

# A Quick Guide to Mach Numbers

One of the most common questions that VATSIM pilots ask when they fly in the BIRD CTA/OCA for the first time are 1. What is a Mach number, and 2. How/where do I find it?

This guide attempts to briefly address both questions, to the extent necessary for VATSIM purposes.

## What is a Mach number?

---

A **Mach number**, or Mach speed, is your speed relative to the speed of sound (Mach 1 = the speed of sound itself.) For example, Mach 0.80 = 0.8 times, or 80%, of the speed of sound.

At cruise, and especially in oceanic airspace, ATC uses your speed in Mach to separate aircraft from each other by speed control. Therefore, when requesting oceanic clearance, it is generally required to provide your requested Mach number/Mach speed for the oceanic crossing.

For light aircraft flying too slow to changeover into Mach speed (<Mach 0.50), just let ATC know. ATC will issue you an oceanic clearance without a Mach number.

## How do I find my Mach number?

---

There are several ways to check what your Mach number is. Generally, assuming you have generated your flight plan using Simbrief or a similar tool, the easiest is to check your **flight plan route**.

Whenever you enter oceanic airspace, your ATC flight plan's Route section (item 15 on an ICAO flight plan) should note your planned Mach number next to the **first oceanic waypoint of your route** — **OR at the start of your flight plan route**, if you are departing from an airport underlying oceanic airspace already (like those in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.)

This generally follows the format `MxxxFxxx`, where the three digits after M are the Mach number (a decimal point goes after the 1st digit), and the three digits after F are the planned flight level at that waypoint.

- E.g., `M078F350` means Mach 0.78 at FL350.

### Example 1: Departing an airport underlying the BIRD CTA



The screenshot shows a flight plan route section with the following text: `BIKF/01 M079F370 OSKU3A OSKUM DCT RATSU/N0453F370 DCT BARKU DCT ELBUS UL612 LAKEY DCT NUGRA NUGRA1H EGLL/27L`. A 'Copy' button is visible to the right of the text. A 'Hide Details' button with an upward arrow is in the top right corner.



The screenshot shows an ICAO flight plan document for BA 80KA/03 NOV/KEF-LHR, Page 7. The document is titled '[ ATC Flight Plan ]' and 'ICAO FLIGHT PLAN'. The flight plan text is as follows:

```
FF BIRDZQZX EGPXZQZX EGTZQZX
030646 CYULSBFP
(FPL-BAW80KA-IS
-A21N/M-SDE3FGHIRWY/LB1
-BIKF0720
-M079F370 OSKUM3A OSKUM DCT RATSU/N0453F370 DCT BARKU DCT ELBUS
UL612 LAKEY DCT NUGRA NUGRA1H
-EGLL0218 EGCC
-PBN/A1B1C1D101S1 DOF/231103 REG/GNEOZ EET/EGPX0054 EGTTO147
SEL/ROTY CODE/407844 OPR/BAW PER/C RMK/TCAS)
```

(The 1st screenshot is from Simbrief's Flight Briefing webpage; the 2nd is from the OFP/Operational Flight Plan PDF.)

In this example, the aircraft is departing from Keflavik int'l airport (BIKF) in Iceland. Therefore, the oceanic portion of your flight starts from essentially the very beginning of your route, and so your planned Mach number (and planned cruising level) is listed at the start of the flight plan route. In this case, it is **Mach 0.79** at **FL370**.

### Example 2: Passing through BIRD CTA enroute

## Route

Hide Details ^

```
CYVR/08R N0494F350 DCT SEATN DCT 52N120W 57N110W/N0489F370 60N100W 62N090W  
63N080W 6330N07000W DCT KAGLY/M085F370 DCT EMBOK DCT 63N050W/M085F390  
63N040W 62N030W 61N020W DCT BALIX/N0493F390 DCT NINEX DCT ROVLA UT256 DCS  
UL612 LAKEY DCT NUGRA NUGR1H EGLL/27L
```

Copy



BA 84/03 NOV/YVR-LHR

Page 9

[ ATC Flight Plan ]

-----  
ICAO FLIGHT PLAN  
-----

```
FF CZVRZQZX CZEGZQZX CZWZQZX CZULZQZX CZQXZQZX BGGLZQZX BIRDZQZX  
EGGXZQZX EGPXZQZX EGTZQZX  
030641 CYULSBFP  
(FPL-BAW84-IS  
-B78X/H-SDE1E2E3FGHIJ2J3J4J5M1RWXY/LB1D1  
-CYVR0705  
-N0494F350 DCT SEATN DCT 52N120W 57N110W/N0489F370 60N100W 62N090W  
63N080W 6330N07000W DCT KAGLY/M085F370 DCT EMBOK DCT  
63N050W/M085F390 63N040W 62N030W 61N020W DCT BALIX/N0493F390 DCT  
NINEX DCT ROVLA UT256 DCS UL612 LAKEY DCT NUGRA NUGR1H  
-EGLL0833 EGCC  
-PBN/A1B1C1D1L101S2 DOF/231103 REG/GZBLA EET/CZEG0040 CZWG0303  
CZEG0323 CZUL0333 CZQX0420 BGGLO444 63N050W0503 63N040W0535 CZQX0537  
BIRD0551 62N030W0610 EGGX0644 EGPX0722 EGT0758 SEL/BPCG CODE/407898  
OPR/BAW PER/D RMK/TCAS)
```

In this example, because the aircraft enters oceanic airspace starting at **KAGLY**, the oceanic Mach number & requested flight level are listed after that waypoint with a slash — `KAGLY/M085F370`, which means at KAGLY you are planning **Mach 0.85** at **FL370**.

There are also other ways to check your Mach number — for example, looking at your flight log (which should list your vertical and speed profile), or simply looking at your primary flight display/airspeed indicator if you are already airborne. The above is *one* simple way to check your planned Mach speed, but relying on this number is not a substitute for good planning and due diligence as a pilot.

Pilots are *strongly encouraged* to cross-check your Mach speed using multiple methods, to ensure you are reporting an accurate Mach speed to ATC.

Revision #10

Created 3 November 2023 08:24:53 by Jonathan Fong (1308253)

Updated 26 February 2024 23:53:36 by Jonathan Fong (1308253)