
Ontology in Engineering Big Systems

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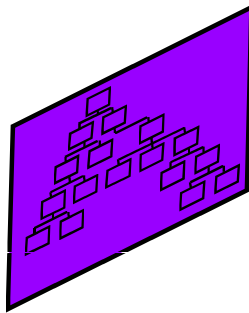
Status of Modeling in Engineering

- **Models are getting larger and more complex**
 - Model integration and management brings new problems
- **The role of models in engineering is changing**
 - from auxiliary information to authoritative source
- **Results in reexamination of old questions**
 - Are the models precise and correct
 - How do we establish the semantics of models
 - Where does ontology fit
- **Conclusions?**

Models Are Getting Increasingly Large

Example: Air Vehicle Design Model

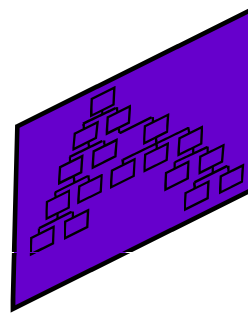
Subsystems



400 Class Tree
(subclass relation)

- PowerPoint
- Excel

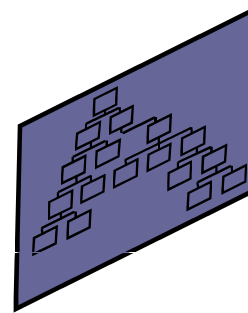
Top Level Design



2000 Classes
4000 Associations

- PowerPoint
- Excel
- UML/SysML

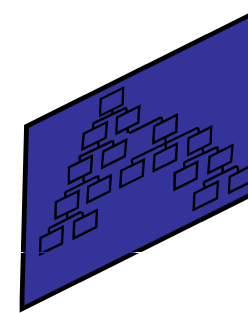
Detailed Design



10000 Classes
40000 Associations

- UML/SysML
- MatLab
- CATIA

Product Configuration



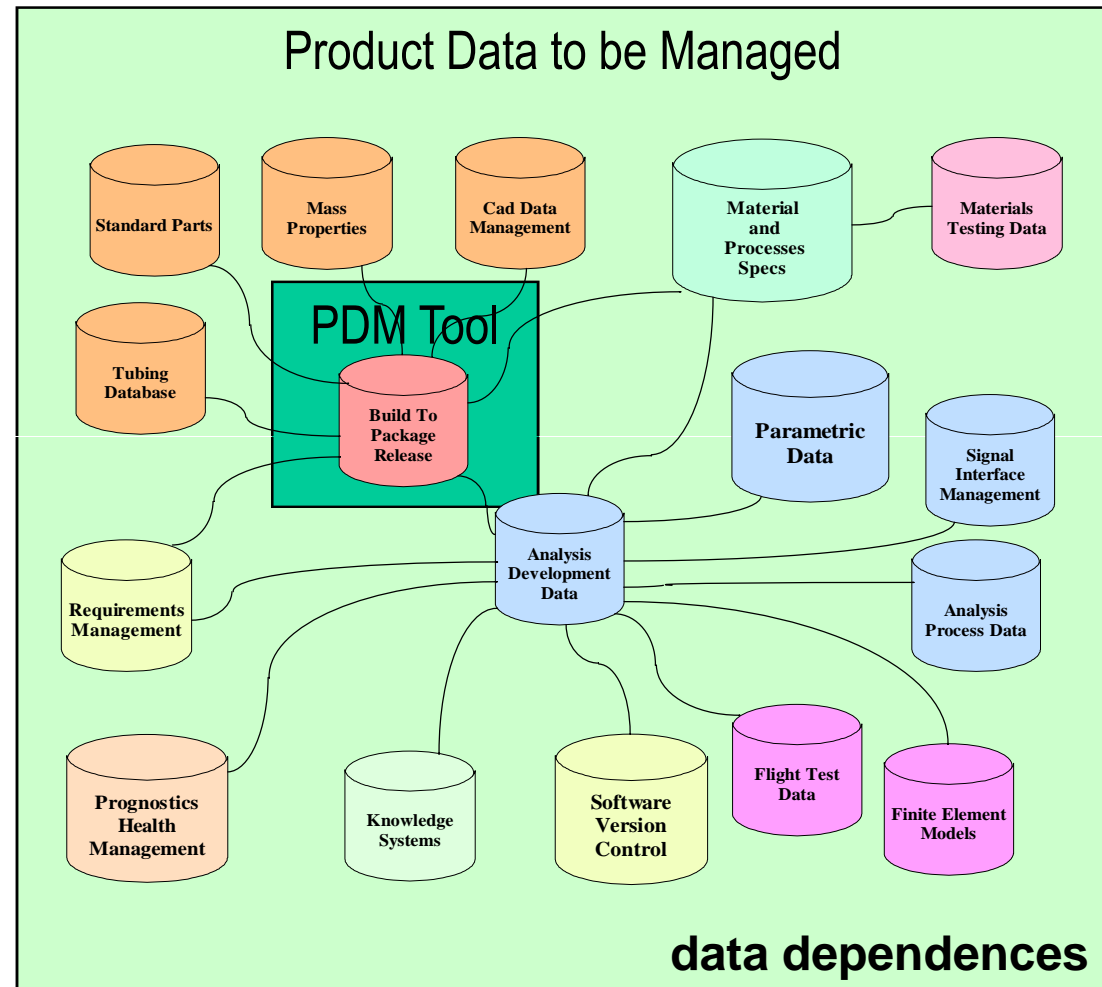
22,000 unique part
numbers and over
300,000 part counts

- Database

...the design models are only the tip of the iceberg

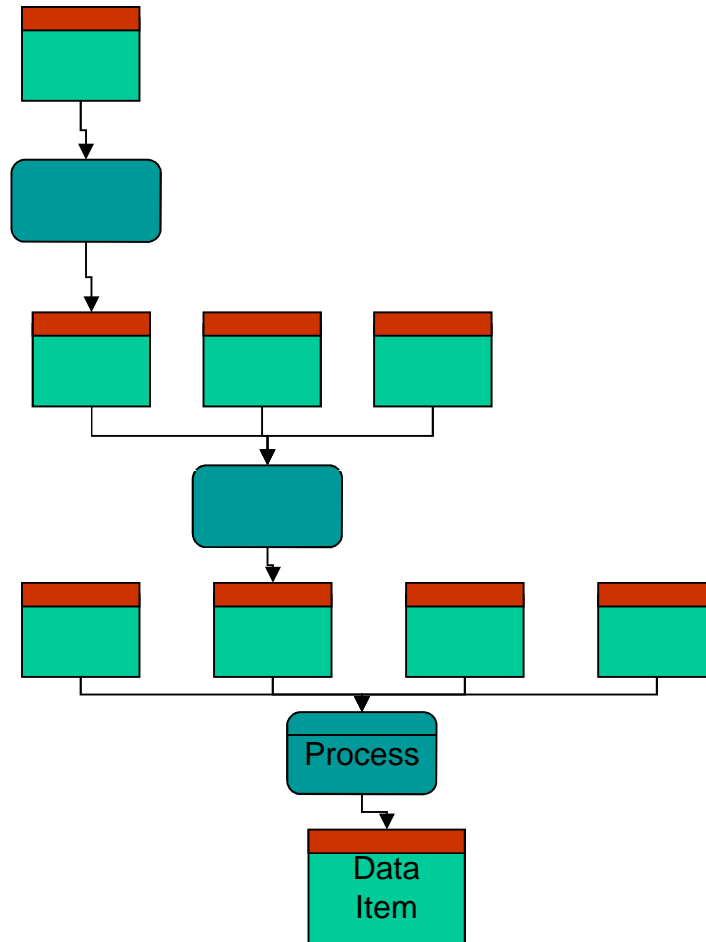
Product Data Has Broad Scope, Is Stored In Multiple Places And Has Overlap & Dependences

- **Concurrent work on all lifecycle activities**
- **500+ tools with with few common formats**
- **30+ persistent data storage systems**
- **A terabyte of data growing to 100s of terabytes**
- **Little support for maintaining design traceability**
- **Little support for maintaining and publishing in progress designs**



Data Integrity is a Critical Problem

- **Each design step**
 - Processes previously derived data
- **Data dependency chains are long**
- **Difficult to maintain pedigree information**
 - Owner (guarantor of integrity)
 - Applicability
 - Limitations of use
 - Source
 - Technical data attributes and relationships



...even with the difficulty of model management models are becoming the authoritative source of information

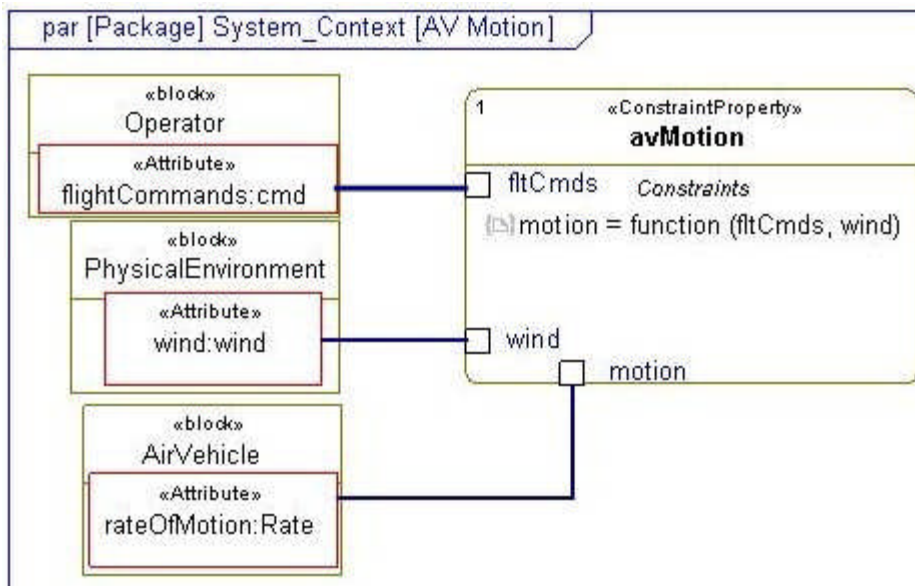
Models Are Becoming The Authoritative Source Of Data

Model of interaction between pilot and aircraft contains

- Physics based air vehicle motion model
- Instantiated for specific type of aircraft
- Empirically derived models of pilot capability
- Weather models

Model is the authoritative source

- **Flight test is only used to validate the model**
- **Impossible to exhaustively test all conditions**



Engineering Viewpoint

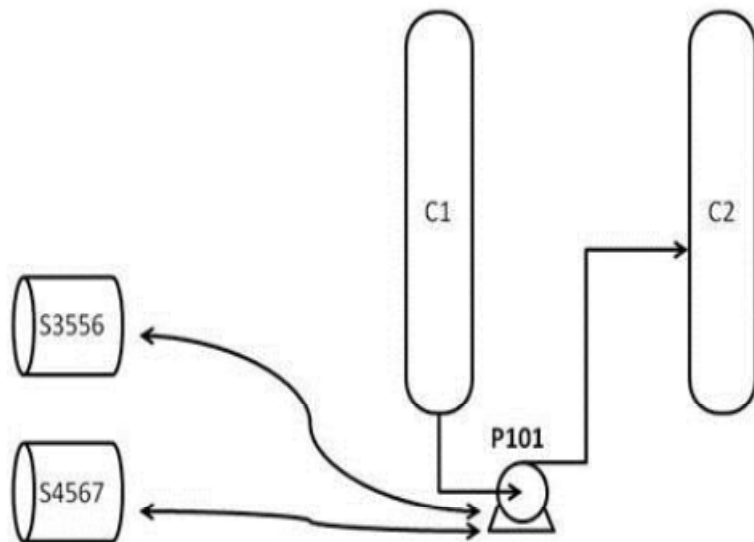
- **How do we establish that the models are precise and correct**
 - Good practice on model validation
- **How can we justify analysis and reasoning based on models**
 - How do we integrate formal semantics and reasoning with modeling
- **How can we build reusable models**
 - Can we develop patterns/templates that can be reused

Ontology Viewpoint

- **What ontologies provide the most leverage and how do we establish their correctness**
 - The reusable patterns are ontologies
- **How can we give our modeling languages a formal semantics that is in accord with informal semantics**
 - Requires careful analysis of logic needed to capture engineering conceptualizations

Ontological Analysis of Distillation System

- Matthew West Presented an analysis of replacing a pump within a distillation unit
- The analysis has been used to motivate development of the engineering modeling language standard ISO 15926
- This is the kind of analysis needed and the results need to be incorporated in other modeling languages



Ontological Analysis

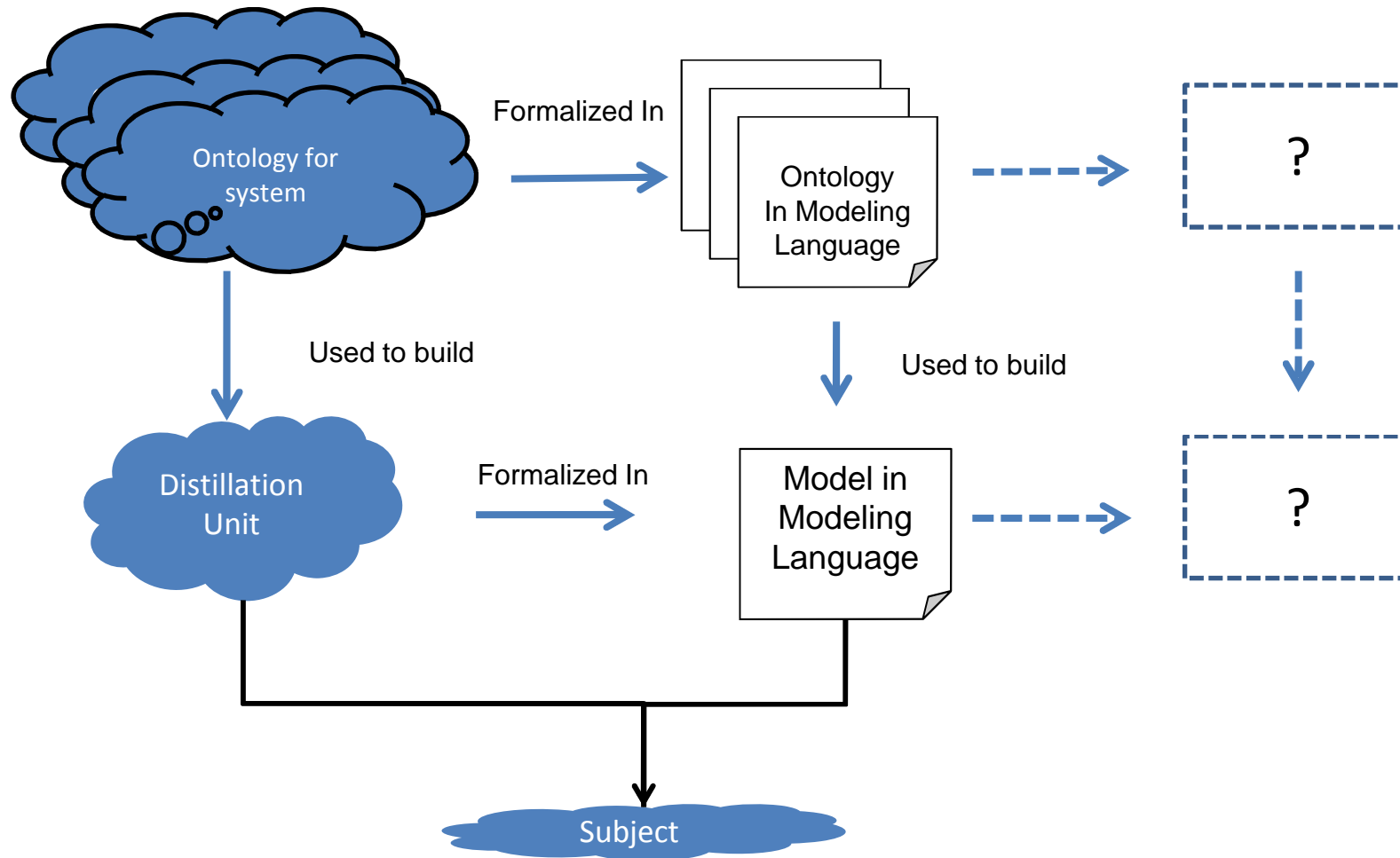
1. Distinction between parts and components is useful
2. Spatial-temporal aspects are important
3. Distinctions of kinds of relations are useful
4. Notion of identity is extremely important

Conclusions?

... three personal observations

- **How ontology fits in**
- **Choice of logical foundations for modeling languages**
- **Use of foundation ontologies**

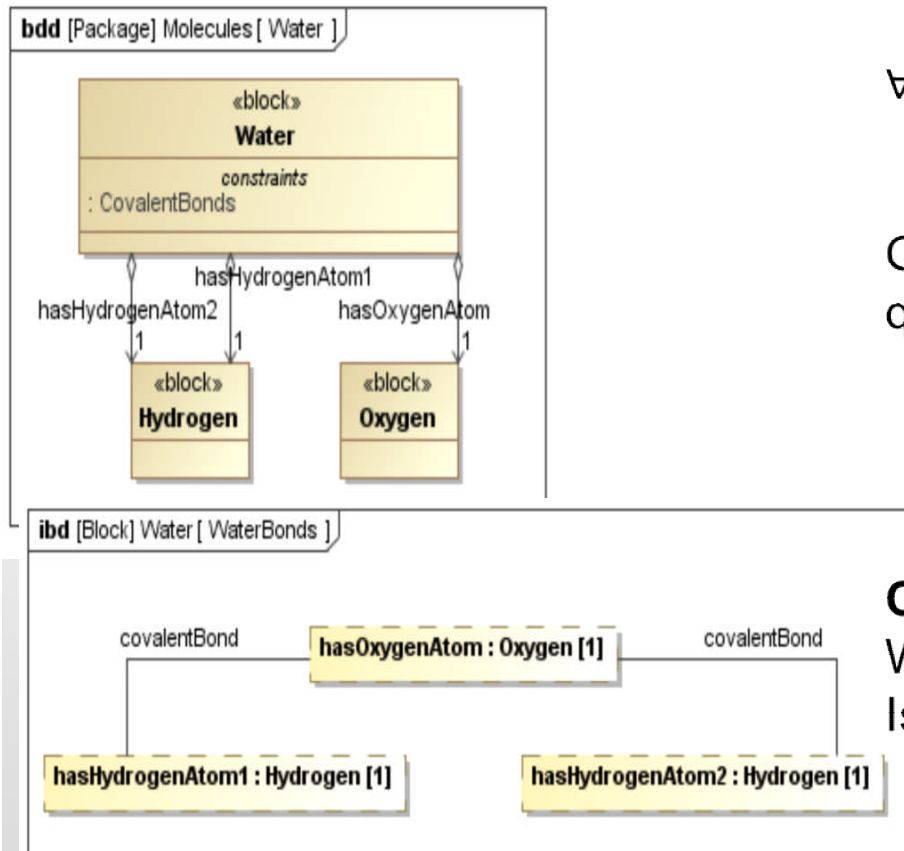
How Ontology Fits



What Logic To Use For Embedding Models?



SysML model of water molecule



Parts

Water $\sqsubseteq \exists$ hasOxygenAtom[1].Oxygen

$\forall x \exists y. \text{Water}(x)$
implies hasOxygenAtom(x,y)

One can replace the existential quantifier with a Skolem function

$\forall x \text{Water}(x)$
implies hasOxygenAtom(x,x.a)

Connections

What one wants is that the oxygen part
is connected to the hydrogen part

... the answer is not best determined by ideology

You Could Reinvent the Wheel, but

The screenshot displays a software interface for ontology management. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Active Ontology', 'Entities', 'Classes', 'Active ontology', 'Data Properties', 'Individuals', 'OWL Viz', and 'DL Query'. The 'Active ontology' tab is selected.

The main window is divided into several panes:

- Asserted Class Hierarchy: InformationObject:** A tree view showing the hierarchy of classes. The root is 'Thing', followed by 'Entity', 'Event', 'InformationRealization', 'Object', 'SocialObject', and 'InformationObject'. Other classes include 'Action', 'Process', 'Agent', 'PhysicalObject', 'PhysicalAgent', 'PhysicalArtifact', 'Substance', 'Collection', 'Concept', 'Description', 'Place', 'Situation', 'SocialAgent', 'Quality', and 'Shape'.
- Selected entity:** A pane showing the selected entity, 'InformationObject'.
- Class Annotations: InformationObject:** A pane showing a comment: "A piece of information, such as a musical composition, a text, a word, a picture, independently from how it is concretely realized."
- Class Description: InformationObject:** A pane showing the class description, including equivalent classes, superclasses, and inherited anonymous classes.

The class description pane shows the following details:

- Equivalent classes:** None listed.
- Superclasses:** SocialObject, expresses some Description, isRealizedBy some InformationRealization, expresses only Description, expressesConcept only Concept, hasPart only InformationObject, isAbout only Entity.
- Inherited anonymous classes:** isParticipantIn some Event, hasRole only Role.

... but most of the concepts and relations needed to produce a metadata specification have already been defined in, for example, the Foundation Ontology, DUL