

# RAFAEL Specification

Max. take-off weight - **24.5 Tonnes**

Height - **5.30 M**

Length - **15.30 M**

Wing span - **10.90 M**

External load - **9.5 Tonnes**

Fuel(internal) - **4.7 Tonnes**

Fuel (external) - **Up to 6.7 tonnes**

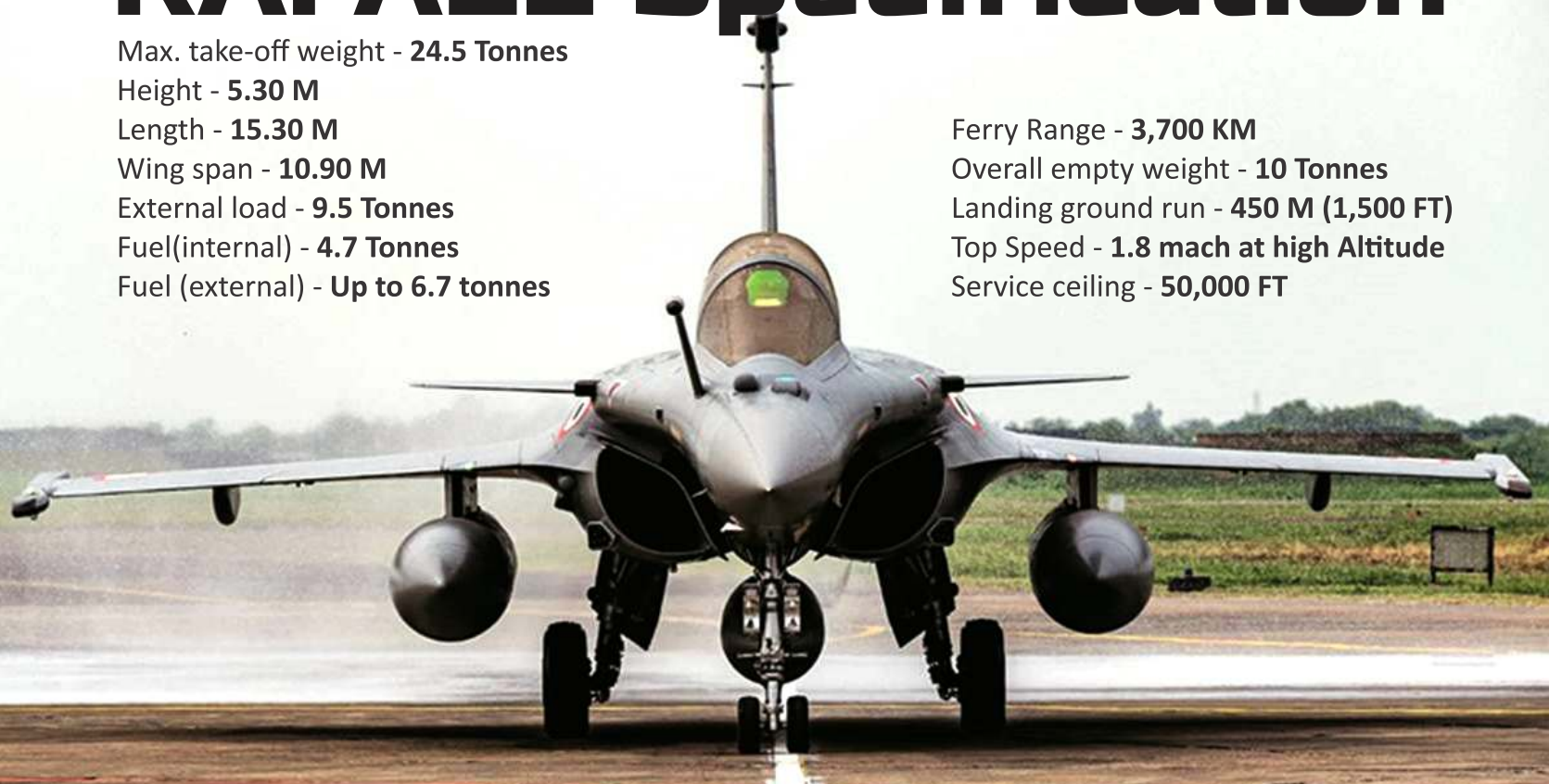
Ferry Range - **3,700 KM**

Overall empty weight - **10 Tonnes**

Landing ground run - **450 M (1,500 FT)**

Top Speed - **1.8 mach at high Altitude**

Service ceiling - **50,000 FT**



Compared to the existing IAF combat platforms, the Rafale not only has a far superior weapon package but it has the ability to see the enemy way ahead and engaging with multiple targets at the same time. As a result, the enemy needs to deploy multiple fighters to take on a single Rafale jet, effectively lowering its strength in a war-like scenario.

Currently, the IAF has to deploy at least two Su-30MKIs for each of PAF's F-16s. The situation will be diametrically opposite with Rafale as the PAF then would have to use two F-16s to counter a Rafale. India would be having two squadrons of the fighters that would be kept at Ambala and Hashimara (West Bengal) to take care of the western and eastern fronts respectively. After the arrival of Rafael, India has come into a strong position on the border of China and Pakistan. Earlier, the situation in Pakistan was considered good due to **F-16 fighter jet**.

- With the induction of Rafale aircraft in the Indian Air Force, its strength has increased significantly. This has not only happened because our air force has increased the number of fighters, but because icecakes do not have jet infotainment or China to match its fighter aircraft. It is equipped with not one but many such features which is not in any fighter aircraft of our two neighboring countries.
- China and Pakistan do not have aircraft at this level. The reason for this is the high-tech radar, which both of these countries do not have. It can detect any aircraft or missile within a radius of more than 200 km. Even more special is that its radar cannot be jammed. Apart from this, it has Fire Infrared Gem and Trek System. It is typical that this fighter aircraft can see the enemy's ship at a distance of 100 km without turning on its radar.
- This combat aircraft has an electronic warfare system named Spectra. India did not even have this system before. Apart from this, China and Pakistan also do not have this technology. Its biggest feature is that it protects all types of electromagnetic spectrum in the aircraft by blocking the enemy's radar. The aircraft has 14 points for carrying wapons. This aircraft can easily fly with a weight of 9.5 tons and can also hit the target. Sukhoi 30 is a bigger aircraft than Rafale but Rafale has the capability to carry more weapons.
- India is getting three special wipes with this aircraft. The first of these is the Meteor missile. These missiles can carry unmistakable targets up to a distance of 150 km. Another big feature of this is that if an enemy ship arrives within a radius of 60 km, then it will not be able to escape. The second dream in this is scalp. It is a cruise missile with a range of 540 km. It can hit 30 meter accuracy. India is buying Highly Agile Modular Munition Extended Range from France as per its requirement. The decision to buy it has been taken in view of the prevailing circumstances. It is a missile for tactical use to hit a short distance. It is an air-to-ground missile. It can destroy the enemy in 60 km range.
- Rafael has successfully proved his utility and strength in Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq. As far as China's fighters are concerned, their most modern fighter jet J-20 also does not have the same thing that is in Rafale. This aircraft of China has engines of Russian fighter aircraft. It can take a long time to upgrade them. Apart from this, China is trying to make its own engine but till date it has not got success in it.

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