

# Advanced modeling hands-on session: human mobility modeling



**Mattia Mazzoli**  
July 2 2025, Mahidol University, Bangkok



<https://www.onlymyhealth.com/>

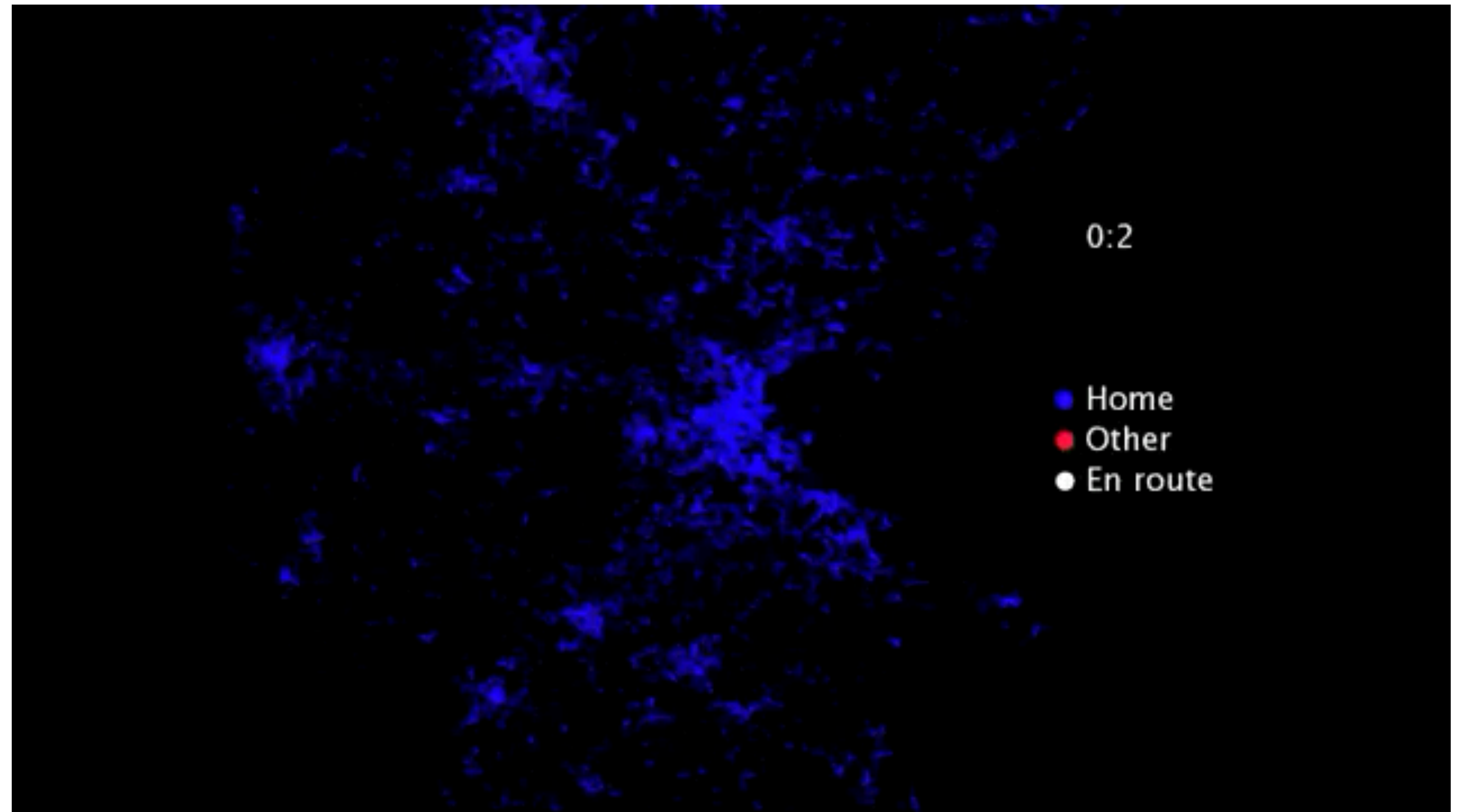
# Human mobility modeling

## Collective models

- Gravity model
- Radiation model

## Individual models

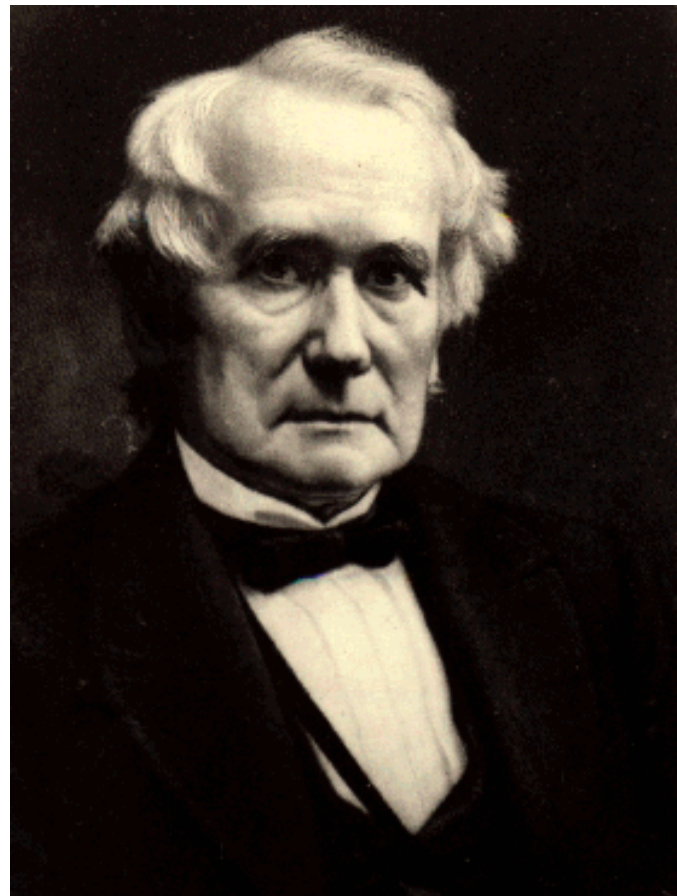
- EPR model
- MATsim
- Containers model



Marta Gonzalez, YouTube



# Gravity model



$$\frac{P_i P_j}{D_{ij}}$$

H.C. Carey (1865)  
US economist & economic adviser of Abraham Lincoln

*“Man tends of necessity to gravitate towards his fellow-man... and the greater the number collected (of man, ndr) in a given space the greater is the attractive force there exerted...”*

*“Gravitation is here, as everywhere else in the material world, in the direct ratio of the mass, and in the inverse one of the distance”*

PRINCIPLES  
OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE.

BY  
H. C. CAREY

IN THREE VOLUMES  
VOL. III

PHILADELPHIA:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.  
LONDON:—TRUBNER & CO.  
PARIS:—GUILLAUMIN & CO.  
1865.

# Gravity model

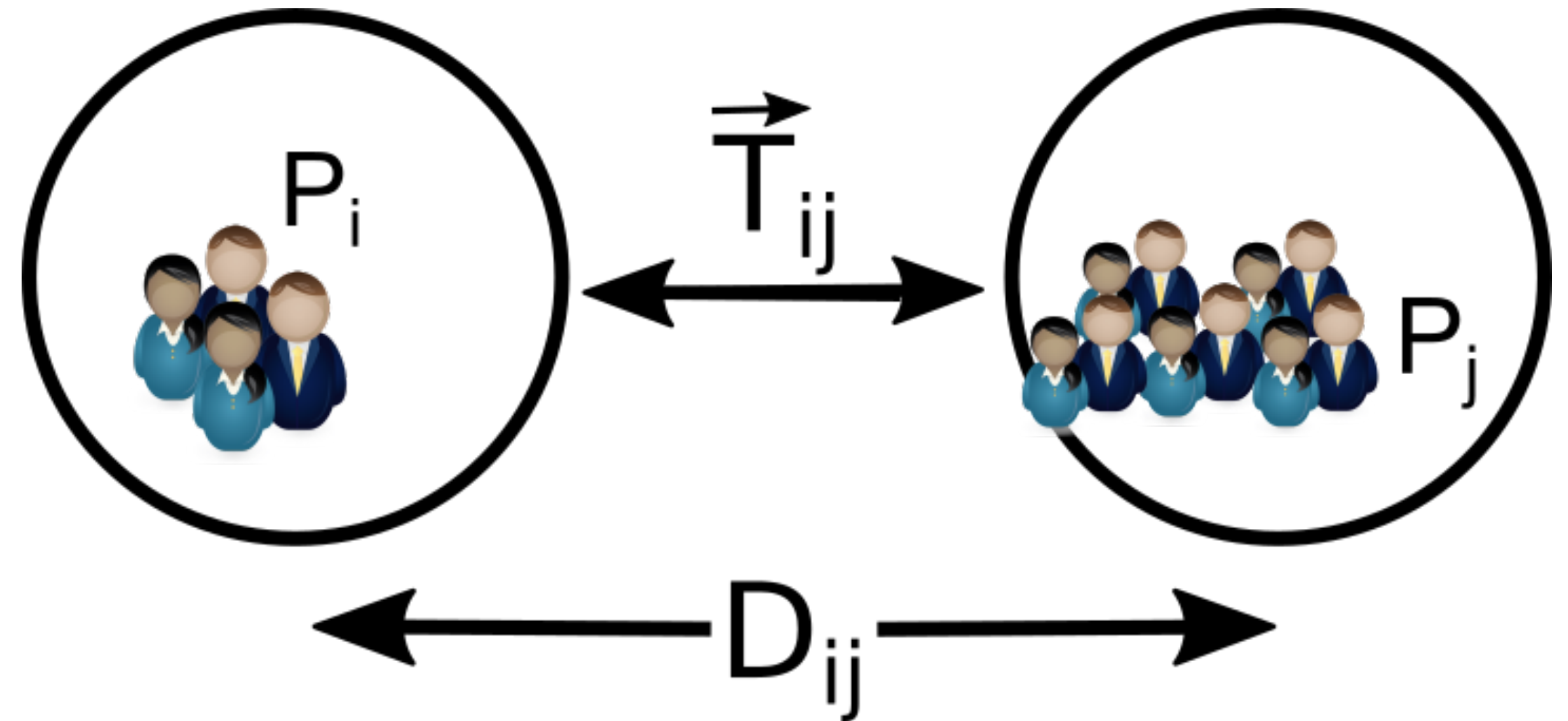


$$T_{ij} \propto \frac{P_i P_j}{D_{ij}}$$

G.K. Zipf (1946)  
US linguist and philologist

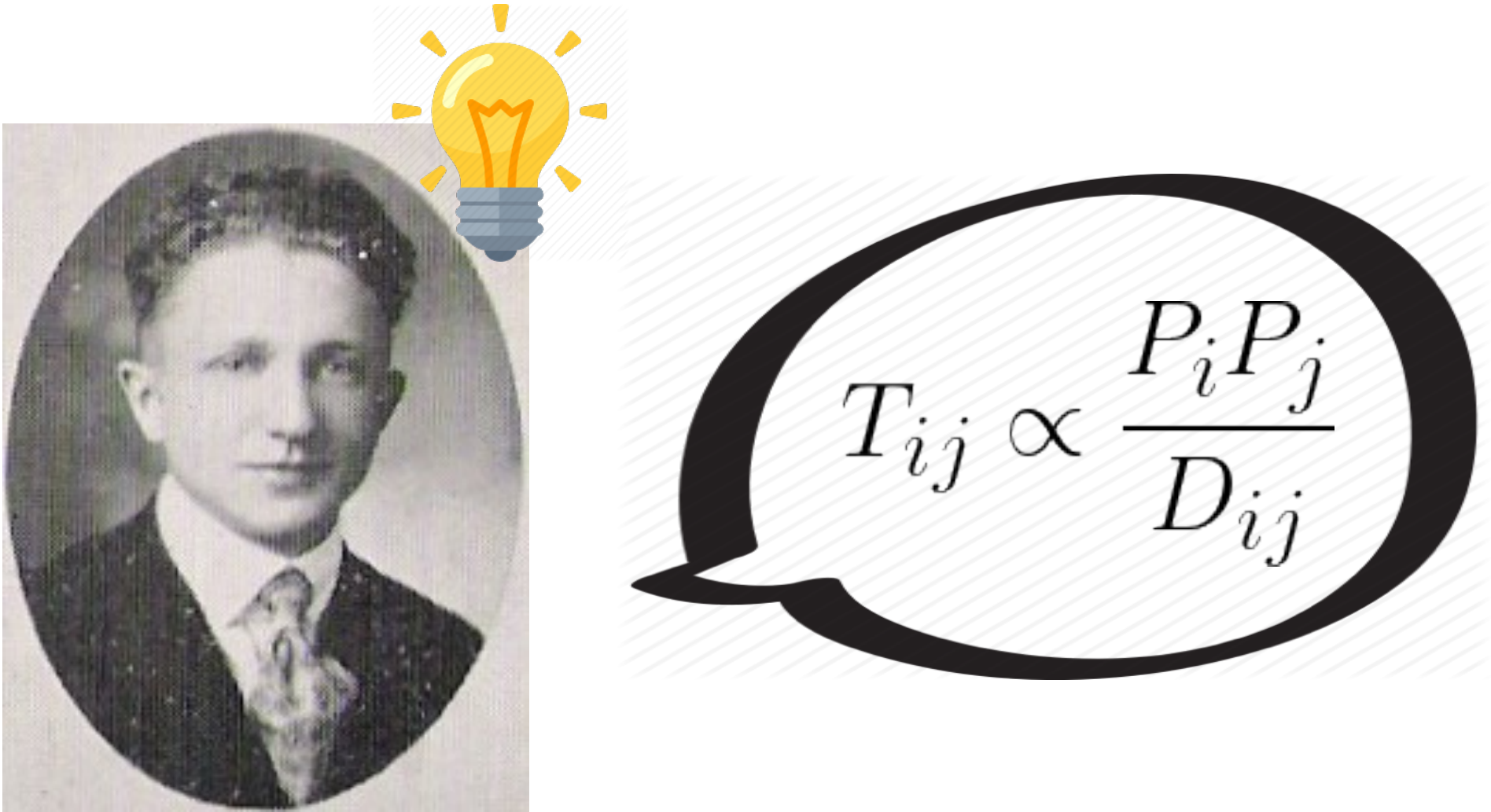
THE  $\frac{P_1 P_2}{D}$  HYPOTHESIS: ON THE INTERCITY  
MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

GEORGE KINGSLEY ZIPF  
*Harvard University*





# Gravity model



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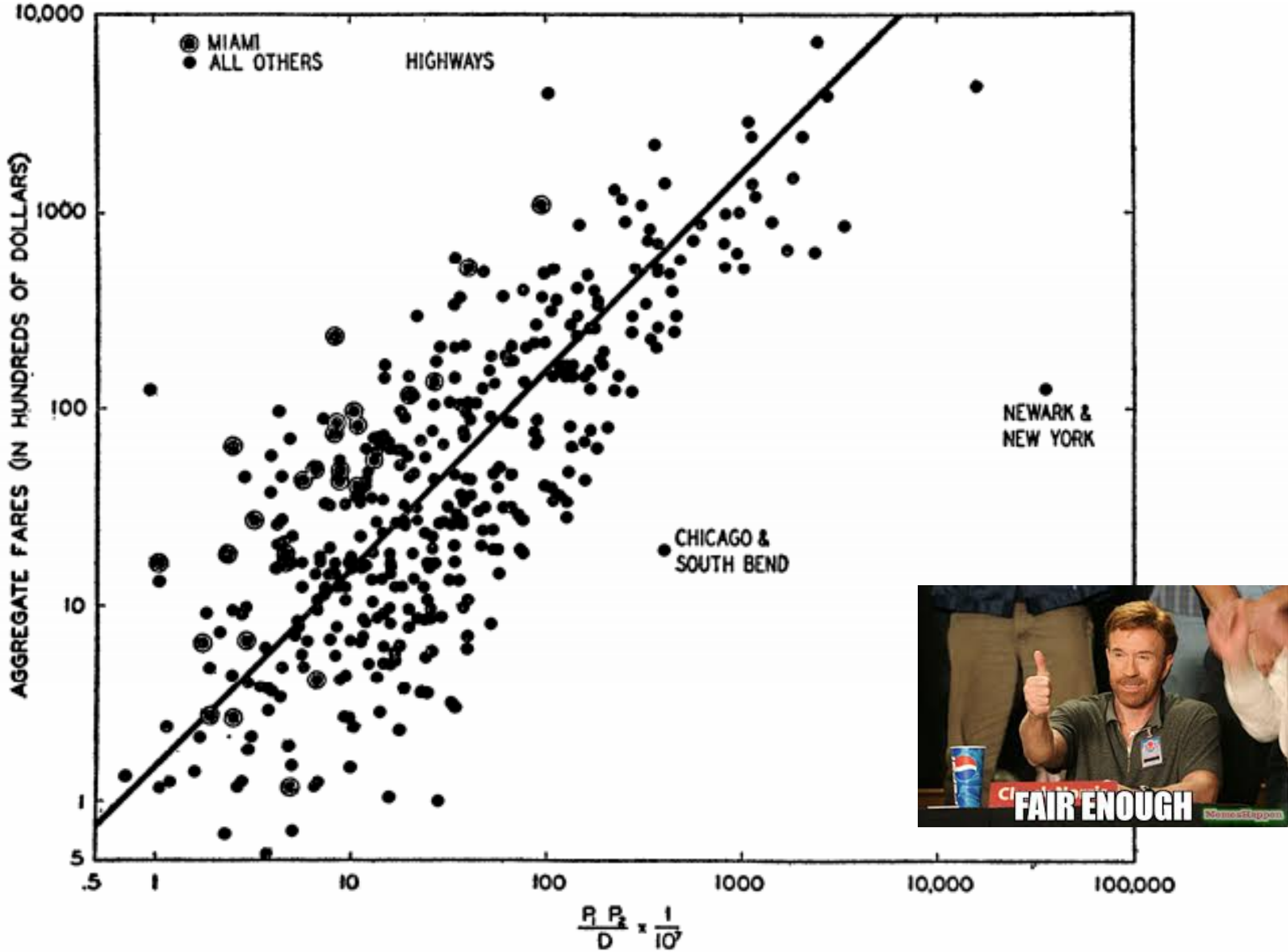


FIGURE 4. The aggregate fares (in hundreds of dollars) paid by the highway passengers reported in Figure 3. The ideal line has a slope of 1.

# Gravity model

**Unconstrained gravity model**

$$T_{ij} = K m_i m_j \underline{f(r_{ij})}$$



deterrence function

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Power law: } r_{ij}^{-\alpha} \\ \text{Exponential } e^{-r_{ij}/d'} \end{array} \right.$$

**Singly constrained gravity model**  
(Production constrained)

$$T_{ij} = K_i \underline{O_i} m_j f(r_{ij})$$

**Doubly constrained gravity model**

$$T_{ij} = K_i \underline{O_i} \underline{L_j} \underline{A_j} f(r_{ij})$$



Needs data on outflows and inflows  
Unfeasible without mobility data

$$O_i = \sum_j T_{ij}$$
$$A_j = \sum_i T_{ij}$$

# Radiation model

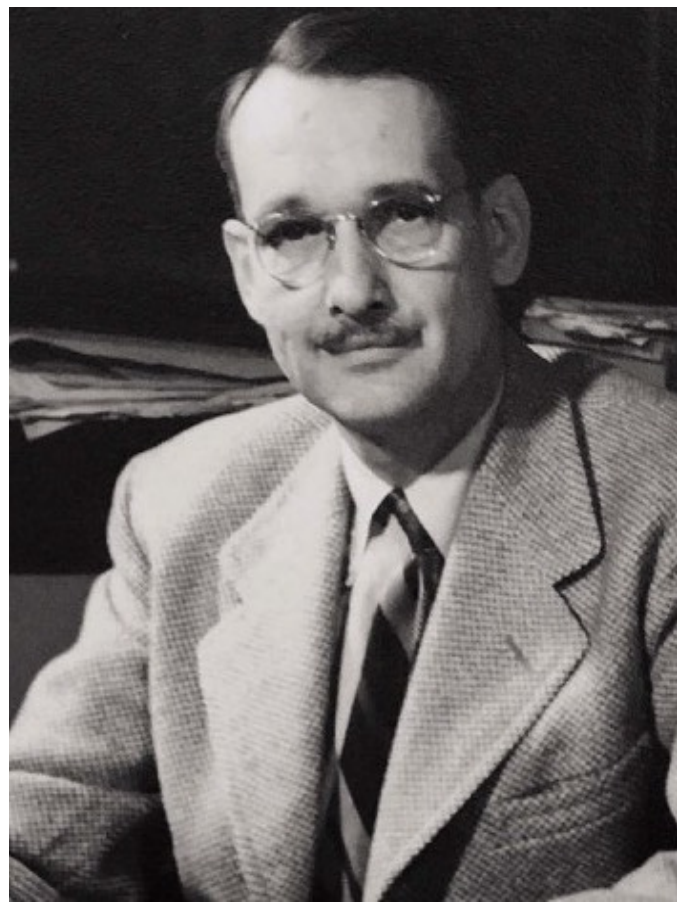
## Meanwhile in Sociology...



Tired of looking at the stars, Professor Jenkins takes up sociology.



# Intervening opportunities model



S.A. Stouffer (1940)  
US Sociologist

*“The number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities.”*

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{a dx}{x ds}$$

## *American* SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

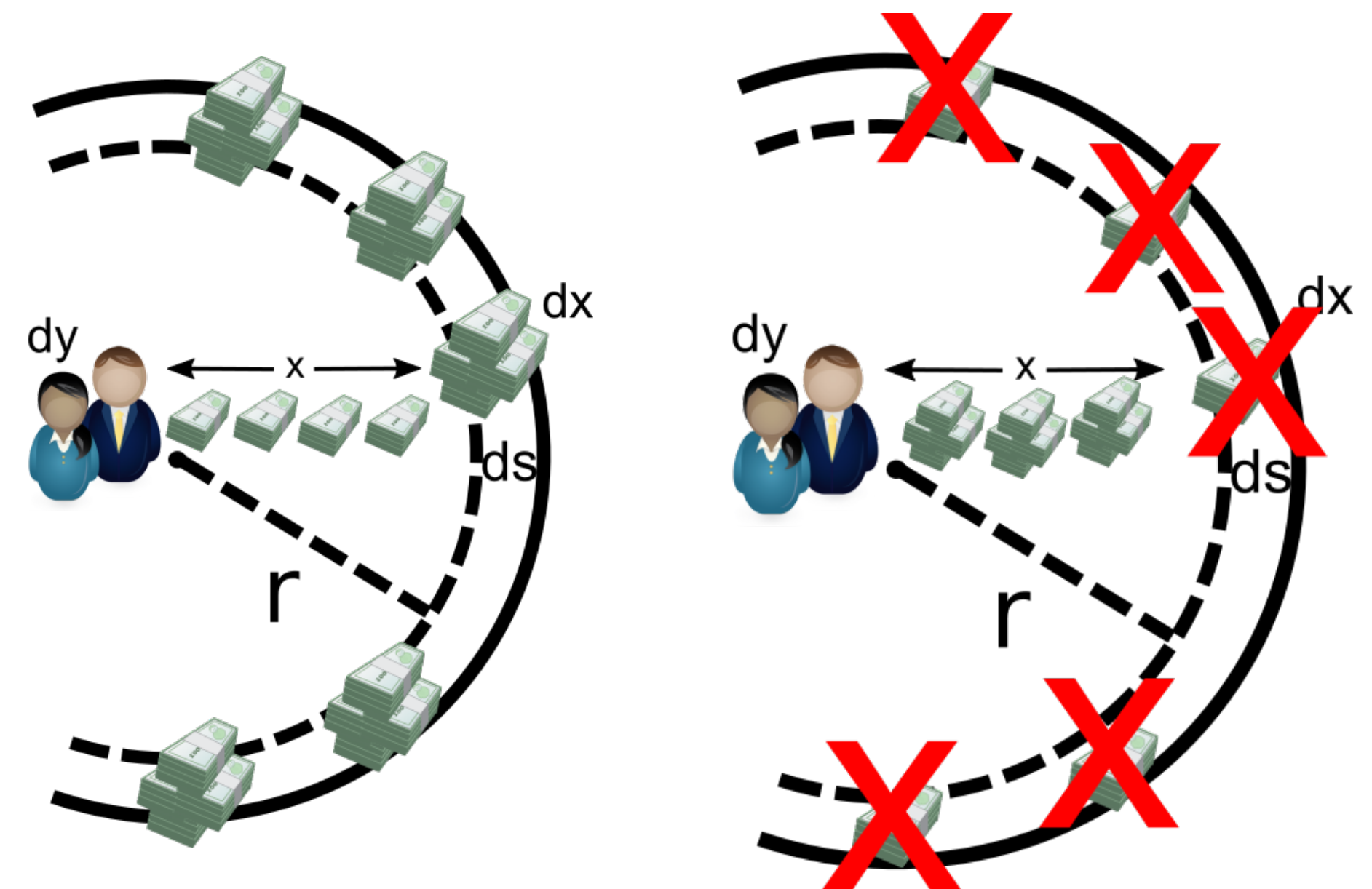
Volume 5

DECEMBER, 1940

Number 6

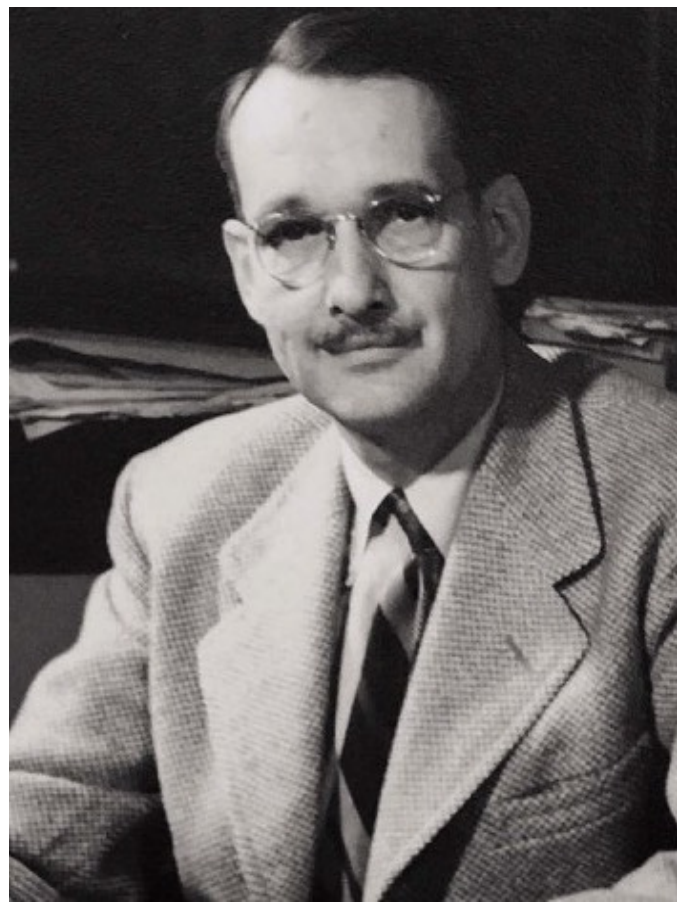
### INTERVENING OPPORTUNITIES: A THEORY RELATING MOBILITY AND DISTANCE\*

SAMUEL A. STOUFFER  
*University of Chicago*





# Intervening opportunities model



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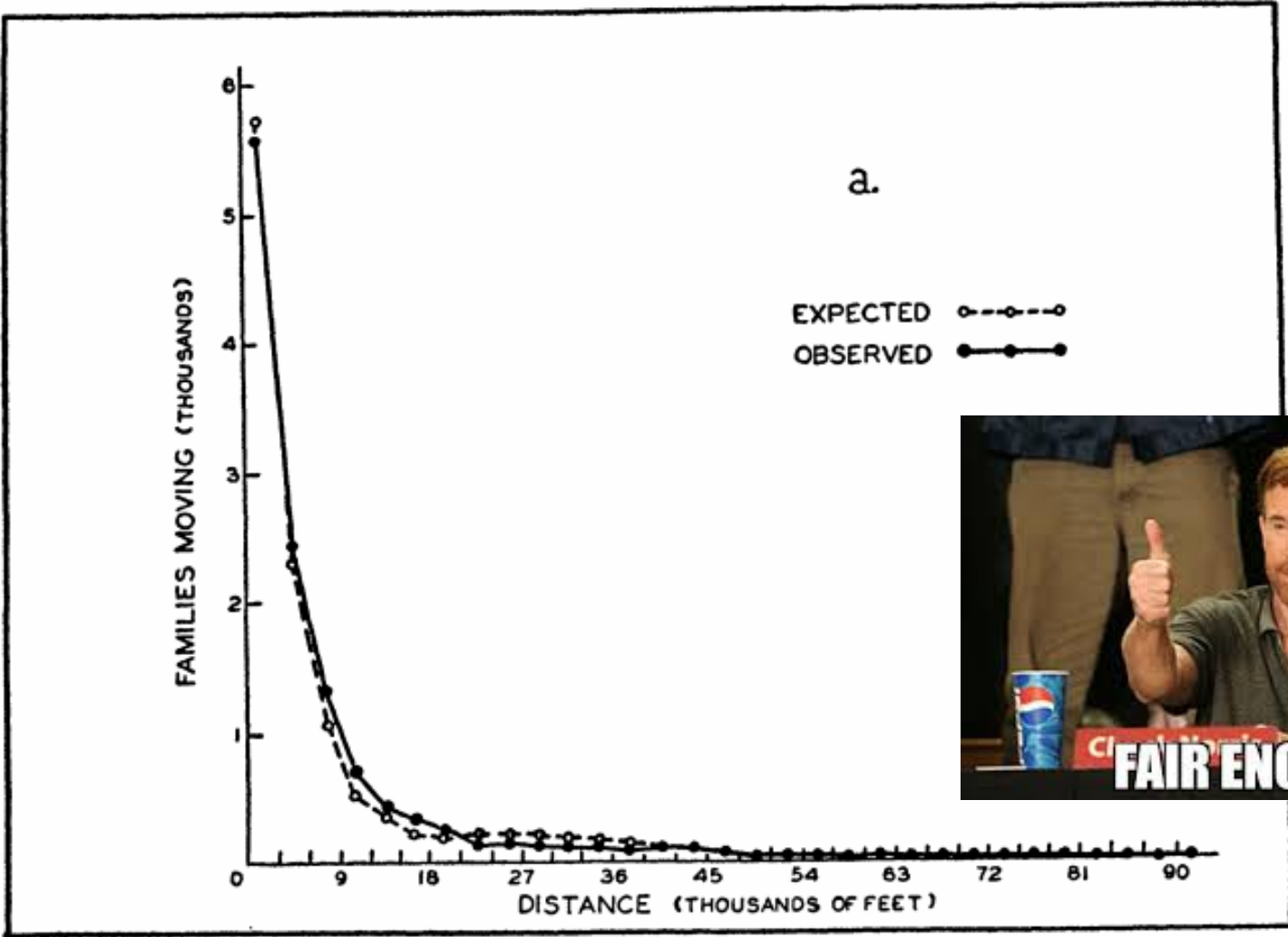
*American*  
**SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW**

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INTERVENING OPPORTUNITIES: A THEORY  
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CHART 1. NUMBER OF FAMILIES MOVING FROM LOCATIONS WITHIN TWELVE WHITE CENSUS TRACTS, BY INTERVALS OF DISTANCE. COMPARISON OF EXPECTATION, FROM EQUATION 1, WITH ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION. CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1933-35.<sup>1</sup>





# Radiation model



LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature10856

## A universal model for mobility and migration patterns

Filippo Simini<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marta C. González<sup>4</sup>, Amos Maritan<sup>2</sup> & Albert-László Barabási<sup>1,5,6</sup> (2012)

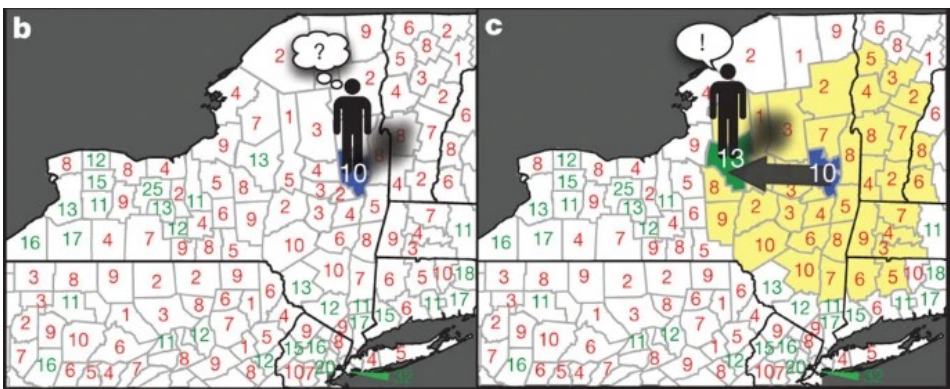
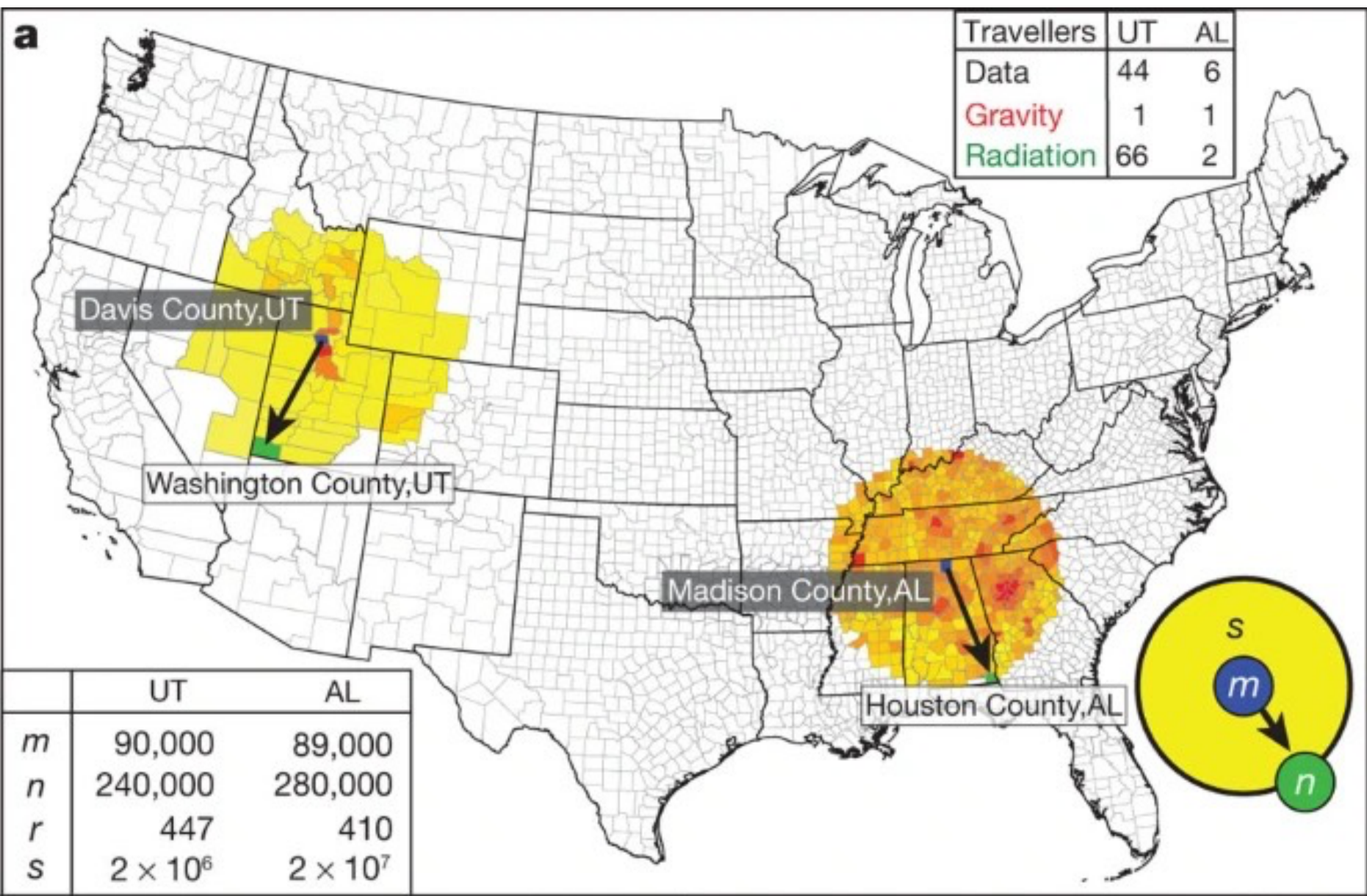
Inspired by the Intervening opportunities model

It mimics the radiation and absorption of particles  
Particles emitted and absorbed proportional to local population

Opportunities = individuals

Parameter free

Requires knowledge on the outflows



$$T_{ij} = \underline{T_i} \frac{P_i P_j}{(P_i + s_{ij})(P_i + P_j + s_{ij})}$$
$$T_i = \sum_j T_{ij}$$



# Hands on mobility models

Let's try gravity and radiation models on real data

## Hands on session

Go to <https://github.com/mattiamazzoli/workshop/>  
Click on *metapop*

## Notebook:

Open the *mobility modeling.ipynb* notebook

Gravity model



Radiation model

