



Converting OpenStreetMap geo data into railML® for a Railway Simulation Environment

Christian Rahmig, Andreas Kluge
DLR Institute of Transportation Systems
Braunschweig, Germany





Overview

- Types of Digital Maps
- The Layer Approach
- The Toolchain:
 - Export data from OSM data base
 - Extract railway data and verify track network topology
 - Enhance railway data by layer-specific tags
 - Import railway data into DLR's railway map software / [RailDriVE® db](#)
 - Export railway data in railML®
- Implementation

Types of Digital Maps

OpenStreetMap



OpenStreetMap
Die freie Wiki-Weltkarte

- OpenStreetMap (OSM) project was founded in 2004
- Goal: free world map
- Data model: „the simplest thing that could possibly work“ (Ramm, 2010)

TABLE I

THE BASIC OSM DATA TYPES AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES

	nodes	ways	relations
Tag: Key-Value pair e.g. Key = „railway“, Value = „subway“	timestamp changeset ID visible latitude longitude tile	id version timestamp changeset ID visible {wayNodes}	id version timestamp changeset ID visible {relationMembers}
	+ tags	+ tags	+ tags

[Ramm, 2010] Ramm, F.; Topf, J.; Chilton, S.: 'OpenStreetMap. Using and Enhancing the Free Map of the World.' UIT Cambridge, 2010.



Types of Digital Maps

OpenStreetMap



- Railway data are not that exactly modelled like roads and streets
- There are almost **400 different values for the tag „railway“** [4]

TABLE II
COMMONLY USED VALUES FOR THE KEY "RAILWAY"

abandoned	construction	disused	funicular
light_rail	miniature	monorail	narrow_gauge
preserved	rail 53.56 %	subway	tram
halt	station	tram_stop	buffer_stop
derail	crossing	level_crossing	turntable

[4] OpenStreetMap: „taginfo keys railway“; <http://taginfo.openstreetmap.org/keys/?key=railway#values>

Types of Digital Maps

OpenStreetMap



- Railway data are not that exactly modelled like roads and streets
- There are almost 400 different values for the tag „railway“

TABLE II
COMMONLY USED VALUES FOR THE KEY "RAILWAY"

abandoned	construction	disused	funicular
light_rail	miniature	monorail	narrow_gauge
preserved	rail	subway	tram
halt	station	tram_stop	buffer_stop
derail	crossing	level	

Map-matching: There is no clear topological map representation.

- How to use these data e.g. for railway-relevant applications?

The Layer Approach



➤ Regarding the OSM data model there are only three „layers“:

➤ **Nodes**

➤ **Ways**

➤ **Relations**

TABLE I

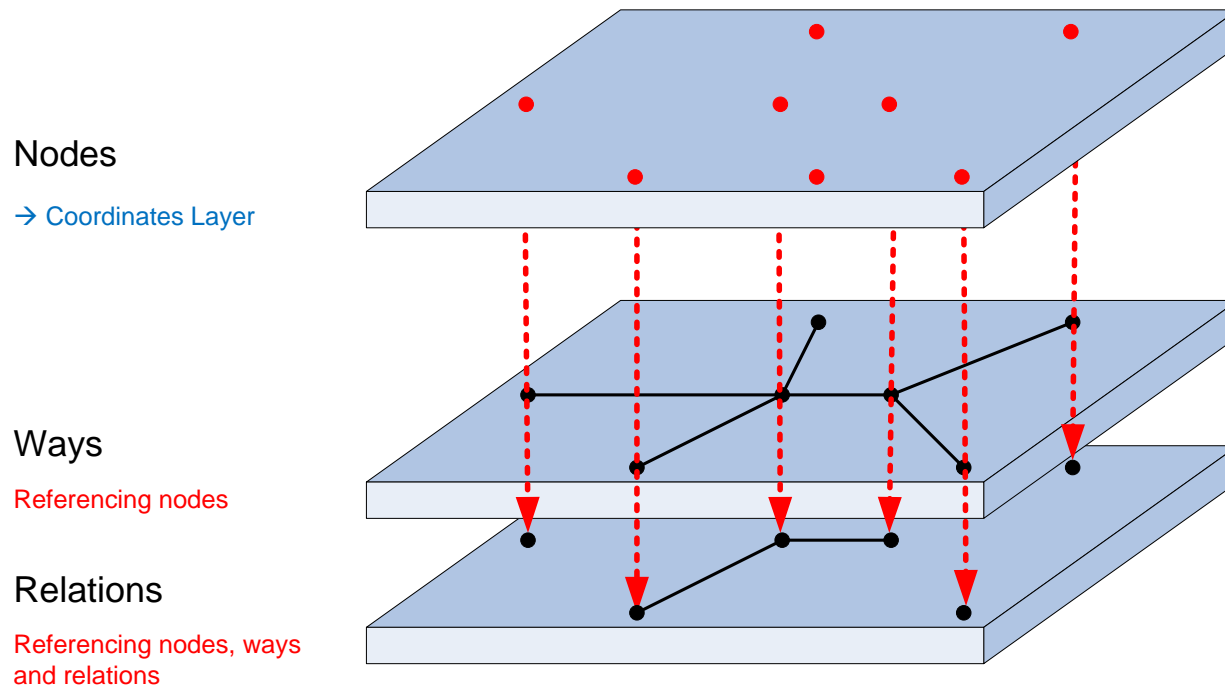
THE BASIC OSM DATA TYPES AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES

nodes	ways	relations
id version timestamp changeset ID visible latitude longitude tile	id version timestamp changeset ID visible {wayNodes}	id version timestamp changeset ID visible {relationMembers}

The Layer Approach



➤ Regarding the OSM data model there are only three „layers“:



The Layer Approach

New layers



➤ We want to define topic-specific layers:

Nodes

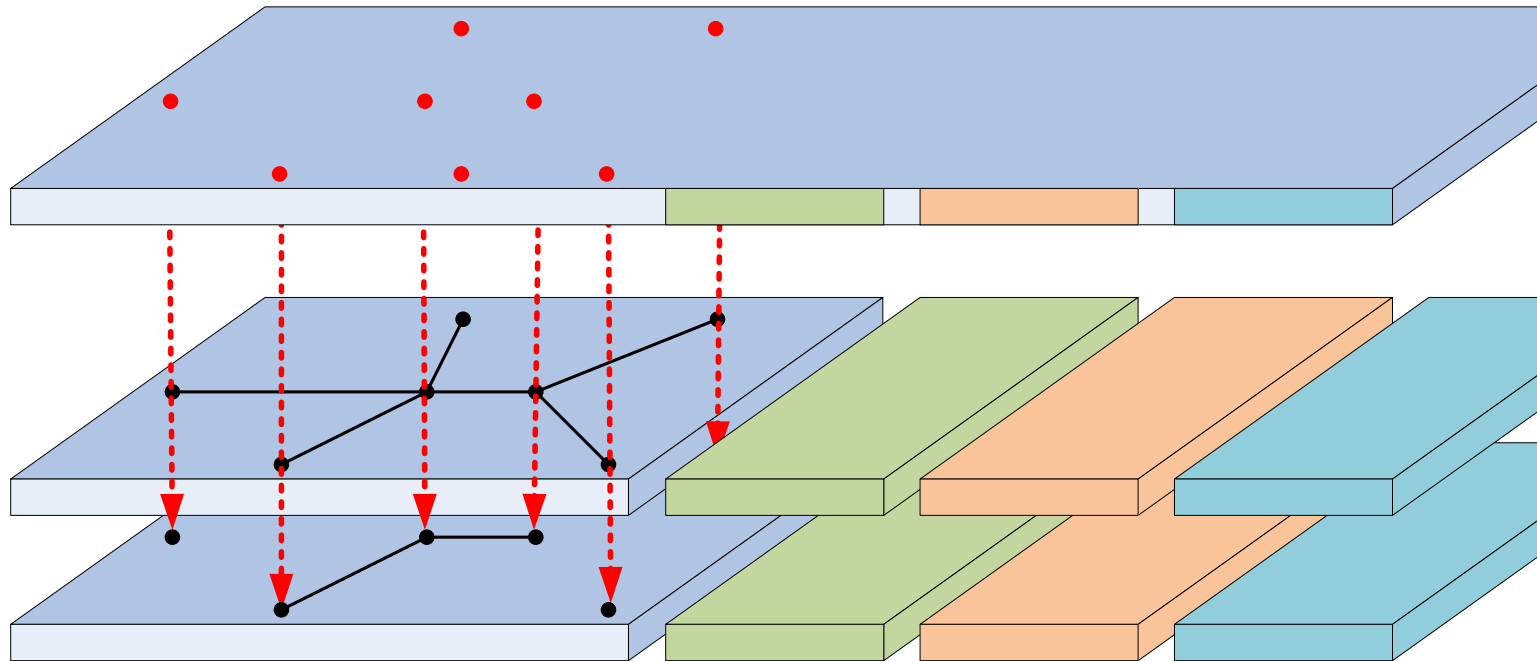
→ Coordinates Layer

Ways

Referencing nodes

Relations

Referencing nodes, ways
and relations

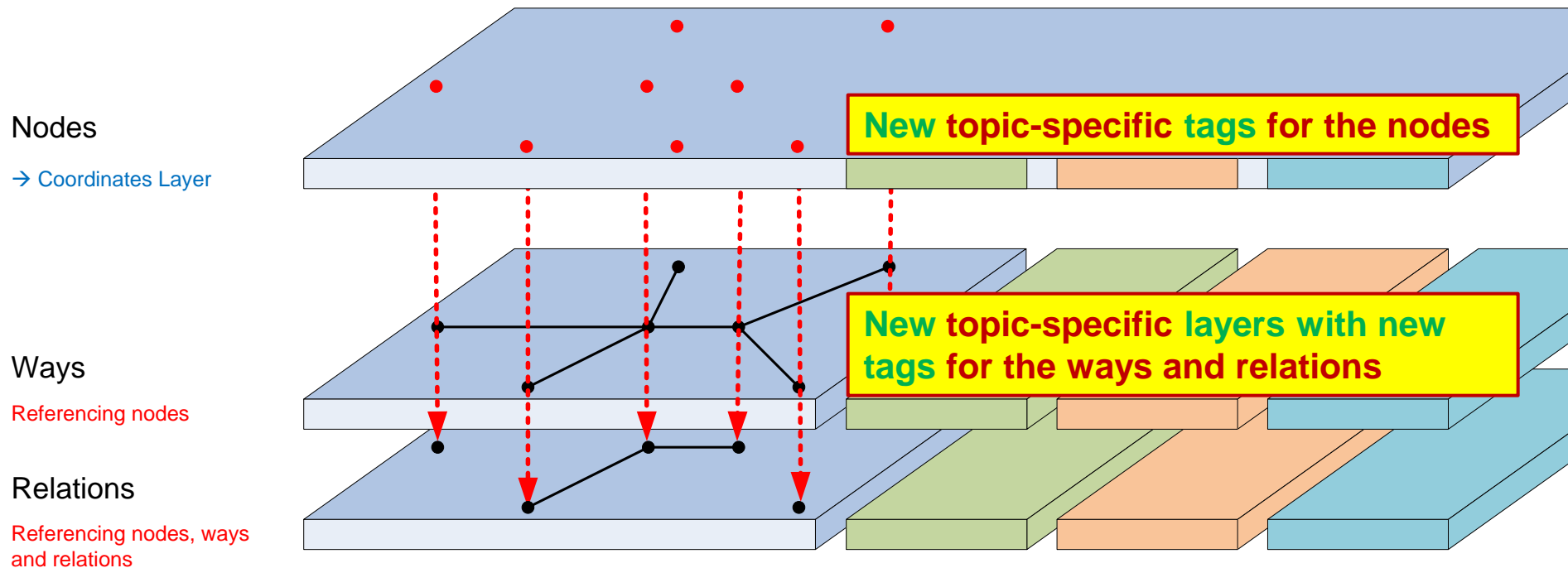


The Layer Approach

New layers



➤ We want to define topic-specific layers:



The Layer Approach

Layer-specific OSM tags

Table 1: Keys for railway topology modelling

node	way	relation
<u>topologyName</u>	<u>topologyName</u>	<u>topologyName</u>
	<u>dir</u>	type = "connection"
	length	course

The Layer Approach

Layer-specific OSM tags

Table 4: Keys for railway accuracy modelling

node	way	relation
<u>sigmaLon</u>	<u>maxCamber</u>	
<u>sigmaLat</u>		
<u>sigmaAlt</u>		

Table 1: Keys for railway topology modelling

node	way	relation
<u>topologyName</u>	<u>topologyName</u>	<u>topologyName</u>
	<u>dir</u>	type = "connection"
	<u>length</u>	<u>course</u>

We define 33 tags for the description of the railway track network as needed by most of the railway geodata applications.

Table 3: Keys for railway topography modelling

node	way	relation
<u>topographyName</u>	<u>topographyName</u>	<u>topographyName</u>
		type = "railNodeElement" / "railWayElement"
<u>pos</u>		<u>elementType</u>
<u>dir</u>		
<u>distanceToTrack</u>	<u>distanceToTrack</u>	

node	way	relation
<u>geometryName</u>	<u>geometryName</u>	<u>geometryName</u>
		type = "complexGeometry"
<u>pos</u>		<u>geometryType</u>
<u>curvature</u>		
<u>gradient</u>	<u>length</u>	
<u>superelevation</u>	<u>curvature</u>	
	<u>gradient</u>	
	<u>superelevation</u>	





➤ Braunschweig, VBV Area (OSM Transport Renderer)





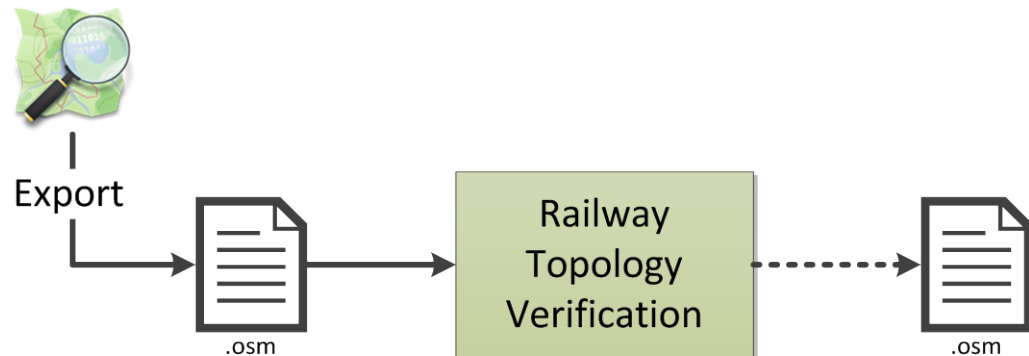
OSM screenshot

➤ Step 1: Get OSM file from the relevant area

```
<node id="1421658233" lat="52.2433732" lon="10.5410844" user="digital0533" uid="383858" visible="true" version="1" changeset="9198079" timestamp="2011-09-03T05:49:35Z"/>
<node id="1421658235" lat="52.2438647" lon="10.5421583" user="digital0533" uid="383858" visible="true" version="1" changeset="9198079" timestamp="2011-09-03T05:49:35Z"/>
<node id="1421658237" lat="52.2439353" lon="10.5420485" user="digital0533" uid="383858" visible="true" version="1" changeset="9198079" timestamp="2011-09-03T05:49:35Z"/>
<way id="42321030" user="Mathias71" uid="83244" visible="true" version="3" changeset="2808749" timestamp="2009-10-10T22:22:46Z">
  <nd ref="528414460"/>
  <nd ref="528414477"/>
  <nd ref="528414494"/>
  <nd ref="528155845"/>
  <tag k="railway" v="disused"/>
</way>
<way id="105251408" user="erge50" uid="393959" visible="true" version="2" changeset="7637484" timestamp="2011-03-22T14:28:06Z">
  <nd ref="1212936624"/>
  <nd ref="1212936478"/>
  <nd ref="1212936796"/>
  <nd ref="1212936687"/>
  <nd ref="1212936624"/>
  <tag k="addr:city" v="Braunschweig"/>
  <tag k="addr:country" v="DE"/>
  <tag k="addr:postcode" v="38126"/>
  <tag k="addr:street" v="Behringstraße"/>
  <tag k="building" v="yes"/>
</way>
```

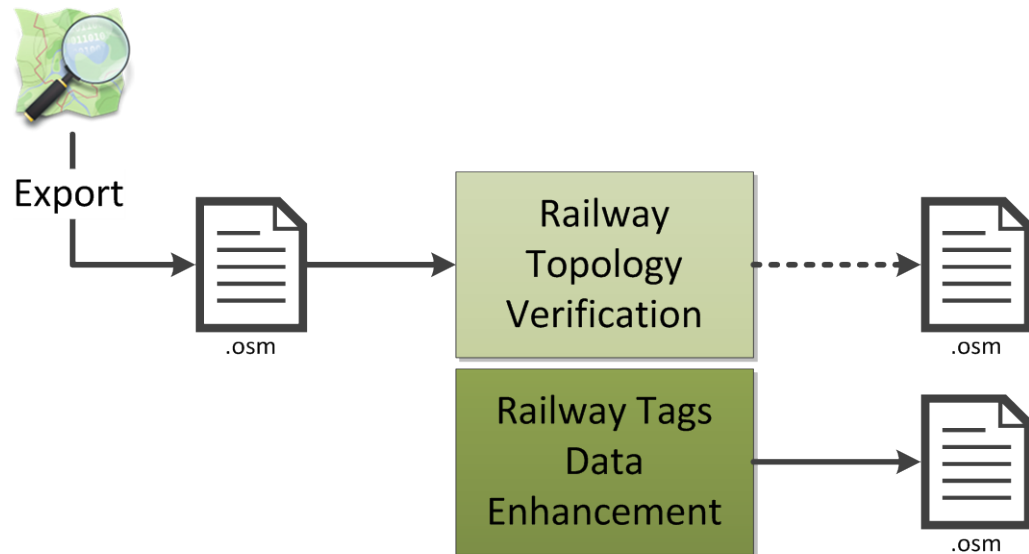
The Toolchain

- Step 2:
Topology Verification
...extract railway network and verify its topology (node edge model)
- Result: OSM file with topologically verified railway track network



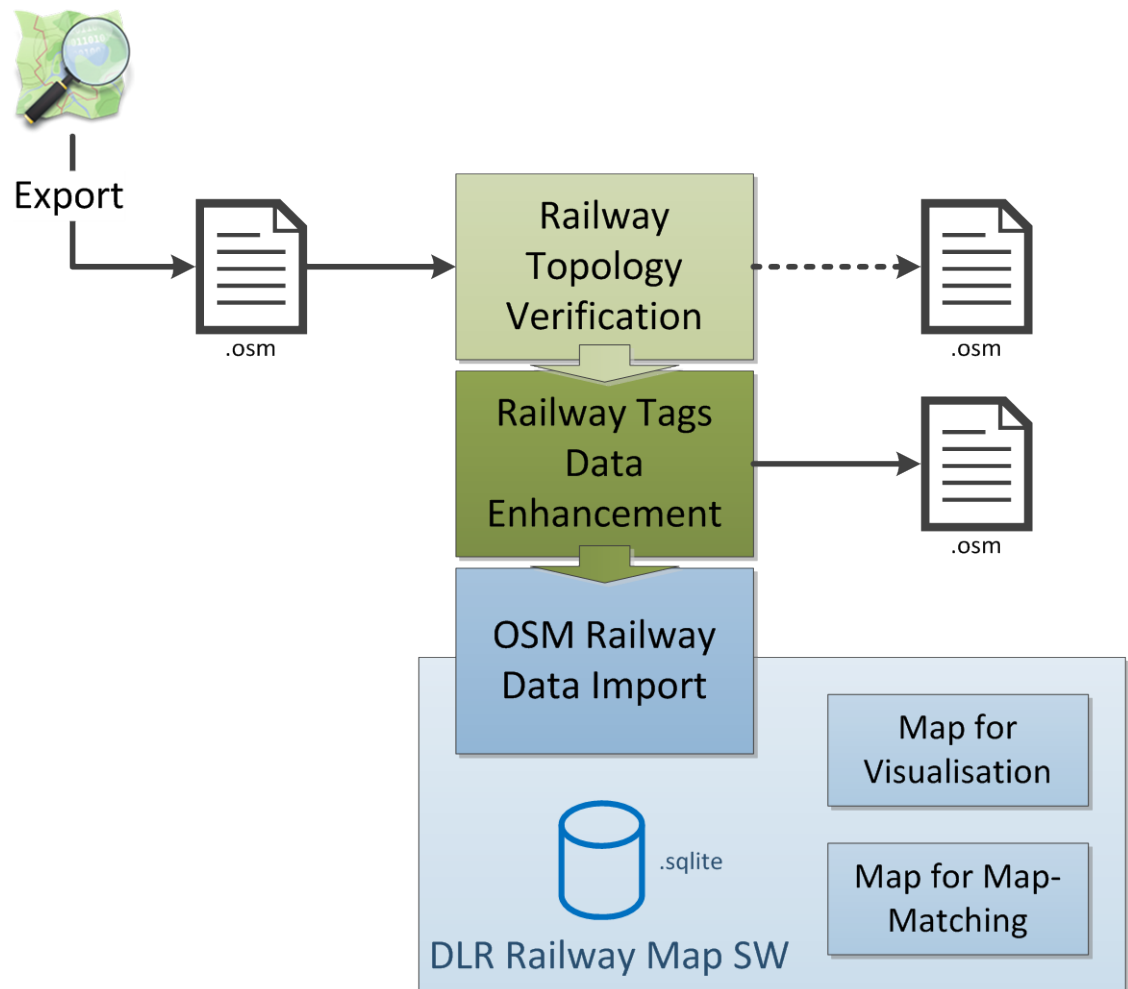
The Toolchain

- Step 3:
Railway Data Enhancement
...add layer-specific tags to the railway elements in the map
- Result: OSM file with enhanced railway track network description

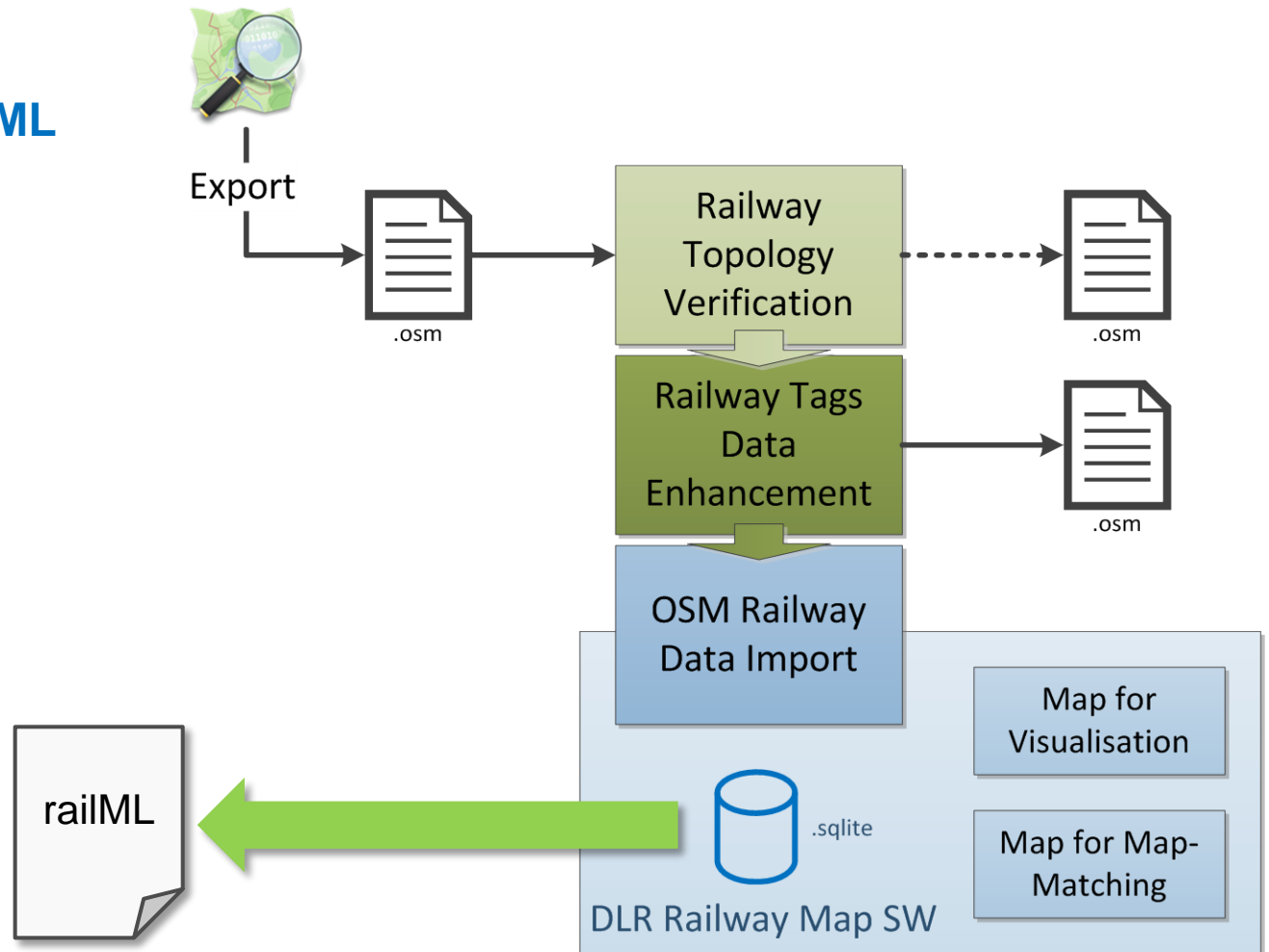


The Toolchain

- Step 4:
Railway Data Import and Usage
...import OSM data into DLR's railway map software / **RailDrive® db**
- Result: usage of imported OSM data for visualization or map-matching applications etc.



➤ Step 5: railML Export



Implementation

Initial Situation

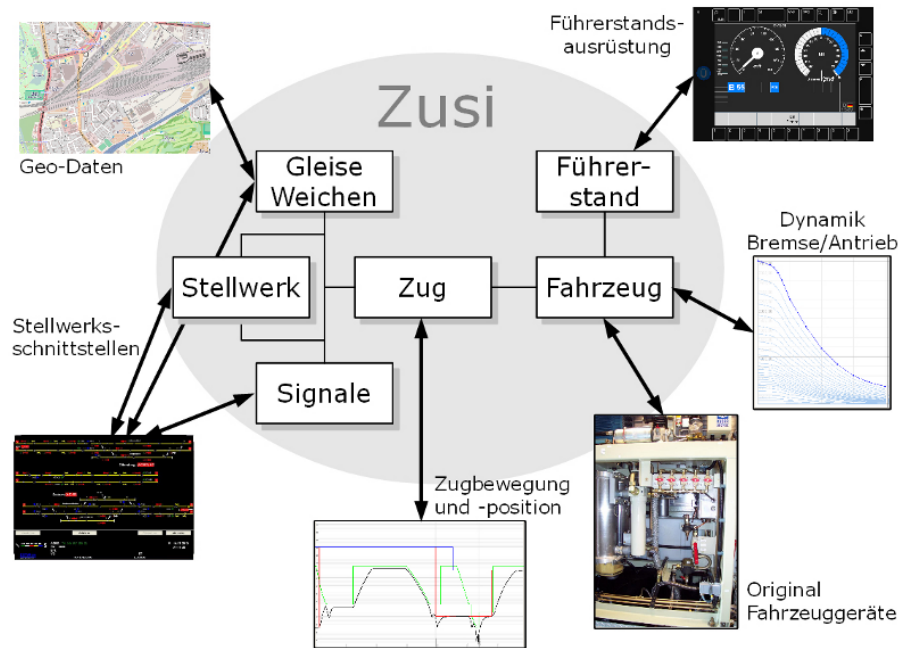
- Simulation in the RailSET laboratory is based on ZUSI



Implementation

Initial Situation

- Simulation in the RailSET laboratory is based on ZUSI



Source: www.zusi.de



Implementation

Initial Situation

- The number of lines to be simulated within the RailSET laboratory environment is limited
- The generation of tracks/lines for simulation is expensive (time, students)
- Currently, it is not possible to model/visualize/simulate arbitrary lines in short term
- **Goal:** to model, visualize and simulate arbitrary tracks within the RailSET laboratory environment
- **Task:** Concept and implementation of a process chain for simulation-based scenario and landscape generation

Implementation

RailSET Simulation Laboratory Environment

- The RailSiTe/RailSET laboratory is being adapted from ZUSI to Vires



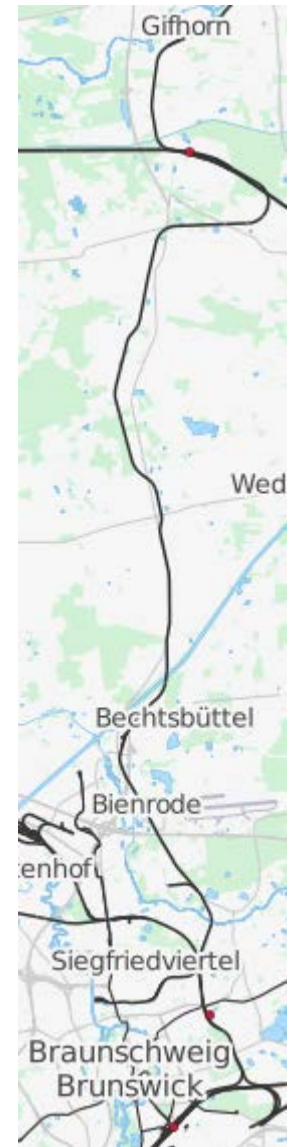
Source: www.vires.com

- Vires-based simulations are used already in the Automotive Department of the Institute

Implementation

Reference Line

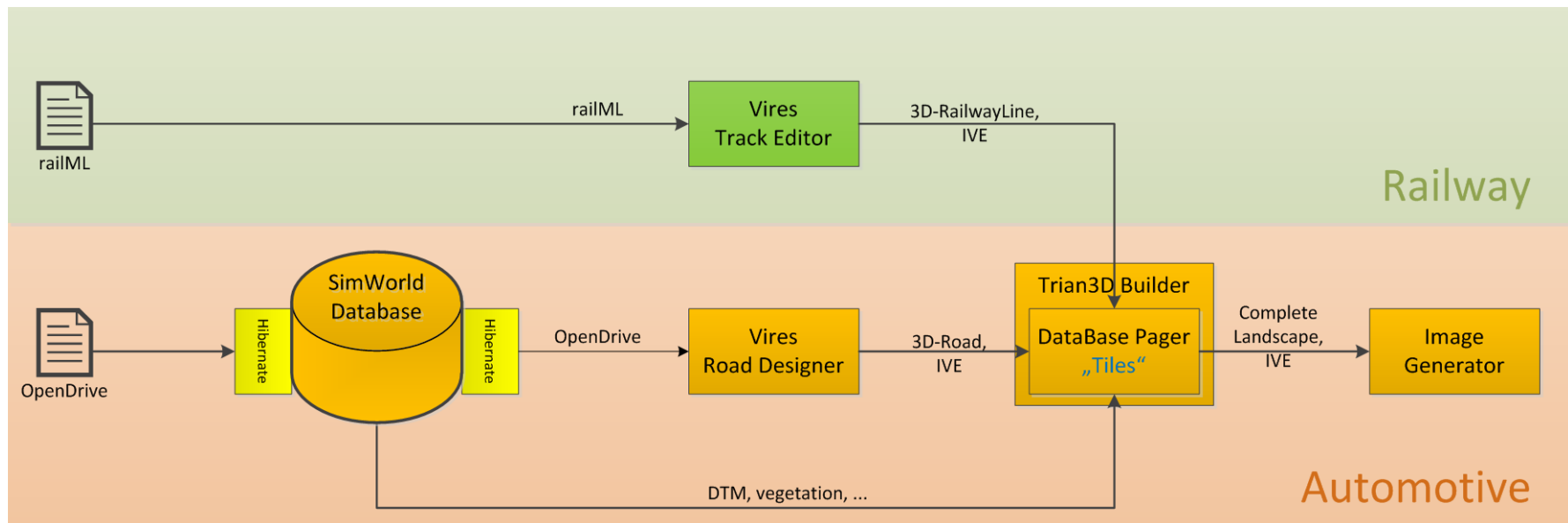
- Additionally, Vires built the railway reference line Braunschweig-Gifhorn within the AIM project for being used in the RailSET laboratory environment



Implementation

Railway Simulation Landscape Creation Tool Chain

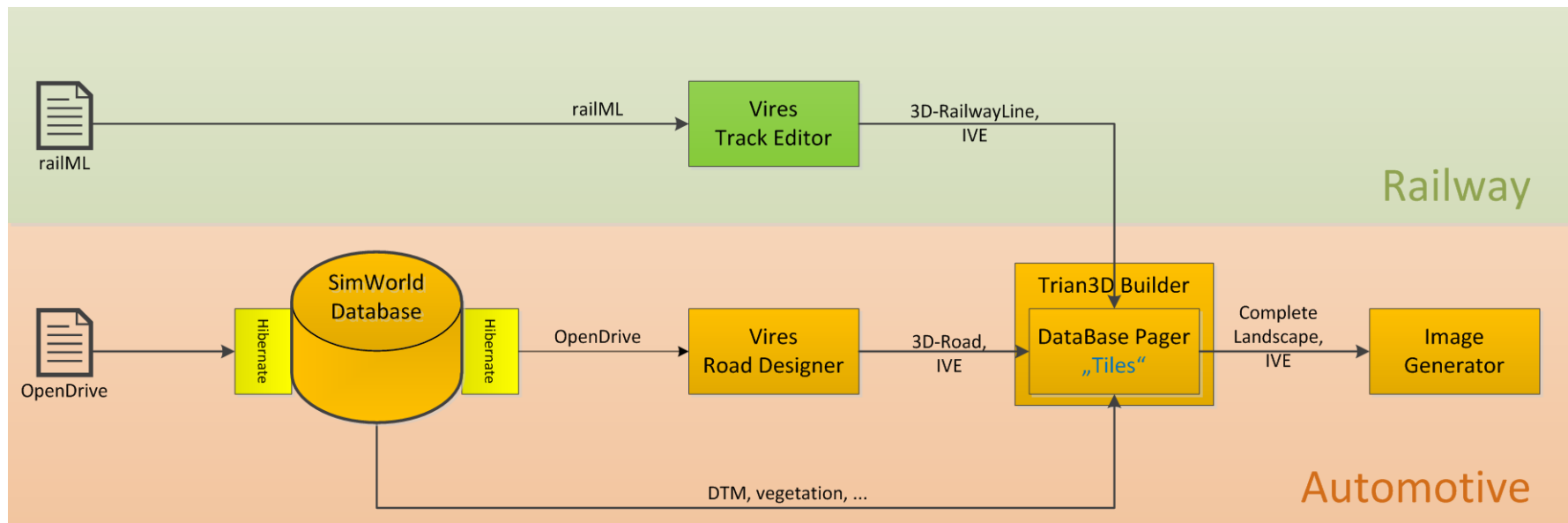
- Use Vires Track Editor to create railway lines for the RailSET simulation
- The result of the Track Editor is a 3D model of the railway line, which is fused with the 3D landscape model in the Trian3D-Builder software.



Implementation

Railway Simulation Landscape Creation Tool Chain

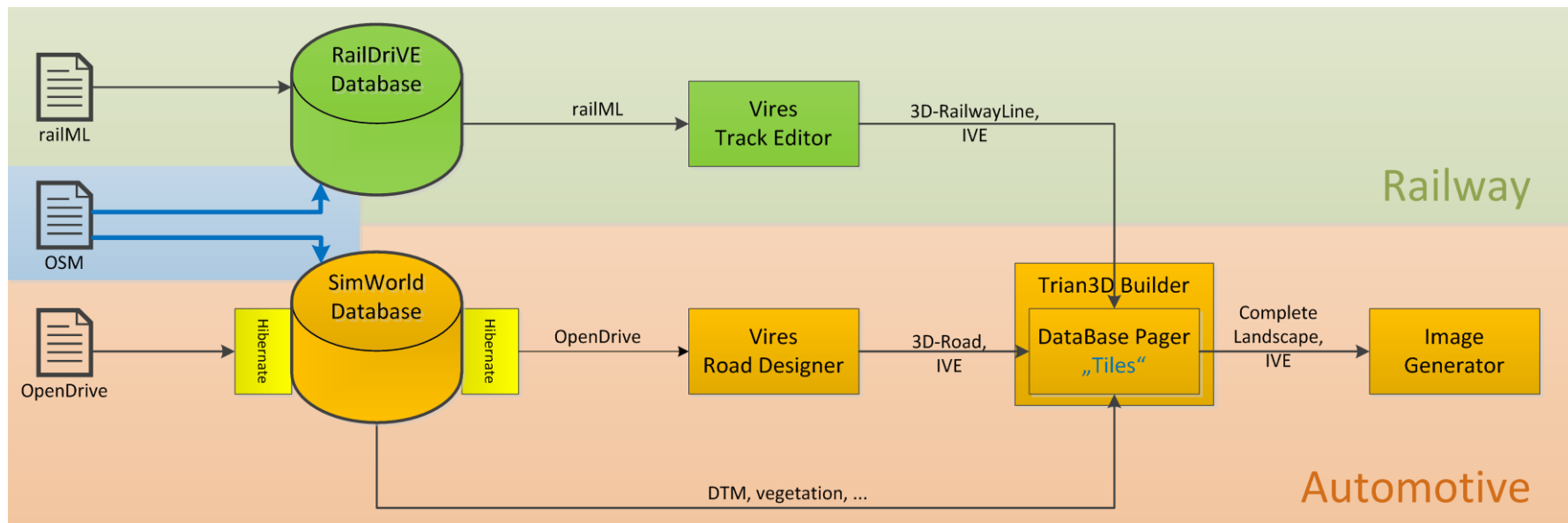
- Level 1: Use an arbitrary railML® infrastructure file from any source




Implementation

Railway Simulation Landscape Creation Tool Chain

- Level 2: Using geo data from the RailDrIVE® data base (railML® export)
- Pro: several input sources can be used, including OpenStreetMap



A white DLR RailDrive truck is positioned on railway tracks. The truck has 'RailDrive' and 'cry BOX' written on its side. In the background, two surveyors in high-visibility vests are working with a tripod-mounted instrument. The scene is outdoors with trees and a clear sky.

Thank you for your attention!

Christian Rahmig
German Aerospace Center
Institute of Transportation Systems
Braunschweig, Germany
E-mail: christian.rahmig@dlr.de
Phone: +49 531 295 3461



Deutsches Zentrum
für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft