

Using Low Cost Environmental Sensors in Geoscience Education

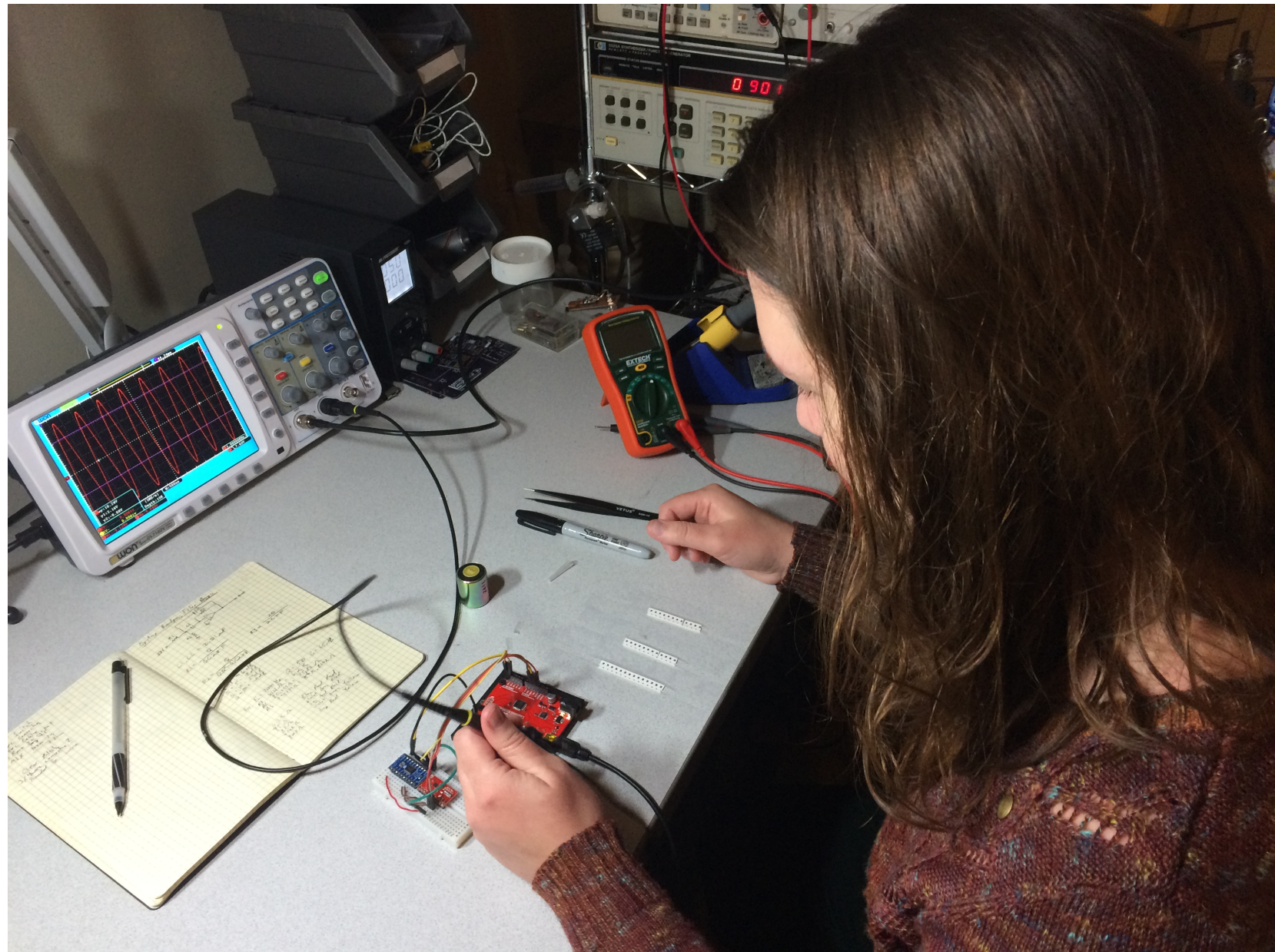
J.R. Leeman

C. Ammon

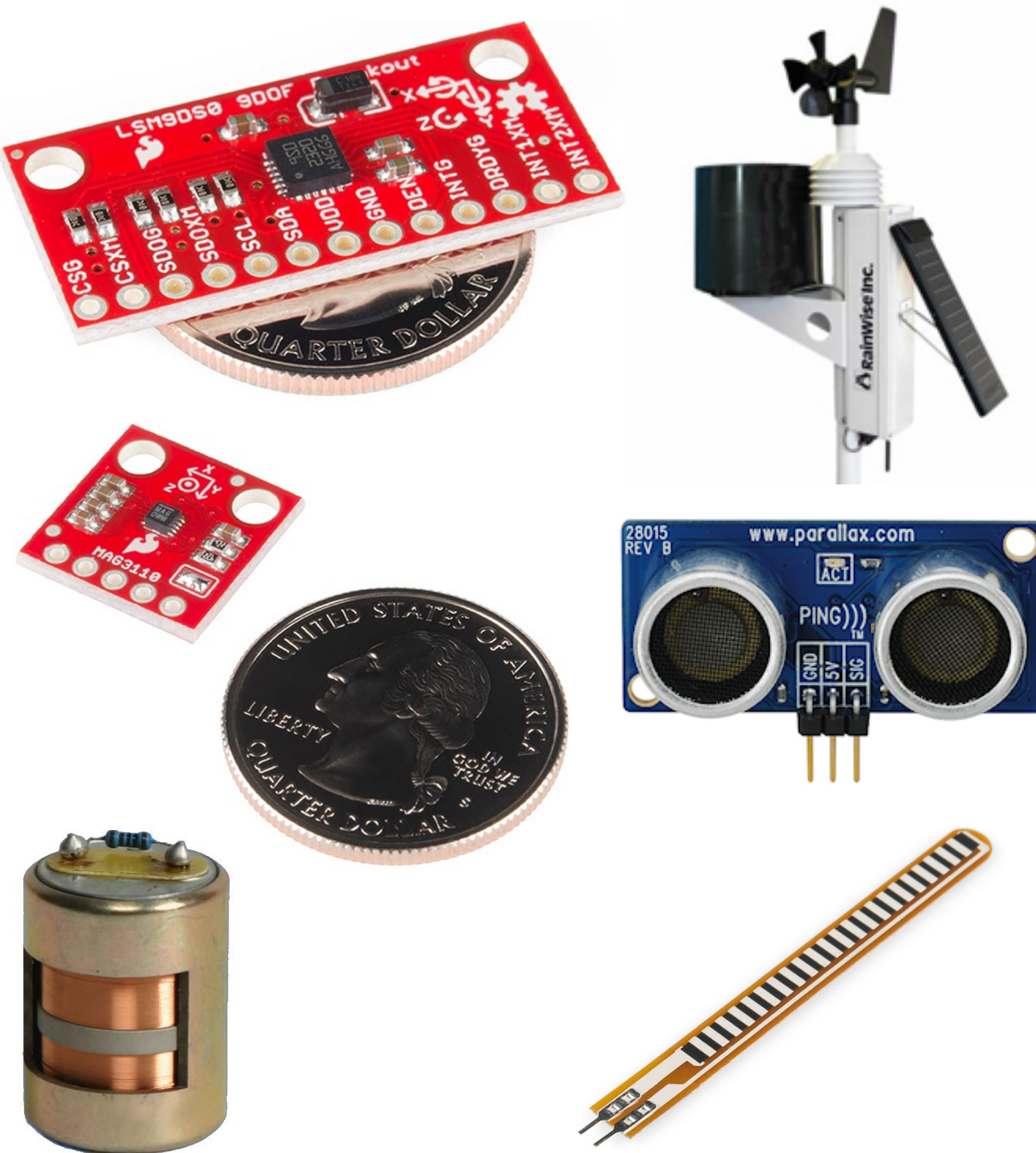
S. Anandakrishnan

Department of Geosciences
The Pennsylvania State University

December 17, 2014

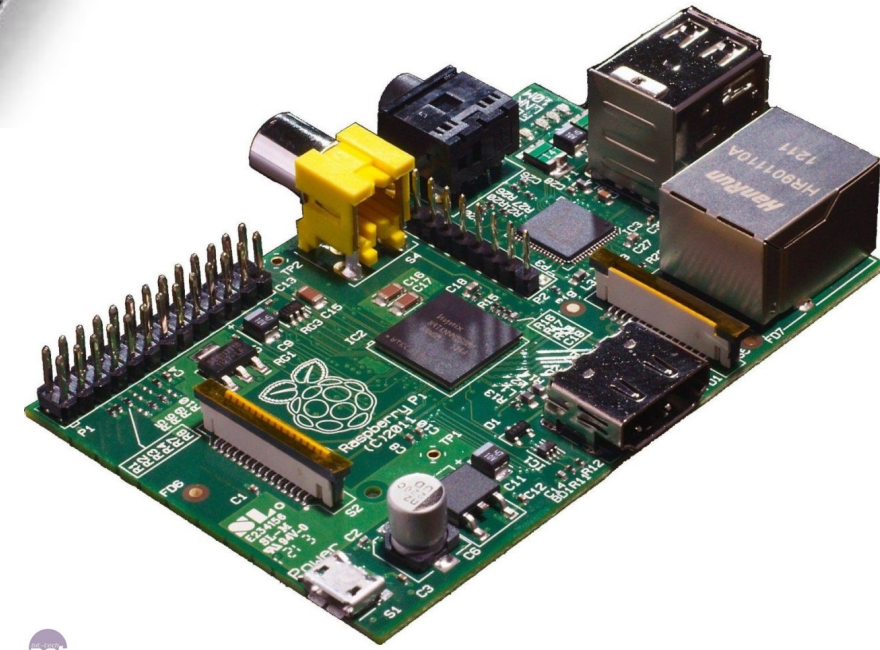
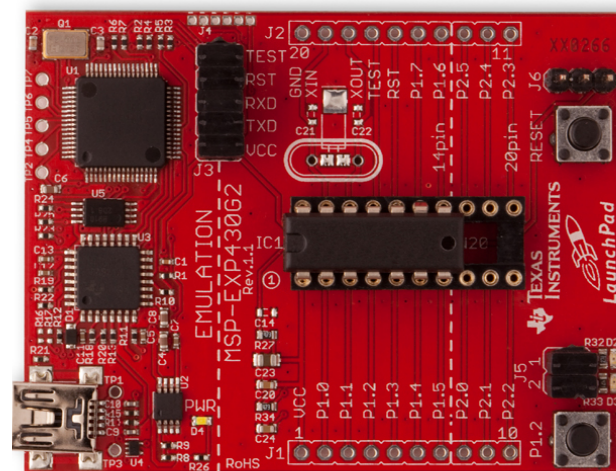
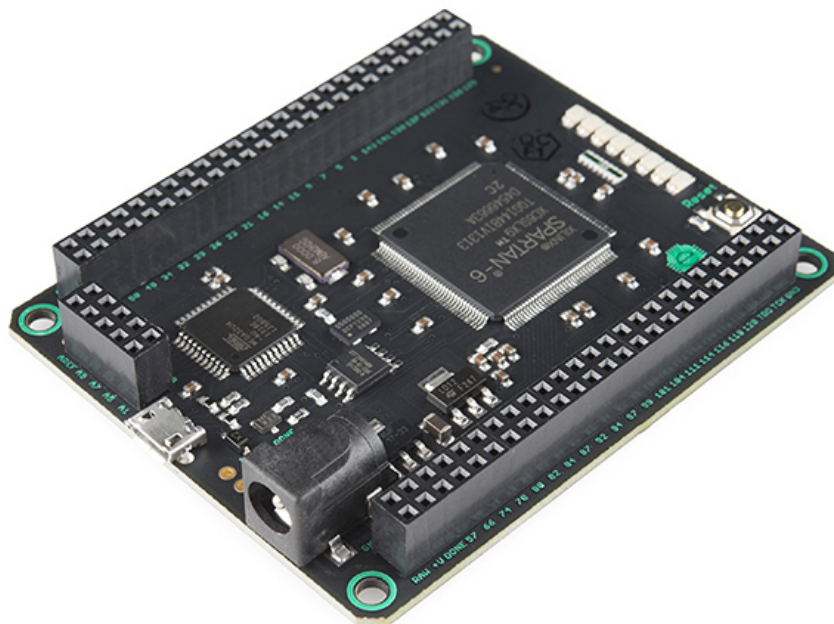
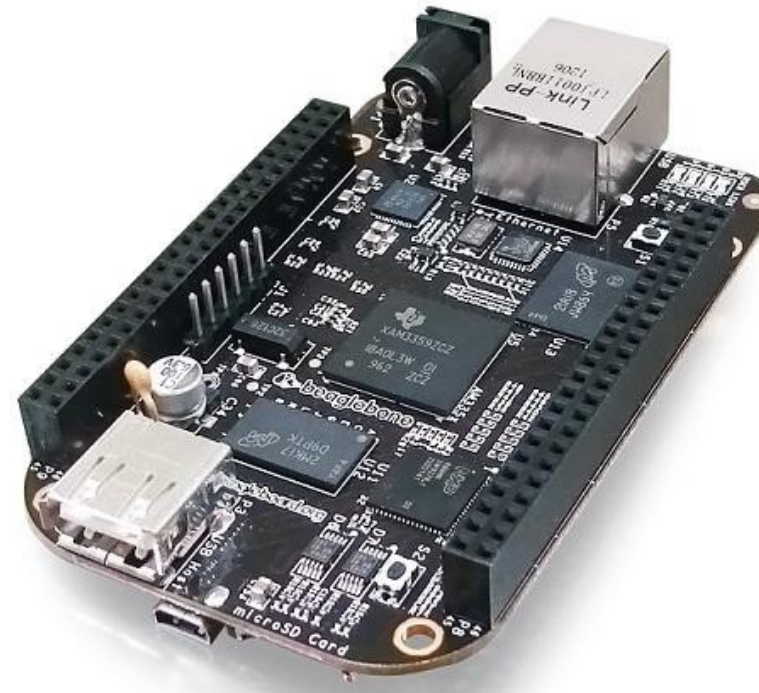
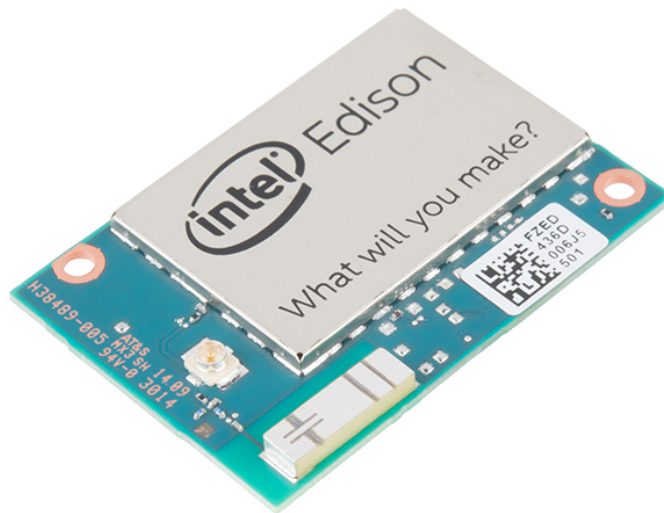
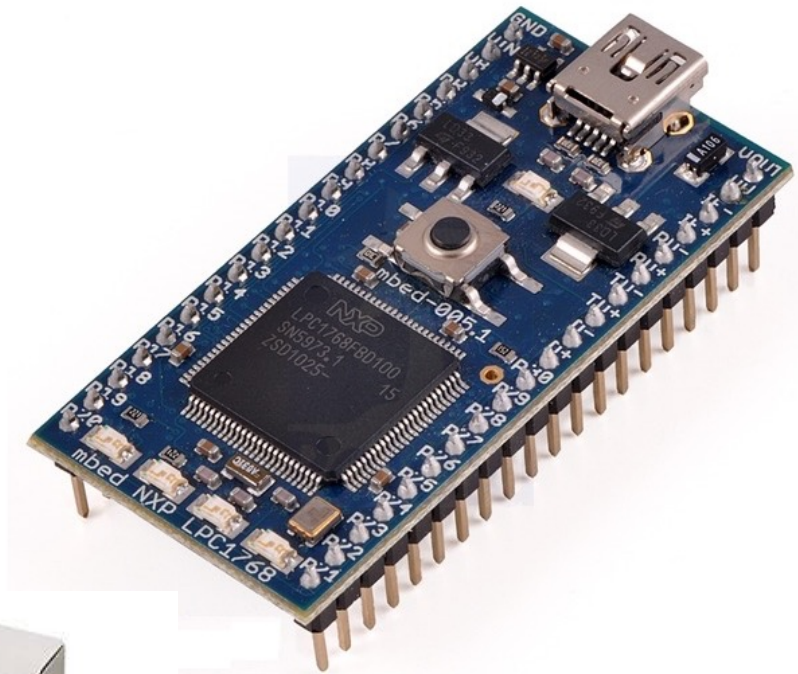
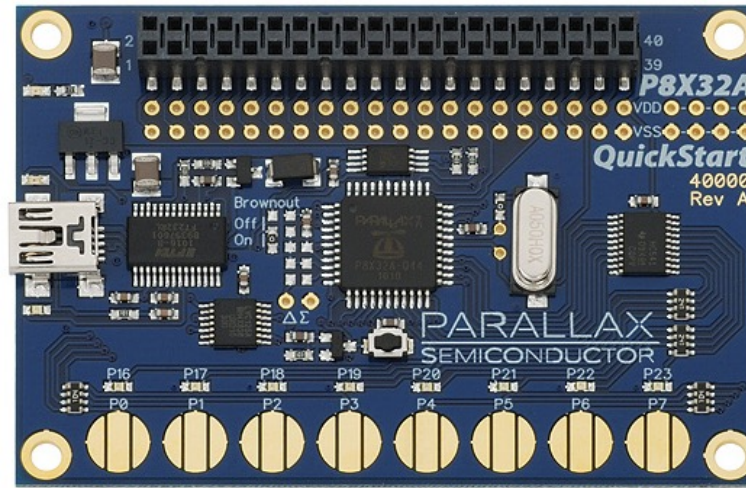
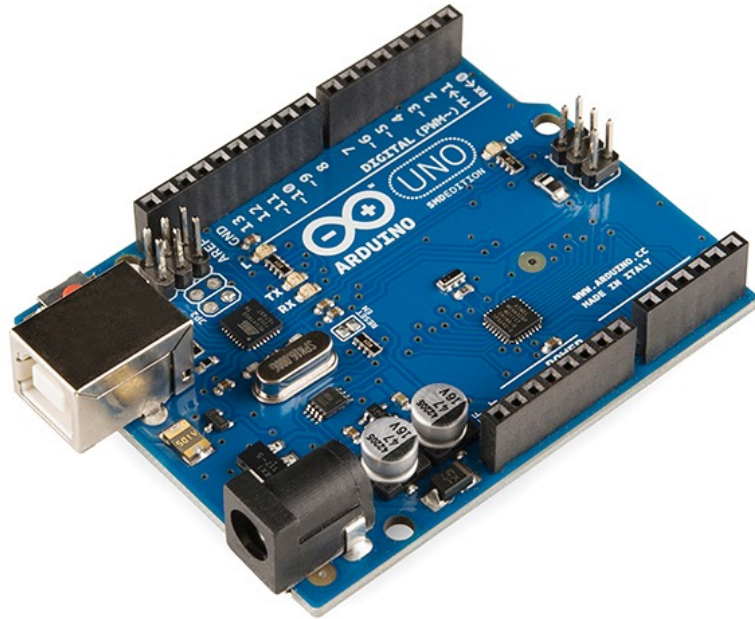


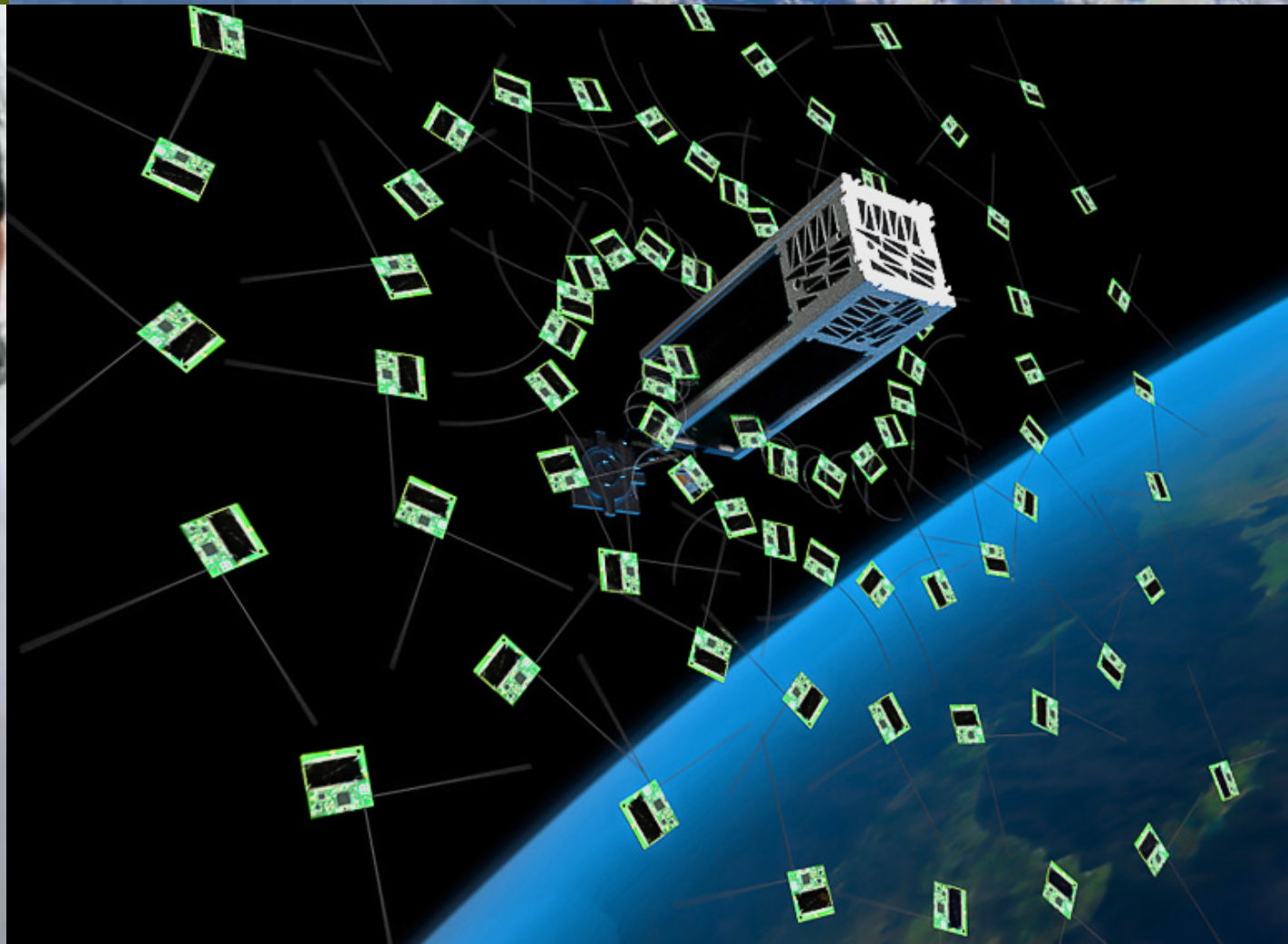
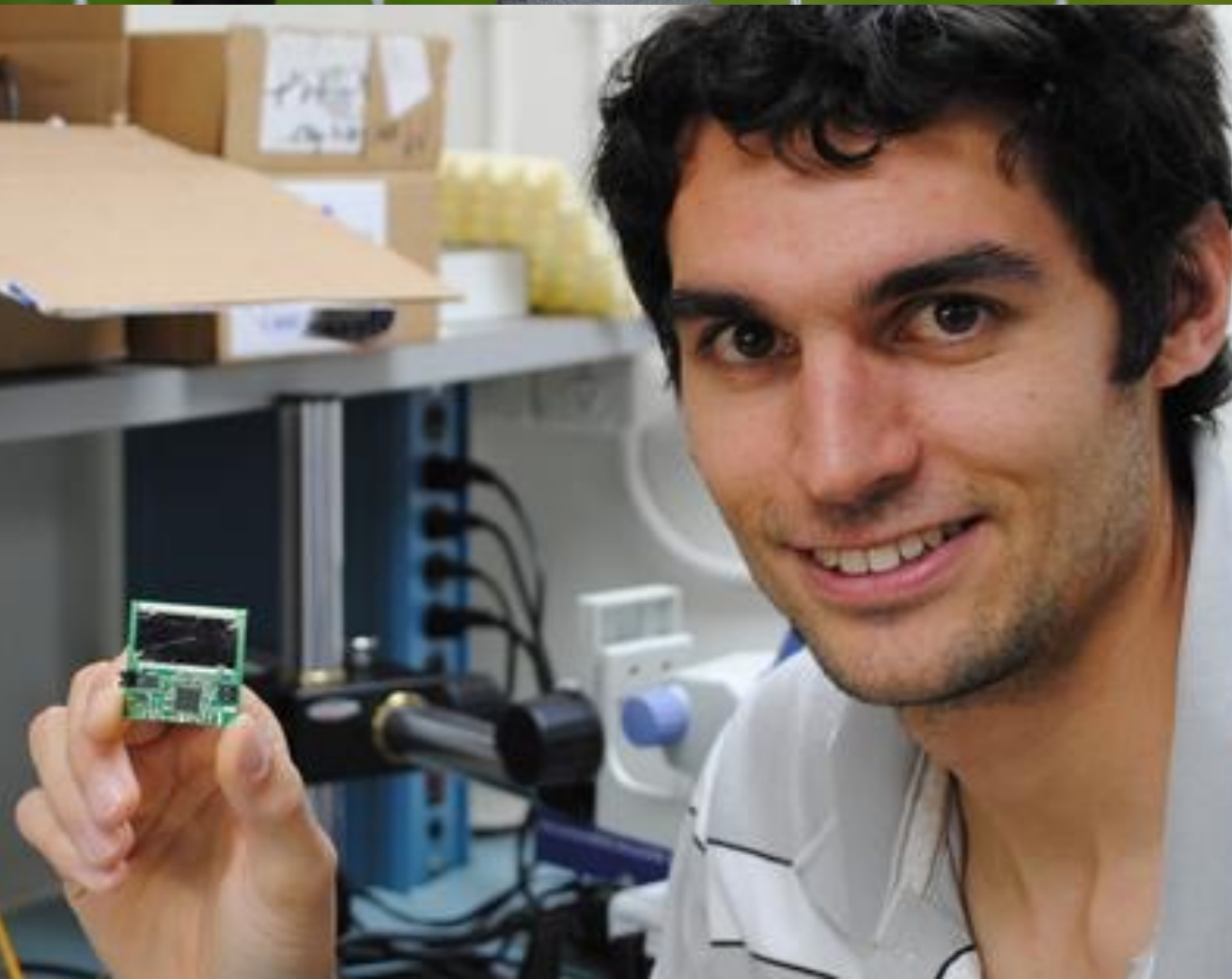
Sensors are becoming smaller, faster, lower power, and cheaper every year



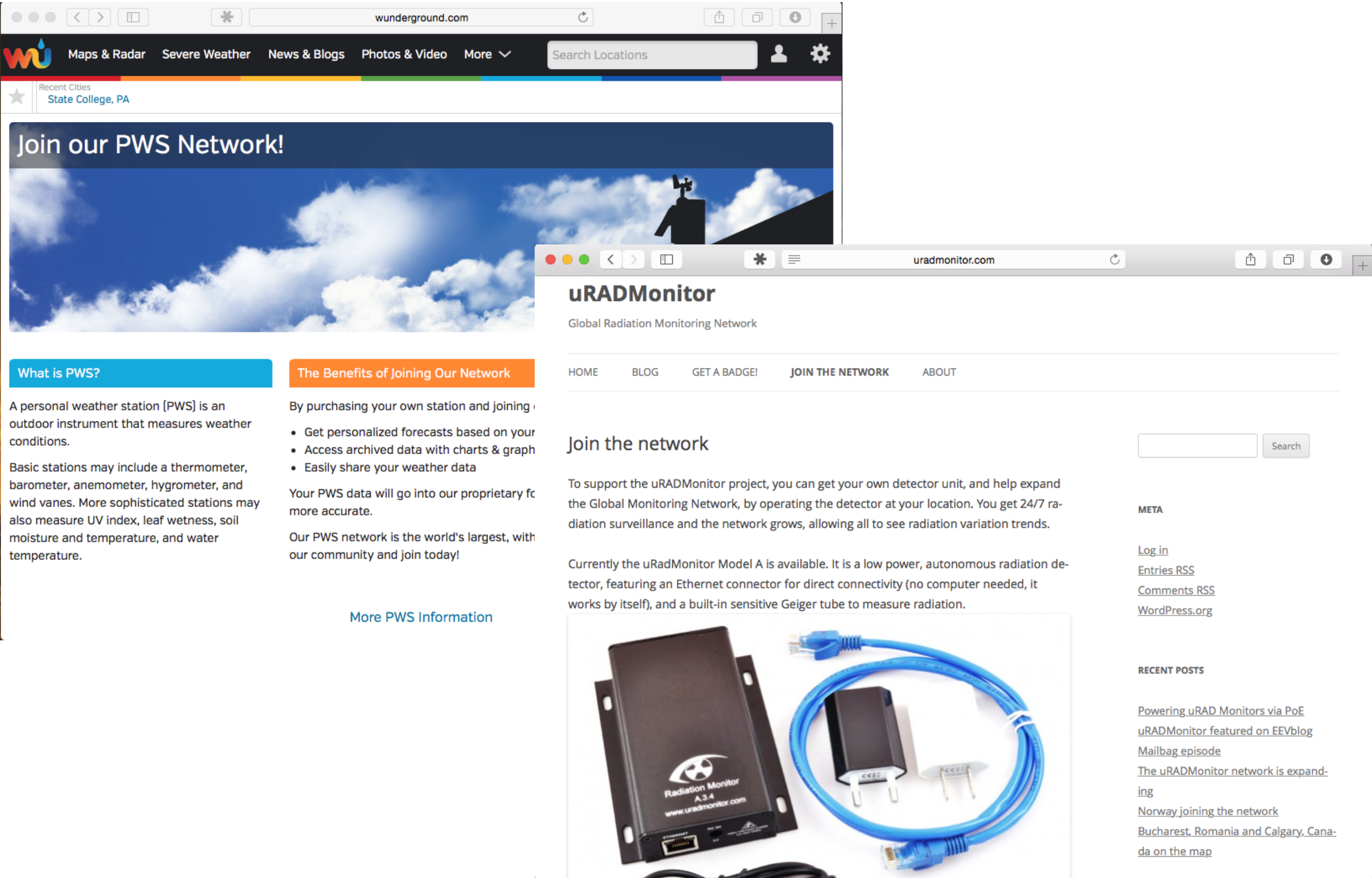
Acceleration
Orientation
Magnetic Field
Light Intensity/Color
Gas Concentration
Ground Motion
Force/Pressure
Temperature
Humidity
Wind Speed/Direction
Distance
Position
Tilt/Angle
Sound Level
Strain
Radiation

Many micro computing platforms are available ranging from Linux machines to micro-controllers

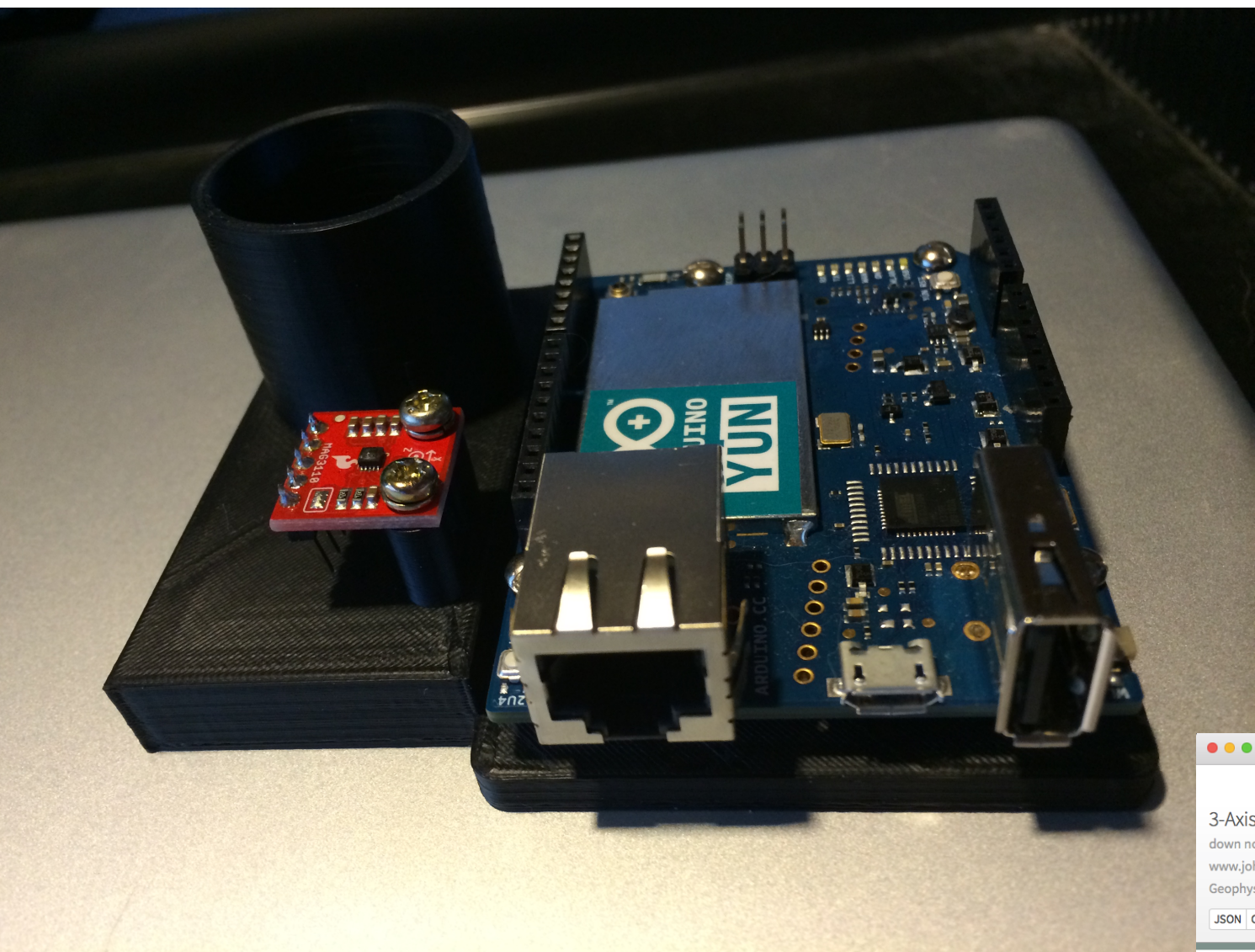




The Internet of Things (IoT) is quickly gaining traction in many communities



Getting a magnetometer online is easy and provides lots of things to examine



Sensitivity: 0.1 μT
Noise: 0.25 μT

2 readings/minute for
over 2 months

data.sparkfun.com

DATA.SPARKFUN.COM

3-Axis Earth's Field Magnetometer A MAG3110 in State College, PA with lots of averaging to beat down noise to monitor the diurnal magnetic field variations and solar activity. Details and fun analysis to be posted at www.johnrleeman.com. This project is also the subject of an Education abstract submitted to the American Geophysical Union Fall Meeting. Units are counts (see datasheet).

JSON CSV MySQL PostgreSQL Atom

Manage

TAGS magnetometer

64% (31.60 of 50 MB) remaining.

mag_x	mag_y	mag_z	timestamp
722.50	-594.84	2323.69	2014-11-30T15:39:50.611Z
719.96	-594.25	2324.67	2014-11-30T15:39:19.788Z
719.95	-592.17	2329.64	2014-11-30T15:38:49.035Z
719.56	-592.59	2325.49	2014-11-30T15:38:18.239Z
720.00	-593.48	2324.29	2014-11-30T15:37:47.458Z
717.45	-595.94	2327.58	2014-11-30T15:37:16.679Z
716.84	-595.92	2325.31	2014-11-30T15:36:45.691Z
716.97	-595.50	2328.00	2014-11-30T15:36:14.912Z
719.11	-595.67	2327.53	2014-11-30T15:35:44.124Z
719.63	-596.03	2331.14	2014-11-30T15:35:13.346Z
719.67	-594.96	2332.73	2014-11-30T15:34:42.615Z
716.37	-593.96	2330.65	2014-11-30T15:34:11.788Z

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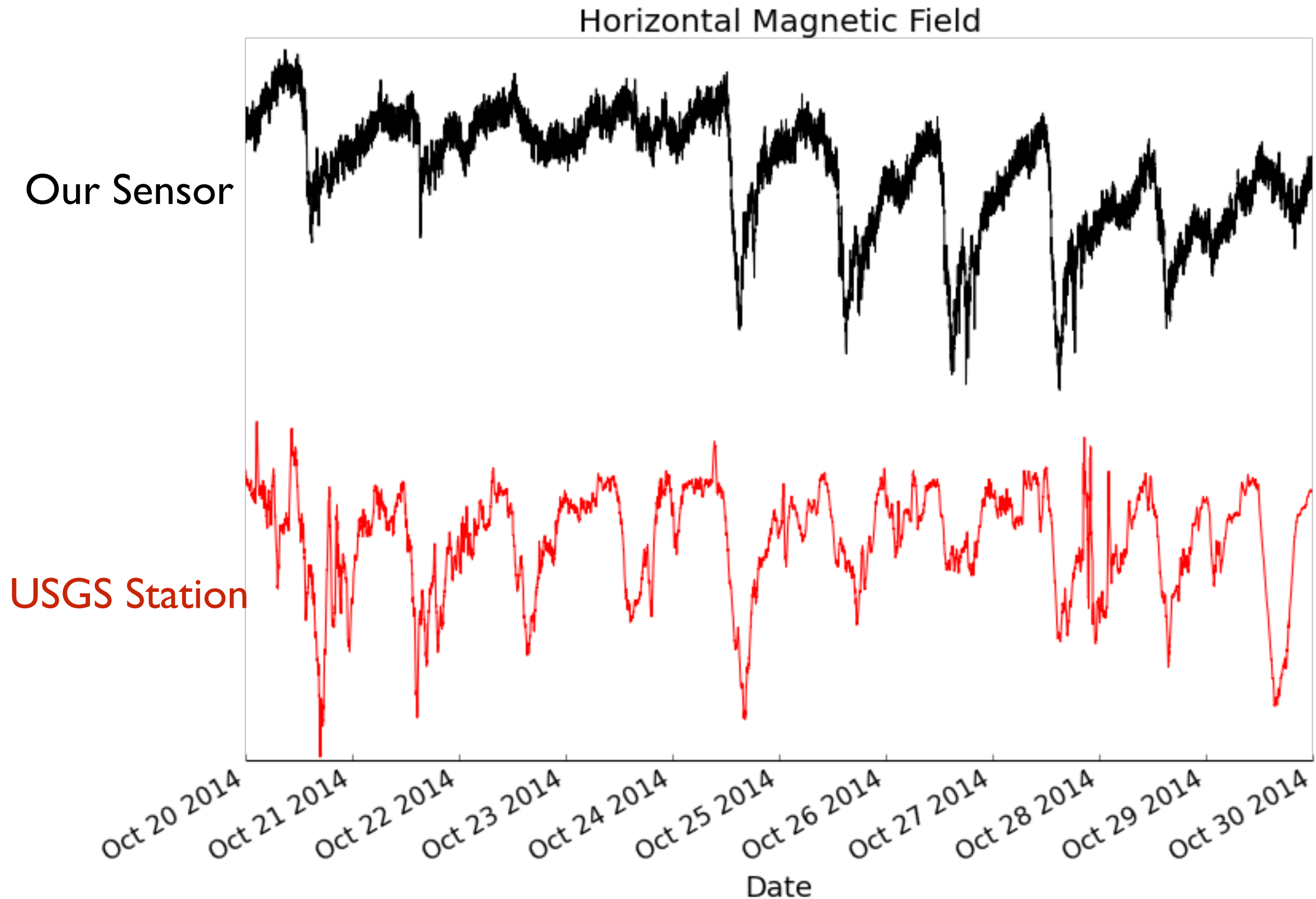
JSON CSV MySQL PostgreSQL Atom

TAGS magnetometer

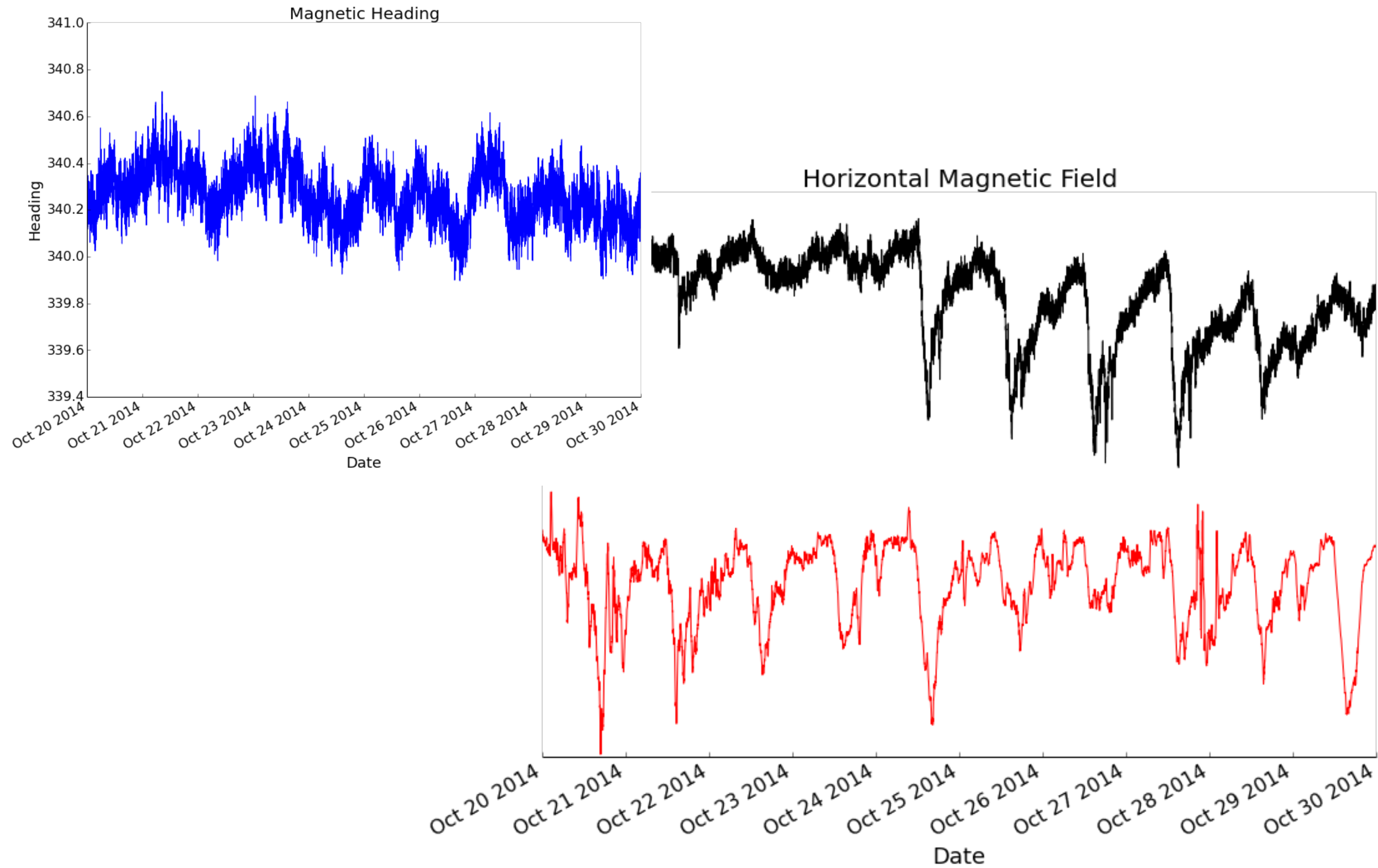
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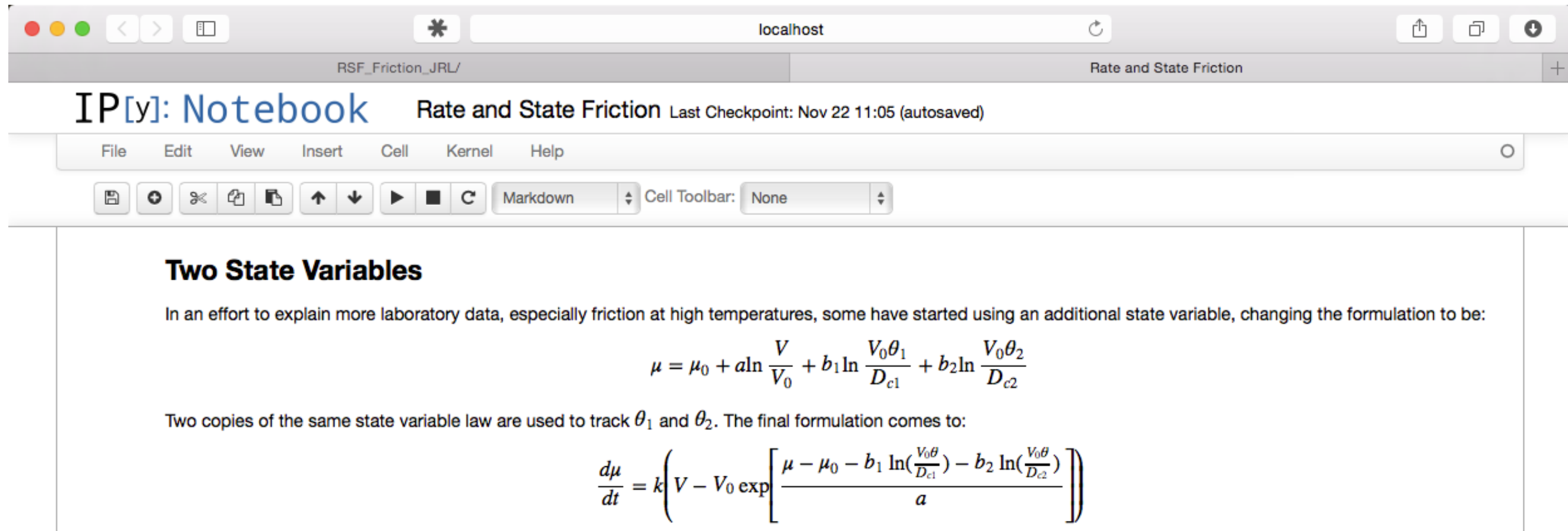
Getting a magnetometer online is easy and provides lots of things to examine



Getting a magnetometer online is easy and provides lots of things to examine



Data analysis can be done in open-source tools that encourage documentation and data



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar set to 'localhost'. The page title is 'Rate and State Friction'. The notebook interface includes a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for saving, undo, redo, and other notebook functions. The main content area is titled 'Two State Variables' and contains the following text and equations:

Two State Variables

In an effort to explain more laboratory data, especially friction at high temperatures, some have started using an additional state variable, changing the formulation to be:

$$\mu = \mu_0 + a \ln \frac{V}{V_0} + b_1 \ln \frac{V_0 \theta_1}{D_{c1}} + b_2 \ln \frac{V_0 \theta_2}{D_{c2}}$$

Two copies of the same state variable law are used to track θ_1 and θ_2 . The final formulation comes to:

$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = k \left(V - V_0 \exp \left[\frac{\mu - \mu_0 - b_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_0 \theta}{D_{c1}} \right) - b_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_0 \theta}{D_{c2}} \right)}{a} \right] \right)$$

My Simple Demonstration

Here is a simple demonstration of solving a one-state-variable relation and comparing it to my advisor's legacy C code.

```
In [25]: %matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate
from math import exp, log

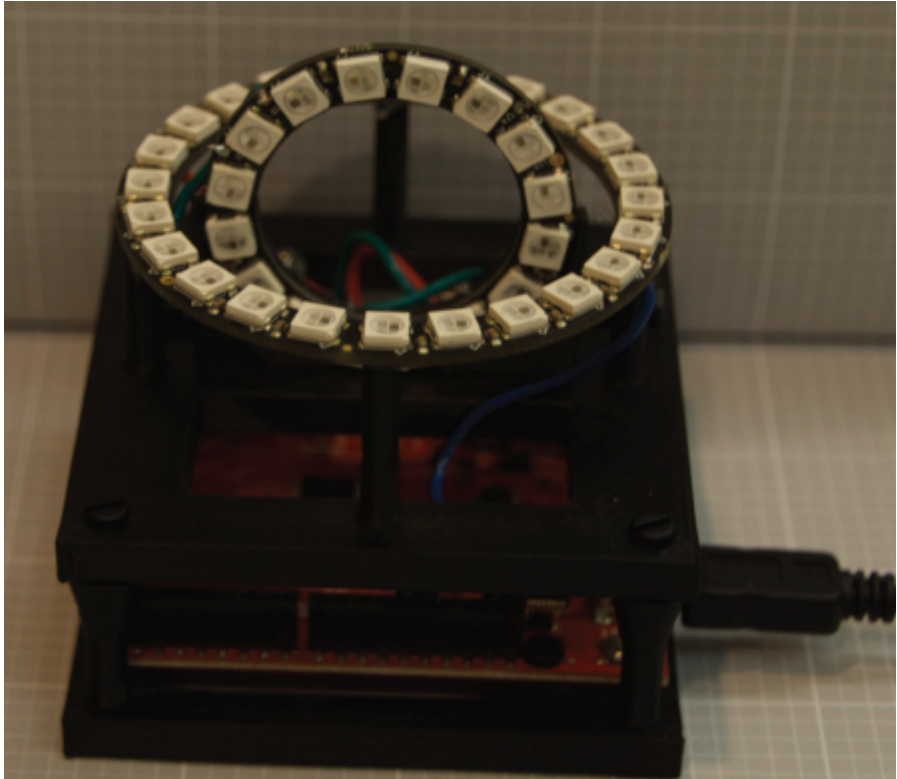
def vectorfield(w,t,p):
    mu,theta,v = w
    mu0,vlp,a,b,dc,k = p

    v = v * exp((mu - mu0 - b * log(v * theta / dc)) / a)
    dmu_dt = k * (vlp - v)
    dtheta_dt = 1. - v * theta / dc

    return [dmu_dt,dtheta_dt]

mu0 = 0.6
a = 0.005
```


We can further expand student's interaction my making dynamic devices as demonstrators AND lab tools



This repository Search Explore Gist Blog Help

jrleeman / 3DCompass Unwatch 1

3D compass education demonstration. — Edit

41 commits

1 branch

0 releases

1 contributor

branch: master 3DCompass / +

Generalize product requirement in instructions

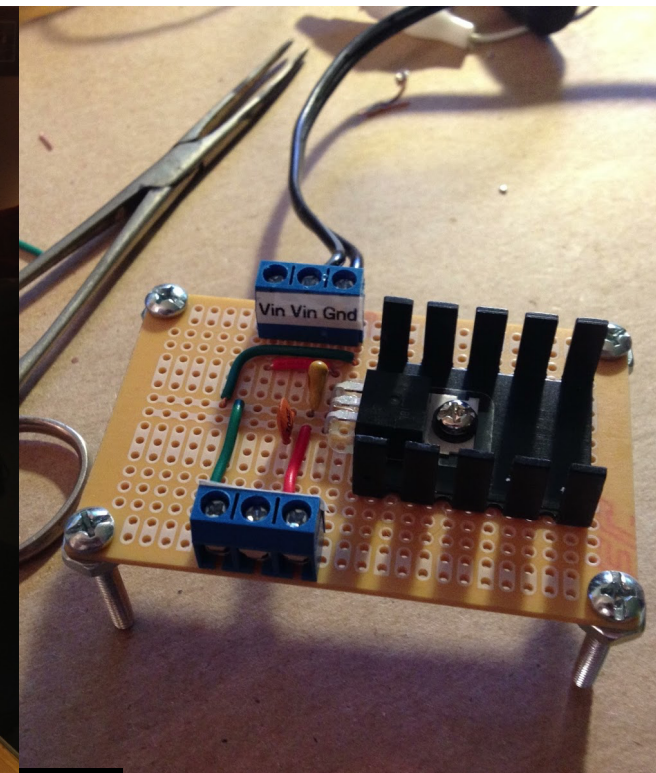
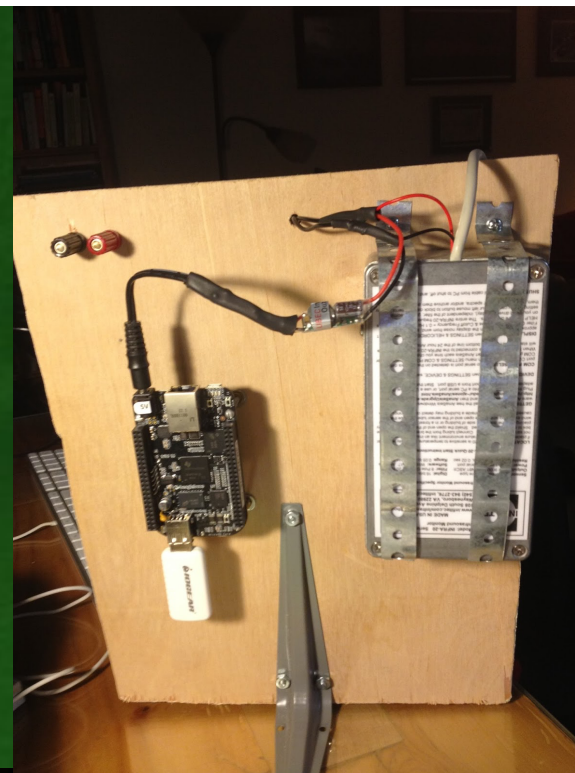
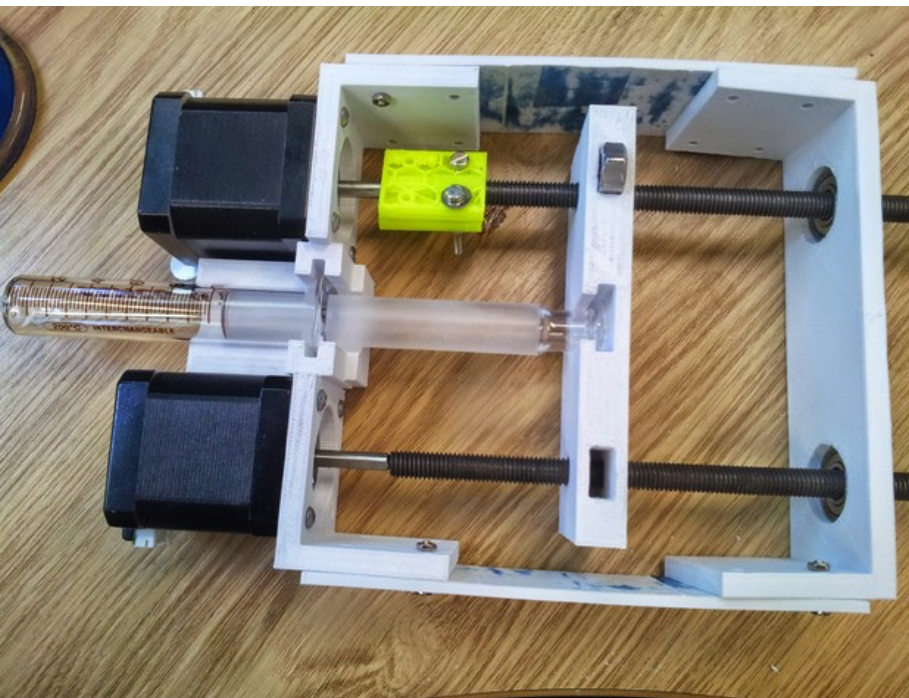
jrleeman authored 21 days ago

latest commit d9a65fc472

Arduino/Vector_Display	Add declination description and link	25 days ago
Photos	Add graphic of system coordinates	21 days ago
Printed_Parts	Modify top plate to improve fit.	a month ago
README.md	Generalize product requirement in instructions	21 days ago

```
1 Vector_Display.ino
2
3
4 Displays the orientation of the magnetic vector on two neo-pixel rings.
5 North and the inclination are marked by red, faded to blue for contrast.
6
7 Created: 10/30/14
8 Author: John R. Leeman
9 Modified: 11/7/14
10 www.johnrleeman.com
11 www.github.com/jrleeman
12 */
13
14
15 #include <Adafruit_NeoPixel.h>
16 #include <Wire.h>
17 #include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
18 #include <Adafruit_HMC5883_U.h>
19
20 #define PIXELPIN 13 // Pin on the Arduino that the NeoPixel chain is connected to
21 #define NUMAZ 24 // Number of pixils on the azimuth ring
22 #define NUMINC 16 // Number of pixils on the inclination ring
23 #define INCANGLE 259 //Angle that pixil "zero" is at on inclination ring (nearest de
24 #define AZANGLE 285 //Angle that pixil zero is at on azimuth ring (nearest degree)
25 #define STREAMDECIMATE 25 // Number of reads to write out to the serial stream
26 #define BRIGHTNESS 1 // Increase or decrease for brighter/dimmer colors
27
```


**Go make something! Every field has “hackers”
it’s time for geo-hackers!**



**All Presentation Content, Data, and more at
www.johnrleeman.com and the session blog**