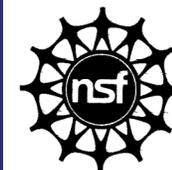

The Common Instrument Middleware Architecture (CIMA) Instrument Ontology & Applications

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Common Instrument Middleware Architecture



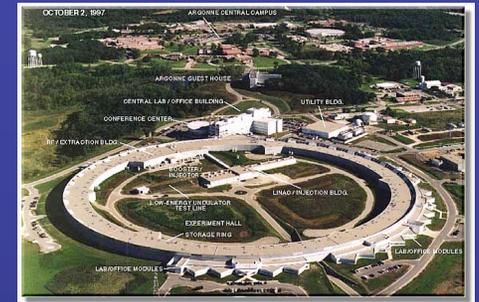
CIMA Project Goals

Project supported by the NSF Middleware Initiative to:

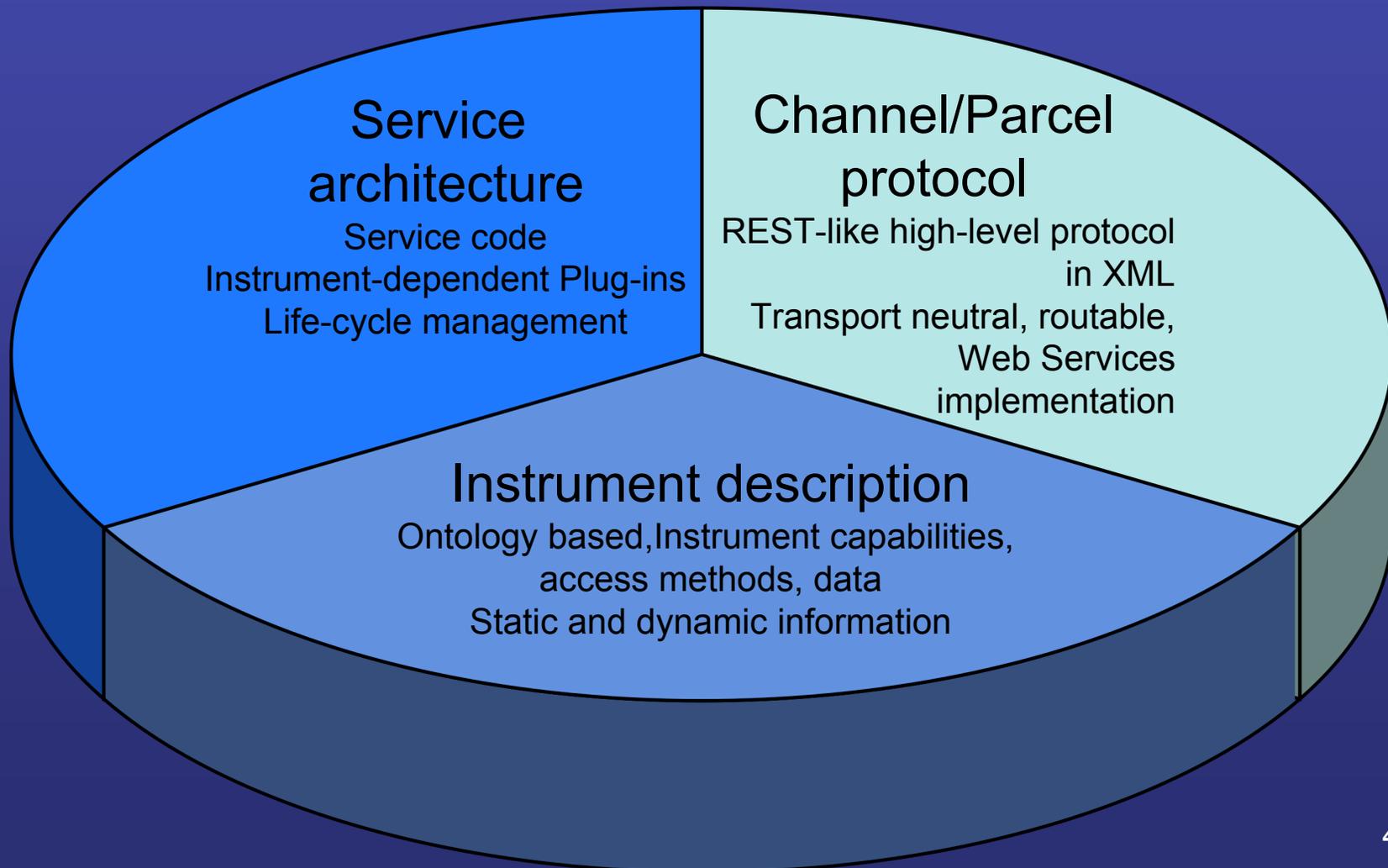
- Integrate instruments and sensors as real-time data sources into grid computing environments through a Service Oriented Architecture
 - Improve accessibility and throughput in instrumentation investments
 - Promote sharing across institutions and disciplines
- Develop a methodology for describing instrument capabilities and functions
 - improve flexibility and lifetime of data acquisition and analysis applications
- Move production of metadata as close to instruments as possible and facilitate the automatic production of metadata
 - Improve data management, provenance and reuse

CIMA Reference Implementation Applications

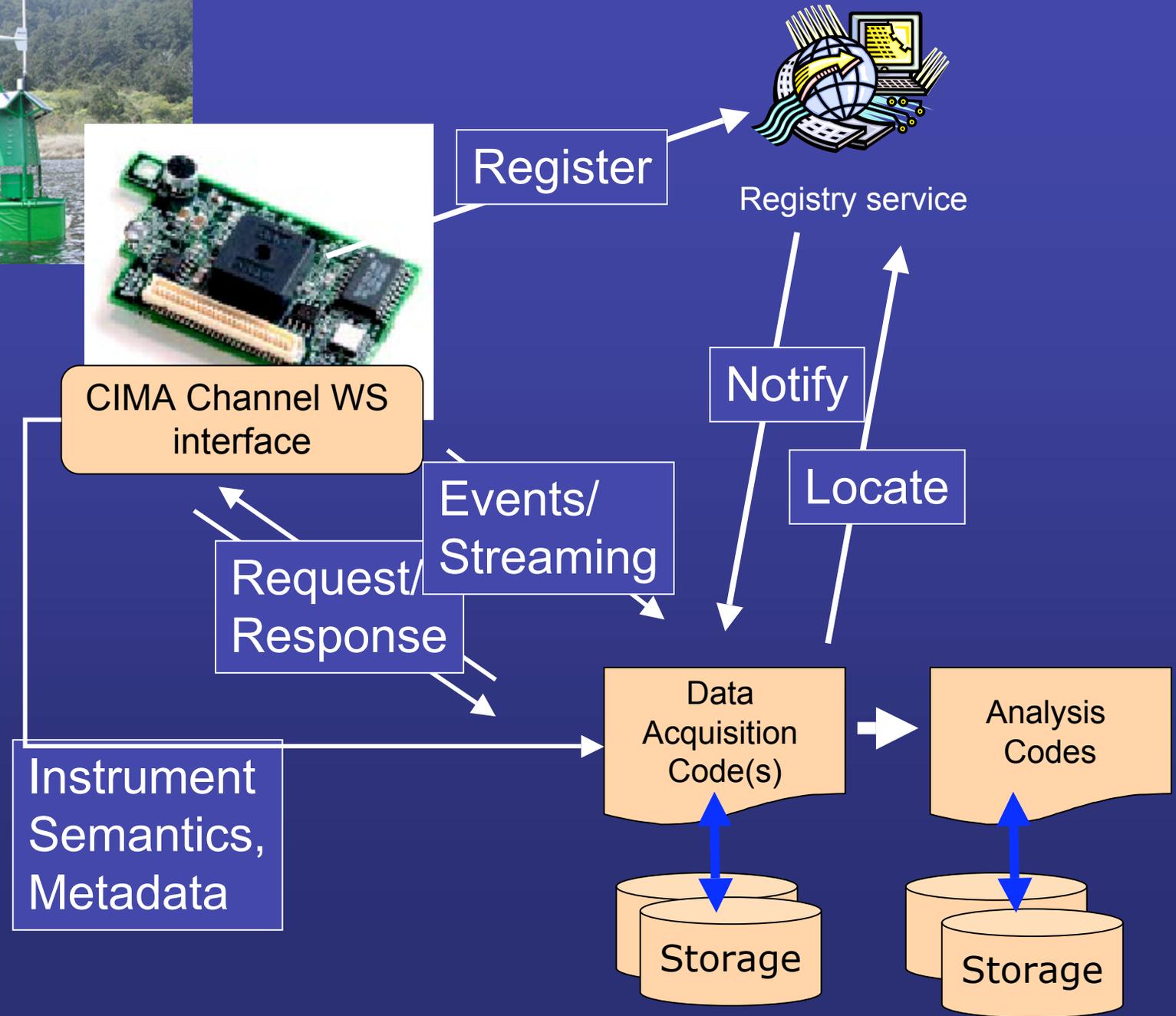
- Synchrotron X-Ray crystallography
 - Argonne APS ChemMatCARS & DND-CAT
 - Also lab systems through CrystalGrid (global network of crystallography labs)
- TOF-MS
 - Identification of proteins and other macromolecules
- Robotic telescopes
 - Star variability
 - Looking for killer asteroids?
- Sensor networks
 - Ecological observation (LTER lake buoys, GBR platforms)
 - Low power wireless sensor network elements



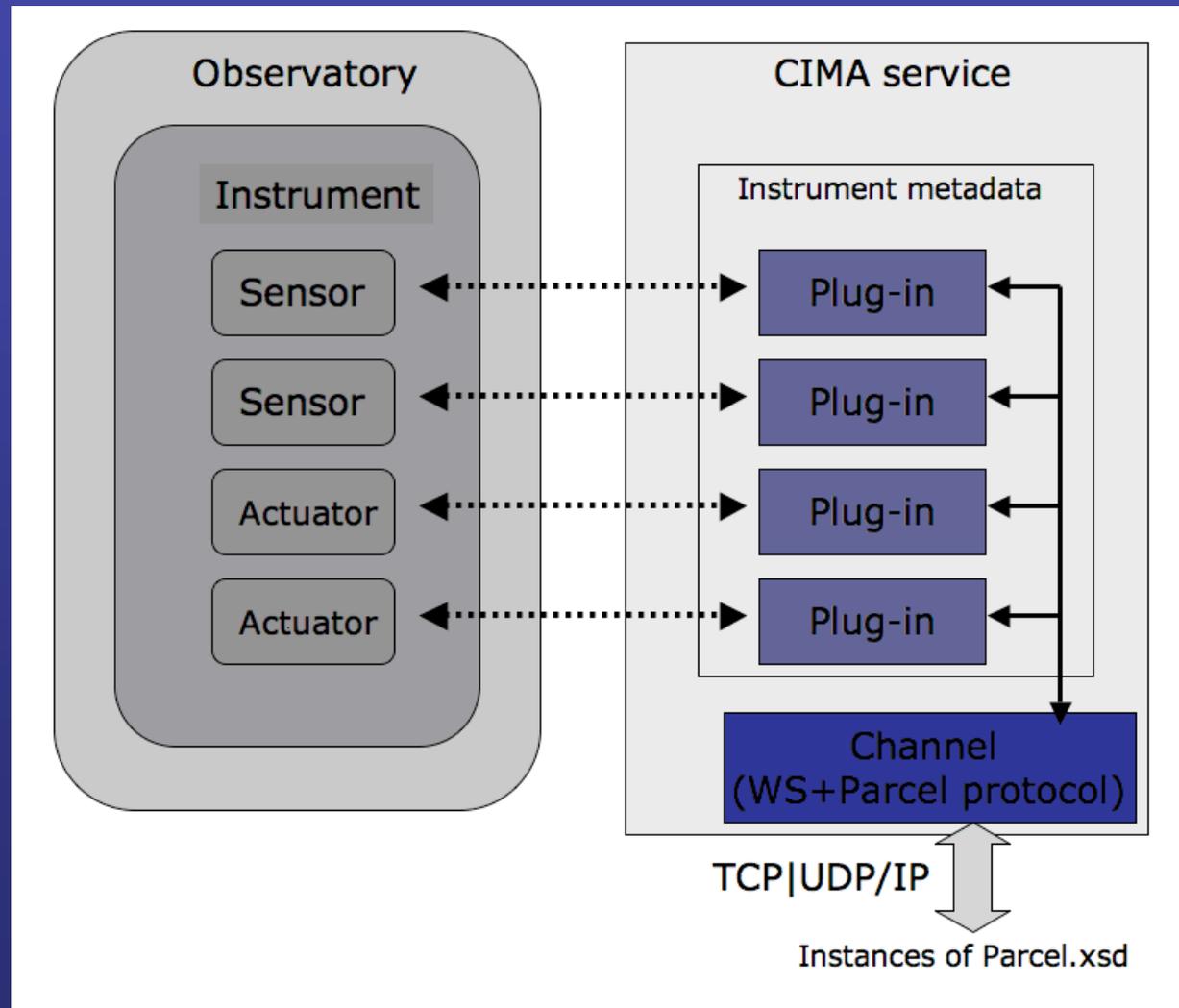
CIMA Components



The CIMA approach to place and play sensors



Correspondence between CIMA Service & Instruments



Motivation for Building a CIMA Ontology

- CIMA's goals include:
 - making instruments and sensors accessible in real time by end-users
 - facilitating search and discovery of instruments and their features
- To support CIMA's goals, we need a standardized vocabulary to describe instruments
 - must be extensible, to describe new features, new classes of instruments and sensors,
 - must offer flexibility in machine processing

Automation from the CIMA Ontology

- Locate experimental resources based on high-level specification of goals
- Support user interactions with facility and capabilities
- Generate data acquisition strategy and code
- Build user-appropriate interfaces
- Automate production of high quality metadata

Requirements for CIMA Ontology

- Ontology must describe
 - CIMA instruments and sensors and their physical and logical location,
 - phenomena detected by instruments/sensors,
 - communication between instruments and sensors and the CIMA plugins
- Ontology must be extensible, support automatic reasoning, and integrate with Semantic Web.



Web Ontology Language (OWL)

Advantages of OWL

- OWL is the emerging standard for semantic markup of Web content (Semantic Web).
- OWL supports consistency checking.
 - instrument descriptions can be checked to determine whether they comply with the standards and rules as specified by the ontology
- Query processors available for OWL:
 - Give me all instruments located in Bloomington, IN.
 - Give me instruments that measure temperature.

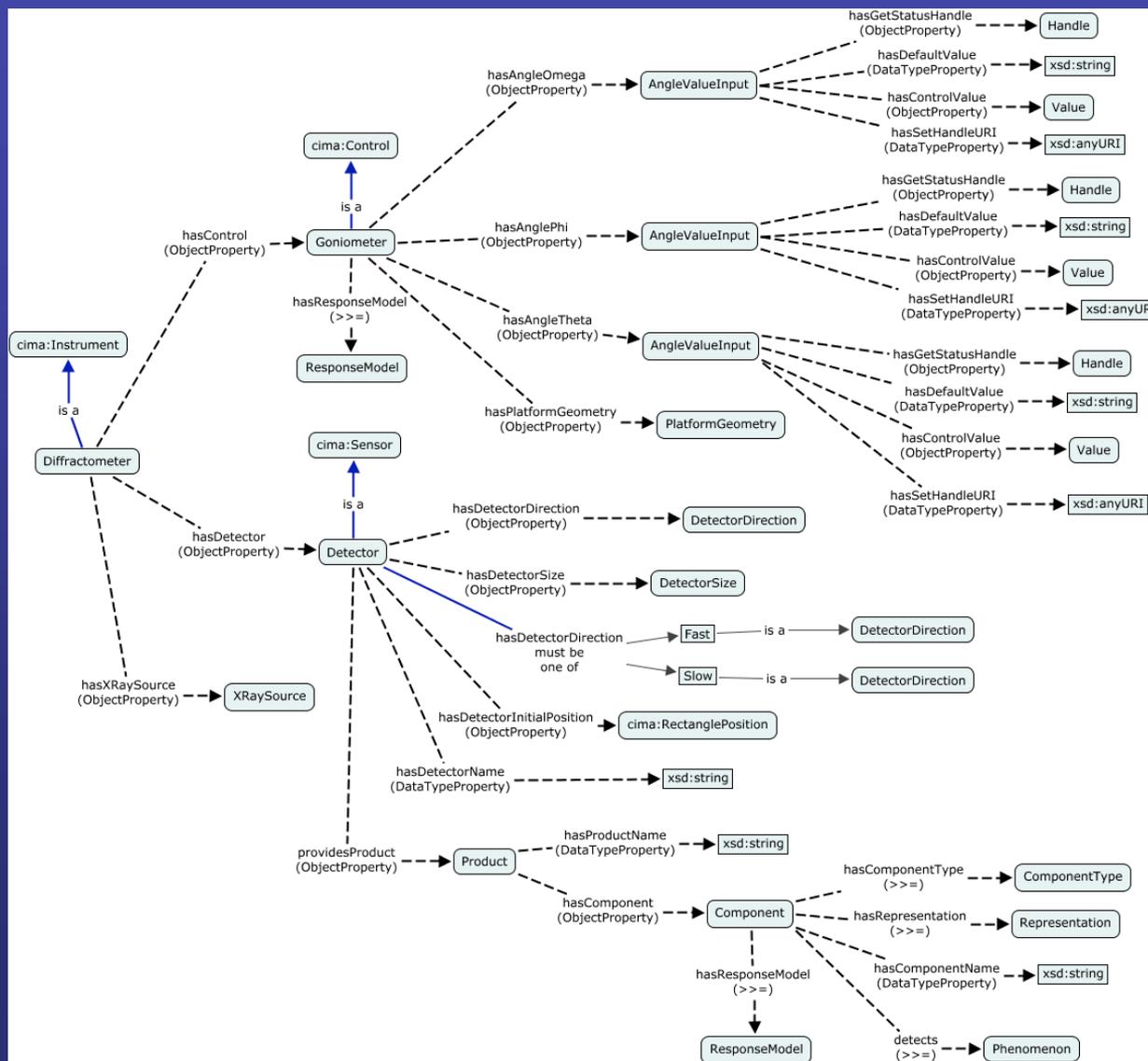
Scope and Organization of the CIMA Ontology

- Models instruments and sensors, their physical location and logical organization.
 - data products (what it does)
 - control functions (how can I modify its behavior)
 - functional model of hardware (how it works)
 - response model of sensors and actuators (mapping real world to readings and control tokens)
 - Hardware life cycle (calibration, validation, faults, maintenance)
- Models communication with sensors
 - access as network service (how I get to it)

Scope and Organization of the CIMA Ontology (cont.)

- Models physical phenomena that can be detected by instruments and sensors.
 - pressure,
 - electric current,
 - light, etc.
- Models units and supports conversion between SI base and derived units.
 - Centigrade to Kelvin to Fahrenheit
 - meters to miles, etc.
- Is divided into a base ontology for modeling any instruments and sensors and a CIMA specific ontology.
 - 120 classes
 - 100 properties
 - 40 instances

Visualized Excerpt of CIMA Ontology



CIMA Instrument Access (CIA) Prototype

The screenshot displays the CIMA Instrument Access (CIA) Prototype software interface. The window title is "CIMA Instrument Access (CIA)". At the top, there is a dropdown menu for "Instrument:" set to "single_crystal_diffractionmeter_1". Below this are "Connect" and "Disconnect" buttons. The main interface is divided into two panels. The left panel shows a tree view of the instrument's components: "Single Crystal Diffractometer" (expanded) contains "Sensors" (with "CCD" expanded to show "properties" and "access") and "Controls" (with "In House XRay Generator" and "Goniometer" expanded to show "properties" and "control"). Below the tree are several information items: "Location", "Equipment Installation Date", "Instrument Name", "Output", "Manufacturer", and "Control Software". The right panel features three sliders for "Angle Omega", "Angle Phi", and "Angle 2Theta", each with an "Update" button. The "Angle 2Theta" slider is highlighted with a dashed border. The sliders are positioned at approximately -45, 60, and 60 respectively.

Instrument: `single_crystal_diffractionmeter_1`

Connect Disconnect

Single Crystal Diffractometer

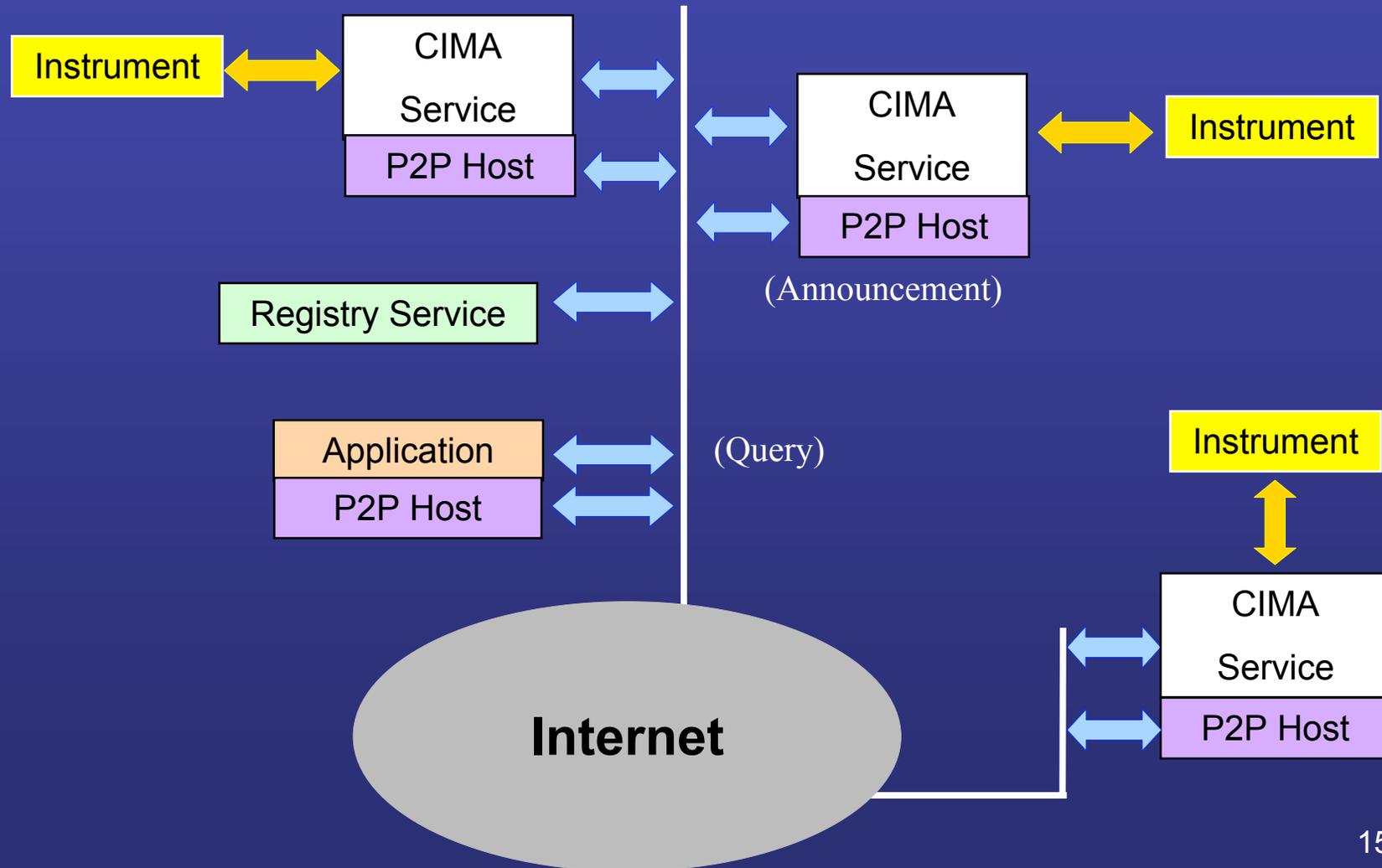
- Sensors
 - CCD
 - properties
 - access
- Controls
 - In House XRay Generator
 - properties
 - control
 - Goniometer
 - properties
 - control
- Location
- Equipment Installation Date
- Instrument Name
- Output
- Manufacturer
- Control Software

Angle Omega: -120 -60 0 60 120 Update

Angle Phi: 0 60 120 180 240 300 360 Update

Angle 2Theta: -120 -60 0 60 120 Update

Registry and Peer-to-Peer Organization and Search



CIMA Instance Editor (under development)

- User specifies property values of new instance.
 - may be left blank
 - may be selected from a list
 - may be specified as string or number
- Property values may be complex
 - requires separate specification in table format

Type of instance:

Specific class:

Instance name:

Properties:

name	value
hasInstrumentName	Smart 6000
hasLocation	<input type="text" value="Bloomington"/>
hasControlSoftware	<input type="text" value="<define>"/>
hasXRaySource	<input type="text" value="x_ray_source_1"/>
⋮	⋮

OWL Tools used in CIMA

- Pellet to check for consistency and to process RDQL queries.

Query: Give me all instruments in Bloomington, Indiana.

```
SELECT ?x
WHERE (?x cima:hasLocation cima:BloomingtonIN),
      (?x rdf:type cima:Instrument)
USING
  cima FOR <http://www.cs.indiana.edu/~treichhe/cima#>,
  owl FOR <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>,
  rdf FOR <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>,
  rdfs FOR <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
```

Query result:

```
<http://www.cs.indiana.edu/~treichhe/cima#LabJackThermocouple>
```

Issues

- Creating instrument descriptions
 - Manually from a template
 - Assisted, using an instance editor
 - Leverage existing descriptions
 - Co-extension of the ontology
- Management and extension of the ontology
- Handling of dynamic property values
 - Difficult if a registry is used
 - Not too difficult with P2P lookup

Summary & Status

- CIMA Ontology & Applications
 - basic instrument and CIMA-specific ontology has been built
 - initial description of a CIMA instrument implemented
 - initial version of CIMA Access Tool has been implemented
 - initial design CIMA Description Editor exists
- Next step:
 - apply ontology to build descriptions of a variety of sensors & actuators
 - Set up registry to manage instrument descriptions and provide search capability
 - Evaluate Peer-to-Peer architecture for service location queries

Thank You! Questions?

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NSF Middleware Initiative: www.nsf-middleware.org

CIMA project: www.instrument-middleware.org

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