

# CITY SIMULATIONS IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES

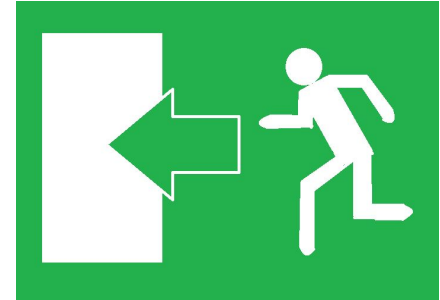
MID-TERM PRESENTATION  
GROUP 5 PRIII 3CD1



# INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION
2. GOALS AND VALUE
3. STATE OF ART
4. METHODOLOGY
5. PROJECT PLAN
6. DATA
7. FINAL IMPACT
8. MODEL
9. REFERENCES

# INTRODUCTION



# GOALS AND VALUE

## **Main goal**

Prepare population in case of:

1. Natural disasters.
2. Terrorist attacks.
3. War-related catastrophes.



# GOALS AND VALUE

¿How we will develop such goal?

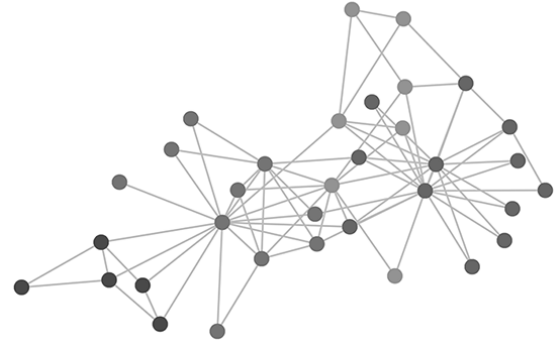
Programming languages able to support agent-based modeling.



# GOALS AND VALUE

## Model

1. Human Behaviour
2. Graph-like city modelling
3. Urban mobility



# GOALS AND VALUE

## Data related topics

1. Geographical data
2. Mobility
3. Agent features



# GOALS AND VALUE

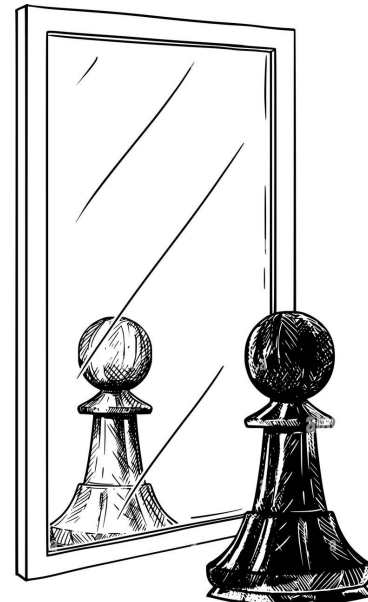
## **Innovative ideas**

1. Emulate situations that cannot be studied in real life.
2. Studying how public transport could be helpful in a critical scenario.
3. Study everything on a local scale.
4. Adapting our work to certain Valencia-related events → Fallas



# STATE OF ART

- Digital twins.



# STATE OF ART

- Digital twins.
- Agent-based modeling.



# STATE OF ART

- Digital twins.
- Agent-based modeling.
- Base models



# DATA

- All data has been obtained from Valencia City Council Open Data and Geoportal webpages.
- All files had to be available in .shp extension as so as to work with GAMA.



**AJUNTAMENT  
DE VALÈNCIA**

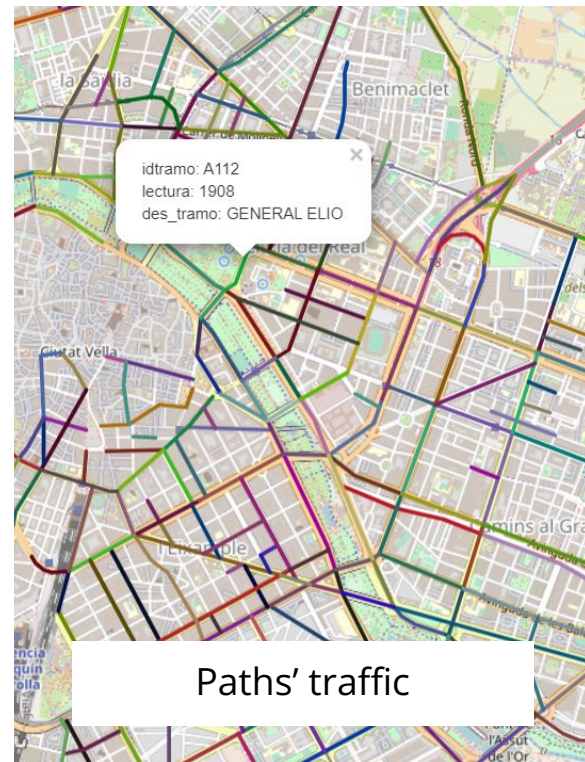
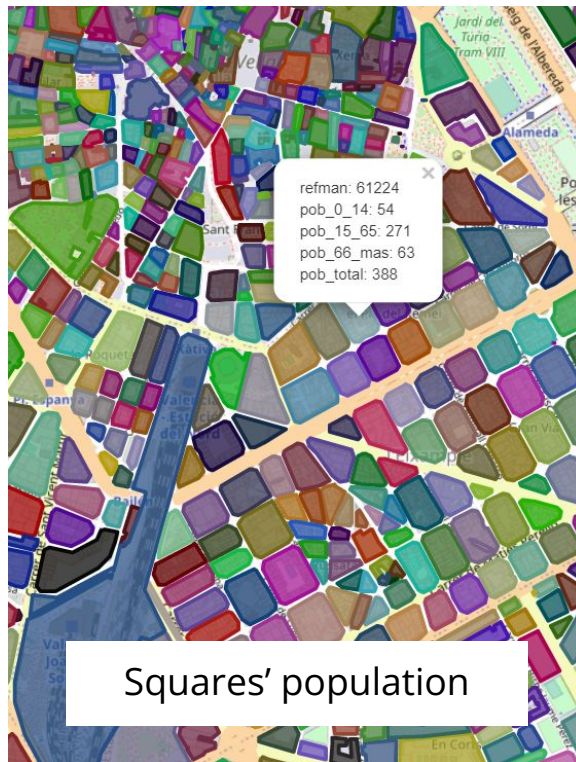
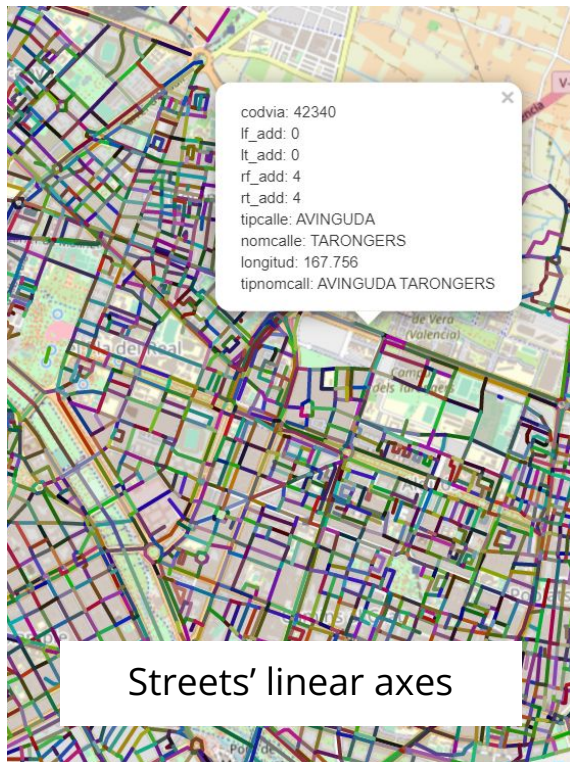


# DATA

The data we've acquired is the following:

- Linear axes of the city's streets.
- Urban squares with its registered population by group ages.
- Direction of the circulation in the lanes of the municipality.
- Traffic in Valencia main ways (vehicles per hour).
- Cadastre with types of use of the different locations.
- Paths closed to traffic because of Fallas.

# DATA

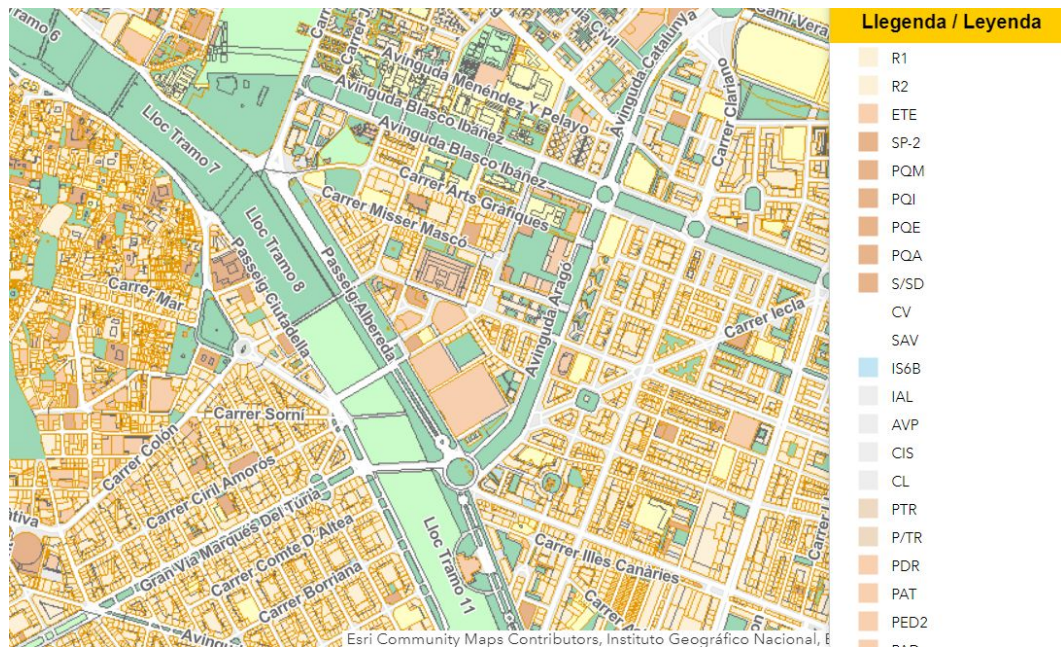


# DATA

- More data may be used in order to have a closer twin of the conurbation.
- The data we have to analyse will be obtained by the model of the city, in order to optimise the actions we end up simulating.

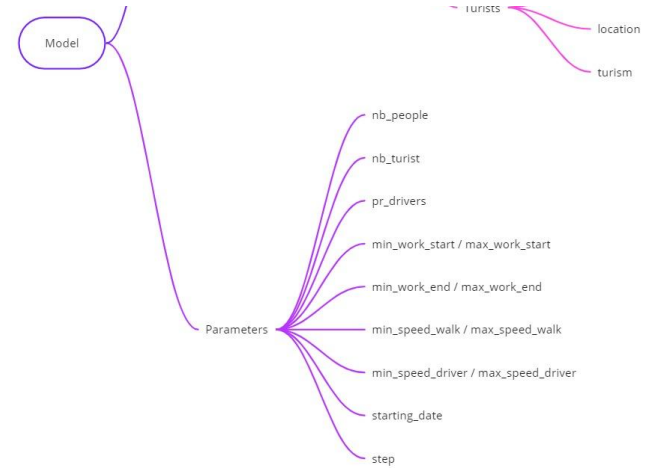


# DATA PREPARATION





# MATERIALISING MINABLE VIEW



# MATERIALIZING MINABLE VIEW

Name	Type	Unit	Explanation
nb_people	int	number	Number of people in the city
<u>nb_turism</u>	int	number	Number of tourists in the city
<u>min_work_start</u>	float	hour	Minimum start time
<u>max_work_start</u>	float	hour	Maximum start time


# MATERIALIZING MINABLE VIEW

Name	Type	Explanation
industrial_buildings	list	A list of all industrial buildings
recreative_buildings	list	A list of all recreative buildings
turism_buildings	list	A list of all turism buildings
residential_buildings	list	A list of all residential buildings
host_buildings	list	A list of all host buildings

# MATERIALIZING MINABLE VIEW

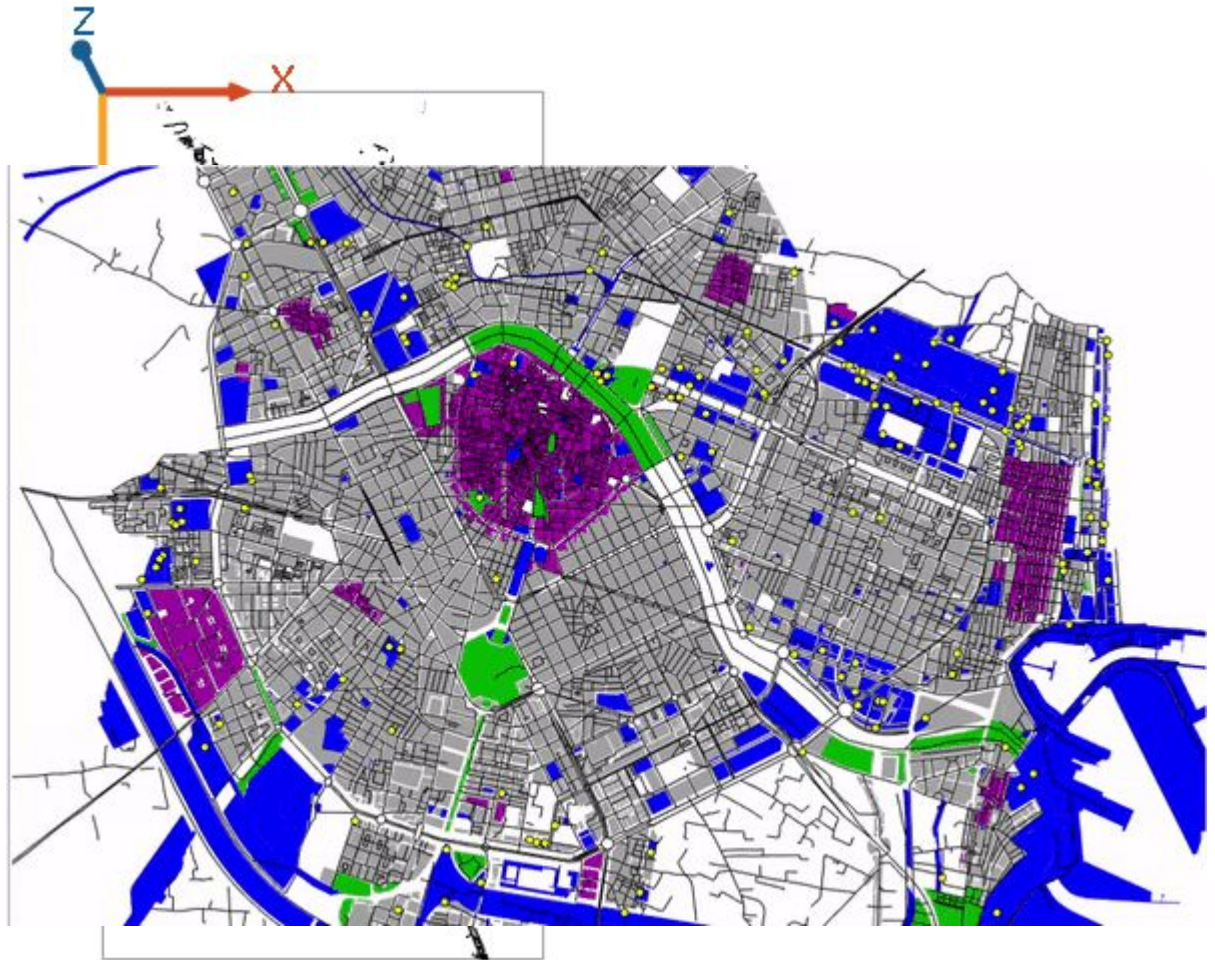
Name	Explanation
speed	A random number between the parameters of min_speed_walk and max_speed_walk
<u>start_work</u>	A random number between the parameters of min_work_start and max_work_start
end_work	A random number between the parameters of min_work_end and max_work_end
<u>living_place</u>	A building on the list of residential_buildings
<u>working_place</u>	A building on the list of industrial_buildings
location	Any location in living_place
leisure	The list of recreative_buildings

# MATERIALIZING MINABLE VIEW

Name	Explanation
speed	A random number between the parameters of min_speed_walk and max_speed_walk
hotel	A building on the list of host_buildings 
turism	The list of tourism_buildings
location	Any location in hotel

# Model

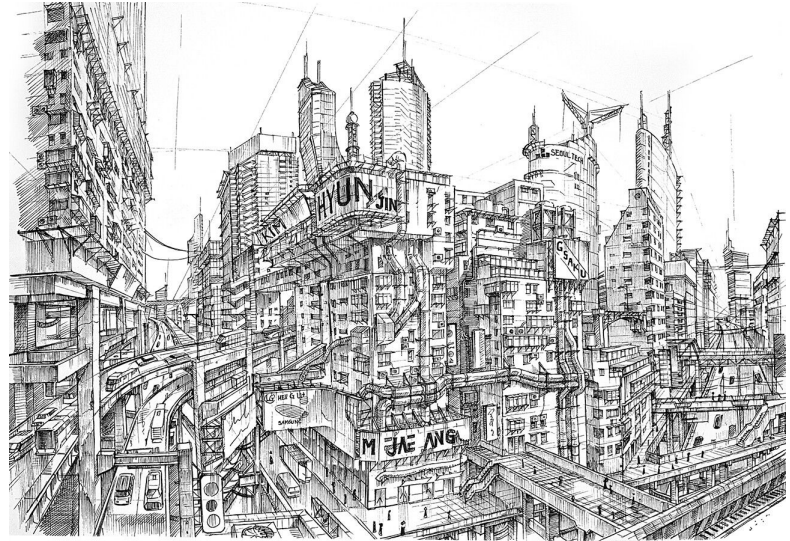
- Grey: residential buildings
- Blue: working centres
- Green: recreative areas
- Purple: tourist centres



# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

## Main components:

- Basic environment
- Agents



# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

## Graph:

- External data in shape files.
- Colored squares → buildings.
- Lines → streets.

```
global {  
  file shape_file_roads <- file("C:/Users/Home/Desktop/EJES-CALLE.shp");  
  file shape_file_buildings <- file("C:/Users/Home/Desktop/buildings2.shp");  
  geometry_shape <- envelope(envelope(shape_file_buildings) + envelope(shape_file_roads));  
}
```



# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

## Agents:

- Emulated.
- Behaviour determined by both parameters in background & user interaction.
- Color determines type.

```
list(buildings, most_buildings <- building where (each.most < 1000))
create locals number: nb_people {
  speed <- rnd(min_speed_walk, max_speed_walk);
  start_work <- rnd (min_work_start, max_work_start);
  end_work <- rnd(min_work_end, max_work_end);
  living_place <- one_of(residential_buildings);
  working_place <- one_of(industrial_buildings);
  objective <- "resting";
  location <- any_location_in (living_place);
  color <- #yellow;
  ocio <- recreative_buildings;
}
```

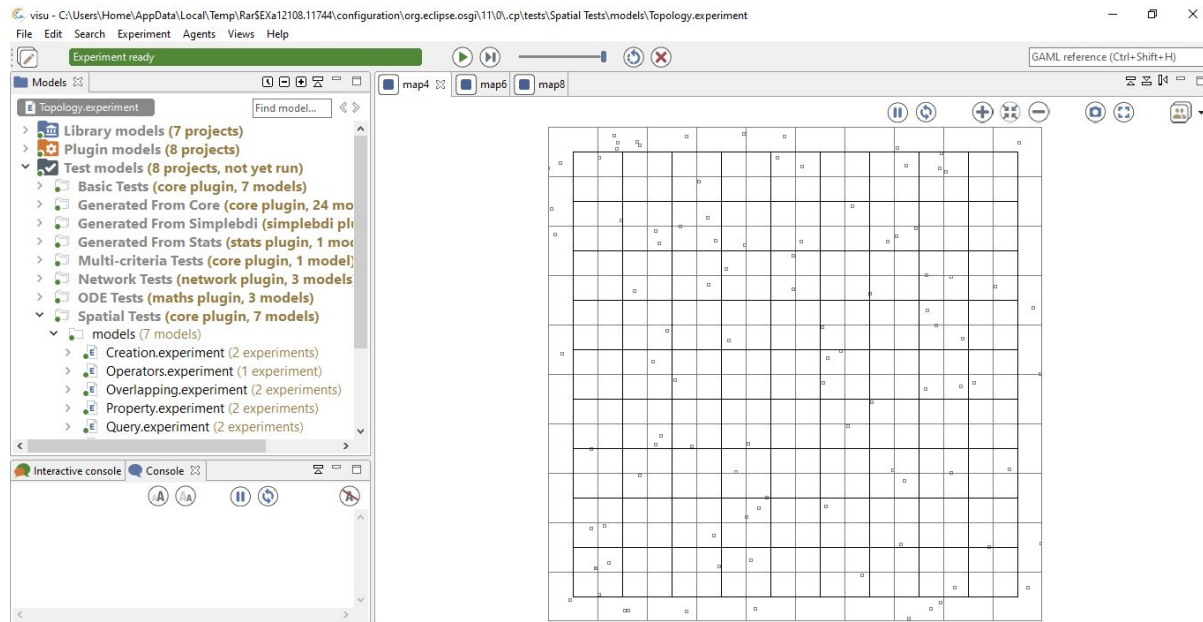
# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

## **Execution (1):**

- Each model written in a script.
- GAMA automatically pops up a green square with a play button.
- Experiment runs in a new window.

# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

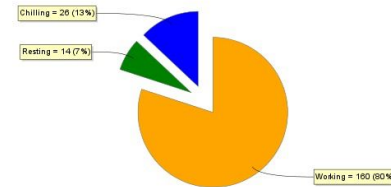
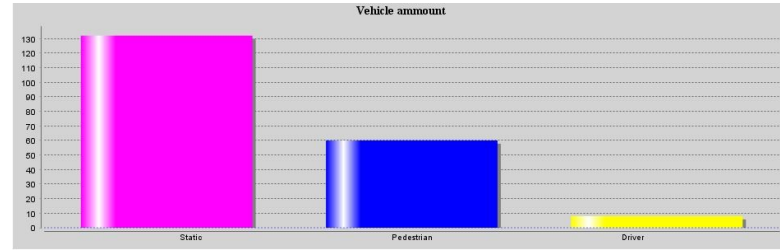
```
Topology.experiment  [visu] [Topology]
5 * Tags: spatial, topology, grid, graph
6 ***/
7 model testTopology
8
9 @ global {
10
11   graph_c_graph4;
12   graph_c_graph6;
13   graph_c_graph8;
14
15   int x_cells <- 10;
16   int y_cells <- 10;
17
18   init {
19     c_graph4 <- grid_cells_to_graph(cell4);
20     c_graph6 <- grid_cells_to_graph(cell6);
21     c_graph8 <- grid_cells_to_graph(cell8);
22     create dummy number:100;
23   }
24
25 }
26
27 grid cell4 width: x_cells height: y_cells neighbors: 4 {}
28 grid cell6 width: x_cells height: y_cells neighbors: 6 {}
29 grid cell8 width: x_cells height: y_cells neighbors: 8 {}
30
31 species dummy { aspect default {draw shape color:#grey;} }
32
```



# DEPLOYMENT MOCKUP

## Execution (2):

- Besides the graphical representation, a statistics page will appear.
- Bar graph.
- Pie graph.



# FINAL IMPACT

- Computational cost
- People's privacy
- Evacuation
- Mobility
- Risks

# REFERENCES

Bankes, S. C. (2002). Agent-based modeling: A revolution? *PNAS*, 99(3), 7199-7200.

<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.072081299>

Batty, M. (2018, September 10). Digital twins. *SAGE Journals*, 5(5), 817-820.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/2399808318796416>

Castiglione, F. (2006). Agent based modeling. *Scholarpedia*, 1(10), 1562.

<https://doi.org/10.4249/scholarpedia.1562>

*Data assimilation for Agent-Based Modelling (DUST)*. (n.d.).

<https://urban-analytics.github.io/dust/index.html>

Deren, L., Wenbo, Y., & Zhenfeng, S. (2021, March 29). Smart city based on digital twins.

*Computational Urban Science*, 1(4), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43762-021-00005-y>

*Gama main page*. (n.d.). GAMA-Platform · GAMA. <https://gama-platform.org/>

Helbing, D. (2012). *Social Self-Organization: Agent-Based Simulations and Experiments to Study Emergent Social Behavior*. Springer.

Marroco, L., & Castelló Ferrer, E. (2019). Towards a Blockchain Agent-Based Simulator for Cities (T. Ishida, F. Zambonelli, I. Noda, & D. Lin, Eds.). *Massively Multi-Agent Systems II: International Workshop, MMAS 2018, Stockholm, Sweden, July 14, 2018, Revised Selected Papers*, 144-162. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-20937-7\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-20937-7_10)

Mitropoulos, V. (2019). *Modeling and simulation of the movement of people in space in a city environment* (National Technical University of Athens, Ed.) [Bachelor thesis].

<https://dspace.lib.ntua.gr/xmlui/handle/123456789/50344>

*Traffic model: network, demand and agent-based simulation for San Francisco or other cities*.

(2018, September 11). GitHub. [https://github.com/cb-cities/sf\\_abm](https://github.com/cb-cities/sf_abm)

Wiesner, P., & Thamsen, L. (2021). 2021 IEEE 5th International Conference on Fog and Edge Computing (ICFEC). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICFEC51620.2021.00012>