Risk assessment system and prevention measures for light pollution

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Abstract: Based on existing research on light pollution, this article comprehensively considers factors such as social development level, and designs an indicator system suitable for evaluating the risk level of light pollution. By selecting relevant data from four representative areas: urban, suburban, nature reserves, and rural areas, and selecting indicators from three levels: socio-economic, ecological environment, and species diversity, the entropy weight method and TOPSIS method are used to evaluate the level of light pollution risk in the region. The results indicate that the risk level of light pollution in cities is the highest, followed by suburban areas, rural areas, and nature reserves. It is necessary to adopt intervention strategies to reduce the risk level of light pollution from the perspectives of light environment management and pollution source management.

1. Introduction

The international astronomical community believes that light pollution is caused by outdoor lighting in cities that brightens the sky and has a negative impact on astronomical observations. Later, countries such as the United States and the United States referred to it as interference light, while Japan became a light hazard[1]. Nowadays, light pollution is flooding the starry sky in many parts of the world, and the situation is deteriorating every year[2]. These light pollution impacts not only cause energy waste, but also ecological damage and damage to biodiversity[3-4]. There are also studies indicating that light pollution can have certain impacts on human physiology and psychology[5-6]. Therefore, establishing evaluation indicators for light pollution is crucial for implementing intervention strategies to reduce the negative impact of light pollution.

In the study of evaluating light pollution, Feng Kai et al. analyzed the evolution characteristics of light pollution maps in four cities in China using R language quantification method based on satellite images, and verified the feasibility of analyzing the evolution characteristics of urban lighting light pollution through satellite image methods[7]; Liu Xianghe et al. established a light pollution evaluation model through the integration of a large amount of data and principal component analysis, and proposed intervention strategies for building light pollution problems[8]; Liu Ming conducted theoretical research and investigation analysis on various forms of light pollution, proposed a light pollution evaluation procedure, and summarized the overall evaluation indicators[9]. The above studies lack measurement of the global light pollution level in indicator selection. Based on existing research, this article designs an evaluation index system for the light pollution risk level. The entropy weight method and principal component analysis method are used...
to evaluate and compare the light pollution risk level in the selected areas, and intervention strategies are provided based on the results.

2. Construction of a Light Pollution Evaluation Model

2.1 Study Areas

The article selects four regions as research samples, as shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Regional representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Center</td>
<td>Paris urban community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburb</td>
<td>Tokyo Suburban Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Sydney Rural Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Yellowstone National Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Data sources

The data is mainly obtained from the VIIRS National Statistical Database, Wind Database, and National Bureau of Statistics. Table 2 summarizes the data sources. This article extracts the following data completed over the past decade, which is consistent with reflecting global fairness and adjusting the value of basic units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Websites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wind Database</td>
<td>Wind Database App</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Database</td>
<td><a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIIRS country database</td>
<td><a href="https://www.lightpollutionmap.info/">https://www.lightpollutionmap.info/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Evaluation indicators and indicator selection

The evaluation of the risk level of light pollution should not only consider the economic development level of the region, but also reflect the ecological environment level and species diversity level of the region. The specific evaluation criteria are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary indicators</th>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development level</td>
<td>GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual year-on-year rise and fall in consumer prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth for males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological diversity</td>
<td>The proportion of nature reserves to the area under its jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation coverage area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total number of biological species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population year-on-year growth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crude death rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Forest area as a percentage of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The percentage of agricultural land to land area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon dioxide emissions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the causes of light pollution, this article analyzes and processes data on light pollution.
in various regions, and selects four primary indicators: development level, biodiversity, population, and nature. Under these primary indicators, there are a total of 12 secondary indicators, as shown in Table 3.

2.4 Model building

Due to the large number of indicators, KMO and Bartlett sphericity tests were performed to reduce the dimensionality of the indicators. Principal component analysis was used to reduce the dimensionality of the indicators that passed the test. For the dataset that did not pass the test, entropy weight method was used for dimensionality reduction. Finally, establish a multiple linear regression model and introduce the constant "S" to divide the light pollution levels into low, medium, and high. The specific steps are as follows.

2.4.1 KMO test and Bartlett sphericity test

Through testing, it can be concluded that the development level is suitable for dimensionality reduction using principal component analysis, while the other three primary indicators are reduced using entropy weight method.

2.4.2 Principal component analysis

(1) For the 10 collected evaluation objects, \(S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{10}\), each evaluation object has 5 indicators, with an observation value of \(a_{ij}, i = 1, 2, \ldots, 10; j = 1, 2, \ldots, 5\). Using the standard sample transformation method, each indicator value \(a_{ij}\) is converted into a standardized indicator \(\tilde{a}_{ij}\), make

\[
\tilde{a}_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - \mu_j}{s_j}, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, 10; \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, 5
\]

(1)

\[
\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{10} a_{ij}; \quad s_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (a_{ij} - \mu_j)^2}, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, 5
\]

(2)

Namely, \(\mu_j, s_j\) are the sample mean and standard deviation of the jth indicator. Correspondingly it is referred to as the Standardized indicator variable.

\[
\tilde{x}_j = \frac{x_j - \mu_j}{s_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, 5
\]

(3)

In the formula: \(r_{ii} = 1; \quad r_{ij} = r_{ji}, \quad r_{ij}\) is the correlation coefficient between the ith index and the jth index.

(2) Calculate eigenvalues and eigenvectors. The eigenvalues \(\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_5 \geq 0\) of the coefficient matrix \(R\) correspond to standardized eigenvectors \(\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots, \mu_5\). Among them
\[ \mu_j = [\mu_1 j, \mu_2 j, \ldots, \mu_5 j]^T \]  
(4)

\[ Y_1 = \mu_{11} x_1 + \mu_{21} x_2 + \cdots + \mu_{51} x_5 \]
\[ Y_2 = \mu_{12} x_1 + \mu_{22} x_2 + \cdots + \mu_{52} x_5 \]
\[ \vdots \]
\[ Y_5 = \mu_{15} x_1 + \mu_{25} x_2 + \cdots + \mu_{55} x_5 \]  
(5)

In the formula, \( Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Y_5 \) correspond to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth principal components, respectively.

3) Calculate the contribution rate \( b_j \) and cumulative contribution rate \( \alpha_p \) of eigenvalue \( \lambda_j (j=1,2,\ldots,5) \) :
\[ b_j = \frac{\lambda_j}{\sum_{k=1}^{p} \lambda_k}, \quad j=1,2,\ldots,10 \]  
(6)

\( r \) is the contribution rate of the main component \( Y_j \). And the cumulative contribution rate of the main components \( Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_5 \), namely \( \alpha_p = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{p} \lambda_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{p} \lambda_k} \) is also stated.

4) They can be objectively weighted based on their contribution rate to calculate the comprehensive score. For the five principal components obtained, their weight coefficients can be considered as 0.78132, 0.2083, 0.00647, 0.00316, and 0.0075, respectively. Use this weight to calculate the comprehensive score.
\[ Z = \sum_{j=1}^{5} b_j Y_j \]  
(7)

2.4.3 Entropy weighting method

1) Construct the original matrix. \( N \) evaluation indicators from \( m \) samples form the original matrix \( X = (x_{ij})_{m \times n} \), among them, \( x_{ij} \) the \( j \)th indicator in the \( i \)th sample, \( 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n \).

2) Non dimensional processing.
   In positive indicators:
   \[ X'_j = \frac{x_{ij} - \min\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\}}{\max\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{i1}\} - \min\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\}}, \quad i=1,\ldots, m; \quad j=1,\ldots, n \]  
(8)

   In negative indicators:
   \[ X'_j = \frac{\max\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\} - x_{ij}}{\max\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{i1}\} - \min\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\}}, \quad i=1,\ldots, m; \quad j=1,\ldots, n \]  
(9)

   In the formula \( \min\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\} \) is the minimum value in the original matrix \( X \); \( \max\{x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{in}\} \)
is the maximum value in the original matrix $X$.

(3) Calculate the specific gravity matrix.

$$
\left( p_{ij} \right) = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{ij}}, i = 1,2,\cdots, m; j = 1,2,\cdots, n
$$

(10)

In the formula, $\left( p_{ij} \right)_{m \times n}$ is the proportion matrix, where $p_{ij}$ is the proportion of the $i$th indicator in the $i$-th sample, $0 \leq p_{ij} \leq 1$.

(4) Calculate entropy value.

$$
e_j = -k \sum_{i=1}^{m} (p_{ij} \ln p_{ij}), i = 1,2,\cdots, m; j = 1,2,\cdots, n; k = \frac{1}{\ln m}
$$

(11)

In the formula, $e_j$ is the entropy value of the $j$th indicator, $0 \leq e_j \leq 1$.

(5) Calculate coefficient of difference term

$$
g_j = 1 - e_j, j = 1,2,\cdots, n
$$

(12)

In the formula, $g_j$ is the coefficient of the difference term for the $j$th indicator.

(6) Calculate the weights of each indicator.

$$
w_j = \frac{g_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} g_j}, j = 1,2,\cdots, n
$$

(13)

In the formula, $w_j$ is the weight of the $j$th indicator.

2.5 Multiple linear regression

Based on the results of indicator selection, independent variables and dependent variables are set up for the regression model as shown below.

Setting the value of VIIRS as the dependent variable $y$, this article sets the development level after principal component dimensionality reduction to $x_1$. Set the three primary indicators of biodiversity, population, and nature after dimensionality reduction using entropy weight method to $x_2, x_3, x_4$ respectively. Perform Pearson correlation analysis on independent and dependent variables to establish a multiple linear regression model.

$$
\begin{align*}
    y &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 \\
    \xi &\sim N(0, \sigma^2)
\end{align*}
$$

(14)

In the formula, $\xi$ follows a normal distribution, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_4$ are the coefficients of their respective variables, $\beta_0$ is the coefficient of the constant term.

Import the collected data into MATLAB and use the regression function to perform multiple linear regression. The results are shown in the table 4 below.
Table 4: Regression Equation Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter Estimate</th>
<th>Parameter confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_0$</td>
<td>9663834.926</td>
<td>[-3085974.653,22413644.51]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_1$</td>
<td>2183032.273</td>
<td>[-849524.9964,5215589.542]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_2$</td>
<td>5658256.485</td>
<td>[-2900353.596,14216866.57]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_3$</td>
<td>1619327.378</td>
<td>[-5965017.308,23646589.24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_4$</td>
<td>8840785.99</td>
<td>[-6168410.8,9407065.556]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regression equation is:

$$ y = 9663834.926x_1 + 2183032.273x_2 + 5658256.485x_3 + 1619327.378x_4 + 8840785.99x_4 $$

Introducing constant $S=9634057$. Using $R = \frac{y}{S}$ as the evaluation metric. The specific evaluation system is as follows:

- $R < 1.603$ —— Low light pollution
- $1.603 \leq R < 2.031$ —— Medium light pollution
- $2.031 < R$ —— High light pollution

Divide the risk level of light pollution into three levels: low, medium, and high.

3. Analysis of the results of the light pollution risk level

Substitute the indicator data of the four selected locations into the regression equation, and after processing, obtain the following Table 5.

Table 5: R values for each region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris urban community</td>
<td>2.403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Suburban Community</td>
<td>1.752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Rural Community</td>
<td>1.536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone National Park</td>
<td>0.897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen that the risk level of light pollution in urban communities in Paris, France is high, the risk level of light pollution in suburban communities in Tokyo is medium, and the risk level of light pollution in rural communities in Sydney and Yellowstone National Park is low, with basically no pollution.

The analysis is as follows. For the urban communities in Paris: with a high level of social development and an abundance of high brightness lighting tools. At the same time, urban population density is high, and the vast majority of areas are residential and industrial areas, with a high demand for lighting. For communities in the suburbs of Tokyo: Urban suburbs have a relatively high level of social development, with most nighttime lighting being provided by factories and residents. For rural communities in Sydney: the development level of rural communities is relatively low, the population is small, the biodiversity is high, the natural environment is relatively not urbanized, and the number of lighting fixtures and nighttime travel demand are concentrated on certain roads. For land in protected areas: undeveloped areas with extremely low levels of development, lack of artificial light sources, and a relatively small population. Therefore, these areas have extremely low demand for nighttime lighting.
4. Intervention strategies

Light pollution prevention and control should go faster [10]. The government can accelerate special legislation on light pollution, establish environmental standards, and strengthen the planning, control, and management of urban glass curtain walls. Strengthen the ecological design of night lighting and reduce artificial daytime pollution. As citizens, we can raise environmental awareness and reduce unnecessary lighting. The specific intervention strategies for preventing and controlling light pollution are as follows.

(1) Incorporate light pollution into the scope of environmental prevention and control, and strengthen the planning, control, and management of urban glass curtain walls. Starting from climate, environment, functionality, and planning requirements, conduct a thorough investigation on whether buildings use glass curtain walls to control the total amount.

(2) Strengthen the ecological design of night lighting and reduce artificial daytime pollution. The main function of night lights is illumination. Lighting with a certain level of light intensity is sufficient. Excessive brightness can interfere with vehicles and pedestrians, and even damage the ecological environment.

(3) Enhance citizens' environmental awareness and reduce unnecessary lighting. China is a country with a large population base, and through various means, we educate the public about the hazards of light pollution, so as to deepen environmental awareness and reduce the harm of light pollution.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous improvement of urbanization, while light provides convenience to people, light pollution is also intensifying, posing a threat to people's health, and the problem of light pollution urgently needs to be solved. This article provides a light pollution evaluation model and proposes intervention strategies for different degrees of light pollution, which is of great significance for improving light pollution.

References

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