

Comparative Modelling - a key element of integrated simulation

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Abstract: In order to model systems such as epidemics, their impact on a health system including intervention analysis, the model must be able to mathematically represent all processes, integrate a large number of data and still remain validatable. The possibility to compare microscopic and macroscopic models is a methodologically important approach. Furthermore, concepts are presented which steps are necessary to enable sustainable and reproducible parameterised simulation processes.