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# <u>UNDERSTANDING DISTRIBUTED DATA – A</u> **SEMANTIC WEB APPROACH FOR DATA BASED** ANALYSIS OF NDT DATA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Christoph Völker<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Moreno-Torres<sup>1</sup>, Sabine Kruschwitz<sup>1,2</sup>

- 1 Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung
- 2 Technische Universität Berlin

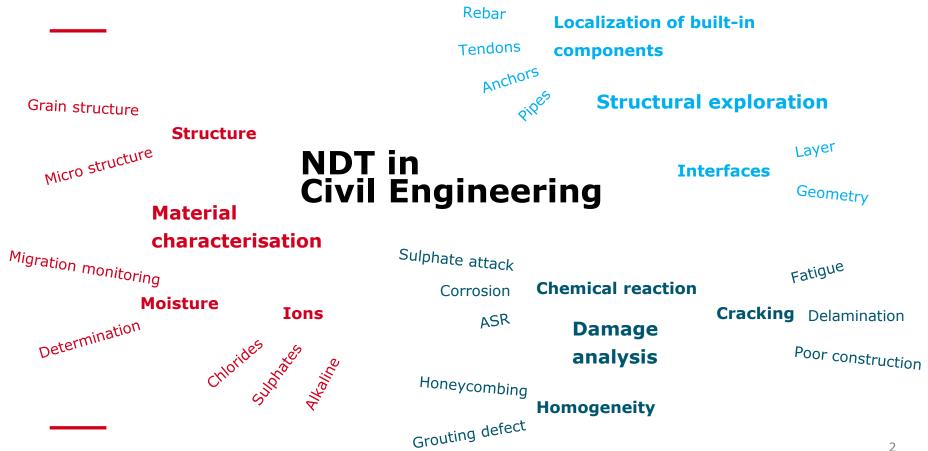
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### Many practical tasks can be solved





# Is it possible to create value from existing data? BAM The fourth paradigm of science\*

**Empirical Computational Data** Theory Science Science Driven Driven Science **Science** 

\*Hey, T. et al. (2009) ISBN: 978-0-9825442-0-4

#### **Creating value from data in NDTCE**

What questions can we answer with data?



Querying (distributed) data (NDT-Google)

Knowledge extraction (analysis of hidden correlations)

Improvement of engineering and physical models

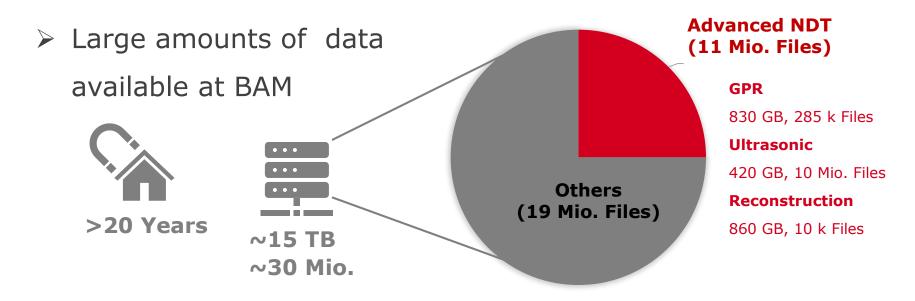
Which NDT method has the best performance for the detection of cracks in 20 cm depth?

Which factor influences the quality of a specific testing task the most?

Based on similar cases, when is the next production step feasible?

# **Research data management** status quo in the dpt. for NDTCE

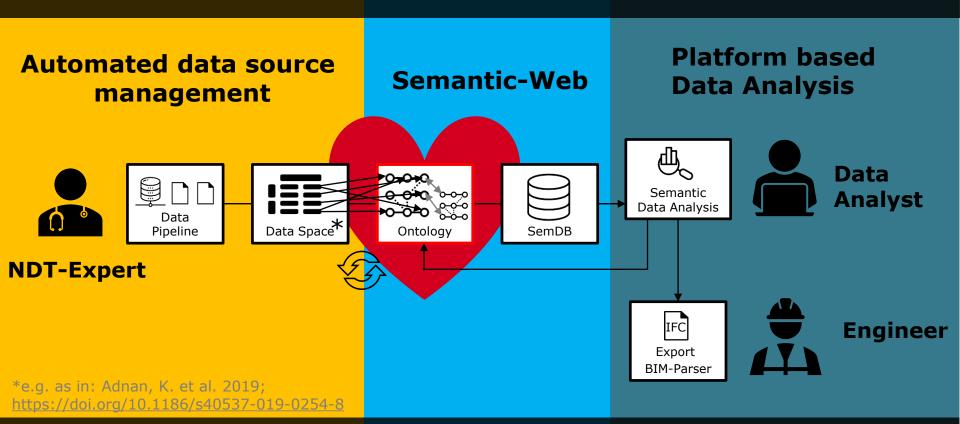




Problem: Data stored in Windows file system

-> reuse not practically

## **Ontology based data management**



Enabling seamless communication between stakeholders

#### **Ontologies**

#### Overview

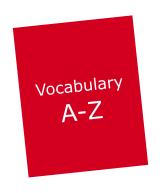


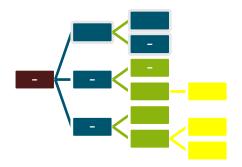
- Ontologies are the "core" of the semantic web.
- "The Semantic Web is an extension of the current web in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation."\*
- Ontologies are knowledge graphs that provide a machine readable data-description-framework which can be highly expressive.

#### **Onologies**



#### Ontologies describe data on three levels:







Specifying a controlled vocabulary for relevant entities & phenomena

Defining relationships between entities

Defining rules for the interpretation of relationships (reasoning)

#### **Ontologies**

### Enhanced expressivity

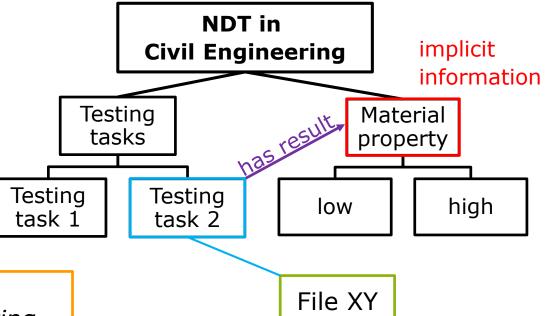
**S** BAM

- 1) map data on ontology (explicit information)
- 2) infer additional (implicit) information through axioms.

3) store information in

# database: | File XY:

- -performs "Testing task 2"
- -relates to "Material property"



#### **Ontologies**

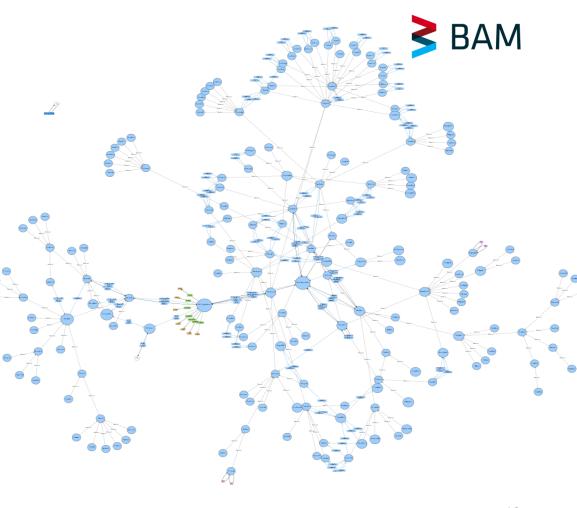
Practical example

# Ontology describing GPR in NDT-CE\*

 Created to describe 50 randomly selected data sets (~1500 axioms)

 415 explicit data properties specified

 471 additional implicit properties were derived



#### **Conclusion**



- Many research questions related to distributed information cannot be answered to date
- Answering these questions requires powerful meta data frameworks
- Diverse domains (such as NDT-CE) benefit from semantic data description
- Ontologies enable seamless information exchange between stakeholders (e.g. via data platforms)



## Thank you very much for your interest.

Christoph.Voelker@BAM.de

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