



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

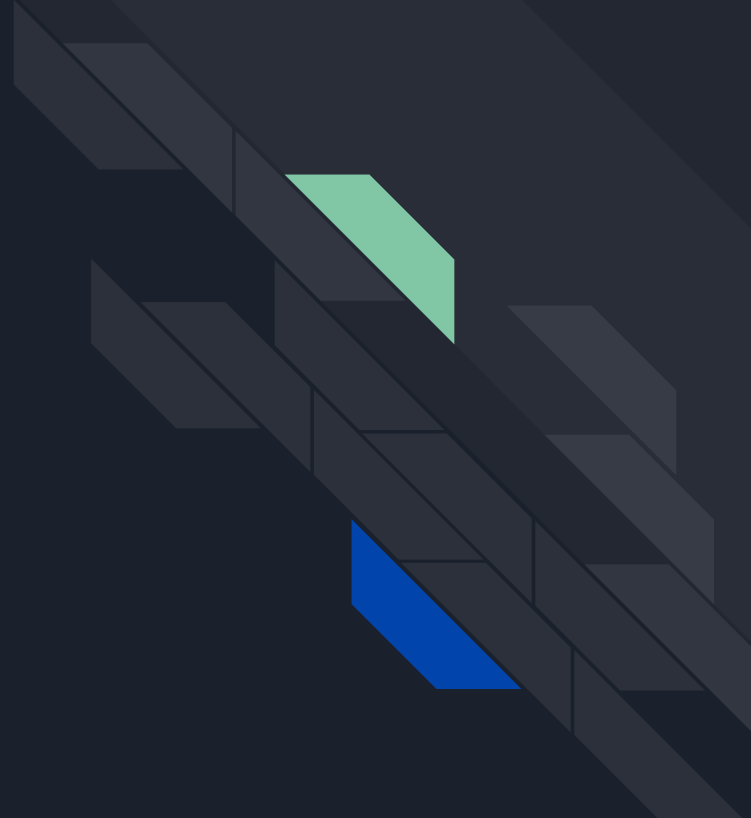
Summary

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?



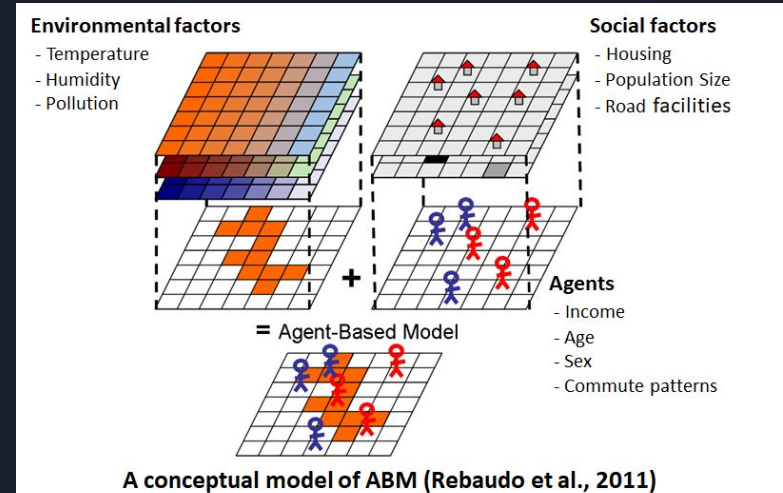
Agent-based modelling

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

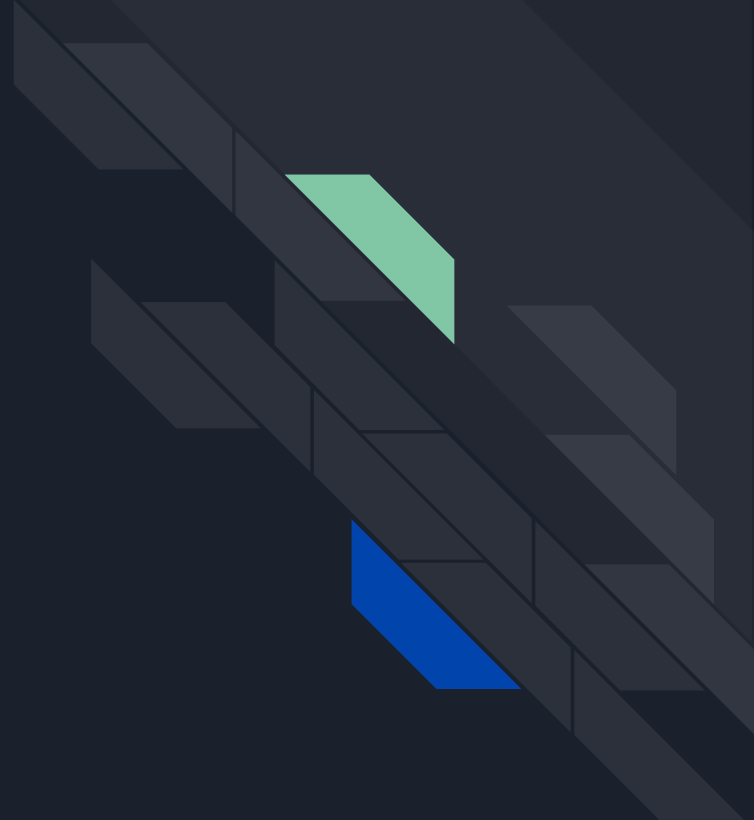
Components

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

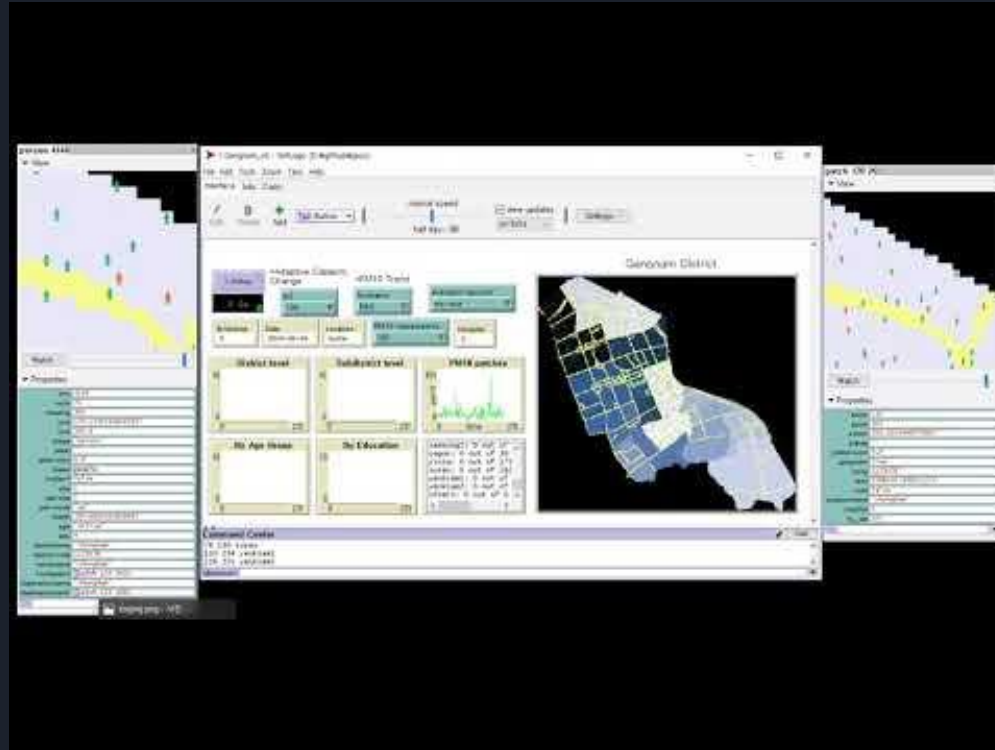




ABM setup



How ABM works: NetLogo example



Agent-based modelling: Settings

Study area + demographic info

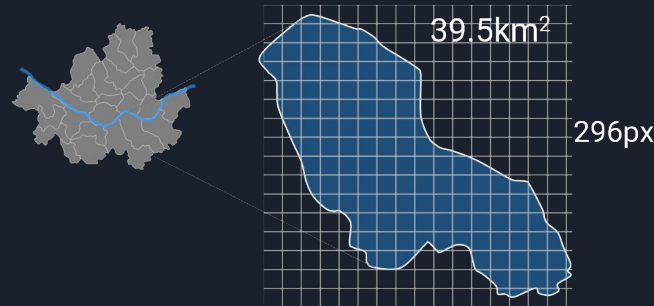
Agent setup and create destination

Measure health loss and recovery

Export file as export.csv

Import files to R

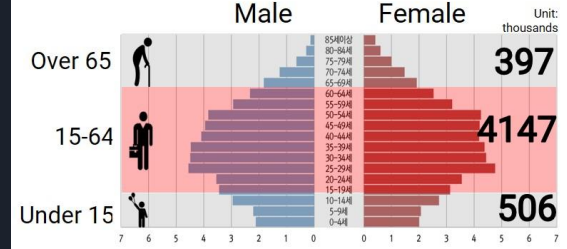
Gangnam district



96,822
patches

Study Population

1% sample of Gangnam district



Agent-based modelling: Settings

Study area + demographic info

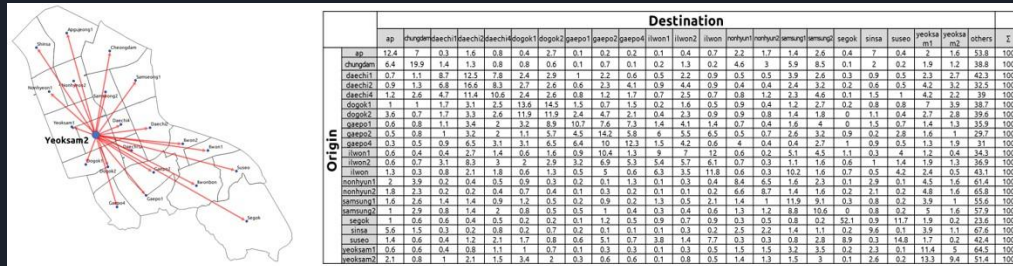
Agent setup and create destination

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

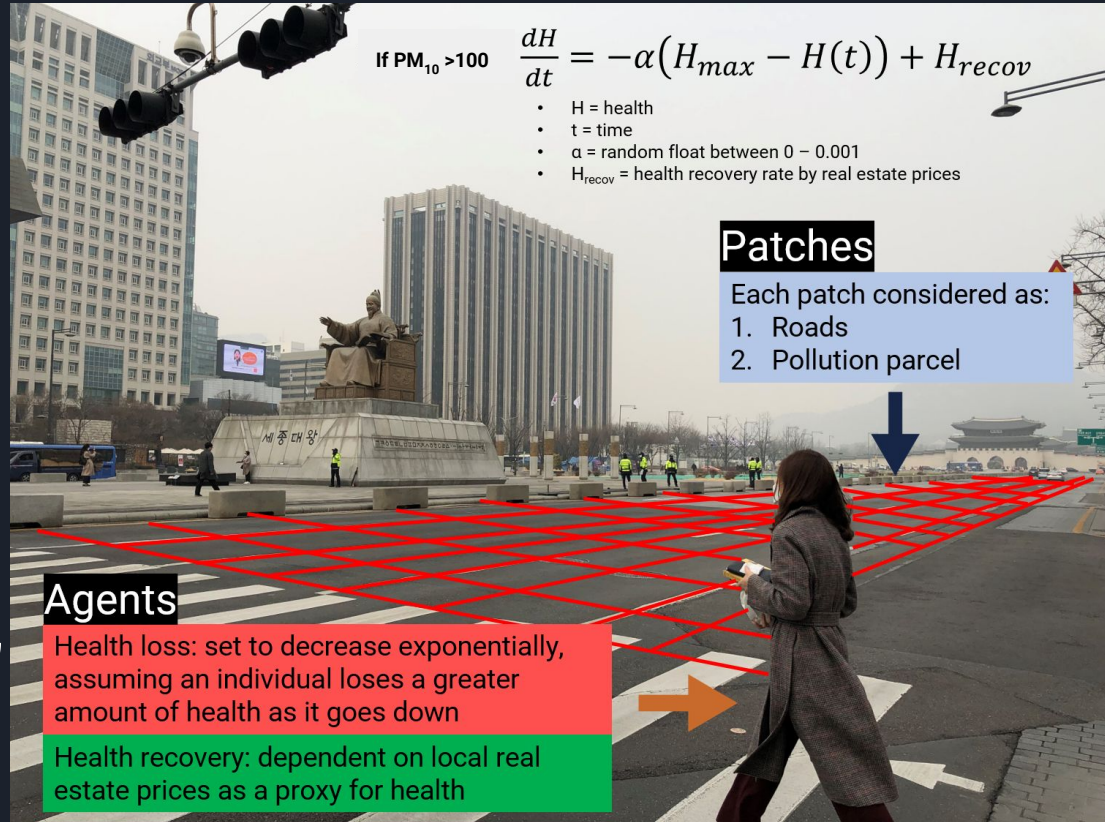
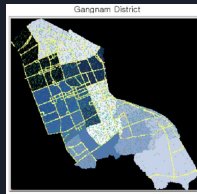
Study area + demographic info

Agent setup and create destination

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Import files to R



If $PM_{10} > 100$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\alpha(H_{max} - H(t)) + H_{recov}$$

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

Patches

- Each patch considered as:
1. Roads
 2. Pollution parcel

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

Agent-based modelling: Settings

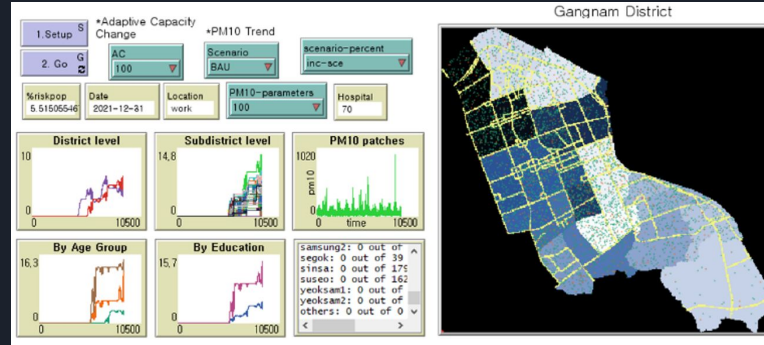
Study area + demographic info

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?

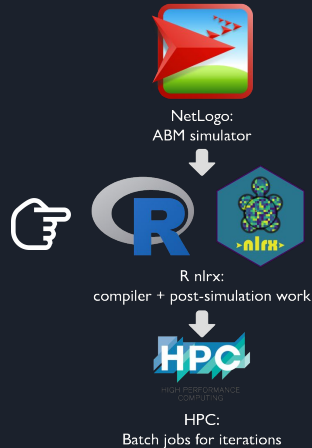
03 How can R increase the simulation's clock speed?



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)
```

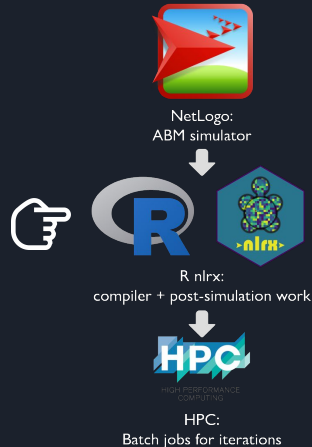
Assign path

```
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

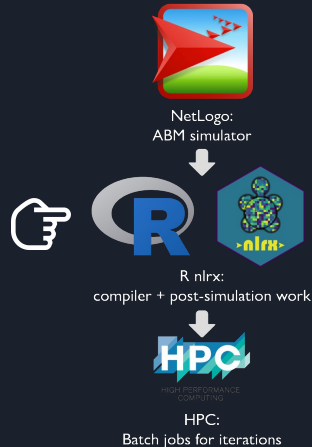
```
nl <- nl(nlversion = "6.0.4",  
        nlpath = nlpath,  
        modelpath = modelpath,  
        jvmem = 1024)
```


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)

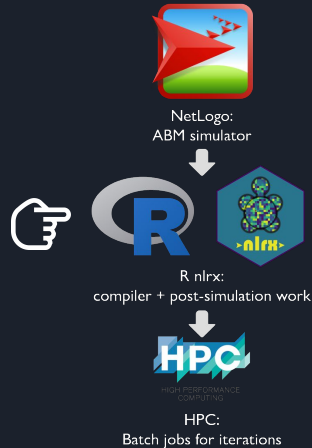


```
constants = list("PM10-parameters" = 100,  
                 "Scenario" = "\"BAU\"",  
                 "scenario-percent" =  
                 "\"inc-sce\""),
```

```
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
#!

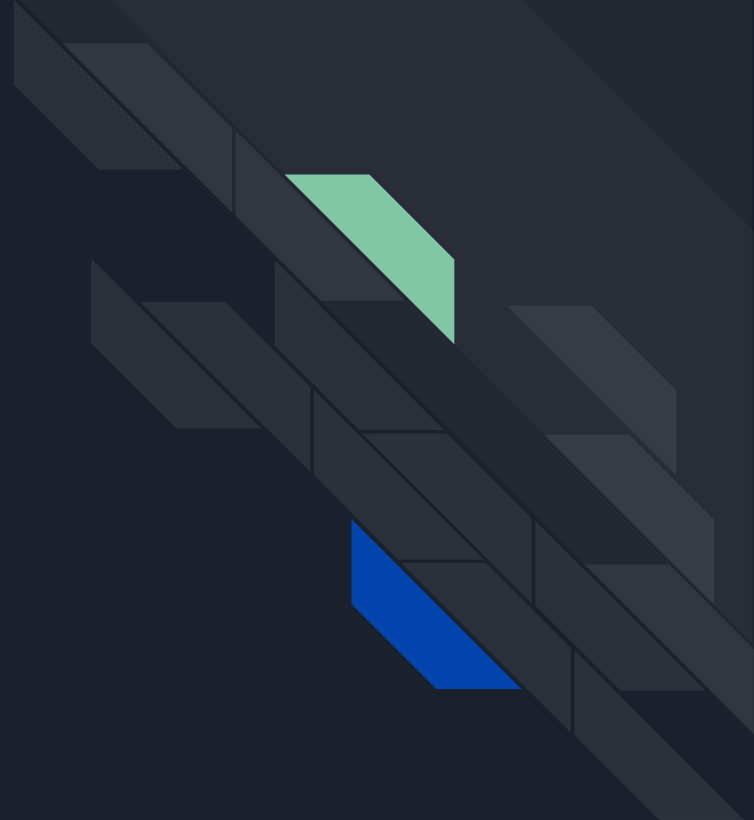
#!#####
#!#### Modify the options in this section as appropriate #####
#!#####

#! 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
```

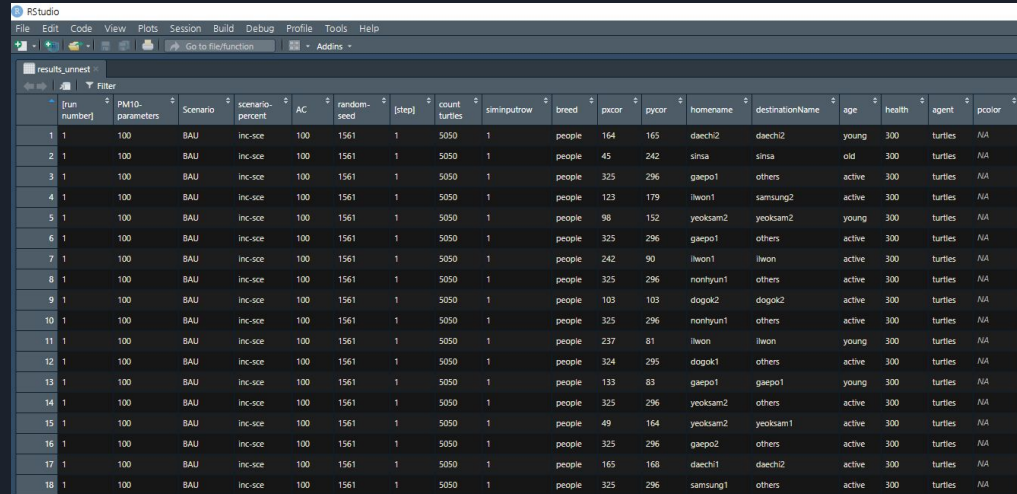


Post-simulation



Result structure: nested tibble

⇒ unnested result



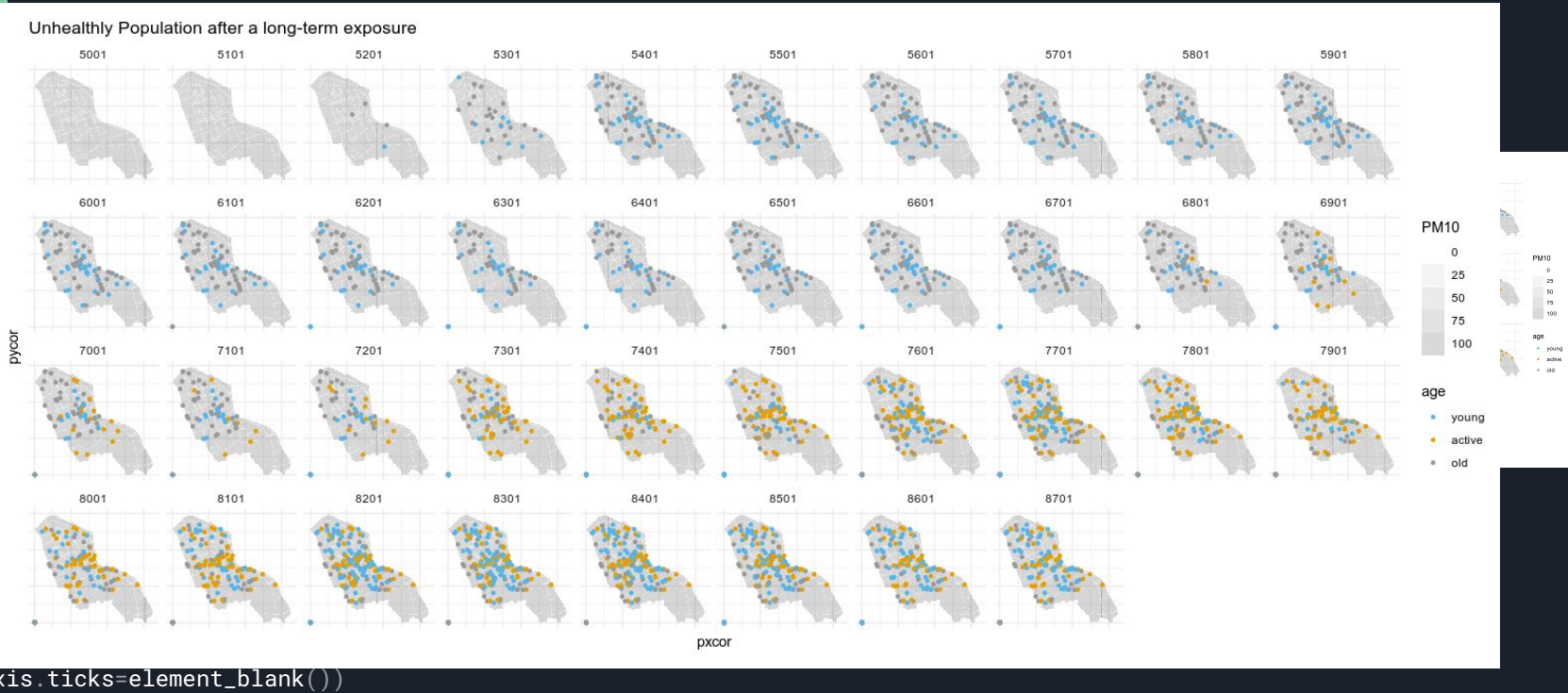
run_number	PM10-parameters	Scenario	scenario-percent	AC	random-seed	[step]	count_turtles	sminputrow	breed	pxcor	pycor	homeName	destinationName	age	health	agent	pcolor
1	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	164	165	daech2	daech2	young	300	turtles	NA
2	100	BAU	inc-sce	100	1561	1	5050	1	people	45	242	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

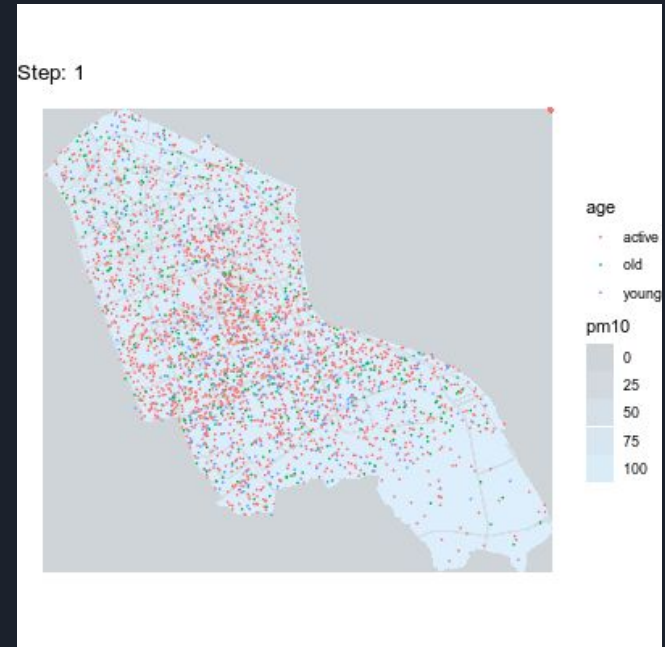
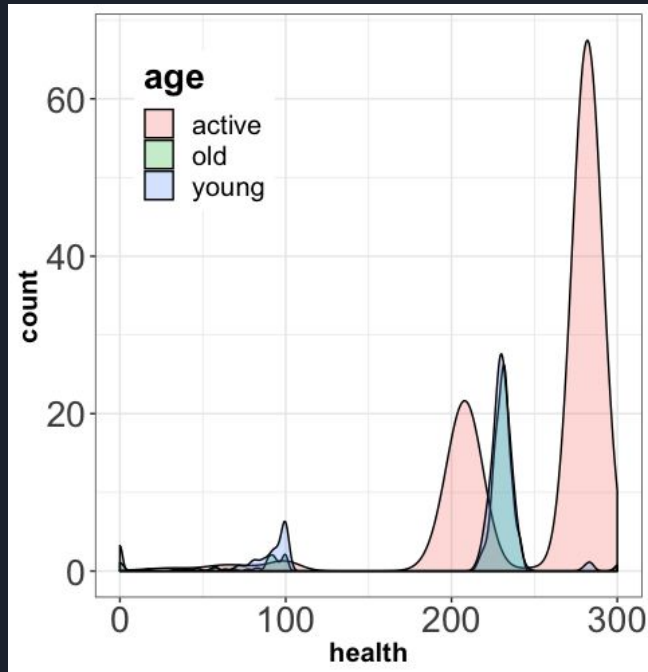
Mapping unhealthy population with ggp1ot2

```
ggplot() +  
  facet_wrap(~ exposure, ncol=10, nrow=4, scales="fixed") +  
  coord_equal() +  
  geom_tile(aes(fill=pcolor)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = age)) +  
  scale_fill_continuous("PM10", 0, 100) +  
  scale_color_discrete("age")
```

```
guides(fill=guide_colorbar("PM10"),  
        color=guide_discrete("age")) +  
ggtitle("Unhealthy Population after a long-term exposure") +  
theme_minimal() +  
theme(axis.title = element_blank(),  
       axis.ticks = element_blank())
```

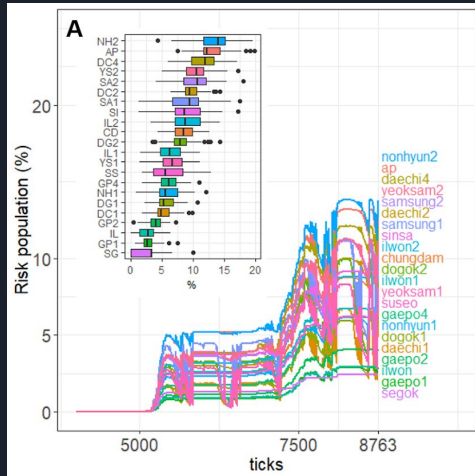


Density plot with `ggplot2` & Animations with `gganimate`

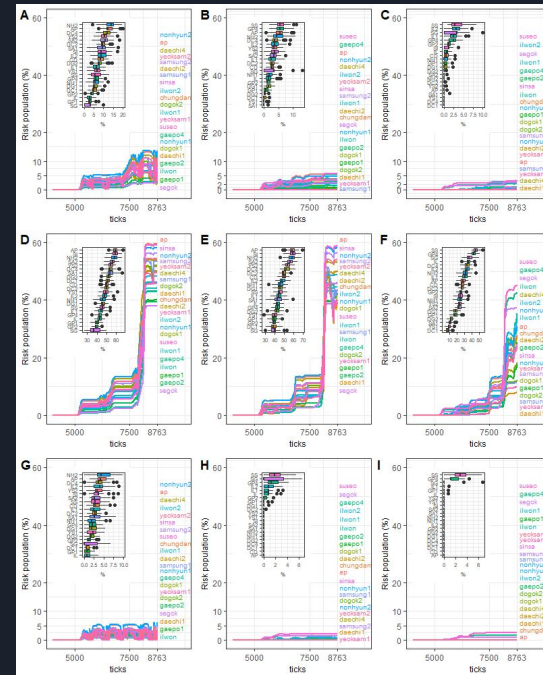


gridextra & directlabels for HQ images

`direct.label()`



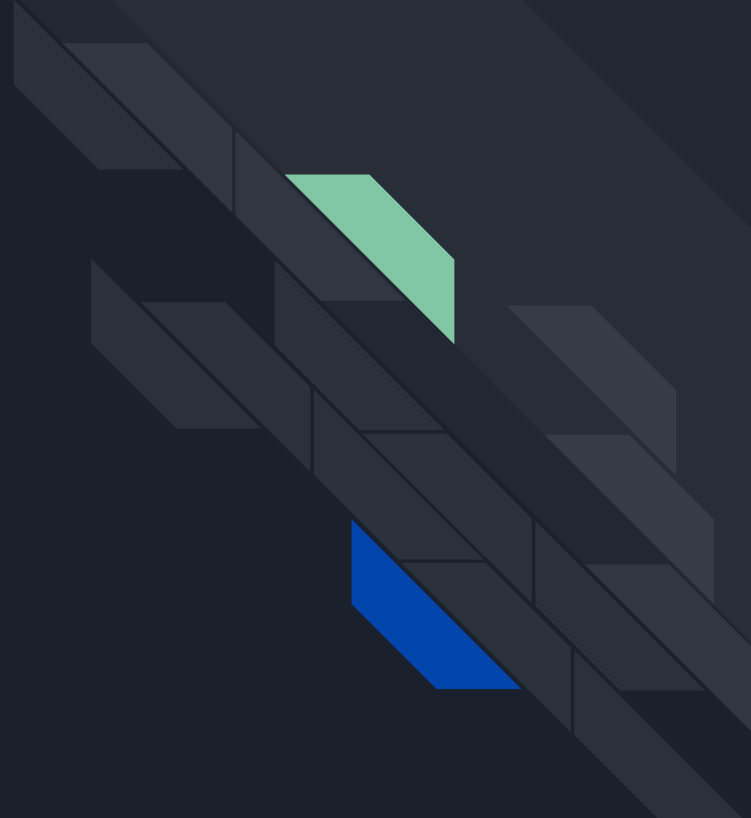
`grid.arrange()`



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



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 Shin¹ and Mike Bithell¹

¹Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, Downing Place CB2 3EN, United Kingdom
Correspondence should be addressed to 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!

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 hs621@cam.ac.uk

 @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)

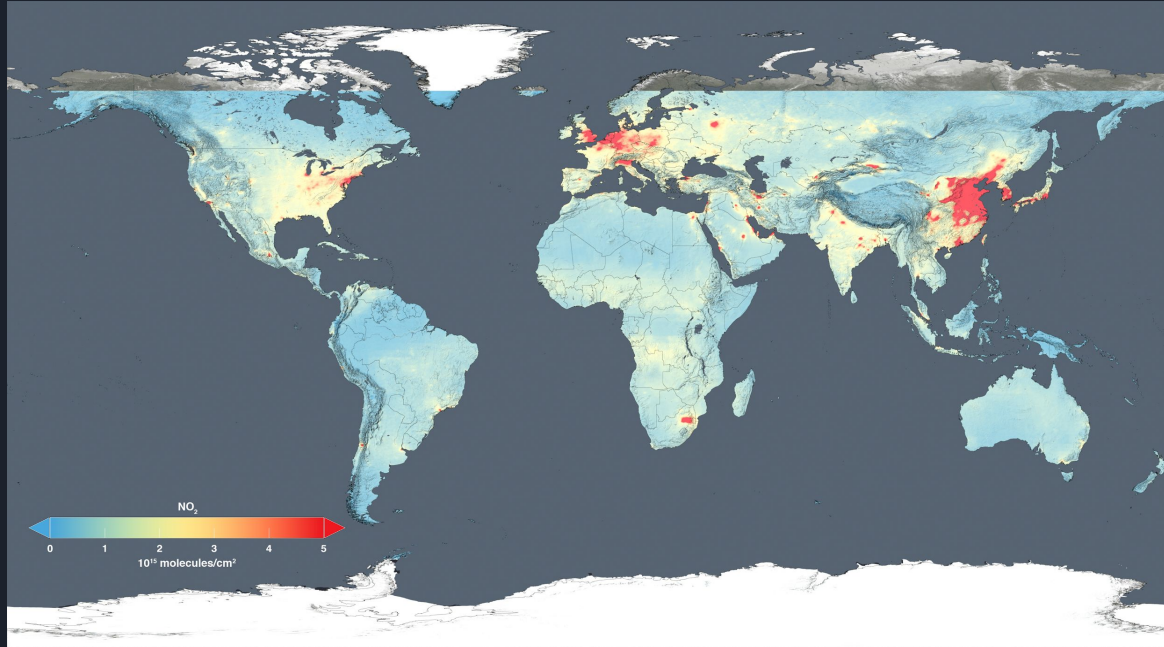


Songdo, Incheon (Mar.5th, 2019)



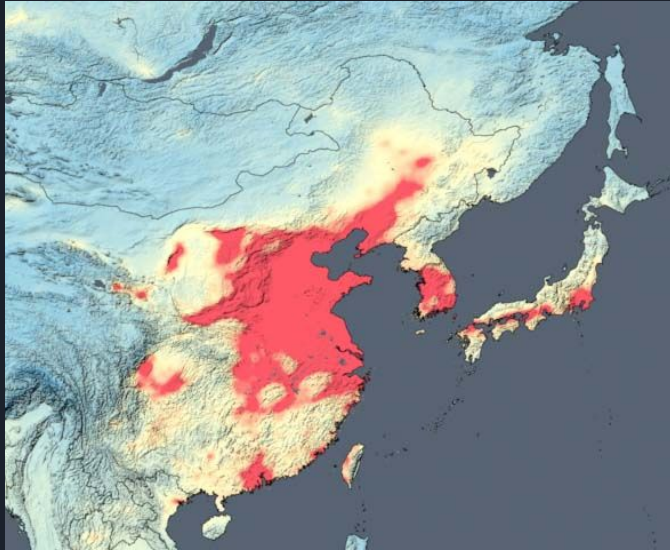
Central Seoul (Mar.6th, 2019)

Urbanisation and Air Pollution



NO₂ trend in a decade (2005-2015), Satellite imagery taken by NASA, 2015

Urbanisation and Air Pollution



NO₂ 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 PM₁₀ 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

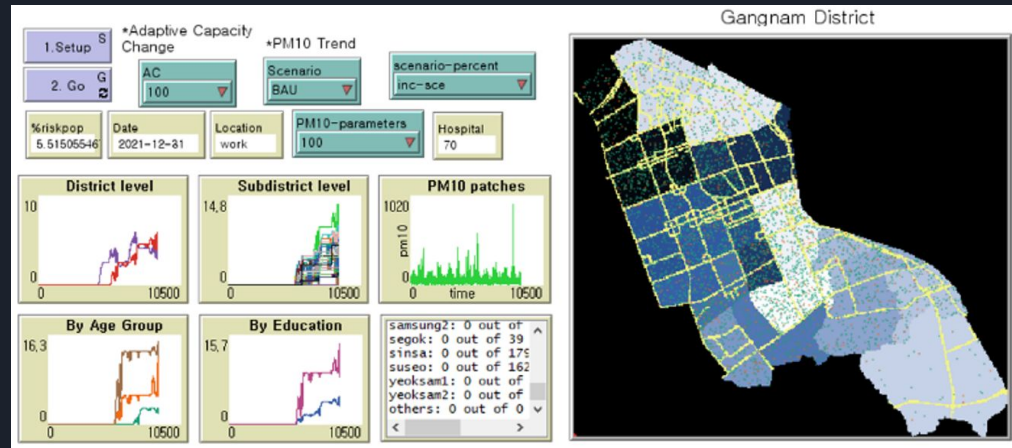


HIGH PERFORMANCE
COMPUTING

HPC:

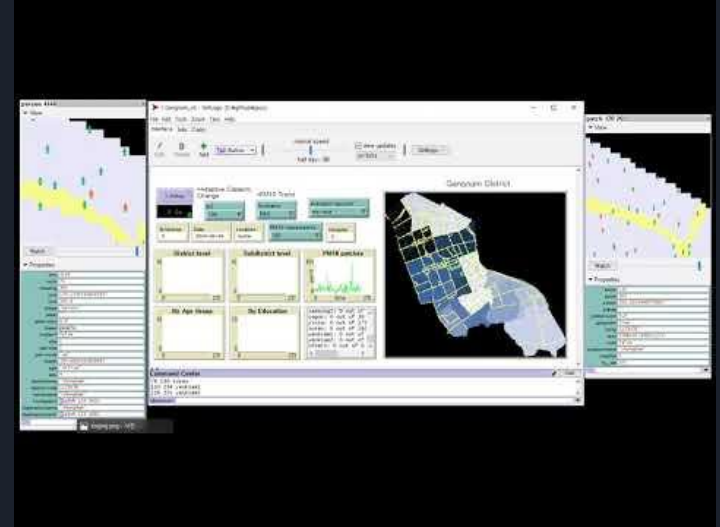
Batch jobs for iterations

- Install NetLogo ≥ 5.3 , NetLogo 6 is preferred
- Java required



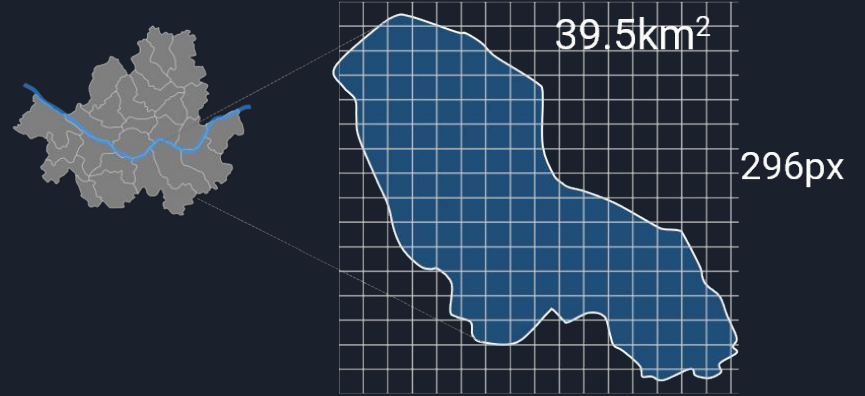
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NetLogo Example

Gangnam district



96822 patches