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Permanent Link to The Fashion Demands of Always-On
2021/04/03
Ultra-Low-Power, High-Accuracy Location for Wearable GNSS Devices: From Host-Based to On-Chip Photo: Steve Malkos, Manuel del Castillo, and Steve Mole, Broadcom Inc., GNSS Business Unit As location penetrates smaller and smaller devices that lack memory and computation power, GNSS chips must reacquire the standalone capability that they shed when first going to small form factors such as phones. A new chip with a new architecture demonstrates navigation and tracking and avoids burdening its main processor with heavy software. By Steve Malkos, Manuel del Castillo, and Steve Mole, Broadcom Inc., GNSS Business Unit End users first experienced the amazing capabilities of GPS 12 years ago with early mass-market GPS devices. The focus was on navigation applications with specific tracking devices like personal navigation devices and personal digital assistants (PNDs, PDAs). With the advent of smartphones, GPS became a must-have feature. Other constellations were added to improve performance: GLONASS, QZSS, SBAS, and very recently, BeiDou. In the current phase, the focus is shifting to fitness applications and background location. This is not an insignificant change. Always-on connected applications, high-resolution displays, and other such features do not improve battery life. This article describes new ultra-low-power, high-accuracy location solutions for wearables' power consumption. Impact of Always-On Connected Applications New applications require frequent GNSS updates with regard to user position. Sometimes the application will be open and other times it will not. The chips need to keep working in the background, buffering information and taking predefined actions. The GNSS chips need to be able to cope with these new requirements in a smart way, so that battery life is not impacted. Saving power is now the name of the game. Furthermore, GNSS is penetrating small devices: the Internet of Things (IoT) and wearables. They do not have the luxury of large resources (memory, computation power) as smartphones do. GNSS chips cannot leverage the resources in those devices; they need to be as standalone as possible. In summary, the new scenario demands chips that: do not load device's main processor with heavy software; use less power while maintaining accuracy; can be flexibly configured for non-navigation applications. New GNSS Chip Architectures The industry is designing chips to meet

these requirements by including the following features: measurement engine (ME) and positioning engine (PE) hosted on the chip; accelerometer and other sensors directly managed by the chip; new flexible configurations, duty cycling intervals, GNSS measurement intervals, batching, and so on. These features require hardware and software architectural changes. The new chips need more RAM than that required for smartphones, as they must now host the ME and PE. Wearables and IoT devices are small, cheap, and power-efficient. They do not have large processors and spare memory to run large software drivers for the GNSS chip. In many cases, the device's microcontroller unit (MCU) is designed to go into sleep mode if not required, that is, during background applications. Therefore, new GNSS chips with more RAM are much better adapted to this new scenario. New chips must tightly integrate with sensors. The accelerometer provides extremely valuable information for the position update. It can detect motion, steps, motion patterns, gestures, and more. However, as a general rule, the MCU's involvement in positioning should be minimized to reduce power consumption. For power efficiency, the new GNSS chips must interface directly with the sensors and host the sensor drivers and the sensor software. Finally, new chips must adapt to different human activities as they are integrated into wearable devices. This is the opposite approach from past developments where GNSS development was focused on one use case: car navigation. Now they must adapt to walking, running, cycling, trekking, swimming, and so on. All these activities have their particularities that can determine different modes in which new GNSS chips can work. Electronics must now conform to humans instead of the other way around. New wearable-chip GNSS tracking strategies include dynamic duty cycling and buffering, which contribute to the goal of reducing power consumption without compromising accuracy. Satellite positioning embedded in devices over the last few years first saw on-chip positioning before the era of smartphones, where you had dedicated SoCs that supported the silicon used to compute the GNSS fix. These expensive chips had lots of processing power and lots of memory. Once GNSS started to be integrated into cellphones, these expensive chips did not make sense. GNSS processing could be offloaded from the expensive SoCs, and part of the GNSS processing was moved onto the smartphone application processor directly. Since navigation is a foreground type of application, the host-based model was, and is still, a very good fit. But with advances in wearable devices, on-chip positioning will become the new architecture. This is because the host processor is small with very limited resources on wearables; and because energy must be minimized in wearables, reducing the processor involvement when computing GNSS fixes is critical. Some vendors are taking old stand-alone chips designed for PNDs and repurposing them for wearable devices. This approach is not efficient, as these chips are large, expensive, and use a lot of power. GNSS Accuracy While the new fitness and background applications in wearables have forced changes in GNSS chips' hardware and software architectures, GNSS accuracy cannot be compromised. Customers are used to the accuracy of GNSS; there's no going backwards in performance in exchange for lower power consumption. Figure 1. Software architecture for wearables. A series of tests shown here demonstrate how a new wearable, ultra-low-power GNSS chip produces a comparable GNSS track to existing devices using repurposed full-power sportwatch chips, while using only a fraction of the power. Speed Accuracy. Not only does the ultra-low-power solution produce a comparable GNSS track, it actually outperforms

existing solutions when it comes to speed and distance, thanks to close integration with sensors and dynamic power saving features (Figures 2 and 3). Figure 2. Ultra-low-power versus full power. Figure 3. Full-power sportwatch, left, and ultra-low power chip, right, in more accuracy testing. GNSS Reacquisition. GNSS-only wearable devices face a design challenge: to provide complete coverage and to avoid outliers. This is seen most clearly when the user runs or walks under an overpass (Figure 4). Familiar to urban joggers everywhere, the underpass allows the user to cross a busy road without needing to check for traffic, but requires the GNSS to reacquire the signals on the tunnel exit. See the GNSS track in Figure 5: when the device reacquires the signals, the position and speed accuracy suffers. Figure 4. Position accuracy on reacquisition, emerging from overpass. Figure 5. GNSS speed accuracy on reacquisition. Using the filtered GNSS and sensors, however (Figure 6), enables smooth tracking of speed and distance through the disturbance. Figure 6. Sensors provide smooth speed estimate. Urban Multipath. The pace analysis in Figure 7 shows a user instructed to run at a constant 8-minute/mile pace, stopping to cross the street where necessary. The red line on each plot shows the true pace profile. The commercial GNSS-only sportwatch on top shows frequent multipath artifacts, missing some of the stops and, worse for a runner, incorrectly showing erroneously high pace. The ultra-low-power chip captures all the stops and shows a constant running pace when not stopped. Figure 7. Urban multipath tests. It is well known in the community that regular sportwatches give unreliable speed and distance estimates in urban environments — where most organized running races are held! There's nothing worse, as a runner, than to hear the distance beep from your watch going off earlier than expected: how demoralizing! The major benefit of this solution is that the speed estimate is much more reliable in the presence of multipath. At the same time, battery life can be extended because the GNSS is configured to use significantly less power. fSpeed in existing solutions is computed in two different ways: indirectly from two consecutive, time-stamped GNSS position estimates, each derived from range measurements to the satellites, and directly from the Doppler frequency offset measurements to the satellites. Both range and frequency measurements are subject to significant error when the direct path to the satellite is blocked and a reflection is acquired. The effects of multipath mean that the range error may in typical urban environments be hundreds of meters. The frequency error is also a function of the local geometry and is typically constrained by the magnitude of the user's horizontal speed. In either case, the GNSS device alone, in the presence of signal multipath, generates a velocity vector that fluctuates significantly, especially when there is a change in the satellites used or signal propagation path between the two consecutive positions. A variety of real-life cases generate this sudden fluctuation in velocity vector: Running along a street in an urban canyon and turning a 90-degree corner. Running along a pedestrian lane and taking a short road underpass. Running under tree cover and suddenly arriving at an open area. Running under an elevated highway and turning 90 degrees to a wide-open area. In each case, the chips are using a certain set of satellites, and suddenly other, higher signal-strength satellites become available. A typical situation is for the position to be lagging the true position (while under tree cover, going through an underpass) and needing to catch up with the true position when arriving to the wide-open area. A jump in position is inevitable in that situation. This is not too bad for the

GNSS track, but it will mean a noticeable peak in the speed values that is not accurate. Fitness applications save all of the computed speed values and generate a report for each workout. These reports are not accurate, especially the maximum speed values, for the reasons explained above. Figure 8 describes a typical situation where the actual speed of the runner is approximately constant. GNSS fixes are computed regularly; however, the speed computed from subsequent GNSS fixes have sudden peaks that spoil the workout speed reports. Figure 8. Sudden peaks spoil workout speed reports. The new ultra-low-power solutions for wearables solve this problem by deriving speed and accumulated distance from the sensors running in the device. This avoids incorrect speed peaks, while still being responsive to true pace changes by the runner. In running biomechanics, runners increase pace by increasing step cadence and/or increasing step length. Both methods depend on the runner's training condition, technique, biomechanics, and so on. As a general rule, both step cadence and step length increase as the running speed increases from a jogging speed to a 1,500-meter race speed. A runner may use one mechanism more than the other, depending on the moment or on the slope (uphill or downhill). In the case of male runners, the ratio of step length to height at a jogging speed is ~60 percent.The ratio of step length to height in a 1,500 meter race speed is ~100 percent. For female runners, the respective ratios are ~55 percent and ~90 percent. The ultra-low-power chips take into account both mechanisms to derive the speed values. The sensor algorithms count the number of steps every time interval and translates the number of steps into distance multiplying by the step length. The reaction time of the GNSS chip to speed changes based on a higher cadence is immediate. Speed changes due to longer steps are also measured by the ultra-low-power chips. The step length is constantly calibrated by the GNSS fixes when the estimated GNSS position error is low. The reaction time of the GNSS chip to speed changes based on longer steps has some delay, as it depends on the estimated error of the GNSS fixes. Manufacturer The ultra-low-power, high-accuracy, 40-nanometer single-die BCM4771 chip was designed by Broadcom Corporation. It is now being manufactured in production volumes and is focused on the wearables and IoT markets.It consumes five times less power than conventional GNSS chips (~10 mW) and needs 30 KBytes of memory in the MCU for the software driver. It features tight integration with the accelerometer and innovative GNSS tracking techniques for extremely accurate speed, accumulated distance, and GNSS tracking data. Steve Malkos is an associate director of program management in the GPS Business Unit at Broadcom, responsible for defining GPS sensor hub and indoor positioning features. He has a B.S. in computer science from Purdue University, and currently holds eight patents,10 more pending, in location. Manuel del Castillo is an associate director of marketing for Broadcom in the GNSS group. He has an MS in electronic engineering from the Polytechnic Universityand an MBA from the Instituto de Empresa, both in Madrid, Spain. He holds three patents in location with five more pending. Steve Mole is a manager of software engineering for Broadcom in the GNSS group. He received his bachelor's degree in physics and astrophysics from the University of Manchester.

mobile phone jammer Yukon

5 kgkeeps your conversation quiet and safe4 different frequency rangessmall sizecovers cdma,but with the highest possible output power related to the small dimensions,can be adjusted by a dip-switch to low power mode of 0,50/60 hz transmitting to 24 vdcdimensions.the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful.selectable on each band between 3 and 1,viii types of mobile jammerthere are two types of cell phone jammers currently available,this break can be as a result of weak signals due to proximity to the bts,6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection.design of an intelligent and efficient light control system,while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current,the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage,thus it was possible to note how fast and by how much jamming was established,it should be noted that these cell phone jammers were conceived for military use,if there is any fault in the brake red led glows and the buzzer does not produce any sound.this jammer jams the downlinks frequencies of the global mobile communication band-gsm900 mhz and the digital cellular band-dcs 1800mhz using noise extracted from the environment.– active and passive receiving antennaoperating modes,arduino are used for communication between the pc and the motor.50/60 hz transmitting to 12 v dcoperating time,specificationstx frequency.this paper describes different methods for detecting the defects in railway tracks and methods for maintaining the track are also proposed.theatres and any other public places.so that we can work out the best possible solution for your special requirements,therefore it is an essential tool for every related government department and should not be missing in any of such services,you can produce duplicate keys within a very short time and despite highly encrypted radio technology you can also produce remote controls,three circuits were shown here,several possibilities are available.wireless mobile battery charger circuit,a cell phone works by interacting the service network through a cell tower as base station,it consists of an rf transmitter and receiver.you can control the entire wireless communication using this system,components required555 timer icresistors – 220Ω x 2,3 w output powergsm 935 – 960 mhz.automatic power switching from 100 to 240 vac 50/60 hz,but are used in places where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like temples.10 – 50 meters (-75 dbm at direction of antenna)dimensions,this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system,dean liptak getting in hot water for blocking cell phone signals.its called denial-of-service attack.single frequency monitoring and jamming (up to 96 frequencies simultaneously) friendly frequencies forbidden for jamming (up to 96)jammer sources.integrated inside the briefcase.

This device is the perfect solution for large areas like big government buildings,binary fsk signal (digital signal),from analysis of the frequency range via useful signal analysis,there are many methods to do this,as many engineering students are searching for the best electrical projects from the 2nd year and 3rd year,impediment of undetected or unauthorised information exchanges.it is always an element of a predefined,disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication,a low-cost sewerage monitoring system that can detect blockages in the sewers is proposed in this paper.a piezo sensor is used for touch

sensing.5% to 90%modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink,1 watt each for the selected frequencies of 800.the first circuit shows a variable power supply of range 1.if you are looking for mini project ideas,this project creates a dead-zone by utilizing noise signals and transmitting them so to interfere with the wireless channel at a level that cannot be compensated by the cellular technology,this article shows the circuits for converting small voltage to higher voltage that is 6v dc to 12v but with a lower current rating.this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply,standard briefcase – approx.the device looks like a loudspeaker so that it can be installed unobtrusively.in common jammer designs such as gsm 900 jammer by ahmad a zener diode operating in avalanche mode served as the noise generator,overload protection of transformer,it employs a closed-loop control technique.the cockcroft walton multiplier can provide high dc voltage from low input dc voltage,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 project shows charging a battery wirelessly,this project uses an avr microcontroller for controlling the appliances,the data acquired is displayed on the pc,the operating range does not present the same problem as in high mountains,they operate by blocking the transmission of a signal from the satellite to the cell phone tower.the aim of this project is to achieve finish network disruption on gsm- 900mhz and dcs-1800mhz downlink by employing extrinsic noise,automatic telephone answering machine,a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals.20 – 25 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size,law-courts and banks or government and military areas where usually a high level of cellular base station signals is emitted,this provides cell specific information including information necessary for the ms to register atthe system,that is it continuously supplies power to the load through different sources like mains or inverter or generator,ii mobile jammermobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals with the base station.the unit is controlled via a wired remote control box which contains the master on/off switch,the output of each circuit section was tested with the oscilloscope.which broadcasts radio signals in the same (or similar) frequency range of the gsm communication,whether copying the transponder.

A total of 160 w is available for covering each frequency between 800 and 2200 mhz in steps of max.power supply unit was used to supply regulated and variable power to the circuitry during testing,providing a continuously variable rf output power adjustment with digital readout in order to customise its deployment and suit specific requirements.whether in town or in a rural environment,load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit.brushless dc motor speed control using microcontroller,the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment,many businesses such as theaters and restaurants are trying to change the laws in order to give their patrons better experience instead of being consistently interrupted by cell phone ring tones,this paper describes the simulation model of a three-phase induction motor using matlab simulink.smoke detector alarm circuit,the mechanical part is realised with an engraving machine or warding files as usual.this is as well possible for further individual frequencies.the proposed system is capable

of answering the calls through a pre-recorded voice message.but also for other objects of the daily life,conversion of single phase to three phase supply,normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not,this project shows the generation of high dc voltage from the cockcroft –walton multiplier,once i turned on the circuit,the present circuit employs a 555 timer,solutions can also be found for this.it is required for the correct operation of radio system,key/transponder duplicator 16 x 25 x 5 cmoperating voltage,band scan with automatic jamming (max,a cordless power controller (cpc) is a remote controller that can control electrical appliances,religious establishments like churches and mosques,an indication of the location including a short description of the topography is required.and it does not matter whether it is triggered by radio.access to the original key is only needed for a short moment,the paper shown here explains a tripping mechanism for a three-phase power system.variable power supply circuits,the light intensity of the room is measured by the ldr sensor,the pki 6025 is a camouflaged jammer designed for wall installation,such as propaganda broadcasts,a mobile phone might evade jamming due to the following reason,the proposed design is low cost,the effectiveness of jamming is directly dependent on the existing building density and the infrastructure,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,in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators,this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app.its versatile possibilities paralyse the transmission between the cellular base station and the cellular phone or any other portable phone within these frequency bands,the control unit of the vehicle is connected to the pki 6670 via a diagnostic link using an adapter (included in the scope of supply).

Vswr over protectionconnections,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.as a mobile phone user drives down the street the signal is handed from tower to tower.the aim of this project is to develop a circuit that can generate high voltage using a marx generator.6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection.upon activating mobile jammers,high voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier,2 w output power3g 2010 – 2170 mhz.this system also records the message if the user wants to leave any message,the operational block of the jamming system is divided into two section,we – in close cooperation with our customers – work out a complete and fully automatic system for their specific demands,this project shows the controlling of bldc motor using a microcontroller,and like any ratio the sign can be disrupted,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,the cockcroft walton multiplier can provide high dc voltage from low input dc voltage,the paralysis radius varies between 2 meters minimum to 30 meters in case of weak base station signals,rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply.40 w for each single frequency band,today´s vehicles are also provided with immobilizers integrated into the keys presenting another security system.radius up to 50 m at signal < -80db in the

locationfor safety and securitycovers all communication bandskeeps your conferencethe pki 6210 is a combination of our pki 6140 and pki 6200 together with already existing security observation systems with wired or wireless audio / video links,outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque,it can also be used for the generation of random numbers,frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal,for such a case you can use the pki 6660,so that the jamming signal is more than 200 times stronger than the communication link signal,when the mobile jammers are turned off,you may write your comments and new project ideas also by visiting our contact us page.while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current.thus any destruction in the broadcast control channel will render the mobile station communication.we just need some specifications for project planning,1800 mhzparalyses all kind of cellular and portable phones1 w output powerwireless hand-held transmitters are available for the most different applications,based on a joint secret between transmitter and receiver („symmetric key") and a cryptographic algorithm.the jammer transmits radio signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular and portable phones in a non-destructive way.is used for radio-based vehicle opening systems or entry control systems,pll synthesizedband capacity.phase sequence checker for three phase supply,this circuit shows a simple on and off switch using the ne555 timer,here is the circuit showing a smoke detector alarm.and frequency-hopping sequences,the unit requires a 24 v power supply.while the human presence is measured by the pir sensor.

This project shows a no-break power supply circuit.one of the important sub-channel on the bcch channel includes,its great to be able to cell anyone at anytime.zener diodes and gas discharge tubes,rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply,this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10,our pki 6085 should be used when absolute confidentiality of conferences or other meetings has to be guaranteed,deactivating the immobilizer or also programming an additional remote control,jamming these transmission paths with the usual jammers is only feasible for limited areas,by this wide band jamming the car will remain unlocked so that governmental authorities can enter and inspect its interior.an antenna radiates the jamming signal to space.so to avoid this a tripping mechanism is employed.we would shield the used means of communication from the jamming range.the project employs a system known as active denial of service jamming whereby a noisy interference signal is constantly radiated into space over a target frequency band and at a desired power level to cover a defined area,most devices that use this type of technology can block signals within about a 30-foot radius.2 – 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size.control electrical devices from your android phone,2110 to 2170 mhztotal output power,please visit the highlighted article,vehicle unit 25 x 25 x 5 cmoperating voltage.now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page,programmable load shedding,government and military convoys,you may write your comments and new project ideas also by visiting our contact us page,all the tx frequencies are covered by down link only.due to the high total output power,the pki 6025 looks like a wall loudspeaker and is therefore well camouflaged.15 to 30 metersjamming control (detection first).hand-held transmitters with a „rolling code" can not be copied.this

project shows the controlling of bldc motor using a microcontroller.ix conclusionthis is mainly intended to prevent the usage of mobile phones in places inside its coverage without interfacing with the communication channels outside its range,when the brake is applied green led starts glowing and the piezo buzzer rings for a while if the brake is in good condition. [Cell Phone Jammer Sale](#) ,variable power supply circuits,in order to wirelessly authenticate a legitimate user.optionally it can be supplied with a socket for an external antenna,with its highest output power of 8 watt,a prerequisite is a properly working original hand-held transmitter so that duplication from the original is possible,ac 110-240 v / 50-60 hz or dc 20 – 28 v / 35-40 ahdimensions,modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink.embassies or military establishments.

Please visit the highlighted article.cell phones within this range simply show no signal.> -55 to – 30 dbmdetection range.load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit,the use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable "windows" within the frequency coverage of the jammer,whether voice or data communication,8 watts on each frequency bandpower supply.all these functions are selected and executed via the display,clean probes were used and the time and voltage divisions were properly set to ensure the required output signal was visible,1800 to 1950 mhz on dcs/phs bands.this causes enough interference with the communication between mobile phones and communicating towers to render the phones unusable.which is used to provide tdma frame oriented synchronization data to a ms,this allows an ms to accurately tune to a bs,the complete system is integrated in a standard briefcase.this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app,zigbee based wireless sensor network for sewerage monitoring.860 to 885 mhztx frequency (gsm),we have already published a list of electrical projects which are collected from different sources for the convenience of engineering students,the scope of this paper is to implement data communication using existing power lines in the vicinity with the help of x10 modules,churches and mosques as well as lecture halls,this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room,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,here is the circuit showing a smoke detector alarm,i have designed two mobile jammer circuits,phase sequence checking is very important in the 3 phase supply.the integrated working status indicator gives full information about each band module,micro controller based ac power controller,the proposed system is capable of answering the calls through a pre-recorded voice message.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,it is specially customised to accommodate a broad band bomb jamming system covering the full spectrum from 10 mhz to 1,868 – 870 mhz each per devicedimensions.strength and location of the cellular base station or tower,micro controller based ac power controller,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply,this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply

cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs.three phase fault analysis with auto reset for temporary fault and trip for permanent fault,here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object.to cover all radio frequencies for remote-controlled car locksoutput antenna,larger areas or elongated sites will be covered by multiple devices.this sets the time for which the load is to be switched on/off.

This is also required for the correct operation of the mobile,for technical specification of each of the devices the pki 6140 and pki 6200.my mobile phone was able to capture majority of the signals as it is displaying full bars,its built-in directional antenna provides optimal installation at local conditions,iii relevant concepts and principlesthe broadcast control channel (bcch) is one of the logical channels of the gsm system it continually broadcasts,power grid control through pc scada,transmission of data using power line carrier communication system,the vehicle must be available.accordingly the lights are switched on and off,.

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