



Towards a Geographic Ontology Reference Model for Matching Purposes

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Agenda

- ◆ Introduction
 - The need for a geographic ontology model
 - Ontology matching context
- ◆ The ontology model
- ◆ Example
- ◆ Conclusions and future directions

Introduction

- ◆ Ontologies used for many purposes
- ◆ For conventional ontologies, W3C standards are enough
 - OWL
 - RDF / RDFs
- ◆ Particularities of geographic information
 - Geometry
 - Location
 - Temporality
- ◆ However, conventional ontologies are not expressive enough

Introduction

- ◆ Need for a real spatio-temporal ontology
- ◆ Current geographic ontology efforts
 - GML in OWL
 - ISO 19109
 - Academical initiatives

Introduction

- ◆ Geographic matching context
 - Identify how much two elements information items (classes or data) are similar
 - Geographic information may come in different representations
 - Ontology is a mean of representing the information in a unique format

The ontology model

Ontology $O = \langle C, P, I, A \rangle$

- C is the set of concepts
- P is the set of properties
- I is the set of instances
- A is the set of axioms

The reference model

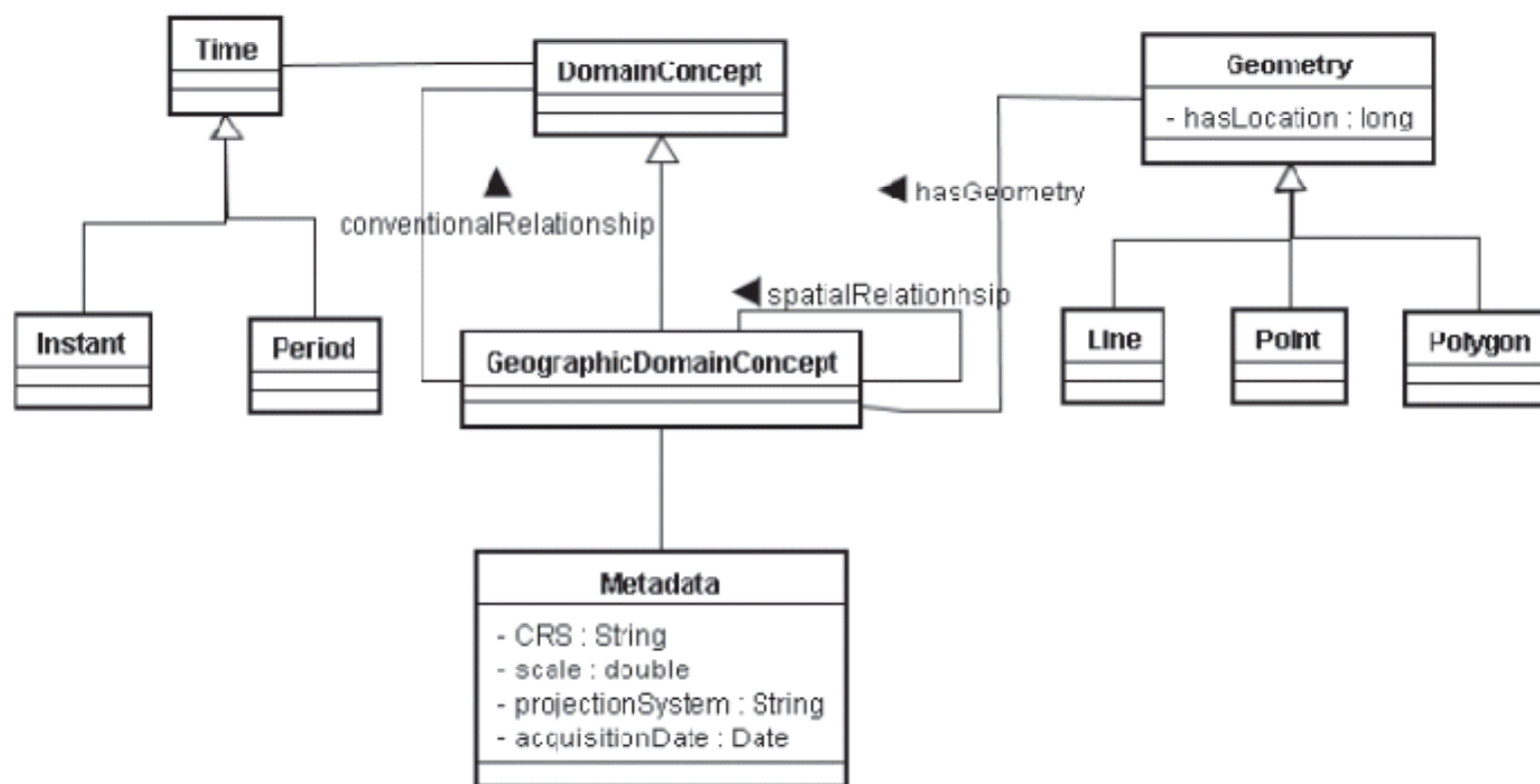
Context of a concept

- $\text{ctx}(c) = \langle t(c), \{p(c)\}, \{x(c)\} \rangle$
 - $t(c)$ is the concept identifier
 - $p(c)$ is a property associated to the concept
 - $x(c)$ is an axiom associated to the concept

The reference model

- ◆ Types of concepts
 - Domain concept (conventional) → c
 - Geographic domain concept → gc
 - Geometry concept → geo
 - point, line, polygon
 - Time concept → time
 - instant, period

The reference model



The reference model

- ◆ Property $p = \langle t(p), pd, minCard, maxCard \rangle$
 - Data type $p = \langle t(p), dtp \rangle$
 - Attribute
 - Positional
 - Object type $p = \langle t(p), gx, minCard, maxCard \rangle$
 - Conventional relationship: $cr = (p \in P \mid gx : \neg gc)$
 - Spatial relationship: $sr = (p \in P \mid gx : gc)$
 - Geometric relationship: $ge = (p \in P \mid (gx:geo) \wedge minCard = 1)$
 - Temporal relationship: $tr = (p \in P \mid gx : time)$

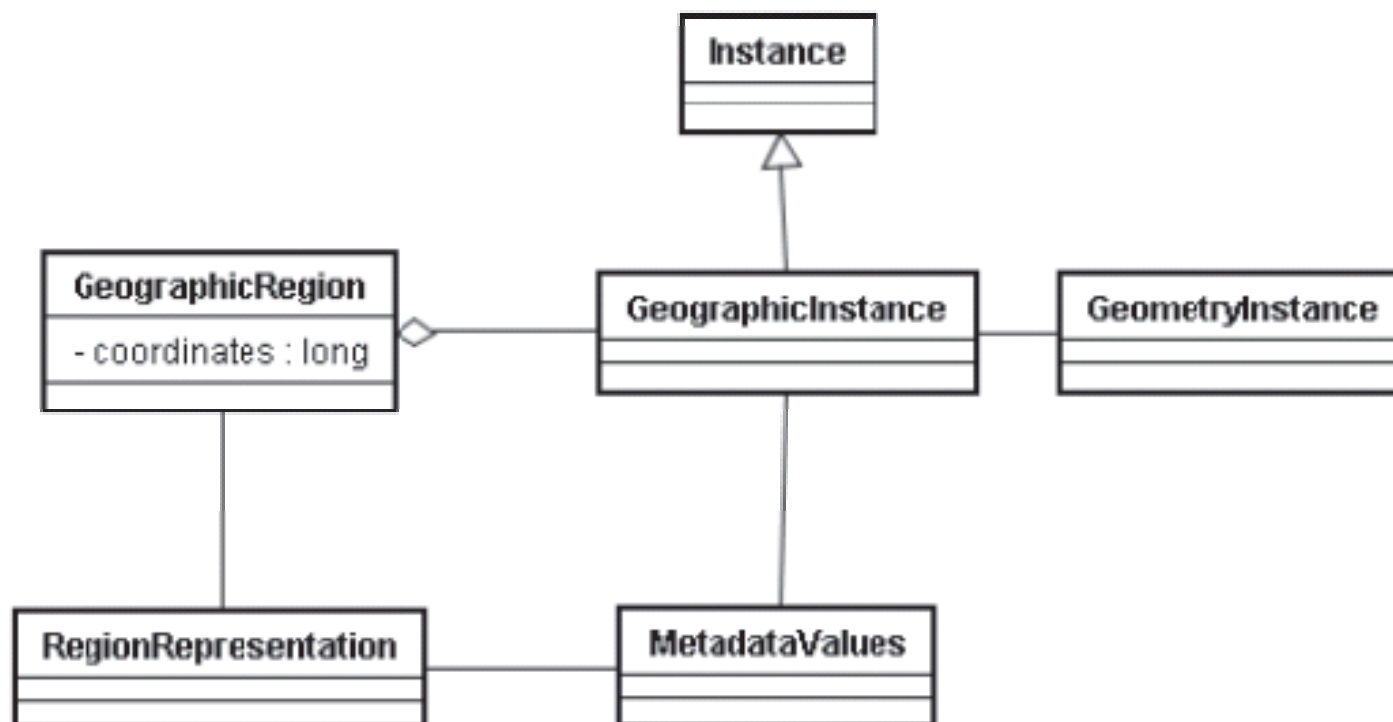
The reference model

- ◆ Axioms
 - Hierarchical relationships
 - Association between a concept and its instances
 - Restrictions over concepts

The reference model

- ◆ Instance $I = \langle t(c), t(i), VP, vMD \rangle$
 - $t(c)$ name of the concept being instantiated
 - $t(i)$ unique identifier of the instance
 - VP values of the properties associated to the concept
 - $vp = \langle t(p), val \rangle$
 - vMD value for the metadata
 - $vp = \langle t(mtd), val \rangle$

The reference model



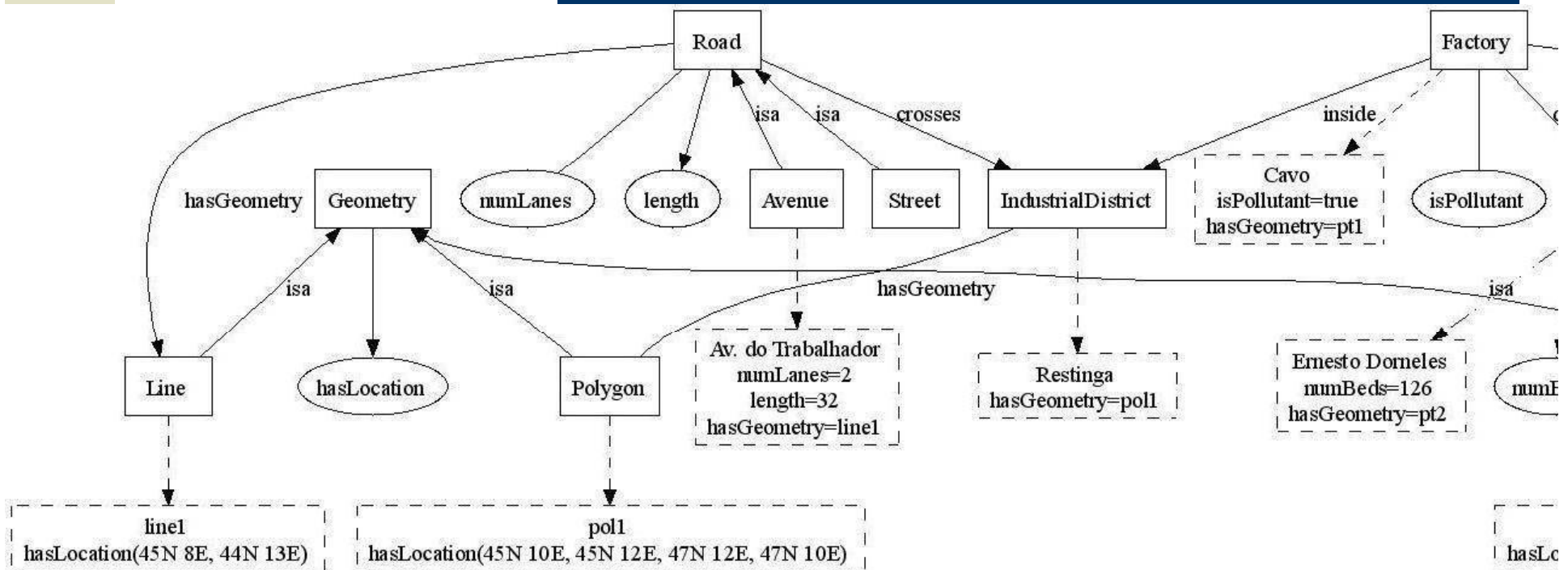
The reference model

- ◆ Geographic region
 - Instances from a limited region
 - Covers all the instances from a set (MBR)
 - Use
 - Notion of region similarity
 - Accelerate the matching process

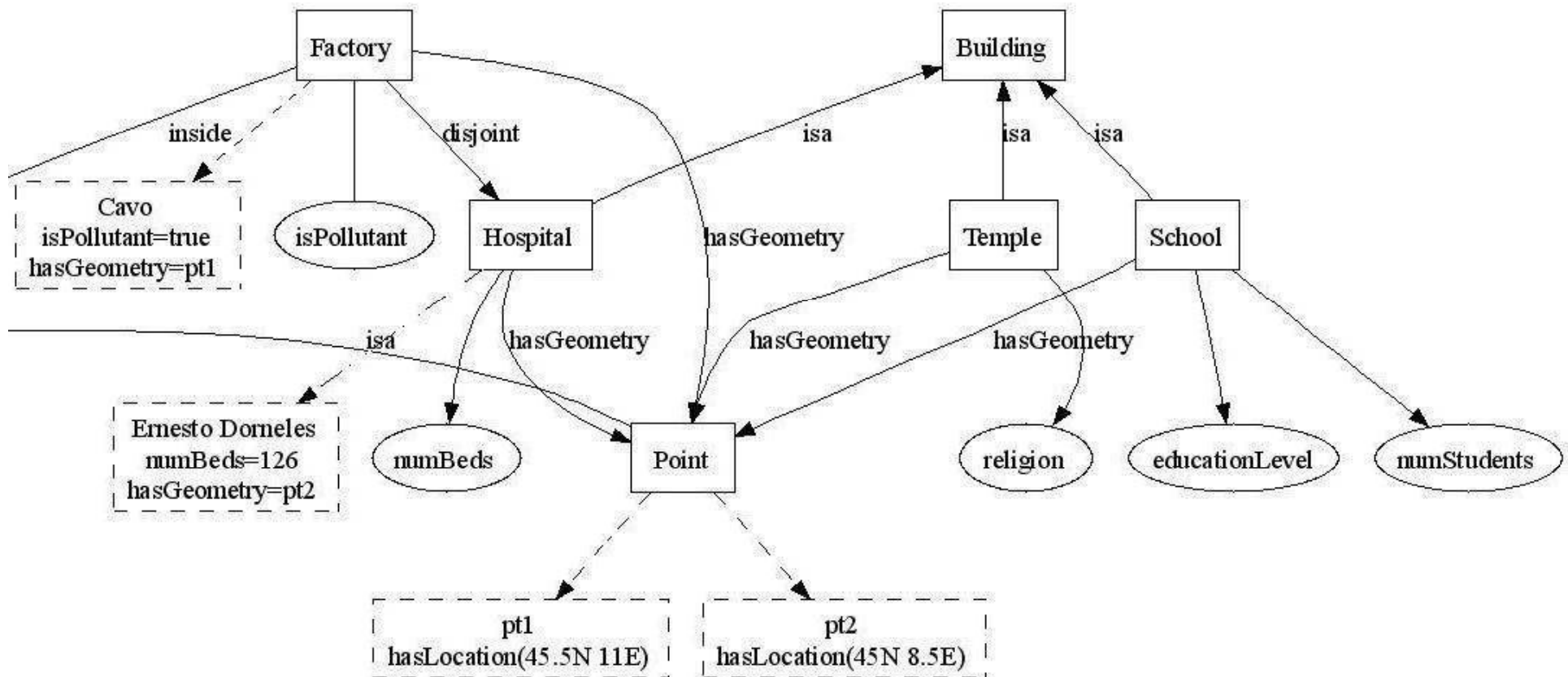
The reference model

- ◆ Metadata
 - Crucial for correct comparison
 - Coordinate reference system
 - Projection system
 - Scale
 - Acquisition / generation date

Example



Example



Conclusions

- ◆ Definition of a model for geographic matching purposes
 - Geographic, geometry and time concepts
 - Geographic instances
 - Geometric, temporal and spatial relationship properties
 - Constraints as ways of defining the ontology concepts
- ◆ Creation the Geographic Region notion
- ◆ What comes after
 - Development of a more sophisticated ontology based on the model
→ Reference ontology for the matching process



Thank you



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