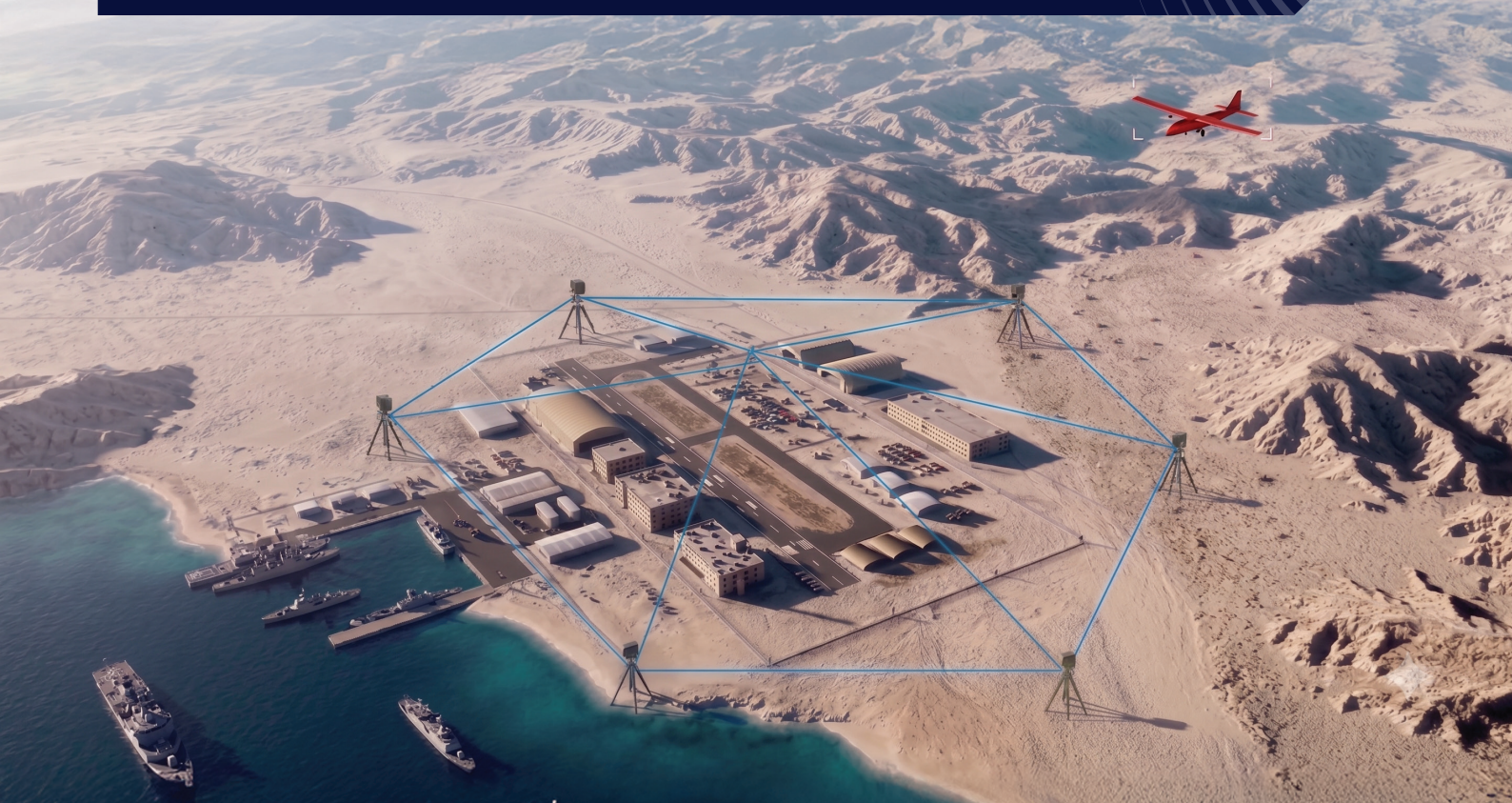




EXTRAORDINARY
RF TECHNOLOGY

DRONE DETECTION

EARLIER WARNING. BETTER UNDERSTANDING. FASTER DECISIONS.



Non-library-based detection

Customizable signal detectors

Real-time signals intelligence

Proven TRL-9 in real world deployments

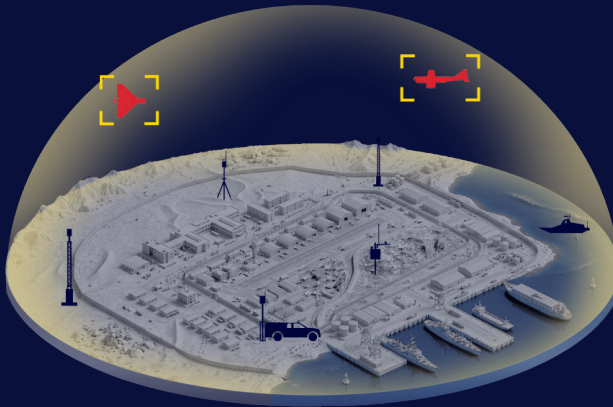
Signal Discovery for hard-to-detect drones

- Base protection
- Force protection
- CNI protection
- Special operations
- Border security
- Event protection



[WWW.CRFS.COM](http://www.crfs.com)

24/7 persistent surveillance of the electromagnetic spectrum to detect all RF signals



Integrated seamlessly into existing architecture

- Highly accurate TDoA for signals detected at approximately 7km. Line-of-bearing for signals outside this range.
- Deploy sensors on fixed infrastructure, unmanned systems, rapidly-deployable systems or vehicles
- Integrate RF sensing technology into existing C2 architecture with open APIs



DETECT.

See every RF emission.

Even previously unknown drones.



RECOGNIZE.

Understand the waveform.

Friend? Foe?
Unknown?



IDENTIFY.

Fuse RF with radar, EO/IR, acoustic.

Know what you're facing.

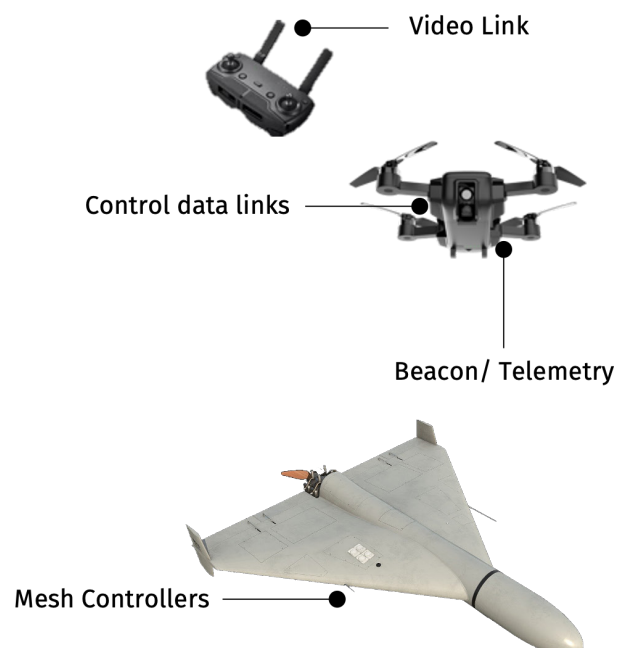
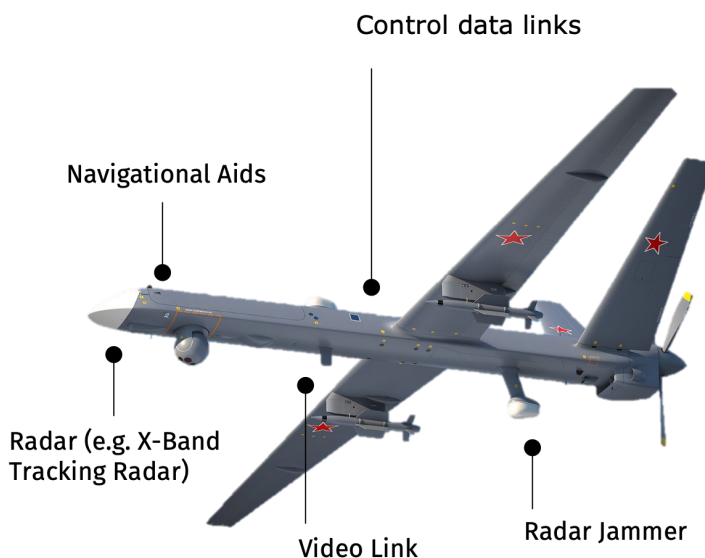


LOCATE.

Find the drone.

Find the operator.
Cue effectors.

UAS detection, target acquisition & geolocation



Every commander has the same worries about drones

Commander's worry	How passive RF sensing helps
Will I know the drone is there before it's too late?	Provides early warning threat detection
Is this a genuine threat or false alarm?	Allows operators to understand the waveform to classify the signal as friend or foe
Who's controlling this drone, and where are they?	Geolocates RF links from operators to help target the archer
What if we face a drone swarm?	Numerous RF emitters can be detected simultaneously
Can I afford to waste expensive interceptors on every drone?	Provides additional intelligence to help prioritize genuine threats and support the right response
Why am I looking at five different screens to understand one threat?	Open APIs allow operators to get RF intelligence fed directly into their existing C2 software
Will I have enough time to make the right decision?	Provides earlier awareness and richer intelligence, increasing the time available for F2T2EA
What happens if GNSS is jammed or we're operating in a contested electromagnetic environment?	Holdover modules allow sensors to operate in GNSS denied environments, and sensors can be used to identify the location of the jammer
Can I monitor persistently without operator fatigue?	Provides continuous passive monitoring with automated detection and alerting, reducing reliance on human operators
Will this integrate with my existing cUAS system?	Integrates seamlessly into existing radar, EO/IR, and acoustic sensor cUAS: multi-layered systems are the most robust
How do I keep up with rapidly evolving drone threats?	Detects new or previously unseen RF activity using Signal Discovery software



Lancet-3



Zala-16



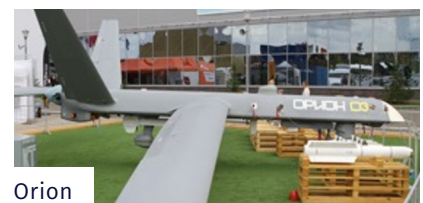
Orlan-10



Supercam



Gerbera



Orion



Shahed-136

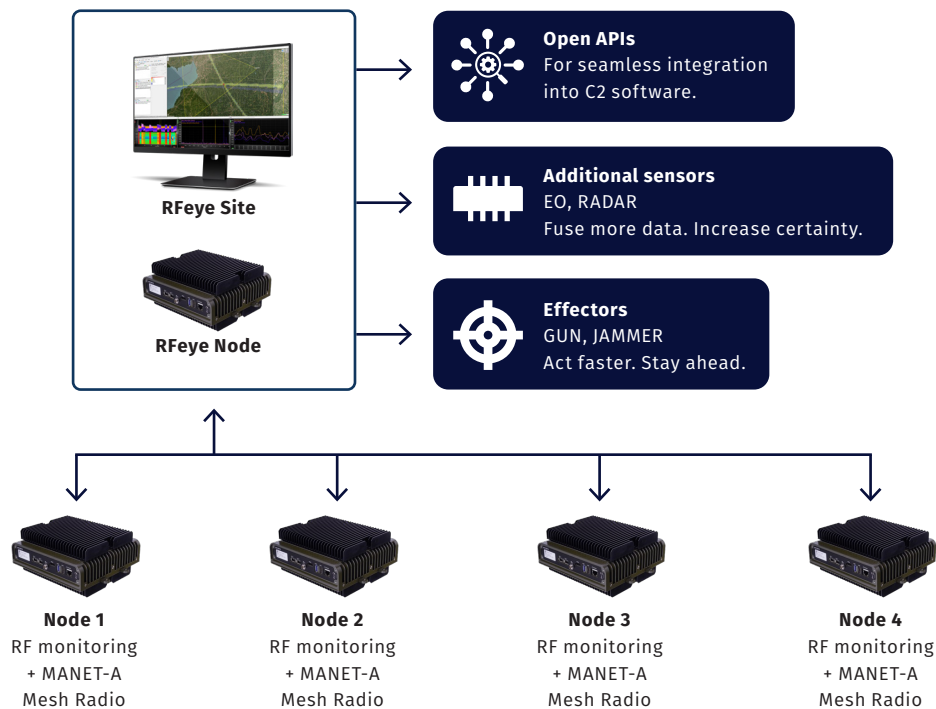


Mavic-3

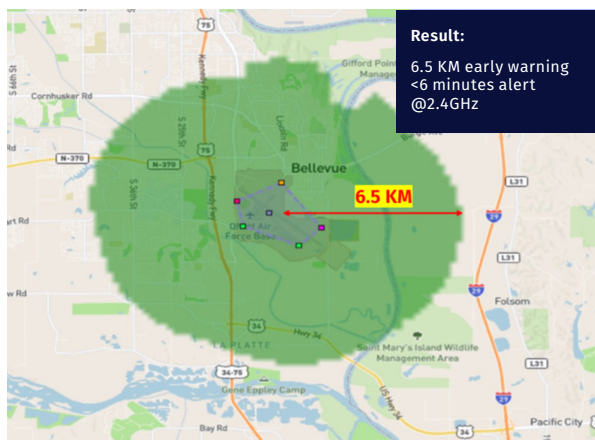


Parodiya

Example site architecture



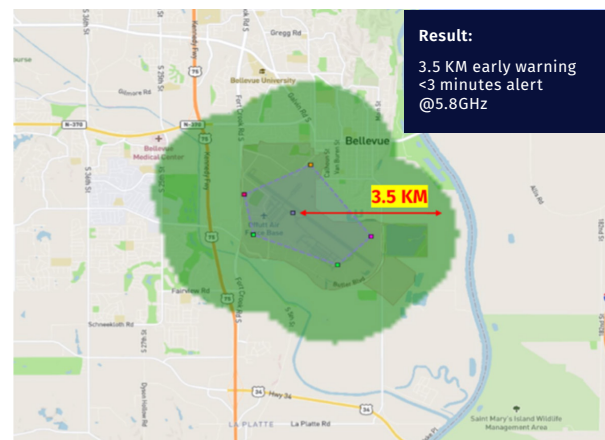
Example simulation



Targets Operating at 2.4GHz

Detection and geolocation coverage is up to 6.5km in this simulation for a drone flying at 100m. At a speed of 50 mph, this provides 4 minutes 50 seconds of early-warning detection.

This is the standard COTs frequency used for most UAVs and modified drones.



Targets Operating at 5.8GHz

Detection and geolocation coverage is up to 3.5km in this simulation for a drone flying at 100m. At a speed of 50 mph, this provides 2 minutes 40 seconds of early-warning detection.

This is the frequency used by some malicious drones and military UAVs disguised and not operating in 2.4GHz.



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