By Dr Carlo Kopp, Peng

Dra matic turn arounds in F-111 avail abil ity and uptime in the 18 months since the Amber ley de pot was taken over by Boe ing raises se ri ous ques tions about the com monly held view in Rus sell that the F-111 is an un usu ally expensive plat form – and that it will be come much more expensive.

The core of this ar gu ment put against the F-111 shows a poor understanding of reliability theory and age ing air craft is sues. Policy decisions derived from these views will be wrong.

Each F-111 de liv ers two to three times the punch of a sin gle F/A-18A. It has over twice the range. De fence an nual reports show unit own er ship cost is only 36 per cent higher vs F/A-18A.

Ar gu ments that the trou bles seen with the F-111 two years ago are 'un pre dict able' re sults of age and that costs may dou ble can be shown to be with out sub stance.

The De part ment has never kept the type of de tailed com po nent level fail ure rate sta tis tics needed to developareliability model based pro jec tion of long term sup port costs - one which tracks wearout 'bell curves' per com po nent and is used to pro duce a 'bath tub' curve. There fore any as sertions that the air craft is in ter-

F-111 'High Cost' fallacies

mi nal wearout are based on guess work – not en gi neer ing facts.

DSTO's pre lim i nary SOP findings are that the F-111 struc ture and TF30 en gines can be man aged to 2020 with no diffi cul ties. With 200 moth balled F-111s there are plenty of spares to can ni bal ise. Take wings: A re fur bished set of wings can be swapped in three days, so wing-swaps could ex tend fa tigue life for de cades

As struc tures are not an is sue, what is the sit u a tion with avi on ics and wir ing, the other two hotspots in older air craft? Most of the wiring and core avi on ics in the F-111C and G were re placed in the 1990s AUP and AMP up grades and later block up grades.

The only potential is sues longer term are the remaining original avi on ics—the steamgauge cock pit, analogue ra dar and some boxes inside the Pave Tack. The US/EU approach is to re place such subsystems with new hard ware and real ise a net saving in to tal own ership costs—of ten within a few years. The De part ment has not responded to several in dustry propos als for such up grades.

What does raise in terest ing questions is the sud den turn around

in F-111 avail abil ity and re li abil ity since Boe ing took over the Amberley depot oper a tion, and with SPO and DSTO Mel bourne sup port launched an age ing air craft en gineer ing pro gram. Dur ing last year's Red Flag the F-111s were more re li able than all of the newer types at the ex er cise.

Such dra matic changes in availabil ity are usu ally symp tom atic of poorpre vious maintenance technique and plan ning. Three fleet groundings re sulted from pre viously known prob lems — not addressed un til se ri ous is sues arose.

The cyn i cal might say that killing the F-111 is 'bury ing the body' get rid of the plat form to hide the evidence of ear lier plan ning and support blun ders.

This engineer challenges the Department to provide a public, comprehensive Mil-Std-756 compliant reliability and wear out analysis of the F-111, using hard statistical data at a component and subsystem level—a document de void of 'es timates' and 'opinion'.

Unless such a doc u ment is produced and proves oth er wise, the incessant complaints about F-111 costs and fu ture cost growth can not have any credibility.

Hornet's new radar trialled

ST LOUIS – The Boeing F/A-18E/F Super Hornet has completed several test flights with the APG-79 Active Electronically Scanned Array.

"This is a major step to ward making the F/A-18 all that we've planned it to be." said Na val Air Systems Command F/A-18 Program Manager Captain B.D. Gaddis.

The AESA ra dar sys tem re places existing mechanically scanned anten nas with a ra dar beam that can be steered at close to the speed of light.

This rapid beam scan feature improves performance dramatically, and be cause the array is solid state, me chan i cal break downs will be virtually eliminated.

Boeing expects to deliver the AESA radar system, built by Raytheon, as part of the F/A-18E/F by 2005.



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