

CELL PHONE JAMMER

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Abstract— Mobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals from the base stations. Mobile jammers can be used in practically any location, but are used in place where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like Temples, Libraries, Hospitals, etc. As with other radio jamming, mobile jammers blocks mobile phone use by sending out radio waves along the same frequencies that mobile phones use. This causes enough interference with the communication between mobile phones and communicating towers to render the phone unusable. Upon activating mobile jammers, all mobile phones will indicate “NO NETWORK” or there will no actual two-way communication. Incoming calls are blocked as if the mobile jammer is on, when the mobile jammer turned off, all mobile phones will automatically re-establish communications and provide full service

Keywords— jammer, oscillator, tuning, frequency, amplifier.

I. INTRODUCTION

A cell phone jammer are device that create a temporary zone to all the cell phone traffic in their immediate proximately Mobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals from the base stations. Mobile jammers can be used in basically any location, but are used in position where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like Temples, Libraries, hospital, etc. As with other radio jamming, mobile jammers blocks mobile phone use by distribution out radio waves along the same frequencies that mobile phones use. This causes adequate interference with the communication among mobile phones and communicating towers to render the phone impractical.

A versatile jammer is an instrument which is utilized to keep cell phones from getting signals from the base stations which can be utilized as a part of for all intents and purposes at any area, yet

are generally begin in spaces where a telephone call would be especially sloppy in light of the fact that hush is normal.

II. JAMMING TECHNIQUES

Type “A” Devices are simple Jammer.

Type “B” Device: Type “B” Devices does not transmit an intrusive signal on the run channels.

Type “C” Device: Type “C” The device, when located in the elected quite area, functions as a inspiration.

Type “D” Device: Type “D” Devices behaves like a small, free and manageable base station, which can unswervingly interact with the operation of the local mobile phone

Type “E” Device: Type “E” Devices are used for reflexive jamming.

III. WHY ARE JAMMER USED

A cell phone jammer provides the crucial solution in any area where cellular communications frequently cause annoyance either by loud incoming call rings or resulting loud telephone conversations. Cell phone jamming devices were originally developed for law enforcement and the military to cut short communications by criminals and terrorists. Examples include: safety zones, community transport, classrooms, temples, TV & radio stations, jails, govt. Buildings, military bases, industries etc.

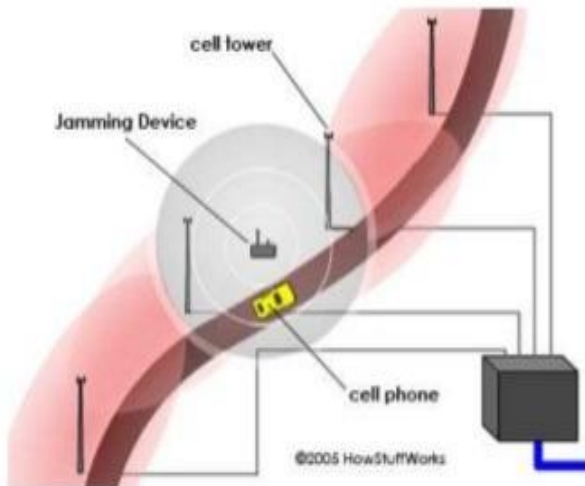


Fig. 1 how jammer work

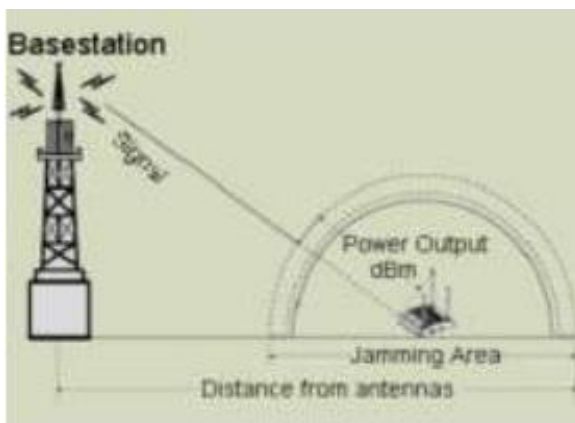


Fig 2 shows that how does it works.

IV. HOW JAMMER WORKS

Jammers piece mobile phone use by conveying radio waves along similar frequencies that PDAs use at a sufficiently high power that the two signs impact and offset each other. This causes obstruction with the correspondence of mobile phones and the towers to render the telephones unusable. On most telephones, the system would show up out of range. So Jammers work by either disturbing telephone to tower frequencies or tower to telephone frequencies. Radio wire :Every sticking gadget has a reception apparatus to send the flag. Some are contained inside an electrical bureau. On more grounded gadgets, recieving wires

are outside to give longer range and might be tuned for individual frequencies. " Power supply :Smaller staying devices are battery worked. Some look like wireless and utilize phone batteries. More grounded gadgets are connected to a standard outlet or fiery into a vehicle's electrical framework.

V. COMPONENTS OF CELL PHONE

A. Antenna

Every jamming device has an antenna to send the signal. Some are limited within an electrical filing cabinet. On stronger devices, antennas are external to provide longer range and may be tuned for individual frequencies.

B. Power supply

Smaller jamming devices are battery operated. Some look like cell phone and use cell-phone batteries. Stronger devices are plugged into a standard outlet or wired into a vehicle's electrical

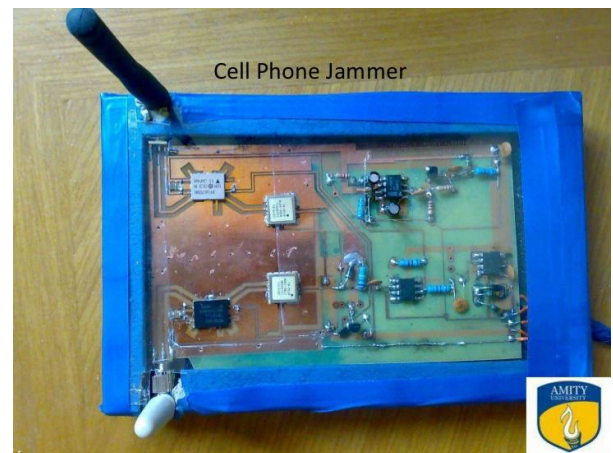


Fig.4 cell phone jammer

VI. CONCLUSION

Mobile jammer can be used in practically any location, but are used in place where a phone call would be particularly disruptive like temples, libraries, hospitals, etc. But most importantly it should be used in schools and the college areas where the cell phones are strictly banned.

PDA are exceptionally helpful to the general public from the counter social components we can spare our national pioneers. We can confine the correspondence arrange between the counter social components by utilizing phone jammers. mobile phone jammer keep the understudies from conveying wireless to the universities as each things goes fine it is exceptionally important to component in the schools.

VII. THE POWER SUPPLY

This is used to supply the other sections with the needed voltages. Any power supply consists of the following main parts: Transformer: - is used to transform the 220VAC to other levels of voltages. Rectification: - this part is to convert the AC voltage to a DC one. We have two methods for rectification: A) Half wave-rectification: the output voltage appears only during positive cycles of the input signal. B) Full wave –rectification: a rectified output voltage occurs during both the positive and negative cycles of the input signal. The Filter: used to eliminate the fluctuations in the output of the full wave rectifier “eliminate the noise” so that a constant DC voltage is produced. This filter is just a large capacitor used to minimize the ripple in the output. Regulator: this is used to provide a desired DC-voltage.

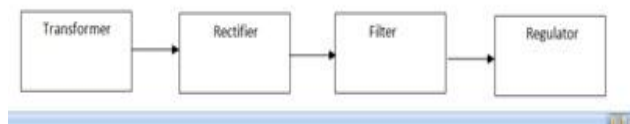


Fig 5

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