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#### Global Trends on ALAN



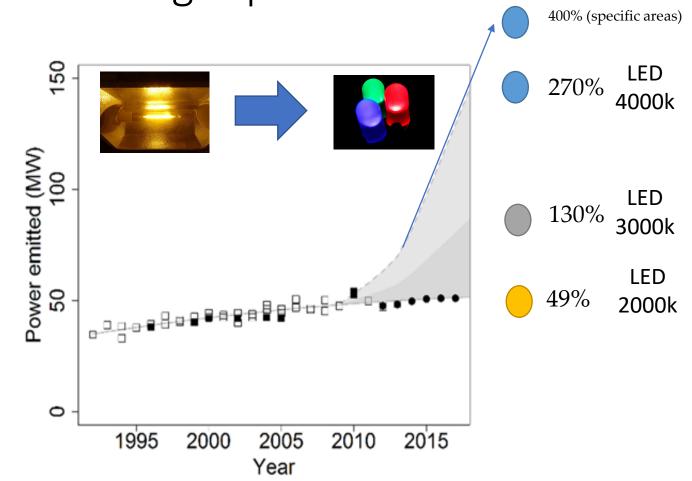


Alejandro Sánchez de Miguel



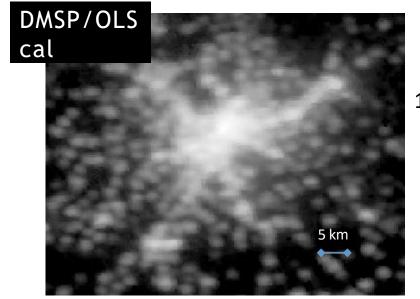
First estimation of global trends in nocturnal power emissions reveals acceleration of light pollution



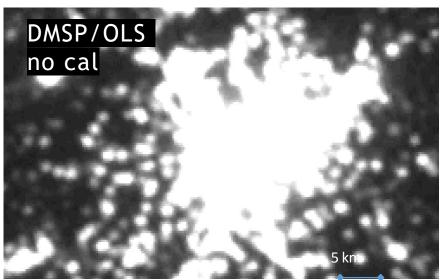


- Light pollution globally has grown at least 49% during the last 25 years, having mayor impact on the Earth ecosystem.
- Because of the lack of sensitivity of satellites to blue light from high CCT LEDs, this value is heavily underestimated.
- Projections for blue light emitted can be as high as 400% if most popular LEDs are of CCT 4000k on some regions.
- Even LED replacement to 3000 k would be contributing to a mayor increase of light pollution.

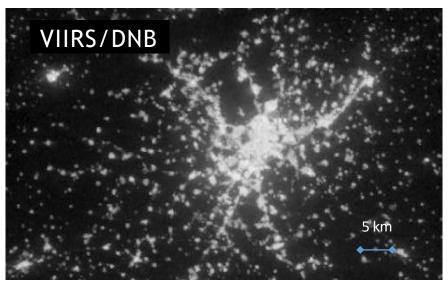
#### COMPARING SATELLITE IMAGES DMSP + VIIRS + ISS



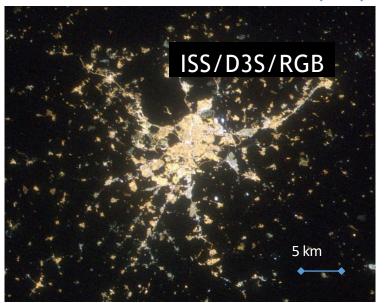
1996-2010



1992-2014



2012-2019



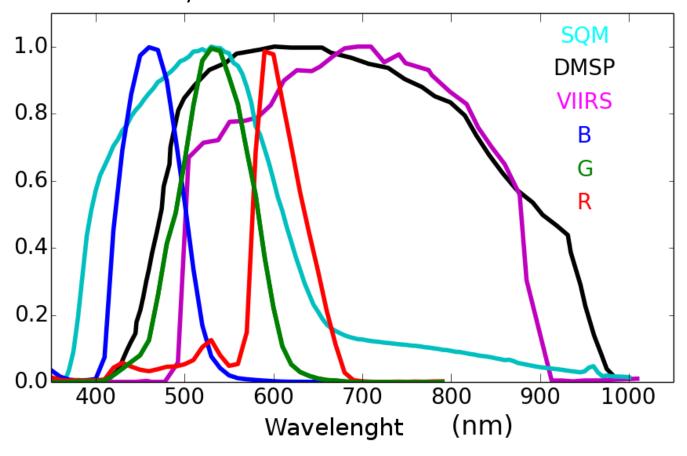
2003-2019

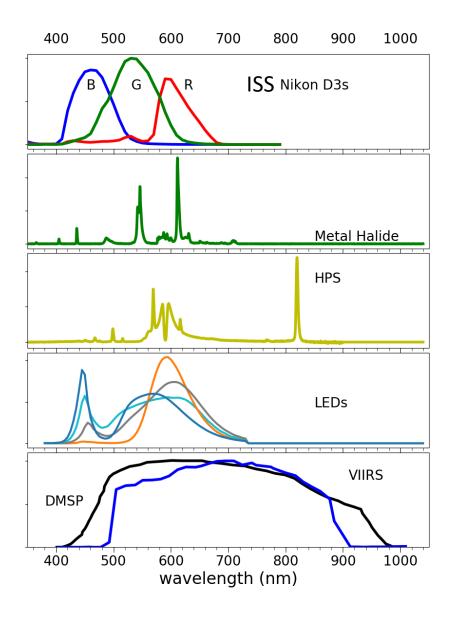
Madrid from space captured by 4 different satellites



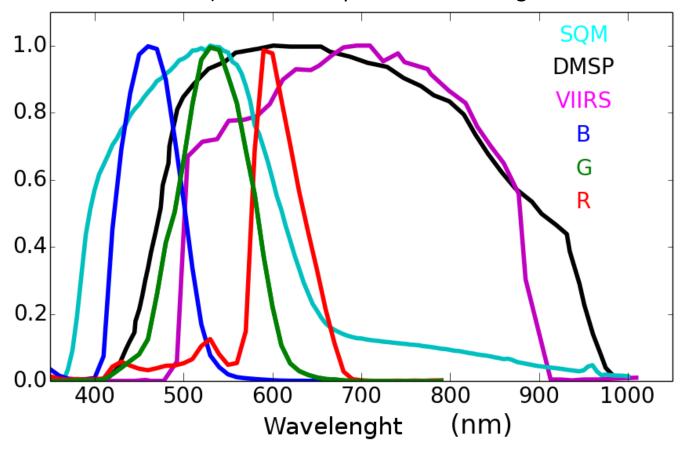


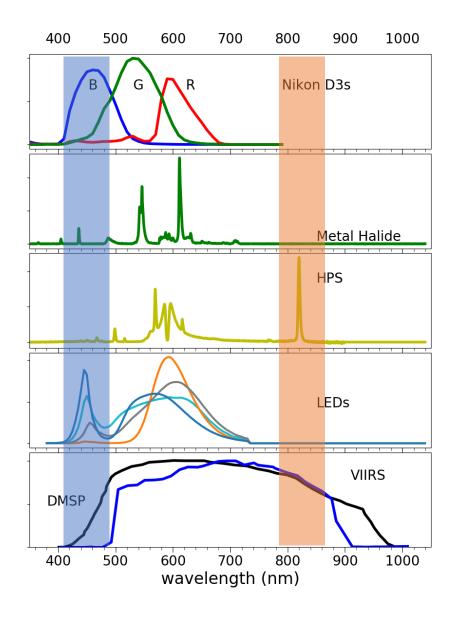
LED light sources have been responsible for many false and inaccurate measurements. To avoid inaccuracy in the future it is fundamental that only colour sensitive satellites are used.

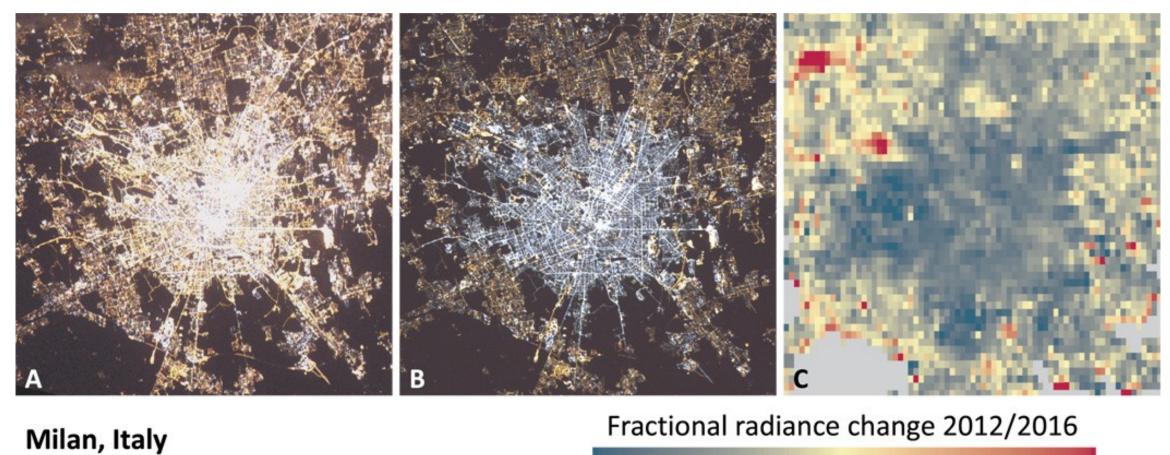


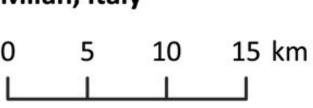


Satellites that are not colour sensitive, such as the DMSP and the VIIRS do not detect blue lights (such as many of the new LED streetlights worldwide) and detect spurious infrared lights





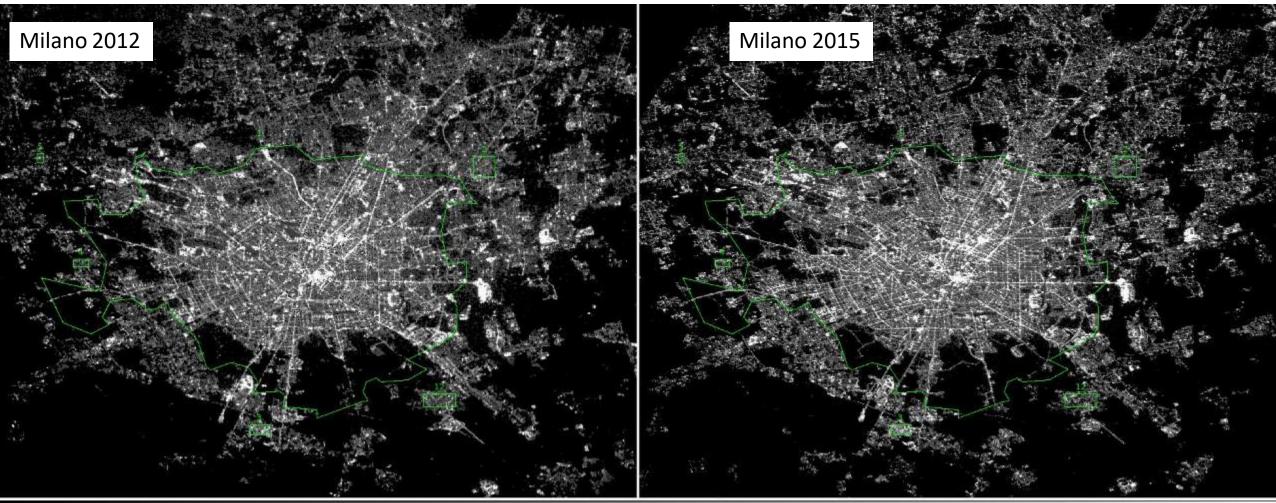






# Milano before and after: same large scale illumination level

Sánchez de Miguel, A., Kyba, C. C., Aubé, M., Zamorano J., Cardiel, N., Tapia, C., ... & Gaston, K. J. (2019). Colour remote sensing of the impact of artificial light at night (I): The potential of the International Space Station and other DSLR-based platforms. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 224, 92-103.

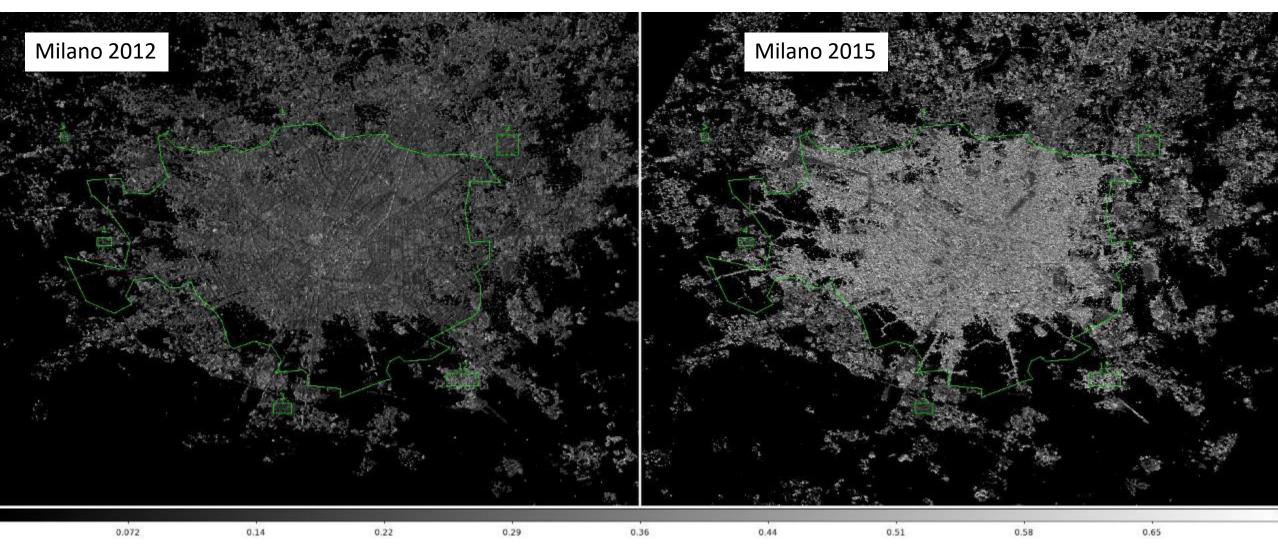


#### No same color

MSI 37% higher

Health related

Melatonin suppression Impact

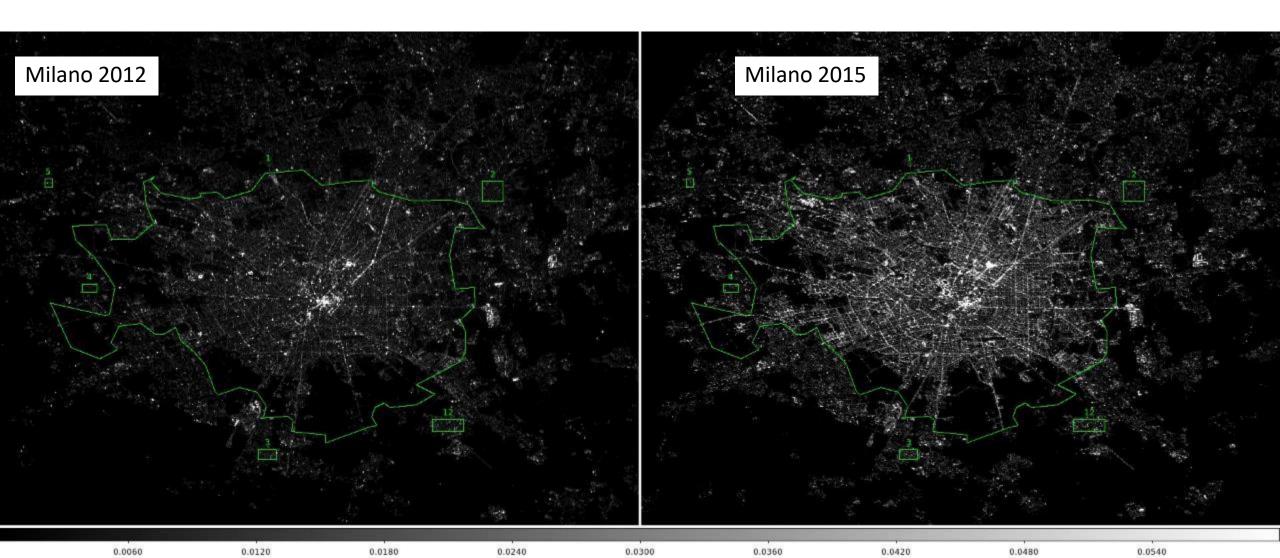


#### No same impact

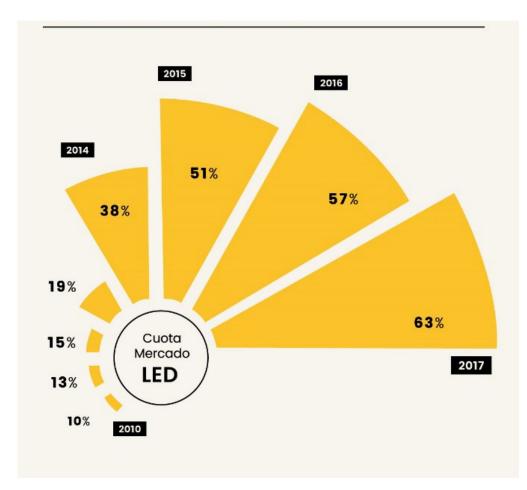
Impact increased by 27%

Health related

Melatonin suppression Impact



# LED lighting sales in Spain

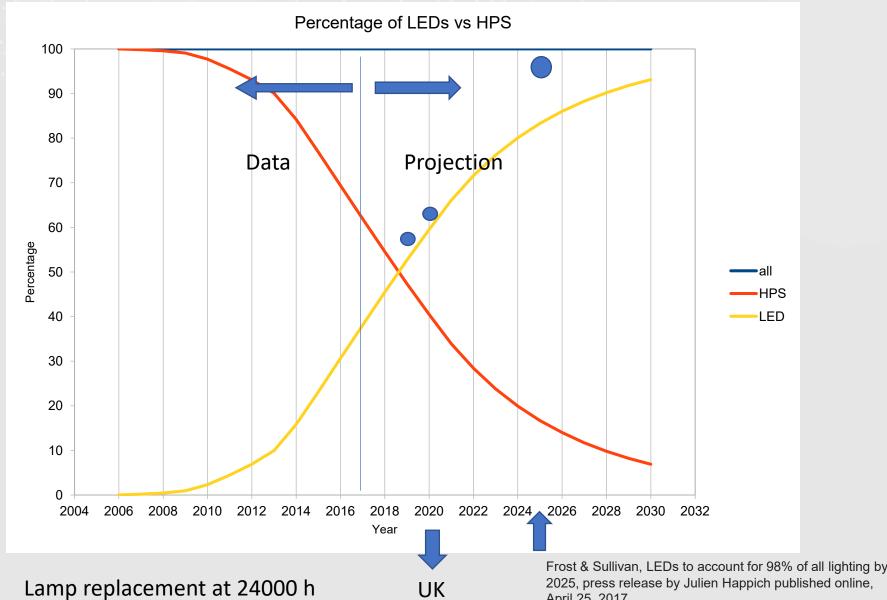


Source Smart lighting from Anfalum

# National Lighting Survey (UK)



# transition

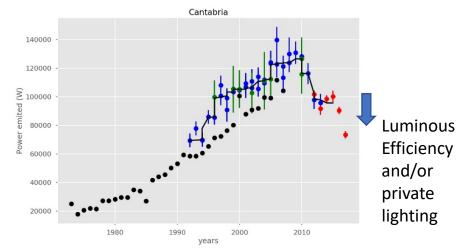


Year use 4100 h No other considerations like stock out or subsidies

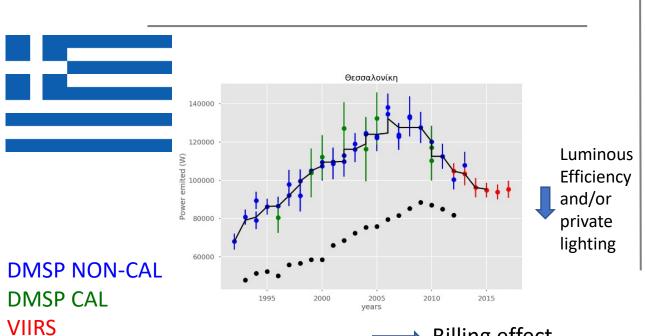
2025, press release by Julien Happich published online, April 25, 2017

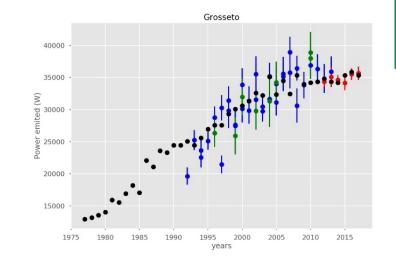


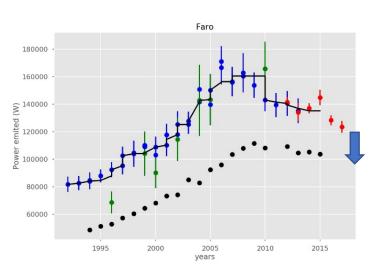
STREET LIGHTING



Billing effect





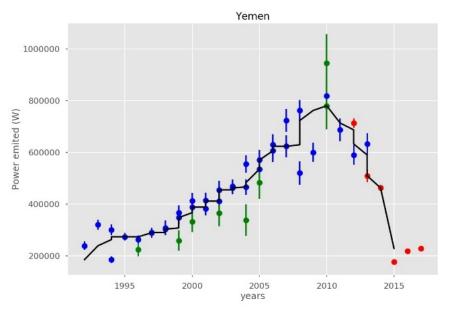


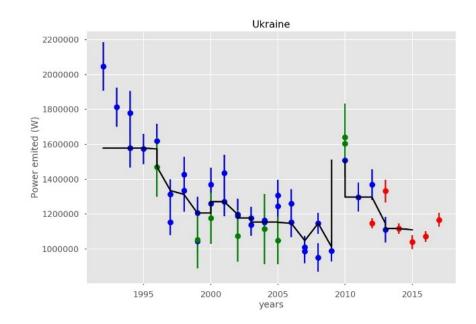


Luminous Efficiency and/or private lighting

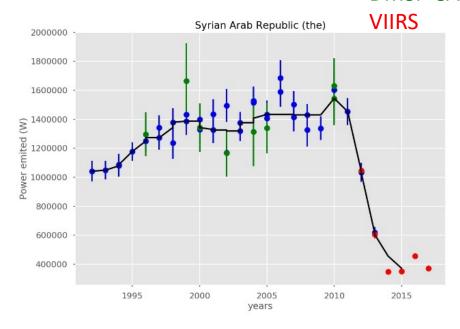
Billing effect

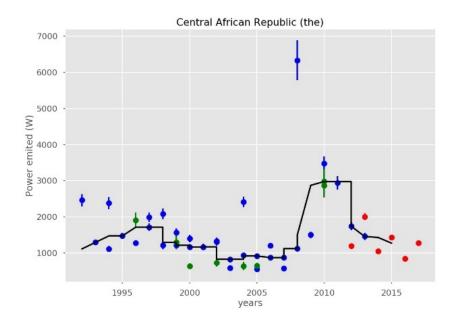
#### Conflict zones



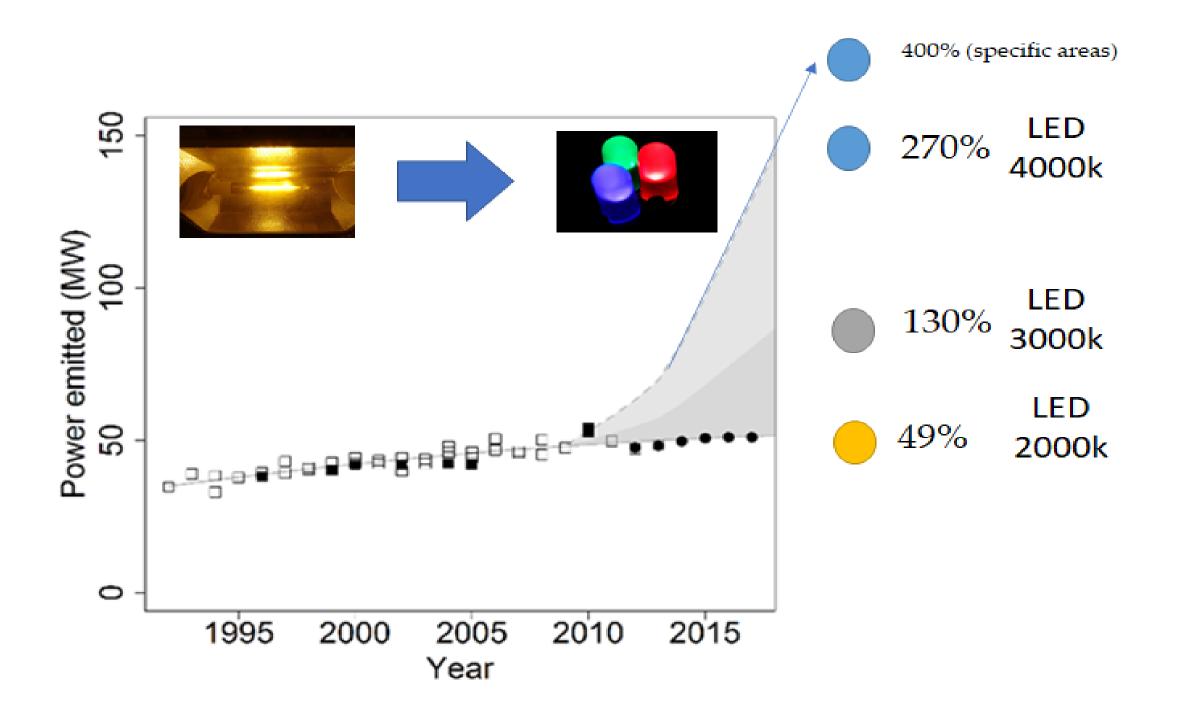


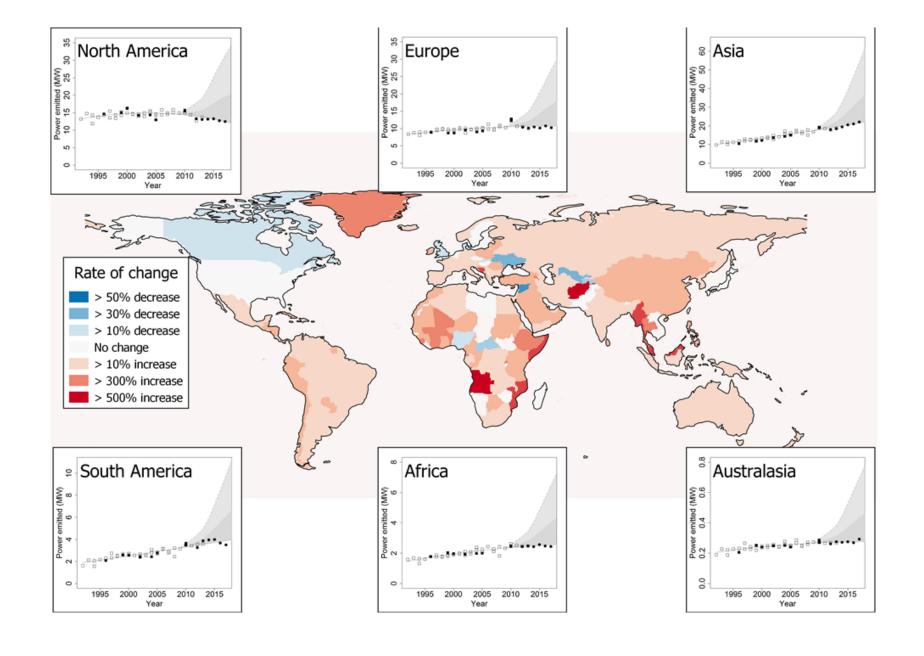
#### DMSP NON-CAL DMSP CAL





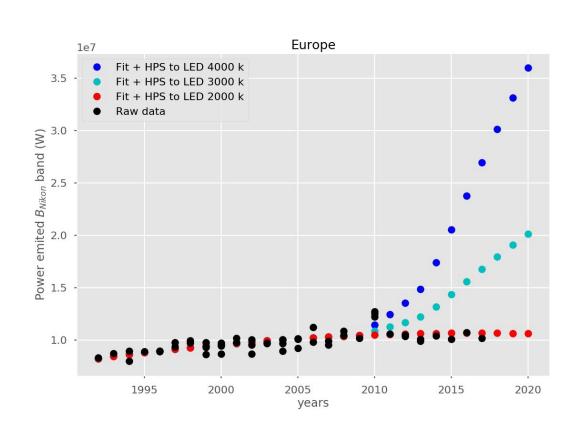
## Results

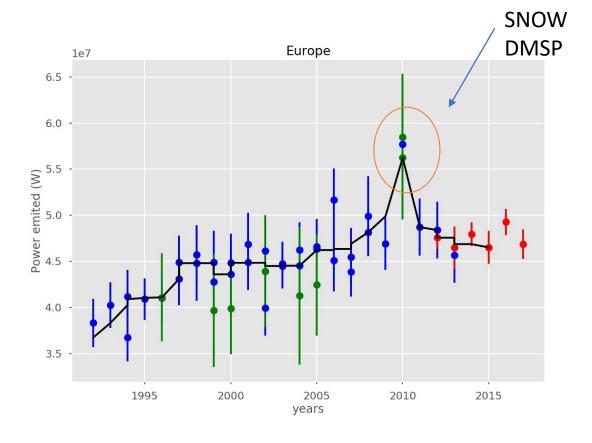






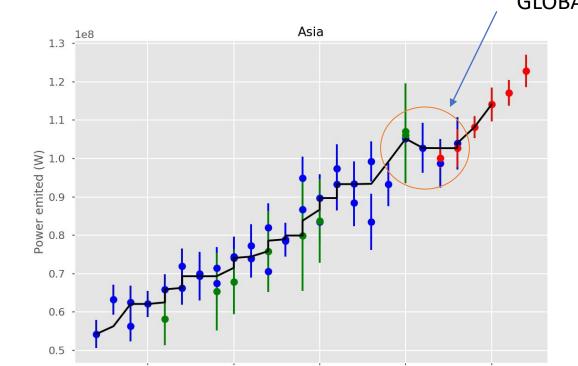
## Europe



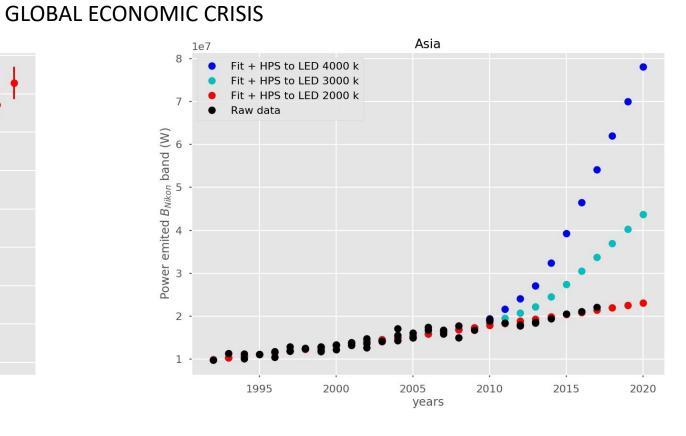




## Asia

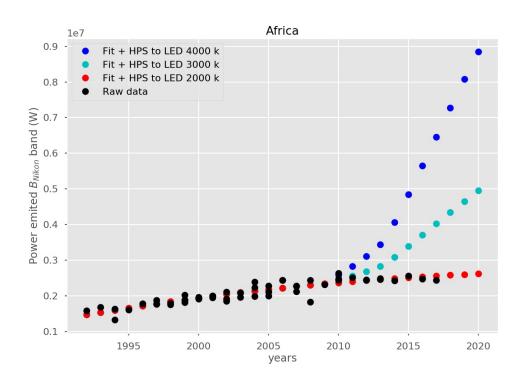


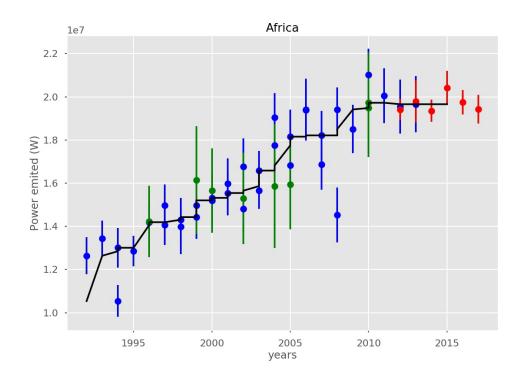
years

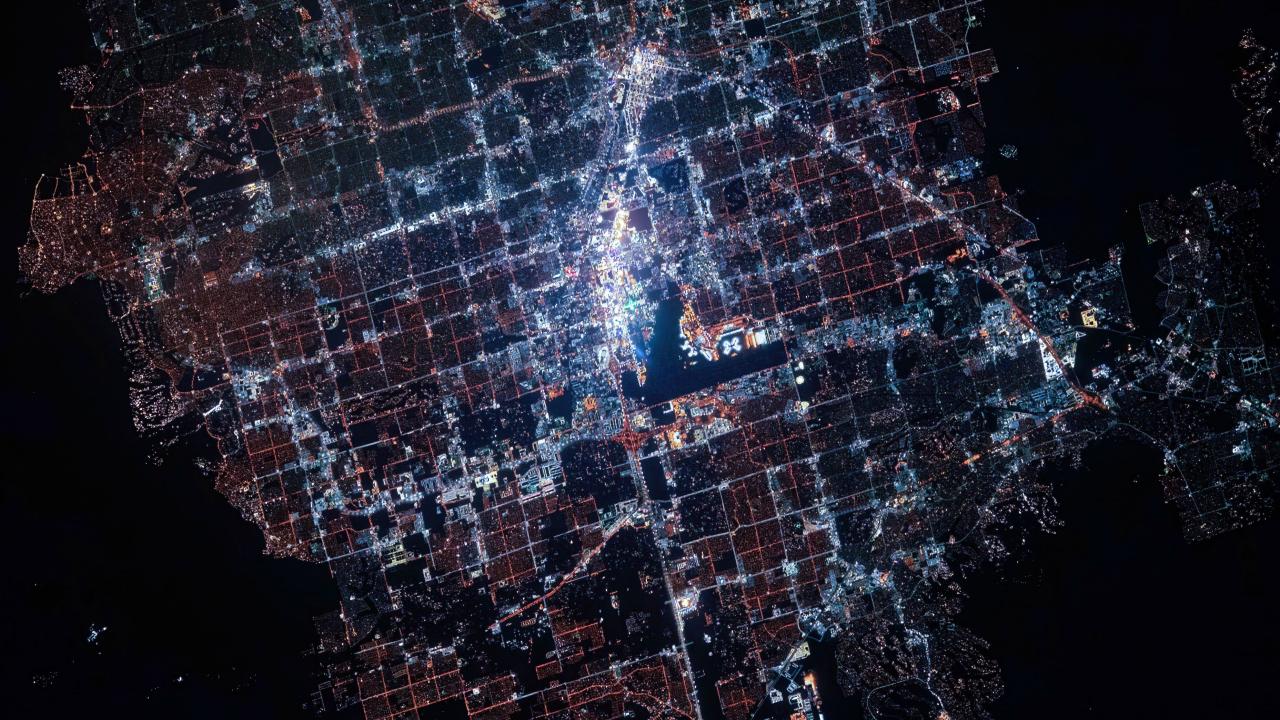




## Africa

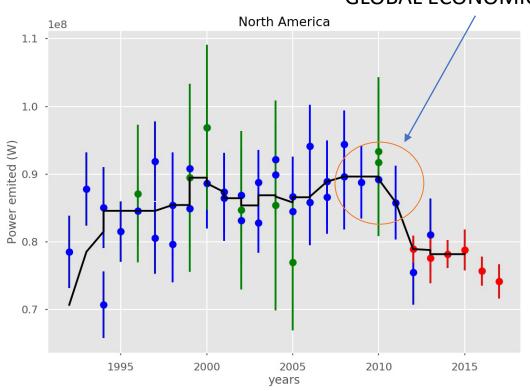


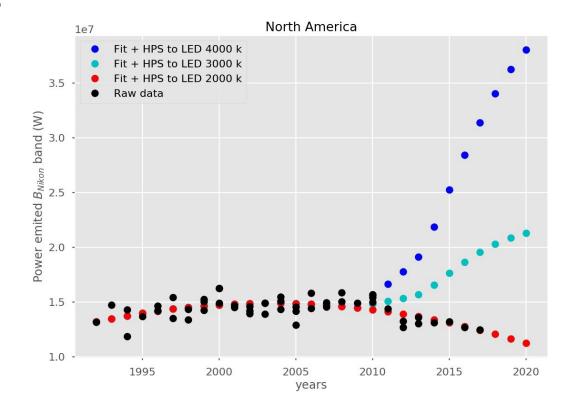




### North America

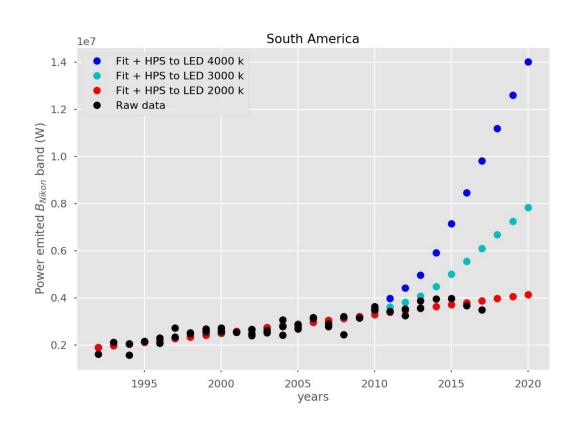
#### **GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS**

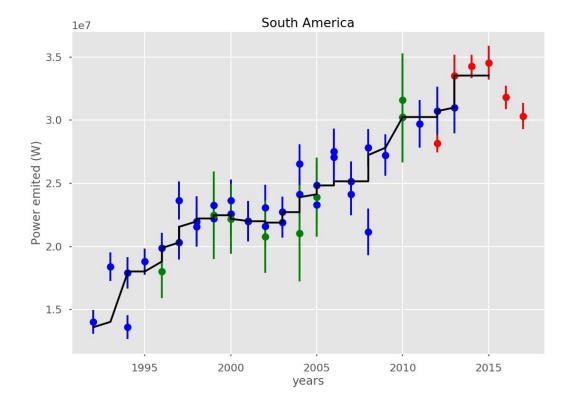






#### South America

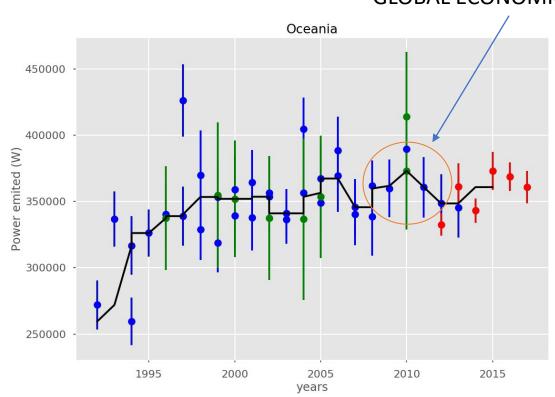


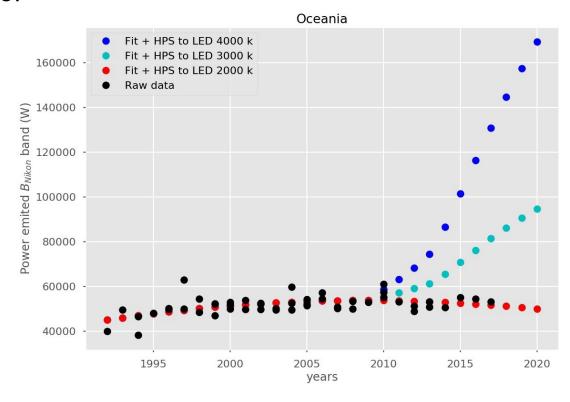




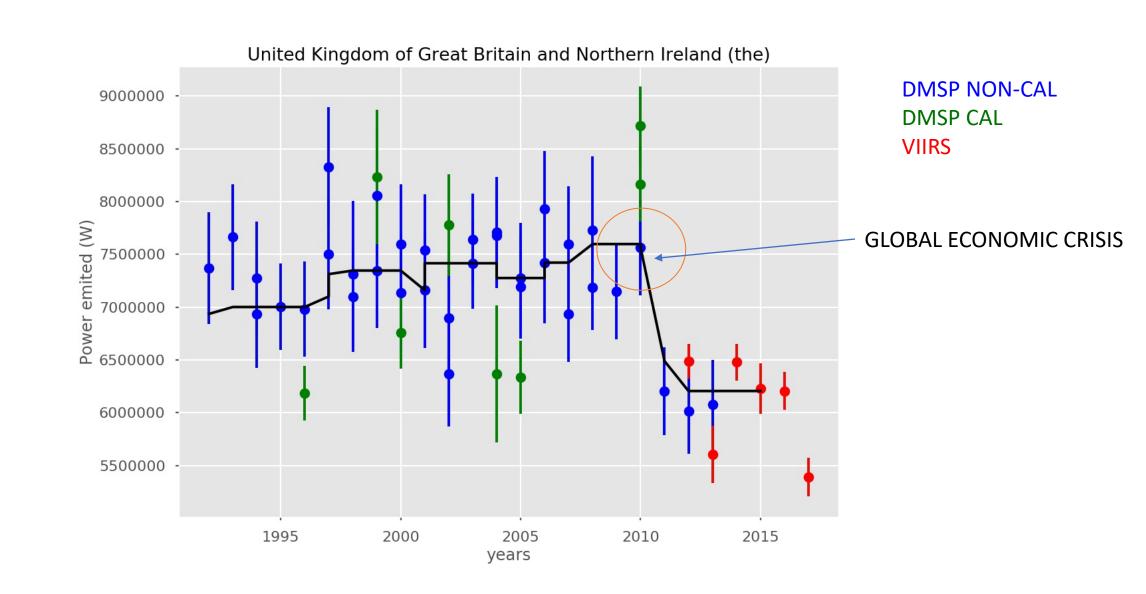
#### Oceania

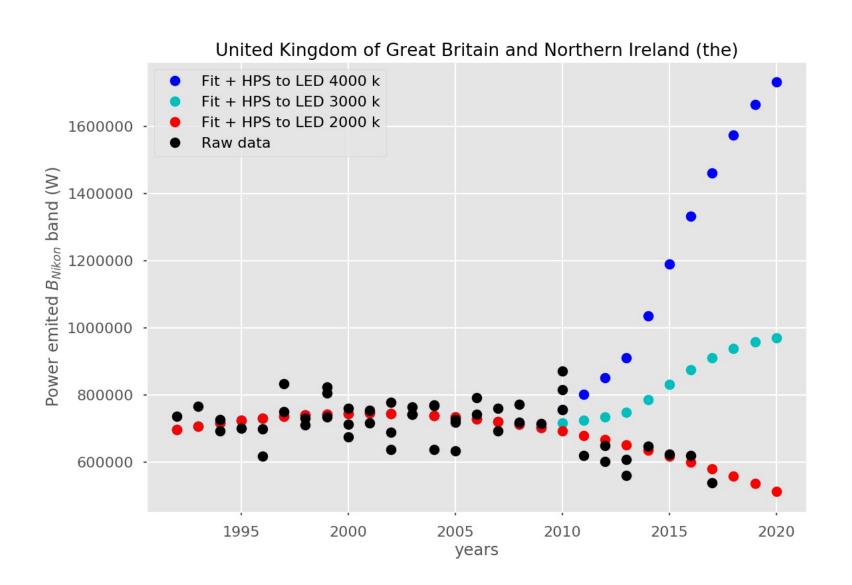
#### **GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS?**



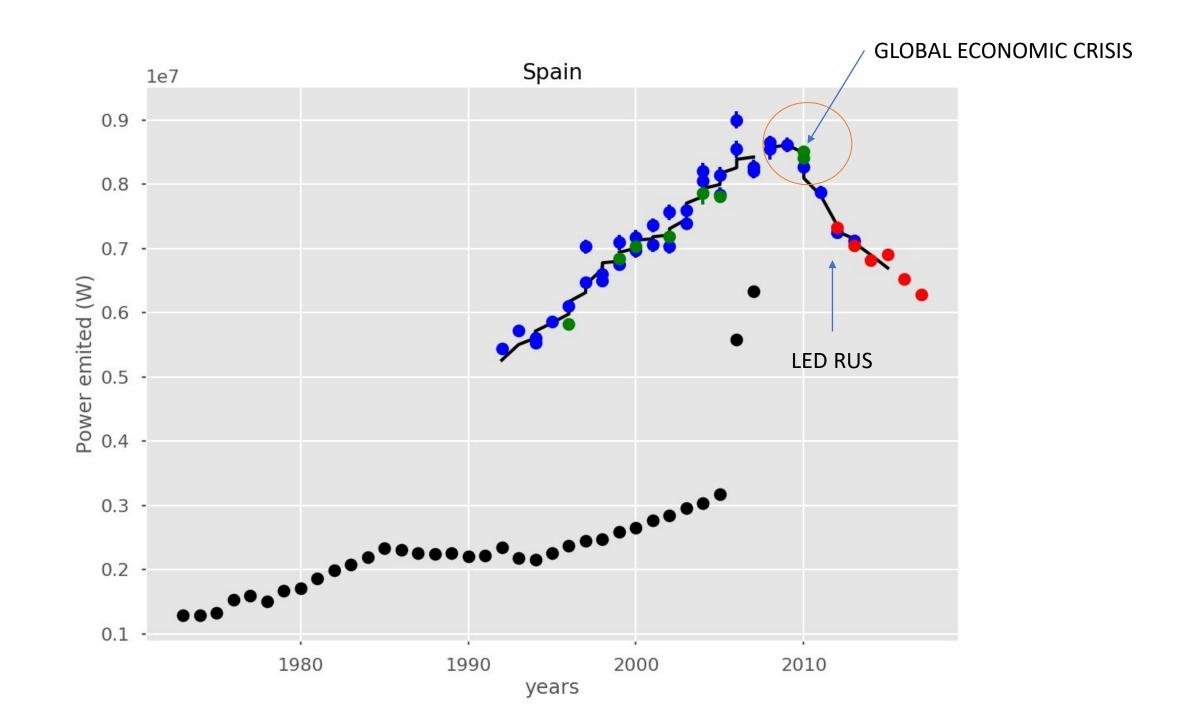


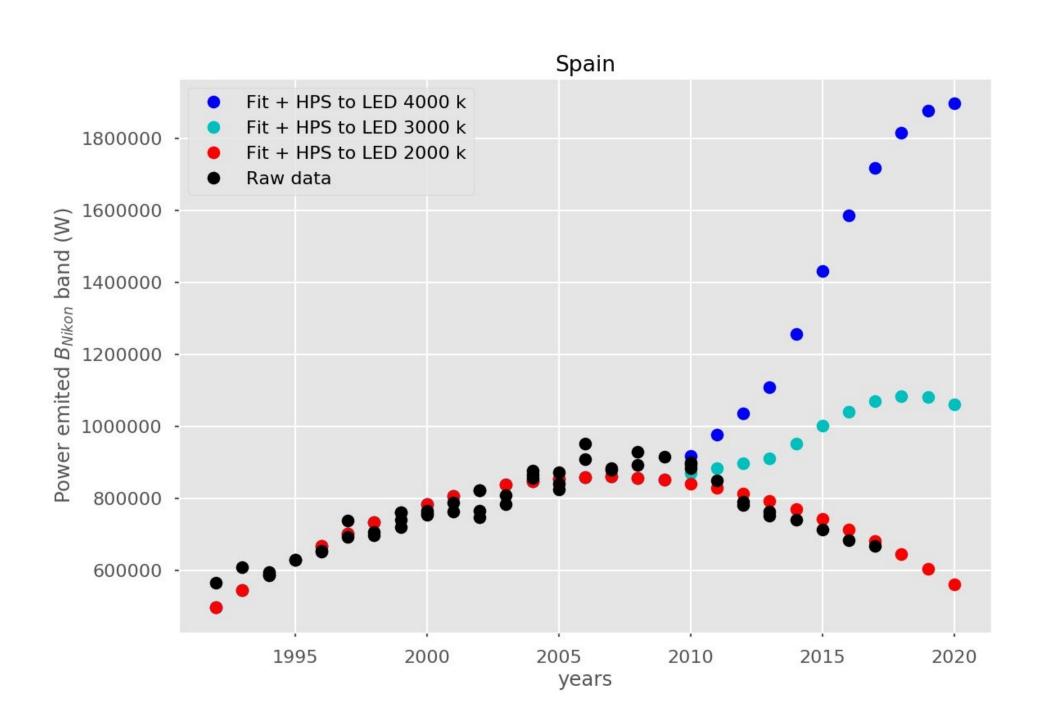








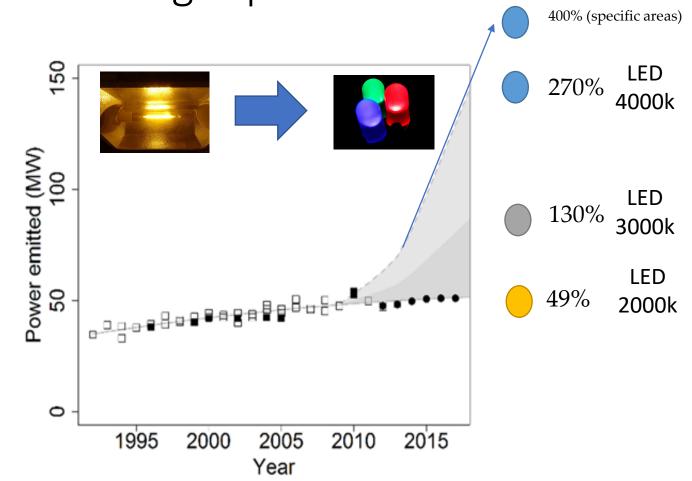




## Conclusions

First estimation of global trends in nocturnal power emissions reveals acceleration of light pollution





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- Because of the lack of sensitivity of satellites to blue light from high CCT LEDs, this value is heavily underestimated.
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# We need colour information NOW

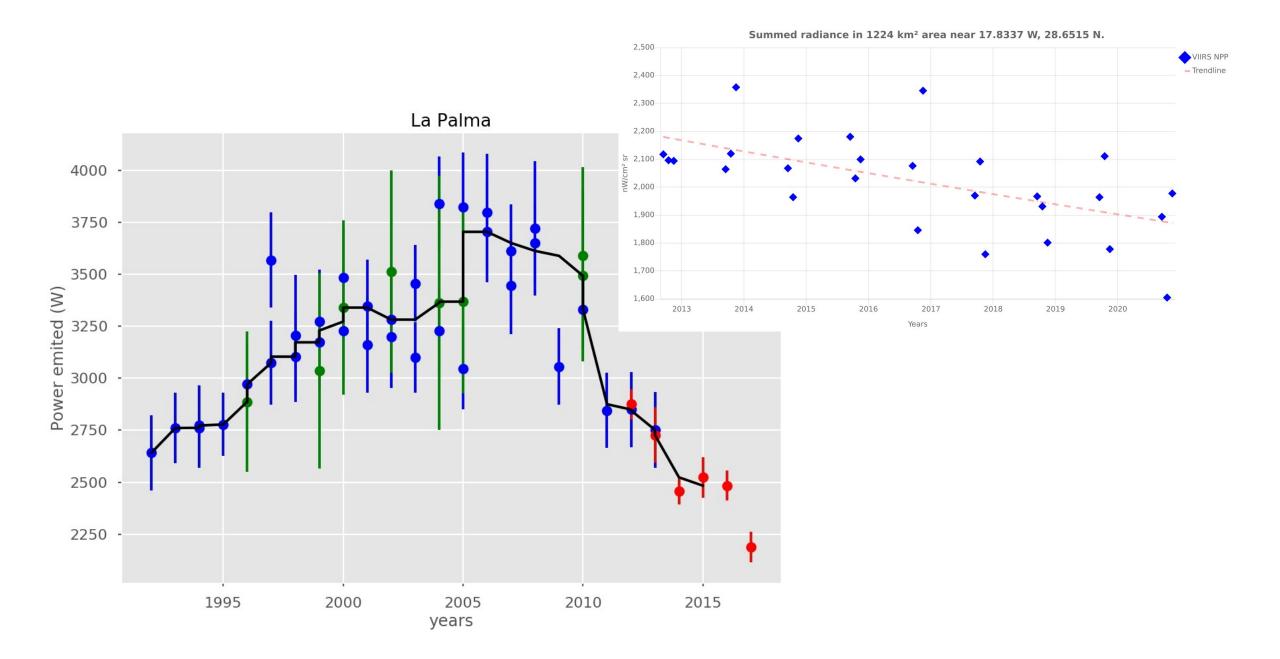


# ISS data, new satellites and ground data









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#### Global Trends on ALAN





Alejandro Sánchez de Miguel

