



Building Operational Urban Models

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An Outline of My Talk

- What is Urban Science For?
- Operational Models: Not Just Better Science *per se* but Better Cities, Better Urban Policy
- Some History: Where From, Where To ?
- Our Examples: **Tyndall** and **Arcadia** Projects
- Are These Software Projects? Not Quite ...
- Small, Fast, Simple Models: **The Dubai Pilot**
- Big, Fast, Spatially Extensive Models: **Quant**
- Embedding Models in Practice

What is Urban Science For?

The urban science we are talking about in this meeting is largely about the macro properties of cities that we might exploit to understand how micro-issues add up to macro and how dynamics of urban change lead to urban growth and decline which introduce qualitative change. This is what is being called 'a' or 'the' *science of cities*.

But there is an earlier patchwork of science in this field which essentially is that developed by urban economists and social physicists dating from the 19th century, even before, from way back.

This patchwork goes back two centuries at least. At various times, different disciplines have rediscovered what others before have speculated upon. The Physiocrats, early economists such as Ricardo, spatial economists such as von Thunen all the way to location and then central place theorists invoked ideas about gravitation, potential, rent, density & transport costs etc. which led to this patchwork. In the 1950s and 1960s, application of these ideas came to the fore particularly in transportation and from then on there has been a wave of modelling efforts which sit in parallel to new conceptions.

Operational Models: Not Just Better Science per se but Better Cities, Better Urban Policy

These models have been called operational in that they are concerned not only with testing/validating or exploring theory but with making predictions that inform decision-makers, planners, policy makers.

To an extent only now is the real exploration of the underlying theories and models that pertain to such spatial simulations being made clear. Existing models which attempt operationalise these ideas tend to still be a bit of a confusion of motivations – science or prediction or prescription or all of these.

What I will do here is explore this parallel tradition and present some of the ideas that are now beginning to dominate how we might build better aggregate but operational models that inform policy.

I do this in the spirit that much of what we will discuss in this session may in time find itself within this operational modelling tradition. To an extent it is already there so things like the radiation model which parallel the intervening opportunities, the gravity and in some contexts discrete choice travel models, can be simply slotted in to the sorts of frameworks I will discuss.

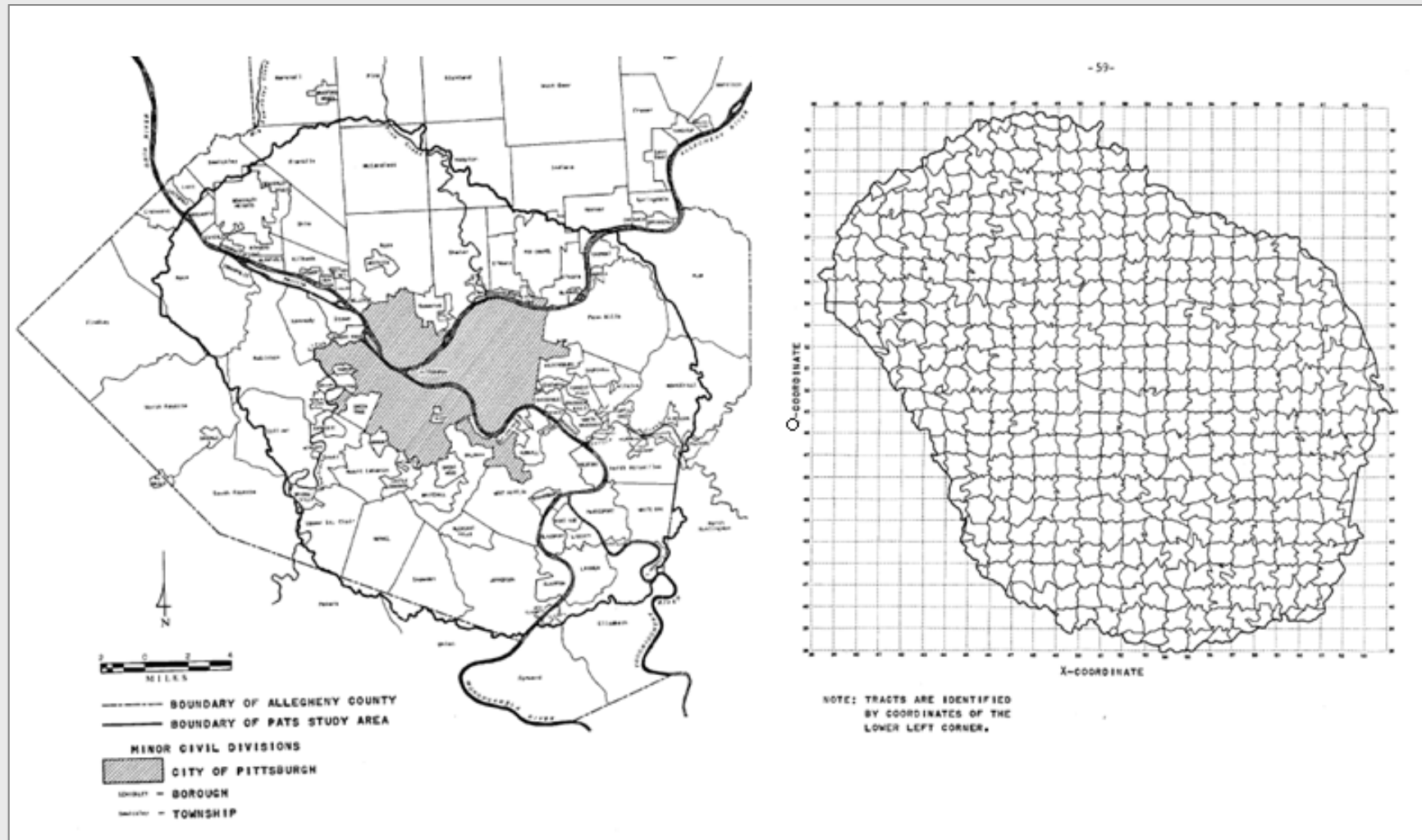
Some History: Where From, Where To?

As soon as mainframes moved out of the labs in the early 1950s, planners began to think about how social physics could be applied in transportation

CATS: **Chicago Area Transportation Study 1955**. The 1960s – a great wave of these land use transport models and from then on models have got more detailed, bigger, faster and so on.

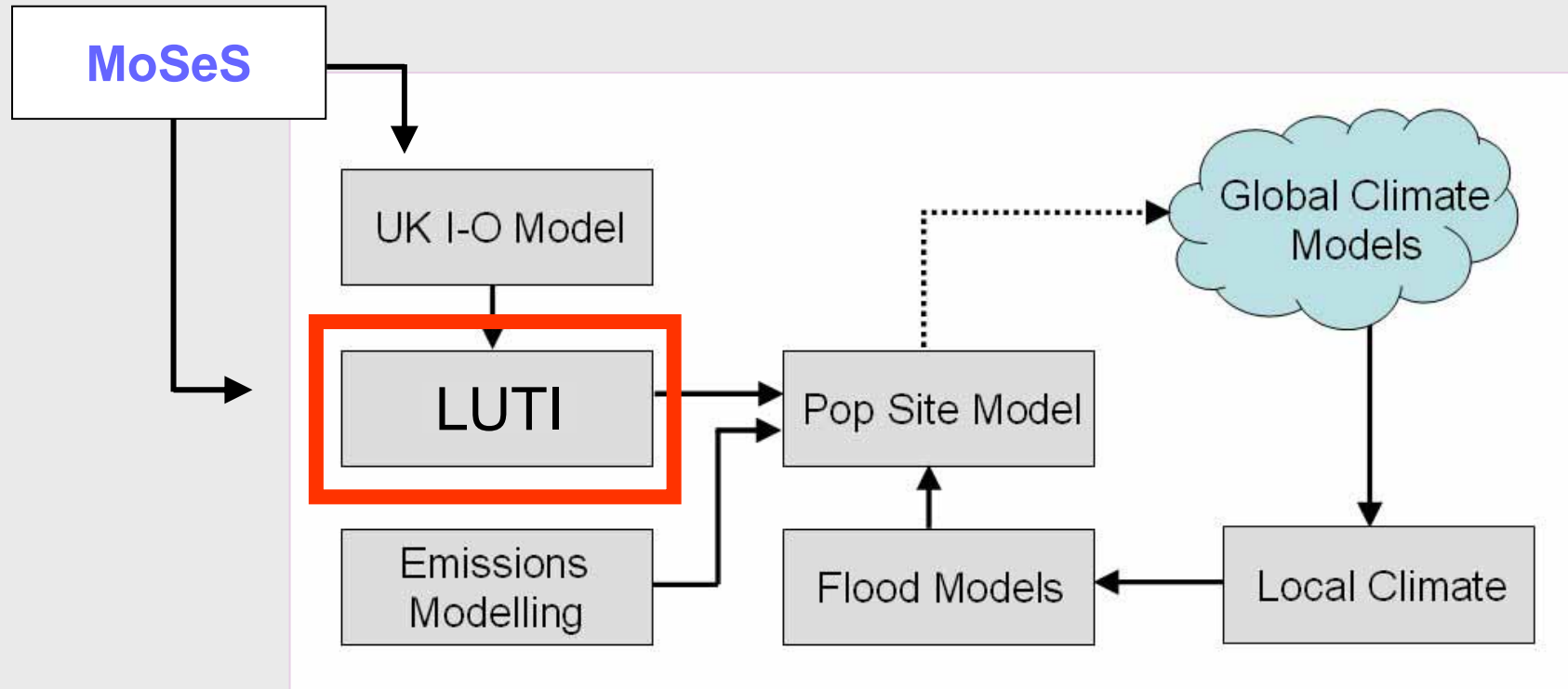
Lowry's model for Pittsburgh in fact set the standard for what could be achieved in those days and a lot of work since then is in his spirit





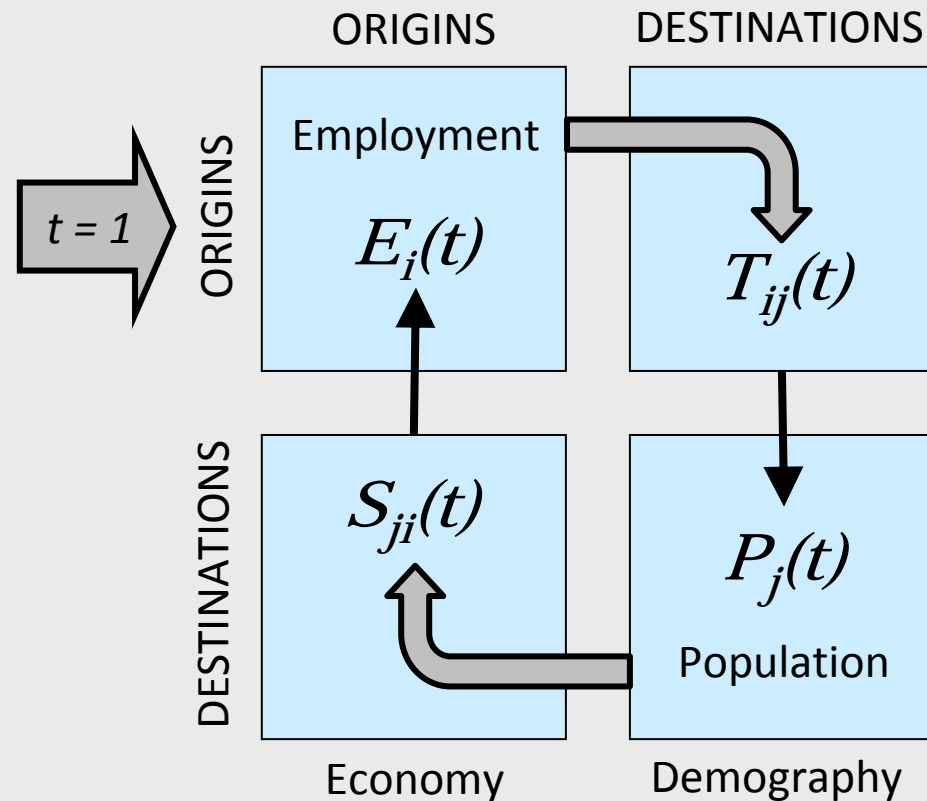
Let me fast forward to the sorts of models we have been building on and off in my group in the last ten years

CASA Models: Tyndall and Arcadia Projects



Tyndall Cities – An Integrated Assessment of Sea Level Rise in London: Our work is on the LUTI Model – Land Use Transportation Interaction Model

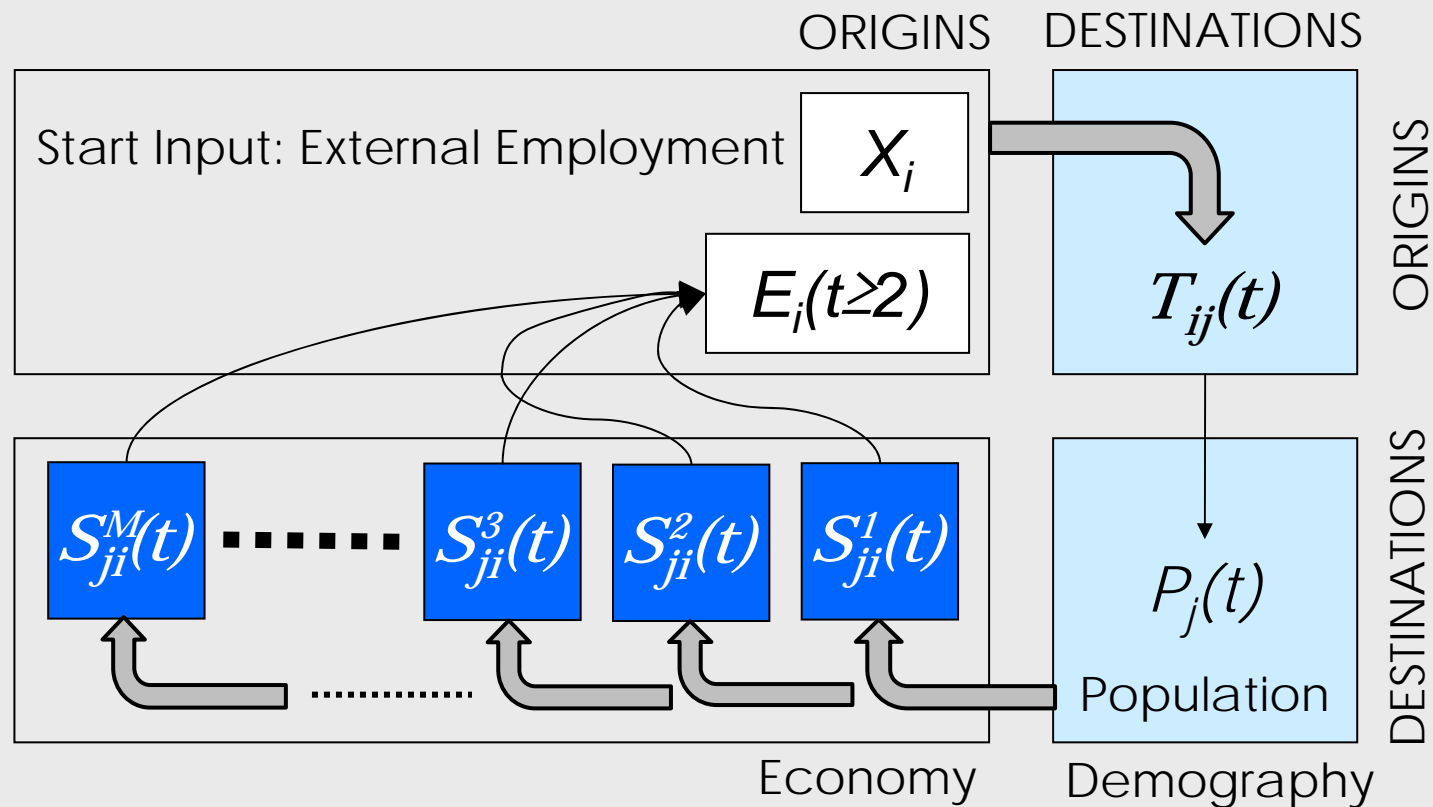
A quick sketch of the model structure – ie
what does it do



*The grey arrows are
spatial interactions,
the black are
scaling*

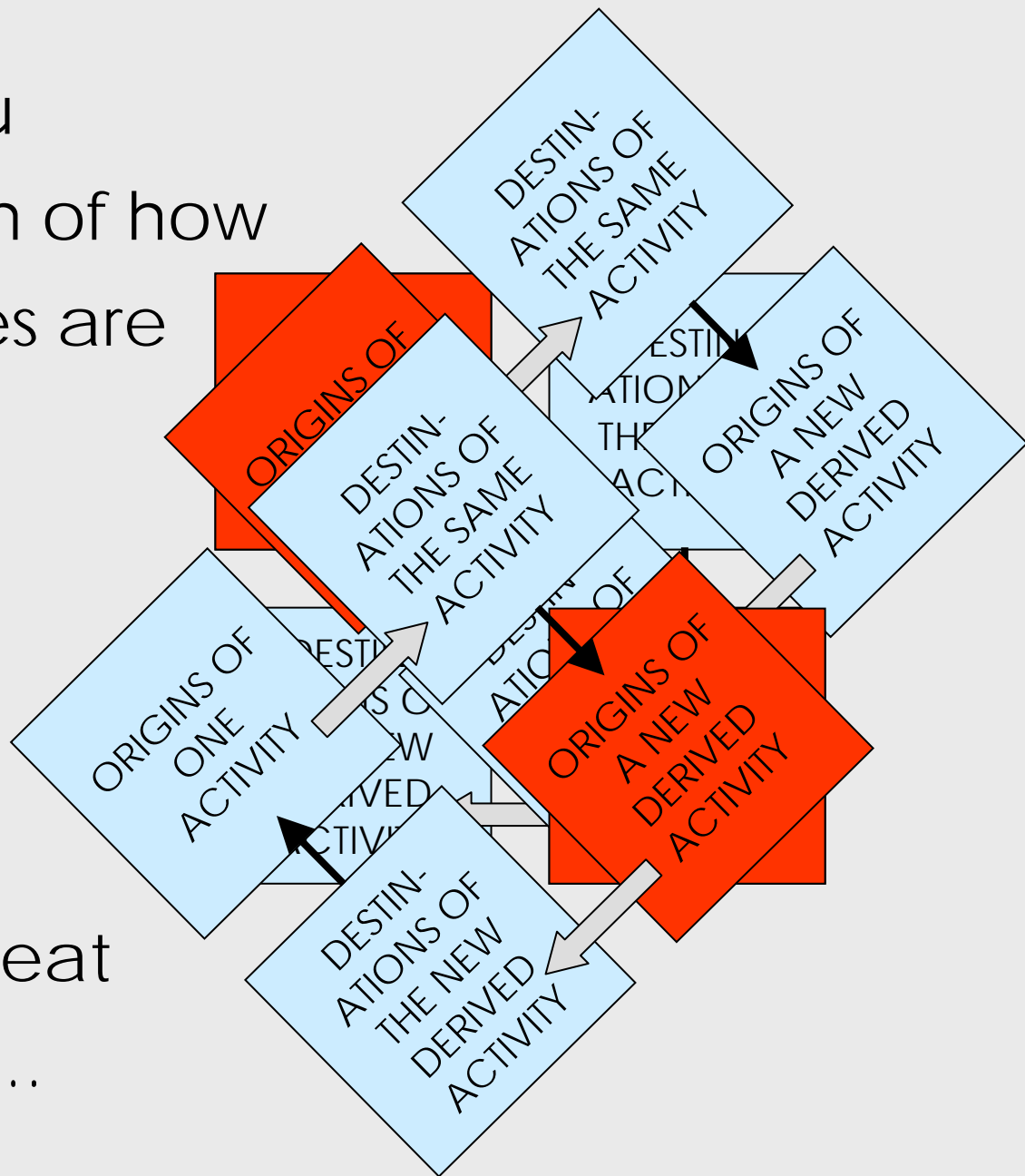
*We can extend this
logic very easily
into many sectors*

.....



Essentially the model structure is *input-output* like and the submodels are *gravitational*, discrete choice, or radiation etc

Let me show you
another sketch of how
these structures are
coupled



And we can repeat
this indefinitely

To give a flavour of the model, I will show some screen shots first

London and the Thames Gateway Land Use Transportation Model

Cities Research Programme
Tyndall Centre
for Climate Change Research

CASA@UCL Newcastle e9

This program is a rudimentary land-use transportation model built along classical lines which allocates population and employment to small zones of the urban system. It uses spatial interaction principles which bind the population sector (residential or housing) to employment sector (work or industrial and commercial) through the journey to work (work trips) and the demand from services (which loosely translate into trips made to the retail and commercial sector).

The model is being built for Greater London and the Thames Gateway at ward level - 633 in all - so that it can be used in a wider process of integrated assessment focussed on assessing the impact of climate change on small areas in this metropolitan region. In particular rises in sea level and pollution are key issues, and as such the model sits between aggregate assessments of environmental changes associated with global and regional climate change models and environmental input output models, and much more disaggregate models related to the detailed hydrological implication of long term climate change.

The programme enables the user to read in the data and explore it spatially, to calibrate the parameters of the model and explore its outputs spatially and to engage in various predictions ranging from the typical 'business as usual scenarios' to much more radical changes posed limits on spatial behaviour which either result from climate change and, or mandated by government. The predictions and scenarios are intended to go out to 2100 and thus the model is largely designed as a sketch planning tool.

These various stages of the model contained in a master tool bar which is activated when the GO! button is pressed on this screen. The master tool bar enables the users to proceed through the various stages indicated and to display outputs in map and statistical form at any stage.

with **GLAECONOMICS LONDON**

GO! Program Manual

Master Tool Bar

Reading in Data

Population, Employment and Floorspace Data

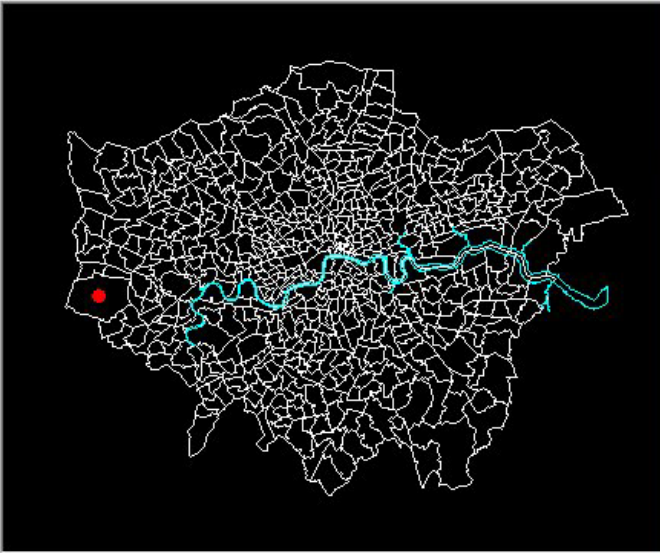
Employment Origin Zones

Population Destination Zones

Physical Line and Area Data

Travel Data

Displaying the Physical Map



Zones: 633 Wards in 2001

Master Tool Bar

Input Data >> Explore Data >> Calibration >> Explore Outputs >> Prediction >> Explore Predictions **Reset Tool Bar** Quit

Reading in Data

Population, Employment and Floorspace Data

READ Employment Origin Zones 633 Click Here to Complete the Input of Data Directly

READ Population Destination Zones 633

Read Employment Data OK Zone Employment Data

Read Population Data OK Zone Population Data

Read Floorspace Data OK Zone Floorspace Data

Physical Line and Area Data

Read Map Data Centroids OK Zones X-Centroid Y-Centroid

Area Data Coordinates OK Polygon X-Coordinate Y-Coordinate

Zone Area

Travel Data

Mean Modal Trip Cost

Mean Cost by Mode

32.82082
16.67022
99.76682
31.98717
57.97092

Click to Display Map Now

Click Here If You Wish to Close This Interface

Zones: 633 Wards in 2001

6 Heathrow Villages Hillingdon

Locate Zone

Clear Zone Nodes

Data Input Has Been Completed

Modes

- Road
- Bus
- Heavy Rail
- Light Rail
- All Trips

Project1 - Form (General)

Dim idzone

Private Sub

Dim Z2 As S

Title = "Ar

OldFile = T

Open OldFil

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Project1 - Form (General)

Dim ModelR

Private Sub

Dim A(1000)

Dim TTPred

Project1 (Project2.vbp)

Forms

- Form1 (Form1.frm)
- Form10 (Form10.frm)
- Form11 (Form11.frm)
- Form12 (Form12.frm)
- Form13 (Form13.frm)
- Form14 (Form14.frm)
- Form15 (Form15.frm)
- Form16 (Form16.frm)
- Form17 (Form17.frm)
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- Form8 (Form8.frm)
- Form9 (Form9.frm)

Modules

start

Paint Shop Pro

Project1 - Mic...

Master Tool Bar

Reading in Data

07:10

Road: 38%; Bus: 12%; Heavy Rail: 12%; Light Rail 19%; Other (Walk, Bike): 19%

Master Tool Bar

Input Data >> Explore Data >> Calibration >> Explore Outputs >> Prediction >> Explore Predictions Reset Tool Bar Quit

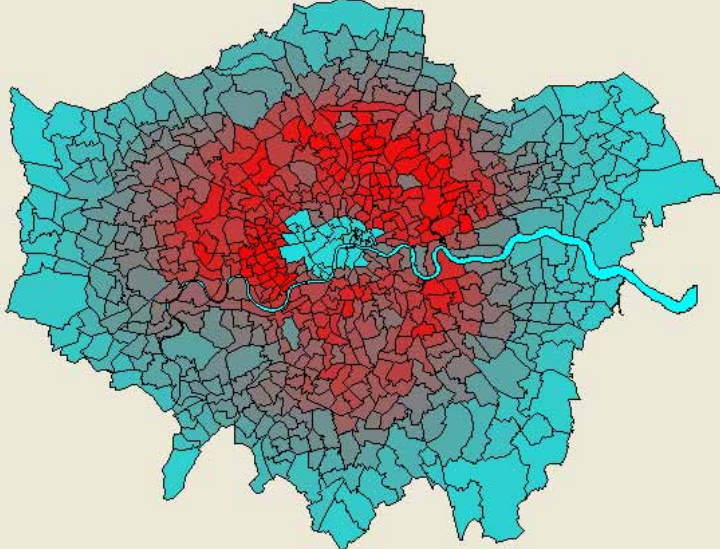
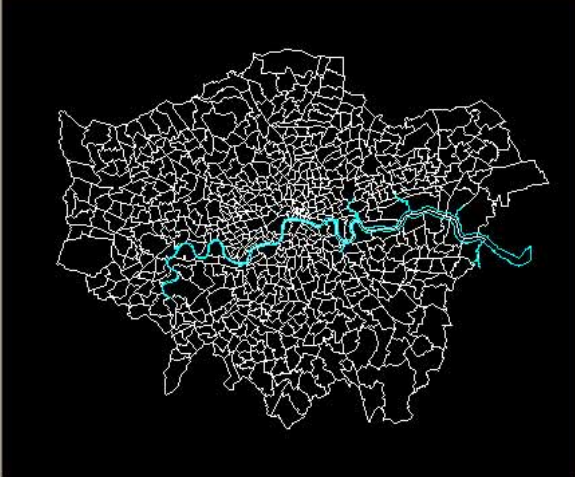
Data

Map Raw Data
Map Derived Data
Plot Trip Data
Accessibility Maps
Accessibility Surfaces

Reading in Data

Accessibility Indicators

EmpPop Origin Access Dest Access
 Dummy Road Orig Access Area Map Dest Accessibility

Zones: 633 Wards in 2001

Zone Ward Borough

Locate Zone
Clear Zone Nodes

Data Input Has Been Completed

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MASTER TOOL BAR: The London and Thames Gateway Land Use Transportation Model

Tyndall Centre CITIES

Input Data >> Normalise Data >> Explore Data >> Choose Model >> Calibration >> Explore Outputs >> Prediction >> Explore Predictions >> Reset Tool Bar Quit

Data Reading in Data

Mapping Location Data

Employment Population Work Trips

Employment Bar Map Population Maps Interzonal Trip Flow Map Road

Employment Density Pop Density Area Map Trip Density 6

Click to Save the Thematic Map to Display in Google Earth

KML Files

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address C:\Documents and Settings\nike\Desktop\New 633-M-Model\KML Files

File and Folder Tasks

- Make a new folder
- Publish this folder to the web
- Share this folder

Other Places

- New 633-M-Model
- My Documents
- Shared Documents
- My Computer
- My Network Places

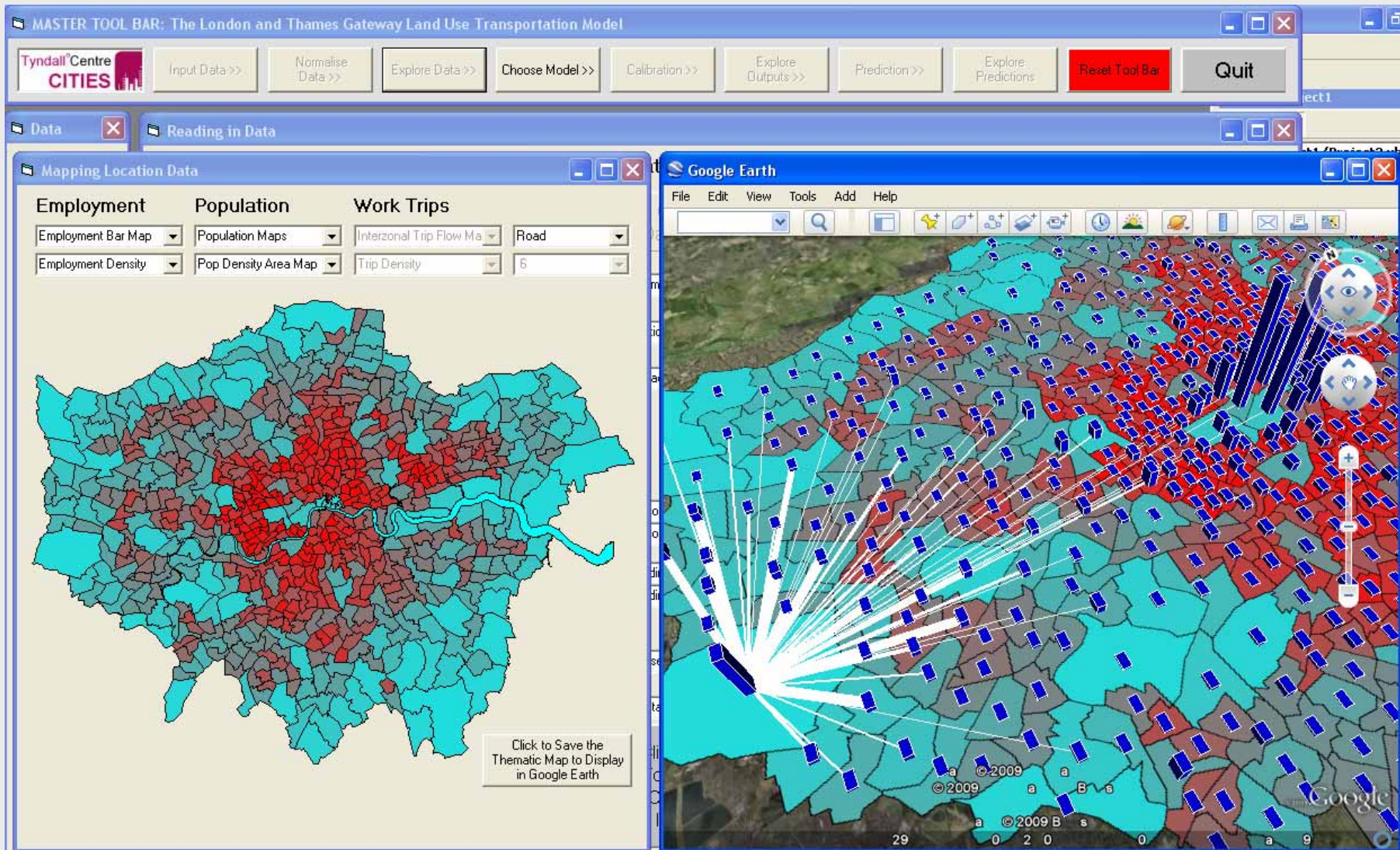
Details

- Employment Area Map Google Earth KML File 1,430 KB
- Employment Bar Map Google Earth KML File 3,600 KB
- House Prices Google Earth KML File 1,430 KB
- Income Google Earth KML File 1,430 KB
- Pop Density Area Map Google Earth KML File 1,430 KB
- Road Interzonal Trip Flow Map Area Zone 6 Google Earth KML File
- Wages Google Earth KML File 1,430 KB

Google Earth

File Edit View Tools Add Help

<http://www.casa.ucl.ac.uk/movies-weblog/GoogleEarth.mov>



Exporting data and predictions to external software on the fly

Master Tool Bar

Input Data >> Explore Data >> Calibration >> Explore Outputs >> Prediction >> Explore Predictions Reset Tool Bar Quit

Predict Reading in Data

Input Scenario Data

Scenario from File

Employment Changes

Floorspace Changes

Distance Changes

Run Scenario Model

Run Model

More Scenario Runs ...

Expansion ...

Expansion ...

Expansion ...

Prediction Routines

Long Term Scenarios Based on the Impact of Changes in Employment, Residential Floorspace, and Transport Costs

Predictions with the model involve forecasting the location of small area populations and the trip patterns associated with the four modes used to distribute employment as population to these small (residential) areas. This involves changing the input variables - employment and residential floorspace by small area, and the travel costs associated with each mode of transport, which in turn imply changes to the transport infrastructure. The user also has control over the parameter values on the friction of Travel Cost or travel cost associated with each mode. This can be changed in value to reflect changes in the average Travel Cost or cost travelled on each mode.

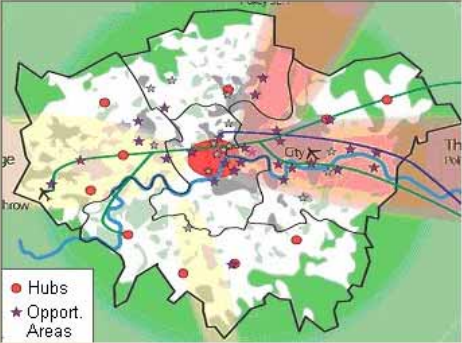
Users have a choice of inputting a preset scenario in which all these variables are changed exogenously or a process of changing these variables interactively, on screen. The interactive process can involve many thousands of changes and is probably best used to input data which reflects 'what-if' scenarios which require a small number of rather simple changes in the inputs reflecting substantial or radical change.

By clicking the 'Scenario from File' button in the toolbar to the left, a preset scenario is loaded and the user is then taken to the point where the model must be run. Alternatively if the user clicks the Employment Changes button, the user activates a screen where each employment zone can be identified by pointing the mouse at it and clicking. Then the user can use a slider bar to increase the value of employment in that zone by up to 100 percent or decrease it by up to 100 percent. As many zones as required can be changed using this method. When the user is satisfied with the employment scenario which has been developed, a button accepting these changes can be clicked. The same can then be done for floorspace activated by clicking the relevant button from the toolbar to the left.

Finally the travel cost on any link by any mode from one zone to another can be changed using the same method. An origin and then a destination zone need to be clicked and then reduced or increased travel cost (by up to 100 percent) made using the slider bar. The user must choose the mode each time and the program then recomputes all the shortest routes implied by these changes once the changes are accepted.

The user then proceeds to run the model as for the 'Scenario from File' option and once this is done, the outputs can be visualised using the same system for exploring the data and calibration results.

Key Elements of the London Plan to 2025 Shown Below.



Legend:
 ● Hubs
 ★ Opport. Areas

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start

08:59

Predict

Input Scenario Data

Scenario from File

Employment Changes

Floorspace Changes

Distance Changes

Run Scenario Model

Run Model

More Scenario Runs ...

Expansion

Expansion

Expansion

Prediction Routines

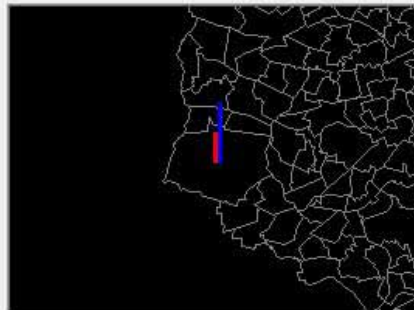
Interactive Input of Changes to Employment-Origin Zone Data

Point Your Mouse at the Zone You Wish to Change and Click

Use Slider to Input Percentage Change for Zone 6 6

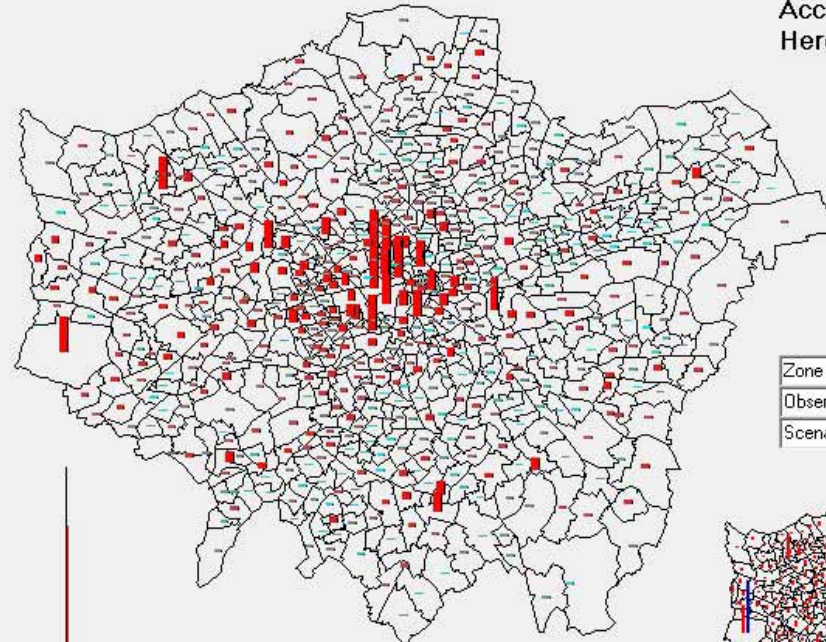


Old Employment in 6 is 86962
New Employment is 173925



Click Button to Accept Changes Here

Click



Zone by Borough Name
Observed Employment
Scenario Employment



Updated Employment So Far

Predict

Input Scenario Data

Scenario from File

Employment Changes

Floorspace Changes

Distance Changes

Run Scenario Model

Run Model

More Scenario Runs ...

Expansion

Expansion

Expansion

Prediction Routines

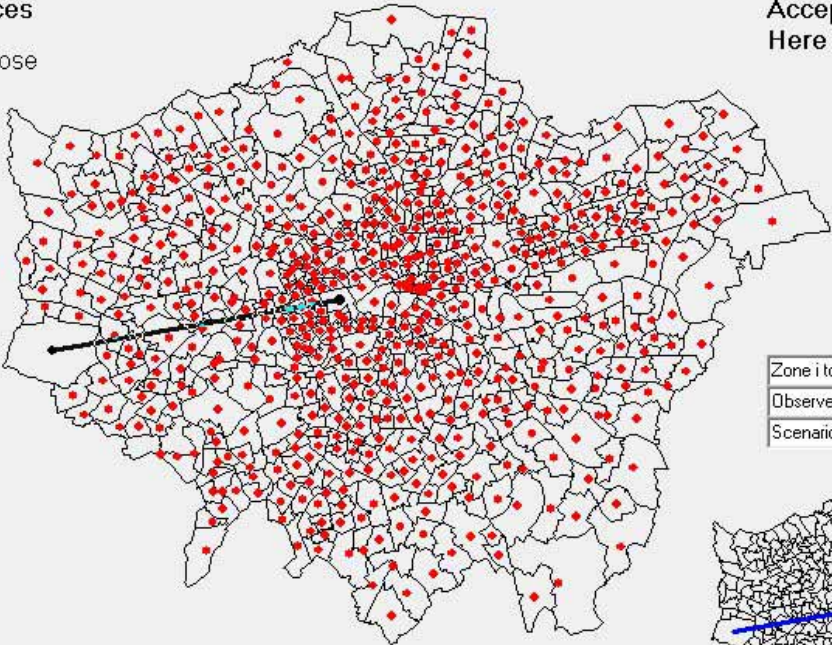
Interactive Input of Changes to Origin-Destination Crow-Fly Distances

Point Your Mouse at the Two Zones Whose Link You Wish to Change and Click

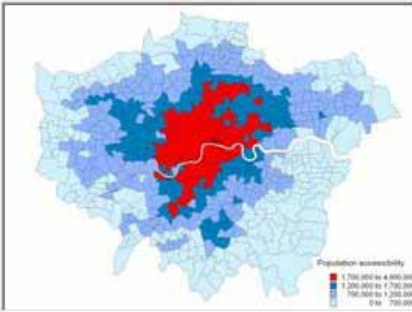
Use Slider to Input Percentage Change for Zone 6 to 219

Click Button to Accept Changes Here

Click



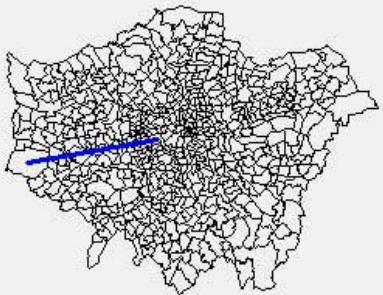
Old Distance from 6 to 219 is 35
New Distance is 7



Zone i to Zone j

Observed Distance

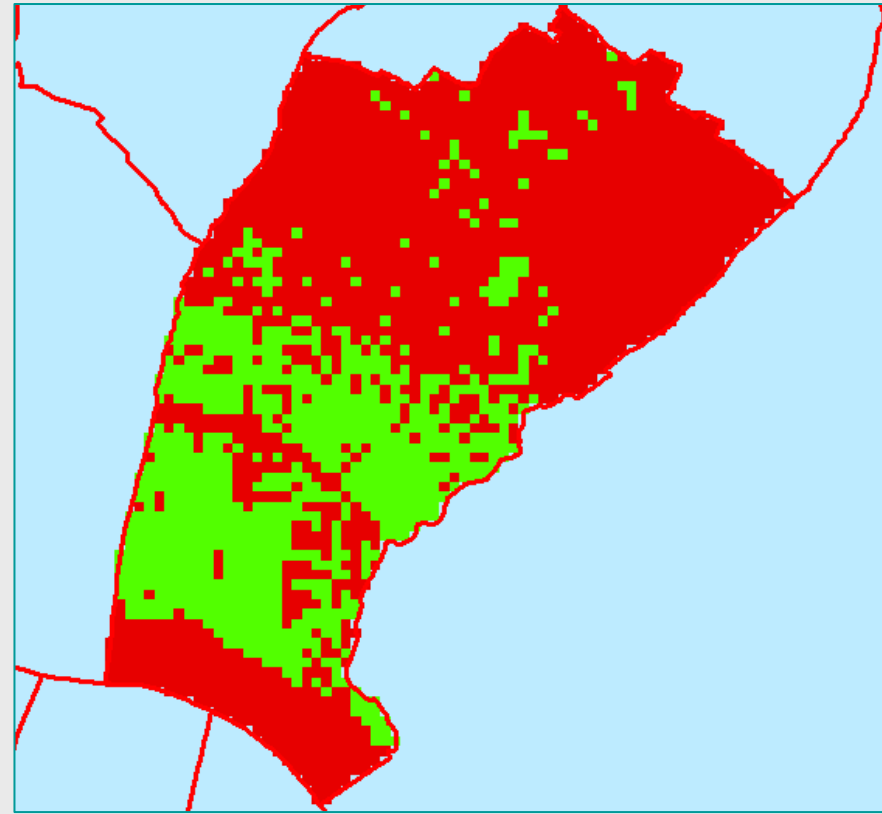
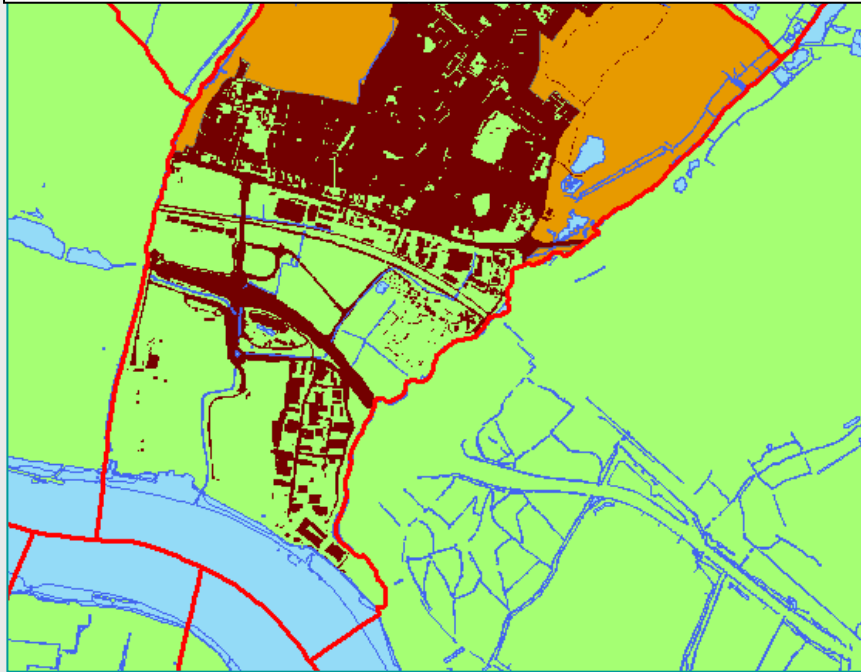
Scenario Distance



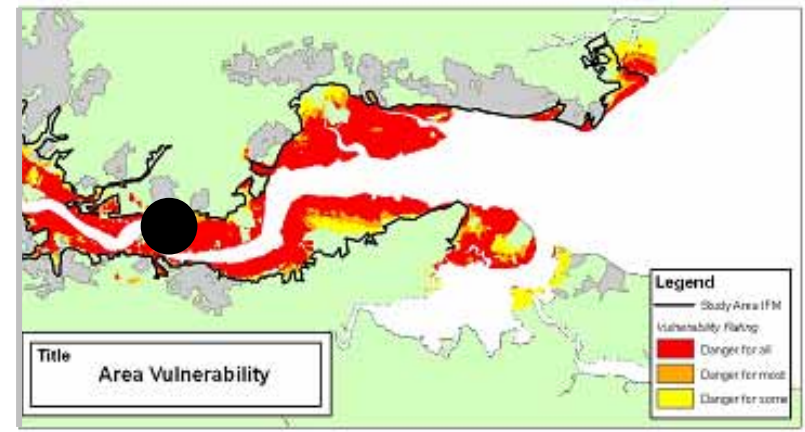
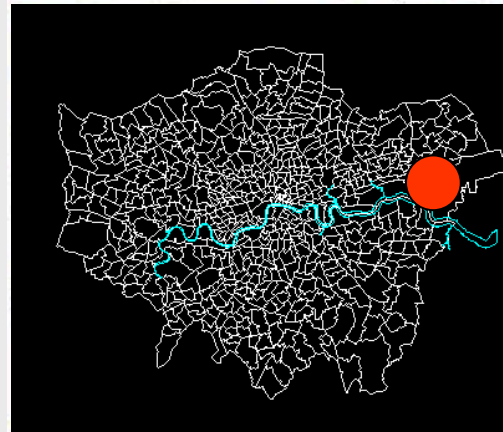
Updated Distances So Far

[*Here is a movie*](#)

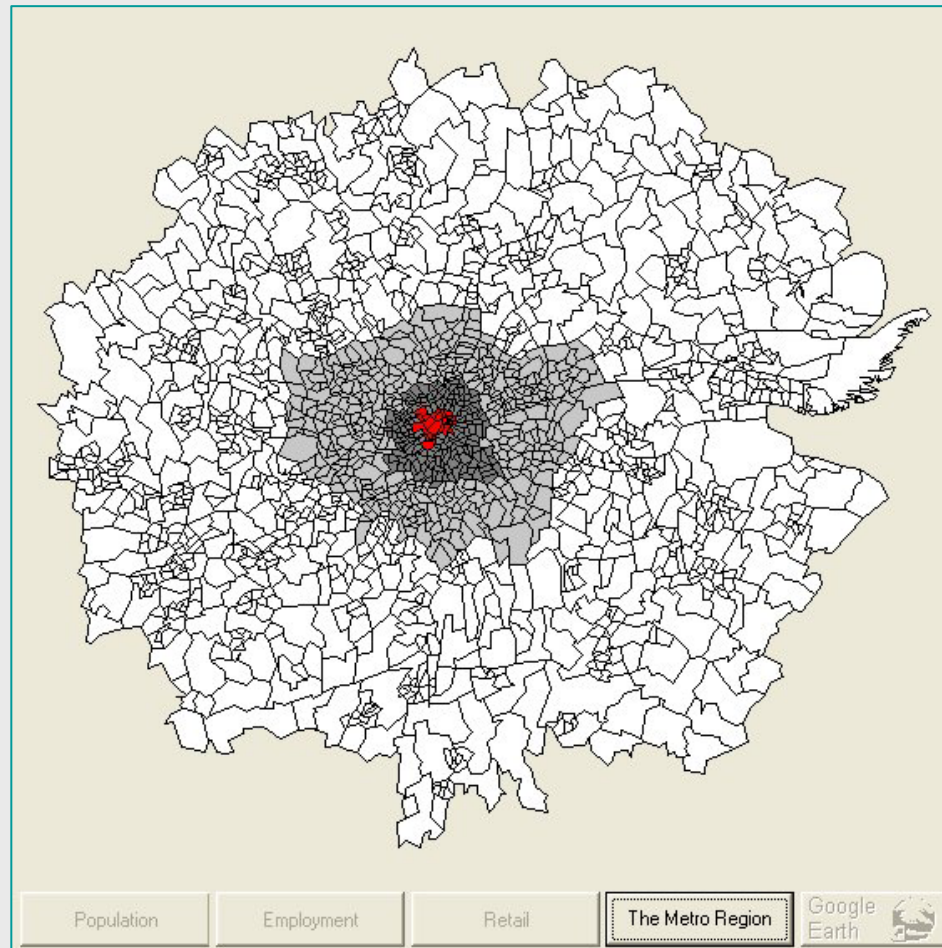
The local development model GIS layers at 50 metre resolution



- Current Water
- Currently Developed
- Planning Constrained Land



We broadened this model to capture greater spatial extent – simplified the interface – this is the Arcadia pilot build for London and the Outer Metropolitan area



Sequence
of Model
Functions

Activity
Totals

Map
Graphics

Parameter
Values

Goodness of Fit
Statistics: Deviations
& r^2

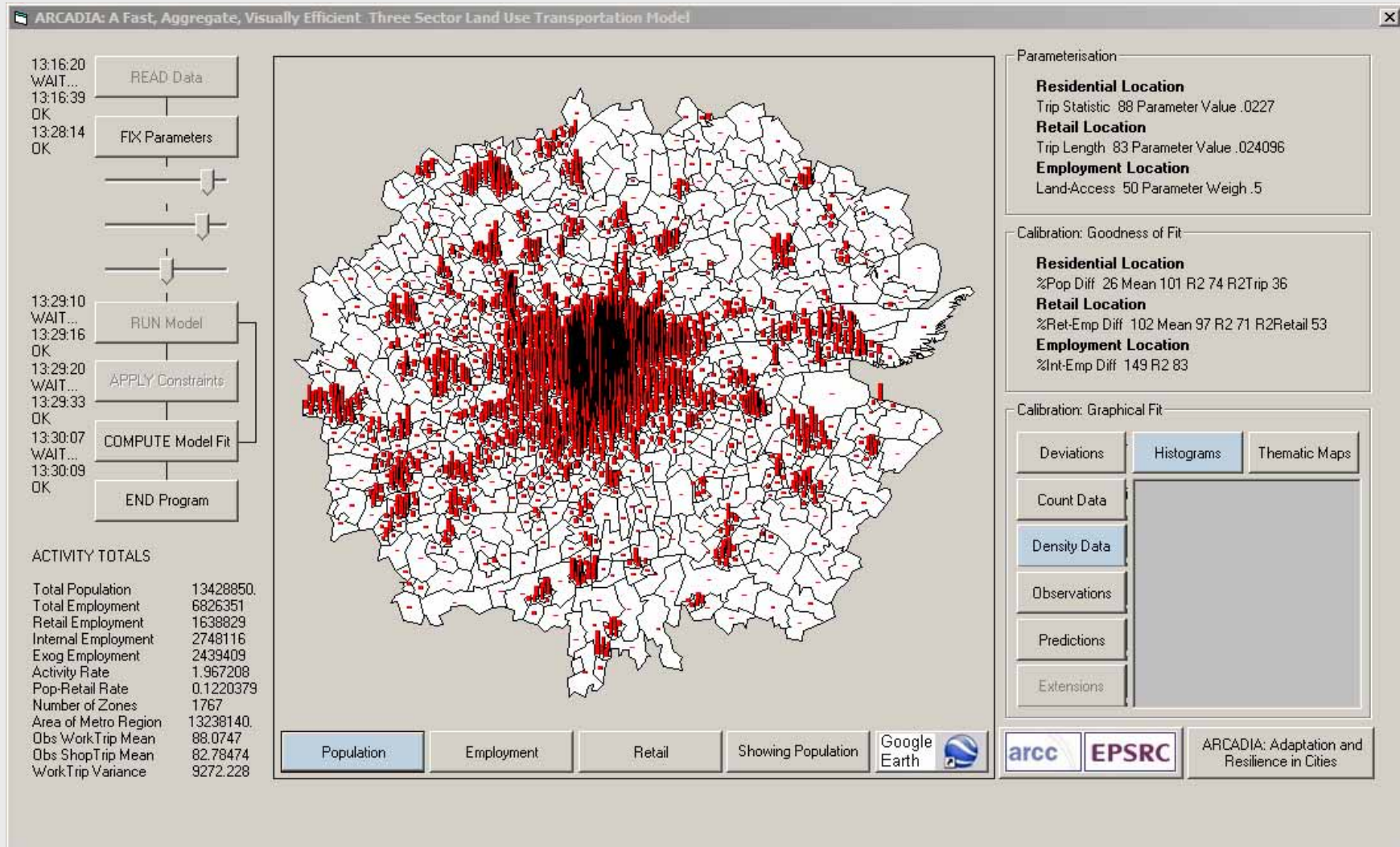
Graphical Functions

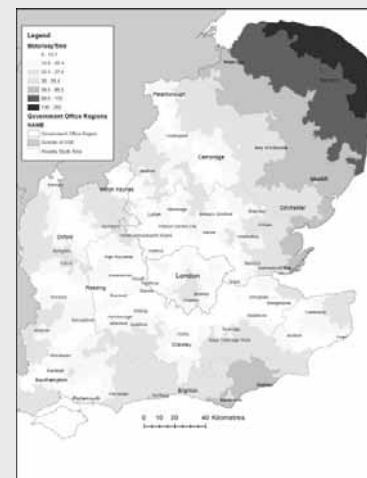
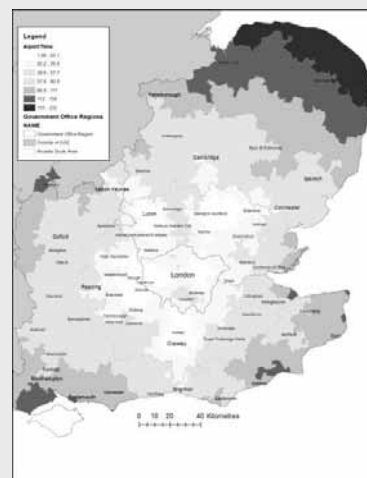
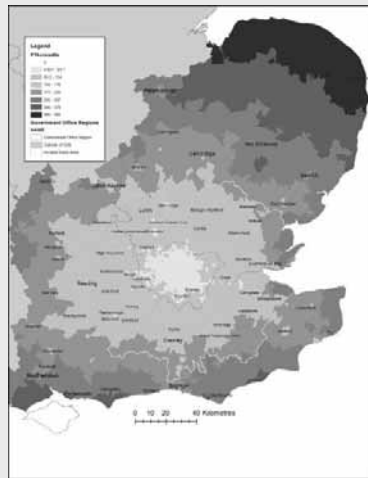
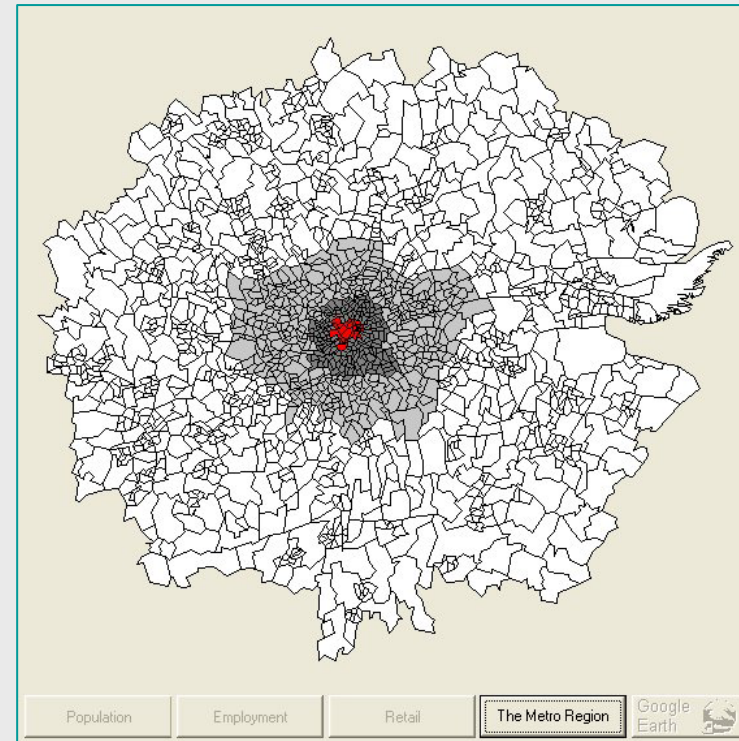
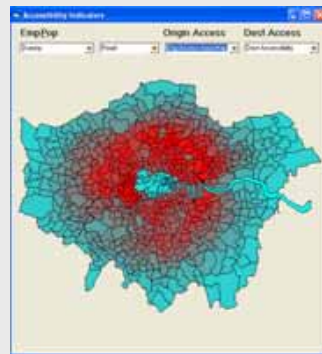


Graph
Data

Logo

Building Operational Urban Models

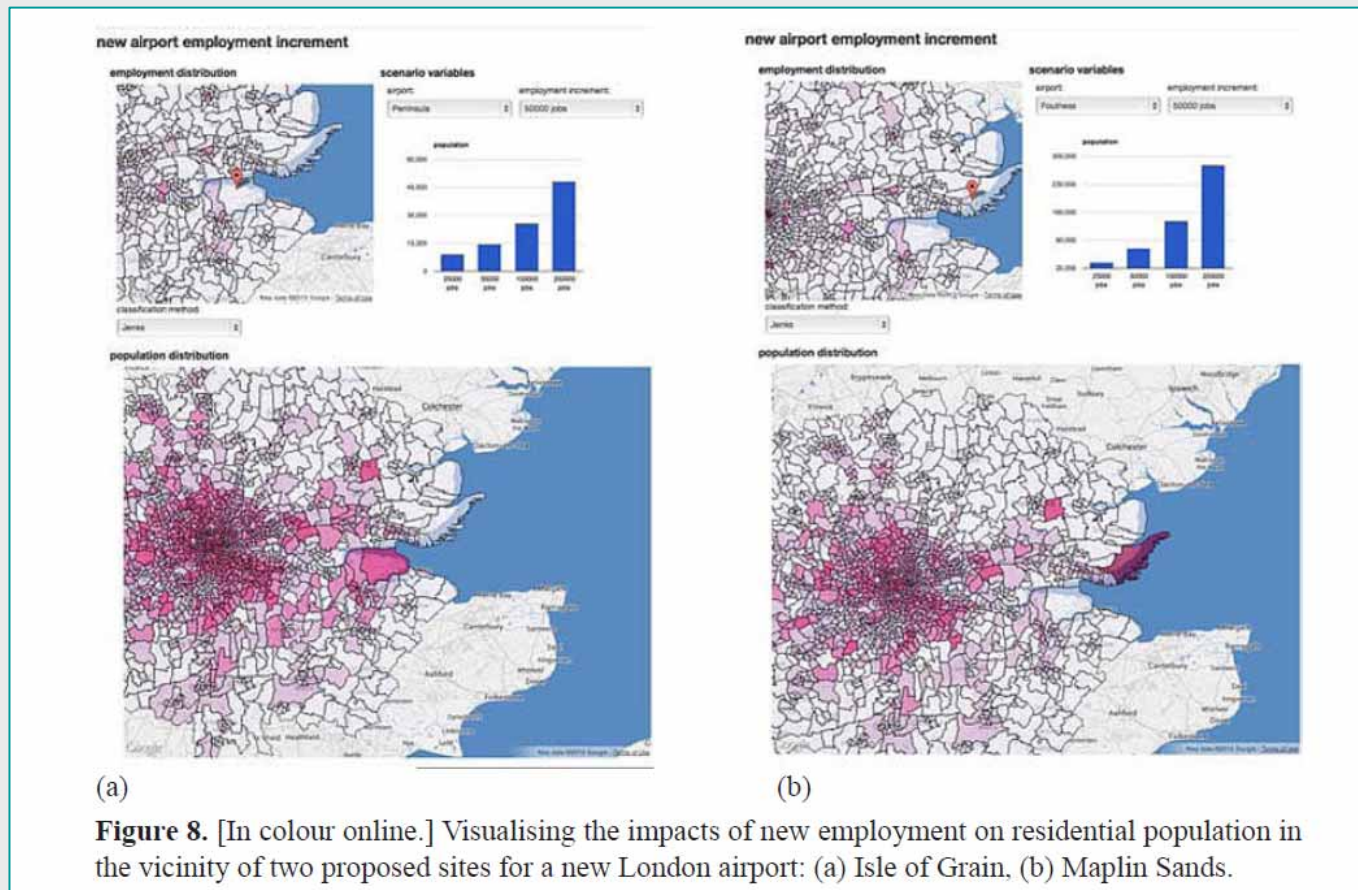




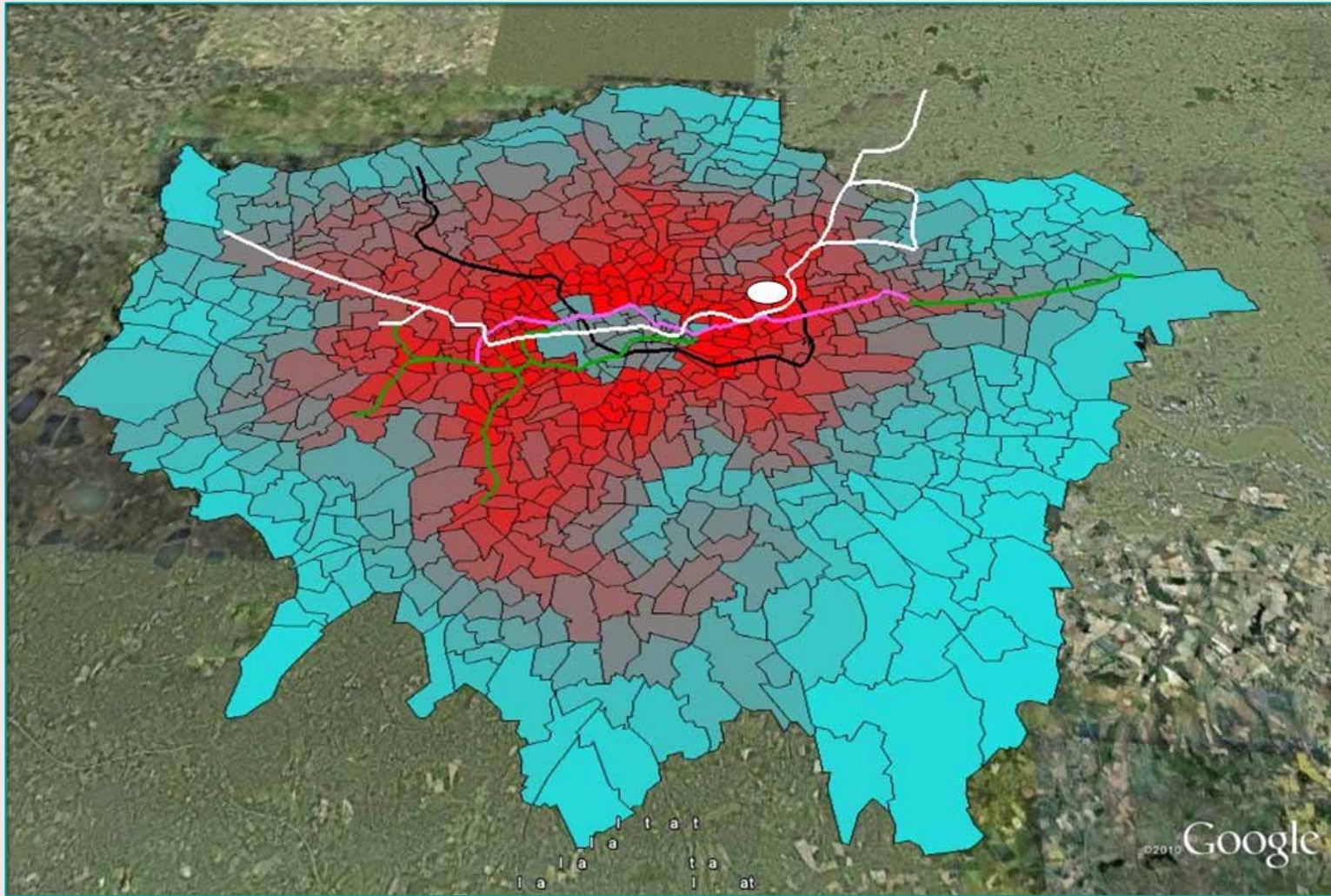
Building Operational Urban Models

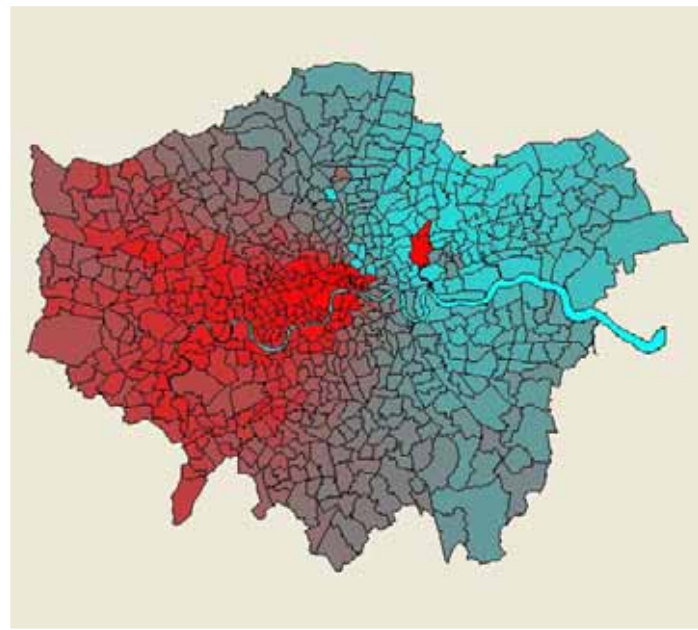
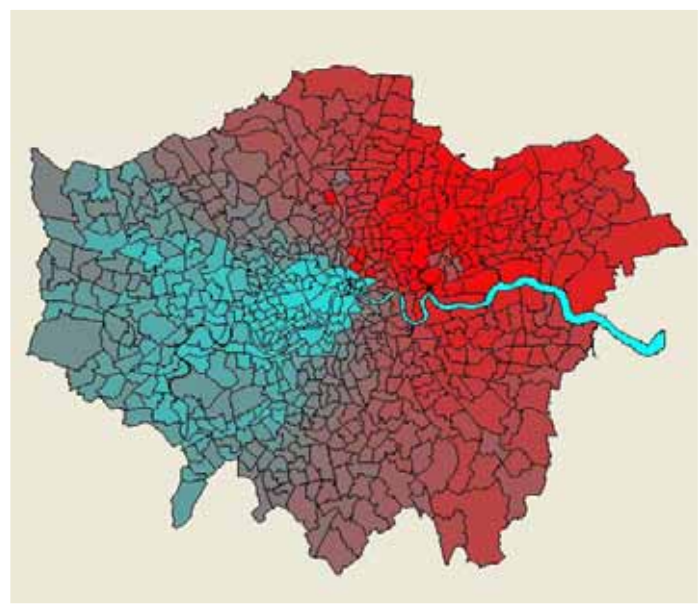
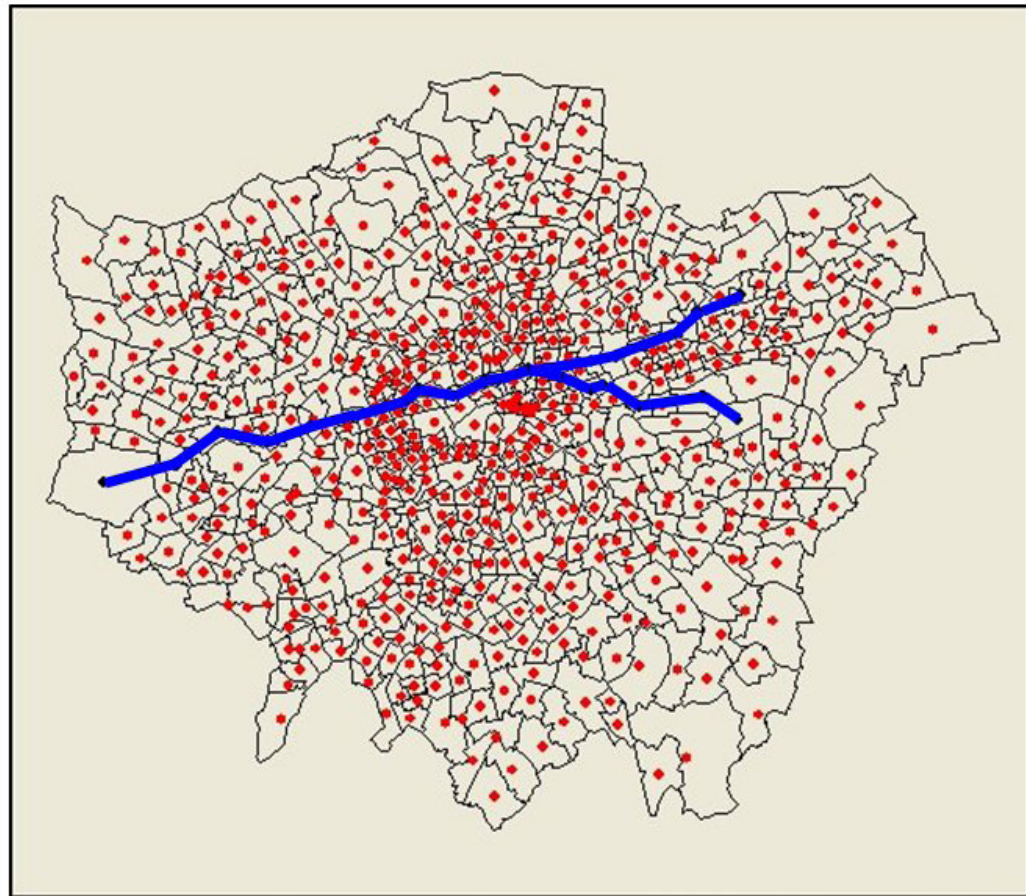
Using Such Models to Test Spatial Impacts

We also have a web based version - SIMULACRA



Infrastructure in London: Olympics, 3rd Runway, Cross-rail,





Building Operational Urban Models

Are These Software Projects? Not Quite ...

These applications and everything hitherto are not software projects – they are not designed to provide any form of user interaction unless it is to the model-builder, although they are very different from most large scale modelling in that they are visual and *imply user interaction*

From the beginning, model applications were based on simply calculating model outputs using basic programming – high level programming largely focussed on getting results.

But the users are other scientists – at best policy makers but there has been hardly any focus on user interaction

The field has been dominated by consultants writing programs to make models work to produce results that are presented in traditional terms. Most models are still non visual – our Tyndall and Arcadia models were much more visual but little focus on defining best practice with respect to users.

The key message is that it has taken 40 or more years to get to the point where there is even any thought about users other than model-builders.

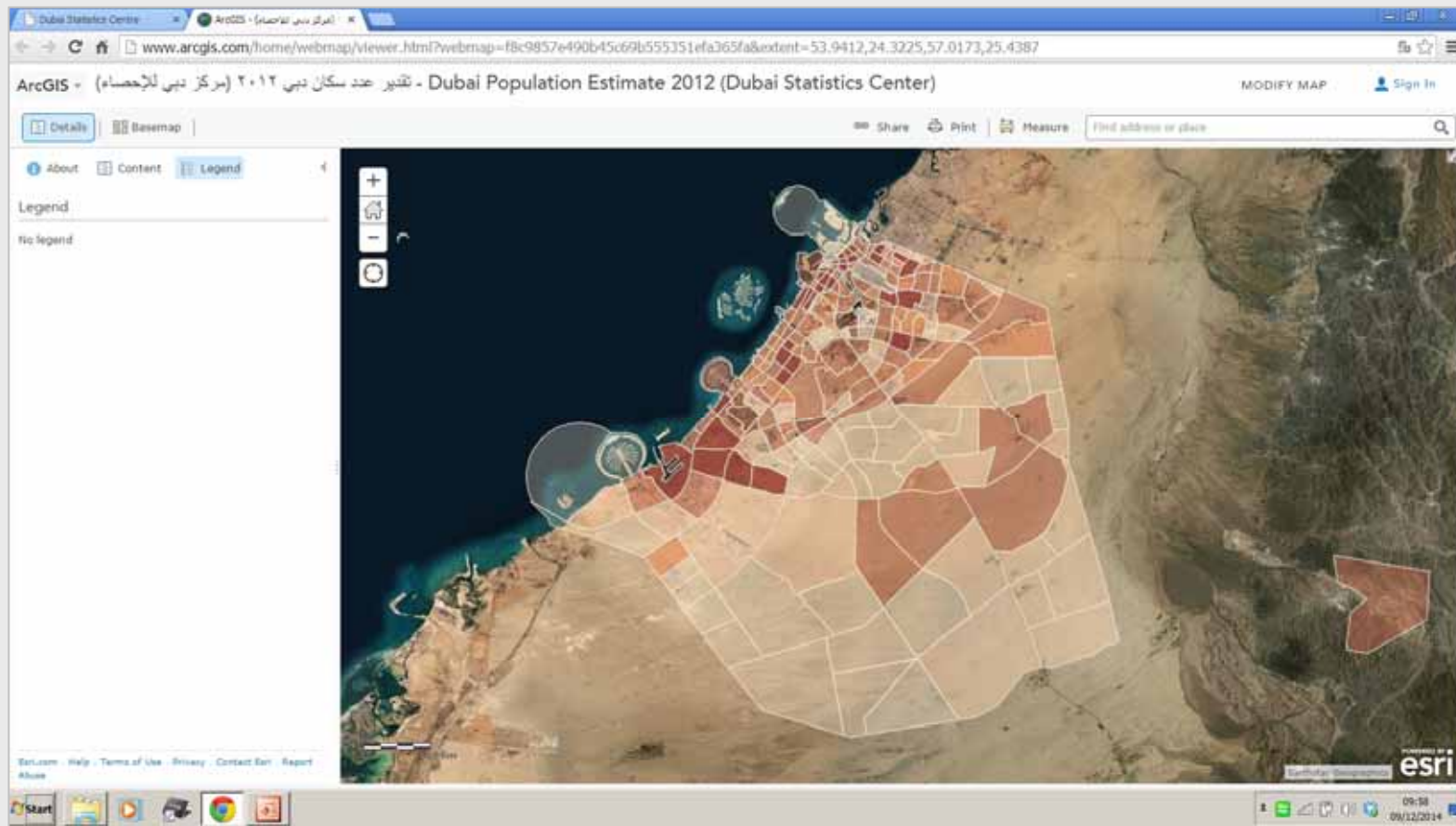
The focus has been at best *on demos* that others can watch – maybe interact with under supervision – but the notion of truly interactive use at the level of modern software is fairly remote – until this happens the field will remain in the hands of consultants and academics.

It may well be that this will be the case as yet for a long time to come but it has enormous implications for model use and applications in the world of all pervasive IT and smart cities. Much the same, if not more so, is true of economic modelling.

We hope to change this but first the typical demo

Small, Fast, Simple Models: The Dubai Pilot

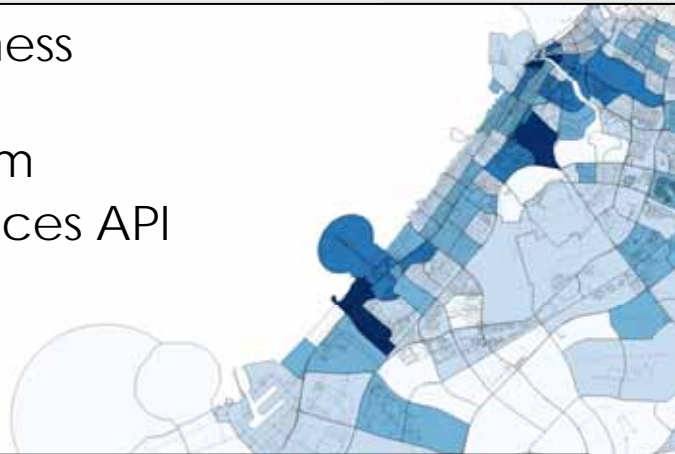
A New Retail Centre in Dubai



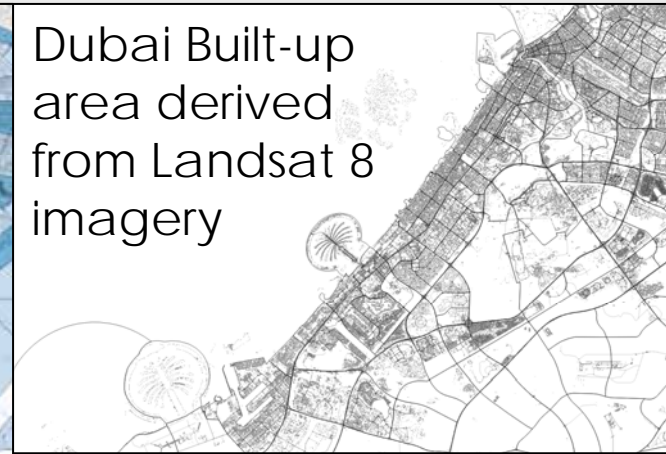
Building Operational Urban Models

Where did we get the data – in a data poor environment?

Dubai Business
Density
derived from
Google Places API



Dubai Built-up
area derived
from Landsat 8
imagery



Dubai Business
Diversity Density
Index





CASA and the Future Cities Catapult Projects

Predicting Urban Futures for Dubai

Simulating Land Use, Population, Employment, Retailing, and Transportation

Dubai Population Estimate 2012 (Dubai Statistics Center)
 تقدير عدد سكان دبي ٢٠١٢ (مركز دبي للإحصاء)

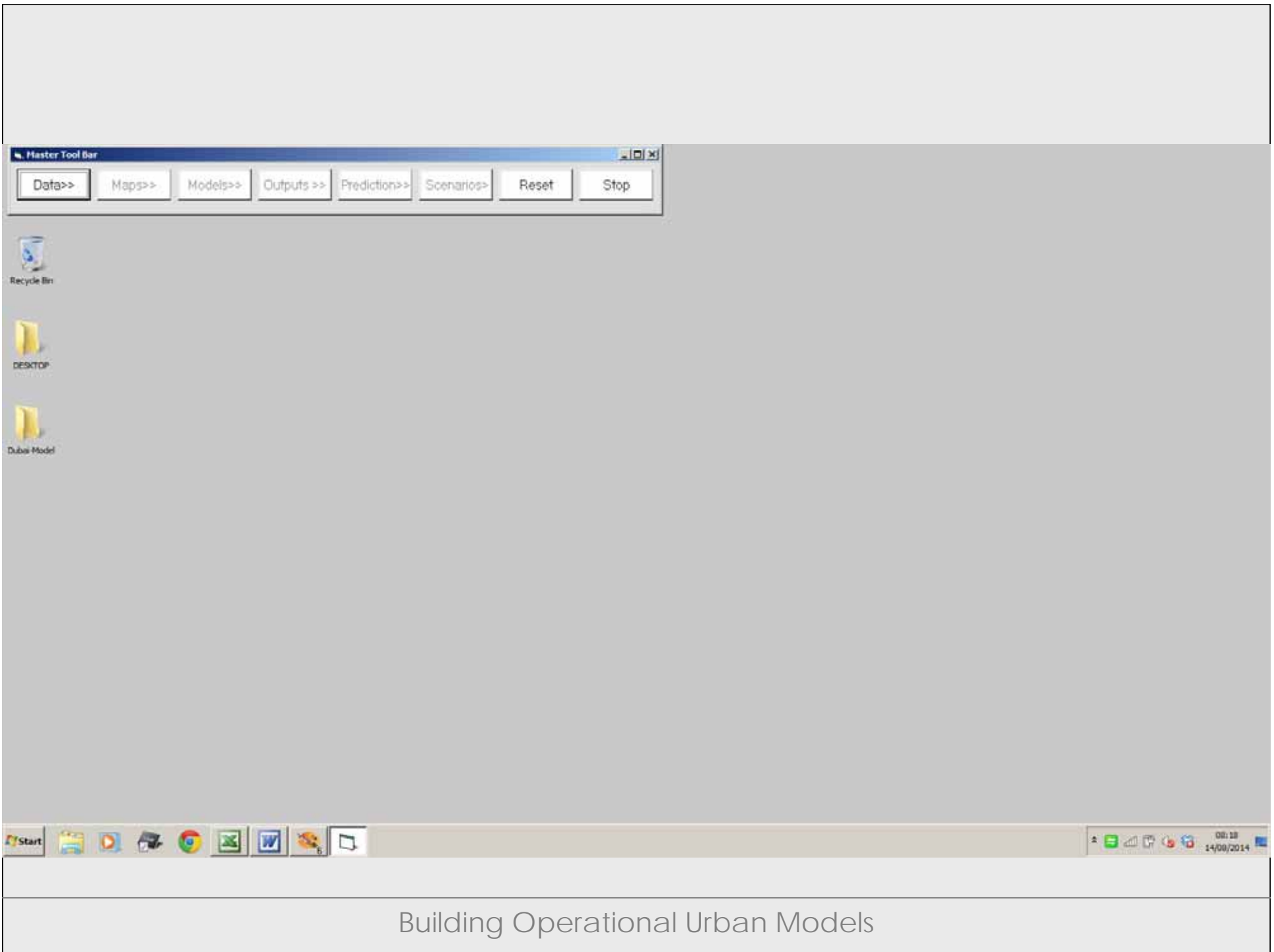


Here we simulate the impact of large changes in urban structure on the population and employment distributions in 220 communities which define the Emirate of Dubai. The population and employment which are linked together through the transportation system and flows of trips. The model we use is heavily data driven as the data mirrors how people locate and interact in the city.

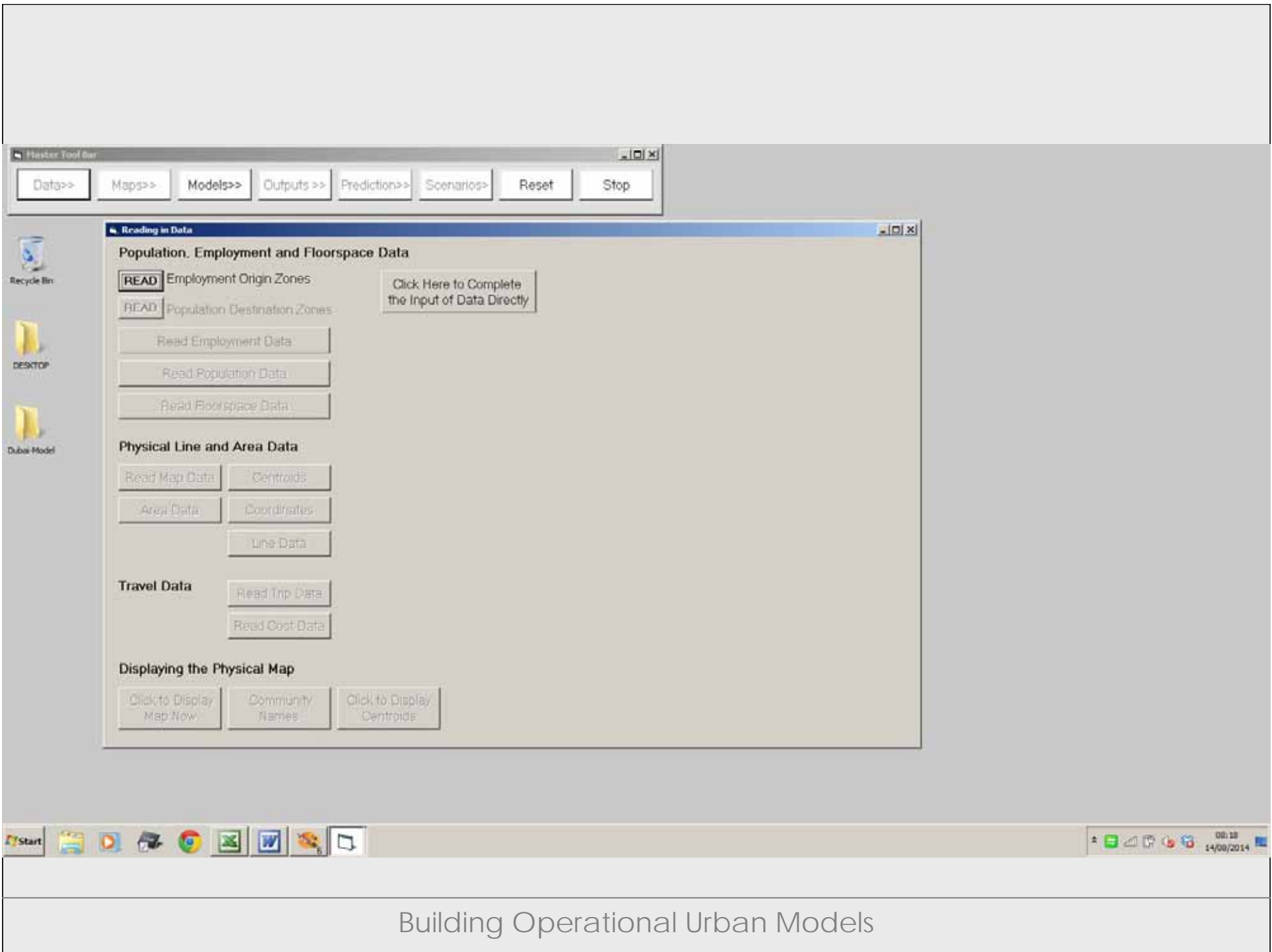
This is a simple demonstration to indicate the features of such a simulation model. If we were building this model for operational use in planning Dubai, we would have many different sectors describing different types of population, distinguishing particularly between guest workers and the local population, and between retailing, construction, financial services and related industrial activities. We would also define transport by different modes.

UCL casa RUN CATAPULT Future Cities

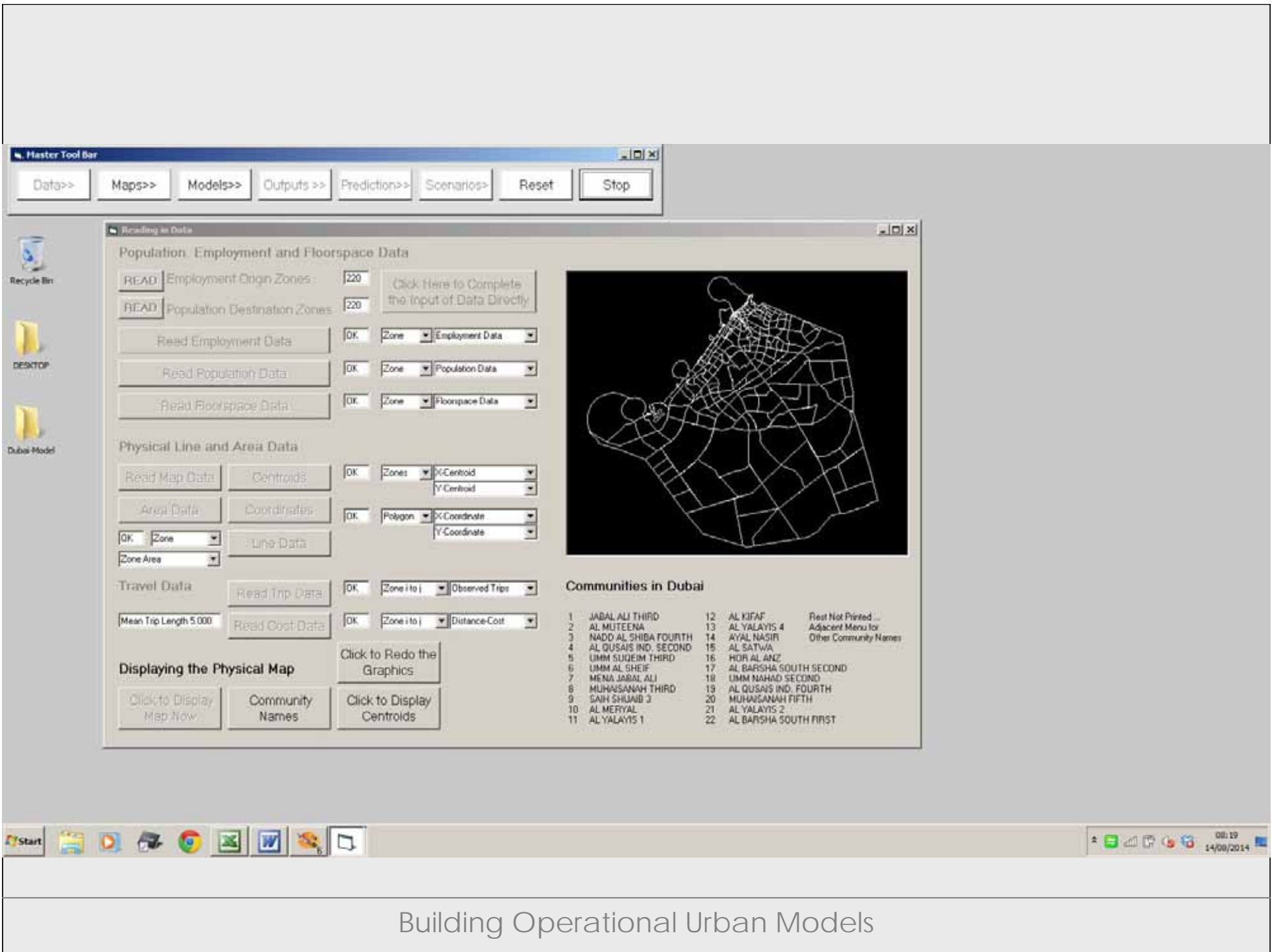




Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models

Hester Tool Bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Data

Map Activities
Map Derived Data
Explosion

Reading in Data

Population, Employment and Floorspace Data

READ Employment Origin Zones: 220 [Click Here to Complete the Input of Data Directly](#)

READ Population Destination Zones: 220

Read Employment Data OK Zone Employment Data

Read Population Data OK Zone Population Data

Read Floorspace Data OK Zone Floorspace Data

Physical Line and Area Data

Read Map Data Centroids OK Zones X-Centroid Y-Centroid

Area Data Coordinates OK Polygon X-Coordinate Y-Coordinate

OK Zone Line Data

Zone Area

Travel Data

Read Trip Data OK Zone i to j Observed Trips


Mean Trip Length 5,000 Read Cost Data OK Zone i to j Distance-Cost

Displaying the Physical Map

Click to Display Map Now Community Names Click to Display Centroids

Click to Redo the Graphics

Click Here If You Wish to Close This Interface



Communities in Dubai

1	JABAL ALI THIRD	12	AL KIFAF	Rest Not Printed ...
2	AL MUTEENA	13	AL YALAYIS 4	Adjacent Menu for
3	NADD AL SHIBA FOURTH	14	AYAL NASIR	Other Community Names
4	AL QUSAIS IND. SECOND	15	AL SATWA	
5	UMM SUQEIM THIRD	16	HOR AL ANZ	
6	UMM AL SHEIF	17	AL BARSHA SOUTH SECOND	
7	MENA JABAL ALI	18	UMM NAHAD SECOND	
8	MUHANSANAH THIRD	19	AL QUSAIS IND. FOURTH	
9	SAIH SHU'AB J	20	MUHANSANAH FIFTH	
10	AL MERYAL	21	AL YALAYIS 2	
11	AL YALAYIS 1	22	AL BARSHA SOUTH FIRST	



Building Operational Urban Models

Hester Tool Bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Data Loading in Data

Population, Employment and Floorspace Data

READ Employment Origin Zones: 220 [Click Here to Complete the Input of Data Directly](#)

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Read Floorspace Data: OK Zone Floorspace Data

Physical Line and Area Data

Read Map Data Centroids: OK Zones X-Centroid Y-Centroid

Area Data Coordinates: OK Polygon X-Coordinate Y-Coordinate

Line Data: OK Zone Zone Area


Travel Data

Read Trip Data: OK Zone i to j Observed Trips

Mean Trip Length 5,000 Read Cost Data: OK Zone i to j Distance-Cost

Displaying the Physical Map

Click to Display Map Now Community Names Click to Redo the Graphics Click Here If You Wish to Close This Interface Click to Display Centroids



Communities in Dubai

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9	SAIH SHU'AB 3	20	MUHANSANAH FIFTH	
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11	AL YALAYIS 1	22	AL BARSHA SOUTH FIRST	



Building Operational Urban Models

Master Tool Bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Data

Map Activities

Map Derived Data

Expansion

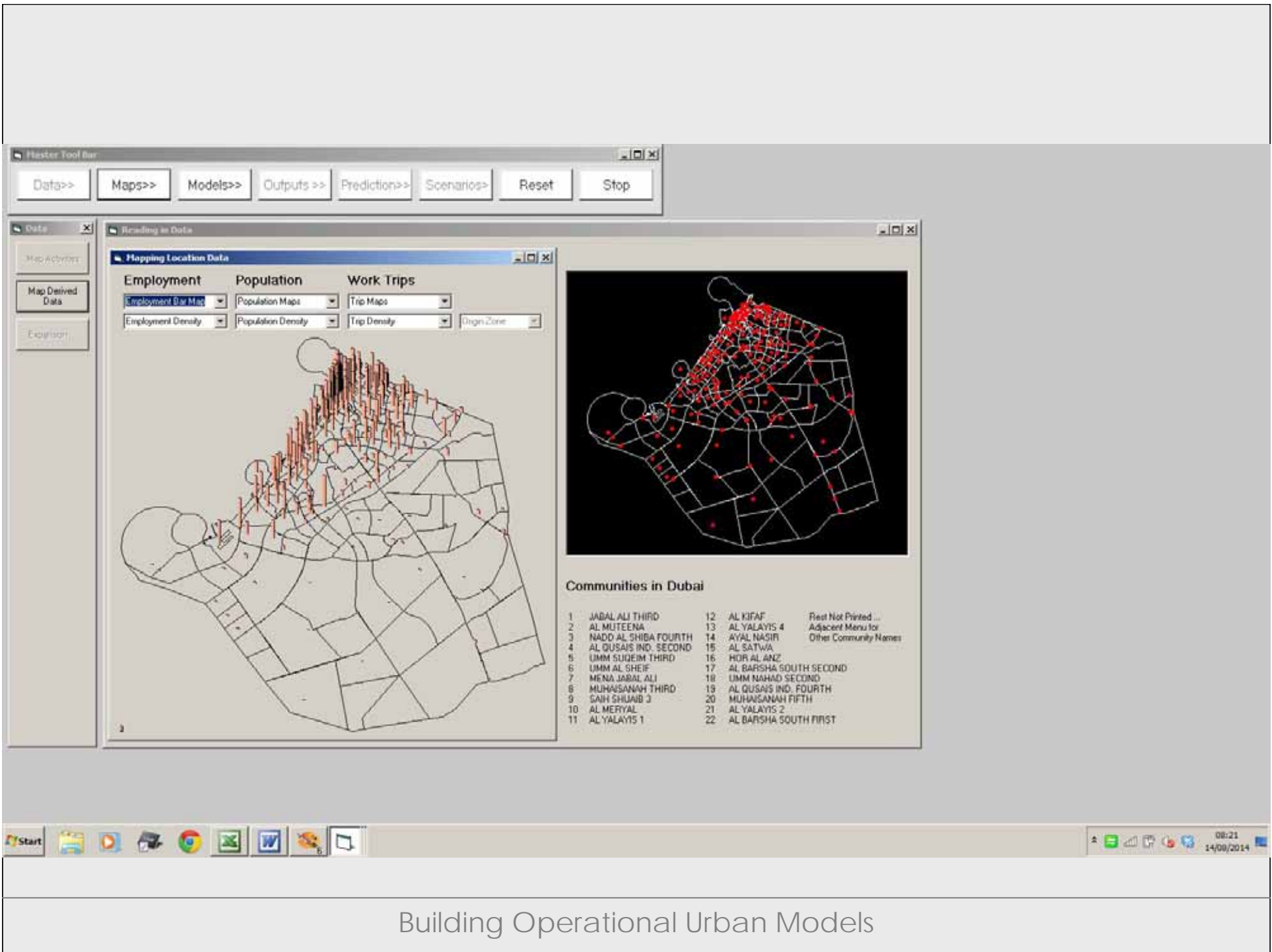
Reading in Data

List of Community Names

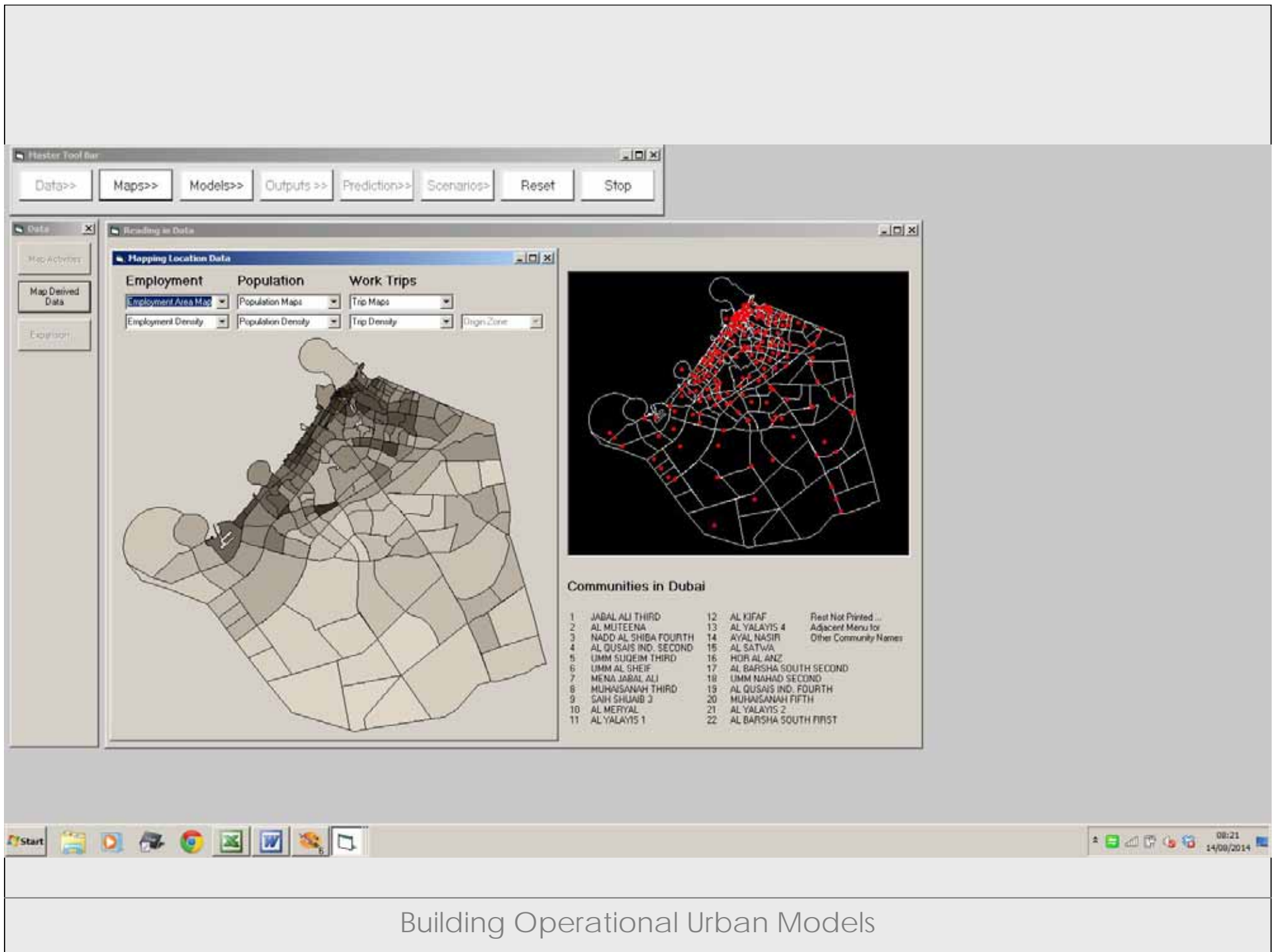
1	JABAL ALI THIRD	46	UMM HURAIR SECOND	81	AL SELAL	136	AL QOUZ FOURTH	181	JUMEIRA ISLAND ONE
2	AL MUTEENA	47	UMM NAHAD FIRST	82	AL WARQA'A FOURTH	137	AL BARSHA SOUTH THIRD	182	AL TWAR THIRD
3	NADD AL SHIBA FOURTH	48	HEFAIR	83	RAS AL KHOR IND. FIRST	138	AL KHEERAN FIRST	183	AL GARHOUD
4	AL QUSAIS IND. SECOND	49	WARSAN THIRD	84	MARIGHAM	139	NAKHLAT DEIRA	184	AL JAFILYA
5	UMM SUDEIM THIRD	50	MUHAISANAH SECOND	85	AL ITAY	140	AL RAS	185	NAZWAH
6	UMM AL SHEIF	51	AL QUSAIS THIRD	86	AL BARAHA	141	WADI AL SAFA 5	186	AL LAYAN 2
7	MENA JABAL ALI	52	AL MURAQQABAT	87	AL YALAYIS 5	142	AL QOUZE IND. FOURTH	187	MANKHOOL
8	MUHAISANAH THIRD	53	NAIF	88	PORT SAIED	143	UMM SUDEIM SECOND	188	NADD HESSA
9	SAIH SHUAIB 3	54	AL QOUZ FIRST	89	AL MIZHAR FIRST	144	AL SAFA SECOND	189	MUHAISANAH FOURTH
10	AL ME'RYAL	55	MARIGAB	90	AL DOUZE IND. THIRD	145	NADD SHAMMA	190	AL BARSHA SECOND
11	AL YALAYIS 1	56	AL HEBIAH SECOND	91	AL MAMZAFI	146	SAIH SHUA'ALAH	191	AL BARSHA SOUTH FOURTH
12	AL KIFAF	57	ABU HAIL	92	AL MAMZAFI	147	LE HEMAIRA	192	MUHAISANAH FIRST
13	AL YALAYIS 4	58	JUMEIRA THIRD	93	MEREY'EL	148	BU YADRA	193	AL TWAR SECOND
14	AYAL NASIR	59	MUGATRAH	94	JUMEIRA FIRST	149	AL ROWANYAH SECOND	194	AL HEBIAH THIRD
15	AL SATWA	60	AL THANYAH FOURTH	95	CORNICHE DEIRA	150	AL THANYAH SECOND	195	UMM HURAIR FIRST
16	HOR AL ANZ	61	NADD AL SHIBA FIRST	96	AL MIZHAR SECOND	151	AL SABKHA	196	WADI AL SAFA 4
17	AL BARSHA SOUTH SECOND	62	AL BUTEEN	97	WADI AL SAFA 3	152	WADI AL SAFA 2	197	AL SAFOLH SECOND
18	UMM NAHAD SECOND	63	AL HEBIAH FIFTH	98	WADI AL SAFA 6	153	HOR AL ANZ EAST	198	AL QOUZE IND. SECOND
19	AL QUSAIS IND. FOURTH	64	AL FAGAA'	99	AL MARMOOD	154	AL KHWANEJ SECOND	199	AL WASL
20	MUHAISANAH FIFTH	65	GRAYTEESAH	100	WARSAN FOURTH	155	DUBAI INVESTMENT PARK FIRST	200	AL CORNICHE
21	AL YALAYIS 2	66	AL YALAYIS 3	101	DUBAI INT'L AIRPORT	156	AL QUSAIS SECOND	201	MIRIDIF
22	AL BARSHA SOUTH FIRST	67	REMAH	102	AL WARQA'A SECOND	157	AL HEBIAH FOURTH	202	UMM SUDEIM FIRST
23	YARAHAH	68	ME'AISEM SECOND	103	TRADE CENTER FIRST	158	WARSAN FIRST	203	GHADEER BAFASHY
24	AL LESAILY	69	SAIH AL DAHAL	104	AL AWIR SECOND	159	AL QUSAIS FIRST	204	MADINAT DUBAI AL MELAHEYAH
25	AL NAHDA SECOND	70	JABAL ALI INDUSTRIAL FIRST	105	AL RASHIDIYA	160	SAIH AL SALAM	205	AL MERKADH
26	LEHBAB FIRST	71	MADINAT AL MATAAR	106	RIGGAT AL BUTEEN	161	RAS AL KHOR IND. SECOND	206	AL KARAMA
27	AL HAMRIYA	72	AL THANYAH FIRST	107	RAS AL KHOR	162	SAIH SHUAIB 2	207	AL MAHA
28	AL SAFA FIRST	73	AL THANYAH FIFTH	108	AL BARSHA SOUTH FIFTH	163	UMM ESELAY	208	AL WAJEHA AL BAHRIAH
29	AL MANARA	74	ENKHALI	109	AL HATHMAH	164	AL WARQA'A THIRD	209	SAIH SHUAIB 1
30	UMM AL MOMENEEN	75	NADD AL HAMARI	110	AL KHABAISI	165	JABAL ALI INDUSTRIAL SECOND	210	MARSA DUBAI
31	ALDYAS	76	AL ROWANYAH THIRD	111	AL LAYAN 1	166	AL MURAI	211	UMM RAMOOL
32	WADI ALAMARDI	77	LEHBAB SECOND	112	AL WARQA'A FIRST	167	AL KHEERAN	212	ZAA'BEEL FIRST
33	AL HEBIAH FIRST	78	AL YUFRAH 2	113	AL KHEERAN SECOND	168	AL BARSHA FIRST	213	HADA'EQ SHEIKH MOHAMMED B R
34	AL QUSAIS IND. FIFTH	79	AL SHINDAGHA	114	AL AWIR FIRST	169	UMM NAHAD THIRD	214	AL THANYAH THIRD
35	TRADE CENTER SECOND	80	UMM AL DAMAN	115	HESSYAN SECOND	170	NAKHLAT JABAL ALI	215	HESSYAN FIRST
36	NADD AL SHIBA SECOND	81	AL BARSHA THIRD	116	AL TWAR FIRST	171	AL ROWANYAH FIRST	216	AL WARQA'A FIFTH
37	BURJ KHALIFA	82	DUD AL MUTEENA SECOND	117	WARSAN SECOND	172	AL WHOOSH	217	AL NAHDA FIRST
38	AL QUSAIS IND. THIRD	83	AL SAFOUH FIRST	118	AL QOUZ THIRD	173	RAS AL KHOR IND. THIRD	218	JABAL ALI SECOND
39	AL QOUZ SECOND	84	AL YUFRAH 1	119	AL QUSAIS IND. FIRST	174	ME'AISEM FIRST	219	WADI AL SAFA 7
40	ZAA'BEEL SECOND	85	JABAL ALI FIRST	120	AL HAMRIYA PORT	175	JABAL ALI INDUSTRIAL THIRD	220	AL BADA'
41	AL JADAF	86	AL SOUQ AL KABEER	121	AL WUHEIDA	176	NADD AL SHIBA THIRD		
42	JUMEIRA SECOND	87	AL RIGGA	122	DUD AL MUTEENA FIRST	177	WADI ALSHABAK		
43	DUBAI INVESTMENT PARK SECOND	88	UMM NAHAD FOURTH	123	AL D'SHOOSH	178	AL QOUZE IND. FIRST		
44	SAIH SHUAIB 4	89	MUSHRAIF	124	DUD METHA	179	AL HUDABA		
45	AL KHWANEJ FIRST	90	DUD AL MUTEENA THIRD	125	NAKHLAT JUMEIRA	180	AL DAGHAYA		

Close

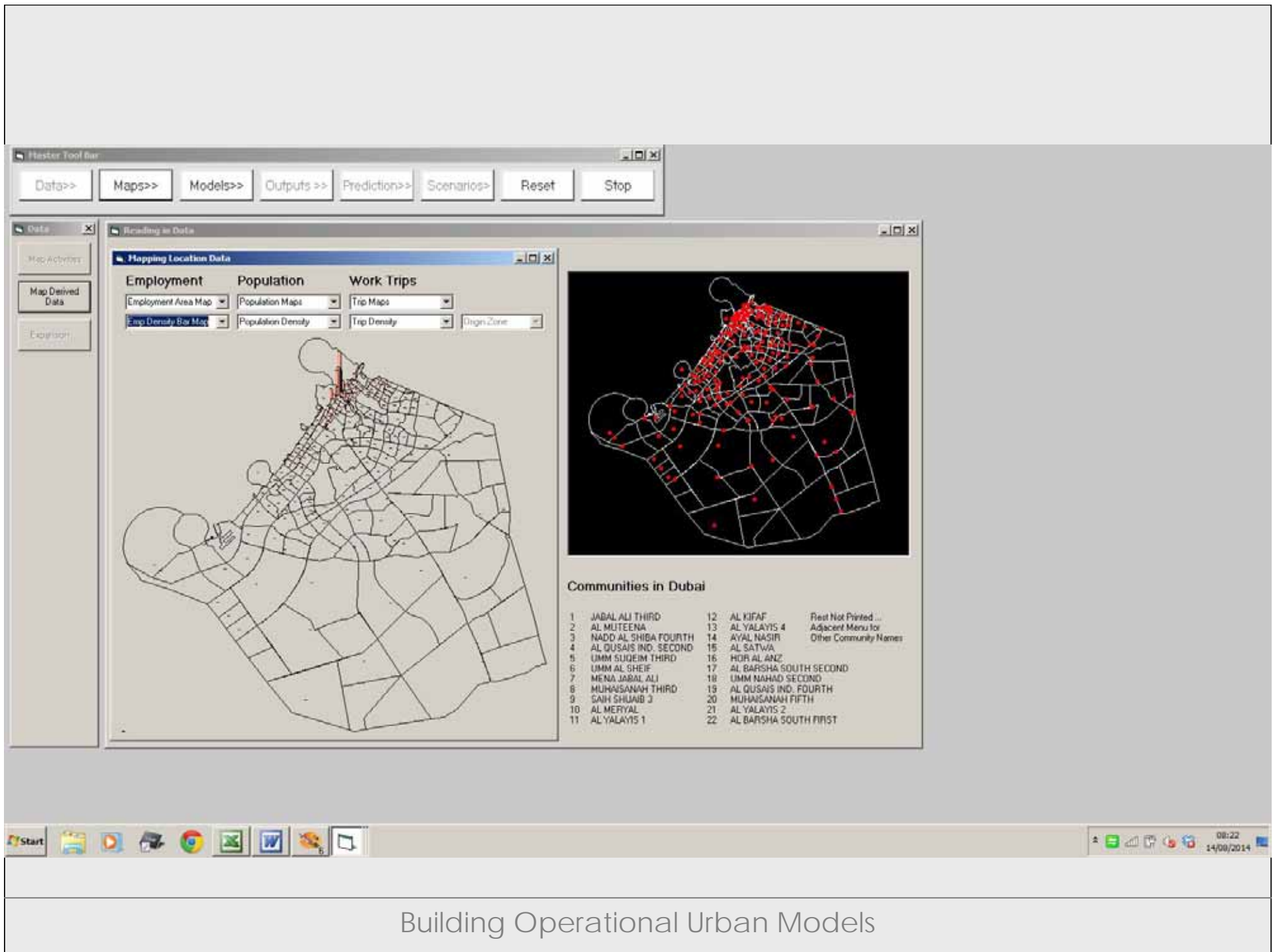
Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models

Hester Tool bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Data

Map Activities

Map Derived Data

Explorer

Mapping Location Data

Employment Population Work Trips

Employment Area Map Population Maps Trip Maps

Emp Density Area Map Population Density Trip Density Origin Zone

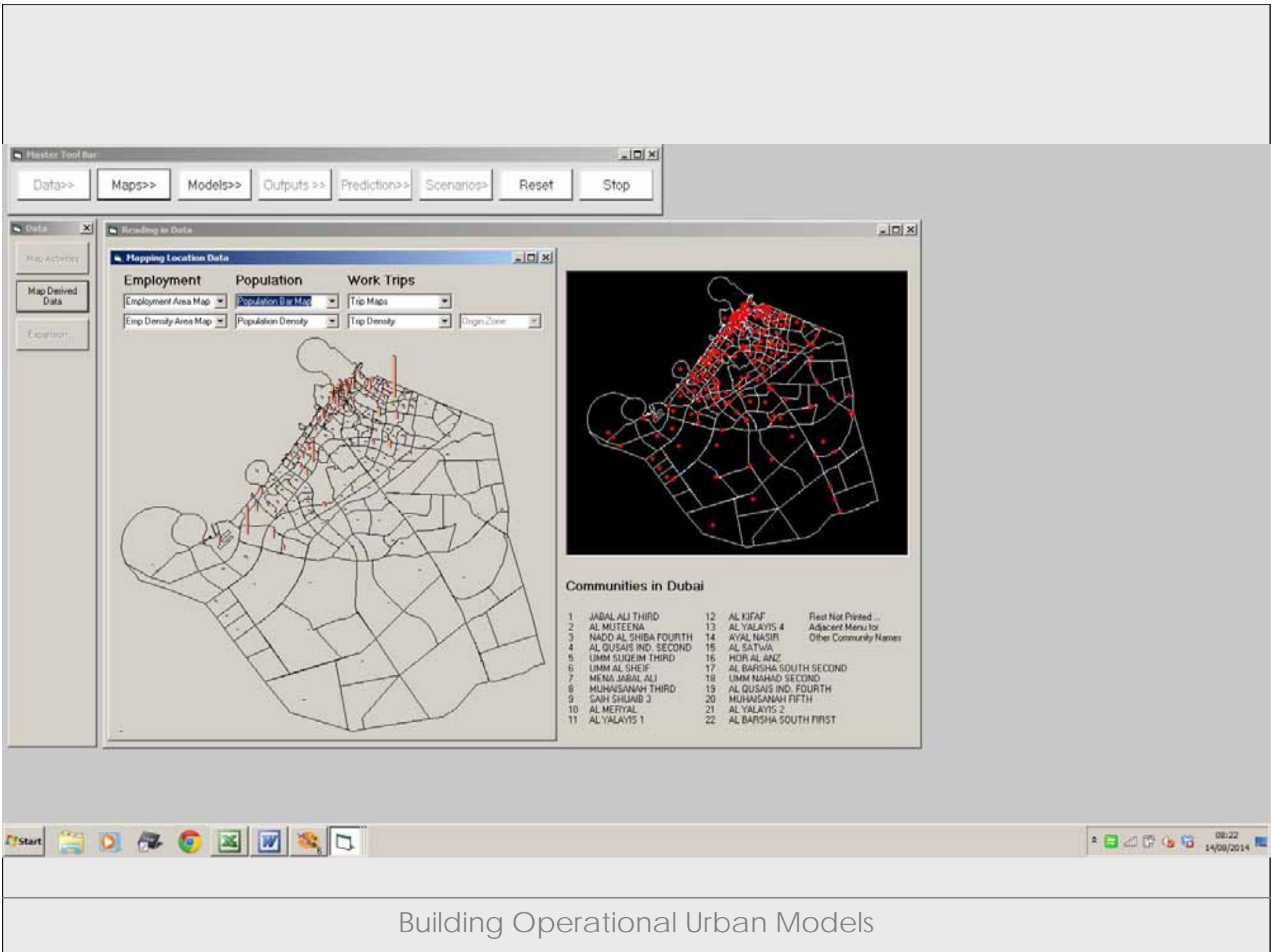
Communities in Dubai

1	JABAL ALI THIRD	12	AL KIFAF	Rest Not Printed ...
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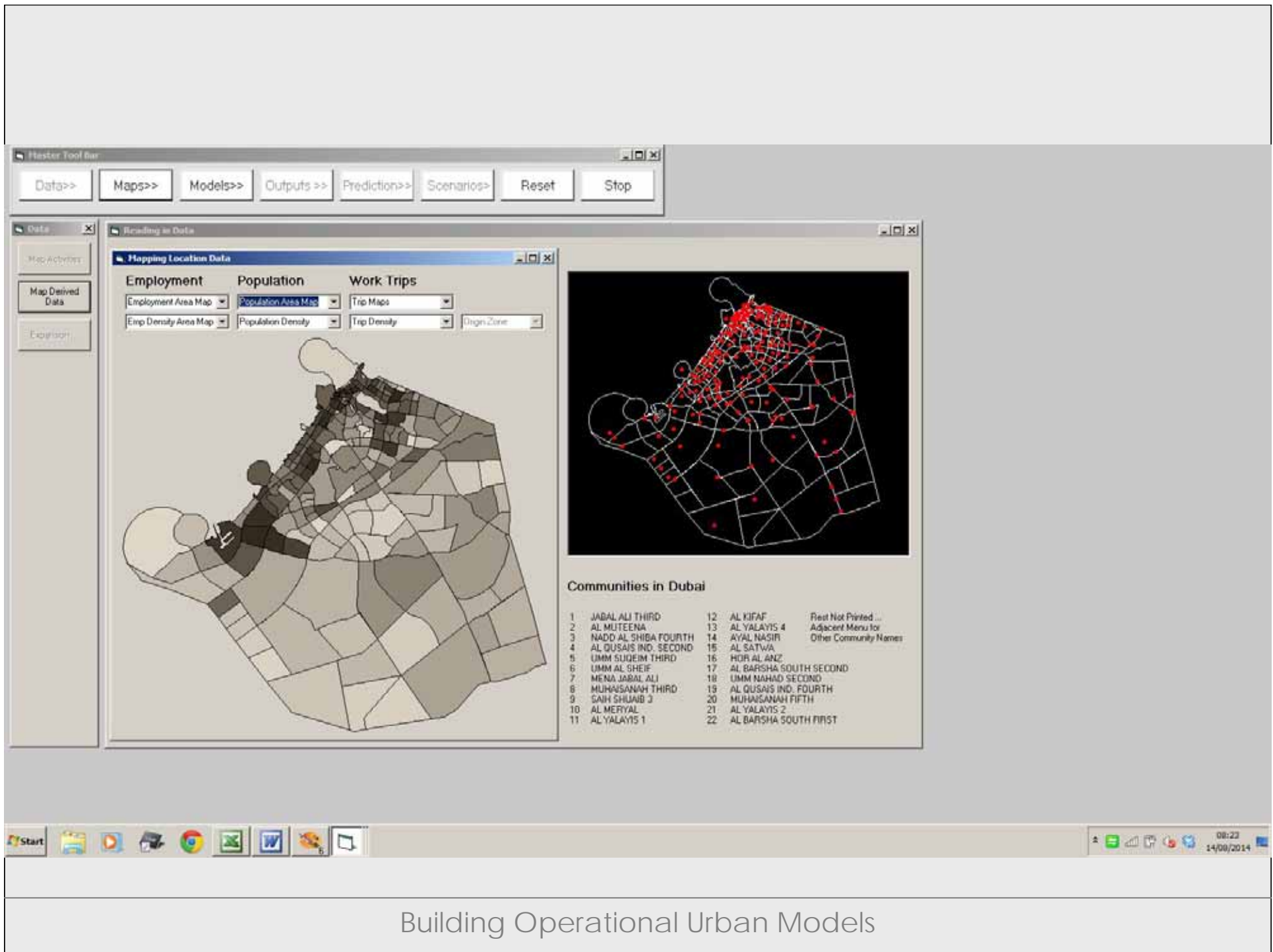
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14/09/2014

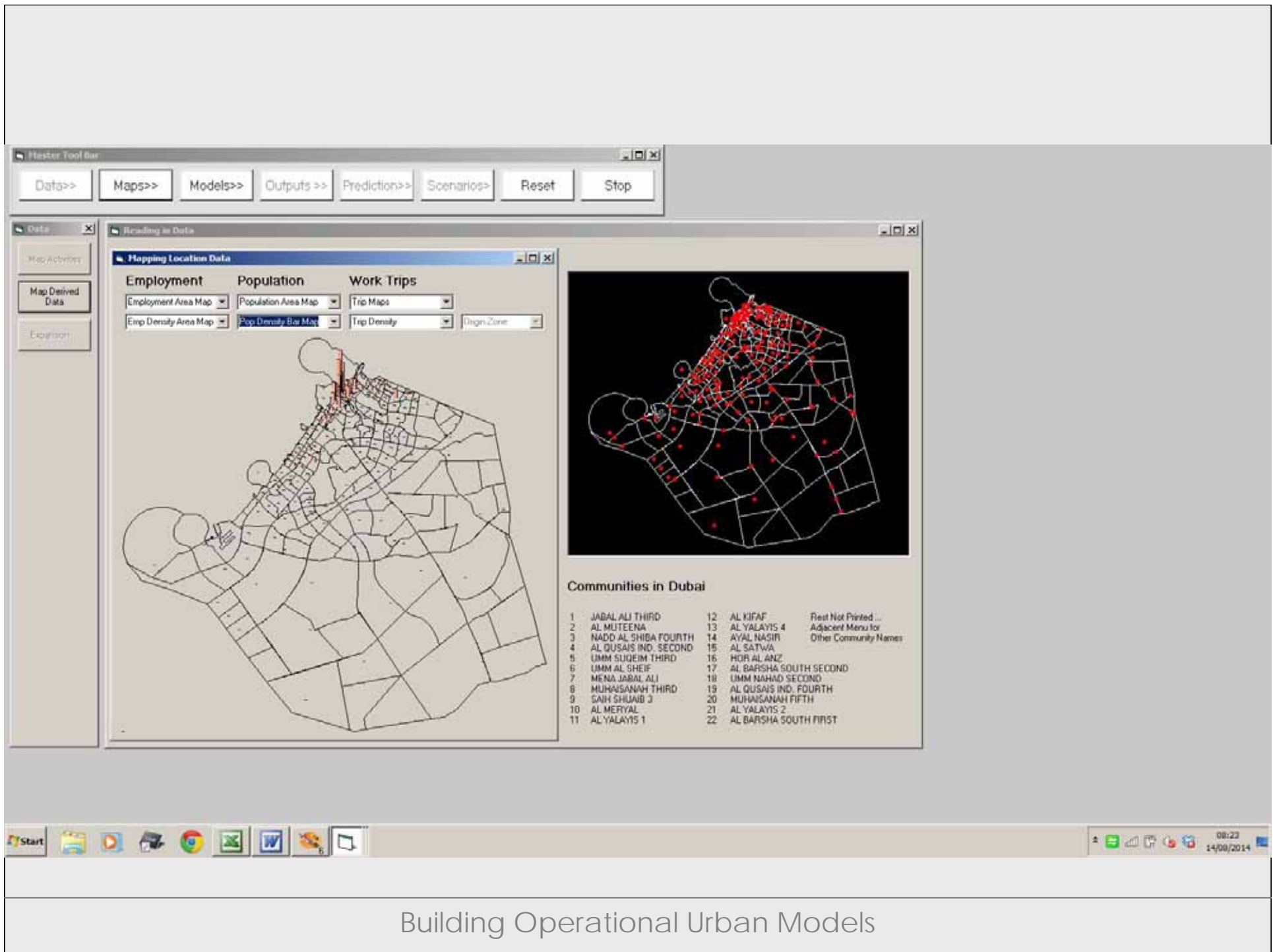
Building Operational Urban Models



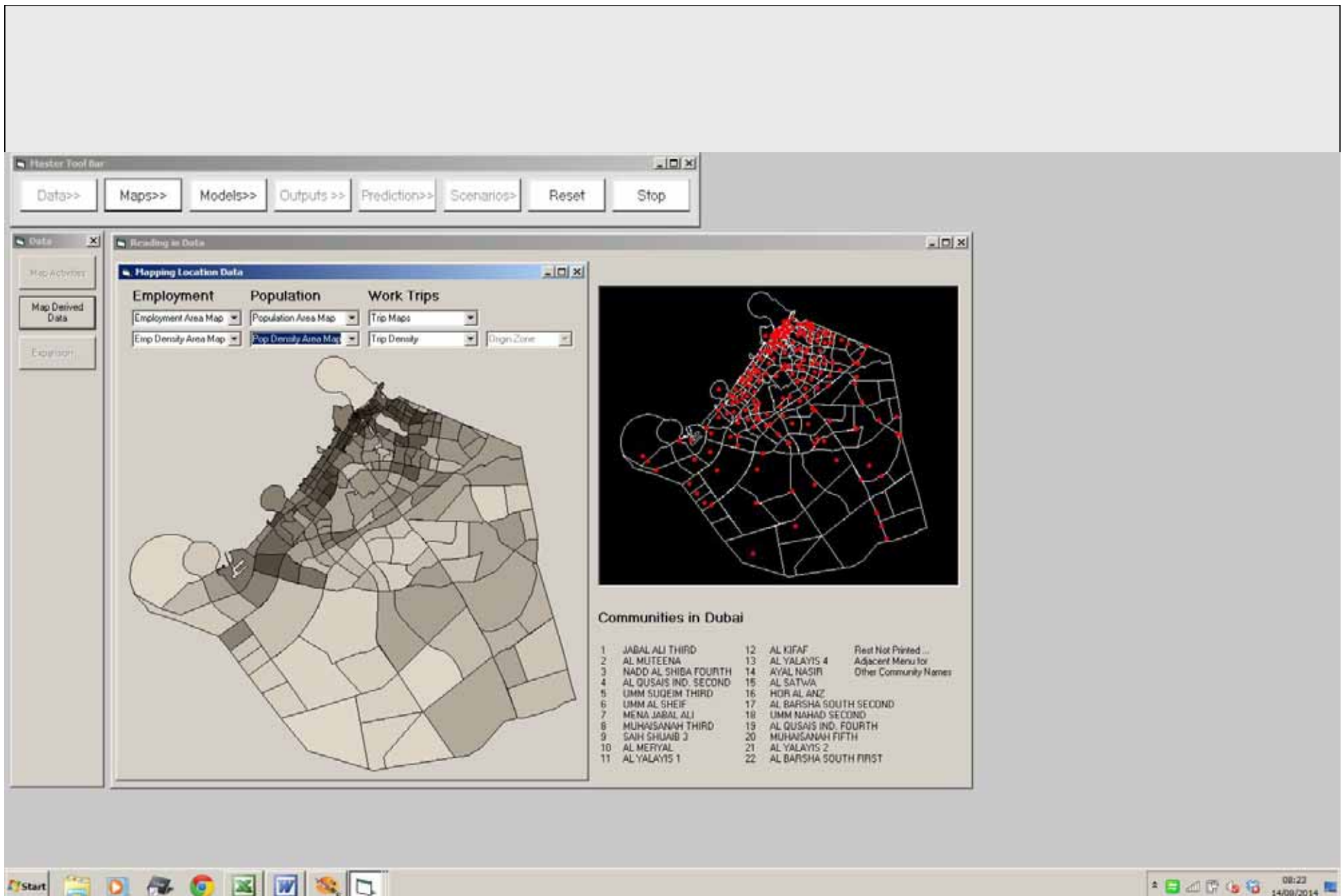
Building Operational Urban Models



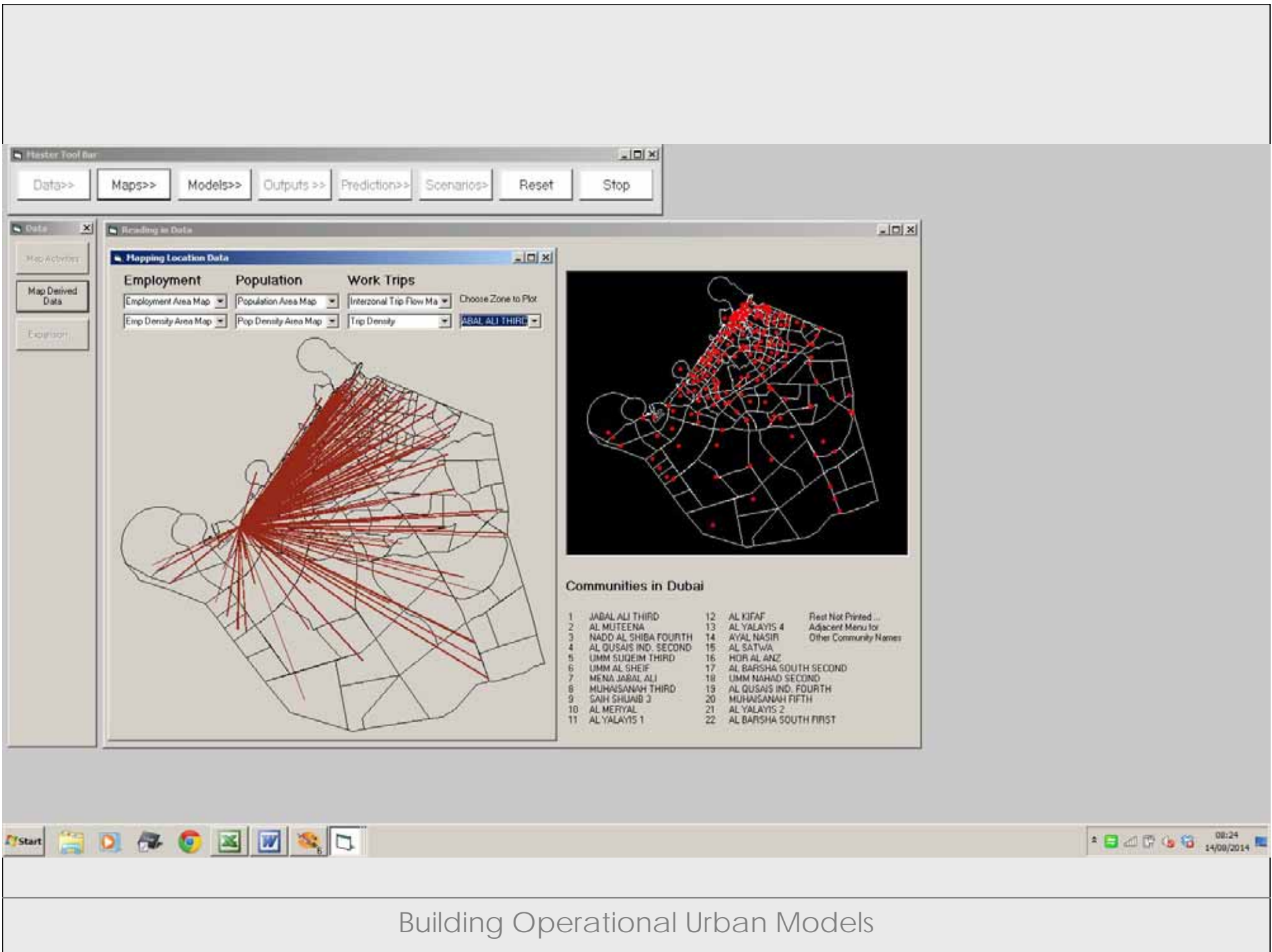
Building Operational Urban Models



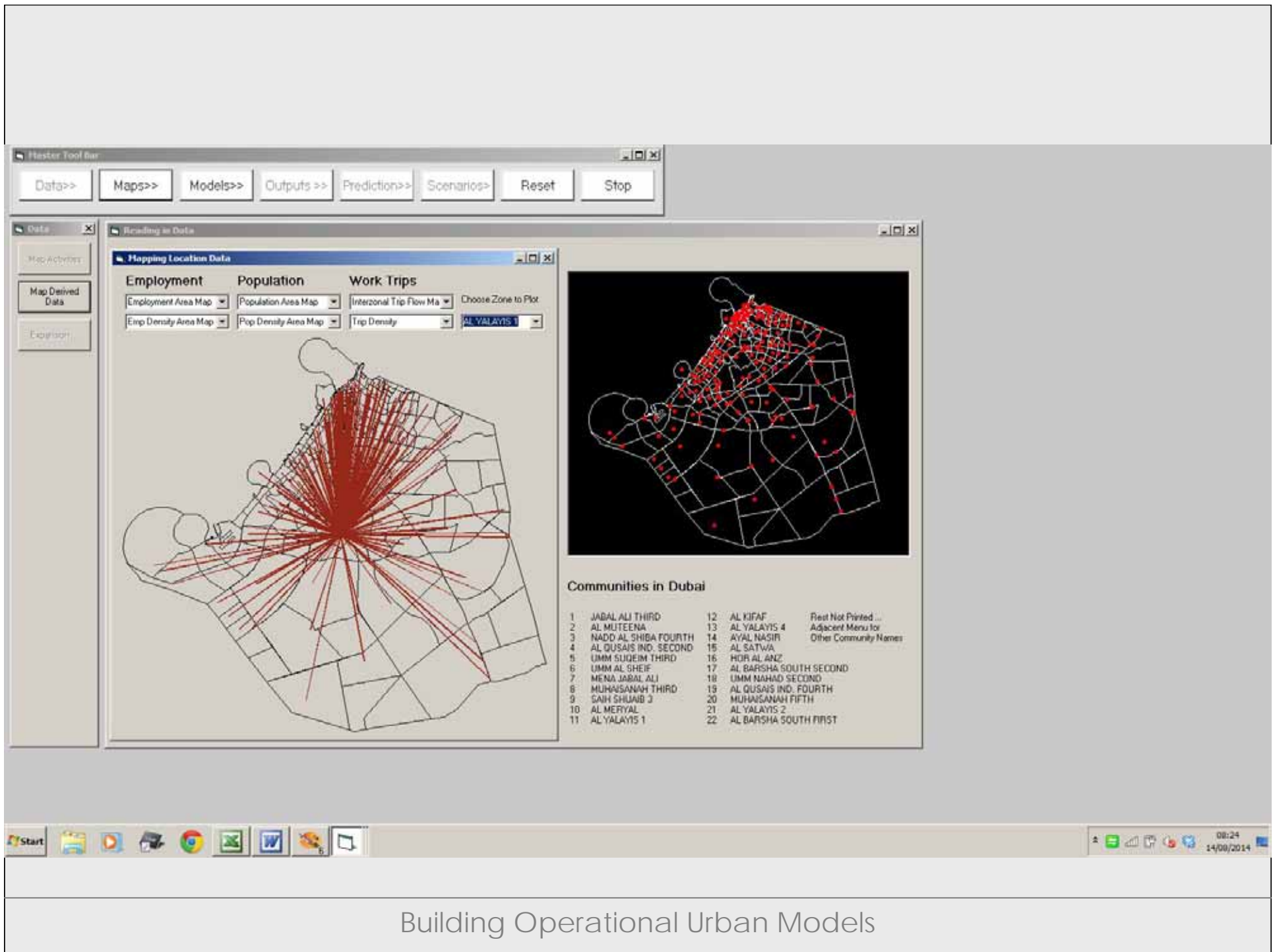
Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models

Hester Tool bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Data

Map Activities

Map Derived Data

Explorer

Scrolling in Data

Mapping Location Data

Employment Population Work Trips

Employment Area Map Population Area Map Interzonal Trip Flow Ma Choose Zone to Plot

Emp Density Area Map Pop Density Area Map Trip Density MUTEENA FIRST

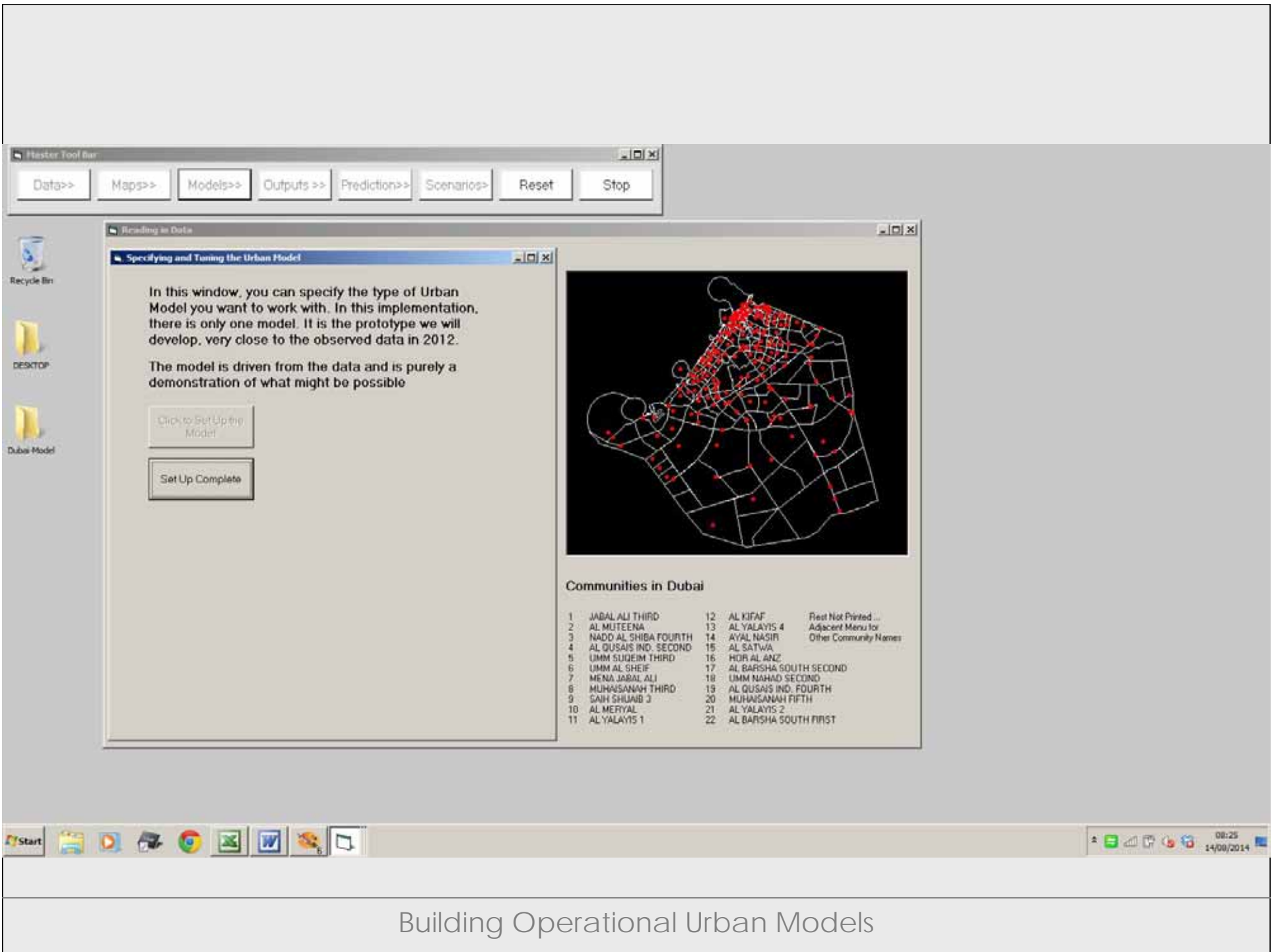
Communities in Dubai

1	JABAL ALI THIRD	12	AL KIFAF	Rest Not Printed ...
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3	NADD AL SHIBA FOURTH	14	AYAL NASIR	Other Community Names
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5	UMM SUQEIM THIRD	16	HOR AL ANZ	
6	UMM AL SHEIF	17	AL BARSHA SOUTH SECOND	
7	MENA JABAL ALI	18	UMM NAHAD SECOND	
8	MUHANSANAH THIRD	19	AL QUSAIS IND. FOURTH	
9	SAIH SHU'AB 3	20	MUHANSANAH FIFTH	
10	AL MERYAL	21	AL YALAYIS 2	
11	AL YALAYIS 1	22	AL BARSHA SOUTH FIRST	

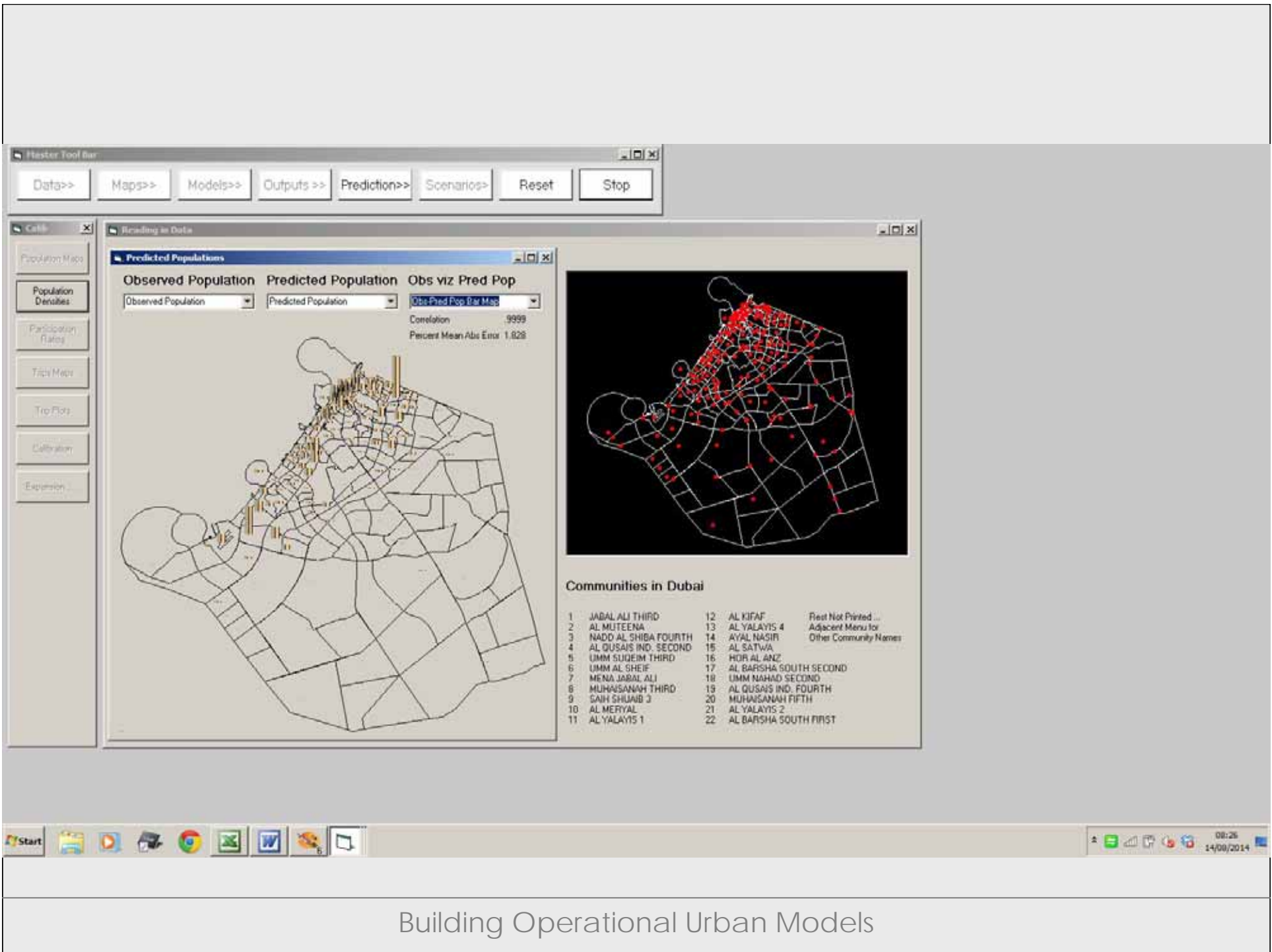
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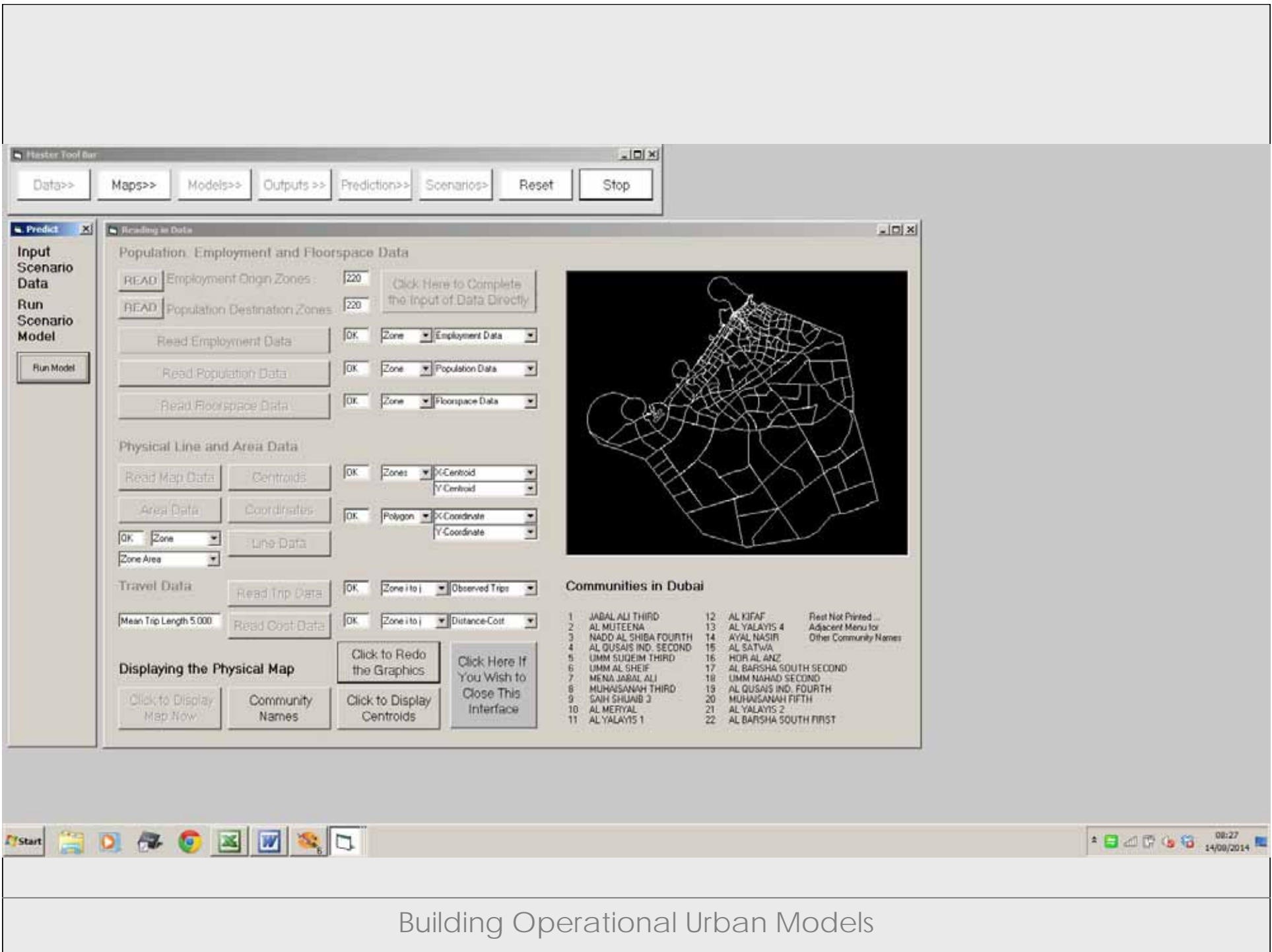
Building Operational Urban Models



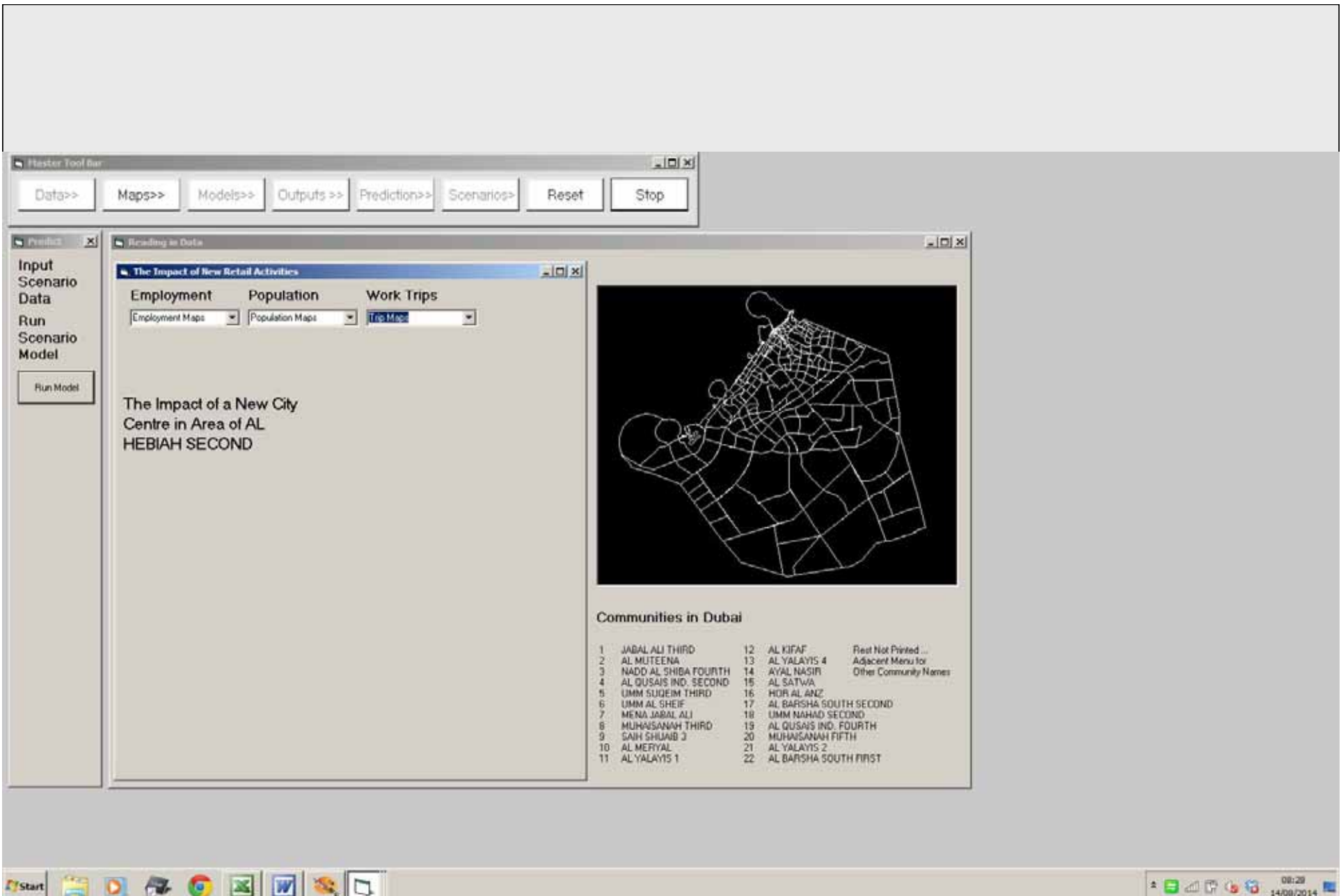
Building Operational Urban Models



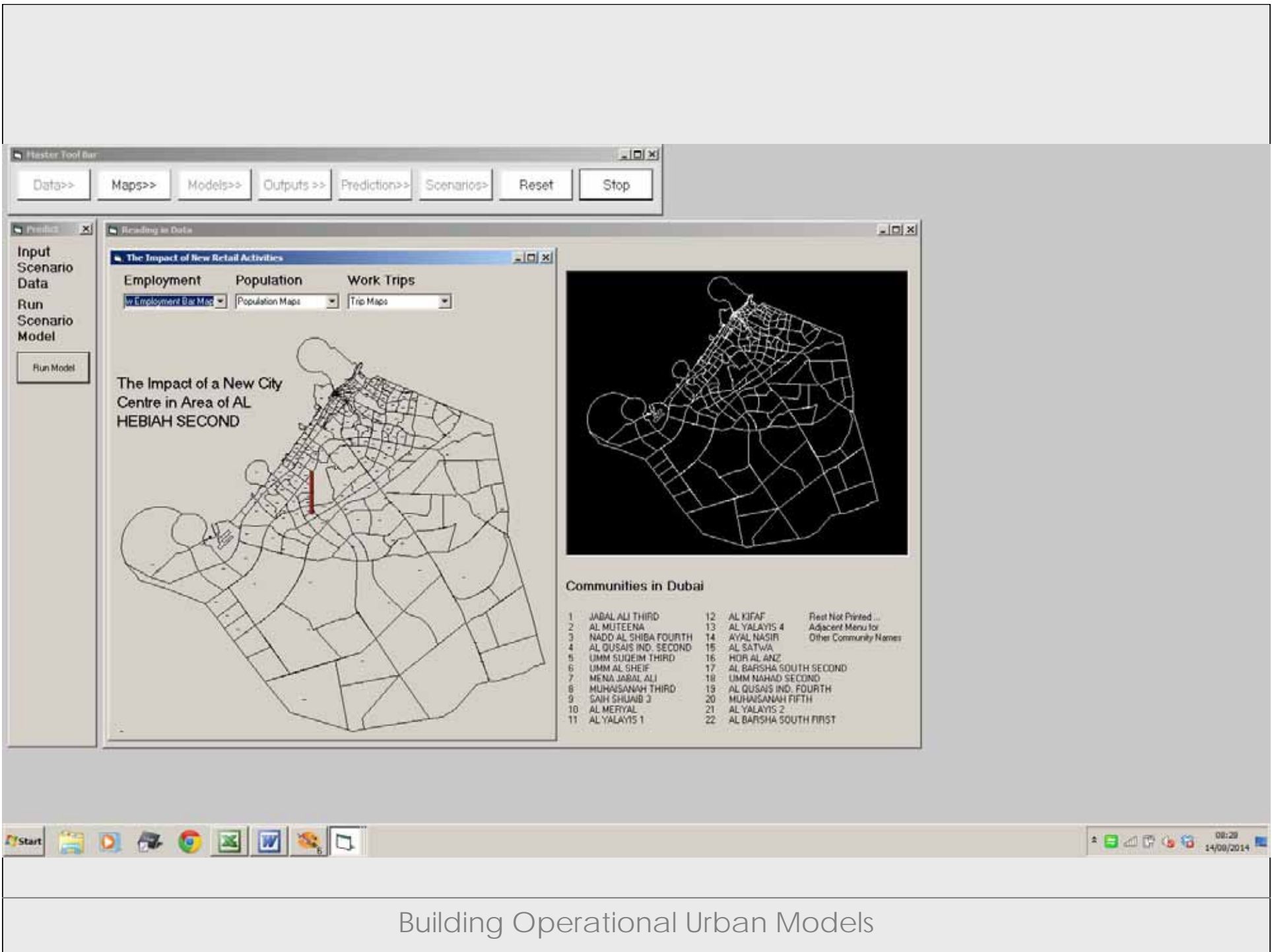
Building Operational Urban Models



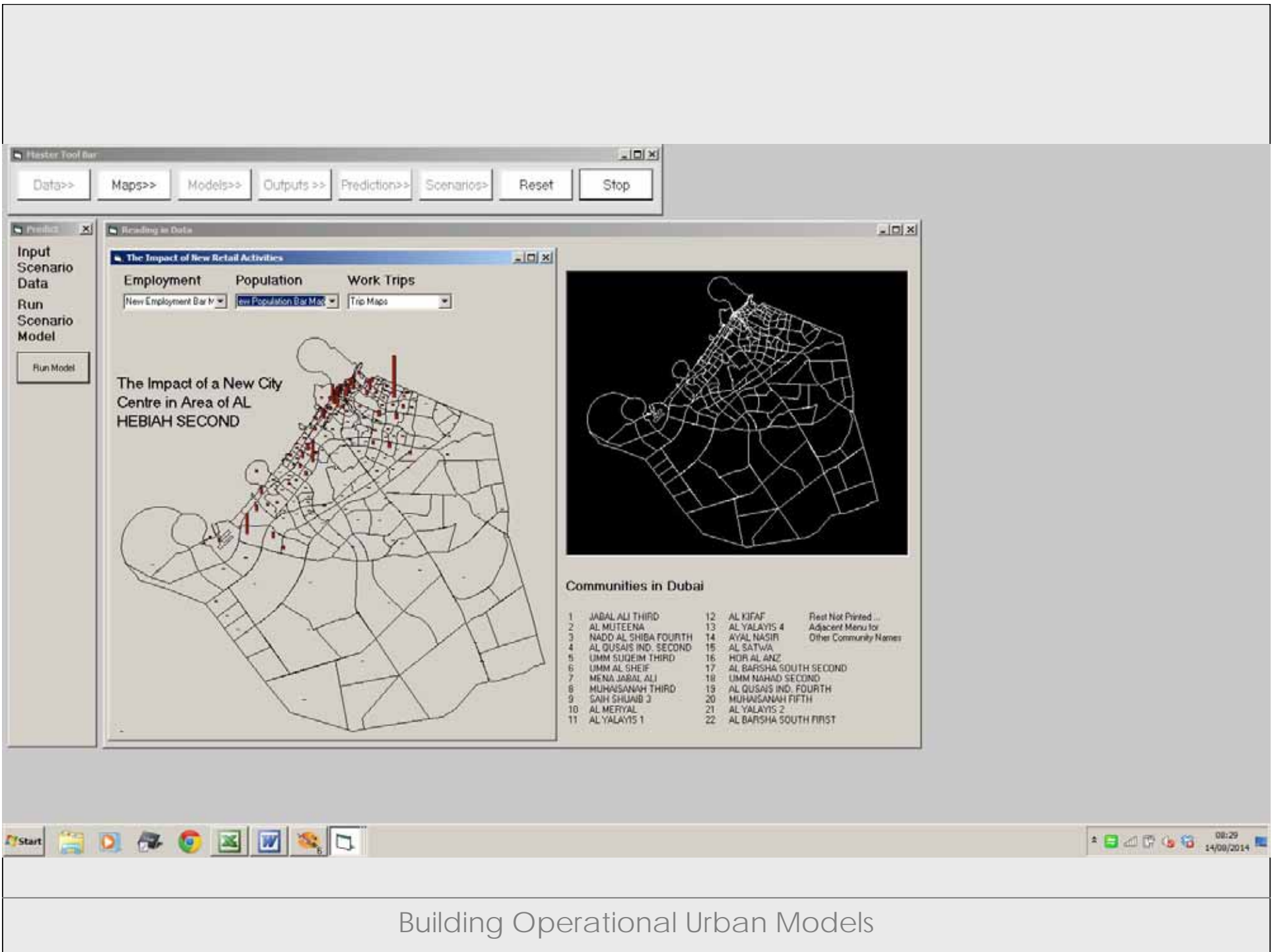
Building Operational Urban Models



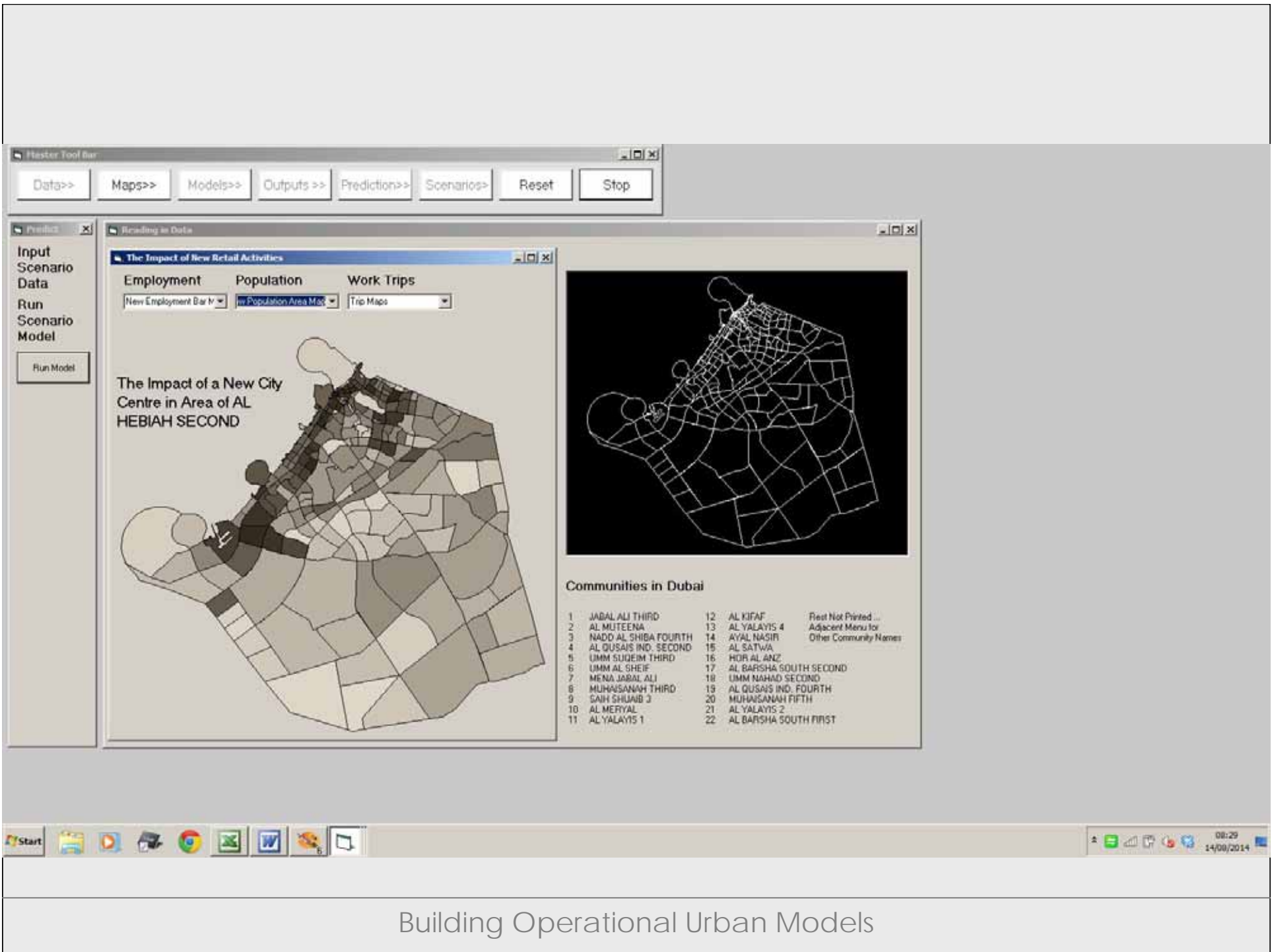
Building Operational Urban Models



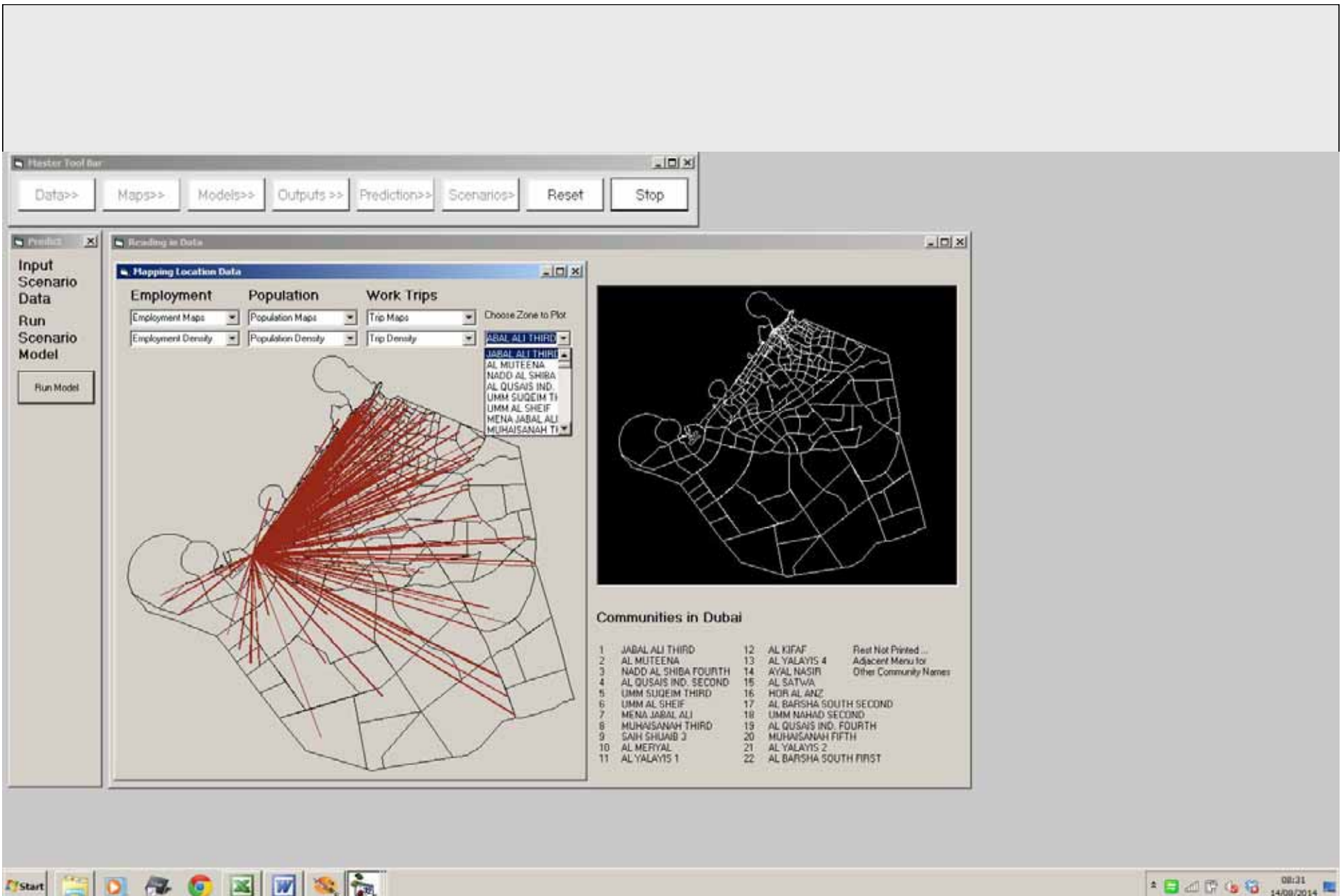
Building Operational Urban Models



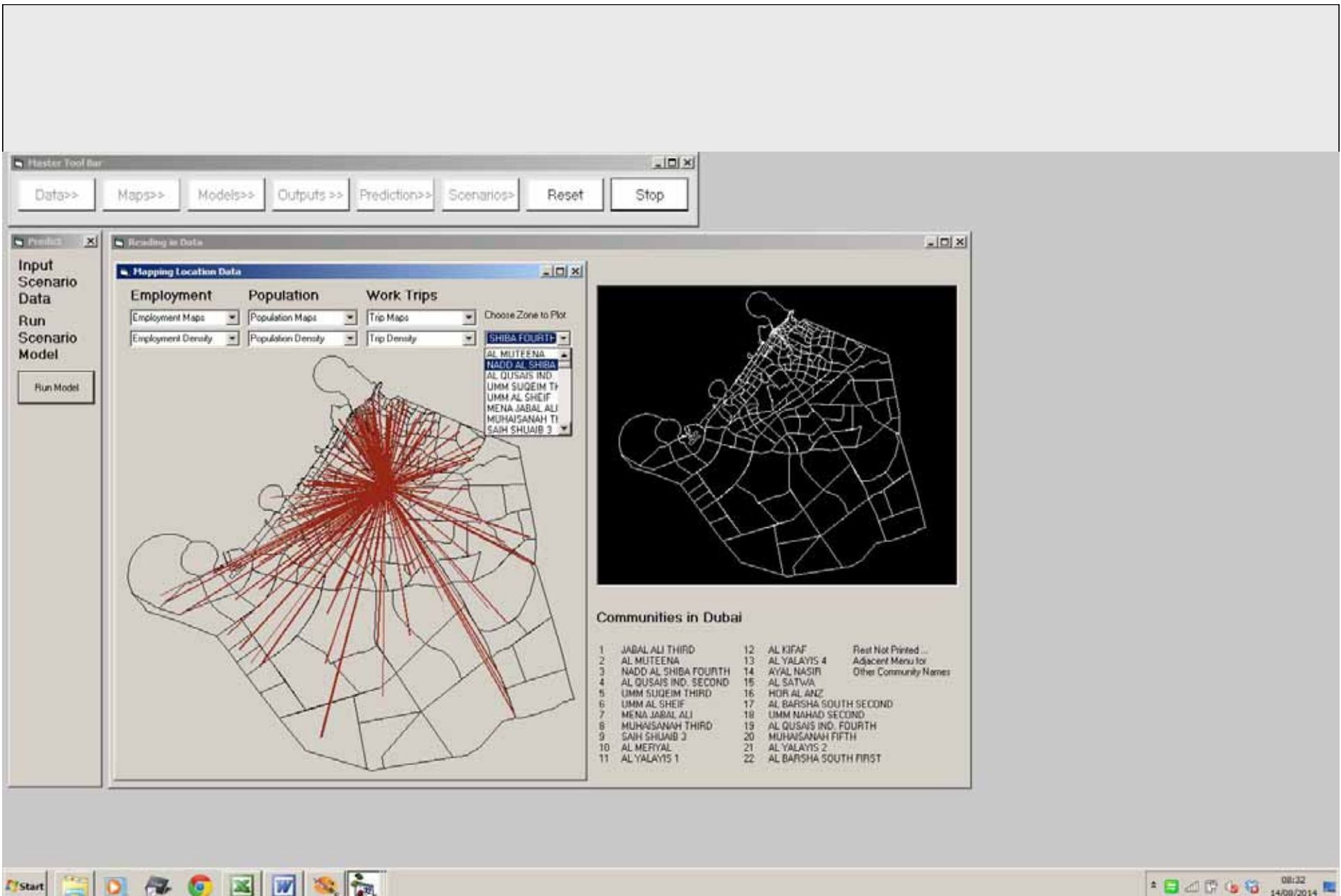
Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models



Building Operational Urban Models

Hester Tool bar

Data>> Maps>> Models>> Outputs >> Prediction>> Scenarios>> Reset Stop

Predict

Input Scenario Data

Run Scenario Model

Run Model

Scrolling in Data

Mapping Location Data

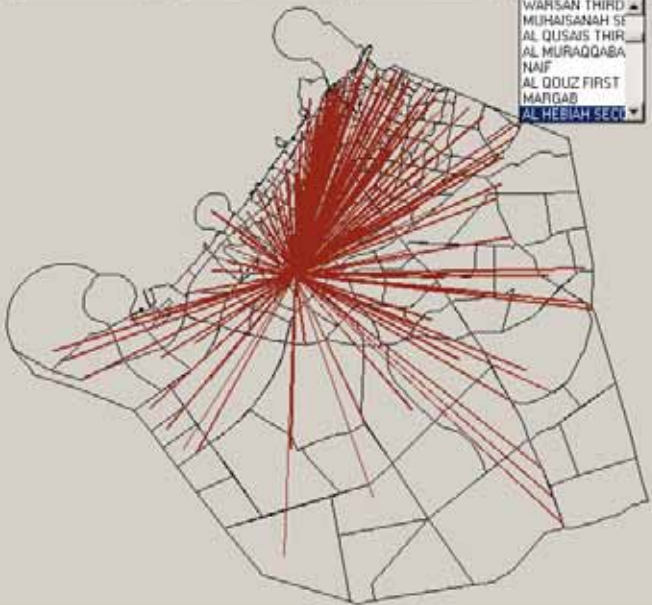
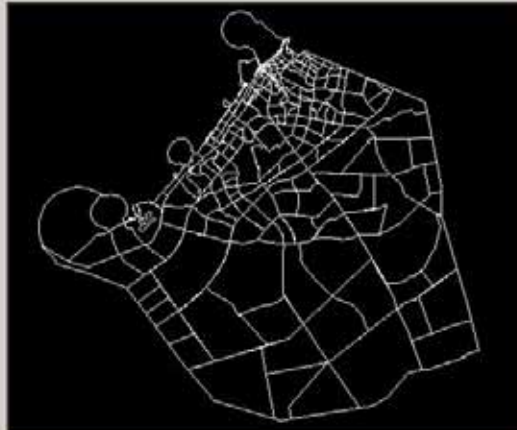
Employment Population Work Trips

Employment Maps Population Maps Trip Maps Choose Zone to Plot

Employment Density Population Density Trip Density

HEBIAH SECOND

WARSAN THIRD
MUHAYSANAH SE
AL QUSAIS THIR
AL MURAQQABA
NAIF
AL DOUZ FIRST
MARGAB
AL HEBIAH SECO

Communities in Dubai

1	JABAL ALI THIRD	12	AL KIFAF	Rest Not Printed ...
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8	MUHASANAH THIRD	19	AL QUSAIS IND. FOURTH	
9	SAIH SHUAB 3	20	MUHASANAH FIFTH	
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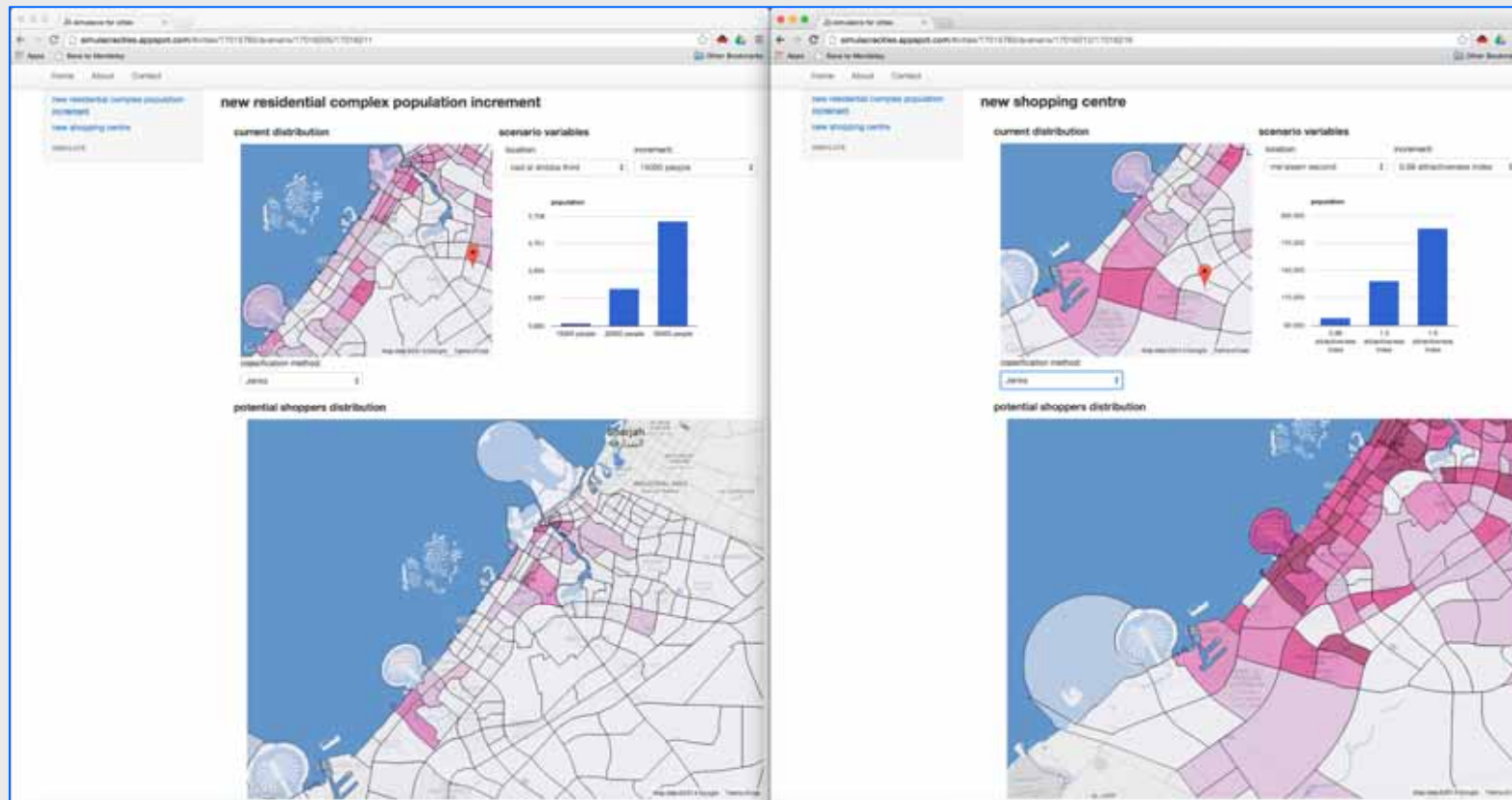
Start

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Building Operational Urban Models

Applications

A New Retail Centre in Dubai



Big, Fast, Spatially Extensive Models: Quant:

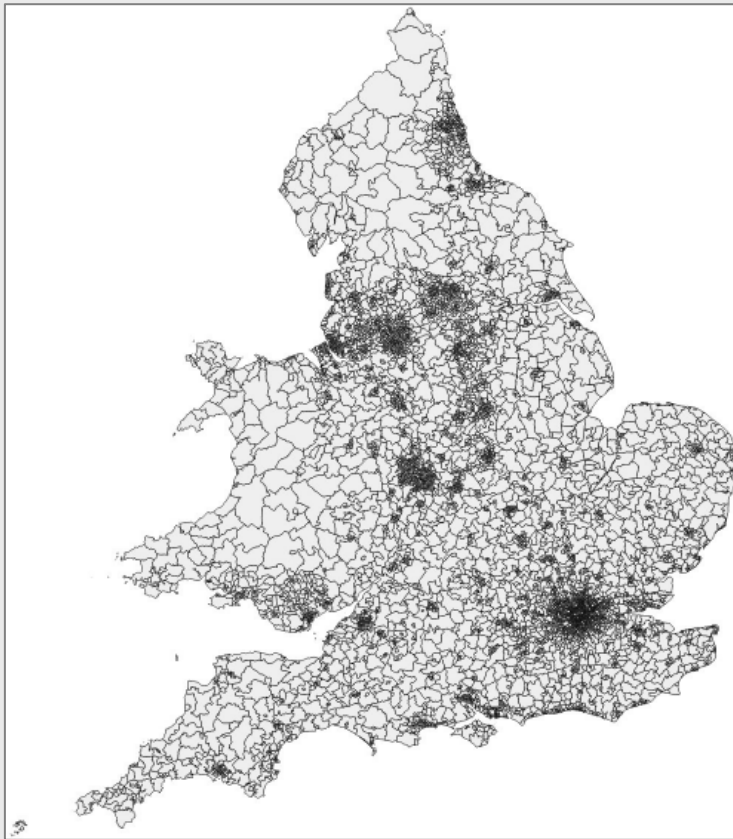
Our current model is being built for the *Future Cities Catapult* for all of E & W – Scotland will be added but not yet because the 2011 census data wasn't ready in the correct form when we started last year. Then model is dead simple – the journey to work but 7201 zones MSOAs but there are many issues of speed – that Richard our programmer is working on. The model will be massively extended once the user interface is sorted and the balance of client-server computation resolved. Of course it is web-based.

The model is now being designed by a small team a programmer, a designer who is a model-builder (me), a user interface specialist and a part time graphics programmer

The model is web-based –very large – an order of magnitude larger spatially than most equivalent models – for all zones in E&W because we need it to be operable by any stakeholder from any area of E&W to test impacts of economic-demographic and transport change.

The size and scale of the models introduces new issues about scalability which we will note as follows

The zoning system is massive – because we need to cover everywhere rather than building specific models for each place.

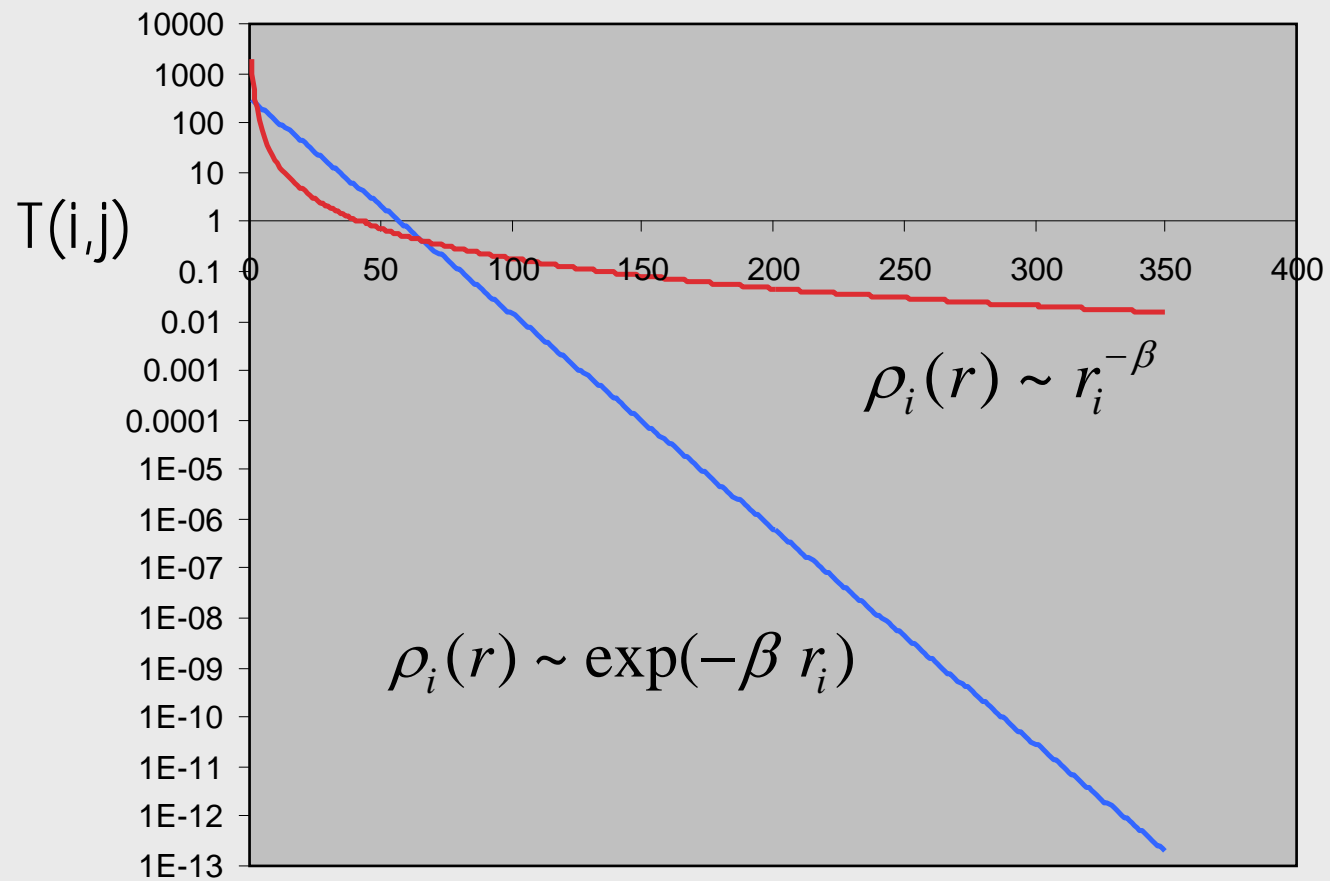


The big issue is – how do we predict long distance travel. We would like to use an inverse distance rather than a negative exponential function of distance i.e.

$$T_{ij} \sim O_i D_j d_{ij}^{-\beta}$$

But we will generate trips at infinite distances and our assumption is that if we extend the zoning system a very very long way from every origin, we will get too many trips – fractions of trips at long distances

In fact, if we use a negative exponential function, on average we reckon that by the time we get 120 kms from a place, we won't get any trips – $T(i,j) \rightarrow 0$



It is 350 kms from Manchester to London and biggest distance is Berwick on Tweed to Lands End 885 kms, so the negative exponential model handles this OK. We still have the problem of getting integer trips.

Currently we round up or down and this more or less preserves the constraints – we would like to handle this better but if we choose from a probability distribution ... well this is not quite the model we are building as it is supposed to distribute aggregates but ideally aggregates that are integral. To do it by assigning each individual in the aggregate seems somewhat odd as it isn't a discrete choice model

Ok – there are a lot of issues pertaining to software design that we need to handle – and let me list these

- What goes on the client and what on the server – currently data and computation of model on the server, map rendering on the client
- What happens if the model is still computing for one user and another user logs onto the system – has to wait for the first user to complete?
- How fast is the model – ~ 5 seconds – maps take about 5 seconds to render – as we grow the model we need much more speed and we can get it

- Our model will be a lot bigger – several sectors, disaggregation of population, employment, capacity constraints, predicting some form of market clearing based on land use area and rent/price
- Assignment of trips to network and capacity constrained assignment
- Multimodal travel – more than one network
- The current model has two variants of the network – crow fly and over the road
- The model is online and you can get this at
- <http://quant.casa.ucl.ac.uk/> - don't use Safari

Home of QUANT



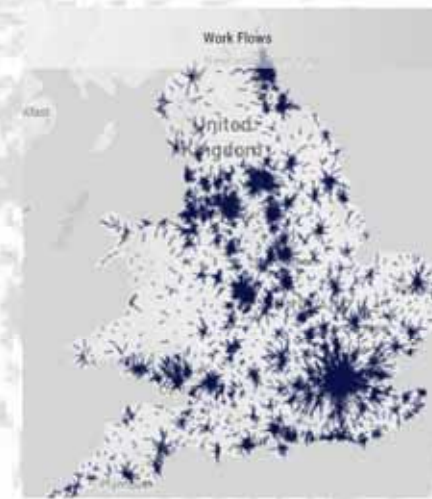
QUANT beta version

Simulating the Impacts of Large Scale Change in the UK

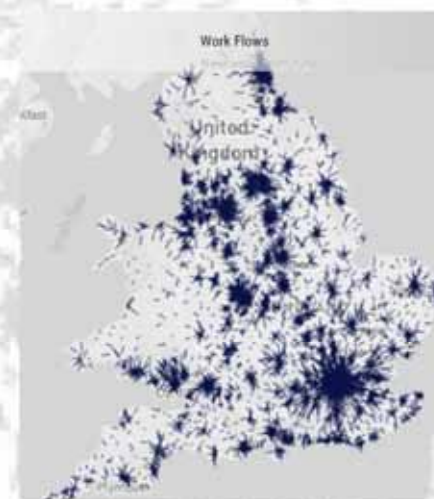
Explore QUANT

About QUANT

QUANT beta version



QUANT beta version

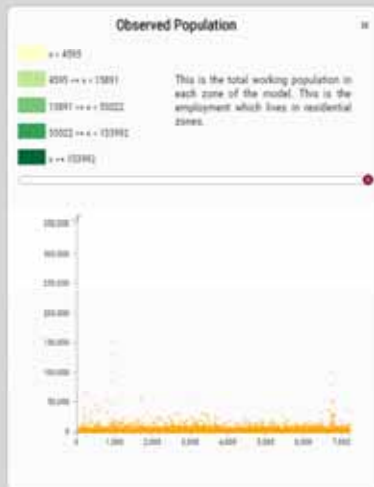


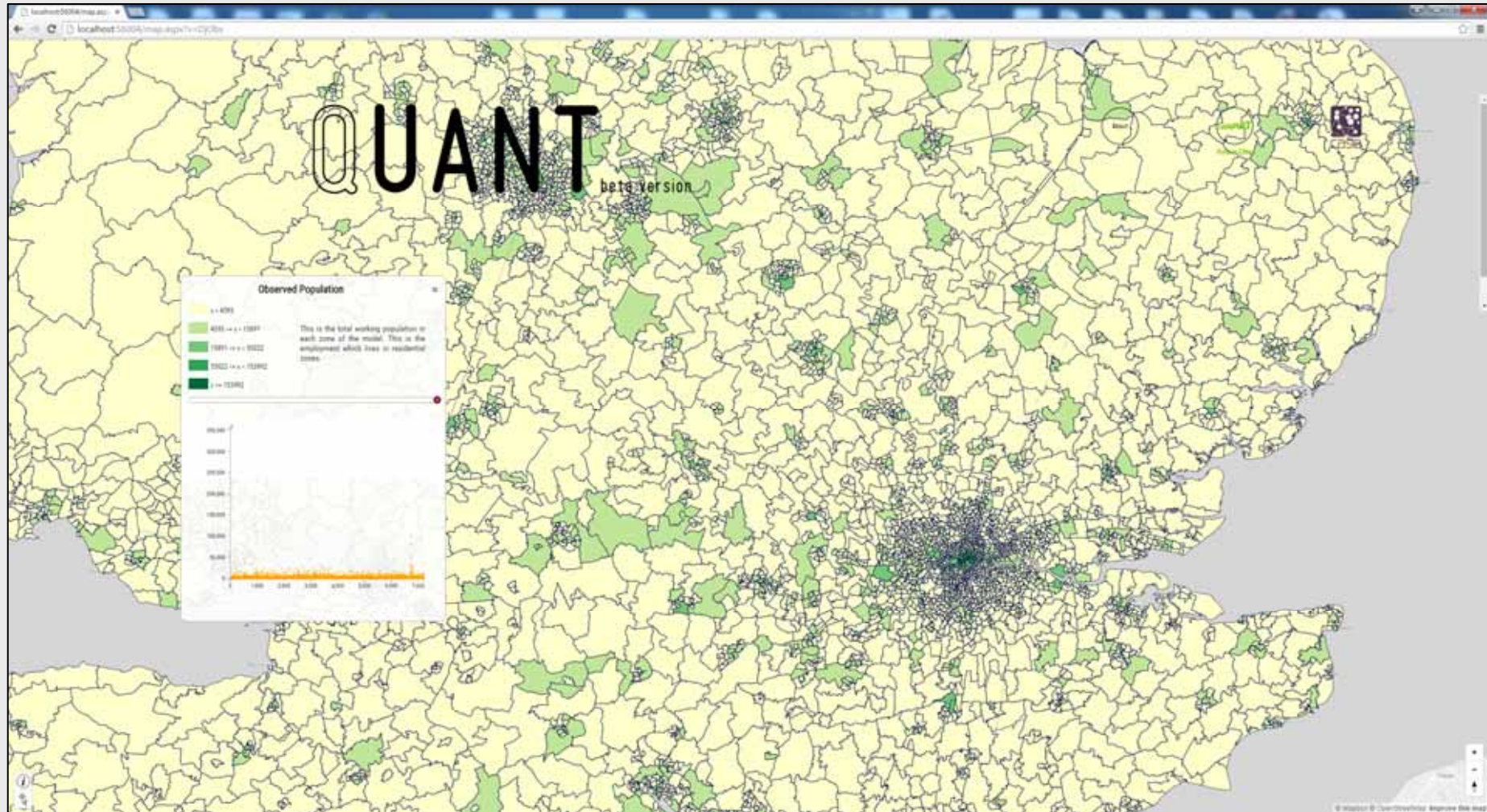
The interface is extensible – and data in terms of maps, flows and so on can be accessed in this way

QUANT beta version



March 2016





The idea is that we drill down on this map and change its representation to other forms, bar-histogram map, 3D, Google Earth and so on. There are many other graphics that will come through the scrolling graphics interface

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the QUANT beta version interface. The background features a stylized city map with a central gear icon. The main navigation area includes four buttons: "Explore Data", "Run Model" (highlighted with a dark border), "Set Scenarios", and "Home". Above these buttons, the text "QUANT beta version" is displayed. In the top right corner, there are logos for "Home", "QUANT", and "CASA". Below the navigation buttons, a message reads: "Before Running the model please calibrate the travel parameter to make sure the model is a good fit." Below this message is a gear icon. The bottom section of the interface contains two line graphs and a button labeled "Explore the Model". The left graph, titled "Finished", shows a line starting at 1.0000 on the y-axis and dropping to 0.0000 at x=1, remaining at 0.0000 for the rest of the x-axis. The right graph shows a black area plot with two peaks, one at x=1 and a larger one at x=4. The "Explore the Model" button is located to the right of these graphs.

Model Statistics

Statistic or Parameter	Value
Beta Distance Parameter	0.000109965484
Total Integer Differences	2174147.5
Observed Mean Trip Length	14710.416
Predicted Mean Trip Length	14459.56
Total Trips, Total Population	21625060
Total Mean Absolute % Population Difference	0.1656178
Total Mean Absolute % Flow Difference	0.8257848
Mean Observed Population	3003.06348
Mean Predicted Population Densities	3003.06348
Mean Observed Destinations	12.2096157
Mean Predicted Destinations	12.9888544
Mean Observed Trips	0.417034239
Mean Predicted Trips	0.417034239
Correlation Observed Predicted Destinations	0.995571434
Correlation Destinations	0.998392642
Correlation Trips	0.8347412
Sorenson-Dice Index Population	0.9338236
Sorenson-Dice Index Population Density	0.9711973
Sorenson-Dice Index Flows	0.6519337

QUANT beta version



Explore Data

Run Model

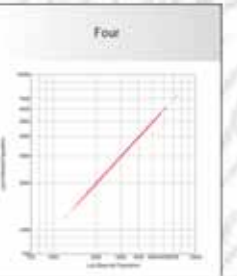
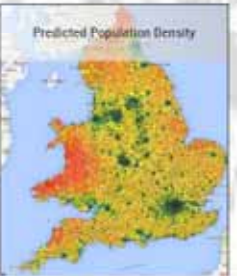
Set Scenarios

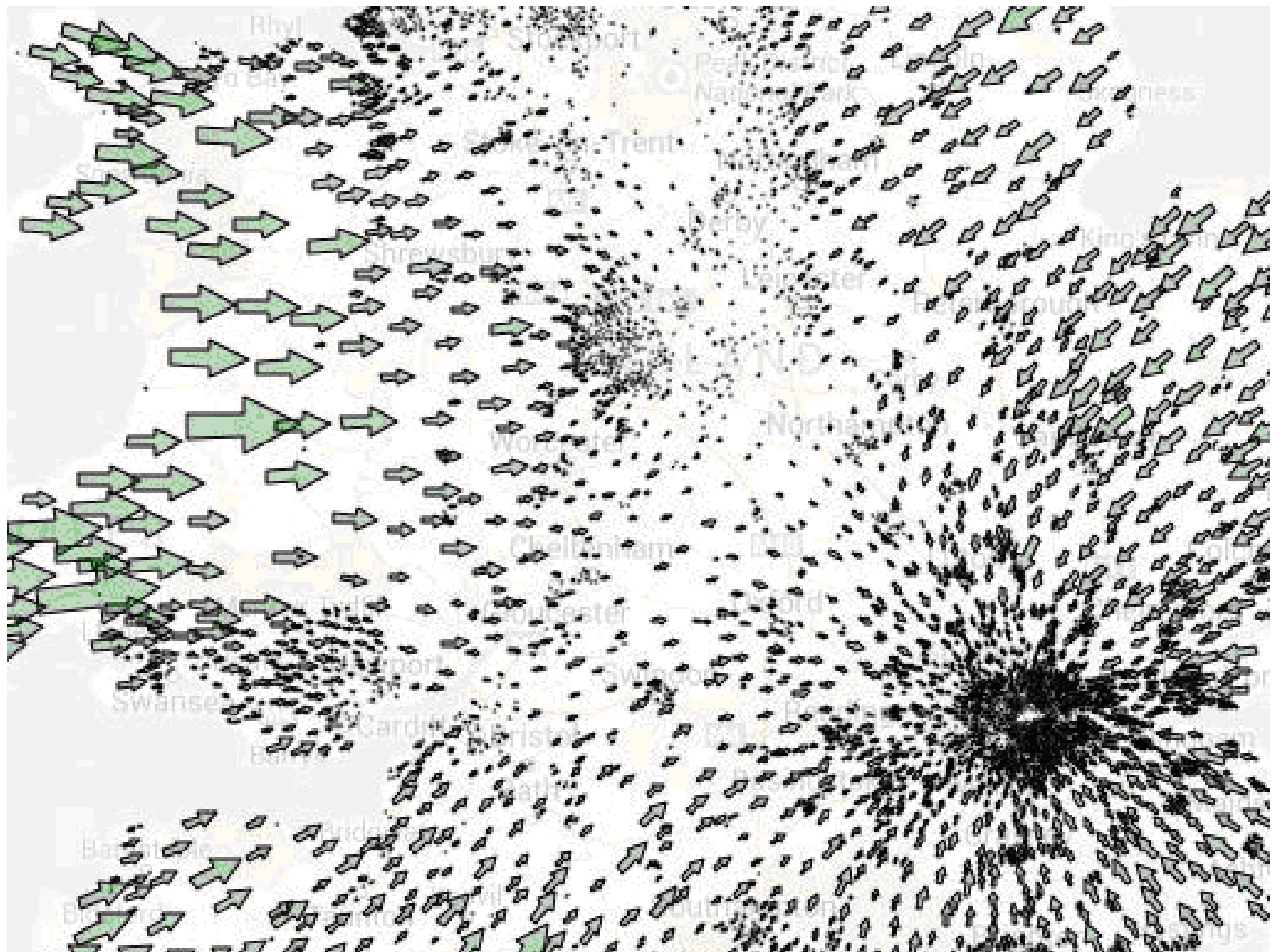
Home

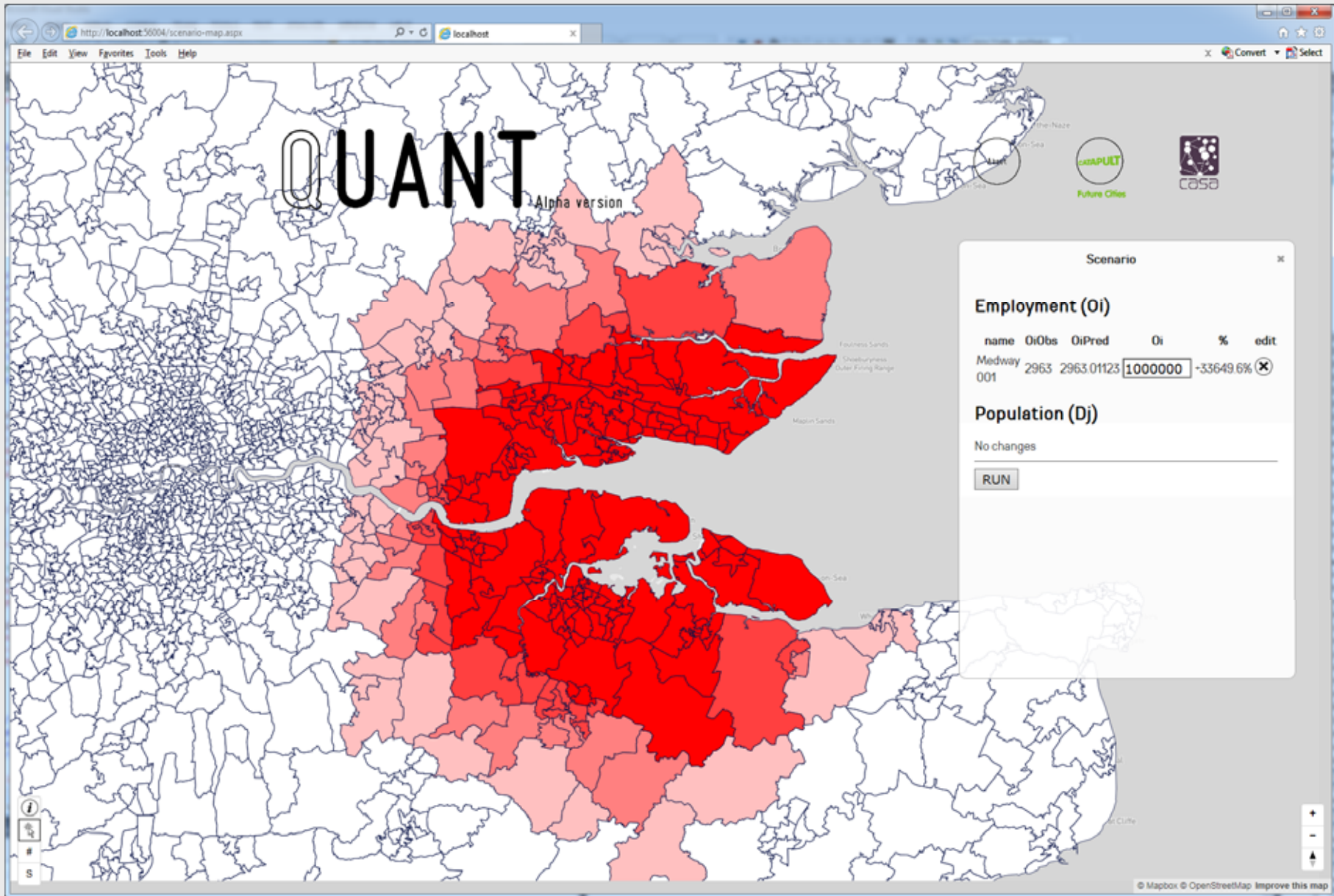
Population
This is total working population in each zone of the model. This is the employment which lives in residential zones.



Population Density
This is working population divided by the land area of the residential zone.







Building Operational Urban Models

Embedding Models in Practice

There are many things I have not said about how we define scenarios and embed these models in practice – I am thinking here about planning practice and decision-support systems – planning support systems

Lot of work on this area and part of our work with FCC is to provide them with tools like these so that they can introduce them to potential users and stakeholders of various kinds I will finish at this point



Thank You Michael Batty

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Building Operational Urban Models