

¹ Data-to-Science (D2S): An open-source ecosystem for collaborative geospatial data science research

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⁸ Summary

Recently, geospatial data has begun to be used across a wide range of research fields; however, its large size and unstructured nature present challenges in fostering cohesive collaboration among diverse disciplines. The **Data-to-Science (D2S)** ecosystem is an open-source package that offers an easy-to-use web application and additional client applications, specifically designed for managing comprehensive geospatial data and thereby supporting a broad range of research applications. The D2S web application serves as the primary interface of the D2S ecosystem, originally intended for archiving and visualizing geospatial data, particularly uncrewed aerial system (UAS) data, which often poses management challenges for individual researchers. To assist those who wish to comprehensively analyze both archived data within the D2S and other external geospatial datasets, the current D2S ecosystem also includes three additional components: the [D2S Python module \(d2spy\)](#), the [QGIS plugin \(D2S Browser\)](#), and a [public STAC catalog](#) accessible via both API and browser interface.

Statement of Need

With advances in sensor technologies and the growing emphasis on open science, the use of geospatial data is rapidly expanding across various research fields ([Breunig et al., 2020](#)). Publicly available geospatial datasets, such as Landsat and Sentinel satellite data, are generally well-managed and distributed by their respective agencies. However, managing UAS-based geospatial data collected by individuals presents significant challenges because these data are often unstructured and large in size. Despite growing evidence for the usefulness of geospatial data in enabling multi-disciplinary research ([Duarte et al., 2022](#); [Ecke et al., 2022](#); [Mohd Noor et al., 2018](#); [Molina et al., 2023](#)), the size and complexity of such data often hinder smooth collaborative research. As a result, there is a pressing need for infrastructure that simplifies the management of UAS-based geospatial data collected by individuals or small research groups. To address this need, D2S was developed as a web-based geospatial data management system designed to make handling and sharing such data more efficient and accessible.

³⁴ Data-to-Science Features

D2S uses a Python backend with a REST API built on open standards, connecting client applications to a PostgreSQL database with PostGIS for managing core application data and references to user-contributed datasets stored on the local file system. Full documentation on the system architecture is available in the GitHub README. The D2S frontend web application provides researchers with an intuitive interface, developed in collaboration with

⁴⁰ a dedicated UI/UX team and informed by user interviews. The design efforts focused on
⁴¹ creating an intuitive interface tailored for geospatial researchers, enabling side-by-side view
⁴² comparisons and supporting analytic workflows through user-centered navigation and clarity of
⁴³ visual feedback. Built around this tailored interface, the current D2S web application (v1.0)
⁴⁴ offers five core categories of functionality, as outlined in the table below:

Category	Description	Functionalities
Catalog	Dynamic spatiotemporal cataloging of geospatial data in a cloud-optimized format, enabling users to seamlessly access, browse, and visualize datasets without downloading them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sorting geospatial data by time and location: 2D raster data (.tif), 3D point cloud data (.las, .laz), and vector data (.geojson, .shp) ▪ Raster and vector data visualization with symbology configuration ▪ Swipe comparison of geospatial data products across time or data type ▪ Visualizing 3D point cloud data
Collaboration	Sharing data with others within the D2S web application or by sending a sharable link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managing teams and members ▪ Creating accessible links and/or QR codes for shared data ▪ Granting public access to data with no account or API key required
Preprocessing	Producing geospatial data products, such as dense point clouds, Digital Surface Models (DSM), and orthorectified images, from raw UAS data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting to a photogrammetry pipeline based on open-source OpenDroneMap (ODM) via ClusterODM ▪ User configurable settings for the ODM pipeline
Postprocessing	Basic analysis of geospatial data products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calculating vegetation indices (NDVI¹, ExG², VARI³) and hillshade from raster data ▪ Generating Digital Terrain Models (DTM) and Normalized Difference Height Models (NDHM) from point cloud data ▪ Zonal statistics based on vector data
Publishing	Publicly publishing data to the D2S STAC catalog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generating and pushing STAC catalogs of datasets to be publicly published

⁴⁵ ¹ NDVI = Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

⁴⁶ ² ExG = Excess Green Vegetation Index

⁴⁷ ³ VARI = Visual Atmospherically Resistant Index

⁴⁸ Furthermore, the Python module, [d2spy](#), is available through PyPI (<https://py.d2s.org/>),
⁴⁹ and the QGIS plugin, [D2S Browser](#), is also available at https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/d2s_browser/. Notably, with [d2spy](#), researchers can comprehensively analyze the geospatial

51 data stored within the D2S ecosystem as well as external public datasets, such as Landsat, by
52 seamlessly integrating with other Python packages like *geemap* (Wu, 2020) and *leafmap* (Wu,
53 2021). Additionally, datasets, such as 3DEP and NAIP datasets, can also be incorporated into
54 collective analyses as they are provided via the [D2S STAC catalog](https://stac.d2s.org/) (<https://stac.d2s.org/>) as
55 part of the D2S ecosystem.

56 Data-to-Science Tutorials

57 The D2S web application is containerized using Docker, enabling consistent deployment across
58 both Linux servers using Docker Compose and cloud environments orchestrated with Kubernetes.
59 A single Docker Compose file enables local deployment, while public Docker images and minimal
60 configuration make D2S easy to integrate into cloud infrastructure. Step-by-step instructions
61 are available in the GitHub README. The basic user manual for the D2S functionalities (as
62 described in the table above) is available at <https://docs.gdsl.org/data-to-science-user-manual>
63 with the publicly available sample data. A collection of example guides for using the D2S
64 Python module, *d2spy*, is also available at <https://py.d2s.org/guides/>. In addition, a range
65 of real-world application cases using the D2S ecosystem is provided as video tutorials at
66 <https://d2s.org/workshop>.

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