

Urban Simulation 3

Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of Spatial Interaction Models Again, General Urban Models

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 @jmichaelbatty

<http://www.spatialcomplexity.info/>

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 > My courses > CASA0002_22-23

Course page slider region

Module Outline

Course term2 Urban Simulation: CASA0002

Lectures Mondays 9am-11am

Practical sessions Fridays 9-11am

Location: Birkbeck Malet Street B35

	dates	lecturer	Theme
lecture 1	09-Jan	Michael Batty	Introduction: About Spatial models, Gravity Models, The Model-Building Process
lecture 2	16-Jan	Michael Batty	Spatial Interaction 1: Basic Concepts
lecture 3	23-Jan	Michael Batty	Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of SI Models Again, General Urban Models
lecture 4	30-Jan	Michael Batty	Urban and Regional Models: Large Scale Comprehensive LUTI Models
lecture 5	06-Feb	Michael Batty	Cellular Automata and Agent-Based Models
reading week	13-Feb		
lecture 6	20-Feb	Elsa Arcaute	Networks introduction, notation and centrality measures
lecture 7	27-Feb	Elsa Arcaute	Networks: clustering and modularity
lecture 8	06-Mar	Elsa Arcaute	Networks: community detection
lecture 9	13-Mar	Elsa Arcaute	Networks: degree distribution, random graphs and small world
lecture 10	20-Mar	Elsa Arcaute	Networks: spatial networks, power laws and percolation

Tutors: Valentina Marin, Andrew Renninger and Fulvio Lopane

I ran out of time last week.

Now I need to present the idea of ***constraints again*** in the gravity model, then the ***family of spatial interaction models***, again, followed by a demonstration of the singly constrained ***retail model***, then the idea of building a more ***general model***. Then some ***applications***

All this if we have time of course

Outline of Today's Lecture

- The Constraints on Spatial Interaction
- The Family of Spatial Interaction Models
- An Example of the Singly Constrained Model
- Urban Models: Coupled Spatial Interaction
- Generalising the Model Adding Employment
- Building Spatial Interaction into the Economic Base
- Extending the Retail Model to Deal with Agglomeration and Scale
- Three Applications and a Fourth Next Time

Ensuring the Model Meets Basic Constraints

Now in the basic model we have two ‘scaling’ parameters K and β . We will distinguish between these calling K the (true) scaling parameter or constant of proportionality. This parameter can be worked out by noting it adjusts the trips to make sure that they ‘add up’ to the total number of trips T

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij} = \sum_i \sum_j T_{ij}$$

Now note how we can miss off the n and m and the range of the summation is obvious by context

Now the key thing in this sort of model is that we substitute the model into the constraint equation shown above. So let us do this and simplify the substitutions and thence derive the value of the parameter K . So here we go. You can also see the working in last weeks handout for the computer program we are about to develop and demonstrate. Then substitute the model

$$T_{ij} = KO_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \text{ into}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij}$$

And we then get the following working

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij} = K \sum \sum O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})$$

and we get $K = \frac{T}{\sum \sum O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}$

The model can be written out in full as

$$T_{ij} = T \frac{O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum \sum O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}$$

and we can think of this as defining probabilities of trips between i and j

$$T_{ij} = T p_{ij}; \text{ where } p_{ij} = \frac{O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum \sum O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}; \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij} = 1$$

- I have checked the program from last week and I think it works – does it?
- You have the program that is on Moodle and it is in **ipynb** so that you can simply drag and drop it into the relevant folder that your Jupyter notebook points to **BasicGravityModel.ipynb**
- We are going to develop a more comprehensive suite of all four models in the family – so before we demo this we will re-introduce the family as it is so important to being able to develop a model of the right kind
- The think about spatial interaction models is that you can adapt them to different situations

The Family of Spatial Interaction Models

We have seen how we can constrain the model to produce specific types that meet various constraints on the amount of trips attracted to different locations. Our first and most basic model is unconstrained in that we ensure that the only constraints the model meets are on the total trips which are predetermined, already known, that is $T = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij}$.

Now if we know the trips attracted to the origin, or to the destination, or to both, then these give rise to different models. Including the basic model there are four in all that meet the following. This is the family.

1. The Unconstrained Model

$$T_{ij} = K O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij} = T$$

2. The Singly-Constrained Models

2a: The Origin-Constrained Model

$$T_{ij} = A_i O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij} = O_i$$

2b: The Destination-Constrained Model

$$T_{ij} = O_i B_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij} = D_j$$

3. The Doubly Constrained Model

$$T_{ij} = A_i O_i B_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \quad st \quad \sum_{j=1}^m T_{ij} = O_i \quad \& \quad \sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij} = D_j$$

We can work out the full models by substituting the model on the left into the constraint on the right

Now these models not only distribute trips but if we add their flows over origins or destinations or both, the different models give us predictions of what happens at origins and destinations. These are then **location models** and their **predictions** are in red

The Models

$$T'_{ij} = K O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij});$$

$$T'_{ij} = A_i O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij});$$

$$T'_{ij} = O_i B_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij});$$

$$T'_{ij} = A_i O_i B_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij});$$

The Predictions

$$\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O'_i; \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij} = D'_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O_i; \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij} = D'_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O'_i; \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij} = D_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O_i; \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij} = D_j$$

An Example of the Singly Constrained Model

We can pick one of these models and show how we can unpack it and work out the scaling constants. We will take the origin-constrained model and adapt it to a retailing example. Here is the model

$$T'_{ij} = A_i O_i D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) \text{ subject to } \sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O_i$$

and this model predicts what we want to know about where people will locate at the destination – in this sense it is a location

$$\sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij} = D'_j$$

Now we need to figure out the scaling constant A_i

and we substitute the model into $\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = O_i$ and then re-arrange as $\sum_{j=1}^m T'_{ij} = A_i O_i \sum_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) = O_i$ and then by cancelling O_i from both sides we get

$$A_i = 1 / \sum_j D_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})$$

This then lets us predict the amount of activity attracted to destination j

$$D'_j = \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij}$$

If the origin activity is expenditure on retailing where the population lives and the destination is some measure of the size of activity such as retail floorspace. Then the predicted activity is sales at shopping centres

Now the new computer program on the web site

Spatial-Interaction-Models.ipynb

Lets you choose one of these four models and using the same hypothetical data set we used earlier , it runs the model and presents the input and output data and the correlations of predicted v observed trips, origins and destinations.

```
Enter the Grid Size: The Number of Squares Along One Side of a Square Grid, 5 or 10, say --- 5
The Size of the Hypothetical Spatial System is 5 Zones by 5 Zones, Making 25 in All

Enter the Parameter Value on Distance - beta - that You Think Best Fits the Data: It should be greater than 0 and less than 1 ---- 0.5

You now have to input one of the Four Model Variants that you want to run

We will number these as

1 The Unconstrained Model as in the Basic Gravity Model Program
2 The Singly-Constrained (Origin-Constrained) Model
3 The Singly-Constrained (Destination-Constrained) Model
4 The Doubly-Constrained (Origin-and-Destination Constrained) Model

Type in the Relevant Number from 1 to 4 3
You have chosen the Destination-Constrained Model
Zone      Obs0      ObsD      Pred0      PredD

1          28.93    34.57    22.18    34.57
2          45.28    32.50    41.04    32.50
3          39.63    39.23    37.97    39.23
```

I think we should have a go at running this model. I note that you are working through a similar program for your assignment which is different.

We now need to load our model

Spatial-Interaction-Models.ipynb

And work through a couple of applications – let us look at the shopping type model – singly constrained and then the doubly constrained model. For reading have a look at Chapter 2 of my book **Urban Modelling**

https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/3824504/mod_resource/content/1/UrbanModelling.pdf

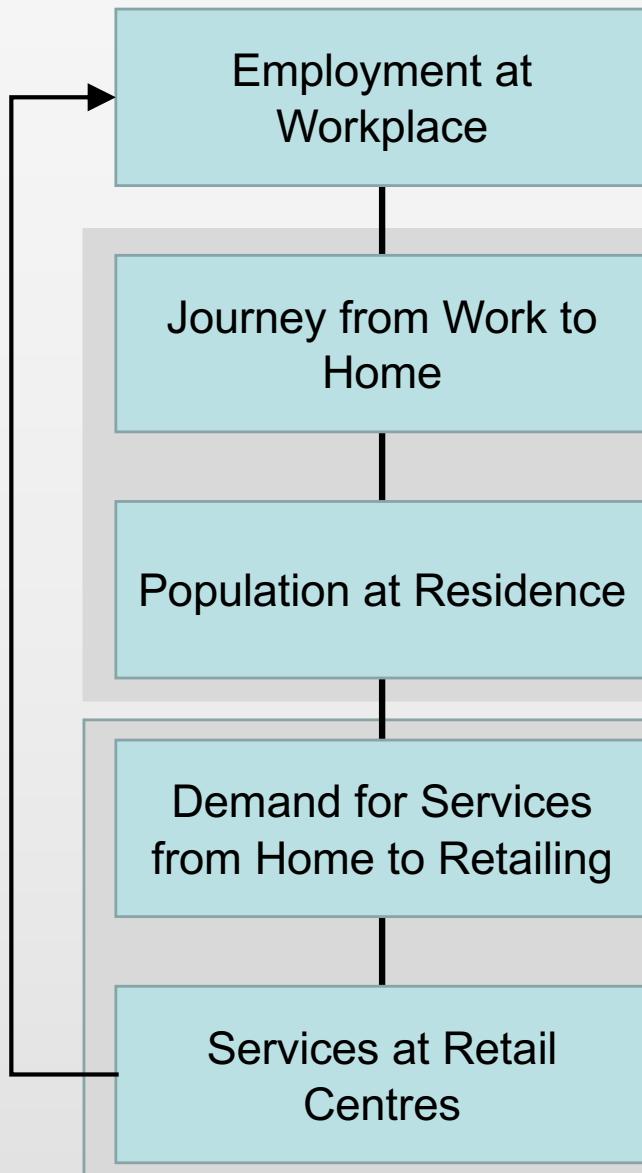
and Alan Wilson's book **Urban and Regional Models**

Urban Models: Coupled Spatial Interaction

Ok – we have the building blocks of more comprehensive urban models now. Imagine we want to build a model of where people work, where they live and where they shop.

We first define where people work as employment at origins E_i and where they live as population at destinations P_j . This can be modelled as singly constrained model where we predict P_j from E_i and then we predict where these people will shop which relates to the number of workers or size of the shopping centre S_i at the origins.

We thus start with journey to work model defined as



$$E_i (= B_i + S'_i)$$

$$T'_{ij} = A_i E_i P_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})$$

$$P'_j = \sum_{i=1}^n T'_{ij}$$

$$S'_{ji} = B_j P_j F_j \exp(-\eta c_{ji})$$

$$S'_i = \sum_{j=1}^m S'_{ji}$$

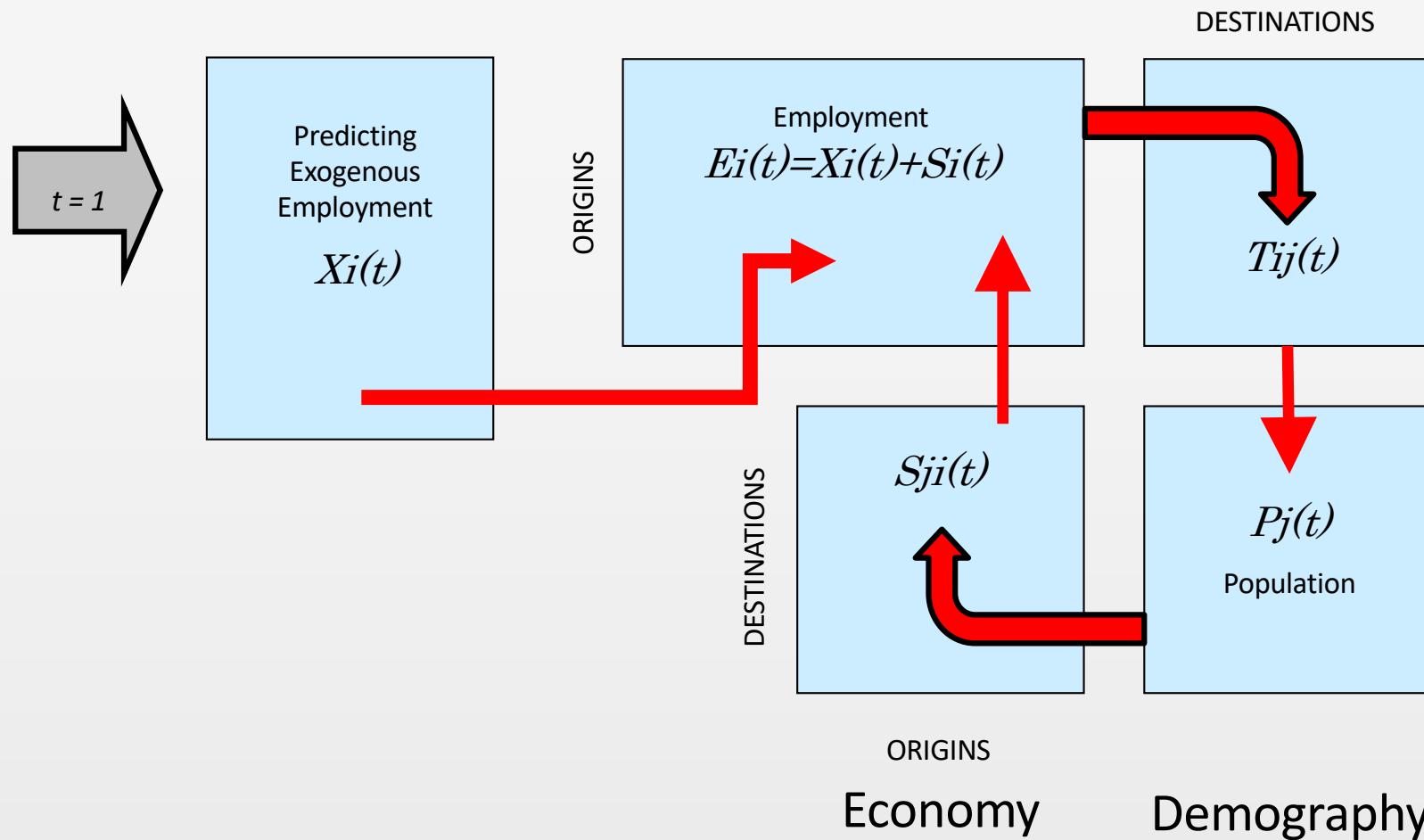
Generalising the Model Adding Employment

I am going to add a third sector – other employment to our model – sometimes it is called ‘basic employment’ and we are going to model this using a potential function. So we have two kinds of employment –

- manufacturing and public service X_i
- retail and commerce S_i

where $E_i = X_i + S_i$ and we have of course population P_j .

So we can now extend our model as follows – were we have other employment, population and retail employment in that order – our model equations begin with employment



We can keep on extending the model in this way with different sectors but let us look at a simple application for the London region but before this let us demo the extensions

Building Spatial Interaction into an Economic Base

Ok, we will now examine the sequence of operations from with respect to employment. Let us first divide our employment into two types; $E = X + S$

- external or exogenous employment we call **basic** X
- endogenous employment called **non-basic** S

Basic is employment that drives the system, non-basic is dependent employment like retail and services, sometimes called service employment

Our general model reflects this already

Now let us first restate the identity that total employment is equal to basic and non basic as

$$E = X + S$$

And then we scale total employment to population using an activity rate α to get

$$P = \alpha E = \alpha(X + S)$$

Note that $\alpha = P/E$

Now service or non-basic employment is a function of population – it depends on population and this ratio is called the population serving ratio defined as β

Now we can generate this services or non-basic from

$$S = \beta P = \beta \alpha(X + S)$$

Multiplying this out we get

$$S = \beta\alpha X + \beta\alpha S$$

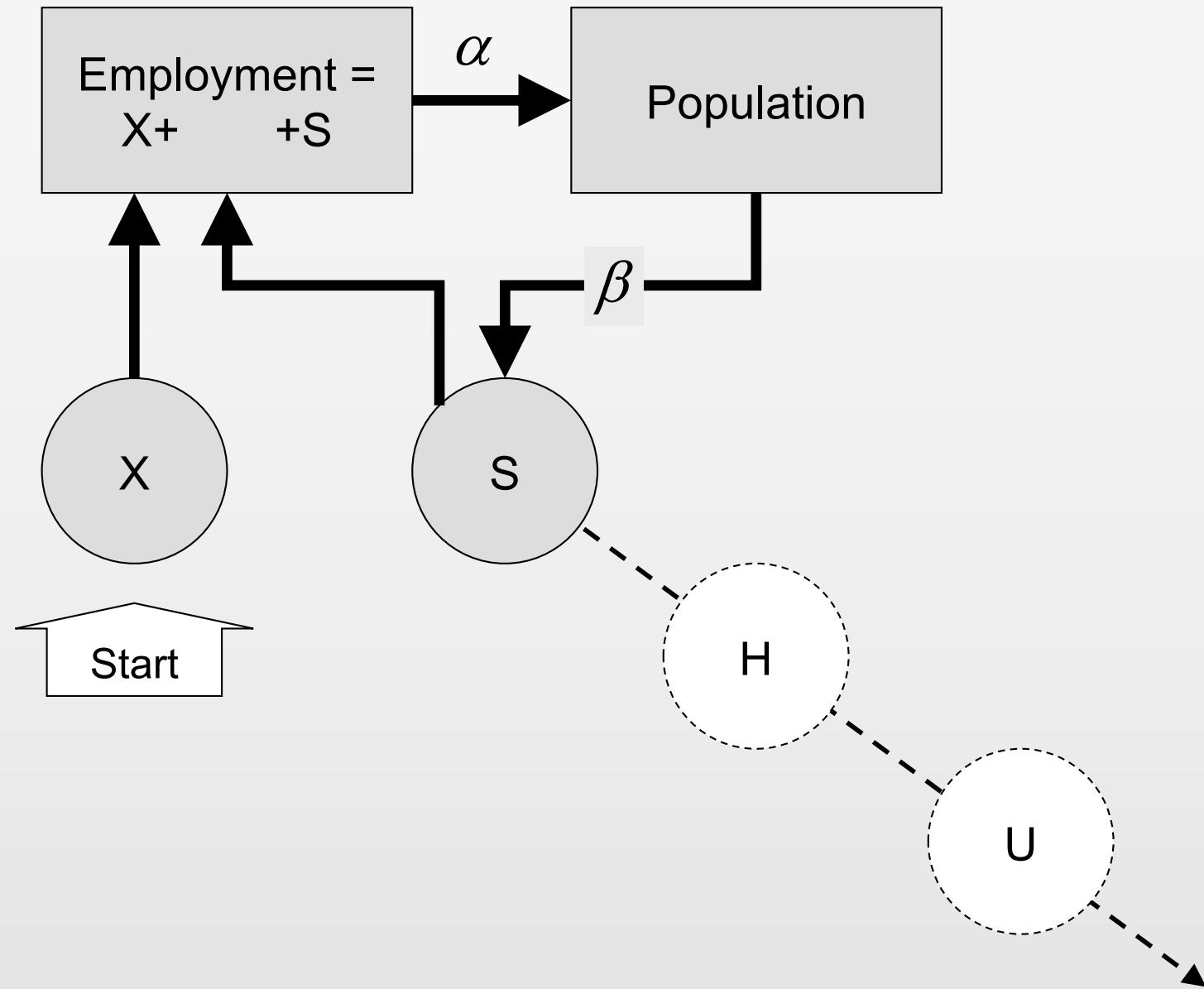
And we can then simplify this by bringing terms to the LHS of the equation as

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S(1 - \beta\alpha) &= S - \beta\alpha S = \beta\alpha X, \quad \text{and} \\ S &= \beta\alpha X(1 - \beta\alpha)^{-1} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

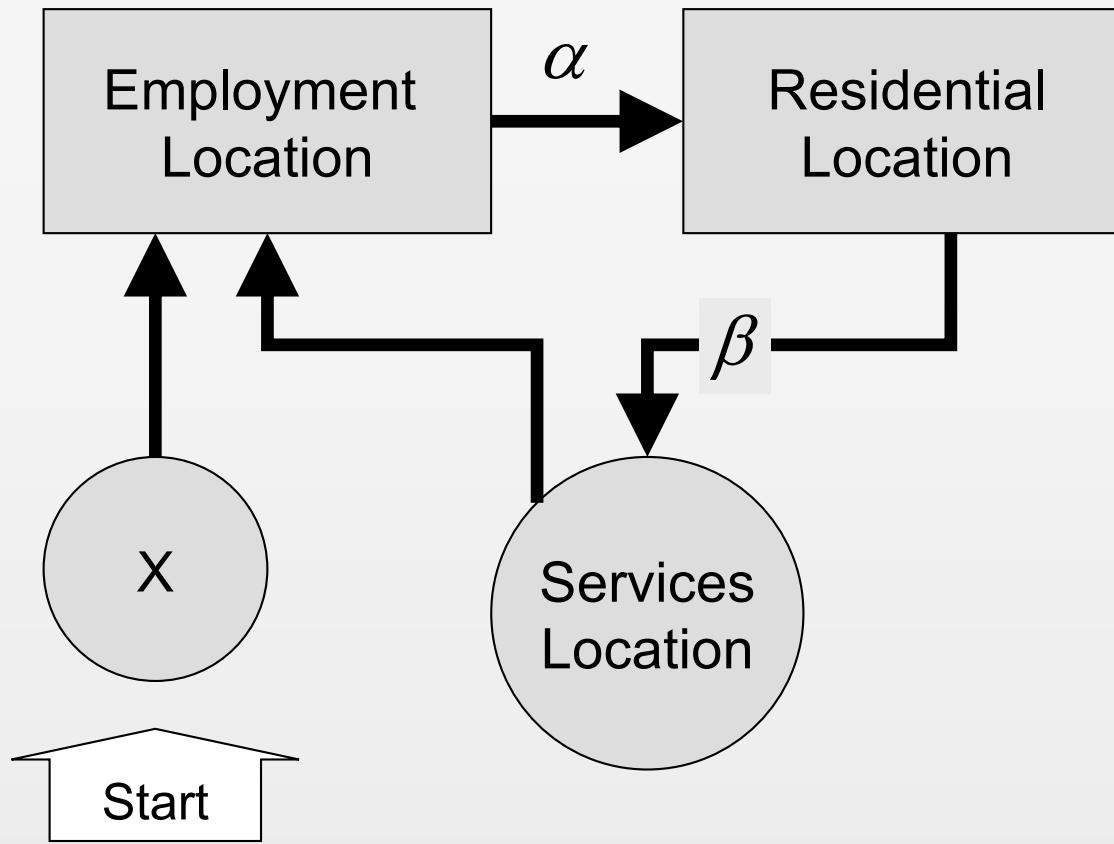
So given basic we can get non-basic and these are related by the multiplier

$$(1 - \beta\alpha)^{-1}$$

Now we can draw a block diagram of this so we can see how we can generate it in sequence



Employment: X=Exogenous; S=Service;



I am not going to detail all these previous models and elaborate the equations but you can see that this is the structure they can fit into – this essentially is the Lowry model framework

Extending the Retail Model to Deal with Agglomeration and Scale

Here is the shopping model that we stated last time:

$$S_{ij} = A_i e P_i F_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij}) = e P_i \frac{F_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum F_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}$$

Now we can extend it in two ways – first we can add a scaling factor to the attraction on the assumption that as a centre gets bigger, then it has economies of scale. The assumption in economics is that as things get bigger other quantities grow more than proportionately – superlinearly. Thus we can replace

$$F_j \rightarrow \overrightarrow{\dots} F_j^\alpha$$

The model thus becomes

$$S_{ij} = eP_i \frac{F_j^\alpha \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum_j F_j^\alpha \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}$$

And in fact I think that your assignment exercise has this kind of scaling factor but to estimate it you would need multiple regression because there are two parameters – in fact three including the intercept,

Now we don't calibrate it this way as we will show in a minute but first we need to add an even more appropriate agglomerative effect by taking account of local economies of scales inside a retail centre

We can argue that local shops in a centre exert a positive effect on agglomeration by assuming that the attraction of the centre takes account of these local shops. If we now think of F_j^α as a shop not a set of shops and note that there are other shops F_k^α in the centre j then we can add up the effect of these shops on the attraction using a similar deterrence effect as

$$A_j = F_j^\alpha + \sum_{k \in \Omega_j} F_k^\alpha \exp(-\phi c_{jk})$$

Note we are summing over all the k located shops in the centre j and assuming a deterrent effect – i.e. closer shops exert of a positive effect

Putting this into the model, we get an augmented retail model with three scaling parameter and of course some sort of constants to ensure normalisation. The model now looks like this F_j^α

$$S_{ij} = \eta P_i \frac{A_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum_j A_j \exp(-\beta c_{ij})} = \eta P_i \frac{\left[F_j^\alpha + \sum_{k \in \Omega_j} F_k^\alpha \exp(-\phi c_{jk}) \right] \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}{\sum_j \left[F_j^\alpha + \sum_{k \in \Omega_j} F_k^\alpha \exp(-\phi c_{jk}) \right] \exp(-\beta c_{ij})}$$

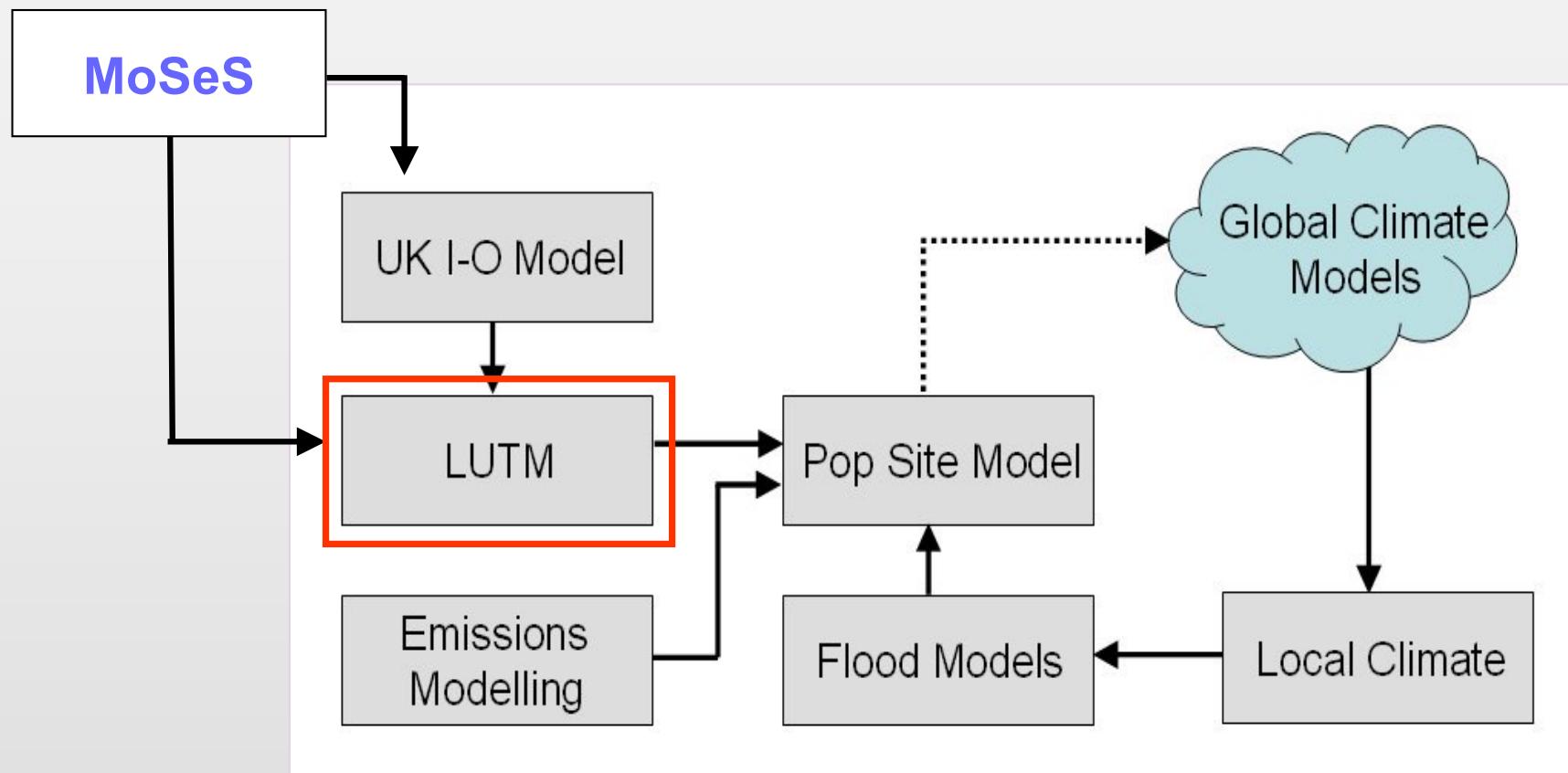
Of course we don't know what sign these parameters can take and it may be that the local effect is truly agglomerative and the parameter is positive

Three Applications and a Fourth Next Time

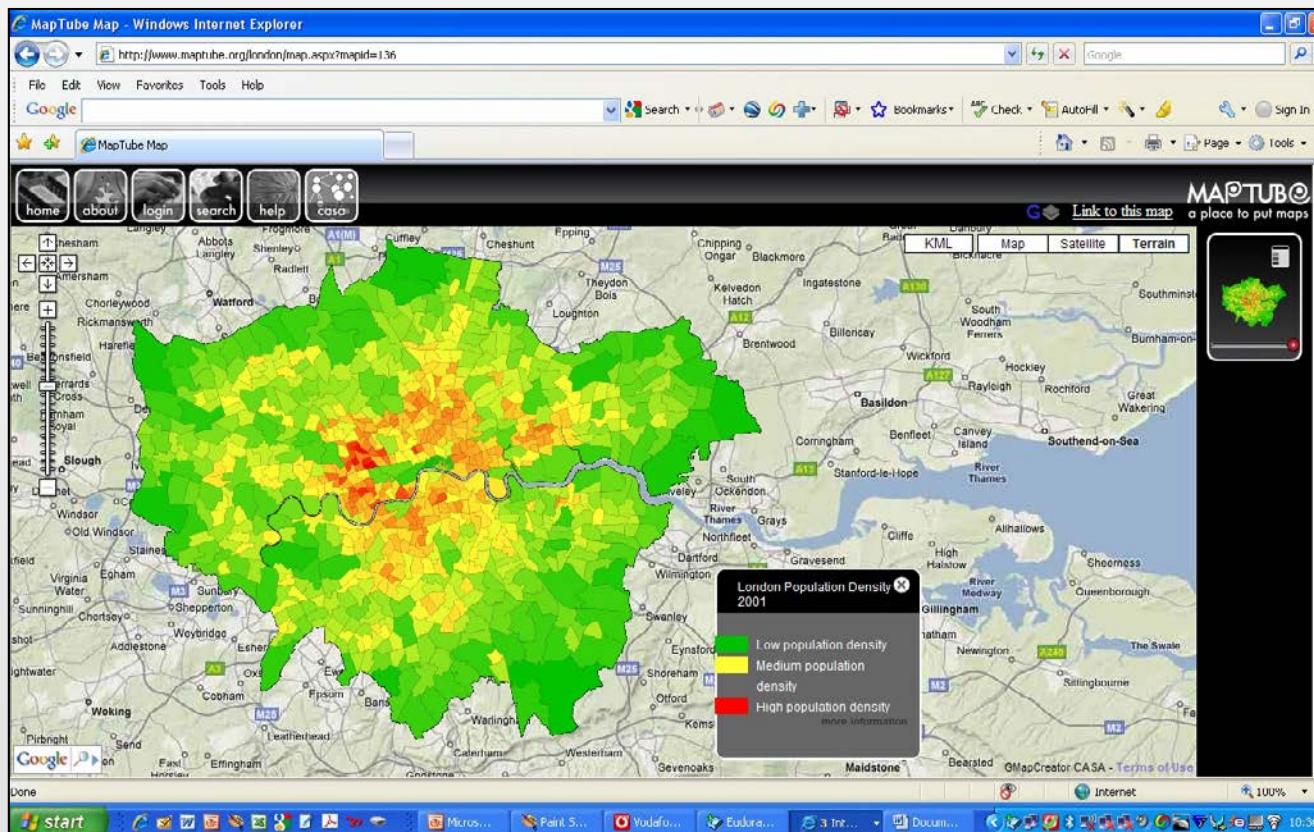
1. A simple gravitational model for Greater London – linked to other models focussed on integrating different infrastructure and economic models
2. The extended model for Greater London and the outer metropolitan area – three sector urban model called SIMULACRA
3. A simple model built rapidly in a two days - a demo for Dubai based on data extracted from the web
4. A large scale LUTI land use transportation interaction model for the UK called QUANT – we will talk about this next time in our fourth lecture

1. The London Tyndall Model Applications

This is an integrated model as shown in the block diagram below. Our focus is on integrating a singly constrained residential local models into the framework.



- essentially we have built this model for Greater London which is divided into 633 zones – the area has 7.7m population and about 4.3m jobs –
 - we have four modes – road (car), heavy rail, light rail and tube, and bus – walk/bike is a residual mode.
- First the extent of the area



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

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "London and the Thames Gateway Land Use Transportation Model". The interface includes a map of the London area with a color-coded population density heatmap. The Tyndall Centre logo is prominently displayed, along with logos for CASA UCI, Newcastle University, and GLA Economics London. The main text area describes the model as a rudimentary land-use transportation model built along classical lines, allocating population and employment to small zones of the urban system using spatial interaction principles. It is designed for Greater London and the Thames Gateway at ward level (633). The model sits between aggregate environmental assessments and disaggregate hydrological models. The right side of the window contains descriptive text about the programme's capabilities, mentioning spatial exploration, parameter calibration, and scenario prediction for up to 2100. A master toolbar at the bottom includes a "GO!" button and a "Program Manual" link.

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.

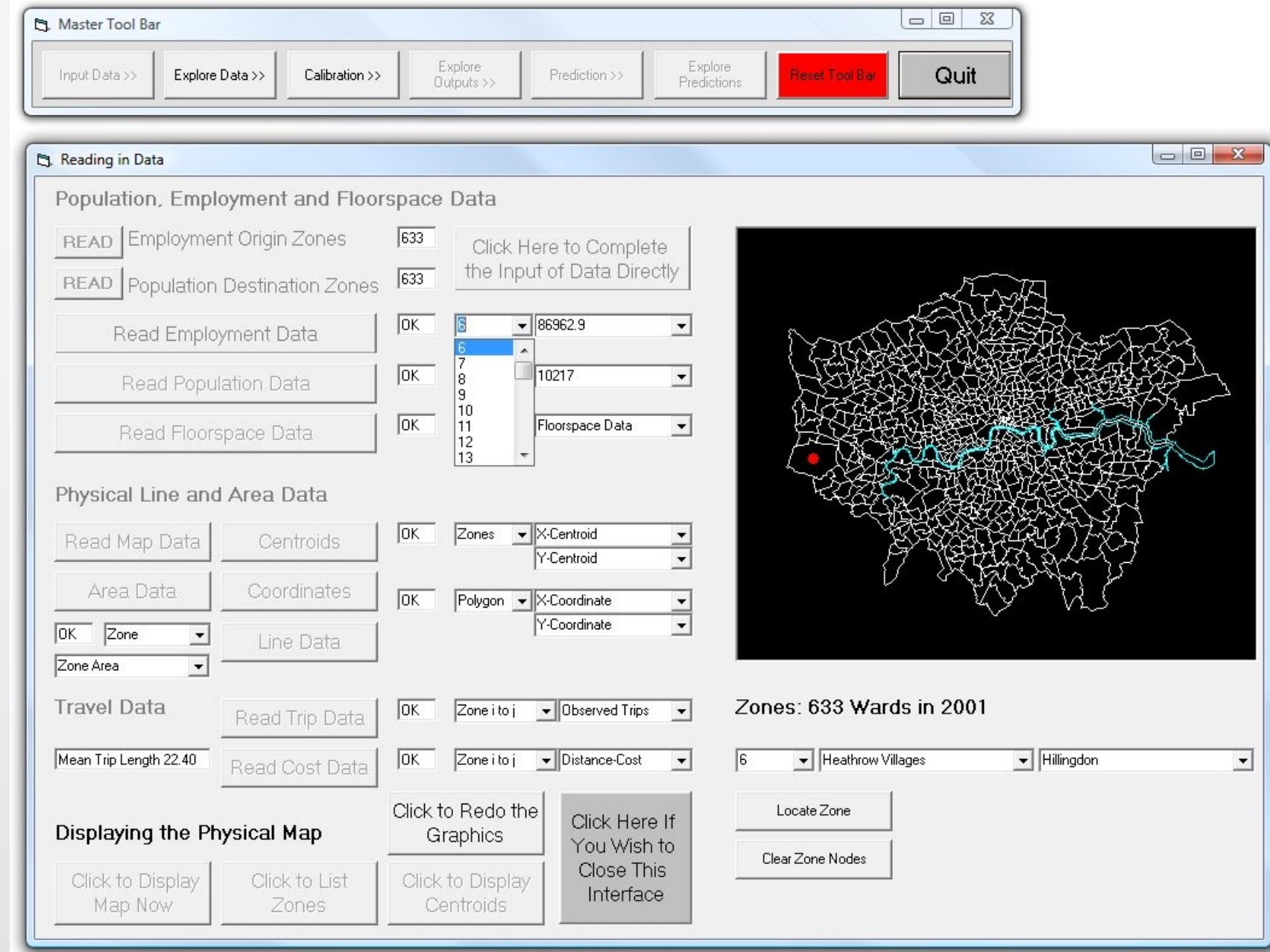
The programme enables the user to read in the data and explore it spatially, to calibrate the parameters of the model and explore its outputs spatially and to engage in various predictions ranging from the typical' business as usual scenarios' to much more radical changes posed limits on spatial behaviour 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.

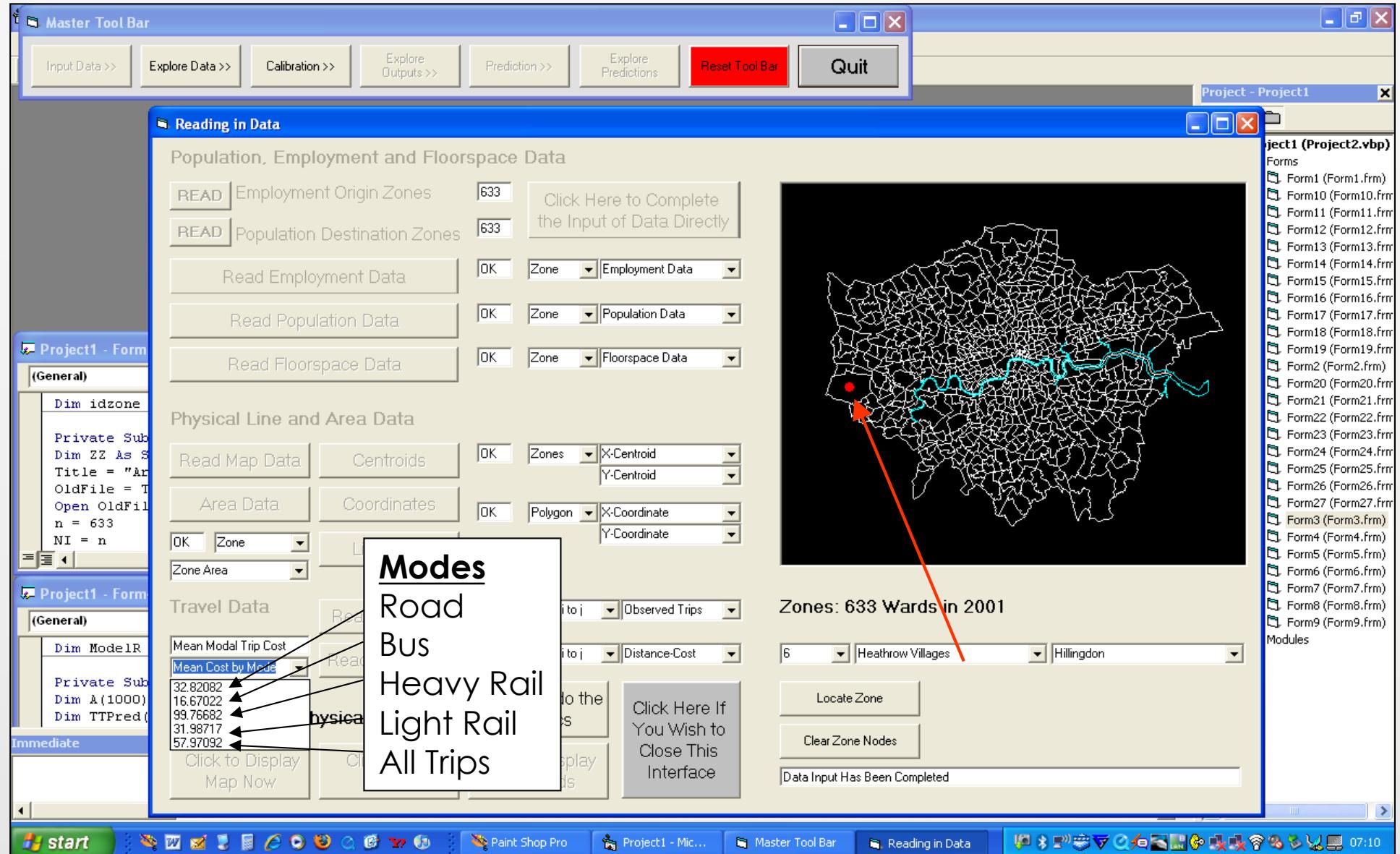
These various stages of the model contained in a master tool bar which is activated when the GO! button is pressed on this screen. The master tool bar enables the users to proceed through the various stages indicated and to display outputs in map and statistical form at any stage.

with **GLA ECONOMICS
LONDON**

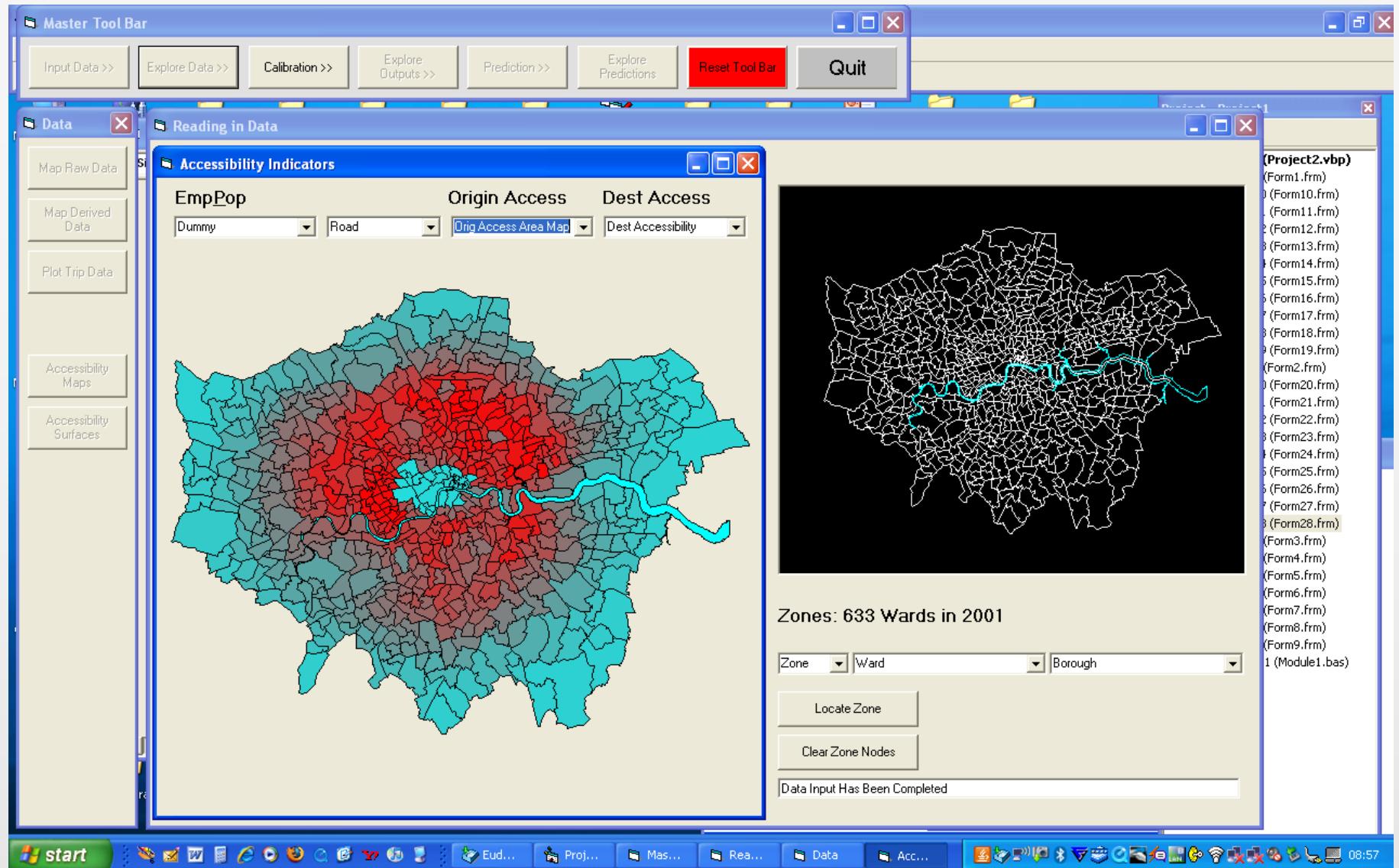
GO!

Program Manual

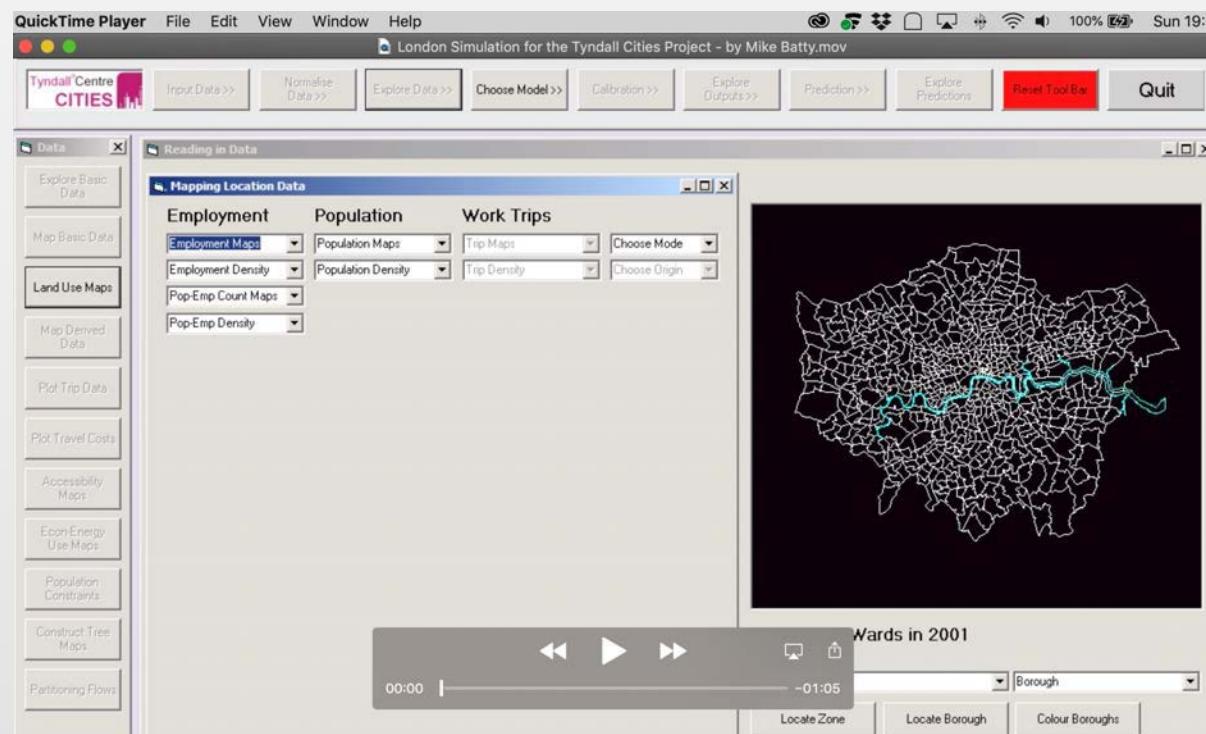




Road: 38%; Bus: 12%; Heavy Rail: 12%; Light Rail 19%; Other (Walk, Bike): 19%



Ok let me load a movie
I may need to leave powerpoint but let
us try from within first



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

Tyndall Centre CITIES

Data

Reading in Data

Mapping Location Data

Employment Population Work Trips

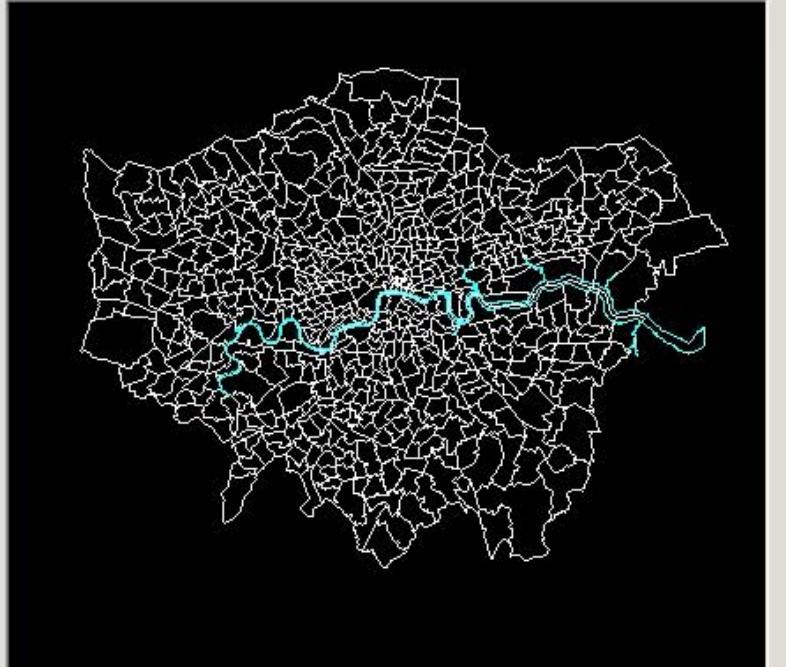
Employment Maps Population Maps Trip Maps Choose Mode
 Employment Density Population Density Trip Density Choose Origin
 Pop-Emp Count Maps
 Pop-Emp Density

Zones: 633 Wards in 2001

Zone Ward Borough

Locate Zone Locate Borough Colour Boroughs
 Clear Zone Nodes Clear Boroughs

Data Input Has Been Completed



Modular Modelling: Coupled Spatial Interaction

So far we have just singled out a module for one kind of interaction – based on a variant of the gravity model – consider stringing these together as more than one kind of spatial interaction: Model 1 → Model 2 → Model 3 →

Classically we might model flows from home to work and home to shop but there are many more and in this sense, we can use these as building blocks for wider models. This is for next time too

What we will now do is illustrate how we might build such a structure taking a journey to work model from Employment to Population and then to Shopping which we structure as --

This is the order in which the operations take place

Sequence
of Model
Functions

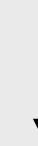
Activity
Totals

Map
Graphics

Parameter
Values

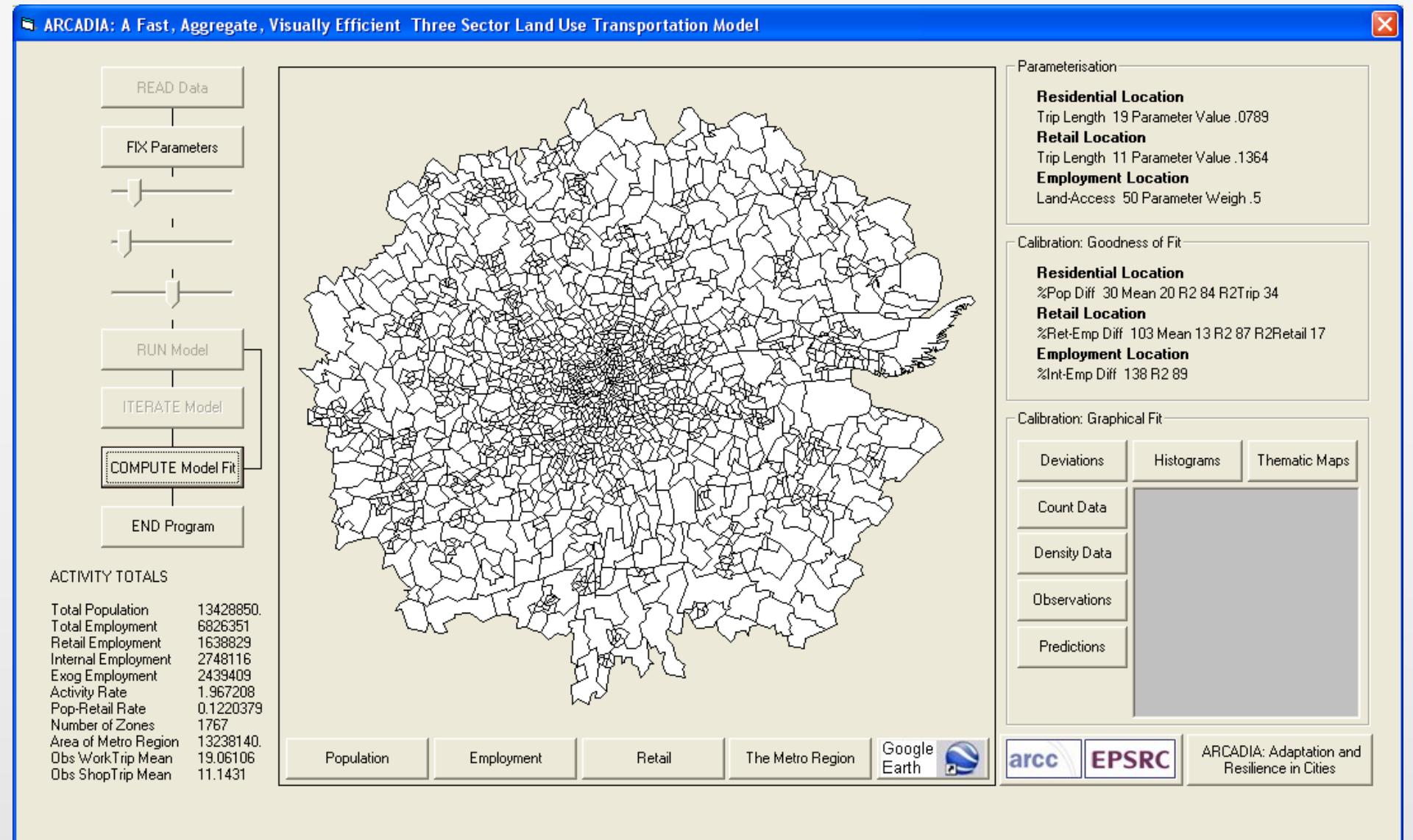
Goodness of Fit
Statistics: Deviations
& r²

Graphical Functions

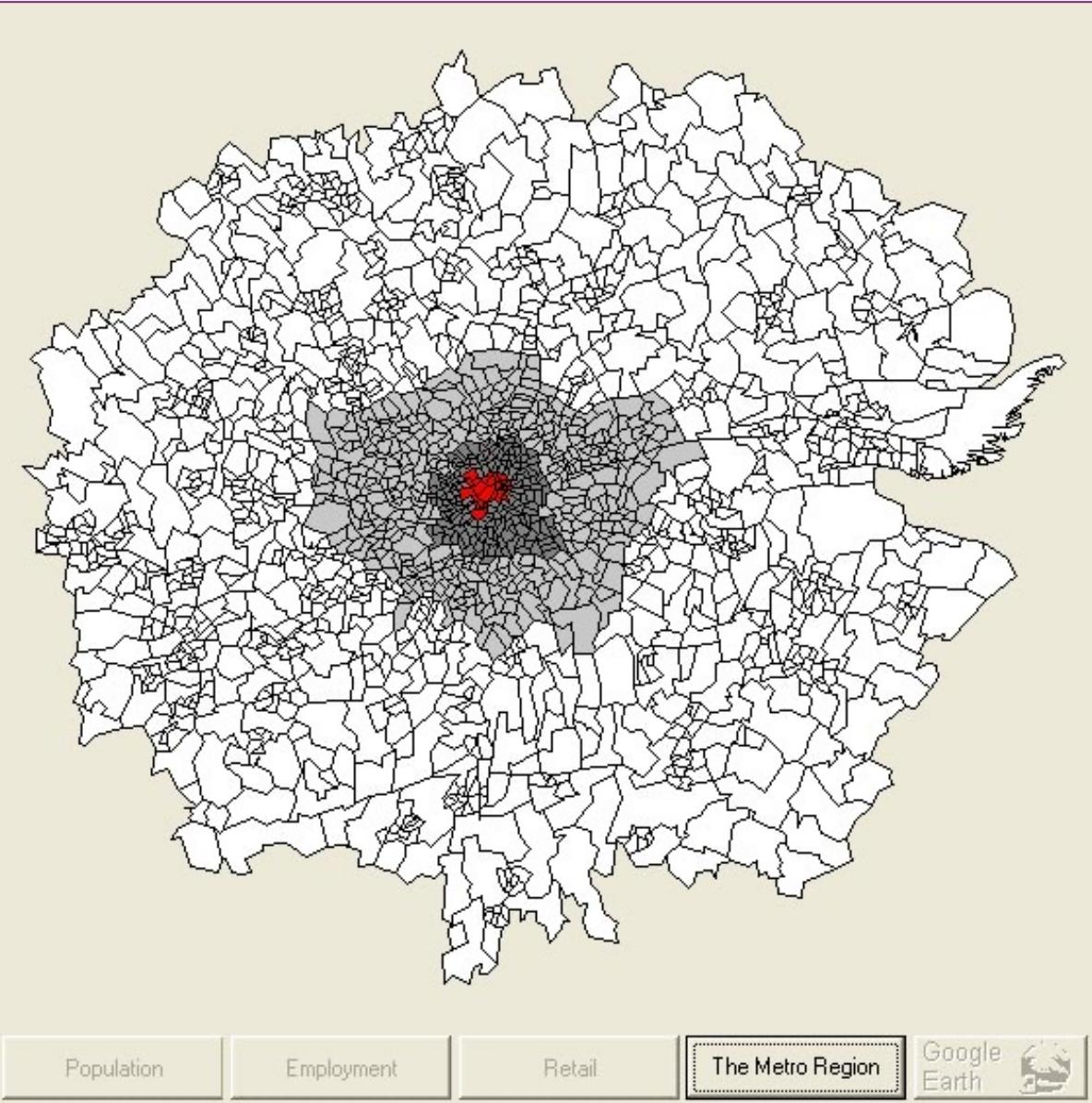
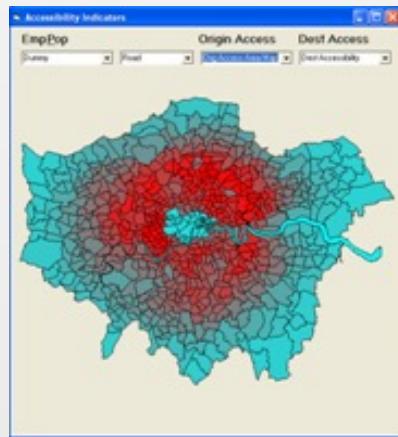


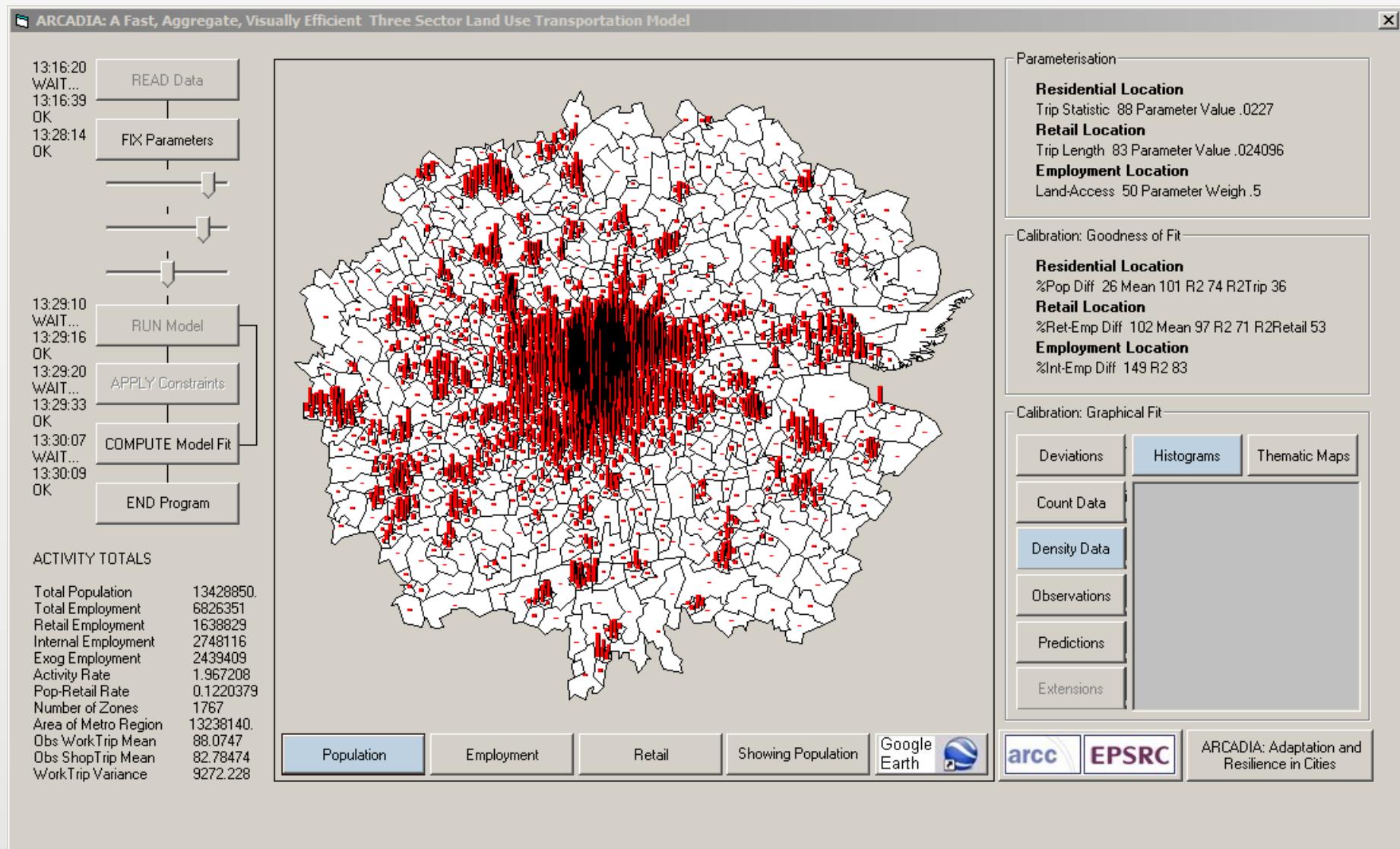
Graph
Data

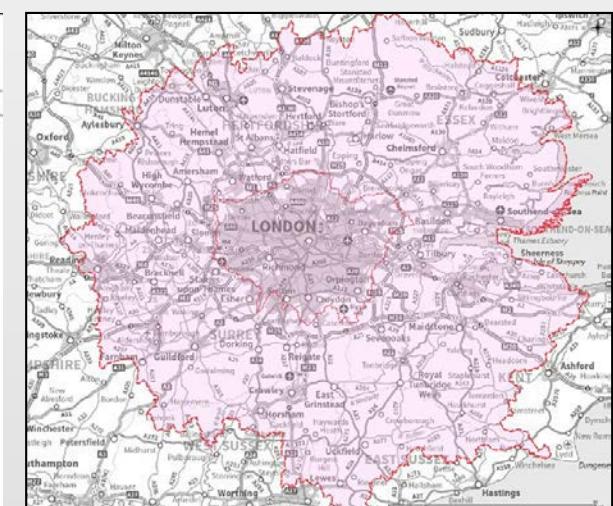
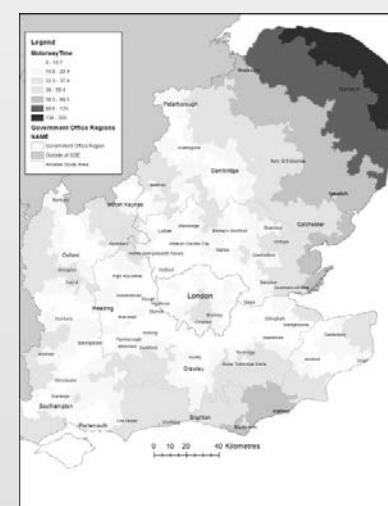
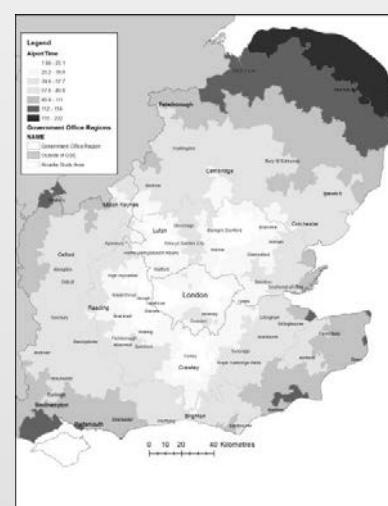
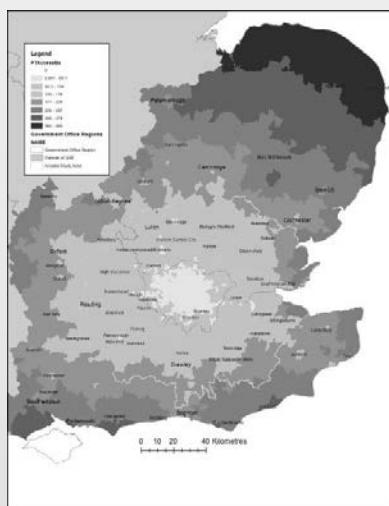
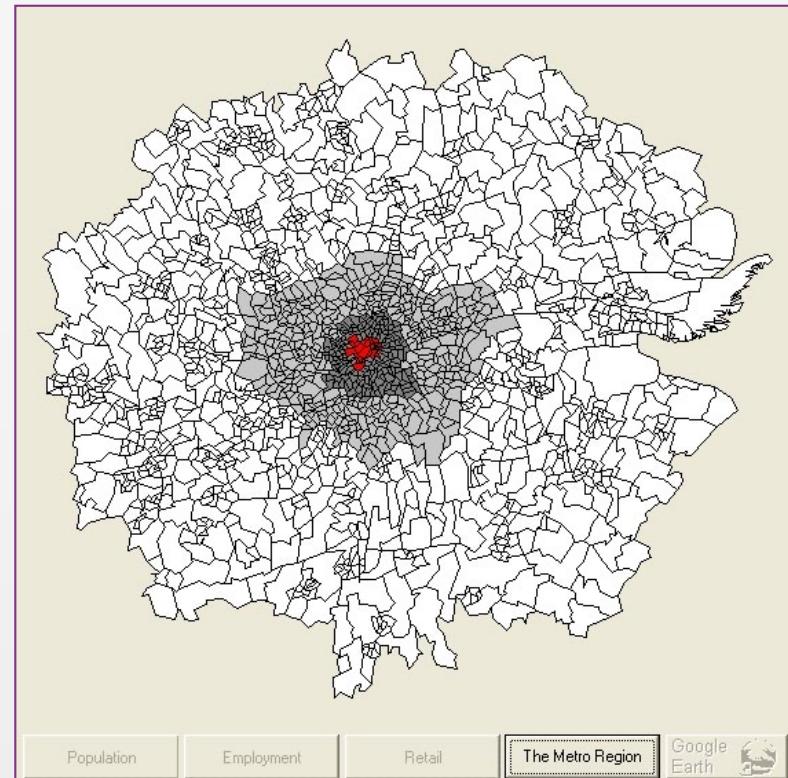
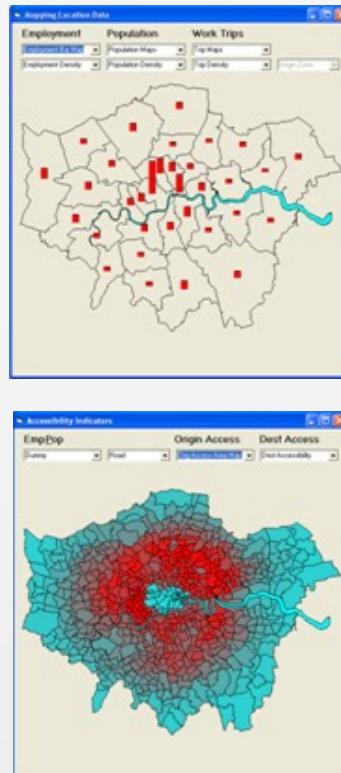
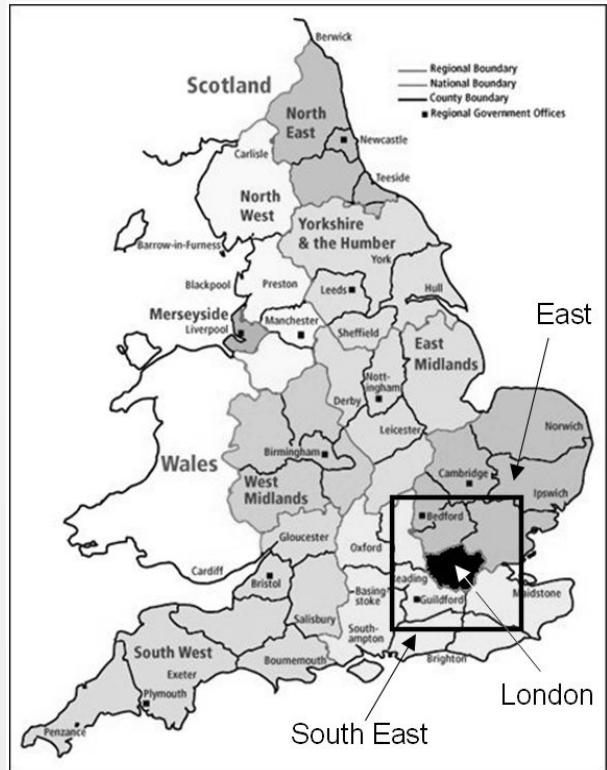
Logo



Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of Spatial Interaction Models Again, General Urban Models



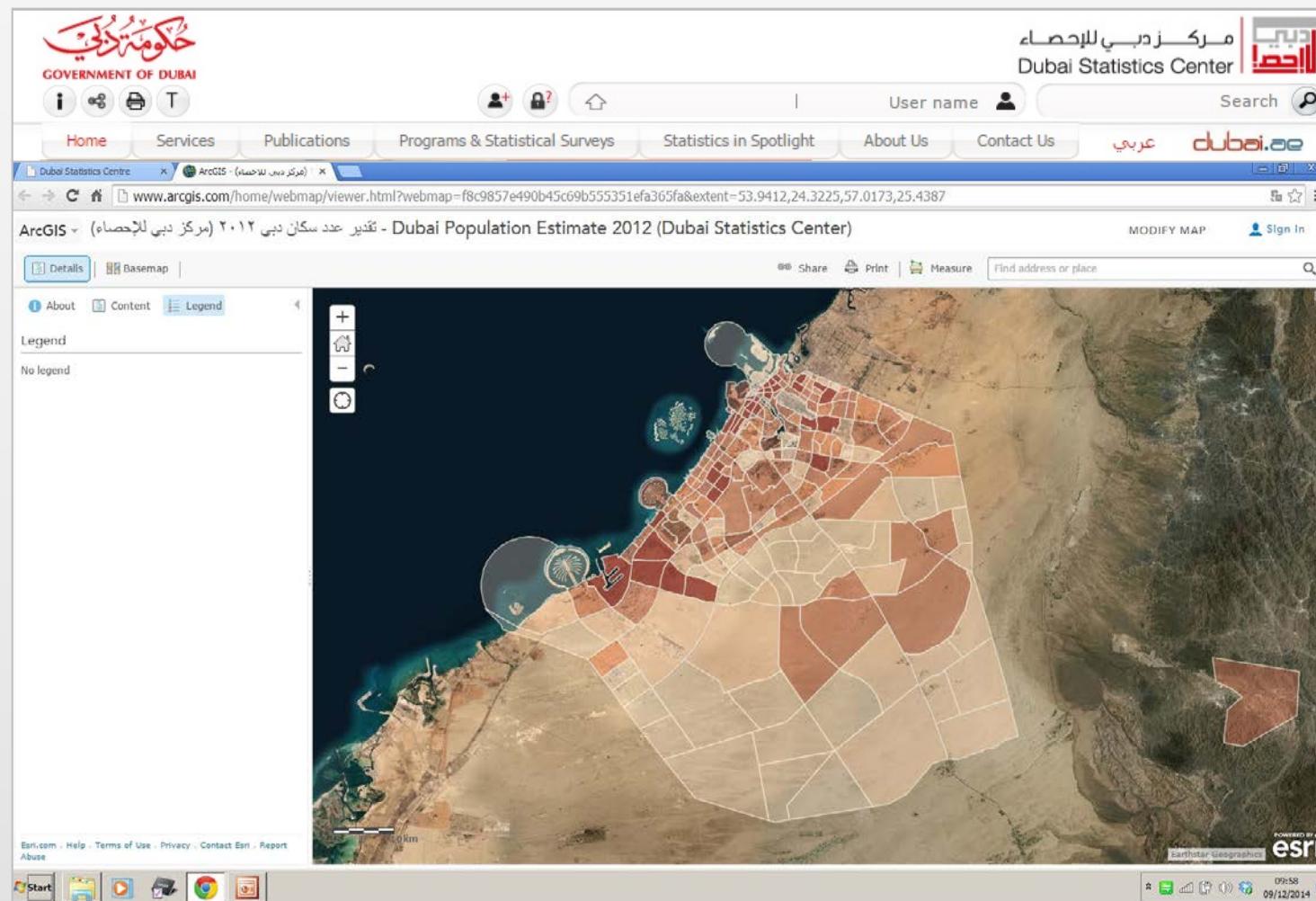




Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of Spatial Interaction Models Again, General Urban Models

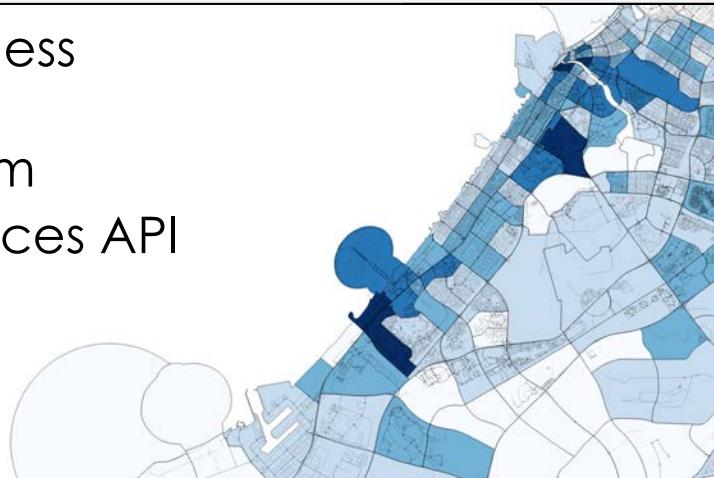
Quick and Dirty Models

A New Retail Centre in Dubai

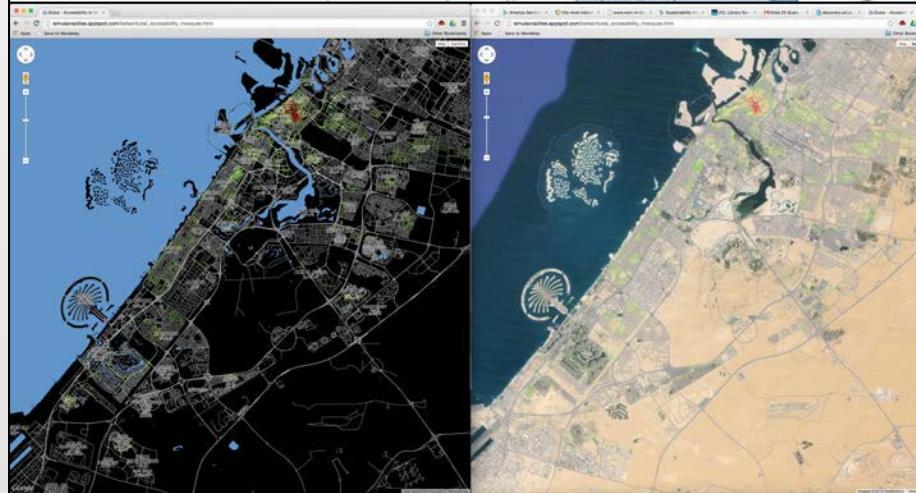
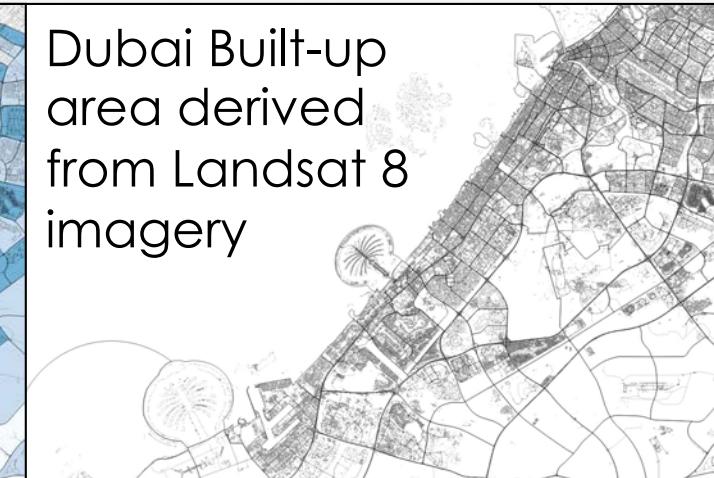


Where did we get the data – in a data poor environment?

Dubai Business Density derived from Google Places API



Dubai Built-up area derived from Landsat 8 imagery



Dubai Business Diversity Density Index





Computer



Recycle Bin



DESKTOP



Dubai-Model

CASA and the Future Cities Catapult Projects

Predicting Urban Futures for Dubai

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

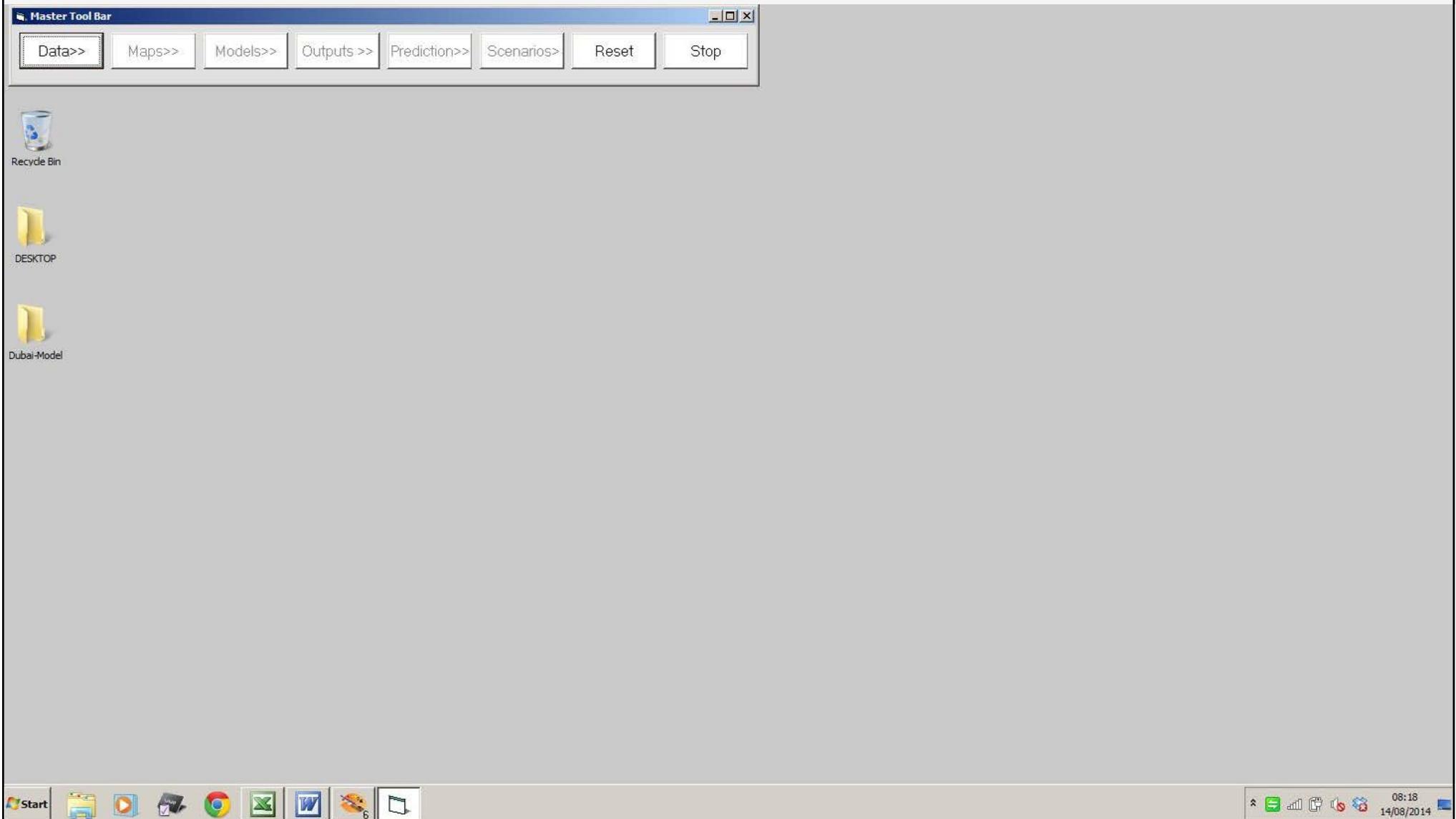
Dubai Population Estimate 2012 (Dubai Statistics Center)
تقدير عدد سكان دبي ٢٠١٢ (مركز دبي للإحصاء)

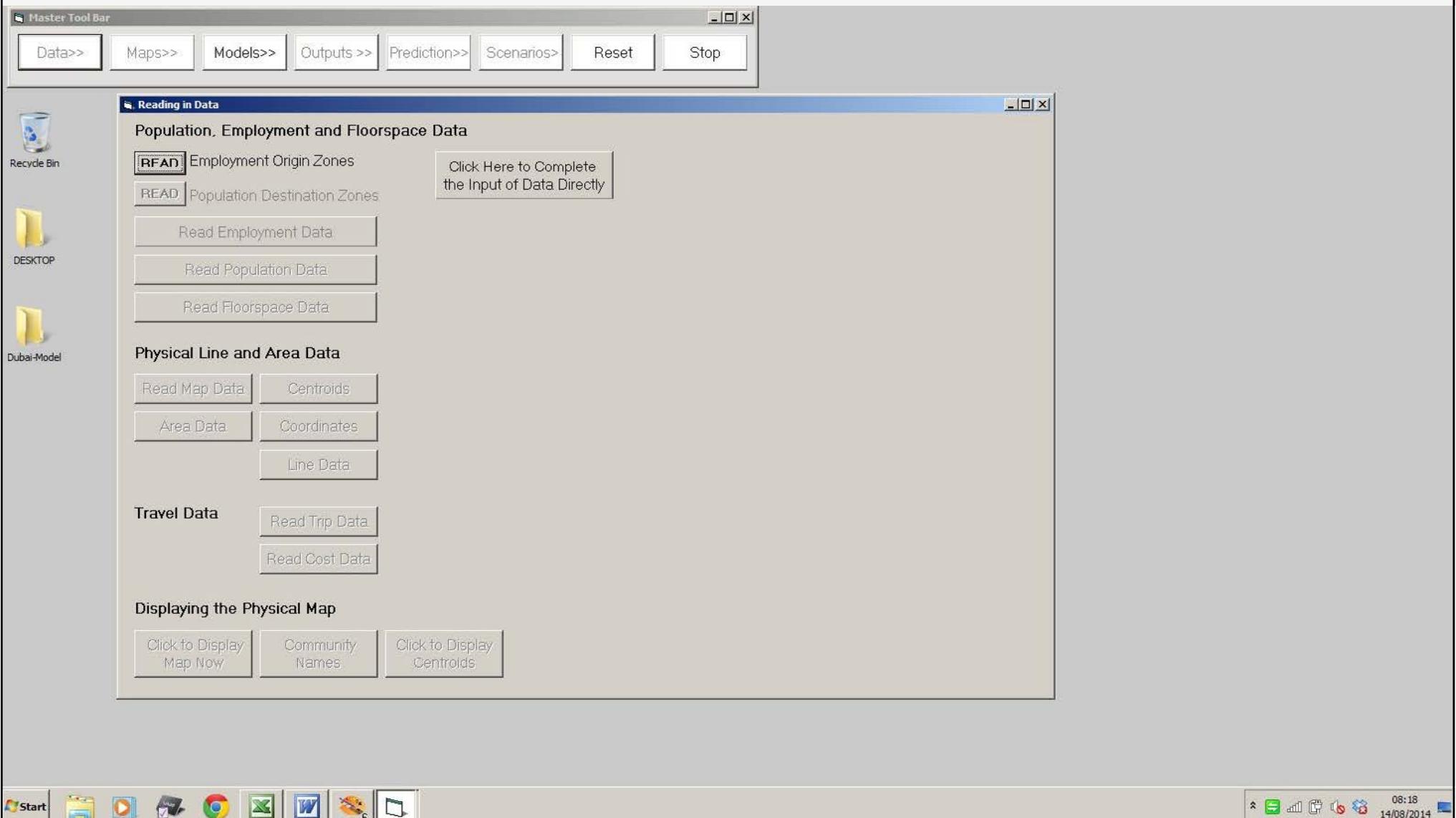
Here we simulate the impact of large changes in urban structure on the population and employment distributions in 220 communities which define the Emirate of Dubai. The population and employment which are linked together through the transportation system and flows of trips. The model we use is heavily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

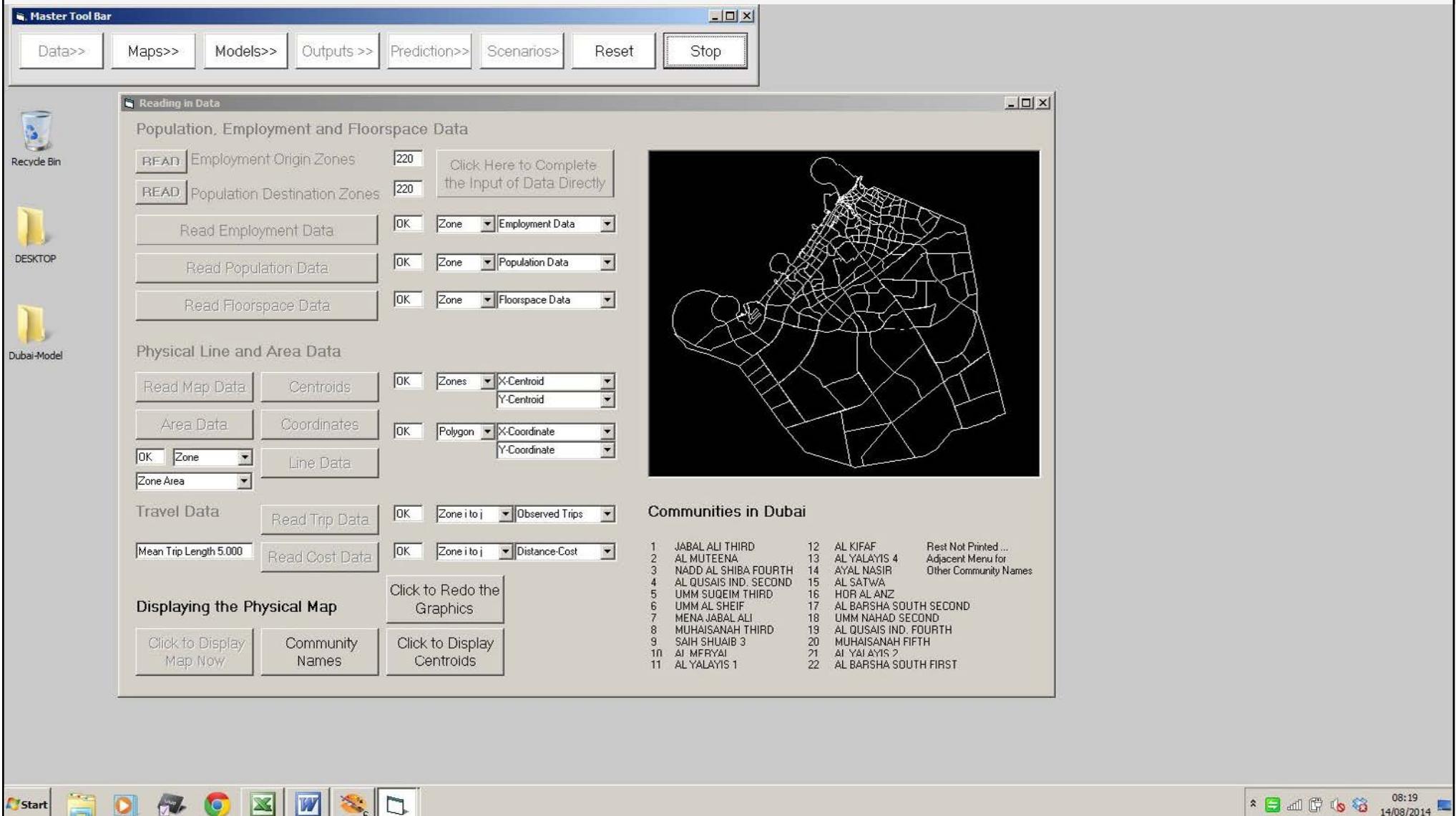
This is a simple demonstration to indicate the features of such a simulation model. If we were building this model for operational use in planning Dubai, we would have many different sectors describing different types of population, distinguishing particularly between guest workers and the local population,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

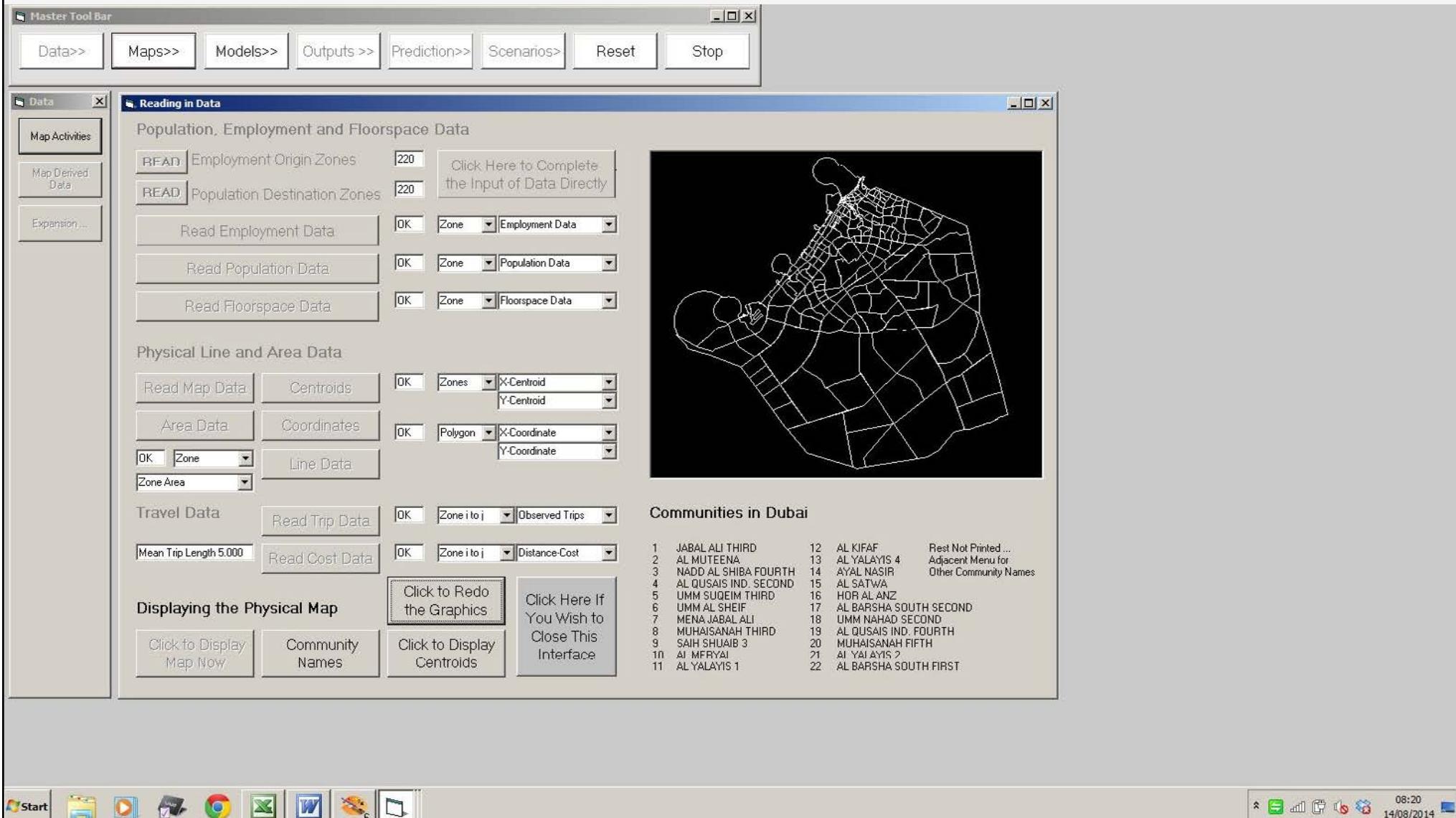
UCL casa **RUN** **CATAPULT**
Future Cities

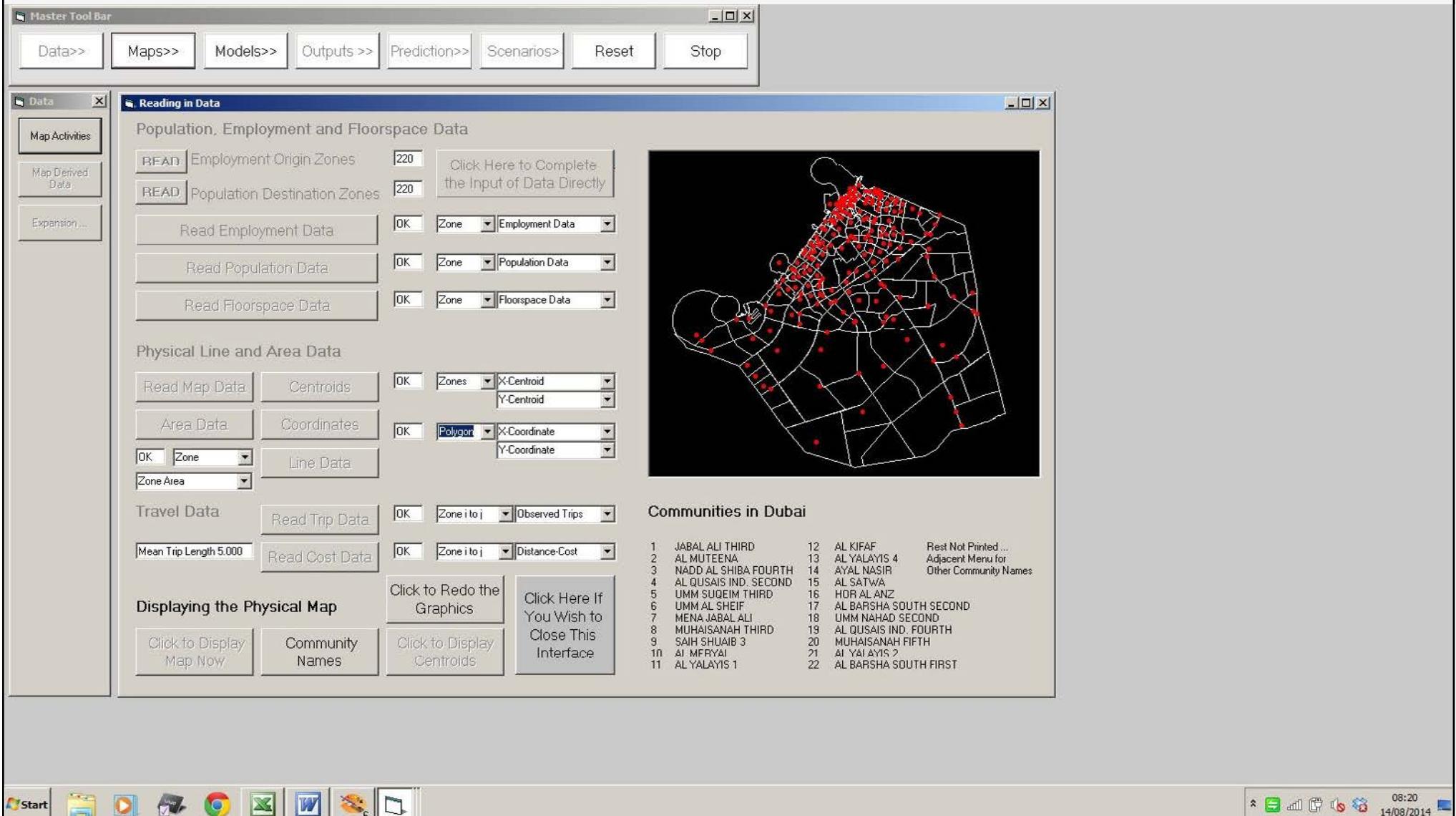












Master Tool Bar

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

Data

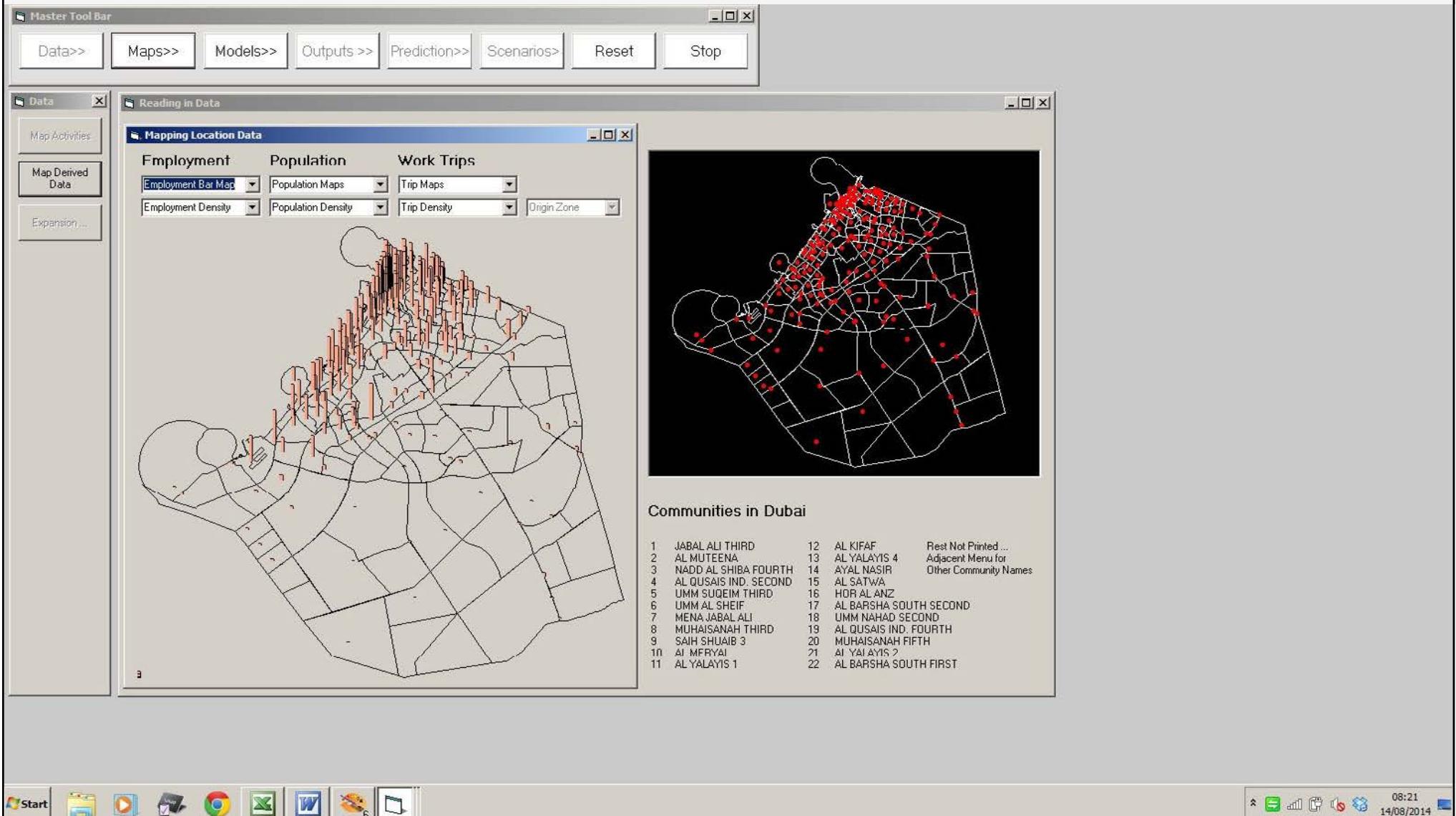
Reading in Data

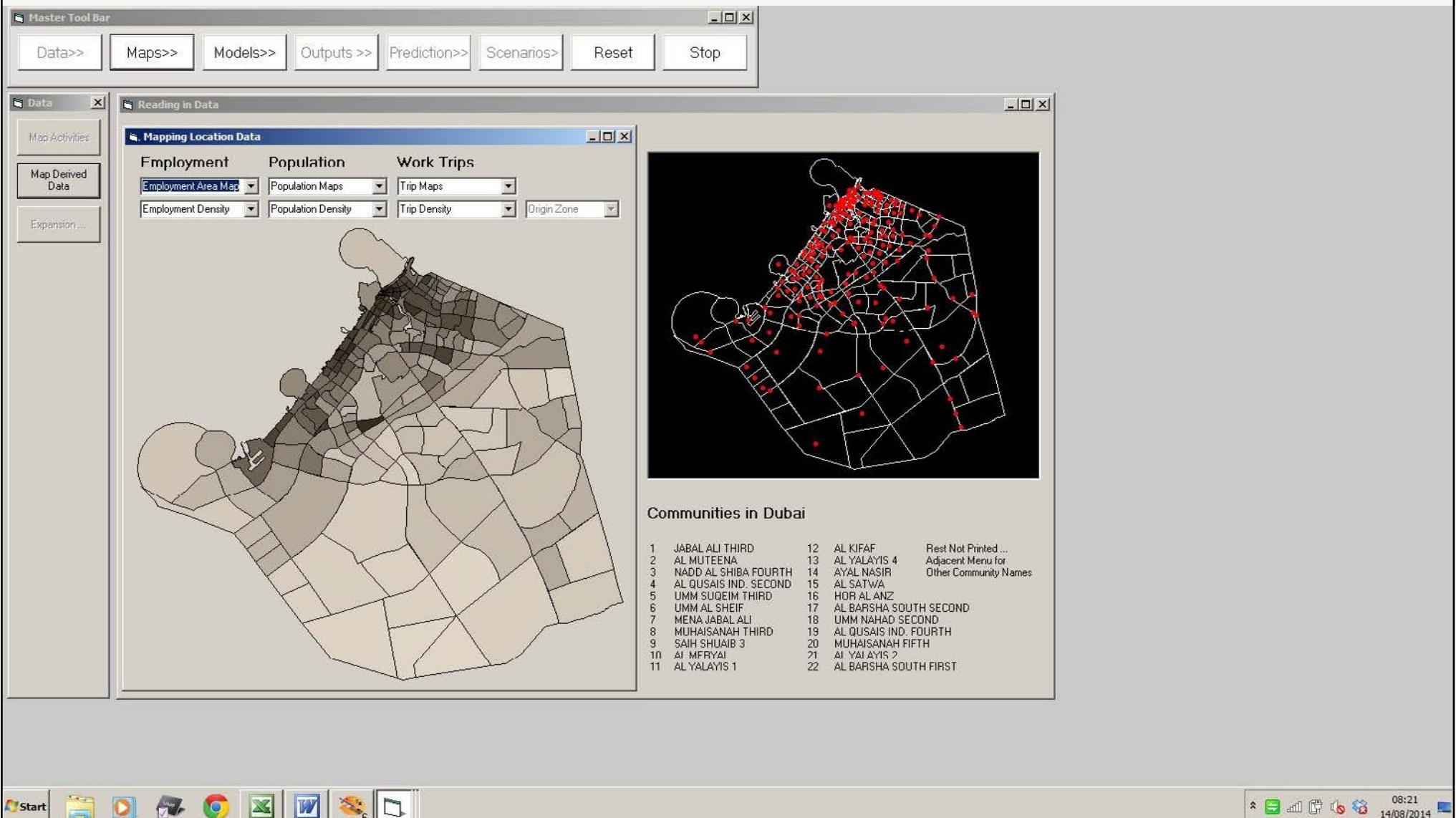
List of Community Names

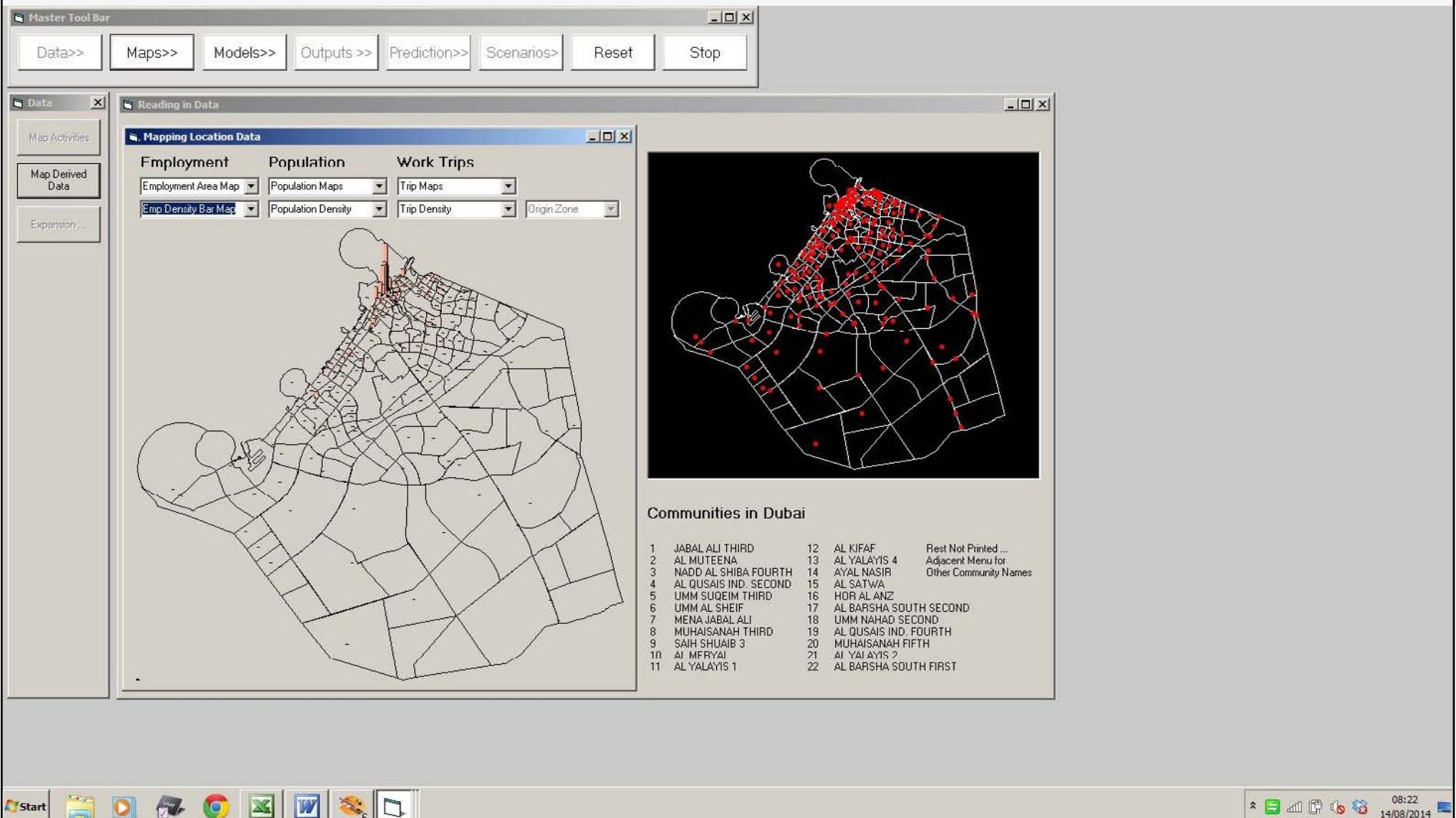
Community Name	Community Name	Community Name	Community Name	Community Name
1 JARAI AL I THIRD	46 UMM HUAIR SECOND	91 AI SFI AI	136 AI QOUZ FOURTH	181 .IIMFIRASI AND INF
2 AL MUTEENA	47 UMM NAHAD FIRST	92 AL WARQA'A FOURTH	137 AL BARSHA SOUTH THIRD	182 AL TWAR THIRD
3 NADD AL SHIBA FOURTH	48 HEFAIR	93 RAS AL KHOR IND. FIRST	138 AL KHEERAN FIRST	183 AL GARHOUDE
4 AL QUSAIS IND. SECOND	49 WARSAN THIRD	94 MARGHAM	139 NAKHLAT DEIRA	184 AL JAFILIYA
5 UMM SUQEIM THIRD	50 MUHAISANAH SECOND	95 AL TTAY	140 AL RAS	185 NAZWAH
6 UMM AL SHEIF	51 AL QUSAIS THIRD	96 AL BARAHA	141 WADI AL SAFA 5	186 AL LAYAN 2
7 MENA JABAL ALI	52 AL MURAQQABAT	97 AL YALAYIS 5	142 AL QOUZE IND.FOURTH	187 MANKHOOL
8 MUHAISANAH THIRD	53 NAIF	98 PORT SAED	143 UMM SUQEIM SECOND	188 NADD HESSA
9 SAIH SHUAIB 3	54 AL QOUZ FIRST	99 AL MIZHAR FIRST	144 AL SAFA SECOND	189 MUHAISANAH FOURTH
10 AL MERYAL	55 MARGAB	100 AL QOUZE IND.ThIRD	145 NADD SHAMMA	190 AL BARSHA SECOND
11 AL YALAYIS 1	56 AL HEBIAH SECOND	101 AL MAMZAR	146 SAIH SHUA'ALAH	191 AL BARSHA SOUTH FOURTH
12 AL KIFAF	57 ABU HAIL	102 AL RAFFA	147 LE HEMAIRA	192 MUHAISNAH FIRST
13 AL YALAYIS 4	58 JUMEIRA THIRD	103 MERHEYEL	148 BU KADRA	193 AL TWAR SECOND
14 AYAL NASIR	59 MUGATRAH	104 JUMEIRA FIRST	149 AL RIWAIYAH SECOND	194 AL HEBIAH THIRD
15 AL SATWA	60 AL THANYAH FOURTH	105 CORNICHE DEIRA	150 AL THANYAH SECOND	195 UMM HURAIR FIRST
16 HOR AL ANZ	61 NADD AL SHIBA FIRST	106 AL MIZHAR SECOND	151 AL SABKHA	196 WADI AL SAFA 4
17 AL BARSHA SOUTH SECOND	62 AL BUTEEN	107 WADI AL SAFA 3	152 WADI AL SAFA 2	197 AL SAFOUH SECOND
18 UMM NAHAD SECOND	63 AL HEBIAH FIFTH	108 WADI AL SAFA 6	153 HOR AL ANZ EAST	198 AL QOUZE IND.SECOND
19 AL QUSAIS IND. FOURTH	64 AL FAGAA'	109 AL MARMOOM	154 AL KHWAINEE SECOND	199 AL WASL
20 MUHAISANAH FIFTH	65 GRAYTEESAH	110 WARSAN FOURTH	155 DUBAI INVESTMENT PARK FIRST	200 AL CORNICHE
21 AL YALAYIS 2	66 AL YALAYIS 3	111 DUBAI INT'L AIRPORT	156 AL QUSAIS SECOND	201 MIRDIF
22 AL BARSHA SOUTH FIRST	67 REMAH	112 AL WARQA'A SECOND	157 AL HEBIAH FOURTH	202 UMM SUQEIM FIRST
23 YARAAH	68 ME'AISEM SECOND	113 TRADE CENTER FIRST	158 WARSAN FIRST	203 GHADEER BARASHY
24 AL LESAILY	69 SAIH AL DAHAL	114 AL AWIR SECOND	159 AL QUSAIS FIRST	204 MADINAT DUBAI AL MELAHEYAH
25 AL NAHDA SECOND	70 JABAL AL INDUSTRIAL FIRST	115 AL RASHIDIYA	160 SAIH AL SALAM	205 AL MERKADH
26 LEHBAB FIRST	71 MADINAT AL MATAAR	116 RIGGAT AL BUTEEN	161 RAS AL KHOR IND. SECOND	206 AL KARAMA
27 AL HAMRIYA	72 AL THANYAH FIRST	117 RAS AL KHOR	162 SAIH SHUAIB 2	207 AL MAHA
28 AL SAFA FIRST	73 AL THANYAH FIFTH	118 AL BARSHA SOUTH FIFTH	163 UMM ESELAY	208 AL WAJEEHA AL BAHRIAH
29 AL MANARA	74 CNKIALI	119 AL HATIMIAMI	164 AL WANDQAA' TI IND	209 GAIII CIUAIID 1
30 UMM AL MO'MENEEN	75 NADD AL HAMAR	120 AL KHABASI	165 JABAL AL INDUSTRIAL SECOND	210 MARSA DUBAI
31 ALEYAS	76 AL RIWAYAH THIRD	121 AL LAYAN 1	166 AL MURAR	211 UMM RAMOOL
32 WADI AL AMARDI	77 LEHBAB SECOND	122 AL WARQA'A FIRST	167 AL KHEERAN	212 ZAA'BEEL FIRST
33 AL HEBIAH FIRST	78 AL YUFRAH 2	123 AL KHEERAN SECOND	168 AL BARSHA FIRST	213 HAQAQ SHEIKH MOHAMMED B-R
34 AL QUSAIS IND. FIFTH	79 AL SHINDAGHA	124 AL AWIR FIRST	169 UMM NAHAD THIRD	214 AL THANYAH THIRD
35 TRADE CENTER SECOND	80 UMM AL DAMAN	125 HESSYAN SECOND	170 NAKHLAT JABAL ALI	215 HESSYAN FIRST
36 NADD AL SHIBA SECOND	81 AL BARSHA THIRD	126 AL TWAR FIRST	171 AL RIWAYAH FIRST	216 AL WARQA'A FIFTH
37 BURJ KHALIFA	82 DUD AL MUTEENA SECOND	127 WARSAN SECOND	172 AL WOHOOSH	217 AL NAHDA FIRST
38 AL QUSAIS IND. THIRD	83 AL SAFOUH FIRST	128 AL QOUZ THIRD	173 RAS AL KHOR IND. THIRD	218 JABAL AL SECOND
39 AL QOUZ SECOND	84 AL YUFRAH 1	129 AL QUSAIS IND. FIRST	174 ME'AISEM FIRST	219 WADI AL SAFA 7
40 ZAA'BEEL SECOND	85 JABAL AL FIRST	130 AL HAMRIYA PORT	175 JABAL AL INDUSTRIAL THIRD	220 AL BADA'
41 AL JADAF	86 AL SOQU AL KABEER	131 AL WUHEIDA	176 NADD AL SHIBA THIRD	
42 JUMEIRA SECOND	87 AL RIGGA	132 OUD AL MUTEENA FIRST	177 WADI ALSHABAK	
43 DUBAI INVESTMENT PARK SECOND	88 UMM NAHAD FOURTH	133 AL O'SHOOSH	178 AL QOUZE IND.FIRST	
44 SAIH SHUAIB 4	89 MUSHRAIF	134 OUD METHA	179 AL HUDAIBA	
45 AL KHWAINEE FIRST	90 OUD AL MUTEENA THIRD	135 NAKHLAT JUMEIRA	180 AL DAGHAYA	

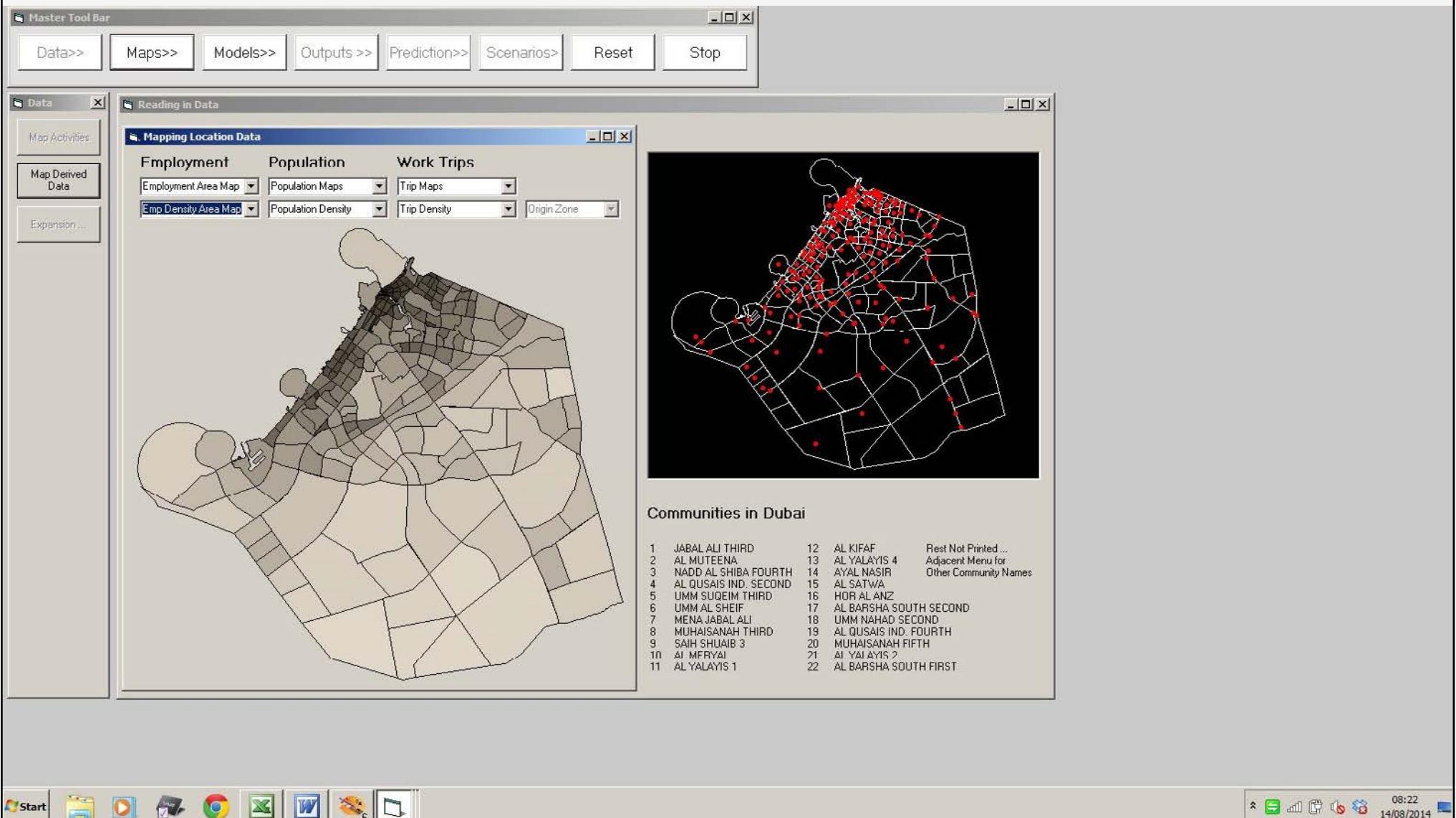
Close

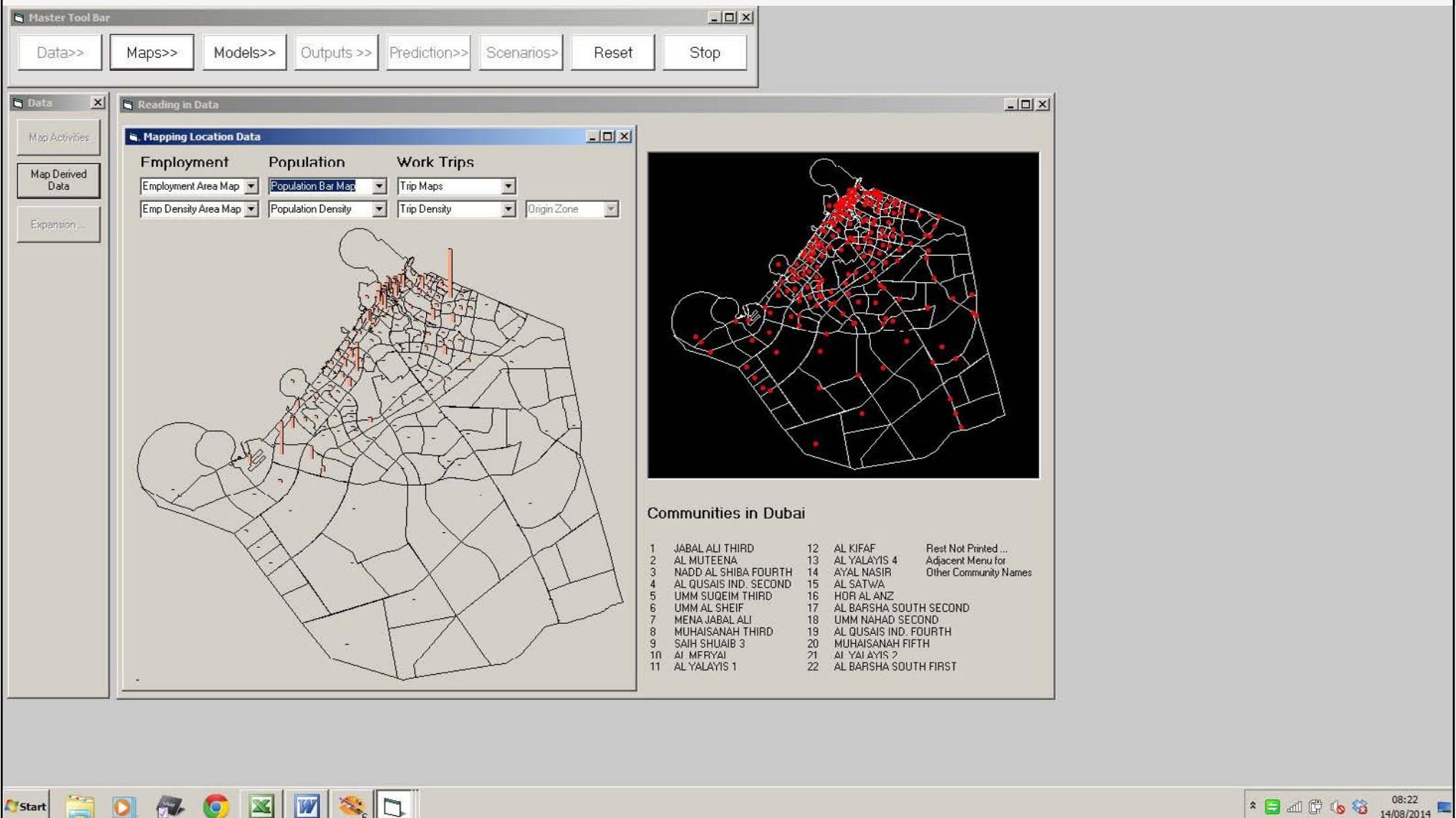
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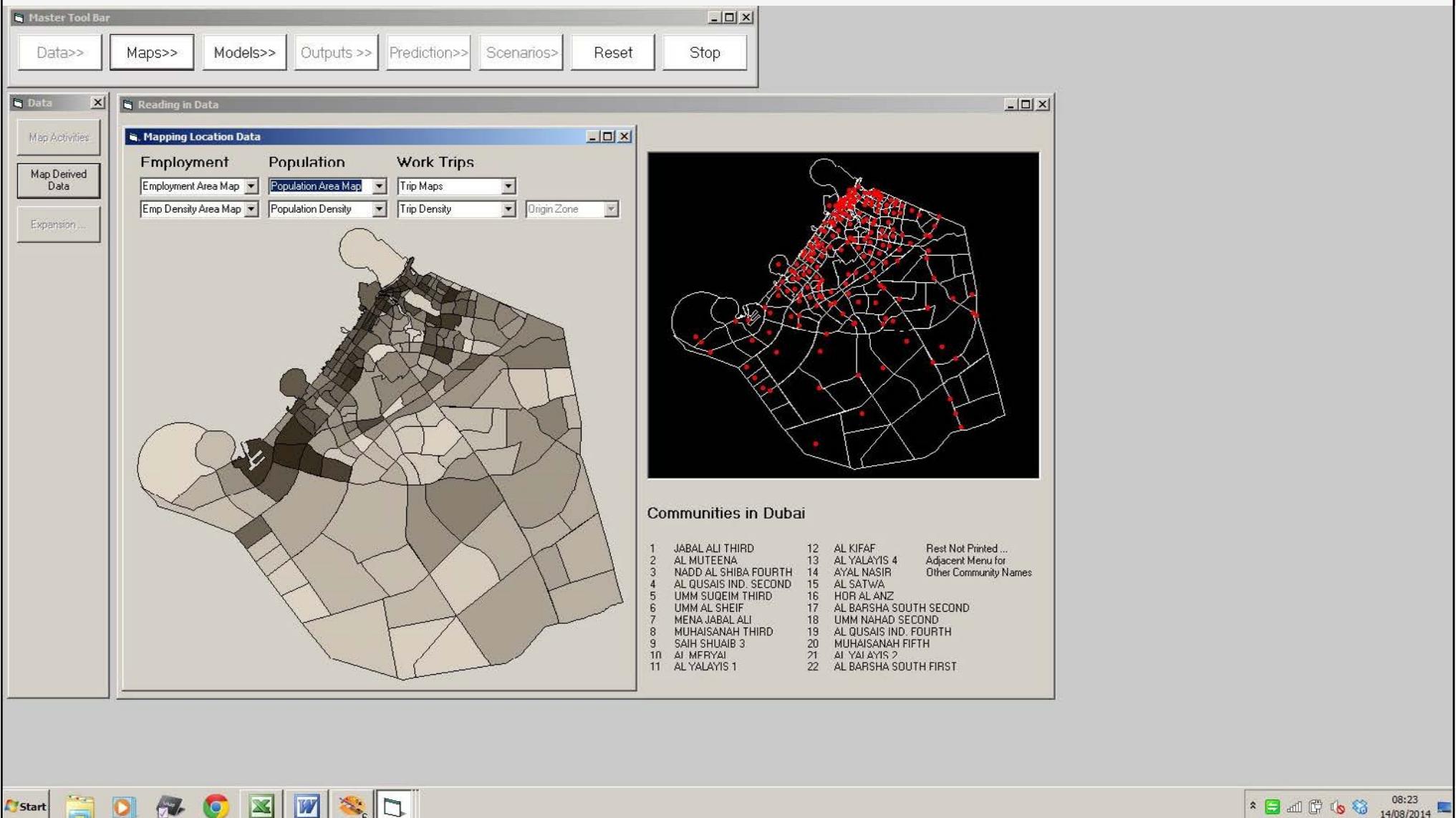


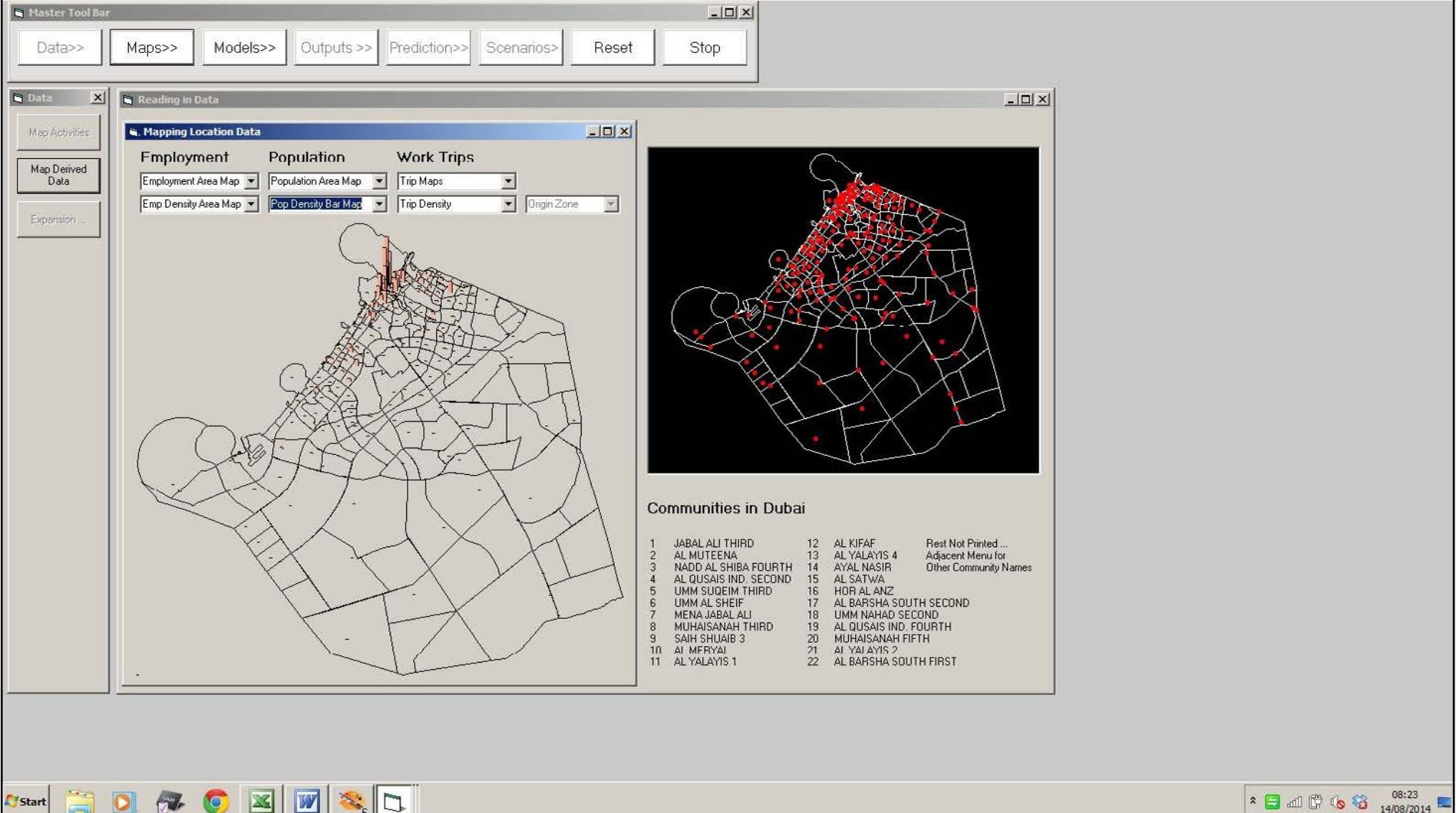


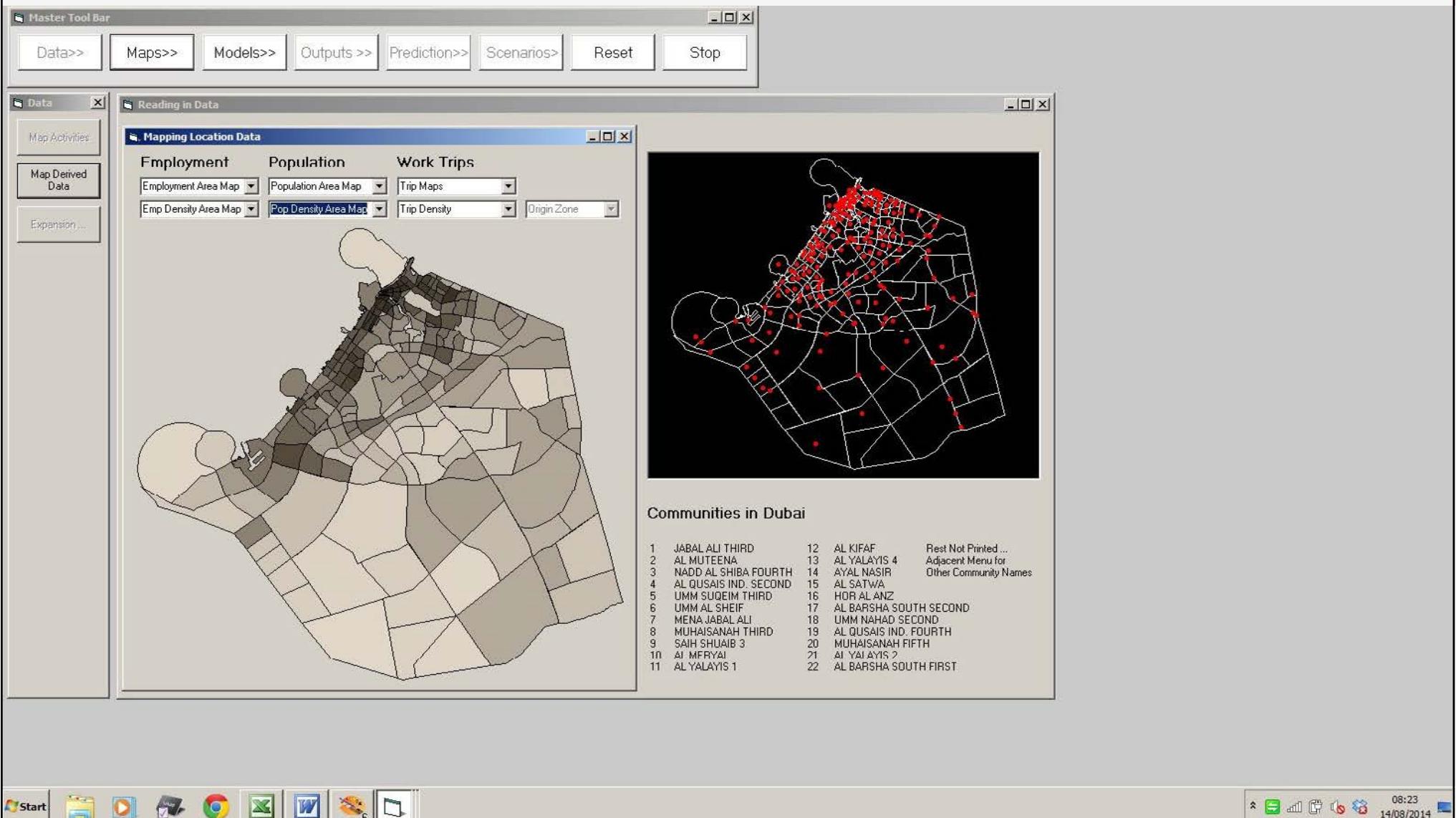


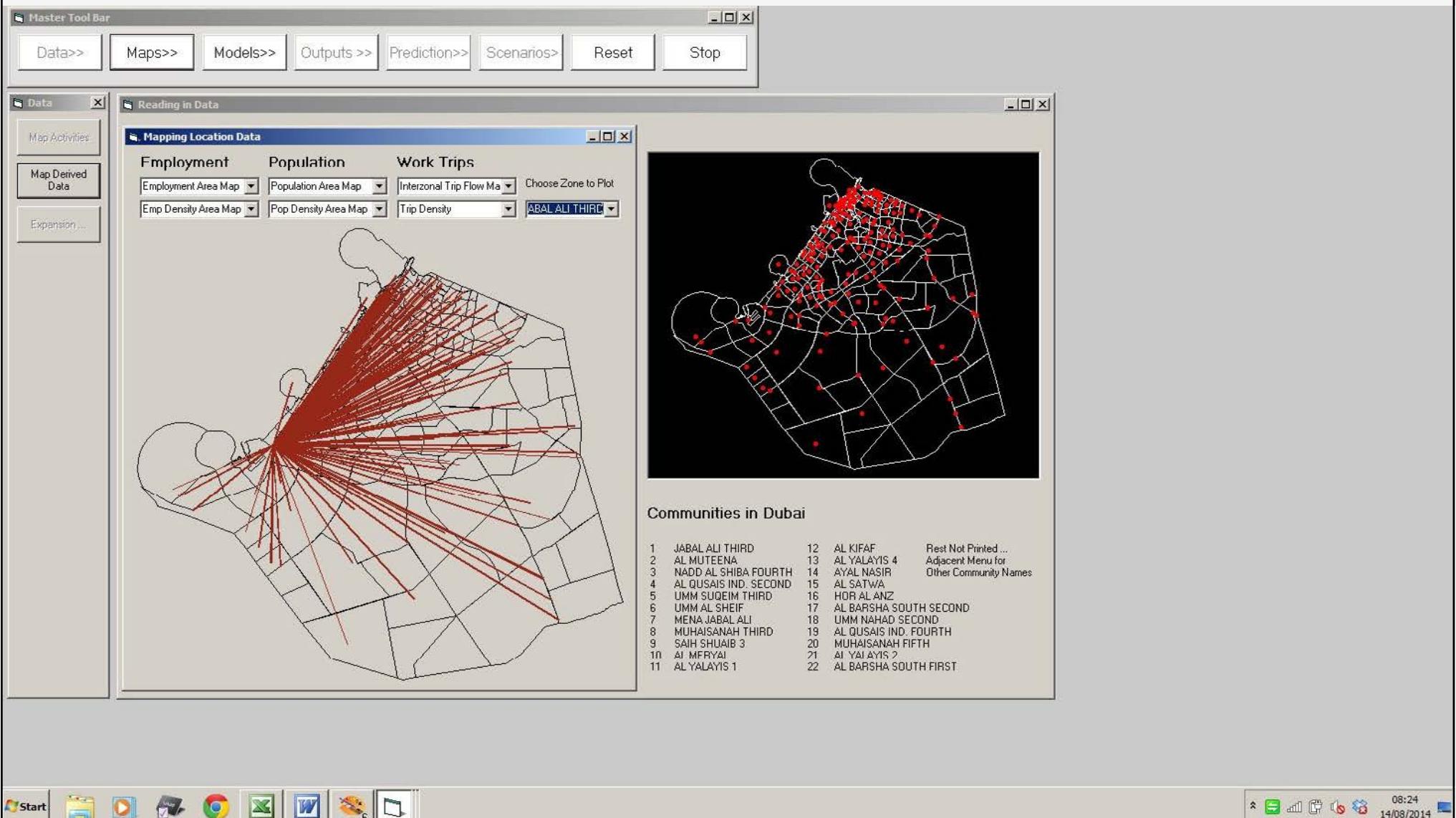




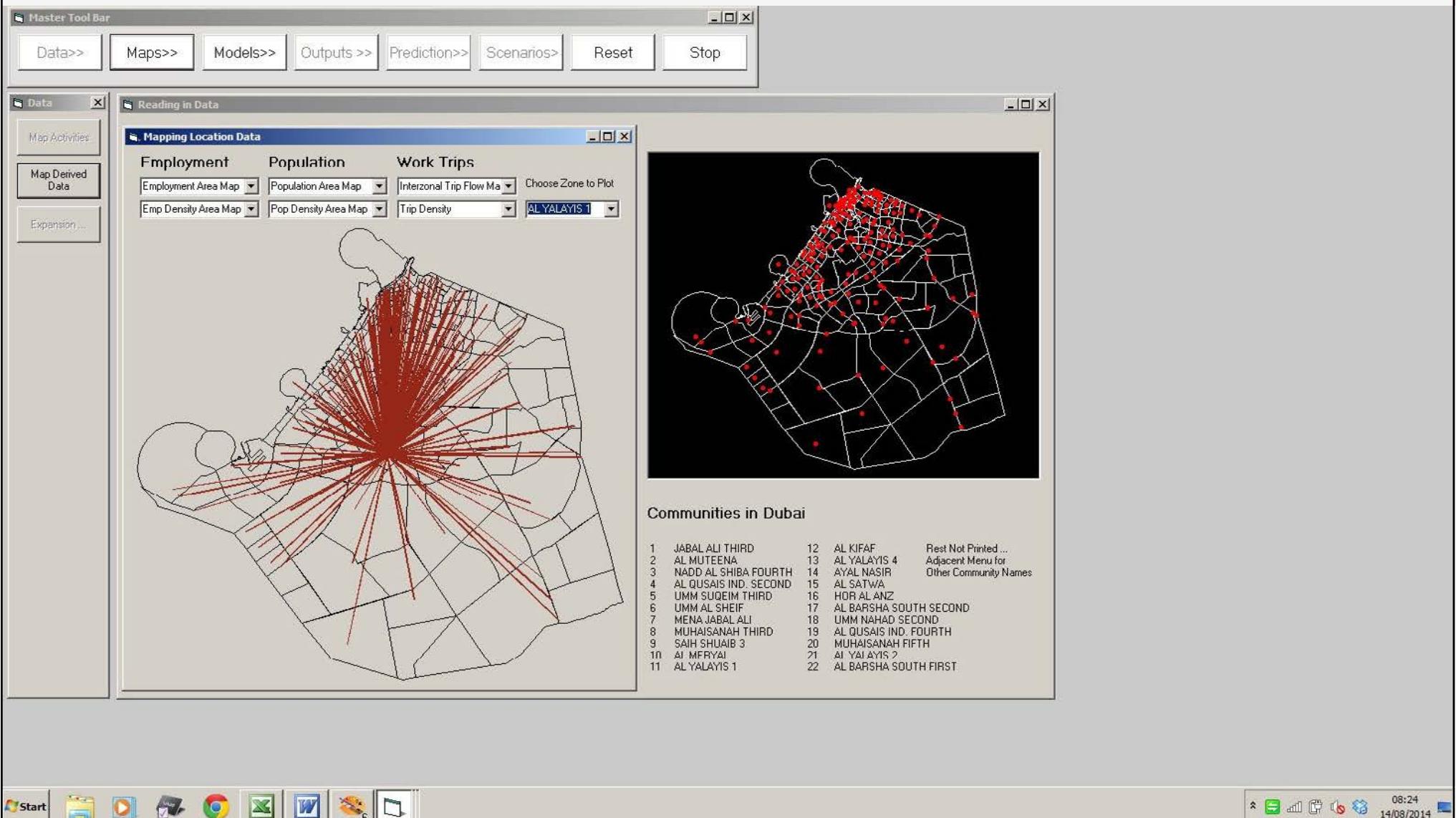


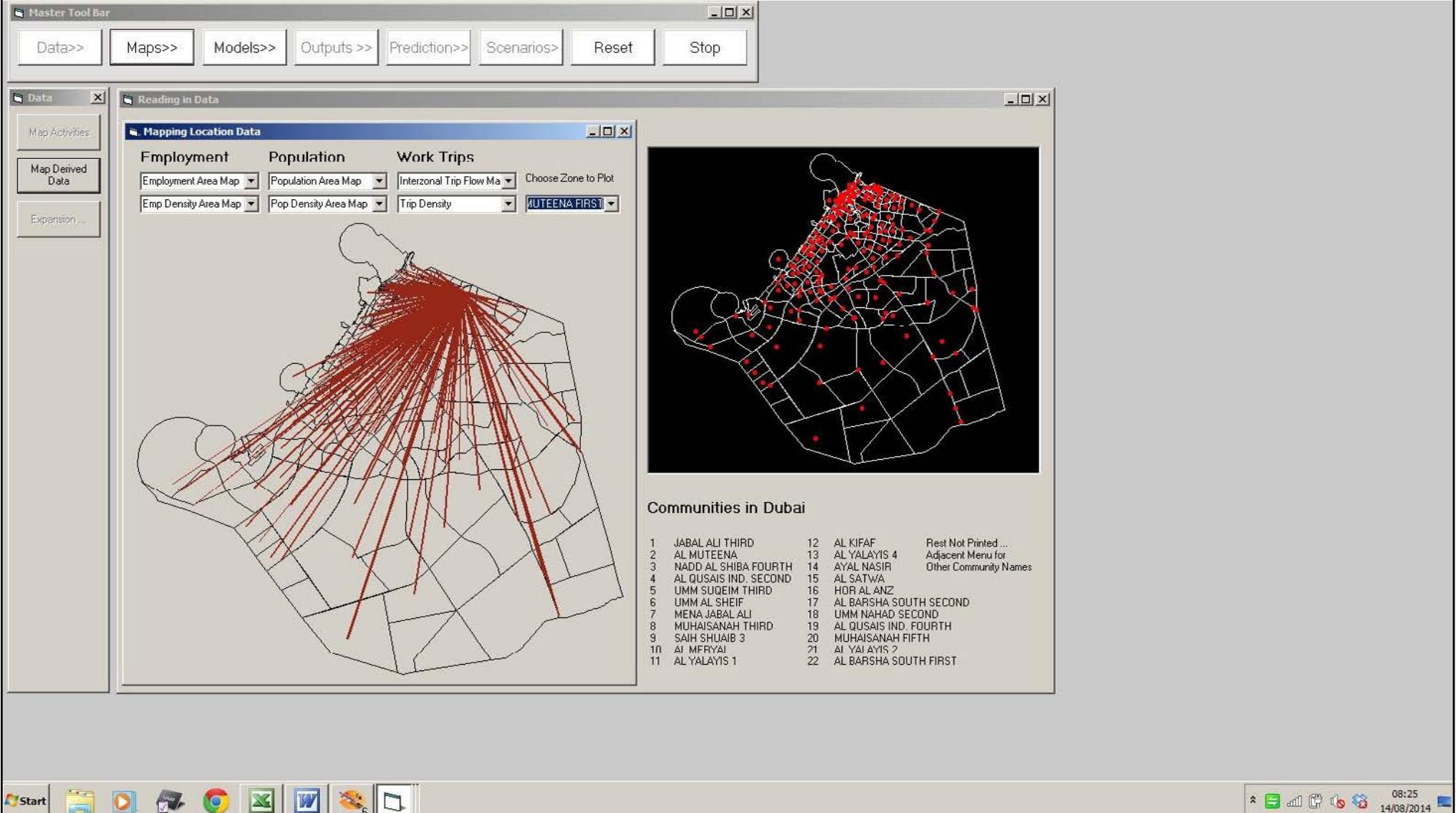




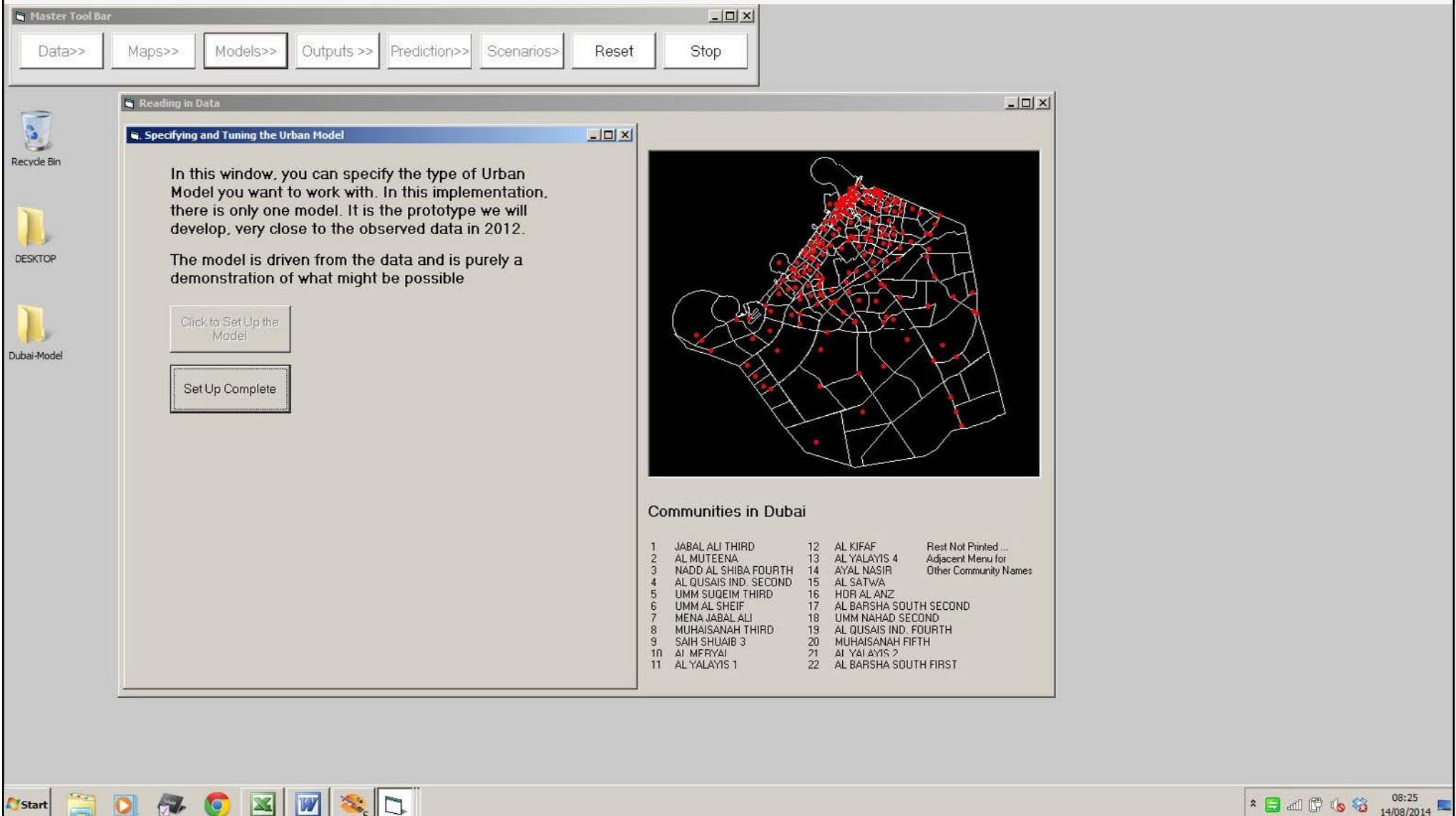


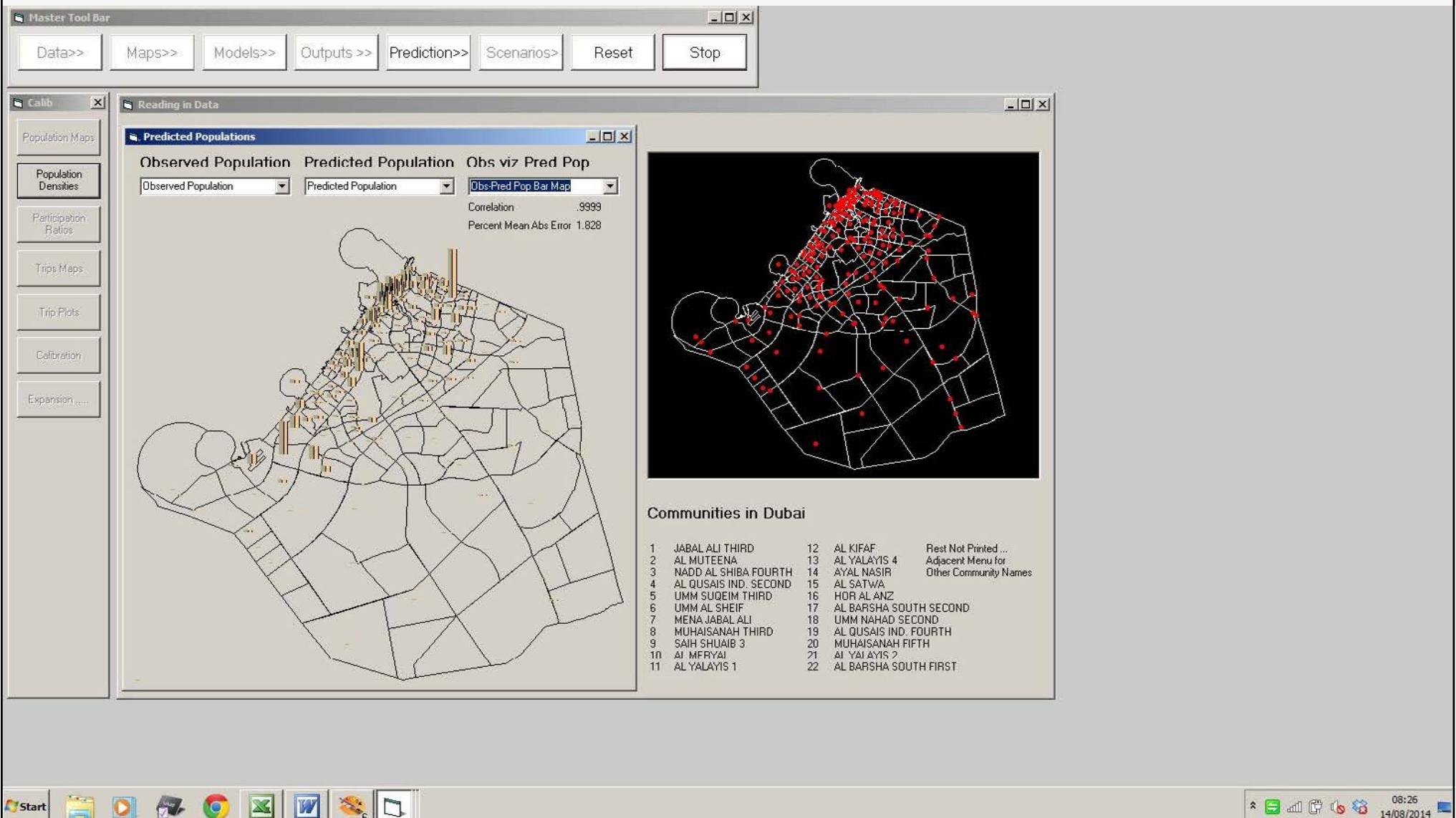
Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of Spatial Interaction Models Again, General Urban Models

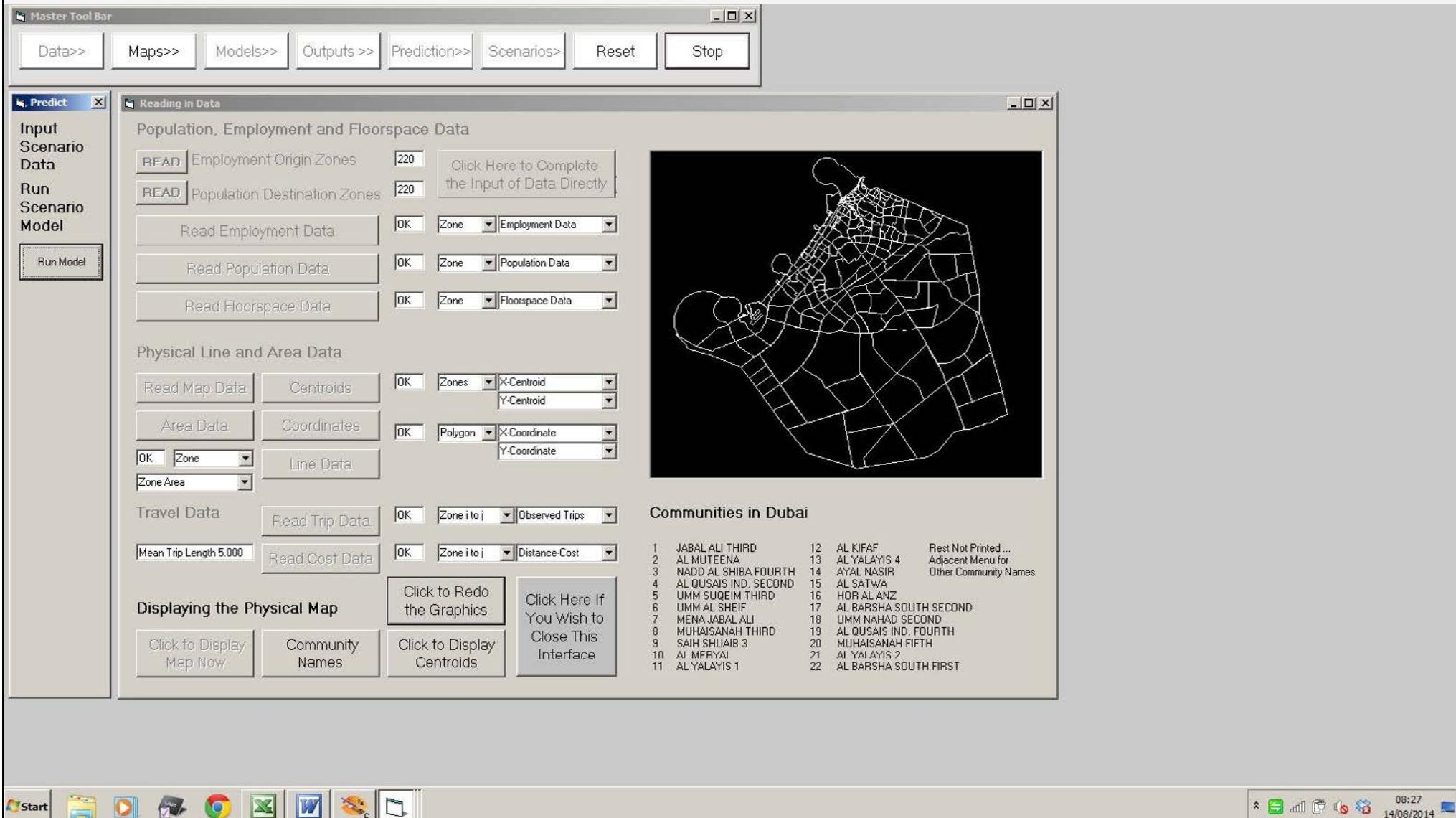


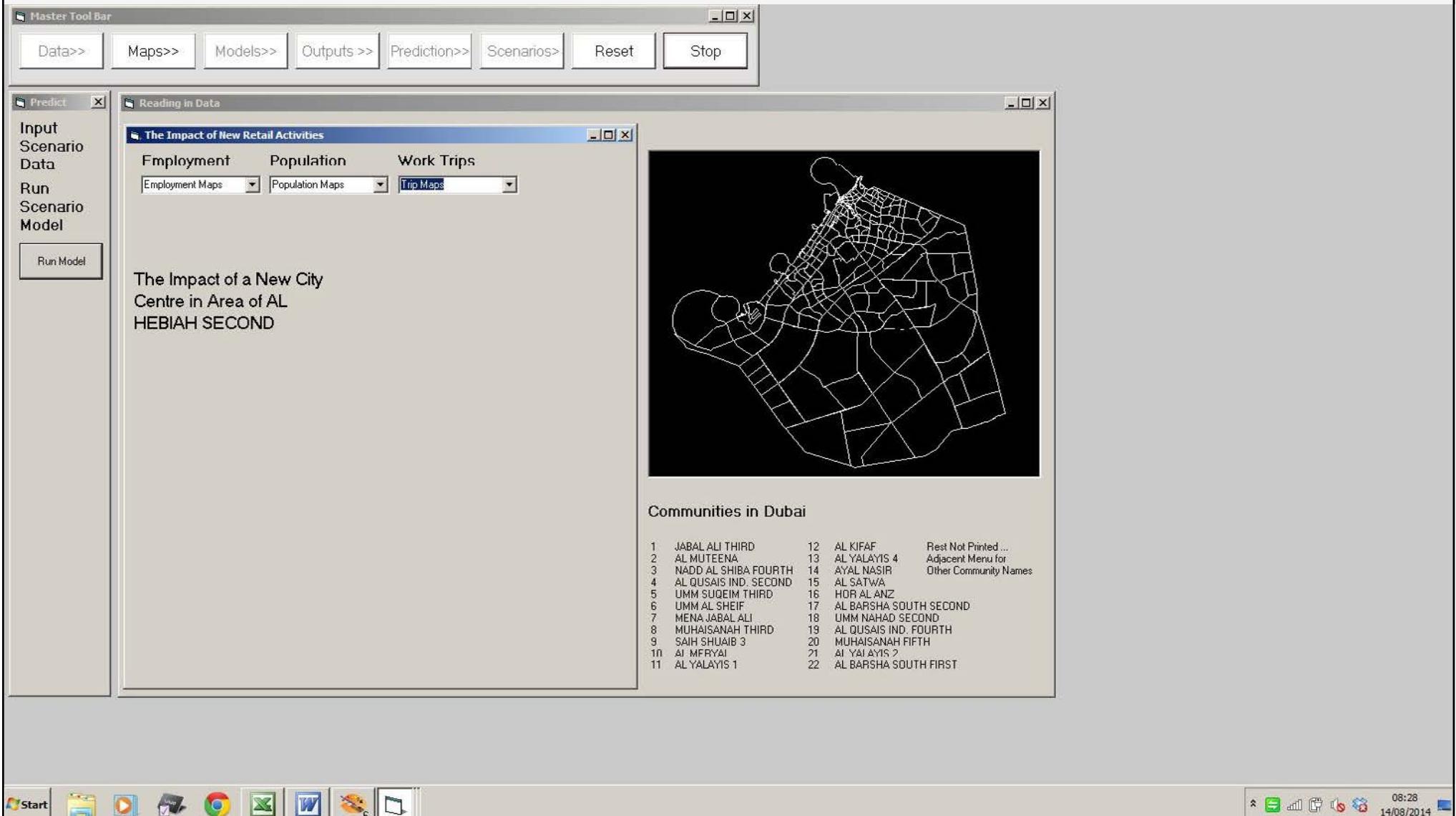


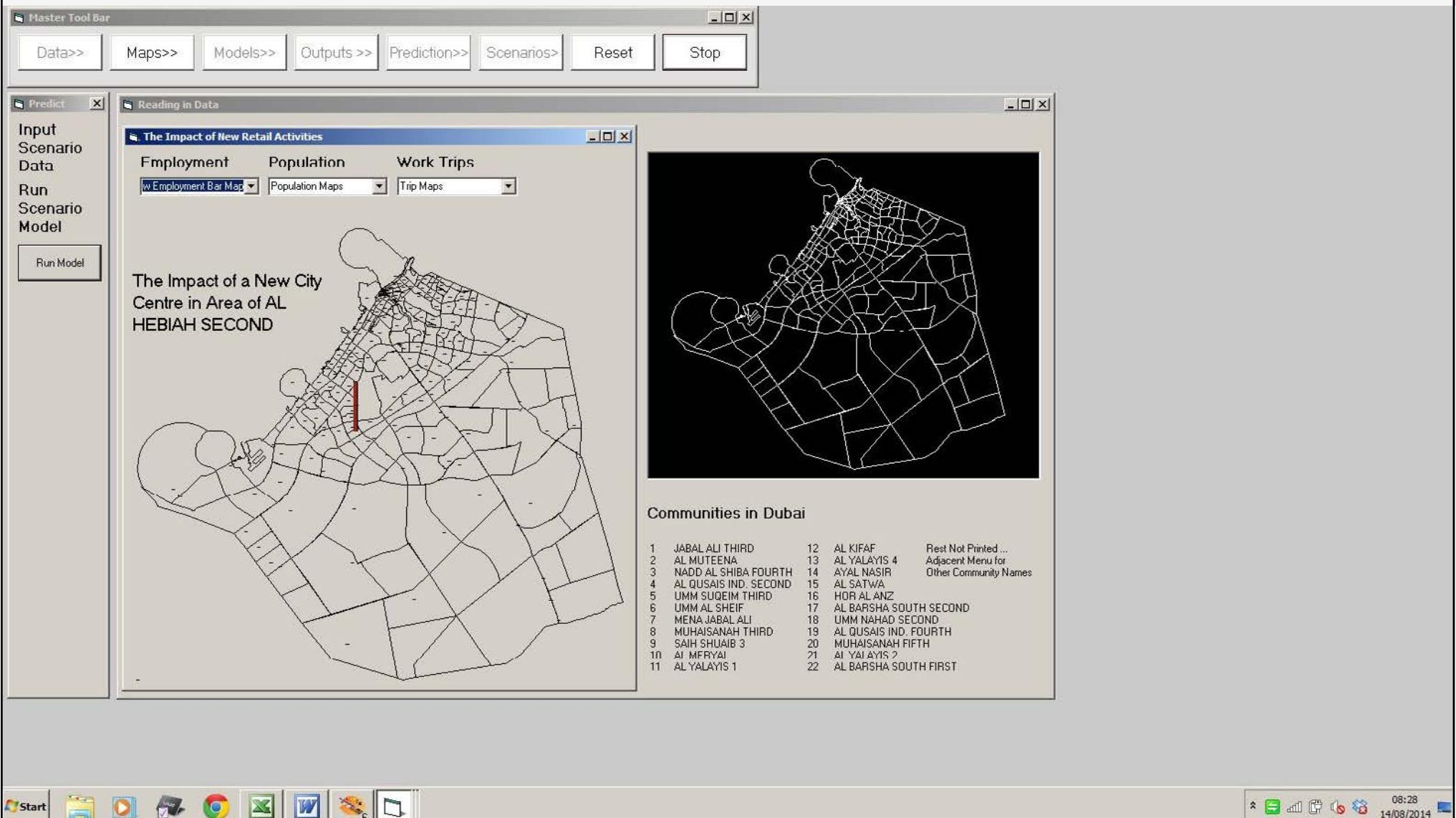
Spatial Interaction 2: The Family of Spatial Interaction Models Again, General Urban Models

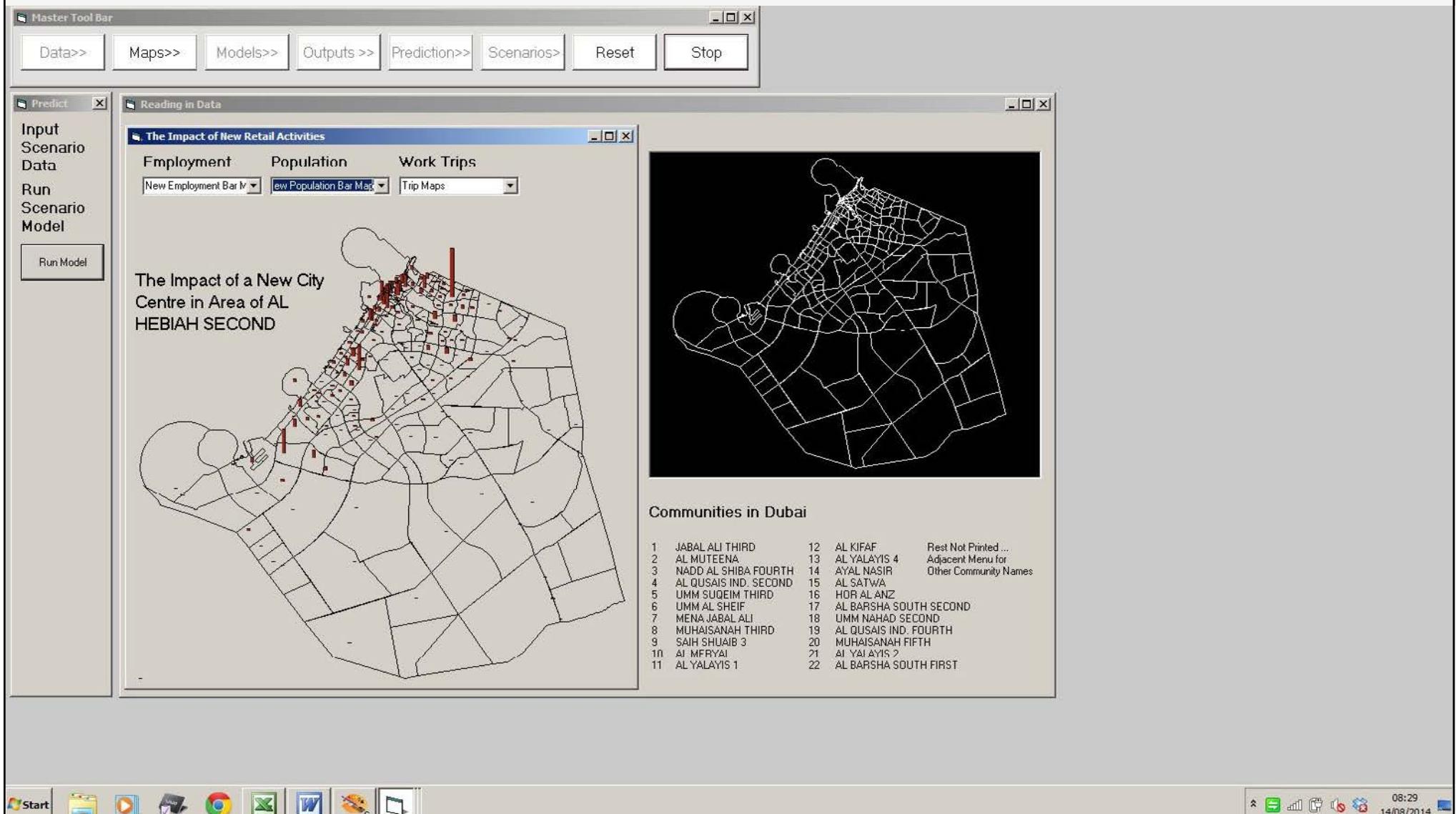


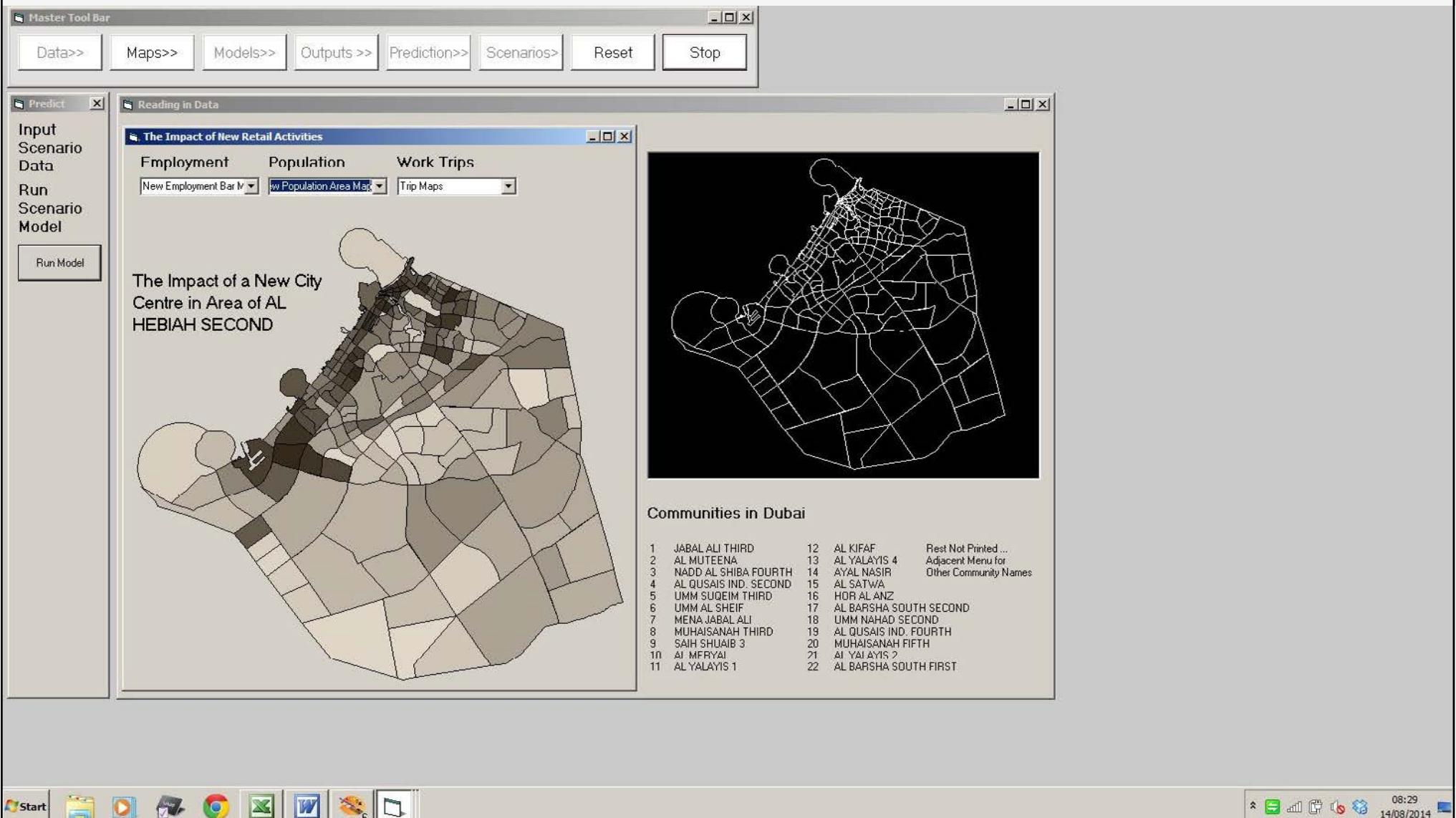


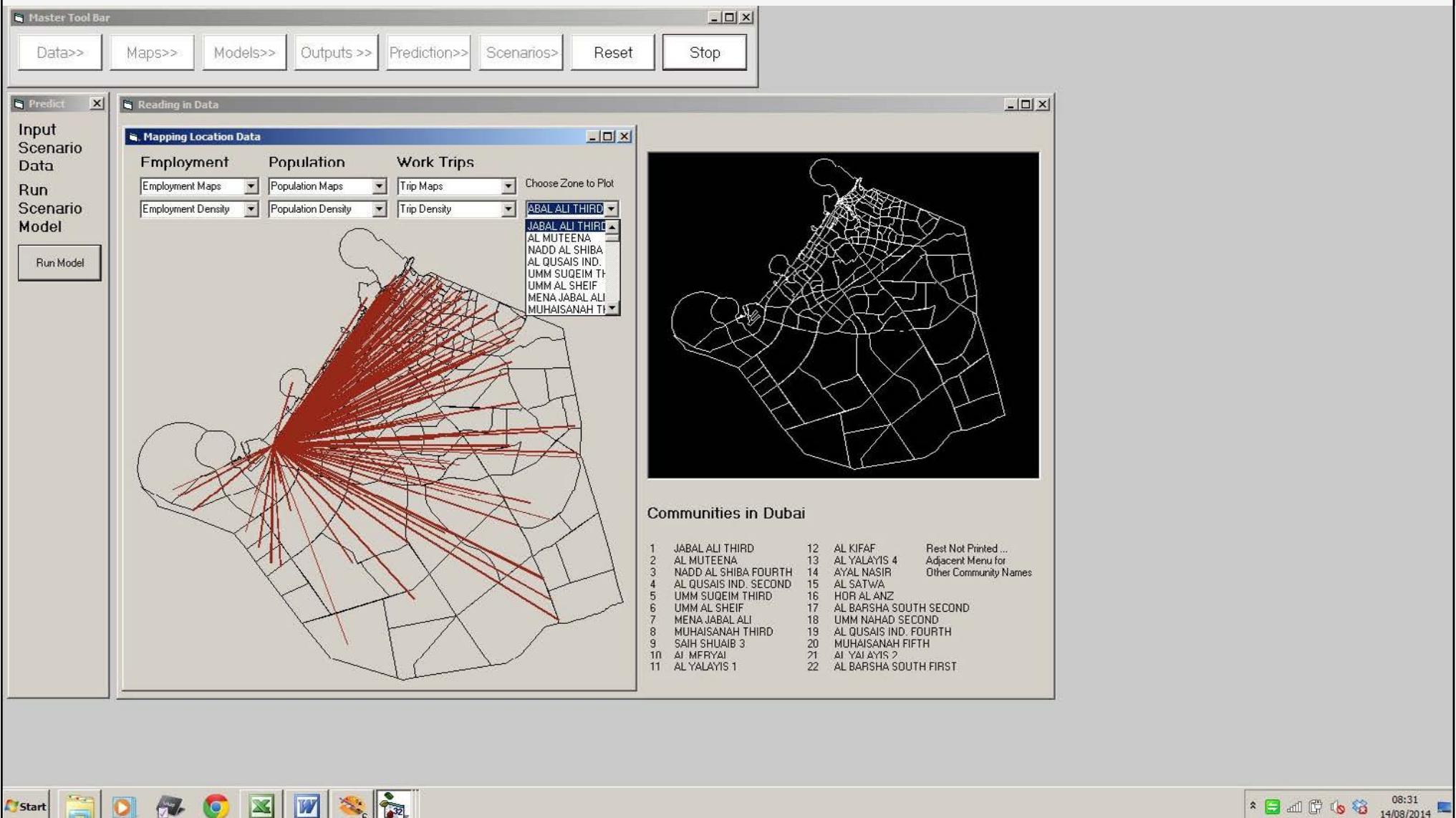


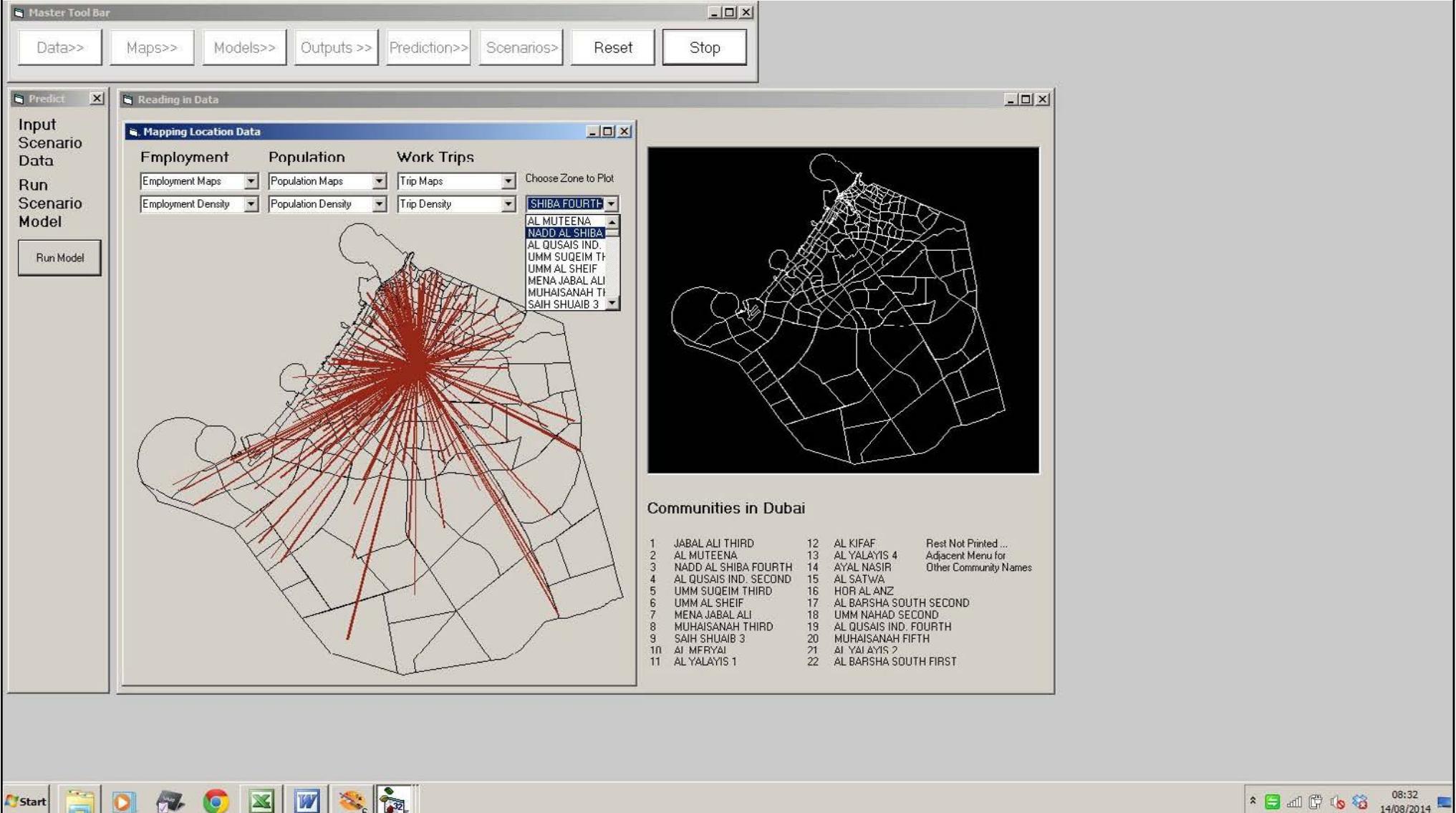


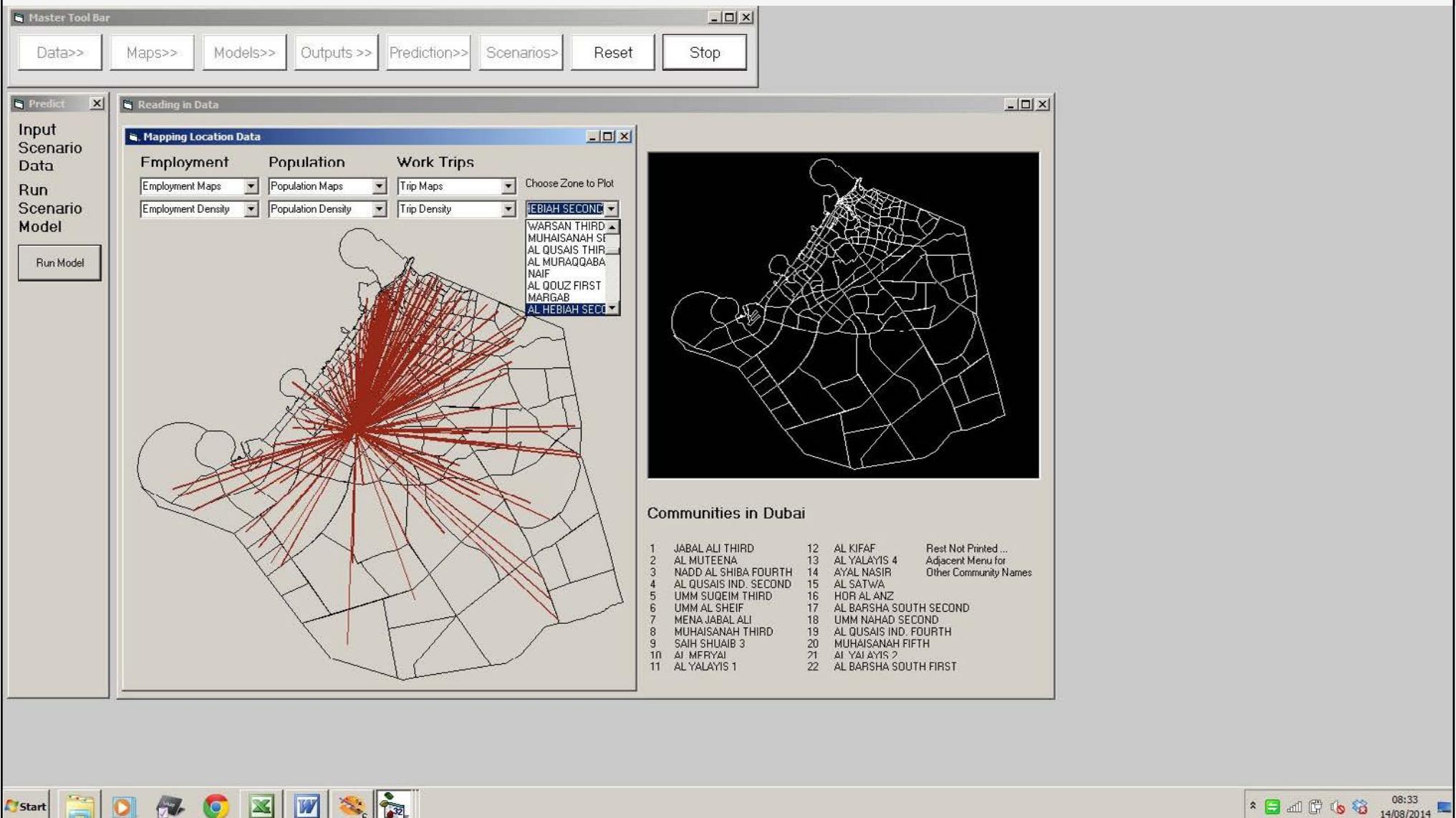












I am bound to have run out of time and we need some questions – which Elsa will act as host for – and anything you want to know about the ipynb programs, please ask the TAS and also post on Slack. Someone will pick them up

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@jmichaelbatty

Monday, 23 January 2023