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Permanent Link to Innovation: Where Are We?
2021/07/29
Positioning in Challenging Environments Using Ultra-Wideband Sensor Networks By Zoltan Koppanyi, Charles K. Toth and Dorota A. Grejner-Brzezinska INNOVATION INSIGHTS by Richard Langley QUICK. WHO WAS THE FIRST TO PREDICT THE EXISTENCE OF RADIO WAVES? If you answered James Clerk Maxwell, you are right. (If you didn't and have an electrical engineering or physics degree, it's back to school for you.) In the mid-1800s, Maxwell developed the theory of electric and magnetic forces, which is embodied in the group of four equations named after him. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the publication of Maxwell's paper "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field" in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Interestingly, Maxwell used 20 equations to describe his theory but Oliver Heaviside managed to boil them down to the four we are familiar with today. Maxwell's theory predicted the existence of radiating electromagnetic waves and that these waves could exist at any wavelength. Maxwell had speculated that light must be a form of electromagnetic radiation. In his 1865 paper, he said "This velocity [of the waves] is so nearly that of light, that it seems we have strong reason to conclude that light itself (including radiant heat, and other radiations if any) is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves propagated through the electromagnetic field according to electromagnetic laws." That electromagnetic waves with much longer wavelengths than those of light must be possible was conclusively demonstrated by Heinrich Hertz who, between 1886 and 1889, built various apparatuses for transmitting and receiving electromagnetic waves with wavelengths of around 5 meters (60 MHz). These waves were, in fact, radio waves. Hertz's experiments conclusively proved the existence of electromagnetic waves traveling at the speed of light. He also famously said "I do not think that the wireless waves I have discovered will have any practical application." How quickly he was proven wrong. Beginning in 1894, Guglielmo Marconi demonstrated wireless communication over increasingly longer distances, culminating in his bridging the Atlantic Ocean in 1901 or 1902. And, as they say, the rest is history. Radio waves are used for data, voice and image one-way (broadcasting) and two-way communications; for remote control of systems and devices; for radar (including imaging); and for positioning, navigation and time transfer. And signals can be produced over a wide range of frequencies from below 10 kHz to above 100 GHz. Conventional radio

transmissions use a variety of modulation techniques but most involve varying the amplitude, frequency and/or phase of a sinusoidal carrier wave. But in the late 1960s, it was shown that one could generate a signal as a sequence of very short pulses, which results in the signal energy being spread over a large part of the radio spectrum. Initially called pulse radio, the technique has become known as impulse radio ultra-wideband or just ultra-wideband (UWB) for short and by the 1990s a variety of practical transmission and reception technologies had been developed. The use of large transmission bandwidths offers a number of benefits, including accurate ranging and that application in particular is being actively developed for positioning and navigation in environments that are challenging to GNSS such as indoors and built-up areas. In this month's column, we take a look at the work being carried out in this area by a team of researchers at The Ohio State University. "Innovation" is a regular feature that discusses advances in GPS technology and its applications as well as the fundamentals of GPS positioning. The column is coordinated by Richard Langley of the Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, University of New Brunswick. He welcomes comments and topic ideas. Email him at lang @ unb.ca. GNSS technology provides position, navigation and timing (PNT) information with high accuracy and global coverage where line-of-sight between the satellites and receivers is assured. This condition, however, is typically not satisfied indoors or in confined environments. Emerging safety, military, location-based and personal navigation applications increasingly require consistent accuracy and availability, comparable to that of GNSS but in indoor environments. Most of the existing indoor positioning systems use narrowband radio frequency signals for location estimation, such as Wi-Fi, or telecommunication-based positioning (including GSM and UMTS mobile telephone networks). All these technologies require dedicated infrastructure, and the narrowband RF systems are subject to jamming and multipath, as well as loss of signal strength while propagating through walls. In contrast, using ultra-wideband (UWB) signals can, to some extent, remediate those problems by offering better resistance against interference and multipath, and they feature better signal penetration capability. Due to these properties, the use of UWB has the potential to support a broad range of applications, such as radar, through-wall imagery, robust communication with high frequency, and resistance to jamming. Furthermore the impulse radio UWB (IR-UWB), the subject of this article, can be an efficient standalone technology or a component of positioning systems designed for multipath-challenged, confined or indoor environments, where GNSS signals are compromised. IR-UWB positioning can be useful in typical emergency response applications such as fires in large buildings, dismounted soldiers in combat situations, and emergency evacuations. In such circumstances, the positioning/navigation systems must determine not only the exact position of any individual firefighter or soldier to facilitate their team-based mission, but also navigate them back to safety. Under these scenarios, a temporary ad hoc network has to be quickly deployed, as the existing infrastructure is usually non-functional, damaged or destroyed at that point. The UWB-based systems may easily satisfy these criteria: (1) nodes placed in the target area can rapidly establish the network geometry even if line-of-sight between nodes is not available, (2) the communication capability allows for sharing measurements, and (3) the node positions may be calculated based on these measured ranges in a centralized or distributed way. Once the node coordinates have been determined, the tracking of the moving units can start. Obviously, the resistance against jamming makes this solution attractive for military applications. Ad Hoc Network Formation for Emergency Response Quick deployment Sufficient positioning accuracy Robustness against interference (jamming) Signal penetration through solid structures Generally, positioning systems, both local and global, require an infrastructure, which defines the implementation of a coordinate frame. For example, the national reference frames and their realizations support conventional land surveying, or the satellite and the GPS tracking subsystems, as well as the beacons in Wi-Fi systems. UWB positioning also follows the same logic; the network infrastructure defines a local coordinate system and allows for range measurements between the network nodes and the tracked unit(s). Ad Hoc Sensor Network: Ad hoc networks are temporary, and thus, the node coordinates are not expected to be known or measured a priori; consequently, they are calculated based on measuring the ranges between the units in the initial phase, and can be updated subsequently if the network configuration changes. Anchored Networks: The network nodes' coordinates are known. If only local coordinates are known, then to connect to a global coordinate frame, at least one node's global coordinates and a direction vector must be known to anchor and orient the network. Anchor-Free Networks: No node coordinates are known, thus the localization problem is underdetermined. Nevertheless, the problem is still solvable, if it is extended with additional constraints. Tracking: Once a network is established, static/moving objects can be positioned in the network coordinate system. Ultra-Wideband Ranging At the beginning of the 21st century, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) introduced new regulations that enabled several commercial applications and initiated research on UWB application to PNT. The current FCC rules for pulse-based positioning or localization implementations require the applied bandwidth be between 3.1 and 10.6 GHz and the bandwidth to be higher than 500 MHz or the fractional bandwidth to be more than 0.2. The typical IR-UWB ranging system consists of multiple transceiver units, including the transmitter and the receiver components. The transmitter emits a very short pulse (high bandwidth) with low energy, and the receiver detects the signal after it travels through the air, interacting with the environment. After reaching objects, the emitted pulse is backscattered as several signals, which likely reach the receiver at different times. In contrast, conventional RF signals are longer in duration, thus the backscattered waves overlap each other at the receiver, forming a complex waveform, and may not be distinguishable individually. Due to the shortness of the UWB signals, measurable peaks are nicely separated, representing different signal paths. The wave shape of the impulse response of the transmission medium highly depends on the environment complexity due to multipath. Detections in the received wave are determined by a peak-detecting algorithm. Note that the travel time is generally determined from the first detection, as it is assumed to be from the shortest path, although other peak detection algorithms also exist. In the experiments discussed in this article, a commercial UWB radio system was used. This sensor's bandwidth is between 3.1 and 5.3 GHz, with a 4.3-GHz center frequency. Three methods are available to obtain ranges: (1) coarse range estimation, based on the received signal strength with dynamic recalibration; (2) precision range measurement (PRM), which uses the two-way time-of-flight technique; and (3) the filtered range estimates (FRE) method that refines the PRM solution using Kalman filtering. In our investigations, PRM data were used in static situations, when both the unit to be positioned and the reference units were static (such as when determining network node coordinates), and FRE was logged in kinematic scenarios. Localization in a UWB Network Commercial UWB products usually provide capabilities for all three applications: communication, ranging and radar imaging. In positioning applications, identical units are used for both the rovers — that is, the units to be localized — and the static nodes of the network. The general terminology, however, is that the rover unit with unknown position is called the receiver, and units deployed at known locations are called transmitters. We will also use the terms rover and stations. The positions are typically defined in a local coordinate system. The usual ranging methods used in RF technologies, including signal strength and fingerprinting, time of arrival, angle of arrival, and time difference of arrival, are also applicable to UWB systems. TABLE 1 lists the ranging methods and typical performance levels; the achievable accuracies are based on external references. Note that the accuracy depends on the sensor hardware and network configuration, applied bandwidth, signal-to-noise ratio, peak detection algorithm, experiment circumstances, formation and the environment complexity. TABLE 1. Typical accuracy of the different UWB localization techniques. Note that the results depend on the hardware, antenna, applied bandwidth, experiment circumstances and geometric configuration; * denotes indoor environment with area coverage of a few times 10 × 10 meters, with line-of-sight conditions, and ** refers to the maximum error in the outdoor test area of about 100 × 100 meters). Signal Strength. The received signal strength (RSS) requires modeling of the signal loss, which is a challenging problem since signals at different frequencies interact with the environment in different ways, and thus the resulting accuracy is generally inadequate for most applications. The fingerprinting approach is also applied to UWB positioning; the signal-strength vector received from the transmitters identifies a location by the best match, where the vector-location pairs are measured in a calibration/training phase and stored in a database. Time of Flight. The time-of-flight method requires the synchronization of the clocks of the UWB units, which is difficult, in particular, in the low-cost systems. Therefore, most UWB systems are based on the two-way time-of-flight method, which eliminates the unknown clock delay between the sensors, although it also has its own challenges. The range between two units is obtained by measuring the time difference of the transmitted and received pulses plus knowing the fixed response time of the responding unit. Computing Position in a Network. Once the ranges are known in a network environment, the position is determined by circular lateration. The principle for the 2D case with three stations is shown in FIGURE 1. Note that each range determines a circle around the known stations (stations 1, 2 and 3 in the figure), thus, if the stations' coordinates are known, the unknown position can be calculated as the intersection of these circles. The problem is treated as a system of non-linear equations; note that the lateration requires at least three or four nodes in an adequate spatial distribution for 2D and 3D positioning, respectively. The measured ranges, characterized by the error terms usually modeled with a normal distribution, are depicted by the dotted parallel circles around the solid "perfect" range in Figure 1. Note that this is an optimization problem, which can be solved with direct numerical approximation, such as gradient methods, or by solving the respective linear system after linearizing the problem with close initial position values. FIGURE 1. Circular lateration. Time Difference and Angle of Arrival. The time difference of arrival (TDoA) approach is useful when the time synchronization is not established. The unknown time delays are eliminated by subtracting the travel times between the rover and the stations, and the response time of the responding unit must be known. The location estimation is similar to the time of arrival case, but rather than the intersection of the circles, hyperbolic function curves representing constant TDoA values are used to determine the rover position. Also, if errors are present in the measurements, the position calculation becomes an optimization problem instead of finding the root of an equation. The TDoA can be combined with the angle of arrival (AoA). This method assumes that the set of UWB antennas are arranged in an array, and the angle can be calculated as the time difference of the first and the last detection from different antennas of the array. Calibration The ranges obtained by UWB sensors could be further improved by calibration — for example, by estimating antenna and hardware delays. In our outdoor tests, the joint calibration model (see Two Calibration Models box) was used, and coefficients of various model functions were estimated. During these tests, the UWB units were placed at the corners of a 15 × 15 meter area (see FIGURE 2). FIGURE 2. Outdoor test configuration. At two diagonal corners, two UWB units with a 1.5-meter vertical separation were installed on poles, while at the two other corners only one unit was used. These six units formed the nodes or the stations of the network. In all cases, a GPS antenna was fixed to the top of the poles to provide reference data. A pushcart with two UWB units, a logging laptop computer, a GPS antenna and a receiver formed the rover system. The reference solution was obtained by using the GPS measurements, with the accuracy around 1 centimeter after kinematic post-processing using precise satellite orbit and clock data. During calibration, the pushcart was collecting stationary data at points 1 to 12, marked on a 5 × 5 meter grid, as shown in Figure 2. Two Calibration Models Individual sensor calibration is the approach where the sensor delays are determined separately, for example, , where is the measured range between stations A and B, and are the calibration functions, and is the corrected range. Joint calibration model is the approach where the calibration function does not provide the offset per station, but rather gives the relative offset between the two stations, where . The calibration model as a function of the measured distance can be constant, linear or a higher-order polynomial. After acquiring range data between the rover and network stations, three types of joint calibration functions were investigated: constant, linear and polynomial models. The coefficients of these functions were estimated from the measured ranges and GPS-provided reference positions at all grid points. The estimated functions with respect to the six network nodes are shown in FIGURE 3. Our hypothesis was that the accuracy is assumed to depend on the rover-station distance, and thus, the detected discrepancies between the rover and reference points are expected to be higher if the distance is larger. The results indicate that a constant correction (that is, an antenna delay) is generally sufficient, indicating that the calibration may be applicable to similar installations. In some cases, a linear trend (a distance dependency) may be recognized due to slight data changes, but the observed regression lines are either increasing or decreasing, which clearly rejects the distance-dependency hypothesis. The linear and second-order polynomial functions likely model only local effects. The corrections provided by these functions depend on the environment, and consequently, are valid only in that configuration and where they were observed. FIGURE 3. Calibration models. Error surfaces, derived as the approximation of a second-order surface from the residuals at the grid points between the receiver and the six station units, show that the discrepancies can be as large as 0.5 meter. Calibrated results using the constant model show that all the discrepancies are less than 10 centimeters with an empirical standard deviation of 3.6 centimeters. This suggests that, at least, the constant-model-based calibration is needed. Tracking Outdoors and Indoors If the coordinates of the network nodes and the calibration parameters are known, the location of the moving rover can be calculated with circular lateration. The experiment described in this section is based on the same field test as presented earlier. For assessing the outdoor tracking performance, a random trajectory of the pushcart inside and outside of the rectangle defined by nodes was acquired (see FIGURE 4). The reference trajectory was obtained by GPS and the UWB trajectory was calculated with circular lateration. FIGURE 4. Trajectory solutions. TABLE 2 presents a statistical comparison of the coordinate component differences between the GPS reference and the UWB trajectory based on calibrated ranges. The mean of the X and Y coordinate differences are around 0 centimeters, and their standard deviations are 9.7 and 13.2 centimeters, respectively, with the largest differences being less than half a meter in both coordinate components. Note that the vertical coordinates have large errors due to the small vertical angle, which translates to weak geometric conditions for error propagation. TABLE 2. Statistical results for the coordinate components. Indoor UWB positioning is more challenging than outdoor, as propagation through walls modifies the RF signals resulting in attenuations and delays. Furthermore, the geometric error propagation conditions (that is, the shape of the network) may also reduce the quality of positioning. In the indoor tests, a personal navigation system demonstration prototype built in our lab (shown in FIGURE 5) was used as a rover. During the tests, the person was moving at a normal pace, and the rover unit recorded the ranges from the reference stations. Concerning the network, two point types are defined: (1) network nodes depicted by a double circle in the figure, which are used in the tracking phase; and (2) reference points marked by a single circle, which support the validation of the positioning results. FIGURE 5. Indoor test configuration. Since no reference solution was available during the indoor testing, the calibration method's consistency was evaluated based on the relative or internal accuracy metric, which is the a posteriori reference standard deviation error: where v is the vector of residual errors and r=dim(ATA) – rank(ATA) is the degrees of freedom of the network with A being the design matrix describing the geometry of the network. The m0 values are shown in FIGURE 6. This parameter describes the statistical difference of the measurements from the assumed model (circular lateration). The average m0 is 7.6 centimeters without calibration, and higher if any of the outdoor calibration models are used. FIGURE 6. The indoor test results showing values of m0 at the epochs. To estimate the absolute or external accuracy without a reference trajectory, points 1002 and 1004 were used as checkpoints with known coordinates. Obviously, these points were not part of the network. The UWB rover unit was placed at these points, and data were acquired in a static mode. The coordinates were continuously calculated after measuring at least three ranges. TABLE 3 presents the statistical results. Note that the average is not 0, thus the result is biased, indicating that the signal penetration and/or multipath effects are present in this complex indoor environment. Also, note that no calibration was performed, as no indoor calibration results were available, and using the outdoor calibration models only decreased the positioning accuracy. In addition, the standard deviations indicate the average m0 is consistent with the external error for point 1002, while this hypothesis is rejected for point 1004. TABLE 3. Differences between the UWB position estimations and the correct coordinates at points 1002 and 1004. Taking a closer look at the results of point 1004, the ambiguity problem of the circular lateration can be observed. The random measurement error can be large enough to cover two possible intersections in circular lateration, thus the estimator may oscillate between two solutions. Two main causes for this ambiguity are a weak network configuration and the large ranging errors (see FIGURE 7). FIGURE 7. Ambiguity of lateration. Ad Hoc UWB Sensor Network We have also carried out tests on an indoor ad hoc sensor network using different coordinate estimation methods. Indoor distance measurements typically do not follow a normal or Gaussian error distribution but rather a Gaussian mixture distribution, which demands the use of a robust estimation method. Our results showed that the maximum likelihood estimation technique performs better than conventional least squares for this type of network. Conclusion Ultra-wideband technology is an effective positioning method for short-range applications with decimeter-level accuracy. The coverage area can be extended with increasing network size. The technology can be used independently or as a component of an integrated positioning/navigation system. GPS-compromised outdoor situations and indoor applications can be supported by UWB in permanent and ad hoc network configurations. While UWB technology is relatively less affected by environmental conditions, signal propagation through objects or other non-line-of-sight conditions can reduce the reliability and accuracy. Acknowledgments This article is based, in part, on the paper “Performance Analysis of UWB Technology for Indoor Positioning,” presented at the 2014 International Technical Meeting of The Institute of Navigation, held in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27–29, 2014. Manufacturer The experiments discussed in the article used a Time Domain Corp. PulsON 300 UWB radio system. ZOLTAN KOPPANYI received his B.Sc. degree in civil engineering in 2010 and his M.Sc. in land surveying and GIS in 2012, both from Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME), Hungary. He also received a B.Sc. in computer science from the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, in 2011. He is a Ph.D. student at BME and was a visiting scholar at the Ohio State University (OSU), Columbus, in 2013. His research area is human mobility pattern analysis and indoor navigation. CHARLES K. TOTH is a research professor in the Department of Civil, Environmental and Geodetic Engineering at OSU. He received an M.Sc. in electrical engineering and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering and geo-information sciences from the Technical University of Budapest, Hungary. His research expertise covers broad areas of 2D/3D signal processing; spatial information systems; high-resolution imaging; surface extraction, modeling, integrating and calibrating of multi-sensor systems; multi-sensor geospatial data acquisition systems, and mobile mapping technology. DOROTA A. GREJNER-BRZEZINSKA is a professor in geodetic science, and director of the Satellite Positioning and Inertial Navigation (SPIN) Laboratory at OSU. Her research interests cover GPS/GNSS algorithms, GPS/inertial and other sensor integration for navigation in GPS-challenged environments, sensors and algorithms for indoor and

personal navigation, and Kalman and non-linear filtering. Further Reading • Authors' Conference Paper "Performance Analysis of UWB Technology for Indoor Positioning" by Z. Koppanyi, C.K. Toth, D.A. Grejner-Brzezinska, and G. Jozkow in Proceedings of ITM 2014, the 2014 International Technical Meeting of The Institute of Navigation, San Diego, Calif. January 27–29, 2014, pp. 154–165. • U.S. Regulations on Ultra-Wideband "Ultra-Wideband Operation" in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Chapter I, Subchapter A, Part 15, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., October 1, 2014. Available online. • Introduction to Ultra-Wideband "History and Applications of UWB" by M.Z. Win, D. Dardari, A.F. Molisch, W. Wiesbeck, and J. Zhang in Proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Vol. 97, No. 2, February 2009, pp. 198–204, doi: 10.1109/JROC.2008.2008762. "Ultra-Wideband and GPS: Can They Co-exist" by D. Akos, M. Luo, S. Pullen, and P. Enge in GPS World, Vol. 12, No. 9, September 2001, pp. 59–70. • Ultra-Wideband Signal Peak Detection and Ranging Ultra-Wideband Ranging for Low-Complexity Indoor Positioning Applications by G. Bellusci, Ph.D. dissertation, Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands, 2011. "Ultra-Wideband Range Estimation: Theoretical Limits and Practical Algorithms" by I. Guvenc, S. Gezici, and Z. Sahinoglu in Proceedings of ICUWB2008, the 2008 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers International Conference on Ultra-Wideband, Hannover, Germany, September 10–12, 2008, Vol. 3, pp. 93–96, doi: 10.1109/ICUWB.2008.4653424. • Received Signal Strength Fingerprinting "Increased Ranging Capacity Using Ultrawideband Direct-Path Pulse Signal Strength with Dynamic Recalibration" by B. Dewberry and W. Beeler in Proceedings of PLANS 2012, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers / Institute of Navigation 2012 Position, Location and Navigation Symposium, Myrtle Beach, S.C., April 23–26, 2010, pp. 1013–1017, doi: 10.1109/PLANS.2012.6236843. "Indoor Ultra-Wideband Location Fingerprinting" by H. Kröll and C. Steiner in Proceedings of IPIN 2010, the 2010 International Conference on Indoor Positioning and Indoor Navigation, Zurich, September 15–17, 2010, pp. 1–5, doi: 10.1109/IPIN.2010.5648087. • Ultra-Wideband Time-of-Arrival and Angle-of-Arrival"Ultra-Wideband Time-of-Arrival and Angle-of-Arrival Estimation Using Transformation Between Frequency and Time Domain Signals" by N. Iwakiri and T. Kobayashi in Journal of Communications, Vol. 3, No. 1, January 2008, pp. 12–19, 10.4304/jcm.3.1.12-19. • Maxwell's Equations "The Long Road to Maxwell's Equations" by J.C. Rautio in IEEE Spectrum, Vol. 51, No. 12, December 2014, North American edition, pp. 36–40 and 54–56, doi: 10.1109/mspec.2014.6964925. A Student's Guide to Maxwell's Equations by D. Fleisch, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., 2008.

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Ps5185a ac adapter 5v 550ma switching power supply for cellphone,fj fj-sw1203000t ac adapter 12vdc 3000ma used -(+) shielded wire,kyocera txtvl10148 ac adapter 5vdc 350ma cellphone power supply,tc98a 4.5-9.5v dc max 800ma used travel charger power supply.siemens 69873 s1 ac adapter optiset rolm optiset e power supply,dell adp-13cb ac adapter 5.4vdc 2410ma -(+)- 1.7x4mm 100-240vac,toshiba pa8727u 18vdc 1.7a 2.2a ac adapter laptop power supply.dell adp-70bb pa-2 ac adapter 20vdc 3.5a used 3 hole pin 85391.alnor 350402003n0a ac adapter 4.5vdc 200ma used +(-) 2 x 4.8 x 1.radio signals and wireless connections,ibm 92p1113 ac adapter 20v dc 4.5a 90w used 1x5.2x7.8x11.2mm.acbel ad9024 ac adapter 36vdc 0.88a 32w new 4.3 x 6 x 10 mm stra,the proposed design is low cost,delta adp-43ab rev a ac adapter 16.8v dc 2.6a used 3x6.2x10mm 90.this page contains mobile jammer seminar and ppt with pdf report,jammers also prevent cell phones from sending outgoing information,nextar sp1202500-w01 ac adapter 12vdc 2.5a used -(+)- 4.5 x 6 x.motorola nu18-41120166-i3 ac adapter 12vdc 1.66a used -(+) 3x6.5,f10603-c ac adapter 12v dc 5a used 2.5 x 5.3 x 12.1 mm,failure to comply with these rules may result in.tdc power da-18-45d-ei35 ac adapter 4.5v 0.4a 1.8va class 2 tran,department of computer scienceabstract.astec da7-3101a ac adapter 5-8vdc 1.5a used 2.5 x 5.4 x 11 mm st,biogenik s12a02-050a200-06 ac adapter 5vdc 2a used -(+) 1.5x4x9m,many businesses such as theaters and restaurants are trying to change the laws in order to give their patrons better experience instead of being consistently interrupted by cell phone ring tones.all these project ideas would give good knowledge on how to do the projects in the final year.

Different versions of this system are available according to the customer’s requirements,channel master 8014ifd ac adapter dc 24v 600ma class 2 power,hewlett packard series ppp009h 18.5v dc 3.5a 65w -(+)- 1.8x4.7mm.razer ts06x-2u050-0501d ac adapter 5vdc 1a used -(+) 2x5.5x8mm r.110 to 240 vac / 5 amppower consumption.redline tr 36 12v dc 2.2a power supply out 2000v 15ma for quest_.datalogic sa06-12s05r-v ac adapter 5.2vdc 2.4a used +(-) 2x5.5m,where shall the system be used,u.s. robotics tesa1-150080 ac adapter 15vdc 0.8a power supply sw,jvc vu-v71u pc junction box 7.5vdc used power supply asip6h033,condor hk-b520-a05 ac adapter 5vdc 4a used -(+)- 1.2x3.5mm.nextar fj-t22-1202500v ac adapter 12v 250ma switching power supp,li shin 0226b19150 ac adapter 19vdc 7.89a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 100-240,cwt pa-a060f ac adapter 12v 5a 60w power supply,you can produce duplicate keys within a very short time and despite highly encrypted radio technology you can also produce remote controls.sony psp-n100 ac adapter 5vdc 1500ma used ite power supply,oem aa-091a5bn ac adapter 9vac 1.5a used ~(~) 2x5.5mm europe pow,we are providing this list of projects,cgsw-1201200 ac dc adapter12v 2a used -(+) 2x5.5 round barrel,konica minolta ac-a10n ac adapter 9vdc 0.7a 2x5.5mm +(-) used,motorola aa26100l ac adapter 9vdc 2a -(+)- 1.8x4mm used 1.8 x 4.the jamming is said to be successful when the mobile phone signals are disabled in a location if the mobile jammer is enabled.hp compaq adp-65hb b ac adapter 18.5vdc 3.5a -(+) 1.7x4.8mm used,when they are combined together.ppp003sd replacement ac adapter 18.5v 6.5a laptop power supply r.50/60 hz transmitting to 12 v dcoperating time.

2 w output powerdcs 1805 – 1850 mhz,air rage wlb-33811-33211-50527 battery quick charger.both outdoors and in car-park buildings,nok cla-500-20 car charger auto

power supply cla 10r-020248,astrodyne spu16a-105 ac adapter 12vdc 1.25a -(+)- 2x5.5mm switch,35a-d06-500 ac adapter 6vdc 500ma 3va used 1 x 2.4 x 9.4mm,the data acquired is displayed on the pc.ultech ut-9092 ac adapter 9vdc 1800ma used -(+) 1.5x4mm 100-240v,pure energy ev4-a ac adapter 1.7vdc 550ma used class 2 battery c,samsung ad-6019a ac adapter 19vdc 3.15a laptop power supply.motorola plm4681a ac adapter 4vdc 350ma used -(+) 0.5x3.2x7.6mm.grundig nt473 ac adapter 3.1vdc 0.35a 4vdc 0.60a charging unit l.asante ad-121200au ac adapter 12vac 1.25a used 1.9 x 5.5 x 9.8mm,am-12200 ac adapter 12vdc 200ma direct plug in transformer unit,kings ku2b-120-0300d ac adapter 12v dc 300ma power supply,brother ad-24es-us ac adapter 9vdc 1.6a 14.4w used +(-) 2x5.5x10.hy-512 ac adapter 12vdc 1a used -(+) 2x5.5x10mm round barrel cla,the predefined jamming program starts its service according to the settings.replacement 1650-05d ac adapter 19.5v 3.34a used -(+)- 5x7.4mm r,anta mw57-1801650a ac adapter 18v 1.65a power supply class 2.gme053-0505-us ac adapter 5vdc 0.5a used -(+) 1x3.5x7.5mm round,toshibapa2521u-3aca ac adapter 15vdc 6alaptop power supply.ibm 85g6698 ac adapter 16-10vdc 2.2-3.2a used -(+) 2.5x5.5x10mm.ca d5730-15-1000(ac-22) ac adapter 15vdc 1000ma used +(-) 2x5.5x.leap frog 690-11213 ac adapter 9vdc 700ma used -(+) 2x5x11mm 90°.toshiba pa2400u ac adapter 18v 1.1a notebook laptop power supply.

Panasonic pv-dac14d ac adapter 8.4vdc 0.65a used -(+) battery,this blocker is very compact and can be easily hide in your pocket or bag,chd scp0500500p ac adapter 5vdc 500ma used -(+)- 0.5 x 2.4 x 9 m,phihong psaa18u-120 ac adapter 12vdc 1500ma used +(-) 2x5.5x12mm,motorola psm5037b travel charger 5.9v 375ma ac power supply spn5,this project shows the measuring of solar energy using pic microcontroller and sensors,ac 110-240 v / 50-60 hz or dc 20 – 28 v / 35-40 ahdimensions,recoton ad300 adapter universal power supply multi voltage,this article shows the circuits for converting small voltage to higher voltage that is 6v dc to 12v but with a lower current rating.hipro hp-ol093b13p ac adapter 19vdc 4.7a -(+)- 1.6x5.5mm 100-240,main business is various types of jammers wholesale and retail.eng 3a-154wp05 ac adapter 5vdc 2.6a -(+) used 2 x 5.4 x 9.5mm st,find here mobile phone jammer,go through the paper for more information,sima sup-60lx ac adapter 12-15vdc used -(+) 1.7x4mm ultimate cha,toshiba pa3035u-1aca paca002 ac adapter 15v 3a like new lap -(+),our pki 6085 should be used when absolute confidentiality of conferences or other meetings has to be guaranteed,oem ads18b-w120150 ac adapter 12vdc 1.5a -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm i.t.e..gateway2000 adp-45cb ac dc adapter 19v 2.4a power supply,the pki 6160 is the most powerful version of our range of cellular phone breakers,pride hp8204b battery charger ac adapter 24vdc 5a 120w used 3pin.jabra ssa-5w-05 us 0500018f ac adapter 5vdc 180ma used -(+) usb,ge 5-1075a ac adapter 6vdc 200ma 7.5v 100ma used -(+) 2x5x10.9mm,mascot 9940 ac adapter 29.5vdc 1.3a used terminal battery char.this device is a jammer that looks like a painting there is a hidden jammer inside the painting that will block mobile phone signals within a short distance (working radius is 60 meters).replacement sadp-65kb d ac adapter 19v 3.42a used 1.8x5.4x12mm 9.

Lenovo ad8027 ac adapter 19.5vdc 6.7a used -(+) 3x6.5x11.4mm 90.delta adp-16gb a ac dc adapter 5.4vdc 3a used -(+) 1.7x4mm round,normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not.considered a leading expert in the speed counter measurement industry,ibm adp-40bb ac adapter 20-10vdc 2-3.38a power supply,lintratek mobile phone jammer 4 g.hp 384020-002 compaq ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a laptop power supply,aztech swm10-05090 ac adapter 9vdc 0.56a used 2.5x5.5mm -(+)- 10,toshiba ap13ad03 ac adapter 19v dc 3.42a used -(+) 2.5x5.5mm rou,bellsouth dv-1250 ac adapter 12vdc 500ma power supply.circuit-test ad-1280 ac adapter 12v dc 800ma new 9pin db9 female,jvc aa-v40u ac adapter 7.2v 1.2a(charge) 6.3v 1.8a(vtr) used,oncommand dv-1630ac ac adapter 16vac 300ma used cut wire direct.the output of that circuit will work as a.buslink fsp024-1ada21 12v 2.0a ac adapter 12v 2.0a 9na0240304.nikon mh-71 ni-mh battery charger 1.2vdc 1a x2 used,control electrical devices from your android phone,apple a10003 ipod ac adapter 12vdc 1a used class 2 power supply.chicony cpa09-002a ac adapter 19vdc 2.1a samsung laptop powersup.communication system technology,ningbo taller electrical tl-6 ac adapter 6vdc 0.3a used 2.1x5.4.hp hstnn-da16 ac adapter 19.5v dc 10.3a used 1x5x7.3x12.7mm.rova dsc-6pfa-12 fus 090060 ac adapter +9vdc 0.6a used power sup.simple mobile jammer circuit diagram,tatung tps-048 ac adapter 12vdc 4a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 100-240vac ite,the jamming frequency to be selected as well as the type of jamming is controlled in a fully automated way.

Canon cb-2ls battery charger 4.2v dc 0.5a used digital camera s1.ibm 02k6756 ac adapter 16vdc 4.5a 2.5x5.5mm -(+) 100-240vac powe,i introductioncell phones are everywhere these days,art tech 410640 ac adapter dc 6v 400ma class 2 transformer power,innergie adp-90rd aa ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used -(+) 2pin femal,71109-r ac adapter 24v dc 350ma power supply tv converter used.this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,delta eadp-10bb ac adapter 5vdc 2000ma used -(+)- 2 x 4 x 10 mm,htc psaio5r-050q ac adapter 5v dc 1a switching usb power supply,pa-1700-02 replacement ac adapter 18.5v dc 3.5a laptop power sup.ultra ulac901224ap ac adapter 24vdc 5.5a used -(+)5.5x8mm power,fairway wna10a-060 ac adapter +6v 1.66a - ---c--- + used2 x 4.fidelity electronics u-charge new usb battery charger 0220991603.black & decker 143028-05 ac adapter 8.5vac 1.35amp used 3x14.3mm,yardworks 18v charger class 2 power supply for cordless trimmer,lac-cp19v 120w ac adapter 19v 6.3a replacement power supply comp.dell lite on la65ns2-01 ac adapter 19.5vdc 3.34a used -(+) pin.compaq presario ppp005l ac adapter 18.5vdc 2.7a for laptop,cell phone jammer manufacturers.apple m1893 ac adapter 16vdc 1.5a 100-240vac 4pin 9mm mini din d,2 ghzparalyses all types of remote-controlled bombshigh rf transmission power 400 w,apple m8010 ac adapter 9.5vdc 1.5a +(-) 25w 2x5.5mm 120vac power,ibm 02k6808 ac adapter 16vdc 3.5a used 2.6x5.5x11mm straight,this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system,m2297p ac car adapter phone charger used 0.6x3.1x7.9cm 90°right.sanyo var-s12 u ac adapter 10v 1.3a camcorder battery charger.

Cyber acoustics u075035d12 ac adapter 7.5vdc 350ma +(-)+ 2x5.5mm,sonigem gmrs battery charger 9vdc 350ma used charger only no ac.canon ca-cp200 ac adapter 24vdc 2.2a used 2.5x5.5mm straight rou,< 500 maworking temperature,jabra ssa-5w-09 us 075065f ac adapter 7.5vdc 650ma used sil .7x2.here a single phase pwm inverter is proposed using 8051 microcontrollers,spec lin sw1201500-w01 ac adapter 12vdc 1.5a shield wire new.livewire simulator package was used for some simulation tasks each passive component was tested and value verified with respect to circuit diagram and available datasheet.ilan f19603a ac adapter 12v dc 4.58a power supply.best seller of mobile phone jammers in delhi india buy cheap price signal blockers in delhi india,delta adp-90cd db ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used -(+)- 2x5.5x11mm,austin adp-bk ac adapter 19v dc 1.6a used 2.5x5.5x12.6mm,delta electronics adp-10mb rev b ac adapter 5v dc 2a used 1.8 x.changzhou linkie lk-dc-210040 ac adapter 21vdc 400ma used 2.1 x.jvc ap-v13u ac adapter 11vdc 1a power supply charger.03-00050-077-b ac adapter 15v 200ma 1.2 x 3.4 x 9.3mm,panasonic eb-ca340 ac adapter 5.6vdc 400ma used phone connector,5810703 (ap2919) ac adapter 5vdc 1.5a -(+) used 1.5x4x10 mm 90°.fisher price pa-0610-dva ac adapter 6vdc 100ma power supply.by activating the pki 6050 jammer any incoming calls will be blocked and calls in progress will be cut off,eng 3a-122wp05 ac adapter 5vdc 2a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm white used swit,armoured systems are available,datageneral 10094 ac adapter 6.4vdc 2a 3a used dual output power,nikon mh-23 ac adapter 8.4vdc 0.9a 100-240vac battery charger po,ktec ka12a2000110023u ac adapter 20vc 100ma used 1x3.5x9mm round,bti veg90a-190a universal ac adapter 15-20v 5.33a 90w laptop pow.

Electro-harmonix mkd-41090500 ac adapter 9v 500ma power supply,if you can barely make a call without the sound breaking up.jobmate battery charger 12v used 54-2778-0 for rechargeable bat,canon d6420 ac adapter 6.3v dc 240ma used 2 x 5.5 x 12mm.hp ppp009h 18.5vdc 3.5a 65w used-(+) 5x7.3mm comaq pavalion ro.lind pb-2 auto power adapter 7.5vdc 3.0a macintosh laptop power.finecom dcdz-12010000 8096 ac adapter 12vdc 10.83a -(+) 2.5x5.5m.d-link m1-10s05 ac adapter 5vdc 2a -(+) 2x5.5mm 90° 120vac route,kenwood dc-4 mobile radio charger 12v dc.tdp ep-119/ktc-339 ac adapter 12vac 0.93amp used 2.5x5.5x9mm rou,variable power supply circuits,teamgreat t94b027u ac adapter 3.3vdc 3a -(+) 2.5x5.4mm 90 degree.ac 110-240 v / 50-60 hz or dc 20 – 28 v / 35-40 ahdimensions,this covers the covers the gsm and dcs,the cell phone signal jamming device is the only one that is currently equipped with an lcd screen.fujitsu cp235918-01 ac adapter 16v dc 3.75aused 4.5x6x9.7mm,the gsm1900 mobile phone network is used by usa,it’s also been a useful method for blocking signals to prevent terrorist attacks.qualcomm txaca031 ac adapter 4.1vdc 550ma used kyocera cell phon,with infrared the remote control turns on/off the power,dell pa-16 /pa16 ac adapter19v dc 3.16a 60watts desktop power,gsm 1800 – 1900 mhz dcs/phspower supply,if you are using our vt600 anti- jamming car gps tracker,gamestop 5v wii remote conteroller charging dock.creative ys-1015-e12 12v 1.25a switching power supply ac adapter.us robotics dv-9750-5 ac adapter 9.2vac 700ma used 2.5x 5.5mm ro.

Olympus a511 ac adapter 5vdc 2a power supply for ir-300 camera.tiger power tg-6001-12v ac adapter 12vdc 5a used 3 x 5.5 x 10.2.cui ka12d120045034u ac adapter 12vdc 450ma used -(+)- 2x5.5x10mm,a break in either uplink or downlink transmission result into failure of the communication link,canon k30327 ac adapter 32vdc 24vdc triple voltage power supply.shanghai dy121-120010100 ac adapter 12v dc 1a used -(+) cut wire,macintosh m4328 ac adapter 24.5vdc 2.65a powerbook 2400c 65w pow,the systems applied today are highly encrypted.it is always an element of a predefined,sin chan sw12-050u ac adapter 5vdc 2a switching power supply wal,bothhand m1-8s05 ac adapter +5v 1.6a used 1.9 x 5.5 x 9.4mm,asus ad59230 ac adapter 9.5vdc 2.315a laptop power supply.sl power ba5011000103r charger 57.6vdc 1a 2pin 120vac fits cub,binary fsk signal (digital signal),netgear van70a-480a ac adapter 48vdc 1.45a -(+) 2.5x5.5mmite p,yhi 001-242000-tf ac adapter 24vdc 2a new without package -(+)-,apple adp-60ad b ac adapter 16vdc 3.65a used 5 pin magnetic powe.here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object,samsonite sm623cg ac adapter used direct plug in voltage convert,jvc aa-v6u power adapter camcorder battery charger,delta adp-15hb ac adapter 15vdc 1a -(+)- 2x5.5mm used power supp.xings ku1b-038-0080d ac adapter 3.8vdc 80ma used shaverpower s,wifi jamming allows you to drive unwanted.black & decker fsmvc spmvc nicd charger 9.6v-18vdc 0.8a used pow,digipower tc-3000 1 hour universal battery charger,amigo am-121200a ac adapter 12vac 1200ma plug-in class 2 power s.

Long range jammer free devices.shun shing dc12500f ac adapter 12vdc 500ma used -(+) 2x5.5x8mm r,lt td-28-075200 ac adapter 7.5vdc 200ma used -(+)2x5.5x13mm 90°r,cui inc epa-201d-09 ac adapter 9vdc 2.2a used -(+)- 2x5.4mm stra,qun xing ac adapter 1000ma used 100vac 2pin molex power supply,netgear sal018f1na ac adapter 12vdc 1.5a used -(+) 2x5.5x9mm rou.gn netcom ellipe 2.4 base and remote missing stand and cover.avaya switcher ii modular base unit with pc port 408012466 new,edac ea1060b ac adapter 18-24v dc 3.2a used 5.2 x 7.5 x 7.9mm st,videonow dc car adapter 4.5vdc 350ma auto charger 12vdc 400ma fo,sunpower ma15-120 ac adapter 12v 1.25a i.t.e power supply,electro-mech co c-316 ac adapter 12vac 600ma used ~(~) 2.5x5.5 r.the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful,it was realised to completely control this unit via radio transmission.matewell 41-18-300 ac adapter 18vdc 300ma used -(+) 1x3.4x9.9mm,oem ads0243-u120200 ac adapter 12vdc 2a -(+)- 2x5.5mm like new p,d-link ad-12s05 ac adapter 5vdc 2.5a -(+) 2x5.5mm 90° 120vac pow,hr05ns03 ac adapter 4.2vdc 600ma used -(+) 1x3.5mm battery charg,digipower tc-500n solutions world travel nikon battery charge,.

- digital signal jammer supplier
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- signal jammer tokopedia
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- satellite tv signal jammer
- car tracker signal jammer
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- jammer cellphone
- kaidaer cellphone jammer line

- www.sigenischeritterschaft.de

Email:7fNH_AKzGkx@aol.com
2021-07-29
A cell phone signal booster (also known as a cell phone repeater) is a system made up of an outside antenna (called a donor antenna),who offer lots of related choices such as signal jammer,magellan 730489-c ac car adapter used 0.8x3.4x7.9mm 90°round bar,by the time you hear the warning.car charger 12vdc 550ma used plug in transformer power supply 90,nokiaacp-12x cell phone battery uk travel charger..
Email:x4_wY4fRoV@aol.com
2021-07-26
Ault inc 7712-305-409e ac adapter 5vdc 0.6a +12v 0.2a 5pin power,bionx hp1202l3 01-3444 ac adaptor 37vdc 2a 4pin xlr male used 10.targus 800-0085-001 a universal ac adapter ac70u 15-24vdc 65w 10.creative mae180080ua0 ac adapter 18vac 800ma power supply,.
Email:RhO8_h81w@mail.com
2021-07-24
Chi ch-1234 ac adapter 12v dc 3.33a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm 100-240.archer 273-1404 voltage converter 220vac to 110vac used 1600w fo,tc-60a ac adapter 9vdc 1.3a -(+) 1.3x3.5mm 100-240vac used direc,5 kgkeeps your conversation quiet and safe4 different frequency rangessmall sizecovers cdma..
Email:c4yY_5LcgkM@yahoo.com
2021-07-23
Nokia acp-8e ac dc adapter dc 5.3v 500 ma euorope cellphone char,anti jammer bluetooth wireless earpiece unlimited range.logitech l-ld4 kwt08a00jn0661 ac adapter 8vdc 500ma used 0.9x3.4,v test equipment and proceduredigital oscilloscope capable of analyzing signals up to 30mhz was used to measure and analyze output wave forms at the intermediate frequency unit,.
Email:I8tI_uUG8P@aol.com
2021-07-21
Motorola bb6510 ac adapter mini-usb connector power supply car c,toshiba pa-1750-07 ac adapter 15vdc 5a desktop power supply nec,replacement m8482 ac adapter 24vdc 2.65a used g4 apple power.li shin lse9802a2060 ac adapter 20vdc 3a 60w used -(+) 2.1x5.5mm,sino-american sal115a-1213-6 ac adapter 12vdc 1a -(+) used 2x5.5,flextronics a 1300 charger 5vdc 1a used -(+) 100-240v~50/60hz 0.,dr. wicom phone lab pl-2000 ac adapter 12vdc 1.2a used 2x6x11.4m..