

EABSS Workshop 2023

Co-Creation of Agent-Based Social Simulation Models

Case Study (Siebers et al 2020)

Multi-Method Integrated Assessment Modelling of Global Climate Change

The Context

- Modelling and simulation play an increasingly significant role in **exploratory studies for informing policy makers** on climate change mitigation strategies
- There is considerable research being done in creating **Integrated Assessment Models** (IAMs), which focus on examining the human impacts on climate change

The Problem

- IAMs are often created as **steady state optimisation models**, holding **aggregate views** on variables, and hence are unable to capture a finer level of details of the underlying system components
- This presents a problem as the **risks and impacts** associated with climate change are **unevenly distributed**, geographically and demographically.

Alternatives

- An **alternative approach** that allows modelling populations as a collection of individual and unevenly distributed entities is **Agent-Based Modelling (ABM)** but simulating huge numbers of individual entities can quickly become an issue, as it **requires large amounts of computational resources**.

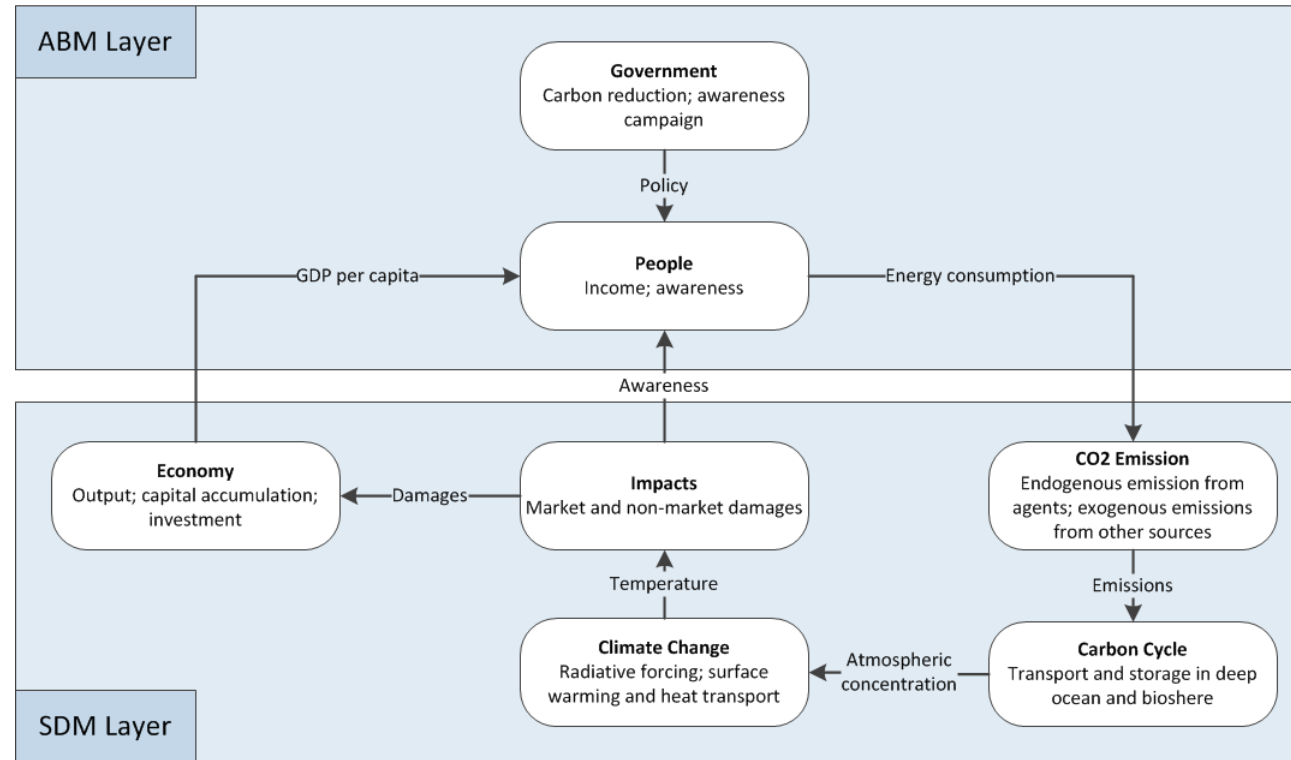
What about taking the best of both worlds and come up with a hybrid approach that overcomes the limitations of the individual approaches?

HCAM: Our Hybrid Approach

- We represent the **physical and economic environments** we use parts of a well-established **System Dynamics** (SD) interpretation of a well-established IAM called DICE (Nordhaus 1992)
- Social units and the **population** are embedded into this SD model in form of a hierarchical agent-based model.
 - At the top end we represents social units (nation; region; state) and at the bottom end we represent the population as a collection of **Collective Person Agent** (CPA) units
 - These CPA units are endowed with an **internal SD model** to track their collective psychological state, which influences their decision making

Conceptual Modelling

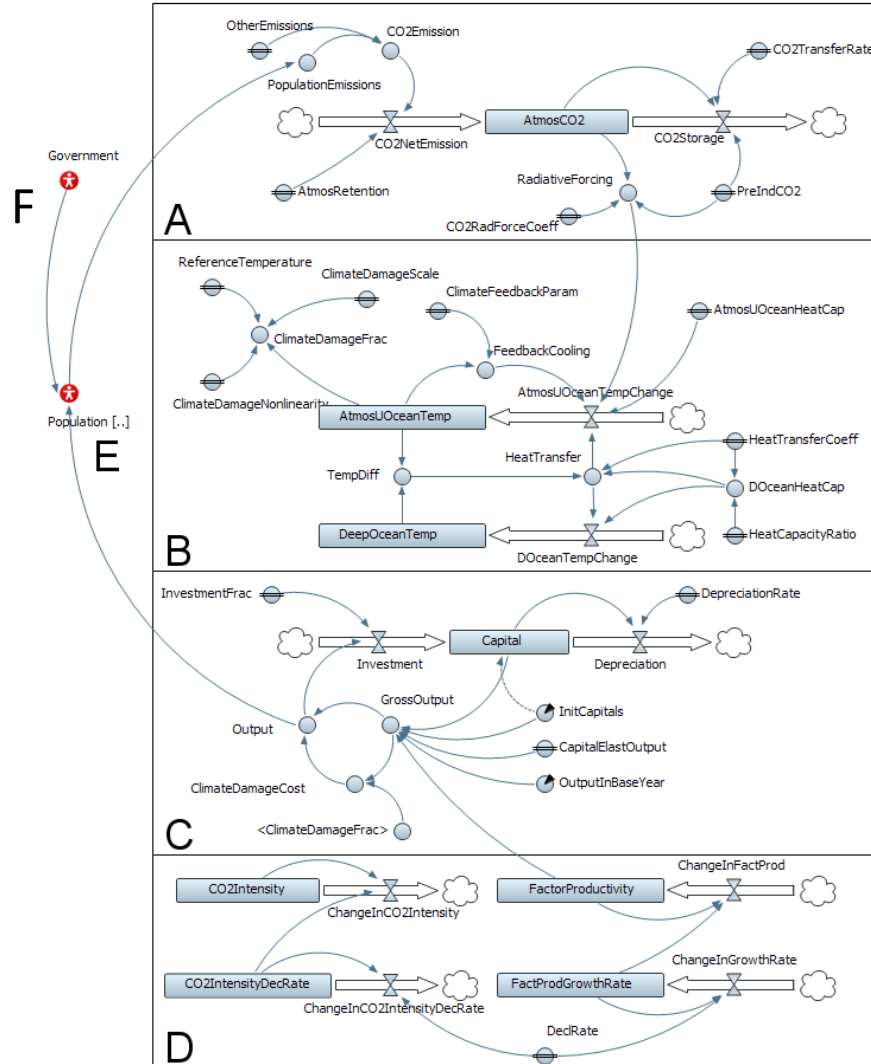
- Sector Boundary Map (showing feedback structure)



Conceptual Modelling

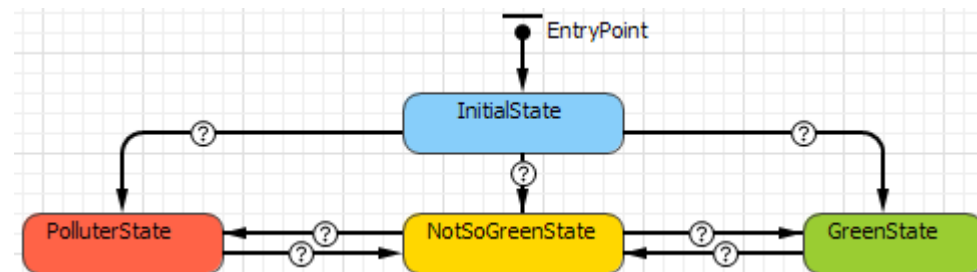
- Base Model

- A = Carbon Cycle
- B = Climate Subsystem
- C = Economy Subsystem
- D = Exogenous Drivers
- E = Population
- F = Government (Policy Makers)



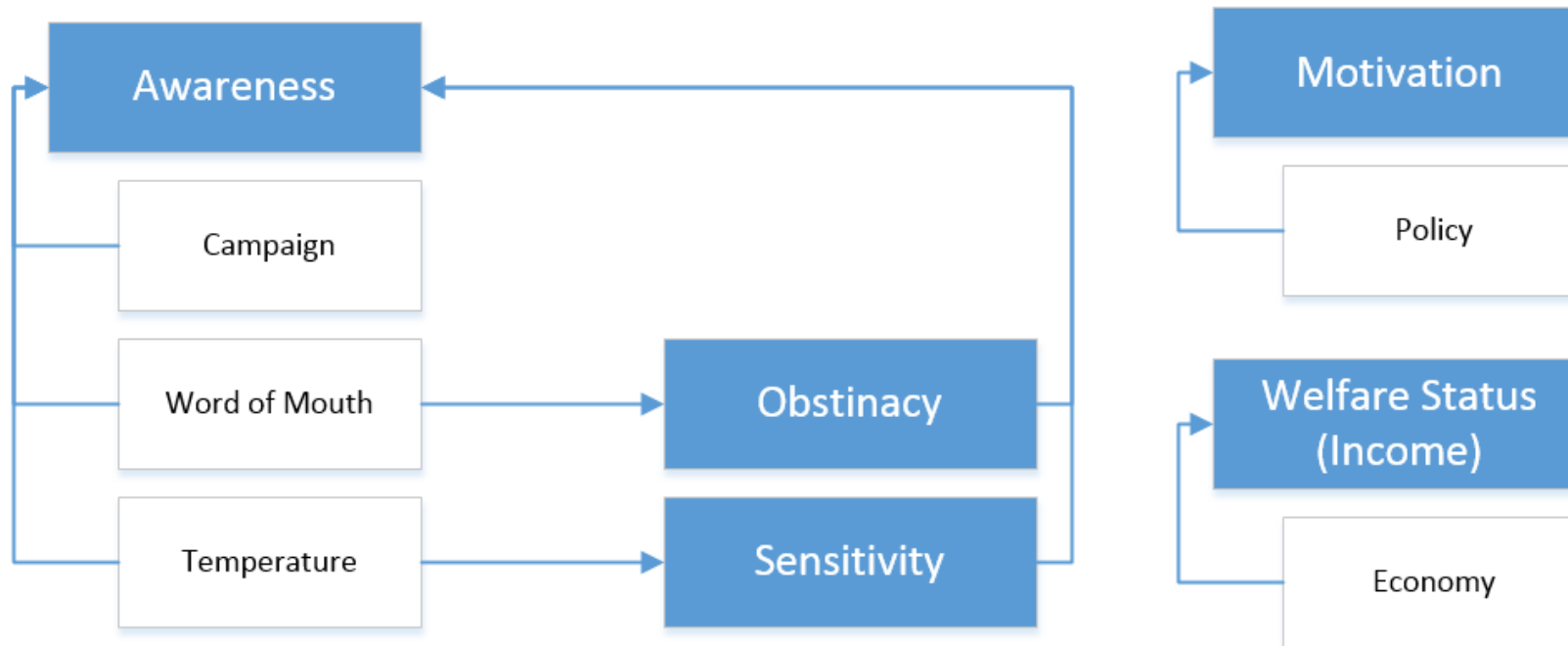
Conceptual Modelling

- Collective Person Agents (CPAs)
 - Capturing large populations through scaling (e.g. 1:250,000)
 - Activities of CPAs
 - Consume energy; produce emissions; network with other CPAs
- Classifications of CPAs
 - They are classified into different stereotypes, based on their emission levels; these range from "green" to "polluter"



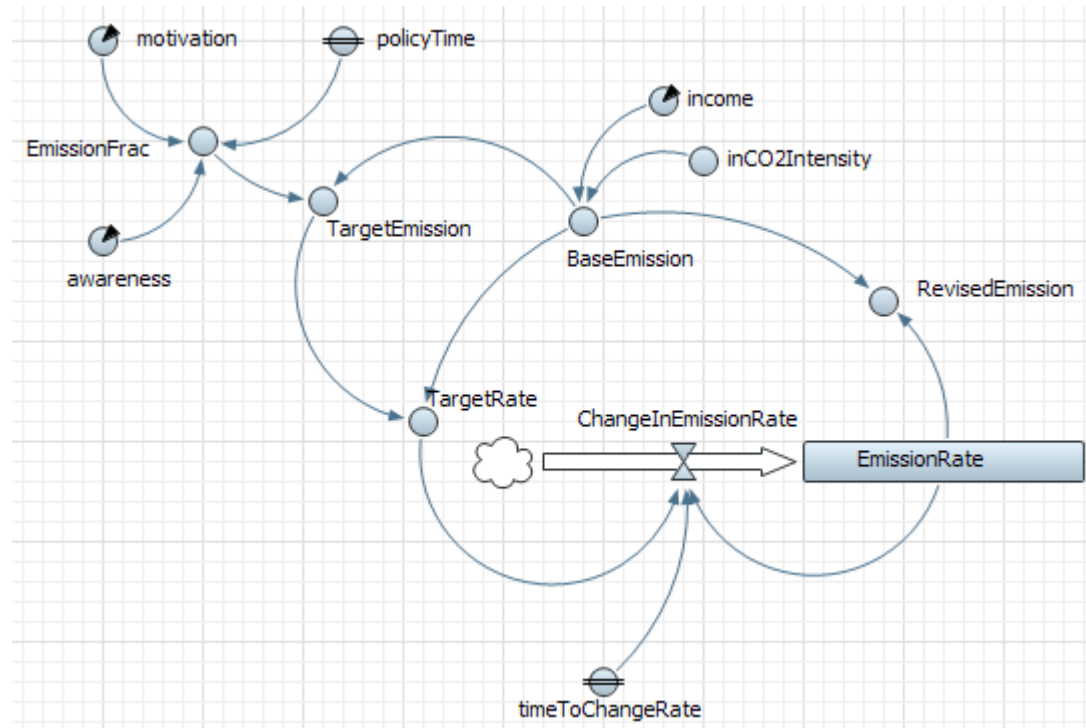
Conceptual Modelling

- Mental model of CPAs
 - Blue boxes: Mental model attributes
 - White boxes: External influences



Conceptual Modelling

- Behaviour model of CPAs
 - Emission rate SD model inside the CPAs



Conceptual Modelling

- Multi-level modelling of social structures
 - $CPA \subset State \subset Region \subset Nation$
- Networking
 - All CPAs are equipped with networking modules, enabling them to communicate with each other by passing time-stamped InfluenceAction objects to each other

Conceptual Modelling

- Policies
 - Carbon reduction policy
 - Induces **motivation** on the people to cut down on their emissions
 - Awareness campaign policy
 - Raise public **awareness** on environmental issues

An Illustrative Example

- Our test case takes the settings of the USA
 - USA contributes to the majority of the global carbon footprints and is the largest economic power in the world
 - We investigate the carbon emissions and its relevant economic impacts on the nation

Given a constant amount of capital allocated for the climate mitigation sector, what is/are the most effective policy(s) that the federal government can invest the funds in to leverage the available resources?

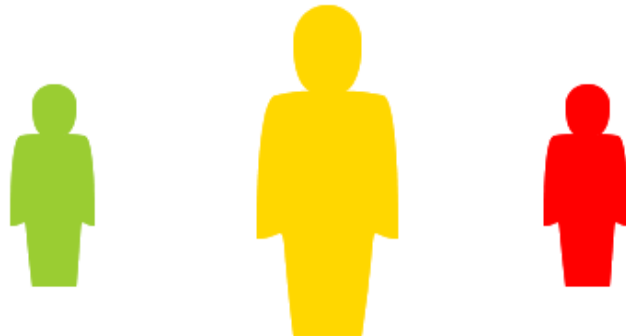
Hybrid Climate Assessment Model

This is an integrated climate assessment model. The model simulates the population, climate and economy of the United States. Population of people can be seen on the map as small dots. Red people produce the highest emissions while green people produce the lowest emissions.

This model is designed for policy analysis. You can implement different types of policies - carbon reduction policy and campaigns. You can also set how often the people talk to each other.

Scaling Factor: **250,000**
Population represented by each Collective Person Agent

Run

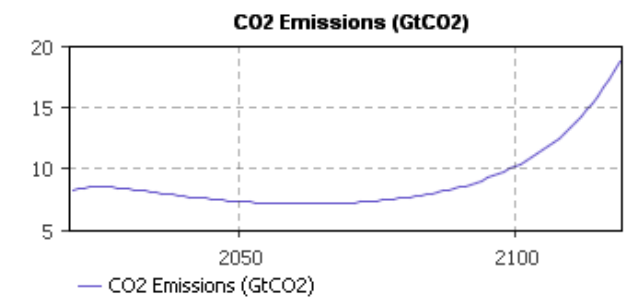
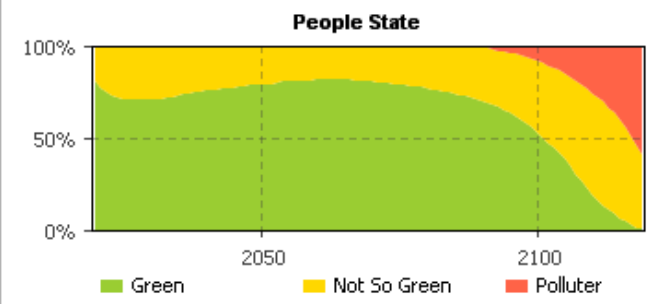


People

Green Threshold: 30 Upper emission boundary for Green archetype	<input type="range" value="30"/>	Contact Influence: 0.05 Influence weight of contact	<input type="range" value="0.05"/>
Polluter Threshold: 50 Lower emission boundary for Polluter archetype	<input type="range" value="50"/>	Contact Rate: 0 People contacted per month	<input type="range" value="0"/>
Climate Sensitivity: 0.5 °C Responsiveness to temperature anomaly	<input type="range" value="0.5"/>	Contact Duration: 5 Duration of contact in days	<input type="range" value="5"/>

Policy

Base Year: 2,019 Year to start implement policy	<input type="range" value="2019"/>	Campaign Rate: 0 Campaign organised per year	<input type="range" value="0"/>
Carbon Reduction: 0 Target percentage reduction in carbon emissions	<input type="range" value="0"/>	Campaign Duration: 2 Duration of campaign in weeks	<input type="range" value="2"/>
Policy Influence: 0.5 Influence weight of policy	<input type="range" value="0.5"/>	Campaign Influence: 2.5 Influence weight of campaign	<input type="range" value="2.5"/>



Temperature: 3.716 °C

Carbon: 1,031.099 ppm

United States of America

People

Population **308,876,366**

Emission per capita **60.701**

Contact rate (per month) **0** [0 to 50]

Climate change sensitivity (°C) **0.5** [0 to 3]

Climate Policy

Scale National Regional

National Emission **1.875E10**

Base year **2,019** [2,019 to 2,119]

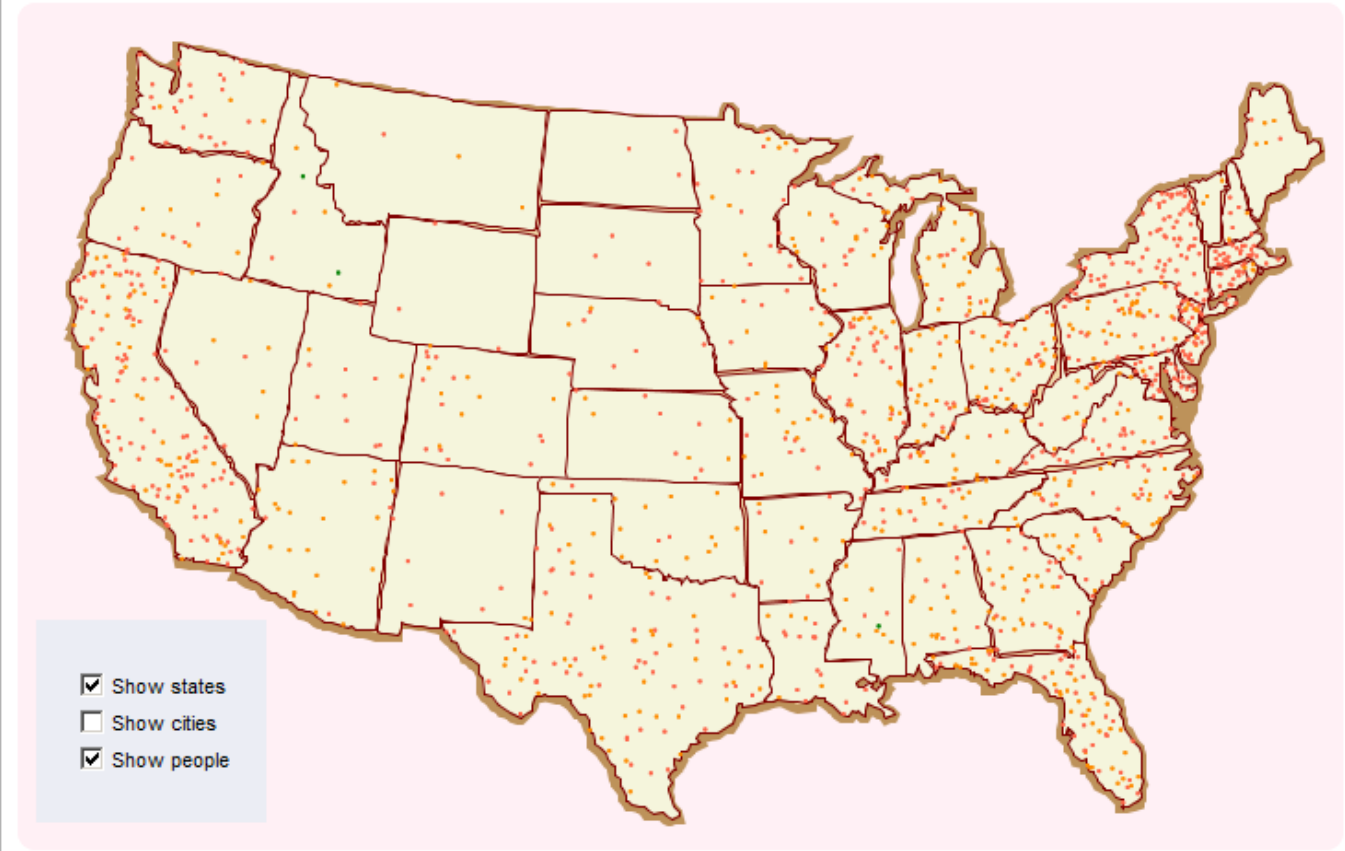
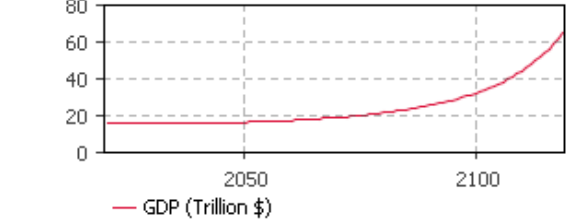
Carbon reduction (%) **0** [0 to 100]

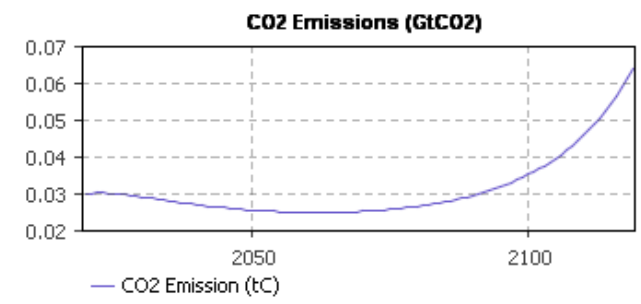
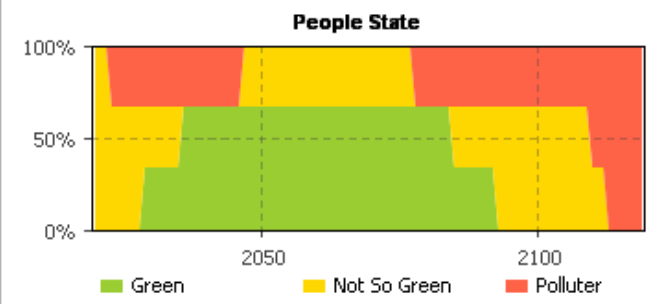
Campaign rate (per year) **0** [0 to 8]

Economy

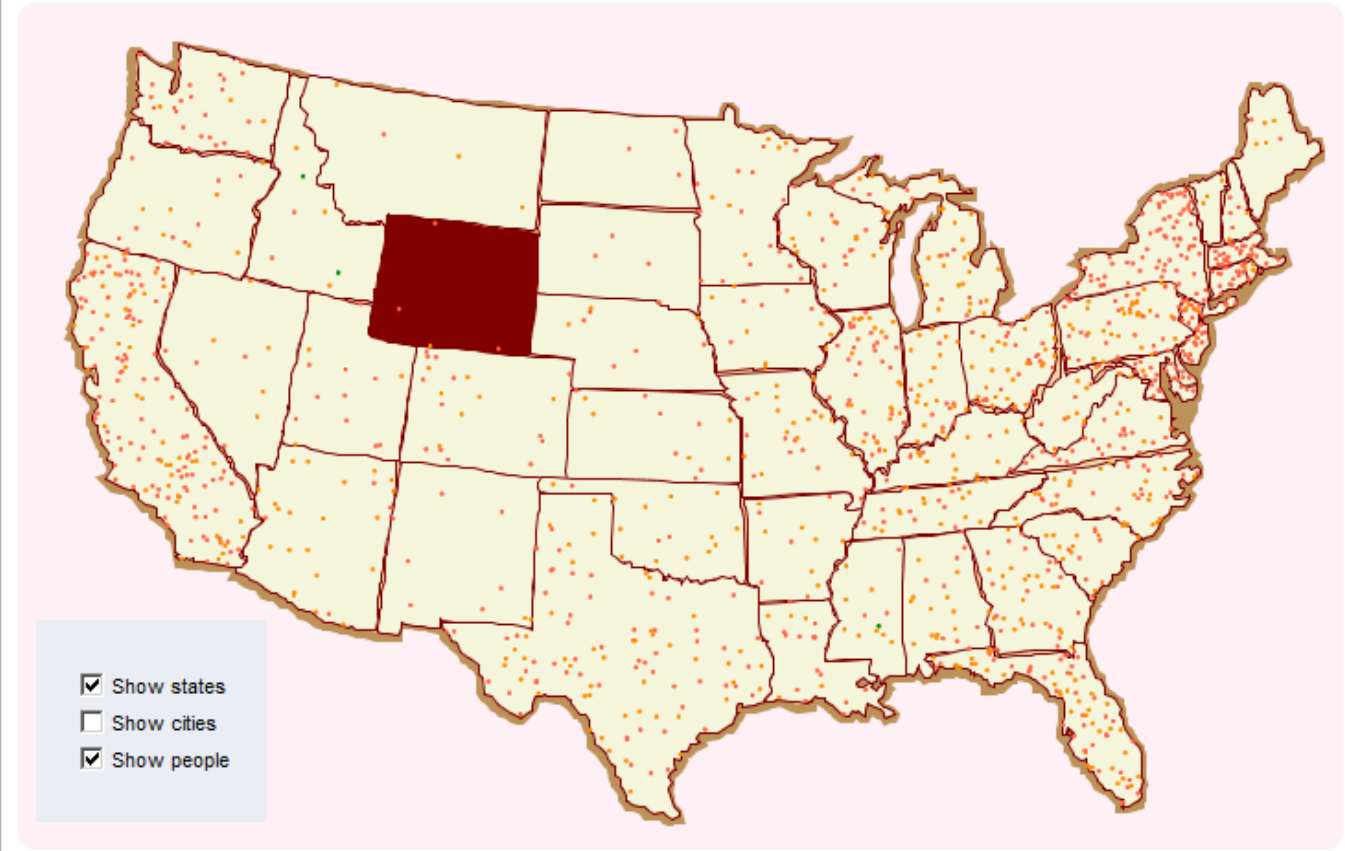
GDP per capita **207,358.87**

Gross Domestic Product (Trillion \$)





Temperature: 3.716 °C
Carbon: 1,031.099 ppm
Wyoming, Region 8



People

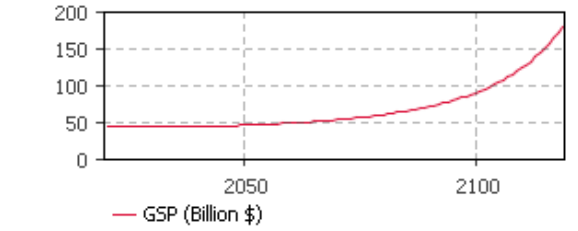
Population **568,158**
 Emission per capita **112.435**
 Contact rate (per month) **0**
 Climate change sensitivity (°C) **0.5**

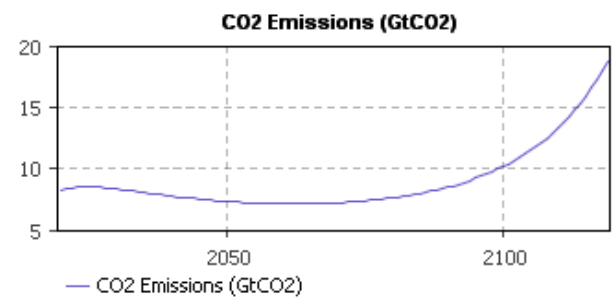
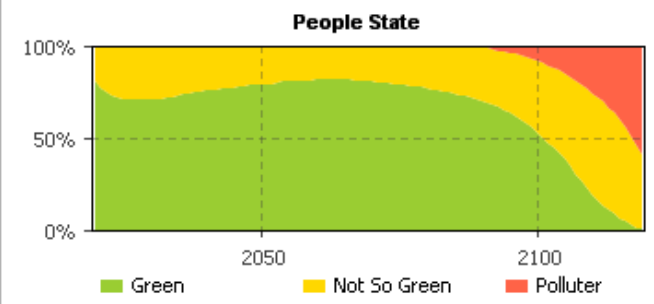
Climate Policy

Scale National Regional
 National Emission **1.875E10**
 Base year **2,019**
 Carbon reduction (%) **0**
 Campaign rate (per year) **0**

Economy

GSP per capita **315,005.303**
Gross State Product (Billion \$)





Temperature: 3.716 °C
Carbon: 1,031.099 ppm

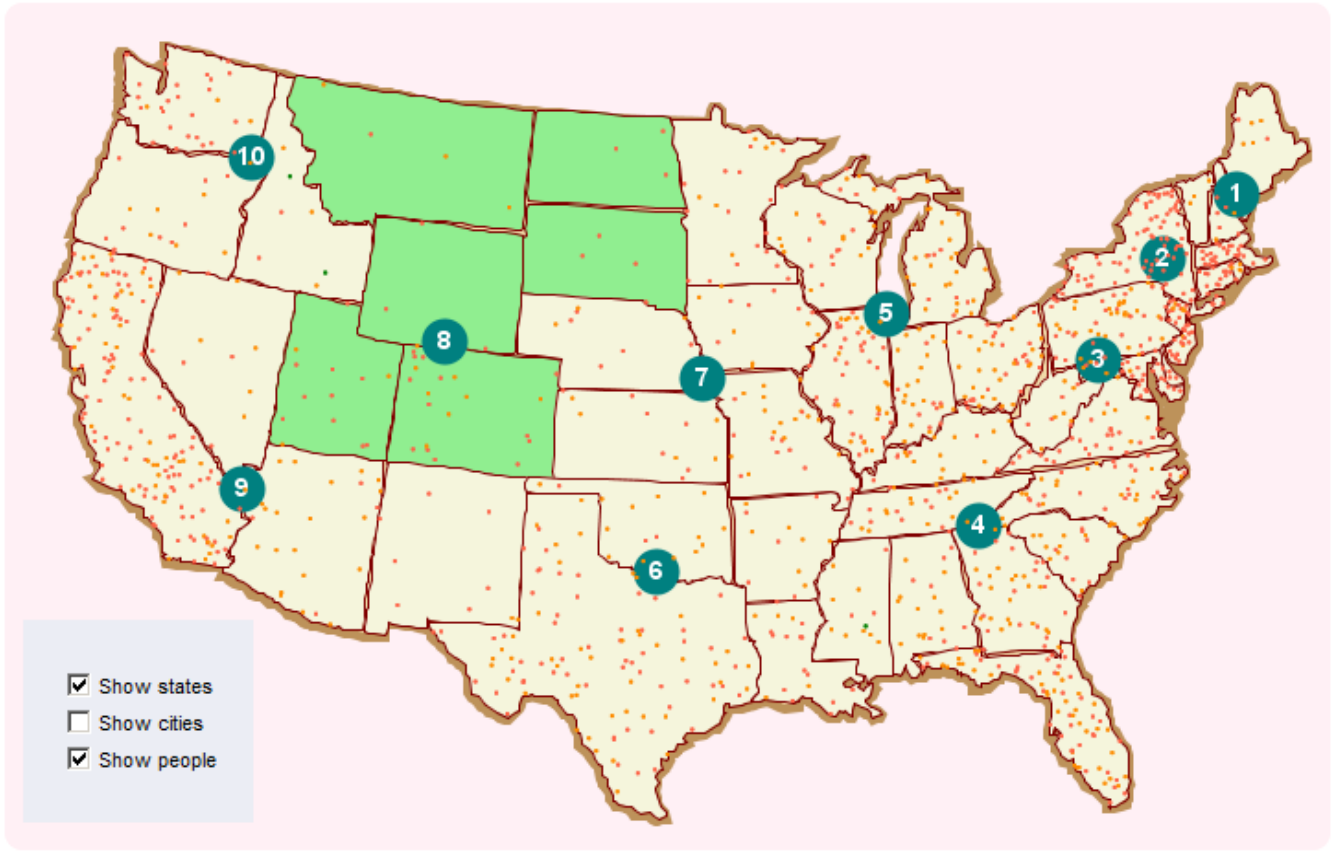
United States of America

People

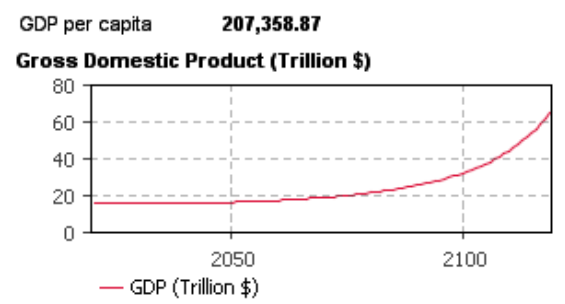
Population	308,876,366
Emission per capita	60.701
Contact rate (per month)	0 <input max="50" min="0" type="range" value="0"/>
Climate change sensitivity (°C)	0.5 <input max="3" min="0" type="range" value="0.5"/>

Climate Policy

Scale	<input type="radio"/> National <input checked="" type="radio"/> Regional
Regional Emission	733,378,557.378



Economy



Temperature: 3.716 °C

Carbon: 1,031.099 ppm

United States of America

People

Population	308,876,366
Emission per capita	60.701
Contact rate (per month)	0
Climate change sensitivity (°C)	0.5

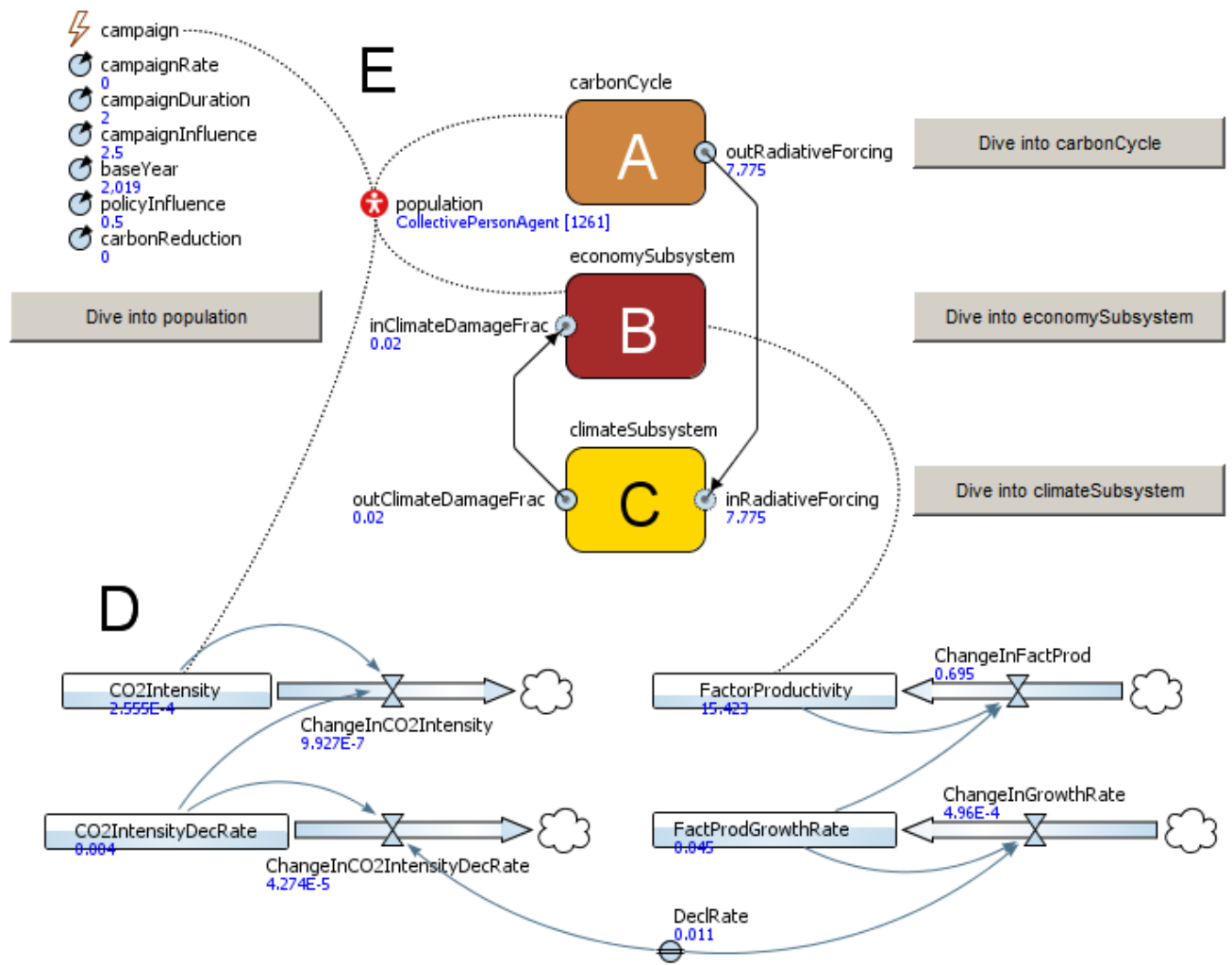
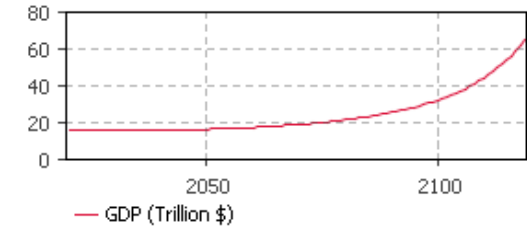
Climate Policy

Scale	<input checked="" type="radio"/> National <input type="radio"/> Regional
National Emission	1.875E10
Base year	2,019
Carbon reduction (%)	0
Campaign rate (per year)	0

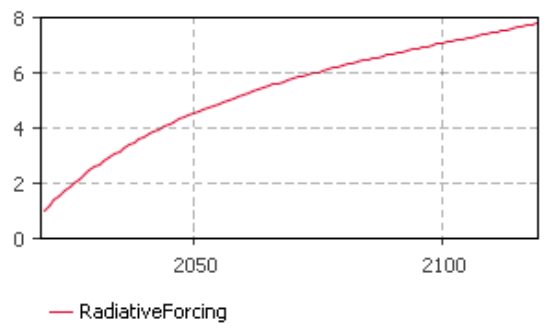
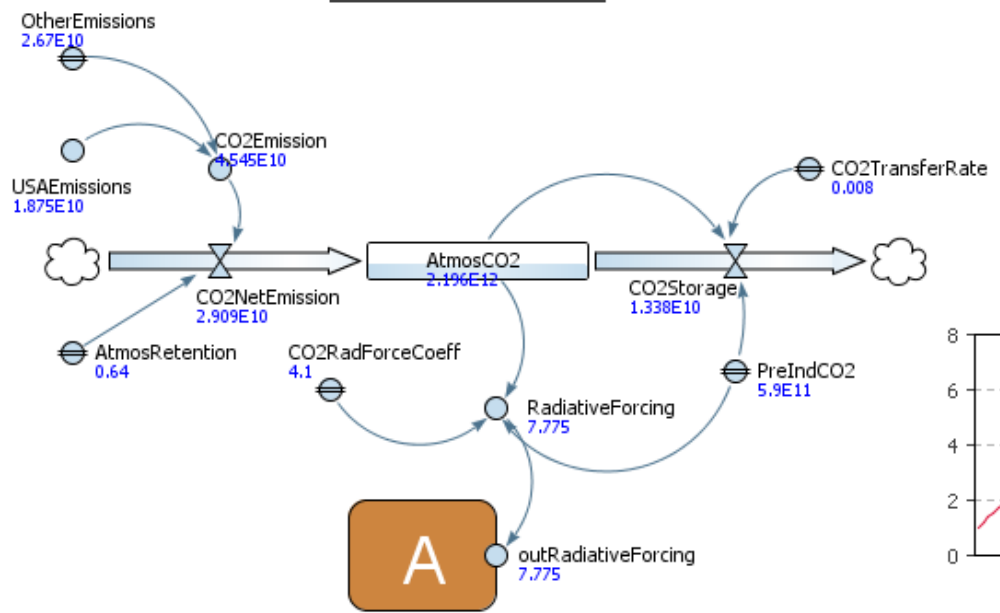
Economy

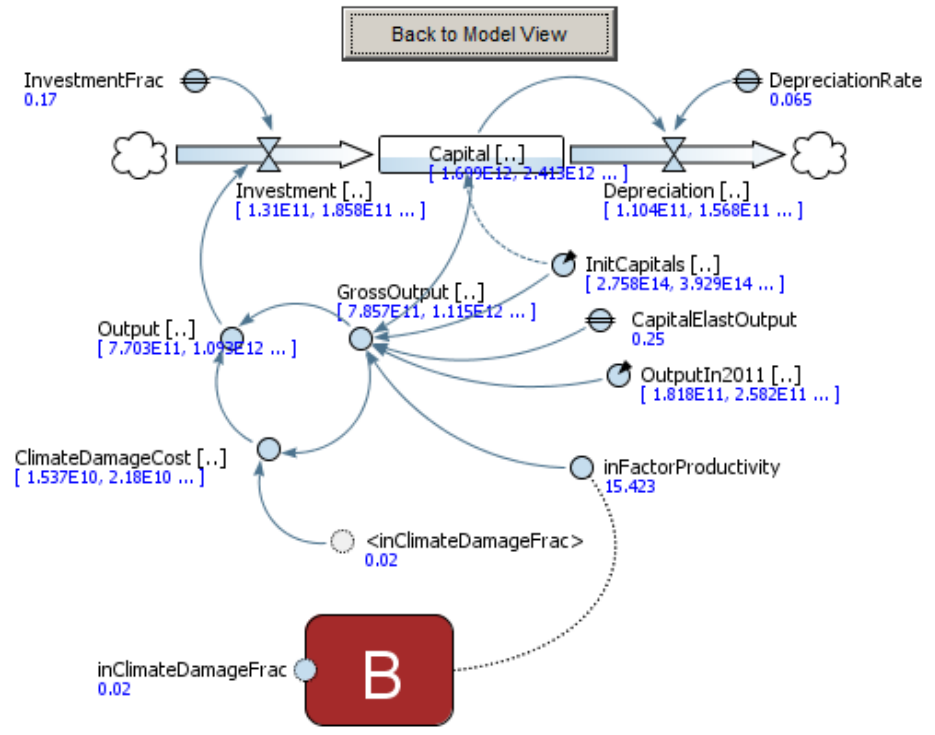
GDP per capita 207,358.87

Gross Domestic Product (Trillion \$)

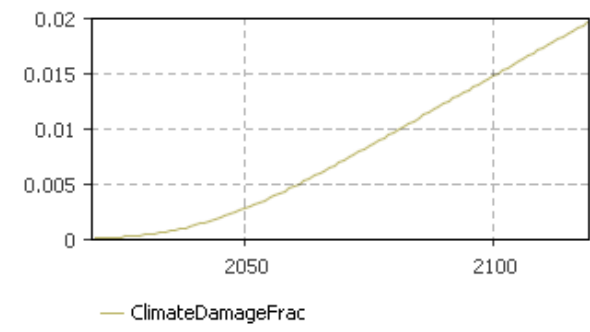
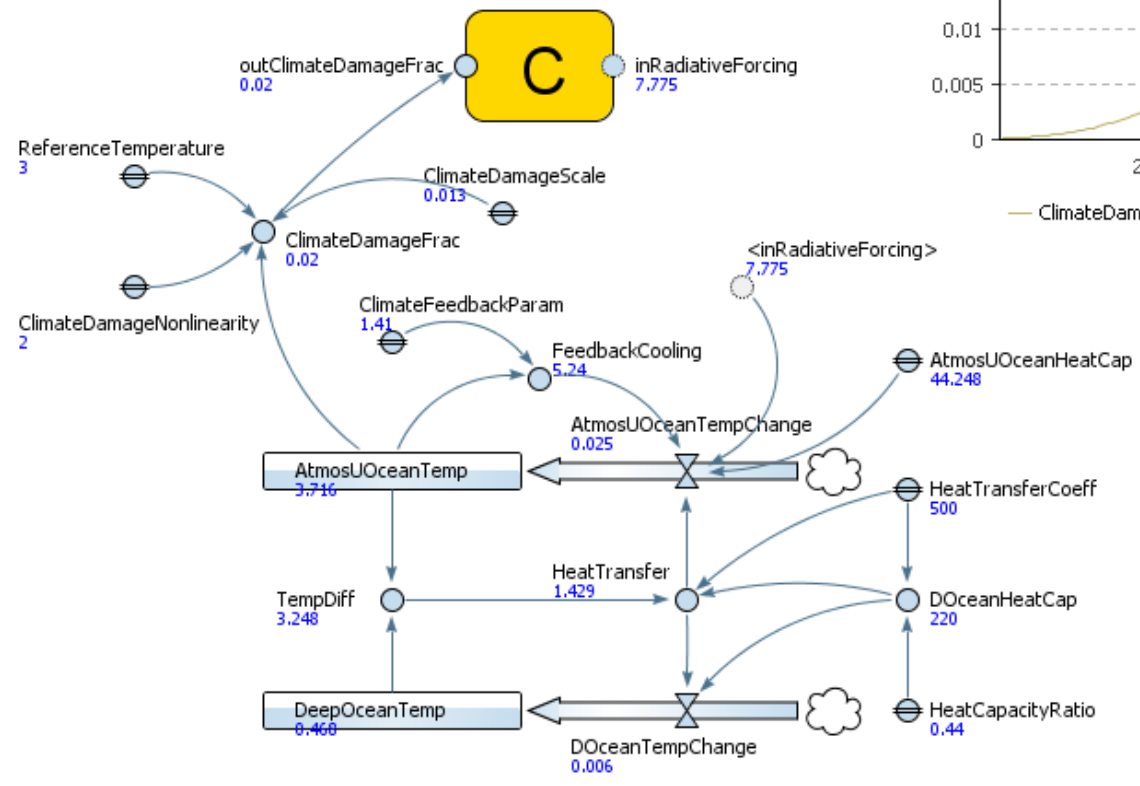


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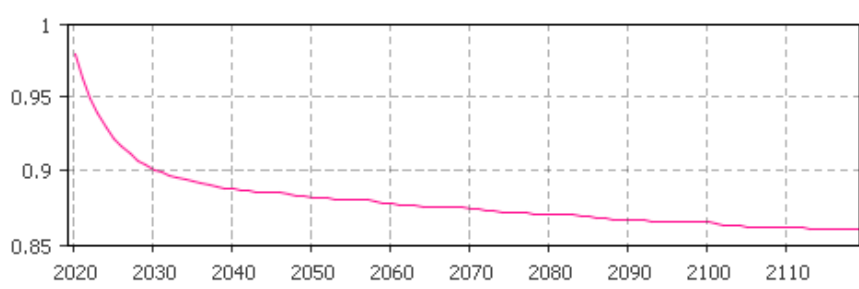
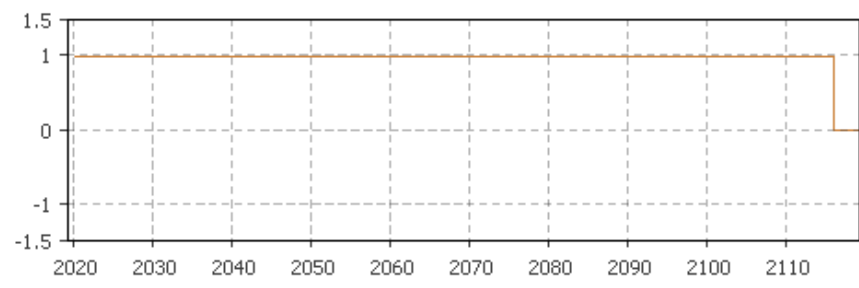
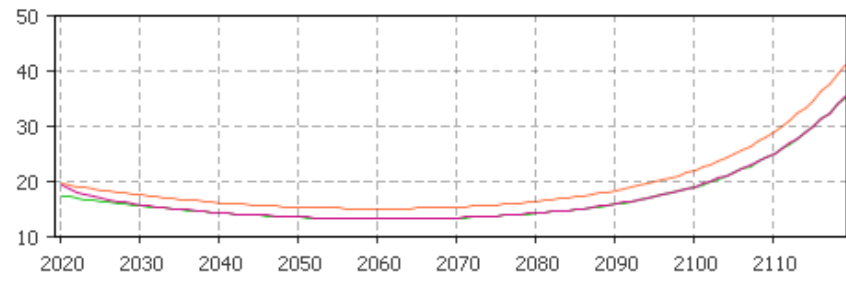
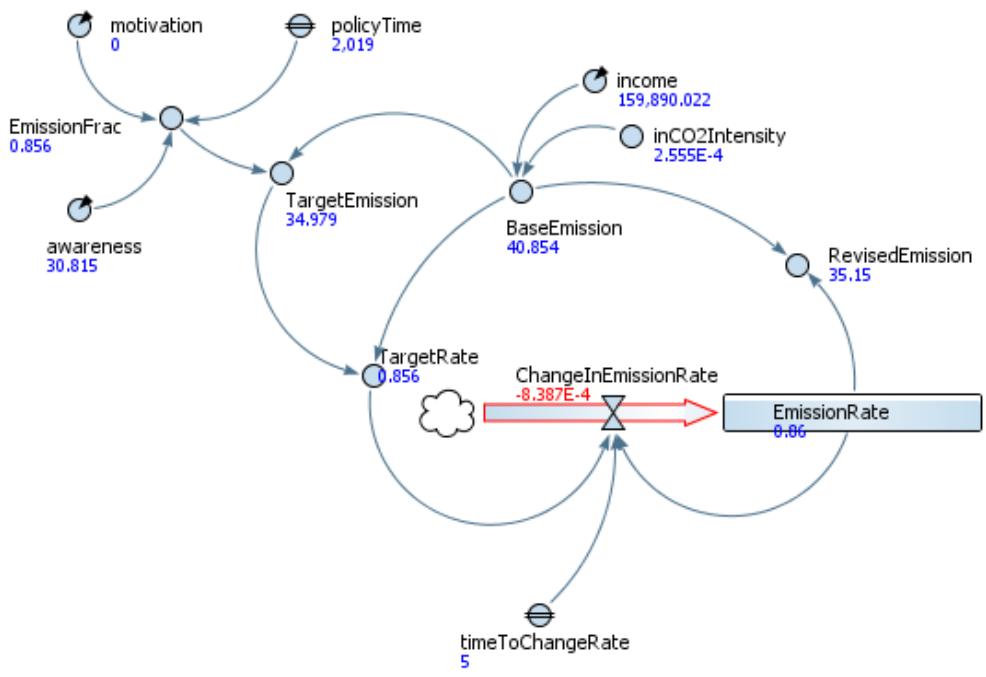
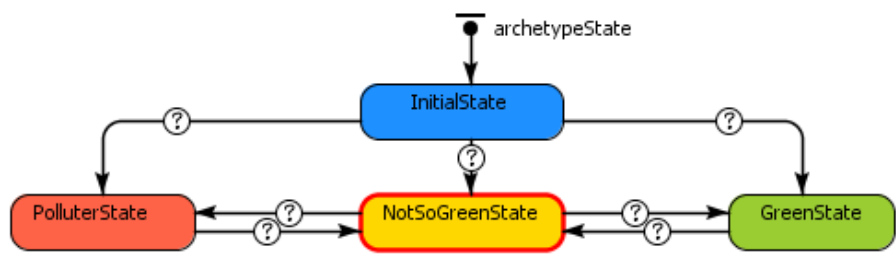




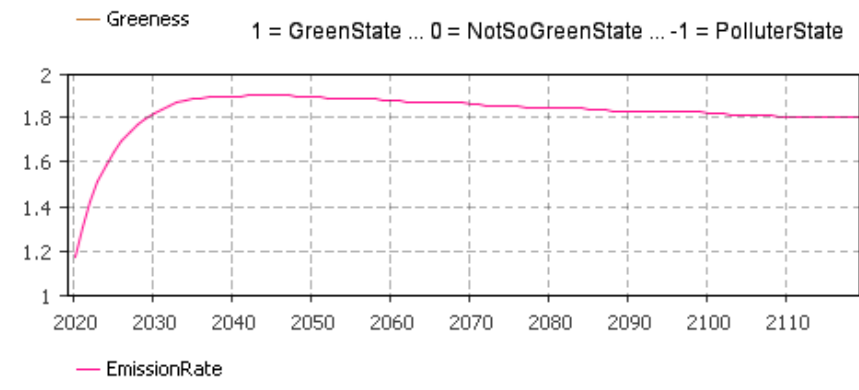
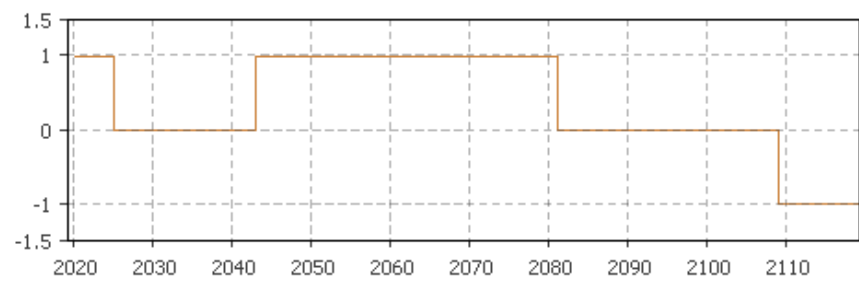
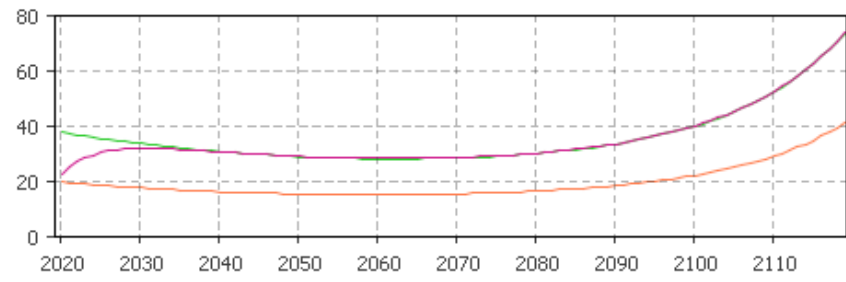
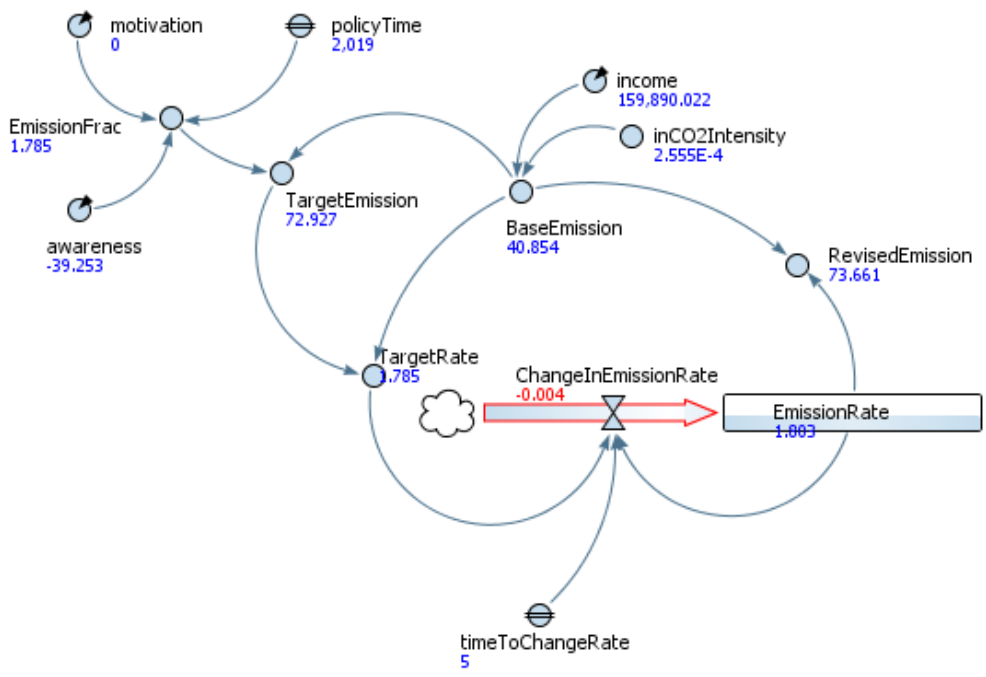
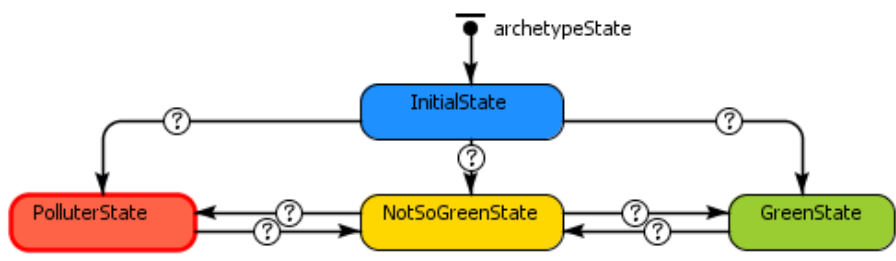
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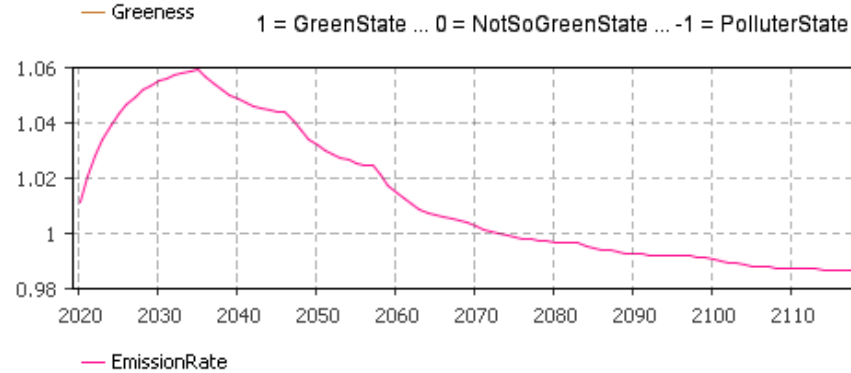
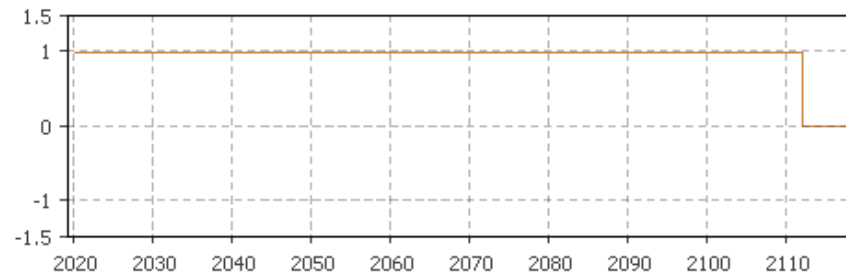
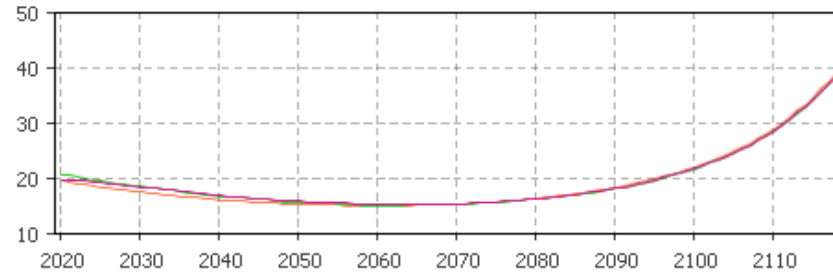
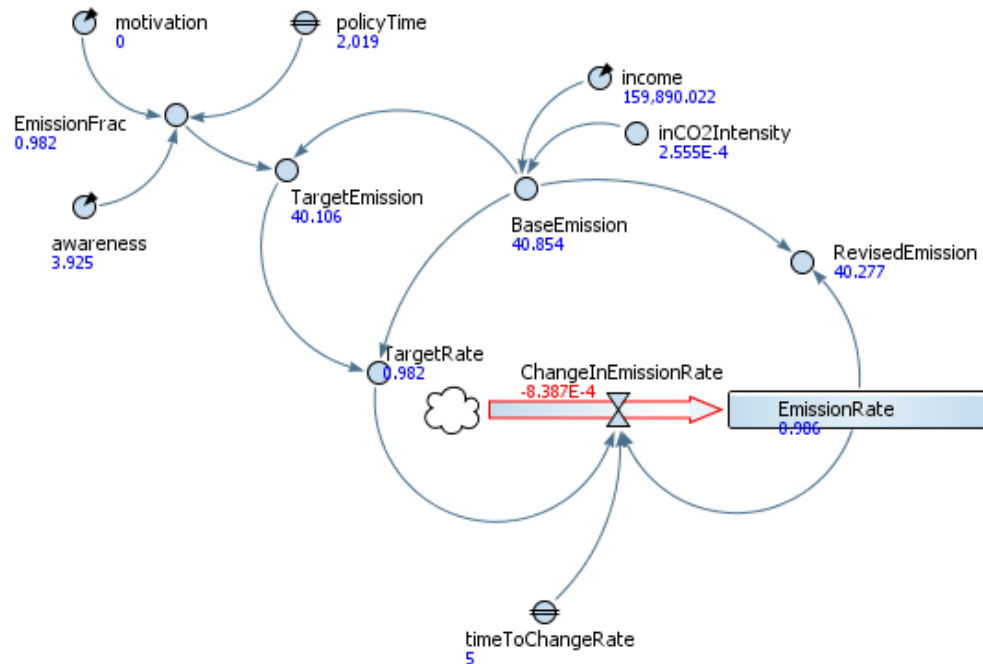
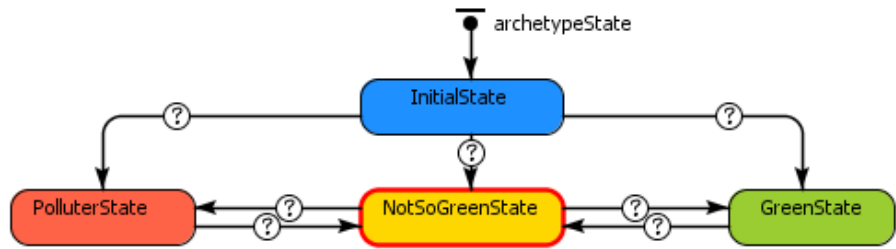
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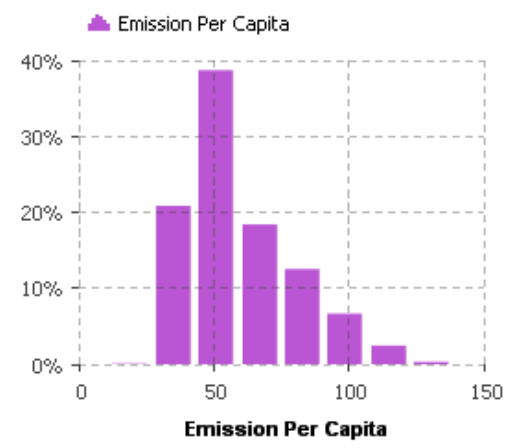
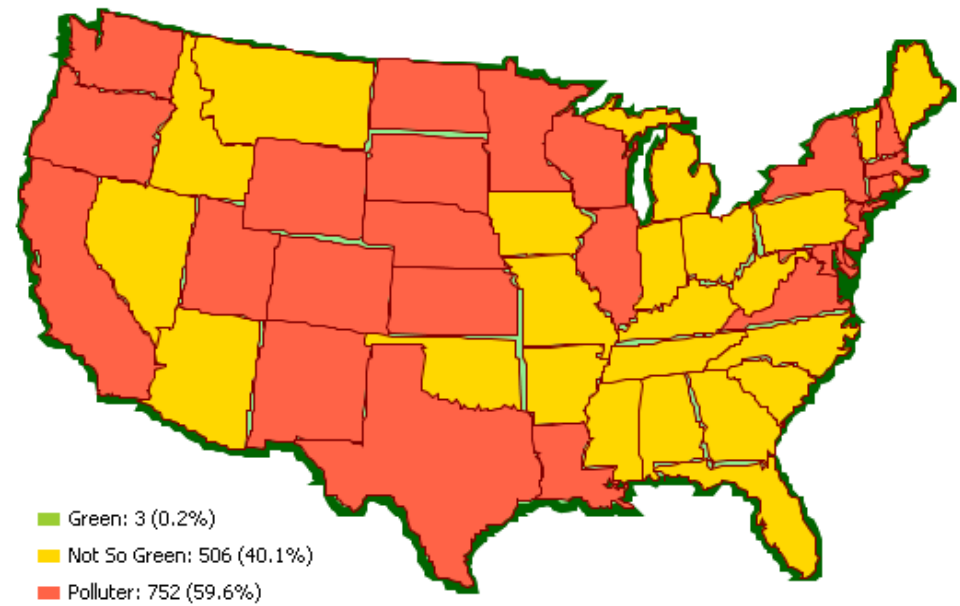
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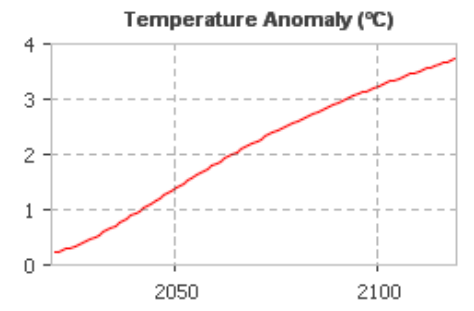
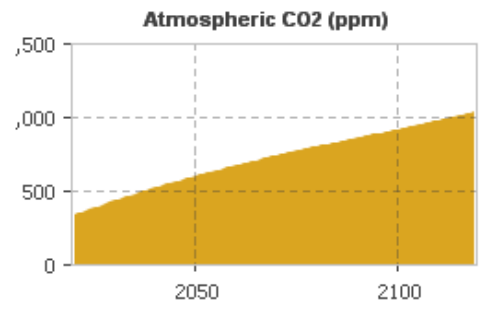
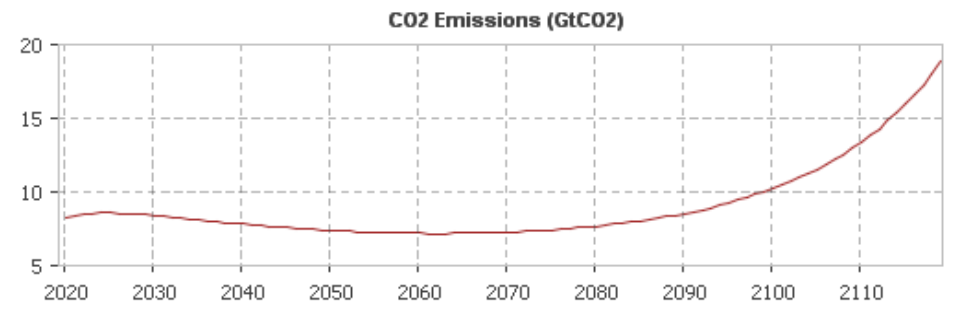
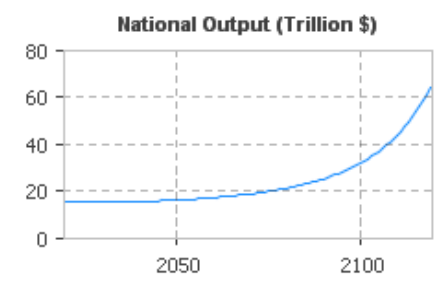


United States

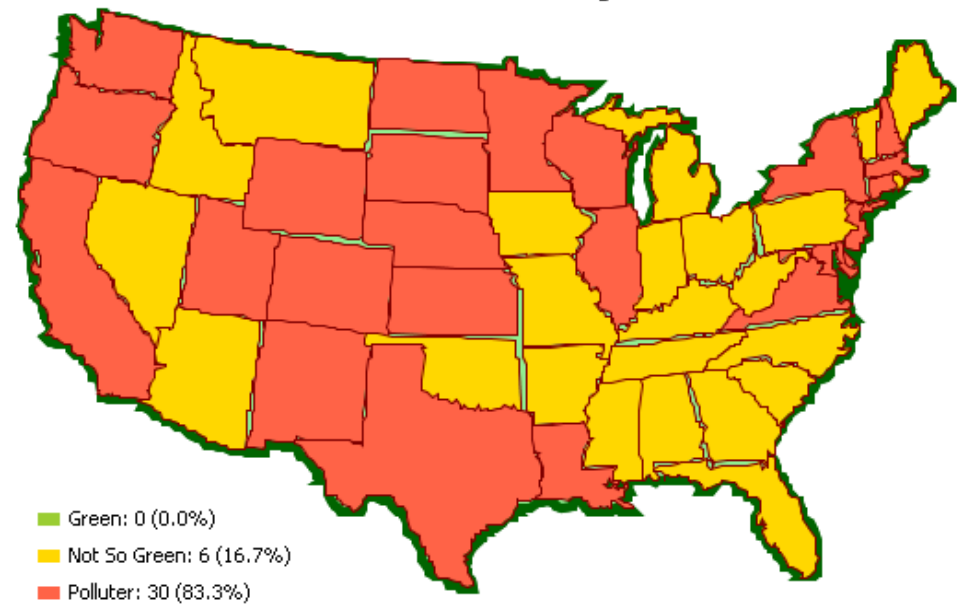


Temperature Anomaly: 3.716 °C
Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide: 1,031.099 ppm
National Emissions: 18.749 GtCO2
Percentage to Target: None %

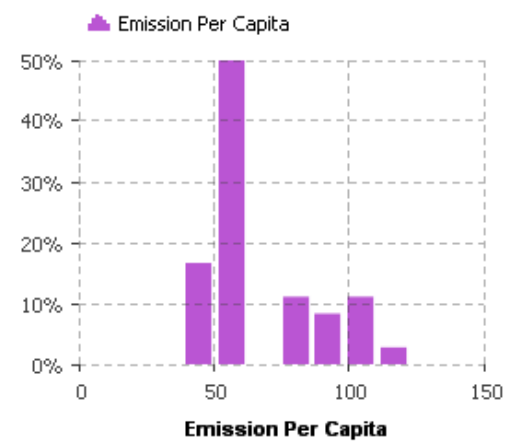
Most polluted state: California
Greenest state: Vermont
Max emission p.c. (tCO2): 131.428
Min emission p.c. (tCO2): 25.92
Mean emission p.c. (tCO2): 59.474
GDP per capita (\$): 207,358.87



New Jersey

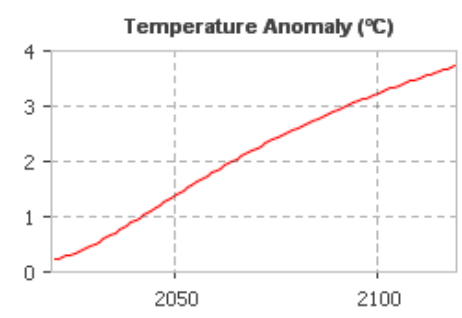
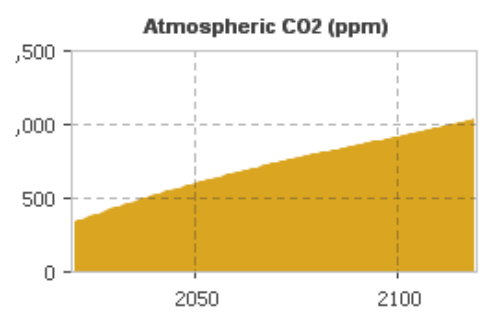
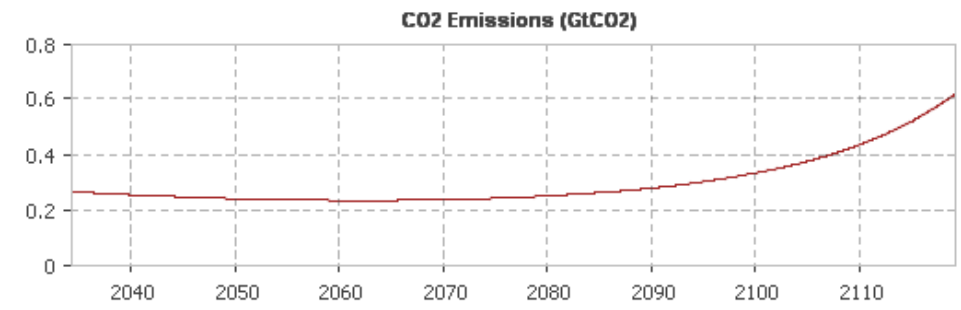
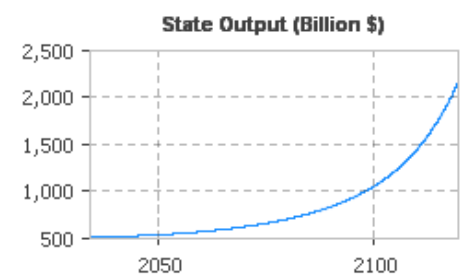


People State



Temperature Anomaly: **3.716** °C
 Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide: **1,031.099** ppm
 National Emissions: **18.749** GtCO2
 Percentage to Target: **None** %

Most polluted state: **California**
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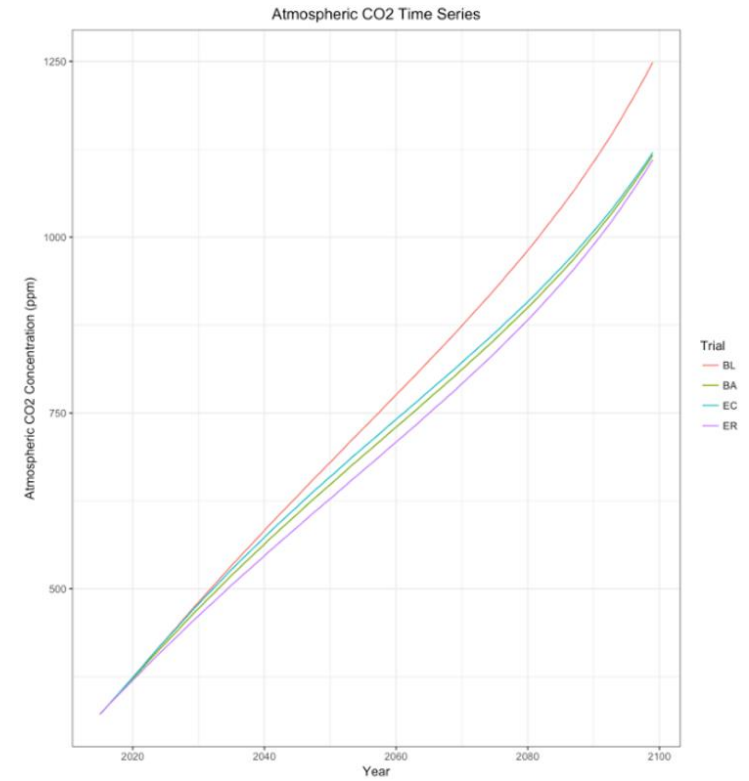
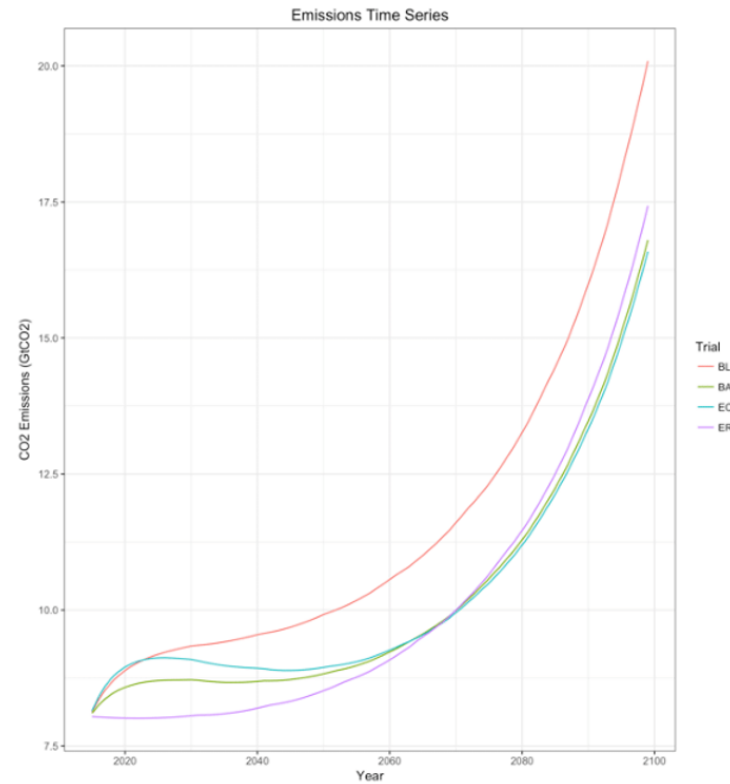
Illustrative Example

- Experimentation
 - Question: Given a constant amount of capital allocated for the climate mitigation sector, what is/are the most effective policy(s) that the federal US government can invest the funds in to leverage the available resources?
 - Baseline scenario: no mitigation actions
 - Balanced scenario: evenly-split spending
 - Carbon reduction target of 17% based on target set by Obama
 - Extreme campaign: all funding is spent on organizing campaigns
 - Extreme reduction: all funding is invested in carbon abatement

		Policy	
		Carbon reduction (%)	Campaigns (per year)
Scenario	Baseline (BL)	0	0
	Balanced (BA)	17	4
	Extreme Campaign (EC)	0	8
	Extreme Reduction (ER)	34	0

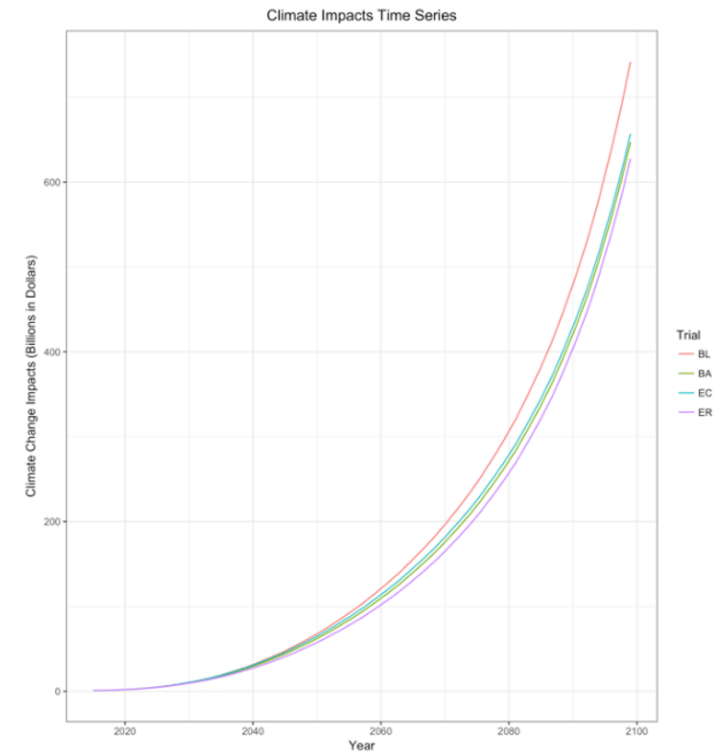
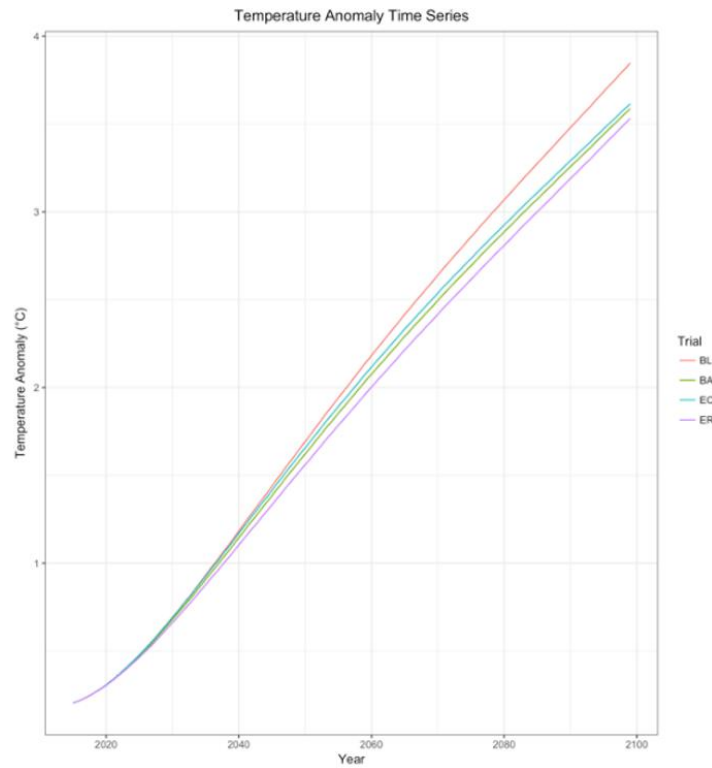
Illustrative Example

- Experimentation results



Illustrative Example

- Experimentation results



Questions / Comments



References

- Siebers PO, En Lim Z, Figueredo GP, and Hey J (2020) 'An Innovative Approach to Multi-Method Integrated Assessment Modelling of Global Climate Change', *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 23(1)10.