# BCPC Pipeline: A Reproducible Workflow to Sketch City-to-City Rail Corridors

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#### Abstract

 $[cite_start] BCPC ("BringCitiesBacktothePeople, not the Cars") is a Python-Poetry project that assembles of integer optimisation to test the first-order feasibility of new raillinks [cite:7]. [cite_start] The code base is intentional models or run the whole work flow from a Jupy tern of ebook with minimal glue code [cite:8].$ 

### 1 Motivation

 $[cite_s tart] Motorisation rates in many middle-income countries are rising faster than road capacity, causing 10]. \\[cite_s tart] While full rail way master plans require years of engineering, governments and NGOs still rail. \\[cite_s tart] BCPC fills that gap with an open, scriptable tool-chain [cite: 12].$ 

### 2 Pipeline Walk-Through

The core workflow is a sequence of reproducible steps executed from the command line:

[cite\_start] Read Scenario: The CLI accepts auser—provided CSV table [cite: 24]. [cite\_start] Missing value the—fly [cite: 25]. [cite\_start] Boundary & DEM: The city's administrative boundary is fetched from No 26, 27]. Routing: The routing algorithms naps the start and endpoints to the Open Street Maprail network. [a 29]. [cite\_start] Demand & Optimisation: Daily boarding estimates feed a mixed—integer model that dec 30]. [cite\_start] Cost Breakdown: The total track kilometers, stations, and fleet size are passed through a cost and start [Export: The final route is converted to Geo JSON for easy visualization in GIS software like 33].

# 3 Data & Core Modules

#### 3.1 Data Sources

 $[cite_s tart]$  The pipeline relies entirely on open data sources [cite: 15, 16, 17, 18]:

 $[cite_s tart] {\bf OpenStreetMap:} Used for city boundaries and existing rail/road network graphs [cite: the context of the co$ 

- 15].[cite<sub>s</sub>tart]OpenTopography API:ProvidesSRTMGL1\_E30melevationdata[cite:
- 16]. [cites tart] Wikipedia: Used to scrape catalogues of high-speed lines and trainsets [cite:
- 17].[cite<sub>s</sub>tart]User-provided CSV:Containscitydatalikepopulation, tourismindex, and budget[c 18].

### 3.2 Code Layout

The main responsibilities are separated into the following modules:

File	Responsibility	
$[\mathrm{cite}_s tart]$ scenario_io.py	CSV validation and budget forward-	
	filling[cite: 21]. cite <sub>s</sub> $tart > cite_s tart$	
city_pipeline.py	End-to-end execution for a single city en-	
	try[cite: 21]. cite <sub>s</sub> $tart > cite_s tart$	
terrain.py	DEM download, caching, and slope calcula-	
	tion[cite: 21]. cite <sub>s</sub> $tart > cite_s tart$	
routing.py	Terrain-aware A* search on the transport	$\left  \text{[cite}_s tart \right $
	network[cite: 21]. $cite_s tart > cite_s tart$	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{crte}_s \iota u \iota \ \end{bmatrix}$
demand.py	Commuter and discretionary demand esti-	
	mation[cite: 21]. $cite_s tart > cite_s tart$	
optimise.py	Mixed-integer programming to select track	
	and rolling stock[cite: 21]. $cite_s tart > 0$	
	$cite_s tart$	
catalog_fetch.py	Scrapes Wikipedia for rolling stock and track	
	catalogues[cite: 21].	

Table 1: Core modules of the BCPC pipeline[cite: 22].

## 4 Limitations

The BCPC model has several known limitations:

[cite<sub>s</sub>tart] Engineering challenges such as tunnels, bridges, and land acquisition are not modelled [cite 49]. [cite<sub>s</sub>tart] The cost coefficients are based on EU 2019 averages and require localization for accurate 50]. [cite<sub>s</sub>tart] The Wikipedias crapers may require maintenance if the source pages tructure changes 51].

## 5 Conclusion

 $[cite_s tart] BCPC is not a substitute for a full engineering feasibility study, but its erves as a powerful to 53]. [cite_s tart] Its open-source dependency stackensures that every run is fully reproducible [cite: 54].$ 

### Source Code

 $[{\it cite_start}] The full project is available on Git Hub: github.com/Miguel Ibrahim E/Train\_Scheduler [cite: 4].$