The eNanoMapper Ontology

Harnessing ontologies to enable data integration for nanomaterial risk assessment

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eNanoMapper

- eNanoMapper is a broader European project which aims to address data and model interoperability challenges for data management for engineered nanomaterial safety.
- ► The eNanoMapper ontology is an application ontology and reuses parts of several ontologies to describe the full domain of nanomaterial safety assessment.

Figure 1: The eNanoMapper logo





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- ▶ A formal description of a domain (a means to capture knowledge about things) ?
- ▶ It consists of three syntactical categories: **Entities**, **Expressions** and **Axioms**, which can be given annotations for further description.
- ▶ All entities (classes, object properties, named individuals...) are uniquely identified by a sequence of characters called IRI.

Figure 2: A class (highlighted in blue) in the hierarchy view of the ontology it is contained in.







Figure 3: A class in an ontology text file (the ontology document). IRIs in blue.

```
s rdf:about="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO_0001464">
<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO 0001018"/>
<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000016"/>
rdf-datatyne="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">
A quality that is equal to the potential energy per unit charge associated with a
static (time-invariant) electric field, also called the electrostatic potential.
<obolinOwl:hasOBONamespace
rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">guality</obolnOwl:
hasOBONamespace
rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">PATO:0001464</
oboInOwl:id>
<abolinOwl-inSubset</p>
rdf:resource="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/pato#attribute_slim"/>
<obolinOwl:inSubset
rdf:resource="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/pato#scalar slim"/>
<rdfs:label rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">electric
potential</rdfs:label>
```

- Most ontologies use the W3C standard language for ontologies, Web Ontology Language OWL.
- ► OWL ontologies are mainly stored in .owl files, which are a sort of RDF document.
- ▶ RDF (Resource Description Framework) is a standard for data exchange. It defines triples of (subject, predicate, object).
- ► These triples form labeled graphs where the edge (predicate) represents the link between two resources (subject and object)

Figure 4: The pizza ontology, visualized as a graph (add source)





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Figure 5: A graph with two nodes (Subject and Object) and a triple connecting them (Predicate)

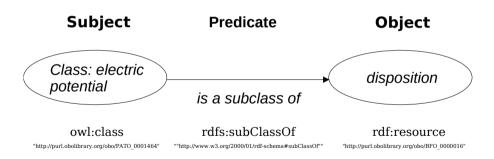




Figure 6: The triple in the previous figure as included in the .owl document file of the ontology it is contained in.

- ► Foundation ontologies: they provide the most abstract or general classes, i.e., the top-level classes we see in a hierarchy view of our ontology.
- ► Application ontologies:
- Domain ontologies



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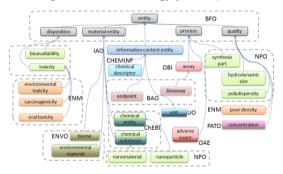
Development and QC

Pointers about this...



Composition of the eNanoMapper ontology

Figure 7: eNM ontology yadda quote



Uses of the eNM ontology

Pointers about this...



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What is still needed

- OWL is not the best at modularity, but the eNM ontology heavily relies on importing modules. This leads to complications in class hierarchies, duplicate imports, etc.
- ► This peculiarity





Migrating the ontology development?

ODK for automation, standardisation, interoperability... is it convenient for enm?

References I

