

RNAV Flight Procedures Design

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Workshop for General Aviation
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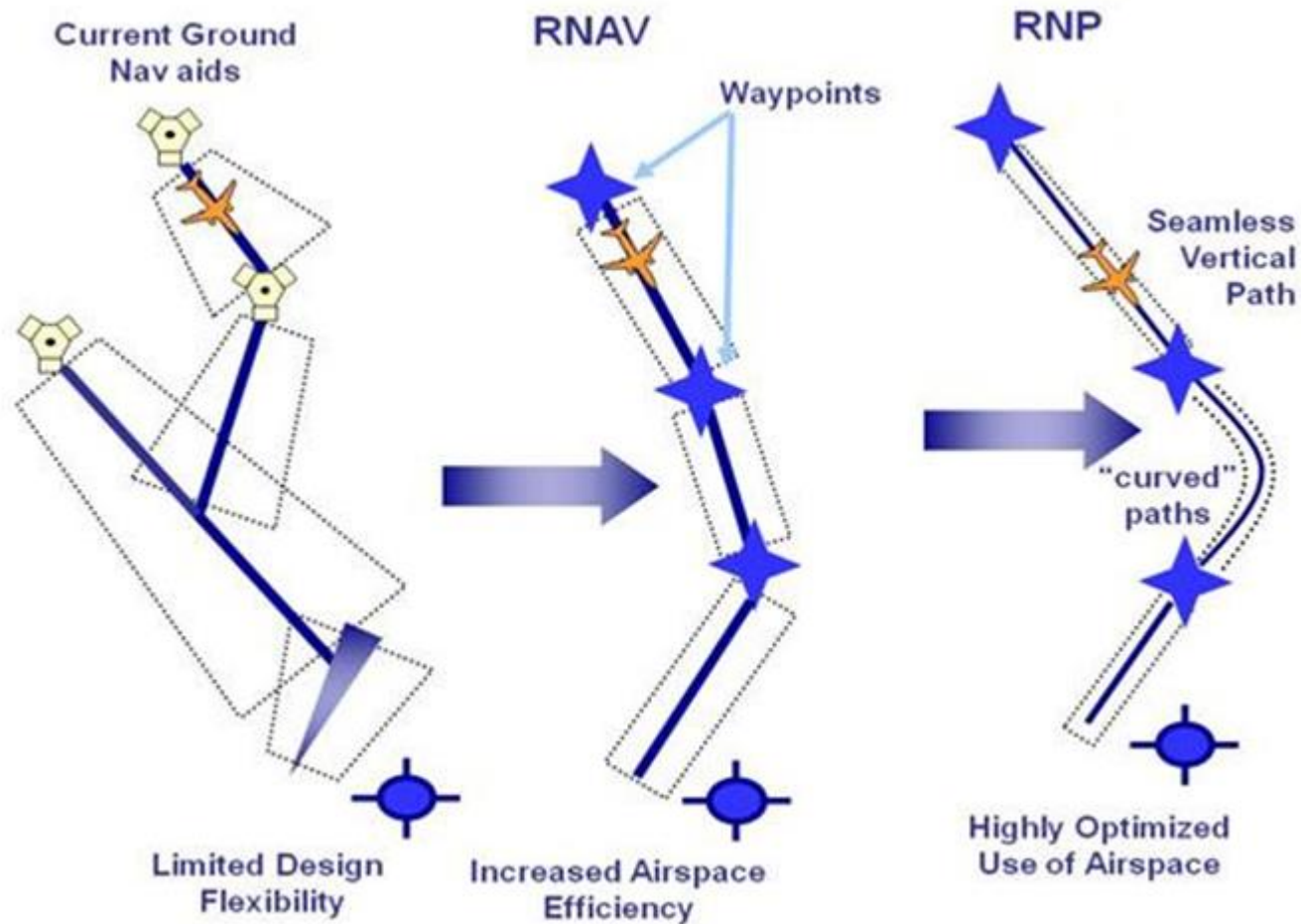
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- Design principles
- Minima types
- Flight procedure tolerances
- Impact of Turn Performance
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- Path Terminators
- Most common design patterns
- Design requirements

Throughout the world, there are many airports, suitable for transport aircraft operation, that do not have available ground nav aids. On these airports, RNAV approach procedures could be established and published without the need for large investments.

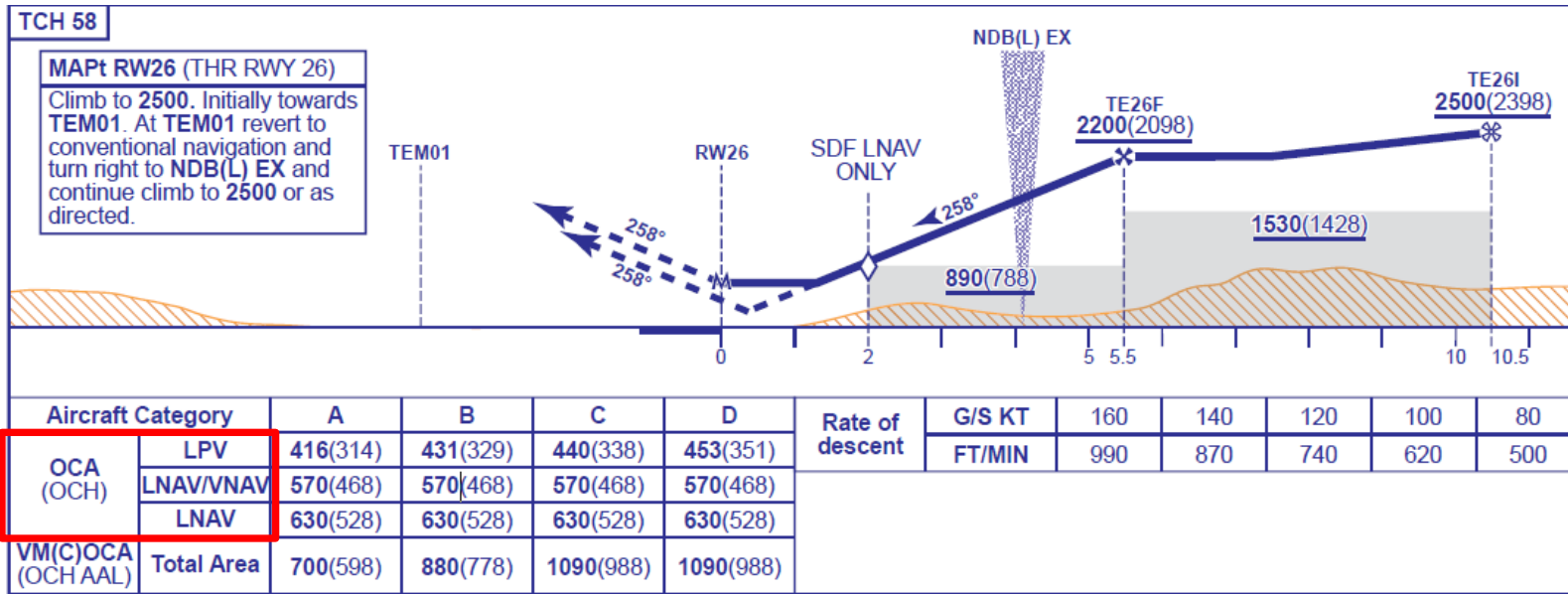


Procedure Design – RNAV Path Types

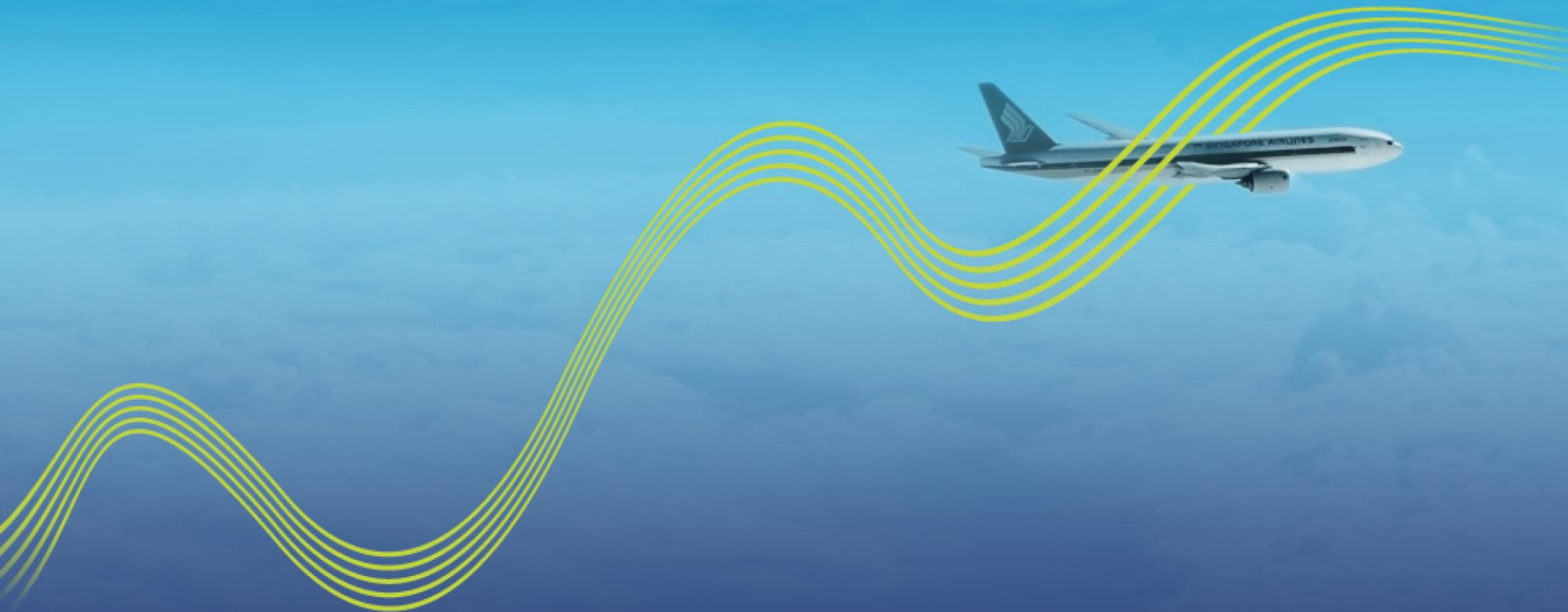


The minima are expressed as:

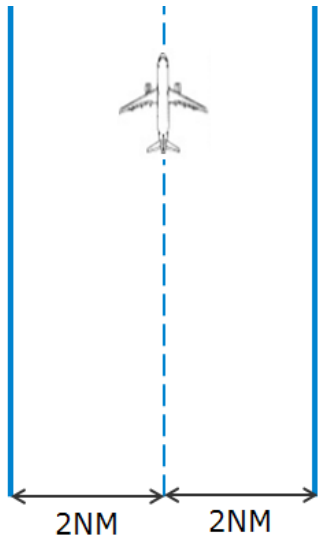
DA(H) and RVR (or vis) for LNAV/VNAV
 MDA(H) and RVR (or vis) for LNAV only.



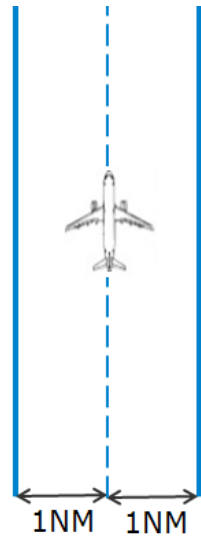
CATEGORY	A	B	C	D
LPV DA	856-1 258 (300-1)			
LNAV/VNAV DA	1125-1¾ 527 (600-1¾)			
LNAV MDA	1060-1	462 (500-1)	1060-1¼ 462 (500-1¼)	1060-1½ 462 (500-1½)
CIRCLING	1160-1	554 (600-1)	1160-1½ 554 (600-1½)	1320-2¼ 714 (800-2¼)



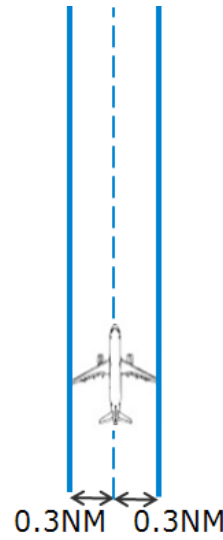
Design principles – factors taken into consideration



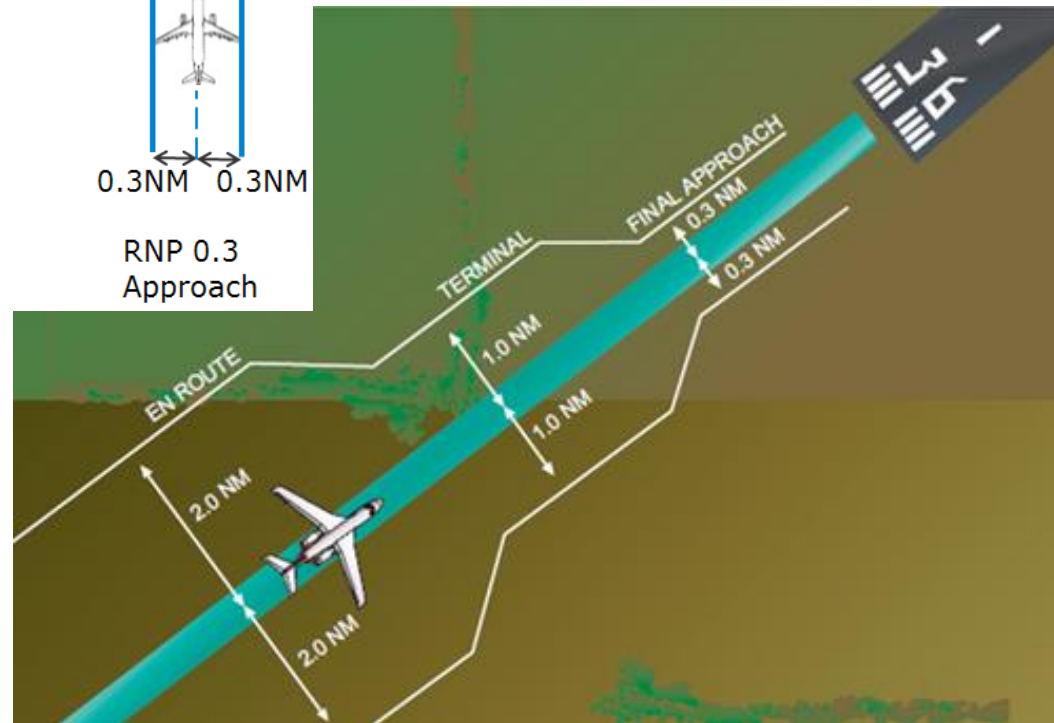
RNP 2.0
Enroute



RNP 1.0
Terminal

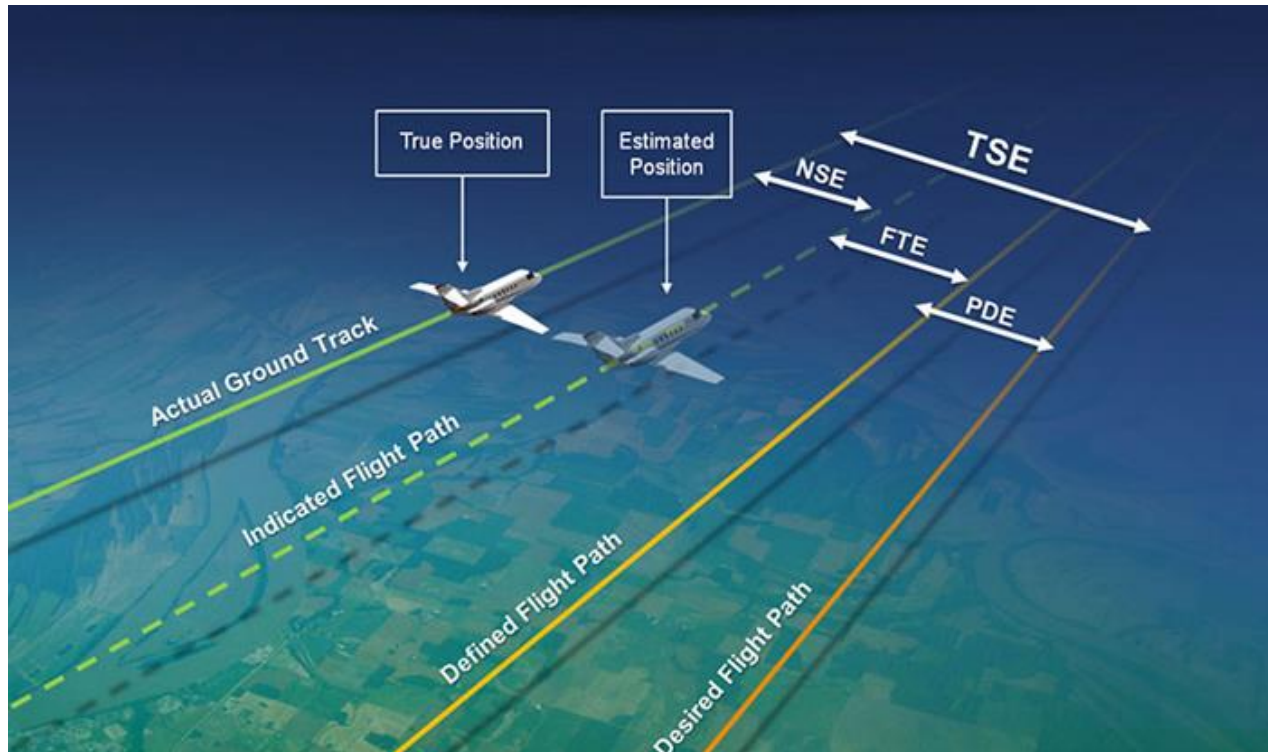


RNP 0.3
Approach

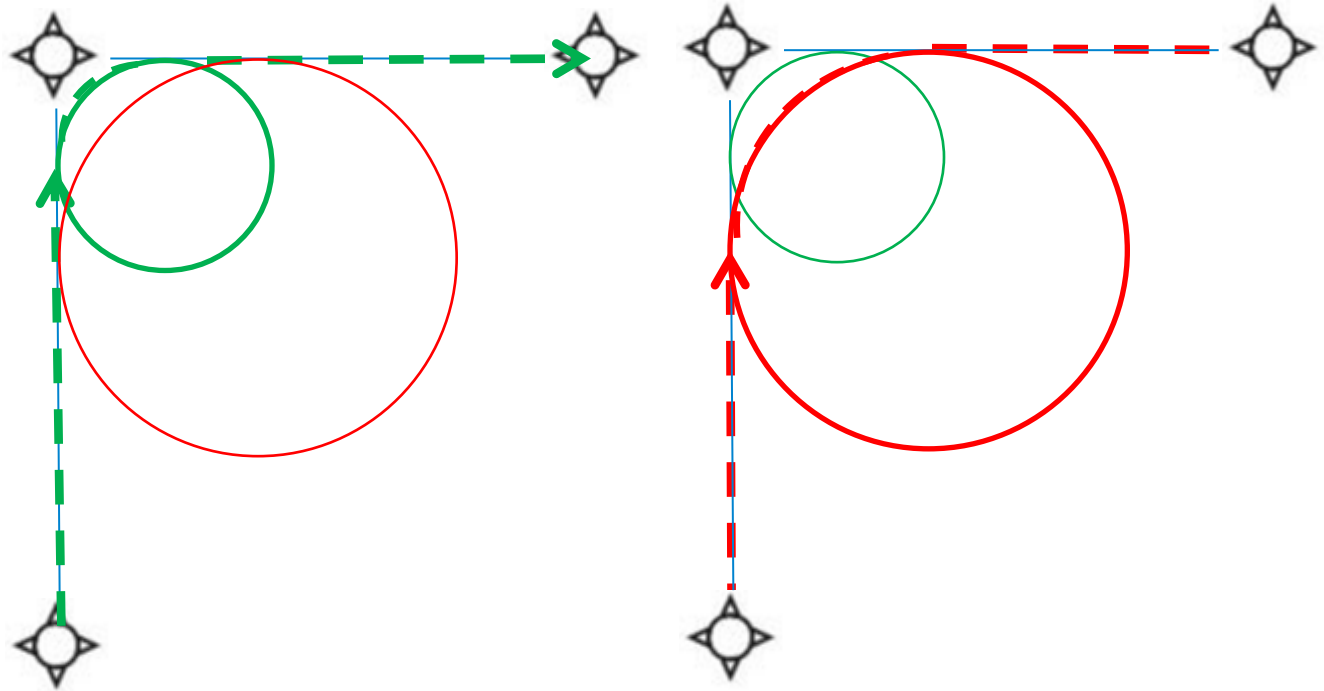


Design principles – factors taken into consideration

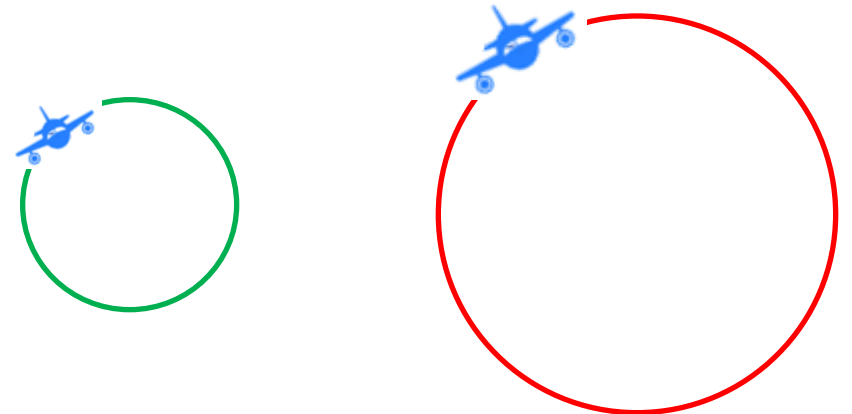
Monitoring and Alerting



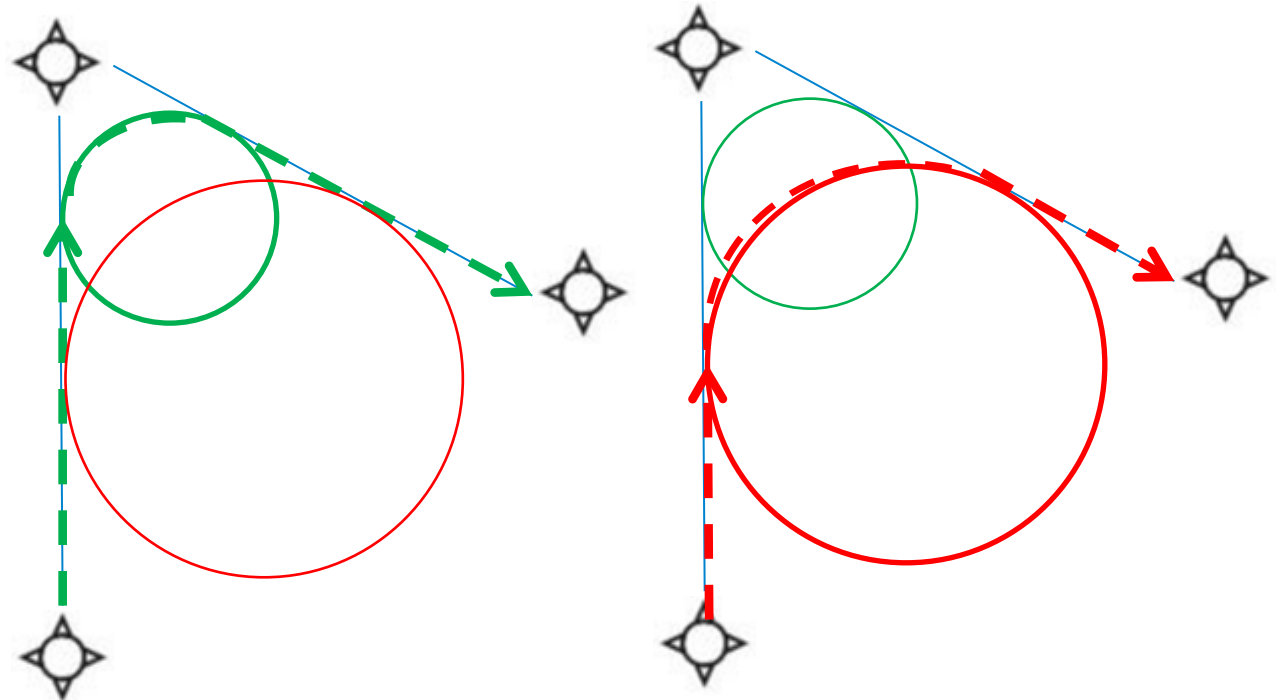
Waypoints – impact of Turn Performance



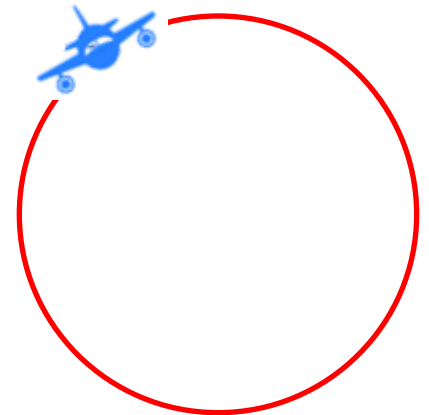
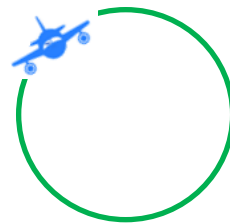
- > Speed
- > Bank angle



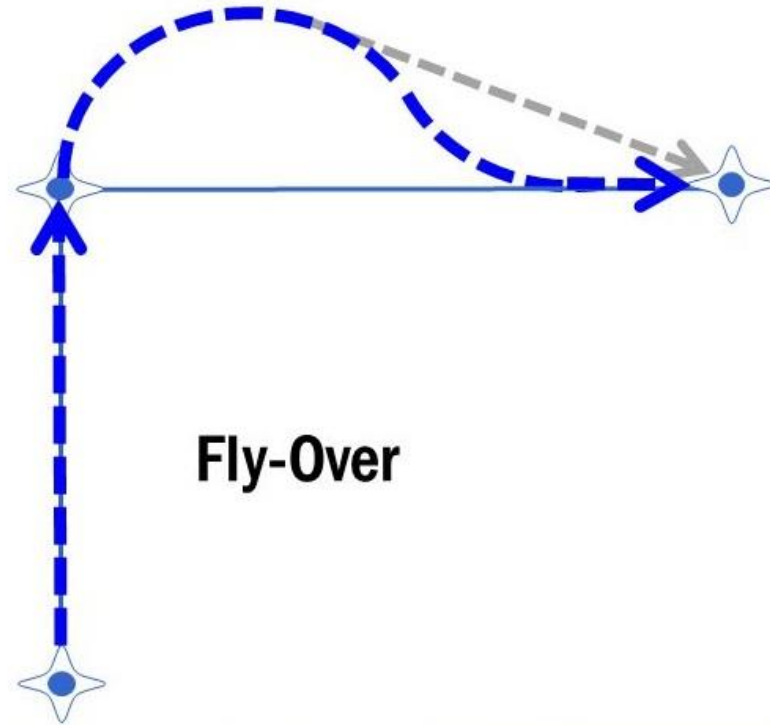
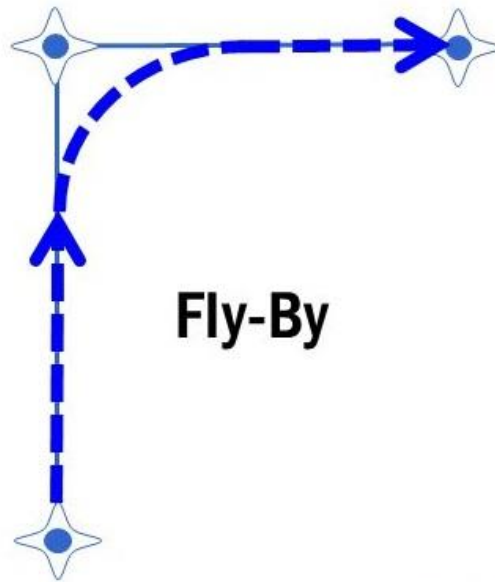
Waypoints – impact of Turn Performance



- > Speed
- > Bank angle

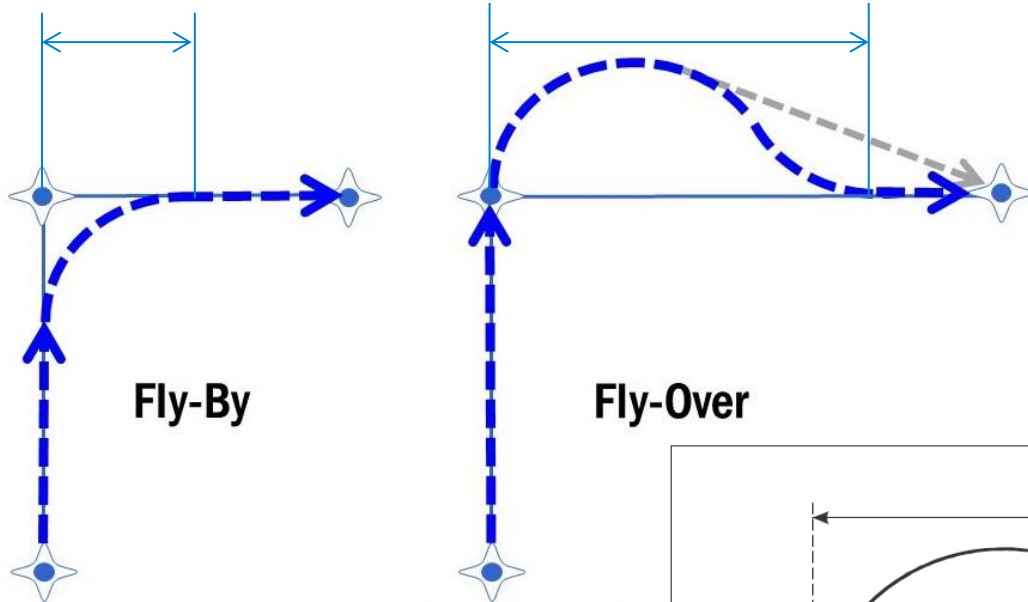


Waypoints types



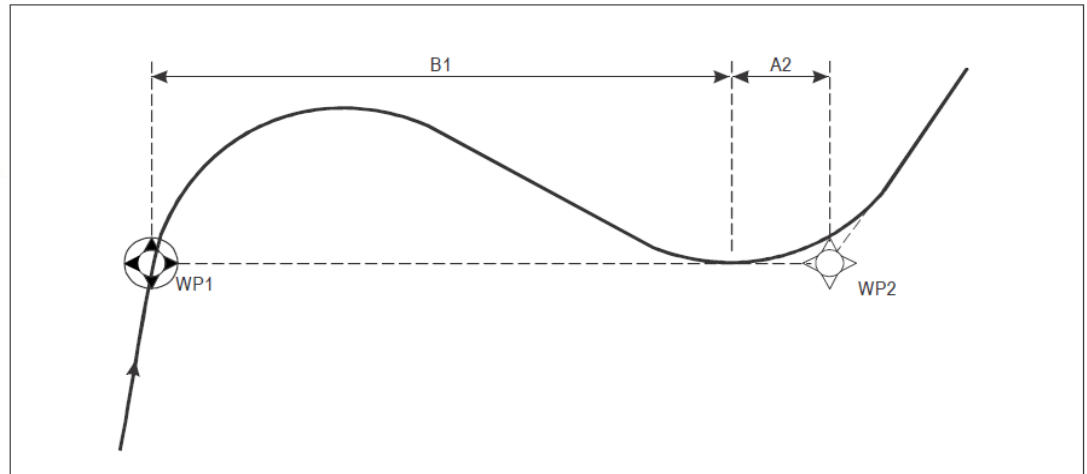
Minimum segment length

Minimum stabilisation distance

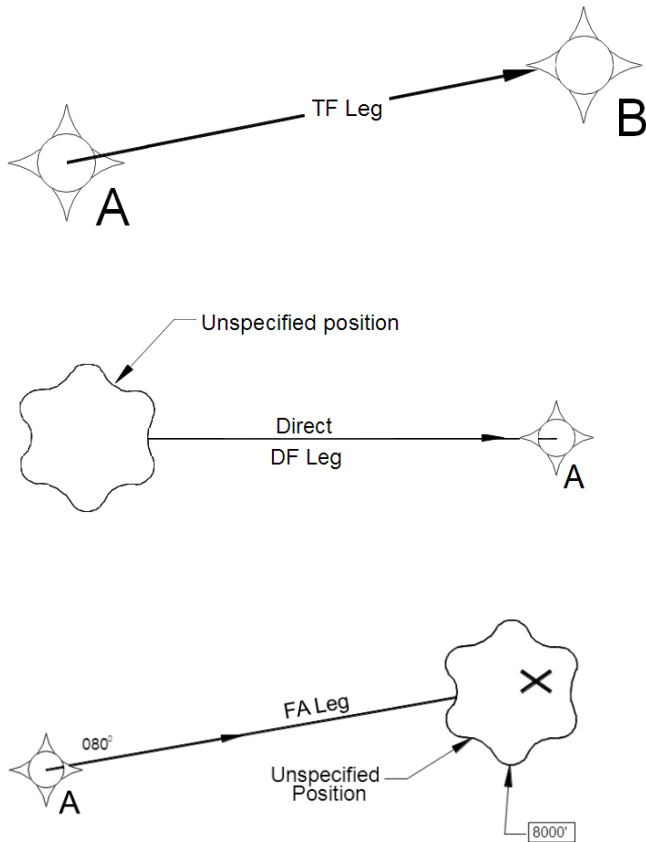


Fly-By

Fly-Over

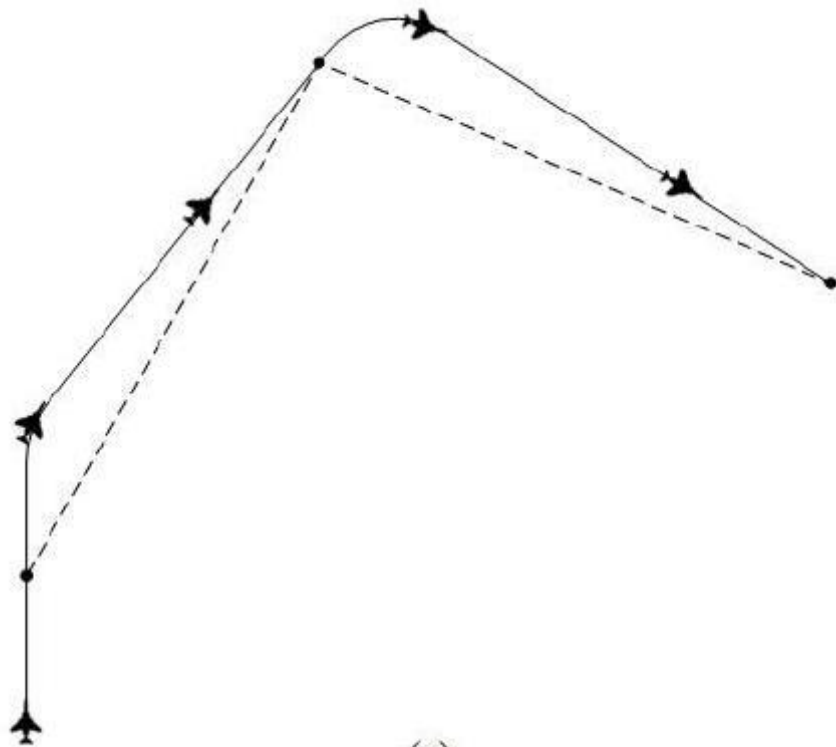


Path Terminators

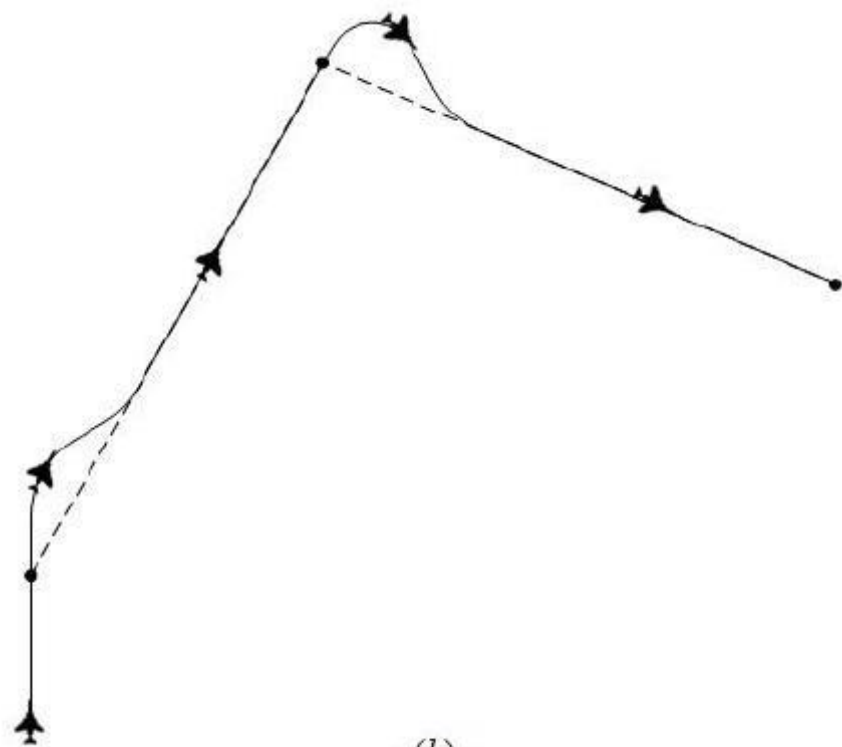


Path	Terminator
Constant DME arc	A Altitude
Course to	C Distance
Direct Track	D DME distance
Course from a fix to	F Fix
Holding pattern	I Next leg
Initial	M Manual termination
Constant radius	R Radial termination
Track between	
Heading to	

Coding differences



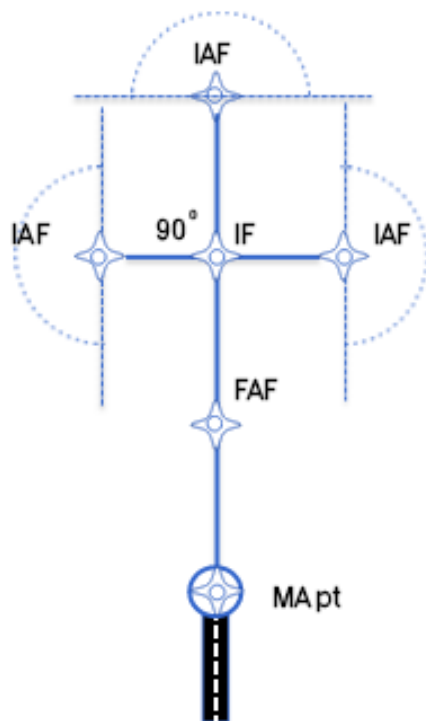
(a)



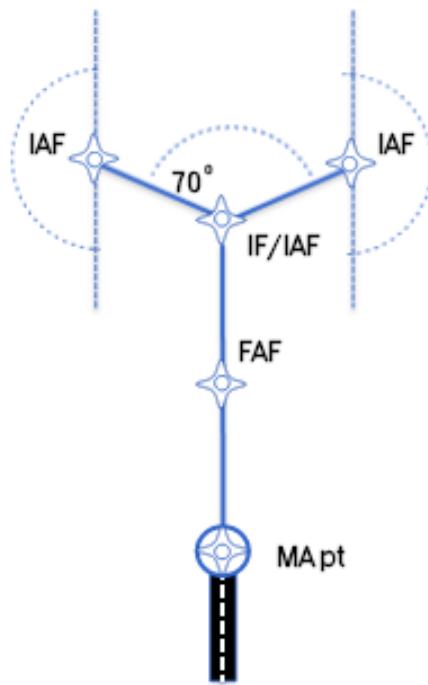
(b)

RNAV and RNP Approaches

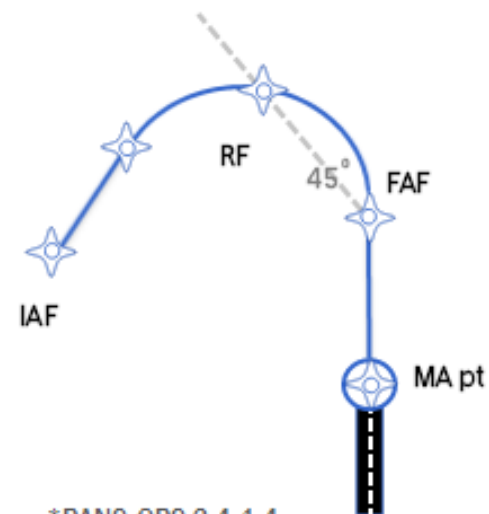
T Bar



Y Bar

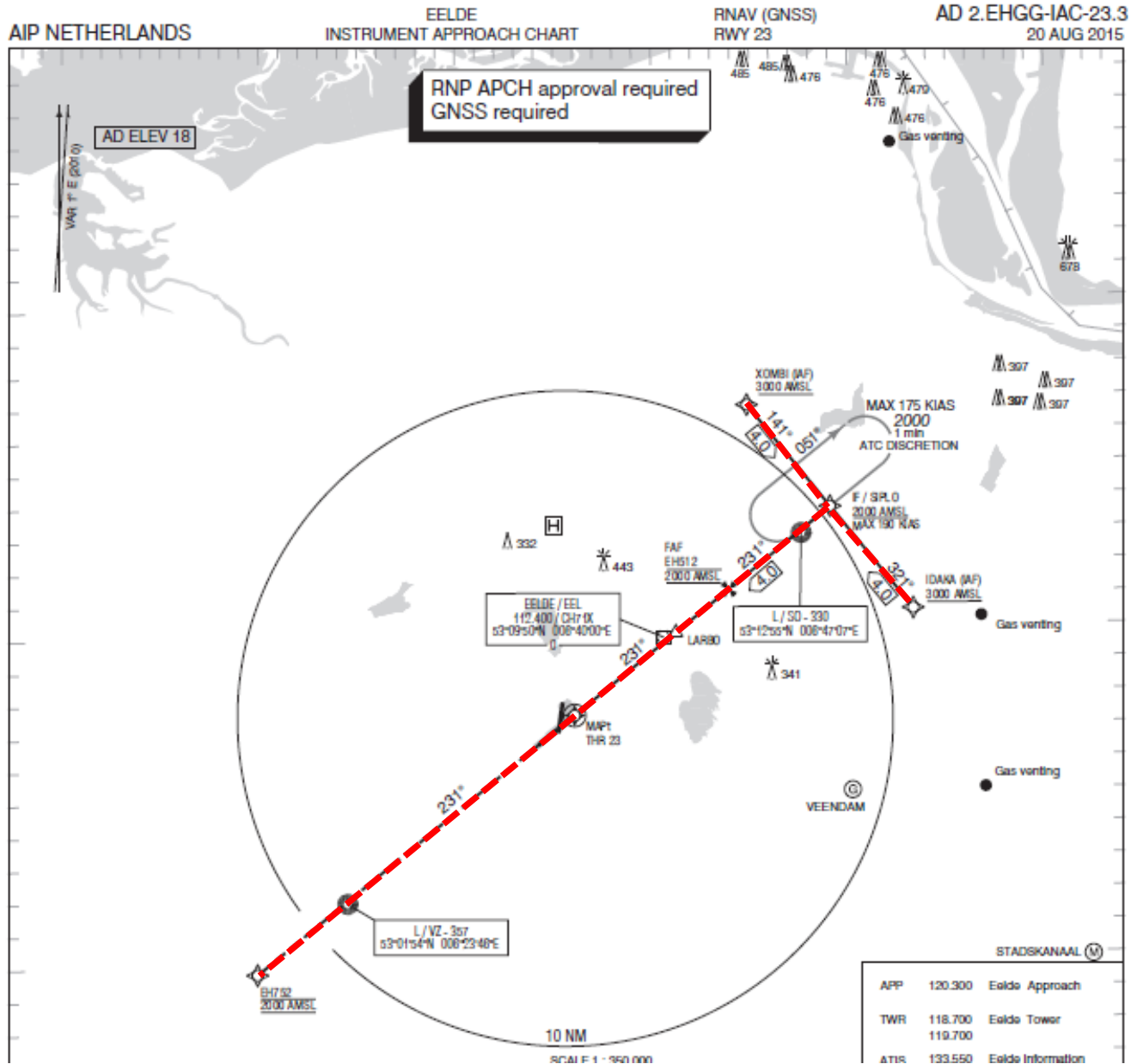


With RF*



*PANS-OPS 2.4.1.4
13 NOV 2014

Example



Example

INSTRUMENT APPROACH CHART - ICAO

EXETER RNAV (GNSS) RWY 26 (ACFT CAT A,B,C,D)

<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> 34 </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">MGA 25NM ARP</p>	APP 128.975	EXETER APPROACH	AD ELEVATION 102	EGNOS CH 54115 E26A
	TWR 119.800	EXETER TOWER	THR ELEVATION 102	
	RAD 128.975, 123.575	EXETER RADAR	OBSTACLE ELEVATION 1522 AMSL (1420) (ABOVE THR)	TRANSITION ALTITUDE 3000
	ATIS 119.325	EXETER INFORMATION	BEARINGS ARE MAGNETIC	



Design requirements



RNAV approach design should:

- > Be based on accurate source data, recently surveyed, using WGS 84 geodetic system;
- > Meet the criteria of ICAO PANS OPS (or TERPS);
- > Be performed by personnel knowledgeable in instrument approach procedure design;
- > Consider aircraft capable of RNP 0.3 using GPS navigation;
- > Evaluate the GPS availability considering the ground environment;
- > Take into account the aircraft category that is envisaged to operate on the airport.

Questions?

