OGC InfraGML 1.0: Part 4 – LandInfra Roads - Encoding Standard

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i. **Abstract**

This OGC InfraGML Encoding Standard presents the implementation-dependent, GML encoding of concepts supporting land and civil engineering infrastructure facilities specified in the OGC Land and Infrastructure Conceptual Model Standard (LandInfra), OGC 15-111r1. Conceptual model subject areas include land features, facilities, projects, alignment, road, railway, survey (including equipment, observations, and survey results), land division, and condominiums.

InfraGML is published as a multi-part standard. This Part 4 addresses the Road and RoadCrossSection Requirements Class from LandInfra.

ii. **Keywords**

The following are keywords to be used by search engines and document catalogues.

OGC document, LandInfra, InfraGML, infrastructure, civil, road, roadway design, cross sections, stringlines

iii. **Preface**

In order to achieve consensus on the concepts supporting land and civil engineering infrastructure facilities, a UML Conceptual Model, LandInfra, was approved as an OGC standard in August, 2016. This model provides a unifying basis for encodings including but not limited to InfraGML, including similar work in buildingSMART International. It can also provide a framework for discussing how other software standards relate to LandInfra.

As an OGC standard, LandInfra follows the OGC modular specification standard, OGC 08-131r3. Because of the breadth of LandInfra, its subject areas are divided into separate Requirements Classes. This InfraGML encoding similarly is divided into Requirements Classes which are then grouped into Parts. A Part may address multiple LandInfra Requirements Classes but each Requirements Class is addressed in a single part. Because Requirements Classes may depend on other Requirements Classes (see LandInfra Figure 1, “Requirements Classes as UML Packages with their dependencies”), the reader of this InfraGML Part may need to conform to Requirements Classes in other Parts as well.

Note that this InfraGML encoding standard is a target of LandInfra and therefore this standard conforms to the Requirements Classes in LandInfra. On the other hand, an application claiming conformance to this InfraGML encoding standard must conform to the Requirements Classes contained in this InfraGML standard.

There are several reasons for separating InfraGML into Parts. Because they are likely to have separate authors, the rate at which each Part is completed may vary. It would not be advisable to wait until all Parts complete before any can be released as separate OGC standards. Multiple Parts will also allow each subject to have its own standards life cycle. One Part can be updated independent of other Parts, subject to dependency...
constraints. And of course, it should be easier for the application software developer to only deal with Parts relevant to their application.

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Recipients of this document are requested to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent claims or other intellectual property rights of which they may be aware that might be infringed by any implementation of the standard set forth in this document, and to provide supporting documentation.

iv. Submitting organizations

The following organizations submitted this Document to the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC):

Bentley Systems, Inc.

Leica Geosystems

Swedish Transport Administration

Trimble Inc.

Autodesk

v. Submitters

All questions regarding this submission should be directed to the editor or the submitters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Scarponcini, SWG chair</td>
<td>Bentley Systems, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hans-Christoph Gruler, SWG co-chair</td>
<td>Leica Geosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Axelsson</td>
<td>Swedish Transport Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lars Wikström</td>
<td>Swedish Transport Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leif Granholm</td>
<td>Trimble Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Jensen</td>
<td>Trimble Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Liebich</td>
<td>buildingSMART International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orest Halustchak</td>
<td>Autodesk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Scope

InfraGML is a GML encoding standard of the LandInfra Conceptual Model standard, OGC 15-111r1. InfraGML is provided as a set of individual though inter-dependent Parts, each of which is a GML standard.

The overall scope of this InfraGML Encoding Standard is infrastructure facilities and the land on which they are constructed. Also included is the surveying necessary for the setting out and as-built recording of these facilities and land interests. Primarily having a civil engineering point of view, InfraGML is relevant across all life cycle phases of a facility. Subject areas include land features, facilities, projects, alignment, road, railway, survey (including equipment, observations, and survey results), land division, and condominiums.

The scope of this Part 4 of InfraGML addresses the following subject area(s): roads, road cross sections. The InfraGML Road and RoadCrossSection Requirements Classes are included. It is optional in that an application can conform to InfraGML without supporting it, for example by only supporting the Survey Requirements Classes in Part 6. However, to claim support for Road, an application must also support the InfraGML Core, Facility, and LandFeature Requirements Classes and may choose to support the Alignment Requirements Class. To claim support for RoadCrossSection, an application must also support the InfraGML Road, Facility, LandFeature, and Core Requirements Classes and may choose to support the Alignment Requirements Class.

2. Conformance

The InfraGML encoding standard defines requirements, grouped into Requirements Classes, for applications which read and write information about infrastructure facilities and the land on which they are constructed, including the surveying necessary for the setting out and as-built recording of these facilities and land interests.

The OGC modular specification (OGC 08-131r3) defines “standardization target” as the entity to which requirements of a standard apply. It further notes that the standardization target is the entity which may receive a certificate of conformance for a requirements class. The standardization target type for this standard is therefore:

- software applications which read/write data instances, i.e. XML documents that encode land, infrastructure facility, and survey data for exchange

Conformance with this standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A (normative) of this document. The framework, concepts, and methodology for
testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in the OGC
Compliance Testing Policies and Procedures and the OGC Compliance Testing web site\(^1\).

In order to conform to this OGC encoding standard, a standardization target shall choose
to implement the core conformance class and any of the other conformance classes with
their dependencies. Conformance classes are based on Requirements Classes which are
specified in this and possibly other Parts of the InfraGML standard.

All requirements classes and conformance classes described in this document are owned
by the standard(s) identified. Note that Conformance Classes for this Part of InfraGML
may require conformance with Conformance Classes from other Parts of InfraGML.

3. References

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this
text, constitute provisions of this Part of InfraGML. For dated references, subsequent
amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated
references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

Standard*, v3.2.1, 2007

OGC: OGC 10-129r1, *OGC® Geography Markup Language (GML) — Extended
schemas and encoding rules*, v3.3, 2012

OGC: OGC 15-111r1, *OGC Land and Infrastructure Conceptual Model Standard
(LandInfra)*, v1.0, 2016.

OGC: OGC 16-100, *OGC InfraGML 1.0: Part 0 – LandInfra Core – Encoding
Standard*, v1.0, 2017

Standard*, v1.0, 2017

Encoding Standard*, v1.0, 2017

4. Terms and Definitions

This document uses the terms defined in Sub-clause 5.3 of [OGC 06-121r8], which is
based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of

\(^1\) [www.opengeospatial.org/cite](http://www.opengeospatial.org/cite)
International Standards. In particular, the word “shall” (not “must”) is the verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this standard.

The LandInfra standard contains a long list of terms and definitions relevant to the scope of InfraGML. As these will not be repeated here, the reader is directed to Clause 4 of LandInfra.

5. Conventions

5.1 Abbreviations

In this document the following abbreviations and acronyms are used or introduced:

- bSI  buildingSMART International
- GML  Geography Markup Language
- ISO  International Organization for Standardization
- OGC  Open Geospatial Consortium
- UML  Unified Modeling Language
- XML  eXtensible Markup Language

5.2 UML Package and Class Diagrams

The LandInfra standard contains UML diagrams for the concepts supported by InfraGML. As these will not be repeated here, the reader is directed to Clause 7 of LandInfra. UML will only appear in InfraGML in the rare cases where LandInfra is extended by InfraGML.

5.3 Requirements

When referred to in a Requirement or Requirements Class, the boxes contained in the LandInfra UML figures may all be called “Classes” even if they are data types, enumerations, code lists, unions etc. In most cases, these will be encoded as XML elements in InfraGML.

When an InfraGML Requirement states that “A conforming application shall support the [Requirements Class] XML elements listed in Table <n> in accordance with the GML XSD in this standard.”, the XSD was developed to support the UML for the corresponding LandInfra Requirements Class as follows:

a) all classes shown as blue boxes for the corresponding LandInfra Requirements Class UML diagrams;

b) all attributes, attribute cardinalities, and attribute data types of these classes (usually shown in subsequent diagrams);
c) all associations, navigation, roles, and role cardinalities connected to the blue classes;

d) all classes shown as beige boxes (another Requirements Class) in the diagrams connected to the blue box classes by association or used as attribute data types; and

e) all classes shown as pink boxes (another Standard) in the figure connected to the blue box classes by association or used as attribute data types.

Note that, in rare cases, the OGC 15-111r1 UML may be altered. In such cases, the alterations are declared in the first subclause of each Requirements Class, entitled “Implementation decisions regarding OGC 15-111r1 UML”. Logical Model UML diagrams may be included if the implementation constraints of GML (or XML) dictate that the Conceptual Model cannot be implemented directly as shown in OGC 15-111r1.

In most cases, the InfraGML XML derived from the LandInfra UML follows the rules in OGC 07-036, GML, Annex E, UML-to-GML application schema encoding rules.

The only normative version of the GML XSD (XML schema definition) for all Parts of the InfraGML Encoding Standard is available from the official OGC XML schema repository at http://schemas.opengis.net. Any occurrences of all or part of this XSD contained within this document are to be considered to be informative only.

The URI base for the LandInfra Conceptual Model standard is http://www.opengis.net/spec/landinfra/1.0. All URIs of Requirements Classes, Requirements, and Conformance Classes contained in that standard are relative to this base.

The URI base for this InfraGML encoding standard is http://www.opengis.net/spec/infragml/part4/1.0. All URIs of Requirements Classes, Requirements, and Conformance Classes contained in this standard are relative to this base.

6. InfraGML Parts

The InfraGML encoding standard has been divided into Parts. These Parts enable the grouping of LandInfra subject areas (Requirements Classes) into individual OGC encoding standards. All of these InfraGML encoding standards have a similar name: “OGC 16-10n, OGC® InfraGML 1.0: Part n - <part name> Encoding Standard”, where Part numbers and names are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>&lt;part name&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>LandInfra Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LandInfra LandFeatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LandInfra Facilities and Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some InfraGML Parts depend upon other parts:

The boxes above represent InfraGML Parts. Arrows show Part dependencies.

The Part dependencies derive from the dependencies of the InfraGML Requirements Classes contained in these Parts. The reader should rely more on the InfraGML Requirements Class dependencies and only use the Part dependencies as a guide for knowing which InfraGML Part standards to consider.

InfraGML Parts include the following LandInfra 1.0 Requirements Classes (UML Packages):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Requirements Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LandInfra Alignments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LandInfra Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LandInfra Railways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LandInfra Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LandInfra LandDivision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1. InfraGML Part Dependencies*
Figure 2. LandInfra Requirements Classes grouped into InfraGML Parts

The boxes above and their names represent LandInfra Requirements Classes. The numbers are InfraGML Part numbers. Dependency arrows shown above are dependencies between LandInfra Requirements Classes.

7. Requirements Classes for this Part

7.1 Structural Overview of Requirements Classes

The Requirements Classes for this Part of the InfraGML encoding standard (shown in blue in Figure 3 below) are defined in this Clause 7. Requirements Classes from other Parts upon which this Part’s Requirements Classes are dependent (shown in beige in Figure 3 below) are listed here but defined in the documentation of their respective Parts. External OGC and ISO standards on which Requirements Classes in this Standard depend (shown in pink in Figure 3 below) are also listed. Below is a brief summary of the function of each of these Requirements Classes.
7.1.1 Requirement Classes Defined in This Part

Road

The Road Requirements Class supports those use cases in which a designer wishes to exchange the output of the design with someone who is likely to use it for purposes other than completing the road design. Consequently, the Road Requirements Class includes several alternative ways for representing a design such as with 3D RoadElements, 3D StringLines (aka profile views, longitudinal breaklines, long sections), and 3D surfaces and layers, as well as collections of these.

RoadCrossSection
The RoadCrossSection Requirements Class extends the Road Requirements Class by adding the 2D CrossSection alternative way of representing a design, as well as collections of these.

7.1.2 Dependent Requirement Classes Defined in Other Parts

The Requirements Classes defined in this Part are dependent on the following Requirements Classes from other Parts.

Part 0. LandInfra Core

LandInfra is the core Requirements Class and is the only mandatory Requirements Class. This class contains information about the Land and Infrastructure dataset that can contain information about facilities, land features, land division, documents, survey marks, surveys, sets, and feature associations. LandInfra also contains the definition of types common across other Requirements Classes, such as the Status CodeList.

Part 1. LandInfra LandFeature

Features of the land, such as naturally occurring water features and vegetation are specified in the LandFeature Requirements Class as land features. Also included are models of the land surface and subsurface layers. Improvements to the land such as the construction of an embankment or the planting of landscape material are considered to be part of Site Facilities in the Facility Requirements Class.

Part 2. LandInfra Facility

Facilities include collections of buildings and civil engineering works and their associated siteworks. The Facilities Requirements Class includes the breakdown of facilities into discipline specific facility parts and introduces the notion of elements which make up these parts. The Facilities Requirements Class only provides general support for facilities themselves, allowing subsequent Requirements Classes to focus on specific types of the parts that make up facilities, such as road and railway. This Requirements Class is optional in order to allow for the condition where all of the LandInfra dataset information is not facility related, such as one containing only survey or land division information.

7.1.3 Other Standards upon which the Requirement Classes of this Part Depend

For external OGC and ISO standards on which Requirements Classes in this Standard depend, a brief summary of the function of each of these Standards is described below.

GML 3.2

OGC 07-036, OpenGIS® Geography Markup Language (GML) Encoding Standard, v3.2 provides most of the geometry types (e.g., Point, LineString, Polygon) used for spatial representations in this Standard. Defines Coordinate Reference Systems. Supports the General Feature Model upon which this Standard is based.
GML 3.3

OGC 10-129r1, OGC® Geography Markup Language (GML) — Extended schemas and encoding rules, v3.3 defines the linear referencing concepts (e.g., linear element, distance along, Linear Referencing Methods) used for linearly referenced locations in this Standard.

7.2 Requirements Class: Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements Class</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/req/road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target type</td>
<td>Conforming application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>/req/land-feature (from InfraGML Part 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/req/facility (from InfraGML Part 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>/req/road/elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>/req/road/alignment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.1 Implementation decisions regarding OGC 15-111r1 UML

The following implementation decisions have been made regarding the OGC 15-111r1 Road Requirements Class UML:

1. In agreement with bSI, the geometry of a StringLine has been expanded beyond LineString to optionally include AlignmentCurve, if the application supports the Alignment Requirements Class from LandInfra Part 3 (where AlignmentCurve is defined). See 7.2.3. However, a LineString geometry is still required.

2. Because the Feature.FeatureID attribute was dropped from Core (see Part 0), Road.roadID has been added. Because Element was removed from Part 2 Facilities and Projects, Road.roadElementID has been added. IDs have also been added for RoadElementSet, StringLine, StringLineSet, Surface, and SurfaceSet.

7.2.2 Specific Requirements for this Requirements Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>/req/road/elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A conforming application shall support the Road XML elements listed in Table 1 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road.xsd.

An application conforming to this standard shall support the Road XML elements listed below in Table 1 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road.xsd. Road XML element names are
shown with a XML namespace prefix of “lifr”. Corresponding LandInfra UML classes are shown with their LandInfra Requirements Class prefix of “Road”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InfraGML XML element</th>
<th>LandInfra UML Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lifr:Road</td>
<td>Road::Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:RoadElement</td>
<td>Road::RoadElement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:RoadElementSet</td>
<td>Road::RoadElementSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:StringLine</td>
<td>Road::StringLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:StringLineSet</td>
<td>Road::StringLineSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:Surface</td>
<td>Road::Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifr:SurfaceSet</td>
<td>Road::SurfaceSet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. InfraGML Road XML elements with corresponding LandInfra UML classes

A Road FacilityPart can be represented in any of four different ways: as RoadElements, Surfaces, StringLines, or RoadCrossSections (see the RoadCrossSection Requirements Class in 7.3 for the RoadCrossSections representation). These are four different views of the same Road: as a solid (typically), as faceted (triangular) surfaces, as lines running longitudinally at key parts of the Road, and as 2D views cut perpendicular to the Road centerline, respectively. An application conforming to this Road Requirements Class can include any of the first three representations, singularly or in combination. An application conforming to the RoadCrossSection Requirements Class can also include the fourth representation alone or in combination with any of the other three. It is up to the application to ensure consistency between multiple representations of the same Road – InfraGML independently supports all four representations, but makes no assurances about consistency between them.

The four representations can be specified relative to some linear element, in accordance with OGC Abstract Specification Topic 19, Linear Referencing. If the application supports the InfraGML Alignment Requirements Class, then an Alignment can serve as the linearly locating linear element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>/req/road/alignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If an application allows the linear element used for locating RoadElements to be an Alignment, or if it allows the StringLine curve geometry to be of type AlignmentCurve, then that application shall support the Alignment Requirements Class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.3 StringLine geometry
The initial geometry type specified for StringLines in 15-111r1 was LineString. Since then, bSI has suggested expanding this to include AlignmentCurves. To maintain harmony, a second geometry type is added to StringLine:

alternativeGeometry: optional geometry as an AlignmentCurve

7.2.4 Road with Alignment Example (informative)
The Two Lane Road example in OGC 15-111r1, Clause 7.6.8, [LandInfra] RoadCrossSection Requirements Class is the basis for the Road with Alignment example. Attention will be focused only on the top pavement layer. Figure 4 shows two cross sections based on the Two Lane Road with the top pavement layer between them.

7.2.4.1 Alignment
The simple Alignment shown in Figure 5 is used for locating the example road. It is specified by a single lineSegment Alignment2DHorizontal and a single line Alignment2DVertical. In the horizontal view, the Alignment goes from (0, 1000) to (0, 1100). The Alignment defaultLRM is stationing with measures from the start in meters. A station value of 1+000 is represented in the GML without the “+” sign as 1000. The startValue is 1+000 and the overall length of the Alignment is 100 meters. (See Part 3 Alignment for a more complex Alignment example).
Figure 5. Alignment Plan and Profile views

The GML for the Alignment would be:

```xml
<feature>
  <lia:Alignment gml:id="a1">
    <lia:alignmentID>
      <lia:identifier>Alignment1</lia:identifier>
    </lia:alignmentID>
    <lia:geometry>
      <lia:AlignmentCurve gml:id="ac1">
        <lia:horizontal>
          <lia:Alignment2DHorizontal gml:id="ah1">
            <lia:location>road centerline</lia:location>
            <lia:state>proposed</lia:state>
            <lia:segment>
              <lia:tangentialContinuity>true</lia:tangentialContinuity>
              <lia:geometry>
                <lia:lineSegment>
                  <gml:pos>0 1000</gml:pos>
                  <gml:pos>0 1100</gml:pos>
                </lia:lineSegment>
              </lia:geometry>
            </lia:segment>
          </lia:Alignment2DHorizontal>
        </lia:horizontal>
        <lia:vertical>
          <lia:Alignment2DVertical gml:id="av1">
            <lia:location>road centerline</lia:location>
            <lia:state>proposed</lia:state>
            <lia:segments>
              <lia:tangentialContinuity>true</lia:tangentialContinuity>
              <lia:startDistAlong gml:id="sda1">
                <gmllr:distanceAlong>1000</gmllr:distanceAlong>
              </lia:startDistAlong>
              <lia:startHeight uom="m">50</lia:startHeight>
              <lia:startGradient>-1.0</lia:startGradient>
              <lia:horizontalLength uom="m">100</lia:horizontalLength>
            </lia:segments>
          </lia:Alignment2DVertical>
        </lia:vertical>
      </lia:AlignmentCurve>
    </lia:geometry>
  </lia:Alignment>
</feature>
```
The GML which enables alignment ‘a1” to be measurable along as a linear element would also include:

```xml
<linearElement>
  <LinearElement gml:id="le1">
    <gmllr:feature xlink:href="a1" xlink:title="alignment a1">
      <gmllr:defaultLRM xlink:href="lrm1"/>
      <gmllr:measure uom="m">100</gmllr:measure>
    </gmllr:feature>
  </LinearElement>
</linearElement>
```

Next, the GML which defines the Road FacilityPart of the campus Facility would be:

```xml
<feature>
  <lif:facility gml:id="fac1">
    <lif:identifier>101</lif:identifier>
  </lif:facility>
  <lif:facilityID>
    <lif:identifier>101</lif:identifier>
  </lif:facilityID>
  <lif:type>campus</lif:type>
  <lif:footprint xlink:href="poly1" xlink:title="Polygon"/>
  <lif:part xlink:href="r1"></lif:part>
</feature>

<feature>
  <lifr:road gml:id="r1">
    <lifr:identifier>TwoLaneRoad</lifr:identifier>
    <lifr:approximateWidth uom="m">13</lifr:approximateWidth>
  </lifr:road>
</feature>
```
7.2.4.2 RoadElement Representation

Figure 6 shows the top pavement layer represented as a single RoadElement.

![Figure 6. Pavement as a RoadElement](image)

A closer look at the pavement RoadElement in Figure 7 shows the point indexes and faces used by the PolyfaceMesh geometric representation. The coordinates for these points are shown in Table 2.
### Table 2. PolyfaceMesh indexed Point Coordinates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>48.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>49.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>48.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>48.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>48.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>48.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>49.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>49.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>49.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>49.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>49.862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 7. Pavement RoadElement PolyfaceMesh*
The GML for the pavement RoadElement would be:

```xml
<lifr:element>
  <lifr:RoadElement gml:id="re1">
    <gml:description>6.5 cm asphalt top surface course</gml:description>
    <gml:name>top pavement layer</gml:name>
    <spatialRepresentation>
      <geometry>
        <PolyfaceMesh gml:id="mesh1">
          <IndexedPointList>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>1</index>
              <coordinates>-3.650 1100 48.927</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>2</index>
              <coordinates>0.000 1100 49.000</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>3</index>
              <coordinates>3.650 1100 48.927</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>4</index>
              <coordinates>-3.650 1100 48.862</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>5</index>
              <coordinates>0.000 1100 48.935</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>6</index>
              <coordinates>3.650 1100 48.862</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>7</index>
              <coordinates>-3.650 1000 49.927</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>8</index>
              <coordinates>0.000 1000 50.000</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>9</index>
              <coordinates>3.650 1000 49.927</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>10</index>
              <coordinates>-3.650 1000 49.862</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>11</index>
              <coordinates>0.000 1000 49.935</coordinates>
            </IndexedPoint>
            <IndexedPoint>
              <index>12</index>
        ```
<coordinates>3.650 1000 49.862</coordinates>
</IndexedPoint>
</IndexedPointList>
</SimpleIndexedPolygonList>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f2">
  <pointIndex>2 3 6 5</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f3">
  <pointIndex>1 4 10 7</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f4">
  <pointIndex>3 9 12 6</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f5">
  <pointIndex>8 7 10 11</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f6">
  <pointIndex>9 8 11 12</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f7">
  <pointIndex>2 1 7 8</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f8">
  <pointIndex>3 2 8 9</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f9">
  <pointIndex>4 5 11 10</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
<SimpleIndexedPolygon gml:id="f10">
  <pointIndex>5 6 12 11</pointIndex>
</SimpleIndexedPolygon>
</SimpleIndexedPolygonList>
</PolyfaceMesh>
</geometry>
</spatialRepresentation>
</linearlyReferencedLocation>
<LinearFromToLocation>
  <fromPosition>
    <gmllr:PositionExpression gml:id="pe1">
      <gmllr:linearElement xlink:href="#le1"></gmllr:linearElement>
      <gmllr:lm xlink:href="#lm1"/>
      <gmllr:DistanceExpression>
        <gmllr:DistanceExpression gml:id="de1">
          <gmllr:distanceAlong>1000</gmllr:distanceAlong>
        </gmllr:DistanceExpression>
      </gmllr:DistanceExpression>
    </gmllr:PositionExpression>
  </fromPosition>
  <toPosition>
    <gmllr:PositionExpression gml:id="pe2">
      <gmllr:linearElement xlink:href="#le1"></gmllr:linearElement>
      <gmllr:lm xlink:href="#lm1"/>
    </gmllr:PositionExpression>
  </toPosition>
</LinearFromToLocation>
7.2.4.3 Surface Representation

Figure 8 shows the top surface of the top pavement layer represented as a single Surface.

A closer look at the pavement Surface in Figure 9 shows the triangles used in the TIN geometric representation. The coordinates for the triangle vertices are also shown.
Figure 9. Pavement Triangulated (Top) Surface

The GML for the pavement Surface would be:

```
<lifr:surface>
  <lifr:Surface gml:id="sur1">
    <gml:description>top surface after construction is completed</gml:description>
    <gml:name>top surface</gml:name>
    <lifr:surfaceID>
      <lifr:identifier>surface1</lifr:identifier>
    </lifr:surfaceID>
    <lifr:geometry gml:id="tin1" xsi:type="tin:TINType">
      <gml:trianglePatches>
        <tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
          <gml:pos>-3.650 1100 48.927</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>-3.650 1000 49.927</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1000 50.000</gml:pos>
        </tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
        <tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1000 50.000</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1100 49.000</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>-3.650 1100 48.927</gml:pos>
        </tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
        <tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1100 49.000</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1000 50.000</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>3.650 1000 49.927</gml:pos>
        </tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
        <tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
          <gml:pos>3.650 1000 49.000</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>3.650 1100 48.927</gml:pos>
          <gml:pos>0.000 1100 49.000</gml:pos>
        </tin:SimpleTrianglePatch>
      </gml:trianglePatches>
    </lifr:geometry>
  </lifr:Surface>
</lifr:surface>
```
7.2.4.4 StringLine Representation

Figure 10 shows the top pavement layer represented as a set of three StringLines.

A closer look at the pavement in Figure 11 shows the three StringLines included in the StringLine representation: left edge of pavement (LEP), center line of pavement (CLP), and right edge of pavement (REP). These are grouped together into a StringLineSet named “pavement”. The coordinates for the respective StringLine linestring vertices are also shown.
The GML for the pavement StringLineSet would be:

```xml
<lin:StringLineSet gml:id="sls1">
  <lin:Description>string lines delineating the top pavement surface</lin:Description>
  <lin:Name>top surface pavement</lin:Name>
  <lin:Identifier>pavement1</lin:Identifier>
  <lin:Geometry>
    <gml:pos>-3.650 1000 49.927</gml:pos>
    <gml:pos>-3.650 1100 48.927</gml:pos>
  </lin:Geometry>
</lin:StringLineSet>

<lin:StringLine gml:id="sl1">
  <lin:Description>top surface</lin:Description>
  <lin:Name>left edge pavement</lin:Name>
  <lin:Identifier>LEP</lin:Identifier>
  <lin:Geometry>
    <gml:pos>-3.650 1000 49.927</gml:pos>
    <gml:pos>-3.650 1100 48.927</gml:pos>
  </lin:Geometry>
</lin:StringLine>

<lin:StringLine gml:id="sl2">
  <lin:Description>top surface</lin:Description>
  <lin:Name>centerline pavement</lin:Name>
  <lin:Identifier>CLP</lin:Identifier>
  <lin:Geometry>
    <gml:pos>0.000 1000 50.000</gml:pos>
    <gml:pos>0.000 1100 49.000</gml:pos>
  </lin:Geometry>
</lin:StringLine>
```

Figure 11. Pavement StringLines
7.3 Requirements Class: RoadCrossSection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/req/road-cross-section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.1 Implement decisions regarding OGC 15-111r1 UML

The following implement decisions have been made regarding the OGC 15-111r1 Road Cross Sections Requirements Class UML.

1. In order to implement the split between the Road and RoadCrossSection Requirements Classes, it was necessary to create the RoadWithCrossSection subtype of Road which extends Road to include optional CrossSections and CrossSectionSets.

2. IDs have been added for CrossSections and CrossSectionSets.

7.3.2 Specific Requirements for this Requirements Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/req/road-cross-section/elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A conforming application shall support the Road Cross Section XML elements listed in Table 3 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in <a href="http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road-cross-section.xsd">http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road-cross-section.xsd</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An application conforming to this standard shall support the Road XML elements listed below in Table 3 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road.xsd. Road XML element names are shown with a XML namespace prefix of “lifrcs”. Corresponding LandInfra UML classes are shown with their LandInfra Requirements Class prefix of “RoadCrossSection”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InfraGML XML element</th>
<th>LandInfra UML Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:CrossSection</td>
<td>RoadCrossSection::CrossSection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:CrossSectionArea</td>
<td>RoadCrossSection::CrossSectionArea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:CrossSectionComponent</td>
<td>RoadCrossSection::CrossSectionComponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:CrossSectionPoint</td>
<td>RoadCrossSection::CrossSectionPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:CrossSectionSet</td>
<td>RoadCrossSection::CrossSectionSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifrcs:RoadWithCrossSection</td>
<td>InfraGML RoadCrossSection::RoadWithCrossSection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. InfraGML Road Cross Section XML elements with corresponding LandInfra UML classes

The RoadCrossSection Requirements Class provides the fourth way of representing a Road FacilityPart: as 2D views cut perpendicular to the Road centerline. Because this Requirements Class is dependent upon the Road Requirements Class, an application conforming to this RoadCrossSection Requirements Class can include any of the four representations, singularly or in combination. It is up to the application to ensure consistency between multiple representations of the same Road – InfraGML independently supports all four representations, but makes no assurances about consistency between them.

The cross section representation can be specified relative to some linear element, in accordance with OGC Abstract Specification Topic 19, Linear Referencing. If the application supports the InfraGML Alignment Requirements Class, then an Alignment can serve as the linearly locating linear element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/req/road-cross-section/alignment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an application allows the linear element used for locating CrossSections to be an Alignment, then that application shall support the Alignment Requirements Class.

7.3.3 Road with Alignment Example Continued (informative)

The Road with Alignment example in 7.2.4 is extended here to include the cross section representation. Again the focus is only on the top pavement layer. Because this is a different Requirements Class, Road was subtyped as RoadWithCrossSection in order to accommodate the CrossSection and CrossSectionSet representations.
7.3.3.1 CrossSection Representation

Figure 12 shows the top pavement layer represented by two CrossSections.

A closer look at the pavement in Figure 13 shows the pavement CrossSectionComponent contained in the two CrossSections included in the CrossSection representation. The component is the same for both CrossSections. The CrossSections are at Alignment stations 1+000 and 1+100. The two CrossSections are grouped together in a CrossSectionSet called “TwoLaneRoadCrossSections”.

Figure 12. Pavement CrossSection Representation

Figure 13. Pavement CrossSectionComponent
CrossSectionPoints are center line of pavement top (CLP), right edge of pavement top (REP), right edge of pavement bottom (REP_BOT), center line of pavement bottom (CLP_BOT), and left edge of pavement bottom (LEP_BOT), and left edge of pavement top (LEP). The coordinates for the CrossSectionPoints are shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>horizontal</th>
<th>vertical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLP</td>
<td>centerline pavement</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REP</td>
<td>right edge of pavement</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>-0.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REP_BOT</td>
<td>right edge of pavement</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>-0.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP_BOT</td>
<td>centerline pavement bottom</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>-0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP_BOT</td>
<td>left edge of pavement bottom</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>-0.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>left edge of pavement</td>
<td>-3.650</td>
<td>-0.073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Pavement CrossSectionComponent CrossSectionPoints

The GML for the pavement CrossSectionComponent part of the CrossSection representation would be:

```
<feature>
  <lifrcs:RoadWithCrossSection gml:id="r2">
    <lif:facilityPartID>
      <lif:identifier>Road2</lif:identifier>
    </lif:facilityPartID>
    <lif:type xlink:href="http://example.com/facilityPartType#road"
      xlink:title="Road"/>
    <lif:status xlink:href="http://example.com/status#designed"
      xlink:title="Designed"/>
    <lifr:roadID>
      <lifr:identifier>TwoLaneRoad</lifr:identifier>
    </lifr:roadID>
    <lifr:approximateWidth uom="m">13</lifr:approximateWidth>
    <lifrcs:crossSectionSet>
      <lifrcs:CrossSectionSet gml:id="css1">
        <gml:description>set of cross sections of top surface from 1000 to 1100</gml:description>
        <gml:name>top surface pavement</gml:name>
        <lifrcs:crossSectionSetID>
          <lifrcs:identifier>TwoLaneRoadCrossSections</lifrcs:identifier>
        </lifrcs:crossSectionSetID>
        <lifrcs:crossSection>
          <lifrcs:CrossSection gml:id="cs1">
            <gml:description>top surface pavement only</gml:description>
            <gml:name>sta 1+000 pavement</gml:name>
            <lifrcs:crossSectionID>
              <lifrcs:identifier>1+000</lifrcs:identifier>
            </lifrcs:crossSectionID>
            <lifrcs:locatedAlong xlink:href="a1"></lifrcs:locatedAlong>
            <lifrcs:distanceAlong>1000</lifrcs:distanceAlong>
            <lifrcs:horizontalDisplacement uom="m">0</lifrcs:horizontalDisplacement>
            <lifrcs:verticalDisplacement uom="m">0</lifrcs:verticalDisplacement>
            <lifrcs:component>
```
8. Media Types for any data encoding(s)

Data for all Parts of the InfraGML encoding standard is encoded in GML-conformant XML documents. The standard MIME-type and sub-type for GML data should be used to indicate the encoding in internet exchange, as specified in MIME Media Types for GML, namely ‘application/gml+xml’.
Annex A: Conformance Class Abstract Test Suite (Normative)

A.1 Conformance class: Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/conf/road</th>
<th>/req/road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>/req/road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>/conf/land-feature (from InfraGML Part 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>/conf/facility (from InfraGML Part 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>/conf/road/elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>/req/road/elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test purpose</td>
<td>Verify that the conforming application supports the Road XML elements listed in Table 1 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in <a href="http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road.xsd">http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road.xsd</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test method</td>
<td>Inspect the GML output to verify the above requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test type</td>
<td>Capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.2 Conformance class: RoadCrossSection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/conf/road-cross-section</th>
<th>/req/road-cross-section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>/req/road-cross-section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>/conf/road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>/conf/road-cross-section/elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>/req/road-cross-section/elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test purpose</td>
<td>Verify that the conforming application supports the Road Cross Section XML elements listed in Table 3 in accordance with the GML XSD specified in <a href="http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road-cross-section.xsd">http://schemas.opengis.net/infragml/part4/1.0/road-cross-section.xsd</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test method</td>
<td>Inspect the GML output to verify the above requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test type</td>
<td>Capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>/conf/road-cross-section/alignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>/req/road-cross-section/alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test purpose</strong></td>
<td>Verify that if the application allows the linear element used for locating CrossSections to be an Alignment, then that application shall support the Alignment Requirements Class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test method</strong></td>
<td>Inspect the application to verify the above requirement is satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test type</strong></td>
<td>Capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B: Sample XML (Informative)

The following XML instance documents attempt to demonstrate the use of most all of the elements supported by the specified Requirements Class(es), including all optional properties. All values are exemplary only and not intended to represent actual real world instance values. Not all xlink references are resolvable within this document.

B. 1 Complete Road (less Cross Sections) XML

Example from Part4Road0410.xsd

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LandInfraDataset
 xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/core/1.0"
 xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
 gml:id="ds4a"
 xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
 xmlns:li="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/core/1.0"
 xmlns:lilf="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/landfeature/1.0"
 xmlns:lif="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/facility/1.0"
 xmlns:lia="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/alignment/1.0"
 xmlns:lifr="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/road/1.0"
 xmlns:gmllr="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr"
 xmlns:gmllro="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro"
 xmlns:tin="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin"
 xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/infragml/road/1.0 Part4Road0410.xsd">
  <datasetID>
    <ID>
      <identifier>DS4a</identifier>
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B. 2 Complete Road Cross Section XML

Example from Part4RoadCrossSection0410.xsd

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## Annex C: Revision history

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Annex D: Bibliography