









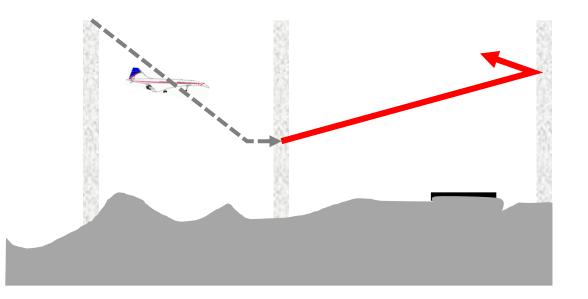
Outlines

- 1. General
- 2. Phases of missed approach segment
- 3. Initial missed approach
- 4. Intermediate missed approach
- 5. Final missed approach
- 6. Turning missed approach
- 7. Obstacle assessment
- 8. Protection areas



General



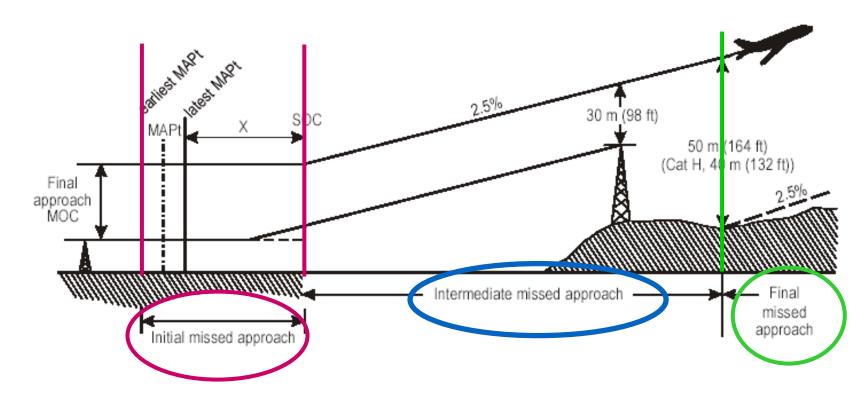


- □ Track guidance recommended;
- ☐ Three phases in missed approach:
 - Initial missed approach
 - Intermediate missed approach;
 - Final missed approach.
- ☐ Two types of missed approach:
 - Straight missed approach;
 - Turning missed approach.
- ☐ Minimum climb gradient: 2.5%
- Mandatory segment!



Missed approach phases

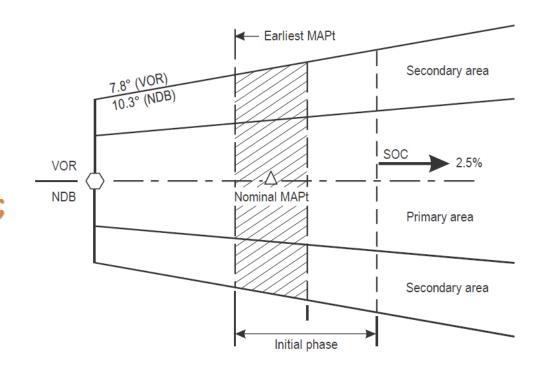
African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)



Turn always occurs in final phase of missed approach



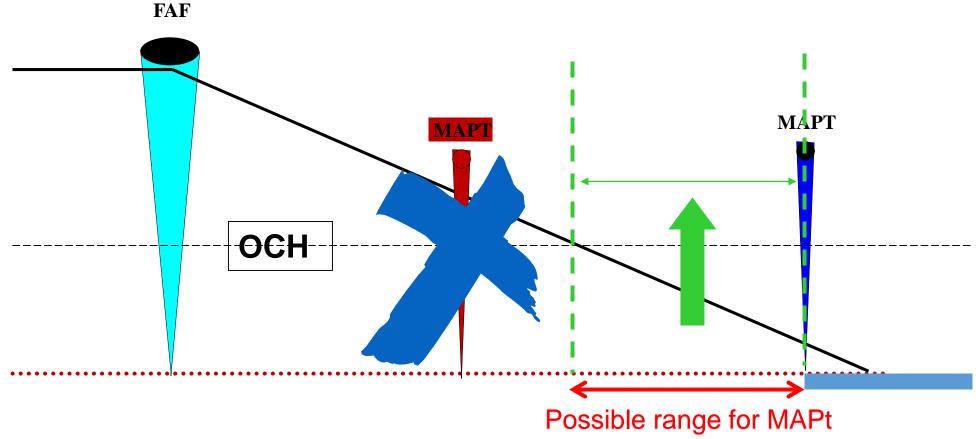
- ☐ Starting point: earliest MAPt (may start before MAPt);
- ☐ End: SOC (Start Of Climb);
- ☐ Includes:
 - MAPt tolerance;
 - Transition tolerance (X).
- ☐ MAPt can be defined by:
 - Procedures without FAF: A navaid, or a fix;
 - Procedures with FAF:
 - Timing from the FAF;
 - Facility or fix (Timing not authorized);
 - Timing, distance and Fix.
- ☐ No track change allowed.





African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

MAPt optimum location



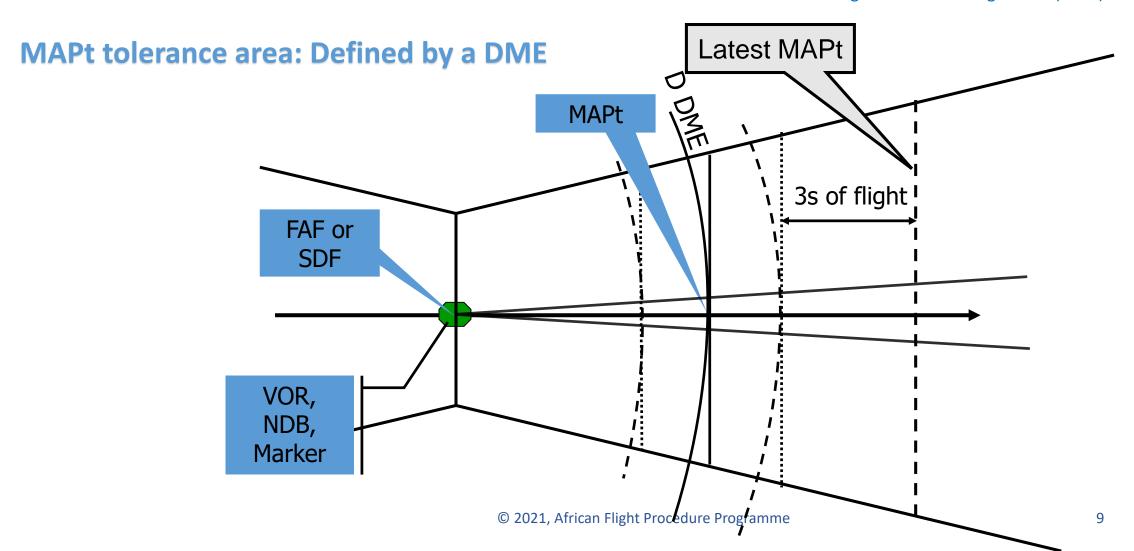


African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

MAPt tolerance area: Defined by a facility (NDB, VOR, Marker)

- ☐ Fix tolerance: 0;
- ☐ Latest MAPt:
 - 3s of flight at TAS + 10 kt
 - Speed: Maximum final approach IAS;
 - **Temperature deviation: ISA + 15° (or computed);
 - Altitude: Aerodrome elevation.







African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

MAPt tolerance area: Defined by an intersection

- ☐ Fix tolerance: tolerance of the intersection;
- ☐ Latest MAPt:
 - 3s of flight at TAS + 10 kt after the latest tolerance area;
 - Speed: Maximum final approach IAS;
 - **Temperature deviation: ISA + 15° (or computed);
 - Altitude: Aerodrome elevation.



African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

MAPt tolerance area: Timing over a distance from FAF

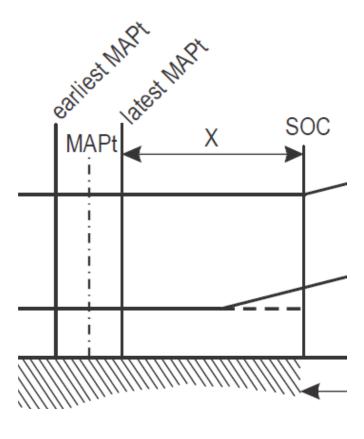
- ☐ Earliest (D1) and latest (D2) tolerances computed with the following parameters:
 - Tolerances of FAF (a, b);
 - Distance between FAF and MAPt (D);
 - Maximum TAS;
 - Minimum TAS;
 - Statistical Wind velocity Vw (30kt);
 - FTT.



African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

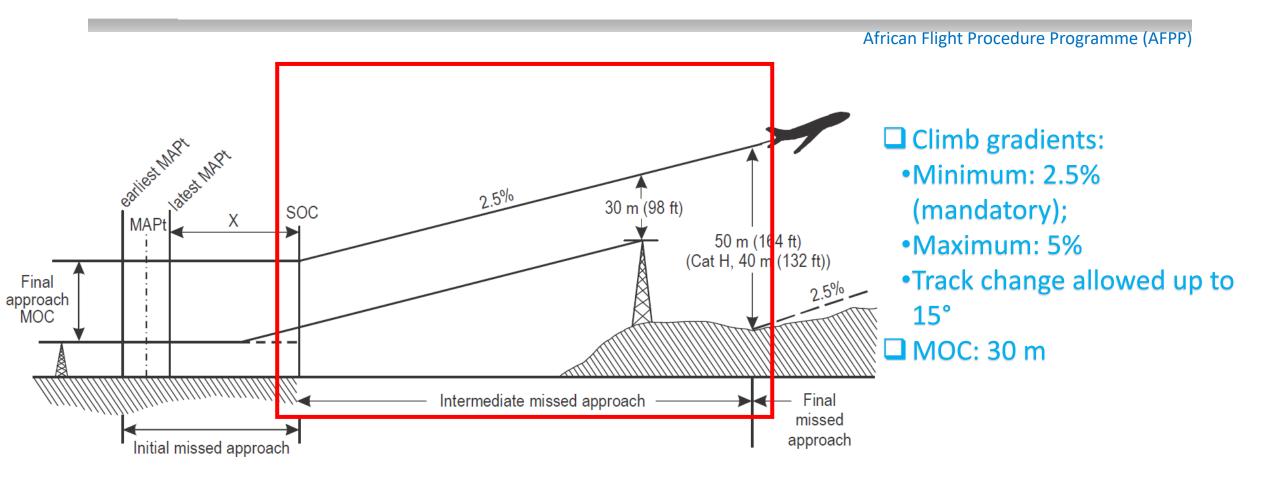
Start Of Climb (SOC)

- ☐ Goal:
 - Allow the aircraft to change configuration.
- Parameters:
 - Origin: Latest MAPt;
 - Transitional distance X: 15s of flight at
 - **TAS** + 10 kt;
 - **Altitude: aerodrome elevation;
 - **Temperature deviation: ISA + 15° (or computed one).
- ☐ Specific computation if MAPt defined by a distance from FAF or SDF;
- SOC never displayed on a chart.





Intermediate missed approach

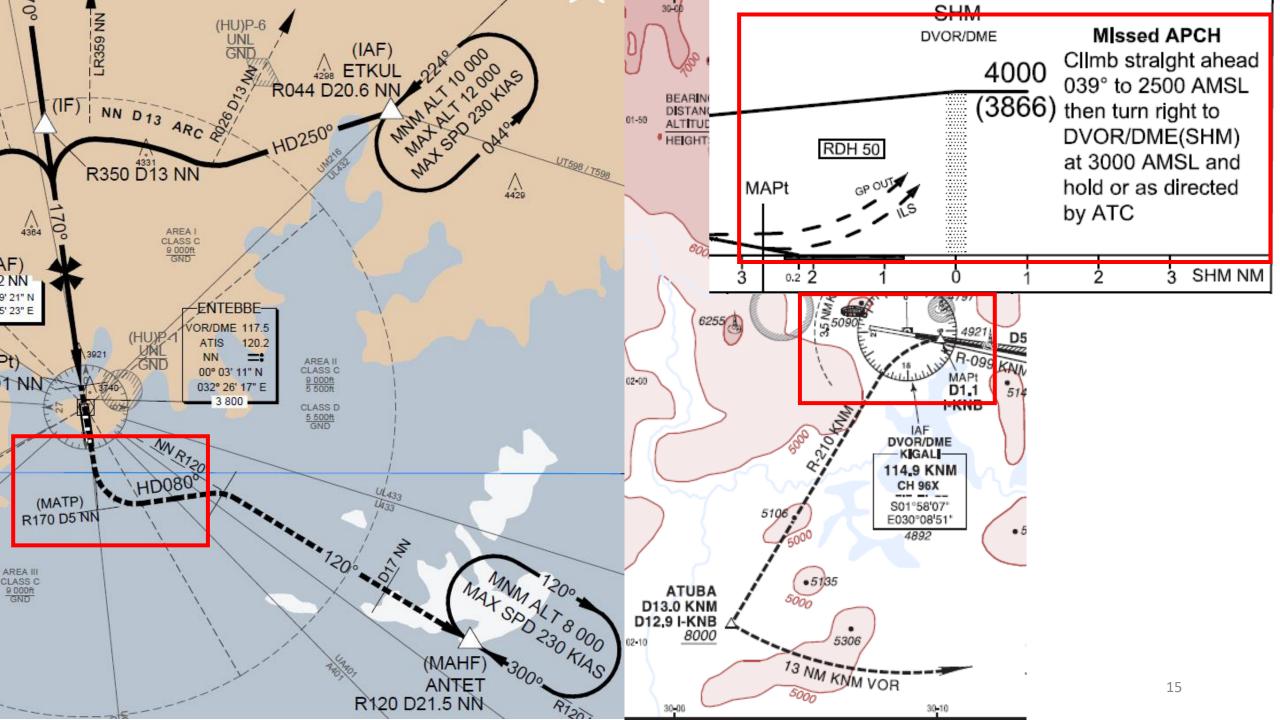




African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

General

- ☐ Goal:
 - Avoid an obstacle or a constraint straight ahead;
 - Rejoin another segment (missed approach holding).
- ☐ Three types of turning missed approach:
 - Turn at an designated altitude (TNA);
 - Turn a designated turning point (TP);
 - Turn over the MAPt.
- ☐ MOC: 50 m.

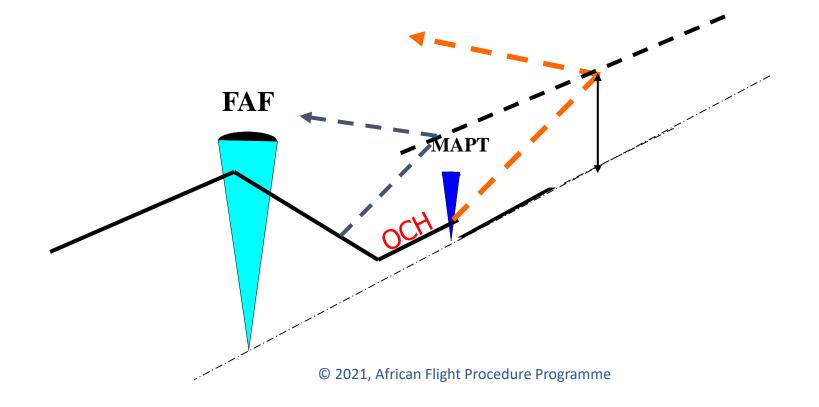




Turn at an altitude

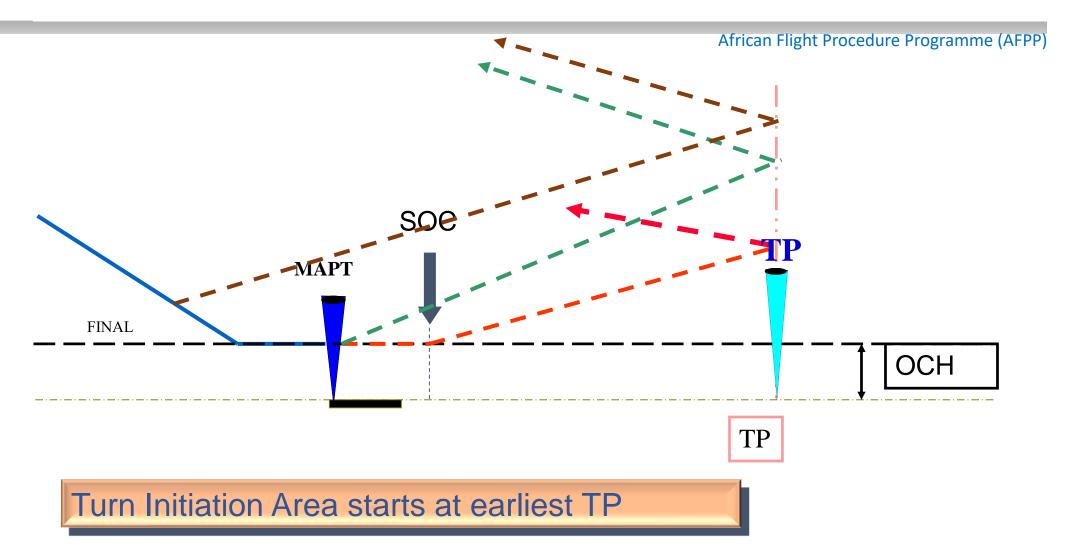
African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

Aircraft are turning when reaching a designated altitude (TNA/H)





Turn at a turning point





African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

Turn parameters

```
□ Altitude:
Turn at TP: aerodrome elevation + 1 000 ft;
Turn at a TA: TNA (if TA> 1000 ft).
□ Temperature: ISA + 15 (or computed value);
□ Wind : 30 kt;
□ Bank angle : 15°
□ FTT :
Pilot reaction time: 3s;
Bank establishment: 3 sec.
□ IAS: Tabulated values (IAS limitation possible)!
```

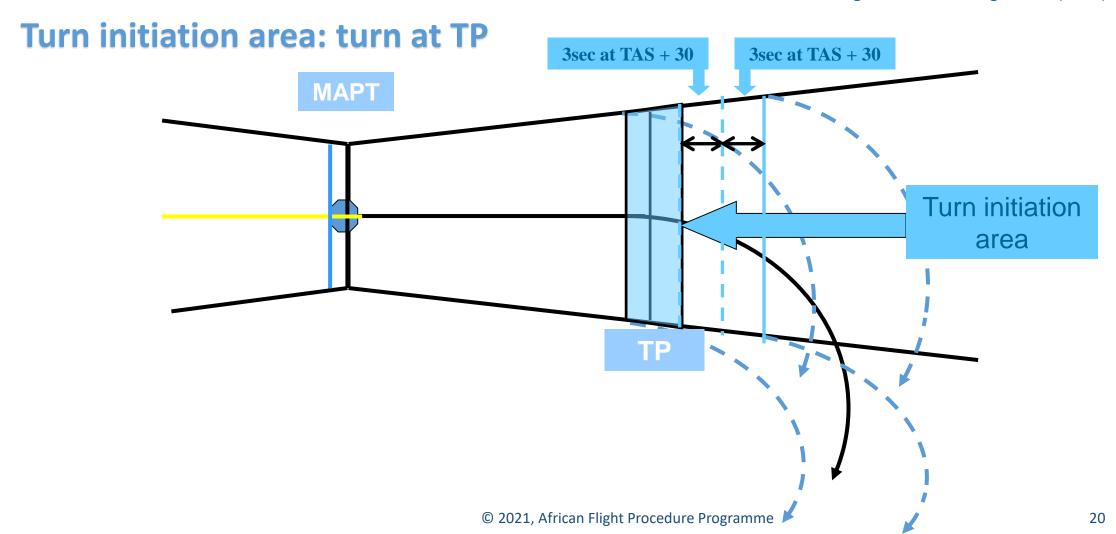


African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

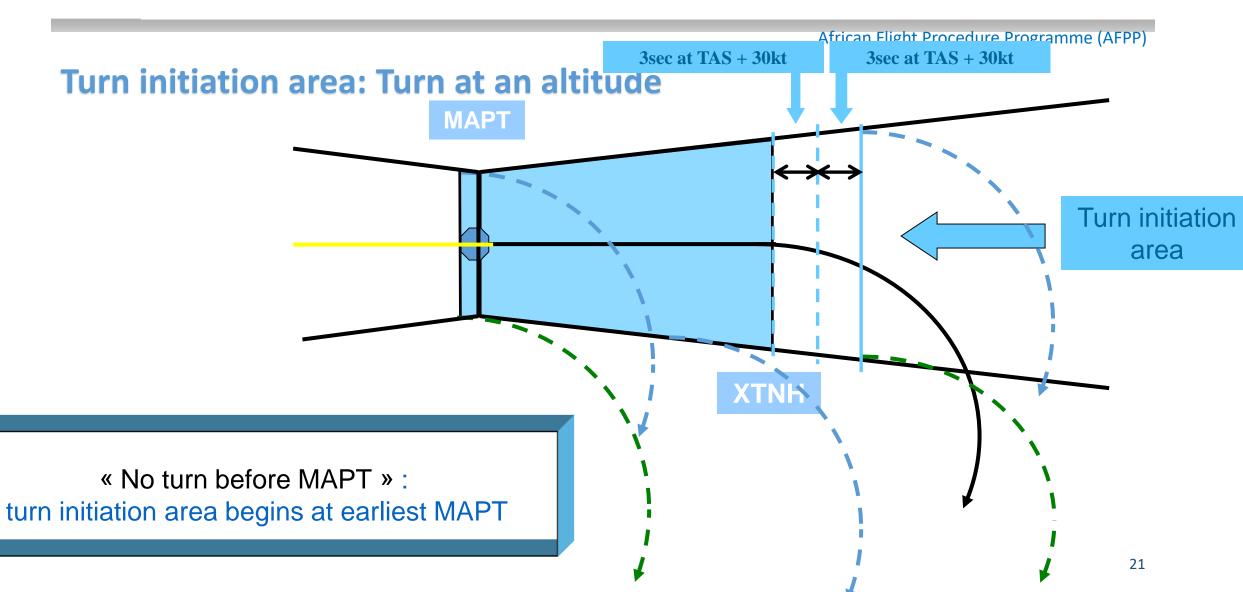
Turn areas

- ☐ Two types of turn areas:
 - Turn initiation area:
 - All points where turns can be initiated.
 - Turn area:
 - For protection of actual turns and following trajectories.
 - Turn initiation area included in the turn area.











Obstacle assessment

African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

Initial missed approach

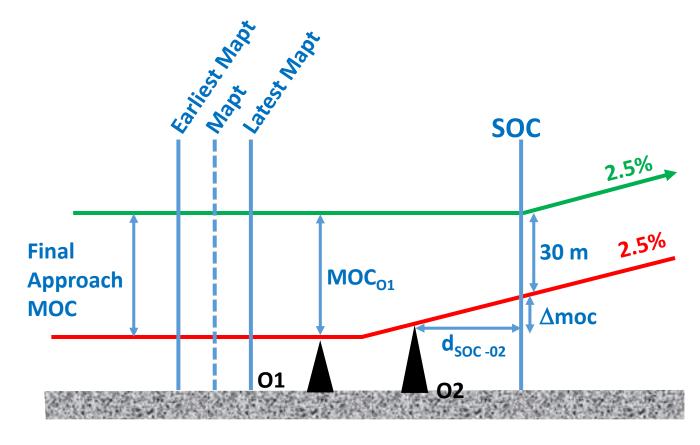
$$MOC_{02}=30 + \Delta moc$$

 $\Delta moc = MAslope * d_{SOC-02}$
 $OCHo1 = H_{01} + MOC_{01}$
 $OCHo2 = H_{02} + MOC_{02}$

 $OCH = Max (OCH_{01}; OCH_{02})$

With:

 MAslope: Missed Approach slope (2.5% or more)





Obstacle assessment

African Flight Procedure Programme (AFPP)

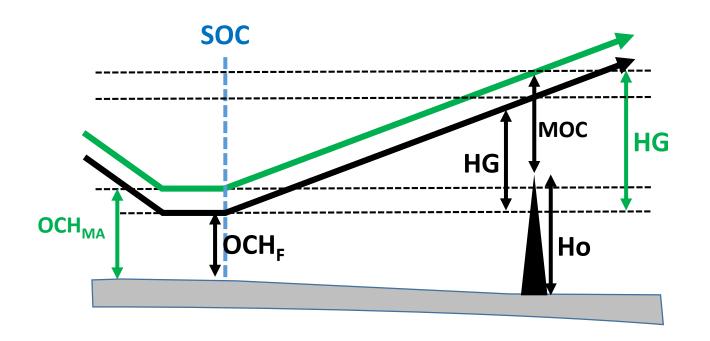
Intermediate missed approach

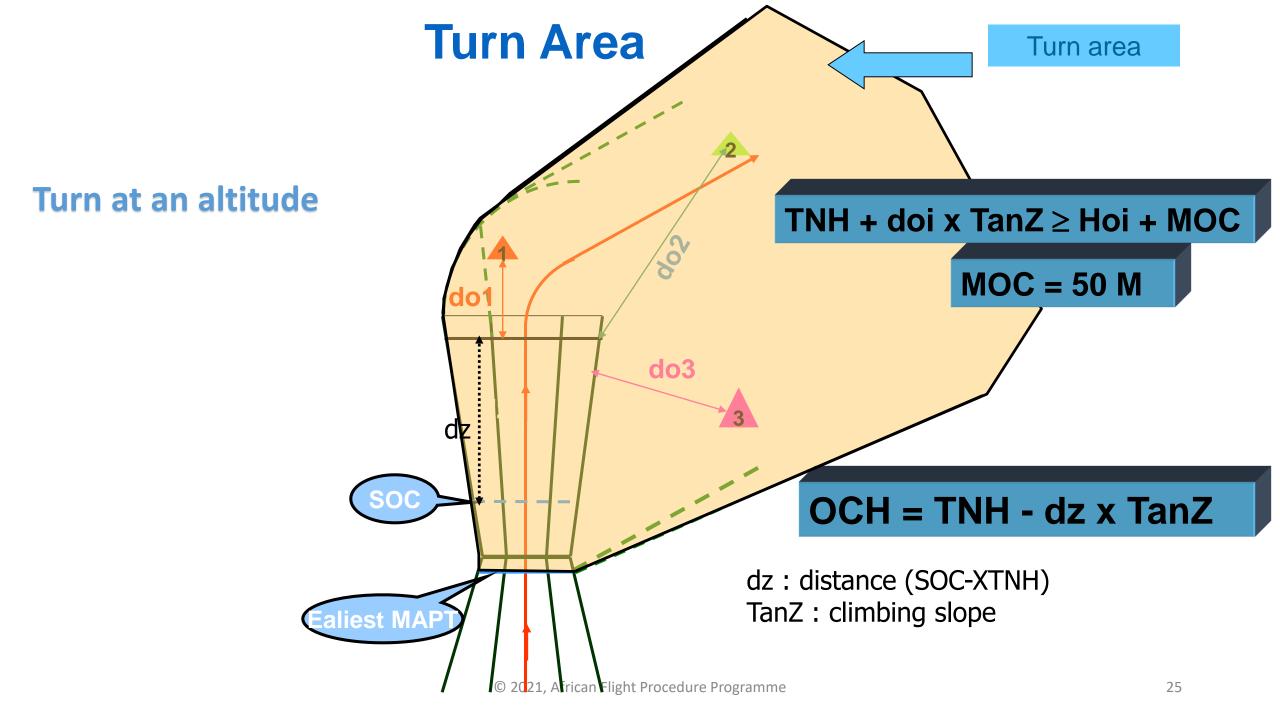
- ☐ MOC: 30 m;
- ☐ Specific concept for OCH computation:
 - ©OCH≠Ho +MOC;
 - OCHma shall grant the overflight of obstacle + MOC:
 - Height a/c above obstacle ≥ OCH_F + height gain (HG) HG = distance(SOC-Obstacle)*Climb gradient
- ☐ Finally:
 - POCH_{MA} + HG = Ho + MOC₃₀ and then,
 - $\text{POCH}_{MA} = (\text{Ho} + \text{MOC}_{30}) \text{HG}$

OCH_F doesn't grant safe overfly the obstacle in missed approach:

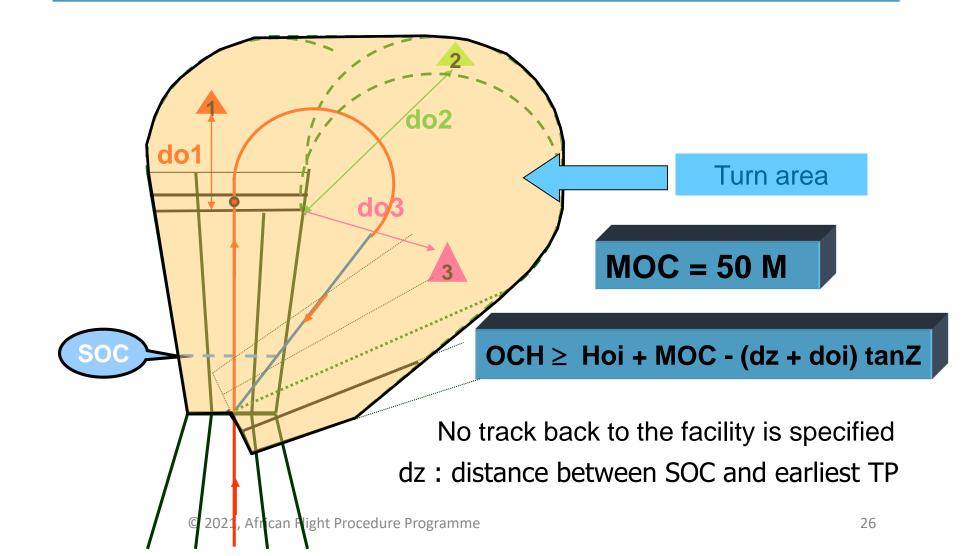
$$\Box$$
 OCH_{MA} = (Ho + MOC) - HG

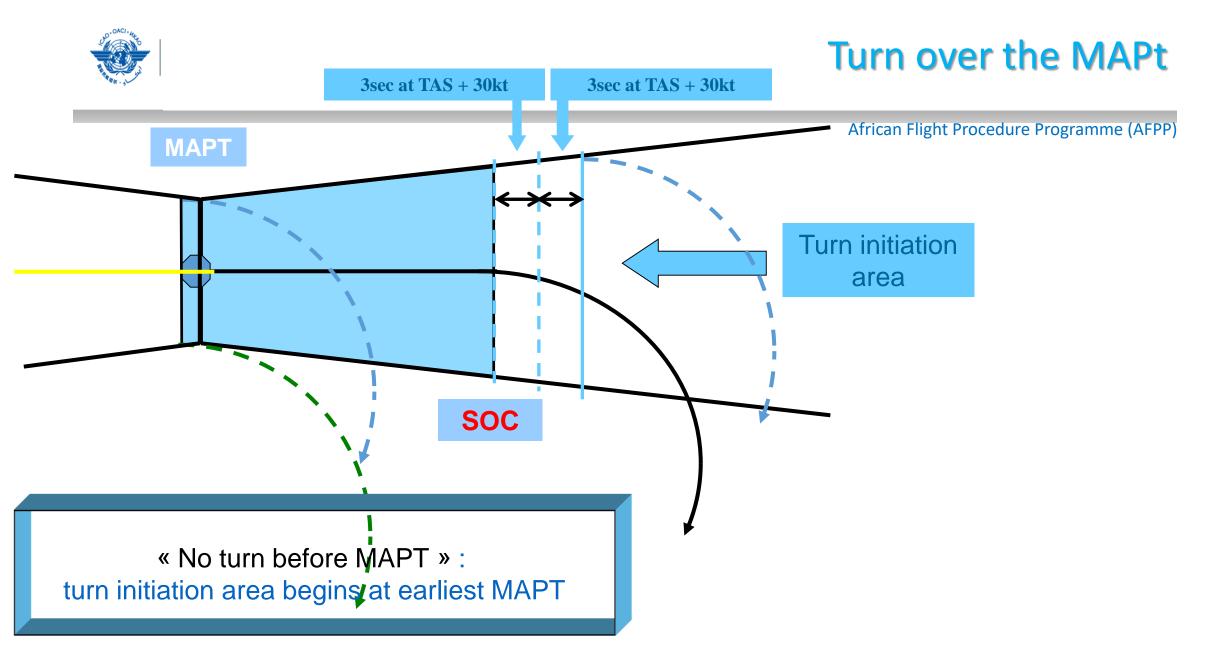
And finally:





Alt at _{earliest}TP + (Dist Obst / _{earliest}TP) tanZ ≥ Alt Obst + MOC

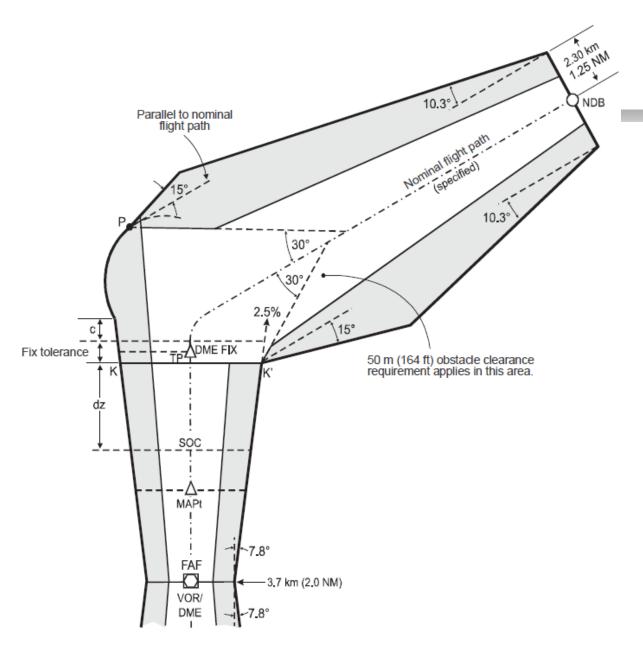






Turn over the MAPt

MAPT SOC Hoi + 50m ≤ OCH + dOi x Tan Z



Protection areas

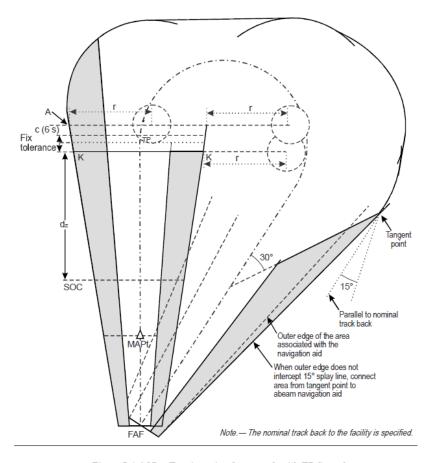


Figure I-4-6-17. Turning missed approach with TP fix and return to the facility with track back

