

Geographic modelling

5.0 credits

30.0 h + 30.0 h

2q

Teacher(s) :	Deleersnijder Eric ; Vanwambeke Sophie ;
Language :	Anglais
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes :	Differential models Introduction State variables, parameters Initial conditions, boundary conditions, etc Linear ordinary differential problems General solutions Equilibrium points (stability, instability, oscillations) Conservation/dissipation of energy (in a broad sense) Example (Mururoa Lagoon) Non-linear ordinary differential problems Equilibrium points (stability, instability, oscillations) Conservation/dissipation of energy (in a broad sense) Example (Mururoa Lagoon) Non-linear ordinary differential problems Equilibrium points (stability, instability, oscillations) Conservation/dissipation of energy (in a broad sense) Qualitative notions of bifurcation Qualitative notions of bifurcation Qualitative notions of bifurcation Qualitative notions of chaos and predictability Examples (logistic model, prey-predator models Partial differential problems Integral properties Box-model approximations Example (Exxon Valdez oil spill, Alaska) Parameter optimisation, validation and sensitivity analysis Spatial modelling Self-organisation in systems Cellular
	Modelling techniques UML as an aid to conceptual modelling Model evaluation: sensitivity, uncertainty, validation Measuring landscape structure
Aims :	Extend knowledge of modelling techniques focusing on geographical processes. More specifically, models based on: -spatio-temporal analysis -dynamic approaches that use differential equations -landscape indices and fractals The competences to be acquired during the course include: -complex spatial analyses -use of softwares for modelling dynamic systems -mathematical methods in geography
Content :	The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s), can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit". Differential models Introduction State variables, parameters Initial conditions, boundary conditions, etc Linear ordinary differential problems General solutions Equilibrium points (stability, instability, oscillations) Conservation/dissipation of energy (in a broad sense) Example (Mururoa Lagoon) Non-linear ordinary differential problems Equilibrium points (stability, instability, oscillations)

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	Conservation/dissipation of energy (in a broad sense) Qualitative notions of bifurcation Qualitative notions on chaos and predictability Examples (logistic model, prey-predator model, etc.) Space- and time-dependent models Partial differential problems Integral properties Box-model approximations Example (Exxon Valdez oil spill, Alaska) Parameter optimisation, validation and sensitivity analysis Systems analysis in Geography Self-organisation in human systems Dynamic of urban centres Intra-urban model Case study : modelling the evolution of the United States (1950-1970)
Other infos :	Prerequisites GEO1342 - Geographical Information Systems GEO1341 - Statistical modelling Mathematics
Cycle and year of study :	 <u>> Master [120] in Geography : General</u> <u>> Master [120] in Geography : Climatology</u> <u>> Master [60] in Geography : General</u>
Faculty or entity in charge:	GEOG