



UAV Electronic Warfare: Common Equipment, Power Amplifier Applications, and Selection Guide

Common Equipment and Systems for UAV Electronic Warfare

UAV Electronic Warfare (UAV EW) refers to technologies that use electronic methods to interfere, suppress, or destroy drones and their control systems. Common equipment and systems include the following categories:

1. Electronic Jamming Devices

- **RF Jammers:** Emit high-power RF signals to disrupt communication links between drones and their control stations, causing them to lose control or be forced to land.
- **Navigation Jammers:** Target GPS, Beidou, and other satellite navigation signals, using spoofing or blocking to disorient drones.

2. Electronic Reconnaissance Devices

- **Signal Interception Systems:** Capture and analyze the communication signals of drones to extract control information and flight data.
- **Spectrum Monitoring Systems:** Monitor the frequency bands used by drones in real time to provide a basis for interference strategies.

3. Electronic Suppression Systems

- **Directed Energy Weapons:** High-power microwave systems that directly destroy the electronic components of drones.
- **Laser Systems:** Use high-energy lasers to damage the sensors or outer shells of drones.



4. Integrated Systems

Systems that combine reconnaissance, jamming, and suppression capabilities can implement multiple countermeasures against various types of drones.

Applications of Power Amplifier Modules in Electronic Warfare

Power amplifiers are core components of electronic warfare equipment, especially in RF jamming and directed energy weapons. They amplify low-power signals into high-power outputs, enabling broader coverage of target frequency bands or enhancing interference effects.

1. Applications in RF Jamming

- Power amplifiers amplify RF signals to achieve high-power, wide-range communication interference.
- The output power of the amplifier determines the effective range and intensity of the interference signal.

2. Applications in Navigation Jamming

- In GPS spoofing and blocking systems, power amplifiers amplify spoofing or noise signals to cover the target area.

3. Applications in Directed Energy Weapons

- Power amplifier modules drive high-power microwave signals, which are radiated through antennas to destroy the electronic systems of target drones.

4. Applications in Broadband Jamming

- Power amplifiers efficiently amplify broadband signals, allowing simultaneous interference across multiple frequency bands.



How to Select and Use Power Amplifiers

1. Key Parameters for Selecting Power Amplifiers

The selection of power amplifiers should align with the specific requirements of electronic warfare equipment, focusing on the following key parameters:

- **Frequency Range:** Must cover the operating bands of target communication or navigation signals. For instance, RF jamming typically requires frequencies ranging from tens of MHz to several GHz, while navigation jamming focuses on GPS frequencies (1.575 GHz).
- **Output Power:** Higher output power extends the effective range of interference signals. High-power amplifiers (e.g., 100 W to several kilowatts) are commonly used in directed energy weapons or long-range jamming.
- **Linearity:** High linearity reduces signal distortion, ensuring the accuracy and coverage of interference signals.
- **Efficiency and Heat Dissipation:** High-efficiency amplifiers reduce power consumption and heat generation, enabling longer operation.

2. Guidelines for Using Power Amplifiers

- **Input Signal Control:** Ensure the input signal amplitude stays within the amplifier's allowable range to prevent overdriving, which can cause distortion or damage.
- **Thermal Management:** High-power amplifiers generate significant heat during operation and require cooling systems (e.g., air or water cooling).



- **Protection Mechanisms:** Use amplifiers equipped with overload, overheating, and reflected power protection to extend their service life.
- **Regular Calibration:** Periodically calibrate the amplifier to ensure its power output and performance remain stable and reliable.

Common Frequency Bands and Power Outputs for Power Amplifiers

Power amplifiers are designed for different applications, and their frequency bands and power outputs vary depending on the use case. Common configurations include:

- **RF Amplifiers**

Frequency Range: 30 MHz – 6 GHz (or higher).

Output Power: 10 W – 1 kW.

Application: Communication interference and navigation blocking.

- **Microwave Amplifiers**

Frequency Range: 1 GHz – 40 GHz.

Output Power: 50 W – 500 W.

Application: High-frequency communication interference and directed energy weapons.

- **Broadband Amplifiers**

Frequency Range: 10 kHz – 6 GHz.

Output Power: 100 W – 1 kW.

Application: Multi-frequency interference.

- **Low-Frequency Amplifiers**

Frequency Range: DC – 10 MHz.

Output Power: 100 W – 500 W.

Application: Low-frequency signal interference.



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Conclusion

UAV electronic warfare is a crucial component of modern electronic combat, with commonly used devices including RF jammers, navigation jammers, and directed energy weapons. Power amplifiers play a key role in electronic warfare, and their selection and use should consider factors such as frequency range, output power, and efficiency. Proper planning and maintenance of power amplifiers not only improve the performance of countermeasure equipment but also ensure the stability and reliability of mission execution.