ONTOLOGY AND WHY CONTEXT MATTERS

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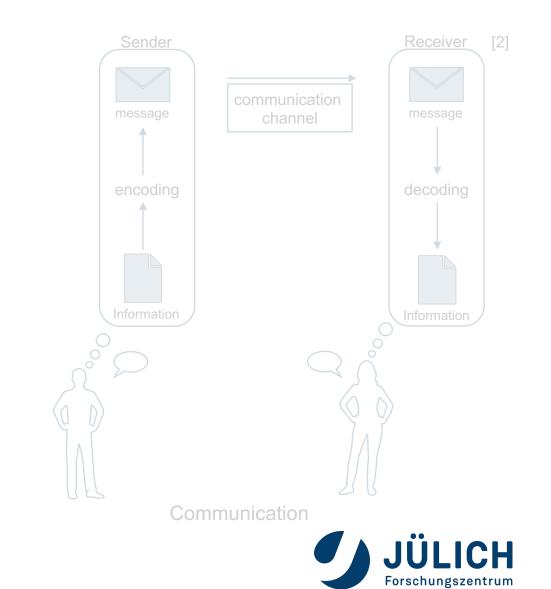
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MSE Day, Hereon Geesthacht, 14.11.2023



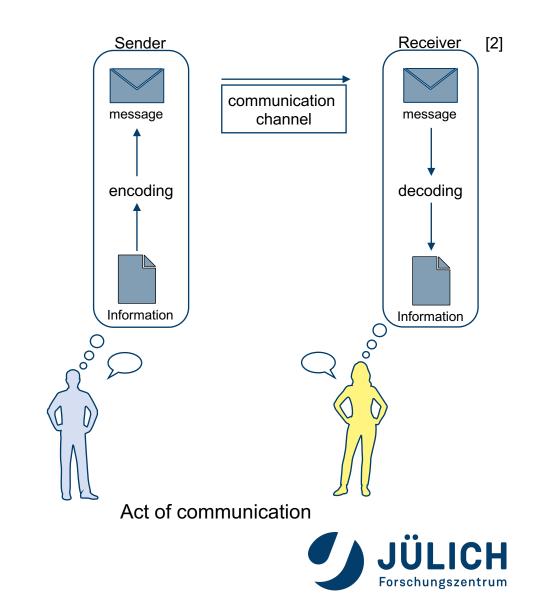
LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

- Language can be used to represent knowledge.
- What is Language?
 - System of conventional **spoken**, **manual**, or **written symbols** combined to **convey meaning** [1].
 - Language is used by human beings to **express** themselves.
- Communication is one of the functions of language
- Successful communication depends on:
 - Information has to be correctly **encoded** via **syntax**.
 - The meaning (**semantics**) of the encoded information must be interpreted correctly (**understanding**).
 - The **understanding or decoding** process is influenced by the **context** of sender and receiver



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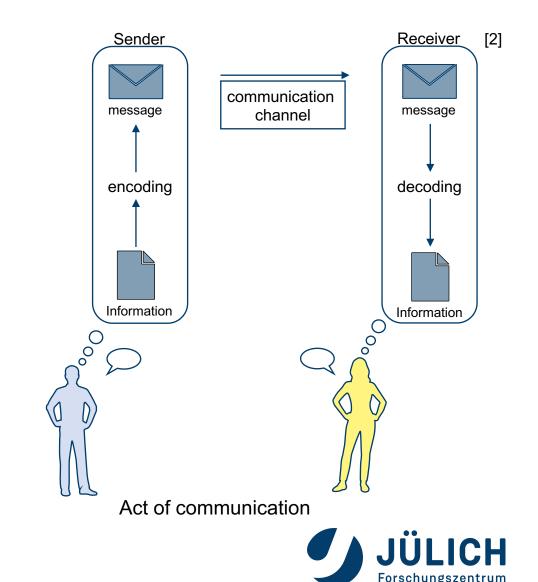
[1] <u>https://www.britannica.com/topic/language</u>

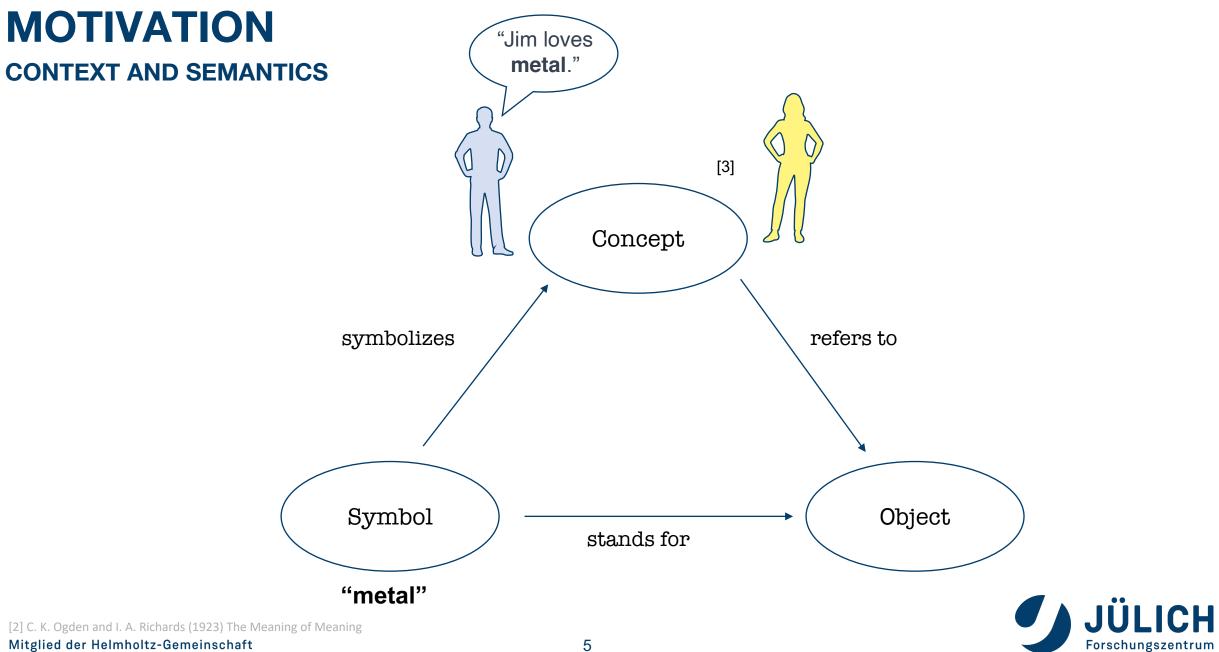
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 - The meaning of the encoded information must be interpreted correctly (semantically correct) -> understanding.
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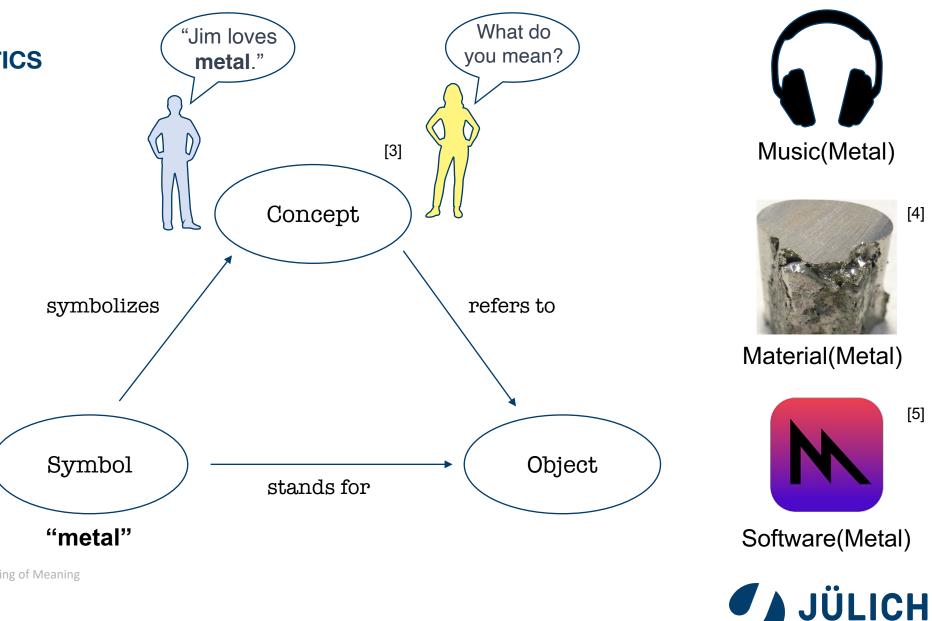
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MOTIVATION CONTEXT AND SEMANTICS



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[3] C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards (1923) The Meaning of Meaning

[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel

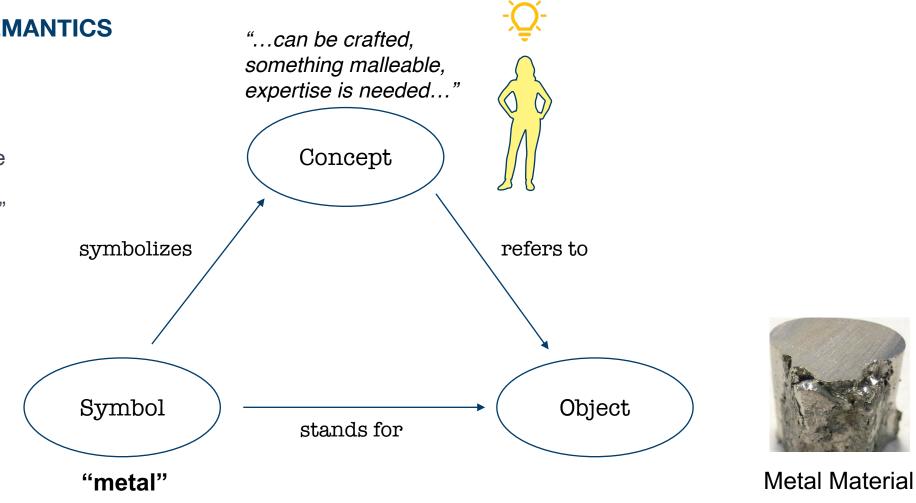
[5] https://developer.apple.com/metal/

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MOTIVATION CONTEXT AND SEMANTICS

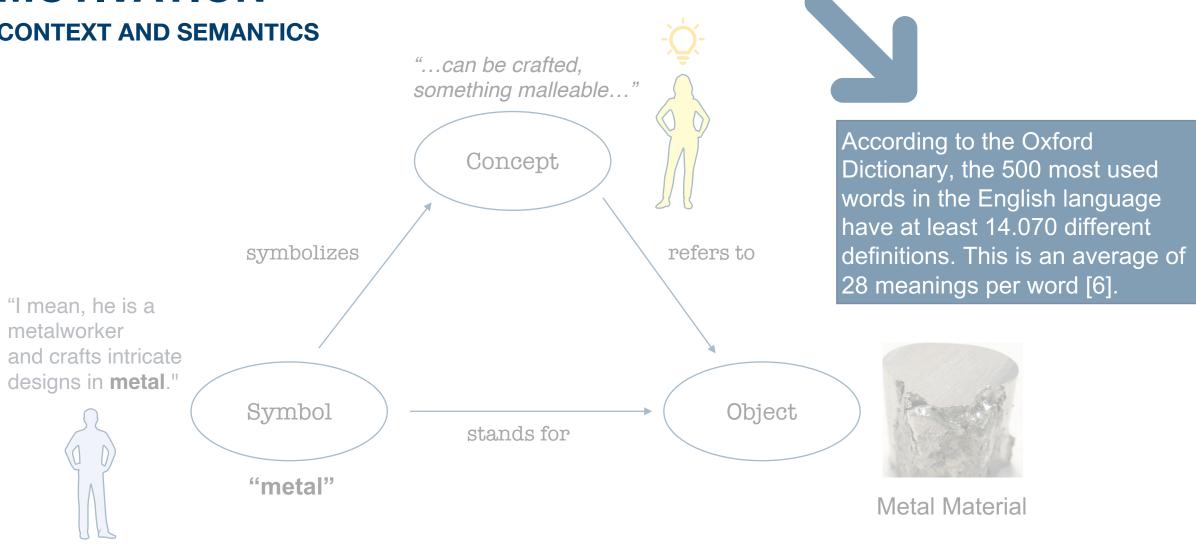
"I mean, he is a metalworker and crafts intricate designs using the medium of **metal.**"

()





MOTIVATION CONTEXT AND SEMANTICS



[6] http://inmyownterms.com/mysmartterms/mysmarterms-5-the-semantic-triangle-words-dont-mean-people-mean/

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IÜLICH

FORMAL KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION

- Formal knowledge representation:
 - It is a field of Al.
 - It unambiguously captures the semantics of concepts, properties, relationships, and entities.
 - These semantics relates to specific knowledge of domains, i.e., fields of interest or areas of concern.
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FAIR

To be interoperable...

I1. (meta)data use a **formal**, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable **language for knowledge representation.**

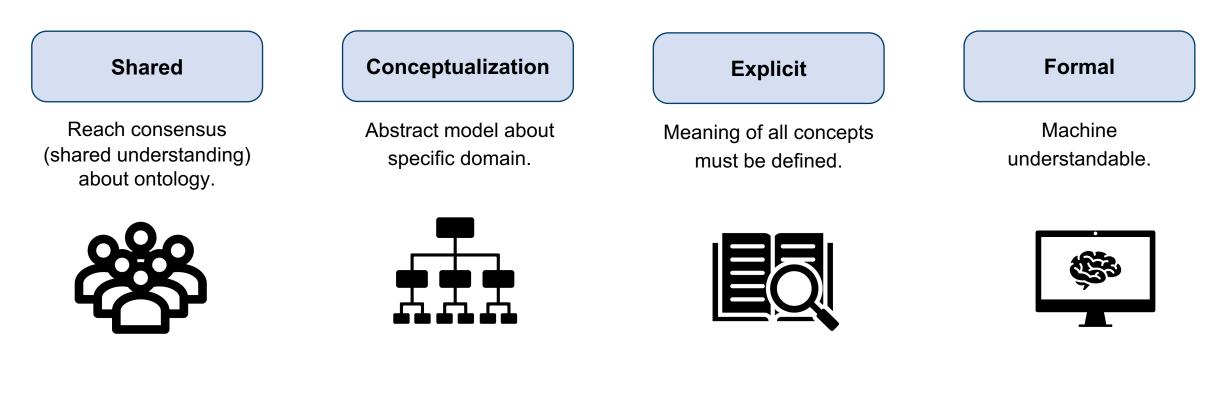
I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.

I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.



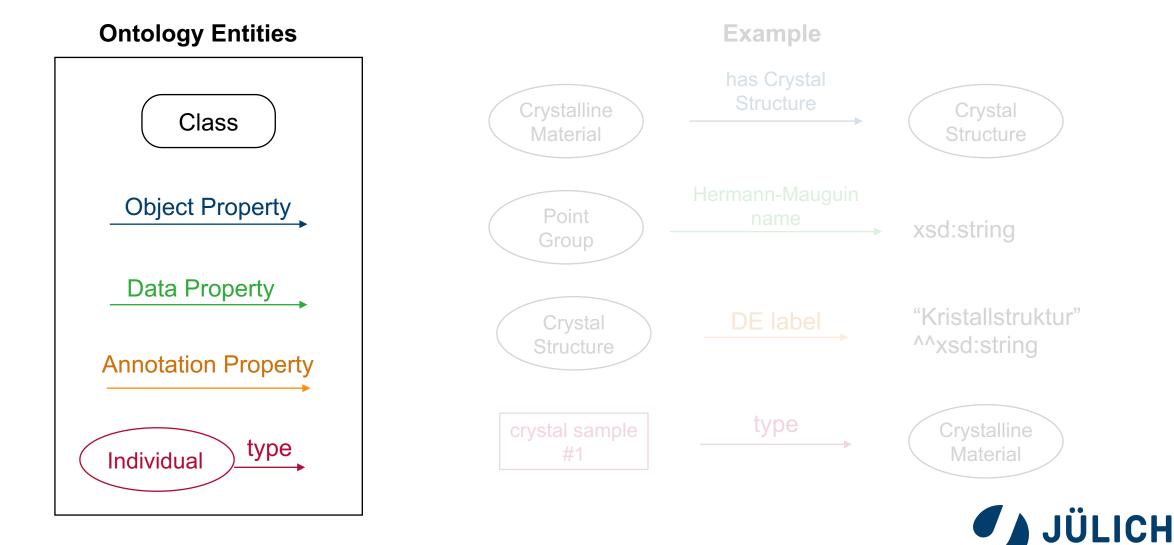
ONTOLOGY WHAT IS ONTOLOGY?

An ontology is an **explicit, formal specification of a shared conceptualization** [7].

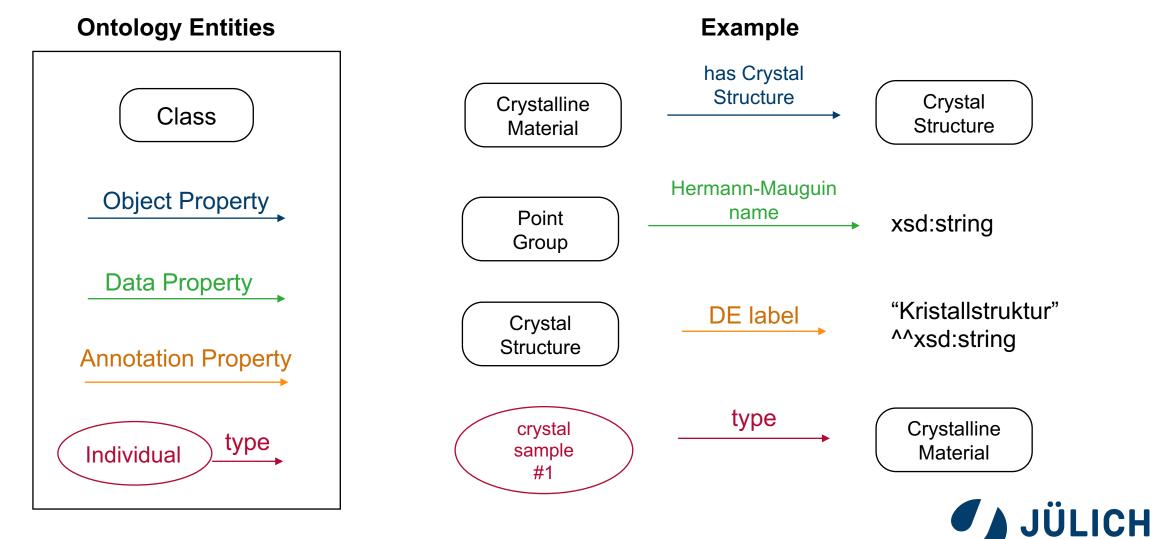




ONTOLOGY HOW TO REPRESENT ONTOLOGY (1)



ONTOLOGY HOW TO REPRESENT ONTOLOGY (2)



ONTOLOGY APPLICATIONS CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DEFECT ONTOLOGY

- Crystal Defect Ontology (CDO): harmonized understanding & description of crystal defect across
 - scales (nano/micro/meso),
 - dimensions (0D-3D), and
 - methods (simulations & experiments)



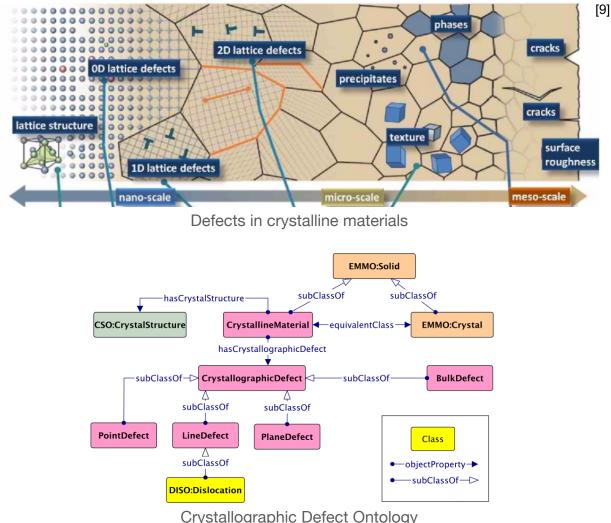
Crystallographic Defect Ontology



Dislocation Ontology



Planar and Point Defect Ontology



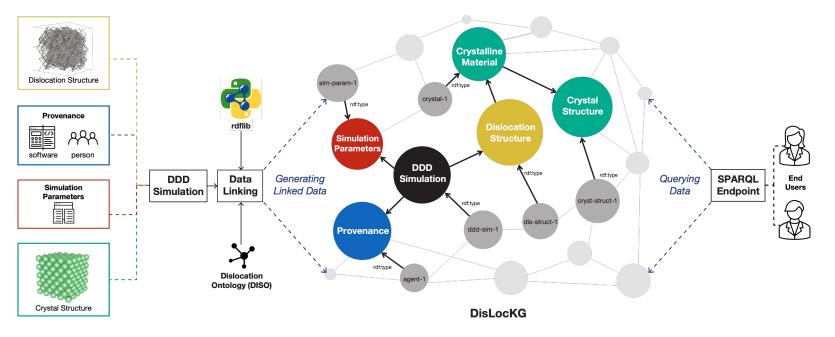
Crystallographic Defect Ontology AZ Ihsan, AA Guzman, S Fathalla, V Hofmann, S Sandfeld



[8] https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3555776.3578739
[9] http://www.dierk-raabe.com/multiscale-modeling/
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ONTOLOGY APPLICATIONS MODELING DISLOCATION DYNAMICS DATA

- Dislocation dynamic (DD) simulation
 - We use Dislocation Ontology (DISO) to annotate dislocation dynamics data (data linking)
 - Dislocation dynamics data consists of: structure, crystal structure, simulation parameters, and simulation provenance.
 - We generate dislocation simulation linked data as knowledge graph, **Dislocation Knowledge Graph (DisLocKG)**
 - Via its SPARQL endpoint, one can query dislocation simulation data

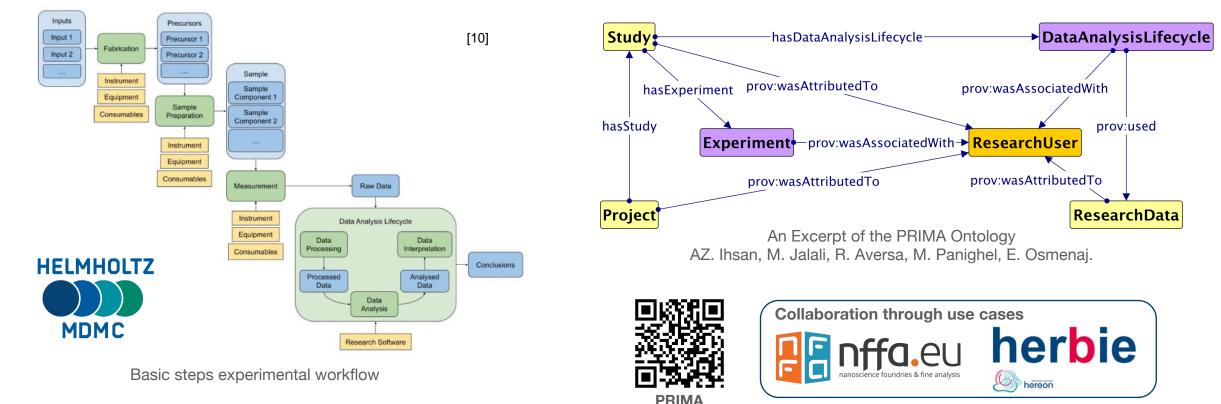


DDD simulation data as linked data. Modeling Dislocation Dynamics Data Using Semantic Web Technologies, AZ Ihsan, S Fathalla, S Sandfeld, ArXiv pre-print <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.06930</u>



ONTOLOGY APPLICATIONS PROVENANCE ONTOLOGY FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORKFLOW

- The Provenance Information for Materials Science (PRIMA) Ontology:
 - Formalize the experimental workflow into an ontology
 - Used to annotate the experimental data and to increase the reusability by capturing provenance information.



Forschungszentrum

[10] <u>https://jl-mdmc-helmholtz.de/mdmc-activities/metadata-working-group/metadata-wg-topics/experimental-workflow/</u> Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

- Understanding communication involves an encoding (syntax) decoding (semantics) process.
- Context influences the interpretation of meaning in understanding.
- Formal knowledge representation overcomes the problem of language in knowledge representation.
- Ontology is a kind of formal knowledge representations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS







