

Drones Ir

Drone warfare

fixed-wing drones and short range multirotor FPV drones. Ukraine became the first country to create a military branch exclusively dedicated to drone warfare—the

Drone warfare is the use of military robots and unmanned systems in warfare. The unmanned systems may be remote controlled by a pilot or have varying levels of autonomy during their mission. Types of unmanned systems and platforms include unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV) or weaponized commercial unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), unmanned surface vehicles (USV) or unmanned underwater vehicles (UUV), and unmanned ground vehicles (UGV). UAVs and MAVs are man-portable UAVs and can be deployed for low-altitude, short-range support operations. Autonomous drones such as autonomous aircraft and LAWS utilize artificial intelligence or pre-programmed algorithms. As of 2019, the following nations have been identified as having operational UCAVs: China, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Ukraine.

Drones are an expendable force multiplier that may supplement-or reduce the necessity for-live personnel during operations. Military applications of drones range from reconnaissance tasks, kamikaze missions, logistical support, bomb disposal, training and medical evacuation to electronic warfare...

Farpad (drone)

Army Ground Forces The new army drone called Farpad was unveiled Farpad drone; The Iranian flagship of hand-launched drones in the world The latest achievements

Farpad (drone) (Persian: **فَـرَـپَـاـد** **فَـرَـپَـاـد**) is an Iranian hand-launched unmanned aerial vehicle; which was unveiled by the Iranian Army during the military drills underway in Iran's strategic southeastern areas. This drone is able to fly as far as 20 kilometers for 45 minutes.

== Name ==

This domestically-manufactured drone, dubbed 'Farpad,' (فَرپاد) is considered as the latest surveillance-aircraft of its sort to join the battery of Islamic Republic of Iran Army Ground Forces (NEZAJA), the acronym derived from the Persian name of the Army's Ground Forces.

Meraj (UAV)

IRGC ground reconnaissance drone nournews.ir, Retrieved 18 March 2021 Meraj, The latest IRGC ground reconnaissance drone irinn.ir Unveiling of the new achievements

Meraj UAV (Persian: په‌لوان په‌لوان) is an Iranian drone belonging to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. This unmanned aerial vehicle is able to fly at a speed of 140 km/h to an altitude of 12,000 feet (3660 m). Meraj's weight is 33 kilograms and is capable of carrying a load of 5 kilograms. This UAV which is considered among the latest IRGC ground drones, has done its tests/experiments, and is ready to perform reconnaissance missions. Meraj unmanned aerial vehicle is a product of design/construction at the NEZSA Self-Sufficiency Jihad Organization's UAV Research Center.

== History ==

The first time, Meraj-UAV was indicated during a parade on 22 September 2017 in Tehran. The recoil of this Iranian unmanned aerial vehicle is a kind of landing on the belly of the UAV, and that's why this utilizes a built-in elevator camera in its body, which doesn't cause of any damage during its landing. The utilizing of this sort of launcher lets the ascension unmanned aerial vehicle to not need a specific runway for landing/takeoff, and in order to be capable to fly on any type of road(s) or highway(s) that possesses a flat surface.

Kaman 22 (UAV)

jamejamonline.ir, Retrieved 28 February 2021 Kaman 22 drone with a range of 3,000 km was unveiled farsnews.ir, Retrieved 28 February 2021 Giant Kaman 22 drones unveiled

Kaman 22 (UAV) (Persian: په‌لوان په‌لوان په‌لوان) is an Iranian wide-body unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) unveiled on 24 February 2021 by the Islamic republic of Iran Air Force. It is said to be the country's first wide-

body drone. The range of the Kaman 22 is approximately 3,000 km (1,900 mi) and it can carry 300 kg (660 lb) of explosives.

According to IRIAF commander Aziz Nasirzadeh, the Kaman 22 is the first domestically-manufactured wide-body combat drone in the country capable of carrying all kinds of munition.

== History ==

On April 1, 2025, the Kaman 22 was reportedly offered to the Brazilian military as part of efforts to acquire UAVs free of International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR) controls.

Qods Talash

ir, Retrieved 18 December 2020 The story of the UAVs (Talash UAV) mashreghnews.ir, Retrieved 18 December 2020 Familiarity with the most modern drones

Talash (Persian: تالاش) or "Hadaf (Target) UAV" is a simple Iranian unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). It is the first drone produced by Iranian drone maker Qods Air Industries, and achieves a maximum speed of 140 km/h.

The Talash is based on plans drawn up by Isfahan Academic Center for Education, Culture and Research (Isfahan University Jihad) researchers in 1985. The Talash UAV has small dimensions, is controlled by pulse-code modulation (PCM) radio control, and can perform a variety of in-flight maneuvers, including rolls and turns.

There are 2 models of the Talash, namely Talash-1 and Talash-2, which have several differences. The speed of the first model (Talash-1) is 120 km/h, whereas Talash-2's speed is 140 km/h. Talash-1 has landing gear (wheels) for takeoff and landing. Talash-2 drone has more speed/maneuverability than the first model. This model of drone is utilized to get up from the JATO launcher (compressed gas launcher) and to recover from the parachute. The flight ceiling of the "Talash-2 unmanned aerial vehicle" is 2,700 meters, and the flight duration of the UAV is about 45 minutes. The Talash 2 can be identified by a longer nose and raked wingtips. Both versions are powered...

Shahed drones

Shahed drones are Iranian unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs) and loitering munitions developed by Shahed Aviation Industries. Shahed drones are manufactured

Shahed drones are Iranian unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs) and loitering munitions developed by Shahed Aviation Industries. Shahed drones are manufactured both in Iran and in Russia, with the Russian variant building upon Iranian plans. Following the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, both variants have been deployed by Russian forces against Ukraine during the Russo-Ukrainian war and by Iranian forces during the 2026 Iran war.

== Development and production ==

Baykar Bayraktar TB2

[2022] Polish Air Force - 24 drones were ordered in 2021, making Poland the first NATO and EU country to buy the drones. All drones were delivered in May 2024

Bayraktar TB2 (Turkish: Standard-bearer TB2) is a family of medium-altitude long-endurance (MALE) unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV) capable of remotely controlled or autonomous flight operations. It is manufactured by the Turkish company Baykar for the Turkish Armed Forces and export markets. The aircraft are monitored and controlled by an aircrew in a ground control station, including weapons employment. The development of the UAV has been largely credited to Selçuk Bayraktar, a former MIT graduate student along with his brother Haluk Bayraktar. It is the first UCAV in the world to successfully perform a barrel roll and an autonomous spin recovery maneuver. It is the most produced and export-successful UCAV in the world. Baykar has a production capacity of 250 Bayraktar TB2s per year and is aiming to increase the production capacity to 500 per year. Baykar will start a production line for the Bayraktar TB2 along with the Bayraktar Akıncı at its Italy-based subsidiary, Piaggio Aerospace. New production lines for the Bayraktar TB2 are going to start by the equal joint venture company established by Baykar and Leonardo known as LBA Systems, along with the Bayraktar TB3, Bayraktar...

Raad (air defense system)

□□□+ □□□□ □□□□□□□□": mashreghnews.ir. 21 October 2014. Retrieved 2016-07-24. "IRGC Reveals

More Details of Downing US Drone

Politics news". Tasnim News - Raad or Ra'd (Persian: راد 'thunder') is an Iranian modern aerial defence system deployed in September 2012. The system is designed to enhance Iran's capabilities in terms of defense, and as a partner to Bavar 373 air defense system. According to Fars news agency, the Raad is designed to confront fighter jets, cruise missiles, smart bombs, helicopters and drones. The system is also designed specially for US fighters. The system is equipped with "Taer" (Bird) missiles, which can trace and hit targets in ranges up to 105 km and at altitudes from 25 to 27 km (80,000 feet), Ra'd is a mid-range radar system and air defense system.

== History ==

During Velayat 91 maneuvers in December 2012 the Iranian Navy successfully tested the Raad Air Defense System but it is not clear if the Raad missile tested in Iranian Navy is the same one as the Taer-2 missile of Raad system designed by the IRGC Aerospace Force and it may be only a similarity between a surface to air missile and an air defense system.

In May 2014 the Aerospace Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC-AF) unveiled four different configuration of Raad air defense system: 3rd Khordad TELAR(Transporter erector launcher and...

HESA Kaman-12

of special electronic warfare drones in the army The "Kaman-12" drone of the army air force became operational farsnews.ir Inauguration of the production

The HESA Kaman-12 (Persian: 12-کمان) is an Iranian unmanned aerial vehicle operated by the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force. Its first flight was on 11 September 2020. The unmanned aerial vehicle possesses a speed of 200 km/h, with a range of 1,000 kilometers, and its one-way range is approximately 2,000 km.

== Description ==

This UAV was first presented at the "Iqtedar-40" exhibition of defense achievements of the "Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran", and has a speed of about 200 kilometers per hour and a flight duration of 10

hours. Among this unmanned aerial vehicle specifications are as follows:

Capability to take-off from runways with at least a length of 400 meters, possessing an operating-radius of one thousand km, the capability to carry cargoes of 100 kg and its max-weight while taking off --from the ground-- is approximately 450 kg.

Another trait that has made this remote-controlled bird one of the most up-to-date UAVs is as follows: "Its 1000 kilometer flight range" and "2000 kilometer one-way range". As well as this, Kaman-12 has a lift coefficient of 1.8, acceleration tolerance limit: of 2-5 +, a maximum weight of remotely piloted aircraft of four hundred...

Shalamcheh (missile)

claimed to be capable of destroying several sorts of modern fighter jets and drones. This missile is launched from the Mersad domestic air defense system. Shalamcheh

Shalamcheh (Persian: شالامچه) is an Iranian surface-to-air missile claimed to be capable of destroying several sorts of modern fighter jets and drones. This missile is launched from the Mersad domestic air defense system.

Shalamcheh is considered a medium-range missile which can also be utilized as a short-range missile. It travels at the speed of Mach 3, is resistant to enemy electronic warfare, and its average range is 40 kilometres.

== Military tests ==

On 5 May 2014, the army of Iran successfully test-fired Shalamcheh missile, where it shot down the Iranian domestic drone Karrar.

In November 2018, air defense drills were held in the central, northern and western parts of Iran.

https://uk.fulldoc.me/pdf/D64755W/D65196415W/maddox-masters_slaves_vol_1.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/pdf/WJ24318/225230160926/free_2000_jEEP_grand_cherokee_owners_manual.pdf

<https://uk.fulldoc.me/pdf/go/309864G49O260916/avaya-5420-phone-system-manual.pdf>

https://uk.fulldoc.me/ppt/160926/F7092870B2/microsoft_excel-functions_cheat_sheet.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/course/ts/T756S73/fujitsu-siemens_amilo-service_manual.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/course/5842R8K/160926/edward-hughes_electrical_technology_10th-edition.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/pub/6319Y7B/225230160926/eagles_hotel-california-drum-sheet_music.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/doc/1LK8488/160926/sony_manuals_uk.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/edu/vn/27V390N/applied_geological-micropalaeontology.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/ref/160926/99M07527L3/prestige-remote-start_installation-manual.pdf