

GMNS^I: A Specification for Sharing Routable Road Networks

8 January 2023

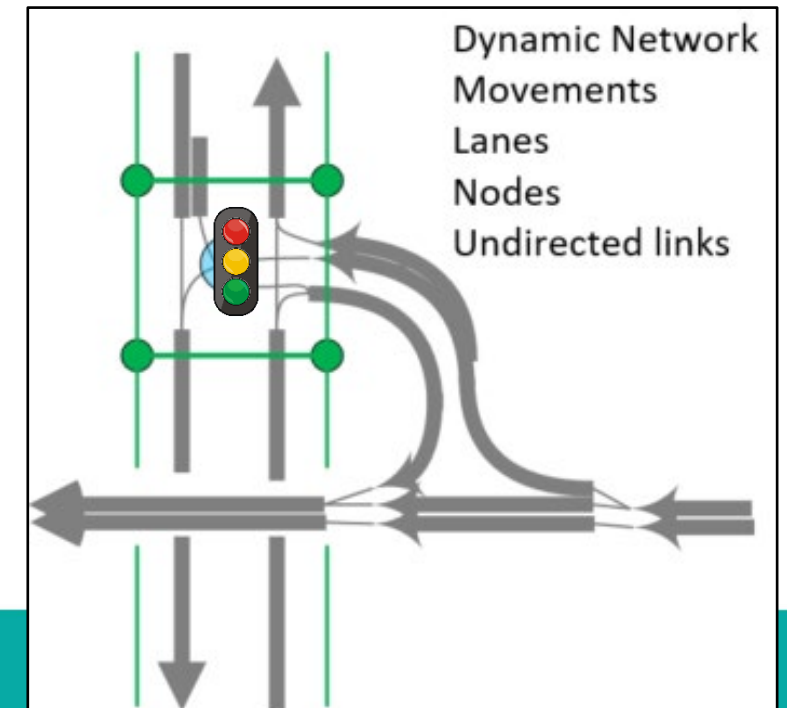
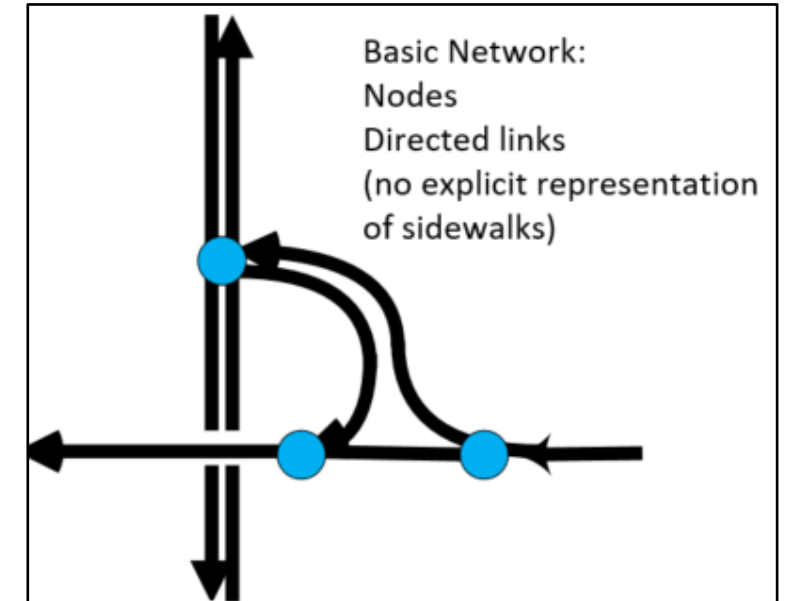
^IGeneral Modeling Network Specification

Origins

- Recognized need in the travel modeling community
 - Zephyr Foundation 2017 “shark tank”
 - Winner: to develop a “General Travel Network Format Specification”
- FHWA interest in developing a routable network specification that would aid in multi-resolution and multi-modal network modeling
- Efforts came together in 2018
 - FHWA funding for staff support (Office of Planning)
 - Zephyr Foundation provided a project management group, interested stakeholders (MPO and industry) volunteering their time to provide guidance and some development support

GMNS will...

- Support multi-resolution modeling projects
- Encourage more consistent practices by state and local governments for coding facilities, to ease automated processing of public data
- Support multi-modal (car, truck, transit, pedestrian, bike) improvements
- Bring time-varying varying networks into transportation planning, to better incorporate the effects of transportation system management and operations (e.g., varying lane configurations and tolls)



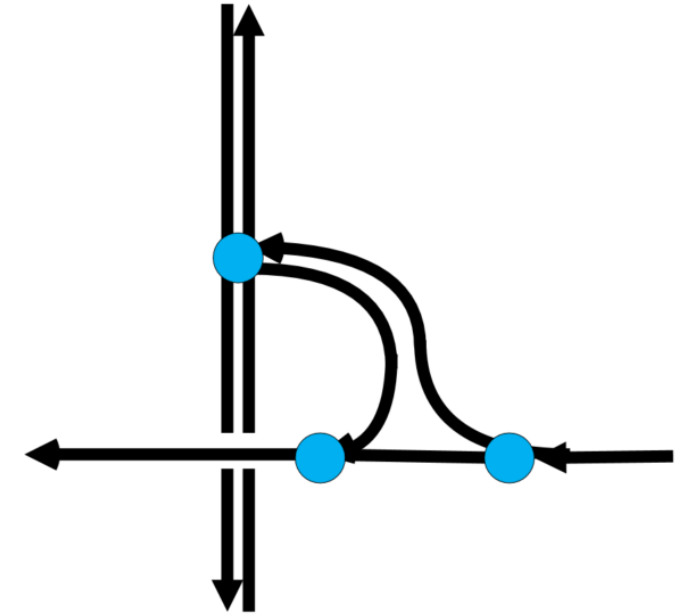
High level requirements

1. GMNS is a data specification, not tied to any specific software tool
2. GMNS is extensible, not universal
 - The only required files are nodes and links, to support static network assignment
3. Extensions include data needed for dynamic, multi-modal networks
4. GMNS reflects infrastructure, services and policies:
 - physical roads
 - intersections
 - traffic controls
 - tolls
 - time-of-day restrictions
5. GMNS is human and machine readable

Required elements

Node— a point that connects links

- Required fields: node_id, x_coord, y_coord
- Optional fields: name, node_type, ctrl_type, zone_id, parent_node_id
- Any GMNS element can have user defined fields



Link— a directed or undirected line object in a network, defined by the nodes it travels from and to.

- Required fields: link_id, from_node_id, to_node_id, directed
- Optional fields: name, geometry_id, geometry, parent_link_id, dir_flag, length, grade, facility_type, capacity, free_speed, lanes, bike_facility, ped_facility, parking, allowed_uses, toll, jurisdiction, row_width
- Any GMNS element can have user defined fields
- Links are directed for vehicle travel, undirected for pedestrian travel

Segments and Lanes

Segment—portion of a link defined by linear references

Lane— Lanes are numbered left to right with 1 as the left-most through lane. Left turn lane is -1. A bike lane is a lane with `allowed_uses = BIKE`

Turn pockets are defined via segments.



Segment 1

Segment 2
left-turn lane

Segment 3
left and right turn lanes

Lanes

-1

1

2

3

4 (bike)

Multimodal accommodation

The **allowed_uses** field indicates what may flow on a **link** or **lane** (e.g., walk, bike, bus, truck, auto, hov2, hov3+), as well as non-travel uses (shoulder, parking)

Location—a point that is associated with a specific location along a link, using a linear reference

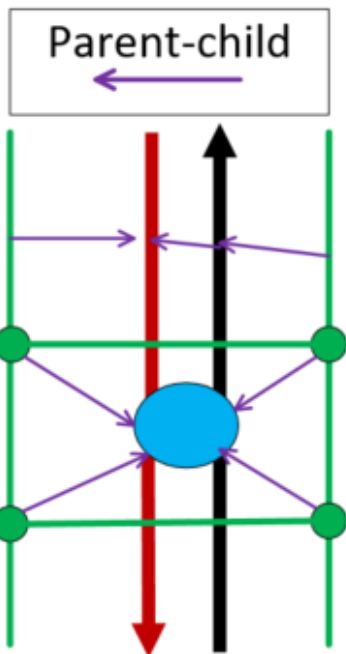
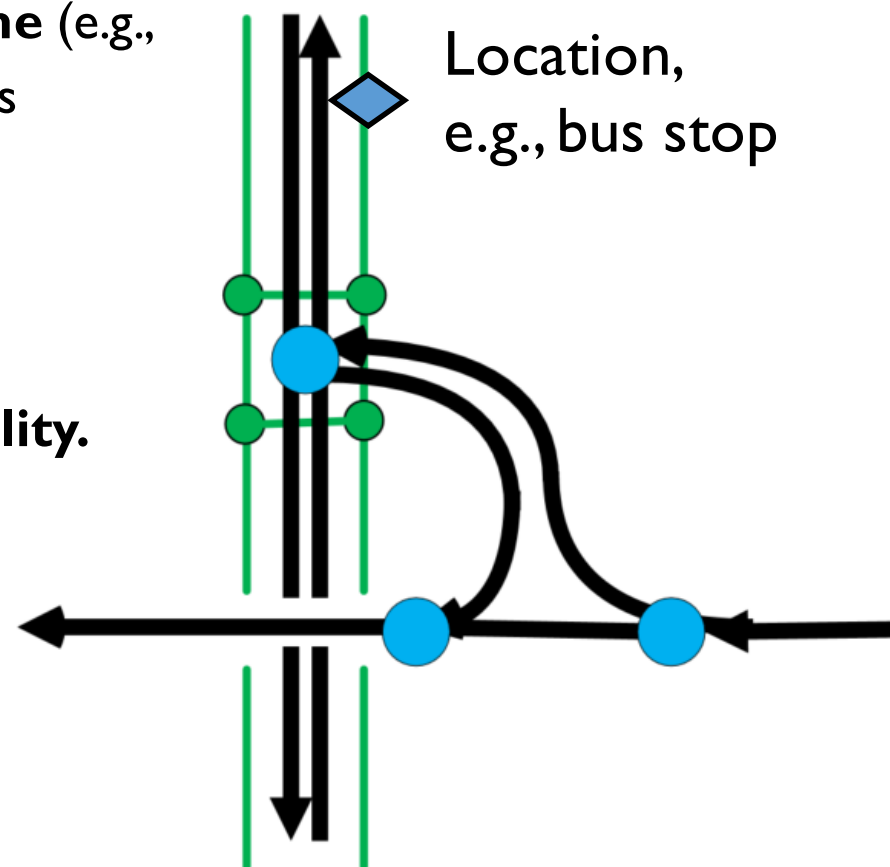
Links include fields for **ped_facility**, **bike_facility**.

Sidewalks and crosswalks may optionally be handled via their own undirected links.





Parent-child relationships:

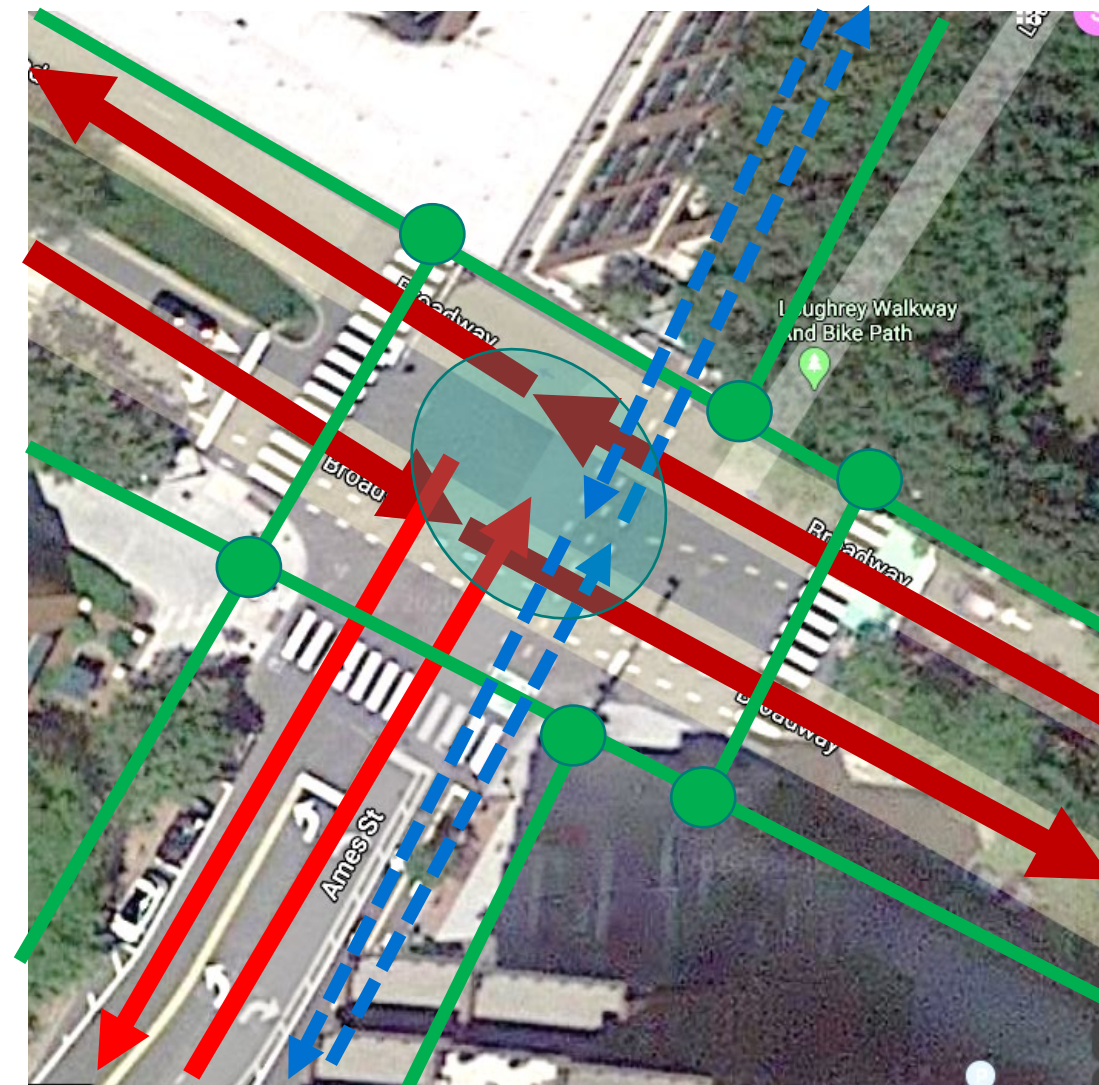
- Sidewalk with associated road
- Crosswalk and intersection nodes

Separated bike facilities may also be handled as their own pairs of directed links



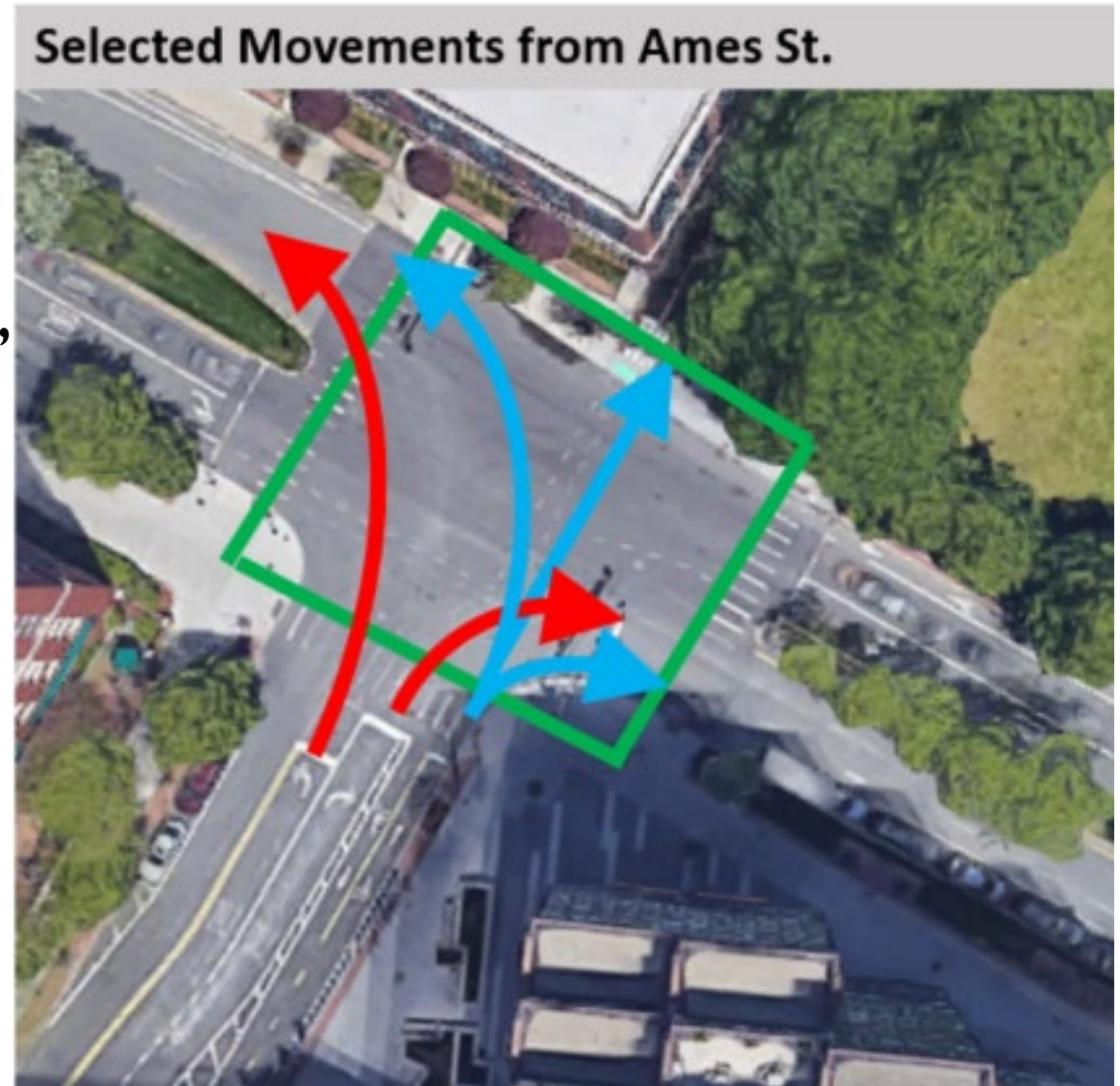
Multimodal example

- Color coding
 - General purpose 
 - Auto and bike lane 
 - Bike 
 - Pedestrian (undirected) 
- East-west street with conventional bike lanes
- North-south street with protected two-way sidepath
- Bike and pedestrian paths entering from the north



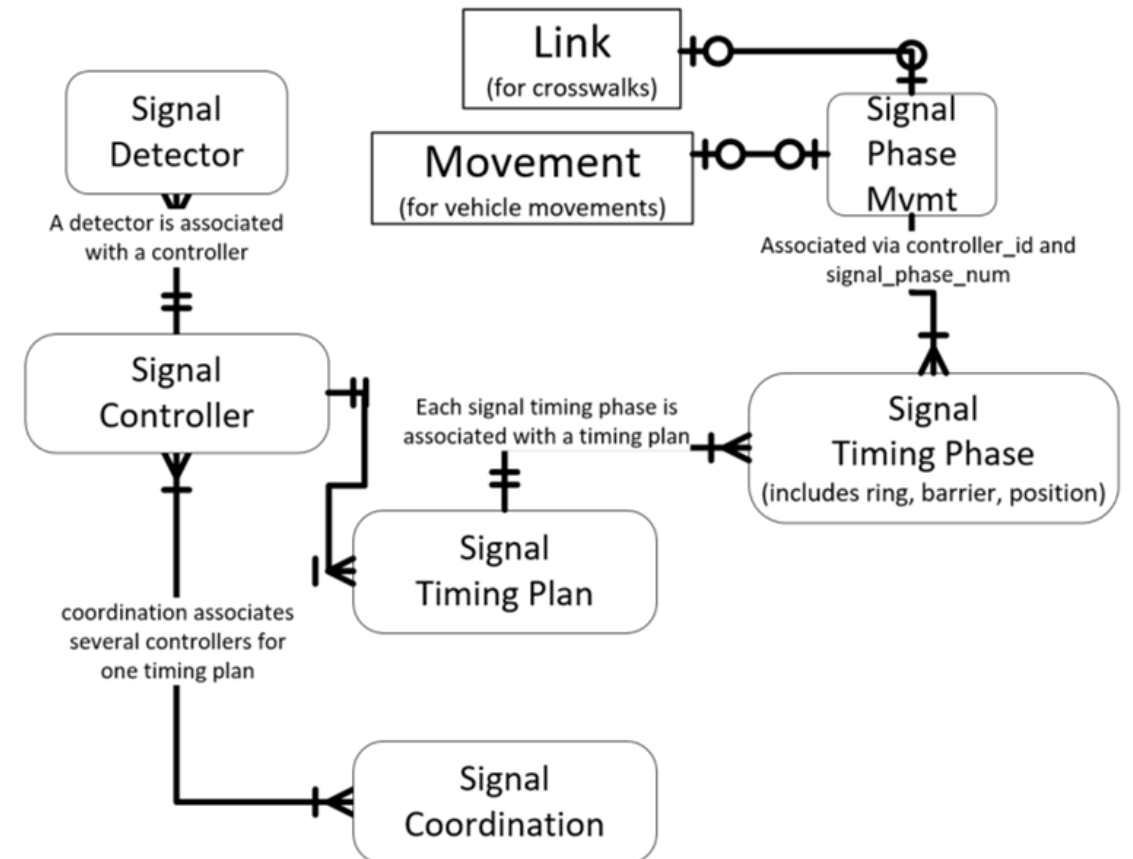
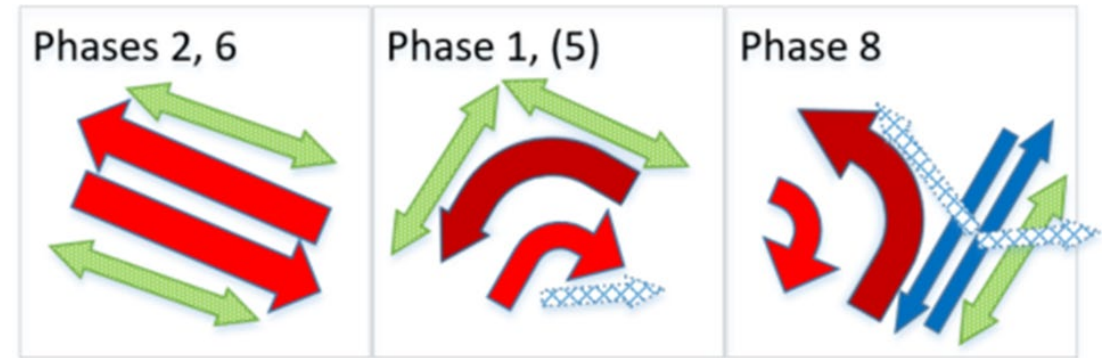
Movements

- Movements define connections and traffic control types (none, yield, stop, signal) between inbound and outbound links or lanes at an intersection.
- Example:
 - Pedestrian movements in green
 - General traffic (red) and bike (blue) movements are shown from the south



Traffic signals

- **Signal_controller**—association of one or more intersections whose signals use the same controller
- **Signal_phase_mvmt**—signal_phase mapped to its associated traffic movements and pedestrian links (e.g., crosswalks)
- **Signal_timing_phase**—timing and concurrency information for each signal phase
- **Signal_timing_plan**—timing plan for the signal, by controller, time period
- **Signal_coordination**—coordination for several signal controllers, associated with a timing plan
- **Signal_detector**—traffic detector associated with a controller, a phase and a group of lanes



Time of day

Link, Lane, Segment, Movement, and Traffic Signal phasing/timing characteristics may all vary by time-of-day and day-of-week.



Lane

Link_id	lane_num	allowed_uses
12	1	AUTO
12	2	AUTO,TRUCK,BUS
12	3	AUTO,TRUCK,BUS
12	4	SHOULDER

Lane_TOD

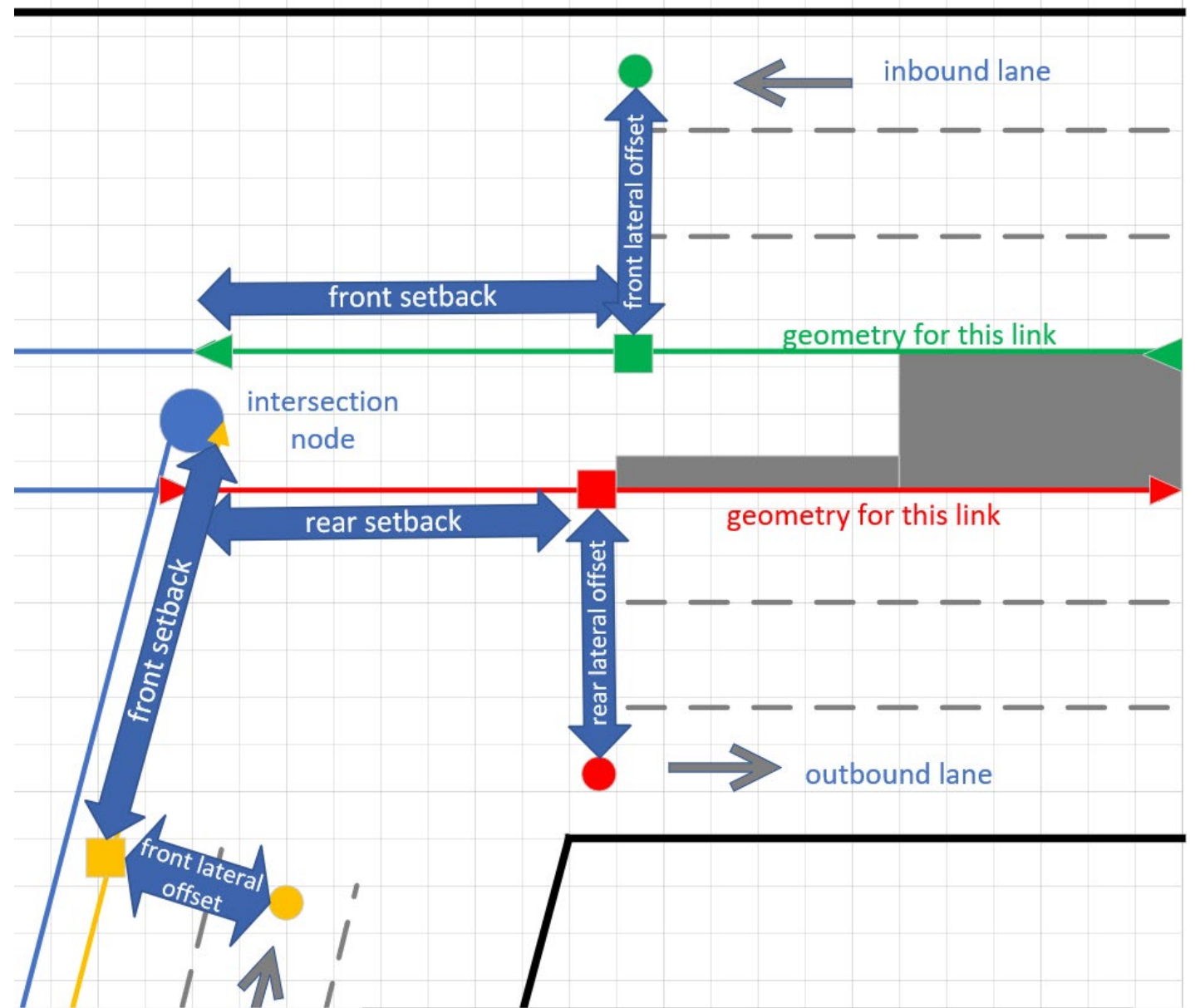
link_id	Lane_num	TOD	allowed_uses
12	4	Wkdy_PM_Peak	AUTO,BUS

Time_Set_Definitions

TOD	M	T	W	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Hol	Start	End
Wkdy_PM_Peak	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1500	1900

Work in progress

- Inclusion of lane offsets (important for microsimulation)
- Improved multi-modal examples



It takes a community...

tools that work with GMNS

***We improve the
specification by using it***

Network synthesis:

osm2gmns for nodes, links, movements

signal4gmns for traffic signals

Multiresolution network expansion:

net2cell

Validation tools:

gmns^{py} for format validation (does the network conform to the spec?)

Graph validation (is the network connected?)

Shortest path and routing:

path4gmns, with connection to **DTALite**

AequilibraE

With thanks to Xuesong Zhou, Pedro Camargo, Elizabeth Sall and others

For more information

The specification (in markdown and json), examples, and validation tools are available on GitHub: <https://github.com/zephyr-data-specs/GMNS>



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