



# Bridging **agent-based modelling** and **R** with **nlrx**: simulating pedestrian's long-term exposure to air pollution

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 @hyesop

# TOC

Objective

Agent-based modelling

R Codes

Outcomes

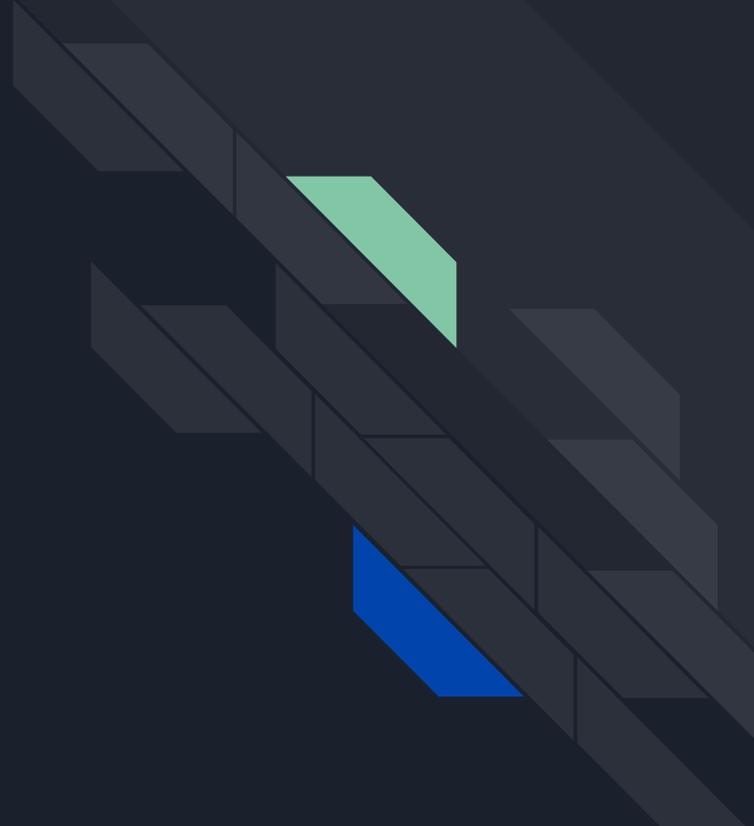
Summary

Files, Codes and Tutorials:

<http://tiny.cc/nlrx>



# Project Objective



# Air Pollution in South Korea (March, 2019)



Songdo, Incheon (Mar.5th, 2019)



Central Seoul (Mar.6th, 2019)



# Project objective

- This study aims to estimate pedestrian's exposure to acute air pollution in Seoul districts using agent-based simulation
  - How does socioeconomic group potentially affect health outcomes?
  - How could health levels change under different pollution scenarios?



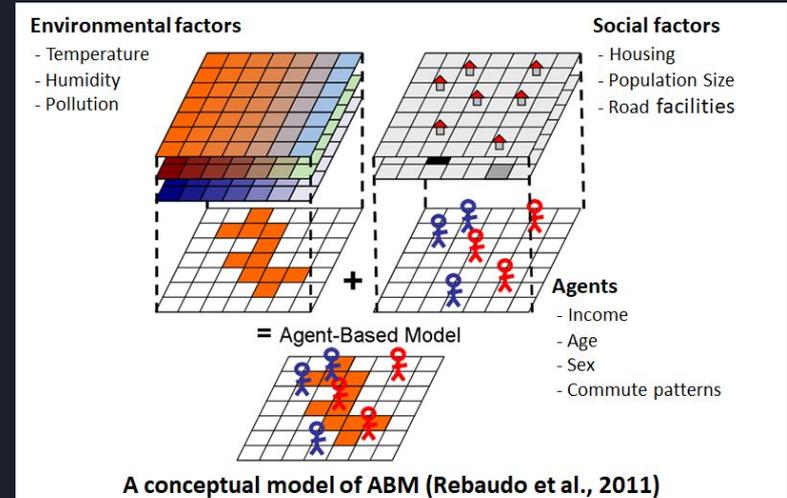
# Agent-based modelling

Agent-based modelling (ABM) is a computational method that focuses on individual's movements and interactions that can affect the system structure

*e.g. Social media, epidemics, decision-making*

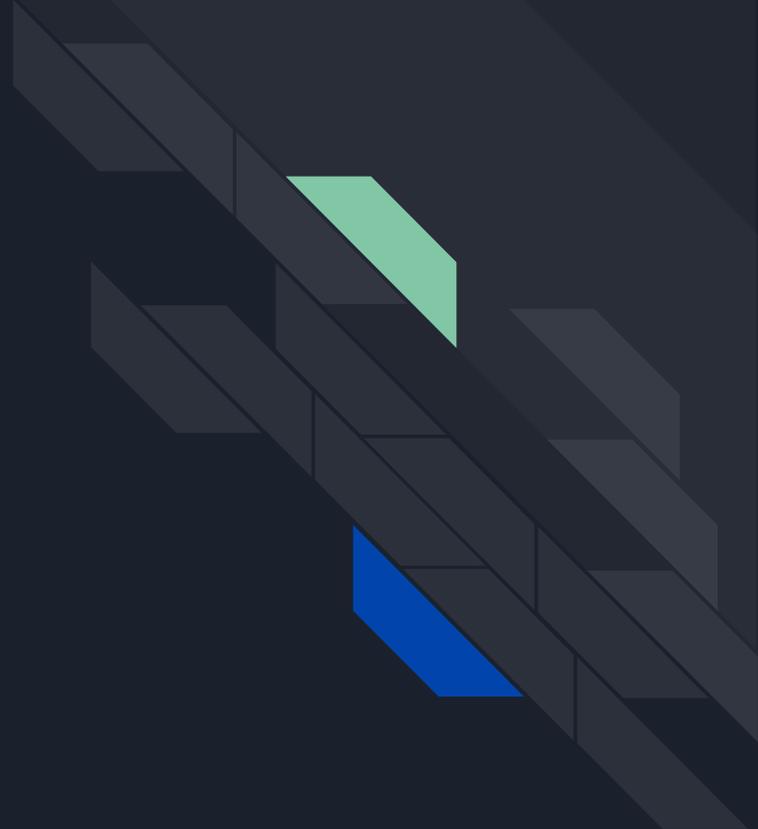
## Components

- Agents = *turtles*
- Environments = *patches*

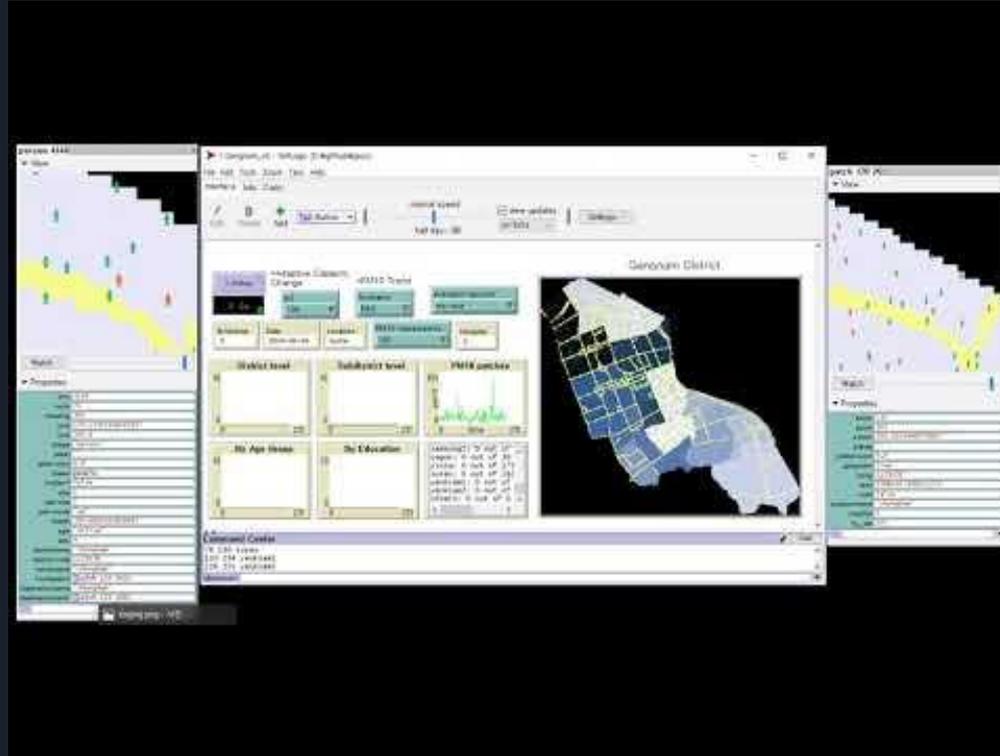




# ABM setup



# How ABM works: NetLogo example



# Agent-based modelling: Settings

Study area + demographic info

Agent setup and create destination

Measure health loss and recovery

Export file as export.csv

Import files to R

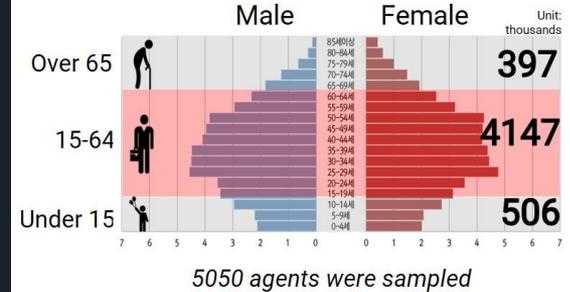
## Gangnam district



96,822  
patches

## Study Population

1% sample of Gangnam district



# Agent-based modelling: Settings

Study area + demographic info

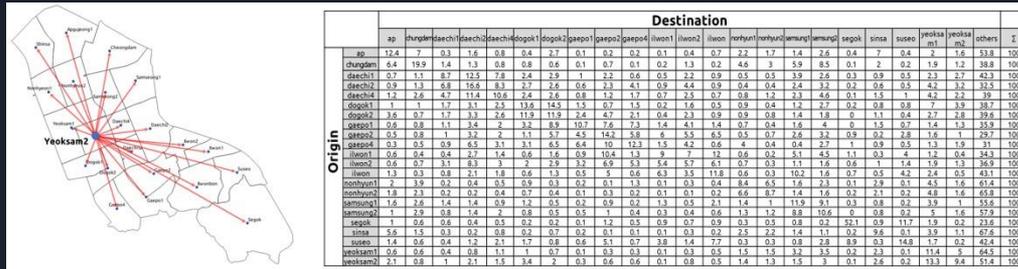
Agent setup and create destination

Measure health loss and recovery

Export file as export.csv

Import files to R

- The population of Gangnam is allocated into three groups: Under 15, 15-64, Over 65
- A day is splitted into two time sequences: Work hours (09-19 hrs), Home (20-08 hrs)
- Agents have no previous exposure experienced
- Agents aged 15-64 follow OD matrix while restricting other groups' movement range close to their origin



# Agent-based modelling: Settings

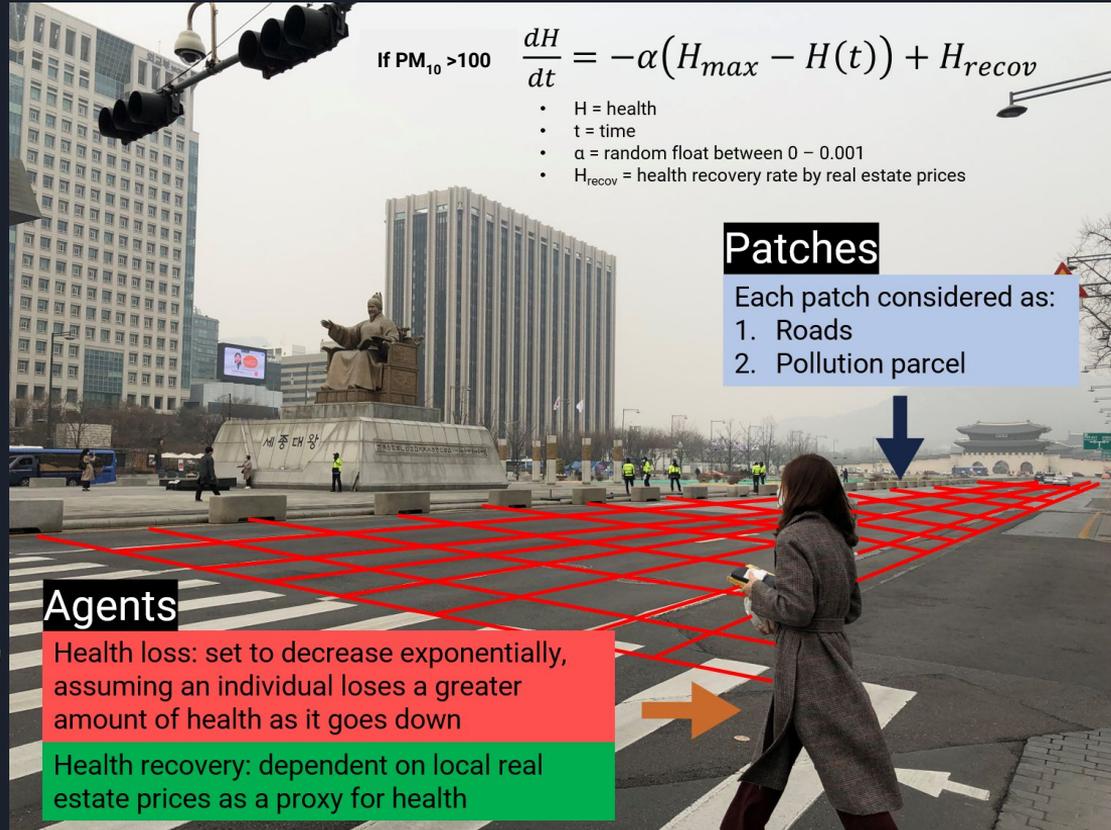
Study area + demographic info

Agent setup and create destination

Measure health loss and recovery

Export file as export.csv

Import files to R



**Agents**

Health loss: set to decrease exponentially, assuming an individual loses a greater amount of health as it goes down

Health recovery: dependent on local real estate prices as a proxy for health

**Patches**

Each patch considered as:

1. Roads
2. Pollution parcel

**Equation:** If  $PM_{10} > 100$   $\frac{dH}{dt} = -\alpha(H_{max} - H(t)) + H_{recov}$

- H = health
- t = time
- $\alpha$  = random float between 0 - 0.001
- $H_{recov}$  = health recovery rate by real estate prices

# Agent-based modelling: Settings

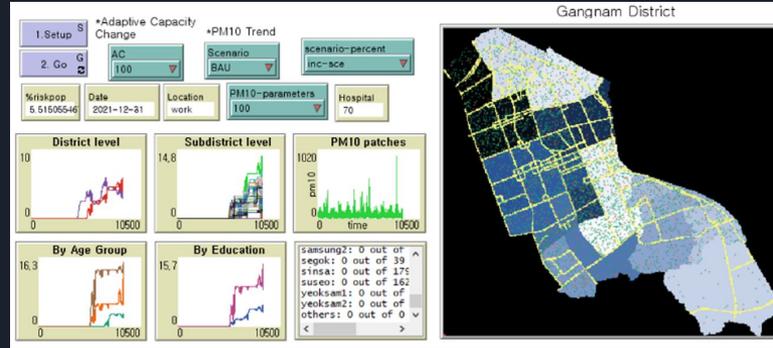
Study area + demographic info

Agent setup and create destination

Measure health loss and recovery

Export file as export.csv

Import files to R



1.2 hours  
for a single run



50 iterations



Low Quality  
Images



Exported as  
(uncleaned) .csv



☰

You will end up doing this...





# Solving current problems from NetLogo

01 How can R reduce human intervention during analysis?

02 How can R improve the quality of figures?

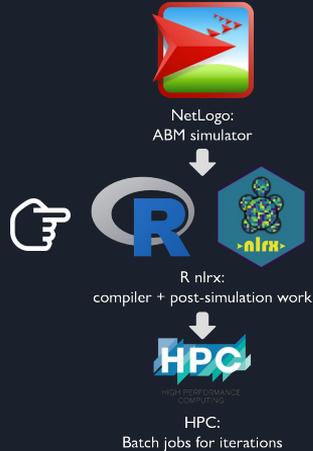
03 How can R increase the simulation's clock speed?



# ABM with nlrX:

*a tool to setup and execute NetLogo simulations from R*  
*Netlogo + R + XML*

# Stage 1: Install packages `nlrx`



## Java setup

```
Sys.setenv(JAVA_HOME= 'XXXX') #Varies by OS
```

## Load pkgs

```
library(nlrx)  
library(tidyverse)  
library(rcartocolor)  
library(ggthemes)
```

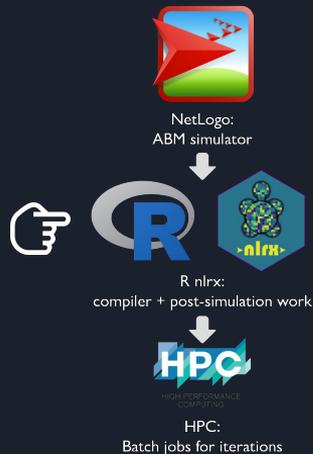
## Assign path

```
nlpath <- file.path("/home/hs621/NetLogo 6.0.4")  
modelpath <- file.path(path, "Gangnam.nlogo")  
outpath <- file.path("/home/hs621/out")
```

## Create an nl object

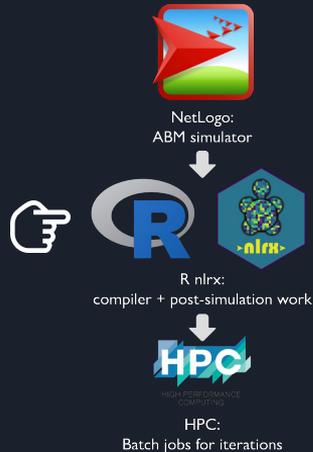
```
nl <- nl(nlversion = "6.0.4",  
        nlpath = nlpath,  
        modelpath = modelpath,  
        jvmem = 1024)
```

## Stage 2: Attach an experiment (1/2)



```
nl@experiment <- experiment(expname = "seoul",  
  outputPath = outputPath,  
  repetition = 1,  
  tickmetrics = "true",  
  idsetup = "setup",  
  idgo = "go",  
  runtime = 8764,  
  evalticks=seq(1,8764, by = 100),
```

## Stage 3: Attach an experiment (2/2)

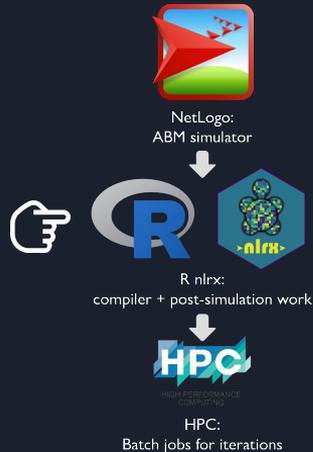


```
constants = list("PM10-parameters" = 100,  
                 "Scenario" = "\"BAU\"",  
                 "scenario-percent" =  
                 "\"inc-sce\""),
```

```
variables = list('AC' = list(values=c(100,150,200))),  
metrics.turtles = list("people" = c("xcor", "ycor",  
                                     "homepage", "destinationName", "age",  
                                     "health"))
```

```
metrics.patches = list("patch" = c("pxcor", "pycor",  
                                   "pcolor"))
```

# Stage 4: Attach a simulation design and run model



Iteration  
sampling

```
nl@simdesign <- simdesign_distinct(nl=nl,  
                                  nseeds=1)
```

Run

```
init <- Sys.time()  
results <- run_nl_all(nl = nl)  
Sys.time() - init
```

Add results  
to nl list

```
setsim(nl, "simoutput") <- results  
write_simoutput(nl)
```

# Stage 5: Submit batch jobs to reduce time



NetLogo:  
ABM simulator



R nlr:  
compiler + post-simulation work



HPC:  
Batch jobs for iterations

```
hs621@login-e-16:~/github/nlrx
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: slurm_submit.peta4-skylake_nlrx

#!/bin/bash
#!
#! Example SLURM job script for Peta4-Skylake (Skylake CPUs, OPA)
#! Last updated: Mon 13 Nov 12:25:17 GMT 2017
#!

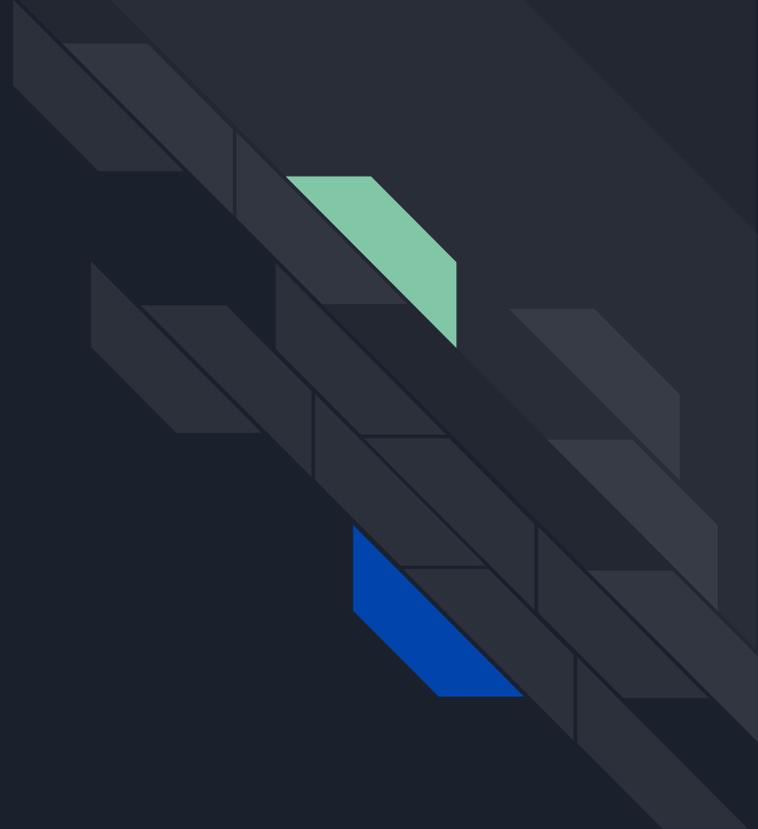
#!#####
#!#### Modify the options in this section as appropriate #####
#!#####

#! sbatch directives begin here #####
#! Name of the job:
#SBATCH -J nlrx
#! Which project should be charged:
#SBATCH -A BITHELL-SL3-CPU
#! How many whole nodes should be allocated?
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#! How many (MPI) tasks will there be in total? (<= nodes*32)
#! The skylake/skylake-himem nodes have 32 CPUs (cores) each.
#SBATCH --mem=99999
#! How much wallclock time will be required?
#SBATCH --time=12:00:00
#! What types of email messages do you wish to receive?
#SBATCH --mail-type=END
#! Uncomment this to prevent the job from being requeued (e.g. if
#! interrupted by node failure or system downtime):
##SBATCH --no-requeue

#! For 6GB per CPU, set "-p skylake"; for 12GB per CPU, set "-p skylake-himem":
#SBATCH -p skylake-himem
```

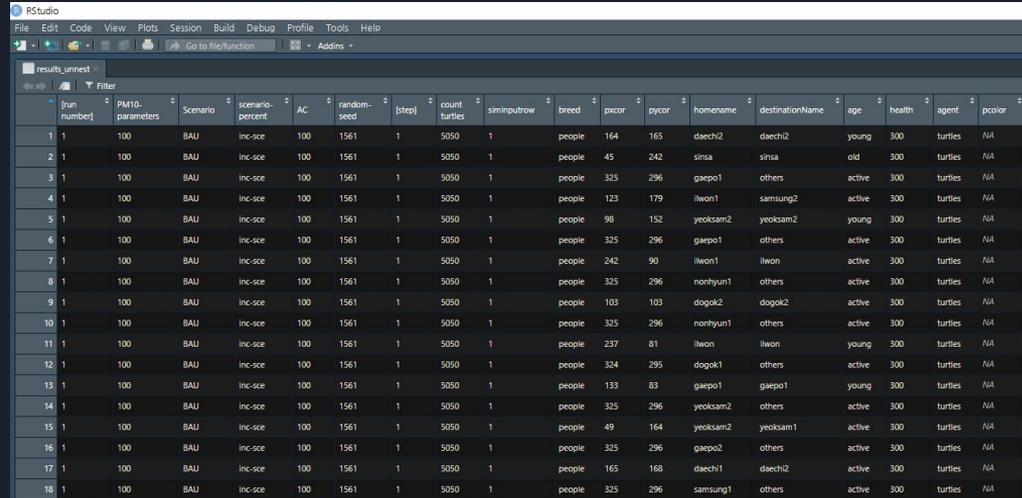


# Post-simulation



# Result structure: nested tibble

⇒ unnested result



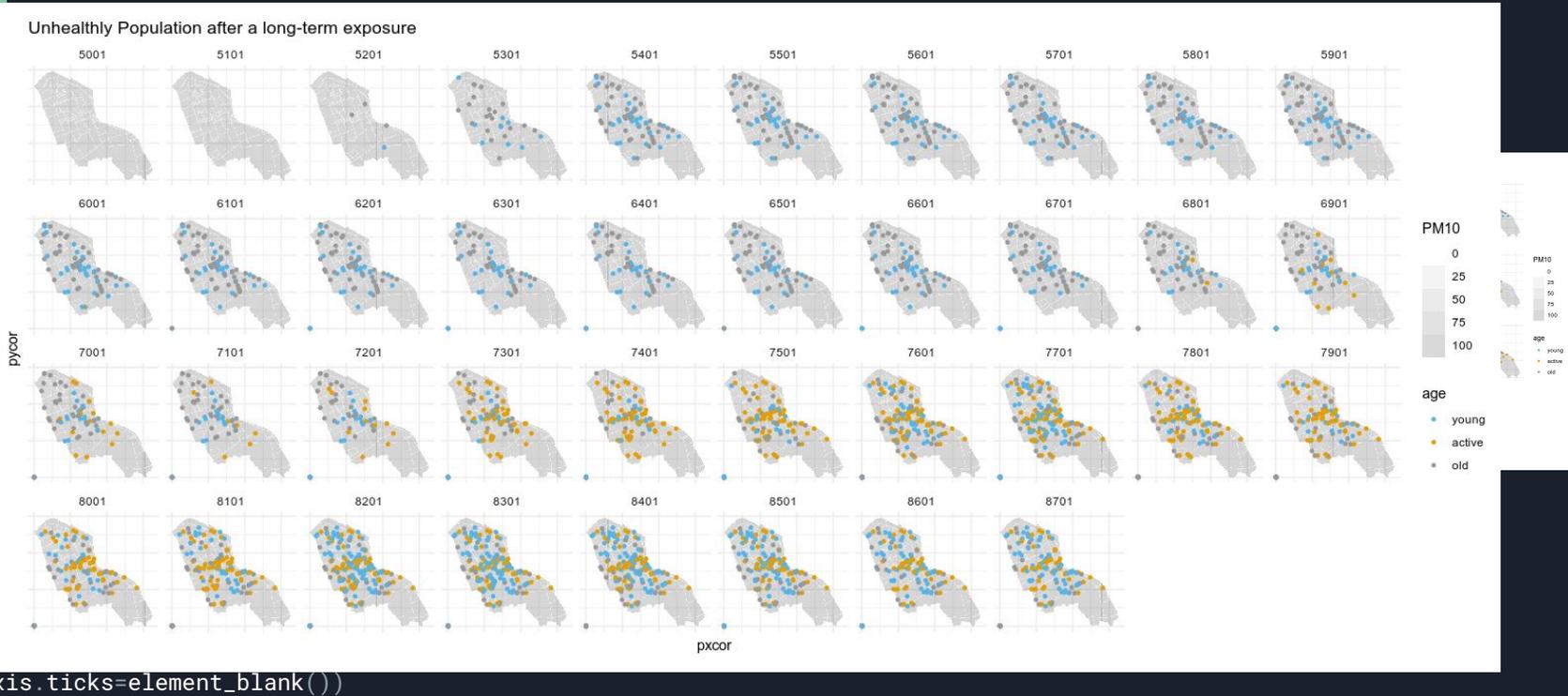
The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data frame named 'results\_unnest' displayed in the Environment pane. The data frame contains 18 rows and 16 columns. The columns are: [run number], PM10-parameters, Scenario, scenario-percent, AC, random-seed, [step], count turtles, sminputrow, breed, pxcor, pycor, homename, destinationName, age, health, agent, and pcolor. The data is as follows:

[run number]	PM10-parameters	Scenario	scenario-percent	AC	random-seed	[step]	count turtles	sminputrow	breed	pxcor	pycor	homename	destinationName	age	health	agent	pcolor
1	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	164	165	daech2	daech2	young	300	turtles	NA
2	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	45	242	sinsa	sinsa	old	300	turtles	NA
3	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	gaepo1	others	active	300	turtles	NA
4	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	123	179	ilwon1	samsung2	active	300	turtles	NA
5	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	98	152	yeoksam2	yeoksam2	young	300	turtles	NA
6	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	gaepo1	others	active	300	turtles	NA
7	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	242	90	ilwon1	ilwon	active	300	turtles	NA
8	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	nonhyun1	others	active	300	turtles	NA
9	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	103	103	dogok2	dogok2	active	300	turtles	NA
10	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	nonhyun1	others	active	300	turtles	NA
11	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	237	81	ilwon	ilwon	young	300	turtles	NA
12	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	324	295	dogok1	others	active	300	turtles	NA
13	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	133	83	gaepo1	gaepo1	young	300	turtles	NA
14	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	yeoksam2	others	active	300	turtles	NA
15	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	49	164	yeoksam2	yeoksam1	active	300	turtles	NA
16	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	gaepo2	others	active	300	turtles	NA
17	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	165	168	daech1	daech2	active	300	turtles	NA
18	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	325	296	samsung1	others	active	300	turtles	NA

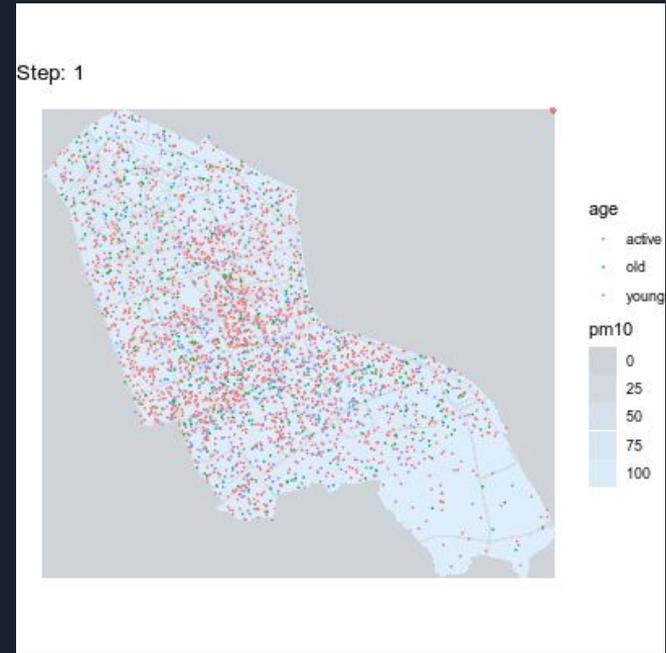
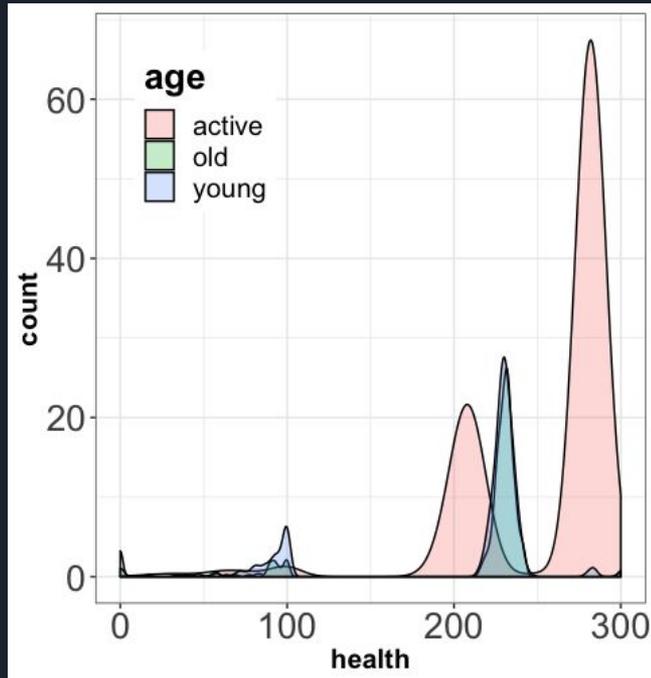
**General info:** Iteration, Scenario, Random seed, Step,  
**Agent info:** Count turtles, Breed, X, Y, home, destination, age, health  
**Patch info:** X, Y, patch colour

# Mapping unhealthy population with ggp1ot2

```
ggplot() +  
  facet_wrap(~ exposure, ncol=10, nrow=4, scales="fixed") +  
  coord_equal() +  
  geom_tile(aes(fill=pm10)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color=age)) +  
  scale_fill_continuous("PM10", 0, 100) +  
  scale_color_discrete("age", legend.position="right") +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(axis.ticks=element_blank())
```

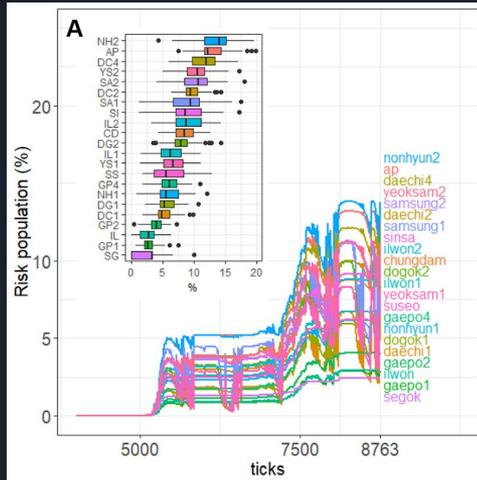


# Density plot with `ggplot2` & Animations with `gganimate`

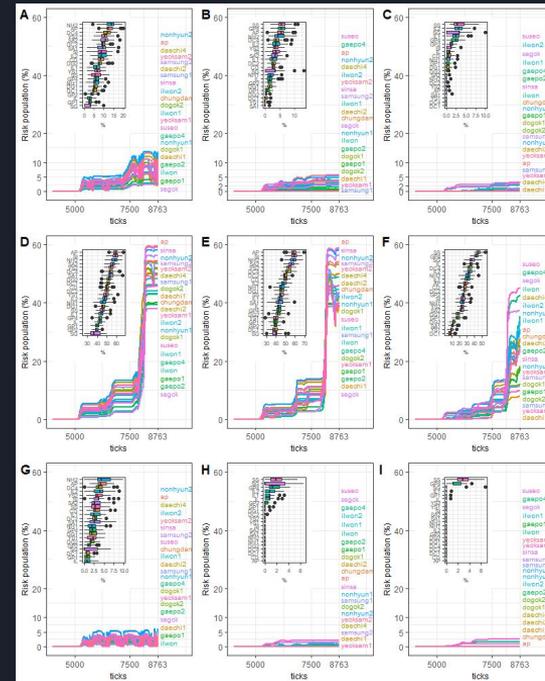


# gridextra & directlabels for HQ images

`direct.label()`



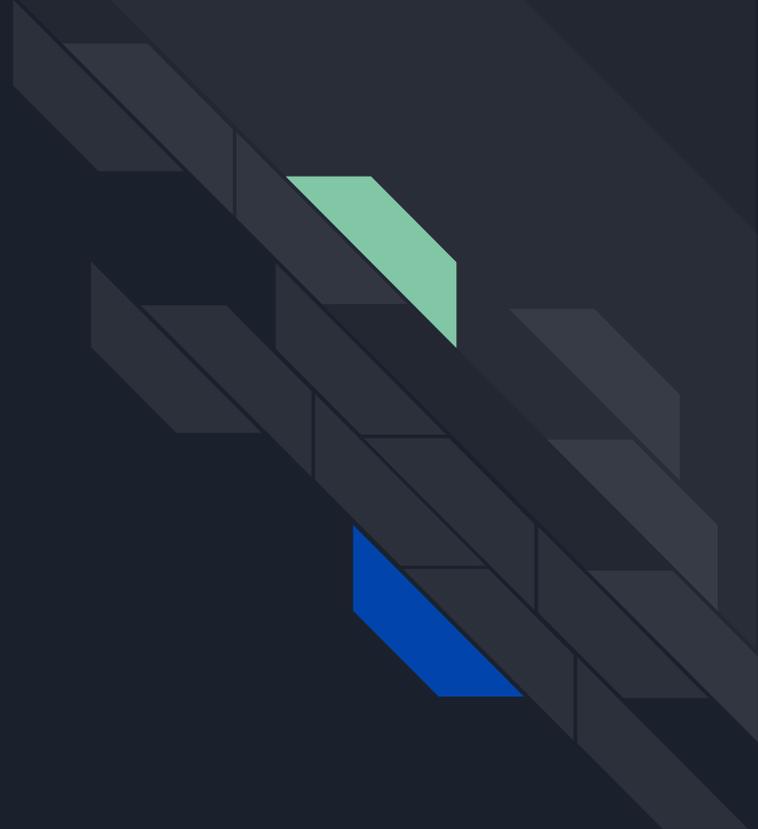
`grid.arrange()`



Codes and tutorials: <http://tiny.cc/nlrx>



# Summary and Contribution





# Summary

- Contents

- Disparities in health outcomes are likely to depend on demographic status
- When the vulnerable group (the old and young) is exposed over a long period, road proximity causes additional health degradation

- R & nlrx

- Workload: 60% on NetLogo, 30% on R, 10% HPC
- nlrx works as a compiler
- nlrx results in a tibble format that can be plotted in a variety of figures for different purposes with `ggplot`, `gganimate`



# Contributions from `nlrX`

- Time saving
  - Fast iterative process
  - The simulation ends with only a paragraph of codes
- Solves *fat finger* issues
  - No need to delete readme text from the NetLogo output
- Convenience
  - Doesn't need *rJava* installation (*Really helps when running HPC*)
  - Silent machines
  - Code categorical variables

For more information...

Paper



**An Agent-Based Assessment of Health Vulnerability to Long-Term Particulate Exposure in Seoul Districts**  
**Hyesop Shin<sup>1</sup> and Mike Bithell<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, Downing Place CB2 3EN, United Kingdom  
Correspondence should be addressed to [hs621@cam.ac.uk](mailto:hs621@cam.ac.uk)

*Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation* 22(1) 2, 2019  
Doi: 10.18564/jasss.3940 Url: <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/22/1/2.html>

Received: 22-01-2018 Accepted: 11-01-2019 Published: 31-01-2019

Tutorial

<https://tiny.cc/nlrx>

# Thank you!

 @hyesop

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 @mrsensible









# Agent-based modelling: **advantages**

- Is able to simulate human-environment interaction
- Can analyse adverse health impact by social groups
- Follows trajectories of individuals over time
- Envisages effects from possible scenarios ("What if...?")
- **NetLogo** is the most widely used software in the ABM world

# Air Pollution in South Korea (March, 2019)

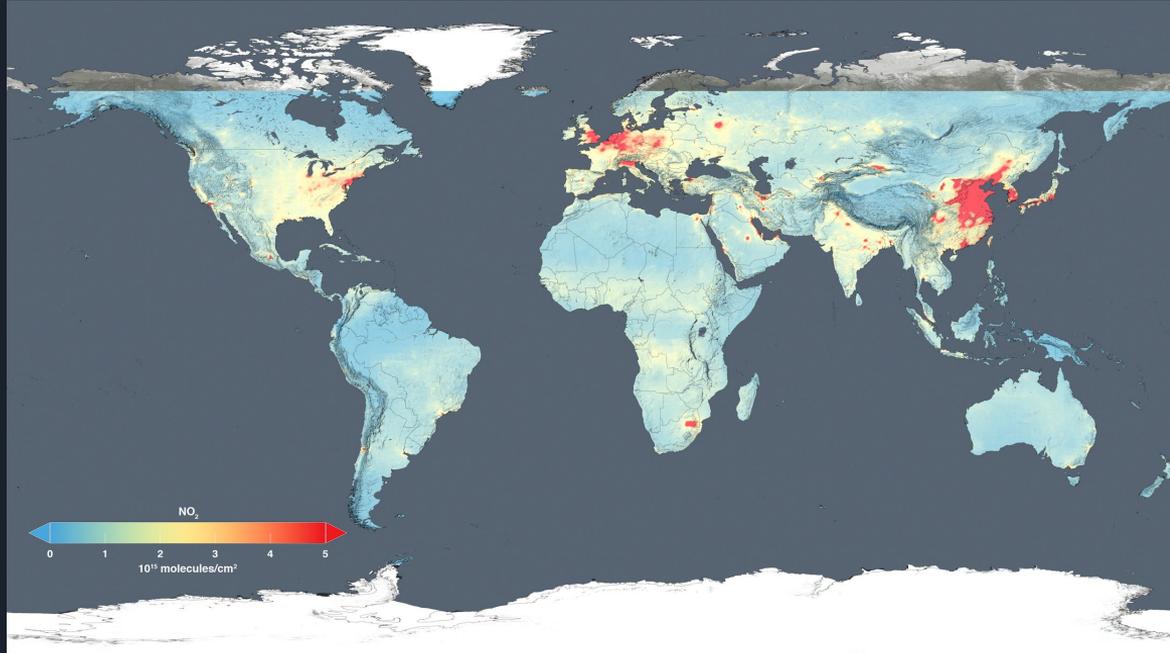


Songdo, Incheon (Mar.5th, 2019)



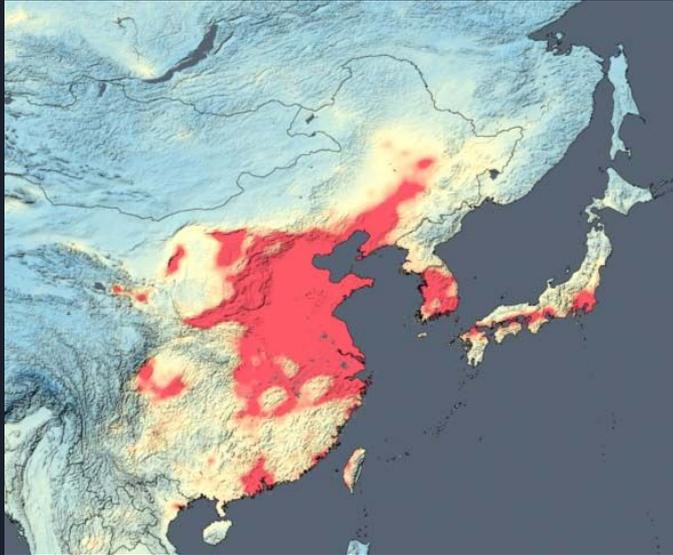
Central Seoul (Mar.6th, 2019)

# Urbanisation and Air Pollution



NO<sub>2</sub> trend in a decade (2005-2015), Satellite imagery taken by NASA, 2015

# Urbanisation and Air Pollution



NO<sub>2</sub> change in East Asian countries



Traffic in Seoul CBD

# Health threat may differ by demographic factors



- **Children** are inherently more susceptible to air pollution as their lung function and immunological systems are still developing (Pearce et al., 2006)
- Higher risks due to the PM<sub>10</sub> exposure were observed for **elderly individuals** - COPD, stroke, etc (Halonen et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016)

More attention should be given to how travel behaviours differ by social groups (e.g. age), and how health loss are manifested in each group after a long-term pollution exposure

# Stage 1: Install and finish coding in NetLogo



NetLogo:  
ABM simulator

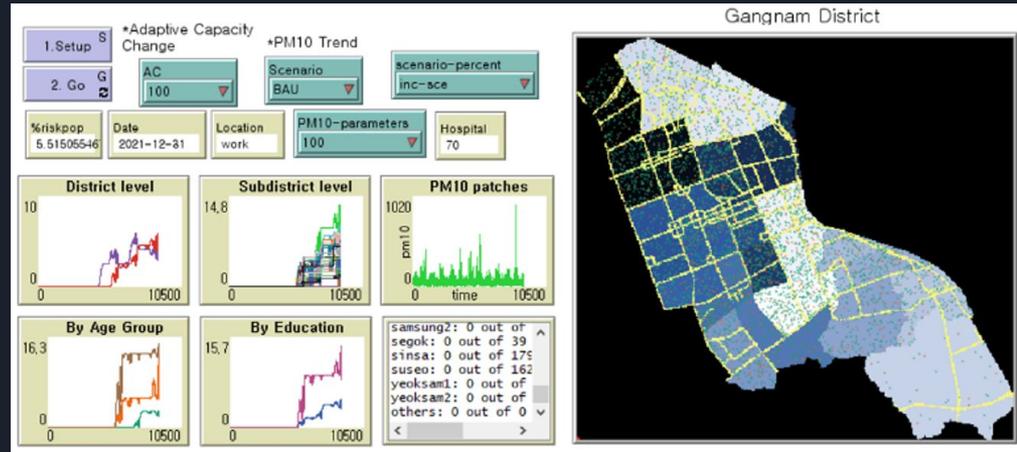


R nlrX:  
compiler + post-simulation work



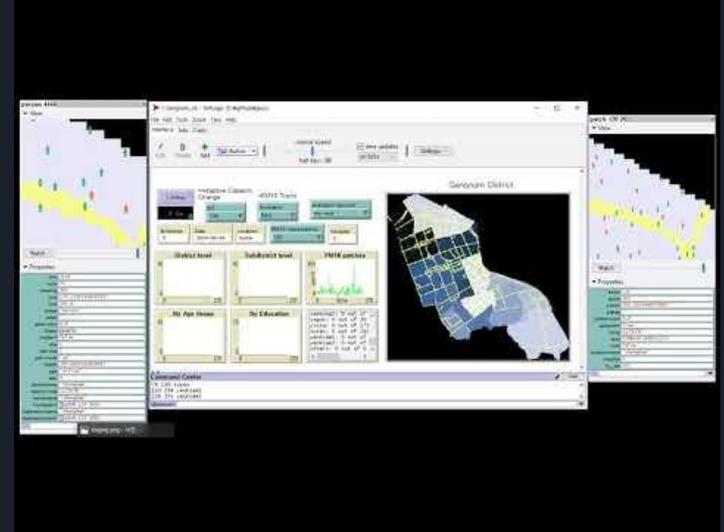
HPC:  
Batch jobs for iterations

- Install NetLogo  $\geq 5.3$ , NetLogo 6 is preferred
- Java required



# Agent-based modelling: advantages

- Is able to simulate human-environment interaction
- Can analyse adverse health impact by social groups
- Follows trajectories of individuals over time
- Envisages effects from possible scenarios ("What if...?")
- **NetLogo** is the most widely used software in the ABM world



NetLogo Example

# Gangnam district



325px  
296px  
39.5km<sup>2</sup>  
96822 patches