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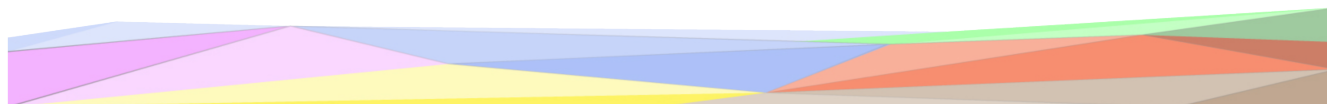
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Index:

1	Introduction	1
2	Project Design	2
3	Purpose Definition	3
3.1	Purpose Formalization	3
3.1.1	Informal Purpose	3
3.1.2	Domain of Interest	3
3.1.3	Scenario	3
3.1.4	Personas	4
3.1.5	Competency Questions (CQs)	5
3.1.6	Concept Identification	6
3.1.7	ER model definition	6
3.1.8	Report	7
3.2	Information Gathering	8
3.2.1	Knowledge Sources	8
3.2.2	Data Sources	8
4	Language Definition	12
4.1	Concept Identification	12
4.2	Knowledge layer	13
4.3	Knowledge - Data Link	14
4.4	Data Layer	15
4.4.1	Data Collected from IlMeteo.it	16
4.4.2	Data Collected from APIs	16
4.4.3	Data Collected and Derived from APIs and Local Sources	16
5	Knowledge Definition	21
5.1	Object properties	21
5.2	Data properties	21
6	Entity Definition	24
7	Evaluation	25
8	Metadata Definition	26
9	Open Issues	27

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1	29 October 2025	Michael Bernasconi	Purpose Definition
2	05 November 2025	Gabriele Fronzoni	Purpose Definition completed
3	12 November 2025	Michael Bernasconi	Language Definition
4	16 November 2025	Gabriele Fronzoni	Ontology and language definition
5	23 November 2025	Gabriele Fronzoni	Fixed and improved language definition phase
6	29 November 2025	Gabriele Fronzoni	Knowledge deinition

1 Introduction

Reusability is one of the main principles in the Knowledge Graph (KG) development process defined by iTelos. The KG project documentation plays an important role to enhance the reusability of the resources handled and produced during the process. A clear description of the resources, the process (and sub processes) developed and evaluation at each step of the process provides a clear understanding of the project, thus serving such an information to external readers for the future exploitations of the project's outcomes.

The current document aims to provide a detailed report of the project developed following the iTelos methodology. The report is structured, to describe:

- Section 2: Definition of the project's purpose and related information gathering.
- Sections 3, 4, 5, 6: The description of the iTelos process phases and their activities, divided by knowledge and data layer activities, as well as the evaluation of the resources produced in terms of fit for the chosen purpose.
- Section 7: The description of the metadata produced for all (and all kind of) the resources handled and generated by the iTelos process, while executing the project.
- Section 8: Conclusion and open issues summary.

2 Project Design

This section has to report and describe:

- The **broad definition** of the KG project's Domain of Interest, by defining its boundaries in space and time. The definition of the domain of interest is crucial to set the space and time boundaries of the project purpose. The domain of interest description informs the reader about the geographical space, as well as the period of time, in which the project purpose is considered.
- The **broad definition** of the KG project's general purpose, by reporting the main purpose as expressed by the final user. The description of the purpose in this section is an "informal" description, meaning by this that it is expressed by using a natural language paragraph, which need to be exploited, have not yet been identified.

3 Purpose Definition

The iTelos methodology proposes a systematic approach designed to simplify and reduce the effort required to build Knowledge Graphs (KGs), focusing on the specific purpose indicated by the end user. This section provides a detailed overview of the first phase of the methodology.

3.1 Purpose Formalization

In this phase, the informal purpose is structured and formalized to guide the development of the Knowledge Graph. Purpose formalization includes the specification of the Domain of Interest, the identification of the main concepts (Concept Identification), the definition of usage scenarios and personas, the formulation of the Competency Questions (CQs) that the Knowledge Graph must be able to answer, and the definition of the conceptual model (ER Model Definition). This step ensures that the design of the KG is aligned with user requirements and provides a clear and consistent framework for the subsequent modeling and implementation phases.

3.1.1 Informal Purpose

The purpose of this project is to build a Knowledge Graph (KG) that models the meteorological facilities in the territory and, consequently, the climate and potential climate change in Trentino. The KG will organize information in a structured and accessible way, allowing it to answer precise user queries, such as identifying the locations of weather stations, analyzing temperature and rainfall over recent years, pinpointing areas with the highest temperature increases, and detecting signs of climate change based on historical data.

3.1.2 Domain of Interest

The Domain of Interest (DoI) for this project is the Trentino region in 2025, with a particular focus on meteorological phenomena and climate change. The Trentino region exhibits a wide variety of microclimates and weather conditions, ranging from high alpine areas to valleys and lakes, making it an ideal natural laboratory for climate study. The project's geographic scope covers the entire region, including weather stations, climate sensors, and historical data, enabling a comprehensive analysis of climate patterns.

Key features of the domain include:

- *Meteorological Monitoring*: Data on temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, and other variables measured by weather stations distributed throughout the territory.
- *Climate Change Monitoring*: Analysis of historical trends and detection of climate variation signals, such as increases in average temperature, changes in precipitation patterns, and local climatic anomalies.

3.1.3 Scenario

This section presents several usage scenarios, describing the different aspects considered by the project's purpose.

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1. **Maria** and her boyfriend, two local researchers, are analyzing precipitation trends in Trentino over the past ten years. They want to identify areas where rainfall has significantly increased or decreased to understand potential impacts on agricultural and forested areas. They use the Knowledge Graph to retrieve historical data from multiple weather stations and compare time series.
 2. **Giulia**, a climatology student, wants to study the microclimates present in the different valleys of Trentino. She needs access to temperature, humidity, and wind data collected by sensors across the territory to analyze climate variations between alpine and lake areas.
 3. **Alessandro**, responsible for civil protection, is monitoring climatic anomalies in real time. He aims to quickly identify areas with unusual temperatures or precipitation to plan preventive interventions against landslides or hydrogeological risks.
 4. **Francesca** and her group of students want to study the impact of climate change on the seasons in Trentino. They need to compare historical data with current measurements to understand the evolution of climatic phenomena, such as delayed snowfall or increased heat-waves.
 5. **Marco**, a weather enthusiast, uses the Knowledge Graph to explore long-term trends in temperature and precipitation, identify areas with the highest temperature increases, and better understand the signals of climate change in the Trentino region.

3.1.4 Personas

This section defines a set of real users acting within the previously described scenarios.

1. **Maria Bianchi**, 35 years old, a local researcher passionate about meteorology. She is interested in analyzing precipitation trends and the impact of climate change on the territory.
2. **Giulia Ferrari**, 23 years old, a climatology student. She enjoys studying microclimates and climate variations between alpine and lake areas.
3. **Alessandro Rossi**, 40 years old, responsible for civil protection. He monitors climatic anomalies in real time to prevent landslides and hydrogeological risks.
4. **Francesca Romano**, 22 years old, an Erasmus student. She is interested in comparing historical and current data to study the evolution of seasonal climate phenomena.
5. **Marco Ricci**, 28 years old, a weather enthusiast. He likes exploring long-term temperature and precipitation trends to better understand the signals of climate change in the Trentino region.

3.1.5 Competency Questions (CQs)

Person	N.o.	Competency Question (CQ)
Maria Bianchi	1.1	Which areas of Trentino have experienced significant increase in annual rainfall over the past decade?
Maria Bianchi	1.2	Which areas have shown a consistent decrease in precipitation over the past decade?
Maria Bianchi	1.3	How has the average monthly rainfall evolved in each valley or municipality of Trentino over the last ten years?
Maria Bianchi	1.4	Are there correlations between changes in rainfall and altitude or proximity to forests and agricultural land?
Maria Bianchi	1.5	Which weather stations have the most complete historical data on precipitation in Trentino?
Giulia Ferrari	2.1	What are the typical temperature ranges and humidity levels in alpine valleys compared to lake areas?
Giulia Ferrari	2.2	Which areas show microclimatic differences despite geographical proximity?
Giulia Ferrari	2.3	How does wind speed and direction vary between the Adige Valley and surrounding mountains areas?
Giulia Ferrari	2.4	Are there correlations between altitude and average annual temperature or humidity?
Giulia Ferrari	2.5	How stable are microclimates across seasons (winter vs. summer) in different valleys?
Giulia Ferrari	2.6	Which valleys show the most distinctive microclimatic patterns according to sensor data?
Alessandro Rossi	3.1	Which areas of Trentino are currently showing unusually high or low temperatures compared to historical averages?
Alessandro Rossi	3.2	Are there real-time alerts for abnormal precipitation or snowmelt that could indicate flood risks?
Alessandro Rossi	3.3	Which zones are currently under potential hydrogeological risk due to recent heavy rainfall?
Alessandro Rossi	3.4	How do current weather anomalies compare to past extreme events recorded in the KG?
Alessandro Rossi	3.5	Can the KG highlight areas with recurring climatic anomalies over multiple years?
Alessandro Rossi	3.6	Which meteorological stations are currently reporting anomalies in temperature or precipitation beyond expected thresholds?
Francesca Romano	4.1	How have the average start and end dates of each season changed in Trentino over the past 30 years?
Francesca Romano	4.2	Has the timing or duration of snowfall periods shifted over time?
Francesca Romano	4.3	Are heat waves occurring more frequently or lasting longer than in the past?

Francesca Romano	4.4	How does current spring temperature compare to historical averages from the 1980s and 1990s?
Francesca Romano	4.5	Which areas show the most significant seasonal shifts (e.g., warmer winters, delayed autumn)?
Francesca Romano	4.6	How has average precipitation in summer and winter evolved over time?
Marco Ricci	5.1	Which areas of Trentino gave recorder the highest temperature increases over the past 50 years?
Marco Ricci	5.2	How have long-term temperature and precipitation trends evolved across different valleys?
Marco Ricci	5.3	What are the clearest signals of climate change (e.g., rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns) in the KG data?
Marco Ricci	5.4	Are there locations showing evidence of both increased temperature and decreased precipitation?
Marco Ricci	5.5	Can the KG visualize how average annual temperatures have evolved decade by decade?
Marco Ricci	5.6	Which weather stations show the most evident long-term warming trends?

3.1.6 Concept Identification

Concept identification aims to identify which are the main entities and components relevant to the defined purpose. In Figure 1 is reported the Purpose formalization sheet used to collect the main entities in the project.

Scenarios	Personas	Competency Questions	Entities	Properties	Focus
1	Maria Bianchi	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.2	Precipitation	quantity, type, date, region, trend	Core
*	*	*	Weather report	temperature, humidity, date, time, wind direction, wind speed	Core
*	*	*	Weather station	longitude, latitude, elevation	Common
4	Francesca Romano	4.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6	Season	startDate, endDate, averageTemperature, averagePrecipitation	Common
2	Giulia Ferrari	2.2, 2.5, 2.6	Microclimate	type, temperatureRange, humidityRange, windPattern	Contextual
3	Alessandro Rossi	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	Anomaly	type, severity, detectedAtTime	Contextual
5	Marco Ricci	5.*	ClimateTrend	parameterMeasured, timeWindow, variation, rate	Core

Figure 1: Purpose Formalization Sheet - Concept Identification

3.1.7 ER model definition

The purpose of the Knowledge Graph is to provide users with comprehensive access to meteorological information over time. To achieve this, an Entity–Relationship (ER) model was designed according to the Competency Questions (CQs) defined in the previous section, ensuring that all user queries can be expressed and satisfied. The central entity of the model is *WeatherReport*, which represents the set of meteorological observations collected over time. A specific focus is given to *PrecipitationReport*, a component of the *WeatherReport* entity that captures precipitation-related data relevant to several queries. Spatial aspects are represented through the *WeatherStation* and

Region entities, which enable location-based analyses and support the spatial dimension of the CQs. Additional entities, such as *ClimateTrend*, *Season*, *Anomaly*, and *Microclimate*, enrich the model by representing temporal patterns, climatic variations, and exceptional phenomena, as required by the different user scenarios. Figure 2 illustrates the overall structure of the ER model, which integrates temporal, spatial, and climatic perspectives.

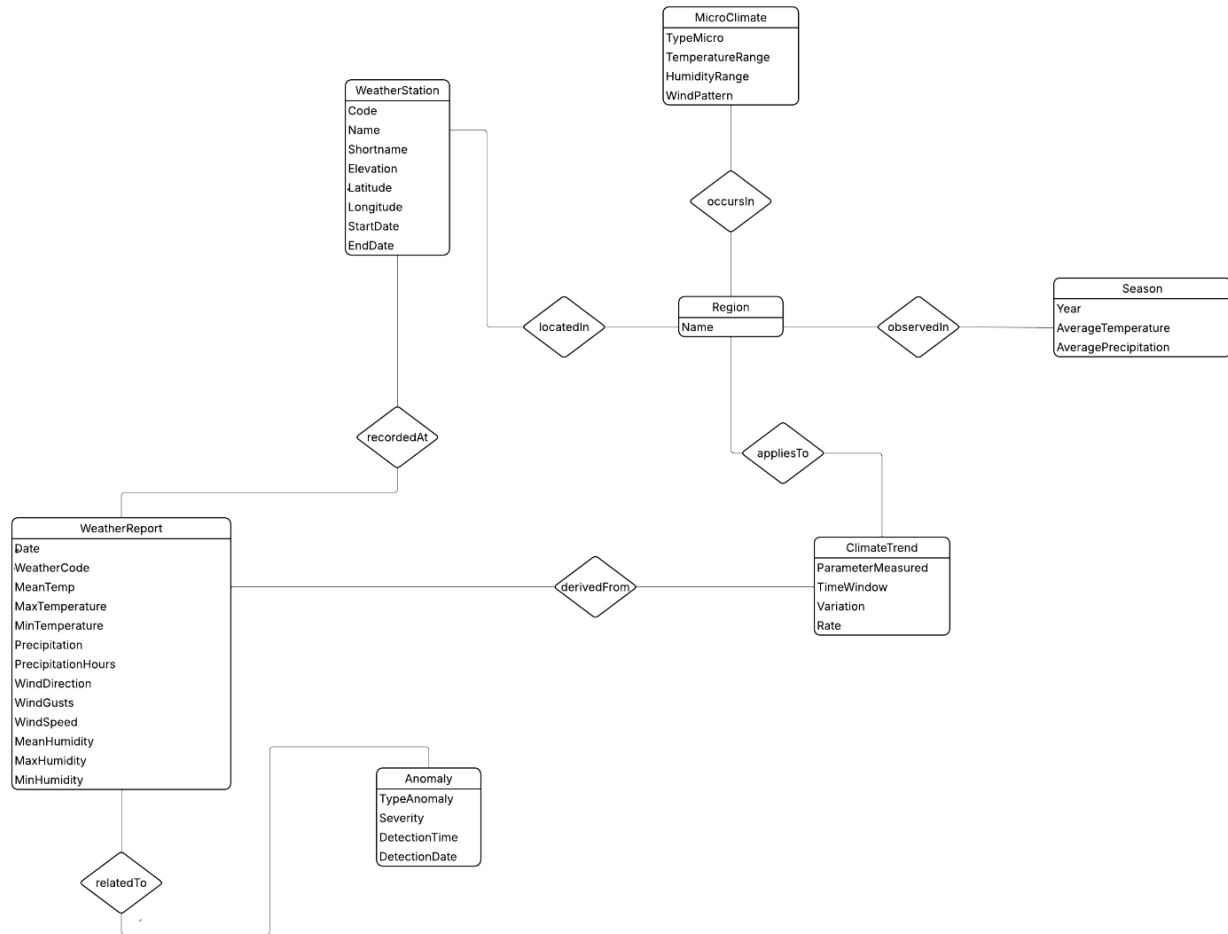


Figure 2: ER Model for Meteorological KG

3.1.8 Report

In this section, the purpose of the Knowledge Graph project has been formally defined. Personas and scenarios were developed to capture different user perspectives and information needs, with particular attention to the historical analysis and study of past climatic phenomena. A set of Competency Questions (CQs) was then formulated to specify the queries that the Knowledge Graph should be able to answer in order to address these needs. Finally, an Entity-Relationship (ER) model was designed to identify the main entities and relationships required to represent the domain of interest and to support the answering of the CQs.

The ER has to be evaluated in the next section, in order to verify its completeness and

correctness with respect to the data sources that will be used.

3.2 Information Gathering

In this section, it's presented an overview about available information for this project. The information are used also to define knowledge concepts and to retrieve data for populating the Knowledge Graph.

3.2.1 Knowledge Sources

The main knowledge sources identified for this project are:

- **Home Weather Ontology** is one of the main reference resources used in this project. It provides an ontology for describing weather phenomena and external environmental conditions. The ontology consists of 106 classes and 33 properties covering various aspects of meteorological observations, such as temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, and precipitation. In the context of this project, the ontology has been used to retrieve the terminology required for data integration and to define the core entities, their semantic scope, and usage within the Knowledge Graph. Thanks to its well-structured design, the Home Weather Ontology serves as a solid foundation for modeling meteorological information collected from weather stations across the Trentino region.
- **Schema.org** is a collaborative and community-driven initiative with the mission to create, maintain, and promote schemas for structured data on the Web. The schemas consist of a set of types, each associated with a set of properties, organized within a semantic hierarchy. In the context of this project, Schema.org is used to complete the list of types relevant to the Domain of Interest (DoI), particularly for the description of territorial and organizational entities such as WeatherStation and Region, ensuring interoperability and alignment with Semantic Web standards.
- **DCAT**: is a W3C-recommended ontology designed to facilitate the publication, discovery, and interoperability of datasets on the Web. It provides a standardized structure for describing data catalogs, datasets, and their distributions, including essential metadata such as creators, licenses, temporal and spatial coverage, and formats. In the context of this project, DCAT is employed to formally describe the meteorological datasets collected from different sources, such as Open Data Trentino and external climate repositories, ensuring that each dataset is traceable, well-documented, and aligned with FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). Through the integration of DCAT classes such as `dcat:Dataset` and `dcat:Distribution`, the Knowledge Graph supports consistent documentation of data provenance, licensing, and accessibility, thus enhancing the transparency and reusability of the meteorological and climatic information modeled in the Trentino domain.

3.2.2 Data Sources

The main data sources identified for this project are:

-
- **Open Data Trentino:** provides a comprehensive list of meteorological stations in the Trentino region. The dataset includes information such as station location, altitude, and available measurements, which can be used to analyze local weather conditions over time. The data is freely accessible and can be integrated into applications for environmental monitoring and weather analysis. For each station, the information indicated are:
 - **Code:** an identifier for each weather station.
 - **Name**
 - **Shortname**
 - **Elevation**
 - **Latitude and Longitude:** identify the location of the weather station.
 - **Start and end date:** indicate from which date the weather station is working and, in some cases, the date in which it has stopped.

The data about weather stations are really important because can help to link information of weather data from the other sources to a precise location, which are aspects really relevant in Scenario 2 and 3.

- **ilMeteo.it:** gives access to historical weather data for Trento from 1973 to 2025. For each year, there are historical data for each day of months. The main attributes for the weather reports are:
 - **Mean, Maximum and Minimum temperature:** these data, like for ilMeteo.it source, are relevant for the majority of scenarios: in particular, for Scenario 2 as it helps to analyse microclimates, for Scenario 3 to track anomalies related to temperatures, Scenario 4 to track temperature changes and Scenario 5 for temperature long term trends.
 - **Precipitation (float):** this data is particularly relevant to Scenario 1, to Scenario 3 and Scenario 5, but can also be useful for the others.
 - **Humidity rate (float):** this is useful for the Scenario 2, for the Scenario 3, for the Scenario 4 and can also help to analyze trends for Scenario 5.
 - **Max and average wind speed:** these are relevant for the Scenario 2 about microclimates and for Scenario 3.
 - **Meteorological phenomena (string):** it's useful for queries about analysis of weather phenomena in time and also to individuate anomalies.

All the attributes indicated above are useful to answer the Competency Questions (CQs) defined in the previous section.

- **Historical Weather API:** it is based on reanalysis dataset and use of weather station, aircraft, buoy, radar and satellite observations to create a record of past weather conditions. The data is available for any location worldwide. The datasets used are: ECMWF IFS, ERA5, ERA5-Land, ERA5-Ensemble, CERRA, ECMWF IFS Assimilation Long Window. There is a set of meteorological variables available, both in hourly and daily granularity. Some of data are very similar to *ilMeteo.it* source, but there are some slight differences that can help to analyze different aspects. The main attributes useful for our project are:

-
- **Weather Code:** is a numerical identifier used to identify weather phenomena. In our case, it's useful for queries about analysis of weather phenomena in time and also to individuate anomalies.
 - **Mean, Maximum and Minimum temperature:** these data, like for ilMeteo.it source, are relevant for the majority of scenarios: in particular, for Scenario 2 as it helps to analyse microclimates, for Scenario 3 to track anomalies related to temperatures, Scenario 4 to track temperature changes and Scenario 5 for temperature long term trends.
 - **Precipitation, Rain and Snowfall sum and Precipitation Hours:** these datas are particularly relevant to Scenario 1, to Scenario 3 and Scenario 5, but can also be usefull for the others.
 - **Wind Direction, Gusts and Speed:** these are relevant for the Scenario 2 about microclimates and for Scenario 3, such as the data about wind gusts can help to individuate anomalies.
 - **Mean, Maximum and Minimum Humidity:** these are usefull for the Scenario 2, for the Scenario 3, for the Scenario 4 and can also helps to analyze trends for Scenario 5.

After collecting all the information sources, we modified the ER model, in order to better represent the domain with the information available. To do so, we incorporated the Precipitation report directly in Weather Report, to better reflect the structure of our data sources. In addition, we added more attributes to some entities following the analysis of sources. The final result is shown in Figure 3. The information gathering phase has been very important to understand the data available and to check how these can fit our personas and scenarios. The sources collected permit us to model all the purpose precedently defined. This phase has also been important to redefine the ER model to fit better with data and ontologies available.

Following the information gathering phase, we checked all the personas, scenarios and CQs precedently defined and we have come to the conclusion that there are no modifies to make to them such the resources available are enough to cover the entire domain. Some data has to be generated from the available ones, like for example seasons, microclimates and anomalies. This procedure will be described in the next section.



Figure 3: ER Model after the information gathering phase: we integrated precipitation information directly in weather report and changed some attributes.

4 Language Definition

This section describes the Language Definition phase. The main objective of this phase is to ensure clarity, consistency, and interoperability by addressing the ambiguity and diversity of both natural and domain-specific languages. By fixing the vocabulary and formalizing the meaning of concepts, object properties, and data properties, this phase enables accurate data annotation, reduces misunderstandings, and supports system integration. The outputs produced in this phase are stored in the folder: Phase 2 - Language definition.

4.1 Concept Identification

During the language definition phase, the relevant concepts needed to represent the information defined in the Purpose Definition phase were identified. Each concept was assigned a unique identifier ID and an accompanying gloss to clarify its meaning. This approach ensures reusability and reduces ambiguity. Some examples of the defined concepts are reported in Figure 4

ID	Custom Concept	Equivalent Concept - Knowledge Source	Gloss
KG-25-1	WeatherReport	WeatherReport - Home Weather Ontology	Daily meteorological report
KG-25-2	Date	Date - W3.org	A date value in ISO 8601 date format.
KG-25-3	WeatherCode	Custom	Weather code given by the WMO (World Meteorological Organization) to uniquely identify the phenomena
KG-25-4	MeanTemp	Temperature - Home Weather Ontology	The average temperature of the day.
KG-25-5	MaxTemperature	Temperature - Home Weather Ontology	The maximum temperature of the day.
KG-25-6	MinTemperature	Temperature - Home Weather Ontology	The minimum temperature of the day.
KG-25-7	Precipitation	Precipitation - Home Weather Ontology	Total quantity of mm of rain of the day
KG-25-8	PrecipitationHours	Time Interval - Home Weather Ontology	The hours of precipitation of the day.
KG-25-9	WindDirection	hasDirection - Home Weather Ontology	Unit of wind direction is degrees.
KG-25-10	WindGusts	Wind - Home Weather Ontology	Type of Wind gusts.
KG-25-11	WindSpeed	hasSpeed - Home Weather Ontology	Unit of wind speed in metres per second (m/s).
KG-25-12	MeanHumidity	Humidity - Home Weather Ontology	Represents the daily average relative humidity in the air at present.
KG-25-13	MaxHumidity	Humidity - Home Weather Ontology	Represents the daily maximum relative humidity in the air at present.
KG-25-14	MinHumidity	Humidity - Home Weather Ontology	Represents the daily minimum relative humidity in the air at present.
KG-25-15	Anomaly	Custom	Name of the detected meteorological anomaly.
KG-25-16	TypeAnomaly	Custom	Type of the meteorological anomaly.
KG-25-17	DetectionTime	Time Instant - Home Weather Ontology	A point in time recurring on multiple days in the form hh:mm:ss[Z(+ -)hh:mm].
KG-25-18	DetectionDate	Date - W3.org	A date value in ISO 8601 date format.
KG-25-19	Severity	Custom	Severity of Anomaly
KG-25-20	City	Custom	Name of city where there was the anomaly
KG-25-21	WeatherStation	Custom	A physical location where instruments and sensors are installed to measure, record and monitor atmospheric parameters.
KG-25-22	Code	Custom	The unique code of Weather Station.
KG-25-23	Name	Custom	The name of Weather Station.
KG-25-24	Elevation	Elevation - Schema.org	The elevation of a location.
KG-25-25	Latitude	Latitude - W3.org	The latitude of a location.
KG-25-26	Longitude	Longitude - W3.org	The longitude of a location.
KG-25-27	StartDate	Date - Schema.org	The start date of the Weather Station data.
KG-25-28	EndDate	Date - Schema.org	The end date of the Weather Station data.
KG-25-29	MicroClimate	Custom	A set of local atmospheric conditions that differ from those in the surrounding general area.
KG-25-30	TypeMicro	Custom	Type of Microclimate.
KG-25-31	TemperatureRange	Range - custom term	The range of temperature of the day.
KG-25-32	HumidityRange	Range - custom term	The range of humidity of the day.
KG-25-33	WindPattern	Custom	Pattern of wind registered for that microclimate
KG-25-34	City	Custom	City of Trentino Region
KG-25-35	Name	hasName - custom	Name of the city
KG-25-36	ClimateTrend	Custom	The long-term pattern or direction of climate variables over a period of time.
KG-25-37	ParameterMeasured	Custom	The specific weather or climate variables recorded to analyze the trend.
KG-25-38	TimeWindow	Custom	The period over which the climate trend is observed or calculated.
KG-25-39	Variation	Custom	The change or fluctuation in a weather parameter over time.
KG-25-40	Rate	Custom	The speed at which a weather parameter changes within a given time window.
KG-25-41	Season	Custom	A season is each of the Custom divisions of the year, characterized by particular climatic and environmental conditions and by the varying length of day and night. The Custom season are: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
KG-25-42	Year	Custom	Year of season.
KG-25-43	AverageTemperature	Temperature - Home Weather Ontology	Average temperature of season.
KG-25-44	AveragePrecipitation	Precipitation - Home Weather Ontology	Average precipitation of season.

Figure 4: Classes of our ontology properly defined. There are some classes directly from the Weather Ontology schema and some defined to fit the ontology to our domain

Concepts were aligned with the Language Teleontology when available. When no appropriate parent concept existed, the Teleontology was enriched with project-specific concepts to maintain completeness and consistency with the project purpose. In some cases, when formal descriptions were not available in reference sources, custom definitions were created to ensure that all necessary

concepts were properly represented.

4.2 Knowledge layer

The Knowledge layer is responsible for define the classes of our Knowledge Graph. We have tried to reuse as many already defined classes as possible and, in particular, the base of our ontology is represented by Home Weather Ontology, as already indicated in the Information Gathering section of the previous chapter. The choice to use that ontology is strictly related to the fact that it has defined a lot of usefull concepts for our domain.

Once checked the already defined classes, we started to define the eTypes that we needed in order to complete our domain (e.g. the Anomaly concept that is relevant for our Scenario 3). The final results in term of classes defined of this process is shown on Figure 5 and the relative ontology file is this.



Figure 5: Classes of our ontology properly defined. Some of the classes has been directly imported from other ontologies, while others has been defined from scratch

The Home Weather Ontology had already defined one of our key concept: Weather Report. To the properties that are already defined, in the next phase of Knowledge definition it will be necessary to defined couple more to fit to our domain. We also decided to keep the concept of *WeatherReportSource* and to make our *WeatherStation* a descendant of that class. Also classes that define temporal istant and intervals were already present in HWO and they were imported

from another ontology W3.org.

4.3 Knowledge - Data Link

The subsequent phase following the definition of the Knowledge Layer is the establishment of an explicit link between the ontology concepts (the defined classes and properties) and the data sources that will populate them. This activity is crucial to ensure that the **Knowledge Graph (KG)** can be instantiated with real and up-to-date data.

The **Knowledge-Data link** was achieved by mapping each **Custom Concept** defined in our ontology to specific **Data Concepts** available through the selected data sources. The main data sources used are:

- **External APIs (API):** Used to obtain real-time or historical data related to fundamental meteorological measurements such as temperature (*MeanTemp*, *MaxTemperature*, *MinTemperature*), precipitation (*Precipitation*), humidity, and wind.
- **Open Data Trentino:** A fundamental resource for descriptive and geographical data concerning weather stations (*WeatherStation*, *Name*, *Elevation*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*) and territorial entities (*City*, *Shortname*, *Region*).

The mapping process allowed us to identify, for each key concept in the Knowledge Graph (e.g., *WeatherReport*, *WeatherStation*, *Anomaly*), the specific attributes needed for its representation (e.g., *Date*, *WeatherCode*, *StartDate*, *EndDate*) and the corresponding source from which to extract the value. The result of this process is shown in Figure 6

Furthermore, the **Knowledge-Data link** includes concepts that have been **Generated** (such as *TypeAnomaly*, *MicroClimate*, *ClimateTrend*, *Season*, and *Variation*), which do not originate directly from an API endpoint but are the result of internal processing or inference processes applied to the raw data extracted from the primary sources. This approach ensures that the Knowledge Graph is not merely a data container but also a hub for **processed knowledge**.

ID	Custom Concept	Data Concept	Data Source
KG-25-1	WeatherReport	Report	API
KG-25-2	Date	Date	API
KG-25-3	WeatherCode	WeatherCode	API
KG-25-4	MeanTemp	MeanTemperature	API
KG-25-5	MaxTemperature	MaxTemperature	API
KG-25-6	MinTemperature	MinTemperature	API
KG-25-7	Precipitation	Precipitation	API
KG-25-8	PrecipitationHours	PrecipitationHours	API
KG-25-9	WindDirection	WindDirection	API
KG-25-10	WindGusts	WindGusts	API
KG-25-11	WindGusts	WindGusts	API
KG-25-12	MeanHumidity	MeanHumidity	API
KG-25-13	MaxHumidity	MaxHumidity	API
KG-25-14	MinHumidity	MinHumidity	API
KG-25-15	Anomaly	Anomaly	API
KG-25-16	TypeAnomaly	Generated	Anomaly type based on weather events per city.
KG-25-17	DetectionTime	Date	API
KG-25-18	DetectionDate	Date	API
KG-25-19	Severity	Generated	Severity level calculated from anomaly intensity.
KG-25-20	City	Shortname	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-21	WeatherStation	WeatherStation	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-22	Code	Code	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-23	Name	Shortname	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-24	Elevation	Elevation	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-25	Latitude	Latitude	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-26	Longitude	Longitude	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-27	StartDate	StartDate	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-28	EndDate	EndDate	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-29	MicroClimate	Generated	Local microclimate from temperature, humidity and wind data
KG-25-30	TypeMicro	Generated	Microclimate classification from main weather ranges.
KG-25-31	TemperatureRange	MeanTemperature	API
KG-25-32	HumidityRange	MeanHumidity	API
KG-25-33	WindPattern	WindGusts	API
KG-25-34	City	Shortname	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-35	Name	Shortname	Open Data Trentino
KG-25-36	ClimateTrend	Generated	Temperature trend over the observation period.
KG-25-37	ParameterMeasured	MeanTemperature	API
KG-25-38	TimeWindow	VariationTime	API
KG-25-39	Variation	Generated	Total temperature change from 1990 to 2025.
KG-25-40	Rate	Generated	Annual temperature change rate.
KG-25-41	Season	Generated	Season assigned based on the date of measurement.
KG-25-42	Year	Date	API
KG-25-43	AverageTemperature	MeanTemperature	API
KG-25-44	AveragePrecipitation	MeanPrecipitation	API

Figure 6: For each concept of the ontology, it's indicated the relative attribute taken in the data

4.4 Data Layer

The data layer is responsible for acquiring, filtering, cleaning, and formatting the datasets used in the system.

4.4.1 Data Collected from *IlMeteo.it*

Historical weather data were downloaded from *IlMeteo.it*, organized by month and year, from January 2000 to October 2025. The datasets were collected for the following locations: Rovereto, Trento, Povo, Tenno, Mezzana, Predazzo, Lavarone, Telve, Cavalese, and Arco. Each file contained a complete set of daily weather observations for a given month and location.

During the data cleaning and preprocessing phase, only the relevant columns were retained in order to standardize the format and remove redundant information. The selected attributes were:

- **Location**
- **Date**
- **MeanTemp**
- **MinTemperature**
- **MaxTemperature**
- **MeanHumidity**
- **WindSpeed**
- **WindGusts**
- **Rainfall**
- **Phenomena**

Each dataset was then merged chronologically, maintaining a consistent structure suitable for further integration into the knowledge graph. All files can be found in the folder Phase 2 - Language Definition.

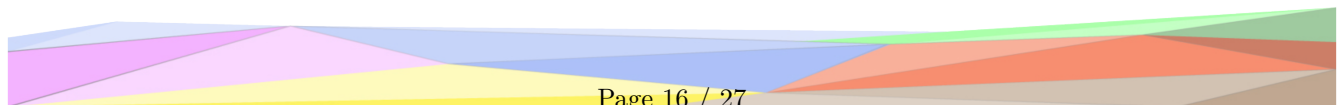
4.4.2 Data Collected from APIs

In addition to the historical datasets from *IlMeteo.it*, data were also obtained via external APIs. These APIs provide current weather parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and precipitation in a machine-readable format (typically CSV). The collected data undergo a similar cleaning and normalization process to ensure consistency with the *IlMeteo.it* datasets, enabling seamless integration within the data layer and downstream processing components of the system.

4.4.3 Data Collected and Derived from APIs and Local Sources

In parallel with the historical collection, the data layer integrates meteorological data obtained via external APIs. These APIs supply current weather parameters—such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and precipitation—in a machine-readable CSV format. This data is subject to rigorous cleaning and normalization to ensure structural and semantic consistency with the *IlMeteo.it* datasets, enabling seamless integration within the system.

A crucial function of the data layer is the derivation of complex, high-level entities from the raw and aggregated data. These derived datasets form essential nodes and relationships within the Knowledge Graph, providing specialized context and analytical depth:



- **WeatherReport:** This is the primary dataset, acting as a chronological record of daily weather observations. It is derived by merging the cleaned historical data (*ILMeteo.it*) and the real-time observations (API) to create a continuous and comprehensive view of meteorological events. This comprehensive dataset is logically partitioned and organized for all ten monitored cities (*Rovereto, Trento, Povo, Tenno, Mezzana, Predazzo, Lavarone, Telve, Cavalese, and Arco*).

Figure 7: Example rows of the **WeatherReport**.

- **WeatherStation:** This entity maps the physical infrastructure used for data collection. It is derived from publicly available data (e.g., from the "Weather Trentino" service) and enriched with key metadata such as `code`, `name`, `elevation`, and geographic coordinates (`latitude`, `longitude`).

Figure 8: Example rows of the **WeatherStation** derived dataset, showing key metadata for the physical monitoring infrastructure.

- **Region:** This dataset establishes the geographic hierarchy, listing all relevant locations (cities) for which weather data is tracked. It is directly derived from the list of locations queried via the APIs.

Figure 9: Example rows of the **Region** derived dataset, detailing the monitored locations.

- **Microclimate:** This dataset provides a specialized classification of the local climate for each city. It is derived from long-term API data by aggregating minimum and maximum temperature values and classifying the result into custom categories such as `cold`, `temperate`, or `hot`, based on defined thresholds.

City	MicroClimate	TypeMicro	TemperatureRange	HumidityRange	WindPattern
Trento	temperate microclimate (1990-2025)	temperate	-20.9°C - 20.7°C	22% - 100%	light winds, avg 4.0 km/h, dominant 312°
Povo	warm microclimate (1990-2025)	warm	-15.0°C - 26.6°C	29% - 99%	light winds, avg 3.9 km/h, dominant 337°
Rovereto	very warm microclimate (1990-2025)	hot	-6.1°C - 31.9°C	23% - 99%	moderate winds, avg 5.7 km/h, dominant 82°
Tenno	very warm microclimate (1990-2025)	hot	-6.1°C - 31.1°C	31% - 98%	moderate winds, avg 5.4 km/h, dominant 73°
Mezzana	temperate microclimate (1990-2025)	temperate	-26.7°C - 19.2°C	16% - 100%	light winds, avg 4.8 km/h, dominant 341°
Predazzo	temperate microclimate (1990-2025)	temperate	-21.2°C - 21.2°C	22% - 100%	light winds, avg 4.2 km/h, dominant 305°
Lavarone	warm microclimate (1990-2025)	warm	-9.8°C - 28.7°C	28% - 100%	light winds, avg 4.9 km/h, dominant 342°
Telve	warm microclimate (1990-2025)	warm	-15.4°C - 24.2°C	28% - 100%	light winds, avg 3.6 km/h, dominant 193°
Cavalese	warm microclimate (1990-2025)	warm	-17.8°C - 24.9°C	17% - 100%	light winds, avg 4.5 km/h, dominant 168°
Arco	very warm microclimate (1990-2025)	hot	-5.0°C - 31.5°C	32% - 98%	moderate winds, avg 6.3 km/h, dominant 79°

Figure 10: Example rows of the **Microclimate** derived dataset, showing the temperature range and climate classification for each city.

- **Season:** This dataset abstracts daily weather data into seasonal averages. By aggregating temperature and precipitation values over defined seasonal periods for each year, it facilitates multi-year comparison and seasonal impact analysis.

City	Year	Season	AverageTemperature	AveragePrecipitation
Trento	1990	Autumn	-1.0	5.0
Trento	1990	Spring	4.7	5.8
Trento	1990	Summer	11.7	4.6
Trento	1990	Winter	-3.4	1.2
Trento	1991	Autumn	-1.2	4.0
Trento	1991	Spring	3.4	5.5
Trento	1991	Summer	12.6	5.3

Figure 11: Example rows of the **Season** derived dataset, with averaged meteorological parameters for each city and year.

- **ClimateTrend:** This entity is the result of a statistical time series analysis. It tracks the long-term temperature change for each city. The analysis produces a specific Rate (e.g., °C/year) and classifies the overall trend as **Warming**, **Cooling**, or **Stable**.

City	ClimateTrend	ParameterMeasured	TimeWindow	Variation	Rate
Trento	Warming (Increase)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	2.48°C (total change)	0.0708°C/year
Povo	Warming (Increase)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	2.53°C (total change)	0.0724°C/year
Rovereto	Stable (Minimal Change)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.72°C (total change)	0.0490°C/year
Tenno	Stable (Minimal Change)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.64°C (total change)	0.0470°C/year
Mezzana	Warming (Increase)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.93°C (total change)	0.0550°C/year
Predazzo	Stable (Minimal Change)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.74°C (total change)	0.0497°C/year
Lavarone	Stable (Minimal Change)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.70°C (total change)	0.0487°C/year
Telve	Stable (Minimal Change)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	1.39°C (total change)	0.0398°C/year
Cavalese	Warming (Increase)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	2.05°C (total change)	0.0587°C/year
Arco	Warming (Increase)	temperature_2m_mean (°C)	1990-2025 (35.0 years)	2.11°C (total change)	0.0603°C/year

Figure 12: Example rows of the **ClimateTrend** derived dataset, detailing the calculated long-term temperature rate and variation.

- **Anomaly:** This dataset identifies and classifies extreme weather events. It is derived by comparing recorded observations against established historical norms for a specific location. Each entry includes the **TypeAnomaly** (e.g., Excessive Wind, Too Hot Temperature) and a qualitative **Severity** level (e.g., Critical, High).

TypeAnomaly	Severity	DetectionDate	DetectionTime	Anomaly	City
Reduced Visibility	High	01/01/1990	16:52:05	Dense Fog	Cavalese
Reduced Visibility	Low	02/01/1990	09:01:27	Dense Fog	Telve
Excessive Precipitation	Medium	03/01/1990	09:03:06	Torrential Rainfall	Predazzo
Too Hot Temperature	Critical	03/01/1990	04:17:31	Extreme Heat Wave	Cavalese
Solid Precipitation	Critical	03/01/1990	22:32:01	Sudden Hail	Lavarone
Solid Precipitation	High	04/01/1990	19:08:03	Sudden Hail	Tenno
Excessive Precipitation	Medium	04/01/1990	06:14:26	Torrential Rainfall	Lavarone
Reduced Visibility	Low	09/01/1990	22:30:33	Dense Fog	Cavalese
Reduced Visibility	Critical	10/01/1990	12:03:13	Dense Fog	Povo
Prolonged Low Precipitation	Medium	10/01/1990	18:55:39	Severe Drought	Telve
Excessive Precipitation	Critical	11/01/1990	02:31:49	Torrential Rainfall	Rovereto

Figure 13: Example rows of the **Anomaly** derived dataset, showing the type and severity of detected extreme weather events.

After working on both the knowledge layer and the data layer we have made some changes in the ER model and the competency questions precendently defined. The main change it's related to the *Region* class: since the data selected in the data cleaning phase of weather reports are related to weather stations located in different cities, the concept of *Region* has been properly redefined as *City*. We considered this definition more appropriate to the data available. In order to reflect this change some competency questions have been slightly modified:

Person	N.o.	Competency Question (CQ)
Maria Bianchi	1.3	How has the average monthly rainfall evolved in each city of Trentino over the last ten years?
Giulia Ferrari	2.2	Which cities show microclimatic differences despite geographical proximity?
Giulia Ferrari	2.5	How stable are microclimates across seasons (winter vs. summer) in different cities ?
Marco Ricci	5.2	How have long-term temperature and precipitation trends evolved across different cities ?

In addition, to reflect in the best way the changes made, we also modified Persona and Scenario 2, the ones regarding Giulia. Since we don't have information about valleys and these types of areas and since we decide to change the *Region* entity in the *City* entity, we decided to modify them like it follows:

- **Scenario:** Giulia, a climatology student, wants to study the microclimate present in the **different cities of Trentino**. She needs access to temperature, humidity and wind data collected by various sensors across territory.
- **Persona:** Giulia Ferrari, 23 years old, a climatology student. She enjoys studying microclimates and climate variations **between different cities of Trentino**.

Another modified made to the previous ER model it is about the *Anomaly* entity: since an anomaly it's strictly related to the city where it has been relevelated, we decided to add directly this information as an attribute of the entity. Given the modifies described, the ER model after this phase is shown on Figure 4

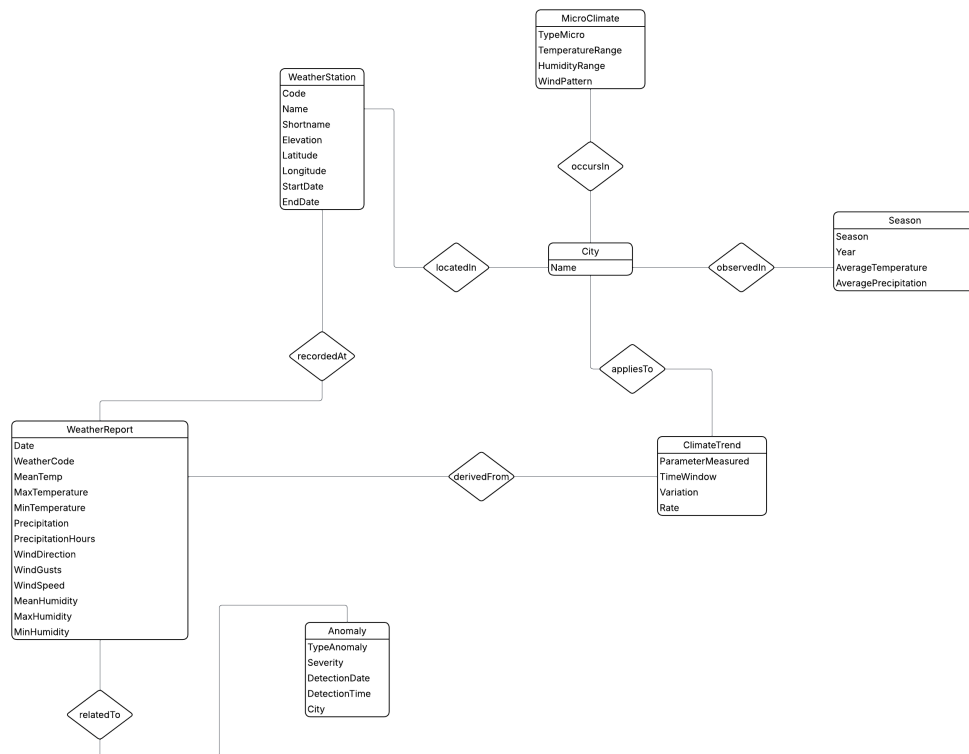


Figure 14: ER model after the Language Definition Phase

5 Knowledge Definition

In this section, we will analyze the Knowledge definition phase. The definition of object and data properties was directly guided by the Purpose of the project, which required the ability to formally describe, connect, and query meteorological phenomena, climate trends, seasonal characteristics, and their relation to specific cities in the Trentino region. The Entity–Relationship (ER) model served as the conceptual backbone for this phase: each meaningful relationship identified in the ER diagram was translated into an OWL object property, preserving its semantic direction, cardinality, and intended meaning within the domain. Attributes associated with entities in the ER schema were transformed into data properties, for which appropriate XSD datatypes were selected to ensure semantic correctness, validation, and interoperability. The Data Layer played a crucial role in consolidating and validating these modeling decisions. Whenever discrepancies or inconsistencies emerged between the ER structure and the real datasets, the ontology was shaped to remain both faithful to the conceptual model and compatible with the actual data. Through this process, the resulting ontology maintains strong coherence across Purpose, ER, and Data Layer—allowing semantically meaningful integration, querying, and reasoning over the heterogeneous climate and weather data sources involved in the project.

5.1 Object properties

The result of object properties definition is shown in Figure 15. To represent some information like temperature, precipitation and humidity, for which it was needed a set of information (e.g. minimum, mean and maximum), we decided to define a hierarchy for which the single aspect observed is a sub property of `has_phenomenon_information`. To represent this information we used the subclasses of *WeatherPhenomenon*, which were already defined in the Home Weather Ontology. This helped us to have already represented key characteristics for each phenomenon (e.g. the precipitation mm).

To define the location of each *WeatherStation* we used an object property already defined in Home Weather Location that relate it to the concept of *SpatialThing*, that has already defined attributes like altitude, longitude and latitude.

Another aspect that we modeled like an object property is the temperature range that is present for a microclimate. We decided at first to define the concept of *Range*, which has upper and lower bound attributes. We modeled it as an eType to make it also reusable in other contexts if needed. We then defined the property `has_temperature_range` to create the relationship between the two eTypes.

Each object property has been defined by specifying its domain, range, and semantic direction, ensuring alignment with the ER model and consistency with OWL best practices. Functional characteristics were assigned when appropriate (e.g., each *YearSeason* is observed in exactly one *City*).

5.2 Data properties

The result of the data properties definition phase is shown on Figure 16. Like we said in the previous paragraph, the data properties relate to the spatial position like latitude, longitude and



Figure 15: Object properties defined for our ontology.

altitude were already defined in the Home Weather Ontology. The others were defined based on the ER model of our domain and on the object properties defined.

One aspect that has been changed from the ER model is that the date and time attributes that were separated, they've been merged in one attribute of type `datetime`.

Another relevant aspect modeled as data property is the *type* attribute for anomaly and microclimate. We decided to model it as a data property of type `string` instead of an object property creating the type class in order to give more freedom in defining this attribute, as new types can be created and defined.

All data properties were assigned appropriate XSD datatypes to guarantee precise validation and interoperability. Mandatory attributes (e.g., `detectionDate` for `Anomaly`) were distinguished from optional ones, reflecting both the ER model and the structure of the available datasets.

In conclusion, the final result is the ontology file. There has not been made any modify to CQs and ER model precedently defined as it was possible to model all the aspects.



Figure 16: Data properties defined for our ontology.

6 Entity Definition

This section is dedicated to the description of the Entity Definition phase. Like in the previous section, it aims to describe the different sub activities performed by all the team members, as well as the phase outcomes produced. The division between knowledge and data activities in this section is not defined, because, in this phase the two layers are merged to form a single data structure composed by the knowledge structures defined in the last section, and the aligned dataset. The obtained result is a structured Knowledge Graph including both the two layers.

Entity Definition sub activities:

- the first set of activities aim at merging the knowledge layer of a single dataset with the data values present within such a dataset.
 - Entity identification
 - Data mapping
- the second set of activities merges the knowledge and data layers considering the composition of different datasets, thus mapping multiple datasets to one single knowledge structure (the teleontology), instead of merging the mapping one dataset to its relative knowledge structure, as the producer process does.
 - Entity identification
 - Data mapping

The report of the work done during this phase of the methodology, has to includes also the description of the different choices made, with their strong and weak points. In other words the report should provide to the reader, a clear description of the reasoning conducted by all the different team members.

Evaluation - Entity Definition: A detailed description of the Entity layer evaluation over the data layer of the KG -

- How many entities initially considered? How many entities finally considered? How many entities could be modelled as the KG?
- If valid, how was the knowledge graph enriched/adapted over different iterations of Karma mapping? report details in a table.
- Other details/ difficulties encountered during Entity Definition via Karma.
- Did you have to return to change something in the Purpose Definition and/or Language Definition and/or Knowledge Definition phase? If yes, report here.
- If valid, report dataset-level formatting and transformations done in this phase?

7 Evaluation

This section aims at describing the evaluation performed at the end of the whole process over the final outcome of the iTelos methodology. More in details, this section as to report:

- the final Knowledge Graph information statistics (like, number of etypes and properties, number of entities for each etype, and so on).
- Knowledge layer evaluation: the results of the application of the evaluation metrics applied over the knowledge layer of the final KG.
- Data layer evaluation: the results of the application of the evaluation metrics applied over the data layer of the final KG.
- Query execution: the description of the competency queries executed over the final KG in order to test the suitability of the KG to satisfy the project purpose. How many CQs could be transformed into SPAQRL queries? For how many SPARQL queries the KG returned desired answers?

8 Metadata Definition

In this section the report collects the definitions of all the metadata defined for the different resources produced along the whole process. The metadata defined in this phase describes both the final outcome of the project, and the intermediate outcome of each phase.

The definition of the metadata, is crucial to enable the distribution (sharing) of the resource produced. For this reason it is important to describe also where such metadata will be published to distribute the resources it describes.

In particular the structure of this section is organized as follows, with the objective to describe the metadata relative to all the type of resources produced by the project.

- Language resources metadata description
- Knowledge resources metadata description
- Data resources metadata description
- KG metadata description

9 Open Issues

This section concludes the current document with final conclusions regarding the quality of the process and final outcome, and the description of the issues that (for lack of time or any other cause) remained open.

- Did the project respect the scheduling expected in the beginning ?
- Are the final results able to satisfy the initial Purpose ?
 - If no, or not entirely, why ? which parts of the Purpose have not been covered ?

Moreover, this section aims to summarize the most relevant issues/problems remained open along the iTelos process. The description of open issues has to provide a clear explanation about the problems, the approaches adopted while trying to solve them and, eventually, any proposed solution that has not been applied.

- which are the issues remained open at the end of the project ?