RAF REAPER MALE RPAS CAPABILITY/LESSONS



"RPAS IN CIVIL USE"





The slides in this presentation are

UNCLASSIFIED



SO1 ISTAR Land HQ 2Gp





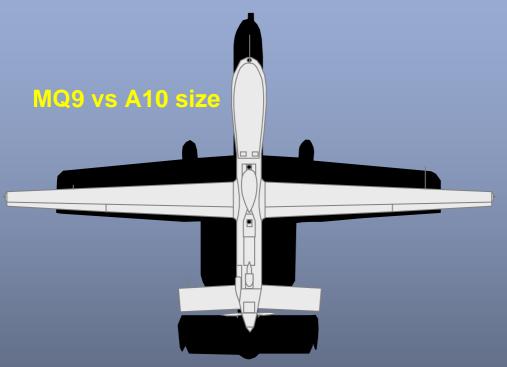


Scope

- REAPER armed ISR capability
- UK REAPER Roadmap to 2015+
- Lessons Identified on Operations
- Civil Use as background
- Questions/Discussion



RAF MQ-9 REAPER



- Dimensions
 - Wingspan 66'
 - Length 36'
 - Max gross weight 10,500 lbs
- Max speed 250 KTAS
- Endurance
 - 20 hrs clean
 - 12+ hrs fully combat loaded
- Operating altitude
 - 30K+ with weapons
 - 50K+ clean

Normal Weapons Load: 4xAGM-114 HELLFIRE & 2x GBU-12 500lb LGB

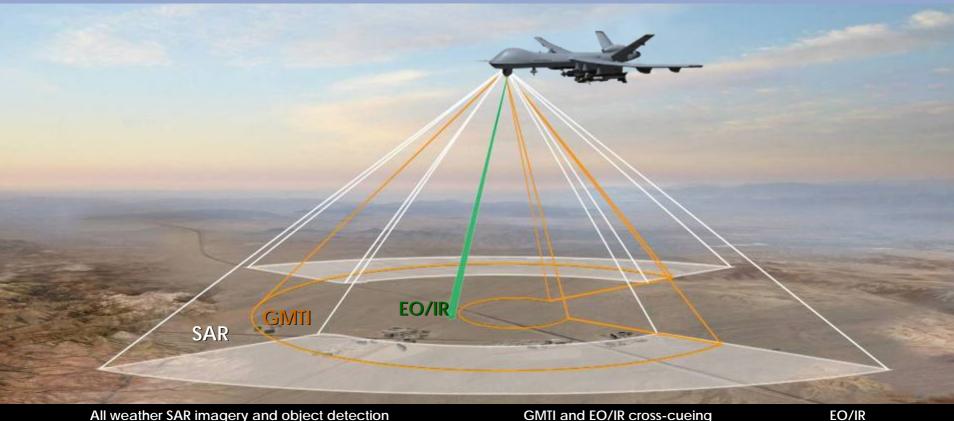






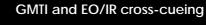


REAPER Sensor Capability



All weather SAR imagery and object detection









UK REAPER MALE RPAS ROADMAP



Additional
Reaper
Capability
Additional 5 ac
39 Sqn & XIII Sqn
RAF Waddington MCE







Lessons Identified – The Complimentary Force Wix





Lessons Identified - Personnel

- Performing persistent ISR requires significant manpower manpower resources, but:
 - RPAS offer the most efficient way to deliver persistence from an from an aircraft
- Over the horizon BLOS operations reduces in theatre footprint and associated logistic, life support and FP requirements
- Overseas basing: retour of personnel
 - Increased trg burden vs cost of relocation to UK
- Human Factors
 - Fatigue and Psychological Stressors



Lessons Identified - Procurement

- Jan 04: Creation of 1115 Flt RAF under CJPTF
- Aug 06: FMV UOR
- Dec 06: UK individuals transfer Reaper Training
- Oct 07: 1st RAF REAPER to Afghanistan
- Oct 07: RAF REAPER ISD achieved
- May 08: Weapons 1st fitted and used
- Aug 09: IOC (16/7 11 crews UK MGCS)
- Mar 10: FOC (24/7 15crews, 3ac 2 MGCS)
- Sep 10: FOC+ (36/7 21crews 4ac 3 MGCS)
- Mid 2012: ARC (up to 3x 24/7 orbits 44 crews)



Lessons Identified - Operations

- 25000+hrs ISR: 190+ weapons released
 - Fatigue life of aircraft: F3 OSD ~5000hrs/25 yrs; UK Reaper ~9500hrs/2.5 yrs
- Interoperability US/Coalition
- Sharing of TTPs promotes rapid capability development and and best practise
- > 95% airframe and sensor reliability; better than traditional traditional ISR or combat aircraft



Lessons Identified - Operations

- Joint Air-Land Integration
 - MCE is 4,000 miles away from Brigade training
 - Ability to bring FAC/JTACs to GCS to see live ops
- Multi Sensors
 - Requirement to use sensors concurrently
- CAS in complex urban environments
 - Low Yield Weapons
 - Use of Hellfire is nearly 3:1 when compared to GBU-12
 - Even lower yield weapons may have enabled kinetic options against non-prosecutable targets
 - Ability for Reaper to persist over target to ensure minimal risk of civilian casualties and take advice if required

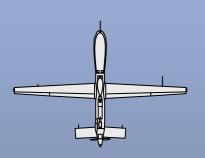


Lessons Identified - Safety





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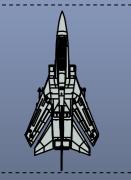


2005 1.25/10,000ig hrs 2006 0.33/10,000ig hrs

2007 0.6/10,000ig hrs

2008 0.57/10,000ig hrs

USAF PREDATOR A ~0.9/10,000ig hrs (over ~800,000 hrs)
UK/US REAPER ~1.1/10,000ig hrs (over ~120,000 hrs)



SHAR 1.88/10,000ig hrs (>1979)

Jag 1.02/10,000fg hrs (>1973)

GR7/9 0.97/10,000fg hrs (>1988)

GR1/4 0.59/10,000fg hrs (>1980)

F3 0.28/10,000fg hrs (>1985)



1995 2.44/10,000fg hrs

1996 2.24/10,000fg hrs

1997 2.28/10,000fg hrs

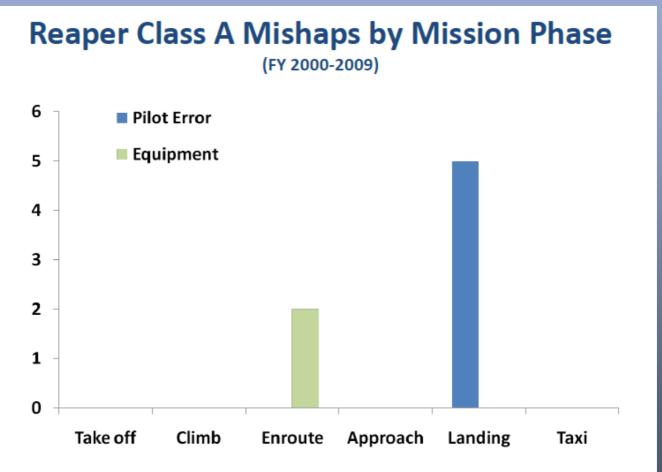
1998 2.12/10,000fg hrs

1999 2.08/10,000fg hrs



Lessons Identified - Safety

The USAF's experience accords with ours...



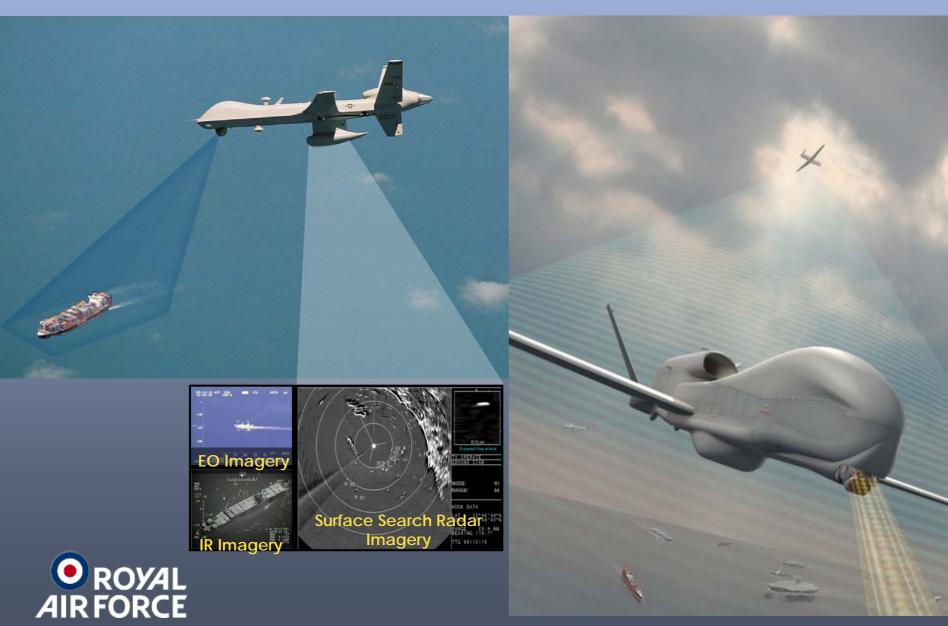


Lessons Identified - Training

- RPAS crews need to be equally skilled and professional professional as conventional aircrew; but can be trained trained differently
 - Early trials suggest pilot training costs could be reduced by 80%
 80%
- Sensor Operator
 - Currently both Officers and SNCO's
 - WSO/WSOp or IA?



Maritime Surveillance





QUESTIONS?

