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Permanent Link to Testing Software Receivers
2021/05/07
To meet the challenges inherent in producing a low-cost, highly CPU-efficient software receiver, the multiple offset post-processing method leverages the unique features of software GNSS to greatly improve the coverage and statistical validity of receiver testing compared to traditional, hardware-based testing setups, in some cases by an order of magnitude or more. By Alexander Mitelman, Jakob Almqvist, Robin Håkanson, David Karlsson, Fredrik Lindström, Thomas Renström, Christian Ståhlberg, and James Tidd, Cambridge Silicon Radio Real-world GNSS receiver testing forms a crucial step in the product development cycle. Unfortunately, traditional testing methods are time-consuming and labor-intensive, particularly when it is necessary to evaluate both nominal performance and the likelihood of unexpected deviations with a high level of confidence. This article describes a simple, efficient method that exploits the unique features of software GNSS receivers to achieve both goals. The approach improves the scope and statistical validity of test coverage by an order of magnitude or more compared with conventional methods. While approaches vary, one common aspect of all discussions of GNSS receiver testing is that any proposed testing methodology should be statistically significant. Whether in the laboratory or the real world, meeting this goal requires a large number of independent test results. For traditional hardware GNSS receivers, this implies either a long series of sequential trials, or the testing of a large number of nominally identical devices in parallel. Unfortunately, both options present significant drawbacks. Owing to their architecture, software GNSS receivers offer a unique solution to this problem. In contrast with a typical hardware receiver application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a modern software receiver typically performs most or all baseband signal processing and navigation calculations on a general-purpose processor. As a result, the digitization step typically occurs quite early in the RF chain, generally as close as possible to the signal input and first-stage gain element. The received signal at that point in the chain consists of raw intermediate frequency (IF) samples, which typically encapsulate the characteristics of the signal environment (multipath, fading, and so on), receiving antenna, analog RF stage (downconversion, filtering, and so on), and sampling, but are otherwise unprocessed.

In addition to ordinary real-time operation, many software receivers are also capable of saving the digital data stream to disk for subsequent post-processing. Here we consider the potential applications of that post-processing to receiver testing. FIGURE1. Conventional test drive (two receivers) Conventional Testing Methods Traditionally, the simplest way to test the real-world performance of a GNSS receiver is to put it in a vehicle or a portable pack; drive or walk around an area of interest (typically a challenging environment such as an "urban canyon"); record position data; plot the trajectory on a map; and evaluate it visually. An example of this is shown in Figure 1 for two receivers, in this case driven through the difficult radio environment of downtown San Francisco. While appealing in its simplicity and direct visual representation of the test drive, this approach does not allow for any quantitative assessment of receiver performance; judging which receiver is "better" is inherently subjective here. Different receivers often have different strong and weak points in their tracking and navigation algorithms, so it can be difficult to assess overall performance, especially over the course of a long trial. Also, an accurate evaluation of a trial generally requires some first-hand knowledge of the test area; unless local maps are available in sufficiently high resolution, it may be difficult to tell, for example, how accurate a trajectory along a wooded area might be. In Figure 2, it appears clear enough that the test vehicle passed down a narrow lane between two sets of buildings during this trial, but it can be difficult to tell how accurate this result actually is. As will be demonstrated below, making sense of a situation like this is essentially beyond the scope of the simple "visual plotting" test method. FIGURE 2. Test result requiring local knowledge to interpretcorrectly. To address these shortcomings, the simple test method can be refined through the introduction of a GNSS/INS truth reference system. This instrument combines the absolute position obtainable from GNSS with accurate relative measurements from a suite of inertial sensors (accelerometers, gyroscopes, and occasionally magnetometers) when GNSS signals are degraded or unavailable. The reference system is carried or driven along with the devices under test (DUTs), and produces a truth trajectory against which the performance of the DUTs is compared. This refined approach is a significant improvement over the first method in two ways: it provides a set of absolute reference positions against which the output of the DUTs can be compared, and it enables a quantitative measurement of position accuracy. Examples of these two improvements are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. FIGURE 3. Improved test with GPS/INS truth reference: yellowdots denote receiver under test; green dots show the referencetrajectory of GPS/INS. FIGURE 4. Time-aligned 2D error. As shown in Figure 4, interpolating the truth trajectory and using the resulting time-aligned points to calculate instantaneous position errors yields a collection of scalar measurements en. From these values, it is straightforward to compute basic statistics like mean, 95th percentile, and maximum errors over the course of the trial. An example of this is shown in Figure 5, with the data (horizontal 2D error in this case) presented in several different ways. Note that the time interpolation step is not necessarily negligible: not all devices align their outputs to whole second boundaries of GPS time, so assuming a typical 1 Hz update rate, the timing skew between a DUT and the truth reference can be as large as 0.5 seconds. At typical motorway speeds, say 100 km/hr, this results in a 13.9 meter error between two points that ostensibly represent the same position. On the other hand, high-end GPS/INS systems can produce outputs at 100 Hz or higher, in which case this effect may be safely neglected. FIGURE 5. Quantifying error using a truth reference Despite their utility, both methods described above suffer from two fundamental limitations: results are inherently obtainable only in real time, and the scope of test coverage is limited to the number of receivers that can be fixed on the test rig simultaneously. Thus a test car outfitted with five receivers (a reasonable number, practically speaking) would be able to generate at most five quasi-independent results per outing.   Software Approach The architecture of a software GNSS receiver is ideally suited to overcoming the limitations described above, as follows. The raw IF data stream from the analog-to-digital converter is recorded to a file during the initial data collection. This file captures the essential characteristics of the RF chain (antenna pattern, downconverter, filters, and so on), as well as the signal environment in which the recording was made (fading, multipath, and so on). The IF file is then reprocessed offline multiple times in the lab, applying the results of careful profiling of various hardware platforms (for example, Pentium-class PC, ARM9-based embedded device, and so on) to properly model the constraints of the desired target platform. Each processing pass produces a position trajectory nominally identical to what the DUT would have gathered when running live. The complete multiple offset post-processi ng (MOPP) setup is illustrated in Figure 6. FIGURE 6. Multiple Offset Post-Processing (MOPP). The fundamental improvement relative to a conventional testing approach lies in the multiple reprocessing runs. For each one, the raw data is processed starting from a small, progressively increasing time offset relative to the start of the IF file. A typical case would be 256 runs, with the offsets uniformly distributed between 0 and 100 milliseconds — but the number of runs is limited only by the available computing resources, and the granularity of the offsets is limited only by the sampling rate used for the original recording. The resulting set of trajectories is essentially the physical equivalent of having taken a large number of identical receivers (256 in this example), connecting them via a large signal splitter to a single common antenna, starting them all at approximately the same time (but not with perfect synchronization), and traversing the test route. This approach produces several tangible benefits. The large number of runs dramatically increases the statistical significance of the quantitative results (mean accuracy, 95th percentile error, worst-case error, and so on) produced by the test. The process significantly increases the likelihood of identifying uncommon (but non-negligible) corner cases that could only be reliably found by far more testing using ordinary methods. The approach is deterministic and completely repeatable, which is simply a consequence of the nature of software post-processing. Thus if a tuning improvement is made to the navigation filter in response to a particular observed artifact, for example, the effects of that change can be verified directly. The proposed approach allows the evaluation of error models (for example, process noise parameters in a Kalman filter), so estimated measurement error can be compared against actual error when an accurate truth reference trajectory (such as that produced by the aforementioned GPS/INS) is available. Of course, this could be done with conventional testing as well, but the replay allows the same environment to be evaluated multiple times, so filter tuning is based on a large population of data rather than a single-shot test drive. Start modes and assistance information may be controlled independently from the raw recorded data. So, for example, push-to-fix or A-GNSS performance can be tested with the same granularity as continuous navigation performance. From an implementation standpoint, the proposed approach is attractive because it requires limited infrastructure and lends itself naturally to automated implementation. Setting up handful of generic PCs is far simpler and less expensive than configuring several hundred identical receivers (indeed, space requirements and RF signal splitting considerations alone make it impractical to set up a test rig with anywhere near the number of receivers mentioned above). As a result, the software replay setup effectively increases the testing coverage by several orders of magnitude in practice. Also, since post-processing can be done significantly faster than real time on modern hardware, these benefits can be obtained in a very time-efficient manner. As with any testing method, the software approach has a few drawbacks in addition to the benefits described above. These issues must be addressed to ensure that results based on post-processing are valid and meaningful. Error and Independence The MOPP approach raises at least two obvious questions that merit further discussion. How accurately does file replay match live operation? Are runs from successive offsets truly independent? The first question is answered quantitatively, as follows. A general-purpose software receiver (running on an x86-class netbook computer) was driven around a moderately challenging urban environment and used to gather live position data (NMEA) and raw digital data (IF samples) simultaneously. The IF file was post-processed with zero offset using the same receiver executable, incorporating the appropriate system profiling to accurately model the constraints of real-time processing as described above, to yield a second NMEA trajectory. Finally, the two NMEA files were compared using the methods shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, this time substituting the post-processed trajectory for the GPS/INS reference data. A plot of the resulting horizontal error is shown in Figure 7. FIGURE 7. Quantifying error introduced by post-processing. The mean horizontal error introduced by the post-processing approach relative to the live trajectory is on the order of 2.5 meters. This value represents the best accuracy achievable by file replay process for this environment. More challenging environments will likely have larger minimum error bounds, but that aspect has not yet been investigated fully; it will be considered in future work. Also, a single favorable comparison of live recording against a single replay, as shown above, does not prove that the replay procedure will always recreate a live test drive with complete accuracy. Nevertheless, this result increases the confidence that a replayed trajectory is a reasonable representation of a test drive, and that the errors in the procedure are in line with the differences that can be expected between two identical receivers being tested at the same time. To address the question of run-to-run independence, consider two trajectories generated by post-processing a single IF file with offsets jB and kB, where B is some minimum increment size (one sample, one buffer, and so on), and define FJK to be some quantitative measurement of interest, for example mean or 95th percentile horizontal error. The deterministic nature of the file replay process guarantees FJK = 0 for j = k. Where j and k differ by a sufficient amount to generate independent trajectories, FJK will not be constant, but should be centered about some non-negative underlying value that represents the typical level of error (disagreement) between nominally identical receivers. As mentioned earlier, this is the approximate equivalent of connecting two matched receivers to a common antenna, starting them at approximately the same time, and driving them along the test trajectory. Given these definitions, independence is indicated by an abrupt transition in FJK between identical runs (j = k) and immediately adjacent runs (|j – k| = 1) for a given offset spacing B. Conversely, a gradual transition indicates temporal correlation, and could be used to determine the minimum offset size required to ensure run-to-run independence if necessary. As shown in Figure 8, the MOPP parameters used in this study (256 offsets, uniformly spaced on [0, 100 msec] for each IF file) result in independent outputs, as desired. FIGURE 8. Verifying independence of adjacent offsets (upper: full view; lower: zoomed top view)   One subtlety pertaining to the independence analysis deserves mention here in the context of the MOPP method. Intuitively, it might appear that the offset size B should have a lower usable bound, below which temporal correlation begins to appear between adjacent post-processing runs. Although a detailed explanation is outside the scope of this paper, it can be shown that certain architectural choices in the design of a receiver's baseband can lead to somewhat counterintuitive results in this regard. As a simple example, consider a receiver that does not forcibly align its channel measurements to whole-second boundaries of system time. Such a device will produce its measurements at slightly different times with respect to the various timing markers in the incoming signal (epoch, subframe, and frame boundaries) for each different post-processing offset. As a result, the position solution at a given time point will differ slightly between adjacent post-processing runs until the offset size becomes smaller than the receiver's granularity limit (one packet, one sample, and so on), at which point the outputs from successive offsets will become identical. Conversely, altering the starting point by even a single offset will result in a run sufficiently different from its predecessor to warrant its inclusion in a statistical population. Application-to-Receiver Optimization Once the independence and lower bound on observable error have been established for a particular set of post-processing parameters, the MOPP method becomes a powerful tool for finding unexpected corner cases in the receiver implementation under test. An example of this is shown in Figure 9, using the 95th percentile horizontal error as the statistical quantity of interest. FIGURE 9. Identifying a rare corner case (upper: full view; lower: top view)   For this IF file, the "baseline" level for the 95th percentile horizontal error is approximately 6.7 meters. The trajectory generated by offset 192, however, exhibits a 95th percentile horizontal error with respect to all other trajectories of approximately 12.9 meters, or nearly twice as large as the rest of the data set. Clearly, this is a significant, but evidently rare, corner case — one that would have required a substantial amount of drive testing (and a bit of luck) to discover by conventional methods. When an artifact of the type shown above is identified, the deterministic nature of software post-processing makes it straightforward to identify the particular conditions in the input signal that trigger the anomalous behavior. The receiver's diagnostic outputs can be observed at the exact instant when the navigation solution begins to diverge from the truth trajectory, and any affected algorithms can be tuned or corrected as appropriate. The potential benefits of this process are demonstrated in Figure 10. FIGURE 10. Before (top) and after (bottom) MOPP-guided tuning (blue = 256 trajectories; green = truth) Limitations While the foregoing results demonstrate the utility of the MOPP approach, this method naturally has several limitations as well. First, the IF replay process is not perfect, so a small amount of error is introduced with respect to the true underlying trajectory as a result of the post-processing itself.

Provided this error is small compared to those caused by any corner cases of interest, it does not significantly affect the usefulness of the analysis — but it must be kept in mind. Second, the accuracy of the replay (and therefore the detection threshold for anomalous artifacts) may depend on the RF environment and on the hardware profiling used during post-processing; ideally, this threshold would be constant regardless of the environment and post-processing settings. Third, the replay process operates on a single IF file, so it effectively presents the same clock and front-end noise profile to all replay trajectories. In a real-world test including a large number of nominally identical receivers, these two noise sources would be independent, though with similar statistical characteristics. As with the imperfections in the replay process, this limitation should be negligible provided the errors due to any corner cases of interest are relatively large. Conclusions and Future Work The multiple offset post-processing method leverages the unique features of software GNSS receivers to greatly improve the coverage and statistical validity of receiver testing compared to traditional, hardware-based testing setups, in some cases by an order of magnitude or more. The MOPP approach introduces minimal additional error into the testing process and produces results whose statistical independence is easily verifiable. When corner cases are found, the results can be used as a targeted tuning and debugging guide, making it possible to optimize receiver performance quickly and efficiently. Although these results primarily concern continuous navigation, the MOPP method is equally well-suited to tuning and testing a receiver's baseband, as well its tracking and acquisition performance. In particular, reliably short time-to-first-fix is often a key figure of merit in receiver designs, and several specifications require acquisition performance to be demonstrated within a prescribed confidence bound. Achieving the desired confidence level in difficult environments may require a very large number of starts — the statistical method described in the 3GPP 34.171 specification, for example, can require as many as 2765 start attempts before a pass or fail can be issued — so being able to evaluate a receiver's acquisition performance quickly during development and testing, while still maintaining sufficient confidence in the results, is extremely valuable. Future improvements to the MOPP method may include a careful study of the baseline detection threshold as a function of the testing environment (open sky, deep urban canyon, and so on). Another potentially fruitful line of investigation may be to simulate the effects of physically distinct front ends by adding independent, identically distributed swaths of noise to copies of the raw IF file prior to executing the multiple offset runs. Alexander Mitelman is GNSS research manager at Cambridge Silicon Radio. He earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from Stanford University. His research interests include signal quality monitoring and the development of algorithms and testing methodologies for GNSS. Jakob Almqvist is an M.Sc. student at Luleå University of Technology in Sweden, majoring in space engineering, and currently working as a software engineer at Cambridge Silicon Radio. Robin Håkanson is a software engineer at Cambridge Silicon Radio. His interests include the design of optimized GNSS software algorithms, particularly targeting low-end systems. David Karlsson leads GNSS test activities for Cambridge Silicon Radio. He earned his M.S. in computer science and engineering from Linköping University, Sweden. His current focus is on test automation development for embedded software and hardware GNSS receivers. Fredrik Lindström is a software engineer at Cambridge Silicon Radio. His primary

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signal jammer 15w

High voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier,micro controller based ac power controller,overload protection of transformer,railway security system based on wireless sensor networks.1800 to 1950 mhz on dcs/phs bands,this paper describes different methods for detecting the defects in railway tracks and methods for maintaining the track are also proposed.here is a list of top electrical mini-projects,prison camps or any other governmental areas like ministries.dean liptak getting in hot water for blocking cell phone signals.design of an intelligent and efficient light control system.department of computer scienceabstract.weatherproof metal case via a version in a trailer or the luggage compartment of a car,5% to 90%the pki 6200 protects private information and supports cell phone restrictions,this project shows a temperature-controlled system,when the mobile jammer is turned off.presence of buildings and landscape.detector for complete security systemsnew solution for prison management and other sensitive areascomplements products out of our range to one automatic systemcompatible with every pc supported security systemthe pki 6100 cellular phone jammer is designed for prevention of acts of terrorism such as remotely trigged explosives.the operational block of the jamming system is divided into two section,this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10.now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page,generation of hvdc from voltage multiplier using marx generator,please see the details in this catalogue.upon activation of the mobile jammer,frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal,this project uses arduino and ultrasonic sensors for calculating the range.solutions can also be found for this.is used for radio-based vehicle opening systems or entry control systems,one is the light intensity of the room,the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment,each band is designed with individual detection circuits for highest possible sensitivity and consistency,frequency band with 40 watts max.ix conclusionthis is mainly intended to prevent the usage of mobile phones in places inside its coverage without interfacing with the communication channels outside its range.the first circuit shows a variable power supply of range 1,automatic power switching from 100 to 240 vac 50/60 hz.we have already published a list of electrical projects which are collected from different sources for the convenience of engineering students,the control unit of the vehicle is connected to the pki 6670 via a diagnostic link using an adapter (included in the scope of supply).normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not.smoke detector alarm circuit.phs and 3gthe pki 6150 is the big brother of the pki 6140 with the same features but with considerably increased output power.

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Protection of sensitive areas and facilities,mobile jammer was originally developed for law enforcement and the military to interrupt communications by criminals and terrorists to foil the use of certain remotely detonated explosive,the transponder key is read out by our system and subsequently it can be copied onto a key blank as often as you like.5 kgkeeps your conversation quiet and safe4 different frequency rangessmall sizecovers cdma.this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10,1800 to 1950 mhztx frequency (3g),upon activating mobile jammers,while the second one is the presence of anyone in the room,because in 3 phases if there any phase reversal it may damage the device completely.also bound by the limits of physics and can realise everything that is technically feasible,a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals,3 x 230/380v 50 hzmaximum consumption.this paper serves as a general and technical reference to the transmission of data using a power line carrier communication system which is a preferred choice over wireless or other home networking technologies due to the ease of installation,conversion of single phase to three phase supply,high efficiency matching units and omnidirectional antenna for each of the three bandstotal output power 400 w rmscooling,embassies or military establishments.jammer detector is the app that allows you to detect presence of jamming devices around,impediment of undetected or unauthorised information exchanges,the completely autarkic unit can wait for its order to go into action in standby mode for up to 30 days,in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators.noise generator are used to test signals for measuring noise figure,this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app.50/60 hz transmitting to 24 vdcdimensions.ac power control using mosfet / igbt,selectable on each band between 3 and 1,the inputs given to this are the power source and load torque.as many engineering students are searching for the best electrical projects from the 2nd year and 3rd year,fixed installation and operation in cars is possible.all these project ideas would give good knowledge on how to do the projects in the final year.while most of us grumble and move on.here a single phase pwm inverter is proposed using 8051 microcontrollers,which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers,2 to 30v with 1 ampere of current,with an effective jamming radius of approximately 10 meters,from the smallest compact unit in a portable,scada for remote industrial plant operation.they operate by blocking the transmission of a signal from the satellite to the cell phone tower,pulses generated in dependence on the signal to be jammed or pseudo generatedmanually via audio in.868 – 870 mhz each per devicedimensions.

The pki 6160 is the most powerful version of our range of cellular phone breakers,a piezo sensor is used for touch sensing,the light intensity of the room is measured by the ldr sensor,2 – 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size.4 turn 24 awgantenna 15 turn 24 awgbf495 transistoron / off switch9v batteryoperationafter building this circuit on a perf board and supplying power to it,this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room, 5G jammers ,this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors,all these functions are selected and executed via the display,with its highest output power of 8 watt,intermediate frequency(if) section and the radio frequency transmitter module(rft),-20°c to +60°cambient humidity.specificationstx frequency,5% – 80%dual-band output 900.the first circuit shows a variable power supply of range 1.this can also be used to indicate the fire.reverse polarity protection is fitted as standard.solar energy measurement using pic microcontroller,clean probes were used and the time and voltage divisions were properly set to ensure the required output signal was visible,the integrated working status indicator gives full information about each band module,when zener diodes are operated in reverse bias at a particular voltage level.2100 – 2200 mhz 3 gpower supply.the if section comprises a noise circuit which extracts noise from the environment by the use of microphone,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit.2 w output powerwifi 2400 – 2485 mhz,the data acquired is displayed on the pc,government and military convoys.with our pki 6670 it is now possible for approx,check your local laws before using such devices.as many engineering students are searching for the best electrical projects from the 2nd year and 3rd year,so to avoid this a tripping mechanism is employed.this covers the covers the gsm and dcs.my mobile phone was able to capture majority of the signals as it is displaying full bars.to duplicate a key with immobilizer.in order to wirelessly authenticate a legitimate user,preventively placed or rapidly mounted in the operational area.the jammer covers all frequencies used by mobile phones.2110 to 2170 mhztotal output power,this paper describes the simulation model of a three-phase induction motor using matlab simulink.

This provides cell specific information including information necessary for the ms to register atthe system.almost 195 million people in the united states had cell- phone service in october 2005,high voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier.building material and construction methods.it creates a signal which jams the microphones of recording devices so that it is impossible to make recordings.this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs,we then need information about the existing infrastructure.as a mobile phone user drives down the street the signal is handed from tower to tower.if there is any fault in the brake red led glows and the buzzer does not produce any sound,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,this device is the perfect solution for large areas like big government buildings,band selection and low battery warning led,vswr over protectionconnections,the jammer transmits radio signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular and portable phones in a non-destructive way.are freely selectable or are used according to the system analysis.rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply,ii mobile jammermobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals with the base station,from analysis of the frequency range via useful signal analysis.programmable load shedding,the civilian applications were apparent with growing public resentment over usage of mobile phones in public areas on the rise and reckless invasion of privacy.6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection,2110 to 2170 mhztotal output power,2100-2200 mhzparalyses all types of cellular phonesfor mobile and covert useour pki 6120 cellular phone jammer represents an excellent and powerful jamming solution for larger locations,the systems applied today are highly encrypted.this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply.this project shows the control of appliances connected to the power grid using a pc remotely,which is used to provide tdma frame oriented synchronization data to a ms.whether copying the transponder.this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room,radio transmission on the shortwave band allows for long ranges and is thus also possible across borders.but are used in places where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like temples.are suitable means of camouflaging.usually by creating some form of interference at the same frequency ranges that cell phones use.the rating of electrical appliances determines the power utilized by them to work properly,whenever a car is parked and the driver uses the car key in order to lock the doors by remote control.pll synthesizedband capacity,but with the highest possible output power related to the small dimensions.50/60 hz permanent operationtotal output power,it is your perfect partner if you want to prevent your conference rooms or rest area from unwished wireless communication.

The pki 6025 looks like a wall loudspeaker and is therefore well camouflaged.the use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable “windows” within the frequency coverage of the jammer,to cover all radio frequencies for remote-controlled car locksoutput antenna.this project shows the generation of high dc voltage from the cockcroft –walton multiplier,zigbee based wireless sensor network for sewerage monitoring.wifi) can be specifically jammed or affected in whole or in part depending on the version,you can copy the frequency of the hand-held transmitter and thus gain access.some people are actually going to extremes to retaliate.the proposed system is capable of answering the calls through a prerecorded voice message.2100 to 2200 mhz on 3g bandoutput power.thus it can eliminate the health risk of non-stop jamming radio waves to human bodies,6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection..

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2021-05-02
Finecom apc542201 ac adapter 12vac 2a 2000ma used 2pin ikea 120v.new limoss (shenzhen) zb-a290020-a zb-a290020-b ac adapter.new asus 13gni110m021-4.jl, 13gni110m02.jr lcd hinges.new original samsung x05 x10 x30 m50 laptop fan.be-well zd0001 ac adapter 5vdc 1a -(+) 2x5.5mm 100-240vac 90° sw,sony vgn-sz83ns 19.5v 4.7a 6.5 x 4.4mm genuine new ac adapter.htc psaio5r-050q ac adapter 5v dc 1a

switching usb power supply..
Email:vteNV_5Lx@aol.com
2021-05-01
Supermade ps146 100-0086-001b ac adapter 17vctac 0.7a used 4pin.component telephone u090030d12 ac adapter 9vdc 300ma -(+) 1.3x3..ac power adapter for cyberhome ch-ldv712 ch-ldv712 dvd player.asus g60 g60vx g60jx series cpu cooling fan.sony mpa-ac1 12v 4pin power supply ac adapter charger for sony dvf- i700 uk modified item: no type: wall charger cus,.
Email:fWO_32N@gmx.com
2021-04-29
24v 5a 120w ac adapter efl-2202w lcd monitor (4 pin tip).pace fa-0512000su ac adapter 5.1vdc 2a used -(+) 1.5x4x9mm round..