The modelling approach

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Modelling: a scientific approach

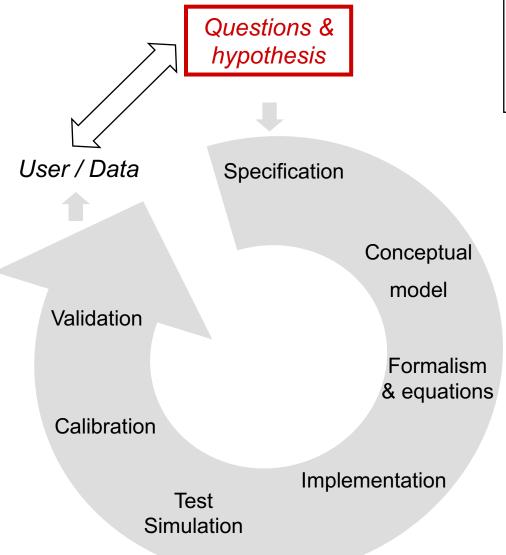
- A model is a simplified representation of a system
 - Simplified => hypothesis
 - **System**: a set of entities with their interactions / relationships

- A model of simulation
 - A numerical model => use of computer (not only equations)
 - A dynamic model => evolves through time

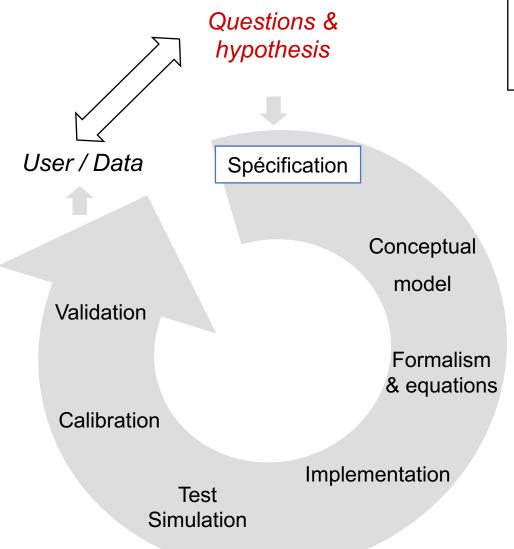
What is the purpose of a model?

- Integrate knowledge on isolated entities of the system
 - What are the emerging properties of the system?

- Understanding system behaviour
 - What are the main factors / parameters (sensitivity analysis)
- Test of scenarios to find levers to adapt the (real) system



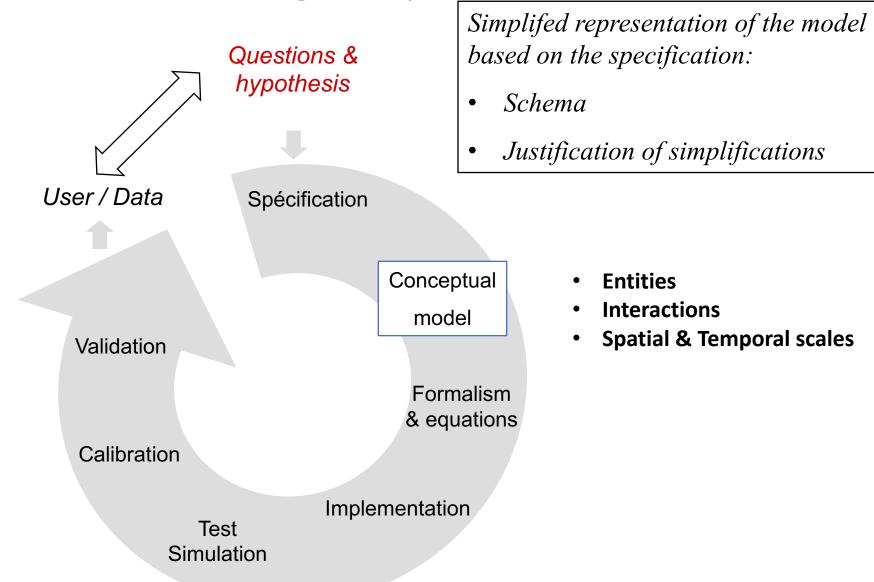
- •Identify an issue
- Define 1 question
- Formulate hypotheses

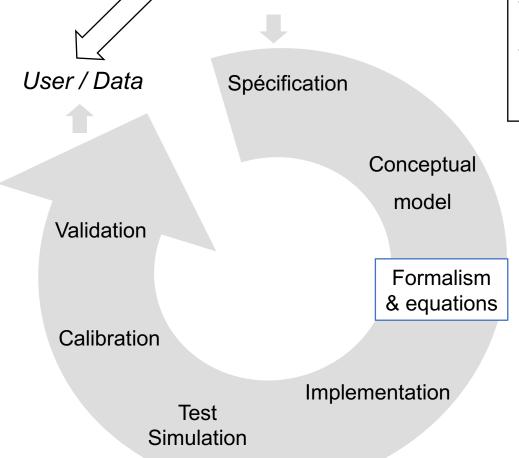


- What are the main objectives of the model?
- => criteria for simplification

Main points for specification

- Description of the system
 - 1. Limits
 - 2. entities / interactions
- Questions asked
 - Point of view on the system?
- Usage of the model
 - For who?
 - State Variables
 - Usage of the model
- Inputs and Outputs

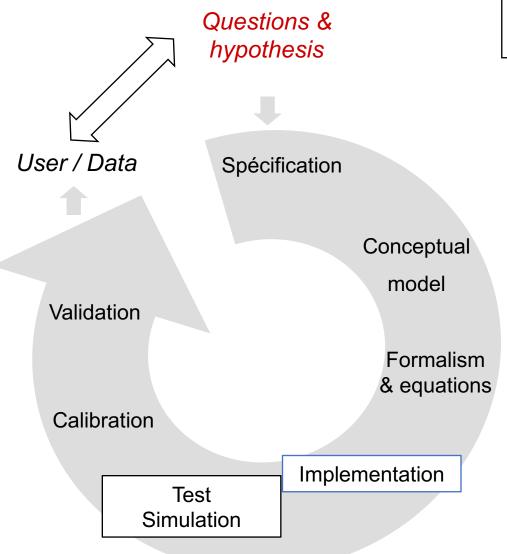




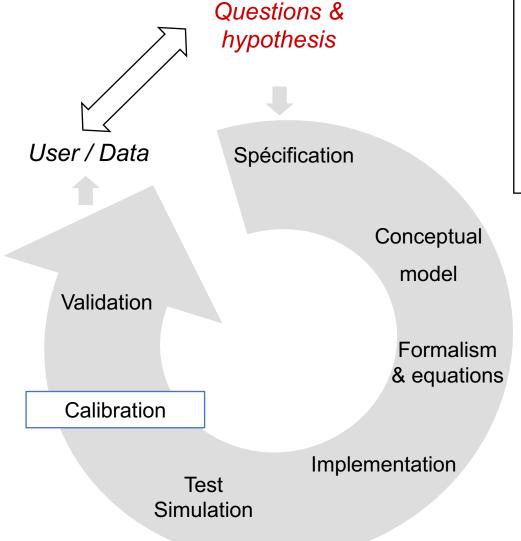
Questions &

hypothesis

- Lsystem
- Ecophy. Model
- Topology / Geometry
- •

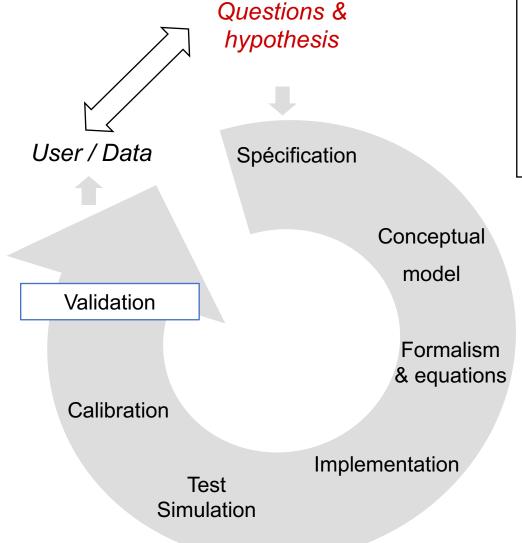


- Python
- Lsystems



Finding parameter values of the model based on:

- Available knowledge (papers, data)
- Or to reproduce documented situations



Confront model predictions with known realities to know

- Accuracy
- Domain of validity
- => Sensitivity analysis

Modelling steps

- Specifications
 - What are the scales of interest?
 - For which users? Limits, ...
- Conceptual model
 - Hypotheses and simplifications
 - System definition: components and interactions
- Formalism
 - Mathematical expression of the model
- Implementation
 - To be able to simulate and/or solve the model
- Calibration / Sensitivity Analysis / Validation