Issues in Spatially Explicit Modeling

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What does it mean to be spatially explicit?

- The invariance test
 - spatially explicit models are not invariant under relocation
- The representation test
 - spatially explicit models include spatial representations in their implementations
- The formulation test
 - spatially explicit models include spatial concepts in their formulations
- The outcome test
 - spatial structures of inputs and outcomes are different

Why make models spatially explicit?

- Part of the formulation is spatially explicit
- Boundary/initial conditions vary in space
- Processes are non-stationary in space
 - first-order effects
- Processes are formulated to include spatial concepts
 - second-order effects
 - distance, adjacency, connectivity
 - spatial convolution

Modeling LUCC

 Many inputs, component processes are not spatial

-but many are

Spatial aspects of outputs are critically important

 research questions are about spatial structure of outcomes

The spatial toolkit

CA

rules based on adjacency, connectivity, distance

- Agent-based models
 - may be spatial
- Spatial regression, econometrics
 - models with spatial, temporal lags
- Summary statistics
 - fragstats, geostatistics, …

Spatial issues

Scale

extent, resolution

Temporal scale
Spatio-temporal scale
Distinct ontologies

fields, objects
scales



Have integrity, persistence

under motion and editing

Organisms, patches, watersheds, parcels
Spatial interaction models

Fields

Functions of location -z(x,y) or c(x,y)

Population density, soil class, land ownership, mean rainfall, soil organic content

Smoothly varying

geostatistics

PDEs, spatial lags, convolutions





Hybrid models

Organisms that behave in response to fields

 people responding to crowding, neighborhood quality

Role of scale in definitions of objects, fields