

# Ontology-driven semantic interoperability in practice

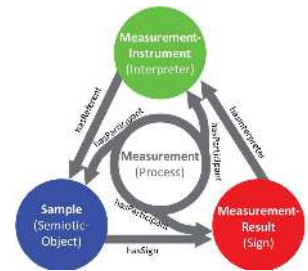
Francesca Lønstad Bleken<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Hagelien<sup>2</sup>, Sylvain Gouttebroze<sup>1</sup>, Jesper Friis<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>SINTEF Industry, Oslo/Trondheim, Norway, <sup>2</sup>SINTEF Ocean, Trondheim, Norway

## Background story

Ontology development  
EMMO + domain specific

Need to exchange and  
re-use data

- Increasing requirements on FAIR data.
  - Promotion of material and model marketplace.
  - Going beyond syntactic interoperability due to multiple actors (poor scalability)
  - Semantic interoperability as a key enabler
    - Definition of a common language: EMMO and domain ontologies
    - Tools are needed to exploit ontologies
- What are the tools that can be used? How would it look like on a simple case like tensile strength measurement?



## Key concepts

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Data content description | Structure of the data, units, meaning of the variables      |
| Data context description | Model, equipment used, material, sample, conditions         |
| Semantic data mapping    | Connecting the definition to ontological concepts           |
| Data parsing             | Extracting and structuring the data from the source         |
| Semantic pathfinder      | Transformation path between two (or more) reliable concepts |

## Technologies



|            |  |
|------------|--|
| DLite      | Semantic Interoperability Framework                  |
| Ontologies | Knowledge Base, data-models and common vocabularies  |
| OTEAPI     | Data Documentation and Data Flow                     |
| Tripper    | Generic interface to triple stores                   |
| Databases  | Resource Management (security, access and integrity) |

## Practical application – tensile test

