

Viability Of Identifying The Disturbance Of Geomagnetic Field With Smart Phone Technology

V.Venkata Krishna, B.Venkatesh, M. Vara Sai Ram, K. Siva Krishna, D.V.Ratnam

Abstract: In this paper with the help of smartphones technology we had performed the magnetic field measurements by using the sensor data collector app. By studying about the sensors of honor and vivo phones, the sensors have the 1400nT nominal sensitivity. from the sensors also we can detect the glitches which having the amplitude of measurement of ± 1500 nT. due to this magnetics terms there will be a effect on satellites and satellite communication and also the human life. In this study we had improved about sensors magnetic fields for future improvements.

Key words: Shrewd gadgets, remote sensor systems, occasion recognition, information building, modeling data, physics education research, student experiments, natural science, geomagnetism, magnetic field. Estimations

1. INTRODUCTION

During the twentieth century the magnetic field strengths makes the effect on satellite frameworks and the control lattices. The discovery of solar storms using powerful instrument started by vanhombolton in dec9,1806,In a seven hours of time for every thirty minutes he takes the reading for astronomical phenomiona.at the time of vanhombult twelve attractive magnetic observations has built up worldwide to proceed with the checking utilizing continuously, increasing refined instruments, fluxgate which is used to measure the forces of magnetic lines. The measuring device, which is known as gauss meter has been accessible for a considerable length of time and utilized by beginner researchers and educators the same to investigate the essential standards of attraction. However, the recognition of field which having the 0.7 gauss has become complicated and very costly. There are some magnetometers like 3 pivot, hall effect magnetometer which is used to distinguishing the field strengths the improvement of this magnetometer device makes the quantitative estimation and gives very effective earth attractive field and its adjustment. And finally, this paper describes the smart phone technology according to the 21st century

2. SMART PHONES AND APPS

Surveying whether cell phone attractive sensors are fit for recognizing the moment changes during a solar magnetic storm represents a serious test. Regularly, science-level estimations have been made with apparatus where programs and developments are surely known. Numerous instruments are even planned and manufactured by the researchers themselves, thus their inward activities and working standards are likewise surely known. This likewise applies to the product used to adjust and break down the information. Cell phones, in any case, speak to an extreme test in light of the fact that, not exclusively are their definite structures and capacities restrictive to the manufacturer, but the originators who make the product that entrance the crude information are normally not ready to examine the similarly exclusive subtleties of how their applications work. Therefore, our appraisal of how well cell phone attractive sensors perform in making exceptionally touchy geomagnetic estimations views these stages as basically 'secret elements'. Our lone response is to endeavor to gather how they perform and work through examination of the subsequent information stream.

Since the presentation of the honor in 2009, mobile phones come forward it is out field for detecting magnetometer direction in space and utilize the fundamental applications and decide the criteria regarding the magnetic south. The active controller sensor comprises the three different modules and adjust independently on x-axis, y-axis of the mobile phone every module describes the power of earth attractive field. Lobby sensor used to measure the magnitude of magnetic field make changes yield at the attractive magnetic field goes into them and change in quality. Different magneto resistive particulars are utilized and maintaining reaction of every sensor to just a single part of the earth's magnetic field. There are some sensors like YAS537, three hub electronic compass A case of such a sensor is the YAS5536, 3-hub Electrical which is of compass IC which is used in honor having the attractive concentrator the YA3137 chip estimation from -4914 μ T to +4312 μ T. The sensor which is in simple structure producing the voltage so a simple analog to digital converter makes a interpretation output to 12 pieces or 14 pieces information in continuous estimation modes the magnetic meter take 6 examples for ordinary goals and 150 examples for very high goal estimation controlled by programming application the vivo uses a A4AS532B magnetometer having the features show an effect ability of 100nT in x and y course and 250 in z course. For the two stages, the showed X, Y, Z pivot depend on the direction of the chip in the cell phone, and line up with the purported Body Frame organize (x,y,z) framework. Geographically we had been working with the earth phase show (x,y,z).The z-pivot focuses along the nadir-apex hub expanding towards the focal point of Earth. Opposite to this hub is the nearby even plane which the x-hub increments towards attractive north and the y-hub expands eastwards. Cell phones use pivot networks to change over to the body phase over the neighborhood geomagnetic Earth phase framework and in this way decides the direction of the cell phone in physical space. In the talks to pursue, the cell phones should be places on tabletop so that the bz and Bz pivot were parallel. No endeavor was made to situate the cell phones in the flat plane since the run of the mill client won't have the option to adjust the level plane pivot to North and south with a similar exactness ($\pm 0.2^\circ$) concerning the z-heading, causing inadequately managed off sets in the attractive segments in these ways. By and by, because of the rotating fields about the appropriately adjusted vertical pivot,

the greatness of the flat cell phone part, $h = (B_x^2 + B_y^2)^{1/2}$, ought to be indistinguishable from geomagnetic H . The triplet segments promptly open to the cell phone client ($|h|$, h , B_z) should then rise to the geomagnetic observatory esteems ($|B H, -b_z$).

3. SENSOR DATA COLLECTOR:

The sensor data collector which collects the data from a different type of sensors from our devices. The labels or graphs of till date is always be in read time when we are collecting, and this saved data will be collected in csv files of local storage device. It is not only used for magnetic field detection but also used in artificial intelligence training. The data collection gives the correct of all sensors which is available our android phones or tablets and show the real time charts and grades there are different of options for this application that caused in our experiments and data algorithm there are different types of sensors like motion sensor, positive sensors environment sensor, body sensors promotion sensor is used to detect the motions, gravity accelerometer of a body. The position sensor for magnetometer description find the environment sensor for temperature, pressure and humidity. To determine magnetic field graph in the data collector we will select the duration of data and also the data collector speed it is having the options like fact very fast slow and we can add the label according to the activities of the sensor data will store csv files and from the csv files we can determine the chart graph.

4. SOLAR MAGNETISM:

As we know that the earth magnetic field some time looks like sun magnetic field. It looks to be bar magnet which is having the closed lines. And finally, scientist called it is as a dipole. To suns dipole moment very strong compare to earth dipole moment when the sun comes near to the earth there will be a subplots available on earth magnetic field having the large magnetism and its 1000 times stronger than the dipoles of surrounded till causes the earth will disturbed by the field lines. There are different types of magnetic field travelled in between the planets which are distributed by the earth magnetic field the magnetic field will be determined by components with B_x and B_y is not so important and the B_z is perpendicular to the eclipse for example let us take ordinary magnet when two poles opposite attract each other and when the poles are equal they repel each other from this situation there are some magnetic particles collide with oxygen and nitrogen particles that effect on atmosphere and emit light on earth as astronomical

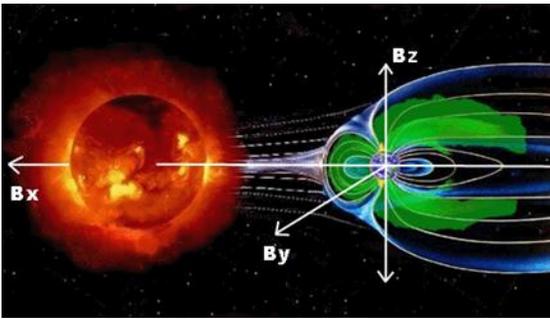
5. SMART PHONE DEFECTS

It is one of the first issue to be consider, here we had to take the electrical measurement externally and internally where it can be affected directly for date we get. Here both the mobile phones are to be placed on flat surface table under conditions of room temperature here sensor data collector takes the reading for 3hours. Here different types of dc changes have been occurred and we have seen the very large glitches for the vivo phone with the amplitude of $4\text{-}\mu\text{T}$. It occurs for every 30minute and it is not occurred in honor for the honor there will be a sudden increment and decrement in to field of 100samples. There is another issue which is occurred because when we recharge to application to know about this

problem we have to place the smartphone vivo and honor to be placed on a flat surface table without metallic and to be placed each other of 1.5 meters and now data collector will take the reading under the room temp of 78F and here the batteries are fully charged at the time of data reading and there is another issue for battery charging and discharging here honor will have the battery change of 8hours where the vivo phone will have the battery charge of 7hours. So here we cannot takes the reading continuous for both the smartphone so it can be determine by we have to only 1hour reading for both smartphones

6. GEOMAGNETIC STORM

The geomagnetic field at each geographic area experiences a diurnal change on the grounds that the earthbound dipole is off set from Earth's center, and on the huge scale isn't symmetric from early afternoon to 12 PM because of the nearness of the geomagnetic 'tail'. The adequacy of this impact at mid-scopes can be evaluated from the FRD information appeared in Fig.7 and isn't more prominent than $\pm 50\text{nT}$ in any non-storm geomagnetic part at this attractive latitude. It is, therefore, not a perceivable impact in the cell phone information. honor yielding a fairly better estimating exhibition generally speaking. The B_z magnetometer information displayed have been altered to evacuate the abrupt bounces known to happen following battery charging. Also, the information esteems are shown at a goal of one information indicate like clockwork diminish the quantity of plotted focuses. Holes in the information happen, and reflect times when no estimations were made. The mean estimation of B_z is $45\ \mu\text{T}$, contrasted with the FRD estimations of $-49\ \mu\text{T}$ spoke to in the cell phone facilitate framework, and the anticipated $-48.5\ \mu\text{T}$ at the watching area Vijayawada. We recently chose the B_z segment for storm discovery on the grounds that through the correct flat of a table it was conceivable to adjust the cell phone B_z pivot with the nearby geomagnetic z-hub. In any case, in spite of the fact that the segments in the flat plane can't be so effectively lined up with the nearby geomagnetic facilitate framework, which is five-times the base variety created by the digitalized clamor of $\pm 140\ \text{nT}$. An assortment of influences have been investigated that may represent these strange varieties including temperature degrees, battery charge, physical area and past cell phone working history, however none appear to be embroiled right now. This proposes some electronic frameworks elements might be included that can't be straightforwardly constrained by the accessible advanced cell application settings, or generally alleviated through an estimation convention change. We additionally checked whether visit cell phone re-alignment utilizing the 'figure-8' method depicted would improve the information quality and uniformity, but no such improvement was recognized. During the period from oct2, 2019 at 11:00 to November 19 at 19:00 an aggregate of 18,000 estimations were taken utilizing the honor, which are introduced in application. The information shows the trademark 'turn around punctuation' state of each iPhone information session (for example Figure 4), and just the qualities at the 'leader' of the punctuation are legitimate measurements. Also demonstrated is the comparing normal incentive for BH for each watching session. By and by with respect to the Samsung information, there doesn't appear to be a significant relationship between's varieties in K and the qualities recorded for B_z or BH.



he sun's global magnetic field.

7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

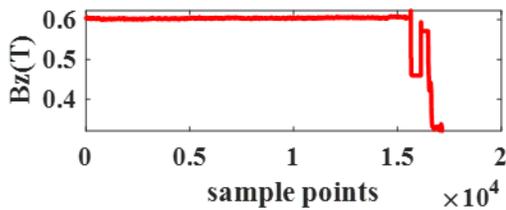


Fig 1: from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the honor data,here the data is taken in the morning and it is having the intensity value of upto2 micro tesla and here we can see the less glitches

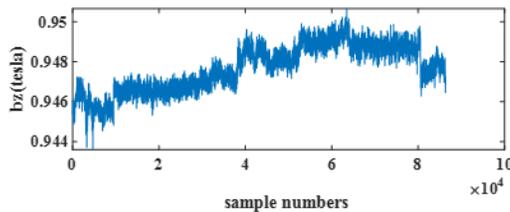


Fig 2:from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the vivo data, here the data is taken in the morning and it is having the intensity value of upto 10 micro tesla and here we can see the more glitches

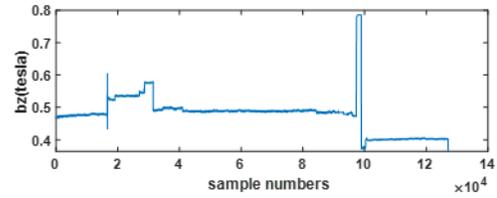


Fig 3:from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the honor data, here the data is taken in the afternoon and it is having the intensity value of upto 14 micro tesla and here we can see the less glitches but we can see the sudden glitches

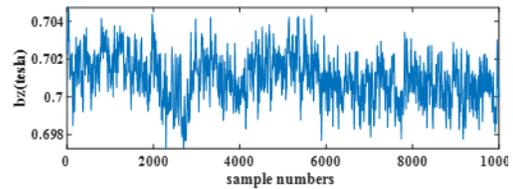


Fig 4: from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the vivo data,here the data is taken in the afternoon and it is having the intensity value of upto10 micro tesla and here we can see the more and more glitches

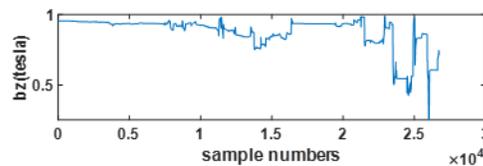


Fig 5: from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the honor data, here the data is taken in the evening and it is having the intensity value of upto3micro tesla and here we can see the more and more glitches

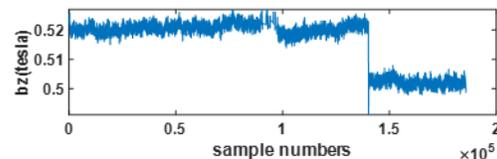


Fig 6:from the graph x axis shows the sample points and the y axis shows the Bz values of a magnetic field graph.it is the vivo data, here the data is taken in the evening and it is having the intensity value of upto 2 micro tesla and here we can see the more and more glitches

8. CITIZEN SCIENCE:

Resident science is open investment in science and its development has been empowered significantly by cell phone sensors. Structuring, assembling, and keeping up resident science and publicly supporting applications is relentless and past the extent of this paper, yet such information may have

novel scientific and instructive worth. In spite of the fact that the present tests right now don't set up that even the most grounded geomagnetic tempests can be identified with high measurable confidence, by and by there are a few uses of this universal innovation that could in any case go ahead. Two current application-based ventures identify with Earth's geomagnetic field. One, the Auroras urus venture, is the first resident science venture including > 6,000 individuals detailing the perceivability of the Northern and Southern Lights. In the event that wireless magnetometers can routinely and dependably distinguish geomagnetic storm signals, at that point it would be beneficial to consolidate the two applications or offer information. At present, the two cell phone stages tried have not exhibited a solid, connected reaction to geomagnetic storms beneath $K=8$. All things considered, as versatile advances develop, the capacity to utilize a cell phone as an arranged genuine time' personal space climate station' will increment drastically. One can even imagine that the capacity to improve at equality and self-approve whether one is recognizing space climate, may originate from the mix of numerous heterogeneous informational indexes. This has significant ramifications for the stewardship of room climate information, and it is basic to remain over the most recent innovation for space climate applications.

9. CONCLUSION:

Here the honor and vivo smartphone magnetometer sensors have a nominal sensitivity of $\pm 180\text{nT}$, sometimes there will be a gaussian noise levels, it can be reduced by some more artifacts, as we know that the temperature is increasing day by day due to the sun is becoming more active therefore stronger magnetic storms are increasing. With the smart phone technology, it easy to detect the geomagnetic storms and we can take safety precautions, and go for the future improvements, here we can see the differences of honor and vivo phone noise levels, intensity levels across the different platforms

10. REFERENCES:

- [1] S. Odenwald, *The 23rd Cycle: Learning to Live With a Stormy Star*. New York, NY, USA: Columbia Univ. Press, 2000, p. 55.
- [2] G. S. Lakhina and B. T. Tsurutani, "Geomagnetic storms: Historical perspective to modern view," *Off. J. Asia Oceania Geosci. Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 5, 2016. Accessed: Sep. 11, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40562-016-0037-4>
- [3] S. Odenwald. (2000). Soda Bottle Magnetometer: Middle School Grades. Accessed: Sep. 11, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://lasp.colorado.edu/home/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/magnetometer.pdf>
- [4] S. Odenwald. (2001). Solar Storms and You: Activity 9: Soda Bottle Magnetometer. Accessed: Sep. 11, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://image.gsfc.nasa.gov/poetry/workbook/page9.html>
- [5] J.J.LoveandA.Chulliat, "Aninternationalnetworkofmagneticobservatories," *EOS, Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union*, vol. 94, no. 42, pp. 373–374, 2013.
- [6] C. D. Beggan and S. R. Marple, "Space weather goes to schools," *Astron. Geophys.*, vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 2.24–2.26, Apr. 2016, doi: 10.1093/astrogeo/atw072.
- [7] Asahi Kasei Microdevices. (2017). AK8963 3-Axis Electronic Compass. Accessed: Sep. 10, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.akm.com/akm/en/file/datasheet/AK8963C.pdf>
- [8] Amazon. (2017). AK8963C AK8963 BGA-14 3-Axis Electronic Compass for iPhone 5S. Accessed: Sep. 13, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/AK8963C-AK8963BGA-14-Electronic-Compass/dp/B00OW1B0BQ>
- [9] Yamaha. (2014). YAS532B Magnetic Field Sensor Specifications. Accessed: Sep. 28, 2017. [Online]. Available: http://download.yamaha.com/api/asset/file/?language=ja&site=jp.yamaha.com&asset_id=52799
- [10] W. H. Campbell, *Introduction to Geomagnetic Fields*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1997, pp. 4–6.
- [11] Analysis of Seismo-Ionospheric Perturbations using Modified Covariance Algorithm SPIE Conference On Remote Sensing-April 2016 R.Revathi Dr.S.KoteswaraRao Proc. Of SPIE Vol.9877, 987730-1to 987730-7
- [12] Revathi, R., et al. "Application of maximum entropy method for earthquake signatures using GPSTEC." *Multispectral, Hyperspectral, and Ultraspectral Remote Sensing Technology, Techniques and Applications VI*. Vol. 9880. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2016.
- [13] Revathi, R., et al. "Observation of ionospheric disturbances for earthquakes ($M > 4$) occurred during June 2013 to July 2014 in Indonesia using wavelets." *Remote Sensing of the Atmosphere, Clouds, and Precipitation VI*. Vol. 9876. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2016.
- [14] Kiran, K. Uday, et al. "Identification of Coseismic Signatures by Comparing Welch and Burg Methods Using GPS TEC." *Information and Decision Sciences*. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 335-344.
- [15] Revathi, R., et al. "Instantaneous Time Smoothing in GPS Receivers Using Kalman Filter." *Information and Decision Sciences*. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 289-296.
- [16] Revathi, R., et al. "Application of Least Squares Algorithm for Precise GPS Receiver Positioning." *Information and Decision Sciences*. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 297-303.
- [17] Revathi, R., et al. "Application of Parametric Methods for Earthquake Precursors Using GPS TEC." *Information and Decision Sciences*. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 305-314.
- [18] Speech enhancement using discrete Kalman filter algorithm *International Journal of Engineering and Technology (UAE)* J. Shanmukha, Dr. K. S. Ramesh, Dr. S. Koteswara Rao Vol.7, No.2.7, pp.249-252, March 2018.
- [19] Application of klaunder wavelet for generation of synthetic seismic signal *International Journal of Engineering and Technology (UAE)* A.Saritha, A.Neelima, Dr. K. S. Ramesh, Dr. S. Koteswara Rao Vol.7, No.2.7, pp.903-905, March 2018
- [20] Application of zero phase wavelet on synthetic

seismic signals with noise International Journal of Engineering and Technology (UAE) P. Sireesha, G. Sai Srinivas, Dr. K. S. Ramesh, Dr. S. Koteswara Rao Vol.7, No.2.7, pp.906-908, March 2018.

- [21] Analysis of seismic signal using maximum entropy method International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering K. Himaja, K. S. Ramesh, S. Koteswara Rao Feb'19, Vol 8, Issue 4, pp247-251.
- [22] Kiran, Uday, S. Koteswara Rao, and K. S. Ramesh. "Implementation of ESPRIT Algorithm on GPS TEC for Percussive Signatures of Earthquakes in Ionosphere." International Journal of Control Theory and Applications, Vol. 10, No. 5, p. 133-138, 2017 10 (2017): 133-138.
- [23] Performance analysis of Bartlett and Welch Methods for Earthquake Signatures Using GPS TEC International Journal of Control Theory and Applications K.Uday, Dr. S.Koteswara Rao Volume 10, Issue 5, 2017, Pages 569-575
- [24] Revathi, R., et al. "Application of Parametric Methods for Earthquake Precursors Using GPS TEC." Information and Decision Sciences. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 305-314.
- [25] Epoch Smoothing In GPS Receivers Using Kalman Filter International Journal of Control Theory and Applications R. Revati Dr. S. Koteswara Rao Volume 10, Issue 5, 2017, Pages 629-634
- [26] Brahmani, K., et al. "ESTIMATION OF POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY OF SEISMIC DATA USING WELCH METHOD." International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics 114.10 (2017): 211-219.
- [27] Power spectral estimation of seismic data using Blackman Tukey method International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics D.R.Madhuri, V. Sri Charitha, M.Durga Bhavani, K.S.Ramesh, S.Koteswara Rao Vol. 114, No.10, pp.231-239, 2017.
- [28] Power spectral Analysis of seismic data for an Earthquake using Bartlett Algorithm International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics M.Pooja Mounika, K.Himaja, K.S.Ramesh, S.Koteswara Rao, T.Vaishnavi Chandra Vol. 114, No.10, pp.221-229, 2017 .
- [29] Spectral analysis of Geophone signal using Covariance method International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics V.Sundeeep, T.Phani Kumar Reddy, K.S.Ramesh, S.Koteswara Rao, V.Lakshmi Bharathi Vol. 114, No.10, pp.251-259, 2017.
- [30] Rao, S. Koteswara, and T. Vaishnavi Chandra. "SPECTRAL ESTIMATION OF SEISMIC DATA USING YULE-WALKER METHOD." International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics 114.10 (2017): 241-249.
- [31] S. Rao, S. Koteswara, and T. Vaishnavi Chandra. "SPECTRAL ESTIMATION OF SEISMIC DATA USING YULE-WALKER METHOD." International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics 114.10 (2017): 241-249.