

Influence of Sun Angle differences in Extracting Surface Area of Water Bodies

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Remote Sensing Data & Its Applications

- Remote sensing is:
- Used for mapping and monitoring
 - Forestry
 - Agriculture
 - Rangeland
 - Urban growth and change
 - Geology and soil types

Landsat

- First satellite was launched in 1972 (renamed as Landsat 1)
- Since then
 - Landsat 2 (1975), Landsat 3 (1978), Landsat 4 (1982), Landsat 5 (1984), Landsat 7 (1999), and Landsat 8 (2013)
- Longest running civilian remote sensing program
- Its data are used for mapping and monitoring Earth surface features

Landsat Data & Project Scope

- Collected in visible (BGR) and invisible (3 infra red) regions
- Several techniques exist to convert raw Landsat data to information about Earth surfaces
- Map waterbodies (i.e., surface areas) using Landsat data

Normalized Difference Wetness Index

- Normalized Difference Wetness Index (NDWI)
 - Used to map water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, ponds etc.)
 - Computed from Green (visible) and NIR (invisible) portions
 - $NDWI = (Green - NIR) / (Green + NIR)$
 - Is an index ranging between -1 and +1
 - Water usually has NDWI value > 0

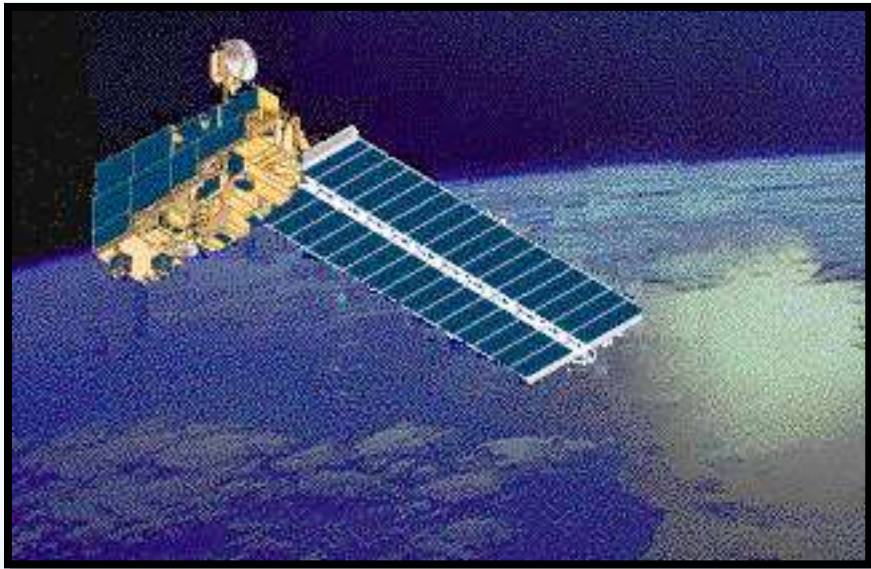
Several Factors Affect NDWI

- Materials present in water
 - Algae
 - Turbidity
 - Others
- Physical characteristics of the water body
 - Depth of the water
 - Shape
- External factors
 - Shade (due to sun angle)

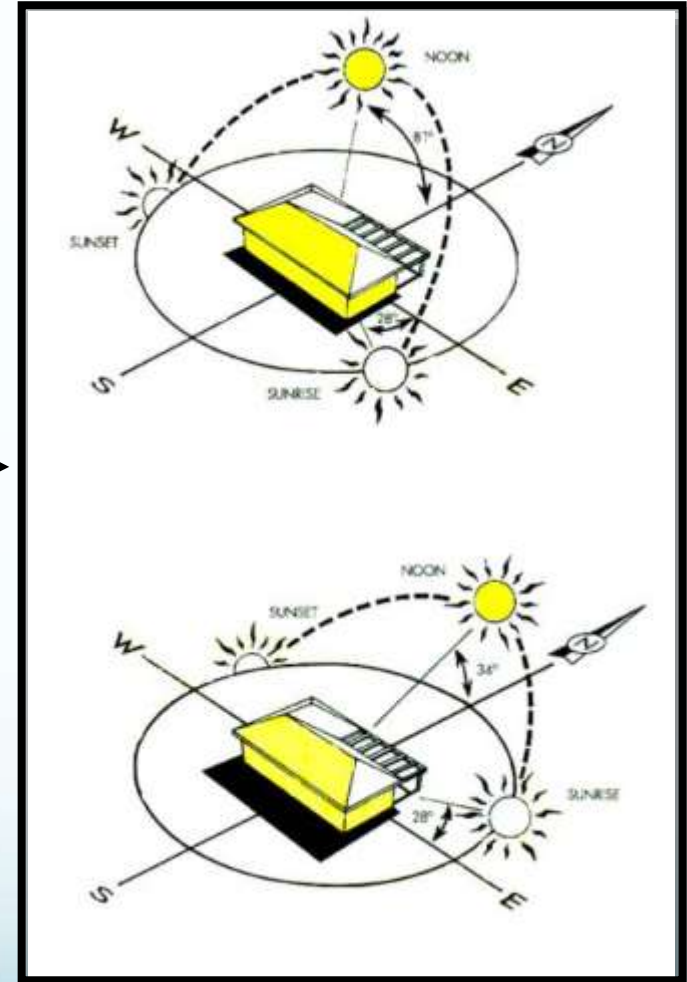


Overview

Middle Summer




Middle Winter



Hypothesis

- Sun Angle will affect NDWI estimates
 - Presence of tall features (steep cliffs for example) will increase the shadow length at low sun angles
- The water bodies analyzed include:
 - Bull Lake Reservoir (tall, steep cliffs)
 - Keyhole Reservoir (relief at certain locations)
 - Fontenelle Reservoir (relatively flat)
 - Pilot Butte Reservoir (very flat)

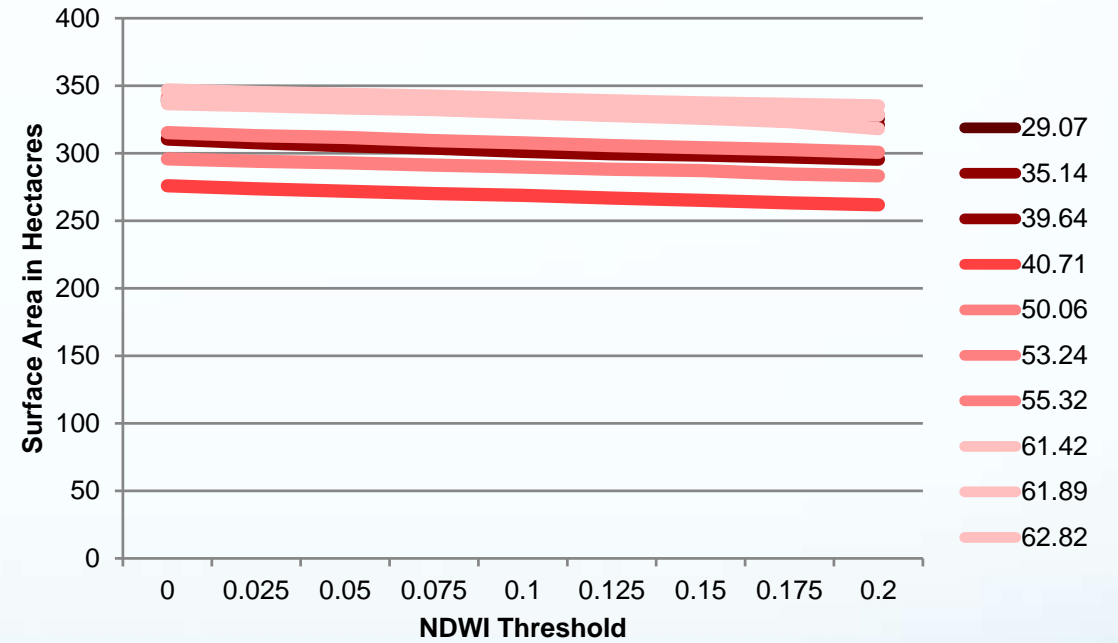
Sensitivity of NDWI Values

- Universal threshold
 - IF $NDWI > 0$ then WATER
- Tested the sensitivity by increasing the threshold value from 0.00 to 0.20 at 0.025 increments
 - IF $NDWI > 0.025$ then WATER (iteration 1)
 - IF $NDWI > 0.050$ then WATER (iteration 2)
 - 
 - IF $NDWI > 0.200$ then WATER (iteration 8)
- If shadows influence NDWI sensitivity

Results

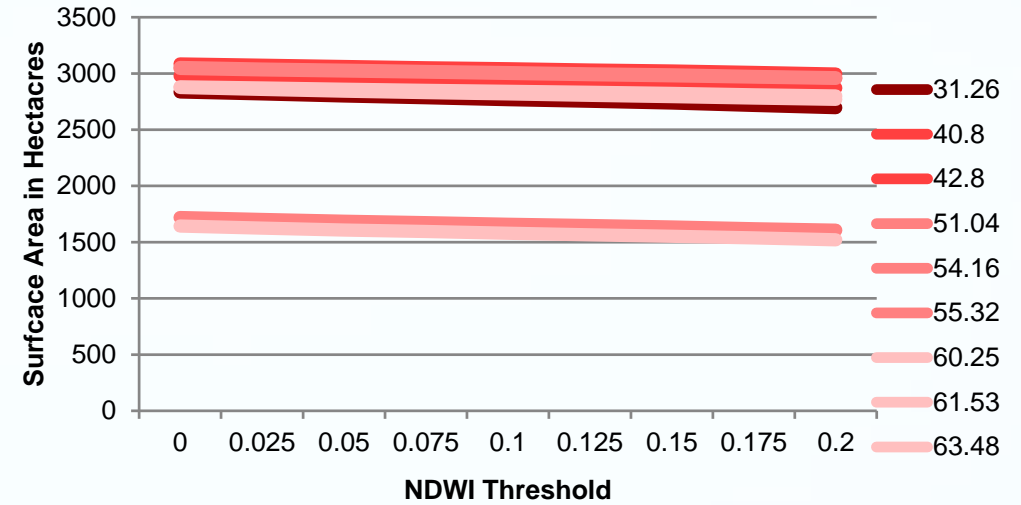


Pilot Butte Reservoir

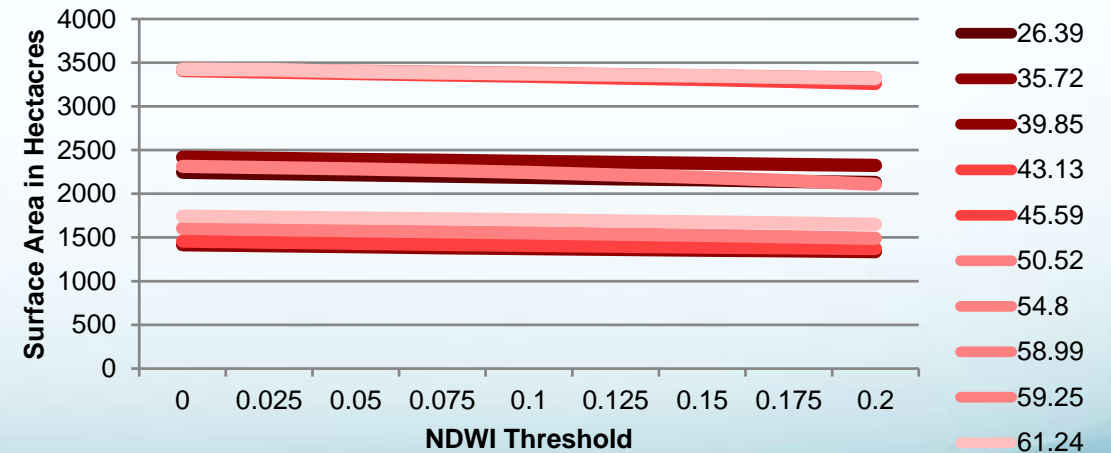




Fontenelle Reservoir

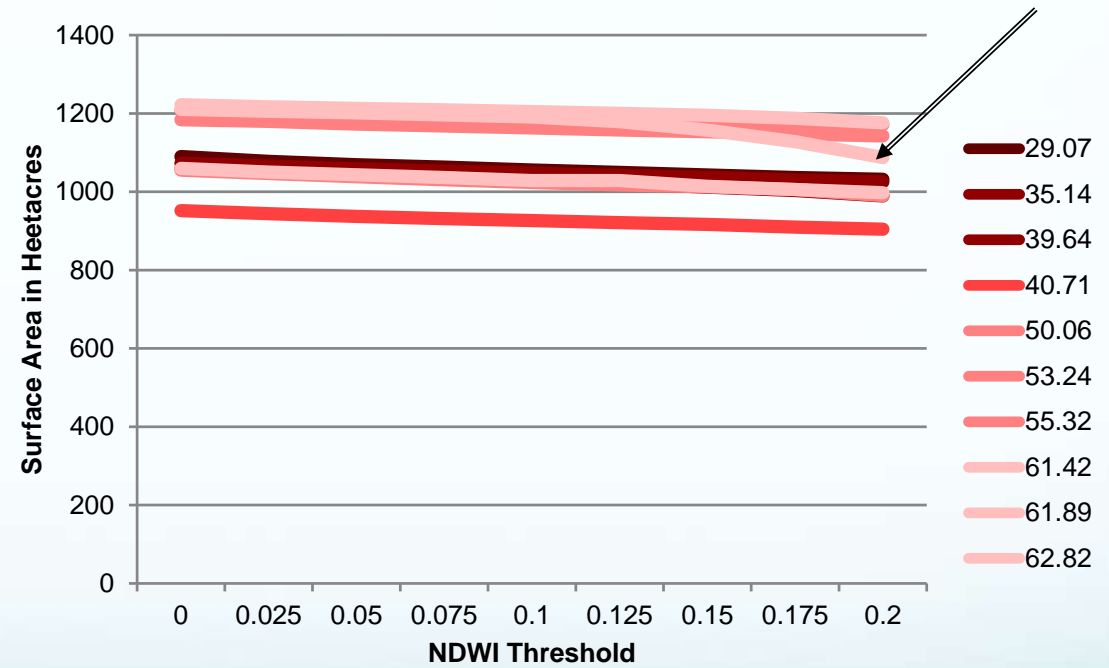


Keyhole Reservoir





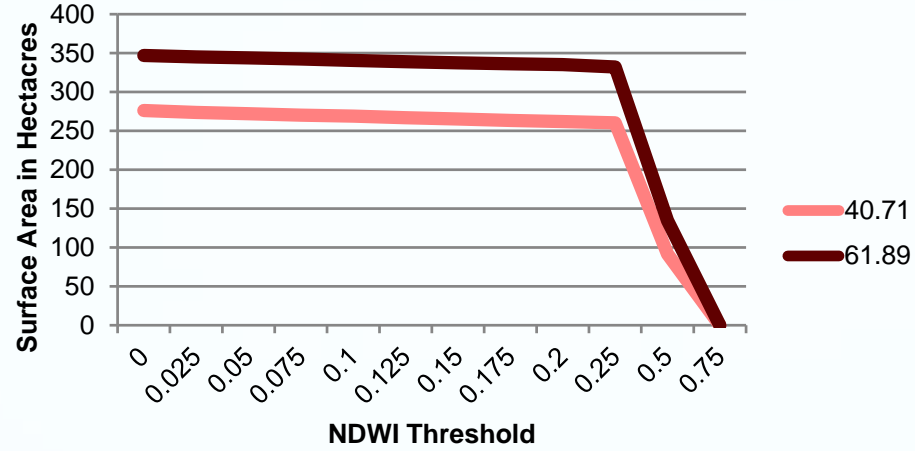
Bull Lake Reservoir



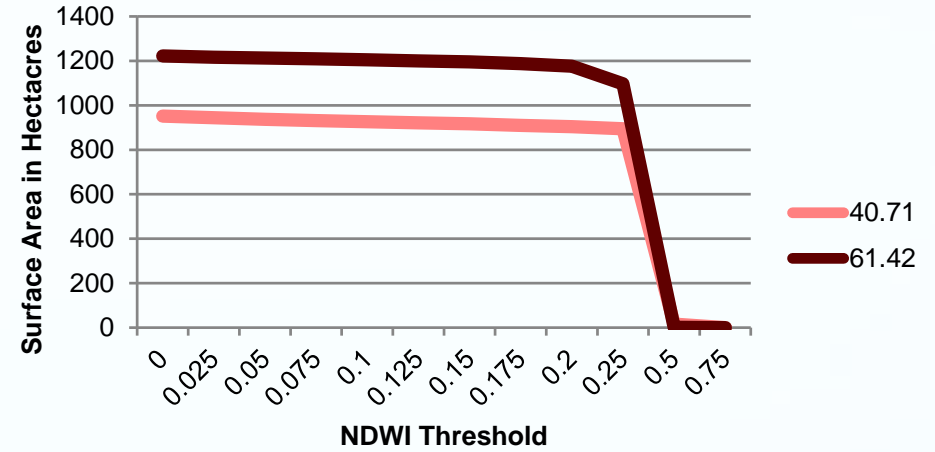
Extending the Range of Sensitivity

- Since no major change was noticed for 0 – 0.2
- Extended the threshold range:
 - Threshold values were changed from 0.25, 0.5, to 0.75
 - For the highest and lowest sun-angles for each reservoir

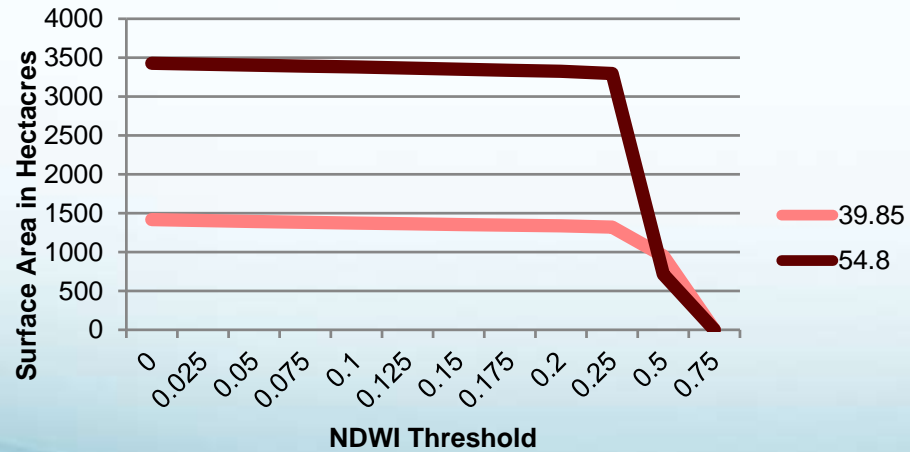
Pilot Butte Reservoir



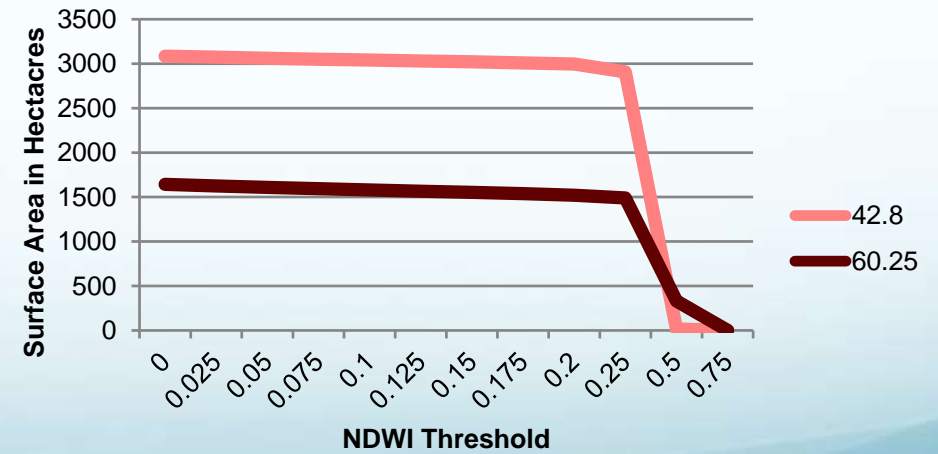
Bull Lake Reservoir



Keyhole Reservoir



Fontenelle Reservoir



Discussion

- Issues with Landsat include that they are hindered by external factors such as
 - Shadow
 - Similar patterns were noticed in Bull Lake, Pilot Butte and Fontenelle
 - Keyhole was more or less similar
 - Drought/wet years could have influenced
- Other factors that could:
 - Turbidity/Clarity
 - Eutrophication

Conclusion

- Sun angle does not influence area estimates derived from NDWI
 - Between 0.00 thru 0.20 threshold values
 - There is some decrease but very minimal
- Sun angle seem to influence at high NDWI threshold values
 - Future research must focus on 0.2 – 0.5 at 0.025 increments
- Do not combine drought and wet years
- Include more reservoirs with different external characteristics

Acknowledgement

- WyomingView (AmericaView/USGS) for this opportunity
- http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Powerplant.jsp?fac_Name=Fontenelle+Powerplant
- http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Facility.jsp?fac_Name=Bull+Lake+Dam
- http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Project.jsp?proj_Name=Keyhole+Unit
- http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Powerplant.jsp?fac_Name=Fontenelle+Powerplant
- <http://novaonline.nvcc.edu/eli/evans/his135/events/landsat/chronology.html>
- <http://www.see.murdoch.edu.au/resources/info/Tech/house/>
- <http://landsat.usgs.gov>

