

Simulando Comportamentos de Multidões em Ambientes Públicos

Profa. Dra. Soraia Raupp Musse
CPVA/VHLab/PUCRS

Principal objetivo

Simulação para avaliar conforto e segurança das pessoas em ambientes públicos

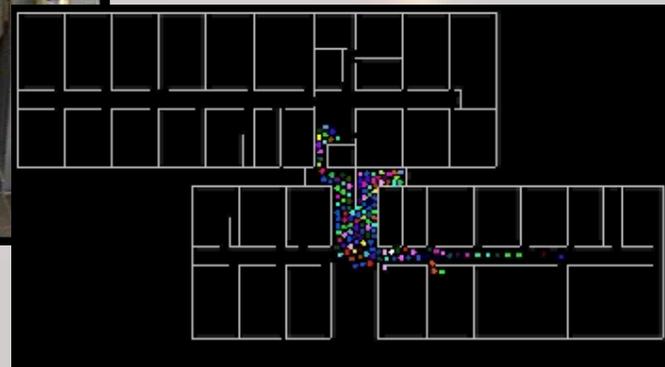
Mas, primeiro...

Conceito de Multidões

“A large group of individuals in the same physical environment sharing a common goal and may act in a different way than when they are alone”

(Benesh, 86 and Roloff, 81)

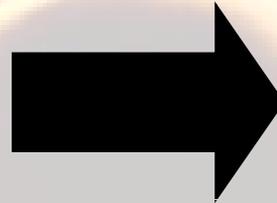
Crowd Simulation



Quais são os desafios?

- Porque simular?
- O que simular?
- Como validar?
- Como comparar com a realidade?

Imitar a realidade?



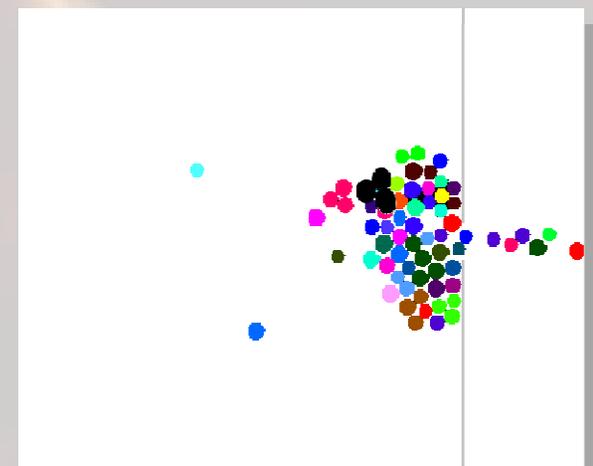
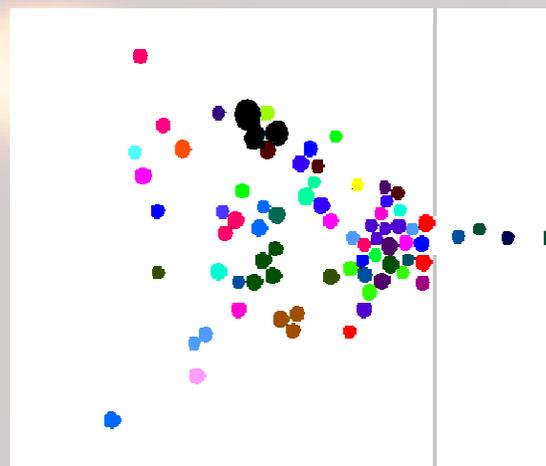
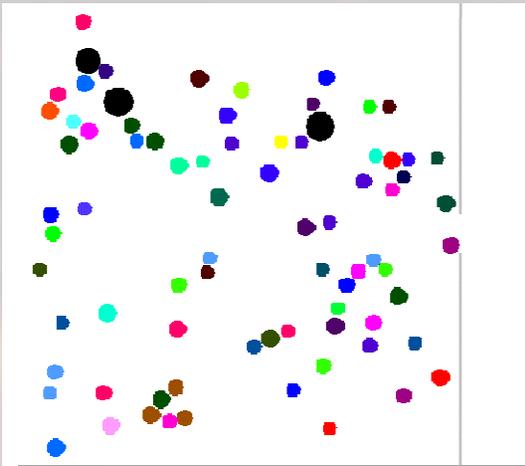
Crowd Simulation

- Objetivo: Simular situações de aglomeração de indivíduos visando medir o conforto e a segurança.
- Comportamentos podem ser simulados, bem como cenários de acidentes.



Porque simular?

- Treinamento de responsáveis pela segurança
- Treinamento de pessoas
- Testes de cenários



O que simular?

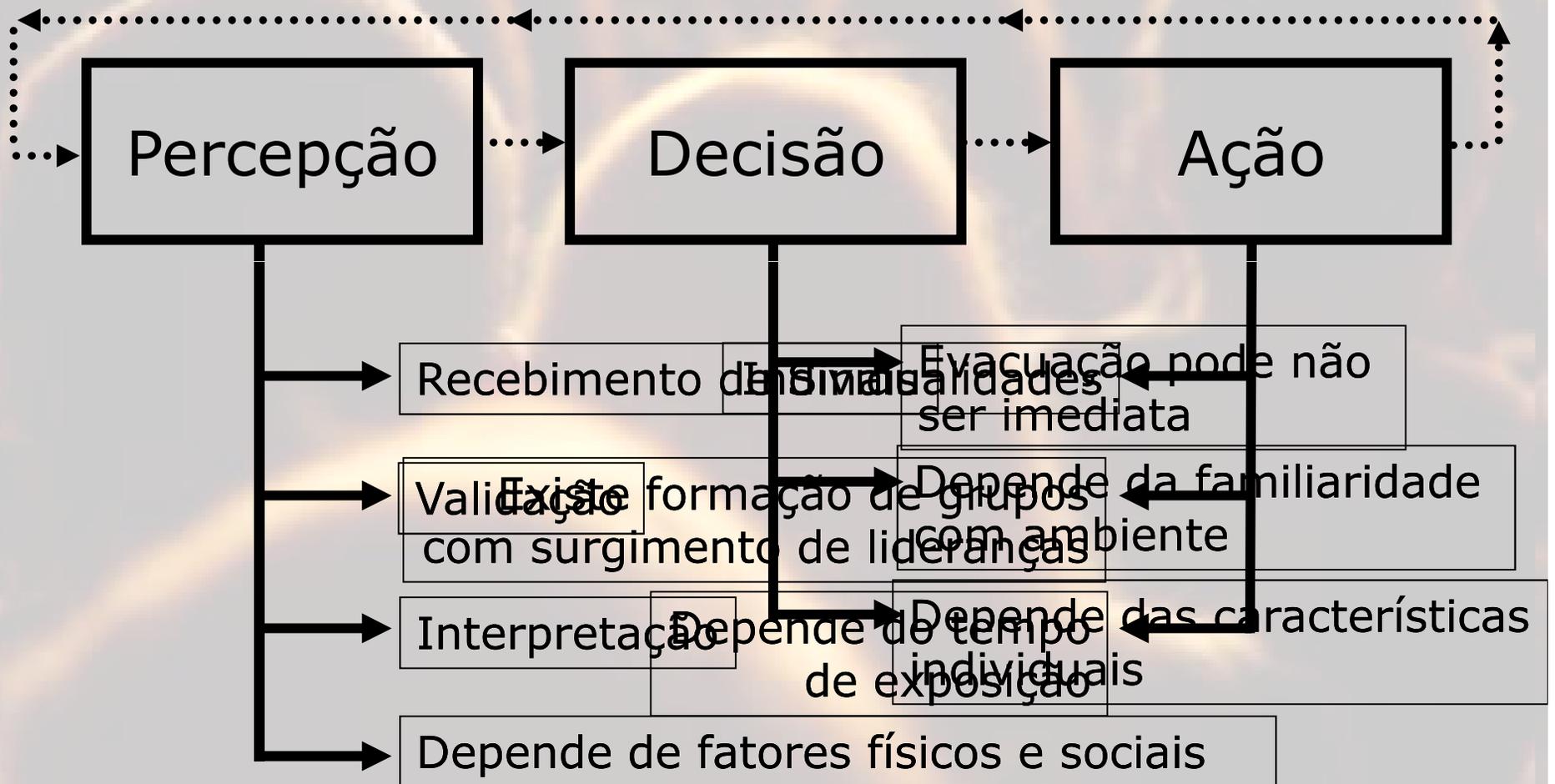
- Complexidade do problema



(Eduardo Cambuí Júnior)

Simulação de multidões

Esquema cognitivo de evacuação



Introdução

- Desafio é incluir as características relevantes da realidade
- ***Como caracterizar multidões?***
- ***Como anotar seus comportamentos?***

What are the crowd variables to include in a simulation model?

- ***Crowd Characteristics***
 - *Crowd space* (occupied space, proximity among individuals, regions where people walk),
 - *Crowd size* (number of groups and individuals inside each group),
 - *Crowd density* (relation between space and crowd sizes) – also related with crowd structure (crowds, groups and individuals)
 - *Crowd activity*,
 - *Crowd basic behaviours* (walk, grasp, look at some location, apply a posture),
 - Others...



Real Crowds

- Real Crowd Information:
 - Crowd characteristics: *space*, *size* and *density* of crowd, *structure* (groups, individuals) and *basic behaviours* (action and motion)

- **Space** (interest points)
- **Size** (number of people)
- **Density** (crowded or not)
- **Structure** (group/individual arises from the crowd)
- **Basic Behaviours** (actions and interest locations)

Real Crowds

- Real Crowd Information:
 - Crowd characteristics: *space*, *size* and *density* of crowd, *structure* (groups, individuals) and *basic behaviours* (action and motion)
 - Crowd events: “what happens”, “when happens”, “where happens” and “who acts”

Real Crowds

- Sequence of Real People:



Real Crowds

CROWD STRUCTURE

Size: 50 persons

Density: Low density

Entities: CROWD and some groups formed by 1 or 2 persons

Basic behaviours: waiting and entering on the train

CROWD EVENTS

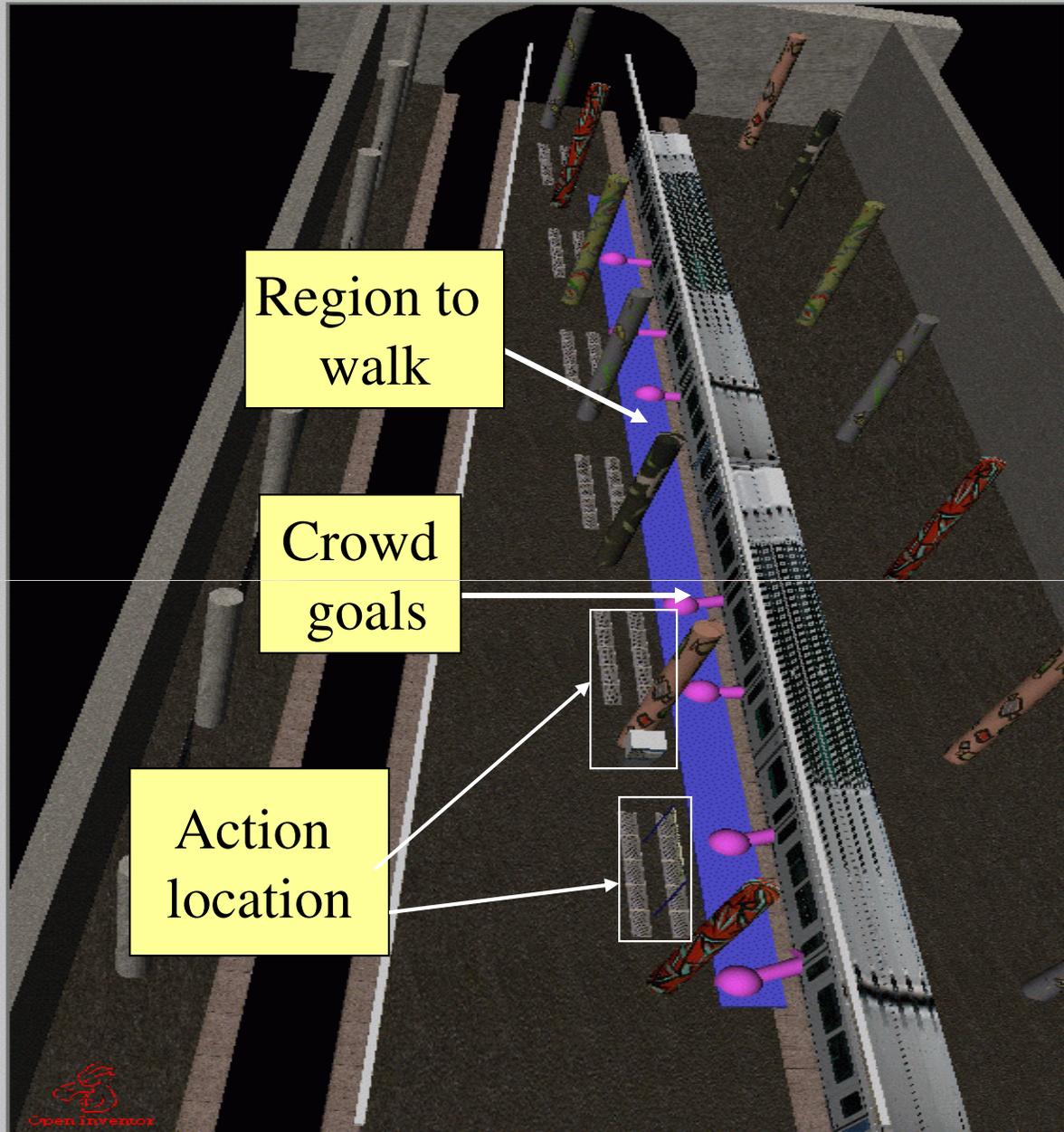
WHEN: Time = 5min

WHAT: Event: People start to enter on the train

WHERE: Interest locations: doors of the train

WHO: People near to the gate

ots



Region to walk

Crowd goals

Action location



Rotx



Roty

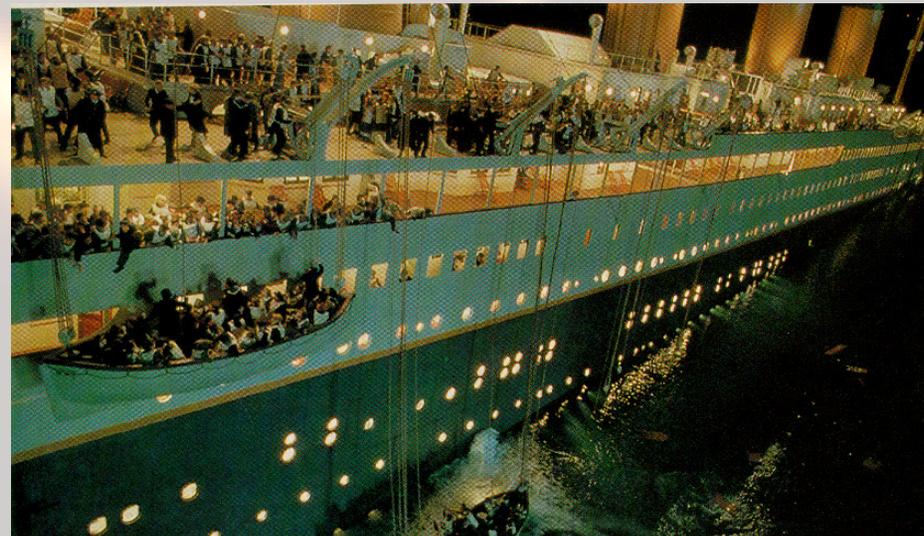


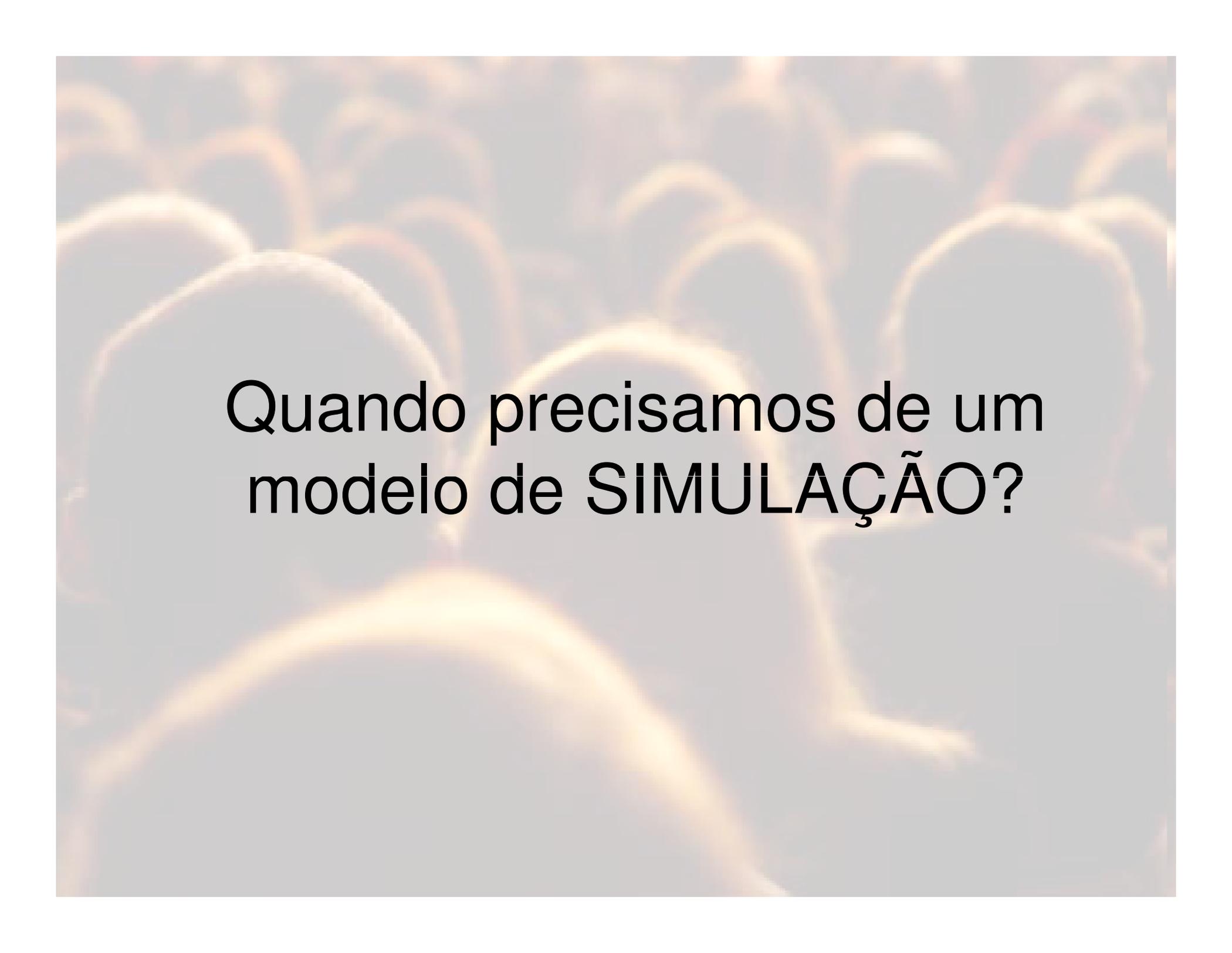
Dolly

One example...

```
1 begin
2   CROWD STRUCTURE
3   NUMBER_PEOPLE: 100
4   Density = NO-CROWDED
5   GOALS_CROWD:
6   LEFT LOCATION ( X Y Z )RIGHT LOCATION ( X Y Z ) (Related to
   the crowd space)
7   ACTION_LOCATION SIT ( X Y Z )
8   REGION GATE_3 (X Y Z) (X Y Z)
9   NUMBER_GROUPS: 3
10  BASIC BEHAVIORS
11  GROUP_1NB_PEOPLE: [3,6] (Group contains from 3 to 6 individuals)
12  BASIC_BEHAVIOUR: WALK from LEFT to RIGHT
13  GROUP_2NB_PEOPLE: [3,6]
14  BASIC_BEHAVIOUR: SITED
15  GROUP_3NB_PEOPLE: [3,6]
16  BASIC_BEHAVIOUR: WALK from LEFT to RIGHT
17  CROWD EVENTS
18  Event_1:
19  WHEN: Time = 5,2 min
20  WHO: ALL PEOPLE IN REGION OF GATE 3
21  Reaction Event_1:
22  ACTION: ENTER THE TRAIN THROUGH THE CLOSEST DOOR
23 end
```

Programar crowds pode funcionar?





Quando precisamos de um
modelo de SIMULAÇÃO?

Trabalhos pioneiros

- Flocking systems (Boids) (*Reynolds, 1987*)



Maintain proper position and orientation:

- ~Avoid collisions*
- ~Match velocities of neighbours*
- ~Move towards the centre of flock*

Crowd Animation and Simulation

- Digital cloning of people using 3D characters
(The Borrowers and Titanic, 1998)



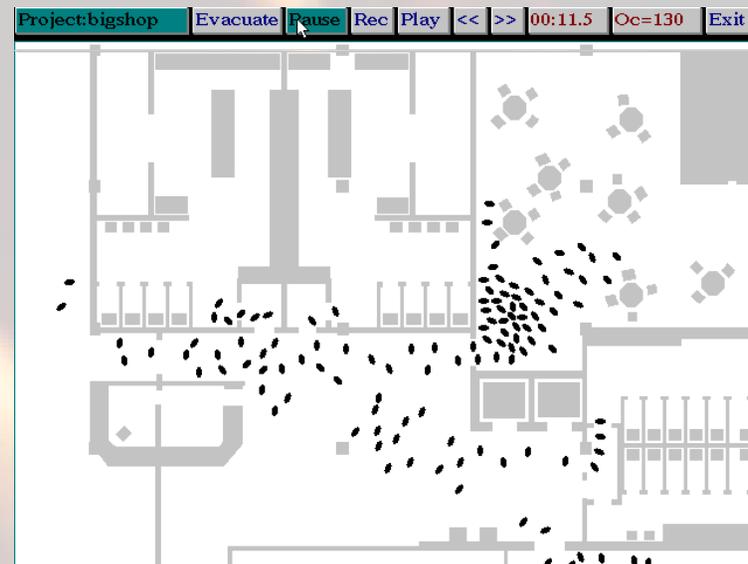
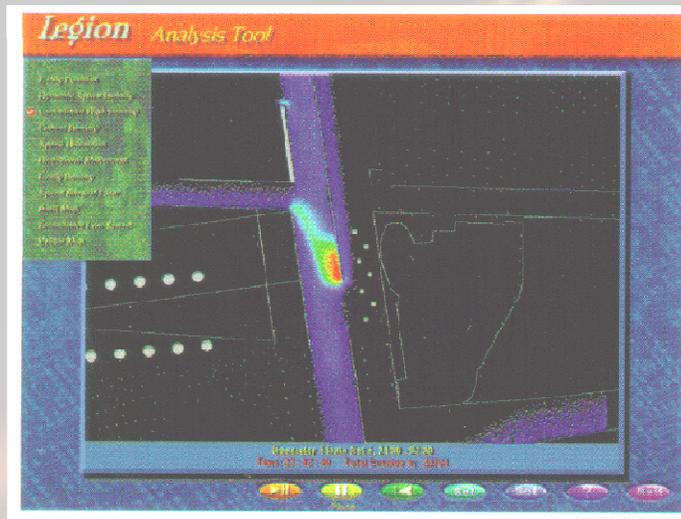
Crowd Animation and Simulation

- Hybrid systems: physical forces (flow fluids, goals) and procedural rules (flocking behaviours). Antz and Bugs Life (1999)



Crowd Animation and Simulation

- To simulate the motion of large crowds of people. LEGION and SIMULEX systems.

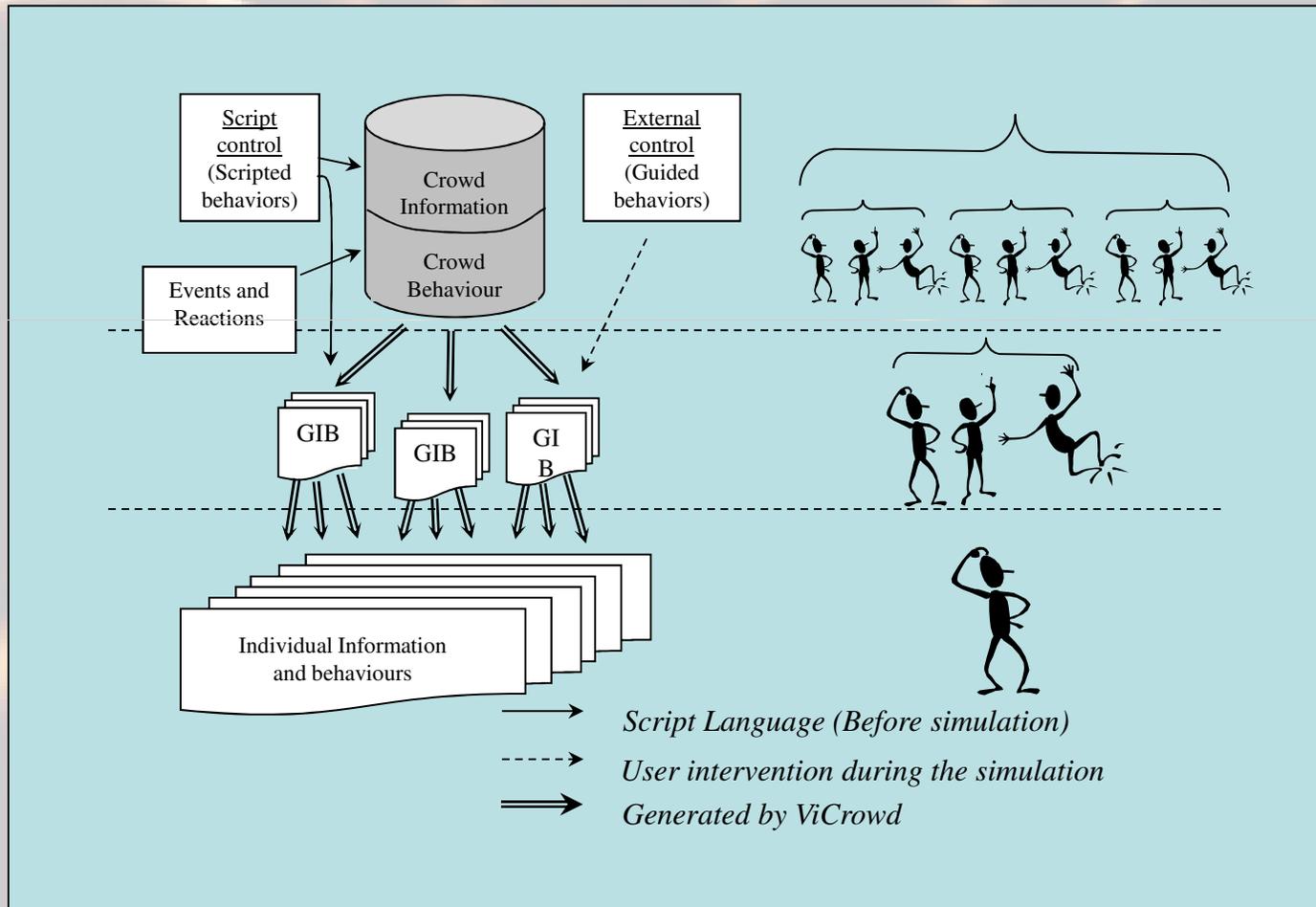


Human Crowd Modelling with Various Levels of Behaviour Control

*Soraia Raupp Musse
(PhD Thesis, 2000)*

*“We have a very imperfect knowledge of the Human heart if we
do not examine it in crowds” (Emile Rousseau)*

ViCrowd Structure





E a partir daí, muitos
modelos de simulação
aplicados a filmes,
games...

Exemplo do The Lord of the rings

Como pode-se aumentar a
conexão com a realidade?



So, we need People Tracking...

- One or more cameras?
- Color or monochromatic?
- Static or moving camera?

The most common approach is to use a single static camera (color or monochromatic), and the first step of tracking algorithms is typically background subtraction

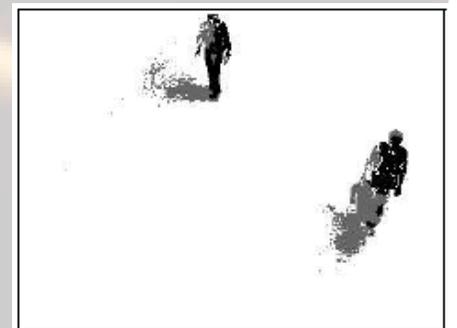
Background Subtraction

- In a few words, it consists of obtaining a mathematical model of the background, which is compared to each frame of the video sequence. Then, pixels with sufficient discrepancy are considered foreground pixels, and sets of connected pixels are usually called blobs.



Background Subtraction

- One problem inherent to background subtraction is the undesired detection of shadows (or highlights) as foreground objects. Indeed, shadows may connect isolated people in a scene, generating a single blob and probably compromising the performance of the tracking algorithm.



Aplicação de segurança usando Visão Computacional

→ *Como detectar eventos anormais?*

Classificação de eventos

Hall's Classification	Approximate distance	Kind of interaction
Intimate distance	up to 0.5 meters	Comforting, threatening
Personal distance	0.5 to 1.25 meters	Conversation between friends
Social distance	1.25 to 3.5 meters	Impersonal business dealings
Public distance	more than 3.5 meters	Addressing a crowd

Crowd in Security Applications

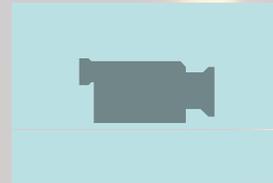
Personal space \times Level of confort
[SOMMER, 1973]



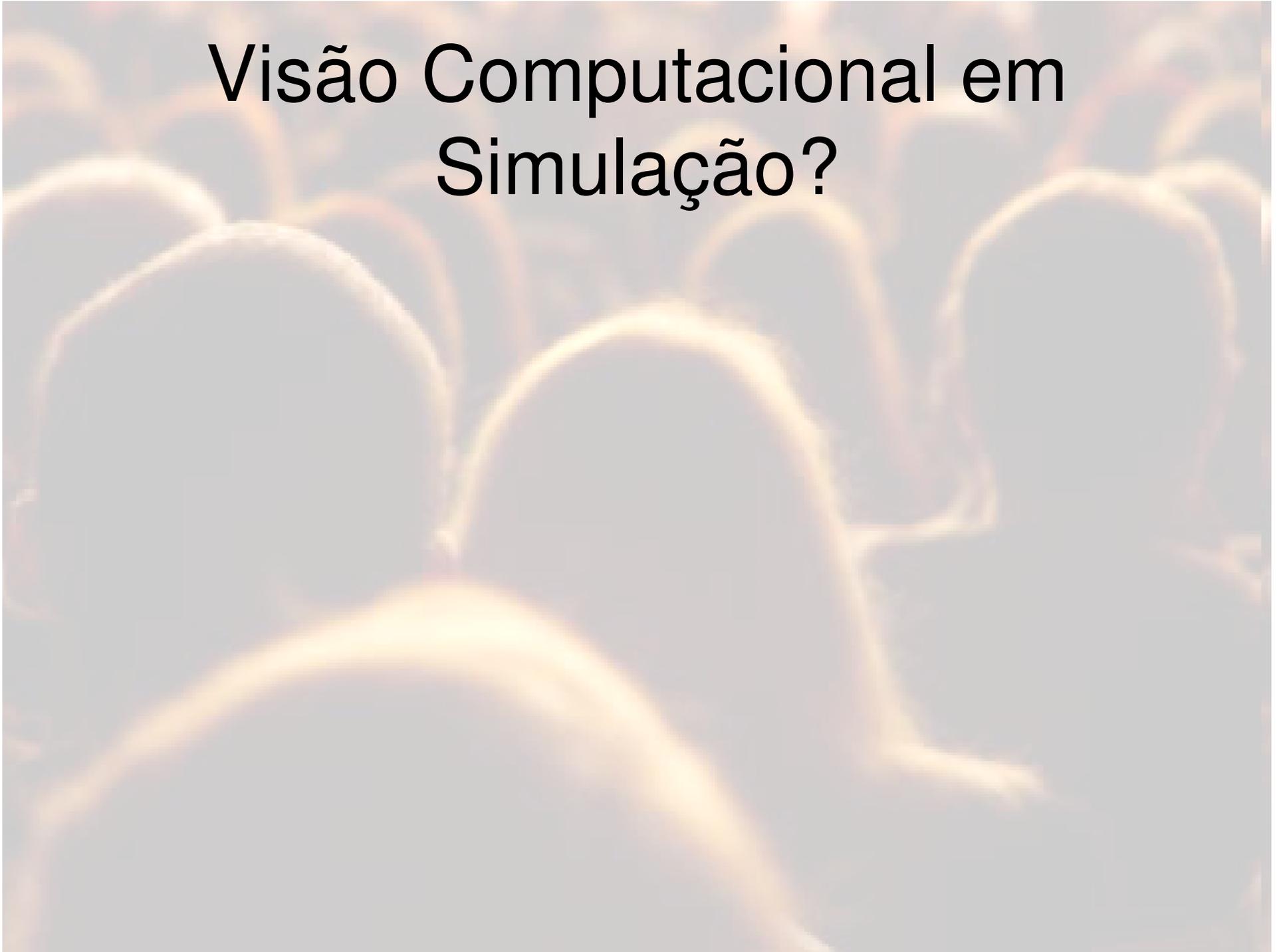
Group formation -> personal distance

Voluntary \times Involuntary \rightarrow Proxemics

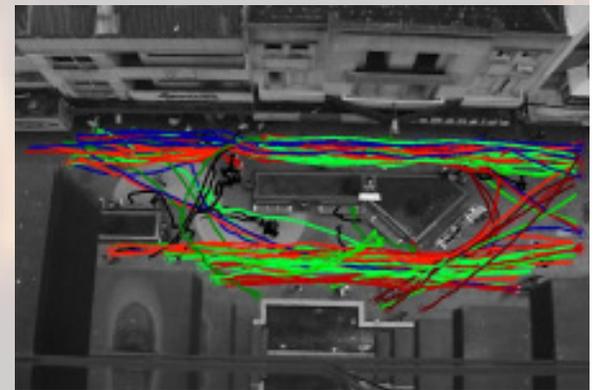
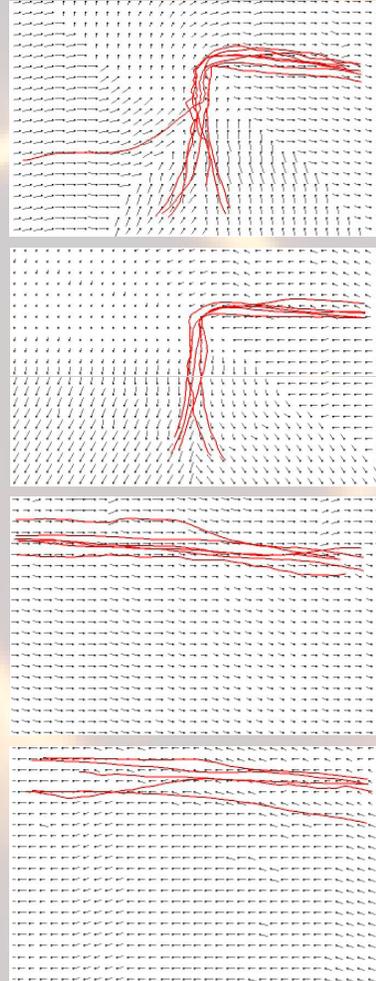
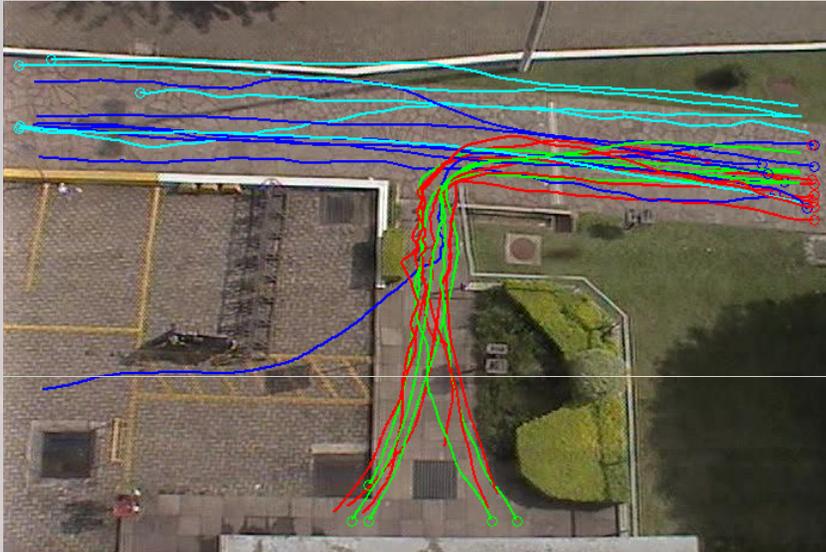
Obtained Results:



Visão Computacional em Simulação?



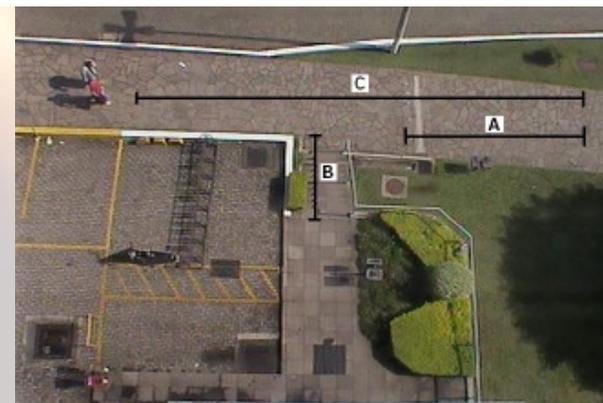
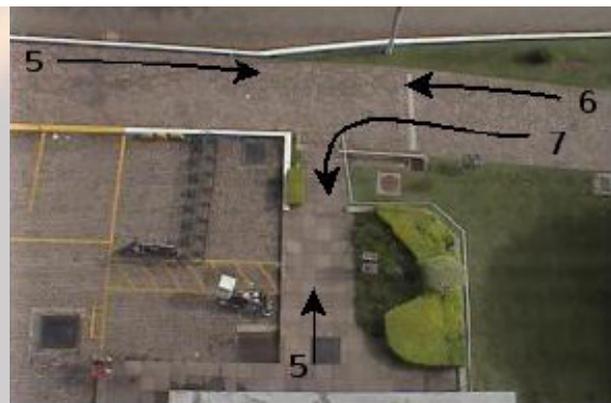
Clustering Approach



Experimental Results

- Simulating using 23 virtual agents

Region	Dir.	Video (speed)		Simulation (speed)	
		mean	std	mean	std
A	→	0.96m/s	0.17m/s	0.84m/s	0.26m/s
	←	1.00m/s	0.19m/s	0.91m/s	0.21m/s
B	↓	0.52m/s	0.33m/s	0.48m/s	0.30m/s
	↑	0.53m/s	0.29m/s	0.58m/s	0.29m/s
C	→	1.03m/s	0.20m/s	0.89m/s	0.27m/s
	←	1.06m/s	0.20m/s	0.99m/s	0.23m/s



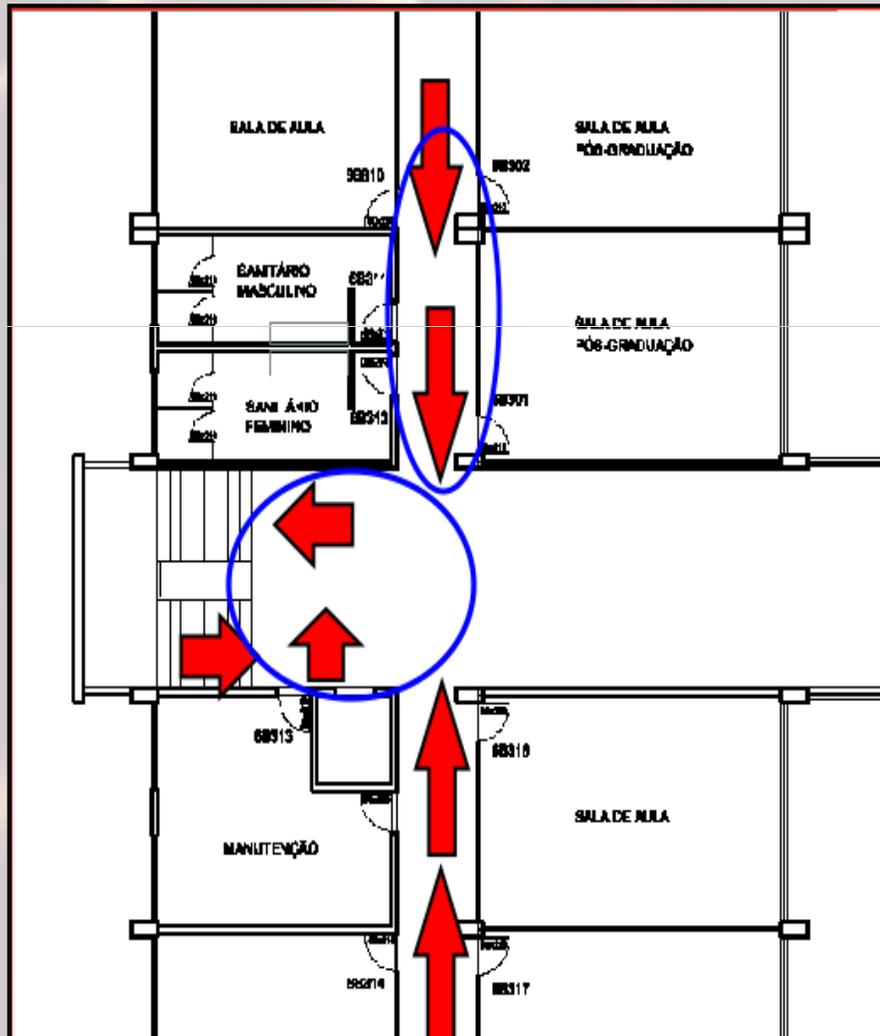
Interessante no contexto de calibrar
velocidades, densidades e
comportamentos de acordo com a
realidade...

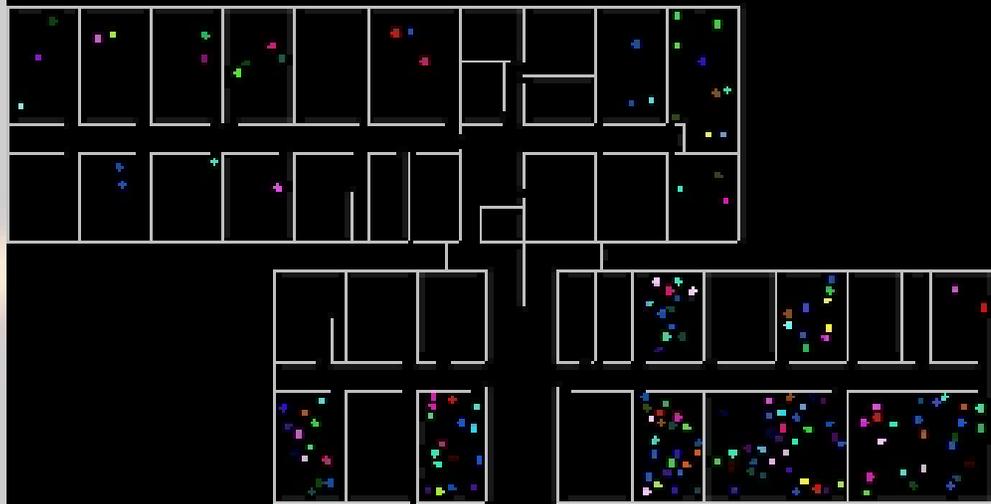
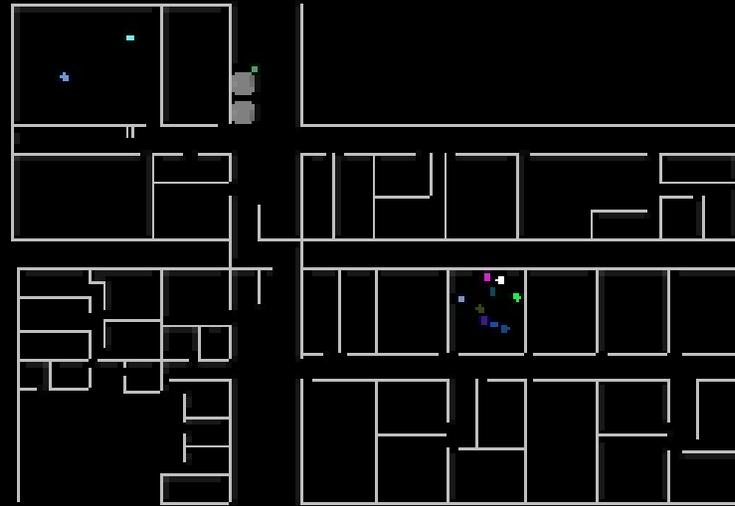


De volta a simulação

Queremos simular comportamentos que não foram filmados. Por exemplo, simulação de evacuação.

Simulando um abandono





Resultados

Criterion	Measure on Drill	Standard Deviation	Simulation Result	Standard Deviation
A	1.25m/s	0.45m/s	1.27m/s	0.34m/s
B	0.5m/s	0.14m/s	1.19m/s	0.19m/s
C	0.6m/s	0.12m/s	0.6m/s	0.23m/s
D	0.5m/s	0.1m/s	0.47m/s	0.15m/s
E	2.3 People/m ²	-	2.4 people/m ²	-
F	190s	-	192s	-

- A: Mean velocity on corridors without traffic jams;
- **B: Mean velocity on corridors with traffic jams;**
- C: Mean velocity on stairs without traffic jams;
- D: Mean velocity on stairs with traffic jams;
- E: Higher density;
- F: Global Evacuation time.

A New Model for Crowd Simulation

Inspiração nas geração de nervuras em
plantas

Modelo para geração de nervuras em folhas [Runions et al., 2005]

Fundamento científico

- A formação de padrões de nervuras em folhas vegetais é decorrente da hipótese da canalização [Sachs, 1981].
- O desenvolvimento das nervuras é controlado por um hormônio vegetal denominado **auxina**.

Modelo proposto

Simula iterativamente as seguintes fases:

- 1 Crescimento da lâmina da folha;
- 2 Distribuição de auxinas;
- 3 Desenvolvimento da nervura.

Modelo para geração de nervuras em folhas [Runions et al., 2005]

Distribuição de auxinas

Uso do algoritmo de “lançamento do dardo” (“*dart-throwing*” algorithm)

- Inclusão de auxinas: $\begin{cases} b_s: \text{distância mínima entre as auxinas;} \\ b_v: \text{distância mínima entre as auxinas e as} \\ \text{nervuras;} \end{cases}$
- Número de auxinas por unidade de área a cada iteração: ρ .

Desenvolvimento da nervura

Cada auxina $\mathbf{s} \in S$ influencia o nodo de nervura $\mathbf{v} \in V$ mais próximo.

$$\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v} + D\hat{\mathbf{n}} \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mathbf{n}}{\|\mathbf{n}\|}, \text{ onde } \mathbf{n} = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in S(\mathbf{v})} \frac{\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v}\|} \quad (2)$$

- Exclusão de auxinas: d_k , distância mínima entre as auxinas e as nervuras.

Exemplo de execução do algoritmo



(a)



(b)

Folha de alquemila: (a) fotografia e (b) modelo renderizado
[Runions et al., 2005]

Simulação de multidões baseado na colonização do espaço - *BioCrowds*

Proposta

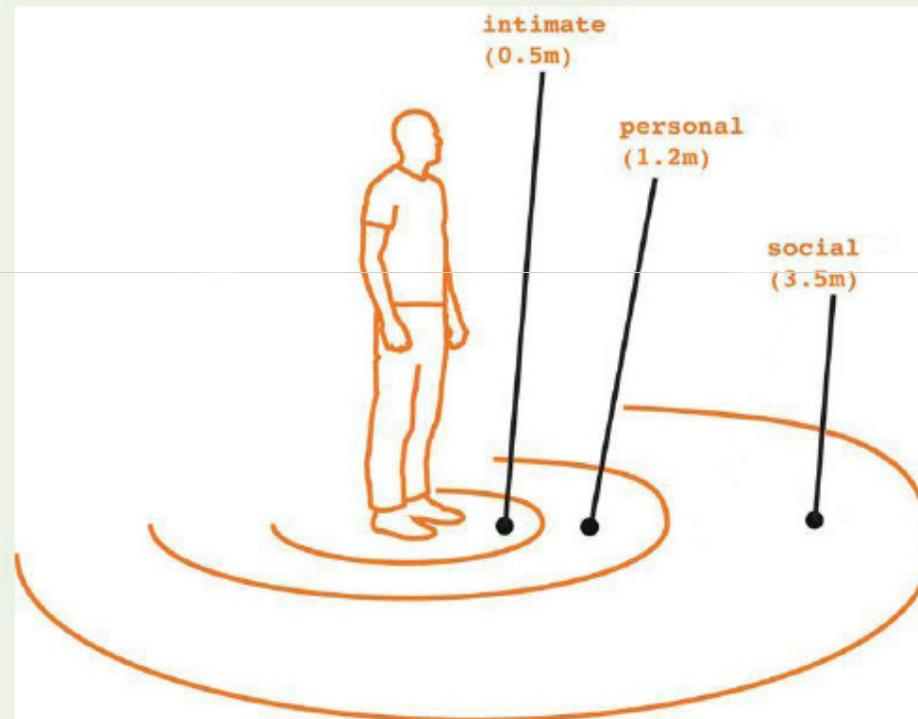
- Representar os espaços livres em um ambiente virtual por meio de **marcadores** e tratá-los como **recursos** pelos quais os agentes na multidão **competem**;

Elementos chave na adaptação do algoritmo de colonização do espaço

- Restringir o espaço de influência das auxinas (aqui definidas como **marcadores**);
- Manter os marcadores no espaço virtual;
- Considerar o objetivo do agente;
- Adequar a velocidade de deslocamento do agente.

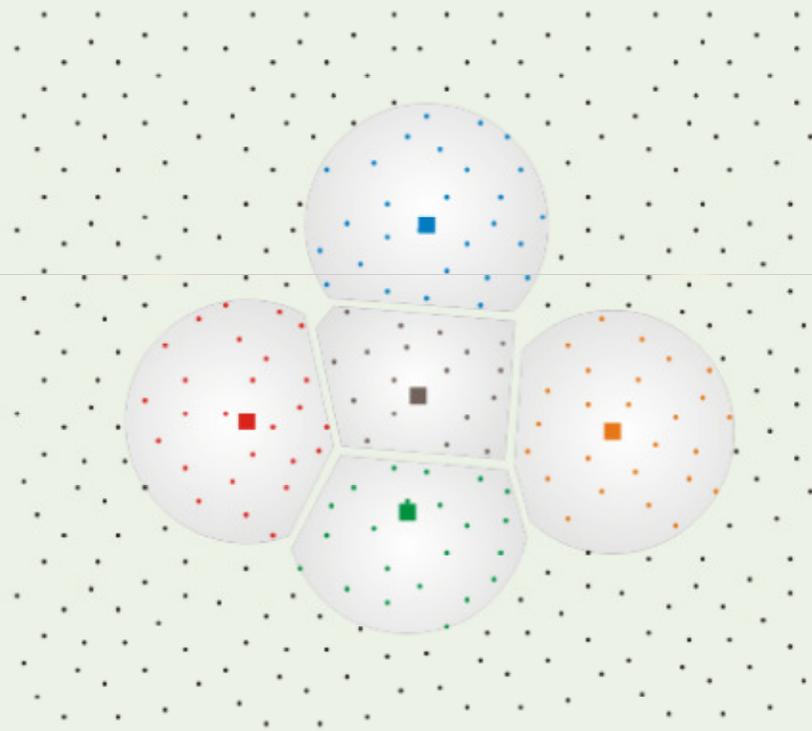
Proxêmica

O antropólogo Edward T. Hall propôs o termo proxêmica para descrever o uso sociável do espaço pessoal [Hall, 1966].

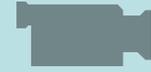


Proxêmica

O antropólogo Edward T. Hall propôs o termo proxêmica para descrever o uso sociável do espaço pessoal [Hall, 1966].

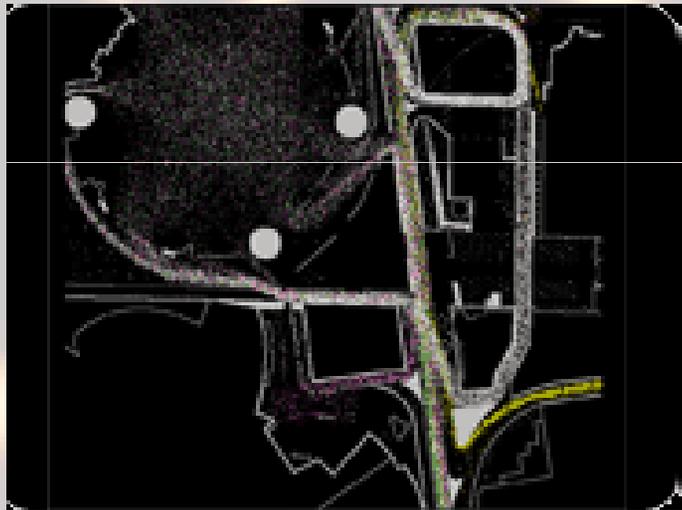


Results



Cases: Simulação nas Olimpíadas

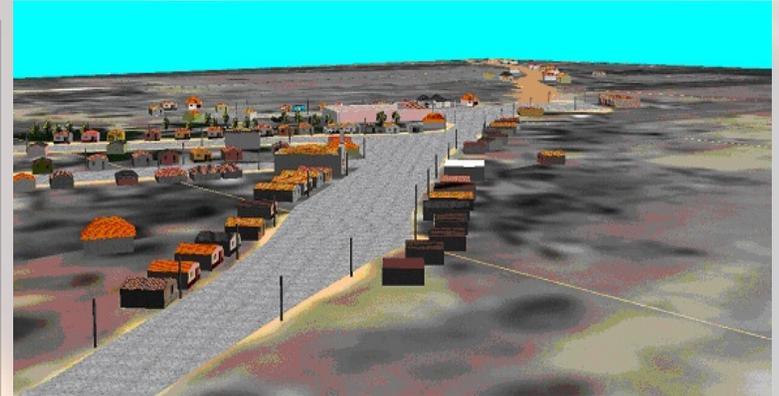
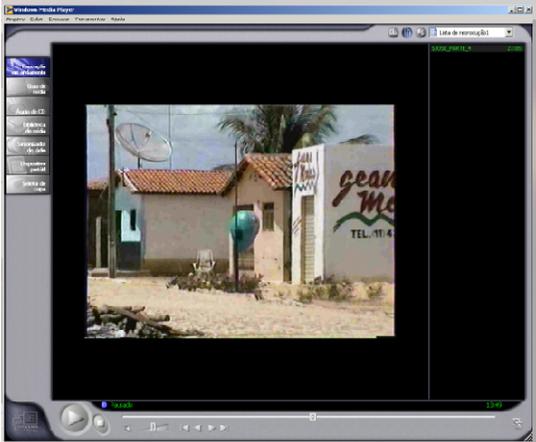
- Exemplo de Sydney (2000)
- Período na Legion (Mônaco)



- Experiências em Wembley (filmando entrada e saída do Estádio)

Cases: Simulação em São José

- Projeto com a Petrobras
- *PETROSIM* - Um Sistema para Simular Comportamentos de Multidões em Situações de Emergência



Aplicação: Comunidade São José

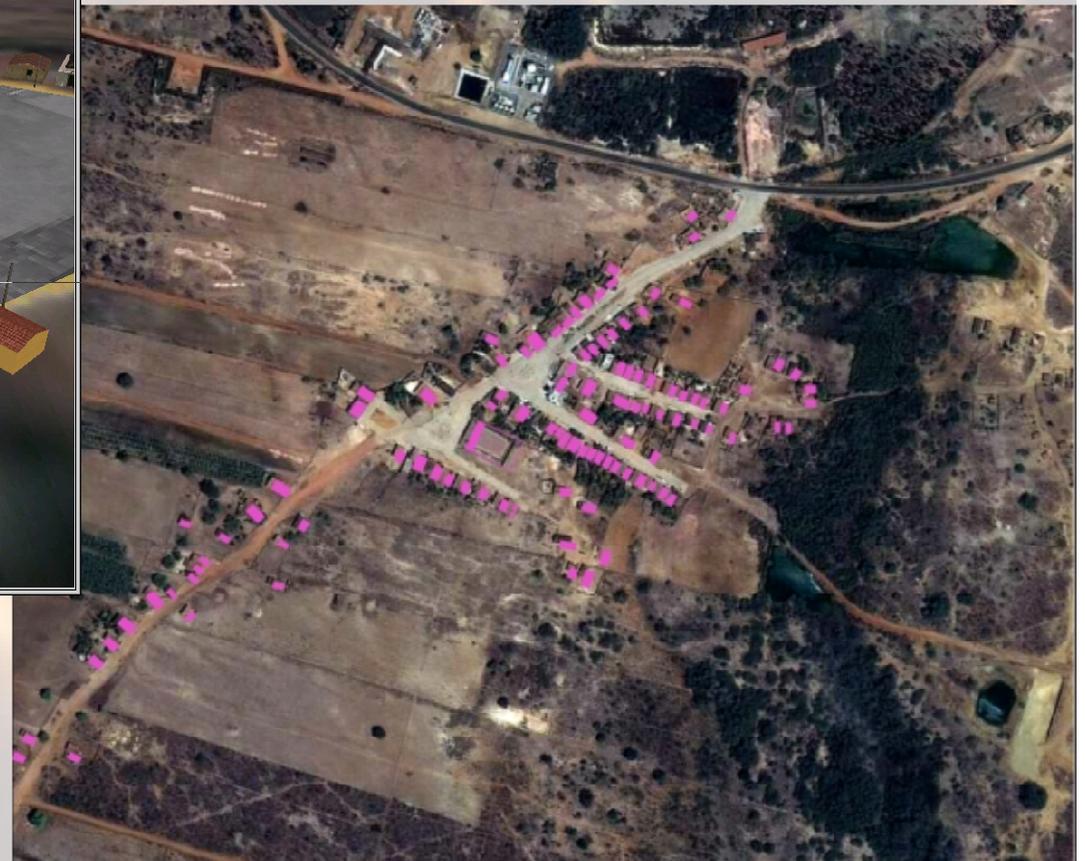
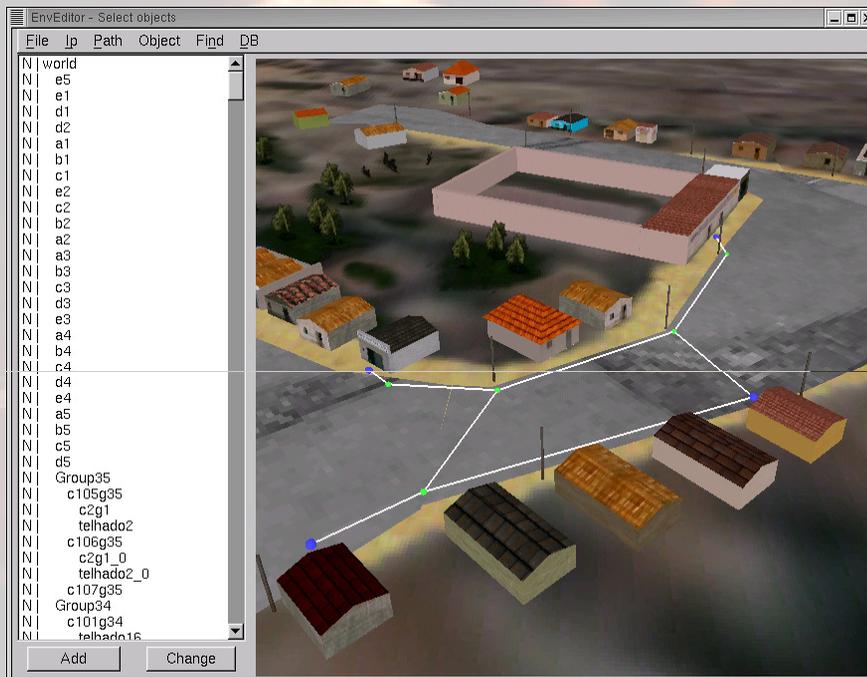


210 Kms de
Natal

Comunidade São José

- Inventário social de São José
 - Aproximadamente 120 casas e 450 pessoas
 - Média de ocupação por casa=3,8
 - 20% da população < 10 anos
 - 10% da população > 55 anos
 - Total de dependentes e líderes da comunidade mapeados
 - Outras informações do relatório desenvolvido pelo Prof. Orlando Pinto

Aplicação: Comunidade São José



Cenário Simulado

- População = 450
- Definição do acidente
- Definição de refúgios
- Avaliação: alteração de perfil da população

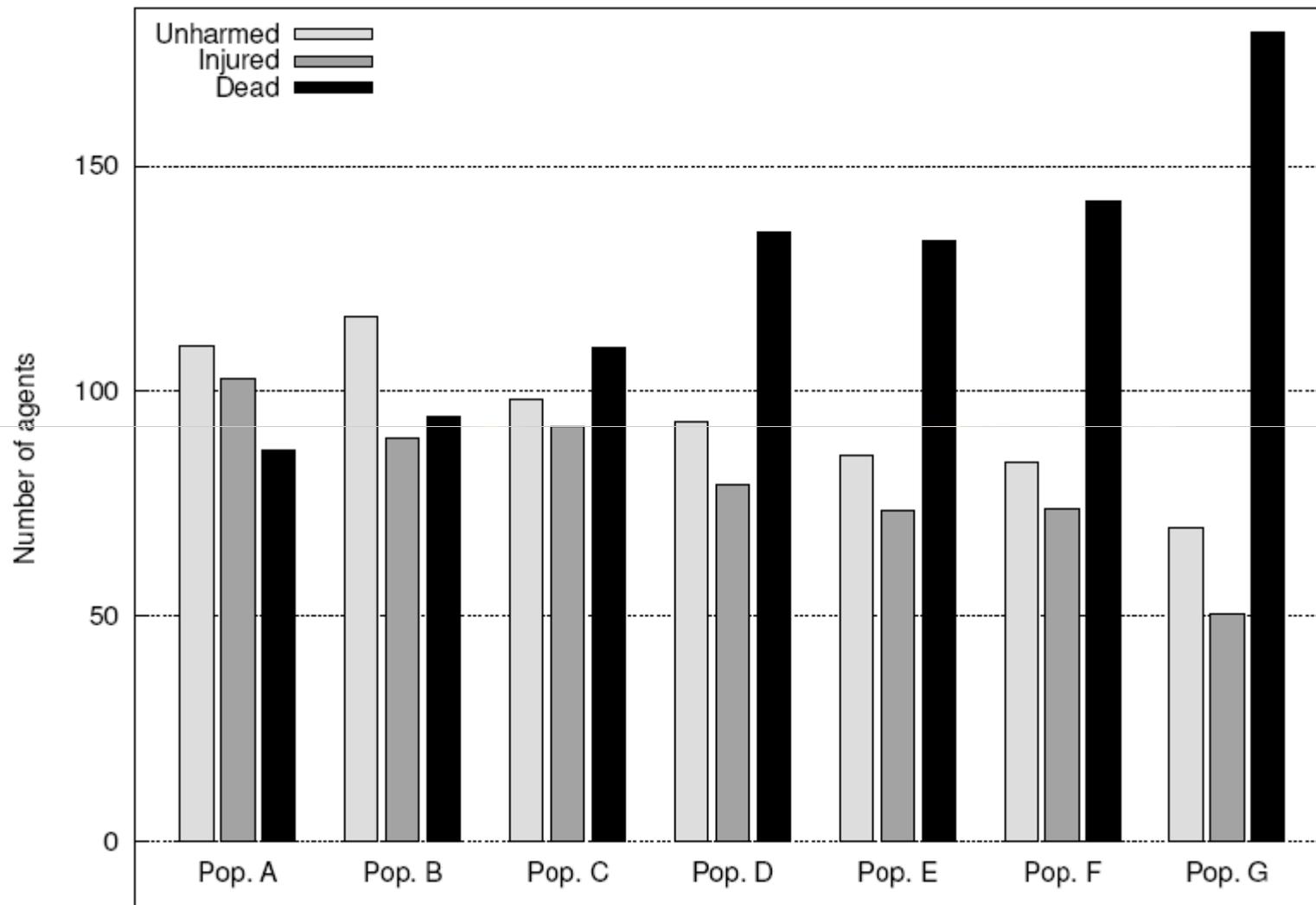


Cenário Simulado



Cenário Simulado

Population	Leaders	Normals	Dependents
Population A	0%	100%	0%
Population B	100%	0%	0%
Population C	50%	50%	0%
Population D	33%	34%	33%
Population E	0%	50%	50%
Population F	50%	0%	50%
Population G	0%	0%	100%



Cases: Simulação na Arena Maurice-Richard

- Projeto com o CERCA – Centre de Recherche em Calcul Cientifique - Montreal



Before ending...

- Thanks to all students.
- Thanks to Prof. Cláudio Jung (UFRGS)
- Thanks to HP Brazil
- Book

