

Purpose

Spatial-temporal data has evolved in scale due to augmented use in cross-domain applications. GIS data presents unique challenges:

- Data discovery and access
- Efficient data storage
- Complex workflows requiring special expertise

Therefore, we propose a **laboratory-scale solution** to help domain and non-domain experts seamlessly store, analyze and incorporate spatial data into their analyses and applications.

Goals

Key aim is to contribute towards creation of a flexible and matured **geospatial data architecture**:

-  Explore and design efficient GIS **data storage** solutions
-  Improve **data discovery and access** supported through an interface
-  Create a **Python library** to abstract common and complex **GIS workflows**
-  Support geospatial **big data visualization** using Web Graphics Library (GL)
-  Automate **data governance** of derived GIS products and support analyses

Data Platform Architecture

- Identify foundational datasets used across laboratory and map input data to processing requirements.
- Design independent databases to handle LiDAR and Raster data and build indexes to optimize data access and improve metadata-based querying.
- Data availability does not equate with accessibility. To improve data discoverability, a Knowledge-graph (KG) based discovery interface for semantic queries.
- Create a transformation library to package to abstract common GIS tools and operations, support data analysis.
- Co-locate storage & compute which triggers the complete pipeline execution using parallel compute. Provide data access through an easy-to-use API.
- Concrete data governance strategy to enrich the data platform through derived data and complement KG.

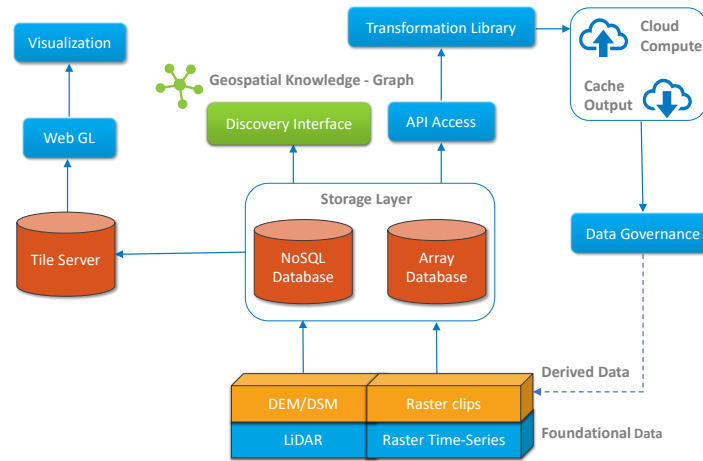


Figure 1: Sample architecture of data platform with raster and LiDAR foundational data

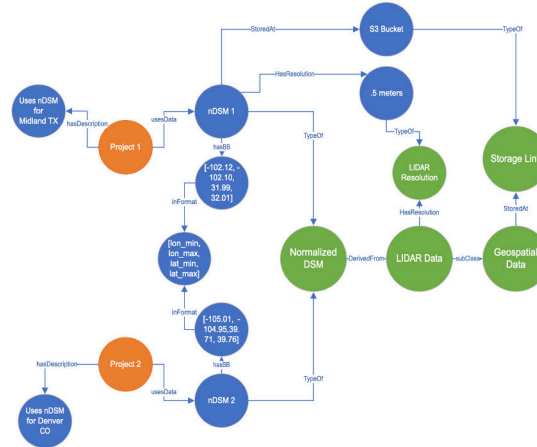


Figure 2: Sample implementation of KG over LiDAR data across two projects. Project 1 relates to Midland, TX location while Project 2 relates to Denver, CO location

- To overcome the data discoverability and the dataset linking issue, we propose a semantic KG-based data discovery service.
- KG allows, via graph traversal, for semantic data retrieval and querying without having to know a priori the dataset or its storage location.

Process

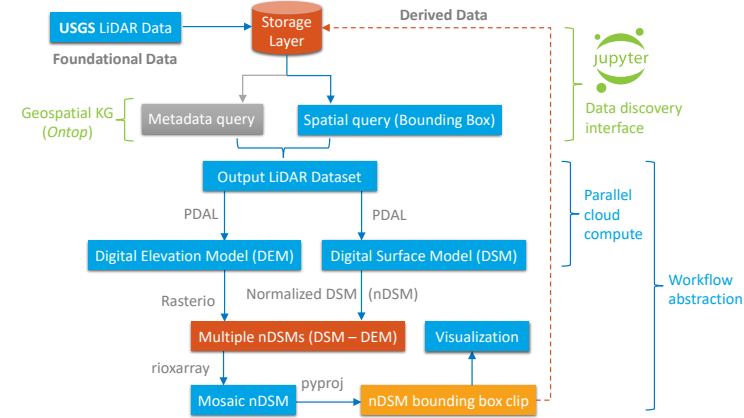


Figure 3: Sample processing steps to create nDSM from LiDAR data using simple bounding box coordinates query

- A single-line Python function abstracts complex workflow to create nDSM and masks GIS concepts, such as geo-query, interpolation, resolution and clipping, from the user.

```
# Diagonal coordinates to create bounding box
min_coords = [-102.87416294845199, 31.999611856079138]
max_coords = [-102.86887472528262, 32.00038814392086]

# Creates a nDSM and clips the extent to query area
get_nDSM_clip_from_geoquery(max_coords, min_coords, geoquery=1, interpolation=0, resolution=2.0)

Defined query bounding box has 1 LiDAR tiles available
Filename: USGS_LPC_TX_West_Central_84_2018_1380R755430.laz is queried and retrieved to temp folder (104.6 MB)

Created DEM from LiDAR file USGS_LPC_TX_West_Central_84_2018_1380R755430_dem.tiff
Created DSM from lidar file USGS_LPC_TX_West_Central_84_2018_1380R755430_dsm.tiff
Executed creation of nDSM USGS_LPC_TX_West_Central_84_2018_1380R755430_nDSM.tiff

Raster bbox_clip_laz: 102.87416294845199x31.999611856079138x102.86887472528262x32.00038814392086.tiff is clipped and c
reated to query box
```

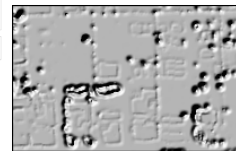


Figure 4: Python function that executes querying, processing of LiDAR datasets to create nDSM for the query bounding box

Figure 5: nDSM clip for query extent

Future Work

- Comprehensive preparation of foundational data, identification of critical application requirements and common GIS workflows through FY 24.
- Design of data discovery interface, implementation of an optimized geospatial KG, benchmarking databases for cloud deployment
- To develop and deploy an open-source transformation library and create a public-facing data platform to allow collaborators

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