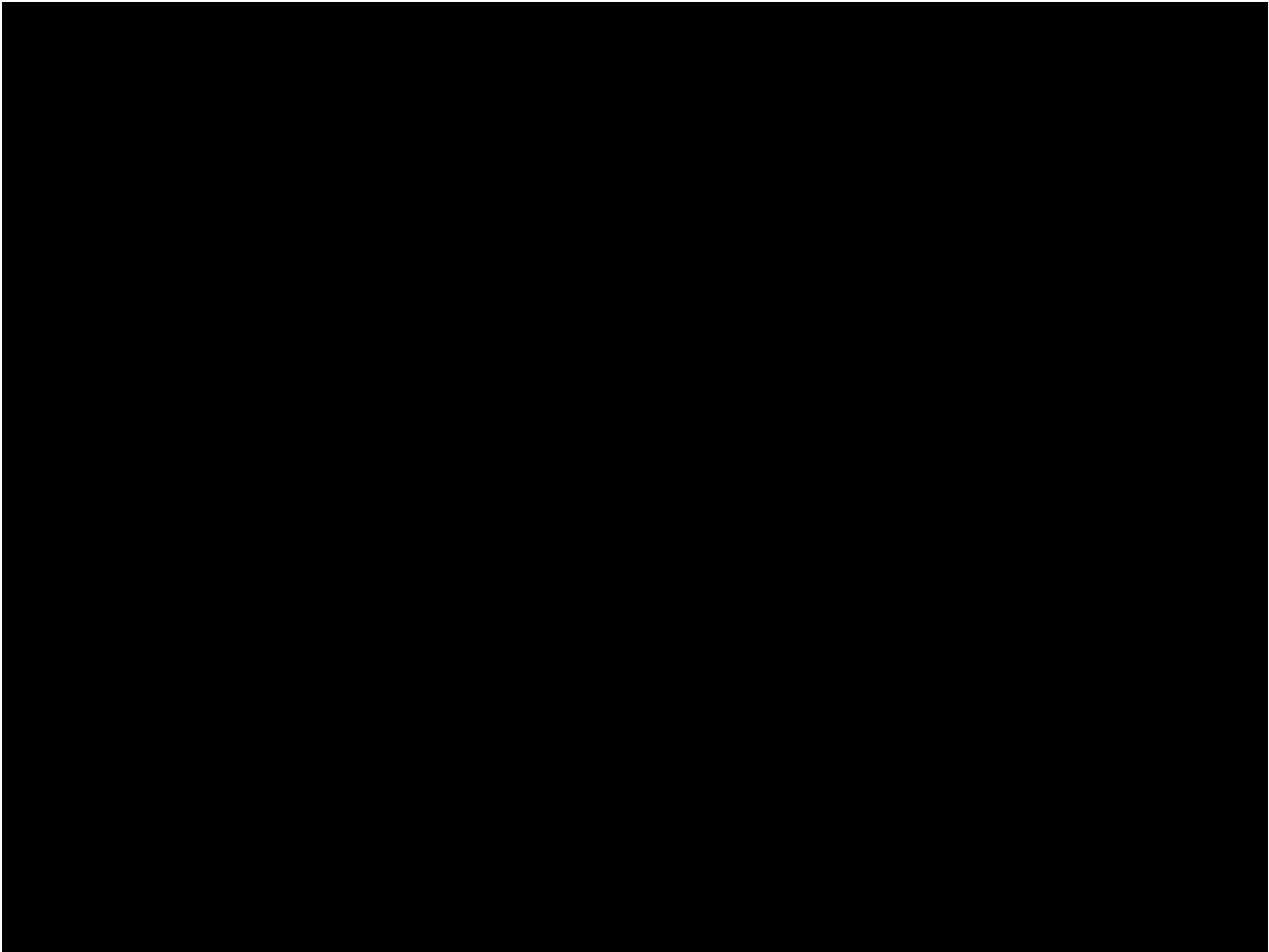


ENVIRONMENTAL MODELLING

a multidimensional approach

António Câmara

November-December, 2022



<https://youtu.be/tzOgAX11vi0>

Environmental modelling

a multi-dimensional approach

A bird-eye view of environmental modelling
& software

Words, numbers and pictures

Real, augmented and virtual worlds

Humans, machines and Nature

A bird-eye view of environmental modelling

See slide decks on:

Environmental sensors

Environmental data sources

Environmental models

Environmental software

Words, numbers and pictures

Vannevar Bush “As we may think”

Norbert Wiener “Cybernetics”

Jay Forrester “Industrial Dynamics”

Ted Nelson, Hypertext

Will Wright, SimCity

Tim Berners Lee, World Wide Web

Mosaic and Netscape teams

Words, numbers and pictures

From causal diagrams to multi-dimensional environmental models

Pictorial models (cellular automata and unorthodox models)

Introducing artificial life, genetic programming and agent based models

Words, numbers and pictures

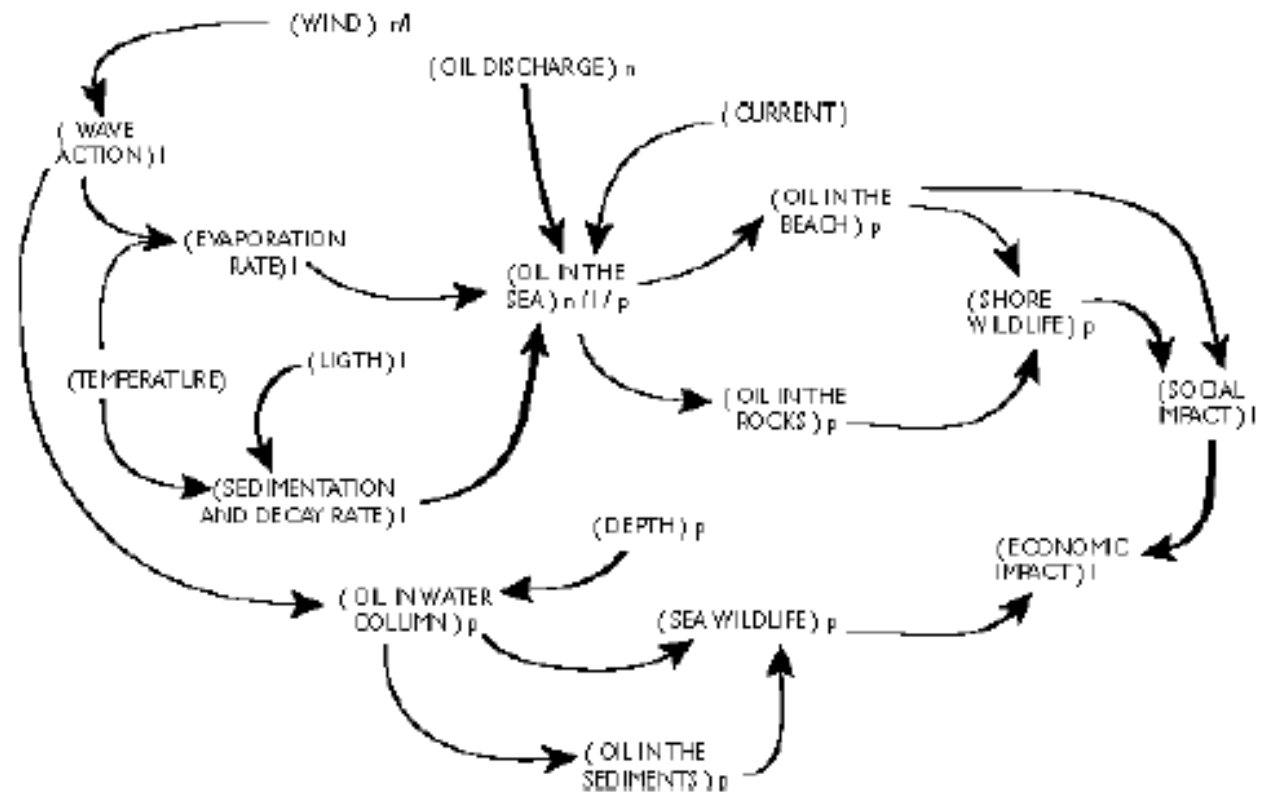
Abstract concepts can only be represented by words

Numbers provide precision

Pictures provide holistic representations

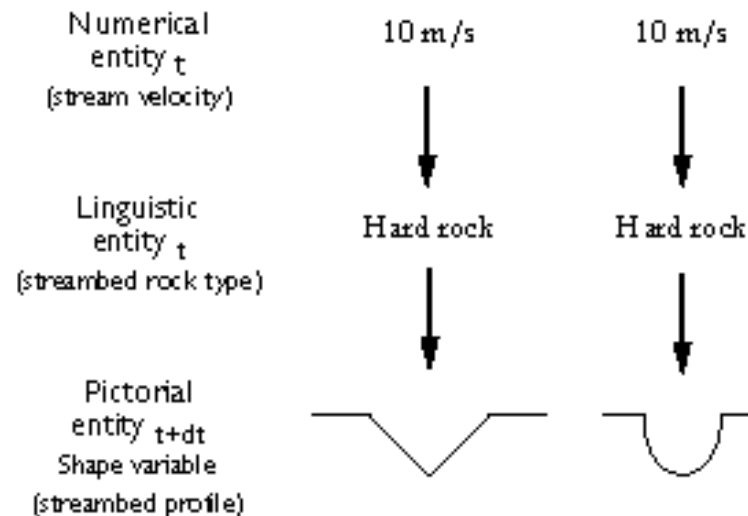
Pictures can be decoded into numbers

From a verbal description to a causal diagram



Multidimensional simulation

Numerical model as a driver complemented by qualitative relationships



Multidimensional simulation

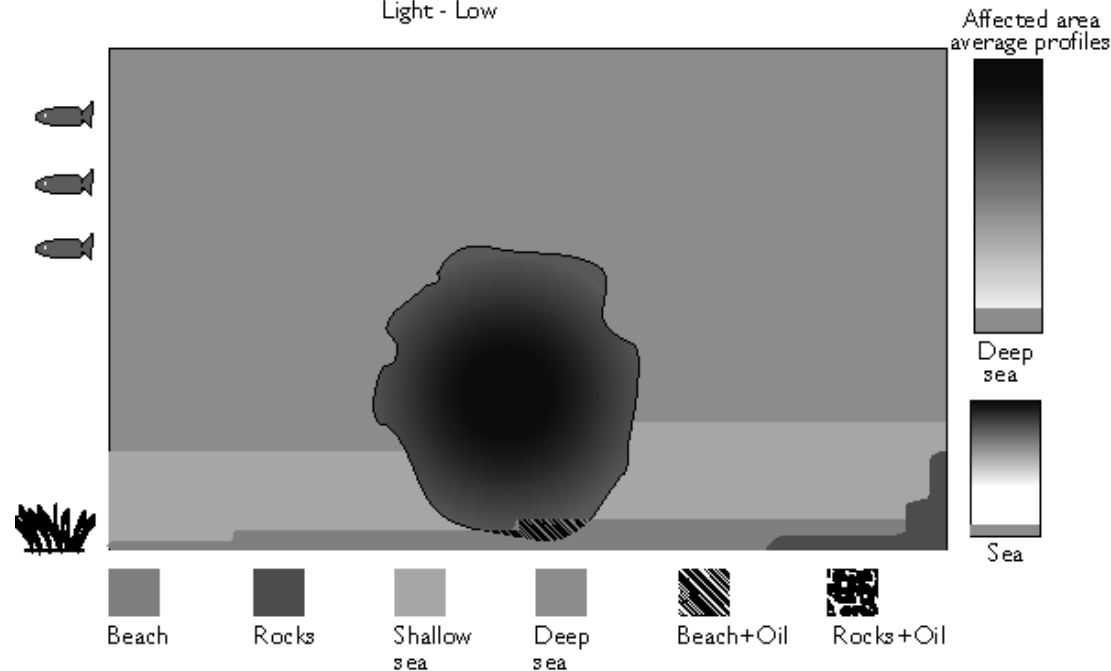
Numerical variables

Oil discharge - 50 000 ton.
Wind speed - 60 Km/h
Wind direction - East

Linguistic variables

Wave action - High
Current - North
Evaporation rate - 3% /day
Temperature - Medium
Light - Low

Sedimentation/
/ decay rate - .1% /day
Social impact - High
Economic impact - High



Shore wildlife:



Non-affected



Affected



Severe situation

Sea wildlife:



Non-affected



Affected

General indicators:

Simulation time:	18 days
Affected area (Km ²):	86 300
Oil (ton):	29 143.8

From (partial) differential equations to cellular automata

“First (a) we stylize physics into differential equations, then (b) we force these equations into the mold of discrete space and time and truncate the resulting power series, so as to arrive to finite difference equations, and finally, in order to commit the latter to algorithms, (c) we project real valued variables on to finite computer words (round-off). At the end, we find the computer-again a physical system”

Tommaso Toffoli, 1984

Cellular Automata

Introduction

Cellular automata and differential equations

Implementation of cellular automata models

Applications

Unorthodox developments

Introduction

Uni, bi or tridimensional space divided into cells

Each cell may assume a finite set of values

The values of each cell are changed through transition rules (from t to $t+dt$)

Introduction

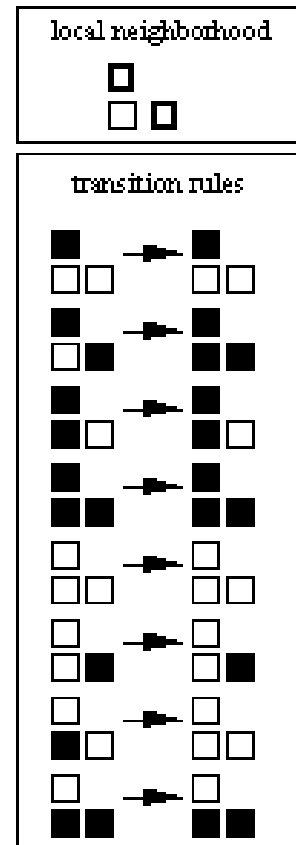
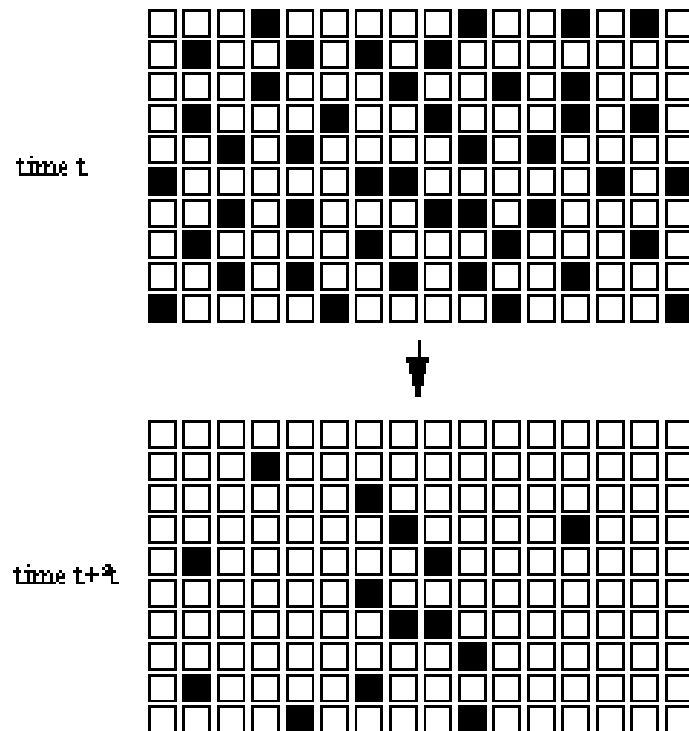
Transition rules

Local

Synchronous, but asynchronous dynamics can be considered when evaluating the cells cyclically or according to a stochastic procedure

Introduction

Examples of transition rules



Introduction

Game of life (John Conway)

Transition rules (value 0- dead cell; value 1- cell alive)

Number of live neighbors status at $t+dt$

2	does not change
3	alive
0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	dead

Introduction

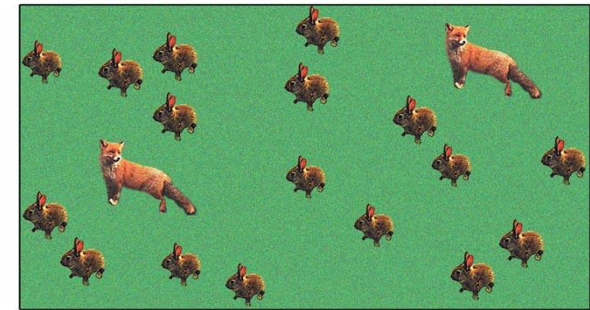
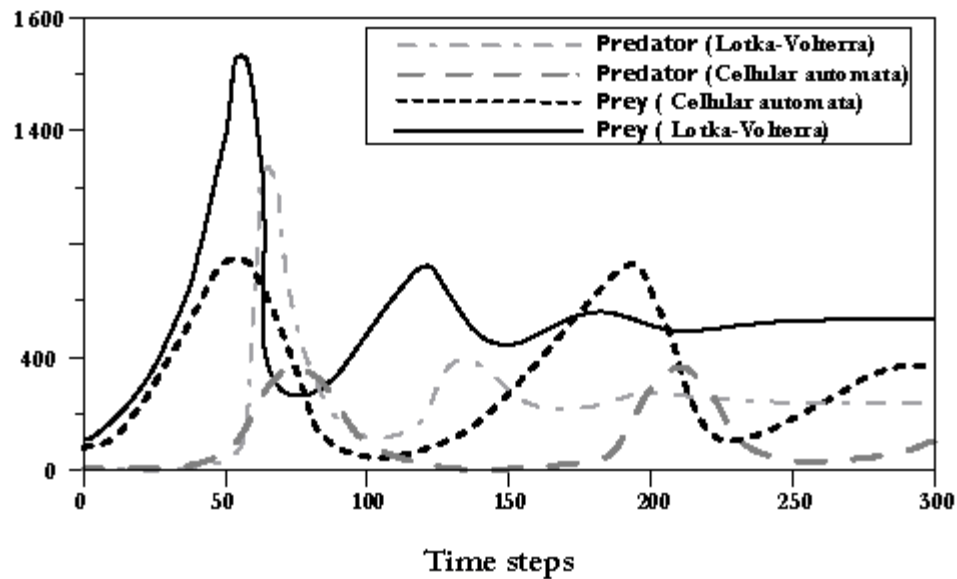
Other types of CA models:

Lattice Gas system. Particles move in a medium (whether randomly or deterministically) over a discrete lattice and undergo state changes when they collide

In biology, these models are called Mobile Cellular Automata. Ant colonies have been described with such models: a ants nest is treated as a grid, with the ants occupying lattice points

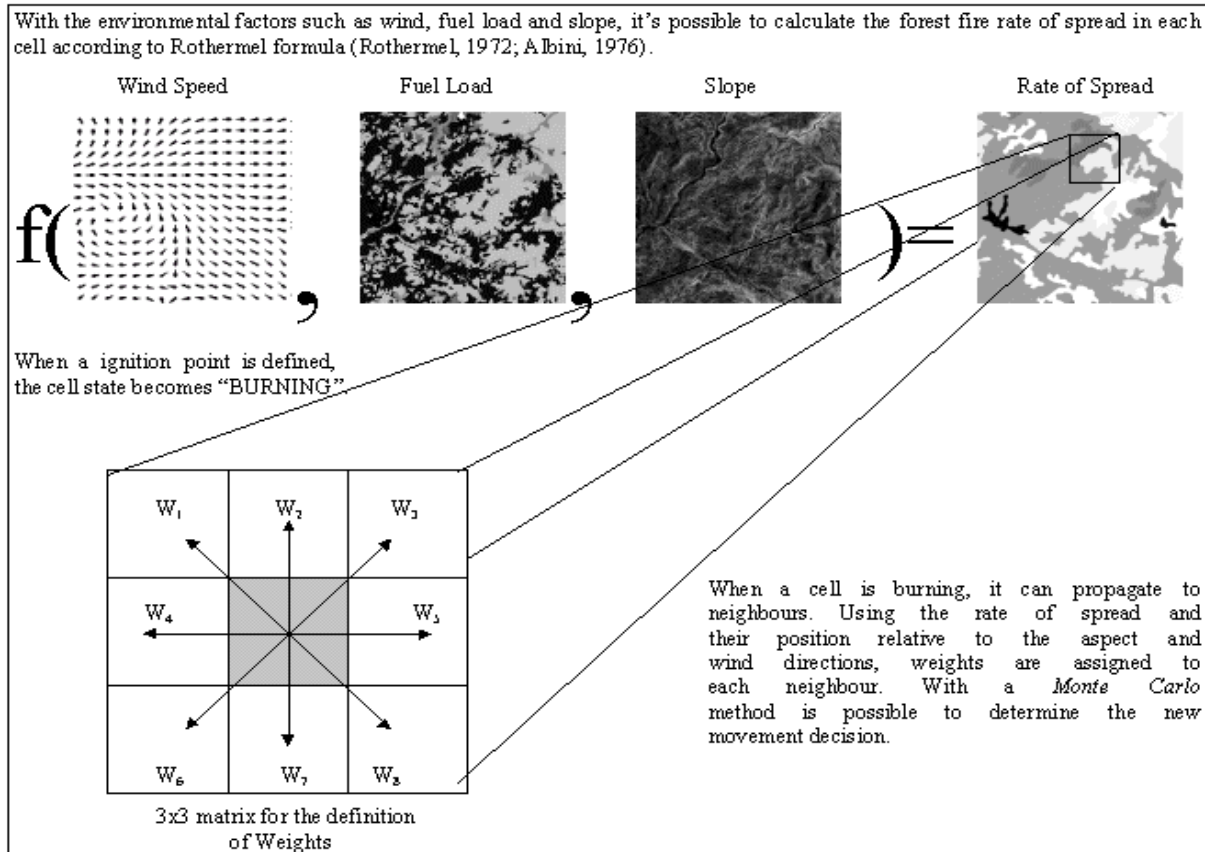
Applications

Predator-prey models



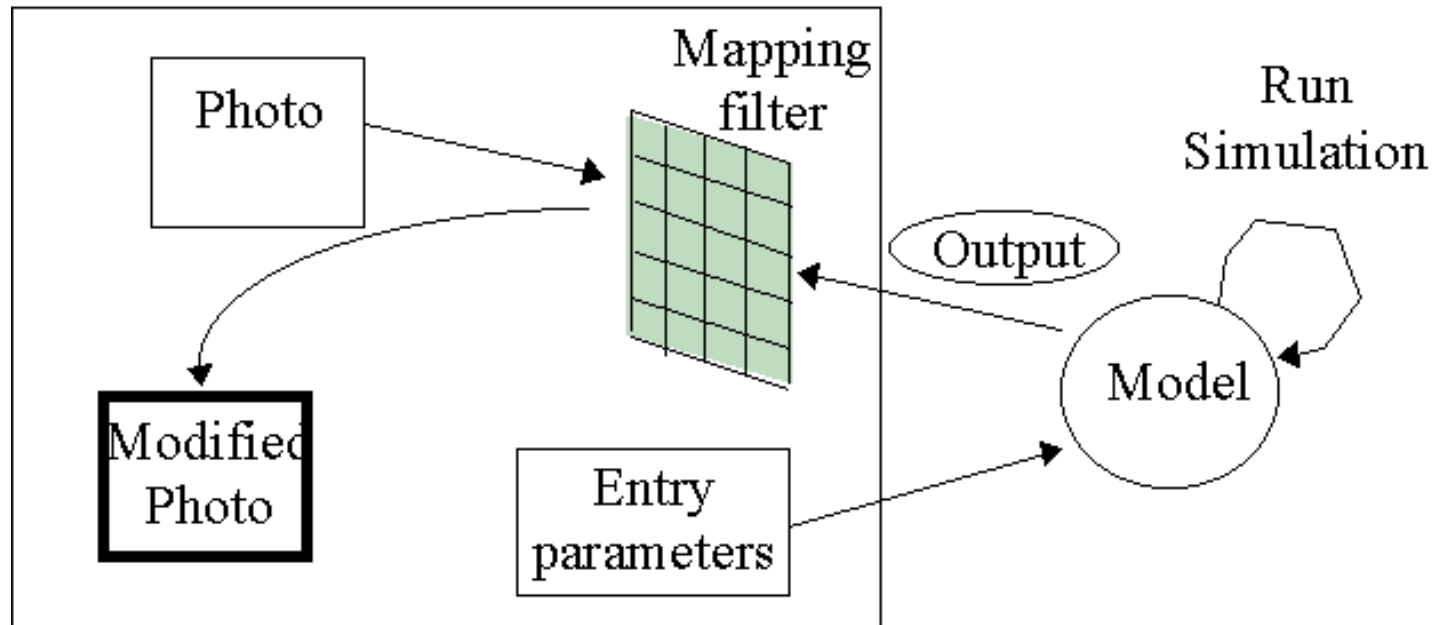
Applications

Forest fire modelling



Applications

CA models running on aerial photos (oil spills)



Unorthodox developments

Pictorial simulation

Live sketching

Programming by reproduction and interactive video

Multidimensional simulation

Pictorial simulation

Objects may be pictographs, signs or symbols




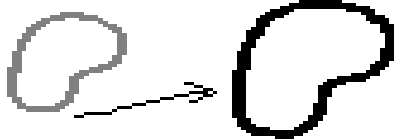



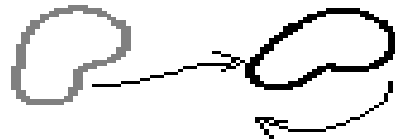

They may be described by their color,
position, size and position

Transition rules may include behavior and
interaction rules

Boundary conditions: donut, barrier, unlimited








Pictorial simulation

Behavior rules

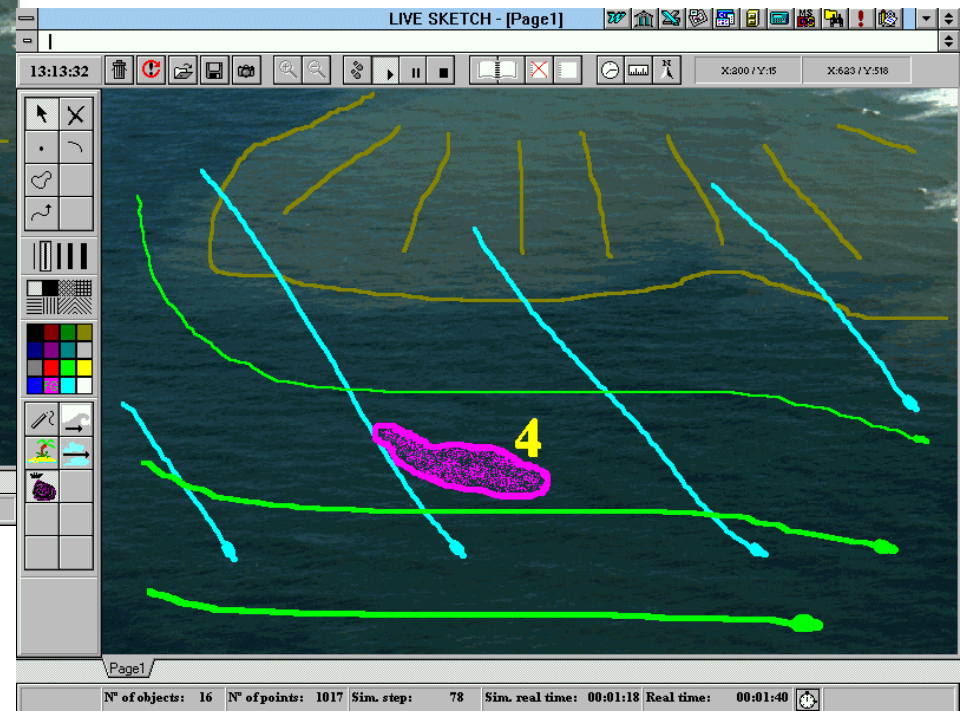
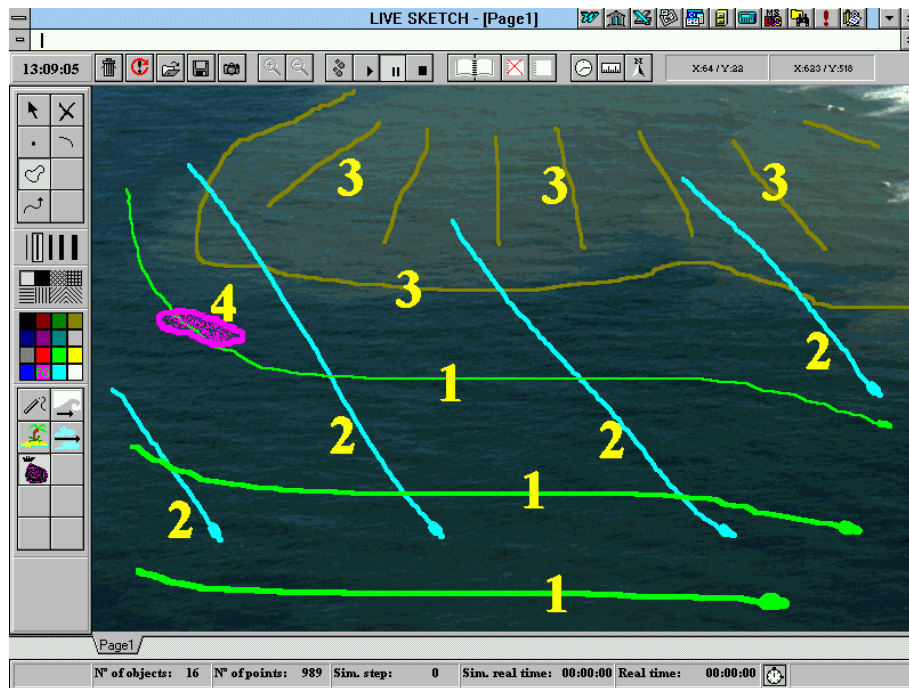
Decay 	Multiply 	Move 
Expand 	Retract 	Divide 
Invert 	Rotate 	Change colour 

Pictorial simulation

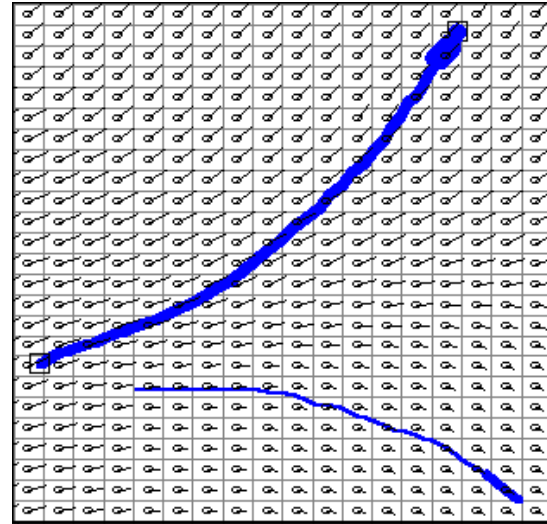
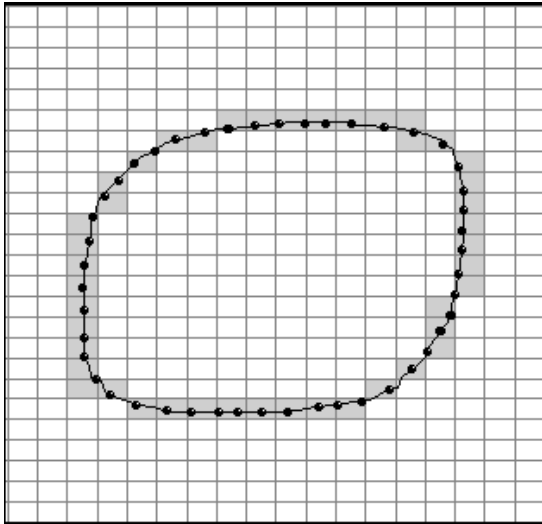
Interaction rules

Atraction 	Repulsion 	Neutralization 
Reunion/Absorption 	Intersect./Reproduction 	
Transformation 	Colour blending 	

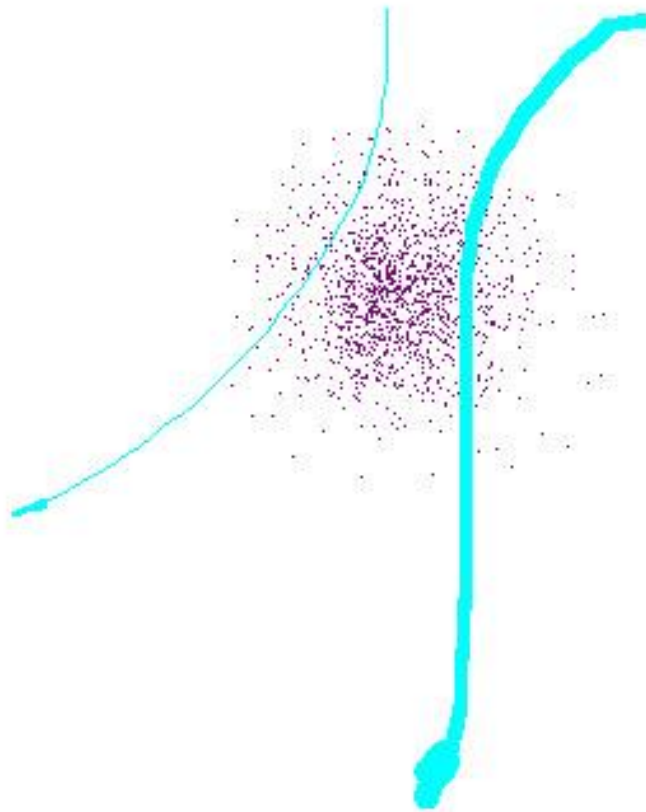
Live sketching



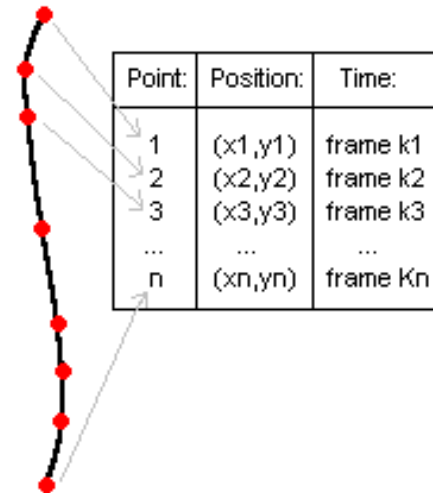
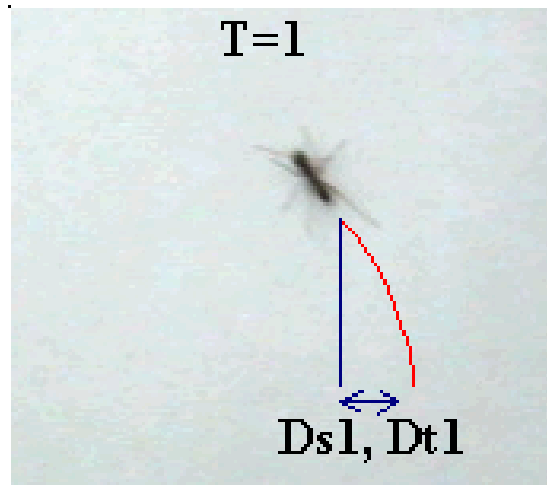
Live sketching



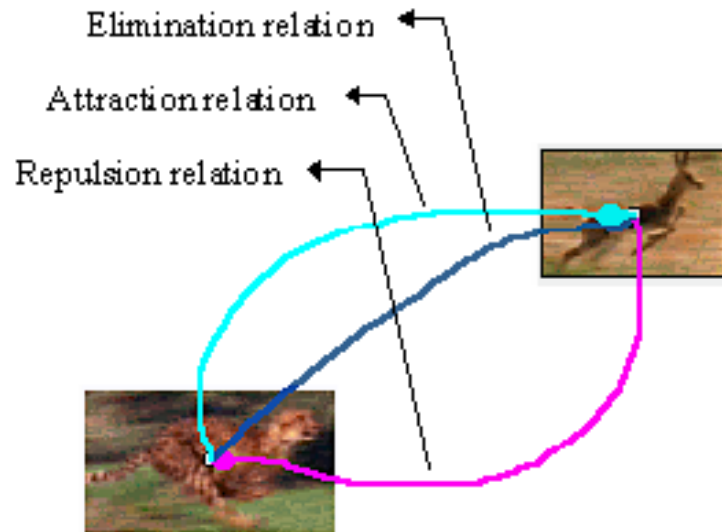
Live sketching



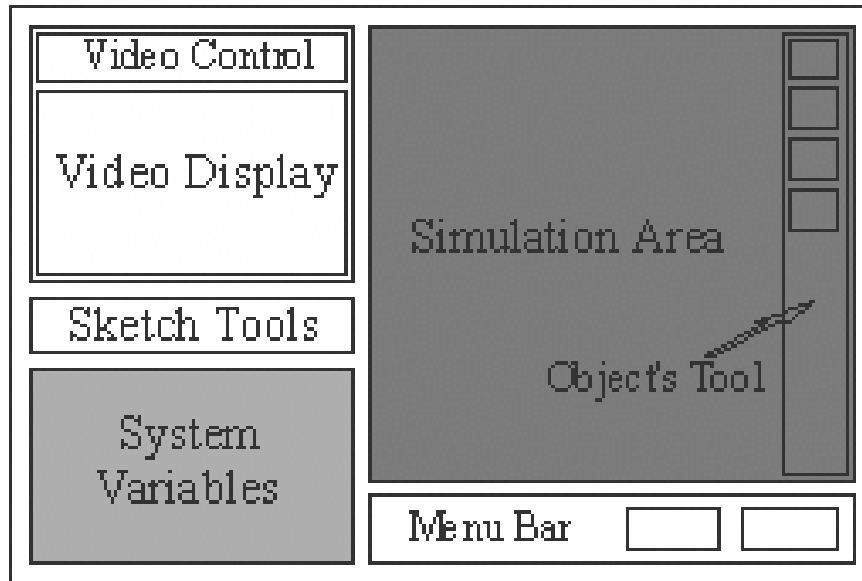
Programming by reproduction and interactive video



Programming by reproduction and interactive video



Programming by reproduction and interactive video



Artificial life

Soft

- Virus

- Virtual Pets

- Cellular automata

- Genetic programming

- Agent based modelling

Physical objects

- Robots

Genetic programming

Karl Sims



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBt0imn77Zg>

Agent based modelling



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaC0UoakO7k>

References

Antonio Camara and Jonathan Raper, Spatial Multimedia and Virtual Reality, Taylor & Francis, 1999 and 2021 (digital version)

Antonio Camara, Environmental Systems, a Multidimensional Approach, Oxford University Press, 2002

Antonio Câmara, [YDreams Repository](#), 2000-2022

Antonio Camara, Edmundo Nobre, Sara Mautino and Nuno Cardoso, Spatial Computing, Penguin Random House, forthcoming