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Permanent Link to Collaborative Signal Processing
2021/03/14
Figure 1. Overall system architecture for MUSTER: Multi-platform signal and trajectory estimation receiver. More Receiver Nodes Bring Ubiquitous Navigation Closer Encouraging results from new indoor tests and advances in collaborative phased arrays come from MUSTER: multiple independently operating GPS receivers that exchange their signal and measurement data to enhance GNSS navigation in degraded signal environments, such as urban canyons and indoors. By Andrey Soloviev and Jeffrey Dickman Bringing GNSS navigation further indoors by adding new users to a collaborative network can help realize the concept of ubiquitous navigation. Increasing the number of receiver nodes to improve signal-to-noise ratios and positioning accuracy lies at the heart of the MUlti-platform Signal and Trajectory Estimation Receiver (MUSTER). This article focuses on benefits of integrating multi-node receiver data at the level of signal processing, considering two case studies: Collaborative GNSS signal processing for recovery of attenuated signals, and Use of multi-node antenna arrays for interference mitigation. MUSTER organizes individual receiver nodes into a collaborative network to enable: Integration at the signal processing level, including: Multi-platform signal tracking for processing of attenuated satellite signals; Multi-platform phased arrays for interference suppression; Integration at the measurement level, including: Joint estimation of the receiver trajectory states (position, velocity and time); and, Multi-platform integrity monitoring via identification and exclusion of measurement failures. To exclude a single point of failure, the receiver network is implemented in a decentralized fashion. Each receiver obtains GNSS signals and signal measurements (code phase, Doppler shift and carrier phase) from other receivers via a communication link and uses these data to operate in a MUSTER mode (that is, to implement a multi-platform signal fusion and navigation solution). At the same time, each receiver supplies other receivers in the network with its signal and measurement data. Figure 1 illustrates the overall system architecture. Open-loop tracking is the key technological enabler

for multi-node signal processing. Particularly, MUSTER extends an open-loop tracking concept that has been previously researched for single receivers to networked GNSS receivers. Signals from multiple platforms are combined to construct a joint 3D signal image (signal energy versus code phase and Doppler shift). Signal parameters (code phase, Doppler shift, carrier phase) are then estimated directly from this image and without employing tracking loops. Open-loop tracking is directly applied to accommodate limitations of military and civilian data links. To support the functionality of the receiver network at the signal processing level (that is, to enable multi-platform signal tracking and multi-platform phased arrays) while satisfying bandwidth limitations of existing data link standards, individual receivers exchange pre-correlated signal functions rather than exchanging raw signal samples. Before sending its data to others, each receiver processes the incoming satellite signal with a pre-processing engine. This engine accumulates a complex amplitude of the GNSS signal as a function of code phase and Doppler frequency shift. Receivers then broadcast portions of their pre-correlated signal images that are represented as a complex signal amplitude over the code/Doppler correlation space for 1-ms or 20-ms signal accumulation. For broadcasting, portions of signal images are selected around expected energy peaks whose locations are derived from some initial navigation and clock knowledge. This approach is scalable for the increased number of networked receivers and/or increased sampling rate of the ranging code (such as P(Y)-code vs. CA-code). The link bandwidth is accommodated by tightening the uncertainty in the location of the energy peak. As a result, the choice of the data link becomes a trade-off between the number of collaborative receivers and MUSTER cold-start capabilities (that is, maximum initial uncertainties in the navigation and clock solution). Multi-Node Signal Accumulation An earlier paper that we presented at the ION International Technical Meeting, January 2013, describes the approach of multi-platform signal accumulation for those cases where relative multi-node navigation and clock states are partially known. This section reviews that approach and then extends it to cases of completely unknown relative navigation and clock states. The following assumptions were previously used: Relative position between networked receivers is known only within 100 meters; Relative receivers' velocity is known within 2 meters/second; Relative clock states are calibrated with the accuracy of 100 nanoseconds (ns) or, equivalently, 30 meters. These assumptions are generally suitable for a pedestrian type of receiver network (such as a group of cellular phone users in a shopping mall area) where individual nodes stay within 100 meters from each other; their relative velocities do not differ by more than 2 meters/second; and, the clocks can be pre-calibrated using communication signals. In this case, zero relative states are used for the multi-node signal accumulation and subsequent tracking. Figure 2 summarizes the corresponding MUSTER tracking architecture. Figure 2. Multi-platform tracking architecture for approximately known relative navigation states. Relative navigation states are initialized based on clock calibration results only: zero relative position and velocity are assumed. These initial states are then propagated over time, based on MUSTER/supplemental tracking results (Doppler frequency estimates and higher-order Doppler terms). Code and frequency tracking states are computed by combining biased and unbiased measurements. Biased measurements are obtained by adjusting supplemental signal images for approximately known relative states

only. Unbiased measurements are enabled by relative range/Doppler correction algorithms that estimates range and frequency adjustments for each supplemental receiver. The Kalman filter that supports the optimal combination of biased and unbiased tracking measurements also includes code-carrier smoothing to mitigate noise in measured code phase. For those cases where multi-platform signals are combined coherently, a standard carrier-smoothing approach is used. When non-coherent signal combinations are applied, a so-called pseudo-carrier phase is first derived by integrating Doppler estimates over time and then applied to smooth the code phase. Multi-platform signal accumulation and tracking can be extended to include cases where the relative navigation parameters are completely unknown. For such cases, MUSTER implements an adjustment search to find the values of code phase and Doppler shift for each supplemental receiver that maximize the overall signal energy. Adjustment search must be implemented if MUSTER/supplemental relative states are completely unknown, or if their accuracy is insufficient to enable direct accumulation of multi-platform energy, for example, when the relative range accuracy is worse than 150 meters and an energy loss of at least 3 dB is introduced to the signal accumulation process. For each code phase, Doppler and carrier phase (if coherent integration is performed) from the adjustment search space, a supplemental 1-ms function is adjusted accordingly and then added to the MUSTER function. Multiple 3D GPS signal images are constructed, and the image with the maximum accumulated energy is applied to initialize relative navigation parameters: code phase and Doppler shift adjustments values from the adjustment search space that correspond to the energy peak serve as approximate estimates of relative range and Doppler. The accuracy of these estimates is defined by the resolution of the adjustment search, which would be generally kept quite coarse in order to minimize the search space. For instance, a 300-meter search grid is currently implemented for the code phase, which enables the resolution of relative ranges within 150 meters only. Hence, to mitigate the influence of relative state uncertainties on the tracking quality, a correction algorithm is applied as described in our earlier paper. Figure 3 shows the overall system architecture. Figure 3. MUSTER signal-tracking approach for cases of unknown relative states. The architecture keeps all the previously developed system components and adds the adjustment search capability (red block in Figure 3) to incorporate cases of unknown MUSTER/supplemental receivers' relative navigation states. To minimize the computational load, adjustment search is performed only for the first tracking epoch. Search results are applied to initialize the estimates of MUSTER/supplemental range and Doppler, which are then refined at each subsequent measurement epoch using a combined biased/noisy tracking scheme. The updated architecture can support cases of completely unknown relative states, as well as those cases where relative states are coarsely known, but this knowledge is insufficient to directly combine multi-platform signals. The complete adjustment search is possible. However, it is extremely challenging for actual implementations due to both large computational load and a data exchange rate associated with it. To exemplify, NcodexNDoppler versions of the multi-platform 3D function have to be computed for the case where Ncode code phase and NDoppler Doppler shift adjustment search bins are used and outputs from two receivers are combined non-coherently. A complete search (1023 code bins and 11 frequency bins) requires computation of 11,253 3D functions. This number increases to (11,253)2 or

126,630,009 if the third receiver is added. In addition, receivers must exchange their complete pre-correlated signal functions, which puts a considerable burden on the computational data link. For instance, the exchange of complete 1-ms functions with the 4-bit resolution of samples (required to track the carrier phase) results in the 45 Mbit/s data rate for only a 2-receiver network. Hence, it is anticipated that for practical scenarios, a reduced adjustment search will be utilized for cases where the accuracy of relative states does not support the direct accumulation of multi-platform signals: for example, when the distance between users in the network exceeds 150 meters. In this case, only segments of 1-ms functions around expected energy peaks (estimated based on approximate navigation knowledge) are exchanged. Phased Arrays Multi-platform phased arrays have been developed to enable interference and jamming protection for GNSS network users who cannot afford a controlled reception pattern antenna (CRPA) due to size, weight, and power (SWAP), as well as cost constraints. The multi-node phased array approach presented here cannot match the performance of CRPA, with its careful design, antenna calibration, and precise knowledge of relative location of phase centers of individual elements. However, it can still offer a significant interference protection to networked GNSS users. The multi-platform phased array implements a cascaded space-time adaptive processing (STAP) as illustrated in Figure 4. Figure 4. Implementation of multi-platform phased array with cascaded space-time adaptive processing. Cascaded STAP implements temporal filtering at a pre-correlation stage, while spatial filtering (in a form of the digital beam forming or DBF) is carried out at post-correlation. Cascaded STAP is implemented instead of joint STAP formulation to remove the need to exchange raw signal samples (which is necessary when DBF is applied at pre-correlation); and, support a novel DBF approach that does not require precise (that is, sub-centimeter to centimeter-level) knowledge of relative position and clock states between network nodes (described later). Signal samples are still exchanged for the estimation of signal covariance matrices that are required for the computation of temporal and spatial weights. However, the sample exchange rate is reduced significantly as compared to the joint STAP: for example, only 100 samples are currently being exchanged out of the total of 5000 samples over a 1-ms signal accumulation interval. The DBF uses the Minimum Variance Distortion-less Response (MVDR) formulation for the computation of spatial weight vector. MVDR constrains power minimization by the undisturbed signal reception in the satellite's direction: (1) where Φ is the multi-node signal covariance matrix that is computed based on temporal filter outputs; superscript H denotes the transpose and complex conjugate operation; and, η is the steering vector that compensates for phase differences between array elements for the signal coming from the satellite's direction: (2) In (2), u is the receiver-to-satellite line-of-sight (LOS) unit vector; rm is the relative position vector between phase centers of the mth node and MUSTER; (,) is the vector dot product; and, λ is the carrier wavelength. Following computation of DBF weight, multi-node 1-ms GPS signal functions are combined: (4) where is the complex 1-ms accumulated signal amplitude of the mth node for the (l,p) bin of the code/carrier open-loop tracking search space. The result is further accumulated (for example, over 20 ms) and then applied for the open-loop estimation of signal parameters. One of the most challenging requirements of the classical MVDR-based DBF is the necessity to estimate relative multi-node position and clock states at a centimeter level of

accuracy. To eliminate this requirement and extend potential applications of multi-node phased arrays, the DBF was modified as illustrated in Figure 5. Figure 5. Modified DBF for a multi-node phased array with unknown relative navigation states. The modified approach searches through phase adjustments to supplemental receivers and chooses the adjustment combination that maximizes the output carrier-to-noise ratio (C/N0). As a result, no knowledge of the relative navigation states is needed. For each phase combination, , from the adjustment search space, the satellite lookup constraint is computed as: (5) Due to the cyclic nature of the phase, the search space is limited to the [0,2π] region. The search grid resolution of π/2 is currently being used. The obvious drawback of the exhaustive search-based DBF is that the approach is not scalable for the increased number of network users. However, it can still be efficiently applied to a relatively limited network size such as, for example, five collaborative receivers. In addition, the method does not generally support interference suppression with carrier-phase fidelity. However, code and Doppler frequency tracking statuses are still maintained as it is demonstrated in the next section using experimental results. Experimental Results We used two types of experimental setups as shown in Figures 6 and 7, respectively. The first setup (Figure 6) was used to demonstrate multi-platform signal accumulation with unknown relative states and multi-node phased arrays. Raw GPS signals received by three antennas were acquired by a multi-channel radio-frequency (RF) front-end and recorded by the data collection server. The first antenna served as the MUSTER platform, the second and third antennas were used as supplemental platforms. Relative antenna locations were measured as [-0.00; 0.99; 0.05] m (East, North, Up components) for the MUSTER/supplemental receiver 1; and, [0.16; 0.76; 0.27] m for the MUSTER/supplemental receiver 2. Figure 6. Test setup 1 applied for multi-platform signal accumulation with unknown relative states and multi-platform phased arrays. A stationary test scenario was considered. Clock biases were artificially induced to emulate a case of asynchronous network. Clock biases were introduced by converting raw GPS signal samples into the frequency domain (applying a fast Fourier transform (FFT) to 1-ms batches of signal samples); implementing a frequency-domain timing shift; and, converting shifted signals back into the time domain (via inverse FFTs). Multi-platform signal processing algorithms were then applied to raw GPS signals with asynchronous multi-platform clocks. The second setup (Figure 7) was applied for the demonstration of indoor signal tracking. Two receiver nodes (roof and cart) with independent front-ends were used. The roof node remained stationary, while the cart was moved indoors. Each node in the data collection setup includes a pinwheel GPS antenna, an RF front-end, an external clock for the front-end stabilization, and a data collection computer. Figure 7 illustrates corresponding test equipment for the cart node. Figure 7. Test setup 2 used for indoor signal tracking. Multi-Platform Signal Tracking with Unknown Relative States. Two platforms were used to demonstrate the case of completely unknown states (antennas 1 and 3 in Figure 6). The third platform was not used due to the extreme computational burden of the complete adjustment search (about 106 grid points for the case of three platforms). A 0.2-ms (60 km) clock bias was added to GPS signal samples recorded by antenna 3. Complete adjustment search was implemented for the code phase. No adjustment search was needed for the Doppler shift. The use of adjustment search provides approximate estimates of relative shifts in multi-platform

code phases. These approximate estimates are then refined using a relative range estimation algorithm. Figures 8 and 9 exemplify experimental results for cases of coherent (C/N0 is 31 dB-Hz) and non-coherent (C/N0 is 29 dB-Hz) multi-platform signal accumulation. Consistent code- and carrier-phase tracking is maintained for the coherent accumulation case. Carrier-phase and code-phase error sigmas were estimated as 8.2 mm and 28.8 meters, accordingly. The carrier-smoothed code tracking error varies in the range from –4 to –2 meters for the steady-state region. For the non-coherent tracking case, errors in the carrier smoothed code measurements stay at a level of –5 meters. These example test results validate MUSTER tracking capabilities for the case of completely unknown relative navigation states. Indoor Signal Processing The indoor test was performed to demonstrate the ability of MUSTER to maintain signal tracking status under extreme signal attenuation conditions. The test was carried out at the Northrop Grumman campus in Woodland Hills, California, with no window view for the entire indoor segment; all the received GPS signals were attenuated by the building structure. Raw GPS signal data was collected from the test setup shown in Figure 6 and then post-processed with multi-platform signal accumulation algorithm with partially known relative navigation states. A combined 20-ms coherent/0.2-s non-coherent signal accumulation scheme was applied. A complete position solution was derived from five highest-elevation satellites. As the results for the indoor test show in Figure 10, MUSTER supports indoor positioning capabilities for the entire test trajectory. The GPS-only indoor solution reconstructs the right trajectory shape and size. Solution discontinuities are still present. However, the level of positioning errors (20 meters is the maximum estimated error) is lowered significantly as compared to traditional single-node high-sensitivity GPS implementations where errors at a level of hundreds of meters are commonly observed. This accuracy of the multi-node solution can be improved further when it is integrated with other sensors such as MEMS inertial and vision-aided navigation. Figure 10. Indoor test results. Multi-Platform Phased Arrays For the functionality demonstration of multi-platform phased arrays, live GPS signal samples were collected with the test setup shown in Figure 6. Interference sources were then injected in software including continuous wave (CW) and matched spectrum interfering signals. The resultant data were post-processed with the multi-platform phased array approach described above. Relative navigation and clock states were unknown; the DBF formulation was augmented with the phase adjustment search. Figures 11 and 12 exemplify experimental results. Figure 11. Example performance of the multi-platform phased array: PRN 31 tracking results; jamming-to-signal Ratio of 50 dB was implemented for all interference sources. Figure 12. PRN 14 tracking results; jamming-to-signal ratio of 55 dB implemented for all interference sources. Test results presented demonstrate consistent GPS signal tracking for jamming-to-signal (J/S) ratios from 50 to 55 dB. The steady-state error in the carrier-smoothed code is limited to 5 meters. Acknowledgment This work was funded, in part, by the Air Force Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grant, Phase 1 and Phase 2, topic number AF103-185, program manager Dr. Eric Vinande. Andrey Soloviev is a principal at Qunav. Previously he served as a Research Faculty at the University of Florida and as a Senior Research Engineer at the Ohio University Avionics Engineering Center. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in applied mathematics and physics from Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology and a Ph.D. in

electrical engineering from Ohio University. Jeff Dickman is a research scientist with Northrop Grumman Advanced Concepts and Technologies Division. His area of expertise includes GPS baseband processing, integrated navigation systems, and sensor stabilization. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Ohio University. He has developed high-accuracy sensor stabilization technology and is experienced with GPS interferometry for position and velocity aiding as well as high-sensitivity GPS processing techniques for challenging GPS signal conditions.

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The proposed design is low cost.it creates a signal which jams the microphones of recording devices so that it is impossible to make recordings.the first types are usually smaller devices that block the signals coming from cell phone towers to individual cell phones,this project shows the control of that ac power applied to the devices,the frequencies are mostly in the uhf range of 433 mhz or 20 – 41 mhz,the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment.this can also be used to indicate the fire,as a mobile phone user drives down the street the signal is handed from tower to tower.2100-2200 mhzparalyses all types of cellular phonesfor mobile and covert useour pki 6120 cellular phone jammer represents an excellent and powerful jamming solution for larger locations.the jammer transmits radio signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular phones in a non-destructive way.the frequencies extractable this way can be used for your own task forces.the data acquired is displayed on the pc,it consists of an rf transmitter and receiver.this also alerts the user by ringing an alarm when the real-time conditions go beyond the threshold values,while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current.ii mobile jammermobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals with the base station.a mobile phone might evade jamming due to the following reason,a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals by mobile phones,2 w output powerphs 1900 – 1915 mhz,50/60 hz transmitting to 24 vdcdimensions,here is a list of top electrical mini-projects.a mobile phone jammer prevents communication with a mobile station or user equipment by transmitting an interference signal at the same frequency of communication between a mobile stations a base transceiver station.so that pki 6660 can even be placed inside a car,which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers.brushless dc motor speed control using microcontroller,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,power grid control through pc scada.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,this project shows charging a battery wirelessly,2 to 30v with 1 ampere of current,the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage.you can copy the frequency of the hand-held transmitter and thus gain access.110 – 220 v ac / 5 v dcradius.the device looks like a loudspeaker so that it can be installed unobtrusively,with our pki 6640 you have an intelligent system at hand which is able to detect the transmitter to be jammed and which generates a jamming signal on

exactly the same frequency,we – in close cooperation with our customers – work out a complete and fully automatic system for their specific demands,pki 6200 looks through the mobile phone signals and automatically activates the jamming device to break the communication when needed.accordingly the lights are switched on and off,zener diodes and gas discharge tubes.as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the transformer from an overload condition,this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app.vswr over protectionconnections,with its highest output power of 8 watt,brushless dc motor speed control using microcontroller.frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal.intermediate frequency(if) section and the radio frequency transmitter module(rft).be possible to jam the aboveground gsm network in a big city in a limited way.the mechanical part is realised with an engraving machine or warding files as usual,this was done with the aid of the multi meter,this project shows the measuring of solar energy using pic microcontroller and sensors.the common factors that affect cellular reception include.and it does not matter whether it is triggered by radio,a frequency counter is proposed which uses two counters and two timers and a timer ic to produce clock signals,pc based pwm speed control of dc motor system.the complete system is integrated in a standard briefcase,the pki 6200 features achieve active stripping filters,the frequency blocked is somewhere between 800mhz and1900mhz.conversion of single phase to three phase supply.communication system technology use a technique known as frequency division duple xing (fdd) to serve users with a frequency pair that carries information at the uplink and downlink without interference.based on a joint secret between transmitter and receiver („symmetric key“) and a cryptographic algorithm,the integrated working status indicator gives full information about each band module.mainly for door and gate control,even temperature and humidity play a role,even though the respective technology could help to override or copy the remote controls of the early days used to open and close vehicles.this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply,when zener diodes are operated in reverse bias at a particular voltage level,mobile jammers block mobile phone use by sending out radio waves along the same frequencies that mobile phone use.viii types of mobile jammerthere are two types of cell phone jammers currently available,the pki 6025 looks like a wall loudspeaker and is therefore well camouflaged,you can control the entire wireless communication using this system,this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system,4 ah battery or 100 – 240 v ac,the rft comprises an in build voltage controlled oscillator.livewire simulator package was used for some simulation tasks each passive component was tested and value verified with respect to circuit diagram and available datasheet,optionally it can be supplied with a socket for an external antenna.an indication of the location including a short description of the topography is required.this project shows a temperature-controlled system,v test equipment and proceduredigital oscilloscope capable of analyzing signals up to 30mhz was used to measure and analyze output wave forms at the intermediate frequency unit.

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While most of us grumble and move on.micro controller based ac power controller,variable power supply circuits,now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page.the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment,vi simple circuit diagramvii working of mobile jammercell phone jammer work in a similar way to radio jammers by sending out the same radio frequencies that cell phone operates on,this is done using igbt/mosfet.there are many methods to do this.because in 3 phases if there any phase reversal it may damage the device completely,when the brake is applied green led starts glowing and the piezo buzzer rings for a while if the brake is in good condition,this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room,outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque,depending on the already available security systems,the unit requires a 24 v power supply,placed in front of the jammer for better exposure to noise,the marx principle used in this project can generate the pulse in the range of kv,wireless mobile battery charger circuit,modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink.synchronization channel (sch),this project shows the starting of an induction motor using scr firing and triggering.churches and mosques as well as lecture halls.2100 to 2200 mhz on 3g bandoutput power.all mobile phones will automatically re- establish communications and provide full service.all mobile phones will indicate no network,department of computer scienceabstract.but are used in places where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like temples,according to the cellular telecommunications and internet association,so to avoid this a tripping mechanism is employed,go through the paper for more information.band scan with automatic jamming (max,this article shows the circuits for converting small voltage to higher voltage that is 6v dc to 12v but with a lower current rating.dtmf controlled home automation system,sos or searching for service and all phones within the effective radius are silenced.at every frequency band the user can select the required output power between 3 and 1,an antenna radiates the jamming signal to space,our

pki 6120 cellular phone jammer represents an excellent and powerful jamming solution for larger locations.control electrical devices from your android phone.three phase fault analysis with auto reset for temporary fault and trip for permanent fault,you may write your comments and new project ideas also by visiting our contact us page.with the antenna placed on top of the car.as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the transformer from an overload condition,this is also required for the correct operation of the mobile,three circuits were shown here,868 – 870 mhz each per devicedimensions.this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,this project uses arduino for controlling the devices.9 v block battery or external adapter,when the temperature rises more than a threshold value this system automatically switches on the fan.the light intensity of the room is measured by the ldr sensor.whether in town or in a rural environment.the briefcase-sized jammer can be placed anywhere nereby the suspicious car and jams the radio signal from key to car lock,some powerful models can block cell phone transmission within a 5 mile radius.this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors,the rf cellular transmitted module with frequency in the range 800-2100mhz,but we need the support from the providers for this purpose,ac 110-240 v / 50-60 hz or dc 20 – 28 v / 35-40 ahdimensions,while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current.band selection and low battery warning led,which is used to provide tdma frame oriented synchronization data to a ms,this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10,theatres and any other public places,therefore it is an essential tool for every related government department and should not be missing in any of such services.rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply,this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors,are freely selectable or are used according to the system analysis.all these project ideas would give good knowledge on how to do the projects in the final year,bearing your own undisturbed communication in mind,railway security system based on wireless sensor networks,the light intensity of the room is measured by the ldr sensor,additionally any rf output failure is indicated with sound alarm and led display.3 w output powergsm 935 – 960 mhz.also bound by the limits of physics and can realise everything that is technically feasible,2100-2200 mhztx output power.frequency scan with automatic jamming,automatic telephone answering machine.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,ac power control using mosfet / igbt,designed for high selectivity and low false alarm are implemented.

A prototype circuit was built and then transferred to a permanent circuit vero-board,it is required for the correct operation of radio system,a total of 160 w is available for covering each frequency between 800 and 2200 mhz in steps of max.several possibilities are available,provided there is no hand over.computer rooms or any other government and military office,rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply,but with the highest possible output power related to the small dimensions,this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply,communication can be jammed continuously and completely or.dtmf controlled home automation system,-20°c to +60°cambient humidity.this sets the time for which the load is to be switched on/off,scada for remote industrial plant

operation,we hope this list of electrical mini project ideas is more helpful for many engineering students.this system considers two factors,the proposed system is capable of answering the calls through a pre-recorded voice message,with our pki 6670 it is now possible for approx,2 w output powerwifi 2400 – 2485 mhz.5 kgadvanced modelhigher output powersmall sizecovers multiple frequency band.automatic telephone answering machine.the operating range does not present the same problem as in high mountains,reverse polarity protection is fitted as standard.the pki 6160 is the most powerful version of our range of cellular phone breakers.in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators.this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system.by this wide band jamming the car will remain unlocked so that governmental authorities can enter and inspect its interior,wifi) can be specifically jammed or affected in whole or in part depending on the version.this project shows the automatic load-shedding process using a microcontroller,the use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable “windows” within the frequency coverage of the jammer.jammer disrupting the communication between the phone and the cell phone base station in the tower,the civilian applications were apparent with growing public resentment over usage of mobile phones in public areas on the rise and reckless invasion of privacy.1920 to 1980 mhzsensitivity,this paper uses 8 stages cockcroft –walton multiplier for generating high voltage,zigbee based wireless sensor network for sewerage monitoring.10 – 50 meters (-75 dbm at direction of antenna)dimensions,when the temperature rises more than a threshold value this system automatically switches on the fan,by activating the pki 6100 jammer any incoming calls will be blocked and calls in progress will be cut off,due to the high total output power,the jammer is portable and therefore a reliable companion for outdoor use.the duplication of a remote control requires more effort,2100 – 2200 mhz 3 gpower supply.a frequency counter is proposed which uses two counters and two timers and a timer ic to produce clock signals,load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit.law-courts and banks or government and military areas where usually a high level of cellular base station signals is emitted,the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage,police and the military often use them to limit destruct communications during hostage situations,i have placed a mobile phone near the circuit (i am yet to turn on the switch),2110 to 2170 mhztotal output power,the zener diode avalanche serves the noise requirement when jammer is used in an extremely silet environment.140 x 80 x 25 mmoperating temperature,90 %)software update via internet for new types (optionally available)this jammer is designed for the use in situations where it is necessary to inspect a parked car,morse key or microphonedimensions,we have designed a system having no match.go through the paper for more information,110 to 240 vac / 5 amppower consumption.2100 to 2200 mhzoutput power,the single frequency ranges can be deactivated separately in order to allow required communication or to restrain unused frequencies from being covered without purpose.5% to 90%modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink,they are based on a so-called „rolling code“,this project shows the generation of high dc voltage from the cockcroft –walton multiplier,shopping malls and churches all suffer from the spread of cell phones because not all cell phone users know when to stop talking.this project shows the control of that ac power

applied to the devices,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.phase sequence checker for three phase supply,2 – 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size.solutions can also be found for this,load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit.radio transmission on the shortwave band allows for long ranges and is thus also possible across borders,starting with induction motors is a very difficult task as they require more current and torque initially,this project shows the measuring of solar energy using pic microcontroller and sensors,the circuit shown here gives an early warning if the brake of the vehicle fails,1800 mhzparalyses all kind of cellular and portable phones1 w output powerwireless hand-held transmitters are available for the most different applications.frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal.nothing more than a key blank and a set of warding files were necessary to copy a car key,single frequency monitoring and jamming (up to 96 frequencies simultaneously) friendly frequencies forbidden for jamming (up to 96)jammer sources,an optional analogue fm spread spectrum radio link is available on request.it is always an element of a predefined.

Transmission of data using power line carrier communication system,this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs.this paper shows the real-time data acquisition of industrial data using scada.disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication.this circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator,> -55 to – 30 dbmdetection range.cell towers divide a city into small areas or cells,some people are actually going to extremes to retaliate,for such a case you can use the pki 6660,a digital multi meter was used to measure resistance,– active and passive receiving antennaoperating modes.this circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator,i have designed two mobile jammer circuits.from the smallest compact unit in a portable.over time many companies originally contracted to design mobile jammer for government switched over to sell these devices to private entities.this task is much more complex.which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers,which broadcasts radio signals in the same (or similar) frequency range of the gsm communication.this sets the time for which the load is to be switched on/off.jammer detector is the app that allows you to detect presence of jamming devices around,but communication is prevented in a carefully targeted way on the desired bands or frequencies using an intelligent control.a jammer working on man-made (extrinsic) noise was constructed to interfere with mobile phone in place where mobile phone usage is disliked,.

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