

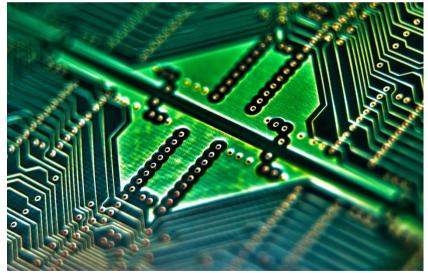


EW: a critical contest in the Information Age?

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EW for Information Advantage

EW impacts through all 4 lenses of Information Advantage

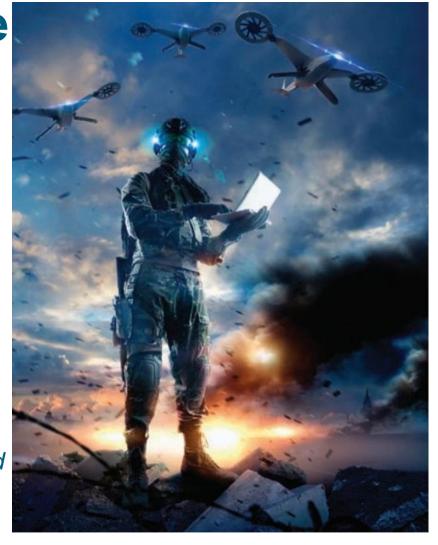
- enabler, resilience, denial and effector

EW is critical to

- decision making
- understanding
- adversary perception

Military will <u>not</u> dominate the EM spectrum, but must

- maintain freedom of manoeuvre
- achieve intelligent, adaptive management of the contested
 EM spectrum
- shift from defensive to proactive and offensive







What is the challenge?



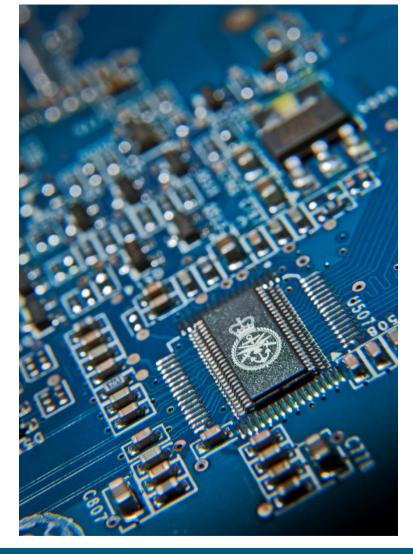
- Electromagnetic environment has changed
 - Pace of technology development has changed, e.g. software defined radios
 - Complexity through novel algorithms, e.g. Artificial Intelligence
 - Contested warfighting environment





Ambitious end-state

- UK Defence has a single coherent EM operating capability (CEMOC)
 - integrated with partners across government (PAG)
 - fully interoperable with coalition/NATO partners
 - capable of operating independently when necessary
- Convergence of technologies / capabilities
 - Sensing and Communications alongside EW
 - SDR enabled



Current status

 EW has had significant impact in Ukrainian and Syrian conflicts

 UK Defence is investing in both equipment programmes and S&T to maintain advantage











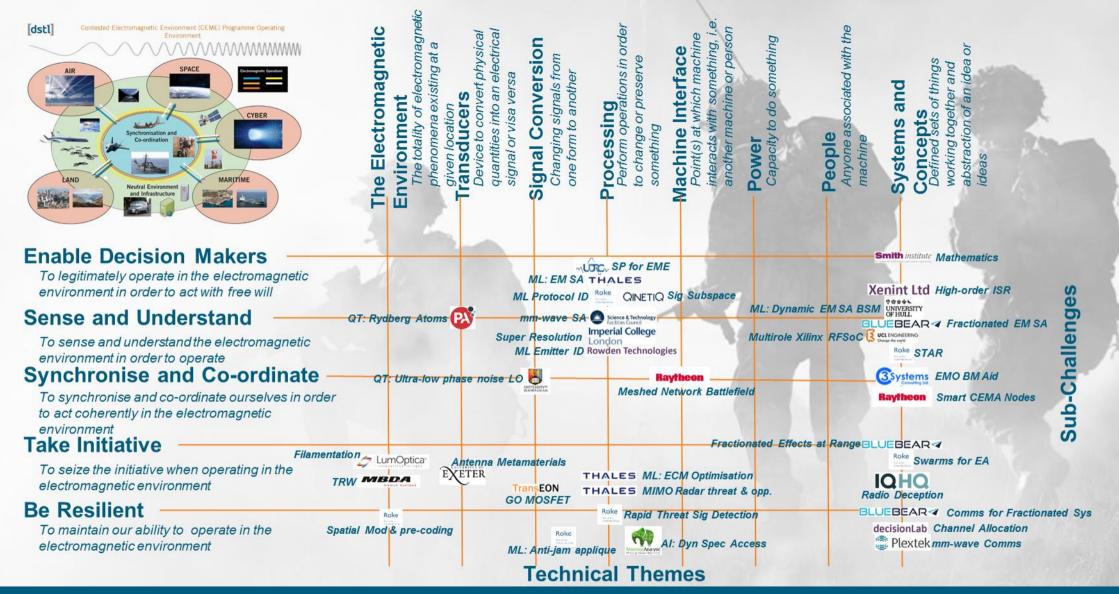
Contested EM Environment Programme

Vision 'S&T has changed the way defence operates in the contested electromagnetic environment and revitalised Electronic Warfare'











Ga₂O₃ MOSFETs for Next-Gen Jamming-Resistant Monolithic Microwave ICs

Development and manufacture of Gallium oxide, a semiconductor material with a bandgap greater than Silicon, Gallium nitride, and Silicon carbide.

High-quality oxide-semiconductor interface engineered using available atomic layer deposition techniques.

Will have a major impact in power electronics.

Much higher power signals in the mm-wave and below leading to increased attack vector options and greater resilience in communications.



Investigating Device Topologies



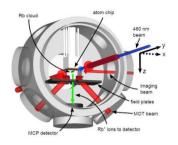


Quantum Technology: EM Sensing

Rydberg atoms are highly excited atoms that display extreme sensitivity to Radio Frequency (RF), microwave and TeraHertz (THz) radiation

Investigates the potential applications of Rydberg atoms in glass encased vapour cells for realising novel Electro-Magnetic (EM) sensors that may surpass capabilities of conventional EM sensors.

- Very wide band EM Surveillance receiver, with potentially low scattering and self-emission signatures;
- Near-undetectable, passive, low radar cross-section antenna receiver;
- Narrowband LPI communications receiver, that would be capable of selecting very narrow band signals embedded in wide-band noise;
- Non-invasive explosive detection using a field deployable THz sensor; and
- Hidden device detection and classification THz sensor with an imaging capability.



The theoretical performance of a Rydberg based RF sensor is at least an order of magnitude superior to that of standard RF sensing.







Summary

- New capabilities are being fielded now to maintain advantage
- Dstl is leading innovative EW capability development
- Join us on the journey, developing capabilities inc. people
 - Future Electromagnetic Environment Symposium 19-20 November



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