Longbow Missile And Fire Control Radar Northrop Grumman

"Maneuver Combat Training Center (CTC) and home station requirements for exercise control and training feedback are intensive. With the advent of battlefield digitization; tactical decision aids; smart, intelligent, and brilliant munitions; advances in non-lethal weapons, and new reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) systems, the workload for trainers continues to spiral. Force modernization is creating new control and feedback tasks that have the potential to rob trainers of time they would otherwise spend observing, coaching, and facilitating the learning of exercise players. This study: (1) Identifies the impact of force modernization on future exercise control and training feedback functions. (2) Identifies tasks involved in after-action review (AAR) preparation, observer/controller (OC) coordination and mentoring, and take-home package construction. (3) Provides strategies to reduce OC and Training Analysis Facility (TAF) workload. (4) Identifies payoffs in task reduction achieved by each strategy. (5) Does not provide technical solutions or analysis of task criticality, complexity, duration, or frequency for trainer tasks."--DTIC.

The Longbow is a modification of the Apache helicopter that consists of an upgraded airframe, a newly developed radar, and the Longbow Hellfire missile. The Apache Longbow is designed to conduct precision attacks in adverse weather conditions, automatically engage multiple targets, provide fire and forget missile capability, and operate on the digital battlefield of the future. The radar, the key component of the Longbow, is designed to provide the helicopter with the capability to automatically detect, classify, and prioritize targets. In 1991, the Army planned to develop and procure 227 Longbow Apache helicopters. In May 1993, the program was restructured to upgrade the entire fleet of 758 helicopters to the Apache Longbow configuration but outfit only 227 with the fire control radar and a more powerful 701C engine. Full rate production of both the Apache Longbow airframe and fire control radar was authorized in October 1995. The first contract for 10 fire control radars was awarded in March 1993, and the second contract was finalized in January 1997 for an additional 11 radars. The Army plans to award a multiyear contract for the fire control radar in December 1997.

Provides an overview of the types of vehicles used by the United States Army and their purposes.

Apache Longbow Helicopter: Fire Control Radar Not Ready for Multiyear Procurement

Provides an overview of the major weapons systems & support equipment the Army is currently developing or has fielded. Sections include: project and sustain; protect the force; win the information war; conduct precision strikes; & dominate the maneuver battle. Over 100 color photos & drawings. Each weapon system described in detail as to mission, characteristics, foreign counterpart, program status, projected activities, & prime contractor. Appendices: contractors by system, contractors by state, points of contact & an index. Comprehensive!

Handbook of Defence Electronics and Optronics Anil K. Maini, Former Director, Laser Science and Technology Centre, India First complete reference on defence electronics and optronics Fundamentals, Technologies and Systems This book provides a complete account of defence electronics and optronics. The content is broadly divided into three categories: topics specific to defence electronics; topics relevant to defence optronics; and topics that have both electronics and optronics counterparts. The book covers each of the topics in their entirety from fundamentals to advanced concepts, military systems in use and related technologies, thereby leading the reader logically from the operational basics of military systems to involved technologies and battlefield deployment and applications. Key features: • Covers fundamentals, operational aspects, involved technologies and application potential of a large cross-section of military systems. Discusses emerging technology trends and development and deployment status of next generation military systems wherever applicable in each category of military systems. • Amply illustrated with approximately 1000 diagrams and photographs and around 30 tables. • Includes salient features, technologies and deployment aspects of hundreds of military systems, including: military radios; ground and surveillance radars; laser range finder and target designators; night visions devices; EW and EO jammers; laser guided munitions; and military communications equipment and satellites. Handbook of Defence Electronics and Optronics is an essential guide for graduate students, R&D scientists, engineers engaged in manufacturing defence equipment and professionals handling the operation and maintenance of these systems in the Armed Forces.

DoD plans to spend more than $200 billion on interdiction weapons over the next 15 to 20 years to add to their extensive capabilities to interdict an enemy. Modernizing U.S. forces is vital to preserving DoD's combat edge, but it also challenges DoD to make investments only "where there is clearly a substantial payoff."This report evaluates the military's current and future aggregate interdiction assets for striking enemy targets, and the effect of the planned modernization programs on total interdiction capabilities and alternatives to those programs.

The Apache Longbow helicopter is designed to conduct precision attacks in adverse weather and on battlefields obscured by smoke, automatically engage multiple targets, and provide fire-and-forget missile capability. The Apache Longbow configuration consists of a modified airframe, a fire control radar, and a new Longbow (radio frequency) Hellfire missile. The Army plans to upgrade the entire fleet of 758 Apache helicopters to the Apache Longbow configuration but outfit only 227 with the radar and a more powerful 701C engine. The remaining 531 non-radar-equipped Apache Longbows will be equipped with the less powerful 701 engine, even though they will be reconfigured to accept the radar and upgraded 701C engine. In its fiscal year 2000-2005 program plan, the Army has proposed a reduction in the number of Apaches that will be converted to the Apache Longbow configuration. The April 1994 Apache Longbow's operational requirements document (ORD) prescribes performance capabilities required for the system's survivability and lethality. These capabilities include meeting the vertical flight requirement, carrying the Longbow Hellfire missile, and passing target data when in line of sight and not in the line of sight. For the Apache Longbow, the Army has identified performance objectives (desired capabilities) and performance thresholds (minimum capabilities). The Army designated selected thresholds as key performance parameters. The Apache Longbow program needs to be reassessed because the helicopter does not meet two key user requirements. The Army's 227 radar-equipped Apache Longbow helicopters will be too heavy to achieve the validated VROC requirement of 450 feet per minute in the combat mission configuration when carrying a full fuel load and 12 missiles.

"In April of 2003, a stunned world looked on as the armed forces of the United States and Britain conducted a lightning-fast military campaign against Iraq. Confounding predictions of failure, the Anglo-American victory brought down not just the Iraqi regime, but also much of the conventional wisdom about modern war. But even as U.S. and British forces occupied Basra, Tikrit, and Mosul, the Iraqi nation slipped into anarchy - and new military and security challenges emerged." "In this book, respected military analyst Anthony Cordesman provides the first in-depth examination of the key issues swirling around the most significant U.S. war since Vietnam. Finding answers is essential if we are to understand the United States' awesome power and its place in a new age of international terror and regional conflict. Finding answers is also essential if we are to draw the proper lessons and understand the new challenges of conflict termination, peacemaking, and nation building."--BOOK JACKET.

A thorough examination of the nation of Saudi Arabia, focusing on the current state of affairs and potential future challenges. * Presents tables and charts with relevant economic, political, security, and public perception data * Includes several chronologies focusing on the period from 1998 to present day * Offers an exhaustive bibliography of nearly 450 references

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