

Inductive Short-Range Communication Channel

Bachelorthesis

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Severin Kaderli | Bern University of Applied Sciences

Demo

Introduction

Goals

The goal of the thesis was to create a communication channel that utilizes magnetic induction with the help of readily available components.

Magnetic Induction

Magnetic Induction (MI), also known as magnetic flux density or simply the magnetic field, is a physical quantity measured in Tesla T. The movement of electric charges in a conductor produces a magnetic field around the conductor.

Solution

MagSend

- Uses two devices
- A laptop as sender
- A phone as receiver
- Laptop modifies a magnetic field
- The phone measures the field

MagSend

Test

Sending message: Test



Stop Sending

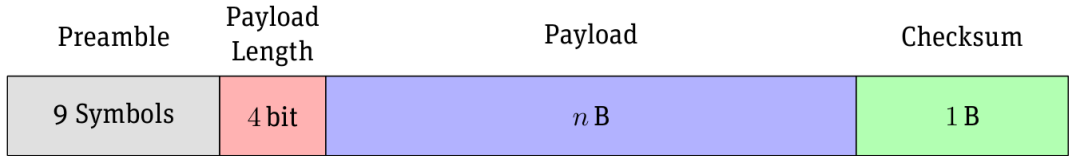
Start Calibration

Packet Format

- Header
 - ▣ 4 Bit
 - ▣ Payload Length; Up to 16 bytes
- Payload
 - ▣ Bit stream of the ASCII Text
 - ▣ Up to 16 characters
- Checksum

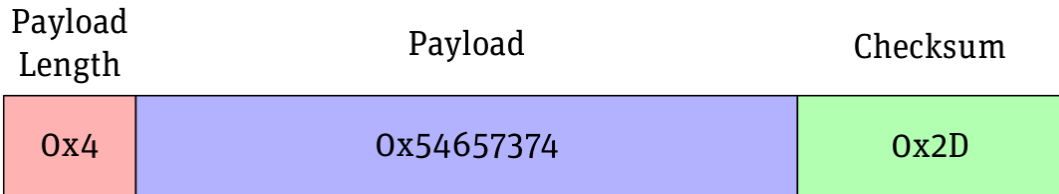
Packet Format

Structure



Packet Format

Example for Text: "Test"

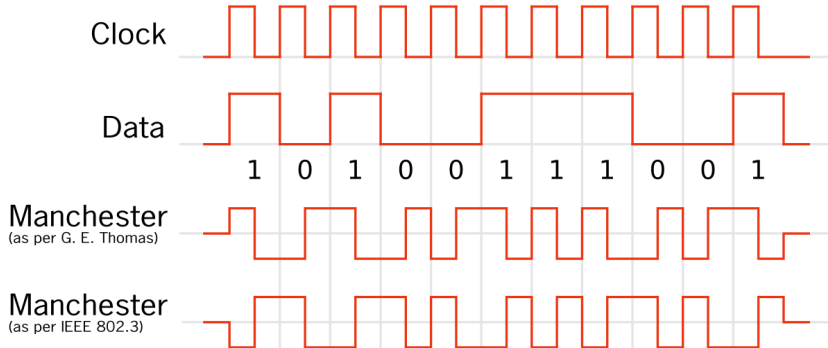


Transmission

- Depending on the text, the website puts load on the CPU in a controlled way
- High signals are 1, and low signals are 0
- Packet is encoded using manchester encoding
- Preamble to indicate the start of a packet

Transmission

Encoding

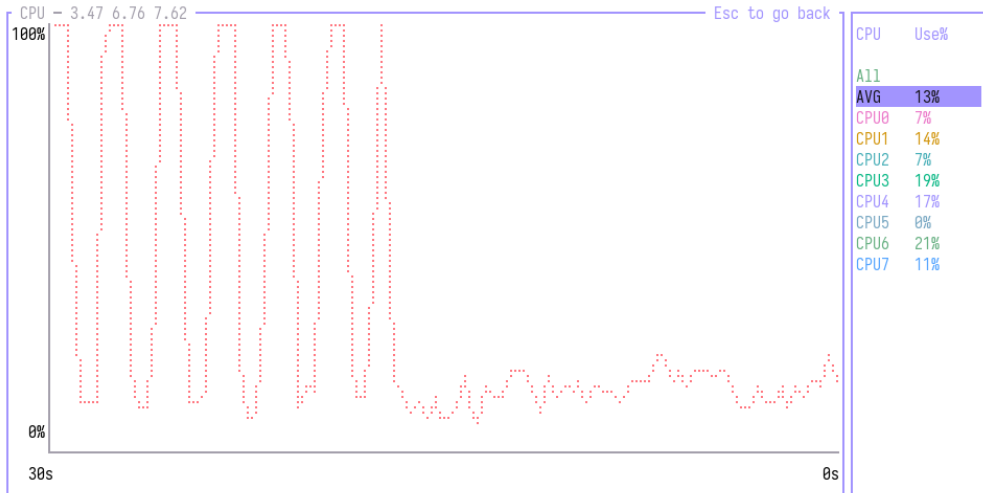


¹

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Manchester_encoding_both_conventions.svg

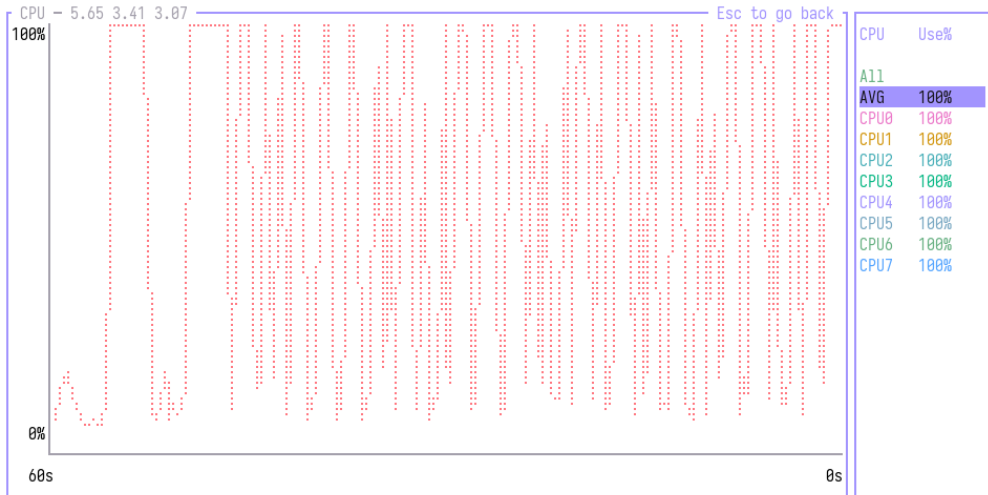
Transmission

CPU Load



Transmission

CPU Load Example for Packet

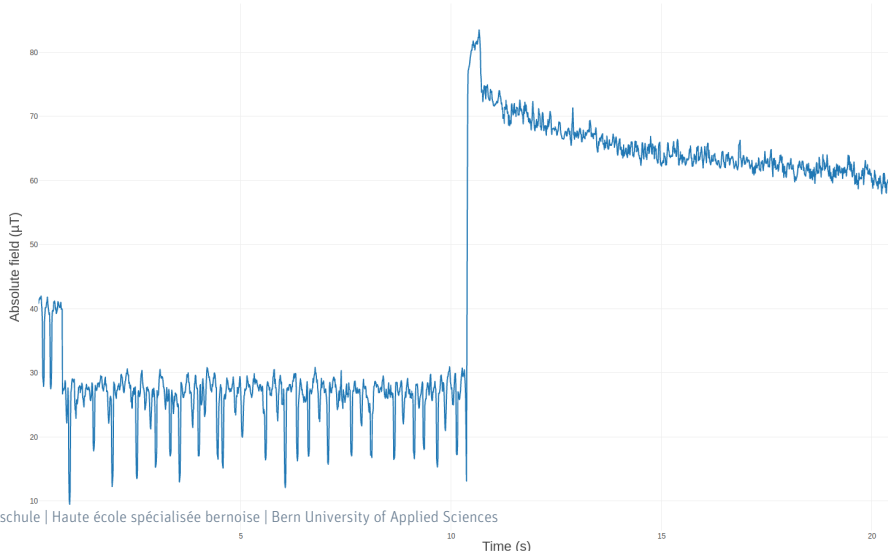


Reception

The phone uses a magnetometer sensor to get the signal from the magnetic field. From that signals it deconstructs the packet to get to the text.

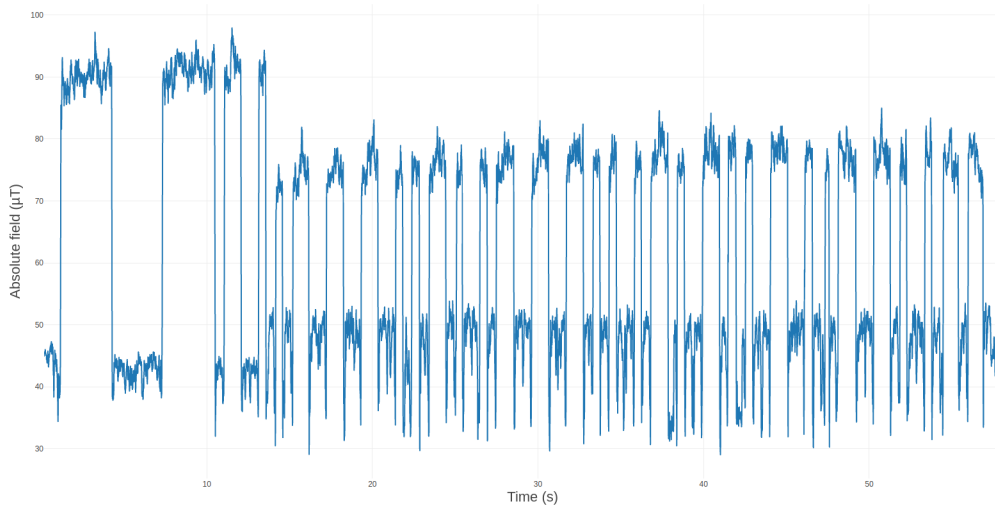
Reception

Sensor Data



Reception

Sensor Data for Packet



Use Cases

- Works without connectivity e.g. in airplane mode
- Works better under water than radio waves
- Possible applications for small data transmissions: similar to QR codes, 2FA

Try It Yourself

<https://magsend.kaderli.dev>



Questions