

Klassifisering av bruer basert på Lenkede data og Semantisk Web teknologi

Lars Wikström, Triona AB

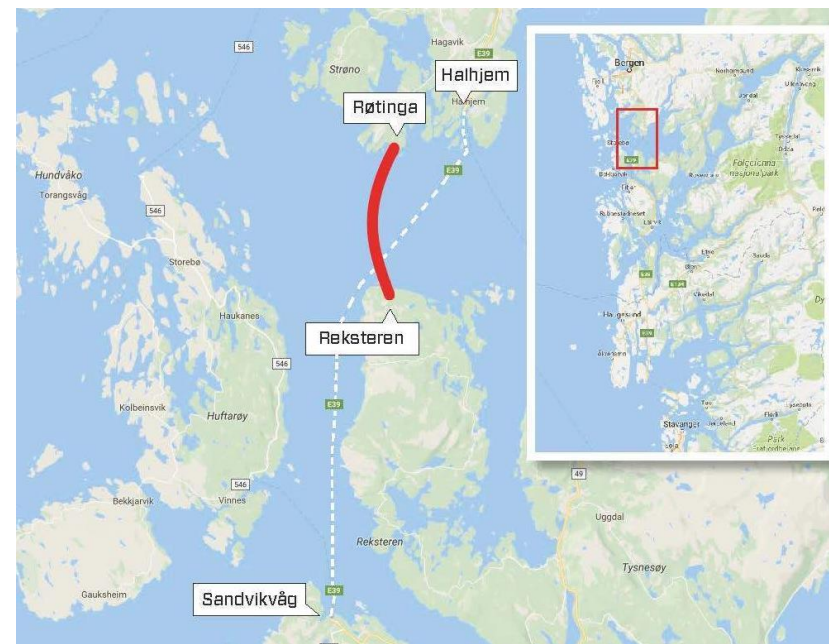
BuildingSMART Norge, Frokostseminar 2020-03-05

Agenda

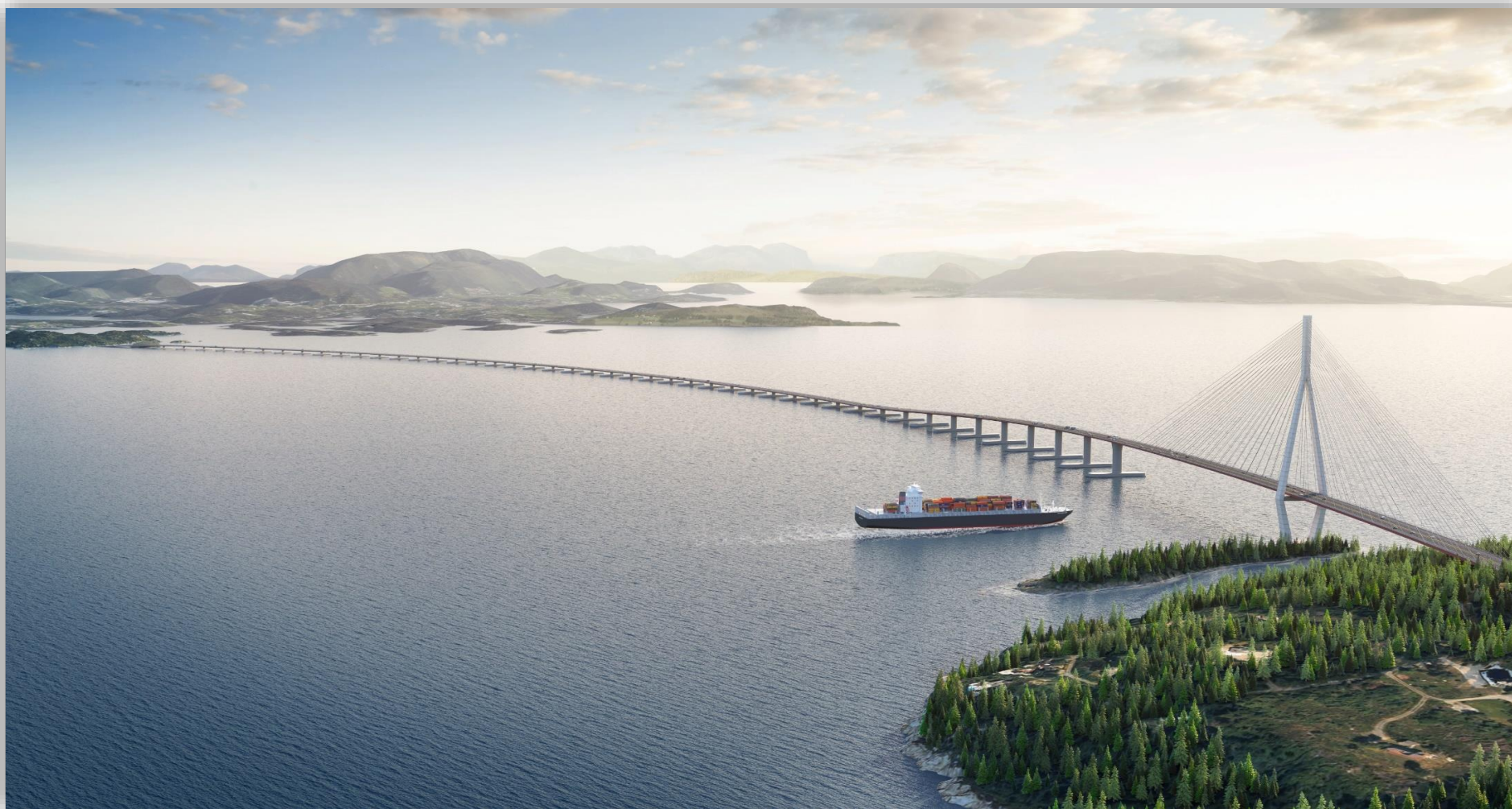
- Presentasjon av E39 Bjørnafjorden prosjektet
- Bjørnafjorden Open Live Centre
- Strukturen til klassifikasjonssystemet i V440
- Hvorfor bruke Lenkede Data/Semantisk Web teknologi (LD/SW)
- En veldig rask introduksjon til LD/SW
- Hvordan V44 er modellert med LD/SW teknologi



E39 Bjørnafjorden prosjektet



E39 Bjørnafjorden prosjektet



Valgt konsept

E39 Bjørnafjorden prosjektet

Nøkkeltall

- Valgt konsept: Flytebru med forankring. Innfestet på den ene siden
- Skråstagbru på den ene siden
- Total lengde: 5,5 km
- Fjorddybde: 550 m
- Omtrent 100 000 tonn stål
- Omtrent 35 pongtonger
- Hovedspenn for skråstagbrua: 450 m
- Tårnhøyde: 215
- Fri seilingshøyde: 50 m
- Antatt kostnad: 17 milliarder NOK



Kostandsrisiki:

- Marked (stål)
- Logistikk

E39 Bjørnafjorden – Open Live Centre (BOLC)

Eksempler på funksjonalitet for Open Live Centre (BOLC):

- Ekstraherer og viser data fra BIM-serveren
- Høster og publiserer data fra ulike kilder, som f.eks.:
 - Mengder
 - Kollisjoner og byggbarhet
 - Kostnader
 - Status / Framdrift
 - Logistikk
 - RFID-sensorer/ QR-kode avlesninger
 - HR-data
 - Miljødata
 - Overvåkningskamera
 - Visualisering / Animasjon





Statens vegvesen

Live-center

Pålogging

Bruker:

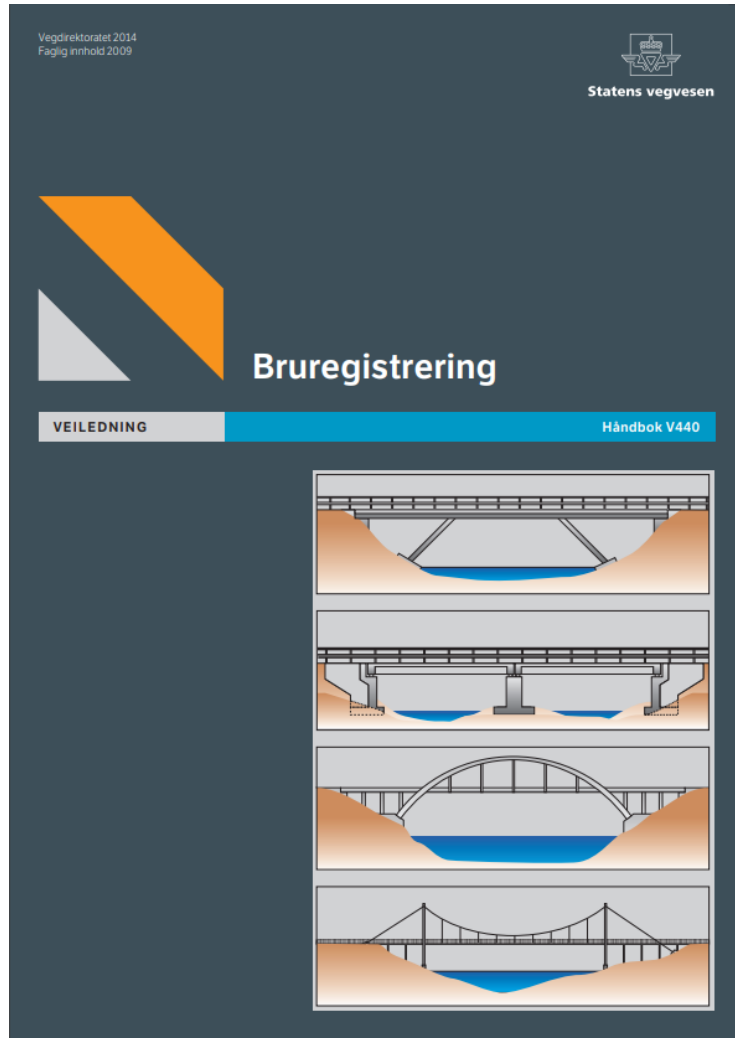
Nordlenningen

Passord:

Log In



V440 – Vegdirektoratets håndbok for bruregistrering



Denne håndboken gir retningslinjene for personell som skal utføre tilstandsinspeksjon av bruene på det norske vegnettverket.

Håndboken inneholder beskrivelse av registreringsprosesser og regler for håndtering av dokumentasjonen.

I tillegg inneholder håndboken en definisjon av brutyper og brudeler, dvs bruklassifisering.

V440 – Vegdirektoratets håndbok for bruregistrering

Eksempler på bruklassifisering:

Brukategorier:

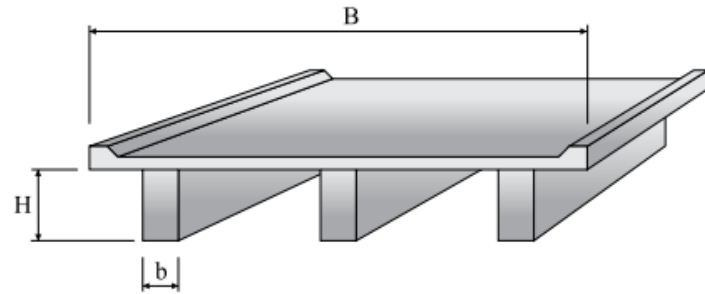
<u>Kode</u>	<u>Beskrivelse</u>
1	Vegbru
2	Bru i fylling
3	Gang- og sykkelvegbru
4	Ferjeleie
6	Tunnel
7	Støttekonstruksjoner
8	Jernbanebru
9	Annen byggverkskategori



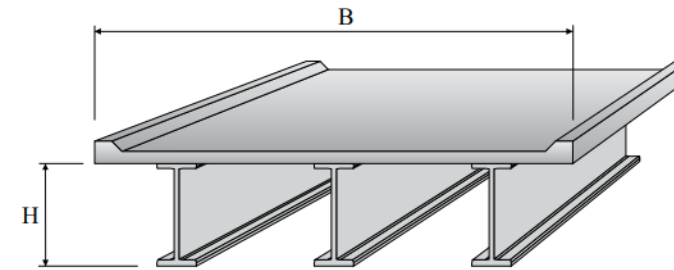
Eksempler på bruklassifisering:

Brutyper:

Bjelkebru:

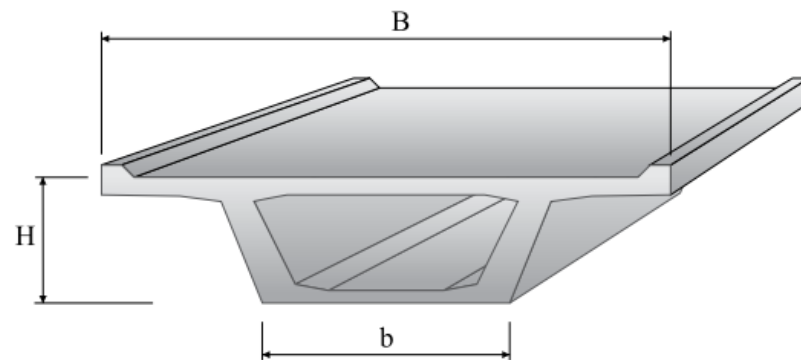


Bjelkebru med rektangulære betongbjelker

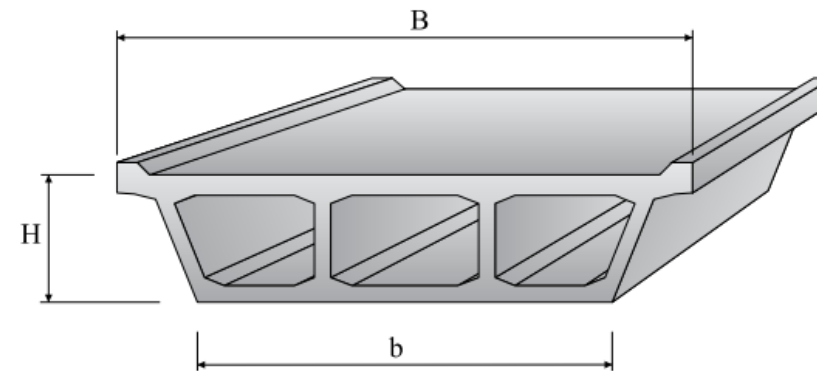


Bjelkebru med I-bjelker i stål

Box bridges:



Kassebru med to steg

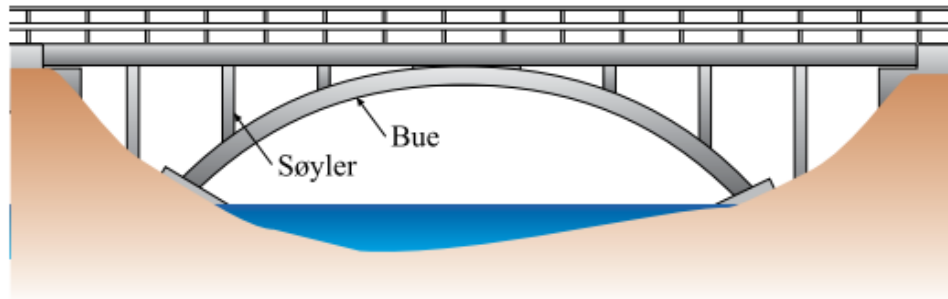


Kassebru med fire steg

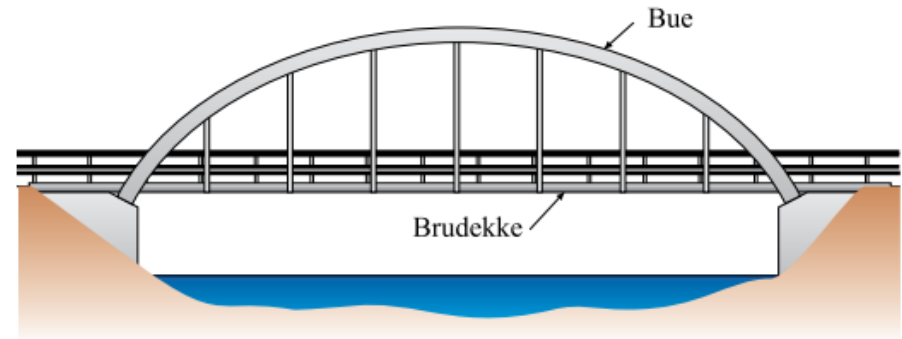
Eksempler på bruklassifisering:

Brutyper:

Buebruer:

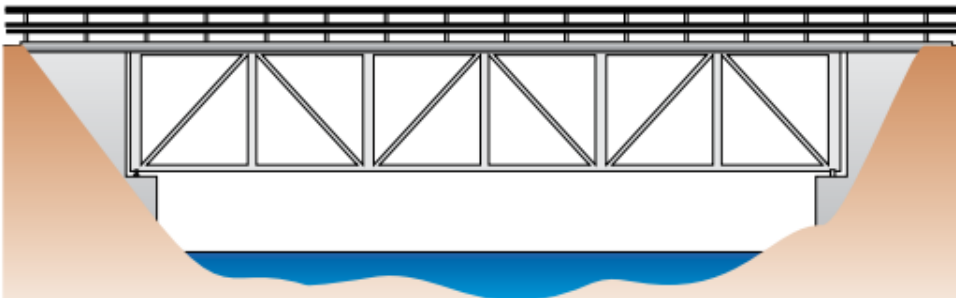


Buebru med overliggende brudekke

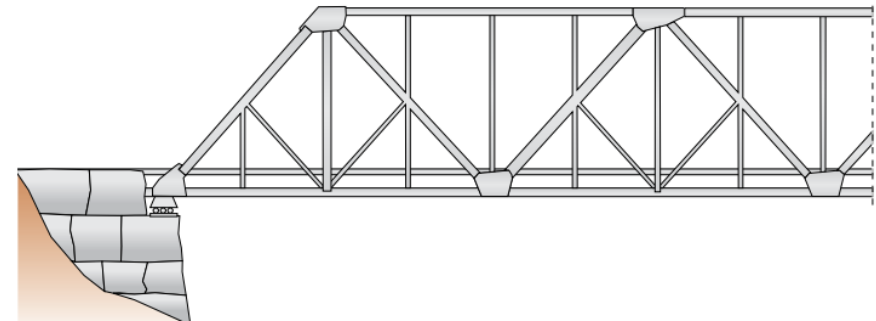


Buebru med underliggende brudekke

Fagverksbruer:



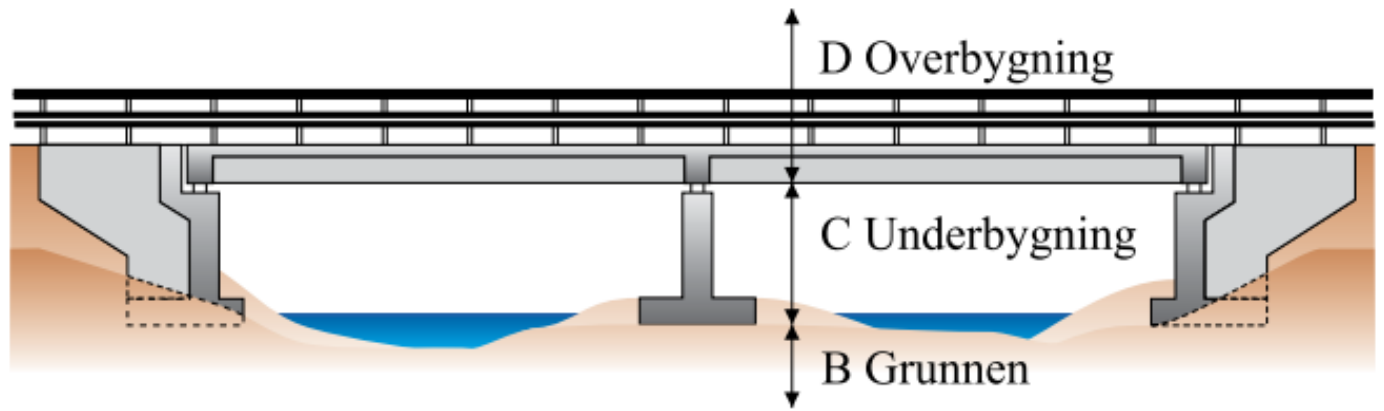
Parallellfagverksbru med overliggende brudekke



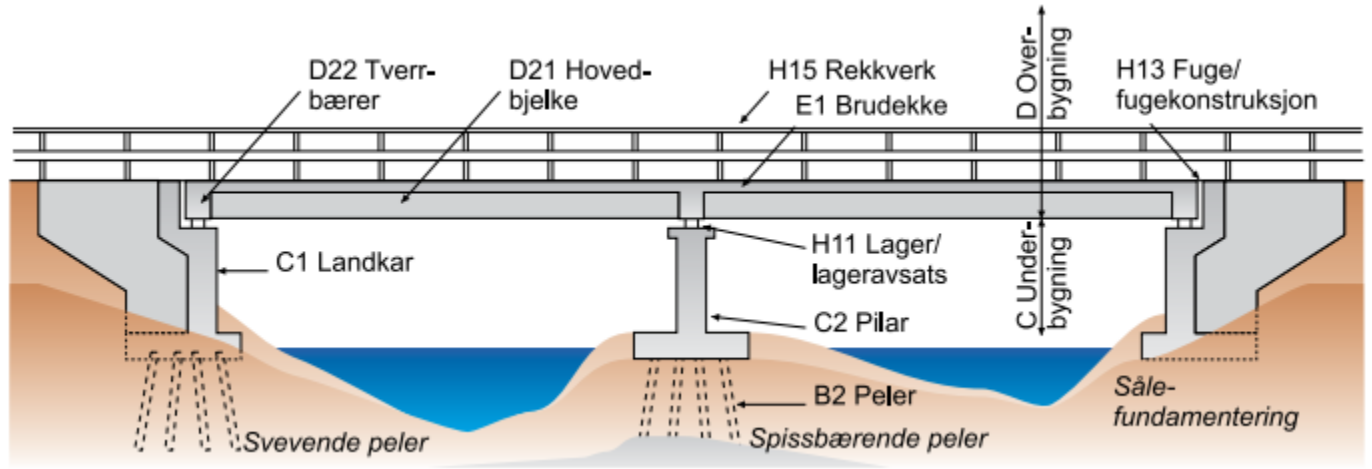
Parallellfagverksbru med underliggende brudekke

Eksempler på bruklassifisering:

Hovedgrupper av elementkoder:

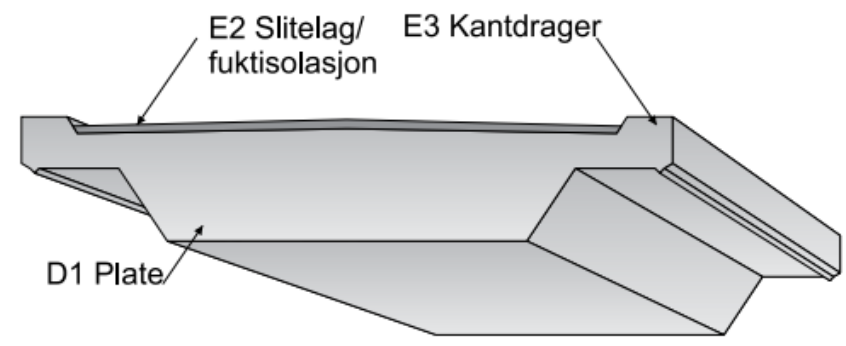
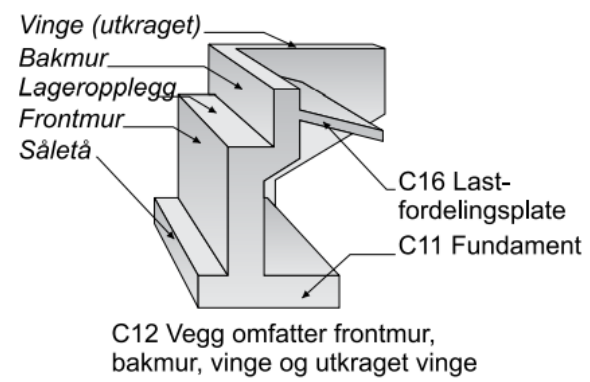
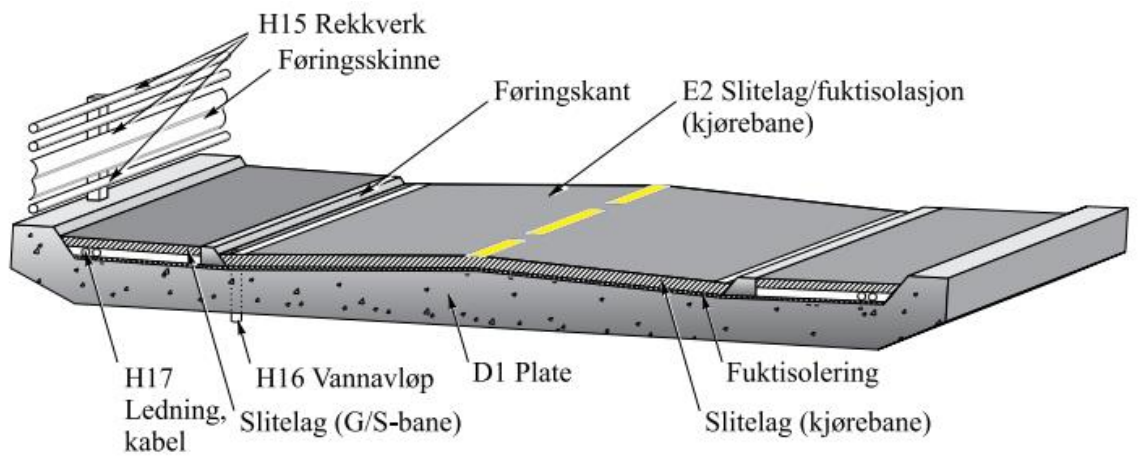
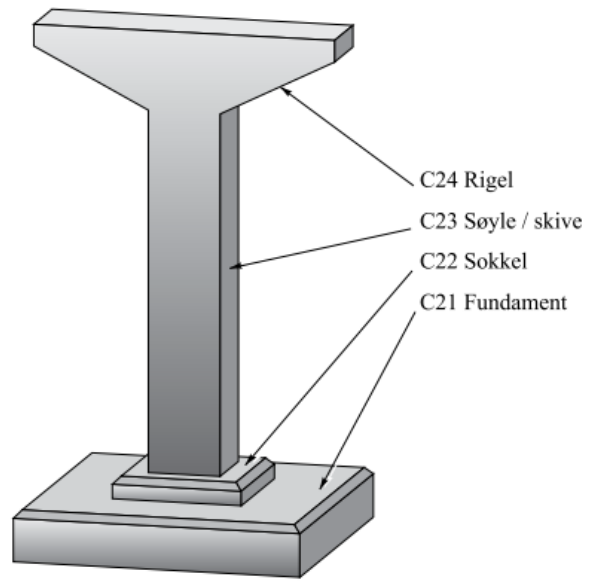


Kode	Beskrivelse
B	Grunnen
C	Underbygning
D	Overbygning
E	Brudekke/slitelag
F	Konstruksjon I fylling
H	Utstyr



Eksempler på bruklassifisering:

Detaljerte elementkoder:



Hvorfor bruke Lenkede Data og Semantisk Web (LD/SW) for BOLC

Hvorfor bruke LD/SW teknologien:

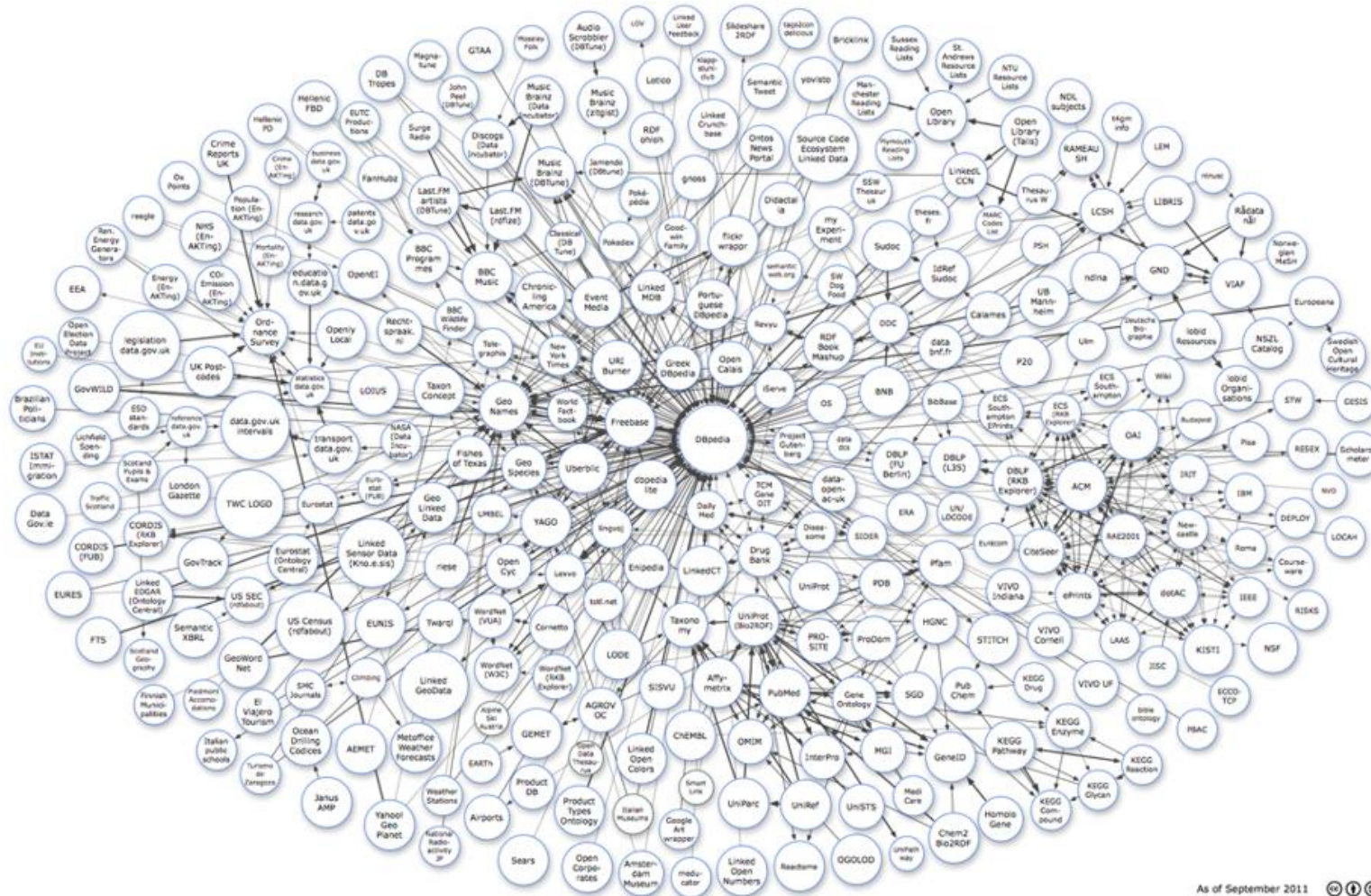
- BOLC er et integrasjonsprosjekt. Et interasjonsprosjekt trenger en felles datamodell for å kunne tolke og akkumulere data
- LD/SW er en ekstremt fleksibel teknologi for modellering av ulike domer for så å kombinere disse
- LD/SW teknologien er moden og basert på standardiseringsarbeide fra internasjonale organisasjoner som World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) og ISO
- Ved å benytte LD/SW som “ryggraden” i den valgte integrasjonsteknologien, vil vi støtte en ekstremt fleksibel integrasjonsløsning

Hvorfor benytte V440 klassifikasjonssystem:

- V440 tilbyr en fullt utviklet datamodell/klassifikasjonssystem for det viktigste domenet i dette integrasjonensprosjektet; Bru
- V440 er relevant for norske forhold
- V440 vil antakelig bli den sentrale ontologien for integrasjonsløsningen



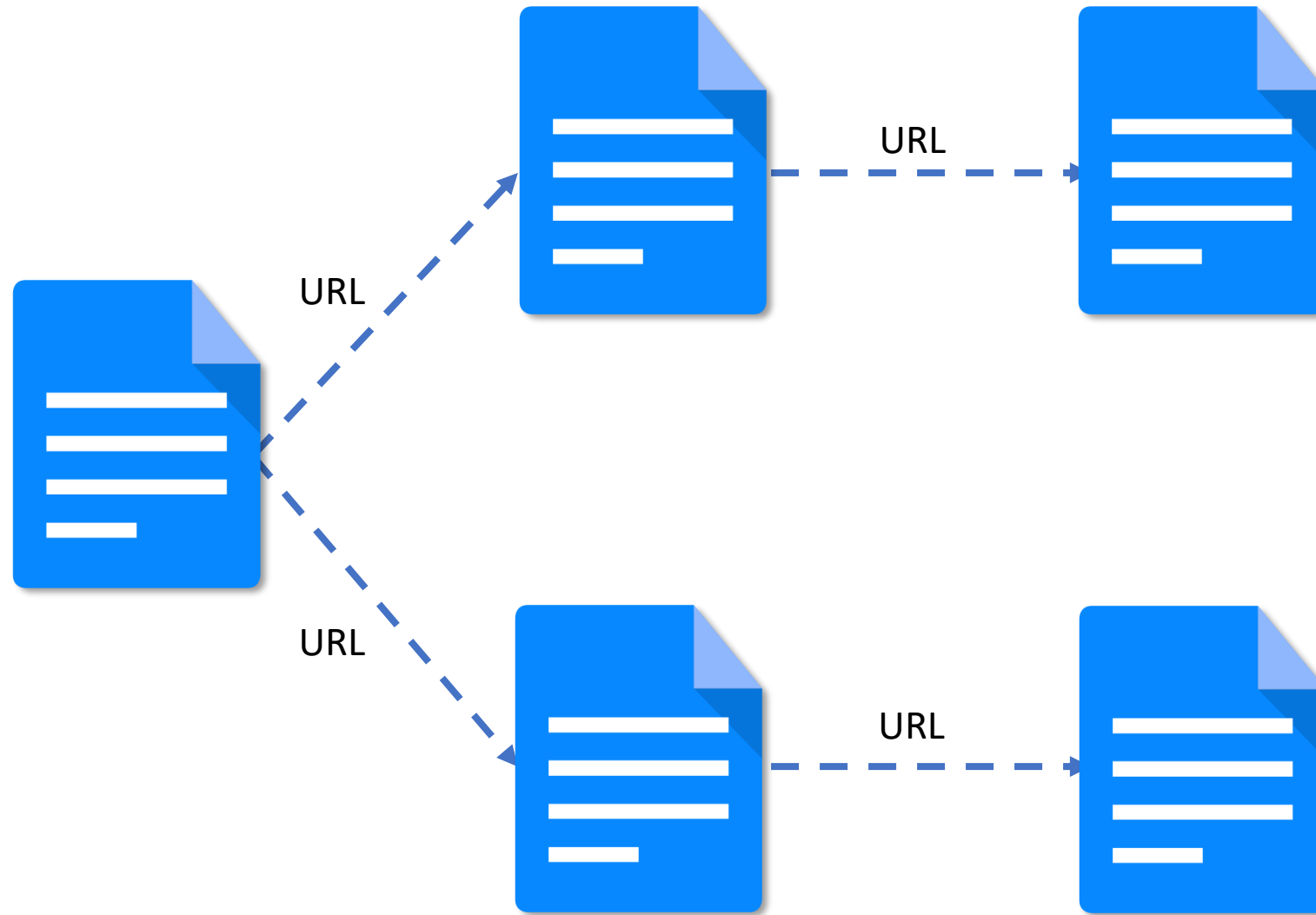
Linked Data & The Semantic Web – Crash course (5 mins)



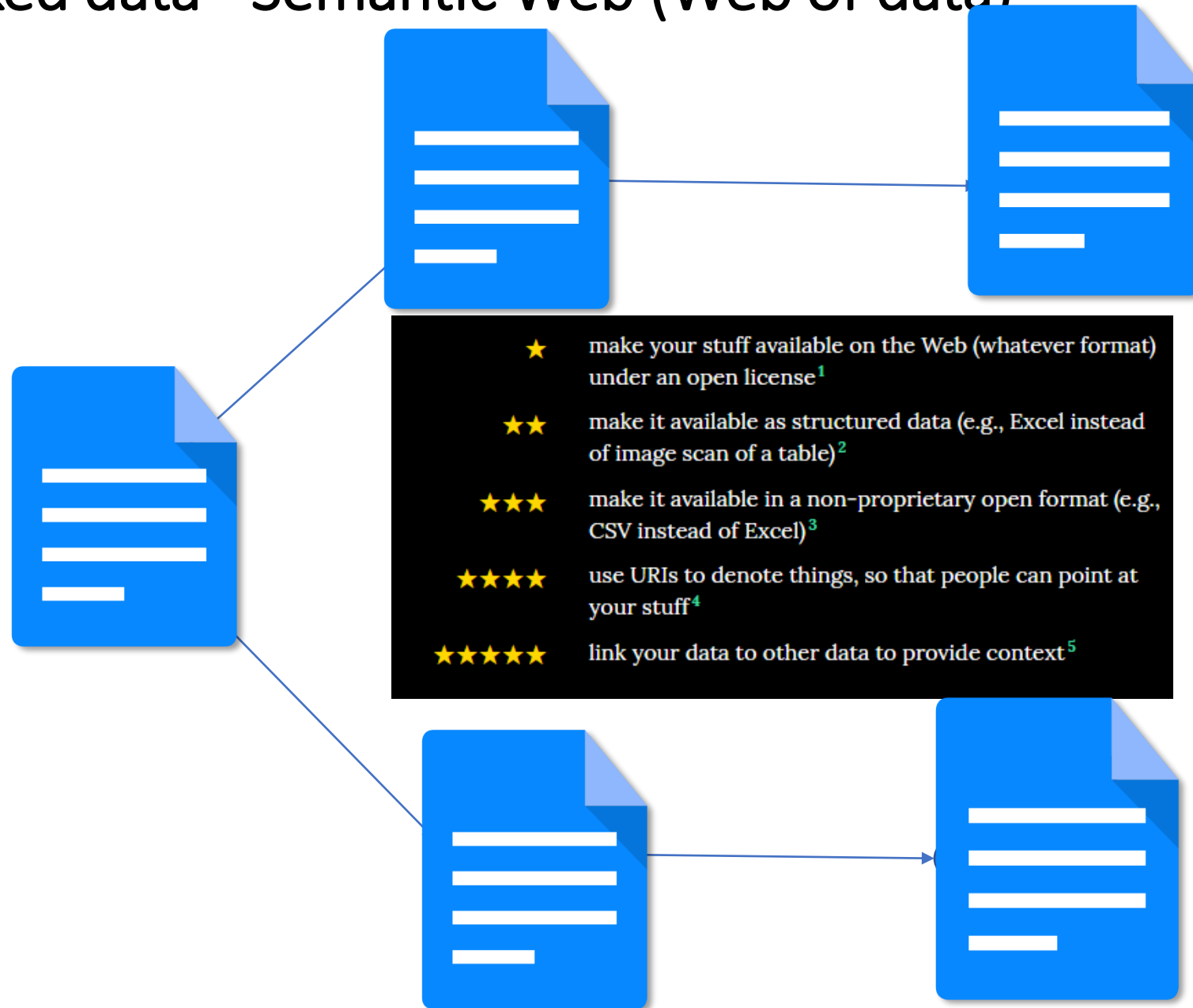
As of September 2011

<http://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/>

Linked data – starting with the web (linked documents)
Physical machines abstracted away



Linked data - Semantic Web (Web of data)



Basic concepts

RDF

Resource Description Framework

RDFS

Resource Description Framework Schema

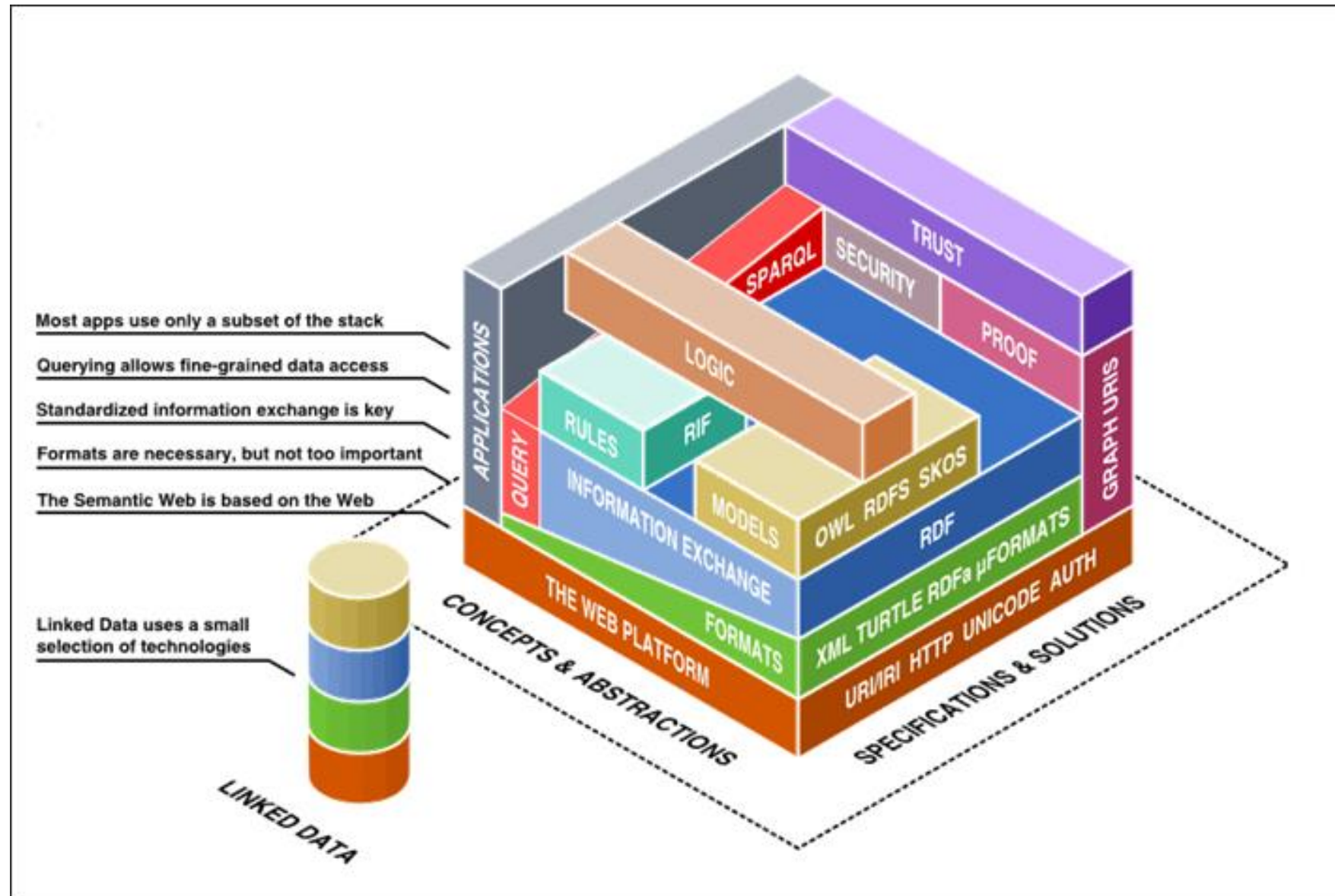
SPARQL

SPARQL protocol and RDF Query Language

OWL

Web Ontology Language

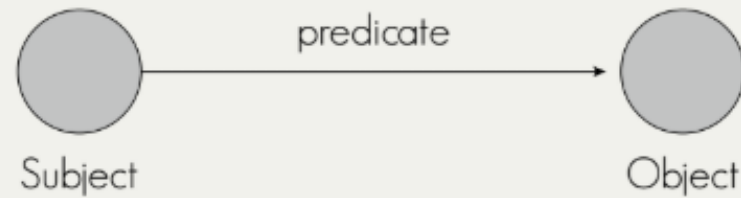
Technology Stack – Web technology



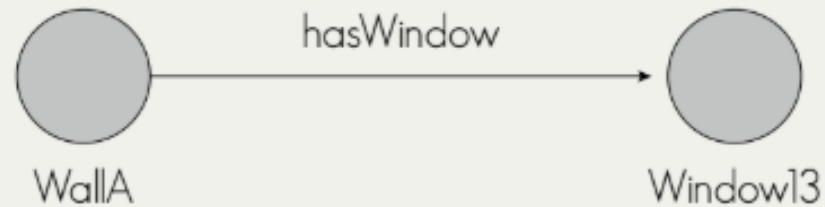
Basic Concepts

RDF – Resource Description Framework

RDF
Resource Description Framework



A triple



A triple

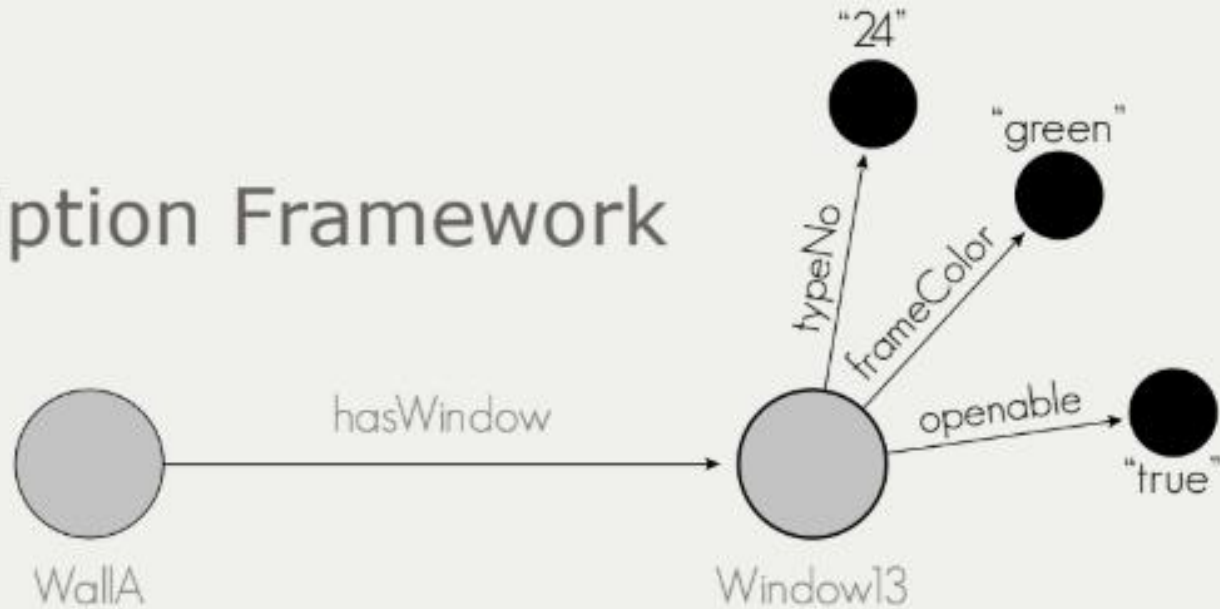


A Fact!

Basic Concepts

RDF

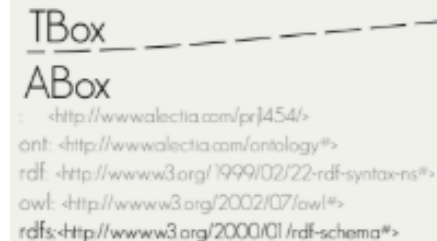
Resource Description Framework



Objects can be literals (simple datatypes)

- Subject
- Subject and object
- Literal (value)

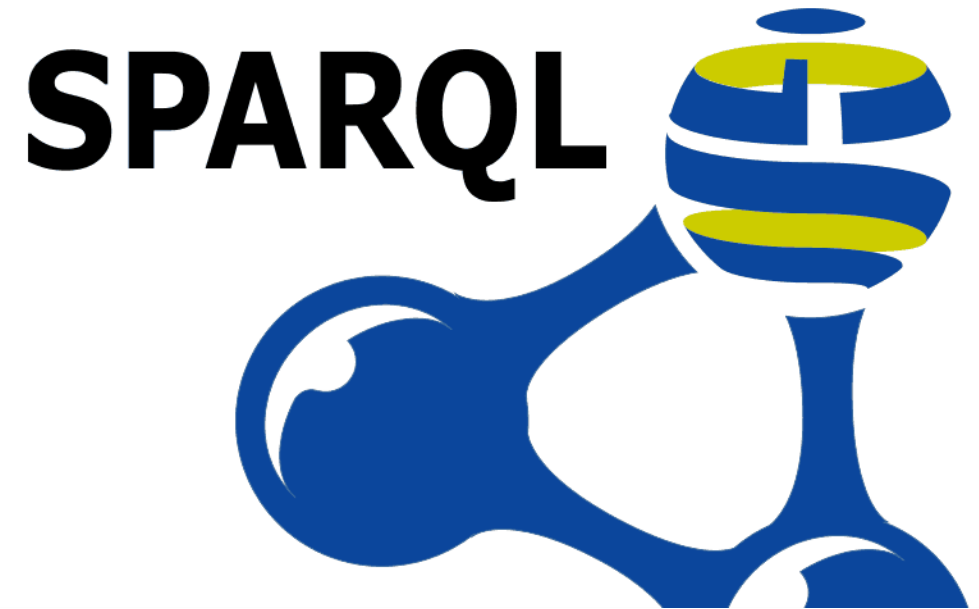
RDFS – RDF Schema



Basic Concepts

SPARQL – Querying the semantic web

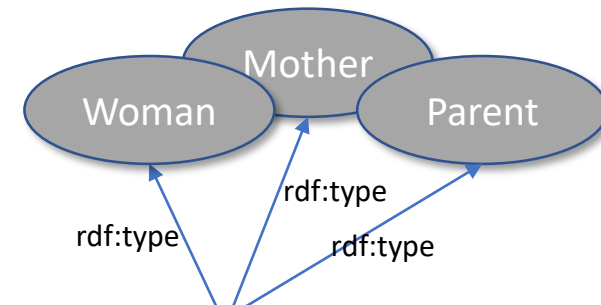
```
SELECT ?wall ? Window
WHERE {
    ?wall rdf:type ont:Wall .
    ?wall ont:hasWindow ?window .
}
```



Basic Concepts

OWL – Ontologies (RDFS++)

- Web Ontology Language
- OWL includes RDFS plus much more:
 - *E.g. Class “Mother” is the intersection of classes “Parent” and “Woman”*
 - *E.g. My class “Wall” is equivalent to the class “IfcWall”*
 - *E.g. System-A:BridgeA is the same as System-X:BridgeX*
 - OWL allows you to easily express the relationships between different ontologies using a standard annotation framework.
- Semantic reasoning
 - Inferring new triples (knowledge) from existing triples
 - E.g. This individual belongs to “Parent” and “Woman” => Must be a “Mother”



Why make an ontology for V440?

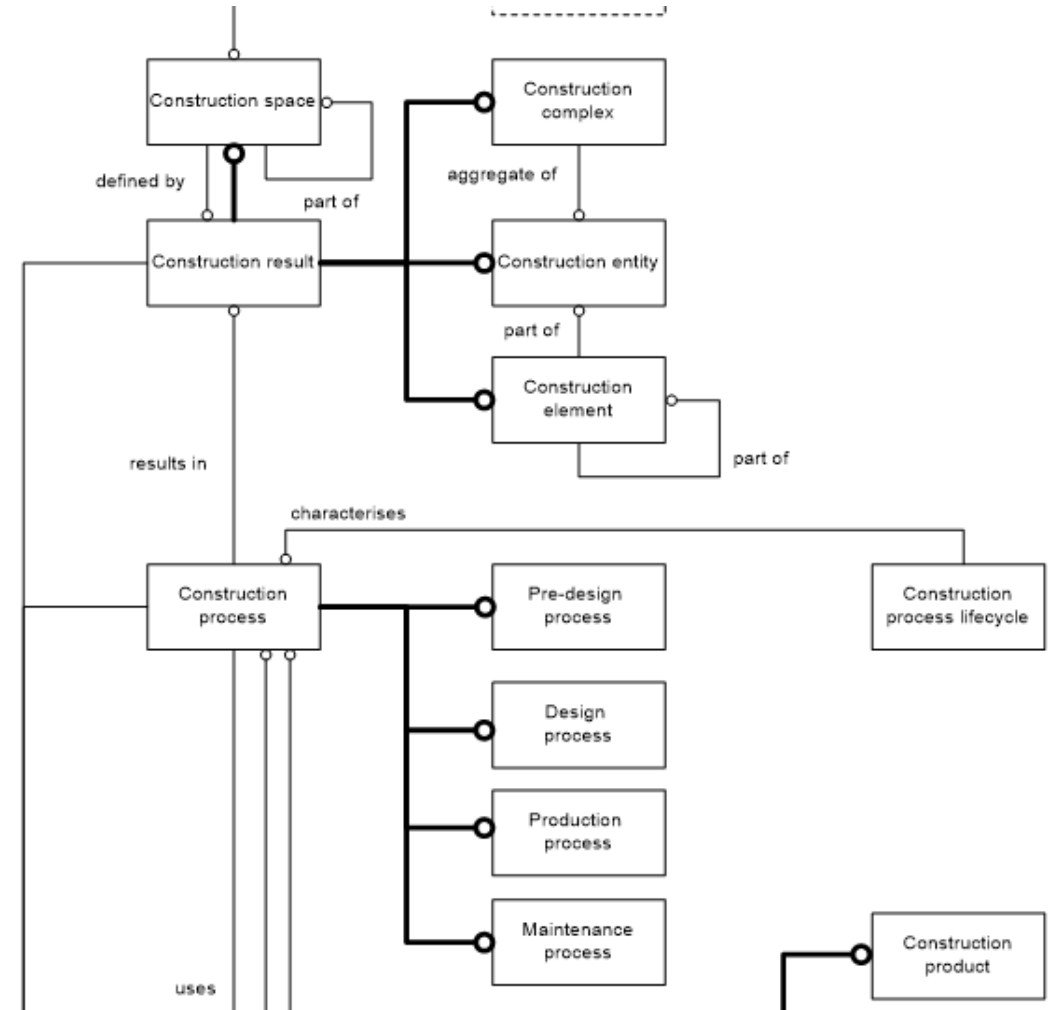
- Make the structure of V440 explicit and machine readable
 - Using RDF, RDFS, OWL as a FORM FOR REPRESENTATION, keeping the essence intact!
- Directly referenceable from other standards/formats such as IFC & *GML
 - Through the use of URI:s
- Easily "mappable" to other structures
 - Through "Linking Rule Sets", or "Alignment ontologies", i.e. ontologies of their own right, specifying schema level relationships between concepts
- Available through standard Web API:s
 - http GET, SPARQL endpoint
- For free comes:
 - Exchange format for both schema and data (XML, Json, Turtle, ...)



Inspiration from ISO 12006-2

Building construction — Organization of information about construction works — Part 2: Framework for classification

- Construction complex
 - aggregate of *construction entities* serving at least one user activity or function
- Construction entity
 - an independent unit of the *built environment* with a characteristic spatial structure, serving at least one user activity or function
- Construction Entity part
 - constituent of a *construction entity*
- Construction element
 - constituent of a *construction entity* with a characteristic technical function, form or position
- Construction process
 - process which uses *construction resources* to achieve *construction results*



A pilot for CEN/TC442 Semantic Modelling and Linking Standard - Including the basicsemantics ontology

CEN/TC 442

Date: 2019-09-27

prEN XXXXX: XXXX

Secretariat: XXX

**Building Information Modelling (BIM) —
Semantic Modelling and Linking Standard (SMLS) —
for data integration (delivery & sharing) in the built environment**

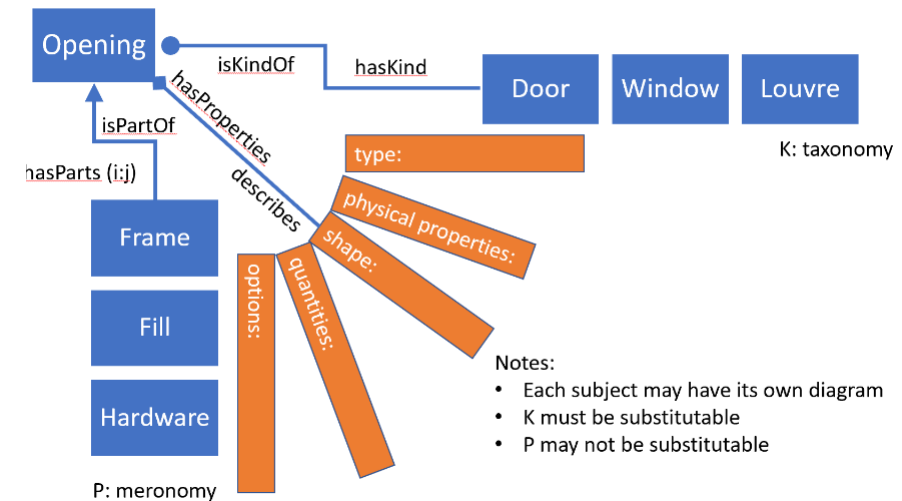
ICS:



Basic concepts used in RDF, RDFS and OWL

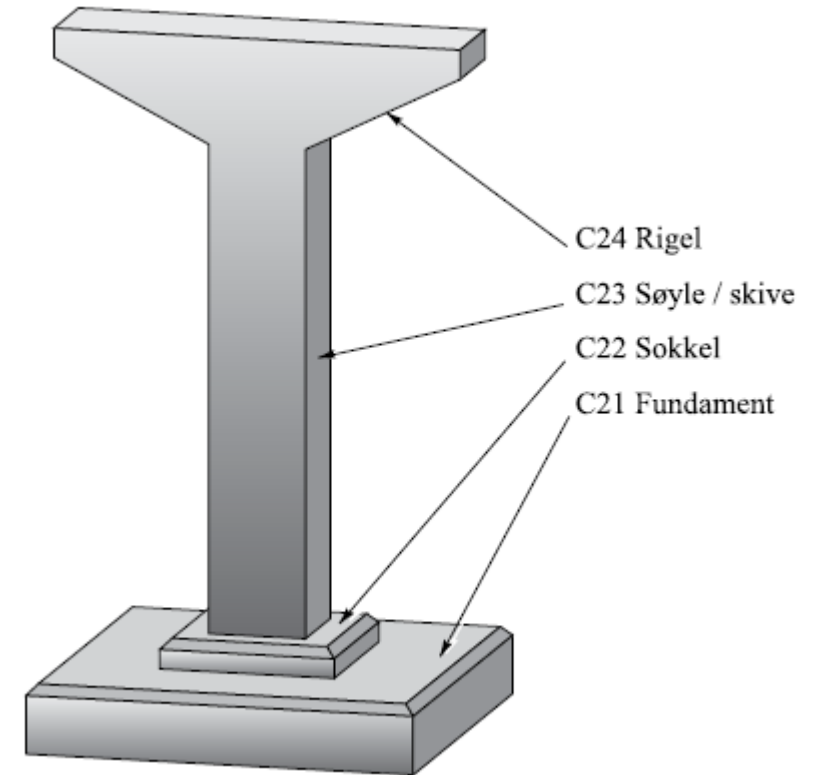
- URL:s identify each concept
- Define the concepts
 - owl:Class, rdfs:label, rdfs:comment
- Define the taxonomy (isKindOf)
 - rdfs:SubClassOf
- Define the meronomy (isPartOf)
 - basicsemantics:hasPart (CEN/SMLS)
- Define the properties
 - owl:xxxProperty
- Connect properties and classes
 - rdfs:domain/rdfs:range
- Define Annotation
 - E.g. capture the "Codes" and other info from V440

```
v440:Vegbru
rdf:type owl:Class ;
v440:avsnitt "V-5.1" ;
v440:kapitel " V-5" ;
v440:kode "1"^^xsd:int ;
rdfs:label "Vegbru"@no ;
rdfs:subClassOf v440:Ordinar_bru_i_dagen ;
.
```

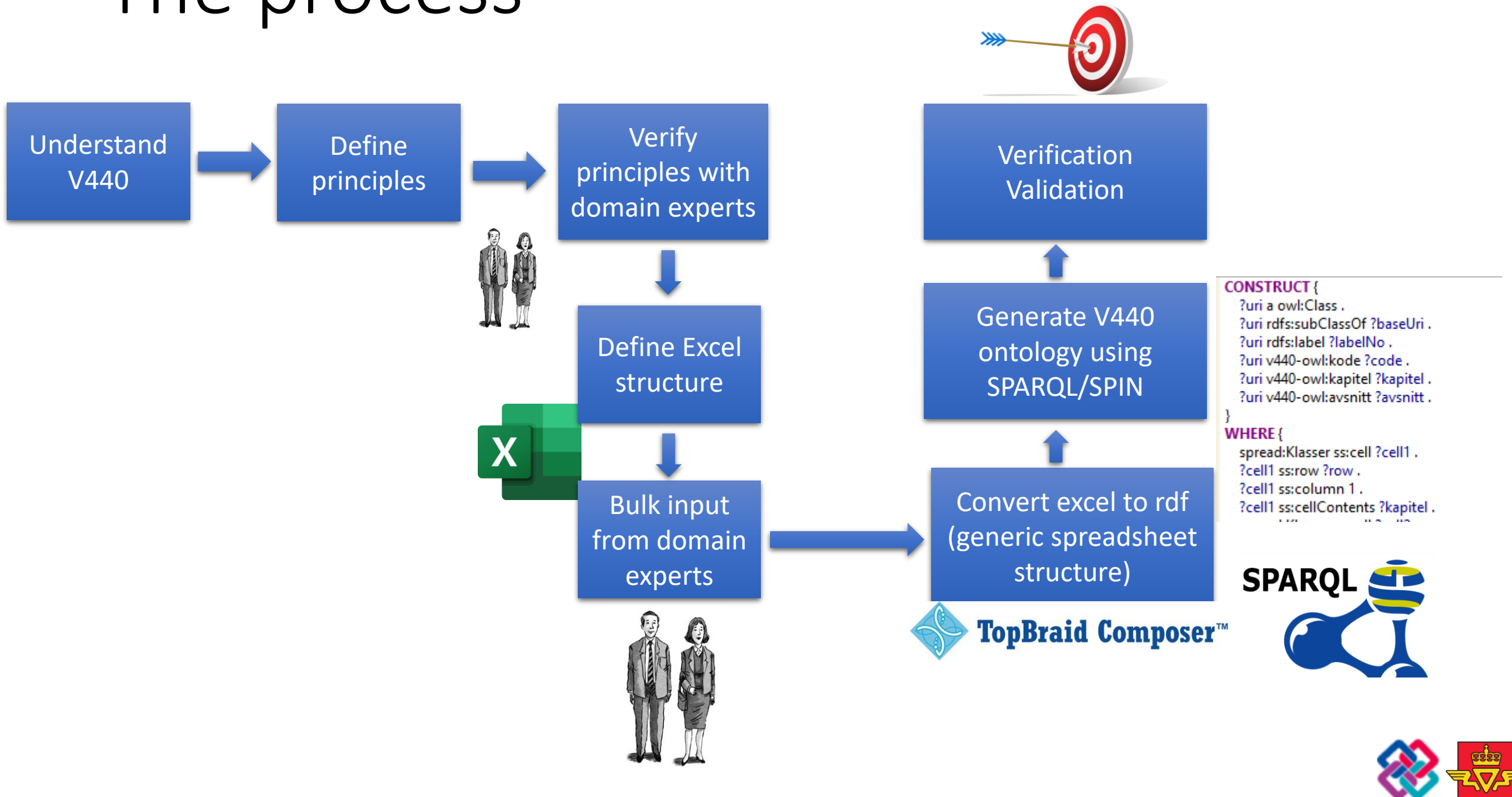


A challenge

- The handbook defines a hierarchical structure of classes/codes, but
 - It is not always strict with regards to the nature of the hierarchy
 - E.g. taxonomies vs meronomies
- rdfs/owl needs to support reasoning and to be "semantically strict"
 - A class is a set
 - rdfs:subClassOf specifies a subset (used for taxonomies)
- Example: Pillar
 - In V440 there is no clear difference between
 - The relationship between BuildingElement vs Pillar (is-a)
 - And the relationship between Pillar and Foundation (has-a)

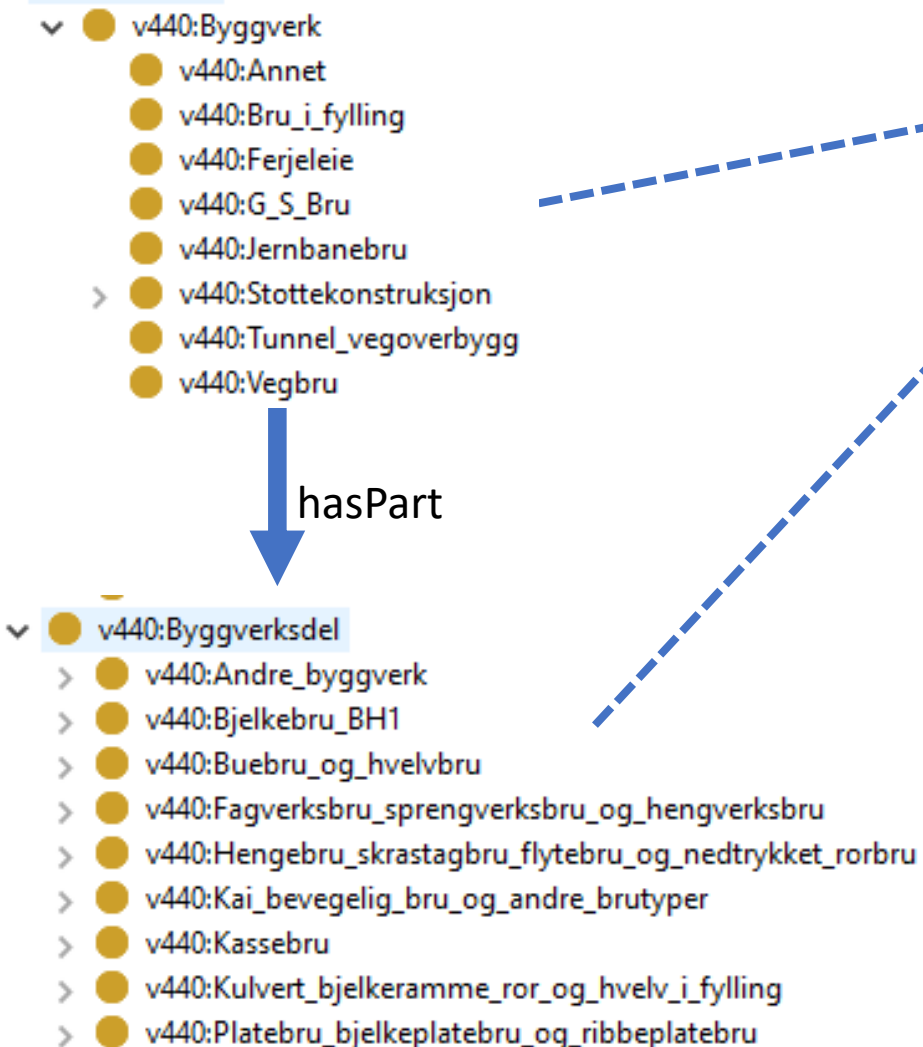


The process



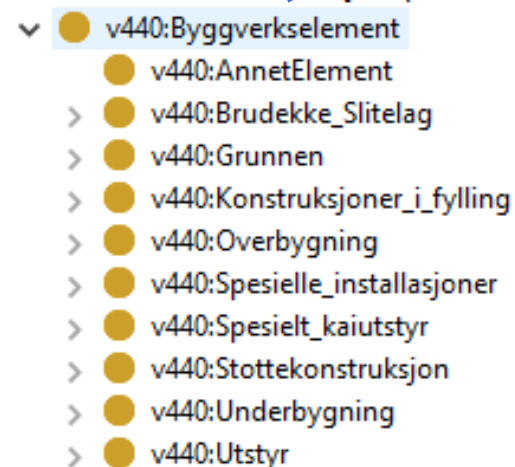
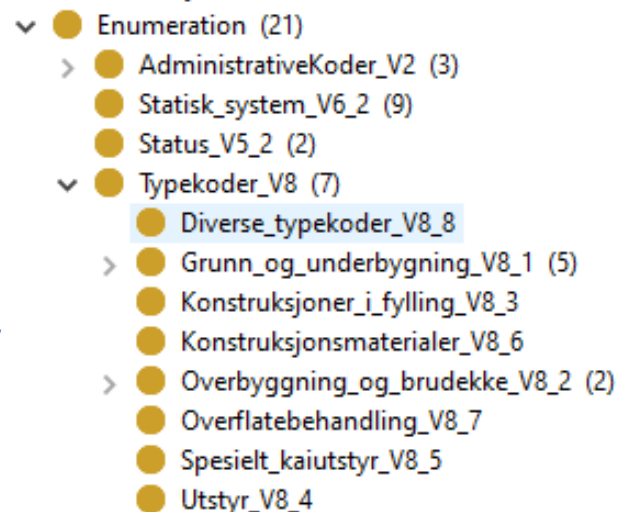
Ontology

Construction entity (=Byggverkskategori)



Construction entity part (=Byggverkstype)

Properties (=Kap. 7 – Brudata)



Construction element (=Byggverkselement)



The V440 Ontology video

https://drive.google.com/open?id=13TnM8n9fSTI_fYjLX0p0l4soYmucrFWG

