

# Qualifying Dark Sky Parks

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# Update – Hungarian parks



# Dark Sky Parks in Hungary

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## IDSPs recognized by IDA:

2009: (Nominated in Armagh, 2009)

Zselic Starry sky Park

Zselic Landscape Protection Area  
supervised by Duna-Dráva National Park

2011: (Nominated in Kaposvár, 2010)

Hortobágy Starry Sky Park

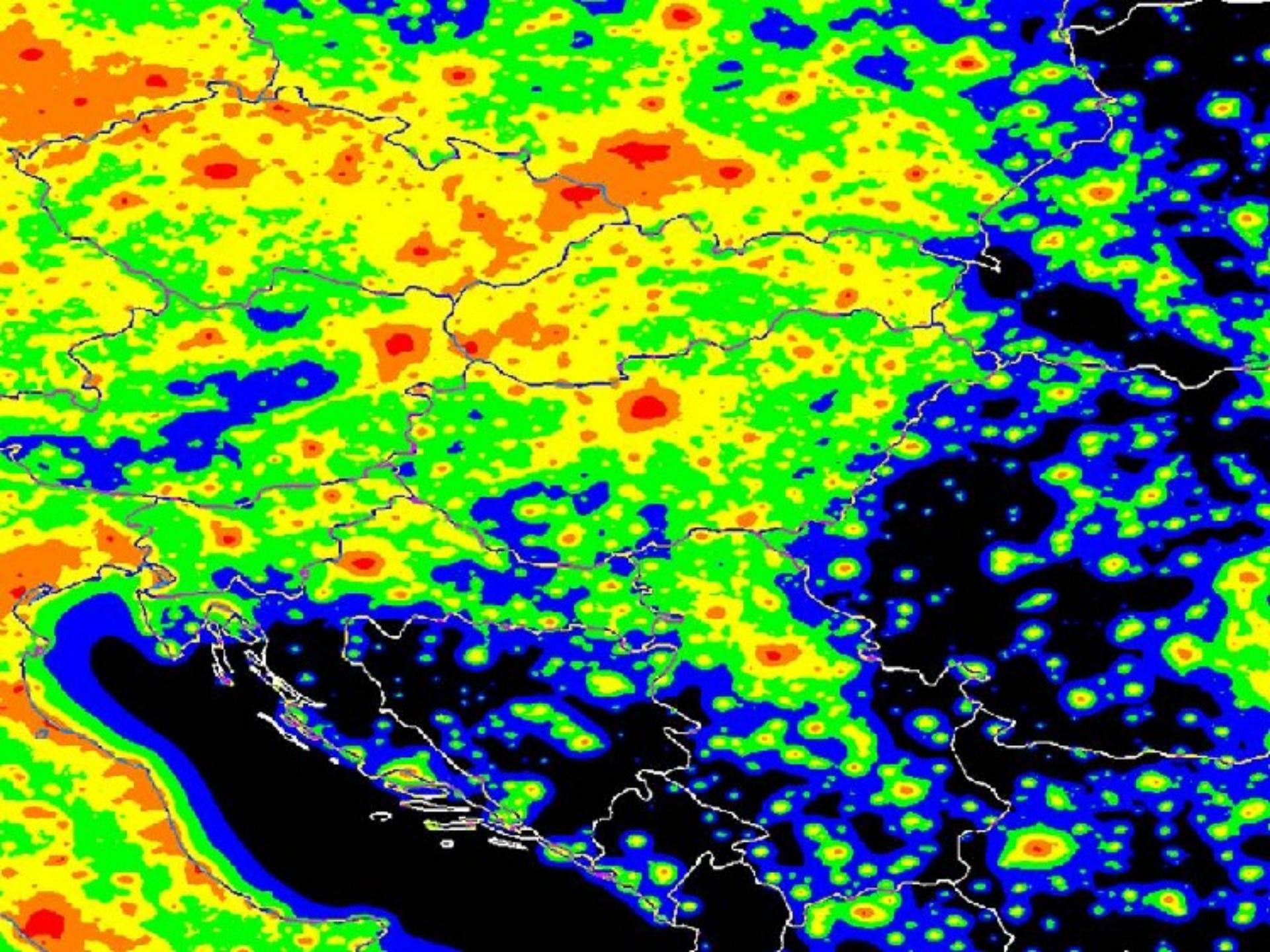
In: Hortobágy National Park











# Dark Sky Parks in Hungary

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## New Candidates:

Kőrös-Maros National Park

- Pusta of Dévaványa-Ecseg

Bükk National Park

Aggtelek National Park

- National Park + Zemplén LPA

Balaton Uplands National Park

- High Bakony LPA



# National Parks in Hungary

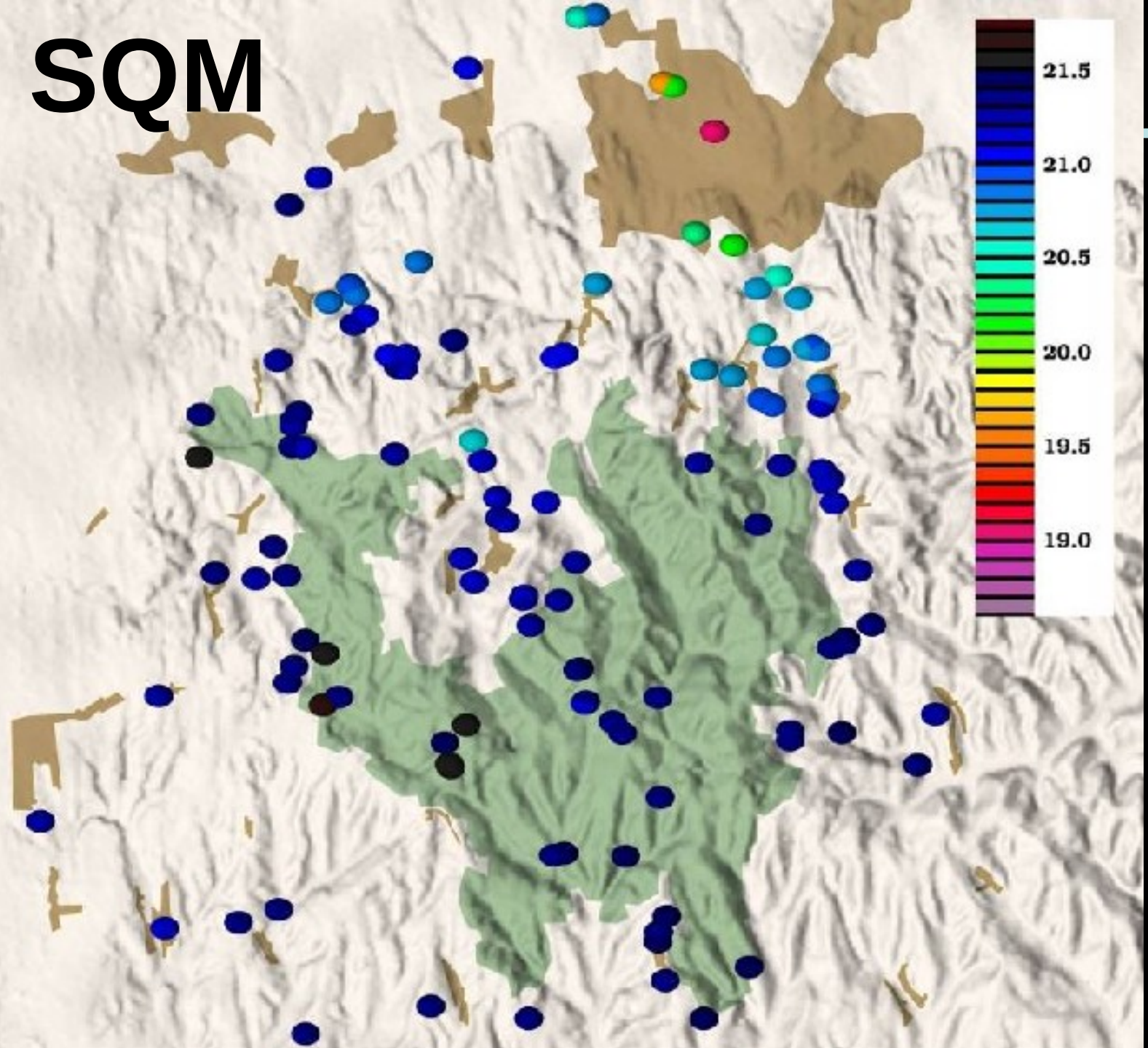




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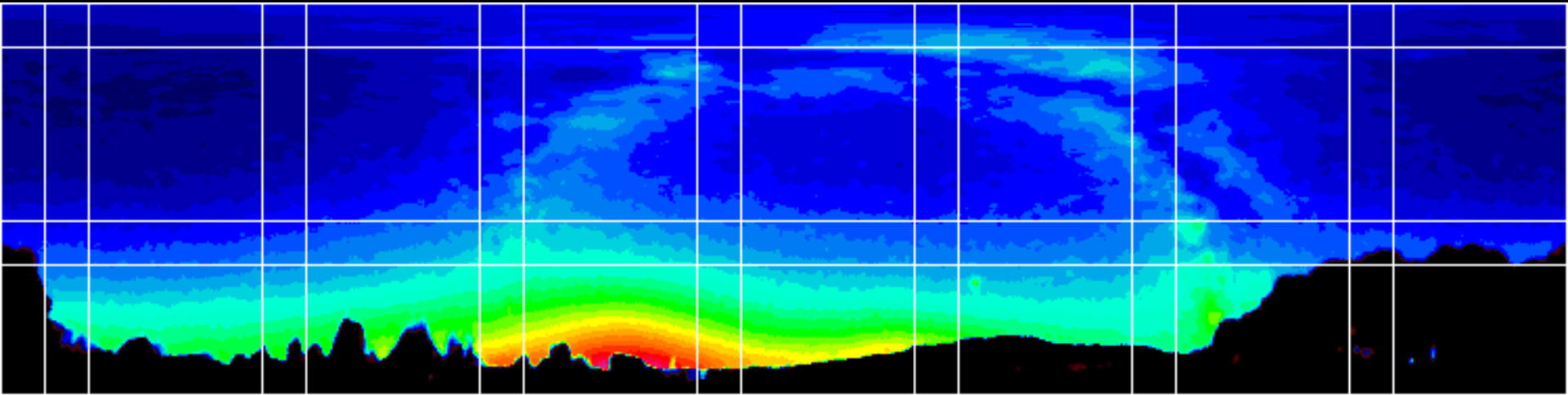
Measuring methods  
we applied:

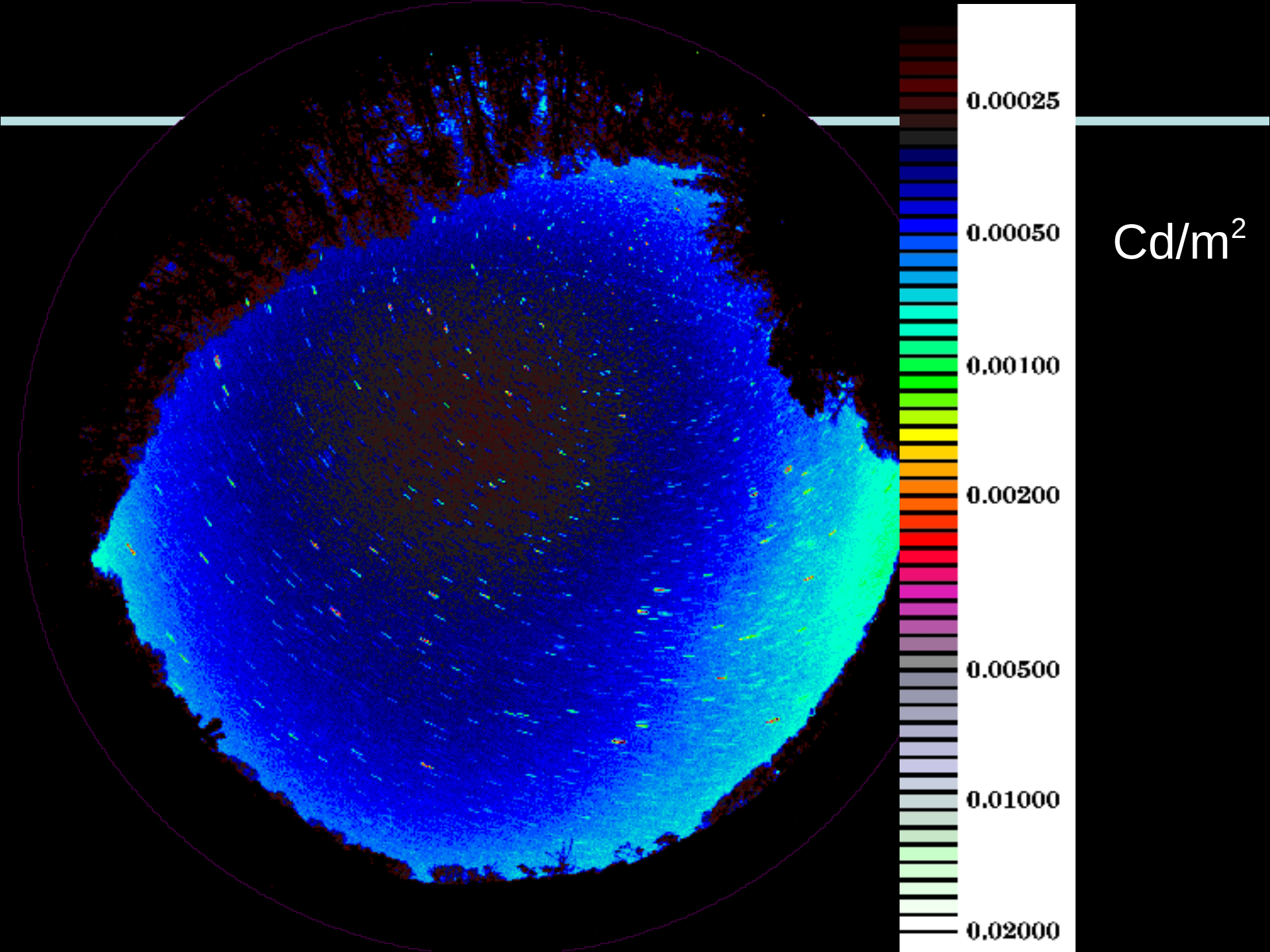
# SQM



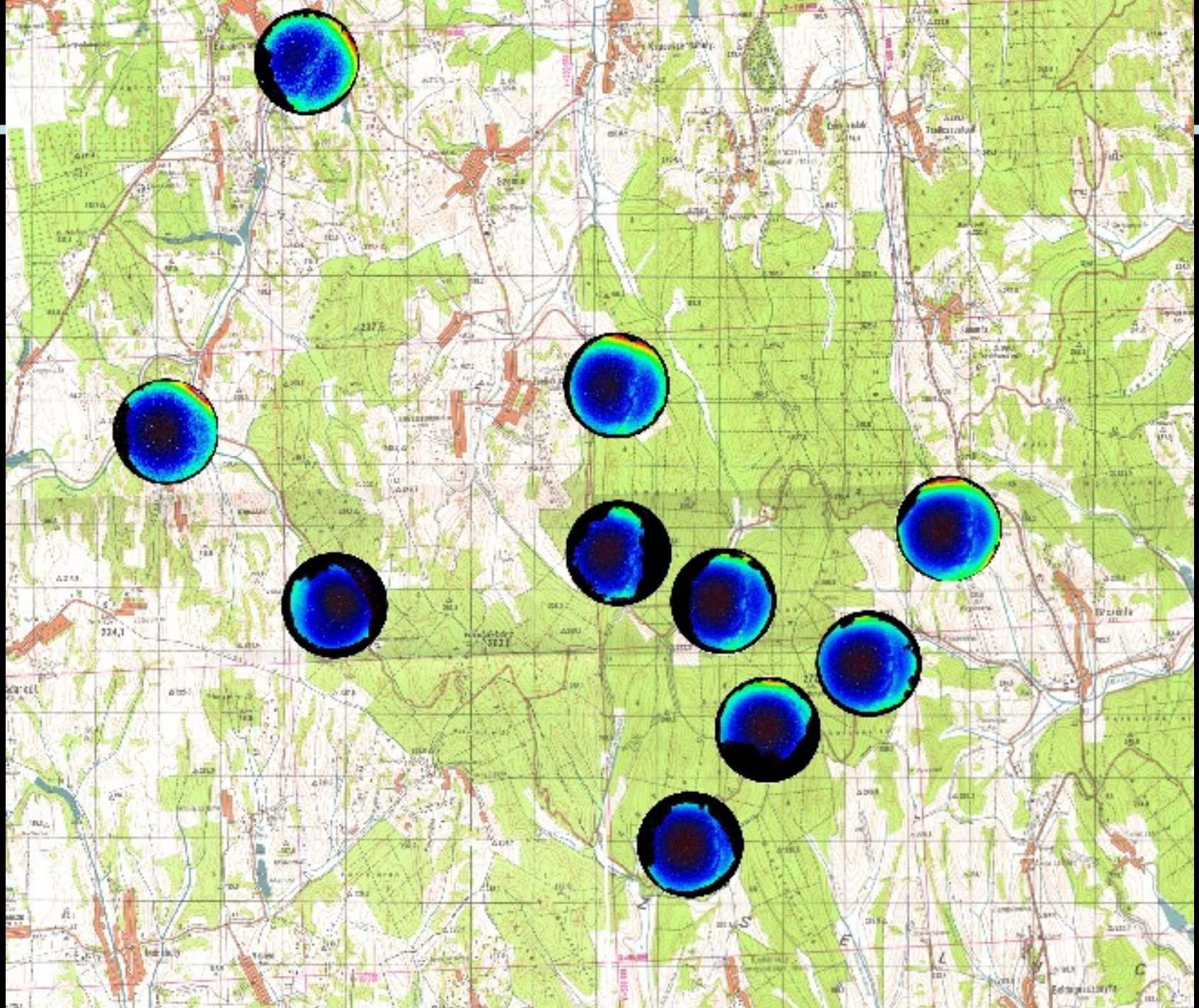


# Calibrated DSLR + fisheye lens











# Objective quality criteria (measurements)

<b>Cinzano et. al .2001 Sky Brightness Model</b>	< 0.11 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)	0.11-3.0 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)	3.0-9.0 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)
<b>NPS Method Total Sky Brightness Above 20° Alt.</b>	<i>Pending- propose -6.75</i>	<i>Pending- propose -8.00</i>	<i>Pending- propose -10.00</i>
<b>Unihedron Sky Quality Meter</b>	<i>Pending- propose 21.75</i>	<i>Pending- propose 21.00</i>	<i>Pending- propose 20.00</i>

## Dark-Sky Park Program (Version 1.31 - 2006)

Majority of proposals: SQM

But: SQM (old) vs. SQM L(E/U)



# Objective quality criteria (measurements)

	< 0.11 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)	0.11-3.0 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)	3.0-9.0 artificial light contribution at zenith (as a fraction of natural background)
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Cinzano 2001: Natural Sky Luminance (NSL)

NSL 250  $\mu\text{cd}/\text{m}^2 \approx 21.75 \text{ SQM}$

+ 0.11 \* NSL  $\approx 21.64 \text{ SQM}$

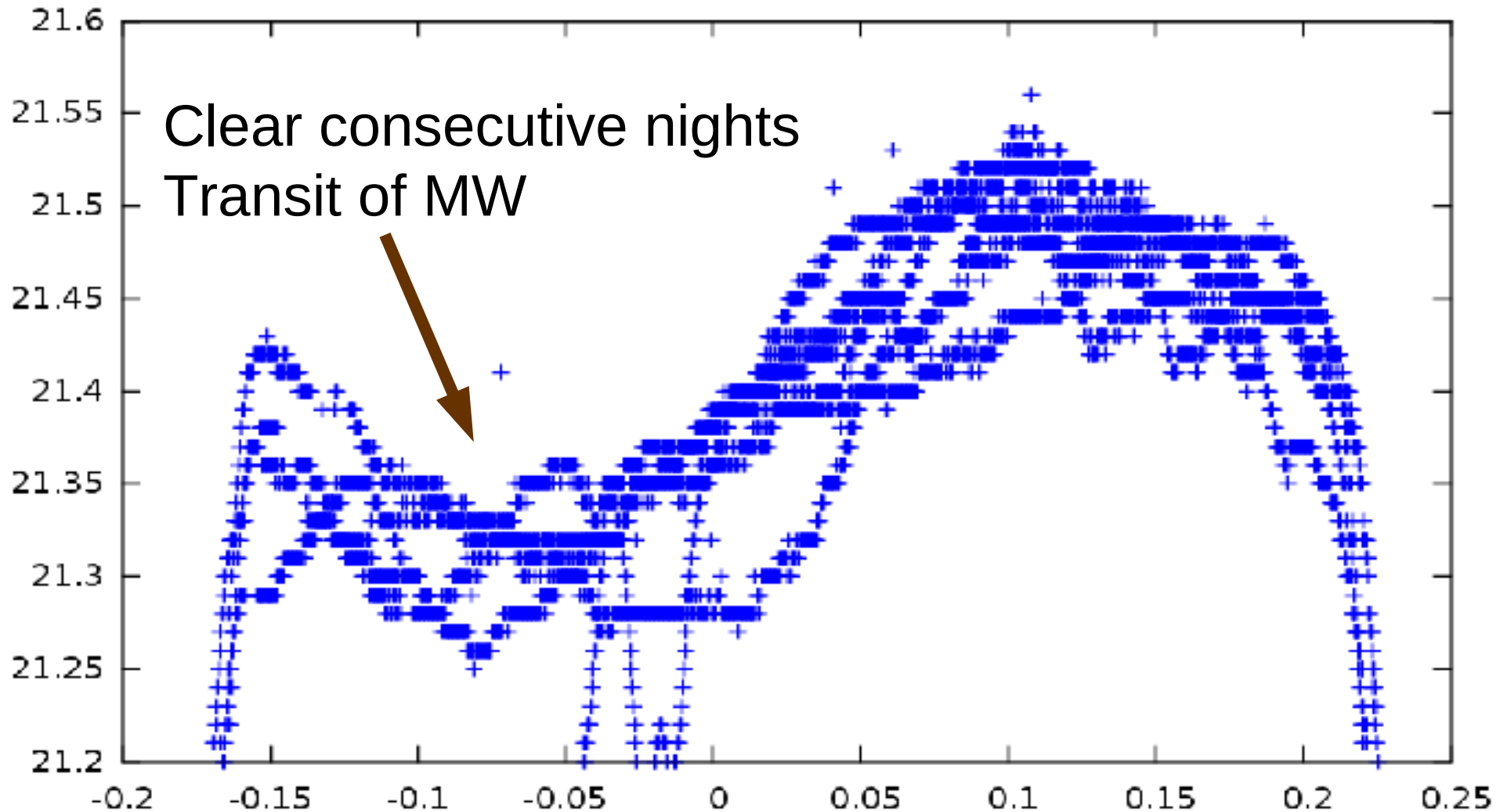
+ 0.50 \* NSL  $\approx 21.31 \text{ SQM}$

+ 2.00 \* NSL  $\approx 20.56 \text{ SQM}$

+ 3.00 \* NSL  $\approx 20.25 \text{ SQM}$

+ 9.00 \* NSL  $\approx 19.26 \text{ SQM}$

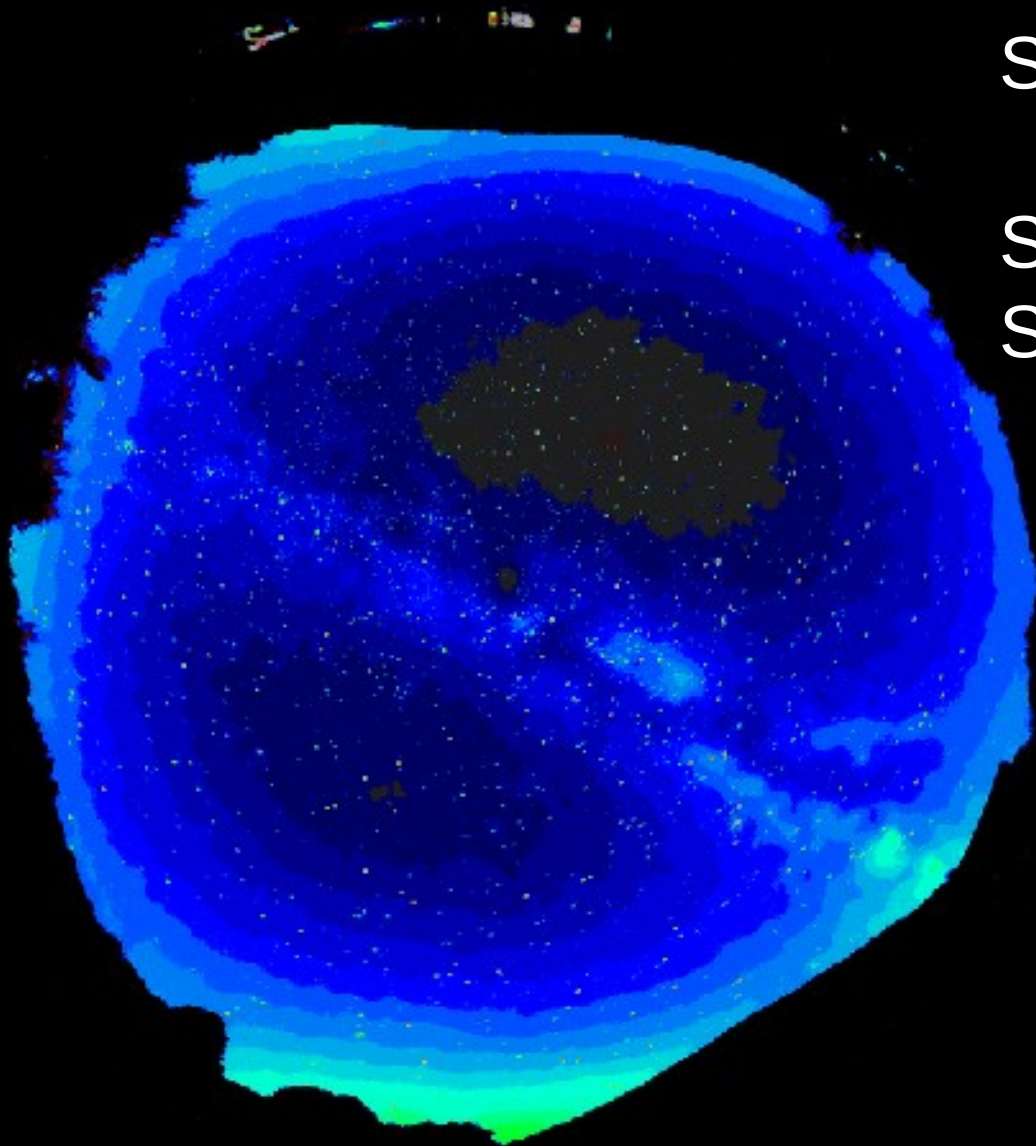
# Effect of Milky Way on SQM-LE values





# Wide angle SQM vs SQM-LE

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Simulated values:

SQM: 21.26

SQM-LE 21.22

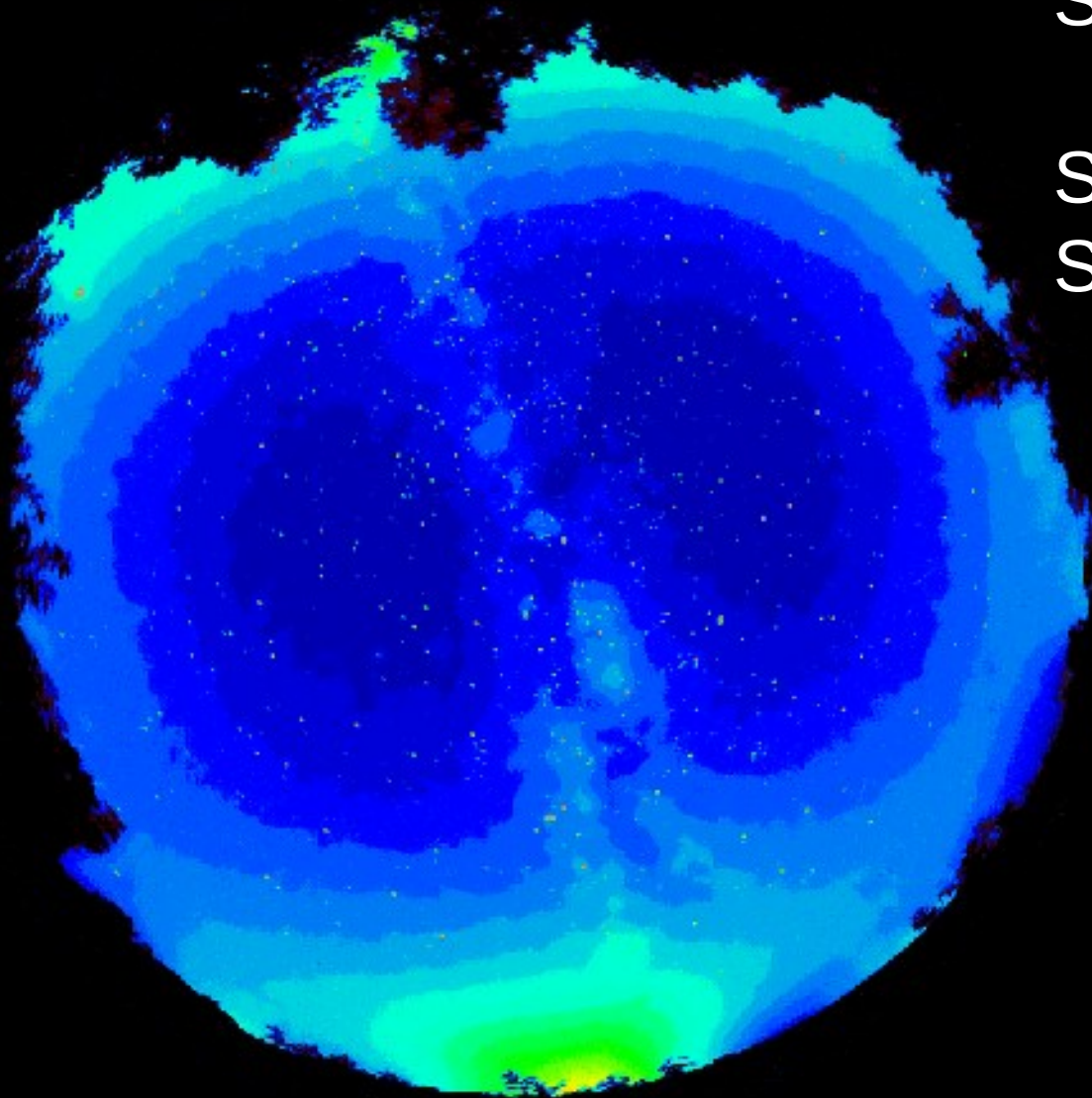
# Wide angle SQM vs SQM-LE

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Simulated values:

SQM: 21.06

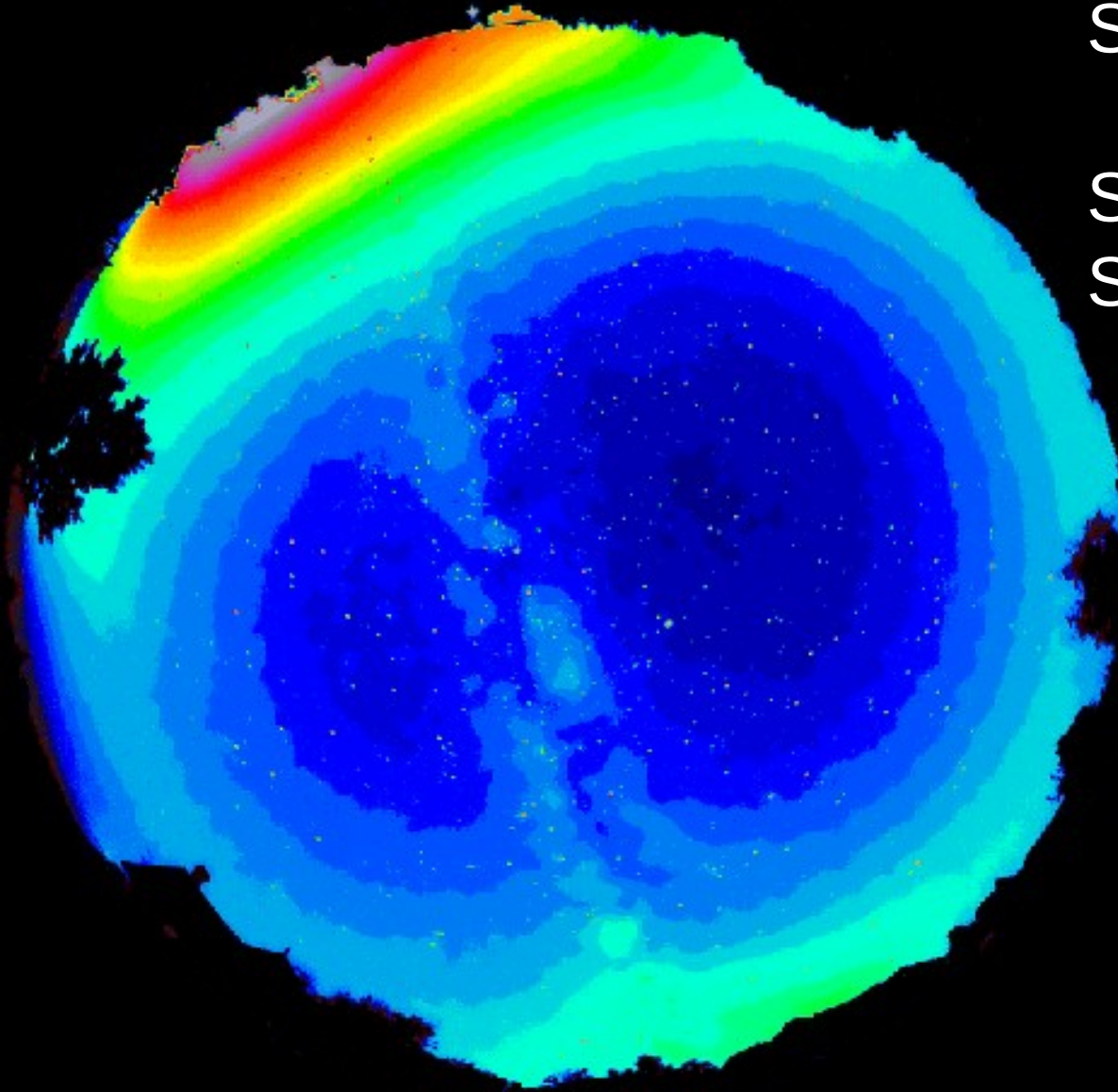
SQM-LE 21.08





# Wide angle SQM vs SQM-LE

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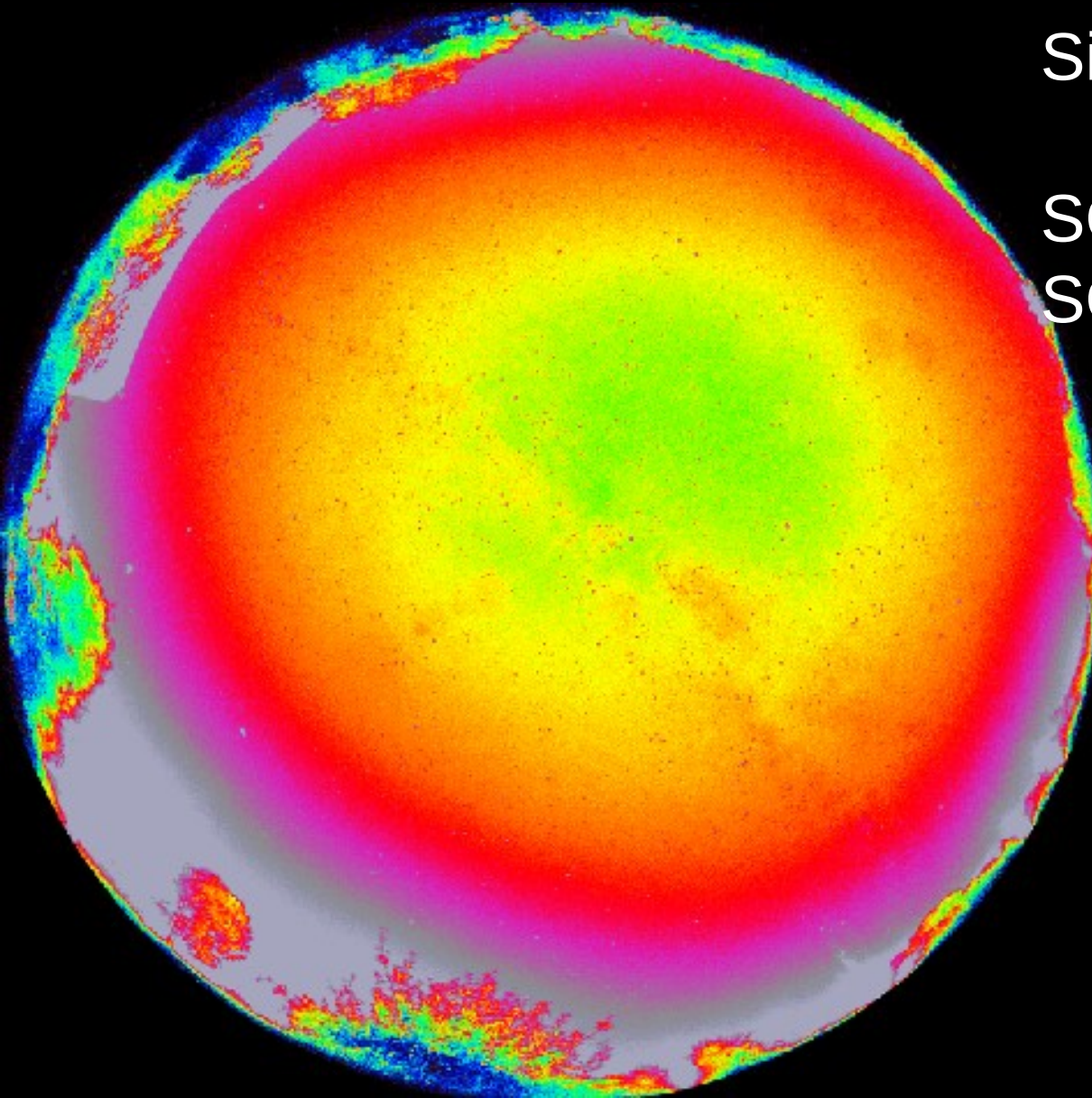
Simulated values:

SQM: 20.98

SQM-LE 21.09

# Wide angle SQM vs SQM-LE

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Simulated values:

SQM: 19.65

SQM-LE 19.88



# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

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- Many proposals contain fish eye images of the whole sky.
- Problem: calibration (laboratory, luminance meter, etc.)
- But: Raw images contain useful information...

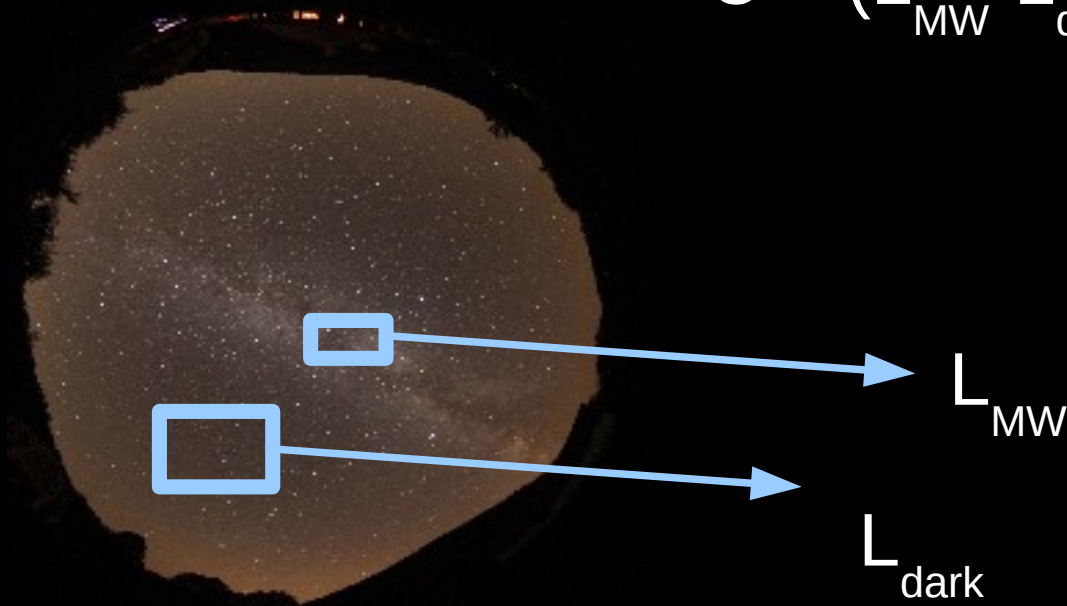


# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

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A proposed measure: Contrast of the Milky Way compared to the darkest part of the sky

$$C = (L_{\text{MW}} - L_{\text{dark}}) / L_{\text{dark}}$$





# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

*Visibility of Milky Way depends on its contrast relative to the sky background!*

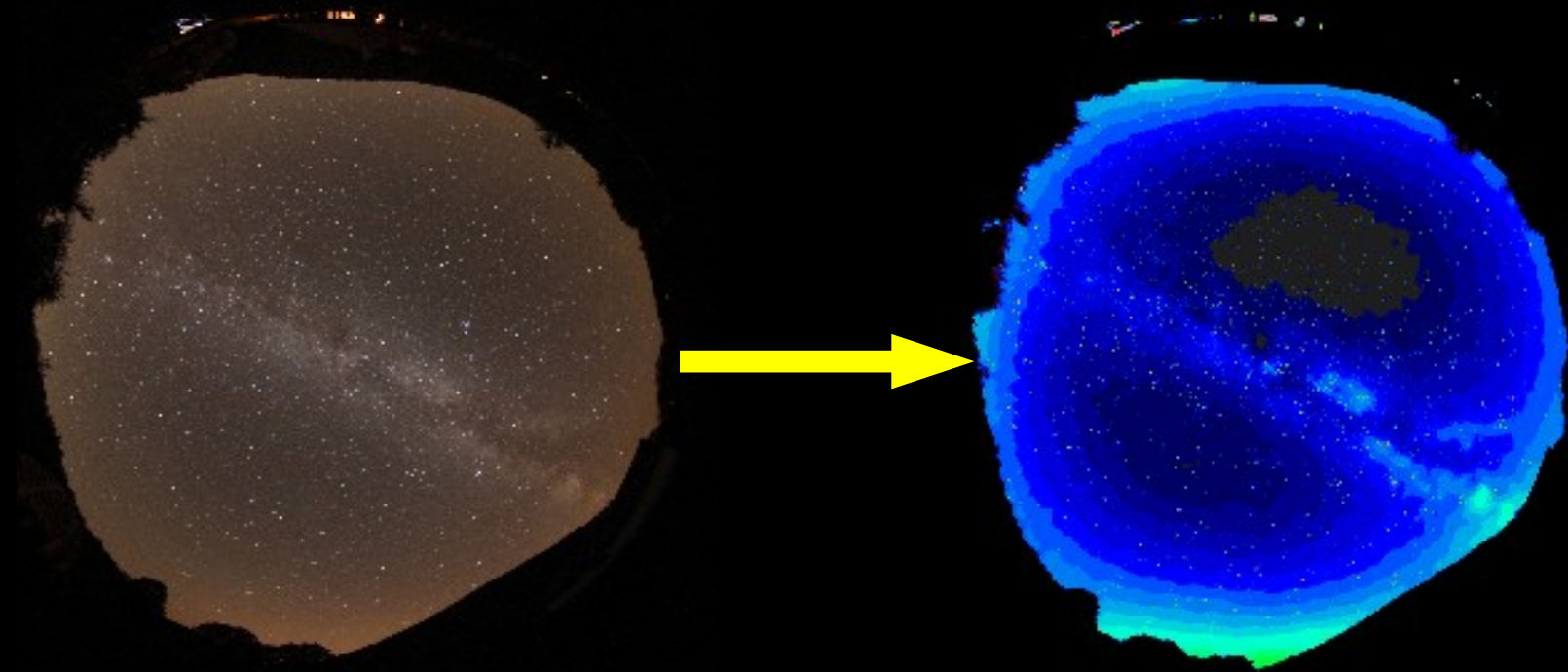
$$C = (L_{\text{MW}} - L_{\text{dark}}) / L_{\text{dark}}$$

- RAW images provides the necessary information
- No absolute calibration needed (but for vignetting)
- Which part of the Milky Way?
  - Solution: construct a contrast map...



# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

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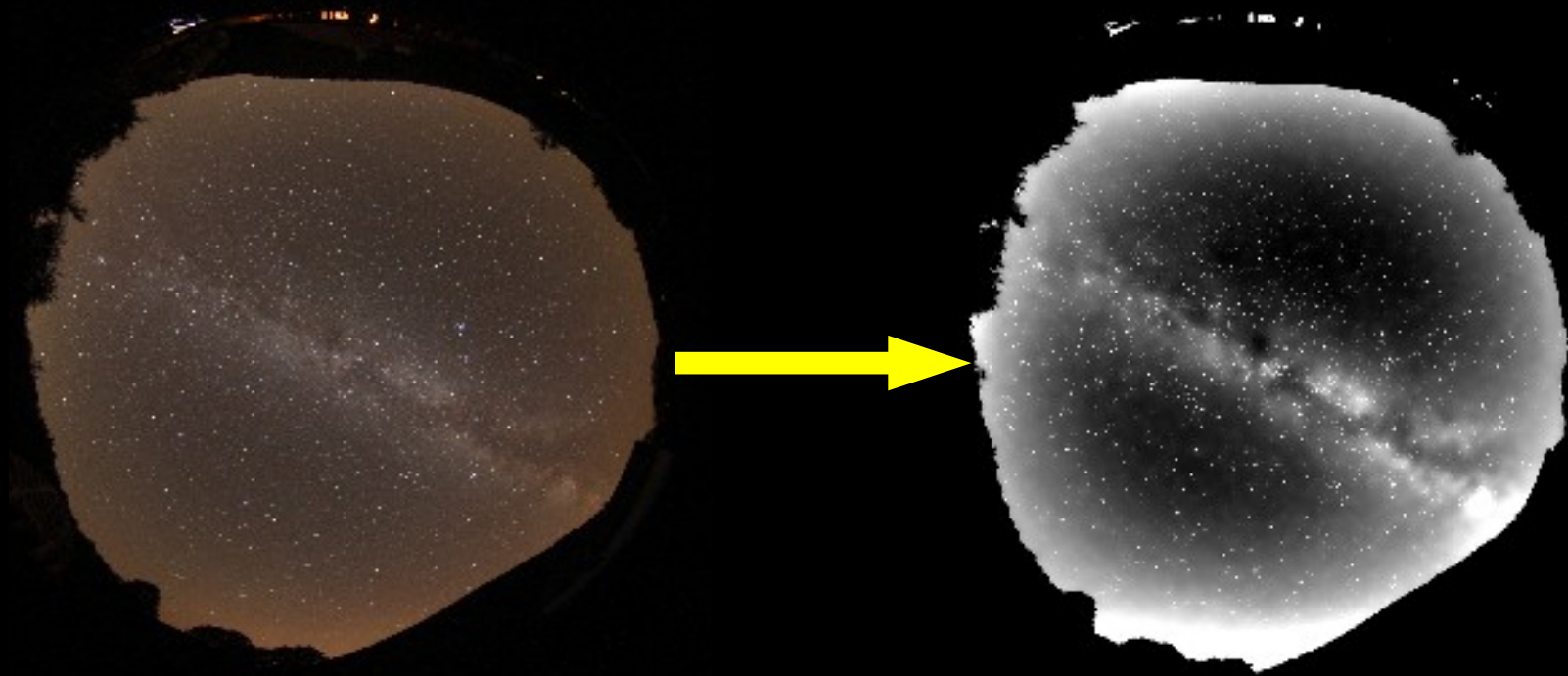


*Calibration is necessary!*

Luminance map

# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

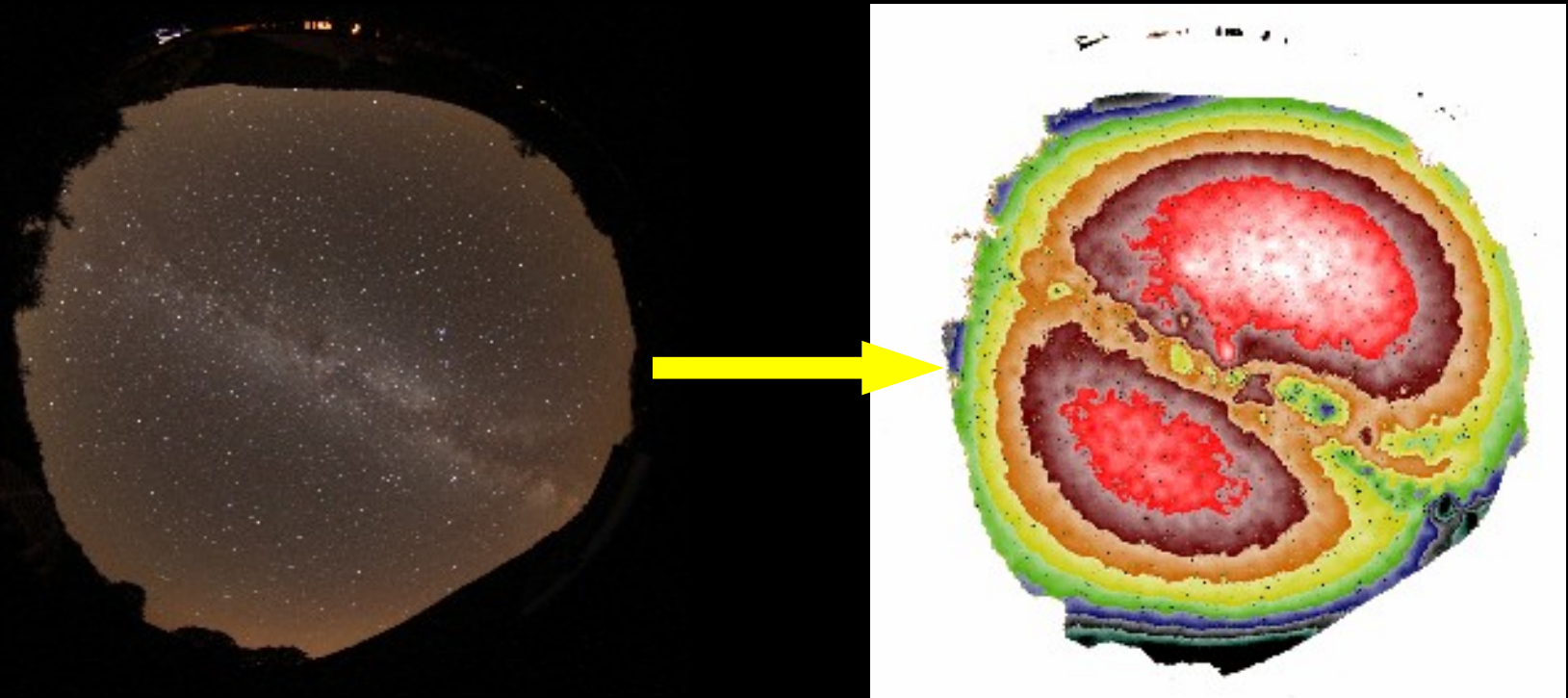
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Gray-scale contrast map



# Other possibilities to measure sky quality



False colour contrast map

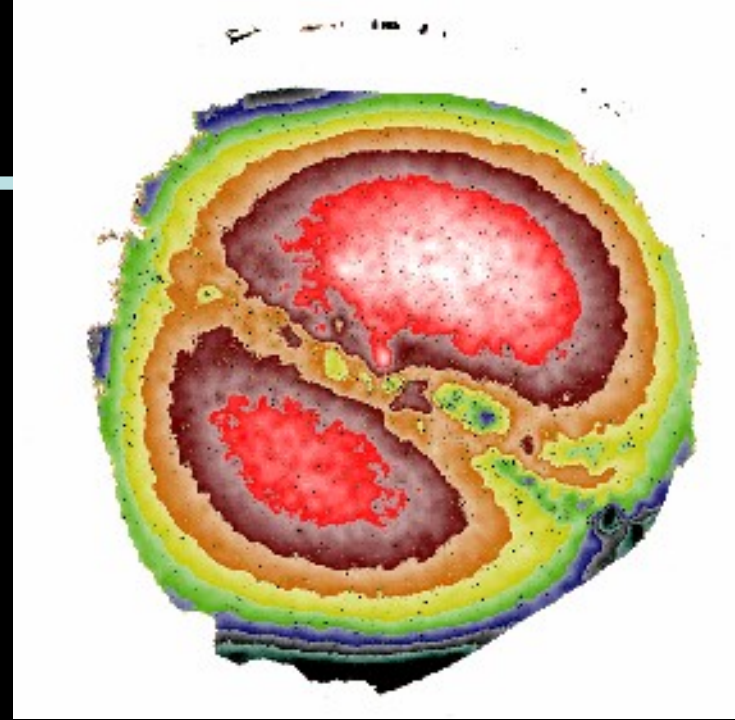
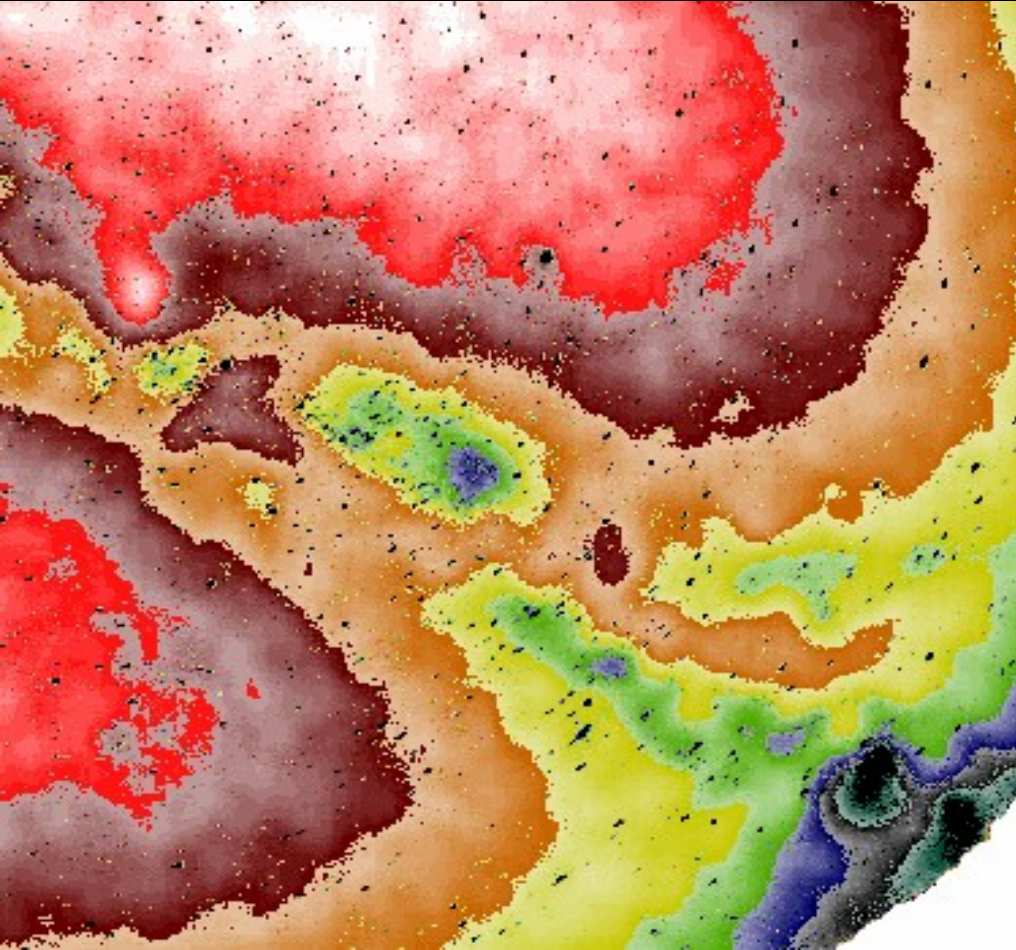
# Colouring scheme

C=0.0

0.2

0.4

0.6



0.8 (yellow)

1.0 (green)

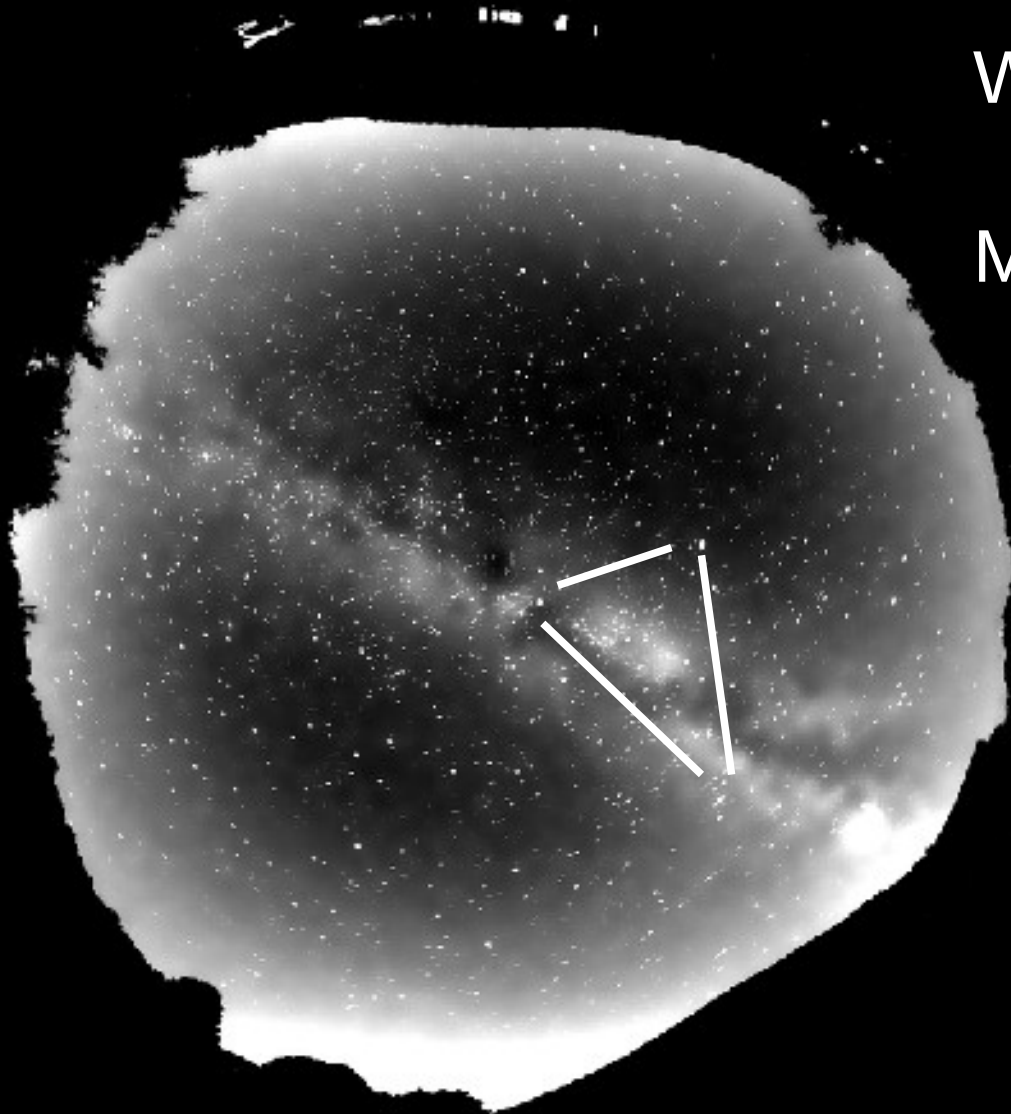
1.2 (blue)

1.4 (black)

1.6 (turquoise)

# Other possibilities to measure sky quality

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Which part of the MW?

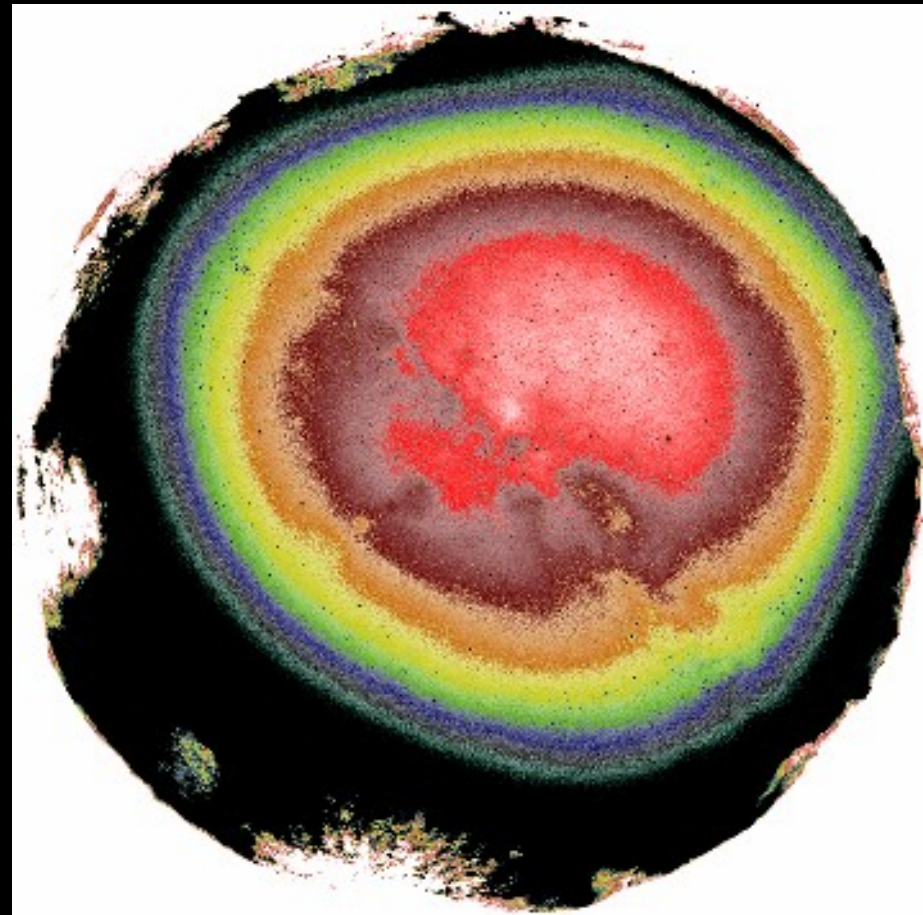
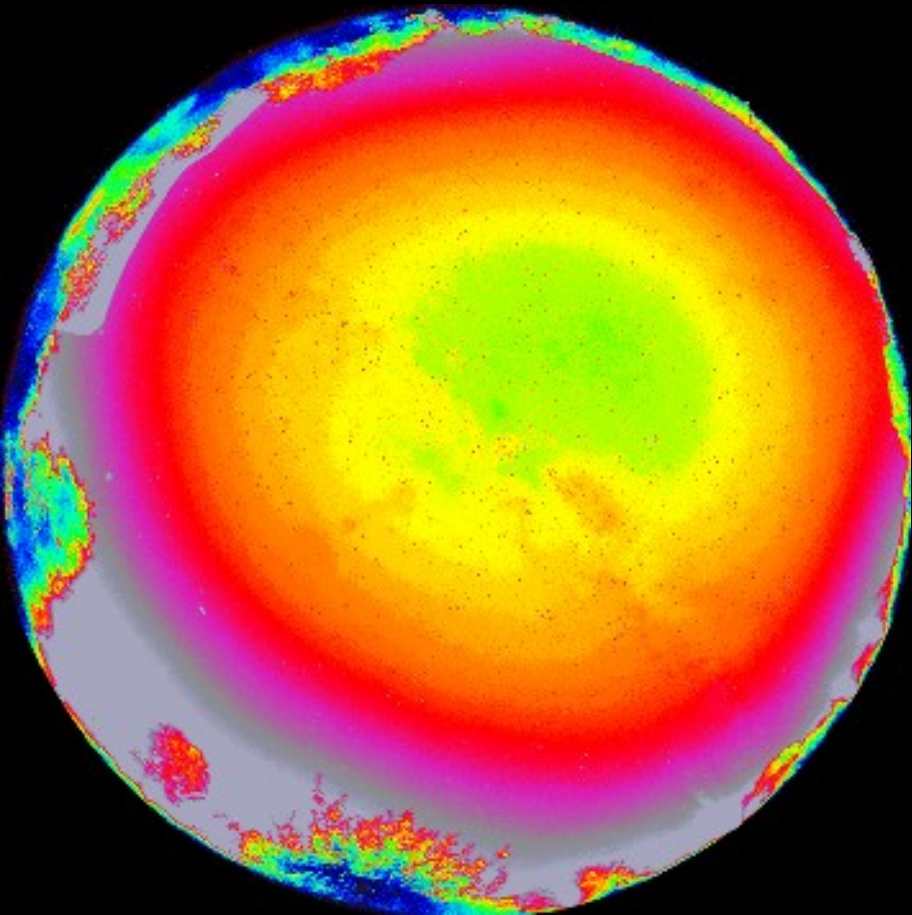
Mid latitudes:

Brightest blob in  
Summer Triangle



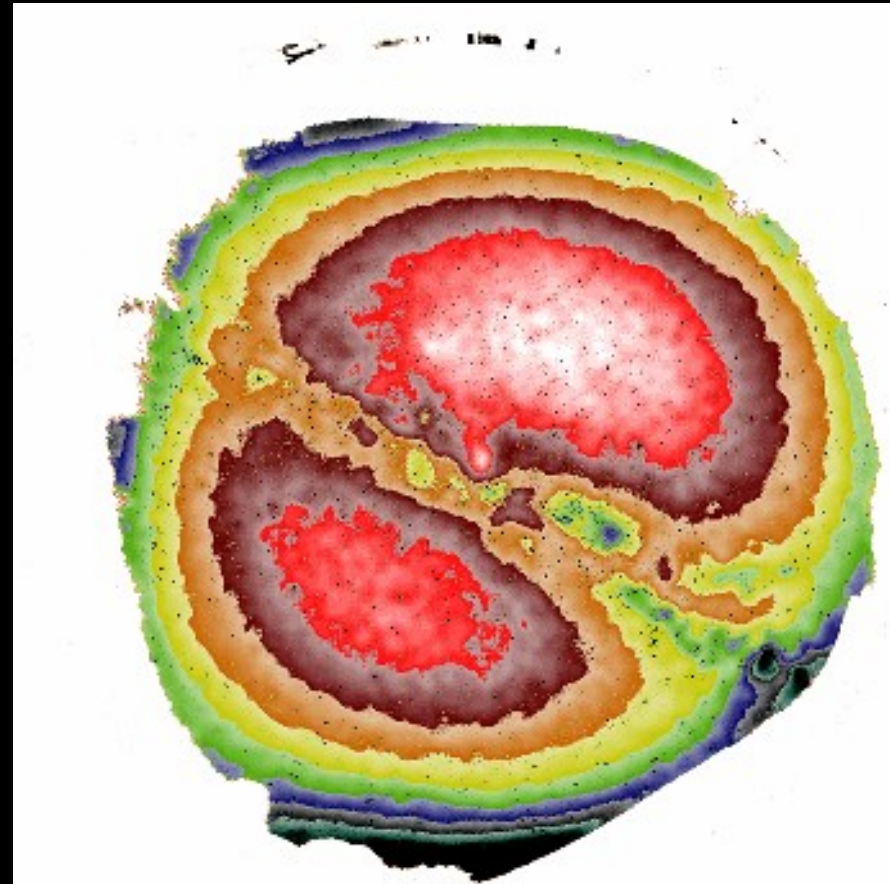
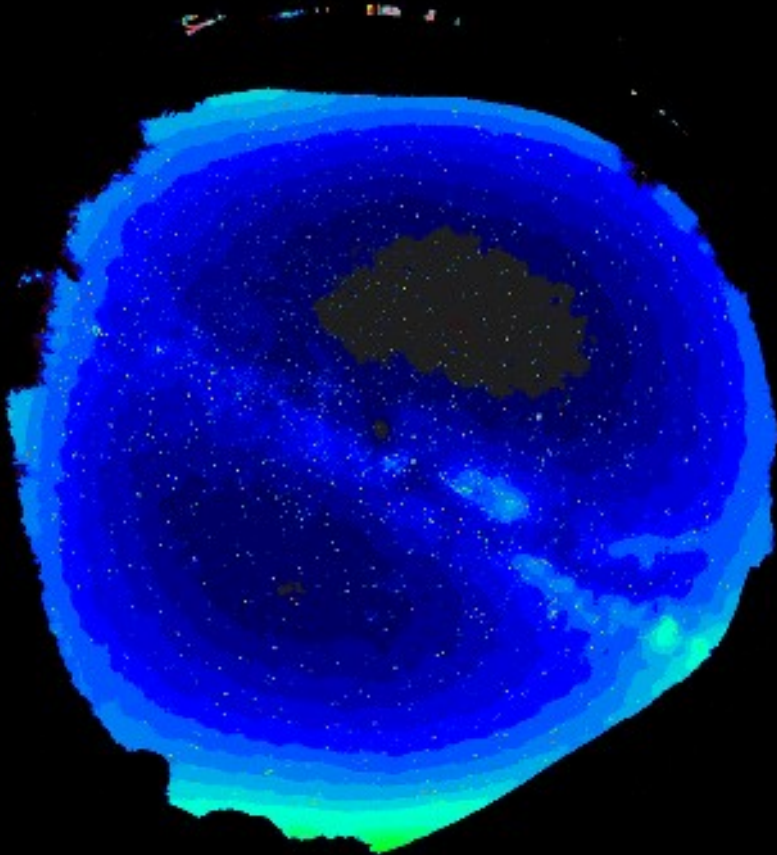
# Examples

SQM: 19.6/19.8  $C_{\max} = 0.6$



# Examples

SQM: 21.3/21.2  $C_{\max} = 1.2$



# Pro and contra...

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- No calibration is necessary, just RAW image files and dark images
- Correlates with the real visibility of faint objects

BUT

- Depends on weather conditions (but it is true for all the other qualifiers)
- Depends on geographical location (position of the MW & its visible parts) – can be handled.



# Work in progress...

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Cross calibration contrast (C) vs SQM

You can help with RAW DSLR images  
(with dark frame) and SQM values

(zkollath@gmail.com)

Recommendation for IDSP tiers

Photopic vs. scotopic contrast

# Colour of lighting (LED e.t.c)

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It is not included in IDSP rules

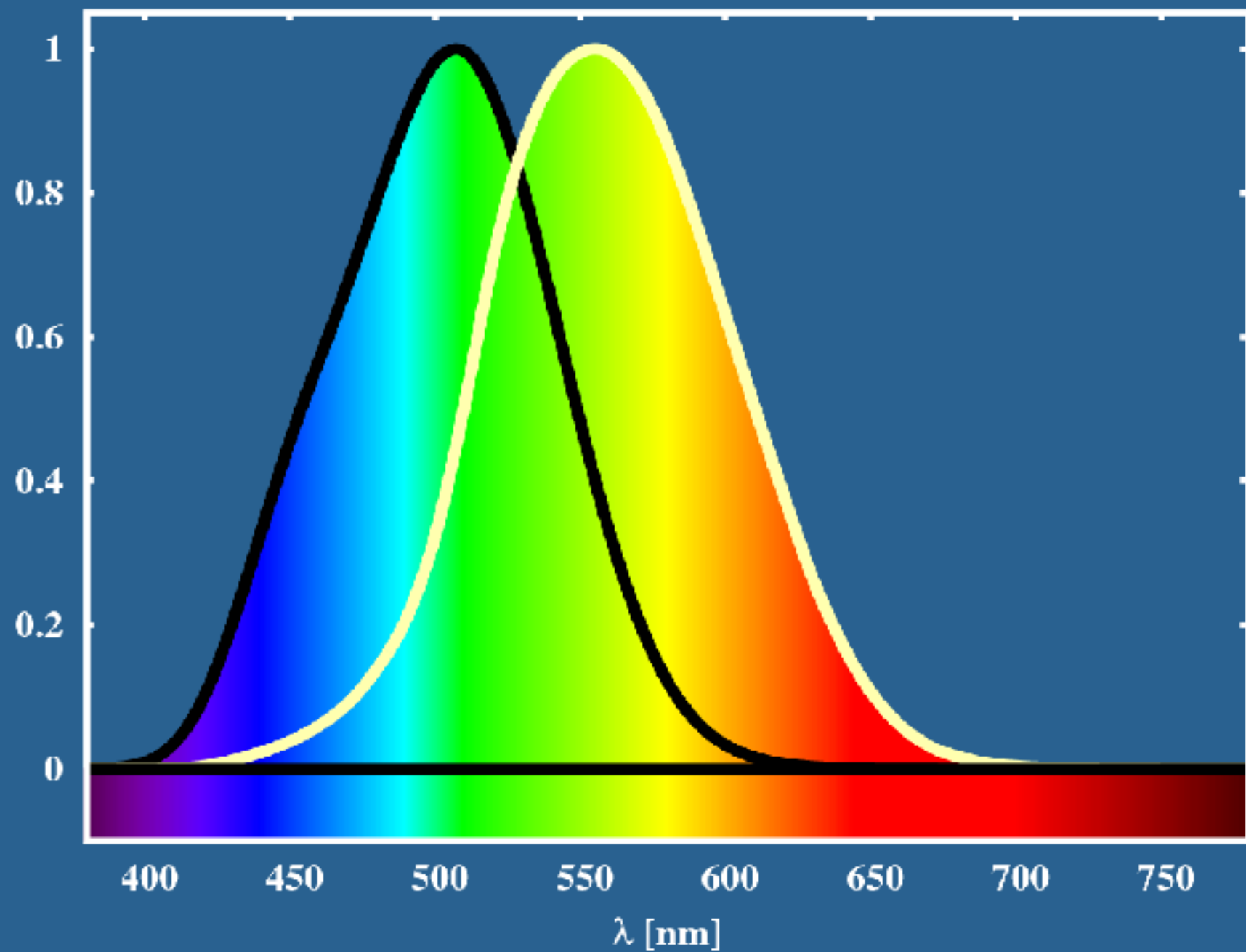
-

BUT extremely important

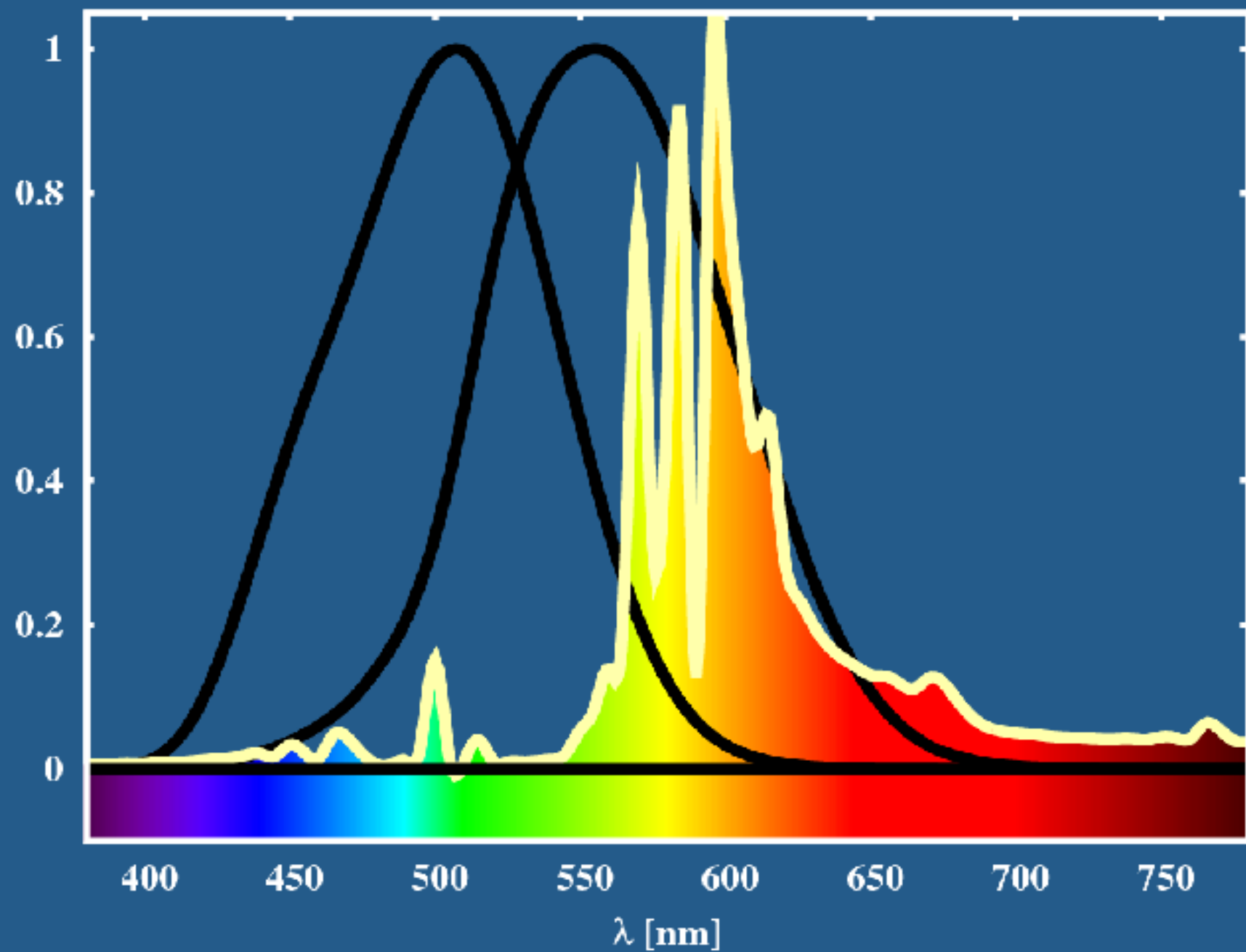
- Night vision, visible sky
- ecological impacts

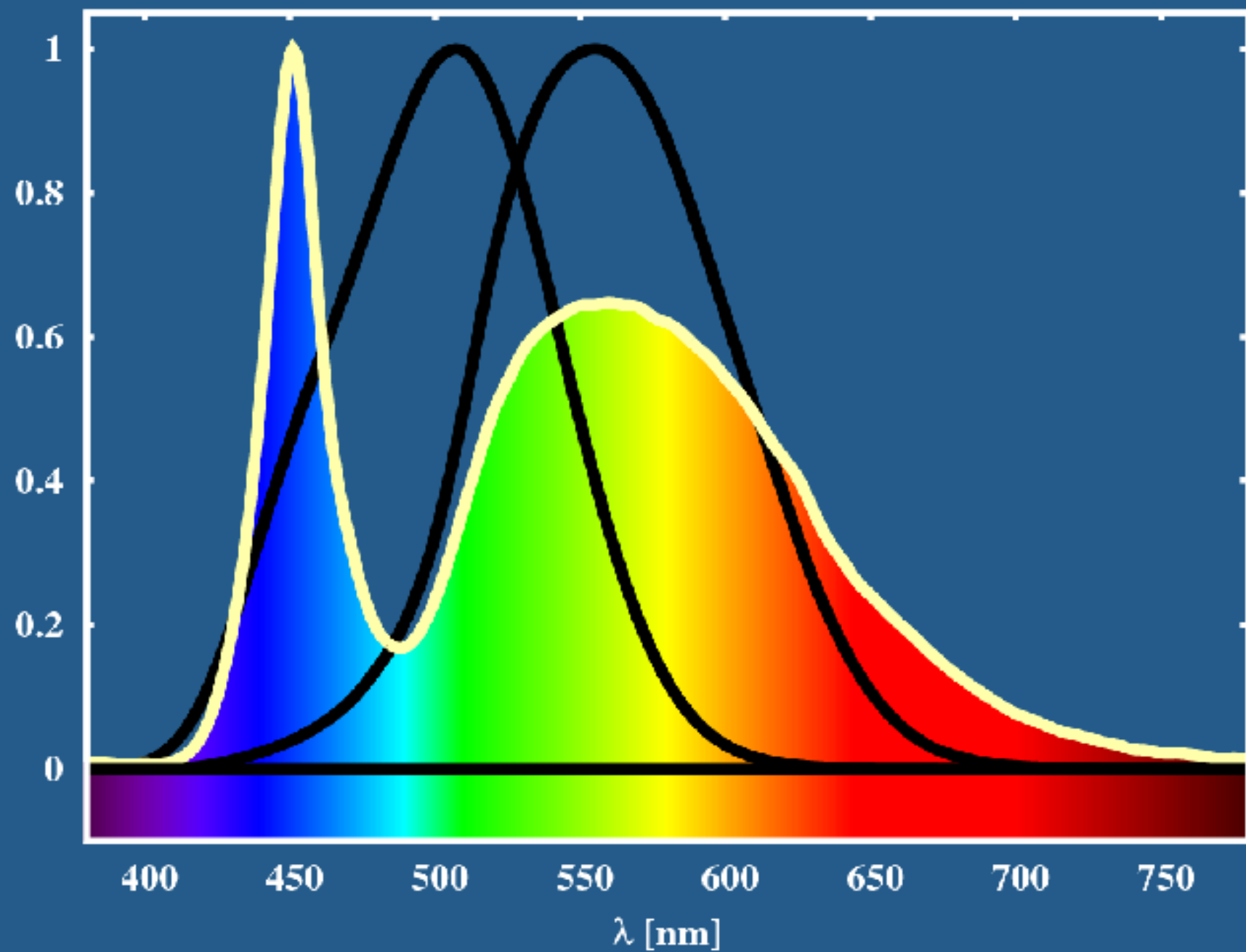
- > colour of the sky

- Contrast for green and blue channels  
of the RAW images...









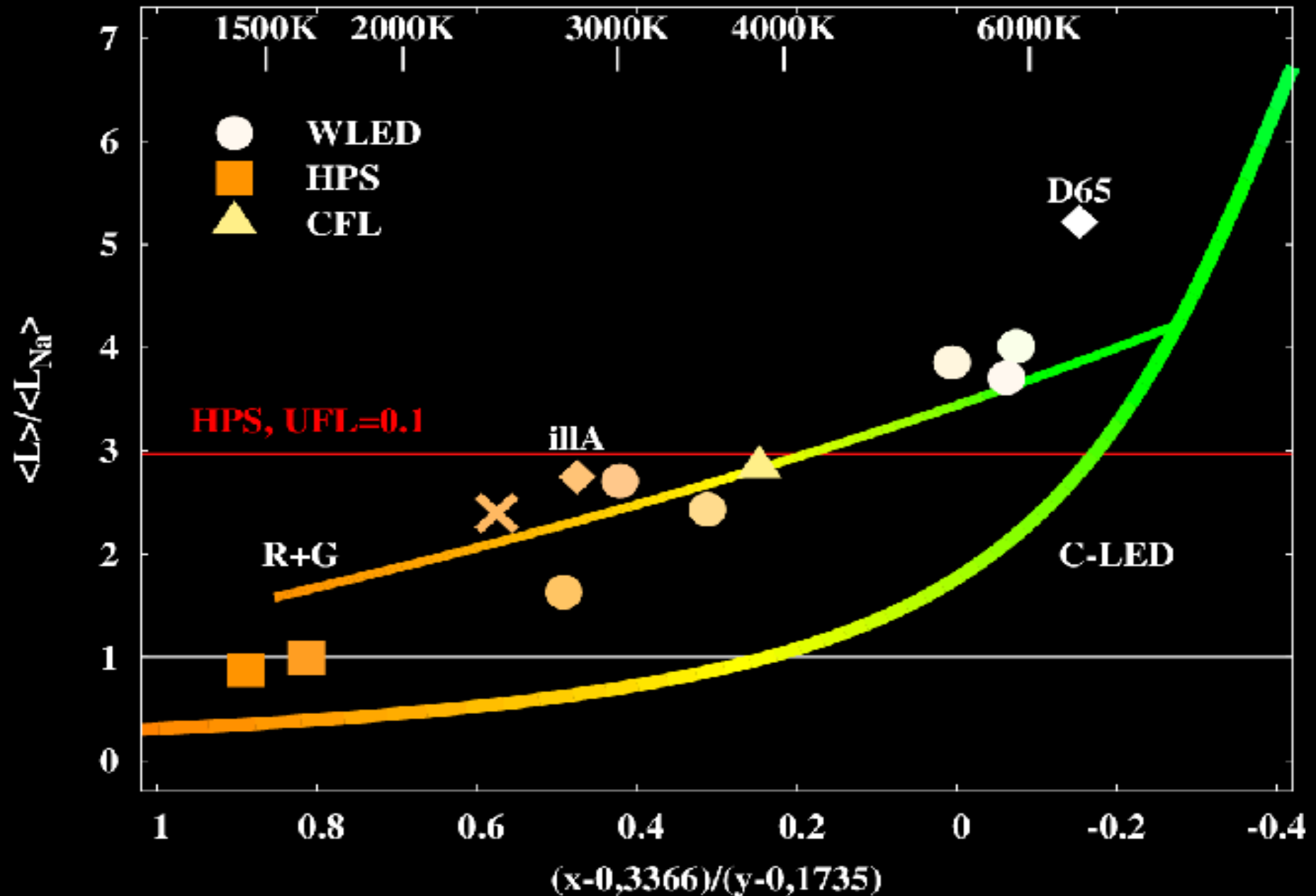
# Effect of source colour to light pollution

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- A measure:
- Provide the same photopic illumination/luminance on the road
- Measure/calculate the scotopic luminance of sky background 15km from the source
- Normalize with 0 UFR (Upper Flux Ratio) sodium lamp
- Following diagram:  $L_s/L_s(\text{Na})$  vs a function of colour coordinates (x,y).  
WLED: white LED, C-LED: monochrome LED
- Thanks for Károly Molnár (University of Óbuda) for spectral measurements of light sources used for the creation of the figure.



# Relative sky luminance with different light sources



- 
- Lighting code should rule out high colour temperature sources
  - Switching sodium light to cold white LED is not an improvement!
  - Even warm white sources provide a risk -> optimize for illuminance, dim after 10-11PM, etc...

# One more issue...

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## Topology (geometry) of the Park

- no lower size limit (>50000ha – can be divided)

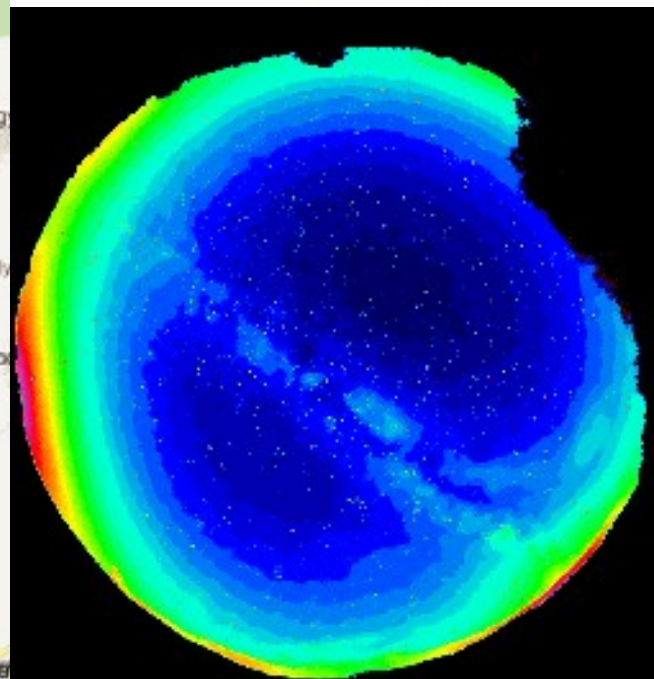
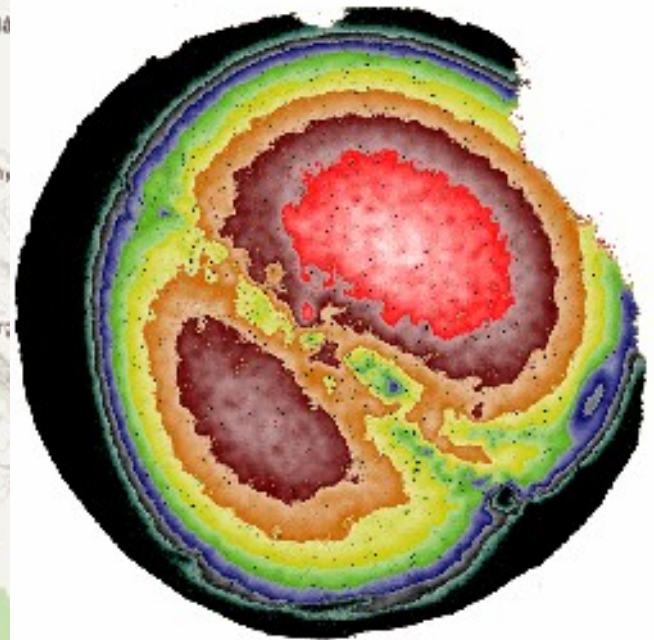
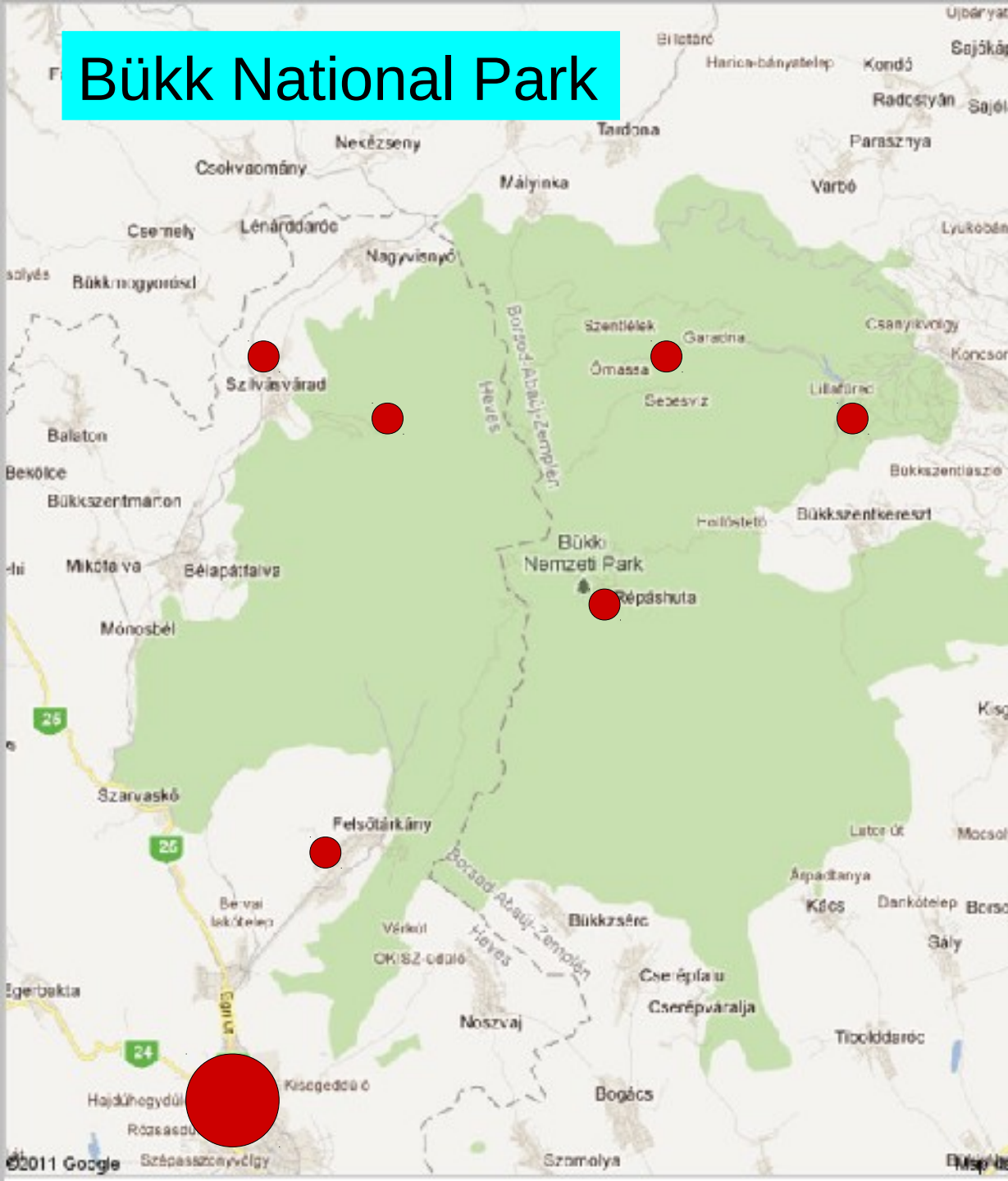
## Different geometries:

- continuous with settlements inside
- continuous with no settlements inside
- mosaic like (usually with no cities, villages inside)

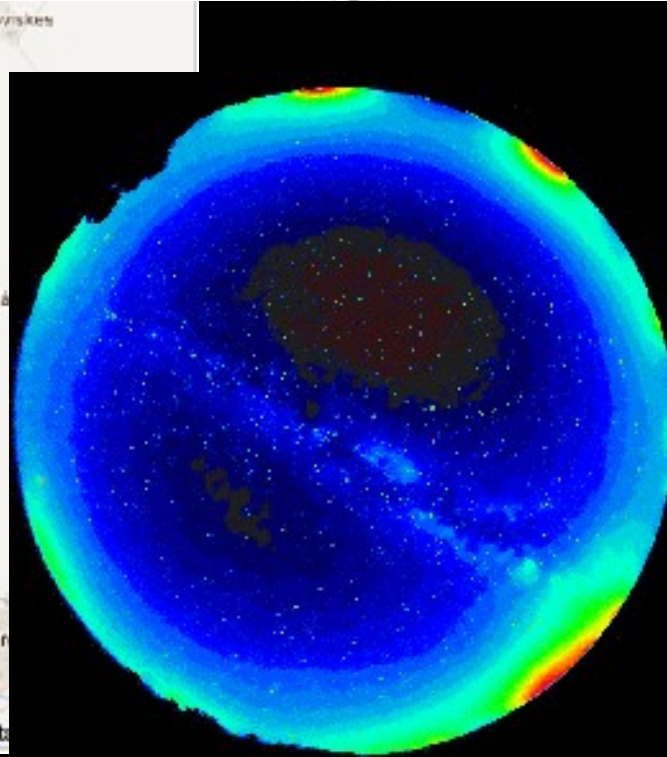
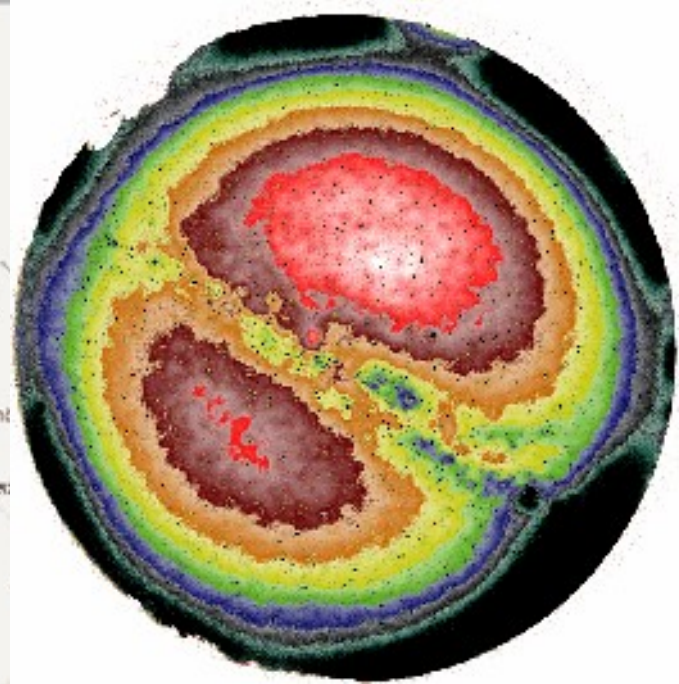
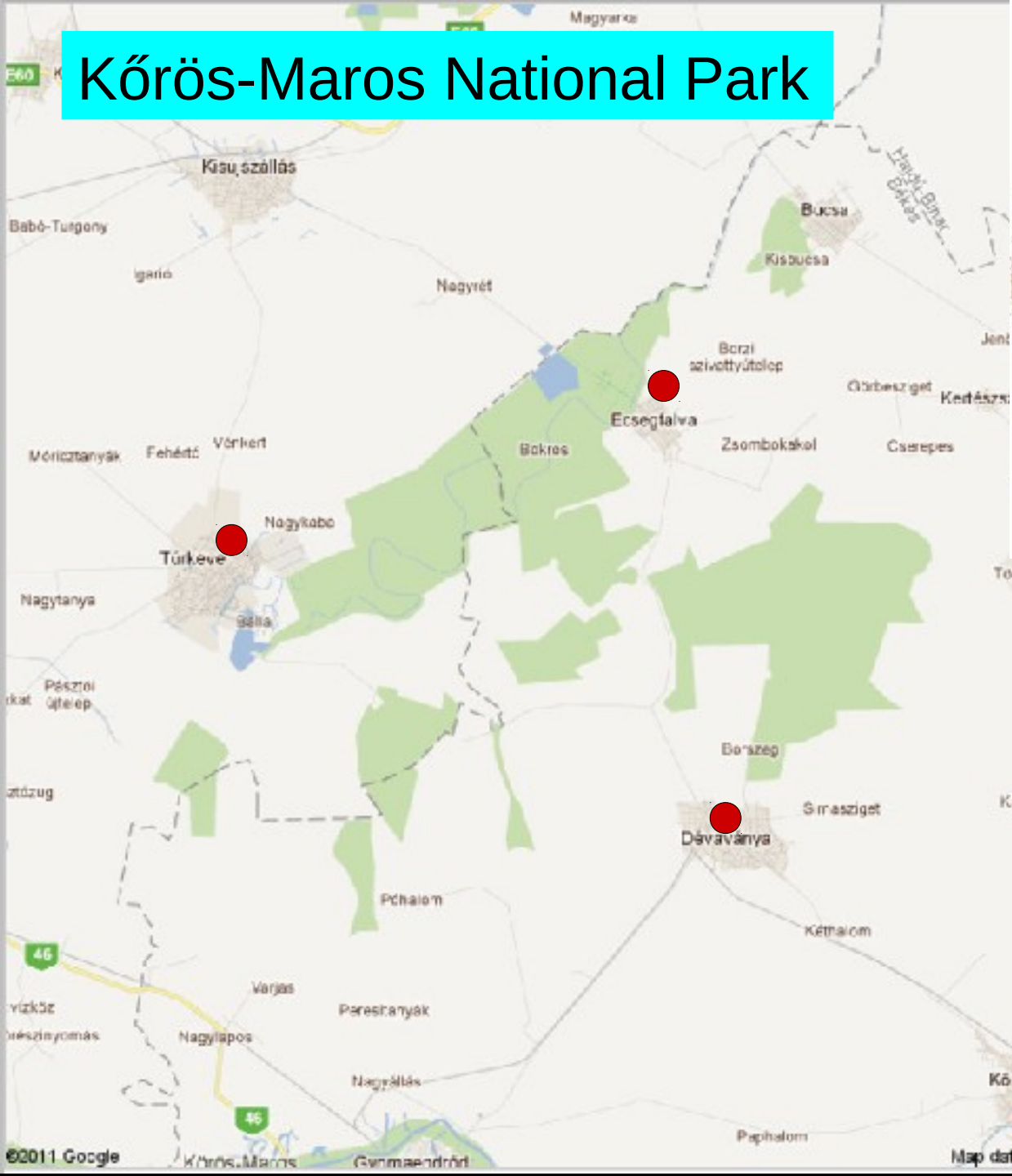
-> Not even chances to form IDSP



# Bükk National Park

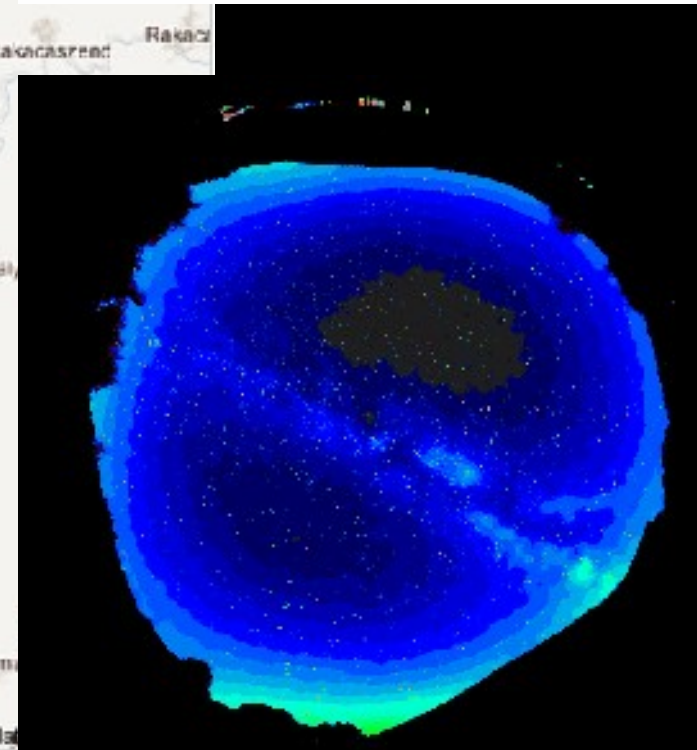
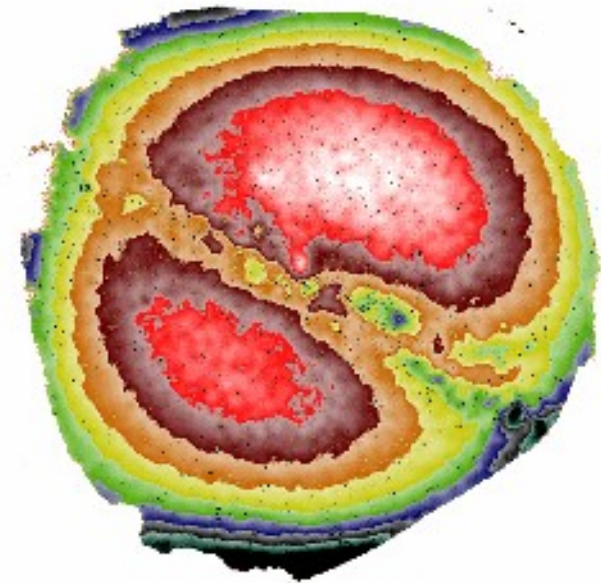


# Kőrös-Maros National Park



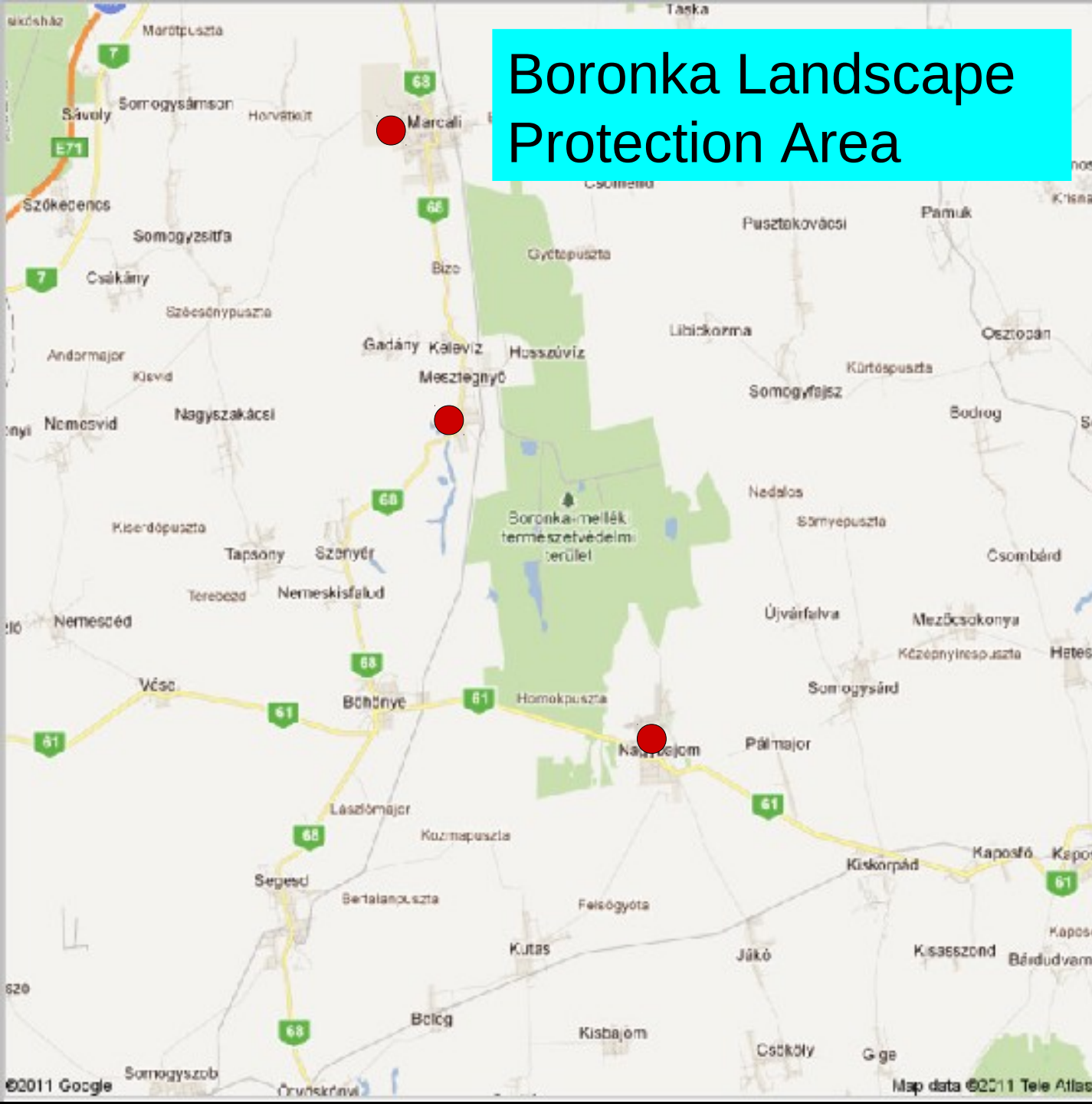


# Aggtelek National Park





# Boronka Landscape Protection Area



# How to handle topology?

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It should be included in IDSP rules...

- Any recommendations?

**Thank you for your attention!**







[www.astro-zselic.hu](http://www.astro-zselic.hu)