Deployment of Technology in War Situations – A Case Study of US-Israeli and Iran War

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ABSTRACT

Today wars across nations are fought and won not based on physical strengths, or the numbers of combatants, but rather on technological war weapons using AI-enabled devices This work takes a critical look at the ongoing war between United States-Israeli and Iran by examining the various modern war weapons deployed by both warring factions. US-Israeli lunched a coordinated attacks on Iran on the 28 of February, 2026. This led to the loss of life of the Iran supreme leader and other officers. They described their strike on Iran as Operation Epic Fury. Iran, on the hand had responded with their Fattah-2 hypersonic missile on the gulf states targeting US facilities for destruction.

Keywords: United States, Israel, Iran, War Weapons, Technology

INTRODUCTION

Many lives and properties have been lost in the US-Israeli and Iran war. At least 1,348 have been reported dead as a result of continuous strikes from US-Israel on Iran. On the 14th day of the war, 3.2 million people displaced in Iran according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Iranian military has continued its campaign against the Gulf states. The states include: Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Some citizens of these countries have lost their lives and properties worth billions of dollars The Saudi Defence Ministry said that its Air Defence has shot down drones launched by Iran in their numbers within various regions of the country. As the warring parties continues their strike, many more lives and properties would be lost. The cost of the technological weapons deployed in war situations are high including broadband connections, which enables digital war to be fought by warring parties(Okike, 2009).

Modern Warfare Weapons Using AI

This work takes a critical look on modern technology warfare weapons as deployed by the US-Israeli and Iran war which commenced on 28 February 2026 when Israel and the United States launched surprise airstrikes on multiple sites and cities across Iran. This airstrike eliminated Iran's supreme leader Ali Khamenei and other Iranian officials. The United States President, Donald Trump and his team have also repeatedly spoken of decimating Iran's military capabilities — its ballistic missiles and facilities that manufacture them, and its navy as key war objectives. The work would x-ray some of the technological tools deployed for the US-Israel and Iran ongoing war.

AI & Autonomous Weapons

This deploys advanced technologies to search, identify, and engage targets without further human intervention after activation.

According to Trabucco (2025), the center of the emergence of new technologies and military capabilities particularly in the case of artificial intelligence (AI) and autonomous weapon systems (AWS)—is the challenge and concern about human control, or the lack thereof. AI continues to emerge in policy and academic discourse

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as both a strategic asset and a significant ethical challenge in modern warfare, with the potential to reshape the boundaries of military capabilities and reexamine the extent and requirement of human involvement.

Cyber Warfare & Electronic Warfare

In a paper presented by Ghan (2021), Electronic Warfare (EW) and Cyber Warfare (CW) are still two separate operational entities at most organizations despite both having a number of similarities, with the main one being that both use electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) in their day-to-day operations (EC-Council University, 2020).

These tools operate using electromagnetic spectrum. In modern warfare, they play roles that shape how nations involved in wars carry out operations and are merging areas in electromagnetic field. Electronic warfare controls the electromagnetic field by intelligence gathering while cyber warfare targets and network systems in order to destroy information.

The modern armed forces operate in an increasingly wireless network-based world too. The armed forces use the electromagnetic spectrum in a wide range for communication, weapon control, intelligence, surveillance, navigation and force protection (Zsolt, 2026).

Stealth Fighters

This war equipment has taken air dominance this year, 2026. Usually, their detection is difficult as they utilize internal weapon bays for their operations. Also, they deploy radar-absorbent materials (RAM) to minimize detection.

Military planes have been developed with “stealth” characteristics. This means that such a plane has a very small σ, or radar cross section, relative to other aircraft of similar size. It can still be detected by a sufficiently powerful radar or at sufficiently close ranges (Stealth Aircraft - an Overview | ScienceDirect Topics, n.d.).

Swarming Drones

These are used mainly for military surveillance and offensive attacks. Similarly, swarming drones aim accurately at their targets and operate with little or no human interaction. They are also referred to Unmanned Aerial Vehicle swarms. They are multi-agent systems made up of three to thousands autonomous units acting as a single unit. They deploy AI in their operations.

A work carried out by Tahi et al (2019), considered swarm or fleet of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) as a set of aerial robots i.e., drones that work together to achieve a specific goal. Each drone in a swarm is propelled by a specific number of rotors and has the ability to vertically hover, take-off, and land (VTOL)

Unlike single-drone systems, drone swarms can perform complex tasks by utilizing decentralized operation and data processing, and can thus exhibit behavior which is similar to – or even mimics – that observed in natural swarms of, for instance, some insect1, fish2, and bird3 species. The key advantages of such approaches are, among other things, robustness of the swarm to external and internal perturbations and disruptions, and efficiency in data collection (Amala Arokia Nathan et al., 2025).

Hypersonic Missiles

Unlike traditional ballistic missiles, they fly at lower altitudes, but maintains a very high speed. This makes it very difficult to intercept and track them. They are weapon systems that travel at about 1 mile per second and are usually maneuverable and rockets are used to launch them.

Hypersonic missiles typically travel at altitudes of around 20 to 60 kilometres, in what’s called the "upper atmosphere," before diving towards their target. The speed of the missile also means that it’s on target in a matter of minutes, leaving little time for defensive measures to be taken (Understanding the Threat: Hypersonic Missiles and Why They Matter, 2025).

The United States has actively pursued the development of hypersonic weapons as a part of its conventional

prompt global strike program since the early 2000s.1 In recent years, it has focused such efforts on hypersonic glide vehicles and hypersonic cruise missiles with shorter and intermediate ranges for use in regional conflicts (Hypersonic Weapons: Background and Issues for Congress, 2025).

Space-based Defense Systems

These are systems whose primary objective is to detect, track, neutralize threats, intercept and destroy ballistic and hypersonic missiles of the enemy after such missiles are launched from the orbit. They include satellite-based interceptors and sensors for early detection. They are equipped with satellites and orbital platforms.

Obering (2019) observed that the Ukraine war and the crisis in Israel have shown how missile defenses can be incredibly effective. And an integrated missile defense architecture that incorporates an overlayer is the only way to stay ahead of the ever-growing North Korean and Iranian missile threat while still allowing the U.S. the opportunity to close off the low-escalation pathway to Russia and China

US-Israeli and Iran AI-Enabled War Weapons Deployed

The United States has deployed a wide range of air, naval and missile defence systems under what has been described as “Operation Epic Fury”, according to official communication outlining the assets used in the initial hours of operations (Full List of Weapons the U.S. Has Deployed against Iran so Far [PHOTOS], 2026).

According to the list of war weapons already deployed against Iran, the United States and Israel have approached the war against Iran with modern war weapons using a multi-layered approach combining stealth bombers, fighter jets, missile defence systems, surveillance aircraft and naval strike groups, signaling both offensive capability and defensive preparation. These weapons are Ai-enabled.

Iran’s Offensive Weapons

The Iranians have lunched a series of attacks on their neighboring nations targeting US installations. One of the war weapons deployed by Iran is the Fattah-2 hypersonic missile which travels at a great speed.

According to IRNA, citing a statement from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) on Thursday, Iranian hypersonic missiles and advanced unmanned aerial vehicles bypassed the US-made THAAD missile defense system and struck Israel including Israeli defense ministry building and Ben Gurion Airport. According to the Times of Israel, Iran launched eight volleys of ballistic missiles at Israel on Thursday, sending millions running to bomb shelters (Iranian Hypersonic Missiles Bypassed THAAD Missile Defense System, Struck Central Israel: Media Reports - Global Times, 2026).

CONCLUSION

As the war continues, there is urgent need for the United Nations (UN) to commence peace talk to avoid further loss of lives and properties. UN is a global body responsible for international peace talks, mediation, and security. The UN Security Council has a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace across the world. As a body charged with this enormous responsibility, there is urgent need for immediate peace talks between US-Israel and Iran to end this calamity which has negatively affected countries across the globe. The oil installations are bombed daily and the economic effects are been felt all over the world. In Nigeria, the war has made prices of petroleum products to skyrocket. Before the war, a liter of PMS, popularly known as petrol moved from seven hundred and thirty-nine (=N=739) naira per liter to one thousand four hundred (=N=1400) naira per liter as global price of crude oil changed.

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