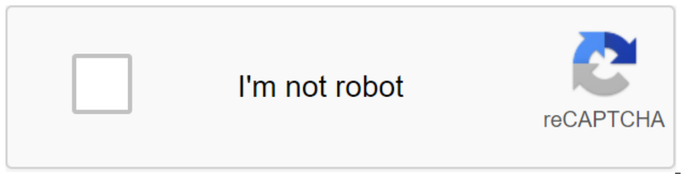
Innovation systems northrop



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U.S. Aerospace and Defense Company Northrop GrummanInnovation SystemsForming Type Operation DivisionIndustrySpace Industry Aerospaspace IndustryPredecessorsAl TechsystemsOrbital Sciences CorporationFoundedFebruary 9, 2015; 5 years ago (2015-02-09) (as Orbital ATK)June 5, 2018 (2018-06-05) (as Northrop Grumman Innovative Systems)1 January 2020HeadHeadquartersDulles, DefunctQuarters, Defunctquardulles, Virginia, USAArea servedWorldwideKey peopleDavid W. Thompson (President and CEO) Blake E. Larson (COO)Garrett E. Pierce (CFO)Antonio L. Elias (CTO) ProductsElectronics, Rocket Engines, Military Vehicles, Firearms, Autokantons, Missiles, Ammunition, Precision Ammunition, Satellites, Missile Warning Systems, Missile Launch Systems , SpacecraftRevenueUS$4.455 billion (2016) Net income US$293 million (2016)Total assetsUS$5.418 billion (2016)Total capital US$1.8 Websitenorthropgrumman.com Northrop Grumman Innovation Systems (NGIS) was Northrop Grumman's (business segment) sector from 2018 to 2020. It was formed as Orbital ATK Inc. in 2015 as a result of the merger of Orbital Sciences Corporation and part of Alliant Techsystems, and in 2018 was acquired by Northrop Grumman. Innovative systems are designed, built and delivered to space, defense and aviation systems to customers around the world, both as a general contractor and as a trading supplier. It employs about 12,000 aerospace and defence workers, including some 4,000 engineers and scientists; 7,000 manufacturing and operating professionals; and 1,000 management and administrative staff. With the reorganization of Northrop Grumman's divisions from January 1, 2020, NGIS has been divided, with much of the sector merging with other Northrop Grumman businesses into a new space systems sector. History Former Orbital ATK logo, originally named after the merger of Orbital Sciences Corporation and the aerospace division of Alliant Techsystems. On April 29, 2014, the merger of Orbital Sciences Corporation and Alliant Techsystems (ATK) defense and aerospace divisions was announced. The two companies have cooperated on a number of previous projects, including the use of 400 ATK rocket engines in Orbital launch vehicles. The transaction officially closed on February 9, 2015. ATK's sports and product division deployed to form Vista Outdoor on the same day. On September 18, 2017, Northrop Grumman announced plans to acquire Orbital ATK for $7.8 billion in cash plus $1.4 billion in debt. Orbital ATK shareholders approved the buyout on November 29, 2017. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) approved the acquisition with conditions on June 5, 2018, and on June 6, 2018, Orbital ATK was absorbed and became Northrop Grumman Innovation The organization's flight systems Based in Chandler, Arizona, Flight Systems includes Pegasus, Minotaur and Antares launch vehicles, as well as solid propulsion and aerostructures programs. The company also operates lockheed L-1011 TriStar, a wide-goodbye jetliner called Stargazer, which is used to launch Pegasus rockets with payload into space. The Stargazer aircraft is also used for testing in specific programs. Flight Systems became part of Northrop Grumman Space Systems on January 1, 2020. Defense Systems The Defense Systems Group, based in Baltimore, Maryland, manufactures tactical missiles, defense electronics, and medium- and large-caliber munitions. The division also produces fusing and warheads for both tactical missiles and ammunition; precision metal and composite structures for medium- and large-caliber munitions, military aircraft, ground vehicles and missile systems; Loading, assembly and packaging (LAP) of medium-caliber ammunition; and fuel and powders for canisters and commercial markets. The Defense Systems Group became part of Northrop Grumman Defense Systems on January 1, 2020. Space Systems Group Orbital ATK's Space Systems Group provides satellites for commercial, scientific and security purposes. The group also manufactures the Cygnus spacecraft, which delivers cargo to the International Space Station. The group is based at the company's headquarters on Warp Drive in Dulles, Virginia. The Space Systems Group became part of Northrop Grumman Space Systems on January 1, 2020. Rockets 2016 Oshkosh L-ATV (tuned as Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV), equipped with the EOS R-400S-MK2 remote weapon system, integrated with the 230-LF 230-LF light power vehicle. Orbital ATK has a trademark on the term chain gun. Antares, two- or three-to-three medium-stop booster launch vehicle Minotaur I, four-stop low-cost launch vehicle Minotaur IV, four-stage low-stage launch vehicle Minotaur-V, five stage of the launch vehicle, used for geosynchronous orbits and trans-moon orbits Minotaur VI, a five-foot medium-range carrier, Minotaur-C, four-phase small Pegasus launch vehicle, four-foot-low Omega Rocket-40, solid-fuel booster used on the Delta IV GEM-63 rocket, a solid-fuel launch vehicle that is planned to be used on the Atlas V GEM-63 rocket , a solid-fuel launch vehicle to be used on the Vulcan Castor 4 rocket, a solid rocket used on the Maxus Castor 30 rocket, a solid missile used on the Antares Castor 120 missile, missile used on the Minotaur-S Minotaur-C missile On the basis of the Space Shuttle Solid Rocket Booster Spacecraft Cygnus spacecraft transports cargo to the ISS on behalf of NASA. Al-Yah 3, communications satellite for Al Yah Satellite Communications HYLAS-4, Communications satellite for Avanti Communications SES-16, communications satellite for SES S.A. Landsat 9, environmental satellite for NASA and the US Geological Survey (USGS) JPSS-2, meteorological and environmental satellite for NASA and NOAA ICESat-2, ice topographic satellite for NASA Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), NASA Space Telescope, NASA Space Exploration , a space probe for NASA is currently in orbit around Ceres Ammo Mk310 PABM-T aerial blast rounds for MK44. XM25 CDTE firearm, aerial explosion grenade launcher. See also Spaceflight portal Northrop Grumman Business Sector Links - b c Berger, Brian (February 12, 2015). Orbital ATK Org Charts Details the newly merged company. SpaceNews. Archive from the original on August 23, 2020. Received on February 19, 2015. b Company Review. Archive from the original on July 5, 2017. Received on February 25, 2017. Orbital ATK will become Northrop Grumman's fourth business sector. 2018-06-06. Archive from the original to 2020-08-23. Received 2018-08-16. Northrop is launching new units focused on space, cyber, and unmanned technologies. Archive from the original for 2020-08-23. Received 2020-04-17. Gilles R. Aitoro, April 29, 2014. Why the merger of ATK and Orbital Sciences makes sense. Washington Business Journal. Archive from the original on February 20, 2015. Received on February 19, 2015. b c d Wall, Mike (February 10, 2015). Orbital ATK, The Fusion of Orbital Sciences and ATK, begins operations. Space.com archive from the original dated April 19, 2019. Received on February 19, 2015. Northrop Grumman will acquire Orbital ATK for $9.2 billion (PDF) (press release). Falls Church and Dulles, Va.: Northrop Grumman Corporation. September 18, 2017. Archive from the original (PDF) dated January 27, 2018. Orbital ATK shareholders vote to approve the acquisition of Northrop Grumman. news.northropgrumman.com (Press Release). Falls Church, Virginia: Northrop Grumman Corporation. November 29, 2017. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on July 23, 2018. FTC imposes terms on the acquisition of Northrop Grumman solid rocket engine supplier Orbital ATK, Inc. (Press Release). Federal Trade Commission. June 5, 2018. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 6, 2018. This article includes text from this source that is in the public domain. Sandra Erwin (June 5, 2018). The acquisition of Orbital ATK has been approved and renamed Northrop Grumman Innovation Systems. SpaceNews. Archive from the original on August 23, 2020. Received on July 23, 2018. Orbital www.orbitalatk.com archive from the original for 2018-06-01. Received 2020-08-23. 30 mm and 20 mm x 173 mm ammunition system. www.orbitalatk.com archive from the original 2017-07-02. Received 2017-11-28. The brochure (PDF). orbitalatk.com archive (PDF) from the original 2017-03-29. Received 2017-11-28. Extracted from the To continue, please click on the box below to let us know that you are not a robot. Northrop Grumman Space Systems is the space sector of the American aerospace and defense technology company Northrop Grumman Corporation. The space systems sector provides space technologies and launch systems for government and commercial customers. Northrop Grumman has a contract with NASA to fly unmanned cargo missions to the International Space Station (IHC). The company's predecessor in the space systems sector was formed in 2018, but the company has an extensive history in the aerospace industry. The history ofnorth Grumman was created when Northrop Corporation bought Grumman Aerospace in 1994. According to the company's chronology, Northrop began building fighter jets and bombers for World War II. Grumman also built warplanes as well as private jets, and was the main contractor for the Apollo lunar module. In 2007, Northrop Grumman bought Scaled Composites, a SpaceShipOne builder, which became the first private manned spacecraft to reach space. Northrop Grumman is also the lead contractor for the James Webb Space Telescope, which is expected to be launched in 2021.On June 5, 2018, the Federal Trade Commission approved the acquisition of Northrop Grumman Orbital ATK, a private space company contracted by NASA to deliver payload to the ISS. Orbital ATK was renamed Northrop Grumman Innovation Systems (NGIS) until January 2020, when it was renamed Northrop Grumman Space Systems. The other three sectors of the company are aeronautical systems, defense systems and flight systems. Orbital ATK was formed in February 2015 as a result of the merger of Orbital Sciences Corp. and Alliant Techsystems (ATK). The two companies previously worked together at many facilities, including Orbital's Antares rocket, for which ATK provided solid rocket engines for the upper stage. ATK rocket boosters also safely put space shuttles into orbit, with the exception of one catastrophic failure in 1986 that killed seven astronauts aboard the Challenger space shuttle. AFTER the disaster ATK made changes to the design of the accelerators. Related: Northrop Grumman private antares rocket: 5 amazing facts Spaceflight historyATK was one of the contractors working on NASA's Constellation program, which aims to astronauts to the moon and beyond. ATK has built the first stage of the Ares 1 rocket, which will take astronauts in the air. The program that was was Under President George W. Bush, it was repealed shortly after President Barack Obama took office. (NASA has now resumed moon-oriented policies under President Trump, though it will use a rocket known as the Space Launch System to get there.) Orbital Sciences Corp. was the original company that developed the Antares rocket and cygnus spacecraft, designed to deliver under-pressure crew supplies, scientific experiments and other leaky cargo to the space station. Orbital also specializes in launching small satellites. Related: In photos: See Antares rocket Cygnus NG-13 cargo ship launch space station Official company's relationship with NASA began in 1983 when the firm signed an agreement to build an orbit-orbiting stage vehicle that was eventually used during the launch of the Space Shuttle Discovery.How Orbital Sciences' Antares and Cygnus Space Station Service space station. See how Cygnus spacecraft and Antares rockets work in this infographic. (Image credit: Carl Tate, SPACE.com Infographic Artist) In 1991, Orbital signed an $80 million contract allowing NASA to use the company's Pegasus rocket to deliver small payloads into orbit. The Pegasus, a cruise three-cup rocket designed to fly into low-Earth orbit, was the first private space launch vehicle. The aerospace firm has also signed contracts with the U.S. Air Force, the Japan Broadcasting Satellite Corporation and the Advanced Defense Research Projects Agency. In 2008, Orbital Science signed a $1.9 billion contract with NASA that required the company to fly eight unmanned cargo flights to ISS using Antares and Cygnus. In 2016, Orbital ATK signed a second new launch agreement between 2019 and 2024. (The value of this second contract has not been disclosed, although NASA said it pays up to $14 billion in total for contracts with Orbital ATK, SpaceX and Sierra Nevada.) Cygnus is equipped with two sets of solar panels on either side of the service module. The power arrays of command control and communication equipment of the robotic capsule, after launch and deployment. The Antares launch vehicle, formerly known as Taurus II, is a two-stage launch vehicle designed to deliver cargo to low Earth orbit. When upright, the rocket is 131 feet (40 m) high, and the AJ26 rocket twin engines are designed to provide 680,000 pounds of thrust. The first Test launch of Antares took place on April 18, 2013. Orbital Science's merger, Orbital Sciences, suffered one Cygnus malfunction when one of its spacecraft exploded just after launch on October 28, 2014, probably due to a problem with Russian engines in Antares. Flights on the United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket resumed in December 2015. By mid-2018 Cygnus Cygnus 10 flights on Antares and Atlas-V missiles at a speed of about two per year. On November 11, 2017, Orbital ATK's Antares rocket launched the Cygnus cargo ship to the International Space Station. (Image credit: Patrick Black/NASA) Future Space ProjectsIn 2019, NASA has signed a contract with Northrop Grumman to build the Lunar Gateway module, based on the agency's conclusion that Northrop Grumman will be able to deliver the fastest. The company continues to launch deliveries into space for NASA, having just completed its 13th Cygnus mission in February 2020, which brought 4 tons of cargo to the space station. Since 2017, Northrop Grumman has been working on a next-generation rocket called OmegA (formerly known as a next-generation launch vehicle). OmegA will be capable of launching a payload of up to 22,266 pounds (10,100 kg) into geostationary transmission orbit, and a payload of up to nearly 17,200 pounds (7,800 kg) into geostationary equatorial orbits, according to Orbital ATK. The OmegA middle class is designed to make its first test run in 2021, and a heavy class version could follow in 2024 if all goes well. More resources: Learn more about Northrop Grumman's space systems sector on its website. Learn more about Northrop Grumman's Cygnus spacecraft. Learn more about NASA's transition from Apollo to OmegA. This article was updated May 26, 2020 Space.com by editor Kimberly Hickock. Hickok. innovation systems northrop grumman. northrop grumman innovation systems locations. northrop grumman innovation systems inc. northrop grumman innovation systems careers. northrop grumman innovation systems stock. northrop grumman innovation systems chandler az. northrop grumman innovation systems northridge ca 91324. northrop grumman innovation systems clearfield utah