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A Comparison of Time Series Databases for Storing Water Quality Data

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Water quality is a worldwide concern



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- According to an analysis by Indigenous communities in 2017, the number of people in Canada who were affected because of drinking water quality was: 72,000 [MH]



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 - Air or water quality
 - Soil conditions
 - Movements of wildlife



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 - Movements of wildlife
- We focus on environmental sensing, in particular of water quality:
 - Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, Temperature, Conductivity
 - Ammonium, Nitrate, and Chloride
 - Sources of potential contamination





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- Advantages:
 - Economy
 - Self-motivation
 - Trust

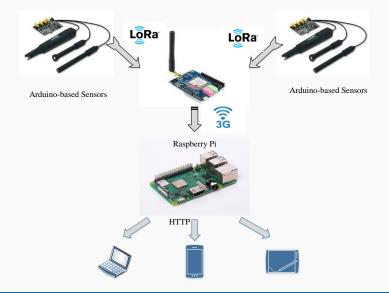




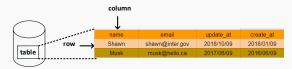
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- to empower communities to keep track of water quality themselves through wireless sensors.
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- Advantages:
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- Requirements:
 - Low-cost low-power hardware: Raspberry Pi, Arduino
 - Open-source software: web server, databases

Water Quality Monitoring System

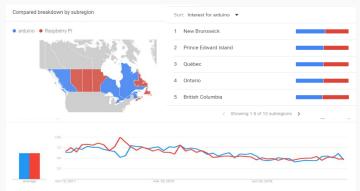






Relational Database

Time Series Database



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- Used for logging high-frequency events, such as requests to servers, stock trades.

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Water quality data

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- Queries involve outlier detection and are more complex than supported by time series databases



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Goal

To evaluate various time series databases in their ability to be incorporated into a low-cost water quality monitoring system.



Database	Version	License	Compatibility	Protocols	Default Port
OpenTSDB	2.3.1	LGPL	Yes	HTTP	80
InfluxDB	0.10.0	MIT	Yes	HTTP	8086
Elasticsearch	6.4.0	Apache	No	HTTP	9200
Kdb+	3.5	Proprietary	Yes	HTTP	5001
RRDtool	1.5.5	GNU GPL.	Yes	TCP	13900
Graphite	1.1.2	Apache	Yes	TCP/UDP	2003
Prometheus	2.3.2	Apache	Yes	HTTP	80
DalmatinerDB	0.3.0	MIT	No	TCP	2003
SQLite3	3.24.0	Public domain	Yes	-	-

- Top 8 Time Series Databases from DB-Engines
- ► SQLite3





License: Kdb+



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- ► Compatibility: Elasticsearch, DalmatinerDB



- License: Kdb+
- Compatibility: Elasticsearch, DalmatinerDB
- Circular buffer-based: RRDtool, Graphite

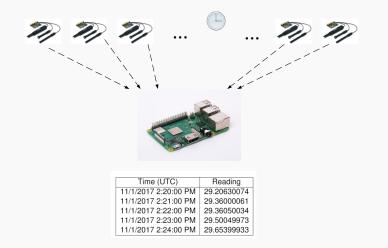


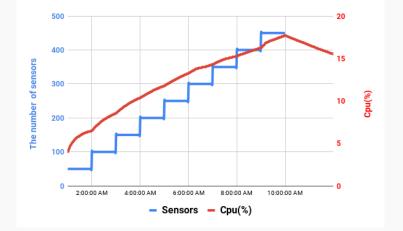
- License: Kdb+
- Compatibility: Elasticsearch, DalmatinerDB
- Circular buffer-based: RRDtool, Graphite
- Timestamp: Prometheus



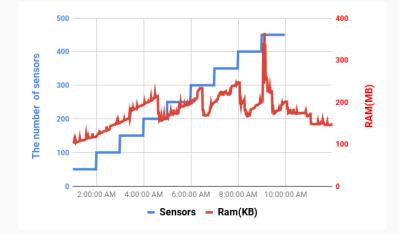
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- Compatibility: Elasticsearch, DalmatinerDB
- Circular buffer-based: RRDtool, Graphite
- Timestamp: Prometheus
- RAM: OpenTSDB

Data Points	OpenTDBS	InfluxDB(WAL/TSM)	Elasticsearch	SQLite3	RRDTool	Graphite
1	132 KB	12 KB/20 KB	6.9 KB	4.0 KB	4.0 KB	4.0 KB
1,000	132 KB	12 KB/20 KB	100.2 KB	28 KB	12 KB	12 KB
10,000	132 KB	12 KB/68 KB	866.7 KB	256 KB	80 KB	120 KB
100,000	132 KB	12 KB/564 KB	8.4 MB	2.7 MB	784 KB	1.2 MB
1,000,000	43 MB	12 KB/5.4 MB	80.2 MB	28 MB	7.7 MB	12 MB
10,000,000	-	-/-	802.1 MB	294 MB	77 MB	115 MB
100,000,000	-	-/-	8.3 GB	3.1 GB	763 MB	1.2 GB



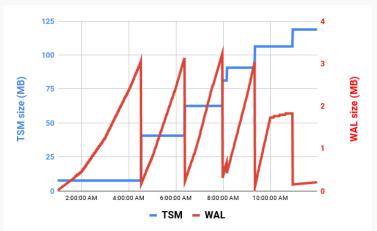








- Time-Structured Merge Tree (TSM)
- Write Ahead Log (WAL)



Conclusions



- An adequate architecture
- A carefully selected TSDB
- A low-cost low-power server
- Can handle water quality monitoring installations of substantial size: 450 sensors



- [HS14] Leo Hsu and P Ravi Selvaganapathy, *Stable and reusable electrochemical sensor for continuous monitoring of phosphate in water*, SENSORS, 2014 IEEE, IEEE, 2014, pp. 1423–1426.
- [MH] Dawn Martin-Hill, Co-creating of indigenous water quality tools.
- [NS15] Bojan Nokovic and Emil Sekerinski, Automatically quantitative analysis and code generator for sensor systems: The example of great lakes water quality monitoring, International Internet of Things Summit, Springer, 2015, pp. 313–319.





Questions?

Shucai Yao | A Comparison of Time Series Databases