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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 provide 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?



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



Basic Analog Instruments



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



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Glass Cockpit Instrumentation





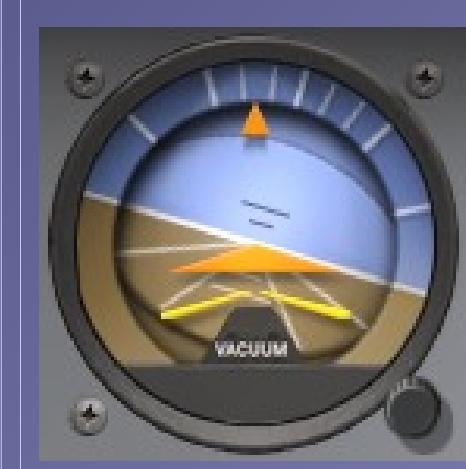
Radial Scan



- Adjust **attitude** and **power** for estimated **performance**
- Always reference **attitude indicator** while changing attitude
- Scan **performance** instruments for *actual response with established attitude*
- Re-adjust and **trim** controls and continue to **scan systematically**



Attitudes and Movements



changing

constant

changing



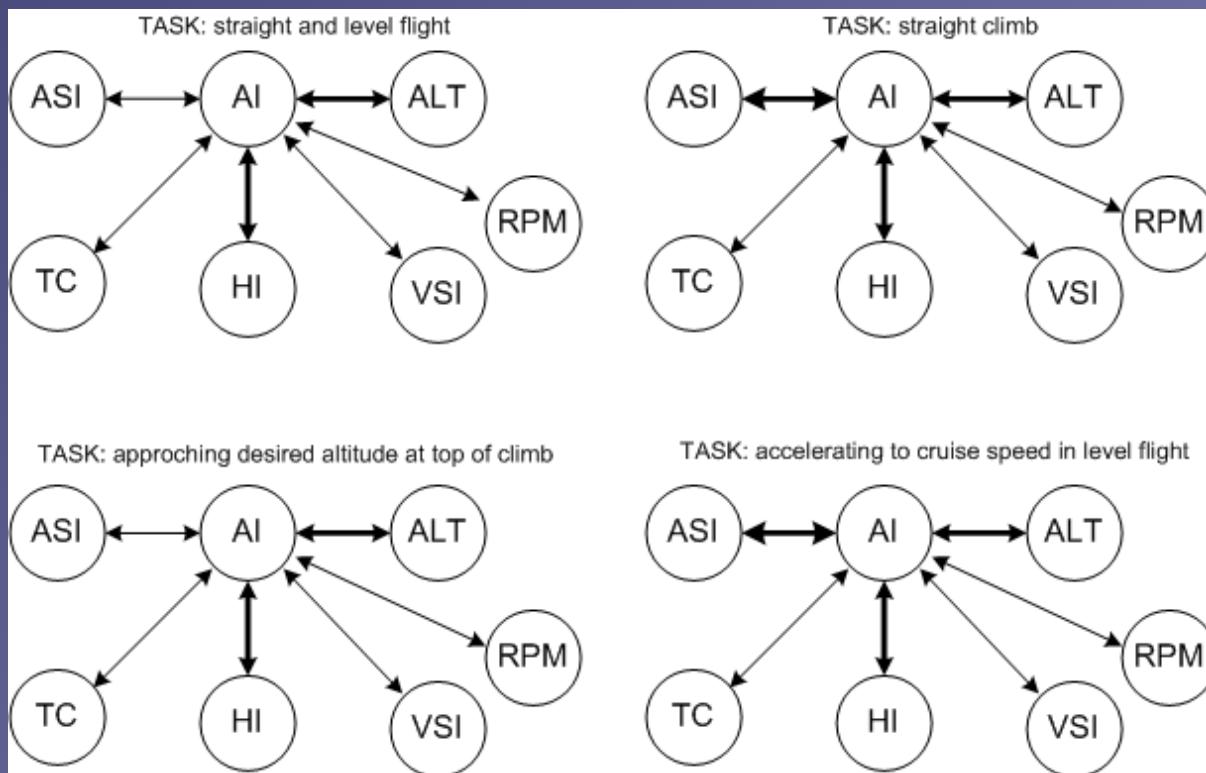


Review Instruments

- 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?



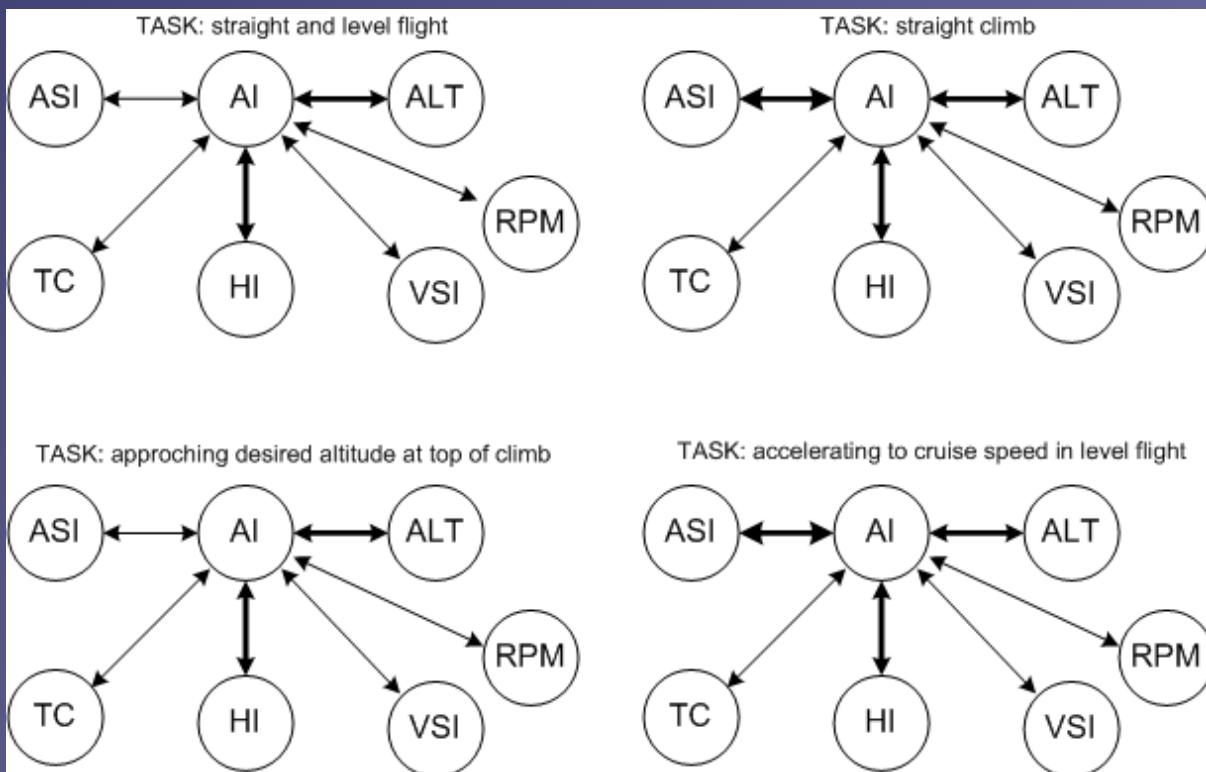
Selective Radial Scan – Definition



- Each maneuver requires a *particular performance*
- **Attitude indicator** remains the primary instrument *while changing attitude*
- **Scanning pattern should prioritize** accordingly with *established attitude*
- *Selective scan should not lead to fixation*



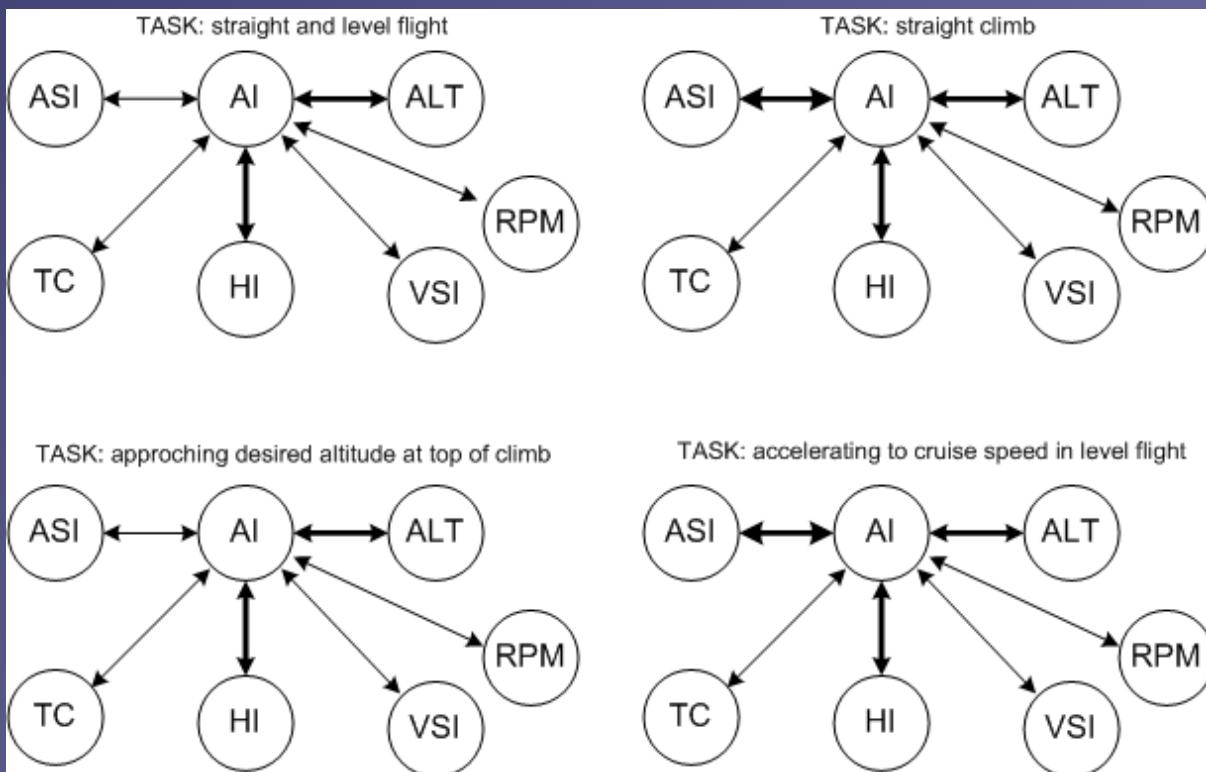
Selective Radial Scan – Method



- What **information** do I require?
- Which **instruments** provide me with the required **information**?
- Is the information *reliable*?



Selective Radial Scan – Method



- Which instruments need to remain *constant*?
- Scan *constant* instruments *more frequently* to maintain **performance**
- Which instruments need to *change* and at what **rate**?
- Which instrument **lag** can be expected?



Straight and Level Flight



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



Climbing and Descending



- Climb – **attitude, power, trim (APT)**, Descend – **power, attitude, trim (PAT)**
- **Attitude indicator** remains the primary instrument *while changing* pitch attitude
- Scan **airspeed** and **heading indicators** *more frequently with established* attitude



Leveling Off



Approaching Altitude



Leveling Off

- Scan **altitude** and **heading indicators** more frequently when *approaching* desired altitude
- Increase **airspeed indicator** scan during transition to straight and level flight - anticipate level-off **10% VSI**



Turns



Turn Entry



Turn Recovery

- **Attitude indicator** remains the primary instrument *while changing* bank attitude
- Scan **turn coordinator** and **altitude indicator** *more frequently with established* attitude
- Perform **standard – rate one** – turns at **3 °/s**
- Establish and adjust bank angle at **IAS / 10 + 7**
- Anticipate and lead the desired heading using **half bank angle**



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 does it have to be corrected?



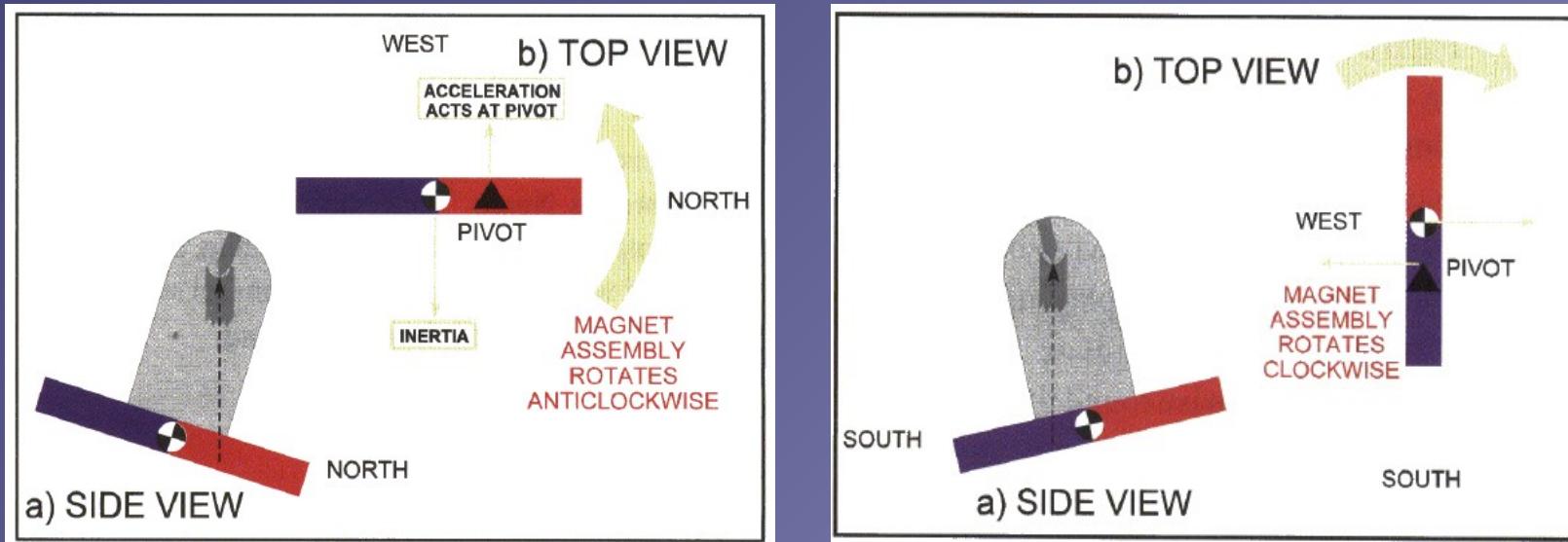
Partial Panel



- **Attitude** and **heading** indicators *not available*
- Situation: vacuum system failure – annunciator panel and vacuum gauge
- *Indirect* attitude indication from and more attention to **TC** / **TBI** and **MC**
- Necessary **timing** during turns due to **magnetic dip** errors



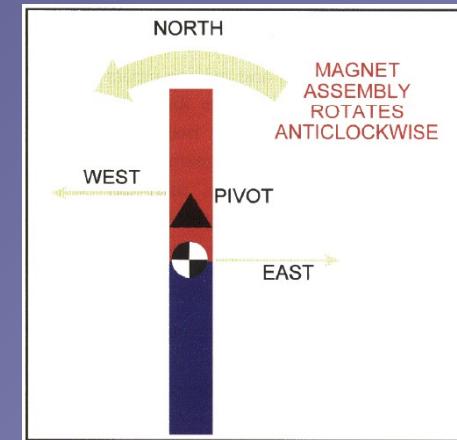
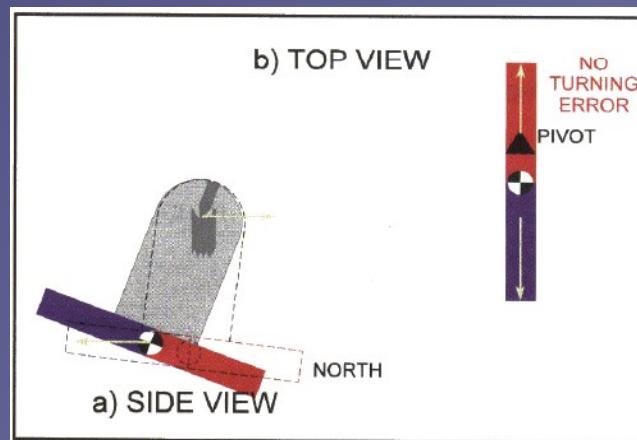
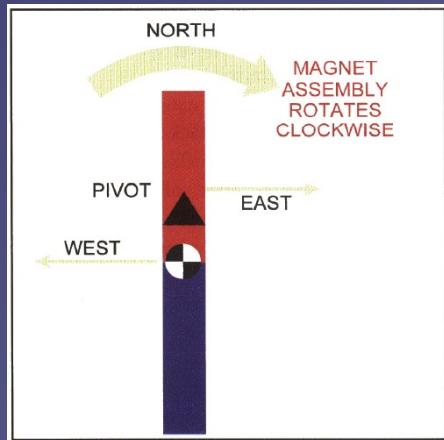
Magnetic Dip



- Magnetic dip is the reason for dip errors
- Acceleration, deceleration and turning
- Magnetic dip offsets the **pivot point** from the magnet's **center of gravity**
- More pronounced towards the magnetic poles
- Opposite effects on northern and southern hemispheres



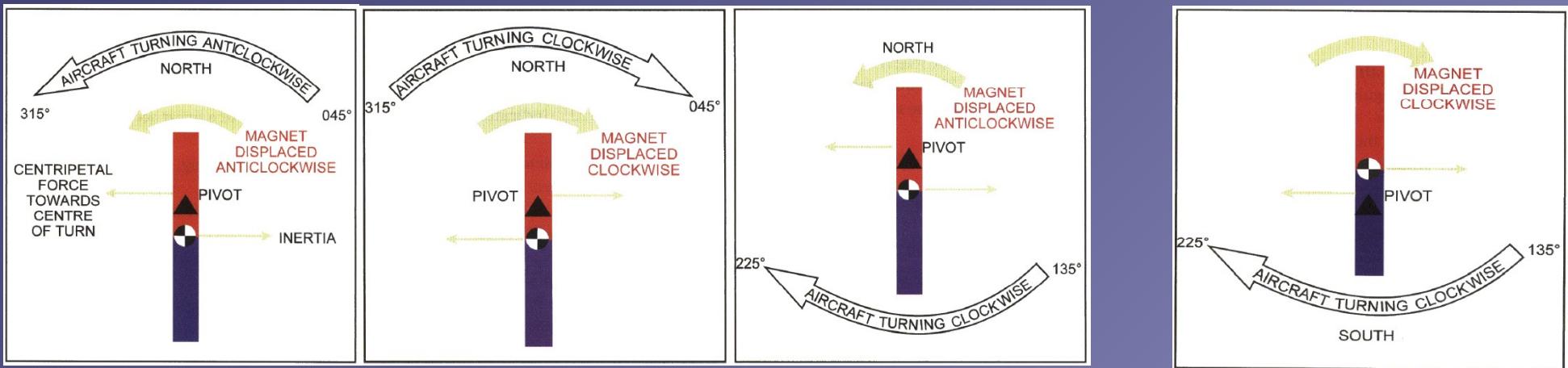
Acceleration/Deceleration Errors



- **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



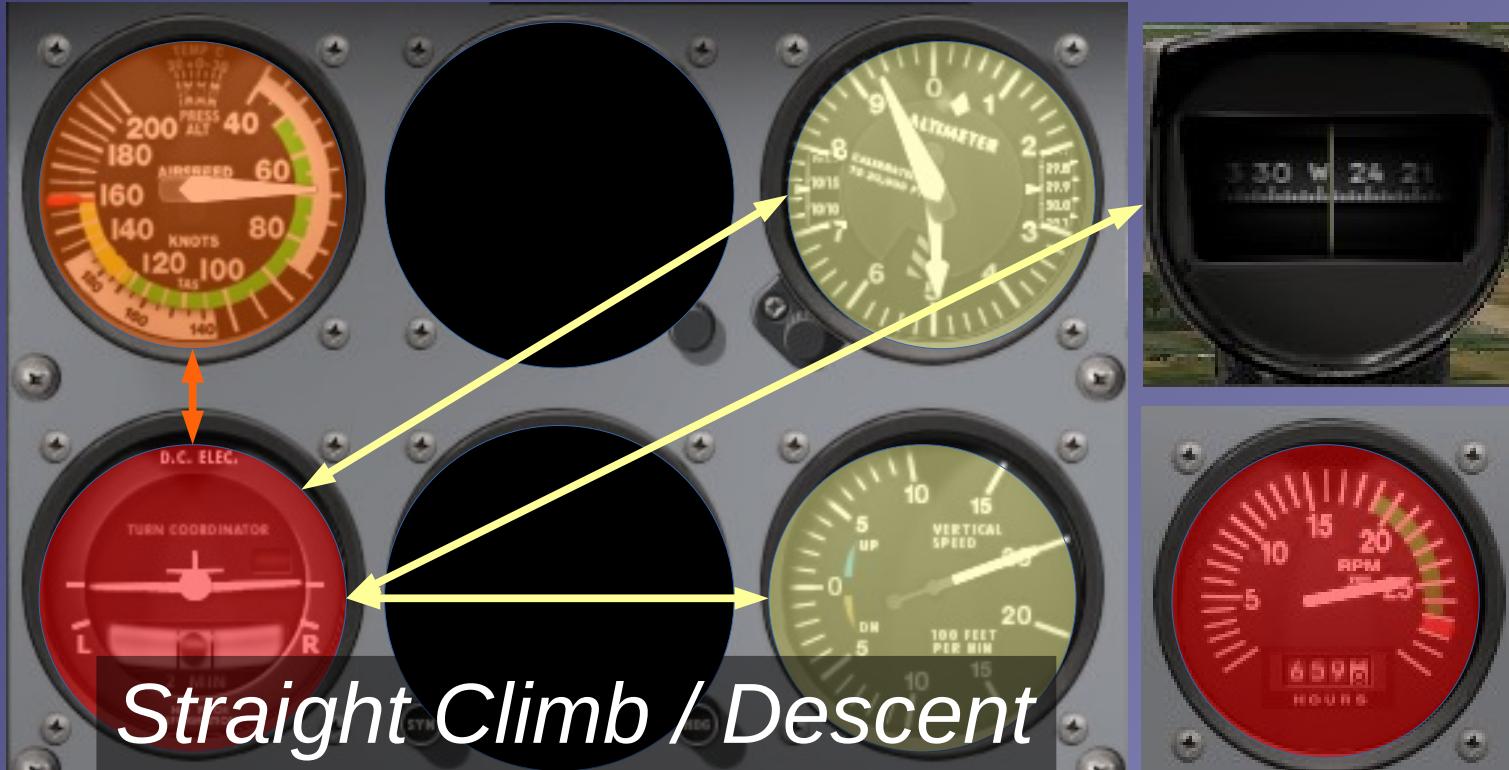
Partial Panel – Straight and Level



- Maintain *coordinated* and *straight* with **turn coordinator** and crosscheck **magnetic compass** occasionally
- Scan **altitude** and **vertical speed indicators** more frequently to maintain level flight



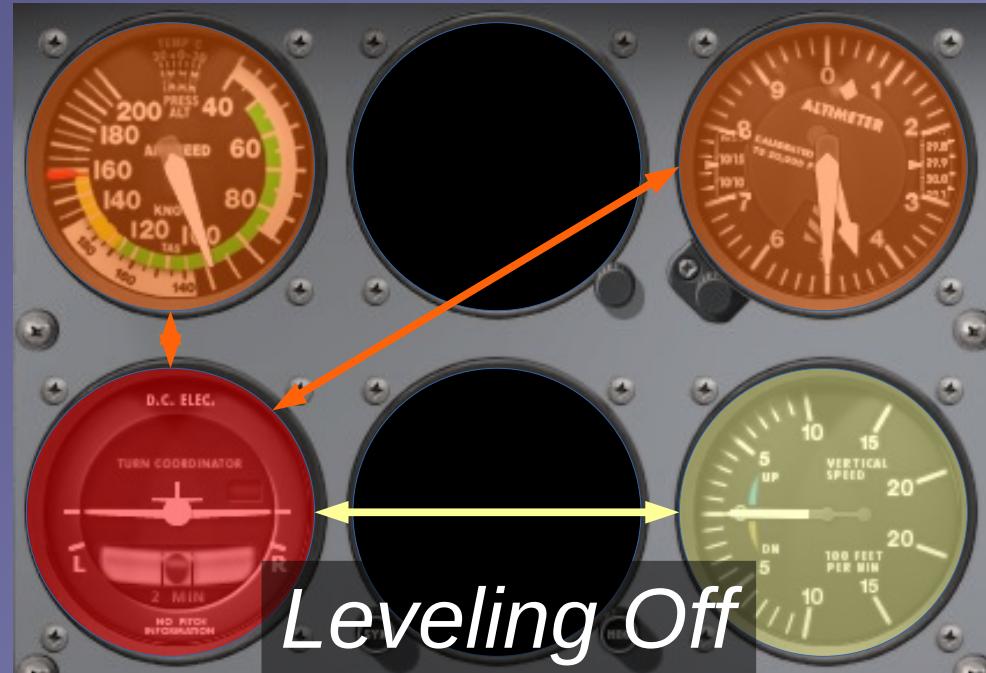
Partial Panel – Climbs and Descents



- Maintain coordinated and *straight* with **turn coordinator**
- Scan **airspeed indicator** more frequently to maintain a *stable* and *steady* climb or descent



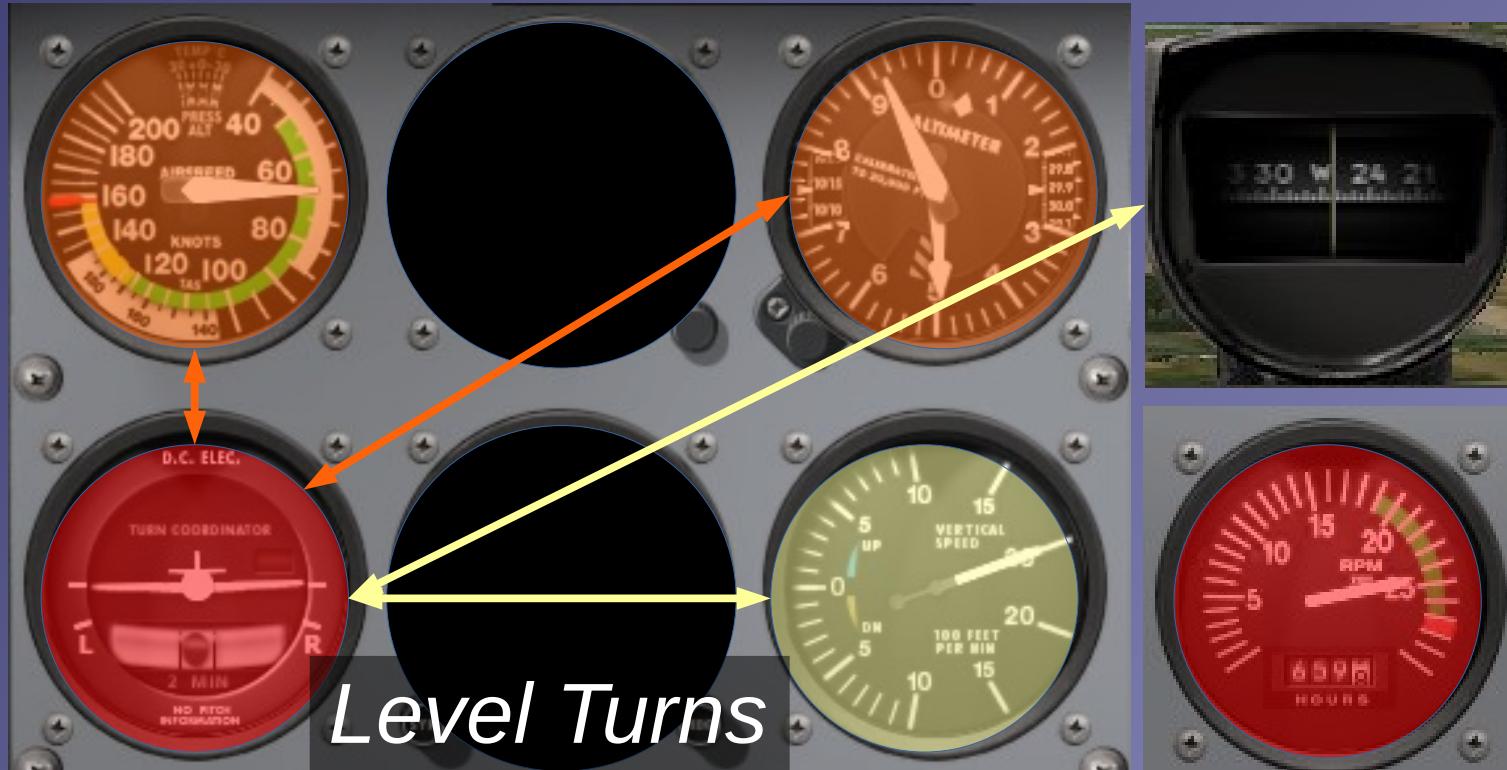
Partial Panel – Leveling Off



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



Partial Panel – Turns



- Scan **altitude** and **airspeed indicators** *more frequently*
- *Timed rate one* turns – **3 °/s**, divide desired heading change
- **360° → 120s, 180° → 60s, 90° → 30s, 45° → 15s**
- VOR indicator: set heading, determine direction and time: **30° → 10s, 10° → 3s**



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.



Unusual Attitudes Recovery



- Nose-Up Attitude

- full power
- **pitch forward**
- **roll wings level**

- Nose-Down Attitude

- **power idle**
- **roll wings level**
- **pitch back**



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.

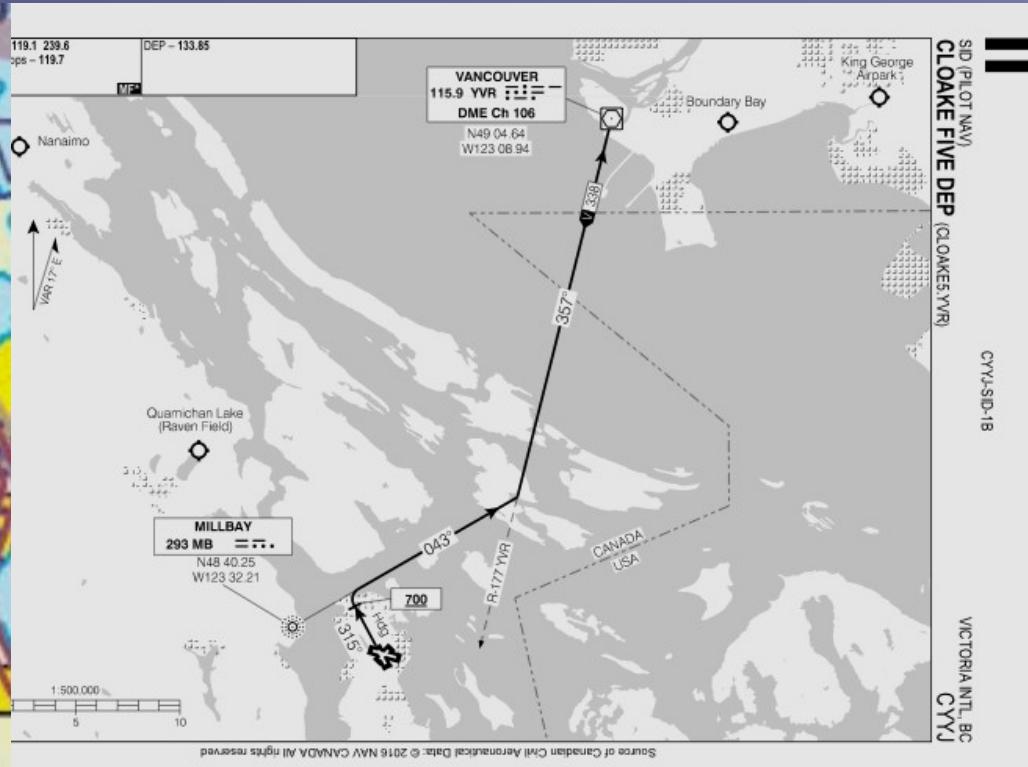


Review NDB Radio Navigation

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



Motivation



- Navigational support / backup and procedures
- *Homing, Tracking, Intercepts*
- IFR navigation: **SIDs**, airways, air-routes, tracks, **STARs**



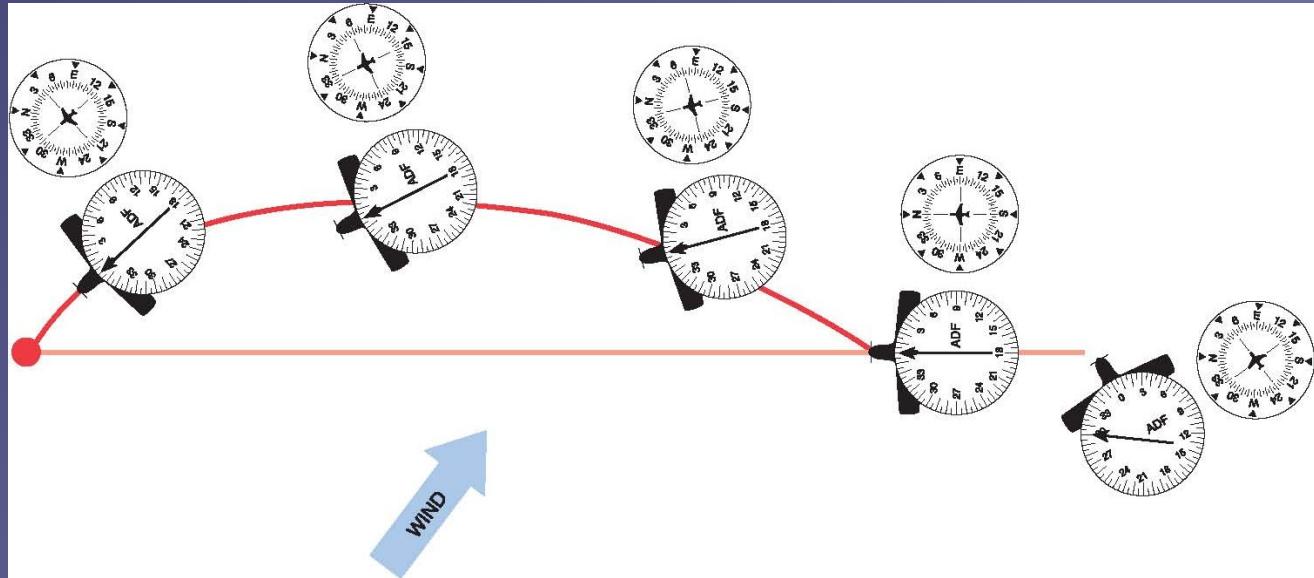
Using the NDB Overview



- **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



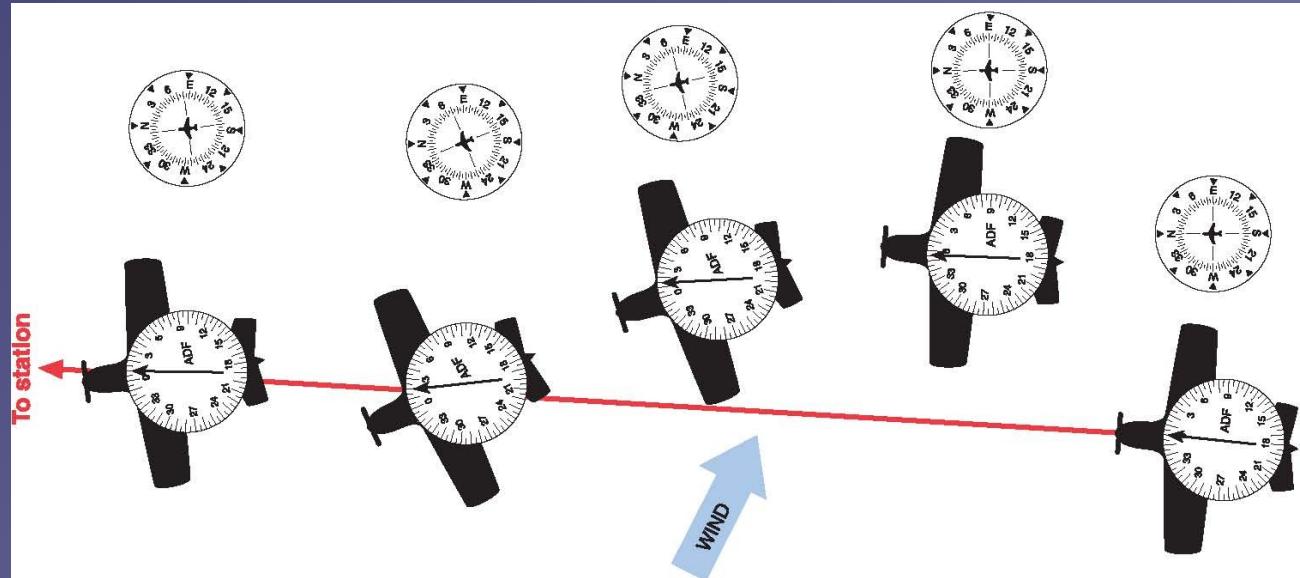
NDB Homing



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



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 magnetic bearing
- Push the arrow (inbound), pull the tail (outbound)



NDB Intercepts

- **Tune** station **frequency**
- **Identify** station **morse code**
- **Confirm** desired **magnetic bearing** and feasibility
- **Determine** intercept angle and **heading**
- **Turn** to desired intercept heading (**BTS, BFS**)
- *Push the arrow (inbound), pull the tail (outbound) to desired magnetic bearing using selected intercept angle*
- **Turn** onto desired magnetic bearing and continue tracking



NDB Intercept Example Inbound



- Intercept **BTS 090**
- Set present heading of **360** (movable card **ADF**)
- Visualize **BTS 090** and confirm *feasibility inbound* (head)
- Select *feasible* **intercept angle (060)** and **heading (150)**
- Turn to selected **intercept heading** to *push the head*



NDB Intercept Example Outbound



- Intercept **BFS 270**
- Set present heading of **360** (movable card **ADF**)
- Visualize **BFS 270** and confirm *feasibility outbound* (tail)
- Select *suitable* **intercept angle (060)** and **heading (210)**
- Turn to selected **intercept heading** to *pull the tail*



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NDB Intercept 180 BTS Inbound





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NDB Intercept 360 BFS Outbound



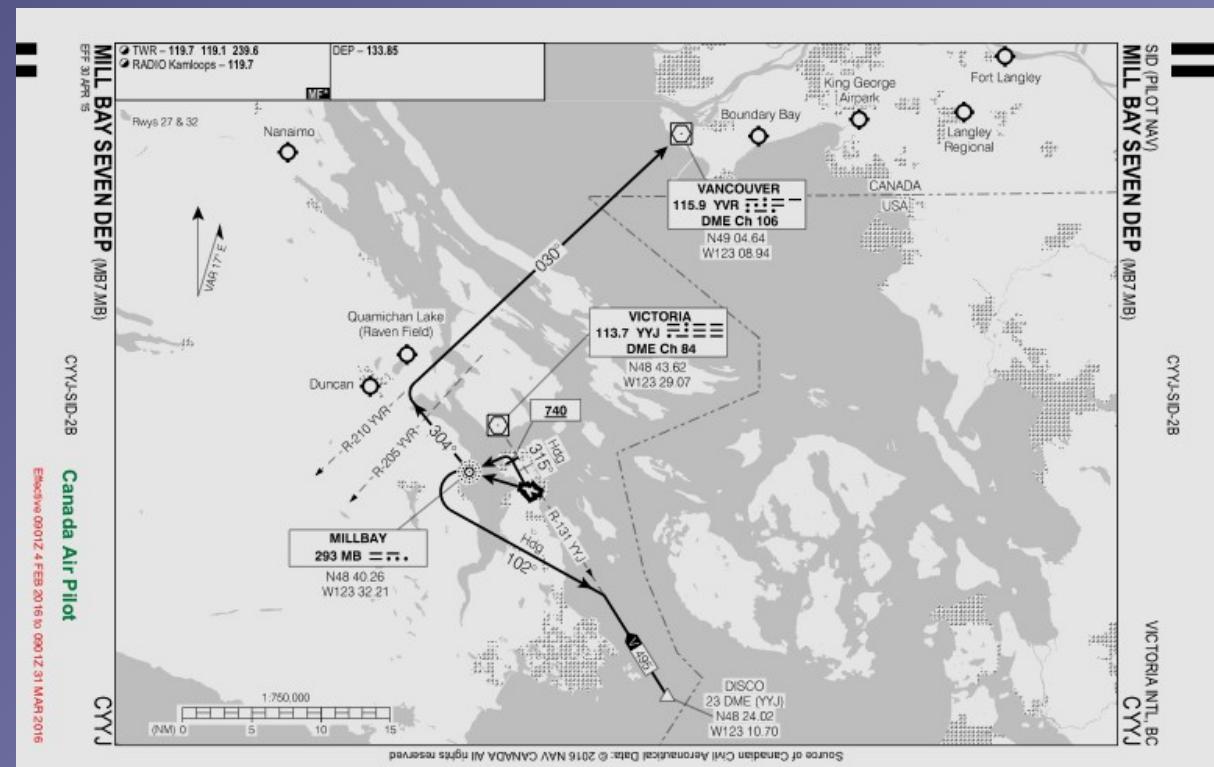


Review VOR Radio Navigation

- 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?



Motivation



- Navigational support / backup and procedures
- *Tracking, Intercepts*
- IFR navigation: **SIDs**, airways, air-routes, tracks, **STARs**



Using the VOR Overview



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



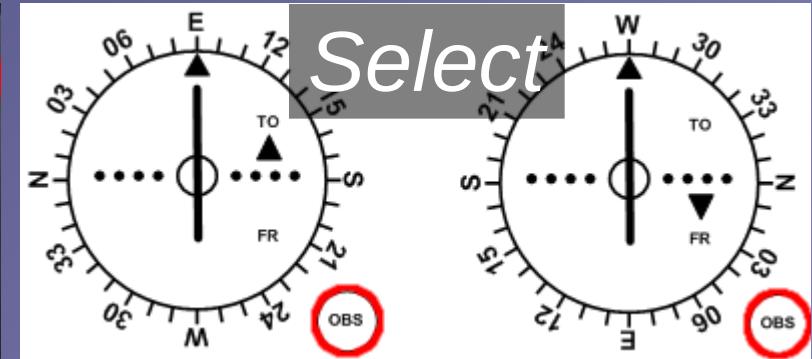
VOR Tracking



Tune



Identify



Select

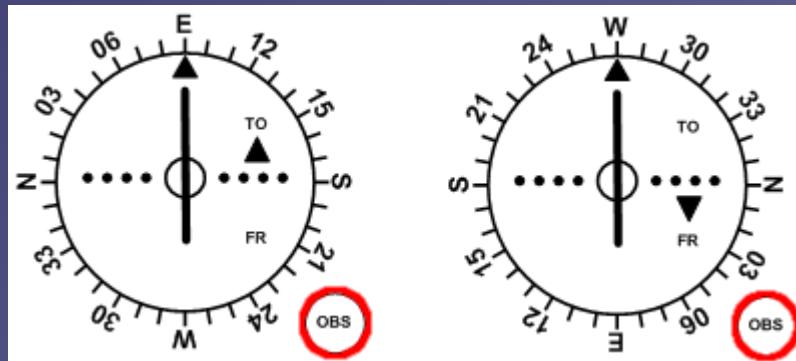


Turn

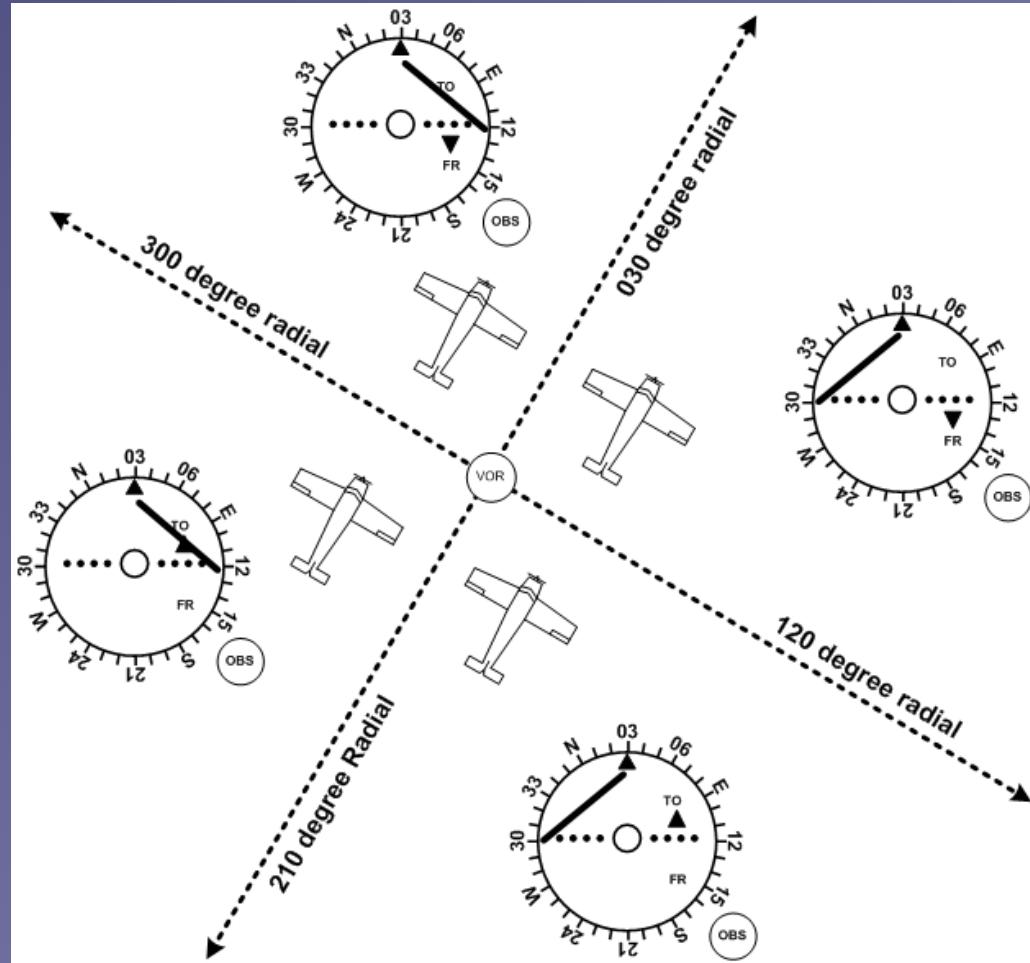
- **Tune** station **frequency**
- **Identify** station **morse code**
- **Select** OBS radial for centered **CDI** with **TO / FROM** indication
- **Turn** to / from station using found **OBS radial** *inbound / outbound*
- **Correct** for wind and establish wind correction angle for **tracking**



VOR Intercepts



- **Tune** station frequency
- **Identify** station morse code
- **Select** OBS intercept radial and confirm *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





VOR Intercept Example Outbound



- Intercept **Radial 180** outbound
- Set **radial 180** outbound on the **top** of the **VOR** using the **OBS**
- Confirm **FROM** flag to verify **feasible outbound** intercept
- Select **suitable intercept angle (045)** and **heading (225)**
- Turn to selected **intercept heading** and wait for **CDI alive**



VOR Intercept Example Inbound



- Intercept **Radial 360 inbound**
- Set **radial 360 inbound** on the **bottom** of the **VOR** using the **OBS**
- Confirm **TO** flag to verify ***feasible inbound*** intercept
- Select suitable **intercept angle (045)** and **heading (225)**
- Turn to selected **intercept heading** and wait for **CDI alive**



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VOR Intercept Radial 360 Inbound





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VOR Intercept Radial 180 Outbound





Satellite Navigation



- Modern **GNSS** receivers provide *many* functions – always consult the applicable user manual
- **Direct-To, Flight Planning, Reversal, Tracks**
- Always ensure recent **database** and correct **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)





G530 Direct To Function (4)





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G530 Direct To Function (5)





G530 Direct To Function (6)





G530 Flight Planning (1)





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G530 Flight Planning (2)





G530 Flight Planning (3)





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G530 Flight Planning (4)





G530 Flight Planning (5)





G530 Flight Planning (6)





G530 Flight Planning (7)





G530 Flight Planning (8)





Learn and Practice

- Get NAV/GNSS **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/GNSS *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?



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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Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Instrument Flying
- Flight Instructor Guide – Exercise 24