



Data integration & interoperability:

Data integration & Data modeling with other sources/software

Panagiotis Klonis, CERTH

CERTH SmartWins Summer School: Day 3

06 July 2023

Thessaloniki

❖ Data Integration and Interoperability

- Enabling Seamless Data Exchange
- Efficient data sharing towards more efficient decision-making
- Eliminating data silos and promote collaboration
- Enhancing data accuracy and consistency

❖ Data Integration

- **The process of combining data from multiple sources to provide a unified view**
 1. Extraction: Gathering data from different systems and sources
 2. Transformation: Conversion and harmonization of data to a common format
 3. Loading: Storing the integrated data in a central repository
- **Challenges**
 1. Data incompatibility(different formats, schemas, etc.)
 2. Data quality issues(duplication, errors, proper validation)
 3. Security and privacy considerations

❖ Data Interoperability

- The ability of systems and applications to communicate and exchange data seamlessly
- Use of standardized data formats and protocols
- Use of Defined Interfaces and APIs
- Enhancement of Compatibility across different platforms and technologies
- Facilitation of integration and collaboration among diverse systems
- Scalability and Extensibility

❖ Data Importance of Software Design Architecture

- Provides a blueprint for organizing and structuring systems and data
- Defines components, modules and interactions
- Enables scalability, flexibility and maintainability

❖ Principles of a robust architecture design

- Modular design: Breaking down the system into independent modules
- Minimizing dependencies between components
- Scalability: Handling growing data volumes
- Flexibility: Adapting to changes in requirements and technologies

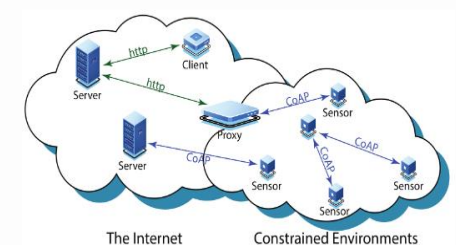
Data integration & interoperability

❖ Data Transmission protocols for IoT devices

- A set of rules/standards that govern data exchanging among IoT devices and systems
- Define format, structure and procedures of data transmission
- Facilitate IoT systems optimal functionality, real-time monitoring, control and decision making

❖ Most Commonly Used Protocols

- **MQTT:**
 - Lightweight publish-subscribe model efficient for one-to-many communication
 - Low latency, power consumption
 - *QoS – Quality of Service* levels for reliable message delivery
- **CoAP:**
 - Lightweight with built-in resource discovery and caching mechanisms
 - Request-Response support functionality and asynchronous notifications
 - Reliable or Best-Effort message delivery features
- **HTTP:**
 - Well-established, extensive support and compatibility
 - Rich methods for data manipulation(GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
 - Preferred for web-based services and APIs
- **XMPP:**
 - Designed for instant messaging
 - Extended for IoT communication, device control, sensor data collection, event notifications
 - Can be integrated with other protocols like HTTP and MQTT



Data integration & interoperability

❖ Devices Connections Architecture

- Ways devices are interconnected in a network
- Ways to communicate with each other

❖ Most Commonly Used

➤ Star Architecture:

- Centralized design with a single hub or gateway for device connection
- Devices communication directly with hub, not with each other
- Home automation

➤ Mesh Architecture:

- Decentralized design, devices communicate directly
- Data routed through multiple paths, no single point of failure
- Increased complexity in managing network routing
- Smart city where devices need to communicate across a large area

➤ Tree architecture:

- Efficient for hierarchical systems
- Reduced communication overhead
- Industrial monitoring systems(factory automation)

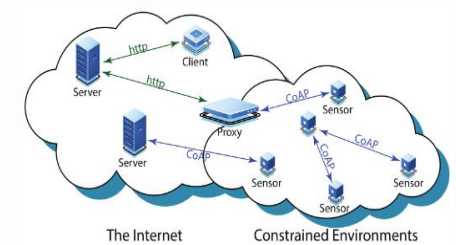
Data integration & interoperability

❖ Communication with Gateways

- Interaction and data exchange between devices or networks and a gateway device
- Gateway acts as a bridge between different networks, protocols, e.t.c.
- Facilitate communication interoperability

❖ Important functionality

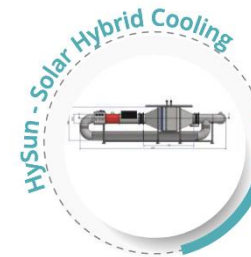
- Network interconnection
- Protocol conversion
- Security and Firewall
- Data Aggregation and Processing
- Remote Management and Control
- Interaction with Cloud Services
- Interoperability and Standardization



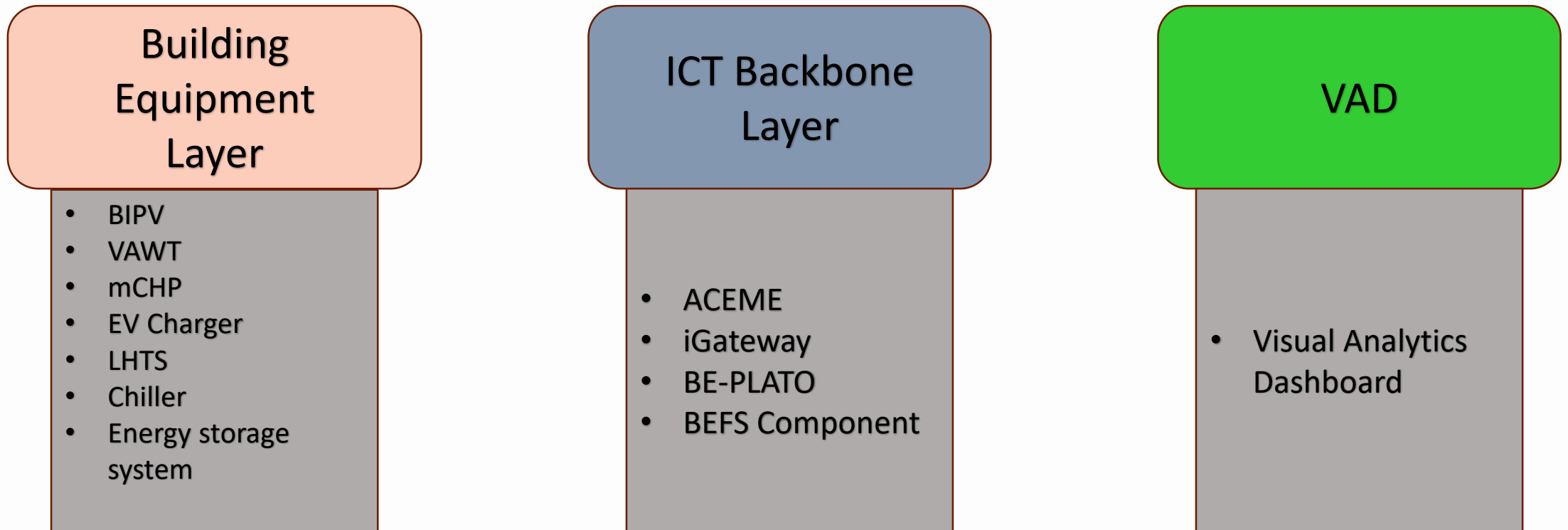
❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT



- **Develop a solution aiming to:**
 - Maximize utilization of locally produced energy by building level renewable energy technologies
 - Reduce implicitly and explicitly induced costs towards Zero Energy Building's realization
- **Cross-Functional Renewable Energy Sources Integration Platform**
 - Automated Cognitive Energy Management Engine (ACEME)
 - BuildingEnergy Plant Planning Tool (BE-PLATO)
 - iGateway
 - Visual Analytics Dashboard
- **Technologies Used**



❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT – Conceptual architecture

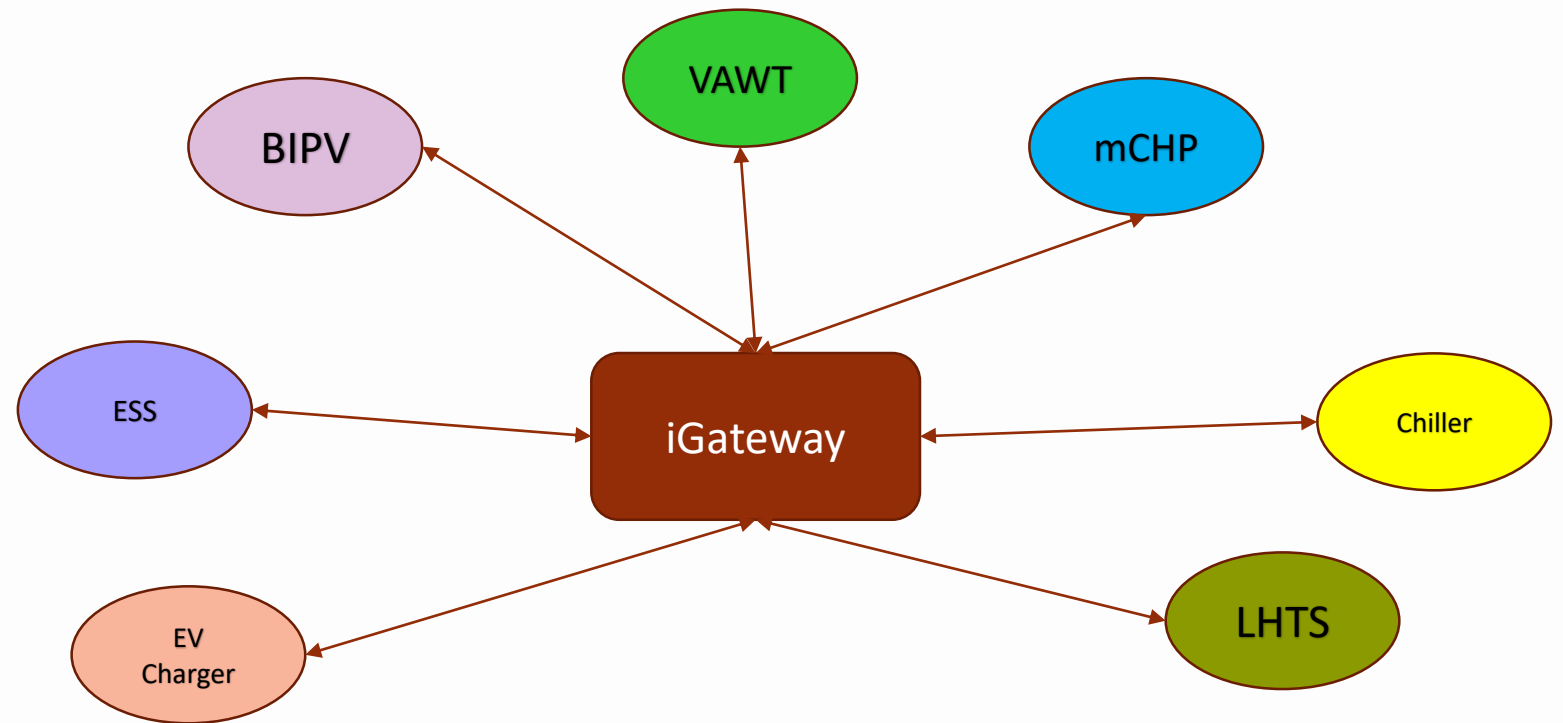


❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT – Devices Connections architecture



➤ Star Architecture

- Centralized Design
- iGateway for connection



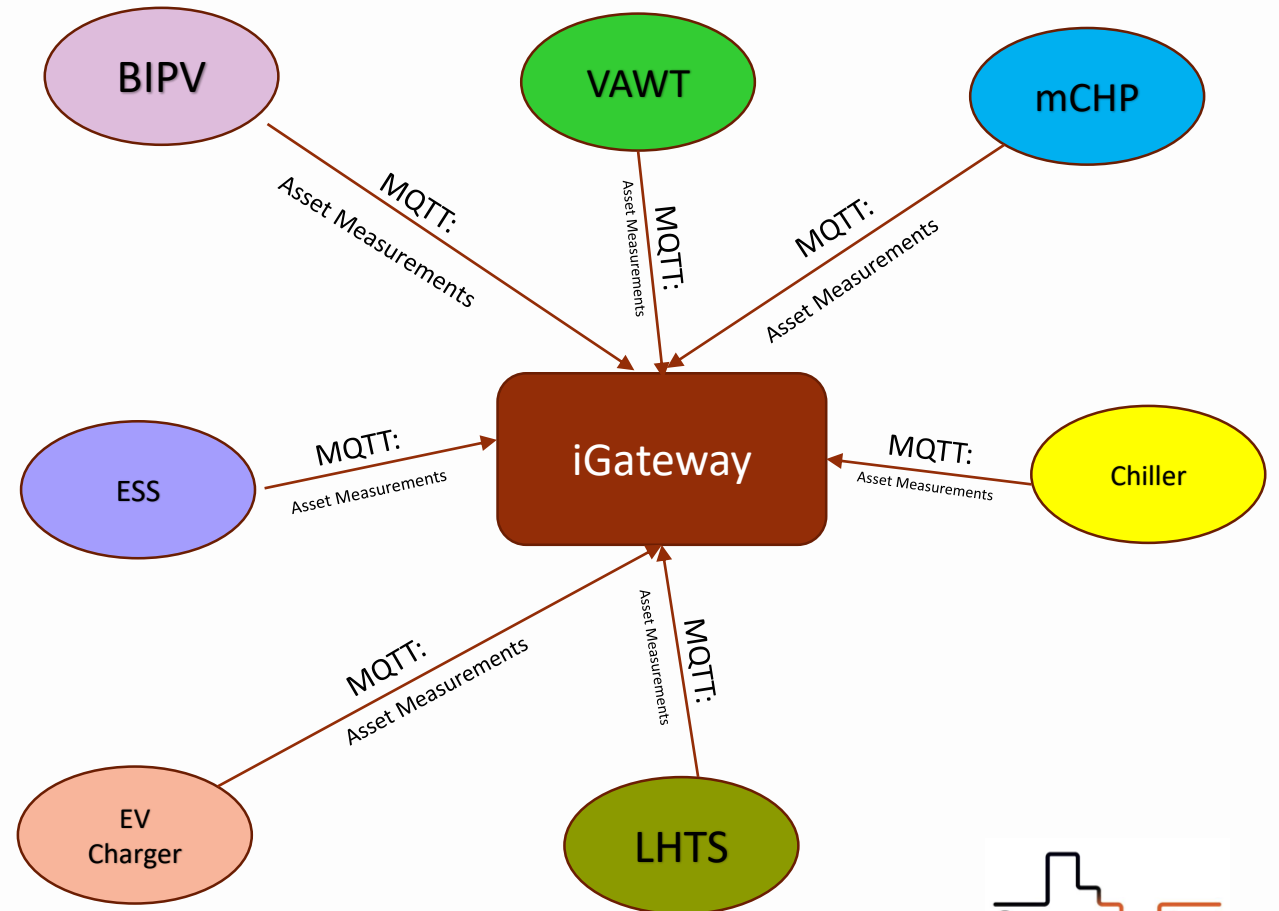
Data integration & interoperability

❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT – iGateway(1)



➤ iGateway

- Based on NODE-RED configuration environment
- Modular, Scalable
- Standardize protocols (wired/wireless)
- Configures and handles data flows
- Communication with ACEME component
- Device discovery in the network
- Data storage capability
- Data Processing Module
- Real-Time Local Engine
- Hardware: Raspberry Pi 4

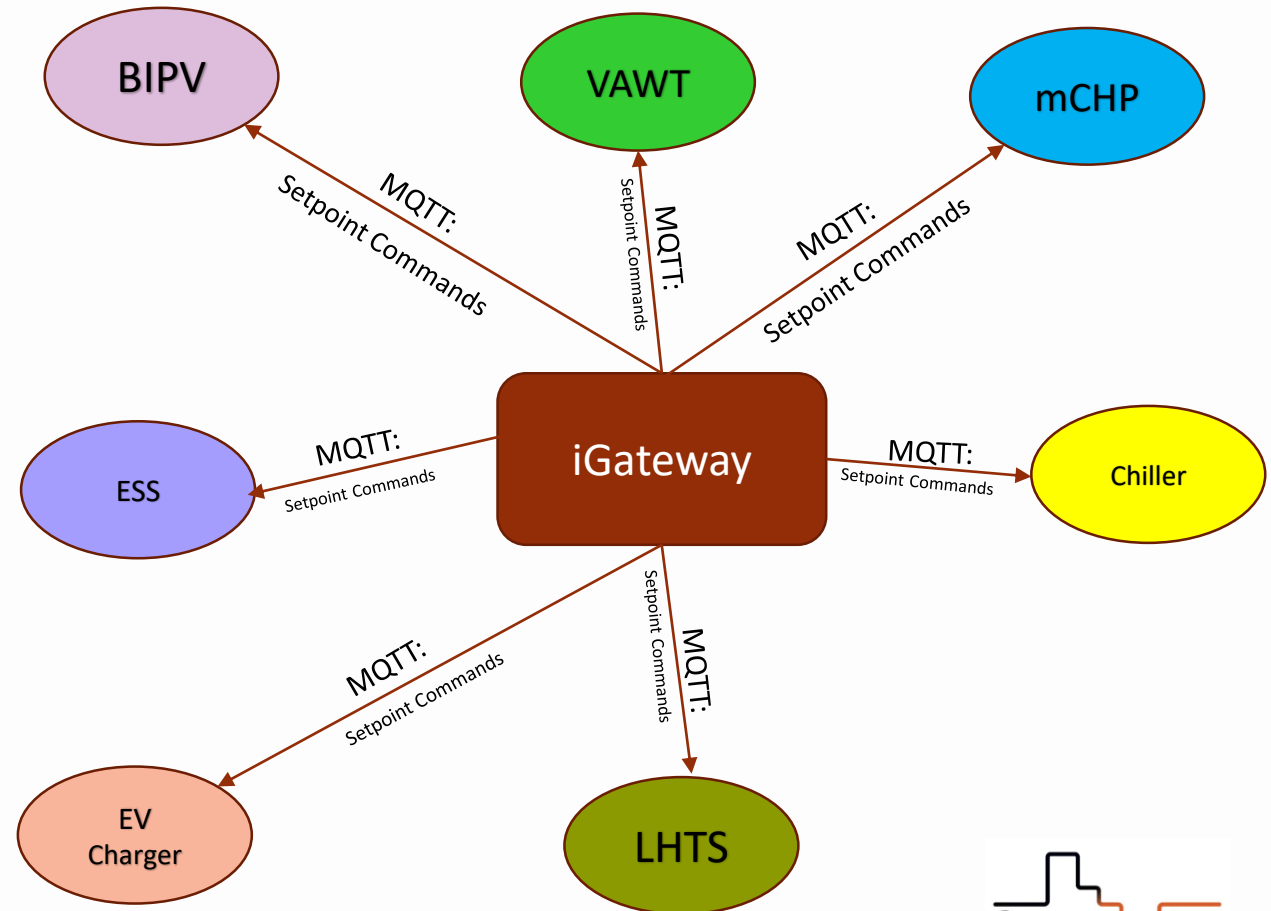


❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT – iGateway(2)



➤ iGateway

- Based on NODE-RED configuration environment
- Modular, Scalable
- Standardize protocols (wired/wireless)
- Configures and handles data flows
- Communication with ACME component
- Device discovery in the network
- Data storage capability
- Data Processing Module
- Real-Time Local Engine
- Hardware: Raspberry Pi 4

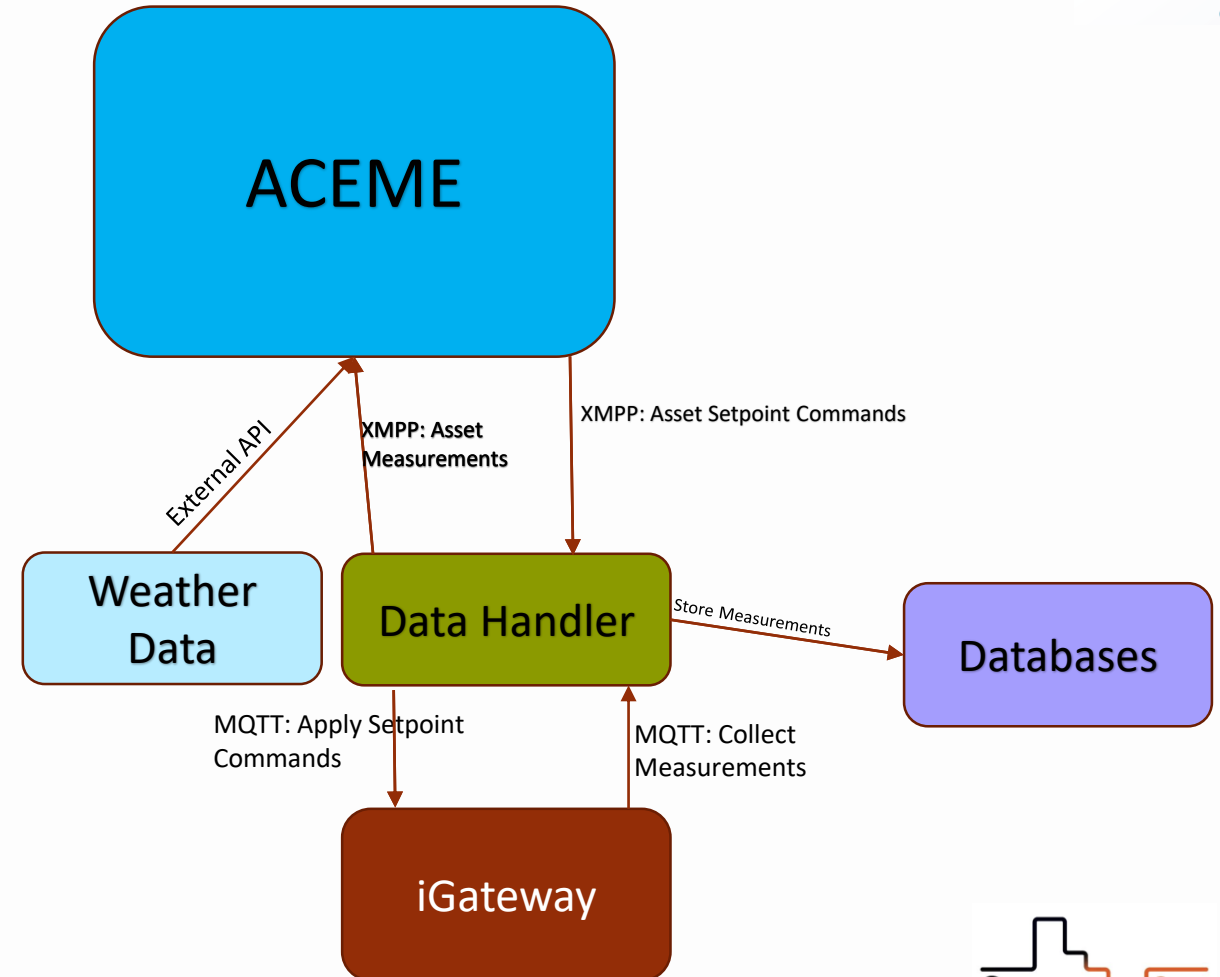


Data integration & interoperability

❖ RE-COGNITION PROJECT – ICT Backbone layer

➤ ACEME – Automated Cognitive Energy Management Engine

- Main Goal: Achieve highest possible level of RES penetration through a decision making system
- Receives data from on-site energy consuming devices
- Predicts patterns regarding the aggregated load per building
- Distributes intelligence via an agent –based representation of each energy Asset

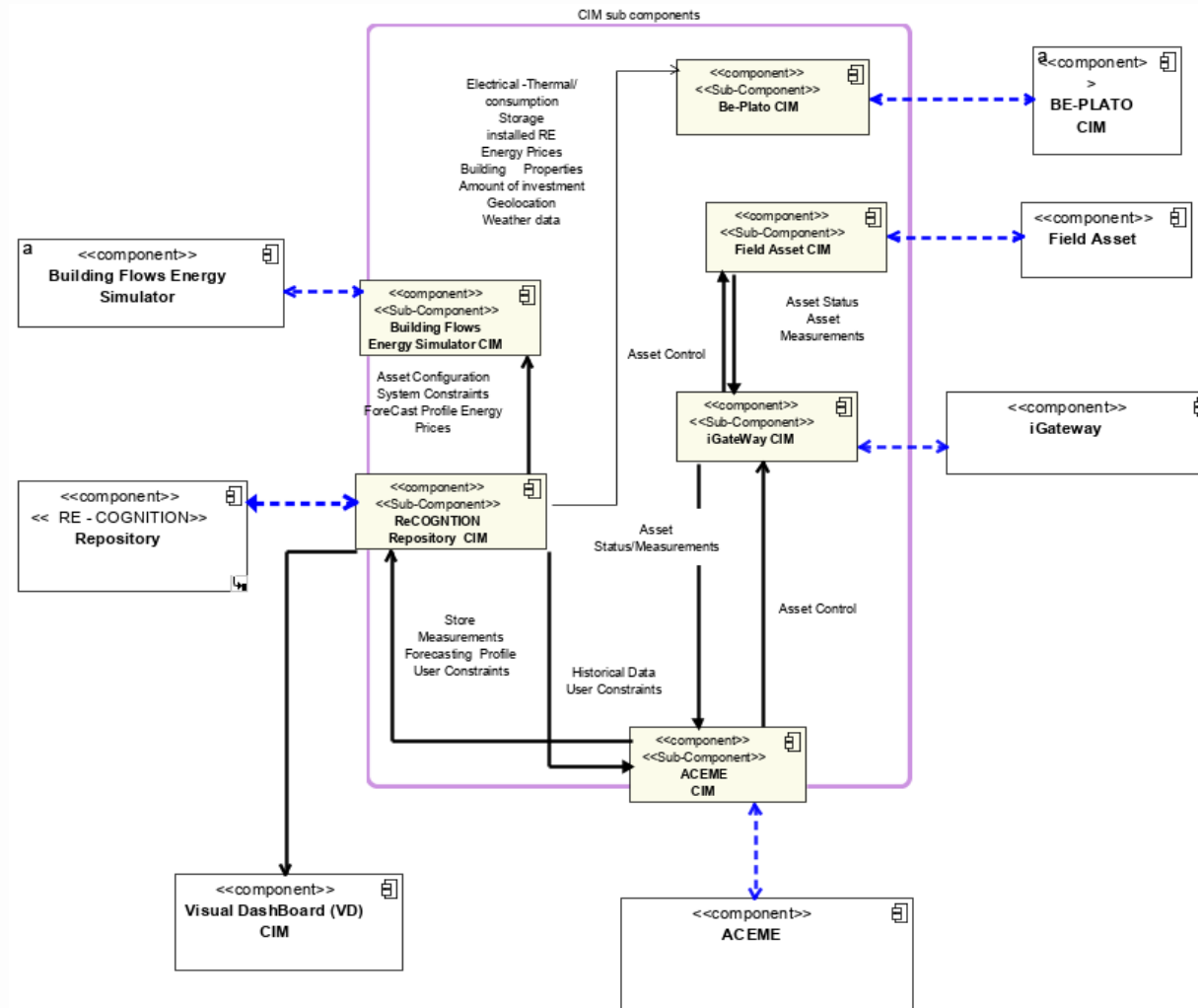


❖ **RE-COGNITION Common Information Model (CIM)**

- Responsible for transparent data exchange among architecture components
- Implements several CIM sub-components to assist deployment of RE-COGNITION main components
- Ensures data interoperability by having an interface for each CIM sub-component
- Depicts different components interrelations

Data integration & interoperability

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM - high level view



❖ RE-COGNITION CIM designed to:

- Facilitate translation of different formats into a common understandable format
- Describe sources of information in a common terminology to all RE-COGNITION components
- Standardize a format acceptable by all project partners when proceeding “from specification to implementation” regarding project tasks

❖ Methodology

1. Analysis of relevant approaches and standards
2. Analysis of RE-COGNITION data requirements based on architecture components and functionalities

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Final Version(1)

1. Data Modeling:

a) Use of Ontology concept to:

- i. Create entities hierarchy providing important information semantically-wise
- ii. Clarify entities linkage and interrelations
- iii. Identify best practice for data storing and creating the CIM data repository

b) Data models in JSON_LD format

- i. Ideal to create well wrapped payloads of linked data and facilitate data exchange
- ii. Ensure data communication in common format and validation
- iii. Facilitate data storing

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Data Modelling(1)

❖ Ontology

- Data modelling concept
- Ideal for RDF data
 - A standard for data interchange on the web
 - Flexible, extendable
- Hierarchical design - Organize data models in classes
- Predefine data linkage and interrelation in class level
- Allow direct linkage for class instances
- Saved in owl format
 - Practically a logic-based language exploitable by computer programs
- Other formats
 - turtle
 - RDF-XML
- Entities defined in the web by URIs as downloadable resources
- Data saved as triples – *RDF Triplestore*
- *SPARQL queries*

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Data Modelling(2)

The screenshot displays the Protégé ontology editor interface for the 'ontology' (http://www.certh.gr/recognition/ontology/1.0.0). The 'Classes' tab is active, showing the 'Class hierarchy: EvCharger'. The hierarchy is as follows:

- owl:Thing
 - Device
 - Battery
 - Chiller
 - ElectricGenerator
 - ElectricTimeControl
 - Engine
 - FlowMeter
 - MeterDevice
 - SolarDevice
 - Tank
 - DeviceType
 - Measurement
 - Bess
 - Bipv
 - EvCharger**
 - Flow_Meter
 - HSC
 - LHTS
 - mCHP
 - Meter_Measurement
 - VAWT
 - Property
 - State
 - UnitOfMeasure

The 'EvCharger' class is highlighted. The 'Annotations: EvCharger' tab is also visible, showing the following properties:

- active_power_totalMeasuredIn value kilowatt
- connectorStatusMeasuredIn value NULL
- departure_timeMeasuredIn value seconds
- evmax_phaseMeasuredIn value A
- lactive_energyMeasuredIn value kilowatt_h
- measuredByDeviceType value ElectricTimeControl
- Measurement
- relatesToProperty value ev_charger
- required_energyMeasuredIn value kilowatt_h
- Vehicle_numPhaseMeasuredIn value NULL

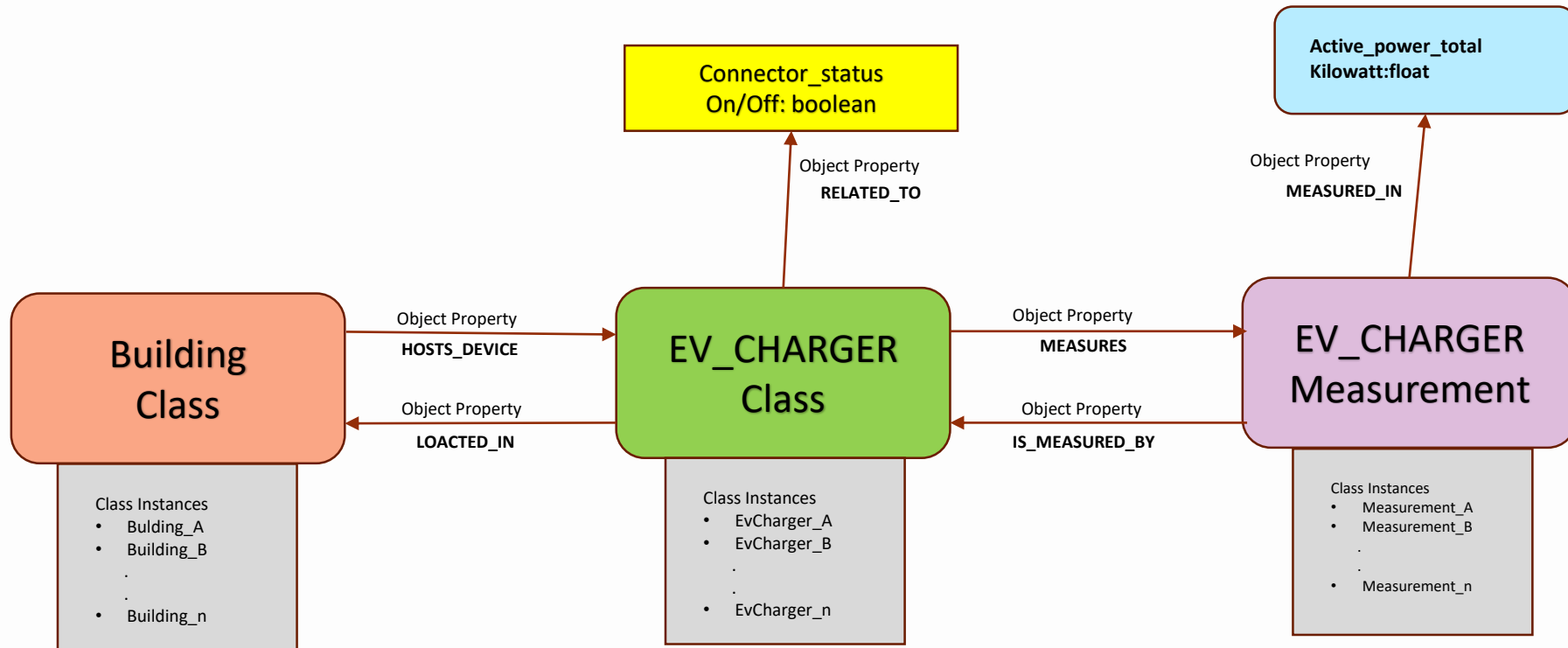
❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Data Modelling(3)

The screenshot displays the Protégé ontology editor interface. The top navigation bar shows the active ontology as 'ontology' with the URL 'http://www.certh.gr/recognition/ontology/1.0.0'. Below this, a tabbed interface includes 'Active ontology', 'Entities', 'Classes', 'Object properties', 'Data properties', 'Individuals by class', 'DL Query', and 'SPARQL Query'. The 'Object properties' tab is selected, showing the 'Object property hierarchy: relatesToProperty'. The hierarchy is expanded, revealing a tree structure of properties. The 'relatesToProperty' property is highlighted. The right panel shows the 'Annotations: relatesToProperty' section, which is currently empty. Below this, the 'Characteristics: relatesToProperty' section lists various properties with checkboxes for 'Functional', 'Inverse functional', 'Transitive', 'Symmetric', 'Asymmetric', 'Reflexive', and 'Irreflexive'. The 'Description: relatesToProperty' section shows a list of domains and ranges, including 'Measurement' and 'Property'.

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Data Modelling(4)

The screenshot displays the Protégé ontology editor interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: <http://www.certh.gr/recognition/ontology/1.0.0>. The main window is titled 'ontology (http://www.certh.gr/recognition/ontology/1.0.0)'. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the ontology hierarchy, with 'connectorStatus' selected under 'EvChargerValues'. The right sidebar shows the 'Annotations: connectorStatus' tab, which is currently empty. Below the annotations, the 'Characteristics: connectorStatus' tab is active, showing the 'Description: connectorStatus' section. This section includes a 'Functional' checkbox (unchecked) and a list of characteristics: 'Equivalent To' (empty), 'SubProperty Of' (set to 'EvChargerValues'), 'Domains (intersection)' (set to 'EvCharger'), 'Ranges' (set to 'xsd:integer'), and 'Disjoint With' (empty).

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Data Modelling(5)



❖ Data models in JSON_LD format

mCHP_command payload

```
1 {
2   "data": {
3     "@id": "Pre-Pilot-data",
4     "@type": "Command",
5     "@context": {
6       "core": "http://purl.org/ontology/cim#"
7     },
8     "label": "Recognition CIM Example",
9     "location": "CERth",
10    "operation": "4",
11    "hasName": "",
12    "hasVersion": "v1",
13    "hasTimestamp": "",
14    "consists_of": [
15      {
16        "@type": "Engine",
17        "hasState": 0,
18        "relatesToProperty": "mchp",
19        "consists_of": [
20          {
21            "@type": "Pth_setpoint",
22            "hasValue": {
23              "@type": "xsd:float",
24              "@value": 0
25            },
26            "isMeasuredIn": {
27              "@id": "percent"
28            }
29          }
30        ]
31      }
32    ]
33  }
34 }
35
```

BipV_measurement payload

```
1 {
2   "data": {
3     "@id": "Pre-Pilot-data",
4     "@type": "Measurement",
5     "@context": {
6       "core": "http://purl.org/ontology/cim#"
7     },
8     "label": "Recognition CIM Example",
9     "location": "CERth",
10    "operation": "4",
11    "hasName": "",
12    "hasVersion": "v1",
13    "hasTimestamp": "",
14    "consists_of": [
15      {
16        "@type": "ElectricGenerator",
17        "hasState": 0,
18        "relatesToProperty": "vawt",
19        "consists_of": [
20          {
21            "@type": "power",
22            "hasValue": {
23              "@type": "xsd:float",
24              "@value": 0
25            },
26            "isMeasuredIn": {
27              "@id": "watt"
28            }
29          }
30        ]
31      }
32    ]
33  }
34 }
35
```

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Final Version(2)

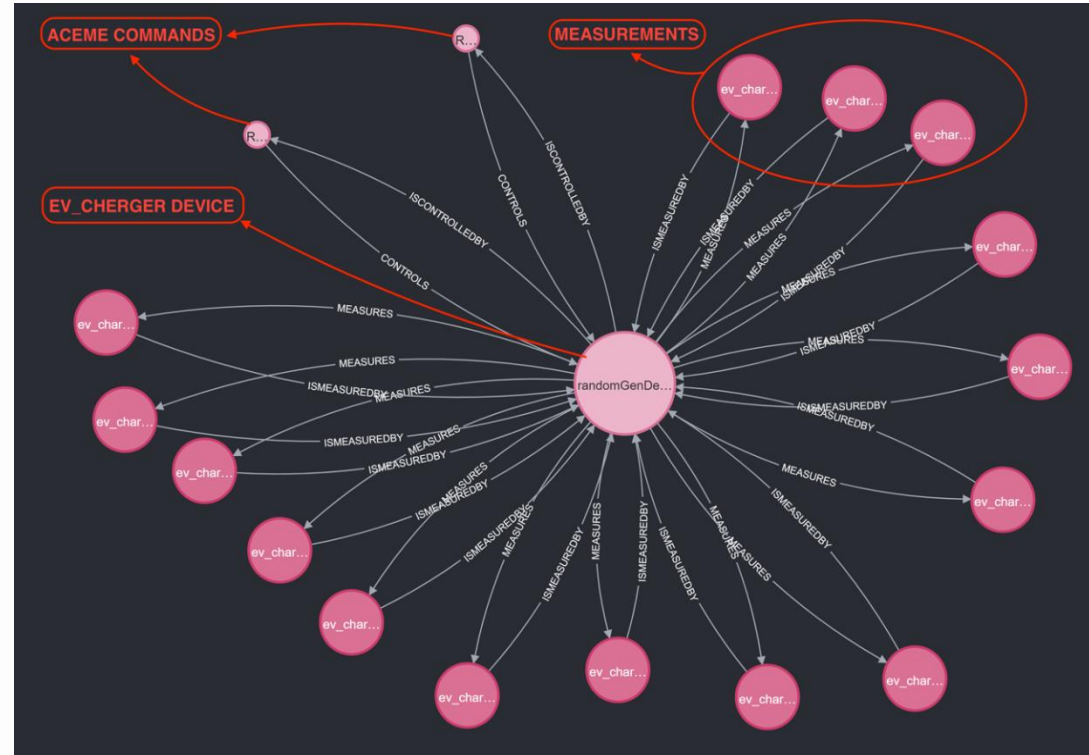
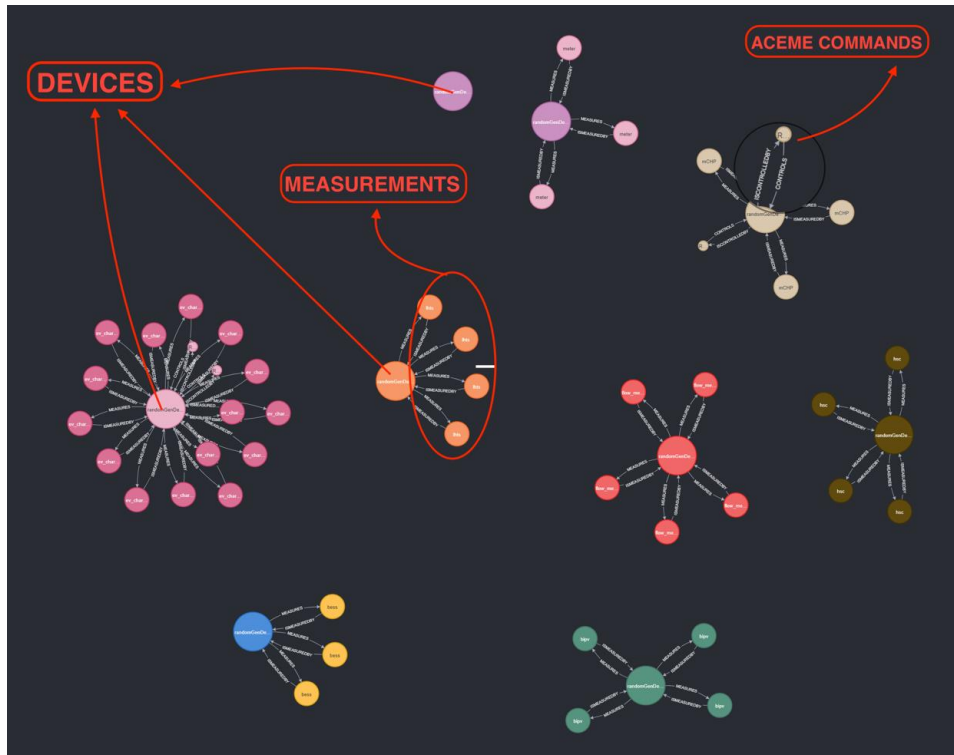
2. CIM Repository:

- Implemented with a graph Database
- Functioning in parallel with RE-COGNITION main SQL-based database
- Both databases get updated simultaneously
- Faster performance than traditional relational databases in retrieving very big amounts of data
- Used for generating energy statistics for buildings under observation
- Neo4J Framework
 - ✓ Python driver availability
 - ✓ Docker friendly
 - ✓ Great Visualization Tool

❖ RE-COGNITION CIM – Final Version(3)

3. Visualization

- Graph Visualization in testing stages
- Zoomed in a IoT device installed on and Ev Charger



Thank you

Questions?

Project Partners



CERTH
CENTRE FOR
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY
HELLAS



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



Funded by
the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101078997

