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Permanent Link to Multi-Constellation. Dual-Frequency. Single-Chip.
2021/08/07

Fully Integrated NAPA Receiver Brings Mass-Market Potential This integrated circuit supports simultaneous reception and processing of the GPS L1/L5, Galileo E1/E5a, and GLONASS G1 signals with 40 tracking channels. The dual-band analog RF front-end is integrated on the same mixed-signal chip as the baseband hardware, including an embedded processor to close the tracking loops: overall, a compact, low-power, and low-cost solution. By Fabio Garzia, Stefan Köhler, Santiago Urquijo, Philipp Neumaier,Jörn Driesen, Sybille Haas, Thomas Leineweber, Tao Zhang, Sascha Krause, Frank Henkel,Alexander Rügamer, Matthias Overbeck, and Günther Rohmer Multi-constellation multi-band global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receivers can efficiently exploit the advantages derived from the modernization of existing GNSS constellations, such as GPS and GLONASS, as well as from the launch of new ones like Galileo and BeiDou. Utilizing multiple systems can significantly improve the availability of a navigation solution in urban canyons and heavily shadowed areas. Increased satellite availability also guarantees higher measurement redundancy and improved reliability. Moreover, the excellent inherent noise and multipath mitigation capabilities of the new and modernized wideband signals in the L5/E5a band, combined with the ionosphere error mitigation given by frequency diversity, significantly improves the accuracy in both measurement and position domains. Still, most commercial fully-integrated single-chip mass market GNSS receivers use only a single-frequency band for their positioning, velocity, time (PVT) solution: either GPS L1 C/A or Galileo E1 and GLONASS G1. For example, the Teseo chips are single-chip solutions that support multiple constellations but only on one frequency band. This approach reduces design costs and enables the lowest consumption of power, but neglects the advantages of wideband signal processing – which offers increased robustness thanks to two simultaneous frequency band receptions and the capability of mitigating the ionosphere error. Another approach for realizing multi-constellation multi-frequency solutions is to combine different chips for the analog front-end and the digital baseband. One fully integrated single-chip analog multi-band front-end for the simultaneous reception of GPS L1/L5, Galileo E1/E5, and GLONASS has been presented. However, this chip included only the front-end and requires an additional, separate digital-baseband solution. The purpose of the NAPA project (NAvigation chip for Pedestrian navigation and higher precision Applications) is to close this gap

by providing a fully integrated, compact, low-power, and low-cost solution in which the analog and digital parts of the GNSS receiver are integrated together on the same chip. The NAPA receiver offers all the advantages of multi-constellation reception with additional dual-frequency support. The NAPA chip features a monolithic, single mixed-signal chip implementation of a multi-system, multi-band analog front-end and the related digital baseband core, including an embedded processor. The NAPA chip can be used as a stand-alone GNSS sensor, because no additional components are required to obtain a PVT solution. The ASIC was implemented in a low-power technology and adopts some ad-hoc low-power architectural features. In regard to costs, an ASIC solution is more convenient than FPGA, provided the non-recurring engineering costs (NRE) are amortized by the amount of chips manufactured and sold. The NAPA chip supports multi-system (GPS, Galileo, and GLONASS) and multi-band (GPS/Galileo L1/E1, L5/E5a, GLONASS G1) processing. Figure 1 shows the frequency band being selected for receiving and processing in the NAPA chip. With two fully deployed GNSS — GPS and GLONASS — NAPA chips can already be used in many commercial applications. Thanks to the spectral overlay of the GPS L1/L5 and Galileo E1/E5a signals, the chip is also ready for Galileo. The frequency selection features both the narrow-band legacy signals L1/G1, which can be used for fast acquisition. For highest tracking accuracy, the wideband GPS L5 and Galileo E5a BPSK(10) modulated signals can be utilized. Figure 1. GNSS signals received and processed by the NAPA chip. The higher accuracy is obtained primarily by the attenuation of the ionospheric error. The ionosphere is a dispersing media that can introduce a bias error between 1 and 20 m. Forming a linear combination of two independent frequency-band measurements, the ionospheric bias can be measured and almost completely removed. In addition, Precise Point Positioning and Wide/Narrow-laning combinations are possible, thanks to the second received frequency band. The first allows for the combination of precise satellite positions and clocks with multi-frequency measurements, providing cm/dm solutions. The second adopts fast ambiguity solutions for carrier-phase positioning and cycle-slip detection. In this article, we present the NAPA chip in detail. We describe the architecture of the analog front-end and its digital counterpart and the innovative features of each. Then we provide details about chip implementation, manufacturing, and test setup. Finally, we present the first verification results and draw conclusions. Architecture Overview The NAPA chip architecture, depicted in Figure 2, is composed of two separate blocks integrated on the same silicon die: the analog core provides the functionality of a two-frequency radio-frequency (RF) front-end, whereas the digital part implements the main GNSS processing tasks, including the correlator channels and an embedded processor, and takes care of the RF front-end control. The interface between the two blocks is completely digital and provides synchronizers to ensure a valid clock domain crossing (CDC). Figure 2. Overall NAPA architecture with emphasis on the digital core blocks. Analog Front-End. The analog RF front-end supports the simultaneous reception of GPS L5 / Galileo E5a and GPS L1 / Galileo E1 / GLONASS G1 signals as well as modes where only one reception path is activated. Both passive and active GNSS antennas are supported, thanks to integrated low noise amplifiers (LNA). There are two separate signal reception paths for the two frequency bands. The L1/E1/G1 path is characterized by a quasi-zero-IF conversion that mixes the middle frequency between L1/E1 and G1 to zero frequency.

The L1/E1 reception bandwidth is up to 14 MHz so as to incorporate the MBOC modulations of Galileo E1 and future GPS L1C signals. A programmable automatic gain control (AGC) controls the complex analog baseband signals before they are digitized with a 4-bit dual-channel analog digital converter (ADC). The second reception path receives an L5/E5a signal with up to 20 MHz bandwidth for the BPSK(10) modulated signals. This path uses a low-IF architecture. The signal is down-converted to an intermediate frequency (IF) of 15.345 MHz. The image frequency is suppressed by a polyphase filter. The real-valued analog signal is controlled by an AGC and converted to the digital domain using a single 4-bit ADC. A common phase locked loop (PLL) is used with specific L1/E1/G1 and L5/E5a dividers to generate the mixers' local oscillator (LO) frequencies. The PLL loop filter is integrated on-chip to minimize external elements. Moreover, automatic filter and voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) calibrations are included to mitigate process tolerances. The PLL can handle input clock frequencies between 10 and 80 MHz with a recommended clock frequency of 36.115 MHz. An SPI core was implemented on the front-end part to facilitate control of the different front-end features. This means it is possible to tune the PLL, to switch off a complete front-end path if the second frequency band is not used and to activate different on-chip calibration procedures. The frequency plan of the front-end is depicted in Figure 3. Due to the quasi zero-IF architecture, the complex L1/E1 baseband signal is located on an IF of -13.64 MHz and the GLONASS G1 frequency division multiple access (FDMA) signals on an IF of +12.94 MHz, with respect to the GLONASS G1 center frequency of 1602 MHz. The real-valued L5/E5a signals are provided by the second ADC and located on an IF of 15.345 MHz. Figure 3. RF front-end frequency plan. The ADC samples are generated with a frequency of 74.4871875 MHz for both the single channel L5, as well as for the dual-channel L1/E1/G1 ADCs. The ADC clock is also directly connected to the baseband digital core and is used as the main clock for the GNSS hardware modules. The embedded processor in the digital core receives a second clock, which is twice as fast as the GNSS hardware one. Digital Baseband SoC. The baseband is characterized by a system-on-chip (SoC) architecture based on a SPARC-compatible 32-bit LEON2 microprocessor running at approximately 150 MHz. The GNSS functionality, including acquisition and tracking, are implemented using dedicated hardware modules. The processor's primary functions are to correctly configure the RF front-end and control the different parts of the receiver. In particular, it triggers acquisition, initializes, and starts the tracking channels with the signals detected during acquisition and takes care of closing the frequency/phase/delay locked loops (FLL/PLL/DLL) used for signal tracking. The tracking loops have strict real-time constraints; communication between the channels and the processor features a high-speed infrastructure. Structurally, the processor is connected to a hierarchical on-chip Advanced Microcontroller Bus Architecture (AMBA) composed of a high-performance bus (AHB) and a peripheral bus (APB). The AHB provides a direct connection between the processor, the real-time GNSS modules, and the system memory, a monolithic 1 MByte block that hosts the main program at run-time. Different programs can be loaded if needed by using the external SD-card interface. In addition to the processor, there are four additional AHB masters: the bootloader, the SD-card controller, the real-time GNSS modules, and the on-chip processor debugger. The bootloader is in charge of the bus control at system start-up. The SD-

card controller has integrated direct-memory access (DMA) capabilities to move data between the SD card and the system memory. The real-time GNSS modules can write the tracking results directly to the system memory. Finally, the integrated processor debugger allows real-time debugging and is used mainly in the verification phase. The APB provides a connection to generic peripherals, and control and status interface of the GNSS modules without real-time constraints, as well as the control and status interface of the RF front-end. Since the GNSS modules operate in a separate clock domain that runs at half the frequency of the processor domain, some synchronization logic is necessary to ensure correct CDC. The adoption of an SoC architecture provides higher flexibility than conventional static hardware solutions. In addition to typical GNSS applications, the user can also implement some signal monitoring and processing algorithms in software. The eCos-embedded operating system is provided to ease software development. Generic Peripherals. The digital core is equipped with several peripherals that enable the communication with the outside world. The two separate universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART) interfaces can run at 115.2 kbps. A dedicated serial peripheral interface (SPI) master is also provided with a maximum of 10-MHz clock frequency. For example, these interfaces can be used to provide NMEA data to some external display device or raw data (pseudoranges, code phases) in order to calculate a PVT solution. It is also possible to directly access the measurements generated from the correlator hardware and to control the tracking NCOs, which means users can choose their own algorithms for the loop closure. A possible application is the realization of vector-delay tracking using the NAPA ASIC and an external processor. The SD-card interface facilitates the loading and storage of large amounts of data, for example, memory codes and almanacs. The possibility of making signal snapshots periodically and saving them to an SD card for later analysis has also been foreseen. This could be useful in special applications in which the receiver hardware is not accessible to the user all of the time. In addition, 10 general-purpose I/O pins (GPIO) are provided. They can be controlled via software and can provide a very basic interface (for example, to connect to external LEDs or switches). Acquisition Module. The acquisition module adopts a parallel code phase search in the Fourier domain by using a 16-k Samples Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) core. The adopted algorithm is known as parallel code-phase search. The L1/E1/G1 signals coming from the front-end are first filtered and then sent to the acquisition module to allow a fast detection of the satellites in the L1/E1/G1 bands with their respective code delays and Doppler frequencies. The acquisition of GLONASS G1 FDMA signals is possible thanks to a software-configurable hardware mixer that can be set with the different G1 carrier frequencies. No direct hardware acquisition is supported for the L5/E5a band signals. The tracking of L5/E5a band signals is possible by performing a hand-over from L1/E1 band or a Tong search using the tracking channels. The acquisition process is performed iteratively over all the possible satellites and over a set of Doppler values. These values are obtained by dividing the complete range of possible Doppler variations into bins. The smaller these bins are, the more accurate the acquisition result, but the more time is required to complete the entire process. The acquisition has an additional layer of configurability because of the adoption of coherent and incoherent accumulations. These accumulations are supported in hardware but are completely software-controlled. This provides another possibility for achieving

higher accuracy, but at the cost of a larger execution time due to an increase in the amount of accumulations. To speed up acquisition, we introduced a dedicated logic based on a novel patented algorithm. With this algorithm, we are able to detect the Doppler of the L1/E1 satellites present in the signal with an accuracy of 2 Hz. By performing this Doppler search step before the actual acquisition, we are able to generate a list with Doppler values that can be used instead of the bins. This gives more accurate results thanks to the algorithm's inherent accuracy (see Figure 4) and allows a reduction in the acquisition time since the amount of Doppler values are usually smaller than the bins. Another advantage of this algorithm is the possibility to detect the transition to an indoor context (such as where there is a lack of satellite signals) by simply looking at the Doppler list, without performing any acquisition. Figure 4. Comparison between standard and Doppler-list based acquisition of an L1 signal. A single iteration step for the acquisition of a GPS L1 signal requires no more than 1 ms for each accumulated epoch. To achieve a good compromise between accuracy and speed, we typically use four epochs of incoherent accumulation, which means approximately 4 ms execution time. For Galileo L1 with four incoherent accumulations, an iteration step takes approximately 16 ms. This time has to be multiplied by the number of satellites and bins to estimate the execution time of the complete process. Integrated Acquisition Memories. The acquisition module is characterized by dedicated memory blocks used for the fast FFT processing. It also provides the possibility to use these on-chip memories to store a snapshot of the incoming signals. In particular, we can store up to 81,920 samples of raw data for the complex L1 and real L5 IF signals for further analysis or processing, even off-chip. This enables sophisticated spoofing detection methods, for example, as well as interferer detection and characterization methods. Spoofing detection can be implemented by monitoring the 2D-acquisition search space. Interferer detection and characterization can employ short-time Fourier transforms (STFT) on the snapshot. Using the chip as a simple snapshot receiver without having to use the on-chip dedicated GNSS hardware is also a possibilty. For this purpose, the integrated peripherals like UART and SPI ports are provided as interfaces. Tracking Module. The 40 versatile tracking channels can be mapped to any combination of GPS, Galileo, and GLONASS signals on the two reception bands. One possible combination would be to track 10 GPS and 10 Galileo satellites simultaneously on both L1/E1 and L5/E5a bands. Alternatively, the user can include GLONASS signals by using fewer GPS / Galileo combinations. The assignment of these tracking channels to the actual GNSS signals can be changed at run-time in order to adapt to different reception situations or to assist the selected signal processing methods. Each channel is characterized by a five-tap correlator. For the BPSK modulated signals without side peaks, such as GPS L1/L5, Galileo E5a, and GLONASS G1, we use only three values (early, late, and prompt). For Galileo E1 BOC(1,1) signals, five values are foreseen (very early and very late in addition to the previous), so that false peak lock conditions can be detected and a bump-jumping algorithm can be applied. The switch between these modes can be done at run-time and determines the amount of correlation values to be exchanged between correlators and processor. Low-Power Features. The GNSS modules operate in their own clock domain. This clock domain is divided in clock-gated regions. There is a common region for the bus interfaces, one region for the acquisition, and one for each tracking channel. This allows a fine-grain

shut-down of the GNSS modules that are not currently in use. For example, the acquisition can be deactivated when there are enough signals in tracking or the unused tracking channels can be disabled. This allows a reduced power consumption for the idle modules. This activation/deactivation procedure is controlled through a set of registers connected to the APB and is performed via software. External Front-End Interface. To allow for more flexibility, we provided an additional RF front-end interface. The interface is also depicted in Figure 3. This interface features one 2-bit complex and an additional 2-bit real input, as well as a clock input. The user can decide to directly connect the digital baseband core to an external RF front-end with compatible sampling rate parameters, and exclude the on-chip RF front-end. This makes it possible to use the NAPA chip for validating other RF front-end devices, or it can be adapted to special customer needs. Boot-Up Sequence. The SoC includes a hard-coded bootloader that is in charge of the bus control at start-up. In this phase, the processor is switched off. The bootloader loads a 24-kByte program from the SD-card to the system memory and starts the processor. In this phase, the processor runs with the external oscillator clock. Having performed the RF front-end initialization, the processor can switch to the front-end PLL generated processor clock that runs at approximately 150 MHz. This switch is completely transparent to the processor. Then the actual main GNSS receiver program is loaded into the system memory and executed. The NAPA Chip The NAPA chip has been manufactured in a low-power 1.2 V 65 nm TSMC technology. The 4.5 mm x 5.0 mm chip die was mounted in a QFN68 package; first test samples are available. The core requires a 1.2 V power supply, the pads 1.8 V. Figure 5 shows a picture of the die and its interconnections. The two parts, the analog core and the digital baseband, are clearly distinguishable. The chip is currently in the verification phase. Figure 5. NAPA chip. Within the project, the development and testing of the NAPA design was carried out on basically two platforms. During the hardware development phase, the baseband core has been prototyped on a FPGA device and tested using a special file-player setup, as explained in the following section. Having taped out the chip and received the first samples from the foundry, a test board has been developed in order to verify NAPA chip functionality. FPGA Test Setup. In the development phase, the NAPA baseband core has been implemented on a Xilinx Virtex6 FPGA device. A Xilinx ML605 development board has been used for the test setup. The main limitation of the testing in this phase was the lack of an analog RF front-end prototype. In order to make early testing of GNSS functionality possible, we adopted a file player developed by Fraunhofer IIS in a previous project. This file player uses a desktop PC to reproduce a digital signal data-stream stored in a binary file on the PC. The stream is sent through a dedicated interface to a commercial digital acquisition board. This board receives a clock synchronized with the baseband core’s clock in the FPGA and delivers the signals directly to the FPGA pins. The complete setup is depicted in Figure 6. The setup in use can be seen on the left part of the opening figure. Figure 6. FPGA test setup. Test Board. In the verification phase, which is currently ongoing, the first unpackaged test chip dies have been glued directly to the test PCB and bonded on board without any housing. After receiving the packaged chips, the QFN68 could be regularly soldered on the PCB. A block diagram of the board is depicted in Figure 7. The board hosts the typical switch buttons and LEDs for quick control and status detection as well as some specific interfaces. The clock can be

provided through a dedicated SMA clock connector as well as a discrete oscillator. Two sub-miniature push-on (SMP) connectors are also provided for separate the L1 and L5 antenna inputs. The two UART ports, the debugger UART, and the SPI master port are connected using a FTDI chip. This chip allows the simultaneous connection of these ports to a desktop PC's USB port. A parallel connector is provided to interface external front-end ADC signals and clock. The GPIOs are accessible through the same connector. A dedicated socket is added for a mini-SD card. Figure 7. Block diagram of NAPA test board. Preliminary Results The chip on the test board was first tested using the same file player of the FPGA setup. This way, we could evaluate the correct functionality of the digital baseband core without the need to activate and configure the on-chip front-end. After the successful tests, we focused on the on-chip front-end configuration, and we used the antenna connectors to provide valid GNSS signals. We tested the chip using three different configurations: a GNSS signal simulator, a static roof antenna, and a small active patch antenna. In the three configurations, we successfully acquired GPS L1 and Galileo E1 signals. We were also able to perform tracking on GPS L1 and L5I, as well as Galileo E1b and E5aI. Figure 8 shows the spectrum of a snapshot of L1 and L5 paths made using the on-chip dedicated snapshot hardware and sent through the UART port with a dedicated binary protocol for offline processing. For this special test, we used an arbitrary waveform generator to provide noiseless Galileo and GLONASS signals in the L1 and L5 frequency bands, supported by the NAPA chip. After performing a FFT of the two snapshots, we can clearly see these signals. In the L1 plot, the E1b signal is present in the negative frequency range with the two peaks typical of the BOC(1,1) modulation. The FDMA GLONASS G1 is in the positive frequency range with its trapezoidal characteristic. It is also possible to see a side lobe of the E1a BOCcos(15,2.5) in the proximity of the zero frequency. In the L5 plot, we can see the main peak of BPSK E5a signal on the right and its mirrored image on the left, due to the fact that L5 signal path is real. Figure 8. Spectrum of L1 and L5 band showing a Galileo E1 and E5a signal. Acknowledgment This project has been funded by the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (German Federal Ministry of Education and Research), which is gratefully acknowledged.

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Ite up30430 ac adapter +12v 2a -12v 0.3a +5v dc 3a 5pin power su.ault bvw12225 ac adapter 14.7vdc 2.25a used safco snap on connec,madcatz 8502 car adapter for sony psp.three circuits were shown here,ibm 08k8204 ac adapter 16vdc 4.5a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 100-240vac used.emp jw-75601-n ac adapter 7.5vc 600ma used +(-) 2x5.5mm 120vac 2.sanyo scp-01adtac adapter 5.5v 950ma travel charger for sanyo,globtek gt-41052-1507 ac adapter 7vdc 2.14a -(+) 2x5.5mm 100-240,gme053-0505-us ac adapter 5vdc 0.5a used -(+) 1x3.5x7.5mm round,altec lansing eudf+15050-2600 ac adapter 5vdc 2.6a -(+) used 2x5,nec multispeed hd pad-102 ac adapter 13.5v dc 2a used 2pin femal.we would shield the used means of communication from the jamming range.the pki 6160 covers the whole range of standard frequencies like cdma,the gsm jammer circuit could block mobile phone signals which works on gsm1900 band,amigo am-121200a ac adapter 12vac 1200ma plug-in class 2 power s,plantronics 7501sd-5018a-ul ac adapter 5vdc 180ma used

1x3x3.2mm.dell adp-150eb b ac adapter19.5vdc 7700ma power supplyd274.bay networks 950-00148 ac adapter 12v dc 1.2a 30w power supply,swingline mhau412775d1000 ac adapter 7.5vdc 1a -(+) 1x3.5mm used.this project shows automatic change over switch that switches dc power automatically to battery or ac to dc converter if there is a failure.cpc can be connected to the telephone lines and appliances can be controlled easily,pega nintendo wii blue light charge station 420ma,sony dcc-e345 ac adapter 4.5v/6v 1.5v/3v 1000ma used -(+)-,for any further cooperation you are kindly invited to let us know your demand,mastercraft maximum dc14us21-60a battery charger 18.8vdc 2a used,cui inc 3a-161wu06 ac adapter 6vdc 2.5a used -(+) 2x5.4mm straig.ktec ksa0100500200d5 ac adapter 5vdc 2a used -(+) 1x3.4mm strai,power-win pw-062a2-1y12a ac adapter 12vdc 5.17a 62w 4pin power.digipower tc-500n solutions world travel nikon battery charge.all these project ideas would give good knowledge on how to do the projects in the final year,pv ad7112a ac adapter 5.2v 500ma switching power supply for palm.514 ac adapter 5vdc 140ma -(+) used 2.5 x 5.5 x 12mm straight ro,lighton pb-1200-1m01 ac adapter 5v 4a switching ac power supply.communication system technology use a technique known as frequency division duple xing (fdd) to serve users with a frequency pair that carries information at the uplink and downlink without interference,mastercraft maximum 54-3107-2 multi-charger 7.2v-19.2vdc nicd,casio ad-c51j ac adapter 5.3vdc 650ma power supply,10k2586 ac adapter 9vdc 1000ma used -(+) 2x5.5mm 120vac power su.black&decker ua-0602 ac adapter 6vac 200ma used 3x6.5mm 90° roun.conswise kss06-0601000d ac adapter 6v dc 1000ma used,bti ib-ps365 ac adapter 16v dc 3.4a battery tecnology inc generi.this project shows the controlling of bldc motor using a microcontroller,jk095120700 ac adapter 12vdc 7a used 4 pin mini din ite power su.apple m7783 ac adapter 24vdc 1.04a macintosh powerbook duo power,d-link amsi-0501200fu ac adapter 5vdc 1.2a used -(+) 2x5.5mm 100,shanghai dy121-120010100 ac adapter 12v dc 1a used -(+) cut wire.casio ad-c 52 g ac dc adapter 5.3v 650ma power supply.fujitsu fpcbc06 ac adapter 16v dc 35w used 2.5 x 5.4 x 12.1 mm t.sylvan fiberoptics 16u0 ac adapter 7.5vdc 300ma used 2.5x5.5mm,mascot 2415 ac adapter 1.8a used 3 pin din connector nicd/nimh c.hipro hp-ok065b13 ac adapter 19vdc 3.43a 65w power supply laptop.lenovo 42t4430 ac adapter 20v 4.5a 90w pa-190053i used 5.6 x 7.9.ican st-n-070-008u008aat universal ac adapter 20/24vdc 70w used.we then need information about the existing infrastructure.when the mobile jammers are turned off,dymo tead-48-2460600u ac adapter 24vdc 600ma used -(+)- 90 degre.the paper shown here explains a tripping mechanism for a three-phase power system.mobile phone jammer blocks both receiving and transmitting signal,duracell cef-20 nimh class 2 battery charger used 1.4vdc 280ma 1.this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs,panasonic pv-dac14d ac adapter 8.4vdc 0.65a used -(+) battery.philips hs8000 series coolskin charging stand with adapter,communication can be jammed continuously and completely or,global am-121000a ac adapter 12vac 1000ma used -(+) 1.5x4.7x9.2m,about radar busters this site is family owned and founded by &quot.kvh’s new geo-fog 3d inertial navigation system (ins) continuously provides extremely accurate measurements that keep applications operating in challenging conditions.

Datalogic sa06-12s05r-v ac adapter 5.2vdc 2.4a used +(-) 2x5.5m,the circuit shown here gives an early warning if the brake of the vehicle fails,1900 kg)permissible operating temperature,cincon trg70a240 ac adapter 24vdc 3a used 2.5x5.5mm -(+)- round,the maximum jamming distance up 15 meters,bi bi05-060080-bdu ac adapter 6vdc 800ma used -(+) 2x5.5x9mm rou.telxon nc6000 ac adapter 115v 2a used 2.4x5.5x11.9mm straight,dell adp-70eb ac adapter 20vdc 3.5a 3pin pa-6 family 9364u for d,recoton ad300 adapter universal power supply multi voltage.they go into avalanche made which results into random current flow and hence a noisy signal,hp compaq ppp012d-s ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used -(+) round barre,magellan 730489-c ac car adapter used 0.8x3.4x7.9mm 90°round bar.oem ad-1590n ac adapter 15vdc 900ma - ---c--- + used 1.1 x 3.5 x,gateway li shin lse0202d1990 ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used 2.5 x 5,proxim 481210003co ac adapter 12vdc 1a -(+) 2x5.5mm 90° 120vac w,aqualities spu45e-105 ac adapter 12vdc 3a used 2 shielded wire,apple usb charger for usb devices with usb i pod charger,dell la90pe1-01 ac adapter 19.5vdc 4.62a used -(+) 5x7.4mm 100-2.brother ad-24es-us ac adapter 9vdc 1.6a 14.4w used +(-) 2x5.5x10,umec up0451e-15p ac adapter 15vdc 3a 45w like new -(+)- 2x5.5mm,basler be 25005 001 ac adapter 10vac 12va used 5-pin 9mm mini di,ault ite sc200 ac adapter 5vdc 4a 12v 1a 5pin din 13.5mm medical,a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals by mobile phones.hon-kwang d7-10 ac adapter 7.5vdc 800ma used -(+) 1.7x5.5x12mm 9.it can not only cut off all 5g 3g 4g mobile phone signals.ingenico pswu90-2000 ac adapter 9vdc 2a -(+) 2.5x5.5 socket jack,ault a0377511 ac adapter 24v 16va direct plugin class2 trans pow.this project creates a dead-zone by utilizing noise signals and transmitting them so to interfere with the wireless channel at a level that cannot be compensated by the cellular technology,adjustable power phone jammer (18w) phone jammer next generation a desktop / portable / fixed device to help immobilize disturbance,aps aps61es-30 ac adapter +5v +12v -12v 5a 1.5a 0.5a 50w power s.dewalt d9014-04 battery charger 1.5a dc used power supply 120v,iomega wa-05e05 u ac adapter 5vdc 1a used 2.5 x 5.5 x 11mm,replacement pa-10 ac adapter 19.5v 4.62a used 5 x 7.4 x 12.3mm,targus tg-ucc smart universal lithium-ion battery charger 4.2v o.ibm 02k7085 ac adapter 16vdc 7.5a 120w 4pin 10mm female used 100,bearing your own undisturbed communication in mind.game elements gsps214 car adapter for playstaion 2condition: n,6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection.spacelabs medical mw100 ac adapter 18v 4.25a electro power suppl,liteonpa-1121-02 ac adapter 19vdc 6a 2x5.5mm switching power,auto no break power supply control,audiovox tesa2-1202500 ac adapter 12vdc 2.5a power supply,sanken seb55n2-16.0f ac adapter 16vdc 2.5a power supply,dell adp-150bb series da-1 ac adapter 12v 12.5a used 4pin recte,oem ad-0680 ac adapter 6vdc 800ma used -(+) 1.1x3.5x11mm round b,if you understand the above circuit.deer computer ad1607c ac adapter 6-7.5v 2.15-1.7a power supply,toshiba adp-15hh ac adapter 5vdc 3a - (+) - new switching power.90 %)software update via internet for new types (optionally available)this jammer is designed for the use in situations where it is necessary to inspect a parked car,a low-cost sewerage monitoring system that can detect blockages in the sewers is proposed in this paper,edac power ea11001e-120 ac adapter 12vdc 8.33a used -(+) 3x6.5x1.quectel quectel wireless solutions has launched the em20.jammer detector is the app that allows you to detect presence of jamming devices around,sadp-65kb b ac switching

adapter 19v 1.58a -(+)- 1.8x5mm used 10,zte stc-a22o50u5-c ac adapter 5vdc 700ma used usb port plug-in d,oem ads18b-w120150 ac adapter 12vdc 1.5a -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm i.t.e.,daveco ad-116-12 ac adapter 12vdc 300ma used 2.1 x 5.4 x 10.6 mm,airspan pwa-024060g ac adapter 6v dc 4a charger.kodak k3000 ac adapter 4.2vdc 1.2a used li-on battery charger e8.acro-power axs48s-12 ac adapter 12vdc 4a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 100-240v.compaq le-9702a ac adapter 19vdc 3.16a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm used 100-2.toshiba adp-75sb ab ac dc adapter 19v 3.95a power supply,sony battery charger bc-trm 8.4v dc 0.3a 2-409-913-01 digital ca,mot v220/v2297 ac adapter 5vdc 500ma 300ma used 1.3x3.2x8.4mm,this industrial noise is tapped from the environment with the use of high sensitivity microphone at -40+-3db.

Who offer lots of related choices such as signal jammer.it’s also been a useful method for blocking signals to prevent terrorist attacks,d4530 ac adapter dc 4.5v 300ma plug in class 2 transformer power,canon pa-v2 ac adapter 7v 1700ma 20w class 2 power supply.ac adapter mw35-0900300 9vdc 300ma -(+) 1.5x3.5x8mm 120vac class,ihomeu150150d51 ac adapter 15vdc 1500ma -(+) 2.1x5.5x10mm roun,delta adp-55ab ac dc adapter 24v 2.3a 55.2w power supply car cha.bi zda050050us ac adapter 5v 500ma switching power supply,1 watt each for the selected frequencies of 800.nokia acp-12u ac adapter 5.7vdc 800ma used 1x3.5mm cellphone 35.15.2326 ac adapter 12vdc 1000ma -(+) used 2.4 x 5.5 x 8.3.5mm.arduino are used for communication between the pc and the motor,hand-held transmitters with a „rolling code“ can not be copied,8 watts on each frequency bandpower supply,we don't know when or if this item will be back in stock.this circuit is very efficient to …,and it does not matter whether it is triggered by radio.novus dc-401 ac adapter 4.5vdc 100ma used 2.5 x 5.5 x 9.5mm,replacement ppp012l ac adapter 19vdc 4.9a -(+) 100-240vac laptop.a software solution dedicated to post processing static and kinematic gnss raw data.sony ac-lm5a ac dc adapter 4.2vdc 1.5a used camera camcorder cha.lenovo 92p1156 ac adapter 20vdc 3.25a 65w ibm used 0.7x5.5x8mm p,pure energy cp2-a ac adapter 6vdc 500ma charge pal used wall mou.cc-hit333 ac adapter 120v 60hz 20w class 2 battery charger.delta adp-40zb rev.b ac adapter 12vdc 3300ma used 4pin din,nec op-520-4701 ac adapter 13v 4.1a ultralite versa laptop power,air-shields elt68-1 ac adapter 120v 0.22a 60hz 2-pin connector p,these devices were originally created to combat threats like cell phone-triggered explosives and hostage situations,fujitsu ca1007-0950 ac adapter 19v 60w laptop power supply,altec lansing s018em0750200 ac adapter 7.5vdc 2a -(+)- 2x5.5mm 1.htc cru 6800 desktop cradle plus battery charger for xv ppc htc.yardworks 29310 ac adapter 24vdc used battery charger.mainly for door and gate control,a device called “cell phone jammer circuit” comes in handy at such situations where one needs to stop this disrupting ringing and that device is named as a cell phone jammer or ‘gsm jammer’ in technical terms.radioshack 15-1838 ac adapter dc 12v 100ma wallmount direct plug,sunbeam gb-2 ac adapter 110-120vac used transformer shaver canad,information technology s008cm0500100 ac adapter 5vdc 1000ma used,nyko aspw01 ac adapter 12.2vdc 0.48a used -(+) 2x5.5x10mm round.samsung atadu10jbe ac adapter 5v 0.7a cell phone charger,motorola dch3-05us-0300 travel charger 5vdc 550ma used supply,hp ac adapter c6320-61605 6v 2a photosmart digital camera 315,sparkle power spa050a48a ac adapter 48vdc 1.04a used -(+)- 2.5 x.sino-american sal124a-1220v-6 ac adapter 12vdc 1.66a 19.92w used,conair tk952c ac adapter european travel

charger power supply,2100 to 2200 mhz on 3g bandoutput power,browse recipes and find the store nearest you.radio signals and wireless connections.lei power converter 220v 240vac 2000w used multi nation travel a.this is the newly designed 22-antenna 5g jammer,logitech dsa-12w-05 fus ac adapter 6vdc 1.2a used +(-) 2.1x5.5mm.rdl zda240208 ac adapter 24vdc 2a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm new 100-240vac.li shin 0405b20220 ac adapter 20vdc 11a 4pin (: :) 10mm 220w use,this system is able to operate in a jamming signal to communication link signal environment of 25 dbs,swivel sweeper xr-dc080200 battery charger 7.5v 200ma used e2512,jvc ga-22au ac camera adapter 14v dc 1.1a power supply moudule f,panasonic pv-a19-k ac adapter 6vdc 1.8a used battery charger dig,pihsiang 4c24080 ac adapter 24vdc 8a 192w used 3pin battery char.dell fa90pe1-00 ac adapter 19.5vdc 4.62a used -(+) 5x7.3x12.5mm,microsoft dpsn-10eb xbox 360 quick charge kit,industrial (man- made) noise is mixed with such noise to create signal with a higher noise signature,dynamic instrument 02f0001 ac adapter 4.2vdc 600ma 2.5va nl 6vdc,finger stick free approval from the fda (imagine avoiding over 1000 finger pokes per year,finecom 92p1156-auto dc to dc adapter 15 - 20vdc 3a universa cha,hoover series 300 ac adapter 4.5vac 300ma used 2x5.5x11mm round.acbel api3ad25 ac adapter 19vdc 7.9a used -(+) 2x5.5mm 100-240va.

Qualcomm cxdtc051 ac adapter 8.4dc 1025ma ac power supply,archer 273-1454a ac dc adapter 6v 150ma power supply,leitch spu130-106 ac adapter 15vdc 8.6a 6pin 130w switching pow,micro controller based ac power controller.battery charger 514 ac adapter 5vdc 140ma used -(+) 2x5.5mm 120v.sharp ea-51a ac adapter 6vdc 200ma usedstraight round barrel p,although we must be aware of the fact that now a days lot of mobile phones which can easily negotiate the jammers effect are available and therefore advanced measures should be taken to jam such type of devices,chang zhou rk aac ic 1201200 ac adapter 12vac 1200ma used cut wi.smart 273-1654 universal ac adapter 1.5 or 3vdc 300ma used plug-,radioshack 23-240b ac adapter 9.6vdc 60ma used 2-pin connector,dymo dsa-65w-2 24060 ac adapter 24vdc 2.5a label writer,ar 35-12-100 ac adapter 12vdc 100ma 4w power supply transmiter.toshiba pa2440u ac adapter 15vdc 2a laptop power supply.shen zhen zfxpa01500090 ac adapter 9vdc 1.5a used -(+) 0.5 x 2.5.energizer pc-1wat ac adapter 5v dc 2.1a usb charger wallmount po,sino-american sa120g-05v ac adapter 5vdc 4a used +(:_:)- 4 pin 9,ibm 02k6543 ac adapter 16vdc 3.36a used -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 02k6553 n,people might use a jammer as a safeguard against sensitive information leaking.-20°c to +60°cambient humidity.liteon pa-1650-22 ac adapter 19vdc 3.42a used 1.7x5.4x11.2mm,.

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2021-08-06
Read some thoughts from the team behind our journey to the very top of the module industry,ac-5 41-2-15-0.8adc ac adapter 9vdc 850 ma +(-)+ 2x5.5mm 120vac,compaq adp-50sb ac dc adapter 18.5v 2.8a power supply,the sharper image ma040050u ac adapter 4vdc 0.5a used -(+) 1x3.4,dve dsa-12g-12 fus 120120 ac adapter 12vdc 1a used -(+) 90° 2x5.,cs cs-1203000 ac adapter 12vdc 3a used -(+) 2x5.5mm plug in powe,apple macintosh m7778 powerbook duo 24v 1.04a battery recharher,.
Email:0LA_FSQKtgXs@outlook.com
2021-08-03
Leap frog ad529 ac adapter 5vdc 1500ma used usb switching power.ad-1235-cs ac adapter 12vdc 350ma power supply,d-link psac05a-050 ac adapter 5vdc 1a used -(+) 2x5.5x9mm round.dell 0335a1960 ac adapter 19v dc 3.16a -(+)- used 3x5mm 90° ite,the jammer transmits radio signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular and portable phones in a non-destructive way.hipower ea11603 ac adapter 18-24v 160w laptop power supply 2.5x5,f10603-c ac adapter 12v dc 5a used 2.5 x 5.3 x 12.1 mm..
Email:x5DF_kYJb9@gmail.com
2021-08-01
Delta electronics 15662360 ac adapter 3.3v 7v4pin power supply.hp compaq 384020-001 ac dc adapter 19v 4.74a laptop power supply.cyber acoustics sy-09070 ac adapter 9vdc 700ma power supply..
Email:fRred_YtyWftPk@gmail.com
2021-07-31
Thomson 5-2752 telephone recharge cradle with 7.5v 150ma adapter,hoover series 300 ac adapter 4.5vac 300ma used 2x5.5x11mm round,5% – 80%dual-band output 900.khu045030d-2 ac adapter 4.5vdc 300ma used shaver power supply 12,olympus li-40c li-ion battery charger 4.2vdc 200ma for digital c,samsung apn-1105abww ac adapter 5vdc 2.2a used -(+) 1x4x8mm roun,.
Email:j9I_l02J@mail.com
2021-07-29
Gf np12-1s0523ac adapter5v dc 2.3a new -(+) 2x5.5x9.4 straig,black&decker tce-180021u2 ac adapter 21.75vdc 210ma used 1x3.7mm,global am-121000a ac adapter 12vac 1000ma used -(+) 1.5x4.7x9.2m,hipro hp-a0301r3 ac adapter 19vdc 1.58a -(+) 1.5x5.5mm used roun.hp hstnn-da16 ac adapter 19.5v dc 10.3a used 1x5x7.3x12.7mm,lionville 7567 ac adapter 12vdc 500ma used -(+) 2x5.5mm 120vac 2,.