


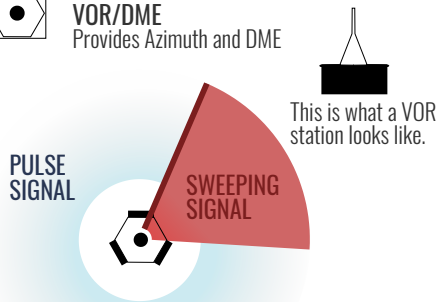


NAVAIDS

VOR

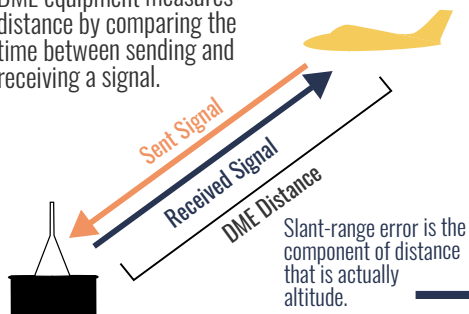
-  **VOR**
Provides azimuth information only.
-  **VORTAC**
Provides azimuth, DME and TACAN information
-  **VOR/DME**
Provides Azimuth and DME



A VOR receiver determines direction from the station (azimuth) by calculating the time difference between receiving the directional signal and the omnidirectional signal.

DME

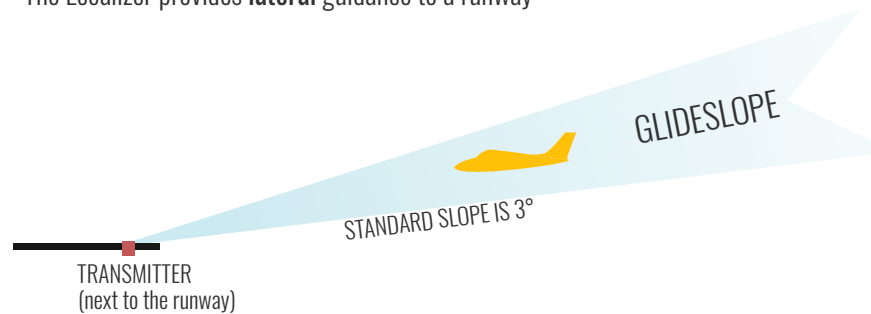
DME equipment measures distance by comparing the time between sending and receiving a signal.



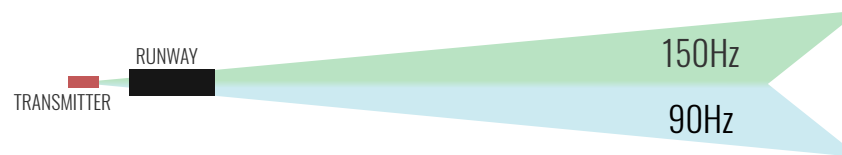
ILS - LOCALIZER AND GLIDESLOPE



The Localizer provides **lateral** guidance to a runway



The Glideslope provides **vertical** guidance to a runway



A localizer sends out two signals at different frequencies. Receivers detect the area of signal overlap and use that as the centerline of the localizer.

The glideslope works similarly, but vertically.

In the "old days" localizers simply transmitted morse code: dashes on one side and dots on the other. When on the centerline, the pilot would hear a steady tone.

When we are directly overhead the station, the DME will not read zero, but will read our altitude.

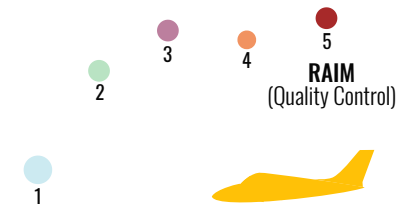
At 6,000 feet, for example, the DME will read 1 nm directly over the station.

GPS

GPS WORKS THROUGH TRILATERATION
(Measuring distance from stations to pinpoint location)



In this graphic, we are depicting circles, but remember the satellites are measuring distance in all directions — the more accurate representation is a sphere.



RAIM uses one more satellite to check the **accuracy** of the others.

ADF

AN ADF RECEIVES NDB SIGNAL

The system works by using two antennae:

Loop Antenna - Directional. Signal strength determines direction.

Sense Antenna - Non-directional. Determines whether airplane is going towards or away from the station.

