

Defense, Space & Security
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P-8

Description & Purpose:

The P-8 is a long-range anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft capable of broad-area, maritime and littoral operations.

A derivative of the Next-Generation 737-800, the P-8 combines superior performance and reliability with an advanced mission system that ensures maximum interoperability in the future battle space.

Customer(s):

U.S. Navy and Foreign Military Sales customers:

The P-8A is being developed for the U.S. Navy and U.S. Foreign Military Sales customers by a Boeing-led industry team that consists of CFM International, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, GE Aviation, BAE Systems and Spirit AeroSystems.

The U.S. Navy is purchasing P-8As to replace its fleet of P-3C aircraft. P-8A initial operational capability was declared in November 2013.

In January 2011, Boeing received a contract for low-rate initial production (LRIP) of the first six aircraft, spares, logistics and training devices; in November 2011, Boeing received a contract for seven additional P-8As; in September 2012, Boeing received a contract for 11 aircraft; in July 2013 Boeing received a contract for 13 additional aircraft; and in February 2014 Boeing received its first full-rate production contract for 16 aircraft, bringing the total to 53 P-8As on contract. In August 2015, Boeing received a contract for 13 additional P-8A aircraft, nine for the U.S. Navy and four for the Royal Australian Air Force, bringing the total to 62 P-8As on contract. In January 2016, Boeing received a contract for 20 additional P-8As, 16 for the U.S. Navy and four more for the Royal Australian Air Force. In February 2016, the U.S. Navy ordered two more P-8A aircraft. That contract brings the total under contract for the U.S. Navy to 80, and eight for the Royal Australian Air Force. On March 30, 2017 the U.S. Navy awarded Boeing a \$2.2B contract for 17 P-8A Poseidon aircraft. The contract included 11 aircraft for the U.S. Navy, four more for Australia and the first two aircraft for the United Kingdom, bringing the total under contract to 91 for the USN, 12 for the RAAF and two for the UK.

Australia signed an MOU with the U.S. Navy in 2009 to collaborate on the P-8A program. In February 2014, the Australian government formally announced it had approved the acquisition of eight P-8As, with an option for four additional aircraft. The first aircraft was delivered in October 2016.

The first test aircraft began U.S. Navy formal flight testing at Boeing Field in late 2009 and ferried to Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Md., on April 10, 2010, for completion of flight test. Boeing's first production P-8A made its initial flight July 7, 2011, and was officially delivered to the Navy March 4, 2012.

As of September 18, 2017 60 P-8A Poseidon aircraft have been delivered to the U.S. Navy and four P-8As have been delivered to the Royal Australian Air Force.

Indian Navy:

On Jan. 1, 2009, Boeing signed a contract with the government of India to provide eight P-8I long-range maritime reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare aircraft to the Indian navy. The P-8I is a derivative of the P-8A designed specifically for the Indian navy. Boeing delivered the first three P-8I aircraft in 2013, three more in 2014 and the seventh in June 2015. The eighth P-8I was delivered in October 2015. In July 2016, India signed a contract for four additional P-8I aircraft.

Background:

Boeing is using a first-in-industry production process and its existing Next-Generation 737 production system to efficiently design and build P-8 aircraft. The P-8's 737-800 fuselage is built in Wichita, Kan., and then sent to Boeing's final assembly facility in Renton, Wash., where all aircraft structural features unique to the P-8A are incorporated in sequence during fabrication and assembly. Aircraft quality and performance acceptance flight testing takes place at Renton Field and final installation and checkout of the mission system and special flight test instrumentation is conducted at Boeing Field.

General Characteristics:

Propulsion:	Two CFM56-7 engines providing 27,300 pounds thrust each
Length:	129.5 feet (39.47 meters)
Wing Span:	123.6 feet (37.64 meters)
Height:	42.1 feet (12.83 meters)
Maximum Takeoff Gross Weight:	189,200 pounds (85,820 kilograms)
Speed:	490 knots (564 mi/h, 789 km/h)
Range:	1,200+ nautical miles, with 4 hours on station (1,381 miles, 2,222 kilometers)
Ceiling:	41,000 feet (12,496 meters)
Crew:	9

The U.S. Navy awarded Boeing a \$3.89 billion contract for the system development and demonstration (SDD) phase of the program on June 14, 2004. SDD activities include

developing and integrating all the necessary software and onboard mission systems and developing training systems. The P-8A is expected to significantly transform how the Navy's maritime patrol and reconnaissance force will train, operate and deploy.

The initial SDD contract included building five test vehicles: three flight test aircraft (T1, T2 and T3), one full-scale static test airframe and one full-scale fatigue test airframe (S1 and S2). The contract included an option for two additional test vehicles (T4 and T5), which has since been exercised. One additional flight test aircraft (T6) also was added to the contract.

The team started production on the first test aircraft on Dec. 11, 2007, at Spirit's facility. Fuselage assemblies come together on Spirit's existing Next-Generation 737 production line. Spirit delivered the first fuselage to Boeing in late March 2008 and final assembly of the aircraft began the same day in Renton, Wash. The P-8A made its first flight on April 25, 2009. Full-scale static testing of the P-8A's airframe was completed in January 2011.

The Indian Navy became the first international customer in 2009 through the Direct Commercial Sales process.

Industry Partners:

Boeing and its industry partners provide unrivaled expertise in both large-scale systems integration and network centric operations, plus unquestioned leadership in developing and customizing military and commercial products for maritime forces.

CFM International, a 50/50 joint company of Snecma Moteurs and General Electric Company, provides the CFM56-7 engines that power the P-8A. The two engines each provide 27,300 pounds of takeoff thrust. The CFM56-7 is one of the world's most reliable engines. This fleet of engines has logged more than 30 million flight hours while maintaining an industry-leading .002 percent in-flight shut down rate per 1,000 hours of flight.

Northrop Grumman's Electronic Systems sector provides the directional infrared countermeasures system, and the electronic support measures system. Northrop Grumman's Aerospace Systems sector develops data links for P-8A; the company's Integrated Systems sector supports the mission planning effort.

Raytheon provides the AN/APY-10 radar which delivers all weather, day/night multi-mission maritime, littoral and overland surveillance capabilities. Raytheon also provides the MK 54 lightweight torpedo.

GE Aviation supplies both the Flight Management and Stores Management systems on the P-8A. The Flight Management System provides an integrated open architecture that is CNS/ATM compatible along with an inherent growth path for upgrades. The Stores Management System provides a comprehensive system for the electronic control of integrated weapons management.

Spirit AeroSystems builds the 737 aircraft's fuselage and airframe tail sections and struts in Wichita, Kan. Spirit supplies large component parts and assemblies for a number of Boeing commercial aircraft.

BAE Systems provides the mission computing and display system (MCDS), flight deck panels and data diode.

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