

Package ‘simodels’

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Title Flexible Framework for Developing Spatial Interaction Models

Version 0.2.0

Description Develop spatial interaction models (SIMs). SIMs predict the amount of interaction, for example number of trips per day, between geographic entities representing trip origins and destinations. Contains functions for creating origin-destination datasets from geographic input datasets and calculating movement between origin-destination pairs with constrained, production-constrained, and attraction-constrained models (Wilson 1979) <[doi:10.1068/a030001](https://doi.org/10.1068/a030001)>.

License AGPL (>= 3)

URL <https://github.com/robinlovelace/simodels>,
<https://robinlovelace.github.io/simodels/>

BugReports <https://github.com/robinlovelace/simodels/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports dplyr, geodist, od (>= 0.5.1), rlang, sf

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| | |
|-------------------|--|
| destinations_york | <i>Example destinations dataset: schools in York</i> |
|-------------------|--|

Description

Example dataset from York, UK

Details

See data-raw/zones_york.qmd for details on the data source.

Examples

```
head(destinations_york)
```

| | |
|--------|---|
| od_aus | <i>Example OD dataset: flows between regions in Australia</i> |
|--------|---|

Description

Example dataset from Australia

Note

Regenerate the data with scripts in the data-raw directory.

Examples

```
head(od_aus)
```

| | |
|--------------|---|
| si_calculate | <i>Calculate flow using a pre-existing function</i> |
|--------------|---|

Description

Executes a spatial interaction model based on an OD data frame and user-specified function

Usage

```
si_calculate(
  od,
  fun,
  constraint_production,
  constraint_attraction,
  constraint_total,
  output_col = "interaction",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| od | A data frame representing origin-destination data, e.g. as created by <code>si_to_od()</code> |
| fun | A function that calculates the interaction (e.g. the number of trips) between each OD pair |
| constraint_production | Character representing column in od. This argument, when set, ensures that the outputs are 'production constrained': the total 'interaction' (e.g. n. trips) for all OD pairs is set such that the total for each zone of origin cannot go above this value. |
| constraint_attraction | Character representing column in od. This argument, when set, ensures that the outputs are 'attraction constrained': the total 'interaction' (e.g. n. trips) for all OD pairs is set such that the sum of trips to destination is equal to the mean value per destination. |
| constraint_total | Single number representing the total interaction. This argument, when set, ensures that the sum of the interaction calculated will equal the value given. |
| output_col | Character string containing the name of the new output column. "interaction" by default. |
| ... | Arguments passed to fun |

Value

An sf data frame

Examples

```

od = si_to_od(si_zones, si_zones, max_dist = 4000)
fun_dd = function(d = "distance_euclidean", beta = 0.3) exp(-beta * d / 1000)
fun_dd(d = (1:5) * 1000)
od_dd = si_calculate(od, fun = fun_dd, d = distance_euclidean)
plot(od$distance_euclidean, od_dd$interaction)
fun = function(0, n, d, beta) 0 * n * exp(-beta * d / 1000)
od_output = si_calculate(od, fun = fun, beta = 0.3, 0 = origin_all,
  n = destination_all, d = distance_euclidean)
head(od_output)
plot(od$distance_euclidean, od_output$interaction)
od_pconst = si_calculate(od, fun = fun, beta = 0.3, 0 = origin_all,
  n = destination_all, d = distance_euclidean, constraint_production = origin_all)
# Origin totals in OD data should equal origin totals in zone data
library(dplyr)
origin_totals_zones = od_pconst |>
  group_by(geo_code = 0) |>
  summarise(all_od = sum(interaction)) |>
  sf::st_drop_geometry()
zones_joined = left_join(si_zones, origin_totals_zones)
plot(zones_joined$all, zones_joined$all_od)
plot(od_pconst$distance_euclidean, od_pconst$interaction)
plot(od_pconst["interaction"], logz = TRUE)
od_dd = si_calculate(od, fun = fun_dd, d = distance_euclidean, output_col = "res")
head(od_dd$res)
od_dd = si_calculate(od, fun = fun_dd, d = distance_euclidean, constraint_total = 10)
sum(od_dd$interaction)

```

 si_oa_wpz

Origin-Destination Data for Leeds

Description

This dataset contains origin-destination data for Leeds, including the number of trips between output areas (OAs) and workplace zones (WPZs).

Examples

```
head(si_oa_wpz)
```

 si_oa_wpz_d

Destination Data for Leeds

Description

This dataset contains the number of trips destined for each workplace zone (WPZ) in Leeds.

Details

See wcid.ukdataservice.ac.uk for details on the data source and the file `data-raw/si_oa_wpz.qmd` in the package repo for details on how the example dataset was generated.

Examples

```
head(si_oa_wpz_d)
sf::plot.sf(si_oa_wpz_d["n_d"])
```

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| si_oa_wpz_o | <i>Origin Data for Leeds</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|

Description

This dataset contains the number of trips originating from each output area (OA) in Leeds.

Examples

```
head(si_oa_wpz_o)
sf::plot.sf(si_oa_wpz_o["n_o"])
```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| si_od_census | <i>Example OD dataset</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|

Description

Example OD dataset from the 2011 UK Census

Note

Regenerate the data with scripts in the `data-raw` directory.

Examples

```
head(si_od_census)
```

 si_predict

Predict spatial interaction based on pre-trained model

Description

Predict spatial interaction based on pre-trained model

Usage

```
si_predict(
  od,
  model,
  constraint_production,
  constraint_attraction,
  constraint_total,
  output_col = "interaction",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| od | A data frame representing origin-destination data, e.g. as created by <code>si_to_od()</code> |
| model | A model object, e.g. from <code>lm()</code> or <code>glm()</code> |
| constraint_production | Character representing column in od. This argument, when set, ensures that the outputs are 'production constrained': the total 'interaction' (e.g. n. trips) for all OD pairs is set such that the total for each zone of origin cannot go above this value. |
| constraint_attraction | Character representing column in od. This argument, when set, ensures that the outputs are 'attraction constrained': the total 'interaction' (e.g. n. trips) for all OD pairs is set such that the sum of trips to destination is equal to the mean value per destination. |
| constraint_total | Single number representing the total interaction. This argument, when set, ensures that the sum of the interaction calculated will equal the value given. |
| output_col | Character string containing the name of the new output column. "interaction" by default. |
| ... | Arguments passed to fun |

Value

An sf data frame

See Also

`si_calculate`

Examples

```
od = si_to_od(si_zones, si_zones, max_dist = 4000)
m = lm(od$origin_all ~ od$origin_bicycle)
od_updated = si_predict(od, m)
```

si_pubs

*Example destinations dataset: pubs in Leeds***Description**

Example dataset from Leeds, UK

Note

Regenerate the data with scripts in the data-raw directory.

Examples

```
head(si_pubs)
```

si_to_od

*Prepare OD data frame***Description**

Prepares an OD data frame that next could be used to estimate movement between origins and destinations with a spatial interaction model.

Usage

```
si_to_od(origins, destinations, max_dist = Inf, intrazonal = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| origins | sf object representing origin locations/zones |
| destinations | sf object representing destination locations/zones |
| max_dist | Euclidean distance in meters (numeric). Only OD pairs that are this distance apart or less will be returned and therefore included in the SIM. |
| intrazonal | Include intrazonal OD pairs? Intrazonal OD pairs represent movement from one place in a zone to another place in the same zone. TRUE by default. |

Details

In most origin-destination datasets the spatial entities that constitute origins (typically administrative zones) also represent destinations. In this 'unipartite' case origins and destinations should be passed the same object, an *sf* data frame representing administrative zones.

'Bipartite' datasets, by contrast, represent "spatial interaction systems where origins cannot act as destinations and vice versa" (Hasova et al. 2022).

a different *sf* object can be passed to the destinations argument.

Value

An *sf* data frame

Examples

```
library(sf)
origins = si_centroids[c(1, 2, 99), ]
destinations = origins
plot(origins$geometry)
odsf = si_to_od(origins, destinations, max_dist = 1200)
plot(odsf)
# note: result contains intrazonal flows represented by linestrings
# with a length of 0, e.g.:
sf::st_coordinates(odsf$geometry[1])
# With different destinations compared with origins
library(sf)
origins = si_centroids[c(2, 99), c(1, 6, 7)]
destinations = si_centroids[1, c(1, 6, 8)]
odsf = si_to_od(origins, destinations)
nrow(odsf) # no intrazonal flows
plot(odsf)
```

si_zones

Example zones and centroids

Description

si_zones and si_centroids represent administrative zones between which flows are to be estimated.

Note

The schema data can be (re-)generated using code in data-raw

Examples

```
si_zones
sf::plot.sfg(si_zones$geometry)
sf::plot.sfg(si_centroids$geometry, add = TRUE)
```

`zones_australia`*Example zones dataset: regions of Australia*

Description

Example dataset from Australia

Note

Regenerate the data with scripts in the `data-raw` directory.

Examples

```
head(zones_australia)
```

`zones_york`*Example zones dataset: administrative zones of York*

Description

See `data-raw/zones_york.qmd` for details on the data source.

Examples

```
head(zones_york)
sf::plot.sfg(zones_york$geometry)
```

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