Band ratio review – in a nutshell

Band ratioing = Divide the DNs in one band by the DNs in another band for each pixel to create a new data channel

Purposes:
a. Spectral slope enhancement – highlight the difference between two adjacent bands (cancel out what is similar)
b. Suppress / reduce topographic effect – shadow
c. Include as channel input for classifications
d. Use for thematic analysis / display - features

Related image arithmetic:
- Band addition, subtraction and multiplication

Catalyst Focus tools:
Raster calculator, or RTR, ARI algorithms

(Spectral) **Indices**

Ratios

... enhance albedo contrasts by reducing inter-band similarities

e.g. NIR / Red ... to identify vegetation

Also sometimes referred to as:

Ratio Vegetation Index (RVI) = **NIR / Red** > 1 = vegetated

* RVI can create high values (if Red Band DN is low)

Difference Vegetation Index (DVI) = **NIR-Red** > 0 = vegetated

* DVI is heavily influenced by different lighting

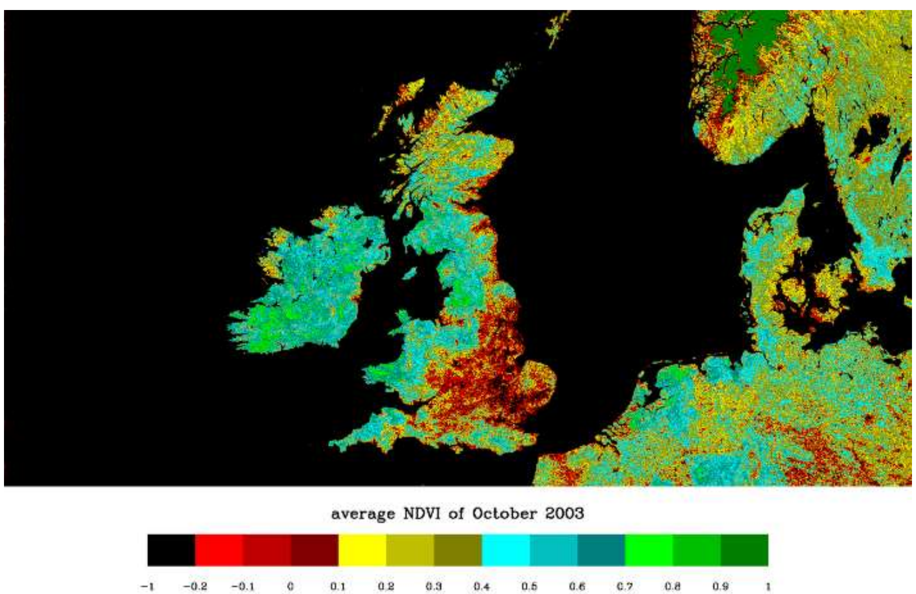
'Combining' these two creates the most common vegetation index:

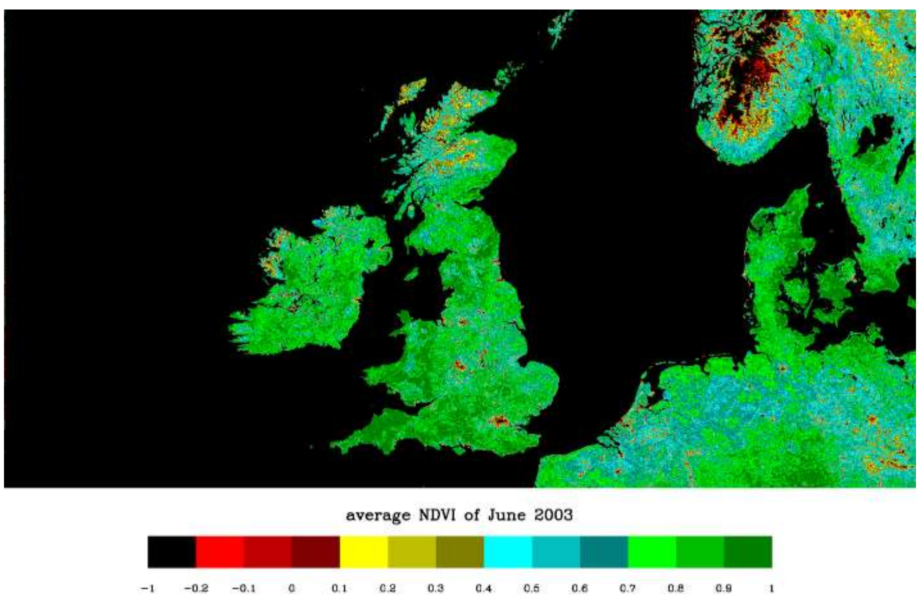
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

First developed 1973 – for AVHRR and Landsat MSS sensors

NDVI = (NIR-Red) / (NIR + Red) – index values range from -1.0 to +1.0

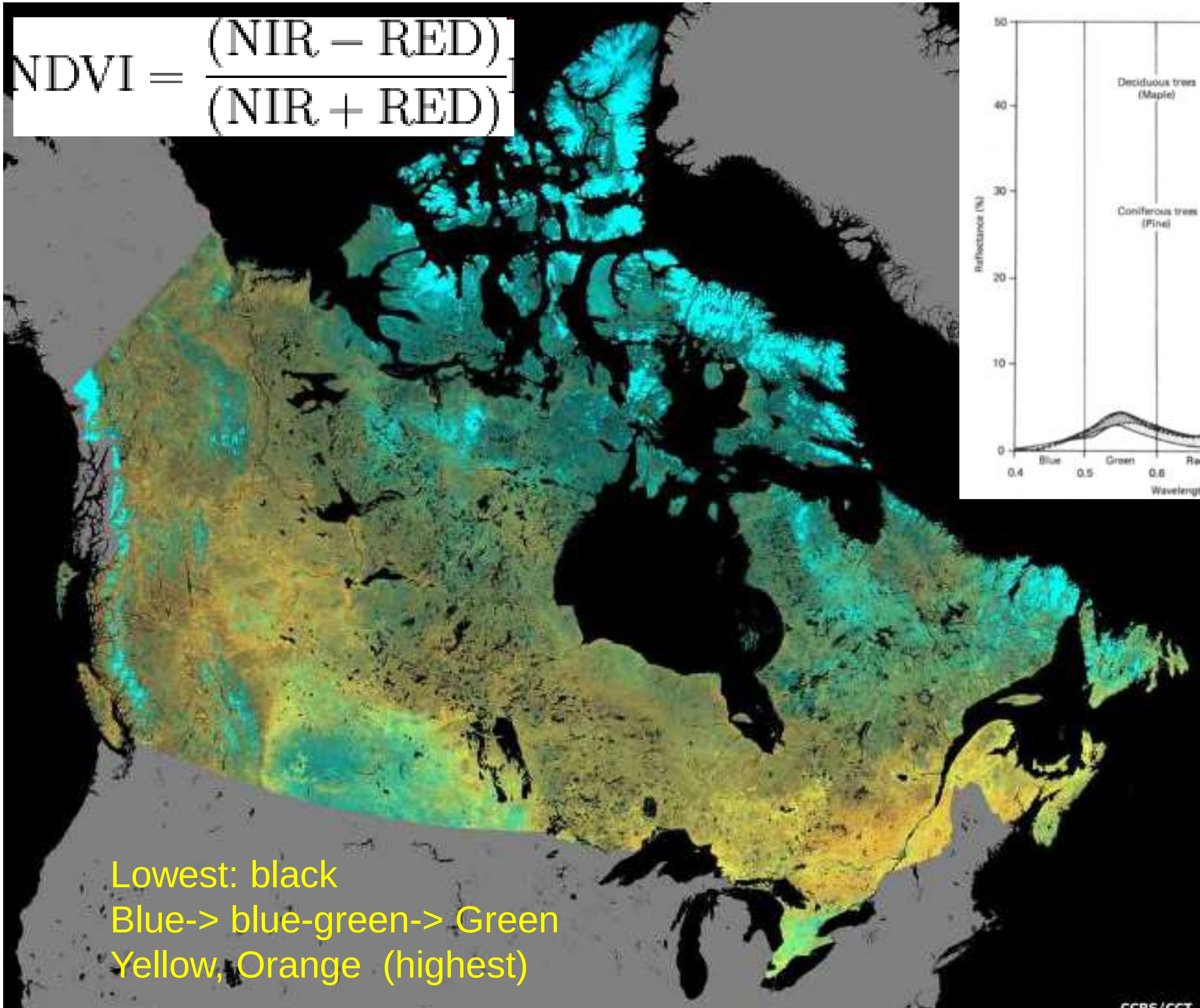
Vegetation indices enhance the vegetation signal, while minimizing the impact of solar radiation and bare soil – first used to map spring green-up

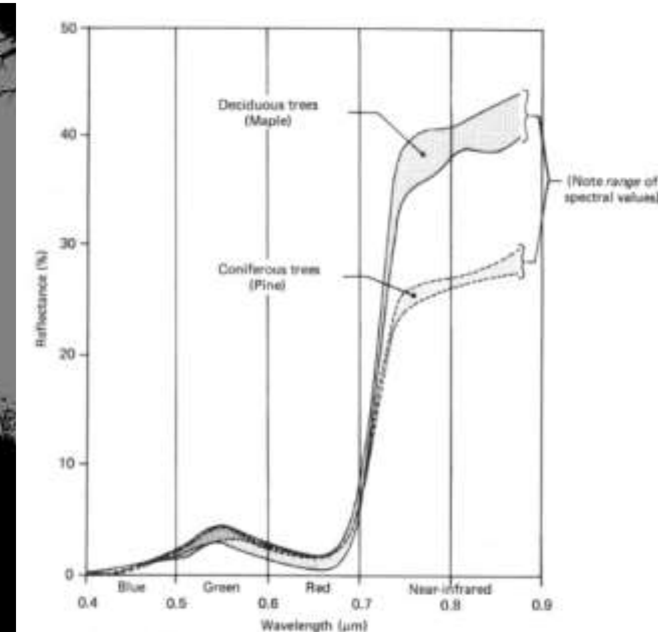




Normalised Difference Vegetation Index: NDVI

$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - RED)}{(NIR + RED)}$$





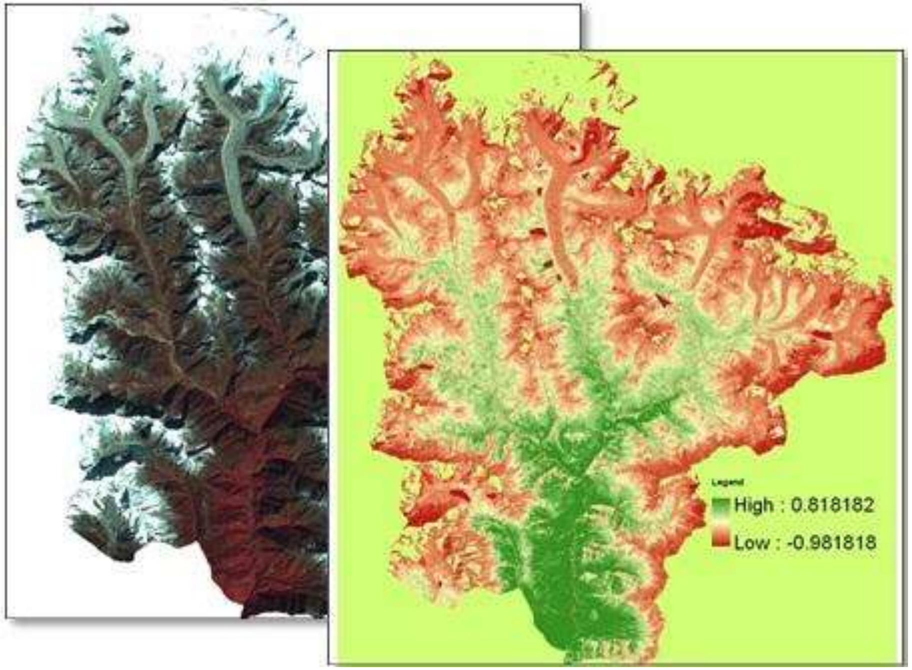
Max= 1.0

Min= -1.0

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index NDVI

Division compensates for differential illumination and yields values between -1 and 1, … in a 32 bit channel

= a close estimate of **biomass** also referred to as ***greenness***



- Negative values of NDVI (values approaching -1) correspond to water.
- Values close to zero (0 to 0.1) = barren areas of rock, sand, or snow.
- low, positive values represent shrub and grassland (~ 0.2 to 0.5),
- high values indicate temperate and tropical rainforests (0.6 to 0.9)

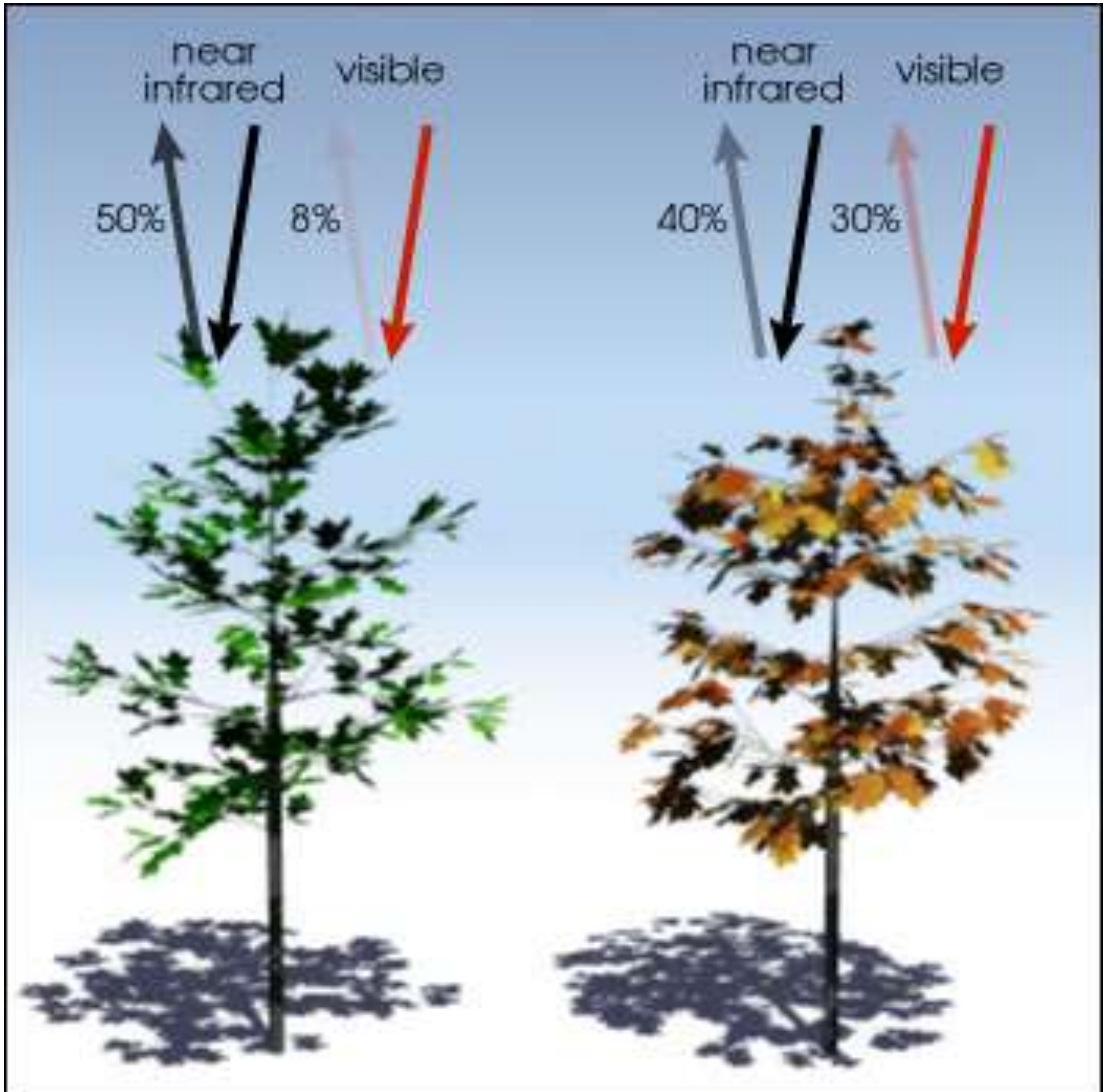
Highest NDVI values in different environments

Ecosystem	Typical NDVI values	Location	References
Boreal forest	0.6-0.8	Alaska	Parent and Verbyla, 2010
Temperate forest	0.3-0.7	France	Pettorelli et al., 2006
Coastal rainforest	0.88-0.92	Solomon Islands	Garonna et al., 2009
Alpine pastures	0-0.35	Italy	Pettorelli et al., 2007
Annual grassland	0.15-0.45	California	Gamon et al., 1995
Desert	0.06-0.12	Sinai, Egypt	Dall'Olmo and Karnieli, 2002

Table 1 - Typical NDVI values for different ecosystems (Pettorelli, 2013)

https://medium.com/regen-network/remote-sensing-indices-389153e3d947

Annual and interannual changes in NDVI



$$\frac{(0.50 - 0.08)}{(0.50 + 0.08)} = 0.72$$

$$\frac{(0.4 - 0.30)}{(0.4 + 0.30)} = 0.14$$

Canada

NDVI values increase with ‘green-up’ in spring

Hit peak in mid-late July

Start to drop in August, and into the fall

From mid-summer

-> Near-IR decreases

-> Red increases

(until leaf fall)

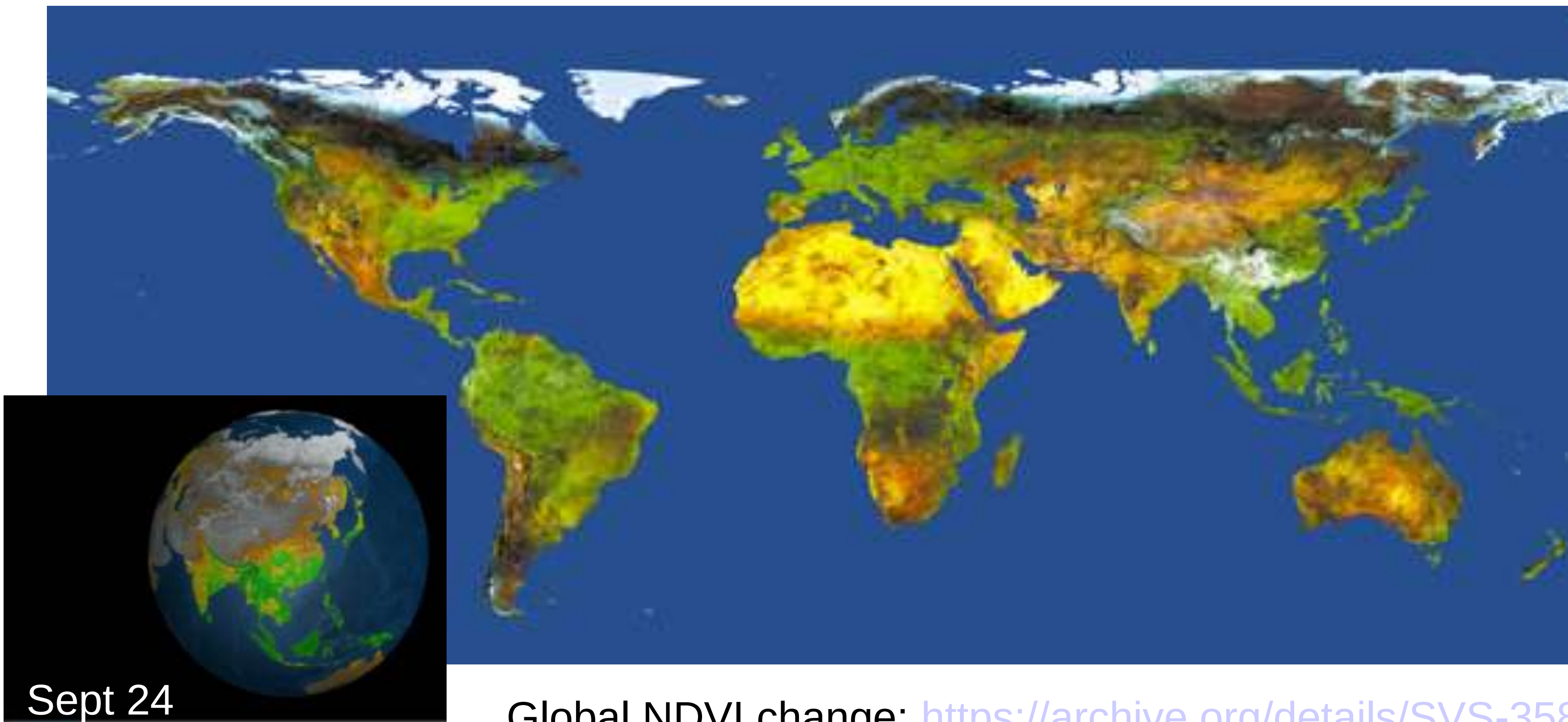
->Implications for wildlife habitat and movement

Special sensors for NDVI

SPOT 5 has extra bands / wide sensor in visible/NIR with 1 km resolution to capture a repeat 2400 km swath for global coverage

MODIS and NOAA-AVHRR have 250m/1000m red /near-IR bands for NDVI

NDVI is used to measure vegetation amount or biomass, in regional and global estimates. NDVI is directly related to photosynthesis and thus energy absorption of plant canopies



Global NDVI change: https://archive.org/details/SVS-3584

Many satellite sensors have red and Near IR bands to assess global vegetation

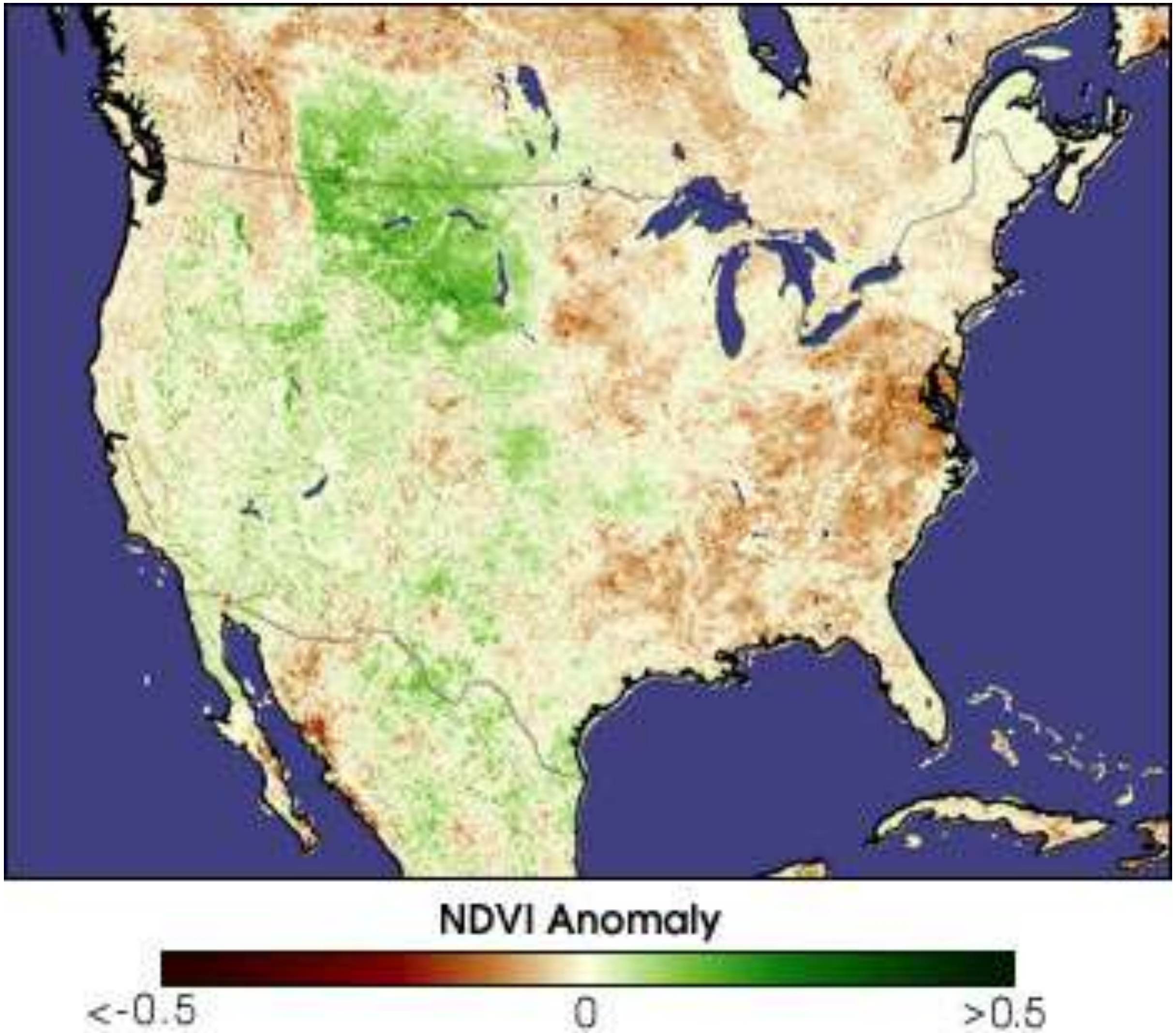
Table 1. Low or no-cost satellite sensors and data streams utilized for land surface phenology studies[1]

Sensor	Satellite	Overpass/ Orbit Frequency	Data Source (terrestrial data)	Data Record (years)	Spatial Resolution(s)	Processed Time Step	Latency
AVHRR	NOAA series	Daily	USGS/EROS[2]	1989-present	1 km	1-week, 2-week	~24 hours
AVHRR	NOAA series	Daily	NASA Ecocast[3]	1982-2013	8 km	Twice monthly	N/A
MSS	Landsat 1-5	18 days	USGS/EROS[2]	1972-1992	79 m	Distributed by scene	N/A
TM	Landsat 4-5	16 days	USGS/EROS[2]	1982-2011	30 m	Distributed by scene	N/A
ETM+	Landsat 7	16 days	USGS/EROS[2]	1999-present	30 m	Distributed by scene	~1-3 days
Vegetation	SPOT	1-2 days	VITO[4]	1999-present	1.15 km	10-day	~3 months
MODIS	Terra	1-2 days	LPDAAC[5]	2000-present	250 m, 500 m, 1 km	8-day, 16-day	~7-30 days
MODIS	Aqua	1-2 days	LPDAAC[5]	2002-present	250 m, 500 m, 1 km	8-day, 16-day	~7-30 days

MODIS: MODerate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

36 spectral bands ranging in wavelength from 0.4 µm to 14.4 µm and at spatial resolutions between 250m and 1km. Swath: 2330 km Earth covered 1-2 days
Designed to combine some of the characteristics of AVHRR and Landsat TM
'Superspectral' (vs Multispectral)
MODIS is THE main medium resolution EO satellite sensor

Reflected Solar Bands			Emissive Bands
Aggregrated 250 m	*Aggregrated 500 m*	*1 km*	*1 km*
Band 1 (620-670 nm)	Band 3 (459-479 nm)	Band 8 (405-420 nm)	Band 20 (3.660-3.840 µm)
Band 2 (841-876 nm)	Band 4 (545-565 nm)	Band 9 (438-448 nm)	Band 21 (3.929-3.989 µm)
	Band 5 (1230-1250 nm)	Band 10 (483-493 nm)	Band 22 (3.939-3.989 µm)
	Band 6 (1628-1652 nm)	Band 11 (526-536 nm)	Band 23 (4.020-4.080 µm)
	Band 7 (2105-2155 nm)	Band 12 (546-556 nm)	Band 24 (4.433-4.498 µm)
		Band 13L (662-672 nm)	Band 25 (4.482-4.549 µm)
		Band 13H (662-672 nm)	Band 27 (6.535-6.895 µm)
		Band 14L (673-683 nm)	Band 28 (7.175-7.475 µm)
		Band 14H (673-683 nm)	Band 29 (8.400-8.700 µm)
		Band 15 (743-753 nm)	Band 30 (9.580-9.880 µm)
		Band 16 (862-877 nm)	Band 31 (10.780-11.280 µm)
		Band 17 (890-920 nm)	Band 32 (11.770-12.270 µm)
		Band 18 (931-941 nm)	Band 33 (13.185-13.485 µm)
		Band 19 (915-965 nm)	Band 34 (13.485-13.785 µm)
		Band 26 (1.360-1.390 µm)	Band 35 (13.785-14.085 µm)
			Band 36 (14.085-14.385 µm)



Monitoring monthly and yearly changes and anomalies in NDVI

Long term changes: may represent global impacts e.g. large scale forest change - clearance / regrowth

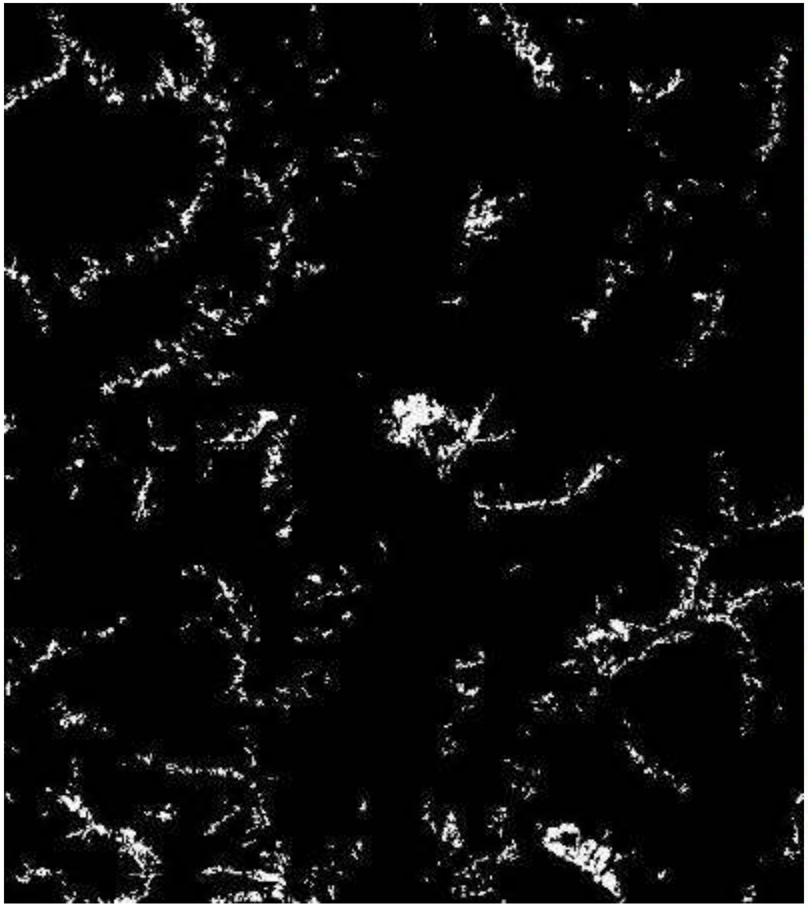
The difference between the average NDVI for a particular month of a given year (such as August 1993, above) and the average NDVI for the same month over the last 20 years is the NDVI anomaly. In 1993, heavy rain in the Northern Great Plains led to flooding in the Missouri River. The resulting exceptionally lush vegetation appears as a positive anomaly (green).

Delineation of Grizzly Bear Habitat in Bute Inlet

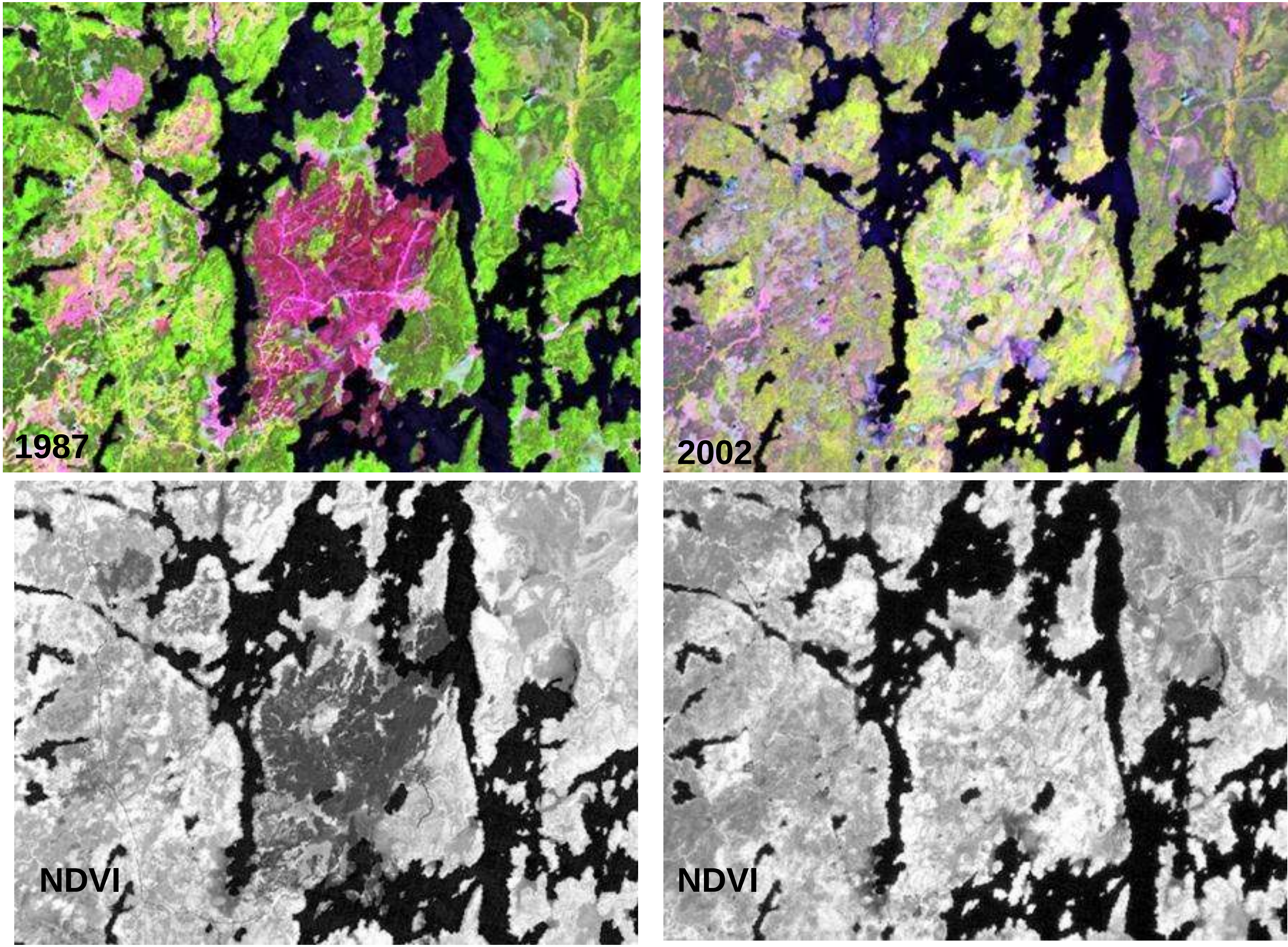
GEOG357 project

- Assumes bears are attracted to highest biomass areas e.g. avalanche slopes

Sieved maximum NDVI result

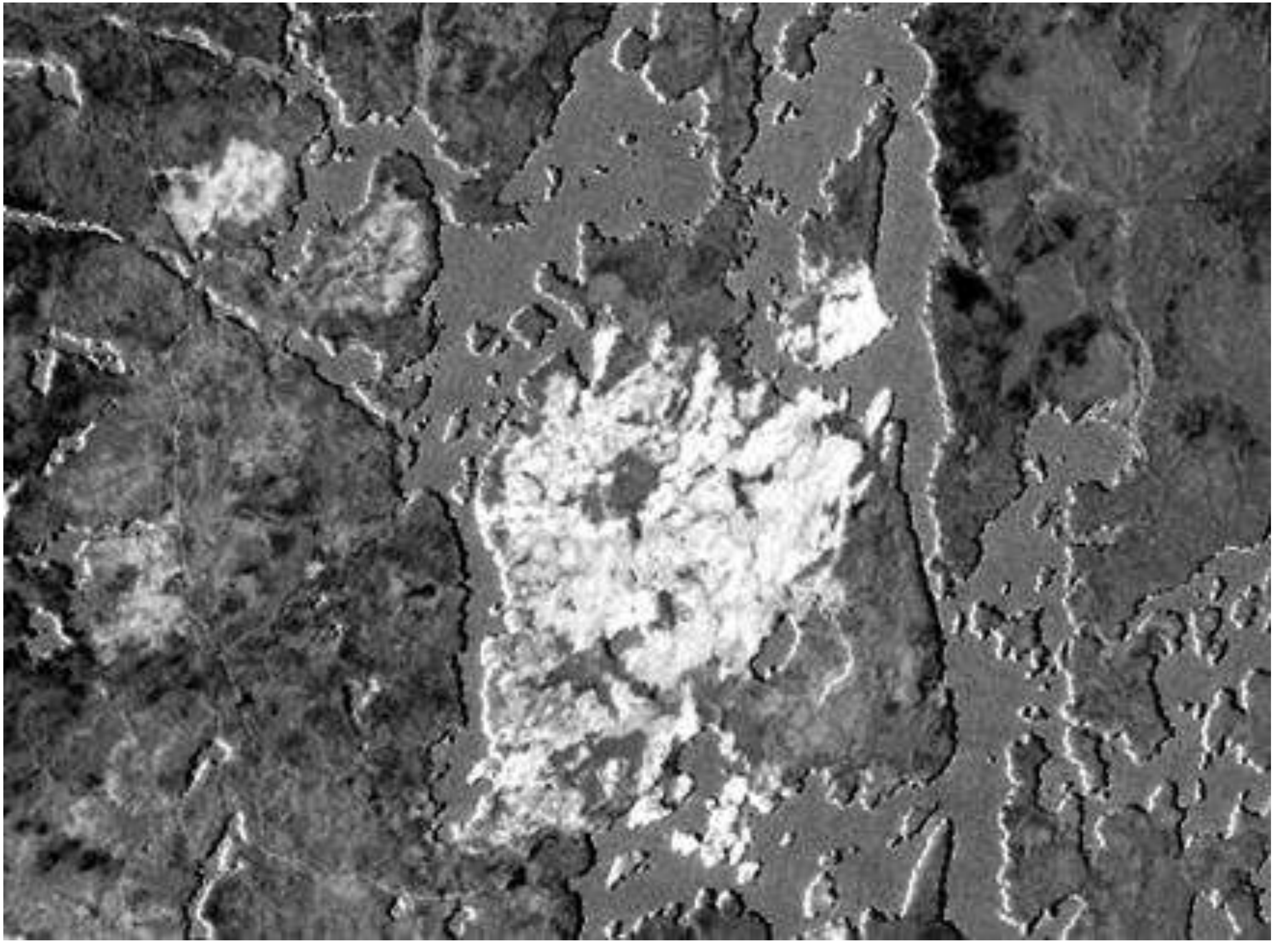


The use of NDVI to determine vegetative green-up after a forest fire Geog357



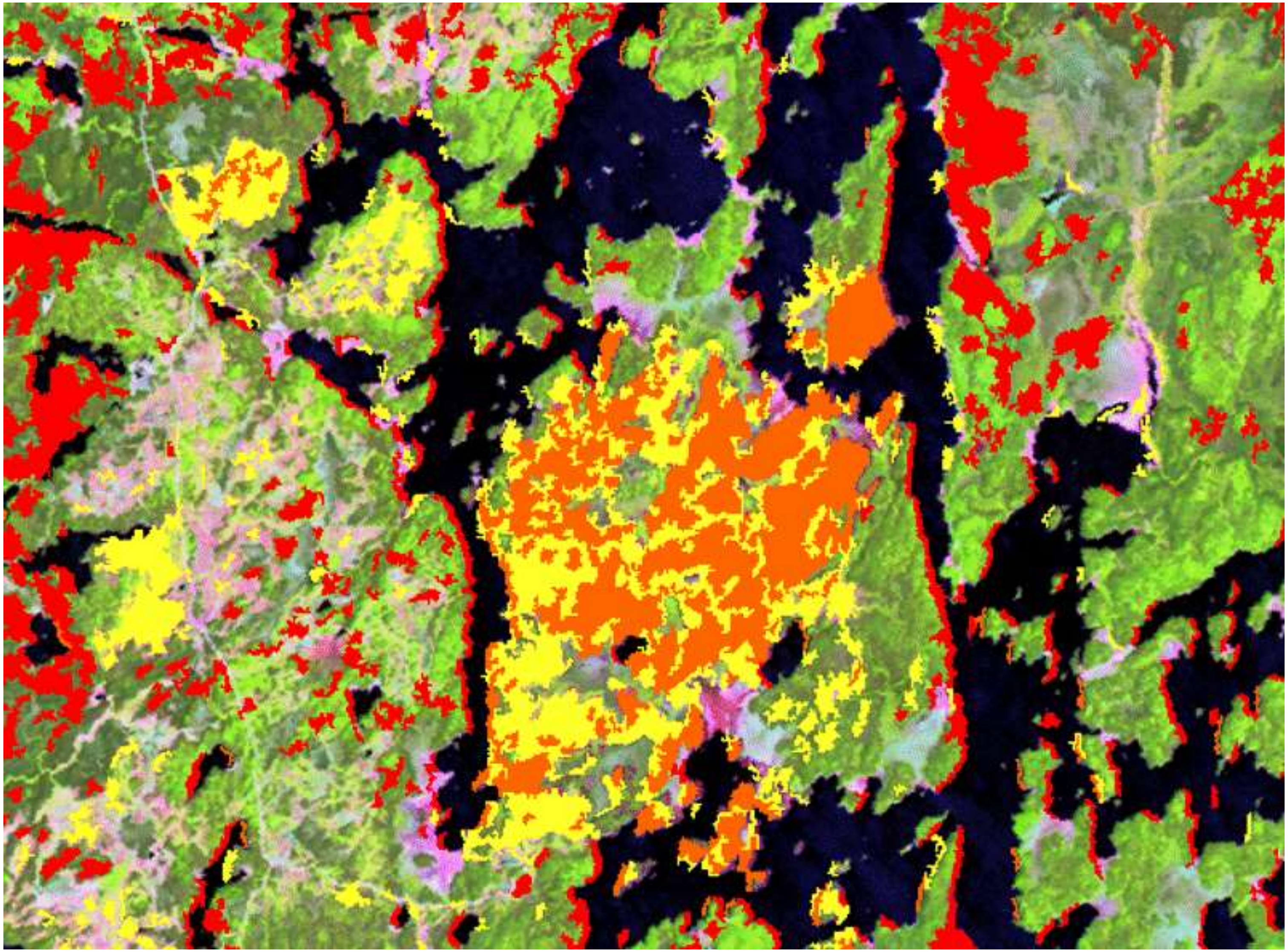
The use of NDVI to determine vegetative green-up after a forest fire

NDVI difference – 1987-2002



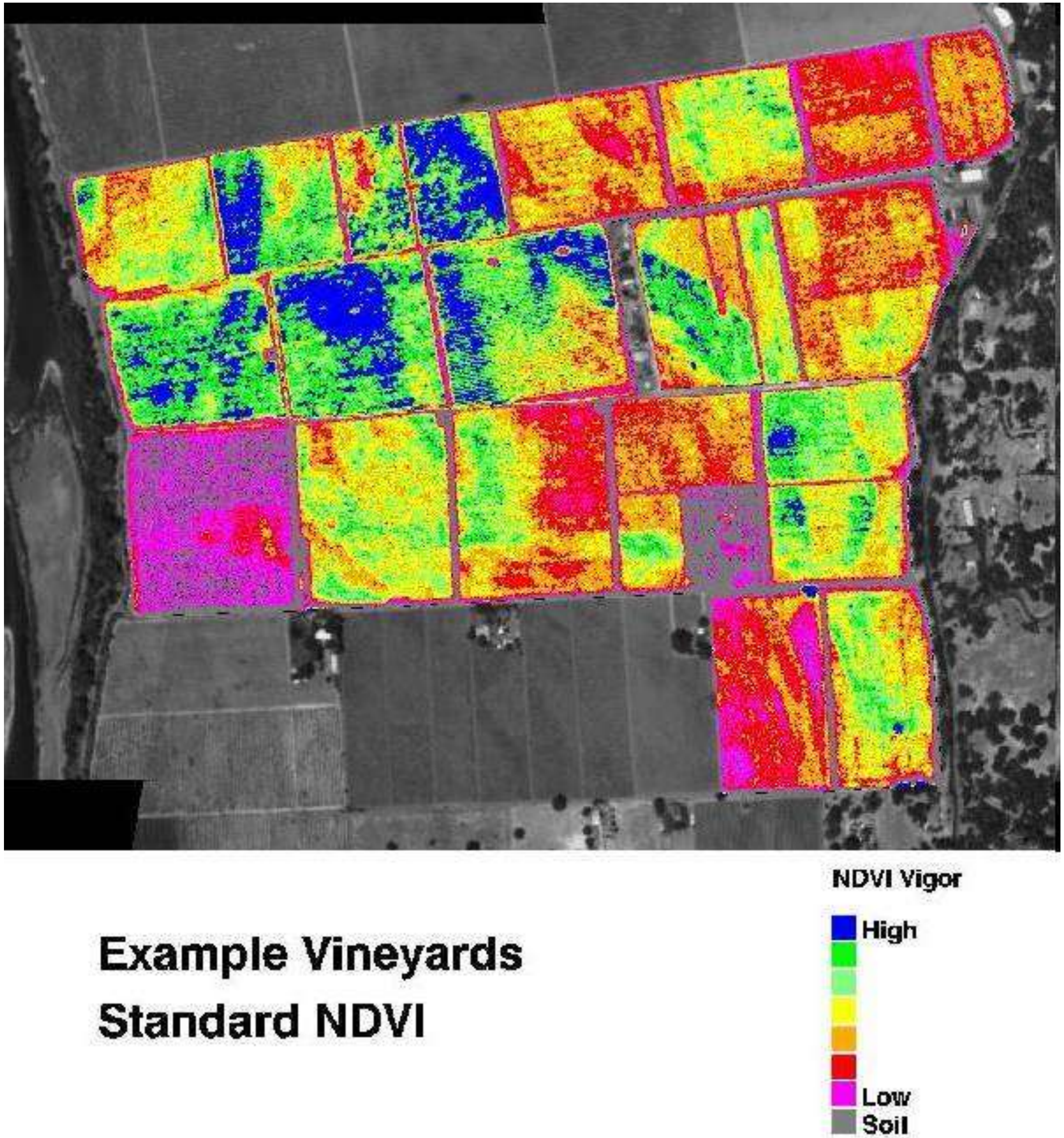
The use of NDVI to determine vegetative green-up after a forest fire

NDVI difference – 1987-2002



Red - Negative Growth Range **Clear -** Neutral Growth Range
Yellow - Minimal Positive Growth **Orange** - Maximum Positive Growth

http://grayhawk-imaging.com/use-of-ndvi/



NDGI (GNDVI) Green: = (NIR-G) / (NIR+G)

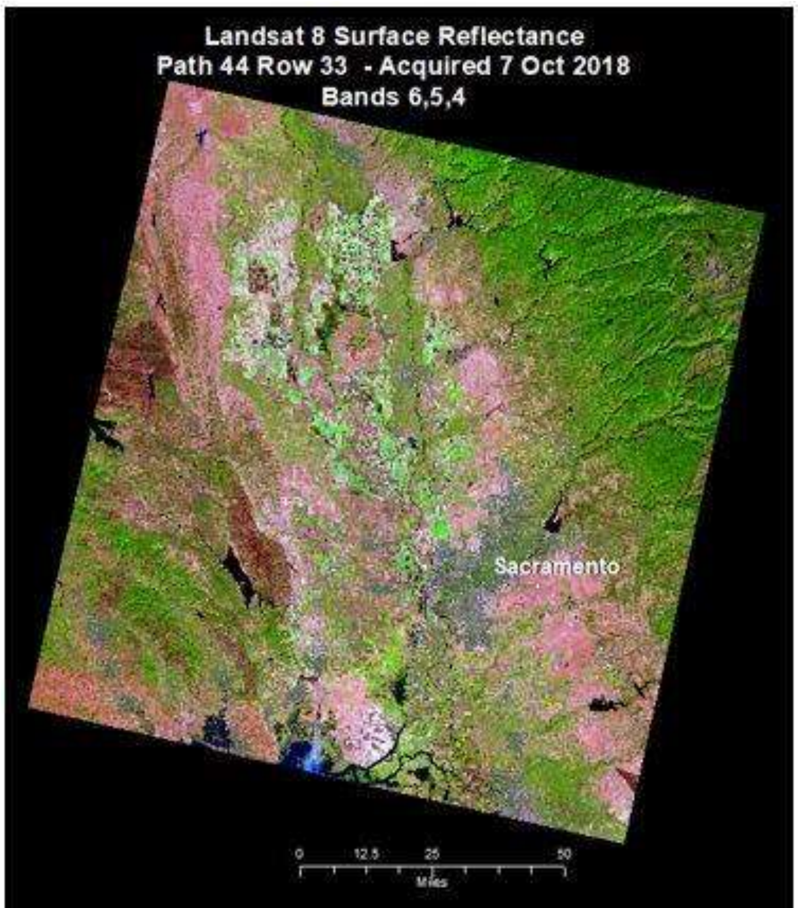
GNDVI is more sensitive to chlorophyll variation in the crop than NDVI. It can be used in crops with dense canopies or in more advanced stages of development while NDVI is suitable for estimating crop vigor during the early stages.

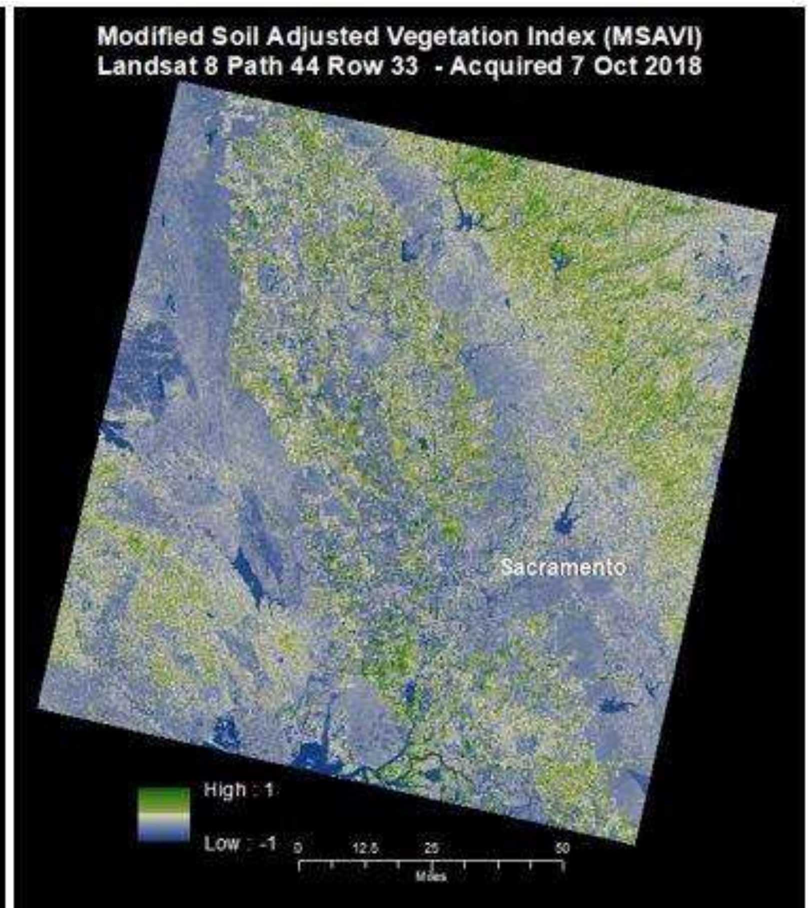
Soil-adjusted Vegetation Index **(SAVI)** = 1.5 * (NIR - R) / (NIR + R + 0.5)

Optimised Soil-adjusted Vegetation Index **(OSAVI)** = (NIR - R) / (NIR + R + 0.16)

MSAVI: Modified Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (MSAVI) minimizes the effect of bare soil on the Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI)

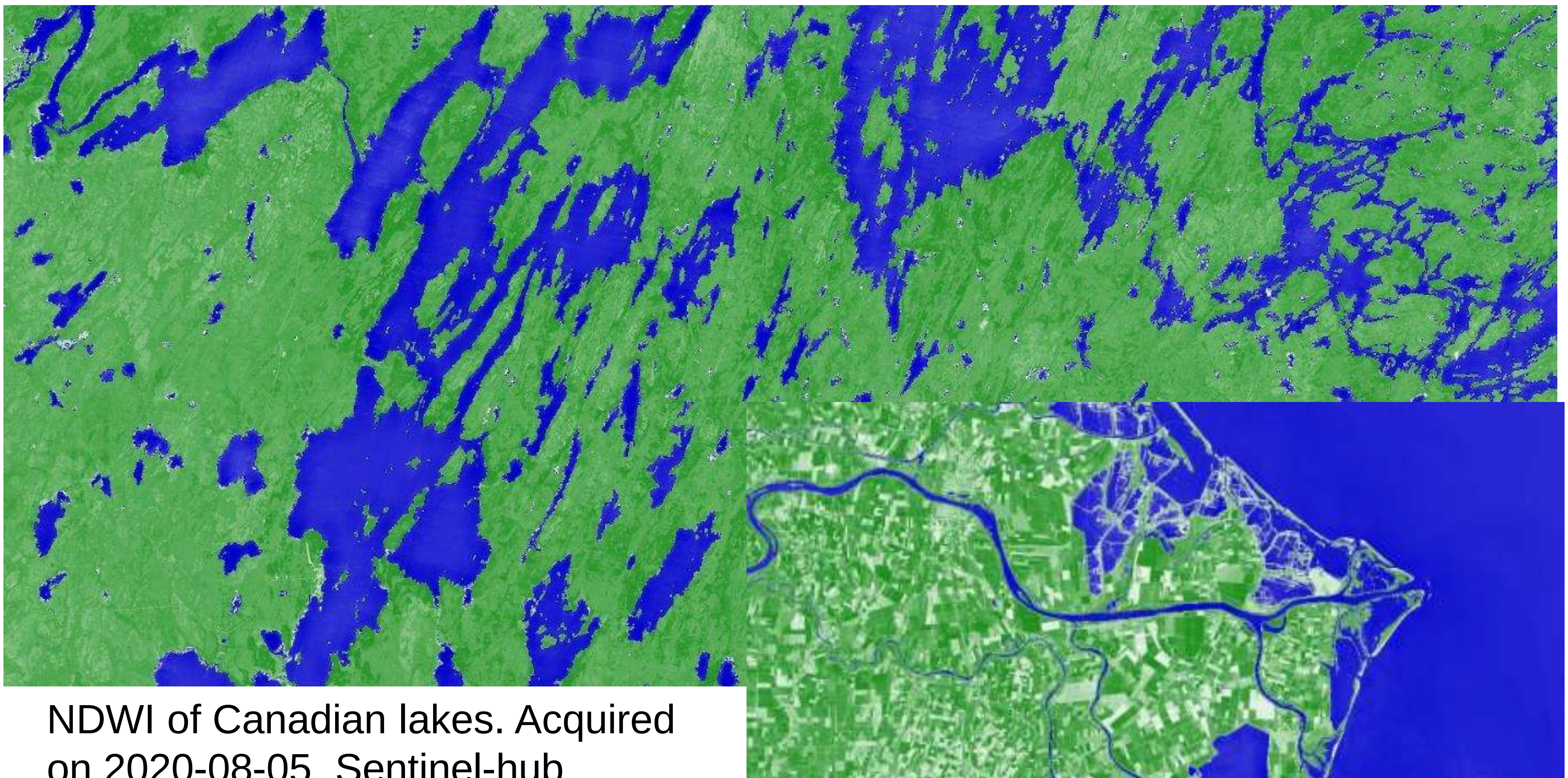
$$MSAVI2 = \frac{(2 * NIR + 1 - 1\sqrt{(2 * NIR + 1) - 8 * (NIR - RED))}}{2}$$





NDWI (Water): (Green - NIR)/ (Green + NIR) 1996

- Mapping water – lakes, floods, glacier meltwater lakes
  - > 0.2 = water

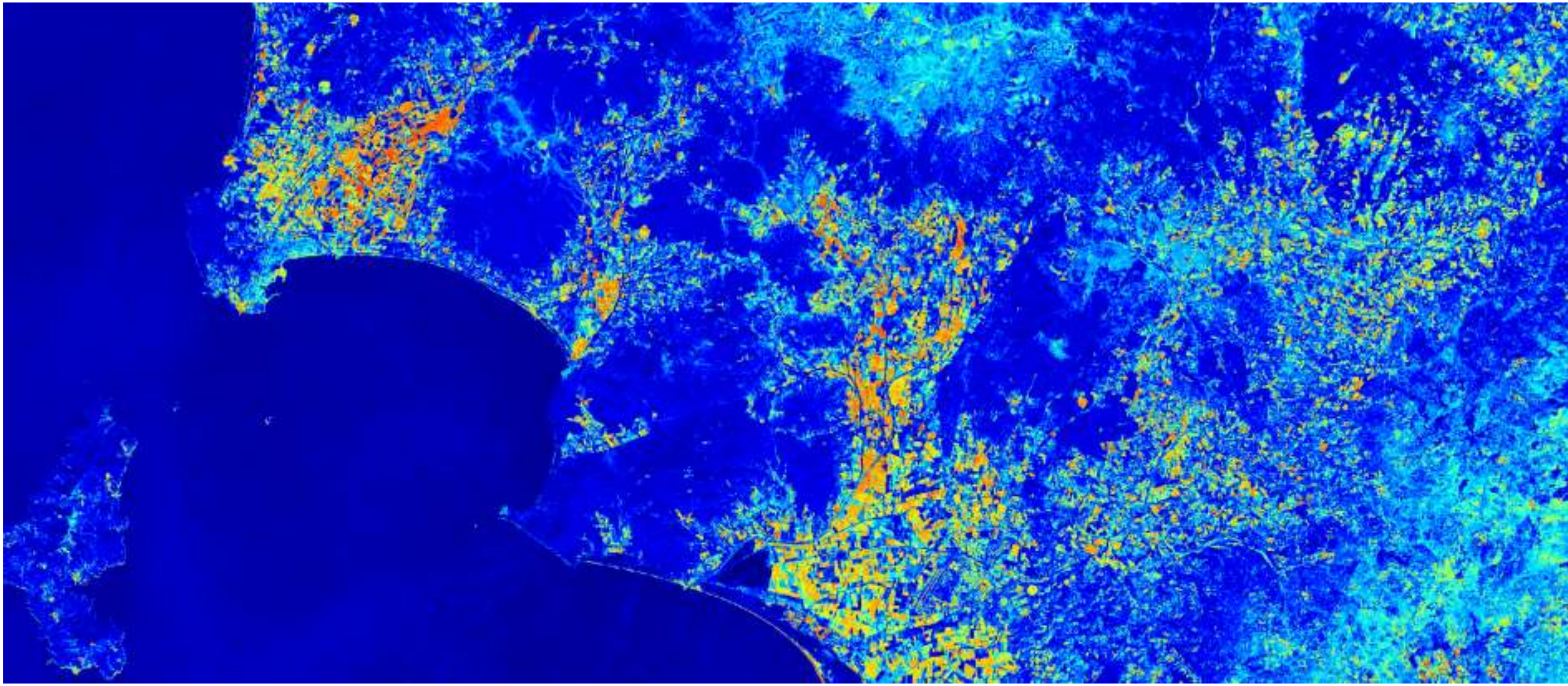


NDWI of Canadian lakes. Acquired on 2020-08-05, Sentinel-hub

NDWI in Italy. Acquired on 2020-08-01

Moisture index: **NDMI** = (NIR – SWIR1) / (NIR + SWIR1) 1996

Water content (moisture) in leaves

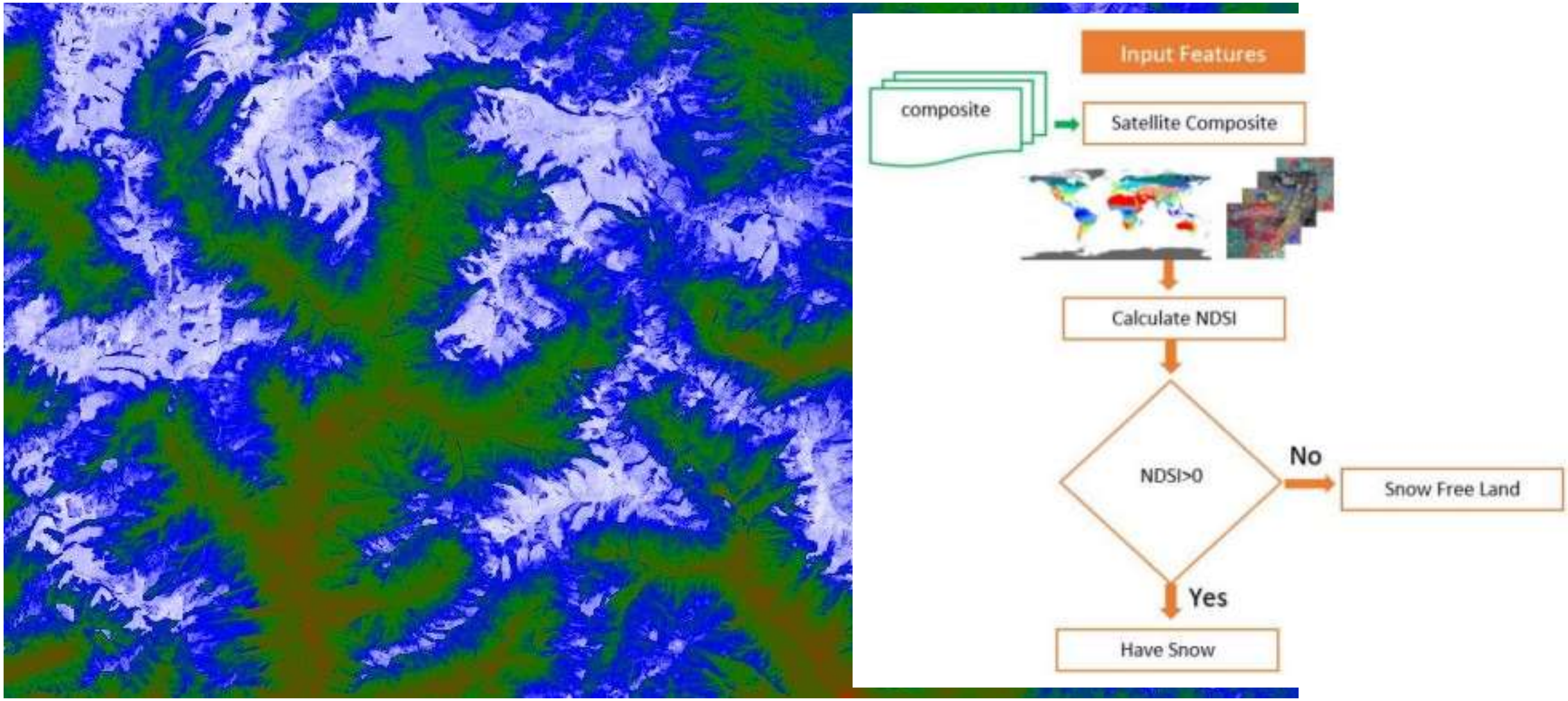


NDMI near Rome, Italy. Acquired on 08.10.2017

Snow: NDSI = (Green-SWIR) / (Green+SWIR)

NDSI has mostly been used for assessments of

1. Snow cover detection and mapping (through the year)
2. Discriminate snow and clouds
3. Detect glacier ice in shadowed terrain
4. Detect frozen lakes
5. Glacier mapping



Red Edge índex – Sentinel 2 (2015), Worldview 2 (2009)

NDRE = (NIR – RED EDGE) / (NIR + RED EDGE) (Normalized Difference Red Edge):
It is closely related to NDVI; however, it allows to identify vigour decreases earlier.

How NDRE map looks on EOSDA Crop Monitoring.

Red Edge índices – Sentinel 2

Red-edge normalized difference vegetation index ($NDVI_{red\ edge}$) is a slight improvement over traditional NDVI. $NDVI_{red\ edge}$ uses the edge zone with chlorophyll absorption characteristics (such as 705 nm), which is more sensitive to the health status of vegetation [73]. Replacing the red and NIR bands of NDVI and DVI with the red-edge bands to obtain $NDVI_{red\ edge}$ and $DVI_{red\ edge}$ (red-edge difference vegetation index), whose expressions are as follows:

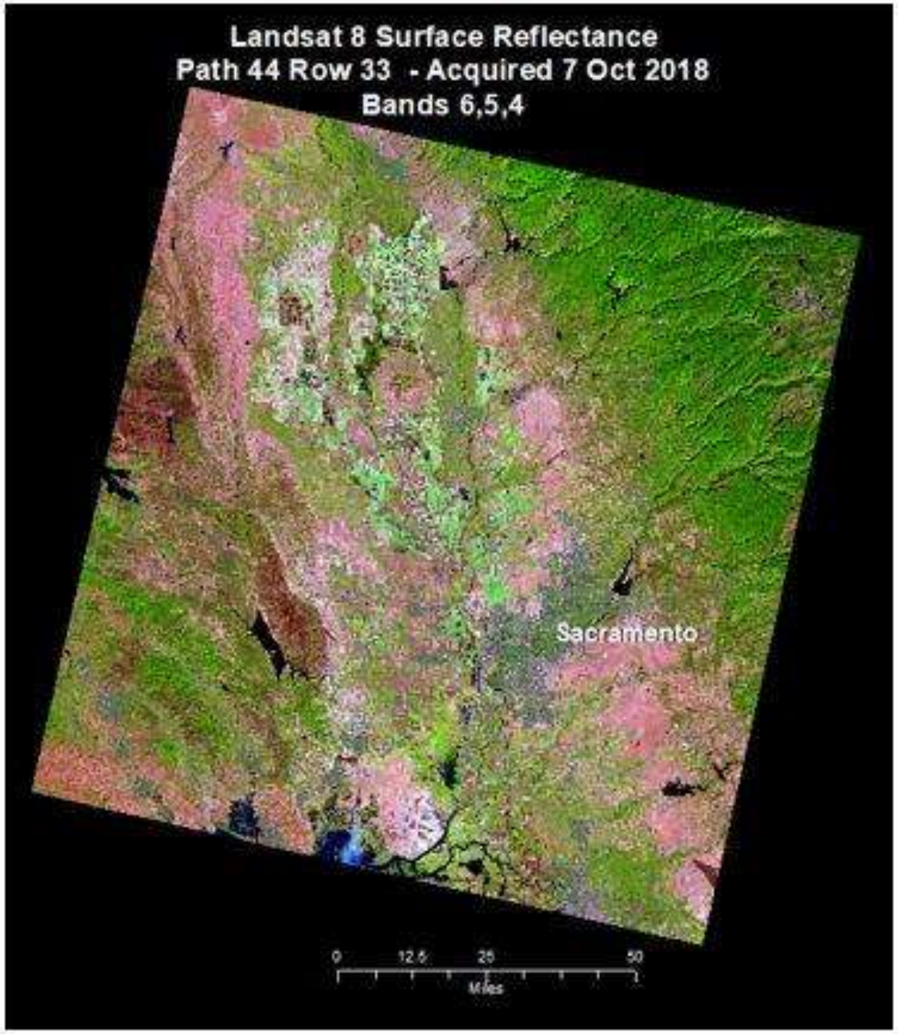
$$NDVI_{rededge} = \frac{R_{rededge3} - R_{rededge1}}{R_{rededge3} + R_{rededge1}} \quad (11)$$

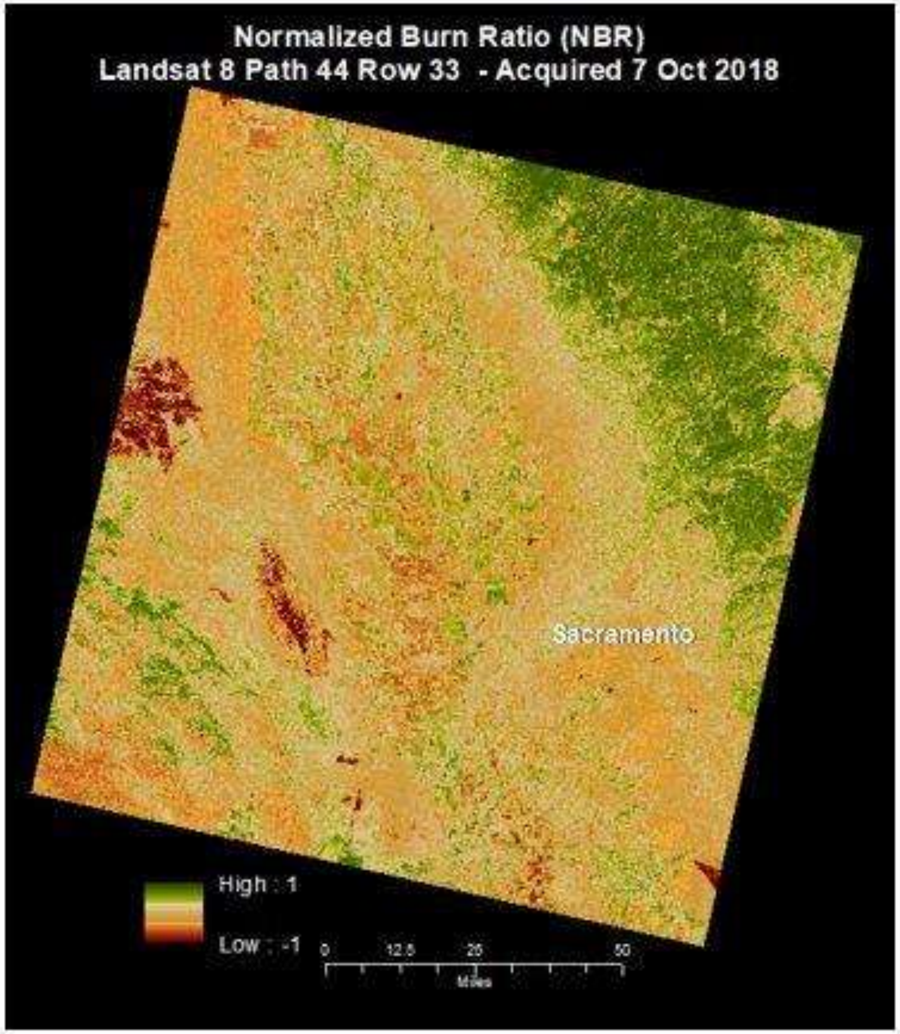
$$DVI_{rededge} = R_{rededge3} - R_{rededge1} \quad (12)$$

where $R_{red\ edge1}$ and $R_{red\ edge3}$ represent the reflectance of the Band5 and Band7 of Sentinel-2, respectively.

Normalised Difference **Burn Ratio (Index)**

(NIR – SWIR2) / (NIR + SWIR2) Landsat TM: NBR = (4-7) / (4+ 7)



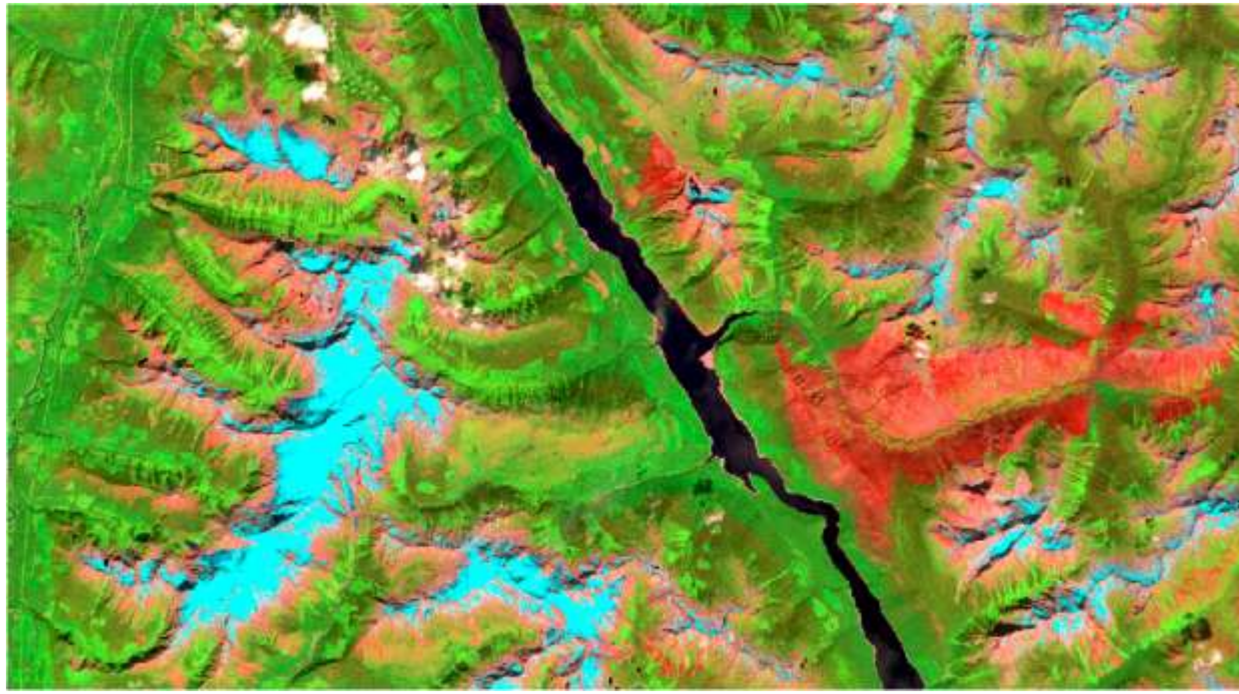


https://www.usgs.gov/landsat-missions/landsat-normalized-burn-ratio

GEOG 357 project
Fall 2020

Hugh Allen fire
Kinbasket Lake
August 2018

Sentinel 2 MSI
Bands: SWIR2, NIR, Red



NDBR:
(NIR-SWIR2) / (NIR+SWIR2)

Normalized Difference Built-up Index

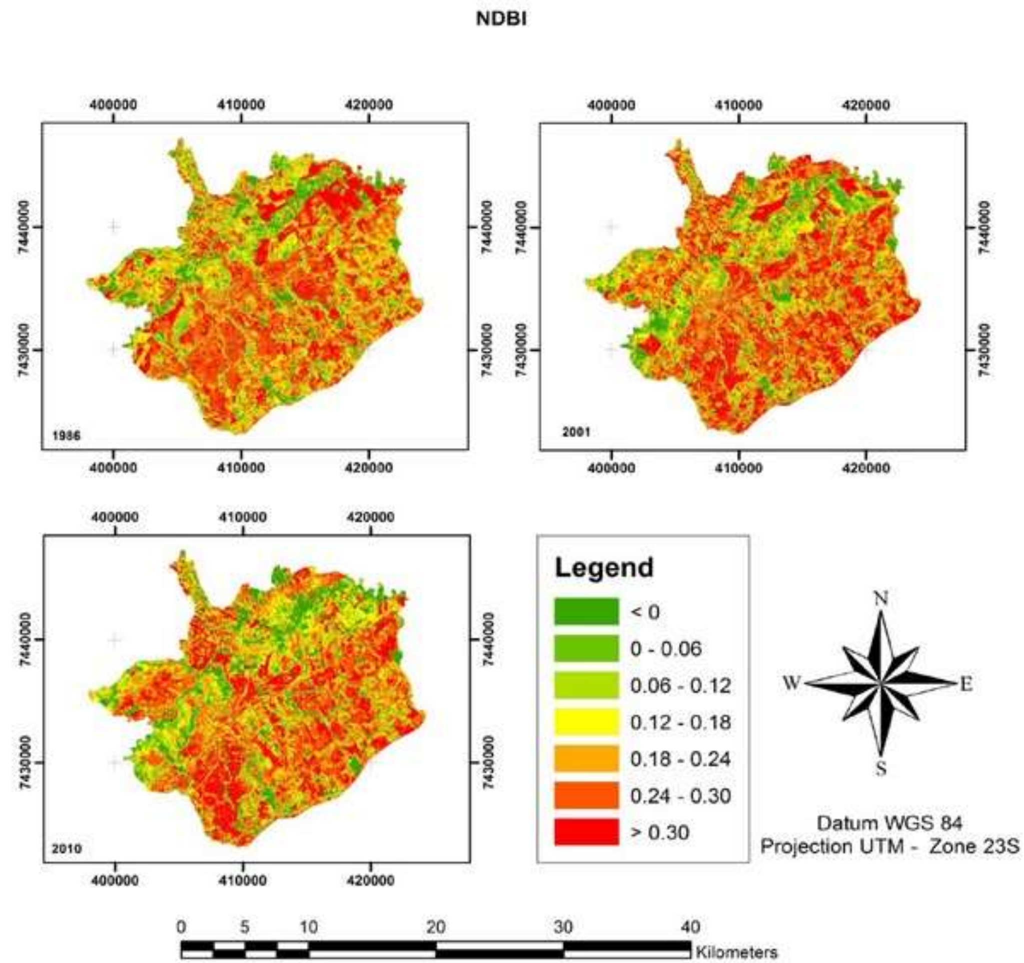
NDBI = (SWIR - NIR) / (SWIR + NIR)

uses the NIR and SWIR bands to emphasize built-up areas.

A Quantitative Approach for Analyzing Urban Heat Islands and Land Cover

São José dos Campos, Brazil
1986, 2001, 2010

Figure 10. NDBI calculated from the image of TM/Landsat 5 for 1986, 2001, and 2010.



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233629918_A_Quantitative_Approach_for_Analyzing_the_Relationship_between_Urban_Heat_Islands_and_Land_Cover

Summary of Indices

Vegetation and soil: NDVI most common
with many variants e.g. NDGI, DVI, SAVI, NRDE

Water: NDWI

Snow: NDSI

Burn (fires): NDBR

All have values = -1.0 to +1.0 – store in 32 bit real channel

Many more... latest count > 150 ?

https://medium.com/regen-network/remote-sensing-indices-389153e3d947