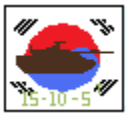
# Korean Assault




## Republic of Korea (ROK)

**Data and information on vehicles obtained from army-technology.com**

**This is the fighting vehicle preview for the Korean Assault**


### K1

**Sometimes referred to as the Korean M1 (it was developed for Korea by General Dynamics Land Systems Division), the K1 or Type 88 (official title) entered service in 1985/86. The K1 is armed with the Abrams 105mm gun and fires the same ammunition. The K1 is outfitted with thermal imaging system and the gun is stabilized.**


### K1A1

**The K1A1 is an upgraded version of the K1 MBT. Its firing range is enhanced by a 120mm M256 smoothbore gun, together with an improved gun and turret drive system. The M256 gun is also installed on the US M1A1/2 main battle tanks and fires the same ammunition as the M1A1. The fire control system includes the Korean Commander's Panoramic Sight (KCPS) which includes a thermal imager, KGPS gunner's sight with thermal imager, laser rangefinder and dual field of view day TV camera and KBCS ballistic fire control computer.**


**K2 Black Panther**

**The main armament of the K2 Black Panther is a 120mm L/55 smoothbore gun with automatic loader. The autoloader ensures the loading of projectiles on the move even when the vehicle moves on uneven surfaces. The 120mm gun can fire about 10 rounds per minute. The K2 Black Panther is equipped with auto target detection and tracking system, and hunter killer function. The gunner's primary sight (GPS) and commander's panoramic sight (CPS) are stabilized, and include a thermal imager and laser rangefinder enabling day / night observation.**

**The K2 MBT is fitted with Composite Armor and Explosive Reactive Armor (ERA). An active protection system is installed on the MBT to provide protection against anti-tank rockets and missiles. It includes soft and hard kill systems. The Korean Active Protection System (KAPS) is an indigenously developed hard-kill active protection system designed to protect the K2 from anti-tank threats. It uses a three-dimensional detection and tracking radar and a thermal imager to detect incoming threats. Warheads can be detected out to 150 meters from the tank, and a defensive rocket is fired to destroy them at 10-15 meters away. The KAPS can neutralize rocket-propelled grenades and anti-tank guided missiles. KAPS is similar in function, but with improved capabilities, to the Russian Shtora system.**

**The Korean Smart Top-Attack Munition (KSTAM) is a fire-and-forget, top-attack anti-tank munition with an effective operating range of 2–8 km, developed specifically for use with the K2. It is launched as a kinetic energy projectile, fired from the main gun in a high trajectory profile comparable to that of a mortar. Upon reaching its designated target area, a parachute deploys, giving onboard millimeter band radar, Infrared and radiometer sensors time to seek and acquire stationary or moving targets. When a target is acquired, an explosively formed penetrator is fired from a top-down position, to exploit the weaker top armor of tanks. Target acquisition can also be directed manually by the tank crew via a remote-link. These characteristics allow the launch vehicle to remain concealed behind cover while firing successive rounds towards the known location of an enemy, or provide**

**effective indirect fire support against targets hidden behind obstacles and structures.**

**There have been delays in deploying the K2; most notably they are apparently having difficulty getting the transmission and engine to function properly. I am going to assume they fix it.**


## K21

**The K21 next-generation infantry fighting vehicle (NIFV) has been developed for the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army to replace the existing K200 series infantry fighting vehicles. It is an amphibious vehicle fitted with a turret-mounted 40mm cannon. The vehicle features composite armor with layers of soft-kill anti-missile defense systems, ceramic and glass fiber providing high levels of protection to the crew. It has seating for three crew and nine soldiers.**

**The suspension of the vehicle is in-arm hydro-pneumatic. It can traverse a range of 450km at an average speed of 70km/h (road) and 6km/h (water).**

**The K21 is equipped with an advanced fire-control system and gun stabilizers. The fire-control system can spot objects from over 6,000m and identify them from over 3,000m. It also has identification friend or foe (IFF) sensors. The IFV commander's panoramic sight (ICPS) and IFV gunner's primary sight (IGPS) are mounted on the vehicle allowing the vehicle to detect ground and aerial targets. The ICPS has a thermal viewer and a laser rangefinder with the ability to detect targets from 6,000m and identify them at 3,000m.**

**The main armament of the K21 NIFV is a 40mm cannon and two anti-tank guided missile launchers. They are fitted to the two-man turret mounted on the vehicle and the ammunition for the cannon is kept beneath it.**

**The 40mm cannon can fire 300 rounds a minute with a velocity of 1,005m a second. The armor-piercing fin-stabilized discarding sabot (APFSDS) rounds can penetrate up to 220mm of armor because of their ability to self-sharpen. The anti-tank guided missiles are third-generation missiles, which can penetrate armor of up to 1,000mm in line with the Israeli Spike missile.**