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Standoff Land Attack Missile Expanded Response (SLAM ER)



Description and Purpose:

The Standoff Land Attack Missile Expanded Response (SLAM ER) is the U.S. Navy's choice for surgical strike against high-value land targets and ships in port and at sea. A highly accurate man-in-the-loop cruise missile, SLAM ER can be launched from a range of more than 150 nautical miles.

SLAM ER incorporates a number of affordable improvements to the baseline SLAM, a derivative of the Harpoon anti-ship missile. These retrofit upgrades include planar wings to improve range and aerodynamic performance, an improved warhead to increase penetration and lethality against hardened targets, and software improvements that make it easier for the control aircraft to designate track on the target aimpoint.

SLAM ER is the first missile that can be re-targeted after launch. With flex targeting, the warfighter can assess the state of the primary target through the missile imaging infrared video display in the cockpit. If the primary target has already been destroyed, the missile can be re-directed through the data link to different target miles away.

In addition to retargeting, SLAM ER can attack land targets moving at highway speeds. The capability makes SLAM ER the first operational standoff weapon that can attack moving targets with surgical precision on land or at sea.

SLAM ER's control system offers several significant tactical advantages over other types of standoff weapon guidance systems. Viewing the target scene in real time prior to impact allows target identification; reduced collateral damage; selection of a secondary aimpoint; and an immediate indication of mission success. Time-critical aimpoint window is reduced to a few seconds, compared with hours or even days for other weapons.

Customers:

More than 600 SLAM missiles in the U.S. Navy arsenal have been retrofitted with the SLAM ER upgrade. The Republic of Korea purchased SLAM ER as part of its Boeing F-15K program, and SLAM ER has been approved for release to multiple countries worldwide.

General Characteristics:

Length:	172 inches (436.9 cm)
Diameter:	13.5 inches (34.3 cm)
Wing Span:	85.9 inches (218.2 cm)
Weight:	1,400 pounds (635 kg)
Range:	In excess of 150 nautical miles
Propulsion:	Air-Breathing Turbojet Engine
Navigation:	Global Positioning System
Data Link:	Advanced Weapon Data Link
Guidance:	Ring Laser Gyro
Seeker:	Imaging Infra-Red Seeker Automatic Target Acquisition image matching system

Current Platforms & Controllers:	F/A-18C/D/E/F Hornet/Super Hornet P-3C Orion S-3B Viking F-15 Eagle
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Potential Platforms:

F-16 Falcon	F-111	Jaguar
F-22 Raptor	Nimrod	Eurofighter
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter	Fokker 50	MIG-29
P-8A Poseidon	F-27	CP-140 Aurora
EA-18G	B-1 / B-2 / B-52	
AV-8B Harrier	Tornado	

Background:

In March 1995, the U.S. Navy awarded Boeing a \$99.4 million contract for engineering and manufacturing development of the SLAM ER program.

SLAM ER made its first flight on March 18, 1997, followed by 13 successful combined development/operational tests.

SLAM ER received early operational capability in the summer of 1999 and verification testing was completed in March 2000. Full-rate production began in 2000.

In July 2009, SLAM ER was approved for Land Moving Target (LMT) missions to engage land-based mobile targets.

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