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Table of Contents

PREFACE ........................................................................................................ iii

CHAPTER 1  INTRODUCTION ......................................................................... 1-1
    Importance of Communications ............................................................. 1-1
    Impact of Jamming on Communications ............................................. 1-1
    Electronic Warfare Support Measures Support to Jamming ............. 1-2
    Decision to Jam ..................................................................................... 1-2
    Employment of Jamming ................................................................... 1-3

CHAPTER 2  INTEGRATING JAMMING INTO COMBAT OPERATIONS ............. 2-1
    Focus on the Tactical Objective ......................................................... 2-2
    Place Enemy Units in Priority Order ................................................. 2-3

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*This field manual supersedes TC 34-41, 9 May 1986.
| Place Identified Systems and Functions in Priority Order | 2-4 |
| Identify Enemy Electronics Used to Control Weapons Systems and Threat Functions | 2-6 |
| Provide Technical Data | 2-8 |
| Compute Jamming Data and Task Assets | 2-9 |

**CHAPTER 3  PLANNING THE JAMMING OPERATION**

| Importance of Jamming | 3-1 |
| Planned Jamming | 3-1 |
| Electronic Masking | 3-3 |
| SOP Jamming | 3-4 |
| Surgical Versus Signal Initiated Jamming | 3-4 |
| High Powered Communications | 3-5 |
| Functions of Mission Planning | 3-5 |
| Understanding Jamming | 3-7 |

**CHAPTER 4  TRAINING**

| Resident Training | 4-1 |
| In-Unit Training | 4-1 |

**APPENDIX  JAMMING CALCULATIONS**

| Glossary | Glossary-1 |
| References | References-1 |
| Index | Index-1 |
Preface

This manual explains how to employ the effective jamming techniques referenced in FM 34-1. Instructions are presented to the mission planner for calculating the minimum jammer power output requirements and the maximum distance a jammer can be placed from a target receiver based upon the jammer’s power output. This information can be found by using the electronic warfare jamming calculator (appendix). Doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures in this field manual are intended for commanders and their staffs, division tactical operation centers, technical control and analysis elements (TCAEs), mission management personnel, and other personnel who plan or conduct jamming operations. This publication applies equally to active Army and Reserve Components.

The proponent of this publication is Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 directly to the Commander, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens (USAISD), ATTN: ATSI-ETD-PD, Fort Devens, MA 01433-6301.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.
Regardless of the terminology, most scholars would agree that communications involve at least four basic elements: transmitter, message, medium, and receiver. Communications occur when the receiver understands the idea sent by the transmitter well enough to provide some form of feedback. This publication approaches those communications that must rely on the electromagnetic spectrum as a medium to convey messages. It focuses on the disruption of the listener's ability to receive.

**IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS**

The execution of the AirLand Battle Doctrine requires the skillful use of resources, target acquisition, and strike capability. To do this, a timely and responsive working relationship must exist between the respective combat forces. Reliable communications are needed to achieve this goal. The lack of communications can affect the outcome of any battle.

**IMPACT OF JAMMING ON COMMUNICATIONS**

Jamming is an electronic countermeasures (ECM) technique which supports intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) doctrine. IEW doctrine directs that jamming be integrated into various phases of combat operations. Jamming degrades communications by reducing or denying the enemy's ability to pass key information at critical times and can cause enemy operators to become irritated, confused, or misled during offensive, defensive, or retrograde operations. When applied successfully, jamming can contribute to the failure of those actions which depend on communications using the electromagnetic spectrum. For example, an enemy fire direction
net must communicate in order to function. Proper jamming can force the net to change frequencies, reestablish communications, increase power output, or switch to a less reliable means of communications.

**ELECTRONIC WARFARE SUPPORT MEASURES SUPPORT TO JAMMING**

Electronic warfare support measures are the primary source of information used to identify and develop jamming targets. The primary function of electronic warfare support measures is to gather information on the enemy’s electronic systems. Electronic warfare support measures information can be passed directly to our analytical systems where it is correlated with data collected from multiple sources and used to determine the enemy’s locations and intentions. From listening to the enemy’s transmissions, we gain significant information about his electronic systems. Some of this information is used to direct our actions to reduce his combat effectiveness by interfering with his electronic systems. Further, it assists us to identify enemy targets and position our equipment to best disrupt or deny the enemy’s use of his systems. The techniques employed to deny the enemy’s use of his electronic systems area part of ECM called jamming. Jamming is the action taken to reduce or deny the enemy’s effective use of his electronic systems.

Indiscriminate jamming wastes resources, could impede friendly communications, or could attract artillery fire. Consequently, jamming operators need to know exactly who, what frequency, and when to jam. To obtain this information, mission planners require data supplied through electronic warfare support measures. We listen to and locate enemy emitters to gain this information; not only to correlate it with other data for intelligence production, but to identify data needed to deny the enemy the use of his electronic systems. Electronic warfare support measures also provide technical data on the enemy’s ability to jam friendly electronic systems. This information enables us to conduct protective measures to ensure our continued use of friendly electronic systems.

**DECISION TO JAM**

The commander’s decision to use jamming is influenced by several factors. The key factor is timing. Intercepting, direction finding (DF), and jamming cannot be conducted simultaneously against the same targeted communications link. The identifiable electronic signature created by jamming signals readily exposes friendly jammer locations. The tactical commander should treat ECM assets the same as artillery assets, because ECM mission results on communications can be as devastating as artillery on personnel and equipment. ECM assets are deployed to support committed units based on their mission priority, the capabilities of available systems, and potential enemy actions. In the planning phase, thoughts should reflect the relative scarcity of ECM assets, their limitations, and their transient effects. The commander must balance the negative aspects of jamming operations against the positive tactical advantages of disrupting enemy communications.

Jamming, when integrated into combat operations, must support the commander’s battle plan. IEW doctrine dictates that commanders will integrate jamming with fire support and
maneuver forces to disrupt and confuse enemy forces during offensive, defensive, or retrograde operations.

The commander’s decision to employ jamming is carried out by military intelligence (MI) units and should be coordinated with the fire support element and integrated into the commander’s fire support plan. These MI units detect, identify, and locate enemy communications nets and intercept their traffic to provide the commander with intelligence. The commander uses this intelligence to decide when and where to employ jamming in his concept of the operation. The MI units also direct ECM against enemy communications, jamming those based on the commander’s decision. This capability to locate the enemy, to intercept the enemy’s messages, and to hamper the enemy’s operations at critical periods contributes directly and indirectly to the effectiveness of the friendly commander’s concept of the operation.

Enemy nets, which routinely pass information of intelligence value, should be identified and monitored. Other nets, such as those having a high tactical value to the enemy but little or no intelligence value to friendly forces, could be attacked with jammers or fire support depending on the tactical situation. Enemy secure communications may also be jammed with the intention of drawing the enemy into clear voice communications, thus allowing interception and further identification. Enemy jammers should be located, reported, and destroyed based on the demands of the tactical operation. Guidance for jamming, destroying, or exploiting enemy electronic emitters should be reviewed before each tactical operation. Additionally, the TABOO, RESTRICTED, and GUARDED frequency lists must be reviewed prior to the execution of all jamming missions (see FM 34-40).

Jamming should interrupt or disrupt the enemy’s communication at decisive moments in the battle, for example, when key information needs to be passed or new instructions are required. Jamming may be effective for only the short periods that the enemy needs to take evasive action or to execute countermeasures. Jammers need to be used judiciously and moved often to avoid their destruction.

Jammers support other combat actions by—
- Disrupting key command and control nets, thus slowing or disorganizing the enemy in critical situations.
- Denying the enemy the ability to react to changes on the battlefield.
- Reducing the effectiveness of enemy fire support and air control nets.

EMPLOYMENT OF JAMMING

There are three steps in employing jamming: The first step concerns information collection and target acquisition. The second step involves planning the jamming mission. The third step is the execution of the jamming mission. This sequence is also called the decide, detect, and deliver method.

The field commander is confronted with an enemy electronic array that comprises thousands of emitters and hundreds of communication nets. Collectively this emitter density is meaningless unless the emitters are sorted by—
- Function.
- Position in a net.
- Position on the battlefield.
- Ability to affect the combat plan.

Once the enemy emitter has been identified and located, this information flows to a coordination center where an interface occurs between
intelligence and operations. Based on this information the commander provides the guidance on whether to jam, destroy, deceive, or intercept for intelligence. As often as possible, this decision must be a part of the initial planning and coordination. When the decision is to intercept for intelligence purposes, it must be continually reevaluated to determine whether to continue collecting, to initiate jamming, or to destroy. The commander provides the guidance to the TCAE or the staff to identify certain nets that have a high tactical value to the enemy, but minimal or no intelligence value to friendly forces.

Enemy command nets of units in contact, fire direction nets, and enemy target acquisition systems usually meet this criterion. As these nets are identified and located, they are jammed or destroyed in accordance with the commander’s attack guidance.

Jamming must complement the concept of operation. Jamming provides the commander with time to reactor time to change his estimate to gain the tactical advantage. To maintain this tactical advantage, jamming would best be used against priority targets and with careful timing to achieve the desired tactical results.
Integrating Jamming Into Combat Operations

The objective of jamming is to disrupt the enemy’s effective use of his combat forces by reducing the effectiveness of his communications. The function of jamming is to disrupt or deny the enemy the reception of his electromagnetic signals radiating from his radio transmitters. Jamming can be subtle and difficult to detect, or it can be overt and obvious when mission requirements arise which override survivability. Jamming integration is explained in a step-by-step process (Table 2-1), which is based on the following war-game scenario:

The mechanized division’s commander directs the G3 to plan an operation to seize Hill 322. Intelligence reports indicate elements of the enemy’s 231st Motorized Rifle Regiment are active in this area. The G3, in coordination with the G2, tasks the collection management and dissemination section to determine the enemy unit’s location. The operation plan requires the division to attack through the regimental area. The 2d Brigade will lead the main attack and the 1st Brigade will conduct a supporting attack.

Table 2-1. Six steps of jamming integration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>ACTION OFFICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FOCUS ON THE TACTICAL OBJECTIVE.</td>
<td>COMMANDER, G2, AND G3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PLACE ENEMY UNITS IN PRIORITY ORDER.</td>
<td>G2 AND G3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PLACE IDENTIFIED SYSTEMS AND FUNCTIONS IN A PRIORITY ORDER.</td>
<td>G2 AND G3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IDENTIFY ENEMY ELECTRONICS USED TO CONTROL WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND THREAT FUNCTIONS.</td>
<td>EWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PROVIDE TECHNICAL DATA.</td>
<td>TCAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>COMPUTE JAMMING DATA AND TASK ASSETS.</td>
<td>TCAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first three steps are always accomplished by close coordination between the G2 and G3. These actions are never formally labeled, except as a part of a mental war-gaming of a sequence of actions and counteractions. These three steps are a form of tactical threat analysis, which identifies potential threats posed by enemy maneuver or weapon systems. Identified potential threats are then placed in priority order for jamming. The second three steps involve the technical considerations for jamming.

**FOCUS ON THE TACTICAL OBJECTIVE**

In step 1 (Figure 2-1), the G3 is acting for the commander. The G3 provides the same focus for integrating jamming as he would for integrating any other division weapon system. In the electronic warfare annex of the operation order, the G3 directs that priority jamming support be provided to the 2d Brigade. This, in effect, focuses the jamming support on a specific unit or operation and establishes the guidelines for integrating jamming into the combat operation. Until this is done, jamming support cannot be integrated into the combat operation.

The initial guidance provided by the G3 makes planning and coordinating easier for the mission managers. An artillery unit cannot furnish integrated support until it receives the necessary data on where and when to fire. Likewise, jamming cannot support combat operations effectively until it is focused on the threat confronting our forces.

![Figure 2-1. Focus on the tactical objective.](image-url)
This initial focusing step narrows the area of concentration. It also identifies any conflicts among jamming, intelligence collection, and friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. This conflict resolution involves the G2, G3, signal officer, and MI assets to perform the overall assessment of the target and friendly force's use of the electromagnetic spectrum. If jamming is integrated into the operation, the signal officer may have to realign the signal operation instructions.

PLACE ENEMY UNITS IN PRIORITY ORDER

In step 2 (Figure 2-2), the G2 and G3 consider the enemy units that could prevent the accomplishment of the division's mission. These units are placed in a priority order for jamming, based on their potential threat to the mission. (In combat, priorities are normally situation dependent.)

Figure 2-2. Priority order for jamming enemy units.
PLACE IDENTIFIED SYSTEMS AND FUNCTIONS IN PRIORITY ORDER

In step 3 (Figure 2-3), the G2 and G3 identify the various weapons systems and threat functions available to the units listed in step 2. These weapons systems and threat functions are then placed in priority order on the basis of the greatest danger to the attacking friendly force. The second and third steps are constrained to fit into the specific guidelines as directed by the G3 (in step 1). The further the mission progresses on the battlefield, the more specific the direction becomes.

**Enemy Reconnaissance**

In step 2, we circled enemy units in priority order (1 through 4) on the basis of their potential threat to the tactical operation. Listed near each unit (also in priority order, as shown in Figure 2-2) are weapon systems and threat functions which impose the greatest threat to the attack. The greatest threat imposed by the priority one unit is the enemy’s reconnaissance elements. This is expected since reconnaissance elements tip-off other forces and weapon systems. If we successfully jam the reception of their reports, we can delay their reporting of the 2d Brigade’s point of attack. The jamming will, in turn, delay the enemy’s reaction time against our attacking force.

---

Figure 2-3. Identify and place enemy weapons systems and threat functions in priority order.
**Enemy Antitank Guided Missile Control Nets**

The next threat under the priority one unit is the enemy's antitank guided missile control nets. The enemy will eventually detect our attacking force and will begin to target our key elements. Key elements include personnel, weapons systems, tanks, and armored personnel carriers. Jamming the communications controlling the antitank guided missiles reduces the effective coordination and movement of their weapons systems.

**Artillery Threat**

The artillery threat is listed in the third priority. Therefore, we jam their fire request and fire direction net between the command and observation post (COP) and the firing battalions. The division commander may also want the artillery threat destroyed. In that case, the electronic warfare support measures assets can be used to locate these targets for our own artillery or close air support.

**Maneuver**

Maneuver is listed fourth since this particular enemy unit appears to be in a defensive position.

**Enemy Electronic Warfare Threat**

The enemy electronic warfare threat, especially jammers, is listed next. We can get to this point of attack without an overdependence on our radios. Since we have just started the attack, all of the unexpected events which complicate preplanned coordination have not begun. As we continue to attack, our radios become increasingly important. To ensure our continued use of these radios, we must use our DF assets to locate enemy jammers. Once located, these jammers must be destroyed by friendly artillery or close air support (Figure 2-4).
Close Air Support Threat
The close air support threat is listed next to last because the enemy normally will not react until our point of attack has been established. As the attack continues, the close air support threat becomes more important and must be given a higher priority.

Air Defense Artillery Threat
The air defense artillery threat is listed last only because our attack may not require air assets. It is listed to alert the electronic warfare support measures assets concerned with locating enemy radars in the combat zone. If our attack stalls, we can use close air support to regain the momentum. Close air support can attack enemy radars located by electronic warfare support measures, while our jammers attack their communications.

The priority two unit has only four threats identified. This is done, primarily, to show them as possible targets of opportunity since that unit should be preoccupied with the 1st Brigade’s supporting attack. The threats imposed by this enemy unit are also placed in priority order since the enemy unit could target our armor or maneuver against the flank of the 2d Brigade’s attack.

Priority three is outside the zone of influence, but as we advance, so will our zone of influence. This enemy unit could maneuver against us, attempt a limited counterattack, or direct artillery against our advance. The electronic warfare and air defense artillery threats gain more importance as our advance progresses.

These first three steps are always accomplished by close coordination with the G2 and G3. As previously stated, we have never really labeled these actions other than as a part of the mental war-gaming of a sequence of actions and counteractions. These three steps identify the potential threat from enemy maneuver or weapon systems. Identified potential threats are then prioritized, jammed, or attacked by fire.

IDENTIFY ENEMY ELECTRONICS USED TO CONTROL WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND THREAT FUNCTIONS
The initial jamming mission planning begins with step 4. It is the transition point between tactical and technical jamming considerations. We must now identify those enemy electronics used to control the weapons systems and threat functions of greatest concern. We can do that by answering two questions. What communications systems are associated with each threat function? And, what technical and operational characteristics are known about these systems? We already know about the enemy’s electronic systems in general. We know some systems can use the same radios. We know jamming can be more effective against some threats than against others. We also know that jamming alone will not totally defeat the enemy. At this point, we progress with the planning phase just as we would for constructing a schedule of fires, except that we are putting jamming on the target, not artillery fire.

The electronic warfare section (EWS) searches its electronic order of battle files. The search is for enemy communications systems serving each weapon system and threat function. The EWS concludes that the 231st Motorized Rifle Regiment’s reconnaissance element uses a very high frequency (VHF) frequency modulated (FM) radio. This radio has a maximum power output of 20 watts. The EWS also determines that the net control station will receive the initial reports of our point of attack. The net control station is located about 8 kilometers (km) to the rear of the
231st Reconnaissance Battalion. The EWS also knows that the enemy target acquisition batteries are deployed in our zone of attack. These batteries use battlefield surveillance radars to detect moving targets. The EWS further resolves that a target acquisition battery uses VHF FM radio to report information. The EWS continues through the enemy electronic order of battle inventory, identifying any additional data useful to the TCAE or other operational elements. Steps 1, 2, and 3 must be completed before step 4 (Figure 2-5).

**STEP 4**

![Diagram](image)

231st RECON BN

- VHF FM RADIO
- 20 WATTS
- 25 kHz BW
- LPA ANTENNA
- 8 km DISTANCE TO NCS

231st TA BTRY

- GSR
- VHF RADIO

311th BN

- VHF FM RADIO

Figure 2-5. Identify enemy electronics used to control weapons systems and threat functions.
Provide Technical Data

In step 5 (Figure 2-6), technical data is provided to the TCAE. This requires detailed coordination with the EWS. The TCAE provides jamming mission planning to the MI battalion’s S3 based on the initial planning by the G2 and G3 as well as input from the EWS. The TCAE lists the targets from the electronic warfare annex in priority order and then enters technical and operational characteristics for each target. The following information on each enemy target is entered:

- Unit.
- Frequency.
- Call signs.
- Power.
- Antenna type.
- Antenna height.
- Link distance.
- Enemy transmitter location.
- Enemy transmitter location elevation.
- Target receiver location.
- Target receiver location elevation.

### Step 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>FREQ</th>
<th>C/S</th>
<th>PWR</th>
<th>ANT TYPE</th>
<th>ANTI</th>
<th>LINK DIST</th>
<th>ET LOC</th>
<th>ET LOC ELEV</th>
<th>TR LOC</th>
<th>TR LOC ELEV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>231ST RECON</td>
<td>44.25</td>
<td>AK17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>WHIP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 km</td>
<td>AT245976</td>
<td>321m</td>
<td>AT435968</td>
<td>348m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231ST TGT ACQ BTRY</td>
<td>40.50</td>
<td>TK12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>WHIP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12 km</td>
<td>AT765213</td>
<td>250m</td>
<td>AT976217</td>
<td>295m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231ST</td>
<td>26.25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16 km</td>
<td>AT211283</td>
<td>225m</td>
<td>AT470531</td>
<td>325m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2-6. Provide technical data.
COMPUTE JAMMING DATA AND TASK ASSETS

In step 6 (Figure 2-7), the TCAE uses the technical data listed in step 5 to compute the minimum jammer power output required for jamming to be effective. This means that the jammer must be capable of producing at least this amount of power output for the jamming mission to be effective. The same data can also be used to compute the maximum distance the jammer location can be located from the target receiver location based on the jammer's maximum power output. This same information, plus target priorities and jamming on-off times, are a part of the multiple asset tasking message sent to the jamming assets.

The jamming computations are further refined by successive planning and directing by the TCAE personnel (Figure 2-8, page 2-10). The TCAE's efforts conform to the requirements initially provided by the G3.

In steps 5 and 6, we have entered some of the data available from the enemy electronic order of battle. For example, in step 5, we indicated that the radio station associated with the first priority target (the 231st Reconnaissance Battalion) transmits on 44.25 megahertz. The alternate frequency is unknown. This radio station uses the call sign AK17. Its transmitter radiates 20 watts of power with a 25 kilohertz bandwidth from a vertically polarized whip antenna. The whip antenna is omnidirectional. The TCAE has calculated that 100 watts of power are needed to jam the target receiver from coordinates...
EZ341795 (Hill 345). This calculation was made using the Electronic Warfare Jamming Calculator, GTA 30-6-5 (see appendix). The various zones are calculated based on different jammer outputs using the GTA 30-6-5.

In step 6, we calculated that the jammer would have to be on Hill 345 in Zone B to be effective. Figure 2-9 shows that the battlefield has been cross-referenced and assigned zones for locating the jamming teams.

Assigning zones also provides greater flexibility to the jamming teams and permits them to adapt to local conditions and restrictions. In the remarks block of Figure 2-7, we identified the ON-OFF control frequency. This frequency must be monitored by the jamming teams to facilitate positive control so jammers can be turned on and off for careful synchronization with other battlefield systems (for example, artillery preparatory fire, a diversion, or a deception operation) or if unexpected problems arise (for example, jamming a frequency used by a medical evacuation helicopter).

We have discussed the sequence of actions required by several different echelons when integrating jamming into combat operations. It is important to understand the relationships that take place among the tacticians (as the managers), technicians, and operating elements. The G3 or S3 implements the commander’s guidance by integrating jamming with the rest of the battle plan.
Figure 2-9. Jammer positions.
Planning the Jamming Operation

An artillery commander’s fire control element performs many geometric calculations prior to executing a fire mission. These calculations are necessary to bring steel effectively on the target. The jamming mission planner must also perform geometric calculations to bring fire effectively on the target receiver through electromagnetic energy (electromagnetic steel).

**IMPORTANCE OF JAMMING**

The jamming mission planner determines the minimum jammer power output required to jam the target receiver effectively. When an excess amount of jamming power is radiated into the air, it is easier for the enemy’s DF equipment to intercept and locate the friendly jammer. For the jamming team to accomplish its mission, the mission planner must determine the distance between the jamming team’s location and the target receiver’s location. A proposed jamming mission must be carefully evaluated to determine the proper deployment of the jamming team. Distances between the enemy transmitter location and the target receiver location, and between the friendly jammer location and the target receiver location, are two of the critical considerations for jamming team placement. Each jamming team deployment is different. Therefore, constant evaluation of proposed jamming targets is necessary. Terrain is important because line of sight (LOS) is necessary between the jammer’s location and the target receiver’s location. The enemy can be expected to use terrain to gain an advantage. The type of jammer to be employed is another consideration because some jamming systems have a different power output than others.

**PLANNED JAMMING**

Planned jamming requires the greatest amount of detail; for example, identifying the unit, the location, and the time window for the mission. It must be totally synchronized with fire support and maneuver to achieve maximum results. Planned jamming missions can engage a target
simultaneously with fire, or singularly engage lower priority targets simultaneously with fire on higher priority targets. The electronic warfare tasking list (EWTL) can and should list specific targets and times to guide jamming so all targets, regardless of the jamming method used, can be specified in the EWTL. Planned jamming missions could be integrated with fire missions using a field artillery target list work sheet and a scheduling work sheet (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). A planned mission can be used in a direct offensive, a supporting offensive, or a deceptive role. In the direct offensive role, the mission would be targeted against the unit being attacked. A supporting offensive role would consist of jamming those enemy units capable of reinforcing their point of attack. A deceptive jamming mission can consist of jamming against one enemy unit prior to attacking a different enemy unit. The type of role or mission chosen depends on the tactical situation, the degree of knowledge of the enemy situation, the availability of assets, and the objective of the tactical mission. Planned missions can be further divided into scheduled and on-call missions.

Scheduled Mission
The scheduled mission, on a completed scheduling work sheet, depicts the enemy’s unit, target location, and time that jamming is to be conducted. The time of the jamming mission is synchronized with the time of the fire mission to provide the greatest degree of support to the maneuver unit.

---

**TARGET LIST WORK SHEET**

For use of this form, see FM 6-20; the proponent agency is TRADOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No</th>
<th>Target No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Altitude</th>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Source/Accuracy</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 3-1. Artillery target list work sheet.*

---

**SCHEDULING WORK SHEET**

EX A M P L E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>ESM</th>
<th>TIME WINDOW</th>
<th>TARGET UNIT</th>
<th>TARGET LOCATION</th>
<th>TARGET ACTIVITY</th>
<th>CONTROL MECHANISM</th>
<th>FEEDBACK/COORDINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Figure 3-2. Scheduling work sheet.*
**On-Call Jamming**

On-call jamming is dependent upon the unit and location; however, time cannot be ascertained because it is situationally dependent. Therefore, on-call jamming missions lend themselves to targeting reinforcing or second echelon units.

On-call jamming missions should be incorporated as necessary into the master fire support (targeting) plan and the fire support execution matrix. Communications interfaces must be adequate to be able to execute the on-call mission at the appropriate time.

**ELECTRONIC MASKING**

Electronic masking, often called screen jamming, is also a planned mission. The purpose of electronic masking is to protect or mask friendly communications by denying the enemy the ability to intercept and locate them. Electronic masking is used when mission requirements necessitate the immediate transmission of critical information, and there is no other way to convey the information. Just as offensive jamming captures the receiver of the enemy, electronic masking captures enemy intercept and DF systems by jamming on the friendly frequency using directional antennas close to the forward line of own troops (FLOT). Electronic masking can best be used to mask the radio signals of friendly reinforcements being moved on line, thus preventing enemy signals intelligence from determining the disposition of the reinforcing unit. Figure 3-3 depicts an electronic masking operation. The enemy's ability to locate a jammer accurately through direction finding is reduced by using two or more jammers for an electronic masking operation.

![Figure 3-3. Electronic masking operation.](image)
SOP JAMMING

Standing operating procedures (SOP) jamming means allowing the jamming operator to jam targets upon recognition. The SOP jamming technique is used when it is impossible to compute the jamming-to-signal ratio for effective jamming. The SOP jamming technique requires that the jammer’s maximum power output must be used to ensure mission effectiveness; therefore, the jammer’s power output cannot be reduced during SOP jamming. In certain situations, even the least amount of power reduction could render the jamming ineffective. Our jamming operations must be able to ensure success when the decision to jam is made. SOP jamming has the following disadvantages, which should be considered prior to its implementation:

- It does not allow for step-by-step coordination with frequency managers, intelligence collectors, or friendly forces in the jamming mission area of operations.
- The operator will not know if the jamming equipment location is close enough for the jamming signal to overcome the enemy transmitter signal at the target (enemy) receiver’s location, without prior planning.
- Uncontrolled, high-powered jammers can have a disastrous effect on unwarned and unprepared friendly communications.
- Maximum jammer power output means maximum electronic visibility and vulnerability to the enemy electronic warfare forces, which could result in the destruction of the friendly jamming asset.

The two methods for employing the SOP jamming technique are called jam upon recognition and targets of opportunity.

In the jam upon recognition method, the operator is tasked to search for enemy targets. As soon as the target is identified, it is jammed. The operator is not tasked to jam specific targets at specific times. Under emergency conditions there is no time to plan and coordinate the jamming effort.

The targets of opportunity method is used against specific enemy units placed in priority. This method occurs after the targeting process is completed. The G3 or S3 organizes specific enemy targets in a priority order based on the input from the EWS and the fire support coordinator. The TCAE’s ECM planning section determines when to jam each target based on the distinguishing traits of the target’s communications. Each communications jamming team receives the SOP target jamming list. The list contains target call signs, type of traffic, and frequencies. The communications jamming teams are authorized to jam each target according to the instructions on the SOP target jamming list.

The SOP jamming schedule is neither time nor location oriented. Jamming can be performed as jam upon recognition based on tasking requirements and target activity or targets of opportunity, which requires no tasking and is based solely on target activity. Remember, the jammer’s maximum power output is used, and commanders must be made aware of the disadvantages of SOP jamming.

SURGICAL VERSUS SIGNAL INITIATED JAMMING

Planned, on-call, and SOP jamming are the forms of jamming referred to as surgical jamming. The surgical jamming technique interrupts the target signal using a continuous wave jamming signal which makes it difficult for the enemy operator to know if he is being jammed. Signal initiated jamming (SIJ) is the jamming of frequencies programmed into the jammer and
they are automatically jammed as they become active. As a result, a communications check could be jammed and tip off the jamming effort. SIJ increases the chance of fratricide, since the programmed frequency would be jammed regardless of whether it is friendly or enemy. In addition, SIJ bypasses the decision process to jam or listen. SIJ is effective only when the operator can verify that the transmission should be jammed. Surgical jamming is the most effective and is desired over SIJ. Also, the jammer’s maximum power output is very important to the success of surgical jamming, when the jamming-to-signal ratio cannot be computed.

**HIGH POWERED COMMUNICATIONS**

High powered communications consist of using the jammer as the communications equipment to increase the power output for friendly communications. At critical points of the battle, when communications are mandatory, high powered communications will overcome either natural (static) or intentional (enemy ECM) interference.

**FUNCTIONS OF MISSION PLANNING**

Planning the jamming mission in response to specific tactical operations consists of many functions. These functions include—

- Target isolation.
- Resource selection.
- Mission analysis.
- Effective jamming.
- Terrain analysis.

**Target Isolation**

Upon receipt of a jamming mission requirement, the jamming mission planner obtains target data by searching the enemy electronic order of battle, electronic warfare support measures, and other files. As information on the potential target is checked, frequency parameters are reviewed to determine if they conflict with restricted frequencies. Conflicts are identified and reported to the command establishing the restriction, who is responsible for resolving the conflicts. Unresolved restrictions are noted and added to the target files as restricted frequencies until they are resolved.

**Resource Selection**

The next step is to compare the jamming mission with available resources. Information on the type, number, location, and status of friendly jammers is required to effectively assign the mission. The multiple asset status report provides the status of the major assets to the asset manager. Jamming mission requirements that cannot be satisfied by organic direct support capabilities require support from a higher echelon.

**Mission Analysis**

The mission planner conducts a detailed analysis of the actual target network based on his geometric calculations, which indicates that the mission has a high probability of success. Analysis isolates the expected pattern of activity and structure for the various jamming operation phases being planned and establishes the engagement methods and timing for maximum target degradation. The multiple asset effectiveness report provides mission effectiveness data from the jammer to the asset mission manager.
The type and number of jamming resources required are examined to ensure that those selected are capable of accomplishing the planned mission. If required, any additional jamming resources needed are identified and requested from the supporting MI unit, Coordination, logistics, and communication problems are identified and procedures for their resolution are established. The multiple asset tasking message is then prepared and passed to the appropriate jamming team.

**Effective Jamming**

If the jamming-to-signal ratio for FM signals is large enough (or larger), jamming will be effective. If the jamming-to-signal ratio is too small, then jamming will not be effective (see jamming formulas in the appendix). Effective jamming disrupts, delays, or prevents the effective use of communications by the enemy. The jammer should, ideally, radiate only the amount of power output necessary (minimum jammer power output required) to interfere with the reception of the enemy transmitter signal in the target receiver. Jamming is most effective when it interferes with the enemy's communications without disclosing its presence. The jammer's power output must electronically **capture** the target receiver (Figure 3-4). **Capture** occurs when the strength of the friendly jammer's signal is stronger than the enemy transmitter's signal in the target receiver. In this situation, the frequency modulated receiver will be **captured** by the friendly jamming signal causing the target receiver to **reject** the weaker enemy transmitter signal.

![Figure 3-4. Capturing the targeted receiver system.](image)
Terrain Analysis

An analysis of the terrain features between the jammers’ location and friendly units is necessary to prevent inadvertent jamming of friendly communications. Jamming sites should be located where they can take advantage of any terrain features that could reduce or block the jamming frequency from interfering with friendly communications.

UNDERSTANDING JAMMING

To understand jamming, consider the following situation:

The operation plan identifies the enemy’s COP and the associated communications as priority targets for jamming. The COP has located our battalion task force (BTF) and is passing this information to the advance guard battalion (AGB) (Figure 3-5). There is no interference with their communications. The AGB operator is able to hear and copy all of the COP’s transmissions.

Figure 3-5. The advance guard battalion.
Identifying the Target
Intercept positions have identified the COP and AGB frequency and intercepted the link’s transmissions. DF operations provided a general location for both stations. The emitter locations are given to the TCAE, where the jamming mission is planned. The mission planner determines the minimum jammer power output required to jam the COP and AGB communications as well as a location to deploy the friendly jammer (Figure 3-6).

Tasking the Mission
This information is forwarded, using secure communications, to the appropriate jamming team. Upon receiving the tasking, the jamming equipment is deployed to the designated location. The jamming equipment operator then—

- Tunes the jammer to proper frequency.
- Makes the necessary adjustments based on the multiple asset tasking message.
- Jams the target receiver as directed.

Figure 3-6. Jammer deployment.
**Accomplishing the Mission**

This mission successfully disrupted the enemy communication and delayed passage of the information. Therefore, the mission planner computed the correct minimum jammer power output required for this mission and the enemy’s target receiver was captured. Jamming interfered with receipt of the message and required the AGB operator to ask for repeats of the message.

**Determining the Power Output**

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to determine the exact jammer power output required to electronically capture a target receiver. The criteria for determining the minimum jammer power output required to capture a receiver is not universally accepted. Before determining the minimum amount of jammer power output required for a given tactical situation, the mission planner must understand that ground-based jamming is very complex. In free space, some of these variables are not important. However, on the ground they can become critical. Some of the variables which can cause attenuation of radio waves are terrain, ground conductivity, vegetation, and weather (Figure 3-7).

*Figure 3-7. Radio wave attenuation.*
Two categories of training are required to prepare the soldier to operate a jammer in combat: resident and in-unit training. Voice interceptors (military occupational specialty 98G) must be skilled in communications intercept to recognize the target signal. While training in most MI disciplines results in the awarding of a military occupational specialty, soldiers qualified in the skill of jamming receive an additional skill identifier of K3.

**RESIDENT TRAINING**

Resident training is currently taught during the Communications Electronic Warfare Operations Course (CEWOC). This training consists of installing and operating ECM, electronic warfare support measures, and communications equipment. Training is conducted in ECM and electronic warfare support measures missions against those targets unique to the student's tactical duty assignment. A simulated field training exercise is conducted at the end of each course. During the field training exercise the student is evaluated for knowledge of—

- Electronic warfare skills.
- Perimeter defense.
- Nuclear, biological, and chemical operations.
- Survival skills.

**IN-UNIT TRAINING**

In-unit training refines skills learned during resident training. It combines technical skills with survival skills. This combination ensures that the unit can conduct jamming operations and survive. Survival is critical to the continued success of a unit. Therefore, in-unit training must emphasize the survival principles. It must stress the importance of reducing the amount of power...
and time a jammer’s transmitter is keyed and that you transmit only with the amount of power needed to accomplish the mission. Using only the amount of power necessary to effectively jam and keying the jammer’s transmitter in short bursts reduces the probability of detection by enemy intercept and DF equipment. In-unit training should provide a means of measuring and controlling these two jamming principles. This is possible when in-unit training is designed to allow soldiers to practice their jamming skills.

Unit trainers are challenged to make jamming training as realistic as possible. Realism is achieved when the jamming mission planner and the jamming equipment operator are trained in a simulated combat situation. This setting allows the effectiveness of the mission planner to be measured. The successful execution of the jamming mission indicates that the mission planner is effective. Successful mission planning and execution during in-unit training provide the technical and tactical skills needed in combat.
The three methods used in jamming calculations involve jamming formulas, the GTA 30-6-5, and the JAMPOT fan. The jamming formulas are used to determine the jamming power output and jammer distance to target. Calculations are made manually. The GTA 30-6-5 results require the aid of the electronic warfare jamming calculator. Likewise, the results achieved with the JAMPOT fan require the aid of a JAMPOT fan template.

**ABBREVIATIONS AND FORMULAE**

Understanding the abbreviations and jamming formulas presented makes jamming mission computation easier. When planning a jamming mission, it is necessary to make a thorough and reasonable appraisal of the significant technical factors that impact on effective jamming missions. Once these factors are determined, they are used to select the proper jamming equipment to conduct the jamming mission.
**Abbreviations**

Study the following abbreviations before reading further. They will be used often, and a little time spent on them now may preclude the necessity of constantly turning the pages to understand what they mean. Additionally, as you use these formulas, ensure you are using the numbers in the proper units (for example, power in watts, distance in kilometers, and elevation in feet).

\[
\begin{align*}
P_j &= \text{Minimum amount of jammer power output required in watts (read on power output meter of the jammer).} \\
P_t &= \text{Power output of the enemy transmitter in watts.} \\
H_j &= \text{Elevation of the jammer location above the sea level.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

**NOTE:** The elevation of the jammer location and the enemy transmitter location does not include the height of the antenna above the ground or the length of the antenna. It is the location elevation above the sea level.

\[
\begin{align*}
H_t &= \text{Elevation of the enemy transmitter location above the sea level.} \\
D_j &= \text{Jammer location-to-target receiver location distance in kilometers.} \\
D_t &= \text{Enemy transmitter location-to-target receiver location distance in kilometers.} \\
K &= \text{Number 2 for jamming frequency modulated receivers (jammer tuning accuracy).} \\
n &= \text{Terrain and ground conductivity factor.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

- 5 = Very rough terrain (rocky mountains or desert) with poor ground conductivity.
- 4 = Moderately rough terrain (rolling to high hills, forested farmland) with fair to good ground conductivity.
- 3 = Rolling hills (farmland type terrain) with good ground conductivity.
- 2 = Level terrain (over water, sea, lakes, and ponds) with good ground conductivity.

**Jamming Formulas**

Jamming formulas provide the tools needed to compute the jamming power output and jammer distances. The formulas presented here are based on a tactical situation where the enemy transmitter-receiver link and jammer-enemy receiver link are operating over moderately rough terrain with no high hills between the two locations. The enemy transmitter and friendly jammer locations are at approximately the same elevation above the sea level (difference is less than 10 meters). When the terrain features differ by more than 10 meters between the enemy transmitter and friendly jammer locations, the mission planner must factor this difference into his calculations.

**FORMULA 1**

Formula 1 is used to compute the minimum jammer power output that is required (the least amount) to effectively jam the target receiver.
EQUIPMENT PARAMETERS

The equipment parameters of friendly and enemy equipment are needed to solve this formula. The parameters of friendly equipment can be obtained from the technical manuals written for the equipment. Technical intelligence publications on enemy communications systems provide similar data and can be obtained from the G2. When information is not available on enemy communications systems, it may become necessary to estimate the parameters to reach a solution. In the following tactical situation, the essential parameters needed to compute formula 1 are given as:

\[ P_j = P_t \times K \times \left( \frac{H_t}{H_j} \right)^2 \times \left( \frac{D_j}{D_t} \right)^n \]

Figure A-1. Formula 1.

- **f** = Frequency (37.5 megahertz).
- **D_t** = Enemy transmitter location-to-target receiver location distance in km (9 km).
- **D_j** = Jammer location-to-target receiver location distance in km (17 km).
- **P_t** = Power output of the enemy transmitter in watts (5 watts).
- **P_j** = Minimum amount of jammer power output required in watts (solve).
- **H_t** = Elevation of the enemy transmitter location above the sea level in meters (385 meters).
- **H_j** = Elevation of the jammer location above the sea level in meters (388 meters).
- **K** = FM jammer tuning accuracy (2).
- **n** = Terrain and ground conductivity factor (4).

Substitute the parameters in formula 1 using the steps shown in Table A-1 on page A-4 to solve for **P_j**.
Table A-1. Formula 1 calculations.

**STEP 1**
Replace $P_t$ with 5.

$$P_j = 5 \times K \times \left(\frac{H_t}{H_j}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{D_i}{D_t}\right)^n$$

**STEP 2**
Replace $K$ with 2.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{H_t}{H_j}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{D_i}{D_t}\right)^n$$

**STEP 3**
Replace $H_t$ with 385.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{H_j}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{D_i}{D_t}\right)^n$$

**STEP 4**
Replace $H_j$ with 386.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{D_i}{D_t}\right)^n$$

**STEP 5**
Replace $D_j$ with 17.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{17}{D_t}\right)^n$$

**STEP 6**
Replace $D_t$ with 9.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{17}{9}\right)^n$$

**STEP 7**
Replace $n$ with 4.

$$P_j = 5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{17}{9}\right)^4$$

At this point, you have replaced the formula 1 parameters with the given numerical values to solve for $P_j$. The following steps involve completing the mathematical computations.

(Steps 8 through 13 are continued on the next page.)
The selected jammer must be able to produce and use 125 watts of power output to overcome the enemy's transmitter signal at the target receiver location. Less than 124.6 watts of power will not be effective. If more than 125 watts are used, jamming will still be effective. The 125 watts represents the minimum power output reading for effective jamming using a whip antenna in this tactical situation. The 62.5 watts is the minimum power for the same problem when using the jammer's log periodic array (LPA) antenna.
FORMULA 2

Formula 2 (Figure A-2) is used to compute the maximum distance that a jammer’s location can be from the target receiver location and still be effective. Use 1,500 watts as the maximum jammer power output in this tactical situation. Substitute the rest of the numerical values from formula 1 for the parameters in formula 2. Use the steps in Table A-2 to find the solution for the maximum jammer location-to-target receiver location distance.

Table A-2. Formula 2 calculations.

\[ D_j = D_t \sqrt[n]{\frac{P_j}{P_t \times K \times \left( \frac{H_t}{H_j} \right)^2}} \]

**STEP 1**

Replace \( D_t \) with 9.

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[n]{\frac{P_j}{P_t \times K \times \left( \frac{H_t}{H_j} \right)^2}} \]

**STEP 2**

Replace \( n \) with 4.

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_j}{P_t \times K \times \left( \frac{H_t}{H_j} \right)^2}} \]

(Steps 3 through 8 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-2. Formula 2 calculations (continued).

**STEP 3**
Replace $P_t$ with 5.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_j}{5 \times K \times \left(\frac{H_t}{H_j}\right)^2}}$$

**STEP 4**
Replace $K$ with 2.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_j}{5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{H_t}{H_j}\right)^2}}$$

**STEP 5**
Replace $H_t$ with 385.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_j}{5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{H_j}\right)^2}}$$

**STEP 6**
Replace $H_j$ with 386.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_j}{5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2}}$$

**STEP 7**
Replace $P_j$ with 1,500.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1500}{5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2}}$$

At this point, you have replaced the formula 2 parameters with the numerical values given to solve for $D_j$. Perform the mathematical calculations in the following steps (8 through 13), to find the solution for the maximum distance between the jammer and target receiver when using the jammer's whip antenna. If the jammer's LPA antenna is used, go directly to step 14. Do not perform steps 8 through 13.

**STEP 8**
Multiplying 2 by 5 equals 10. Dividing 385 by 386 equals .99; however, when the difference between elevation levels is less than 10 meters, use the multiplication factor of 1. Therefore, $1^2$ is reduced to 1.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1500}{10 \times 1}}$$

(Steps 9 through 13 are continued on the next page.)
### Table A-2. Formula 2 calculations (continued).

**STEP 9**

Multiplying 10 times 1 equals 10.  

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1500}{10}} \]

**STEP 10**

Dividing 1,500 by 10 equals 150.  

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{150} \]

Steps 11 and 12 perform the same function as the fourth root (step 10). Taking the square root twice is the same as taking the fourth root of a number.

**STEP 11**

The square root of 150 is 12.247 or 12.25.  

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{150} = 12.25 \]

**STEP 12**

The square root of 12.25 is 3.5.  

\[ D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{12.25} = 3.5 \]

**STEP 13**

Multiply 9 times 3.5.  

\[ D_j = 9 \times 3.5 = 31.5 \]

The distance is 31.5 kilometers when using the jammer's whip antenna. Steps 1 through 13 of formula 2 illustrate the maximum distance a jammer can be operated and still be effective against a target receiver in this tactical situation.

(Steps 14 through 17 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-2. Formula 2 calculations (continued).

NOTE: Steps 1 through 13 are calculated based on the power output using a whip antenna. The LPA antenna increases the potential of the maximum power output and requires different calculations. Continue with steps 14 through 20 when the LPA antenna is used instead of the whip antenna.

STEP 14

Double the selected jammer’s maximum power output when using the LPA antenna. If the maximum power output is 1,500 watts, then $P_j$ times 2 equals 3,000 watts. Replace $P_j$ with 3,000.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{3000}{5 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{385}{386}\right)^2}}$$

STEP 15

Multiplying 2 by 5 equals 10. Dividing 385 by 386 equals .99; however, when the difference between elevation levels is less than 10 meters, use the multiplication factor of 1. Therefore, $1^2$ is reduced to 1.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{3000}{10 \times 1}}$$

STEP 16

Multiplying 10 times 1 equals 10.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{\frac{3000}{10}}$$

STEP 17

Dividing 3,000 by 10 equals 300.

$$D_j = 9 \sqrt[4]{300}$$

Steps 18 and 19 perform the same function as finding the fourth root (step 17). Taking the square root twice provides the same result as taking the fourth root of a number.

(Steps 18 through 20 are continued on the next page.)
As previously mentioned, the attenuation of radio waves is subject to terrain and ground conductivity factors (n). Table A-3 on page A-11 is used to compute the minimum jammer power output and maximum jammer location-to-target receiver location distance. Multiply the watts from Table A-3 by the power output of the enemy's transmitter to obtain the minimum power output. The factor of n equals 5 is used for very rough terrain (deserts or mountains) with poor ground conductivity. The table is a matrix. The left column (reading down from 0.5 to 10.0) is the jammer location-to-target receiver location distance in kilometers. The top line of numbers (0.5 to 5.0) is the enemy transmitter-to-target receiver location distance in kilometers. The internal numbers (1 through 26.4K) are expressed in watts or kilowatts (K equals multiplication by 1,000).

To use the table, take the kilometers reading from the left column and the kilometers reading from the top line and find where they intersect. For example, if the jammer is 1.5 kilometers from the target and the enemy transmitter is 0.5 from the target, the factor is 486 watts. This means if the enemy transmitter uses only 1 watt, the jammer must use at least 486 watts to be successful under these conditions.

The factor of 486 is achieved by dividing the jammer location-to-target receiver distance (1.5) by the enemy transmitter location-to-target receiver distance (0.5). The result (3) is first
raised to the fifth power (243) and then doubled (486). When fractions are encountered as result of division (for example 8.5 km divided by 4.5 kilometers equals 1.8888), only the first two digits to the right of the decimal are used, and the fraction is not rounded off. Therefore, for the purpose of finding then factor, 1.8888 is viewed as 1.88.

Table A-3. Desert or mountain terrain ($n = 5$) in kilometers.

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Table A-5 is based on a factor of \( n = 3 \). After dividing the jammer-to-target receiver distance by the enemy transmitter location-to-target receiver distance, the result is raised to the third power and doubled.

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<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A-14
Tables A-3 through A-6 are reliable under the following conditions:

- Elevation of the jammer location above the sea level is approximately the same as the elevation of the enemy transmitter location (less than 10 meters difference).
- Power values obtained from the tables match the reading on the jammer’s power output meter. (Antenna loss and voltage standing wave ratio have been taken into account.)
- Power values are used with the jammer’s whip antenna.
- Jammer location must have a reasonable LOS propagation path to the target receiver location with no high hills between the two locations.
- Jammer is used against frequency modulated voice communications in the VHF range.

The exceptions to the above conditions are—

- If the elevation of the jammer location and the enemy transmitter location difference is 10 meters or more.
- If the LPA antenna is used instead of a whip antenna, the power indicated must be divided by 2.

**ELEVATION RATIO AND MULTIPLICATION FACTORS**

Table A-7, page A-16, is used to convert the minimum jammer power output value obtained from Table A-3. It is used when the elevation difference of the jammer location and the enemy transmitter location is 10 or more meters.

**Determine the Multiplication Factor**

As an example, we will use the minimum jammer power output from Table A-3 of 64 watts. The elevation of the jammer location is 435 meters and the elevation of the enemy transmitter location is 557 meters. Determine the location elevation ratio by dividing the jammer location elevation (435 meters) by the enemy transmitter location elevation (557 meters). The result is the fraction .78. Round the fraction down to the nearest number on Table A-7 (.75). Read to the right of .75 and the multiplication factor is 1.8. Next, multiply the jammer power output selected from Table A-3 (64 watts) by the multiplication factor of (1.8). The answer is 115.2 or 116. The 116 watts is adjusted into a power output figure used in computing the final jammer power output which can be used for effective jamming.
Table A-7. Elevation ratio and multiplication factor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>.83</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>.37</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** For all elevation ratios above 3.00, use an elevation multiplier of .11.
MINIMUM JAMMER POWER OUTPUT REQUIREMENT

Table A-8 is a step-by-step exercise to determine the minimum jammer power output for effective jamming using Table A-3 (desert terrain) with the following parameters:

- Enemy transmitter-to-target receiver distance
- Jammer-to-target receiver distance (18 km).
- Enemy transmitter power output (1.5 watts).
- Jammer location elevation above the sea level (85 meters).
- Enemy transmitter location elevation above the sea level (68 meters).

**Table A-8. Finding the minimum jammer power output.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$D_j$</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>2.5</th>
<th>3.0</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>4.5</th>
<th>5.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>88.8K</td>
<td>11.7K</td>
<td>2774</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>118K</td>
<td>15.6K</td>
<td>3691</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>20.4K</td>
<td>4836</td>
<td>1585</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 1**

When the parameters for $D_j$ or $D_t$ are too large for the table being used, divide both distances by the lowest common denominator to bring the numbers into the range of the table. In this case, $D_j$ equals 18 km and $D_t$ equals 8 km. Divide both by 2 to bring the numbers into the desired range. Dividing 18 by 2 equals 9 for the $D_j$. Dividing 8 by 2 equals a $D_t$ of 4. A $D_j$ of 9 and $D_t$ of 4 are within the range of Table A-3.

**STEP 2**

Read Table A-3 from left to right along the 9.0 $D_j$ line to the 4.0 $D_t$ column. The reading is 116 watts of power output where they intersect.

**STEP 3**

Multiply 116 watts (from Table A-3) times 1.5 (enemy transmitter power output). Your answer should be 174 watts.

**STEP 4**

Divide the jammer location elevation (85) by the enemy transmitter location elevation (68). The answer is 1.25.

(Steps 5 through 7 are continued on the next page)
Table A-8. Finding the minimum jammer power output (continued).

**STEP 5**

Use [Table 3-7](#) to determine the multiplication factor. Find 1.25 in the ratio column. The fraction to right of 1.25 is the elevation multiplier (.64).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
<th>RATIO</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 6**

Multiply 174 watts by .64 to find the minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming. _The minimum jammer power for this situation is 111.36._

Select a jammer which meets or exceeds this minimum of 111 watts. Table A-9 contains a list of current jammers to aid in the selection process.

**STEP 7**

If the jammer's LPA antenna is used, divide the power output from step 6 by 2. Dividing 111 by 2 equals 55.5 or 56 watts.

Table A-9. Jamming equipment list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FREQUENCY RANGE</th>
<th>MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT</th>
<th>MODULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN/TLQ-15</td>
<td>1.5-20 MHz</td>
<td>2,000 watts</td>
<td>CW, AM, FM, DSSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN/TLQ-17A(V)3</td>
<td>1.5-80 MHz</td>
<td>550 watts</td>
<td>CW, AM, FM, SSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN/ULQ-19</td>
<td>20-80 MHz</td>
<td>100 watts</td>
<td>FM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAXIMUM JAMMER DISTANCE

The following parameters are provided to compute the maximum distance a jammer location can be from the target receiver location (Table A-10):

- Enemy transmitter-to-target receiver distance (3 km).
- Jammer power output (550 watts).
- Jammer location elevation above the sea level (385 meters).
- Enemy transmitter location elevation above the sea level (386 meters).

Table A-10. Finding the maximum effective distance between a jammer and its target.

**STEP 1**

Determine the difference between the jammer location elevation (385) and the enemy transmitter location elevation (386). Since the elevation difference is less than 10 meters the elevation multiplication factor is 1.

**STEP 2**

Divide the power output of the selected jammer in watts by the multiplication factor.

\[
\frac{550}{1} = 550 \text{ watts}
\]

**STEP 3**

Divide the power output (550) by the enemy transmitter power output (2).

\[
\frac{550}{2} = 275 \text{ watts}
\]

(Steps 4 through 6 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-10. Finding the maximum effective distance between a jammer and its target (continued).

### STEP 4

From Table 3-3, determine the power output in watts. Read down the $D_t=3.0$ column to the next lower power output value under 275 watts (270 watts).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$D_t$</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>2.5</th>
<th>3.0</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>4.5</th>
<th>5.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>47.5K</td>
<td>6250</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>65.6K</td>
<td>8630</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>88.8K</td>
<td>11.7K</td>
<td>2774</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** If the $D_t$ value is not on the table, divide this distance by a number that would bring it into the range of the table. For example, if the enemy transmitter-to-target receiver distance were 6 km, it would have to be divided by 2 to use the table. In this case, the $D_t$ must also be multiplied by 2 to maintain the proper ratio.

### STEP 5

Read left to the jammer to target receiver distance column. The maximum effective distance is 8.0 km.

### STEP 6

If the jammer’s LPA antenna is used, multiply the distance shown in step 5 by 2. In this case, the maximum distance that the jammer can be located from the target receiver and remain effective would be 16 km.

$$2 \times 8.0 = 16 \text{ km}$$
THE GTA 30-6-5 CALCULATOR

The Electronic Warfare (EW) Jamming Calculator (Figure A-3), provides a quick and easy method to calculate the minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming. This calculator can be used with any size map.
GTA 30-6-5 Calculator Effectiveness

The GTA 30-6-5 calculator is effective under the following conditions and parameters when—

- Frequency modulated voice communications in the VHF range are used.
- The enemy communication transmitter power output is known.
- The enemy communication transmitter-to-target receiver distance in kilometers is known.
- The jammer location-to-target receiver location distance in kilometers is known.
- The jammer location, enemy transmitter location, and target receiver location are known.
- All location elevations are measured from the sea level.

- Power output values calculated using the GTA 30-6-5 calculations are for the jammer’s whip antenna. (If the LPA antenna is used, divide the final calculated power output by 2.)
- The minimum jammer power output calculated (in watts) must be read on the jammer’s power output meter.
- Jammer location must have a reasonable LOS propagation path to the target receiver’s location with no high hills between the two locations.

Minimum Jammer Power Output Required for Effective Jamming

Use the GTA 30-6-5 calculator shown in Figure A-3 to determine the minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming. Calculations include the minimum power for the whip antenna and the LPA antenna (Table A-11).

---

Table A-11. Minimum jamming power calculations.

STEP 1

Plot the locations of the enemy transmitter (A), the target receiver (B), and the selected jammer (C) on a map. The jammer selected is the AN/TLQ-17A(V)3 with maximum power output of 550 watts. The enemy transmitter power output is 3 watts.

Steps 2 through 35 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-11. Minimum jamming power calculations (continued).

STEP 2
Determine the jammer location-to-target receiver location distance \((D_1)\). Always round up the \(D_1\) number to the next higher .5 km. Determine the enemy transmitter location-to-target receiver distance \((D_i)\).

\[ D_1 = 8.6 \text{ km} = 9.0 \text{ km} \]
\[ D_i = 5.3 \text{ km} = 5.0 \text{ km} \]

Always round down the \(D_i\) number to the next lower .5 km. Determine the jammer location elevation \((H_j)\) in meters. Determine the enemy transmitter location elevation \((H_i)\) in meters.

\[ H_j = 390 \text{ meters} \]
\[ H_i = 392 \text{ meters} \]

STEP 3
When the \(H_j\) and \(H_i\) difference, above the sea level, is less than 10 meters, use the elevation multiplication factor of 1.

NOTE: Steps 3A through 3C would be used when the difference between the \(H_j\) and \(H_i\) is greater than 10 meters. These computations will compensate for the location elevation difference.

STEP 3A
If the \(H_i\) elevation were 420 instead of 392, divide the jammer’s elevation \((H_j\) of 390) by the enemy transmitter’s elevation \((H_i\) of 420). This fraction \((.93)\) is the elevation ratio number.

\[ H_j = 390 \]
\[ H_i = 420 \]
\[ \frac{H_j}{H_i} = .93 \]

STEP 3B
Go to Side 2 on the GTA 30-6-5 calculator. Using the .93 elevation ratio number for this example, round it down to the next lower number found in the outer ring of Side 2. For this example it is .9.

Steps 3C through 4C are continued on the next page.)
Table A-11. Minimum jamming power calculations (continued).

**STEP 3C**
Align the opening or slot of the smaller disk under the ELEVATION RATIO .9 on the outer ring. The MULTIPLICATION FACTOR of 1.3 will appear in the slot of the smaller disk.

**STEP 4**
Go to Side 1 of the GTA 30-6-5 calculator. Using the distances from step 2—where D_j is 9.0 km and D_r is 5.0 km, locate the JAMMER-TO-TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_j) of 9.0 km on the outer ring. Align the slot of the smaller disk with the 9.0 on the outer ring. Go down the edge of the slot on the smaller disk and find the ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_r) 5.0 km.

**STEP 4A**
When either the D_j or D_r is greater than the numbers listed on Side 1, divide both distances by the lowest possible denominator (2, 3, or 4 as required) to bring them within the range of the calculator. For example, if the D_j is 14 km and the D_r is 5.0 km, the lowest common denominator would be 2. Dividing the D_j and D_r by 2 equals 7.0 and 2.5.

**STEP 4B**
Use Side 1 of the GTA 30-6-5 calculator. Locate the JAMMER-TO-TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_j) of 7.0 km on the outer ring. Align the slot of the smaller disk with the 7.0 on the outer ring.

**STEP 4C**
Go down the edge of the slot on the smaller disk and find the ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_r) of 2.5 km. The number 345 appears in the opening, next to the 2.5 km. The 345 is simply a power output number in watts. It is not the minimum jamming power output required value. It must be multiplied by the enemy power output.

*Steps 5 and 6 are continued on the next page.*
Table A-11. Minimum jamming power calculations (continued).

NOTE: Step 4c is repeated in step 5 using the D_j (9.0) and the D_t (5.0) from step 4.

STEP 5

After finding 9.0 on the outer ring, go down the edge of the slot on the smaller disk and find the ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_t) of 5.0 km. The number 38 appears in the opening, next to the 5.0 ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE (D_t). Remember, 38 is simply a power output number in watts. It is not the minimum jamming power output required value.

STEP 6

Multiply the calculated power of 36 watts by the enemy transmitter power output of 3 watts (from step 1). (If the result produces a fraction, always round the number up.) The minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming, for this example, is 114 watts using the jammer’s whip antenna.

NOTE: Steps 3, 4, 5, and 6 were calculated using the multiplication factor of 1. Multiply the elevation multiplication factor of 1.3 (from step 3c) by the computed minimum jammer power output of 114 watts (step 6). When using the jammer’s LPA antenna instead of the whip antenna, perform step 7.

\[ 114 \times 1.3 = 148.2 \]

Step 7 is continued on the next page.)
The jammer must be capable of producing at least 114 watts with the whip antenna or 57 watts for the LPA antenna for jamming to be effective. If a higher power value is used, the jammer will still be effective. Using any power output less than these values will not effectively jam the target receiver for this example.

**Compute the Maximum Distance the Jammer Can Be From the Target Receiver**

Perform the following steps in Table A-12 to calculate the maximum distance the selected jammer site can be from the target receiver and still jam effectively. Use the GTA 30-6-5 calculator to find the maximum power output of the jammer.

Table A-12. Maximum distance from jammer to target.

**STEP 1**

Plot the locations of the enemy transmitter (A), the target receiver (B), and the selected jammer (C) on a map. The selected jammer is the AN/TLQ-17A(V)3 with a maximum output of 550 watts. The enemy transmitter power output is 2 watts.
Table A-12. Maximum distance from jammer to target (continued).

STEP 2

Measure the distance between the A and B. The measurement for this example is 3.1 km. (Always round down this distance to the next lower .5 km.) For this example, the distance for calculating purposes is 3.0 km.

\[
\frac{P_i}{P_r} = 275
\]

STEP 3

Divide the jammer's maximum power output \( (P_i) \) 550 by the enemy transmitter power output \( (P_r) 2 \).

STEP 4

Go to Side 1 of the GTA 30-6-5. Along the slot of the smaller disk, find the ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE \( (D_i) \) of 3.0 km. Rotate this smaller disk until the calculated power of 275 watts or the next lower power number (270) appears in the opening next to the 3.0 km.

**NOTE:** If the enemy transmitter distance were 6 km instead of 3.1, we would have to divide the 6 km by 2 to bring it into the range of Side 1. Steps 4A through 4D are computed using the enemy transmitter distance of 6 km.

STEP 4A

When the enemy transmitter distance exceeds those shown on Side 1, divide the distance by the lowest number that would bring it into the range of the calculator.

\[
\frac{6}{2} = 3
\]

Steps 4B through 5 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-12. Maximum distance from jammer to target (continued).

**STEP 4B**
Go to the 3 km number along the ENEMY TRANSMITTER TO TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE slot and rotate the smaller disk until the 275 watts or the next lower power number (270) is found.

**STEP 4C**
Read the JAMMER-TO-TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE on the outer ring of Side 1. The jammer distance for the 270 watts is 8.0 km.

**STEP 4D**
The jammer distance must be multiplied by the same factor used to bring it into the range of the calculator. In this case, it must be multiplied by 2 to maintain the correct distance ratio.

\[ 8 \times 2 = 16 \ km \]

**STEP 5**
Read the JAMMER-TO-TARGET RECEIVER DISTANCE on the outer ring of Side 1. The jammer distance for the 270 watts is 8.0 km.

*Steps 6 through 8C are continued in the next page.*
Table A-12. Maximum distance from jammer to target (continued).

STEP 6

Determine the elevation of several preselected jammer location sites. If the selected jammer location elevation and the enemy transmitter location elevation difference is less than 10 meters, use the elevation multiplication factor of 1. This means the maximum distance the jammer can be from the target receiver, using a whip antenna, is 8 km. If the selected jammer location elevation and the enemy transmitter location elevation difference is greater than 10 meters, use steps 6A through 6D to determine the elevation multiplication factor.

NOTE: If more than one site is selected, use the lowest elevation of those selected.

STEP 6A

To determine the elevation MULTIPLICATION FACTOR using Side 2, the elevation ratio must be computed. In this example, the selected jammer site elevation is 390 meters and the enemy transmitter site elevation is 500 meters. (All elevations are measured from the sea level.)

STEP 6B

Divide the jammer location elevation of 390 meters by the enemy transmitter elevation of 500 meters. The elevation ratio fraction is .78.

STEP 6C

Convert the elevation ratio fraction to the elevation multiplication factor. Using the .78 elevation ratio number for this example, round it up to the next higher number (.8) found on the outer ring of Side 2.

Side 2

Elevation Ratio/
Multiplication Factor Table

(Steps 6D through 7 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-12. Maximum distance from jammer to target (continued).

**STEP 6D**
Align the slot of the smaller disk on the ELEVATION RATIO of .8. The MULTIPLICATION FACTOR of 1.6 appears in the slot of the smaller disk.

![Diagram](image)

**Side 2**

**Elevation Ratio/Multiplication Factor Table**

**STEP 6E**
Divide the MULTIPLICATION FACTOR (1.6) into the $D_j$ (8 km from step 5). The maximum distance for using a whip antenna would be 5 km.

$$\frac{8}{1.6} = 5$$

**NOTE:** The calculations in steps 6A through 6E are based on an enemy transmitter power output of 2 watts, a preselected jammer site elevation of 390 meters, an enemy transmitter elevation of 500 meters, and the maximum power output of 550 watts of the AN/TLQ-17A(V)3 jammer using a whip antenna. If the LPA antenna is used instead of a whip antenna, perform step 7.

**STEP 7**
When the jammer’s LPA antenna is used for the jamming mission, multiply the calculated jammer distance by 2. If necessary round down to the next lower .5 km. The maximum distance the AN/TLQ-17A(V)3 location can be from the target receiver location is 10 km. This is a radius of 10 km from the target receiver’s location.

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

**GTA 30-6-5 Calculator Work Sheet**
The GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet [Figure A-4] is to be used with the GTA 30-6-5 calculator when computing the minimum jammer power output required for a given jamming situation. Table A-13, page 32, explains how to fill in the work sheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J-TORX DISTANCE</th>
<th>ELEVATION</th>
<th>ET LOCATION ELEVATION</th>
<th>JAMMER LOCATION ELEVATION</th>
<th>ET TO RX DISTANCE</th>
<th>MINIMUM JAMMER POWER OUTPUT REQUIRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>watts</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>watts</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>watts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A-4. GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet.
Table A-13. GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet computations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP 1</th>
<th>J-TO-RX DISTANCE</th>
<th>ET-TO-RX DISTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.0 km</td>
<td>5.0 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP 2</th>
<th>JAMMER LOCATION ELEVATION</th>
<th>ET LOCATION ELEVATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>390 m</td>
<td>420 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 2A**
If elevation difference is less than 10 meters, enter 1 in the elevation RATIO and FACTOR columns.

```
1 = 1
```

**STEP 2B**
If the elevation difference is 10 meters or more, divide the jammer's elevation by the ET elevation. For example, in steps 3A and 3B of Table A-11, the ratio is .93 and the factor is 1.3.

```
.93 = 1.3
```

**STEP 3**
From step 5 of Table A-11, list the GTA 30-6-5 calculator jammer power in the GTA 30-6-5 column.

```
38 = __________
```

**STEP 4**
Multiply the elevation factor of 1.3 times the GTA 30-6-5 calculator value of 38.

```
1.3 x 38 = 49.4
```

(Steps 5 and 6 are continued on the next page.)
Figure A-5 shows a completed GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet. The elevation difference reflects data from step 2B.

### Table A-13. GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet computations (continued).

#### STEP 5
Multiply the 49.4 jammer output times the enemy transmitter power output (3 watts from step 1 of Table A-11). This is the minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming using the jammer's whip antenna.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAMMING POWER</th>
<th>ET POWER</th>
<th>MINIMUM JAMMER POWER OUTPUT REQUIRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTA 30-6-5</td>
<td>JAMMER OUTPUT</td>
<td>38 = 49.4 x 3 = 148.2 watts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** If the jammer's LPA antenna is to be used, continue with step 6 after completing this step.

#### STEP 6
Perform this step whenever using the jammer's LPA antenna. Divide the whip antenna power output by 2. In this case, the minimum jammer power output required for effective jamming is 74.1 watts.

$$\frac{148.2}{2} = 74.1 \text{ watts}$$

Figure A-5. An example of a completed GTA 30-6-5 calculator work sheet.
THE JAMPOT FAN

The JAMPOT fan (Figure A-6) provides another method for measuring distances needed to calculate the required jamming power output. It is designed to be used with Table A-14, page A-35. The JAMPOT fan is an overlay template developed for a map scale of 1:50,000. It can also be used for a map scale of 1:100,000 by multiplying the jammer-to-target receiver distance by two.
Table A-14. Jammer power output values.

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</tr>
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<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Table A-14 is a matrix. The left column (from 1 through 30) represents the jammer-to-target receiver in kilometers. The top row is the target transmitter-to-receiver distance. The values are given in watts and kilowatts (K means multiplication by 1,000).
**JAMPOT Fan Effectiveness**

The JAMPOT fan is effective only under the following conditions and parameters:

- It must be used for frequency modulated voice, amplitude modulated voice, or continuous wave communications in the VHF range.
- The enemy target transmitter power output must be known.
- The enemy transmitter-to-target receiver distance in kilometers must be known.
- The jammer location must be known.
- The jammer must be located at the same elevation above the sea level or higher than the enemy target transmitter.

- A whip antenna must be used with the power output values in Table A-14. (If the LPA antenna is used, divide the values by two.)
- The jammer power output values obtained from Table A-14 must be read on the jammer’s power output meter.
- The jammer location must have a reasonable LOS propagation path to the target receiver location with no high hills between the two locations.

**Using the JAMPOT Fan**

Table A-15 is a step-by-step explanation of how to use the JAMPOT fan.

---

**Table A-15. How to use the JAMPOT fan.**

**STEP 1**

Plot the locations of the target receiver (A), the enemy target transmitter (B), and the jammer (C) locations on a 1:50,000 scale map.

**NOTE:** Enemy transmitter power output is 3 watts.

[Steps 2 and 3 are continued on the next page.]
Table A-15. How to use the JAMPOT fan (continued).

STEP 2
Measure the distance between the location of the enemy's transmitter (B) and the target receiver (A). The measurement for this example is 5.3 km. (Round this number down to the next lower km--5.)

STEP 3
Place the jammer location point of the JAMPOT fan on the jammer location (C) on the map.

(Steps 4 and 5 are continued on the next page.)
Table A-15. How to use the JAMPOT fan (continued).

**STEP 4**
Place the JAMPOT target link distance line, in this case the 5 km line, on the target receiver location (A).

**STEP 5**
Read to the left on the JAMPOT fan. The target receiver's location (A) appears between the 11 and 12 km lines on the jammer-to-target receiver distance scale. (Round this number up to 12 km.)

[Steps 6 and 7 are continued on the next page.]
Table A-15. How to use the JAMPOF fan (continued).

**STEP 6**

Use [Table A-14](#) to find the 12 kilometer jammer-to-target receiver distance by reading down the left column.

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**STEP 7**

Read across the top of [Table A-14](#) to find the 5 km target link distance line.

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*(Steps 8 and 9 are continued on the next page.)*
Table A-15. How to use the JAMPOT fan (continued).

**STEP 8**

Read down the 5 km target link distance column to the intersection of the 12 km row. The reading is 67 watts.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>4.9K</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 9**

Multiply the 67 watts by the enemy transmitter's power output of 3 watts (given in [step 1]). The minimum required output for this example is 201 watts.

$67 \times 3 = 201$ watts
Glossary

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**A**
- acq acquisition
- ACR armored cavalry regiment
- ADA air defense artillery
- AGB advance guard battalion
- AM amplitude modulated
- ant antenna
- AR Army regulation
- az azimuth

**B**
- bn battalion
- BTF battalion task force
- btry battery
- bw bandwidth

**C**
- C³CM command, control and communications countermeasures
- CDR commander
- CEWOC Communications Electronic Warfare Operations Course
- COP command and observation post
- c/s call sign
- CW continuous wave

**D**
- DA Department of the Army
- ° degree(s)
- DF direction finding
- dist distance
- DSSB double single sideband
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<td>km kilometer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elev elevation</td>
<td>kHz kilohertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESM electronic warfare support measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET enemy transmitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW electronic warfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWS electronic warfare section</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWTL electronic warfare tasking list</td>
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<th><strong>F</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>f frequency</td>
<td>loc location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOT forward line of own troops</td>
<td>LOS line of sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freq frequency</td>
<td>LPA log periodic array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTX field training exercise</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><strong>M</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>G2 Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence)</td>
<td>m meter(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3 Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)</td>
<td>mag magnetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSR ground surveillance radar</td>
<td>MHz megahertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTA government training aid</td>
<td>MI military intelligence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>H</strong></th>
<th><strong>N</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HF high frequency</td>
<td>NCS net control station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ht height</td>
<td>no number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTF how to fight</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<th><strong>P</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I EW intelligence end electronic warfare</td>
<td>pri priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pwr power</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th><strong>R</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recon reconnaissance</td>
<td>S3 Operations and Training officer (US Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDTRAIN readiness training</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX target receiver</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Glossary-2**
SIJ signal initiated jamming
SOP standing operating procedure
SSB single sideband

T
TA target acquisition
TXSC Training Support Center
TC training circular
TCAE technical control and analysis element
tgt target
TM technical manual
tr target receiver

TRADOC United States Army Training and Doctrine Command.
TTP tactics, techniques, and procedures

U
US United States (of America)
USAISD United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens
USATSC United States Army Training Support Center

V
VHF very high frequency

DEFINITIONS

**asset management** the planning, directing, and controlling of individual intelligence collection, and EW resources necessary for the accomplishment of the mission

directly to the supported force’s request for assistance

**combat information** unevaluated data gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander because of its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation

**communication intelligence** technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than intended recipients

**deception measures** designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce the enemy to react in a manner prejudicial to the enemy’s interests

directly to the supported force’s request for assistance

**deception** the deliberate radiation, reradiation, alteration, suppression, absorption, denial, enhancement, or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to convey misleading information and to deny valid information to an enemy or to enemy electronics-dependent weapons
ESM that division of EW involving actions taken under the direct command of an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate sources of radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition.

EW electronic warfare military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and action which retains friendly use of the spectrum.

general support that support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

$H$, elevation of the jammer location above the sea level in meters.

$h$, elevation of the enemy transmitter location above the sea level in meters.

intelligence the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas.

J jammer

jamming the deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of disrupting enemy use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems.

JAMPOT jammer power output map overlay-template.

K number 2 for jamming FM type receivers.

$n$, terrain and ground conductivity factor.

$n=2$ level terrain with good ground conductivity.

$n=3$ rolling hills with good ground conductivity.

$n=4$ moderately rough terrain with fair to good ground conductivity.

$n=5$ very rough terrain with poor ground conductivity.

$P_j$, minimum amount of jammer power output required in watts.

$P_i$, power output of the enemy transmitter in watts.
References

DOCUMENTS NEEDED

These documents must be available to the intended users of this publication.

AR 105-86. Performing Electronic Countermeasures in the United States and Canada. 06 December 1978.

(S) FM 34-10A. Division Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations (U). 15 December 1986.

FM 100-5. Operations. 05 May 1986.

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FM 6-121. TTP for Field Artillery Target Acquisition. 25 September 1990.


FM 34-1. Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations. 02 July 1987.


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FM 34-80. Brigade and Battalion Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations. 15 April 1966.


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Index

ECM
  best use of, 1-3, 1-4, 3-6
  compared to artillery, 1-2, 2-2, 2-6, 3-1
  computations, 2-9, 2-10, 3-5, A-1
    through A-40
  decision to jam, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 2-10
  degrades communications, 1-1, 1-2
  fire support element coordination,
    1-2, 2-5, 3-1, 3-3
  key factors, 1-2
  negative aspects, 1-2, 1-3, 3-1, 3-4
  restricted frequencies, 1-3, 3-5

  in support of combat, 1-3, 2-1
    through 2-4, 3-5

  in support of IEW doctrine, 1-1, 1-2

ESM, 1-2, 1-3, 2-5, 3-8

Jamming Methods
  on-call, 3-3
  planned, 3-1, 3-2
  scheduled, 3-2
  screen, 3-3
  signal initiated, 3-1, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5
  SOP, 3-4
  Surgical, 3-4
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MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

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