

Memorandum

Sterling Highway - Shadow Analysis
August 8th 2011 – HDR Alaska Inc.

To File 07072-170-249
From Michael Davis
Date August 6, 2011
Subject Sterling Highway MP 45 to 60 Shadow Analysis

In November of 2001 HDR Alaska performed a shadow analysis of alignment alternatives for MP 45 to MP 60 of the Sterling Highway. This analysis determined the area of each alternative in shadow for four dates: September 21 (equinox), October 21, November 21, and December 21 (winter solstice). For each date shadows were calculated for three time periods (see table 1): one hour after sunrise, solar noon, and one hour before sunset. In the original analysis effects of surrounding terrain was not taken into account in the shadowing. In some cases the previous analysis greatly underestimated the percentage of the alternatives in shadow. The new analysis, including the effects of shadows cast from surrounding terrain, provides a more realistic assessment of real-world lighting conditions for each alternative. HDR recalculated shadows (with all current alignments); this memo will explain the difference in modeling, and provide corrected data (see table 3 and 4) for the current alternatives under consideration.

Previous Methodology

The initial analysis utilized the ArcGIS Spatial Analyst extension to create shadows for a given time period via the hillshade function. According to the Shadow Analysis Report dated November 16th 2001:

ArcGIS 8.1 was used to determine areas in shadow based on the digital elevation model. The altitude angle and azimuth angles listed in Table 2 were used to generate the shadows. The effects of local illumination angles were not included in this analysis. The length of the alternative lying in shadow for each of the days and times was then computed.

This description of the analysis is somewhat confusing given the functionality of the Spatial Analyst hillshade function. When performing a hillshade operation Spatial Analyst provides the option of using local illumination, or both local illumination and modeled shadows. It is not possible to perform the hillshade operation without local illumination angles. After analyzing the results of the 2001 report, it appears that the hillshade operations were performed using *only* local illumination angles. This produced results that did not accurately account for shadows cast by surrounding terrain.

Corrected Methodology

In reevaluating the shadow analysis for MP 45 to MP 60 the methodology was kept as similar as possible. The same sun angles and altitudes (see table 1) were used, for the same dates chosen in the original report. These variables were used to generate a hillshade from a 30-meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) using the Spatial Analyst extension in ArcGIS 10. In this analysis, all hillshades were created with modeled shadows for each date and time period specified in the original report. Once these hillshades were generated, the model created in ArcGIS 10 (see figure 1) calculated the areas in light or shadow for

each alternative. Tables 3 shows the final results for the shadow analysis for each time modeled time step.

Table 1. Time and Date Parameters, Calculated Altitude Angle, and Azimuth Angle.

Date	Time of Angles	Altitude	Azimuth
21-Sep	8:41	6.5	100
	13:52	30.1	180
	19:03	6.4	260
21-Oct	9:55	5.8	124
	13:43	18.7	180
	17:32	5.7	236
21-Nov	10:15	4	145
	12:45	9.5	180
	15:14	4.1	215
21-Dec	11:06	3.1	155
	12:57	6.1	180
	14:48	3.1	205

Table 2. Total Length of Each Alternative.

Alternative	Length (ft)
Juneau Creek	81334
G South	74295
Cooper Creek	74992
Juneau Creek T	75473
JC Alt. 3	74676
No Build	74552

Table 3. Approximate Length (ft) of Each Alternative in Morning Shadow, Noon Shadow, and Evening Shadow

	21-Sep			21-Oct			21-Nov			21-Dec		
	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM
Cooper Creek												
Light	17,213	22,858	20,939	2,933	19,078	5,849	3,822	7,577	1,102	3,182	3,687	183
Shadow	5,644		1,918	19,924	3,779	17,008	19,035	15,280	21,755	19,675	19,170	22,674
G South												
Light	18,507	22,645	20,490	6,307	21,226	8,351	4,955	9,807	1,102	3,306	5,237	183
Shadow	4,137		2,155	16,338	1,418	14,293	17,690	12,838	21,542	19,339	17,408	22,461
JC_Alt3												
Light	18,405	22,761	21,782	9,495	22,761	12,422	6,931	13,962	3,709	4,582	6,799	1,179
Shadow	4,356		979	13,266		10,339	15,830	8,799	19,052	18,179	15,962	21,581
Juneau Creek												
Light	19,424	23,728	22,765	10,741	23,728	15,547	6,903	14,630	3,711	4,582	7,031	1,212
Shadow	4,304		963	12,987		8,181	16,825	9,097	20,017	19,146	16,697	22,516
Juneau Creek T												
Light	17,358	23,004	21,046	2,935	19,225	5,995	3,823	7,579	1,10	3,183	3,688	183
Shadow	5,645		1,958	20,069	3,779	17,009	19,181	15,425	21,901	19,821	19,316	22,820
No Build												
Light	17,487	22,724	21,306	3,462	19,607	5,851	3,889	6,961	1,067	3,252	3,659	173
Shadow	5,236		1,418	19,261	3,116	16,872	18,834	15,762	21,656	19,471	19,064	22,550

Table 4. Approximate Percentage of Each Alternative in Morning Shadow, Noon Shadow, and Evening Shadow

Row Labels	21-Sep			21-Oct			21-Nov			21-Dec		
	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM	AM	NOON	PM
Cooper Creek												
Light	75%	100%	92%	13%	83%	26%	17%	33%	5%	14%	16%	1%
Shadow	25%		8%	87%	17%	74%	83%	67%	95%	86%	84%	99%
G South												
Light	82%	100%	90%	28%	94%	37%	22%	43%	5%	15%	23%	1%
Shadow	18%		10%	72%	6%	63%	78%	57%	95%	85%	77%	99%
JC_Alt3												
Light	81%	100%	96%	42%	100%	55%	30%	61%	16%	20%	30%	5%
Shadow	19%		4%	58%		45%	70%	39%	84%	80%	70%	95%
Juneau Creek												
Light	82%	100%	96%	45%	100%	66%	29%	62%	16%	19%	30%	5%
Shadow	18%		4%	55%		34%	71%	38%	84%	81%	70%	95%
Juneau Creek T												
Light	75%	100%	91%	13%	84%	26%	17%	33%	5%	14%	16%	1%
Shadow	25%		9%	87%	16%	74%	83%	67%	95%	86%	84%	99%
No Build												
Light	77%	100%	94%	15%	86%	26%	17%	31%	5%	14%	16%	1%
Shadow	23%		6%	85%	14%	74%	83%	69%	95%	86%	84%	99%

Figure 1. Shadow Analysis Model

