



IFC-to-RDF: adaptation, aggregation and enrichment

Pieter Pauwels, Davy Van Deursen Ghent 28 March 2012



Outline

- 1. Research context: SMML collaboration
- 2. Towards interoperability with SMML
- 3. The IFC-to-RDF web service
- 4. Smart Virtual Environments
- 5. Semantic Building Performance Checking
- 6. Interoperability of 3D information

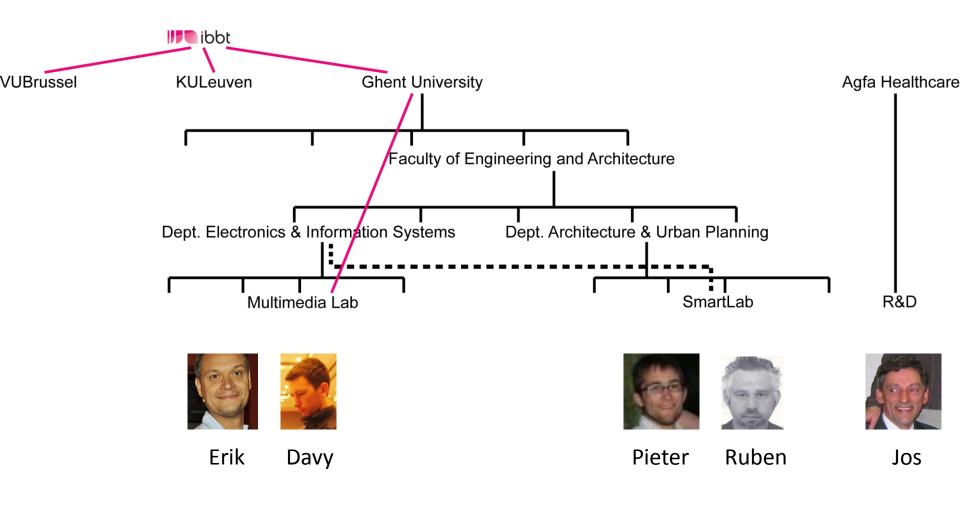




RESEARCH CONTEXT: SMML COLLABORATION



Multimedia Lab - SmartLab





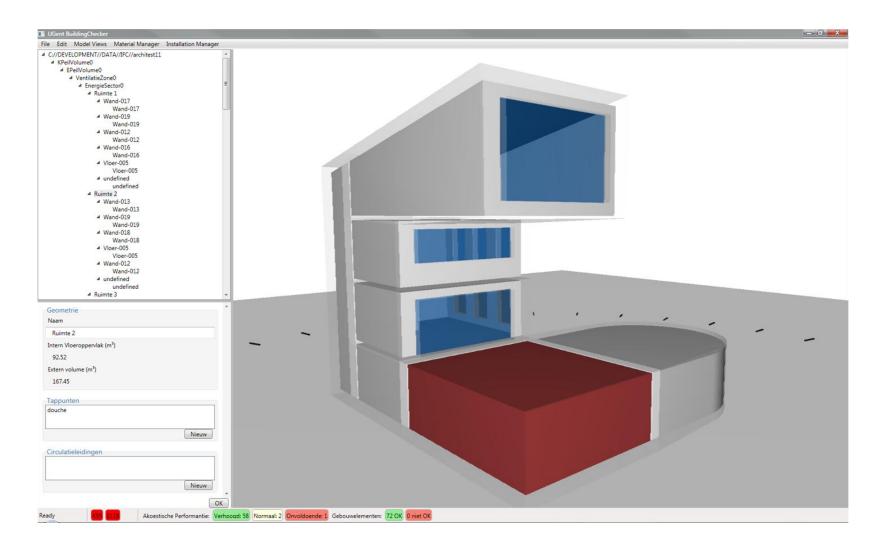


SmartLab – Research topics

- Building Information Modelling and Interoperability in AEC:
 - Industry Foundation Classes (IFC)
 - Semantic web and rules (N3Logic)
- Visualisation applications in AEC:
 - gaming technology
 - VR/AR
 - rendering applications
- Calculation and simulation applications in AEC:
 - building performance checking
 - building code checking



EPW Building Checker





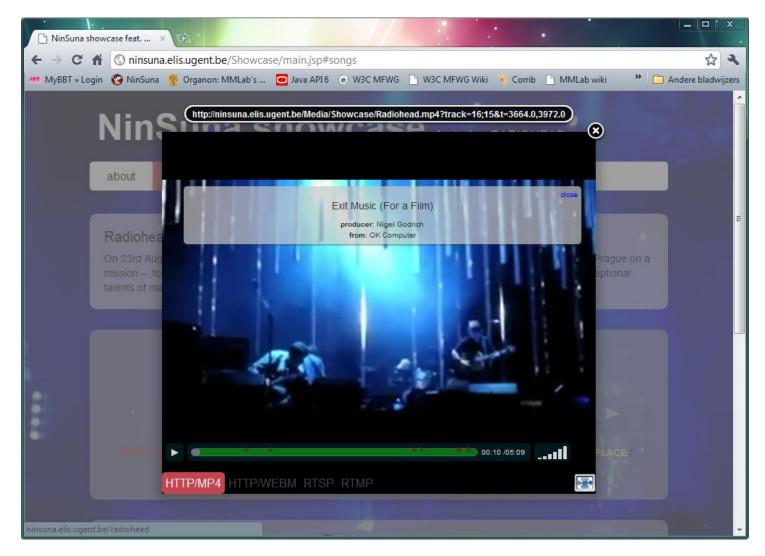


Multimedia Lab – research topics

- Video coding and compression
- Image/video processing and analysis
- Multimedia content adaptation
- Metadata technology
- Gaming technology
- Standardization in the domain of multimedia applications and systems
 - W3C, VCEG/JVT, MPEG, VQEG



NinSuna: metadata-driven media adaptation & delivery

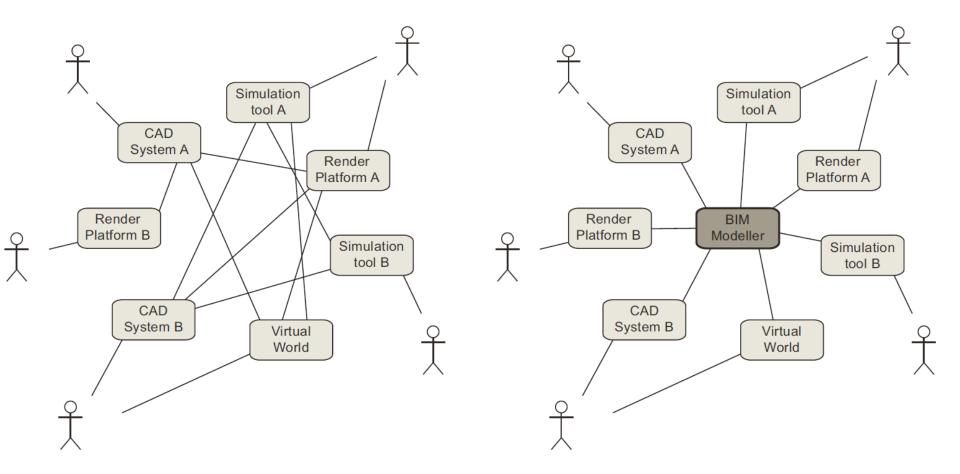






TOWARDS INTEROPERABILITY WITH SMML

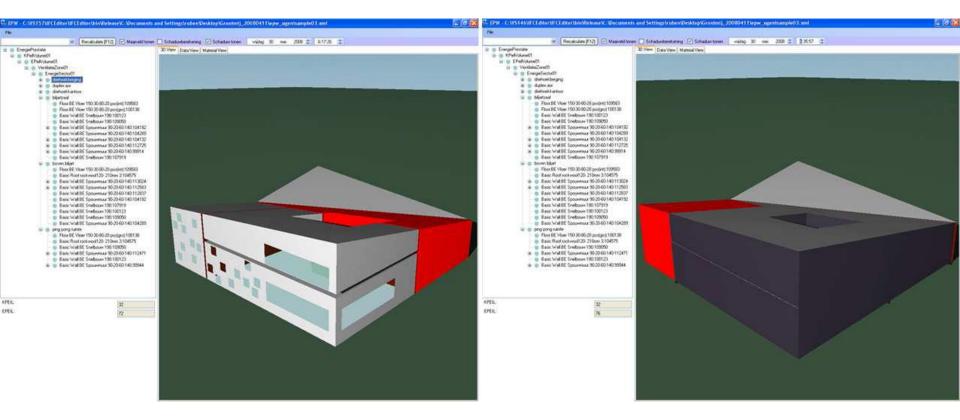




[1] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Interoperability for the design and construction industry through semantic web technology. In: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Semantic and Digital Media Technologies (2010)



Energy Performance Simulation based on BIM/IFC

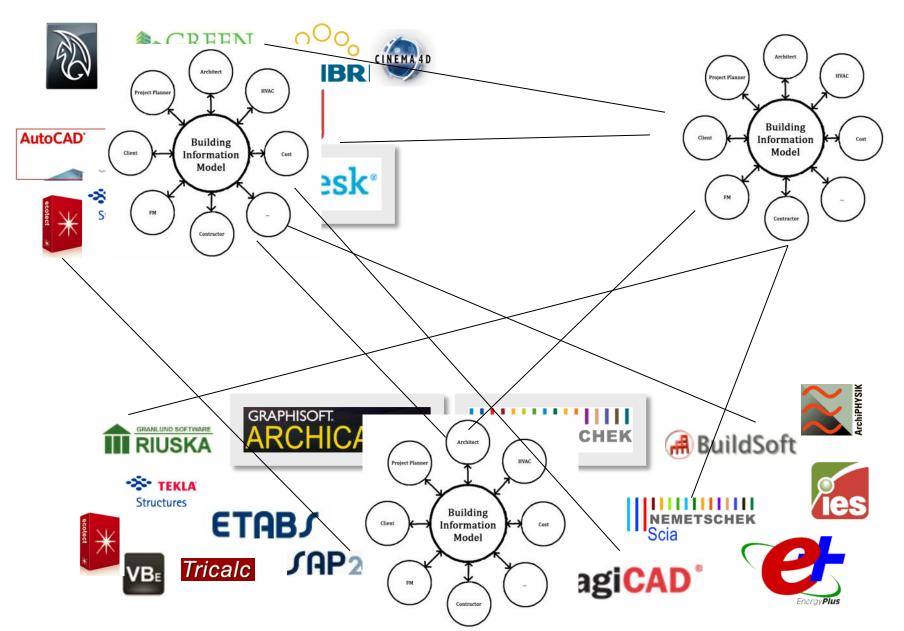


[2] R. Verstraeten, P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, W. Meeus, J. Van Campenhout, G. Lateur. IFC-based calculation of the Flemish energy performance standard. In: Proceedings of the 7th European Conference on Product and Process Modelling 2008.

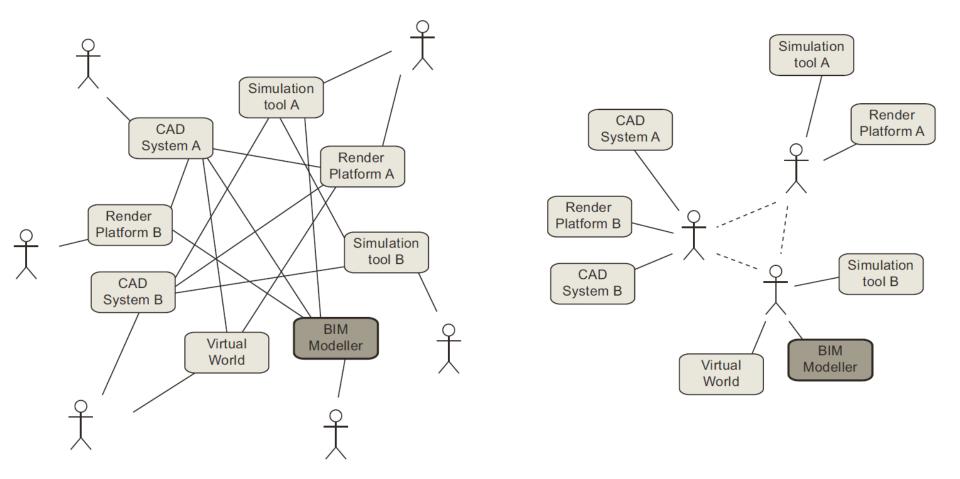


Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

Current situation in construction industry



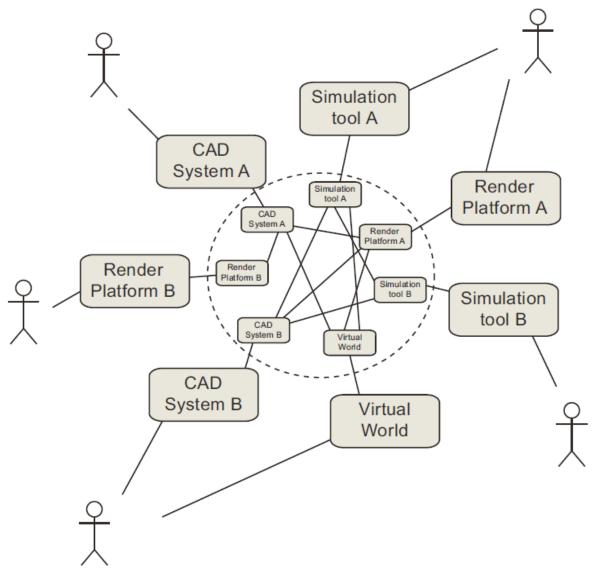




[1] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Interoperability for the design and construction industry through semantic web technology. In: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Semantic and Digital Media Technologies (2010)



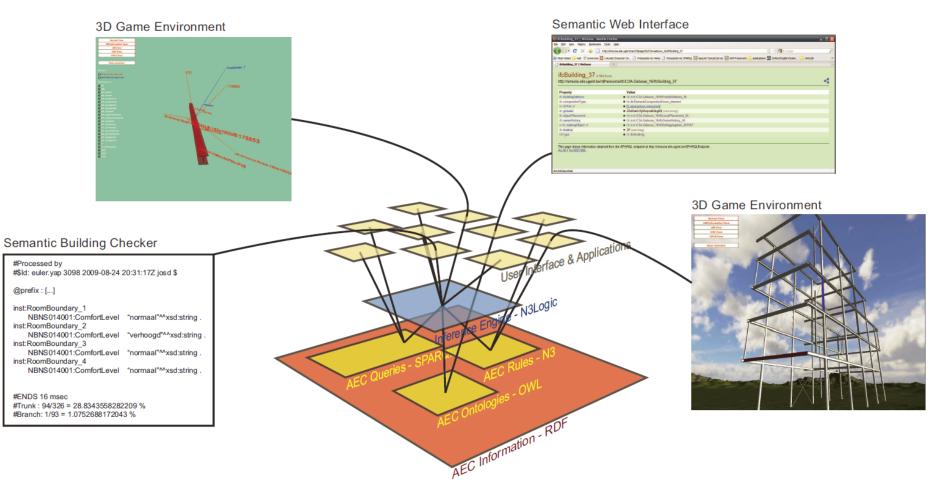




[1] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Interoperability for the design and construction industry through semantic web technology. In: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Semantic and Digital Media Technologies (2010)





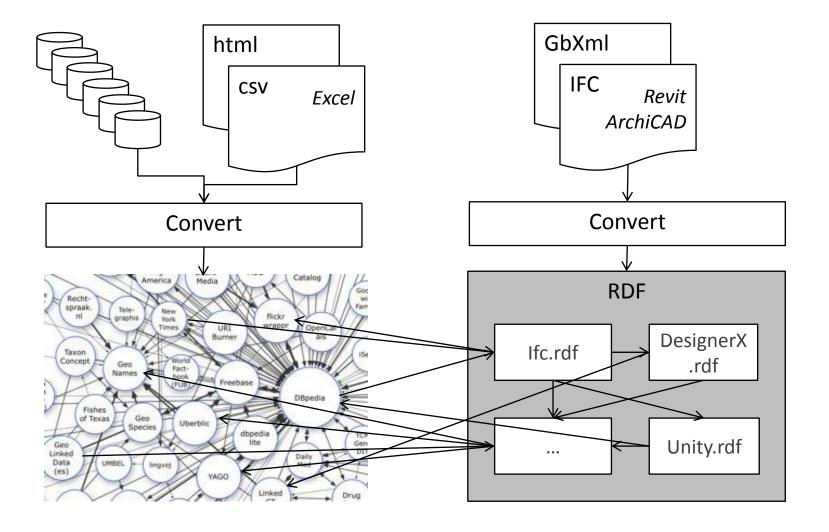






THE IFC-TO-RDF WEB SERVICE



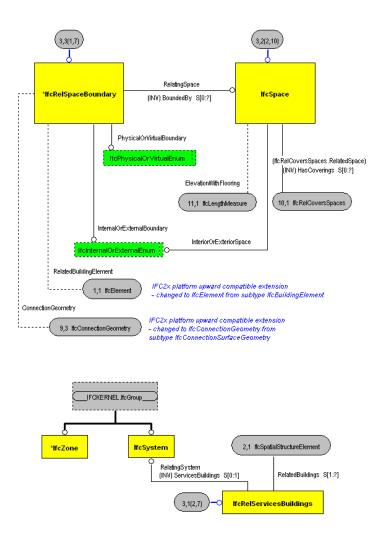




JNIVERSITEIT

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

IFC-to-RDF



Mapping schema's:

- ifcXML to RDF/XML via XSLT transformation
 - 1. Light-weight: conversion can occur completely on an instance level
 - Time-consuming and prone to errors: it 2. takes time and concentration to build the XSI T file
 - 3. Limited expressiveness of RDF/XML format (no rule functionality)
- Translate EXPRESS schema to OWL ontology 2. and use the ontology to build RDF instance graphs
 - 1. Less prone to errors: once the mapping between EXPRESS elements and OWL elements is made, everything goes smoothly and correctly
 - 2. High expressiveness because of N3 syntax

[3] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.



RDF view on IFC

IFC specification is written in EXPRESS

ENTITY IfcDoor SUBTYPE OF (IfcBuildingElement); OverallHeight : OPTIONAL lfcPositiveLengthMeasure; OverallWidth : OPTIONAL IfcPositiveLengthMeasure; END ENTITY;

- Two tasks
 - automatic transformation of EXPRESS to OWL
 - automatic conversion of IFC to RDF instances





EXPRESS => OWL

- Not really new
 - related work on EXPRESS-to-OWL conversion
 - related work on IFC-to-OWL conversion
 - J. Beetz, J. van Leeuwen, B. de Vries, IfcOWL: a case of transforming EXPRESS schemas into ontologies, Artificial Intelligence for Engineering Design Analysis and Manufacturing (AI EDAM) 23 (1) (2009) 89–101
- We did it to get started



EXPRESS => OWL

• Entity -> owl:Class

ENTITY IfcRelationship ABSTRACT SUPERTYPE OF (ONEOF (IfcRelDefines, IfcRelAssociates)) SUBTYPE OF (IfcRoot); END_ENTITY;

ENTITY IfcRelDefines SUBTYPE OF (IfcRelationship); END_ENTITY;

ifc:IfcRelationship rdfs:subClassOf ifc:IfcRoot; a owl:Class.

ifc:IfcRelDefines

rdfs:subClassOf ifc:IfcRelationship; owl:disjointWith ifc:IfcRelAssociates; a owl:Class.



EXPRESS => OWL

• Attribute -> owl:DatatypeProperty

TYPE IfcPlaneAngleMeasure = REAL; END_TYPE;

ENTITY IfcLightDistributionData; MainPlaneAngle : IfcPlaneAngleMeasure; END_ENTITY;

ifc:mainPlaneAngle

rdfs:domain ifc:lfcLightDistributionData; rdfs:range xsd:double; a owl:DatatypeProperty.



Attr



Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

EXPRESS => OWL

```
TYPE IfcRatioMeasure = REAL;
END TYPE;
```

TYPE IfcPositiveRatioMeasure = IfcRatioMeasure; WHERE

WR1 : SELF > 0.0; END TYPE;

ENTITY IfcProductsOfCombustionProperties CO2Content : IfcPositiveRatioMeasure; END ENTITY;

ifc:cO2Content

rdfs:domain ifc:IfcProductsOfCombustionProperties; rdfs:range xsd:double; a owl:DatatypeProperty.

{?x a ifc:IfcProductsOfCombustionProperties. ?x ifc:cO2Content ?y. ?y math:notGreaterThan 0.0.} => false.

dvanced)





EXPRESS => OWL

- SELECT for entities/types => owl:unionOfbased class in rdfs:range
- ENUM types => rdfs:subClass with owl:one of
- List types => rdf:List



EXPRESS => OWL

- Ontology available at <u>http://multimedialab.elis.ugent.be/organon/ontologies/IFC</u> <u>2X3</u>
- Issues
 - property name conflicts
 - RDF => classes and properties independent
 - EXPRESS => properties are declared with classes
 - automatic generation of N3 rules
- TODOs
 - OPTIONAL keyword should be mapped to OWL cardinality restrictions
 - UNIQUE and DERIVE keywords are not considered for the moment





IFC instances => RDF

```
ISO-10303-21;
HEADER;
FILE DESCRIPTION (('IFC Engine Kernel version 1.11 beta.'), '2;1');
FILE SCHEMA (('IFC2X3'));
ENDSEC;
DATA:
#1 = IFCORGANIZATION(\$, 'Revit Architecture 2009', \$, \$, \$);
#2 = IFCAPPLICATION(#1, '2009', 'Revit Architecture 2009', 'Revit');
#3 = IFCCARTESIANPOINT((0.,0.,0.));
#4796 = IFCAXIS2PLACEMENT3D(#3,$,$);
#4797 = IFCLOCALPLACEMENT(#4714,#4796);
#4798 = IFCDOOR('Z921',#33,$,#4797,#4792,'110146',2134.,914.9);
. . .
```



IFC instances => RDF

- Pretty straightforward from a conceptual point of view
 - Instance naming
 - name of the type + line number
 - #4796 = IFCAXIS2PLACEMENT3D(#3,\$,\$); => ifcAxis2Placement3D_4796
- Not so straightforward from a practical point of view
 - memory issues (triples are directly saved in RDF store)
 - slow conversion progress (no optimized implementation)



@prefix : <http://multimedialab.elis.ugent.be/ontologies/ifc/instances#>. @prefix ifc: <http://multimedialab.elis.ugent.be/ontologies/ifc/ontologies/if

:ifcOrganization_1

ifc:name "Autodesk Revit Architecture 2010"^^xsd:normalizedString; ifc:thelfcld "1"^^xsd:long; rdf:type ifc:lfcOrganization.

:ifcApplication_2

ifc:applicationDeveloper :ifcOrganization_1; ifc:version "2010"^^xsd:normalizedString; ifc:applicationFullName "Autodesk Revit Architecture 2010"^^xsd:normalizedString; ifc:applicationIdentifier "Revit"^^xsd:normalizedString; ifc:theIfcId "2"^^xsd:long; rdf:type ifc:IfcApplication.

:ifcCartesianPoint_4

ifc:coordinates ("0.0"^^xsd:double "0.0"^^xsd:double); ifc:thelfcld "4"^^xsd:long; rdf:type ifc:lfcCartesianPoint.

:ifcDirection_5

ifc:directionRatios ("1.0"^^xsd:double "0.0"^^xsd:double "0.0"^^xsd:double); ifc:thelfcld "5"^^xsd:long; rdf:type ifc:lfcDirection.

:ifcDirection_10

ifc:directionRatios ("0.0"^^xsd:double "0.0"^^xsd:double "-1.0"^^xsd:double); ifc:thelfcld "10"^^xsd:long; rdf:type ifc:lfcDirection.

:ifcDirection_11

ifc:directionRatios ("1.0"^^xsd:double "0.0"^^xsd:double); ifc:thelfcld "11"^^xsd:long;



Upload IFC information into IFC/RDF graph

http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/IfcRDFService

IFC-to-RDF Service

Upload an IFC file and we'll convert it into RDF triples and store it in an RDF store.

Upload File	Browse
Current state: File name:	Idle



Query IFC/RDF graph

http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/SPARQLEndpoint

OpenLink Virtuoso SPARQL Query

This query page is designed to help you test OpenLink Virtuoso SPARQL protocol endpoint. Consult the <u>Virtuoso Wiki page</u> describing the service or the <u>Online Virtuoso Documentation</u> section <u>RDF Database and SPARQL</u>.

There is also a rich Web based user interface with sample queries. In order to use it you must install the iSPARQL package (isparql_dav.vad).

Default Graph URI			
Use only local data (including data retrieved before), but do not retrieve more			
Query text			
select distinct ?Concept where {[] a ?Concept}			
Display Results As: HTML V Rigorous check of the query Run Query Reset			



Browse IFC/RDF graph

http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/rdf/page/ifc/IFC2X3_TC1/ifcBuilding_36

ifcBuilding_36 at NinSuna

http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/rdf/resource/ifc/IFC2X3_TC1/ifcBuilding_36

ifc:compositionType ifc:ifc	t:IFC2X3_TC1/ifcPostalAddress_35 ElementCompositionEnum_element onymous resource]
is rdf.first of [1 and	onymous resource]
ifc:globalld = 2uXR	FQpW95KAoBFXcolOBT (xsd:string)
ifc:objectPlacement ifc-ins	t:IFC2X3_TC1/ifcLocalPlacement_25
ifc:ownerHistory fic-ins	t:IFC2X3_TC1/ifcOwnerHistory_33
is ifc:relatingObject of ifc-ins	t:IFC2X3_TC1/ifcRelAggregates_268
ifc:thelfcld = 36 (xs	sd:long)
rdf:type ifc:lfc	Building

This page shows information obtained from the SPARQL endpoint at http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/SPARQLEndpoint. As N3 | As RDF/XML









SMART VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS

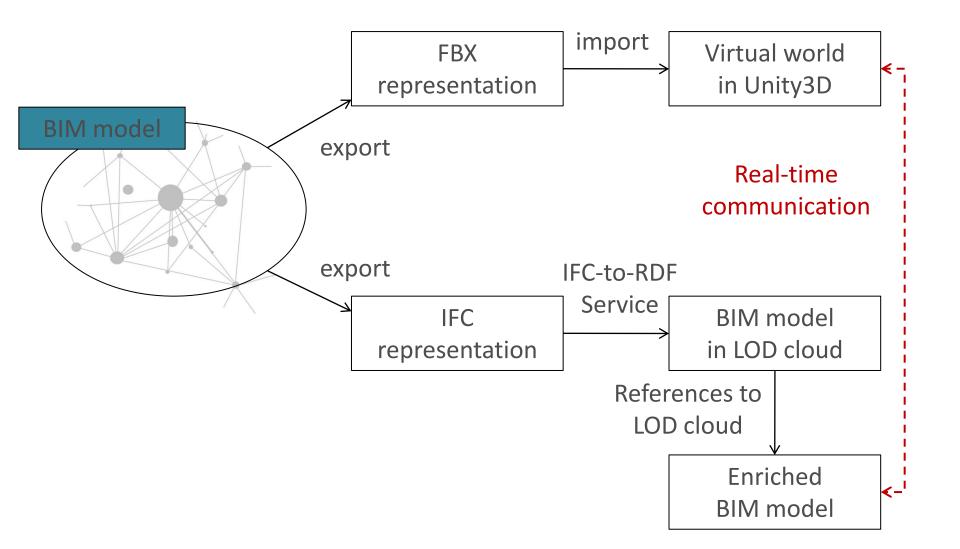


visualisation in Unity game engine



[3] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Visualisation of semantic architectural information within a game engine environment. In: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Construction Applications of Virtual Reality 2010.









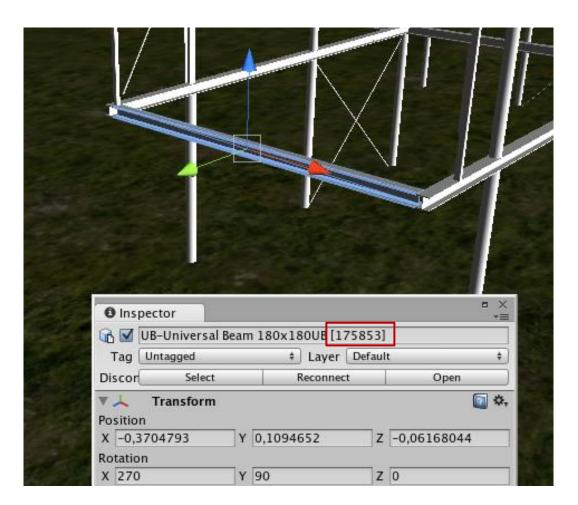
Creation of the virtual world



[3] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Visualisation of semantic architectural information within a game engine environment. In: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Construction Applications of Virtual Reality 2010.



Connecting FBX representation to the IFC/RDF graph (1)



[3] P. Pauwels, R. De Meyer, J. Van Campenhout. Visualisation of semantic architectural information within a game engine environment. In: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Construction Applications of Virtual Reality 2010.



Connecting FBX representation to the IFC/RDF graph (2)

SELECT distinct ?s WHERE {

?s <http://multimedialab.organon.elis.ugent.be/ontologies/IFC2X3#tag>
"175853"^^xsd:string .

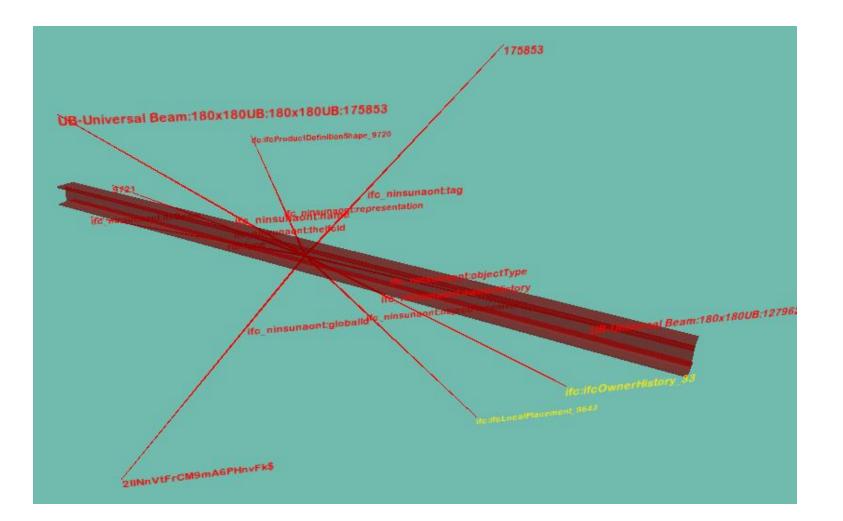
?s <http://multimedialab.organon.elis.ugent.be/ontologies/IFC2X3#representation> ?o

Property	Value	
s rdf:first of	[30 anonymous resources]	
fc:globalld	2IINnVtFrCM9mA6PHnvFk\$ (xsd:string)	
fc:name	 UB-Universal Beam:180x180UB:180x180UB:175853 (xsd:string) 	
ifc:objectPlacement	ifc-inst:20100113_statiestraatstructuur/ifcLocalPlacement_9643	
ifc:objectType	 UB-Universal Beam:180x180UB:127962 (xsd:string) 	
fc:ownerHistory	ifc-inst:20100113_statiestraatstructuur/ifcOwnerHistory_33	
fc:representation	ifc-inst:20100113 statiestraatstructuur/ifcProductDefinitionShape_9720	
ifc:tag	 175853 (xsd:string) 	
ifc:thelfcld	9721 (xsd:long)	
rdf:type	■ ifc:IfcBeam	

This page shows information obtained from the SPARQL endpoint at http://ninsuna.elis.ugent.be/SPARQLEndpoint. <u>As N3 | As RDF/XML</u>

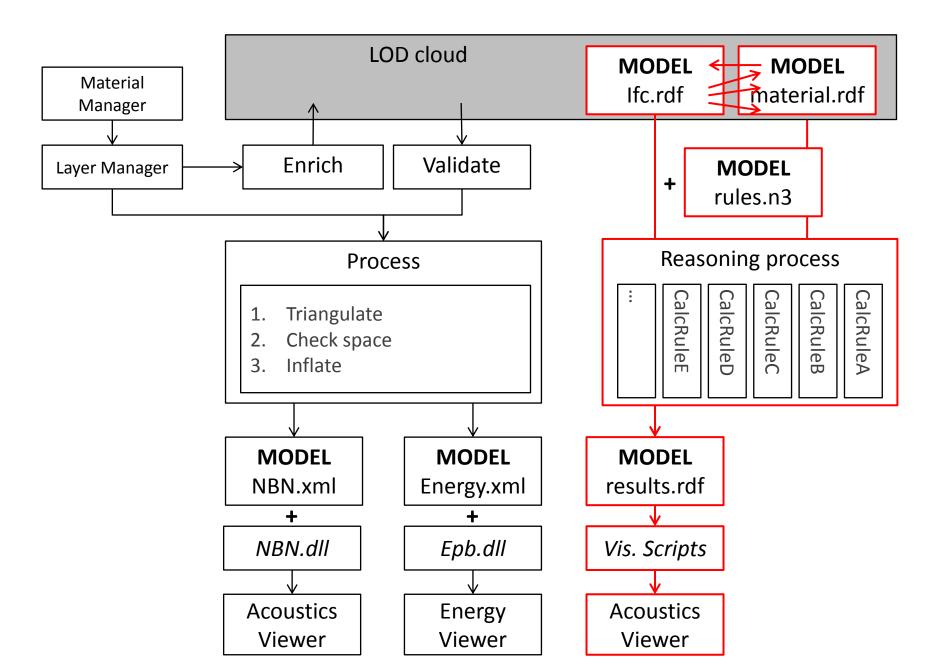


Basic user interface



SEMANTIC BUILDING PERFORMANCE CHECKING

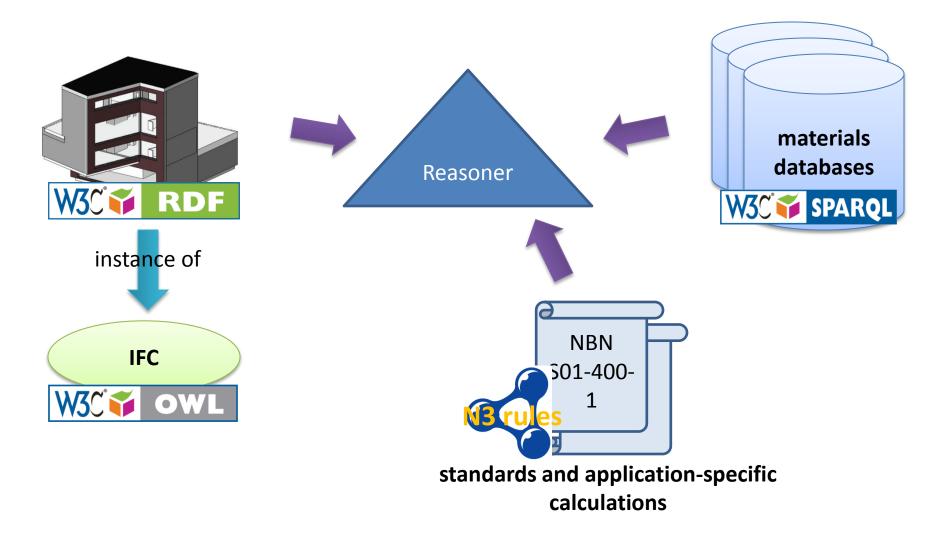






UNIVERSITEIT GENT

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

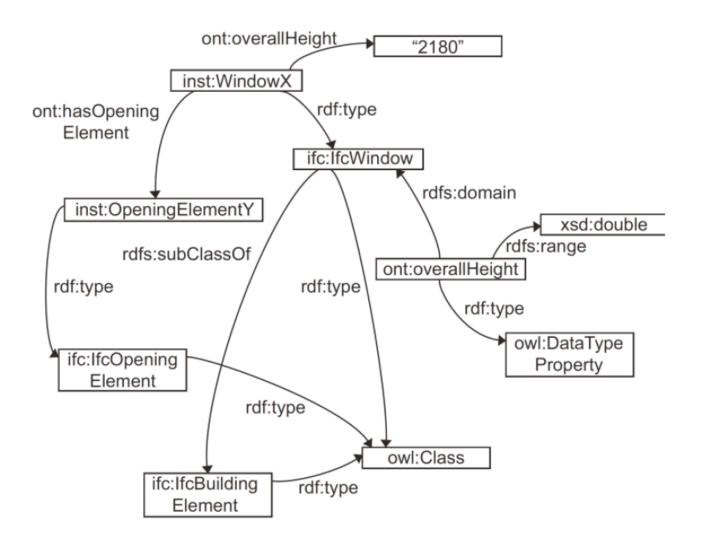


[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.





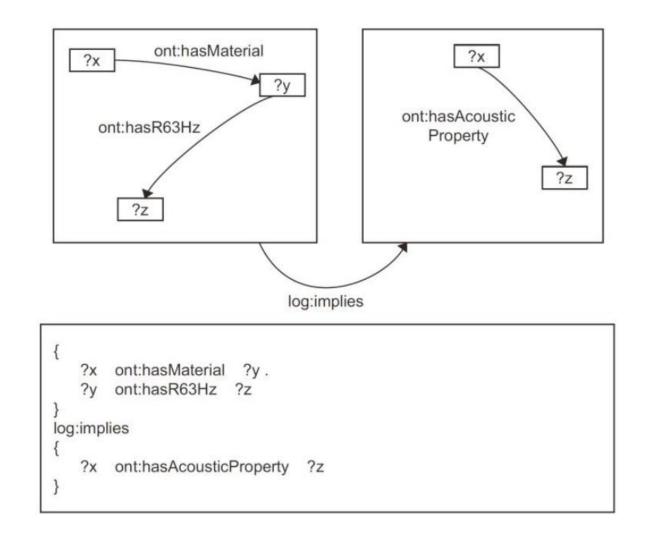
Description of 'facts'



[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.



Description of 'rules'



[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.



Converting standards into N3Logic

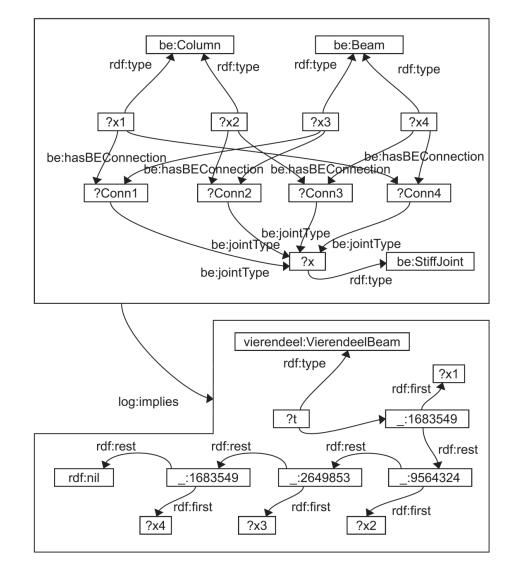
```
# Calculate R' [dB] for each Space surface that has a calculated Te,i value
{
    # Find relevant Space surface and their Te,i values
    ?SS a ifc:SpaceSurface.
    ?SS ifc:spaceBoundary [ifc:relatedBuildingElement [:acousticTau ?tau1]].
    (?SCOPE 1) e:findall
        (?tau {?SS ifc:spaceBoundary [ifc:relatedBuildingElement [:acousticTau ?tau]].} ?tauList).
```

```
# Calculate R' [dB] for each Space surface?tauList math:sum ?summedTau.(10 ?x) math:exponentiation ?summedTau.(-10 ?x) math:product ?R
```

```
,
```

```
{?SS :acousticR ?R}.
```





[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.



```
{
   ?BE
        rdf:type EN12354:BoundaryElement.
        EN12354:elementSurfaceArea ?a.
   ?BE
   ?BE
        EN12354:partOfRoomBoundary ?RB.
        rdf:type EN12354:RoomBoundary.
   ?RB
   ?RB
        EN12354:facadeSurfaceArea ?atot.
   ?BE
        EN12354:soundReductionIndex_4000Hz
                                            ?R 4000.
   ?a
       math:notLessThan 1.
   (?a ?atot) math:quotient ?value i.
   (?R_4000 -10) math:quotient ?value_j.
   (10 ?value_j) math:exponentiation ?value_k.
   (?value i ?value k) math:product ?value l
log:implies
   ?BE EN12354:directSoundPowerRatio 4000Hz ?value I
}
```

[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.



EYE reasoning engine

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe										
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600] (C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.										
C:\Documents and Settings\generic>eye ——help Id: euler.yap 4133 2011-02-20 23:27:30Z josd YAP 6.2.0 (i686-mingw32): Tue Feb 15 21:58:06 WEST 2011 starting 31 [msec cputime] 109 [msec walltime] Usage: eye (options)* (data)* (query)*										
e ye	java -jar Euler.jar yap -g -l euler.yap -g main									
Koptions										
(options	<pre>>>nopeno-branchno-qvarsquietquick-falsequick-possiblethinkancesstep <count>plugin <yap_resource>wcache <uri> <file>ignore-syntax-errordebugprofileversionhclp</file></uri></yap_resource></count></pre>	no proof explanation no branch engine no quantified variables in output no qnames in output incomplete e:falseModel explanation do not prove all e:falseModel do not prove all e:possibleModel generate e:consistentGives generate e:ancestorModel set maximimum step count (default 5000000) plugin yap_resource to tell that uri is cached as file do not halt in case of syntax error output debug info output profile info show version info show help info								
<data></data>	<n3_resource></n3_resource>	n3 facts and rules								
<query></query>	query <n3_resource> pass pass-all pass-only-new</n3_resource>	output filtered with filter rules output deductive closure output deductive closure plus rules output only the new derived triples								

C:\Documents and Settings\generic>



JNIVERSITEIT GENT

EYE command

eye --nope --quick-possible --quick-false facts.n3 rules.n3 --query query.n3 > result.n3

```
#Processed by $Id: euler.yap 3098 2009-10-24 20:31:17Z josd $
@prefix : [...]
inst:RoomBoundary_1 NBNS014001:ComfortLevel "normaal"^^xsd:string.
inst:RoomBoundary_2 NBNS014001:ComfortLevel "verhoogd"^^xsd:string.
inst:RoomBoundary_3 NBNS014001:ComfortLevel "normaal"^^xsd:string.
"normaal"^^xsd:string."
#ENDS 16 msec
#Trunk : 94/326 = 28.8343558282209 %
#Branch: 1/93 = 1.0752688172043 %
```

[4] P. Pauwels, D. Van Deursen, R. Verstraeten, J. De Roo, R. De Meyer, R. Van de Walle, J. Van Campenhout. A semantic rule checking environment for building performance checking. Automation in Construction 20(5) 2011, 506-518.





INTEROPERABILITY OF 3D INFORMATION





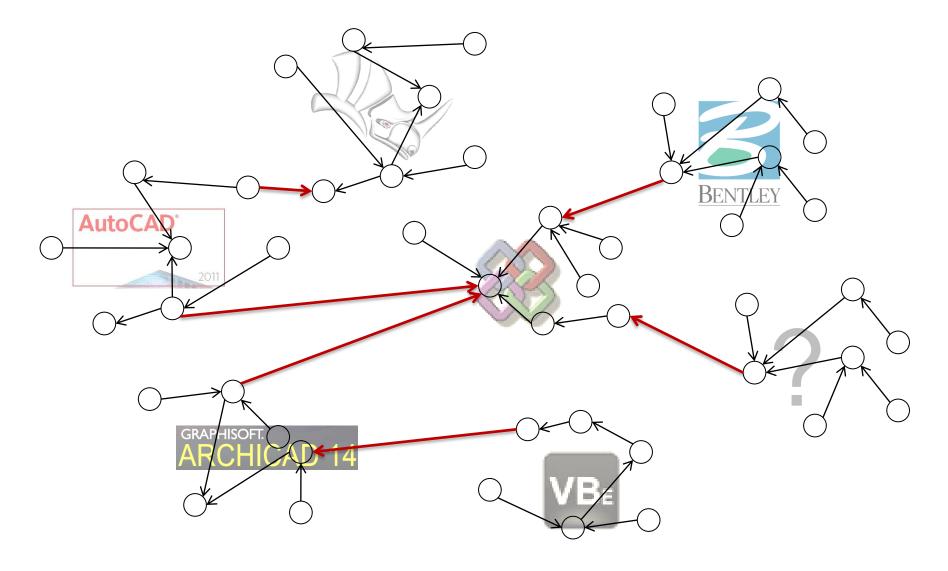
NIVERSITEIT	

		DXF	DWG	FBX	OBJ	STL	DAE	VRML	X3D	U3D	3DS	STEP	IFC	GBXML	ACIS	PARASOLID	OPEN CASCADE
Mesh geometry	Mesh geometry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
a a	Face normals			Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Y	Y
	Texture mapping vertices			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	N	N	Y
Freeform 3D	NURBS curve	Y	Y		Y	N	Y	N	Y	Υ	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	NURBS surface	*	*		Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N			N	Y	Y	Y
	Parameter space vertices	*	*		Y	N	Y	Ν	Y	Y	N			N	Y	Y	Y
	Trimming loops / holes	*	*		Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N			N	Y	Y	Y
2D Primitives	Point	Y	Y		N	Ν	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Arc2D	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		N	N		N	Y
	ArcClose2D	N	N		N	Ν	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Ν		N	N		N	N
	Circle2D	Y	Y		N	N	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Ν		Y	N		Y	Y
	Disk2D	N	N		N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		N	N		N	N
	Ellipse2D	Y	Y		N	Ν	Y	N	N	Ν	Ν		Y	N		Ν	Y
	Polyline2D	Y	Υ		N	Ν	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Ν		Y	Ν		Ν	Y
	Polypoint2D	N	N		N	N	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Ν		N	N		N	Y
	Rectangle2D	N	N		N	N	Ν	N	Y	N	N		Y	N		N	Y
	Triangleset2D	N	Ν		N	Ν	N	Ν	Y	Ν	Ν		N	N		N	Y
	Hyperbola	N	N		N	Ν	Υ	N	N	N	N		Y	N		N	Y
	Parabola	N	Ν		N	N	Y	N	N	N	N		Y	N		N	Y
3D Primitives	Box	*	*		N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Ν		N	N		N	Y
	Cone	*	*		N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Cylinder	*	*		N	Ν	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Sphere	*	*		N	N	Y	_Y	Y	N	N		Y	N		Y	Y
	Torus	*	*		N	N	Y	N	N	N	Ν		N	N		Y	Y
	Polyline3D	Y	Y		N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N		Y	N		N	N
	Helix	Y	Y		N	N	N	Ν	N	N	N		N	N		N	N
Geometric features	Basic feature transformati- ons (scale, rotate, etc.)	*	*		N	Ν	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Surface modelling (sweep, revolve, etc.)	*	*		Ν	Ν	Y	N	Y	N	Ν	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Boolean operations	*	*		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

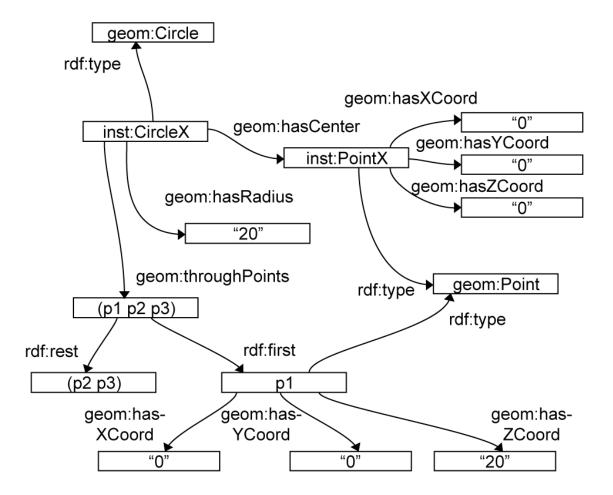
51



Possible enhancements through a semantic web approach





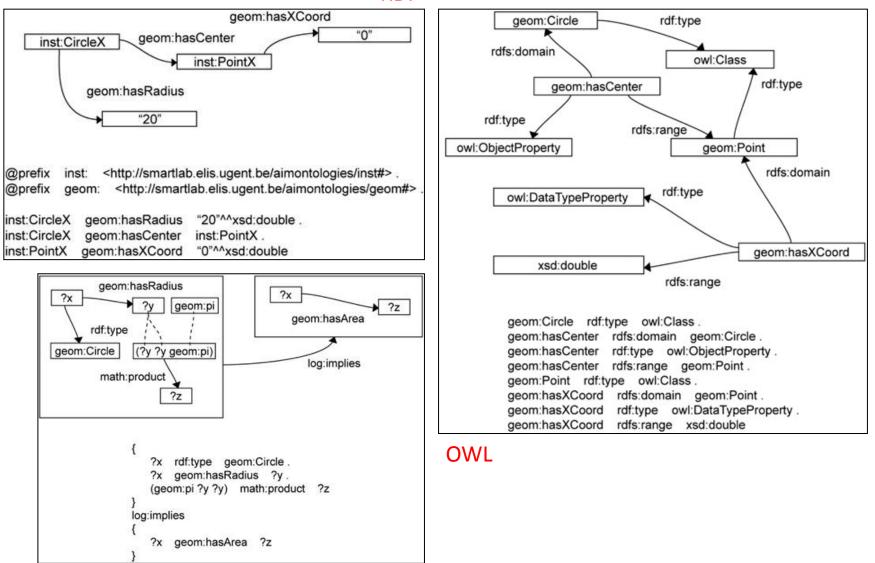




UNIVERSITEIT GENT

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture



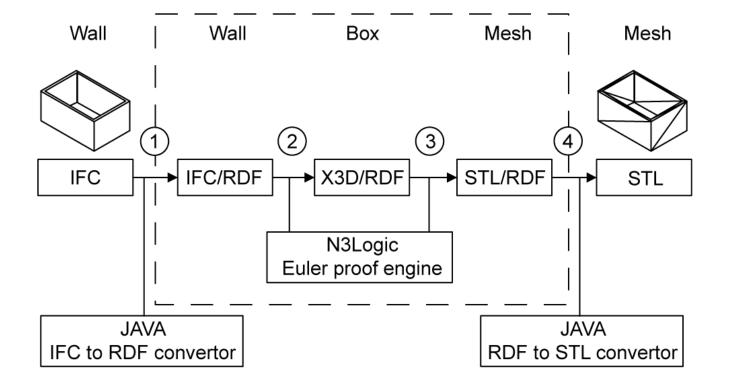


N3Logic

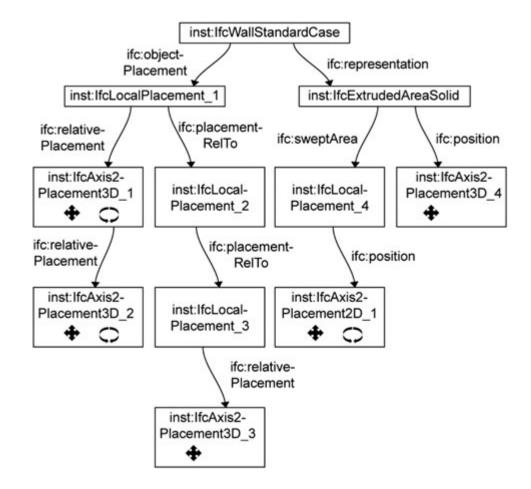


UNIVERSITEIT GENT

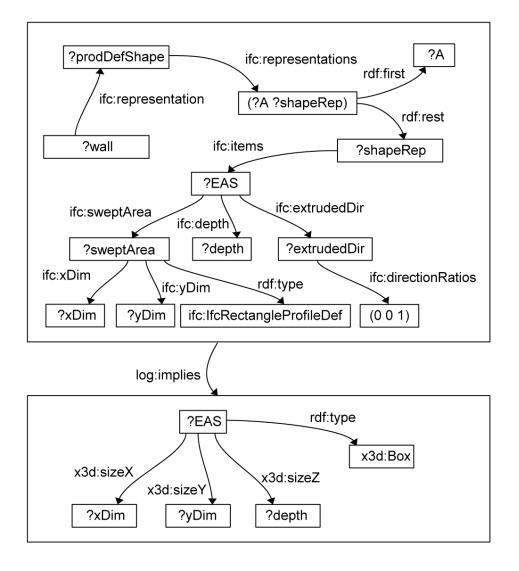
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture



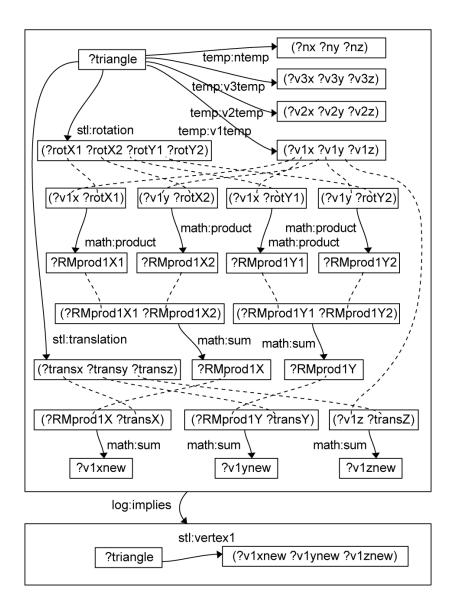




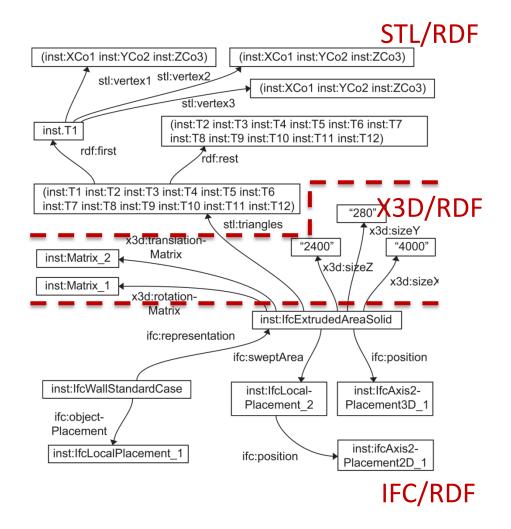




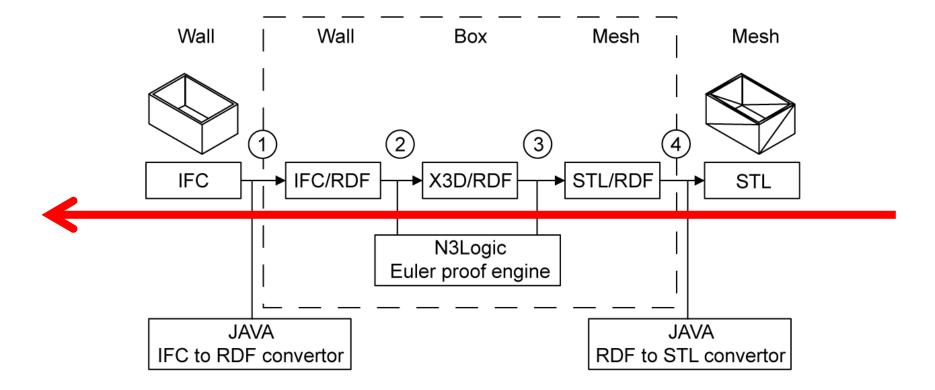




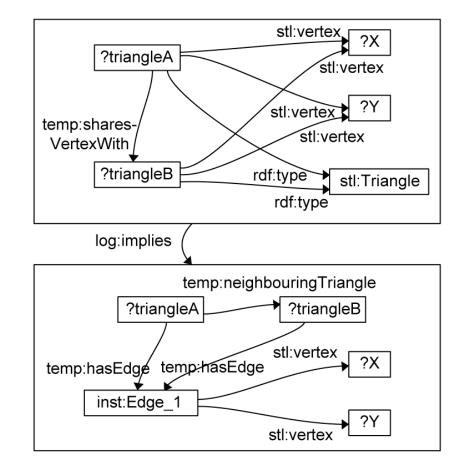






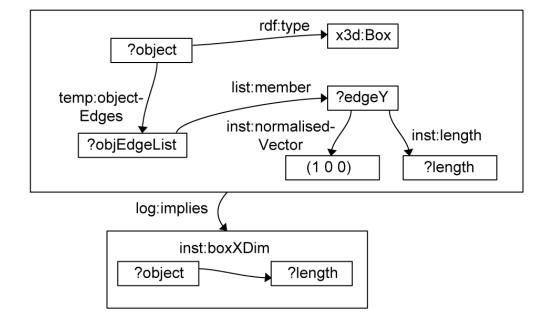




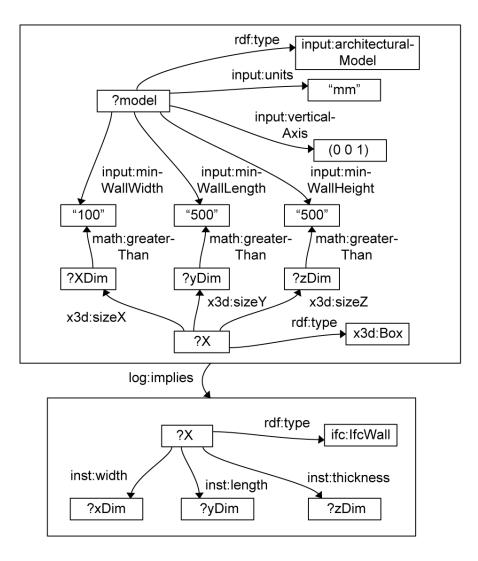














How to integrate diverse information models, in particular those that describe the same information differently???

