CPL Syllabus PELR 7.4 CPL AERONAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE

The applicant is required to exhibit a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter that aligns with the privileges associated with holding a Commercial Pilot License, as well as the specific category of aircraft to be listed on the license. This knowledge must cover, at least, the following key subject areas:

A) Air Law

- Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal Regulations and Technical Standards.
- Pilot licensing & Medical certification.
- Commercial aviation and Operating Flight Rules.
- Conveyance of dangerous goods.
- Airspace and Air traffic services.
- CAAN AIP
 - 1. Enroute
 - General
 - Clasification of Airspace
 - Altimeter Setting Procedures
 - 2. Aerodromes

B) Aircraft General Knowledge

Principles of operation and functioning of engines, systems and instruments.
 systems including; Landing gear,

Hydraulics, De-ice and anti-ice systems,

Air driven system & Fuel system

- SUBSONIC AERODYNAMICS

- 1. Laws and definations
- 2. Airspeeds
- 3. Lift & Drag
- 4. Thrust
- 5. Ground effects
- 6. Flying Controls
- 7. Lift augumentation
- 8. Stalling
- 9. Forces acting on aeroplane
- 10. Stability

C) Flight Performance, Planning and Loading

- AIRSPEED TERMINOLOGY AND SYMBOLS (VA, VNO, VNE, VX, VY, VS, VSO, VFO, VFE, VLO, VLE, VMO, VS1g, VSR, VSR0, VSR1)
- METEOROLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY
 (ISA, OAT, IOAT, TAT, SAT, QNH, QFE, QNE)
- AERODROME TERMINOLOGY
 (TORA, TODA, TODR, LDA , LDR, TORR)
- Mass & Balance
- Effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft handling, flight characteristics and Performance
- Use and practical application of Performance data
- Pre-flight and Enroute flight planning

D) Human Performance

- Human factors in aviation
- Flight Safety Concepts
- Basic of flight physiology
- Human Information Processing
- Human error and Decision making
- Incident & accident statistics

E) Meteorology

- The Atmosphere Composition
- Wind:Definition and measurement,

Primary cause of wind, General Circulation, Turbulence, Variation in winds with height, Local Winds, Jet Streams, Standing waves

- Thermodynamics:Humidity, Change of State of aggregation,Adiabatic process,
- **Clouds and fog**: Cloud formation and description, Fog, Mist, Haze.

- Precipitation:

Development of precipitation, Types of precipitation

– Air Masses and Fronts:

Type of Air masses, Fronts

Pressure Systems:

Location of principle pressure areas, Anticyclones, Non-Frontal Depressions Tropical Revolving Storm.

- Flight Hazards:

Icing, Turbulence, Thunderstorms,Low and high level inversion,Hazards in mountainous area Visibility reducing phenomena

- Meteorological Services, report and forecasts
- Climates & Basic meteorological phenomena in Nepal

F) Navigation

- Air navigation, including the use of aeronautical charts, instruments and navigation aids
- An understanding of the principles and characteristics of appropriate navigation systems
- Principles & Operation of airborne equipment.(ADF, VOR, DME, ILS)

G) Operational Procedures

- Use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM
- Minimum Equipment List (MEL)/ (MMEL)
- de-icing / anti-icing
- Bird strike risk and avoidance
- Transportation of dangerous goods by air
- Decompression of pressurized system
- Windshear and microburst
- Wake turbulence
- Emergency and precautionary landings
- Hydroplanning & Contaminated runway

H) Principles of Flight

- Basic Laws, Definitions, Terminology
- Changes in AOA
- Lift and drag
- Manoeuvres
- Performance considerations
- The ground effect
- The boundary layer
- Propellers
- Flight Mechanics
- Control & Stability
- limitations

I) Radiotelephony

- Communication procedures and phraseology as applied to VFR operations
- Action required incase of communication failure
- Air traffic services abbreviations
- Distress and urgency procedures
- Transmission technique: Standard words and phraseology