# FIRST YEAR AVIATION ORIENTATION SESSION

HOSTED BY THE



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH





# INTRODUCTION



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- 4th Year Science and Aviation
- Flight Instructor



#### **BEN LU**

- UW Graduate (Geography and Aviation)
- Flight Instructor



## **TODAY'S SCHEDULE**

- Ground School Sample
  - Theory of Flight
- 30 Minute Break
- Flight Centre Indoctrination
- Q&A Session

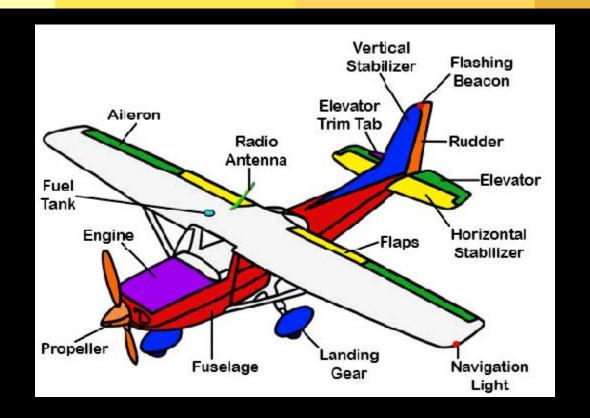


# THEORY OF FLIGHT

#### **THEORY OF FLIGHT**

- Parts of the airplane
- Four Forces
- Airfoil Design
- Airplane Axes





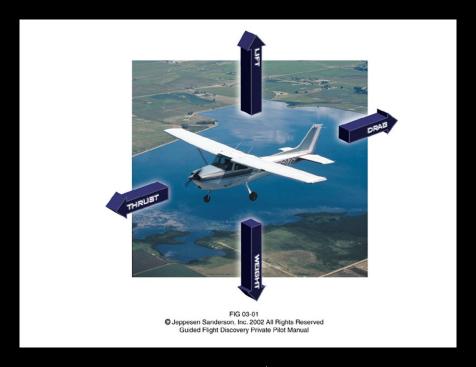


#### THE FOUR FORCES

- Lift
  - Force that keeps the airplane in the air, produced by the wings
- Weight
  - Gravitational pull on the aircraft through the Centre of Gravity (CG)
- Thrust
  - Force produced by the propellers by pushing air backwards
- Drag
  - Air resistance to the forward motion



# THE FOUR FORCES

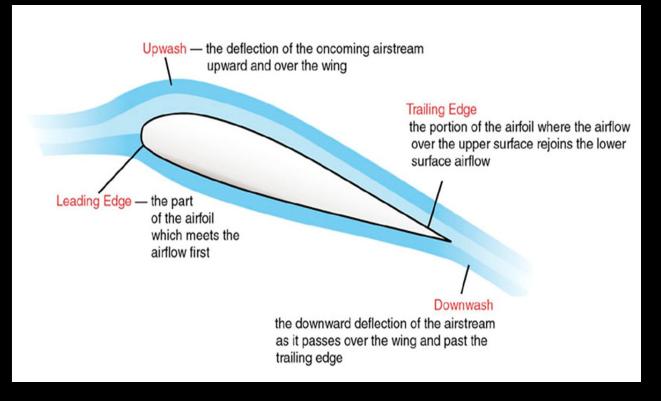




#### THE FOUR FORCES

- Thrust = Drag
- Lift = Weight
  - Only weight passes through C of G
- Force Couples
  - o 2 forces equal and opposite but not passing through the same point
- Equilibrium
  - o 2 force couples are balanced







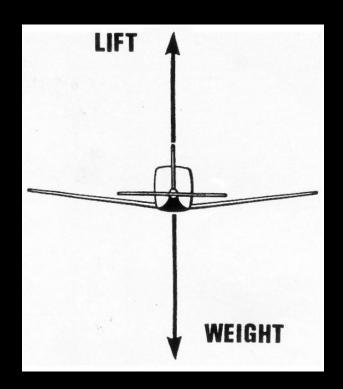
#### 

#### Newton's 3 Laws:

- Object in motion remains in motion unless acted on by another force
- A force must be applied to alter the state of motion: F=MA
- For every force there is an equal and opposite reaction



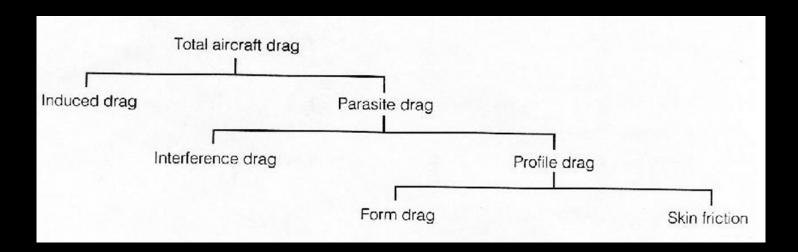
- Created by a combination of relatively lower pressure over top of wing and equal and opposite reaction to downwash
- Lift always acts perpendicular to relative airflow and 90° to the wing span





#### DRAG

Resistance to forward motion





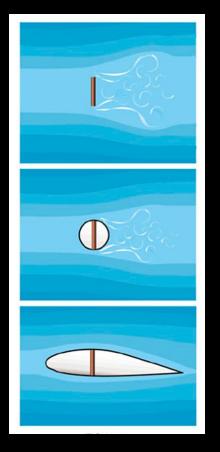
#### **PARASITE DRAG**

Produced by parts of aircraft that does not produce lift

Two types: Profile and Interference Drag

Profile drag is the total of:

- Form drag
- Skin Friction





#### **REDUCING PARASITE DRAG**

- FORM DRAG
  - STREAMLINING
  - REDUCING FRONTAL AREA OF THE AIRCRAFT
  - RETRACTABLE UNDERCARRIAGE
- Skin Friction
  - CLEAN AIRCRAFT
  - WAX
  - FLUSH RIVETS
- Interference Drag
  - LANDING GEAR FAIRINGS
  - STREAMLINED DESIGN (ROUNDED FUSELAGE)

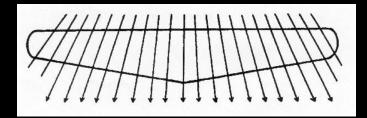


#### **INDUCED DRAG**

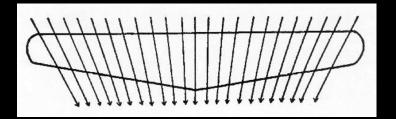
Drag created by parts of the aircraft that produce lift

- Wings
- Horizontal Stabilizer

LOWER SURFACE >
HIGHER PRESSURE >
AIRFLOW OUTWARDS



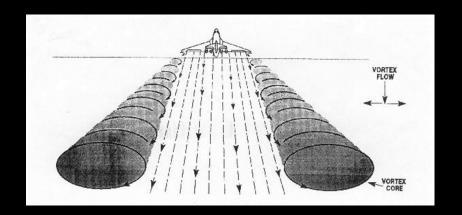
UPPER SURFACE >
LOWER PRESSURE >
AIRFLOW INWARDS





# WINGTIP VORTICES

- Clockwise around left wingtip
- Counter-clockwise around right wingtip
- Drifts down and out behind aircraft

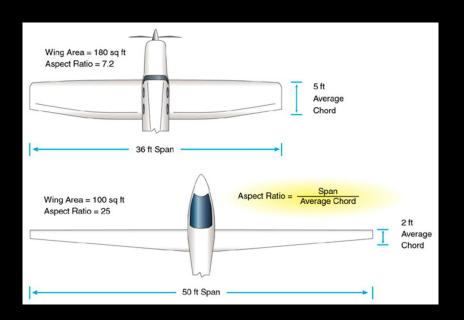




#### **REDUCING INDUCED DRAG**

#### **Aspect Ratio**

- Ratio of the span to mean chord
- Higher aspect ratio means lower induced drag





# REDUCING INDUCED DRAG

#### Winglets

- Reduce airflow around wingtip
- Increases effective wingspan
- Increases effective aspect ratio

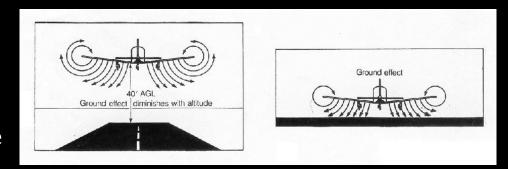




#### **REDUCING INDUCED DRAG**

#### Ground effect

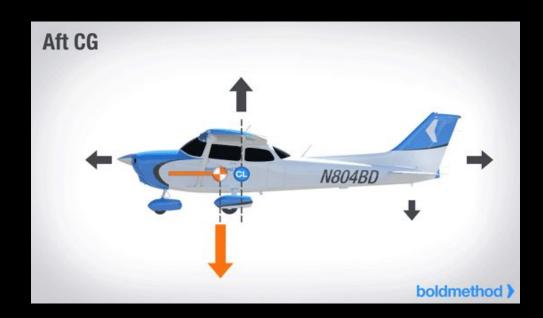
- Reduces intensity of wingtip vortices
- Allows aircraft to be airborne at lower airspeeds
- Ground effect dissipates above the height of one wingspan





#### WEIGHT

- Weight of the aircraft
- Acts through the center of gravity
- Always points towards the center of the earth





# THRUST

Force that provides forward motion of aircraft





#### **AIRFOIL DESIGN**

Airfoil: A device capable of producing lift from aerodynamic reactions with the air

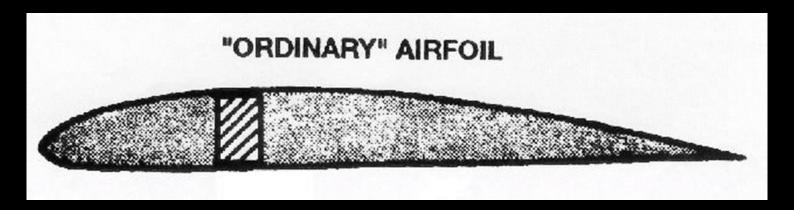
Two types of airfoils:

- Conventional
- Laminar



#### **CONVENTIONAL AIRFOIL**

- High lift/low speed applications
- Thickest part is about 25% from leading edge





#### **LAMINAR AIRFOIL**

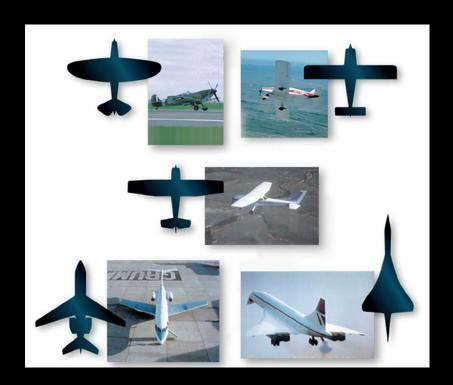
- Maximum camber is at 50% of the chord
- Symmetrical in shape
- Used for higher speed aircraft





# AIRFOIL TERMS AND DESIGN

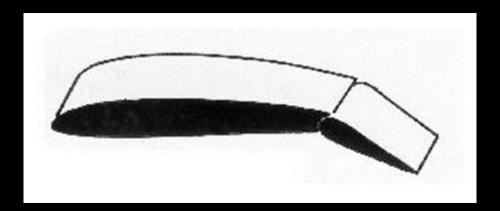
Planform: Shape of the wing as seen from above





#### **FLAPS**

- "High-lift Device" used to increase camber of wing
- Used to increase lift and maintain positive control at lower airspeeds





#### **FLAPS**

#### Advantages:

- Steep approach angles without increasing airspeed
- Better forward visibility
- Improved take-off performance
- Slower landing speeds



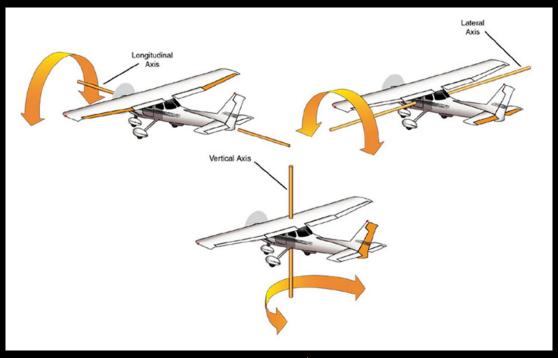
#### **FLAPS**

#### Disadvantages

- Full flaps on x-wind conditions are not recommended
  - Weather vane effect and decreased aileron effectiveness
- Could weaken airframe if deployed at too high an airspeed



### **AIRPLANE AXES**



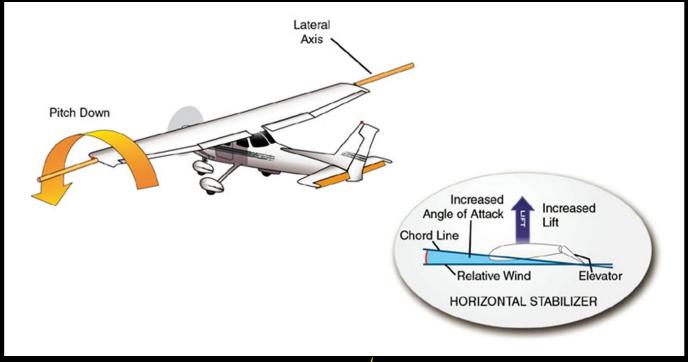


### **AIRPLANE MOVEMENTS**

Axis	Movement	Control Surface	Control Input
Longitudinal	Roll	Aileron	Yoke (Left & Right)
Lateral	Pitch	Elevator	Yoke (Forward & Aft)
Vertical	Yaw	Rudder	Rudder Pedals

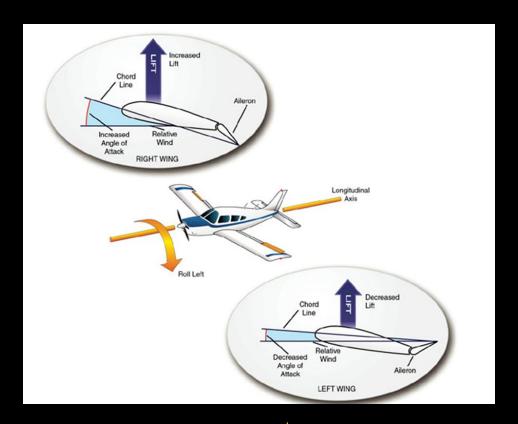


# **PITCH**



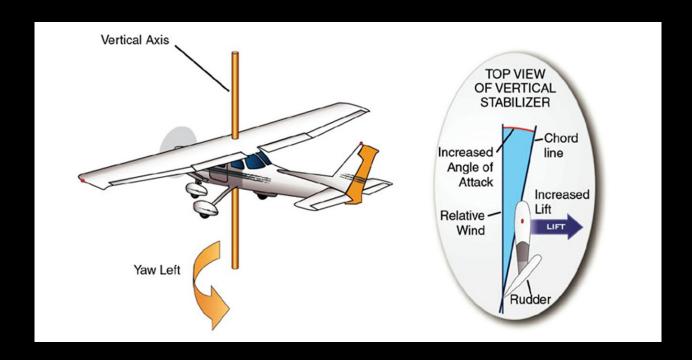


## ROLL





#### YAW





# **QUESTIONS?**



# FLIGHT CENTRE INDOCTRINATION

### **BEHAVIOUR AT THE FLIGHT CENTRE**

**Act Professional** 

Wear your Uniform

Be courteous to others

If you need help, don't hesitate to ask

Remember that when you're wearing your uniform, you are wearing the flight centre's image.



### **ORIENTATION DAY**

Date: January 11th 2019

Location: Waterloo Wellington Flight Centre

Time:

What to Wear:

Arrive 30 minutes prior to start time





### **ORIENTATION DAY**

You'll be meeting your assigned flight instructors

You'll be shown how to:

- Do a walk-around
- Check the weather
- Check aircraft documents
- Share your school schedules with your instructor
- Use Flight Schedule Pro and Fleetcaptain
- Check in and out aircraft for your flight at dispatch



### **ORIENTATION DAY**

2 Hour ground school and preparatory ground instruction after meeting your instructors

### Bring

- Laptop
- Notebook
- Pens/Pencils



### **GROUND SCHOOL KIT**

#### What's Included:

- Pilot Logbook
- E6B Flight Computer
- From the Ground Up Textbook
- Flight Training Manual 4th Edition
- Douglas Protractor
- Aerocourse Meteorology Textbook
- Toronto VNC
- ICAO Chart Ruler
- Ground School Kit Bag
- POH of the Aircraft you're flying

Total amount needed to pay:

\$287.00+HST=\$342.31

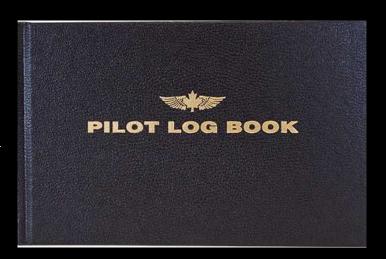


### **PILOT LOGBOOK**

Used to log flight hours

Students tend to forget to log their hours, and then it becomes a problem when you need to sign off your licenses

A good practice is to log your flight hours right after your flight





## **E6B FLIGHT COMPUTER**

Calculates and convertes various things

Used mainly for your cross countries

You'll learn how to use it during your ground school

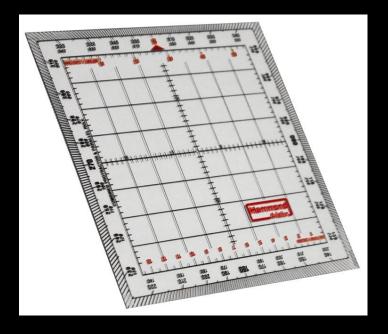




## **DOUGLAS PROTRACTOR**

Used to find headings on your VNC/VTA

**Used for Cross Countries** 





## **ICAO CHART RULER**

Used to find distances on your VNC/VTA





### **VFR NAVIGATION CHART (VNC)**

An aeronautical map that is sectioned to different areas across Canada.

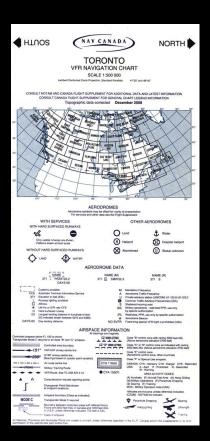
Used mainly for diversions and cross country

You'll be using the Toronto VNC

### <u>Challenge</u>

When you get your VNC, open it up and find Waterloo. You'll be flying around the area during the first few months of your training.



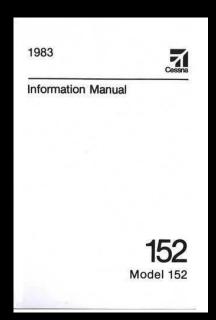


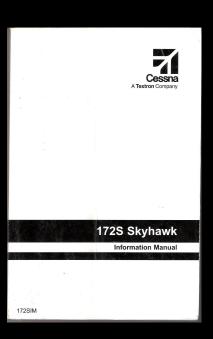
### PILOT OPERATING HANDBOOK (POH)

Contains all the information required to know about the aircraft.

POHs are aircraft specific, as in the POH that comes with the ground school kit should only be used as reference and study material

The aircraft specific POH follows the aircraft all the time it goes up flying







### FROM THE GROUND UP (FTGU)

Includes all the materials required to know for your PPL Written Exam

Good source of information to read before ground school and revision for your written.

Use this in conjunction with the ground school slides to help enhance your understanding



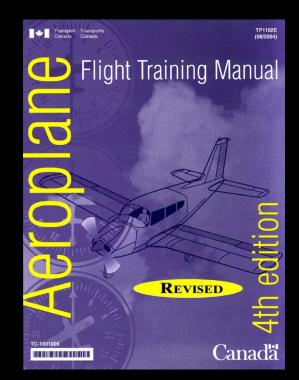


### **FLIGHT TRAINING MANUAL (FTM)**

Includes all the exercises that would be taught in your Preparatory Ground Instruction Class (Flight Lab)

It is best to read the exercise before it is taught in class

Good revision material for pre flight lessons, progress rides and flight tests.





### **AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION MANUAL (AIM)**

Contains current information on air laws, procedures and airmanship.

Updates roughly every 6 months:

March and October

Electronic version is Free of Charge

To find the electronic copy of AIM, simply find Aeronautical Information Manual in Google





### **HEADSETS**

It costs \$10.00 to rent a headset per hour

It is recommended that you buy your own

You can buy a headset at the Pilot Shop or elsewhere such as Avworld in Mississauga (near Pearson)

Different Headsets have different costs and features, so whichever one you get is up to you



### **HEADSETS**

David Clark H10-13.4 Headset

Price: \$429.00 at the Pilot Shop

#### Features:

- Traditional 2-Pin setup for cockpits
- Static noise reduction up to 23 Decibels
- Noise cancelling microphone
- Volume control





### **HEADSETS**

Bose A20 Aviation Wireless Headset

Price: \$1235.99 on the Bose website

#### Features:

- 30% more noise reduction (dynamic)
- Some models have Bluetooth
- Control module to control volume level, mix and mute settings
- Customizable audio prioritization





### **KNEEBOARD**

Kneeboard is used to help you write notes inflight by giving you a hard surface

Straps over your thigh





## WHAT TO BRING TO YOUR FLIGHT

A Pen/Pencil

Kneeboard with a piece of paper

Your Radio License and Student Pilot Permit

Medical

Headset

Sunglasses

POH of your aircraft



### AIRCRAFT DOCUMENTS

### Documents Required for any flight

- A Airworthiness
- R Registration
- O P 'O' H
- W Weight and Balance
- J Journey Log
- I Insurance
- L Licenses
- I Intercept Orders (Not required if you memorised it)



### PREFLIGHT INSPECTION

Must be done prior to walkaround

Can be found on the top left corner of the Normal Checklist

It's good to memorize, but please use the Read and Do method

When checking for fuel level, if it's outside the range of the fuel suggested by Fleetcaptain, tell dispatch immediately



### WALKAROUND

It doesn't matter if you fly a C152 or C172, the walkaround is generally the same

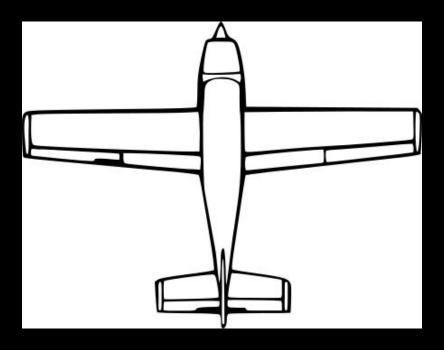
Before you do your walkaround:

- Find your instructor
- File for a flight at Fleetcaptain
- Grab documents from Dispatch when ready
- Check Documents
- Grab a fuel can on your way out to your plane
- Preflight Inspection (on white checklist)





## WALKAROUND





## 6 PACK INSTRUMENTS





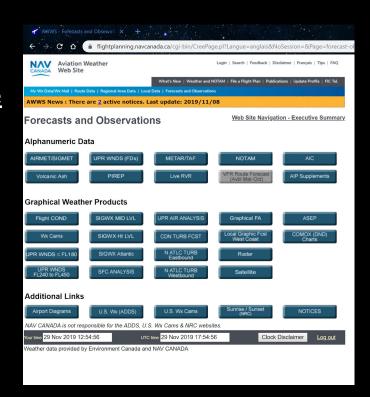
- Should be done before heading to the airport
- If you're unsure about the weather, don't hesitate to text your instructor
- Your instructor may be flying
- If they don't reply, head to the airport anyway
- Usually your instructor would text you ahead of time if weather isn't good enough



Weather could be found at:
flightplanning.navcanada.ca/cgi-bin/CreePage
.pl?Langue=anglais&NoSession=&Page=
forecast-observation&TypeDoc=html

or

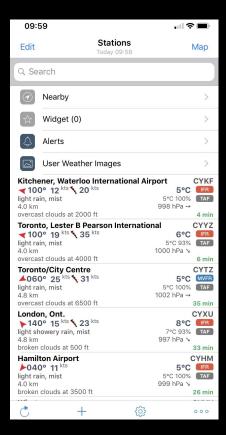
plan.navcanada.ca/wxrecall





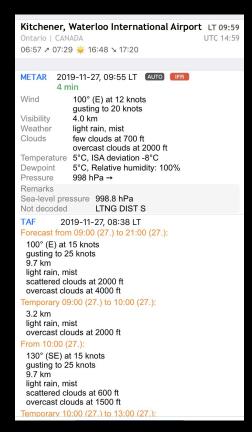
- There is an app on iOS and Android called AeroWeather
- You can add any airports that has a weather reporting station
- You can choose between Raw or Decoded data
- Most importantly, it's free of charge!









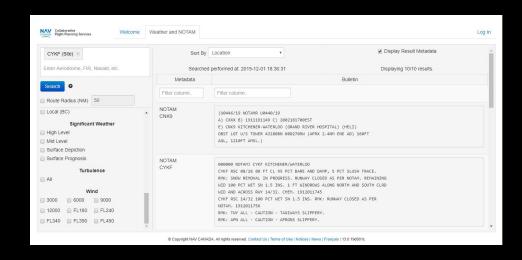


### **NOTAMS**

Stands for Notice to Airmen

Can be found at <a href="mailto:plan.navcanada.ca/wxrecall">plan.navcanada.ca/wxrecall</a>

You will also learn how to read NOTAMs during the course of your training





### **FLIGHT STATUS**

Can be found on: <u>twitter.com/wwfcstatus</u>

No restrictions: Everyone can fly

Student no XC: Students are not allowed to go on Solo Cross Country

Student Circuits Only: Students are only allowed to fly circuits

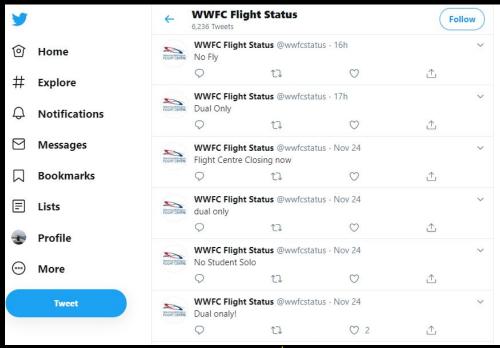
Student No Solo: Students are not allowed to go solo

Dual Only: Only dual flights with an instructor are allowed

\*Students = Non-PPL/Non-Night Rated (flying at night)



### **FLIGHT STATUS**





### WINTER WEATHER CLOTHING

Keep yourself warm in the plane. Also, you might make a landing other than Waterloo so it's best to keep yourself warm

Jackets

Sweater

Boots (bring onboard)

Gloves

Beanie (up to you)



## **CESSNA 152 COCKPIT LAYOUT**



## **CESSNA 172S COCKPIT LAYOUT**



### **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)**

A set of Standardized rules that you should follow to ensure a smooth learning experience.

The flight centre is currently adopting a set of SOPs for all aircraft. You'll be using these SOPs when you start your training.

These includes procedures, briefings, checklists and call-outs



Definition
The movement of aircraft on the ground under its own power

How do you control direction? The use of rudder pedals

How do you maintain centerline?

By keeping the taxi line under your right leg





#### Centreline

A guide for aircraft

Nose wheel should be sat on top of the centreline

Follow the centreline at all times





#### **Hold Short Line**

A Stop sign for aircraft

**Never** go past this line unless directed by ATC.

Used mostly at runway entrances and intersections





### **Runway Direction Sign**

A sign to signify which runway is beyond the hold short line

Use this to make sure you're at the right runway



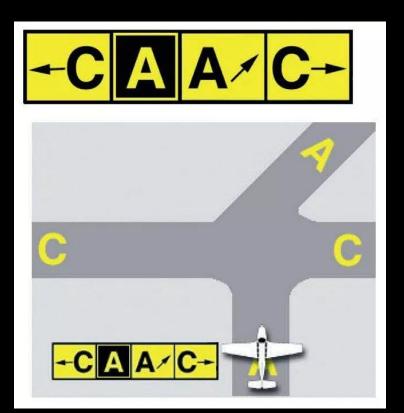


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#### **Destination and Location Sign**

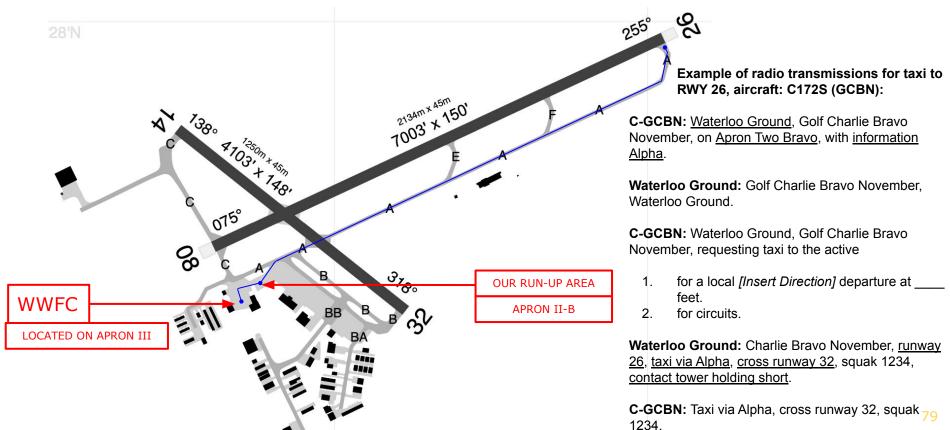
A sign to show what taxiway you're on and where a branched off taxi line leads to.

It might seem confusing at first but you should get the hang of it pretty quickly.





### TAXI



### **GROUND SCHOOL COURSES BREAKDOWN**

- AVIA101: PPL
- AVIA102: Cross Country Planning (2 weeks)
- AVIA203: CPL, Night Rating
- AVIA204: CPL, Complex Aircraft
- AVIA205: Glass Cockpit, Cross Border Flight (2 weeks)
- AVIA306: IFR, Multi Engine
- AVIA307: IATRA, IFR Scenarios
- AVIA408: No classes



## **QUESTIONS?**



## **Kahoot Time!**



# THANKS FOR COMING!