



Multimapping Design of Complex Sensor Data in Environmental Observatories

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Multimapping Design of Complex Sensor Data in Environmental Observatories

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Environmental resources

- air quality, water quantity, birds,...
- need for data to understand fundamental questions such as **global change**
- collecting data: sensors + human as a sensor (HaaS)
- need for data sharing, data publishing
- data models and formats have emerged
- need for data crossing



O-Life

- The **Mediterranean basin** is a priority area and a leading area for the **analysis of environmental data**
- **shared observatory** between France and Lebanon
- with the aim of **collecting, perpetuating, sharing, and valorizing environmental information**
- creation of an ambitious **Circum-Mediterranean observatory network**

Objectives of O-Life

- Conduct simultaneously: Observation, Research, Training and Valorization
- Federate skills through common tools and objects
- **Organize, share, sustain and enhance environmental data**



Priorities

- **Build environmental databases** of the critical zone in consideration
- Conduct **monitoring services**: Provide instruments, equipment, assist in the operation and monitoring of sites
- **Enhance environmental data** and research among scientists, public policy makers, and the public in general, to promote a coordinated approach to sustainable development
- **Facilitate the prospective approach and exchange through innovative web services**
- Be a force of exploration and proposal for relevant calls for projects

Building environmental databases

- crossing heterogeneous data
 - formats
 - context
- collected for a primary goals and not for publication

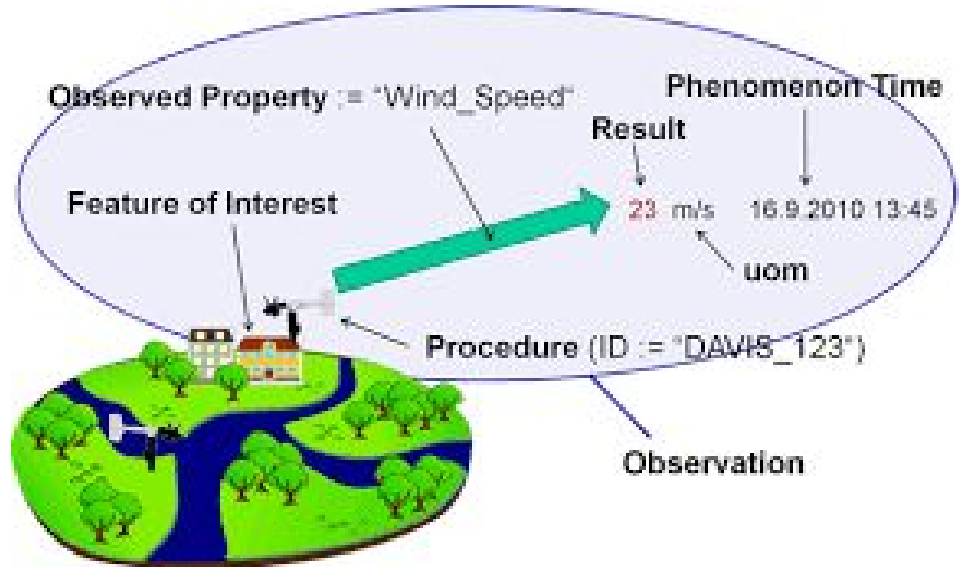
Sensor Data

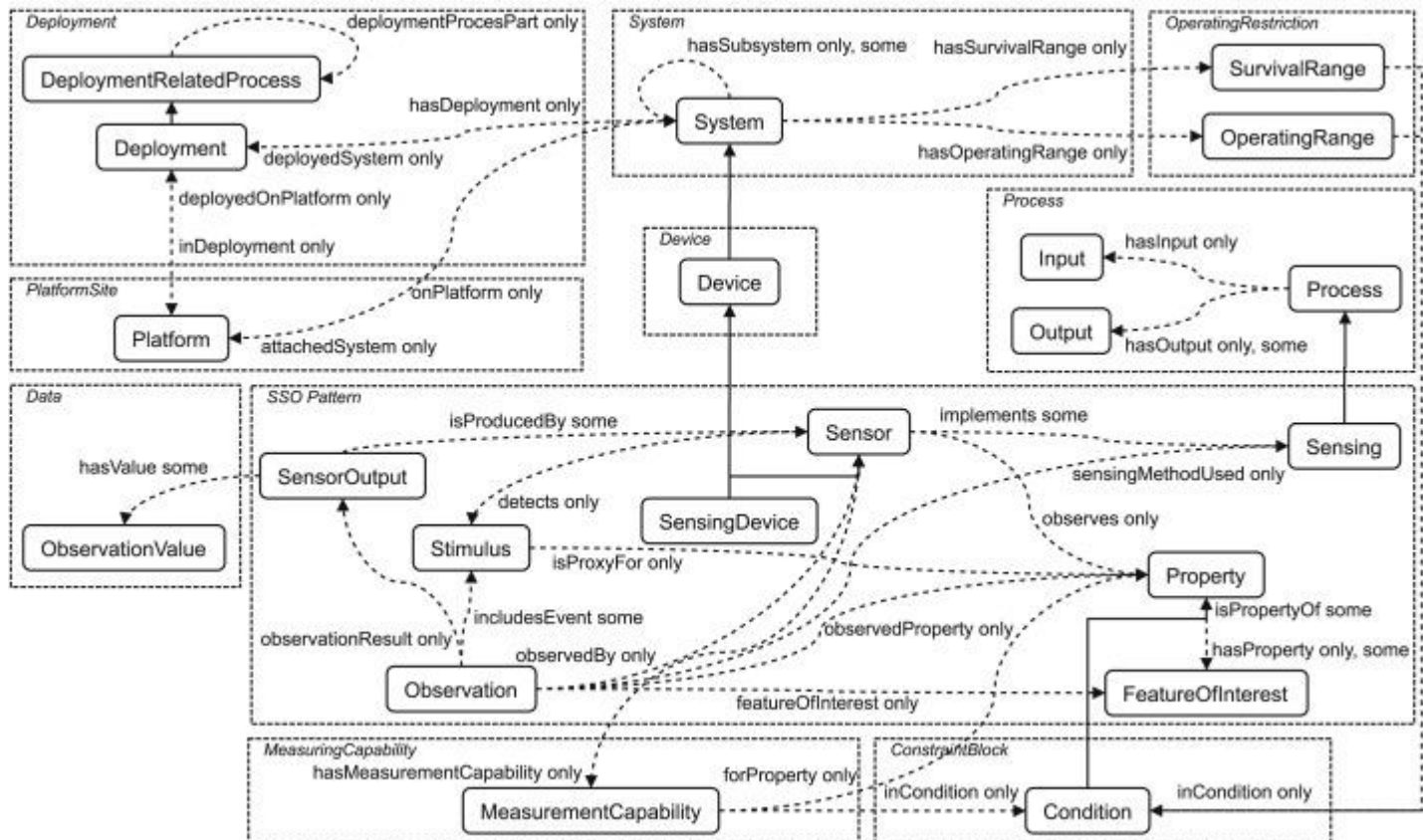
- Observations and Measurements (O&M) framework
- SOS: Sensor Observation Service
- proposed by the OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) within the Sensor Web Enablement (SWE)
- Several frameworks, our choice: 52°North



Concepts

- Feature of interest
- Phenomenon time.
- Result time
- Procedure
- Observed property
- Result
- Unit of Measure





The need for crossing points of view

- one observation model is meant as to correspond to one feature of interest
- however, it may be the case that several points of view can be considered
- Example
 - following species

| Species | Observers | Date of observation (dd/mm/yyyy) | Common name English | | Phenology at time of observation | Nb_of_individuals | Sex | Description |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | Village | | | | |
| <i>Dama</i> | A.A. | 1/1/2015 | Fallow deer | Faraya | Adulte | 4 | M & F | Gray |
| <i>Panthera pardus tulliana</i> | C.K. | 4/3/2015 | Anatolian leopard | Ehden | Young | 1 | F | Hairy |
| <i>Dama</i> | S.C. | 5/12/2015 | Fallow deer | Bsharre | Young | 3 | M | Long Tail |

Multi-mappings

- with the goal to consider alternative features of interest
- some parts of the SSN ontology are refined in order to be able
 - to represent multiple mappings and
 - to point out the existence of multimapping to the users

Example: Mapping 1

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Species | Observers | Date of observation (dd/mm/yyyy) | Common name English | Village | Phenology at time of observation | Nb_of_individuals | Sex | Description |
| <i>Dama</i> | A.A. | 1/1/2015 | Fallow deer | Faraya | Adulte | 4 | M & F | Gray |
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| Mapping_1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>ObservedProperty</i> | Procedure | samplingTime | phenomenon_description | <i>featureOfInterest</i> | propertyValueProvider | <i>propertyValueProvider</i> | propertyValueProvider | propertyValueProvider |

Example: Mapping 2

| Species | Observers | Date of observation (dd/mm/yyyy) | Common name English | | Phenology at time of observation | Nb_of_individuals | Sex | Description |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Village | | | | |
| <i>Dama</i> | A.A. | 1/1/2015 | Fallow deer | Faraya | Adulte | 4 | M & F | Gray |
| <i>Panthera pardus tulliana</i> | C.K. | 4/3/2015 | Anatolian leopard | Ehden | Young | 1 | F | Hairy |
| <i>Dama</i> | S.C. | 5/12/2015 | Fallow deer | Bsharre | Young | 3 | M | Long Tail |
| Mapping_2 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>featureOfInterest</i> | Procedure | samplingTime | phenomenon_description | propertyValueProvider | propertyValueProvider | <i>ObservedProperty</i> | propertyValueProvider | propertyValueProvider |

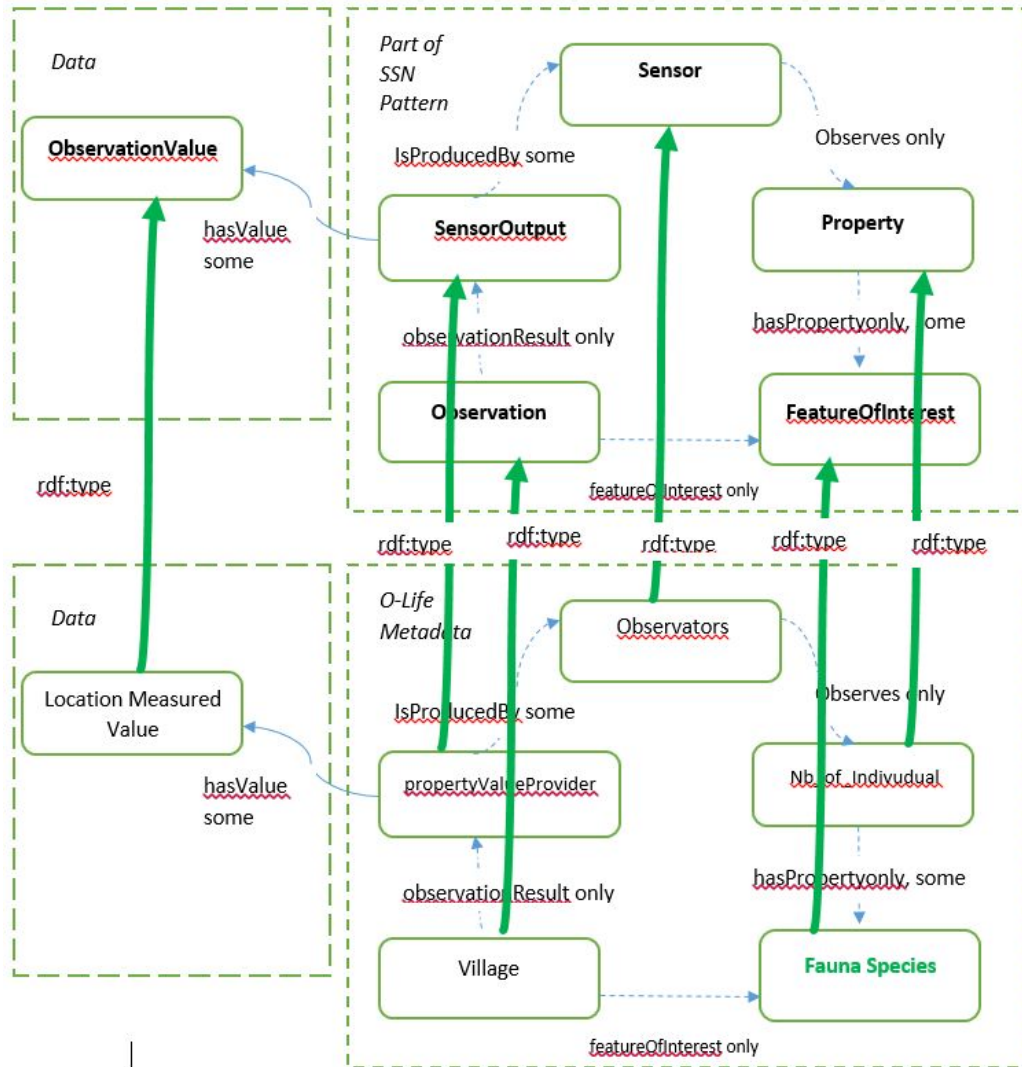
Representing multiple mappings

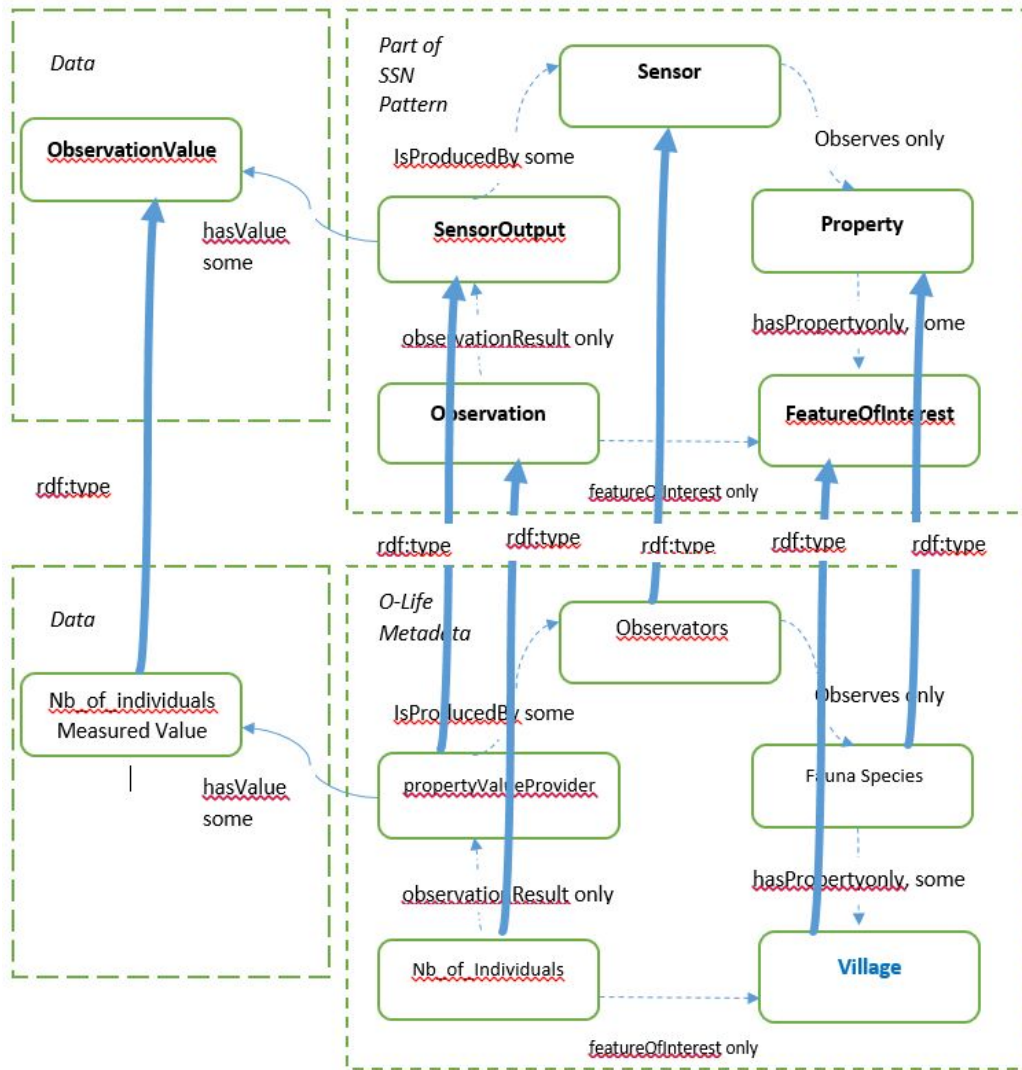
- introduction of ssn:alternative
- alternative observation
- alternative feature of interest
- alternative observed property

| Description | Proposed Property |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alternative Observation | mssn:AltObservationDesign |
| Alternative Feature of Interest | mssn:altFeatureOfInterest |
| Alternative Observed Property | mssn:altObservedProperty |
| Alternative Observed By | mssn:altObservedBy |

- introduction of RDF triplets like:

fauna:species mssn:altFeatureOfInterest ssn:FeatureOfInterest





Conclusion and Perspectives

- importance of data crossing in the context of environmental data and climate change
- extension of the SSN ontology in order to make it possible to represent multiple mappings

- Need to offer a methodology
- Need to address other examples and frameworks