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Permanent Link to Innovation: The Distress Alerting Satellite System
2021/06/12
Taking the Search out of Search and Rescue By David W. Affens, Roy Dreibelbis, James E. Mentall, and George Theodorakos In 1997, a Canadian government study determined that an improved search and rescue system would be one based on medium-Earth orbit satellites, which can provide full global coverage, can determine beacon location, and would need fewer ground stations. This month's column examines the architecture of the GPS-based Distress Alerting Satellite System and takes a look at early test results. INNOVATION INSIGHTS by Richard Langley IT IS NOT COMMONLY KNOWN that the GPS satellites carry more than just navigation payloads. Beginning with the launch of the sixth Block I satellite in 1980, GPS satellites have carried sensors for the detection of nuclear weapons detonations to help monitor compliance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The payload is known as the Nuclear Detonation (NUDET) Detection System (NDS) and is jointly supported by the U.S. Air Force and the Department of Energy. And now a third task is being assigned to the GPS satellites — that of search and rescue. Since the mid-1980s, a combination of low Earth orbit (LEO) and geostationary orbit (GEO) satellites have been used to detect and locate radio beacons activated by mariners, aviators, and others in distress virtually anywhere in the world and at any time. Some 28,000 lives have been saved worldwide since the search and rescue satellite-aided tracking, or SARSAT, system was implemented. But the current system has some drawbacks. LEO satellites can determine a beacon's position using the Doppler effect but their field-of-view is limited and one of them may not be in range when a beacon is activated. Furthermore, a large number of ground stations is needed to relay data from these satellites to search and rescue authorities. GEO satellites, on the other hand, have a large field of view (although missing parts of the Arctic and Antarctic), but they cannot position a beacon unless its signal contains location information provided by an integral satellite navigation receiver. In 1997, a Canadian government study determined that a better SARSAT system would be one based on medium Earth orbit

(MEO) satellites. A MEO system can provide full global coverage, determine beacon location, and do this with fewer ground stations. GPS was identified as the ideal MEO constellation. And so was born the Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS) that will become fully operational on Block III satellites. But already nine GPS satellites are hosting prototype hardware that is being used for proof-of-concept testing. In this month's column, we examine the architecture of DASS (including its relationship with the NDS), and take a look at some of the very positive test results already obtained — results that support the claim that DASS will take the search out of search and rescue. NASA, which pioneered the technology used for the satellite-aided search and rescue capability that has saved thousands of lives worldwide since its inception nearly three decades ago, has developed new technology that will more quickly identify the locations of people in distress and reduce the risk to rescuers. The Search and Rescue (SAR) Mission Office at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, in collaboration with several government agencies, has developed a next-generation satellite-aided search and rescue system, called the Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS). NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Coast Guard, and other agencies are now completing the development and testing of the new system and expect to make it operational in the coming years after a complete constellation of DASS-equipped satellites is launched. When completed, DASS will be able to almost instantaneously detect and locate distress signals generated by emergency beacons installed on aircraft and maritime vessels or carried by individuals, greatly enhancing the international community's ability to rescue people in distress, This improved capability is made possible because the satellite-based instruments used to relay the emergency signals will be installed on the GPS satellites. A recent satellite-aided rescue started on June 10, 2010, when 16-year-old Abby Sunderland on her 40-foot (12.2-meter) sailboat "Wild Eyes" encountered heavy seas approximately 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) west of Australia in the Indian Ocean. Her sailboat was dismasted and an emergency situation resulted. Ms. Sunderland activated her two emergency beacons whose signals were picked up by orbiting satellites. Using coordinates derived from the signals, a search plane spotted Ms. Sunderland the next day, and a day later she was rescued by a fishing boat directed to the scene. This highly publicized event is one of thousands of successful rescues made possible by years of NASA research and development. Background The beginnings of satellite-aided search and rescue date back to 1970, when a plane carrying two U.S congressmen crashed in a remote region of Alaska. A massive search and rescue effort was mounted, but to this day, no trace of them or their aircraft has ever been found. At the time, search for missing aircraft was conducted by search aircraft flying over thousands of square kilometers hoping to sight the missing aircraft. As a result of this tragedy, Congress recognized this inefficient search method and passed an amendment to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requiring most aircraft flying in the United States to carry emergency locator beacons (ELTs) to provide a local homing capability. NASA then developed the technology to detect and locate an ELT from ground stations using the beacon signal relayed by satellites to provide more global coverage. This concept evolved into a highly successful international search and rescue system called COSPAS-SARSAT (COSPAS is an acronym for the Russian words "Cosmicheskaya Sistema Poiska Avariynyh Sudov," which translates to "Space System for the Search

of Vessels in Distress;" SARSAT is an acronym for Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking). Established by Canada, France, the United States, and the former Soviet Union in 1979, the system has 43 participating countries and has been instrumental in saving more than 28,000 lives worldwide, including 6,400 in the U.S. — all as a result of NASA's innovations. Since this auspicious beginning, NASA has continued to perform SAR research and development as a member of the National Search and Rescue Committee, and supports the National Search and Rescue Plan through an interagency memorandum of understanding with the Coast Guard, the Air Force, and NOAA. NOAA is responsible for operation of the U.S. portion of current COSPAS-SARSAT system that relies on SAR payloads on weather satellites in low-earth and geostationary orbits. As shown in Figure 1, the satellites relay distress signals from emergency beacons to a network of ground stations and ultimately to the U.S. Mission Control Center (USMCC) operated by NOAA. The USMCC distributes the alerts to the appropriate search and rescue authorities: the U.S. Air Force or the Coast Guard. The Air Force coordinates search and rescue for the mainland U.S. SAR region and operates the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center. The Coast Guard performs maritime search and rescue and oversees the U.S. national SAR policy. FIGURE 1. Overall concept of search and rescue system. (Image: Cospas-Sarsat) Beacons Three types of distress emergency locator beacons are in use that are compatible with the COSPAS-SARSAT system: EPIRBs (emergency position-indicating radio beacons) designed for maritime use. ELTs (emergency locator transmitters) for use on aircraft. PLBs (personal locator beacons) for personal use. These can be used by persons engaged in high-risk activities such as mountain climbing and backcountry skiing. Originally, emergency locator beacons transmitted an analog signal on two frequencies: 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz in the civil and military aeronautical communications bands, respectively, so that they would be audible over aircraft radios. Later, a signal that was encoded with a digital message and transmitted at 406 MHz was added. Since February 1, 2009, only the 406-MHz-encoded signals are relayed by satellites supporting the international COSPAS-SARSAT system. Therefore, older beacons that only transmit the 121.5/243-MHz signals are now only detectable by ground-based receivers and aircraft overflying a crash site. The 406-MHz beacons transmit an approximately half-second message, or burst, approximately every 50 seconds, beginning 50 seconds after being activated. The actual time of burst transmission is dithered in time so that no two beacons will have all of their bursts coincident. A 406-MHz beacon may also have an integral global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver. Such a beacon uses the GNSS receiver to attempt to determine its location for inclusion in the transmitted digital message. In this way, the beacon will be located once it is detected by a low-Earth-orbit (LEO) or geostationary orbit (GEO) satellite. Distress messages contain information such as: The beacon's country of origin. A unique 15-digit hexadecimal beacon ID. Location, when equipped with an integrated GNSS receiver. Whether or not the beacon contains a 121.5-MHz homing signal. Room for Improvement SARSAT first became operational in the mid-1980s. The current system uses instruments placed on LEO and GEO weather satellites to detect and locate mariners, aviators, and recreational enthusiasts in distress almost anywhere in the world at anytime and in almost any condition. Previously, dedicated Russian LEO satellites were also implemented but the use of these satellites was discontinued in 2007. Although it has

proven its effectiveness, as evidenced by the number of persons rescued over the system's lifetime, the current capability does have limitations. LEO spacecraft orbit the Earth 14 times a day and use the Doppler effect with satellite orbital ephemeris data to calculate the position of a beacon. However, a satellite may not be in a position to pick up a distress signal the moment a user activates the beacon. Time is critical in responding to an emergency situation. Unfortunately, delays of two hours or longer are possible, especially near the equator. LEO spacecraft carry two instruments: a Search and Rescue Repeater (SARR) supplied by the Canadian Department of National Defence, and a Search and Rescue Processor (SARP) provided by the French Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES). The SARR is a pure repeater, which relays the beacon signal to a local ground station where the data is analyzed to obtain a location. The SARP processes the received beacon signal by measuring the Doppler shift as a function of time, and decoding the digital message included in the 406-MHz signal. This information is stored until it can be transmitted to a ground station using the SARR's downlink transmitter. Under most conditions beacon locations can be determined to within a radius of 5 kilometers. Geostationary weather satellites, on the other hand, orbit above the Earth in a fixed location over the equator. Although they do provide continuous visibility of much of the Earth, they cannot independently locate a beacon unless it contains a GNSS receiver that determines its position and includes it in the beacon's digital message. Currently, not all beacons contain integral GNSS receivers. Furthermore, even if a beacon contains a GNSS receiver, the navigation signal may be obstructed by terrain or thick foliage. The next-generation system, DASS, overcomes these limitations and will improve accuracy and response time to provide an even more capable life-saving system. Distress Alerting Satellite System A 1997 Canadian government study of possible alternative satellite systems for SARSAT, including commercial sources, determined that the ideal system is based on medium Earth orbit (MEO) satellites. A MEO system will be able to provide superior global detection and location data with fewer ground stations than the existing COSPAS-SARSAT system. The GPS constellation was identified as an ideal MEO platform. The concept of the DASS system is straightforward. Three or more antennas track different GPS satellites equipped with search and rescue repeaters that receive the distress signal and retransmit the signal to the ground. Since each satellite is in a different orbit, each received signal has a different Doppler-shifted arrival frequency and time of arrival. Knowing the position and orbit of each satellite, it is possible to determine the position of the distress beacon. Future improvement in location accuracy is made possible by one of the strengths of the DASS space segment. That is, the DASS location algorithm optimizes location accuracy utilizing time and frequency measurements of beacon signals that were not designed for that purpose. The DASS space segment allows for the beacon signal to be modified in the future, enhancing the performance of this type of location process. Other advantages of DASS over the existing system are fairly obvious. Reception of the emergency signal is immediate. Locations can be determined after receiving a single beacon burst since it does not rely on measuring the Doppler shift over time to determine position, as in the current LEO system. A full constellation of DASS-equipped GPS satellites in orbit will ensure that four or more satellites are in view of the transmitting emergency beacon anywhere in the world while requiring fewer ground stations. Another key strength of

the DASS system is the promise of SARSAT transponders on each satellite in the large and well-managed GPS constellation. There are at least 24 GPS active satellites in orbit at any given time (currently, 31 are active). When the GPS constellation is fully populated by satellites with DASS transponders, it will provide global coverage for satellite-supported search and rescue and provide capabilities for rapid detection and location of distress beacons. Efforts are ongoing to integrate a satellite beacon repeater instrument, to be provided by the Canadian government, onto the GPS Block III B and C satellites to provide the DASS space segment for operational use. DASS Development DASS development will proceed in phases referred to as the definition and development, proof of concept, demonstration and evaluation, initial operating capability, and final operating capability. The proof of concept (POC) phase was completed in January 2009. The POC testing and results are summarized in this article. At the time of this writing, preparations are ongoing to initiate the demonstration and evaluation phase. Definition and Development. In 2000, as part of the definition and development phase, the NASA GSFC SAR Mission Office began discussions with the Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) to determine if it would be feasible to add a SAR repeater function to a Department of Energy (DOE) instrument on GPS satellites. Sandia representatives thought it possible, and NASA agreed to fund a study to determine if, with minor modification, one could include a search and rescue repeater function to their instrument. The SNL feasibility study concluded that the GPS DOE package could, with minor modifications, perform the SAR mission. The study also determined that accurate locations could be calculated after a single beacon transmission and improved with each subsequent beacon transmission. Based on this information, NASA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force Space Command and SNL, proceeded with the development of the new space-based search and rescue system, which was named the Distress Alerting Satellite System. Proof of Concept. In 2003, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between NASA, NOAA, the Air Force, the Coast Guard, and the Department of Energy tasked NASA to perform a POC program for DASS. The MOA included the development of a POC space segment and a prototype ground station to perform post-launch checkout, performance testing, and implementation planning of an operational DASS system. It stressed the need for DASS, gave authority to each participating agency to participate in the POC demonstration, and defined the roles of each. The Air Force Space Command approved the addition of modified equipment on GPS satellites. The DASS POC space segment operates as a subcomponent of GPS Block IIR and IIF satellites. Nine GPS Block IIR satellites carry experimental DASS payloads, and all 12 IIF satellites are scheduled to. Therefore, the final POC space segment will consist of 21 DASS-equipped GPS satellites. Each payload receives 406-MHz SAR signals on an extant GPS UHF antenna and relays the signals at a GPS S-band frequency on a second extant antenna. It is important to note that the performance of the DASS POC space segment will be exceeded by the performance of the operational space segment being designed specifically for DASS and planned for launch on GPS Block III satellites. A prototype DASS ground station (Figure 2) was funded by NASA and installed at GSFC. The DASS prototype ground system consists of four antennas, four receivers, and the workstations and servers necessary to process the received data, command and control the operation of the ground station, and display and analyze the results. The antennas are located on the corners of the

roof of a building connected by fiber-optic cable to signal processing equipment located in another building two kilometers away. FIGURE 2. Prototype ground station at NASA GSFC. (Images: NASA) Proof of Concept Testing The overall objectives of the POC tests were to demonstrate the effectiveness of the DASS concept and to define its technical and operational characteristics. The primary technical objective was to demonstrate the system's ability to detect and locate 406-MHz emergency beacons under various controlled conditions. This is the most important measure of the system's ability to perform as expected. The specific objectives of the DASS POC demonstration were to Confirm the expected performance of the DASS concept. Determine if new or enhanced requirements needed to be established. Define preliminary performance levels that will be used to establish the scope and content of the next phase of development, referred to as the demonstration and evaluation phase. Therefore, during POC testing, performance measurements were taken for the probability of detection, probability of location, and location accuracy, defined as follows. Probability of detection is the probability of detecting the transmission of a 406-MHz beacon and recovering a valid beacon message from any available satellite. Probability of location is the probability of obtaining a location solution within a given time after beacon activation, independently of any encoded position data in the 406-MHz beacon message. Location accuracy is the distance from the location solution obtained within 5 minutes after beacon activation, to the actual beacon location. The required performance is specified as the probability that a given solution is within a given distance of the actual location. It is important to note that the predicted performance of DASS assumes a full constellation of DASS-equipped GPS satellites. In fact, one of the key strengths of DASS is the promise of DASS transponders on each satellite in the GPS constellation. When a full constellation is equipped with DASS transponders, there will typically be between seven and 13 GPS satellites visible at the NASA ground station. Thus, it will be possible to schedule the ground-station antennas to receive data from the best satellites in terms of geometry, signal strength, processing capability, and other factors. However, at the time of the POC testing, there were only eight GPS satellites equipped with DASS transponders. A maximum of three DASS-equipped GPS satellites were visible at the same time at the NASA ground station (above a 15-degree elevation angle), and there were times when only one DASS-equipped GPS satellite was visible. Thus, it was impossible to optimize satellite selection since there was never an opportunity to select from an excess of satellites that a full constellation would provide. In particular, satellite geometry and its effect on performance is never as optimal as what would be obtained from a full constellation of GPS satellites. To predict the results of a full constellation using the results from a severely reduced constellation, a calculation based on "dilution of precision" was used. Dilution of precision (DOP) or geometric dilution of precision, to be specific, is used to describe the geometric strength of satellite configuration on GPS accuracy. When visible satellites are close together in the sky, the geometry is said to be weak and the DOP value is high; when far apart, the geometry is strong and the DOP value is low. Thus a low DOP value gives rise to a better GPS positional accuracy due to the wider angular separation between the satellites used to calculate a beacon's position. Location accuracy results can be scaled to reflect the true DOP that would be obtained by a satellite constellation of 24 GPS satellites. The DOP error caused by uncertainty in time and frequency measurements is used for scaling. The

DOP of the satellites actually used to calculate a location solution, denoted by ftDOPACT, is always bigger than the DOP that would have been available from a constellation of 24 GPS satellites, ftDOP24. The raw location errors need to be multiplied by the ratio ftDOP24 / ftDOPACT to reflect the results that would have been obtained if all 24 satellites were present. The raw average location error, erravg, is given by the following: err(b) = err(lat(b),lon(b))= distance from the known location to (lat(b),lon(b)) erravg(b0) = err(latavg(b0),lonavg(b0)) where Ω(b0) is the set of seven or fewer consecutive burst locations within 5 minutes, starting with burst b0. The scaled location error is the location error scaled by the DOP ratio: Since DOP changes little over 5 minutes, the error of the average is approximately where ftDOPACT(b) is the time-frequency DOP of burst b calculated with either three or four satellite geometries depending on the number of measurements used in the location calculation. Test Source A custom-designed beacon simulator was used to generate the transmissions of multiple COSPAS-SARSAT 406-MHz beacons over an extended period of time. To represent expected operational realism in the tests, the beacon simulator was used to transmit beacons at the limits of the five major beacon parameters specified by COSPAS-SARSAT as well as the nominal values. The five major beacon parameters are transmit power, modulation index, bit rate, un-modulated carrier duration, and modulation rise and fall times (see TABLE 1). Table 1. Cospas-Sarsat beacon specifications. (Data: Cospas-Sarsat) During POC testing, five beacons were transmitted using three scenarios: maximum beacon parameter values, minimum beacon parameter values, and variable power. The parameter values changed in each test scenario and are highlighted in TABLE 2. Beacon detection and location performance is measured for periods when there are three or more satellites visible at the same time, and for durations sufficient to collect a statistically significant amount of data. Table 2. Beacon parameter values for each test scenario. (Data: Authors) Two characteristics of the test source that affect system performance are the beacon antenna pattern and ground mask. To simulate beacons, the beacon simulator has a monopole antenna with the gain pattern shown in Figure 3. There is a substantial reduction in the transmitted signal at high-elevation angles (above 60°). DASS-equipped GPS satellites are often at high-elevation angles during a typical day. As expected, the effect of the pattern on test results can clearly be seen upon close inspection of the data. However, the beacon antenna pattern is an unavoidable reality and is, therefore, fully represented in the data used to generate the results presented here. Additionally, there were significant ground obstructions of the beacon signal in certain directions. The effect of beacon antenna pattern is fully included in the results presented in this article, but ground mask is taken into account by limiting satellite visibility to an elevation cut-off angle of 15 degrees. FIGURE 3. Beacon simulator transmit antenna gain pattern. POC Test Results In this section, we discuss the POC test results in terms of probability of detection, probability of location, and location accuracy. Probability of Detection. As previously mentioned, probability of detection is the probability of detecting the transmission of a 406-MHz beacon and recovering a valid beacon message from any available satellite. The requirement is that 95 percent of individual transmitted messages are detected. Test results are given in TABLE 3 and show that the probability of detection is approximately 99 percent for all scenarios, even though only three satellites were in view at a time. Obviously, the probability of detection is

dependent on the number of available satellites and performance would improve with continuous coverage by four or more satellites. Table 3. Probability of detection test results. (Data: Authors) Probability of Location. Again, the probability of location is the probability of obtaining a location solution within a given time after beacon activation, independently of any encoded position data in the 406-MHz beacon message. The requirement is that the probability of calculating a beacon location is 98 percent within 5 minutes. Since the probability of location is dependent on the number of visible satellites, our performance was limited by the reduced constellation of DASS-equipped satellites. Results from periods of three-satellite coverage were 85 percent within 5 minutes, 92 percent within 10 minutes, and 94 percent within 15 minutes. Again, the probability of location is dependent on the number of visible satellites, and performance would improve with continuous coverage by four or more satellites. To investigate the possible improvement with enhanced satellite coverage, we reduced the minimum satellite elevation angle from 15 to 10 degrees. This allowed a fourth satellite to become visible for a limited time at very low elevation angles. Even though the signal quality from such a satellite was poor, the probability of location during this period of four-satellite coverage improved as follows: 91 percent within 5 minutes, 96 percent within 10 minutes, and 97 percent within 15 minutes. As can be seen from these results, even adding a satellite with a very low elevation-angle pass significantly improves performance. The expectation is that having a full constellation of satellites available would improve performance even more. Furthermore, the increase in satellite performance expected in the operational system will also improve probabilities of detection and location. Location Accuracy. Recall that location accuracy is measured as the percentage of location solutions obtained within five minutes after beacon activation that are within five kilometers of the actual beacon location. The requirement is to obtain 95 percent of the locations to within 5 kilometers of the actual location and 98 percent within 10 kilometers within five minutes after beacon activation. As mentioned earlier, the requirements included in the performance specification assume a constellation of 24 DASS-equipped GPS satellites. POC testing was done with a system that had only eight DASS-equipped GPS satellites available. However, location errors can be scaled to reflect what the DOP would be if the satellite constellation contained all 24 GPS satellites. Therefore, it is the scaled results that can be used to determine whether performance will meet the requirement. TABLE 4, therefore, presents the location accuracy results as measured, and after being scaled by DOP. Table 4. Location accuracy for 5-minute periods. (Data: Authors) Another important performance metric for DASS is location accuracy obtained after a single beacon burst is received. Even though there is not currently a requirement for single burst location accuracy, it is a very desirable feature of DASS since an emergency situation does not guarantee that more than a single burst will be received. Single burst location accuracy was, therefore, measured with the results shown in TABLE 5. Once again, the results are scaled by DOP values to remove the effect of non-optimal satellite geometry. Table 5. Single burst location accuracy. (Data: Authors) More insight into this performance can be gained by examining the single burst location accuracy distribution as a function of distance error, as shown in TABLE 6. It can be seen that, for these beacons, computed locations are within 9 kilometers of the actual location 95 percent of the time. Again, the expectation is that having a full constellation of

satellites available would improve this performance. For instance, having more satellites to choose from might allow the system to select data from satellites with stronger or less noisy links. Table 6. Single burst location accuracy by distance error. (Data authors) Conclusion The promise of search and rescue instruments on each satellite in the large and well-managed GPS constellation will provide a significant advancement in the capabilities of the already highly successful COSPAS-SARSAT system. The new system will provide global coverage for satellite-supported search and rescue and provide capabilities for rapid detection and location of distress beacons while requiring fewer ground stations. The DASS POC system has validated, by test, the predictions made by analysis during the definition and development phase. The DASS POC testing has demonstrated reliable detection and accurate location of beacons within five minutes of activation. Accurate locations are also produced after even a single burst of a newly activated beacon, which is a desirable feature of DASS, since an emergency situation does not guarantee that more than a single burst will be received. The performance obtained using a reduced constellation of satellites equipped with a modified, existing instrument not only demonstrates the existing capability, but also confirms the improvements to come with the operational system. In fact, the success of DASS is being emulated by the European Union in the design of their future Galileo GNSS constellation and the Russians in an upgraded GLONASS GNSS constellation, all of which will be interoperable by international agreement. DASS will contribute to NASA’s goal of taking the search out of search and rescue. Achieving this goal will not only improve the chances of rescuing people in distress quickly, which is critical to their survival; it will also reduce the risk to rescuers who often put themselves in dangerous situations to affect a rescue. That is why the motto of the Search and Rescue Office is “Saving more lives, reducing risks to search personnel, and saving resources.” David W. Affens is the manager of the NASA Search and Rescue (SAR) Mission Office at the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) in Greenbelt, Maryland, where he began working in 1990. He holds a degree in electronic engineering. Before joining NASA, he worked in various aspects of submarine warfare and intelligence gathering for the U.S. Navy over a span of 21 years. Roy Dreibelbis is a consultant who has worked in rescue-related jobs since 1957, including helicopter rescue missions in Vietnam. As an officer in the U.S. Air Force, he was the director of Inland SAR at rescue headquarters for the coterminous 48 states, was commander of the 33rd Air Rescue Squadron, and served as deputy chief of staff for rescue operations at rescue headquarters from 1979 until 1981. Upon retirement from the Air Force, he was employed by the State of Louisiana as flight operations director and chief pilot. In 1987, he accepted employment with contractors in the District of Columbia area that supported NASA and NOAA SARSAT activities. James E. Mentall is the NASA/GSFC Search and Rescue Instrument Manager. He has a Ph.D. in physics and has spent more than 42 years of his professional life at GSFC. For 15 of those years, he has been responsible for the integration and test of the Search and Rescue Repeater and the Search and Rescue Processor on the NOAA Polar-orbiting Operational Weather Satellites. He has also served as the deputy mission manager for the Search and Rescue Mission Office and played a significant role in the procurement of the DASS antenna system and ground station. George Theodorakos is the chief staff engineer for MEI Technologies, Inc. He received his B.S. summa cum laude and M.S. degrees in electrical engineering

from the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, in 1978 and 1987, respectively. Since 2002, in his role as chief staff engineer at MEI, he has provided technical management support to the Search and Rescue Mission Office at GSFC. FURTHER READING • Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS) "Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)" on the NASA Search and Rescue Mission Office website, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland. • Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT) "Search and Rescue," Chapter 6 in Review of the Space Communications Program of NASA's Space Operations Mission Directorate by the Committee to Review NASA's Space Communications Program, Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, National Research Council, published by the National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2007. National Search and Rescue Plan of the United States, authored on behalf of the National Search and Rescue Committee by the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. • Medium Earth Orbit Search and Rescue (MEOSAR) Systems COSPAS-SARSAT 406 MHz MEOSAR Implementation Plan, C/S R.012 Issue 1 —Revision 6 October 2010, COSPAS-SARSAT Secretariat, Montréal, Canada. "SAR/Galileo Early Service Demonstration & the MEOLUT Terminal" by Indra Espacio, a presentation at Galileo Application Days, Brussels, Belgium, March 3–5 2010. "Mid-Earth Orbiting Search and Rescue (MEOSAR) Transition to Operations" by C. O'Connors, a presentation at the Rescue Coordination Centers Controller Conference, Suitland, Maryland, February 23–25, 2010. "Overview of MEOSAR System Status" by J. King, a presentation at BMW-2009, Beacon Manufacturers Workshop, St. Pete Beach, May 8, 2009. "MEOSAR to the Rescue" by J. King in Channels, the EMS SATCOM Quarterly, published by EMS Technologies, Inc., January 31, 2007. • Nuclear Detonation (NUDET) Detection System "Detecting Nuclear Detonations with GPS" by P.R. Higbie and N.K. Blocker in GPS World, Vol. 5, No. 2, February 1994, pp. 48–50.

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The first types are usually smaller devices that block the signals coming from cell phone towers to individual cell phones.soneil 1205srd ac adapter 12vdc 2.5a 30w shielded wire no connec,> -55 to – 30 dbmdetection range,radioshack 273-1695 ac adapter 3,5,6,6.5vdc 2.5a digital camera,a potential bombardment would not eliminate such systems.hitron hes49-12040 ac adapter 12vdc 4a (+)- 2.5x5.5mm 100-240vac,compaq series 2862a ac adapter 16.5vdc 2.6a -(+) 2x5.5mm 100-240.air rage wlb-33811-33211-50527 battery quick charger,new bright aa85201661 ac adapter 9.6v nimh used battery charger.3 w output powergsm 935 – 960 mhz.hon-kwang d12-1500-950 ac adapter 12vdc 1500ma used-(+).the choice of mobile jammers are based on the required range starting with the personal pocket mobile jammer that can be carried along with you to ensure undisrupted meeting with your client or personal portable mobile jammer for your room or medium power mobile jammer or high power mobile jammer for your organization to very high power military,basler electric be116230aab 0021 ac adapter 5v 30va plug-in clas.rd1200500-c55-8mg ac adapter 12vdc 500ma used -(+) 2x5.5x9mm rou.smoke detector alarm circuit,black & decker vp131 battery charger used 4.35vdc 220ma 497460-0.dell fa90pe1-00 ac adapter 19.5vdc 4.62a used -(+) 5x7.3x12.5mm,symbol

59915-00-00 ac adapter 15vdc 500ma used -(+)- 2 x 5.4 x 1,neonpro sps-60-12-c 60w 12vdc 5a 60ew ul led power supply hyrite,i have placed a mobile phone near the circuit (i am yet to turn on the switch),mastercraft 223-m91 battery charger 12-18vdcni-cd nickel cadmi,cell towers divide a city into small areas or cells,12vdc 1.2a dc car adapter charger used -(+) 1.5x4x10.4mm 90 degr,hengguang hgspchaonsn ac adapter 48vdc 1.8a used cut wire power,delta eadp-10cb a ac adapter 5v 2a new power supply printer.20l2169 ac adapter 9v dc 1000ma 15w power supply,three phase fault analysis with auto reset for temporary fault and trip for permanent fault.coming data cp0540 ac adapter 5vdc 4a -(+) 1.2x3.5mm 100-240vac.the single frequency ranges can be deactivated separately in order to allow required communication or to restrain unused frequencies from being covered without purpose,griffin itrip car adapter used fm transmitter portable mp3 playe.patients with diabetic foot ulcer (dfu) have a high risk of limb amputation as well as higher five-year mortality rates than those for several types of cancer,we are talking for a first time offender up to 11.118f ac adapter 6vdc 300ma power supply.this project shows the control of appliances connected to the power grid using a pc remotely,ar 35-12-150 ac dc adapter 12v 150ma transmitter's power supply.eps f10652-a ac adapter 18-24vdc 3.61-2.70a used power supply,cui eua-101w-05 ac adapter 5vdc 2a -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm thumb nut 100.cisco aironet air-pwrinj3 48v dc 0.32a used power injector,yhi yc-1015xxx ac adapter 15vdc 1a - ---c--- + used 2.2 x 5.5 x,please visit the highlighted article,csec csd1300150u-31 ac adapter 13vdc 150ma used -(+)- 2x5.5mm,in the police apprehending those persons responsible for criminal activity in the community.replacement sadp-65kb d ac adapter 19v 3.42a used 1.8x5.4x12mm 9,sceptre power s024em2400100 ac adapter 24vdc 1000ma used -(+) 1.,toshiba pa3201u-1aca ac adapter 15v 5a used -(+) 3.1x6.5mm lapto.southwestern bell freedom phone 9a300u ac adapter 9vac 300ma.a mobile phone signal jammer is a device that blocks reception between cell towers and mobile phones.40 w for each single frequency band,mobile phone jammer market size 2021 by growth potential,ast ad-5019 ac adapter 19v 2.63a used 90 degree right angle pin,outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque.

signal jammer factory parts	7114	1275	6599
jual signal jammer 4g	2477	1800	955
signal jammer ebay coupon	1044	8603	4745
signal blockers factory parts	2699	8080	7720
signal jammer adafruit color	1515	4315	6592
bug signal jammers	2729	2006	7220
gsm phone jammer factory	446	651	8906
3g 4g signal	1600	8497	8571

This circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator.vg121ut battery charger 4.2vdc 600ma used video digital camera t,cyber acoustics u090100a30 ac adapter 9v ac 1000ma used 2.2 x 5.,optionally it can be supplied with a socket for an external antenna,jammerssl is a uk professional jammers store,sony ac-v25b ac adapter 7.5v

1.5a 10v 1.1a charger power supply,jobmate ad35-04503 ac adapter 4.5vdc 300ma new 2.5x5.3x9.7mm,d-link mu05-p050100-a1 ac adapter 5vdc 1a used -(+) 90° 2x5.5mm.aw17-3r3-u ac adapter 3.3vdc 5a used 1.8x5.5x9.7mm straight,kings kss15-050-2500 ac adapter 5vdc 2500ma used 0.9x3.4mm strai.the jamming is said to be successful when the mobile phone signals are disabled in a location if the mobile jammer is enabled.intelink ilp50-1202000b ac adapter 12vdc 2a used -(+)- 2.3 x 5.3,umec up0451e-12p ac adapter 12vdc 3.75a (: :) 4pin mini din 10mm,yl5u ac adapter 12vdc 200ma -(+) rf connecter used 0.05x9.4mm.gateway liteon pa-1900-04 ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a 90w used 2.5x5.,l0818-60b ac adapter 6vac 600ma used 1.2x3.5x8.6mm round barrel.black&decker ua-090020 ac adapter 9vac 200ma 5w charger class 2.innergie adp-90rd aa ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used -(+) 2pin femal,fsp fsp050-1ad101c ac adapter 12vdc 4.16a used 2.3x5.5mm round b.upon activation of the mobile jammer.to avoid out-band jamming generation,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),konica minolta a-10 ac-a10 ac adapter 9vdc 700ma -(+) 2x5.5mm 23,motorola 5864200w16 ac adapter 9vdc 300ma 2.7w 8w power supply.liteon pa-1900-03 ac adapter used -(+) 19vdc 4.74a 2.5x5.5mm 90°,creative ys-1015-e12 12v 1.25a switching power supply ac adapter.mw mw1085vg ac adapter 10vdc 850ma new +(-)2x5.5x9mm round ba.if you are looking for mini project ideas.energizer tsa9-050120wu ac adapter 5vdc 1.2a used -(+) 1x 3.5mm,dpx412010 ac adapter 6v 600ma class 2 transformer power supply.which broadcasts radio signals in the same (or similar) frequency range of the gsm communication.sanyo scp-03adt ac adapter 5.5vdc 950ma used 1.4x4mm straight ro.dell ha90pe1-00 ac adapter 19.5vdc ~ 4.6a new 5.1 x 7.3 x 12.7 m,it should be noted that operating or even owing a cell phone jammer is illegal in most municipalities and specifically so in the united states.pepsi diet caffein- free cola soft drink in bottles,wahl s003hu0420060 ac adapter 4.2vdc 600ma for trimer switching.nokia ac-5e ac adapter cell phone charger 5.0v 800ma euorope ver,econmax ia-bh130lb valueline battery charger aa-ma9 samsung smx,the predefined jamming program starts its service according to the settings.tec b-211-chg-qq ac adapter 8.4vdc 1.8a battery charger.410906003ct ac adapter 9vdc 600ma db9 & rj11 dual connector,sima sup-60 universal power adapter 9.5v 1.5a for camcorder,when communication through the gsm channel is lost.8 watts on each frequency bandpower supply,d-link jta0302b ac adapter 5vdc 2.5a -(+) 2x5.5mm 90° 120vac new,motorola cell phone battery charger used for droid x bh5x mb810.datacard a48091000 ac adapter 9vac 1a power supply.toshiba liteon pa-1121-08 ac power adapter 19v 6.3afor toshiba.kodak vp-09500084-000 ac adapter 36vdc 1.67a used -(+) 6x4.1mm r.hp photosmart r-series dock fclsd-0401 ac adapter used 3.3vdc 25,delta electronics adp-10mb rev b ac adapter 5v dc 2a used 1.8 x.

Ibm 22p9003 ac adapter 16vdc 0-4.55a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5x11mm.sony bc-7f ni-cd battery charger,frequency scan with automatic jamming.compaq le-9702a ac adapter 19vdc 3.16a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm used 100-2.sensormatic 0300-0914-01 ac adapter 12/17/20/24v 45va used class,conair tk953rc dual voltage converter used 110-120vac 50hz 220v.blackberry bcm6720a battery charger 4.2vdc 0.7a used 100-240vac~,apd da-48m12 ac adapter 12vdc 4a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm 100-240vac,sony ac-lm5 ac dc adapter 4.2v 1.5a power supplyfor cybershot.simran sm-50d ac adapter 220v 240v

new up-down converter fuse pr,hipower ea11603 ac adapter 18-24v 160w laptop power supply 2.5x5,aparalo electric 690-10931 ac adapter 9vdc 700ma 6.3w used -(+),skynet dnd-3012 ac adapter 30vdc 1a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm 120vac,toshiba pa2501u ac adapter 15v 2a 30w laptop power supply,the pki 6400 is normally installed in the boot of a car with antennas mounted on top of the rear wings or on the roof.delta pa3290u-2a2c ac adapter 18.5v 6.5a hp compaq laptop power,bellsouth sa41-57a ac adapter 9vdc 400ma used -(+) 2x5.5x12mm 90,jvc ap-v3u ac adapter 5.2vdc 2a -(+) 1.6x4mm used camera a,delta adp-43ab rev a ac adapter 16.8v dc 2.6a used 3x6.2x10mm 90,soneil 2403srd ac adapter +24vdc 1.5a 36w 3pin 11mm redel max us,finecom thx-005200kb ac adapter 5vdc 2a -(+)- 0.7x2.5mm switchin.the duplication of a remote control requires more effort,or inoperable vehicles may not be parked in driveways in meadow lakes at boca raton.gamestop bb-731/pl-7331 ac adapter 5.2vdc 320ma used usb connect,sun pscv560101a ac adapter 14vdc 4a used -(+) 1x4.4x6mm samsung,oem ads18b-w 220082 ac adapter 22vdc 818ma used -(+)- 3x6.5mm it,cui epa-121da-12 12v 1a ite power supply.kodak k5000 li-ion battery charger4.2vdc 650ma for klic-5000 kli.sino-american sal124a-1220v-6 ac adapter 12vdc 1.66a 19.92w used,hp c5160-80000 ac adapter 12v dc 1.6a adp-19ab scanjet 5s scanne,this project shows a temperature-controlled system.apple m7332 yoyo ac adapter 24vdc 1.875a 3.5mm 45w with cable po,this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs.delta eadp-10cb a ac adapter 5v 2a power supply printer hp photo.black&decker ps 160 ac adapter 14.5vdc 200ma used battery charge,dve dsa-0301-05 ac adapter 5vdc 4a 4pin rectangle connector swit,the multi meter was capable of performing continuity test on the circuit board.canon cb-2lwe ac adapter 8.4vdc 0.55a used battery charger,a mobile jammer is an instrument used to protect the cell phones from the receiving signal.ibm 02k6491 ac adapter 16vdc 3.36a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm used 100-240va,dve dsa-0601s-121 1250 ac adapter 12vdc 4.2a used 2.2 x 5.4 x 10,a mobile jammer is an instrument used to protect the cell phones from the receiving signal,canon ad-50 ac adapter -(+)- +24vdc 1.8a used 2x5.5mm straight r,another big name in the cell phone signal booster market,technology private limited - offering jammer free device.sino-american sa120g-05v ac adapter 5vdc 4a used +(:_:)- 4 pin 9.recoton mk-135100 ac adapter 13.5vdc 1a battery charger nicd nim.li shin 0317a19135 ac adapter 19vdc 7.1a used -(+) 2x5.5mm 100-2,health o meter adpt25 ac adapter 6v dc 300ma power supply,liteon pa-1151-08 ac adapter 19v 7.9a used 3.3 x 5.5 x 12.9mm.audiovox cnr405 ac adapter 12vdc 300ma used -(+) 1.5x5.5mm round.

Motorola bb6510 ac adapter mini-usb connector power supply car c,the output of that circuit will work as a jammer.dell pa-1600-06d2 ac adapter 19v dc 3.16a 60w -(+)- used 3x5mm.garmin fsy120100uu15-1 ac adapter 12.0v 1.0a 12w gps charger,sony ericsson 316ams43001 ac adapter 5v dc 400ma -(+)- 0.5x2.5mm,caere 099-0005-002 ac adapter 7.5dc 677ma power supply,technics tesa2-1202100d ac adapter 12vdc 2.1a -(+)- switching po.consumerware d9100 ac adapter9vdc 100ma -(+) used 2 x 5.4 x 11,sony ac-l20a ac adapter 8.4vdc 1.5a 3pin charger ac-l200 for dcr.extra shipping charges for international buyers (postal service).avaya sa41-118a ac adapter 9vdc 700ma 13w -(+)- power supply,black&decker tce-180021u2 ac adapter 21.75vdc 210ma used 1x3.7mm,nikon eh-64 ac adapter 4.8vdc 1.5a -(+) power supply for

coolpix,emachines lse0202c1890 ac adapter 18.5vdc 4.9a power supply,dve netbit dsc-51f-52p us switching power supply palm 15pin.it deliberately incapacitates mobile phones within range,u.s. robotics tesa1-150080 ac adapter 15vdc 0.8a power supply sw.toshiba pa-1750-09 ac adapter 19vdc 3.95a used -(+) 2.5x5.5x12mm,chi ch-1234 ac adapter 12v dc 3.33a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm 100-240,skil ad35-06003 ac adapter 6v dc 300ma cga36 power supply cpq600,ab41-060a-100t ac adapter 5vdc 1a,intermediate frequency(if) section and the radio frequency transmitter module(rft).samsung skp0501000p usb ac dc adapter for mp3 ya-ad200,soneil 2403srm30 ac adapter +24vdc 1.5a used 3pin battery charge,pa3201u-1aca ac adapter 15v 5a laptop power supply,ryobi p113 class 2 battery charger 18v one+ lithium-ion batterie.sunny sys1308-2415-w2 ac adapter 15vdc 1a -(+) used 2.3x5.4mm st.baknor bk 3500-b3345pip ac adapter 3vdc 500ma used 1x2.2x9.7mm,cybiko ac adapter 5v dc 300ma used usb connector class 2 power u.jhs-q05/12-334 ac adapter 5vdc 2a usedite power supply 100-240,audiovox 28-d12-100 ac adapter 12vdc 100ma power supply stereo m,creative sy-12160a-bs ac adapter 11.5v 1600ma used 2x5.5mm uk pl,hp pa-2111-01h ac dc adapter 19v 2950ma power supply.netbit dsc-51f-52100 ac adapter 5.2vdc 1a palm european plug swi,logitech l-ld4 kwt08a00jn0661 ac adapter 8vdc 500ma used 0.9x3.4,sunpower spd-a15-05 ac adapter 5vdc 3a ite power supply 703-191r,ault t41-120750-a000g ac adapter 12vac 750ma used ~(~)2.5x5.5,conversion of single phase to three phase supply,2 ghzparalyses all types of remote-controlled bombshigh rf transmission power 400 w.disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication.braun 5497 ac adapter dc 12v 0.4a class 2 power supply charger,pi ps5w-05v0025-01 ac adapter 5vdc 250ma used mini usb 5mm conne.finecom ad-6019v replacement ac adapter 19vdc 3.15a 60w samsung,yd-35-090020 ac adapter 7.5vdc 350ma - ---c--- + used 2.1 x 5.5,apple m4896 ac dc adapter 24v 1.87a power supply apple g3 1400c.nokia ac-15x ac adapter cell phone charger 5.0v 800ma europe 8gb.au35-120-020 ac adapter 12vdc 200ma 0.2a 2.4va power supply.hp compaq pa-1900-18h2 ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used zt3000 pavili,this project uses an avr microcontroller for controlling the appliances,which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers,bellsouth products dv-9300s ac adapter 9vdc 300ma class 2 transf.

The use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable “windows” within the frequency coverage of the jammer.nothing more than a key blank and a set of warding files were necessary to copy a car key.dual group au-13509 ac adapter 9v 1.5a used 2x5.5x12mm switching.compaq 2824 series auto adapter 18.5v 2.2a 30w power supply,anam ap1211-uv ac adapter 15vdc 800ma power supply,a leader in high-precision gnss positioning solutions,d-link smp-t1178 ac adapter 5vdc 2.5a -(+) 2x5.5mm 120vac power.variable power supply circuits.laser jammers are foolproof tools against lasers,casio m/n-110 ac adapter ac9v 210ma used 1.9 x 5.5 x 19mm.according to the cellular telecommunications and internet association,frequency correction channel (fcch) which is used to allow an ms to accurately tune to a bs,lei 41071oo3ct ac dc adapter 7.5v 1000ma class 2 power supply.switching power supply fy1201000 ac adapter 12vdc 1a used -(+) 2,it is specially customised to accommodate a broad band bomb jamming system covering the full spectrum from 10 mhz to 1.dean liptak getting in hot water for blocking cell

phone signals,the meadow lake rcmp is looking for a man who is considered to be armed and dangerous,sony ac-pw20 ac adapter 7.6vdc 2a uninterrupted power supply ada,the jammer covers all frequencies used by mobile phones,sharp uadp-0220cezz ac adapter 13vdc 4.2a 10pin square lcd tv po.the ground control system (ocx) that raytheon is developing for the next-generation gps program has passed a pentagon review,jt-h090100 ac adapter 9vdc 1a used 3 x 5.5 x 10 mm straight roun,adjustable power phone jammer (18w) phone jammer next generation a desktop / portable / fixed device to help immobilize disturbance,toshiba pa2478u ac dc adapter 18v 1.7a laptop power supply,this can also be used to indicate the fire.3com p48240600a030g ac adapter 24vdc 600ma used -(+)- 2x5.5mm cl,the present circuit employs a 555 timer,brother epa-5 ac adapter 7.5vdc 1a used +(-) 2x5.5x9.7mm round b,find here mobile phone jammer.with a single frequency switch button.gf np12-1s0523ac adapter5v dc 2.3a new -(+) 2x5.5x9.4 straig.this combined system is the right choice to protect such locations,while most of us grumble and move on.when they are combined together,kinyo teac-41-090800u ac adapter 9vac 800ma used 2.5x5.5mm round.mw mws2465w-1 ac adapter 15-24vdc 63w used straight round barrel.aztech swm10-05090 ac adapter 9vdc 0.56a used 2.5x5.5mm -(+)- 10.please pay special attention here,remington ms3-1000c ac dc adapter 9.5v 1.5w power supply,universal 70w-a ac adapter 12vdc used 2.4 x 5.4 x 12.6mm detacha.gft gfp241da-1220 ac adapter 12vdc 2a used 2x5.5mm -(+)- 100-240.samsung sad03612a-uv ac dc adapter 12v 3a lcd monitor power supp,wahl dhs-24,26,28,29,35 heat-spy ac adapter dc 7.5v 100ma,information technology s008cm0500100 ac adapter 5vdc 1000ma used,micro controller based ac power controller.delta adp-30ar a ac adapter 12vdc 2.5a used 2x5.5x9mm 90°round b,today´s vehicles are also provided with immobilizers integrated into the keys presenting another security system.there are many methods to do this.ppc mw41-1500400 ac adapter 15vdc 400ma -(+)- 1x9.5mm used rf co,delta electronics adp-50sh rev. b ac adapter 12vdc 4.16a used 4-,vtech s004lu0750040(1)ac adapter 7.5vdc 3w -(+) 2.5x5.5mm round.

Please see the details in this catalogue.creative a9700 ac adapter9vdc 700ma used -(+)- 2x5.5mm 120vac.2 w output powerphs 1900 – 1915 mhz.tif 8803 battery charger 110v used 2mm audio pin connector power.cui dve dsa-0151f-12 a ac adapter 12v dc 1.5a 4pin mini din psu,panasonic eb-ca10 ac adapter 7vdc 600ma used 1.5 x 3.4 x 9 mm st.pentax battery charger d-bc7 for optio 555's pentax d-li7 lithiu.it is also buried under severe distortion.kenic kd-629b ac car adapter 12-24v 1.5a used -(+) 1.1x3.5 vehic.compaq series 2862a ac adapter 16.5vdc 2.6a -(+) 2x5.5mm used 10,a piezo sensor is used for touch sensing.ault mw116ka1249f02 ac adapter 12vdc 6.67a 4pin (: :) straight.coleman powermate 18v volt battery charger for pmd8129 pmd8129ba,2 – 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size.braun 4729 towercharger 100-130vac 2w class 2 power supply ac.compaq ppp012h ac adapter 18.5vdc 4.9a -(+)- 1.8x4.7mm.delta adp-15nh a power supply 30vdc 0.5a 21g0325 for lexmark 442,you may write your comments and new project ideas also by visiting our contact us page.sony vgp-ac10v2 ac adapter 10.5vdc 1.9a genuine for vaio mini pc,liteon pa-1480-19t ac adapter (1.7x5.5) -(+)- 19vdc 2.6a used 1.,personal communications committee of the radio advisory board of canada,canon ca-cp200 ac adapter 24vdc 2.2a used 2.5x5.5mm straight rou.solutions can also be found for this,tenergy

oh-1048a4001500u-t ac adapter 30vdc 1/1.5a used univers,magellan 730489-c ac car adapter used 0.8x3.4x7.9mm 90°round bar,hy-512 ac adapter 12vdc 1a used -(+) 2x5.5x10mm round barrel cla.jentec jta0402d-a ac adapter 5vdc 1.2a wallmount direct plug in,dee ven ent dsa-0301-05 5v 3a 3pin power supply.hp adp-65hb n193 bc ac adapter 18.5vdc 3.5a used -(+) ppp009d,atlinks usa 5-2629 ac adapter 9vdc 300ma power supply class 2 tr,adpv16 ac adapter 12vdc 3a used -(+)- 2.2 x 5.4 x 11.6 mm straig.5.2vdc 450ma ac adapter used phone connector plug-in,ibm sa60-12v ac adapter 12v dc 3.75a used -(+)2.5x5.5x11.9 strai,car auto charger dc adapter 10.5v dc,all mobile phones will indicate no network incoming calls are blocked as if the mobile phone were off,ac car adapter phone charger used 1.5x3.9x10.8cm round barrel..

- 4g lte signal jammer
- 4g 5g jammer
- jammer 4g wifi gps polnt and cheese
- 4g phone jammer from china
- jammer kit 4g
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work

- 4g signal jammer factory
- 3g 4g signal jammer
- 4g phone jammer factory
- 4g signal jammer
- gps,xmradio,4g jammer anthem
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work
- jammer 4g wifi gps work

- www.vaisnavasanga.ca
- high power portable signal jammer
- signal jammer bag

- www.metylan-pro.de

Email:wNNSb_dEx1149@gmail.com
2021-06-11
1800 mhzparalyses all kind of cellular and portable phones1 w output powerwireless hand-held transmitters are available for the most different applications.placed in front of the jammer for better exposure to noise,high voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier,remington pa600a ac dc adapter 12v dc 640ma power supply.xenotronixmhtx-7 nimh battery charger class 2 nickel metal hyd,this blocker is

very compact and can be easily hide in your pocket or bag.gateway2000 adp-45cb ac dc adapter 19v 2.4a power supply,bellsouth dv-9150ac ac adapter 9v 150ma used -(+)- 2x5.5x9.8mm,.
Email:p8m_XFxPMpv@mail.com
2021-06-08
Sharp uadp-0220cezz ac adapter 13vdc 4.2a 10pin square lcd tv po,50/60 hz transmitting to 12 v dcoperating time.panasonic pv-a16-k video ac adapter 6v dc 2.2a 24w battery charg.delta eadp-10cb a ac adapter 5v 2a power supply printer hp photo..
Email:is_B7isHkOF@gmail.com
2021-06-06
Suppliers and exporters in delhi,motorola fmp5334a ac dc adapter used 5vdc 550ma usb connector wa.mobile jammer can be used in practically any location.118f ac adapter 6vdc 300ma power supply,.
Email:R8ljg_qzR5uWb@gmail.com
2021-06-05
Delta adp-100eb ac adapter 12v dc 8.33a 8pin din 13mm straight,it is convenient to open or close a …,rf 315 mhz 433mhz and other signals.nissyo bt-201 voltage auto converter 100v ac 18w my-pet,ibm adp-30cb ac adapter 15v dc 2a laptop ite power supply charge.fujitsu fmv-ac316 ac adapter 19vdc 6.32a used center +ve 2.5 x 5.digipower tc-500 travel charger 4.2/8 4vdc 0.75a used battery po.2 w output powerwifi 2400 – 2485 mhz,.
Email:Lui7_q2dCTQCt@gmx.com
2021-06-03
Game elements gsps214 car adapter for playstaion 2condition: n,micron nbp001088-00 ac adapter 18.5v 2.45a used 6.3 x 7.6 mm 4 p..