Codan

Reutech

Codan has received certification from the US DOD JITC to improve the interoperability of its high frequency radios, with other HF radios already certified by the organisation.

the MCTR-7200 vehicular radio, and the PNR-1000 and MCTR-7200HH handheld radios. No further details were provided by our source regarding which E-Lynx transceivers the IDF will obtain .

The PNR-1000 is a UHF transceiver carrying a narrowband waveform capable of handling around ten megabits-per-second of voice and data, or voice and video traffic. The PNR-1000 also carries a wideband waveform (Elbit Soldier Radio Waveform/ESRW) which can carry up to ten megabits-per-second of data. So far, Chile and Finland have both ordered the PNR-1000, and the radio is undergoing testing as part of a requirement for a new handheld tactical radio from the BENELUX (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) countries. Production of the radio for the BENELUX customers is expected to commence in 2017. The firm also has plans to port the ESRW into the MCTR-7200 family (*see above*). This will provide simultaneous voice and data communications using 200 kilohertz/KHz of channel bandwidth.

Speaking during the June Paris Air Show, representatives from Rafael Advanced Defence Systems explained to the author that the firm's BNET multiband tactical radio family has undergone some recent enhancements. These have included the addition of new wavebands to the BNET-HH soldier radio, notably the ability to handle L-band (one gigahertz to two gigahertz) communications, with similar modifications being added to the BNET-V vehicular radio. The company added that the BNET-V (Vehicular) member of the family has been fielded, with the expected launch of the

Reutech's LANDSEC family offers a suite of products enabling the procurement of an entire tactical communications capability off the shelf. The firm's PWH-4001 represents one of the LANDSEC family members.

BNET-MPS+MPV (BNET Manpack for Soldier and Vehicular Mounting Manpack) occurring over the next twelve months.

RUSSIA

Exacting information regarding communications in the Russian Army is fiendishly difficult to acquire, not assisted by the author's lack of Russian language skills, nevertheless information does sporadically appear regarding ongoing initiatives. The force is thought to have upgraded its tactical communications in recent years and, to this end, NPO Angstrem's Azart R-187-P1E tactical radio is now equipping Russia's armed forces. This V/UHF (27MHz to 520MHz) handheld system provides communications security through frequency hopping rates of 20000 hops-per-second, according to the company's official literature. In VHF, the radio has a channel spacing of one kilohertz, 6.25KHz and 8.33KHz (VHF) and 25KHz (UHF). Offering ranges of up to four kilometres (2.5 miles), the radio can carry 256kbps of data when operating in an encryption-free mode. This reduces to 28.8kbps when operating in a frequency-hopping mode and thence to 7.2kbps when transmitting using the radio's encryption mode. In terms of waveforms, the firm continues that it offers simplex, half duplex and full duplex voice communications, and can receive geolocation information across the Russian GLONASS and US Global Positioning System satellite constellations. The firm has told the author that it is already planning a number of enhancements to the radio which will include extending its frequency band, and the radio's output power so as to extend its range. More waveforms are in the offing alongside increased data transfer speeds and the ability to host a larger number of users on a single network than the radio handles at present.

SOUTH AFRICA

Away from Russia, Reutech is continuing to promote its LANDSEC tactical communications family which the firm told *Armada* "has been designed as a system from the top down to provide all the components to build a fully integrated tactical communication system across all the users, covering all aspects of the communications system lifecycle, for seamless interoperability and operation." The LANDSEC family was developed, the company added, from a realisation that "users of tactical communications products are frequently faced with the dilemma that equipment is acquired piecemeal by different user groupings due to policy and budget constraints." Such an approach "tends to restrict users from realising the full advantage of the advanced network and security features available in modern radios." The company adds that, operationally, this can leave "users vulnerable to electronic attack and unable