

NATO's new "steerable" nuclear bomb

The United States plans to deploy 180 precision-guided thermonuclear bombs to five European countries from 2020. The B61-12 has a "dial-a-yield" feature and is able to strike within 30 metres of its target

Physics package (the warhead)

Primary device: High explosives trigger nuclear fission bomb

Secondary device:

X-rays from fission bomb implode uranium-238 to detonate deuterium-tritium core of hydrogen bomb

Nose: GPS satellite and laser guidance, radar airburst fuse and impact fuses

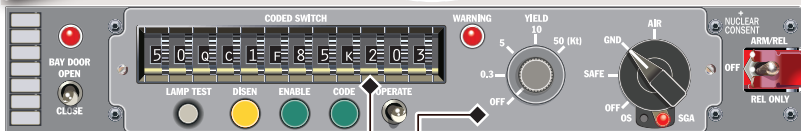
Preflight arming controls, security, fusing switches

Steerable tail fins:
Glide bomb to target

Spin rocket rotor:
Spin stabilised during free fall

Jul 1, 2015: First test flight of B61-12 at Tonopah, Nevada

Length: **3.6m**
Diameter: **340mm**
Weight: **350kg**
Bomb can be delivered by six aircraft: B-2A, B-52H, F-15, F-16, Tornado and F-35



AMAC: Aircraft Monitoring and Control system sets bomb options, including "CAT F" PAL – Permissive Action Link with 12-digit cryptographic security lock

Dial-a-yield: Controls magnitude of nuclear reaction from 0.3 kilotons to 5, 10 or 50Kt. AMAC also controls detonation, either by air burst or ground burst

Where bombs will be based

Belgium	<i>Kleine Brogel</i>	20
Germany	<i>Büchel</i>	20

Italy	<i>Aviano, Ghedi Torre</i>	70
Netherlands	<i>Volkel</i>	20
Turkey	<i>Incirlik</i>	50