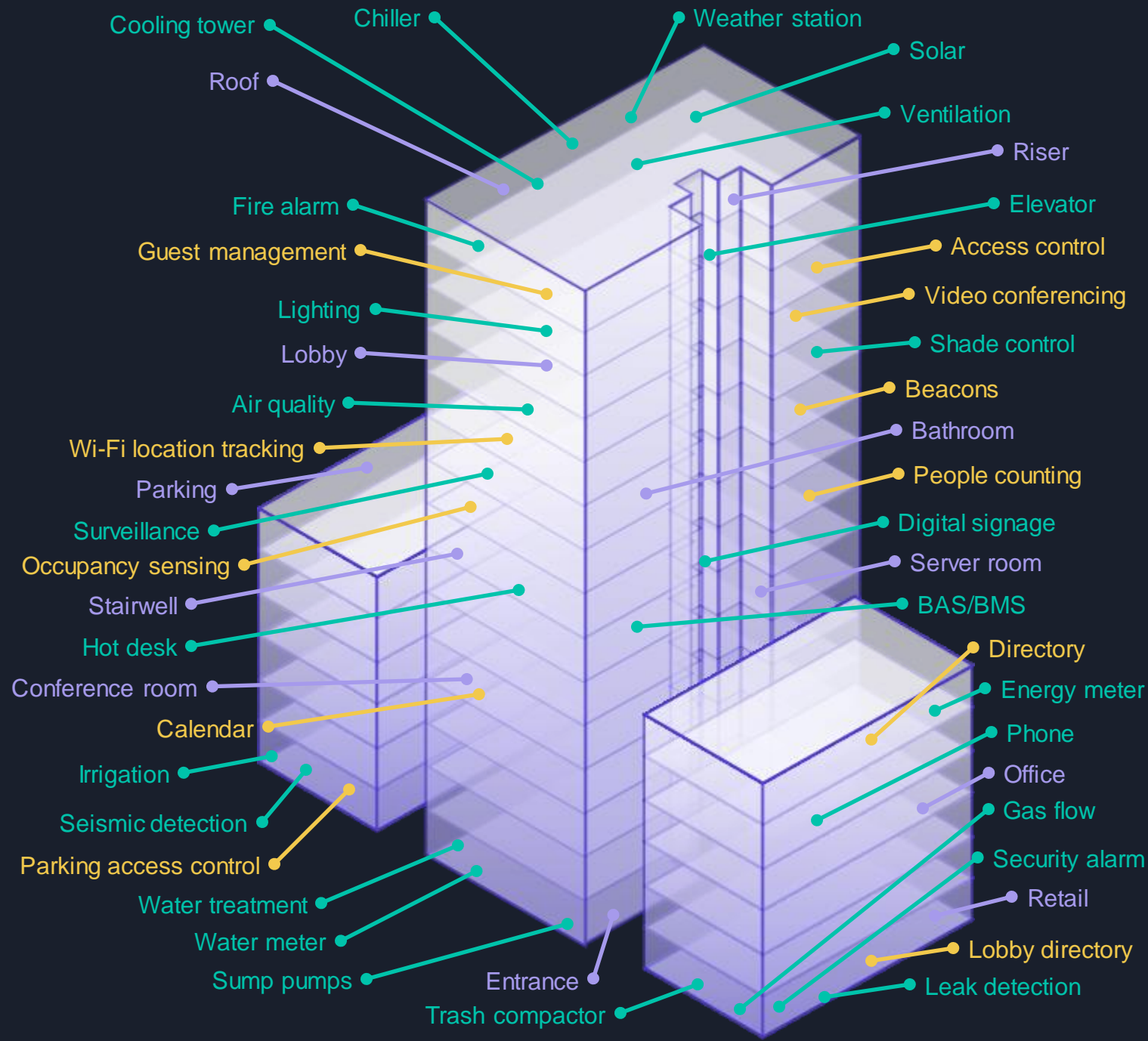


What does it Really Take to be an **Independent Data Layer**?

Dr. Jason Koh, Chief Data Scientist, Mapped
jason@mapped.com

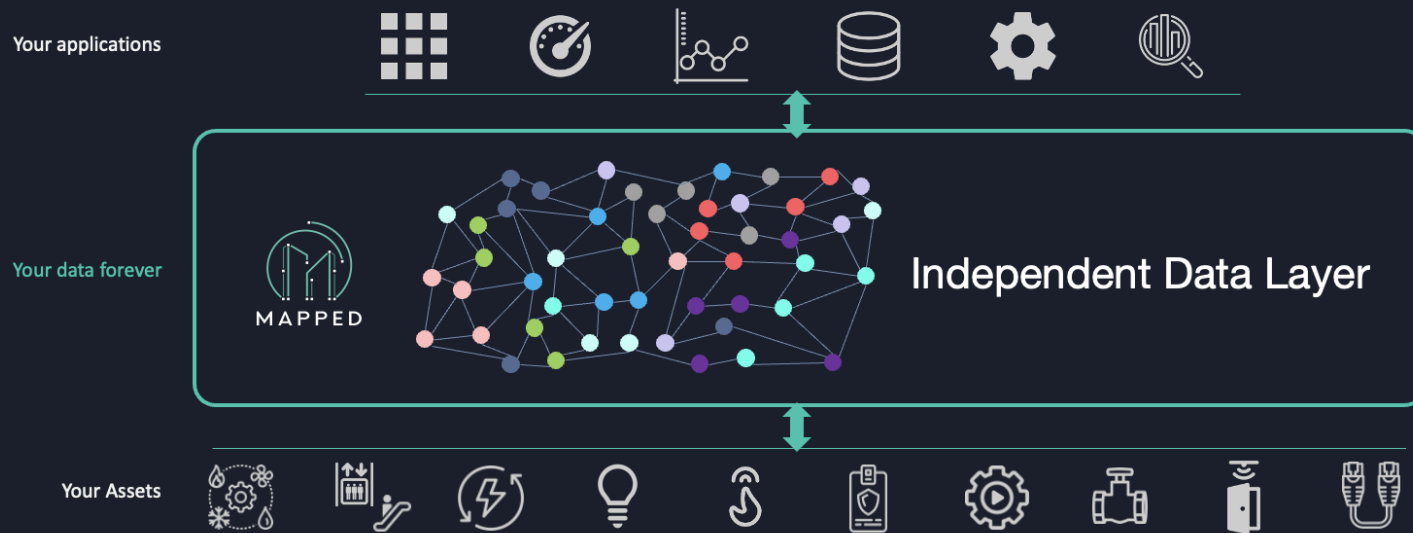
Millions of data points

One Independent Data Layer



What is Independent Data Layer (IDL)?

- IDLs abstract heterogeneous data sources for the end users. Applications can offload the integration effort. Apps can be independent to the data sources.
- Gives owners control over who can access what subset of their data (e.g., integrators)
- An IDL makes data available to any application via a standard, open interface.



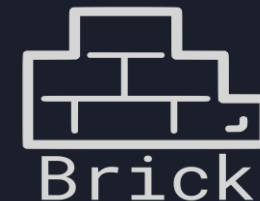
Common Misconception about IDLs

- IDLs are expensive
- IDLs are slow to deploy
- IDLs are redundant
- IDLs add complexity
- IDLs are not my concern, but somebody else's.



IDLs Should Be

- Independent from both equipment and solution vendors
 - Anybody can benefit from an IDL
- Agnostic to data sources
 - Make deployment fast, scalable, inexpensive
- Using standard ontologies
 - Remove redundancy, reduce complexity by abstractions



Who benefits from an IDL?

DATA CONSUMERS

CHALLENGES
AND NEEDS

1st Party

BUILDING OWNERS &
CORPORATE TENANTS



- Large portfolios
- ESG
- Gov't compliance
- Operations
- Monitoring
- Maintenance
- Facilities management
- Asset disposition
- Cost allocation
- Indoor air quality
- Space planning

Market Examples:



2nd Party

SERVICE PROVIDERS,
CONTRACTORS, OPERATORS



- Huge customer bases
- Margin optimization
- Insurance: Liability, equipment, crime, fire, ...
- Energy service companies
- Facilities, operations, and maintenance
- Property & investment management

Market Examples:



3rd Party

PROPTech SOLUTIONS & SOFTWARE
VENDORS

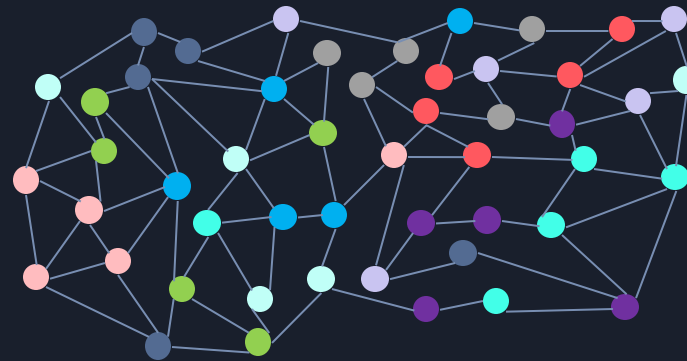


- Replaces slow human-based onboarding with one-click deployments
- Normalized access to systems across all deployments
- Vendor agnostic data
- Focus on innovation rather than integration
- Recommend vendors for missing sensors

Market Examples:



Dataflow in an IDL



```
{  
  building(id:"175A7C19") {  
    floors(index: "3") {  
      spaces {  
        id  
        name  
        geoshape  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

ACCESS
Solutions & Apps

Data Source Connection

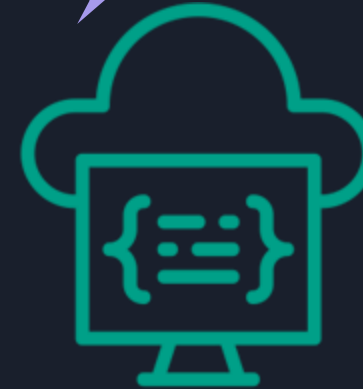
Protocols



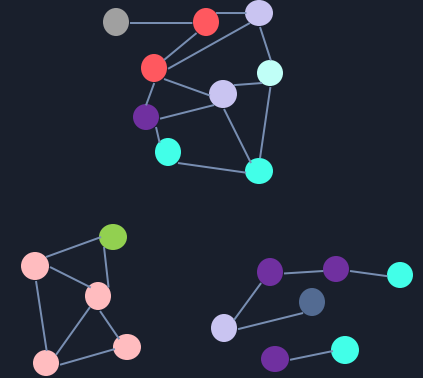
Poll &
CoV



MQTT



Merge



Subgraphs
from each Source

Web APIs



Poll &
Subscribe

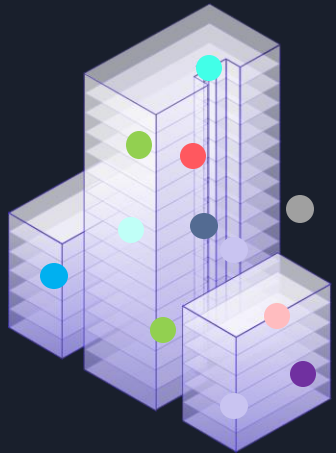


**Mapping
Library**

Mapping and Normalization at Scale



AI Engine

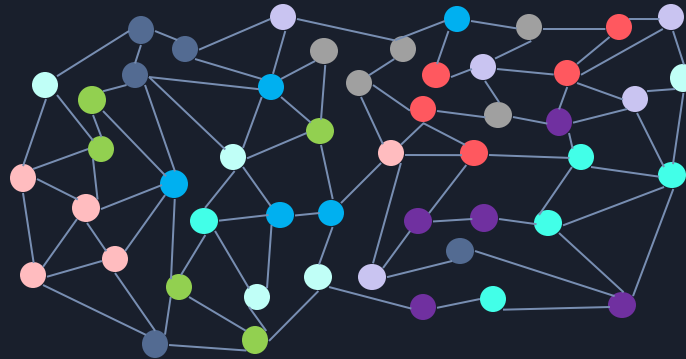


Web
API



CONNECT

Discover & Extract



MAP

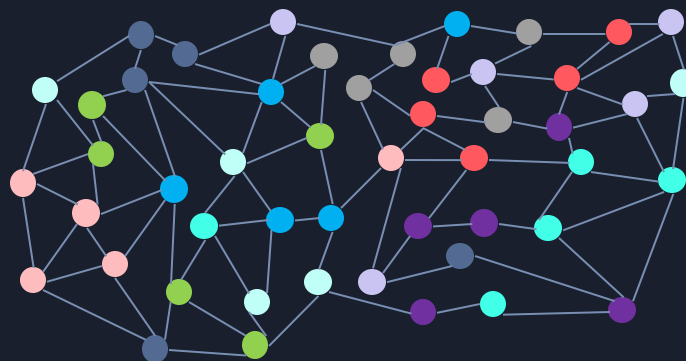
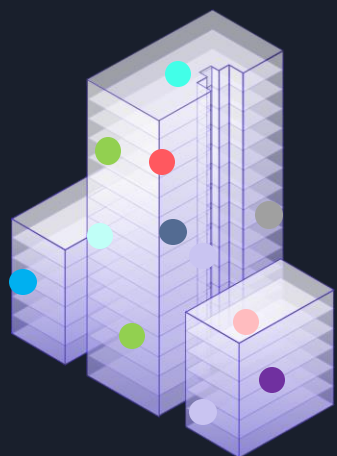
Data normalized to BRICK

```
{  
  building(id:"175A7C19") {  
    floors(index: "3") {  
      spaces {  
        id  
        name  
        geoshape  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

ACCESS

Solutions & Apps

A Unified Interface through GraphQL + BRICK



CONNECT
Discover & Extract

MAP
Data normalized to BRICK

ACCESS
Solutions & Apps

Mapped GraphQL

- A standard API model for **structured data**
- A client can define **exactly what they need**
- **Standard types, relations, and properties** by an ontology

```
{
  buildings (id: <building_id>) {
    things (type: AHU) {
      feeds (type: VAV) {
        id
        points (type: Supply_Air_Flow_Sensor) {
          id
          name
          series (startTime: 2023-06-01,
                  endTime: 2023-06-06) {
            timestamp
            value
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

What are Ontologies?

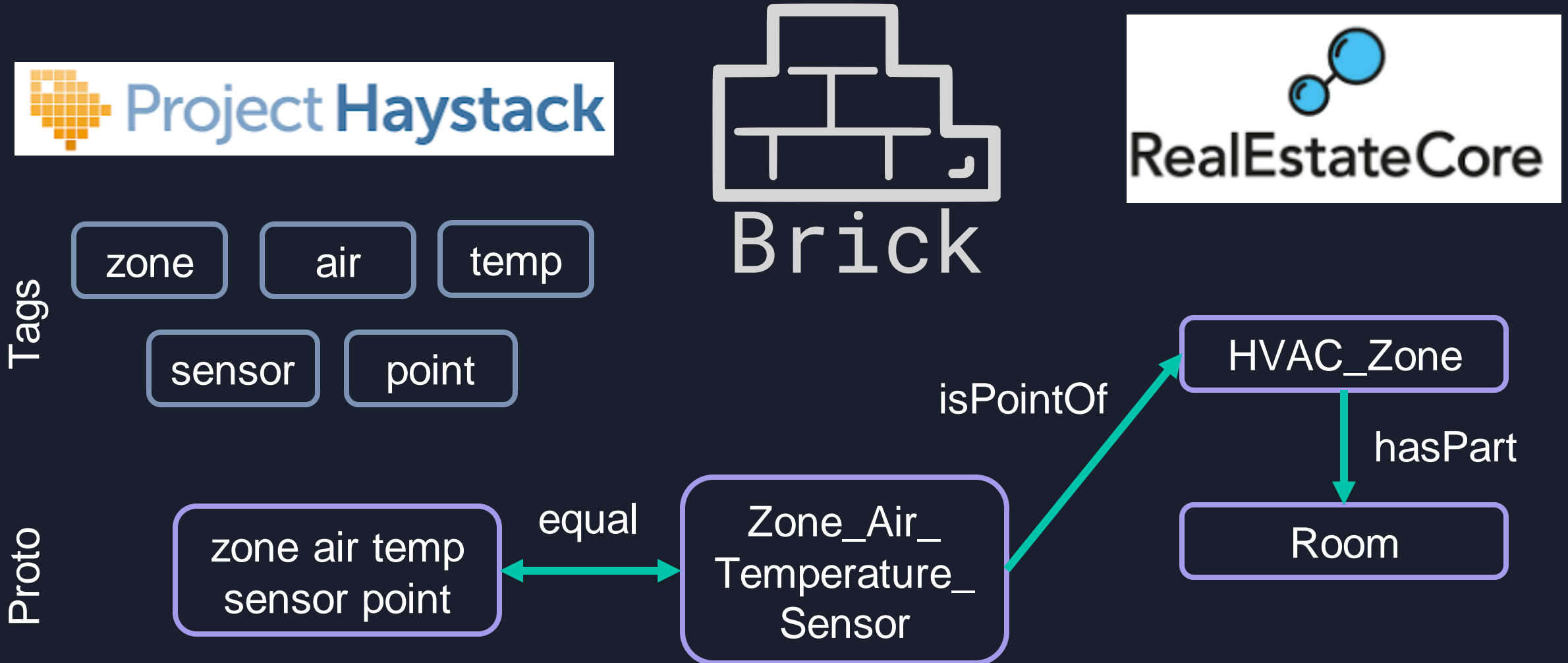
- A common way to represent concepts of interest
- What concepts? **Types, annotations, relationships, properties**
- Haystack started with tagging. BRICK started with type systems.

Why are there different ontologies?

- Different design principles
- Different eco system
- Different life cycles

They all want the same:
interoperability

Relationships between Ontologies



Haystack API over Mapped in BRICK

Haystack Client

1. Haystack Read filter

```
temp and sensor and  
equipRef=@VAV1
```

7. Grid Response

```
id,dis,curVal  
...,...,...
```

Mapped-Haystack

2. Parsed Query

```
Tags: temp, sensor  
Ref: equip:@vav1
```

3. Haystack-BRICK Lookup

Haystack tags	Haystack proto	BRICK class
...

4. GraphQL Construction

```
things (id: vav1) {  
  points (type: {in: ["Temp_Sensor", "Air_Temp_Sensor",...]  
    ...  
}
```

5. GraphQL Execution

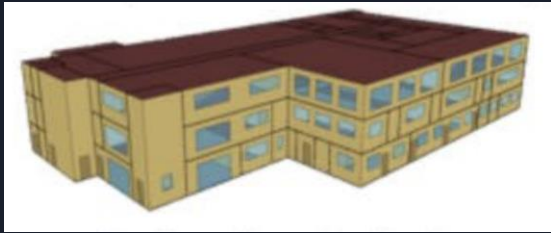
6. GraphQL -> Grid



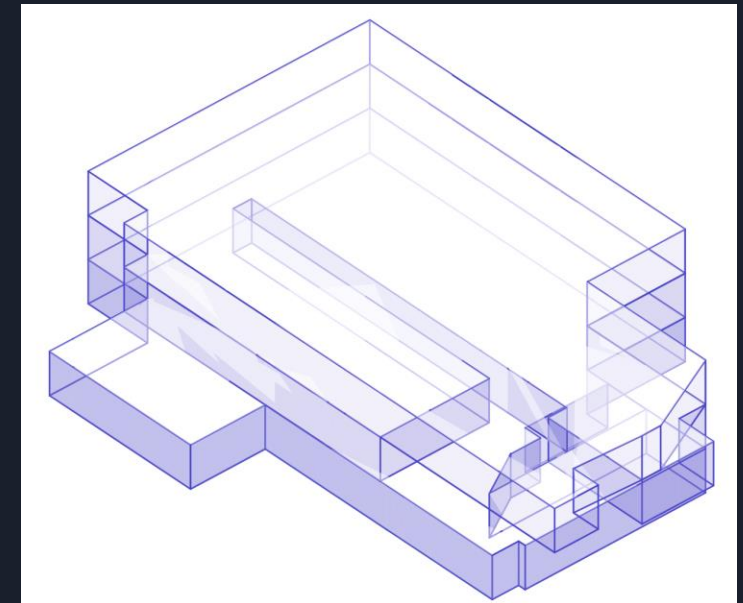
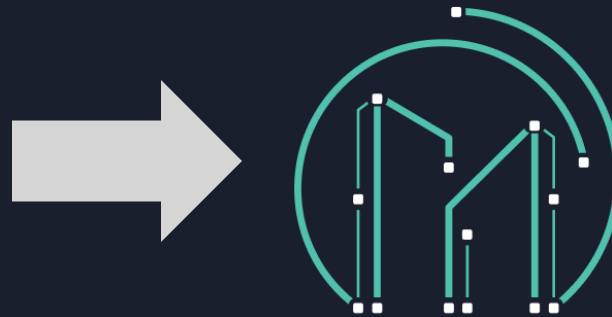
Opensource: <https://github.com/mapped/mapped-haystack>

Mapped Sandbox

- Need realistic sample data to test our platform.
- Converted a reference building in EnergyPlus into BRICK
 - ASHRAE901_OutPatientHealthCare_STD2019
- Run the actual simulator in real time to feed the data
- <https://developer.mapped.com/docs/sandbox>



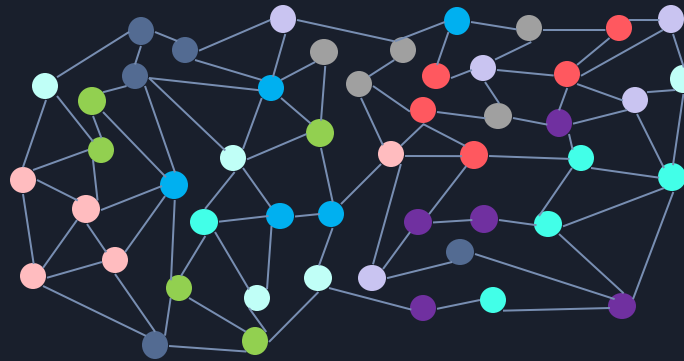
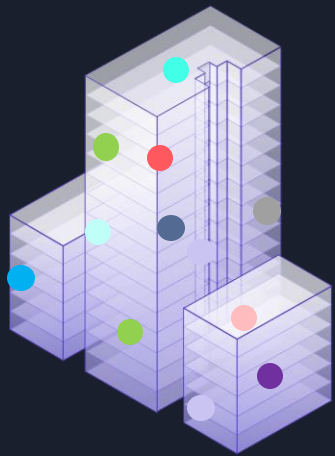
Outpatient Clinic



Intellicare Infirmary

An IDL should be

- Independent from both equipment and solution vendors
- Agnostic to any particular data sources
- Supporting standard ontologies



```
{  
  building(id:"175A7C19") {  
    floors(index: "3") {  
      spaces {  
        id  
        name  
        geoshape  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

CONNECT
Discover & Extract

MAP
Data normalized to BRICK

ACCESS
Solutions & Apps

References

- <https://blog.mapped.com/demystifying-the-search-for-a-perfect-ontology-through-mapping-and-evolution-51571501115e>
- Cloud function by Ahmad Roaayala from <https://thenounproject.com/browse/icons/term/cloud-function>