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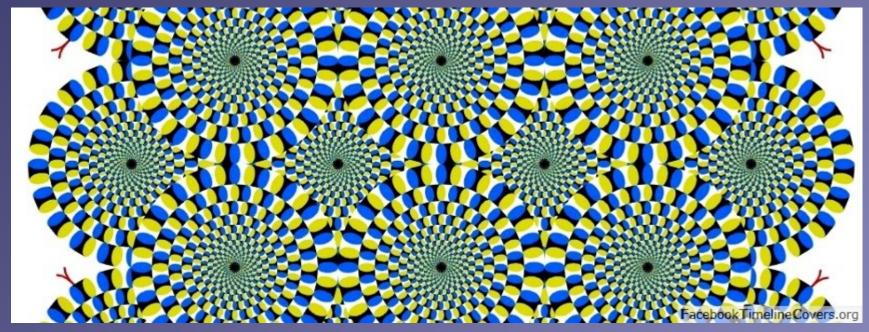
Illusions Created by Drift

- Review Circuits and Slipping
- Definition and Motivation
- Visual Illusions Low Flying
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

Review Circuits and Slipping

- What are the legs of a standard aerodrome traffic circuit?
- What would be the ideal direction of the wind with respect to the circuit and why?
- What is slipping and how do we recognize it?
- Where would the nose be pointing to in a slipping and skidding turn, respectively?
- How do we correct an inadvertent slip or skid?

Definition and Motivation



- Visual cues may lead to wrong assumptions and reactions
- Drifting at low altitudes due to wind may create visual illusions
- Knowledge about illusions and proper reactions increases safety
- Low-level flight: **circuits**, **arrivals** and **departures**, *low* **ceilings** (*Special VFR*), **forced** or **precautionary landings**

Downwind Flight





- Illusion of being too fast, incorrect desire to decrease power
- Trust your indicated airspeed, tachometer and engine sound
- Avoid inadvertent entry to slow flight or stall (bottom of arcs)

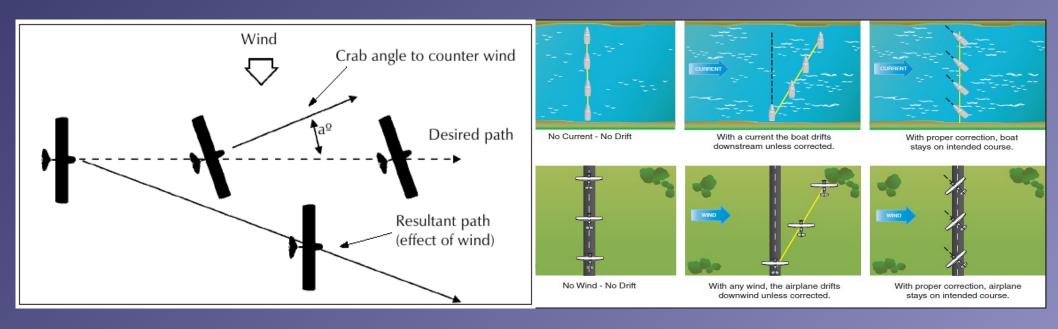
Upwind Flight





- Illusion of being too slow, incorrect desire to increase power
- Trust your indicated airspeed, tachometer and engine sound
- Avoid exceeding any aircraft limitations (red lines)

Crosswind Flight



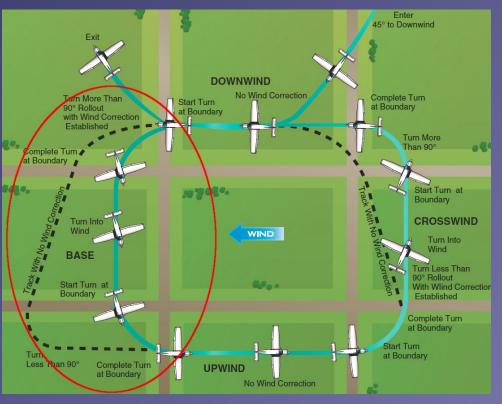
- Illusion of false track, incorrect desire to adjust heading
- Trust your track over ground, verify landmarks and chart
- Avoid inadvertent drift off-course

Turn – Upwind to Downwind



- Illusion of slipping into the turn, incorrect desire to apply rudder
- Trust your turn coordinator and resulting track over ground
- Avoid inadvertent skid

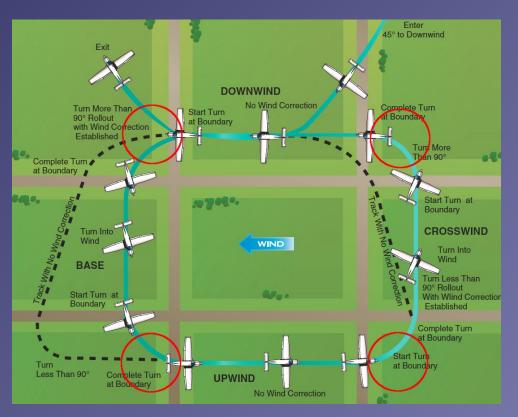
Turn – Downwind to Upwind

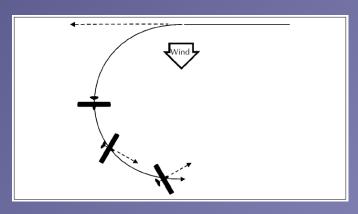


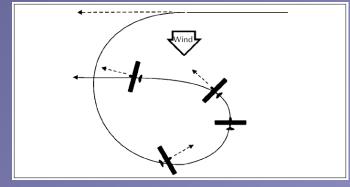


- Illusion of skidding into the turn, incorrect desire to apply rudder
- Trust your turn coordinator and resulting track over ground
- Avoid inadvertent slip

Turn – Crosswind



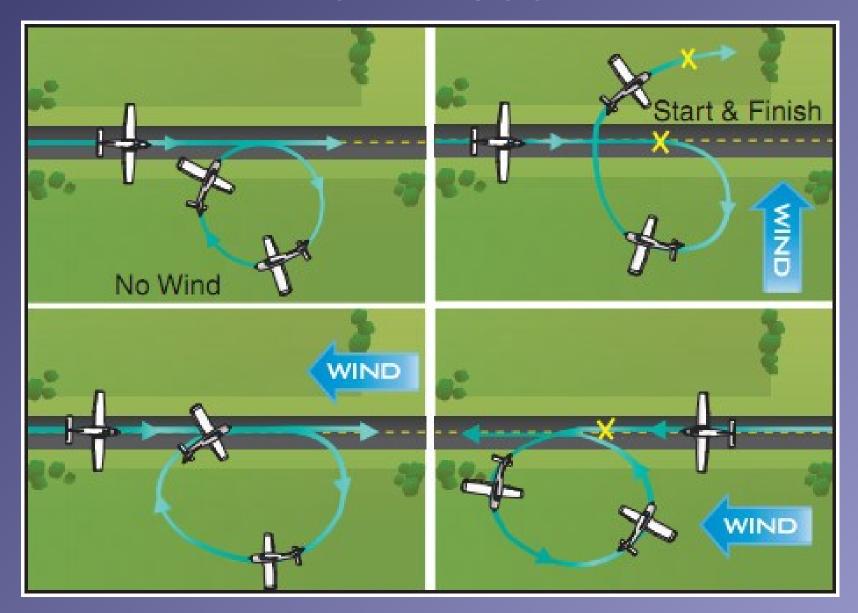




- Anticipate drift over ground
- Anticipate turns with wind and use crabbing on legs
- Avoid overbanking and skidding particularly turning to final



Turn – 360°





Forward Visibility – Speed and Flaps



- Forward visibility decreases at slower airspeeds
- Flaps reduce the required pitch angle by increasing the wing camber and angle of attack
- Flaps improve forward visibility at slower airspeeds

Safety Considerations

- Maintain a safe airspeed
- Maintain a safe height
- Maintain a good lookout
- Turn accurately and remain coordinated
- Anticipate turns and compensate drift on legs
- Do not overbank or skid
- Practice exercise only with flight instructor

Summary / Quiz

- In what situations and conditions do we have to be particularly aware of visual illusions caused by drift?
- When turning from or to the crosswind leg of a circuit, what illusion will most likely be experienced?
- When turning from or to the base leg of a circuit, what illusion will most likely be experienced?
- What instruments may help to prevent false reactions caused by visual illusions.

Pre-Flight Briefing

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

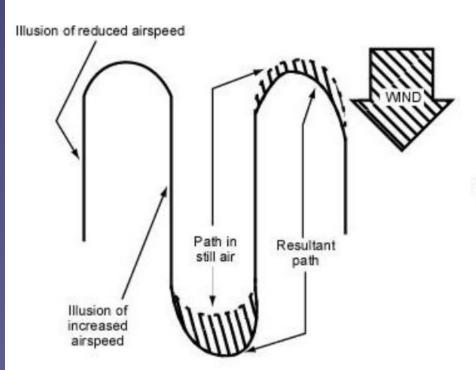
Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Illusions created by Drift
- Flight Instructor Guide Exercise 20, Lesson Plan 24



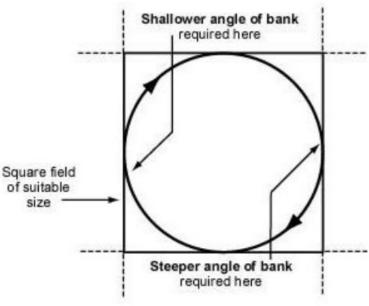
Drift Examples

EXAMPLES OF HOW ILLUSIONS AND EFFECT OF DRIFT IN TURNS DURING HIGH WIND CONDITIONS MAY BE DEMONSTRATED



Speed and Drift Illusions

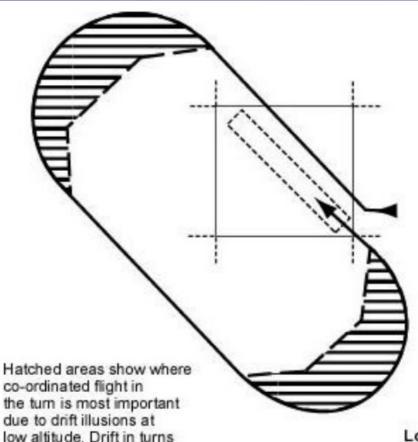
Purpose: To demonstrate illusions of increased and decreased airspeeds; illusions while turning; effect on flight path when constant angle of bank maintained.



Ground reference manoeuvre

Flying a circle, making allowance for drift by varying angle of bank – constant altitude and airspeed.

Drift Examples

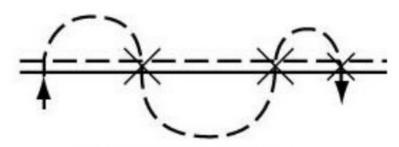


must be anticipated,

approach.

particularly when turning from

base leg to line up for final



Ground reference manoeuvre:

180° turns crossing a reference line of irregularly spaced points maintaining a constant altitude and airspeed. Bank angles must be varied to obtain radius of turn necessary to cross at each successive point.

Low level circuit:

Practical application of the principles learned in this exercise when low ceiling necessitates low level circuit.