

Masterstudium:  
Software Engineering & Internet Computing

# A Weather Ontology for Predictive Control in Smart Homes

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## Smart homes and ontologies

Smart homes are dwellings that are equipped with some kind of intelligence to perform tasks on their own.

Some of their goals are:

- ▶ Support with routine tasks.
- ▶ Increase comfort.
- ▶ Reduce energy consumption.



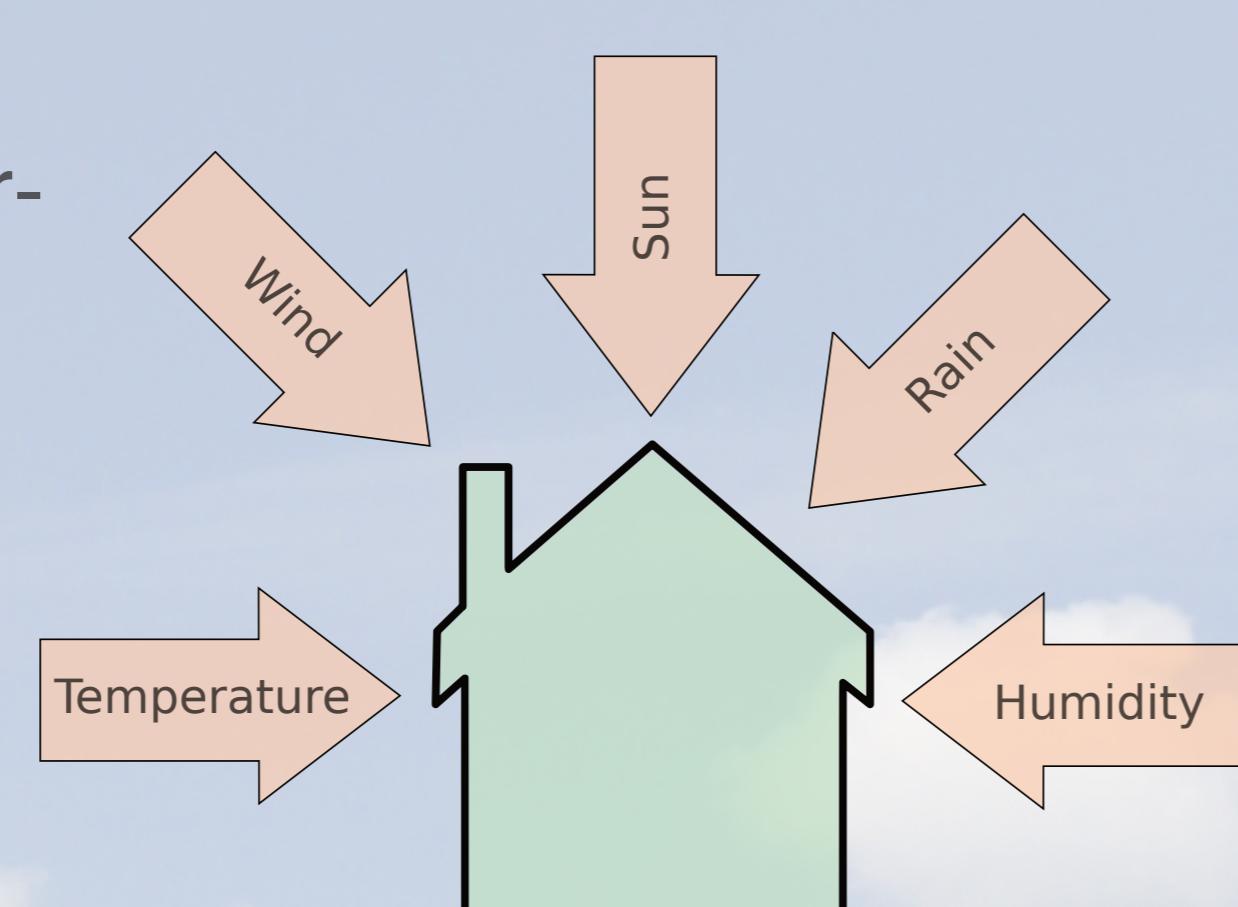
Common problems of many smart home systems:

- ▶ High complexity.
- ▶ Optimising and customising are difficult.
- ▶ Missing powerfulness and flexibility.

To overcome these problems, a knowledge base built upon *OWL* can be introduced. A smart home can use the knowledge from this model to make appropriate control decisions.

## Why introduce a weather data model?

Weather has a wide influence on a dwelling. Examples for weather-related control decisions are:



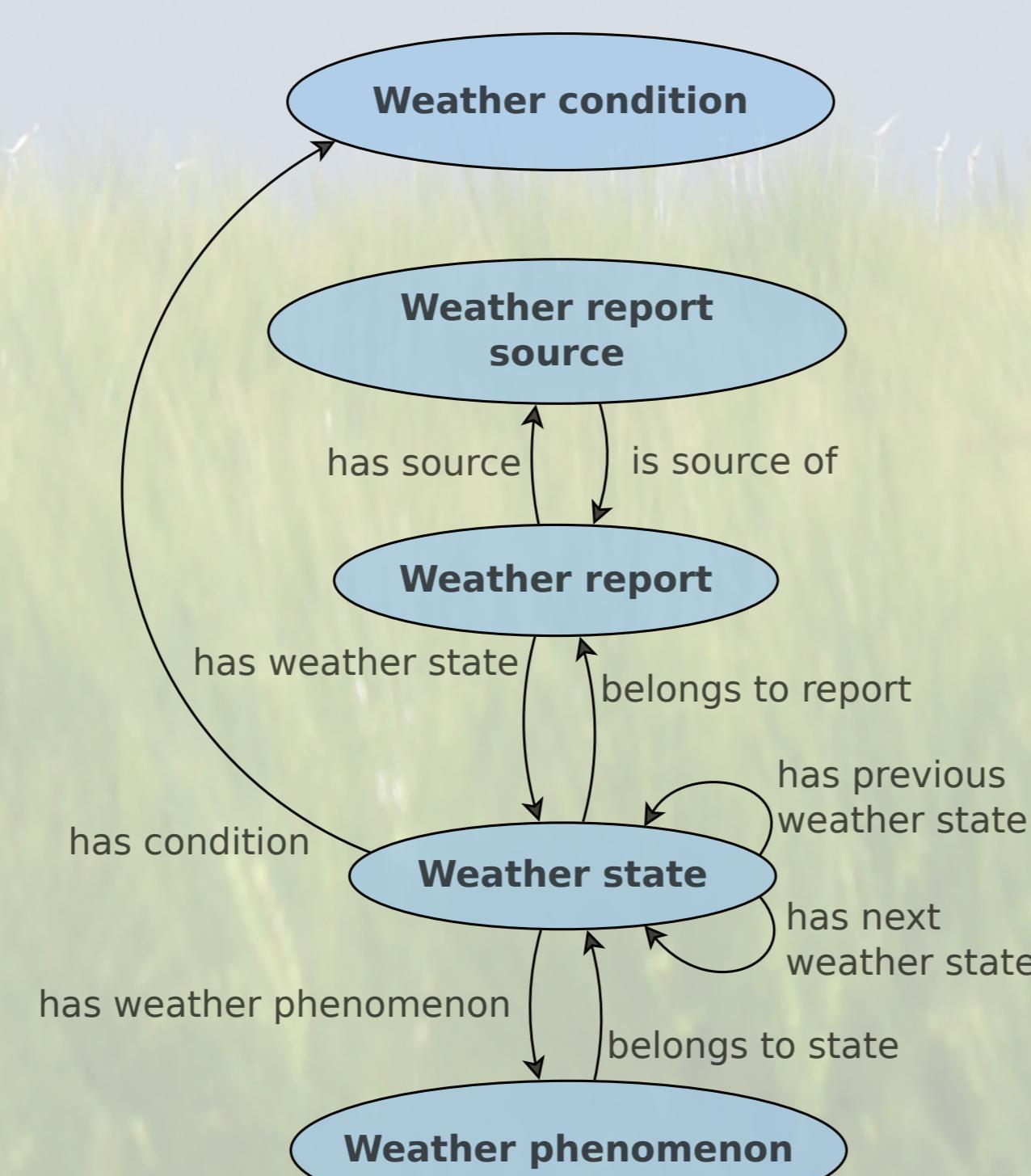
- ▶ Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (*HVAC*).
- ▶ Irrigation.
- ▶ Utilisation of solar and wind power.
- ▶ Preparing for severe weather (e.g. close windows, retract awnings).

## Methodological approach

- ▶ Evaluation of existing weather ontologies.
- ▶ Identification of uses cases for weather data in smart homes.
- ▶ Analysis of methodologies for ontology design.
- ▶ Examination of sources for weather data.
- ▶ Design of *SmartHomeWeather* using *METHONTOLOGY*.
- ▶ Development of *Weather Importer*.

## The SmartHomeWeather ontology

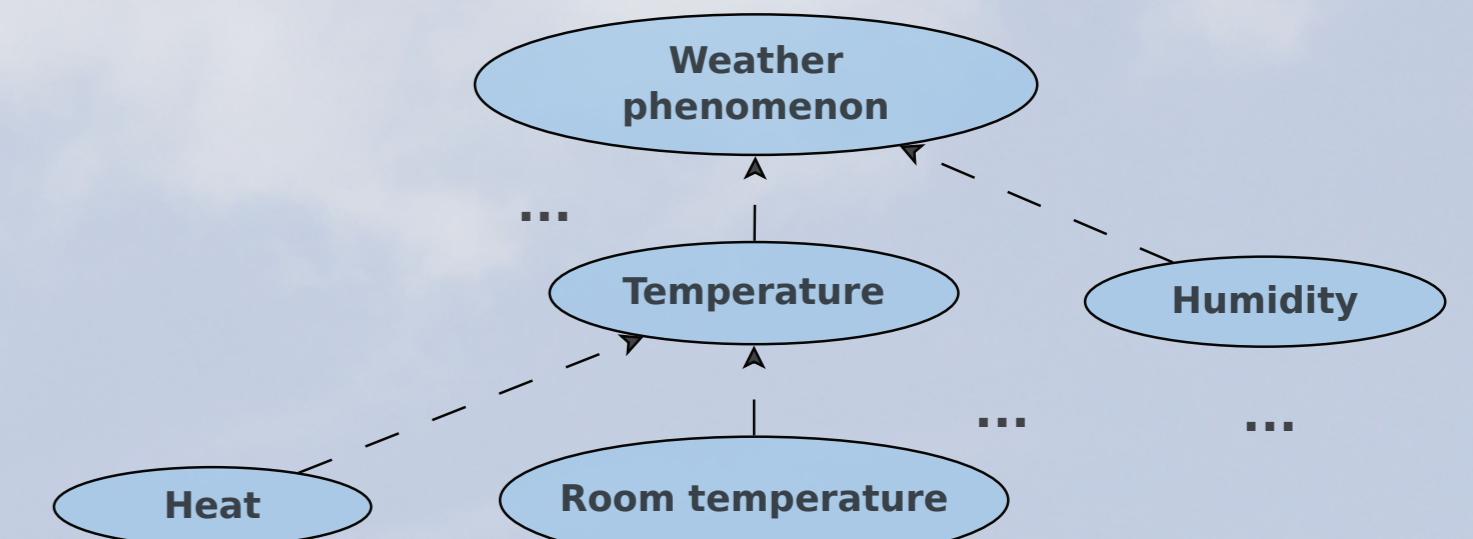
- ▶ The *SmartHomeWeather* ontology is built around five top-level concepts.
- ▶ It supports current and future weather data.
- ▶ It allows weather-based control decisions within smart home systems.
- ▶ *SmartHomeWeather* uses *OWL* reasoning heavily.



## The SmartHomeWeather ontology (cont.)

The top-level concepts are:

- ▶ *Weather phenomenon*: A certain weather element: temperature, humidity, ...
- ▶ *Weather condition*: A one-word description of the weather situation: "Sun", "Fog", ...
- ▶ *Weather state*: The weather situation as a set of *Weather phenomena*.
- ▶ *Weather report*: All data about the weather for one point of time (location, source, weather situation).
- ▶ *Weather report source*: A source of weather data (sensor or Internet service)



Each concept is root of a concept hierarchy.

Querying the data model is done using *SWRL* rules and *SPARQL* queries.

```

hasWeatherPhenomenon(?s1, ?t1) ∧
hasTemperatureValue(?t1, ?v1) ∧

hasWeatherPhenomenon(?s2, ?t2) ∧
hasTemperatureValue(?t2, ?v2) ∧

greaterThan(?v2, ?v1) ∧
hasNextWeatherState(?s1, ?s2) ⇒
increasingTemperature(?s1, ?s2)
  
```

*SWRL* rule (simplified) to find consecutive *Weather states* that denote increasing temperature.

```

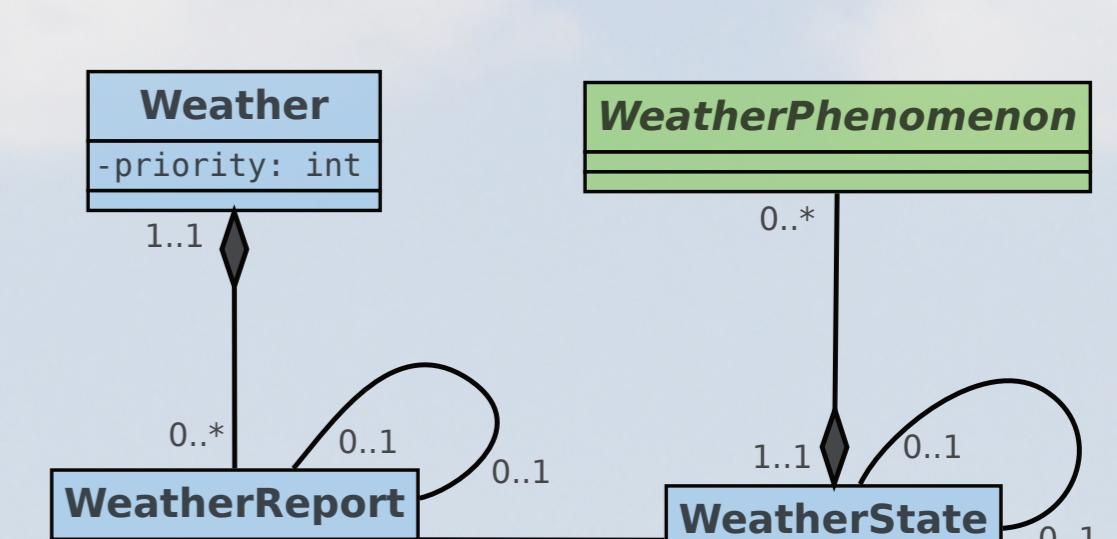
SELECT ?s2
WHERE {
  ?s1 weather:increasingTemperature ?s2 .
  ?s1 weather:belongsToWeatherReport ?r .
  ?r a weather:ShortRangeForecastReport .
}
  
```

*SPARQL* query to obtain all *Weather states* for the upcoming three hours (ShortRangeForecastReport) that denote increasing temperature (refer to the *SWRL* rule seen on the left).

## The Weather Importer

### The Weather Importer

- ▶ is implemented in Java.
- ▶ uses an object-oriented model resembling the structure of *SmartHomeWeather*.
- ▶ retrieves weather data from local sensors and Internet services.
- ▶ generates individuals based on weather data.
- ▶ provides unit tests for *SmartHomeWeather*.



## Future work

Further use cases of *SmartHomeWeather* may be identified. Interoperation with other systems and data sources can be examined:

- ▶ Minimising costs for electrical power based on weather data and varying costs for electrical power over time.
- ▶ Improving decision making based on both weather data and the buildings' inhabitants' actions.
- ▶ Learning from weather situations and their influence on the dwelling.
- ▶ Mutual benefits of *Smart Cities* and smart homes utilising *SmartHomeWeather*.