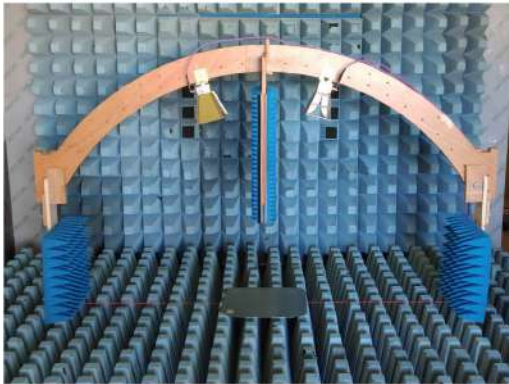


Broadband Single or multilayered Radar Absorbing Paint



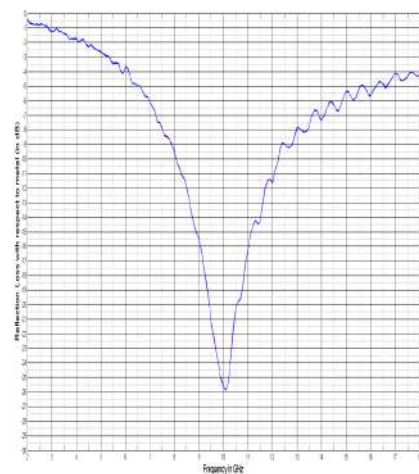
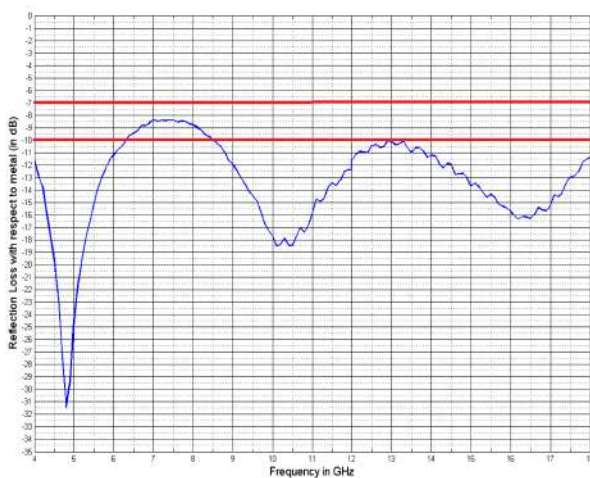
- It is multi-layered radar absorbing paint where broad-band impedance matching carried out by tapering electrical and magnetic properties and thickness of different layers.
- Thickness of paint is from 1mm up to 4.5 mm and weight around 3 kg/m².

DESCRIPTION:

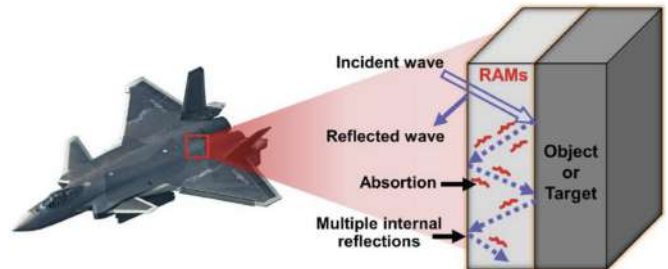
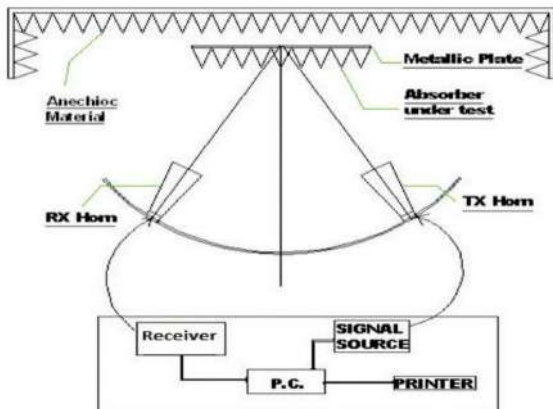
- Ultra wide band Multi- Layered Radar absorbing paint for ship borne applications.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE:

- Effectively, the paint provides RCS Reduction of minimum 7 dB and typically average RCS Reduction is 15 dB from 4 to 18 GHz.
- Operating Frequency: 4 GHz – 70 GHz with custom performances on desire

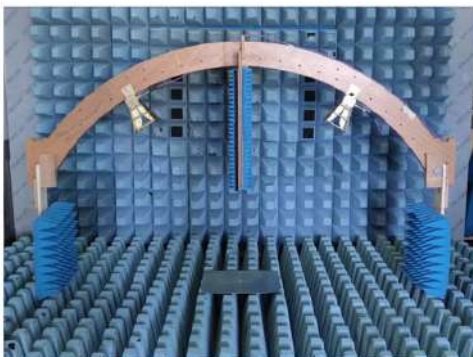


Radar, or radio detection and ranging, uses radio waves to determine the relative distances, directions, and velocities of distant objects. Radar technology has existed for nearly a century and has experienced the same rapid development and deployment as countless other military technologies. In response, stealth materials have become part and parcel to radar technology; the other side of the same coin, is used to avoid detection and monitoring by radar. Improvements in radar technology and growing geopolitical tensions have put these materials at the forefront of military research and development, where government organizations and large defense contractors spend millions annually to develop and optimize advanced stealth paints and coatings. Better stealth means more successful combat and reconnaissance missions and, most importantly, fewer allied casualties. While new and specialized stealth materials are always in the works, established coatings technologies like polyurea can serve as effective radar-absorbent materials (RAMs) while also providing additional protection from harsh environments, and even enemy fire.

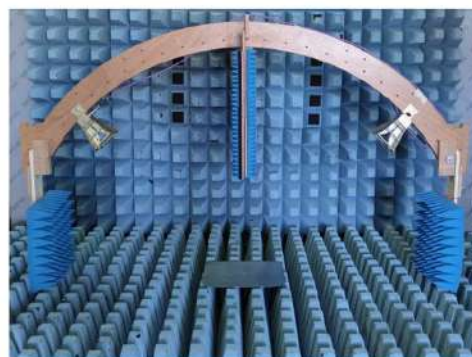


Applications:

- Minimization of RF crosstalk and RF interference (RFI) in analog and digital applications
- Extraneous reflection reduction of outdoor antenna motion equipment
- Reduction of RF noise & for RF signal suppression of surface & creeping waves
- Reduction of cavity resonance
- Minimization of RF coupling of antennas and microwave components
- Extraneous reflection reduction of RCS test facilities
- Equipment covering and concealment
- Low Observable



60° Reference measurement



90° Reference measurement