



Urban Infrastructure Anatomy

Civil, Environmental, &
Sustainable Engineering

Geography &
Urban Planning

School of
Sustainability

Heat Exposure and Transit Use Travel Behavior and Infrastructure

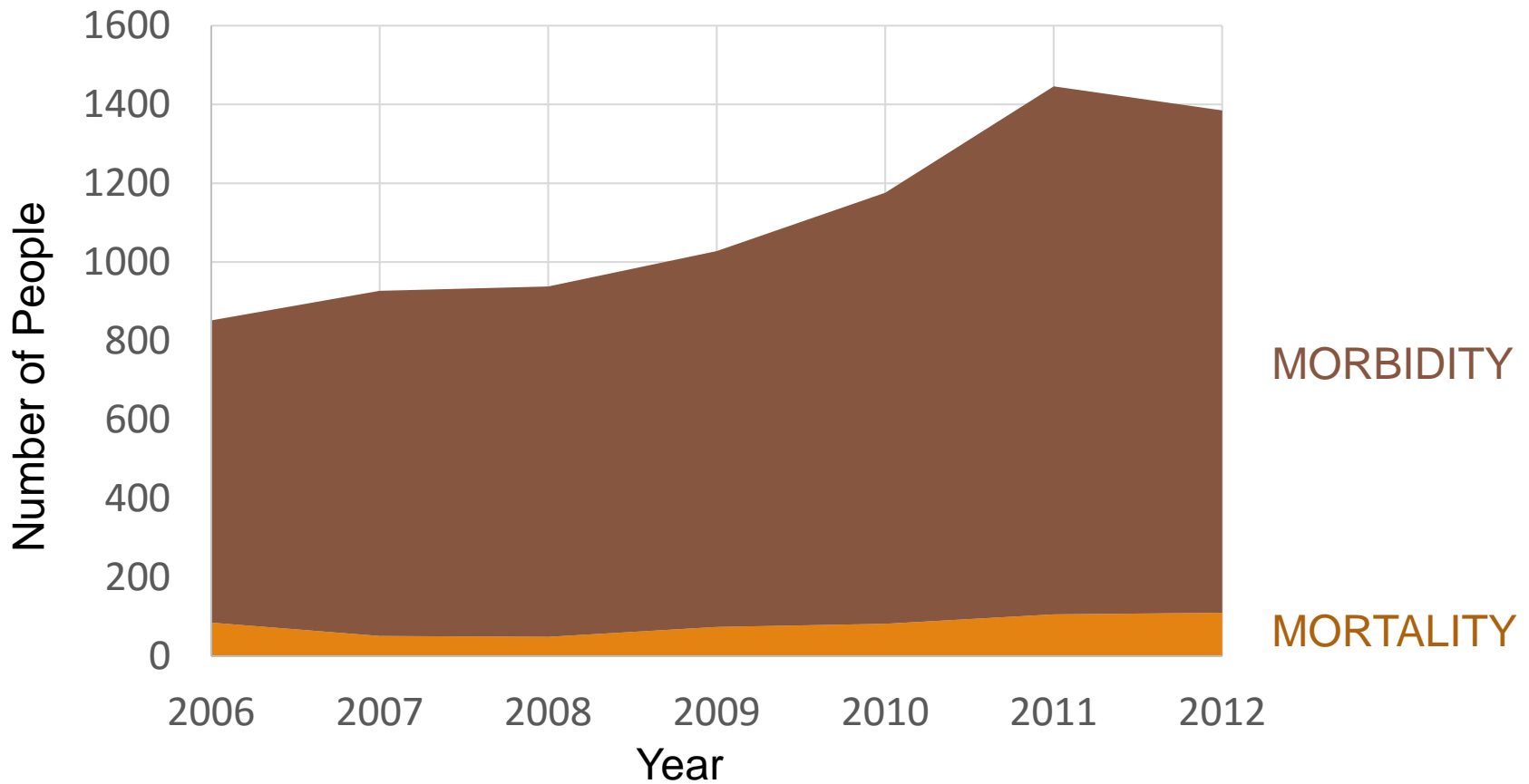
25 April 2017

Temperature Change (°F)
Relative to 1970-1999



NASA, 800ppm CO₂ by 2100, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39cBqY1sszY>

Maricopa County Heat-related Mortality and Morbidity



Eisenman et al. (2016)

“A community’s vulnerability to extreme heat can be understood as a function of its heat exposure, population characteristics and adaptive capacity.”

Eisenman et al. (2016)

Transit necessitates environmental exposure!





What can we do?

Joint Class Venture

VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE




Construction Methods, Materials, & Equipment

 CONSTRUCTION

HORIZONTAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Urban Infrastructure Anatomy

 CIVIL, ENVIRONMENTAL, & SUSTAINABLE ENGINEERING

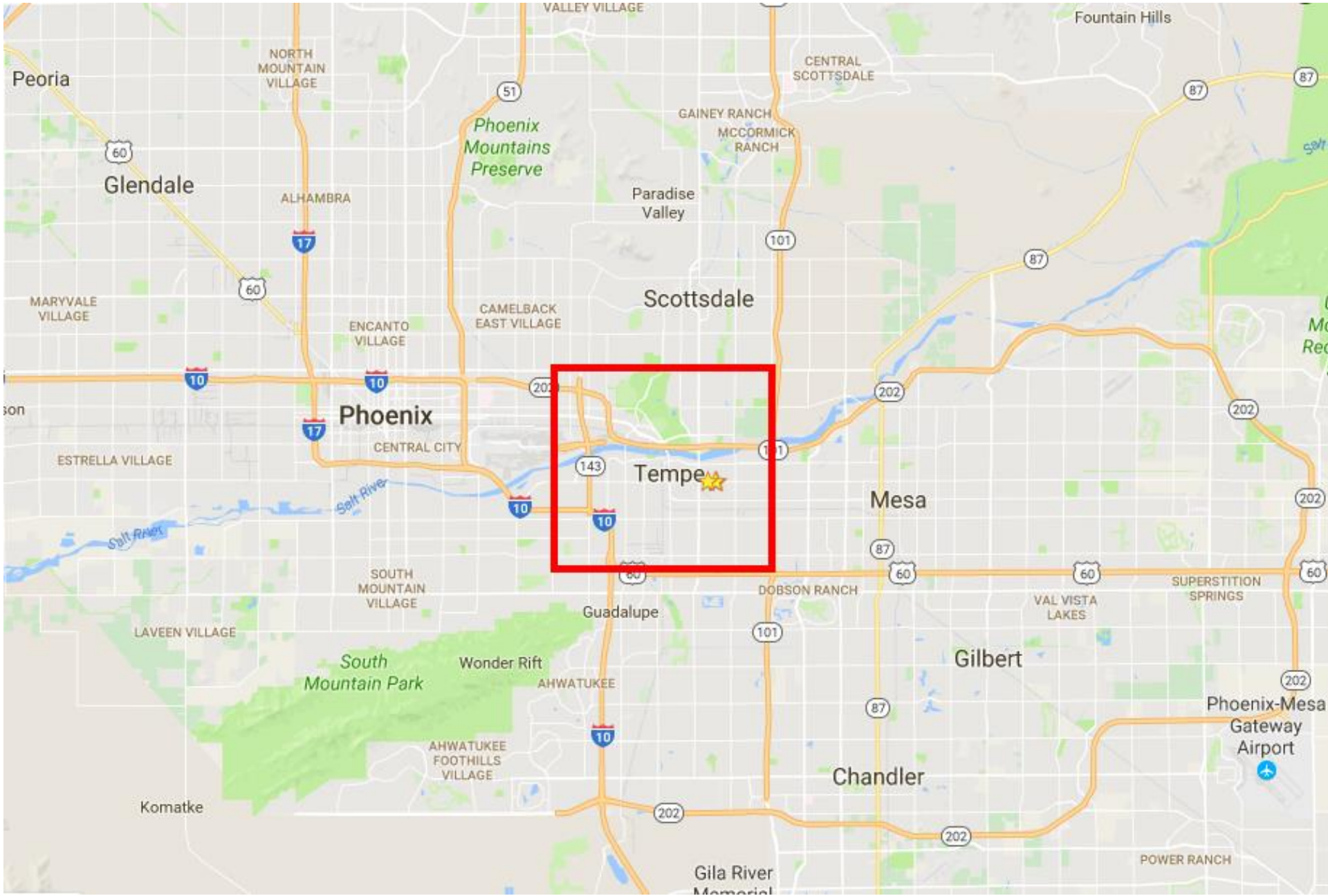
 GEOGRAPHY & PLANNING

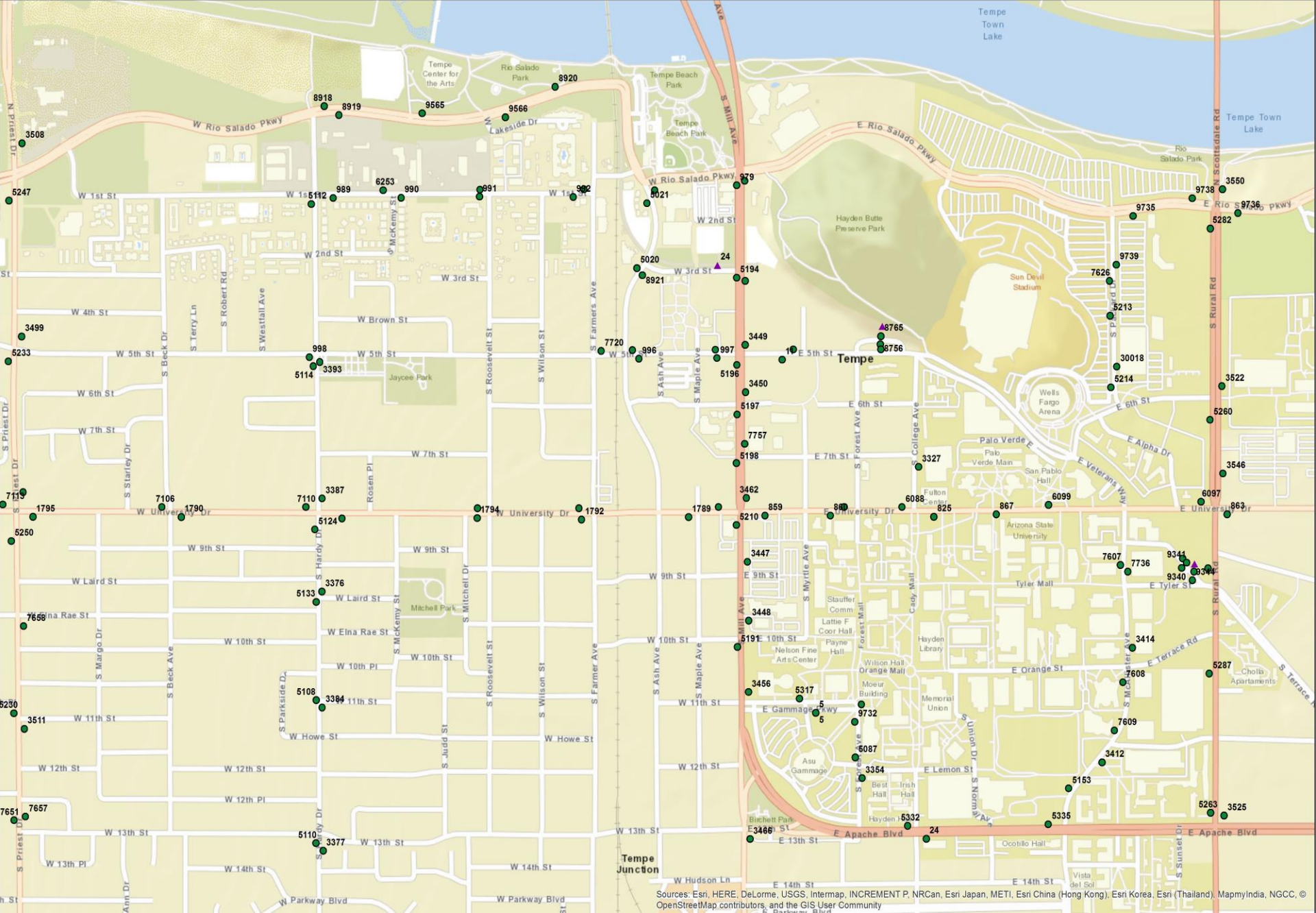
 SCHOOL OF SUSTAINABILITY

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE ANATOMY

SPRING 2017

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Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Travel Survey

TEMPE TRANSIT SURVEY

ASU Students request your help in understanding transit riders' experiences of heat at Tempe transit stops. Please complete the following questions to the best of your ability. Thank you for your time.

1. How did you reach this transit stop?

- Walk Bike Skateboard Car
 I transferred from another line Other: _____

2. How long do you typically wait at a transit stop?

- 1 - 5 minutes 6 - 10 minutes 11 - 20 minutes Over 20 minutes

3. How long did it take you to reach this transit stop?

- 1 - 5 minutes 6 - 10 minutes 11 - 20 minutes Over 20 minutes
 I transferred from another line

4. Do you change the way you travel when it gets hot?

- Don't change behavior Earlier/later travel Bring umbrella Bring water or bring more water
 I try to get cover in shade on the way Go to another stop that is more shaded Other: _____

5. How do you keep cool while you wait?

6. Is there a temperature at which you would be uncomfortable waiting at or traveling to a transit stop, and if so what is it?

- 80 °F (27 °C) 90 °F (32 °C) 100 °F (38 °C) 110 °F (43 °C)
 Over 110 °F (Over 43 °C) No / I don't have a choice.

7. Do any of these elements make you feel cooler? Select all that apply.

- Nearby Trees Nearby Grass Nearby Shrubs Nearby Water
 Benches Shade Structures Other: _____

8. What is your gender?

- Male Female

9. What is your age?

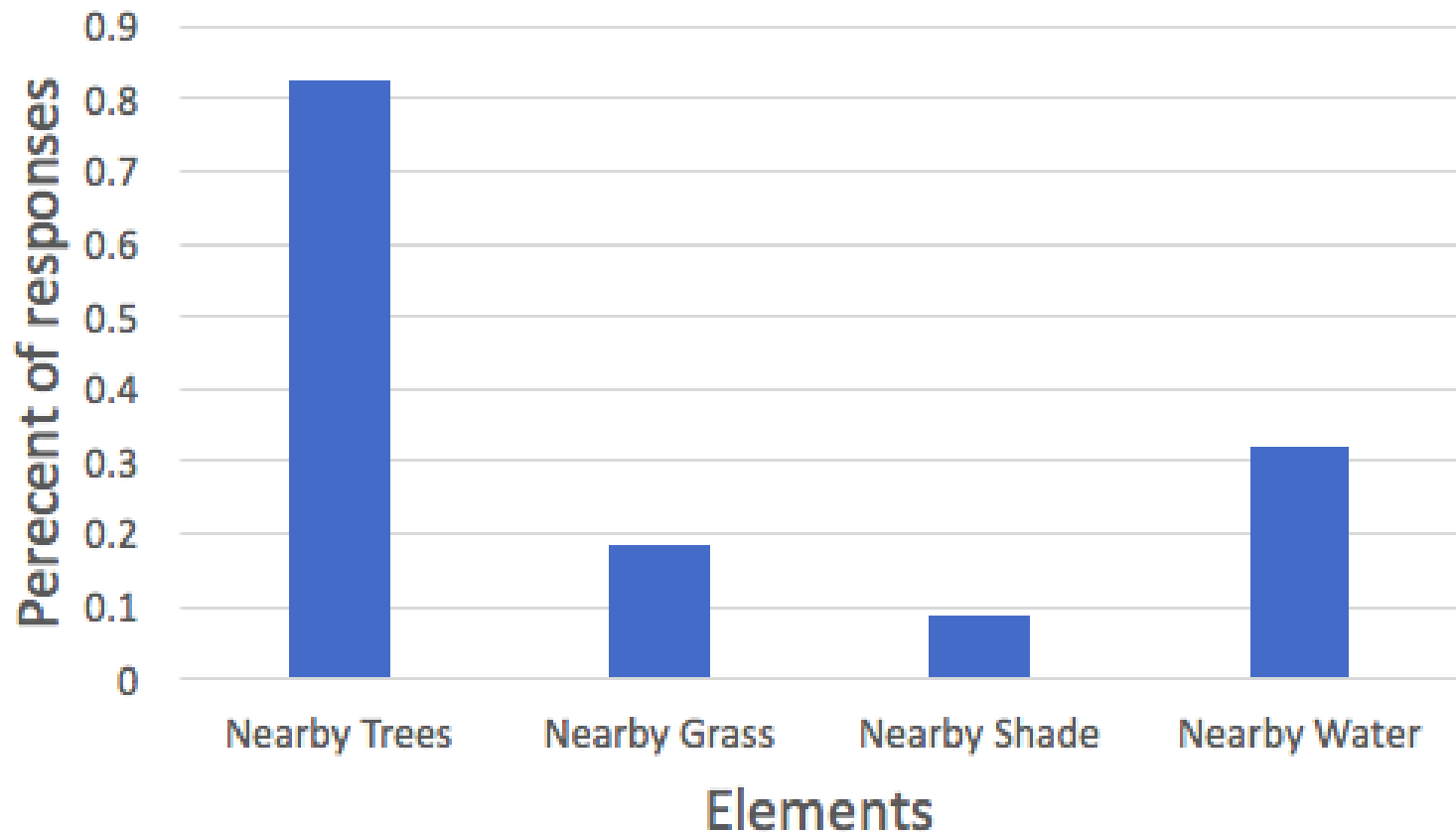
- 18 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54
 55 - 64 65 or older

10. What is your household income?

- Below \$20,000 \$20,000 - \$30,000 \$30,000 - \$40,000 \$40,000 - \$60,000
 \$60,000 - \$80,000 \$80,000 - \$100,000 \$100,000 or over

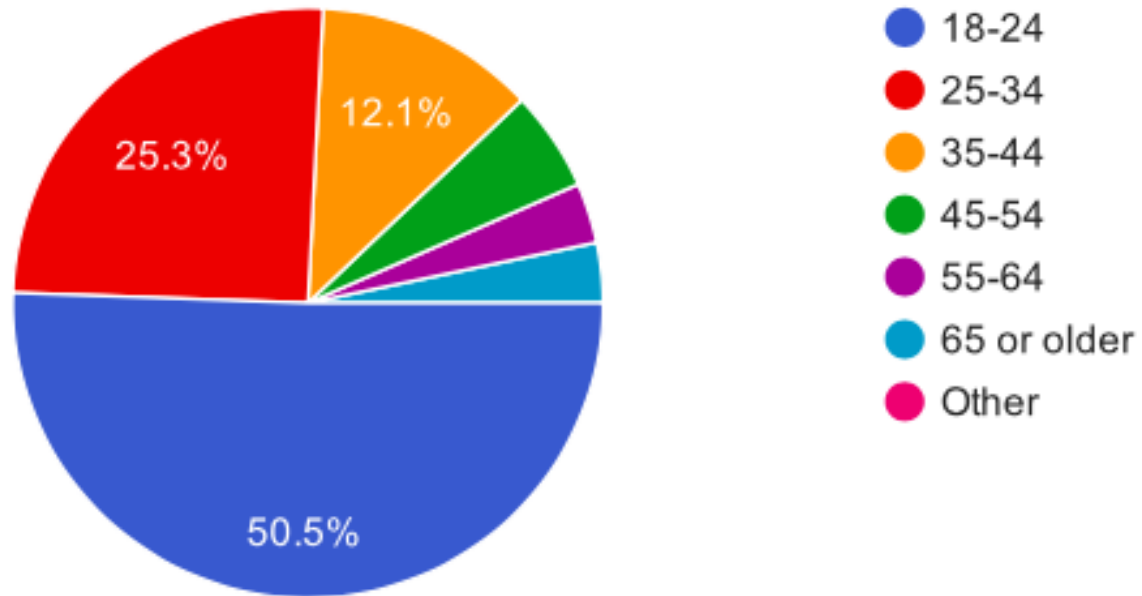
Travel Survey Results

Do any of these elements make you feel cooler?
(91 responses)



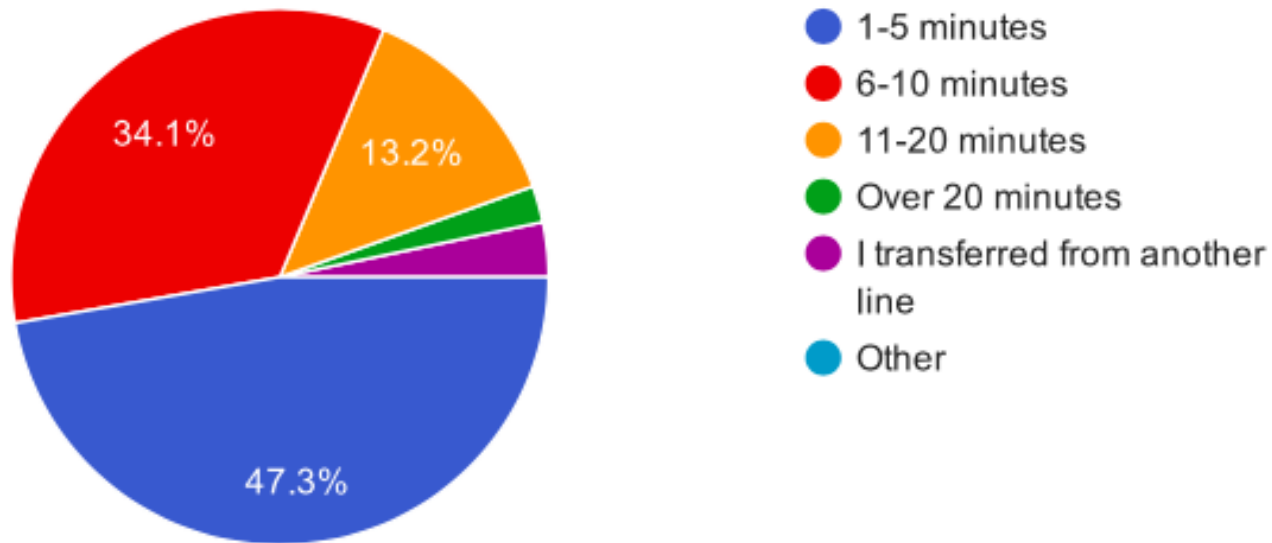
Travel Survey Results

What is your age? (91 responses)



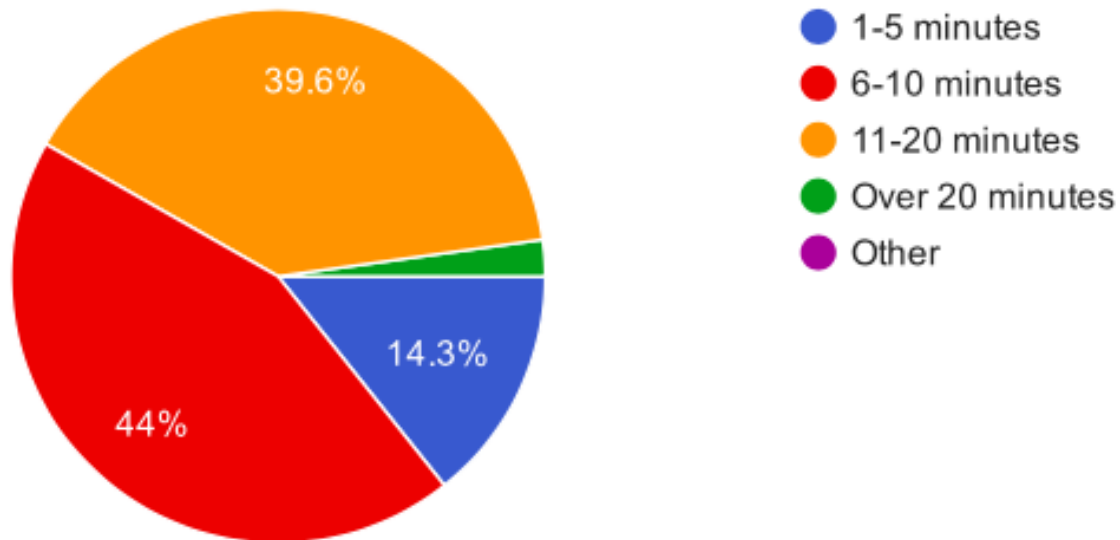
Travel Survey Results

How long did it take you to reach this transit stop? (91 responses)



Travel Survey Results

How long do you typically wait at a transit stop? (91 responses)

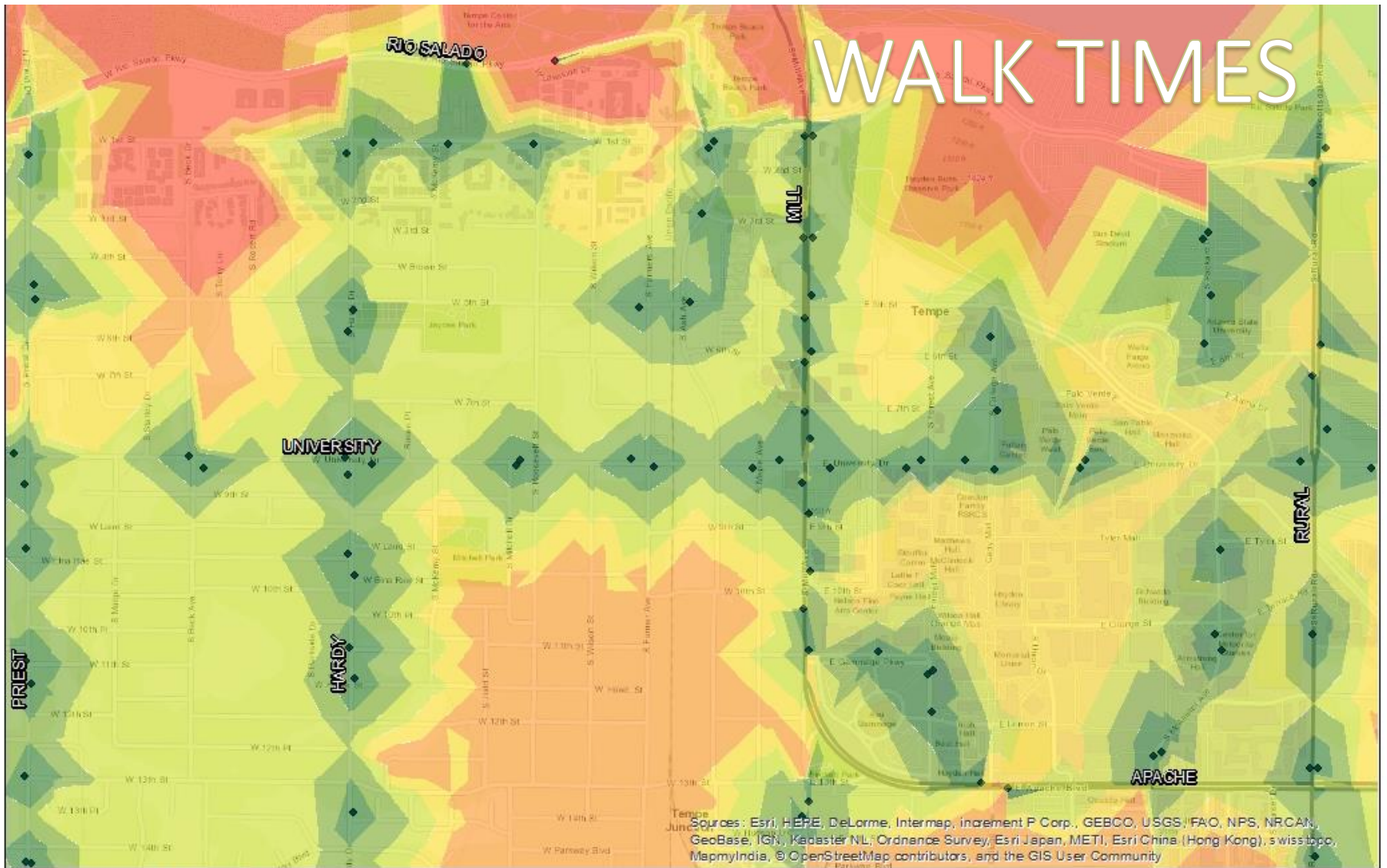


Transit Behavior

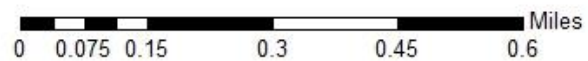
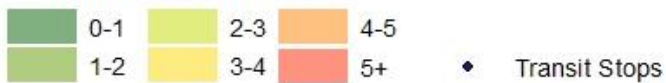
Survey Walk + Wait Time Results

		Walk Time			
		1-5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11-20 minutes	Over 20 minutes
Wait Time	1-5 minutes	7	3	3	-
	6-10 minutes	23	8	6	1
	11-20 minutes	13	17	3	-
	Over 20 minutes	-	2	-	-

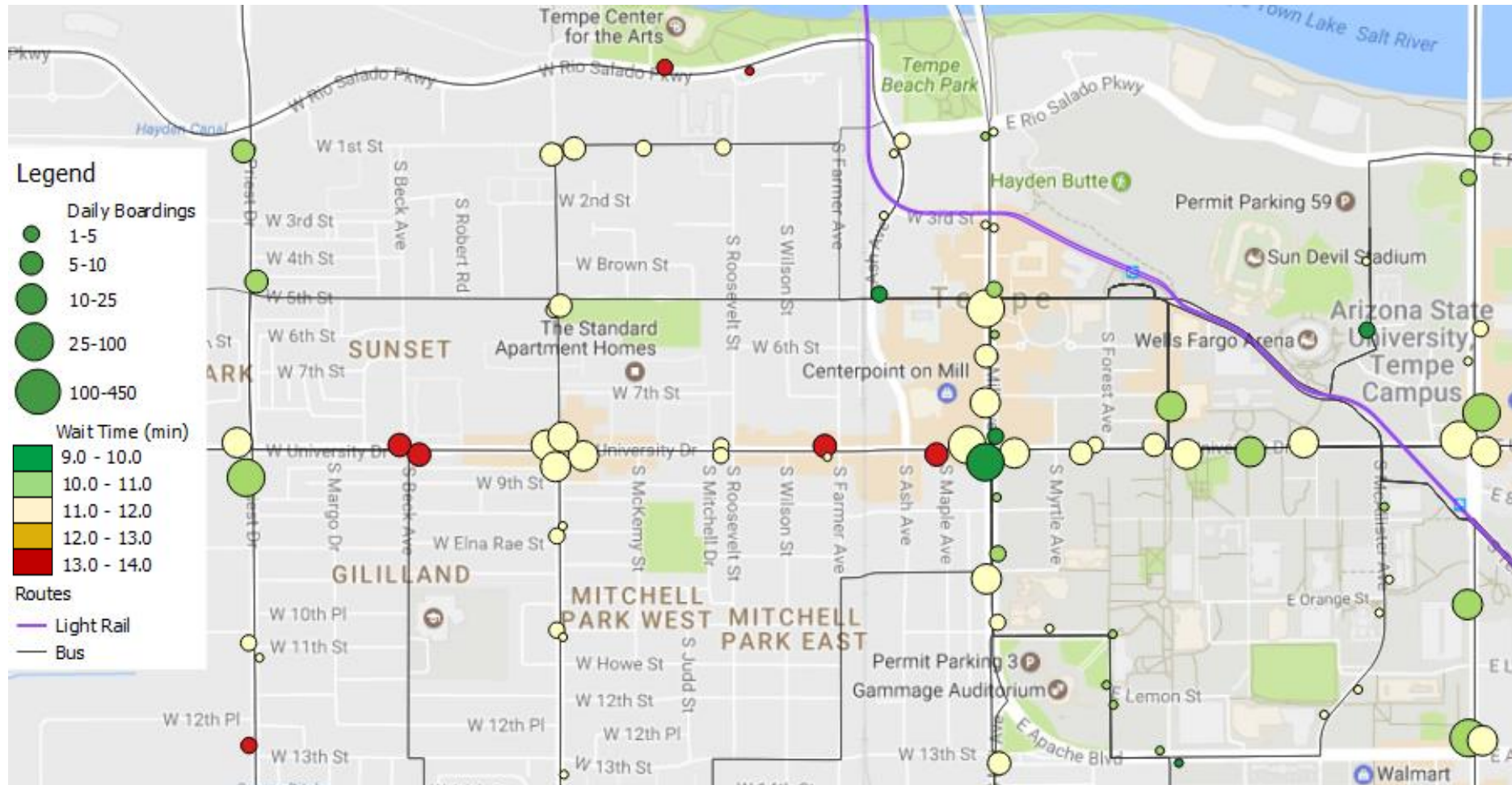
WALK TIMES



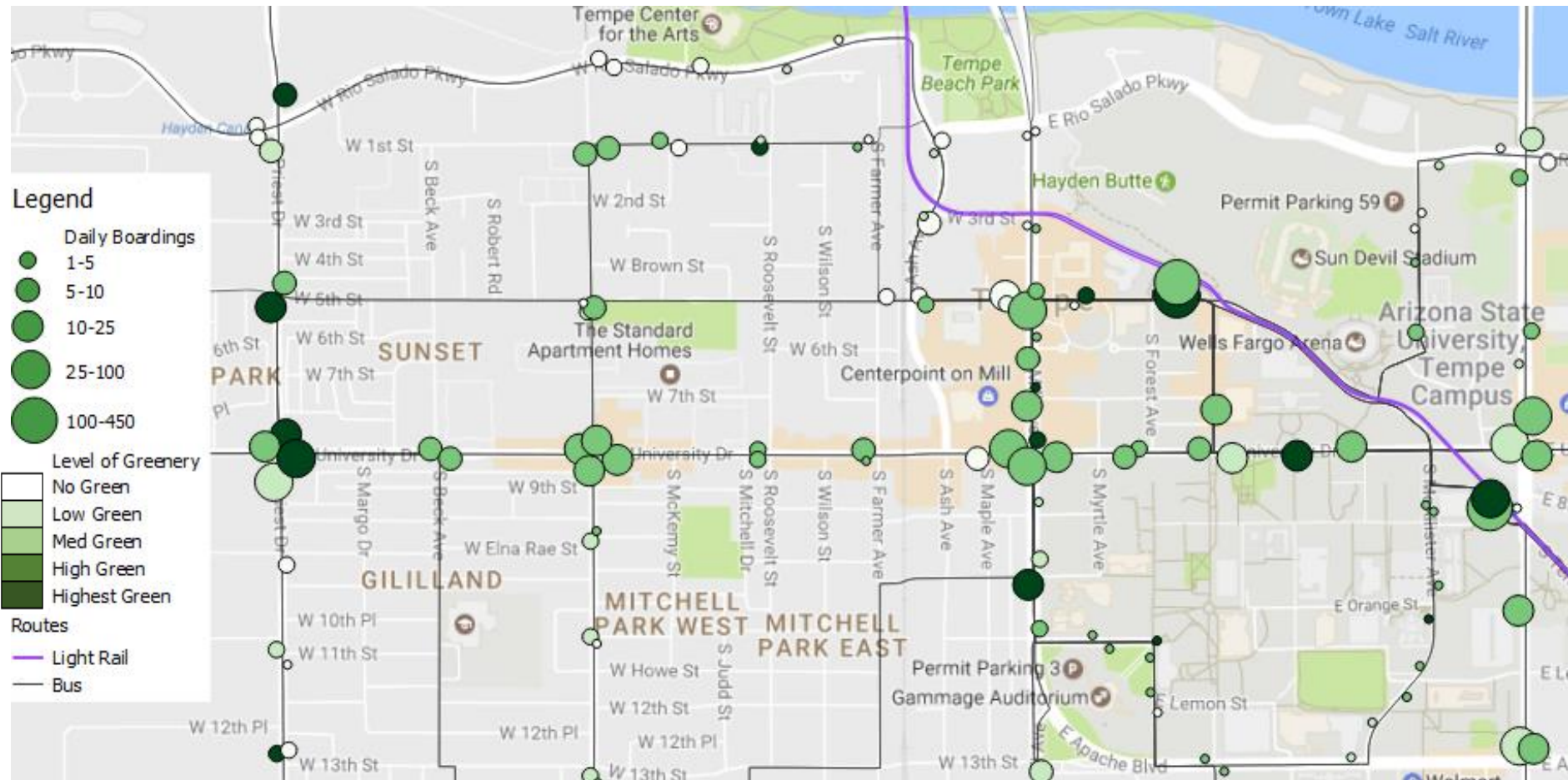
Minutes Walked



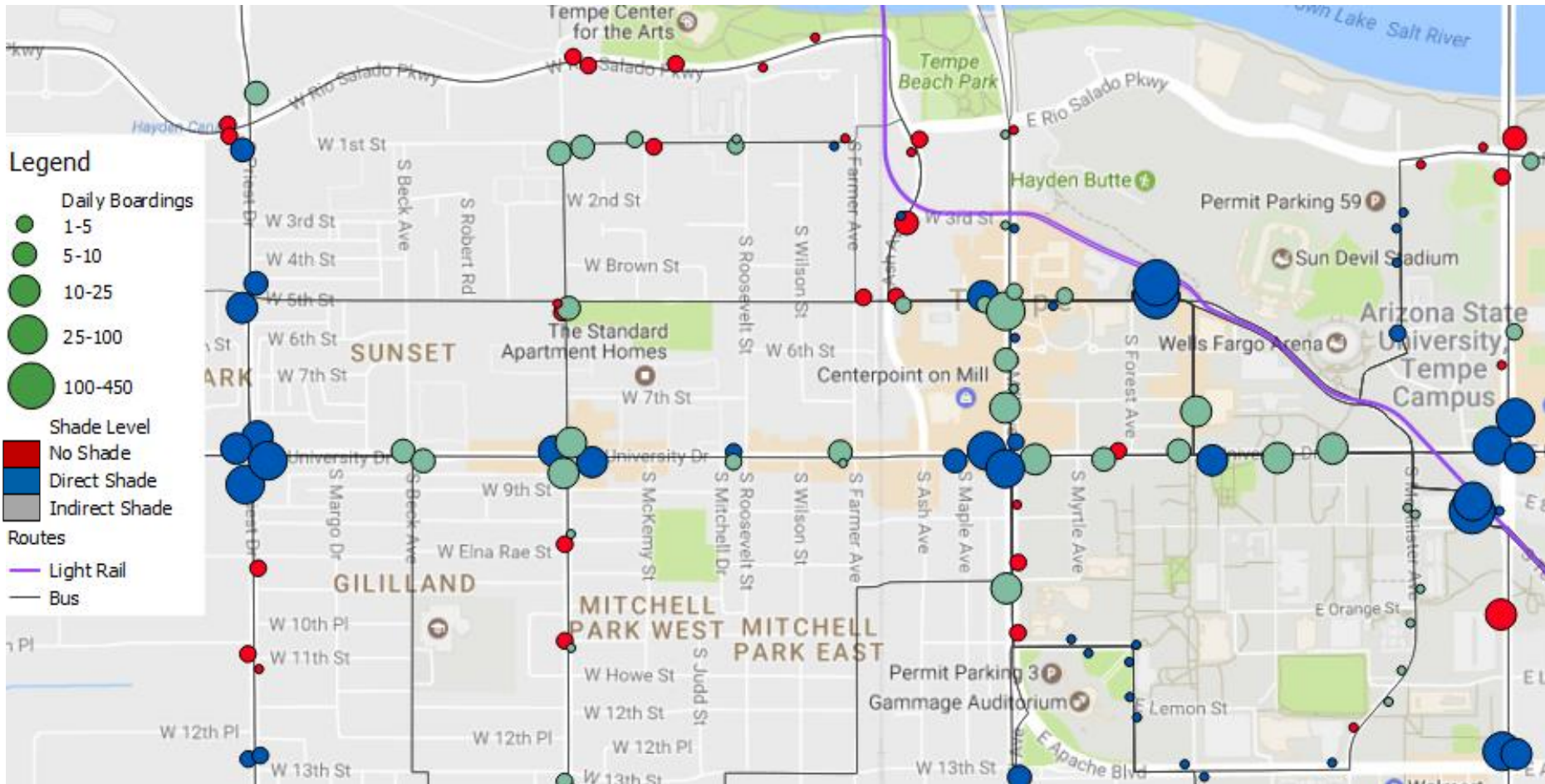
Wait times + Ridership



Greenery + Ridership



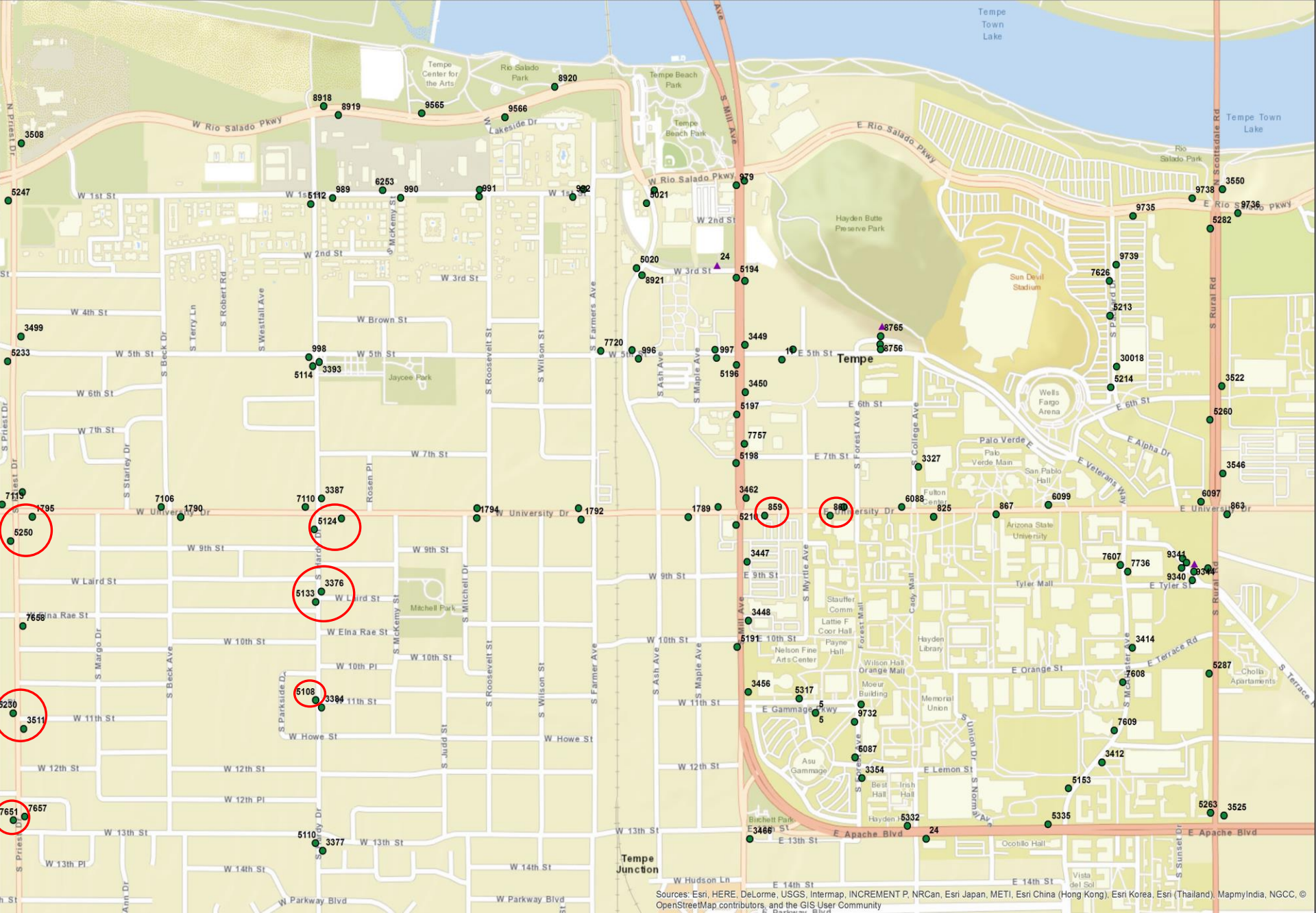
Shade Level + Ridership



What stops/routes to focus on?



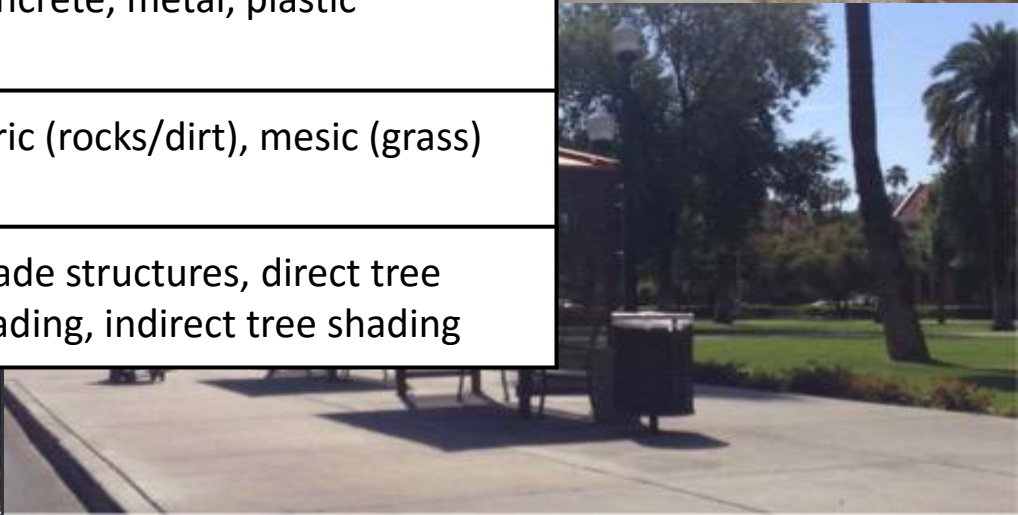
Exposure



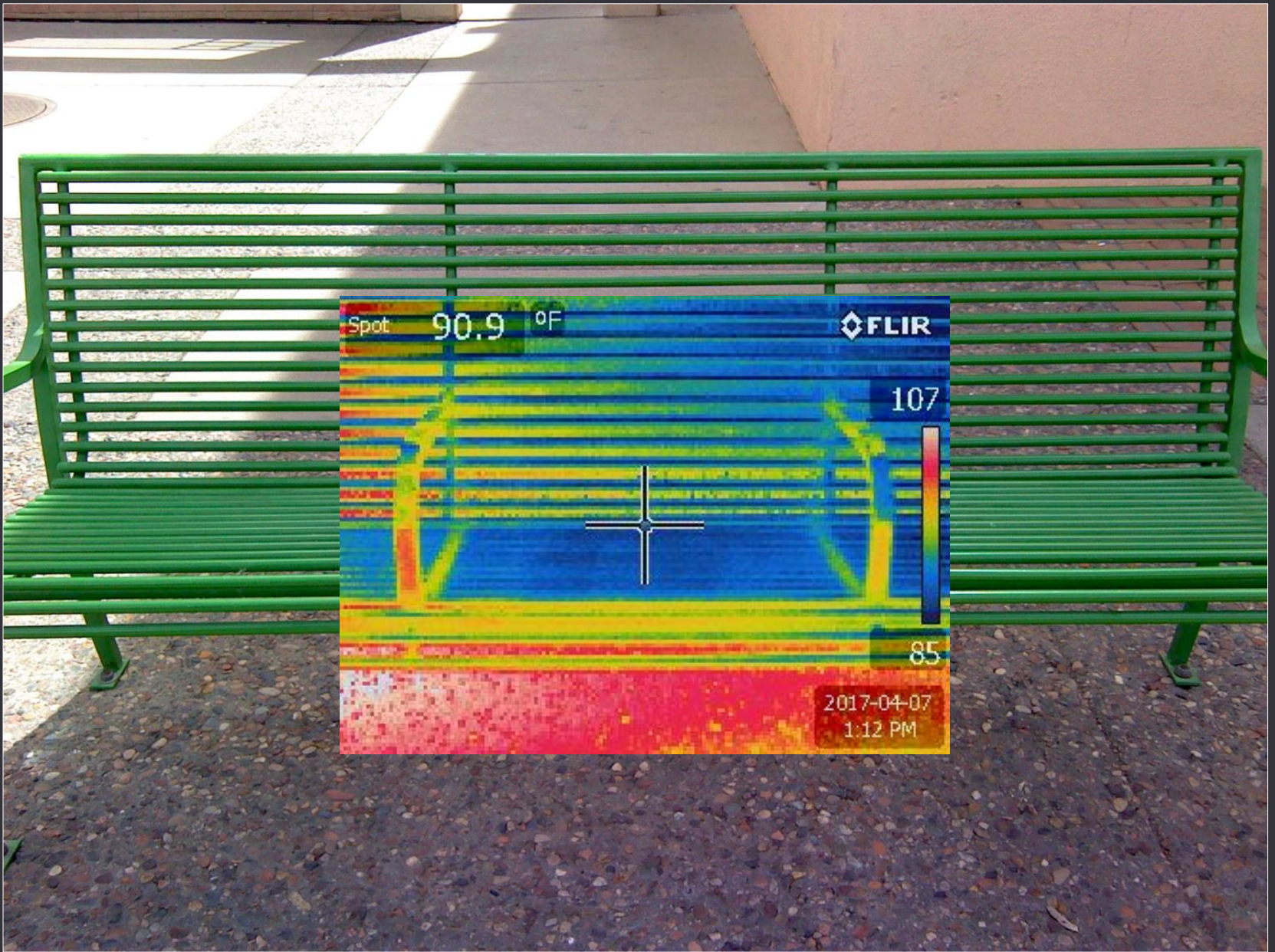
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

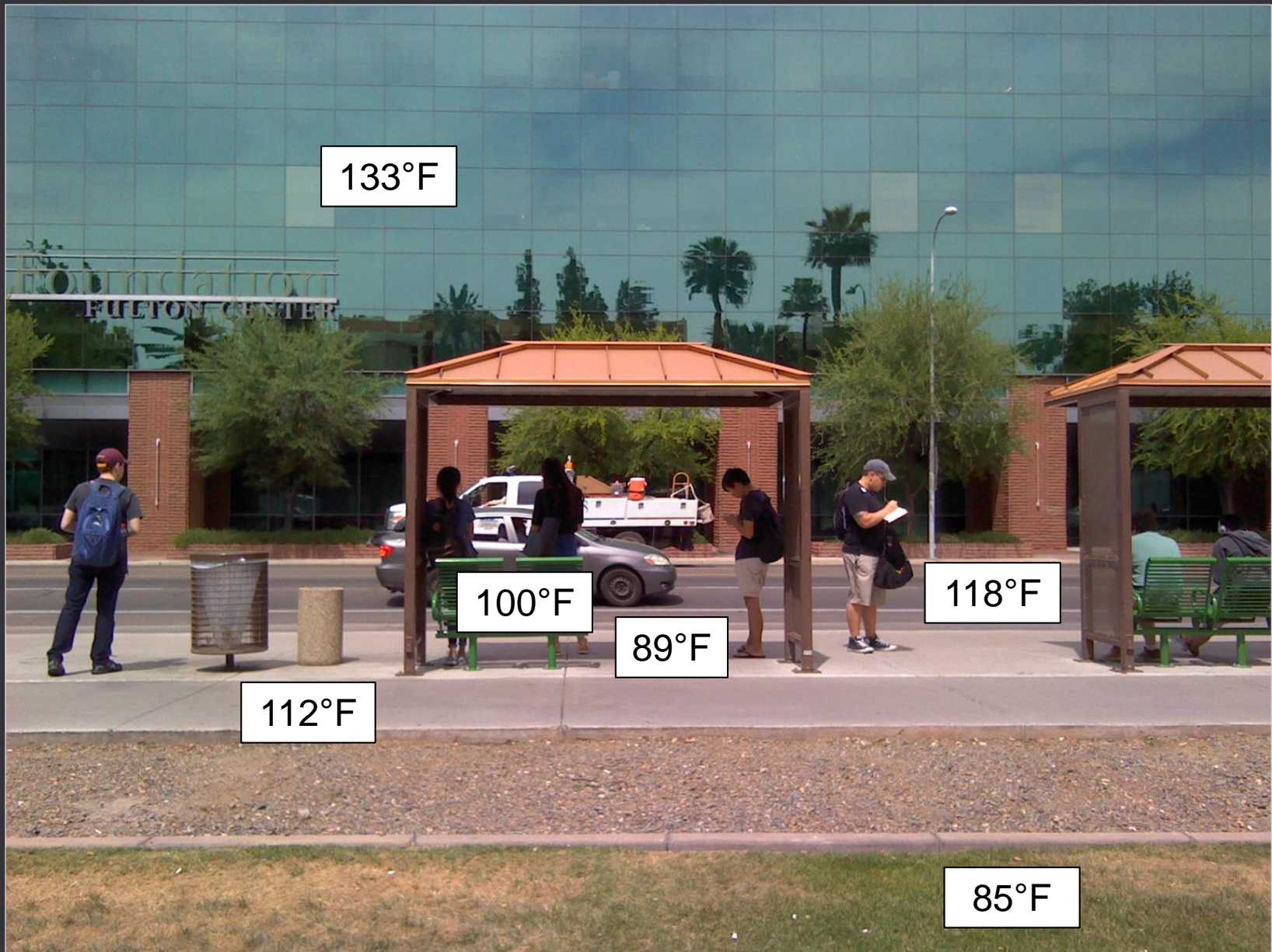


Stop component	Classification
Pavement	Concrete, brick, asphalt
Seats	Concrete, metal, plastic
Landscaping	Xeric (rocks/dirt), mesic (grass)
Shading	Shade structures, direct tree shading, indirect tree shading

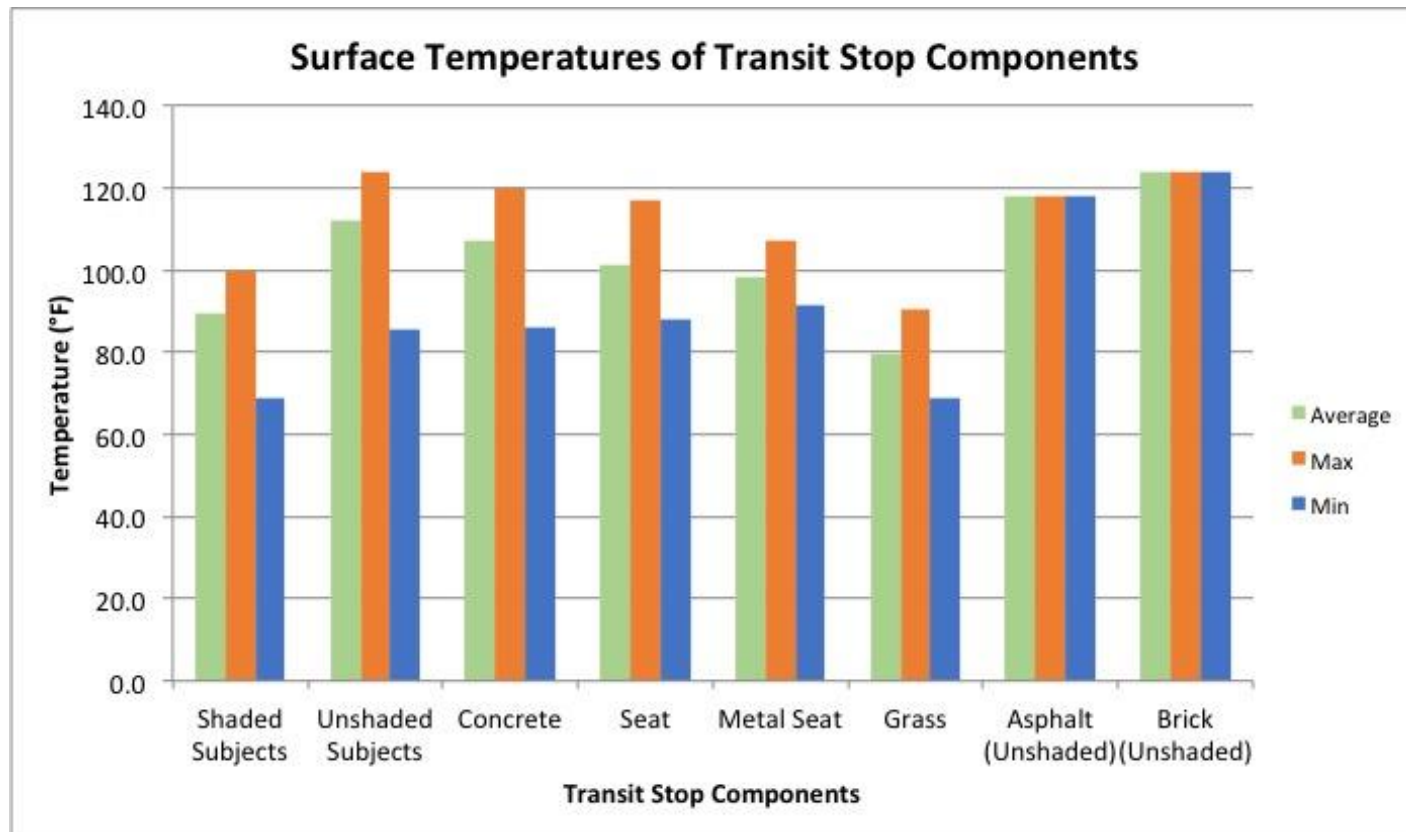








Results: Impacts of shade type on surface temperatures



Sampling time: March & April 2017

Largest temperature difference: 69.1 °F – 124 °F

Results: Impacts of shade type on thermal characteristics

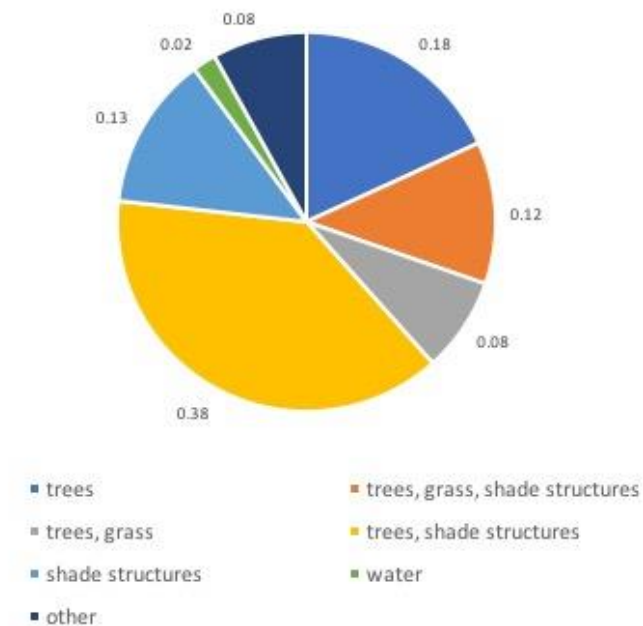


Shade type is the dominant control for surface and air temperatures at transit stops

- $R^2 = 0.69$
- Significant relationship to surface temperature ($p < .001$)
- Inconclusive relationship to air temperature

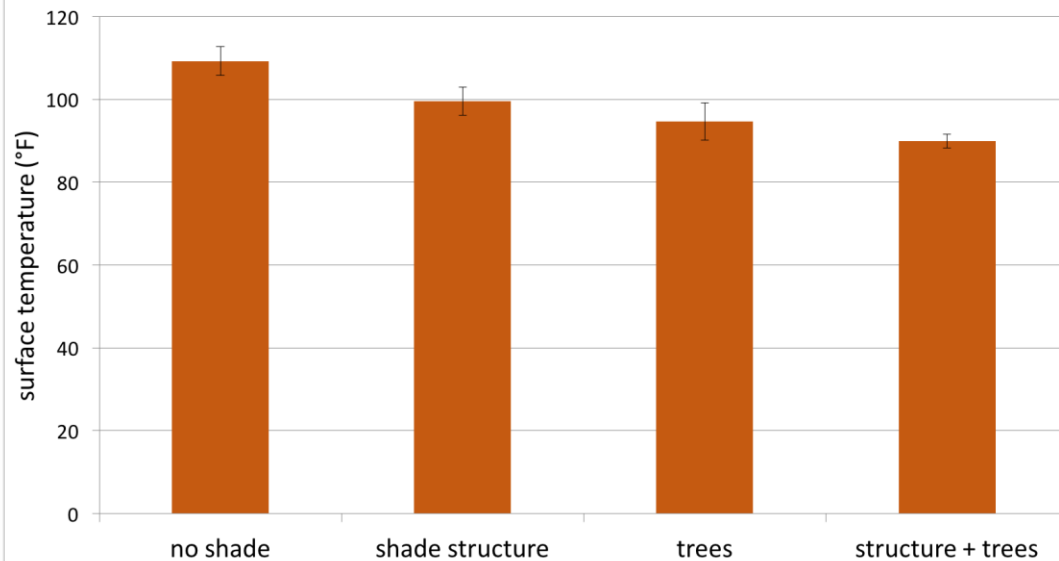
Results: Heat perceptions versus actual field data

What transit stop elements make you feel cooler?



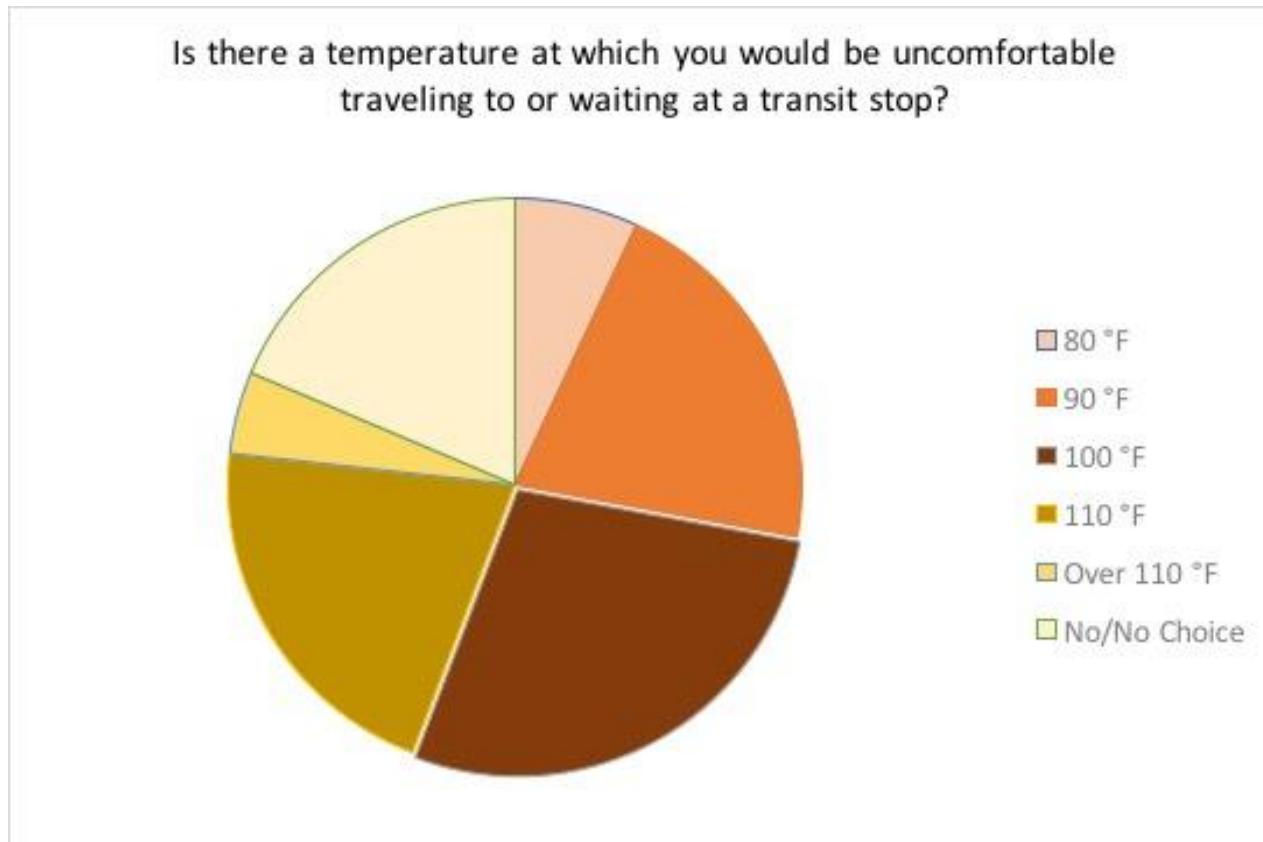
77% of survey respondents perceived that trees provided significant heat relief

average surface temperatures of transit stop components



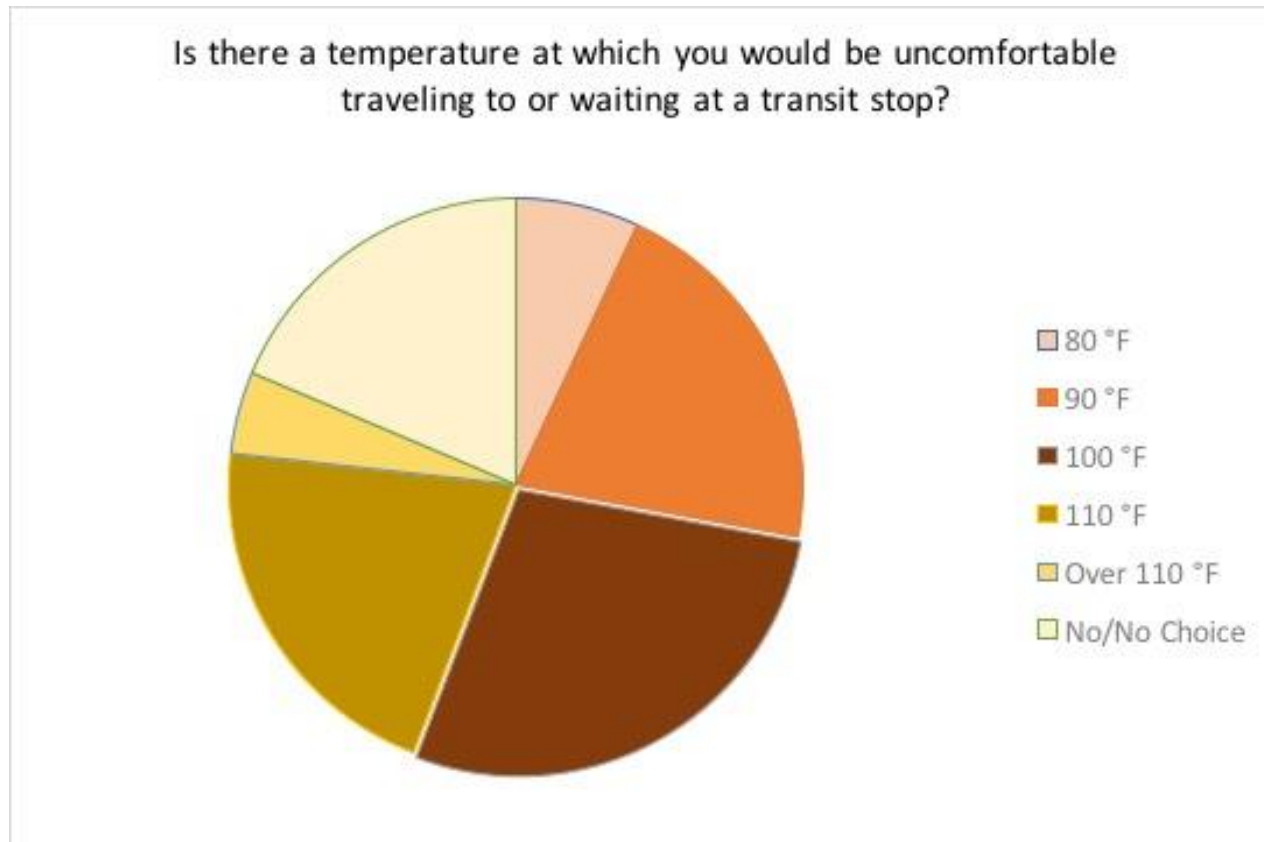
Field measurements indicated tree shading provided on average greater heat mitigation versus built shade structures

Results: Heat perceptions versus actual field data



75% of survey respondents indicated heat-related discomfort at or below 110°F

Results: Heat perceptions versus actual field data



75% of survey respondents indicated heat-related discomfort at or below 110°F

Mitigation

Heat Risk Assessment

Purpose: To combine the previously presented Survey Walk + Wait Time Results with the Impacts of shade type on surface temperatures results and form them into a tool to identify the most at risk bus stops

Survey Walk + Wait Time Results

		Walk Time			
		1-5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11-20 minutes	Over 20 minutes
Wait Time	1-5 minutes	7	3	3	-
	6-10 minutes	23	8	6	1
	11-20 minutes	13	17	3	-
	Over 20 minutes	-	2	-	-

+

Results: Impacts of shade type on surface temperatures

Subject Category	Average	Max	Min
Shaded Subjects	89.441176	99.9	69.1
Unshaded Subjects	111.98333	124	85.7
Concrete	107.11667	120	86.2
Concrete (Shaded)	91.85	98.1	86.2
Concrete (Unshaded)	114.75	120	109
Seat	101.4	117	88.3
Seat (Shaded)	92.3	95.7	88.3
Seat (Unshaded)	110.5	117	100
Metal Seat	98.625	107	91.6
Metal Seat (Shaded)	95.833333	99.9	91.6
Metal Seat (Unshaded)	107	107	107
Grass	79.5	90.3	69.1
Grass (Shaded)	77.95	90.3	69.1
Grass (Unshaded)	85.7	85.7	85.7
Asphalt (Unshaded)	118	118	118
Brick (Unshaded)	124	124	124

In need of a common denominator



Convert to 4 level Likert Scale

Applying the Heat Risk Assessment: Transit Stop-University Dr. & College Ave.

Average Wait Time – 11-20 Minutes

Average Walk Time – 11-20 Minutes

Combined Risk level = 6

Averaged Risk Level (Divide by total number of values) = $6/2 = 3$

Overall Risk Level = 3 out of 4

Concrete (Shaded) – 1

Concrete (Unshaded) – 3

Seat (Unshaded) – 3

Combined Risk Level = 7

Averaged Risk Level (Divide by total number of values) = $7/3$

Overall Risk Level = 2.33 of of 4

		Walk Time			
		1-5 Minutes	6-10 Minutes	11-20 Minutes	Over 20 Minutes
Wait Time	1-5 Minutes	1	2	3	4
	6-10 Minutes	2	4	5	6
	11-20 Minutes	3	5	6	7
	Over 20 Minutes	4	6	7	8

Results: Impact of Shade Type on Surface Temperatures		
Temperature of Transit Stop Infrastructure Elements by Shade Level	Avg. Surface Temp.	NOAA Heat Index Numerical Value
Concrete (Shaded)	91.8	1
Concrete (Unshaded)	114.75	3
Seat (Shaded)	92.3	2
Seat (Unshaded)	110.5	3
Grass (Shaded)	77.95	0
Grass (Unshaded)	85.7	1
Metal Seat (Shaded)	95.833	2
Metal Seat (Unshaded)	107	3
Asphalt (Unshaded)	118	3
Brick (Unshaded)	124	3

Result:

Combine the numbers = 3 out of 4 & 2.33 out of 4

Combined Overall Risk = 5.33 out of 8

Recommendations:

1. Valley Metro expand the survey size and the sample of thermal images
2. Apply the Heat Risk Assessment Methodology to identify the most at risk stops

Mitigation Strategies

- Cool roof
- Cool Pavement
- Green roof
- Green walls
- Green pavement
- Water fountain
- Solar panels
- Trees
- Grass
- Shrubs
- Pedestrian amenities
- Open air misting System
- Cooling centers
- Public chill water system
- Water detention – ponds
- Wetlands
- Open areas for parks
- District heating and cooling
- Combined heat and power or co-generation systems
- Enhanced transit connectivity
- Restructuring traffic and transportation
- Using renewable energy and appliances
- Public education
- Early warning systems
- Community-based outreach programs

Less Maintenance-

- Cool pavement

Efficiency-

- Solar panels

Sustainability-

- Vegetation

Category	Infrastructure Name	Unit Cost
Urban Cover	Grass	Material: 0.05¢/ft ² & Labor: \$30/hr
	Shrub	Material: \$10~16.65/gallon Planting: \$106~2423/tree
	Tree	Material: \$7.58~28/gallon Planting: \$106~2423/tree
Urban Fabric	Cool Pavement	\$2 - 2.50/ft ²
	Green Pavement	\$1.5 - 5.74/ft ²
	Green Wall	\$90 - 135/ft ²
Urban Metabolism	Green Roof	\$10/ft ²
	Solar Panel	\$2.87-3.85 per watt Labor: \$0.44 per watt
	Water Fountain	Material: \$60~1800/each Labor cost: \$320~520/each installation Excavation: \$0.047~2.28/sqft



- Shading
 - Trees
 - Shelters
 - Awnings

Phoenix, AZ



- Green Infrastructure
 - Green walls
 - Green roofs
 - Vegetated pavement

Hampstead, UK

Example of Applied Strategies



Tempe, AZ Priest & 11th St



Asian Art Museum of San Francisco

Future Innovation Possibilities

- ❖ Frequency Based Maps
- ❖ Signage To Cooling Stations
- ❖ Digital Signage
- ❖ Increasing Maintenance



Policy-Funding

Funding Sources Come From Many Different Sources, For Many Different Projects

Funding Sources Could Include:

- Special Tax Districts (Hyper Local)
- City Governments
- Bonds & Voter Approved Initiatives (City or Countywide)
- County Governments
- State & Federal Governments
- Private Funds
 - Willing Businesses
 - Health-Oriented Advocacy Groups

The ASU logo, consisting of the letters 'ASU' in a bold, sans-serif font with a stylized sunburst behind the 'A', is positioned to the left of the text 'ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY' in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font.

ASU ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY

The word 'Questions?' is written in a large, white, sans-serif font, centered over the image of the bus. The question mark is slightly larger than the letters.

Questions?

The URL 'urbansustainability.lab.asu.edu' is written in a white, sans-serif font at the bottom of the image.

urbansustainability.lab.asu.edu