Spatial sensitivity analysis Course and practical application

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- Introduction
- Spatial synthetic data
- Perturbation of data
- 4 Spatial indicators for model outputs
- 5 Application: sensitivity to spatial configuration

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Classical problems in geography / spatial sciences : MAUP, scale dependency, spatial non-stationarity

- => spatial configuration are parameters too
- Space matters Synthetic generators Sensitivity to data noise

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General context





At the microscopic scale (district): building layouts [Raimbault and Perret, 2019]







Point cloud





- *At the mesoscopic scale: population grid* [Raimbault, 2018]
- Reaction-diffusion model Urban form measures



- *At the macroscopic scale: systems of cities*
- Evolutive urban theory: systems of cities follow general stylized facts rank-size law central place theory

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- *How does noise in real data impacts the result ?*
- WIP
- *How does perturbation of real data allows to explore scenario* Forcity example

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- *In the spatial approach, spatial model indicators are also important: what kind of spatial structure does the model produce ?*
- previous form indicators at different scales spatial statistics

spatial correlations ?

(examples)

Spatial autocorrelation at a given range Given spatial weights w_{ij}

$$I = \frac{N}{\sum_{i,j} w_{ij}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i,j} w_{ij} \cdot (X_i - \bar{X})(X_j = \bar{X})}{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$



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Method flowchart





Relative distance of phase diagrams

$$d_r\left(\mu_{\vec{\alpha}_1}, \mu_{\vec{\alpha}_2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{d(\mu_{\vec{\alpha}_1}, \mu_{\vec{\alpha}_2})^2}{Var\left[\mu_{\vec{\alpha}_1}\right] + Var\left[\mu_{\vec{\alpha}_2}\right]}$$

Why could the Schelling model be sensitive to space ? [Banos, 2012]

A model of resource collection

References I



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