A Novel Approach to GNSS Data Storage Using TileDB in the Context of EPOS

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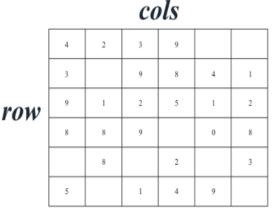


Summary

- > TileDB
- > TileDB Implementations
- Architecture
- > Testing Granularities
- Results Import
- > Results Query
- Conclusion

TileDB main characteristics

- Array database (Array multidimensional)
- Supports large amounts of data
- Supports Dense and Sparse data
- ARCO (Analysis-Ready and Cloud-Optimized)
- Integrates with multiple languages/cloud storage
- > Asynchronous fragmented storage
- Applications: Big data processing, real-time monitoring
- Ready for new forms of queries such as machine learning and artificial intelligence

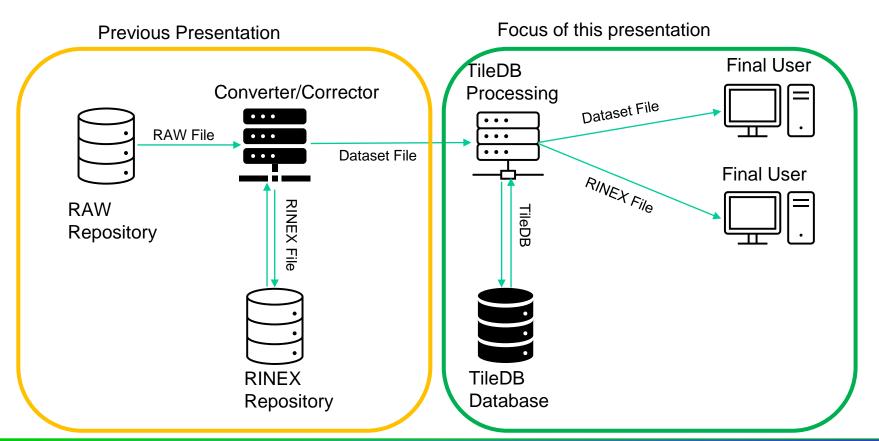


TileDB Implementations

Earthscope & GFZ

	Storage Granularity	Dimensions	Common Attributes	Organization Specific Attributes
EarthScope Consortium	One TileDB per Station	1.Time; 2.System; 3.Satellite; 4.Observation codes.	1.Range; 2.Phase; 3.Doppler; 4.Signal-to- noise; 5.Flags; 6.Frequency channel number (FCN).	1.Slip.
GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences				1.LLI; 2.SSI.

Architecture



Testing - — Granularities

Station-Only

Station-Year

Station-Year-Month

Three random stations:

CAS100ATA

- 11 Years

TLSE00FRA

- 9 Years

MAS100ESP

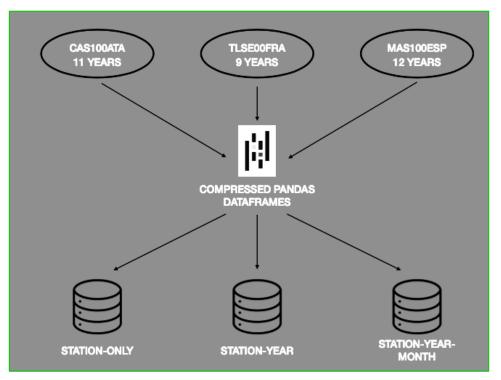
- 12 Years

> Three different granularities:

Station-only

Station-year

Station-year-month



TestingQueries – Import Metrics – Query Metrics

Executed queries:

24h queries data:

- daily solutions
- special case: crossing December 31st January 1st

Import Metrics:

Number of Tiles

Time

Size

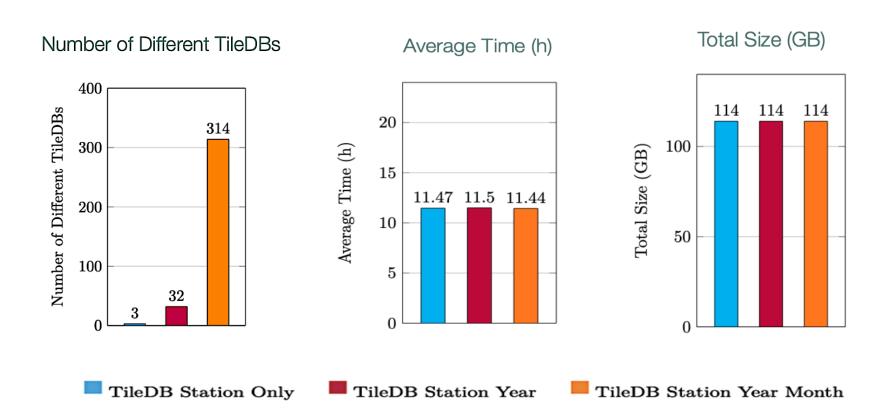
Query Metrics:

Time

Memory

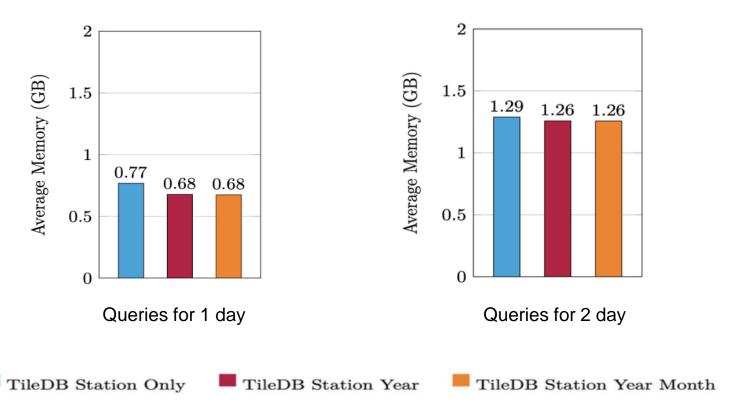
CPU %.

Results - Import



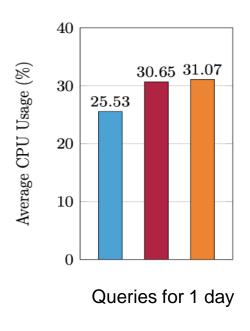
Results - Query

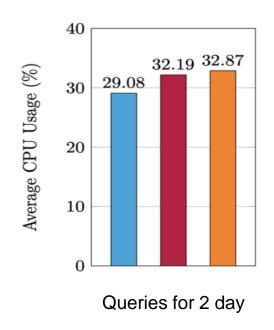
Average Memory (GB)



Results - Query

Average CPU (%)





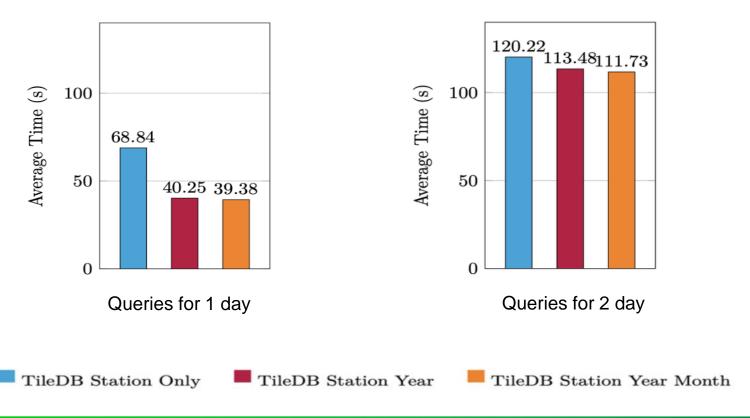
TileDB Station Only

TileDB Station Year

TileDB Station Year Month

Results - Query

Average Time (s)



Conclusion

- ➤ TileDB looks as a promising solution to replace RINEX files for storing (not disseminating) GNSS observations
- > Several implementations are already in use worldwide, particularly at EarthScope
- **▶** However, further research is still needed to improve its operational use.
- We focus here on the granularity of the TileDB to store data for a station.
- ➤ The results show the Station-Year is the best compromise for the granularity since it improves the retrieval of the data without the need to create to many TileDBs

Thank you for your attention!

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