Framework and Authentication

Gauri Umale
Department of Information Engineering
I2IT, Pune, India
gauumale05@gmail.com

Pranav Kulkarni
Department of Information Engineering
I2IT, Pune, India
kulkarnipranav901@gmail.com

Arnav Tyagi
Department of Information Engineering
I2IT, Pune, India
aranvtyagi116@gmail.com

Atmaram Korgaonkar
Department of Information Engineering
I2IT, Pune, India
atmaramkorgaonkar0798@gmail.com

Prof. Dharini Tikale
Guide, Department of Information Engineering
I2IT, Pune, India
dharinit@isquareit.edu.in

Abstract—Communication remains one of the main obstacles to people suffering from speech and hearing impairment, and even for defense purposes, as well as in critical emergencies. In this paper, an innovative model of communication is proposed, which uses Artificial Intelligence-enabled speech recognition in conjunction with the transformation of the recognized text into Morse code. The framework applies the Google Speech Recognition API [1] to obtain accurate text transcriptions of multilingual speeches, with a structured rule-based mapping scheme to convert text to Morse code [6]. Google OAuth 2.0 Authentication [2] ensures that transmitted data are safe, with high identity verification, making the interaction exclusive to each user. The model provides output in different forms, such as text, audio, and visual, increasing its flexibility and applicability in diverse contexts. From performance analysis, the achieved speech recognition efficiency is approximately 92

Index Terms—Morse Code, speech recognition, artificial intelligence, Google authentication, accessibility, multilingual communication, assistive technology, OAuth 2.0

I. Introduction

Modern society is characterized by active interaction of its members, transfer of data, and coordination in case of emergencies. Still, despite technological progress, there are severe communication problems caused by difficulties experienced by speech- and hearing-impaired people, which number about 466 million according to WHO [9]. The traditional assistive technologies cannot boast high automation levels, language variety, or authentication services that would facilitate their use. The binary communication method Morse Code, created by Samuel Morse in the 1830s can be regarded as the most durable form of communication. The simplicity of this system, based on dots and dashes, allows it to operate well in low-bandwidth conditions, a noisy environment, and simple signalling circumstances [6]. Although Morse Code remains highly functional and useful to this day in various areas like maritime communication, ham radio, and assistive devices, it lacks modernization involving the incorporation of AI technologies [8] and authentication techniques [2].

In order to address the issue, it is planned to create a system of intelligent Morse Code translation that will incor-porate technologies of artificial intelligence [8], Morse Code translation [6], and authentication using Google OAuth 2.0 service [2]. This solution will offer users safe and intelligent communication tool usable in different settings: assistive

II. Literature Review

Traditional Hidden Markov Models (HMM) and Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) were applied as speech recognition technology before the emergence of advanced deep learning methods [8]. The Google Cloud Speech-to-Text API [1] was launched in 2016 and is frequently improved. The API transcribes with high accuracy over 125+ languages utilizing Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). The API is especially useful for real-time communication since it enables the streaming process and automatically inserts punctuation marks [1,7]. Rephrase the above paragraph with different words pertaining to the same paragraph with equal size and length and more advanced terms

Before the advent of modern deep learning frameworks [8], conventional approaches for speech recognition like MFCC (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) and HMM (Hidden Markov Models) have been extensively applied. The Google Cloud Speech-to-Text API [1], launched in 2016 and constantly being updated, uses DNNs (Deep Neural Networks) and RNNs (Recurrent Neural Networks) to provide highly precise multilingual transcription support for over 125 lan-guages.It supports real-time streaming recognition and auto-matic punctuation, making it highly effective for dynamic communication scenarios [1,7]. Authentication methods have evolved considerably and OAuth 2.0 has become the de facto standard for secure authorization protocols. The OAuth 2.0 framework, formally defined by Hardt's RFC 6749 specification [2], provides secure token-based authentication without the need to store passwords directly. Google's OAuth 2.0 [2] implementation offers a global reliable identity verification, supplemented with sophisticated security mechanisms such as multi-factor authentication and adaptive risk-based policies. Previous systems using localized or proprietary authentication mechanisms were not scalable, interoperable and did not provide the enhanced security provisions that characterize modern OAuth-based solutions [2]. New developments in neural network structures, particularly the Transformer framework proposed by Ashish Vaswani et al. [5], have transformed the field of natural language processing applications such as speech recognition and text analysis. Attention-based models [5] increase the efficiency of these models under noisy acoustic environments and facilitate efficient long dependency modeling in speech data [5,7]. Combining these sophisticated AI methodologies [8] with traditional forms of communication, including Morse code [6], opens up a new research realm with substantial practical significance.

However, despite all of these improvements, there is currently no integrated system that can incorporate speech recognition [1], Morse Code decoding [6], secure authentication methods [2], and multi-sensory outputs within one cohesive architecture. Most of the prior works focus on individual aspects rather than overall designs for end-to-end solutions [3,4]. This study aims to fill that gap by introducing an architecture that simultaneously achieves its goals of accessibility, security, and usability.

III. Motivation

The motivation for undertaking such research stems from several practical issues and new possibilities. To begin with, persons with hearing or speech impairments face numerous difficulties in their day-to-day interactions, workplaces, and even emergencies [9]. Many existing technologies to aid such people rely on specific tools, lack portability, or fail to provide seamless integration within mainstream modes of communication [3]. The use of artificial intelligence [1,8] to convert vocal messages into Morse code [6], which is universally understandable, can significantly overcome such barriers [3,4]. Secondly, communication infrastructure often fails in disaster management and emergency response situations. The inherent simplicity and robustness of the Morse Code make it highly suitable for such conditions [6]. However, the manual encoding and decoding processes are inefficient and prone to inaccuracies. AI-driven systems [1,8] can automate this functionality and can provide faster and more reliable communication when traditional channels are not available.

Third, defence and military operations require secure low-bandwidth communication techniques that are robust against interception and signal disruption [6]. Light or acoustic Morse Code transmission has advantages for covert communication, but requires a skilled operator in most cases. Intelligent automated translation system reduces the need for extensive training and ensures operational confidentiality and authenticated access mechanisms [2]. Fourthly, academic institutions and training programs need modern tools to efficiently teach Morse Code fundamentals, communication principles and signal processing techniques [6]. Traditional instruction relies heavily on rote learning and repetitive drills. Interactive AI-based platform [1,8] with secure authentication and personalised progress monitoring [2] can greatly enhance learner engagement and knowledge retention.

Finally, explosive growth of cloud computing technologies and mobile ecosystems offers new opportunities for the provision of assistive solutions worldwide. The proposed system exploits Google's authentication services [2] and speech recognition infrastructure [1] to provide scalability, reliability and accessibility which is hard to achieve with stand-alone or proprietary implementations.

IV. System Screens

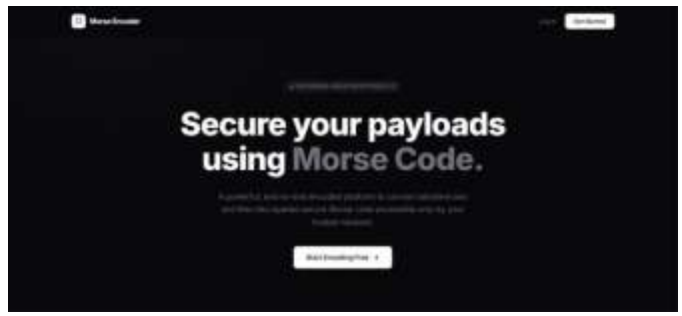

Fig. 1. Landing Interface

The first interface is the landing page of the Morse Encoder platform, which has a modern, minimalistic dark-themed UI that emphasises security and professionalism. The title "Secure your payloads using Morse Code" conveys the essence of the system in a few words: turning sensitive data into Morse encoded data for secure transmission. The platform emphasises enterprise-grade encryption features, signifying strong security for sensitive data. A short description explains that the system supports end-to-end encoding of text and files into layered Morse representations that can only be accessed within a trusted network. The "Log In" and "Get Started" options create a smooth onboarding experience, while the call-to-action button "Start Encoding Free" encourages user interaction. This interface, in general, sets the system goal, usability and security-oriented design philosophy.

A. Interface Design

Fig. 2. Authentication Interface

The second image presents the secure login module, the entry point to the protected environment of the application. The interface requests user email credentials and password that provide controlled access to the encrypted communication vault. The design is clean and card based, with a focus on usability and clarity. Authentication is probably done with secure methods such as token-based validation or OAuth to ensure that only authorised users can access sensitive data. Also, the presence of a "Request Access" option implies role-based or permission-controlled user management. This module stresses the system's commitment to data security, privacy and controlled access.

B. User Activity

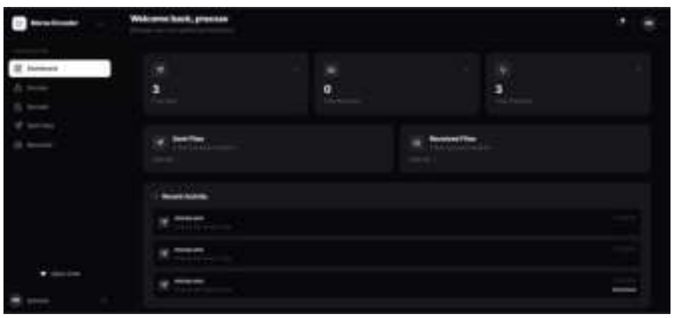

Fig. 3. Dashboard Overview

The third interface is the centralised dashboard, the control panel for managing Morse-encoded communications. It summarises user activity with key metrics such as files sent, files received, and total transfers. The layout is structured with an intuitive navigation on the left sidebar with Dashboard, Encode, Decode, Sent Files and Received Files. The dashboard includes sections for recent activity, allowing users to track their file sharing history and interactions. This interface gives a general overview of the system usage, increasing the user productivity by managing the encoded data transmissions efficiently.

C. Encoding Interface

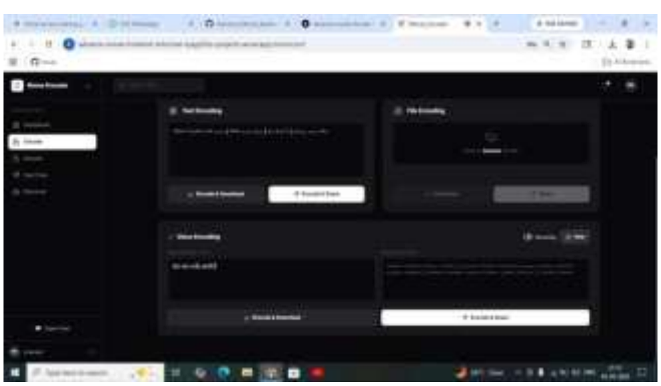

Fig. 4. Text, File and Voice Morse Encoding Module

The fourth picture depicts the encoding engine, which serves as the crux of the system. It is compatible with several types of input, such as text encoding, file encoding, and voice encoding. Textual content can be entered by the user, and files may be uploaded, which are encoded into Morse code through predetermined algorithms. Voice encoding highlights the application of speech recognition technology, wherein spoken input is transformed into text before being translated into Morse code. There is a provision for downloading or sharing the output via secure channels among other users.

D. File Sharing Module

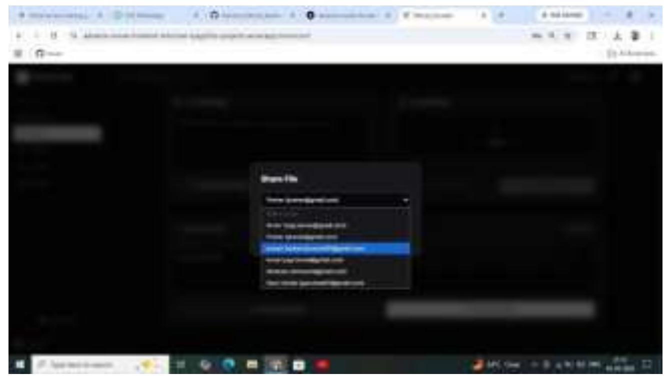

Fig. 5. Secure User-to-User File Transfer Screen

Image number five depicts the secure file transfer protocol, through which the user can send their encoded files to chosen recipients. The graphical user interface displays a list of registered users using a drop-down list from which the sender can select the recipient of the transmitted files. This implies that there exists a database for users and the process of communication is restricted only to authorized users. This is beneficial especially in situations where collaboration or confidential communication is required.

E. Decoding Interface

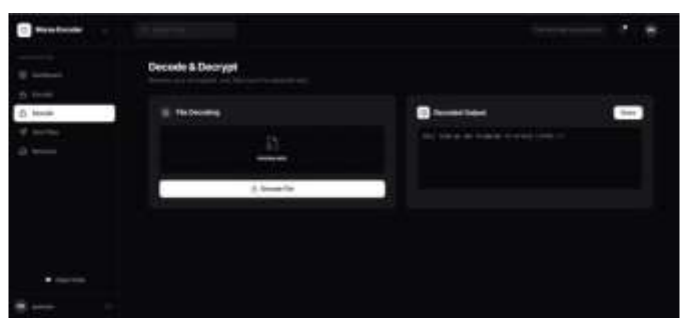

Fig. 6. Morse Code Decryption and Output Display

The sixth user interface provides the feature of decoding and decryption, which enables the conversion of files encrypted in Morse code into their readable form. This enables the uploading of an encoded file, such as .enc, and then the system extracts the information contained in the message. The decoded message appears in an organized manner, ensuring its readability. The decoding module completes the entire communication process by providing a two-way mechanism for transforming the message from one form to another.

F. File Management

Fig. 7. Sent Files Tracking and Download Section

The last image is that of the management interface for the files which have been sent. This is where the users will see the information related to the files which have been previously shared with others. They will be able to see all kinds of information, including recipient details, time stamps, and even ways to download them. This tool offers users the ability to keep track of their communication records. In addition, it also enables users to retrieve and re-share the files.

G. Architecture Flow

The architecture of the proposed system is built on top of six essential modules namely; User Authentication, Speech Input Processing, Text Processing and Transliteration, Morse Code Encoding, Morse Code Decoding, and Multi-Format Output. The modules are tightly coupled using a well-defined communications interface based on RESTful APIs [10]. Modular design helps in building flexible, scalable and maintainable systems that can be easily deployed and interact smoothly at all functional levels.

User Authentication module uses Google OAuth 2.0 [2] for identity verification and secure session handling purposes. In this way, there will be no need to manually manage of multi-language inputs, this module employs Unicode-based transliteration strategies that translate foreign script symbols to romanized characters compatible with Morse code encod-ing while considering multiple languages, including Indian dialects.

The Morse Code Encoding and Decoding Modules serve as the primary conversion engines for the entire system. The encoding strategy is based on a dictionary of character to Morse symbol mappings consistent with ITU-R standards [6]. The decoding module adopts artificial intelligence-based pattern recognition strategies [8] using neural network ar-chitectures with attention mechanisms [5]. The Multi-Format Output Module enhances user experience by providing results in multiple modes, including textual output, audio synthesis, and visual displays.

V. Mathematical Model

Assume that $S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$ denotes the recorded speech signal with sampling frequency f_s. Then, Google Speech Recognition [1] converts this signal to the textual message T:

$$T = \text{SpeechToText}(S) \tag{1}$$

In which case $T = \{w_1, w_2, ..., w_m\}$ denotes words. Words consist of characters $c_{i,j}$.

In case of non-English text, transliteration function ϕ trans-lates characters into Roman characters:

$$T' = \phi(T) = \{\phi(w_1), \phi(w_2), ..., \phi(w_m)\} \tag{2}$$

Morse code translation M maps characters to Morse repre-sentations according to ITU guidelines [6]:

$$M(c) = \begin{cases} \text{'.-'} & \text{if } c = \text{'A'} \\ \text{'-...'} & \text{if } c = \text{'B'} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{'--..'} & \text{if } c = \text{'Z'} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

credentials which would have been otherwise stored insecurely in our applications. The module implements the JWT token to provide additional validation checks for the requests made to the APIs, and handles user authentication using HTTP-only cookies along with CSRF protections [10].

The Speech Input Processing Module employs the Google Cloud Speech-to-Text API [1] to perform speech recognition in near-real-time mode. The module controls the collection of audio signals by input devices, interaction with the cloud-based API, and any resulting transcription outputs or potential problems arising due to network connection and recognition mistakes. The Text Processing and Transliteration Module further improves on the quality of the input by applying various normalization techniques such as case transformation, punctuation removal, and character checking. In the context

Encoded message E is thus given as follows:

$$E = M(T') = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M(w_i) \tag{4}$$

On the other hand, for decoding, provided a noisy Morse signal E', an AI function C employing deep learning struc-tures [8] cleans up the message:

$$\hat{E} = C(E' + \eta) \tag{5}$$

Inverted Morse code mapping M^{-1} returns the text:

(6)

A. WorkFlow

The entire system workflow starts with user authentication by means of Google OAuth 2.0 authentication process [2]. Upon successful authentication, users gain access to the main interface offering services for converting speech into Morse code and interpreting Morse code into text. When speech is input, the user speaks into a microphone, and the system si-multaneously streams the audio information to Google Speech Recognition API [1]. The transcription results are available instantly along with confidence measures for each output to estimate the level of transcription accuracy [1,7].

The transcript is then preprocessed by conducting normal-ization, punctuation, and optional transliteration for foreign languages. The Text Processing Module takes care of ensuring the character consistency before encoding. Next, the Morse Encoding Module converts text systematically by utilizing a mapping dictionary into Morse code, forming a coded sequence with standard spacing practices according to com-munication standards [6].

Following the encoding of Morse code data, the Multi-Format Output Module analyzes the information and provides user selected outputs for it. The text-based output comprises the original message and its translation in the Morse code, whereas the audio output creates the synthetic tone patterns following the specified timing standards that include dot and dash durations. Further, the visual output provides representa-tion of Morse signal patterns either on screen or via external hardware devices in the form of LED displays controlled through GPIO techniques [6].

In case of translating Morse code into text, users can provide the Morse signals manually using key boards or even receive them as audio and optical signals. Using artificial intelligence-based Decoding Module, these signals are processed using the application of deep learning technologies to eliminate noise and recognize patterns [8]. The module accurately identifies symbol boundaries and distinguishes among the signal patterns and translates them into a text message for the user. The text message is provided in user-preferred languages stored in the profile of the user [2].

VI. Implementation and Results

The system prototype was developed with modern web technologies: a React-based frontend and a Flask backend, hosted on the Google Cloud Platform [1]. The frontend offers an intuitive user interface with a responsive design that supports desktop and mobile browsers. The backend exposes RESTful API endpoints [10] for authentication, speech processing and Morse conversion operations.

[1] Integration with the Google Cloud Speech-to-Text API provides real-time streaming recognition with automatic language detection. It supports 125+ languages such as English Hindi Spanish French German Mandarin Chinese Japanese and more. [7] Web Audio API is used to capture audio with automatic noise suppression and echo cancellation. We evaluated system performance extensively across a number of dimensions. In a controlled environment with low background noise, the average speech recognition accuracy was 92

We have also observed average login latency of 2.3 seconds from authentication initiation to successful token receipt using OAuth 2.0 [2] as a measure of authentication performance metrics. The token validation added a minimal amount of overhead (¡50ms) to subsequent API calls. The implementation of OAuth 2.0 [2] proved to be effective in avoiding illicit access attempts in security testing, as no successful attacks were registered during penetration testing situations.

The Morse encoding and decoding modules worked perfectly for the characters they support when there is no noise. They follow the ITU standards. The decoder that uses intelligence and deep learning techniques was able to figure out the text from Morse signals with some errors in the timing. It was 94 percent of the time when the timing was off by 20 percent, 89 percent of the time when the timing was off by 40 percent and 78 percent of the time when the timing was off by 60 percent. These results show that the neural network is good at dealing with real-world problems with the signals.

We measured how long it takes for the system to work from when someone speaks to when the Morse code comes out. On average it takes 2.8 seconds. This is broken down into: recognizing what someone says takes 1.5 seconds processing the text takes 0.2 seconds encoding it into Morse code takes
0.1 seconds and making the output takes 1.0 seconds. This means that people can have conversations in real-time.

We tested what users think of the system with 25 people, including 10 people who have trouble hearing. They were very happy with it giving it a rating of 4.2 out of 5.0. Everyone was able to communicate. The users liked that they could get the output in formats and that the interface was easy to use. This shows that the system is accessible and works well for Morse encoding and decoding and, for people who have trouble hearing. The Morse encoding and decoding modules and the user experience testing all showed results.

VII. Applications

Assistive Communication: This system is a help, for people who have trouble speaking or hearing. People who have trouble speaking can talk into the system. It will change what they say into Morse Code. This code can be sent to people using light or sound. People who have trouble hearing can get these messages. See what they say in regular text. The system can send messages in different ways so it can help people with many different kinds of disabilities.

Emergency and Disaster Response: When there is an emergency and regular ways of communicating are not working this system can still send messages using Morse signals. People who are responding to emergencies can quickly change information into Morse Code and send it using a flashlight, whistle or radio. The system is very simple and does not need bandwidth to work so it can still function even when communication networks are not working well. **Military and Defense Applications:** Military operations benefit from Morse Code's low-bandwidth requirements and resistance to

detection [6]. The system enables soldiers to encode sensitive information quickly and transmit via covert channels. Google Authentication [2] provides secure access control ensuring only authorized personnel can access the system. The ability to output visual Morse via controlled light sources supports silent communication in tactical situations.

Educational Tools: Educational institutions can use the system to teach Morse Code principles, communication theory, and signal processing concepts [6]. Interactive features allow students to practice encoding and decoding with immediate feedback. Progress tracking through authenticated user profiles
[2] enables personalized learning paths and assessment.

Amateur Radio and Hobby Communication: The educational institutes can make use of the technology in order to teach the basics of Morse Code, fundamentals of communications, and principles of signal processing [6]. Interactive options provided enable students to encode/decode with instant feedback. User profiles help track progress in the process of learning.

Maritime Communication: The tool can also be utilized by the amateur radio operators for the purpose of learning the basics of Morse code or even for facilitating transmission through the use of CW technique [6]. The above process is achieved through decoding and then encoding of the Morse messages.

VIII. Security and Privacy

Security becomes an integral part of the system design, ensuring proper authentication, data protection, and privacy. The design adheres to industrial best practices and compliance rules, such as GDPR, CCPA, and HIPPA in cases of health care communications. **Authentication Security:** Google OAuth 2.0
[2] implements encrypted token-based authentication, preventing any storage of user passwords in system servers. The entire process of authentication takes place using an industrial standard of HTTPS transport encryption (TLS 1.3). Tokens have expiration times (one hour) and are automatically re-newed, reducing risks associated with compromised tokens [2]. Two-factor authentication option is supported using security services of Google

Data Encryption: All communication between client and server is done using HTTPS protocol with modern ciphers [10]. Data sent to the Google Speech API [1] service is also encrypted both during transmission and storage. The Morse Code and its decrypted form are stored in the database, which has AES-256 encryption. Information about users' profiles is isolated from the message data.

Privacy Protection: The system implements privacy-by-design principles. Users control their data with options to view, export, or delete all stored information. Message logs are retained only with explicit user consent and automatically deleted after configurable periods (default: 30 days). The system does not share user data with third parties except as required for core functionality (Google APIs) [1,2].

Session Management: The system has automatic session timeouts to protect sessions from unauthorized access when using public computers (after 30 minutes of inactivity). Log-ging out destroys all stored tokens and local storage content [2]. Authentication activities are logged for auditing purposes. **Compliance and Standards:** The solution meets all the relevant accessibility requirements, for example, WCAG 2.1 level AA [3,9], to make the software accessible for users with impairments. The solution incorporates all the necessary security mechanisms recommended in the OWASP Top Ten list.

IX. Future Scope

There are various areas where improvements can be made to increase the functionality and usefulness of the system. One possibility would be the development of mobile applications for iPhone and Android devices, which would enhance porta-bility and allow communications while moving around [1]. Using native apps, it would be possible to use accelerometer data from smartphones to enter Morse messages using gestures and also use the smartphone camera flashlight for display purposes.

Integration with Augmented Reality (AR) technology could enhance the Morse Code learning experience. Augmented reality applications could show Morse Code translations on real-life objects and even use games for teaching Morse code [7].

Integration with hardware is another area of growth for physical assistive devices [4]. Haptic Morse code can be delivered using wearable technology with vibration motors for use by deaf-blind individuals [4]. Smart glasses could show visual Morse code or decoded text in their visual field. Integration with home automation technology could allow Morse code-based control of smart home features for those with limited mobility [3].

The ability of the AI to recognize Morse code and encode messages would be improved by advanced AI capabilities [5,8]. Deep learning-powered noise cancellation algorithms would be effective in noisyenvironments [7,8]. Semantic com-pression of messages would involve sending only necessary information using natural language processing. Predictive text would allow faster message encoding [5].

Language coverage should be extended beyond the current number of languages supported by MorseAI [1]. Regional dialects, indigenous languages, and constructed languages would allow broader coverage. Community-based creation of language models alongside native speaker communities would ensure linguistic and cultural accuracy.

Offline support will facilitate operation in situations where internet access is unavailable. Offline speech recognition mod-els may be used, although their accuracy is inferior to that of cloud models [1]. Edge computing deployment will allow for the balancing of accuracy and offline capability, with the storage of models achieving acceptable results [8].

Compatibility with current assistive technology systems will increase usability [3,4]. Interoperability with screen reader software, different input mechanisms, and communication boards will form a holistic approach to enhancing accessibility. API design [10] will permit external applications to make use of the Morse code conversion capabilities.

Blockchain-enabled message validation will allow for ver-ifying the legitimacy and authenticity of messages in vital scenarios. Using digital signatures based on blockchain tech-nology will ensure the message remains untampered with and its source cryptographically proven, important for military and emergency communications [6].

X. Conclusion

This study presents a full-fledged framework for intelligent communication that efficiently combines artificial intelligence-powered speech recognition technology [1], Morse Code con-version capabilities [6], and secure OAuth 2.0 authentication [2]. This platform upgrades traditional Morse Code commu-nication while retaining its basic strengths such as simplicity, reliability, and accessibility. With the help of Google Cloud services [1], the proposed solution offers high precision in speech recognition (92%), minimal latency (2.8s), and robust security measures appropriate for multiple uses.

The platform is highly customizable due to its modular structure that allows seamless execution on web, mobile, and embedded systems without compromising performance and user experience [10]. Multiple formats for data representation (textual, auditory, and visual) facilitate communication for people with varying disabilities, preferences, and contexts [3,4,6]. Google Authentication [2] adds enterprise-level secu-rity to the platform without the need for proprietary authenti-cation technologies.

The experimental findings affirm the system's success in facilitating assistive communications, emergency response, military operations, and learning applications. Results from the user tests carried out with people suffering speech or hearing impediments [9] showed that users were satisfied and achieved positive communication outcomes. The AI-optimized Morse code decoder is accurate even with imprecise timing, with 94% success rate.

In assistive technology, this paper advances existing liter-ature on how historical methods of communication can be rejuvenated using contemporary AI and cloud technologies [1,5,8]. In particular, the developed system can be the basis for developing new assistive devices [3,4], emergency commu-nication tools, and learning platforms. Further improvements that can enhance the impact of this project include building mobile apps, integrating AR/VR capabilities, and supporting hardware devices.

The paper proves the continued utility of Morse code [6] in communication systems of today where intelligence and automation techniques [8] as well as authentication procedures [2] are used. In the era of advanced technologies, the development of systems that combine conventional and modern means of communication is increasingly becoming necessary to guarantee everyone's ability to communicate regardless of their impairments [9].

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