Integrating Inter-disciplinary Science Data with Semantic Mediation

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SESDI - Semantically-Enabled Science Data Integration

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Overview

- A little about semantics
- A little about integration
- Use case
- Semantic mis-understanding
- Impact of semantic mediation
- Methodology
- Some details of the integrating concepts
- Now, let’s hook up some data
- Summary and outlook

A little about semantics

- Gives syntax *meaning*
- Basic element is the *triple*: {subject-predicate-object}

  Interferometer is-a optical instrument

  Optical instrument has focal length

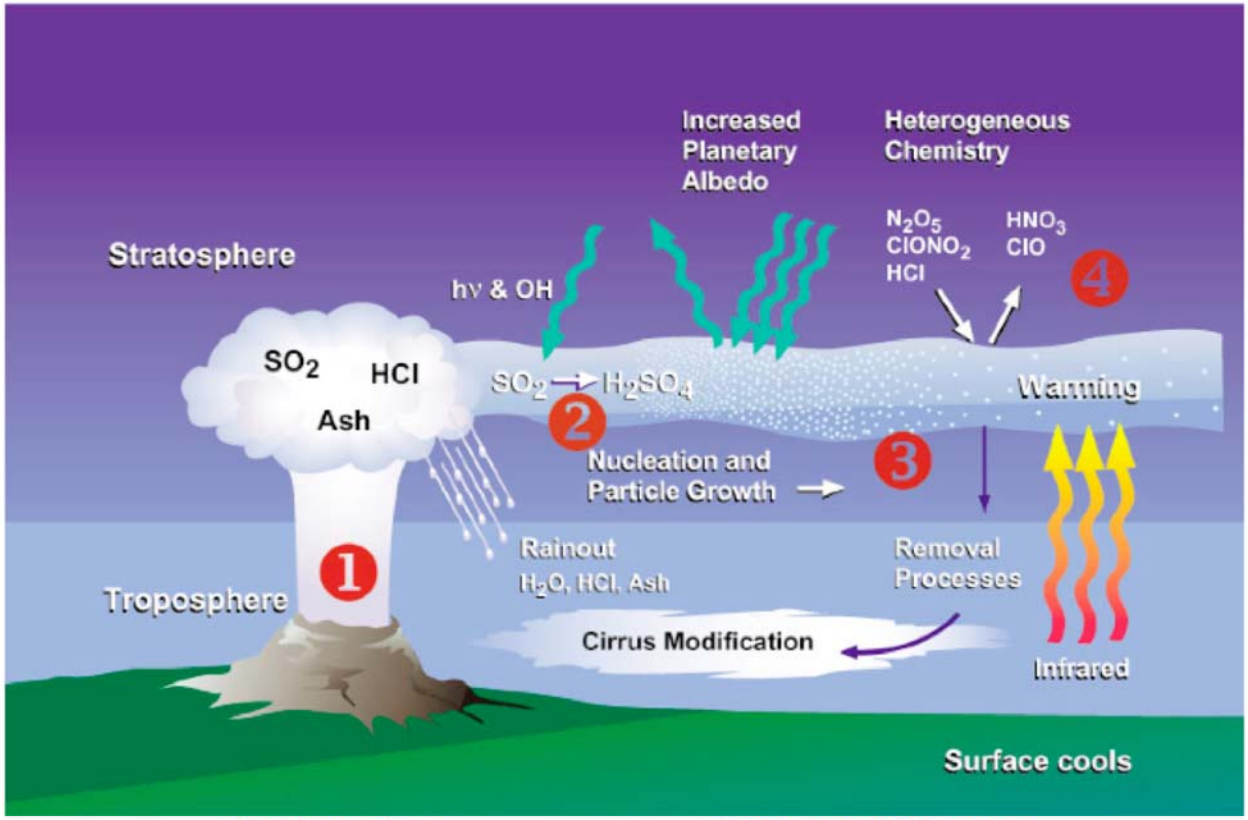
  An ontology is a representation of this knowledge
- W3C is the primary (but not sole) governing organization for languages, specifications, best practices, etc.
  - RDF - Resource Description Framework
  - OWL 1.0 - Ontology Web Language (OWL 2.0 on the way)
- Encode the knowledge in triples, in a triple-store, software is built to traverse the semantic network, it can be queried or reasoned upon
- Put semantics between/ in your interfaces, i.e. between layers and components in your architecture, i.e. between ‘users’ and ‘information’ to mediate the exchange

A little about integration

- When we integrate, we integrate concepts, terms
- In the past we would ask, guess, research a lot, or give up
- It's pretty much about **meaning**
- Semantics can really help find, access, **integrate, use, explain, trust…**
- What if you…
  - could not only use your data and tools but remote colleague's data and tools?
  - find and use data you could not before?
  - understood their assumptions, constraints, etc and could evaluate applicability?
  - knew whose research currently (or in the future) would benefit from your results?
  - knew whose results were consistent (or inconsistent) with yours?…

Integrative Use Case

- Determine the statistical signatures of both volcanic and solar forcings on the height of the tropopause



Challenges for Solar Radiation data integration

- Semantic misunderstanding
  - E.g. sunspot number and variations in solar radiation: over 90% of researchers outside the sub-field of solar radiation think: sunspot number *is a* measure of solar radiation
  - In reality: a sunspot number *is a* measure of the number of sunspots appearing on the visible solar surface, a sunspot *is an* indicator of the location of strong solar magnetic fields, strong magnetic fields are collectively known as solar activity, sunspots are observed to produce a localized *decrease* in the solar radiation output, at some wavelengths, *increase* at others, etc.
- Interfaces are built by computer scientists with syntax that often works within a discipline but rarely across them

SESDI Impact: A Better Way to Access Data

The Problem

Scientists only use data from a single instrument because it is difficult to access, process, and understand data from multiple instruments.
A typical data query might be:

> **"Give me the temperature, pressure, and water vapor from the AIRS instrument from Jan 2005 to Jan 2008"**
>
> **"Search for MLS/Aura Level 2, SO2 Slant Column Density from 2/1/2007"**

A Solution

Using a simple process, SESDI allows data from various sources to be registered in an ontology so that it can be easily accessed and understood. Scientists can use only the ontology components that relate to their data.
An SESDI query might look like:

> **"Show all areas in California where sulfur dioxide (SO2) levels were above normal between Jan 2000 and Jan 2007"**

This query will pull data from all available sources registered in the ontology and allow seamless data fusion. Because the query is measurement related, scientists do not need to understand the details of the instruments and data types.

Semantic Web Methodology and Technology Development Process

- Establish and improve a well-defined methodology vision for Semantic Technology based application development
- Leverage controlled vocabularies, etc.

Open World: Evolve, Iterate, Redesign, Redeploy

Rapid Prototype

Leverage Technology Infrastructure

Adopt Technology Approach

Science/Expert Review & Iteration

Use Tools

Develop model/ ontology

Analysis

Small Team, mixed skills

Use Case

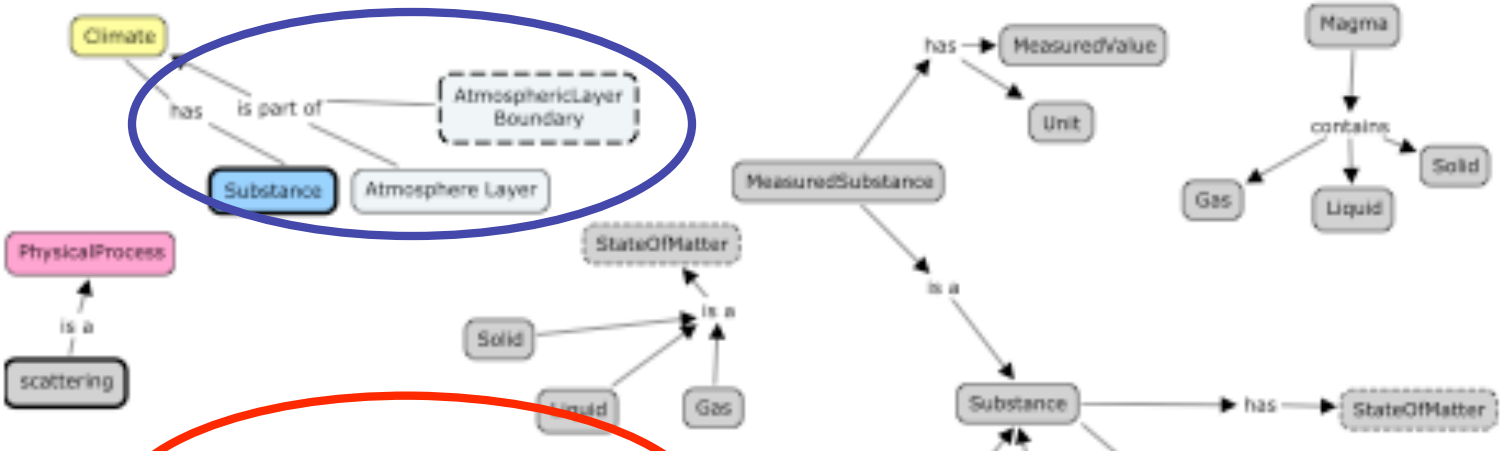
Volcano-Atmosphere considerations

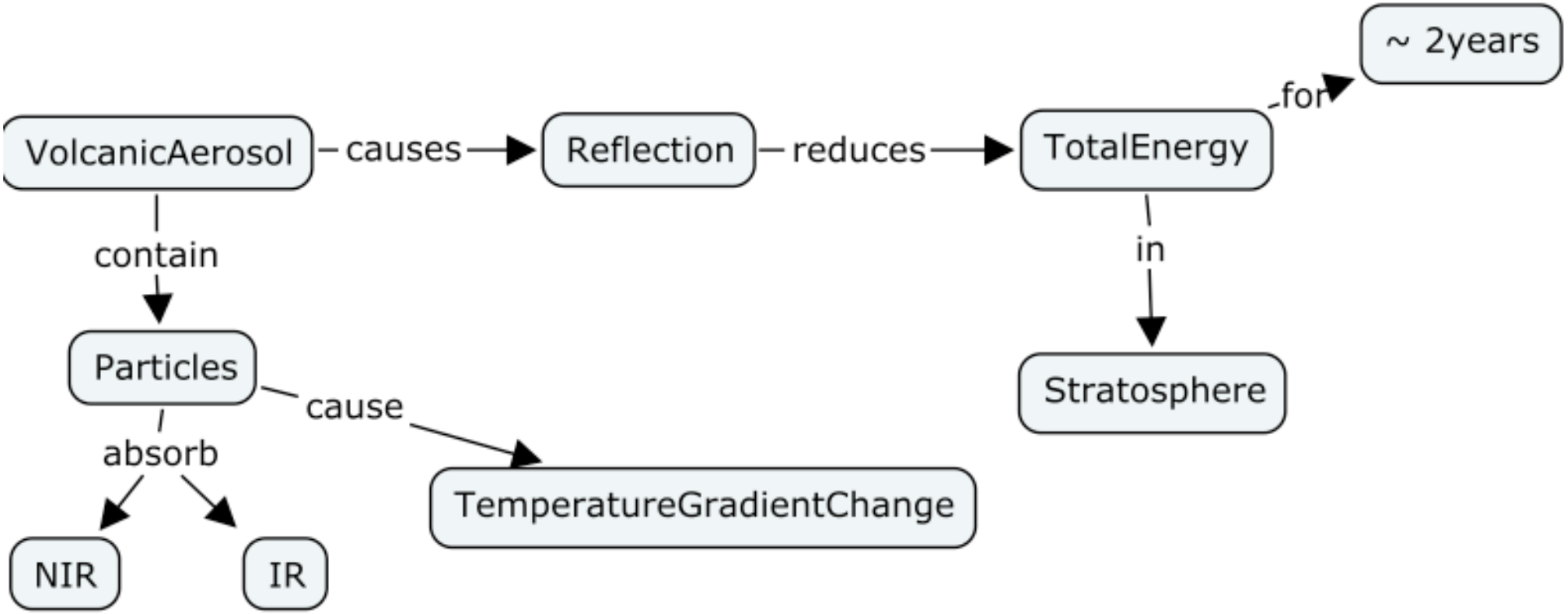
- Focus on tropopause -> temperature gradients
- Stratospheric and tropospheric aerosols, the tropospheric reservoir
- Quantities/processes: Gas, particles, ejecta, scattering
- Records: Pulses, e.g. in SO2 events
- Related aspects: SO2, H2SO4, O3 chemistry
- Data from: in-situ and remotely sensed observation, proxy, simulation, pseudo-proxy
- Processes: solar, volcanic, GHG, ocean, land-use
- Priors to consider: statistics of variability and extremes
- Main task: **detection and attribution**
- Solar-Atmosphere considerations are very similar

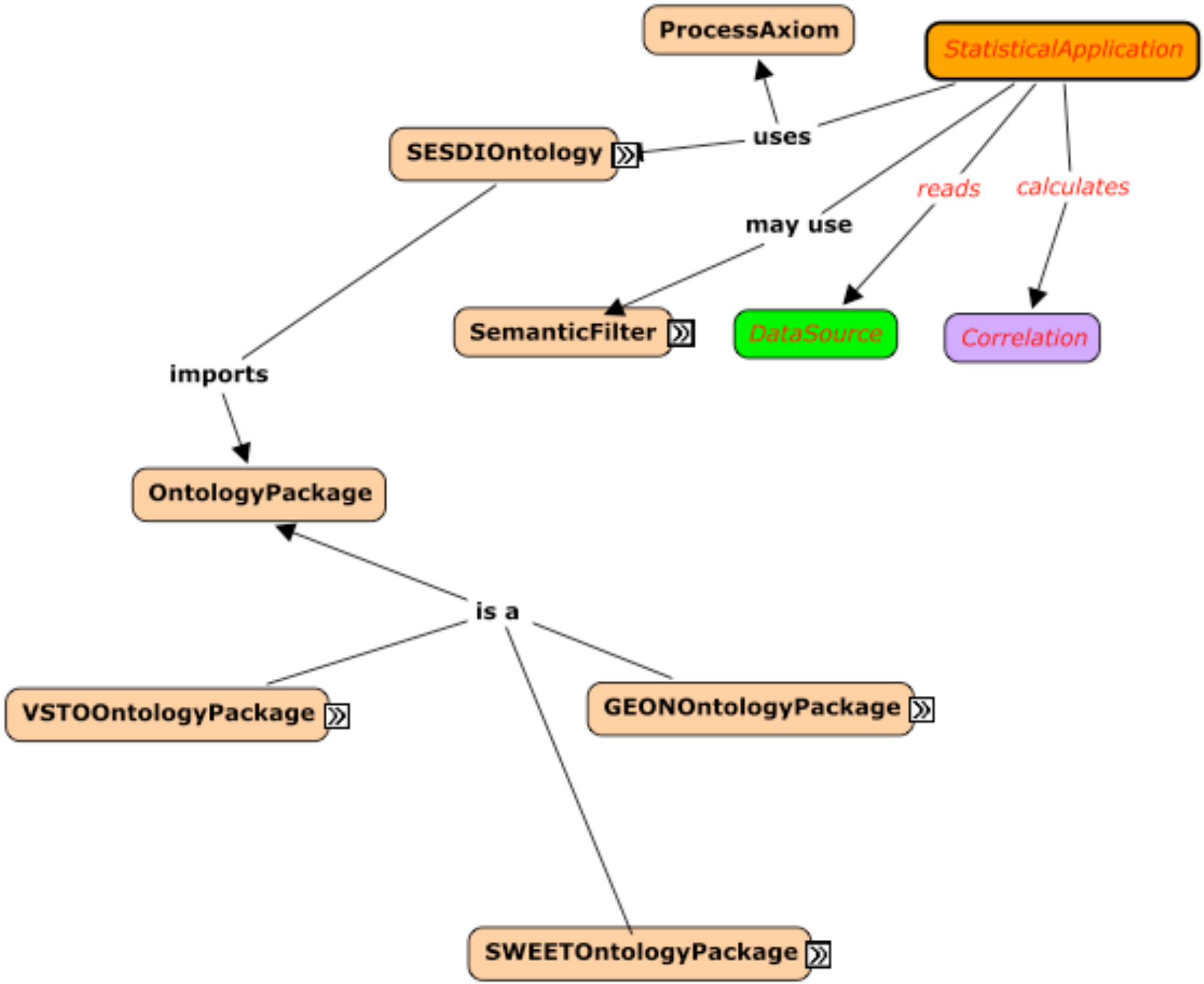
Components to implement

- An analysis application
- Cross-domain terms, concepts and relations (mediation here)
- Connections to underlying data (registration and mediation)
- Framework to put these together
- Integration connector

Detection and attribution relations…



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StatisticalApplication
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SESDIOntology
reads
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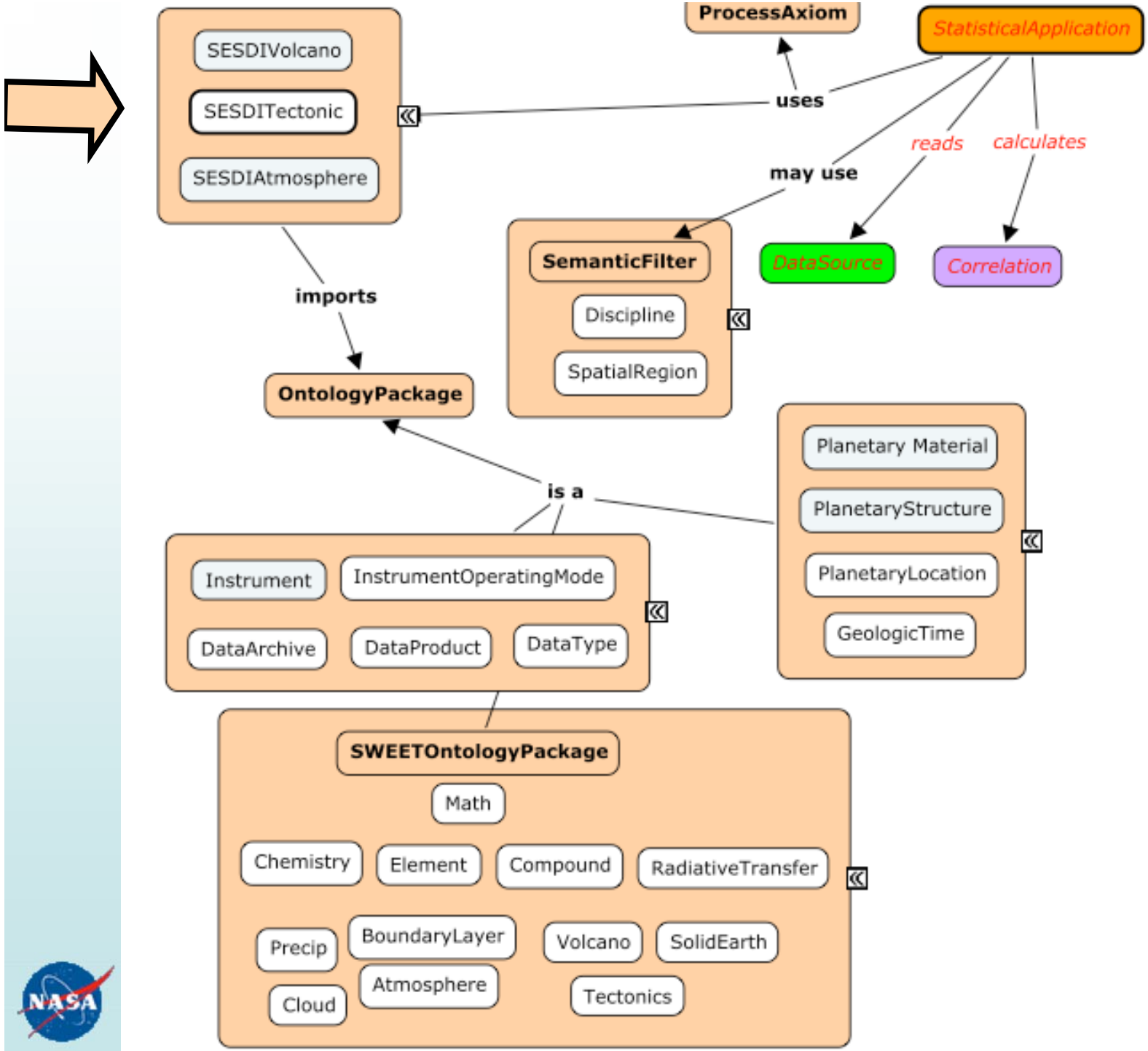
SWEETOntologyPackage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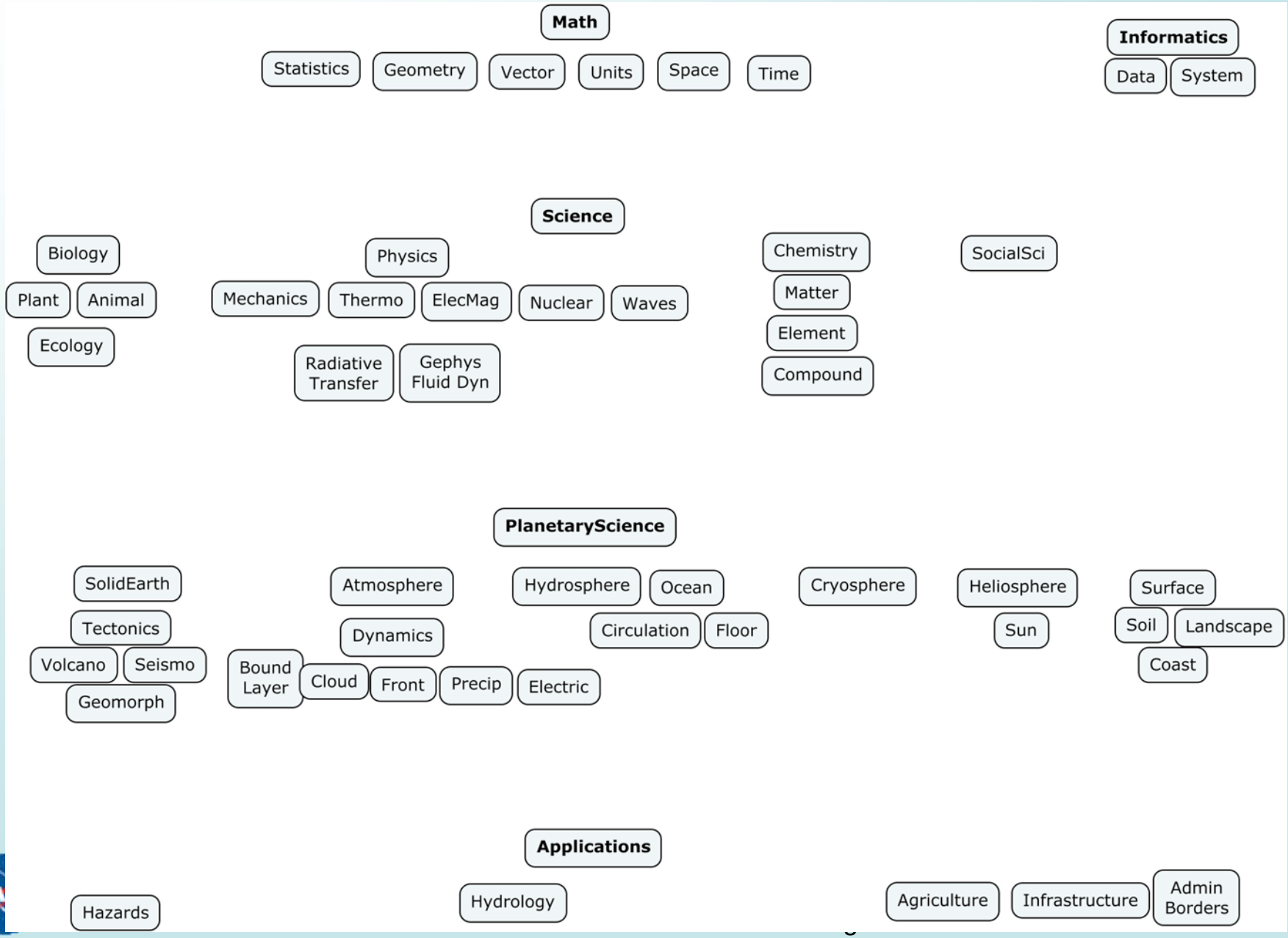
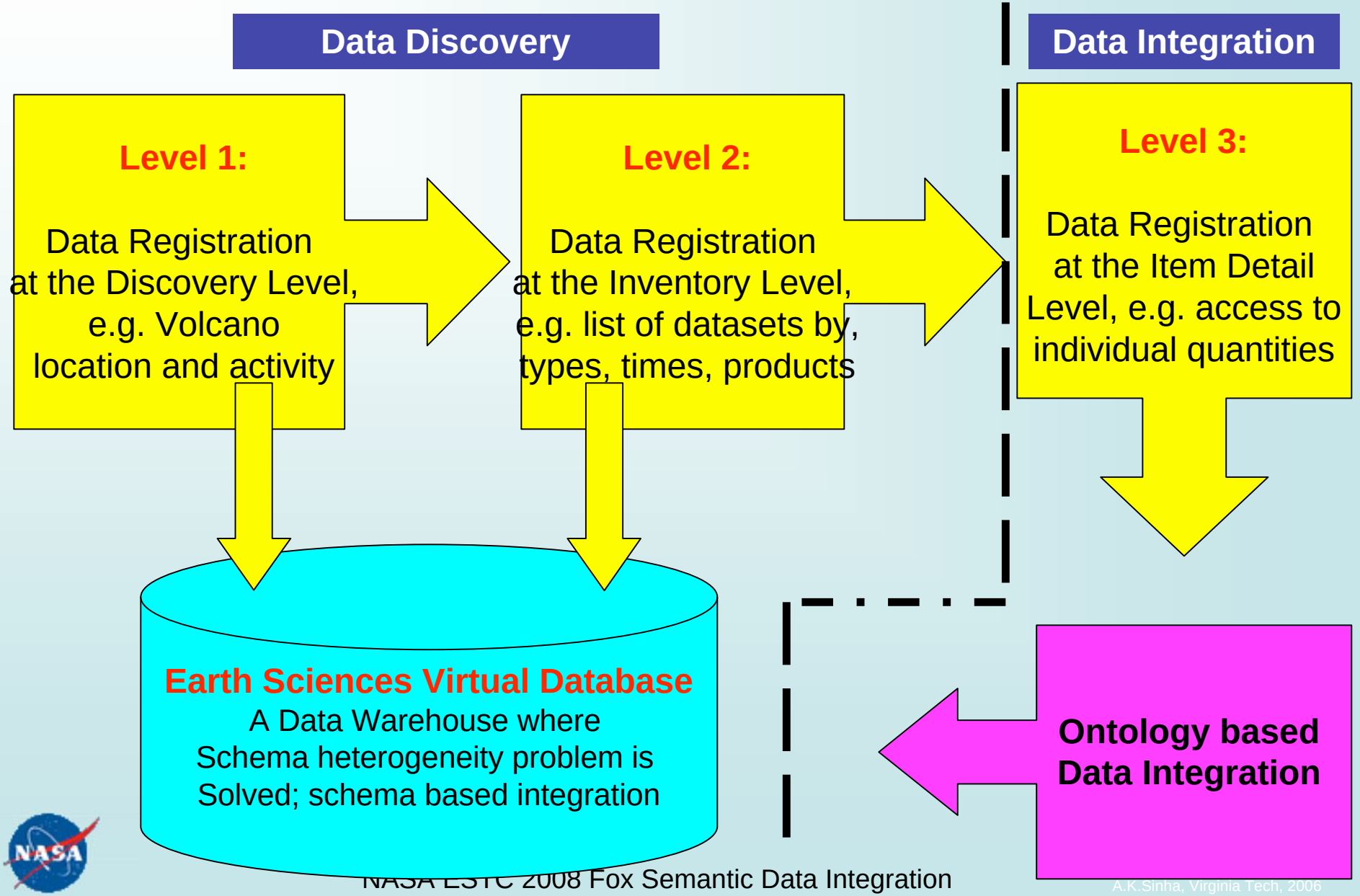
GeologicTime
Instrument
InstrumentOperatingMode
DataArchive
DataProduct
DataType
SWEETOntologyPackage
Math
Chemistry
Element
Compound
RadiativeTransfer
Precip
BoundaryLayer
Volcano
SolidEarth
Atmosphere
Cloud
Tectonics

SWEET 2.0 Ontologies



Data Registration Framework



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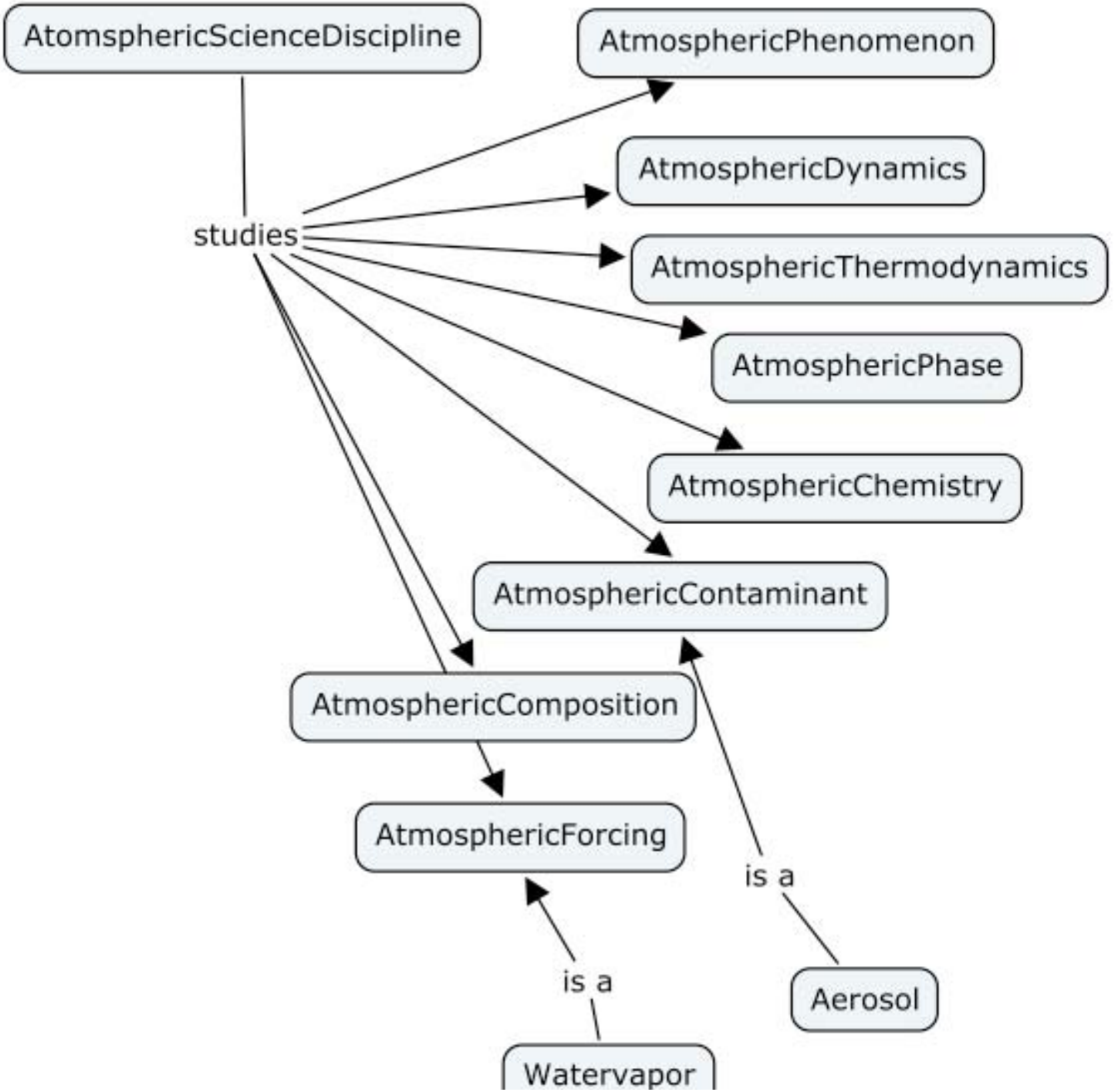
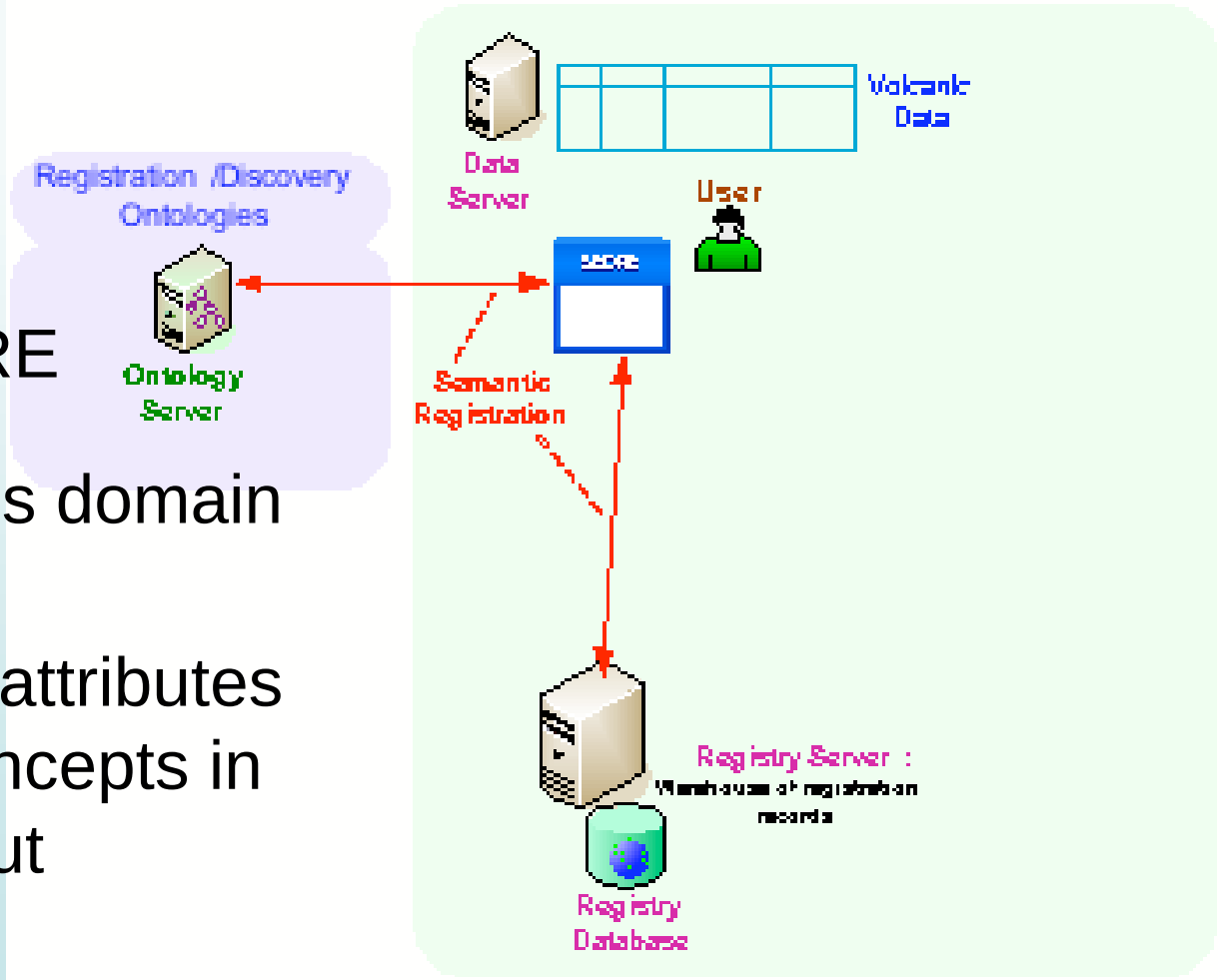

AtomsphericScienceDiscipline
studies
AtmosphericPhenomenon
AtmosphericDynamics
AtmosphericThermodynamics
AtmosphericPhase
AtmosphericChemistry
AtmosphericContaminant
AtmosphericComposition
AtmosphericForcing
is a
is a
Aerosol
Watervapor

SEDRE: Semantically Enabled Data Registration Engine

- SEDRE: a system that enables scientists to semantically register data sets for optimal querying and semantic integration
- SEDRE enables mapping of heterogeneous data to concepts in domain ontologies

Semantic Registration in SEDRE: An Overview

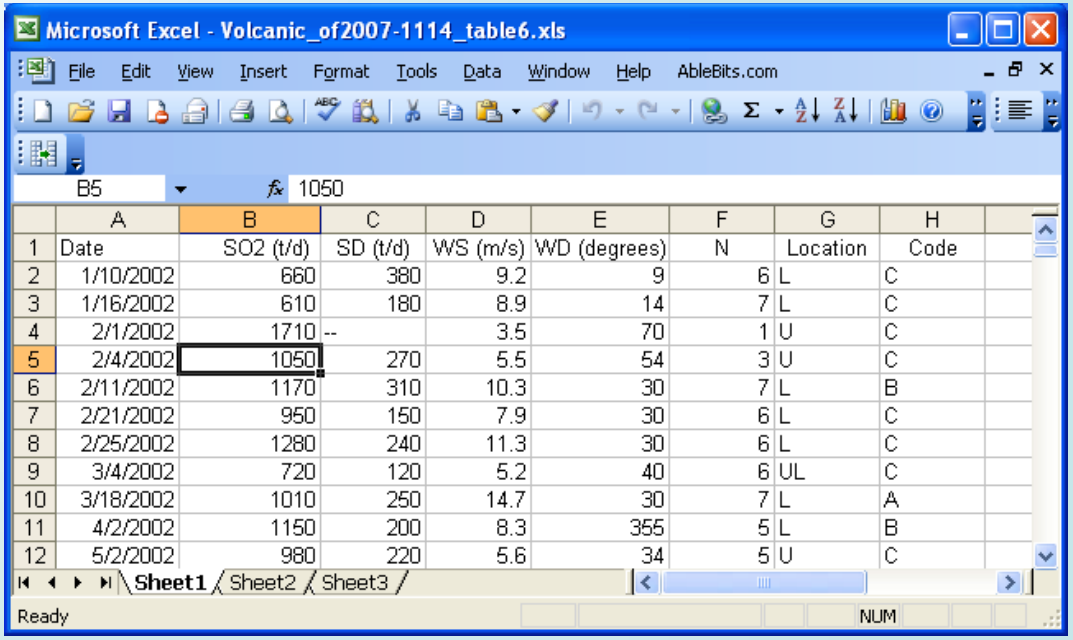
- SEDRE is a desktop application
- Users download and install SEDRE
- SEDRE accesses domain ontologies
- Users map data attributes (e.g., SO_2) to concepts in ontologies without 'knowing it'



Example 1: Registration of Volcanic Data

Location Codes:

- U - Above the 180° turn at Holei Pali (upper Chain of Craters Road)
- L - Below Holei Pali (lower Chain of Craters Road)
- UL - Individual traverses were made both above and below the 180° turn at Holei Pali
- H - Highway 11

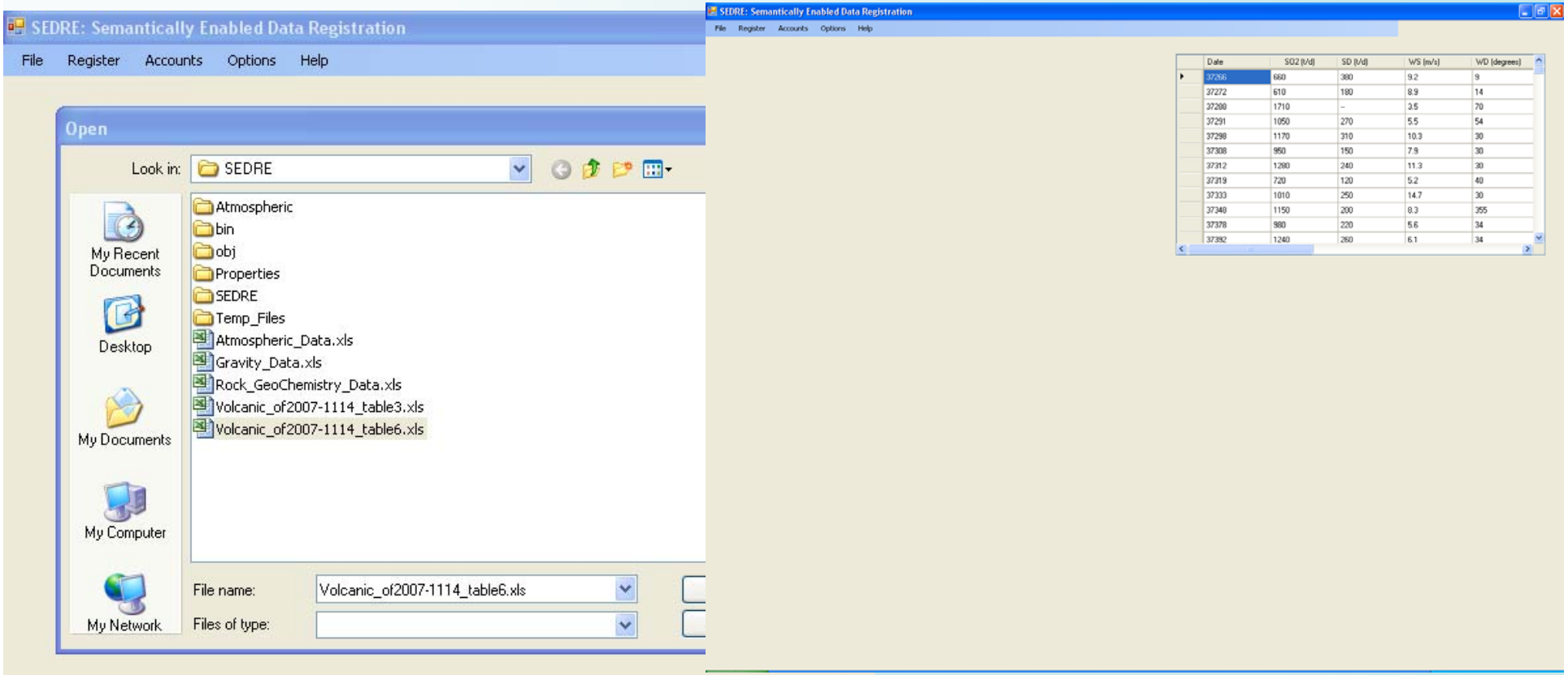


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date	SO2 (t/d)	SD (t/d)	WS (m/s)	WD (degrees)	N	Location	Code
2	1/10/2002	660	380	9.2	9	6	L	C
3	1/16/2002	610	180	8.9	14	7	L	C
4	2/1/2002	1710	--	3.5	70	1	U	C
5	2/4/2002	1050	270	5.5	54	3	U	C
6	2/11/2002	1170	310	10.3	30	7	L	B
7	2/21/2002	950	150	7.9	30	6	L	C
8	2/25/2002	1280	240	11.3	30	6	L	C
9	3/4/2002	720	120	5.2	40	6	UL	C
10	3/18/2002	1010	250	14.7	30	7	L	A
11	4/2/2002	1150	200	8.3	355	5	L	B
12	5/2/2002	980	220	5.6	34	5	U	C

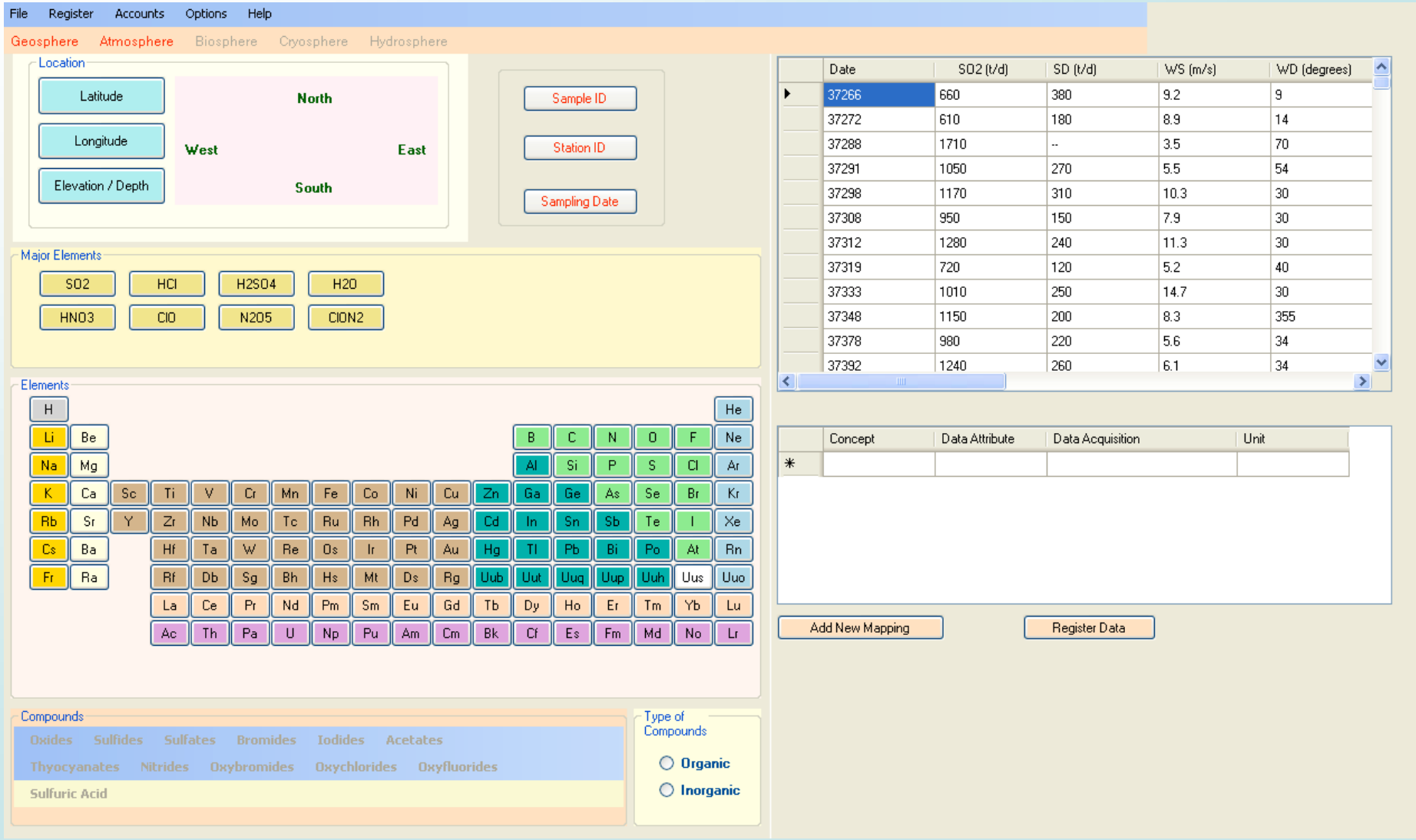
SO_2 Emission from Kilauea east rift zone - vehicle-based (Source: HVO)

Abreviations: t/d=metric tonne (1000 kg)/day, SD=standard deviation, WS=wind speed, WD=wind direction east of true north, N=number of traverses

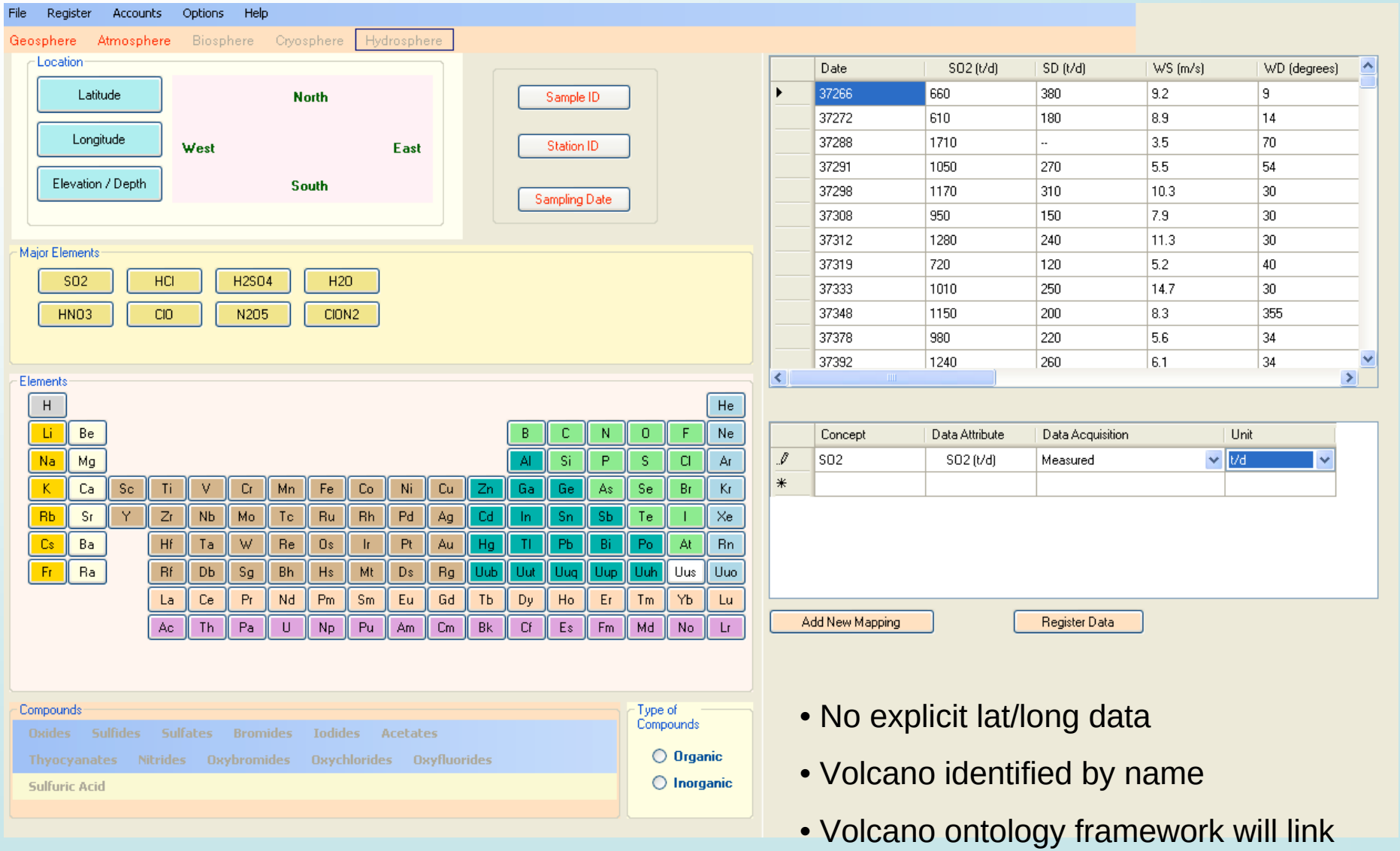
Loading Volcanic Data into SEDRE



Registering Volcanic Data (1)

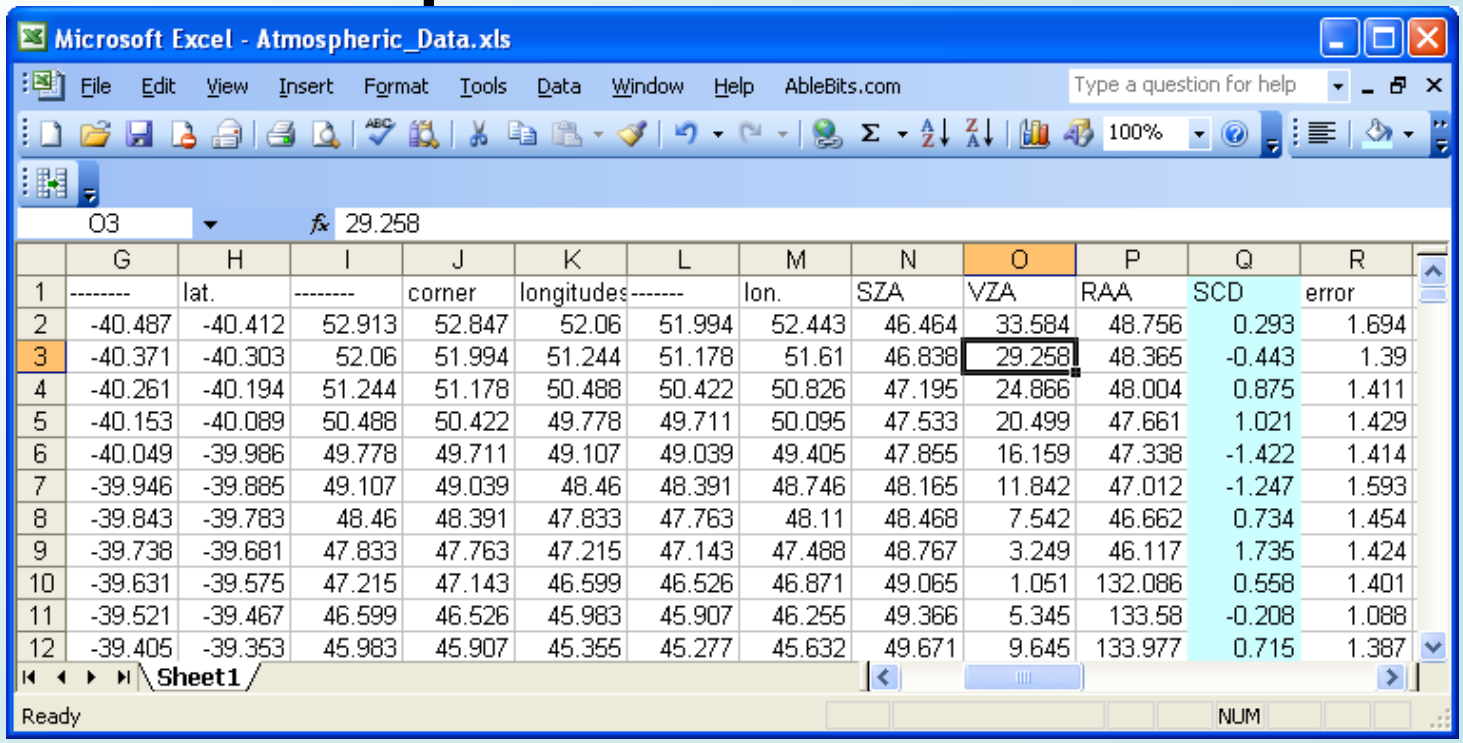


Registering Volcanic Data (2)



- No explicit lat/long data
- Volcano identified by name
- Volcano ontology framework will link name to location

Example 2: Registration of Atmospheric Data

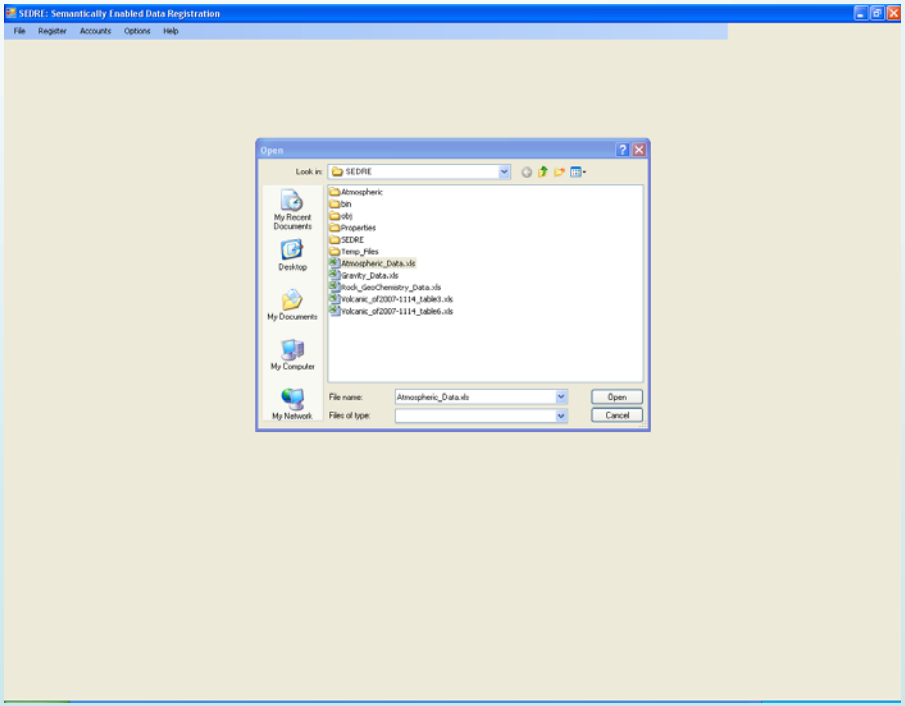


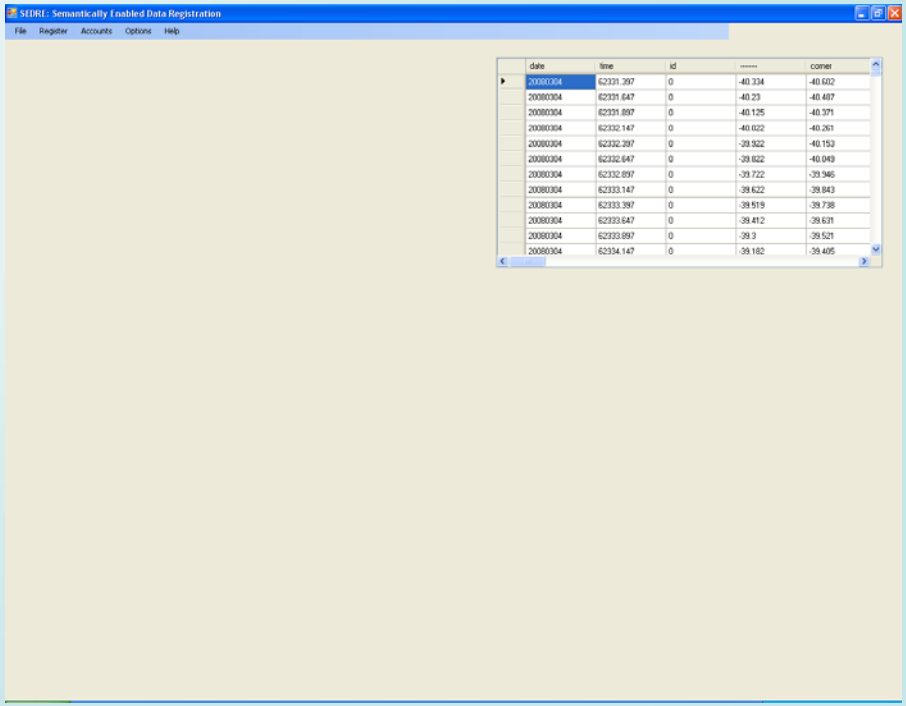
	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	--------	lat.	--------	corner	longitudes	-------	lon.	SZA	VZA	RAA	SCD	error
2	-40.487	-40.412	52.913	52.847	52.06	51.994	52.443	46.464	33.584	48.756	0.293	1.694
3	-40.371	-40.303	52.06	51.994	51.244	51.178	51.61	46.838	29.258	48.365	-0.443	1.39
4	-40.261	-40.194	51.244	51.178	50.488	50.422	50.826	47.195	24.866	48.004	0.875	1.411
5	-40.153	-40.089	50.488	50.422	49.778	49.711	50.095	47.533	20.499	47.661	1.021	1.429
6	-40.049	-39.986	49.778	49.711	49.107	49.039	49.405	47.855	16.159	47.338	-1.422	1.414
7	-39.946	-39.885	49.107	49.039	48.46	48.391	48.746	48.165	11.842	47.012	-1.247	1.593
8	-39.843	-39.783	48.46	48.391	47.833	47.763	48.11	48.468	7.542	46.662	0.734	1.454
9	-39.738	-39.681	47.833	47.763	47.215	47.143	47.488	48.767	3.249	46.117	1.735	1.424
10	-39.631	-39.575	47.215	47.143	46.599	46.526	46.871	49.065	1.051	132.086	0.558	1.401
11	-39.521	-39.467	46.599	46.526	45.983	45.907	46.255	49.366	5.345	133.58	-0.208	1.088
12	-39.405	-39.353	45.983	45.907	45.355	45.277	45.632	49.671	9.645	133.977	0.715	1.387

Satellite data for SO_2 emissions

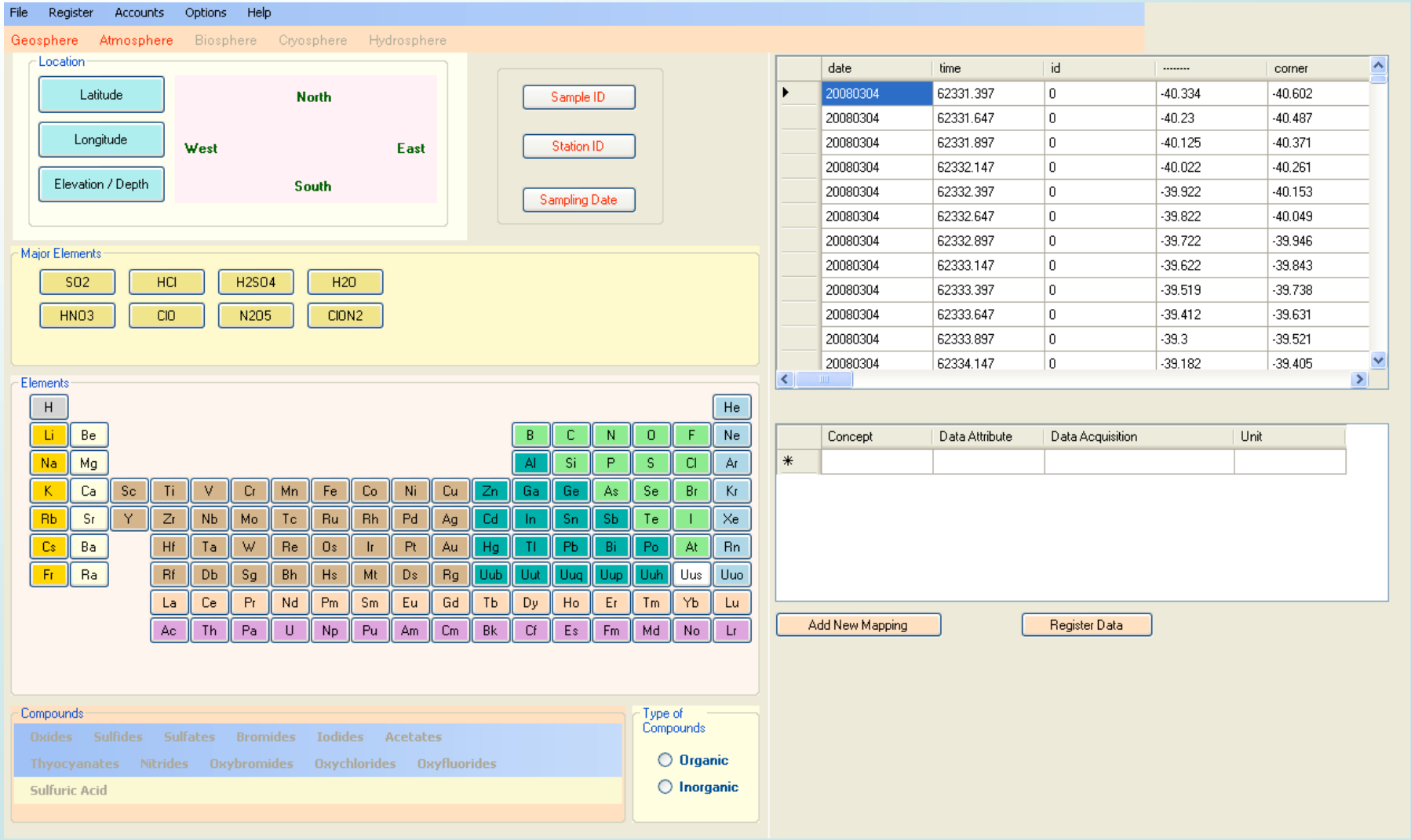
Abbreviation: SCD: Slant Column Density (in Dobson Unit (DU))

Loading Atmospheric Data into SEDRE

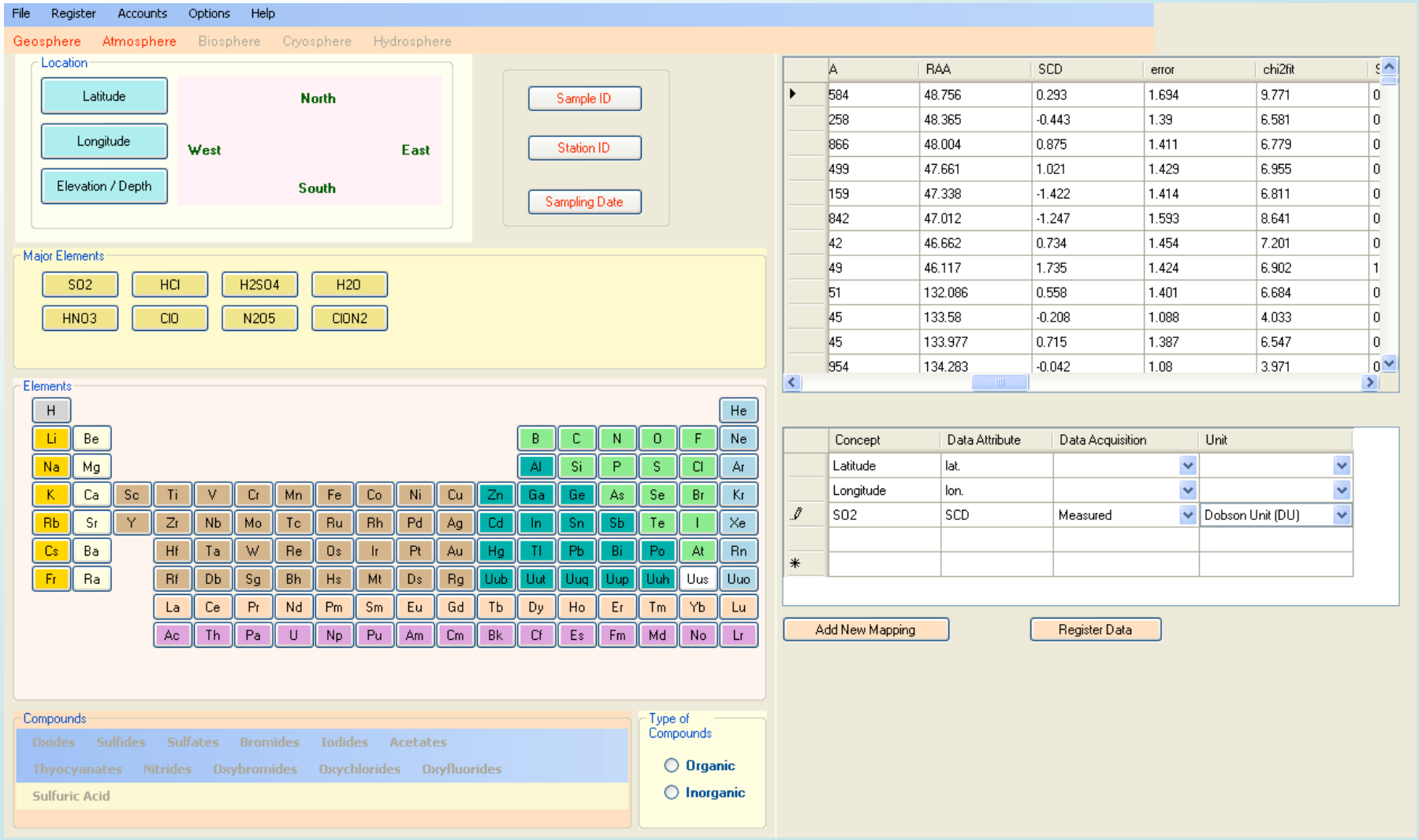




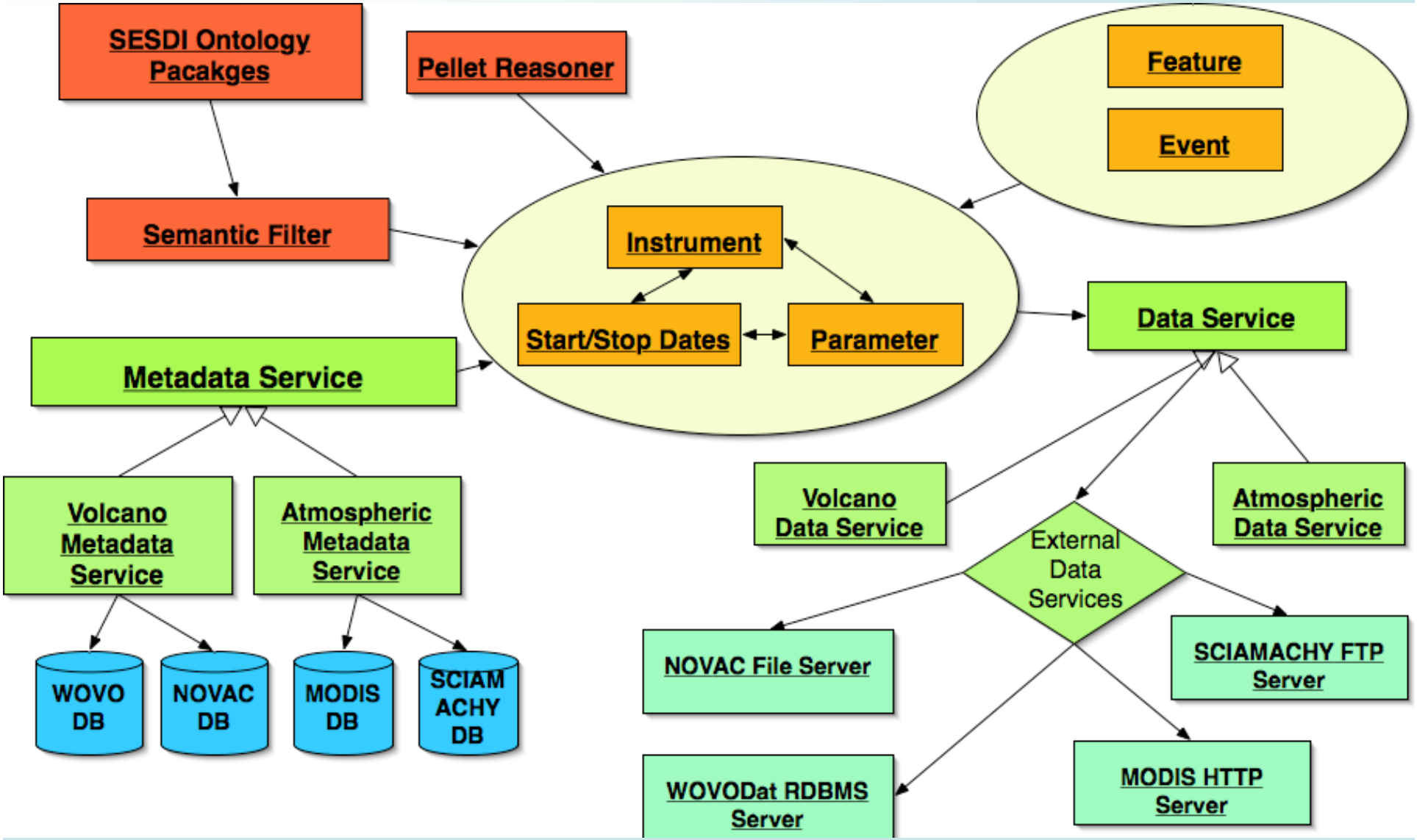
Registering Atmospheric Data (1)



Registering Atmospheric Data (2)



Semantic framework indicating how volcano and atmospheric parameters and databases can immediately be plugged in to the semantic data framework to enable data integration.



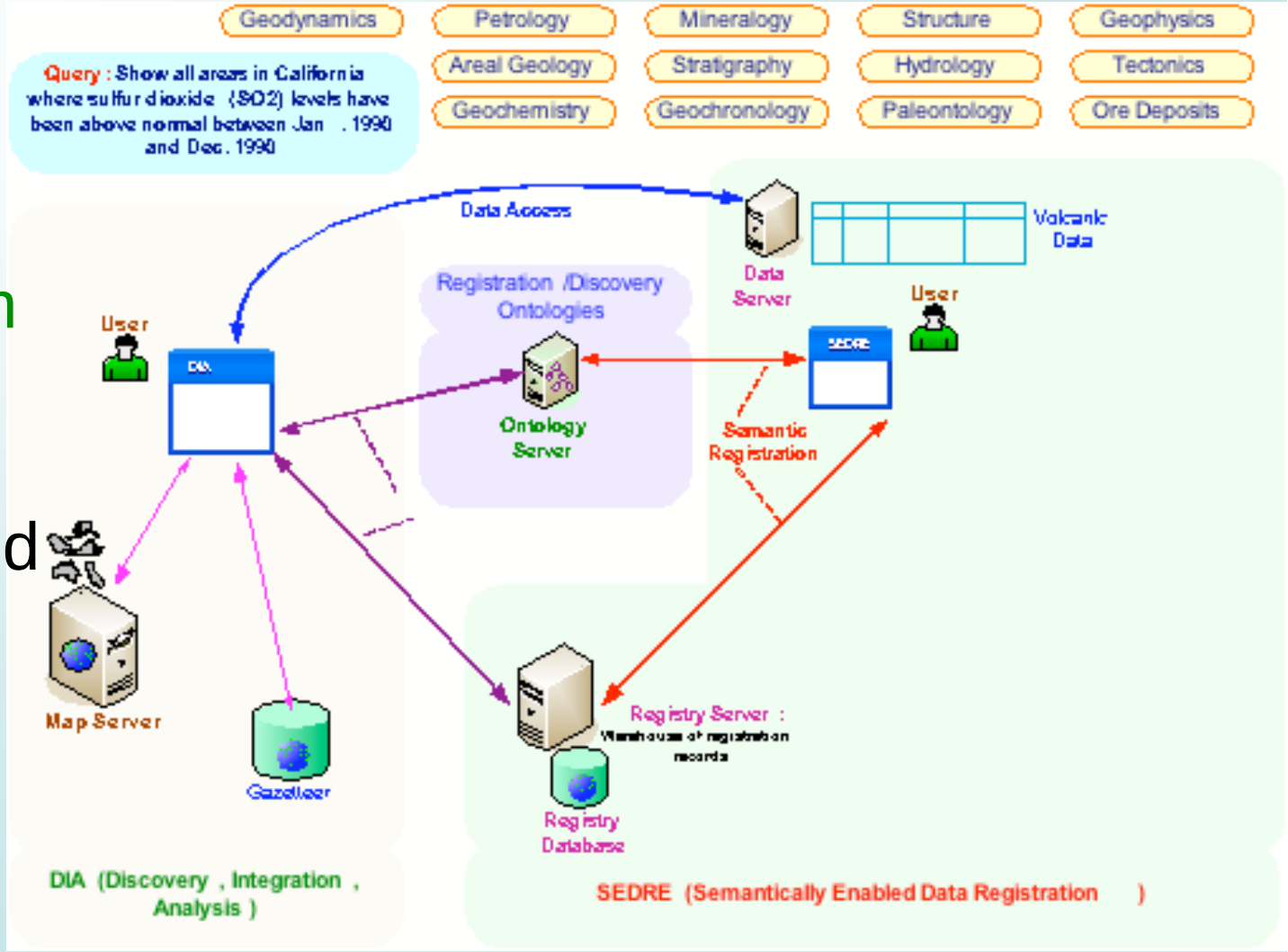
Summary and outlook

- Semantic data frameworks/ technologies are changing the landscape of providing data to scientists (in a good way)
- Tools for data registration are soon to be available
- Applications to perform data integration mediated by semantics are available
- Initial results - applied to two volcanoes - led to correlation of SO2 concentration from volcano and in the atmosphere and relation to H2SO4
- Solar radiation ontologies and data sources are in progress

SEDRE+DIA: Overview

DIA: Web-based System for Data Discovery, Integration and Analysis

(Developed at Virginia Tech through NSF funding)



General applicability

- To apply to another use case: