



VICTORIA FLYING CLUB

## Contact Information

- Stephan Heinemann
- SMS: +1 (250) 891-5446
- Email: [stephan.heinemann@hotmail.com](mailto:stephan.heinemann@hotmail.com)
- Bookings, Questions



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# Instrument Flying

- Review Instruments and Human Limitations
- Definition and Motivation
- *Basic Instrument Flying*
- **Full Panel, Partial Panel, Unusual Attitudes**
- *Basic Radio* and **Satellite Navigation**
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing



# Review Human Limitations

- How do visual, vestibular and kinesthetic senses provides us with cues for orientation?
- Explain the mnemonic IMSAFE and how individual components affect our flying performance?
- How does hypoxia affect our flying performance and what can be contributing factors?



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# Definition and Motivation



- Flying by **reference to instruments *only***
- Human **senses** are prone to **miss-interpretation**
- Instrument flying overcomes human limitations
- Essential skill for higher ratings and flight in IMC





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# Basic Analog Instruments



- **Control** Instruments – Pilot Input (Attitude & Power)
- **Performance** Instruments – Aircraft Response
- *Attitude plus Power equals Performance*
- **Navigation** Instruments – Lateral and Vertical



The image shows a Garmin GNS 430W GPS/NAV display with a blue background. The display is divided into several sections:

- Top Section:** Displays frequency information. On the left, NAV1 117.20 and NAV2 116.80. In the center, KORS, ROL, AP, PIT, and ALTS. On the right, DTS 39.6 NM, BRC 019°, 122.975, 128.300 COM1, 127.800, and 127.900 COM2.
- Left Section:** A vertical scale for altitude, ranging from 850 to 1000 feet. The current altitude is 7049 feet. Below this is a small map showing the aircraft's position relative to KNO, KCLM, and LIGIV, with a 10 NM scale.
- Center Section:** A large heading scale from 0 to 360 degrees. The current heading is 012°. Below the scale is a heading indicator showing the aircraft's heading relative to the heading scale.
- Right Section:** A vertical scale for altitude, ranging from 2400 to 3000 feet. The current altitude is 2640 feet. Below this is a small map showing the aircraft's position relative to KNO, KCLM, and LIGIV, with a 10 NM scale.
- Bottom Section:** A horizontal scale for altitude, ranging from 2400 to 3000 feet. The current altitude is 2640 feet. Below this is a small map showing the aircraft's position relative to KNO, KCLM, and LIGIV, with a 10 NM scale.





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# Radial Scan

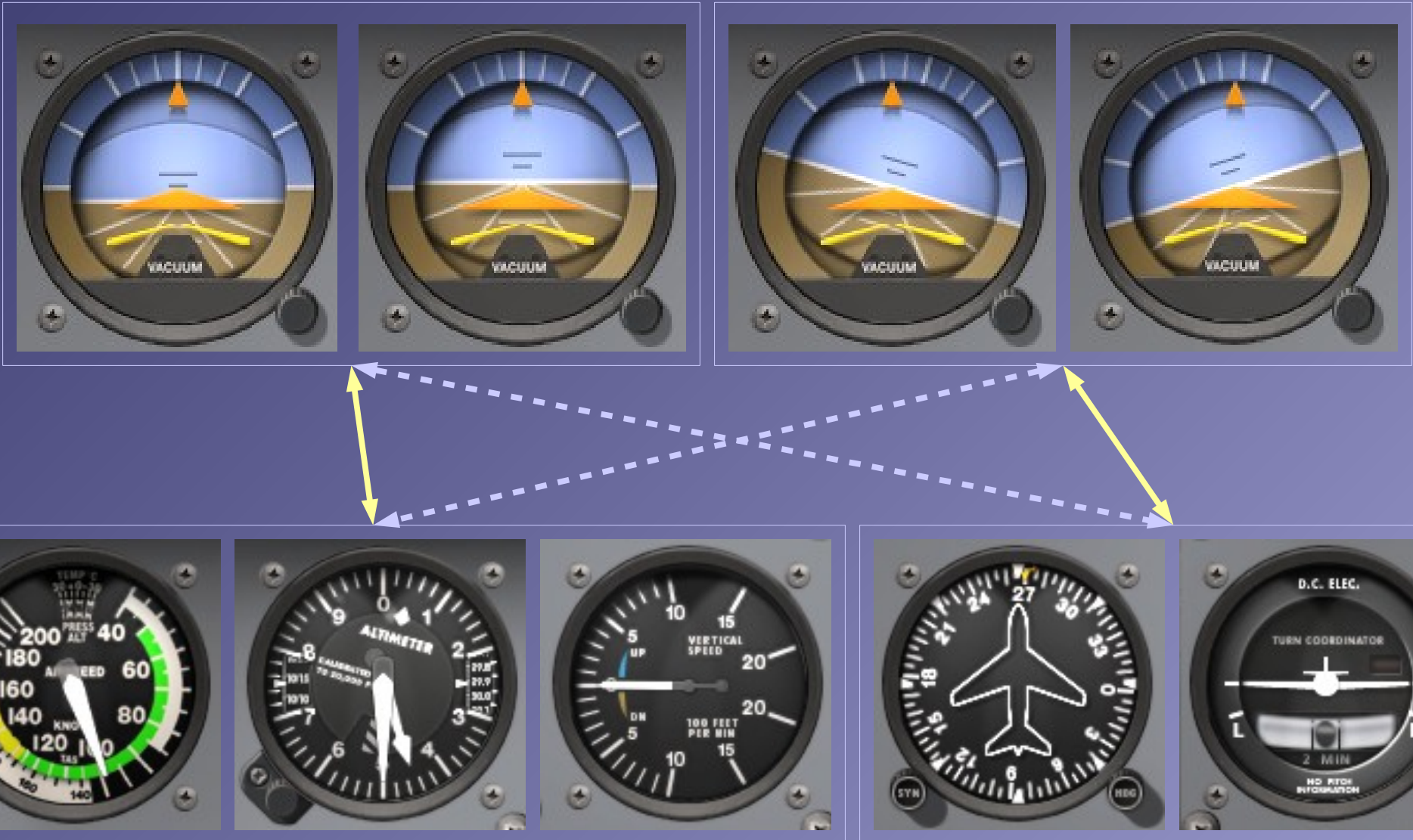


- Adjust **attitude** and **power** for *estimated performance*
- Scan **performance** instruments for actual response
- Re-adjust and **trim controls**, and *scan systematically*



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# Attitudes and Movements





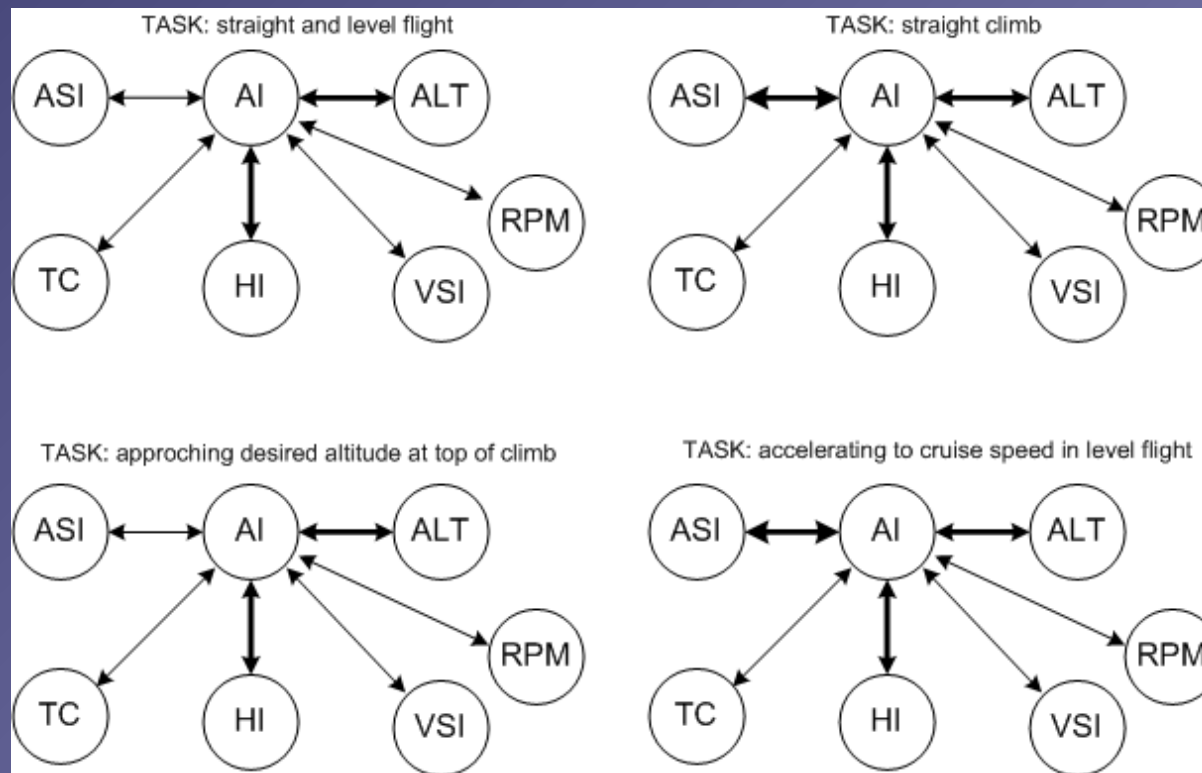


# Review Instruments

- Which are the standard instruments that are driven by gyroscopes and how do gyroscopic instruments they operate?
- What errors can be expected with gyroscopic instruments and how do they occur?
- Which are the standard instruments that rely on air pressure and how do they operate?
- What errors can be expected with pressure instruments and how do they occur?



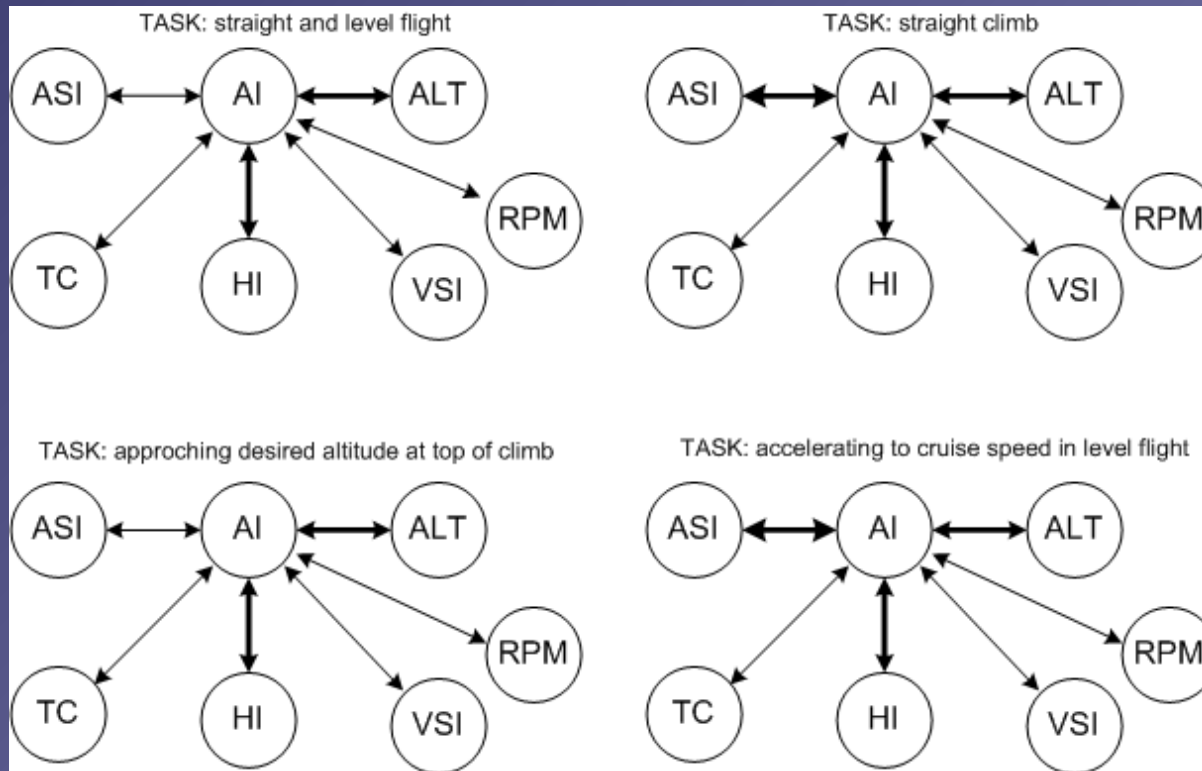
# Selective Radial Scan – Definition



- Each maneuver requires *particular* **performance**
- **Scanning** pattern should **prioritize** *accordingly*
- Selective scan should *not* lead to fixation



# Selective Radial Scan – Method

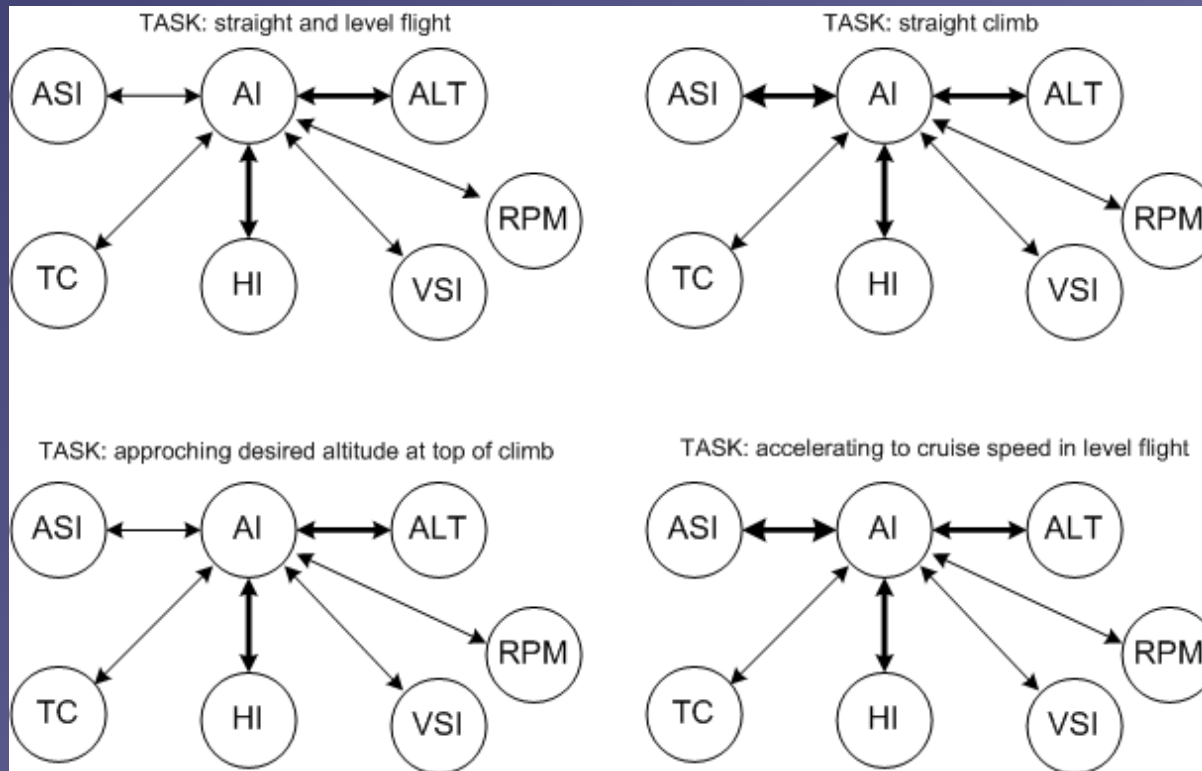


- What **information** do I need?
- Which **instruments** give me the needed information?
- Is the information **reliable**?





# Selective Radial Scan – Method



- Which instruments need to remain **constant**?
- Which instruments need to **change** and at what **rate**?
- Which instrument **lag** can be expected?



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# Straight and Level Flight



- *Attitude plus Power equals Performance*
- Remember the **power curve** for adjustments
- Scan **altimeter** and **heading** indicator *more frequently*



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# Climbing and Descending



- Climbing – **attitude**, **power**, trim (APT)
- Descending – **power**, **attitude**, trim (PAT)
- Scan **airspeed** and **heading** indicator *more frequently*





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# Leveling Off



- Scan **altimeter** and **heading** indicator *more frequently* when approaching desired altitude
- Increase **airspeed** indicator scan during transition to straight and level flight



# Turns



- Perform standard – **rate one** – turns at **3 °/s**
- Establish and adjust bank angle at ***IAS / 10 + 7***
- Lead the desired heading using ***half bank angle***





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# Safety Considerations



- Check **airspace clear** with instructor before maneuvers
- Particularly ensure clear during instrument **turns**
- Student: *“All clear left (right)?”*
- Instructor: *“All clear left (right)!”*





## Full Panel – Summary / Quiz

- What instrument *directly* indicates an immediate attitude change?
- How do the altimeter and airspeed indicators *indirectly* indicate nose-up / down attitude changes? Why do these instruments not serve as primary indicators for attitude changes?
- How does apparent precession affect the heading indicator and how it has to be corrected?



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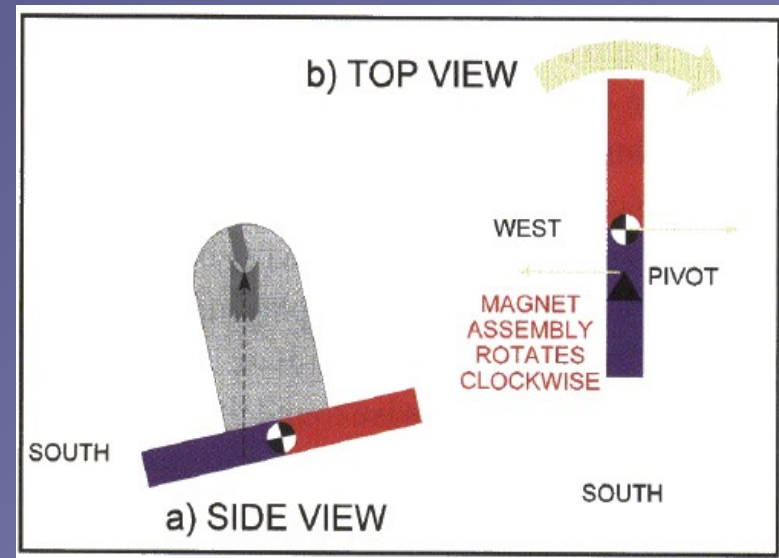
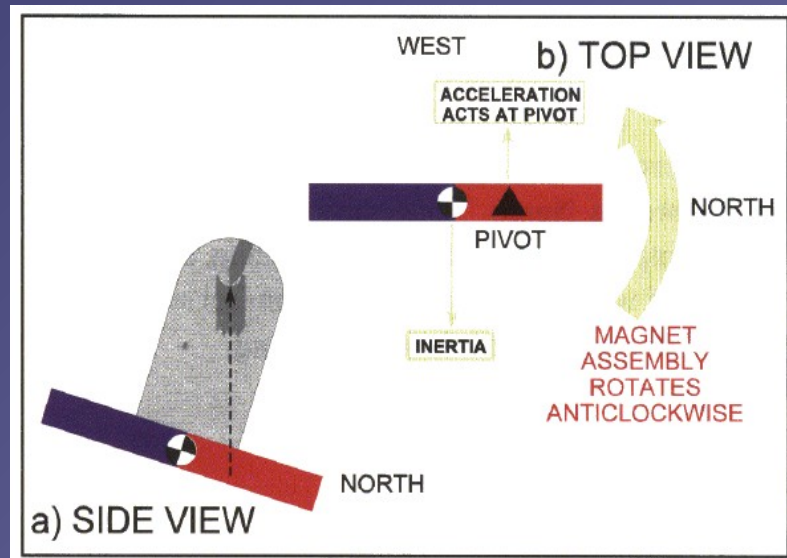
## Partial Panel



- **Attitude** and **heading** indicator *not available*
- *Indirect* attitude and more attention to **TC** / **TBI** and **MC**
- Focus on **timing** in turns due to **magnetic dip** errors



# Magnetic Dip

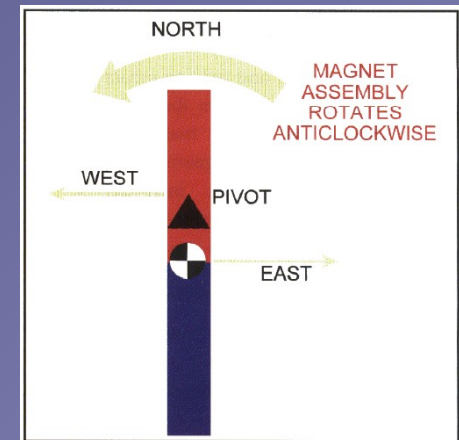
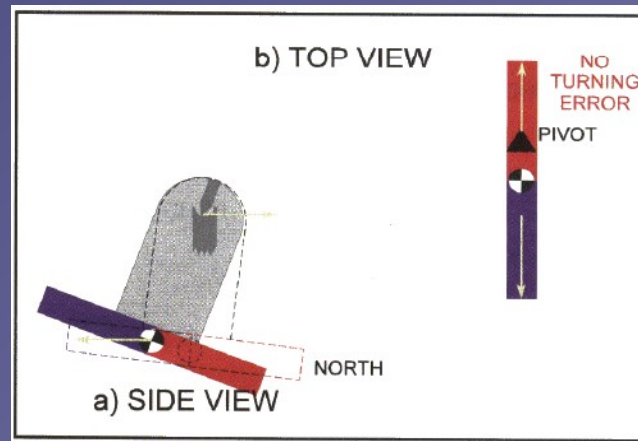
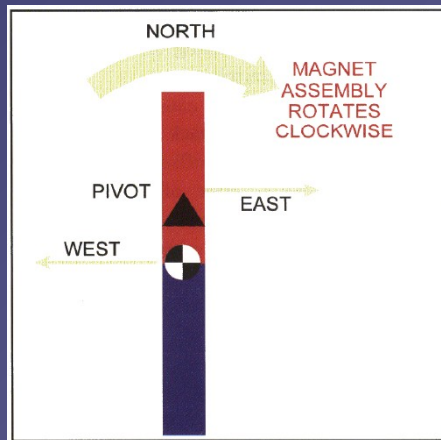


- Magnetic dip is the reason for dip errors (acceleration / deceleration, turning)
- Magnetic dip shifts the **pivot** point away from the magnet's **center of gravity**





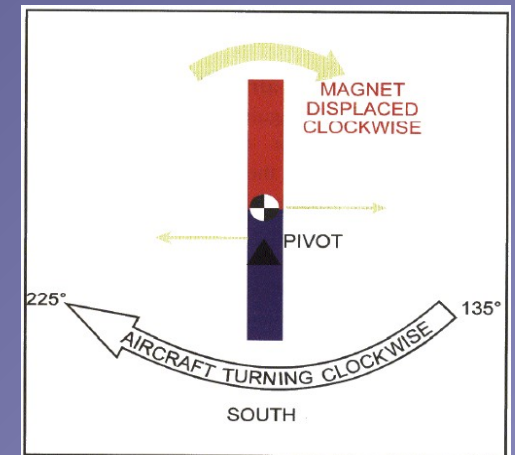
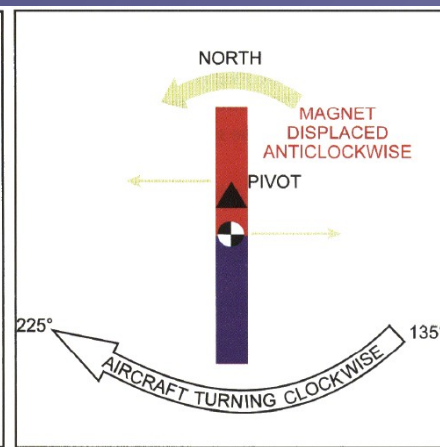
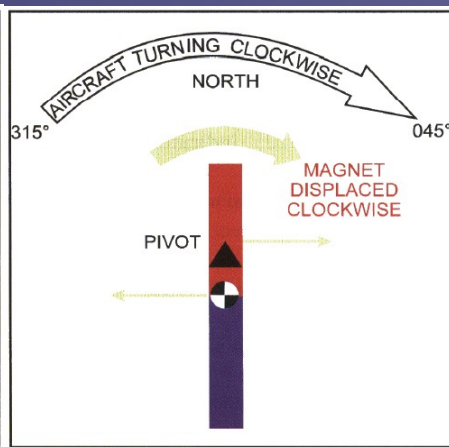
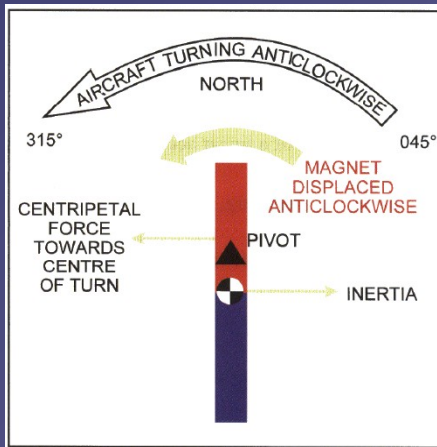
# Acceleration/Deceleration Errors



- **Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)**
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- *More* pronounced on easterly / westerly headings
- *Less* pronounced on northerly / southerly headings



# Turning Errors



- **Undershoot North Overshoot South (UNOS)**
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- *More* pronounced on northerly and southerly turns
- *Less* pronounced on easterly and westerly turns



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# Partial Panel – Straight and Level



- Maintain **coordinated** and **straight** with **TC** and crosscheck **MC** *occasionally*
- Scan **altimeter** and **VSI** *more frequently* (level)



*Straight Climb / Descent*

- Maintain **coordinated** and **straight** with **TC**
- Scan **airspeed** indicator *more frequently* (stable)





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## Partial Panel – Leveling Off



- Maintain **coordinated** and **straight** with **TC**
- Scan **altimeter** *more frequently* (desired altitude)
- Increase **airspeed** indicator scan during transition



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## Partial Panel – Turns



- Scan **altimeter** and **airspeed** indicator *more frequently*
- Timed rate one turns – **3 °/s**
- **360° → 120s, 180° → 60s, 90° → 30s, 45° → 15s**



## Partial Panel – Summary Quiz

- What instruments are not available in a partial panel and what type of error might be the cause?
- During a turn from south to east you notice what type of magnetic compass error and why?
- Mentally perform a straight climb with partial panel and describe all observations and required actions.
- Mentally perform a 90° coordinated rate one turn with partial panel and describe all observations and required actions.





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# Unusual Attitudes Recovery



- Nose-Up Attitude
  - Full Power
  - Forward Pressure
  - Wings Level

- Nose-Down Attitude
  - Power Idle
  - Wings Level
  - Back Pressure



# Unusual Attitudes – Summary Quiz

- Which instruments should be disregarded during the recovery from unusual attitudes and why?
- Mentally determine and perform a recovery from an unusual nose-up attitude and state all observations and required actions.
- Mentally determine and perform a recovery from an unusual nose-down attitude and state all observations and required actions.



# Review NDB Radio Navigation

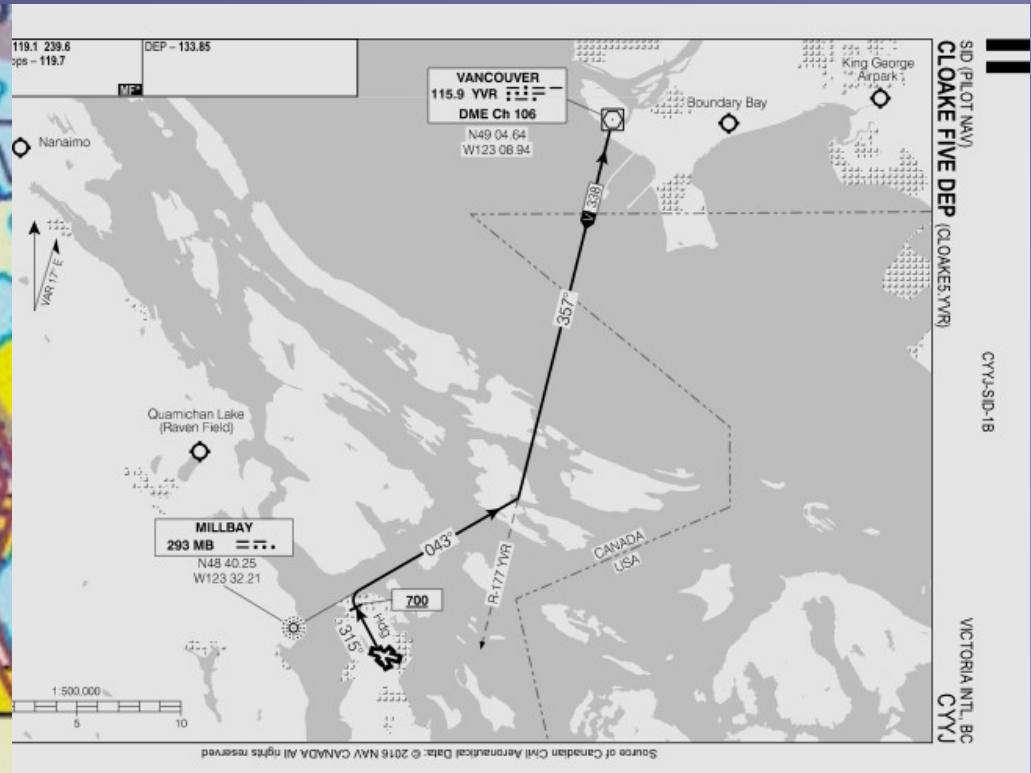
- How do Non-directional Radio Beacons (NDBs) support en-route navigation?
- How do we determine whether or not a NDB station is serviceable?
- What errors can be expected when using NDBs?





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# Motivation



- Navigational Support / Backup and Procedures
- *Homing, Tracking, Intercepts, SIDs, STARs*



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# Using the NDB Overview

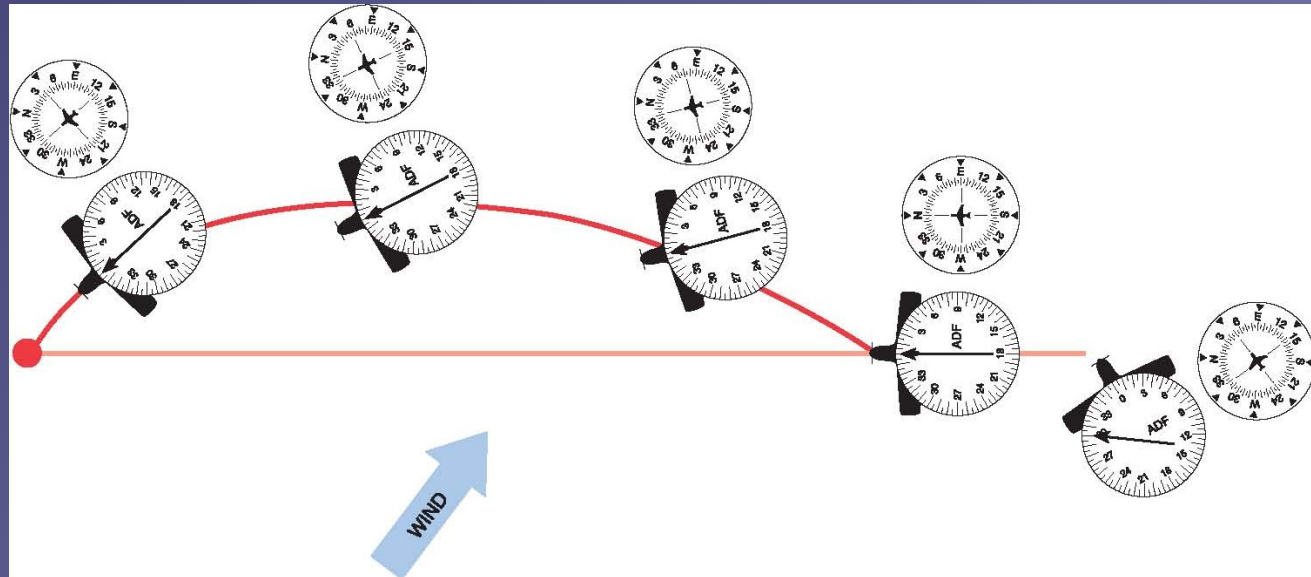


- **190** to **1750 kHz** – LF/MF *non* line-of-sight propagation
- Sensitive to aircraft position and heading
- Indicates **relative bearing** on the *fixed card* ADF
- **Tune** in frequency and **Identify** station **morse code**
- **Check** relative bearing to (BTS) or from (BFS) the station



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# NDB Homing



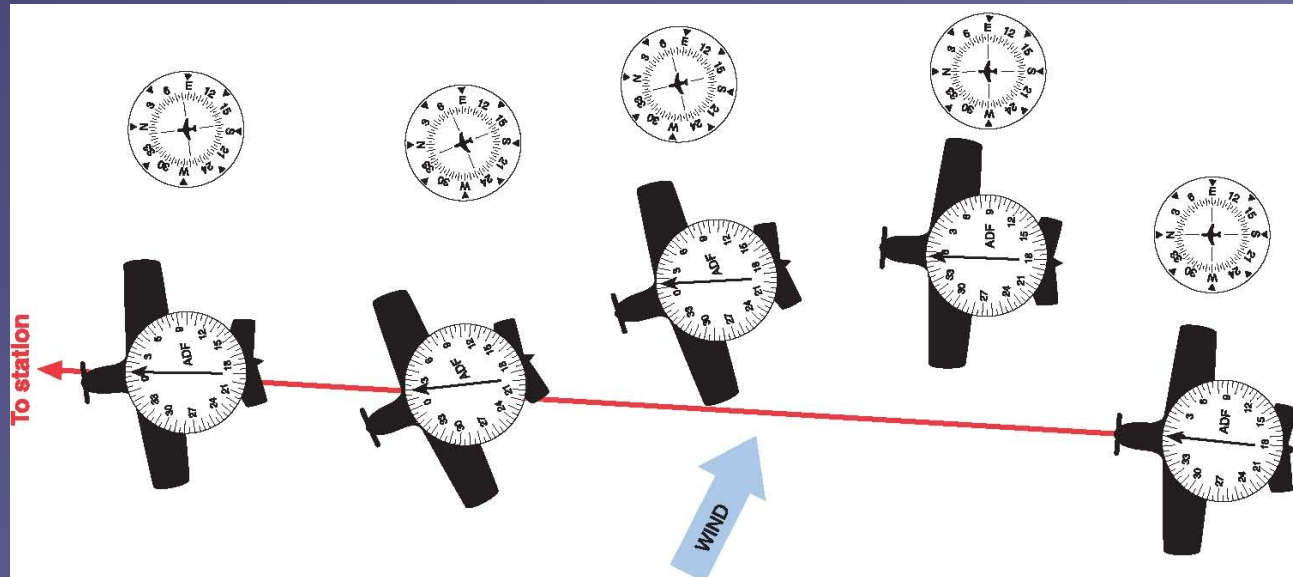
- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Turn** to ( $RB = 0$ ) station ( $MB = RB + MH$ ) – project onto HI
- **Correct** heading as necessary to maintain RB
- *Chase the arrow*





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# NDB Tracking



- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Turn** to ( $RB = 0$ ) / from ( $RB = 180$ ) station ( $MB = RB + MH$ )
- **Correct** heading as necessary to maintain MB
- *Push the arrow (inbound), pull the tail (outbound)*



# NDB Intercepts

- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Turn** parallel to *desired magnetic bearing* (BTS, BFS)
- **Crosscheck** inbound or outbound intercept
- *Push the arrow* (inbound), *pull the tail* (outbound) to *desired magnetic bearing* using intercept angle (**90°**)
- **Turn** onto *desired magnetic bearing* and continue tracking



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# NDB Intercept 180 BTS Inbound







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# NDB Intercept 360 BFS Outbound







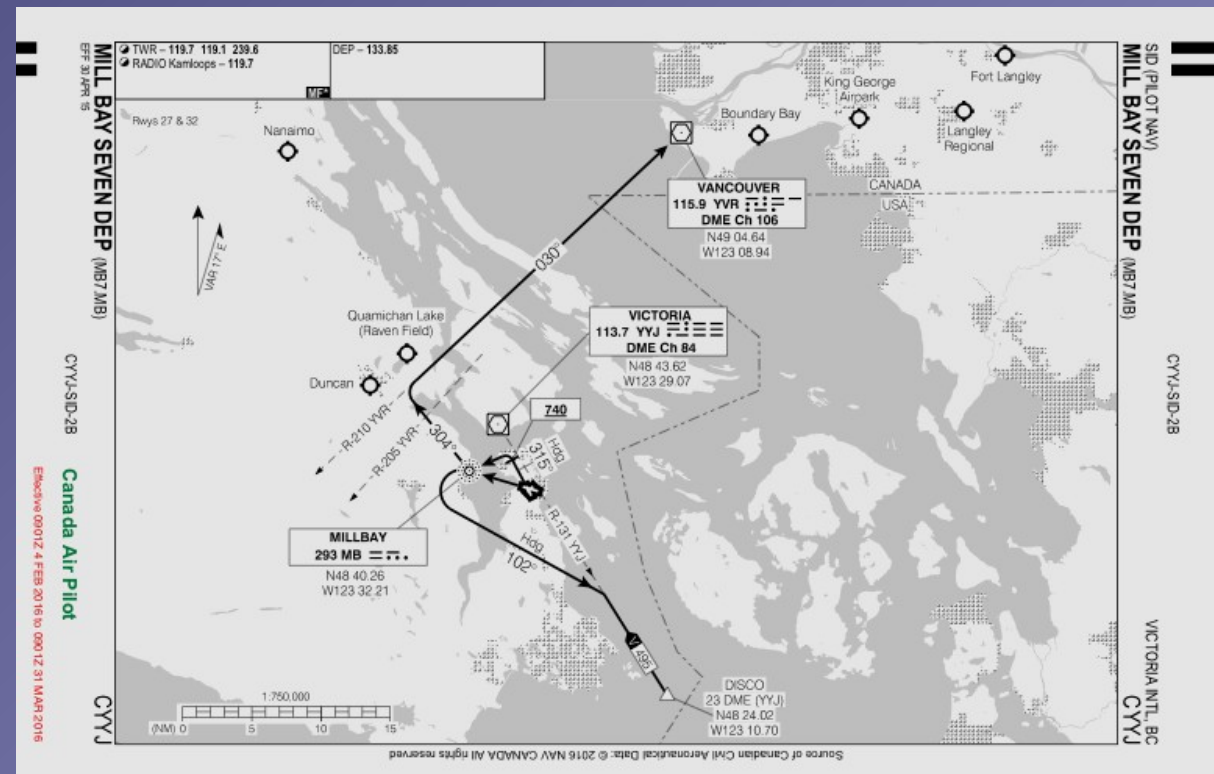
# Review VOR Radio Navigation

- How do VHF Omnidirectional Radio Ranges (VORs) support en-route navigation?
- How do we determine whether or not a VOR station is serviceable?
- What errors can be expected when using VORs?



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# Motivation

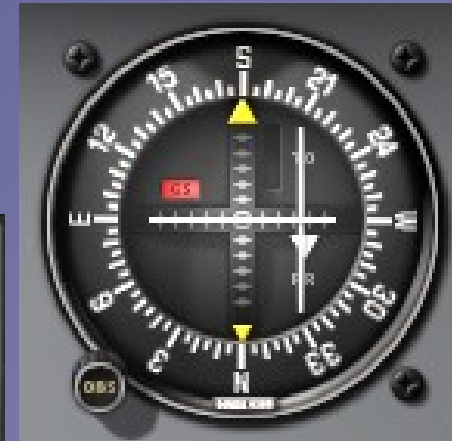


- Navigational Support / Backup and Procedures
- *Tracking, Intercepts, SIDs, STARs*



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# Using the VOR Overview



- **108.1 to 117.95 MHz** – VHF line of sight propagation
- Sensitive to aircraft position but *not* aircraft heading
- Indicates radial deviation and sector – **CDI, TO/FROM/OFF**
- **Tune** in frequency and **Identify** station morse code
- **Select** desired (magnetic) radial using the OBS





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# VOR Tracking



Tune

Select

Identify

Turn

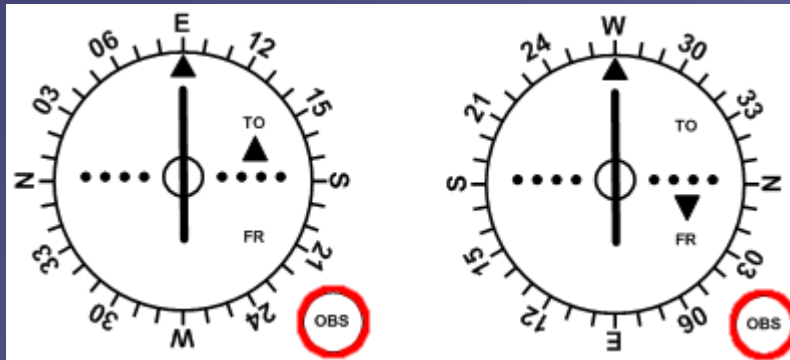
- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Select** OBS radial for centered CDI with TO / FROM indication
- **Turn** to / from station using found OBS radial *inbound / outbound*
- **Correct** for wind depending on method – **homing** or **tracking**



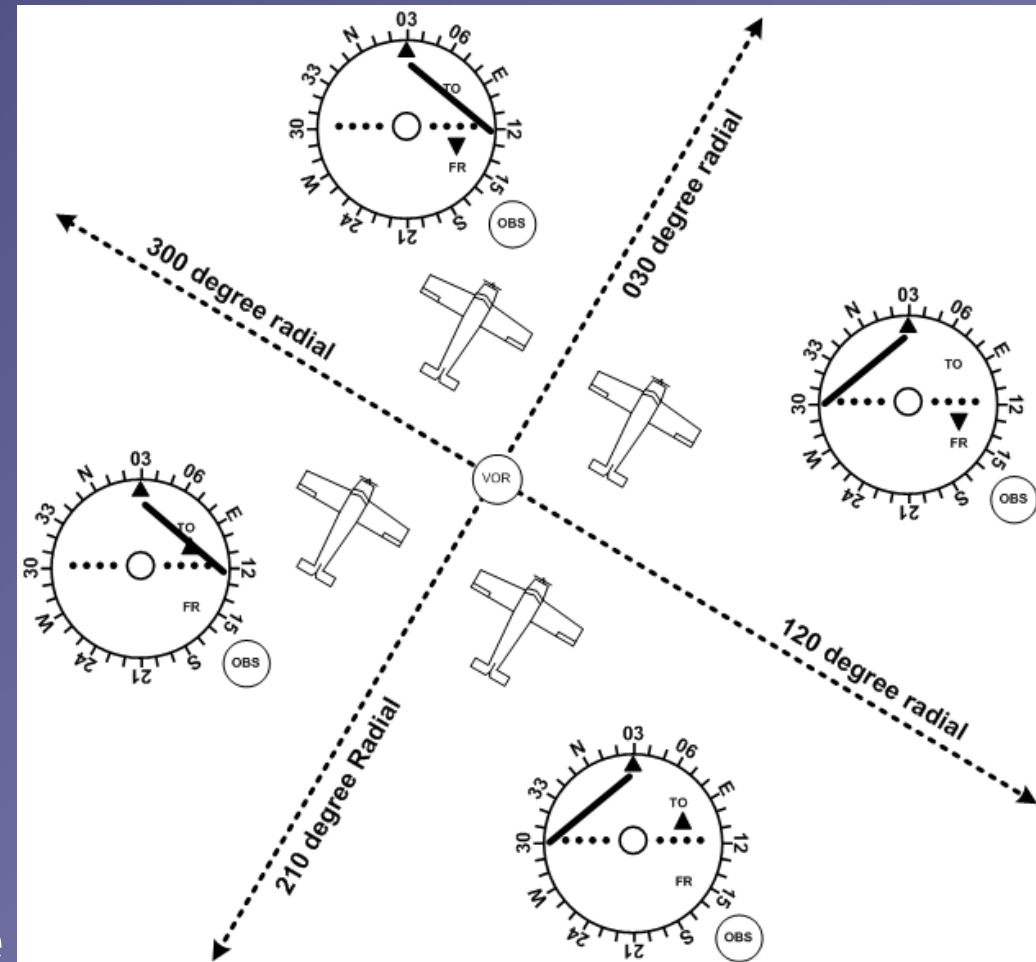


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# VOR Intercepts



- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Select** OBS intercept radial *inbound* or *outbound*
- **Check** CDI *left* or *right* and *subtract* or *add* intercept angle
- **Turn** to intercept heading
- **Check** CDI *alive* and anticipate **turn** onto intercept radial





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# VOR Intercept Radial 360 Inbound





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# VOR Intercept Radial 180 Outbound







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# Satellite Navigation



- Modern GNSS receivers provide *many* functions – always consult the applicable user manual
- **Direct-To, Flight Planning, Reversal, Radials**
- Always ensure correct **database** and **navigation source** for your navigation instruments





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# G530 Direct To Function (1)





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## G530 Direct To Function (2)







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## G530 Direct To Function (3)







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## G530 Direct To Function (4)





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## G530 Direct To Function (5)







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## G530 Direct To Function (6)







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# G530 Flight Planning (1)





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## G530 Flight Planning (2)





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## G530 Flight Planning (3)







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# G530 Flight Planning (4)





The image shows the Garmin GNS 530W display with the following information:

- Top Left:** GARMIN logo.
- Top Right:** GNS 530W.
- Left Side Controls:**
  - COM/VLOC knob with 'C' and 'V' buttons.
  - LOC knob with 'V' button.
  - COM/VLOC knob with 'PUSH C/V' button.
- Display Content:**
  - COM:** 119.700, 119.100
  - VLOC:** 108.70, 109.95
  - LOC:** IYJ, CYYJ, ILS 27
  - ENR:** (Empty)
  - MSG:** (Empty)
  - FPL:** (Empty)
  - GPS:** (Empty)
- Right Side Controls:**
  - CLR button (highlighted with a red circle).
  - ENT button (highlighted with a red circle).
  - GPS button (highlighted with a red circle).
- Bottom Controls:**
  - CDI, OBS, MSG, FPL, VNAV, PROC buttons.
  - CDI, OBS, MSG, FPL, VNAV, PROC buttons.



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## G530 Flight Planning (6)







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# G530 Flight Planning (7)





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## G530 Flight Planning (8)





## Learn and Practice

- Get NAV/GNNS **simulators** and learn playing with the features – *www.garmin.com*
- Knowing the features makes you a more proficient pilot and causes *less* **distraction** in the cockpit
- Let NAV/GNNS support you not distract you
- Visual navigation remains your primary means of navigation – *always* **maintain VFR**





# Satellite Navigation – Summary / Quiz

- What are the most common functions of a GNSS user interface?
- Why has the database of a GNSS receiver to be up-to-date?
- The GNSS user interface can be complex and distracting. What are the consequences for using it as a navigational aid?
- How do we check and predict the GPS integrity?
- Why is it important to always check the correct navigation source?



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# Pre-Flight Briefing

- Exercise
- Training Area
- Departure and Arrival Procedures
- Weather Briefing / NOTAMs
- Aircraft and Documents
- Time and Fuel Requirements
- Safety Considerations and Responsibilities



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# Instrument Flying (Ex. 24, LP. ?)

- Objective
- Review
- Motivation
- Howto
- Summary / Questions
- Preflight Briefing