

Transcontinental Australia

Dark Sky Quality Survey

ALAN 2016
4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AT NIGHT

SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2016
CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA



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Objective

Quantify the impact of clouds on sky brightness in remote locations adjacent to populated areas.

Outline

- Methods; what, where, when, how
- Describe the data selected for processing
- Discuss some to the more interesting results

Methods – The Trip

- Using newly upgraded Sky42 cameras
- Started in Perth on 2 May 2016 and drove 5500 km to Brisbane via Uluru
- Collected Sky42 overnight images en-route,
- Sky42 positioned off the roadside
- **Sky42 survey location 8 – 10 km east of each town centre**



Camera Locations



Methods – Data Processing

- Excluded images with rain drops, car headlights, dawn or dusk
- Processed images using Sky Quality Camera software (Euromix - Mohar)
- Used images collected between 2000hrs and 0400 hrs
- Used a drone to capture regional characteristics

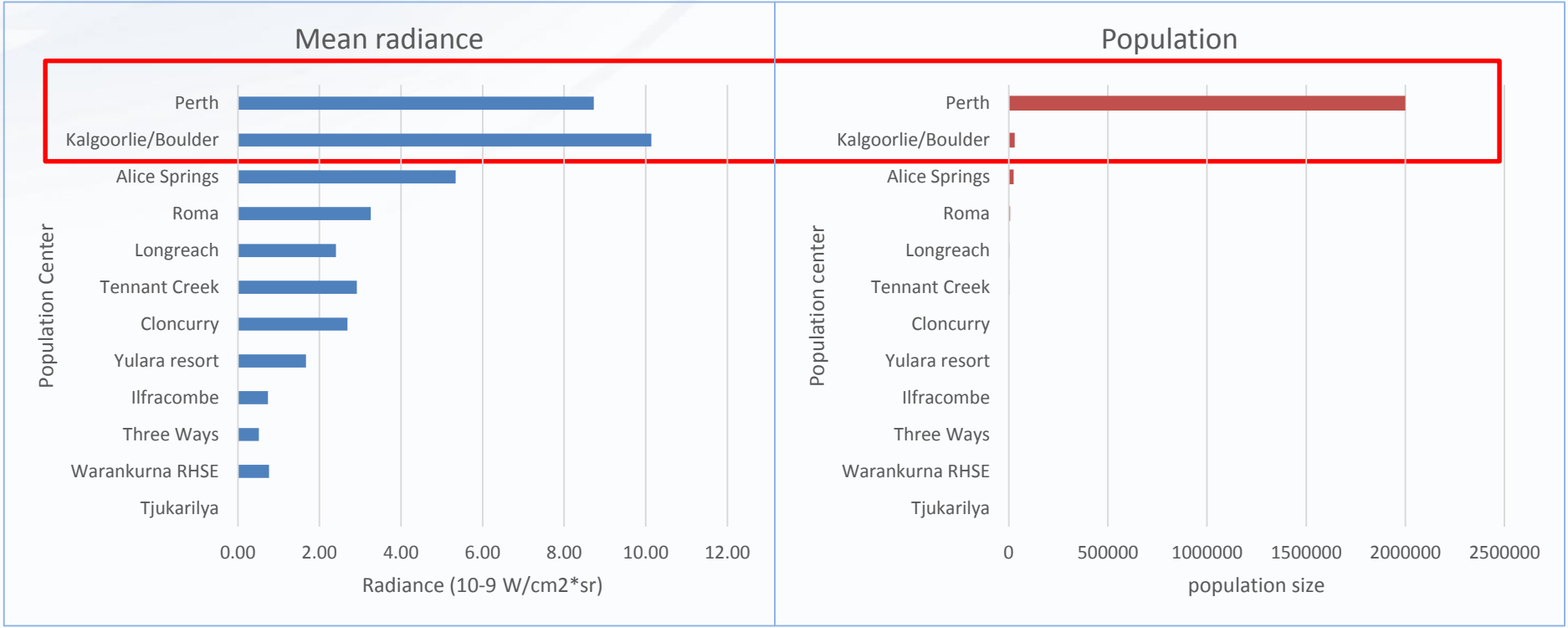


- Used mean radiance (VIIRs) of nearby towns to;
 - To quantify light relative to population size, and
 - Identify the most light polluted towns*
- Used mean radiance for each camera location to quantify light looking down on the site.
- Software calculated an average zenith illuminance value to quantify light looking up from the camera location.
- Used Sky42 whole of sky (0°- 90°) Luminance (mcd/m^2) to quantify 'whole of sky' light from horizon to horizon, to capture light from nearby towns looking sideways
- Developed a Star Visibility “Okta” scale

*(Jurij Stare, www.lightpollutionmap and NOAA National Geophysical Data Centre).

Star Visibility Scale

Code	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all stars are visible,• Milky Way bright and colourful• No clouds present
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stars are washed out,• Milky Way monotone,• <half the sky covered with cloud
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• only brightest stars visible through cloud,• Milky Way either very faint or absent,• half the sky covered with cloud
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• few brightest stars (<10) visible through cloud,• Milky Way absent,• > half the sky covered with cloud
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• no stars visible• completely overcast



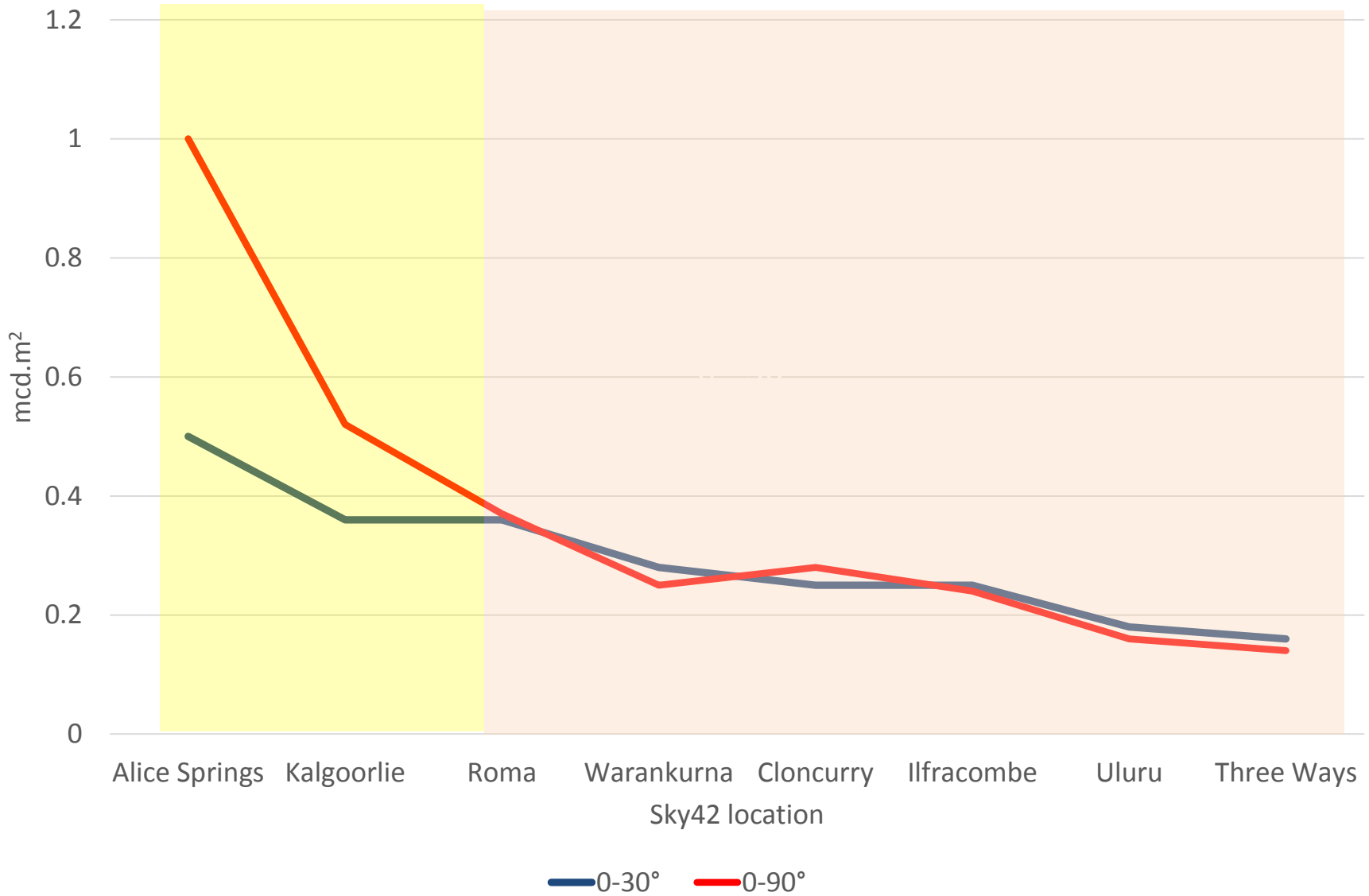
Urban and Industrial light sources in Kalgoorlie boulder area



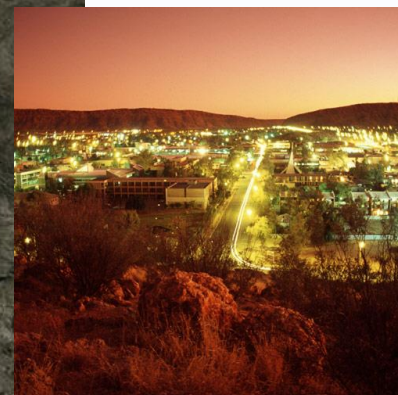
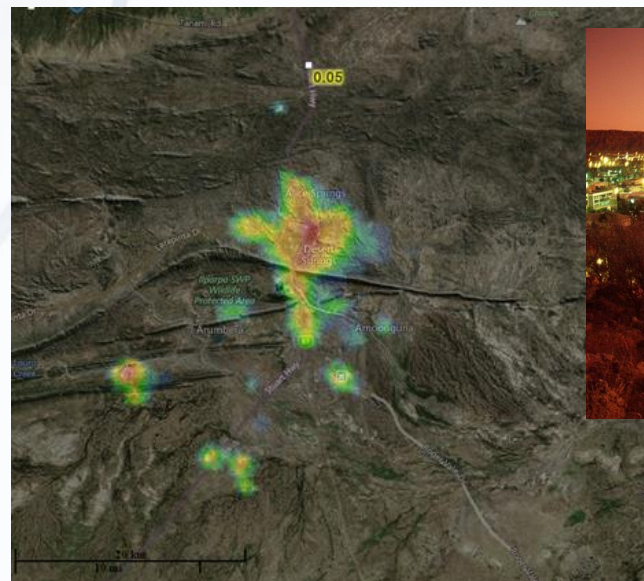
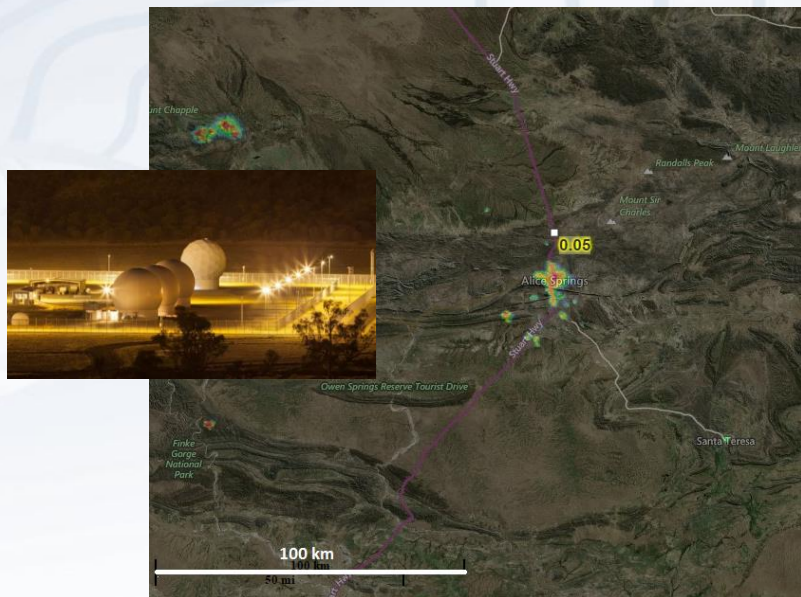
Local town name	Sky 42 luminance mcd/m ² Looking up	VIIRs radiance W/cm ² Looking down
Alice Springs	0.5	0
Kalgoorlie	0.36	0
Roma	0.36	0
Warankurna	0.28	0
Tjukarilya	0.26	0
Cloncurry	0.25	0
Ilfracombe	0.25	0
Uluru	0.18	0
Three Ways	0.16	0



Luminance



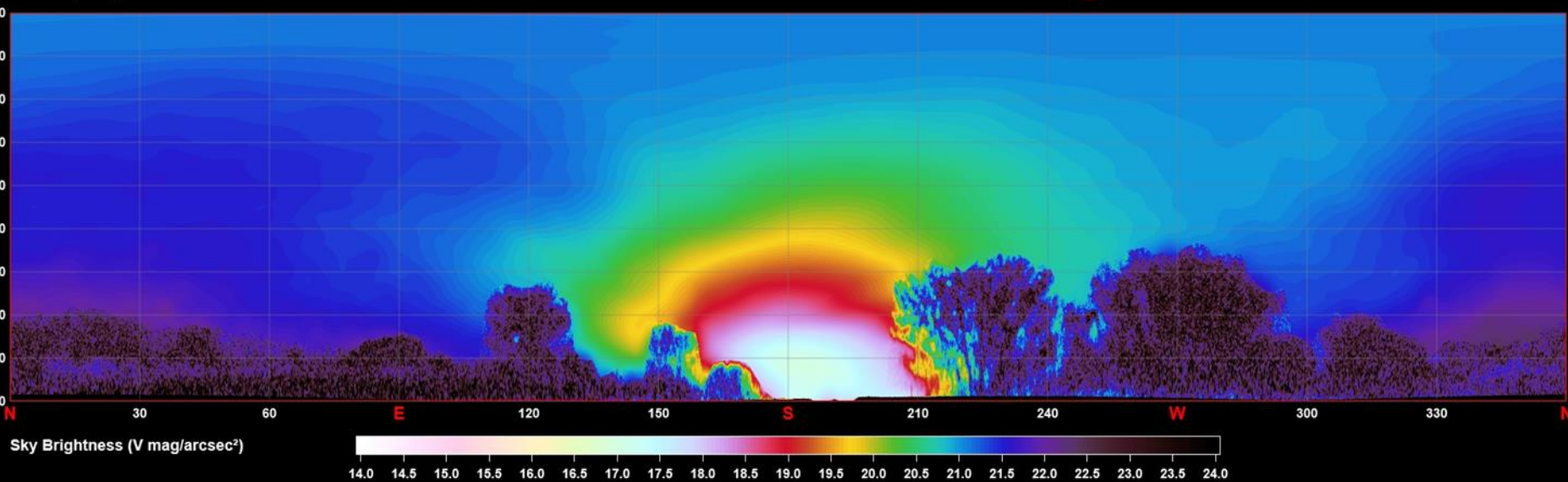
Alice Springs – cloudy night



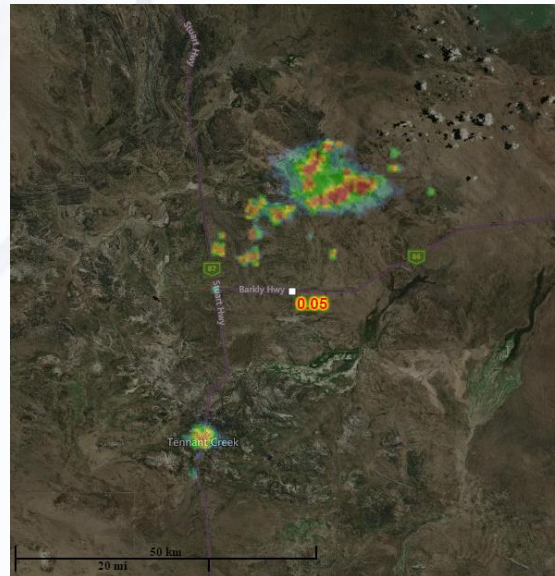
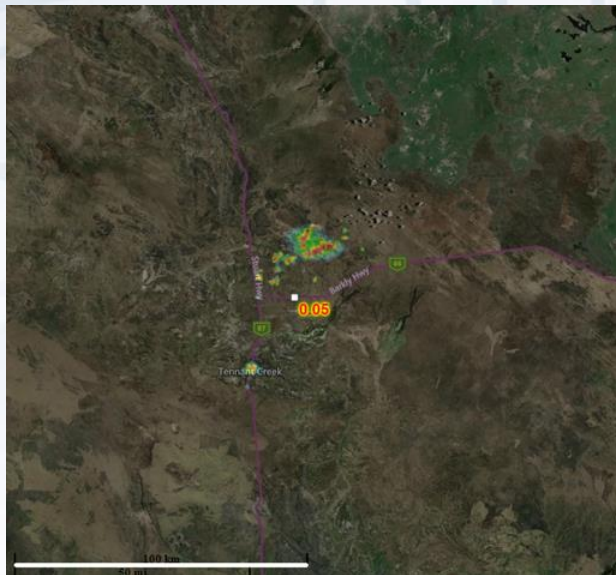
Alice Springs

SQC Sky Quality Camera

6.5.2016 19:03:40



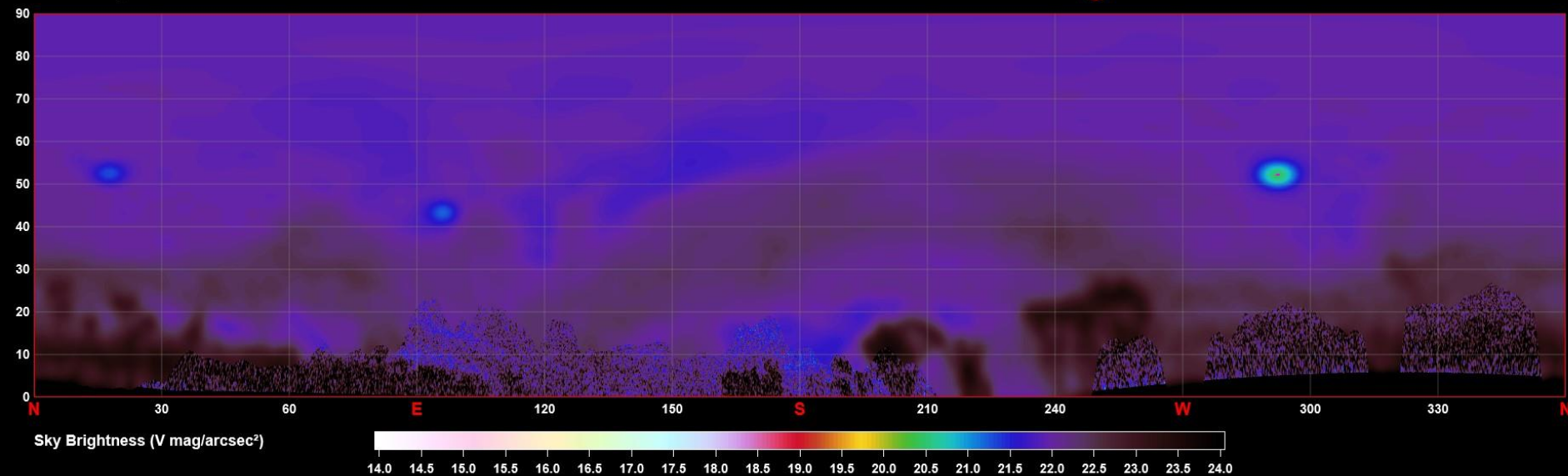
Three Ways: remote dark area and little cloud



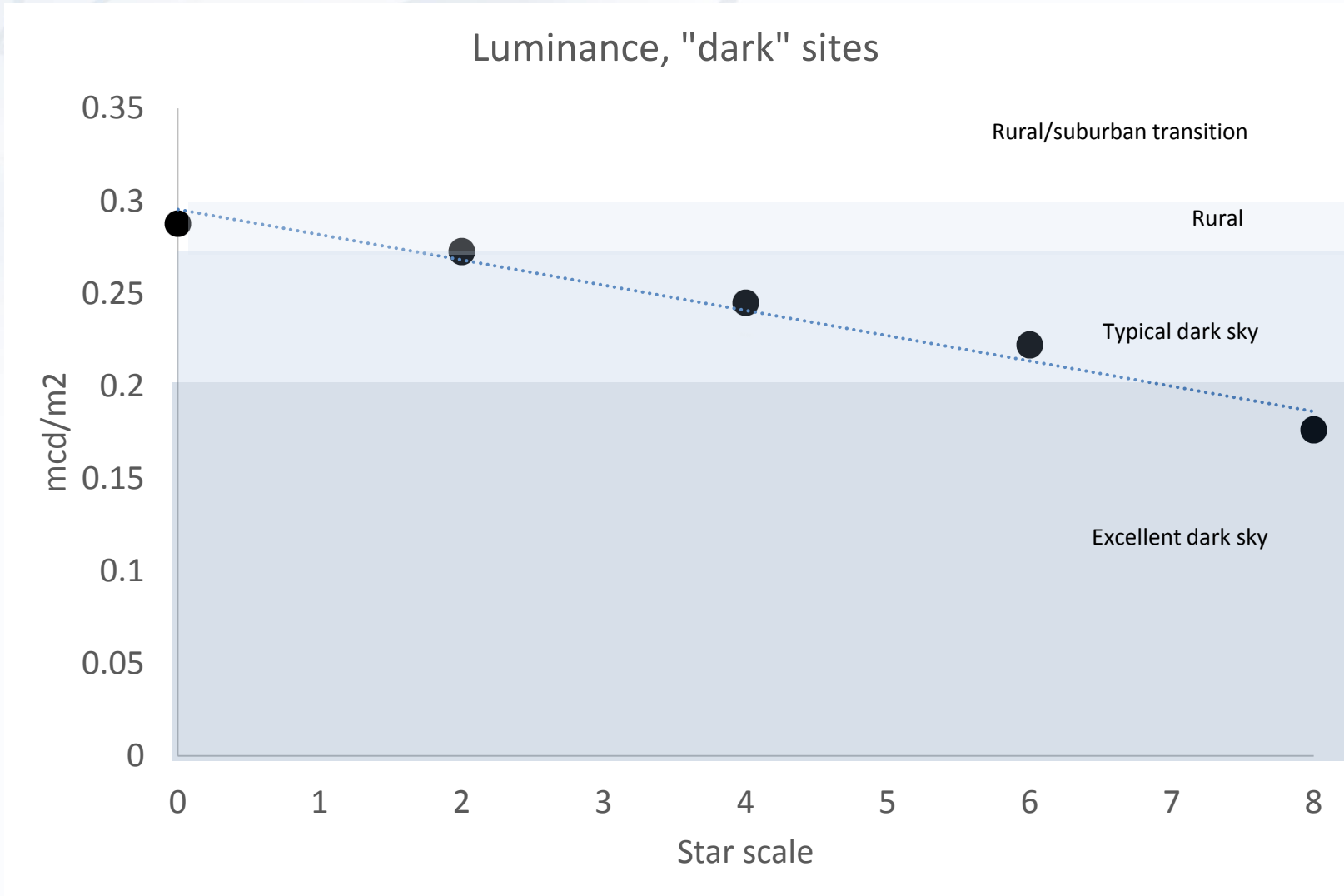
Three Ways

SQC Sky Quality Camera

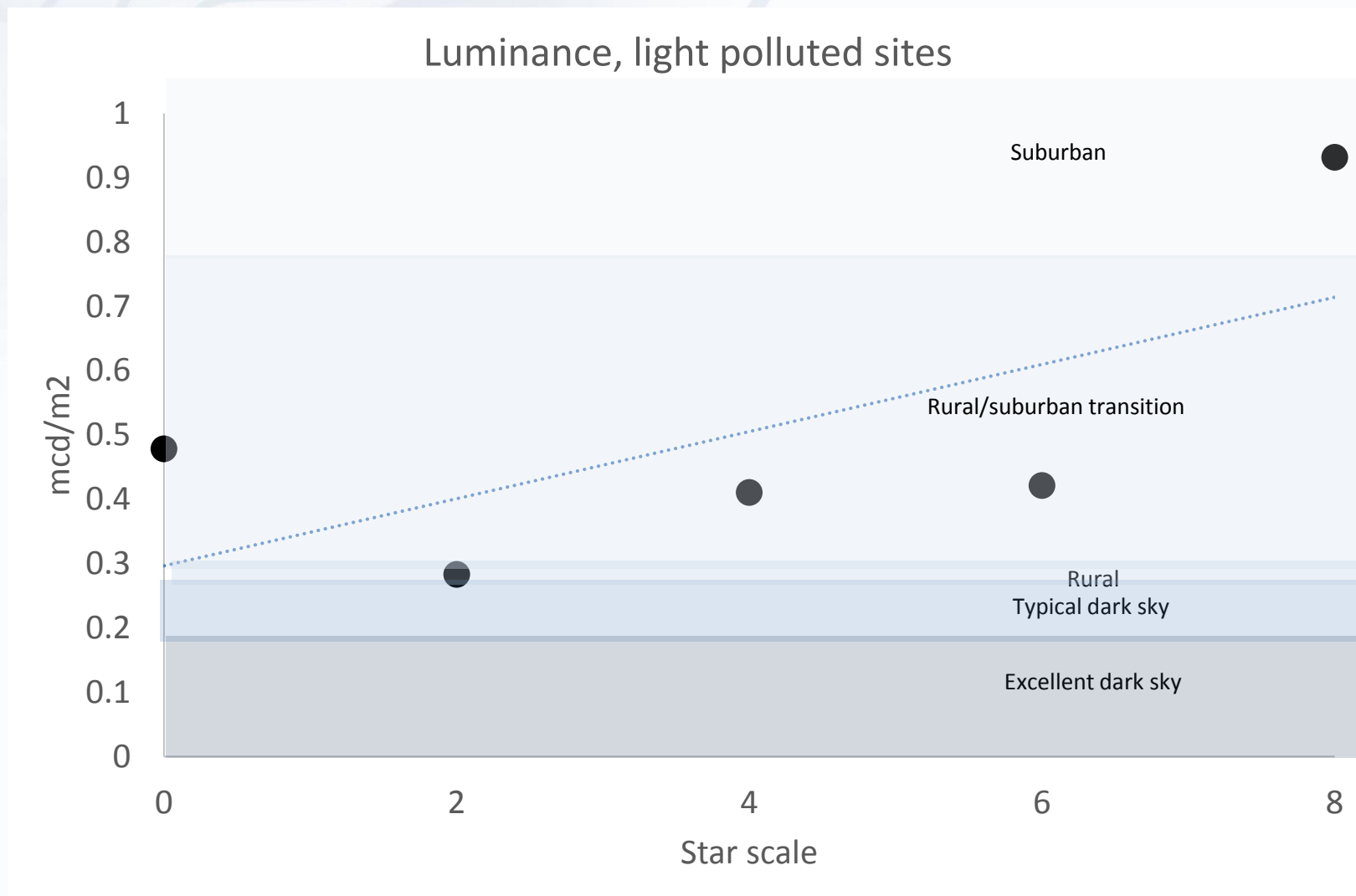
7.5.2016 13:18:35



Star scale vs Luminance – Dark Sites



Star scale cover vs Luminance –Light polluted Sites



Conclusions

- The use of our modified Bortle Scale, the Star Scale, worked well
- Remote mine sites can produce brighter radiance than a large city due to the use of metal halide and mercury vapour lights in mines vs HPS in urban areas. Indicative of what LEDs are likely do to urban areas.
- Established a relationship between increasing cloud cover and increasing sky brightness across multiple sites and levels of sky brightness
- Clear skies are brighter than all except completely overcast skies
- The VIIRS radiance data (looking down) does not account for sky glow on the horizon (looking sideways)
- The VIIRS data did not detect two of our more remote sites (Tjukarilya and Three Ways)
- It would be useful to measure zenith values along a transect through one of the isolated towns to compare with the VIIRS data and try to model the sky glow dome

Questions

