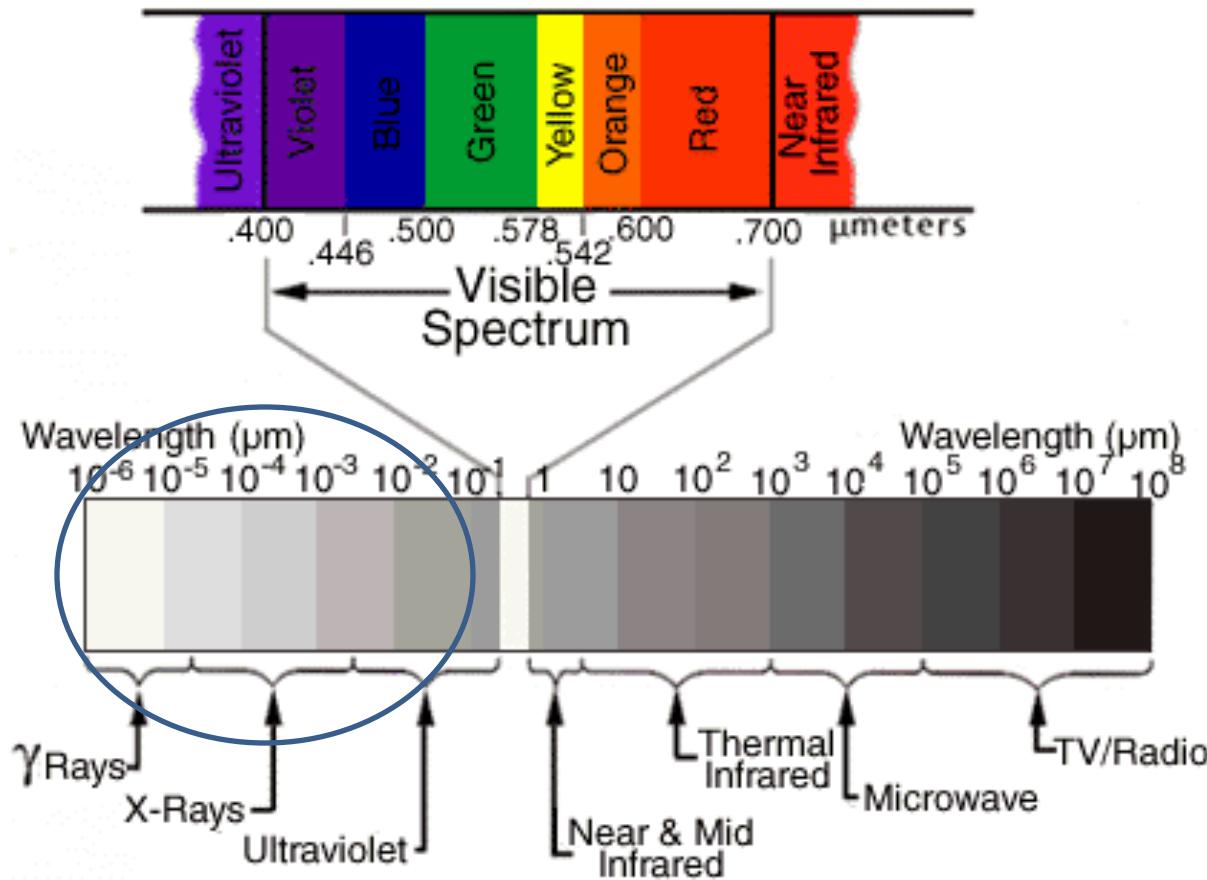


LESSON 10

Remote Sensing Applications

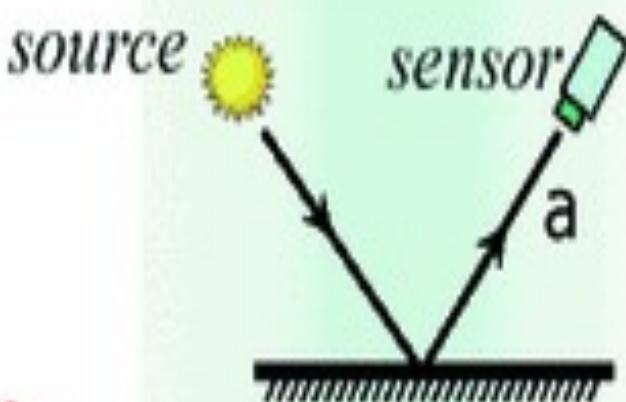
REMOTE SENSING => EXTENDED VISION

Electromagnetic Spectrum

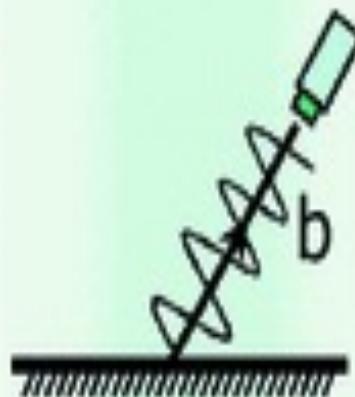


VISION BEYOND OPTICAL REGION

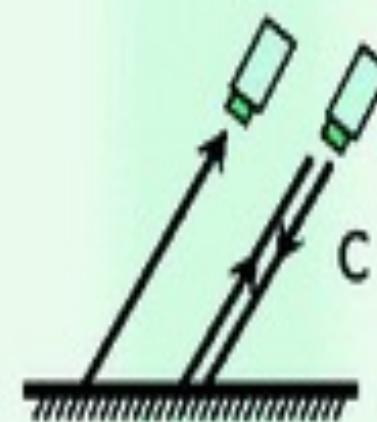
Visible & reflective IR remote sensing



Thermal remote sensing



Microwave remote sensing



Radiation
source
Object



The Sun
reflectance

object
microwave
radiation

radar
backscatter
coefficient

Spectral
radiance



reflected radiance

(emissivity, temp.)

emitted radiance

Wave
length

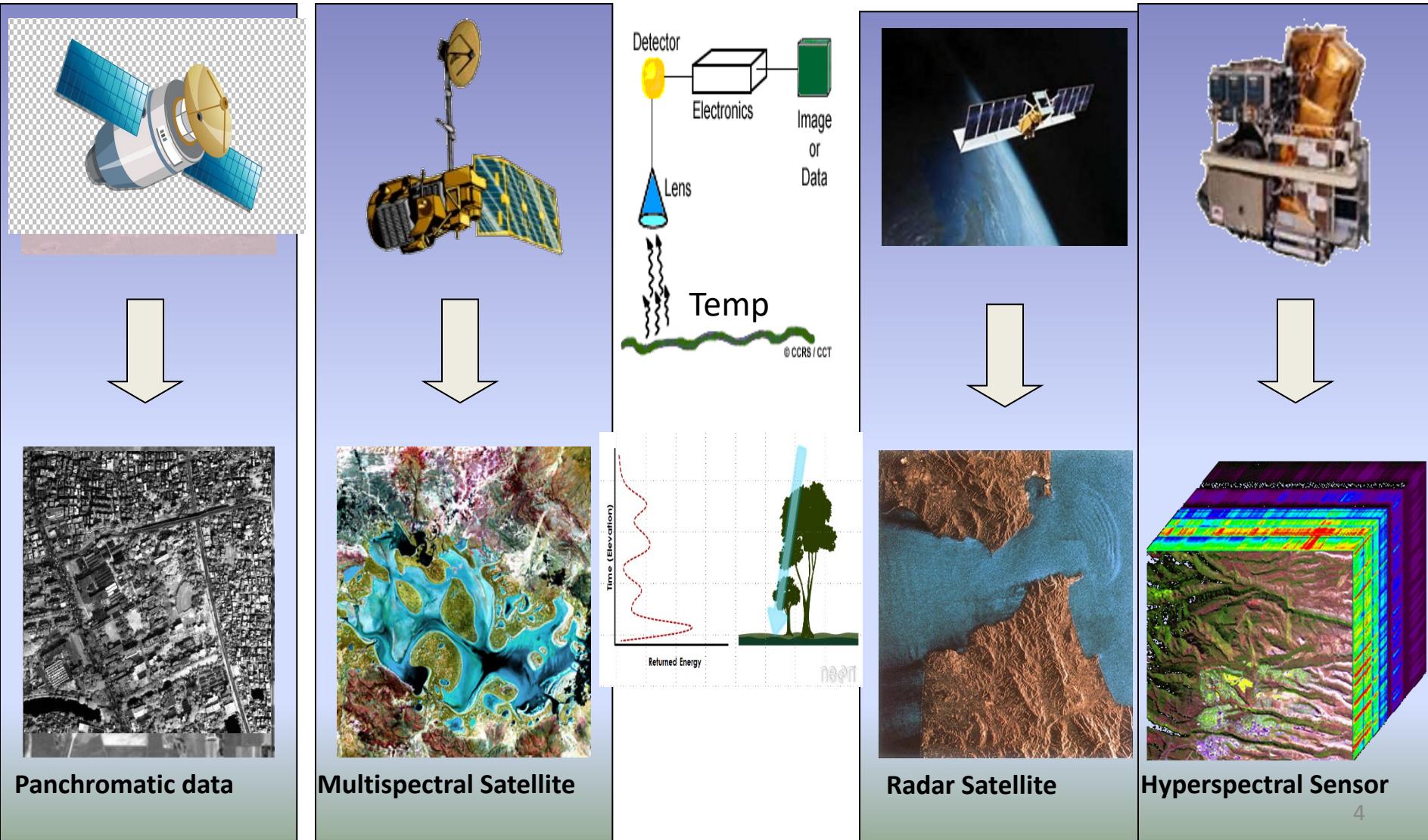
$0.5\mu\text{m}$

$3\mu\text{m}$

$10\mu\text{m}$

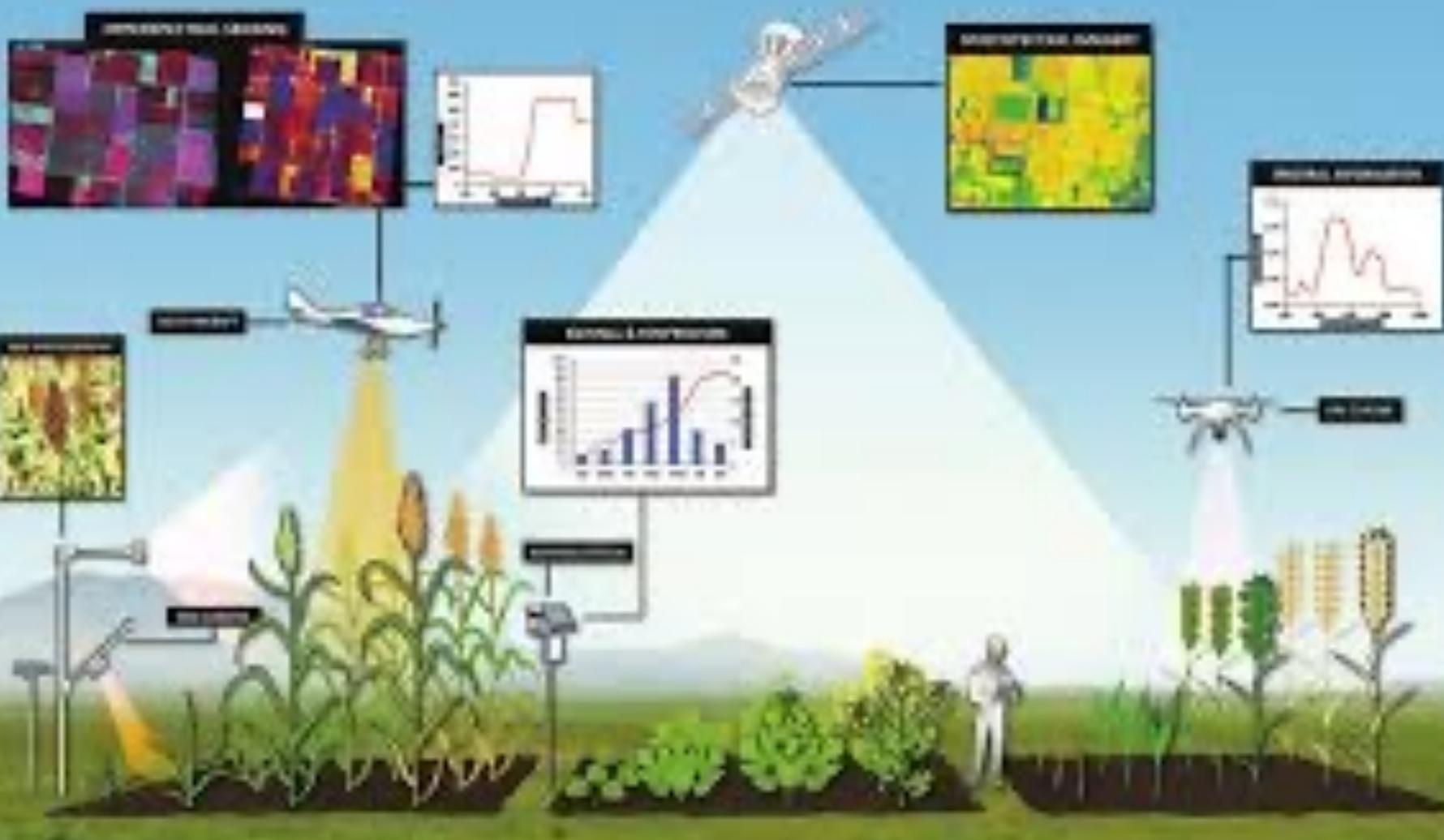
1m

Remotely Sensed Data

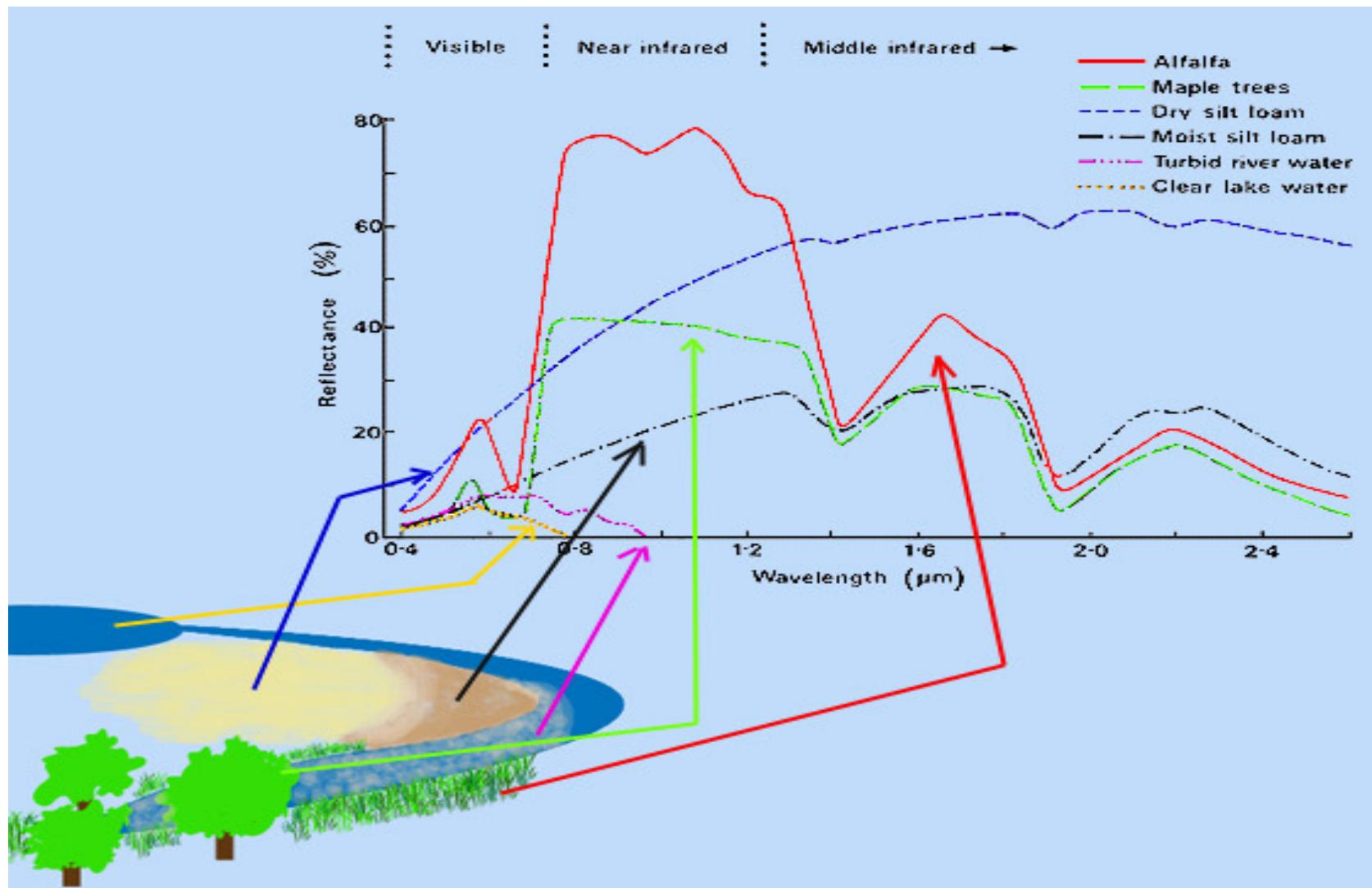


measurements

- Spectral Reflectivity (Multispectral/Hyperspectral sensors)
- Albedo (Panchromatic sensors)
- Temperature (Thermal sensors)
- Backscattering (Radar sensors)
- Height (Lidar sensor)



SPECTRAL REFLECTIVITY IS THE BASIS OF IMAGE CLASSIFICATION or LAND COVER MAP mapping



APPLICATIONS of Remote sensing : MULTI-DISCIPLINARY

1. **Natural resource inventory (NRI):** is the information collected to identify the location and character of natural resources.
2. **Natural resource assessment (NRA):** is an analysis of the NRI to aid in decision-making and management efforts.
3. Monitoring

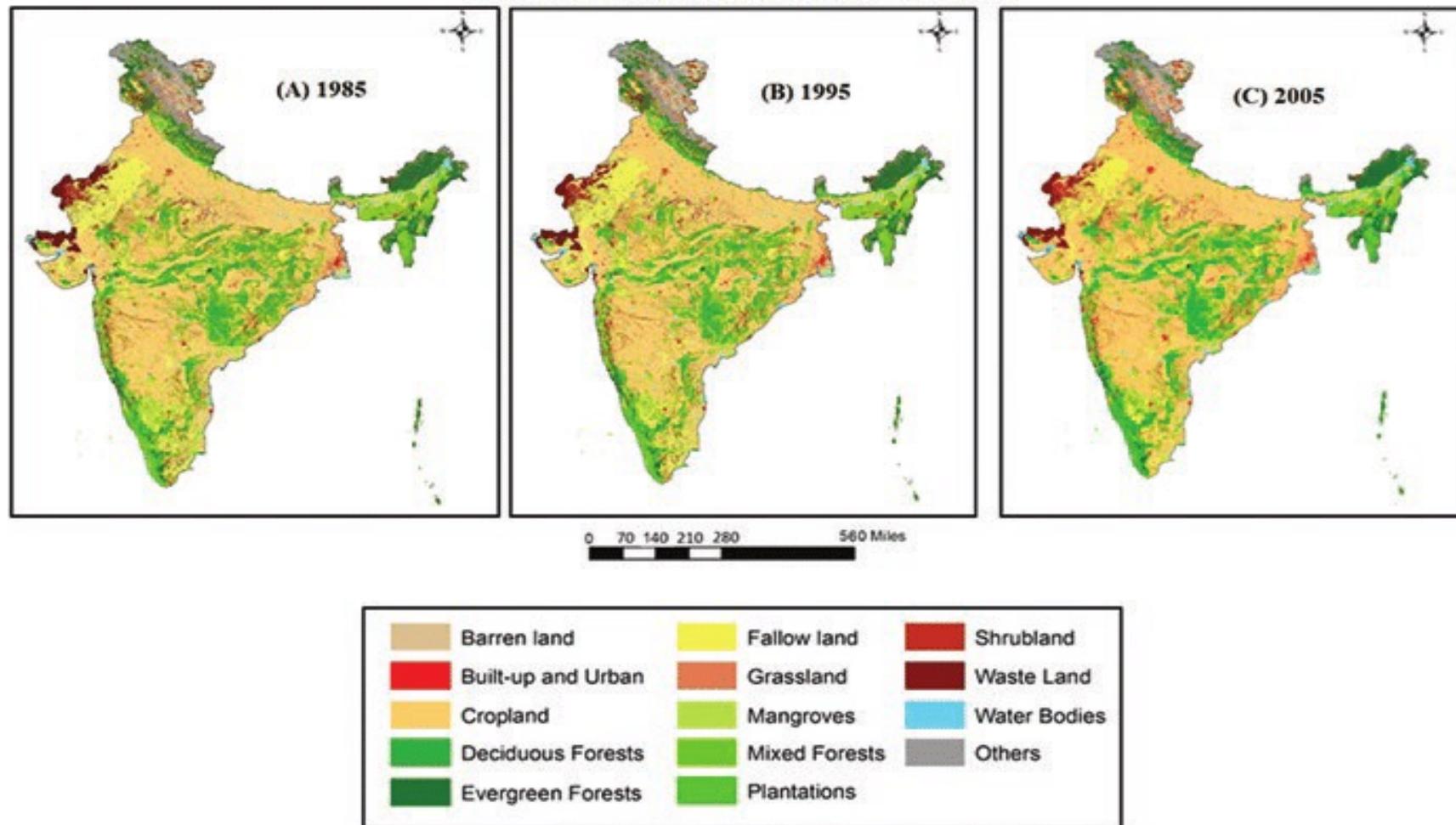
LANDUSE AND LAND COVER

INPUTS: Remote sensing data

Software: Data processing and analysis

Output: Landuse classes

LAND COVER AND LAND USE MAP OF INDIA



Land cover and land use map of India prepared using satellite remote sensing data sets for the years (a) 1985, (b) 1995, and (c) 2005. (Openly Sourced from Roy et al. 2015)

Shrubland, scrubland, scrub, brush, or bush is a plant community characterized by vegetation dominated by shrubs, often also including grasses, herbs, and geophytes.

Shrubland may either occur naturally or be the result of human activity



Mangrove forests, also called *mangrove swamps*, *mangrove thickets* or *mangals*, are productive wetlands that occur in coastal intertidal zones.



Tropical Evergreen Forest In India includes *the Western Ghats, forest areas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the greater Assam region,*

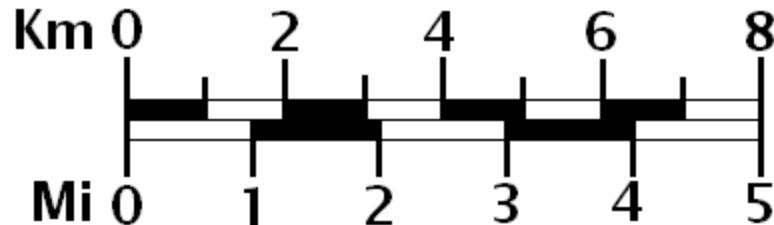


Information at different scale:

- Global scale
- Regional scale
- Local scale

⇒ Map scale

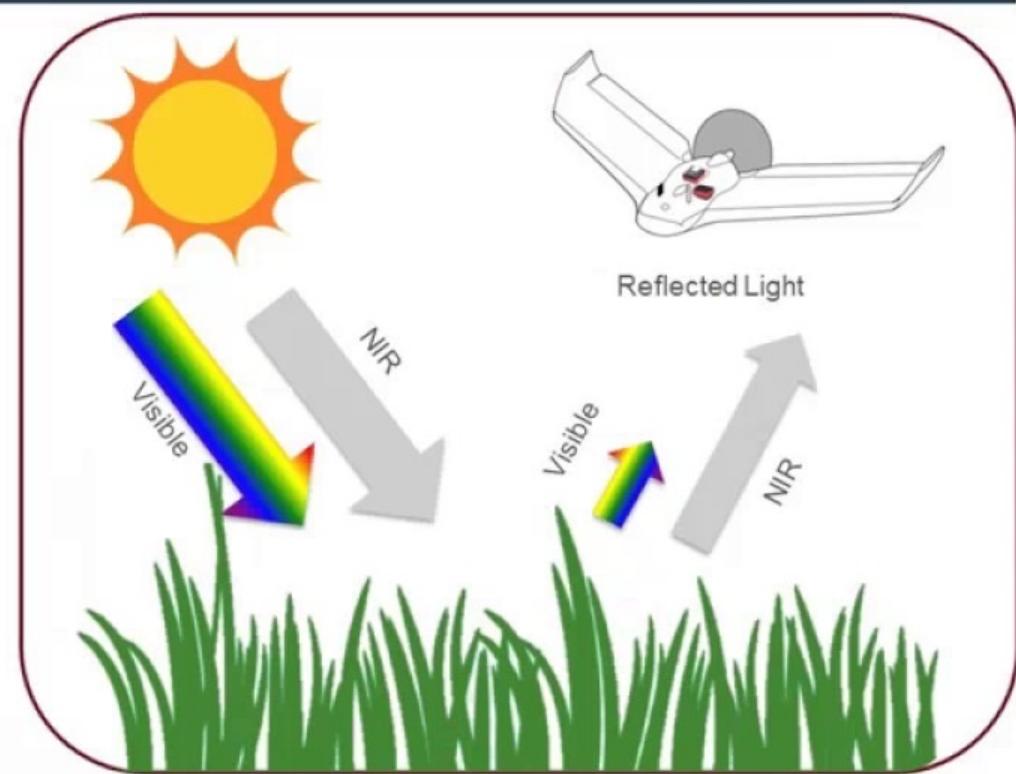
The scale of a **map** is the **ratio** of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.



BASIS OF VEGETATION ANALYSIS

How Plants Interact With Sun Energy

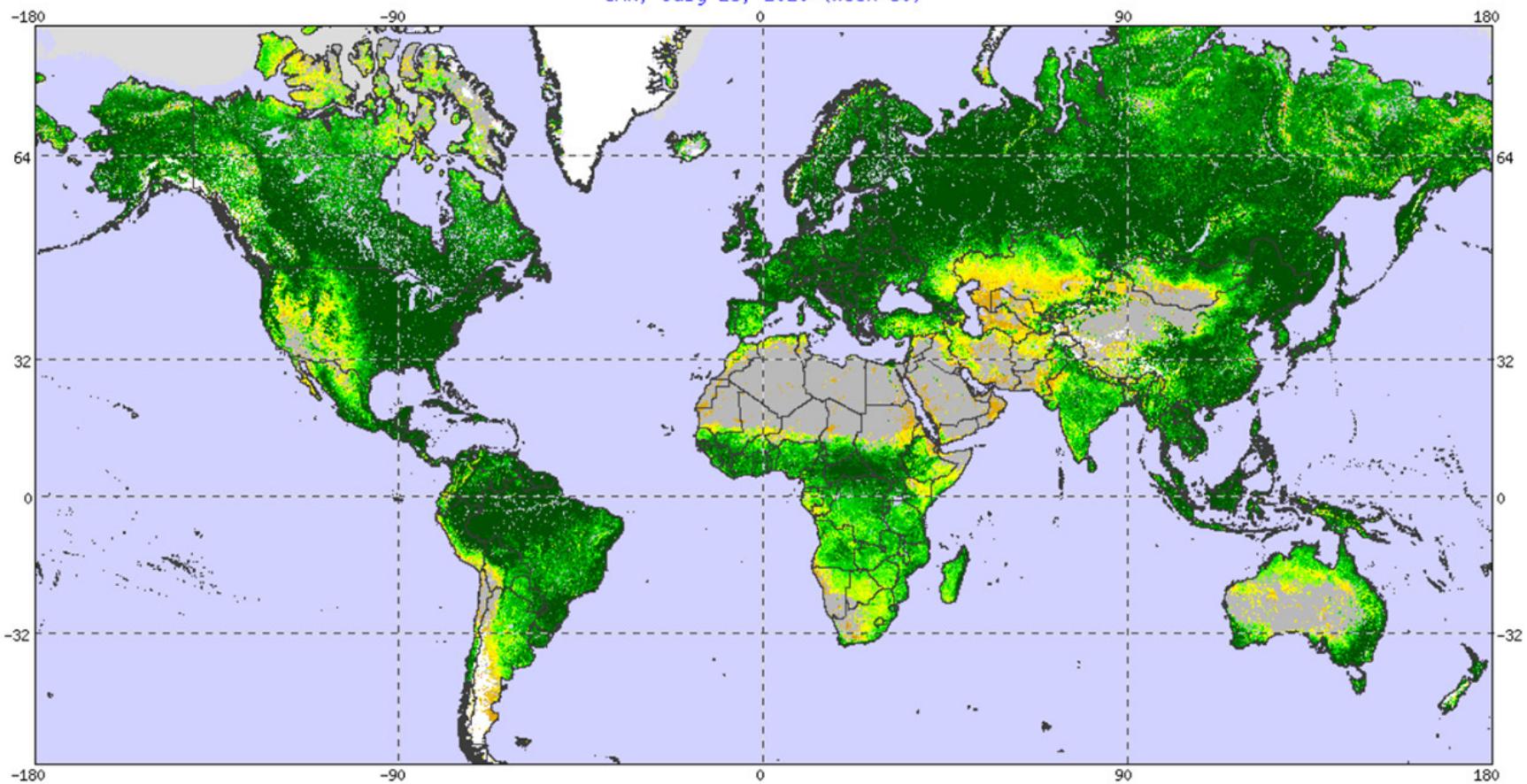
- Light energy from sun is either:
 - Absorbed
 - Transmitted
 - Reflected



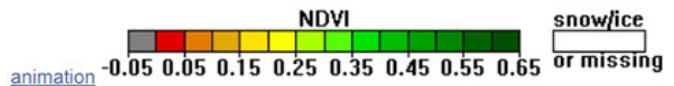
*NIR = Near Infrared

World , Greenness (No Noise NDVI)

SMN, July 28, 2020 (week 30)



VIIIRS-VH, Zoom Level=2 (39.1 km), tiles=12



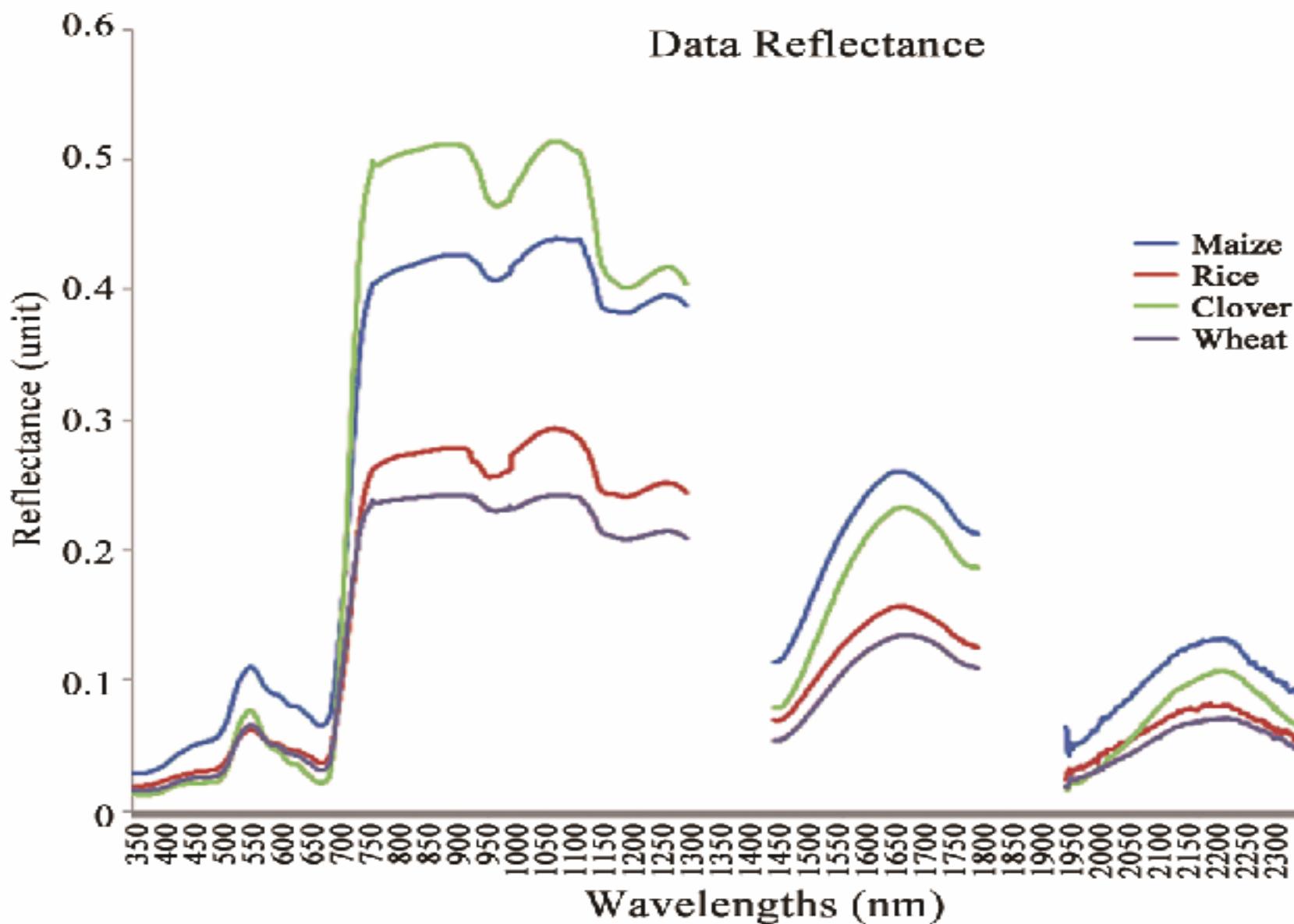


Figure 2. The spectral reflectance pattern for the different

Near Jaipur



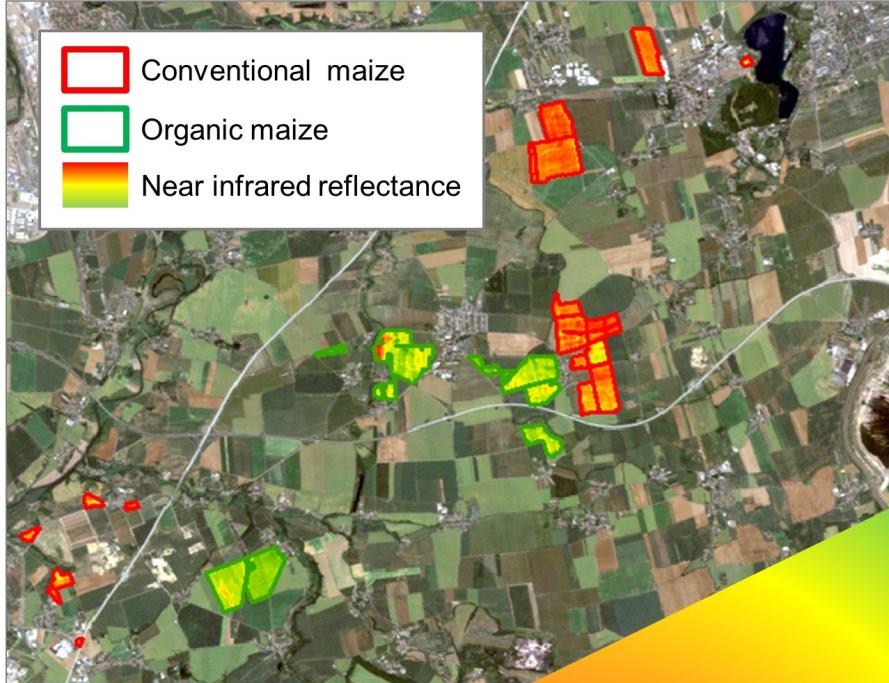
[https://blog.mapbox.com/new-satellite-
imagery-for-cities-across-india-4b97ed7e3452](https://blog.mapbox.com/new-satellite-imagery-for-cities-across-india-4b97ed7e3452)



Bare soil
Grassland
Cereals
Sugar beet
Maize
Rapeseed



0 0.5 1 k m



Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{NIR} + \rho_{red}}$$

ρ_{red} = Reflectance in red channel

ρ_{NIR} = Reflectance in NIR channel

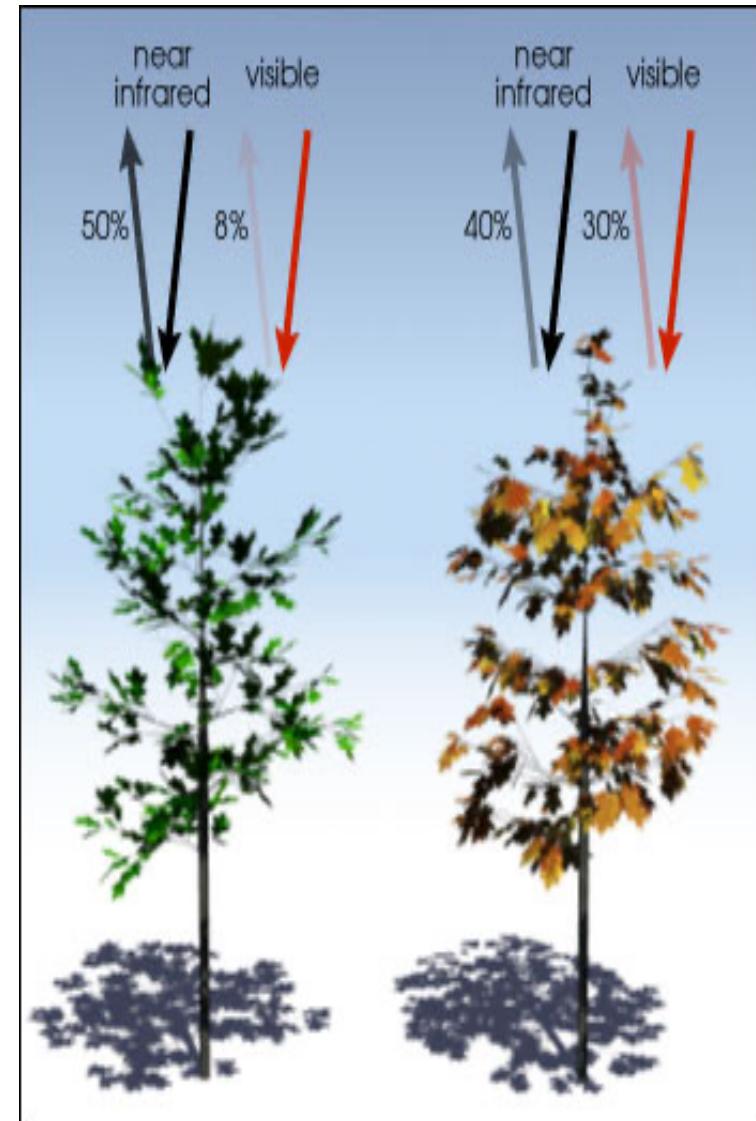
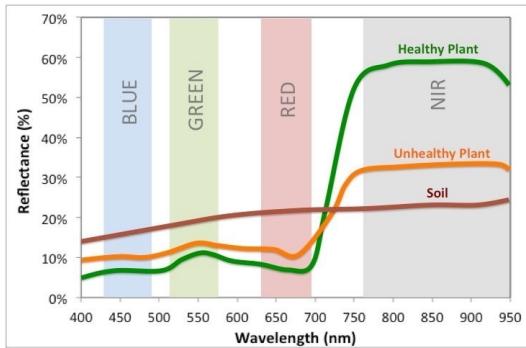
Healthy, dense vegetation has high NDVI

Stressed, or sparse vegetation produces lower NDVI

Bare rock, soil have NDVI near zero

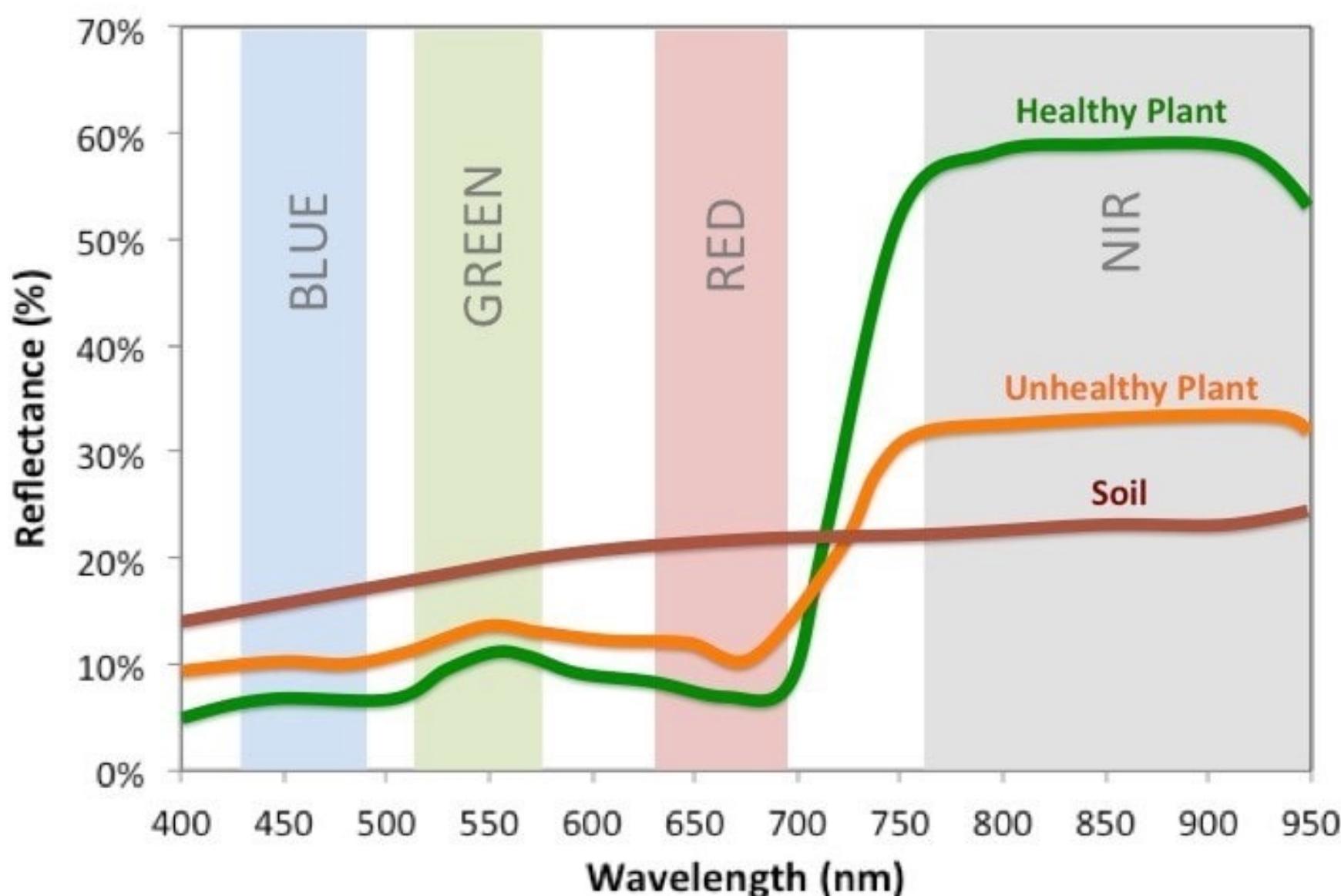
Snow produces negative values of NDVI

Clouds produce low to negative values of NDVI

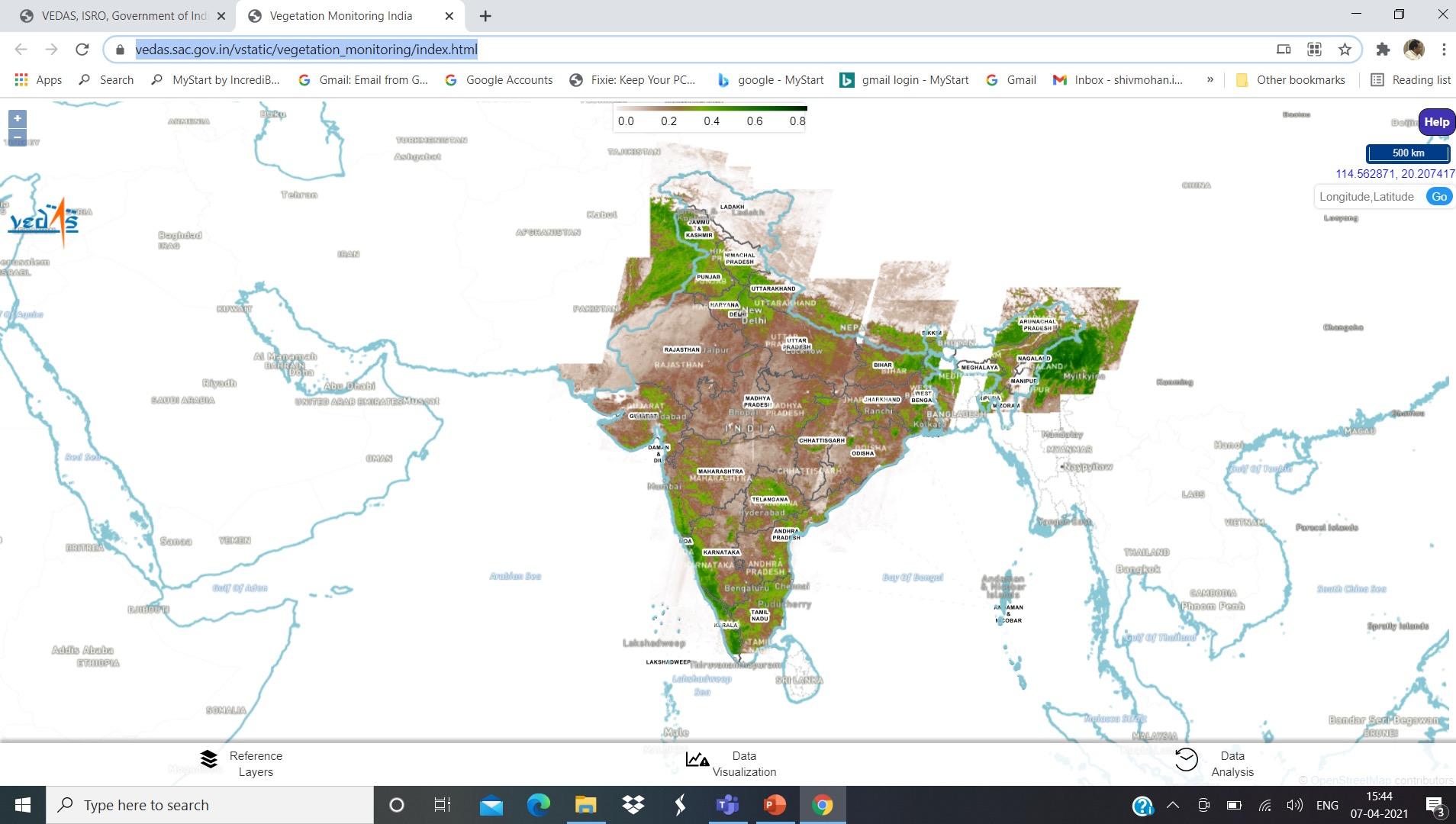


$$\frac{(0.50 - 0.08)}{(0.50 + 0.08)} = 0.72$$

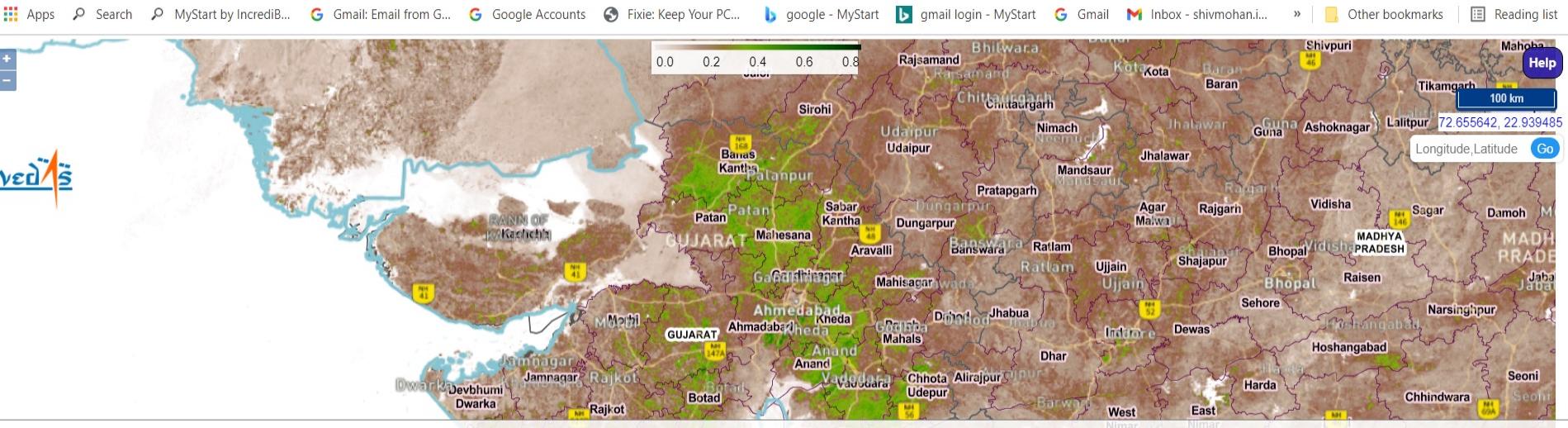
$$\frac{(0.4 - 0.30)}{(0.4 + 0.30)} = 0.14$$



https://vedas.sac.gov.in/vstatic/vegetation_monitoring/index.html

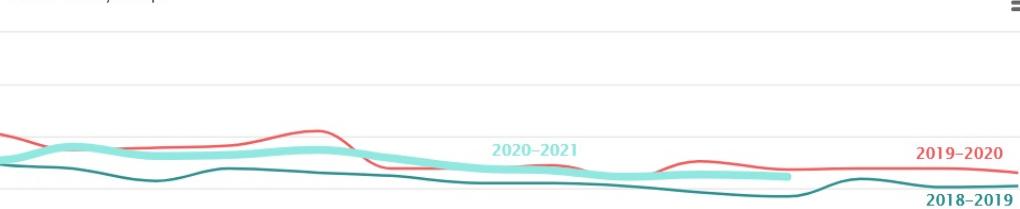


[https://vedas.sac.gov.in/vstatic/vegetation monitoring/index.html](https://vedas.sac.gov.in/vstatic/vegetation_monitoring/index.html)



0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

AWiFS 15 Day Comp.



Data Visualization

Rajgarh Pune Utur Nizamabad Karimnagar

Data Analysis

Nizamabad Karimnagar

© OpenStreetMap contributors

Reference Layers



Type here to search



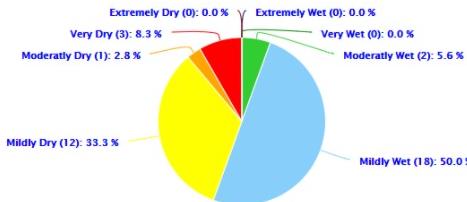
? ^ < > ⌂ ENG 15:49 07-04-2021

SPI and VCI based real time drought monitoring for Indian region

Drought is a complex natural phenomenon which impact agriculture enormously. Early detection of drought helps stakeholders to take counter measures and provide timely advisories. VEDAS has newly added drought monitoring functionality in its basket by providing widely used Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and Vegetation Condition Index (VCI).

VEDAS is providing monthly and running 1-month weekly SPI at state as well as taluka levels. Monthly SPI is being calculated using CHIRPS precipitation data while running 1-month weekly SPI is being calculated using NOAA and CHIRPS rainfall data based on 1981-2018 CHIRPS precipitation data. It is available at its vegetation condition dashboard. It is also enabled with spatial analysis (map) as well as data analysis (pie chart and bar chart) functionalities.

State wise distribution of Standard Precipitation Index State(4W Weekly): District: as on 10/07/2019



Click to visualise SPI

Experimental short range water level and inundation forecast for the Brahmaputra river

Being the highest specific discharge river system in the world, the Brahmaputra river experiences number of long-duration flood waves during the monsoon season annually. Therefore, WRF-Hydro model is setup and is used to predict 3-day water level and inundation probability during the monsoonal flood condition in the Brahmaputra river at Guwahati gauge station and this prediction is visualised on VEDAS.

Crop discrimination

Crop acreage and production

Health

Forecasting

Disease

Irrigation

Drought

User: MOA

planners (e.g niti ayog)

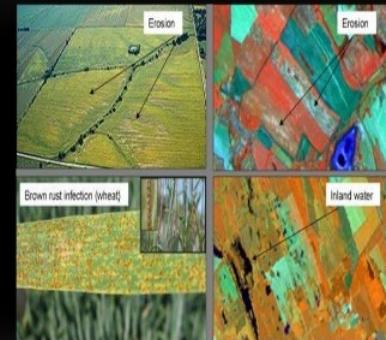
Mandi

Agriculture producer, middleman,

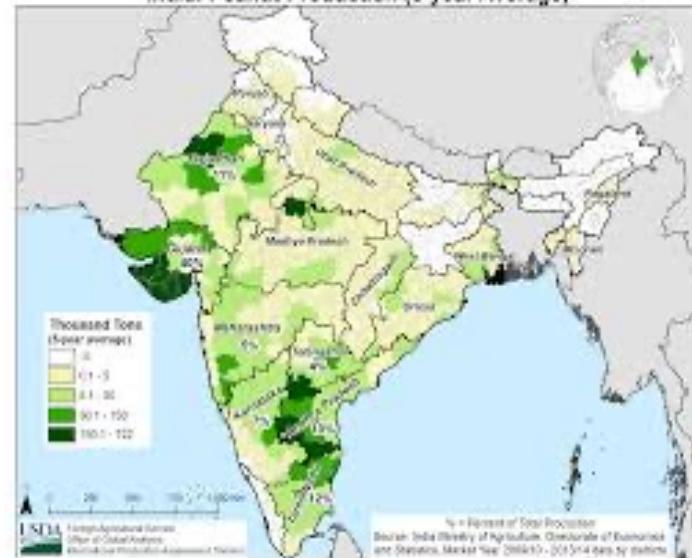


APPLICATION OF RS IN AGRICULTURE

- Identification, area estimation and monitoring
- Crop nutrient deficiency detection
- Soil mapping
- Crop condition assessment
- Agricultural draught assessment
- Reflectance modelling
- Crop yield modelling and production forecasting



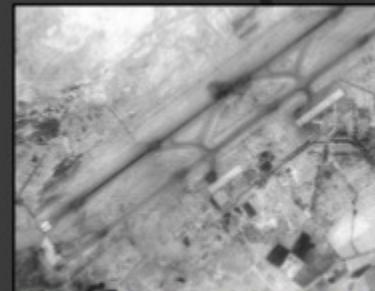
India: Peanut Production (5-year Average)



Application of Remote sensing

- National Security

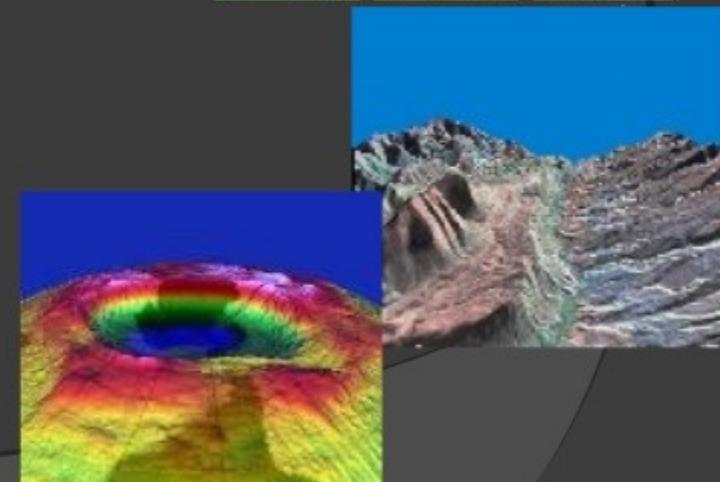
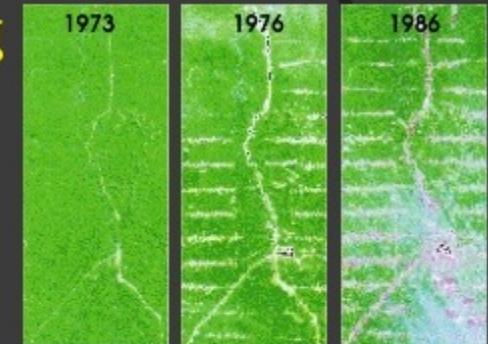
- Targeting
- Disaster mapping and monitoring
- Damage assessment
- Weapons monitoring
- Homeland security
- Navigation
- Policy
- Telecommunication planr
- Coastal mapping



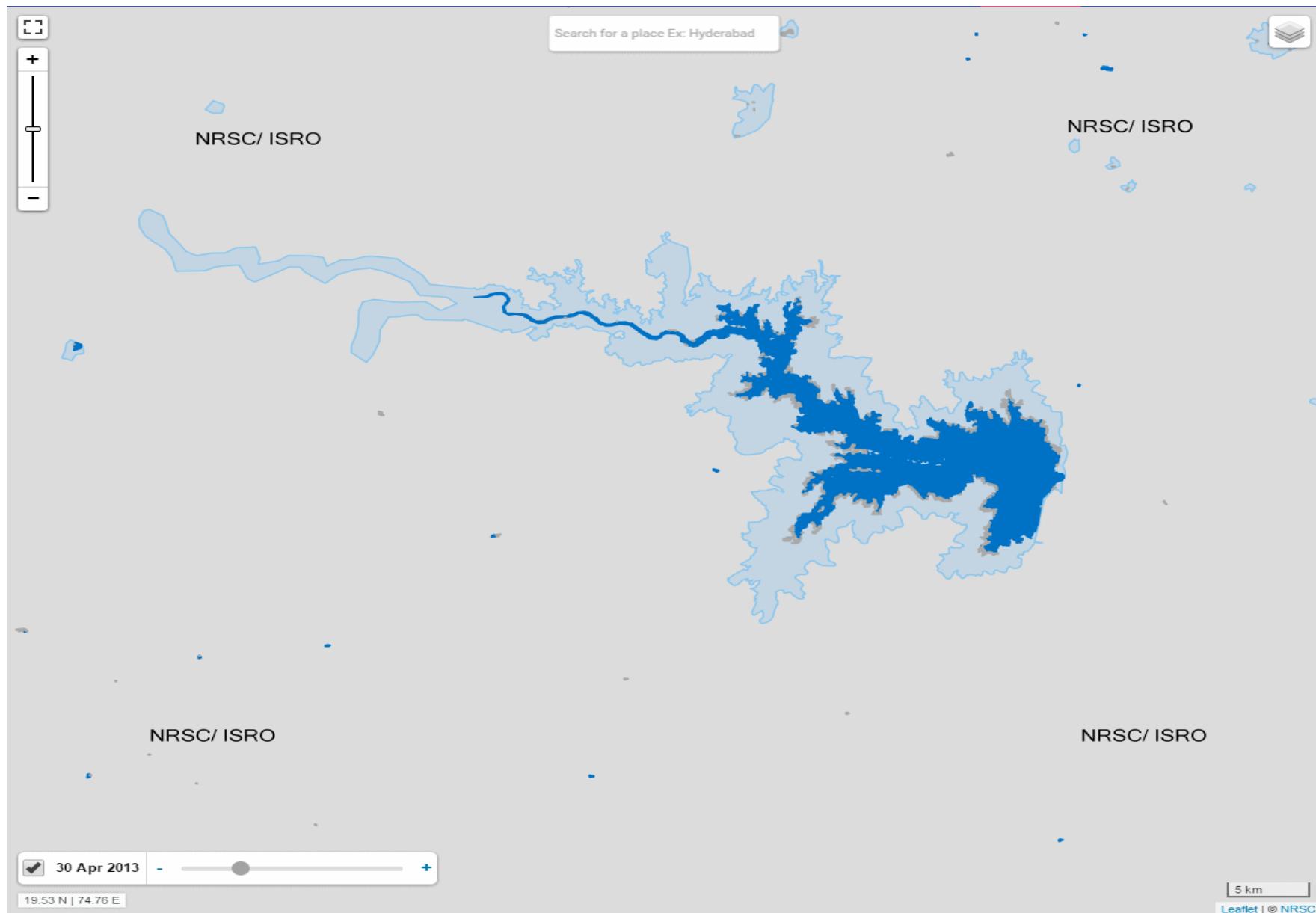
Application of Remote sensing

- Natural Resource Management

- Habitat analysis
- Environmental assessment
- Pest/disease outbreaks
- Impervious surface mapping
- Lake monitoring
- Hydrology
- Landuse-Landcover monitoring
- Mineral province
- Geomorphology
- Geology



Water spread status

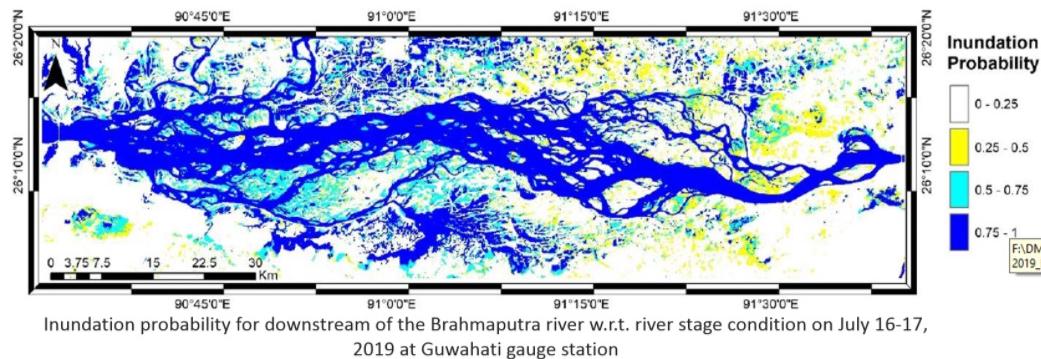


Click to visualise SPI

Experimental short range water level and inundation forecast for the Brahmaputra river

Being the highest specific discharge river system in the world, the Brahmaputra river experiences number of long-duration flood waves during the monsoon season annually. Therefore, WRF-Hydro model is setup and is used to predict 3-day water level and inundation probability during the monsoonal flood condition in the Brahmaputra river at Guwahati gauge station and this prediction is visualised on VEDAS.

Water level of various waterbodies over India derived from satellite altimetry is also visualised in Hydrology Application.

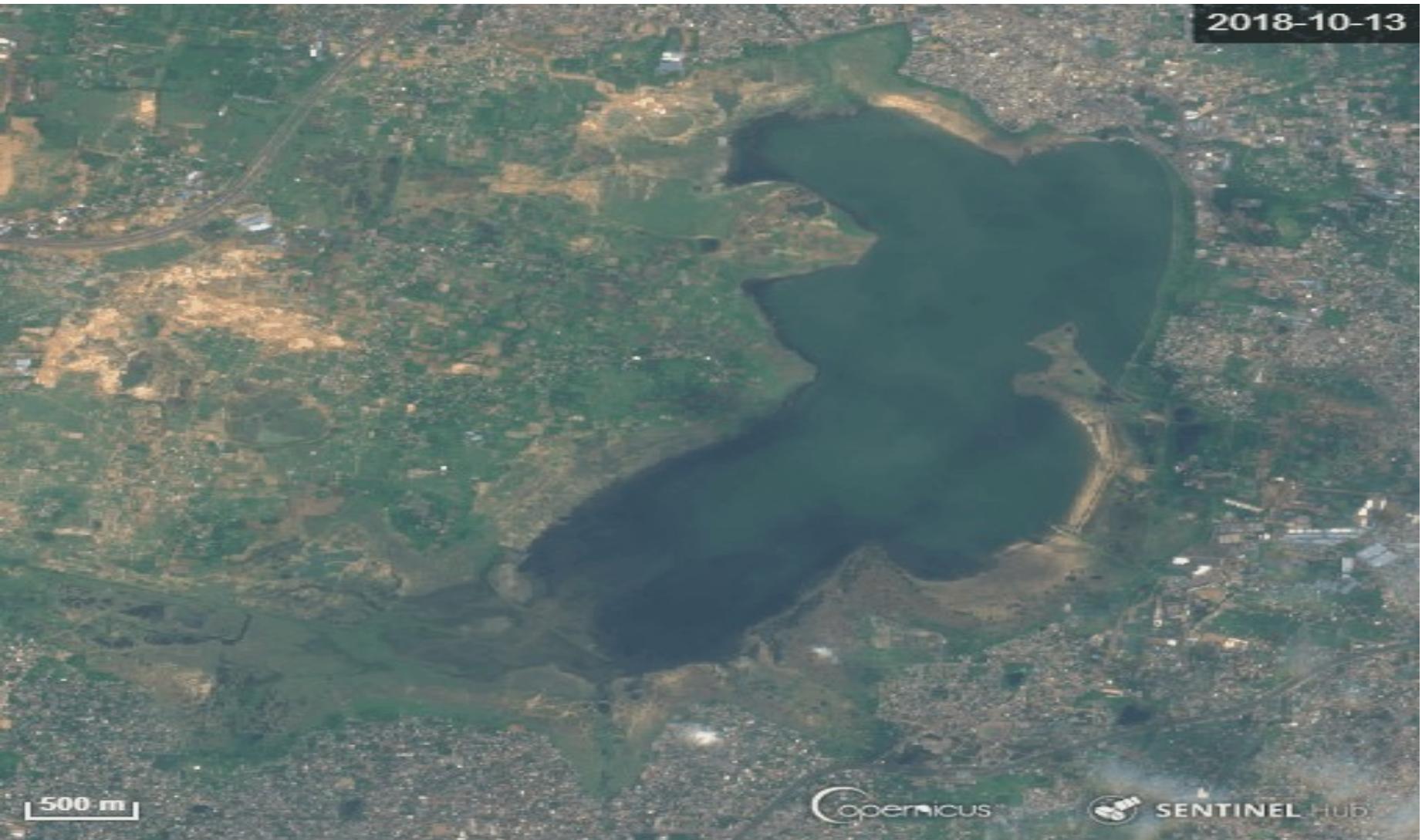


Click to visualise Hydrology Application and forecast

show older



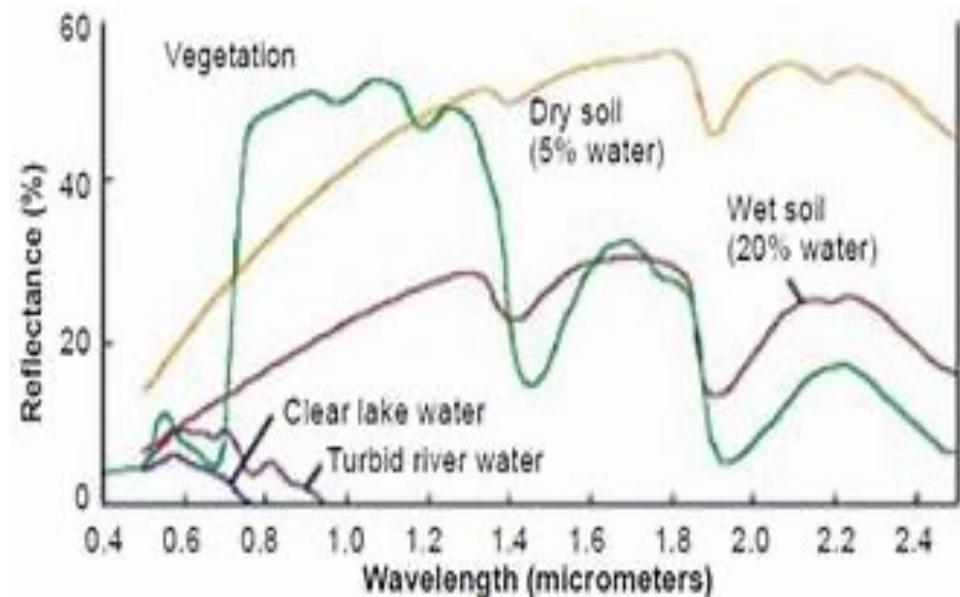
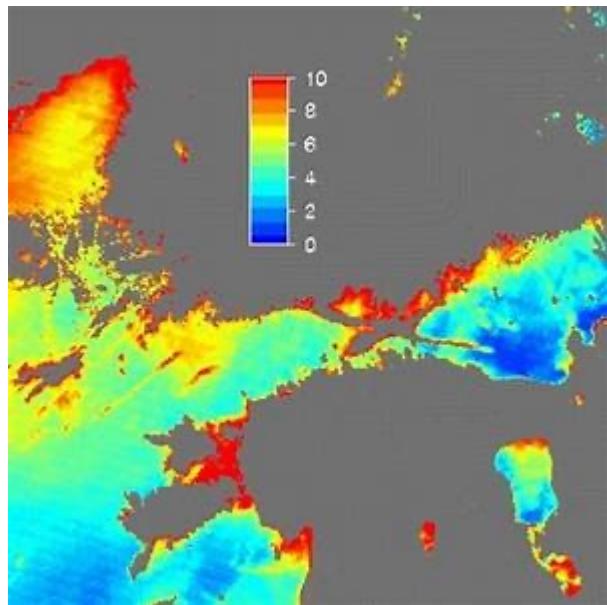
drying of Lake Puzhal (Red Hills lake) between October 2018 and May 2019. The lake is a primary water source for the city.



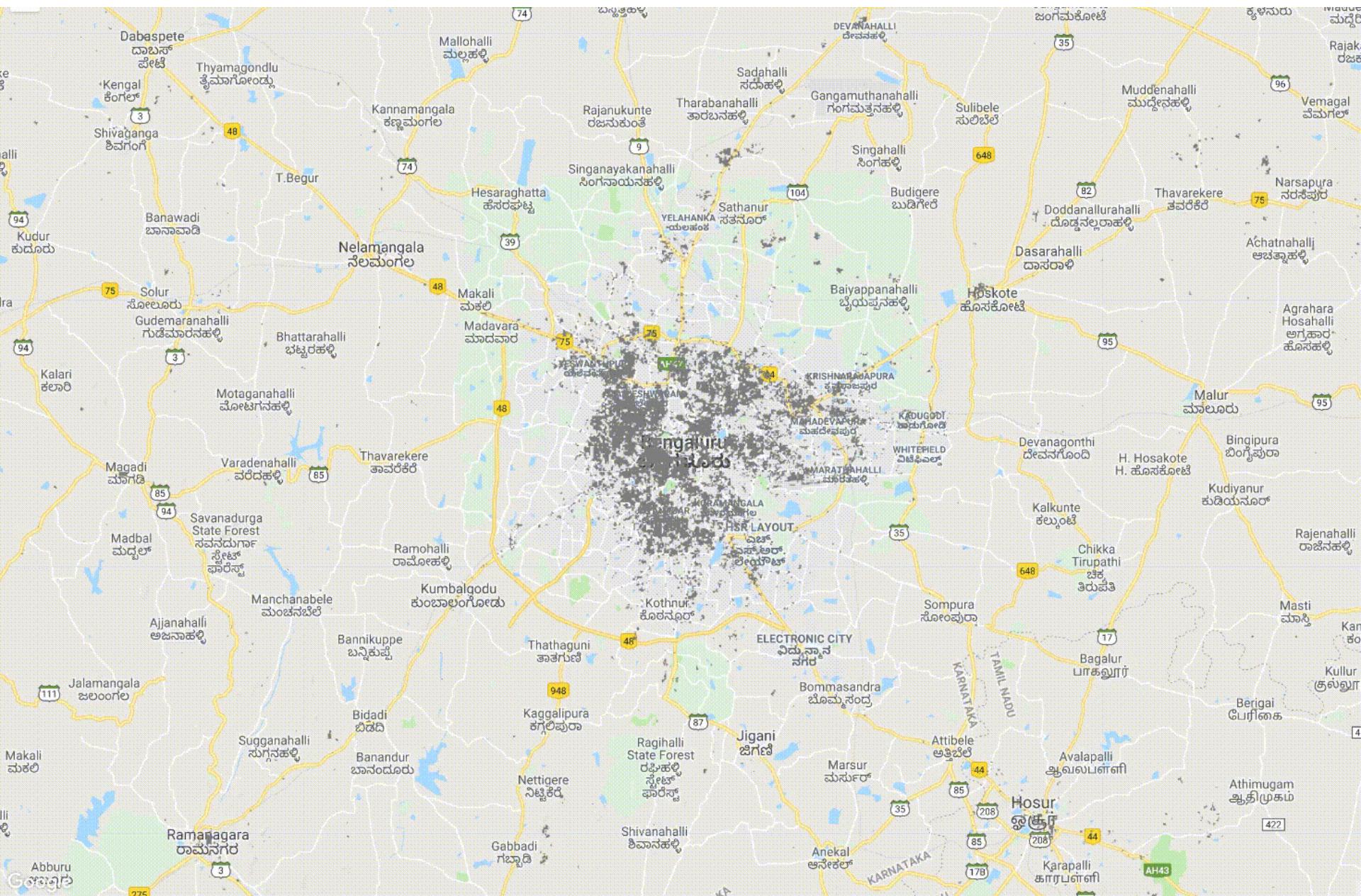
<https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/indias-environmental-challenges-in-10-images/>

SURFACE WATER quality MAPPING

Water quality : DRINKING WATER



This image shows the growth of Bangalore between 1990 and 2015.



<https://blog.mapbox.com/new-satellite-imagery-for-cities-across-india-4b97ed7e3452>



<https://blog.mapbox.com/new-satellite-imagery-for-cities-across-india-4b97ed7e3452>

Zam Bazaar market,Chennai

onstruction of roads and other human settlements inside forests and hilly terrains have resulted in slope failures, eventually leading to landslides especially during the monsoon season. August 2018, regions along the Western Ghats experienced severe landslides. This image shows before and after images of the landslides that affected the Kodagu district of Karnataka in the aftermath of heavy rainfall.



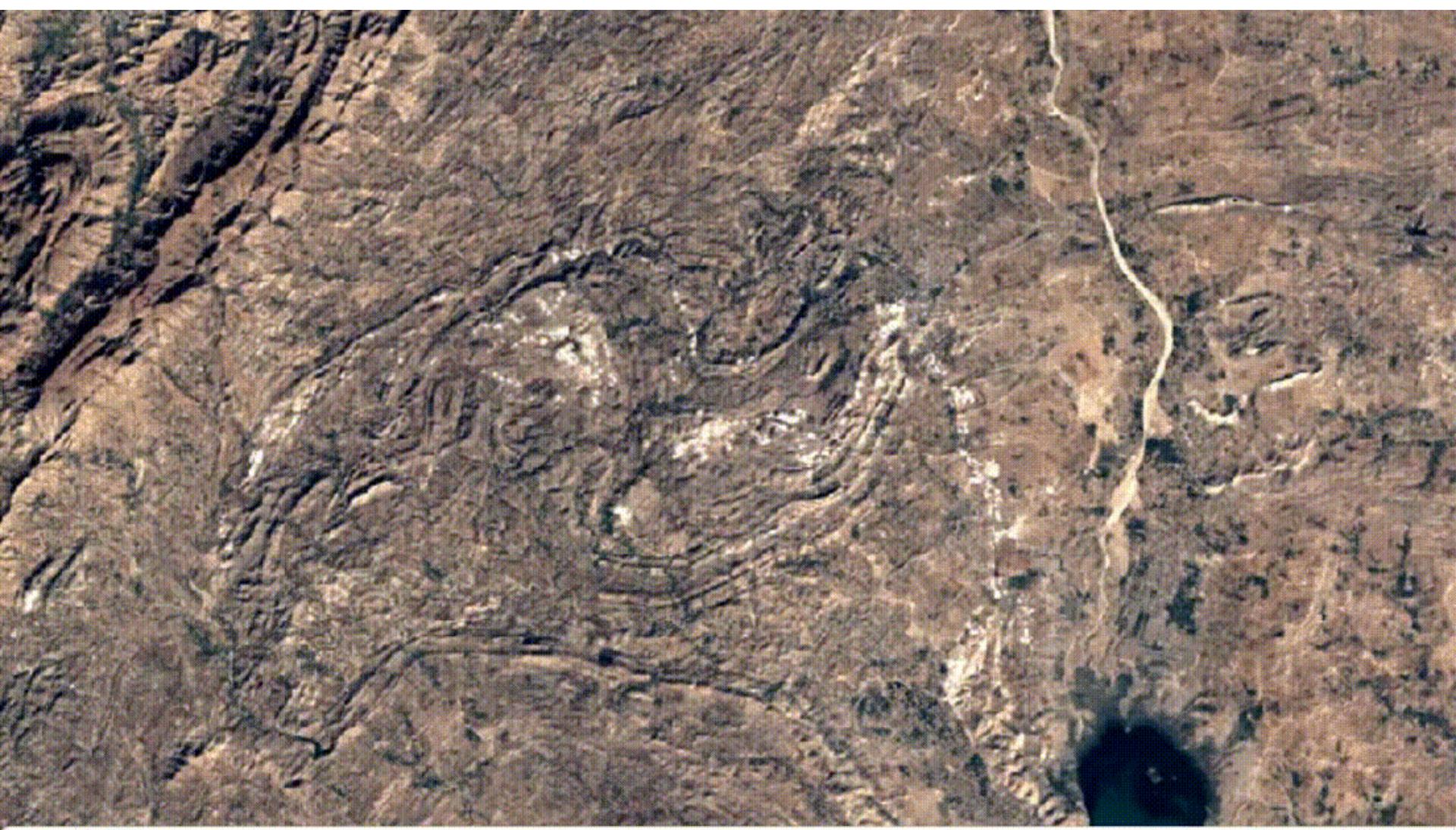
Kodagu - Before and After Land slides
Google

Raj Bhagat Palanichamy

Imagery ©2018 , CNES / Airbus, DigitalGlobe, Landsat / Copernicus 500 m Terms of Use Report a map error

<https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/indias-environmental-challenges-in-10-images/>

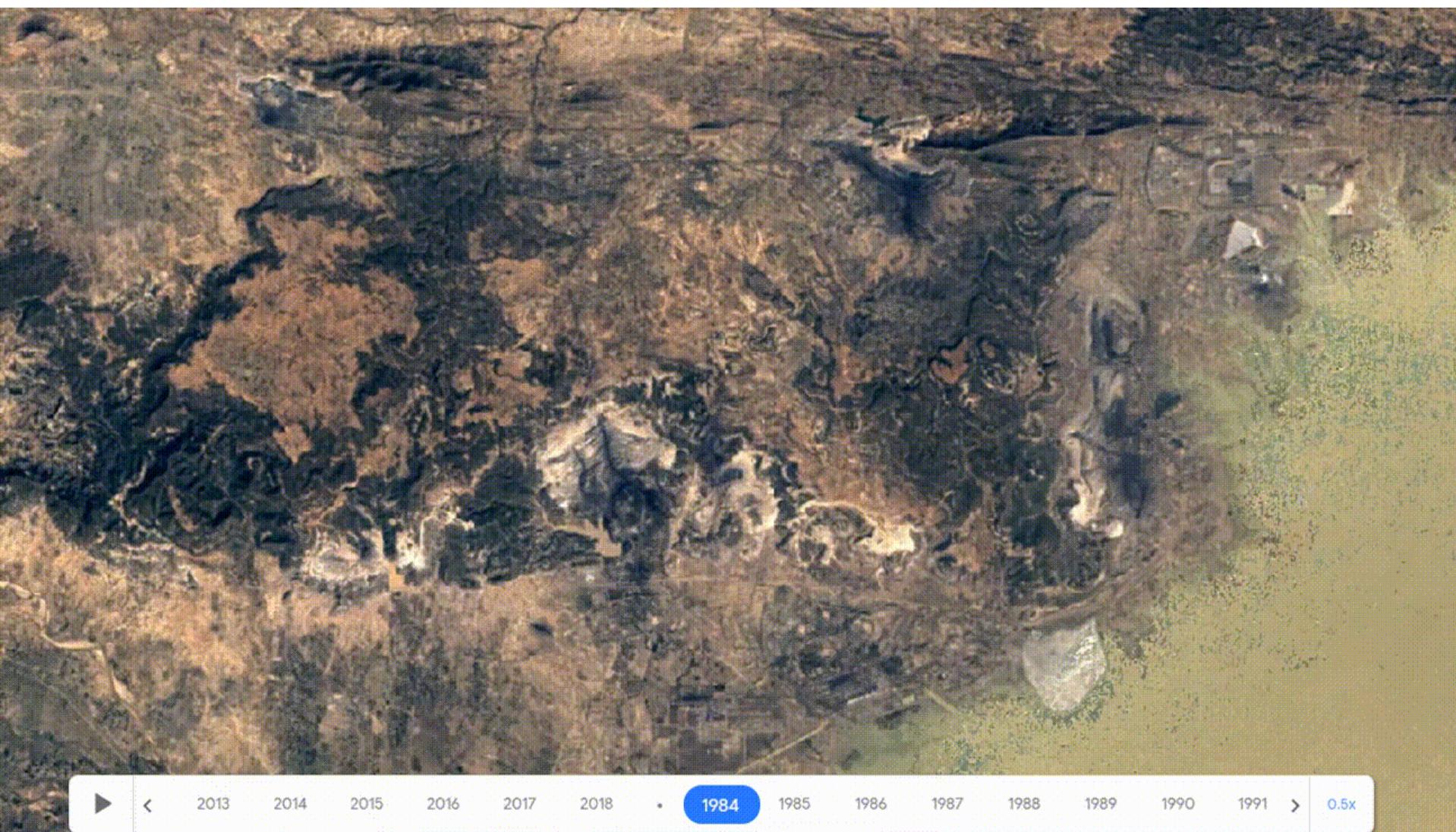
expansion of mining areas in the Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan between 1988 and 2018.



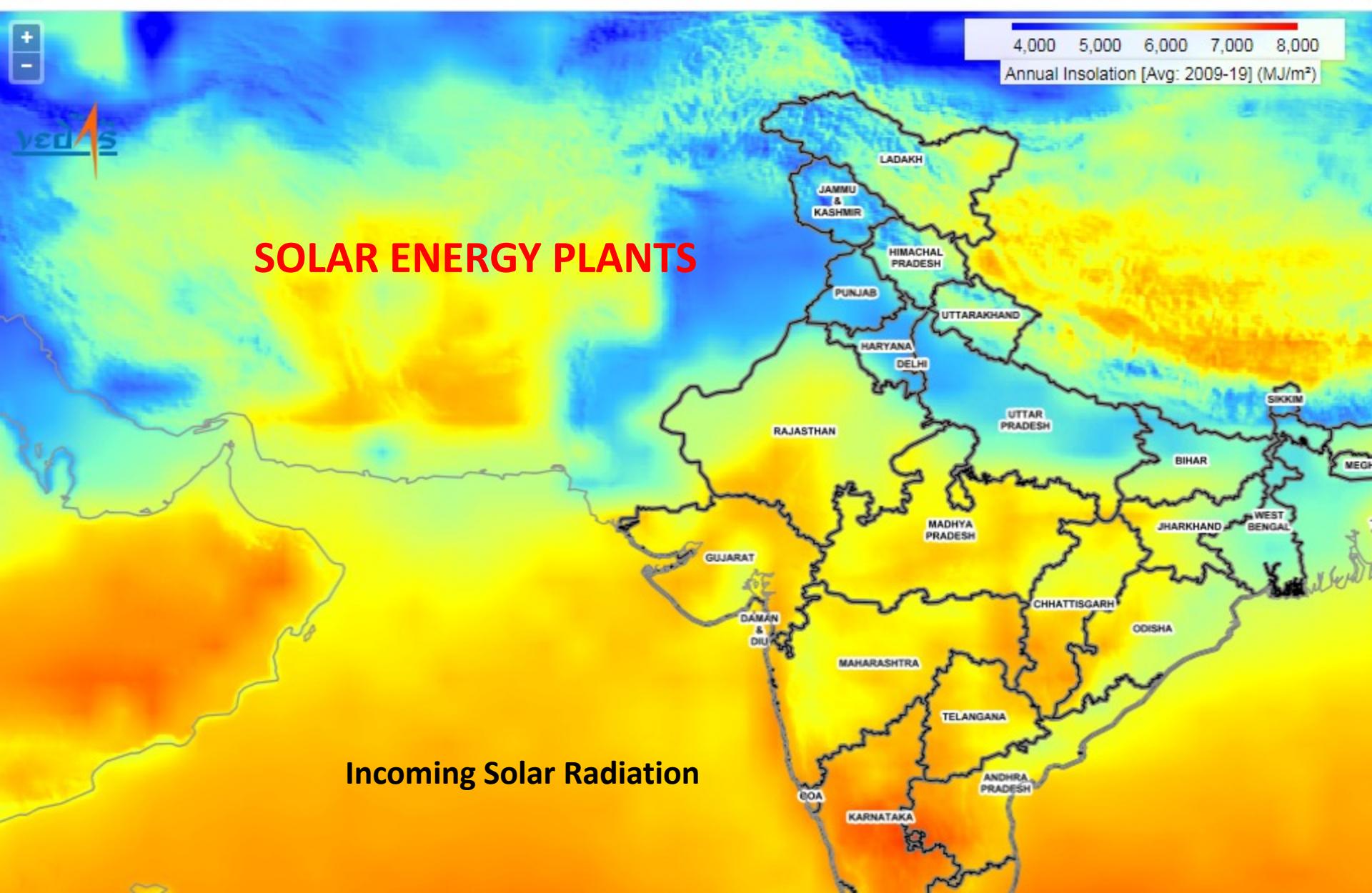
► < 2017 2018 • 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 >

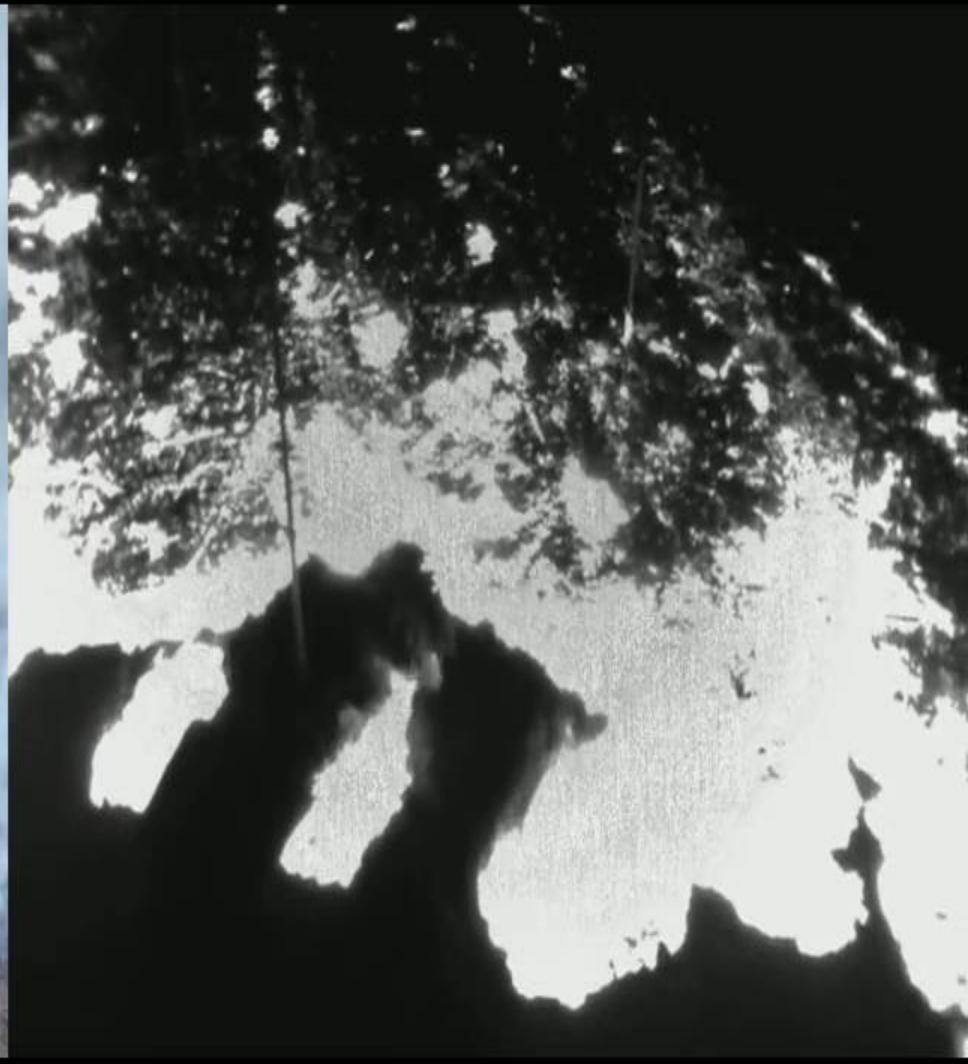
<https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/indias-environmental-challenges-in-10-images/>

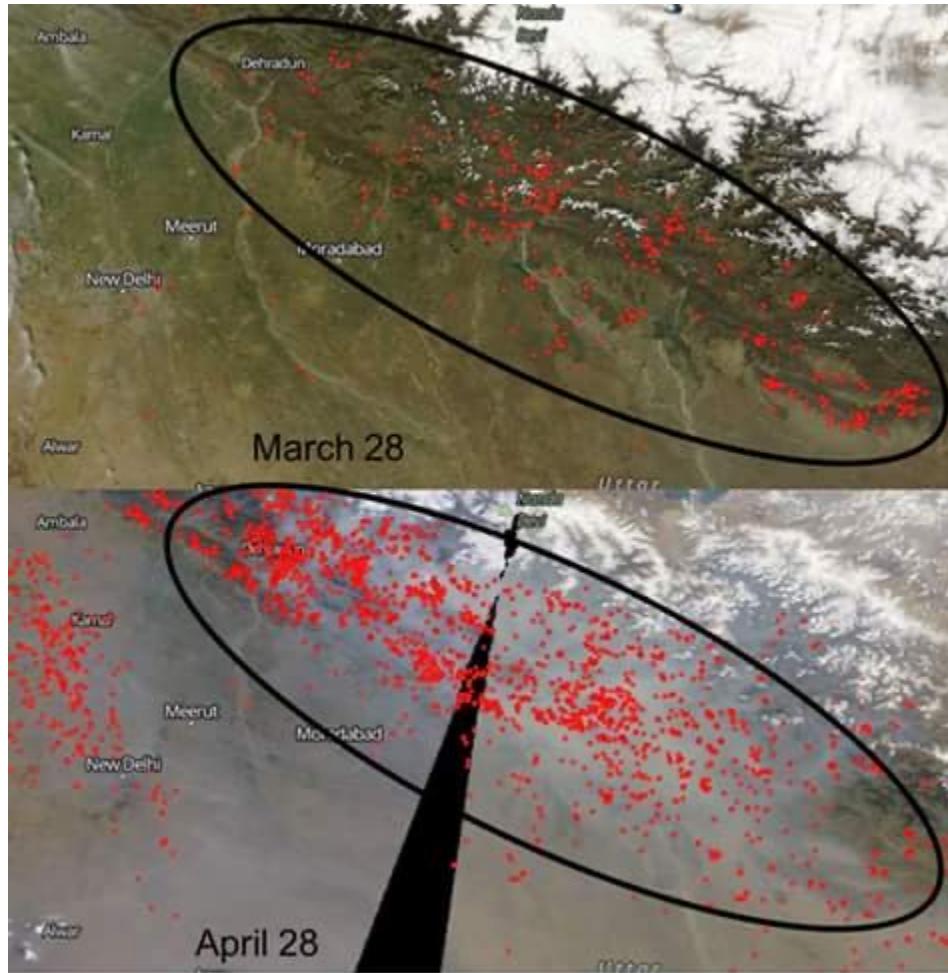
mining activity between 1998 and 2018 in the Singrauli, one of the largest coal fields in India.



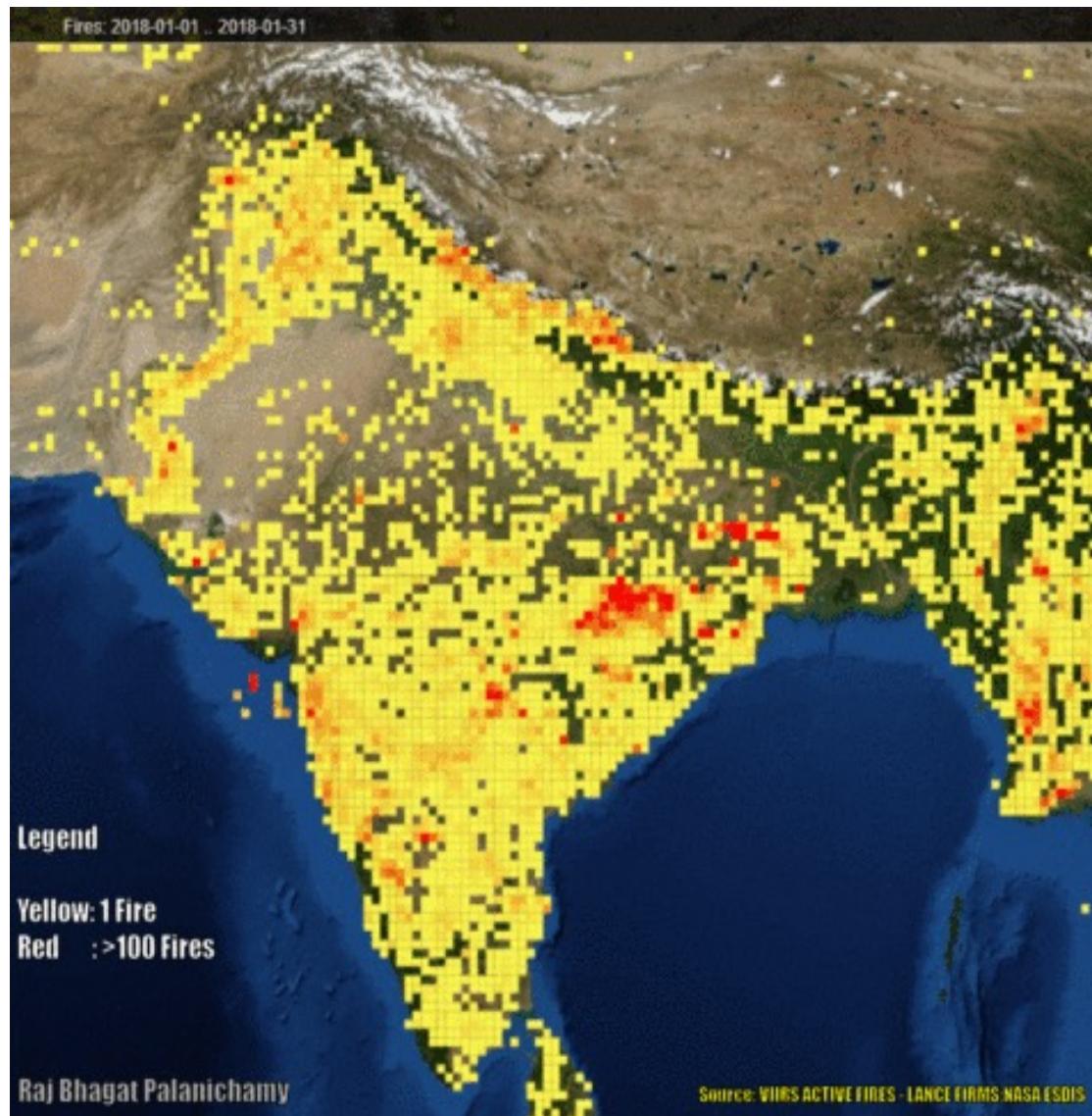
<https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/indias-environmental-challenges-in-10-images/>







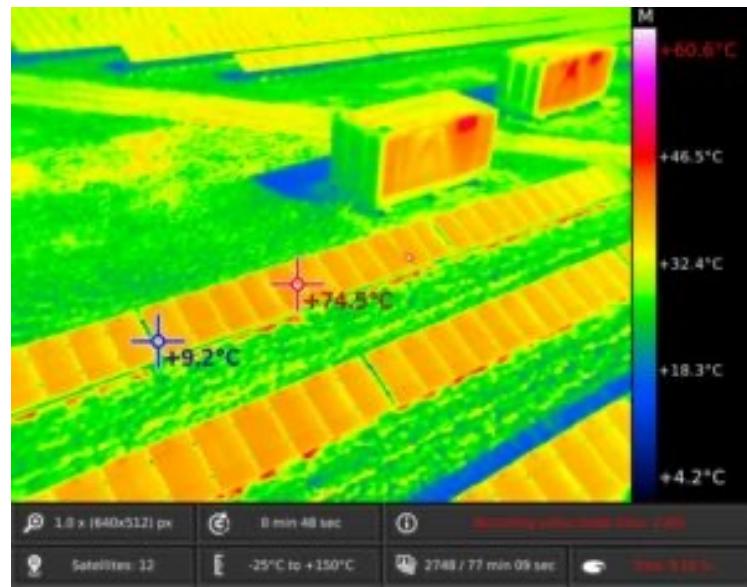
Uttarakhand forests are burning. Amounts to colossal loss of flora and fauna and serious impacts on ecosystem goods and services. Satellite imagery is the only unbiased source of information on fire incidences. Forests could be pre-rated for fire risk. Fire danger rating would enable the foresters work out strategies for avoiding such incidences. Most forest fires in India are human-made and it is not a problem which has no solution.



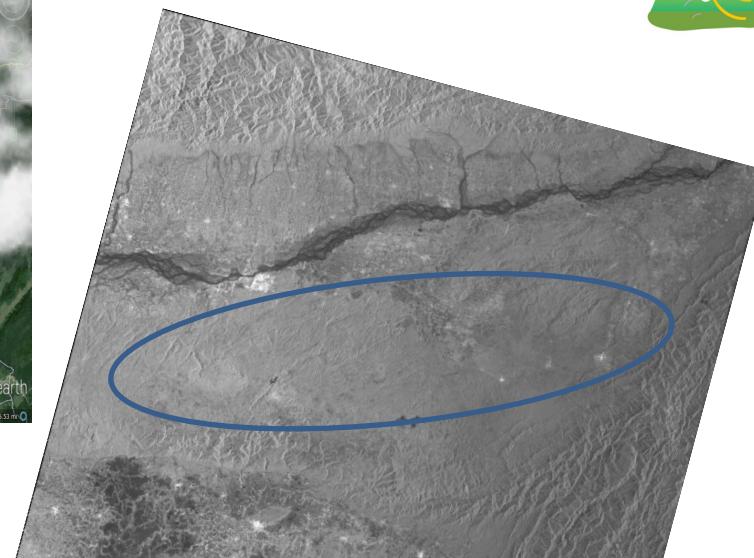
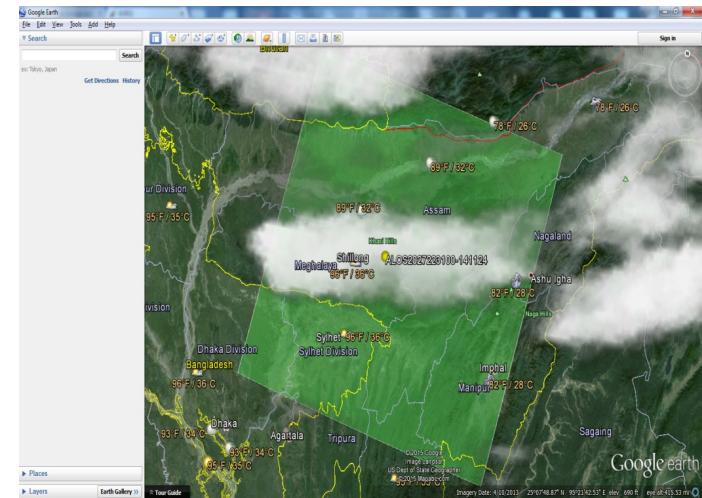
Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect and mitigation



- 2 to 10°F (1 to 6°C) hotter than nearby rural areas
- Elevated temperature can impact us by increasing peak energy demand, air conditioning costs, air pollution levels (ozone), rainfall, and heat-related illness and mortality
- Hard surfaces and vegetation loss contribute to flooding and water quality deterioration
- Cool technologies - reflective and green roofing, paving with light colored or porous materials, and a greatly expanded forest canopy

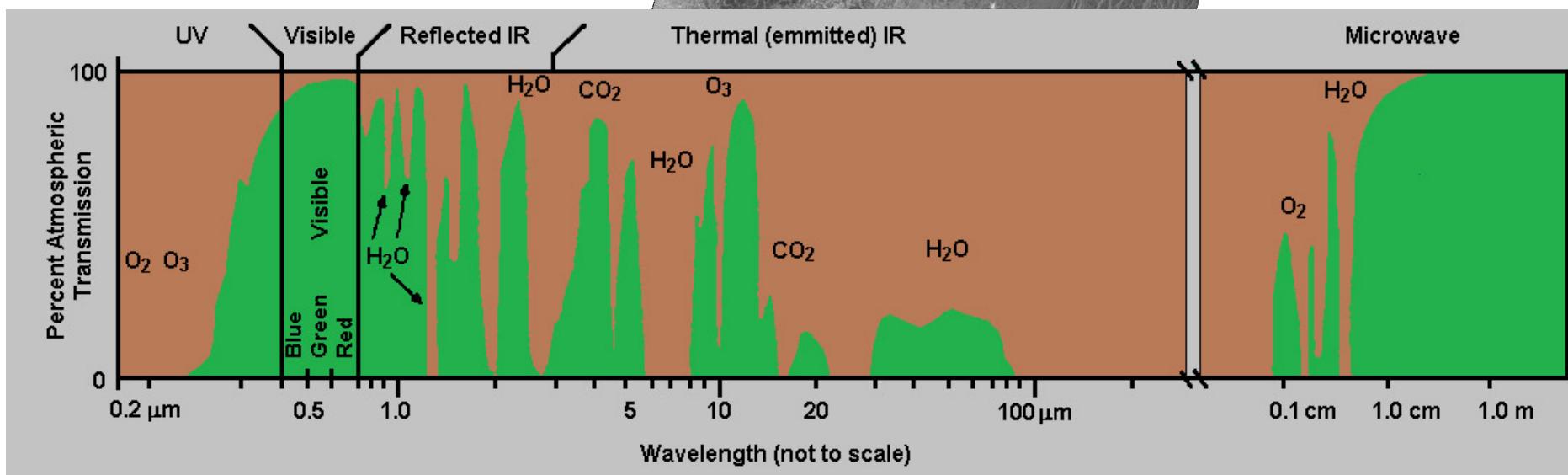
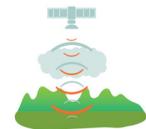


Why Radar Remote sensing?

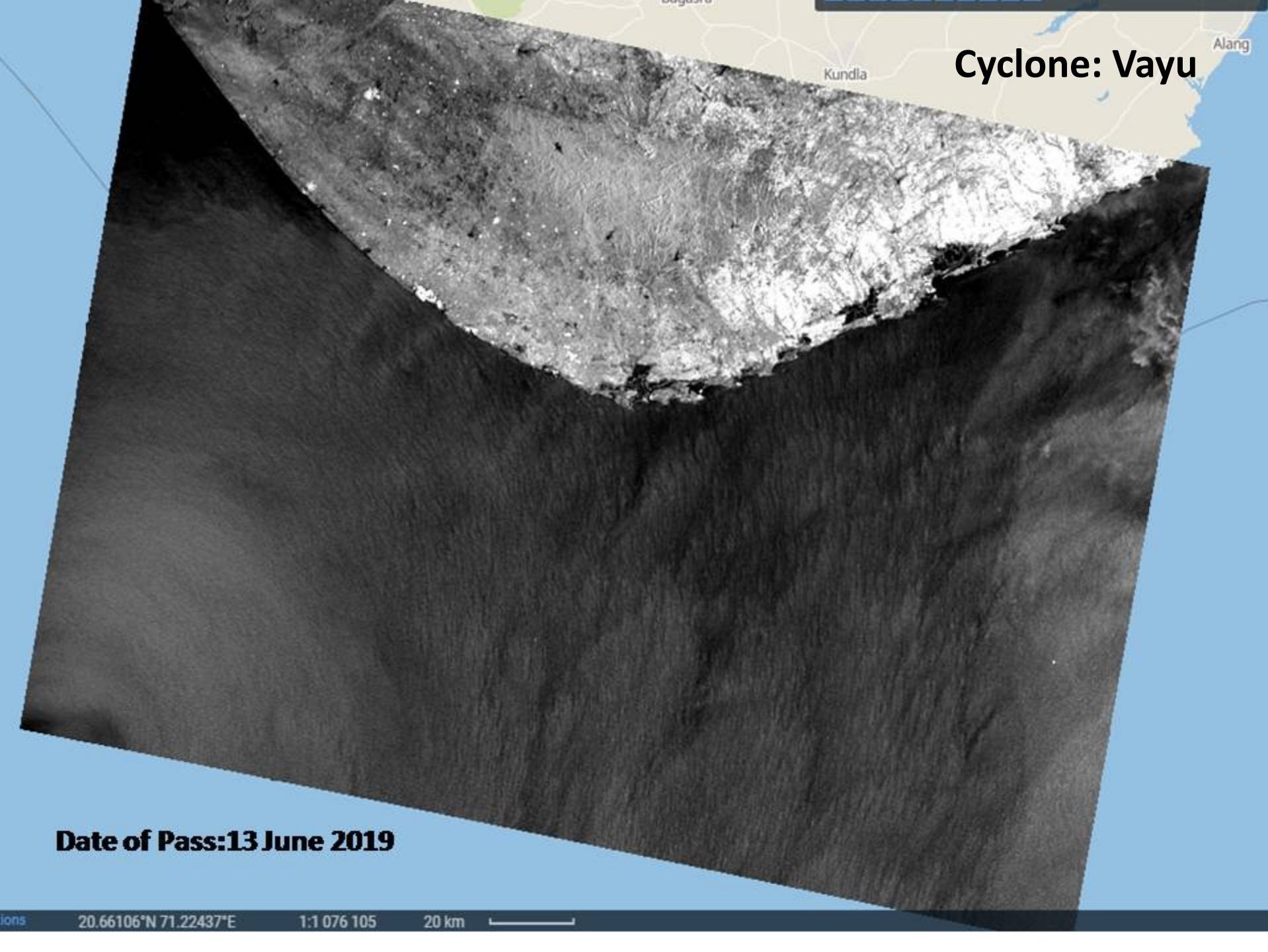


optical remote sensing

synthetic aperture radar
(SAR)

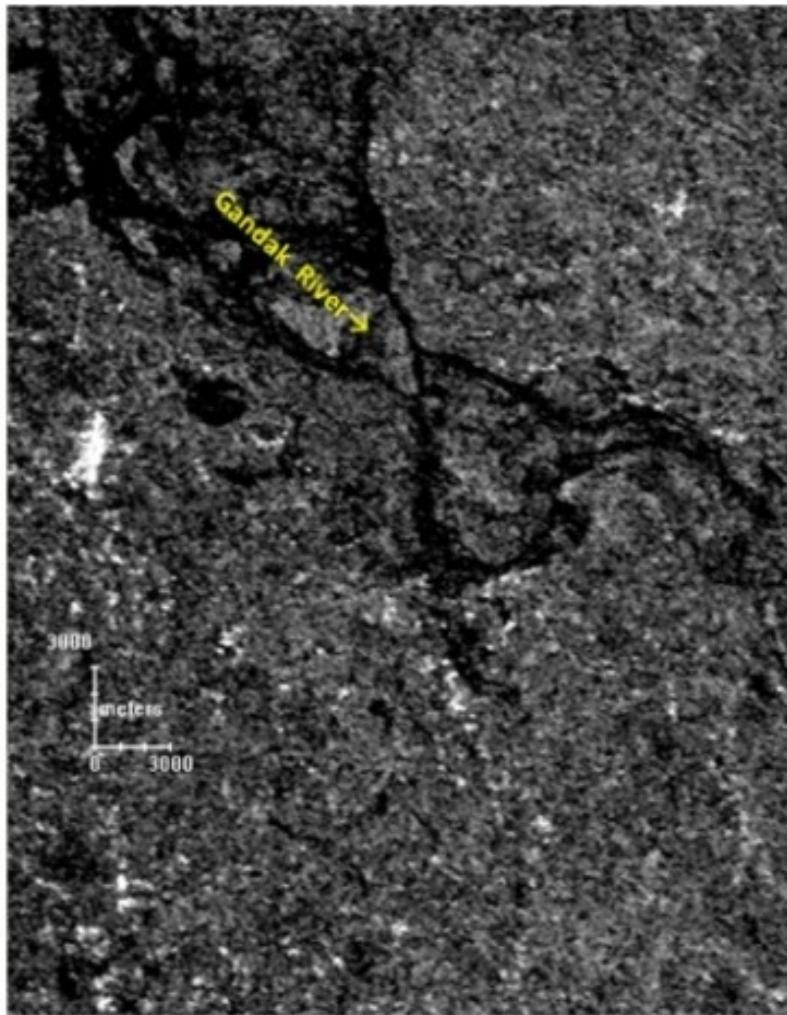


Cyclone: Vayu



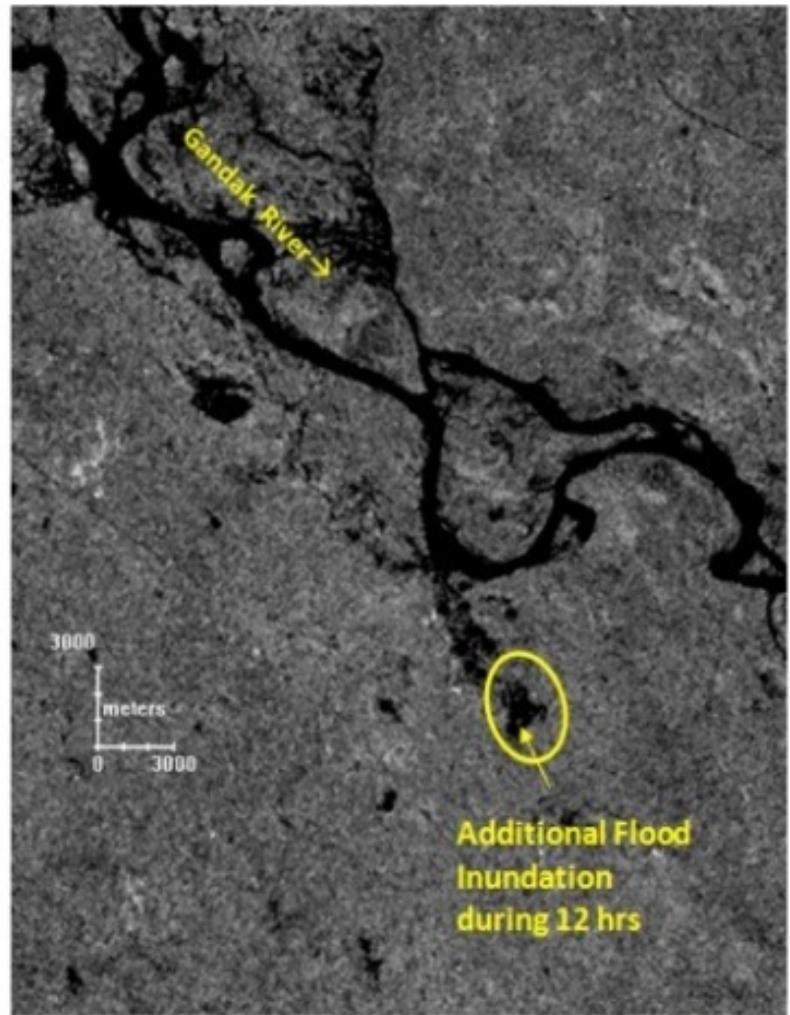
Date of Pass: 13 June 2019

Morning



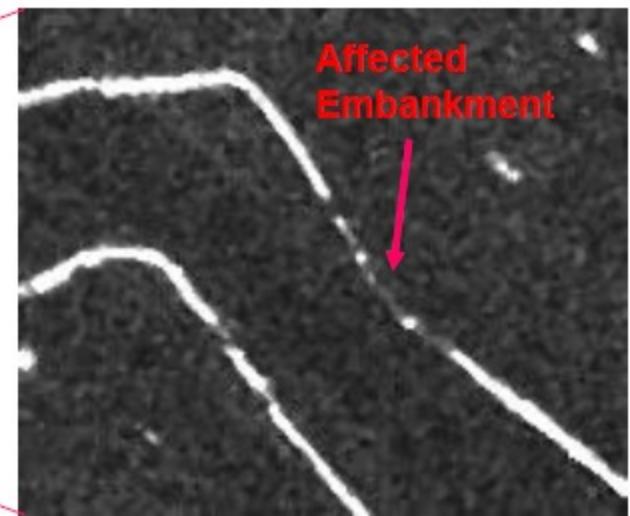
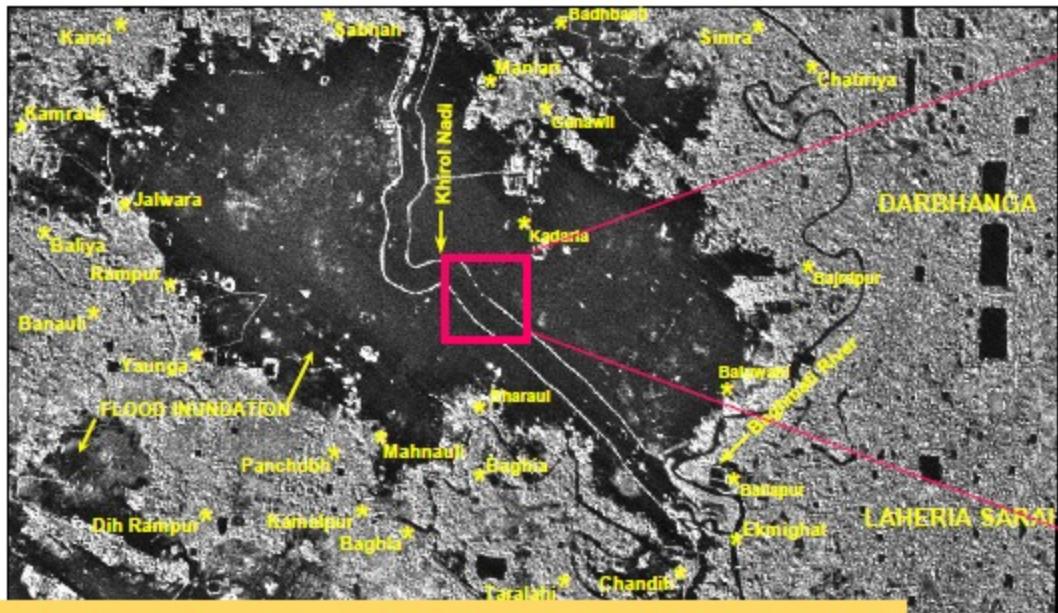
RADARSAT Microwave Image of 20-September-2010 at 6.00 A.M.

Evening



RADARSAT Microwave Image of 20-September-2010 at 6.00 P.M.

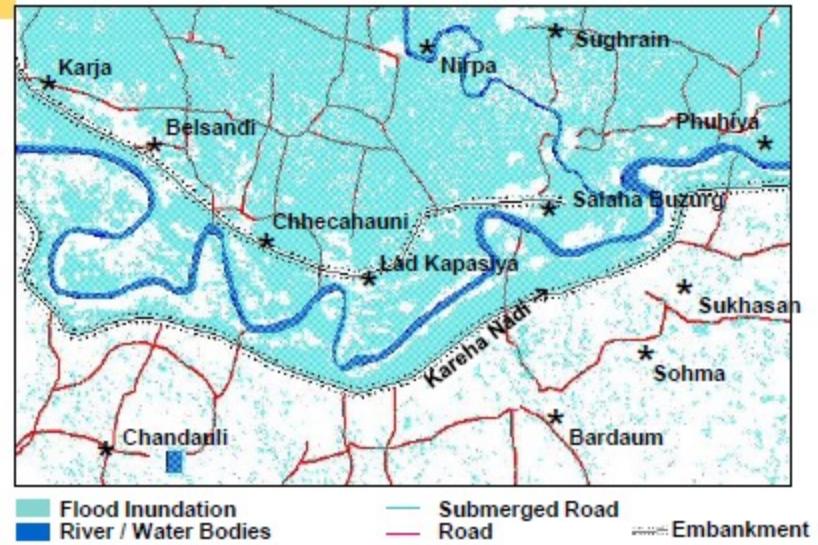
North Bihar: Gopal ganj – 20-9-2010



During Floods - ASAR data of 24-Jul-2003

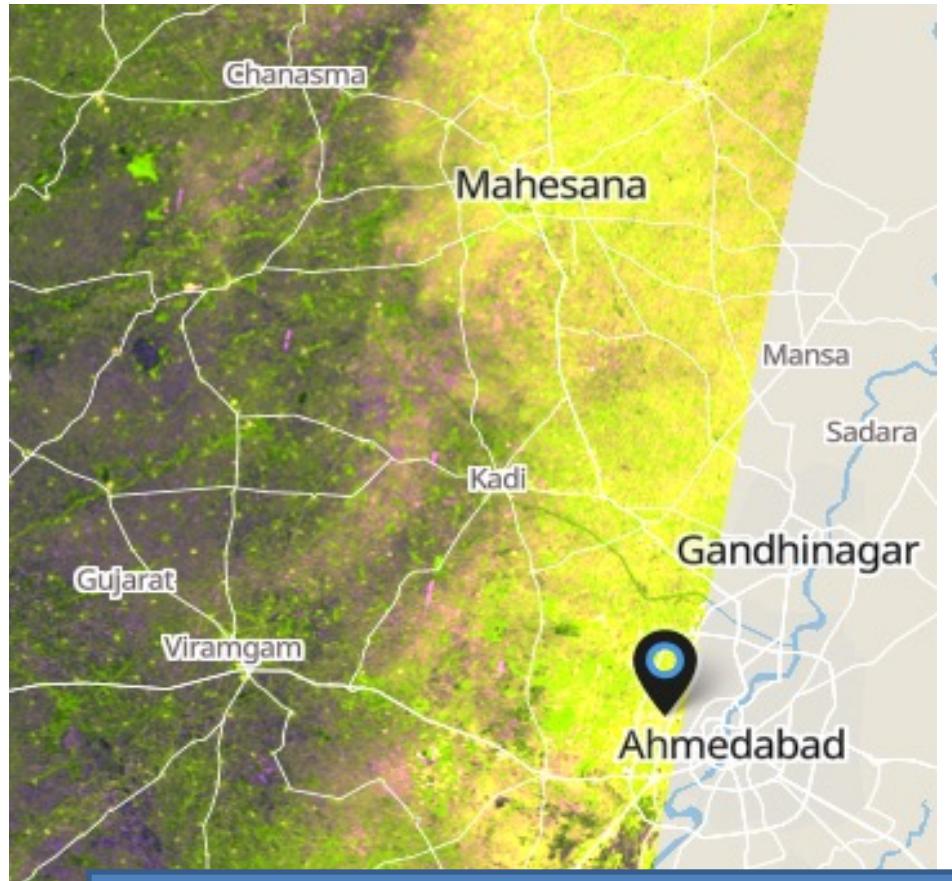


Flood Map

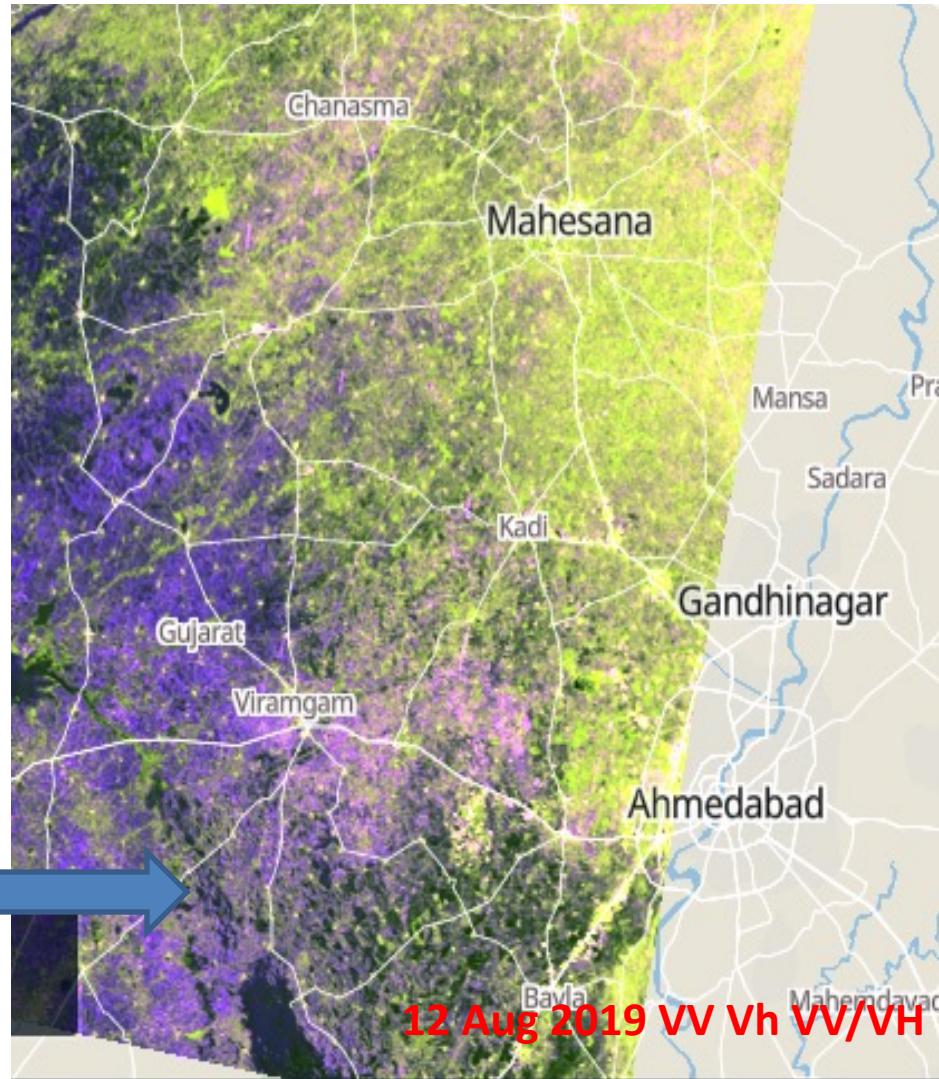


Around 75% crop damaged due to excess rain: Faldu

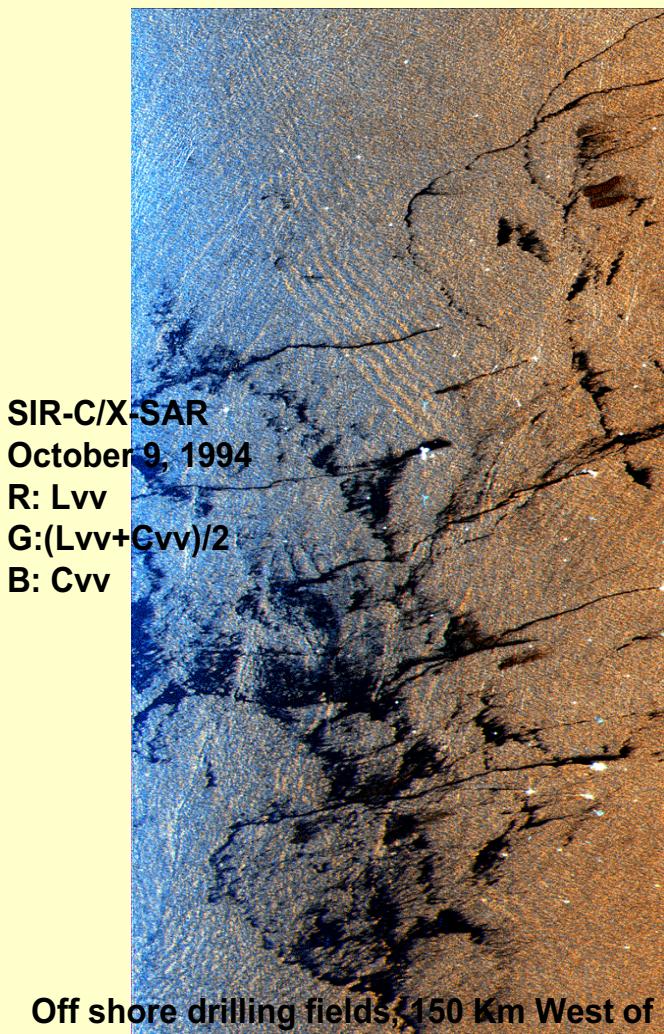
TNN | Updated: Oct 2, 2019, 4:28 EST



17 Aug 2018 VV VH VV/VH



12 Aug 2019 VV VH VV/VH



Internal wave (Larger Wave)

These waves are formed below the ocean surface at the boundary between layers of warm and cold water and they appear in the radar image because of the way they change the ocean surface.

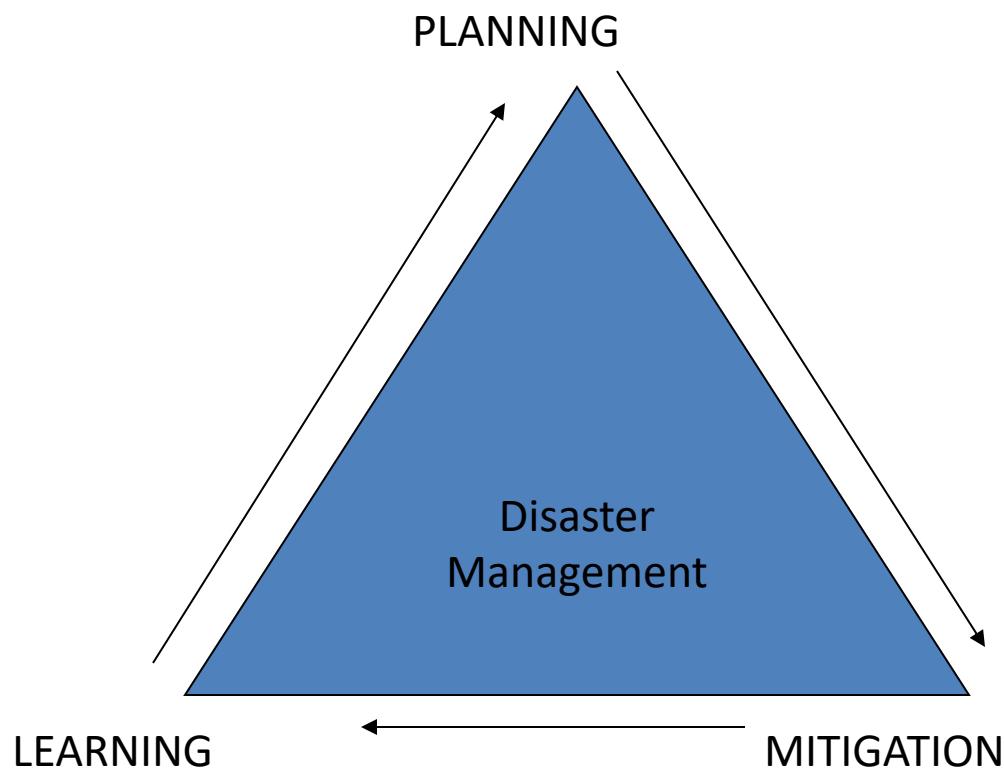
SIR-C/X-SAR
October 9, 1994
R: LvV
G:(LvV+Cvv)/2
B: CvV

Ocean swells, which are waves generated by winds, are shown throughout the image but are most distinct in the blue area adjacent to the internal waves.

Off shore drilling fields, 150 Km West of Bombay The dark streaks are extensive oil slicks surrounding many of the drilling platforms, which appear as bright white spots. The long, thin streaks extending from many of the platforms are spreading across the sea surface, pushed by local winds. The larger dark patches are dispersed slicks that were likely discharged earlier than the longer streaks, when the winds were probably from a different direction. The dispersed oil will eventually spread out over the more dense water and become a layer which is a single molecule thick.

Scene Centre: 19.25 N, 71.34 degrees E , area 20 km by 45 km

Uses of RS for Disaster Management



Disaster monitoring and damage assessment

- Power of High resolution images



HOME

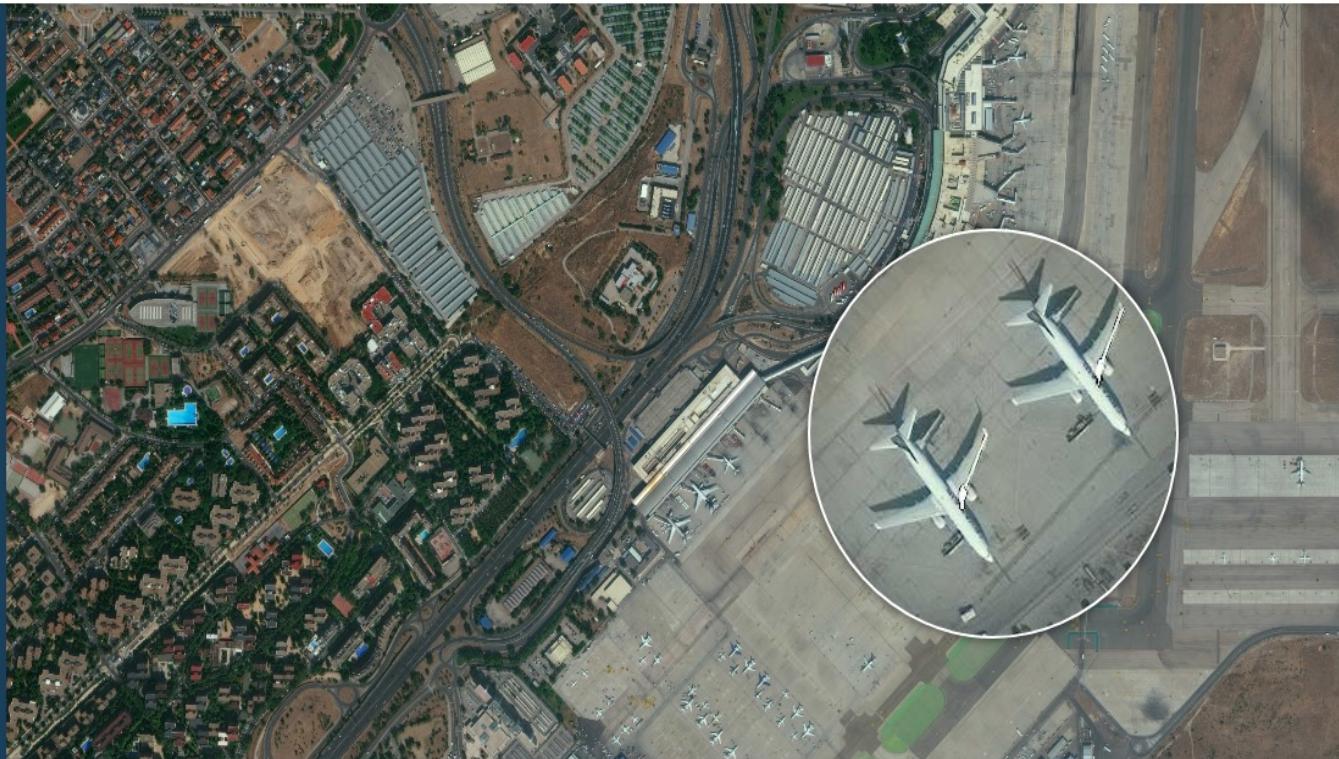
PRODUCTS

INDUSTRIES

RESOURCES

ABOUT

CONTACT



Madrid-Barajas Airport | Madrid, Spain

© European Space Imaging





Uber will use high-res satellite imagery to improve pickups

DigitalGlobe
30 cm

Remote sensing applications:

Updating base map using current data

e.g land use/land cover

River map

Forest map

Vegetation map, hydrology, flood

Road network etc

Highway projects etc

**Who need them:
Geographer,
Planner,
Infrastructure –
project etc**

LANUSE

AGRICULTURE

FORESTRY

GEOLOGY

HYDROLOGY

OCEAN

Urban

Infrastructure

ENERGY

Many more applications:

- Land slides
- Land subsidence
- Urban disaster
- Earthquake pre-cursor
- Post earthquake monitoring
- Tsunami disaster
- Forest fire
- Oil spills
- Damage assessment
- Extreme Rainfall, snow fall etc

For defense and intelligence analysts, the ability to process multispectral imagery can help answer key intelligence questions such as:

- Is there excavated material from the construction of an underground facility?
- Will the health of the crops in this area provide **food security?**
- Are illicit crops being grown?
- Have reinforcing materials been applied to this facility?
- Has equipment been camouflaged from view?
- Are there significant features that might otherwise be overlooked?
- Defense /Intelligence input

Bhuvan 2D Bhuvan 3D Free Download EU derived Products

----- Maps & OGC services -----

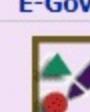
 Thematic Services  Disaster Management Support Services  Ocean Services  Create a Map
My Map | My GIS

Governance/Central Ministries g-Governance Dashboard

 Chamans  Hailstorm  PMKSY  Clean Ganga  Sat-AIBP  Flood Warning  Flood Vulnerability Index

Application Sectors

Collaborative applications - Platform to share your data and create governance applications

Agriculture**Tourism****Archaeology****Tourism-GIS****E-Governance****Water****Tourism****Urban****Rural****Special Applications****Data Discovery****Decision Support Dashboard****Hydrological Products****Image Gallery****International Disasters****Multilingual Translation****Online Shapefile Creation****OSCAT-3D****Smart Tracking****Suvidha**

**bhuvan**

Indian Geo-Platform of ISRO

Space Based Inputs: Near Real-time Flood/Cyclone Mapping, Runoff (PAN India) and Flood Progression and Recess----- *Visualisation & Free Download* -----**Bhuvan-2D****Bhuvan-3D****Open Data Archive**
Free Download**Climate & Env**
EO derived Products----- *Maps & OGC services* -----**Thematic Services****Disaster Management Support Services****Ocean Services****Create a Map**
[My Map](#) | [My GIS](#)**Governance/Central Ministries****g-Governance Dashboard****Hailstorm****PMKSY****Clean Ganga****Sat-AIBP****Flood Warning****Flood Vulnerability Index - India****Census data**

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Application Sectors*Collaborative applications - Platform to share your data and create governance applications***Agriculture****Forestry****E-Governance****Water****Tourism****Urban****Rural****Rural****Ground Water****Watersheds****MGNREGA****Special Applications**



Visualisation of Earth Observation Data and Archival System

Space Applications Centre, ISRO



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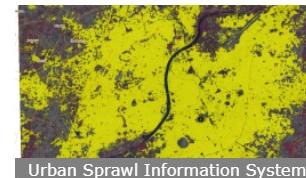
Earth Observation



Vegetation and Crop Monitoring



New and Renewable Energy



Urban Sprawl Information System

Announcements

Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) Dashboard

Geospatial Calculator

ERTD Training Announcement (New)

AdVance HYperspectral data Analysis Software (AVHYAS-version-1)

AdVance HYperspectral data Analysis Software (AVHYAS)

(Developed by Hyperspectral Techniques Development Division (AMHTDG, EPSA, SAC, ISRO, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380015)

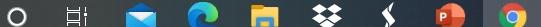
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Question Bank

1. Explain some of the agricultural applications of remote sensing
2. What do you mean by infra project. How remote sensing can help for planning and execution of project.
3. Explain disaster management applications using remote sensing
4. What is NDVI. Role of NDVI in drought detection.
5. Which sensor is suitable for surface temperature measurement?
6. Which sensor provides information about earth surface even during cloudy condition?
7. Can you explain some advantages of high resolution images?
8. Can inventory of natural resources be done using remote sensing?
9. Role of spectral signature for water quality mapping.
10. What is the basis of delineating landcover
11. How remote sensing can be used for selection of Solar energy plant location
12. Explain role of remote sensing in surface water mapping,
13. Explain few applications using thermal sensors.