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ISO 15926 for interoperability

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- Combined with “ISO 15926 templates and the Semantic Web” from DnV

“W3C Oil&Gas Workshop”

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ISO 15926

- **Interoperability standard**
 - Interoperability: the ability of different types of computers, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together effectively, without prior communication, in order to exchange information in a useful and meaningful manner.
- **Neutral layer used for data integration**

ISO 15926

- Chosen by FIATECH associated companies as **THE interoperability standard**
- Many companies worked on this standard
 - Estimated spent more than 50 man-years
- FIATECH ADI (Acceleration Deployment ISO 15926)
 - Total value \$3.5 million
- POSC Caesar IDS (Intelligent data Sets)
 - Total value: \$2.5 million

AVEVA

BENTLEY

DASSAULT
SYSTEMES

COADE
ENGINEERING SOFTWARE

INTERGRAPH

metegrity

ORPC
ENGINEERING LTD

aspentech

Adobe

e-Builder

Meridian
SYSTEMS

Autodesk

NRX

ORACLE

PRIMAVERA

Skire

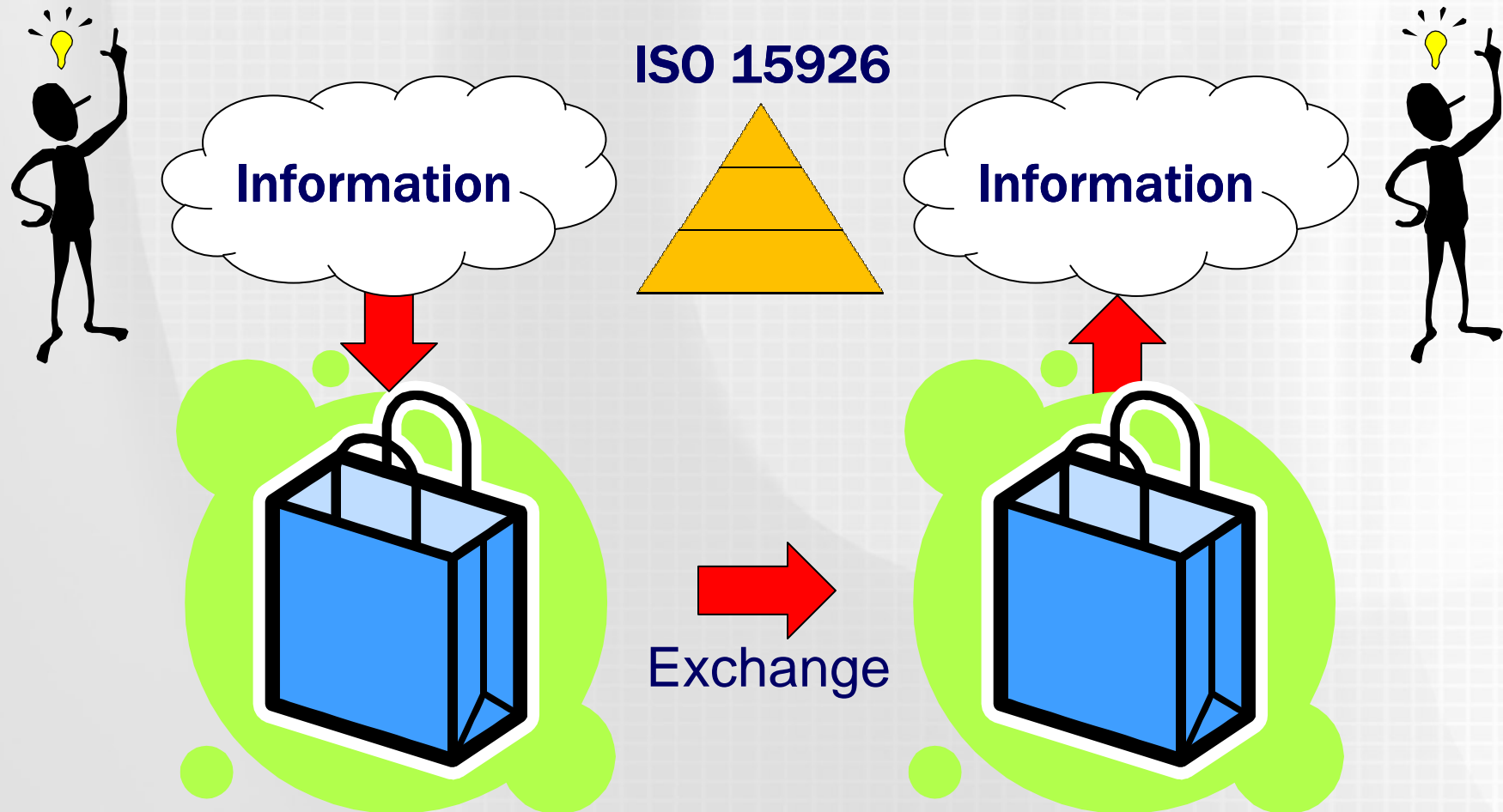
SIEMENS

20 ISO 15926 projects





RDL: reference data library

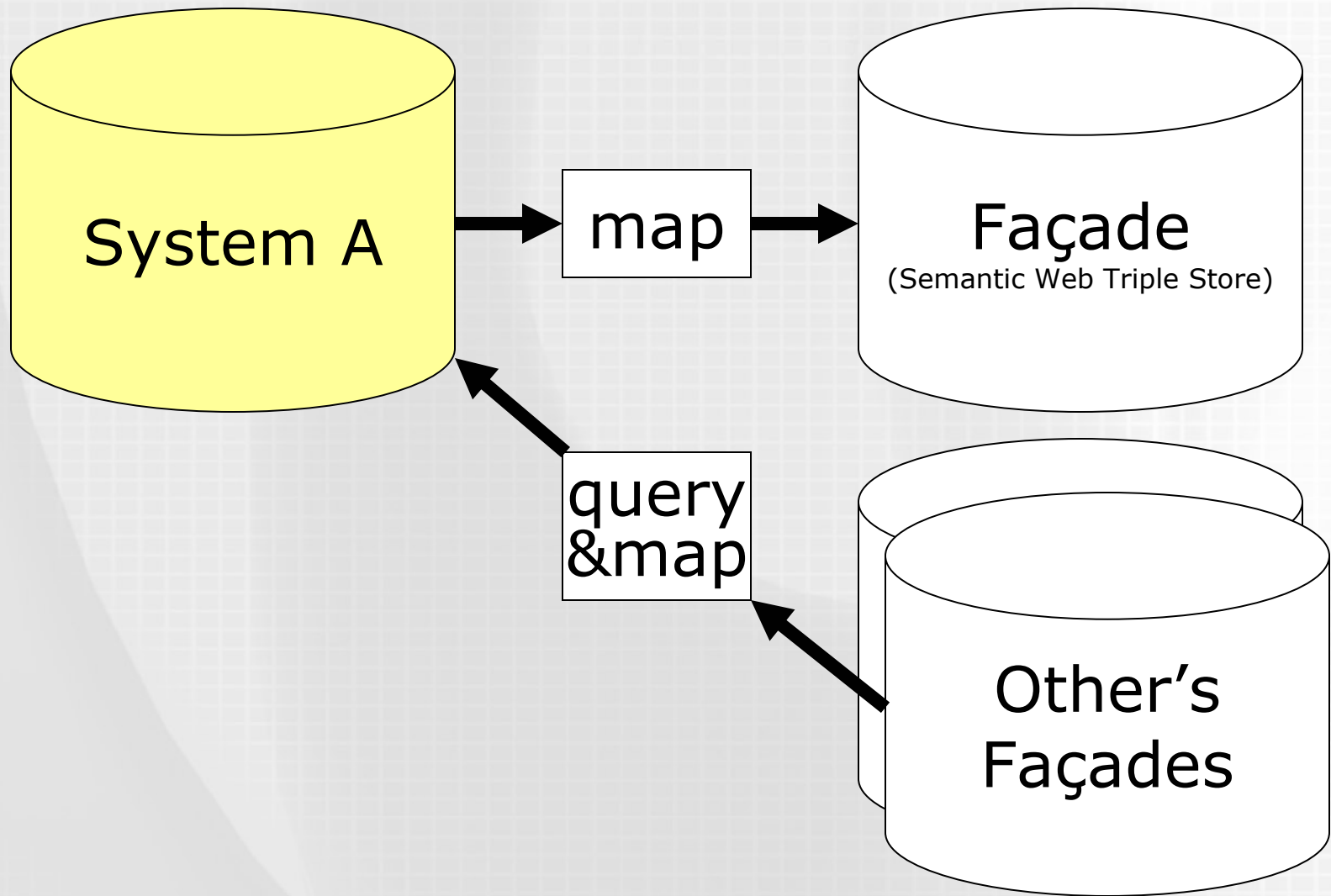


The ISO 15926 provides the ability to build common data models

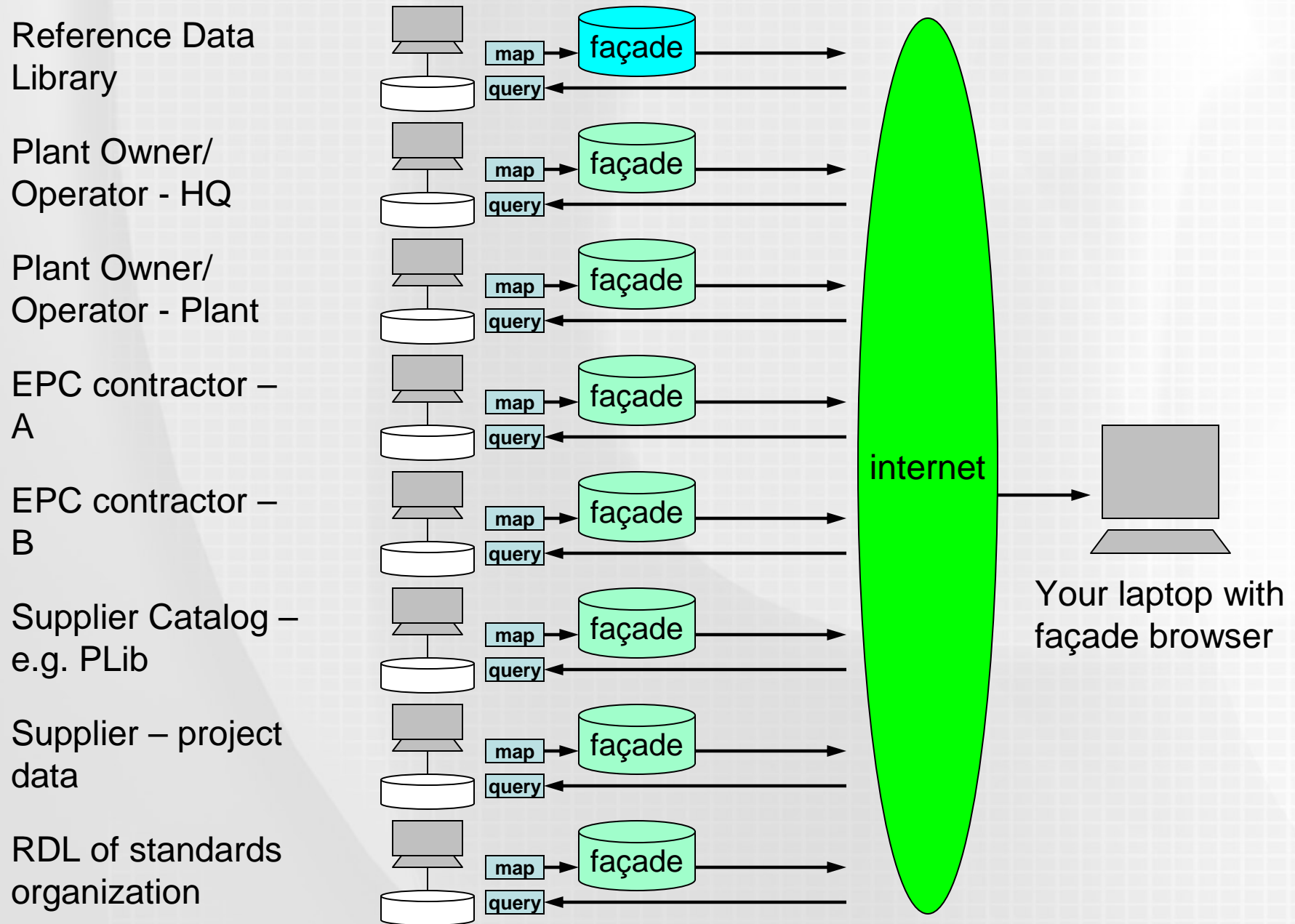
ISO 15926 part 4 spreadsheets

Spreadsheet	count	Spreadsheet	count
basics.xls	108	valves.xls	553
core.xls	17	connection_material.xls	226
uom.xls	1087	mathematical_objects.xls	
information.xls	313	rotating_equipment	1150
properties.xls	1667	activities.xls	1829
class_of_class.xls	488	functions.xls	80
heat_transfer.xls	268	solid_handling.xls	67
encoded_information.xls	38	protection.xls	103
electrical.xls	1465	static_equipment.xls	637
instrumentation.xls	724	transport.xls	100
pipng.xls	704	Total	11624

Façades



Confederation of Participating Façades (CPF)

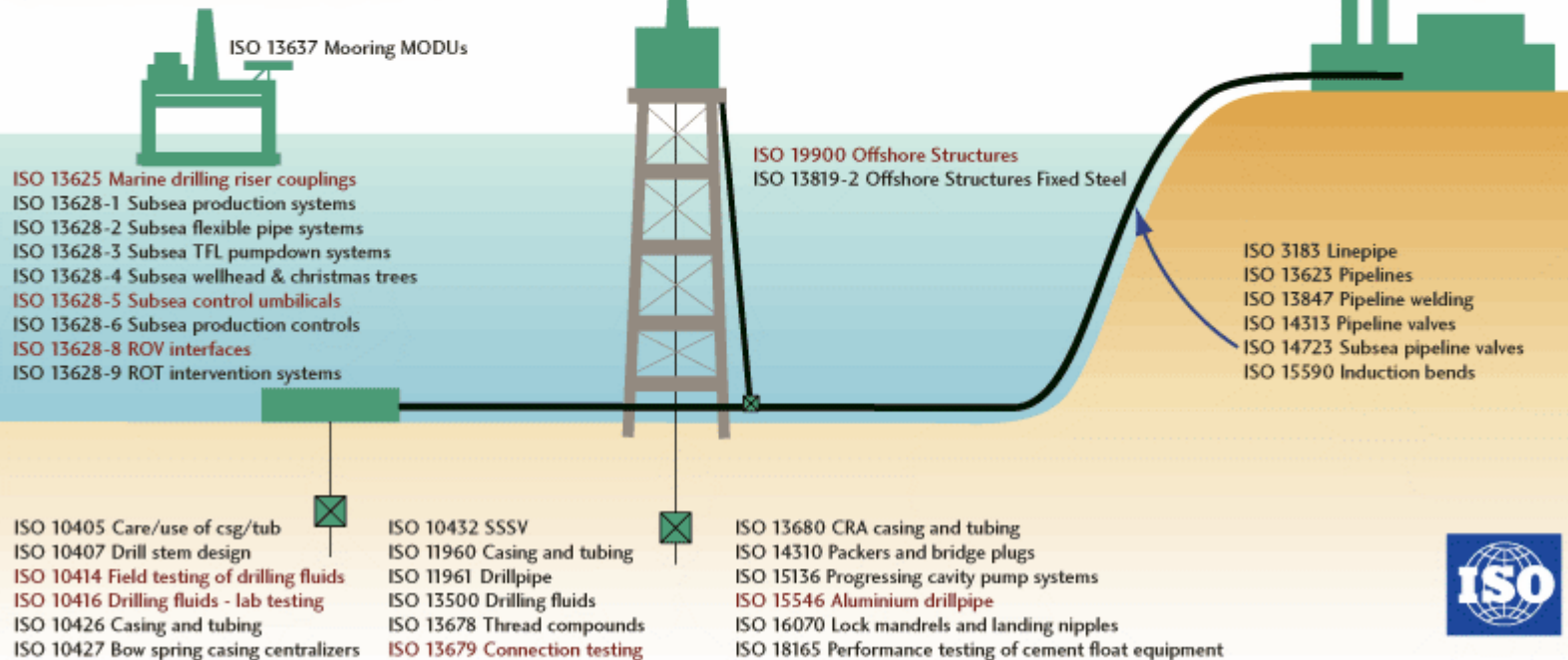


ISO TC67 Oil Industry Standards

ISO/TC67 standards published

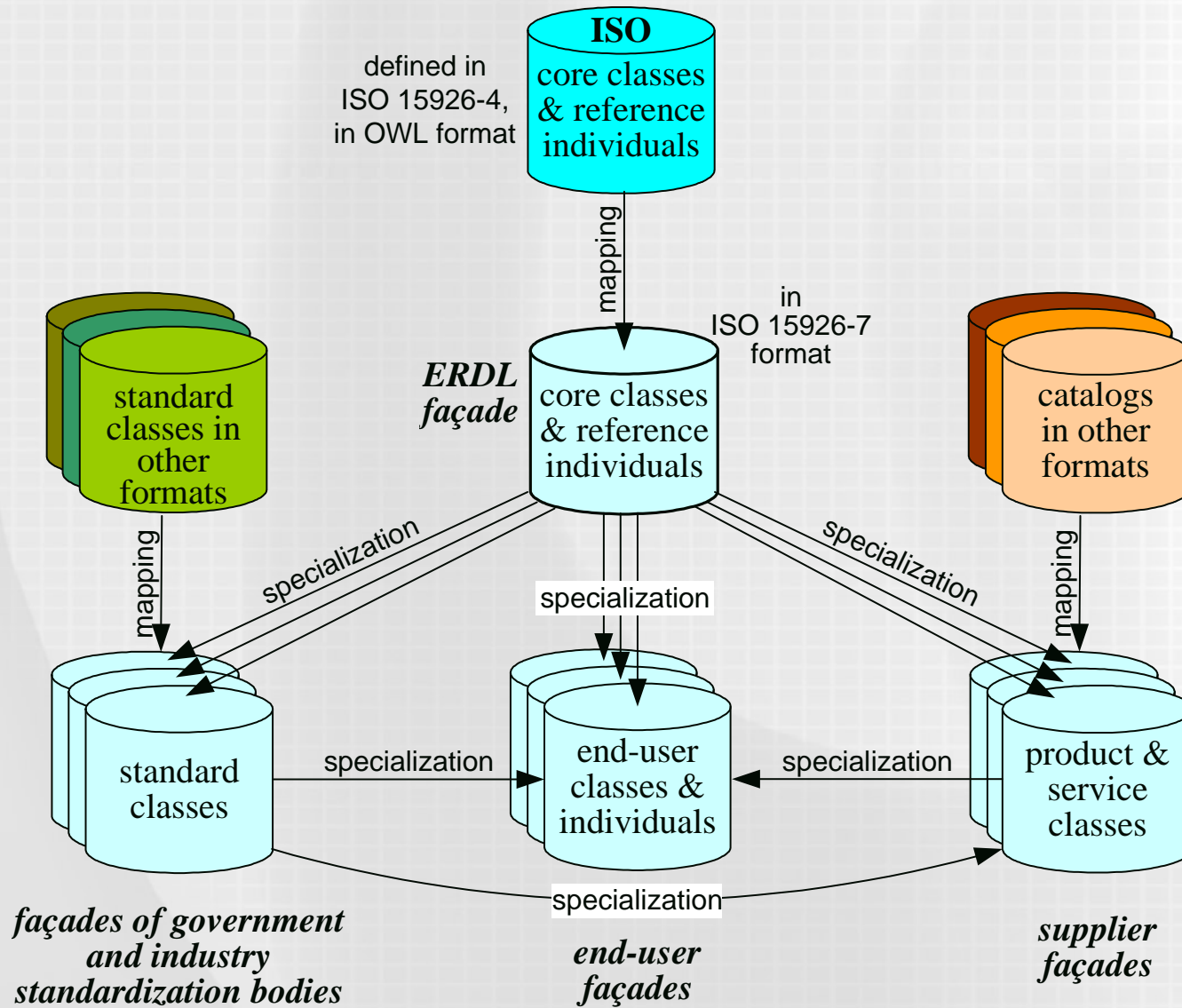
ISO 10418 Surface safety systems
 ISO 10423 Wellhead & christmas tree equipment
 ISO 13533 Drill-through equipment
 ISO 13534 Hoisting equipment - care/maint RP
 ISO 13535 Hoisting equipment - specification
 ISO 13702 Control & mitigation of fire & explosion
 ISO 13703 Offshore piping systems
 ISO 14224 Reliability/maintenance data
ISO 14692 GRP piping
 ISO 15156 Materials for H₂S environments
 ISO 15138 HVAC offshore
 ISO 15544 Emergency Response
 ISO 15663 Life Cycle costing, Parts 1 & 2
 ISO 17776 Assessment of hazardous situations

ISO 3977-5 Gas turbines – procurement
 ISO 10434 Steel gate valves
 ISO 10437 Steam turbines
 ISO 10440 P D rotary compressors
 ISO 10441 Flexible couplings – special
ISO 10442 Integrally geared air compressors
ISO 13631 Reciprocating gas compressors
 ISO 13691 High speed enclosed gear units
 ISO 13704 Calculation heat tube thickness
 ISO 13705 Fired heaters for general service
 ISO 13706 Air-cooled heat exchangers
 ISO 13707 Reciprocating compressors
 ISO 14961 Flexible couplings – general
 ISO 15547 Plate heat exchangers
 ISO 15649 Piping
ISO 15761 Steel valves DN 100 and smaller
ISO 16812 Shell & tube heat exchangers



Standards in brown issued in 2002

Reference Data Libraries



Wanted: A simple, compliant interface

- Standardized modelling practice
- Tools that are familiar to domain experts
 - Protégé, Reference Data Editor are out
- Tools that support the user and check correctness
 - Excel is out
- Tools that provide for working at a suitable level of abstraction
 - Most ontology editors expose the user to too much "assembly code"

Building domain ontologies with *templates*

- An ontology is used to record *statements*. That's semantics.
- To build the RDL, we need to represent facts about a given domain using the language of ISO 15926
- Ideally, a domain expert states the facts, and the machine interprets the facts automatically

A template is a pattern for stating facts

- A Template for ISO 15926 is a *predicate*, a *statement form*, a *pattern for facts*
- A template has a *signature* defining the form of a statement
 - What arguments need to be given
 - What are their types
- Each template has an *interpretation rule* that interprets facts that fit the pattern
 - Reducing a complex statement into simpler ones
 - Eventually, to atomic statements in ISO 15926
 - Yielding an expression of the fact in the ontology language
- Logical methodology is rigorously defined in ISO 15926-7

Template example I

- Constraint: A car has 3 or more wheels
- Express the constraint with a suitable template
Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3) !
- Rules generate a set of ISO 15926 statements

“ The statement

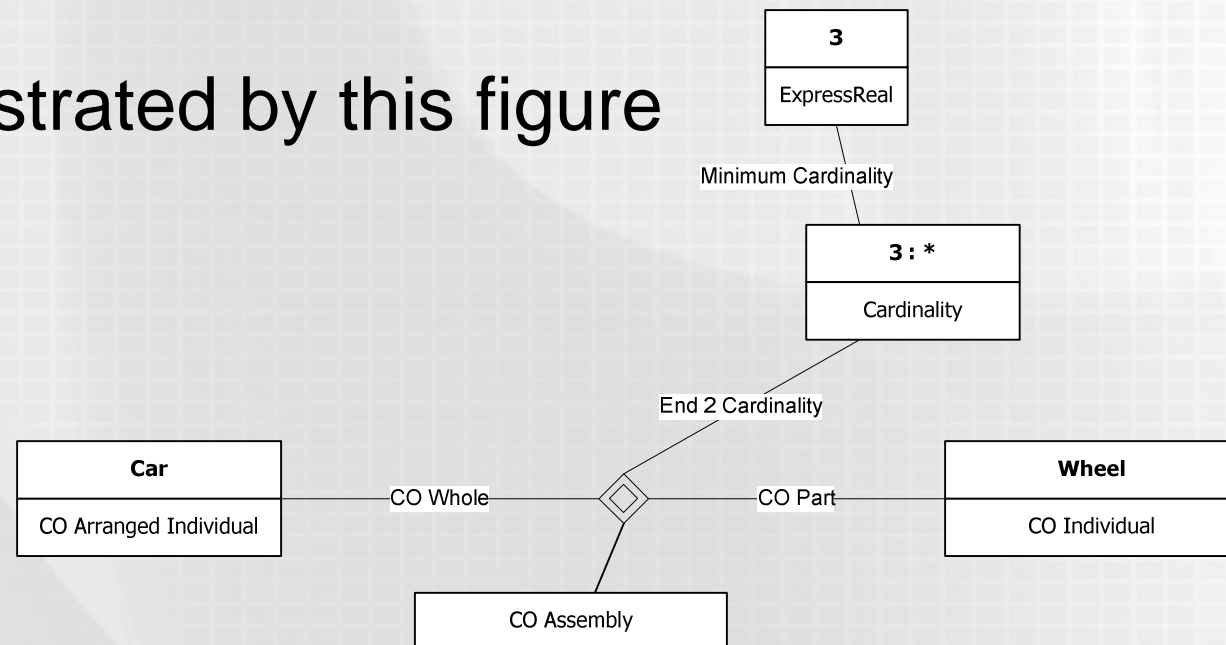
Parts-at-least (C, D, i)

means that

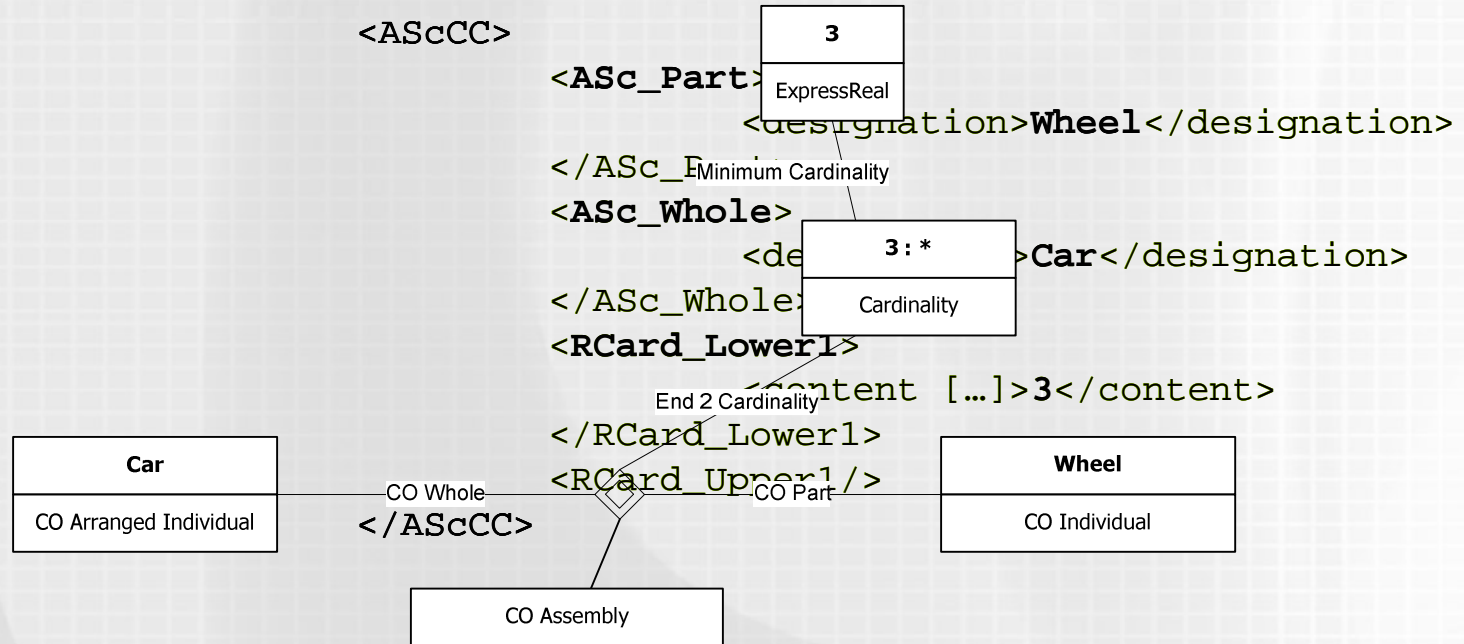
Any *C* has at least *i* *D*'s as parts ”

Template example I

- Assume that any car has 3 or more wheels
- Expressed with a suitable template *Parts*
Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3) !
- Rules generate a set of ISO 15926 statements
- ... as illustrated by this figure



Input in a straightforward XML format



A car has at least three wheels.

A familiar interface

- Making the statement

Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3)

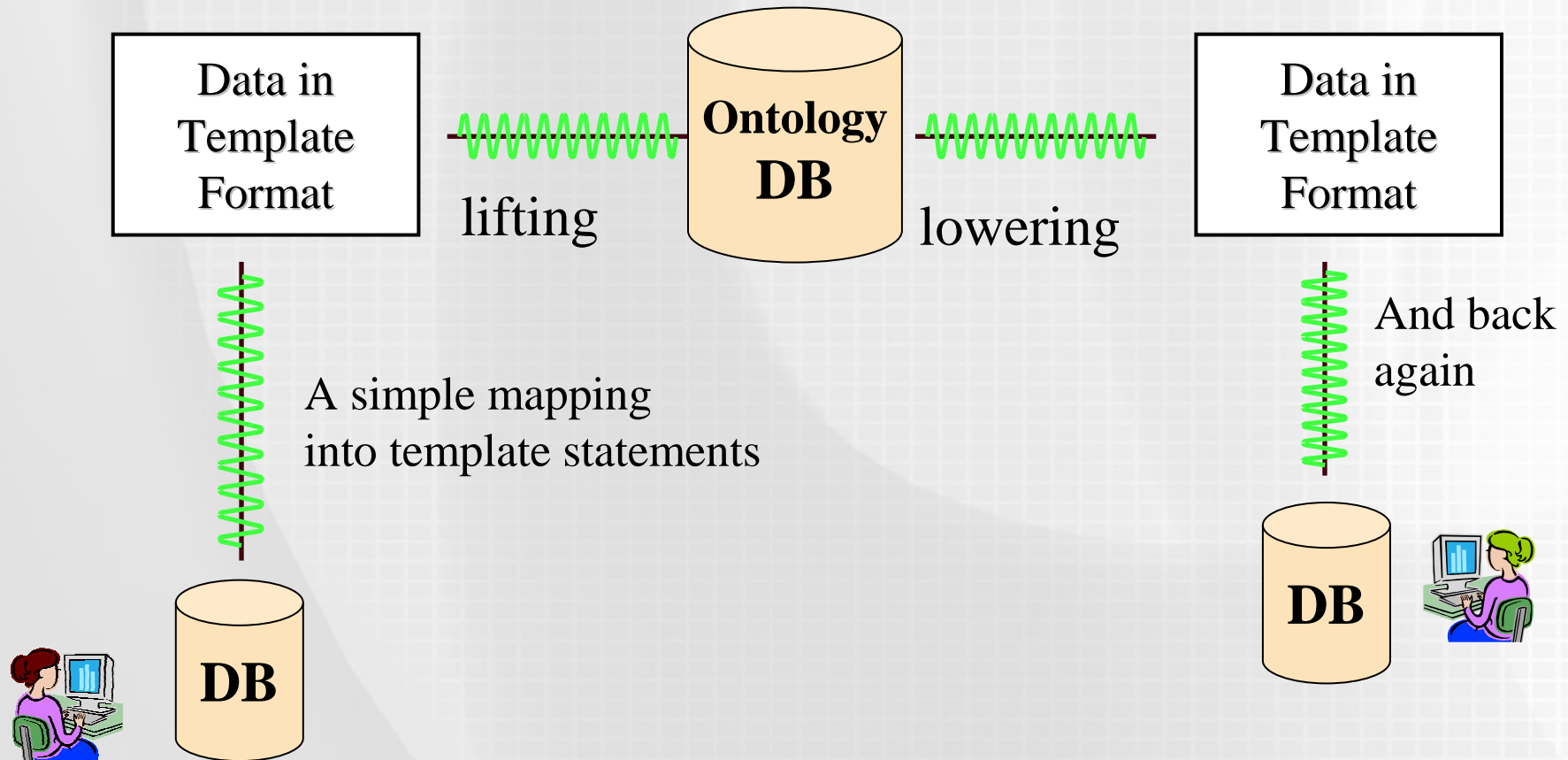
requires no detailed knowledge about modelling

- A list of arguments can easily be stored in a table (Excel!)

Equipment type	Part type	Min. number of parts
Car	Wheel	3
Bicycle	Wheel	1

- Correctness of the generated ontology structure can be checked using generic ontology tools

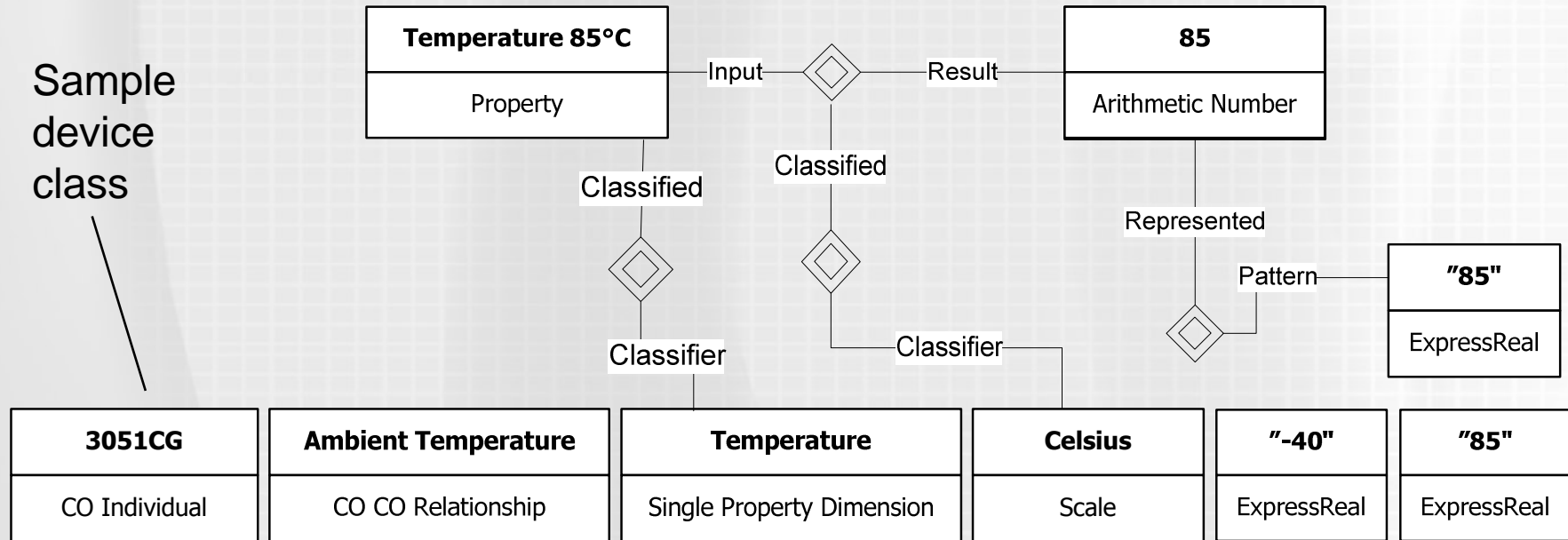
Translation by means of templates



Template example II

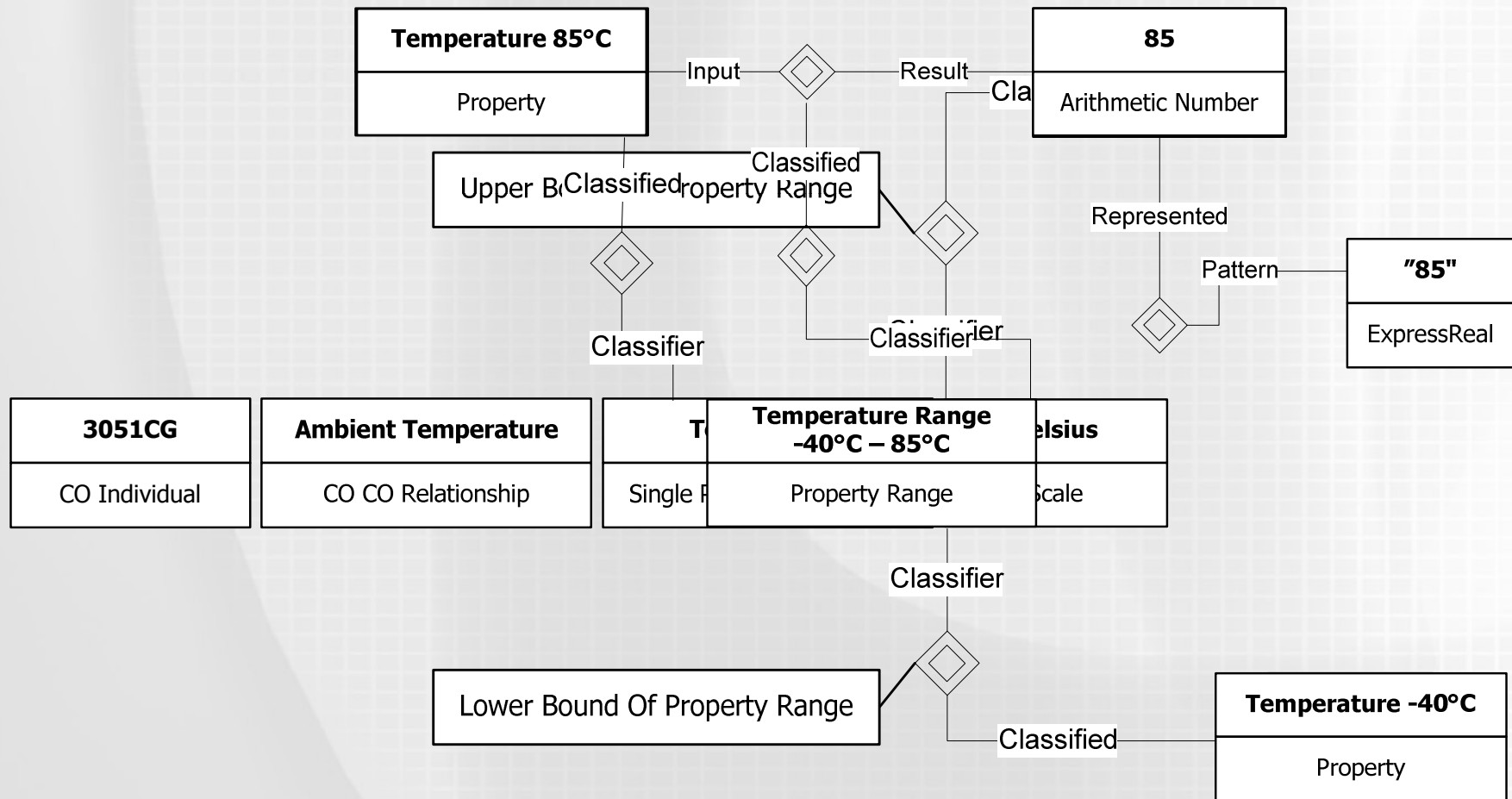
- A fairly complex claim
“The ambient temperature during operation of a 3051CG pressure transmitter should be within -40 and 85 degrees Celsius.”
- Five arguments are required for a precise statement
“The body height of a human is a property which varies from 50 to 250 cm”

Property with Scale and Quantification

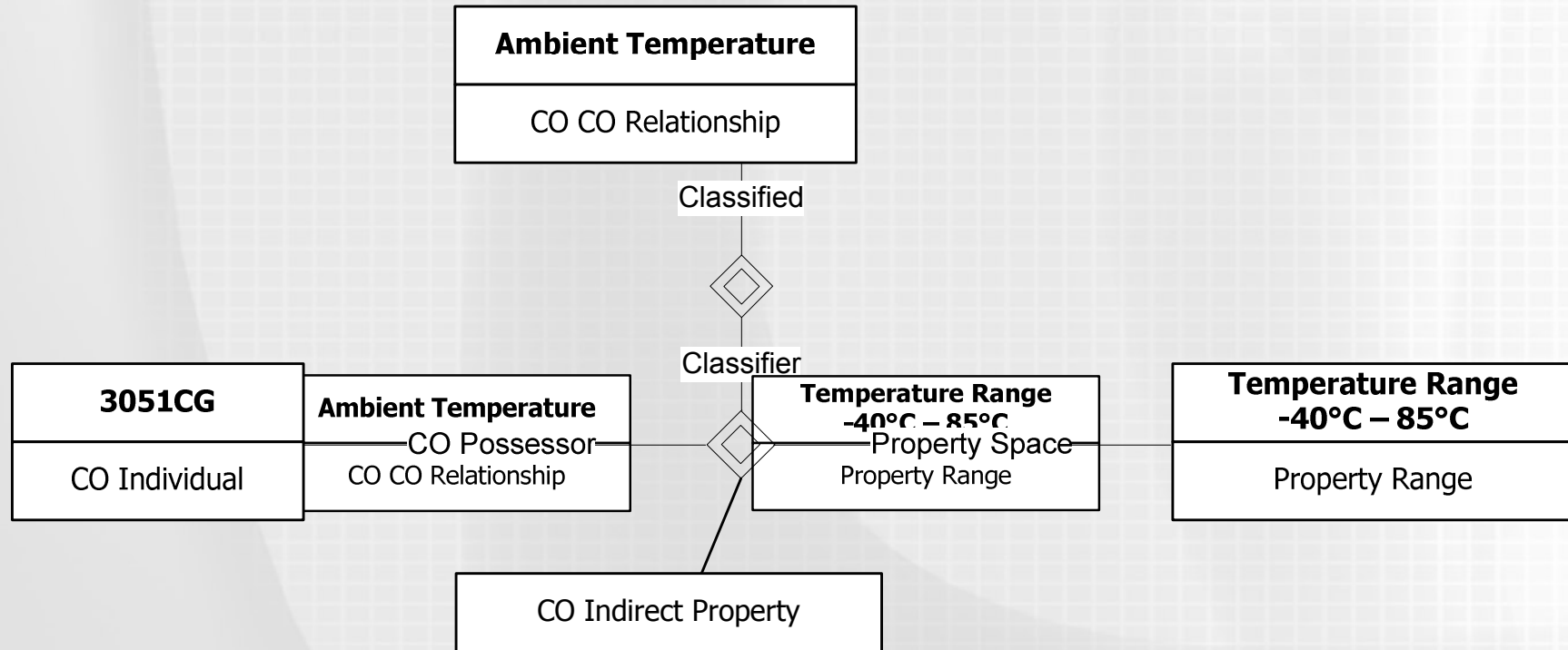


“The ambient temperature during operation of a 3051CG pressure transmitter should be within -40 and 85 degrees Celsius.”

Property Range



Property Range Restriction



OWL notation:

Template showing temperature range

```
<part2:MultidimensionalObject rdf:ID="ST-593292">
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://tpl.rdlfacade.org/data#ST-4790"/>
  <part7:propertyRangeRestrictedClass rdf:resource="#COI-439112"/>
  <part7:propertyRelation rdf:resource="http://rdl.rdlfacade.org/data#AmbientTemperature"/>
  <part7:propertyType rdf:resource="http://rdl.rdlfacade.org/data#Temperature"/>
  <part7:scale rdf:resource="http://rdl.rdlfacade.org/data#DegreesCelcius"/>
  <part7:upperReal>
    <part4:XmlSchemaReal>
      <part2:content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#real">
        -40
      </part2:content>
    </part4:XmlSchemaReal>
  </part7:upperReal>
  <part7:lowerReal>
    <part4:XmlSchemaReal>
      <part2:content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#real">
        85
      </part2:content>
    </part4:XmlSchemaReal>
  </part7:lowerReal>
</part2:MultidimensionalObject>
```

Templates for ontology development

- A flexible and precise language for ontology building
- Let the compiler handle the “assembly language”
- Creating rich semantic structure becomes practical
- Standardization of templates makes standardized modelling patterns possible

Information

<http://www.ids-adi.org>

<http://trac.posccaesar.org/>

<http://www.fiatech.org/>

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