SCRIFT

satellite,

165-200 OlA/Band A-1, Bravo receiver (wide Pulsew).

1. In this frequency band, TAIL KING Radar are the major source of signals and widely displaced throughout the Soviet Union. These signals are so strong that side lobes may appear in the data. At present this is not confusing the analysis. So far the data indicates a heavy concentration on the Southern border. In some areas these radar seem to have supplanted certain of the S-Band early warning radar. To date no evidence of staggered pulsing has been present.

All the standard parameters of TAIL KING have been observed. At present these radar only appear in the Soviet Union

192	237	mc OlB	satell	Lite, (	Collecti	on band	B-1,	Bravo	receiv	ver (wi	de puls	es).
1.	The			which	n is one	of the	Missi	le det	ection	radar	of the	U.S.
has	been	apearing	gofter	n in th	ne data.	The p	rincip	al loc	ations	of the	se rada	r ar
in					All.	of the	usual	. chara	cterist	tics ha	ve been	
not	ed in	the data	a. PRI	f's of	12.5 an	d 25 pr	s have	been	observe	ed.		
2.	Some	intercep	ts of	other	radar i	n this	band a	ppear	to be i	friendl	y and a	re /
of	lesser	power.										

3. To date the Soviet Long Range, High-Power Radar postulated to probably be in this band have not appeared.

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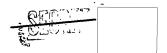
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320 to 390 mc OlA satellite, Collection band A-2, Receiver Charlie Wide pules.
1. of the BMEWS System in have been appearing
regularily in the dapa. The PRF of this radar is extremely stable at
pulses per second. Schn times average about 4 seconds. Burst structures
show evidence of pulse pairs with duration as long as 233 milliseconds.
2. No other signals have appeared in the data analyzed to date.
3. The signals in this band have not been observed in the Asia and the Far
East areas.
380 to 480 mc OlB satellite, B nd B-2, Receiver Charlie wide pulses.
1. So far the data analyzed has indicated no signals were present in this band.
510 to 610 mc. 01A satellite, Collection band A-3, Receiver Charlie Narrow pulses.
1. The has produced the most intercepts in this band.
Its distribution in the Soviet Satellite countries is rather wide. This radar
also appears in The scan rates vary
considerably from 14 seconds to 40 seconds per scan with a PRF in the vacinity
of 198 to 200 pulses per second.
2. "L"Band components are heard frequently in this band. Character-
istics solxbendensonamenamenamenamenamenamenamenamenamename
mining mi
are normal for this radar.
3. with the usual characteristics of 5.6 second scan rate with
widely varying PRF from 385 to 800 pps are intercepted widely/from
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4. are also present in this band. These radar are located						
in and exhibit most of the usual parameters for this equipment. PRF						
of 380 pps have been observed rather than the 500 pps listed in most references,						
carrying this radar's characteristics.						
570 to 710 mc. OlB staellite, Band B-3, Receiver Charlie Narrow pulses.						
1. Only a few are appearing in this frequency range, indicating						
that the majority of these radar are below khak the frequency cutoff of this						
band.						
2. Band components amd have not been observed in the						
data analyzed to date for this band.						
3. Numerous signals of new types are evident, particularily from the						
Some of these are undoubtedly friendly kook since their characteristics are						
common to many of the U.S. Radars.						
this of the other bird, 4. The partions of knew band which overlaps the next lower band/has not produced						
thus limiting the data for a large number of signals in common,/wmkhxmkmkh the mathamaticians working on the						
5. None of the data analyzed to date has shown any intercepts of the type prev-						
iously referred to as Soviet ABM Tupe.						

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2000 to 2750 md satellite, Band A-4, Receiverr Bravo, Narrow	
1. The density in this portion of the "S-Band" is considerably lo	wer than the
2600 to 3250 mc portion employed in the other satellite.	- ·
2. The mahority of the radar intercepted have been	of the ROCK
CAKE/BTONE CAKE types.	
3.	family have
appearing in the data from this band. These signals should provid	e the
principle targets for the evaluation of the	
4. No new radar types have been evident to date.	
0/00 1 0070 077 7 1 774	
2600 to 3250 mc OlB Satellite, Band B-4, Receiver Bravo, Narrow Pu	
1. The signal density in this band is considerably higher than that	t encountered
in June 196 $\mathcal{Q}$ on Dyno I. Counts as high as 15 radar illuminations i	per second have
been observed compared to 9 or 10 on Dyno I. Incidents have noted	from field ob-
servations that when missile range activity is taking place, signal	l densities in
this band are higher than normal	·
2. To date, due to high signal density, signal analysis has been ]	limited to manual
methods in this band.	
3.	
"S-Band" emitters are located throughout the #ntire Sino-Soviet Blo	
4. A unique S Band type radar has been intercepted fr	
01 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
with the following characteristics, PRE -340 pps, circular Scan Ra  5. Early Warning radar of the	
	dent in Large
numbers throughout the data.	
such as the Rock C ke/Stone Cake family are also	numerous.
These radars exhibit typical published characteristics.	
7. To date no n inidentified types have been evident VIA	s Soviet
radar have similar characteristics which makes accurate	NOW Y identification

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difficult.

8.	From field observations report s	ignals on one	frequency band	appear to be
PRF	locked with signals of another fr	requency band	such as might	be expected
fron	1	which would	be keyed in sy	yn <b>c</b> hronism from
a c	ommon modulator.	•		

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