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Flash Report for AFDRQ, Headquarters, USAF. This report in three parts.

Report on Project APG/SAA/167-A "MIG-15 Versus USAF Combat Systems". This report is forwarded in advance of the final report in order to supply all interested agencies with timely information as to the ability of the B-47 and B-36 (Featherweight) to complete their assigned missions in areas defended by MIG-15 aircraft. Analysis of test data has provided the following tentative conclusions. Part One. B-36

Featherweight Versus MIG-15: a. The maneuverability of the Featherweight B-36 operating at altitudes of 50,000 feet and at weights of 229,000 pounds is so limited that evasive action, other than gentle turns to cause the attacking MIG to fall within the defensive cone of fire, will be ineffective. At the 40,000 and 45,000 feet attempted evasive maneuvers are equally ineffective. b. The increase in B-36 operating altitude from 40,000 to 50,000 feet, while seriously decreasing the performance capability of the B-36, reduces the effectiveness of the MIG-15 to a greater degree. c. The MIG-15 is capable of making effective pursuit curve attacks on the B-36 at all altitudes under visual conditions; however, the angle of approach will not exceed the limits of the bomber defensive fire. d. Unorthodox firing attacks which remain forward and outside of the effective limits of the fire control system (assuming no lower aft turrets) are possible at any altitude. e. Assuming radar detection and tracking of the B-36, the probability of interception by the MIG-15 should be very high in daylight VFR weather conditions even at the maximum B-36 operating altitudes. f. Initial positioning, attacks and re-attacks are no problem after visual contact with the B-36 is attained. Re-attacks can consistently be made in less than four minutes at 50,000 feet. At 40,000 feet the re-attack time will be approximately two minutes. g. Maximum detection range of the B-36 Fire Control System against the MIG-15 was found to be 8000 yards. h. Maximum lock-on range, 7000 yards; minimum lock-on range, less than 100 yards. i. After considering all

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Aircraft, MIG-15 - capability: Fies

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tactics attempted the most effective MIG-15 tactic against the B-36 will be multiple fighters at low angle off (stern attacks) and maximum overtake speed. j. When being attacked from the stern, any evasive maneuver by the B-36 will present no problem to the interceptors and will seriously impair bomber fire control system accuracy. k. The maximum defensive capability will not be realized without a continuous crew training program emphasizing fighter intercepts. l. A lower aft turret will greatly increase the defensive capability of the B-36 against multiple MIG attacks and unorthodox attacks.