



Intercalibration of DMSP-OLS and NPP-VIIRS to Develop Enhanced Night-time Light Time-series for Evaluating the Urban Development Pattern of Major Indian Metropolitan cities

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Introduction

This study emphasises to understand the pattern of urban development in four different major metropolitan cities of India by exploring the potential of multi-resolution night time light (NTL) datasets available in public domain.



Data and Methodology

S. No.	Data	Source
1.	DMSP-OLS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
2.	SNPP-VIIRS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
3.	Landsat	United States Geological Survey(USGS)
4.	Ancillary Data	Google Earth Engine

DMSP-OLS: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program-operational line scan
SNPP-VIIRS: Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership's Visible Infrared Imaging

Calibration

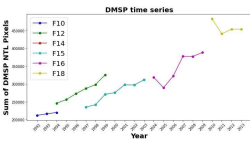


Figure 3: Uncalibrated DMSP Night time Light (NTL) time series for Chennai city

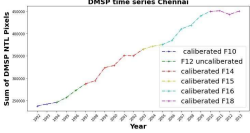


Figure 4: DMSP NTL time series after calibration for Chennai city

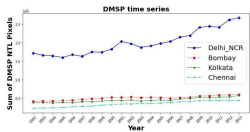


Figure 5: Calibrated DMSP NTL time series for all cities

Results



Figure 7: Before and after calibration of DMSP image of Chennai in year 2011



Figure 8: Before and after calibration of DMSP image of Chennai in year 2001

Validation

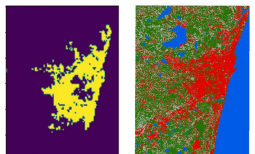


Figure 11: Validation between final enhanced VIIRS like DMSP 1992 image and LULC - 1992

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Conclusion

- There is a significant over estimation of night time light by coarser resolution DMSP sensors, which could be efficiently corrected by cross calibrating with the finer resolution VIIRS data products.
- It was observed that all the cities have significantly expanded in 30 years study period. However, the rate of urban expansion in NCR (Delhi) and Chennai is comparatively more.
- Moreover, there is further scope to improve our results by incorporating more advanced techniques to cross calibrate the different datasets.