

# Credibility, validity and testing of Dynamic Simulation Models

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# Conceptual and Philosophical Foundations

- Model Credibility as Related to Two Main Types of Models
  - Statistical Forecasting models (black box)  
Purpose: Assisting decisions by providing forecasts  
Nature: Short term ( a few) point forecasts  
Procedure: Curve fitting to given data (Regression, time series analysis, most econometric models...)  
Scope: Typically one dependent and many independent variables  
Essence of credibility: statistical fit of model output to real data
  - Descriptive/Causal Policy models (transparent)  
Purpose: Assist in policy evaluation, improvement and design  
Nature: Long term trajectory (dynamic behavior) forecasts  
Procedure: Causal-descriptive modeling of real processes (Models in sciences, simulation, system dynamics, some economic models...)  
Scope: Typically many inter-dependent variables and a few independents  
Essence of credibility: Adequacy of relations in the model (‘structure’ )

# Philosophical Concepts and Issues (For Causal-Descriptive Models)

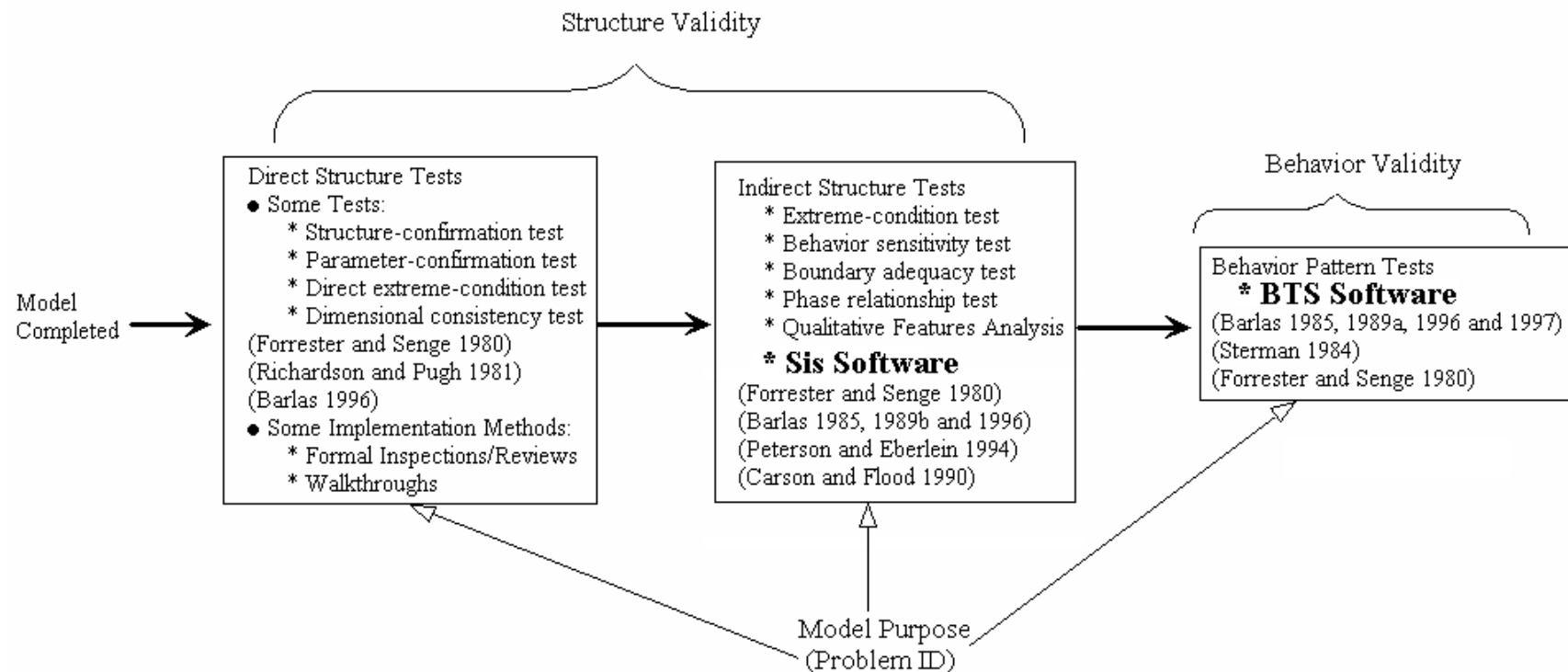
- Philosophy of Science (verification\*, falsification, and...)
- Logical Empiricism and Absolute Truth
- Verification/falsification as a ‘true-false’ outcome
- Conversational justification & relative truth
- Validity (credibility) as ‘adequacy’, ‘sufficiency’, ‘usefulness...’
- Theory testing as a prolonged, gradual process
- Theory Justification as a social process
- ‘Purpose’ and credibility; all stakeholders...
- Role of statistical significance testing

\*Terminology confusion/reversal: validation-verification

## Two aspects of model credibility (For Causal-Descriptive Models)

- Structure Credibility
  - Primary role  
( ‘Explanation’ in Philosophy of science)  
(Validation/evaluation in descriptive modeling fields)
- Behavior (output/predictive) Credibility
  - The ‘problem of induction’ in Philosophy of Science
  - Role in causal-descriptive modeling fields  
(‘right behavior for the right reasons’)
  - Ex ante versus ex post prediction

# Overall Nature and Selected Tests of Dynamic Model Testing (Evaluation)



# Structure Credibility Testing

- (*Verification*)
- Direct Structure Tests
  - Direct comparison of model structures with real ones
  - Crucial, yet highly qualitative and informal
  - Distributed through the entire modeling methodology
- Indirect Structure Tests (Structure-oriented behavior)
  - Extreme condition and other ‘special’ test simulations
  - Crucial, and also partly quantitative and formal

# Validity (Quality) 'Built-in' vs. 'Tested' (Inspected)

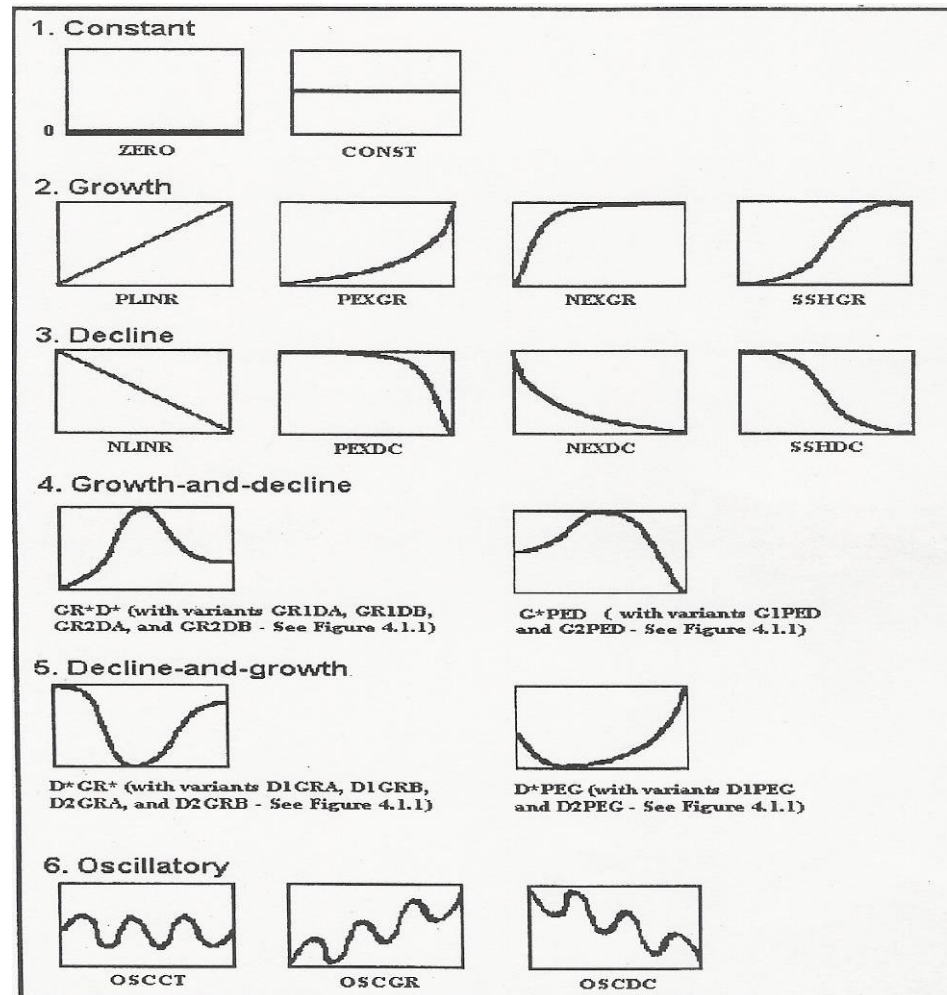
- Problem ID and purpose
- Resolution, aggregation, time unit and horizon
- Verification (consistency) tests first. (Does the simulation model accurately represent my conceptual model? Does it do what I intend to do?)
- All variables & parameters with explainable meanings
- All equations with explainable meanings
- Units and unit consistency
- Established equations and structures (in literature) must be used
- Must start with a SMALL model (does NOT mean SIMPLE!)
- Embellish gradually, step by step, one structure at a time, by partial tests
- Models 'Large enough but not larger than necessary'! (parsimony)
- Good documentation crucial
- And try to end with a SMALL model! (A generic, presentation version of the full model –establishing credibility ultimately means convincing people)

# Indirect Structure Testing Software: SiS

- Based on automated dynamic pattern recognition
- Extreme condition pattern testing
- Also in parameter calibration and policy design



# Indirect Structure Testing Software (SiS)



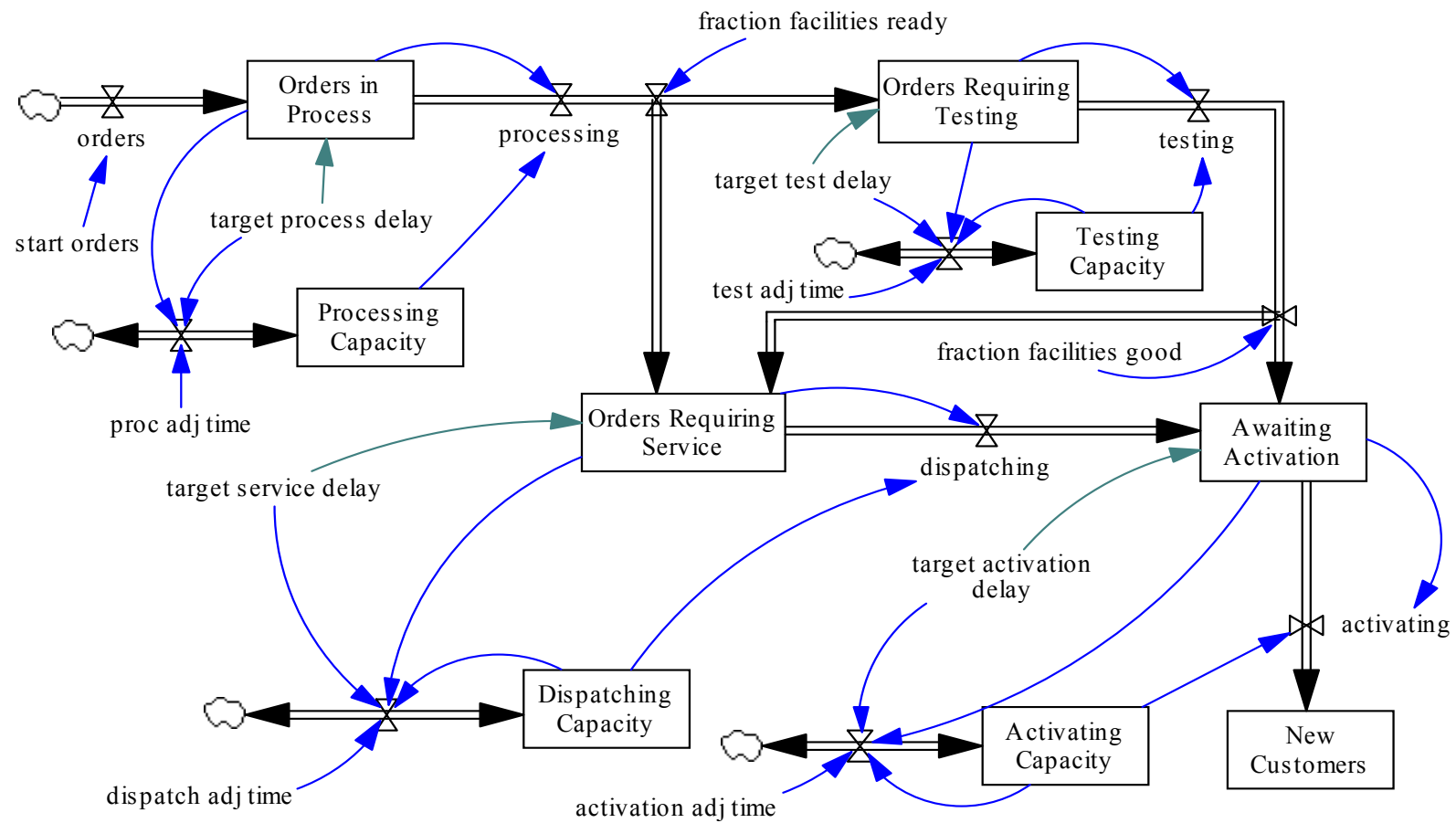
Basic Dynamic Patterns

# Indirect Structure Testing Software (SiS)

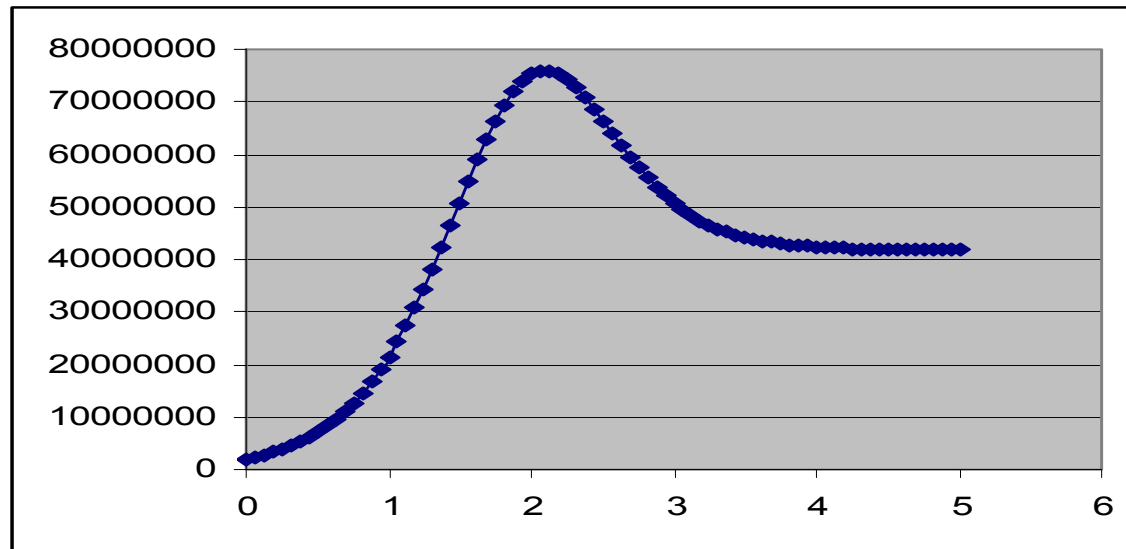
Abbreviation	Description
ZERO	Zero
CONST	Constant
PLINR	Linear with positive slope
NLINR	Linear with negative slope
NEXGR	Negative exponential growth
SSHGR	S-shaped growth
PEXGR	Positive exponential growth
GR1DA	Growth with decreasing rate followed by decline to equilibrium (growth level is less than decline level)
GR1DB	Growth with decreasing rate followed by decline to equilibrium (growth level is greater than decline level)
GR2DA	S-shaped growth and decline to equilibrium (growth level is less than decline level)
GR2DB	S-shaped exponential growth and decline to equilibrium (growth level is greater than decline level)
D1PEG	Decline with increasing rate followed by positive exponential growth
D2PEG	S-shaped decline followed by positive exponential decline
NEXDC	Negative exponential decline
SSHDC	S-shaped decline
PEXDC	Positive exponential decline
D1GRA	Decline with increasing rate followed by growth to equilibrium (decline level is less than growth level)
D1GRB	Decline with decreasing rate followed by decline to equilibrium (growth level is less than decline level)
D2GRA	S-shaped decline and growth to equilibrium (decline level is less than growth level)
D2GRB	S-shaped decline and growth to equilibrium (decline level is greater than growth level)
G1PED	Decline with decreasing rate followed by positive exponential decline
G2PED	S-shaped growth followed by positive exponential decline
OSCCT	Oscillation around constant mean
OSCGR	Oscillation around linearly growing trend
OSCDC	Oscillation around linearly declining trend

List of dynamic behavior pattern classes

# Sample Model Used with SiS



# Validity Testing with Default Parameters

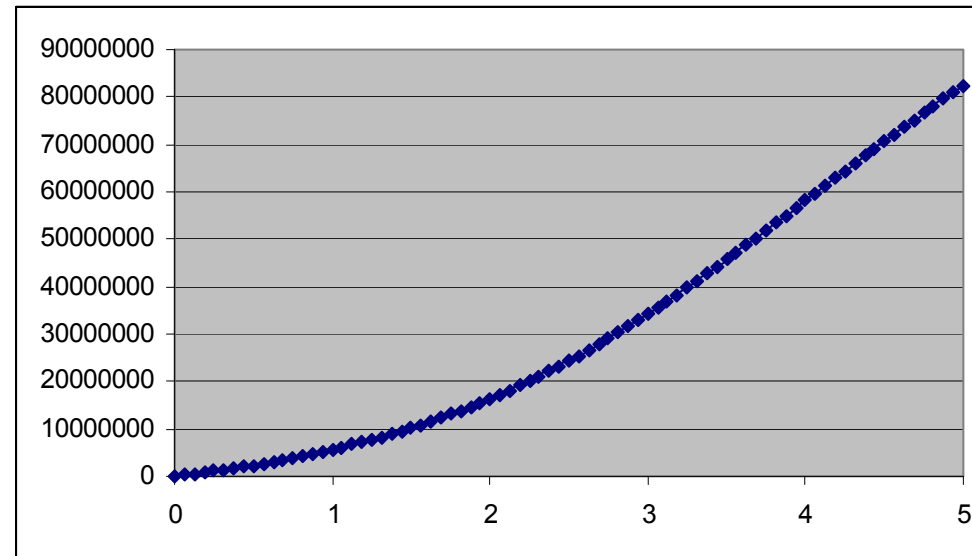


Simulation Output (with default base parameters)

ZERO0	-10	GR1DA	-16,7075	SSHDC	-25,4027	G2PED	-8,20289
CONST	-10	GR1DB	-7,26676	PEXDC	-34,4607	OSCCT	-21,6809
PLINR	-10	GR2DA	-7,08969	D1GRA	-13,9766	OSCGR	-21,6809
NLINR	-10	<b>GR2DB</b>	<b>1,02006</b>	D1GRB	-10,9594	OSCDC	-10
NEXGR	-15,7189	D1PEG	-11,0744	D2GRA	-9,18981		
SSHGR	-15,8379	D2PEG	-15,9738	D2GRB	-8,76851		
PEXGR	-29,1582	NEXDC	-17,7455	G1PED	-10,4806		

Likelihood Values of simulation behavior correctly classified as the GR2DB pattern

# Parameter Calibration with Specified Pattern

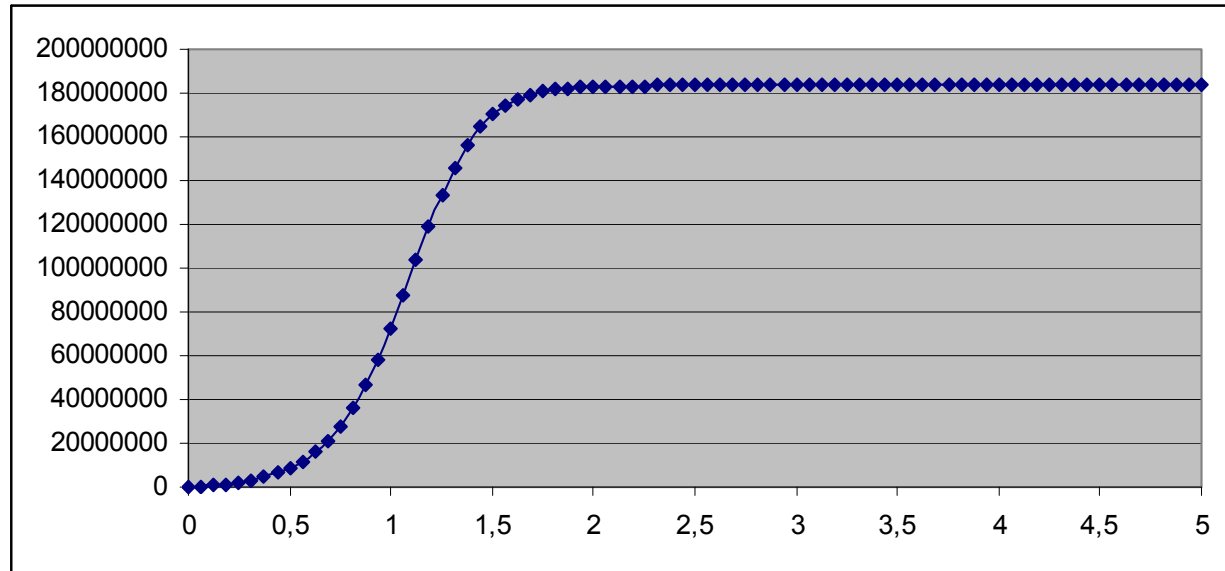


Simulation Output (with base parameters)

Selected Parameters	Min	Max	Number of Values In the Interval
1. advertising effectiveness	0	1	5
2. customer sales effectiveness	0	8	5
3. sales size	1	5	5

The ranges and number of values tried for each parameter

# Result of the Parameter Calibration



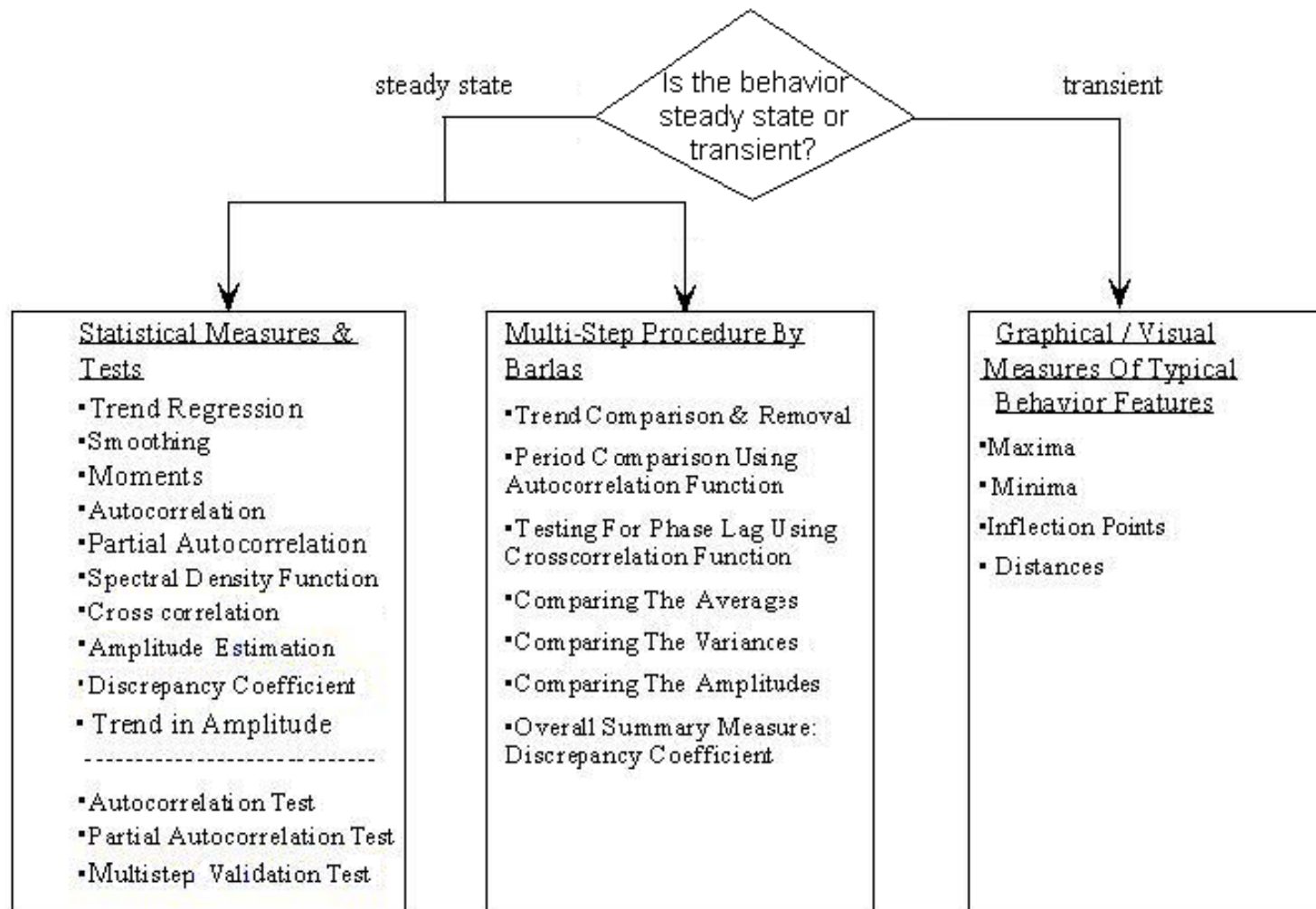
Simulation Output as Desired (after automated parameter calibration)

- Best parameter set is 41
- Best Likelihood Result: 1.2119776136254248
- Best Parameter Set:
  - 1. advertising effectiveness: 0.25
  - 2. customer sales effectiveness: 6.0
  - 3. sales size: 1.0

# Output Behavior Credibility

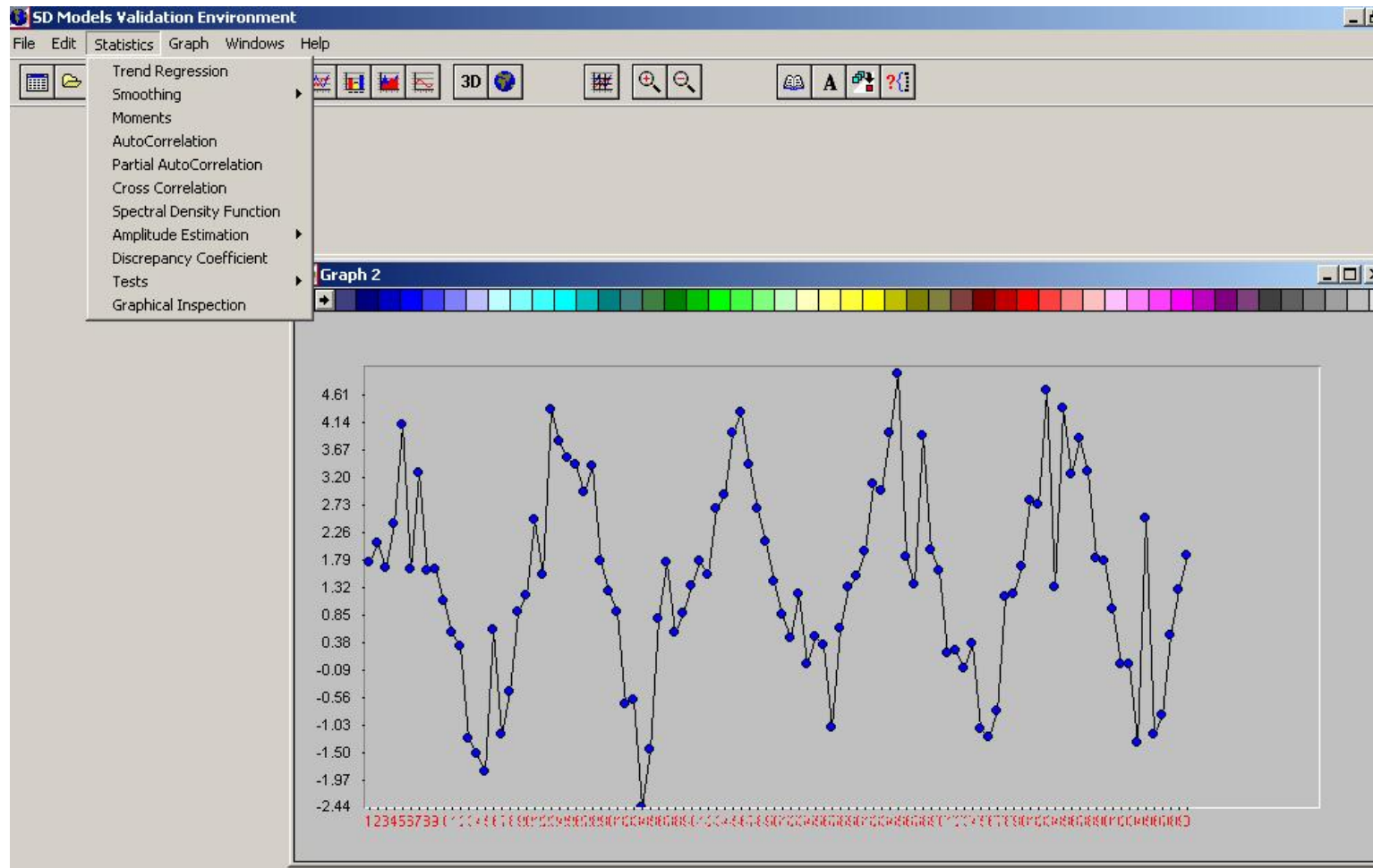
- Two types of patterns
  - Steady state
  - Transient
- Major pattern components
  - Trend, periods, amplitudes, ...

# Behavior Credibility Testing Software: BTS II



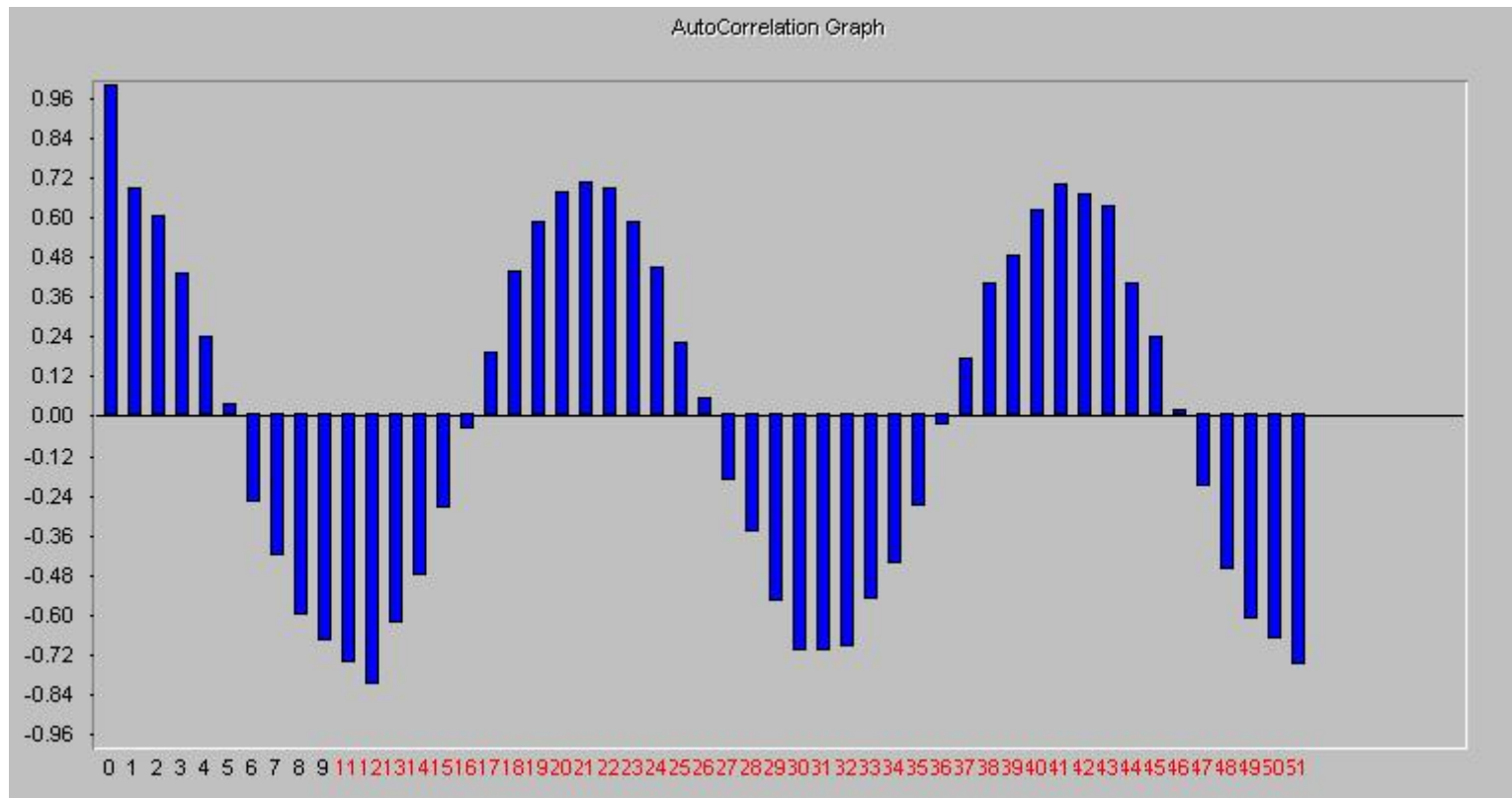


# Behavior Validity Testing Software: BTS II



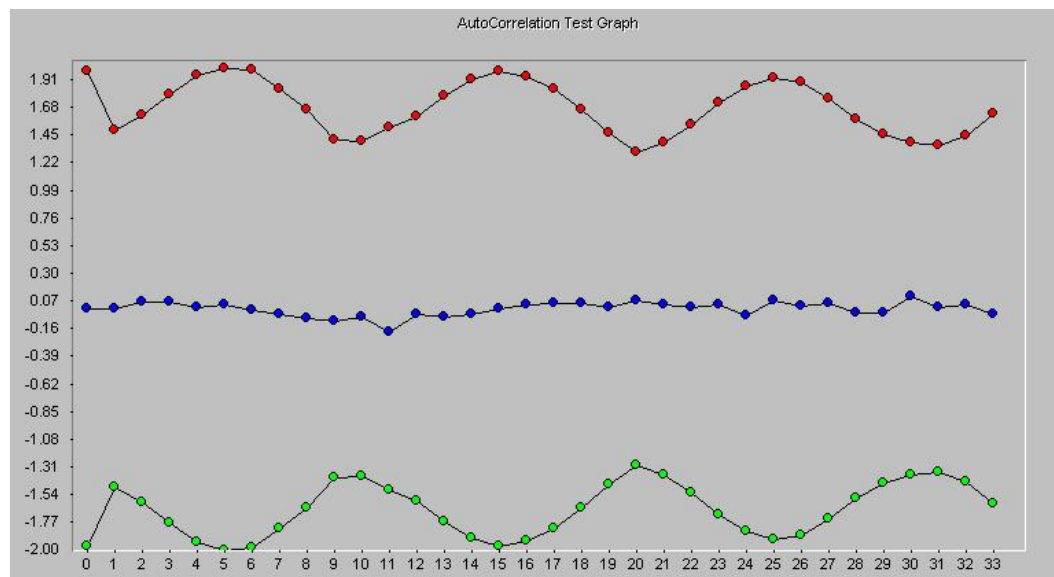
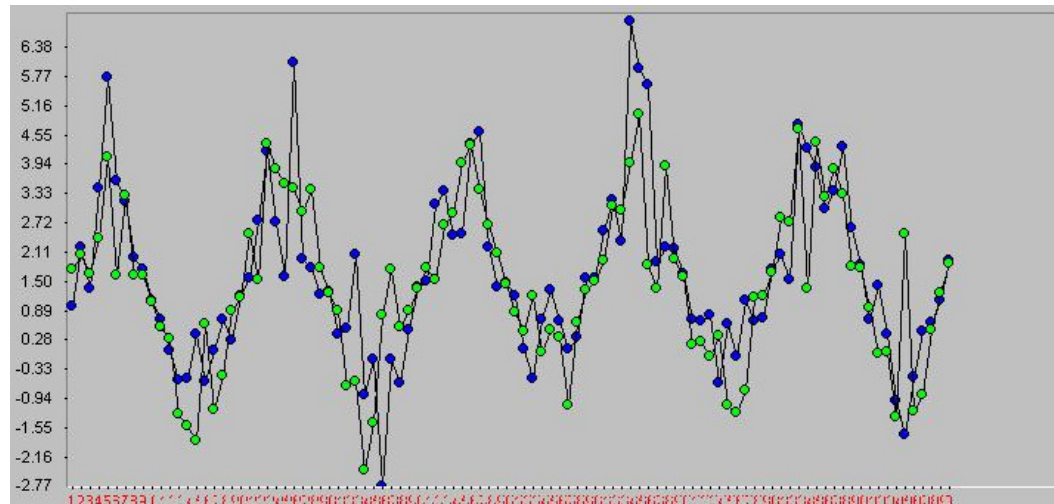
# BTS II Tools

## Autocorrelation



# BTS II Tools

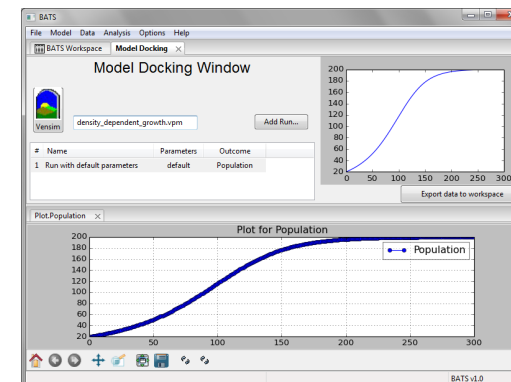
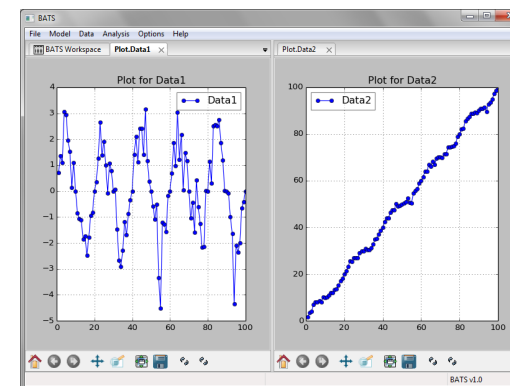
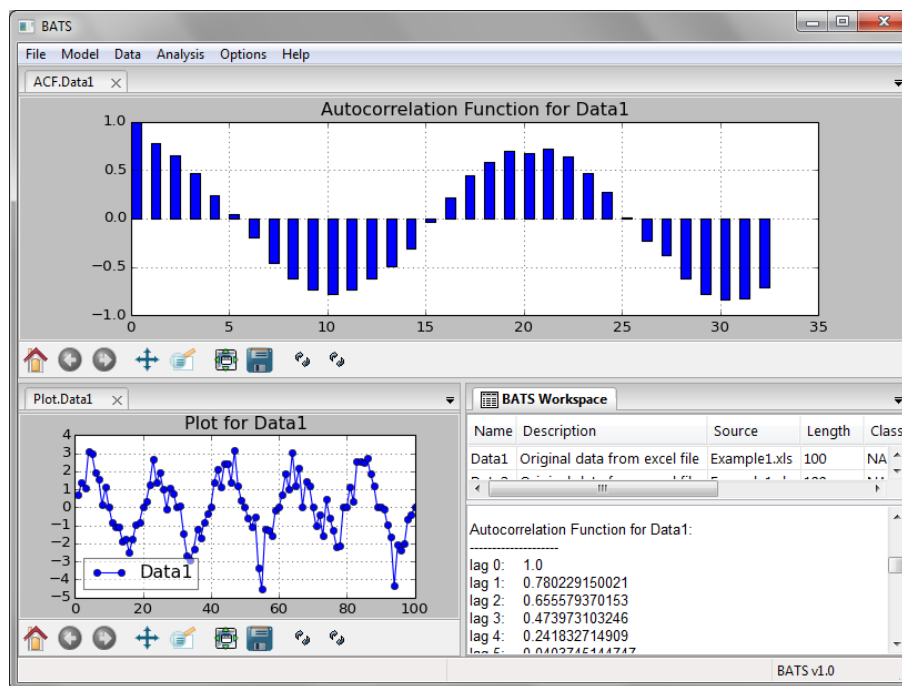
## Autocorrelation Test



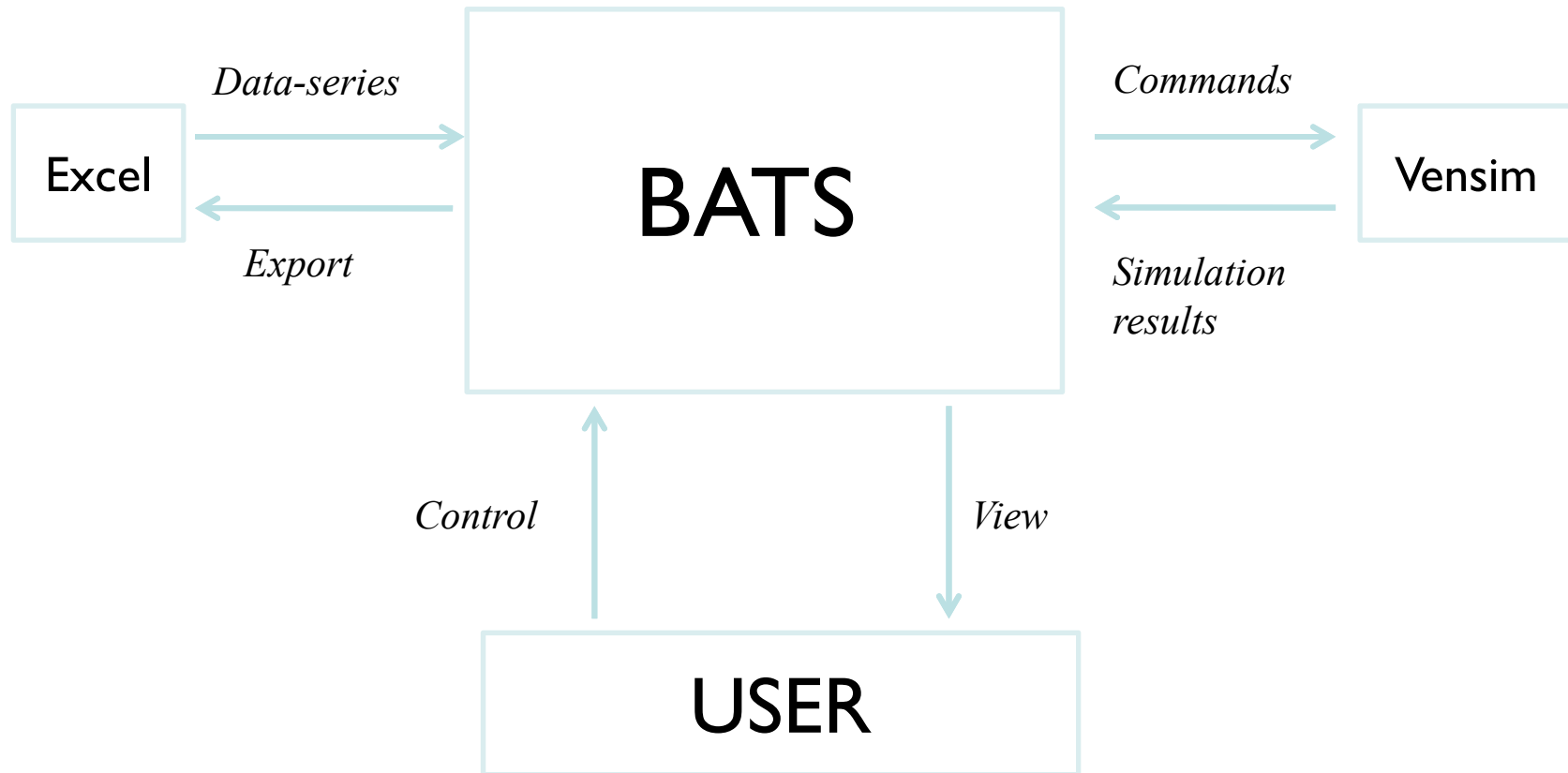
# BATS

(Behavior Analysis and Testing Software)

Combines BTS and SiS in single platform



# BATS Interfaces



# Overview of Features of BATS

## Data Importing

Load From File

\* Model Docking Window

Draw

## Data Preparation

Split

Select

Exponential Smoothing

Moving Average

< Trend >

## Data Visualization

Plot

## Data Analysis

Classify

Trend

Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation Test

Spectral Density

Amplitude Estimation

Crosscorrelation

Summary Stats

\* Graphical Comparison

## Model Analysis

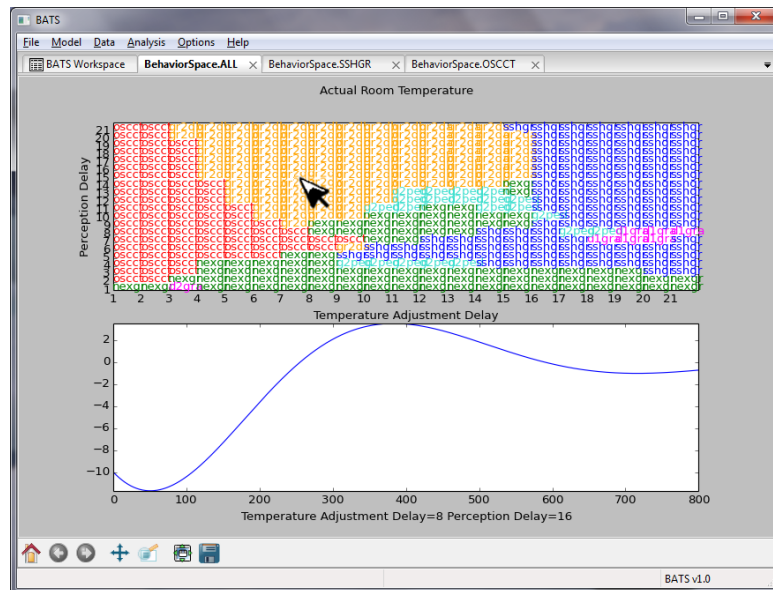
\* Hypothesis Tester

\* Behavior Space Classifier

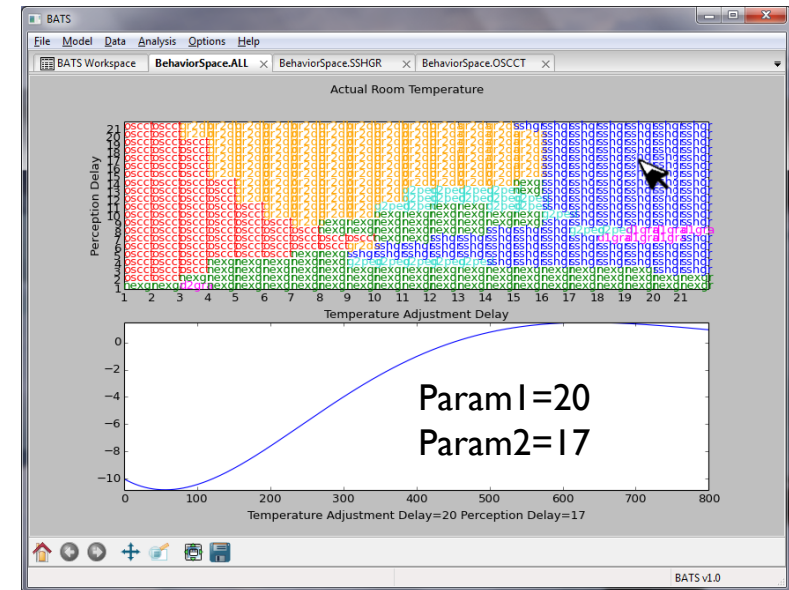
\* Behavior Class Mapper

# BATS Behavior Space Classifier

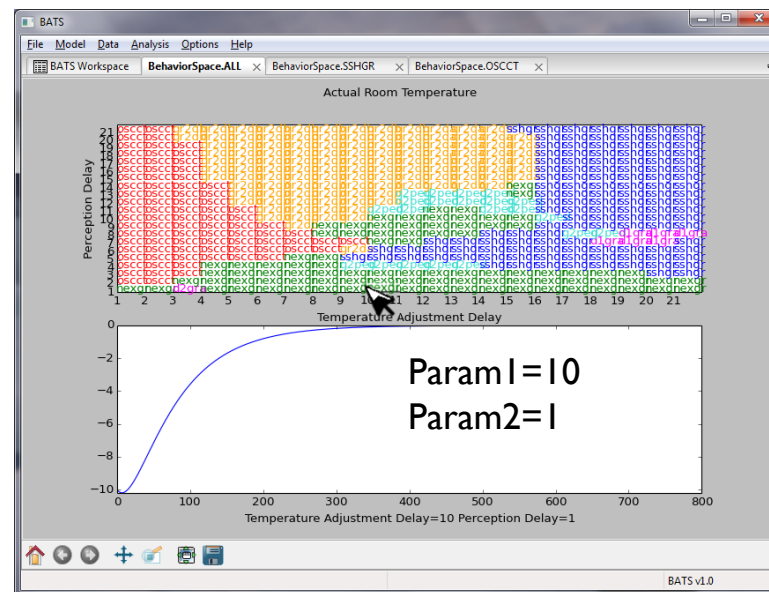
(The plot is dynamic)



Param1=8  
Param2=16



Param1=20  
Param2=17



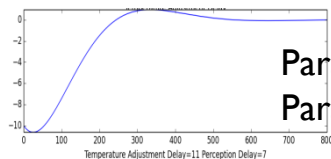
Param1=10  
Param2=1

# BATS Behavior Class Mapper

Pre-specified class is  
**sshgr**  
(s-shaped-growth)

For each point, a  
simulation  
run is made

Model  
output is  
taken from  
Vensim



Param1=8  
Param2=16

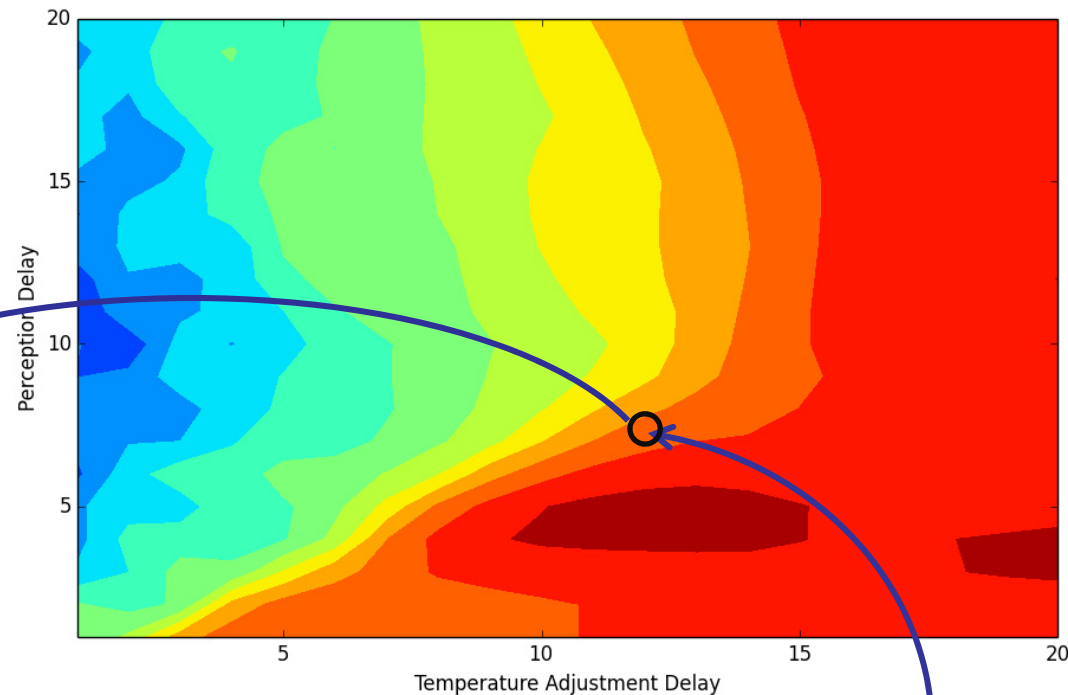
ISTS  
Algorithm is  
called

25 likelihoods  
are obtained

1SEROD	-10.000
2SEROD	-10.000
3SEROD	-10.000
4SEROD	-10.000
5SEROD	-10.000
6SEROD	-10.000
7SEROD	-10.000
8SEROD	-10.000
9SEROD	-10.000
10SEROD	-10.000
11SEROD	-10.000
12SEROD	-10.000
13SEROD	-10.000
14SEROD	-10.000
15SEROD	-10.000
16SEROD	-10.000
17SEROD	-10.000
18SEROD	-10.000
19SEROD	-10.000
20SEROD	-10.000
21SEROD	-10.000
22SEROD	-10.000
23SEROD	-10.000
24SEROD	-10.000
25SEROD	-10.000

The **likelihood  
value for pre-  
specified** class is  
plotted on the graph

**-3.99**





# Usage Modes of BATS

- Structure-oriented behavior validity testing
  - Extreme condition tests
- Behavior pattern validity testing
  - Barlas' Multi-Step procedure and Graphical Inspection
- Sensitivity analysis
  - Behavior pattern sensitivity with respect to parameter changes
- Model calibration
  - Parameter calibration based on behavior patterns
- Policy design
  - Policy parameter specification based on behavior patterns
- Policy analysis
  - Policy structure specification based on pattern characteristics of model behaviors

# Practical Implementation Issues

- More standardized and automated tools
- User friendliness
- Better integration with simulation software
- More standardized validation procedures
- ‘Credibility of Implementation’

(A justified model means just a reliable laboratory;  
‘implementation validity’ does *not* automatically follow  
at all. It should be taken as project in itself)

# Concluding Observations

- Model credibility as a process, rather than an outcome
- Continuous (prolonged) credibility testing
- Model testing, analysis and policy design all integrated
- Credibility of Policy Recommendations  
(Robustness, timing, duration, transition...)
- From validity towards quality
- Quality 'built-in versus inspected-in'
- Group model building
- Testing by interactive gaming (stakeholders)

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