

Project Connected Urban Twins

Speech to the Data Week 2025 in Leipzig

Partnerstädte:



Landeshauptstadt
München

Gefördert durch:



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Background in Computer Science
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City of Leipzig

**Office for GEO-Information and
spatial Order**

CUT-Project, Leipzig

Responsible for Development of DT

GEO Base Twin of Leipzig

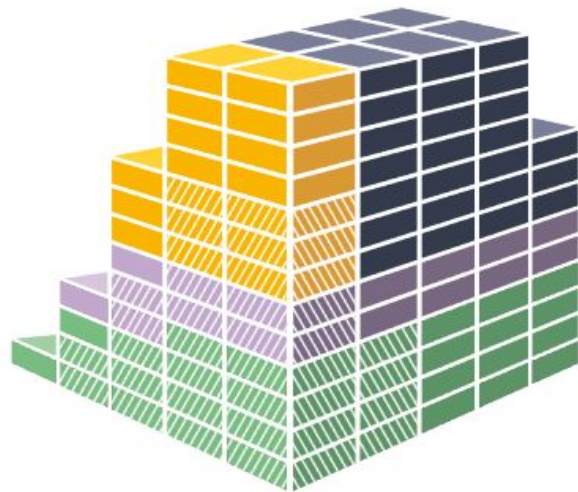
Taxonomy, Semantic and Graph Applications

What is the Geo Base Twin (GBT)?

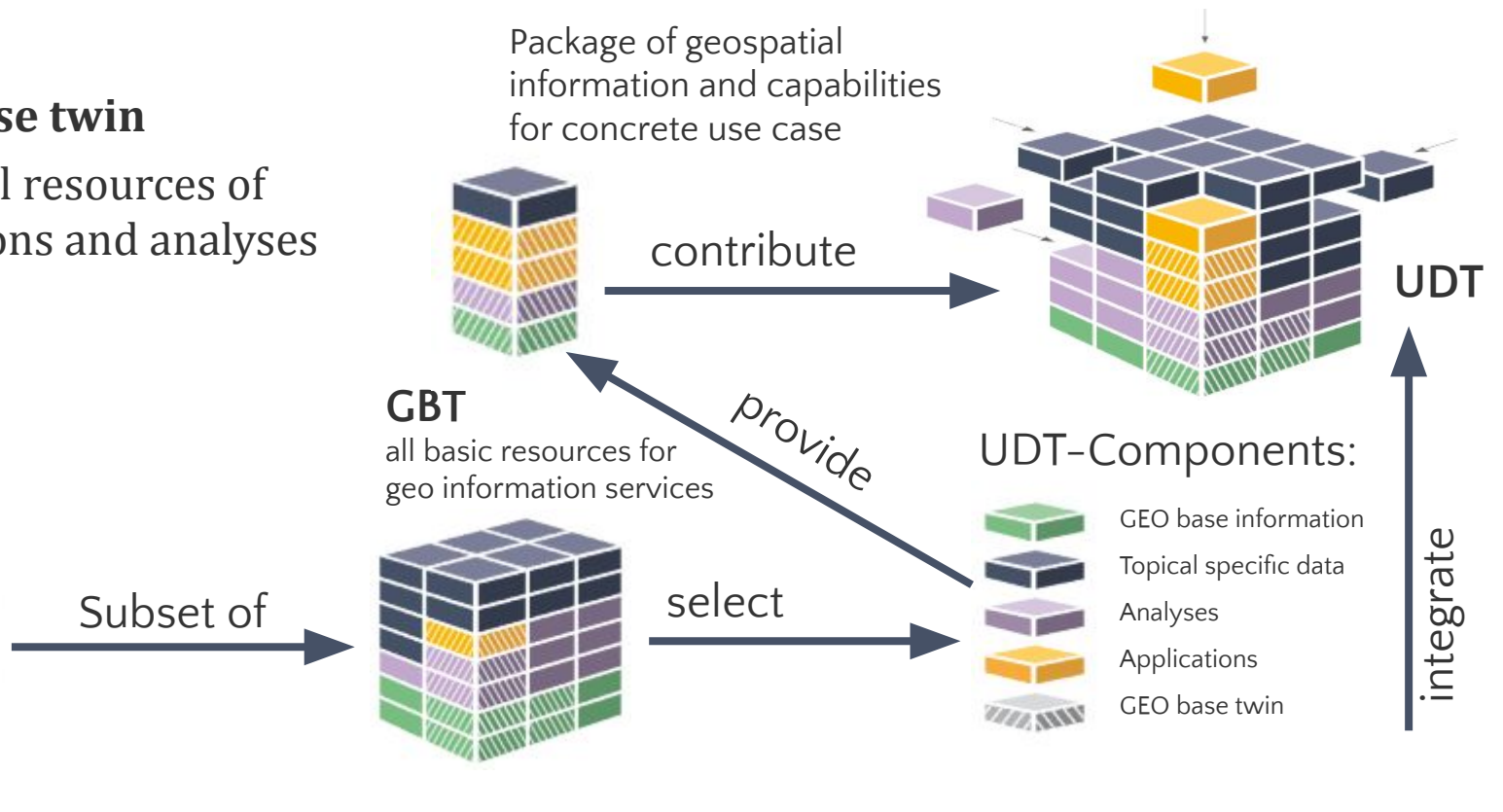
DIN SPEC 91607: 3.2 geo base twin

composition of all basic digital resources of municipal geo-data, applications and analyses

[zfv_2023_1_Schubbe_et-al.pdf](#)



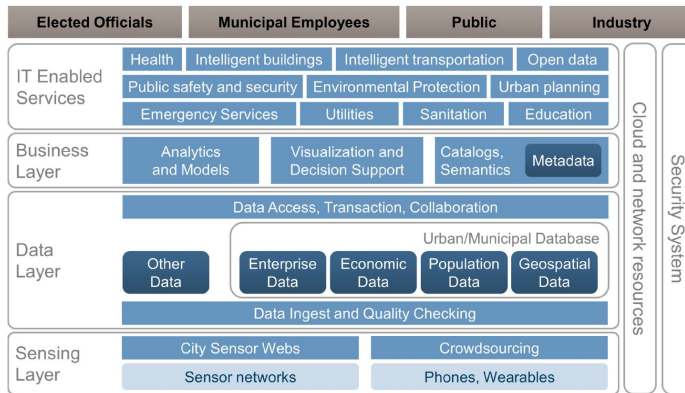
Digital Resources of the City Government



UDT and GBT as Composition of Digital Resources

How City Government can use the GBT?

According to Data and Business Layer in DIN SPEC 91387



geospatial tween

Package of geospatial information and capabilities for concrete use case

GBT



provide



- GEO base information
- Topical specific data
- Analyses
- Applications
- GEO base twin

specify

GEO Catalogue

- Metadata
- Links to Resources

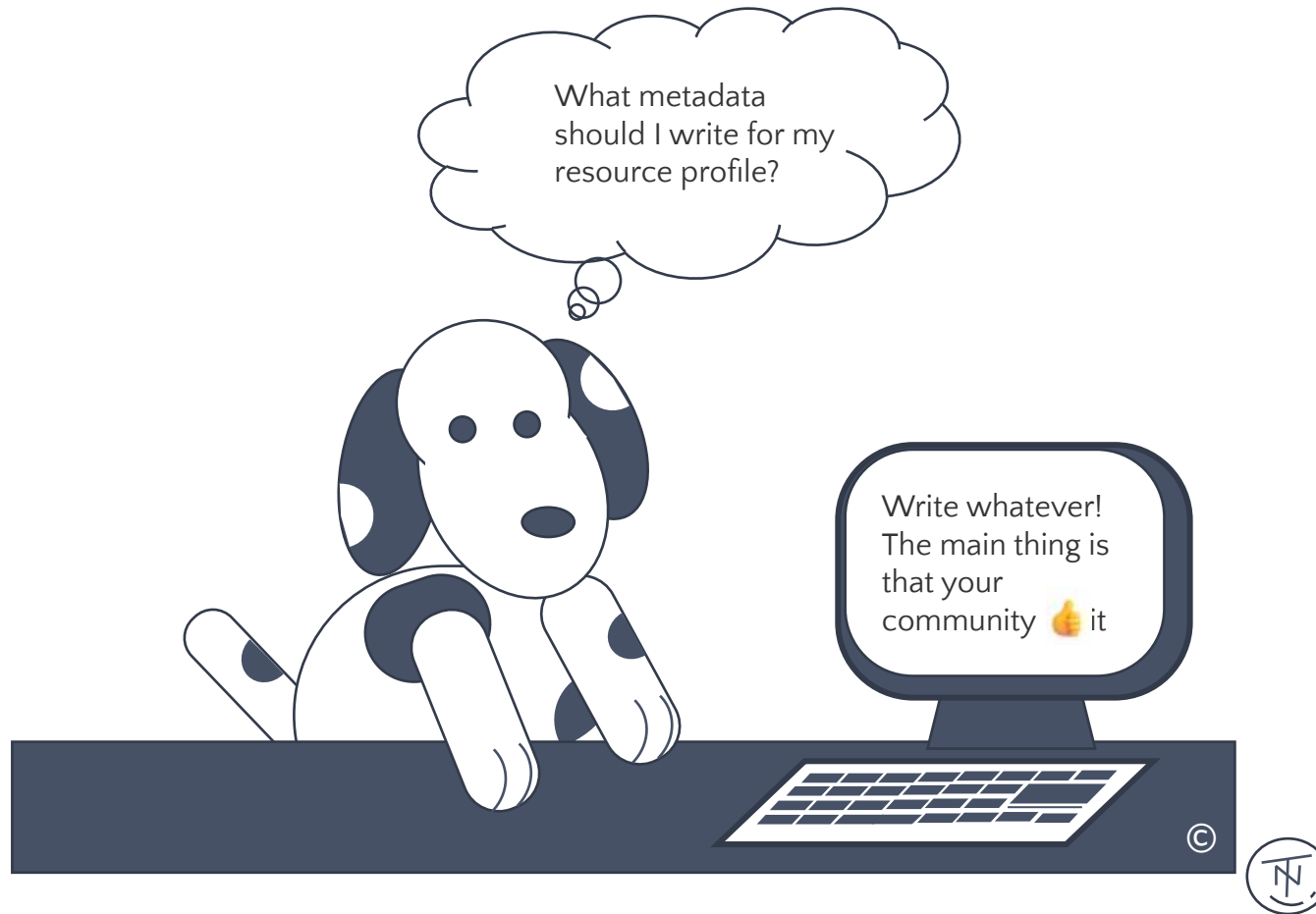
contribute

ease find

UDT

Package of information and capabilities for concrete use case

Metadata describe resource profiles

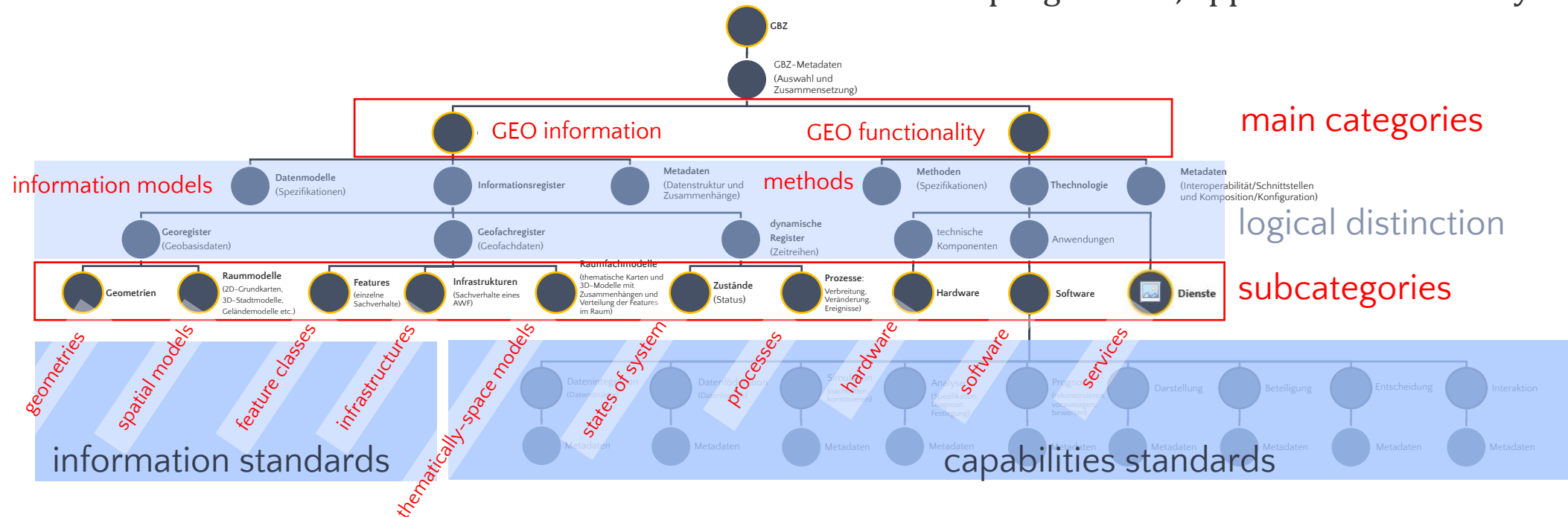


GIO Base Twin – Taxonomy and Metadata

- make a taxonomy to find categories
- look for rules about metadata

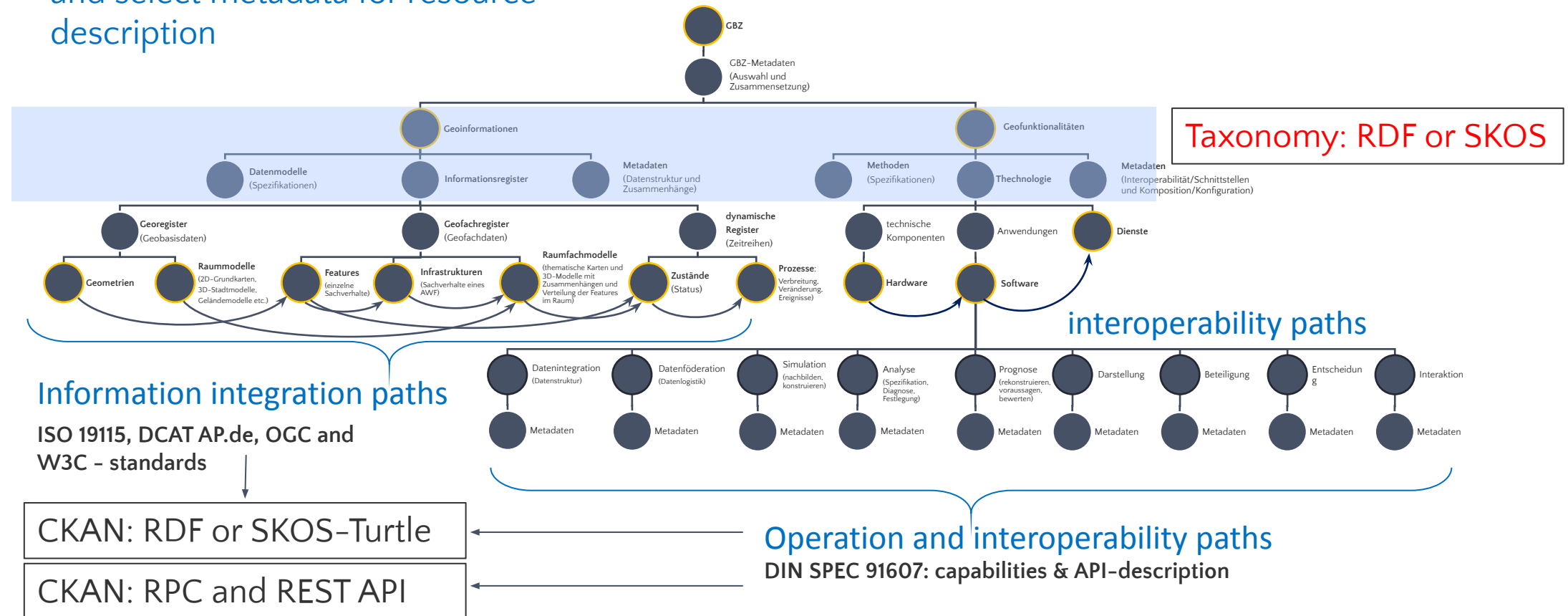
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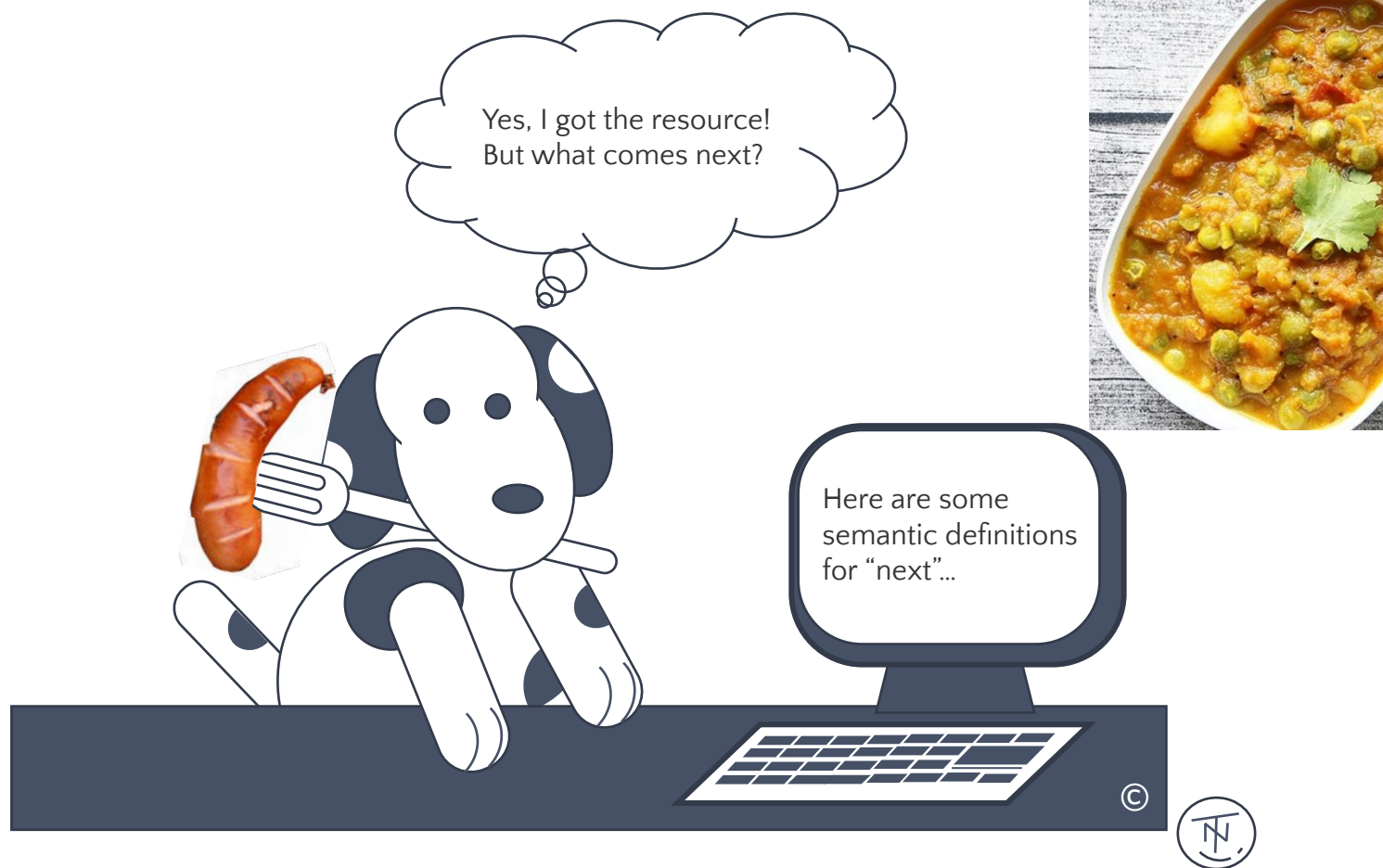


Semantic and interoperability capabilities of CKAN

- explain your categories with metadata
- find relationships between the categories and select metadata for resource description



How to deal with semantic?



Potato mash
with curry
and chickpea

- ✓ Spicy
- ✓ Vegan
- ✓ Bio
- ✓ EUR 17
- ✓ to eat one's fill

Dealing with spatial and temporal context

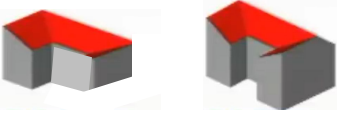
Need:

- The GBT is strong related to spatial and temporal context

Samples with CityGML3:

- How semantic deals with spatial or temporal changes of city objects?

1 Versioning



spatial structural changes


Beispiel: FME and CityGML - Generating 3D City Models in a Variety of Applications

```
<cityObjectMember>
  <Building gml:id=„104167“>
    <gml:name>A_house</gml:name>
    <boundedBy>
      <GroundSurface gml:id=8b7970xx“>
        <lod2MultiSurface>
          <gml: Polygon>
            <gml: exterior>
              <gml: LinearRing>
                <gml: posList> ..... </gml:posList>
              </gml: LinearRing>
            </gml: exterior>
          </gml: Polygon>
        </lod2MultiSurface>
      </GroundSurface>
    </boundedBy>
  </cityObjectMember>
```

Cases based reasoning

2 Dynamizer

Beispiel: Schema documentation dynamizer



movement

<https://www.flaticon.com/de/kostenlose-icons/auto> Auto Icons erstellt von JessHG - Flaticon

growth

```
<dyn: Dynamizer>
  <dyn: attributeRef> string </dyn: attributeRef>
  <dyn: startTime> gml: TimePositionType </dyn: startTime>
  <dyn: endTime> gml: TimePositionType </dyn: endTime>
  <dyn: dynamicData>
    <!-- Attribute group reference
    gml: AssociationAttributeGroup , Start Sequence -->
    <dyn: AbstractTimeseries> ... </dyn: AbstractTimeseries>
    <!-- End Sequence -->
  </dyn: dynamicData>
  <dyn: sensorConnection> ... </dyn: sensorConnection>
  <dyn: adeOfDynamizer> .... </dyn: adeOfDynamizer>
</dyn: Dinamizer>
```

Sequential changing property

Need:

- With the GBT we provide instrument with wide spectrum of capabilities

Sample: “John is working on sheet metal with the hammer”
How semantic deals with instrumental and heterogeneous concepts?

3

Instrumental concept

instrument is only a placeholder

ex: John a skos: Concept ;
skos: prefLabel "John" ;
ex: workOn ex: MetalSheet ;
ex: with ex: Hammer .

ex: MetalSheet a skos:Concept ;
skos:prefLabel „MetalSheet" ;
ex: changeFormWith ex: Hammer .

context grammar

Action – Schema.org Type

ex: Hammer a skos:Concept ;
skos:prefLabel "Hammer,,

```
10
11 <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/Activity">
12   <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://schema.org/Action"/>
13   <schema:agent rdf:resource="http://example.org/John"/>
14   <schema:instrument rdf:resource="http://example.org/Hammer"/>
15   <schema:object rdf:resource="http://example.org/SheetMetal"/>
16 </rdf:Description>
17
```

4

heterogeneous concept

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/SheetMetal">
  <ex:hasPart rdf:resource="http://example.org/Sheet"/>
  <ex:hasPart rdf:resource="http://example.org/Metal"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/Sheet">
  <rdfs:label>Sheet</rdfs:label>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/Metal">
  <rdfs:label>Metal</rdfs:label>
</rdf:Description>
```

Sheet = geometry
Metal = material

Identity by more properties

Need:

- Many situations of the reality and their variations are emergent

5 emergence

possible to quantify

```
16 ex:Good a skos:Concept ;
17   skos:prefLabel "Good" ;
18   skos:definition "Air quality is good with low levels of pollutants." ;
19   skos:broader ex:AirQuality ;
20   ex:PM25 "12.1-35.4" ;      Fine dust
21   ex:NO2 "41-100" ;          Nitrogen dioxide
22   ex:O3 "51-100" ;           Ozone
23
```

Sample: Air Quality

- How semantic deals with emergent status of system parameters?

```
1  @prefix ex: <http://example.org/> .
2  @prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#> .
3
4  ex:AirQuality a skos:Concept ;
5    skos:prefLabel "Air Quality" ;
6    skos:definition "Air quality depends on the amount of pollutants and is classified
7    into levels: very good, good, moderate, poor, and very poor." .
8
9  ex:VeryGood a skos:Concept ;
10   skos:prefLabel "Very Good" ;
11   skos:definition "Air quality is very good with minimal pollutants." ;
12   skos:broader ex:AirQuality .
13
14  ex:Good a skos:Concept ;
15   skos:prefLabel "Good" ;
16   skos:definition "Air quality is good with low levels of pollutants." ;
17   skos:broader ex:AirQuality .
18
19  ex:Moderate a skos:Concept ;
20   skos:prefLabel "Moderate" ;
21   skos:definition "Air quality is moderate with acceptable levels of pollutants." ;
22   skos:broader ex:AirQuality .
23
24  ex:Poor a skos:Concept ;
25   skos:prefLabel "Poor" ;
26   skos:definition "Air quality is poor with high levels of pollutants." ;
27   skos:broader ex:AirQuality .
28
29  ex:VeryPoor a skos:Concept ;
30   skos:prefLabel "Very Poor" ;
31   skos:definition "Air quality is very poor with very high levels of pollutants." ;
32   skos:broader ex:AirQuality .
```

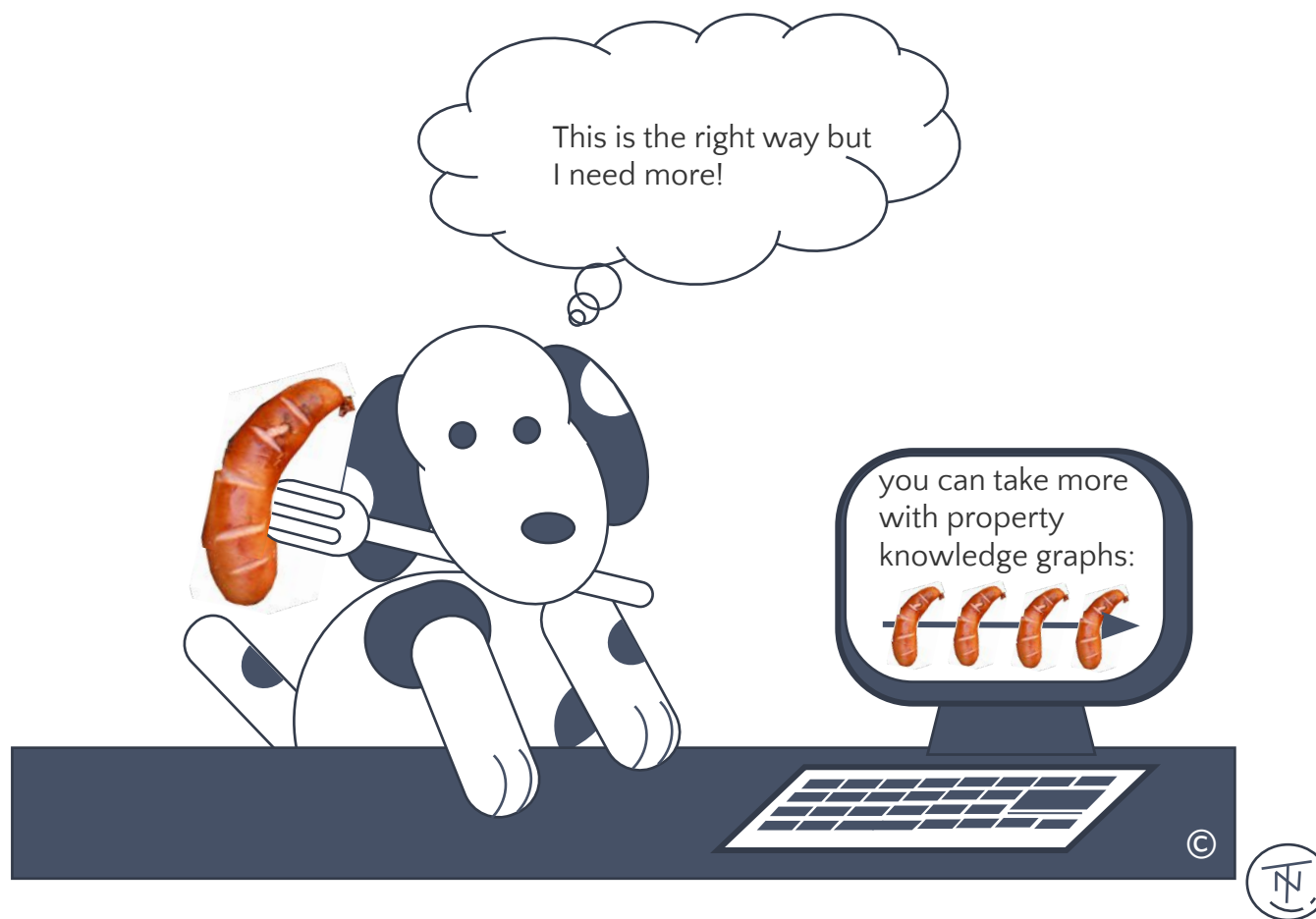
Challenges:

- **Ambiguity:** Concepts may have different meanings in different contexts
- **Granularity:** more details of the semantic model lead to complexity and make it difficult for understanding
- **Interoperability:** different systems and standards lead to different semantic models. This can complicate integration and interoperability

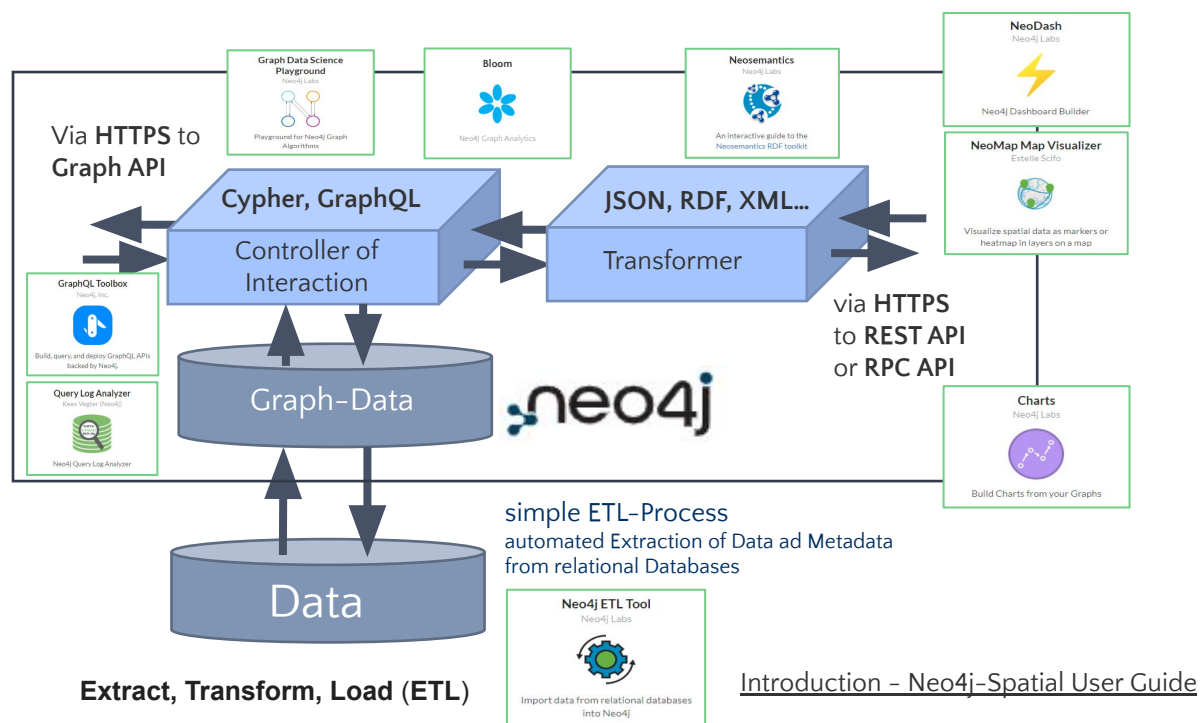
Suggestion:

- Make from every context meaning a case of mining and specify it carefully
- Select the right level of complexity to enable integration and interoperability but not to swap the users
- Consider the level of the users and their technologies and use cases. Ensure that the provided solution will work reliable

How to leverage GBT?



Graph API Architecture

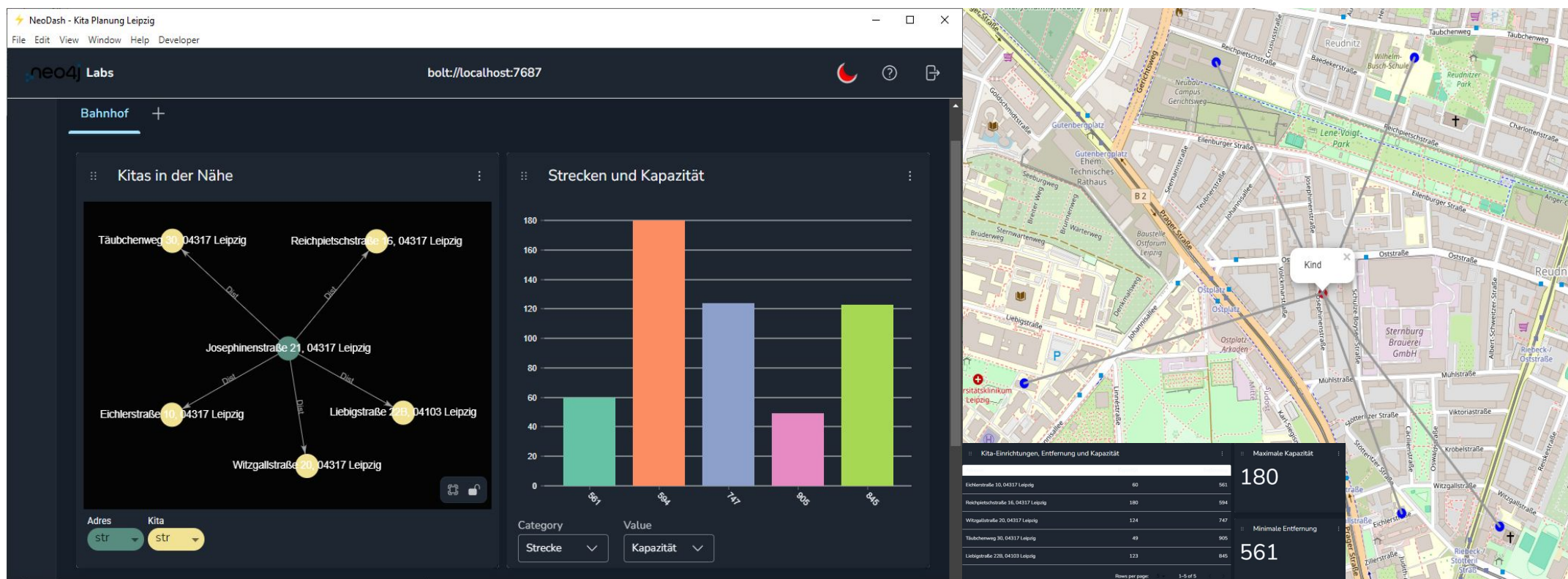


Graph APIs enable an intelligent and flexible interoperability not only for data operations, but also for analytics and visualisation:

- understandable for humans,
- interoperable with relational databases,
- data includes metadata,
- fast querying and calculations,
- powerful graph analytics
- spatial and temporal indexes and functioning (neo4j spatial)
- working with REST- and RPC-Interfaces,
- working with semantic (reuse concepts)
- simply customisable with low coding

Reachability of daycare with LPG and Neo4J

Example: Digital Twin of daycare planning in Leipzig



KiTa Erreichbarkeit



neo4j

NeoDash

Neomap



Thank you!

