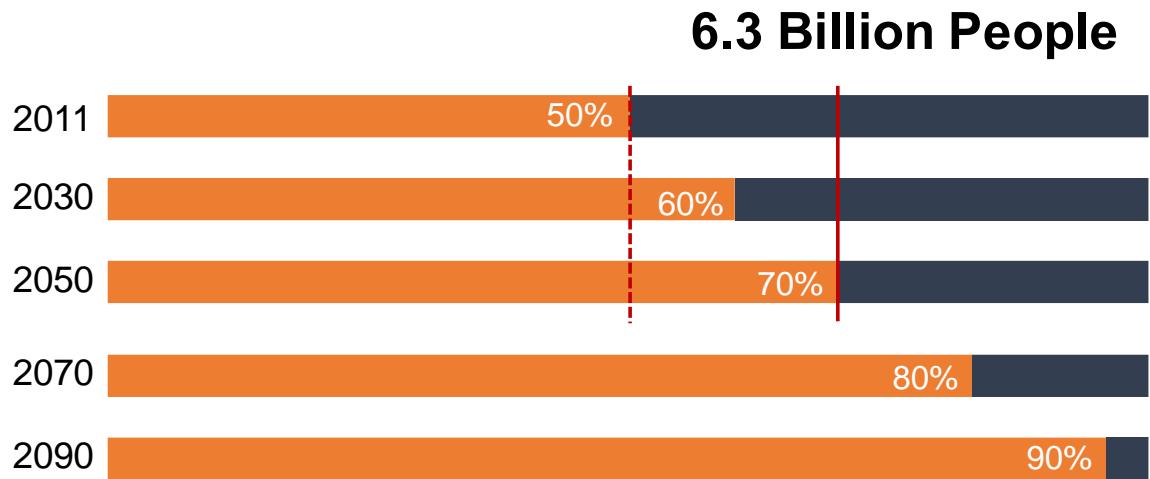
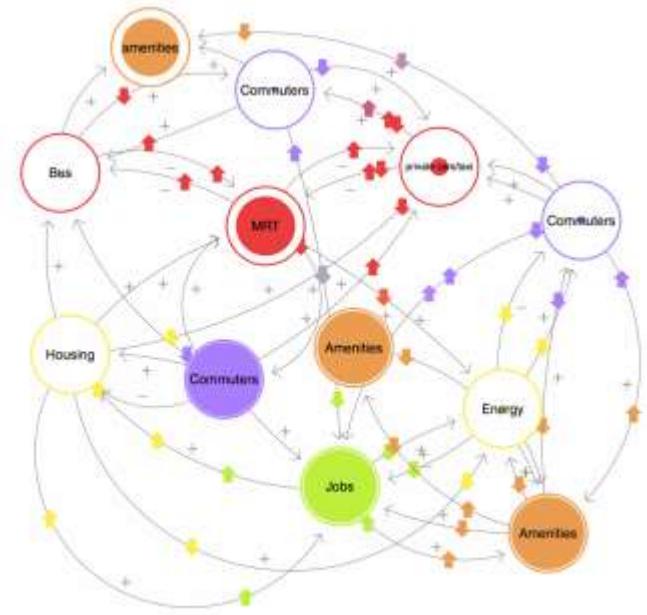


We need to understand the science of cities and human mobility.



By 2050, 70% of the world's population (~6.3 B) will be in cities.



**Cities are Complex Systems!**

HIGHLY INTERACTING. NONLINEAR. PRESENCE OF EMERGENCE.

## PROGRAMMES

In collaboration with relevant government agencies and major industry players, the Urban Systems Initiative (USI) seeks to address real-life urban challenges by leveraging on our infocomm and engineering capabilities for big data, complexity and intelligence. The Initiative comprises of five integrated R&D programmes.



### A\*DAX

Multitudes of Data for insightful analytics



### SENSE & SENSE-ABILITIES

Making sense of our living environment

### Understand the Science of Cities



### COMPLEX SYSTEMS

Modelling the intricacies of the urbanizing world



### URBAN LOGISTICS

Ensuring urban business continuity in an uncertain world



### INTEGRATED CITY PLANNING

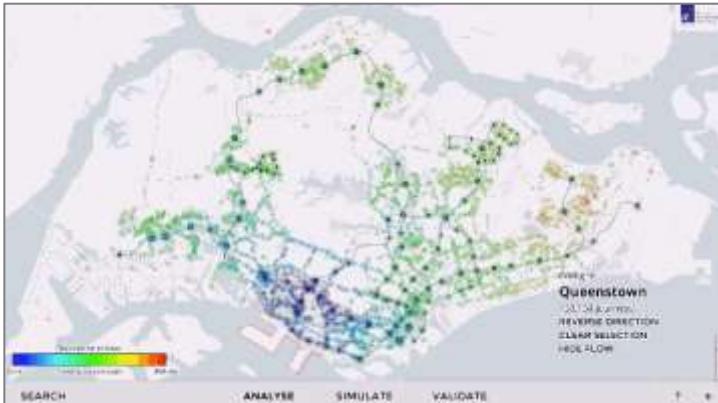
Enhancing the dynamics of an intelligent city

“

Our grand vision is to enable a City Dashboard with which government agencies, businesses and people are able to make informed decisions and respond to the dynamic conditions based on real-time sensing and data analysis to better manage the re

# 1

Good science allows accurate “what-if ” scenario explorations.



1. **Analyse** commuter travel patterns



2. **Simulate** traffic coupled with commuters



3. **Validate** model

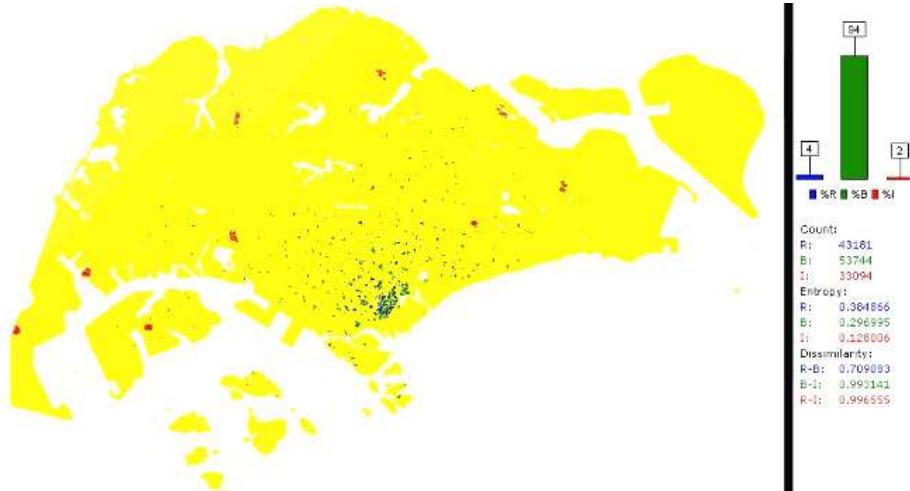


4. **Evaluate** scenarios

- ✓ Real time RTS/Bus **full-day simulation** with more than **2 million** commuters.
- ✓ Developed **multi-touch visualization** for the simulation.
- ✓ Multi-awarded models + high impact publications + utilization by stakeholders.

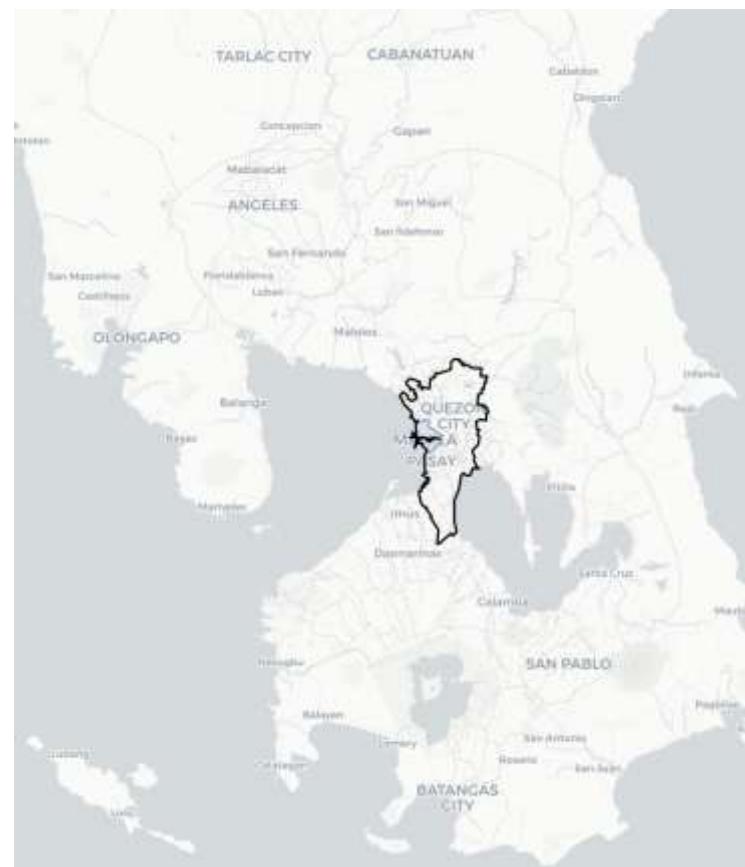
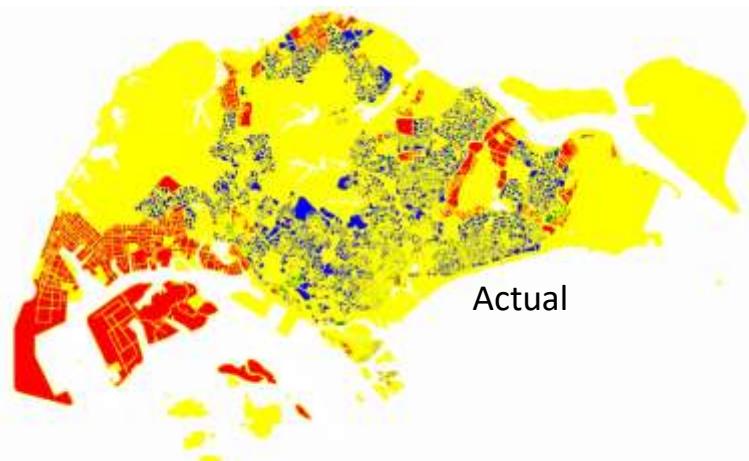
# 2

Natural tendencies of people and cities can be modeled.



Emergence of Cities

Monterola *et al* 2014-2018



Urban and wealth Mobility

Alis, Legara, Paguirigan, Monterola 2019

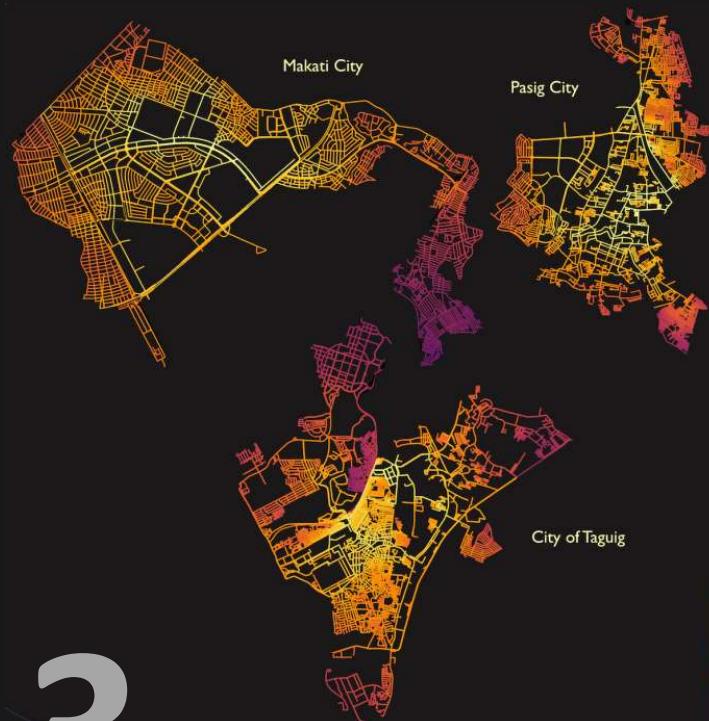
# 3

The whole is not only greater than, but very different from the sum of its individual parts.



# 3

The whole is not only greater than, but very different from the sum of its individual parts.



When studied as a whole, the “central parts” shift.

