

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS* OF THE STATIONARY SYSTEM FOR COUNTERING SMALL-SIZED UAVS

No.	Denomination	Value
1	Operating frequency range of continuous radio surveillance	from 0.4 to 6 GHz
2	Surveillance links	radio surveillance Wi-Fi DJI LTE (4G)
3	Coverage sector of surveillance links	360°
4	RMS error of direction finding in azimuth, no more than	3°
5	Number of independent controlled signal generation links in 40° sector (with circular rotation) in the frequency ranges:	
	from 0.4 to 3 GHz	1
	from 0.4 to 6 GHz	2
6	Number of fixed frequency ranges for generating group jamming signals in 360° sector, not less than	10
7	Maximum bandwidth of the generated signal in the frequency ranges:	
	from 0.4 to 0.85 GHz	100 MHz
	from 0.85 to 3 GHz	300 MHz
	from 3 to 6 GHz	300 MHz
8	Operating temperature range for equipment	from – 30 °C up to + 50 °C
9	Power supply voltage	220 V ± 10% 50 Hz
10	Maximum power consumption of AC mains, no more than	5500 VA
11	Equipment weight (without transport base), no more than	850 kg
12	UAV signal detection and identification range:**	
	UAV of quadcopter-type with power budget of emitting signal no less than 0.2 W	up to 7 km
	UAV of aircraft-type with power budget of emitting signal no less than 1 W	up to 25 km
13	Control link jamming range:**	
	UAV with power budget of emitting signal no less than 0.2 W	up to 4 km
	UAV with power budget of emitting signal no less than 1 W	up to 20 km
14	Satellite navigation link jamming range (circular mode 360°), no less than	4 km
15	Satellite navigation link jamming range (sector mode 40°) with the ability to rotate 360 °, no less than	20 km

* Technical characteristics of the System may change as continuous modernization of the System and the UAVs opposing to it is carried out;

** Specific detection and jamming ranges of UAV control links depend on:

- the distances between the control panel, the UAV and the System;
- the type of UAV control signals;
- the transmitter power of the UAV control panel,

and also depend on:

- angles of closure of the visible radio horizon;
- electromagnetic environment (presence and distance to mobile communication base stations and Wi-Fi modems);
- elevation changes in terrain;
- height and topology of surrounding buildings;
- presence of unintentional noise sources.