

David's Sling

David's Sling (Hebrew: דוד לעלך, translit. *Kelah Da'vid*), also formerly known as **Magic Wand** (Hebrew: שרביט קסמים, translit. *Sharvit Ksamim*), is an Israel Defense Forces military system being jointly developed by the Israeli defense contractor Rafael Advanced Defense Systems and the American defense contractor Raytheon, designed to intercept enemy planes, drones, tactical ballistic missiles, medium- to long-range rockets and cruise missiles, fired at ranges from 40 km (24.85 miles) to 300 km (186.41 miles) with speeds of up to mach 7.5.^[2] David's Sling is meant to replace the MIM-23 Hawk and MIM-104 Patriot in the Israeli arsenal.^[3]

The Stunner missile is designed to intercept the newest generation of tactical ballistic missiles at low altitude, such as Russian Iskander and the Chinese DF-15 using an on-board dual CCD/IR seekers to distinguish between decoys and the actual warhead of the missile, in addition to tracking by Elta EL/M-2084 Active electronically scanned array multi-mode radar.^[4]^[5]^[6] The multi-stage interceptor consists of a solid-fuel rocket motor booster (rocketry), followed by an asymmetrical kill vehicle with advanced steering for super-maneuverability during the kill-stage. A three-pulse motor provides additional acceleration and maneuverability during the terminal phase.^[7] David's Sling became operational in April 2017.^[8]

David's Sling is meant to bolster the second tier of Israel's theater missile defense system. The name David's Sling comes from the biblical story of David and Goliath.^[9] It will form one level of Israel's future multi-tiered missile defense system that Israel is developing, which will also include Arrow 2, Arrow 3, Iron Dome, and Barak 8^[10] and Iron Beam from as early as 2018.

Contents

Development

Foreign interest

PAAC-4

SkyCeptor

References

External links

Development

David's Sling Missile System	
	
David's Sling Weapons System Stunner Missile launch during final milestone test	
Type	Medium to Long Range ABM/SAM
Place of origin	Israel / United States
Service history	
In service	Israel: Israel Defense Forces (2017–)
Production history	
Designer	Rafael Advanced Defense Systems
Designed	2009–present
Manufacturer	Rafael And Raytheon
Produced	2017–present
Specifications	
Propellant	two-stage missile
Operational range	160 km+ ^[1]
Speed	Unknown
Guidance system	AESA Millimeter 3D Radar + Dual Electro-Optical / (FPA) / Imaging Infrared (CCD/IIR) Seeker + Advanced Asymmetric 360 Degree Multi Seeker Sensor Engagement + 3 Way Data Link With Advanced Real-time Automatic and Manual Re-

The interceptor is a two-stage missile, with two targeting and guidance systems installed in its nose-tip (a radar and an electro-optical sensor). In 2006 Rafael was awarded a contract to develop a defense system to counter the threat of medium- to long-range rockets with ranges between 70 and 250 km (43 and 155 mi). In order to enable Israel to make use of the financial aid provided by the United States to further develop the system and to produce it, a partnership was established with Raytheon which will develop the missile firing unit and overall logistic system and assist Rafael with developing the interceptor. In some of Raytheon's publications, the interceptor is referred to as "**Stunner**". In November 2012, David's Sling was expected to enter operational service in 2013 or 2014.^[11] David's Sling owes much to the SPYDER programme's modified Python 5 and DERBY seeker technology.^[3]

In addition to the David's Sling system, which is designed to intercept medium- and long-range rockets, the Iron Dome system, a separate system with which it will be used in conjunction, designed to intercept short-range rockets (4–70 km), and the Arrow missile, a separate system designed to intercept ballistic missiles, are already in use.

On 25 November 2012, Israel successfully tested the Stunner interceptor missile. The David's Sling battery, stationed at an undisclosed desert location in Southern Israel, fired and destroyed the incoming missile with a two-stage interceptor^{[12][13]}

In late November 2014, the IDF revealed that the David's Sling system would soon be deployed in various areas around Israel for a trial period before becoming operational. Initial trials will focus on its ability to intercept short and medium-range rockets and missiles with a range of coverage three times greater than Iron Dome. After that, the system needs to undergo two further trials, testing its ability to intercept aircraft and longer-range missiles and then cruise missiles. David's Sling will be linked up to the Home Front Command's command and control systems, as well as also having its own independent interception management center^[14]

In February 2015, Israel asked the US Congress for \$250M in additional assistance in producing David's Sling. US Companies that would be awarded contracts include Raytheon Co.; Arlington, Virginia-based Orbital ATK Inc.; and Falls Church, Virginia-based Northrop Grumman Corp.^[15] Other defense websites reported that Israel had requested US \$150M in funding for the procurement phase, which will include two systems controlling multiple fire units, covering the entire area of Israel.^[16] Still other sources said development costs for David's Sling were capped to around \$250M so far. The \$150M request is for initial procurement of one or two batteries. Since two batteries can cover the whole territory of Israel it is clear that Israeli initial procurement will start with just two batteries.^[17]

David's Sling was planned to be deployed in 2015, but budget shortfalls for infrastructure for deployable missile batteries delayed its operational date to 2017.^[18]

On 21 December 2015, the David's Sling Weapon System (DSWS) demonstrated its ability to destroy salvos of heavy long-range rockets and short-range ballistic missiles, completing the first block of developmental tests. With the testing regiment completed, the system is slated for delivery to the Israeli Air Force in the first quarter of 2016. David's Sling will protect areas above the short-range Iron Dome and under the upper-atmospheric Arrow-2, particularly against threats like the Russian 9K720 Iskander tactical ballistic missiles, the Syrian Khaibar-1 302 mm rockets and the Iranian Fateh-110 used by Hezbollah, as well as the Scud-B.^[19]

On 2 April 2017, at a ceremony held at Hatzor Airbase attended by Israeli and United States dignitaries, two batteries of the David's Sling Weapon System were officially declared operational, activating the final component of the Israeli multi-tiered anti-missile defense array.^[20]

	targeting Capability + Advanced ECCM & IRCCM
Steering system	Advanced Asymmetric Kill Vehicle With Advanced Super Maneuverability Steering Capability For Super Maneuver Trajectory During Kill Stage



David's Sling Weapons System Stunner Missile intercepts target during inaugural flight test

Work is underway on an air launched variant^[21]

Foreign interest

On 17 November 2010, in an interview Rafael's Vice President Mr. Lova Drori confirmed that the David's Sling system has been offered to the Indian Armed Forces^[22]

In October 2015, it became publicized that all six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) were interested in procuring the Israeli David's Sling missile defense system as a response to the Iranian missile threat. This comes after U.S. urging for GCC members to more closely cooperate on missile defense through joint procurement and information sharing. Any deal however would occur between Raytheon and other American companies, partly because of their involvement in the development of the system, and partly because of continuing local attitudes towards Israel.^[23]

PAAC-4

According to Lieutenant General Henry Obering, former director of the U.S. Missile Defense Agency, "We wanted a truly co-managed program because the United States will be very interested in this for our own purposes."^[2]

In July 2013, Raytheon revealed it was working with international partners to develop a new air-defense missile system. The system is based on the AN/MPQ-53 radar from the MIM-104 Patriot, a Kongsberg/Raytheon Fire Direction Center, and the Rafael Stunner surface-to-air missile.^[24]

In August 2013, Raytheon and Rafael began to seek funding for a fourth-generation Patriot intercepting system, called the **Patriot Advanced Affordable Capability-4 (PAAC-4)**. The system aims to integrate the Stunner interceptor from the jointly-funded David's Sling program with Patriot PAC-3 radars, launchers, and engagement control stations. The two-stage, multimode seeking Stunner would replace single-stage, radar-guided PAC-3 missiles produced by Lockheed Martin. Government and industry sources claim the Stunner-based PAAC-4 interceptors will offer improved operational performance at 20 percent of the \$2 million unit cost of the Lockheed-built PAC-3 missiles. The companies are seeking \$20 million in U.S. government funding to demonstrate cost and performance claims through a prototype PAAC-4 system. Israeli program officials have said that a previous teaming agreement between Raytheon and Rafael would allow the U.S. company to assume prime contractor status, and produce at least 60 percent of the Stunner missile in the United States. The Missile Defense Agency has said that the U.S. Army is considering use of the Stunner as a potential solution to future U.S. military requirements.^[25]

SkyCeptor

In 2016 Raytheon announced^[26] that it had been authorised to bid SkyCeptor, a Stunner derivative, as part of its Polish Patriot bid for the Polish government's Wisla procurement. In March 2017 it was announced that the Raytheon bid had been successful, with Poland to acquire 8 Patriot batteries. It was further announced that Poland would acquire only a small number of Patriot PAC-3 MSE missiles, with the majority of missiles deployed with the system being SkyCeptor.^[27]

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External links

- [Stunner // Terminal Missile Defense Interceptor Rafael](#)
 - [Information About the David's Sling System From the Raytheon Website](#)
 - [David's Sling](#), Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
 - [New Air Defense System: David's Sling](#) Israel Defense Forces YouTube channel, March 20, 2017
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