



Knowledge Graphs and Industry 4.0

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Key Concepts



The diagram features a grey, winding road with white dashed lines, set against a background of light grey clouds. Four blue location pins are placed along the road, each pointing to a specific concept. The road starts at the bottom left and winds upwards and to the right, ending at the top right. The concepts are arranged in a sequence along the path.

Industry 4.0

Smart Factories
CPS
IIOT
AI

Interoperability

Ability to share information
between systems in
meaningful ways

Knowledge Graphs

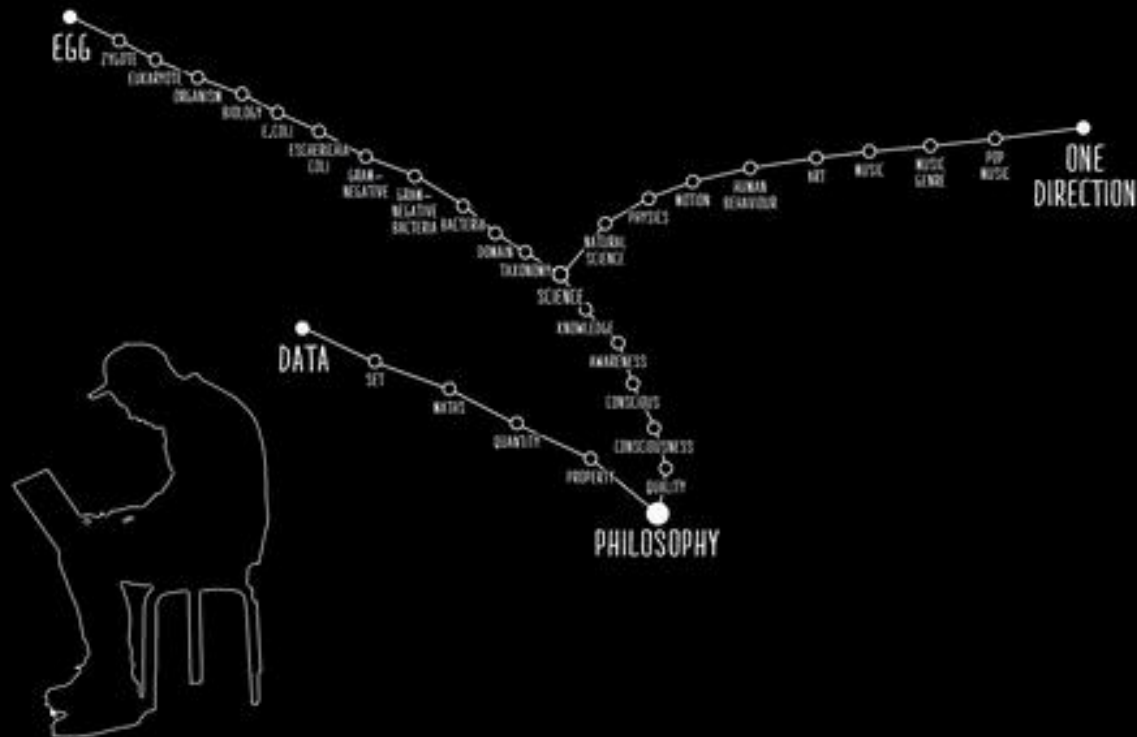
Storing data in the form of
associations

Data Integration

Taking data from many
disparate sources and
making it usable

Problem Statement

Connecting Data with Knowledge Graphs^[1]



HOW DO KNOWLEDGE GRAPHS HELP IN SOLVING INTEROPERABILITY CONFLICTS

- The fourth industrial revolution, Industry 4.0 (I40) aims at creating smart factories CPS, IoT and AI.
- Smart factories I40 vision: intelligent human-to-machine, machine-to-machine communication.

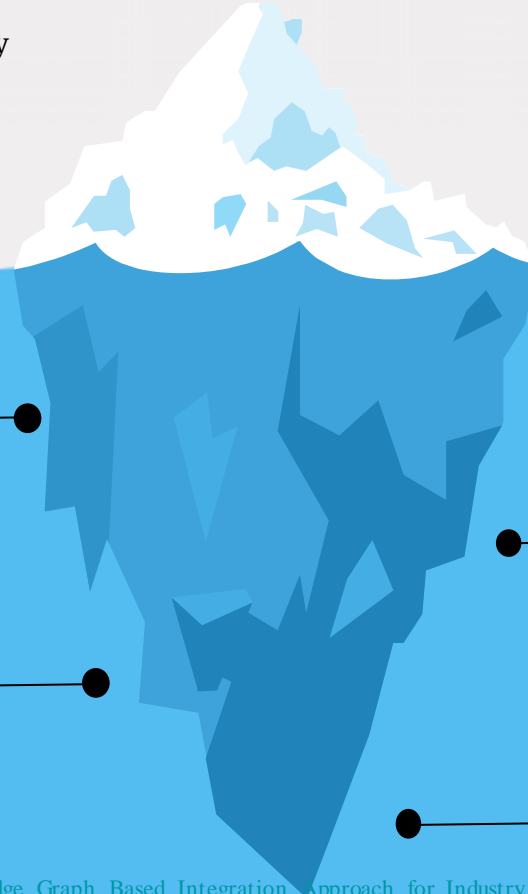
- Different standards may contain divergent definitions for similar entities.
- For establishing interoperability, industry communities have created standards and standardization frameworks.

INTEROPERABILITY
CONFLICTS

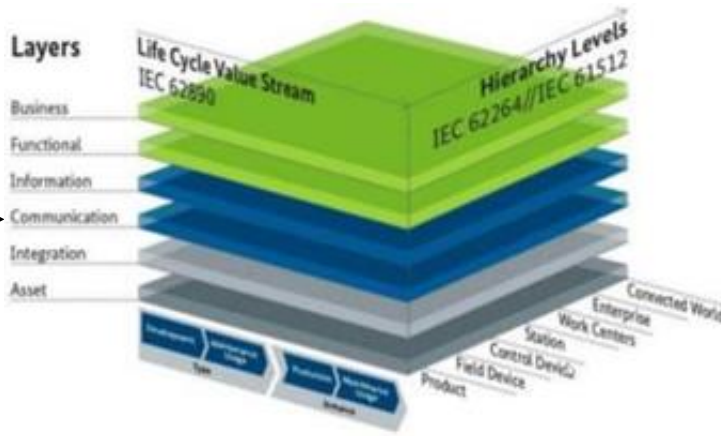
METHODOLOGY FOR
CREATING I40KG

FIRST LEVEL OF
CHALLENGES

STO ONTOLOGY

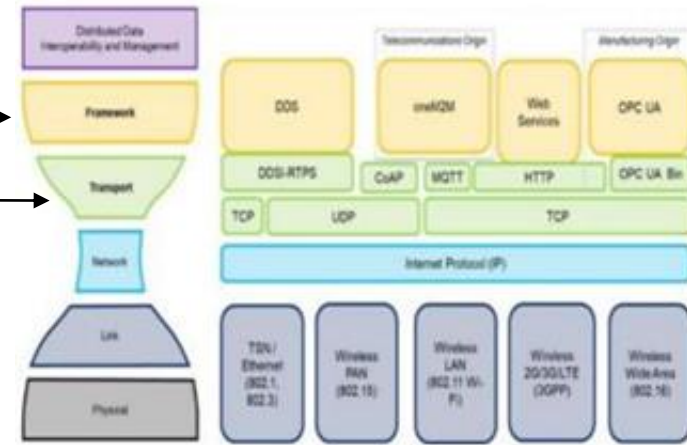


OPC UA,
MQTT



OPC UA

MQTT



INTEROPERABILITY CONFLICTS

RAMI4.0 IT layer

Reference Architectural
Model for I4.0

Both, OPC UA and MQTT
positioned at
communication level,
stating that both standards
are similar.

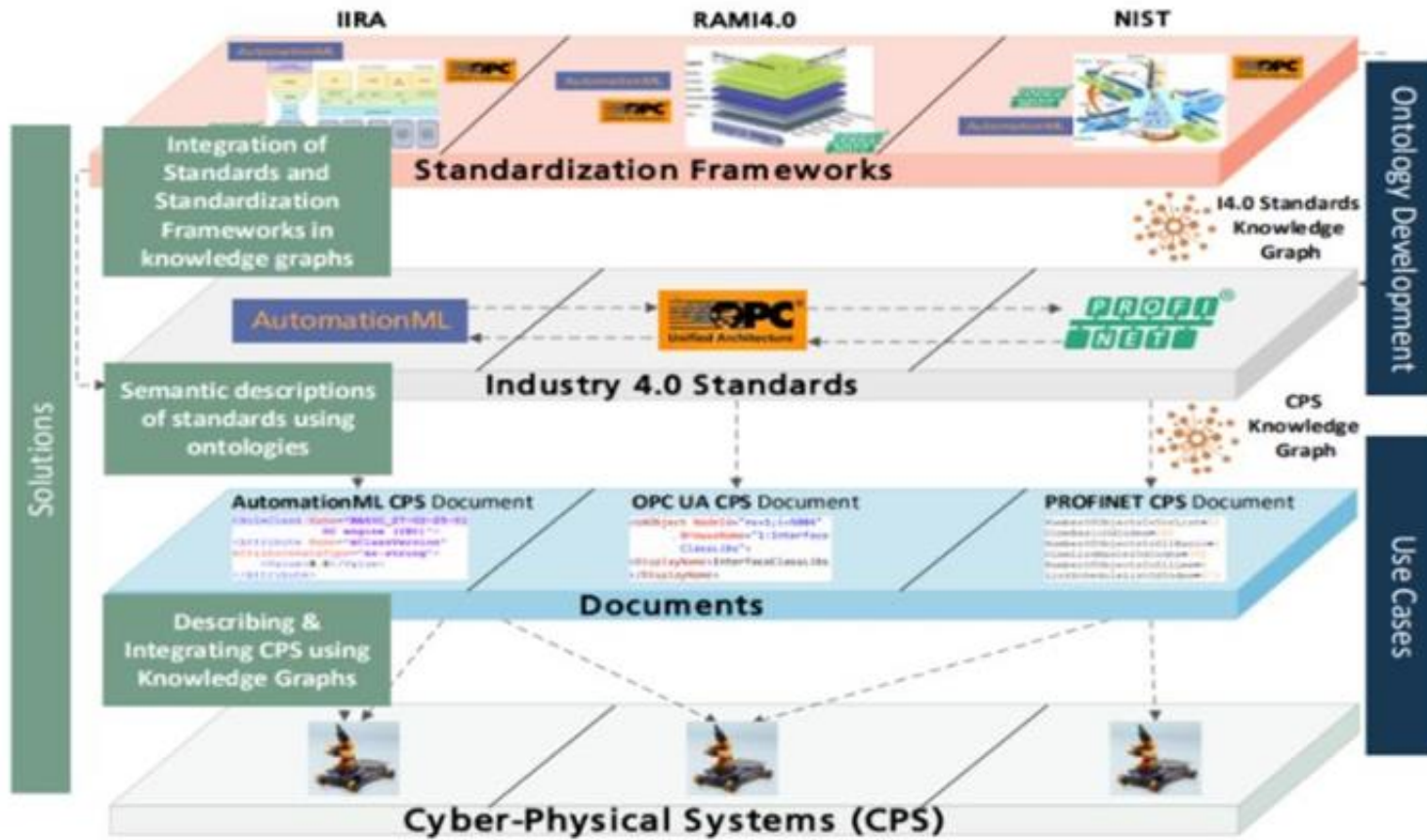


IICF Model

Industrial Internet
Connectivity Framework

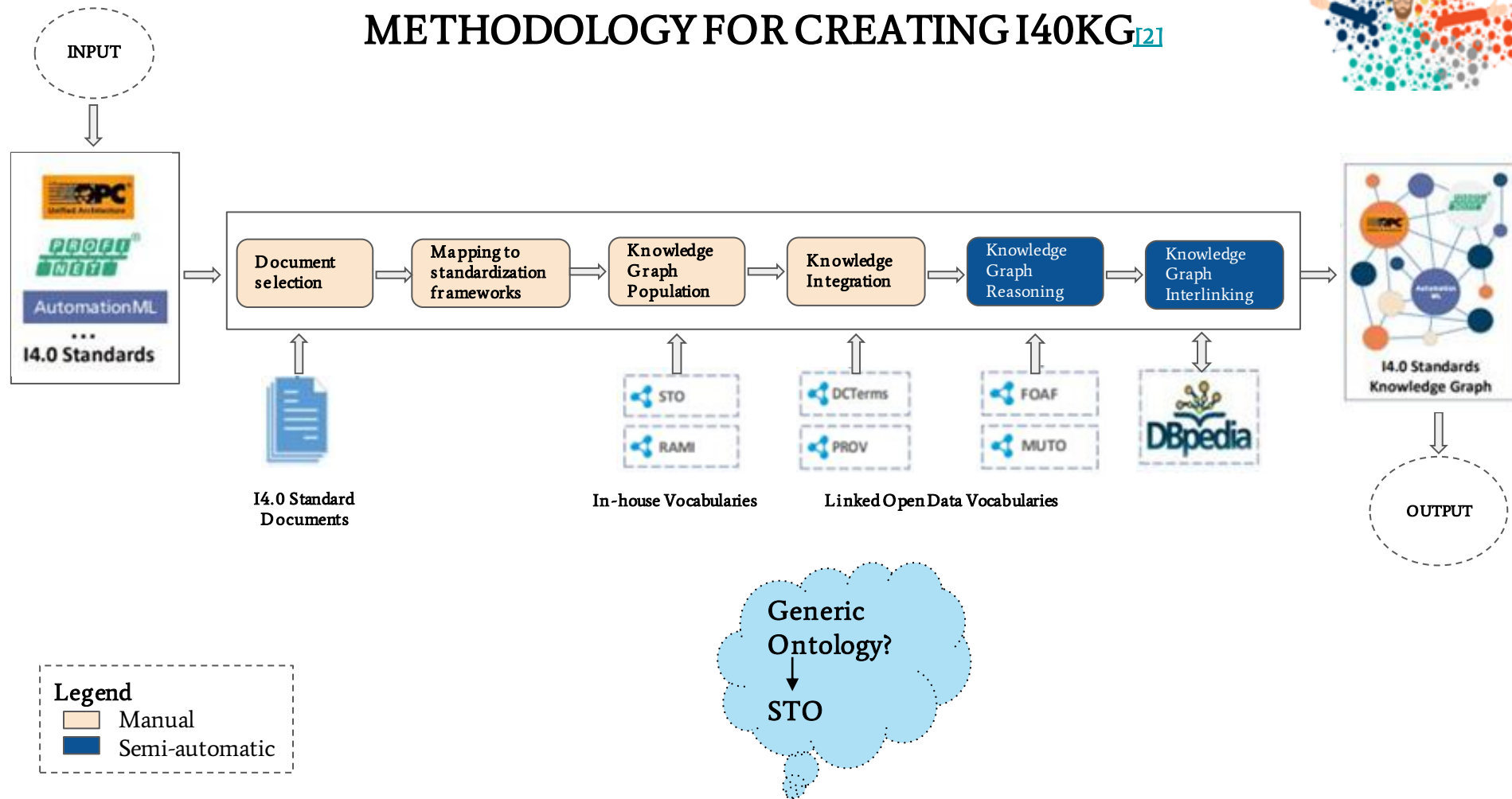
OPC UA and MQTT at
distinct layers, i.e., the
framework and the
transport layers,
respectively

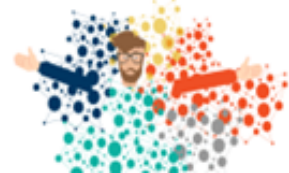
FIRST LEVEL OF CHALLENGES^[2]



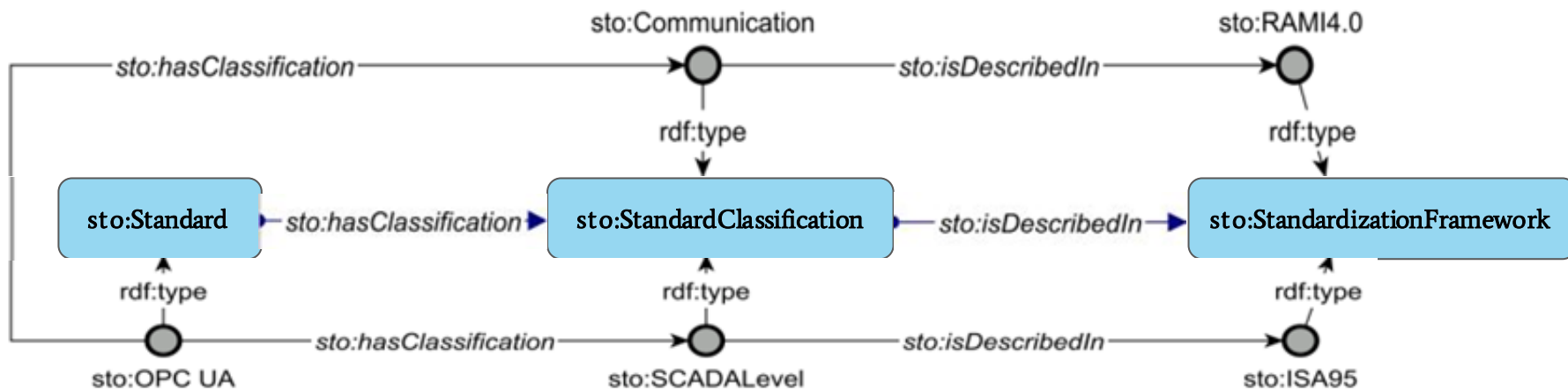


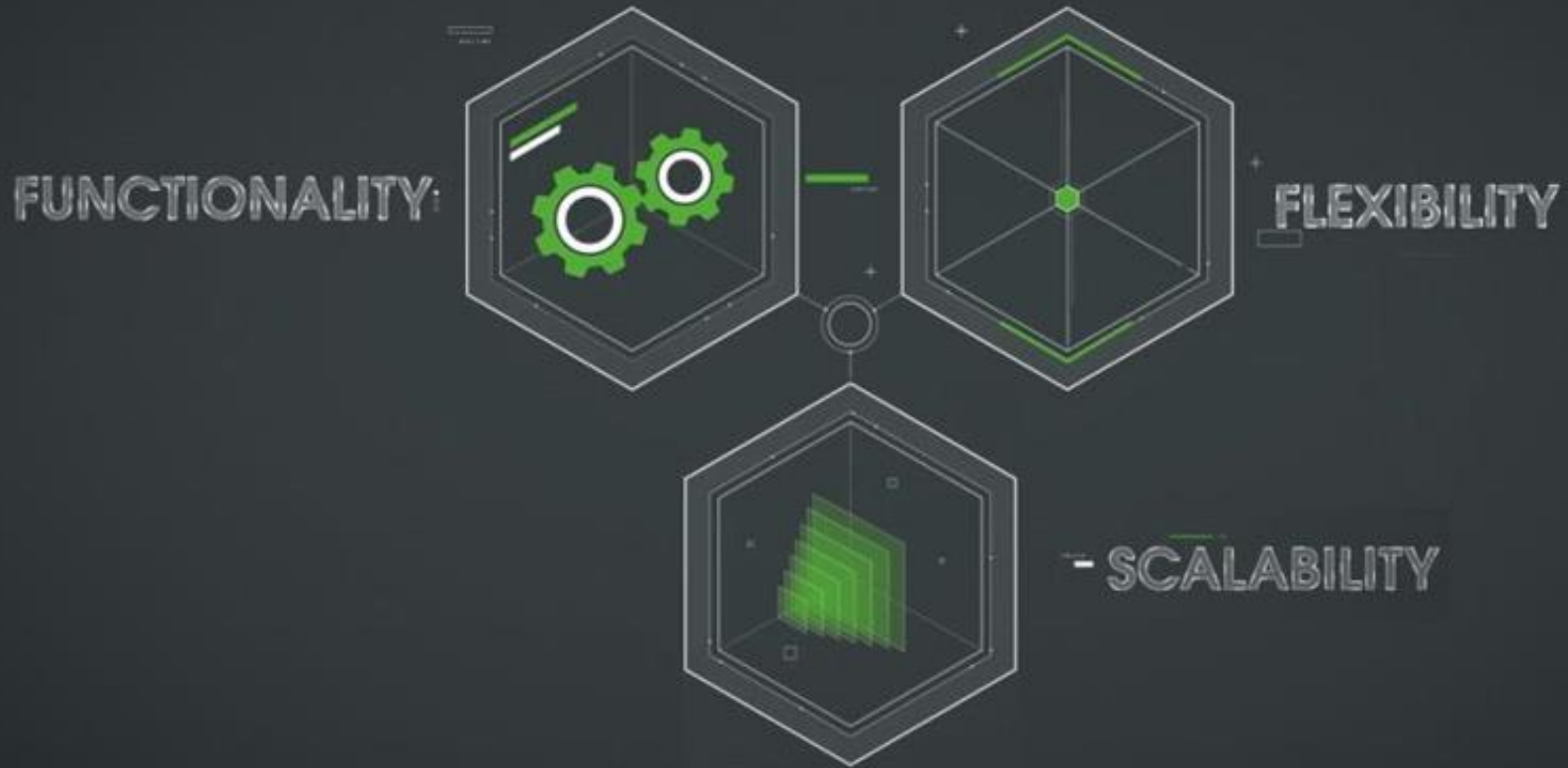
METHODOLOGY FOR CREATING I40KG^[2]





THE STANDARDS ONTOLOGY^[2]





DECISION LABEL:

direct operation grouping and behavior
decision of equipment operation and
maintenance

MODEL LABEL:

marking after secondary processing based on the
grid equipment analysis model, equipment status

FACT LABEL: categorization based on raw data cleanup,
alarm times, failures times, power outages times

RAW DATA: equipment ledger, measurement data, maintenance data, event
data and operation data obtained through the data center

