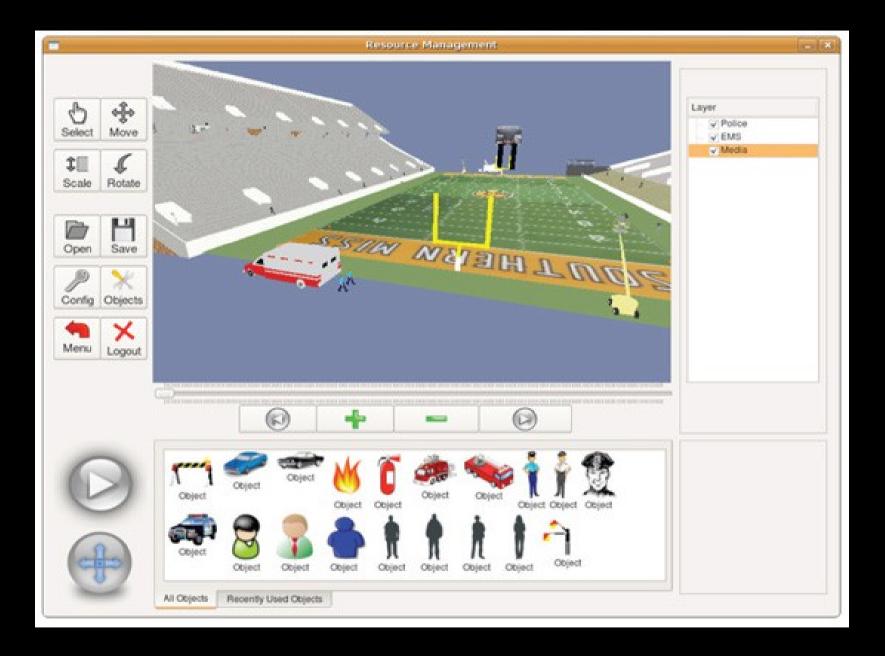
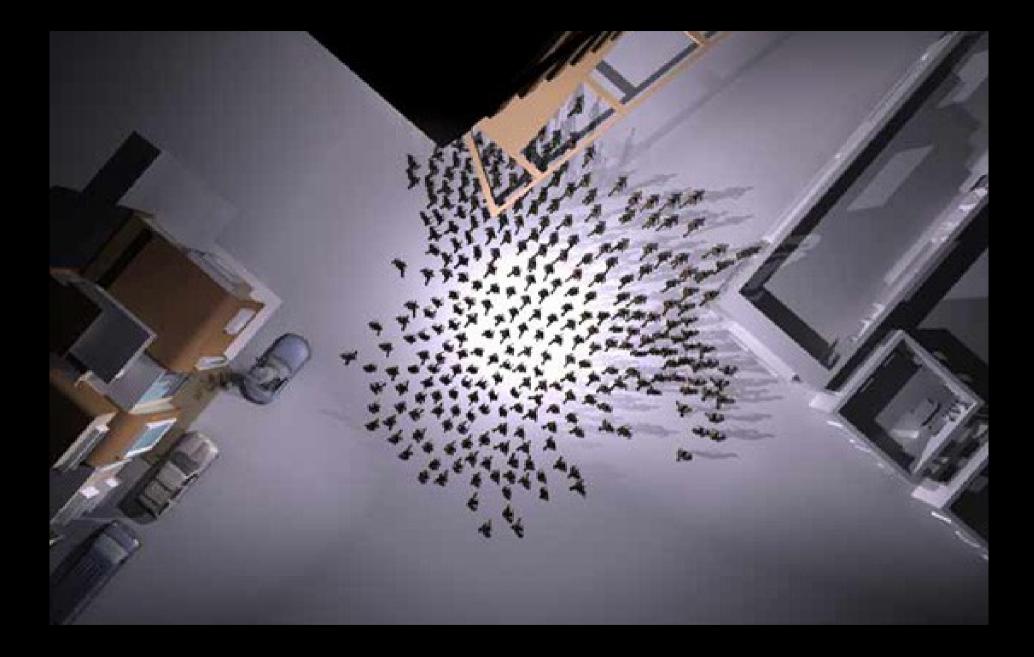
Crowd simulation



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Motivation

- <u>Simulation of large group of characters with</u>
 <u>respect to their individuality</u>
- Movie industry (Lord of Rings, Avatar, history and wars themes,...)
- Emergency simulations in buildings
- Games
- Military applications

Talk Overview

- Problem specification
- Crowd representation
- Simulation control levels
- Examples

Problem Specification

- Large set of relatively standalone units communicating together
- Control mechanism:
- Representing emotions
- Ability of making decisions
- Computational cost
- Response to the environment changes

Crowd Representation

- Rule based (behavioral) models [Reynolds 87]
- Particle systems [Brogan 97]
- Social forces model [Helbing 00]]
- Cellular automata [Kirchner 03]
- Multi-agent models [Pelechano 05]: Massive
- Continuum dynamics [Treuille 06]
- Cell and portal graphs
- Potential fields
- Roadmaps

Levels of Control

- Division to two levels of control [Pelechano05]
- Low level
 Motion, Perception
- High level Decision making, Communication, Navigation

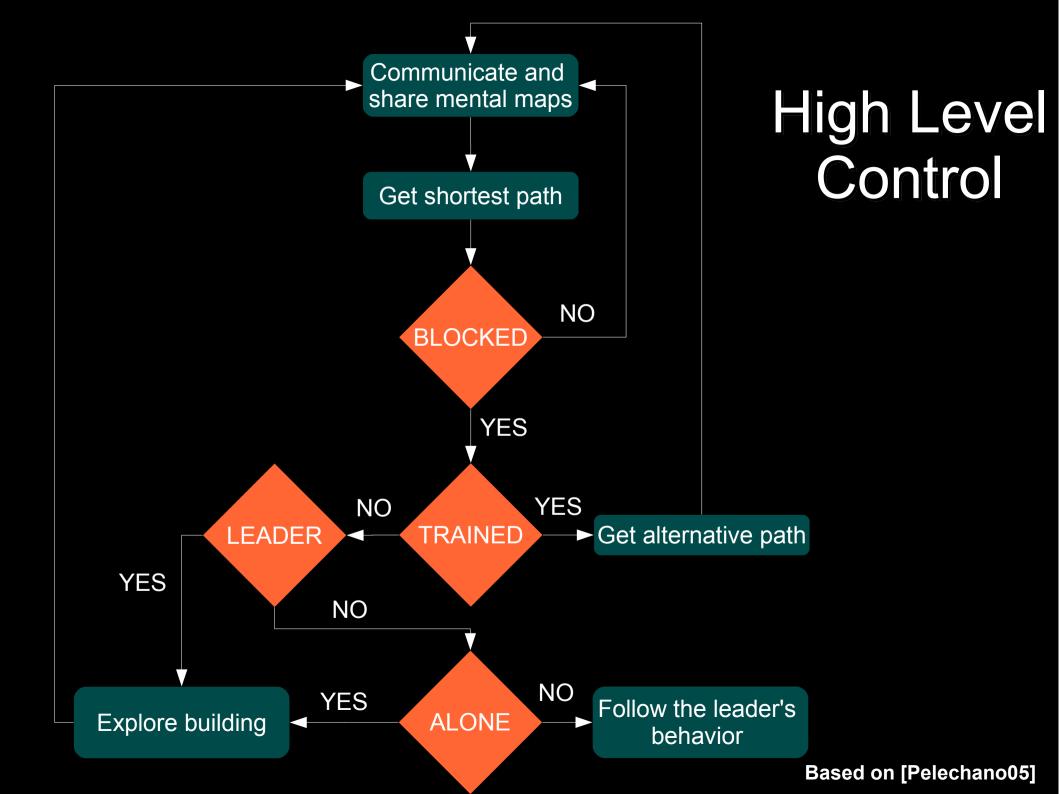
Low Level Control

• Social forces model [Helbing 00]

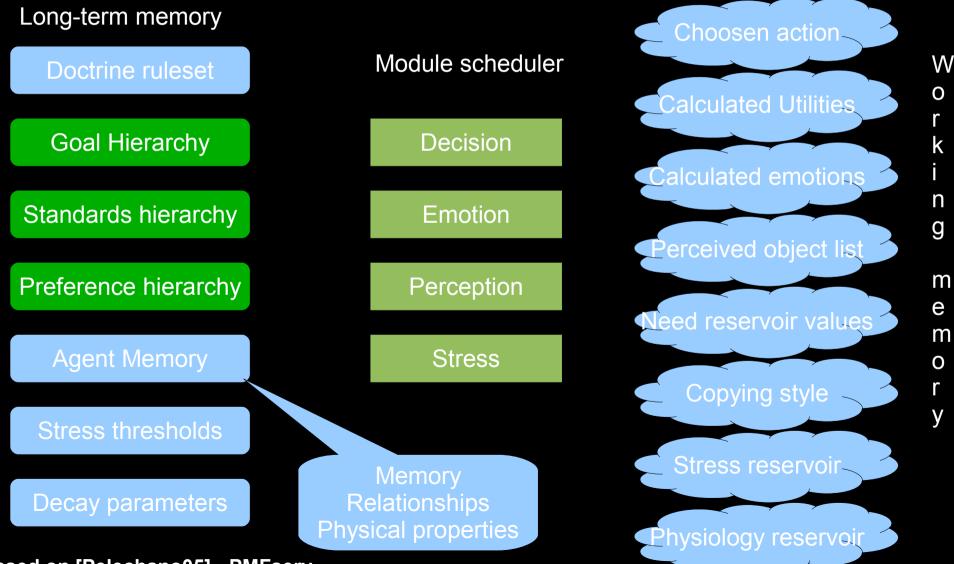
$$m_{i} \frac{d v_{i}}{d t} = m_{i} \frac{v_{i}^{0}(t) e_{i}^{0}(t) - v_{i}(t)}{\tau_{i}} + \sum_{j(j \neq i)} f_{ij} + \sum_{W} f_{W}$$

Pedestrian with mass m_i and velocity v_i° with direction e_i° tends to have velocity v_i in time interval τ_i with respect to collision forces with other pedestrians and walls.

Examples: http://angel.elte.hu/~panic/

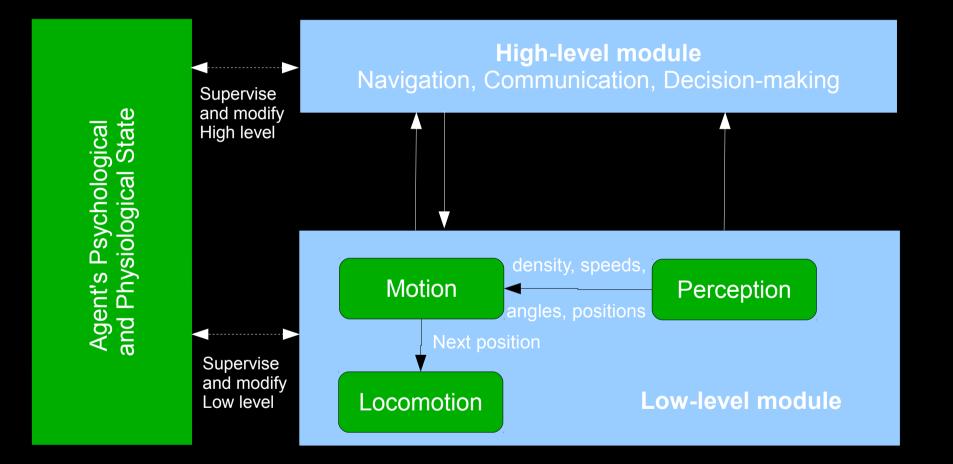


High Level Control expansion of psychological representation



Based on [Pelechano05] - PMFserv

Another High Level Control Scheme



Based on Pechano07

Low Level Control

The movement of agents expressed by forces

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{To}[n] = \boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{To}[n-1] + \boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{At}[n] w_{i}^{At} + \sum_{w} \boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{Wa} + \sum_{k} \boldsymbol{F}_{ki}^{Ob}[n] w_{i}^{Ob} + \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \boldsymbol{F}_{ji}^{Ot}[n] w_{i}^{Ot}$$

New position is computed as

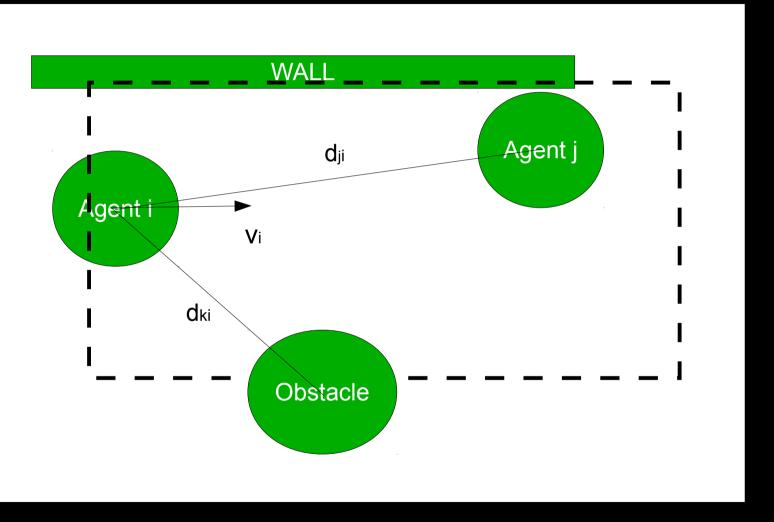
 $\boldsymbol{p_i}[n+1] = \boldsymbol{p_i}[n] + \alpha_i[n] v_i[n] ((1-\beta_i[n]) \boldsymbol{f_i^{To}}[n] + \beta_i[n] \boldsymbol{F^{Fa}}[n]) T + \boldsymbol{r_i}[n]$

$$f_i^{To} = \frac{F_i^{To}}{|F_i^{To}|}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{Ob} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{d}_{ki} \times \boldsymbol{v}_{i}) \times \boldsymbol{d}_{ki}}{|(\boldsymbol{d}_{ki} \times \boldsymbol{v}_{i}) \times \boldsymbol{d}_{ki}|}$$

 $\alpha_i = 0, if |\mathbf{r}_i| > 0 \lor StoppingRule \lor WaitingRule, 1 otherwice$

Low level Control



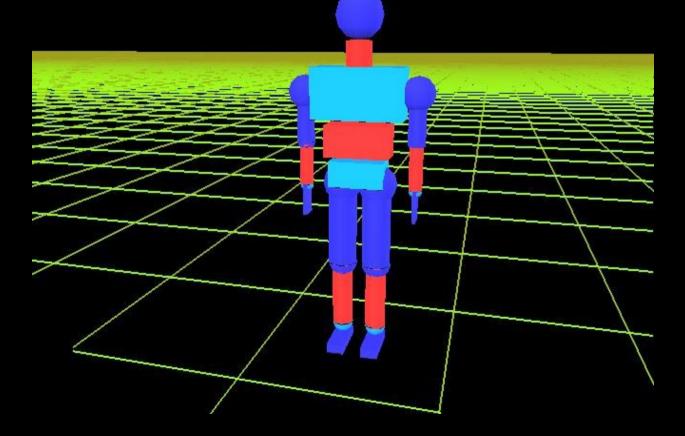
Avoidance forces

Local Motion - Solved Problems

- Avoidance Forces (previous slide)
- Agent avoidance
- Repulsion forces
- "Shaking problem" solution
- Organized behavior
- Pushing behavior
- Falling and becoming obstacle
- Panic propagation
- Avoiding bottlenecks and dynamic changes in the environment

Animation and Visualization

• CA methods, e.g. [Ahn06]



Applications & Projects

- Emergency simulations (HERMES project)
- Games
- Movie industry (Lord of Rings)
- Army training tools



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