

Radiocall

Schema Reference

Data Model & Grading System Documentation

8 9 500

Collections Relations Radiocalls

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Conceptual Overview

The radiocall system enables structured practice of ATC readback skills. Understanding **why** the data is structured this way is key to using it effectively.

The Core Problem

When a pilot receives an ATC instruction, they must read back critical elements accurately. Grading this requires:

① Decomposition

Break transmission into individual instructions

② Classification

Know which elements are critical

③ Weighting

Score based on severity

The Solution: Hierarchical Data

💡 Key Insight

A single transmission contains multiple instructions. Each instruction has a **type** that determines its grading weight. This hierarchy enables granular, fair scoring.

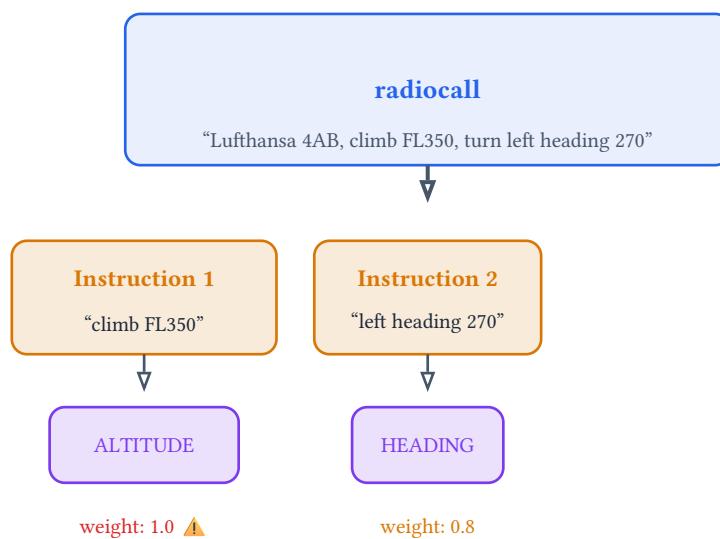


Figure 1: Hierarchical decomposition of a transmission

Entity Reference

Reference Data (populated once, used by all radiocalls)

These collections define the “vocabulary” of the system.

◆ instruction_type		◆ callsign_format	
code	Unique identifier (e.g., CLIMB, DESCEND)	airline_code	ICAO code (e.g., DLH)
category	Grouping: altitude, heading, speed...	airline_callsign	Spoken name (e.g., Lufthansa)
is_critical	Must be read back correctly?	difficulty	Complexity level
grading_weight	0.0–1.0 scoring multiplier	phonetic_template	How to speak the callsign

Core Data (generated content)

● radiocall			
Identification		Classification	
aircraft_callsign	e.g., “DLH4AB”	category	ground, departure, enroute...
callsign_phonetic	e.g., “Lufthansa 4 Alpha Bravo”	difficulty	super_easy → hard
airport	→ linked airport	flight_phase	taxi, takeoff, cruise...
Content			
full_transmission	Complete ATC message as spoken		
expected_readback	What pilot should say back		
critical_elements	JSON array of gradable elements		

► radiocall_instruction	✓ acceptable_variation
Links to parent radiocall and instruction_type	Alternative correct readbacks radiocall → parent radiocall

sequence	Order in transmission (1, 2, 3...)
raw_value	The actual value (e.g., "FL350")
readback_text	Expected spoken readback

variation_text	Alternative phrasing
notes	When this is acceptable

X common_error

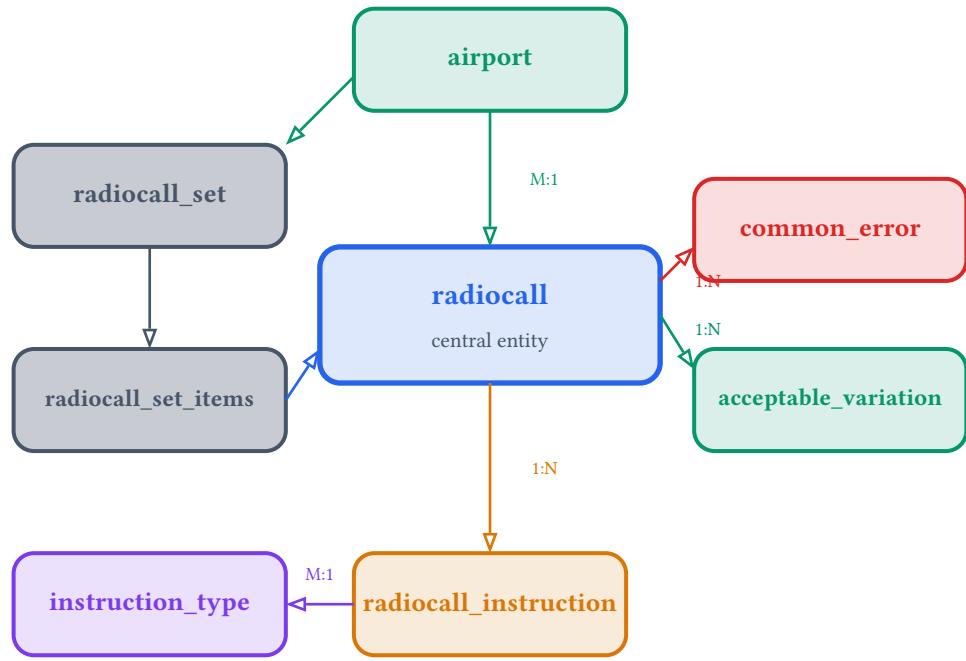
Typical mistakes for targeted feedback

error_code	e.g., <code>WRONG_ALTITUDE</code>
severity	critical, major, minor

example	What users might say wrong
feedback_text	Constructive feedback

Relationships

Visual Schema



Relationship Table

From	Type	To	Purpose
radiocall	M:1	airport	Where the transmission occurs
radiocall_instruction	M:1	radiocall	Parent transmission (ordered by sequence)
radiocall_instruction	M:1	instruction_type	Classification for grading weight
acceptable_variation	M:1	radiocall	Alternative correct answers
common_error	M:1	radiocall	Expected mistakes for feedback
radiocall_set	M:1	airport	Airport-specific practice sets
radiocall_set_items	M:1	radiocall_set	Parent set
radiocall_set_items	M:1	radiocall	Member radiocall (ordered by sequence)

Grading System

The grading system is designed to be **fair**, **educational**, and **realistic**.

Critical Elements

Each radiocall stores a `critical_elements` JSON array. This is the “answer key” for grading:

```
{
  "critical_elements": [
    {"type": "callsign", "value": "DLH4AB", "display": "Lufthansa 4AB",
     "weight": 1.0},
    {"type": "altitude", "value": "FL350", "display": "flight level 350",
     "weight": 1.0},
    {"type": "heading", "value": "270", "display": "heading 270", "weight": 0.8}
  ]
}
```

Grading Algorithm

For each critical element, check if it appears in the user’s readback.

Score = $\Sigma(\text{matched elements} \times \text{weight}) / \Sigma(\text{all weights})$

Instruction Type Weights

Weights reflect real-world consequences of errors:

Instruction Type	Weight	Critical?	Rationale
Runway Assignment	<div style="width: 100%;"> </div> 1	✓	Wrong runway = potential collision
Altitude / Flight Level	<div style="width: 100%;"> </div> 1	✓	Altitude busts cause separation loss
Heading	<div style="width: 80%;"><div style="width: 20%; background-color: #f08080;"> </div></div> 0.8	✓	Heading deviations affect traffic flow
Frequency	<div style="width: 70%;"><div style="width: 30%; background-color: #f08080;"> </div></div> 0.7	✓	Wrong frequency = lost communication
Speed	<div style="width: 60%;"><div style="width: 40%; background-color: #f0a050;"> </div></div> 0.6	—	Usually has margin for correction
Squawk Code	<div style="width: 50%;"><div style="width: 20%; background-color: #f0a050;"> </div></div> 0.5	—	Incorrect but ATC will notice
QNH / Altimeter	<div style="width: 40%;"><div style="width: 20%; background-color: #f0a050;"> </div></div> 0.4	—	Can be corrected before departure
Taxi Instructions	<div style="width: 40%;"><div style="width: 20%; background-color: #f0a050;"> </div></div> 0.6	—	Ground speed allows correction

Difficulty Tiers

SUPER EASY

- 1 instruction
- Common callsigns
- Clear phraseology
- Standard situations

EASY

- 1–2 instructions
- Standard phraseology
- No conditionals
- Common airports

MEDIUM

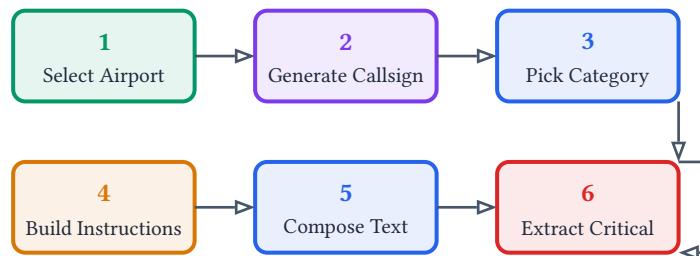
- 2–3 instructions
- Some complexity
- Varied callsigns
- Multiple elements

HARD

- 3–4 instructions
- Conditionals
- Amendments
- Rapid delivery

Data Flow

Generation Pipeline



Generation Details

- Select Airport** – Random selection from 37 DACH airports
- Generate Callsign** – Using `callsign_format` templates matched to difficulty
- Pick Category** – Based on difficulty tier distribution
- Build Instructions** – 1–4 instructions using `instruction_type` definitions
- Compose Text** – Natural ATC phraseology
- Extract Critical** – Identify gradable elements with weights

Output

Each generation creates:

- 1 × `radiocall` record
- N × `radiocall_instruction` records
- JSON `critical_elements` array

Consumer Pipeline (Grading)

🔌 Integration Pattern

Your frontend fetches a `radiocall` with nested relations, presents the audio/text, captures user input, then compares against `critical_elements` for scoring.

1. Fetch radiocall with instructions
GET `/items/radiocall/{id}?`
`fields=*,instructions.*,instructions.instruction_type.*`
2. Present transmission (audio/text)
3. Capture user readback
4. For each `critical_element`:

- Normalize user input (remove filler words, standardize numbers)
 - Check if element value appears
 - Apply weight to score
5. Calculate final score: `matched_weight / total_weight`
6. Match errors against `common_error` for feedback

API Patterns

Fetching with Relations

Get a radiocall with all data needed for grading:

```
GET /items/radiocall/{id}?fields=
  id,
  aircraft_callsign,
  full_transmission,
  expected_readback,
  critical_elements,
  difficulty,
  airport.icao_code,
  airport.name,
  instructions.sequence,
  instructions.raw_value,
  instructions.readback_text,
  instructions.instruction_type.code,
  instructions.instruction_type.grading_weight,
  instructions.instruction_type.is_critical
```

Filtering by Difficulty

```
GET /items/radiocall?filter[difficulty][_eq]=medium&limit=10
```

Random Selection

```
GET /items/radiocall?filter[category][_eq]=departure&sort=rand()&limit=1
```

Category Distribution

```
GET /items/radiocall?aggregate[count]=id&groupBy[]=[category]
```

Questions? This schema is designed for extensibility.
Add new instruction types, callsign formats, or error patterns as
needed.

Aevoli CMS · Schema v1.0