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Author:	Marius Dupuis, Esther Hekele, Andreas Biehn e.a.		
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issued by
 VIRES Simulationstechnologie GmbH
 Grassinger Strasse 8
 83043 Bad Aibling
 Germany
 phone +49.8061.939093-0
 fax +49.8061.939093-13
 e-mail opendrive@vires.com
 web www.vires.com

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OpenDRIVE® Format Specification, Rev. 1.5

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FOR
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1 Preface

1.1 Scope

The OpenDRIVE[®] format provides a common base for describing track-based road networks using Extensible Markup Language (XML) syntax. The data stored in an OpenDRIVE[®] file describes – in an analytical way – the geometry of roads as well as features along the roads that influence the logics (e.g. lanes, signs, signals).

The format is organized in nodes which can be extended with user-defined data. By this, a high degree of specialization for individual applications is feasible while maintaining the commonality required for the exchange of data between different applications.

1.2 XML Syntax

OpenDRIVE[®] adheres to the XML definition 1.0 (see <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-20081126/>). With OpenDRIVE[®] 1.4, an individual namespace has been introduced which will allow users to combine contents of various XML namespaces within a single context.

1.3 Developers

The initial OpenDRIVE[®] format was developed by VIRES Simulationstechnologie GmbH, Germany, in close co-operation with Daimler Driving Simulator, Sindelfingen, Germany.

The contents of the file format are reviewed by a core team before publication. For the current members of the core team, please visit the OpenDRIVE[®] website (www.opendrive.org).

This standard has been created by and for its users. So, if you feel anything is missing, should be clarified or modified, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Special thanks to the colleagues of German Aerospace Center (DLR) in Braunschweig, Germany, who have provided again exceptionally good and detailed feedback during the specification and revision process leading to the current version 1.5

1.4 Point of Contact

Further assistance on OpenDRIVE[®] is provided

via the OpenDRIVE[®] website <http://www.opendrive.org>

via email opendrive@opendrive.org

and via the "classic style" of direct contact with human beings:



VIRES Simulationstechnologie GmbH
Grassinger Strasse 8
83043 Bad Aibling
Germany
phone +49.8061.939093-0
fax +49.8061.939093-13

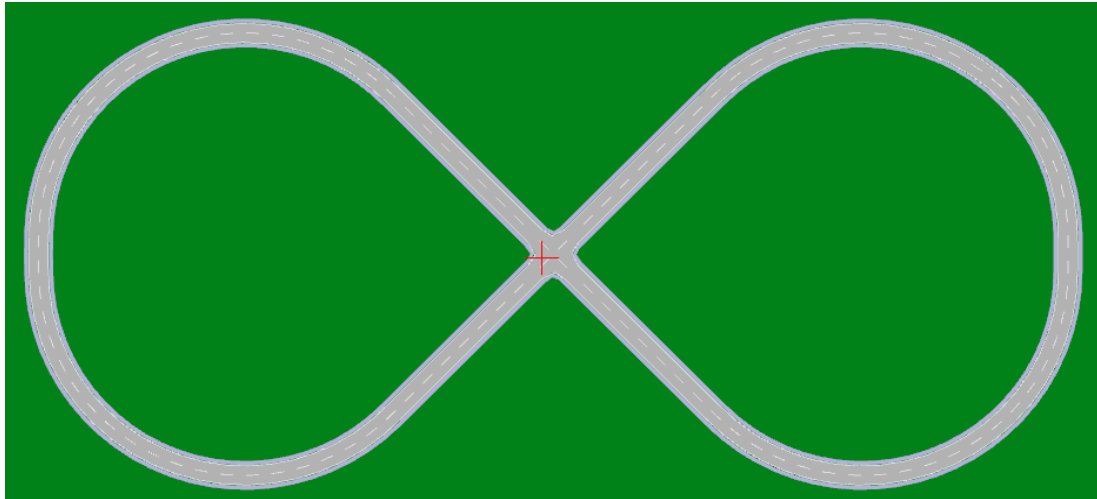
A bug- and feature-tracking system has been introduced for OpenDRIVE which you may use for reporting and monitoring issues (i.e. tickets). For the former operation, a registration is mandatory. The system may be accessed via

<http://tracking.vires.com>

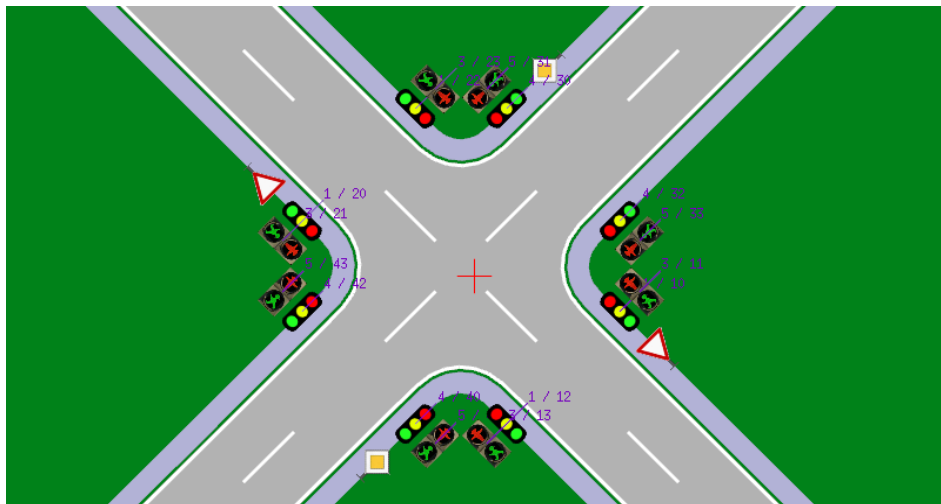
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1.5 Example for a Quick Start

The following example shall guide through this specification. It does not contain all available nodes of the format but illustrates very well the key principles. It's an endless two-lane country road with a four-way crossing in the center. This example is also available as free download on the OpenDRIVE website.



The example also contains traffic signs and traffic lights at the intersection:



The structure of the OpenDRIVE file of this small road network shall be explained in excerpts on the following pages. For the complete example file, please see the download section on the OpenDRIVE website.

All tags are enclosed by the OpenDRIVE declaration:

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<OpenDRIVE xmlns="http://www.opendrive.org">
:
</OpenDRIVE>
```

The header contains basic information about the road network:

```
<header revMajor="1" revMinor="5" name="" version="1.00" date="Thu Dec 10 10:35:57 2017" north="0.0000000000000000e+00"
south="0.0000000000000000e+00" east="0.0000000000000000e+00" west="0.0000000000000000e+00">
</header>
```

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Each road is described independently in type, plan view, elevation, cross section etc. with the respective link information to other roads in the same network:

```
<road name="" length="1.6517824248160636e+01" id="500" junction="2">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="502" contactPoint="start" />
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="514" contactPoint="start" />
  </link>
  <type s="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="town"/>
  <planView>
    <geometry s="0.0000000000000000e+00" x="-7.0710678117841717e+00" y="7.0710678119660715e+00"
      hdg="5.4977871437752235e+00" length="4.8660000002386400e-01">
      <line/>
    </geometry>
    <geometry s="4.8660000002386400e-01" x="-6.7269896520425938e+00" y="6.7269896522231525e+00"
      hdg="5.4977871437736381e+00" length="3.1746031746031744e+00">
      <spiral curvStart="-0.0000000000000000e+00" curvEnd="-1.2698412698412698e-01"/>
    </geometry>
    <geometry s="3.6612031746270386e+00" x="-4.6416930098385274e+00" y="4.3409250448366459e+00"
      hdg="5.2962250374496271e+00" length="9.1954178989066371e+00">
      <arc curvature="-1.2698412698412698e-01"/>
    </geometry>
    <geometry s="1.2856621073533674e+01" x="-4.6416930098799849e+00" y="-4.3409256447923106e+00"
      hdg="4.1285529233027525e+00" length="3.1746031746031744e+00">
      <spiral curvStart="-1.2698412698412698e-01" curvEnd="-0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
    </geometry>
    <geometry s="1.6031224248136848e+01" x="-6.7269896521209764e+00" y="-6.7269902521517775e+00"
      hdg="3.9269908169787415e+00" length="4.8660000002378989e-01">
      <line/>
    </geometry>
  </planView>
  <elevationProfile>
    <elevation s="0.0000000000000000e+00" a="0.0000000000000000e+00" b="0.0000000000000000e+00"
      c="0.0000000000000000e+00" d="0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
  </elevationProfile>
  <lanes>
    <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
      <center>
        <lane id="0" type="driving" level="true">
          <link>
            </link>
          <roadMark sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="none" weight="standard" color="standard"
            width="1.3000000000000000e-01"/>
        </lane>
      </center>
      <right>
        <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="true">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="1"/>
            <successor id="-1"/>
          </link>
          <width sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" a="3.7500000000000000e+00" b="0.0000000000000000e+00"
            c="0.0000000000000000e+00" d="0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
          <roadMark sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="solid" weight="standard" color="standard"
            width="1.3000000000000000e-01"/>
        </lane>
        <lane id="-2" type="border" level="true">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="2"/>
            <successor id="-2"/>
          </link>
          <width sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" a="3.4999999999999998e-01" b="0.0000000000000000e+00"
            c="0.0000000000000000e+00" d="0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
          <roadMark sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="none" weight="standard" color="standard"
            width="1.3000000000000000e-01"/>
        </lane>
        <lane id="-3" type="sidewalk" level="true">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="3"/>
            <successor id="-3"/>
          </link>
          <width sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" a="1.5000000000000000e+00" b="0.0000000000000000e+00"
            c="0.0000000000000000e+00" d="0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
          <height sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" inner="1.2000000000000000e-01"
            outer="1.2000000000000000e-01"/>
        </lane>
        <lane id="-4" type="none" level="true">
          <link>
            </link>
          </link>
          <width sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" a="2.0000000000000000e+00" b="0.0000000000000000e+00"
            c="0.0000000000000000e+00" d="0.0000000000000000e+00"/>
          <roadMark sOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="none" weight="standard" color="standard"
            width="1.3000000000000000e-01"/>
        </lane>
      </right>
    </laneSection>
  </lanes>
</road>
```

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Signals and signs are defined per road:

```
<road name="" length="3.9999995757174296e+00" id="514" junction="-1">
  <link>
    :
  </link>
  <type s="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="town"/>
  <planView>
    :
  </planView>
  <elevationProfile>
    :
  </elevationProfile>
  <lateralProfile>
    :
  </lateralProfile>
  <lanes>
    :
  </lanes>
  <objects>
    :
  </objects>
  <signals>
    <signal s="1.0000000000000001e-01" t="5.5999999999999996e+00" id="40" name="_Sg40" dynamic="yes" orientation="-"
      zOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="1000001" country="OpenDRIVE" subtype="-1" />
    <signal s="1.0000000000000001e-01" t="5.5999999999999996e+00" id="41" name="_Sg41" dynamic="yes" orientation="-"
      zOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="1000002" country="OpenDRIVE" subtype="-1" />
    <signal s="1.0000000000000001e-01" t="-5.5999999999999996e+00" id="42" name="_Sg42" dynamic="yes" orientation="-"
      zOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="1000001" country="OpenDRIVE" subtype="-1" />
    <signal s="1.0000000000000001e-01" t="-5.5999999999999996e+00" id="43" name="_Sg43" dynamic="yes" orientation="-"
      zOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="1000002" country="OpenDRIVE" subtype="-1" />
    <signal s="3.8999999999999999e+00" t="5.5999999999999996e+00" id="0" name="" dynamic="no" orientation="-"
      zOffset="0.0000000000000000e+00" type="306" country="OpenDRIVE" subtype="-1" />
  </signals>
</road>
```

Junctions help resolving otherwise ambiguous predecessor-successor relationships:

```
<OpenDRIVE>
  :
  <junction name="" id="2">
    <connection id="0" incomingRoad="502" connectingRoad="500" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
      <laneLink from="2" to="-2"/>
      <laneLink from="3" to="-3"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="1" incomingRoad="502" connectingRoad="510" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="2" incomingRoad="502" connectingRoad="506" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="3" incomingRoad="514" connectingRoad="511" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="4" incomingRoad="514" connectingRoad="515" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
      <laneLink from="2" to="-2"/>
      <laneLink from="3" to="-3"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="5" incomingRoad="514" connectingRoad="507" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="6" incomingRoad="516" connectingRoad="512" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="7" incomingRoad="516" connectingRoad="517" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
      <laneLink from="2" to="-2"/>
      <laneLink from="3" to="-3"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="8" incomingRoad="516" connectingRoad="505" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="9" incomingRoad="501" connectingRoad="513" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="10" incomingRoad="501" connectingRoad="503" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
      <laneLink from="2" to="-2"/>
      <laneLink from="3" to="-3"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="11" incomingRoad="501" connectingRoad="504" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <controller id="1" type="0"/>
    <controller id="3" type="0"/>
    <controller id="4" type="0"/>
    <controller id="5" type="0"/>
  </junction>
</OpenDRIVE>
```

Finally, controllers provide a means for grouping dynamic signals:

```
<OpenDRIVE>
```

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```

:
<controller name="ctrl1001" id="1">
  <control signalId="10" type="0" />
  <control signalId="12" type="0" />
  <control signalId="20" type="0" />
  <control signalId="22" type="0" />
</controller>
<controller name="ctrl1003" id="3">
  <control signalId="11" type="0" />
  <control signalId="13" type="0" />
  <control signalId="21" type="0" />
  <control signalId="23" type="0" />
</controller>
<controller name="ctrl1004" id="4">
  <control signalId="40" type="0" />
  <control signalId="42" type="0" />
  <control signalId="30" type="0" />
  <control signalId="32" type="0" />
</controller>
<controller name="ctrl1005" id="5">
  <control signalId="41" type="0" />
  <control signalId="43" type="0" />
  <control signalId="31" type="0" />
  <control signalId="33" type="0" />
</controller>
:
</OpenDRIVE>

```

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2 Conventions

2.1 Naming Conventions

In this document, the following conventions apply:

`data types` are given according to IEEE standard
`track` signifies the reference line of a road

2.2 Units

All numeric values within this specification are in SI units (unless explicitly indicated otherwise), e.g.:

position/distance in [m]
 angles in [rad]
 time in [s]
 speed in [m/s]

Geographic positions will be given in the unit defined by the spatial coordinate system (e.g. [deg] for WGS 84 – EPSG 4326). See sections 2.3.5 and 5.2.1.

Some data tags provide you with a means to explicitly state the unit of a given value. If the unit is not given or if there is no means to state the unit, then the SI units (see above) apply. Units that may be used in explicit assignments are:

category	description	identifier
distance	meter	m
	kilometer	km
	feet	ft
	land mile	mile
speed	meters per second	m/s
	miles per hour	mph
	kilometers per hour	km/h
mass	kilogram	kg
	metric tons	t
slope	percent	%

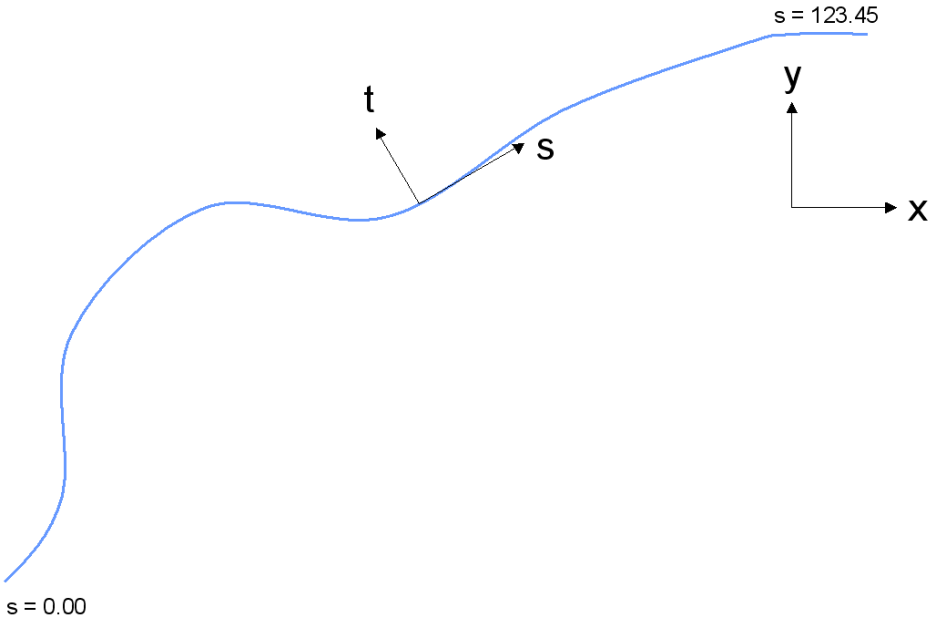
IMPORTANT NOTE: these optional units shall only be used for purposes of signage and speed indication, NOT as general units for, e.g. the definition of road geometry etc.

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2.3 Co-ordinate Systems

2.3.1 Overview

The following figure gives an overview of the two co-ordinate systems most frequently used in this specification – track co-ordinates and inertial co-ordinates (for details, see the following chapters).



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2.3.2 Inertial System

The inertial system is a right-handed co-ordinate system according to ISO 8855 projected on a drawing plane with the axes pointing to the following directions (see figure on previous page):

x right
y up
z coming out of drawing plane

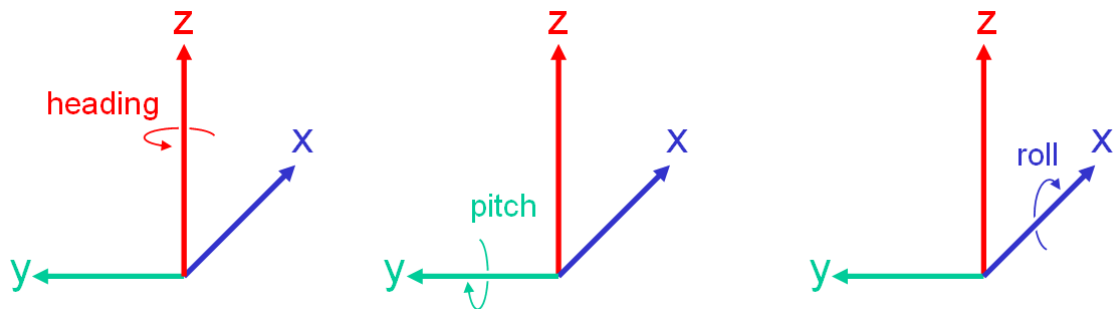
For geographic reference, the following convention applies:

x east
y north
z up

Within the inertial system, the following angles are defined (positive direction = counter-clockwise):

heading around z-axis, 0.0 = direction of x-axis / east ($+\pi/2$ = direction of y-axis / north)
pitch around y'-axis, 0.0 = level (in x'/y' plane), ($+\pi/2$ = direction of negative z-axis)
roll around x''-axis, 0.0 = level (parallel to x''/y'' plane)

The following image shows the positive axes and positive directions of the corresponding angles.



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2.3.3 Track System

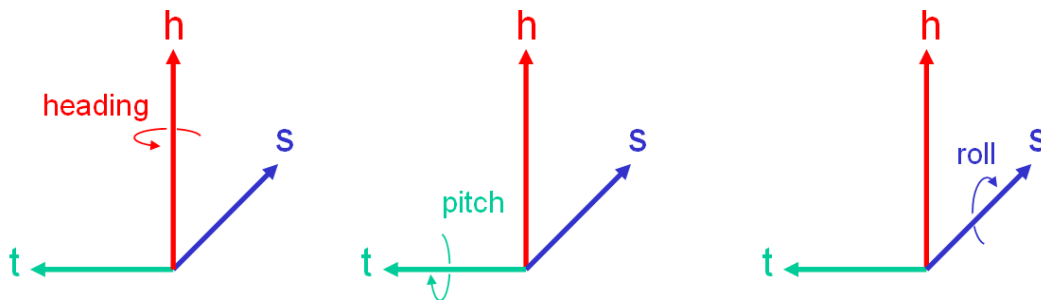
The track co-ordinate system applies along the reference line of a road. It is a right-handed co-ordinate system. The following degrees of freedom are defined:



- s position along reference line, measured in [m] from the beginning of the track, calculated in the xy-plane (i.e. not taking into account the elevation profile of the track)
- t lateral position, positive to the left
- h up

- heading around h-axis, 0 = forward
- pitch around t'-axis, 0 = level
- roll around s''-axis, 0 = level

The following image shows the positive axes and positive directions of the corresponding angles.



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2.3.4 Local System

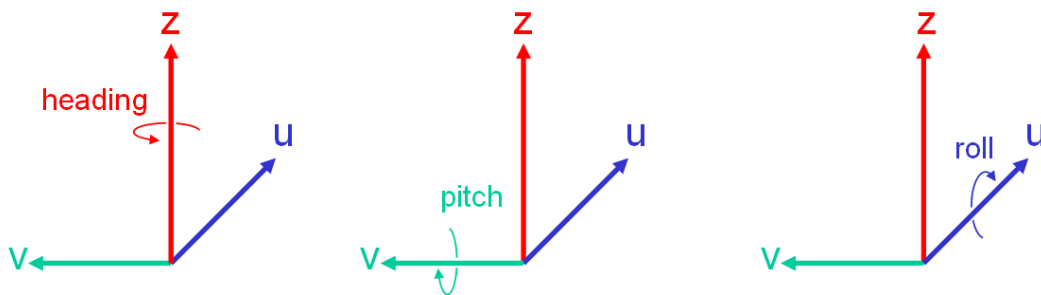
The local system is a right-handed co-ordinate system according to ISO 8855 with the axes pointing to the following directions:

u	forward
v	left
z	up

Within the local system, the following angles are defined:

heading	around z-axis, 0.0 = track direction (see remark below)
pitch	around v'-axis, 0.0 = level
roll	around u''-axis, 0.0 = level

The following image shows the positive axes and positive directions of the corresponding angles.



The local system can only be positioned in track space by providing the full track co-ordinates and orientation of its origin.

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2.3.5 Geo-Referencing

Starting with OpenDRIVE 1.4, road networks may be geo-referenced using a projection definition formatted as "proj4"-string (see: <https://github.com/OSGeo/proj.4>)

2.3.6 Curvature

For curvature indications, the following convention applies:

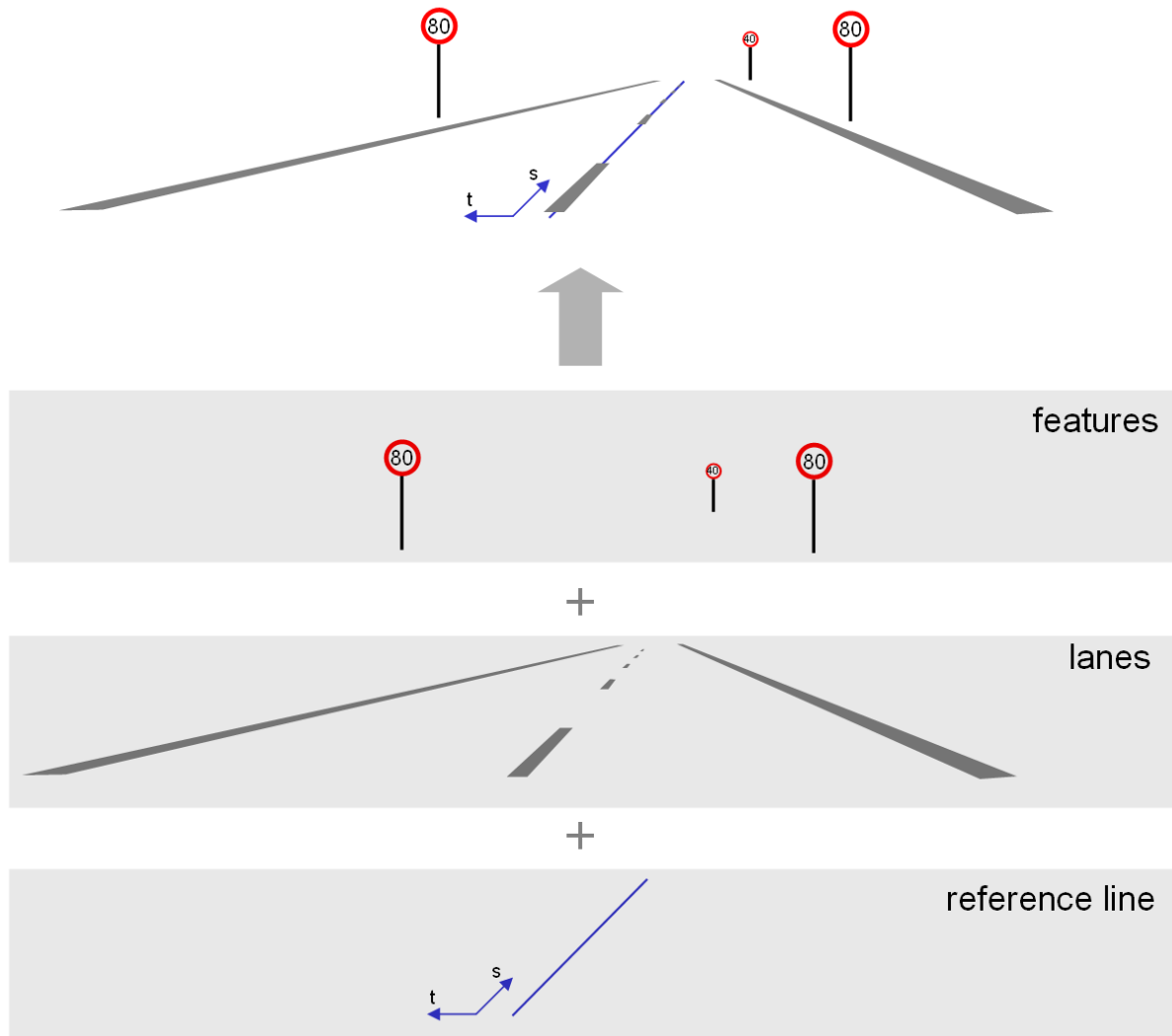
- Positive curvature left curve (counter-clockwise motion)
- Negative curvature right curve (clockwise motion)

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3 Road Layout

3.1 General

The following figure depicts the principles of road layout covered by this specification:



All roads consist of a reference line which defines the basic geometry (arcs, straight lines etc.). Along the reference line, various properties of the road can be defined. These are, e.g. elevation profile, lanes, traffic signs etc. Roads can be linked to each other either directly (when there is only one connection possible between two given roads) or via junctions (when more than one connection is possible from a given road to other roads).

All properties may be parameterized according to the standards laid out in this specification and, optionally, by user-defined data.

The convention applies that properties of the same type defined along a single reference line must be listed in ascending order. This means that the start co-ordinate (parameter s , see above) of a property must either be the same or greater than the start co-ordinate of the preceding property of same type on the same track.

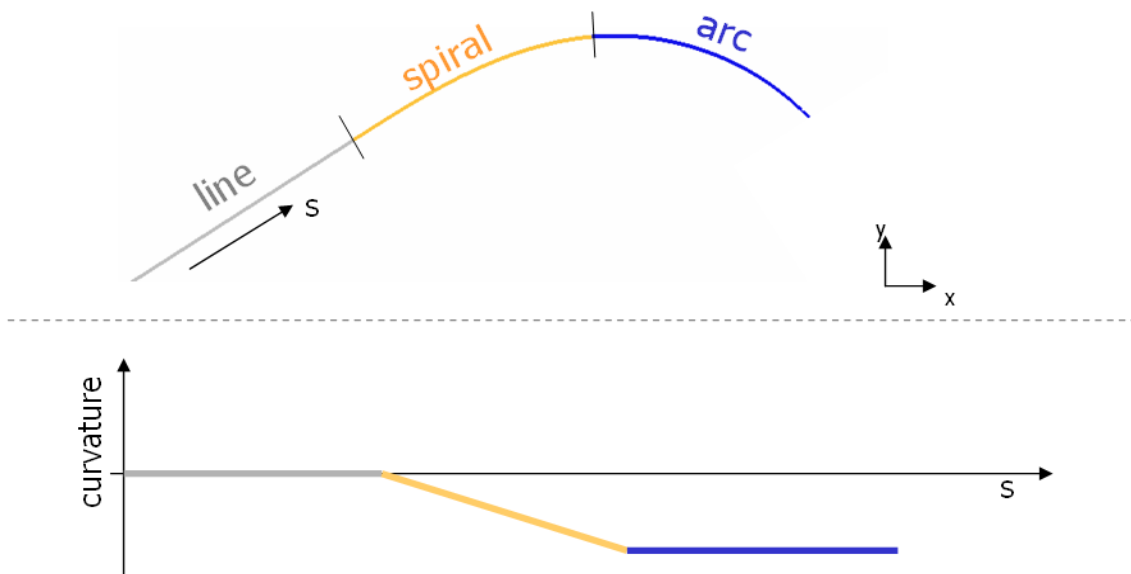
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3.2 Reference Line (Track)

The geometry of the reference line is described as a sequence of primitives of various types. The available primitives are:

- straight line (constant zero curvature)
- spiral (linear change of curvature)
- curve (constant non-zero curvature along run-length)
- cubic polynom
- parametric cubic curves

The following figure illustrates the composition of a reference line from some of the above mentioned elements.



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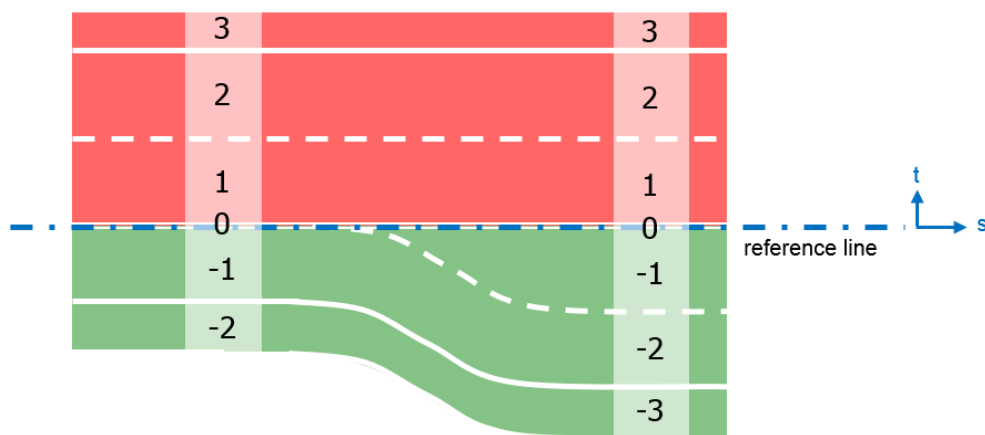
3.3 Lanes

3.3.1 General

Lanes are identified by numbers which are

- unique (per lane section, see below)
- in sequence (i.e. without gaps),
- starting from 0 on the reference line
- ascending to the left (positive t-direction)
- descending to the right (negative t-direction)

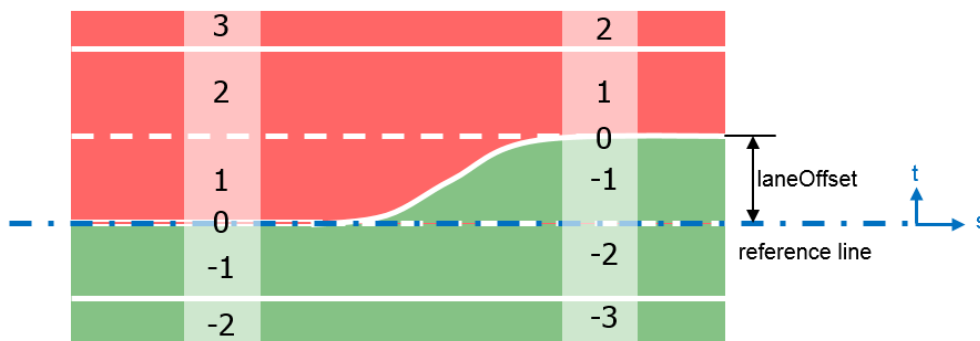
The total number of lanes is not limited. The reference line itself is defined as lane zero and must not have a width entry (i.e. its width must always be 0.0).



According to this definition it is obvious that there are no gaps between adjacent lanes. However, it is possible to define lanes which shall not be used by vehicles or other road users, see chapter 6.5 about lane types.

3.3.2 Lane Offset

In certain situations (e.g. a left-turn lane inserted as inner-most lane) it may be more convenient to shift the lane profile instead of shifting the reference line. For this purpose, lane 0 may be offset using a cubic polynomial:

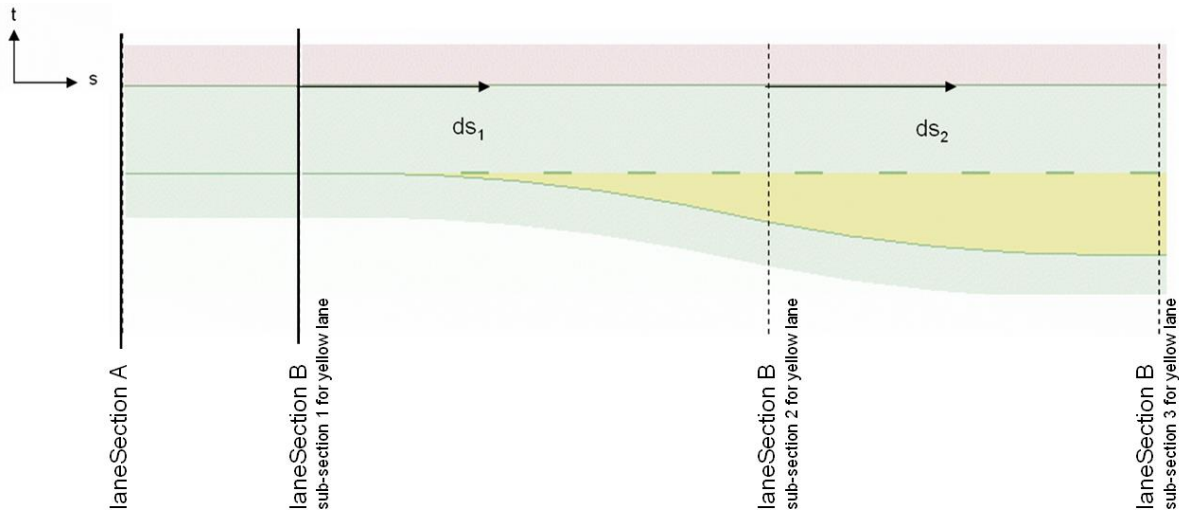


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3.3.3 Lane Sections

The lanes appearing in a given cross-section along the road are defined in so-called lane sections. Multiple lane sections may be defined in ascending order along a reference line. Each lane section is valid until the next lane section is defined. Therefore, in order to be usable, each road must at least be equipped with one lane section starting at $s=0.0\text{m}$.

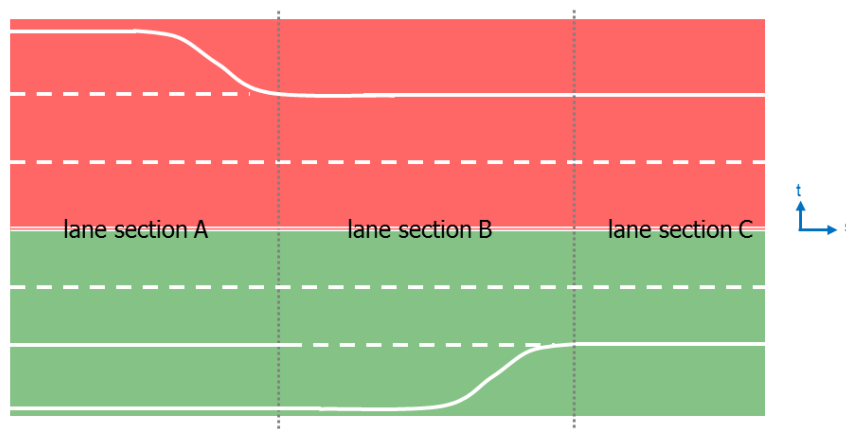
The following figure depicts the principles of lane sections:



Per lane section, the number of lanes is constant. However, the properties of each lane (e.g. width, road marks, friction etc.) may change.

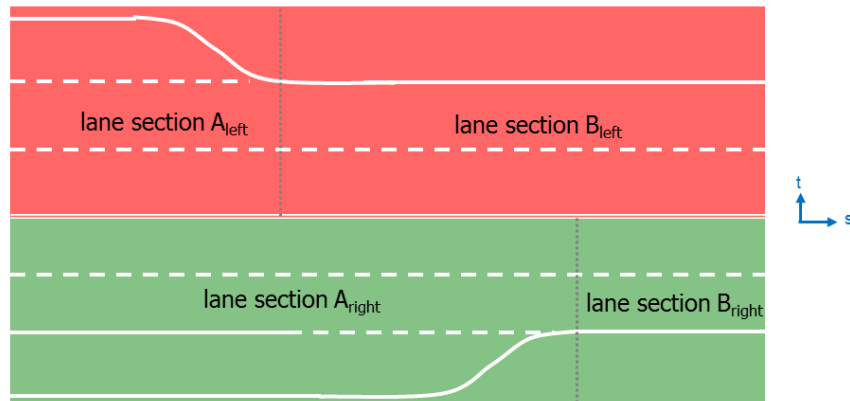
Before OpenDRIVE 1.4 it was mandatory that each lane section comprised the definition of all lanes for both directions of a road. In certain cases (e.g. where an addition or subtraction of lanes happens on one side of a road only or where the number of lanes changes on both sides but with a slight longitudinal offset), this could lead to restrictions or increased effort for the definition of complex road layouts.

The following figure illustrates the classical definition of a typical motorway entry/exit with longitudinal offset of the respective entry / exit lanes:



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Starting from OpenDRIVE 1.4, lane sections may be valid for one side (driving direction) of the road only. Therefore, the above example may be simplified as follows:



3.3.4 Lane Properties

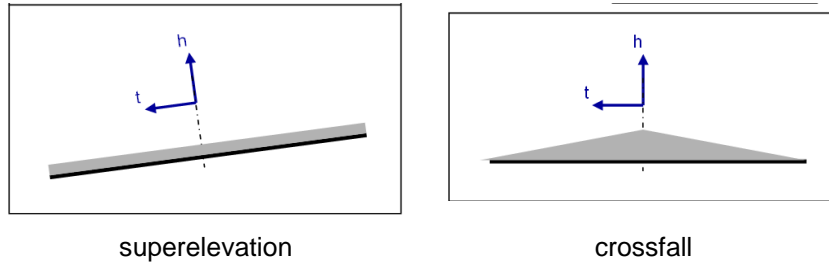
Lane properties are defined relative to the start of the corresponding lane section. Offsets start at 0.0 for the beginning of the lane section and increase corresponding to the road co-ordinate s . Lane properties are valid until a new property of the same type is defined or the lane section ends. Lane properties of identical types must be defined in ascending order. Lane properties may be point or range properties, i.e. they are valid at a given point only or over a given range, respectively.

If a property is not defined within a given lane section or not covering the entire section, the application may assume default values.

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3.4 Superelevation and Crossfall

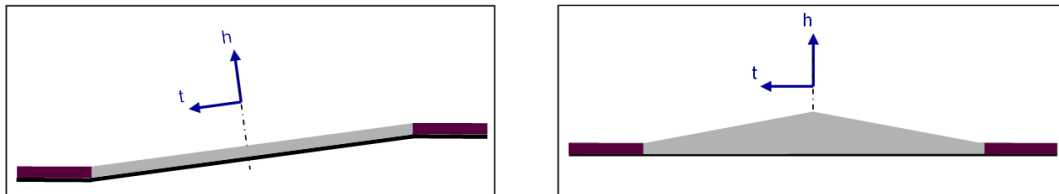
In many cases, a road's cross section will not be parallel to the underlying terrain. Instead, it will be elevated to one side (e.g. in curves) or to the center (for drainage). Both properties are covered by the OpenDRIVE format with the former being called "*superelevation*" and the latter "*crossfall*". The following figure illustrates both properties:



Superelevation and *crossfall* can be superimposed in order to provide smooth transitions between e.g. straight sections with *crossfall* and curves with *superelevation*.

As can be seen from the above figures, the *superelevation* is defined per entire road cross section whereas the *crossfall* is defined per side of the road.

Single lanes can be excluded from the application of the *superelevation* and *crossfall* properties. Pedestrian walkways, for example, will always run on level planes (see following figure)



The definition of *superelevation* entries will not alter the actual width of a lane but its projected width whereas for a *crossfall* definition, the behavior is vice versa.

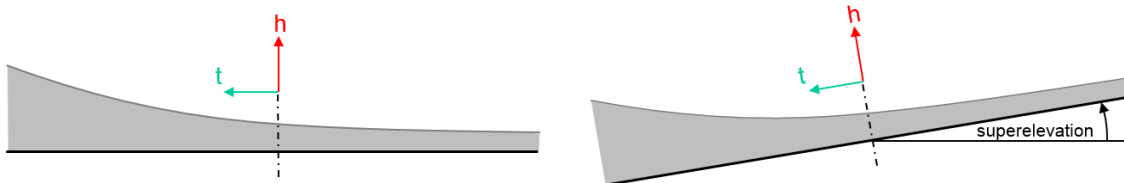
With the introduction of the "*lateral profile*" (see next chapter), the *crossfall* property might be treated as a special case or become completely obsolete. It is recommended to prefer the definition of a *lateral profile* instead of the *crossfall* property in new databases.

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3.5 Lateral Profile

Some lateral road shapes may be more complex than they can be described by superelevation and crossfall alone. One way of describing these complex shapes is the use of explicit surface data (see below). An analytical method for describing lateral profiles is added to the format specification with OpenDRIVE 1.4. This allows, for example, for the description of curved road surfaces as they can be found on high-speed test tracks. Note that the "superelevation" property acts on the reference plane of the road, not on the lateral profile itself.

The lateral profile must not be combined with the "crossfall" property.



The definition of *lateral profile* entries will not alter the projected width of a lane (but an additional *superelevation* entry will, see previous chapter).

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3.6 Road Linkage

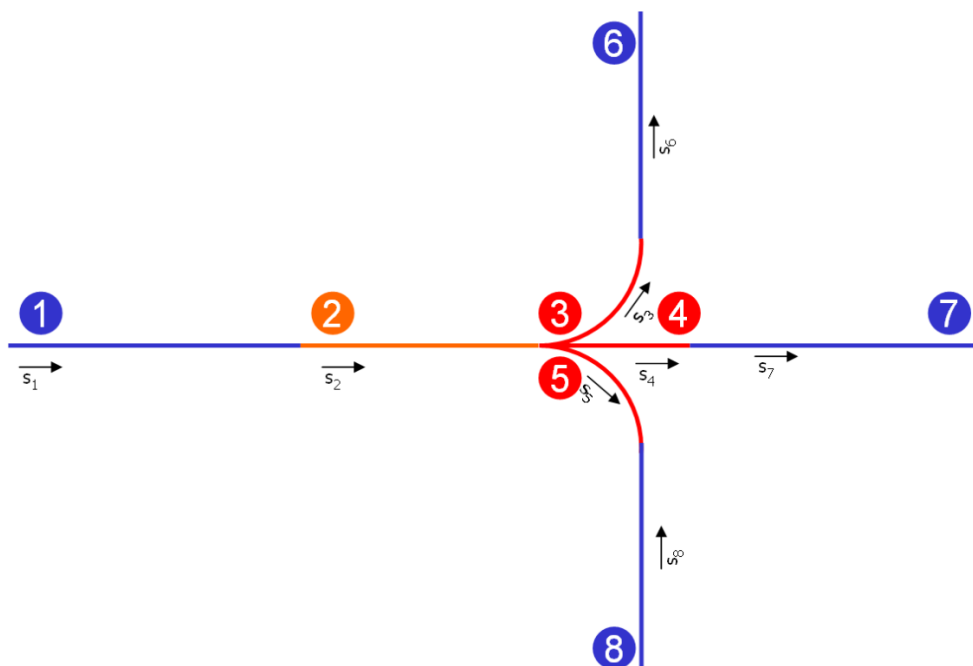
3.6.1 Overview

In order to navigate through a road network, the application must know about the linkage between different roads. Two types of linkage are possible:

- successor/predecessor linkage (*standard linkage*)
- junctions

Whenever the linkage between two roads is clear, a standard linkage information is sufficient. A junction is required when the successor or predecessor relationship of a road is ambiguous. Here, the application needs to select one of several possibilities.

The following figure and table illustrate the different cases:



Road	Predecessor	Successor
1	-	2
2	1	ambiguous
3	2	6
4	2	7
5	2	8
6	3	-
7	4	-
8	-	5

Clarification: The above table and figure illustrate some of the possible connections within a junction. The roads no. 3, 4 and 5 are called "connecting roads". For them, road no. 2 acts as the so-called "incoming road". Roads 6, 7 and 8 are "outgoing roads" (they may also act as "incoming" roads for other connections not shown in the figure).

In order to facilitate navigation through a road network on a per-lane basis, additional linkage information can be provided on the lane level.

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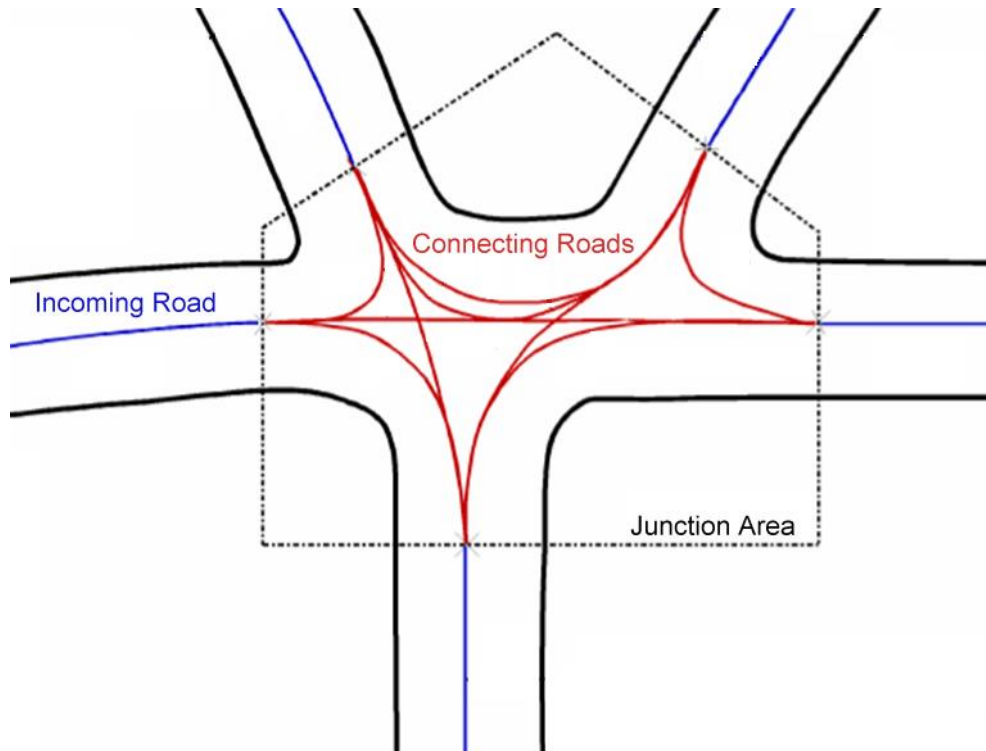
3.6.2 Junctions

3.6.2.1 Basics

The basic principle is very simple:

Junctions link *in-coming roads* via paths (*connecting roads*) to *out-going roads*.

The following figure shows a complex junction scenario:



Connecting Roads are also modeled as roads according to the rules laid out here for all other roads. They consist of reference lines with lane sections etc. Usually, in-coming roads also serve as out-going roads, with the actual usage of a road being determined by its lanes.

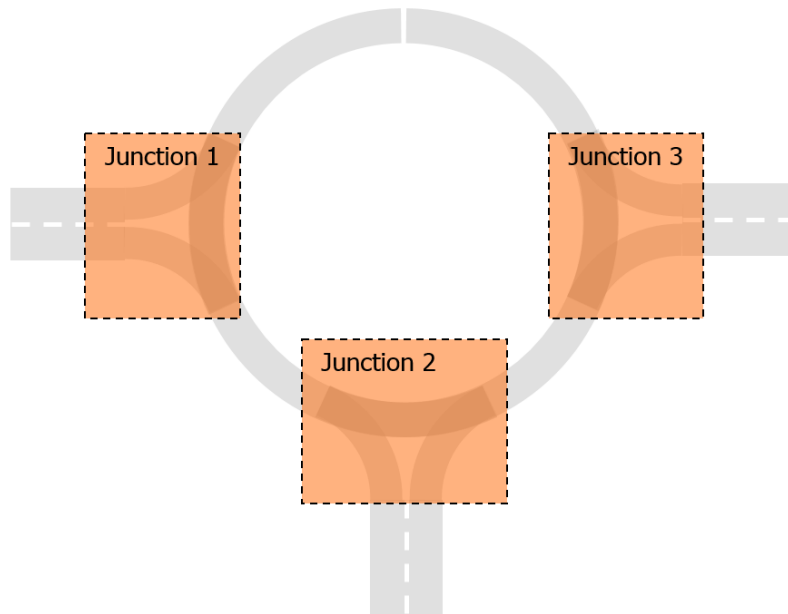
Junctions consist of a connection matrix which indicates all possibilities to enter a connecting road from a given in-coming road. These connections are listed on a per-lane basis in order to facilitate navigation. Once a connecting road is entered, the following connection to the corresponding out-going road can be retrieved from the general successor/predecessor information that is stored with each road. Within the junctions, priorities of roads relative to each other may be stored but they may also be retrieved by evaluating the signs/signals and geometry.

U-turns as part of a junction must be modeled as individual connecting roads, thus adding one more possibility to the connection matrix.

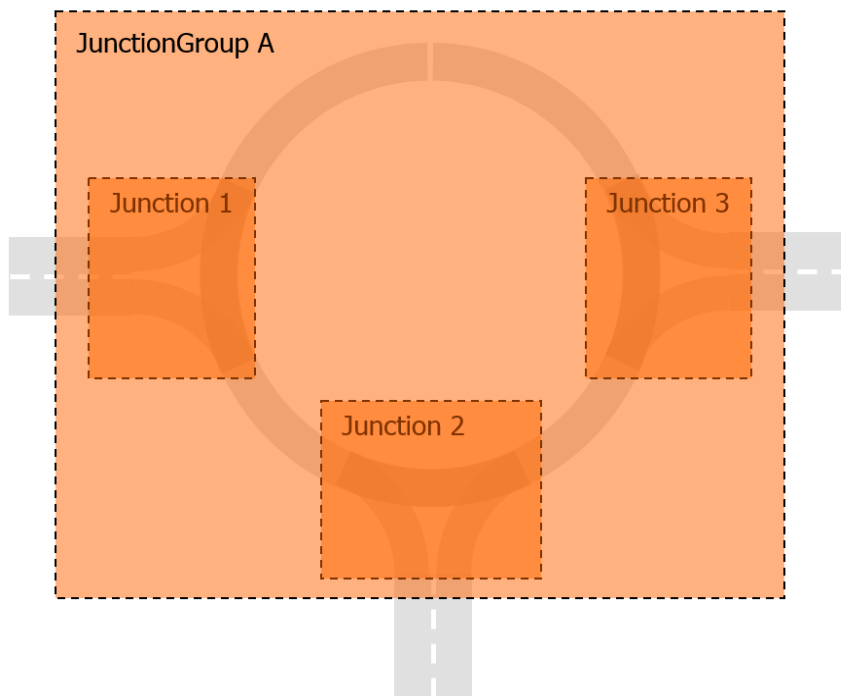
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3.6.2.2 Junction Groups

In certain situations (e.g. roundabouts), junctions have to know about the existence of each other, so that traffic rules (right-of-way) can be implemented more efficiently. According to the OpenDRIVE style guide, a roundabout shall be composed of individual junctions:



Putting all of these junctions into a single group might help the traffic simulation software:

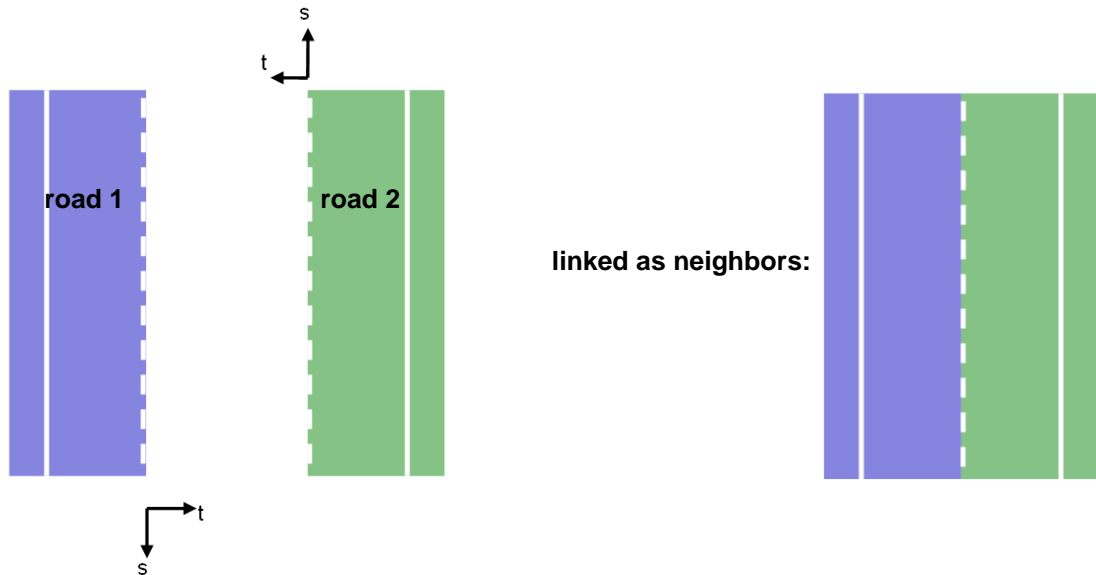


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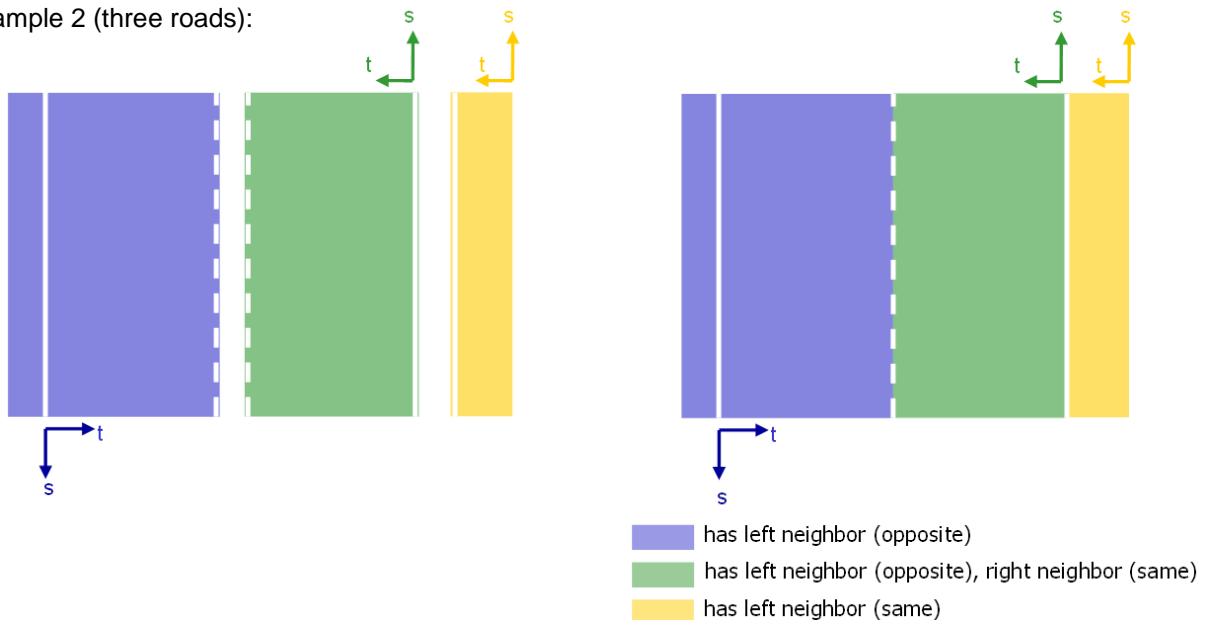
3.6.3 Neighbors

Roads may not only be linked to predecessors and successors but also to neighbors. This type of link information may be required when only one driving direction is defined per reference line (i.e. only left or only right lanes), or when only a fraction of the total number of lanes is defined per reference line. Each road may have up to two neighbors.

Example 1 (two roads being each other's neighbor):



Example 2 (three roads):



NOTE:

The neighbor entry has been introduced mainly for legacy purposes. For the design of new road networks, it is recommended to define both driving directions of a road along a single reference line and to avoid using the neighbor entry (this recommendation applies outside junctions only; within junctions, single reference lines may and should be used for each driving direction, however).

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3.7 Surface

OpenDRIVE provides two approaches for describing surface properties:

- Standard description:

In the standard case, a `<material>` record may be defined per lane of the road, providing parameters for

- surface material code
- roughness
- friction

- Extended description:

A more detailed description of road surface data (e.g. from measurements), which is not limited to the definition of material properties within lane boundaries, may be provided within the newly introduced `<surface>` record. This data may be applied to an entire cross section or parts thereof.

Due to the potentially very large amount of data that is contained in detailed surface information and due to the fact that publicly available data formats already exist for surface data, OpenDRIVE does not define its own XML implementation of surface descriptions but provides references to the respective data files instead.

Formats officially supported as surface import formats to OpenDRIVE are listed below. This list may be extended in future revisions of OpenDRIVE depending on the purposes served by additional formats.

In order to guarantee the portability of an OpenDRIVE description, this standard recommends using the OpenCRG format as preferred extended road surface description.

List of supported surface data formats:

no.	name	revision	description
1	Open Curved Regular Grid (OpenCRG)	June 2010	data format by TÜV Süd in co-operation with Daimler AG. Tools available by Daimler and VIRES Detailed information: http://www.opencrg.org

For the application of this data to the OpenDRIVE road see chapter 5.3.10.

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3.8 Alternative Layouts

Depending on the individual application, it might be necessary to describe various possible setups of a road network's properties, so that the OpenDRIVE file does not only contain one description of these properties but provides access to all pre-defined setups.

For this purpose, the `<set>` record is being introduced (see 5.10). It allows the user to define alternative instances of a property within its level.

The `<set>` record may be used at any level without restrictions, however users should take into account that the portability of an OpenDRIVE road description may suffer with sets being defined at levels where another user might not expect them. In the future, this document shall contain hints where sets have been used successfully in applications, in order to give an indication where sets are encouraged and where they should be avoided.

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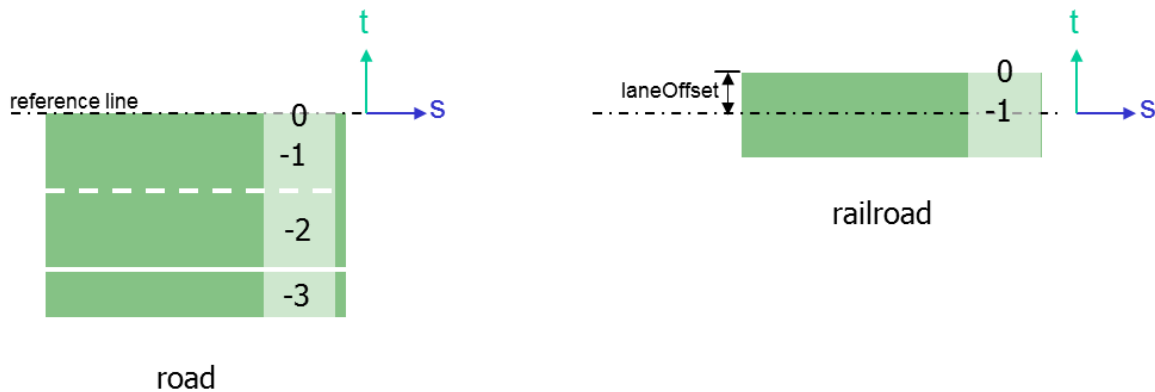
3.9 Railroad Elements

DISCLAIMER: OpenDRIVE has not been designed to describe complex railroad networks including signaling, safety systems (e.g. European Rail Traffic Management System - ERTMS) etc. For this purpose, other formats exist (e.g. <http://www.railml.org>). Just in cases where rails and roads meet, shall OpenDRIVE provide a means to describe both features in a single file and format.

Road networks in urban areas sometimes have to include railroad elements. This is especially true for trams (i.e. streetcars) which either share space with other vehicles or are operated in designated areas. In many cases, shared / exclusive space usage varies continuously within a network.

3.9.1 Railroad Tracks

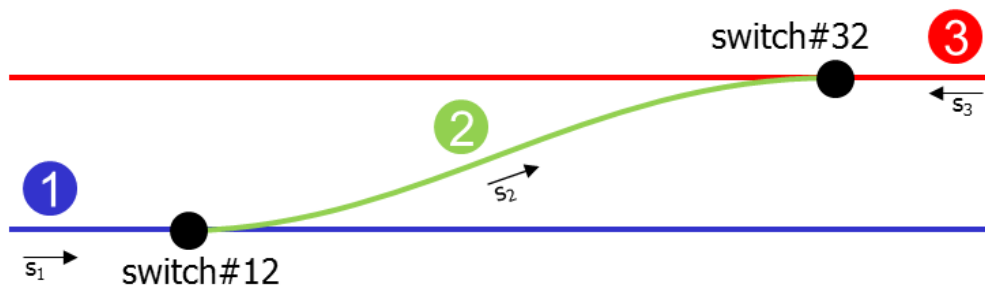
For rail-based vehicles, the freedom of lateral motion is quite restricted (except for the case of de-railing). Therefore, it is sufficient to provide one lane for a railroad which is of type "tram" or – more general – "rail" and which is centered around the reference line (this can be achieved by applying an offset to lane 0, see figure):



NOTE: For railroad lines with multiple parallel tracks (typically dual-track layout), it is mandatory to use one discrete track per direction instead of adding railroad lanes to an existing track. It is also recommended to provide individual reference lines (each bearing exactly one lane) for rail-based vehicles even in areas of shared use with road vehicles.

3.9.2 Railroad Switches

Where junctions for road vehicles can get quite complex, switches in rails always provide a clear path depending on their position. Therefore, no connection matrix is required and switches may be placed even within tracks (i.e. the main track's reference line may continue), see the following figure:



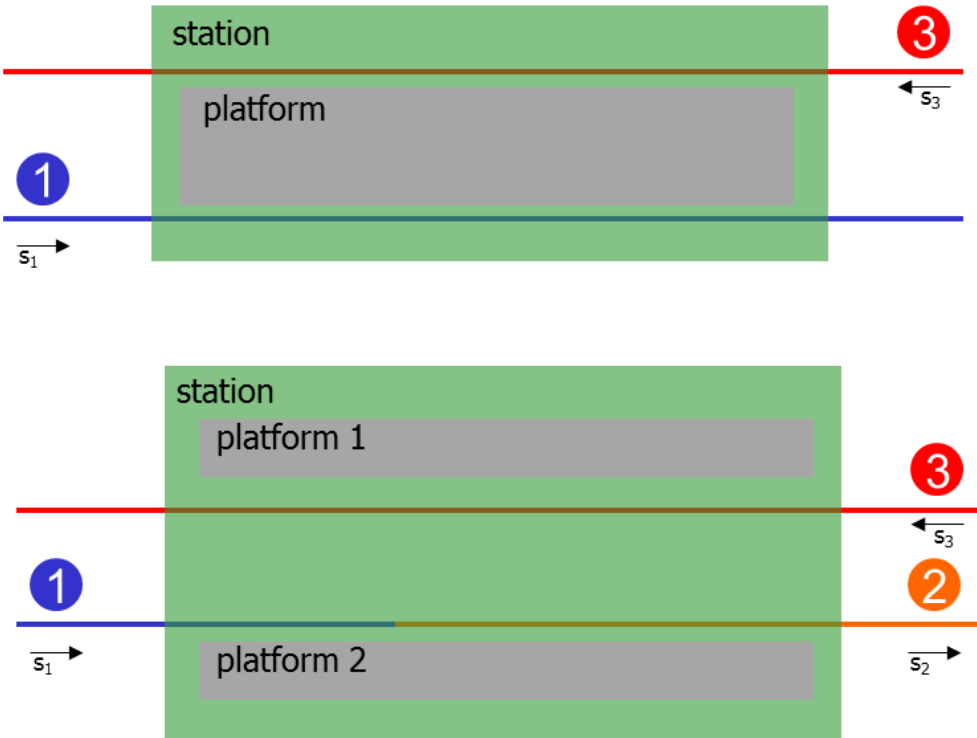
Tracks 1 and 3 are the main tracks whereas track 2 links track 1 and 3. The path driven by a rail-based vehicle only depends on the logical states of switches #12 and #32. Therefore, directional control is executed by the network on the vehicle (quite the opposite of what can be done with road-based vehicles).

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3.9.3 Railroad Stations

Railroad lines may contain stations and these may contain platforms. In order to define the spatial extent of a station, at least one platform entry is required.

Platform IDs have to be unique but several tracks may reference the same platform. See also the following figure. In the situation on top, tracks 1 and 3 will have a reference to the same platform, in the bottom situation, tracks 1 and 2 will refer to platform 2 whereas track 3 will refer to platform 1 only.



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4 File

4.1 Format

OpenDRIVE[®] data is stored in an XML file.

4.2 Extension

OpenDRIVE[®] files have the extension “.xodr”.

Compressed OpenDRIVE[®] files have the extension “.xodrz” (compression format: gzip)

4.3 Structure

The OpenDRIVE[®] file structure is laid out according to XML rules and with reference to the respective schema file.

Beads are organized in levels. Beads with a level greater than zero (0) are children of the preceding level. Beads with a level of one (1) are called primary beads.

Each bead can be extended with user-defined data. This data is stored in so-called ancillary beads.

4.4 Notation

All floating point numbers are “double” precision by default. It is highly recommended to use a 16 digit scientific representation for floating point numbers.

4.5 Schema

The schema file for the OpenDRIVE[®] format can be retrieved from www.opendrive.org

4.6 Combining Files

Multiple files can be combined by means of an `include` tag at the appropriate locations. Upon parsing this tag, OpenDRIVE readers shall immediately start reading the file specified as attribute of the tag. It is the user’s responsibility to make sure that contents read from an include file are consistent with the context from which the inclusion starts.

The parent tag under which the `include` tag occurs must be present in both, the parent file and the included file.

Example:

Original File

```
<planView>
  <include file="planview.xml"/>
</planView>
```

Included File

```
<planView>
<geometry x="-0.014" y="-0.055" hdg="2.8829" length="95.889" s="0.000">
  <arc curvature="-0.000490572"/>
</geometry>
<geometry x="-92.102" y="26.644" hdg="2.8359" length="46.651" s="95.889">
  <spiral curvStart="-0.000490572" curvEnd="-0.004661241"/>
</geometry>
</planView>
```

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4.7 Overview of Beads

The following table provides a simplified overview of all beads that may occur within an OpenDRIVE[®] file. It also indicates the maximum number of instances of a given bead type below a single parent.

The naming convention is as follows:

- 1 exactly one instance, required
- 0..n maximum n instances (typically n=1), optional
- 0+ unlimited number of instances, optional
- 1+ minimum one instance, required

Children of optional beads must not be present if their respective parent is omitted. The levels of the beads are indicated by indentation and by the appropriate numbers.

bead name	level	instances per parent	parent	chapter
OpenDRIVE	0	1	-	5.1
|-header	1	1	OpenDRIVE	5.2
||-geoReference	2	0..1	header	5.2.1
||-offset	2	0..1	header	5.2.2
|-road	1	1+	OpenDRIVE	5.3.1
||-link	2	0..1	road	5.3.2
|||-predecessor	3	0..1	link	5.3.2.1
|||-successor	3	0..1	link	5.3.2.2
|||-neighbor	3	0..2	link	5.3.2.3
||-type	2	0+	road	5.3.3
||-speed	3	0+	type	5.3.3.1
||-planView	2	1	road	5.3.4
|||-geometry	3	1+	planview	5.3.4.1
||||-line	4	1	geometry	5.3.4.1.1
||||-spiral	4	1	geometry	5.3.4.1.2
||||-arc	4	1	geometry	5.3.4.1.3
||||-poly3	4	1	geometry	5.3.4.1.4
||||-paramPoly3	4	1	geometry	5.3.4.1.5
||-elevationProfile	2	0..1	road	5.3.5
|||-elevation	3	0+	elevationProfile	5.3.5.1
||-lateralProfile	2	0..1	road	5.3.6
|||-superelevation	3	0+	lateralProfile	5.3.6.1
|||-crossfall	3	0+	lateralProfile	5.3.6.2
|||-shape	3	0+	lateralProfile	5.3.6.3
||-lanes	2	1	road	5.3.7
|||-laneOffset	3	0+	lanes	5.3.7.1
||-laneSection	3	1+	lanes	5.3.7.2
||||-left	4	0..1	lane section	5.3.7.2.1
|||||-lane	5	1+	left	5.3.7.2.1.1
||||||-link	6	0..1	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.1
|||||||-predecessor	7	0+	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.1
|||||||-successor	7	0+	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.2
|||||||-width	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.2
|||||||-border	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.3
|||||||-roadMark	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.4
|||||||-sway	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.1
|||||||-type	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2
|||||||-line	8	1+	type	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2.1
|||||||-explicit	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3
|||||||-line	8	1+	explicit	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3.1
|||||||-material	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.5
|||||||-visibility	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.6
|||||||-speed	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.7
|||||||-access	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.8
|||||||-height	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.9
|||||||-rule	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.10
-center	4	0..1	lane section	5.3.7.2.1
-lane	5	1	center	5.3.7.2.1.1
-link	6	0..1	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.1

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bead name	level	instances per parent	parent	chapter
-predecessor	7	0..1	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.1
| | | | | | | -successor	7	0..1	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.2
| | | | | | | -roadMark	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.4
| | | | | | | -sway	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.1
| | | | | | | -type	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2
| | | | | | | | -line	8	1+	type	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2.1
| | | | | | | | -explicit	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3
| | | | | | | | | -line	8	1+	explicit	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3.1
| | | | | -right	4	0..1	lane section	5.3.7.2.1
| | | | | -lane	5	1+	right	5.3.7.2.1.1
| | | | | | -link	6	0..1	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.1
| | | | | | | -predecessor	7	0+	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.1
| | | | | | | -successor	7	0+	link	5.3.7.2.1.1.1.2
| | | | | | | -width	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.2
| | | | | | | -border	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.3
| | | | | | | | -roadMark	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.4
| | | | | | | | -sway	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.1
| | | | | | | | -type	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2
| | | | | | | | | -line	8	1+	type	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2.1
| | | | | | | | | -explicit	7	0..1	roadMark	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3
| | | | | | | | | | -line	8	1+	explicit	5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3.1
| | | | | | | -material	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.5
| | | | | | | -visibility	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.6
| | | | | | | -speed	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.7
| | | | | | | -access	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.8
| | | | | | | -height	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.9
| | | | | | | -rule	6	0+	lane	5.3.7.2.1.1.10
| | -objects	2	0..1	road	5.3.8
| | | -object	3	0+	objects	5.3.8.1
| | | | -repeat	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.1
| | | | | -outlines	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.2
| | | | | | -outline	5	1+	outlines	5.3.8.1.2.1
| | | | | | | -cornerRoad	6	0+	outline	5.3.8.1.2.1.1
| | | | | | | -cornerLocal	6	0+	outline	5.3.8.1.2.1.2
| | | | | -material	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.3
| | | | | -validity	4	0+	object	5.3.8.1.4
| | | | | -parkingSpace	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.5
| | | | | -markings	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.6
| | | | | | -marking	5	1+	markings	5.3.8.1.6.1
| | | | | | | -cornerReference	6	2+	marking	5.3.8.1.6.1.1
| | | | | -borders	4	0..1	object	5.3.8.1.7
| | | | | | -border	5	1+	borders	5.3.8.1.7.1
| | | | | | | -cornerReference	6	2+	border	5.3.8.1.6.1.1
| | | -objectReference	3	0+	objects	5.3.8.2
| | | | -validity	4	0+	objectReference	5.3.8.2.1
| | | | -tunnel	3	0+	objects	5.3.8.3
| | | | | -validity	4	0+	tunnel	5.3.8.3.1
| | | | | -bridge	3	0+	objects	5.3.8.4
| | | | | | -validity	4	0+	bridge	5.3.8.4.1
| | -signals	2	0..1	road	5.3.9
| | | -signal	3	1+	signals	5.3.9.1
| | | | -validity	4	0+	signal	5.3.9.1.1
| | | | | -dependency	4	0+	signal	5.3.9.1.2
| | | | | -reference	4	0+	signal	5.3.9.1.3
| | | | | -positionRoad	4	0..1	signal	5.3.9.1.4
| | | | | -positionInertial	4	0..1	signal	5.3.9.1.5
| | | | -signalReference	3	0+	signals	5.3.9.2
| | | | | -validity	4	0+	signalReference	5.3.9.2.1
| | -surface	2	0..1	road	5.3.10
| | | -CRG	3	0+	surface	5.3.10.1
| | -railroad	2	0..1	road	5.3.11
| | | -switch	3	0+	railroad	5.3.11.1
-mainTrack	4	1	switch	5.3.11.1.1
-sideTrack	4	1	switch	5.3.11.1.2
-partner	4	0..1	switch	5.3.11.1.3

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bead name	level	instances per parent	parent	chapter
-controller	1	0+	OpenDRIVE	5.4
| | -control	2	1+	controller	5.4.1
| -junction	1	0+	OpenDRIVE	5.5
| | -connection	2	1+	junction	5.5.1
| | | -predecessor	3	0+	connection	5.5.1.1
| | | -successor	3	0+	connection	0
| | | -laneLink	3	0+	connection	5.5.1.3
| | -priority	2	0+	junction	5.5.2
| | -controller	2	0+	junction	5.5.3
| | -surface	2	0..1	junction	0
| | | -CRG	3	0+	surface	5.5.4.1
| -junctionGroup	1	0+	OpenDRIVE	5.6
| | -junctionReference	2	1+	junctionGroup	5.6.1
| -station	1	0+	OpenDRIVE	5.7
| | -platform	2	1+	station	5.7.1
| | | -segment	3	1+	platform	5.7.1.1

At any level, there may be the following beads:

bead name	level	instances per parent	parent	chapter
userData	any	0+	any	5.8
include	any	0+	any	5.9
set	any	0+	any	5.10
| -instance	parent+1	1+	set	5.10.1
dataQuality	any	0..1	any	5.11
-error	parent+1	0..1	dataQuality	5.11.1
-rawData	parent+1	0..1	dataQuality	0

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5 File Entries

This chapter lists all possible file entries. Whether a tag is required or optional can be derived from the indication of the number of instances for the respective tag. Whether an attribute within a tag is required or optional can be derived from the indication in the column "opt." (= optional). Each attribute marked with an "✓" in that column is an optional attribute. All others are mandatory.

5.1 Enclosing Tag

The overall enclosing tag of the file is:

delimiters <OpenDRIVE >...</OpenDRIVE>
instances 1
attributes xmlns="http://www.opendrive.org"

5.2 Header

The header record is the very first record within the OpenDRIVE tag.

delimiters <header>...</header>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt.</i>	<i>description</i>
revMajor	ushort	-	1	-	major revision number of OpenDRIVE [®] format
revMinor	ushort	-	5	-	minor revision number of OpenDRIVE [®] format
name	string	-	-	✓	database name
version	float	-	-	✓	version number of this database (format: a.bb)
date	string	-	-	✓	time/date of database creation according to ISO 8601 (preference: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss)
north	double	m	-	✓	maximum inertial y value
south	double	m	-	✓	minimum inertial y value
east	double	m	-	✓	maximum inertial x value
west	double	m	-	✓	minimum inertial x value
vendor	string	-	-	✓	vendor name

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5.2.1 Geo Reference

The information for geographic reference of a database may be provided as child node to the OpenDRIVE *header* node. It will provide all information necessary to convert OpenDRIVE's cartesian x/y/z co-ordinates into a corresponding geographic reference system. There must be no more than one definition of the geographic projection.

If the definition is missing, the cartesian co-ordinates will be the only ones useable within the database.

delimiters <geoReference>...</geoReference>
parent <header>
instances 0..1
attributes none

The projection string according to proj4 (see also <https://github.com/OSGeo/proj.4>) shall be given as CDATA child node of the <geoReference> node since it may contain characters which interfere with the XML syntax of a node's attribute.

Example (see also <http://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/32632/proj4/>):

```
<geoReference>
  <![CDATA[+proj=utm +zone=32 +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +units=m
    +no_defs]]>
</geoReference>
```

5.2.2 Offset

The offset record allows for the inertial relocation and re-orientation of a database while keeping all original co-ordinates in the applicable records in place. The main use of this record is the relocation of road data which was derived from measurements or the relocation of database snippets in a larger composition.

The data set is first translated by x, y, and z. Afterwards, it is rotated by hdg around the new origin.

delimiters <offset>...</offset>
parent <header>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt.</i>	<i>description</i>
x	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	inertial x offset
y	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	inertial y offset
z	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	inertial z offset
hdg	float	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	heading offset (rotation around resulting z-axis)

NOTE: If a geo-reference record is given, it is preferred to handle all offsets within that record instead of using the additional <offset> record defined in this chapter.

5.3 Road Records

Roads are the principal containers of information within a database. For an overview of records which can be stored within a road, see chapter 4.7.

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5.3.1 Road Header Record

The road header record defines the basic parameters of an individual road. It is followed immediately by other records defining geometry and logical properties of the road.

delimiters <road>...</road>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the road
length	double	m	-	-	total length of the reference line in the xy-plane
id	string	-	- [0,∞[	-	unique ID within database (if it represents an integer number, it should preferably comply to uint32_t and stay within the given range)
junction	string	-	- -1	-	ID of the junction to which the road belongs as a connecting road (= -1 for none)
rule	string	-	RHT LHT	✓	basic rule for using the road; RHT=right-hand traffic, LHT=left-hand traffic; if this attribute is missing, RHT is assumed

5.3.2 Road Link Record

This record follows the Road Header Record if the road is (as usual) linked to a successor, a predecessor, or a neighbor (see children of the link record). Isolated roads may omit this record.

delimiters <link>...</link>
parent <road>
instances 0..1
attributes none

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5.3.2.1 Road Predecessor

This record provides detailed information about the predecessor of a road. The predecessor may be of type road or junction. Two variants of the link indication are possible.

delimiters <predecessor.../>
parent <link>
instances 0..1
attributes, variant 1

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road junction	-	type of the linked element
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
contactPoint	string	-	start end	-	contact point of link on the linked element

attributes, variant 2

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road junction	-	type of the linked element
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
elements	double	m	-	-	alternative to contactPoint for "virtual" junctions (see 5.5); indicates a connection within the predecessor, neither at its start or end; only for elementType "road"
elementDir	string	-	+ -	-	to be provided when elements is used for the connection definition; indicates the direction on the predecessor from which the road is entered

5.3.2.2 Road Successor

This record provides detailed information about the successor of a road. The successor may be of type road or junction. Two variants of the link indication are possible.

delimiters <successor.../>
parent <link>
instances 0..1
attributes, variant 1

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road junction	-	type of the linked element
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
contactPoint	string	-	start end	-	contact point of link on the linked element

attributes, variant 2

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<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road junction	-	type of the linked element
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
elements	double	m	-	-	alternative to <code>contactPoint</code> for "virtual" junctions (see 5.5); indicates a connection within the successor, neither at its start or end; only for elementType "road"
elementDir	string	-	+ -	-	to be provided when <code>elements</code> is used for the connection definition; indicates the direction on the successor from which the road is entered

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5.3.2.3 Road Neighbor

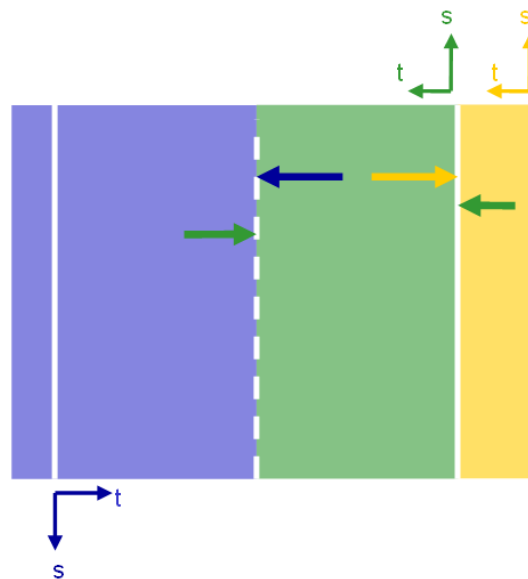
This record provides detailed information about the neighbor of a road. The neighbor must be of type road.

NOTE: The neighbor entry has been introduced mainly for legacy purposes. For the design of new road networks, it is recommended to define both driving directions of a road along a single reference line and to avoid using the neighbor entry (this recommendation applies outside junctions only; within junctions, single reference lines may and should be used for each driving direction, however).

delimiters <neighbor.../>
parent <link>
instances 0..2
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
side	string	-	left right	-	information which neighbor is being configured
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked road
direction	string	-	same opposite	-	direction of the neighbor relative to own direction

Illustration:



- has left neighbor (opposite)
- has left neighbor (opposite), right neighbor (same)
- has left neighbor (same)

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5.3.3 Road Type Record

The type of a road may change over its entire length. Therefore, a separate record is provided for the definition of the road type with respect to a certain section of the road. A road type entry is valid for the entire cross section of the road. It is also valid until a new road type record is provided or the road ends.

delimiters <type.../>
parent <road>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
type	string	-	see 6.1	-	for supported types, see chapter 6.1
country	string	-	see 6.10	✓	country code of the road

5.3.3.1 Speed Record

This record defines the default maximum speed allowed in conjunction with the specified road type.

delimiters <speed.../>
parent <type>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
max	string	m/s	<i>no limit</i> <i>undefined</i> [0,∞[-	maximum allowed speed, given as string (only "no limit"/"undefined") or numerical value in the respective unit (see next attribute)
unit	string	-	see 2.2	✓	unit of the attribute <code>max</code>

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5.3.4 Road Plan View Record

The plan view record contains a series of geometry records which define the layout of the road's reference line in the x/y-plane (plan view).

delimiters <planView>...</planView>
parent <road>
instances 1
attributes none

5.3.4.1 Road Geometry Header Record

A sequence of road geometry records defines the layout of the road's reference line in the in the x/y-plane (plan view). The geometry records must occur in ascending order (i.e. increasing s-position). The geometry information is split into a header which is common to all geometric elements and a subsequent bead containing the actual geometric element's data (depending on the type of geometric element).

Currently, five types of geometric elements are supported:

- straight lines
- spirals
- arcs
- cubic polynomials
- parametric cubic polynomials

delimiters <geometry>...</geometry>
parent <planView>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
x	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	start position (x inertial)
y	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	start position (y inertial)
hdg	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	start orientation (inertial heading)
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the element's reference line

This record is followed immediately by a record with more information about the actual geometry element.

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5.3.4.1.1 Geometry, Line Record

This record describes a straight line as part of the road's reference line.

delimiters <line.../>
parent <geometry>
instances 1
attributes none

5.3.4.1.2 Geometry, Spiral Record (Clothoids)

This record describes a spiral as part of the road's reference line. For this type of spiral, the curvature change between start and end of the element is linear.

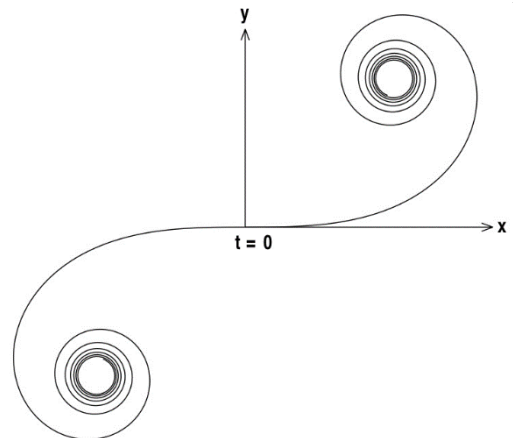
In order to provide consistency between spiral evaluations of various implementations, users are highly recommended to use identical algorithms, or, at least, algorithms with reasonable accuracy within the applicable range (i.e. curvature, length of spiral etc.).

The theory of clothoids is described (for example) at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euler_spiral

A library for computing clothoids can be downloaded at

<http://www.opendrive.org/downloads/spiral.zip>



delimiters <spiral.../>
parent <geometry>
instances 1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
curvStart	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	curvature at the start of the element
curvEnd	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	curvature at the end of the element

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5.3.4.1.3 Geometry, Arc Record

This record describes an arc as part of the road's reference line.

delimiters <arc.../>
parent <geometry>
instances 1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
curvature	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	constant curvature throughout the element

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5.3.4.1.4 Geometry, Cubic Polynomial Record

This record describes a cubic polynomial as part of the road's reference line. The polynomial is described in the local u/v co-ordinate system of the starting point (with u pointing in the local s direction and v pointing in the local t direction). Each local co-ordinate is calculated by:

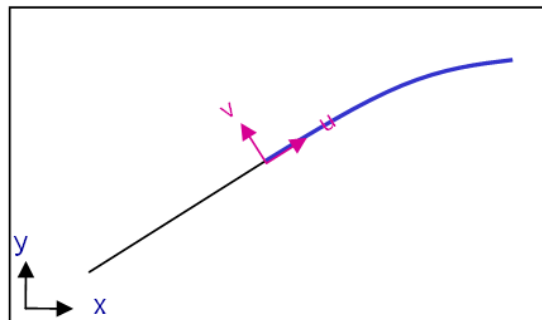
$$v_{local} = a + b \cdot du + c \cdot du^2 + d \cdot du^3$$

The conversion of u/v co-ordinates into x/y co-ordinates can be performed easily by simple geometric transformations (i.e. one translation and one rotation) relative to the starting point

delimiters <poly3.../>
parent <geometry>
instances 1
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
a	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A
b	double	1	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter B
c	double	1/m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter D

Illustration:



NOTE: In order to stick to the start point and orientation according to the <geometry> node, the parameters a and b will have to be zero. Providing non-zero values for these parameters will lead to a shift and rotation of the s/t co-ordinates according to the following figure:

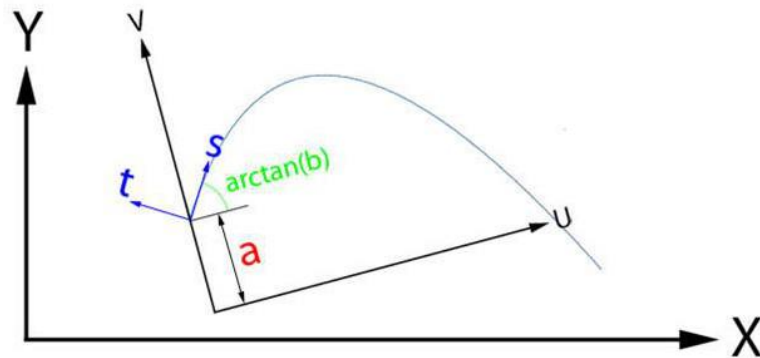


Image courtesy of VTI

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5.3.4.1.5 Geometry, Parametric Cubic Curve Record

This record describes a parametric cubic curve as part of the road's reference line **in a local u/v co-ordinate system**. The curve is composed of two polynomials of third order, describing local u- and v-coordinates in reference to a common parameter (p). Unless otherwise stated, the parameter p is in the range [0;1]. Alternatively, it may be given in the range [0;arc length]. Any deviation from the default rule has to be stated with the attribute "pRange" and the parameters of the polynomials have to be adapted accordingly.

Each co-ordinate is calculated by:

$$u_{local} = a_u + b_u * p + c_u * p^2 + d_u * p^3$$

$$v_{local} = a_v + b_v * p + c_v * p^2 + d_v * p^3$$

The conversion from the local u/v co-ordinates into the inertial x/y co-ordinates is performed as described in the previous chapter (cubic polynomial record).

delimiters <paramPoly3.../>
parent <geometry>
instances 1
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
aU	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A for u
bU	double	1	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter B for u
cU	double	1/m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter C for u
dU	double	1/m ²	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter D for u
aV	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A for v
bV	double	1	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter B for v
cV	double	1/m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter C for v
dV	double	1/m ²	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter D for v
pRange	string	-	arcLength normalized	-	range / scope of parameter p

NOTE: In order to stick to the start point and orientation according to the <geometry> node, the parameters aU, aV and bV will have to be zero. Providing non-zero values for these parameters will lead to a shift and rotation of the s/t co-ordinates (see also figure in previous chapter).

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5.3.5 Road Elevation Profile Record

The elevation profile record contains a series of elevation records which define the characteristics of the road's elevation along the reference line.

delimiters <elevationProfile>...</elevationProfile>
parent <road>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.5.1 Road Elevation Record

The elevation record defines an elevation entry at a given reference line position. Entries must be defined in increasing order along the reference line. The parameters of an entry are valid until the next entry starts or the road's reference line ends. Per default, the elevation of a road is zero.

The elevation is stored in a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$\text{elev} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

elev being the elevation (inertial z) at a given position
a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, *ds* starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of an elevation value is calculated by

$$s = s_{\text{start}} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
s_{start} being the start position of the entry in the track co-ordinate system
ds being the delta between the start position and the requested position

delimiters <elevation.../>
parent <elevationProfile>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
<i>s</i>	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
<i>a</i>	double	m] -∞, ∞[-	parameter A, elevation at s=0
<i>b</i>	double	1] -∞, ∞[-	parameter B
<i>c</i>	double	1/m] -∞, ∞[-	parameter C
<i>d</i>	double	1/m ²] -∞, ∞[-	parameter D

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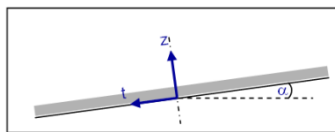
5.3.6 Road Lateral Profile Record

The lateral profile record contains a series of superelevation and crossfall records which define the characteristics of the road surface's banking along the reference line.

delimiters <lateralProfile>...</lateralProfile>
parent <road>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.6.1 Road Superelevation Record

The superelevation of the road is defined as the road section's roll angle around the s-axis (superelevation is positive for road surfaces "falling" to the right side, i.e. the following figure shows a negative superelevation).



Each superelevation record defines an entry at a given reference line position. Entries must be defined in increasing order along the reference line. The parameters of an entry are valid until the next entry starts or the road's reference line ends. Per default, the superelevation of a road is zero.

The superelevation is stored in a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$sElev = a + b*ds + c*ds^2 + d*ds^3$$

with

sElev being the superelevation at a given position, default: *sElev* = 0
a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, *ds* starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a superelevation value is calculated by

$$s = s_{start} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
s_{start} being the start position of the entry in the track co-ordinate system
ds being the delta between the start position and the requested position

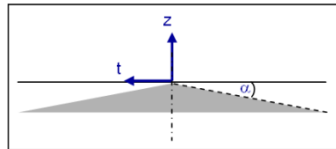
delimiters <superelevation.../>
parent <lateralProfile>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
a	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A, superelevation at s=0
b	double	rad/m]-∞,∞[-	parameter B
c	double	rad/m ²]-∞,∞[-	parameter C
d	double	rad/m ³]-∞,∞[-	parameter D

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5.3.6.2 Crossfall Record

The crossfall of the road is defined as the road surface's angle relative to the t-axis. Positive crossfall results in a road surface "falling" from the reference line to the outer boundary.



The crossfall can be defined per side of the road. It will be applied to each lane of the respective side which is not being explicitly excluded from its application.

The crossfall is stored in a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$\text{crfall} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

crfall being the crossfall at a given position, default: $\text{crfall} = 0$
 a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
 ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, ds starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a crossfall value is calculated by

$$s = s_{\text{start}} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
 s_{start} being the start position of the entry in the track co-ordinate system
 ds being the delta between the start position and the requested position

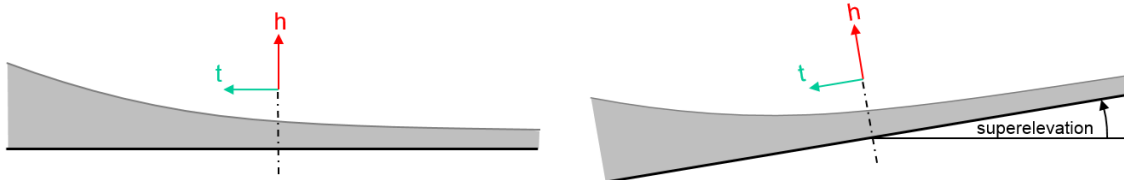
delimiters <crossfall.../>
parent <lateralProfile>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	type	value	opt	description
side	string	string	left right both	-	applicable side of the road
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
a	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A, crossfall at s=0
b	double	rad/m]-∞,∞[-	parameter B
c	double	rad/m ²]-∞,∞[-	parameter C
d	double	rad/m ³]-∞,∞[-	parameter D

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5.3.6.3 Road Shape Record

The shape of the road is defined as the road section's surface relative to the reference plane (which may itself be tilted around the s-axis due to an existing super-elevation). This shape may be described as a series of 3rd order polynomials for a given "s" station. Multiple shapes may be defined along a road at consecutive "s" stations. Between the shapes at these stations, there shall be a linear interpolation along s.



The shape polynomial looks like:

$$h_{\text{Shape}} = a + b \cdot dt + c \cdot dt^2 + d \cdot dt^3$$

with

h_{Shape} being the height above the reference plane at a given position, default:
 $h_{\text{Shape}} = 0$
 a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
 dt being the distance perpendicular to the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, dt starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a shape value is calculated by

$$t = t_{\text{start}} + dt$$

with

t being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
 t_{start} being the start position of the entry in the track co-ordinate system
 dt being the delta between the start position and the requested position

delimiters <shape.../>
parent <lateralProfile>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	start position (t-coordinate)
a	double	m]-∞,∞[-	parameter A, relative height at t=0
b	double	1]-∞,∞[-	parameter B
c	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²]-∞,∞[-	parameter D

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5.3.7 Lanes Record

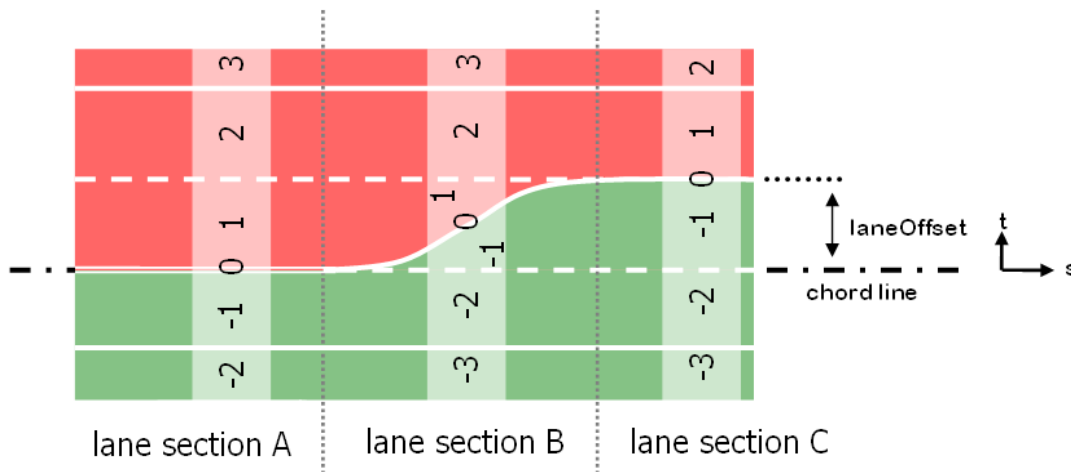
The lanes record contains a series of lane section records which define the characteristics of the road cross sections with respect to the lanes along the reference line.

delimiters <lanes>...</lanes>
parent <road>
instances 1
attributes none

5.3.7.1 Lane Offset Record

The lane offset record defines a lateral shift of the lane reference line (which is usually identical to the road reference line). This may be used for an easy implementation of a (local) lateral shift of the lanes relative to the road's reference line. Especially the modeling of inner-city layouts or "2+1" cross-country road layouts can be facilitated considerably by this feature.

The following figure illustrates the modeling of additional "inner" lanes along a straight reference line:



The actual offset at a given point is computed with a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$\text{offset} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

offset being the lateral offset at a given position
a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, *ds* starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a width value is calculated by

$$s = s_{\text{start}} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
s_{start} being the start position of the lateral offset entry in the track co-ordinate system

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ds being the delta between the start position (s_{start}) and the requested position

A new lane offset entry is required each time the polynomial function changes.

delimiters <laneOffset.../>
parent <lanes>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate)
a	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter A, offset at s=0
b	double	1	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter B
c	double	1/m	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²	]-∞,∞[	-	parameter D

If for a lane section no lane offset record is defined, the lane reference line is identical to the road reference line.

5.3.7.2 Lane Section Record

The lane section record defines the characteristics of a the road cross-section along the road. It specifies the numbers and types of lanes and further features of the lanes. At least one record must be defined in order to use a road. A lane section record is valid until a new lane section record is defined. If multiple lane section records are defined, they must be listed in ascending order. If multiple single-sided lane section records start at identical positions, their order is arbitrary. If the attribute "singleSide" is not given or false, the record is valid for all sides.

The actual lanes and their properties are children of the lane section record and the lane records, respectively.

delimiters <laneSection>...</laneSection>
parent <lanes>
instances 1+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	-	-	start position (s-coordinate)
singleSide	string	-	true false	✓	lane section entry is valid for one side only (left, center or right, depending on the child entries)

For the naming convention of lanes, see chapter 3.3.

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5.3.7.2.1 Left / Center / Right Records

For easier navigation through a road description, the lanes under a lane section are grouped into left, center and right lanes. At least one entry (left, center or right) must be present.

delimiters <left>...</left>
 <center>...</center>
 <right>...</right>

parent <laneSection>

instances 0..1

attributes none

IMPORTANT NOTE: the actual distinction of lanes according to their meaning for the traffic is performed by looking at each lane's ID (see next chapter; left lanes: positive, right lanes: negative, center lane: zero). The delimiters <left> / <center> / <right> merely serve a better navigation within the road database.

5.3.7.2.1.1 Lane Record

Lane records are found within the left/center/right records. They define the IDs of the actual lanes (and, therefore, their position on the road, see conventions in 3). In order to prevent confusion, lane records should represent the lanes from left to right (i.e. with descending ID). All properties of the lanes are defined as children of the lane records.

delimiters <lane>...</lane>

parent <left> / <center> / <right>

instances 1+

attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
id	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	ID of the lane (according to convention)
type	string	-	see 6.5	-	type of the lane
level	string	string	true false	✓	"true" = keep lane on level, i.e. do not apply superelevation or crossfall "false" = apply superelevation and crossfall to this lane (default, also used if argument level is missing) lanes are also kept on level if the argument level is present but no superelevation or crossfall have been defined.

For each lane inside a lane section a lane record is required. If a new lane shall be introduced or an existing lane is to end a new lane section record is required. The number of lanes within a lane section is constant.

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5.3.7.2.1.1.1 Lane Link Record

In order to facilitate navigation through a road network on a per-lane basis, lanes should be provided with predecessor/successor information. Only when lanes end at a junction or have no physical link, this record should be omitted.

For links between lanes on the same physical road (i.e. identical reference line), the lane predecessor/successor information provides the ids of lanes on the preceding or following lane section. For links between lanes on different roads, i.e. roads directly connecting to each other without a junction, the complete link information must be composed from the corresponding road link record and the lane link record.

delimiters <link>...</link>
parent <lane>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.7.2.1.1.1.1 Lane Predecessor

This record provides detailed information about the predecessor of a lane.

delimiters <predecessor.../>
parent <link>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	ID of the linked lane

Example: see next chapter

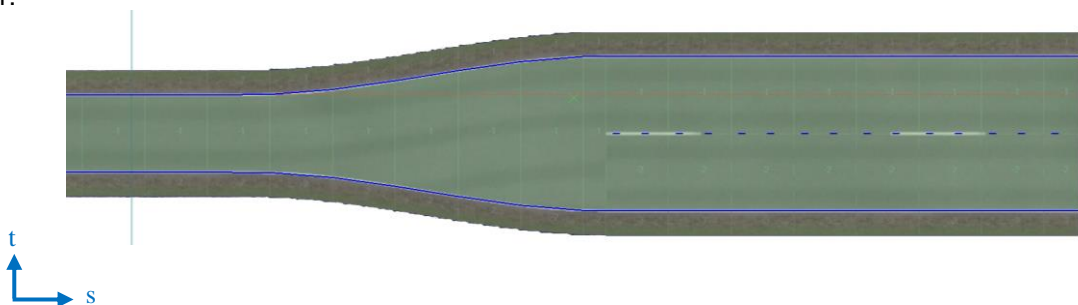
5.3.7.2.1.1.1.2 Lane Successor

This record provides detailed information about the successor of a lane.

delimiters <successor.../>
parent <link>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	int	-]-∞,∞[-	ID of the linked lane

Example 1:



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Example 2 (by Google Maps):



5.3.7.2.1.1.2 Lane Width Record

Each lane within a road's cross section can be provided with several width entries. At least one entry must be defined for each lane, except for the center lane which is, per convention, of zero width (see 3.2). Each entry is valid until a new entry is defined. If multiple entries are defined for a lane, they must be listed in ascending order.

The actual width at a given point is computed with a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$\text{width} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

width being the width at a given position
 a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
 ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, ds starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a width value is calculated by

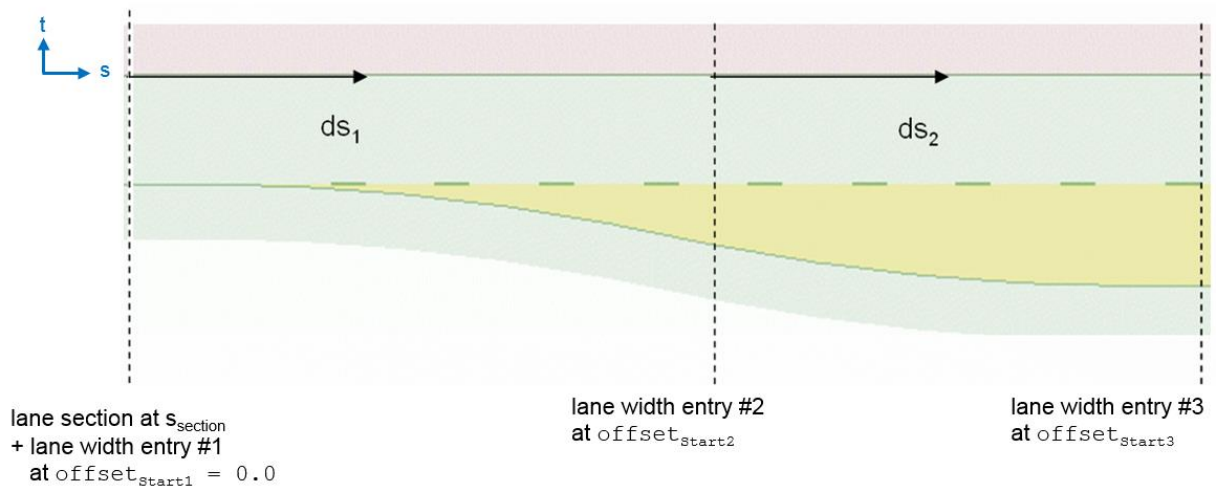
$$s = s_{\text{section}} + \text{offset}_{\text{start}} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
 s_{section} being the start position of the preceding lane section record (see 5.3.7.2) in the track co-ordinate system
 offset_{start} being the offset of the entry relative to the preceding lane section record
 ds being the delta between the offset (s_{start}) and the requested position

The following figure illustrates this convention for a lane with varying width over a given range:

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A new width entry is required each time the polynomial function changes.

delimiters <width.../>

parent <lane>

instances 1+ (if no <border> entry is present)

restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)

attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
sOffset	double	m	$[0, \infty[$	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
a	double	m	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	parameter A, width at $s=0$
b	double	1	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	parameter B
c	double	1/m	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	parameter D

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5.3.7.2.1.1.3 Lane Border Record

Instead of describing lanes by their width entries it might be more convenient to describe the outer border of a lane directly, i.e. independently of any inner lanes' characteristics (inner lane = each lane with lower absolute numeric ID than the lane that is currently being defined). Especially in cases where road data is derived from measurements, this type of definition will provide a more convenient method without the need to create a large number of lane sections.

Width and border records are mutually exclusive for identical areas of a lane. If both entries (width and border) are given for a lane within a lane section, only the width entry shall prevail.

The definition of an offset record (see "Lane Offset Record") becomes obsolete if border definitions are present in a lane section.

The actual (lateral) border position at a given point is computed with a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$t_{\text{border}} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

t_{border} being the t-position of the border at a given ds position
 a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
 ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

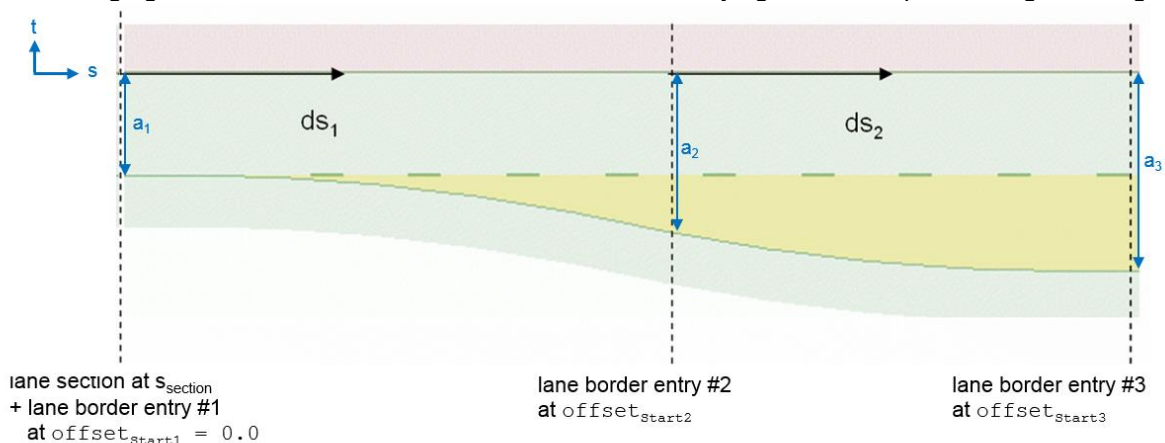
Therefore, ds starts at zero for each entry. The absolute position of a border offset value is calculated by

$$s = s_{\text{section}} + \text{offset}_{\text{start}} + ds$$

with

s being the absolute position (track co-ordinate system)
 s_{section} being the start position of the preceding lane section record (see 5.3.7.2) in the track co-ordinate system
 $\text{offset}_{\text{start}}$ being the offset of the entry relative to the preceding lane section record
 ds being the delta between the offset (s_{start}) and the requested position

The following figure illustrates this convention for a lane with varying border shape over a given range:



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A new border entry is required each time the polynomial function changes.

delimiters <border.../>
parent <lane>
instances 1+ (if no <width> entry is present)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
a	double	m]-∞,∞[-	parameter A, border position at s=0
b	double	1]-∞,∞[-	parameter B
c	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²]-∞,∞[-	parameter D

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5.3.7.2.1.1.4 Road Mark Record

Each lane within a road cross section can be provided with several road mark entries. The road mark information defines the style of the line at the lane's outer border. For left lanes, this is the left border, for right lanes the right one. The style of the line separating left and right lanes is determined by the road mark entry for lane zero (i.e. the center lane)

delimiters <roadMark>...</roadMark>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
attributes

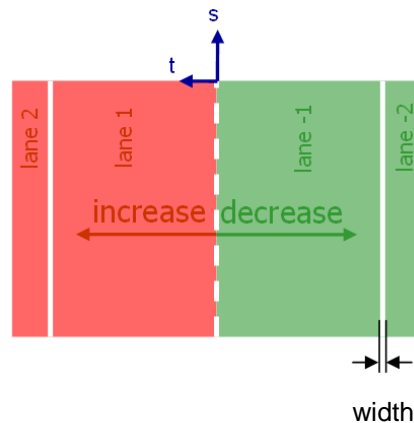
<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
type	string	-	see 6.2	-	type of the road mark
weight	string	-	see 6.3	✓	weight of the road mark (attribute is optional if detailed definition is given below)
color	string	-	see 6.4	-	color of the road mark
material	string	-	string	✓	material of the road mark (identifiers to be defined, use "standard" for the moment).
width	double	m	[0, ∞[	✓	width of the road mark (attribute is optional if detailed definition is given below)
laneChange	string	-	increase decrease both none	✓	allow a lane change in the indicated direction taking into account that lanes are numbered in ascending order from right to left. If the attribute is missing, "both" is assumed to be valid.
height	double	m	] -∞, ∞[	✓	physical distance of top edge of road mark from reference plane of the lane

The parameter *weight* may be used for a categorized definition of the width of a road mark (e.g. "standard" and "bold" according to the corresponding country's design rules) whereas the optional parameter *width* may be used for an exact definition of an individual road mark's width. This may be required e.g. in cases which deviate from a common design rule.

For an exact evaluation of a road mark's borders including the width of the mark, the convention shall apply that a road mark's centerline is always positioned on the respective lane's outer border line (so that the outer half of the road mark is physically placed on the next lane).

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Illustration:



5.3.7.2.1.1.4.1 Road Mark – Sway Definition

The sway definition extends the `<roadMark>` definition. It relocates the lateral reference position for any upcoming (explicit) type definition. The sway offset is relative to the nominal reference position of the road mark (i.e. lane border).

The actual (lateral) reference position at a given point is computed with a polynomial function of third order. It looks like:

$$t_{\text{offset}} = a + b \cdot ds + c \cdot ds^2 + d \cdot ds^3$$

with

t_{offset} being the lateral offset of the lateral reference position from the lane border at a given ds position
 a, b, c, d being the coefficients and
 ds being the distance along the reference line between the start of the entry and the actual position.

Therefore, ds starts at zero for each entry and is relative to the `<roadMark>` tag's `sOffset` value.

delimiters `<sway.../>`
parent `<roadMark>`
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
ds	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the <code>sOffset</code> given in the <code><roadMark></code> tag
a	double	m]-∞,∞[-	parameter A, sway value at $ds=0$
b	double	1]-∞,∞[-	parameter B
c	double	1/m]-∞,∞[-	parameter C
d	double	1/m ²]-∞,∞[-	parameter D

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5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2 Road Mark Type

Road marks may be further described in terms of their type. Instead of providing additional parameters to the `roadMark` tag, type definitions shall be defined as children to the `roadMark` tag. Each `type` definition must contain one or more `line` definitions with additional information about the lines the road mark is composed of.

delimiters <type>...</type>
parent <roadMark>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	-	name of the road mark type
width	double	m	[0,∞[	-	total accumulated ("perceived") width of all individual line definitions given below.

5.3.7.2.1.1.4.2.1 Road Mark Type – Line Definition

A road mark may consist of one or more elements. Multiple elements will usually be positioned side by side.

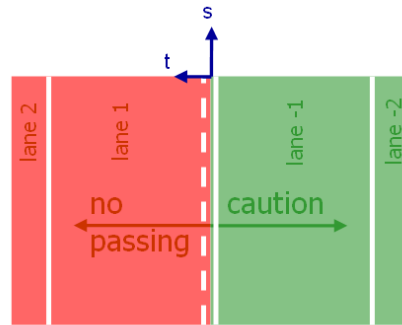
Currently, the elements can only be lines. Each line can be defined by its line/space setup and by a lateral offset to the road mark's reference position (i.e. the border between two lanes or the position defined by a `<sway>` record). A line definition is valid for a given length (i.e. the total of visible line and invisible space) and will be repeated automatically.

delimiters <line.../>
parent <type>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the visible part
space	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the space following the visible part
tOffset	double	m	] -∞,∞[	-	lateral offset from the reference position (either lane border or <code><sway></code> , if present)
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	initial longitudinal offset of the line definition from the start of the road mark definition
rule	string	-	no passing caution none	✓	rule which is to be observed when passing the line from inside (i.e. from the lane with the lower absolute ID to the lane with the higher absolute ID)
width	double	m	[0,∞[	-	line width; if given, supersedes the definition in the parent tag
color	string	-	see 6.4	✓	line color; if given, supersedes the definition in the parent tag;

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Illustration



5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3 Explicit Road Mark Definition

Road mark data that is highly irregular, may be defined with individual explicit entries per visible line. In contrast to the `<line>` record, there is no inherent concept for repeating any definition; therefore, only the explicitly defined entries will be valid.

delimiters `<explicit>...</explicit>`
parent `<roadMark>`
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.7.2.1.1.4.3.1 Explicit Road Mark Definition – Line Entry

This entry specifies a single line in an explicit road mark definition.

delimiters `<line.../>`
parent `<explicit>`
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the visible line
tOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral offset from the reference position (either lane border or <code><sway></code> , if present)
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	offset of the line definition from the start of the road mark definition
rule	string	-	no passing caution none	✓	rule which is to be observed when passing the line from inside (i.e. from the lane with the lower absolute ID to the lane with the higher absolute ID)
width	double	m	[0,∞[-	line width; if given, supersedes the definition in the parent tag

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5.3.7.2.1.1.5 Lane Material Record

Each lane within a road cross section may be provided with several entries defining its material. Each entry is valid until a new entry is defined. If multiple entries are defined, they must be listed in increasing order.

delimiters <material.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
surface	string	-	-	✓	surface material code, depending on application
friction	double	-	[0,∞[	-	friction value
roughness	double	-	[0,∞[	✓	roughness (e.g. for sound and motion systems)

5.3.7.2.1.1.6 Lane Visibility Record

Each lane within a road cross section may be provided with several entries defining the visibility in four directions relative to the lane's direction. Each entry is valid until a new entry is defined. If multiple entries are defined, they must be listed in increasing order.

For left lanes (positive ID), the forward direction is oriented opposite to the track's direction, for right lanes, the forward direction and the track's direction are identical.

delimiters <visibility.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
forward	double	m	[0,∞[	-	visibility in forward direction
back	double	m	[0,∞[	-	visibility in reverse direction
left	double	m	[0,∞[-	visibility to the left
right	double	m	[0,∞[-	visibility to the right

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5.3.7.2.1.1.7 Lane Speed Record

This record defines the maximum allowed speed on a given lane. Each entry is valid in direction of the increasing s co-ordinate until a new entry is defined. If multiple entries are defined, they must be listed in increasing order.

delimiters <speed.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
max	double	m/s	[0,∞[	-	maximum allowed speed
unit	string	-	see 2.2	✓	unit of the attribute max

5.3.7.2.1.1.8 Lane Access Record

This record defines access restrictions for certain types of road users. The record can be used to complement restrictions resulting from signs or signals in order to control the traffic flow in a scenario. Each entry is valid in direction of the increasing s co-ordinate until a new entry is defined. If multiple entries are defined, they must be listed in increasing order; entries may start at identical offset positions, though.

delimiters <access.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
rule	string	-	allow deny	-	specifies whether the participant given in the attribute <i>restriction</i> is allowed or denied access to the given lane
restriction	string	-	see 6.9	-	identifier of the participant to which the restriction applies

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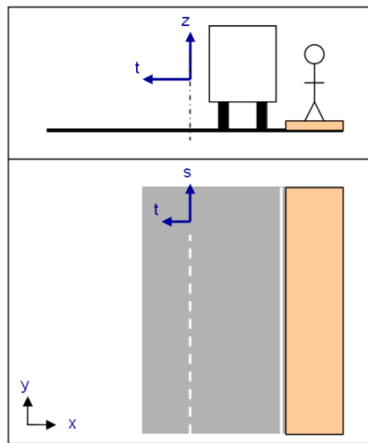
5.3.7.2.1.1.9 Lane Height Record

The surface of a lane may be offset from the plane defined by the reference line and the corresponding elevation and crossfall entries (e.g. pedestrian walkways are typically a few centimeters above road level). The height record provides a simplified method to describe this offset by setting an inner and outer offset from road level at discrete positions along the lane profile.

delimiters <height.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
restrictions not allowed for center lane (laneId=0)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
inner	double	m]-∞,∞[-	inner offset from road level
outer	double	m]-∞,∞[-	outer offset from road level

Illustration:



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5.3.7.2.1.1.10 Lane Rule Record

Lane properties may be further described by additional rules which are not covered by any of the other lane attributes defined within this format specification. For example, the rules "no parking at any time", "disabled parking" etc. may apply to entire lanes (in the USA, curb stones will show corresponding colors) and may not be derived implicitly from colors, signs etc. For the time being, the description of the rules is up to the users. Formal standardization within OpenDRIVE will be performed on the basis of user feedback.

delimiters <rule.../>
parent <lane>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
sOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate) relative to the position of the preceding <i>laneSection</i> record
value	string	-	-	-	free text; currently recommended values are "no stopping at any time" "disabled parking" "car pool"

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5.3.8 Road Objects Record

The objects record is the container for all objects along a road.

delimiters <objects>...</objects>
parent <road>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.8.1 Object Record

The object record has been introduced for describing common 3d objects which have a reference to a given road. The most frequently used types of objects may become part of the OpenDRIVE specification in future releases. A definition of currently known and frequently used object types is given in the respective chapter.

Object outlines and bounding boxes may become quite complex. For an easy means to define either a bounding box or bounding cylinder in connection with the <object> record, the user may specify the attributes

- width, length, and height (bounding box) or
- radius and height (bounding cylinder)

For details see the following table.

delimiters <object>...</object>
parent <objects>
instances 1+
basic attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
type	string	-	see 6.6	✓	type of the object (for a parking space, use the identifier "parkingSpace")
subtype	string	-	-	-	distinguish between different variants of a type
dynamic	string	-	yes no	-	identification whether object is a dynamic object
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the object
id	string	n/a	-	-	unique ID within database
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position of object's origin (s-position)
t	double	m	]−∞,∞[	-	track position of object's origin (t-position)
zOffset	double	m	]−∞,∞[	-	z offset of object's origin from track level
validLength	double	m	[0,∞[	-	extent of object's validity along s-axis (0.0 for point object)
orientation	string	-	+ − none	-	"+" = valid in positive track direction "−" = valid in negative track direction "none" = valid in both directions
hdg	double	rad]−∞,∞[-	heading angle of the object relative to road direction

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<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
pitch	double	rad	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	pitch angle of the object relative to road pitch
roll	double	rad	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	roll angle of the object relative to road roll

additional attributes, variant 1

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
length	double	m	$[0, \infty[$	-	length of the object (local dx)
width	double	m	$[0, \infty[$	-	width of the object (local dy)
height	double	m	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	height of the object (local dz)

additional attributes, variant 2

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
radius	double	m	$[0, \infty[$	-	radius of the object; alternative to width and length
height	double	m	$]-\infty, \infty[$	-	height of the object (local dz)

Illustration for circular (or cylindric) objects:

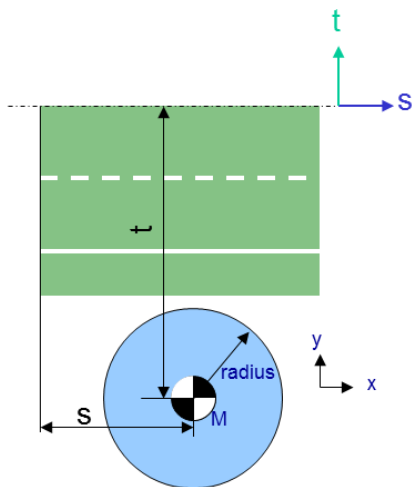
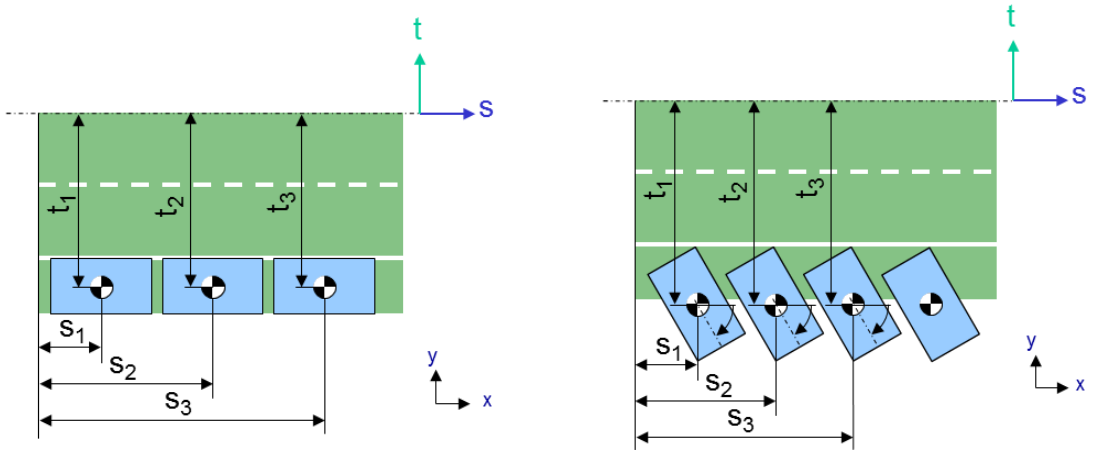


Illustration for parking spaces (aligned with road and with offset angle):

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5.3.8.1.1 Object Repeat Record

In order to avoid multiple definitions for multiple instances of the same object, repeat parameters may be defined for the original object. Some of the parameters in the object node may be overwritten in order to specify linear transitions of e.g. the lateral offset of an object. For attributes which are not specified in the object repeat record, the attributes of the respective object record shall prevail.

delimiters <repeat.../>
parent <object>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start position (s-coordinate), overrides the corresponding argument in the original <object> record
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the repeat area
distance	double	m	[0,∞[	-	distance between two instances of the object; If this value is zero, then the object is considered to be a continuous feature like a guard rail, a wall etc.
tStart	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral offset of object's reference point at s
tEnd	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral offset of object's reference point at s + length
widthStart	double	m	[0,∞[	-	width of the object at s
widthEnd	double	m	[0,∞[	-	width of the object at s + length
heightStart	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	height of the object at s
heightEnd	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	height of the object at s + length
zOffsetStart	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	z offset of the object at s
zOffsetEnd	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	z offset of the object at s + length

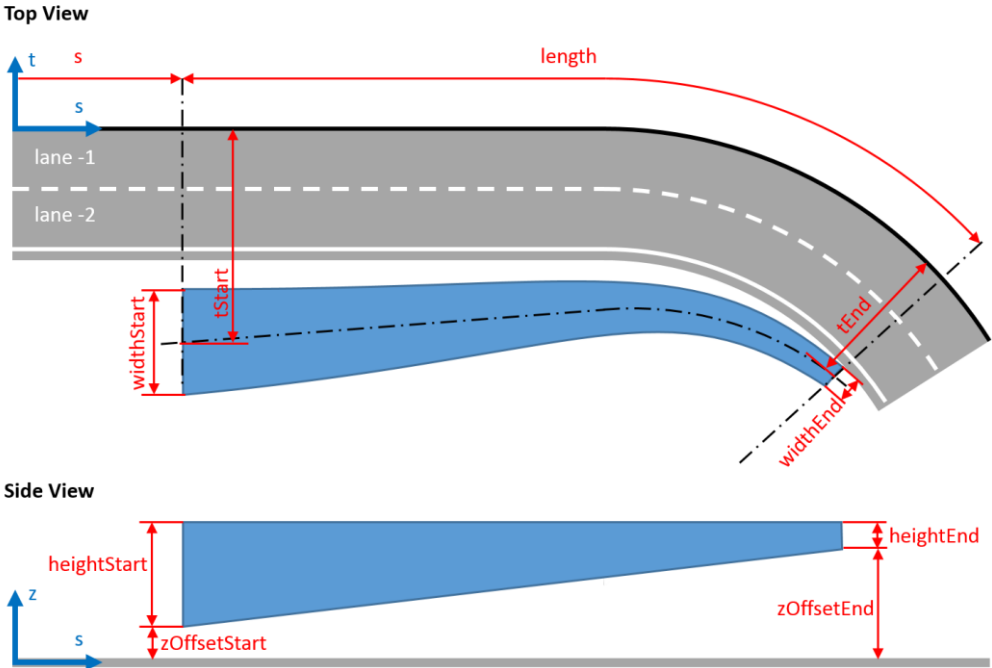
additional attributes, variant 1

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
lengthStart	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the object at s
lengthEnd	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the object at s + length
widthStart	double	m	[0,∞[-	width of the object at s
widthEnd	double	m	[0,∞[-	width of the object at s + length

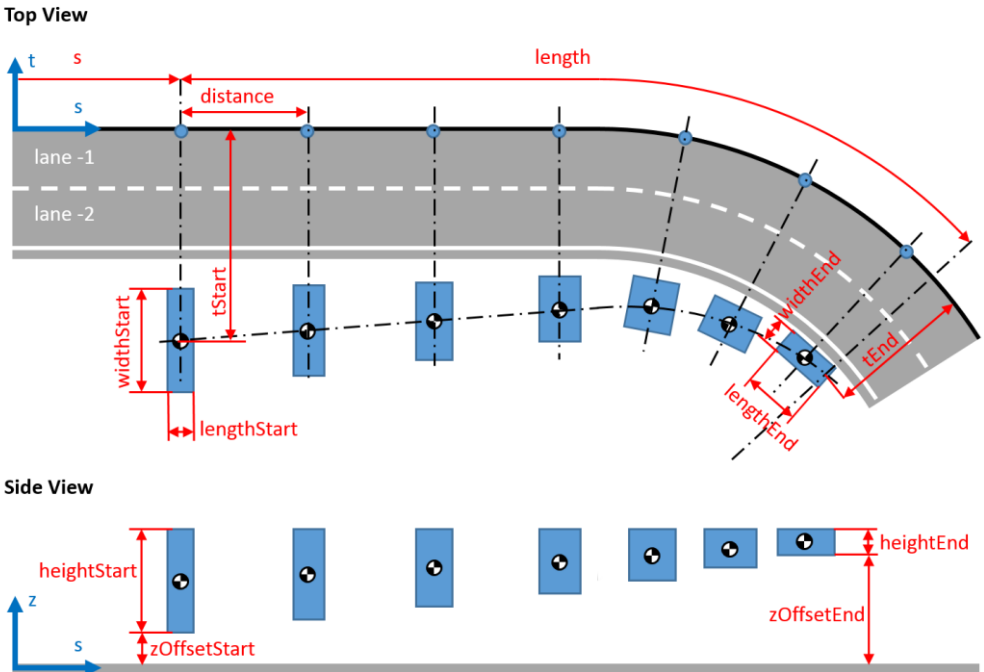
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Illustration:

Continuous Object



Discrete Objects

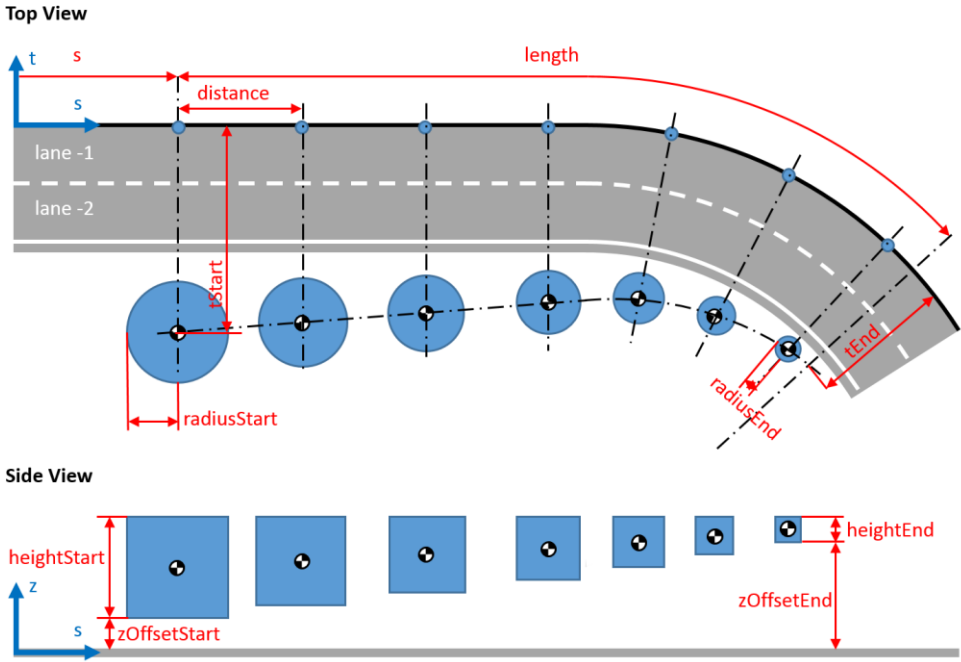


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additional attributes, variant 2

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
radiusStart	double	m	[0,∞[-	radius of the object at s
radiusEnd	double	m	[0,∞[-	radius of the object at s + length

Illustration:



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5.3.8.1.2 Outlines Record

The default parameters of the object record allow for objects with rectangular and circular footprint to be placed within the database. However, users may need to describe linear features as well as polygonal areas of non-rectangular shape along roads. For this purpose, the outlines record may be used.

delimiters <outlines>...</outlines>
parent <object>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.8.1.2.1 Object Outline Record

The outline record defines a sequence of corners including height information on the object's extent either in object co-ordinates or relative to the road's reference line (do not use mixed definitions!). For areas, the points should – preferably – be listed in CCW order.

OpenDRIVE 1.4 outline definitions (without <outlines> parent tag) shall still be supported.

The outline record must be followed by at least one corner record.

delimiters <outline>...</outline>
parent <outlines>
instances 1+; 0..1 for OpenDRIVE 1.4 style
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	int	-	[0,∞[	-	ID of the outline. Must be unique within one object
fillType	Outline FillType	-	see 6.13	-	type used to fill the area inside the outline
outer	bool	-	true false	-	defines if outline is an outer outline
closed	bool	-	true false	-	if true, the outline describes an area, not a linear feature
laneType	string	-	see 6.5	-	describes like which lane type the outline shall be handled

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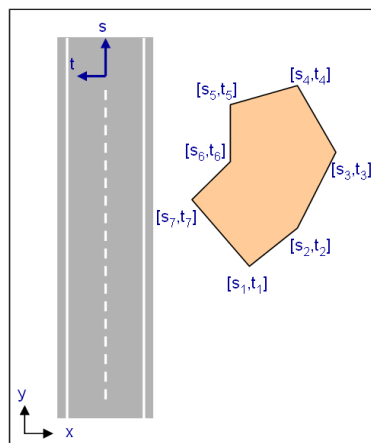
5.3.8.1.2.1.1 CornerRoad

Defines a corner point on the object's outline in road co-ordinates..

delimiters <cornerRoad.../>
parent <outline>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	s co-ordinate of the corner
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	t co-ordinate of the corner
dz	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	delta z of the corner relative to road's reference line
height	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	height of the object at this corner
id	int	-	[0,∞[-	ID of the outline point. Must be unique within one outline

Illustration:



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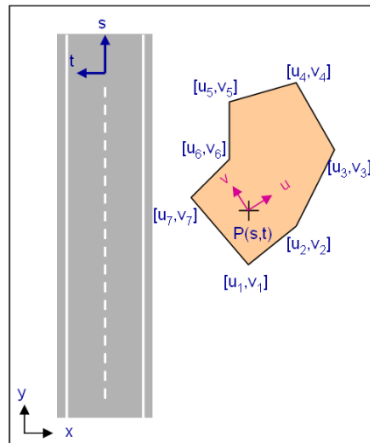
5.3.8.1.2.1.2 CornerLocal

Defines a corner point on the object's outline relative to the object's pivot point in local u/v coordinates. The pivot point and the orientation of the object are given by the *s/t/heading* arguments of the <object> entry.

delimiters <cornerLocal.../>
parent <outline>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
u	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	local u co-ordinate of the corner
v	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	local v co-ordinate of the corner
z	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	local z co-ordinate of the corner
height	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	height of the object at this corner
id	int	-	[0,∞[-	ID of the outline point. Must be unique within one outline

Illustration:



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5.3.8.1.3 Object Material Record

For objects like patches which are within the road surface (and, typically, coplanar to the surface) and which represent a local deviation from the standard road material, a description of the material properties is required. This description supersedes the one provided by the Road Material record and, again, is valid only within the outline of the parent road object.

delimiters <material.../>
parent <object>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
surface	string	-	-	✓	surface material code, depending on application
friction	double	-	[0,∞[	✓	friction value
roughness	double	-	[0,∞[	✓	roughness (e.g. for sound and motion systems)

5.3.8.1.4 Lane Validity Record

Per default, objects are valid for all lanes pointing into the object's direction. This default validity may be replaced with explicit validity information for an object. The validity record is an optional child record of the object record. Multiple validity records may be defined per object.

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <object>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
fromLane	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	minimum ID of the lanes for which the object is valid
toLane	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	maximum ID of the lanes for which the object is valid

NOTE: For single-lane-validity of the object, provide identical values for `fromLane` and `toLane`.

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5.3.8.1.5 Parking Space Record

A parking space is a special type of a rectangular object which may carry further information than just its spatial extent. Therefore, details may optionally be added to the object entry in order to define more complex parking space situations.

delimiters <parkingSpace>...</parkingSpace>
parent <object>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
access	string	-	all car women handicapped bus truck electric residents	-	access definitions for the parking space (assuming that "women" and "handicapped" will drive vehicles of type "car" only)
restrictions	string	-	-	✓	further restrictions as user-defined test (optional), e.g. "2hr limit", "residents with permit B only"

5.3.8.1.6 Markings Record

With the markings record it is possible to describe the appearance of an object (typically of type "parking space") via multiple marking elements.

delimiters <markings>...</markings>
parent <object>
instances 0..1
attributes none

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5.3.8.1.6.1 Marking Record

Specifies a marking that is either attached to one side of the object's bounding box or referencing outline points.

delimiters <marking>...</marking>
parent <markings>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
side	string	-	see 6.12	-	side of the bounding box described in object tag
weight	string	-	standard bold	-	optical "weight" of the marking
width	double	m	[0,∞[	✓	width of the marking (attribute is optional if detailed definition is given below)
color	string	-	see 6.4	-	color of the marking
zOffset	double	m	[0,∞[	✓	offset above track level
spaceLength	double	m	[0,∞[	-	space (gap) between two line segments of a marking
lineLength	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of a line segment between two spaces
startOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral offset from start of bounding box side where the first marking starts
stopOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral offset from end of bounding box side where the marking ends

5.3.8.1.6.1.1 Corner Reference Record

Specifies a corner of a marking or a border by referencing an existing outline point

delimiters <cornerReference>...</cornerReference>
parent <marking> or <border>
instances 2+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	int	-	[0,∞[-	Index of outline point

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5.3.8.1.7 Borders Record

Specifies a point by referencing an existing outline point.

delimiters <borders>...</borders>
parent <object>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.8.1.7.1 Border Record

Specifies a border along certain outline points.

delimiters <border>...</border>
parent <borders>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
width	int	m	[0,∞[	-	border width
type	string		see 6.14	-	Appearance of border
outlineId	int		[0,∞[	-	ID of the outline to use
useCompleteOutline	bool		true false	✓	use all outline points for border (true if this attribute is not given)

5.3.8.2 Object Reference Record

Since the same object may be referred to from several roads, a corresponding record is being provided. This requires, however, that objects which are to be referred to be provided with a unique ID. The object reference record consists of a main record and an optional lane validity record.

delimiters <objectReference.../>
parent <objects>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position (s-position)
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	lateral position (t-position)
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the referred object within the database
zOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	z offset from track level to object's origin
validLength	double	m	[0,∞[	-	extent of object's validity along s-axis in (0.0 for point object)
orientation	string	-	+ - none	-	"+" = valid in positive track direction "- " = valid in negative track direction "none" = valid in both directions

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5.3.8.2.1 Lane Validity Record

see 5.3.8.1.4

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <objectReference>

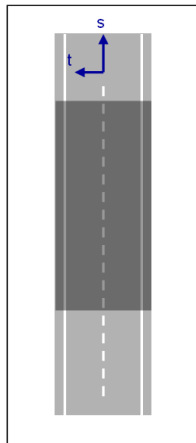
5.3.8.3 Tunnel Record

The tunnel record is – like an object record – applied to the entire cross section of the road within the given range unless a lane validity record with further restrictions is provided as child record.

delimiters <tunnel.../>
parent <objects>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position (s co-ordinate)
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the tunnel (s direction)
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the tunnel
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database
type	string	-	see 6.7	-	type of the tunnel
lighting	double	-	[0,1]	✓	degree of artificial tunnel lighting
daylight	double	-	[0,1]	✓	degree of daylight intruding the tunnel

Illustration:



5.3.8.3.1 Lane Validity Record

see 5.3.8.1.4.

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <tunnel>

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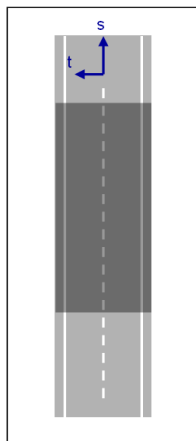
5.3.8.4 Bridge Record

The bridge record is – like an object record – applied to the entire cross section of the road within the given range unless a lane validity record with further restrictions is provided as child record.

delimiters <bridge.../>
parent <objects>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position (s co-ordinate)
length	double	m	[0,∞[	-	length of the bridge (s direction)
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the bridge
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database
type	string	-	see 6.8	-	type of the bridge

Illustration:



5.3.8.4.1 Lane Validity Record

see 5.3.8.1.4.

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <bridge>

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5.3.9 Road Signals Record

The signals record is the container for all signals along a road.

delimiters <signals>...</signals>
parent <road>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.9.1 Signal Record

The signal record is used to provide information about signs and signals along a road. Signals are signs that can change their state dynamically (e.g. traffic lights). The signal record consists of a main record and an optional lane validity record.

delimiters <signal.../>
parent <signals>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position (s-position)
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	track position (t-position)
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the signal within the database
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the signal (e.g. gfx bead name)
dynamic	string	-	yes no	-	boolean identification whether signal is a dynamic signal (e.g. traffic light)
orientation	string	-	+ - none	-	"+" = valid in positive track direction "- " = valid in negative track direction "none" = valid in both directions
zOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	z offset from track level to bottom edge of the signal
country	string	-	see 6.10	✓	country code of the signal
countryRevision	string	-	see 6.10	✓	revision of the country's coding scheme for signals
type	string	-	-1 see 6.11	-	type identifier according to country code or "-1" / "none"
subtype	string	-	-	-	subtype identifier according to country code or "-1" / "none"
value	double	-	-	✓	value of the signal (e.g. speed, mass – depending on type)
unit	string	-	see 2.2	✓	unit of the attribute <i>value</i>
height	double	m	[0,∞[	-	height of the signal, measured from bottom edge
width	double	m	[0,∞[	-	width of the signal
text	string	-	string	✓	additional text associated with the signal (e.g. text on city limit "Stadt\nBad Aibling")

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<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
hOffset	double	rad]-∞,∞[✓	heading offset of the signal (relative to orientation)
pitch	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	✓	pitch angle of the signal
roll	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	✓	roll angle of the signal

NOTE: the attribute `objectReference` has been replaced by the child record `reference`.

5.3.9.1.1 Lane Validity Record

Per default, signals are valid for all lanes pointing into the signal's direction. This default validity may be replaced with explicit validity information for a signal. The validity record is an optional child record of the signal record. Multiple validity records may be defined per signal.

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <signal>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
fromLane	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	minimum ID of the lanes for which the object is valid
toLane	int	-	]-∞,∞[	-	maximum ID of the lanes for which the object is valid

NOTE: For single-lane-validity of the signal, provide identical values for `fromLane` and `toLane`.

5.3.9.1.2 Signal Dependency Record

The signal dependency record provides signals with a means to control other signals. Signs can e.g. restrict other signs for various types of vehicles, warning lights can be turned on when a traffic light goes red etc. The signal dependency record is an optional child record of the signal record. A signal may have multiple dependency records.

delimiters <dependency.../>
parent <signal>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	ID of the controlled signal
type	string	-	-	✓	type of the dependency, depending on the application

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5.3.9.1.3 Reference Record

The reference record provides a means to link a signal to a series of other elements (e.g. objects and signals).

delimiters <reference.../>
parent <signal>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	object signal	-	type of the linked element
elementId	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the linked element
type	string	-	-	✓	type of the linkage (not yet fully defined)

5.3.9.1.4 Physical Signal Position Record, Road Co-ordinates

In cases where an actual (physical) signal position deviates from its logical position, there should be a means to describe the reference point of the physical position in either inertial or road co-ordinates (since this position may or may not be associated with any road). The road position entry is defined as follows:

delimiters <positionRoad.../>
parent <signal>
instances 0..1 (mutually exclusive with <positionInertial>)
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
roadId	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the referenced road
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position (s-position)
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	track position (t-position)
zOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	z offset from track level to bottom edge of the signal
hOffset	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	heading offset of the signal (relative to orientation)
pitch	double	rad]-∞,∞[✓	pitch angle of the signal
roll	double	rad]-∞,∞[✓	roll angle of the signal

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5.3.9.1.5 Physical Signal Position Record, Inertial Co-ordinates

In cases where an actual (physical) signal position deviates from its logical position, there should be a means to describe the reference point of the physical position in either inertial or road co-ordinates (since this position may or may not be associated with any road). The inertial position entry is defined as follows.

delimiters <positionInertial.../>
parent <signal>
instances 0..1 (mutually exclusive with <positionRoad>)
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
x	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	position (x inertial)
y	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	position (y inertial)
z	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	position (z inertial)
hdg	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	-	orientation (inertial heading)
pitch	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	✓	orientation (inertial pitch)
roll	double	rad	]-∞,∞[	✓	orientation (inertial roll)

5.3.9.2 Signal Reference Record

Depending on the way roads (especially in junctions) are laid out for different applications, it may be necessary to refer to the same (i.e. the identical) signal from multiple roads. In order to prevent inconsistencies by multiply defining an entire signal entry, the user only needs to define the complete signal entry once and can refer to this complete record by means of the signal reference record.

This requires, however, that signals which are to be referred to be provided with a unique ID. The signal reference record consists of a main record and an optional lane validity record.

NOTE: this record may be used for signals only!

delimiters <signalReference.../>
parent <signals>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	track position [m] (s-position)
t	double	m	]-∞,∞[	-	track position [m] (t-position)
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the referenced signal within the database
orientation	string	-	+ - none	-	"+" = valid in positive track direction "- " = valid in negative track direction "none" = valid in both directions

5.3.9.2.1 Lane Validity Record

see 5.3.9.1.1.

delimiters <validity.../>
parent <signalReference>

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5.3.10 Surface

The surface record is the container for all surface descriptions which shall be applied along a road.

<i>delimiters</i>	<surface>...</surface>
<i>parent</i>	<road>
<i>instances</i>	0..1
<i>attributes</i>	none

5.3.10.1 Curved Regular Grid Record

The interface to a Curved Regular Grid (CRG) surface description file is defined as arguments to the <CRG> tag and as an include operation between the opening and closing <CRG> tags.

NOTE: if more than one CRG entry is given for the same physical property (attribute *purpose*) at a given location, then the last entry in the sequence of occurrence in the OpenDRIVE file shall be the relevant one. All others will be ignored.

<i>delimiters</i>	<CRG>...</CRG>
<i>parent</i>	<surface>
<i>instances</i>	0+
<i>attributes</i>	

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
file	string	-	-	-	name of the file containing the CRG data
sStart	double	m	[0,∞[	-	start of the application of CRG data (s-position)
sEnd	double	m	[0,∞[	-	end of the application of CRG (s-position)
orientation	string	-	same opposite	-	orientation of the CRG data set relative to the underlying road
mode	string	-	attached attached0 genuine global	-	application mode for the surface data, see below.
purpose	string	-	elevation friction	✓	physical purpose of the data contained in the CRG file; if the attribute is missing, data will be interpreted as elevation data.
sOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	✓	s-offset between CRG center line and reference line of the road (default = 0.0)
tOffset	double	m	]-∞,∞[	✓	t-offset between CRG center line and reference line of the road (default = 0.0)
zOffset	double	m]-∞,∞[✓	z offset between CRG center line and reference line of the road (default = 0.0)
zScale	double	-]-∞,∞[✓	z scale factor for the surface description (default = 1.0)

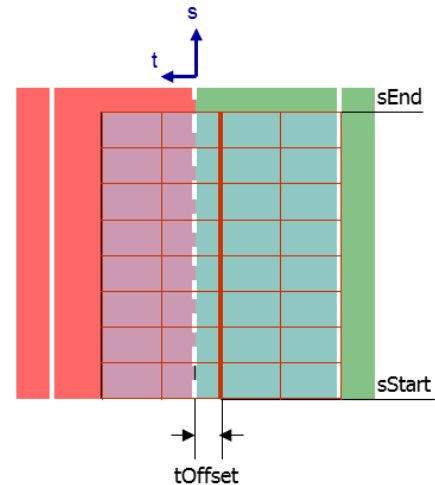
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name	type	unit	value	opt	description
hOffset	double	rad	$]-\infty, \infty[$	✓	heading offset between CRG center line and reference line of the road (required for mode <code>genuine</code> only, default = 0.0)

As the name indicates, CRG data is organized in a regular grid which is laid out along a reference line (comparable to an OpenDRIVE road's reference line). At each grid position, it contains the absolute elevation measured along a real road and some additional data which allows for the computation of the delta elevation relative to the reference line.

The key to combining OpenDRIVE and CRG data is to define a correlation between the two reference lines and a rule for using the elevation data of both descriptions.

CRG data may be offset from the OpenDRIVE road's reference line (see `tOffset`) and it may be oriented in the same or opposite direction as the layout direction of the road (see `orientation`).



The CRG data may be applied to a given OpenDRIVE road in two modes:

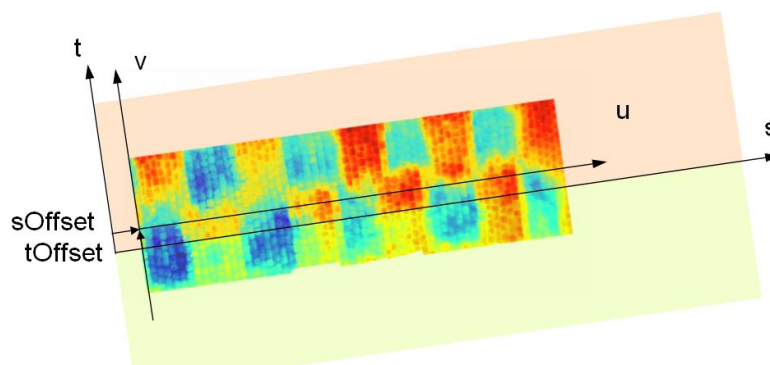
Mode attached:

The reference line of the CRG data set is replaced with the OpenDRIVE road's reference line, taking into account the `tOffset` and the `sOffset` parameters

The CRG local elevation values (calculated by evaluating the CRG grid and applying `zOffset` and `zScale`) will be added to the surface elevation data of the OpenDRIVE road (as derived from the combination of elevation, superelevation and crossfall).

With this mode, the surface information relative to the original CRG data's reference line is transferred from an arbitrary CRG road to an OpenDRIVE road without having to make sure that the overall geometries of the road match. The original position, heading, curvature, elevation and superelevation of the CRG road are disregarded. The CRG grid is evaluated along the OpenDRIVE reference line instead of the CRG reference line.

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}_{CRG} = \begin{pmatrix} s - s_{Offset} \\ t - t_{Offset} \end{pmatrix}_{OpenDrive}$$



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Mode `attached0`:

This mode is basically the same as the `attached` mode, with the only exception that only the CRG data's elevation value is taken into account (i.e. the OpenDRIVE elevation is set to zero)

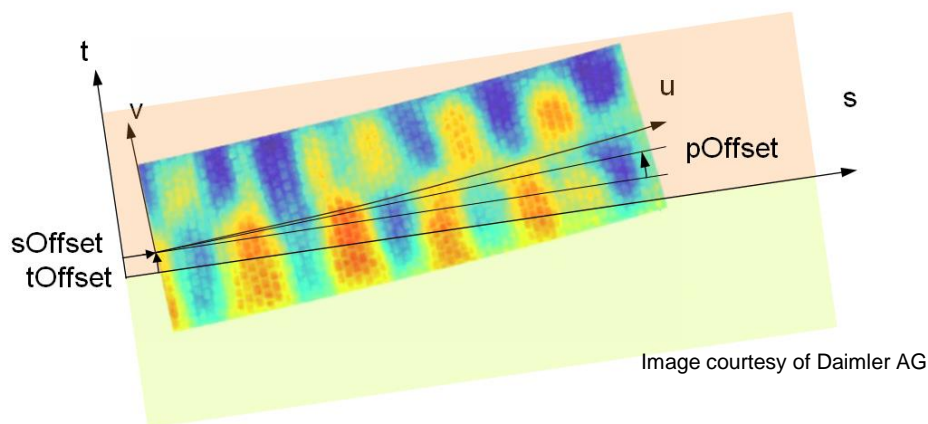
Mode `genuine`:

The start point of the CRG data set's reference line is positioned relative to the point on the OpenDRIVE road's reference line at the position defined by `sStart`, `sOffset` and `tOffset`.

By providing offset values for the longitudinal (`sOffset`) and lateral (`tOffset`) displacement, the heading (`hOffset`) and the elevation (`zOffset`), the correlation between the two description's reference lines is clear.

In genuine mode, the CRG data will completely replace the OpenDRIVE elevation data, i.e. the absolute elevation of a given point of the road surface is directly computed from the CRG data (think of it as combining CRG and OpenDRIVE data with the OpenDRIVE elevation, super-elevation and crossfall all being zero).

When using this method, it must of course be made sure that the geometry of the CRG data matches – within certain tolerance – the geometry of the underlying OpenDRIVE road.



Mode `global`:

The CRG data set is just referenced from a given track or a junction record but neither translatory nor rotatory transformation is applied. All data in the CRG file remains in its native co-ordinate system. Elevation data is interpreted as inertial data, i.e. AS IS.

Since CRG data may only cover parts of a road's surface, it must be made sure that outside the valid CRG area, the elevation information derived from OpenDRIVE data can still be used.

Example:

```
<surface>
  <CRG file="fancyData.crg" sStart="0.0" sEnd="100.0"
    orientation="same" mode="relative"
    tOffset="0.0">
  </CRG>
</surface>
```

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5.3.11 Railroad Elements

The available set of railroad records below the road level is currently limited to the definition of switches. All other entries shall, for the moment, be covered with the existing records (e.g. track definition by `<road>`, signal definition by `<signal>` etc.). It shall be noted again, that railroad specific elements are defined on the background of streetcar applications.

The railroad record is the container for all railroad definitions which shall be applied along a road.

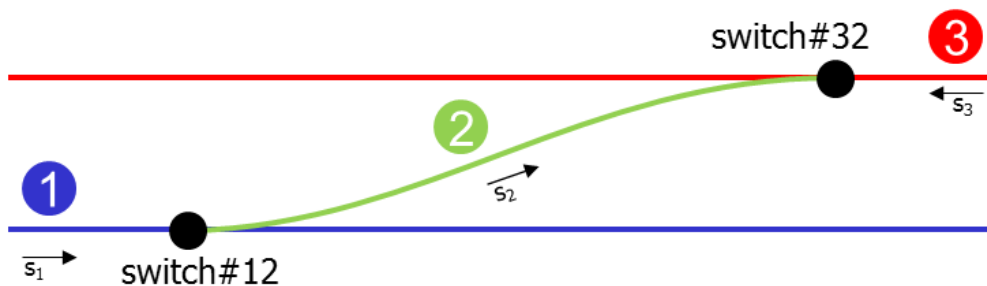
delimiters `<railroad>...</railroad>`
parent `<road>`
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.3.11.1 Railroad Switches

delimiters `<switch>...</switch>`
parent `<railroad>`
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	-	unique name of the switch
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the switch (preferably an integer number, uint32_t)
position	string	-	dynamic straight turn	-	either a switch can be operated (dynamic) or it is in a static position

Illustration:



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5.3.11.1.1 Main Track

delimiters <mainTrack>...</mainTrack>
parent <switch>
instances 1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the main track (i.e. <road> entry); must be consistent with parent holding this <railroad> entry.
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	s position of the switch (i.e. the point where main track and side track meet)
dir	string	-	+ -	-	driving direction on the main track for entering the side track via the switch

5.3.11.1.2 Side Track

delimiters <sideTrack>...</sideTrack>
parent <switch>
instances 1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the side track (i.e. <road> entry)
s	double	m	[0,∞[	-	s position of the switch on the side track
dir	string	-	+ -	-	driving direction on the side track for after entering it via the switch

5.3.11.1.3 Partner Switch

This entry may be used to indicate which switch will lead out of a side track after it has been entered. This entry is optional and may be used for easier navigation through railroad networks. In the example above, the switches 12 and 32 would be considered partners.

delimiters <partner>...</partner>
parent <switch>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	✓	unique name of the partner switch
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the partner switch

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5.4 Controller Record

A controller provides consistent states for a group of signals. This may be a set of signals within a junction or a set of dynamic speed restrictions on a motorway. The entire record consists of a header followed by a number of dependency records.

delimiters <controller.../>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the controller
sequence	uint32_t	-	[0,∞[	✓	sequence number (priority) of this controller with respect to other controllers of same logical level

5.4.1 Control Entry Record

The control entry record provides information about a single signal controlled by the corresponding controller. This record is a child record of the controller record.

delimiters <control.../>
parent <controller>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
signalId	string	-	-	-	ID of the controlled signal
type	string	-	-	✓	type of control

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5.5 Junction Record

When a road can be linked to more than one successor (or predecessor, depending on the orientation), a junction record is required. It contains the information about all possible connections between roads meeting at a physical junction.

For junctions, two types of roads must be distinguished:

- standard roads
- paths

Standard roads are in-coming and out-going roads of the junction. Usually, they don't require any special treatment except for the fact that they end or begin at a junction.

Paths are roads within a junction. For each connection leading from one standard road to another, a path is defined. Paths may link only single lanes or a set of lanes at once. The geometric and logic description of paths complies with the rules defined for standard roads (i.e. they contain lanes, elevation entries etc.).

Junctions provide information linking incoming roads to paths. This is the only ambiguous part of a connection. The link between a path and the corresponding outgoing road is clear from the `RoadLink` record of the path (see 5.3.2).

The junction record is split into a header record and a series of link records.

delimiters <junction>...</junction>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 0+
attributes

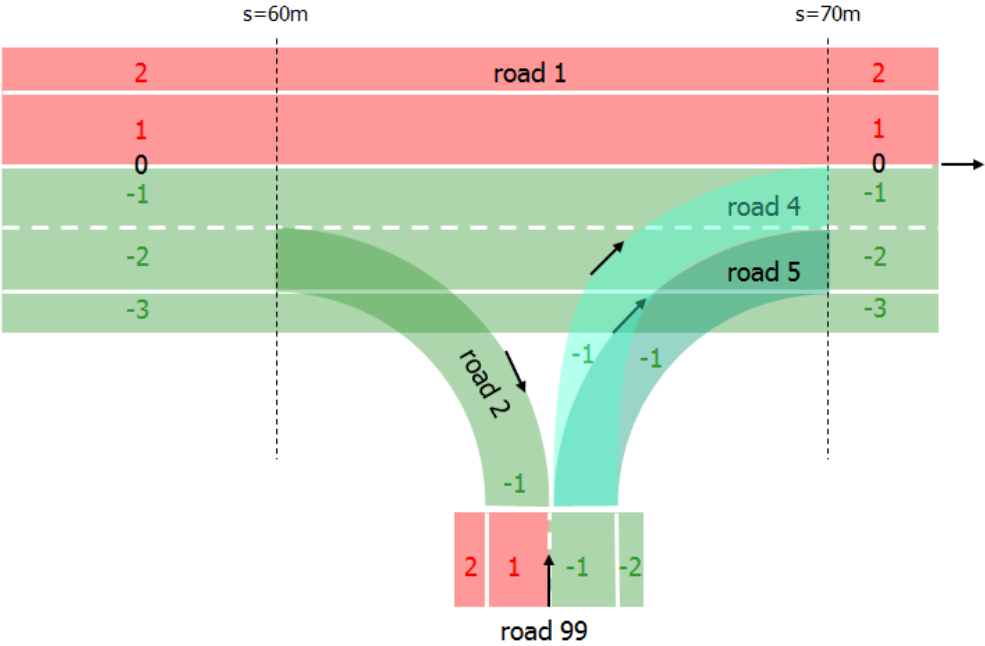
<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the junction
id	string	-	any but "-1"	-	unique ID within database
type	string	-	default virtual	✓	type of the junction, required for "virtual" junctions only

With OpenDRIVE 1.5, the concept of "virtual" junction has been introduced. These are junctions that do not require the main incoming/outgoing road to be split (terminated) before the actual junction area. They allow for the definition of connections within a road and, therefore, provide an easy means to define e.g. even a large number of private road connections along a main (arterial) road (see also example below...). This principle is comparable to the one used for railroad switches.

It is recommended to use virtual junctions for driveways only (e.g. leading to parking lots, residential plots etc.). **BY NO MEANS** shall they replace regular junctions and crossings which connect multiple regular roads. A traffic network must provide regular junctions and crossings for all roads which are to be used by traffic participants navigating throughout the network for regular routing.

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Figure:



NOTE: it is not mandatory for road 99 to be defined; having the turn-outs only is sufficient.

Example (snippet):

```

<road name="" length="200" id="1" ...>
  ...
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="2" junction="555">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="60.0" elementDir="+"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end"/>
  </link>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left/>
    <center/>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-2"/>
          <successor id="1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="4" junction="555">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="70.0" elementDir="+"/>
  </link>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left/>
    <center/>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-1"/>
          <successor id="-1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</road>

```

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```

        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="5" junction="555">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="70.0" elementDir="+"/>
  </link>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left/>
    <center/>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-1"/>
          <successor id="-2"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="200" id="99" junction="-1">
  <link>
    <successor elementType="junction" elementId="555"/>
  </link>
</road>
<junction name="myJunction" type="virtual" id="555" >
  <connection id="0" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="2" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="1" incomingRoad="99" connectingRoad="4" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="2" incomingRoad="99" connectingRoad="5" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-2"/>
  </connection>
</junction>

```

Example (snippet, without road 99)

```

<road name="" length="200" id="1" ...>
  ...
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="2" junction="555">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="60.0" elementDir="+"/>
  </link>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left/>
    <center/>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-2"/>
          <successor id="1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="4" junction="555">
  <link>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="70.0" elementDir="+"/>
  </link>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left/>
    <center/>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">

```

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```

        <link>
            <predecessor id="-1"/>
            <successor id="-1"/>
        </link>
    </lane>
</right>
</laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="20" id="5" junction="555">
    <link>
        <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="70.0" elementDir="+"/>
    </link>
    <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
        <left/>
        <center/>
        <right>
            <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="false">
                <link>
                    <predecessor id="-1"/>
                    <successor id="-2"/>
                </link>
            </lane>
        </right>
    </laneSection>
</road>
<road name="" length="200" id="99" junction="-1">
    <link>
        <successor elementType="junction" elementId="555"/>
    </link>
</road>
<junction name="myJunction" type="virtual" id="555" >
    <connection id="0" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="2" contactPoint="start">
        <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="1" incomingRoad="-1" connectingRoad="4" contactPoint="start">
        <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="2" incomingRoad="-1" connectingRoad="5" contactPoint="start">
        <laneLink from="-1" to="-2"/>
    </connection>
</junction>

```

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5.5.1 Connection Record

The connection record provides information about a single connection within a junction. It is a child of the junction header record.

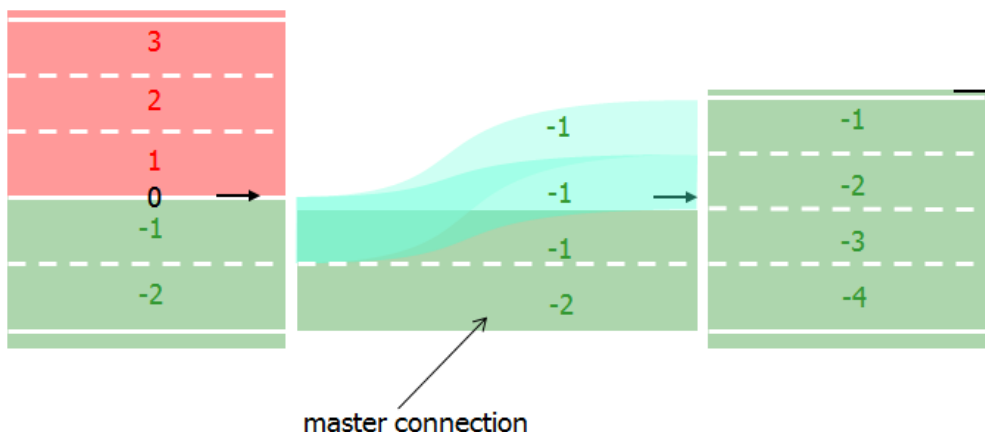
delimiters <connection>...</connection>
parent <junction>
instances 1+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within the junction
incomingRoad	string	-	-	-	ID of the incoming road
connectingRoad	string	-	-	-	ID of the connecting path
contactPoint	string	-	start end	-	contact point on the connecting road
connectionMaster	string	-	-	✓	ID of the connection which will act as master; this will overcome the need to register all signals, objects, etc. again on each connecting road
type	string	-	default virtual	✓	type of the connection, required for "virtual" connections only

For the `connectionMaster`, the following situation applies :

If a connection points to a `connectionMaster`, then further information about road-side objects, signals, outlines etc. may be retrieved from this master. This is considered a "comfort" function which reduces the requirement of having identical information on multiple connecting roads within an intersection. Note that if a `connectionMaster` is given, then all information on the `connectionMaster` must be valid for all connections referring to it. For the current version, the features that are supported for this in-direct reference are:

- objects
- signals



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Example:

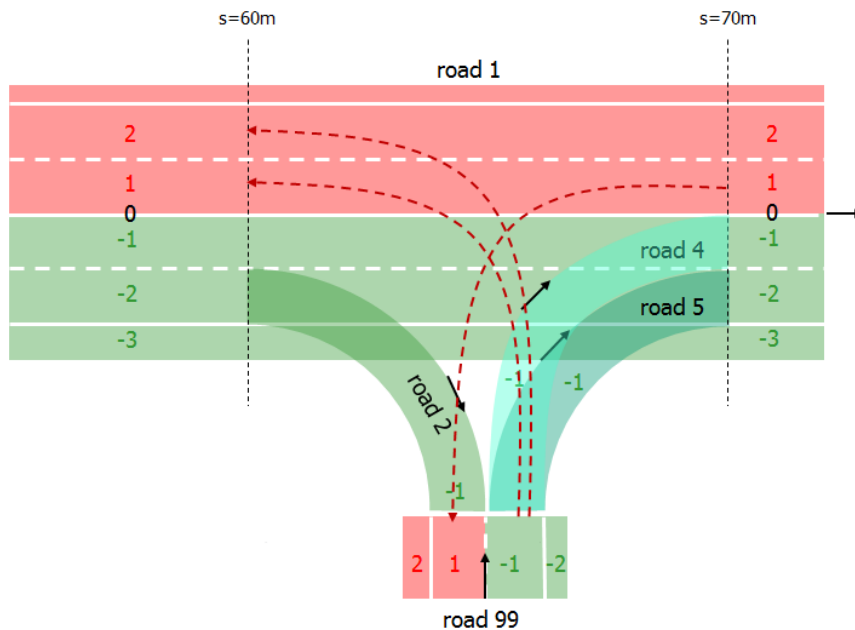
```

<junction name="myJunction" id="22" >
  <connection id="0" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="2" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="1" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="3" contactPoint="start"
connectionMaster="0">
    <laneLink from="-3" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="2" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="4" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="3" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="5" contactPoint="start"
connectionMaster="2">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
</junction>

```

In addition to "virtual" junctions (i.e. junctions within a through road), there may also be "virtual" connections, i.e. connections which only indicate a possibility to turn from one road onto another road without actually defining the path (see red dotted lines in figure below). In these cases, predecessor and successor information has to be defined explicitly as child nodes of the connection record (see example below)

figure:



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Example:

```
<junction name="myJunction" type="virtual" id="555" >
  <connection id="0" incomingRoad="1" connectingRoad="2" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="1" incomingRoad="99" connectingRoad="4" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="2" incomingRoad="99" connectingRoad="5" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-2"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="3" type="virtual">
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="60.0" elementDir="-"/>
    <laneLink from="-1" to="1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="4" type="virtual">
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="60.0" elementDir="-"/>
    <laneLink from="-1" to="2"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="5" type="virtual">
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="1" elementS="70.0" elementDir="-"/>
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="99" >
    <laneLink from="1" to="1"/>
  </connection>
</junction>
```

5.5.1.1 Junction Predecessor Record

This record provides detailed information about the predecessor road of a virtual connection. The predecessor may be of type "road" only.

delimiters <predecessor.../>
parent <connection>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road	-	type of the linked element (must be "road" for now)
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
elementS	double	-	]0,∞[	-	position where the connection is connected to the preceding road
elementDir	string	-	+ -	-	direction which the connection is heading to on the preceding road

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5.5.1.2 Junction Successor Record

This record provides detailed information about the successor road of a virtual connection. The successor may be of type road only.

delimiters <successor.../>
parent <connection>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
elementType	string	-	road	-	type of the linked element (must be "road" for now)
elementId	string	-	-	-	ID of the linked element
elements	double	-	]0,∞[	-	position where the connection is connected to the successor
elementDir	string	-	+ -	-	direction which the connection is heading to on the successor

5.5.1.3 Junction Lane Link Record

The junction lane link record provides information about the lanes which are linked between incoming road and connecting road. This record may be omitted if all incoming lanes are linked to lanes with identical IDs on the connecting road. However, it is strongly recommended to provide this record.

delimiters <laneLink.../>
parent <connection>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
from	int	-] -∞, ∞[-	ID of the incoming lane
to	int	-] -∞, ∞[-	ID of the connecting lane

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5.5.2 Junction Priority Record

The junction priority record provides information about the priority of a connecting road over another connecting road. It is only required if priorities cannot be derived from signs or signals in a junction or on tracks leading to a junction.

delimiters <priority.../>

parent <junction>

instances 0+

attributes (at least one attribute must be given)

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
high	string	-	-	✓	ID of the prioritized connecting road
low	string	-	-	✓	ID of the connecting road with lower priority

5.5.3 Junction Controller Record

Junction controller records list the controllers which are used for the management of a junction.

delimiters <controller.../>

parent <junction>

instances 0+

attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	ID of the controller
type	string	-	-	✓	type of control for this junction
sequence	uint32_t	-	[0,∞[✓	sequence number (priority) of this controller with respect to other controllers in the same junction

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5.5.4 Surface

The surface record may be used to describe the road elevation profile within a junction. This allows for the description of complex (i.e. irregularly curved) surfaces within a junction. With a surface record being present within a junction record, all elevation data for connecting roads is superseded by the information of this record (i.e. any elevation / superelevation etc. data given below a connecting road's record is ignored)

delimiters <surface>...</surface>
parent <junction>
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.5.4.1 Curved Regular Grid Record

The interface to a Curved Regular Grid (CRG) surface description file is defined as arguments to the <CRG> tag and as an include operation between the opening and closing <CRG> tags.

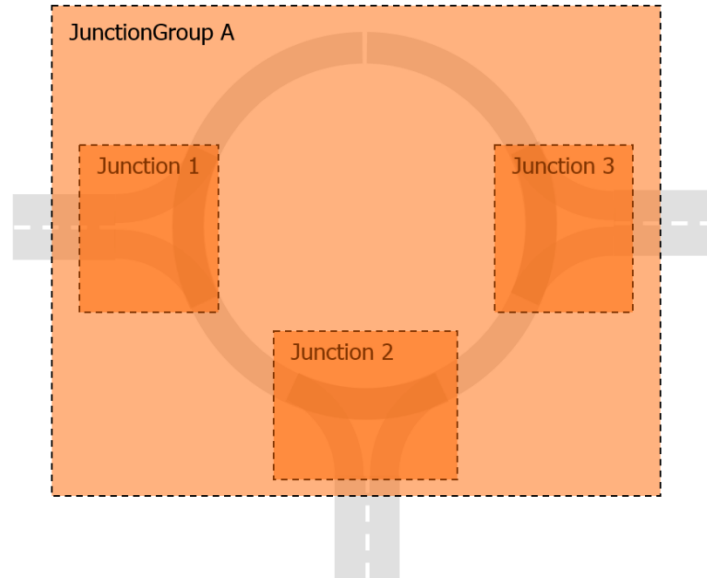
delimiters <CRG>...</CRG>
parent <surface>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
file	string	-	-	-	name of the file containing the CRG data
mode	string	-	global	-	application mode for the surface data, see 5.3.10.1.
purpose	string	-	elevation friction	✓	physical purpose of the data contained in the CRG file; if the attribute is missing, data will be interpreted as elevation data.
zOffset	double	m]-∞,∞[✓	z offset between CRG center line and reference plane of the junction (default = 0.0)
zScale	double	-]-∞,∞[✓	z scale factor for the surface description (default = 1.0)

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5.6 Junction Group Record

In some cases (e.g. roundabout) it might be good to group junctions so that the traffic simulation software can execute calculations more efficiently.



The junction group record is split into a header record and a series of member records.

delimiters <junctionGroup>...</junctionGroup>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 0+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the junction group
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database
type	string	-	roundabout unknown	-	type of this grouping

5.6.1 Junction Reference Record

Junction group members are nothing but references to existing junction records.

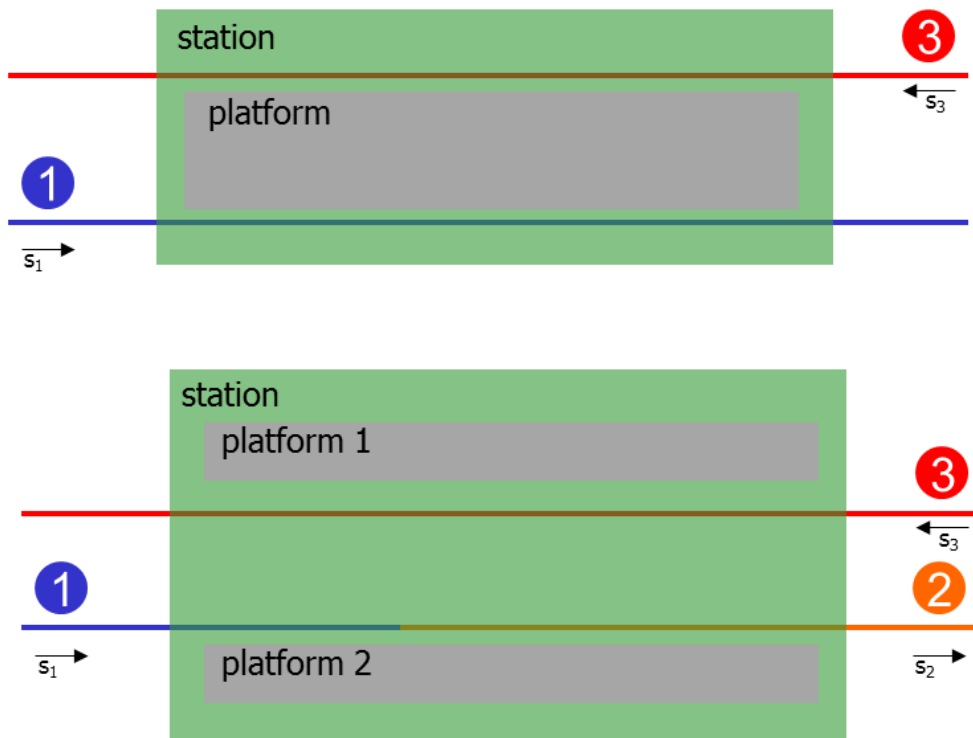
delimiters <junctionReference.../>
parent <junctionGroup>
instances 1+
attributes

name	type	unit	value	opt	description
junction	string	-	-	-	ID of the junction

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5.7 Stations

For tram and railroad applications, the definition of stations must be feasible. Stations may refer to multiple tracks and are, therefore, defined on the same level as junctions. The physical extent of a station is defined by the combined physical extent of all platforms within the station. For pure automotive environments, also bus stations may be defined using the same elements.



The station record is defined as follows.

delimiters <station>...</station>
parent <OpenDRIVE>
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	-	name of the station
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database
type	string	-	small medium large	✓	user-defined with the listed values serving as examples of an actual application

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5.7.1 Platform Record

Each station entry must contain at least one platform entry. Each platform entry must contain at least one reference to a valid track segment.

delimiters <platform>...</platform>
parent <station>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
name	string	-	-	✓	name of the platform
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within database

5.7.1.1 Segment Record

Each platform entry is valid on one or more track segments. These have to be specified using the following record.

delimiters <segment.../>
parent <platform>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
roadId	string	-	-	-	unique ID of the road (track) which accompanies the platform
sStart	double	m	[0,∞[	-	minimum s-value on road where platform is adjacent to it
sEnd	double	m	[0,∞[	-	maximum s-value on road where platform is adjacent to it
side	string	-	left right	-	side of track where platform is situated when going from sStart to sEnd.

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5.8 Ancillary Data

Ancillary data for a bead may be defined by generating an entry that directly follows the corresponding bead. It is designed to contain user-defined data that is required for specific applications or is not yet covered by the OpenDRIVE standard.

delimiters <userData.../>
parent any
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
code	string	-	-	-	code for the user data (application specific)
value	string	-	-	-	user data as string (e.g. hexdump)

5.9 Include Tag

The inclusion of another file can be triggered with an include tag at any location.

delimiters <include.../>
parent any
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
file	string	-	-	-	location of the file which is to be included

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5.10 Alternative Layouts (Sets)

Sets indicate that more than one setup of the properties enclosed by the set's opening and closing tags are available and that the application may choose one of these setups (the activation of none or more than one setup at a given time is not supported). Sets may be used e.g. for different road mark setups, different signaling etc.

delimiters <set>...</set>
parent any
instances 0+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within the database

5.10.1 Layout Instance

Each set may contain one or more alternative setups of the enclosed property. In order to identify a specific setup, it must be enclosed with instance tags.

delimiters <instance>...</instance>
parent <set>
instances 1+
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
id	string	-	-	-	unique ID within the database

Example:

```
<road ...>
  <set id="roadWorks">
    <instance id="regular">
      <lanes>
        :
      </lanes>
    </instance>
    <instance id="construction">
      <lanes>
        :
      </lanes>
    </instance>
  </set>
</road>
```

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5.11 Data Quality Description

Starting from OpenDRIVE 1.5, road data derived from external sources or geo-referenced data may optionally be attributed in terms of the quality and sourcing. The following is a list of entries which help describing different quality criteria of an OpenDRIVE database. The dataQuality tag is just a container for further elements describing various aspects of the quality. The dataQuality tag may be used as a child tag of any other tag, thus making it as universal in application as the <userData> tag.

delimiters <dataQuality>...</dataQuality>
parent any
instances 0..1
attributes none

5.11.1 Data Error Description

Contains the relative and absolute error in xy and z direction. Values are given in SI unit meter.

delimiters <error>...</error>
parent <dataQuality>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt.</i>	<i>description</i>
xyAbsolute	double	m	-	-	absolute error of the road data in x/y direction
zAbsolute	double	m	-	-	absolute error of the road data in z direction
xyRelative	double	m	-	-	relative error of the road data in x/y direction
zRelative	double	m	-	-	relative error of the road data in z direction

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5.11.2 Raw Data Description

Contains information about the raw data and its processing.

delimiters <rawData>...</rawData >
parent <dataQuality>
instances 0..1
attributes

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>opt</i>	<i>description</i>
date	string	-	-	-	date of the delivery of raw data, to be given in ISO 8601 notification (YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS). Time-of-day may be omitted
source	string	-	sensor cadaster custom	-	source that has been used for retrieving the raw data; further sources to be added in upcoming versions
sourceComment	string	-	-	✓	comments concerning the source attribute
postProcessing	string	-	raw cleaned processed fused		information about the kind of data handling before exporting data into the OpenDRIVE file
postProcessing Comment	string	-	-	✓	comments concerning the postprocessing attribute

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6 Constants

6.1 Road Type Information

The known keywords for the road type information are:

unknown
rural
motorway
town
lowSpeed
pedestrian
bicycle
townExpressway
townCollector
townArterial
townPrivate
townLocal
townPlayStreet

NOTE: In Germany, lowSpeed is equivalent to a 30km/h zone

6.2 Road Mark Type Information

The known keywords for the simplified road mark type information are:

none
solid
broken
solid solid (for double solid line)
solid broken (from inside to outside, exception: center lane – from left to right)
broken solid (from inside to outside, exception: center lane – from left to right)
broken broken (from inside to outside, exception: center lane – from left to right)
botts dots
grass (meaning a grass edge)
curb
custom (if detailed description is given in child tags)
edge (describing the limit of usable space on a road)

6.3 Road Mark Weight Information

The known keywords for the simplified road mark weight information are:

standard
bold

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6.4 Road Mark Color Information

The known keywords for the road mark color information are:

standard (equivalent to "white")
blue
green
red
white
yellow
orange

6.5 Lane Type Information

The known keywords for the lane type information are:

none
driving
stop
shoulder
biking
sidewalk
border
restricted
parking
bidirectional (this lane type has two use cases: a) only driving lane on a narrow road which may be used in both directions; b) continuous two-way left turn lane on multi-lane roads – US road networks)
median
special1
special2
special3
roadWorks
tram
rail
entry
exit
offRamp
onRamp
connectingRamp
bus
taxi
HOV (high-occupancy vehicle / carpool vehicle)

deprecated (more general versions available):

mwyEntry (-> entry)
mwyExit (-> exit)

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6.6 Object Types

The known keywords for the object type information are:

none (i.e. unknown)
 obstacle (for anything not further categorized)
 (car) - legacy
 pole
 tree
 vegetation
 barrier
 building
 parkingSpace
 patch
 railing

 trafficIsland
 crosswalk
 streetLamp
 gantry
 soundBarrier
 (truck) - legacy
 (van) - legacy
 (bus) - legacy
 (trailer) - legacy
 (bike) - legacy
 (motorbike) - legacy
 (tram) - legacy
 (train) - legacy
 (pedestrian) - legacy
 (wind) - legacy

6.7 Tunnel Types

The known keywords for the tunnel type information are:

standard
 underpass (i.e. sides are open for daylight)

6.8 Bridge Types

The known keywords for the bridge type information are:

concrete
 steel
 brick
 wood

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6.9 Access Restriction Types

The known keywords for the restriction information are:

```

simulator
autonomousTraffic
pedestrian
passengerCar
bus
delivery
emergency
taxi
throughTraffic
truck
bicycle
motorcycle
none
(trucks) - legacy

```

6.10 Country Codes

Starting with OpenDRIVE 1.4, country codes shall be given according to the following scheme:

```

"OpenDRIVE"
all others: see ISO 3166 ALPHA-3

```

If a state within a given country has to be specified for a correct code interpretation, then add the state identifier, separated by a dash, to the country identifier (e.g.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:code:3166:US>)

The previously known keywords for the country codes are deprecated. These have been:

```

Austria
Brazil
China
France
Germany
Italy
Switzerland
USA

```

For signals, the numbering scheme used by a country may change over time. The field `countryRevision` should be used to indicate the version. In general, this is the year when the numbering scheme was updated. For example, in order to refer to the new German numbering scheme (see https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bildtafel_der_Verkehrszeichen_in_der_Bundesrepublik_Deutschland_seit_2017#Veränderungen), use `countryRevision="2017"`, to refer to the numbering scheme existing before that, use `countryRevision="2013"` or omit `countryRevision` completely.

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6.11 Signal Types

For the country codes “DEU” and “OpenDRIVE”, the following signal types shall be defined in addition to the numbers given by the corresponding rule books.

1.000.003: Pedestrian Crossing
























1.000.004: Bicycle Crossing




































Road Signals:

signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype
	1.000.001	-		1.000.009	10		1.000.011	10
	1.000.002	-		1.000.009	20		1.000.011	20
	1.000.002	10		1.000.009	30		1.000.011	30
	1.000.002	20		1.000.010	10		1.000.011	40
				1.000.010	20		1.000.011	50

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signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype
	1.000.007	-		1.000.014	-		1.000.013	-
	1.000.007	10		1.000.015	-		1.000.013	10
	1.000.007	20		1.000.016	-		1.000.013	20
	1.000.007	30		1.000.017	-		1.000.013	30
				1.000.018	-		1.000.013	40
				1.000.019	-		1.000.013	50
							1.000.013	60
							1.000.013	70
							1.000.013	80
							1.000.013	90
							1.000.013	100

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signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype
	1.000.020	-		1.000.008	-		1.000.012	-
	1.000.020	10		1.000.008	10		1.000.012	10
	1.000.020	20		1.000.008	20		1.000.012	20
	1.000.020	30		1.000.008	30		1.000.012	30
	1.000.020	40		1.000.008	40		1.000.012	40
	1.000.020	50		1.000.008	50		1.000.012	50
	1.000.020	60		1.000.008	60		1.000.012	60
	1.000.020	70		1.000.008	70		1.000.012	70
	1.000.020	80		1.000.008	80		1.000.012	80
	1.000.020	90		1.000.008	90		1.000.012	90
	1.000.020	100		1.000.008	100		1.000.012	100

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Tram Signals:

signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype	signal	type	subtype
	F	0		W	0		W	14
	F	1		W	1		W	11
	F	2		W	2		W	12
	F	3		W	3		W	13
	F	4		A	1		A	2B
	F	5		A	X			

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6.12 Side Types

left
right
front
rear

6.13 Outline Fill Types

grass
concrete
cobble
asphalt
pavement
gravel
soil

6.14 Border Types

concrete
curb

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7 Further Explanations and Examples

It is commonly understood that the OpenDRIVE format specification itself can only provide a formal framework for the description of road networks. It leaves considerable room for user-specific data arrangements which may be formally correct but may lead to incompatibilities when exchanging them with other users. Therefore, a separate style guide is available on the OpenDRIVE website (currently: <http://www.opendrive.org/docs/OpenDRIVESTyleGuideRevC.pdf>). Its purpose is the provision of a common rule set for the application of the OpenDRIVE format in selected cases. It is based on actual design questions and is maintained in parallel to the official format specification (this document).

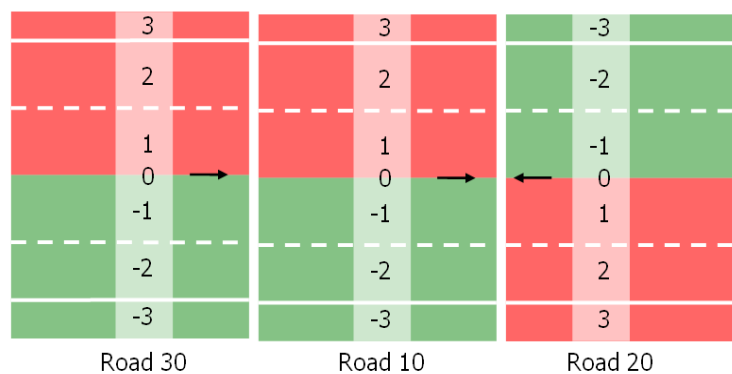
IMPORTANT NOTE: All of the following examples do not provide complete OpenDRIVE data sets. Instead, they are reduced to the contents necessary for explaining the respective issues.

7.1 Road and Lane Linkage

7.1.1 Direct Link of Roads and Lanes

Two roads which connect directly with each other, can be handled without any junction entries. Instead, the link information will be provided within the road tags.

Let's assume the following situation:



Road 10 is directly linked to road 20 and road 30. The cross sections of all roads are identical, however the directions do not match between road 10 and 20.

The following database fragment provides the link information on two levels. First, the direct link between the roads is indicated in the `<link>`-tag which follows the `<road>`-tag.

```
<road name="" length="1.0000000000000000e+00" id="10" junction="-1">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="30" contactPoint="end" />
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="20" contactPoint="end" />
  </link>
</road>
```

Road 30 is the predecessor of road 10 and road 10 connects to the end of road 30.

Road 20 is the successor of road 10 and road 10 connects to the end of road 20.

Now that the basic road connections are known, one can provide additional information about the lane links. If a road has multiple lane sections then the first and last lane section are of interest for the transition from one road's lane to another road's lane. Here, let's assume, our roads have only one lane section each.

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So, the entries for road 10 look like the following:

```

<lanes>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left>
      <lane id="3" type="border" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="3"/>
          <successor id="-3"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
      <lane id="2" type="driving" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="2"/>
          <successor id="-2"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
      <lane id="1" type="driving" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="1"/>
          <successor id="-1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </left>
    <center>
      <lane id="0" type="border" level= "0">
        <link>
          </link>
        </lane>
    </center>
    <right>
      <lane id="-1" type="driving" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-1"/>
          <successor id="1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
      <lane id="-2" type="driving" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-2"/>
          <successor id="2"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
      <lane id="-3" type="border" level= "0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="-3"/>
          <successor id="3"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </right>
  </laneSection>
</lanes>

```

The predecessor of lane 3 on road 10 is lane 3 on road 30.

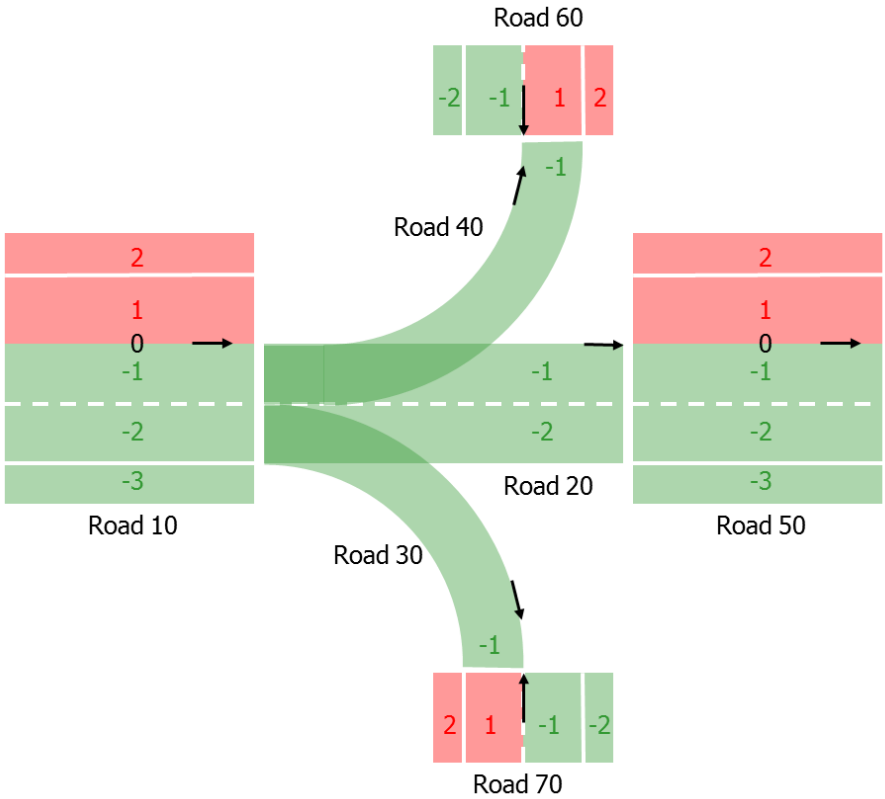
The successor of lane 3 on road 10 is lane -3 on road 20.

The same scheme applies to all other lanes of the cross section.

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7.1.2 Links using Junctions

If the successor or predecessor of a road becomes ambiguous, then a junction is required. Let's take a look at the following example:



Start on the left side: Road 10 links to a junction. The depicted connections (which do not represent the entire connection matrix) allow for the following ways to navigate the junction:

- Road 10, lane -1 via road 20, lane -1 to road 50, lane -1
- or via road 40, lane -1 to road 60, lane 1
- Road 10, lane -2 via road 20, lane -2 to road 50, lane -2
- or via road 30, lane -1 to road 70, lane 1

So, we have two incoming lanes and four possible destinations.

The links between the connecting roads 20, 30, and 40 and their respective successors and predecessors (note that all connecting roads in the example only have right lanes) are clear and can be handled like the standard linking described in the previous chapter.

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Thus, for road 30, the link information can be provided in the following way:

```
<road name="" length="1.0000000000000000e+00" id="30" junction="1">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="10" contactPoint="end" />
    <successor elementType="road" elementId="70" contactPoint="end" />
  </link>
  <lanes>
    <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
      <left>
        </left>
      <center>
        <lane id="0" type="border" level="0">
          <link>
            </link>
          </lane>
        </center>
      <right>
        <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="0">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="-2"/>
            <successor id="1"/>
          </link>
        </lane>
      </right>
    </laneSection>
  </lanes>
```

For road 10, the successor is now a junction instead of a road. This is indicated in the link information following the <road> tag:

```
<road name="" length="2.0000000000001661e+00" id="10" junction="-1">
  <link>
    <predecessor elementType="road" elementId="99" contactPoint="end" />
    <successor elementType="junction" elementId="25" />
  </link>
```

```
<lanes>
  <laneSection s="0.0000000000000000e+00">
    <left>
      <lane id="2" type="driving" level="0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="2"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
      <lane id="1" type="driving" level="0">
        <link>
          <predecessor id="1"/>
        </link>
      </lane>
    </left>
    <center>
      <lane id="0" type="border" level="0">
        <link>
          </link>
        </lane>
      </center>
      <right>
        <lane id="-1" type="driving" level="0">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="-1"/>
          </link>
        </lane>
        <lane id="-2" type="driving" level="0">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="-2"/>
          </link>
        </lane>
        <lane id="-3" type="border" level="0">
          <link>
            <predecessor id="-3"/>
          </link>
        </lane>
      </right>
    </laneSection>
  </lanes>
```

The sample above assumes road 10 has a predecessor no. 99 (not depicted above, so let's assume it is of the same cross-section as road 10) and a successor which is junction no. 25. The junction itself is not shown since it is just a logical container for further connection information (see below)

The presence of the junction is also considered in the lane links of road 10. Only the links to the predecessor are clear. The links to the successors are omitted. This can also be seen in the code sample on the left.

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Now for the corresponding junction matrix which closes the gap between the incoming road 10 and all possible destinations (roads 50, 60 and 70). Again, the information is provided on two levels, first the road level, then the lane level. Look at the following code fragment:

```
<junction name="" id="25">
  <connection id="0" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="20" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-2"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="1" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="30" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
  <connection id="2" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="40" contactPoint="start">
    <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
  </connection>
</junction>
```

As can be seen, the connection from road 10 to road 20 may be entered on two different lanes, whereas the other connections may be entered on one lane only.

As state above, the links between the connecting roads and their successors is, again, clear and can therefore be provided as standard `<link>` information below the `<road>` tag and the respective `<lane>` tags.

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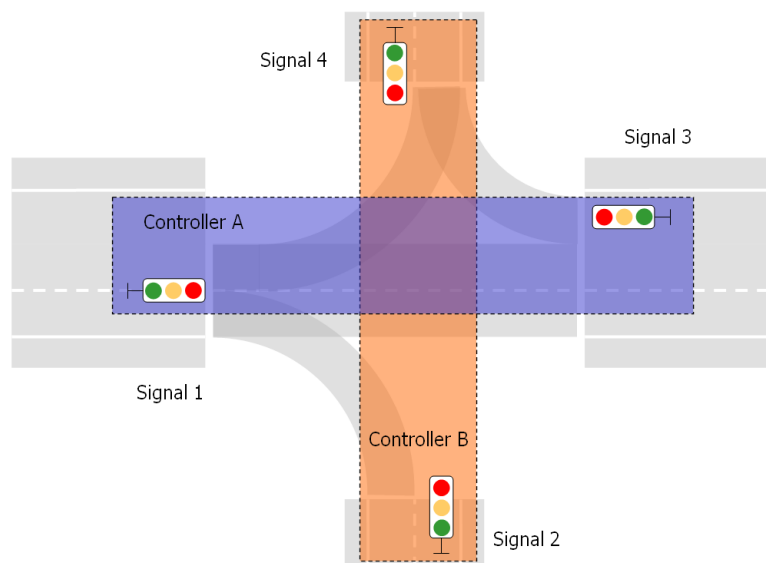
7.2 Junction Control

The designer of a road network does not only provide lane and road linkage information but also details of the signalization. It is assumed to be his (or her) task to group signals in a fashion that they can be controlled consistently from the scenario simulation which reads and interprets the OpenDRIVE file.

Signal control is split into two levels which allow for the grouping of

- various signals under a single controller and for
- various controllers within one junction

The following example shall provide a control scheme of a "standard" crossing. It represents one possible solution only which is, of course, non-binding.



It is recommended to assign synchronous signals of same type to identical controllers instead of having one controller for each signal. So, in the example above, both through-directions will be controlled by individual controllers.

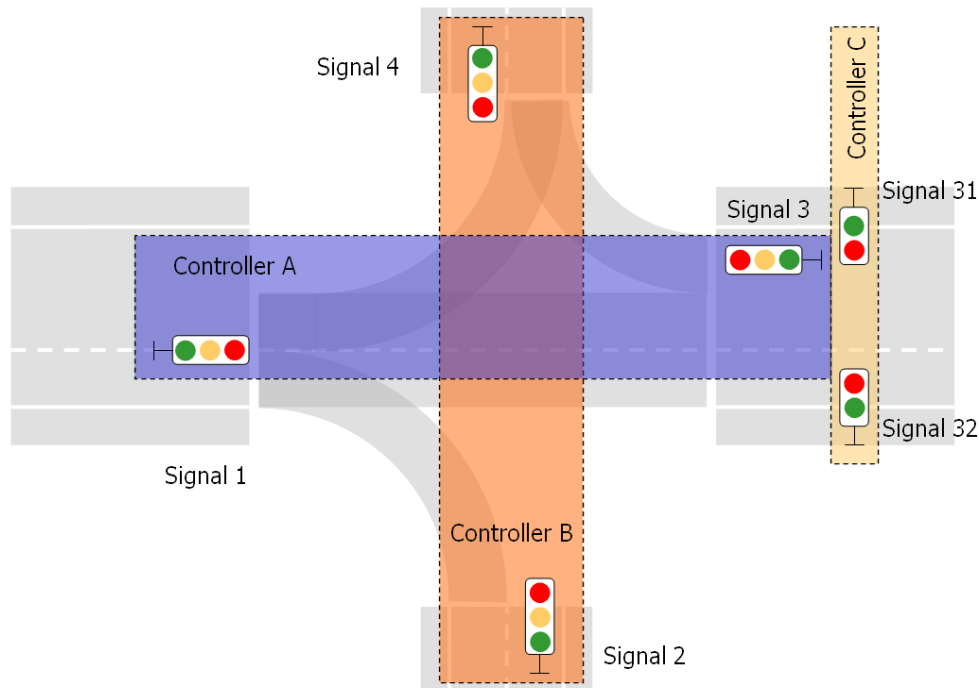
In the OpenDRIVE file, the controllers would be defined in the following way:

```
<OpenDRIVE>
  <controller id="Controller A" type="">
    <control signalId="Signal 1" type=""/>
    <control signalId="Signal 3" type=""/>
  </controller>
  <controller id="Controller B" type="">
    <control signalId="Signal 2" type=""/>
    <control signalId="Signal 4" type=""/>
  </controller>
</OpenDRIVE>
```

Please note that the type of control is not yet actually used for controller or control entry.

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If, for example, pedestrian lights should be added to the above junction, it is recommended to group them under additional controllers. The following image illustrates this situation:



In this example, the signals 31 and 32 are controlled by an additional controller "Controller C". If corresponding pedestrian signals existed at the location of "Signal 1", they could also be controlled by "Controller C".

Finally, all controllers responsible for a junction may be grouped within the `<junction>` tag. Again, let's assume, we are talking about junction no. 25 in the example above.

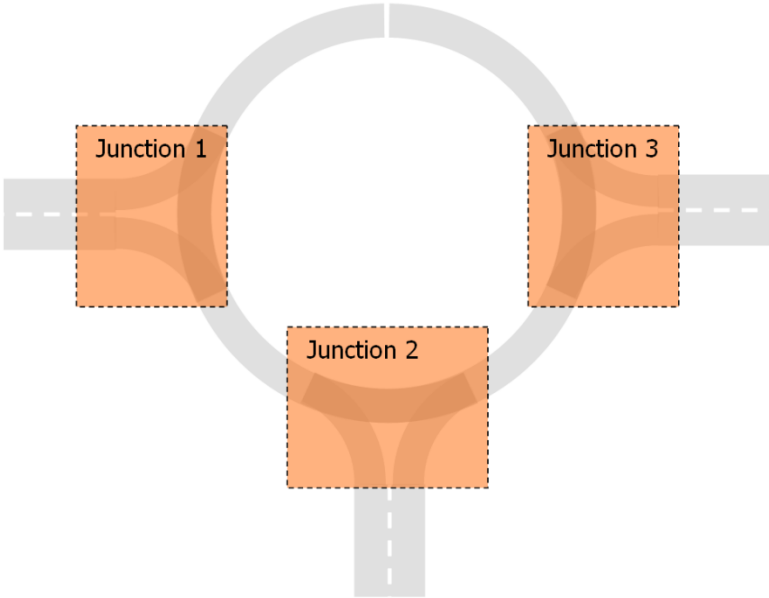
The junction entry would look similar to the following one (not all connections and controls are given):

```
<OpenDRIVE>
  <junction name="" id="25">
    <connection id="0" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="20" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
      <laneLink from="-2" to="-2"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="1" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="30" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="-2" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <connection id="2" incomingRoad="10" connectingRoad="40" contactPoint="start">
      <laneLink from="-1" to="-1"/>
    </connection>
    <controller id="Controller A" type=""/>
    <controller id="Controller B" type=""/>
    <controller id="Controller C" type=""/>
  </junction>
</OpenDRIVE>
```

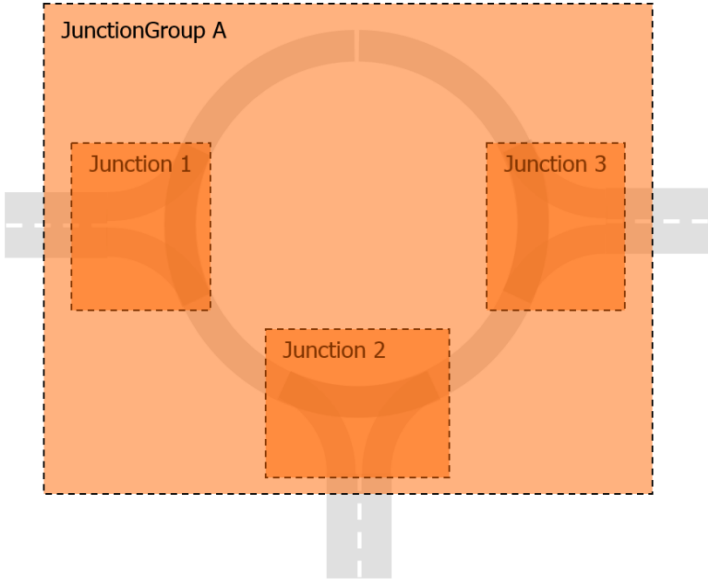
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7.3 Roundabouts

Roundabouts are to be considered as collections of junctions with each junction being constructed according to the rules explained above. Also for the signaling, the rules laid out before apply.



All junctions belonging to a single roundabout shall be referenced under a junction group:

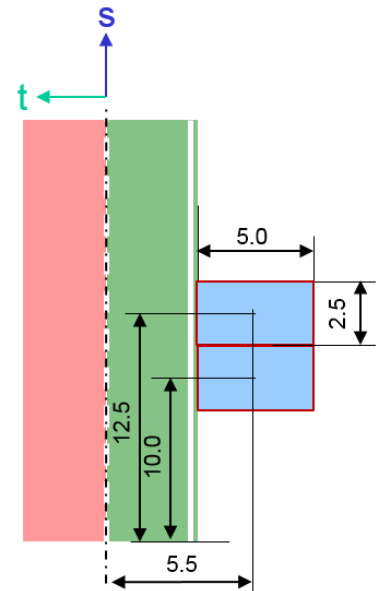


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7.4 Parking spaces, traffic islands and crosswalks

The red box is the bounding box of the object. This is the logical description of the parking space. The blue lines are the actual parking space marking.

```
<objects>
  <object type="parkingSpace" id="0" s="10.0" t="-5.5" zOffset="0.0"
  orientation="none" length="5.0" width="2.5" height="4.0" hdg="1.57"
  pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <parkingSpace access="all"/>
    <markings>
      <marking side="left" width="0.1"
      color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0"/>
      <marking side="right" width="0.1"
      color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0"/>
    </markings>
  </object>
  <object type="parkingSpace" id="1" s="12.5" t="-5.5"
  zOffset="0.0" orientation="none" length="5.0" width="2.5"
  height="4.0" hdg="1.57" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <parkingSpace access="all"/>
    <markings>
      <marking side="left" width="0.1"
      color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0"/>
      <marking side="right" width="0.1"
      color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0"/>
    </markings>
  </object>
</objects>
```

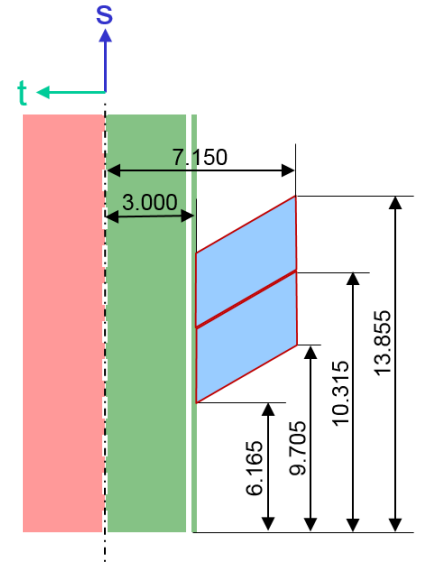


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```

<objects>
  <object type="parkingSpace" id="0" s="10.0" t="-5.07"
  zOffset="0.0" orientation="none" length="5.0" width="4.0"
  hdg="-0.785" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <parkingSpace access="all"/>
    <outlines>
      <outline id="0">
        <cornerRoad s="6.165" t="-3.0" dz="0.0"
        height="4.0"
        id="0"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.315" t="-7.15" dz="0.0"
        height="4.0" id="1"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.855" t="-7.15" dz="0.0"
        height="4.0" id="2"/>
        <cornerRoad s="9.705" t="-3.0" dz="0.0"
        height="4.0"
        id="3"/>
      </outline>
    </outlines>
    <markings>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005"
      spaceLength="0.0" lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0"
      stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="0"/>
        <cornerReference id="1"/>
      </marking>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="2"/>
        <cornerReference id="3"/>
      </marking>
    </markings>
  </object>
  <object type="parkingSpace" id="1" s="13.54" t="-5.07" zOffset="0.0" orientation="none"
  length="5.0" hdg="-0.785" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <parkingSpace access="all"/>
    <outlines>
      <outline id="0">
        <cornerRoad s="9.693" t="-3.0" dz="0.0" height="4.0" id="0"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.855" t="-7.15" dz="0.0" height="4.0" id="1"/>
        <cornerRoad s="17.391" t="-7.15" dz="0.0" height="4.0" id="2"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.241" t="-3.0" dz="0.0" height="4.0" id="3"/>
      </outline>
    </outlines>
    <markings>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="0"/>
        <cornerReference id="1"/>
      </marking>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005" spaceLength="0.0"
      lineLength="1.0" startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="2"/>
        <cornerReference id="3"/>
      </marking>
    </markings>
  </object>
</objects>

```

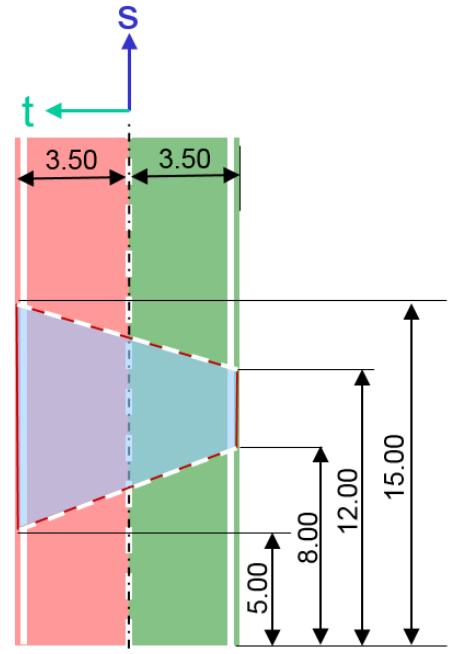


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```

<objects>
  <object type="crosswalk" id="0" s="10.0" t="0.0"
    zOffset="0.0" orientation="none" length="10.0"
    width="7.0" hdg="0.0" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <outlines>
      <outline id="0">
        <cornerRoad s="5.0" t="3.5" dz="0.0"
          height="4.0" id="0"/>
        <cornerRoad s="8.0" t="-3.5" dz="0.0"
          height="4.0" id="1"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.0" t="-3.5" dz="0.0"
          height="4.0" id="2"/>
        <cornerRoad s="15.0" t="3.5" dz="0.0"
          height="4.0" id="3"/>
      </outline>
    </outlines>
    <markings>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005"
        spaceLength="0.05" lineLength="0.2"
        startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="0"/>
        <cornerReference id="1"/>
      </marking>
      <marking width="0.1" color="white" zOffset="0.005"
        spaceLength="0.05" lineLength="0.2"
        startOffset="0.0" stopOffset="0.0" outlineId="0">
        <cornerReference id="2"/>
        <cornerReference id="3"/>
      </marking>
    </markings>
  </object>
</objects>

```

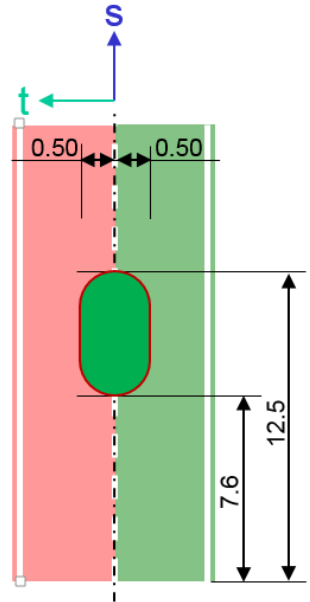


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```

<objects>
  <object type="trafficIsland" id="0" s="10.0" t="0.0" zOffset="0.0" orientation="none"
length="5.0" width="1.0" hdg="0.0" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
  <outlines>
    <outline id="0" fillType="grass">
      <cornerRoad s="7.5" t="0.0" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.6" t="-0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.7" t="-0.4" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.8" t="-0.46" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.9" t="-0.49" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="8.0" t="-0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.0" t="-0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.1" t="-0.49" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.2" t="-0.46" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.3" t="-0.4" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.4" t="-0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.5" t="0.0" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.4" t="0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.3" t="0.4" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.2" t="0.46" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.1" t="0.48" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="12.0" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="8.0" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.9" t="0.48" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.8" t="0.46" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.7" t="0.4" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
      <cornerRoad s="7.6" t="0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.1"/>
    </outline>
  </outlines>
  <borders>
    <border width="0.1" type="curb" outlineId="0"
useCompleteOutline="1"/>
  </borders>
</object>
</objects>

```

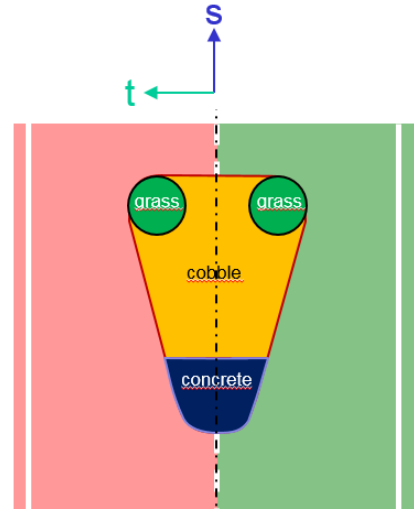


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```

<objects>
  <object type="trafficIsland" id="0" s="11.5" t="0.0" zOffset="0.0" orientation="none"
    length="3.0" width="3.0" hdg="0.0" pitch="0.0" roll="0.0">
    <outlines>
      <outline id="0" outer="true">
        <cornerRoad s="10.0" t="0.04" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.03" t="0.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.07" t="0.21" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.16" t="0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.54" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.63" t="1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="1.36" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.84" t="1.38" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.91" t="1.32" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.98" t="1.24" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.0" t="1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.0" t="-1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.98" t="-1.24" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.91" t="-1.32" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.84" t="-1.38" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="-1.36" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.63" t="-1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.54" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.16" t="-0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.07" t="-0.21" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.03" t="-0.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.0" t="-0.04" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
      </outline>
      <outline id="1" outer="false" fillType="concrete">
        <cornerRoad s="10.0" t="0.04" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.03" t="0.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.07" t="0.21" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.16" t="0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.54" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.54" t="-0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.16" t="-0.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.07" t="-0.21" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.03" t="-0.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="10.0" t="-0.04" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
      </outline>
      <outline id="2" outer="false" fillType="grass">
        <cornerRoad s="12.63" t="1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="1.36" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.84" t="1.38" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.91" t="1.32" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.98" t="1.24" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.0" t="1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.94" t="1.03" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.85" t="0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.65" t="1.06" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.61" t="1.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
      </outline>
      <outline id="3" outer="false" fillType="grass">
        <cornerRoad s="12.63" t="-1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="-1.36" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.84" t="-1.38" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.91" t="-1.32" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.98" t="-1.24" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="13.0" t="-1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.94" t="-1.03" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.85" t="-0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="-0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.65" t="-1.06" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.61" t="-1.12" dz="0.0" height="0.3"/>
      </outline>
      <outline id="4" outer="false" fillType="cobble" laneType="sidewalk">
        <cornerRoad s="10.54" t="0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="0"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.63" t="1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="1"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.61" t="1.12" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.65" t="1.06" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
        <cornerRoad s="12.74" t="0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
    </outlines>
  </object>

```



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```

<cornerRoad s="12.85" t="0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.94" t="1.03" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="13.0" t="1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="2"/>
<cornerRoad s="13.0" t="-1.13" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="3"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.94" t="-1.03" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.85" t="-0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.74" t="-0.97" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.65" t="-1.06" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.61" t="-1.12" dz="0.0" height="0.05"/>
<cornerRoad s="12.63" t="-1.3" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="4"/>
<cornerRoad s="10.54" t="-0.5" dz="0.0" height="0.05" id="5"/>
</outline>
</outlines>
<borders>
  <border width="0.1" type="concrete" outlineId="1" useCompleteOutline="1"/>
  <border width="0.1" type="concrete" outlineId="2" useCompleteOutline="1"/>
  <border width="0.1" type="concrete" outlineId="3" useCompleteOutline="1"/>
  <border width="0.1" type="curb" outlineId="4">
    <cornerReference id="0"/>
    <cornerReference id="1"/>
  </border>
  <border width="0.1" type="curb" outlineId="4">
    <cornerReference id="2"/>
    <cornerReference id="3"/>
  </border>
  <border width="0.1" type="curb" outlineId="4">
    <cornerReference id="4"/>
    <cornerReference id="5"/>
  </border>
</borders>
</object>
</objects>

```

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