

18-05-2021

W3C LBD CG

1st Focus Group Workshop



Agenda

- Intro **‘Focus Group Workshops’**
- Intro **‘Focus Group Pitches’**
- **Pitch 1 - Pouya Zangeneh**
 - Short Q&A
- **Pitch 2 - Jeroen Werbrouck**
 - Short Q&A
- **Pitch 3 - Richard Pinka**
 - Short Q&A
- **Spontaneous pitches**
- **Postponed: Focus Group Discussion** - Interests & expectations of CG participants
- Further topics

Intro

- **1st Focus Group Workshop**
- **Call for ‘Focus Group Pitches’**
 - Applications made via Form
 - Open to CG members as well as external participants

Focus Group Workshops

- **Goals**
 - Formation of relevant ‘Focus Groups’
 - Discussion & exchange of CG members
 - Open to individual initiatives
 - Possible goals
 - preparing a research paper,
 - initiating a research project
 - applying for funding ..
- **Date**
 - regular LBD CG calls
 - using MS Teams

Intro

- **Pitch no.1**

Pouya Zangeneh:

UPonto: Uniform Project Ontology

- **Pitch no.2**

Jeroen Werbrouck:

**Federated management of heterogeneous
building data**

- **Pitch no.3**

Richard Pinka:

HVAC tabular product data FCU unit Design

Focus Group Pitches

- **Goals**

- Indication of 'Focus Group' topic
- Presentation: 5 minutes / 2-4 slides
- Short individual Q&A

UPonto Uniform Project Ontology

The fourth industrial revolution has affected most industries, including construction and those within the delivery chain of megaprojects. These major paradigm shifts, however, did not considerably improve the track record in predicting project outcomes and estimating required resources. One reason is the lack of unified data definitions and expandable knowledge representation across project lifecycle to represent megaprojects for analytics. This paper proposes and evaluates a unified ontology for project knowledge representation that facilitates data collection, processing, and utilization for industrial megaprojects through their lifecycle. The proposed **Uniform Project Ontology, or UPonto**, provides a data infrastructure for project analytics by enabling logical deductions and inferences, and flexible expansion and partitioning of the data utilizing linked data and the semantic web. The ontology facilitates cost normalization processes, temporal queries, and graph queries using SPARQL, while defining universal semantics for a wide range of project risk factors and characteristics based on comprehensive research of the empirical project risk and success literature augmented by practical considerations gained through expert consultations. UPonto forms the basis for a project knowledge graph to utilize unstructured data; it as well provides semantic definitions for smart IoT agents to consume project risk data and knowledge.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aei.2020.101164>

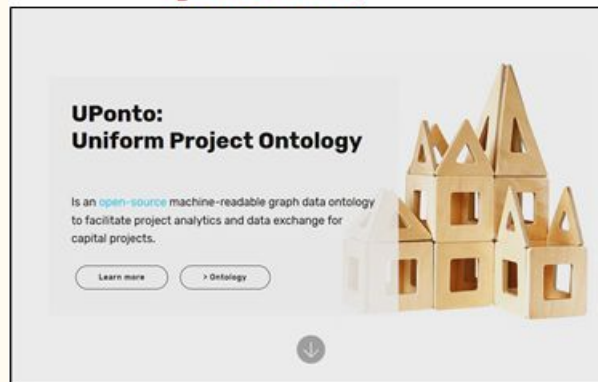
Focus Group Pitch no.1

- **Focus topic**
 - **KOS: Ontologies for Project Risk Analytics of Large Projects**
- **Presentation title**
 - **UPonto: Uniform Project Ontology**
- **Presented by**
 - Pouya Zangeneh
 - University of Toronto, Canada
 - Mail: p.zangeneh@mail.utoronto.ca

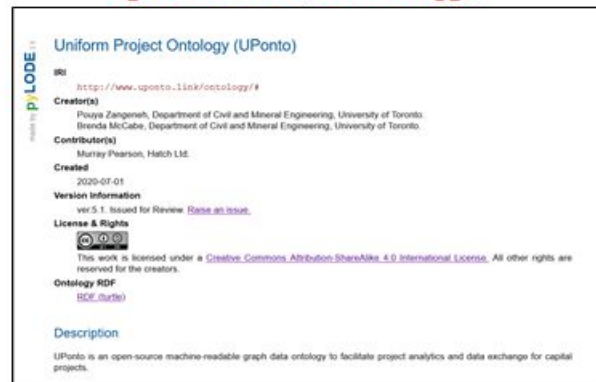
UPonto Uniform Project Ontology

Focus Group Pitch  no.1

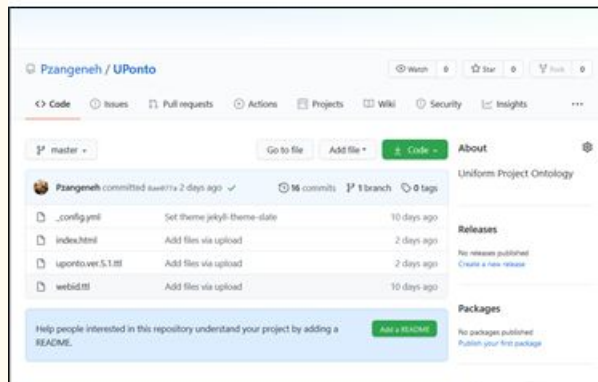
uponto.link/



uponto.link/ontology/



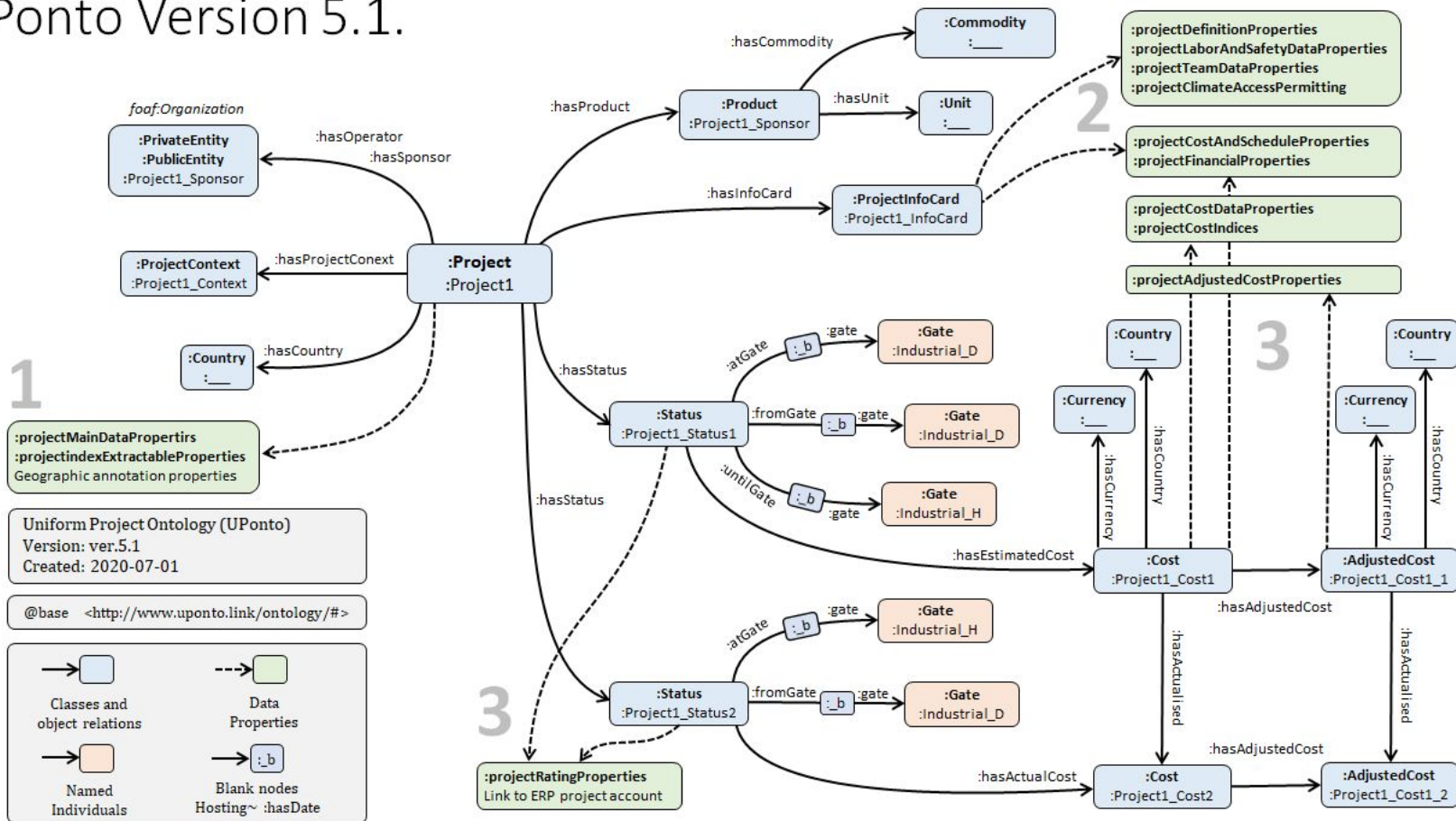
github.com/Pzangeneh/UPonto/



Paper



UPonto Version 5.1.



UPonto Uniform Project Ontology

Focus Group Pitch  no.1

Collaboration with Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment

- The project was carried out as a visiting scholar semester in Columbia Law school.
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources.
- Proposed in 2002 by the UK government at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.
- Voluntarily adopted by 52 countries.
- Is developed and overseen by an international multi-stakeholder board, consisting of representatives from:
 - Governments,
 - Extractives companies,
 - Civil society organisations, *such as Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)*
 - Financial institutions, and,
 - International organisations.



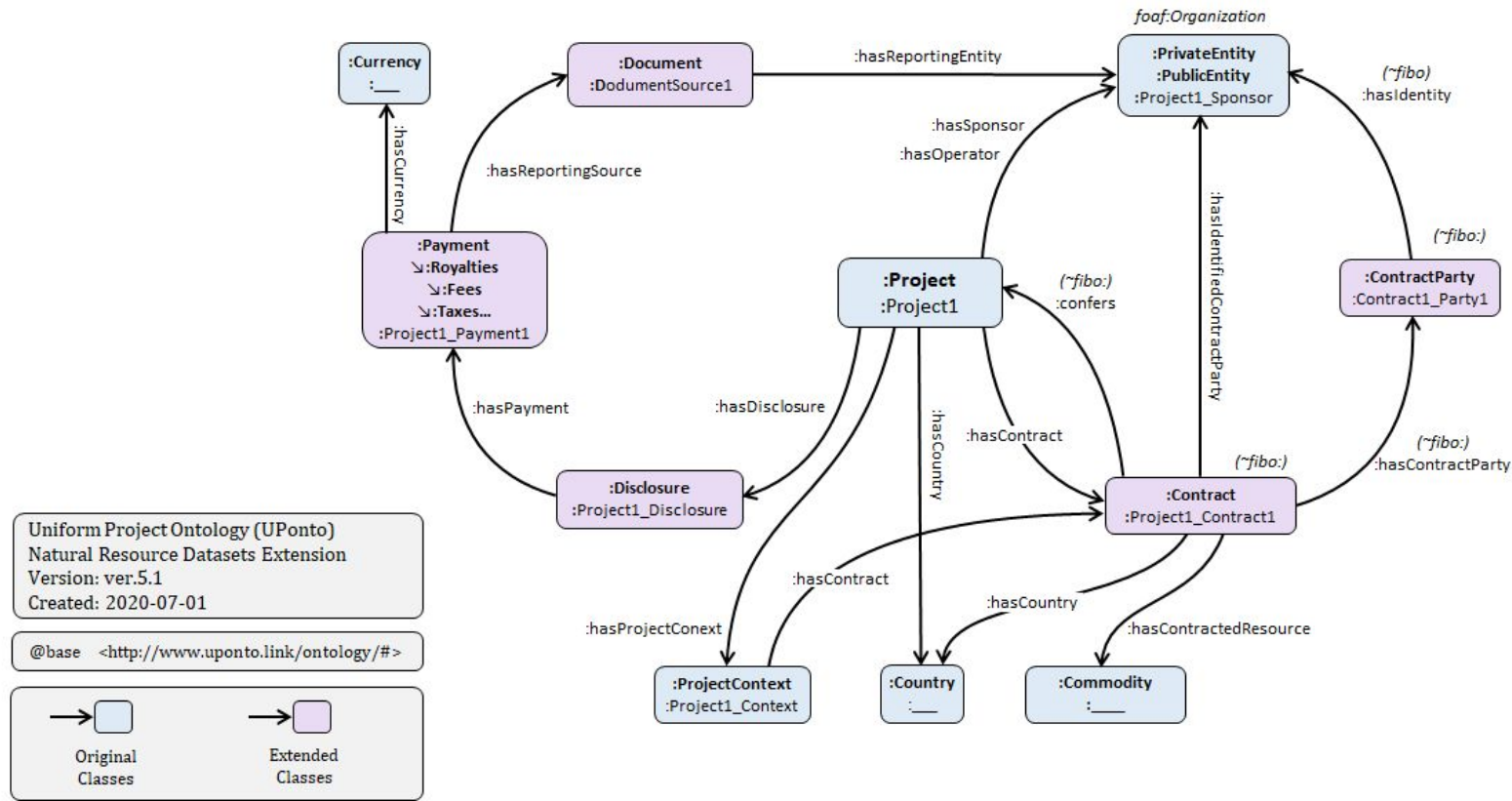
Resource Contracts



Resource Projects



Natural Resource Datasets Extension



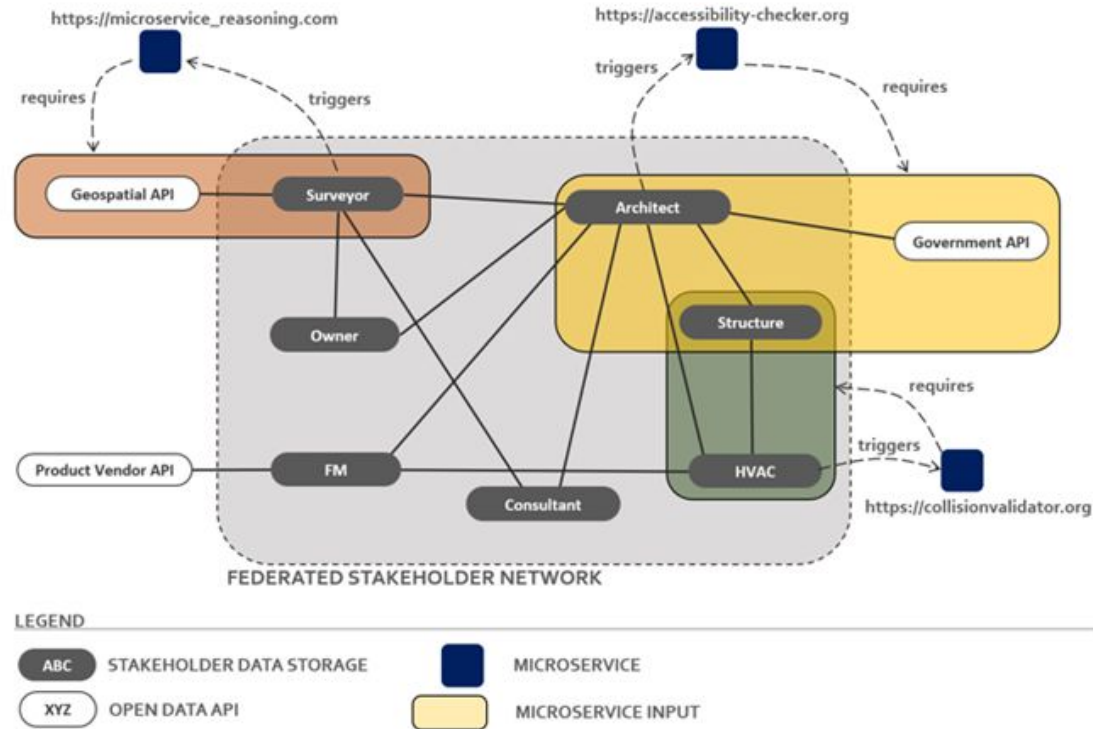
Federated data management

While the construction sector is one of the most decentralised economic sectors, digital management of its data largely happens in a centralised fashion. Currently, Common Data Environments require stakeholders of a construction project to upload their data to a central service in the cloud. Depending on the project consortium, another CDE service may be chosen. With Semantic Web technologies, however, it essentially does not matter where your data is stored on the Web: if it can be dereferenced, it can be found and used. With this in mind, a federated organisational structure becomes possible, where not only contextual data is federated (as is now already the case, e.g. with geospatial data, governmental data, product data...), but also project-specific data. By managing projects in-house instead of uploading to cloud CDEs, a stakeholder office may as well be able to link several projects together in order to draw bird's-eye conclusions and lessons for future projects. Domain-agnostic Web technologies such as WebID-OIDC, Linked Data Platform, SHACL etc., can be combined with LBD vocabularies and industry standards (ISO 19650, ISO 21597 (ICDD)) to define common data structures for federated building models. However, “federation” not only applies to data, but also to microservices, which may range from semantic enrichment services over general data management aids to rule/regulation checking mechanisms. How to agree on common data models while leveraging the “semantic freedom” of Linked Data? How to automate chains of federated microservices to work together in larger use cases? How to integrate common BIM practices/tools in a federated context? (..)

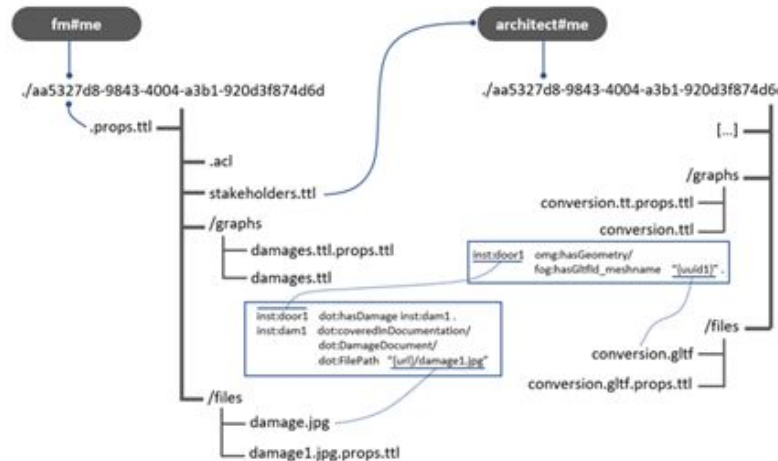
Focus Group Pitch no.2

- **Focus topic**
 - **Federated management of heterogeneous building data**
- **Presentation title**
 - **Federated data management**
- **Presented by**
 - Jeroen Werbrouck
 - Ghent University, Belgium
 - Mail: jeroen.werbrouck@urgent.be

- Separate data from services
- Data = project-specific + context
- “Federated CDE”:
 - URL-based data structure
 - No duplication
 - Ecosystem of LD-webservices
 - Project content
 - Project management



- Relating heterogeneous data over the Web
 - RDF, imagery, geometry, point clouds, spreadsheets ...
 - Resource hosting: LDP, triple store, data dump ...
 - Resource/Container organisation: ICDD, Solid Interop, (custom) ...
 - Project structure: stakeholder network, project planning, sync services ...
 - Data structure: ontologies, schema's ...



- Project management services
 - Data synchronisation/validation
 - Stakeholder network management
 - Notifications
- Project content services
 - Headless: simulations, regulation checking, ...
 - GUI: semantic enrichment, source linking, geometric modifications ...



© TNO, BIM bots (source: time.tno.nl)

How about L(B)D bots?

How do these services interact/integrate?

How can they be combined to address larger (cross-domain) use cases?

HVAC tabular product data FCU unit design

Focus Group Pitch  no.3

- **Focus / Presentation topic**
 - **HVAC tabular product data
FCU unit Design/Operation
parameters**
- **Presented by**
 - Richard Pinka
 - https://research.richardpinka.eu/services_details_use-case2.html
 - Mail: richard.pinka@gmail.com

FCU unit

Fancoil operation parameters

static parameters

FCU unit

operationParameter

Basic (static) parameters: weight, name, connection diameters, dimensions of FCU , Dimensions of service space...

But operational parameters : (in DESIGN and OPERATION afterwards)

operatingProfileName

operationParameterTIMEDATE

mediumType

ECWT_entering_cooling_medium_temperature

EHWT_entering_heating_medium_temperature

LCWT_leaving_cooling_medium_temperature

LHWT_leaving_heating_medium_temperature

EAT_entering_air_temperature

LAT_leaving-SUPPLY_air_temperature

EAH_entering_air_Rhumidity

disposable_air_pressure

CCoil_water_pressure_drop

HCoil_water_pressure_drop

CCoil_water_flow

HCoil_water_flow

fan_speed

Sound_power_level_octave_HZ

Overall_sound_power_level_Lw

Overall_sound_power_level_rated_Lw

sound_pressure_level

sound_NC

sound_NR

Cooling_capacity_total

Cooling_capacity_sensible

fan_RPM



Kontaktní osoba

Datum: 25/11/2020
Strana: 6 / 15

VÝMĚNÍK PRO CHLAZENÍ												VÝMĚNÍK PRO TOPENÍ				Lp
TYP	R#	U	N	OP	Pabs	Qa	PI	Ps	Ts	Qe	dP	P	Ts	Qe	dP	
Velikost		Volt	gt/min	Pa	W	m³/h	W	W	°C	m³/h	kPa	W	°C	m³/h	kPa	ISO
ONLINE	V5	8.2	1250	31	109	1120	2 340	2 340	18.0	0.320	7.04	4 280	33.7	0.316	17.6	47
340	V4	6.5	1000	18	52	865	2 160	2 160	16.6	0.320	7.07	3 900	35.8	0.316	17.6	41
HEE	V3	5.4	840	12	30	705	2 010	2 010	15.5	0.320	7.10	3 610	37.5	0.316	17.5	37
	V2	4.1	665	8	16	520	1 790	1 790	14.2	0.320	7.15	3 150	40.4	0.316	17.5	31
	V1	3.3	550	4	10	400	1 600	1 480	12.8	0.320	7.19	2 750	42.8	0.316	17.4	27
ONLINE	V5	7.7	1170	23	102	1190	2 450	2 450	18.0	0.353	4.38	3 470	31.0	0.277	2.64	45
44C	V4	5.7	895	12	42	870	2 220	2 220	16.5	0.353	4.42	3 160	33.0	0.277	2.64	38
HEE	V3	4.7	745	8	25	705	2 050	2 050	15.3	0.353	4.44	2 940	34.7	0.277	2.63	34
	V2	3.6	595	4	13	525	1 820	1 820	13.6	0.353	4.48	2 610	37.0	0.277	2.62	29

Spontaneous pitch

Focus Group Pitch  no.4

- **Focus area**
Democratising participation in FM services through graph-based building information enrichment
- **Presentation topic**
Graph-based building information enrichment for FM services
- **Presented by**
 - Conor Shaw, PhD cand. Cloud-based BIM, University College Dublin
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[illegible]

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