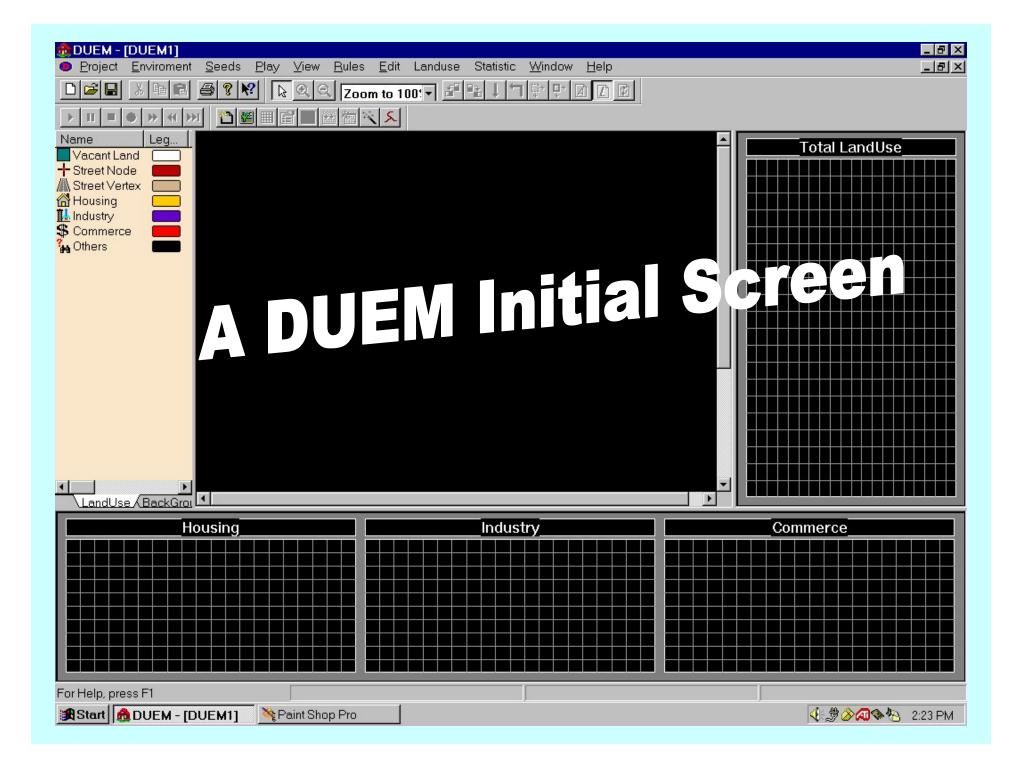
Projecting Urban Land Use Changes:

DUEM - Dynamic Urban Evolution Modeling



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Cellular automata (CA) were originally conceived by Ulam and von Neumann in the 1940s to provide a formal framework for investigating the behavior of complex, extended systems. CAs are dynamical systems in which space and time are discrete. A cellular automaton consists of a regular grid of cells, each of which can be in one of a finite number of k possible states, updated synchronously in discrete time steps according to a local, identical interaction rule. The state of a cell is determined by the previous states of a surrounding neighborhood of cells

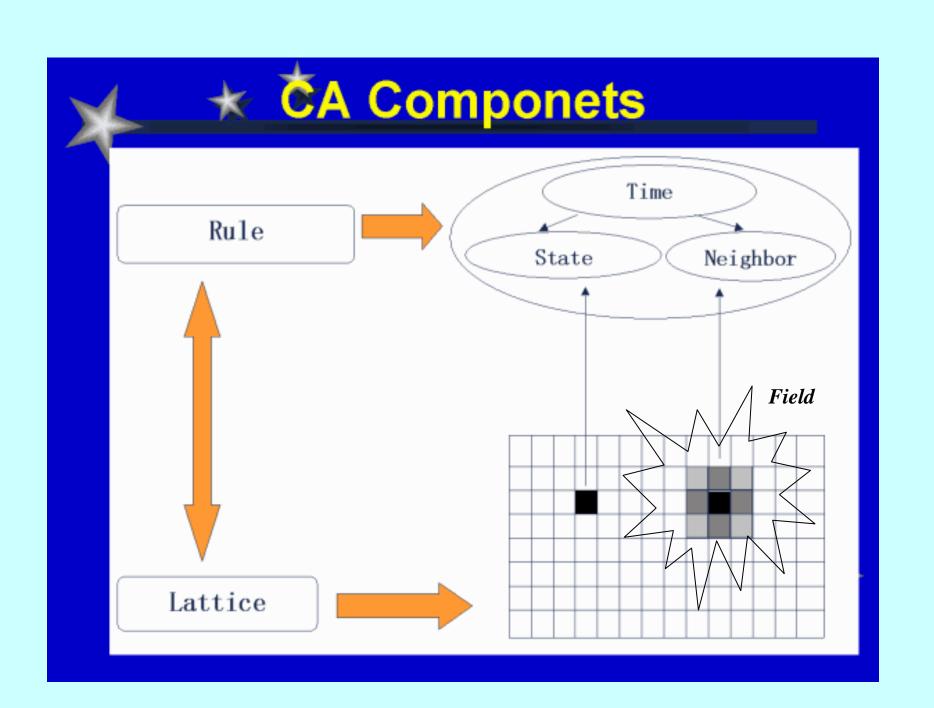


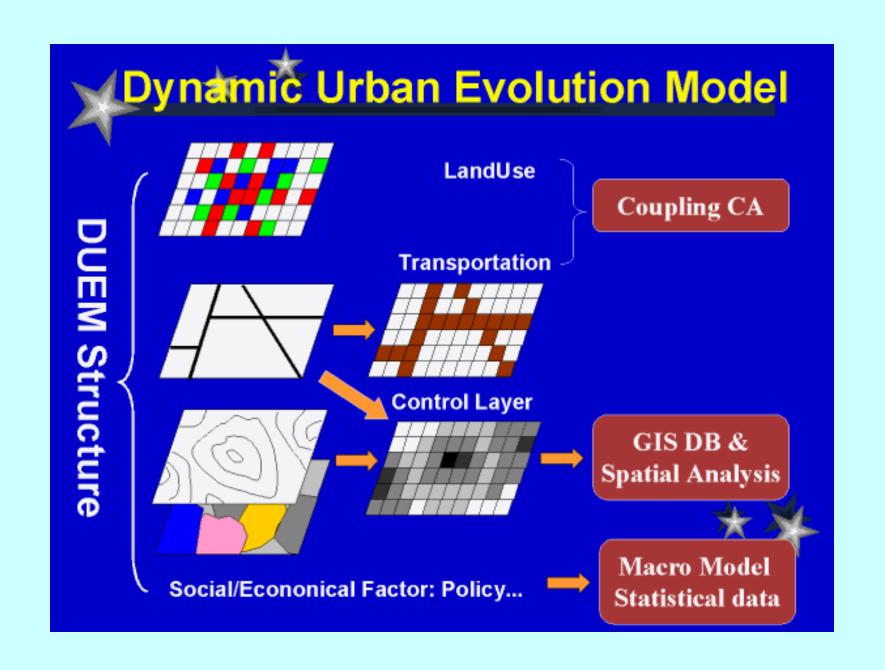
Unformal Definition

CA are characterized by the following fundamental properties:

- They consist of a regular discrete lattice of cells.
- The evolution takes place in discrete time steps.
- Each cell is characterized by a state taken from a finite set of states.
- Each cell evolves according to the same rule which depends only on the state of the cell and a finite number of neighboring cells.
- The neighborhood relation is local and uniform.







Dynamic Urban Evolution Model

Cell States

Housing, Industrial, Commercial, Special Landuse and Vacant

Rule

Cell Actions: Duplicate, Mutate, Survive, Die

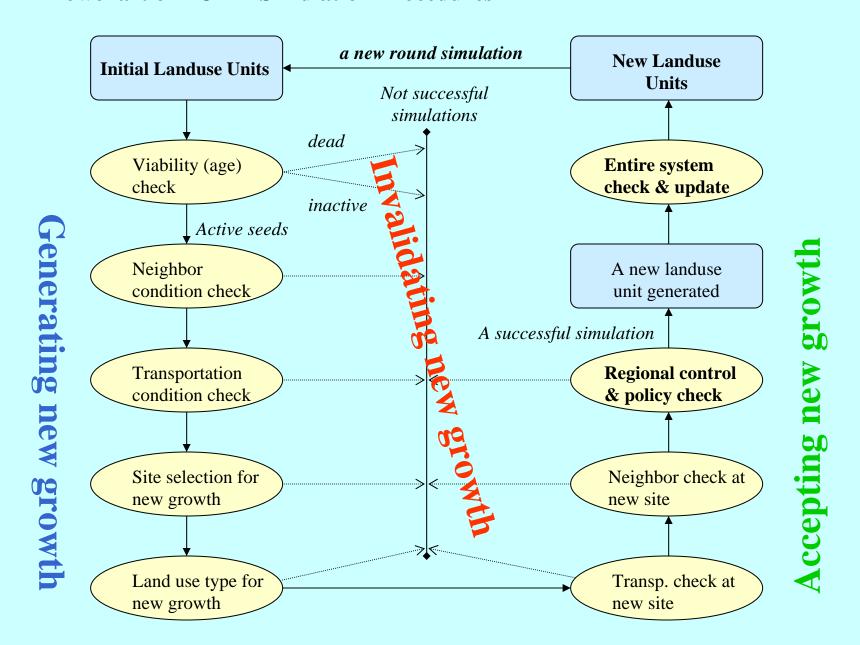


Affect Factors:

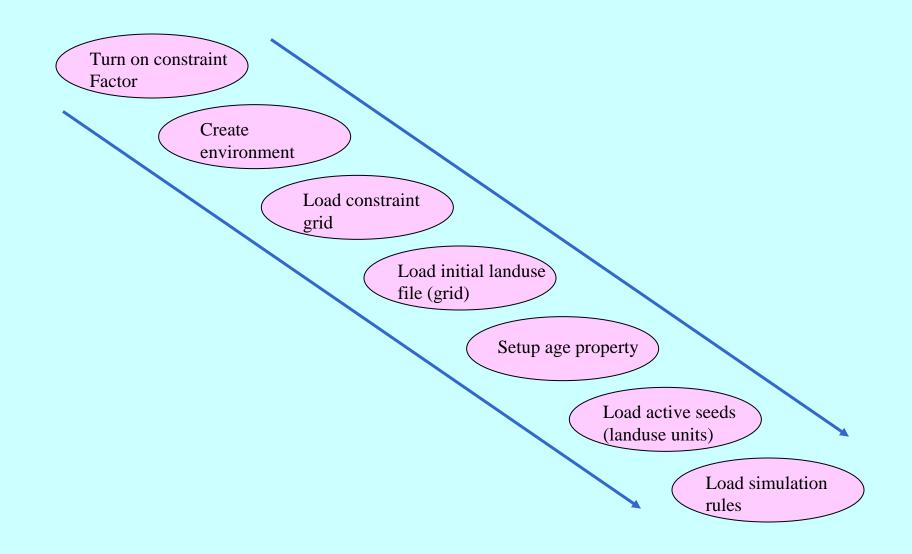
- Age
- Neighbor Cells: Landuse & Street/Road Cells
- Constraint Map
- Policy



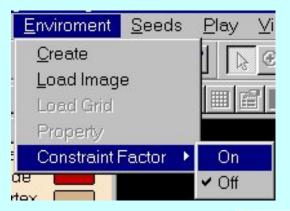
A Flowchart of DUEM Simulation Procedures



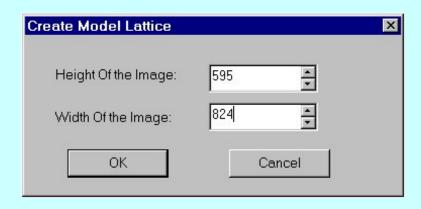
A Flowchart of DUEM Software Running Procedures



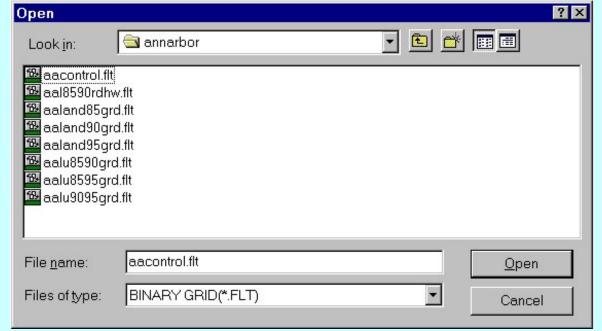
Turn on constraint Factor



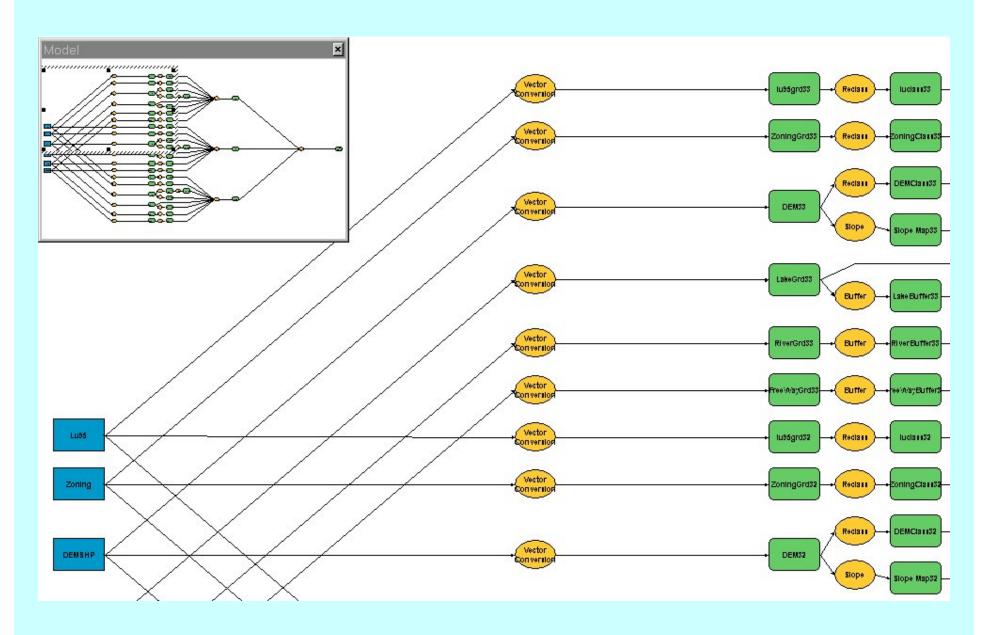
Create environment



Load constraint grid

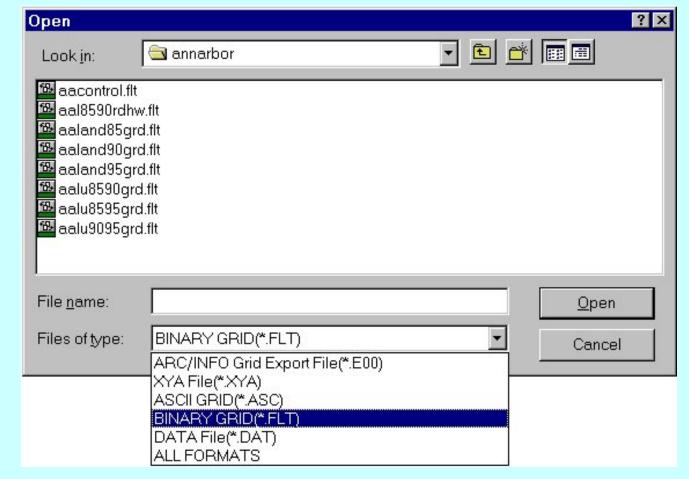


A Flowchart of Creating the Regional Constraint Grid through Spatial Analysis

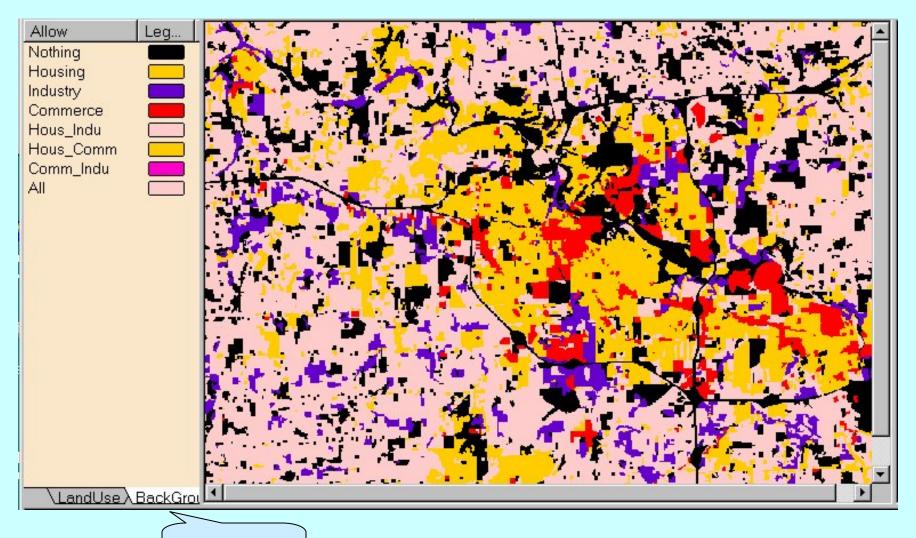


Load initial landuse file (grid)





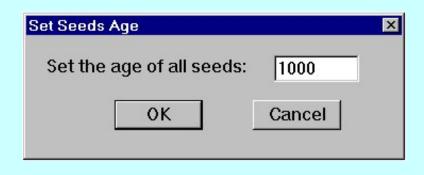
The Initial Landuse File Defines the Background of a Simulation



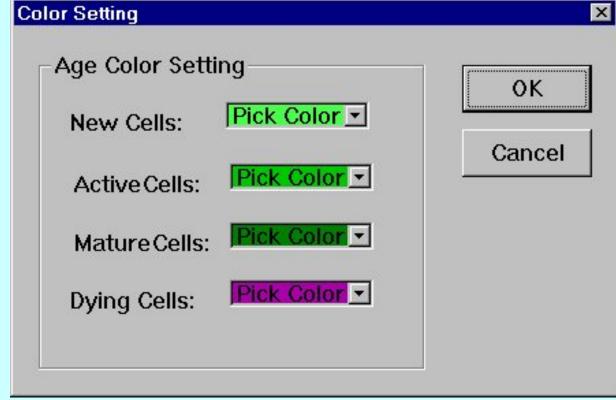
Background

Setup age property



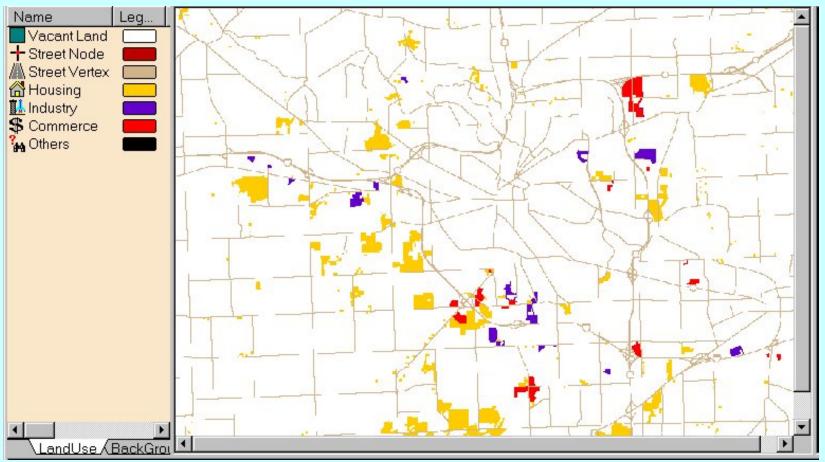






Load active seeds (landuse units)





Load simulation rules



% GeoCA-Urban Rule Parameters:

Blank Vacant Land 255255255

StreetNode Street Node 139000000 0 0 1.00 2.00 2.00 150 100 150 100

150 100 150 100 4 3 2 10 60 70T 4100 50 0

StreetVertex Street Vertex 139000000

House Housing 255173091 8 30 3000 0 1.00 2.00 2.00 125 125

125 125 125 125 125 125 5 2 0 95 0 5 95 0 5

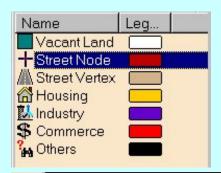
Industry Industry 123123192 25 20 3000 0 1.00 2.00 2.00 125 125

125 125 125 125 125 125 15 15 40 10

Commerce Commerce 255000000 30 10 3000 0 1.00 2.00 2.00 125

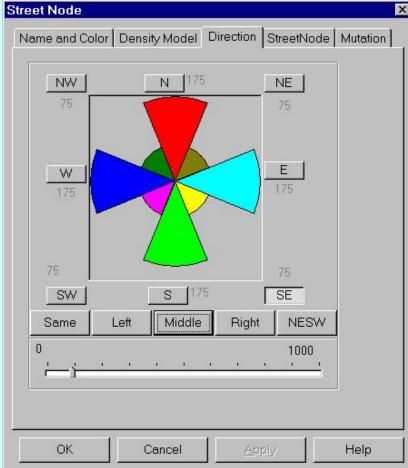
125 125 125 125 125 125 125 10 15 0 10

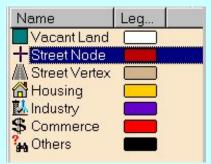
Others Others 000000000



How to Define Simulation Rules Graphically - Street Node As an Example - 1

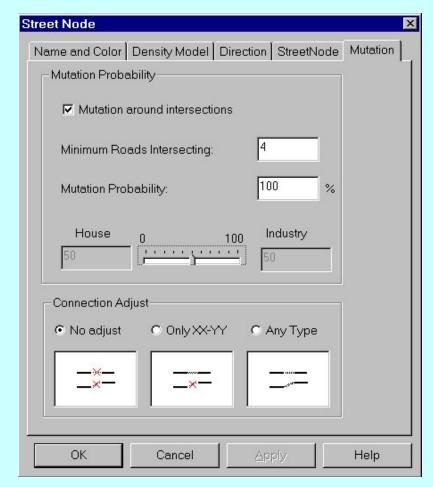






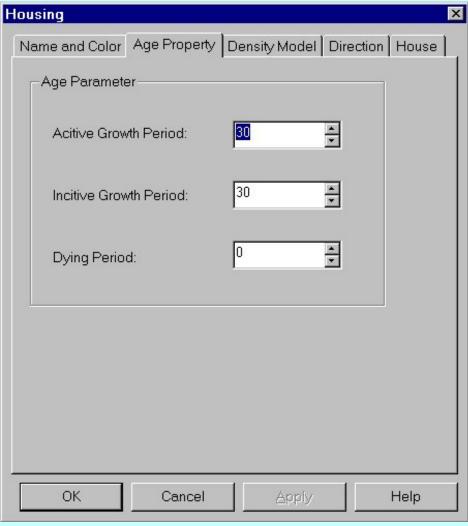
How to Define Simulation Rules Graphically - Street Node As an Example - 2

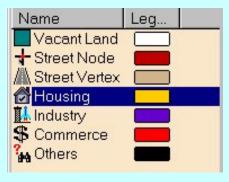
Street Node			×
Name and Color	Density Model Direct	tion StreetNode Mutation	١,
StreetNode P	arameters		
Distance for Seperating Streets:		4	
Length of Free Street Growth:		3	
Radius of Affect Area:		2 *	
Min House Density In Neigbor:		10 * %	
Min Industry Density In Neigbor:		60 *	
Min Commerce Density In Neigbor:		70 * %	
OK	Cancel	Apply Help	





How to Define Simulation Rules Graphically - Housing Landuse As an Example - 1





How to Define Simulation Rules Graphically - Housing Landuse As an Example - 2

