

Unusual Approaches to IFR Flying

Radar Approaches

_____ Radar (PAR), mainly used by the military, is one in which a controller provides highly accurate navigational guidance in azimuth and elevation to a pilot.

_____ Approach (ASR) is one in which a controller provides navigational guidance in azimuth only. It is a non-precision approach.

A No-Gyro Approach is an ASR available to a pilots that are partial panel. The pilot should make all turns at standard rate and should execute the turn immediately upon receipt of instructions. For example, "TURN RIGHT," "STOP TURN." When a surveillance or precision approach is made, the pilot will be advised after the aircraft has been turned onto final approach to make turns at half standard rate.

_____ (SDF)

The SDF provides a final approach course similar to that of the ILS localizer. It does not provide glide slope information. The SDF transmits signals within the range of 108.10 to 111.95 MHz. Identification consists of a three-letter identifier transmitted in Morse Code on the SDF frequency.

The approach techniques and procedures used in an SDF instrument approach are essentially the same as those employed in executing a standard localizer approach except the SDF course may not be aligned with the runway and the course may be wider, resulting in less precision. The SDF signal is fixed at either _____ degrees or _____ degrees as necessary to provide maximum flyability and optimum course quality.

_____ (LDA)

The LDA is of comparable use and accuracy to a localizer but is not part of a complete ILS. It usually provides a more precise approach course than the SDF. The LDA is not aligned with the runway. A very limited number of LDA approaches also incorporate a glideslope.

_____ (MLS)

The MLS provides precision navigation guidance for exact alignment and descent of aircraft on approach to a runway. It provides azimuth, elevation, and distance. Unlike an ILS, it can handle multiple aircraft at one time and bring them in on curved paths. MLS may never grow popular, however, do to the promise that GPS shows in surpassing it. Identification consists of a three-letter identifier transmitted in Morse Code that is preceded by the letter "M.