

SAAW glide bomb more precise than missiles, says DRDO chief after test

The SAAW is a long-range precision-guided anti-airfield weapon

The Smart Anti Airfield Weapon (SAAW) guided bomb that India successfully test-fired on Friday has higher precision and is much cheaper compared to missiles, DRDO Chief S Christopher said on Sunday.

The SAAW glide bomb, which is guided by an onboard navigation system, was successfully tested at Integrated Test Range at Chandipur, Odisha on Friday.

The DRDO Chief said unlike the normal bombs, which may not hit the precise target due to the environmental condition, this bomb with a navigation system has higher precision and is cheaper than missiles which have similar precision.

"So far the bombs we have don't have precision, so they go by wind condition, weather condition... When you are fighting the enemy, you can't keep trying hundred times, once you have fired he will know where you are," Christopher said.

"As the weather and wind conditions change, it is always possible for the bomb to go elsewhere. In this bomb, the guidance system will correct its course and go and land at the same place.

"This is a sort of guided bomb and it will be much much cheaper than a missile or rocket, the reason being that it is not having a propulsion, it is making use of the aircraft's propulsion. It can go and land in a place we want," he added.

The SAAW is a long-range precision-guided anti-airfield weapon, designed to be capable of engaging ground targets with high precision out to a range of 100 km. The lightweight high-precision guided bomb is one of the world-class weapons systems designed and developed in the country. The 120-kg class smart weapon is intended against runways, bunkers, aircraft hangers and other reinforced structures.



Guided glide bomb has high precision: DRDO chief

The Smart Anti Airfield Weapon (SAAW) guided bomb that India successfully test-fired on Friday has higher precision and is much cheaper compared to missiles, DRDO Chief S. Christopher said on Sunday.

New Delhi: The Smart Anti Airfield Weapon (SAAW) guided bomb that India successfully test-fired on Friday has higher precision and is much cheaper compared to missiles, DRDO Chief S. Christopher said on Sunday.

The SAAW glide bomb, which is guided by an onboard navigation system, was successfully tested at Integrated Test Range at Chandipur, Odisha on Friday. The DRDO Chief said unlike the normal bombs, which may not hit the precise target due to environmental condition, this bomb with a navigation system has higher precision and is cheaper than missiles which have similar precision.

"So far the bombs we have don't have precision, so they go by wind condition, weather condition... When you are fighting the enemy, you can't keep trying hundred times, once you have fired he will know where you are," Christopher said. "As the weather and wind conditions change, it is always possible for the bomb to go elsewhere. In this bomb, the guidance system will correct its course and go and land at the same place. "This is a sort of guided bomb and it will be much much cheaper than a missile or rocket, the reason being that it is not having a propulsion, it is making use of the aircraft's propulsion. It can go and land in a place we want," he added.

The SAAW is a long-range precision-guided anti-airfield weapon, designed to be capable of engaging ground targets with high precision out to a range of 100 km.

The lightweight high-precision guided bomb is one of the world-class weapons systems designed and developed in the country. The 120-kg class smart weapon is intended against runways, bunkers, aircraft hangers and other reinforced structures.



Sun, 05 Nov, 2017
(Online)

Will go for 'Nirbhaya' missile trial next week: DRDO Chief

New Delhi: After rectifying all the glitches, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) will go on for fifth-trial of the country's indigenous subsonic cruise missile 'Nirbhay' next week. Addressing reporters on the sidelines of three-day international conference on FIPSPHYCIOCON-2017 in University of Delhi, DRDO Chairman S Christopher said, "All the glitches have been cleared now and tentatively by next week, we will put the missile on trial."

This would be the fifth trial and except one all the previous flight tests had ended in failure. The last failure on December 21, 2016 was caused by the wing-deployment problem in the second stage of the missile, which flies like an aircraft.

The missile, conceived, designed and developed by the DRDO, can take out targets 1,000 km away and can carry a 300-kg warhead. India has developed all its missiles at DRDO's Missile Complex in Hyderabad and Nirbhay is the first Made-in-Bangalore-missile.



Sun, 05 Nov, 2017
(Online)

India's Indigenous Subsonic Cruise Missile, Nirbhay, Ready for Its Fifth Trial

The DRDO chief said the glitches that led to failure in its fourth trial in December 2016 have been removed.

New Delhi: India's indigenous subsonic cruise missile, Nirbhay, which failed its last test in December 2016, is ready for its fifth trial, DRDO chief S. Christopher said on Sunday. "We are planning to have one probable trial (of the missile) next week," Christopher told IANS on the sidelines of a three-day international conference Fipspysiocon - 2017, organised by the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.

The DRDO chief said the glitches that led to failure in its fourth trial in December 2016 have been removed. Nirbhay's December 2016 trial was aborted half-way as the missile changed its targeted course. It had to be destroyed within minutes of taking off amid a threat that the missile could hit land.

The 750-1,000 km-long range missile's first test on March 12, 2013 failed as it fell after 20 minutes of flight. The second on October 17, 2014 was, however, successful.

The third test on October 16, 2015 saw the missile nose-dive after covering 128 km in the Bay of Bengal. The cruise missile is expected to supplement the Indo-Russian joint venture supersonic cruise missile BrahMos, which can carry warheads up to 290 km.

The two-stage missile has a length of six metres, a diameter of 0.52 m, a wing span of 2.7 m and a launch weight of about 1,500 kg. With the capability to strike deep into enemy territory, Nirbhay has been designed and developed by the DRDO at its aeronautics R&D laboratory ADE (Aeronautical Development Establishment) based in Bengaluru.

The cruise missile is powered by a solid rocket motor booster developed by the Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL) and is guided by a highly advanced inertial navigation system indigenously developed by Research Centre Imarat (RCI).



*Sun, 05 Nov, 2017
(Online)*

India's subsonic cruise missile Nirbhay ready for fifth trial

New Delhi : India's indigenous subsonic cruise missile, Nirbhay, which failed its last test in December 2015, is ready for its fifth trial, DRDO chief S. Christopher said on Sunday. "We are planning to have one probable trial (of the missile) next week," Christopher told IANS on the sidelines of a three-day international conference Fipsphysiocon-2017, organised by the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.

The DRDO chief said the glitches that led to failure in its fourth trial in December last year, have been removed. According to sources, the problem was related to the software of the missile, and has been resolved. This time, the missile will also have a turbojet engine instead of the turbofan engine used so far.

Nirbhay's December 2016 trial was aborted half-way as the missile changed its targeted course. It had to be destroyed within minutes of taking off amid a threat that the missile could hit land.

The 750-1,000 km-long range missile's first test on March 12, 2013 failed as it fell after 20 minutes of flight. The second on October 17, 2014 was, however, successful. The third test on October 16, 2015 saw the missile nose-dive after covering 128 km in the Bay of Bengal.

The cruise missile is expected to supplement the Indo-Russian joint venture supersonic cruise missile BrahMos, which can carry warheads up to 290 km. The two-stage missile has a length of six metres, a diameter of 0.52 m, a wing span of 2.7 m and a launch weight of about 1,500 kg.

Nirbhay, which has capability to strike deep into enemy territory, has been designed and developed by the DRDO at its aeronautics R&D laboratory Aeronautical Development Establishment in Bengaluru.

The cruise missile is powered by a solid rocket motor booster developed by the Advanced Systems Laboratory and is guided by a highly advanced inertial navigation system indigenously developed by Research Centre Imarat. Nirbhay is able to pick out a target among multiple targets and attack it, and also can go around a target and re-engage it. It can fly at different altitudes ranging from 500 meters to 4 kilometers above ground and can fly at tree level to avoid detection by radar.

It is capable of delivering 24 different types of warheads depending on mission requirements and uses an inertial navigation system for guidance.



Sun, 05 Nov, 2017
(Online)

DRDO Gears Up For Fifth Trial of India's Home Grown Subsonic Cruise Missile Nirbhay

The 750-1,000 km-long range missile, which has capability to strike deep into enemy territory, has been designed and developed by the DRDO at its aeronautics R&D laboratory Aeronautical Development Establishment in Bengaluru.

New Delhi: India's indigenous subsonic cruise missile, Nirbhay, which failed its last test in December 2015, is ready for its fifth trial, DRDO chief S. Christopher said on Sunday. "We are planning to have one probable trial (of the missile) next week," Christopher said on the sidelines of a three-day international conference Fipsphysiocon-2017, organised by the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.

The DRDO chief said the glitches that led to failure in its fourth trial in December last year, have been removed.

According to sources, the problem was related to the software of the missile, and has been resolved. This time, the missile will also have a turbojet engine instead of the turbofan engine used so far.

Nirbhay's December 2016 trial was aborted half-way as the missile changed its targeted course. It had to be destroyed within minutes of taking off amid a threat that the missile could hit land.

The 750-1,000 km-long range missile's first test on March 12, 2013 failed as it fell after 20 minutes of flight. The second on October 17, 2014 was, however, successful.

The third test on October 16, 2015 saw the missile nose-dive after covering 128 km in the Bay of Bengal.

The cruise missile is expected to supplement the Indo-Russian joint venture supersonic cruise missile BrahMos, which can carry warheads up to 290 km.

The two-stage missile has a length of six metres, a diameter of 0.52 m, a wing span of 2.7 m and a launch weight of about 1,500 kg.

Nirbhay, which has capability to strike deep into enemy territory, has been designed and developed by the DRDO at its aeronautics R&D laboratory Aeronautical Development Establishment in Bengaluru.

The cruise missile is powered by a solid rocket motor booster developed by the Advanced Systems Laboratory and is guided by a highly advanced inertial navigation system indigenously developed by Research Centre Imarat.

Nirbhay is able to pick out a target among multiple targets and attack it, and also can go around a target and re-engage it. It can fly at different altitudes ranging from 500 meters to 4 kilometers above ground and can fly at tree level to avoid detection by radar.

It is capable of delivering 24 different types of warheads depending on mission requirements and uses an inertial navigation system for guidance.

India's indigenous subsonic cruise missile Nirbhay set for fifth trial

India's indigenous subsonic cruise missile, Nirbhay, which failed its last test in December 2016, is ready for its fifth trial, DRDO chief S. Christopher said on Sunday.

"We are planning to have one probable trial (of the missile) next week," Mr. Christopher said on the sidelines of a three-day international conference Fipsphysiocon-2017, organised by the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.

The DRDO chief said the glitches that led to failure in its fourth trial in December 2016 have been removed. Nirbhay's December 2016 trial was aborted half-way as the missile changed its targeted course. It had to be destroyed within minutes of taking off amid a threat that the missile could hit land.

The 750-1,000 km-long range missile's first test on March 12, 2013 failed as it fell after 20 minutes of flight. The second on October 17, 2014 was, however, successful. The third test on October 16, 2015 saw the missile nose-dive after covering 128 km in the Bay of Bengal.

The cruise missile is expected to supplement the Indo-Russian joint venture supersonic cruise missile BrahMos, which can carry warheads up to 290 km. The two-stage missile has a length of six metres, a diameter of 0.52 m, a wing span of 2.7 m, and a launch weight of about 1,500 kg. With the capability to strike deep into enemy territory, Nirbhay has been designed and developed by the DRDO at its aeronautics R&D laboratory ADE (Aeronautical Development Establishment) based in Bengaluru.

The cruise missile is powered by a solid rocket motor booster developed by the Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL) and is guided by a highly advanced inertial navigation system indigenously developed by Research Centre Imarat (RCI).

NEWS*Sun, 05 Nov, 2017
(Online)*

DRDO Gears Up For another Trial of India's First Home Grown Subsonic Cruise Missile Nirbhay

After two consecutive failures, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is gearing up for a fresh trial of India's first home-grown subsonic cruise missile Nirbhay with the hope that it will not let them down this time.

The missile is scheduled for the test next week on Odisha coast and it will be the fifth launch of the missile in last five years.

"The launch window has been set for November 7 to 9. Final checks of the missile sub-systems are on and hopefully, the missile will be ready for test in next two days. A team of experts are monitoring the launch preparations. We are planning for the launch on Tuesday," said an official associated with the project.

In earlier tests, the missile was powered by turbofan where the next test will be conducted using turbojet engine for the first time. And this time DRDO scientists are expecting a success at this time as wing

deployment and navigation software problems, detected during the pre-launch check-ups in May which led to its postponement, seem to have been rectified.

If successful, the six-metre-long two-stage missile can strike a target 1,000 km away. With a diameter of 0.52 metres and a wingspan of 2.7 metres, it weighs around 1,500 kg and can carry warheads up to 200 kg. Comparable with America's Tomahawk missile as far as the stealth capability, it can cruise at a speed of Mach 0.8.