

Proceeding

Combining Water Indices for Water and Background Threshold in Landsat Image

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Abstract: Accurate and frequent update of surface water has been made possible by remote sensing technology. Index methods are mostly used for surface water estimation which separates the water from background based on a threshold value. Generally threshold is a fixed value but can be challenging in case of shades, hills, forest and urban areas. In such case, determination of threshold is done manually which is subjective and areal variation. In order to widen the difference between water and background with easier threshold selection, a combination of multiple water indices can be used. This could widen the gap between classes and the threshold sensitivity can be minimized. In this study, we summed Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI), Modified NDWI, Water Ratio Index and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index to form a new raster and explore the efficiency of thresholding compared to individual indices on Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) image of Nepal. The combined index showed much better separation of water with background and can be further used for automated binary classification of surface water. The process could be very useful in mapping surface water accurately.

Keywords: water; index method; NDVI; NDWI; MNDWI; WRI; index sum; Pokhara; Nepal

1. Introduction

Remote Sensing is a rapidly growing space technology that has been providing significant solutions in the areas of natural resource management and environmental assessments. Accurate and frequent update of surface water has been made possible by these remote sensing technologies.

Numerous water extraction algorithms have been developed and applied for remotely sensed imageries. Statistical pattern recognition techniques including supervised that uses ground truth data [1-4] and unsupervised classification methods that first searches for endmembers [2,4,5]. Among them, index methods such as Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) [6], Modified NDWI (MNDWI) [7], Water Ratio Index [8], Normalized Difference Vegetation Index [9] and others are mostly used for surface water estimation which separates the water and background based on a threshold value. Generally thresholds have fixed value of either 0 or 1 but are challenging in case of shades, hills, forest, urban areas and even coastal lines [10,11].

In such case, determination of threshold is done manually which is subjective and can cause a lot variation in area. In order to widen the difference between water and background and ease the threshold selection, a combination of multiple water indices can be used. This could widen the gap between classes and the threshold sensitivity can be minimized.

In this study, we summed NDWI, MNDWI, WRI and NDVI to form a new raster and explore the efficiency of thresholding compared to individual indices on Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) image of Nepal.

2. Experiments

2.1. Test Site

A geographical area bounded between latitude 28°11'27.65"N to 28°14'12.64"N and longitude 83°54'53.75"E to 83°58'16.79" was selected as a test site. The area bounds Phewa Lake, located at an altitude of 742 m in famous tourist city Pokhara. It is most popular and second largest among seven lakes in Pokhara as a tourist spot and many commercial activities happens around them. It covers around 4.43 sq. km. area and has an average depth of 8.6 m and maximum 24 m. The source of the water in these lakes is mostly from monsoon rain and the seepage from the surrounding mountains. The lake is gradually filling up and surface area and volume is decreasing with urban activities around it. One side of the lake is steep sloped dense forest and other side is dense urban area.

2.2. Data

In the study, we used the Level 1 Terrain Corrected (L1T) data acquired by Landsat 8 available from USGS GLOVIS portal. The acquired image of test site was from November 01, 2016. Figure 1 shows the location map with Landsat 8 OLI pansharpener image of the study area.



Figure 1. The geographical locations of study area: Phewa Lake in Pokhara, Nepal.

2.3. Method

In Environment for Visualizing Images (ENVI) software, as a pre-processing step, radiometric calibration was performed and thus converting the digital numbers into at-satellite reflectance. The sub-images containing the lakes area were extracted using the Area of Interest tool in ENVI for economic data size and processing time. Images pre-georeferenced to Universal Transverse Mercator zone 45 North projection using WGS-84 datum were exported into Geographic Tagged Image File Format (GeoTIFF) underwent Fast Line-of-sight Atmospheric Analysis of Hypercubes (FLAASH) atmospheric correction for further analysis.

After pre-processing, the image was used to calculate NDVI, NDWI, and MNDWI indices and then water map according to Table 1. All the water indices were summed to create a final raster that is used for derivation of final water map in the study area with different thresholds.

Table 1. Formulae of spectral Indices and their threshold applied in the study area.

S. No.	Spectral Indices	Formula	Threshold	Reference
1	Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI)	$(\text{Green} - \text{NIR})/(\text{Green} + \text{NIR})$	0	[6]
2	Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI)	$(\text{Green} - \text{SWIR})/(\text{Green} + \text{SWIR})$	0	[7]
3	Water Ratio Index (WRI)	$(\text{Green} + \text{Red})/(\text{NIR} + \text{SWIR1})$	1	[8]
4	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	$(\text{NIR} - \text{Red})/(\text{NIR} + \text{Red})$	0	[9]

3. Results and Discussion

First, the surface water using the selected four index methods were derived according to the threshold values in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the resulted indices map derived from Landsat OLI image using the four indices.

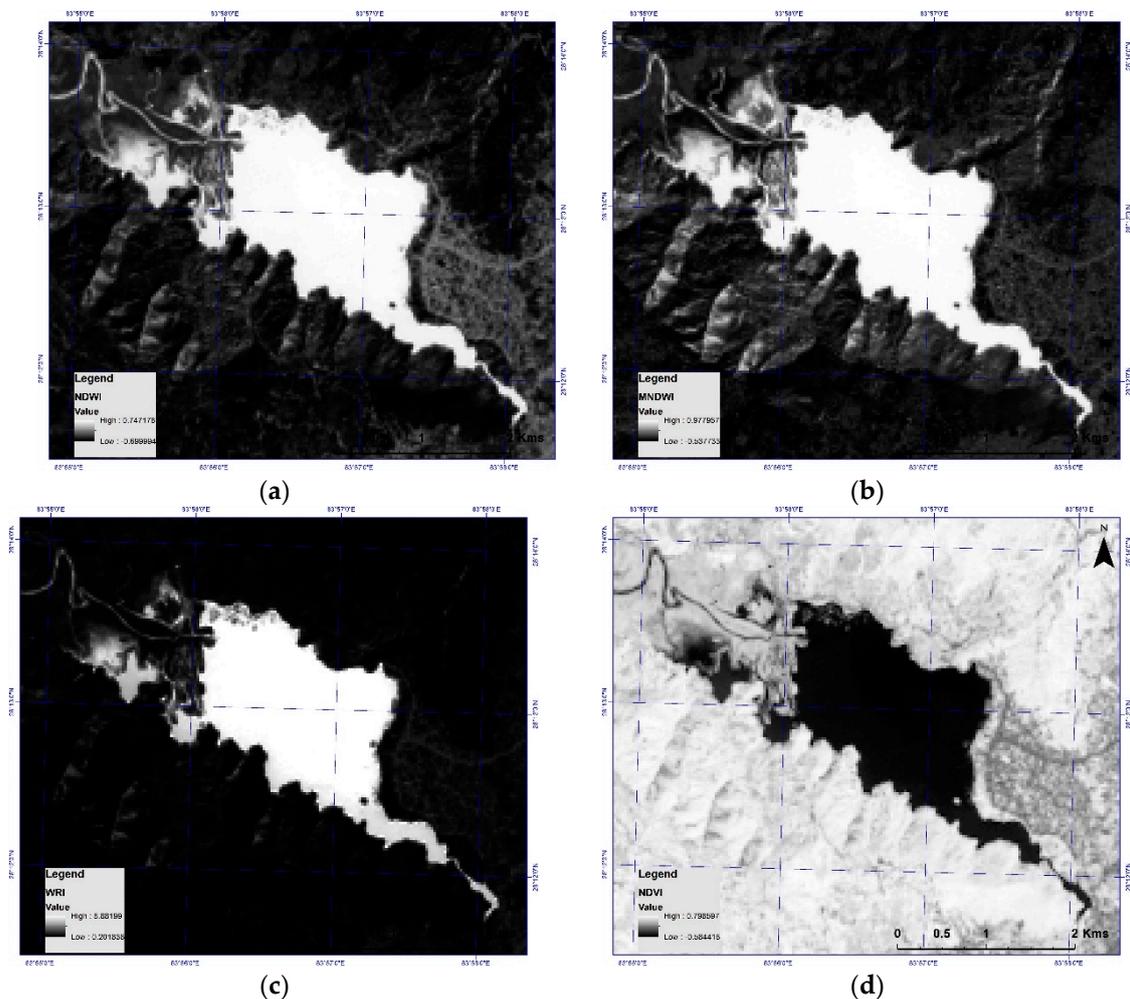


Figure 2. Water indices from Landsat 8 OLI image: (a) NDWI; (b) MNDWI; (c) WRI; (d) NDVI.

In Figure 3, we can see that the resulting water maps along with histogram of the distribution of pixel values. The default threshold value used for these indices shows that NDVI is well able to separate the water based on zero threshold. Similarly, the NDWI and WRI were able to separate the water bodies well along with some errors in the hills shades and forest areas. The worst performance was shown by the MNDWI, which actually requires extra effort from the expert to separate the water from the shadows, hill shades and dense forests.

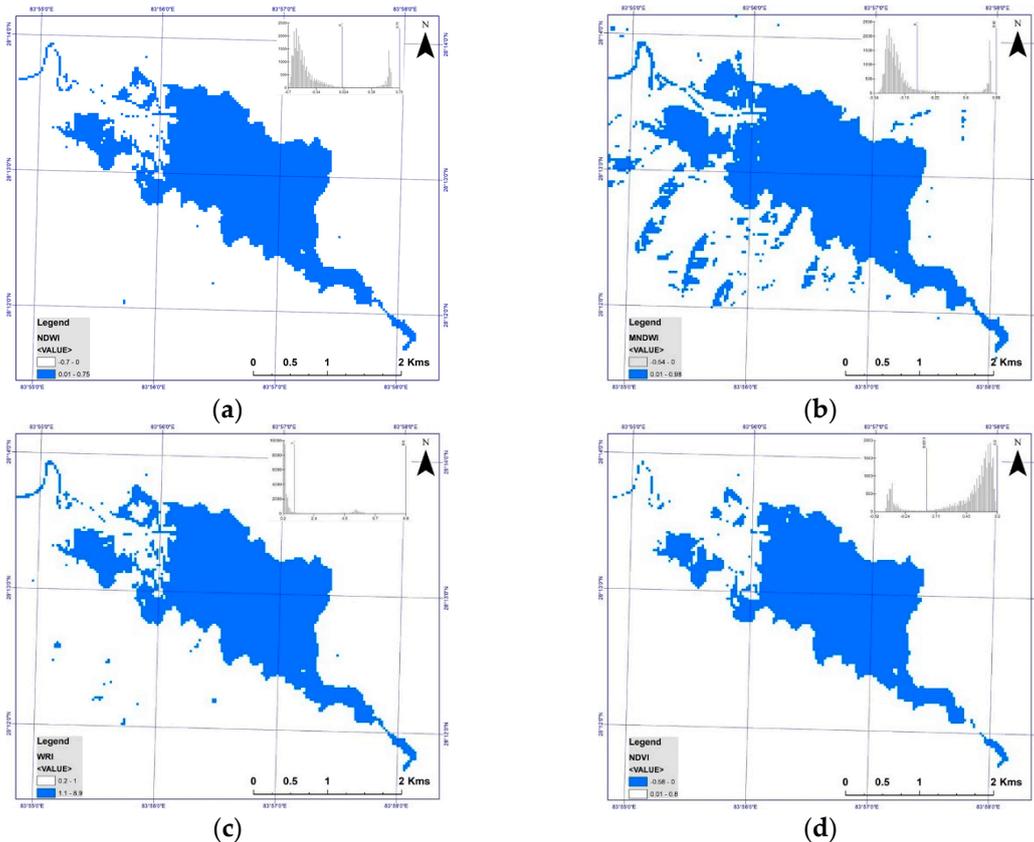


Figure 3. Water bodies from Landsat 8 OLI image: (a) NDWI; (b) MNDWI; (c) WRI; (d) NDVI.

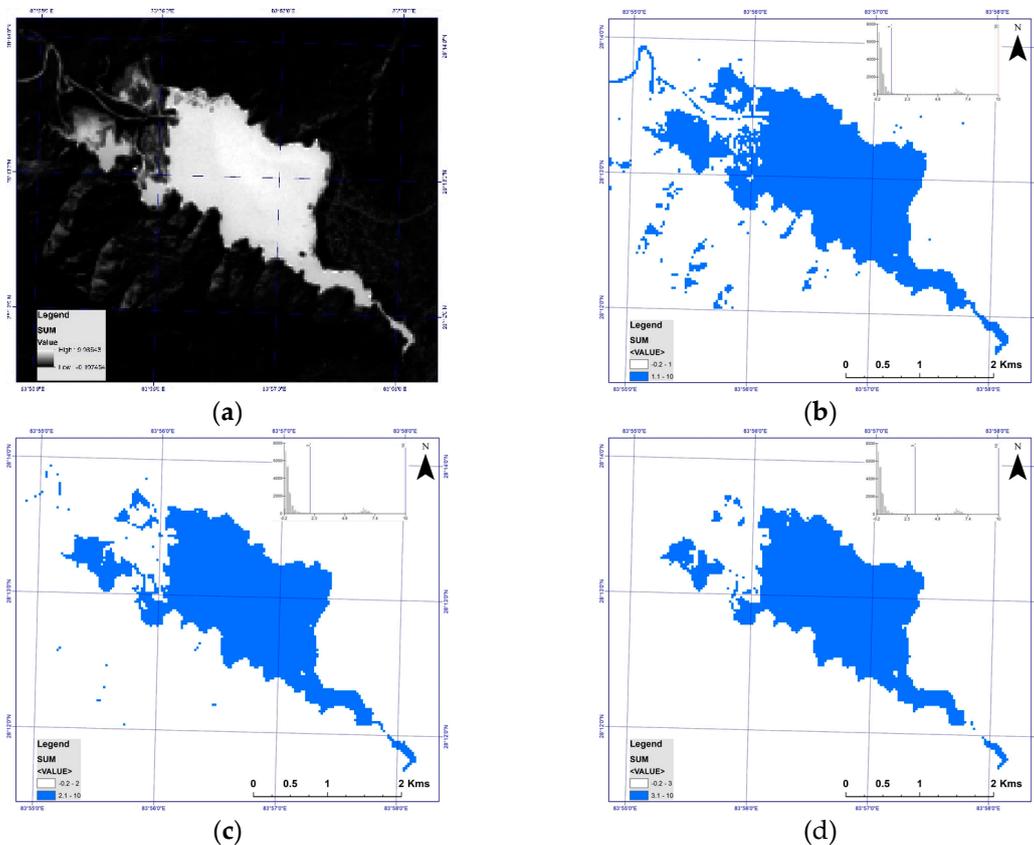


Figure 4. Result of sum of indices & threshold from Landsat 8 OLI image: (a) Index; (b) 1; (c) 2; (d) 3.

Figure 4 shows the result of the sum of all the four indices and the water map derived based on the three threshold value of 1, 2 and 3. In threshold value 1, the map is more similar to the MNDWI but focused only on denser shadows. The threshold 2 is able to separate water of lake as well as the drainage following into it. However, in case of threshold 3, only the lake was separated not the nearby drainage. The result seems clearer compared to rest of the derived water maps. In the histogram of the water maps in right top corner of the Figure 4b, c and d, we can see that the separation is very large compared to the individual indices in Figure 3.

4. Conclusions

In this study, a combination of four indices: NDWI, MNDWI, WRI and NDVI were used to derive the water map around Phewa Lake of Pokhara, Nepal using Landsat 8 OLI image. After pre-processing, each index was derived and summed up to form new raster. The summed index was tried for three different thresholds for the extraction of water in the study area. Result shows that the threshold 2 can be used for better water separation compared to 1 or 3. In addition, the index sum raster can be further used for automated binary classification of surface water. The process could be very useful in mapping surface water accurately.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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