Remote Sensing and GIS for Rural Development Professor Pennan Chinnasamy Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) Indian Institute of Technology Bombay Week 10 Lecture no. 05 NDVI data from Sentinel and NASA platforms

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Hello everyone, welcome to the NPTEL course on remote sensing and GIS for rural development. This is week 10 lecture 5. In this week, we have been looking at different platforms, remote sensing platforms and remote sensing derived data for NDVI, NDVI has been a very strong indicator for assessing the vegetation health and crop acreage number of times the land has been cropped or net irrigated area and it is at a very high resolution compared to the observation data both spatially and temporally.

So, instead of getting data for once a year with a bit big lag time, here we are getting data within a month and at 15 days intervals. So, in the past, we have looked at Bhuvan's data sources, NASA's data sources, Google Earth engines database, and now we will look at one more aspect of NASA and then look into Sentinel hub.

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So, in the past, as I said, Bhuvan data is good for the Indian regions, it has some spatial and temporal issues in terms of resolution, it is limited to 2021, whereas we are in 2023, so approximately a year and a half lag time can be noted. Whereas Google Earth Engine catalogue gives you data for within a lag month, one month, which is you can get all the data from Jan, Feb, now we are in March, so March 2023, you can get it for Jan and Feb. And NASA's USGS focus mostly on the NASA data that is available and we also have the Sentinel, which is the European Space Agency ESA dataset, I will go through the other part of NASA's visualization and analysis tool, which is very important for understanding the groundwater and NDVI issues.

So without further ado, I will open the GS disk webpage. So we have completed the NASA Explorer, but while I was showing how to download data and access the data, I also wanted to show some parts of the integrated data that another portal can give, which is the Giovanni.

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So I will continue again with the earth explorers, I am going to click this and open the Earth Explorer page. So in the Earth Explorer, we said that we have all these datasets that are available for NDVI and then we can download it as marking and done. But in the GIS this database, what we noticed is if we do NDVI, and then put our bounding box on India, the default date can be given. So you do not have to put a date, you can just click and then these 2 data sets come up.

In these 2 data sets, we clicked on the first data set and went into online archive. So the online archive, as we said, we looked at the different folders and within the folder, there is multiple data sets, you wanted to know how to download it, you can also click these links. Then you can also get data, it will ask you what type of data you want and then refine the data range, etc. So it says download method is get original files, and then you can define the range.

So let us just do a quick 2015 is the max they have for this type of data set. You can see that there is these are blacked out there is no data. So Jan 2016, you can have 30 December you can have 31 December, that is fine. So we have the whole of 2015 data, just for the sake of this exercise, we will do it and the file format is only HDF. So, this is the get data button. You do not have to go through the download HTML and stuff. So, if you say get data, what it does is it runs and talks to the database in the US and brings all the data to this page and you can see that the monthly data has been there. Instead of going to each folder and then clicking, you can also do this as one.

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So if you just click it, it will ask you to log in and then get the data. The login is to just show how much people use the data etc. The file lists are valid for 2 days. Suppose you have slow internet and bandwidth, you can still have this page in your login, you can go to the login and download datasets, and then this will be there. So the link has been created automatically for you. It says, if you have already account, create an account, link this GES DISC to your account and then download, download list of links or how to get wget, wget is again, an automated process for getting the data, it is kind of advanced, let us not go into that, but download the list links.

So this is the list links that you can download and then it is a text document, it will give you the link for downloading the data with your login, that is a download instructions and download list is there. So these are the list links and stuff and what are the parameters you wanted to select, you wanted the MODIS vegetation indices, so the both the indices are there, the vegetation fraction, NDVI is there, and then the date range you have given as 2015-09 to 2015 12 that is what it gives. So, we can refine and re-download it and then get the data.

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So this is the one way of getting it. So 3 options are given online archive where you go to the folder you downloaded, get data is also there. The Earth data search is also good. The Earth data search opens the dashboard at once and in the dashboard, it has already searched for you because it is linking to the GES DISC database. So what happens is? From here, it has linked the data to the Earth data search box and that particular refinement is not there, but you can still get it. So this is the data set and so there is one match for your data set which is NDVI and for your particular link.

However, you could see that the date is still at 2000 to 2015. So you will need to refine it. You can click on the metadata to see what the data is about. So this is the version 5 and then the data is given for the whole globe and then some other keywords what is the format HDF format, etc. So you can go back to your search, and then say I want to download so this is to add collection to the current project, you can add the collection and then it will be there in your account for download, my project, my download.

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So but before that, let us also show how this can be used, I am going to say I just want NDVI and then a lot of NDVI is coming. And then let us say I am going to press enter it will show you what are the data search database tags with NDVI. So, one thing which is clear is coming out is that there are multiple databases same the same data or process data in online version, the all of these are open source, all you have to do is just click on a particular link and get the data if you have the login credentials.

So here what we are seeing is there are features available from the cloud, customer those are map imagery, instrumentations platforms, if you want airborne platforms or land based platforms, space platforms, let us say airborne and air base is mostly the hyper spectral from drone and other imagery. And then very-very small lakes for example Big Trail Lake is done using the drones and very-very small area coverage is there.

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So if I just take it all so here you can see jet propeller unmanned vehicles is also there, see here. Click it then click it you can see jet, propeller, unproved aerial vehicles or unmanned resources, so UA however they want they can use it. Unmanned aircraft vehicles or unmanned aerial vehicles and here they say another term which is new also for me, which is the un... let me see if we can read it. It is not coming up that it come up a bit. Yes, so it says unscrewed, so unmanned and unscrewed, people not there, that is all it says.

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So these are different platforms. I am going to click all so all the platforms can come up. So you see all platforms are there instrumentations, which sensor, which satellite sensor you need, camera centre, multispectral hyper-spectral and all the systems. And then organization is at NASA, NASA is the Oak Ridge National Laboratory crossing levels. And then projects it was particular projects NASA's project, data format, HDF, all the formats are open able in QGIS. So that is the beauty of using the open source system QGIS all formats can be opened or converted. So you can readily convert these formats in QGIS, I have not seen that spent in proprietary software's yet. Later see is how delay you want the data, one to 3 hours is there, and then you can use it.

So for example, you can click the 16 day graded data, just click on it, it will show you how many grids are there for every 16 days. And then you can download every data set that you want, you do not have to download all the 1400 datasets, because this is 15 days and then sometimes it double duplicate data. So this from 2023, to forever. So 2013, it is still going on.

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So what we could do is you can actually filter by date. So here you can put the date, let us say I will put November 1 to December 2021, December 31, and then apply. And so now it is going to get reset, so now from 148,000 to now 42 collections, which is good manageable, you can download each one. So you just add it to your download page, or you can just quickly download it after you have the scissors populating the link, and then it will let you download the file. So as I said, you can download the file after you have the login and that is what it is asking your login passwords and stuff. So you do have to have an account. So make sure you create one account pretty soon for this database. So there is a lot of data that can be taken up for NDVI.

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And one more thing I would like to show is a readymade a product where it will do some quick analysis. So let us do visualize data. If you click on visualize data in GIS this thing it open as Giovanni, you can also go to Giovanni, just this link, it will take you there. Giovanni is an application. Let us see if we can do that again, because there is a note which comes up says what it is.

So this application allows us to visualize the parameters and you can have a help page to look at how to do it, I will quickly do this, but you can definitely read it for your future understanding and then you have to have a login. So let me close this here. You can hear this is the type of analysis you can do. You can do a time average map time average overlay map, accumulated comparison between 2 maps, selected area, average time series, average, etc. etc. So this is the analysis type.

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So let us say time averaged map or time series, let us say time series, time series area averaged. And then we are going to say that I am going to have 2022, just to make sure the data is available, we will just say it first Jan, to you do not have to put the time, time is not needed to 2022 December, December 31. And we are going to say the bounding box I said the numbers for India, if you do not remember it, it is okay we can just use the box and then click the box, the box symbol is different here. So you can just say around 64, 63, 40, 104. So 64, 63, 4, 5, 98, which is 100 and then 40.

So, you can click this box again and this is it is like a shape file if you have a shape file let us say for India, Maharashtra boundary, you can add it here and then you can do this. And here as I said you can type NDVI, and it has come up NDVI, and then it says Search. So when you click Search all this will come into account. So from one year time period for the India platform, this data is coming up and it has monthly resolutions of 0.05 degrees, 2000-02 to Jan.

As I said clearly, Jan, Feb data is still getting populated so which is very-very good. So we are now in March, mid March, so within one and a half months you have the data, whereas you do not have to wait one and a half years in other datasets. So you could is 12 months exceeds the maximum number 4 can only be processed. So we will have to reduce it, we can reduce it as monthly, so monthly is 12. So it says 12 months you have selected we can only do 4 months.

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Definition
 Vegetation refers to the ground cover provided by plants. Vegetation cover is measured in Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI).
 Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), or fractional coverage.
 The mathematical formula for NDVI is: NDVI = (NIR - VIS)/(NIR + VIS), where NIR is near-infrared radiation and VIS is visible

velength radiation. EVI uses a similar formula to that of NDVI, but also performs an atmospheric correction.

(*)



So let us reduce this time now from let us say June, May to so that is the monsoon period to May, June, July, August. So we can do August, May, June, July, August, so 4 months. And then it populates the same thing again and now it says yes we are a guest so we can only do this much and if you have an account you will get more. So, this is what I will be clicking on to understand what this data is. So if you want to read the metadata about the data, you can click the link, it will open here. And you do have a good analysis of vegetation derived from a model and then multiple types of vegetation indexes. You have Greenness Fraction, Leaf Area Index, Climatology, etc.

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So, once we have this begin date end date, you can say plot data, the plot data will plot the data as I said, we needed time, series, area, average. So it is now running you can see it is running, it is not using your computer's memory or software, you given the code. So when you click the boxes, automatically the code is developed and sent to the NASA computers and there it is actually processing. So this processing is there. So your internet speed and your memory power does not get affected.

So here you are analysis for India scale, it just took 10 seconds, maybe my internet was fast the uploading and downloading is fast, I just checked the upload download speed before we started this class, mine is pretty good. But in a normal situation using your mobile internet, Wi-Fi, you can get this within a minute. So you can see here from May the NDVI is increasing, that is what it say, the unit less NDVI does not have units and it starts from minus 1 to plus 1, the time series average of NDVI for the entire India at 0.05 degree resolution, everything is given here, you do not even have to type this in your reports. But you did it because you actually plotted the boundary and you said this is the time series, this is the NDVI I want to see. And this can be done this Giovanni can be used for multiple-multiple parameters, not only NDVI, I am only showing NDVI because this week is linked to NDVI, so I will be showing this.

So you have different options, you will show the title show the caption or remove it if you want, but let us keep the title, let us keep the caption which is here, the resolution was defined as this is this, which is India, India boundary if you can take the lat-longs of this and put it on the lat-long calculators you can see it is India, and then the visualizations results. You can download this as an image, the data can come as an image, you can see that the time series average area average output was taken. So for the entire India all the pixels to do this, it takes a lot of computing power, but you have done it within a couple of seconds because of the supercomputers linked to NASA.

So beautifully you can explain that from first may, first June, July, and August, the NDVI is increasing that is because most of the monsoon happens here. So in Maharashtra, the monsoon onset is June, let us say June 1 and then June 6, the first week, so June 6, normally it comes. So you can see that after that it peaks starts to pick up and now the plant is growing healthy well.

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So let us do another one. Let us do Jan, Feb, March, April, to see how it comes back down and then you can say back to data selection. And here you can go to, let us say, 2 Feb to 5 times and then I am just going to go to results will go to the original results and go to plot data. So when you do plot data, so the previous exercise is here, you can see that input, plots, download, lineage, everything is there, but we will keep it out for now is the history. And now our other file is downloading getting access successfully ran the time series average for the entire India within 10-15 seconds.

And now we have this. So can you understand this now what is happening is initially the winter crops were slightly growing there was irrigation happening and after irrigation, it plummets it shoots down because of people harvesting it and the summer kicks in in March. So you see from February, March, April, May. So may slightly there is another round of irrigation because a lot of people do some groundwater irrigation subsistence farming etc. And there is some other summer monsoons in some region.

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To reduce this what you do is go back to data selection, you can go up and just put a bounding box near, you can zoom in. So let us zoom in text box out and pick this hand and now you can move. Let us say you want this Maharashtra region, this part, this style is enough, let us say the style is enough. So I just draw a box here. And then I close this map, and NDVI is fine, the data ranges that and then let us say plot data.

So this is the third time series we are doing that is why he is saying 3. Again, this, I am not using GIS, but when you download this time series, this is an analysis, this is a plot, you can actually put it in your reports, if you want to do it from scratch, you will have to download it. So if you take Maharashtra region, you see how it goes really down. So for my region, I know there is no summer monsoon, there is only really drought at that time. So it just goes down, there is even irrigation does not happen because there is no water groundwater is going down also. So if you take the entire India, it is a different ballgame.
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Like for example, this one, the entire India is different, let us click this one for analysis. So we have the same timeframe, for entire India, it starts at 0.33 and then comes down and then goes up. Whereas for Maharashtra region, it is just going down. This is purely because we do not have a monsoon in the summer, it comes only in June. So until then it is just really, really dry region in that part of the world. So you can download the data etc. you can change the type of results you analysis you want. If you do not want time series average, you can see a time series map.

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So now what you are going to see is a map for that area, I am going to say plot data. So this is not a time series data, this is not points, but you are going to see a map. Takes a little bit more time, because you are launching so look at what it is saying it is launching the work. Attaching the data files the cache from here to there and then doing the time averaged map takes a little bit more time, because now you are going to see a map that wants to come up successfully run the image.

Now it is computer, visualizations is been created. So this is the GIS step, you do the analysis, you do the visualizations, and then you plot it, and all of this is done for you automatically. So, this is the region we said, and in this region, so the entire thing is average to one value in this time series. This is an average of this, but now if you see it is a every pixel in count, so every pixel is taken, you can zoom in to see the pixels and where the green color is you can download this as a GeoTIFF. In the previous download, you only see image but here GeoTIFF, KMZ, PNG, NETCDF all these are usable in GIS as a raster. So now it is a raster data, you can download it and then put it up in your database.

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So again, it will ask for your online links for downloading the data, but make sure you have the link already when you start just log in and start. So this is about Giovanni as I said, you can use multiple-multiple datasets all this will be stored in the cache in memory, and once you go to a new page, all this will be deleted, so all the history will be deleted. And this is really cool analysis that you can do within a couple of seconds and the units would be different here you can see that 0.39 to 1, whereas here the units are different, but again, as I said, there is a scaling which needs to be done, you will have to look at the data, what is the range and then scale it.

So the value is minus 1 to plus 1, it cannot go above and beyond that. So this is scaling that they have used. So I would recommend using the Giovanni you can go to back to data selection, you can collect different disciplines and then do the same thing if not NDVI, you

can say vegetation fraction, you can say measurements, what type of measurements you want, let us say soil moisture, you can do soil moisture also, soil moisture is there.

So if you know soil moisture is very high, you do not have to irrigate so that is the understanding of soil moisture. And for that say same location, we can say that this is soil moisture plus percentage at 25 kilometers, it is pretty large compared to the NDVI and then it gives you at different depths also. So you can say at 0 to 40 to 100 centimeters depth. So 0 to 10, 10 to 40, 40 to 100, 100 to 200, so 200 centimeters is divided into 4 data sets and then given. This is also meter by meter cube, so it is kind of you can say unitless, but normally people express it as meter by meter cube. Let us say 0 to 10 percent, which shows the initial part.

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This is daily, so you can see here that the soil moisture data that we click is daily and it says only 4 days you can click. So let us see what data rates they have. You can see the most recent one is 2016 for that data, is that correct? Yes, it has 1979 to 2016, so it stops at 2016. So we cannot use if you want it and use it, but I would go for more 2023 data so that we can have some soil moisture. So there is a soil moisture 2011, you can limit the data here in temporal resolutions, monthly spatial resolutions, etc.

So these are for 2022, so this we can do 2022 November is available. Let us click this one and unclick the other one. And then let us say date cannot have so much date. So we will have to say 2, and then only daily. So daily, you can say these are the 2 datasets and NDVI I am taking out. So, let us pick a date and plot data, it will plot the data within February whatever data is available, and then plot the maps for that particular thing. So it says scanning data for that particular data set.

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Giovanni is very-very important for understanding different sectors. So now you could see that this is 100 to 200 centimeters underground soil moisture value at 25 by 25 kilometer grid. So this is pretty big, but it is pretty useful because these are based on long penetration data. So, even if we have this you can tell the district collectors that if there is need to be water released or groundwater is going to be used can be told by these images. So with this, I will stop the Giovanni exercise and NASA exercise from US now let us go to Sentinel hub, as we discussed in the slide.

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So this is the link that we will be using the Sentinel hub. So we are going to go to the Sentinel hub now by opening a new tab. So from here we sent in a hub, sentinel-hub.com which I have given the link in the presentation. So it says a cloud API for satellite imagery and you can use for explorer hub, request a trial, you can go to the Explore the hub part.

So here is the, what the data is about. I would like you to take you to the EU Observer which is the Earth observation browser. And all these data sets are there, what data is available, etc. We will just jump into the data section and you can see that the Sentinel which is European, Landsat, NASA, commercial collections, DEM, Copernicus, again service database from Europe, what is ME SAT US etc. So you can also bring your own data and then undo it.

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So we will go back and then launch the Explorer, EU Explorer is what we need to open please note the browser extensions etc. So you can accept the I will not use the tutorial so just go here and then use it. So here we have already done a couple of exercises but let us see what we want. You can say that you want these are the different indicators you have, you have agriculture vegetation, that is good vegetation. In the vegetation, you see certain data sources that are existing and up to 2023, 19 March which is kind of today where we are doing the range, we can say February to March is good and that is the data that is available.

So you can say that you can say advanced search for Sentinel, etc. or we can say agriculture and then agriculture is only sentinel to and then we can get this data. So commercial data is also available if you want you can sign up and then do it you have to pay for some of it and then highlights is what agricultural regions. Then recent news articles they have written published using this data.

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So let us go to search and then this data fine, we will just search let us see how much data we have. So this is 19th of March we are on and you can see this is just 3 days ago this image was taken and you can already access it here. So this is very-very interesting and cool, because before that, I should have done Pune just to keep it in Pune, Maharashtra. So we are in Pune, so you can see Pune is coming when you click on a Maharashtra.

So Pune region, let us say Sangli, Sangli why? Because it has a lot of sugar cane. So you can see where NDVI for the sugar cane. So until now, now we are in Sangli, so you can see that these are the other tools that are available, you can also do the plot as we did in Giovanni, you can plot the data, but first we have to select the layer. So here we have 36 datasets based on the data date. And look at this, you have already cloud cover. So do you use it? We do not

want to use all these cloud cover data. So normally the best data sets are coming on the top. So, we will go to back to search and then search now for Pune Sangli region.



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So, now the data is getting updated, because Sangli we did not type initially. So now Sangli and we have around only 5 results and this is good, this is really good because March 10 this data has been taken. So let us do visualize. So, the Sentinel 2 data has been visualized again Sentinel 2 data has multiple bands. And this true color is made up only the 3 bands 4, 3 and 2, which is giving you the true color and if you want we can look at what are the band's Sentinel 2 bands, and then you will see a list of the bands in Sentinel 2 that are available.

So Copernicus is good because that is where the European Space Agency is having. And then you have all these central 2 has 10 spatial resolution bands B 2, B 3, B 4 and B 8, etc. And then 20 meters spatial resolutions, these are the other 20 meters spatial resolution. So, some bands are high resolution, some bands are low resolution. So the 10 meter spatial resolution is B 2, B 3, B 4, B 8, B 8 is kind of your red, we will check what it is. And then your 2 meter 20 meters multiple bands and then you have these bands also.

So you can see here it is given here as B 8 is if we can zoom in, that would be great, we cannot. So B 8 is here B 3, B 4, B 8, so B 8 is in the red, visible near red, near infrared, along the red side. And then B 2 is your blue and all these are visible. So visible is what we can see vibgyor, the vibgyor colors we can see and then the B 3 is your green light green you have and then the B 4 is your orange kind of red, and then the B 8 we cannot see by human eye and that is your red color. So this is mixed in the composite.

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So now if we go to the Sentinel hub, it says 432. So, the 432 is 432 are mixed, so red, blue green are mixed and then the primary colors are mixed to make this image which is the true color. The false color is 843, so 843 is a false color it uses the infrared region data. So 8 data is red which is the visible near infrared some part of it is visible and that is why you see the red. It gives you the growing period, growing color, etc.

So let us go to true color you can see all these land parcels, Sangli is very, very known for sugarcane. So you will see a lot of sugarcane in Sangli coming up soon. And then the indicators, so these are the indicators you have NDVI, EVI, enhance vegetation index, the normal is different vegetation index, and then the moisture stress.

Agriculture is B 11, B 8, B 2, so you can see where the agriculture is happening around the area. And then you have SAVI, Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index. So just by clicking the interior just populates the metrics, the indicators just populate and this is the beauty of using the Sentinel-hub. So every platform has its own use and benefits because they do not want to redo what others are doing. We are more interested in NDVI, so beautifully NDVI comes and for that particular date, which is just 15 days ago we are looking at.

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So let us look at the date. So this is 2023-10, 9 days ago, not even 2 weeks and you can also say how we can compare. So this is March, and you could see that there is a lot of parcels of land that is being under cultivation, I have been there, so I have seen a lot of sugarcane and literally a lot of sugarcane being harvested. So one thing we can do is beautifully we can add to the compare. So I am adding, it adds to compare here also, you can do a log in but to visualize is a guest, it is you do not have to do all these things.

So you can go to back to search. So one dataset we have created, you are going to discover you to take the other datasets. And then this is in February, what we could do is we could realign our back to search and then say maybe pick a previous date in 2022 let us say November and then say search, you can see search for the same dates November 15. So it search and then you get the November month at the bottom. So you have a November months, you can sort it by date or the best data, so this data is good.

So all these data have some issues, cloud cover, some white is there we do not want that we can use this color so clean image, you can say visualize, the same visualizations comes up, let us say NDVI, and then NDVI gets populated and I am go direct to the compare. So compare is we want to compare live the to NDVI data visually, and then we can download it if we want to download. So free to sign up so that you can download all these datasets.

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So here we have the compare, and let us say this left side, what I am going to do is I am going to keep the left side image. So, this part of my computer is going to be my NDIV from November and this part is going to be my NDIV from current date March. So, you could see that the data set is converting more to green because during November you still have a lot of moisture in the ground, soil moisture that contributes to agriculture and that can be used widely for the sugarcane, whereas groundwater recharges at.

March is almost setting into the summer, so you will have less vegetation growing and that is what this color difference is saying. Remember, this is the same bands we are not changing the bands, we are taking the NDVI let us go here to see what this NDVI is about. You can see here it is a normalization index range, minus 1 to 1, it gives you these colors. And it has been more info you see here B 8, B 4, B 8, B 4, so B 8 is your visible near infrared NIR, let us say NIR minus red, B 4 is red, it is not orange, it is red color. So B 8 minus B 4 by B 8 plus B 4 that is what the equation we shown in class you can see here the equation given.

So in the compiler, we have seen beautifully the 2 datasets being compared. And once you have the education mode can also be turned on where you have better access to some data and theme also can be done. So I will take this normal mode. So in the compare we have this dataset, and you can draw in the search ones you can have, in the search ones, you can draw and then see where how big the polygon is, instead of saying Pune, Sangli you can actually draw and that box can go in, so it is kind of like a bounding box. You can upload a shape file to do it save like Giovanni, you can upload a shape file and download the data. And then you can have point of interest and then other resources you can also measure and download the image.

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You can download the image without much problem. You can say you want to overlay maps and article you want an article maps, it is currently available only the basic image, so you have a higher spent also you will not have. But at least you can download the image and then do it in particular formats. You can also animate all these you have login, you do a 3D map, analyse histograms, colors etc.

So this is pretty cool in terms of using a free open source system without login I have done to show some people might have some issues in logging in, but it is pretty safe I do have login accounts I will just show you how it is done. So I have logged in now and now all these come up. So, you can say that you can have just this area I want the you can measure the area for a plot say 637 meters perimeter 0.05 kilometer square, you can now download some of the images, geo-reference, PNG, no geo reference is there and then you can also do it with geo referencing that we have taught in class, some analytics cannot be done.

Let us say you visualize, discover, will go back to discover, go back to search, come back here, come back NDVI and now the analytics can be done. So this is basically the area I wanted and it is just calculating the analysis. So you can see here the green values are here and they say there is more green. So now if I use a different data set from my previous example, let us say or you can say just 10 and then let it populate you will have a better histogram because has not populated.

These are in the Jan month, so let us use one in the Jan and then the population comes up. So you can see now better high green number of greens because it is good for on other side. So 6

is around green, will have a lot of green because there is a lot of NDVI calculated. So this I will stop. I will see you in the next class with some more indicators. Thank you.