National Air and Space Intelligence Center

HAVE DOUGHNUT TACTICAL EVALUATION



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HAVE DOUGHNUT TACTICAL EVALUATION



Purpose

- Evaluate the effectiveness of existing tactical maneuvers by USAF and USN combat aircraft against the MiG-21
- Exploit the tactical capabilities of the MiG-21 in an air-toair environment
- Optimize existing tactics and develop new tactics as necessary to defeat the MiG-21
- Evaluate the design, performance, and operational characteristics of the MiG-21



TAC Evaluation Evaluation Aircraft

Offensive and Defensive Evaluation

- F-4C/D/E
- F-105D/F
- F-111A
- F-100D
- F-104D
- F-5A

Defensive Evaluation

- RF-101
- RF-4C
- B-66

1968 TAC Inventory Versus the MiG-21F-13

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TAC Evaluation MiG-21F Limitations and Deficiencies

Poor forward and rearward visibility

- Limited forward by sight glass, bulletproof glass, and windscreen
 - F-4 and F-105 normally are acquired at 3-5 miles range
- Limited rearward by seat flap, narrow canopy, and structure
 - 50-degree blind cone in rear
- Low airspeed limit below 15,000 ft
 - 0.98 Mach or 595 KIAS
 - Buffet severe at and above these airspeeds and aircraft is unusable as a weapon system

Weapon system

- 30mm cannon limited to 60 rounds
- Severe pipper jitter precludes tracking corrections during firing
- Sight precesses excessively
 - Target tracking impossible over 3 Gs
- Range only radar susceptible to chaff and jamming

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TAC Evaluation MiG-21F Limitations and Deficiencies

- High longitudinal control forces below 15,000 ft
 - Above approximately 510 KIAS cannot command a high pitch rate
- High airspeed bleed-off at high G
 - Bleed-off is excessive, but it does improve the turn radius
- Poor engine acceleration response to throttle movement
 - Idle to Military Power takes 14 seconds on the ground
 - Formation flight difficult
 - Requires combined use of speedbrakes and throttle movement
- Afterburner puff above 15,000 ft gives away visual cue
 - White puff of unburned fuel when going in and out of afterburner
- Poor directional stability
 - Excessive pilot effort for air-to-ground tracking in turbulence

Some serious exploitable limitations and deficiencies



TAC Evaluation F-4C/D/E



- The F-4 can control the engagement below 15,000 ft
 - Can exploit the MiG-21 airspeed limitation and airspeed bleed-off at high G
 - Orient the attack towards the MiG-21 blind cone and operate in the vertical to defeat the MiG-21



TAC Evaluation F-4C/D/E

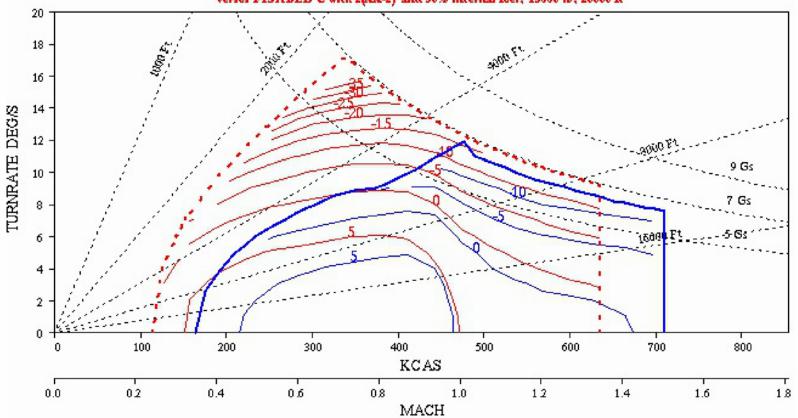
- F-4 level acceleration is superior up to 30,000 ft
 - Significant advantage in military power
 - Slight advantage in afterburner power
 - Below 15,000 ft the F-4 can easily accelerate to above the useable airspeed of the MiG-21
- Good F-4 zoom capability
 - Significant advantage in military power up to 30,000 ft
 - Slight advantage in afterburner power up to 20,000 ft
- MiG-21 has superior instantaneous turn capability
 - But it loses airspeed more rapidly



F-4D vs. FISHBED C
Delta Longitudinal Acceleration (KCAS/sec)
(Turnrate vs. Mach)
Maximum Afterburning Power

Solid boundary is F-4D envelope. Dashed boundary is FISHBED C envelope.







TAC Evaluation F-4C/D/E



- Force the engagement to low altitude and keep speed
 - Fight below 15,000 ft and maintain at least 450 KCAS
- Retain a high energy level and accelerate in an unloaded condition as necessary
- When defensive establish maximum angle off
- Maneuver vertically below 15,000 ft avoid slow speed reversals
- Avoid prolonged turning engagements disengage and keep energy for possible reattack
- Get into the MiG-21 rear hemisphere blind cone
- Good visual scan needed to see the MiG-21
- Run away below 15,000 ft above 0.98 Mach/595 KIAS when offensive advantage or mutual support is lost

SPEED IS LIFE!!!