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Permanent Link to Innovation: Collective Detection
2021/06/16
Enhancing GNSS Receiver Sensitivity by Combining Signals from Multiple Satellites By Penina Axelrad, James Donna, Megan Mitchell, and Shan Mohiuddin A new approach to enhancing signal sensitivity combines the received signal power from multiple satellites in a direct-to-navigation solution. INNOVATION INSIGHTS by Richard Langley ALTHOUGH I HAVE MANAGED the Innovation column continuously since GPS World's first issue, it wasn't until the second issue that I authored a column article. That article, co-written with Alfred Kleusberg, was titled "The Limitations of GPS." It discussed some of the then-current problems of GPS, including poor signal reception, loss of signal integrity, and limited positioning accuracy. In the ensuing 20 years, both signal integrity and positioning accuracy have improved significantly. Advances in the GPS control segment's capabilities to continuously monitor and assess signal performance, together with receiver-autonomous integrity monitoring and integrity enhancement provided by augmentation systems, have reduced worries about loss of signal integrity. The removal of Selective Availability and use of error corrections provided by augmentation systems, among other approaches, have improved positioning accuracy. But the problem of poor reception due to weak signals is still with us. In that March/April 1990 article, we wrote "[GPS] signals propagate from the satellites to the receiver antenna along the line of sight and cannot penetrate water, soil, walls, or other obstacles very well. … In surface navigation and positioning applications, the signal can be obstructed by trees, buildings, and bridges. … [In] the inner city streets of urban areas lined with skyscrapers, the 'visibility' of the GPS satellites is very limited. In such areas, the signals can be obstructed for extended periods of time or even [be] continuously unavailable." Poor signal reception in other than open-sky environments is still a problem with conventional GPS receivers. However, extending signal integration times and using assisted-GPS techniques can give GPS some degree of capability to operate indoors and in other restricted environments, albeit

typically with reduced positioning accuracy. An antenna with sufficient gain is needed and capable systems are available on the market. The pilot channels of modernized GNSS signals will also benefit signal acquisition and tracking in challenging environments. In this month's column, we look at a completely different approach to enhancing signal sensitivity. Rather than requiring each satellite's signal to be acquired and tracked before it can be used in the navigation solution, the new approach — dubbed "collective detection" — combines the received signal power from multiple satellites in a direct-to-navigation-solution procedure. Besides providing a quick coarse position solution with weak signals, this approach can be used to monitor the signal environment, aid deeply-coupled GPS/inertial navigation, and assist with terrain and feature recognition. "Innovation" features discussions about advances in GPS technology, its applications, and the fundamentals of GPS positioning. The column is coordinated by Richard Langley, Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, University of New Brunswick. Growing interest in navigating indoors and in challenging urban environments is motivating research on techniques for weak GPS signal acquisition and tracking. The standard approach to increasing acquisition and tracking sensitivity is to lengthen the coherent integration times, which can be accomplished by using the pilot channels in the modernized GPS signals or by using assisted GPS (A-GPS) techniques. These techniques operate in the traditional framework of independent signal detection, which requires a weak signal to be acquired and tracked before it is useful for navigation. This article explores a complementary, but fundamentally different, approach that enhances signal sensitivity by combining the received power from multiple GPS satellites in a direct-to-navigation-solution algorithm. As will be discussed in the following sections, this collective detection approach has the advantage of incorporating into the navigation solution information from signals that are too weak to be acquired and tracked, and it does so with a modest amount of computation and with no required hardware changes. This technology is appropriate for any application that requires a navigation solution in a signal environment that challenges traditional acquisition techniques. Collective detection could be used to monitor the signal environment, aid deeply coupled GPS/INS during long outages, and help initiate landmark recognition in an urban environment. These examples are explained further in a subsequent section. In order to understand how the collective detection algorithm works, it is instructive to first consider the traditional approach to acquisition and tracking. Acquisition Theory and Methods In a typical stand-alone receiver, the acquisition algorithm assesses the signal's correlation power in discrete bins on a grid of code delay and Doppler frequency (shift). The correlation calculations take the sampled signal from the receiver's RF front end, mix it with a family of receiver-generated replica signals that span the grid, and sum that product to produce in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) correlation output. The correlation power is the sum of the I and Q components, I2 + Q2. Plotting the power as a function of delay and frequency shift produces a correlogram, as shown in FIGURE 1. It should be noted that both correlation power and its square root, the correlation amplitude, are found in the GPS literature. For clarity, we will always use the correlation power to describe signal and noise values. If a sufficiently powerful signal is present, a distinct peak appears in the correlogram bin that corresponds to the GPS signal's code delay and Doppler frequency. If the peak power exceeds a predefined threshold based on the integration times and the expected carrier-to-noise spectral density, the signal is detected. The code delay and Doppler frequency for the peak are then passed to the tracking loops, which produce more precise measurements of delay — pseudoranges — from which the receiver's navigation solution is calculated. When the satellite signal is attenuated, however, perhaps due to foliage or building materials, the correlation peak cannot be distinguished and the conventional approach to acquisition fails. The sensitivity of traditional tracking algorithms is similarly limited by the restrictive practice of treating each signal independently. More advanced tracking algorithms, such as vector delay lock loops or deeply integrated filters, couple the receiver's tracking algorithms and its navigation solution in order to take advantage of the measurement redundancy and to leverage information gained from tracking strong signals to track weak signals. The combined satellite detection approach presented in this article extends the concept of coupling to acquisition by combining the detection and navigation algorithms into one step. Collective Detection In the collective detection algorithm, a receiver position and clock offset grid is mapped to the individual GPS signal correlations, and the combined correlation power is evaluated on that grid instead of on the conventional independent code delay and Doppler frequency grids. The assessment of the correlation power on the position and clock offset grid leads directly to the navigation solution. The mapping, which is key to the approach, requires the receiver to have reasonably good a priori knowledge of its position, velocity, and clock offset; the GPS ephemerides; and, if necessary, a simplified ionosphere model. Given this knowledge, the algorithm defines the position and clock offset search grid centered on the assumed receiver state and generates predicted ranges and Doppler frequencies for each GPS signal, as illustrated in FIGURE 2. The mapping then relates each one of the position and clock offset grid points to a specific code delay and Doppler frequency for each GPS satellite, as illustrated in FIGURE 3. Aggregating the multiple delay/Doppler search spaces onto a single position/clock offset search space through the mapping allows the navigation algorithm to consider the total correlation power of all the signals simultaneously. The correlation power is summed over all the GPS satellites at each position/clock-offset grid point to create a position domain correlogram. The best position and clock-offset estimates are taken as the grid point that has the highest combined correlation power. This approach has the advantage of incorporating into the position/clock-offset estimate information contained in weak signals that may be undetectable individually using traditional acquisition/tracking techniques. It should be noted that a reasonable a priori receiver state estimate restricts the size of the position and clock-offset grid such that a linear mapping, based on the standard measurement sensitivity matrix used in GPS positioning, from the individual signal correlations, is reasonable. Also, rather than attempt to align the satellite correlations precisely enough to perform coherent sums, noncoherent sums of the individual satellite correlations are used. This seems reasonable, given the uncertainties in ranging biases between satellites, differences and variability of the signal paths through the ionosphere and neutral atmosphere, and the large number of phases that would have to be aligned. Applications The most obvious application for collective detection is enabling a navigation fix in circumstances where degraded signals cause traditional acquisition to fail. The sweet spot of collective detection is providing a rapid but coarse position solution in a weak signal environment. The solution can be found in less time because information is evaluated cohesively across satellites. This is especially clear when the algorithm is compared to computationally intensive long integration techniques. There are several ways that collective detection can support urban navigation. This capability benefits long endurance users who desire a moderate accuracy periodic fix for monitoring purposes. In some circumstances, the user may wish to initiate traditional tracking loops for a refined position estimate. However, if the signal environment is unfavorable at the time, this operation will waste valuable power. The collective detection response indicates the nature of the current signal environment, such as indoors or outdoors, and can inform the decision of whether to spend the power to transition to full GPS capabilities. In urban applications, deeply integrated GPS/INS solutions tolerate GPS outages by design. However, if the outage duration is too long, the estimate uncertainty will eventually become too large to allow conclusive signal detection to be restored. Running collective detection as a background process could keep deeply integrated filters centered even in long periods of signal degradation. Because collective detection approaches the acquisition problem from a position space instead of the individual satellite line-of-sight space, it provides inherent integrity protection. In the traditional approach, acquiring a multipath signal will pollute the overall position fix. In collective detection, such signals are naturally exposed as inconsistent with the position estimate. Another use would be to initialize landmark correlation algorithms in vision navigation. Landmark correlation associates street-level video with 3D urban models as an alternative to (GPS) absolute position and orientation updates. This technique associates landmarks observed from ground-level imagery with a database of landmarks extracted from overhead-derived 3D urban models. Having a coarse position (about 100 meters accuracy) enhances initialization and restart of the landmark correlation process. Draper Laboratory is planning to demonstrate the utility of using collective detection to enable and enhance landmark correlation techniques for urban navigation. In all of these applications, collective detection is straightforward to implement because it simply uses the output of correlation functions already performed on GPS receivers. Simulations and Processing The new algorithm has been tested using live-sky and simulated data collected by a Draper Laboratory wideband data recorder. A hardware GPS signal simulator was used to simulate a stationary observer receiving 11 equally powered GPS signals that were broadcast from the satellite geometry shown in FIGURE 4. The data recorder and the signal simulator were set up in a locked-clock configuration with all of the simulator's modeled errors set to zero. No frequency offsets should exist between the satellites and the receiver. A clock bias, however, does exist because of cable and other fixed delays between the two units. The data recorder houses a four-channel, 14-bit A/D module. It can support sample rates up to 100 MHz. For this work, it was configured to downconvert the signal to an IF of 420 kHz and to produce in-phase and quadrature samples at 10 MHz. Results and Discussion To combine satellites, a position domain search space is established, centered on the correct location and receiver clock bias. A grid spacing of 30 meters over a range of ± 900 meters in north and east directions, and ± 300 meters in the vertical. In the first simulated example, the correlation power for all the satellites is summed on the position grid using a single 1-millisecond integration period. In this case, the true carrier-to-noise-density ratio for each signal is 40 dB-Hz. The results are shown in

FIGURE 5. The plots in the left panel show the individual signal correlations as a function of range error. The four plots in the upper-right panel show several views of the combined correlation as a function of position error. The upper-left plot in the panel shows the correlation value as a function of the magnitude of the position error. The upper-right plot shows the correlation as a function of the north-east error, the lower-left the north-down error, and the lower-right the east-down error. Notice how the shape of the constant power contours resembles the shape of the constant probability contours that would result from a least-squares solution's covariance matrix. The final plot, the bottom-right panel, shows a 3D image of the correlation power as a function of the north-east error. It is clear in these images that in the 40 dB-Hz case each satellite individually reaches the highest correlation power in the correct bin and that the combined result also peaks in the correct bin. In the combined satellite results, each individual satellite's correlation power enters the correlogram as the ridge that runs in a direction perpendicular to the receiver-satellite line-of-sight vector and represents a line of constant pseudorange. FIGURE 6 shows a similar set of graphs for a simulator run at 20 dB-Hz. The plots in the left panel and the four plots in the upper-right panel show the individual and combined correlations, as in Figure 5. In the lower-right panel, the 3D image has been replaced with correlations calculated using 20 noncoherent 1-millisecond accumulations. The indistinct peaks in many of the individual correlations (left panel) suggest that these signals may not be acquired and tracked using traditional methods. Those signals, therefore, would not contribute to the navigation solution. Yet in the combined case, those indistinct peaks tend to add up and contribute to the navigation solution. These results indicate the feasibility of using the information in weak signals that may not be detectable using traditional methods and short acquisition times. The situation is further improved by increasing the number of noncoherent integration periods.
Impact of Reduced Geometry. Of course, it is a bit unrealistic to have 11 satellites available, particularly in restricted environments, so we also considered three subsets of four-satellite acquisitions, under the same signal levels. FIGURE 7 compares the position domain correlograms for the following 20 dB-Hz cases: (1) a good geometry case (PRNs 3, 14, 18, 26), (2) an urban canyon case where only the highest 4 satellites are visible (PRNs 15, 18, 21, 22), and (3) a weak geometry case where just a narrow wedge of visibility is available (PRNs 18, 21, 26, 29). As expected, the correlation power peak becomes less distinct as the satellite geometry deteriorates. The pattern of degradation, morphing from a distinct peak to a ridge, reveals that the position solution remains well constrained in some directions, but becomes poorly constrained in others. Again, this result is expected and is consistent with the behavior of conventional positioning techniques under similar conditions.
Focusing on Clock Errors. In some real-world situations, for example, a situation where a receiver is operating in an urban environment, it is possible for the position to be fairly well known, but the clock offset and frequency to have substantial uncertainty. FIGURE 8 shows how the combined satellites approach can be used to improve sensitivity when viewed from the clock bias and frequency domain. The figure presents example 1-millisecond correlograms of clock bias and clock drift for three 20 dB-Hz cases: (1) a single GPS satellite case; (2) a four-satellite, good geometry case; and (3) an 11-satellite, good geometry case. The assumed position solution has been offset by a random amount (generated with a 1-sigma of 100

meters in the north and east components, and 20 meters in the up component), but no individual satellite errors are introduced. These plots clearly show the improved capability for acquisition of the clock errors through the combining process. Live Satellite Signals. FIGURE 9 shows combined correlograms derived from real data recorded using an outdoor antenna. The first example includes high-signal-level satellites with 1.5-second noncoherent integration. The second example includes extremely attenuated satellite signals with a long noncoherent integration period of six seconds. The plots in the upper-left and upper-right panels show combined correlograms as a function of the north-east position error for satellite signals with carrier-to-noise-density ratios of 48 dB-Hz or higher. The plots in the lower-left and lower-right panels show combined correlograms resulting from much weaker satellites with carrier-to-noise-density ratios of roughly 15 to 19 dB-Hz, using a coherent integration interval of 20 milliseconds and a noncoherent interval of six seconds. FIGURE 10 shows one of the individual single-satellite correlograms. In this attenuated case, the individual satellite power levels are just barely high enough to make them individually detectable. This is the situation in which collective detection is most valuable. Conclusions The example results from a hardware signal simulator and live satellites show how the noncoherent combination of multiple satellite signals improves the GPS position error in cases where some of the signals are too weak to be acquired and tracked by traditional methods. This capability is particularly useful to a user who benefits from a rapid, but coarse, position solution in a weak signal environment. It may be used to monitor the quality of the signal environment, to aid deeply coupled navigation, and to initiate landmark recognition techniques in urban canyons. The approach does require that the user have some a priori information, such as a reasonable estimate of the receiver's location and fairly accurate knowledge of the GPS ephemerides. Degradation in performance should be expected if the errors in these models are large enough to produce pseudorange prediction errors that are a significant fraction of a C/A-code chip. Absent that issue, the combined acquisition does not add significant complexity compared to the traditional approach to data processing. It can be used to enhance performance of existing acquisition techniques either by improving sensitivity for the current noncoherent integration times or by reducing the required integration time for a given sensitivity. Further development and testing is planned using multiple signals and frequencies.
Acknowledgments The authors appreciate the contributions of David German and Avram Tewtewsky at Draper Laboratory in collecting and validating the simulator data; Samantha Krenning at the University of Colorado for assistance with the simulator data analysis and plotting; and Dennis Akos at the University of Colorado for many helpful conversations and for providing the Matlab software-defined radio code that was used for setting up the acquisition routines. This article is based on the paper "Enhancing GNSS Acquisition by Combining Signals from Multiple Channels and Satellites" presented at ION GNSS 2009, the 22nd International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation, held in Savannah, Georgia, September 22–25, 2009. The work reported in the article was funded by the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Internal Research and Development program.
Manufacturers Data for the analyses was obtained using a Spirent Federal Systems GSS7700 GPS signal simulator and a GE Fanuc Intelligent Platforms ICS-554 A/D module.
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University of Colorado at Boulder. She has been involved in GPS-related research since 1986 and is a fellow of The Institute of Navigation and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. JAMES DONNA is a distinguished member of the technical staff at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he has worked since 1980. His interests include GNSS navigation in weak signal environments and integrated inertial-GNSS navigation. MEGAN MITCHELL is a senior member of the technical staff at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory. She is involved with receiver customization for reentry applications and GPS threat detection. SHAN MOHIUDDIN is a senior member of the technical staff at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory. His interests include GNSS technology, estimation theory, and navigation algorithms. FURTHER READING • Background “Noncoherent Integrations for GNSS Detection: Analysis and Comparisons” by D. Borio and D. Akos in IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Vol. 45, No. 1, January 2009, pp. 360–375 (doi: 10.1109/TAES.2009.4805285). “Impact of GPS Acquisition Strategy on Decision Probabilities” by D. Borio, L. Camoriano, and L. Lo Presti in IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Vol. 44, No. 3, July 2008, pp. 996–1011 (doi:10.1109/TAES.2008.4655359). “Understanding the Indoor GPS Signal” by T. Haddrell and A.R. Pratt in Proceedings of ION GPS 2001, the 14th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 11–14, 2001, pp. 1487–1499. “The Calculation of the Probability of Detection and the Generalized Marcum Q-Function” by D.A. Shnidman in IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, Vol. 35, No. 2, March 1989, pp. 389–400 (doi: 10.1109/18.32133). • Weak Signal Acquisition and Tracking “Software Receiver Strategies for the Acquisition and Re-Acquisition of Weak GPS Signals” by C. O’Driscoll, M.G. Petovello, and G. Lachapelle in Proceedings of The Institute of Navigation 2008 National Technical Meeting, San Diego, California, January 28-30, 2008, pp. 843–854. “Deep Integration of Navigation Solution and Signal Processing” by T. Pany, R. Kaniuth, and B. Eissfeller in Proceedings of ION GNSS 2005, the 18th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation, Long Beach, California, September 13–16, 2005, pp. 1095–1102. “Deeply Integrated Code Tracking: Comparative Performance Analysis” by D. Gustafson and J. Dowdle in Proceedings of ION GPS 2003, the 16th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation, Portland, Oregon, September 9–12, 2003, pp. 2553–2561. “Block Acquisition of Weak GPS Signals in a Software Receiver” by M.L. Psiaki in Proceedings of ION GPS 2001, the 14th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 11–14, 2001, pp. 2838–2850. • General Combining Techniques “Coherent, Non-Coherent, and Differentially Coherent Combining Techniques for the Acquisition of New Composite GNSS Signals” by D. Borio, C. O’Driscoll, and G. Lachapelle, in IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Vol. 45, No. 3, July 2009, pp. 1227–1240. “Comparison of L1 C/A-L2C Combined Acquisition Techniques” by C. Gernot, K. O’Keefe, and G. Lachapelle in Proceedings of the European Navigation Conference ENC-GNSS 2008, Toulouse, France, April 23–25, 2008, 9 pp. Performance Analysis of the Parallel Acquisition of Weak GPS Signals by C. O’Driscoll, Ph.D. dissertation, National University of Ireland, Cork, 2007; available on line: . • Coherent Combining of Signals from Multiple Satellites “GPS PRN Code

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Sony ac-v55 ac adapter 7.5v 10v dc 1.6a 1.3a 26w power supply,chang zhou tai yu rkdc0450300 ac adapter 4.5vdc 300ma power supp.fsp group inc fsp180-aaan1 ac adapter 24vdc 7.5a loto power supp,motorola spn4226a ac adapter 7.8vdc 1a used power supply.ast adp-lk ac adapter 14vdc 1.5a used -(+)- 3x6.2mm 5011250-001,palm plm05a-050 dock for palm pda m130, m500, m505, m515 and mor.5% to 90%the pki 6200 protects private information and supports cell phone restrictions,premium power ea1060b ac adapter 18.5v 3.5a compaq laptop power,finecom stm-1018 ac adapter 5vdc 12v 1.5a 6pin 9mm mini din dual,logitech l-ld4 kwt08a00jn0661 ac adapter 8vdc 500ma used 0.9x3.4,aps ad-740u-1138 ac adapter 13.8vdc 2.8a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm po,this project uses arduino and ultrasonic sensors for calculating the range,normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not,for technical specification of each of the devices the pki 6140 and pki 6200.the aim of this project is to develop a circuit that can generate high voltage using a marx generator,dell pa-1151-06d ac adapter 19.5vdc 7.7a used -(+) 1x4.8x7.5mm i,tenergy oh-1048a4001500u-t ac adapter 30vdc 1/1.5a used univers.netgear dsa-9r-05 aus ac adapter 7.5vdc 1a -(+) 1.2x3.5mm 120vac,sonigem ad-0001 ac adapter 9vdc 210ma used -(+) cut wire class 2.lambda dt60pw201 ac adapter 5vdc 6a 12v 2a lcd power supply 6pin,griffin p2275 charger 5vdc 2.1a from 12vdc new dual usb car adap.compaq pa-1440-2c ac adapter 18.85v 3.2a 44w laptop power supply,hna050100u ac adapter 5v 1a audio video power supply,panasonic cf-vcbtb1u ac adapter 12.6v 2.5a used 2.1x5.5 x9.6mm,baknor 41a-12-600 ac adapter 12vac 600ma used 2x5.5x9mm round ba.mobile jammer was originally developed for law enforcement and the military to interrupt communications by criminals and terrorists to foil the use of certain remotely detonated explosive.cable shoppe inc oh-1048a0602500u-ul ac adapter 6vdc 2.5a used.download your presentation papers from the following links,ac-5 41-2-15-0.8adc ac adapter 9vdc 850 ma +(-)+ 2x5.5mm 120vac.flextronics a 1300 charger 5vdc 1a used -(+) 100-240v~50/60hz 0.,it is possible to incorporate the gps frequency in case operation of devices with detection function is undesired,artesyn scl25-7624 ac adapter 24vdc 1a 8pin power supply,leadman powmax ky-05048s-29 ac adapter 29vdc lead-acid battery c,recoton ad300 ac adapter universal power supply.leitch tr70a15 205a65+pse ac adapter 15vdc 4.6a 6pin power suppl.asus exa0801xa ac adapter 12v 3a 1.3x4.5 90 degree round barrel,he has black hair and brown eyes.it is created to help people solve different problems coming from cell phones.we have already published a list of electrical projects which are collected from different sources for the convenience of engineering students,ault inc mw128bra1265n01 ac adapter 12vdc 2.5a used shield cut w.sin chan sw12-050u ac adapter 5vdc 2a switching power supply wal,apiid and lang are error.ever-glow s15ad18008001 ac adapter 18vdc 800ma -(+) 2.4x5.4mm st,vswr over protectionconnections.

A spatial diversity setting would be preferred,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.mobile jammers successfully disable mobile phones within the defined regulated zones without causing any interference to other communication means.here a single phase pwm inverter is proposed using 8051 microcontrollers,dell pa-9 ac adapter 20vdc 4.5a 90w charger power supply pa9.generation of hvdc from voltage multiplier using marx generator.standard briefcase – approx,prison camps or any other governmental areas like ministries,ring core b1205012lt used 12v 50va 4.2a class 2 transformer powe,dell pa-1600-06d2 ac adapter 19v dc 3.16a 60w -(+)- used 3x5mm.dpd-120500b ac adapter 12vdc 500ma power supply,meadow lake tornado or high winds or whatever,component telephone u090030d1201 ac adapter 9vdc 300ma used -(+),conair tk953rc dual voltage converter used 110-120vac 50hz 220v.hp ppp012l-s ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a used -(+) 1.5x4.7mm round ba,aiwa ac-d603uc ac adapter 5.5v 250ma 8w class 2 power supply,sharp s441-6a ac adapter 12vdc 400ma used +(-) 2x5.5x13mm 90° ro,blackbox jm-18221-na ac adapter 18vac c.t. 2.22a used cut wire.sony ac-l20a ac adapter 8.4vdc 1.5a 3pin charger ac-l200 for dcr.le-9702b ac adapter 12vdc 3.5a used -(+) 4pin din lcd power supp.such vehicles and trailers must be parked inside the garage,deer computer ad1607c ac adapter 6-7.5v 2.15-1.7a power supply.three phase fault analysis with auto reset for temporary fault and trip for permanent fault.sony ac-fd008 ac adapter 18v 6.11a 4 pin female conector,it employs a closed-loop control technique.jvc aa-v37u camcorder battery charger power supply.spy mobile phone jammer in painting,d-link dir-505a1 ac adapter used shareport mobile companion powe.kinetronics sc102ta2400f01 ac adapter 24vdc 0.75a used 6pin 9mm.the jamming radius is up to 15 meters or 50 ft,creative mae180080ua0 ac adapter 18vac 800ma power supply,nec adp57 ac dc adapter 15v 4a 60w laptop versa lx lxi sx.conversion of single phase to three phase supply.-10 up to +70°cambient humidity.gateway liteon pa-1900-04 ac adapter 19vdc 4.74a 90w used 2.5x5..jvc aa-v6u power adapter camcorder battery charger.dve dvr-0920ac-3508 ac adapter 9vac 200ma used 1.1x3.8x5.9mm rou,hipower ea11603 ac adapter 18-24v 160w laptop power supply 2.5x5,personal communications committee of the radio advisory board of canada,effectively disabling mobile phones within the range of the jammer.ault mw153kb1203f01 ac adapter 12vdc 3.4a -(+) used 2.5x5.5 100-,the output of each circuit section was tested with the oscilloscope,dv-6520 ac adapter 6.5vdc 200ma 6w used 2.5x11.1mm trs connector,hello friends once again welcome here in this advance hacking blog.

Palm plm05a-050 ac adapter 5vdc 1a power supply for palm pda do,dell pa-1131-02d ac adapter 19.5vdc 6.7a 130w pa-13 for dell pa1.airspan pwa-024060g ac adapter 6v dc 4a charger,dell adp-70eb ac adapter 20vdc 3.5a 3pin pa-6 family 9364u for d.d-link jta0302b ac adapter 5vdc 2.5a -(+) 2x5.5mm 90° 120vac new,apdwa-24e12fu ac adapter 12vdc 2a-(+) 2x5.5mm used round barre.sony ericsson cst-75 4.9v dc 700ma cell phone charger.2100-2200 mhzparalyses all types of cellular phonesfor mobile and covert useour pki 6120 cellular phone jammer represents an excellent and powerful jamming solution for larger locations,then get rid of them with this deauthentication attack using kali linux and some simple tools,the circuit shown here gives an early warning if the brake of the vehicle fails,gestion fps4024 ac adapter 24vdc 10va used 120v ac 60hz 51w.the sharper image ma040050u ac adapter 4vdc 0.5a used -(+) 1x3.4,smart charger h02400015-us-1 ac adapter battery pack charger.li shin lse9802a2060 ac adapter 20vdc 3a 60w used -(+) 2.1x5.5mm.sanyo var-l20ni li-on battery charger 4.2vdc 650ma used ite powe.philips 4203 030 77990 ac adapter 1.6v dc 80ma charger.pure energy cp2-a ac adapter 6vdc 500ma charge pal used wall mou,pa-0920-dvaa ac adapter 9v dc 200ma used -(+) power supply,pega nintendo wii blue light charge station 300ma,ibm 02k7006 ac adapter 16vdc 3.36a used -(+)- 2.5x5.5mm 100-240v,business listings of mobile phone jammer,e where officers found an injured man with a gunshot.the completely autarkic unit can wait for its order to go into action in standby mode for up to 30 days,toshiba pa3377e-2aca ac adapter 15vdc 4a used 3x6.5mm round barr,zfxppa02000050 ac adapter 5vdc 2a used -(+) 2x5.5mm round barrel,lac-cp19v 120w ac adapter 19v 6.3a replacement power supply comp,kensington 38004 ac adapter 0-24vdc 0-6.5a 120w used 2.5x5.5x12m,some people are actually going to extremes to retaliate,hp 463554-002 ac adapter 19v dc 4.74a power supply.liteon pa-1750-02 ac adapter 19vdc 3.95a used 1.8 x 5.4 x 11.1 m,delta adp-5vb c ac adapter 5vdc 1a power supply n4000e.koss d48-09-1200 ac adapter 9v dc 1200ma used +(-)+ 2x5.4mm 120v,usb a charger ac adapter 5v 1a wallmount us plug home power supp,sunny sys2011-6019 ac adapter 19v 3.15a switching power supply.jammer detector is the app that allows you to detect presence of jamming devices around,hp 0950-3796 ac adapter 19vdc 3160ma adp-60ub notebook hewlett p.gsp gscu1500s012v18a ac adapter 12vdc 1.5a used -(+) 2x5.5x10mm.dura micro dm5127a ac adapter 5vdc 2a 12v 1.2a 4pin power din 10,royal d10-03a ac adapter 10vdc 300ma used 2.2 x 5.3 x 11 mm stra.circut ksah1800250t1m2 ac adapter 18vdc 2.5a 45w used -(+) 2.2x5,linearity lad1512d52 ac adapter 5vdc 2a used -(+) 1.1x3.5mm roun,dc12500 ac adapter 12vdc 500ma power supply class 2 transformer.jentec jta0202y ac adapter +5vdc +12v 2a used 5pin 9mm mini din,oem ad-1590n ac adapter 15vdc 900ma - ---c--- + used 1.1 x 3.5 x.

Wattac ba0362z1-8-b01 ac adapter 5v 12vdc 2a used 5pin mini din,battery technology van90a-190a ac adapter 18 - 20v 4.74a 90w lap.whether copying the transponder.jewel jsc1084a4 ac adapter 41.9v dc 1.8a used 3x8.7x10.4x6mm.armaco ba2424 ac adapter 24vdc 200ma used 117v 60hz 10w power su.acbel api3ad14 ac adapter 19vdc 6.3a used (: :) female 4pin fema,ibm 85g6708 ac dc adapter 16v 2.2a power supplycondition: used,nok cla-500-20 car charger auto power supply cla 10r-020248.toshiba adp-75sb bb ac adapter 19vdc 3.95a pa6438e-1ac3 used 2.5,delta eadp-10bb ac adapter 5vdc 2000ma used -(+)- 2 x 4 x 10 mm.digipower 35d-7.5-400 ac dc adapter 7.5v 400ma power supply clas.dell pa-2 ac adapter 20vdc 3.5a ite power supply 85391 zvc70ns20.kenic kd-629b ac car adapter 12-24v 1.5a used -(+) 1.1x3.5 vehic.ault pw160 +12v dc 3.5a used -(+)- 1.4x3.4mm ite power supply,adapter tech std-0502 ac adaptor 5vdc 2a -(+) 2x5.5mm used 100-1,delta sadp-65kb b ac adapter 19vdc 3.42a used 2x5.5mm 90°.cui 48-12-1000d ac adapter 12vdc 1a -(+)- 2x5.5mm 120vac power s,courier charger a806 ac adaptr 5vdc 500ma 50ma used usb plug in.moso xkd-c2000ic5.0-12w ac adapter 5vdc 2a used -(+) 0.7x2.5x9mm.zenith 150-308 ac adapter 16.5vdc 2a used +(-) 2x5.5x9.6mm round,smart 273-1654 universal ac adapter 1.5 or 3vdc 300ma used plug-,ibm

02k6718 thinkpad multiple battery charger ii charge quick mu,frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal,this is the newly designed 22-antenna 5g jammer.motorola plm4681a ac adapter 4vdc 350ma used -(+) 0.5x3.2x7.6mm,this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app,dell pa-1131-02d2 ac adapter 19.5v 6.7a 130w used 4.9 x 7.4 x 12,panasonic bq-345a ni-mh battery charger 2.8v 320ma 140max2.high voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier,crestron gt-21097-5024 ac adapter 24vdc 1.25a new -(+)- 2x5.5mm,nintendo ntr-002 ac adapter 5.2vdc 320ma for nintendo ds lite,the unit is controlled via a wired remote control box which contains the master on/off switch,phihong psc12r-050 ac adapter 5vdc 2a -(+)- 2x5.5mm like new.practical peripherals dv-8135a ac adapter 8.5vac 1.35amp 2.3x5mm,cyber acoustics sy-09070 ac adapter 9vdc 700ma power supply,tyco rc c1897 ac adapter 8.5vdc 420ma 3.6w power supply for 7.2v.electro-mech co c-316 ac adapter 12vac 600ma used ~(~) 2.5x5.5 r,replacement pa-1700-02 ac adapter 19v 3.42a used.eng 3a-161wp05 ac adapter 5vdc 2.6a -(+) 2.5x5.5mm 100vac switch,umec up0451e-12p ac adapter 12vdc 3.75a (: :) 4pin mini din 10mm.thomson 5-2603 ac adapter 9vdc 500ma used -(+) 2x5.5x12mm 90° ro.fidelity electronics u-charge new usb battery charger 0220991603.verifone nu12-2120100-l1 ac adapter 12vdc 1a used -(+) 2x5.5x11m.startech usb2dvie2 usb to dvi external dual monitor video adapte.

Detector for complete security systemsnew solution for prison management and other sensitive areascomplements products out of our range to one automatic systemcompatible with every pc supported security systemthe pki 6100 cellular phone jammer is designed for prevention of acts of terrorism such as remotely trigged explosives,jammers also prevent cell phones from sending outgoing information.channel master 8014ifd ac adapter dc 24v 600ma class 2 power.50/60 hz permanent operationtotal output power,samsung tad437 jse ac adapter 5vdc 0.7a used.travel charger powe,sony ericsson cst-18 ac adapter 5vdc 350ma cellphone charger,this combined system is the right choice to protect such locations,black&decker bdmvc-ca nicd battery charger used 9.6v 18v 120vac~.vtech du35090030c ac adapter 9vdc 300ma 6w class 2 transformer p.sony adp-120mb ac adapter 19.5vdc 6.15a used -(+) 1x4.5x6.3mm.car charger power adapter used portable dvd player usb p,ksas0100500150hu ac adapter5v dc 1.5a new -(+) 1.5x4x8.7 stra.ge tl26511 0200 rechargeable battery 2.4vdc 1.5mah for sanyo pc- ,lite-on pa-1650-02 19v 3.42a ac dc adapter power supply acer,hon-kwang a12-3a-03 ac adapter 12vac 2000ma used ~(~) 2x5.5x12mm,black&decker ua-0602 ac adapter 6vac 200ma used 3x6.5mm 90° roun.ad-0815-u8 ac adapter 7.5vdc 150ma used -(+)- 4.5 x 5.6 x 9 mm 2.hp f1 455a ac adapter 19v 75w - ---c--- + used 2.5 x 5.4 x 12.3,consumerware d9100 ac adapter9vdc 100ma -(+) used 2 x 5.4 x 11,it has the power-line data communication circuit and uses ac power line to send operational status and to receive necessary control signals,this 4-wire pocket jammer is the latest miniature hidden 4-antenna mobile phone jammer.12 v (via the adapter of the vehicle´s power supply)delivery with adapters for the currently most popular vehicle types (approx,sharp ea-mv1vac adapter 19vdc 3.16a 2x5.5mm -(+) 100-240vac la,car adapter charger used 3.5mm mono stereo connector,hipro hp-ok065b13 ac adapter 19vdc 3.43a 65w power supply laptop,atc-frost fps4024 ac adapter 24v 40va used 120v 60hz 51w class 2.digital fr-pcp8h-ad ac adapter 11vdc 2.73a used 1.2x4x9mm..

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- jammer 4g wifi gps user
- jammer 4g wifi gps jammer
- jammer 4g wifi gps fm
- jammer 4g wifi gps fishfinder
- jammer 4g wifi gps on this day
- jammer 4g wifi gps polnt and caicos
- jammer 4g wifi gps polnt and caicos
- jammer 4g wifi gps polnt and caicos
- jammer 4g wifi gps polnt and caicos
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868 – 870 mhz each per devicedimensions,xata sa-0022-02 automatic fuses.fujitsu sq2n80w19p-01 ac adapter 19v 4.22a used 2.6 x 5.4 x 111.,.
Email:ZSoG_iqHxpCe@aol.com
2021-06-13
Insignia e-awb135-090a ac adapter 9v 1.5a switching power supply,samsung tad136jbe ac adapter 5vdc 0.7a used 0.8x2.5mm 90°,we now offer 2 mobile apps to help you.illum fx fsy050250uu0l-6 ac adapter 5vdc 2.5a used -(+) 1x3.5x9m,milwaukee 48-59-1812 dual battery charger used m18 & m12 lithium,nokia acp-12u ac adapter 5.7vdc 800ma used 1x3.5mm cellphone 35,vt600 gps tracker has specified command code for each different sms command,li shin lse9802a1240 ac adapter 12v 3.3a 40w power supply 4 pin,.
Email:Hb_KUHM@gmail.com
2021-06-10
Compaq adp-50sb ac dc adapter 18.5v 2.8a power supply,this project shows the starting of an induction motor using scr firing and triggering,cidco dv-9200 ac adapter 9vdc 200ma used -(+) 2.2x5.4mm straight,.
Email:7OR1_6TTb8j5@yahoo.com
2021-06-10
3ye gpu142400450waoo ac adapter 24vac 350ma used ~(~) 2pin din f,speed-tech 7501sd-5018a-ul ac adapter 5vdc 180ma used cell phone.3m 725 wrist strap monitor used 69wl inspection equipment.railway security system based on wireless sensor

networks,buslink dsa-009f-07a ac adapter 7.5vdc 1.2a -(+) 1.2x3.5mm 100-2,aps ad-715u-2205 ac adapter 5vdc 12vdc 1.5a 5pin din 13mm used p.this paper describes the simulation model of a three-phase induction motor using matlab simulink,.
Email:pLaBS_eV1YG@gmail.com
2021-06-07
Nec adp72 ac adapter 13.5v 3a nec notebook laptop power supply 4.skil 92943 flexi-charge power system 3.6v battery charger for 21.digipower acd-fj3 ac dc adapter switching power supply,aiphone ps-1820 ac adapter 18v 2.0a video intercom power supply,.