

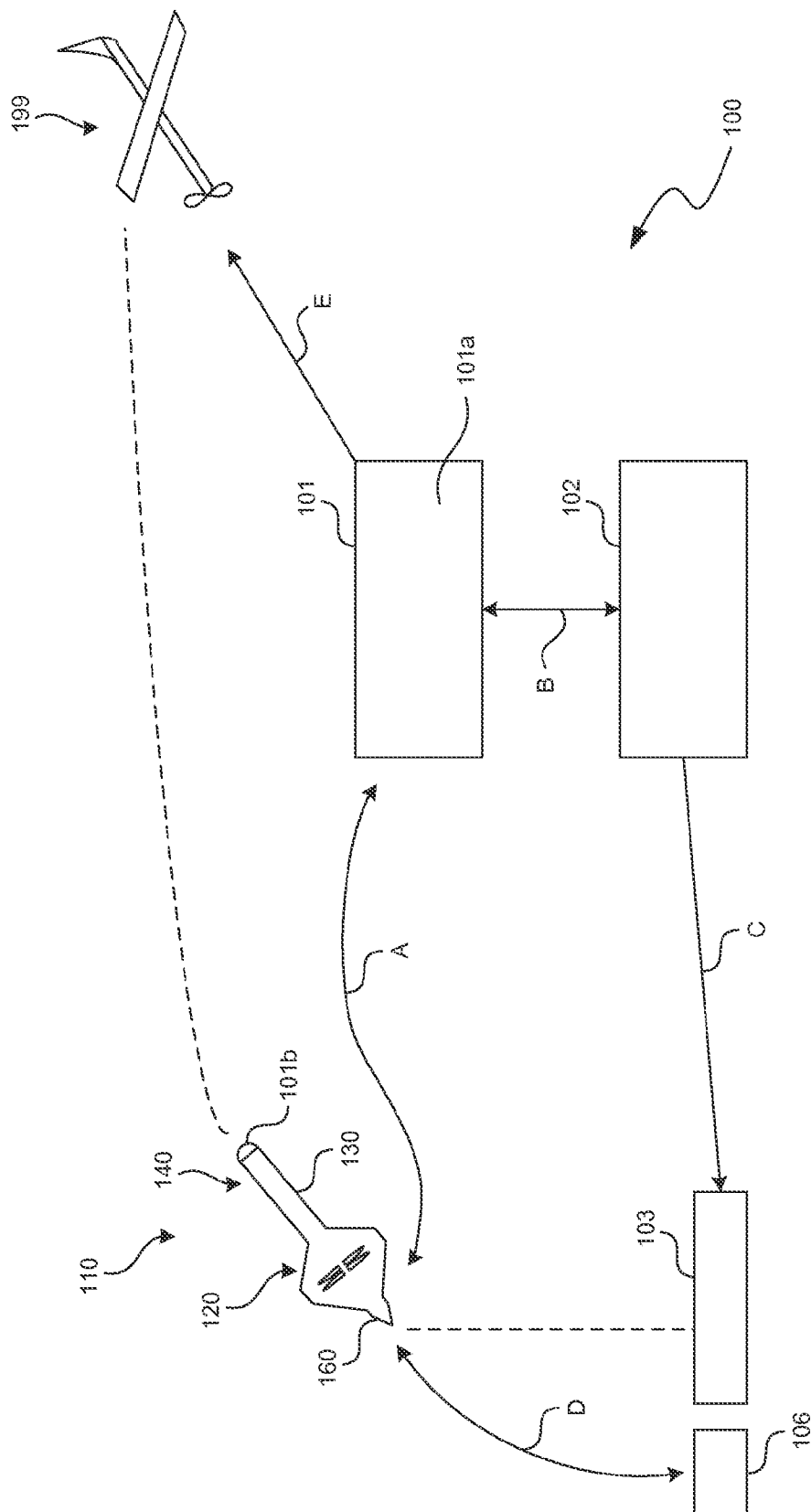


FIG. 1

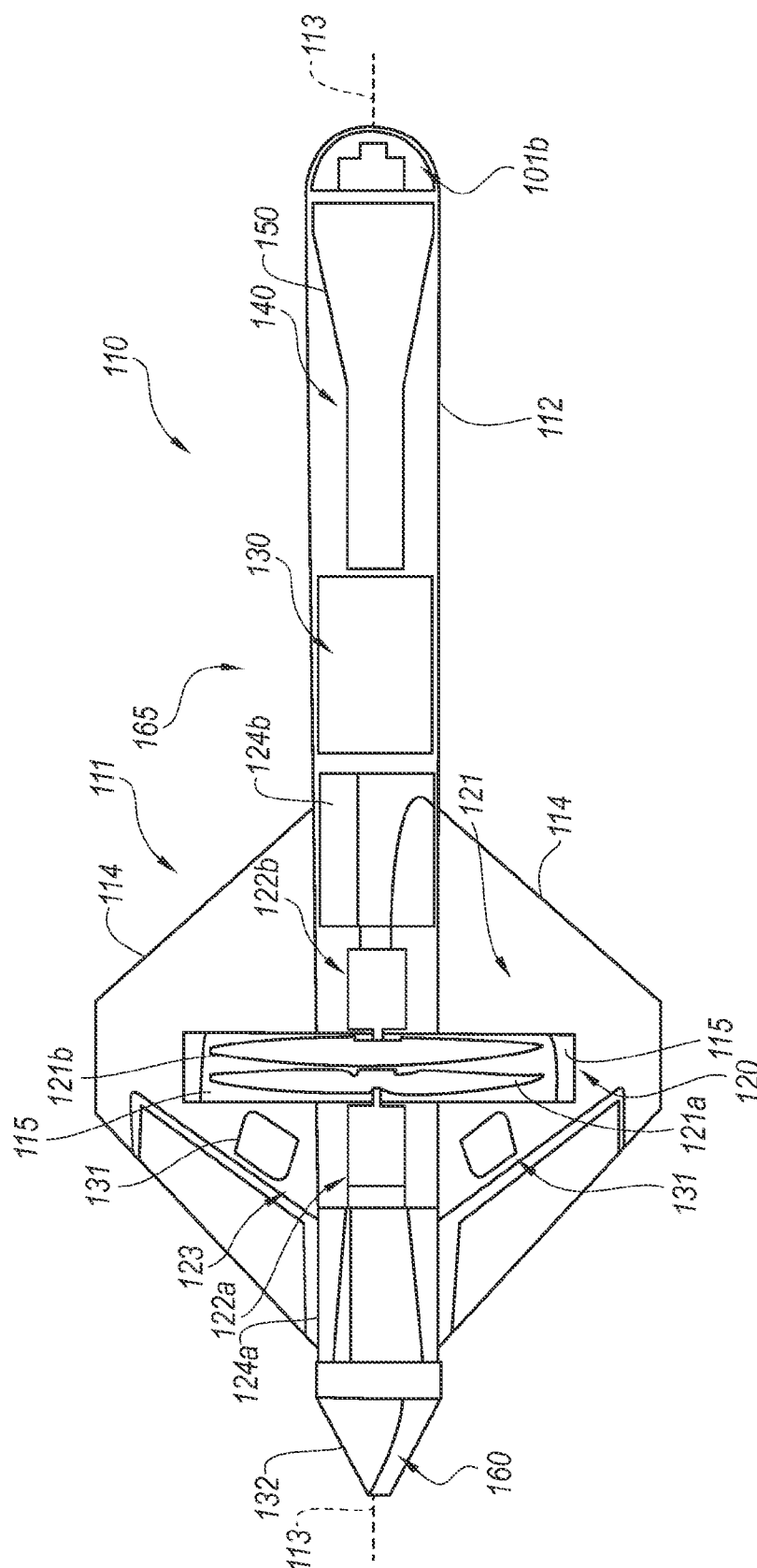


FIG. 2

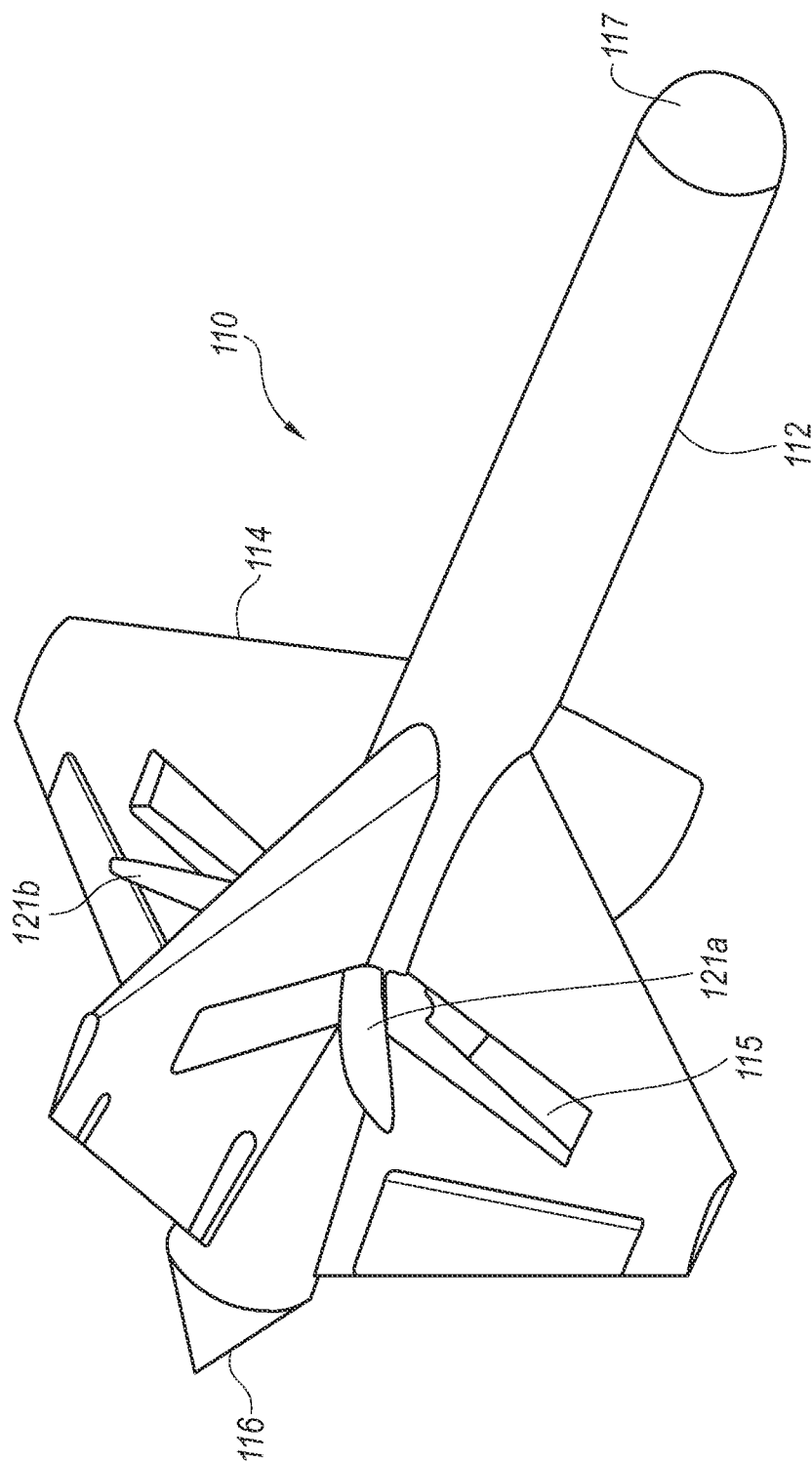
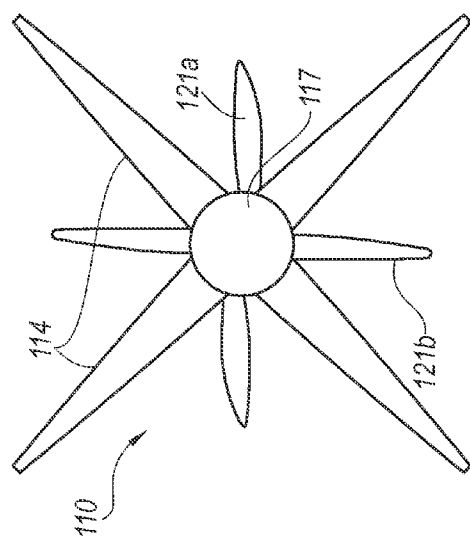
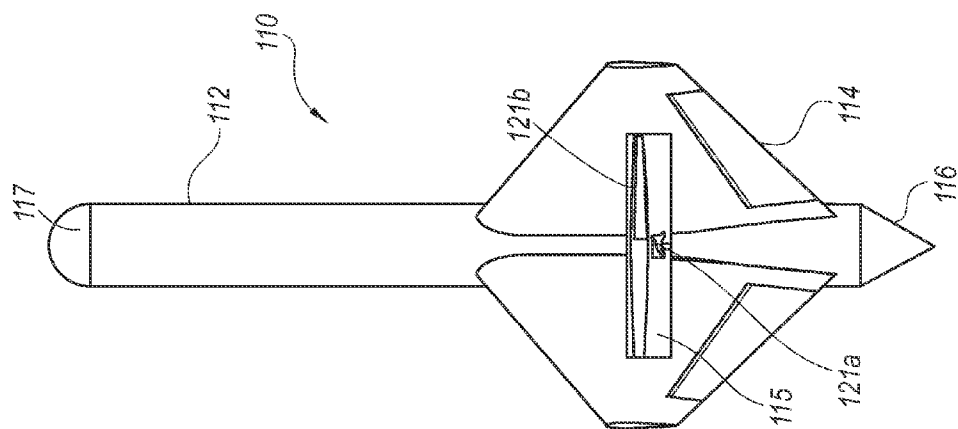


FIG. 3A



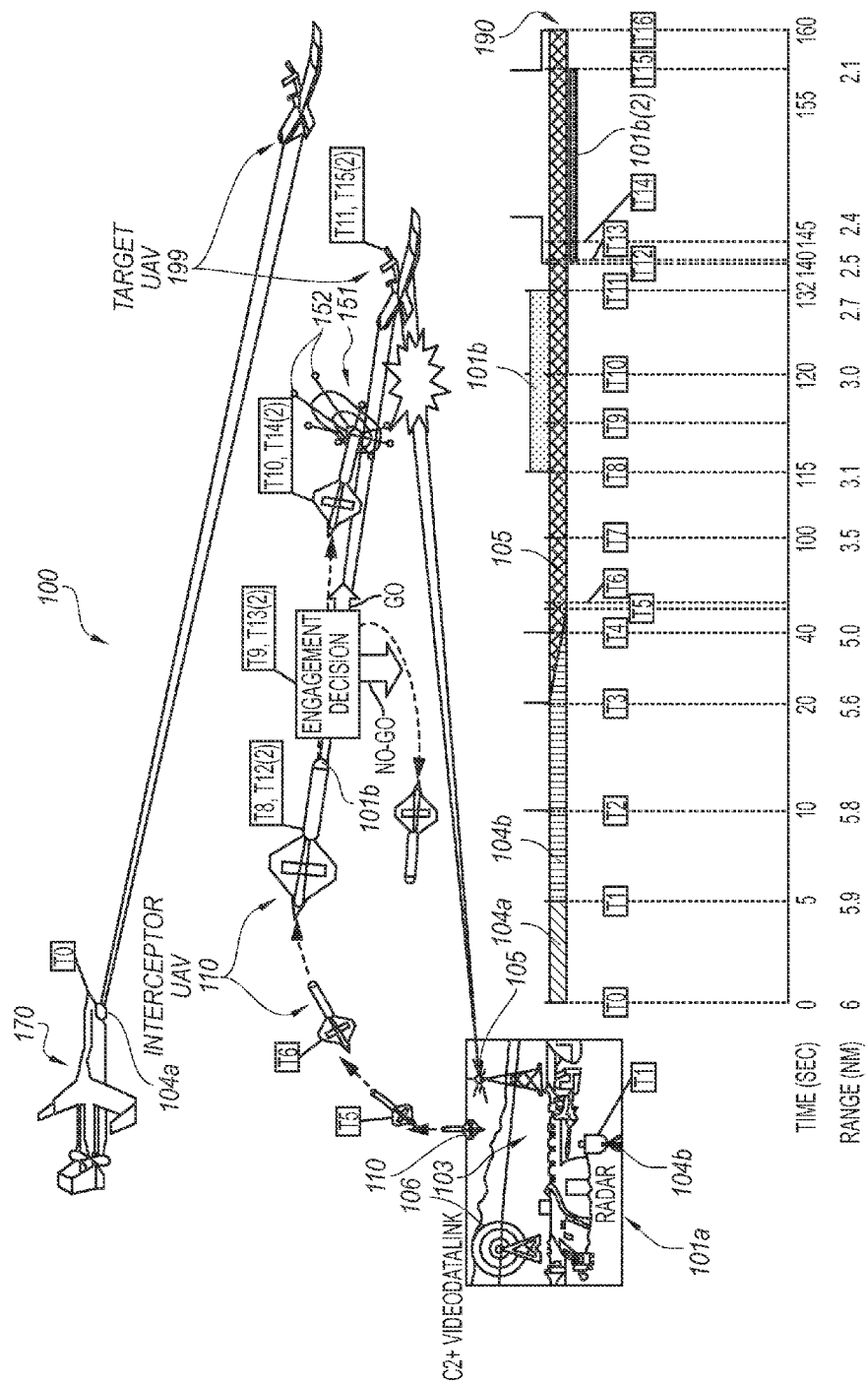


FIG. 4

Specifications		
GTOW	=	15 lbs
Payload	=	2.5 lbs
Fuel	=	5.2 lbs / 6+=Whr LiPo
Mission Radius	=	6 nmi
Max Time-of-Flight	=	10 min
Fly-out Speed	=	100-150 ktas
Loiter Speed	=	60 keas
Dash Speed	=	150 ktas
Ceiling	=	5,000 ft
Engine	=	2 x Neu 1915 DC motor
Wingspan	=	1.5 ft
Recovery Footprint	=	10 x 10 ft

FIG. 5

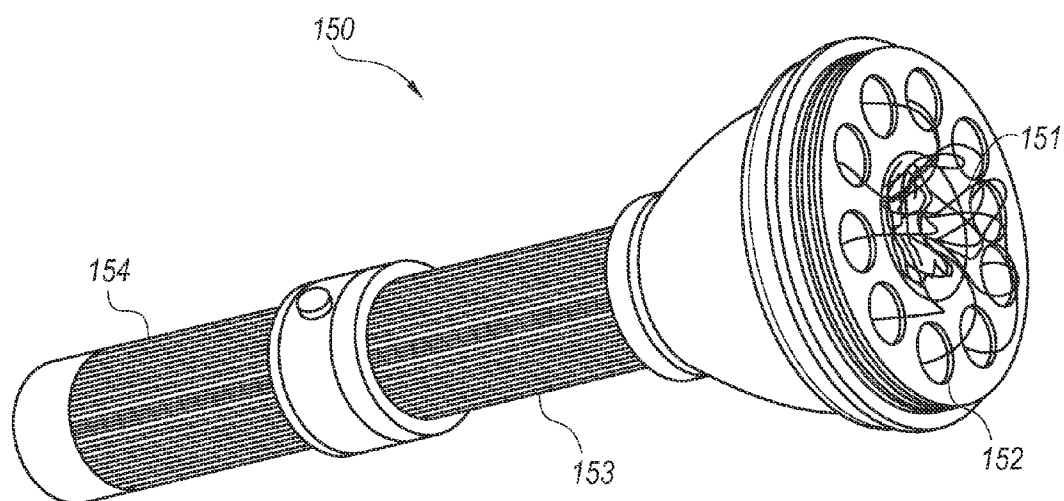


FIG. 6

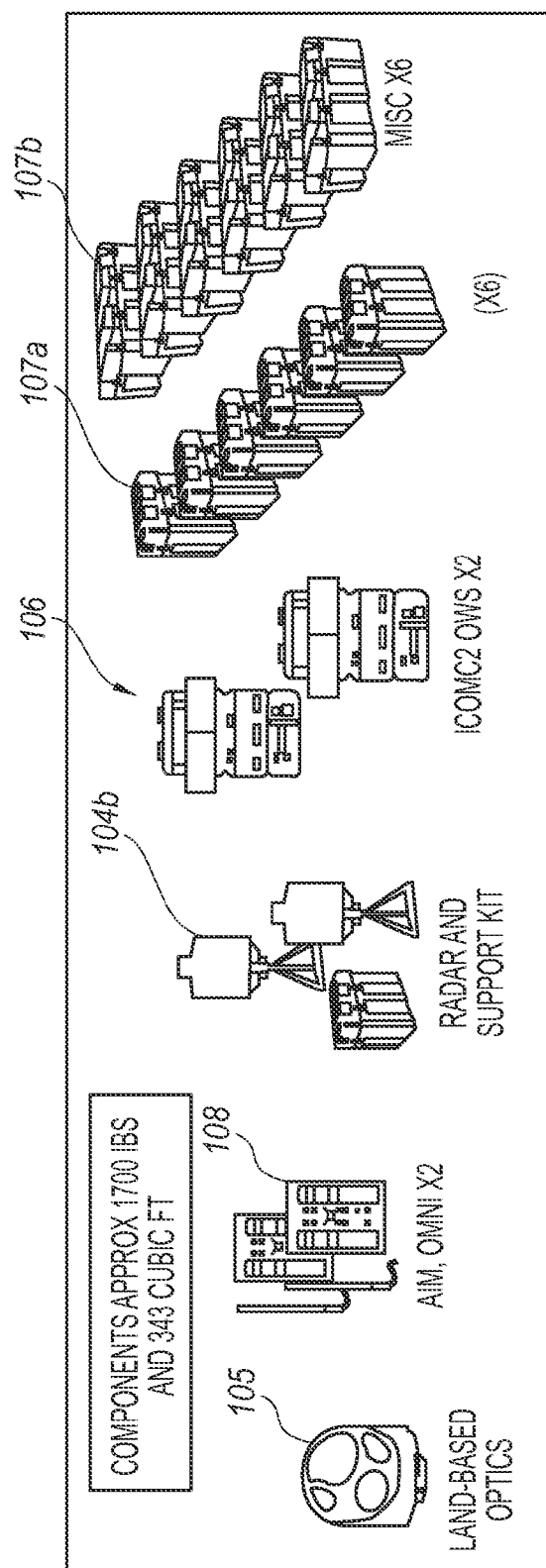


FIG. 7

SYSTEMS AND METHODS COUNTERING AN UNMANNED AIR VEHICLE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority to pending U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/030,024 filed on Jul. 28, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure is directed generally to systems and methods for countering an unmanned air vehicle (UAV). In particular embodiments, representative systems and methods include directing an interceptor UAV toward a target UAV to disable the target UAV.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Unmanned air vehicles (UAVs) have been used in a wide variety of capacities to provide surveillance and perform other tasks. Some tasks include destroying, disabling or otherwise damaging a target on the ground. Accordingly, a need has arisen for systems to counter such UAVs so as to avoid damage to military and/or civilian installations. The present disclosure is directed to such systems.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] FIG. 1 is an overall schematic illustration of a counter-UAV system and associated methods.

[0005] FIG. 2 is a side view of a representative interceptor UAV configured in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0006] FIGS. 3A-3C are front isometric, top plan, and front views, respectively, of a representative interceptor UAV shown in FIG. 2.

[0007] FIG. 4 is a partially schematic timeline and illustration of a representative trajectory for a target UAV and associated interceptor UAVs, in accordance with a particular embodiment of the present technology.

[0008] FIG. 5 is a table illustrating expected specifications for an interceptor UAV configured in accordance with a particular embodiment of the present technology.

[0009] FIG. 6 illustrates a representative disabling system configured in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0010] FIG. 7 illustrates representative subsystems and transport features in accordance with particular embodiments of the present technology.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The present disclosure is directed generally to counter-UAV systems and associated methods. A representative counter-UAV system in accordance with a particular embodiment includes an interceptor UAV that is launched toward a detected target UAV. The target UAV is detected, for example, by a ground-based detector, which triggers a launch sequence for the interceptor UAV. The interceptor UAV then flies autonomously to intercept the target UAV. For at least one phase of operation, the interceptor UAV may receive signals from the ground to assist in directing it toward the target. During another phase of operation, the interceptor UAV can operate without such assistance, e.g., as it engages with the target UAV. The interceptor UAV can disable the

target UAV, for example, by deploying a net that interferes with the flight of the target UAV and causes the target UAV to strike the ground. In particular embodiments, the interceptor UAV can also return to the ground, but in a controlled manner (so as to be used again), e.g., if it does not successfully engage with and/or disable the target UAV. Further embodiments and specific details of representative systems and methods in accordance with the present technology are described below with reference to FIGS. 1-7.

[0012] Many embodiments of the present disclosure described below may take the form of computer- or controller-executable instructions, including routines executed by a programmable computer, controller and/or associated system. Those skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that the disclosure can be practiced on computer systems other than those shown and described below. The technology can be embodied in a special purpose computer or data processor that is specifically programmed, configured or constructed to perform one or more of the computer-executable instructions described below. Accordingly, the terms “computer” and “controller” as generally used herein refer to any suitable data processor and can include Internet appliances and handheld devices, including palmtop computers, wearable computers, cellular or mobile phones, multi-processor systems, processor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network computers, mini-computers and the like. Information handled by these computers and/or controllers can be presented to a user, observer, or other participant via any suitable display medium, such as an LCD screen.

[0013] In particular embodiments, aspects of the present technology can be practiced in distributed environments, where tasks or modules are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In distributed computing environments, program modules or subroutines may be located in local and remote memory storage devices. Aspects of the technology described below may be stored or distributed on computer-readable media, including magnetically or optically readable or removable computer disks, as well as distributed electronically over networks. Data structures and transmissions of data particular to aspects of the present technology are also encompassed within the scope of particular embodiments of the present technology.

[0014] FIG. 1 illustrates an overall system **100** that includes an interceptor UAV **110** configured to disable or destroy a target UAV **199**. The interceptor UAV **110** can include a propulsion system **120**, a guidance system **130** (e.g., computer-based or controlled), a communication system **160** (e.g., computer-based or controlled), and an engagement system **140** (e.g., computer-based or controlled). The engagement system **140** is used to engage with and disable the target UAV **199**. The overall system **100** can further include a target acquisition system **101** (e.g., computer-based or controlled), which operates in (and/or can otherwise monitor) the airspace in which the target UAV **199** may appear to acquire the target UAV **199**, as indicated by arrow E. The target acquisition system **101** further includes one or more first components **101a** that are not carried by the interceptor UAV **110**, and one or more second components **101b** that are carried by the interceptor UAV **110**. These components can communicate with each other, as indicated by arrow A. A launch control system **102** communicates with the target acquisition system **101** (as indicated by arrow B) and, based on the information it receives, transmits a signal to a launcher **103** (e.g., com-

puter-based or controlled) (as indicated by arrow C). The launcher **103** launches the interceptor UAV **110**, which then flies toward the target UAV **199** and then intercepts and engages with the target UAV **199**. The interceptor UAV **110** communicates with a ground station or other controller **106** that provides command and control signals and/or receives data, as indicated by arrow D.

[0015] Further details of representative embodiments of the interceptor UAV **110** are described below with reference to FIGS. 2-3C. Further details of a representative sequence of events for intercepting a target UAV are then described below with reference to FIG. 4, and FIGS. 5-7 provide additional details of selected features of the system **100**.

[0016] FIG. 2 is a partially schematic, partially transparent plan view of a representative interceptor UAV **110** described above with reference to FIG. 1. In a particular aspect of this embodiment, the interceptor UAV **110** includes a flight vehicle **111** which in turn includes a fuselage **112** elongated along a fuselage axis **113**. The interceptor UAV **110** includes a propulsion system **120** that can in turn include one or more propellers **121** that provide thrust for the interceptor UAV **110**. In a particular embodiment, the propulsion system **120** includes a first propeller **121a** and a second propeller **121b**. The propellers **121a**, **121b** can operate in a counter-rotating manner so as to reduce or eliminate twist or torque, which might otherwise be imparted to the interceptor UAV **110** as the propulsion system **120** generates thrust.

[0017] In a particular aspect of an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the propellers **121** can be integrated with the fuselage **112** at some distance along the length of the fuselage **112**, rather than at the forward or aft tip of the fuselage **112**. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the first and second propellers **121a**, **121b** can be positioned along the fuselage axis **113**, e.g., about one-third of the distance between the aft end and the forward end of the fuselage **112**. In a particular embodiment, the propellers **121a**, **121b** can also be integrated with one or more other elements of the interceptor UAV **110**. For example, the interceptor UAV **110** can include one or more fins **114** (e.g., four) that provide stability for the interceptor UAV **110**. Each fin **114** can include a slot **115** that receives the first and second propellers **121a**, **121b** as the propellers rotate. Accordingly, as the propellers **121a**, **121b** rotate, they pass sequentially from the slot **115** in one fin **114** to and through the slot **115** in the adjacent fin **114** so as to avoid interfering with the fins **114**, while at the same time generating thrust for the interceptor UAV **110**.

[0018] The propulsion system **120** can further include a power source **123** that provides power to the propellers **121a**, **121b**. In a particular embodiment, the power source **123** includes an electrical energy storage device, for example, one or more batteries **124**. In still a further particular embodiment, the power source **123** includes two batteries: a first battery **124a** and a second battery **124b**. Each battery **124a**, **124b** directs electrical current to a corresponding motor **122** (shown as a first motor **122a** and a second motor **122b**), which rotate the first and second propellers **121a**, **121b**, respectively. The separate propellers, motors and batteries can provide a measure of redundancy for the interceptor UAV **110**. In other embodiments, the propulsion system **120** can include other arrangements, for example, propellers driven by a single motor and/or a single battery, propellers powered by an internal combustion engine, and/or a rocket or other non-propeller system.

[0019] The interceptor UAV **110** can also include a vehicle management system (VMS) **165** that oversees, conducts, directs, and/or executes processes, at least some of which are carried out by a variety of systems, subsystems and/or other elements. Representative systems include a guidance system **130** that operates to control and guide the interceptor UAV **110** toward its target. For example, the guidance system **130** can be coupled to one or more control surfaces **131** to steer and maneuver the interceptor UAV **110**. The control surfaces **131** can be carried by the fins **114** (as shown in FIG. 2), and/or by the fuselage **112**, and/or by other elements/structures of the interceptor UAV **110**. In a particular embodiment, the control surfaces **131** are positioned in the prop wash from the propellers **121a**, **121b** to improve control authority at low airspeeds, e.g., during vertical take-off. The guidance system **130** can also include a navigation system **132** (e.g., an on-board GPS system) that provides information regarding the location of the interceptor UAV **110**. The VMS **165** coordinates the operation of the navigation system **132** and the control surfaces **131** to provide for proper guidance of the interceptor UAV **110**. The communication system **160** provides for communication with a ground station or other controller, and/or other elements of the overall system **100**.

[0020] The interceptor UAV **110** can also include an engagement system **140** that is used to engage with the target UAV **199** described above with reference to FIG. 1. In particular, the engagement system **140** can include the airborne component(s) **101b** of the target acquisition system described above with reference to FIG. 1. In addition, the engagement system **140** can include a disabling system **150** that disables the target UAV **199** when the interceptor UAV **110** is within a suitable range of the target UAV **199**. In a particular embodiment, the disabling system **150** can include a disabling element, e.g., a net that is deployed to entangle the target UAV **199**, as will be described further below with reference to FIGS. 4 and 6. The engagement system **140** can include, control, and/or communicate with other aircraft systems (e.g., the guidance system **130**) that contribute to providing instructions for guiding the interceptor UAV **110** and/or directing the interceptor UAV **110**.

[0021] FIGS. 3A-3C illustrate further views of a representative embodiment of the interceptor UAV **110**. For example, these Figures illustrate a nose **117** of the flight vehicle **111** that can house the airborne components **101b** of the target acquisition system (see FIG. 2). FIGS. 3A-3B also illustrate a tail cone **116** that can house the communication system **160**, described above with reference to FIG. 2.

[0022] FIG. 4 illustrates a timeline **190** having representative points in time (e.g., T₀, T₁, T₂, etc.) that correspond to representative tasks performed by the system **100**, as the interceptor UAV **110** engages the target UAV **199**. Below the timeline, FIG. 4 illustrates expected, representative elapsed times in accordance with a particular embodiment, along with representative down-range locations for the incoming target UAV **199**. The times and ranges assume the target UAV **199** has a speed of about 90 knots. The characteristics of the interceptor UAV **110** are generally as described above with reference to FIGS. 2-3C, and as described in further detail later with reference to FIG. 5.

[0023] FIG. 4 also schematically identifies representative locations of the interceptor UAV **110** and the target UAV **199**, with corresponding points in time (boxed) at which these vehicles arrive at the illustrated locations. In a particular embodiment shown in FIG. 4, the overall system **100** deploys

up to two interceptor UAVs **110** to disable the incoming target UAV **199**. Accordingly, points in time associated with the second interceptor UAV are indicated with a parenthetical “2,” e.g., “T7(2).” In other embodiments, the system can be configured to deploy a single interceptor UAV **110** and in still further embodiments, more than two interceptor UAVs **110**.

[0024] The representative process shown in FIG. 4 begins at time T0 when the target UAV **199** is first detected by the system **100**. In a particular embodiment, the target UAV **199** can be detected by a first detector, e.g., a first radar **104a**. In a further aspect of this embodiment, the first radar **104a** can be carried by an airborne platform **170**. For example, the airborne platform **170** can include an RQ-21A aircraft manufactured by Insitu Inc., a subsidiary of The Boeing Company. In other embodiments, the airborne platform **170** can include other aircraft, and in still further embodiments, the first radar **104a** can be carried by platforms other than airborne platforms.

[0025] At time T1, a second detector, e.g., a second radar **104b**, assumes responsibility for tracking the target UAV **199**. In a particular embodiment, the second radar **104b** can include a ground-based radar and in other embodiments, the second radar **104b** can have other locations. In any of these embodiments, information received from the second radar **104b** is used to perform tracking tasks. For example, at time T2, the azimuth, elevation, and range of the target UAV **199** are calculated using information from the second radar **104b**, and the track of the target UAV **199** is established. At time T3, the system **100** calculates an intercept track for the interceptor UAV **110**. This information is then used to direct a launcher **103** to launch a first interceptor UAV **110** at time T4. In a particular embodiment, the launch is vertical, e.g., from a canister or other suitable launch device. In addition, at time T3, an additional tracking system, e.g., a ground-based optics system **105**, begins identifying and tracking the target UAV **199**. The ground-based optics system **105** remains actively engaged with the target UAV **199** throughout the rest of the process.

[0026] At time T5, the interceptor UAV **110** continues its upward and down-range trajectory. At time T6, the interceptor UAV **110** transitions to an intercept vector. In a particular embodiment, the interceptor UAV **110** achieves a speed of 100 KTAS, and transitions to a target acquisition mode.

[0027] At time T7, a second interceptor UAV **110** is launched (e.g., for systems **100** that include the capability for deploying multiple interceptor UAVs **110** toward a single target), typically before the first UAV **110** has disabled (or attempted to disable) the target UAV **199**. The instructions given to the second interceptor UAV **110** and the actions taken by the second interceptor UAV **110** parallel those discussed above and further below with reference to the initial interceptor UAV **110**. In FIG. 4, selected times associated with the second interceptor UAV **110** are indicated with a parenthetical “2.” Accordingly, “T7(2)” indicates the launch of the second interceptor UAV **110**.

[0028] At time T8, the initial interceptor UAV **110** acquires the target UAV **199** using the second target acquisition system **101b** carried by the interceptor UAV **110**. For example, the second target acquisition system **101b** can include an airborne optics system. The second target acquisition system **101b** can remain active for the rest of the mission of the initial interceptor UAV **110**.

[0029] Once the second target acquisition system **101b** has acquired the target, the process can include comparing the

image(s) obtained from the second target acquisition system **101b** with the image(s) obtained from the ground-based optics system **105** and/or other elements of the first target acquisition system **101a**. This process can be performed to confirm that the target acquired by the interceptor UAV **110** matches the target identified by the ground-based or other target acquisition systems. The comparison process can be carried out by a human operator in particular embodiments, and can be automated in other embodiments.

[0030] At time T9, an engagement decision is made. In some embodiments, human operators or other suitable personnel make the decision, and in other embodiments, the decision can be automated. In any of these embodiments, the decision can be made based on the comparison process described above, and/or other information received from the second target acquisition system **101b** (carried by the first interceptor UAV **110**) and/or other information received from the first target acquisition system **101a** and/or other assets or subsystems. Once the decision is made, the first interceptor UAV **110** receives instructions to either continue with the intercept track, or abort the intercept track and return to ground. If the decision is made to abort the intercept track, the first interceptor UAV **110** returns to its base (or another suitable landing site) and lands, for example, with a controlled descent into an airbag, or via another suitable procedure.

[0031] If the decision is made to continue with the intercept track, then at time T10, the first interceptor UAV **110** executes a terminal maneuver. In a particular embodiment, the interceptor UAV achieves a velocity of 150 KTAS for this portion of the mission. In cases for which the interceptor UAV **110** includes an outward-deploying net, the track toward the target UAV **199** can be head-on to increase the likelihood for a successful engagement. The terminal maneuver can include deploying the disabling system **150** (e.g., deploying a net **151** and associated weights **152**) that make contact with, tangle with, and/or otherwise disable the target UAV **199**. In one aspect of this embodiment, the net **151** deploys generally outwardly to entangle the oncoming target UAV **199**. In a further aspect of this embodiment, the net's outward deployment direction (rather than a forward deployment direction) reduces the likelihood that the net **151** will interfere with the nose-mounted second target acquisition system **101b**. In other embodiments, the second target acquisition system **101b** can be expended during the disabling process. In such cases, the interceptor UAV **110** can use other systems to perform a controlled landing, or can itself be expended.

[0032] During the disabling process, the net **151** can tangle with or otherwise become caught in the propeller(s), fuselage, lifting surfaces and/or other elements of the target UAV **199**, so as to interfere with and disable the controlled flight of the target UAV **199**. The net **151** can remain attached to the interceptor UAV **110** after it is deployed, so that both the first interceptor UAV **110** and the entangled target UAV **199** fall to the ground. In other embodiments, the net **151** can be released by the first interceptor UAV **110**, in which case, the target UAV **199** can fall to the ground, and the first interceptor UAV **110** can return to ground in accordance with a controlled process (e.g., a normal landing), similar to or identical to the process described above in which the interceptor UAV **110** lands if a decision is made to abort the intercept mission.

[0033] If the first interceptor UAV **110** is successful, then at time T11, the intercept process is complete, and at time T12, the system **100** confirms the success of the intercept, e.g.,

from the ground-based optics system **105** and/or another sensor. The second interceptor UAV **110** then lands in a controlled manner.

[0034] If the terminal maneuver and intercept processes carried out by the first interceptor UAV **110** are not successful (e.g., if the first interceptor UAV **110** did not or did not sufficiently disable the target UAV **199**), and if the first interceptor UAV **110** is still flyable, then the first interceptor UAV **110** returns to its base. For example, if the interceptor UAV releases the net **151** as part of the disabling process, and does not strike the target UAV **199** as part of the engagement maneuver, then the interceptor UAV **110** can redirect its flight path to land. If the net **151** remains attached to the interceptor UAV **110** during a normal disabling process, and the disabling process is not successful, the interceptor UAV **110** can jettison the net **151** before landing. In one aspect of such an embodiment, the net **151** can be deployed from the tail of the interceptor UAV **110** rather than the nose, to avoid interfering with the propellers of the interceptor UAV **110**.

[0035] If the first interceptor UAV **110** is unsuccessful, then the second interceptor UAV **110** continues to carry out the mission. For example, at time **T12**, the second interceptor UAV **110** can acquire the target UAV **199**. At time **T13**, the second interceptor UAV **110** can be directed to either complete the engagement process or return to base, and at time **T14**, the second interceptor UAV **110** can execute the terminal engagement process. At time **T15**, the second interceptor UAV **110** intercepts the target UAV **199**, and at time **T16**, the system **100** confirms a successful intercept by the second interceptor UAV **110**.

[0036] FIG. **5** is a table illustrating representative specifications for an interceptor UAV **110** configured in accordance with a particular embodiment of the present technology. FIG. **5** includes representative values for gross take-off weight (GTOW), payload, fuel (e.g., battery size and type), mission radius, endurance, speeds, ceiling, engine specification, wingspan, and recovery footprint (e.g., the size of an airbag used to recover the interceptor UAV **110**). It is expected that an interceptor UAV **110** with the characteristics identified in FIG. **5** can successfully intercept and disable a wide range of incoming target UAVs **199**, e.g., ranging in size from micro-UAVs and quad-copters up to Tier II tactical UAS vehicles. Such UAVs are expected to be successfully intercepted and disabled at altitudes ranging from 0-5000 feet AGL.

[0037] FIG. **6** illustrates a representative disabling system **150** configured in accordance with a particular embodiment of the disclosed technology. The system **150** can include a net gun **153**, such as are commercially available for capturing wild animals. The net gun **153** can include a propellant **154** (e.g., a conventional CO₂ cartridge) which directs a net **151** in a laterally outward direction. The weights **152** spread the net **151** out as it deploys. The disabling system **150** can have multiple modes, e.g., an inactive mode, an armed mode and a deployed mode. In other embodiments, the disabling system **150** can include other elements. For example, the disabling system **150** can include projectile, explosive, and/or energy-based components (e.g., lasers and/or high-powered RF generators).

[0038] FIG. **7** is a partially schematic illustration of particular components of the overall system **100** and containers in which the components can be transported. For example, FIG. **7** illustrates a representative land-based optics system **105**, a pair of antenna interface terminals **108** (for communication with the interceptor UAVs), and a ground-based radar and

support system **104b**. FIG. **7** also illustrates a representative command, control and data system **106**, for example, an ICOMC2 system available from Insitu Inc. The system **106** can include two operator work stations, one for each of the interceptor UAVs **110** that can be deployed against a single target UAV **199**. The foregoing elements can be transported in first containers **107a** (e.g., six such containers) and second containers **107b** can be used to carry miscellaneous components and other components not specifically shown in FIG. **7**, including the vehicle itself, launch systems, recovery systems, and storage and health systems. These containers are specifically designed to be readily transported and handled manually or with automated equipment.

[0039] One feature of several of the embodiments described above is that the system **100** can include the capability for the interceptor UAV **110** to be recovered and reused, for example, if it has not successfully engaged with an incoming target. This feature can be advantageous because it reduces the cost of operating the system **100** in the event that a particular interceptor UAV **110** is unable to successfully engage with the target. This feature can also reduce or eliminate the likelihood for collateral damage.

[0040] Another feature of at least some of the foregoing embodiments is that the overall system **100** can deploy multiple interceptor UAVs **110** against a single incoming target UAV **199**. This ability to provide redundant and/or multiple counter-measures against the target UAV **199**, thus improving the likelihood for disabling the target UAV **199**. For example, this arrangement can provide a "second chance" in the event that an initial interceptor UAV is unsuccessful in its attempt to disable the incoming target UAV **199**. The overall result of the foregoing features is that the system **100** can be robust and low cost, compared with other conventional systems.

[0041] Still another feature of at least some of the embodiments described above is that the interceptor UAV **110** can include counter-rotating propellers located along the length of the UAV and/or integrated with the fin structure of the UAV. An advantage of this configuration is that it can provide a compact, efficient, propeller-based interceptor function, suitable for intercepting vehicles having relatively low airspeeds, without the complexity, expense, and/or handling complications presented by more complex rocket-based or gas turbine-based systems. In addition, this configuration is expected to be highly maneuverable, which can in turn increase the likelihood of a successful engagement. For example, the highly maneuverable configuration can allow the interceptor UAV **110** to account for evasive maneuvers performed by the target UAV **199**, and/or can allow the interceptor UAV **110** to re-engage with the target UAV **199** if its initial engagement is unsuccessful.

[0042] From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that specific embodiments of the disclosed technology have been described herein for purposes of illustration, but that various modifications may be made without deviating from the technology. For example, while certain embodiments of the system were described above in the context of an interceptor UAV that deploys a net to engage and disable a target UAV, in other embodiments, the interceptor UAV can include other disabling systems. Such disabling systems can include the nose or other portion of the interceptor UAV **110** in an embodiment for which the interceptor UAV strikes the target UAV **199** in order to disable it. The first and second detectors described above in the context of radars **104a**, **104b** can have other configurations (e.g., IR or optical detectors) in other

embodiments. Representative embodiments of the interceptor UAV **110** are shown as having a missile-type silhouette, with a generally round, cylindrical shape. In other embodiments, the interceptor UAV fuselage can have other shapes, and/or the flight vehicle **111** can have other suitable overall configurations. The flight vehicle **111** can have four fins arranged in a cruciform shape in some embodiments, and can have other arrangements and/or numbers of fins (e.g., three) in other embodiments. The flight vehicle **111** can launch vertically and land horizontally onto an airbag in some embodiments, and can launch and/or land in other manners in other embodiments. “Disabling” the target UAV can include causing the target UAV to deviate from its flight path sufficiently to reduce or eliminate the threat provided by the target UAV. This can include causing the target UAV to crash, arresting the target UAV, disrupting the target UAV and/or diverting the target UAV from its intended target or other target of value. The engagement system and/or the disabling system can be designed into the flight vehicle prior to manufacture, and/or can be configured to retrofit an existing flight vehicle.

[0043] Certain aspects of the technology described in the context of particular embodiments may be combined or eliminated in other embodiments. For example, while certain embodiments were described above in the context of a system that deploys multiple interceptor UAVs toward a single target UAV, other systems may be configured to deploy only a single interceptor UAV against any single incoming target UAV. Certain aspects of the overall system may be combined and/or segregated, depending upon the particular embodiment. For example, the launch control system can be integrated with one or more portions of the target acquisition system. The multiple radars (or other detectors) can be combined into a single detector. Furthermore, while advantages associated with certain embodiments of the disclosed technology have been described in the context of those embodiments, other embodiments may also exhibit such advantages, and not all embodiments need necessarily exhibit such advantages to fall within the scope of the present technology. Accordingly, the present disclosure and associated technology can encompass other embodiments not expressly shown or described herein.

I claim:

1. An interceptor UAV for disabling a target UAV, the interceptor UAV comprising:

a flight vehicle having:

- a generally cylindrical fuselage;
- a fin carried by the fuselage;
- a propulsion system that includes:
 - a first propeller;
 - a second propeller; and
 - a power source coupled to the first and second propellers to rotate the first propeller in a first direction and rotate the second propeller in a second direction opposite the first direction;

at least one control surface;

a guidance system carried by the flight vehicle and coupled to the at least one control surface; and

a disabling system carried by the flight vehicle and having a first, inactive mode and a second, active mode, wherein in the second mode, the disabling system is positioned to disable the target UAV.

2. The interceptor UAV of claim **1** wherein the guidance system is configured to direct the vehicle along a controlled flight path to ground.

3. The interceptor UAV of claim **1** wherein the guidance system is configured to direct the vehicle along a controlled flight path to ground upon receiving at least one of the following indications:

- (a) an indication to not engage with the target UAV; or
- (b) an indication that the interceptor UAV did not sufficiently disable the target UAV.

4. The system of claim **1** wherein the fin is one of four fins arranged in a cruciform shape.

5. The system of claim **1** wherein the fin is one of three fins.

6. An interceptor UAV for disabling a target UAV, the interceptor UAV comprising:

a flight vehicle having:

- a cylindrical fuselage elongated along a fuselage axis;
- four fins carried by the fuselage and arranged in a cruciform, each fin having a fin slot extending from the fuselage in an outboard direction transverse to the fuselage axis;

a propulsion system that includes:

- a first propeller carried by the fuselage and rotatable about the fuselage axis in a first direction to sequentially pass in and out of successive fin slots;
- a second propeller carried by the fuselage and rotatable about the fuselage axis in a second direction opposite the first direction to sequentially pass in and out of the successive fin slots;
- a power source carried by the fuselage, the power source including a first electric motor coupled to the first propeller to rotate the first propeller in the first direction, and a second electric motor coupled to the second propeller to rotate the second propeller in the second direction; and

a stored electrical energy source coupled to the first and second electric motors;

at least one control surface carried by at least one of the fins;

a guidance system coupled to the at least one control surface; and

a deployable net carried by the flight vehicle and having a first, inactive mode and a second, active mode, wherein in the second mode, the deployable net is deployed from the flight vehicle to disable the target UAV.

7. The system of claim **6** wherein the net is configured to detach from the interceptor UAV after deploying.

8. The system of claim **6** wherein the net is configured to remain attached to the interceptor UAV after deploying.

9. The system of claim **6** wherein the stored energy source includes a single source for both the first and second motors.

10. The system of claim **6** wherein the stored energy source includes a first source for the first motor and a second source for the second motor.

11. An interceptor UAV system for disabling a target UAV, the system comprising:

an interceptor UAV;

a target acquisition system directable to an airspace to detect, track, or detect and track an incoming target UAV;

a launch control system coupleable to the target acquisition system, the launch control system including instructions that, when executed, automatically direct the interceptor UAV to launch; and

an engagement system carried by the interceptor UAV and in communication with the target acquisition system, the engagement system being programmed with instructions that, when executed,

- (a) direct the interceptor UAV to the target UAV; and
- (b) direct the interceptor UAV to land if the interceptor UAV does not successfully disable the target UAV.

12. The interceptor UAV system of claim **11**, further comprising a disablement system carried by the interceptor UAV and being activatable to disable the target UAV.

13. The interceptor UAV system of claim **12** wherein the disablement system includes a deployable net.

14. The interceptor UAV system of claim **11** wherein the interceptor UAV includes:

- a generally cylindrical fuselage;
- a fin carried by the fuselage; and
- a propulsion system that includes:
 - a first propeller;
 - a second propeller; and
 - a power source coupled to the first and second propellers to rotate the first propeller in a first direction and rotate the second propeller in a second direction opposite the first.

15. An interceptor UAV system for disabling a target UAV, the system comprising:

- an interceptor UAV;
- a radar scanner directable to an airspace to detect an incoming target UAV;
- a ground-based targeting radar system coupleable to the scanner to
 - (a) receive a location and track of the target UAV; and
 - (b) determine an interception track for the interceptor UAV;
- a launch control system coupled to the targeting radar system, the launch control system including instructions that, when executed, automatically direct the interceptor UAV to launch;
- a ground-based optics system coupleable to the ground-based targeting radar system to acquire a first image of the target UAV;
- an interceptor optics system carried by the interceptor UAV and positionable to acquire a second image of the target UAV;
- an engagement system carried by the interceptor UAV and programmed to direct at least one of:
 - an engagement flight path; or
 - a non-engagement flight path, wherein the non-engagement path includes a return controlled flight path to ground; and
- a disabling system carried by the interceptor and deployable to disable the target UAV.

16. The interceptor UAV system of claim **15** wherein the engagement system is programmed to automatically direct the engagement flight path or the non-engagement flight path based on a comparison of the first and second optical images.

17. The interceptor UAV system of claim **15** wherein the interceptor UAV is a first interceptor UAV and wherein the launch control system includes instructions that, when executed, automatically direct a second interceptor UAV to launch before the first interceptor UAV disables the target UAV.

18. A UAV system for use with an interceptor UAV, comprising:

an engagement system programmed with instructions that, when executed:

- (a) direct the interceptor UAV to a target UAV; and
- (b) direct the interceptor UAV to land if the interceptor UAV does not successfully disable the target UAV.

19. The UAV system of claim **18** wherein the engagement system is programmed with instructions that, when executed, direct the interceptor UAV to disable the target UAV.

20. The UAV system of claim **18** wherein the engagement system is programmed with instructions that, when executed, direct the interceptor UAV to disable the target UAV by striking the UAV.

21. The UAV system of claim **18** wherein the engagement system is programmed with instructions that, when executed, direct the interceptor UAV to land if the target UAV has already been disabled by another interceptor UAV.

22. The UAV system of claim **18** wherein the engagement system is programmed with instructions that, when executed, direct the interceptor UAV to land after the target UAV has been disabled by the interceptor UAV.

23. A method for disabling a target UAV, comprising: directing an interceptor UAV toward the target UAV; and disabling the target UAV by deploying a disabling element from the interceptor UAV to contact the target UAV.

24. The method of claim **23** wherein the disabling element includes a net.

25. The method of claim **24**, further comprising: detaching the net from the interceptor UAV; and directing the interceptor UAV to land.

26. A method for disabling a target UAV, comprising: directing an interceptor UAV toward the target UAV; and directing the interceptor UAV back to ground along a controlled flight path.

27. The method of example **26** wherein directing the interceptor UAV back to ground is performed in response to an instruction not to engage with the target UAV.

28. The method of example **26** wherein directing the interceptor UAV back to ground is performed in response to an unsuccessful attempt by the interceptor UAV to engage with the target UAV.

29. The method of example **26** wherein directing the interceptor UAV back to ground is performed in response to successfully deploying a disabling element to disable the target UAV.

30. A method for disabling a target UAV, comprising: detecting an incoming target UAV; directing an interceptor UAV to launch vertically and fly toward the target UAV;

in response to a decision not to engage with the target UAV, directing the interceptor UAV along a controlled flight path to the ground; and

in response to a decision to engage with the target UAV: (a) continue tracking the target UAV from the interceptor UAV; and

- (b) when the target UAV is within a target range of the interceptor UAV, deploying a net from the interceptor UAV to contact the target UAV.

31. The method of claim **30**, further comprising: comparing a ground-based first image of the target UAV with an interceptor UAV-based second image of the target UAV; and

based at least on a comparison of the first and second images, determine whether or not to engage with the target UAV.

32. The method of example **30** wherein deploying a net includes directing weights at an outer region of the net to move in an outward direction.

33. The method of example **30**, further comprising maintaining a connection between the net and the interceptor UAV after the net has entangled the target UAV.

34. The method of example **30**, further comprising:
identifying that deploying the net has not disabled the target UAV; and
directing the interceptor UAV along a controlled flight path to the ground.

* * * * *