## DIVERSION IN FLIGHT OR <br> NAVIGATION PLANNING

1) Using the stencil cut-outs, mark the departure and destination waypoints.
2) Using the DP-1 straight edge, draw and measure the track distance. (Our example 30 nm )
3) Line up the compass rose with the north-south lines on a chart and read off the required track.
4) Using the Windstar correction boxes closest to the track required, read off the correction angle and groundspeed. Interpolate if necessary.
5) In this example the groundspeed would be 81 kts and Correction angle 10.

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

To maintain a track of $045^{\circ}$, the heading flown would need to be $055^{\circ}$ $(045+10=055)$. The calculations on the app and website have taken the mental stress out of diversions.
The groundspeed ( 81 kts ) has been calculated based on the required track and wind direction and speed.
6) Apply the correction angle to the track, to give heading.
7) Using the distance groundspeed table, read off the time to the diversion waypoint. In this example $30 \mathrm{~nm}=22$ minutes
8) Add magnetic variation and diversion technique complete!


## FURTHER EXAMPLE

Using the same results from the wind direction, speed and TAS calculated earlier;
If the required track was $225^{\circ}$ the correction angle would be -10 and groundspeed 116.
This would give resultant heading of $215^{\circ}$.
Time to 30 nm of 16 minutes.


## BACKGROUND <br> II

The DP-1 is aimed at those undertaking a Private Pilot Licence (PPL) or Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) course. The DP-1 has been designed by qualified flight instructors to assist students during the planning and diversion segments of the syllabus. The DP-1 is the answer to diversion worries, taking away the mental calculations during the time when the pilot's workloads are at the limits.

## DESIGN

The DP-1 is manufactured using durable, flexible plastic allowing, the DP-1 to mould with the contours of a chart when overlaid on uneven surfaces. The plotter components are printed on the reverse side so that the print is better protected when the pilot removes writing on the front side. Using harsh chemicals to remove writing is not recommended.


1. 10 Degree Markers
2. Time / Dist / Speed Table
3. 1:500,000 scale
4. Compass Rose
5. Windstar
6. Waypoint Stencil

## COMPASS ROSE

The plotter provides a conventional compass rose allowing measurement of track.
Horizontal and vertical lines assist accuracy lining these up with the latitude and longitude lines on a chart.


## WINDSTAR

The unique feature of the DP-1 is the Windstar. During the flight planning stage

## Available on the

 App Store a pilot/student will complete the Windstar using the apple app or web application. For a small charge the app can be downloaded via the app store searching "pilot windstar". Once downloaded no internet connection is required. Alternatively the free web service can be found at:www.digital-innovations.co.uk/windstar.aspx
Pilot Windstar is available for iphone/touch and ipad mobile devices. Simply enter wind direction in degrees, windspeed and TAS in knots, press calculate and let the app do the work for you!

The groundspeed figures appear in green, and correction angle applied to heading to maintain track are shown in blue. These are displayed around the compass rose. Interpolation between the compass points give data for all 360 degrees.


Take the mental stress out of practical diversions!

## 1:500,000 SCALE

The DP-1 also combines a standard 1:500,000 nm scale. The scale is strictly for $1 / 2$ mill charts designed to coincide with PPL and CPL training. In addition to this the straight edge of the scale can be used to draw a straight line between two points on a chart.


Below the $1: 500,000$ scale is a Speed/Distance/Time grid.
The table provides speeds from 70kts to 160 kts up to a distance of 40 nm . The speeds and distance are usually sufficient for the training aircraft and diversion leg of the skills test. The table is used in conjunction with the Windstar and allows the pilot to quickly provide an accurate ETA as well as required times to chosen checkpoints en- route. Anything outside of this range can be easily interpolated

| 70 kts | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 80 kts | 04 | 05 | 05 | 06 | 07 |
| 90 kts | 03 | 04 | 05 | 05 | 06 |
| 100 kts | 03 | 04 | 04 | 05 | 05 |
| 110 kts | 03 | 03 | 04 | 04 | 05 |
| 120 kts | 03 | 03 | 04 | 04 | 05 |
| 130 kts | 02 | 03 | 03 | 04 | 04 |
| 140 kts | 02 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 04 |
| 150 kts | 02 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 04 |
| 160 kts | 02 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 03 |

## 5 AND 10 DEGREE MARKERS

5 and 10 degree markers on the DP-1 allow the pilot during pre-flight planning to denote 5 and 10 degree fan lines from the departure waypoint.

The waypoint stencil in the centre of the compass rose is designed to mark around the departure and destination waypoint.


## DP-1 - HOW IT WORKS

The DP-1 and windstar is based around the max drift formula:

$$
\text { Max Drift }=\text { Wind Speed } / \text { TAS } \times 60
$$

As an Example, assume:
Wind Direction: 090
Wind Speed: 25kts
TAS: 100kts
Required Diversion Track: $045^{\circ}$ Required Diversion Distance: 30nm

## PRE - FLIGHT

1) Load the figures in to the app or web app.
2) Transfer all the cardinal results onto the white boxes on the windstar.

Then the North East Cardinal point would calculate:-

Groundspeed: 81
Correction Angle: 10


