



Light Pollution A Shared Challenge

Scientific Analysis Tools

UICN 2021

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What is DarkSkyLab?

Location

Toulouse, France

Goal

Deliver expertise as well as services in the field of light pollution and its impacts on ecosystems

Founded
in 2014



Members

Sébastien Vauclair
Philippe Deverchère
Michel Bonavitacola
Gonzague Bosch



Agenda

- What is light pollution?
- Metrology
- Modeling







Casper

(Wyoming, USA)

55,000 inhabitants

August 20, 2017

42.853467 N

106.13447 E

15 km east of
Casper. Photo
towards west in
direction of Casper

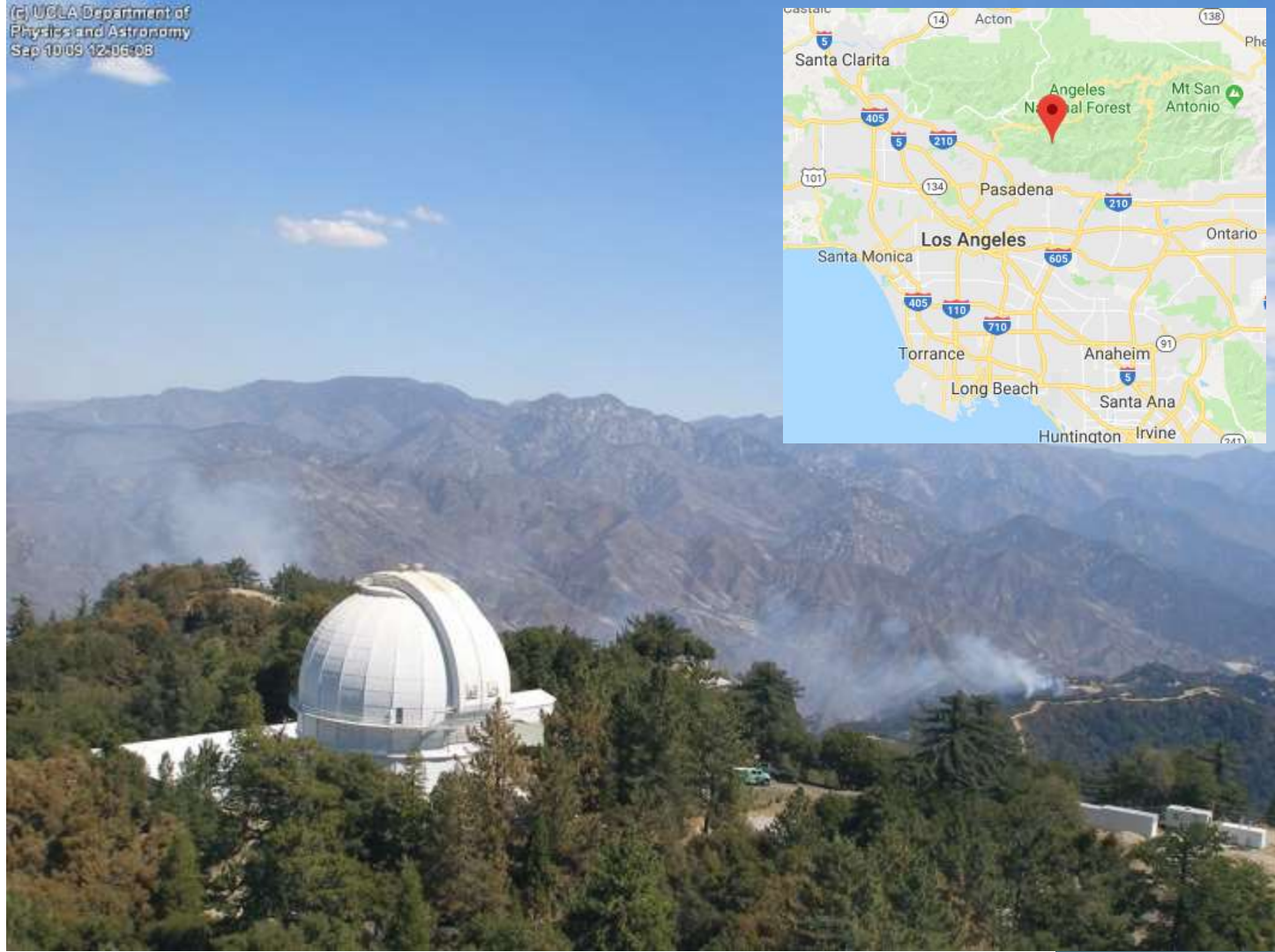




(c) UCLA Department of
Physics and Astronomy
Sep 10 09 12:06:08

Mount Wilson (California, USA)

25 km north-east
of Los Angeles
downtown





Mount Wilson
(California, USA)

Los Angeles at night
in **1908**





Mount Wilson
(California, USA)

Los Angeles at
night in **1958**





Mount Wilson (California, USA)

Los Angeles at night
in **2008**



Western Europe

Evolution of
anthropogenic light
emission between 1992
and 2010

Between 2012 and
2016, an average
growth of 2.2% per year
was observed
worldwide^[1] (6% per
year between 1990 and
2000 in Europe)

[1] Artificially lit surface of Earth at
night increasing in radiance and
extent, *Science Advances*, 2017

1992

2010

**80% of the world's population (99% for Europe
and the United States) live under polluted skies**

**The Milky Way is hidden from more than a third of
humanity (60% of Europeans and 80% of North
Americans)**

**Asia
1992 - 2010**





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Metrology

Measuring Light Pollution with Ninox

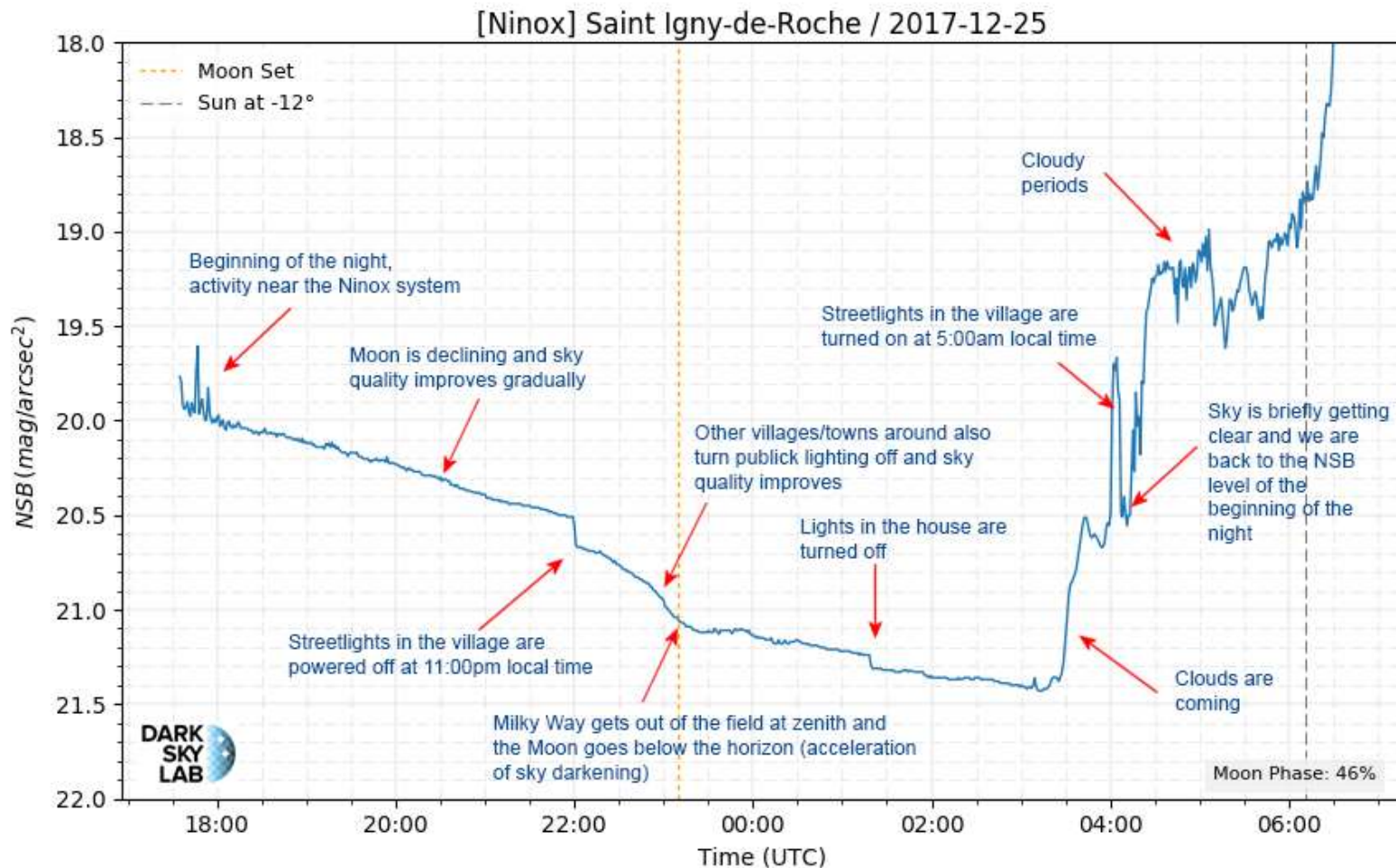


Measure of sky
background
brightness
(luminance) in
 mag/arcsec^2

- Continuous and fully automated recording of sky brightness over long periods of time (months or years)
- Wi-Fi access point and Web interface to control the device and access data on site
- Statistical processing of the measures to fully characterize a location

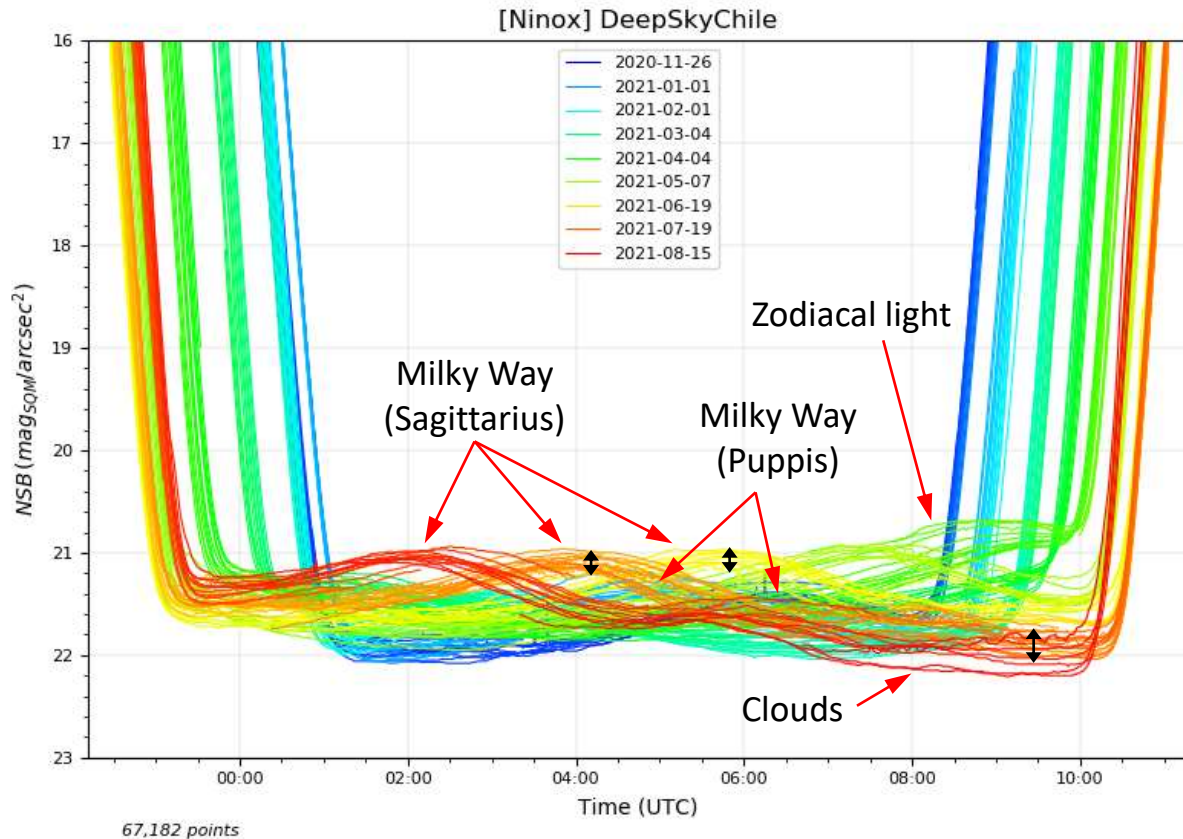
Ninox single night recording

Complex
profile with
multiple
events

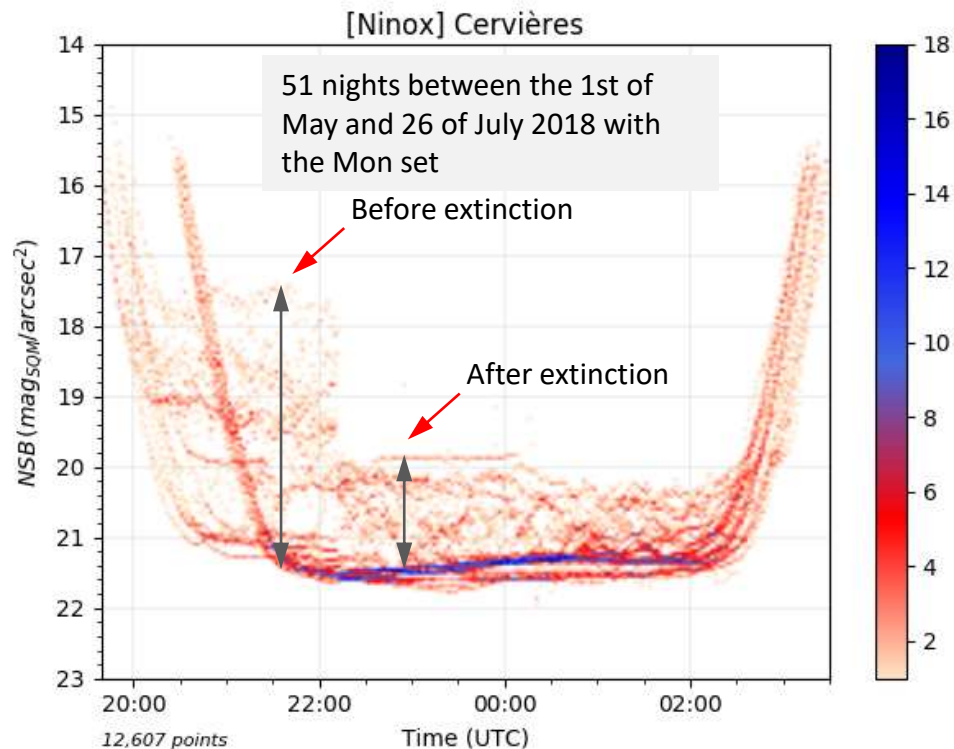
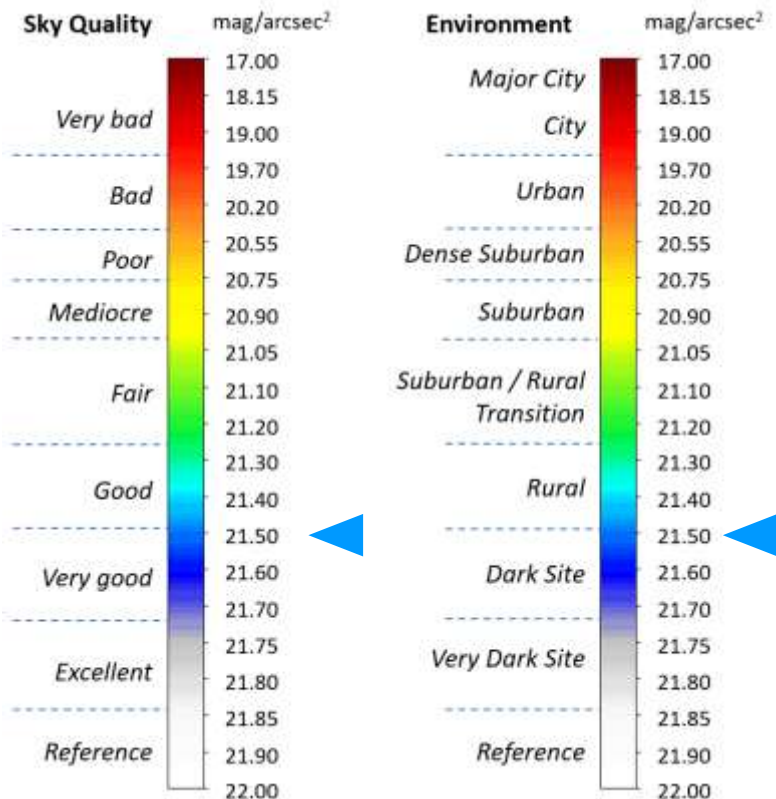


Natural Light Sources

Ninox
measures
in Atacama,
Chile



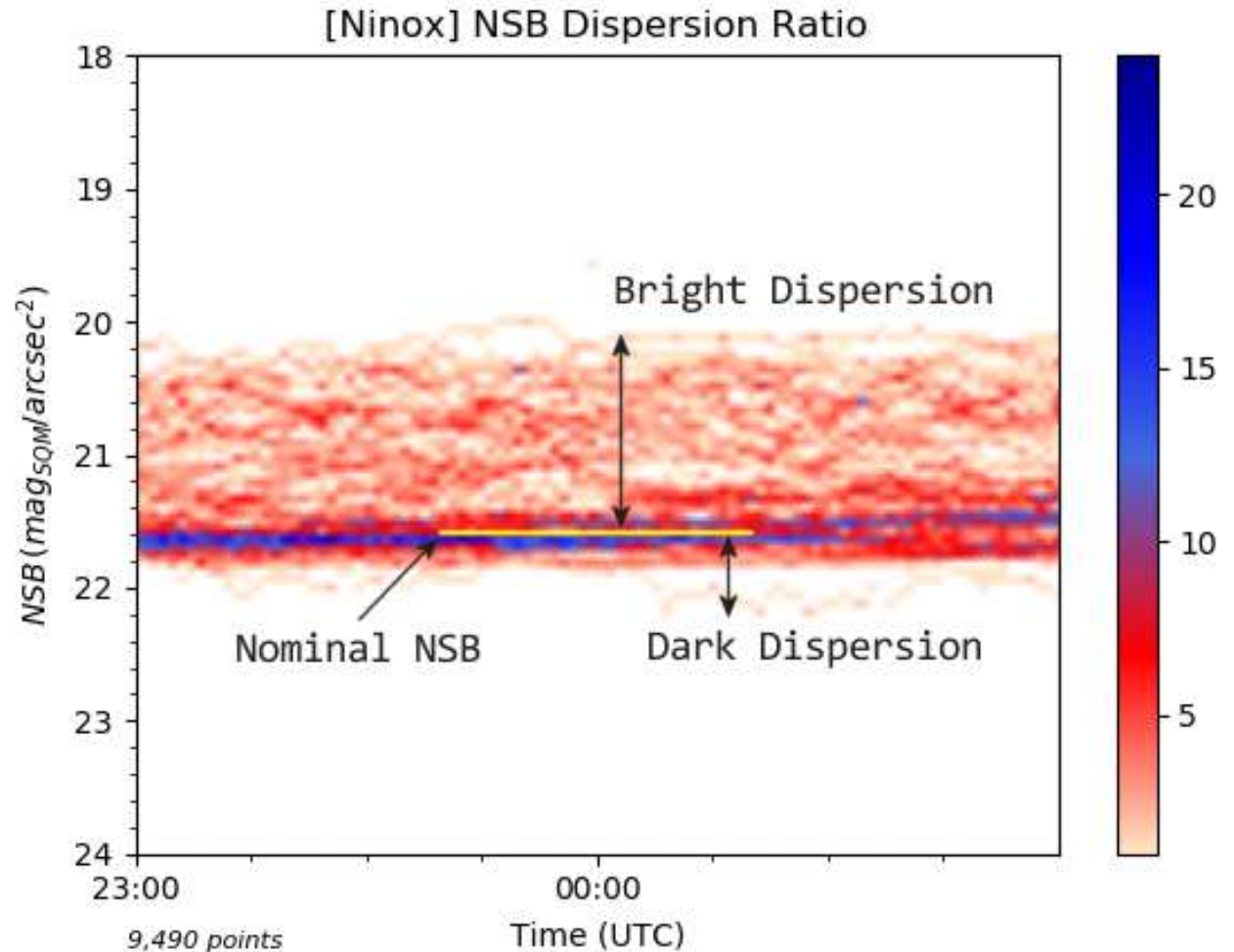
Density Diagrams



NSB Dispersion Ratio (NDR), an absolute night sky brightness indicator

$$\text{NDR} = \text{MAD}_{\text{bright}} / \text{MAD}_{\text{dark}}$$

(Median Absolute Deviation)



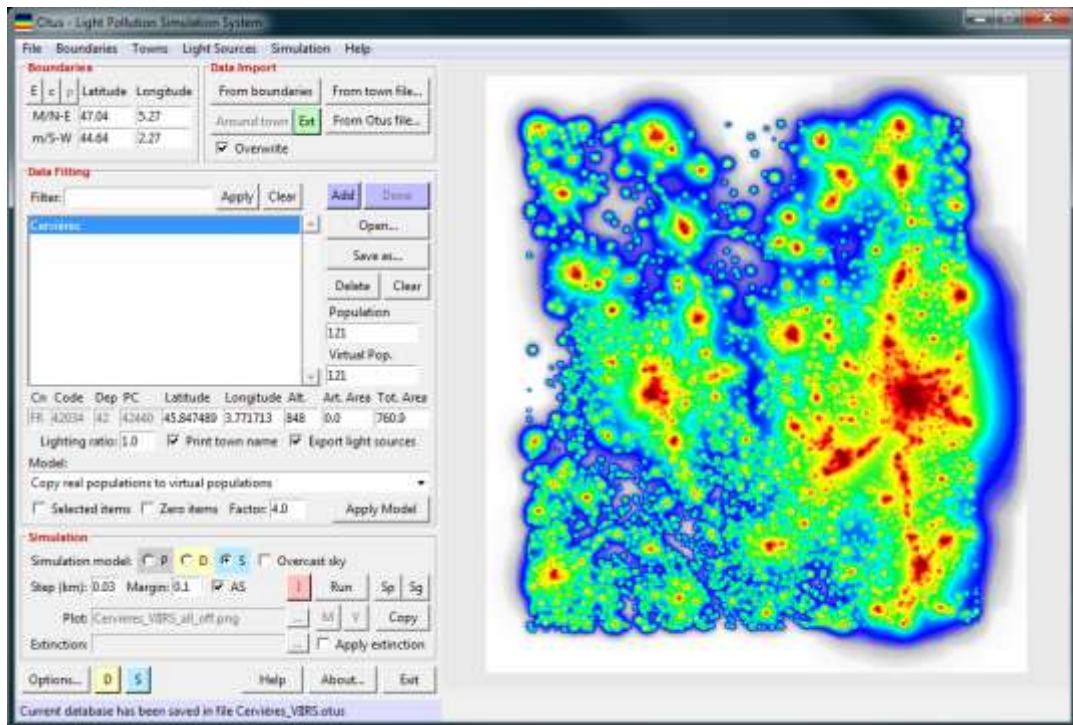


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Modeling

Light Pollution Simulation with Otus



Production of light pollution prediction maps from various data sources



Population data



Geolocated light sources



NOAA VIIRS-DNB satellite radiance data

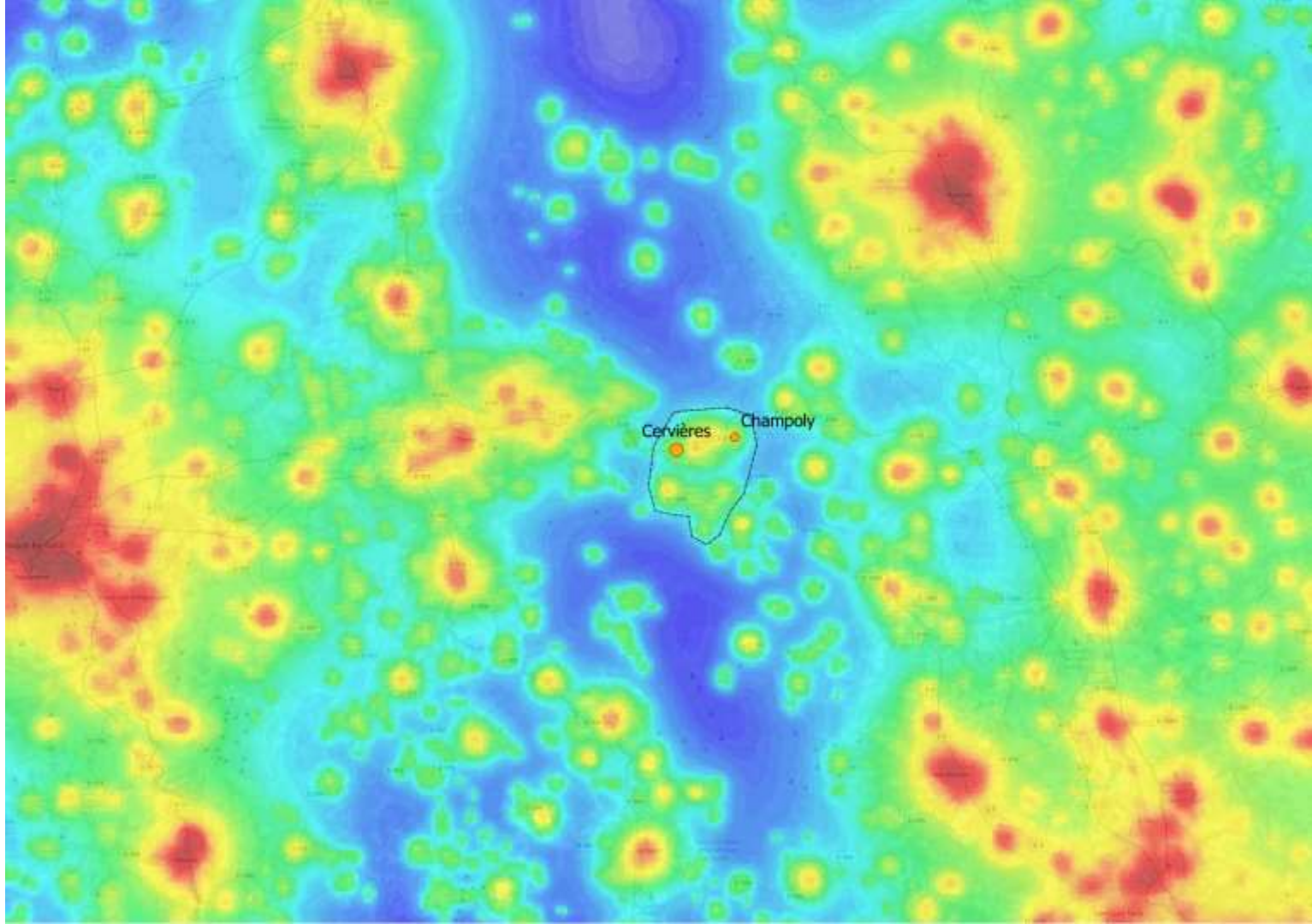


Orthophotography high resolution radiance data (plane or satellite)



Simulation of a dark corridor rehabilitation

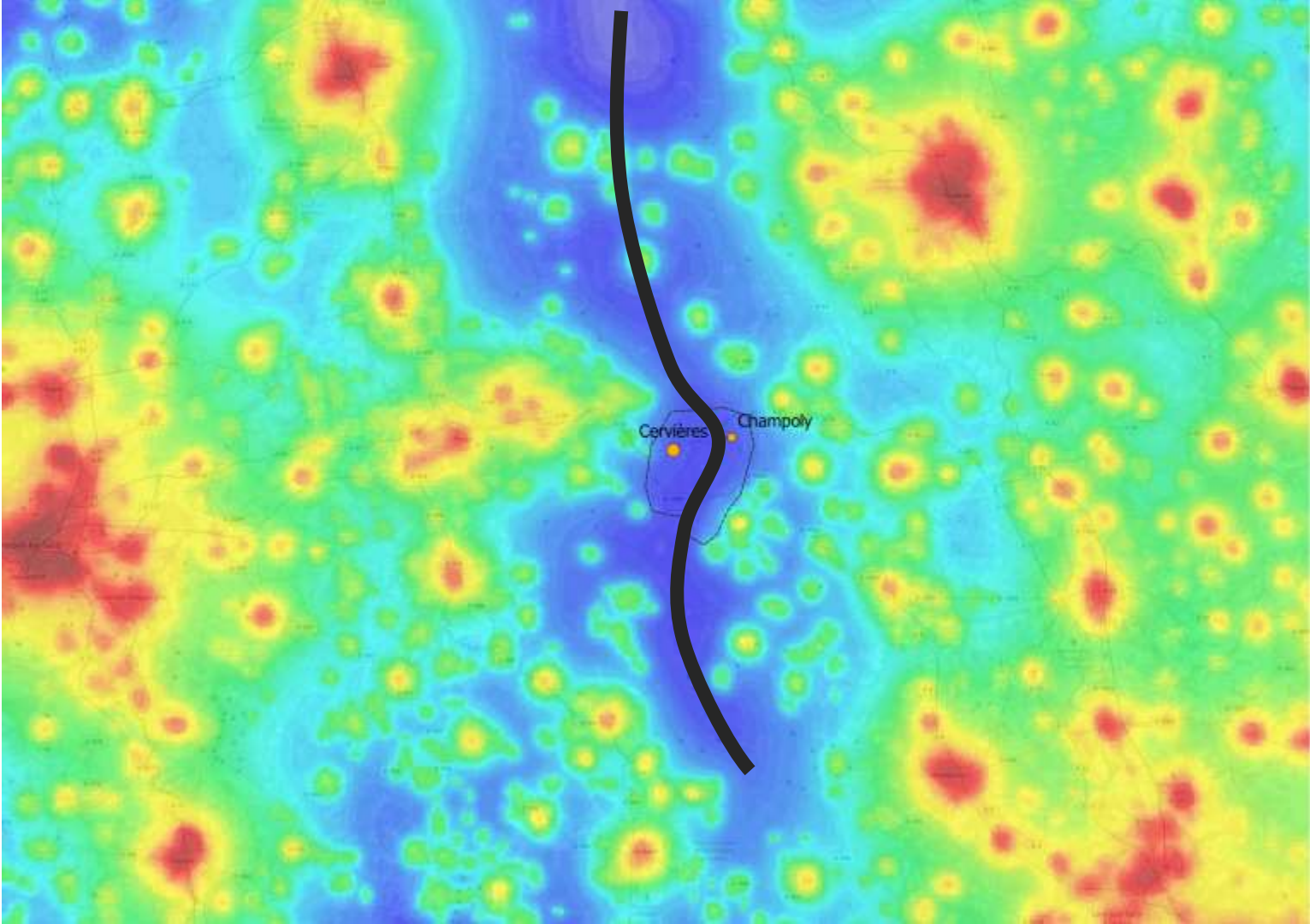
Extinction of a
specific zone



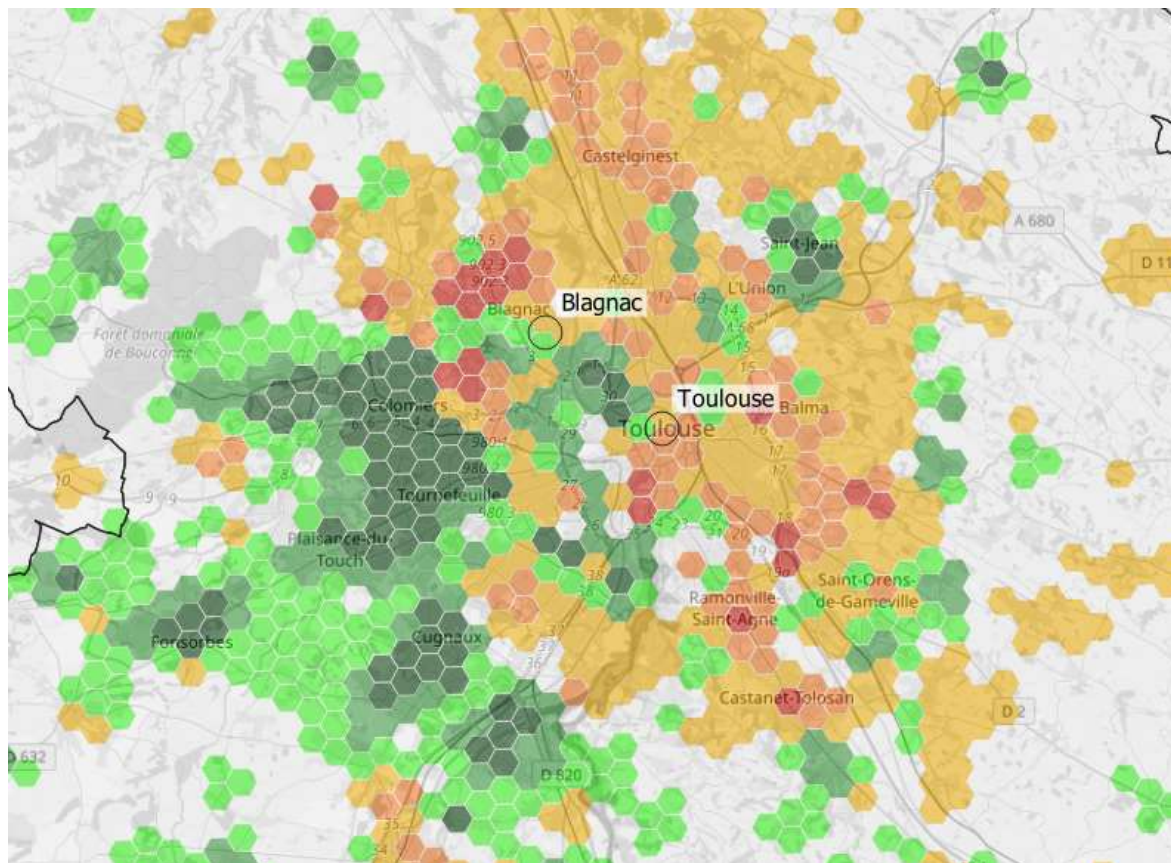


Simulation of a dark corridor rehabilitation

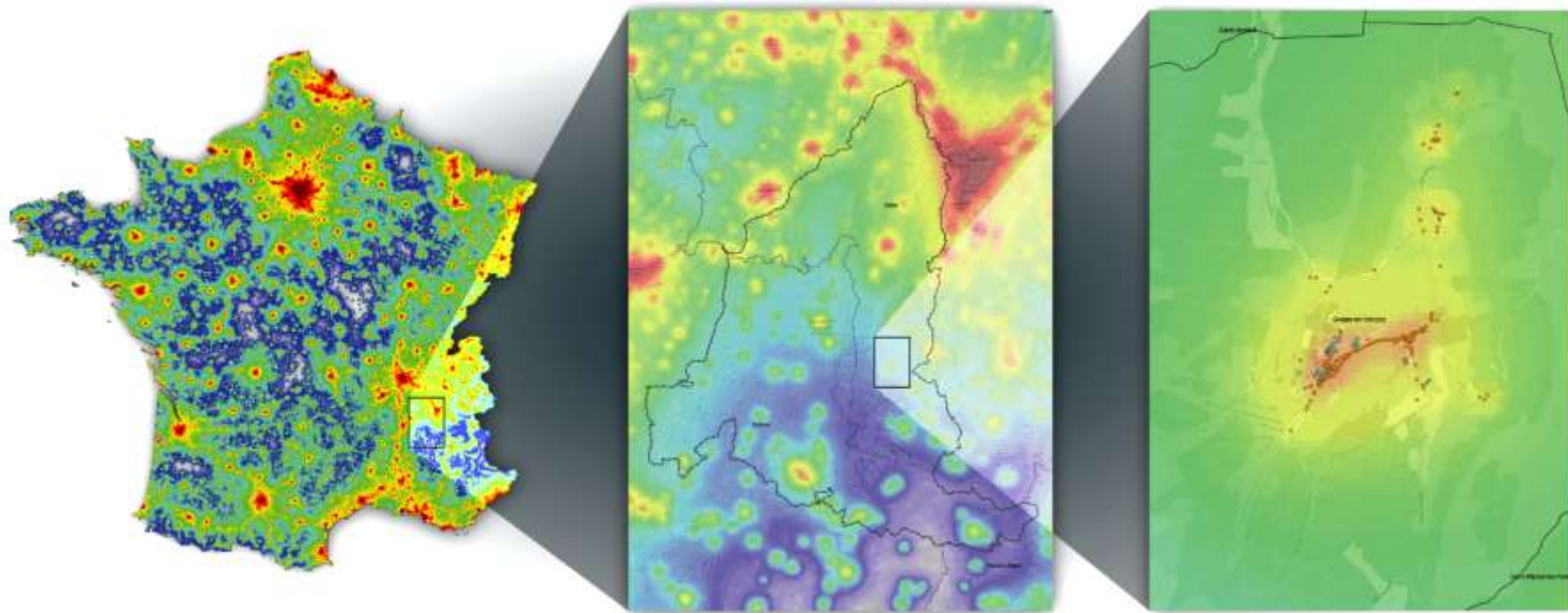
Example of the
rehabilitation of
a North / South
corridor



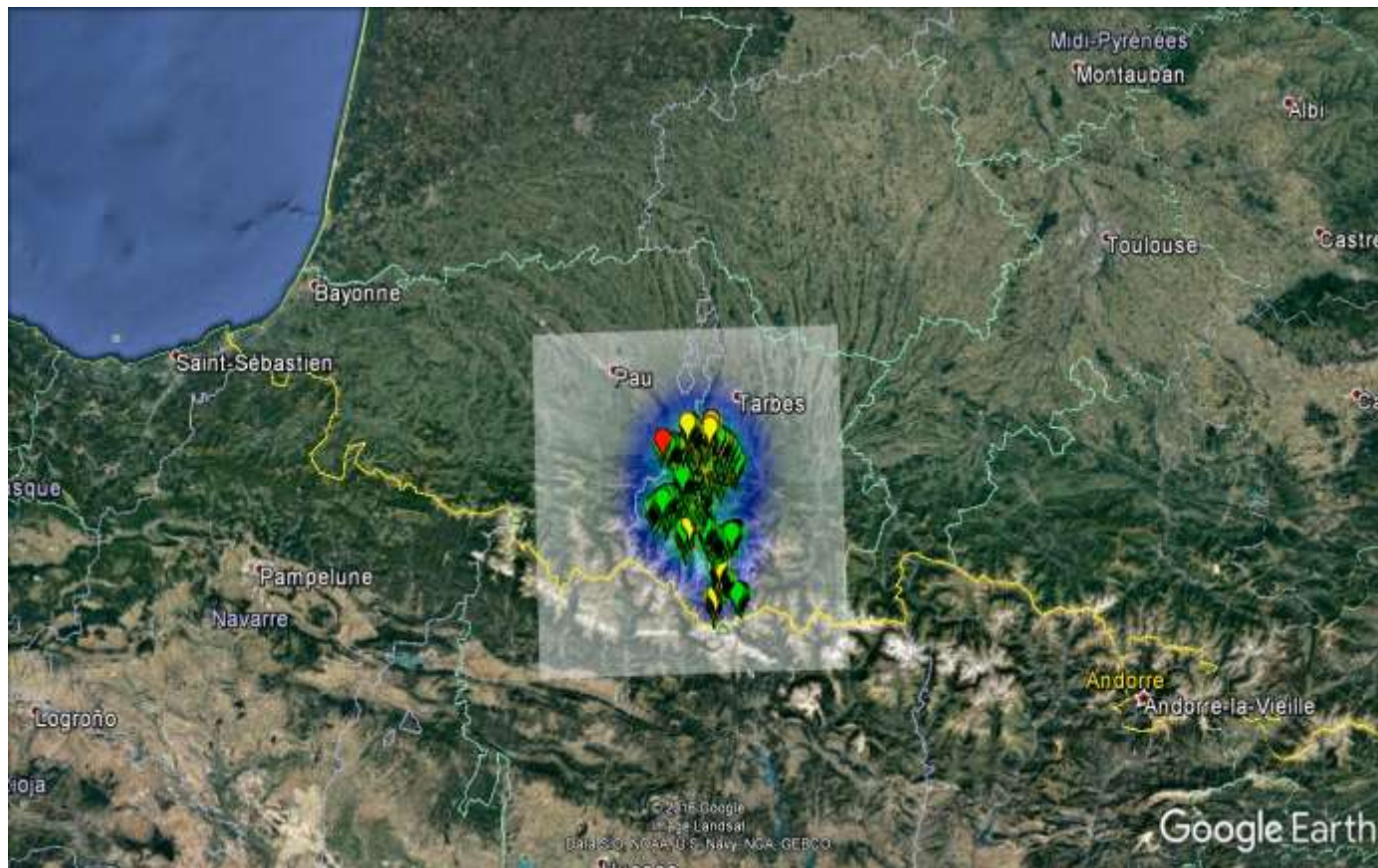
Temporal Evolution Indicator



Different Scales for Different Needs

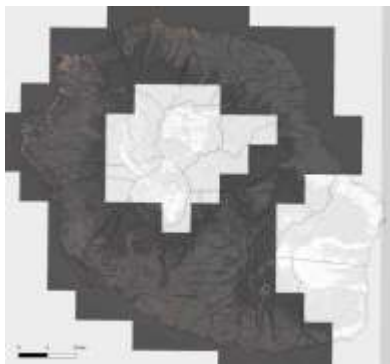


Public Light Source Set Analysis



Ortho-Photography analysis

La Réunion Island
Sport fields and
private lightning
analysis



**High résolution
satellite imaging
(Jilin – CG Sat)**



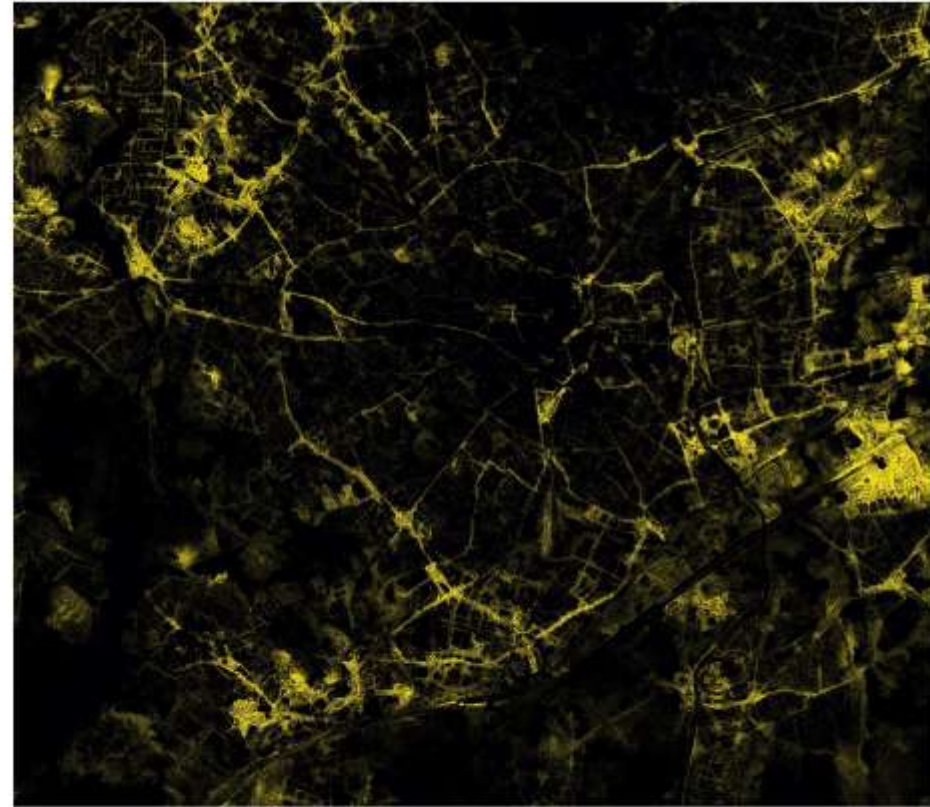
Light source visibility by
a ground based observer

Including masking from
building and trees
Based on Jilin image and
light source extraction



Nombre de sources visibles
 0
 50

0 1 2 km



Sarah Potin

Public Lighting Extinction





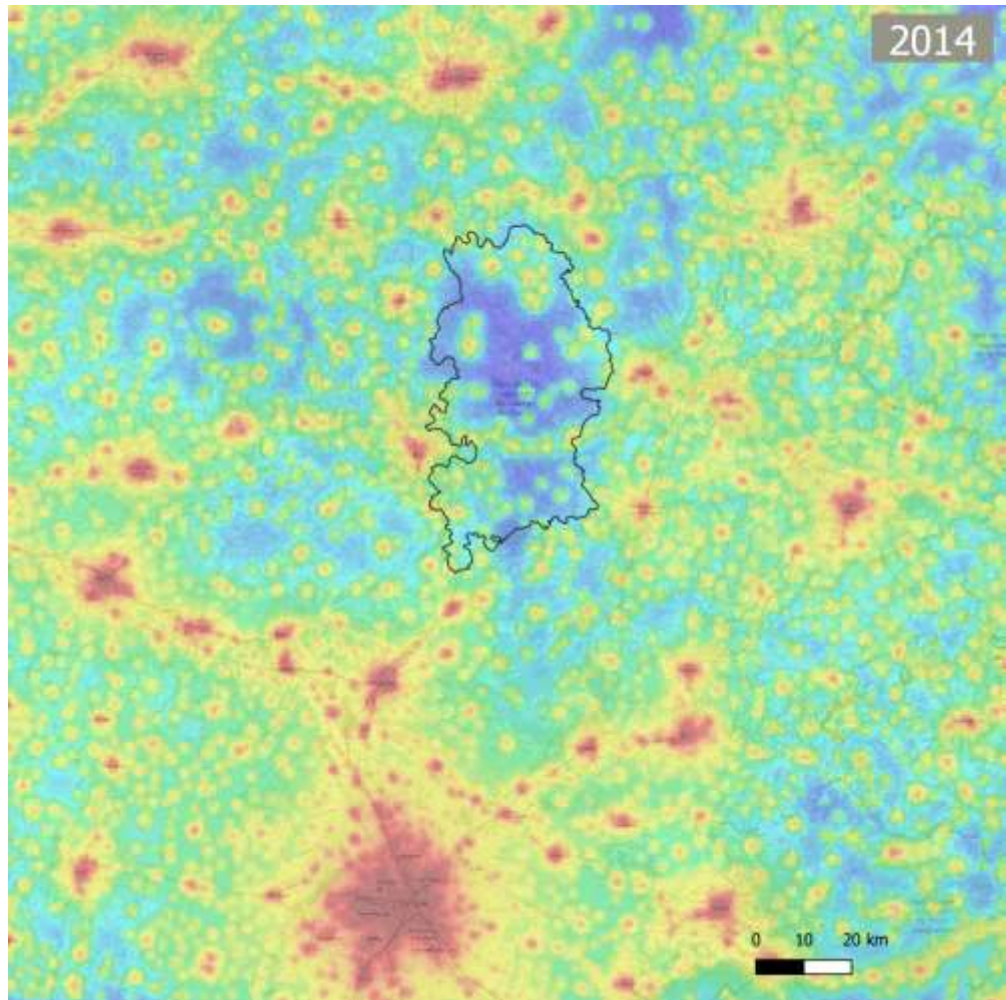
Epinal - JF Hamard



Epinal - JF Hamard

Public lighting
extinction is becoming
a more commonly
adopted practice

Example of the *Parc
Naturel Régional du
Quercy* over 2014 to
2020

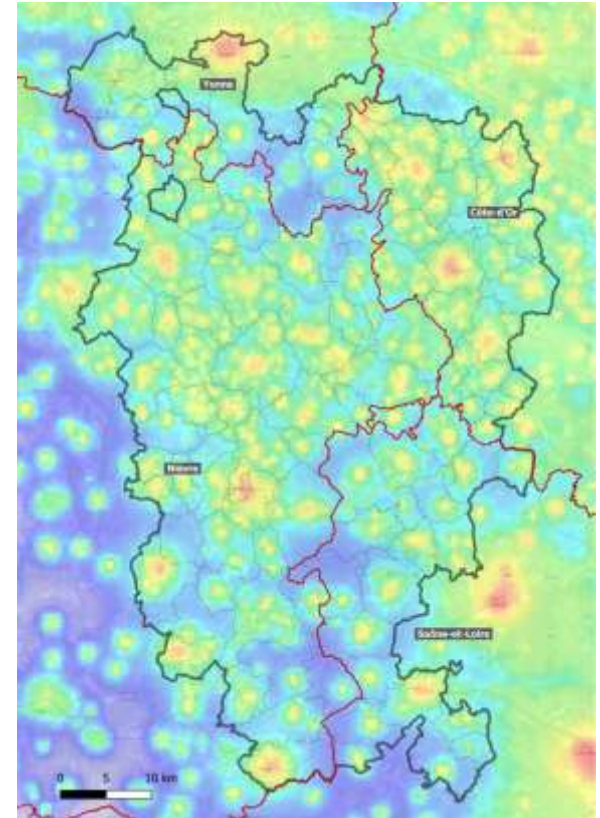
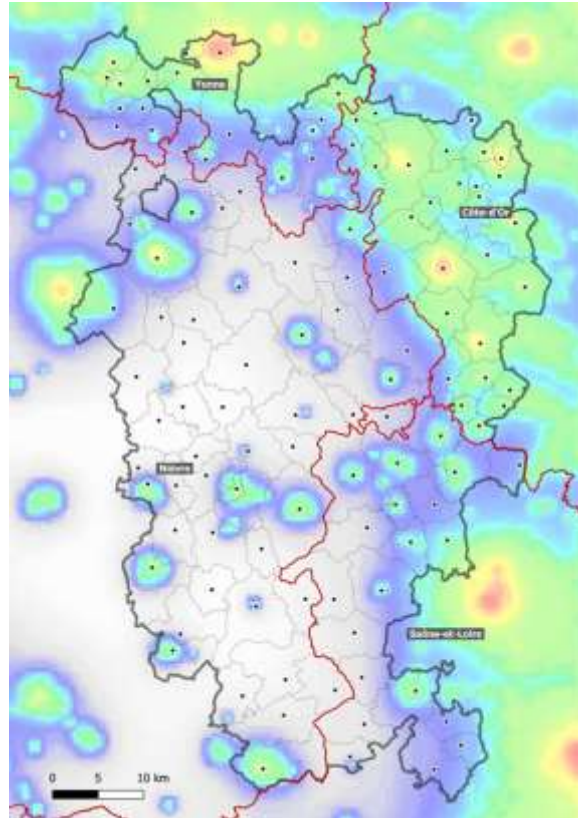


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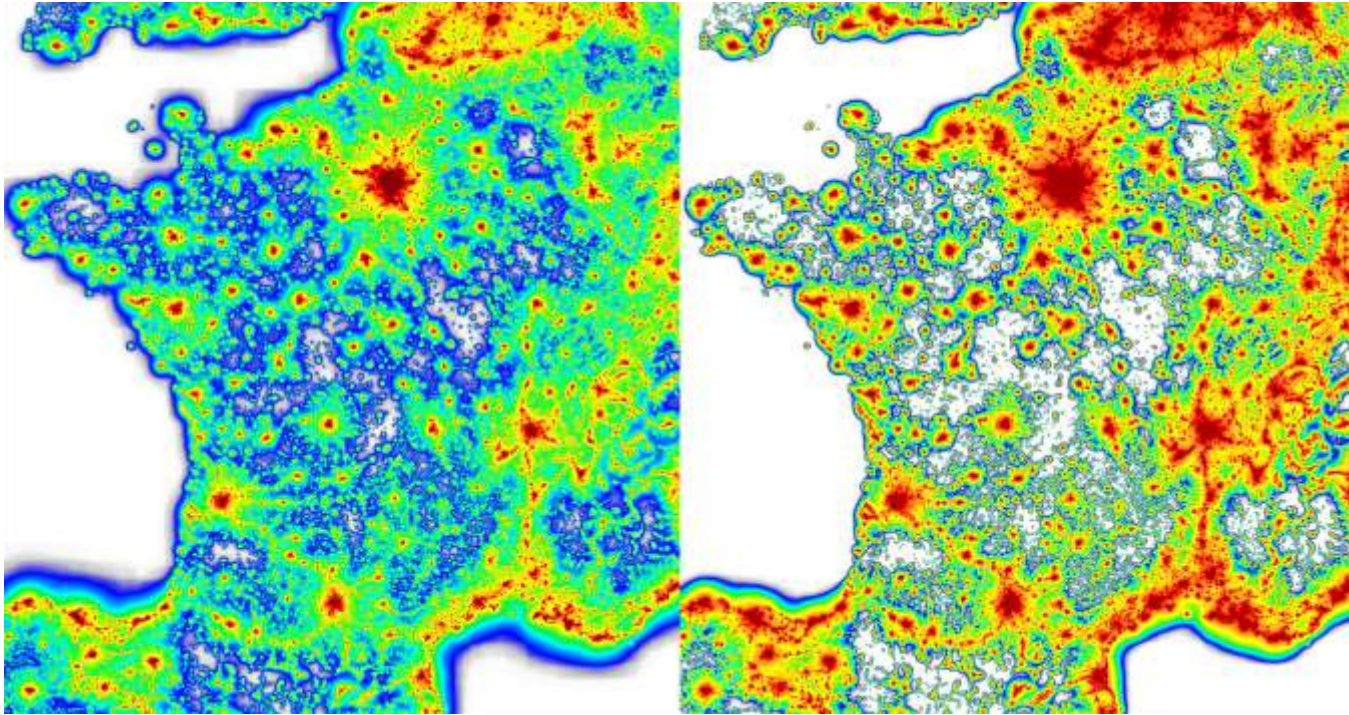
Public Lighting Extinction Analysis

Light pollution maps:

- Night heart
- Night ends



Cloud Coverage Influence



Clear sky

Cloudy conditions

Towards a light pollution national indicator (11/2021 ONB)

Conclusion and Perspectives

What we have :

- Quite good knowledge of light pollution measurement (thanks to a high number of measures under many different meteorological conditions and to statistical analysis);
- Good ability to model light pollution at any time of the night (taking into account public lighting extinctions) and during cloudy nights.

What we need :

- Better understanding of light pollution impacts on biodiversity;
- Better access to outdoor lighting databases;
- Better spatial imaging of the Earth at night (calibration, sensitivity, resolution).