

RAE Farnborough Technical Note No Rad 380
A REVIEW OF GERMAN GROUND RADAR

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The "Supper" report drew attention to equipment and features of German ground radar that the authors considered likely to be of interest to designers and production engineers together with the status of German anti-jamming developments and radar identification.

WASSERMANN

Aside from the principles of operation and general performance, Supper and Stark made no further observations on Wassermann.

"The naval MAMMUT was quickly followed by the G.A.F. with a new equipment called WASSERMANN, the object of which was to supplement the early warning system with height-finding facilities. At the same time, advantage was to be taken of a larger aerial array to increase range, and so assist in the general reporting problem. The aerial array, hung on a rotatable tower 130 ft. high, produced a beam width of about 20° (0 to 0), in the horizontal plane, and 5° (0 to 0) in the vertical plane. Split was provided in the horizontal plane and turning was by electro-mechanical means similar to that of the Giant WUERZBURG. In elevation the beam was swung electrically, in MAMMUT fashion, over an arc of about 3° to 30° , angle measurement being by D/F to maximum. The range did not come up to expectations. It was hoped to achieve a performance in this direction comparable with that of the MAMMUT but in operation 250 kms. was obtained only occasionally; the average being about 200 kms. Two types of WASSERMANN are shown in Figs. 38 and 38A."

WASSERMANN Radio Frequencies

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| MI | 149-136 Mc/ s |
| MII | 158-120 |
| MIII | 250-158 |
| MIV | 158-120 |
| MV | 120-75 |
| LI | 125 |
| LII | 149-132 |
| SI-7 | 122 and 125 |
| S8-10 | 127, 128 and 131 |

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