



Procedures for Air Navigation Services (Pans-Ops)

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Standards and recommended practices of ICAO
Design and promulgation of instrument procedures
ICAO documentation

- Doc. 8168, Vol. I and Vol. II
- Annex 15 (AIS / AIM)
- Annex 4 (Aeronautical Charts)
- Annex 10 (Aeronautical Telecommunications)
- Annex 11 (Air Traffic Services)
- Annex 14 (aerodromes)
- WGS-84 (Doc. 9674) Manual, eTOD Manual (Doc. 9881), Documents
- quality (Doc. 9839), Aeronautical Chart Manual (Doc. 8697), and
- Other Related Manuals

GENERAL INFORMATION

Procedures for Air Navigation Services and Operations

- **Aircraft Operations Volume I** Contains operational assumptions

- **Aircraft Operations Volume II**

Contains the instrument procedure design criteria and application guidance for the specialist designing the procedure. Contains the standards, criteria and in some cases, application guidance.



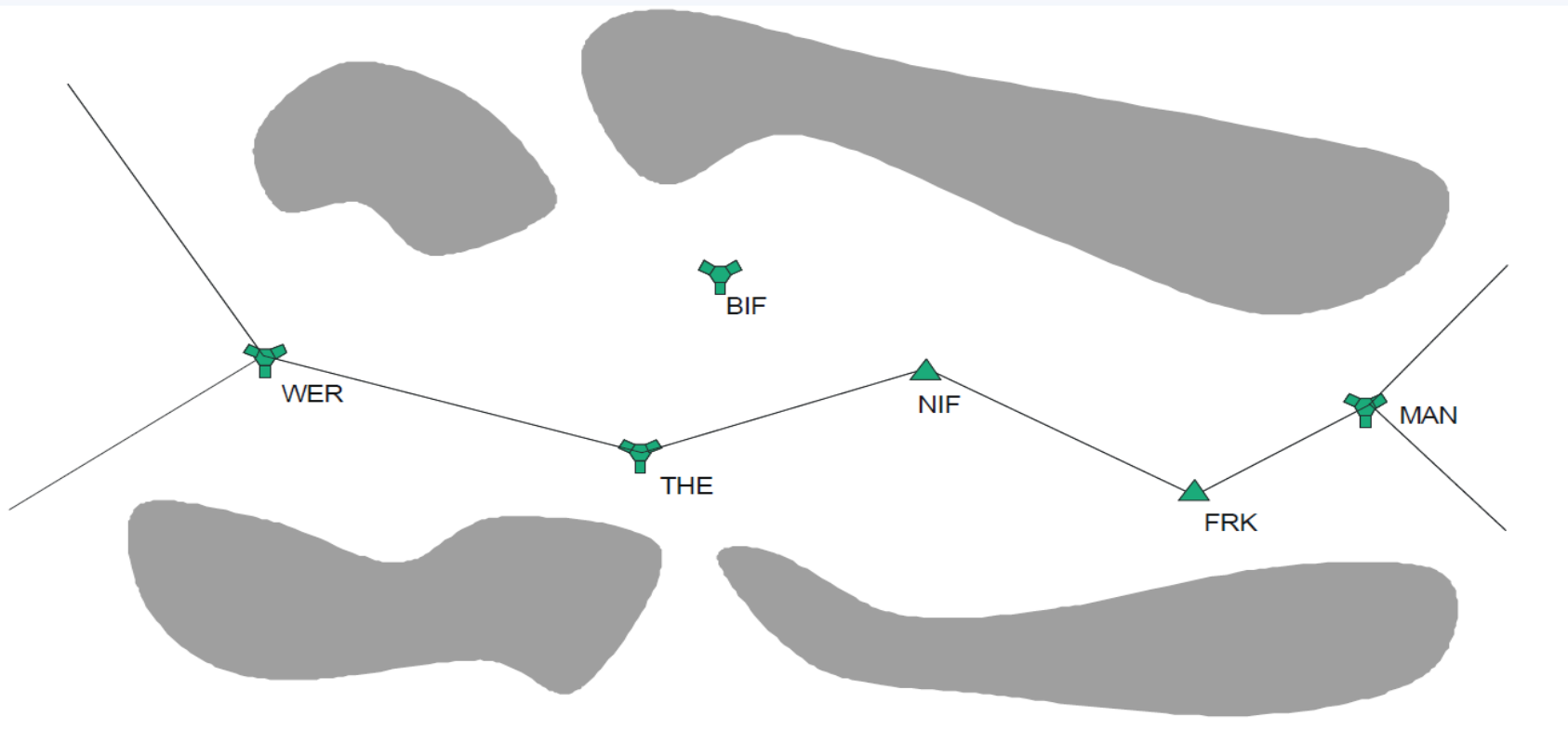
Conventional Navigation

NDB

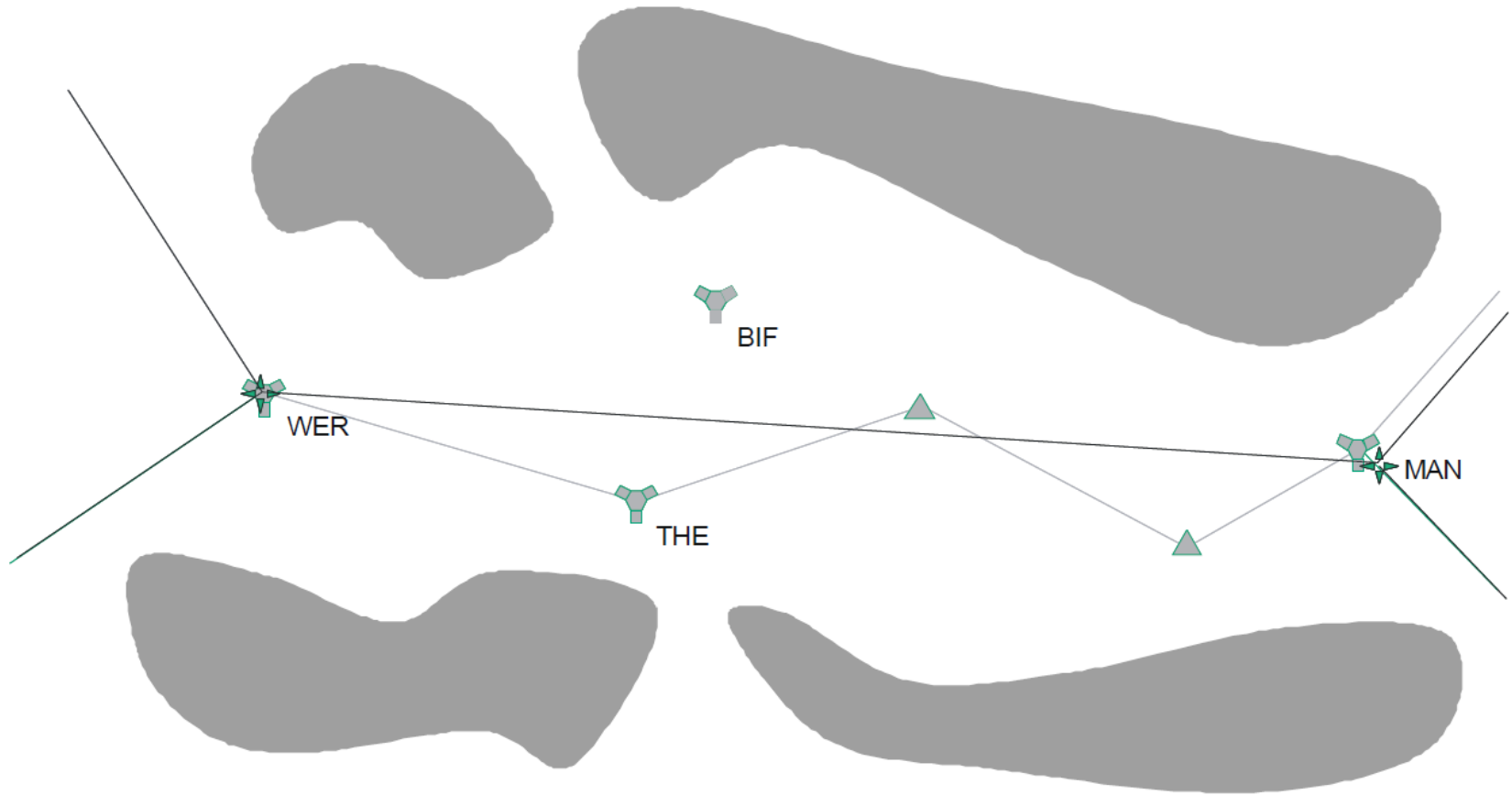
VOR

VOR/DME

ILS



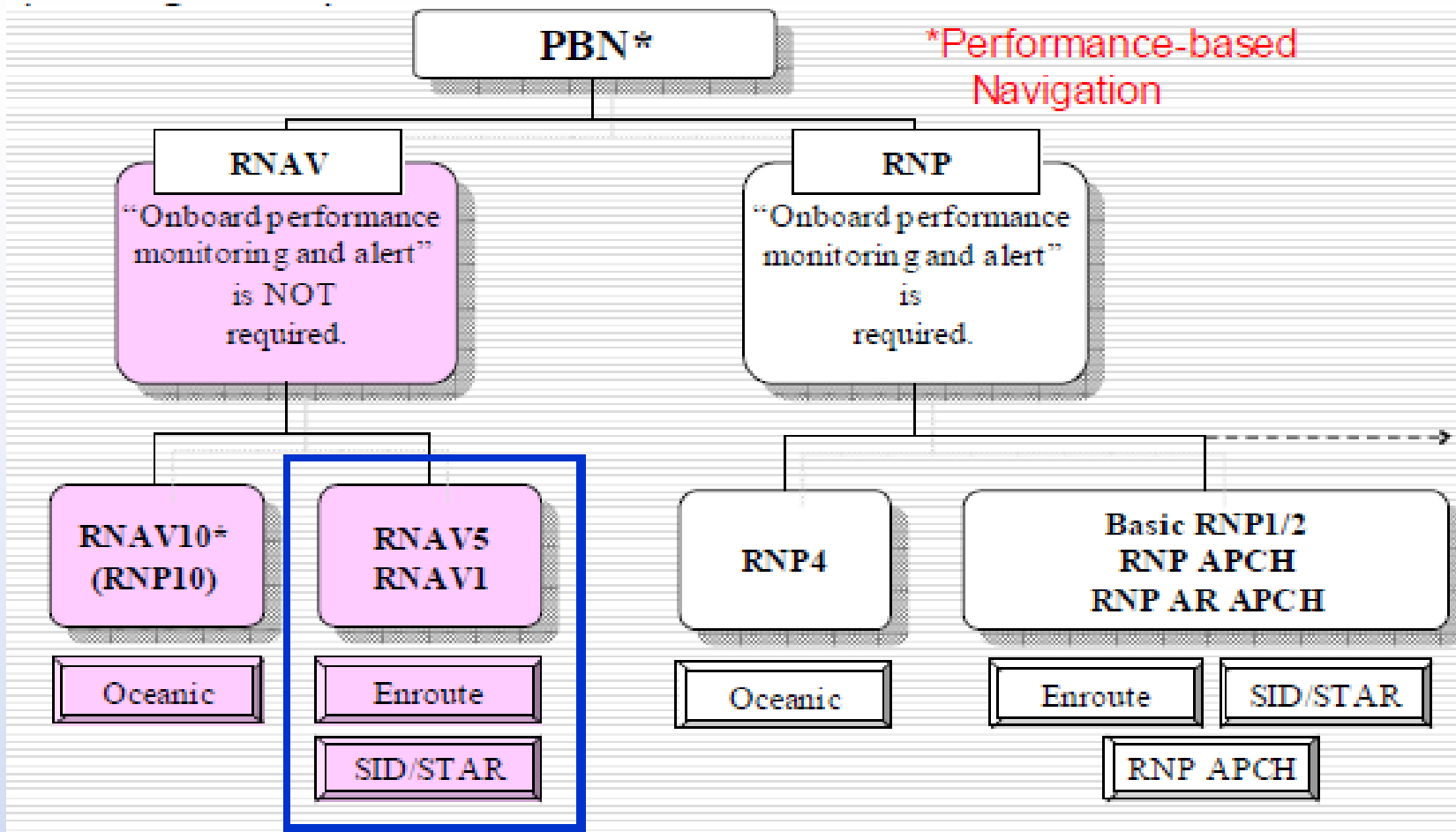
RNAV Navigation



There are two types of navigation specifications:

- a) RNAV specification.
- A navigation specification designation that does not include requirements for on-board performance monitoring and alerting.
- b) RNP specification.
- A navigation specification designation that includes requirements for on-board performance monitoring and alerting.

Performance-Based Navigation



GENERAL INFORMATION

- **Definitions**
- **Procedure:** Instrument approach procedure is a process, using navigation, to transition an aircraft from the en-route phase of flight to a position, *and in a state*, from which a normal landing can be initiated, or from which a missed approach can be conducted.

May have 5 segments

- **ARRIVAL** Connects en-route & terminal structures
- **INITIAL** Transitions from en-route to terminal phase of flight
- **INTERMEDIATE** Prepares aircraft for final descent
- **FINAL** Delivers aircraft to position, *and state*, for landing
- **MISSED APPROACH** Delivers the aircraft to a holding, or en-route, or a position to execute another approach

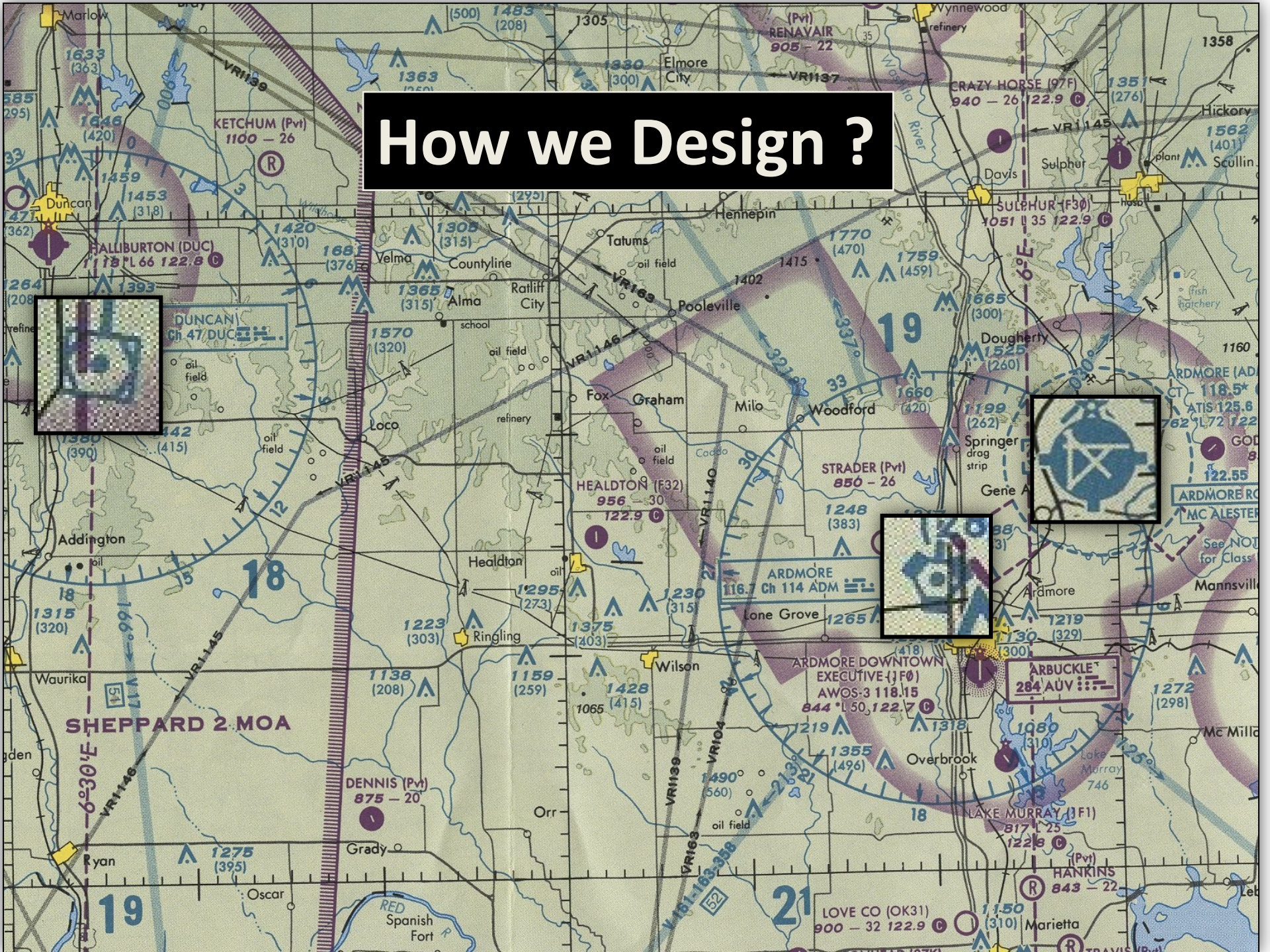
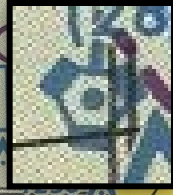
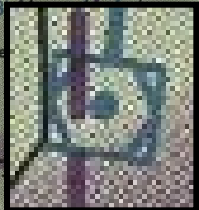
GENERAL INFORMATION

Terminal area fixes include, but are not limited to:

- **initial approach fix (IAF)**
- **intermediate approach fix (IF)**
- **final approach fix (FAF)**
- **holding fix,**

When necessary, a fix to mark the missed approach point (MAPt), or the turning point (TP)

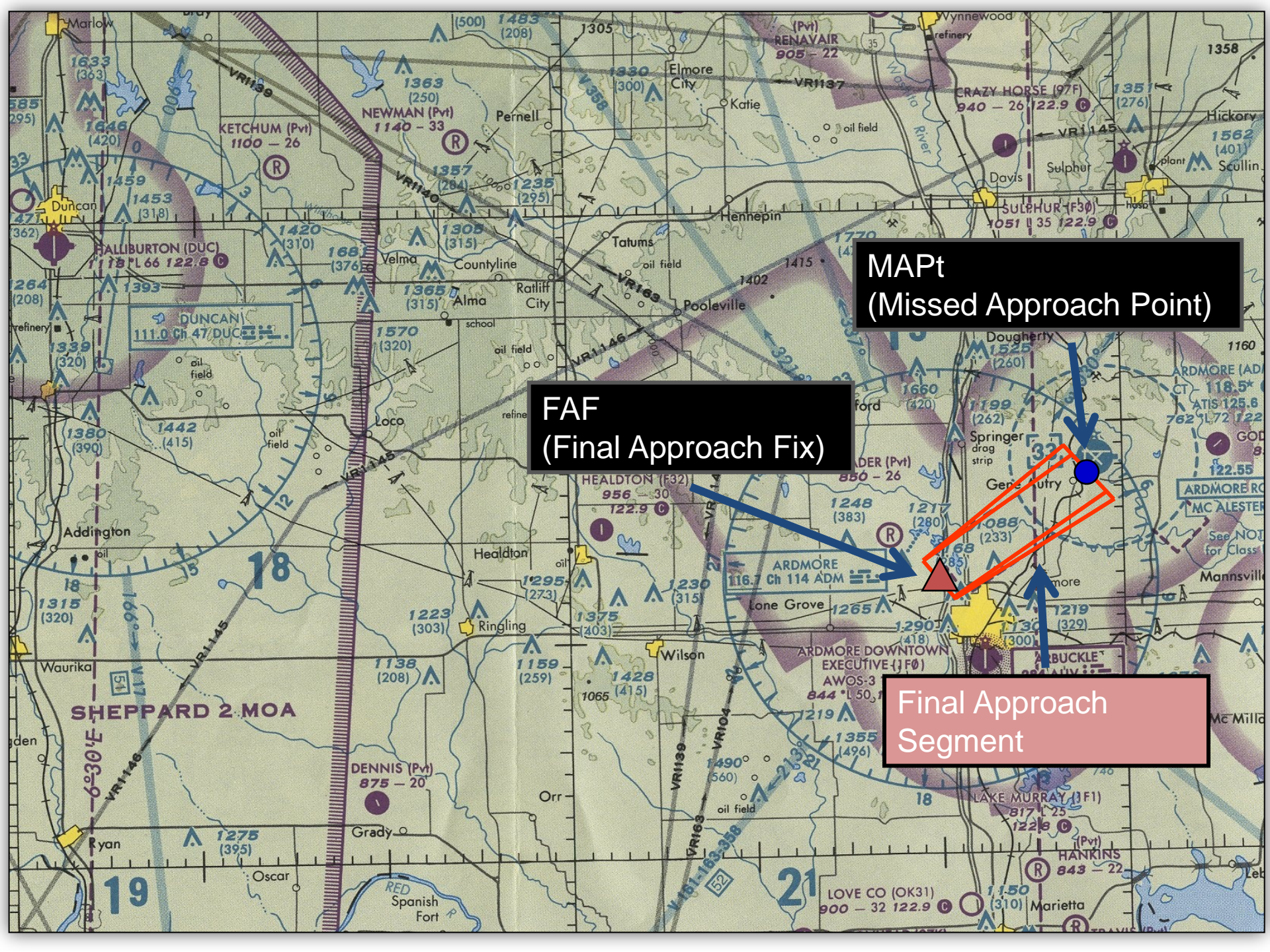
How we Design ?



MAPt
(Missed Approach Point)

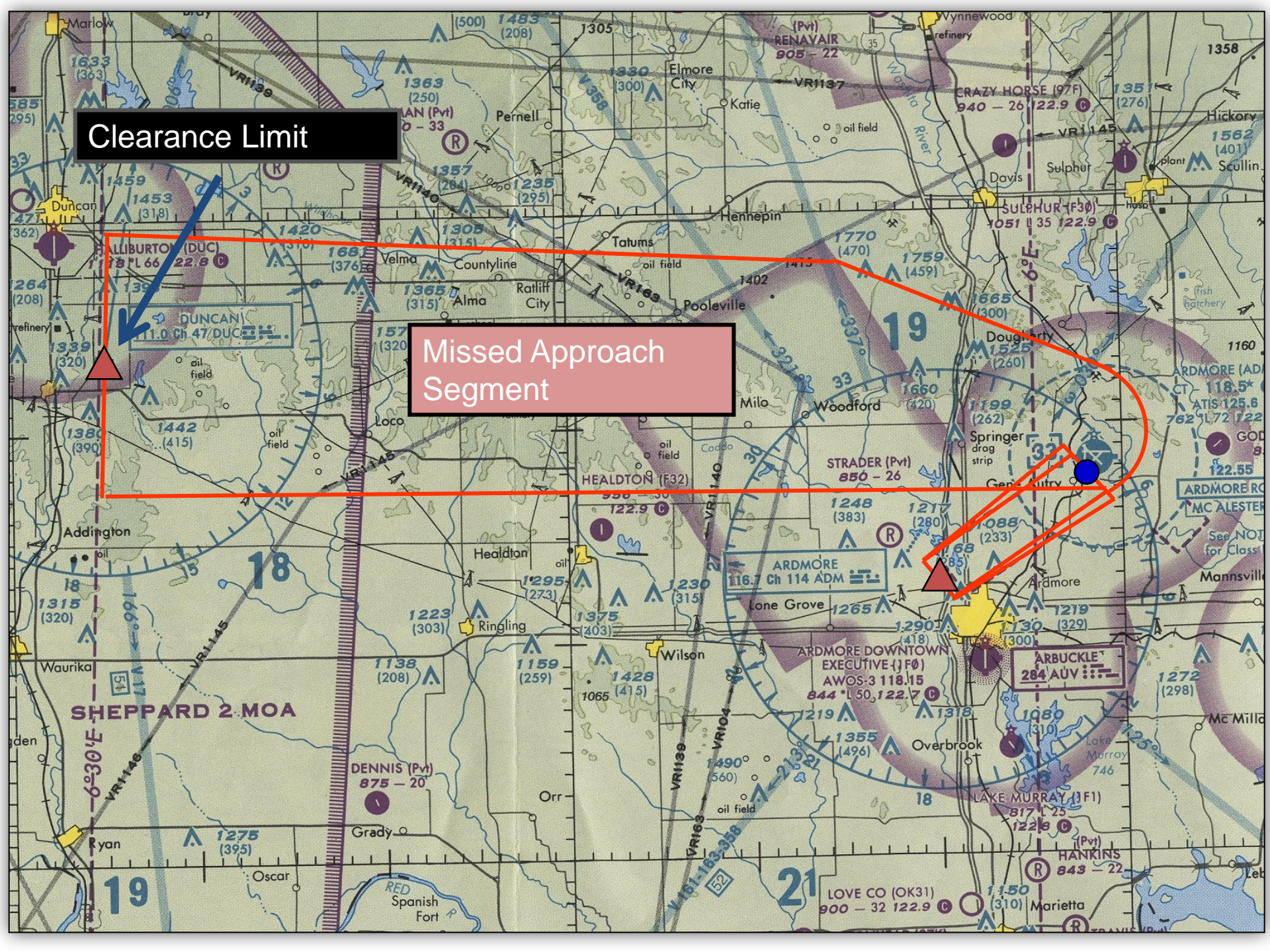
FAF
(Final Approach Fix)

Final Approach Segment



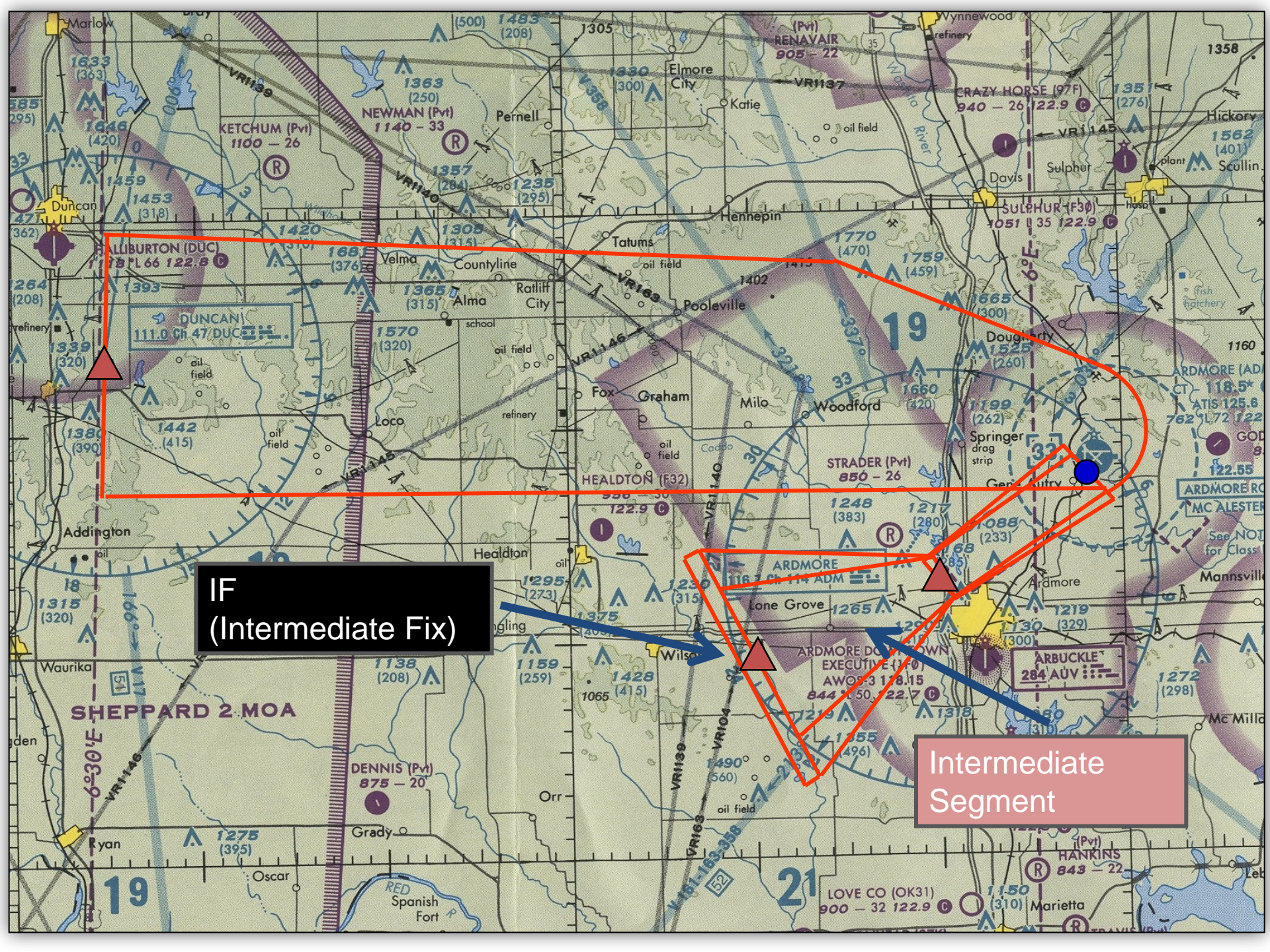
Clearance Limit

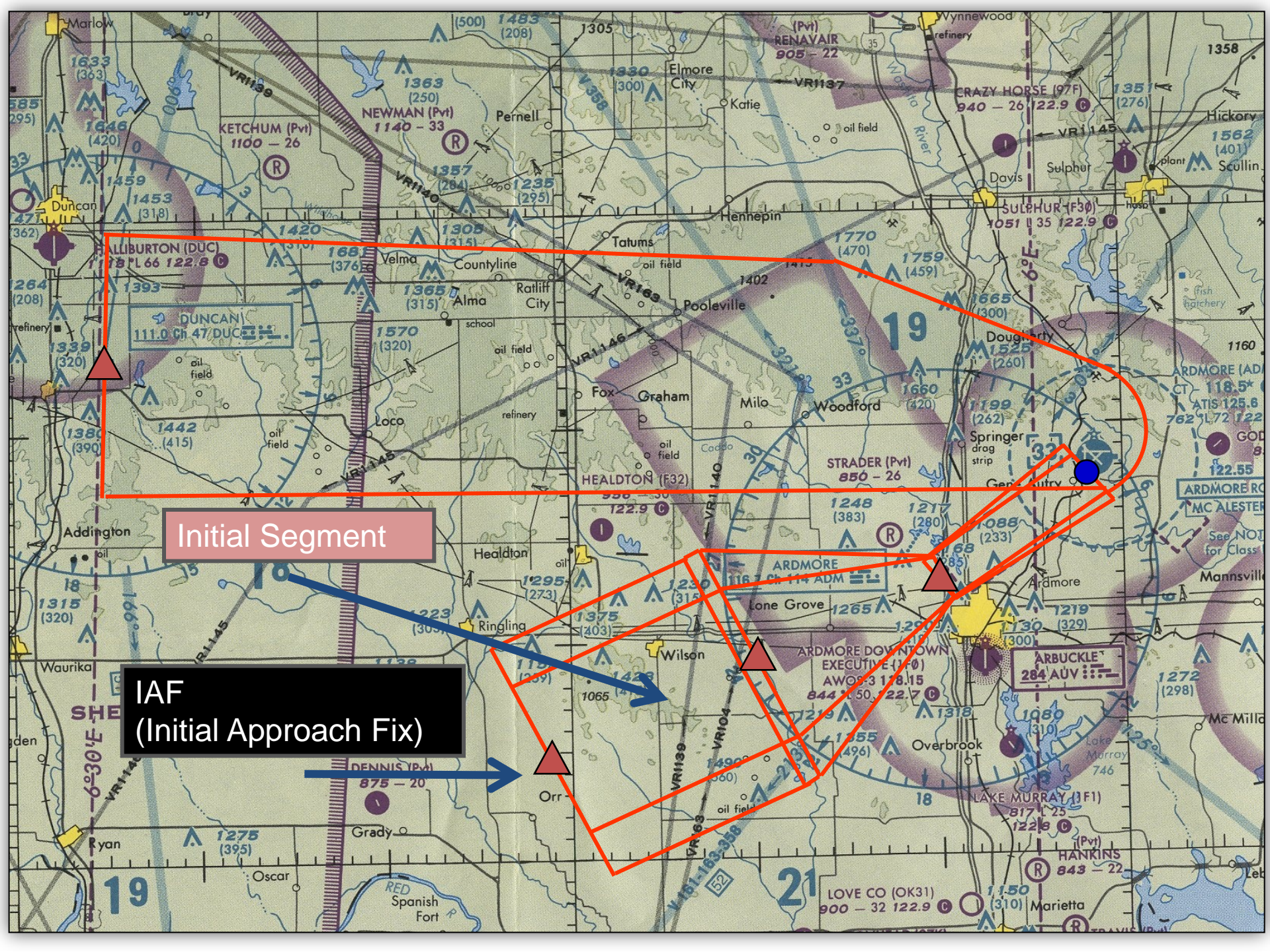
Missed Approach Segment



**IF
(Intermediate Fix)**

**Intermediate
Segment**



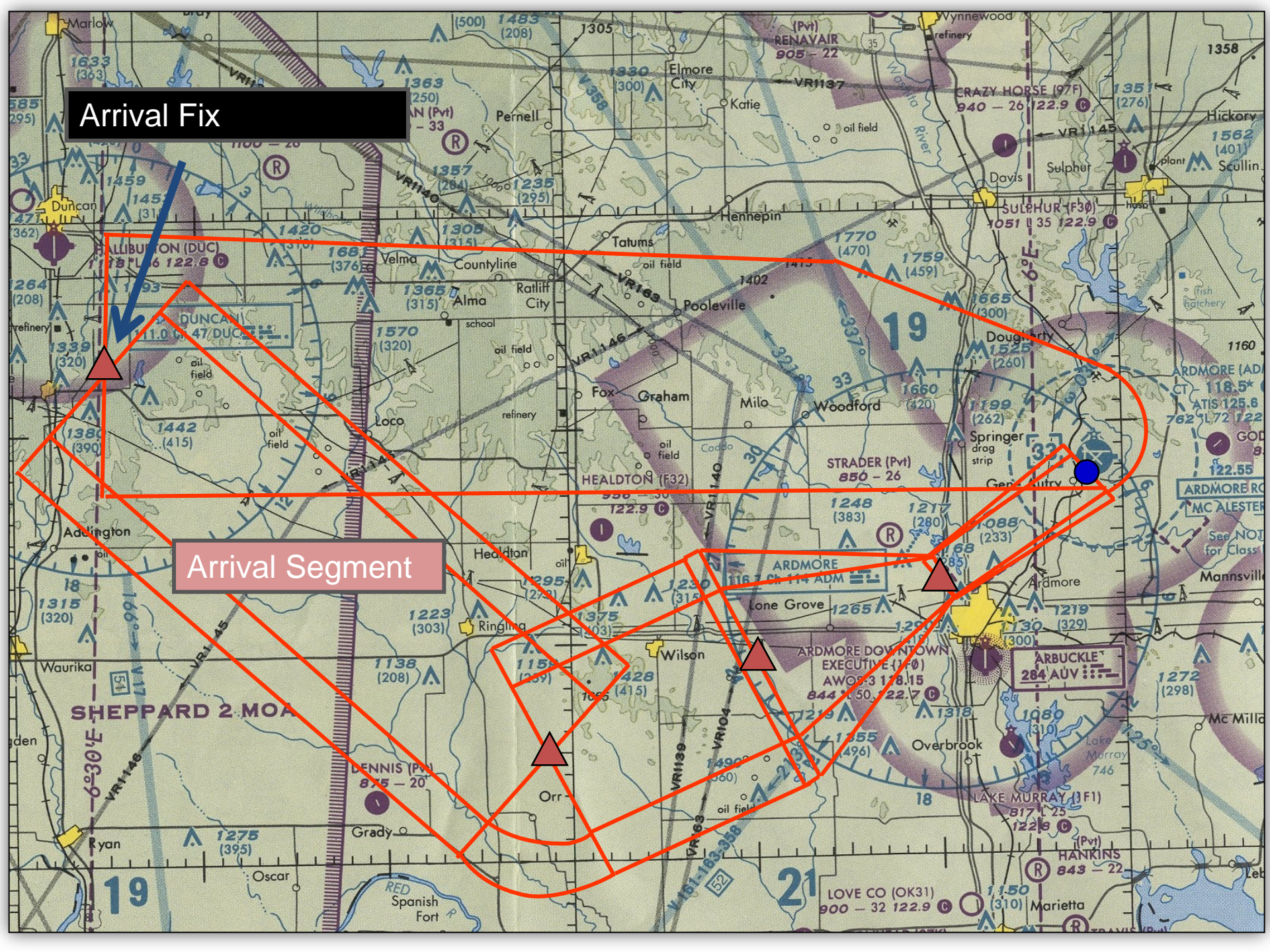


Initial Segment

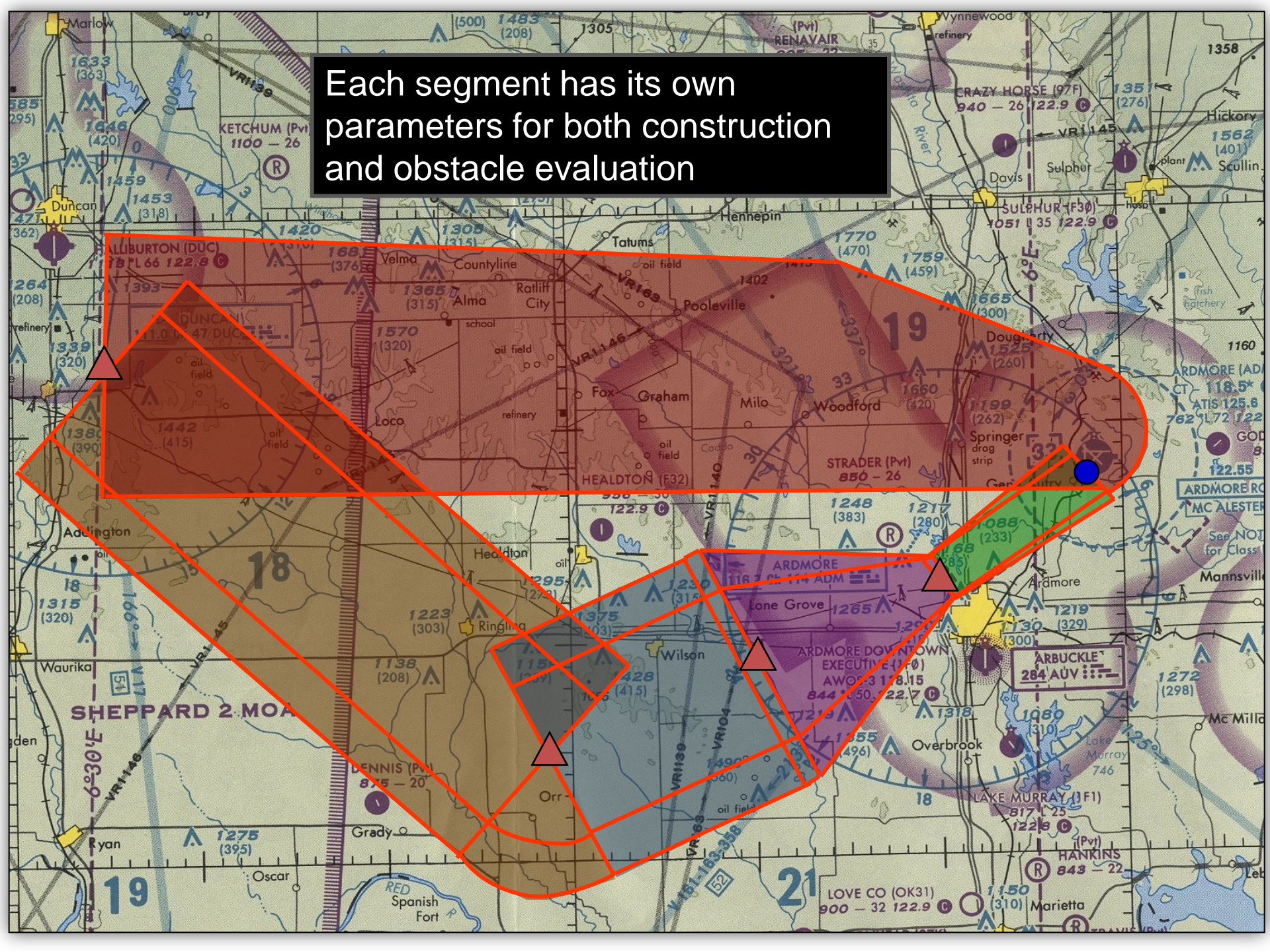
IAF
(Initial Approach Fix)

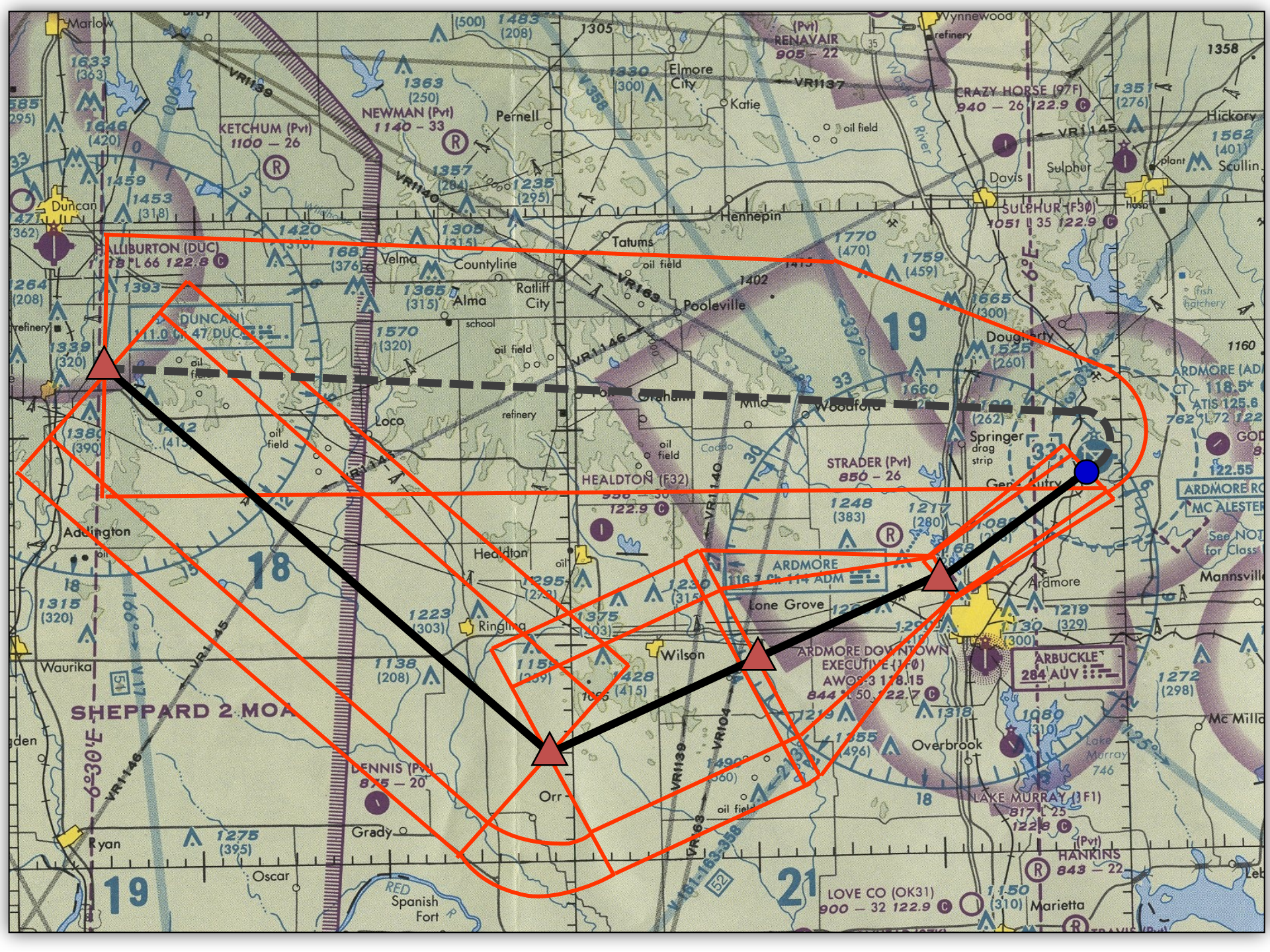
Arrival Fix

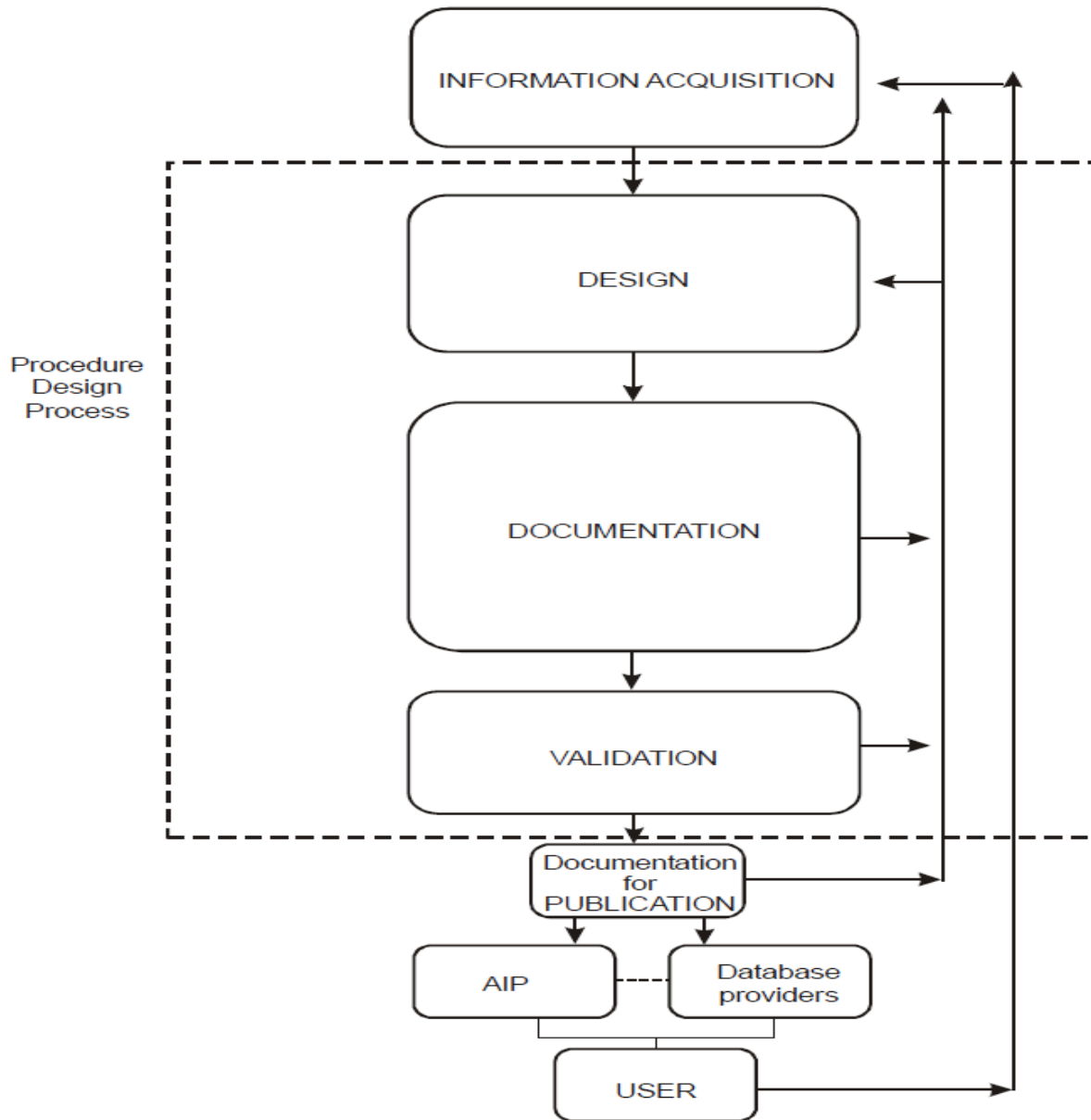
Arrival Segment



Each segment has its own parameters for both construction and obstacle evaluation







BACKGROUND

Since 1996 the Dominican Republic has **GPS approaches** at Cibao International Airport MDST, being one of the few countries throughout the region to have this kind of approach 20 years ago, when conventional procedures were the usual and more common type of arrival approaches.

Since 2003 the Dominican Republic has **86 percent** of PBN implementation, missing just two international airports to implement RNAV procedures which are El Higuero and Barahona.

BACKGROUND

The result of this development was the **reduction of fuel consumption and CO2 emissions** by creating more direct paths not have been possible to draw with conventional navigation sensors.

Today in Santo Domingo FIR/UIR we have **17 RNAV** routes.

THANKS