An Analysis of The Global Light Pollution standards to predict optimum locations for Astronomical Observation

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# Introduction

A side-effect of technological advancement has been the amount of light pollution in the world today. Ever since Thomas Edison’s revolutionary invention of the light bulb, the world has been thrust into a landscape of light-afflicted skies. According to various studies, around 80% of people live under light pollution-afflicted skies every day, and whilst this may not affect the day-to-day life of an individual, astronomers are very much affected by the sudden illumination in the skies. Even the Singaporean sky is very much damaged by light pollution, with 99.5% of all stars being completely invisible without optical aid, according to research done by <>.

# Research Questions

1. What are locations of minimal light pollution intensity which are optimum for astronomical observation?

While one might think that the best locations are in the middle of wilderness or large water bodies (i.e. the ocean). But these locations also need to be filtered based on accessibility, especially in terms of

1. How has the light pollution data around the world changed? Which countries are most susceptible to high light pollution in the future? Which countries are lessening in terms of light pollution?

Dataset list:

1. <https://catalogue.ceh.ac.uk/documents/d30168d3-6cbb-4d75-b73c-276e6083a1fe>

In this investigation, I wish to analyse Global Light Pollution data, keeping into mind relative urbanisation and ease of access, to predict optimum locations for Astronomical Observation.

# Methodology

degree turns and walking simulating daily activities[[1]](#footnote-1).

# References



1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)