

Xr-T8

ROTARY-WING UAV

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are versatile platforms that are used for many different military and civilian tasks where it would be impossible or too dangerous for manned aircraft. UAVs can fly autonomously or can be controlled remotely. They have many real and potential applications, including remote sensing, search and rescue, combat operations, scientific research, communications support, and environmental monitoring.

Key advantages of UAVs are that they are less expensive than manned aircraft, are cheaper to maintain and operate requiring fewer support personnel, and require less to mobilise and launch. UAVs also have a relatively low environmental impact, a high priority for most industries at present.

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The main strength of AU's rotary-wing Xr-T8 is that it is highly manoeuvrable and unlike its fixed-wing counterparts is not constrained by flight patterns and minimum airspeeds. As a *vertical take-off and landing* (VTOL) aircraft the Xr-T8 is a highly responsive and flexible aerial platform that requires no runway or launching equipment.



This makes the Xr-T8 particularly useful for tasks where space is limited, for example in urban warfare operations, or to perform 'fly on the wall' surveillance by law enforcement officers in the field.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS

Rotary-wing UAVs are increasingly being deployed in military operations as remote sensing platforms performing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions; as tactical combat aircraft; and as communications relays.

The high manoeuvrability of the Xr-T8 makes it well suited to reconnaissance tasks. Having the ability to see over hills or buildings or even through woodland via infrared sensors can give real-time information concerning terrain, personnel, and potential hazards in the vicinity. This provides a real tactical advantage but also helps to keep front line reconnaissance teams safe.

CIVILIAN APPLICATIONS

The Xr-T8 has many potential civilian applications including operations within the emergency services such as inspecting the stability of collapsed structures, performing search and rescue tasks and assessing road traffic incidents.

The slower operational speeds of the Xr-T8 make it ideal for routine inspections of oil platforms, bridges and nuclear facilities. And particularly suited to the checking of pipelines and power transmission lines that often run through isolated and difficult terrain.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions	Rotor span: 1.8 metres (nom) up to 2.2 metres (max) Length: 1.75 metres
Flight time	60 minutes* with standard configuration 4 hours* with additional li-po batteries as payload
Altitude	12,000 ft. (3,657 m)
Speed	50 km/h (max)
Range equal to speed × flight time	standard configuration: 50 km with additional batteries: 200 km
Payload	5 kg (max)
Sensor	User specified, night/day laser etc. stabilised, weapons
Telemetry	KDA SR-600/WM-600 or L-3 Mini CDL ISV (optional)
Accreditation	Made to utilise the new STANAG 4660, and with respect to STANAG 4586 Sub systems tested over several years

* Duration is approximate.



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