In the Flat Field

Russian Electronic Warfare during the War in Ukraine: April 2022 to the Present Day

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Agenda

- Sources and acknowledgements
- Electronic Warfare (EW) and the Russian Army
- Russian Army EW ORBAT
- Phase 1: Russian Army EW performance
- Phase 2: UAVs and ballistic missiles
- Phase 2: Tactical communications
- Phase 2: Kinetic vulnerabilities
- Recommendations and observations
- Conclusions

дуже тобі дякую!

- Ukrainian comrades
- UK MOD, NATO and US DOD
- Intelligence community
- Academia
- Defence industry COMINT Consulting!!
- Fellow Crows!

EW and the Russian Army

- "Jam a third, attrit a third and the final third shall fall"
- EW as integral to army as armour, infantry and artillery
- 15th April is EW day and a public holiday!!
- Russian Army has EW units at operational and tactical levels
- EW units deployed by SMF, air force, navy, SOF and NG

Russian Army EW ORBAT

Operational level:

4 x army independent EW brigades

• Tactical level:

15 x army EW companies, supported by

navy and airborne EW companies

Targets:

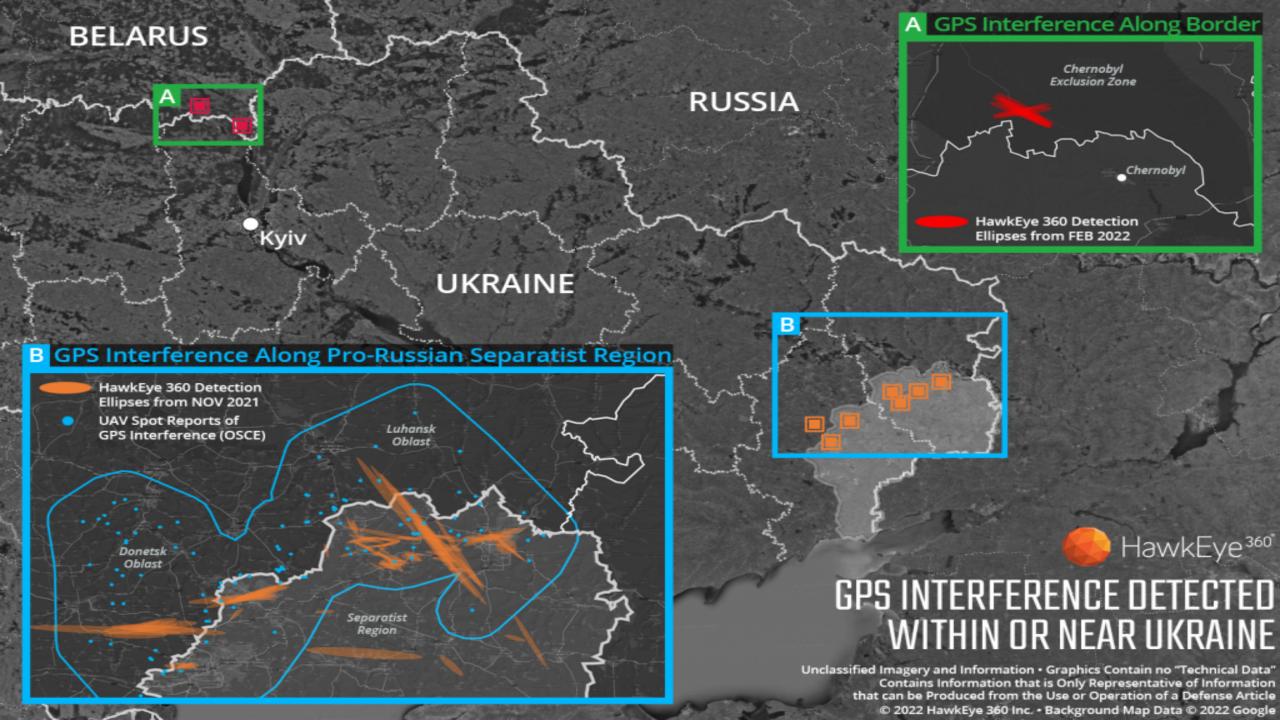
Civ/Mil HF, V/UHF comms. incl. SATCOM

GNSS

Radar

Phase 1: Russian Army EW Performance

- Communications
 - GSM largely functional
 - SINCGARS functional
 - Localised, tactical V/UHF jamming
- SATCOM
 - Sporadic disruption and jamming
 - Cyber attacks against Viasat and Starlink quickly remedied
 - Civilian satellite broadcasting largely unaffected
- GNSS
 - Small-scale GNSS disruption (Chernobyl and Donbass)
 - GNSS jamming reported in Baltic believed to be from Kaliningrad
 - Little initial effect on Ukrainian GNSS use as shown by use of UAVs
 - Little effect on M-Code GPS



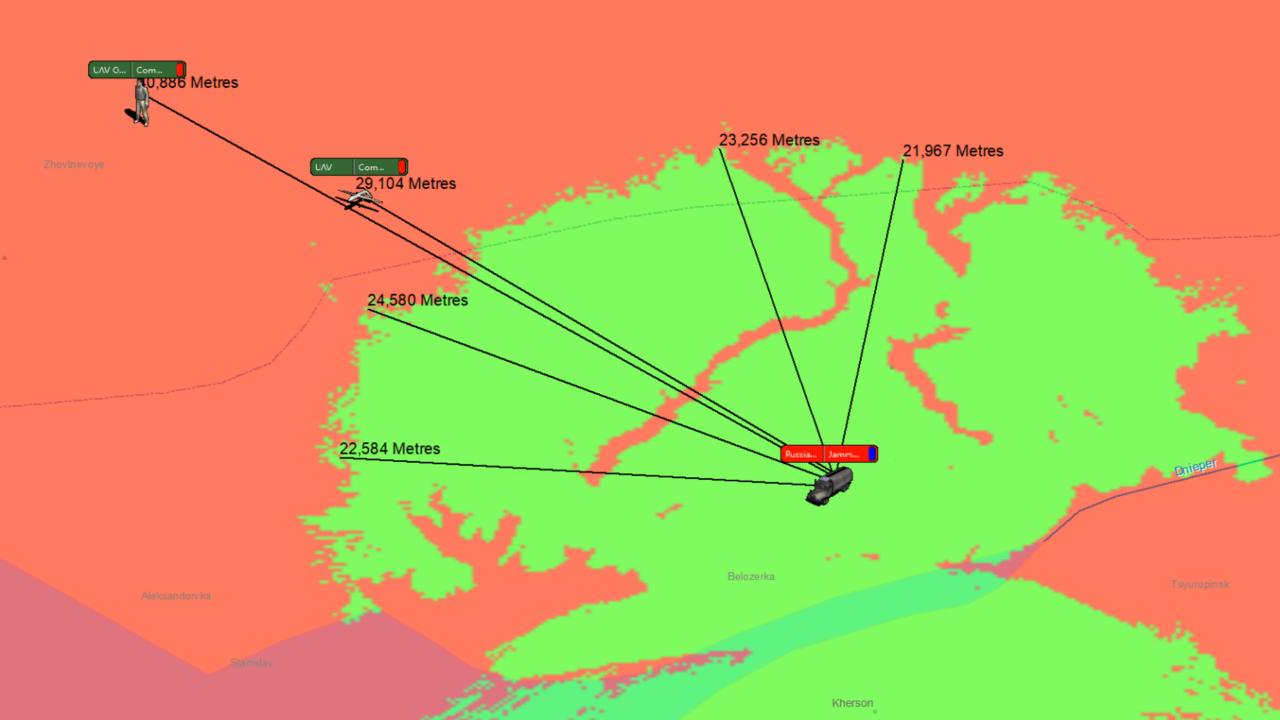
Phase 2: UAVs and ballistic missiles

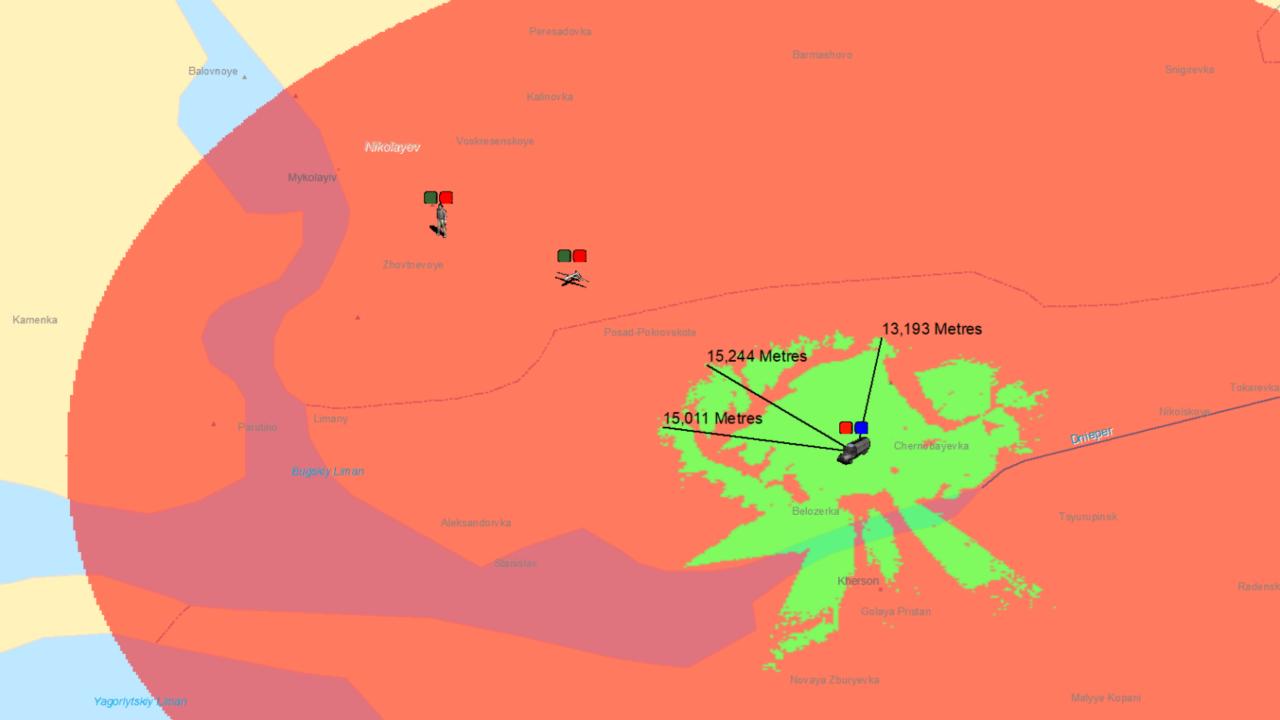
- Decoy use by 9K720 Iskander short-range ballistic missiles
- Shahed-136/Geran-2 UAVs rely on INS, does not emit
- Unencrypted and civilian GNSS highly vulnerable to jamming
- "If you don't have hardened GNSS you are dead." (UK MOD official)
- Current UAV survival rate of between three and four missions
- TB2 Bayraktar survival rate less
- CUAV 'dome' coverage ineffective
- Directional CUAV jamming more effective



Phase 2: Tactical communications

- Russian Army deploys ten EW systems for every 20km of front
- Effective against unsecured Ukrainian radio emissions
- Russian Army suffers significant electromagnetic fratricide
- Fratricide caused EW to reduce significantly after D+2
- Fratricide prevents EW to be used in conjunction with kinetic effects
- Russian Army EW used sequentially, reducing efficacy
- Equipment deficiencies: Repellent EW system "largely ineffective"
- Little effort against Ukrainian GSM network





Phase 2: Kinetic vulnerabilities

- Russian Army EW materiel losses
 - 10 destroyed
 - 1 damaged
 - 3 captured
 - 6% of circa 230 EW platforms deployed
- Russian Army EW casualties
 - Death
 - Injury
 - Desertion

Recommendations and observations

- Ukraine needs hardened GNSS and communications
- Ukraine needs directional CUAV jammers
- Russian EW materiel and personnel is a centre of gravity
- Russian electromagnetic fratricide is a centre of gravity
- Russian Army EW is down but not out!!!
- NATO and allied nations must not be complacent!!!

Conclusions

- "The tankmen had their comms jammed ... a messenger runs towards them under bullets to visually indicate the direction of their fire, there is no sense in that" (Anonymous Russian soldier)
- "Bit by bit, the Russians are losing control of the spectrum" (Senior UK MOD official)
- "A lot of Russian Army equipment is dead easy to spoof" (Senior UK MOD official)
- "It is not enough to survive in a contested spectrum, you need to be able to fight in it" (Ukraine CUAV expert)

