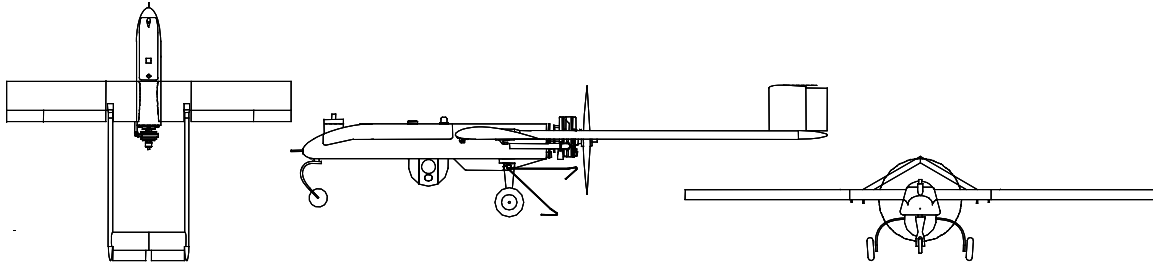


## RQ-7 Shadow 200

**Users:** U.S. Army and Marine Corps

**Manufacturer:** AAI

**Inventory:** 220 Delivered/376 Planned (4 UA per System) (2006)



**Background:** The Army selected the RQ-7 Shadow 200 (formerly TUAV) in December 1999 to meet the Brigade-level UA requirement for support to ground maneuver commanders. Catapulted from a rail or taking off from a strip, the Shadow is operated via the Army's One System Ground Control System (OSGCS) and lands via an automated Take-off and Landing System (TALS), recovering with the aid of arresting gear and a net. Its Plug-in Optical Payload (POP) 300 EO/IR sensor relays video in real-time and has laser pointing capability. The first upgraded 'B' model was delivered in August 2004. The RQ-7B can accommodate the higher bandwidth tactical common data link (TCDL) and features a 16-inch longer wingspan, 5+ hours endurance (greater fuel capacity), an upgraded engine, and an improved flight computer. FRP and IOC occurred in September 2002. Future upgrades include complete TCDL modernizations and Laser Designation (LD) technology (POP 400). The Army's acquisition objective, including the Army Reserve component, is 85 total systems. Shadow systems are deployed to Iraq. The Marine Corps selected Shadow to replace its Pioneer UASs in 2006.

### Characteristics:

	RQ-7B		RQ-7B
Length	11.2 ft	Wing Span	14 ft
Gross Weight	375 lb	Payload Capacity	60 lb
Fuel Capacity	73 lb	Fuel Type	MOGAS
Engine Make	UEL AR-741	Power	38 hp
Data Link(s)	LOS C2	Frequency	S-band, UHF
	LOS Video		C-band

### Performance:

Endurance	6 hr	Max/Loiter Speeds	110/60 kt
Ceiling	15,000 ft	Radius	>68 nm
Takeoff Means	Catapult/ Rolling T/O	Landing Means	Rolling Landing/ Arresting Wire
Sensor	EO/IR	Sensor Make	Tamam POP 300