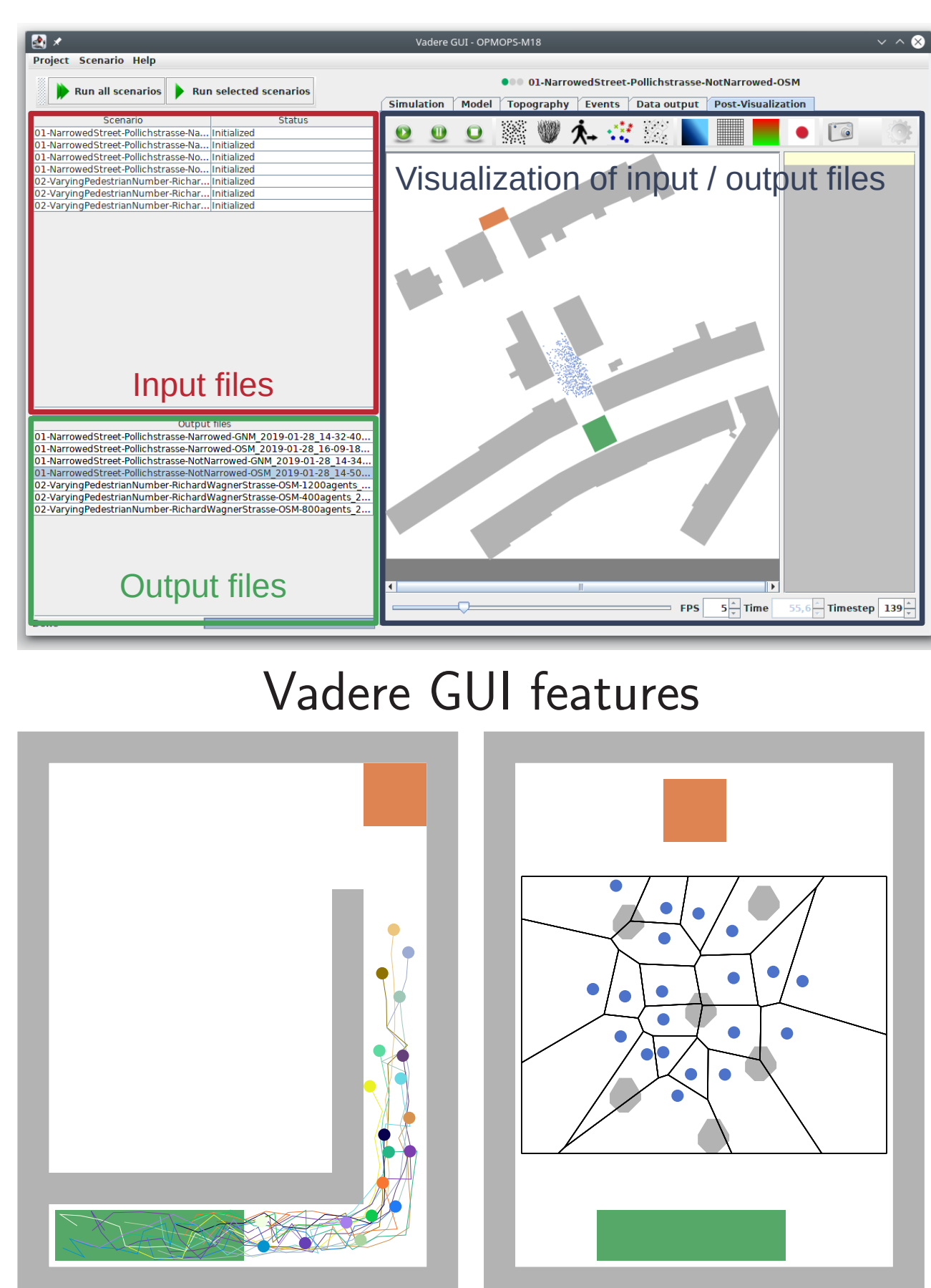


Research question

How to find the most accurate microscopic locomotion model to simulate a specific real-world scenario?

Vadere: Core features

- ▶ Free and open source:
www.vadere.org
- ▶ Easy-to-use GUI
- ▶ CLI for automation
- ▶ Shipped with different locomotion models:
 - ▷ Mature: Gradient navigation model (GNM), optimal steps model (OSM) [4], social force model (SFM)
 - ▷ Experimental: Behavioral heuristics model (BHM) [3], Reynolds' steering, ...
- ▶ JSON-based input files
- ▶ Continuous integration / deployment pipeline



Experiment setup

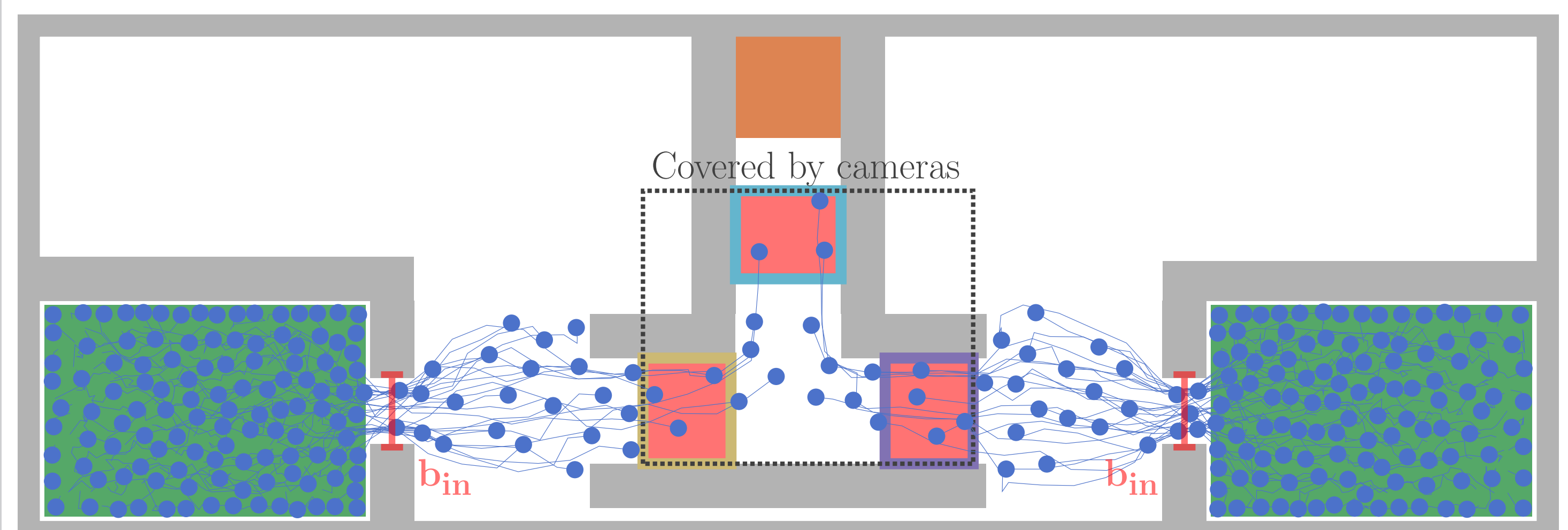
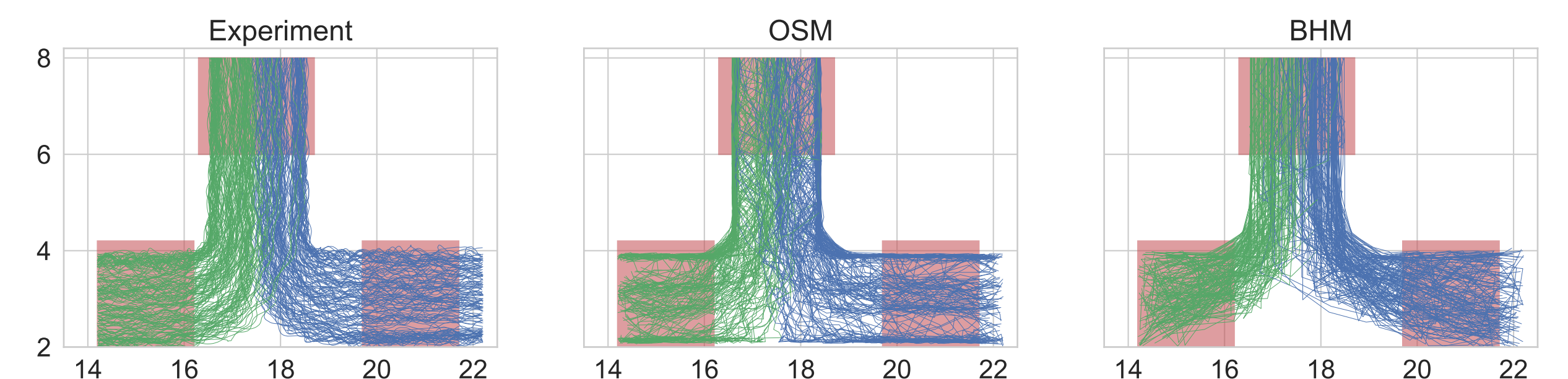


Illustration of the scenario presented in [5, 1]. Agents / pedestrians walk from the green region to their brown destination through the red measurement areas. The width of the entrance b_{in} is varied for each run.

How to compare locomotion models with Vadere

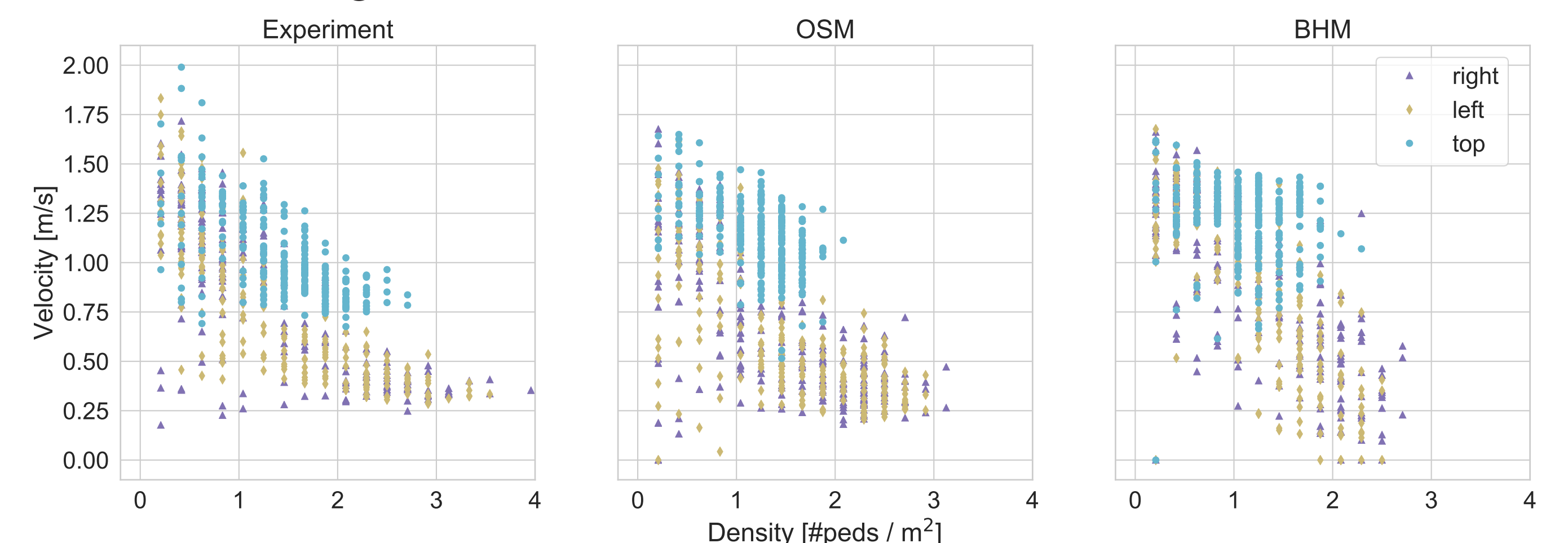
We compare trajectories of the T-junction experiment [5, 1] to trajectories generated by Vadere using the OSM and BHM.

▶ Trajectories:



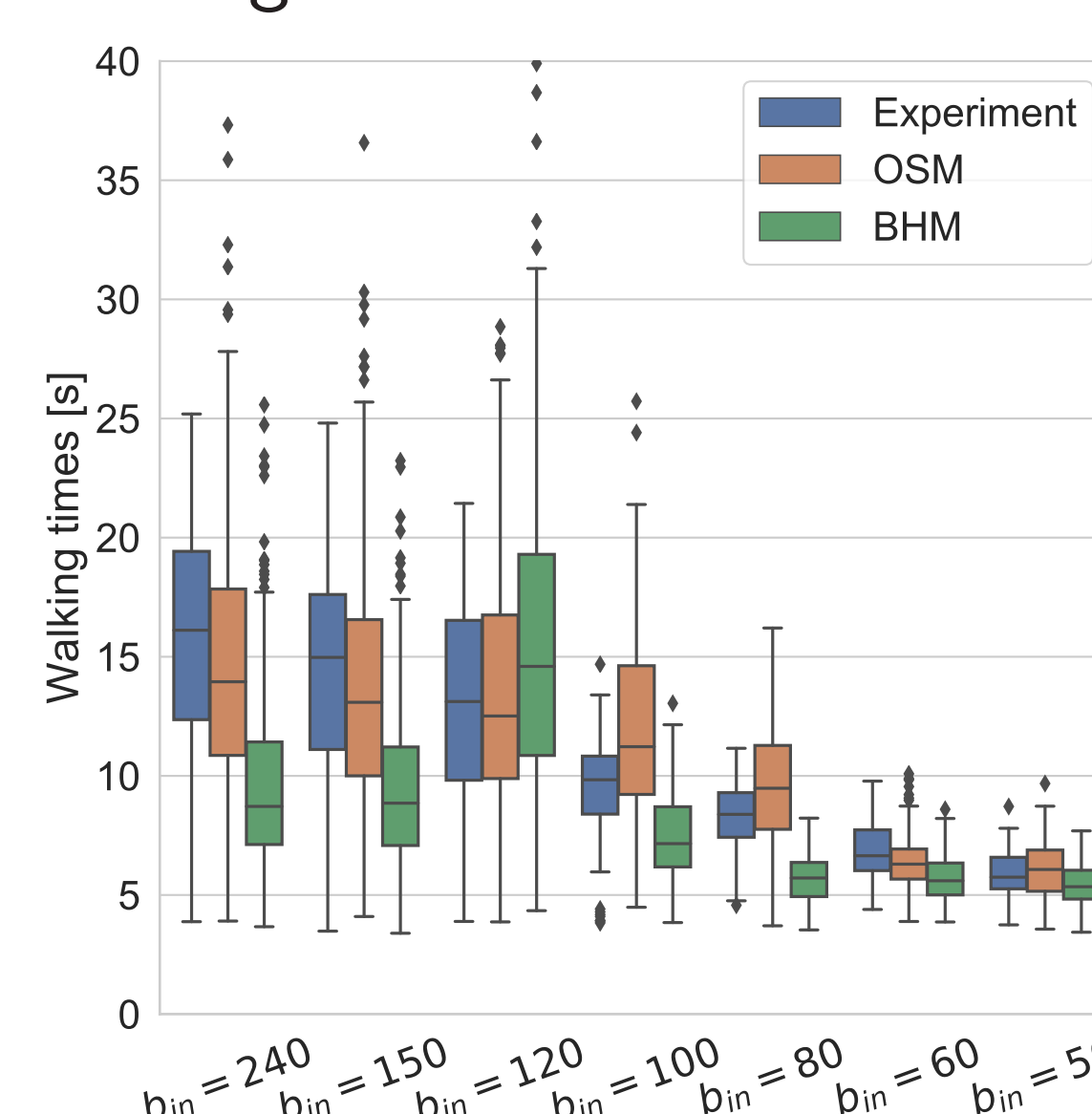
Trajectories for $b_{in} = 1.50 [m]$. The three measurement areas are highlighted in red.

▶ Fundamental diagrams:

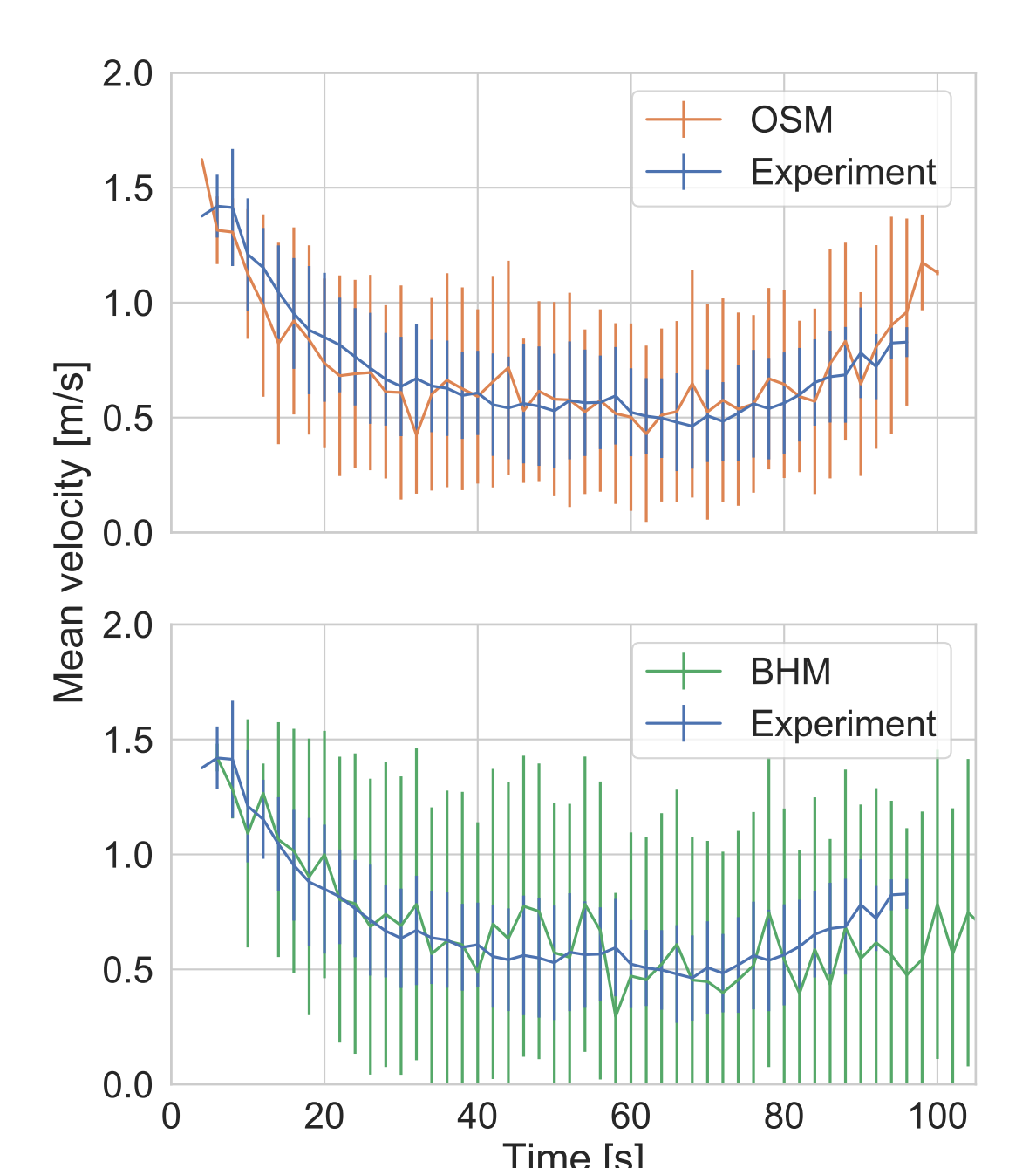


Compare model and experiment trajectories within the three measurement areas.

▶ Walking times and velocities:

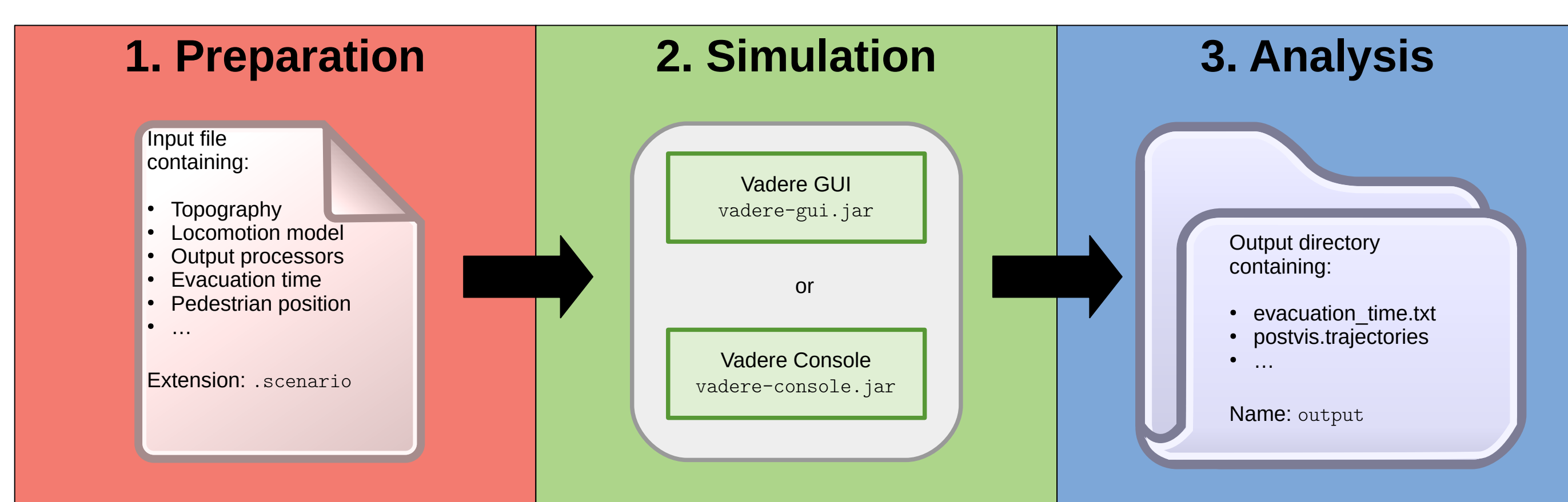


Box plot of the time required by agents / pedestrians to go through the region covered by cameras depicted in the experiment setup. The plot whiskers extend to 1.5 of the interquartile range.



Mean and standard deviation of the velocity of all agents / pedestrians at different times for $b_{in} = 1.20 [m]$.

Vadere: Running a simulation



Carry out all steps by using the Vadere GUI or, optionally, use 3rd-party software for 1 and 3 [2]

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