

CHELMSFORD

# NEWS AND VIEWS

Marconi  
Radar Systems

Issue 3

October, 1982

## Financial report

Orders received so far this year now total £59m, whilst sales to the end of August were £31m.

The most important single order received this year was the NATO order for 4 Martellos worth over £20m.

Our Order Book is now £221m.

These Martello Orders are beginning to help alleviate the factory load problem.

Numbers employed at Chelmsford are now 2846.

### SOME DEFINITIONS

**Capital Employed** covers the value of money tied up in financing our activities. In our business it is made up of 4 major elements:

**Fixed Assets** are our investment in Plant, Machinery, Test Equipment, Computers and Buildings.

**Inventories** are the costs tied up in Stock of Raw Materials and Finished goods, plus the value of Work in Progress on Contracts. Where a contract is financed by down pay-

ments or Stage payments this is used to reduce the money tied up in Inventory.

**Debtors** — Value of Sales made to customers which have not yet been paid for.

From this we deduct: **Creditors** the value of costs incurred which have not yet been re-imbursed to suppliers.

This is certainly an over simplified explanation of Capital Employed and I will go into further detail in future editions.

ROD CHALLIS,  
Chief Accountant.

## Its good news!

IT IS very pleasing to announce in this issue that we have won three new contracts.

The first, a major contract, is the sale of four Martello radars to NATO.

Secondly we have received an order from the Civil Aviation Authority for thirteen of our new S2022 air traffic control transmitters.

The third contract is for six sets of data handling equipment for the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Aberporth.

The last two contracts are comparatively small in comparison to the Martello sale, but are of no less importance, being the first sales of our new air traffic control radar equipment.

All have been obtained against the most bitter competition and are the results of much hard work by all concerned.

Congratulations — and keep up the good work!



## MoD choose Martello again

The air defence of the United Kingdom and Denmark is to be strengthened by the supply of four of the advanced Martello radar systems. This new order increases Martello sales to seven systems, and should greatly assist the company's efforts to sell the radar world-wide.

The Ministry of Defence, using NATO Infrastructure Funds, has selected the Marconi Radar system after a rigorous and competitive appraisal. Two of the radars are for the Royal Air Force and two for use by the Royal Danish Air Force.

The company has been developing Martello for over six years, at a cost of over £15 million. The initial radar was recently sold to the RAF.

Probably the most powerful transportable radar system in the world, Martello incorporates numerous novel and innovative design features, and is intended for use with the minimum of personnel. One of the most significant features of the radar is its ability to remain operational in the worst of electronic counter measures jamming.

One of the features of any future conflict will be the use of electronic jamming. In the Falklands conflict, we used jamming to distract the Argentinian missiles.

Using ECM, an enemy will attempt to make ineffective the opposition radar sensors, thereby 'blinding' the defence system. Radars such as Martello are therefore essential, being designed to operate in such a hostile electronic environment.

Modern 3-D radars, using digital techniques, scan a three dimensional area of the sky and are able to supply the position of any target in azimuth (the angular position relative to the radar site), in distance and in height. Martello itself provides a very long range performance, together with accurate height information, making the system one of the most advanced in the world.

Another feature of a future war will be the attack on the opposition radars by radar seeking missiles and aircraft. The Royal Air Force used its long range bombers for this type of mission during the Falklands conflict.

To combat such attacks, various defensive measures will be used. Among these will be movable radars, dummy radars, emitting only to distract the missile from its actual target, and various other methods of electronic counter measures.

It is for this reason that Martello has been designed to be easily transportable. It is quite possible that the day of the large 'fixed site' radar installation is over.

MARCONI Radar has received an order to supply data processing systems to the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Aberporth.

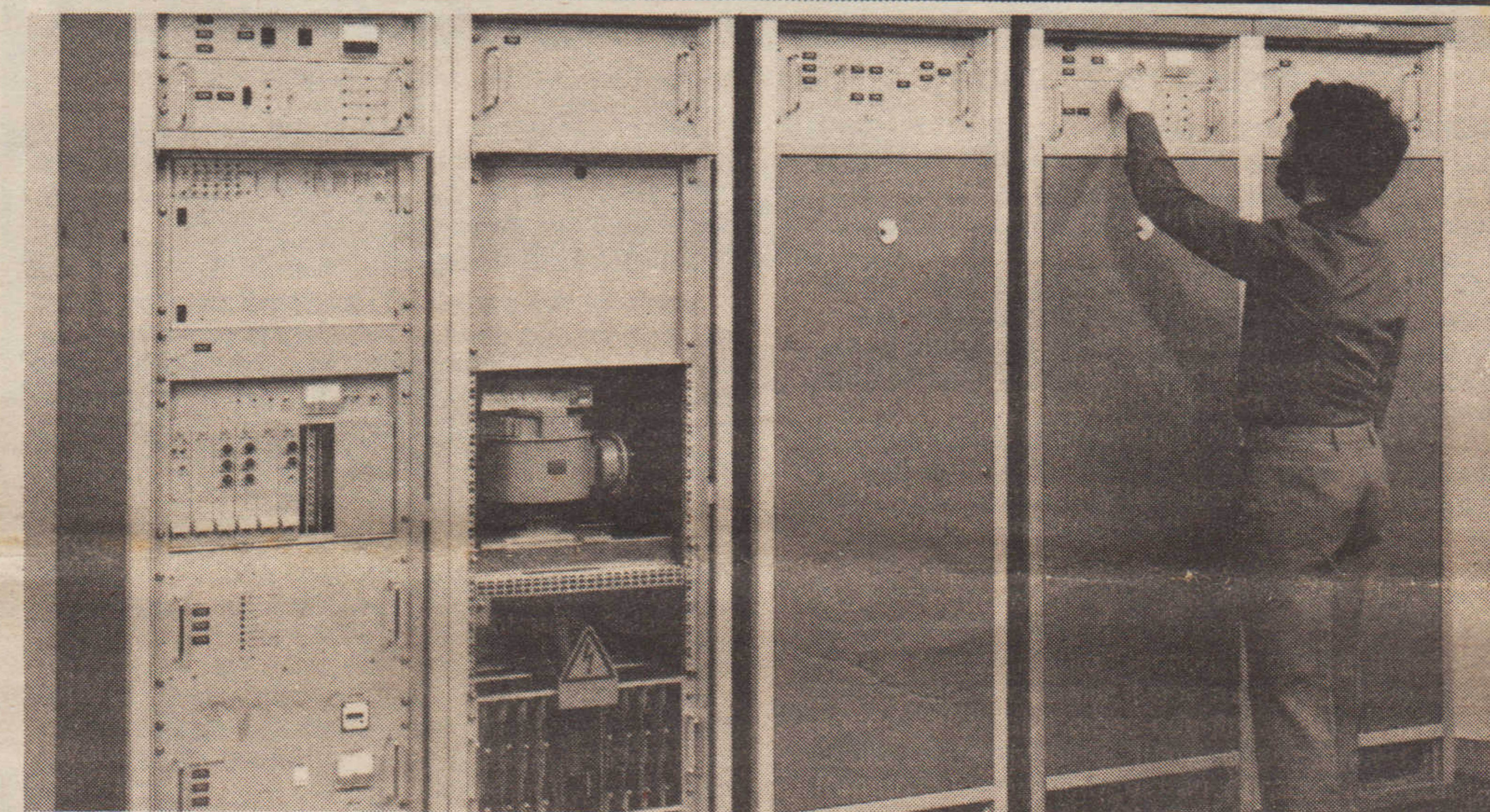
Based upon the Marconi 'Astrid' display and data processing system, the equipment will be used to up-date existing Plessey displays.

The order consists of six trolley mounted display modules and two Locus 16 display data processing systems, complete with software.

The equipment is to be installed at Aberporth, which is used for aircraft flight trials and is also a firing range.

The 'Astrid' display and data handling system (Astrid stands for Airfield Surveillance and Terminal Radar Integrated Display) is a 'state-of-the-art' display system that uses many new techniques, designed initially to complement the new S511 airfield surveillance radar, but also suitable for many other roles in air traffic control systems.

Based upon three basic mod-



## 'Astrid' go-ahead for flight trials base

ules, the Astrid system provides a mixed raw/processed picture.

The system is controlled by the Marconi Locus 16 data processor.

Fail-safe modes are built into the system to cover equipment problems, an essential feature in any air traffic control display system.

The Marconi Radar Locus 16

data processor has been supplied by the company for use in many types of applications, including controlling naval antennas and displays, and the large display complex at the Scottish Air Traffic Control Centre at Prestwick.

Locus 16 is also used in the 'Furnace' and 'Mace' display and data handling systems and is also an integral part of Mar-

tello.

A working Astrid system has been in use at the Marconi test site at Rivenhall for the last nine months, housed in the radar's transmitter-receiver container.

Astrid is designed for simple, fault-free operation and is suitable for numerous uses in air traffic control.

The company believes it has a great future.

## It's Marconi for airports

The Civil Aviation Authority has ordered thirteen airfield surveillance radar transmitter-receivers and seven digital signal processors. The equipment to be supplied is based upon the type S2022 transmitter-receiver and the type S7113 signal processor, standard components in the new Marconi Radar S511 airfield surveillance radar system.

Five airports, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester and Prestwick, and the Civil Aviation

Authority's training facility at Bletchley Park, will each receive a dual transmitter-receiver system and a signal processor, to be delivered by the end of 1983. The thirteen transmitter-receiver and the seventh signal processor will be used for logistic support purposes.

The radars that are to receive the new equipment are existing Plessey AR1's, used for marshalling air traffic to and from airports and in holding patterns adjacent to

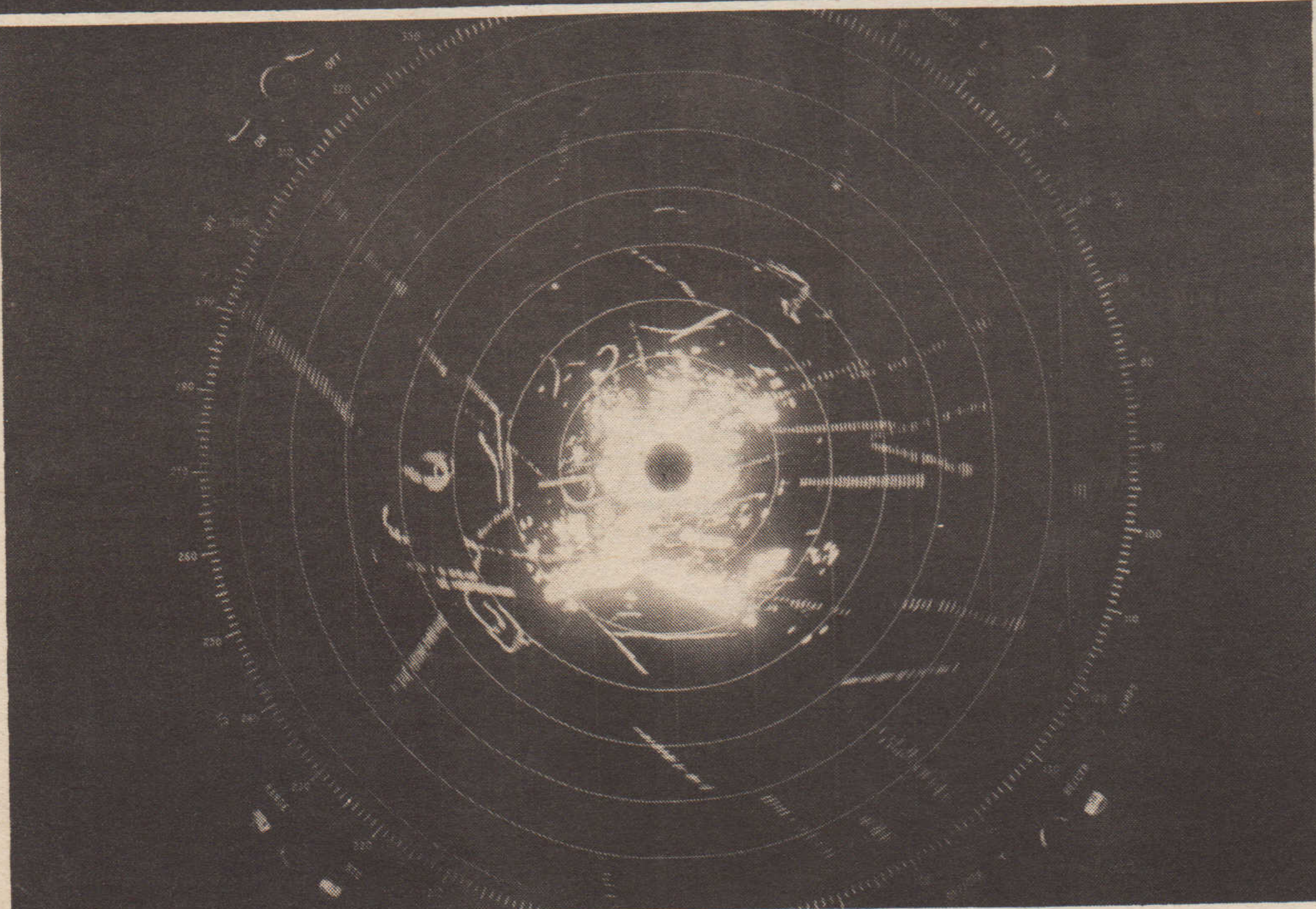
the airfields, and are also used for sequencing aircraft approaches to the runways.

The S511 radar itself has been on test and demonstration at the Marconi Rivenhall site for the last nine months or so. During this time the system has been demonstrated to numerous interested customers.

The picture shows a dual transmitter-receiver system. The signal processor is housed within the central cabinet.

# The language of radar

Part 3: By Colin Latham



Unprocessed radar display. The clutter is the white area in the centre.

IN CHOOSING a radar word for the letter C I picked CLUTTER because it has probably been the cause of more hard work and headache amongst radar engineers than most other problems in the history of radar.

Clutter in radar has much the same meaning as in everyday life — something unwanted that gets in the way of the job in hand — and is applied to the effects caused on a radar picture by returns from unwanted targets.

A surveillance radar is employed to detect and monitor the changing positions of aircraft but its ability to do so is often hampered by responses from fixed objects (towers, buildings, mountains etc). This is "ground clutter" but clutter also arises from reflections from moving objects such as birds and clouds. Also, in wartime, man-made clutter may be produced by the intentional dropping of metal foil known as "chaff" (or "window" in the 1939/45 war).

During the war tremendous advances took place in radar so that by the end the defence chain was extensive, well organised and reliable. Airborne and Naval radar too was well established. Probably the greatest outstanding radar problem experienced by all three Services was clutter rejection and little real progress was made until the early 50's, notably with Marconi experimental equipment set up at Bushy Hill.

MTI (Moving Target Indicator) systems were developed which, by employing frequency-stable transmitters and receivers, examined the very small frequency changes contained within returning signals to assess target velocity (another application of the well-known "doppler" effect). Fixed targets were then separable from moving targets and could be eliminated from the radar picture. However, there were limitations in that aircraft flying on a course around a radar at constant range would also be rejected and the first MTI systems suffered from "blind speeds", so that moving targets at certain discrete values were eliminated as if they were ground clutter.

Blind speeds are related to the radio frequency itself and to the interval between pulses. Blindness was overcome by changing the interval rapidly by the use of "staggered PRF" (PRF — Pulse Recurrence Frequency).

Some of the earlier MTI systems installed 20 or more years ago gave an excellent improvement but had the disadvantage that they required frequent re-adjustment to keep at peak performance, not always an easy matter on radars at remote sites where specialist engineers are not always at hand.

More recently, numerous technical advances in signal processing have enabled both fixed and moving clutter to be suppressed and blind speeds virtually eliminated, but probably the biggest improvement is in circuit reliability and freedom from the need for adjustment by the user. This is the result of solid-state digital circuits using suitable computer-like techniques which are vastly superior in stability to the older generations of analogue valve circuits.

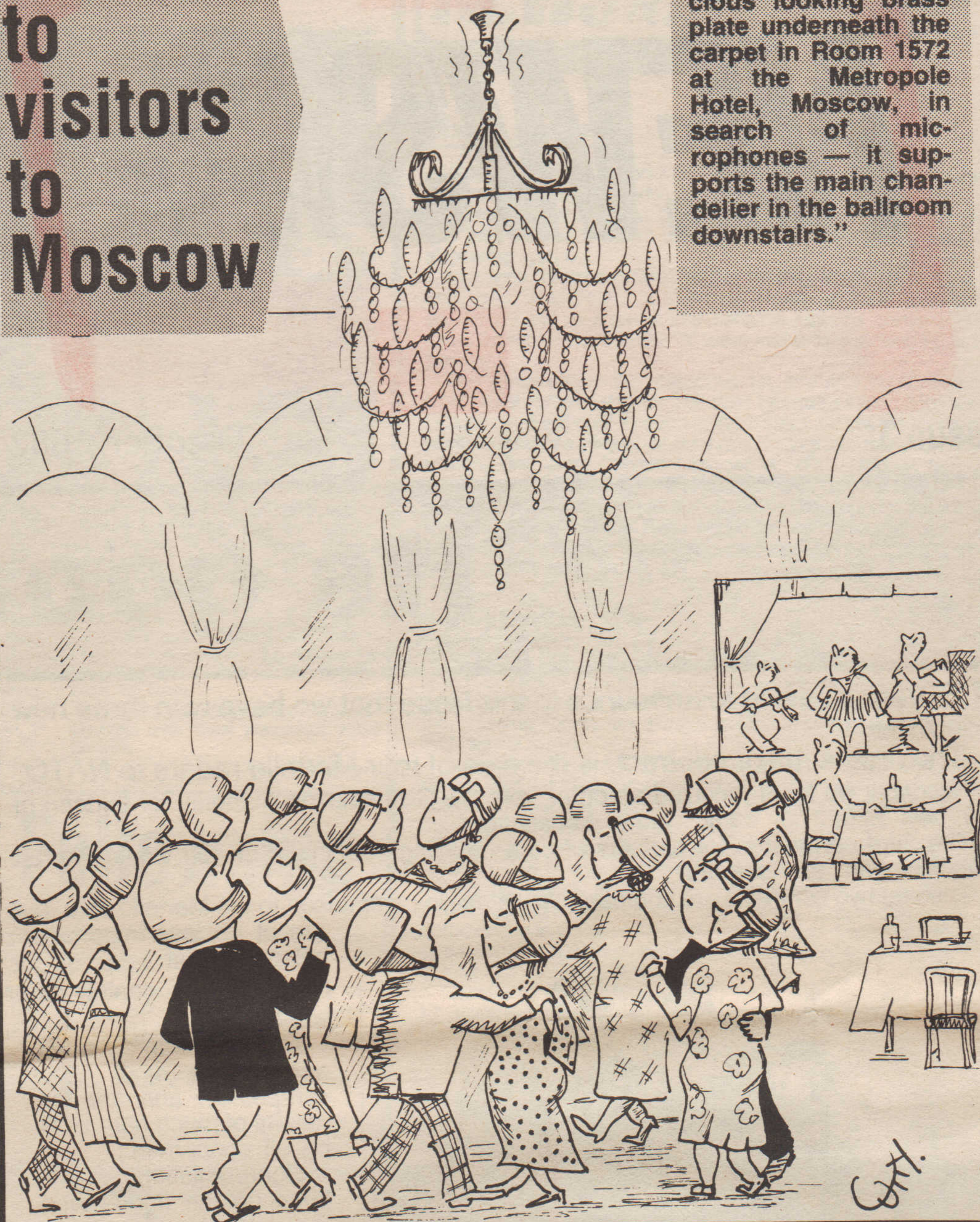
In addition to complex circuit techniques for sorting wanted from unwanted signals, antenna design — previously mentioned in this series — can assist in clutter reduction by providing beams with a "sharp bottom cut off" to minimise radar illumination of the ground.

Although technically the battle for clutter rejection is largely won, operational radar performance specifications continue to call for better visibility of small targets against large clutter backgrounds. So the work goes on, with emphasis on designs that compete commercially and which, despite their complexity, are reliable and easy to maintain.

Finally, because the purpose of most surveillance radars is to see aircraft for Air Traffic Control or Defence they are designed to reject rainclouds as clutter. Designers of storm warning meteorological radars would have a different objective! One man's meat...

## Advice to visitors to Moscow

"Do not attempt to unscrew the suspicious looking brass plate underneath the carpet in Room 1572 at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, in search of microphones — it supports the main chandelier in the ballroom downstairs."



## Something to keep in mind SECURITY BREACHES

IN SPITE of the rather humorous connotation that can be applied to the above title, it is still essential that we keep security matters well in mind at all times.

In a business such as ours, it is an unfortunate fact of life that security is of great importance, allocation of defence contracts often, in the final instance, depending upon the security classification of the firm involved.

This applies particularly to contracts from Her Majesty's Government.

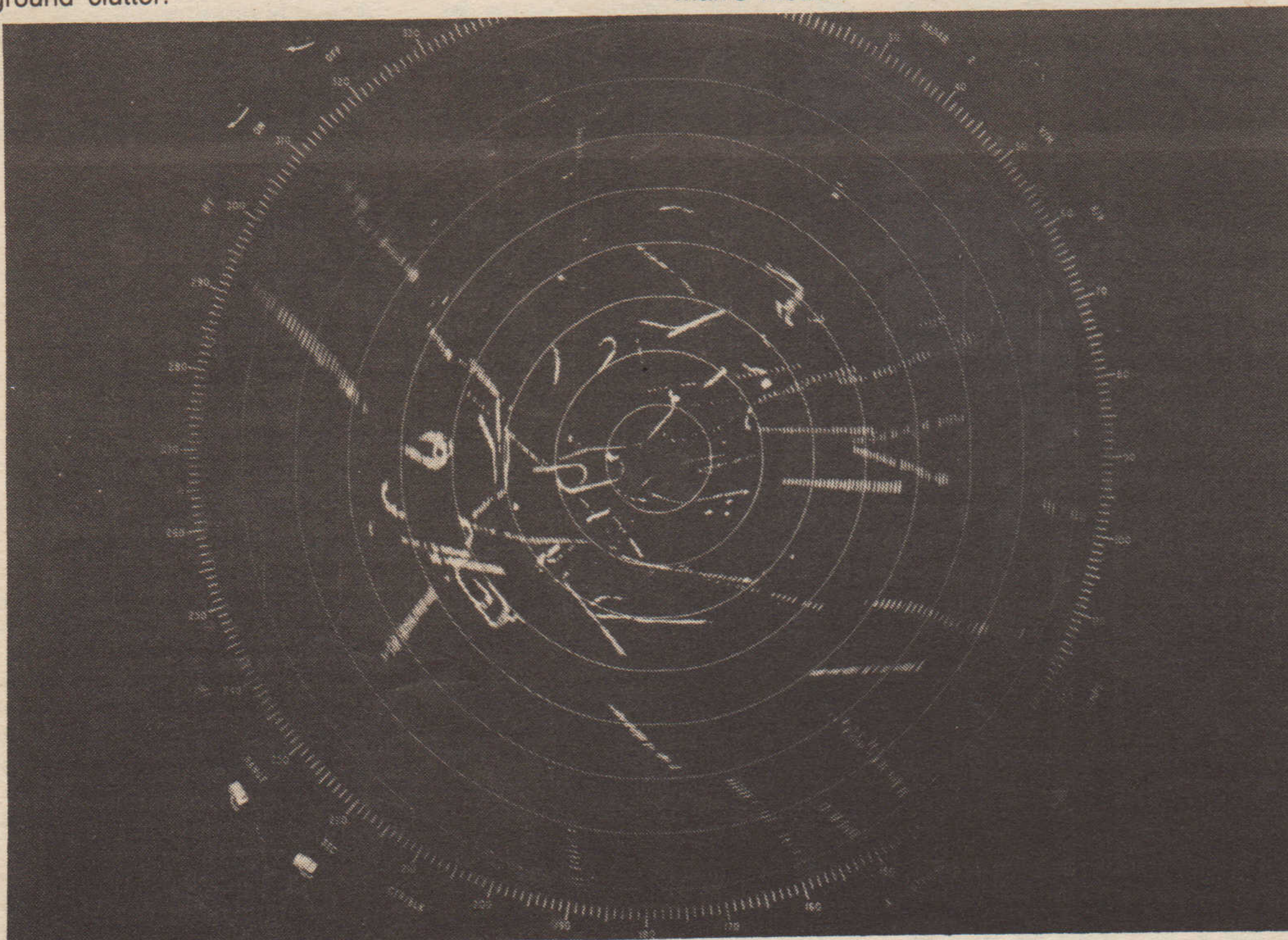
This is the particular reason why security matters are of so importance to Marconi Radar, and why we are so careful concerning the entry of all visitors to the site.

We are all aware of the dangers of 'shooting off our mouths' in the presence of outsiders.

Generally, however, the most embarrassing security 'breaches' are caused by quite simple errors, such as mislaying classified documents or by leaving a brief case in a taxi or similar vehicle.

Of course, the security standards within Marconi Radar concerning classified documents and drawings are very strict, as those of us who inadvertently forget to lock a security cupboard or filing cabinet are very soon reminded!

It is, however, the silly security errors that must be watched at all times — and it is not just the boss's or the security people's responsibility, it is that of us all. Our livelihood may well depend upon it!



Processed radar display with clutter removed.

# MARCONI RADAR AT FARNBOROUGH

Then  
and  
now



The subject of this issue's Then and Now is the area immediately adjacent to the site main entrance. The old photograph, taken we believe in the early 1920's, shows the area in the days when the prime means of moving equipment about the site was either by steam locomotive or by horse. A horse cart can be seen in the covered entrance in the left foreground. The old stables, by the way, were in the long, low building adjacent to 'B' Building. The bollard immediately in the left foreground was probably a means of moving wagons without the necessity of calling up a steam loco.

In the midground, a gang of men can be seen unloading coal into the coal sheds by the side of the large chimney. This chimney was demolished, we think, in 1947, presumably when the site went away from using coal as a means of site heating. Jon Ellis tells me that during the war, the chimney was used as an aircraft spotter's post, and that the 'imminent attack' warning was given from there. It must have been very sooty up there when the chimney smoked!



## A NEW PERSONALITY

Mr. M. R. Armitage — Company Procurement Manager, Marconi Radar Systems Limited.

Mr. Armitage has been appointed to take responsibility for procurement policy and procedures within the various Radar Company sites.

With a degree in Mechanical Engineering, Russ Armitage was apprenticed at British Aerospace, Military Aircraft Division, becoming a Development Engineer in 1969 at Warton Aerodrome in Lancashire.

Moving into the procurement field in 1975 he was responsible for the purchase of Tornado and Jaguar major equipment, using sources from European countries, as well as the USA.

In 1979 he joined Marconi Space and Defence Systems, Portsmouth as Procurement Manager to form an integrated engineering and commercial team for high value, sub-contract management. The total site purchasing responsibility was added to his duties in 1981.

Aged 36, a Yorkshireman, with two young daughters he enjoys sailing, music and history.



As Company Procurement Manager, Russ considers that his first task is to make all personnel aware of the part they can play in improving deliveries and sources, for items manufactured outside Marconi, as well as reducing costs. This allows us to improve our competitiveness in today's tough world environment.

This process not only involves the Purchasing staff but starts with the Design Engineer and follows through to all parts of the Company.

FARNBOROUGH this year was an even greater success than ever before, beating all previous records for the number of exhibitors and visitors. The weather was kind and flying conditions were good throughout the show. About one hundred Marconi Radar employees visited the show as guests of the company during the public days.

This year's Marconi Radar exhibits were smaller than usual, due to the fact that when the air show was planned, as far ago as last Autumn, the company was suffering under the results of the defence cuts.

For a while, even our attendance was in doubt, but a nominal presence was eventually agreed. Subsequently, the company's outlook (and order book), has improved, but too late, unfortunately, to affect the size of our participation at Farnborough.



● Outside our Farnborough pavilion



... and inside the exhibition hall.

In the New North Hall, erected on what was previously the radar terrace, we had a small stand incorporating mainly light-box type displays, together with a model of our new S511 airfield surveillance radar.

Outside, on the new radar terrace, we showed the first production S511. As usual, we entertained our customers in a chalet overlooking the flying display area.

From the point of view of the S511 installation, we had rather more problems than usual, due to the unmade nature of the new radar terrace. Eventually, a large concrete foundation had to be provided, to stop the antenna gradually sinking out of sight!

A rather unusual occurrence happened in the pavilion, part of the outside site. During the exhibition, a group of Arabs asked permission to use the small conference room as a devotional room for their midday prayers.

This being granted, our salesman Michael Smith was from then on referred to as 'Mullah Smith'. Unfortunately we had made no provision for the muezzin to be called from the apex of the S511 antenna.

On Wednesday, our stand manning personnel were embarrassed to find that overnight the S511 antenna had acquired a small Plessey label, at the very top. We believe that this was perhaps a little 'sour grapes', coming, as it did, closely after we had won the contract to update the CAA's Plessey AR1 radars!

## Letter to the Editor

### Old chestnuts and reorganisation!

The article 'communication' by Ron Challis in the August issue of News and Views, rather ominously surrounded by black edging (I hope it isn't dead before it starts!), appears to offer the opportunity for shy, retiring mortals like myself to express (hopefully without prejudice), honest opinions about our company. Equally hopefully, to achieve collective solutions to many of the problems with which people seem to be preoccupied these days.

I find it astonishing and would respectfully suggest that the removal of such trivial irritations as vending machines, car parks, cleaning standards and (possibly at the risk of decapitation, dare I mention telephones with outside lines?), would concentrate people's minds wonderfully upon the 'matters of greater concern' which affect us all. It is the trivial problems which affect and erode morale and their removal can only inspire confidence in our ability to solve far greater problems.

We are currently undergoing the greatest reorganisation that Marconi Radar has probably ever seen. How about a series of articles on the

reorganisation, why it was necessary, what was wrong with existing organisation, what benefits will it achieve, what penalties will it create and will the new project oriented divisions create parochialism and make our communications problems even worse? What happens to the project team when the new project finishes? All these and many similar questions are being voiced around Marconi Radar: it would be a splendid exercise in communication if the paper could promote dialogue on these topics — and then, perhaps, the competition for 'rumour of the month' would be superfluous.

Of course people will still grumble about something else, after all, it's only human nature! As W. S. Gilbert says:

"Oh don't the days seem lank and long,  
when all goes right and nothing goes wrong,  
and wouldn't your life be extremely flat,  
with nothing whatever to grumble at!"

Princess Ida, Mill Hall, Rayleigh, October 25th to 30th, directed by the undersigned. Oops! I've given myself a plug. Ah well, that's communication!  
Ted Francis, 'G' Building.

### Freedom to risk

The difficulty of getting people to do things which are for their own good but cause them inconvenience, or require a change of habit, are a part of the everyday experiences of the safety man. The list of controversial safety matter could include seat belts, smoking, protective clothing, safety helmets, machine guards and safety glasses. These, along with many more, cause some people to put up a strong argument against. However, when the law becomes a factor in support of the 'for' view then the argument becomes academic and one sided.

The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980 have within them a requirement that, "So far as is reasonably practicable, employers must ensure that smoking, eating and drinking do not take place at those workplaces at which there is, or is liable to be, contamination by lead." It also requires employees to, "Not eat, drink or smoke" at those places. No argument, just straightforward instruction with the weight of the law. The Company cannot say

### Safety

that it is "unreasonable" to provide for this and dedicated smokers, and the eating and drinking populace, have to co-operate with their employers and obey the rules which are made in compliance with the law. Work benches at which hand soldering takes place are liable to be contaminated with lead. Not enough to necessarily do any harm but the law does not quantify the contamination.

If you do not like the particular law, or the parts which affect your "freedom", a chat with your M.P. is probably the best course to take. I don't hold out much hope though — the "No Smoking" and "No lead" lobbies have a considerable following and influence.

### What's in the bottle?

There are a lot of tales about people unknowingly drinking liquids

which appear to be something they are not — unhappily too many of them are true. Children are particularly at risk. If dad uses a "Coke" bottle to store the remains of the creosote the outcome is fairly predictable if there are little kids about.

I have come across some very odd uses for vending machine cups and know of one instance of a chap quaffing a good mouthful of "Genc-lene" from a cup he mistook to be his own which had a more likely beverage in it.

It is a matter of common sense really, one doesn't have to be good at reading tea leaves to know that it is going to be unpleasant for someone at some time if we use food containers and drink bottles to contain chemicals and such like. At work there is a supply of cans and jars in the stores. Make certain they are prominently and properly labelled, with the contents screw-capped against spillage. At home — well you don't need me to nag about that do you?

By Ken Gamblin

