

PBN Implementation Status in Spain

May 2011









- 1. GNSS as a sensor of Navigation
- 2. RNAV-5 (B-RNAV) status
- 3. RNAV-1 (P-RNAV) status
- 4. RNP APCH Implementation Plan



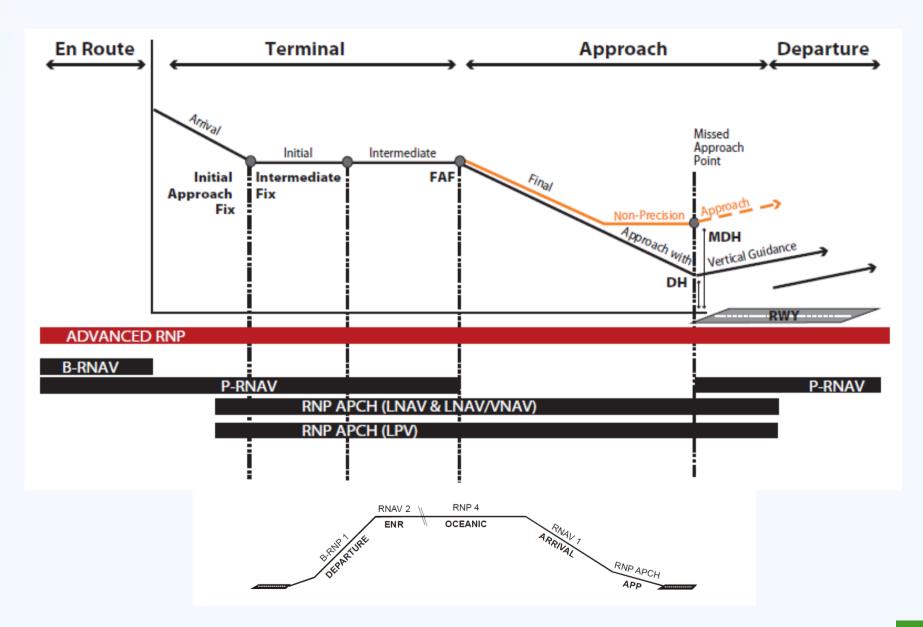


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GNSS as a valid sensor







GNSS usable for air navigation



- Air Navigation in Spain
 - ➤ DGAC (Direccion General de Aviación Civil) → Spanish CAA
 - ➤ AESA (Agencia Española de Seguridad Aerea) → NSA (NationalSupervisory Authority)
 - ➤ Aena (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aerea) → ANSP (Air Navigation Service Provider)
- Several letters and documentation exchanged recently between the three partners in order to establish the guidelines and strategy for the use of GNSS as a valid sensor for Air Navigation within the TMA



GNSS usable for air navigation

- DGAC has approved the use of GNSS as a valid sensor for P-RNAV and RNP APCH in the Spanish Air Navigation following
 - Requirements and conditions that AESA imposes
 - > Based on the strategy proposed by Aena, that is in line with ICAO
 - Establish the framework for the use of GNSS systems for navigation applications in Spain





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2. RNAV-5 (B-RNAV) status



FL150 or above

- for ATS routes
- for those in Lower Airspace classified as RNAV (AIP GEN 1.5-1).
- In the short-term, B-RNAV will be extended down to FL95
 - It still has to be approved by the Spanish Regulator (DGAC).

TMAs

Barcelona and Canarias: B-RNAV (SIDs and STARs) to be terminated in the short-term as a result of the implementation of the new TMAs.





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3. RNAV-1 (P-RNAV) status



- P-RNAV currently based only on DME/DME
- Current P-RNAV SIDs and STARs published in AIP, together with conventional procedures:
 - Barcelona, Madrid, Canarias, Sevilla, Valencia, Palma, Pamplona and Jerez airports.
- P-RNAV is intended to be implemented in high-traffic density TMAs as a main navigation solution.
 - Minimum of conventional SIDs and STARs retained to provide service to exempted aircraft.



3. RNAV-1 (P-RNAV) status



P-RNAV & GNSS

- Plan to remove the restriction for P-RNAV procedures based only on DME/DME,
 - accepting GNSS as a valid sensor to fly those P-RNAV SIDs and STARs
- Short Term (1 year timeframe)
 - Perform all common activities needed to be able to extend an existing P-RNAV by using GNSS as a sensor.
 - First P-RNAVs Selected:
 - P-RNAV Jerez
 - P-RNAV Sevilla
- Mid Term
 - GNSS as an enabler in the design of new TMAs.
 - New designed TMAs and modifications of existing TMAs will include P-RNAV with GNSS as valid sensor

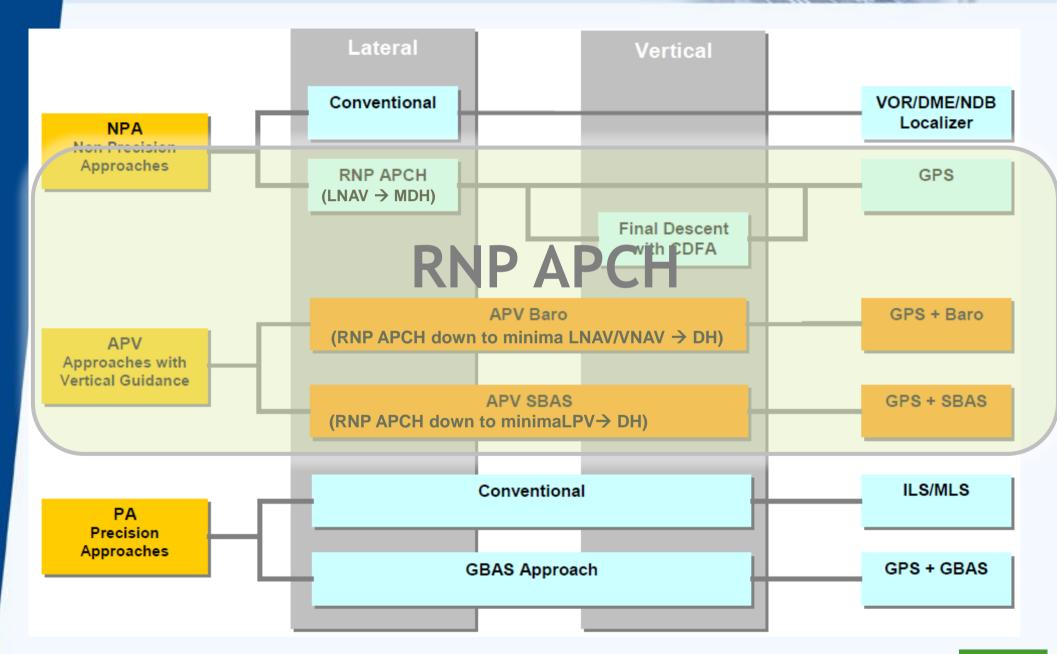




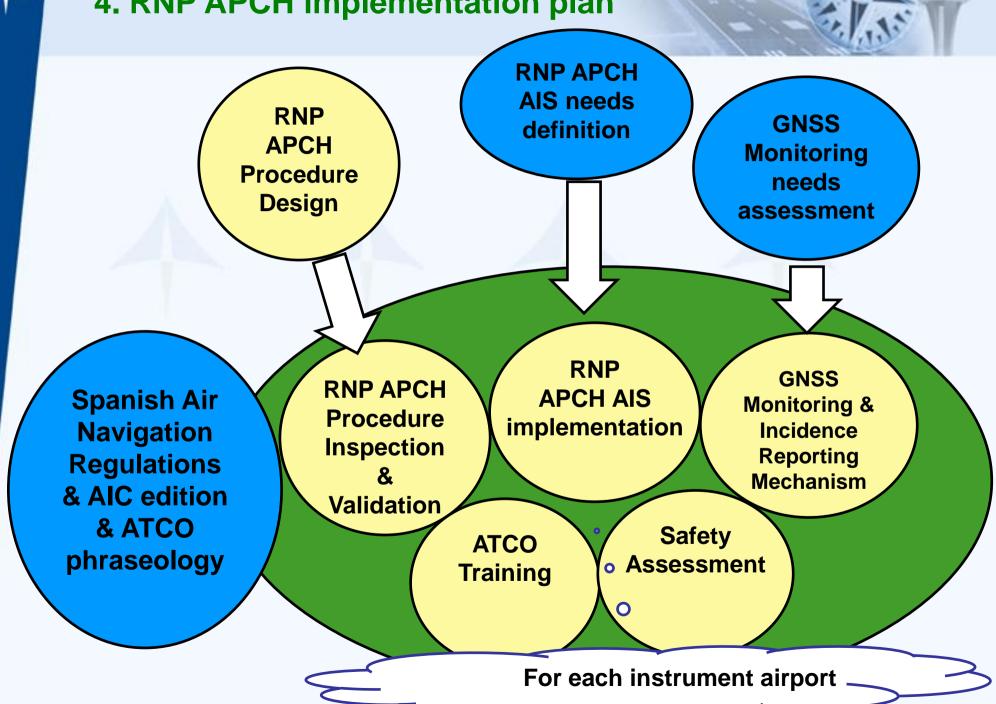
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- Short Term (1 year timeframe)
 - Perform all common activities needed to be able to publish the first RNP APCH procedure.
 - First procedure selected:
 - RNP APCH with 3 minima (LNAV, LNAV-VNAV, LPV) at Santander airport

To achieve confidence on GNSS Operations





Mid Term

- RNP APCH design at all instrument runway-ends.
 - As far as possible, design of the RNP APCH will consider 3 minima lines.
 - Next airports selected:
 - San Sebastian
 - Girona





Main hurdles:

- Update of National Regulations
- Workload for Safety Assessment (PSSA, FHA, SSA) for each RNP APCH procedure
- Possible need to develop a GNSS performance simulation tool
- CAA/NSA requirements on RNP APCH implementation
 - Limitation on the use of GNSS (requirements for conventional back-up, etc)
 - NOTAM implementation and usage by Pilots /ATCO
 - Flight Validation requirements
 - Requirements for GNSS Performance monitoring & reporting



