

Systems Engineering Research Center Presents:

ONTOLOGY BOOTCAMP
Introduction to Ontology for Systems Engineers

Instructor: Dr. Barry Smith,
SUNY Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and
Julian Park Chair,
University of Buffalo

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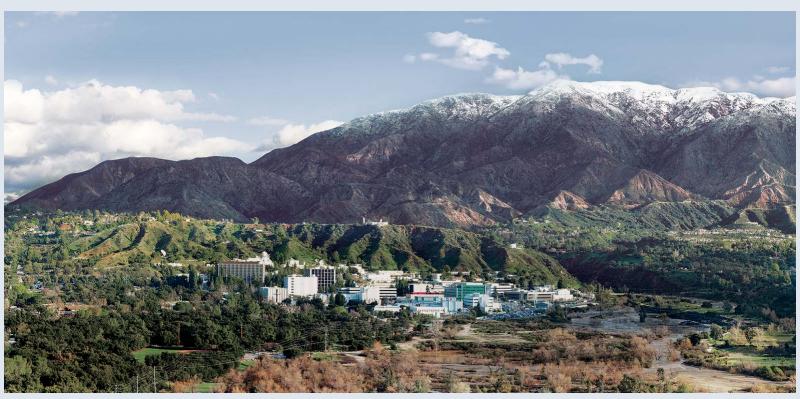
	Time	Торіс
-	8:00 AM	Registration & Breakfast
	8:30 AM	Introduction and Background: Semantic Technology for Systems Engineering Ontology Timeline 1: 1970s—Strong AI, Robotics, PSL 2: 1990s— The Semantic Web, Linked Open Data 3: 2000s— Lessons from the Human Genome Project
	9:15 AM	Ontology Suites Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Foundry SWEET, and other domain ontology suites Joint Doctrine Ontology Common Core Ontologies (CCO) Principles for Ontology Building Toy Example. Military Vehicle Ontology
	10:15 AM	Coffee
	10:30 AM	Future-Proofing Ontologies: The Case of the Gene Ontology Building ontologies with Basic Formal Ontology Industrial Ontologies Foundry (IOF) A BFO-based ontology for materials science Relations in BFO Realizables in BFO Roles Dispositions
	12:30 PM	Lunch
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	3:00 PM	Break
	3:15 PM	Interactive session: Defining 'system'
	4:30 PM	Adjourn

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Who am I?

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Semantic Technologies Foundation Initiative for Systems Engineering.

Chi Lin, Engineering Development Office Manager Jet Propulsion Laboratory Dinesh Verma, Professor, Stevens Institute of Technology Executive Director, SERC David Long INCOSE Past President, Vitech President

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Semantic Technologies Foundation for Systems Engineering Initiative

Charter

The Semantic Technologies Foundation for Systems Engineering is to promote and champion the development and utilization of ontologies and semantic technologies to support system engineering practice, education, and research.

Specifically, The Foundation Will

- Work to build consensus around principled, rigorous use of systems engineering language
 - Not just capturing current usage, but proposing normalized usage that entails semantic rigor
- Capture and formalize this consensus in formal ontologies using well-established languages and techniques from Knowledge Representation
- Collect and promulgate methodological guidance for development of related ontologies from industry and academia

• ...

Initial Core team members of ST4SE

Steve Jenkins Jet Propulsion Lab

David Long
 INCOSE Past President and Vitech President

Mark Blackburn SERC Council Member

Todd Schneider Engineering Semantics

Chris Paredis Georgia Institute of Technology

Hans Peter de Koning
 European Space Agency

■ Bill Schindel INCOSE MBSE Patterns Working Group

Henson Graves Lockheed Martin Retiree

Barry Smith (Consultant) Director, National Center for Ontological Research



Foundational Concepts for Building System Models [2013 = Pre ST4SE]

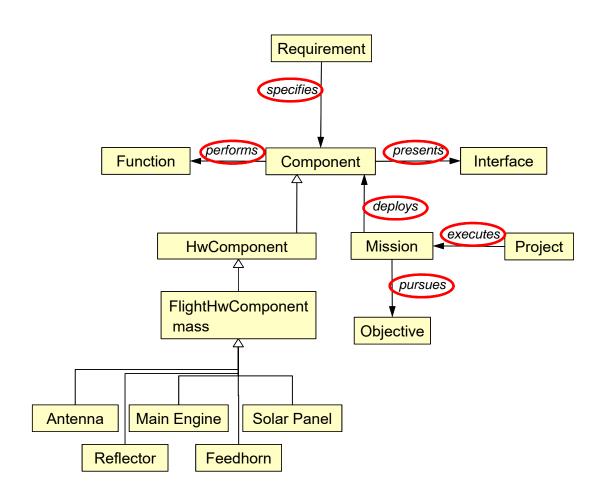


Introduction to Ontology

- Ontology = def. a representation of the types of entities in a given domain and of the relations between them.
- What is an ontology for? To promote interoperability across heterogeneous data systems
- How does it do this? By exploiting relative stability of natural language

[Example Ontology from SE Domain]

Model-Based Systems Engineering



Developing and Working with System Models

Ontology Timeline

1970– "Strong AI": First-order logic formalizations of common-sense knowledge, PSL

1990– The Semantic Web, OWL, Linked Open Data

2005 – The Age of Ontology Suites

Ontology Timeline 1: "Strong AI": First-order logic formalizations of common-sense knowledge

1970: Robotics, Naïve Physics, First Order Logic
1980: KIF: Knowledge Interchange Format (Tom
Gruber ... SIRI ...)
1984: Cyc (Doug Lenat)
1985: Naïve Physics Manifesto; Ontology of Liquids

(Patrick Hayes)

~1995: First engineering ontologies

2003: Process Specification Language (PSL) Ontology

(Michael Gruninger, then at NIST, now Toronto)

1995-2005 multiple ontologies of engineering created at NIST and elsewhere

A requirement ontology for engineering design J Lin, MS Fox, T Bilgic - *Concurrent Engineering*, 1996

Ontology as a requirements engineering product KK Breitman, JCS do Prado Leite - *Requirements Engineering* ..., 2003

Ontology-based active requirements engineering framework SW Lee, RA Gandhi - ... *Engineering Conference*, 2005

• • •

Process Specification Language (PSL) ~2003

Top level of PSL Ontology built around:

- Activity = def. a class or type of action, such as install part, which is the class of actions in which parts are installed
- Activity-occurrence = def. an event or action that takes place at a specific place and time, such as a specific instance of *install part* occurring at a specific <u>timestamp</u>
- **Timepoint** =def. a point in time
- Object = def. anything that is not a timepoint or an activity.

ISO 18629 from TC 184/SC 4 standards for industrial data

ISO 15926:

Industrial automation systems and integration—Integration of life-cycle data for process plants including oil and gas production facilities

Typical reasons for ontology failure, circa 2005

- No common methodology
- Short half life
- Approaches often tied to data modelling languages (UML, EXPRESS, ...)
- Poor documentation (few definitions ...)
- No standard language for use in ontology building

Consequence: very few real-world examples of successful use of ontologies in engineering

Ontology Timeline 2: The Semantic Web

1994: Tim Berners-Lee introduced "Semantic Web" at 1st WWW Conference

1994: Resource Description Framework (RDF)

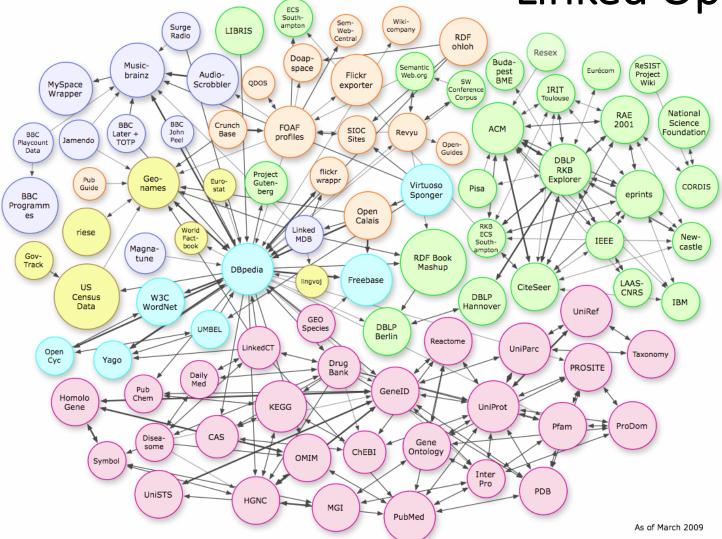
1999: Protégé

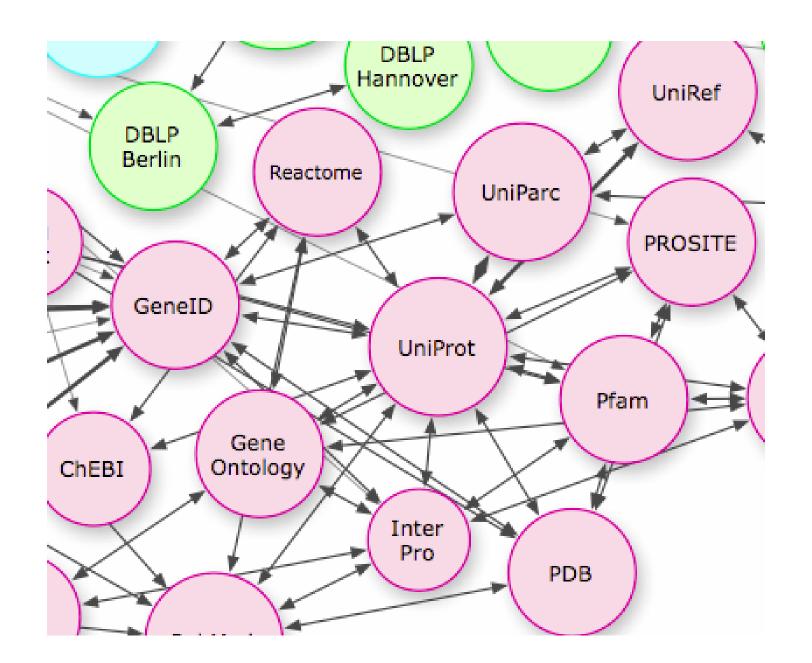
2004: Web Ontology Language (OWL) 1.0

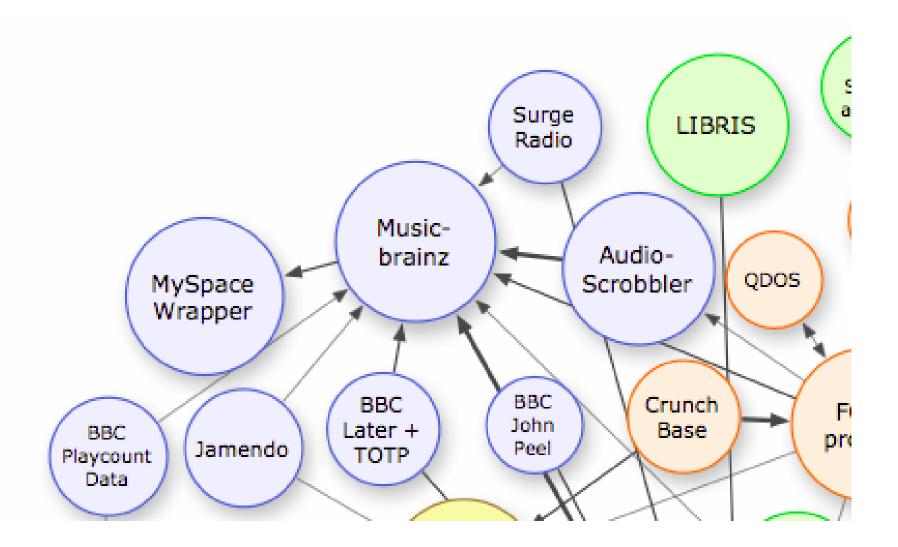
Consequence: ontology proliferation

2007: Linked Open Data

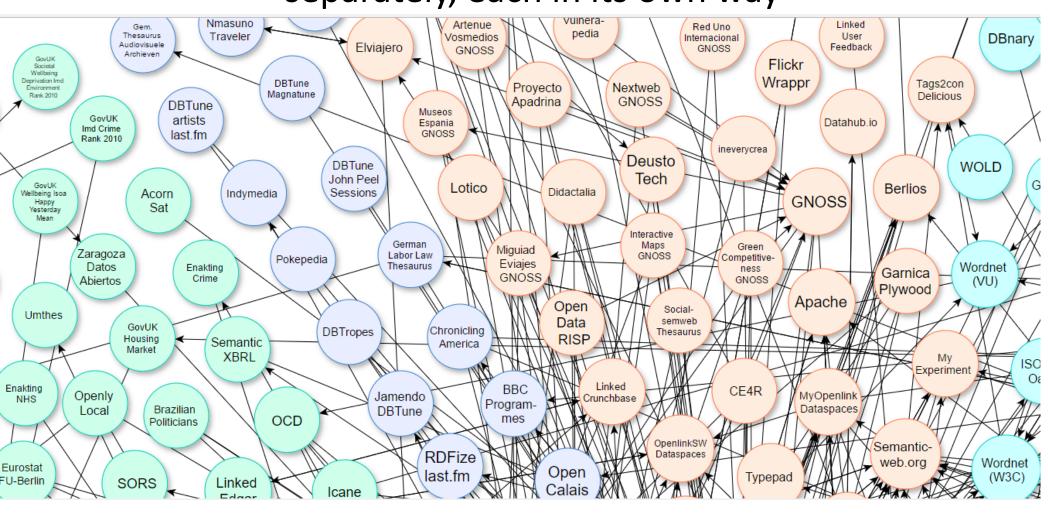
Linked Open Data 2009

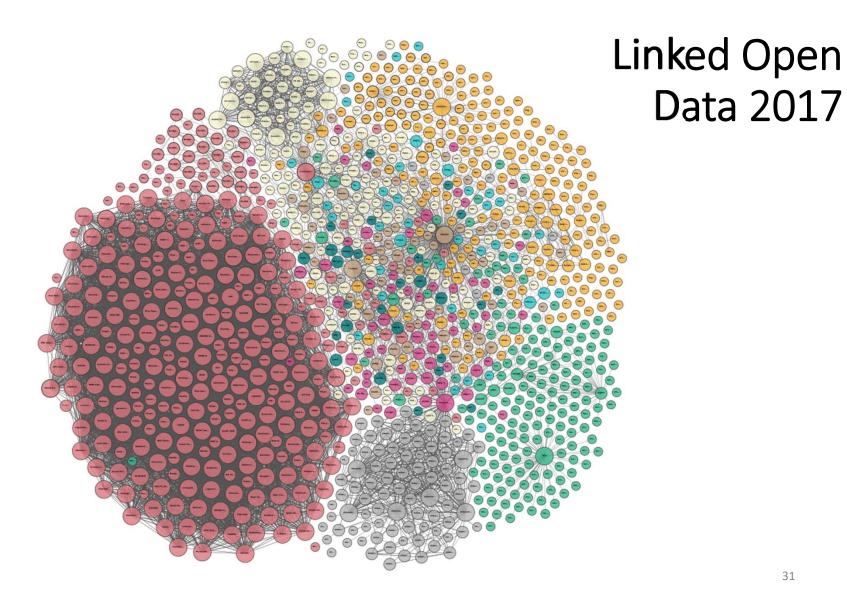


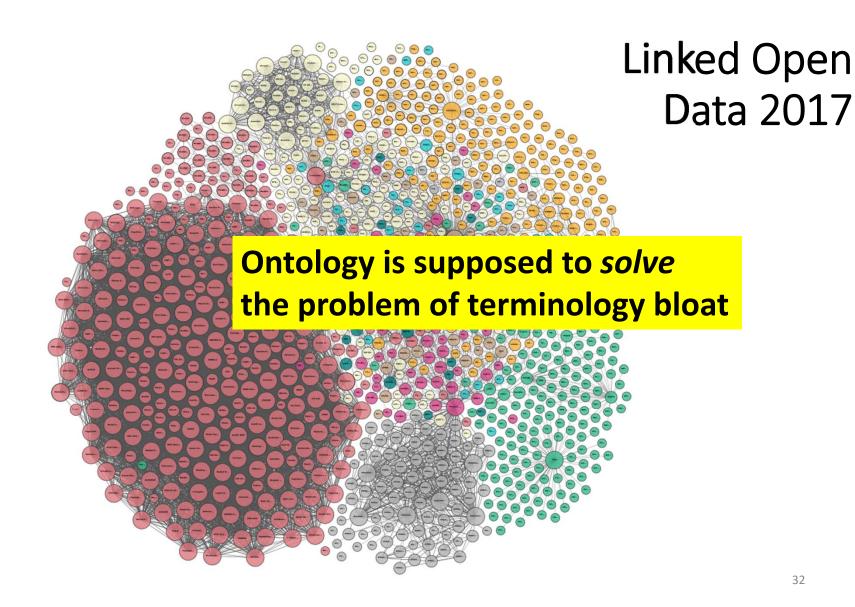




Ontologies are worse than useless when built separately, each in its own way







<u>Legend</u>

Cross Domain

Geography

Government

Life Sciences

Linguistics

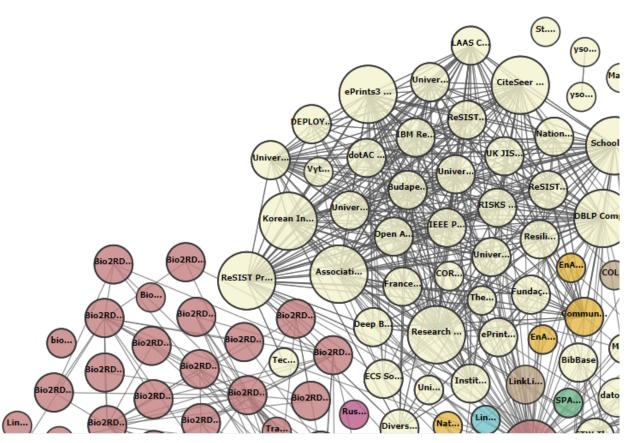
Media

Publications

Social Networking

User Generated

Incoming Links
Outgoing Links



Ontology Timeline 3: Lessons from biology

1990: Human Genome Project

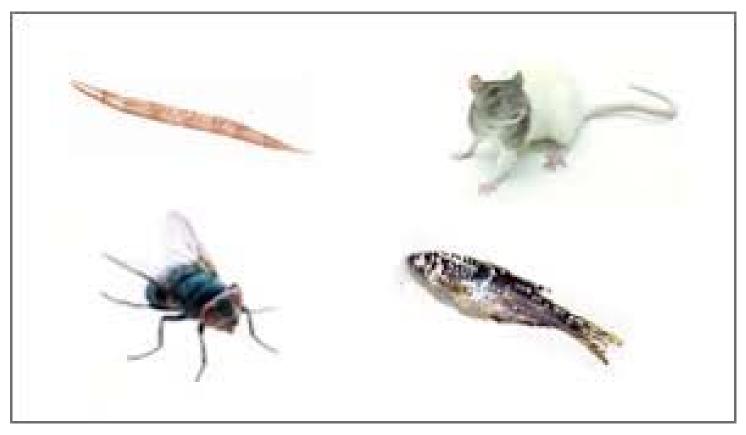
1999: The Gene Ontology (GO)

2002: Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO)

2002: Basic Formal Ontology (BFO)

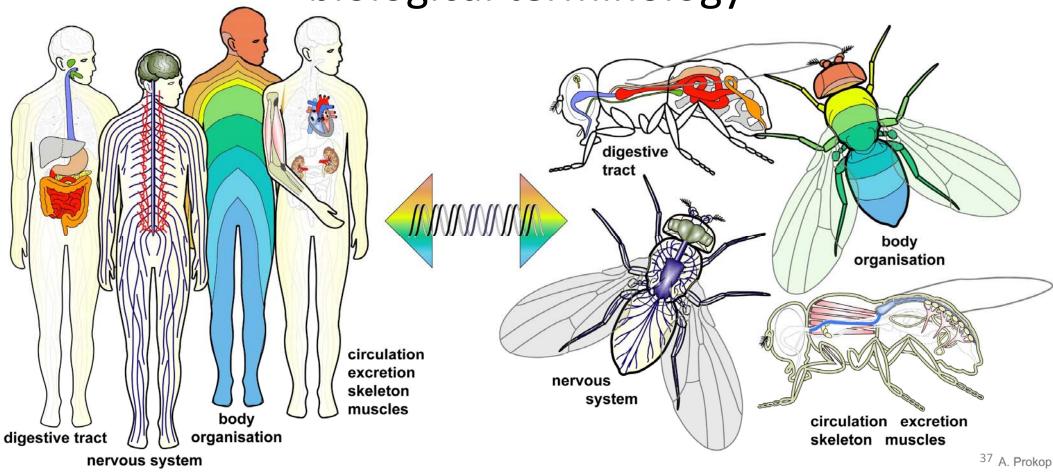
2005: Age of ontology suites

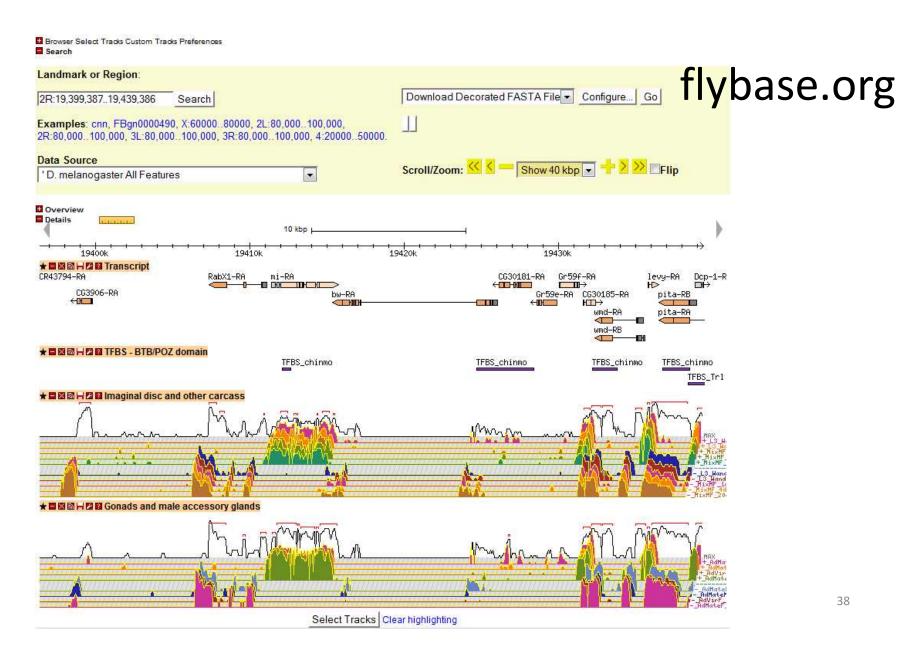
The importance of the Gene Ontology (GO)



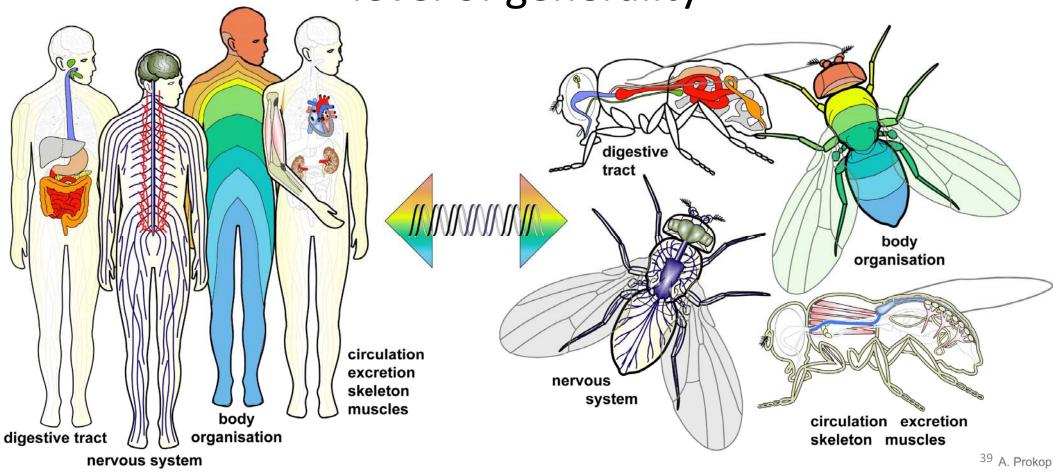
model organisms

each community has developed its own biological terminology

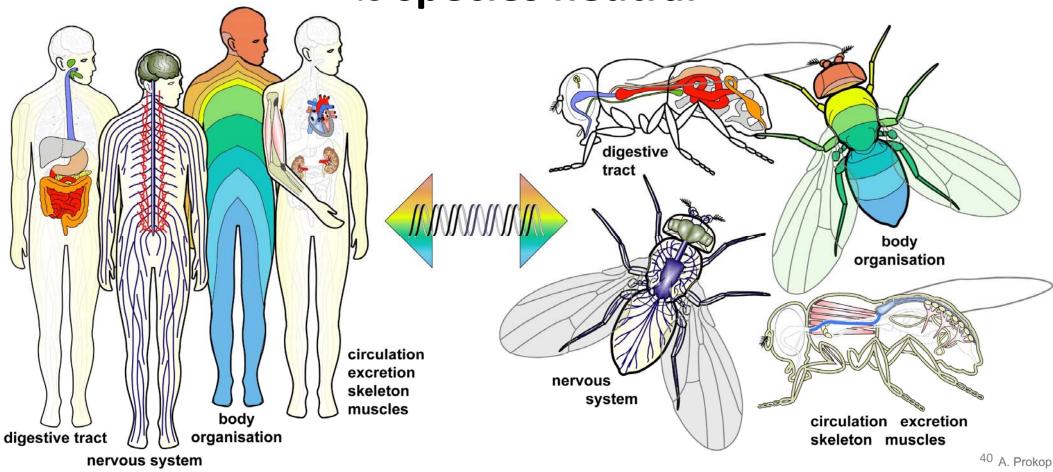




future proof an ontology = rise up to a higher level of generality

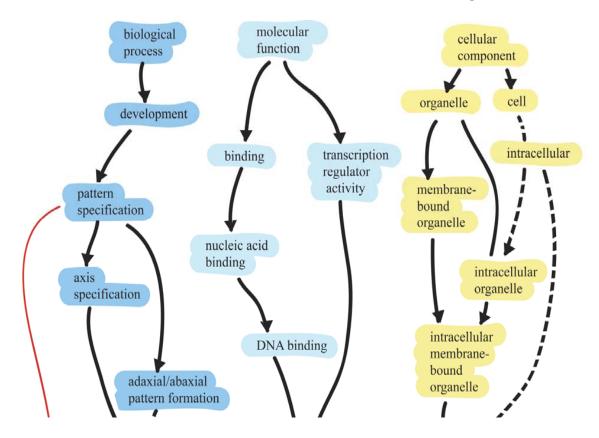


GO is an ontology for tagging genome data that is **species neutral**



GO consists of three sub-ontologies

Biological Molecular Cellular Process Function Component



nature biotechnology Search

Journal home > Archive > Research > Perspective > Full Text

Journal content

- Journal home
- Advance online publication
- Current issue
- Archive
- Conferences
- Focuses and Supplements
- Press releases

Nature

Biotechnology

Perspective

Nature Biotechnology **25**, 1251 - 1255 (2007) Published online: 7 November 2007 | doi:10.1038/nbt1346

The OBO Foundry: coordinated evolution of ontologies to support biomedical data integration

Barry Smith¹, Michael Ashburner², Cornelius Rosse³, Jonathan Bard⁴, William Bug⁵, Werner Ceusters⁶, Louis J Goldberg⁷, Karen Eilbeck⁸, Amelia Ireland⁹, Christopher J Mungall¹⁰, The OBI Consortium¹¹, Neocles Leontis¹², Philippe Rocca-Serra⁹, Alan Ruttenberg¹³, Susanna-Assunta Sansone⁹, Richard H

Typical reasons for ontology failure, circa 2015

- Too many ontologies being built (people think it is easy to do)
- Too much redundancy between ontologies
- Too much inconsistency between ontologies
- Still no common methodology

But

- now we have a (mostly) accepted common language
- and we are beginning to see examples of widely acknowledged principles of best practice

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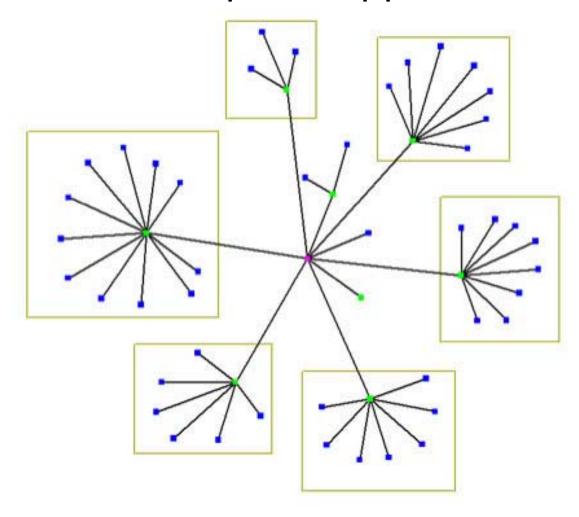
Ontology Suites

Best practice principles for ontology building

The core of these principles

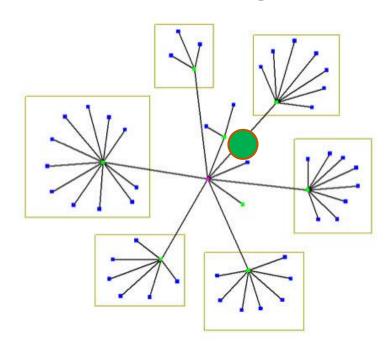
- Start out from domain-neutral top level ontology
- Follow a hub-and-spokes approach: Create suites of consistently developed ontology modules, with suite-wide oversight to ensure non-redundancy between modules
- Rigorously enforce reuse of more general ontology content in more specific ontology resources (from reference ontologies to application ontologies)

Hub and spokes approach



ontologies are networked together and developed in coordination with each other

terms in **spokes** ontologies are defined logically using terms from ontologies nearer the **hub**



Examples of ontology suites

suite	domain	date	IRI	hub
Toronto Virtual Enterprise (TOVE)	enterprise modeling	1998	https://www.aaai.org/ojs/index.php/aimagazine/article/view/1399	Yes
Gramene: Trait and Gene Ontologies for Rice	plant science	2002	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cfg.1 56/full	Yes
Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Library	life sciences	2003	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies. 10260/full	Yes (GO)
Semantic Web for Earth and Environmental Terminology (SWEET)	earth and environmental sciences	2003	https://esto.ndc.nasa.gov/conferences/estc2003/papers/A7P2(Raskin).pdf	No
Legal Informatics Ontologies (LRI-Core)	legal informatics	2004	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s1050 6-006-0002-1	Yes
Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Foundry	life sciences	2005	https://www.nature.com/nbt/journal/v25/n11/full/nbt1346.html	Yes (BFO)
Marine Metadata Interoperability Project	oceanography	2009	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5422206/	No

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Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Library	life sciences	2003	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies. 10260/full	Yes (GO)
Semantic Web for Earth and Environmental Terminology (SWEET)	earth and environmental sciences	2003	https://esto.ndc.nasa.gov/conferences/estc2003/papers/A7P2(Raskin).pdf	NO
Legal Informatics Ontologies (LRI-Core)	legal informatics	2004	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s1050 6-006-0002-1	Yes
Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Foundry	life sciences	2005	https://www.nature.com/nbt/journal/v25/n11/full/nbt1346.html	Yes (BFO)
Marine Metadata Interoperability Project	oceanography	2009	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5422206/	No

Examples of ontology suites

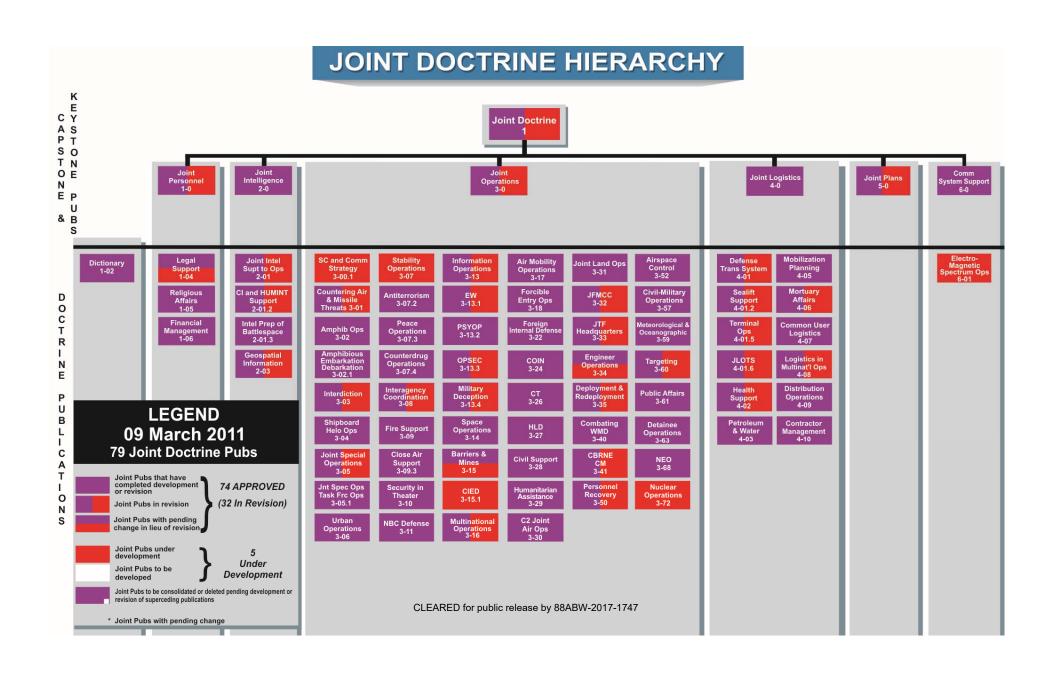
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Legal Informatics Ontologies (LRI-Core)	legal informatics	2004	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s1050 6-006-0002-1	Yes
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Marine Metadata Interoperability Project	oceanography	2009	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5422206/	No

further examples of suite formation

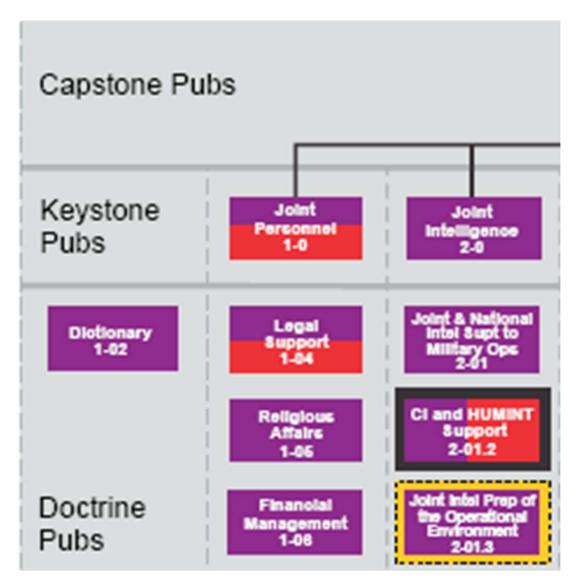
suite	users	date	hub
Common Core Ontologies (CCO)	US Army / I2WD and ARL, IARPA, JIDO, ONR, AFRL	2010	BFO
Common Intelligence Community Ontology	DNI, CIA, DIA,		BFO
USGS National Map	United States Geological Survey	~2014	BFO
Joint Doctrine Ontologies	US Air Force Research Labs (part of CCO)	2015	BFO
Transportation Research Informatics Platform (TRIP) Ontologies	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	2015	BFO
UNEP Ontology Framework	United Nations Environment Programme	2016	BFO
Industrial Ontologies Foundry (IOF)	Ontologies to support digital manufacturing (NIST)	2016	BFO

suites built following OBO Foundry principles

suite	users	date	hub
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JP 1-02









Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms





8 November 2010

(As Amended Through 15 December 2013)





Goals of the Joint Doctrine Ontology (JDO) initiative



- Create JDO, a computational counterpart of the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (JP 1-02)
- Test JDO in Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) and related initiatives to support joint operations
- 3. Use JDO to promote reuse of Joint Doctrine terminology in IT resources across DoD as part of a strategy to advance interoperability

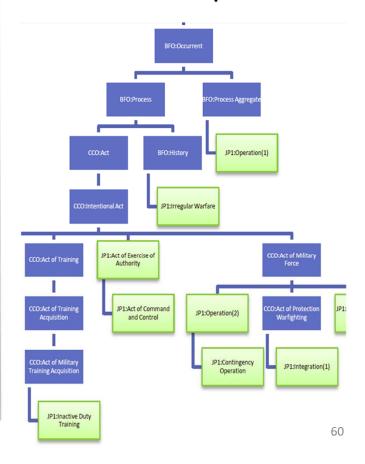
JDO as computational shadow of JP 1-02



Built for humans

- intratheater airlift Airlift conducted within a the combatant commander or attached to a suborc intertheater airlift. (JP 3-17)
- intratheater patient movement Moving patience command or in the continental United States. intertheater patient movement. (JP 4-02)
- inventory control That phase of military logis requirements determinations, procurement, c materiel. Also called inventory management; supply management. (JP 4-09
- inventory control point An organizational unit o supply system that is assigned the primary remanagement of a group of items either for a Department as a whole. Also called ICP. (JP 4)
- ionizing radiation Particulate (alpha, beta, and 1 gamma) radiation of sufficient energy to displa (JP 3-11)
- **irregular warfare** A violent struggle among stat influence over the relevant population(s). Also

Built for computers



What is Joint Doctine for?

- To achieve joint action
- Initially joint action = action involving live forces from more than one Service
- Increasingly joint action = action involving not only life forces but also automatic systems

Joint action requires interoperability of people and information systems

Interoperability = def. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, materiel, and services to, and accept the same from, other systems, units, or forces, and to use the data, information, materiel, and services exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

DoD Instruction 8330.01

How is interoperability to be achieved?

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 8330.01:

By adherence to standards listed in the DoD IT Standards Registry (DISR).

How can we make the definitions of JP 1-02 serve as a benchmark of interoperability for military (IT) systems?

DoD requires that joint doctrine addresses the need for IT interoperability.

DoD does not require – and has no effective strategy to ensure – that the IT procedures themselves address the need for conformity with joint doctrine.

But such conformity is indispensable for unified action involving human warfighters and IT systems

and it would also bring benefits to military IT systems, including the Joint Doctrine Development System itself

The role of general categories

- JP 1-02 defines the
- standard US military and associated terminology to encompass the joint activity of the Armed Forces of the United States. These military and associated terms, together with their definitions, constitute approved Department of Defense (DOD) terminology for general use by all DOD components.
- (JP 1-02, Preface signed by Vice Admiral William E. Gortney, Director of the Joint Staff)

Importance of categories (Peter Morosoff)

- The purpose of military doctrine is to facilitate commanders and other warfighters in understanding the realities of war and their specific situations and then in accomplishing their missions.
- It achieves these ends largely through the identification and explanation of important general categories rather than of specific instances (such as a particular aircraft or IT system).
- Doctrine is in this sense re-usable; it is applicable to many different instances and to many different subkinds of the same general categories.
- This approach is effective because the basic realities of war are not changed by the fielding of new commanders, equipment, specialties, or tactics.

Joint Doctrine Ontology will use the language of joint doctrine

 JDO is in effect a shadow of JP 1-02, incrementally adding definitional enhancements and further elements of logical regimentation, but in such a way that the ontology and the dictionary which underlies it remain synchronized with each other through each successive revision of joint doctrine.

Joint Doctrine is authoritative

- if conflicts arise between it and Service doctrine, then the former absent more current and specific guidance from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff – will take precedence.
- 2. that it is to be followed except when, in the judgment of the commander, exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise.

Joint Doctrine is logically authoritative

3. Terms used in Army doctrine to refer to Armyspecific categories defined should be defined as subcategories of the corresponding Joint Doctrine category

Doctrine is authoritative during real warfighting

- Doctrine provides what we can think of as a common mental model –
 a shared frame of reference which remains active through every
 phase of every military engagement.
- Doctrine provides the principles which determine how to understand the authorized command relationships and the authority that military commanders can use.
- It establishes common ways of accomplishing military tasks and facilitates readiness by promoting coordination in all aspects of training and planning.

Examples of gaps in JP 1-02

action
agent
authority
commander
geographical area
geopolitical entity

nation
national organization
order
organization
territory
training

Step 1 for creating JDO as JP 1-02 shadow

Fill gaps with logically well-formed definitions tying JP 1-02 to Common Core Ontologies

Step 2 for creating JP 1-02 shadow

Remove logical errors in existing definitions (for example in definitions which confuse the entity you are defining with the term used to represent that entity):

operational area — An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted.

Step 3 for creating JP 1-02 shadow

Ensure that each term has exactly one definition

Disambiguate those terms in JP 1-02 which have multiple definitions

• command — 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual.

by replacing one term with multiple terms making the distinctions explicit

- 1. command authority
- commander's order (expressing the will of the commander)
- 3. command unit

Uses of JDO

- Better definitions
- Better Command and Control (C2)
- Netcentricity discovery of data
- Outcomes research
- Facilitating DoD IT interoperability
- Facilitating unified action among IT developers.
 - today, even the best-intentioned IT developers must make assumptions on whether a warfighting term in a specification that is not listed in joint doctrine is valid as it is or has been superseded by more a current term

Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited: 88ABW-2015-2881, 08 Jun 2015

Joint Doctrine Ontology: A Benchmark for Military Information Systems Interoperability

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Jason Bryant Air Force Research Lab Rome, NY jason.bryant.8@us.af.mil Robert Farrell Air Force Research Lab Rome, NY robert.farrell.10@us.af.mil Barry Smith University at Buffalo Buffalo, NY phismith@buffalo.edu

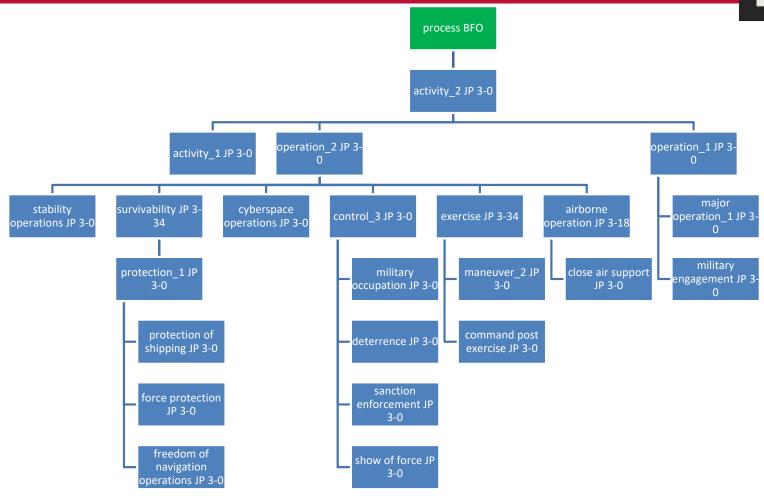
Abstract—When the U.S. conducts warfare, elements of a force are drawn from different Services and work together as a single team to accomplish an assigned mission on the basis of joint doctrine. To achieve such unified action, it is necessary that specific Service doctrines be both consistent with and subservient to joint doctrine. But there are two further requirements that flow from the ways in which unified action

critical, if we are to prevent higher-level flaws cascading to domain-level doctrinal errors, that the terms of joint doctrine be defined correctly.

It is commonly supposed that doctrine provides not hard and fast rules but rather merely a loose and always revisable guide to action that is typically abandoned on first contact

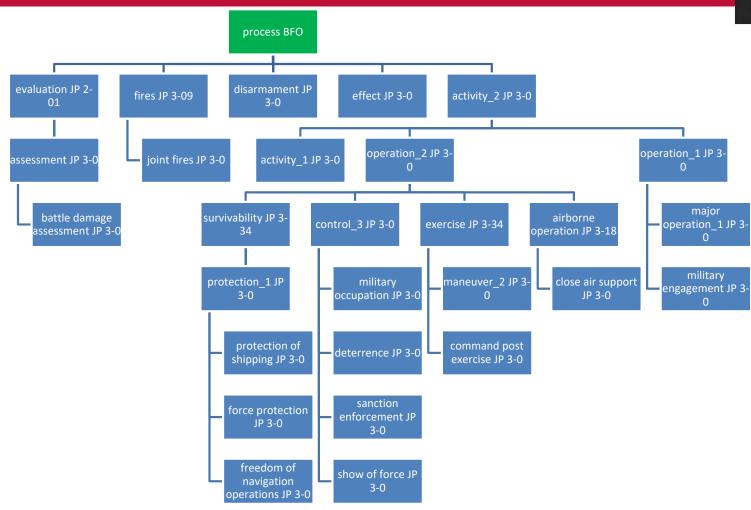
JP 3-0 Joint Operation Terms (pt 1)





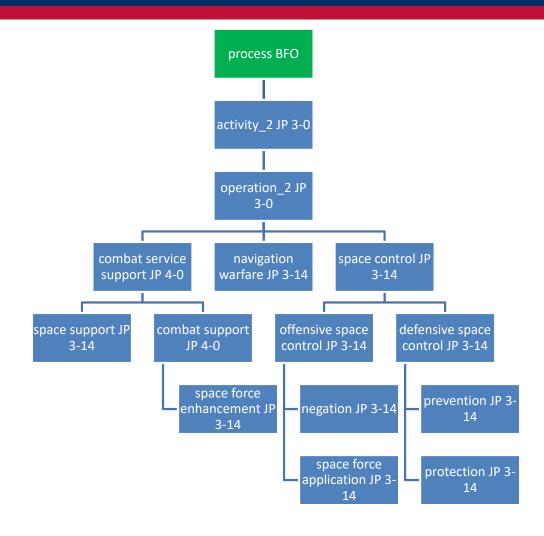
JP 3-0 Joint Operation Terms (pt 2)





JP 3-14 Space Operation Terms





suites built following OBO Foundry principles

suite	users	date	hub
Common Core Ontologies (CCO)	US Army / I2WD and ARL, IARPA, JIDO, ONR, AFRL	2010	BFO
Common Intelligence Community Ontology	DNI, CIA, DIA,	~2014	BFO
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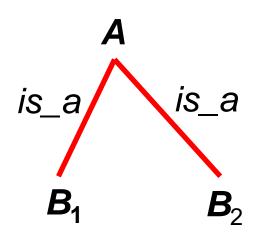
Benefits of modularity

- division of labor
- division of authority
- SME ownership
- owner motivation
- user motivation
- user discoverability
- support for incrementality
- reduces need for 'mappings'

Examples of best practice principles

- 1. Distinguish *reference* ontologies from *application* ontologies
- 2. Reference ontologies built around one or more single-inheritance backbone taxonomies
 - Single inheritance = every non-root node has exactly one parent
- 3. Create a suite of reference ontology modules which on any given level of generality do not overlap
- 4. Reference ontologies are asserted, application ontologies inferred

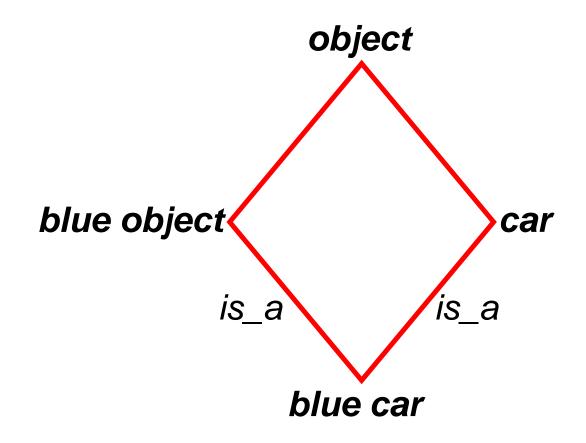
5. In a reference ontology: definitions of terms should be of the genus-species form



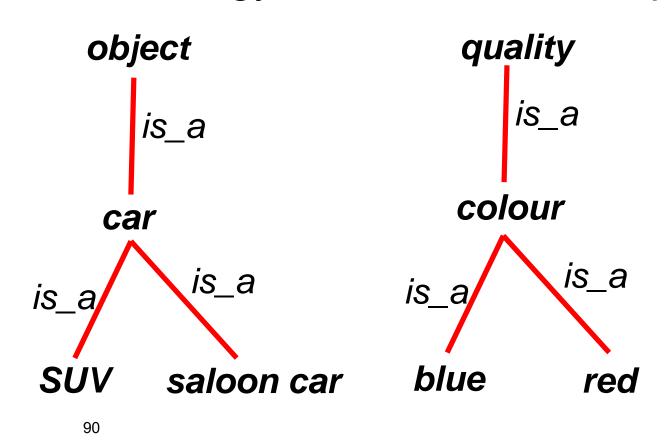
$$A = genus$$

$$B_1 \dots = \text{species}$$

Application ontology (fragment)



6. Factor ontology content into normalized reference ontology modules wherever possible



Toy example of reference ontology and application ontology for artillery vehicles

Reference Ontology Definitions

vehicle =def: an object used for transporting people or goods

tractor =def: a vehicle that is used for towing

crane =def: a vehicle that is used for lifting and moving heavy objects

vehicle platform=def: means of providing mobility to a vehicle

wheeled platform=def: a vehicle platform that provides mobility through the use of wheels

tracked platform=def: a vehicle platform that provides mobility through the use of continuous tracks

Application Ontology Definitions

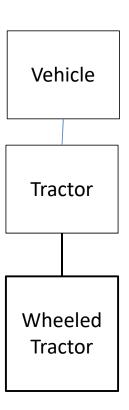
artillery vehicle = def. vehicle designed for the transport of one or more artillery weapons

Delta Battery artillery vehicle=def. an artillery vehicle
that is at the disposal of Delta
Battery

Delta Battery artillery tractor=def. an artillery tractor
that is at the disposal of Delta
Battery

Normalized reference ontologies

Types of Vehicle

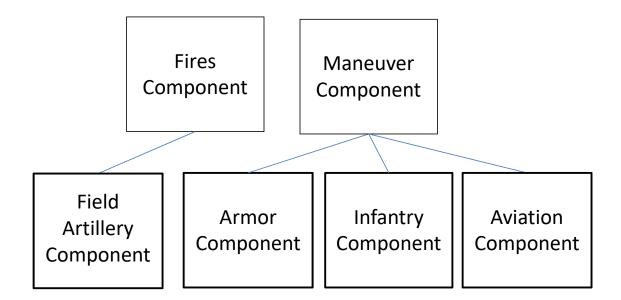


Normalized reference ontologies

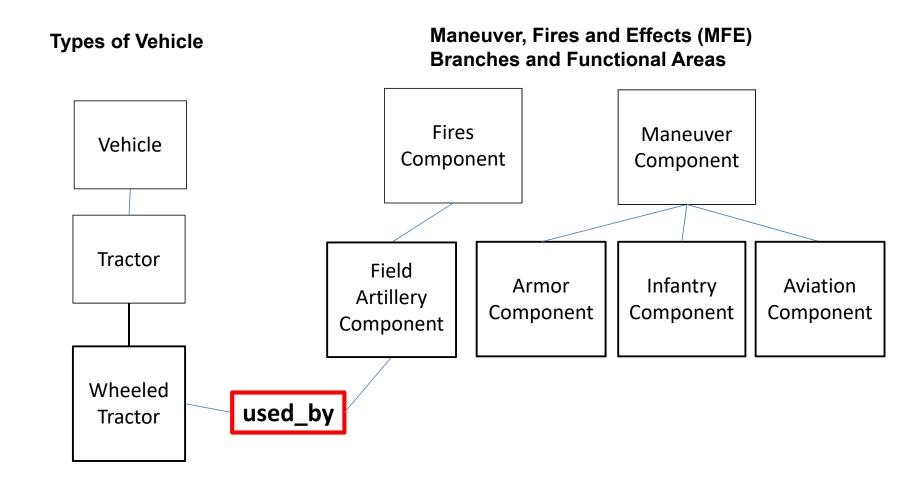
Types of Vehicle

Vehicle Tractor Wheeled Tractor

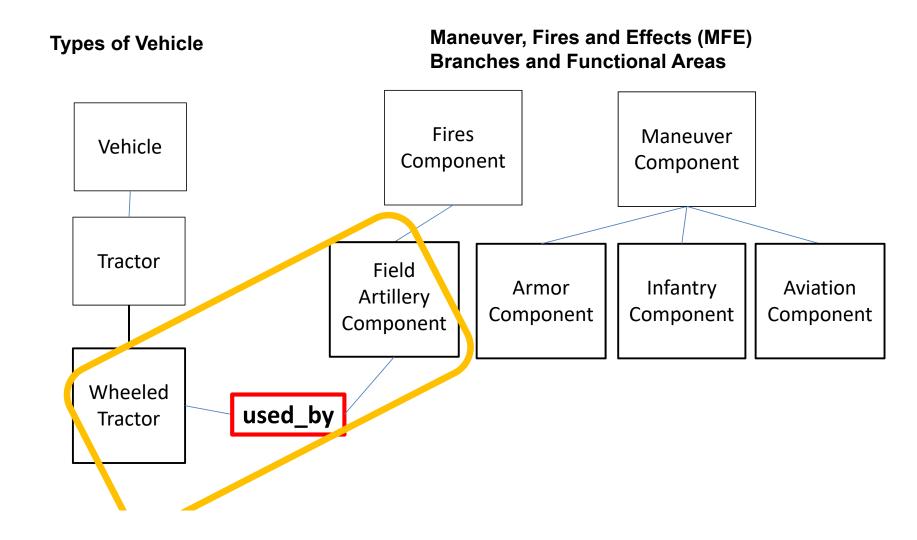
Maneuver, Fires and Effects (MFE) Branches and Functional Areas



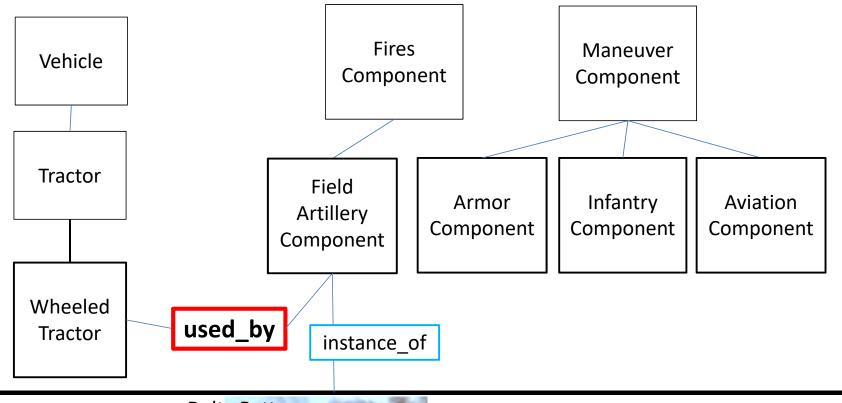
add relations as needed



create defined class: wheeled artillery tractor



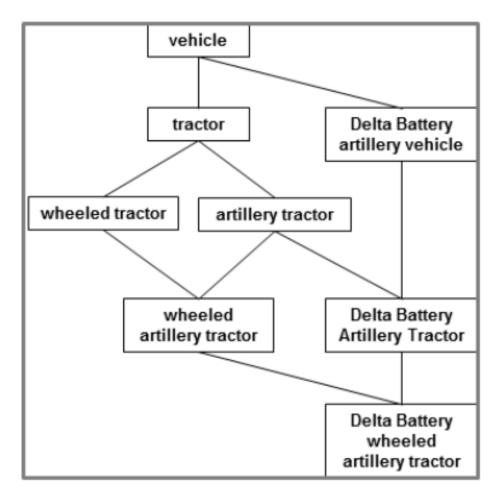
add instances of classes as needed





use reasoner to *infer* application ontology of Delta Battery artillery vehicles

use of reference ontologies as starting point promotes interoperability across different branches and easy extendability



"Horizontal Integration of Warfighter Intelligence Data"

http://ontology.buffalo.edu/smith/articles/Horizontal-integration.pdf

Time	Торіс
10:30 AM	Future-Proofing Ontologies: The Case of the Gene Ontology Building ontologies with Basic Formal Ontology Industrial Ontologies Foundry (IOF) A BFO-based ontology for materials science Relations in BFO Realizables in BFO Roles Dispositions
12:30 PM	Lunch
1:15 PM	Example Ontology from the SE Domain Functions Capabilities BFO-based Ontology for Information Entities AFRL Digital Thread/Digital Twin Product Life Cycle (PLC) Ontology Commodities, Services and Infrastructure
3:00 PM	Break
3:15 PM	Interactive session: Defining 'system'
4:30 PM	Adjourn

Future proofing

The case of the Gene Ontology

RELATION TO TIME		CONTINUANT						
GRANULARITY	INDEPE	NDENT	DEPEN					
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Organism (NCBI Taxonomy) Anatomical Entity (FMA, CARO)		Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Phenotypic Quality	Biological Process			
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell Component (FMA, GO)		Cellular Function (GO)	(PaTO)	(GO)			
MOLECULE	Mole (ChEE RnaO	BI, SO,	Molecula (G		Molecular Process (GO)			

The Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Foundry

RELATION TO TIME		CONTINUANT							
GRANULARITY	INDEPE	NDENT	DEPEN	IDENT					
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Örganism (NCBI Taxonomy)	Anatomical Entity (FMA, CARO)	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Phenotypic Quality	Biological Process				
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	Cellular Function (GO)	(PaTO)	(GO)				
MOLECULE	Molecule (ChEBI, SO, RnaO, PrO)		Molecular Function (GO)		Molecular Process (GO)				

Yellow = Gene Ontology (1998–)

RELATION TO TIME		CONTINUANT							
GRANULARITY	INDEPE	NDENT	DEPEN	IDENT					
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Örganism (NCBI Taxonomy)	Anatomical Entity (FMA, CARO)	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Phenotypic Quality	Biological Process				
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	Cellular Function (GO)	(PaTO)	(GO)				
MOLECULE	Molecule (ChEBI, SO, RnaO, PrO)		Molecular Function (GO)		Molecular Process (GO)				

~2005 suite begins to expand

RELATION TO TIME		OCCURRENT				
GRANULARITY	II	NDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT			
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Organism (NCBI Taxonomy)	Anatomical Entity (FMA, CARO)	Ontology	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Phenotypic Quality (PaTO)	Biological Process (GO)
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	Environment	Cellular Function (GO)	(FaTO)	(GO)
MOLECULE	Molecule (ChEBI, SO, RnaO, PrO)		Envir		r Function O)	Molecular Process (GO)

Environment Ontology (EnvO)

RELATION TO TIME		CONTI	NUA	NT	OC.	CURRENT	
GRANULARITY		INDEPENDENT DEPENDENT CONTINUANT					
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Organism NCBI Taxonomy	(FMA)	gy (ENVO)	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Quality (PATO)	Biological Process (GO)	Ontology for
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	nent Ontology	Cellular Function (GO)	Phenotypic		Biomedical Investigations (OBI)
MOLECULE	(Chl	olecule EBI, SO, O, PrO)	Holecular Function (GO)		Molecular Process (GO)		

Recognizing a new family of protocol-driven processes (investigation, assay, clinical trial ...)

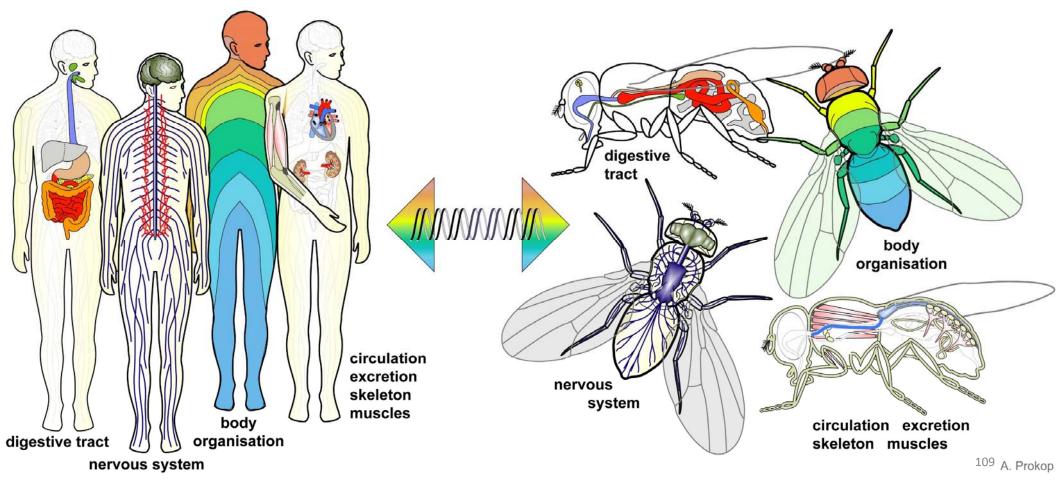
RELATION TO TIME		(OCCU]	RRENT				
GRANULARITY		INDEPENDENT CONTINUANT			ENT ANT	INFORMATION ARTIFACT		
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Organism NCBI Taxonomy	Entity (FMA	y (ENVO)	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Quality (PATO)	Information Artifact Ontology Software,	Biological Process	ОВІ
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	Environment Ontology	Cellular Function (GO)	Phenotypic (Algorithms, Sequence Data, EHR Data	(GO)	ODI
MOLECULE	(ChI	olecule EBI, SO, O, PrO)	Envirc	Molecu Functio (GO)		Images, Image Data, Flow Cytometry Data,	Molecular Process (GO)	OBI: Imaging

recognizing information entities: data, publications, images, algorithms, engineering models, simulations, designs (led to BFO 2.0)

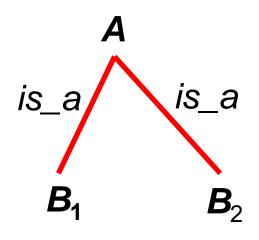
Aboutness

	Dependent Continuant (~Attribute)	(~PPOCESS)	IAO	OBI
Patient Demographics Anatomy	Phenotype (Disease,)	Disease processes	Data about diseases, including image data	Instruments, Biomaterials, Functions Parameters,
Histology Chemistry	Genotype (GO)	Biological processes (GO)	Algorithms, software, protocols,	Assay types, Statistics

if {future proofing = rising up to an ever higher level of generality} then what happens when we reach the top?



Aristotelian definitions



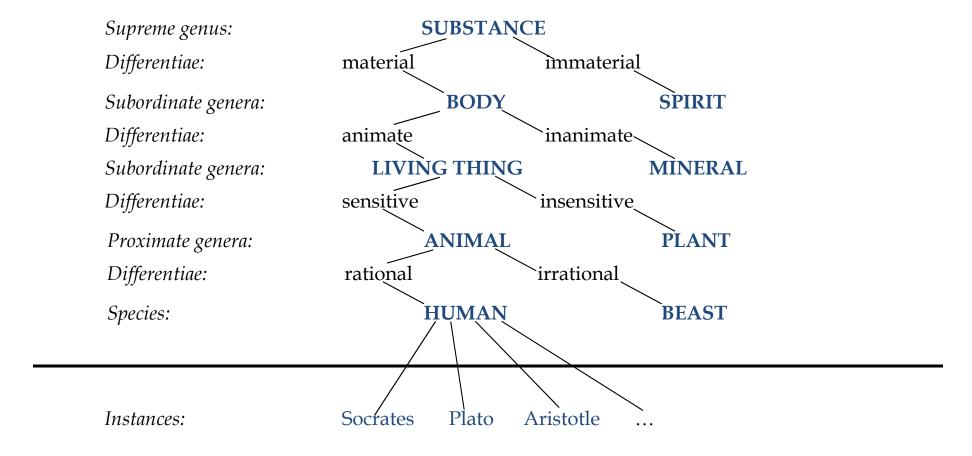
B =def. **A** which **C**s

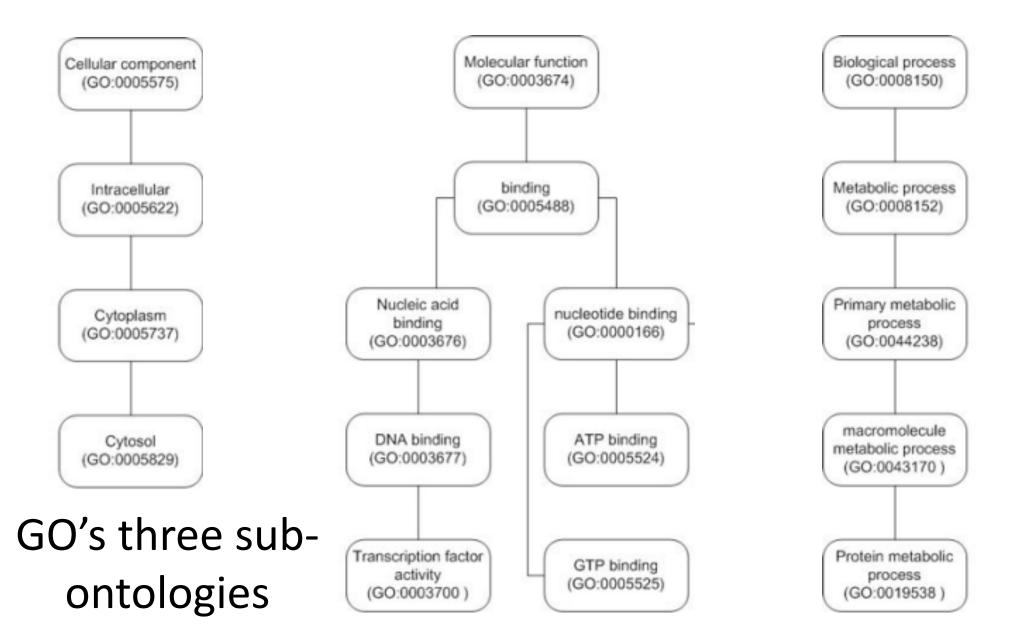
A = genus *B*₁ = spo $B_1 \dots = \text{species}$

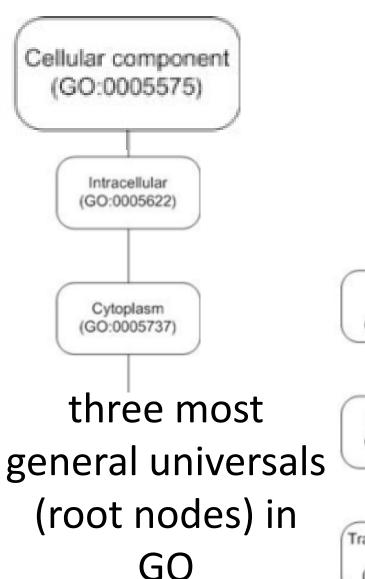
C = specific difference

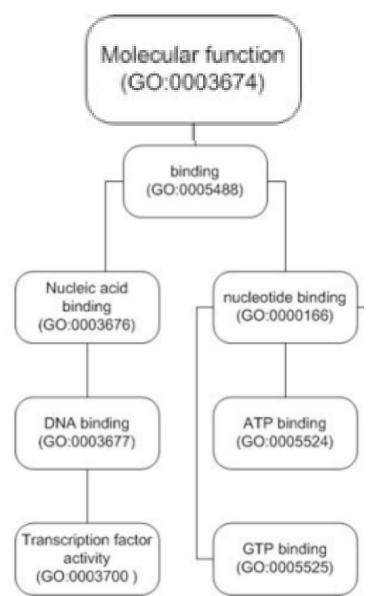
example (from Aristotle): human being =def. animal which is rational

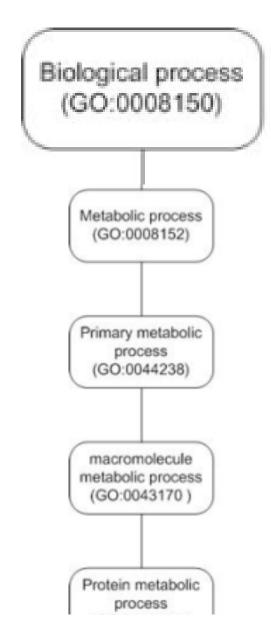
Porphyry's depiction of levels of more and less general universals in Aristotle











three most general universals (categories)

BFO: Continuant

GO: Independent Continuant

BFO: Dependent Continuant

GO: cellular component

GO: molecular function

three most general universals (categories)

BFO: Occurrent BFO: Continuant processes, beginnings, endings, plumbing missions, operations, BFO: Independent BFO: Dependent Continuant Continuant objects, parts of attributes: objects, collections qualities, roles, of objects, systems, functions, ...

independent continuants in the system realm

system designer

system

system operator

system manager

independent continuant

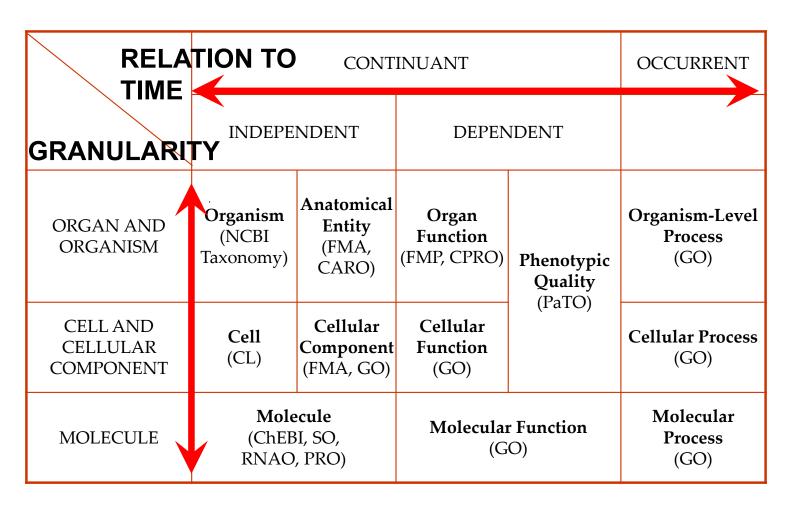
occurrents in the systems realm

building of system

maintenance of system

operation of system

occurrent



rationale of OBO Foundry coverage = BFO





BIOLOGY AND GENERAL SCIENCE 🦈 INTERNET STUDIES/INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION 🐡 BUILDING ONTOLOGIES WITH BASIC FORMAL ONTOLOGY





Building Ontologies with Basic Formal Ontology

By Robert Arp, Barry Smith and Andrew D. Spear

Overview

In the era of "big data," science is increasingly information driven, and the potential for computers to store, manage, and integrate massive amounts of data has given rise to such new disciplinary fields as biomedical informatics. Applied ontology offers a strategy for the organization of scientific information in computer-tractable form, drawing on concepts not only from computer and information science but also from linguistics, logic, and philosophy. This book provides an introduction to the field of applied ontology that is of particular relevance to biomedicine, covering theoretical components of ontologies, best practices for ontology design, and examples of biomedical ontologies in use.

After defining an ontology as a representation of the types of entities in a given domain, the book distinguishes between different kinds of ontologies and taxonomies, and shows how applied ontology

BFO 2.0

Very small

Evolves very slowly

Strictly formal (a domain neutral, top-level) ontology

Active user forum

Large user base

~ 250 active projects using BFO

Benefits of shared top level

all the benefits of a shared standard, including:

- improved understandability of third-party content
- improved transportability of expertise
- telephone network effect
 - data annotated using BFO-conformant ontologies becomes more valuable
 - -attracts more enterprises to adopt BFO
 - creates a virtuous cycle (snowball effect)

examples of suite formation following OBO Foundry principles, including use of BFO as hub

suite	users	date	hub
Common Core Ontologies (CCO)	US Army / I2WD and ARL, IARPA, JIDO, ONR, AFRL	2010	BFO
Common Intelligence Community Ontology	DNI, CIA, DIA,	~2014	BFO
USGS National Map	United States Geological Survey	~2014	BFO
Joint Doctrine Ontologies	US Air Force Research Labs (part of CCO)	2015	BFO
Transportation Research Informatics Platform (TRIP) Ontologies	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	2015	BFO
UNEP Ontology Framework	United Nations Environment Programme	2016	BFO
Industral Ontologies Foundry (IOF)	Ontologies to support digital manufacturing (NIST)	2016	BFO

Reference number of working WG2 N2363

Date: 2017-05-0108-28

Reference number of document: ISO/IEC 21838-2

Committee identification: ISO/IEC JTC1 SC32 WG2

SC32 Secretariat: US

Information technology — Ontologies — Top-Level Ontologies (TLO) — Basic Formal Ontology (BFO)



💼 → BIOLOGY AND GENERAL SCIENCE → INTERNET STUDIES/INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION → BUILDING ONTOLOGIES WITH BASIC FORMAL ONTOLOGY



Paperback | \$30.00 | £20.95 | ISBN: 9780262527811 | 248 pp. | 7 x 9 in | 32 b&w illus.| August 2015

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After defining an ontology as a representation of the types of entities in a given domain, the book distinguishes between different kinds of ontologies and taxonomies, and shows how applied ontology

~ 300 ontologies re-using BFO

ACGT Master Ontology (ACGT MO)

Alzheimer Disease Ontology (ADO)

Adverse Event Ontology (AEO)

Adverse Event Reporting Ontology (AERO)

AFO Foundational Ontology

Actionable Intelligence Retrieval System (AIRS)

Bank Ontology

Beta Cell Genomics Application Ontology (BCGO)

BioAssay Ontology

Bioinformatics Web Service Ontology

Biological Collections Ontology (BCO)

Biomedical Ethics Ontology

Biomedical Grid Terminology (BiomedGT, retired)

BioTop: A Biomedical Top-Domain Ontology

http://basic-formalontology.org/users

Cancer Cell Ontology (OncoCL)

Cancer Chemoprevention Ontology (CanCo)

Cardiovascular Disease Ontology (CVDO)

Cell Behavior Ontology (CBO)

Cell Cycle Ontology

Cell Expression, Localization, Development and Anatomy

Ontology (CELDA)

Environment Ontology (ENVO)

Epidemiology Ontology (EO)

Epilepsy and Seizure Ontology (EPSO)

Evolution Ontology (EO)

Experimental Factor Ontology (EFO)

 $\underline{\sf EXperimental\,ACTioins}\, Biomedical\, Protocol\, Ontology$

(EXACT2)

Exposé: An Ontology for Data Mining Experiments

Flybase Drosophila Anatomy Ontology (FBbt)

Fission Yeast Phenotype Ontology (FYPO)

Flower-Visiting Domain Ontology (FV),

Flower-Visiting Behavior Application Ontology (FVB)

Foundational Model of Anatomy (FMA) Ontology

Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Ontology (GIEO)

Gene Regulation Ontology (GRO)

General Information Model (GIM)

Genomic Feature and Variation Ontology (GFVO)

Gestalt: Federated Access to Cyber Observables for

Detection of Targeted Attack

Health Data Ontology Trunk (HDOT)

Human Interaction Network Ontology (HINO)

Human Physiology Simulation Ontology (HuPSON)

Infectious Disease Ontology (IDO)

Information Artifact Ontology (IAO)

Informed Consent Ontology (ICO)

Interaction Network Ontology (INO)

Industrial Ontologies Foundry

suite	users	date	hub
Common Core Ontologies (CCO)	US Army / I2WD and ARL, IARPA, JIDO, ONR, AFRL	2010	BFO
Common Intelligence Community Ontology	DNI, CIA, DIA,	~2014	BFO
USGS National Map	United States Geological Survey	~2014	BFO
Joint Doctrine Ontologies	US Air Force Research Labs (part of CCO)	2015	BFO
Transportation Research Informatics Platform (TRIP) Ontologies	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	2015	BFO
UNEP Ontology Framework	United Nations Environment Programme	2016	BFO
Industrial Ontologies Foundry (IOF)	Ontologies to support digital manufacturing (NIST)	2016	BFO

Industrial Ontologies Foundry (IOF) initiative, to create a suite of interoperable high quality ontologies covering the domain of industrial (especially manufacturing) engineering

Industrial Ontologies Foundry – GOVERNMENT

NIST

- Nenad Ivezic
- Boonserm Kulvatunyou
- KC Morris
- Vijay Srinivasan
- Ram Sriram
- Paul Witherell
- Evan Wallace
- ...

Air Force Research Lab

Clare Paul

Potential collaborating partners

- AFRL / AFMC
 AFRL Air Vehicle Platform Ontology
- Jet Propulsion Lab (+DoD, ...)
 Semantic Technologies for Systems Engineering Working Group (STSEWG)
- European Materials Modeling Council
 - European Materials Modeling Ontology (EMMO)

Industrial Ontologies Foundry – INDUSTRY

- Airbus
- Autodesk
- Cambridge Semantics
- CIMData
- CUBRC
- Dassault Industries

•

Industrial Ontologies Foundry – ACADEMIA

- Clemson University (Venkat Krovi)
- École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (Dimitris Kiritsis)
- INP-ENIT, University of Toulouse (Hedi Karray)
- Loughborough University, UK (Bob Young)
- National Center for Ontological Research (Kemper Lewis, Neil Otte Rahul Rai, Ron Rudnicki, Barry Smith)
- Penn State (Timothy Simpson)
- Texas State (Farhad Ameri)
- UMass Amherst (Ian Grosse)
- University of Toronto (Michael Grüninger)

• ...



♦ Home / Data Science and Information Fusion / Ontology

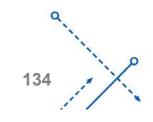
Common Core Ontologies for Data Integration

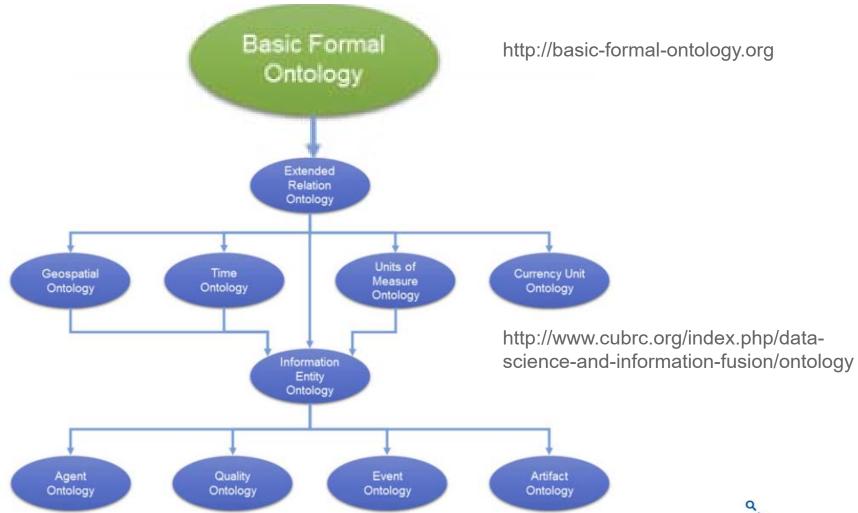
Data Science and Information Infusion



The Common Core Ontology Method

The Data Science and Information Fusion Group's work in ontologies started in 2008. Since 2010, our participation in IARPA's Knowledge, Discovery and Dissemination program focused our work on the development of the Common Core Ontologies (CCO).



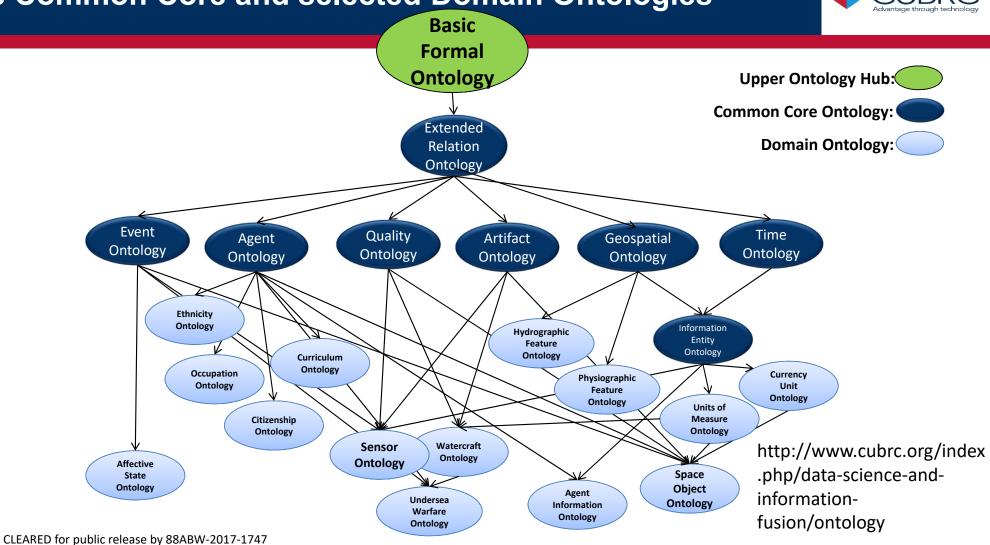


The Common Core Ontologies



The Common Core and selected Domain Ontologies





Basic Formal Ontology



Proposed IOF suite of common ontologies to support interoperability of manufacturing software especially for small and medium-sized companies

Product Life Cycle
Ontology

Supply Chain Ontology

Machine and Tool Ontology Materials Ontology

Manufacturing Process Ontology

Basic Formal Ontology



Product Life Cycle Ontology

Machine and Tool Ontology



Manufacturing Process Ontology

MatOnto: A suite of ontology modules based on BFO

Existing ontologies in process of being re-engineered to be BFO-conformant:

for Laminated Composites: SLACKS (UMass)

for Functionally Graded Materials: FGMO (NCOR, Milan

Polytechnic)

Existing ontologies already BFO-conformant:

for Polymers: CHEBI (EBI)

See: http://ncorwiki.buffalo.edu/index.php/MatOnto_Ontology_Meetings





EMMO

the European Materials Modelling Ontology

Emanuele Ghedini

Adham Hashibon

Jesper Friis

Gerhard Goldbeck

Georg Schmitz

Anne de Baas

(University of Bologna)

(Fraunhofer IWM)

(SINTEF)

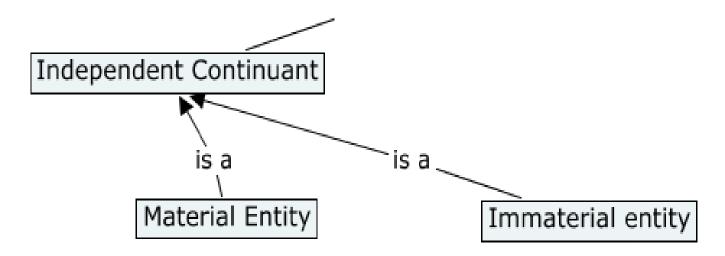
(Goldbeck Consulting)

(ACCESS)

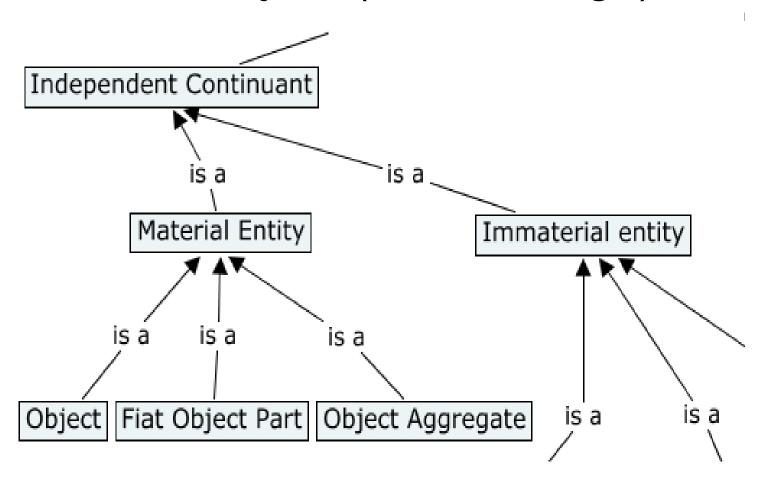
(European Commission)



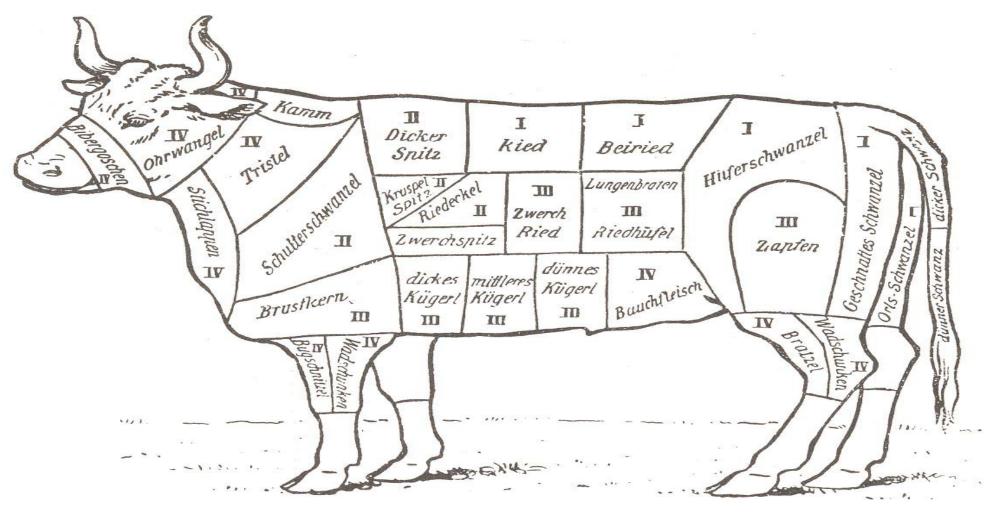
BFO:material_entity



BFO: object (& its siblings)

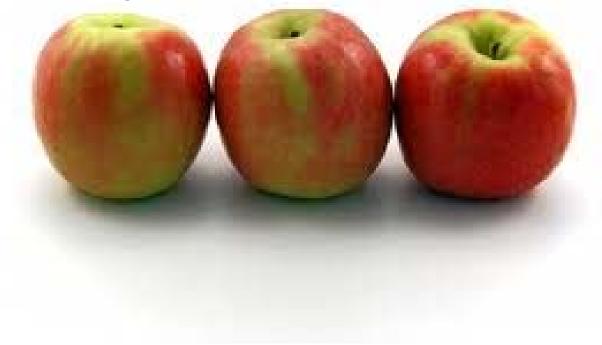


BFO: fiat_object_part



BFO:object_aggregate

not a mereological sum of objects, but something like a set:



BFO:object_aggregate

not a mereological sum of objects, but something like a set:



BFO:object_aggregate

can change its members over time examples: collections, populations, families, tribes, species, planetary systems – anything associated with a *count*, a *registry*, an *inventory*, a *census*

inventory

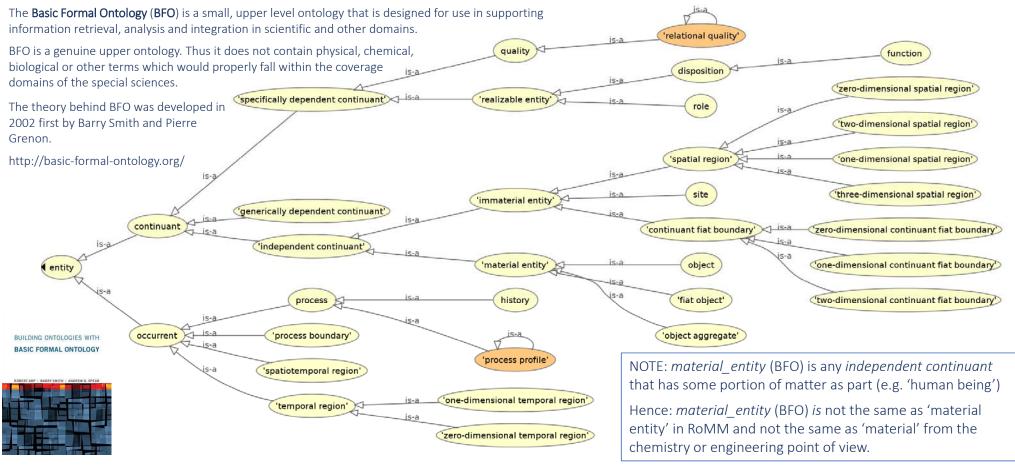




BFO HIERARCHY



EMMO RELIES ON THE STRUCTURE OF BASIC FORMAL ONTOLOGY (BFO).



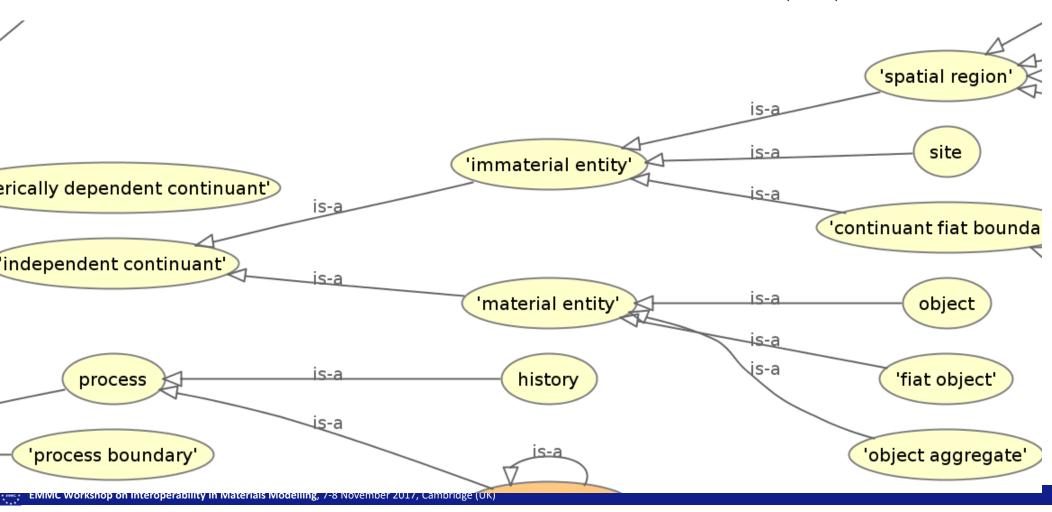




BFO HIERARCHY



EMMO RELIES ON THE STRUCTURE OF BASIC FORMAL ONTOLOGY (BFO).





EMMO MATERIAL ENTITY BRANCH REQUIREMENTS



A <u>robust</u>, <u>flexible</u> and <u>multi-perspective</u> ontological framework for representing materials

1

Since materials are perceived at different scales, the material entities (BFO) should be sub-categorized to cover all granularity levels, so that the same material can be represented in **EMMO** as a black box or as a collection of sub-parts.

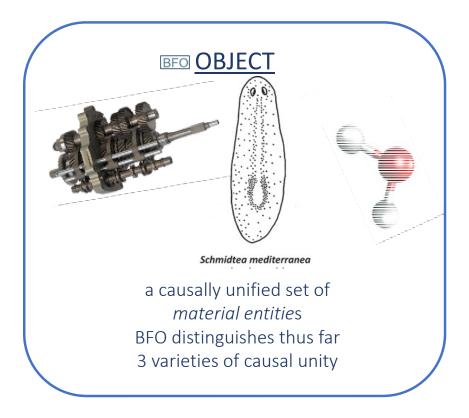
e.g. a molecule seen as a single rigid body the same molecule seen as a collection of atoms





EMMO MATERIAL ENTITY BRANCH REQUIREMENTS





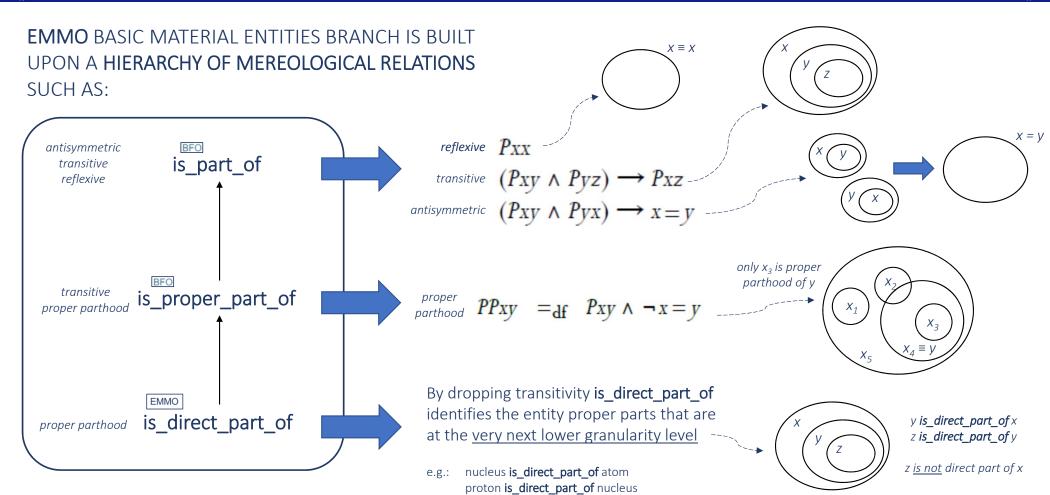






EMMO Mereology Definitions





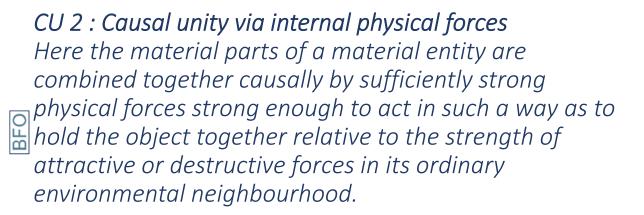




BFO 3 Types of Causal Unity



CU 1: Causal unity via physical covering Here the parts in the interior of the unified entity are combined together causally through a common membrane or other physical covering.



CU 3: Causal unity via engineered assembly of components Here the material parts of a material entity are combined together via mechanical assemblies joined for example through screws or other fasteners.

















* ^ * * * EMMC * * * * *

EMMO MEREOLOGY





EMMO Material Entities are defined by a hierarchy of parthood relations, combining the concepts of direct parthood and object

has_part

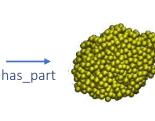
With **EMMO** we create a representation of the <u>real world granularity</u> of *material entities* that follows physics and materials science perspectives.

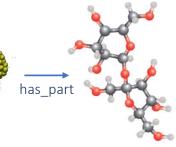
A 'material' in the user case can be <u>described univocally</u> by declaring *entities* under **EMMO** hierarchy.

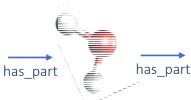
The basic idea is that the 'material' can be represented at different levels of granularity, depending on perspective.

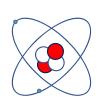


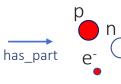
Tias_part











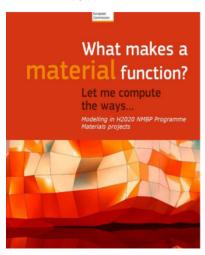




ROMM MODEL TYPES



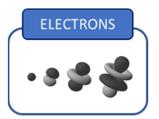
RoMM VI



Modelling in H2020 LEIT-NMBP Programme Materials and Nanotechnology projects

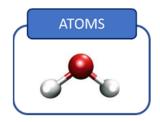
One reality with four veridical views each at a different level of granularity.

This is true for observations and for simulations.



ELECTRONIC MODEL

Physics Based Model using a Physics Equation and Material Relation describing the behaviour of electrons quasi particles either as waves, particles or distributions.



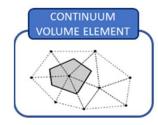
ATOMISTIC MODELS

Physics Based Model using a Physics Equation and Material Relation describing the behaviour of atoms either as waves, particles or distributions.



MESOSCOPIC MODELS

Physics Based Model using a Physics Equation and Material Relation describing the behaviour of Beads either as particles or distributions.



CONTINUUM MODELS

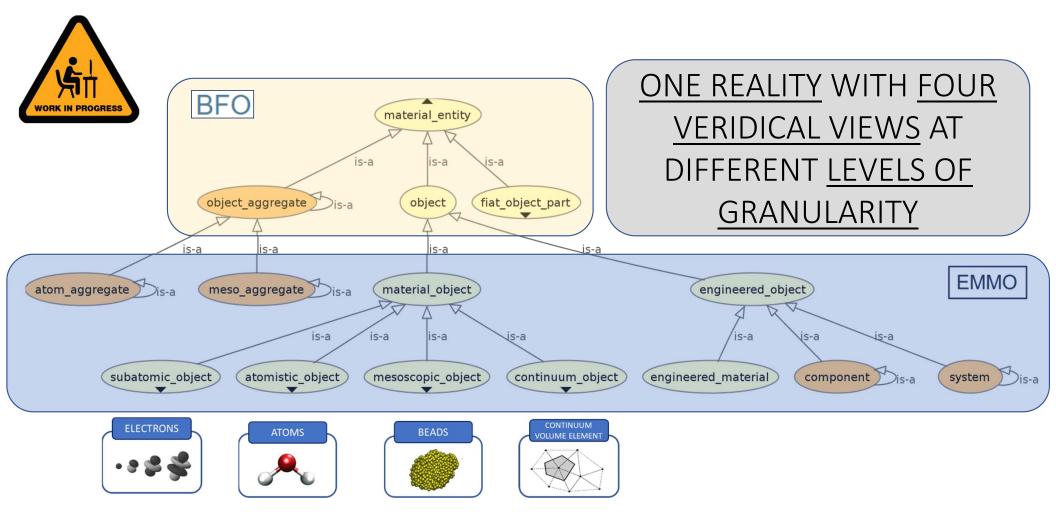
Physics Based Model using a Physics Equation and Material Relation describing the behaviour of Continuum Volume.



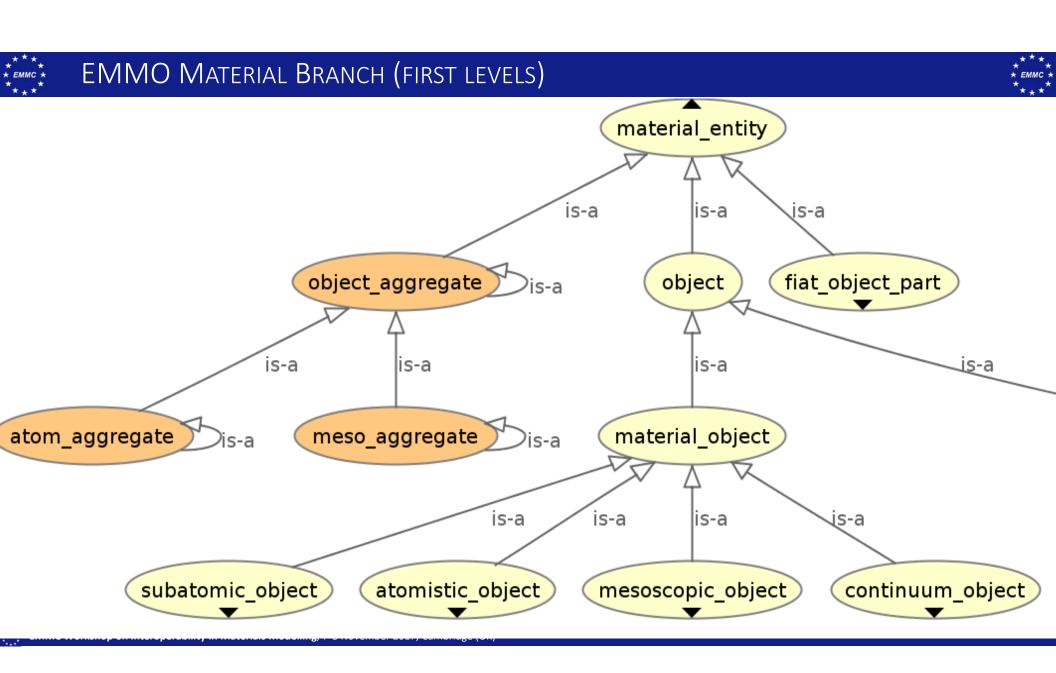


EMMO MATERIAL BRANCH (FIRST LEVELS)





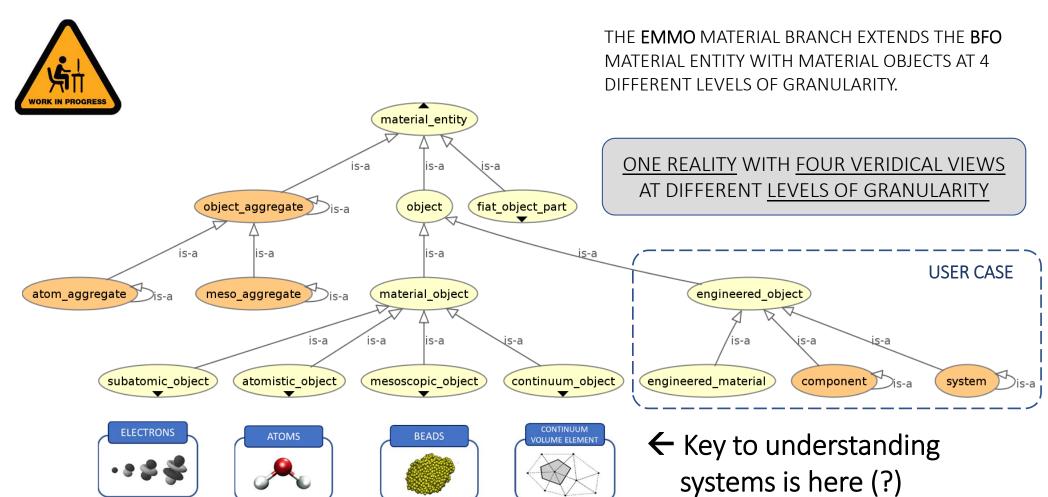






EMMO MATERIAL BRANCH (FIRST LEVELS)





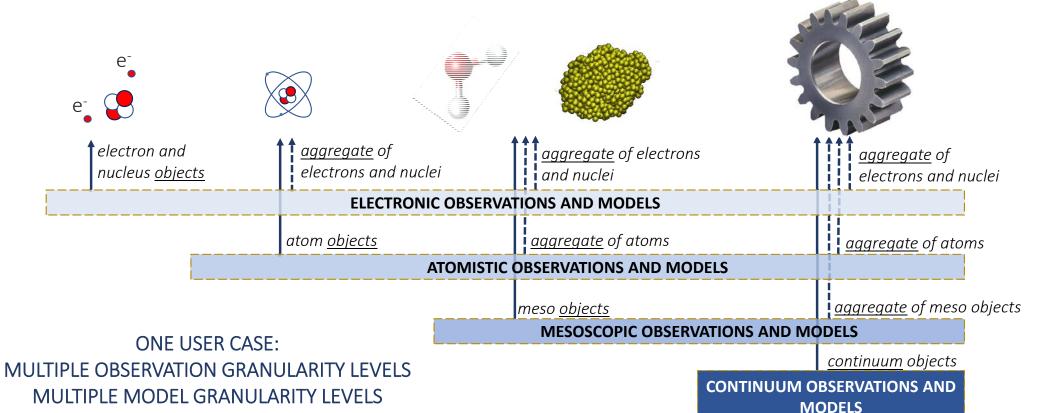




EMMO Mereology for Observations and Simulations



EACH 'material' can be observed at different levels of granularity and can then be modelled using more then one model type.

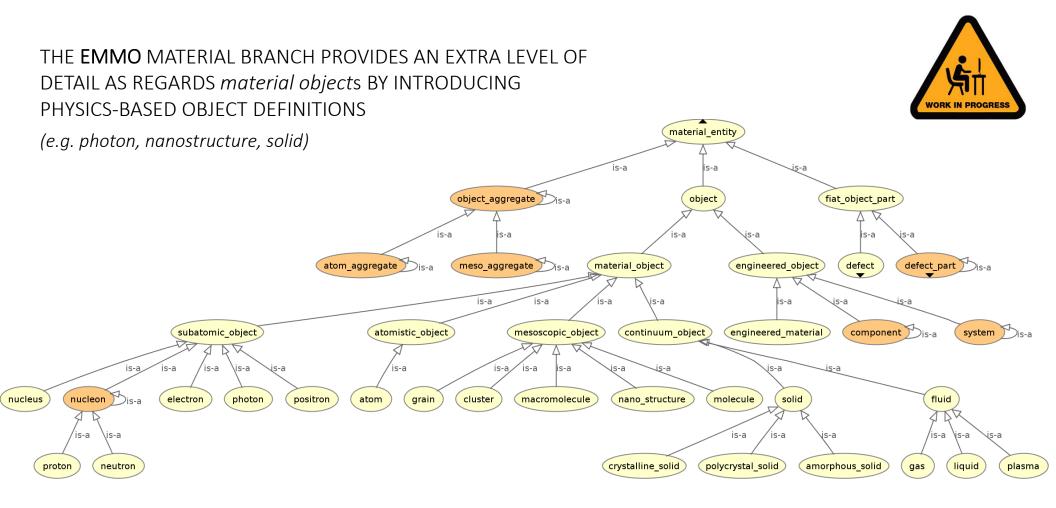






EMMO MATERIAL BRANCH (FULL LEVELS)



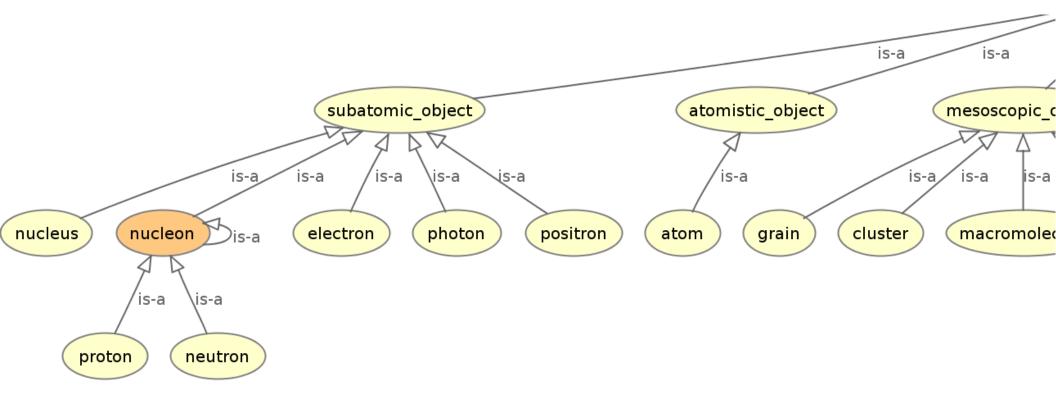




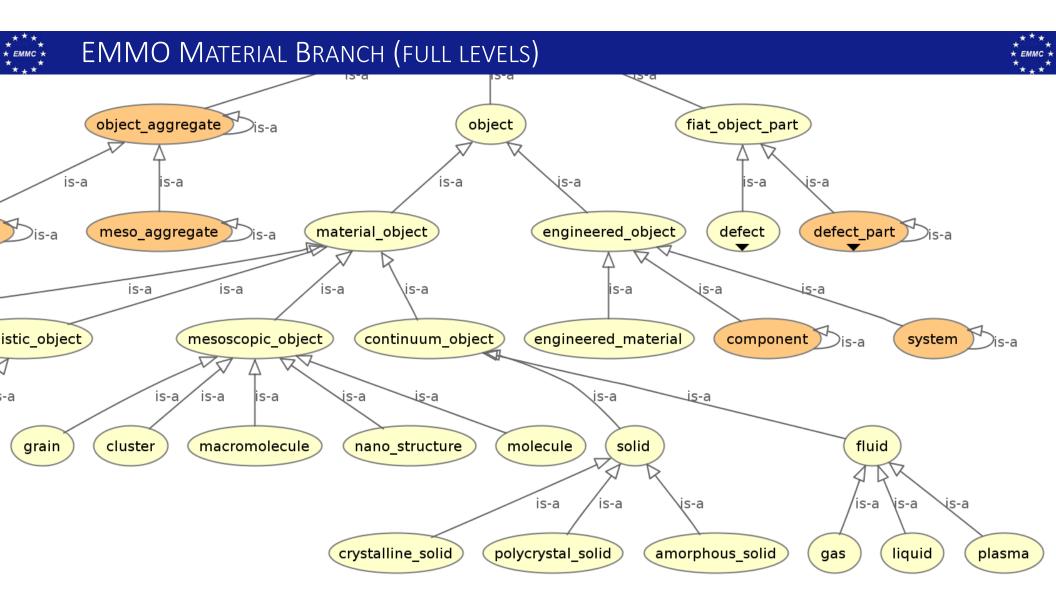


EMMO MATERIAL BRANCH (FULL LEVELS)













EMMO Example on Plasma Nanoparticle Synthesis Reactor



microparticle loading

plasma gas



EXAMPLE OF **EMMO** REPRESENTATION OF A MATERIAL PROCESSING SYSTEM

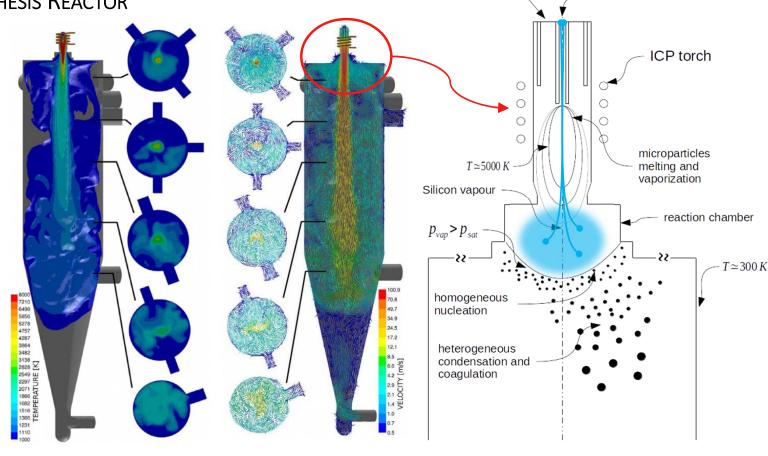
PLASMA NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS REACTOR

NANODOME

Nanomaterials via **Gas-Phase Synthesis**: A Design-Oriented Modelling and Engineering Approach





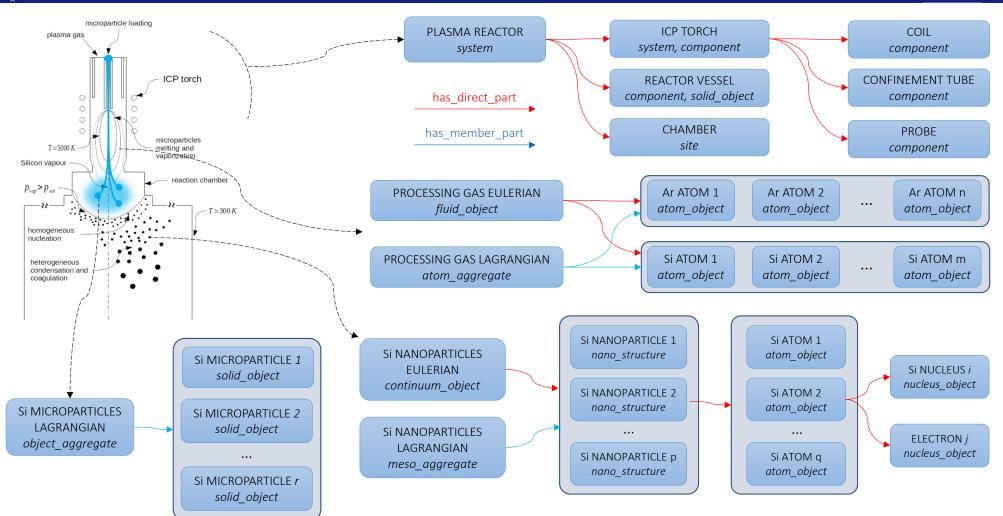




* * * * * EMMC * * * * *

EMMO Example on Plasma Nanoparticle Synthesis Reactor





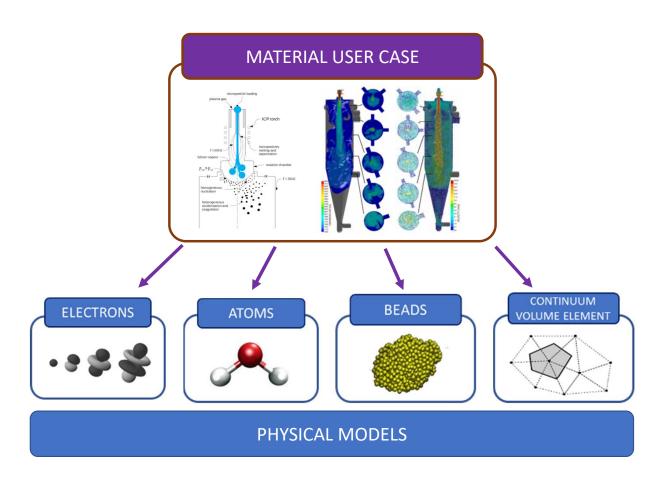




EMMO Example on Plasma Nanoparticle Synthesis Reactor







ONE USE CASE, **MULTIPLE MODELS**

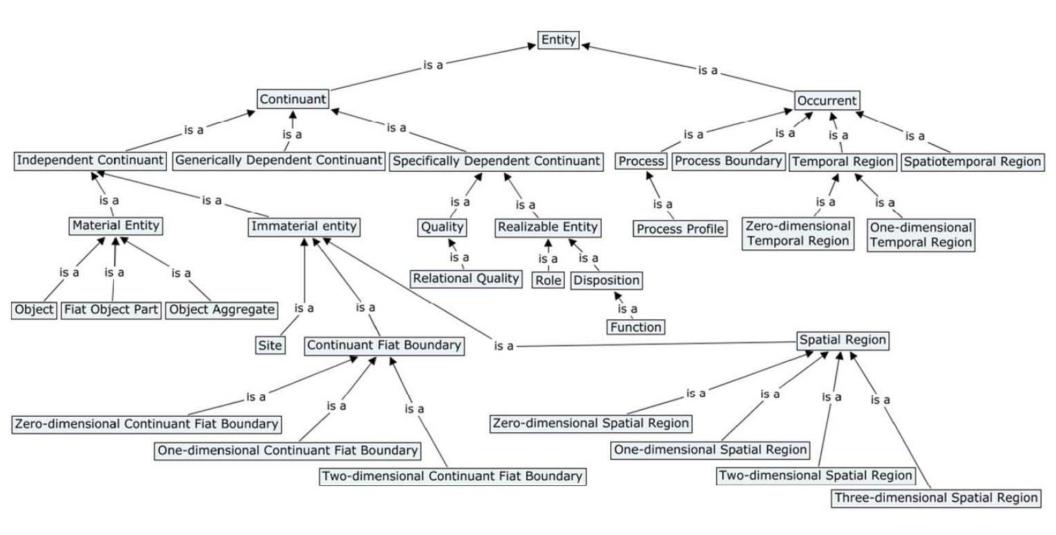
- the choice of the model to apply for a particular part of the use case is done by the modeller
- more than one approach can be used for the same component
- this approach facilitate a multi-scale approach



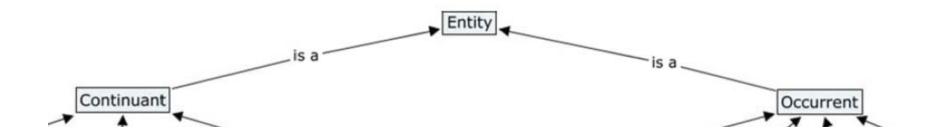
One ontology to rule them all.



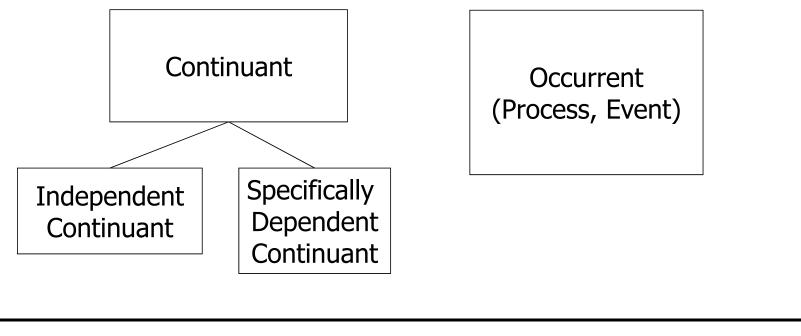
BFO 2.0



BFO backbone taxonomy



BFO: A First Look



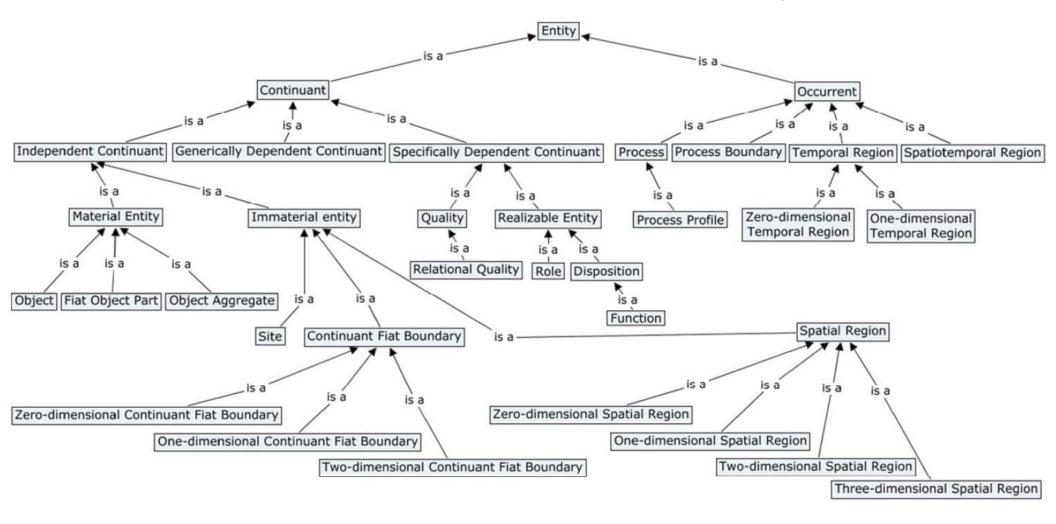
types

Continuant

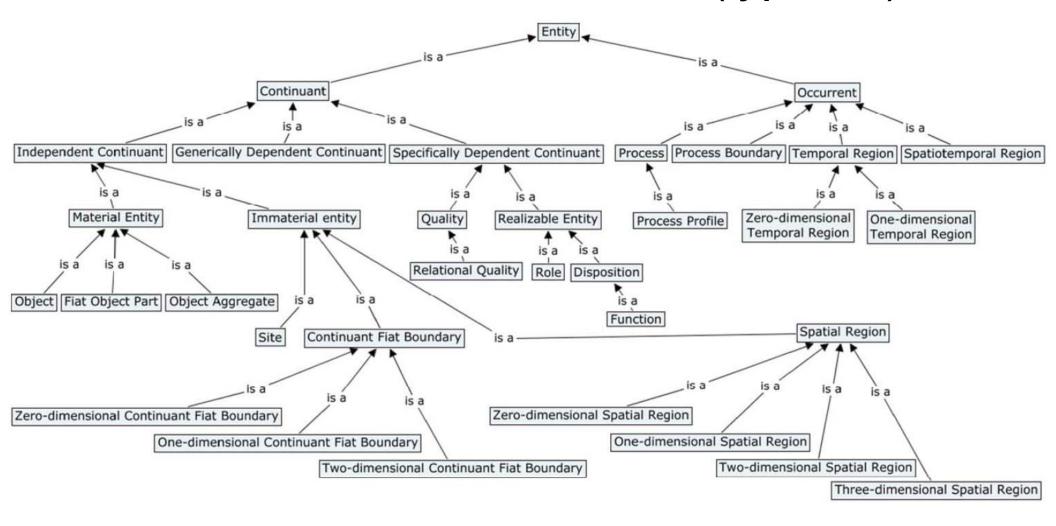
Independent Continuant Specifically Dependent Continuant

Non-realizable Dependent Continuant (*quality*) Realizable
Dependent
Continuant
(function, role,
disposition)

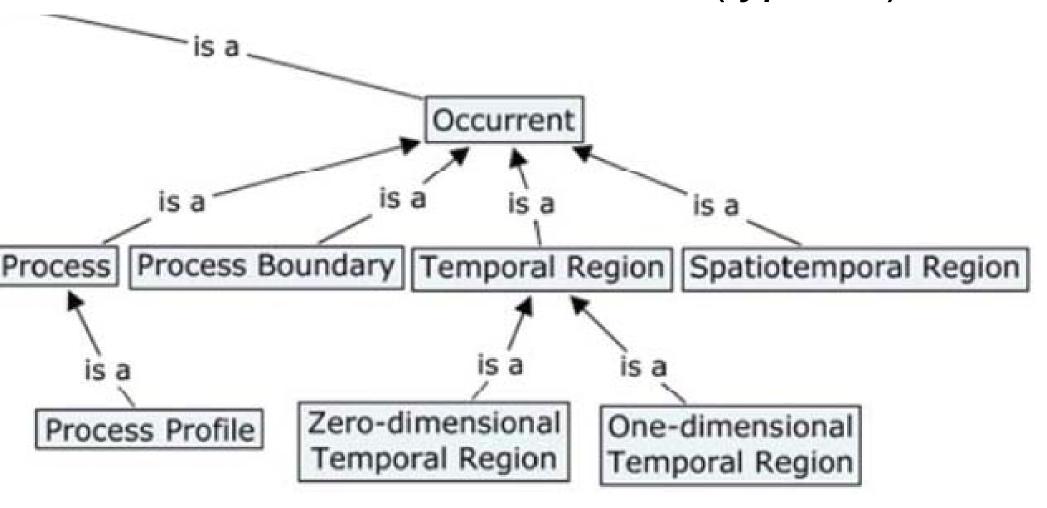
BFO backbone taxonomy



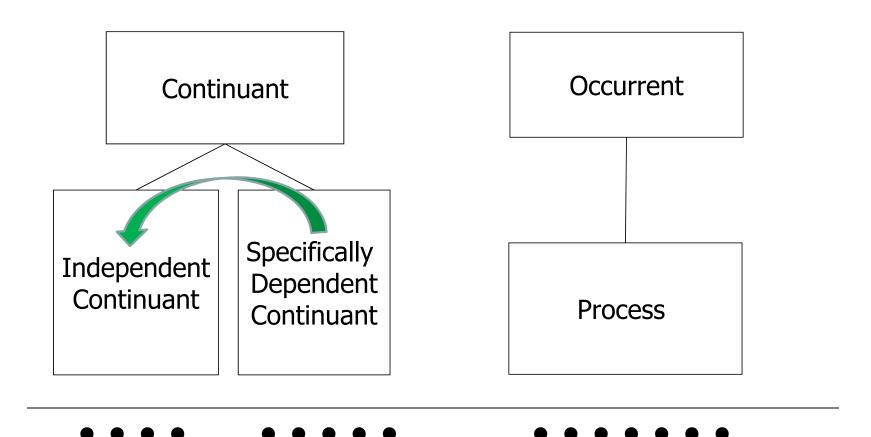
all relations here are is_a (type_of)



all relations here are is_a (type_of)



specifically_depends_on



What does 'specifically_depends_on' mean?

To say that type A specifically_depends_on type B, is to say that every instance of A requires some instance of B in order to exist

headache depends_on head

All instances of *headache* depend on **some** instance of *head*

This all-some rule applies to all relations other than is_a

Examples of relations

```
is_a
specifically_depends_on
bearer_of
part_of
has_part
located_in
realizes
has_participant
```

The All-Some Rule

Before we add a relational assertion A R B

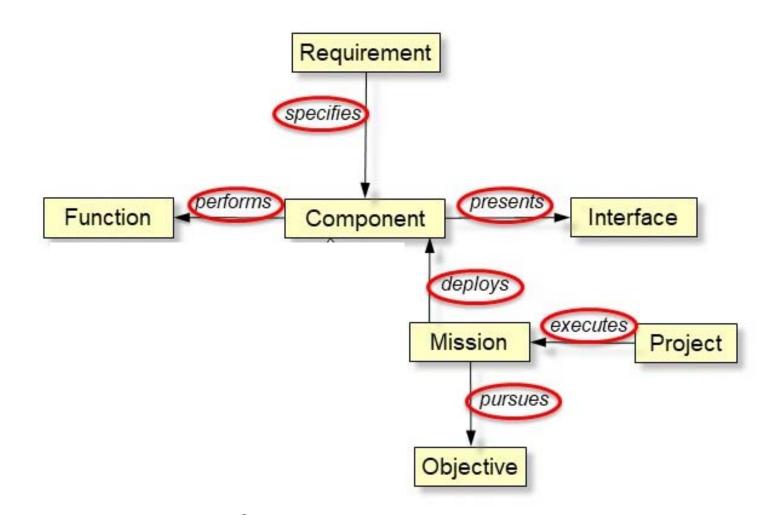
to an ontology graph, we need to check that

all instances of A stand in the instancelevel counterpart of R to some instance of B

Time	Topic
1:15 PM	Example Ontology from the SE Domain Functions Capabilities BFO-based Ontology for Information Entities AFRL Digital Thread/Digital Twin Product Life Cycle (PLC) Ontology Commodities, Services and Infrastructure
3:00 PM	Break
3:15 PM	Interactive session: Defining 'system'
4:30 PM	Adjourn

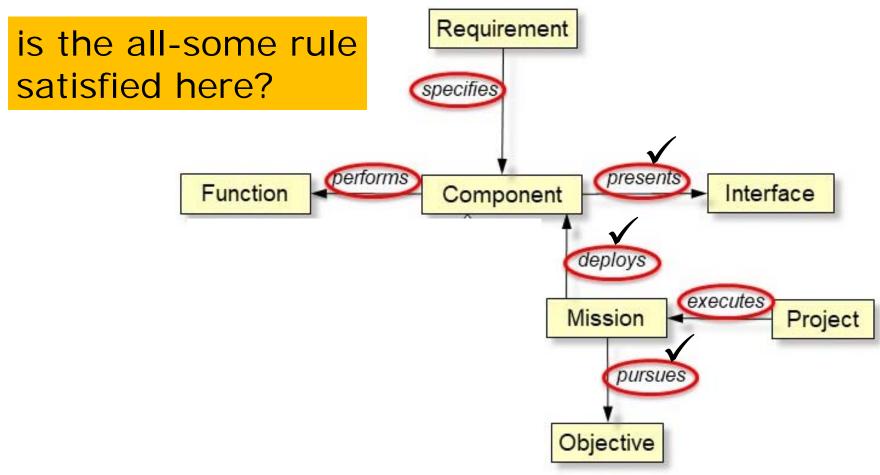
Requirement specifies performs presents **Function** Interface Component deploys executes Mission Project pursues Objective

Model-Based Systems Engineering



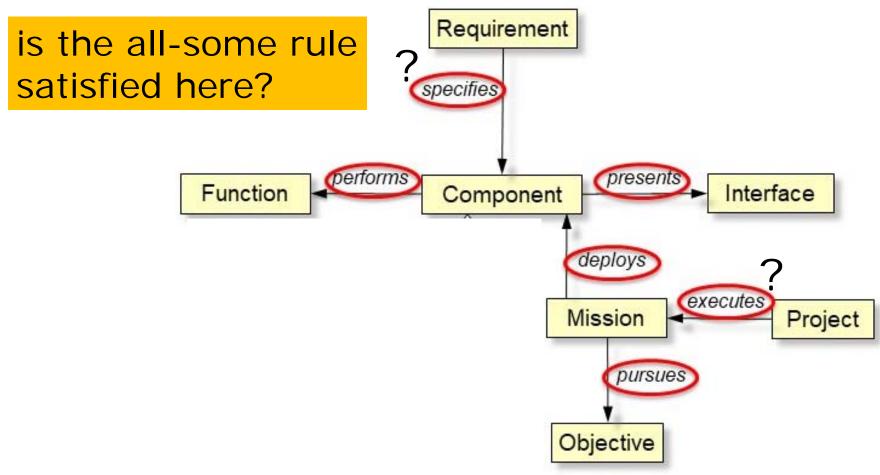


Model-Based Systems Engineering



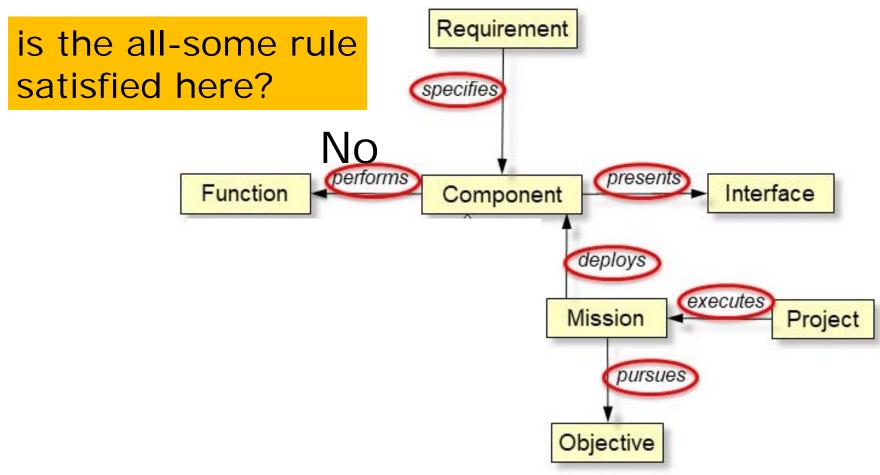


Model-Based Systems Engineering



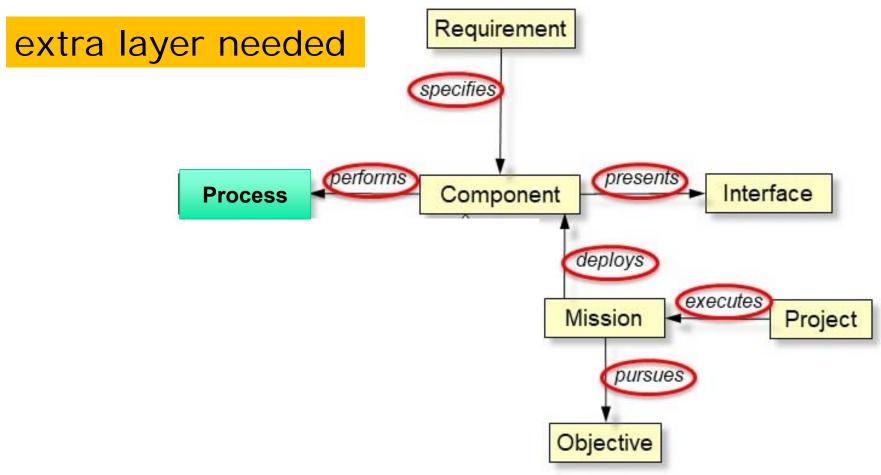


Model-Based Systems Engineering



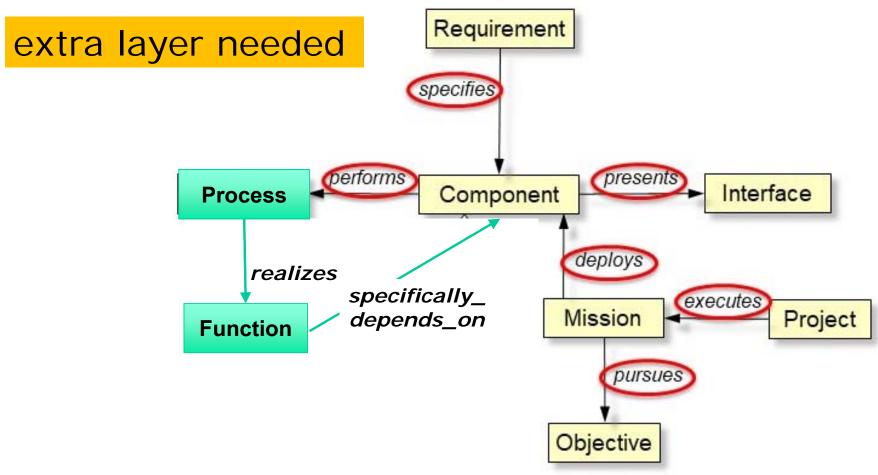


Model-Based Systems Engineering





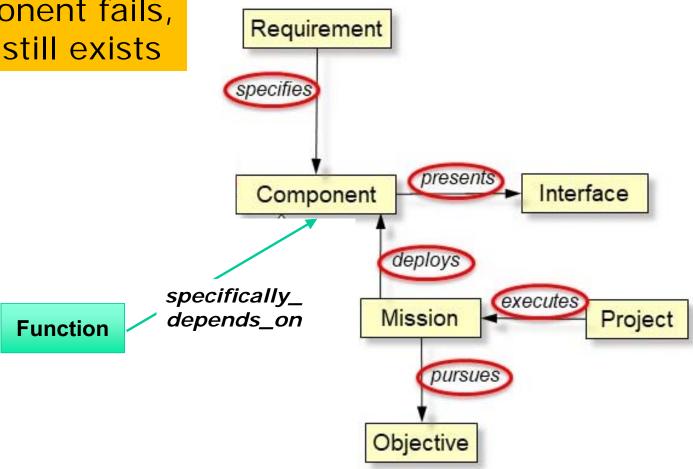
Model-Based Systems Engineering



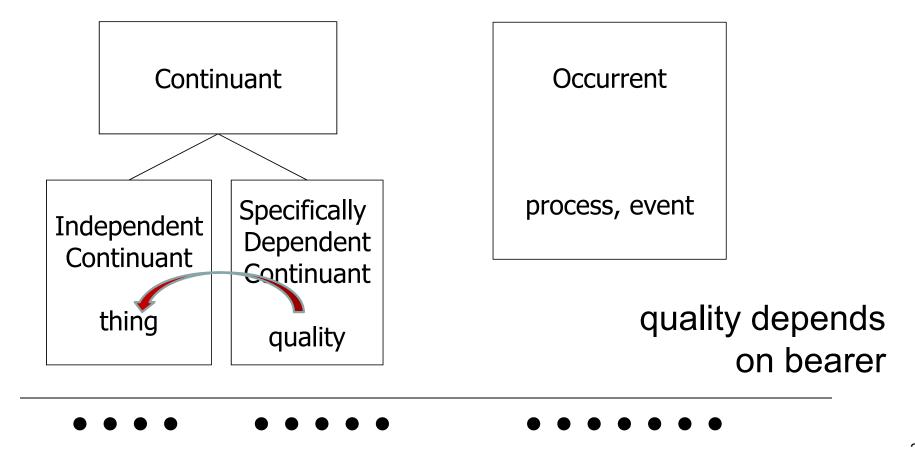


Model-Based Systems Engineering

when component fails, its function still exists



quality specifically_depends_on bearer



complex quality = pattern

Continuant

Independent Continuant

aggregate of things

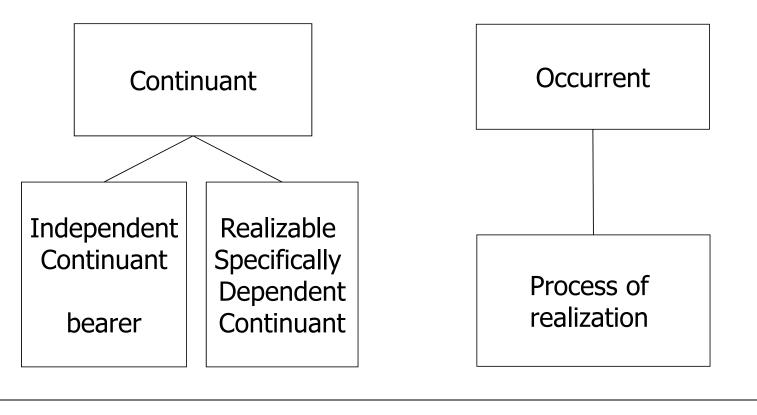
Specifically Dependent Continuant

pattern

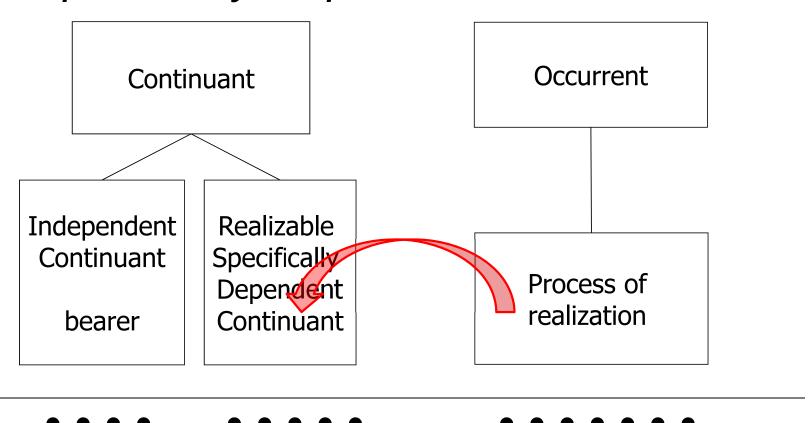
Occurrent

process, event

realizables go hand in hand with processes of realization



realization (when it happens) specifically_depends_on realizable



Specifically dependent continuants

the *quality* of my hair: to be grey

your *role* as auditor of this lecture,
my *disposition*: to fidget with my nose, to
say 'erm'
my *capability*: to speak English, to type
function of my hands: to grip, to exert
pressure, ...

Specifically dependent continuants

the *quality* of this phone: to weigh 6.63 oz

the *role* of this room: as lecture hall the *disposition* of this bulb: to get hot the *capability* of this room: to have its temperature adjusted the *function* of that heater: to heat

More examples of specifically dependent continuants

Quality: temperature, mass, color, length

Realizables:

- -Role: nurse role, pathogen role, food role
- -**Disposition**: fragility, virulence, disease risk factor
- -Capability: to speak Greek, to swim, to make friends
- -Function: to pump (of the heart), to unlock (of the key), to transport

Continuant

Occurrent

<u>Function</u>

to pump

to ignite

to drain

Functioning

pumping

igniting

draining

Some functions (of a fence, to keep people or things in or out; of a heart, to pump) are realized continuously

Some functions (of a gun, to fire) are realized occasionally

Some functions (of this sperm, to penetrate an egg) exist without ever being realized

Examples of realizables

plan function role disposition capability tendency

continuants

Their realizations

execution
exercise
realization
application
operation
performance
functioning

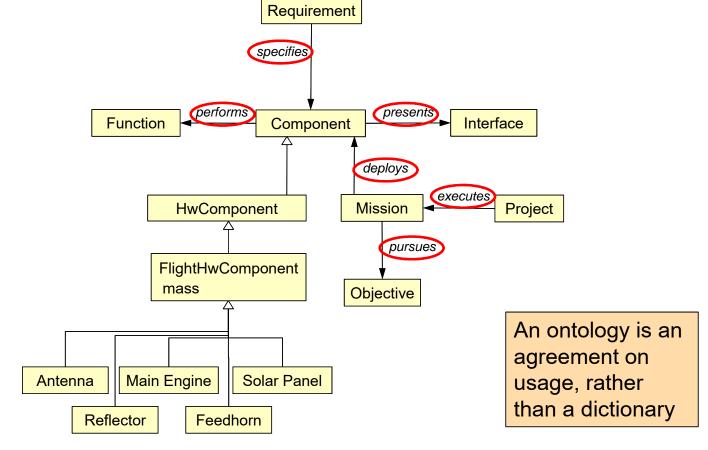
occurrents

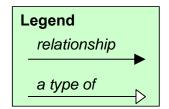


Foundational Concepts for Building System Models [2013 = Pre ST4SE]



Model-Based Systems Engineering



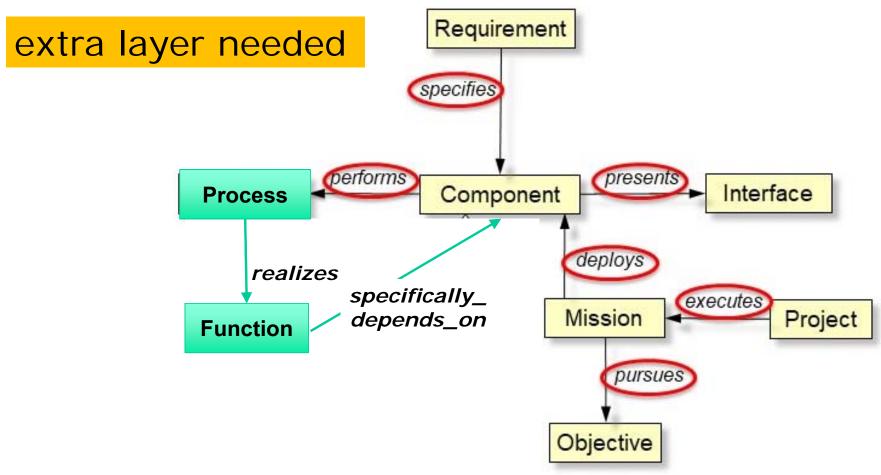


Developing and Working with System Models



[Example Ontology from SE Domain]

Model-Based Systems Engineering

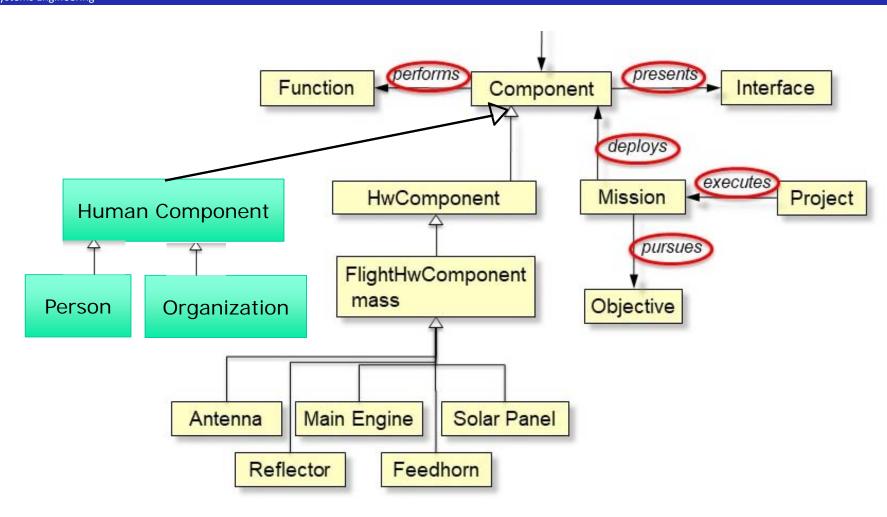


Developing and Wo



[Example Ontology from SE Domain]

Model-Based Systems Engineering



em Models

Use of 'role'

student =def. human being who bears the student role lawyer =def. human being who bears the lawyer role

Roles very often go hand in hand with dispositions acquired by the bearer of the role as a result of exercising the role

Role (externally-grounded realizable entity)

role =def. a realizable entity

- which exists because the bearer is in some special physical, social, or institutional set of circumstances in which the bearer does not have to be, and
- is not such that, if it ceases to exist, then the physical make-up of the bearer is thereby changed.

Disposition (an internally-grounded realizable entity)

disposition =def.

a realizable entity which if it ceases to exist, then its bearer is physically changed, and

whose realization occurs when this bearer is in some special physical circumstances, in virtue of the bearer's physical make-up

Capability (a beneficial disposition)

Capability = def.

a disposition whose realization

- 1. can be graded on a scale starting from zero
- 2. is such that its realization brings benefits either to the bearer or a group to which the bearer belongs (family, organization, ...)
 - or: to the owner or user of the bearer (where the bearer is an artifact)



Capability Modeling for Digital Factory

IFIP International Conference on Advances in Production Management Systems

APMS 2017: Advances in Production Management Systems. The Path to Intelligent, Collaborative and Sustainable

Manufacturing pp 202-212

A Thesaurus-Guided Framework for Visualization of Unstructured Manufacturing Capability Data

Authors Authors and affiliations

Farhad Ameri , William Bernstein

Conference paper

First Online: 31 August 2017

Part of the IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology book series (IFIPAICT, volume 513)

Function (a disposition designed or selected for)

Function = def.

a capability that

exists in virtue of the bearer's physical make-up, and

this physical make-up is something the bearer possesses because it came into being, either through evolution (in the case of natural biological entities) or through intentional design (in the case of artifacts), in order to realize processes of a certain kind.

Artifacts have functions

An artifact's function is the reason why the artifact was built (why the bearer of the function exists)

Artifacts have functions

An artifact's function is the reason why the artifact was built (why the bearer of the function exists)

But artifacts also have capabilities (e.g. to operate at high temperature, to operate continuously,

Artifacts have functions and other capabilities

An artifact's function is the reason why the artifact was built (why the bearer of the function exists)

But artifacts also have capabilities (e.g. to operate at high temperature, to operate continuously, to operate safely, ...)



Capability of an engineered artifact

=def. a disposition of an engineered artifact whose realizations can be graded along a scale in a way that tracks degree of benefit to the owner or user of the artifact

Function of an engineered artifact

=def. capability of an engineered artifact which exists because an entity was needed to function (operate, perform) in just this way

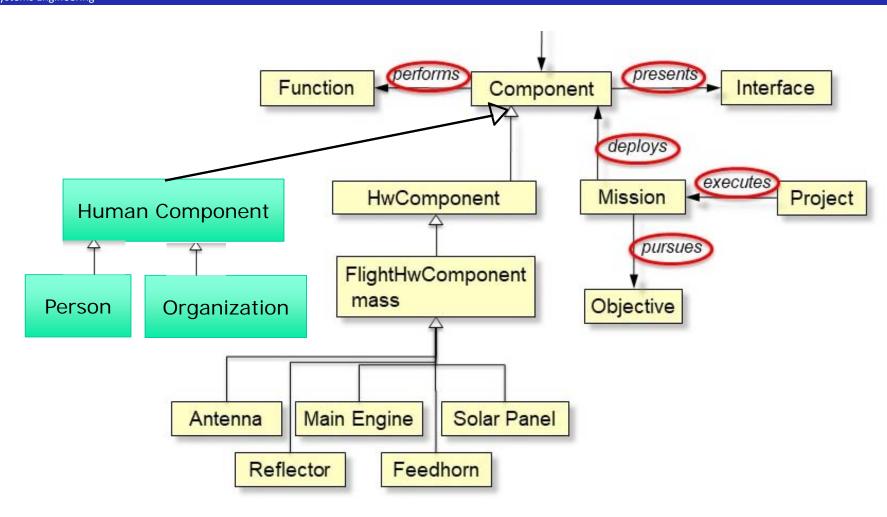
One idea for a schematic definition of 'engineered system'

- An engineered system s is an aggregate of engineered artifacts
 a₁, ..., a_m
- Each of the artifacts a_i has functions a_i:f₁, ..., a_i:f_n and capabilities a_i:c₁, ..., a_i:c_p
- s itself has function f, and s exists because something was needed to realize function f, and f is realized through the coordinated realization of a_i:f₁, ..., a_i:f_n and a_i:c₁, ..., a_i:c_p



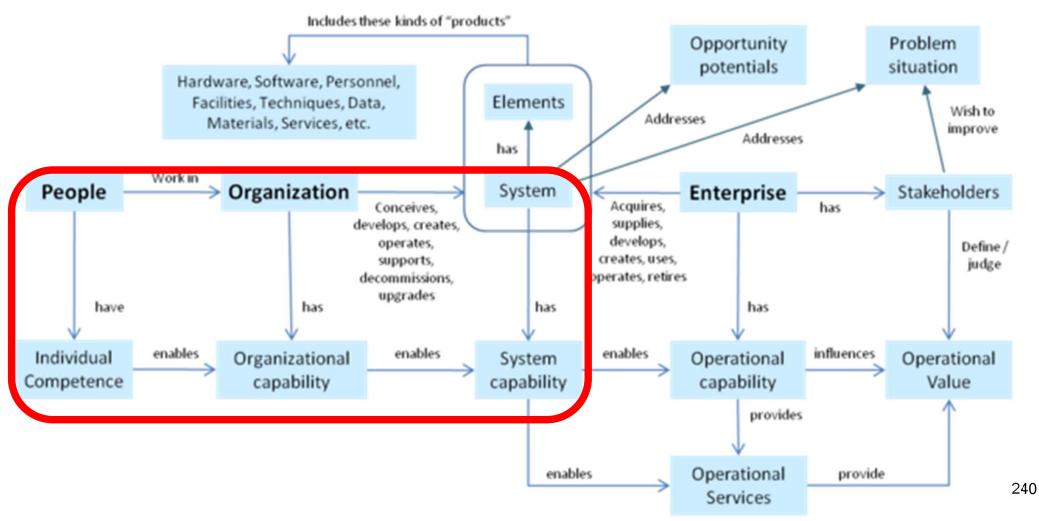
[Example Ontology from SE Domain]

Model-Based Systems Engineering



em Models

Capabilities Engineering



BFO Ontology of Information Entities

BFO Ontology of Information Entities

types

Continuant

Independent Continuant

thing

Specifically Dependent Continuant

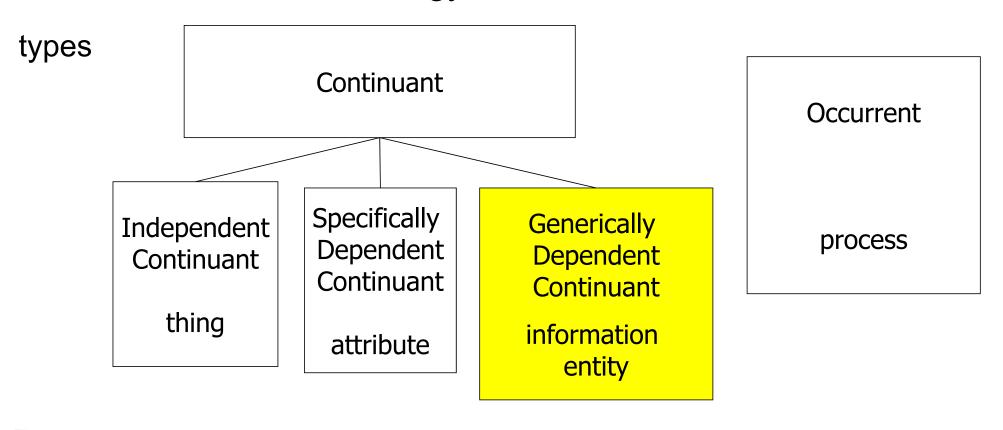
attribute

Occurrent

process

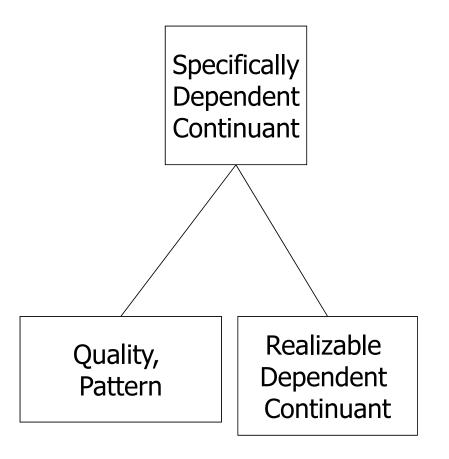
instances

BFO Ontology of Information Entities



instances

Specifically Dependent Continuants



if the bearer ceases to exist, then its quality, function, role ceases to exist

the color of my skin

the function of my heart to pump blood

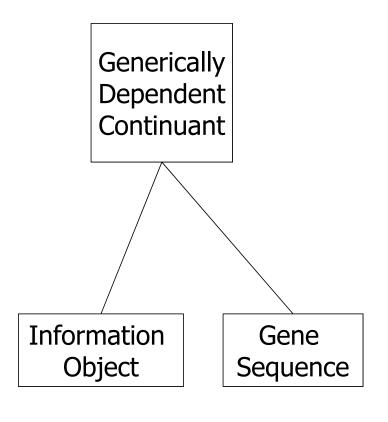
my weight

Generically Dependent Continuants

if one bearer ceases to exist, then the entity can survive, because there are other bearers

(copyability)

the pdf file on my laptop the DNA (sequence) in this chromosome



Relation of Concretization

GDC: novel

SDC: pattern of ink marks on the pages of a copy of the

novel

GDC: plan specification

SDC: concretization of this plan specification in the patterns of ink in this printed document

SDC: concretization of this plan specification in your head (allowing you to adopt it as the specification of your plan)

experimental protocol

- This **experimental protocol instance_of** *plan specification*
- The **protocol** is **concretized in** the mind of the **leader** of the research team in the form of a **plan** to carry out the **experiment**, which is an **instance_of** *process*
- The **process** realizing this **plan** starts with the creation of a series of sub-protocols, which are **plan** specifications for each team member.
- The **experiment** itself is the sum of the **realizations** of these **plans**, having **outputs** further **information entities**, such as **publications**, **databases** ...

and similarly for the engineering design / testing process

This **engineering design instance_of** artefact specification

Artefact specification is_a GDC

The **design** is **concretized in** the mind of a prototype builder who converts it into a **plan to build a prototype** for use in processes of testing the design

The **process** realizing this **plan has_output** some **instance of** *prototype artifact*.





Unlocking Digital Thread Data for More Effective & Economical Systems Health Monitoring

with thanks to Ron Rudnicki, CUBRC







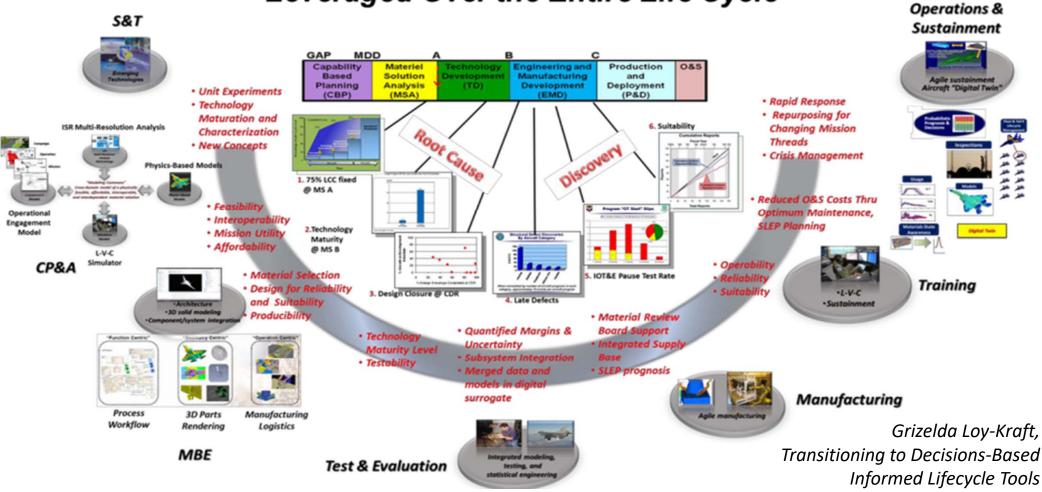
Digital Twin (Glaesgen and Stargel, 2012)

an integrated multiphysics, multiscale, probabilistic simulation of an as-built vehicle or system that uses the best available physical models, sensor updates, fleet history, etc., to mirror the life of its corresponding flying twin.



A Continuum of Authoritative Digital Surrogate Representations

Leveraged Over the Entire Life Cycle



CLEARED for public release by 88ABW-2017-1747

DC 2.C 2016



Ontologies vs Databases



can be relatively stable and can be centrally managed

 databases differ massively from enterprise to enterprise and from one day to the next





OSCAR



Ontological Semantic Concept Alignment and Refinement (OSCAR) – extension of KARMA tool from USC:

http://usc-isi-i2.github.io/karma/

transforms into RDF graphs data about products, parts, functional capabilities, failure modes, tests, test equipment and locations, failures, root causes, corrective actions ...





examples of questions to be answered by data in ontological representation (as RDF graphs)



- (Airforce) Return the 25 products having the longest durations of unscheduled maintenance during 2016
- (Manufacturer) How have changes in the quality of vendor-supplied parts led to product failures over time?
- (Manufacturer) How do the parts supplied by different suppliers affect testing outcomes of assembled products?









LOT ID +	Inflation Device ID -	FLU-12 ID → C	Act of Lot Acceptance Testing	Unit S/N →	Radiographic Examination -	Radiographic Exam Token -	Radiographic Exam Result -	Act of Radiographic Exam
	I	I		alaaa		C		Č
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104699	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104699	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104706	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104706	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104758	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104758	Fail	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104820	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104820	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104968	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104968	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104973	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104973	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104993	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104993	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De
Artifact-1812-158- 02-CGI15E002- 002-1	Inflation_Device	FLU-12_104998	ActOfLotAccepta 12-78012- CGI15E002-002	104998	Pass	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De	http://www.sema	78012_CGI15E002- 002_Inflation_De



Testing data

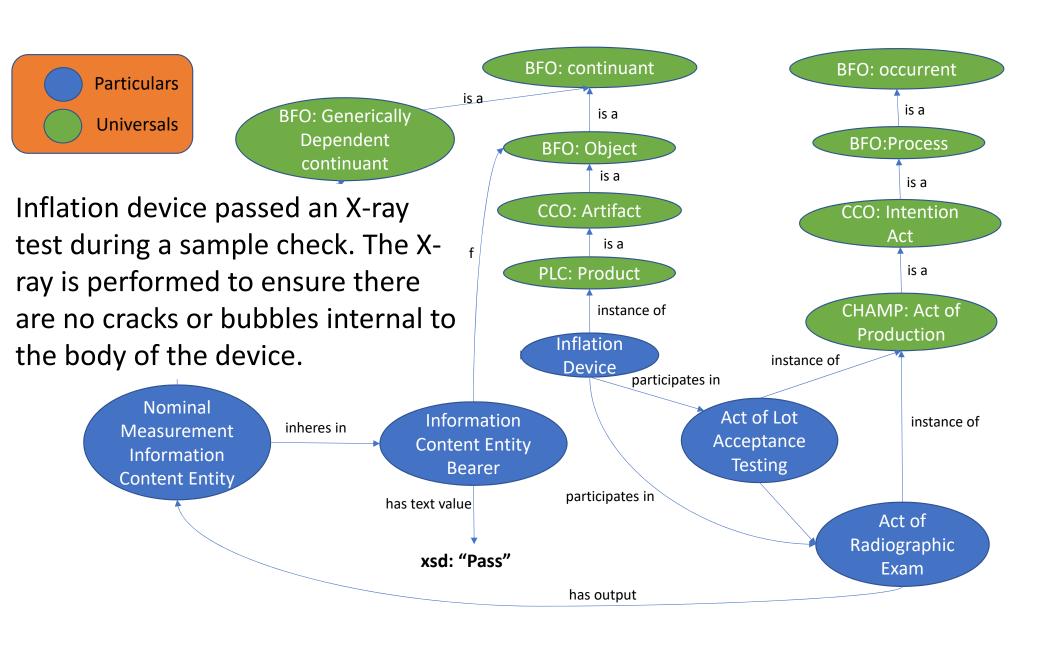


Radiographic Exam
Token →
C
Result →
C
Radiographic Exam
Radiographic Exam
Radiographic Exam
Radiographic Exam
Radiographic Exam
C
C
C

78012_CGI15E002-002_Inflation_De... http://www.sema...

78012_CGI15E002-002_Inflation_De...

CLEARED for public release by 88ABW-2017-1747

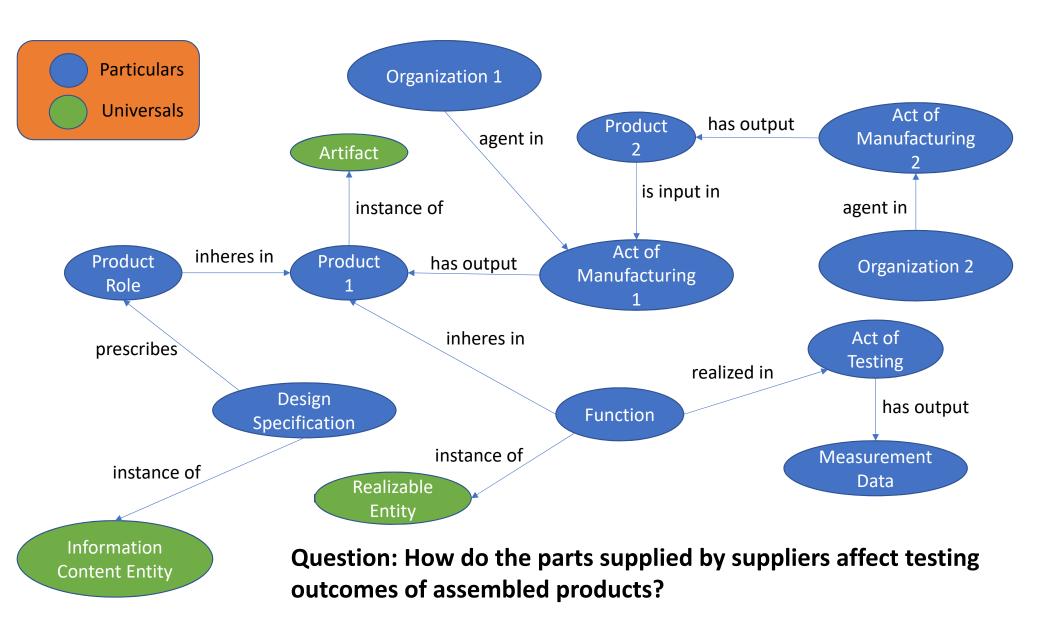


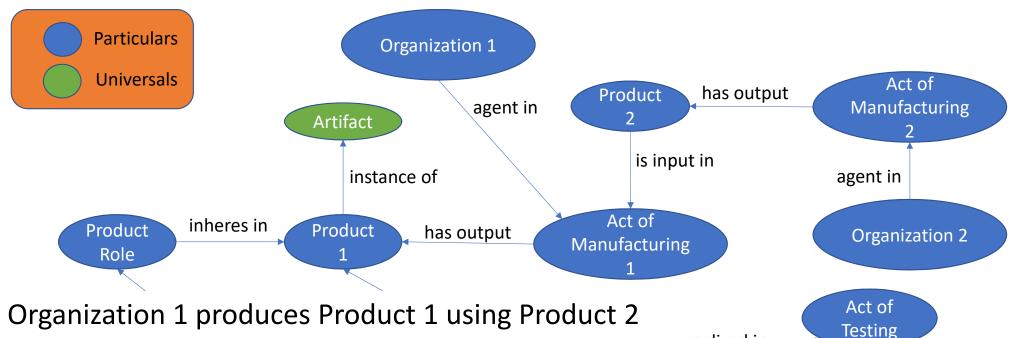
Tagging with both type and instance identifiers

Tagging the data according to source organization allows us to query all parts produced by each organization at different times and compare their test results

Organization 1 produces Product 1 using Product 2 produced by Organization 2

using ...





Organization 1 produces Product 1 using Product 2 produced by Organization 2. Query all those parts produced by different organizations at different times and compare them to the test results.

Information

Content Entity

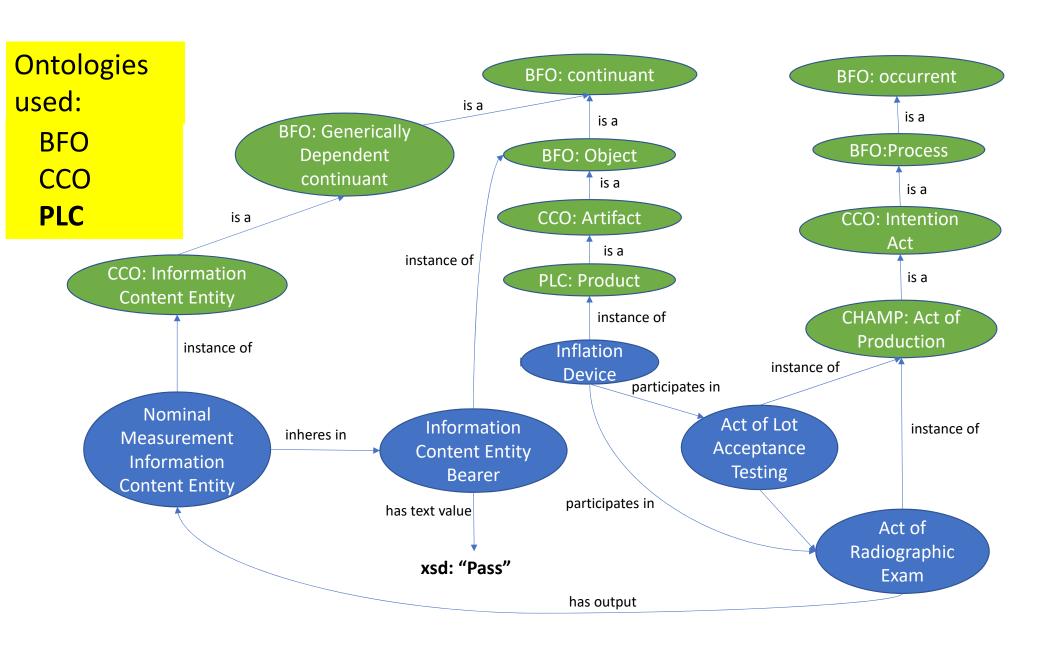


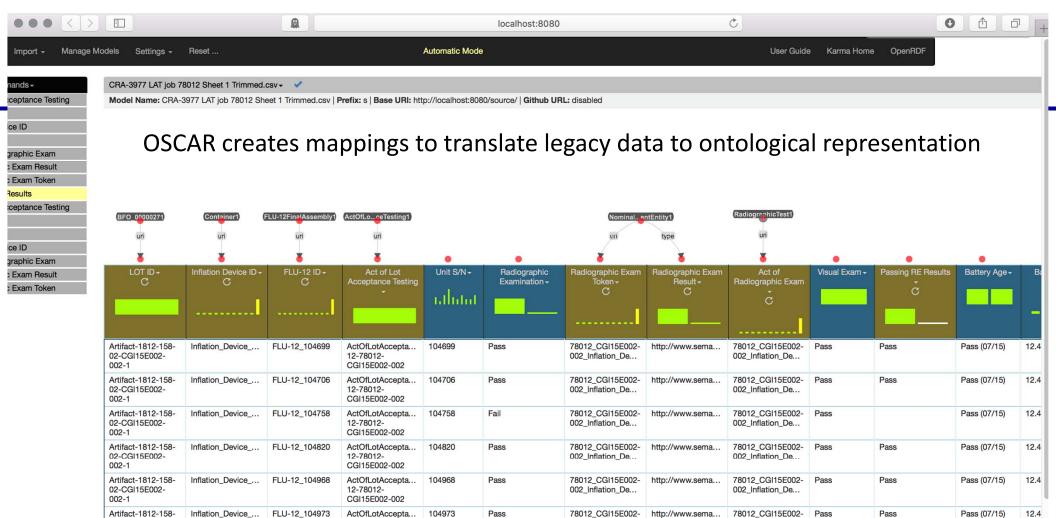
Question: How do the parts supplied by suppliers affect testing outcomes of assembled products?

realized in

has output

Measurement Data





002 Inflation De...

78012 CGI15E002-

78012_CGI15E002-

002_Inflation_De...

002 Inflation De...

http://www.sema...

http://www.sema...

002 Inflation De...

78012 CGI15E002-

78012_CGI15E002-

002_Inflation_De...

Pass

002 Inflation De...

Pass

Pass

Pass (07/15)

Pass (07/15)

12.4

12.4

12-78012-

12-78012-

12-78012-

FLU-12 104993

FLU-12_104998

CGI15E002-002

CGI15E002-002

CGI15E002-002

ActOfLotAccepta...

ActOfLotAccepta...

104993

104998

Pass

Pass

02-CGI15E002-

Artifact-1812-158-

Artifact-1812-158-

02-CGI15E002-

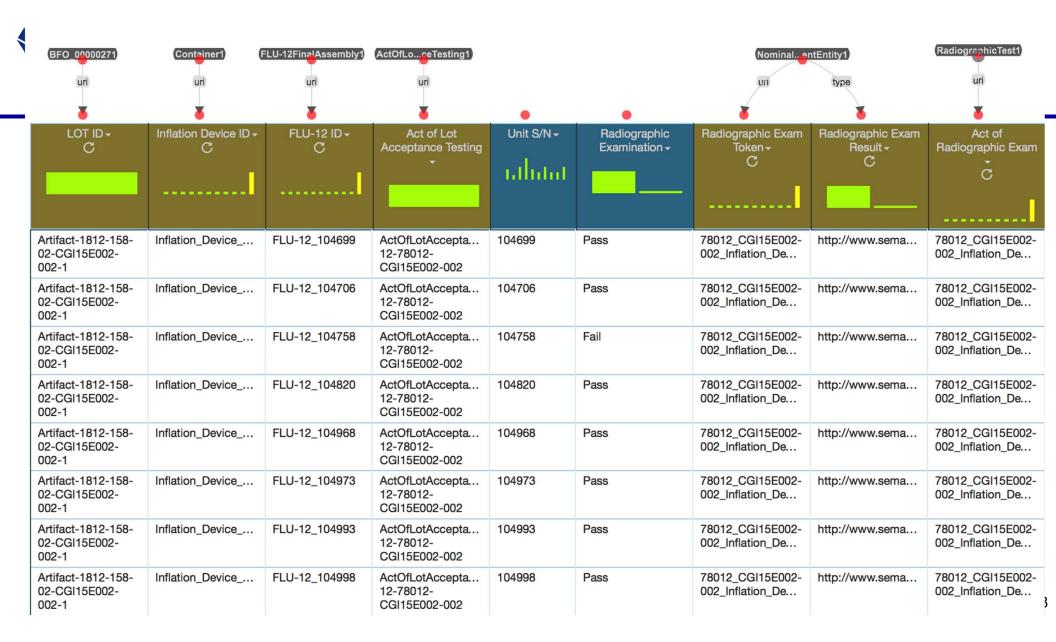
02-CGI15E002-

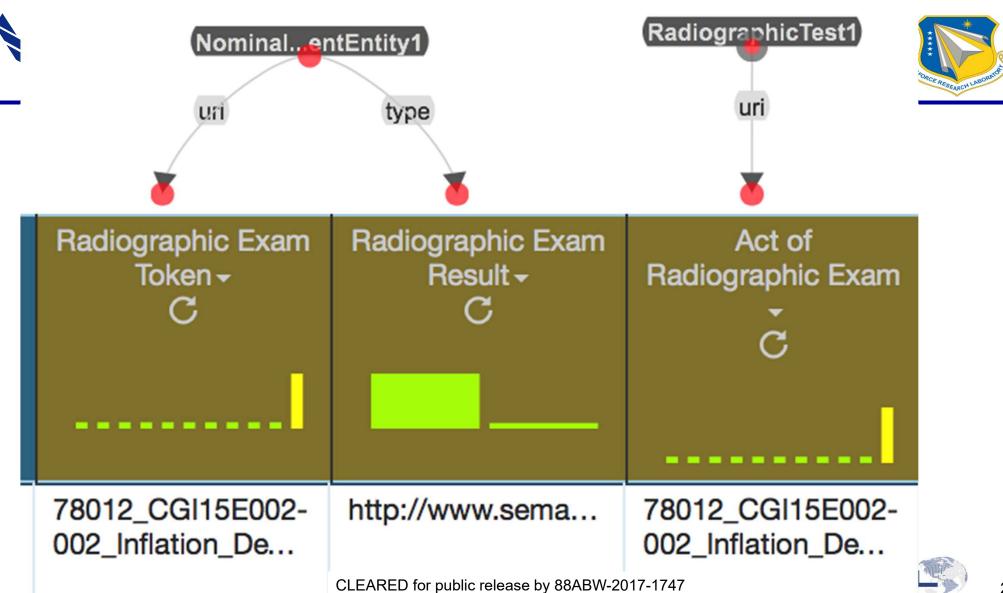
Inflation Device ...

Inflation_Device_...

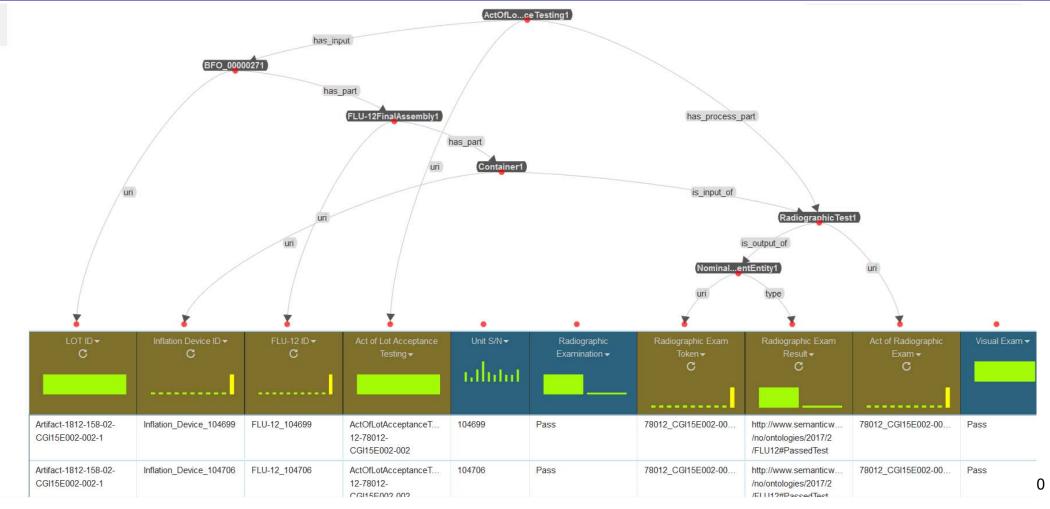
002-1

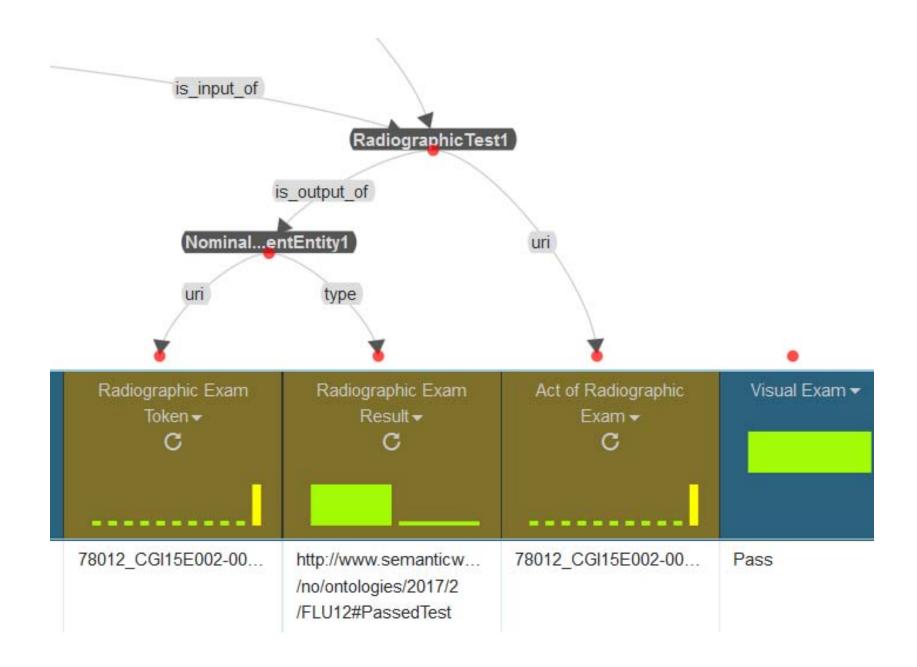
002-1

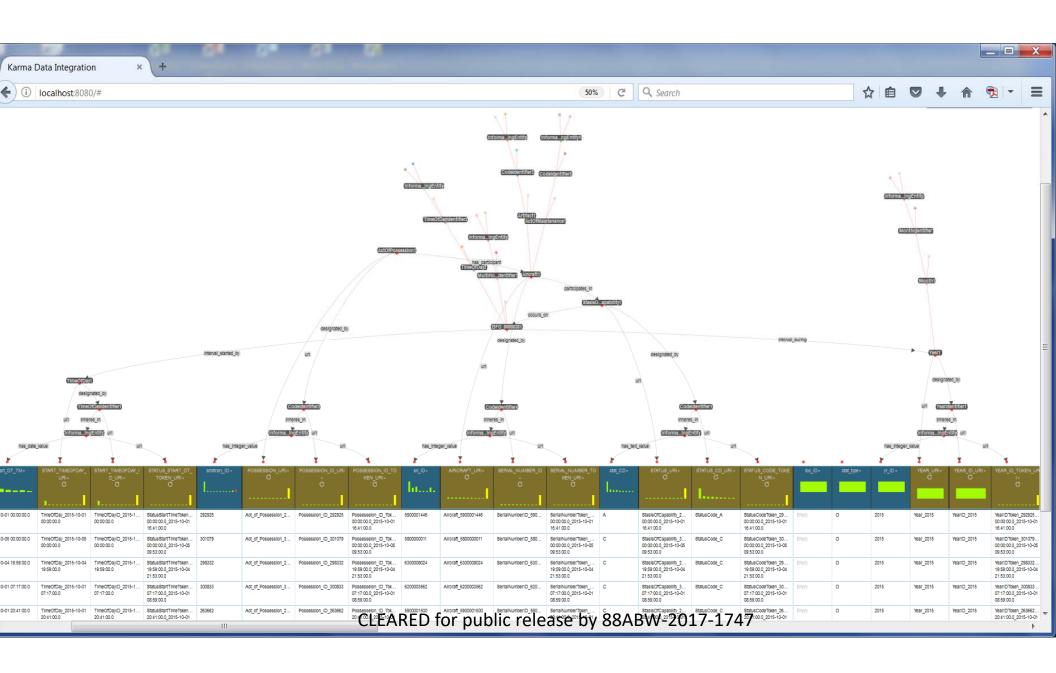






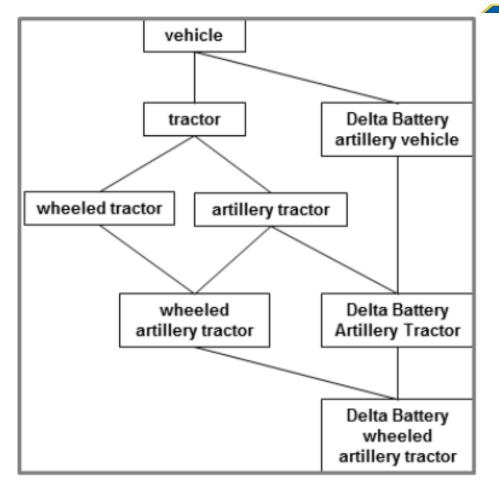








Recall:
application ontology of
Delta Battery artillery
vehicles



"Horizontal Integration of Warfighter Intelligence Data"

http://ontology.buffalo.edu/smith/articles/Horizontal-integration.pdf



slicing and dicing with ontological representations

once the data are tagged with ontologies we can slice and dice them along different directions:

all data about this part (instance)

all data about parts of this type

all data about parts from this supplier

all data about this supplier

all data about *costs* associated with parts of this type from this supplier



Ontoview Report Builder



Enter an aircraft tail number

Ontoview returns all assertions related to that aircraft

Each activity represented as a hyperlink

Assertions are formed by linking one hyperlink to the next

artifact: Aircraft Tail-# SPAF91415

L5

info:correlates

local:SerialNumber 700000456

local:SerialNumber_700000456

ro:participates_in

local:Maint_1718388407...

local:Maint_1718388407...

ero:occurs_on

local:TimeInterval_2015-12-1706:05...

local:TimeInterval_2015-12-1706:05

info:designated_by

local:MaintDurationMeasure...

local:MaintDurationMeasure...

ero:inheres_in

local:MaintDurationHrsToken...

local:MaintDurationHrsToken...

has_integer_value

n





Ontoview Report Builder



SPARQL Query: Return the 25 engines having the longest durations of unscheduled maintenance during 2016

Start with 'engines'

Create list of assertions

Filter to those assertions relating to 'unscheduled maintenance'

Output start and end times of unscheduled maintenance for each engine

Calculate stasis hours between end and start times

Rank order

Output list of engines as ranked

Or output list of types of engines as ranked







BUILDING AN ONTOLOGY-BASED DIGITAL TWIN FOR THE AIRCRAFT/ENGINE PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

Sketch of a PLC ontology framework that remains constant across different types of aircraft, engines, operations, systems, data, software tools ...

Rooted in tested ontology approaches, including Joint Doctrine
Ontology

with thanks to Dimitris Kiritsis, Lausanne

AFRL



Digital Thread/Digital Twin initiative



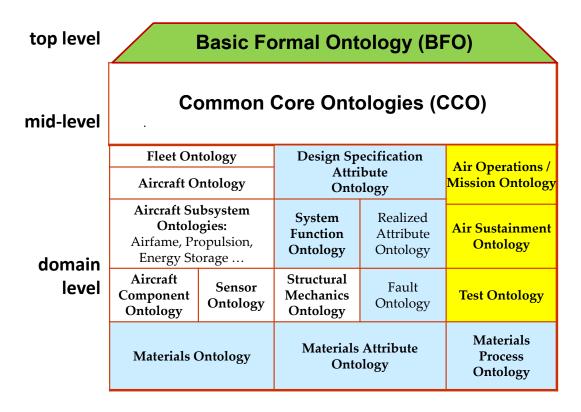
Advanced Research and Development of Digital Thread / Digital Twin (DT/DTw) Applications for Next Generation (Gen) and Legacy Aerospace Systems and Engines

Goal: To address the stovepipe problems resulting from the fact that airforce bases import data, models, and information from a huge variety of different sources, all of which use their own local terminologies and data models



RELATION TO TIME	CONTINUANT				OCCURRENT
MULTI-SCALE	INDEPENDENT		DEPENDENT		
AIRCRAFT	Fleet Ontology Aircraft Ontology		Design Specification Attribute Ontology		Air Operations Ontology
AIRCRAFT COMPONENT	Aircraft Subsystem Ontologies: Airfame, Propulsion, Energy Storage		System Function Ontology	Realized Attribute Ontology	Air Sustainment Ontology
	Aircraft Component Ontology	Sensor Ontology	Structural Mechanics Ontology	Fault Ontology	Test Ontology
MOLECULE	Materials Ontology		Materials Attribute Ontology		Materials Process Ontology

Draft of a set of ontology modules for air force logistics



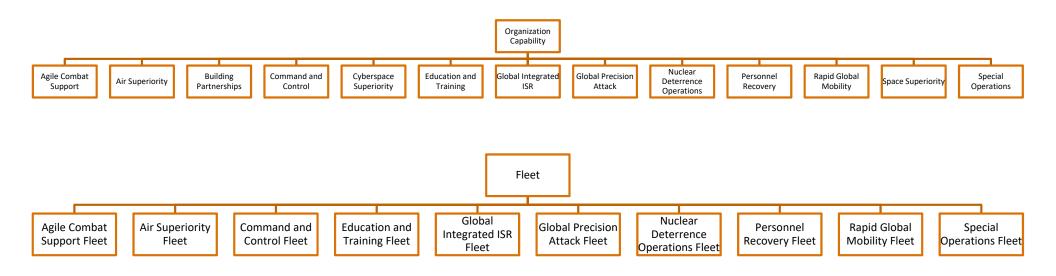
All ontologies descend from BFO + CCO



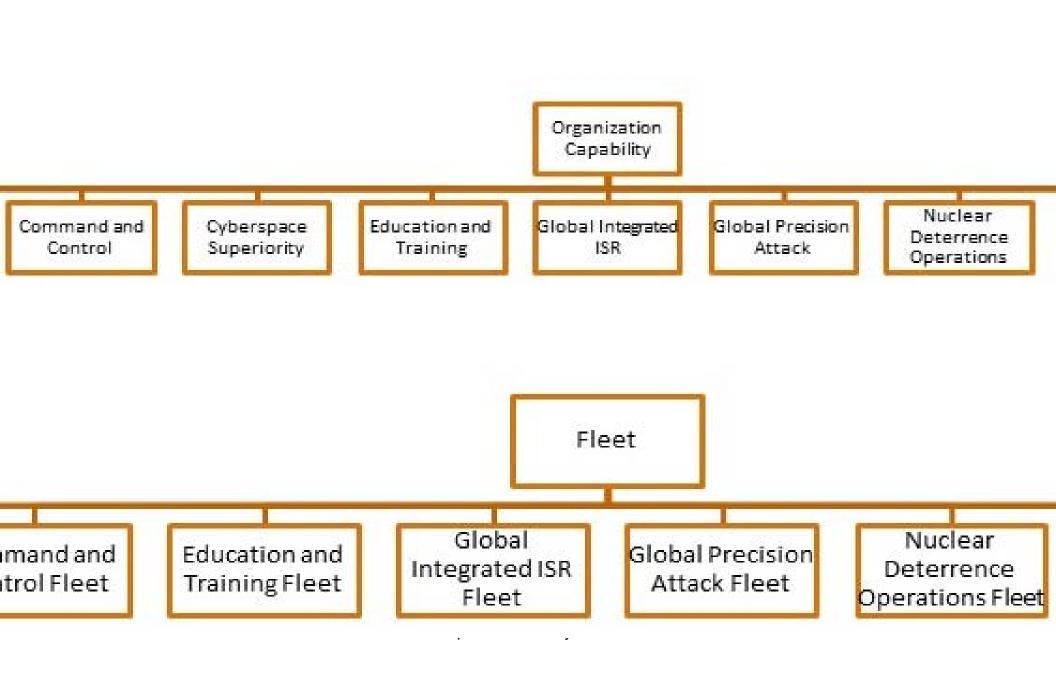
Air Force Core Functions and Fleets



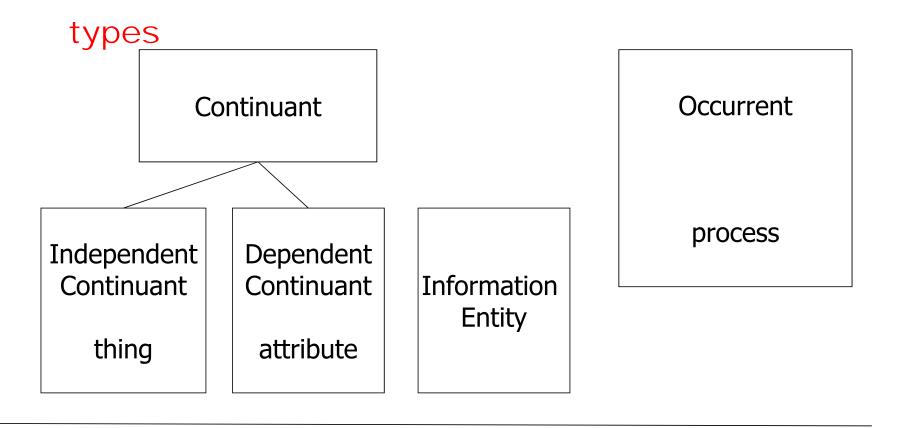
Core functions are subtypes of Organization Capability and together with Acts of Organizational Control are used to classify Fleets







Top level organization of BFO



instances

Top level organization of BFO

Independent Continuant

material entity

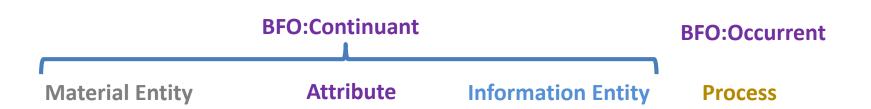
Dependent Continuant

attribute

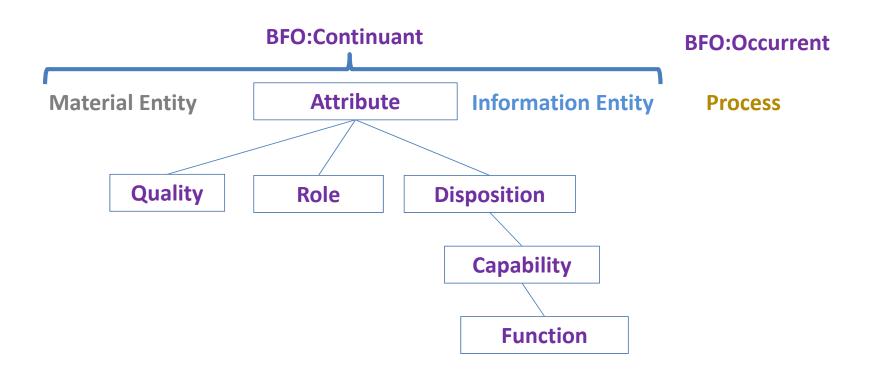
Information Entity Occurrent

process

Top Level organization of BFO



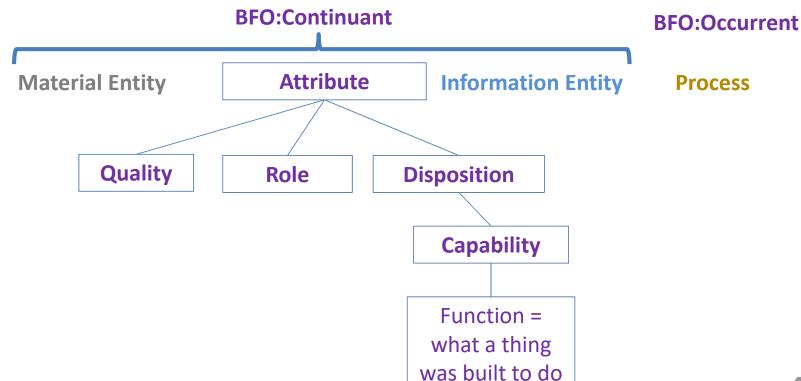
Top Level organization of BFO





Top Level organization of BFO







Four major top-level categories in BFO

BFO:Continuant

BFO:Occurrent

Material Entity

Attribute

Information Entity

Process

Aircraft

Tail

Airframe

Engine

Sensor

Machine Tool

Airbase Fuel Supply System IVHM System*

^{*}Integrated Vehicle Health Management System

Four major top-level categories in BFO

BFO:Continuant BFO:Occurrent Material Entity Information Entity Attribute Process Aircraft Tail Crack Airframe **Fault** Engine Discontinuity Sensor Status Machine Tool **Productivity** Quality Airbase **Function Fuel Supply** Capability System **IVHM System**

Material Entity

Information Entity

Process

Designer Machinist Engineer Pilot

We focus on these three BFO categories

Aircraft
Tail
Airframe
Engine
Sensor

Machine Tool

Airbase Fuel Supply System IVHM System



Material Entity

Information Entity

Process

Joint Doctrine Publication

Technical Manual

Requirement Specification

Aircraft Design

Production Plan Part List

Sensor Data

Maintenance Plan Maintenance Report Maintenance History







Material Entity

Information Entity

Process

Design Process
Production Process

Production Plan Generation Process

Sortie Taxi Landing

Logistics Process

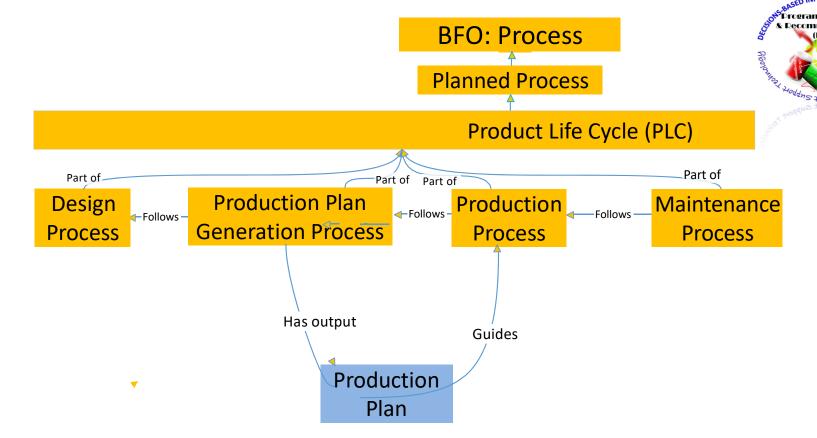
Flight Debrief Inspection Grounding Assessment

End Of Life Process



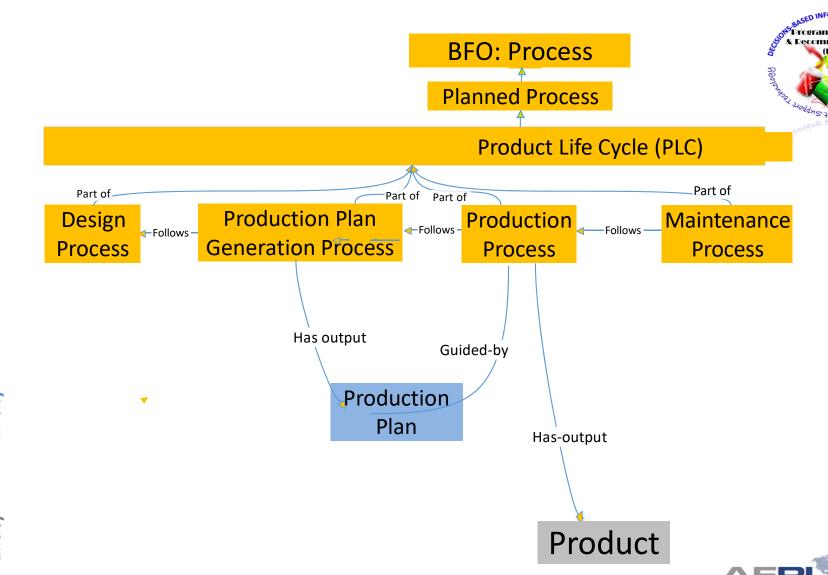
Material Entity Information Entity Process





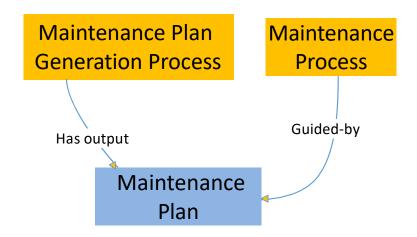
Information Entity



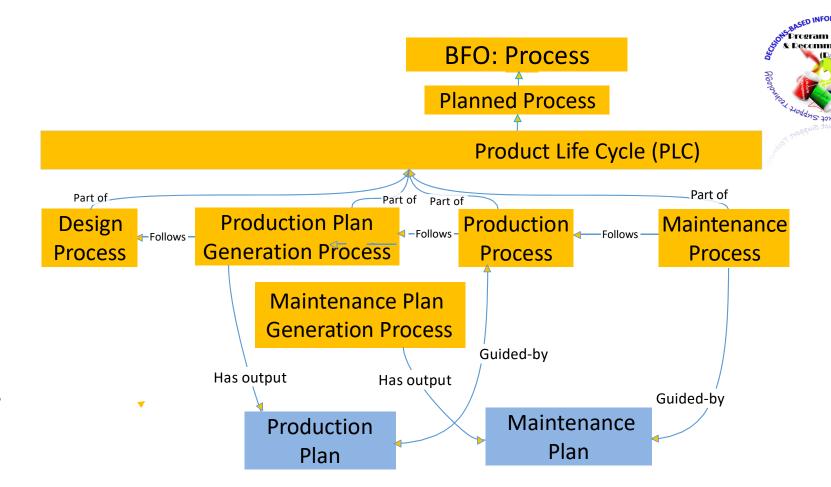












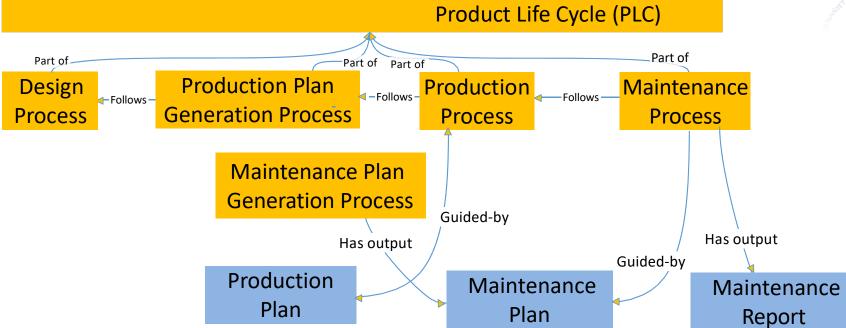




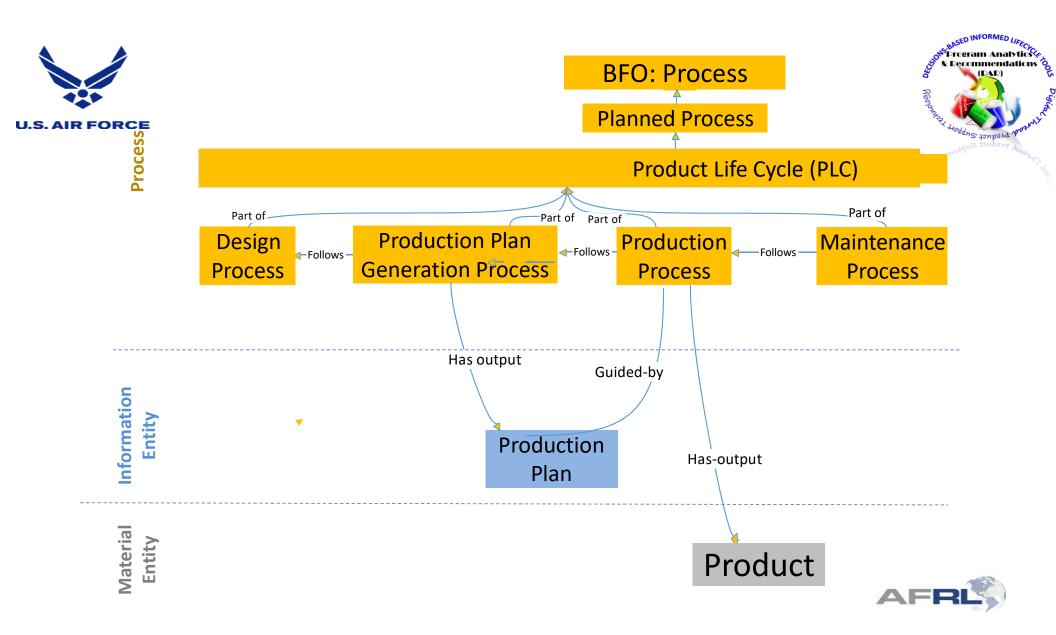
BFO: Process

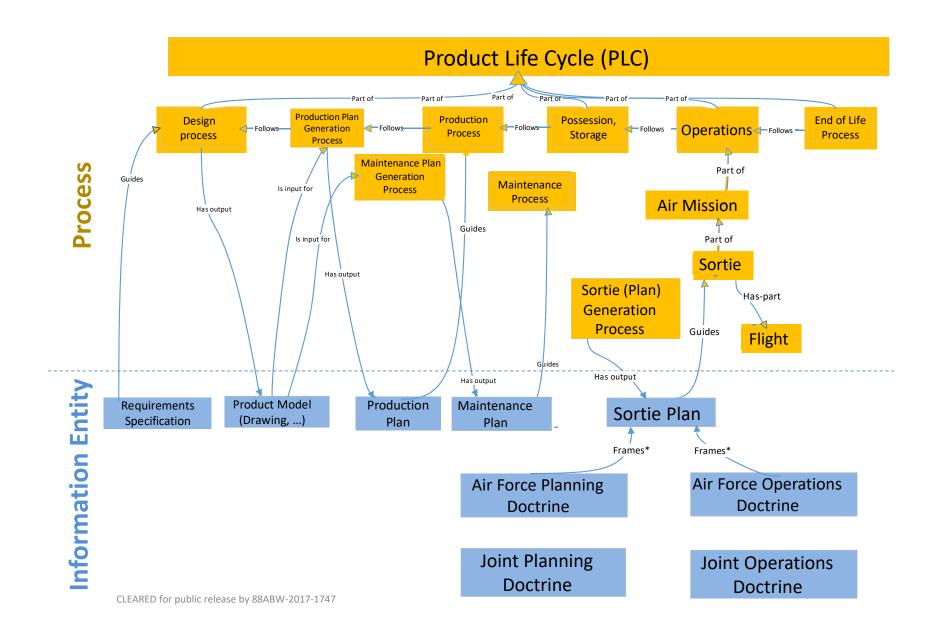
Planned Process









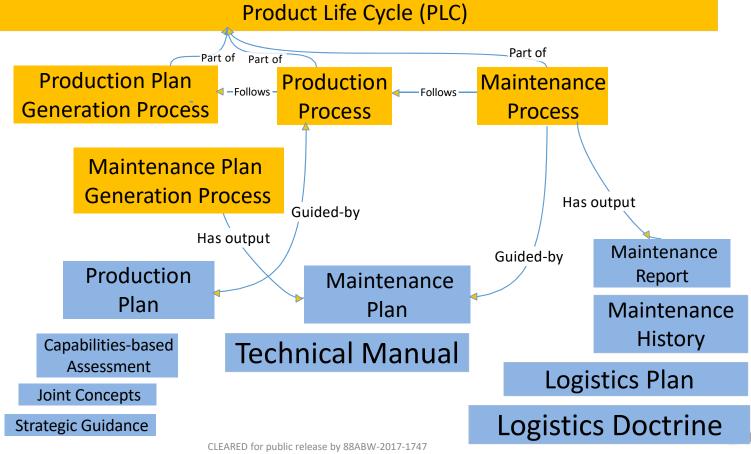


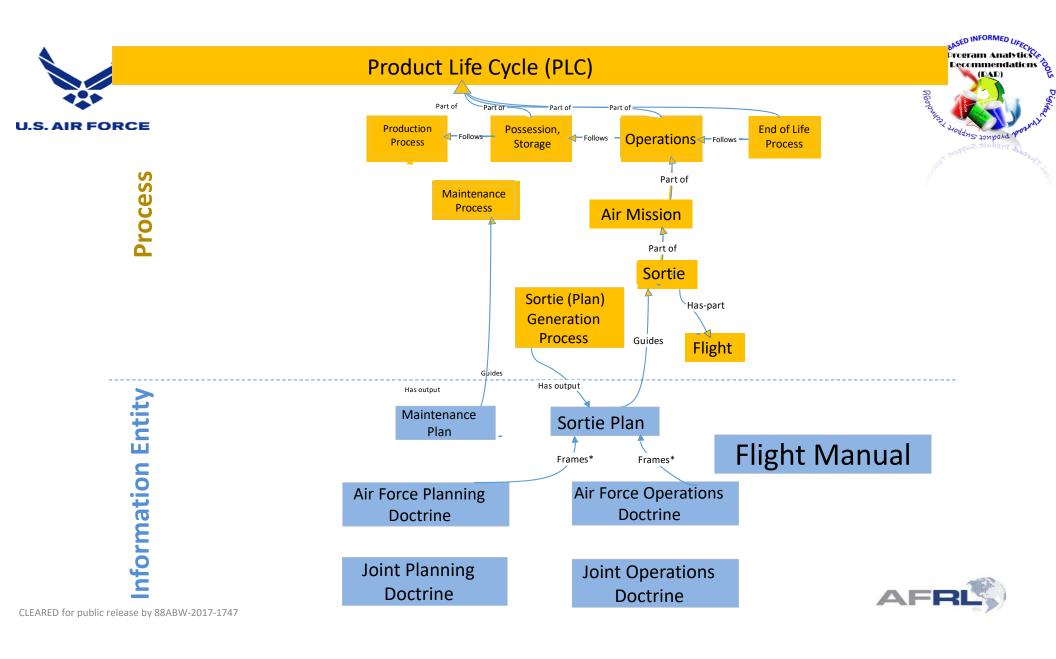


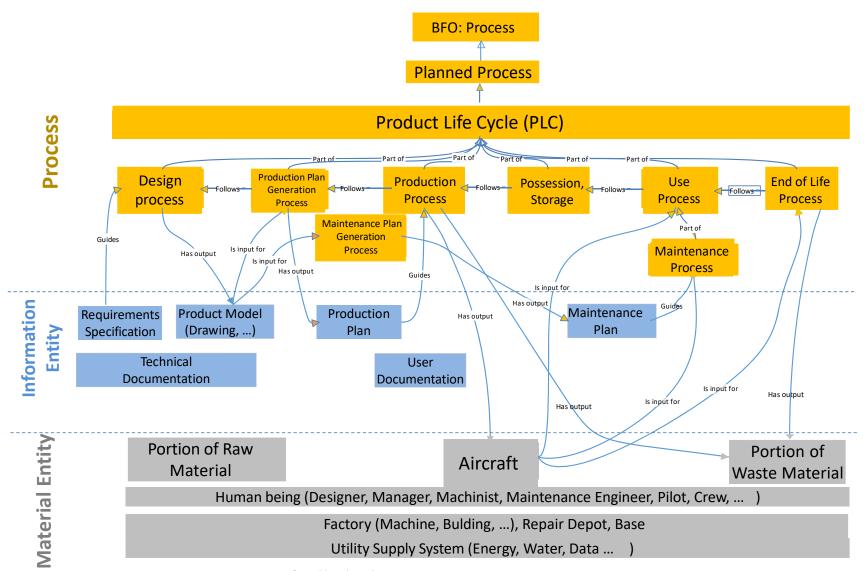
BFO: Process

Planned Process

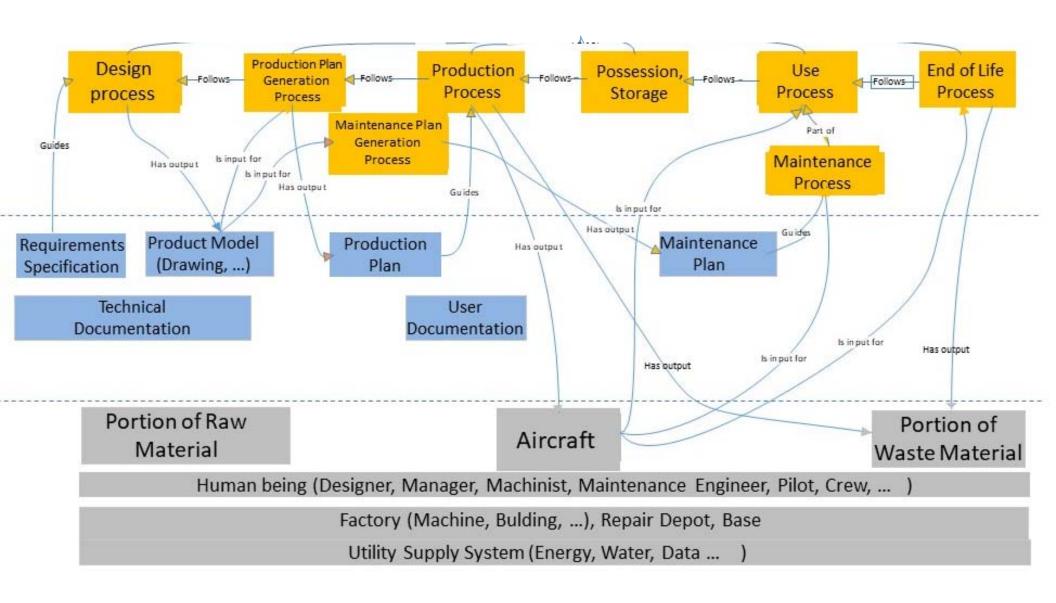








CLEARED for public release by 88ABW-2017-1747



Material Entities

Aircraft

Engine

Airframe

Weapon System

Fuel

Ammunition

Procurement Staff

Designer

Production Engineer...

Pilot, Crew

Maintenance Engineer...

Disposal Engineer

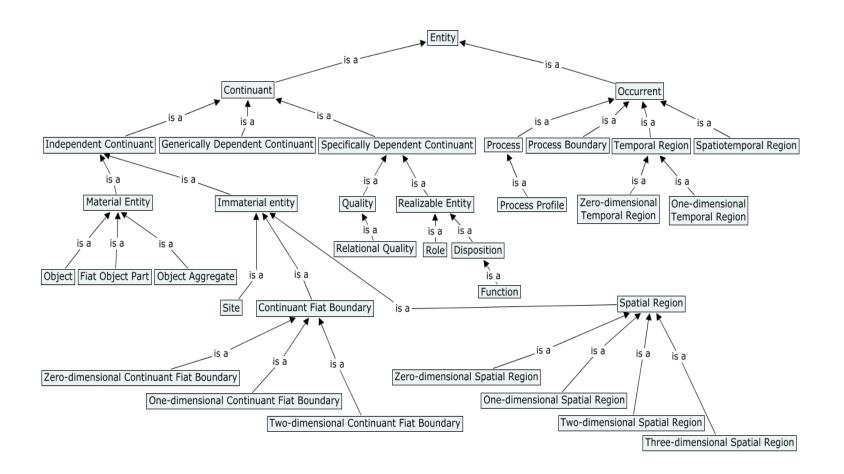
Design Shop, Factory,

Airbase, Repair Depot

Disposal Facility

Material Entities, including Systems

Aircraft Engine Weapon System Airframe **Ammunition** Fuel **Procurement Staff** Pilot, Crew Designer **Disposal Engineer** Maintenance Engineer... Production Engineer... **Disposal Facility** Airbase, Repair Depot Design Shop, Factory, Maintenance (IVHM) System Supply System (Fuel,) Utility System (Energy, Water, Data / IT ...) Infrastructure (Transport / Delivery System ...



Commodities, services and infrastructure (systems)

with thanks to Wolfgang Grassl

Basic Dichotomy between Commodities and Services

- Commodities are continuants
 - material things, software
 - deliberately created and such as to survive their act of creation
 - can be stored, bought, sold, rented,
- Services are occurrents

They are processes; but what sorts of processes?

Traditional examples of services

- haircutting
- consulting
- (aircraft) maintenance
- prostitution
- teaching
- transport (taxi)
- rock concert
- restaurant

What do all these have in common?

- haircutting
- consulting
- (aircraft) maintenance
- prostitution
- teaching
- transport (taxi)
- rock concert
- restaurant

A service is a realization of a capability?

- haircutting
- consulting
- (aircraft) maintenance
- prostitution
- teaching
- transport (taxi)
- rock concert
- restaurant

Production and consumption coincide

- haircutting
- consulting
- (aircraft) maintenance
- prostitution
- teaching
- transport (taxi)
- rock concert
- restaurant

Production and consumption coincide

- haircutting
- consulting
- (aircraft) maintenance
- prostitution
- teaching
- transport (taxi)
- rock concert
- restaurant

This is why services cannot be stored or rented

What are you paying for when you pay your monthly phone bill?

- 1. The phone itself
- 2. The process of using the phone
- 3. The capability of the phone to receive calls even when you're not using it
- 4. The telephone network a system

Two Kinds of Commodities (Manufactured Goods)

- 1. consumable (bananas)
- 2. non-consumable
 - physical infrastructure: roads, sewers, fiberoptic cable networks, ...
 - digital instrastructure: internet contents, software on the net, ...

The latter *afford* (allow) services as an ocean affords swimming

Rental "services"

- When you rent an apartment you are buying the apartment, but only month by month.
- (Ultimate ownership remains with the landlord, but apartment rental is still not a matter of services, but a matter of goods.)

(Services of cleaning, ... – may of course be included in your payment)

(Services of buying, selling, negotiating ... may also be included)

Genuine services

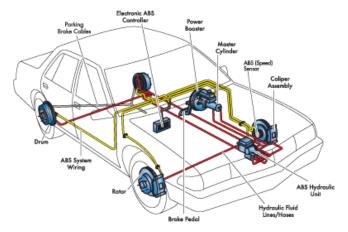
are characterized by the fact that **renting is impossible**. Services can only be **purchased**

Car Rental "Services"

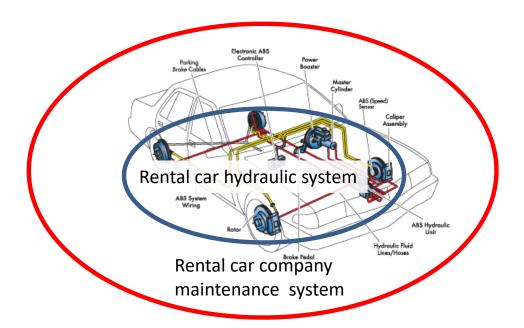
 When you rent a car, you are buying the car, but only for the next 3 days of its life

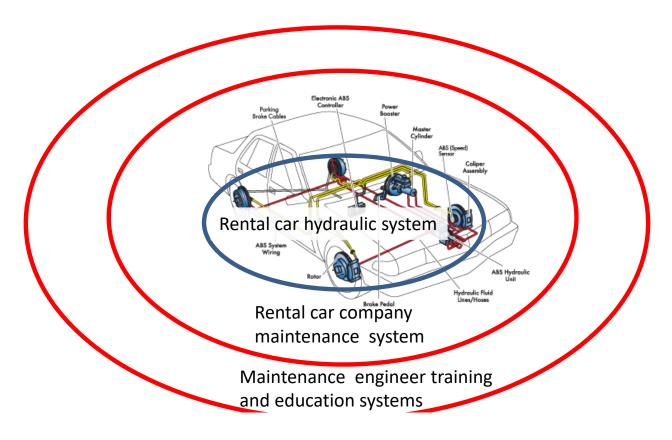
(Again, some services – of buying, selling, negotiating – will be included in the price)

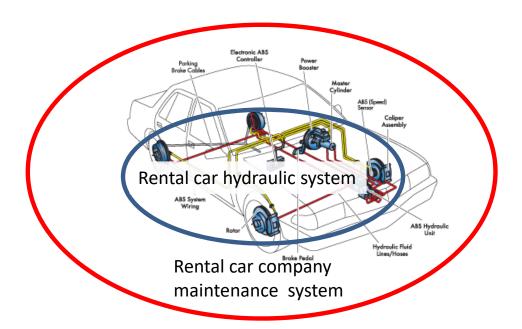
(And behind these are further bodies of infrastructure – the legal system, the education system ...)

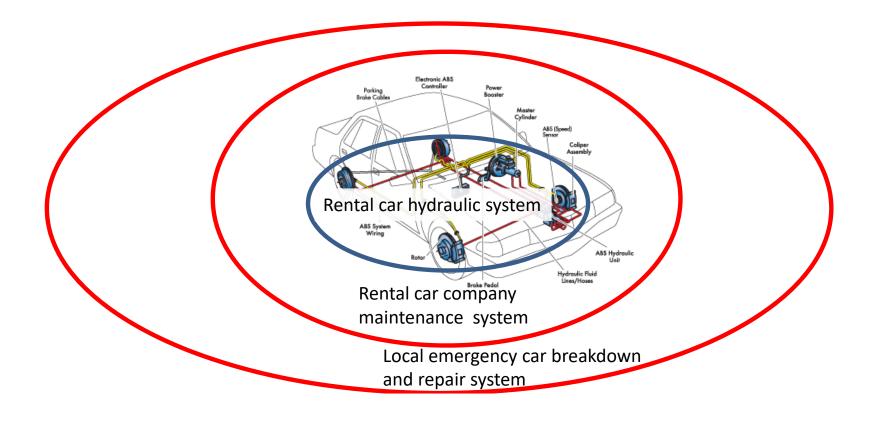


Rental car hydraulic system









Is software a service

- When you buy a piece of shrink-wrapped software you sign a license agreement?
- Are things any different if you download the software from the internet?
- Is this renting software, if it becomes unusable after 30 days?

Selling systems

- that price of a service is dependent on the environment in which it is delivered
- the price of a commodity is dependent (in part) on the environment in which it is sold
- the ensemble of environmental features within which a purchase is made (environmental features which are relevant to the purchase)



Bundles of services

True services = production and consumption must coincide
Nearly every commodity goes hand in hand with bundles of:
greeting/welcoming/explaining services

for sales (when you buy a car in the showroom)

for delivery (the waiter in the restaurant)

for teaching (when the university administrator helps you enroll and pick your courses)

maintenance services (when you take your car back to be fixed)

When we think we are paying for a service we are nearly always paying primarily for infrastructure

- which means paying for something created which lasts through time even when not being consumed.
 - the internet (cables, ...)
 - car rental
 - telephone service
 - transport (the highway system, the subway system)
 etc. etc.





Time	Торіс
3:00 PM	Break
3:15 PM	Interactive session: Defining 'system'
4:30 PM	Adjourn

For SERC Use Only 378

Systems

Environment Ontology

Keywords:	Search terms
-----------	--------------

Class: urban flooding

Term IRI: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/ENVO_01000718

Definition: Urban flooding is a flooding process in which land or property in a built environment, particularly in more densely populated areas, inundated due to the rate of water input exceeding that of water drainage provided by the environment's drainage systems. [database_cross_reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood#Urban_flooding]

Annotations

- . editor note: Relevant to built environments and can be linked to urban flows. Also relevant to water and sanitation SDGs.
- in_subset: environmental_hazards

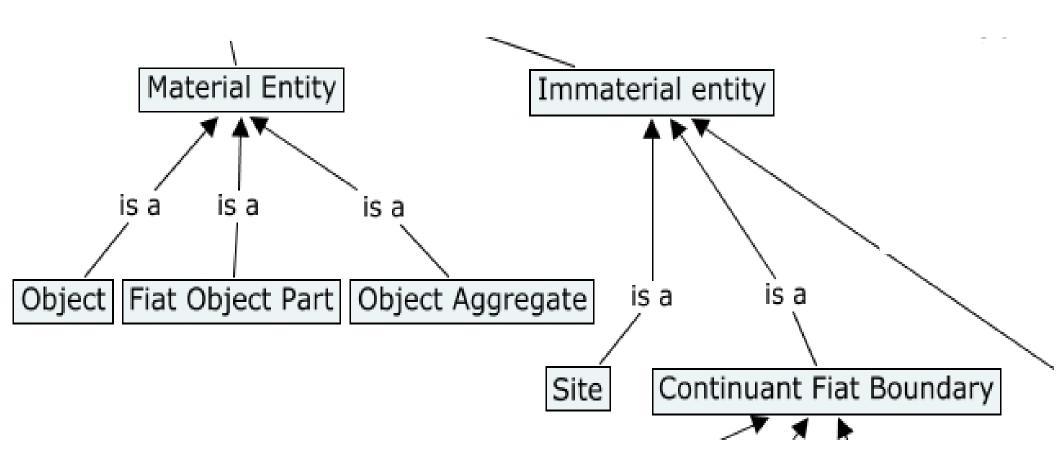
Class Hierarchy

Thing
+ entity
+ occurrent
+ process
+ environmental system process
+ hydrological process
+ flooding
+ coastal flooding
- riverine flooding
- flash flooding

areal flooding
 urban flooding

ENVO

BFO: site



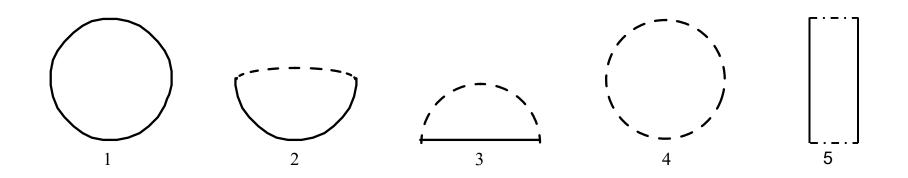
A cave (site) Fiat boundary ·

Ambiguity of 'Manhattan'

- Manhattan as material entity (a collection of bricks and rock and other solid matter)
- Manhattan as a complex site (the place where people actually live and move)
- Extended Manhattan = the sum of the above

analogously for cave, mouth, nostril, your car, your lab, your bed (getting *in*to bed ...)

Five Basic Niche Types

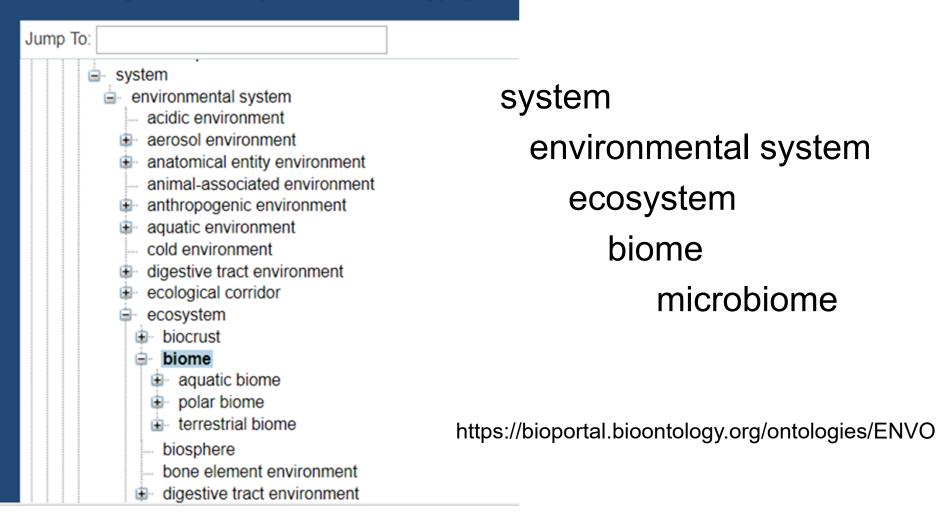


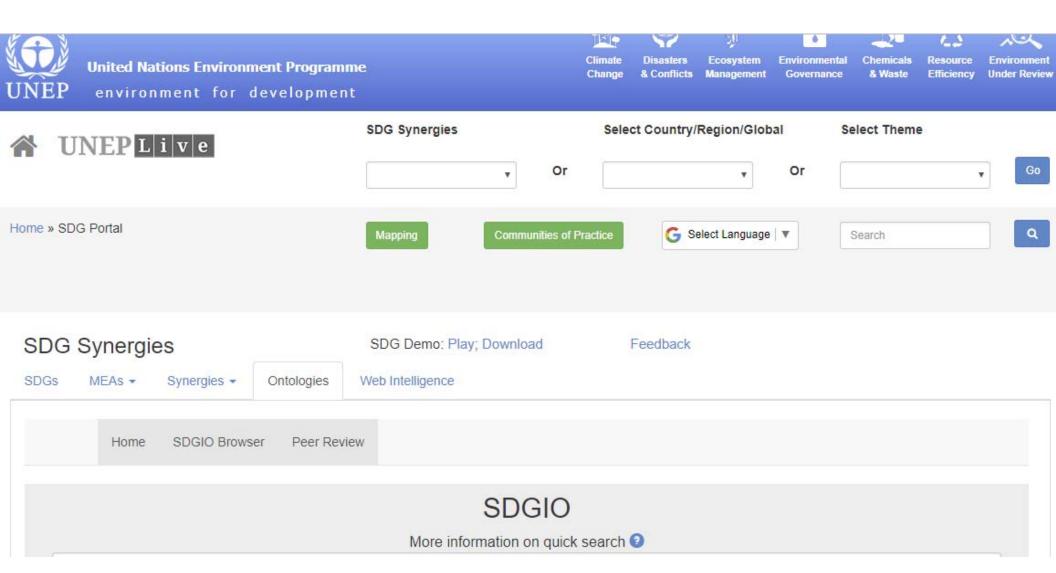
- 1: a womb; an egg; a house (better: the interior thereof)
- 2: a snail's shell;
- 3: the niche of a pasturing cow;
- 4: the niche around a circling buzzard (fiat boundary)
- 5. your digestive tract, the Mont Blanc tunnel



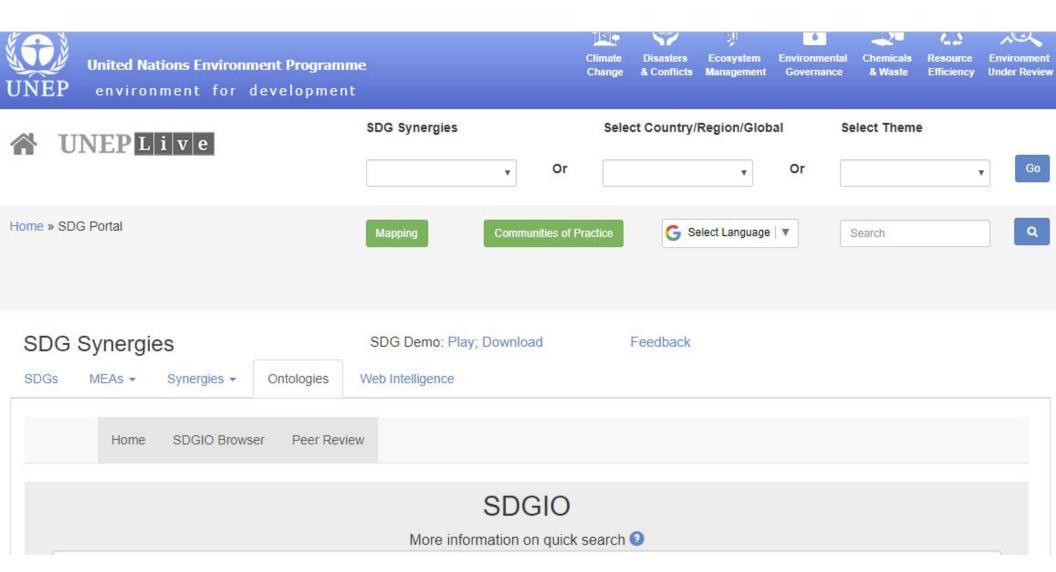
Environment Ontology

Summary Classes Properties Notes Mappings Wi





http://uneplive.unep.org/portal#ontologies



SDGIO = Sustainable Development Goals Interface Ontology (SDGIO)

system

=def. A material entity consisting of multiple components that are causally integrated

Examples: solar system, digestive system, forest ecosystem, subway system

Joint Doctrine Definition

system =def. A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that group of elements forming a unified whole. (JP 3-0)

environmental system

= Def. A system which has the disposition to environ one or more material entities.

a environs b = Def. a includes b (partially or wholly) within its site and a causally influences b

Example: The Union Station lost-and-found system

The system includes, for example, the managers of the repository of found items.

```
system
environmental system
ecosystem
```

Def. an environmental system that environs living organisms biome microbiome

subtypes of ecosystem in ENVO

biome

biosphere

ecological corridor

habitat

mouth environment

skin environment

subtypes of ecosystem in ENVO

ecological corridor = Def. An ecosystem which bridges two or more adjoining ecosystems and through which organisms may move or propagate

habitat = Def. an ecosystem which can sustain and allow the growth of a population of organisms of a single species

biome

biome

=def. an ecosystem that is determined by an ecological community

determined by = def. A system is determined by an entity if the removal of that entity would cause the collapse of that system

(e.g. removing the corals from a coral reef ecosystem would cause that ecosystem to collapse)

Systems typically break if you take out their biggest parts.

Population and Community Ontology

- independent continuant
 - immaterial entity
 - material entity
 - environmental feature
 - environmental material
 - manufactured product
 - material anatomical entity
 - object aggregate
 - collection of organisms
 - community
 - ecological community
 microbial community

community = Def. a collection of organisms connected by social or biological relations (biotic interactions).

ecological community = Def. a community of at least two different species living in a particular area.

1 "at least two different species" may be too narrow. It is possibly that one species but more than one strain. Also, do we consider two or more bacteria or humans (in one speceis) that form an ecological community?

Yongqun He, 11/10/2017

ENVO-based microbiome definition

```
environmental system
ecosystem
biome
microbiome
```

Def. a biome determined by an ecological community of microbiota biome is a system – includes both environment and inhabitants

- 1 I agree with your proposed short form, but I don't see what you objection is to the Def. as stated Barry Smith, 11/4/2017
- 2 It's like saying "...determined by an ecological community of a microbial community" where it would be better to say "...determined by a an ecological community composed of microbes" or simply "...determined by a microbial community"

I added "microbial community" to PCO some weeks ago. Perhaps we can add "microbiota" as a synonym, as I think these are equivalent.

Pier Luigi Buttigieg, 11/4/2017

1 This doesn't sit well.

Microbiota constitute an ecological community. Perhaps rephrase to:

A biome which is determined by microbiota.

Where microbiota is a subclass of PCO ecological community (that can be added as a note under the "biome is a system" note)

Pier Luigi Buttigieg, 11/5/2017

I am happy with the shorter definition and with the use of as 'microbiota as synonym of 'microbial community'.Please adjust the slides to fit, so that we can remove these comments

Barry Smith, 11/5/2017

examples of systems

Natural

- solar system
- forest ecosystem
- digestive system

Engineered

subway system

Even a subway system is embedded in natural systems and has a variety of natural systems embedded within it

Dormant and activated Systems

 Trauma system is activated when message received that a patient is on the way

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5312685/

Human Gastrointestinal Bacteria

Stomach 0-10²

Lactobacillus Candida Streptococcus Helicobacter pylori Peptostreptococcus

Distal Ileum 107-

Clostridium Bacteroides sp Coliforms

Colon 1011

Bacteroides Bifidobacterium Clostridium coccoides Clostridium leptum/ Fusobacterium

Duodenum 10²

Strepto co ccus Lactobacillus

Jejunum 10²

Streptococcus Lactobacillus

Proximal Ileum 103

Streptococcus Lactobacillus

ENVO-based microbiome definition

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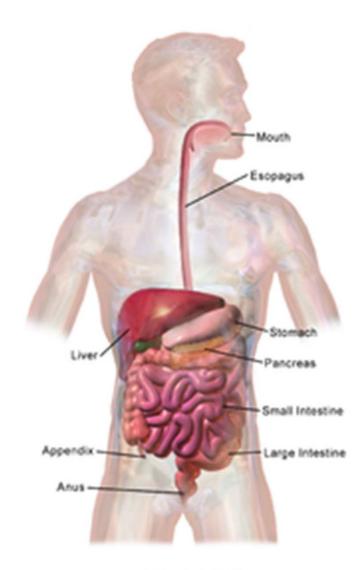
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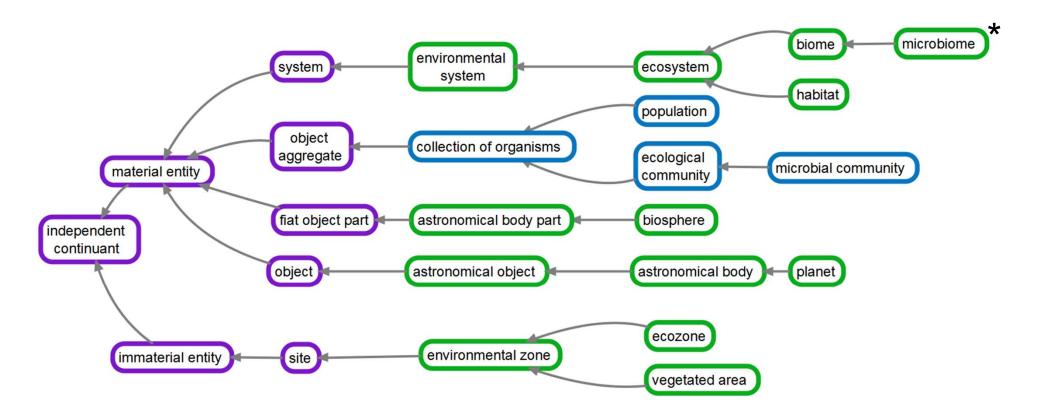
Barry Smith, 11/5/2017



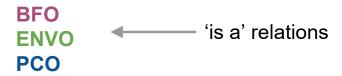
Digestive System

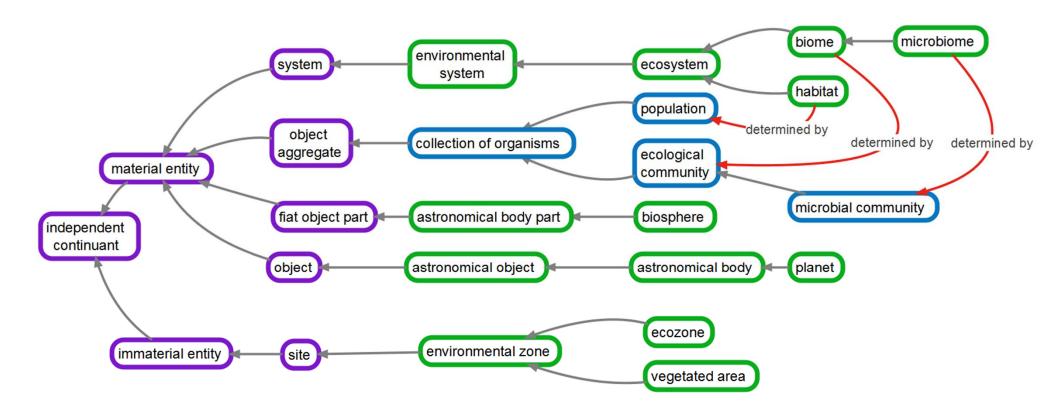
The Environment Ontology





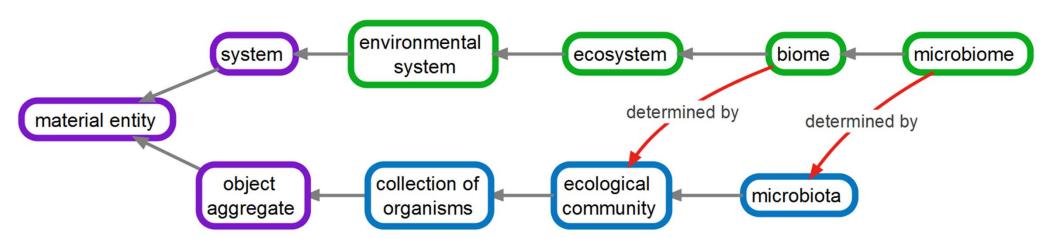
The Environment Ontology





Incorporating microbiome





Features of systems

Like patterns, systems have fiat boundaries

Are often parts of a larger systems

Often have smaller systems as parts

'Self-organizing' systems have something like homeostasis and repair mechanisms to restore homeostasis

An army is a system; the different units within the army influence each other positively

When two opposing armies fight, then they too form a system joined now by negative influence.

Systems Engineering, Definitions (ISO)

(1) Interdisciplinary approach governing the total technical and managerial effort required to transform a set of customer needs, expectations, and constraints into a solution and to support that solution throughout its life. (ISO/IEC/IEEE 2010)

Systems Engineering, Definitions (INCOSE)

(2) An interdisciplinary approach and means to enable the realization of successful systems. It focuses on defining customer needs and required functionality early in the development cycle, documenting requirements, then proceeding with design synthesis and system validation while considering the complete problem:

Operations Cost & Schedule

Performance Training & Support

Test Disposal

Manufacturing

Systems engineering integrates all the disciplines and specialty groups into a team effort forming a structured development process that proceeds from concept to production to operation. Systems engineering considers both the business and the technical needs of all customers with the goal of providing a quality product that meets the user needs. (INCOSE 2012)

Systems Engineering, Definitions (SEBoK)

(revises to emphasize the inevitable on-going intertwining of system requirements definition and system design)

 Systems Engineering (SE) is an interdisciplinary approach and means to enable the realization of successful systems. It focuses on holistically and concurrently understanding stakeholder needs; exploring opportunities; documenting requirements; and synthesizing, verifying, validating, and evolving solutions while considering the complete problem, from system concept exploration through system disposal.