

## Product Types

## Description

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| <p><b>Computers and Servers</b></p>                    | <p>Computers and servers include desktop computers, laptop computers, servers, tablets, and other similar equipment for use in Counter-UAS and UAS training, testing, and operations.</p>   |
| <p><b>Counter-UAS Accessories</b></p>                  | <p>Counter-UAS accessories include separately sold supplies and equipment for Counter-UAS and UAS testing, training, and operations. Examples include tripods, cases, tripod weights, power generation, “No Drones” signs, tools, antenna options, spectrum analyzers, etc.</p> |
| <p><b>Custom Vehicles &amp; Trailers</b></p>           | <p>Custom-built trailers and vehicles for security, UAS, Counter-UAS, defense, and law enforcement missions.</p>  |
| <p><b>Detect, Track, or Identify (DTI) Systems</b></p> | <p>Detect, Track, or Identify are Counter-UAS systems that can be used to detect, track or identify Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS).</p>  |
| <p><b>DTI- Acoustic Sensors</b></p>                    | <p>Acoustic sensors are Counter-UAS systems that detect drones by recognizing the unique sounds produced by their motors. Acoustic systems rely on a library of sounds produced by known drones, which are then matched to sounds detected in the operating environment.</p>    |
| <p><b>DTI- Cameras</b></p>                             | <p>The Cameras category includes Counter-UAS systems that have software that can process and classify images in real-time, identify and track drones based on their visual signature, and/or identify and track drones based on their heat signature.</p>                       |
| <p><b>DTI- Camera- AI/ML-Enabled Camera</b></p>        | <p>Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) cameras are Counter-UAS systems have associated software that can process and classify images, such as drones, in real-time.</p>  |
| <p><b>DTI- Camera- Electro-Optical</b></p>             | <p>Electro-Optical (EO) Cameras are a type of Counter-UAS equipment that can identify and track drones based on their visual signature.</p>   |
| <p><b>DTI-Camera- Electro-Optical/Infrared</b></p>     | <p>Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) Cameras are a type of Counter-UAS equipment that can identify and track drones based on their visual and heat signature.</p>  |
| <p><b>DTI- Camera- Infrared</b></p>                    | <p>Infrared (IR) Cameras are a type of Counter-UAS equipment that can identify and track drones based on their heat signature.</p>  |

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| <p><b>DTI- Radar</b></p>                                 | <p>Radar is a category of Counter-UAS equipment that Detects the presence of small unmanned aircraft by their radar signature, which is generated when the aircraft encounters radio frequency pulses emitted by the detection element. These systems often employ algorithms to distinguish between drones and other small, low-flying objects, such as birds.</p> |
| <p><b>DTI- Radio-Frequency (RF) Detection</b></p>        | <p>Radio-Frequency (RF) Detection systems are a category of Counter-UAS equipment that detects, locates, and in some cases identifies nearby drones by scanning for the frequencies on which most drones are known to operate.</p>  |
| <p><b>Mitigation &amp; Interdiction (MI) Systems</b></p> | <p>A Counter-UAS Mitigation and Interdiction System includes any system that can disrupt, disable, or destroy an uncrewed aircraft system (UAS).</p>  |
| <p><b>MI- Collision Drone</b></p>                        | <p>A collision drone is a type of Counter-UAS equipment that is designed to collide with and disrupt, disable, or destroy the adversary drone.</p>  |
| <p><b>MI- GNSS Jamming</b></p>                           | <p>GNSS Jamming is a Counter-UAS technique that disrupts the drone's satellite link, such as GPS or GLONASS, which is used for navigation. Drones that lose their communications or satellite link could hover in place, land, crash, or 'return to home'.</p>  |
| <p><b>MI- High Power Microwave</b></p>                   | <p>High Power Microwave (HPM) is a category of Counter-UAS equipment that uses pulses of high-intensity microwave energy targeted at the drone, disabling the aircraft's electronics systems.</p>   |
| <p><b>MI- Laser</b></p>                                  | <p>Lasers are a category of Counter-UAS equipment that destroys vital segments of the drone's airframe using directed energy, causing it to crash to the ground.</p>  |
| <p><b>MI- Nets</b></p>                                   | <p>Nets are a category of Counter-UAS equipment designed to entangle the targeted drone and/or its rotors. They are typically deployed from the ground in a "shotgun-like" method or delivered by an uncrewed aircraft system (UAS).</p>  |
| <p><b>MI- Projectiles</b></p>                            | <p>Projectiles are a category of Counter-UAS equipment that employs regular or custom-designed ammunition to disrupt, disable, or destroy incoming uncrewed aircraft or drones.</p>   |

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| <p><b>MI- Radio-Frequency (RF) Jamming</b></p>  | <p>Radio-Frequency Jamming disrupts the radio frequency (RF) link between the drone and its operator by generating large volumes of RF interference. Once the RF link, which can include WiFi links, is severed, a drone could crash, hover, ascend to reacquire its communication link, descend to the ground, or initiate a 'return to home' maneuver.</p>             |
| <p><b>MI- Spoofing</b></p>                      | <p>Spoofing is a form of mitigation that includes taking control of, or misdirecting, the targeted drone by feeding it spurious communication or navigation link. This broad category includes a range of measures such as cyber-attacks, protocol manipulation, and RF/GNSS Deception.</p>  |
| <p><b>Multi-System Counter-UAS Solution</b></p> | <p>A Multi-System Counter-UAS Solution includes an individual product or system that contains multiple types of detection and/or mitigation equipment. Many systems integrate a variety of different sensor types in order to provide a more robust detection, tracking, and identification capability, as well as one or more mitigation/interdiction capabilities.</p> |
| <p><b>Network &amp; Communications</b></p>      | <p>Network and communications include any equipment used to transmit signals between two or more locations. Examples include mesh net radios, microwave point-to-point, cellular, network routers, network switches, network access points, etc.</p>   |
| <p><b>Platform Type</b></p>                     | <p>Platform types are a categorization method based on how a particular Counter-UAS system or sensor is deployed for the mission.</p>  |
| <p><b>Platform- Ground-based: Fixed</b></p>     | <p>Ground-based: Fixed Counter-UAS systems are designed to be used from stationary positions on the ground or elevated locations such as building rooftops, scissor lifts, etc.</p>  |
| <p><b>Platform- Ground-based: Mobile</b></p>    | <p>Ground-based: Mobile includes Counter-UAS detection and mitigation systems that are designed to be mounted on ground-based vehicles and/or operated on the move.</p>  |
| <p><b>Platform- Handheld</b></p>                | <p>Handheld includes Counter-UAS detection and mitigation systems that are designed to be carried and operated by a single individual by hand. Many of these systems are worn on the body, have a similar form factor as a small radio, or resemble rifles or other small arms.</p>  |
| <p><b>Platform- UAV-based</b></p>               | <p>UAV-based Counter-UAS systems are detection and mitigation systems that are designed to be mounted on drones.</p>   |
| <p><b>Remote ID &amp; ADS-B Receivers</b></p>   | <p>This category includes systems that can receive Remote Identification (Remote ID) &amp; Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) signals.</p>   |

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| <b>Software</b>                        | Software is a general category that includes programs and other operating information used by a computer related to UAS and Counter-UAS training, testing, and operations.                               |
| <b>Command &amp; Control (C2)</b>      | Command & Control (C2) includes software that is used to operate one or more Counter-UAS or related systems, including integration of equipment from other product and service suppliers.                |
| <b>Geospatial Survey</b>               | Geospatial Survey includes software that can be used to inform users of the line of sight (LOS), field of view (FOV), and/or range of equipment that is installed at a particular geographical location. |
| <b>Training &amp; Extended Reality</b> | Training and Extended Reality (XR) software include software that can be used for UAS or Counter-UAS training.   |
| <b>Target Drones</b>                   | Target Drones are uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) that are built specifically for training, demonstration, and testing of Counter-UAS detection and mitigation equipment.                                |
| <b>Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS)</b> | Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) are a category that includes drones for surveillance, inspection, search and rescue, public safety, or other similar operations.   |