



**Air Navigation Order (ANO)
For
Units of Measurement
to be used in
Air and Ground Operations**

ANO (UM) A.1

**FIRST EDITION
MAY 2009**

**CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
BANGLADESH**

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS AND CORRIGENDA

Amendments and Corrigenda to ANO (UM) A.1 are issued by the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh. The space below is provided to keep records of such amendments. The amendment number and effective date are printed on each revised (replacement) or additional page(s).

Amendment			
No.	Date applicable	Date entered	Entered by

Corrigenda			
No.	Date applicable	Date entered	Entered by

FOREWORDS

1. Article 28 (Air navigation facilities and standard systems) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation requires each Contracting State to provide, in its territory, airports, radio services, meteorological services and other air navigation services to facilitate international air navigation, in accordance with the standards and recommended practices established from time to time, pursuant to this Convention.
2. Under article 37 (Adoption of international Standards and Procedures) of the Convention, each Contracting State undertakes to collaborate in securing the highest practicable degree of uniformity in regulations, standards, procedures, and organization in relation to aircraft, personnel, airways and auxiliary services in all matters in which such uniformity will facilitate and improve air navigation.
3. To this end, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopts and amends from time to time, as may be necessary, international standards and recommended practices and procedures dealing with units of measurements to be used in air and ground operations in ICAO Annex 5.
4. In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 4 of the Civil Aviation Rules 1984 and to give effect to Rule 103 and 104, the Chairman of Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh is pleased to issue the following Air Navigation Orders relating to units of measurements in order to give effect to the Convention.
5. ANO (UM) A.1 contains the national Standards and Recommendations for units of measurement to be used in air and ground operations in Bangladesh and is applicable to all concerned air navigation service providers.
6. This order shall have immediate effect.

Date : 10 May 2009



(Air Cdre. Sakeb Iqbal Khan Majlis, ndu, psc)

Chairman

Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh

COMPONENT PARTS

ANO (UM) A.1 is made up of the following component parts. These parts comprise the ANO (UM) A.1 proper.

- (a) Standards and Recommendations as defined below:

Standard: Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary for the safety or regularity of air navigation and to which concerned operators (aerodrome operator and/or aeronautical service provider) will conform; in the event of impossibility of compliance, notification to the Chairman, Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh is compulsory.

Recommendation: Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as desirable in the interest of safety, regularity or efficiency of air navigation, and to which concerned operators (aerodrome operator and/or aeronautical service provider) will endeavour to conform.

- (b) **Notes** included in the text, where appropriate, to give factual information or references bearing on the Standards or Recommendations in question, but not constituting part of the Standards or Recommendations.
- (c) **Definitions** of terms used in the Standards and Recommendations which are not self-explanatory in that they do not have accepted dictionary meanings. A definition does not have independent status but is an essential part of each Standard and Recommendation in which the term is used, since a change in the meaning of the term would affect the specification.
- (d) **Tables and Figures** which add to or illustrate a Standard or Recommendation and which are referred to therein, form part of the associated Standard or Recommendation and have the same status.

EDITORIAL PRACTICES

- (a) The following practice is adhered to in order to indicate at a glance the status of each statement:

Standards are printed in light face roman;

Recommendations are printed in light face italics, the status being indicated by the prefix Recommendation; and

Notes are printed in light face italics, the status being indicated by the prefix Note.

- (b) The following editorial practice is followed in the writing of specifications:

for **Standards** the operative verb “shall” is used; and

for **Recommendations** the operative verb “should” is used.

- (c) Any reference to a portion of this document, which is identified by a number and/or title, includes all subdivisions of that portion.

REFERENCES

1. Information on SI Units and guidance material on Units of Measurement can be found in the *Annex 5* to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
2. Guidance material on Human Factors principles can be found in the *Human Factors Training Manual* (Doc 9683) and *Circular 249* (Human Factors Digest No. 11 – Human Factors in CNS/ATM Systems).

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

When the following terms are used in this Manual concerning the units of measurement to be used in all aspects of international civil aviation air and ground operations, they have the following meanings:

Ampere (A). The ampere is that constant electric current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section, and placed 1 metre apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per metre of length.

Becquerel (Bq). The activity of a radionuclide having one spontaneous nuclear transition per second.

Candela (cd). The luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of $1/600\,000$ square metre of black body at the temperature of freezing platinum under a pressure of 101 325 newtons per square metre.

Celsius temperature ($t^{\circ}\text{C}$). The Celsius temperature is equal to the difference $t^{\circ}\text{C} = T - T_0$ between two thermodynamic temperatures T and T_0 where T_0 equals 273.15 kelvin.

Coulomb (C). The quantity of electricity transported in 1 second by a current of 1 ampere.

Degree Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$). The special name for the unit kelvin for use in stating values of Celsius temperature.

Farad (F). The capacitance of a capacitor between the plates of which there appears a difference of potential of 1 volt when it is charged by a quantity of electricity equal to 1 coulomb.

Foot (ft). The length equal to 0.304 8 metre exactly.

Gray (Gy). The energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a mass of matter corresponding to 1 joule per kilogram.

Henry (H). The inductance of a closed circuit in which an electromotive force of 1 volt is produced when the electric current in the circuit varies uniformly at a rate of 1 ampere per second.

Hertz (Hz). The frequency of a periodic phenomenon of which the period is 1 second.

Human performance. Human capabilities and limitations which have an impact on the safety and efficiency of aeronautical operations.

Joule (J). The work done when the point of application of a force of 1 newton is displaced a distance of 1 metre in the direction of the force.

Kelvin (K). A unit of thermodynamic temperature which is the fraction $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

Kilogram (kg). The unit of mass equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

Knot (kt). The speed equal to 1 nautical mile per hour.

Litre (L). A unit of volume restricted to the measurement of liquids and gases which is equal to 1 cubic decimetre.

Lumen (lm). The luminous flux emitted in a solid angle of 1 steradian by a point source having a uniform intensity of 1 candela.

Lux (lx). The illuminance produced by a luminous flux of 1 lumen uniformly distributed over a surface of 1 square metre.

Metre (m). The distance travelled by light in a vacuum during $1/299\,792\,458$ of a second.

Mole (mol). The amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12.

Nautical mile (NM). The length equal to 1 852 metres exactly.

Newton (N). The force which when applied to a body having a mass of 1 kilogram gives it an acceleration of 1 metre per second squared.

Ohm (Ω). The electric resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant difference of potential of 1 volt, applied between these two points, produces in this conductor a current of 1 ampere, this conductor not being the source of any electromotive force.

Pascal (Pa). The pressure or stress of 1 newton per square metre.

Radian (rad). The plane angle between two radii of a circle which cut off on the circumference an arc equal in length to the radius.

Second (s). The duration of $9\,192\,631\,770$ periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom.

Siemens (S). The electric conductance of a conductor in which a current of 1 ampere is produced by an electric potential difference of 1 volt.

Sievert (Sv). The unit of radiation dose equivalent corresponding to 1 joule per kilogram.

Steradian (sr). The solid angle which, having its vertex in the centre of a sphere, cuts off an area of the surface of the sphere equal to that of a square with sides of length equal to the radius of the sphere.

Tesla (T). The magnetic flux density given by a magnetic flux of 1 weber per square metre.

Tonne (t). The mass equal to 1 000 kilograms.

Volt (V). The unit of electric potential difference and electromotive force which is the difference of electric potential between two points of a conductor carrying a constant current of 1 ampere, when the power dissipated between these points is equal to 1 watt.

Watt (W). The power which gives rise to the production of energy at the rate of 1 joule per second.

Weber (Wb). The magnetic flux which, linking a circuit of one turn, produces in it an electromotive force of 1 volt as it is reduced to zero at a uniform rate in 1 second.

CHAPTER 2

APPLICABILITY

2.1 Applicability

The Standards and Recommendations contained in this ANO (UM) A.1 shall be applicable to all aspects of civil aviation air and ground operations in Bangladesh.

CHAPTER 3

STANDARD APPLICATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

3.1 SI Units

3.1.1 The International System of Units (SI) developed and maintained by the General Conference of Weights and Measures (CGPM) shall, subject to the provisions of 3.2 and 3.3, be used as the standard system of units of measurement for all aspects of national and international civil aviation air and ground operations.

3.1.2 Prefixes

The prefixes and symbols listed in Table 3-1 shall be used to form names and symbols of the decimal multiples and sub-multiples of SI units.

Table 3-1. SI unit prefixes

<i>Multiplication Factor</i>			<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
1 000 000 000 000 000 000	=	10^{18}	exa	E
1 000 000 000 000 000	=	10^{15}	peta	P
1 000 000 000 000	=	10^{12}	tera	T
1 000 000 000	=	10^9	giga	G
1 000 000	=	10^6	mega	M
1 000	=	10^3	kilo	k
100	=	10^2	hecto	h
10	=	10^1	deca	da
0.1	=	10^{-1}	deci	d
0.01	=	10^{-2}	centi	c
0.001	=	10^{-3}	milli	m
0.000 001	=	10^{-6}	micro	μ
0.000 000 001	=	10^{-9}	nano	n
0.000 000 000 001	=	10^{-12}	pico	p
0.000 000 000 000 001	=	10^{-15}	femto	f
0.000 000 000 000 000 001	=	10^{-18}	atto	a

3.2 Non-SI Units

3.2.1 Non-SI units for permanent use with the SI

The non-SI units listed in Table 3-2 shall be used either in lieu of, or in addition to, SI units as primary units of measurement but only as specified in Table 3-4.

Table 3-2. Non-SI units for use with the SI

<i>Specific quantities in Table 3-4 related to</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition (in terms of SI units)</i>
mass	tonne	t	1 t = 10 ³ kg
plane angle	degree	°	1° = (π/180) rad
	minute	'	1' = (1/60)° = (π/10 800) rad
	second	"	1" = (1/60)' = (π/648 000) rad
temperature	degree Celsius	°C	1 unit °C = 1 unit K
time	minute	min	1 min = 60 s
	hour	h	1 h = 60 min = 3 600 s
	day	d	1 d = 24 h = 86 400 s
	week, month, year	-	
volume	litre	L	1 L = 1 dm ³ = 10 ⁻³ m ³

3.2.2 Non-SI alternative permitted for temporary use with SI

The non-SI units listed in Table 3-3 shall be permitted for temporary use as alternate units of measurement but only for those specific quantities listed in Table 3-4.

Table 3-3. Non-SI alternative units permitted for temporary use with the SI

<i>Specific quantities in Table 3-4 related to</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition (in terms of SI units)</i>
distance (long)	nautical mile	NM	1 NM = 1 852 m
distance (vertical)*	foot	ft	1 ft = 0.304 8 m
speed	knot	kt	1 kt = 0.514 444 m/s

* altitude, elevation, height, vertical speed

3.3 Application of specific units

3.3.1 The application of units of measurement for certain quantities used in civil aviation air and ground operations shall be in accordance with Table 3-4.

3.3.2 **Recommendation.** Means and provisions for design, procedures and training should be established for operations in environments involving the use of standard and non-SI alternatives of specific units of measurement, or the transition between environments using different units, with due consideration to human performance.

Table 3-4. Standard application of specific units of measurement

Ref. No. and Quantity	Primary unit (symbol)	Non-SI alternative unit (symbol)
1. Direction/Space/Time		
1.1. altitude	m	ft
1.2. area	m ²	
1.3. distance (long)* ^A	km	NM
1.4. distance (short)	m	
1.5. elevation	m	ft
1.6. endurance	h min	
1.7. height	m	ft
1.8. latitude	° ' "	
1.9. length	m	
1.10. longitude	° ' "	
1.11. plane angle (when required decimal subdivisions of the degree shall be used)	°	
1.12. runway length	m	
1.13. runway visible range	m	
1.14. tank capacities (aircraft)* ^B	L	
1.15. time	s min h d week month year	
1.16. visibility* ^C	km	
1.17. volume	m ³	
1.18. wind direction (wind directions other than for a landing or take-off shall be expressed in degrees true; for landing and take-off wind directions shall be expressed in degrees magnetic)	°	
2. Mass-related		
2.1. air density	kg/m ³	
2.2. area density	kg/m ²	
2.3. cargo capacity	kg	
2.4. cargo density	kg/m ³	
2.5. density (mass density)	kg/m ³	
2.6. fuel capacity (gravimetric)	kg	
2.7. gas density	kg/m ³	
2.8. gross mass or payload	kg t	
2.9. hoisting provisions	kg	

Ref. No. and Quantity	Primary unit (symbol)	Non-SI alternative unit (symbol)
2.10. linear density	kg/m	
2.11. liquid density	kg/m ³	
2.12. mass	kg	
2.13. moment of inertia	kg · m ²	
2.14. moment of momentum	kg · m ² /s	
2.15. momentum	kg · m/s	
3. Force-related		
3.1. air pressure (general)	kPa	
3.2. altimeter setting	hPa	
3.3. atmospheric pressure	hPa	
3.4. bending moment	kN · m	
3.5. force	N	
3.6. fuel supply pressure	kPa	
3.7. hydraulic pressure	kPa	
3.8. modulus of elasticity	MPa	
3.9. pressure	kPa	
3.10. stress	MPa	
3.11. surface tension	mN/m	
3.12. thrust	kN	
3.13. torque	N · m	
3.14. vacuum	Pa	
4. Mechanics		
4.1. airspeed* ^D	km/h	kt
4.2. angular acceleration	rad/s ²	
4.3. angular velocity	rad/s	
4.4. energy or work	J	
4.5. equivalent shaft power	kW	
4.6. frequency	Hz	
4.7. ground speed	km/h	kt
4.8. impact	J/m ²	
4.9. kinetic energy absorbed by brakes	MJ	
4.10. linear acceleration	m/s ²	
4.11. power	kW	
4.12. rate of trim	°/s	
4.13. shaft power	kW	
4.14. velocity	m/s	
4.15. vertical speed	m/s	ft/min
4.16. wind speed	km/h	kt
5. Flow		
5.1. engine airflow	kg/s	
5.2. engine waterflow	kg/h	

Ref. No. and Quantity	Primary unit (symbol)	Non-SI alternative unit (symbol)
5.3. fuel consumption (specific)		
piston engines	kg/(kW · h)	
turbo-shaft engines	kg/(kW · h)	
jet engines	kg/(kN · h)	
5.4. fuel flow	kg/h	
5.5. fuel tank filling rate (gravimetric)	kg/min	
5.6. gas flow	kg/s	
5.7. liquid flow (gravimetric)	g/s	
5.8. liquid flow (volumetric)	L/s	
5.9. mass flow	kg/s	
5.10. oil consumption		
gas turbine	kg/h	
piston engines (specific)	g/(kW · h)	
5.11. oil flow	g/s	
5.12. pump capacity	L/min	
5.13. ventilation airflow	m ³ /min	
5.14. viscosity (dynamic)	Pa · s	
5.15. viscosity (kinematic)	m ² /s	
6. <i>Thermodynamics</i>		
6.1. coefficient of heat transfer	W/(m ² · K)	
6.2. heat flow per unit area	J/m ²	
6.3. heat flow rate	W	
6.4. humidity (absolute)	g/kg	
6.5. coefficient of linear expansion	°C ⁻¹	
6.6. quantity of heat	J	
6.7. temperature	°C	
7. <i>Electricity and magnetism</i>		
7.1. capacitance	F	
7.2. conductance	S	
7.3. conductivity	S/m	
7.4. current density	A/m ²	
7.5. electric current	A	
7.6. electric field strength	C/m ²	
7.7. electric potential	V	
7.8. electromotive force	V	
7.9. magnetic field strength	A/m	
7.10. magnetic flux	Wb	
7.11. magnetic flux density	T	
7.12. power	W	
7.13. quantity of electricity	C	
7.14. resistance	Ω	

Ref. No. and Quantity	Primary unit (symbol)	Non-SI alternative unit (symbol)
8. <i>Light and related electromagnetic radiations</i>		
8.1. illuminance	lx	
8.2. luminance	cd/m ²	
8.3. luminous exitance	lm/m ²	
8.4. luminous flux	lm	
8.5. luminous intensity	cd	
8.6. quantity of light	lm · s	
8.7. radiation energy	J	
8.8. wavelength	m	
9. <i>Acoustics</i>		
9.1. frequency	Hz	
9.2. mass density	kg/m ³	
9.3. noise level	dB	
9.4. period, periodic time	s	
9.5. sound intensity	W/m ²	
9.6. sound power	W	
9.7. sound pressure	Pa	
9.8. sound level* ^E	dB	
9.9. static pressure (instantaneous)	Pa	
9.10. velocity of sound	m/s	
9.11. volume velocity (instantaneous)	m ³ /s	
9.12. wavelength	m	
10. <i>Nuclear physics and ionizing radiation</i>		
10.1. absorbed dose	Gy	
10.2. absorbed dose rate	Gy/s	
10.3. activity of radionuclides	Bq	
10.4. dose equivalent	Sv	
10.5. radiation exposure	C/kg	
10.6. exposure rate	C/kg · s	

*A *As used in navigation, generally in excess of 4 000 m.*

*B *Such as aircraft fuel, hydraulic fluids, water, oil and high pressure oxygen vessels.*

*C *Visibility of less than 5 km may be given in m.*

*D *Airspeed is sometimes reported in flight operations in terms of the ratio MACH number.*

*E *The decibel (dB) is a ratio which may be used as a unit for expressing sound pressure level and sound power level. when used, the reference level must be specified.*

CHAPTER 4

TERMINATION OF USE OF NON-SI ALTERNATE UNITS

4.1 The use in international civil aviation operations of the alternative non-SI units listed in Table 3-3 shall be terminated on the dates listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Termination dates for non-SI alternative units

<u>Non-SI alternative unit</u>	<u>Termination date</u>
Knot Nautical mile	not established
Foot	not established