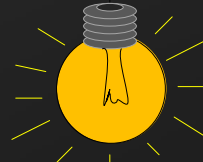


Panic



Alexander Späh & Julian Schmidt



Aim

Simulating dynamical features of escape panic

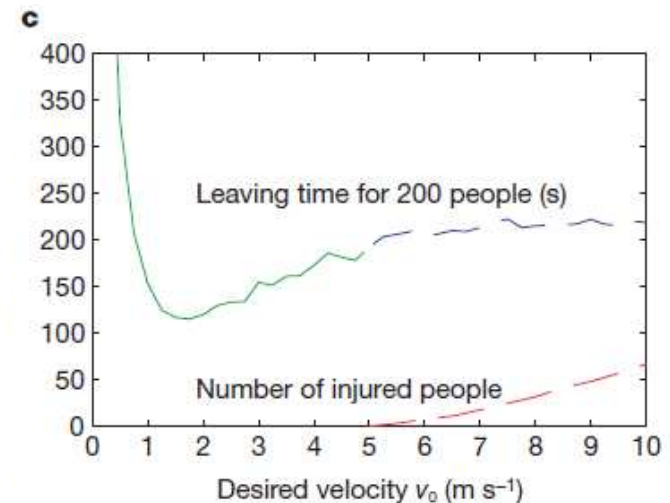
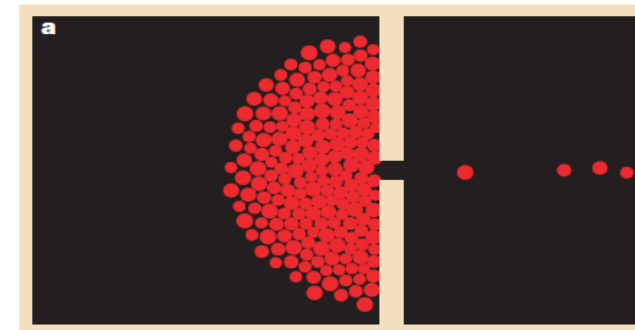
Dirk Helbing^{*†}, Illés Farkas[‡] & Tamás Vicsek^{*‡}

^{*} Collegium Budapest–Institute for Advanced Study, Szentháromság u. 2, H-1014 Budapest, Hungary

[†] Institute for Economics and Traffic, Dresden University of Technology, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

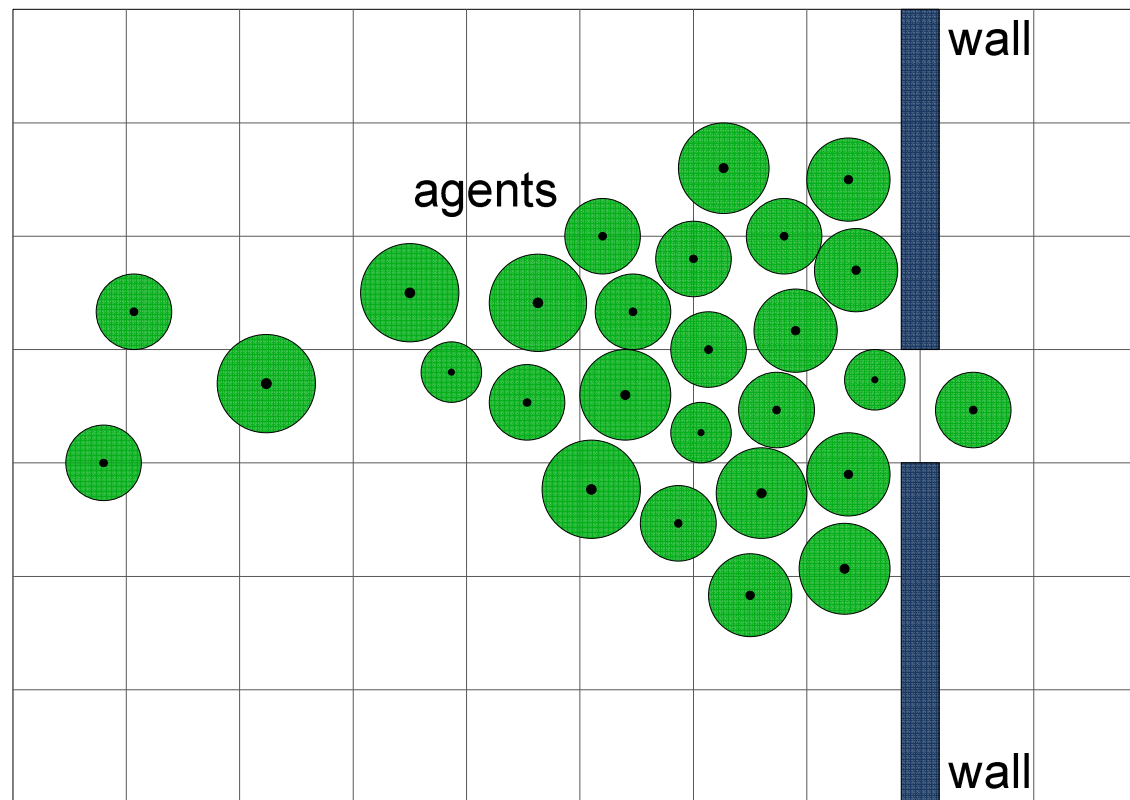
[‡] Department of Biological Physics, Eötvös University, Pázmány Péter Sétány 1A, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary

One of the most disastrous forms of collective human behaviour is the kind of crowd stampede induced by panic, often leading to fatalities as people are crushed or trampled. Sometimes this behaviour is triggered in life-threatening situations such as fires in crowded buildings^{1,2}; at other times, stampedes can arise during the rush for seats^{3,4} or seemingly without cause. Although engi-



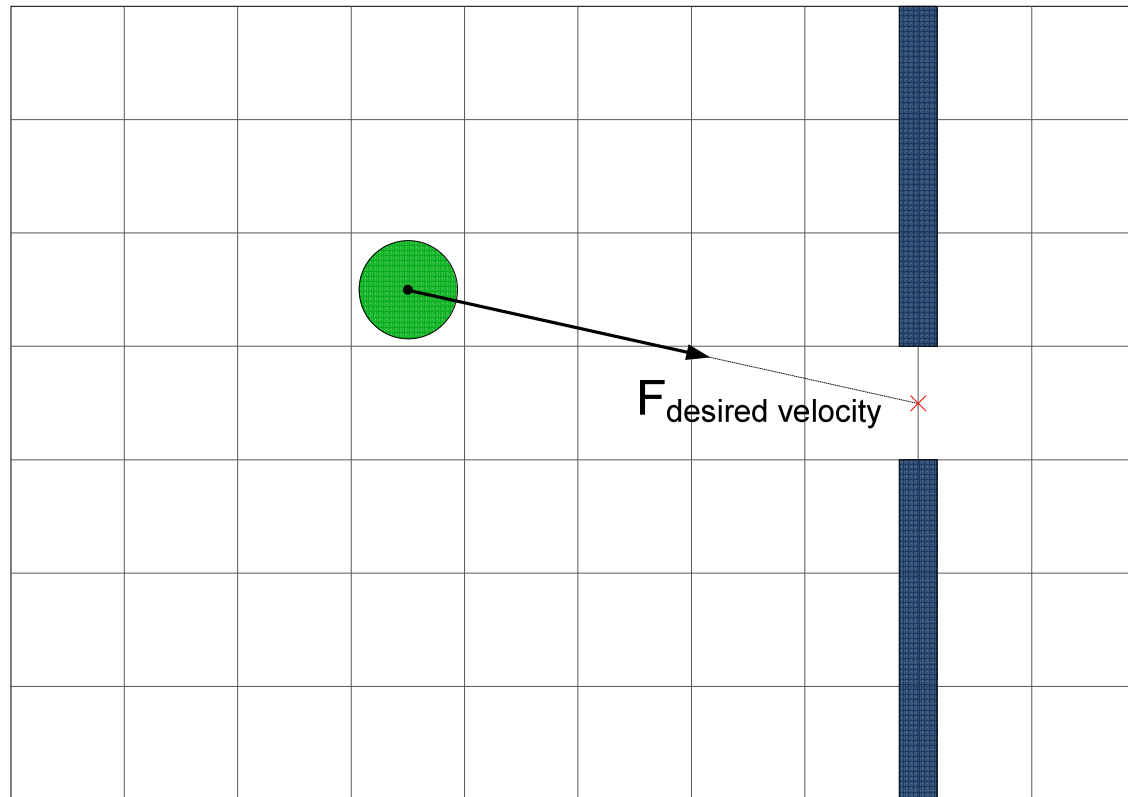
Modeling

playground



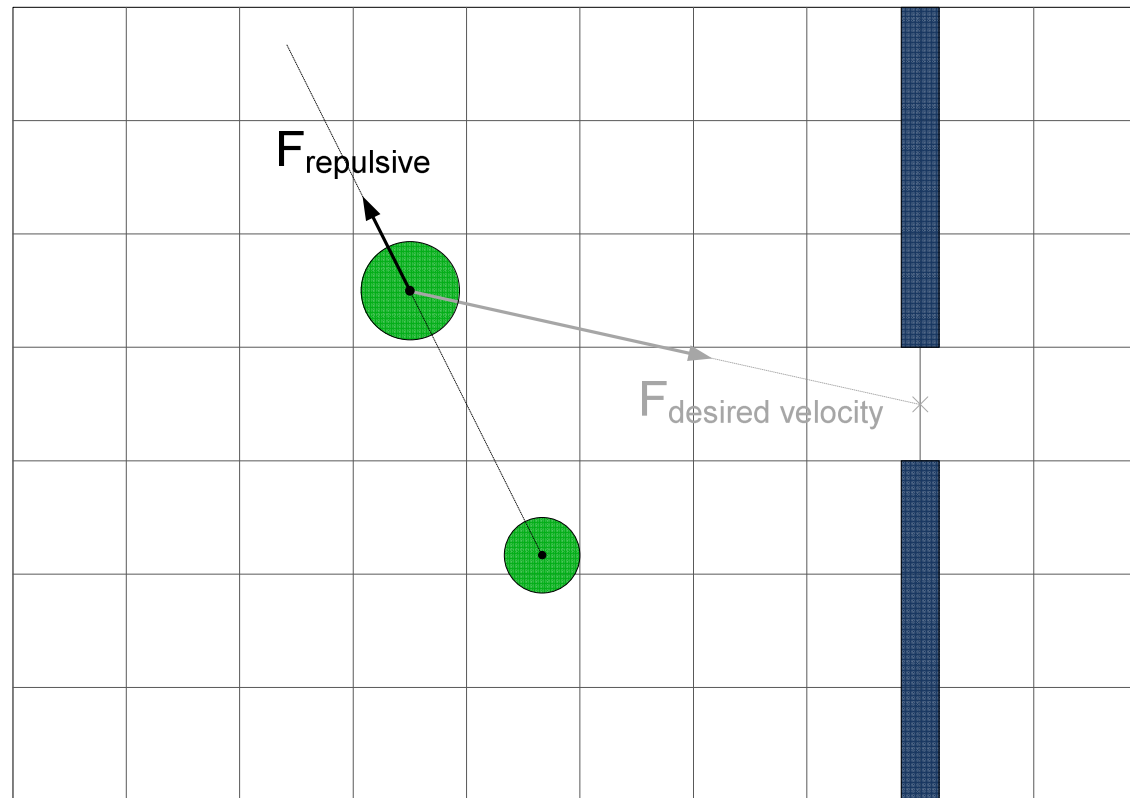
Modeling

forces — desired velocity



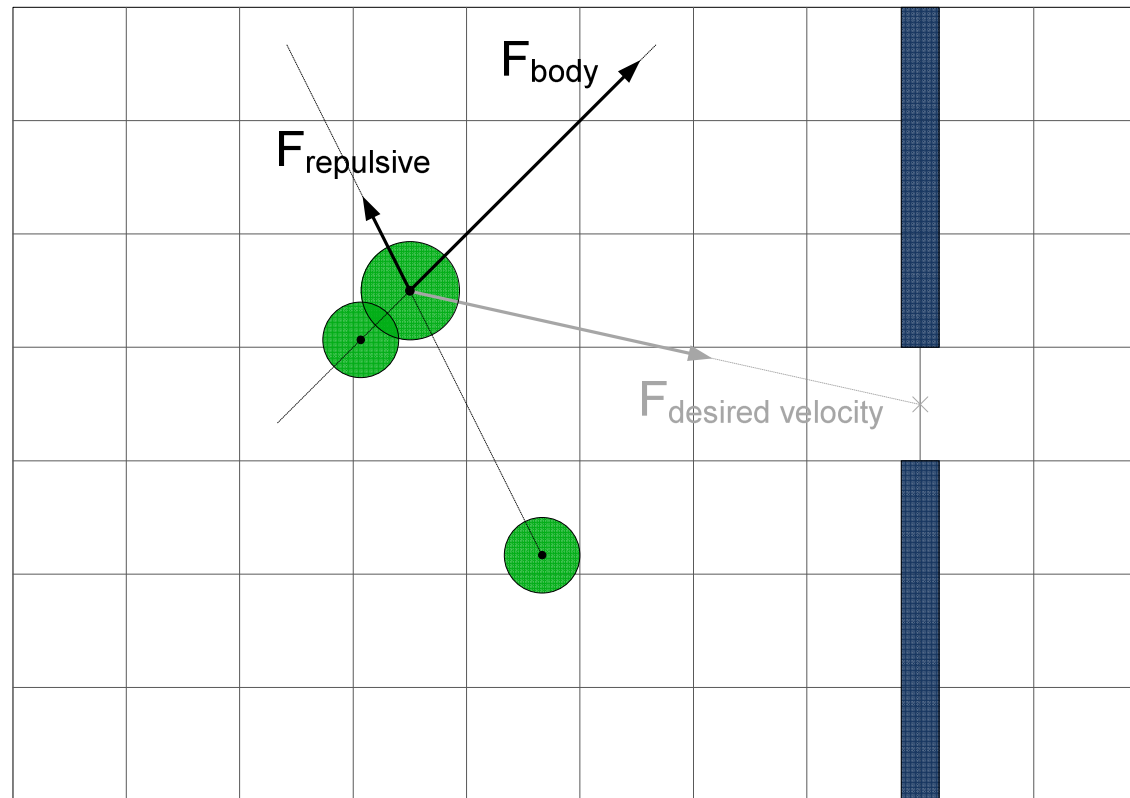
Modeling

forces — agent/agent interaction



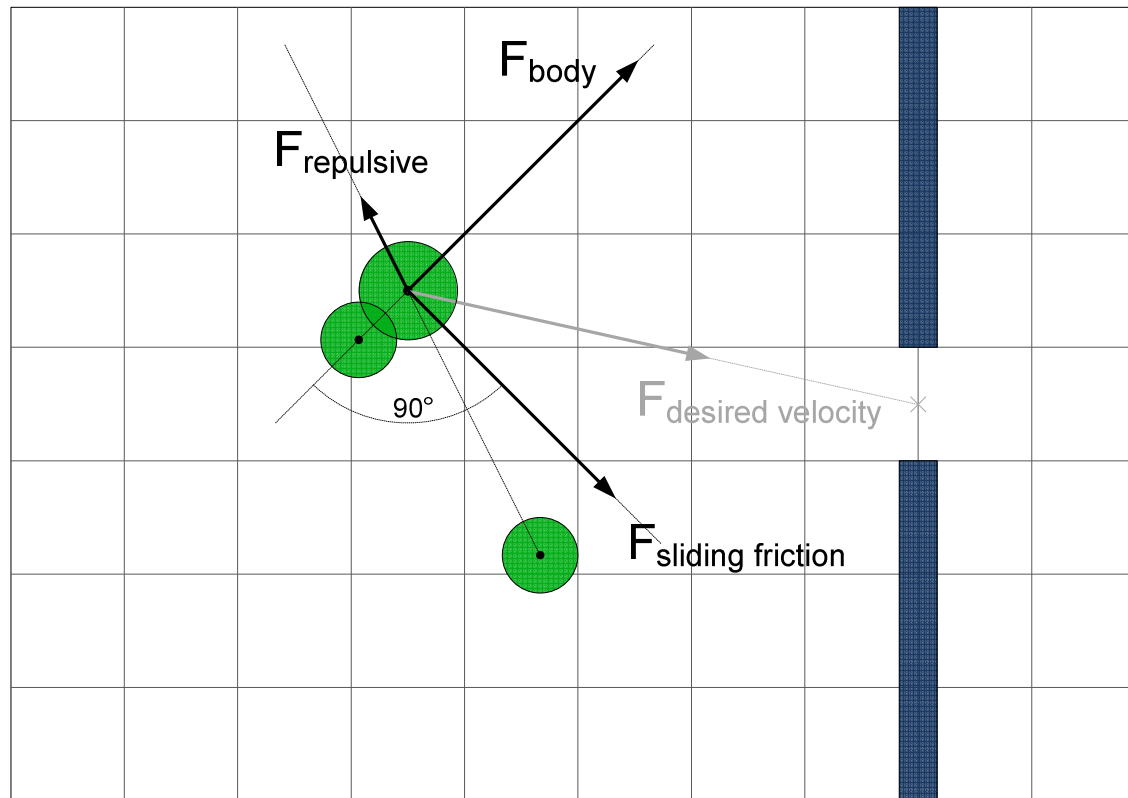
Modeling

forces — agent/agent interaction



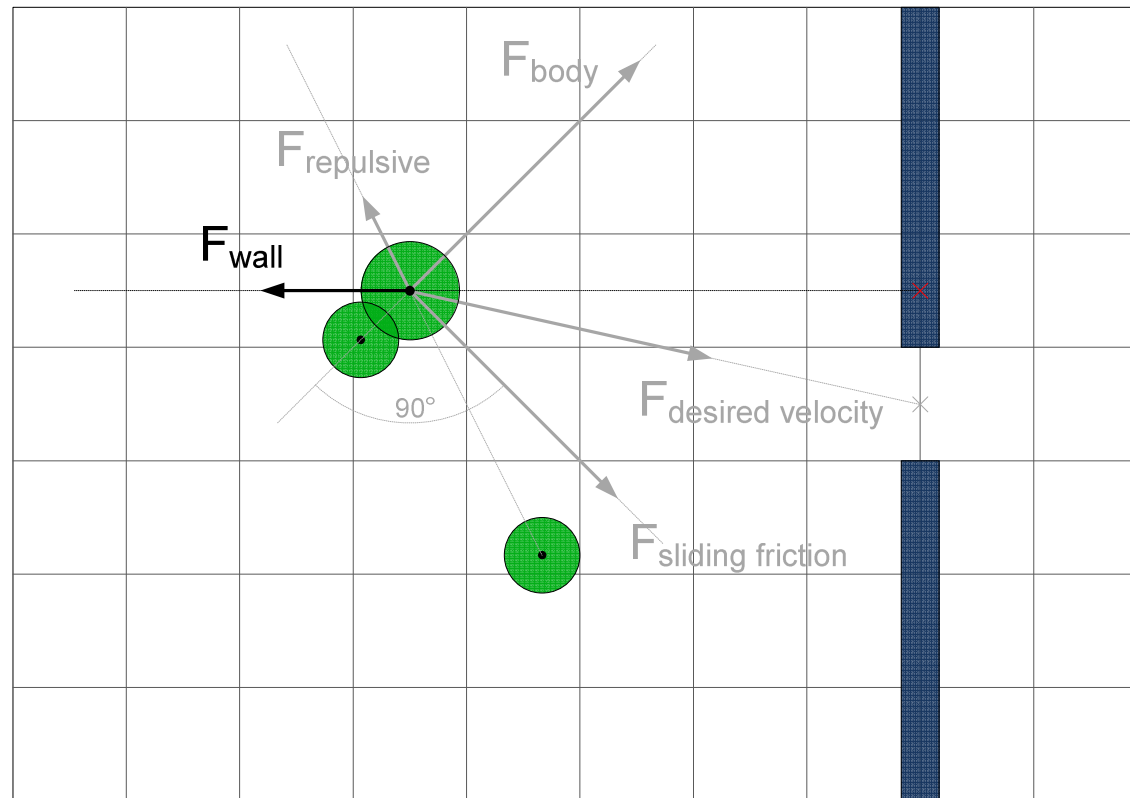
Modeling

forces — agent/agent interaction



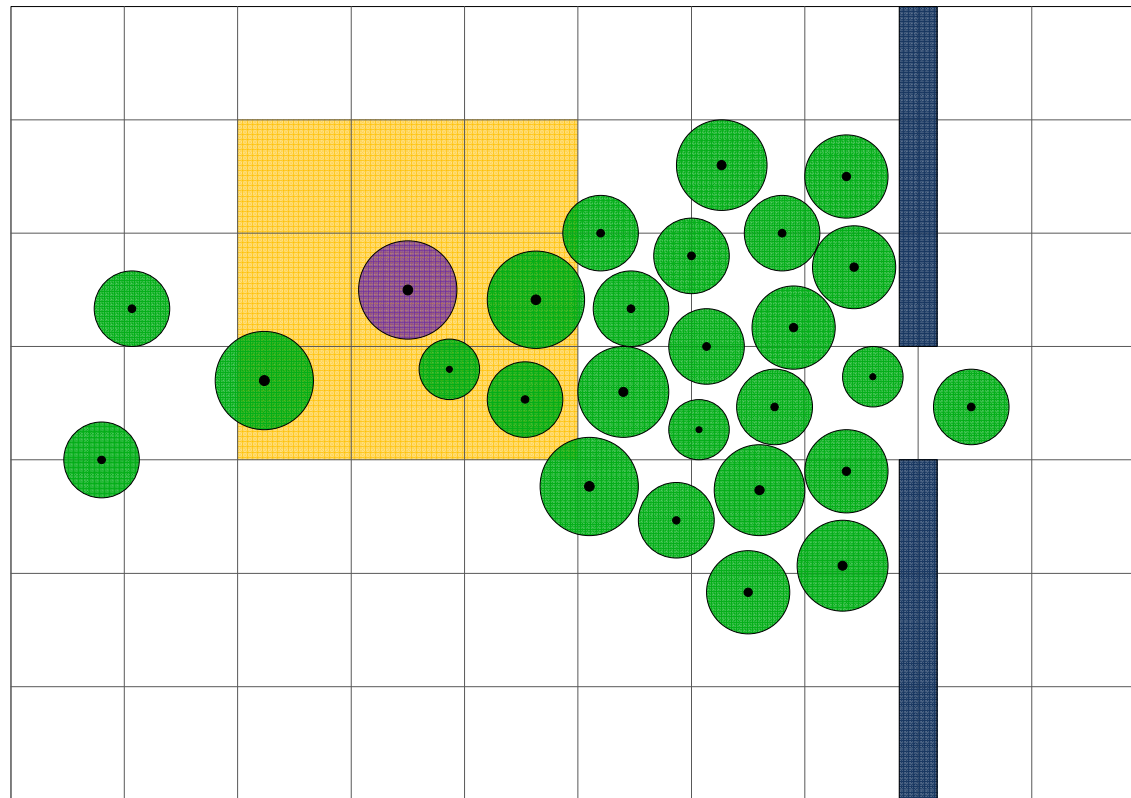
Modeling

forces — agent/wall interaction



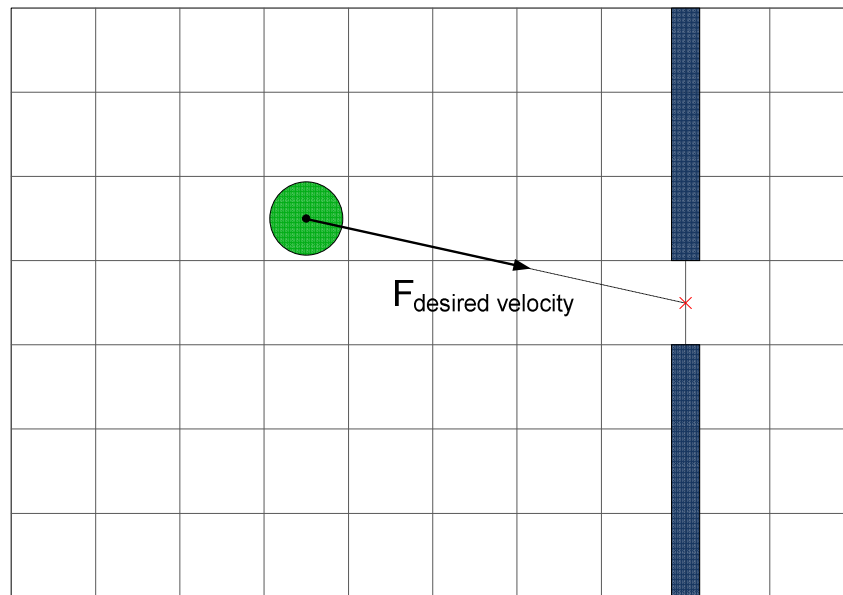
Computing

grid vs. N^2

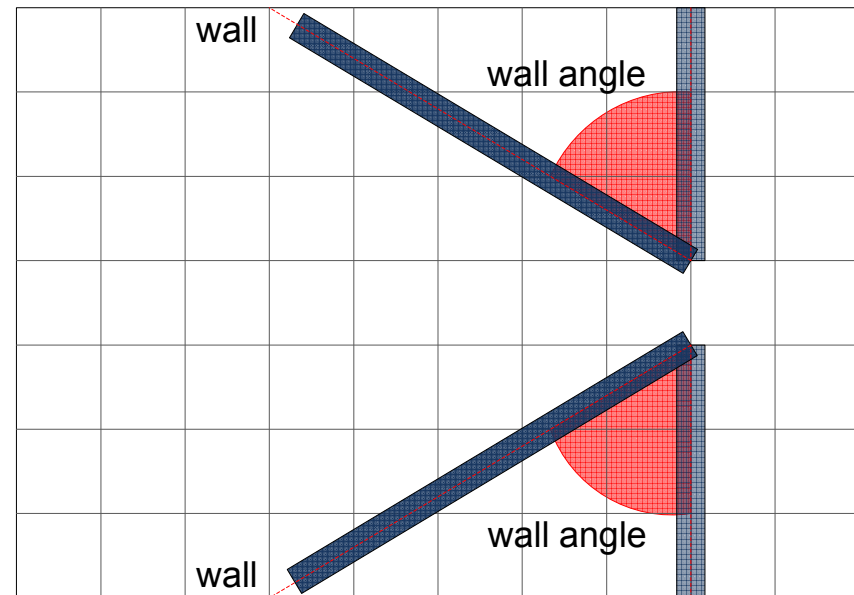


Parameters

desired velocity



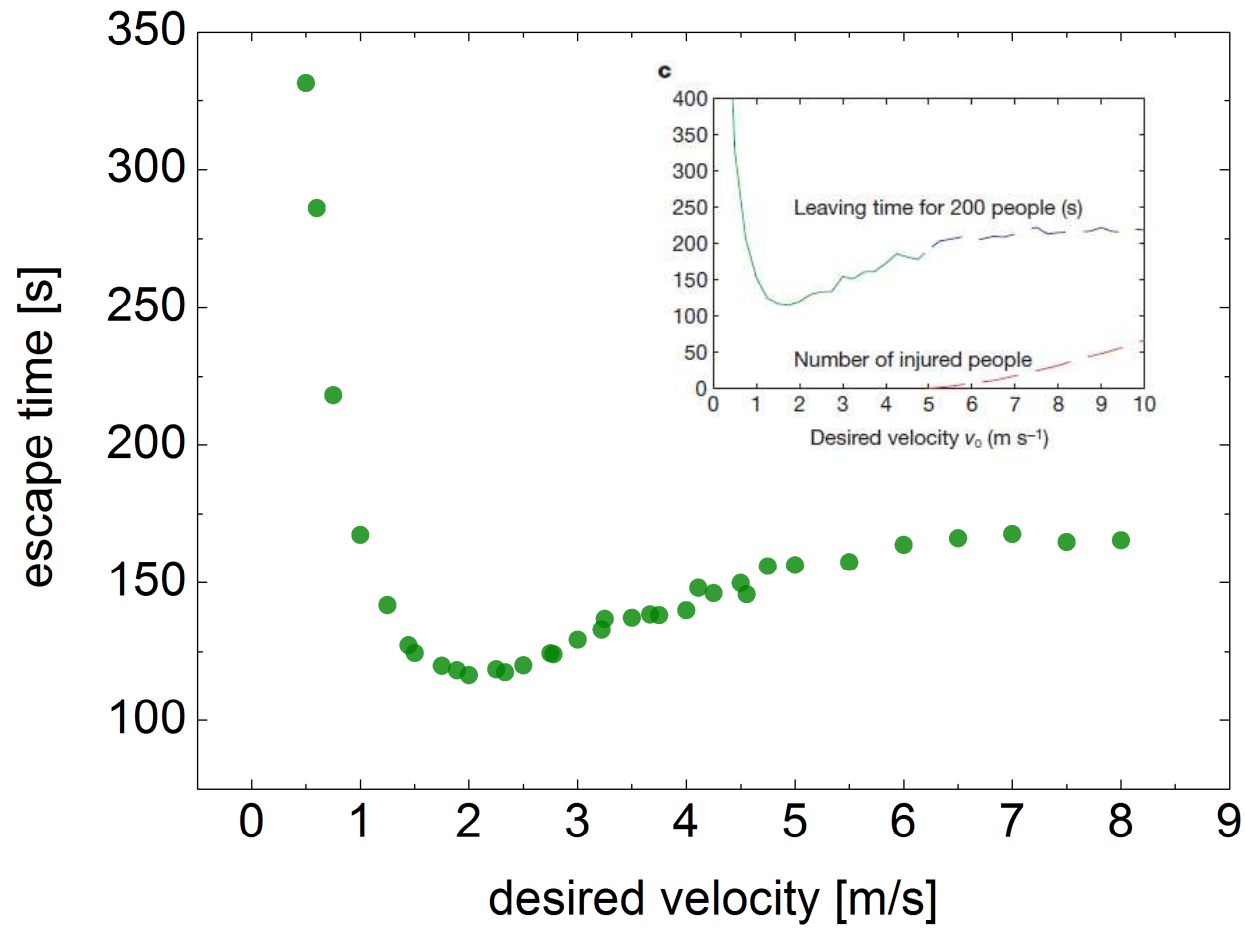
wall angle



Demonstration

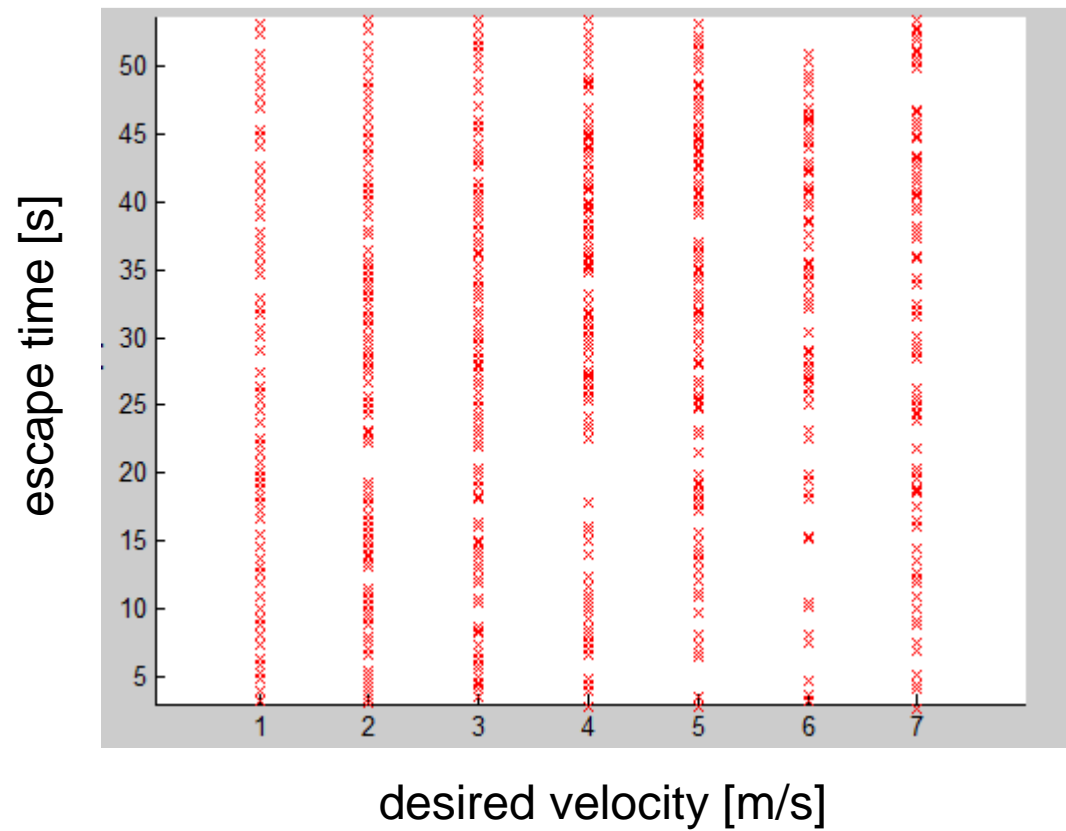


Results

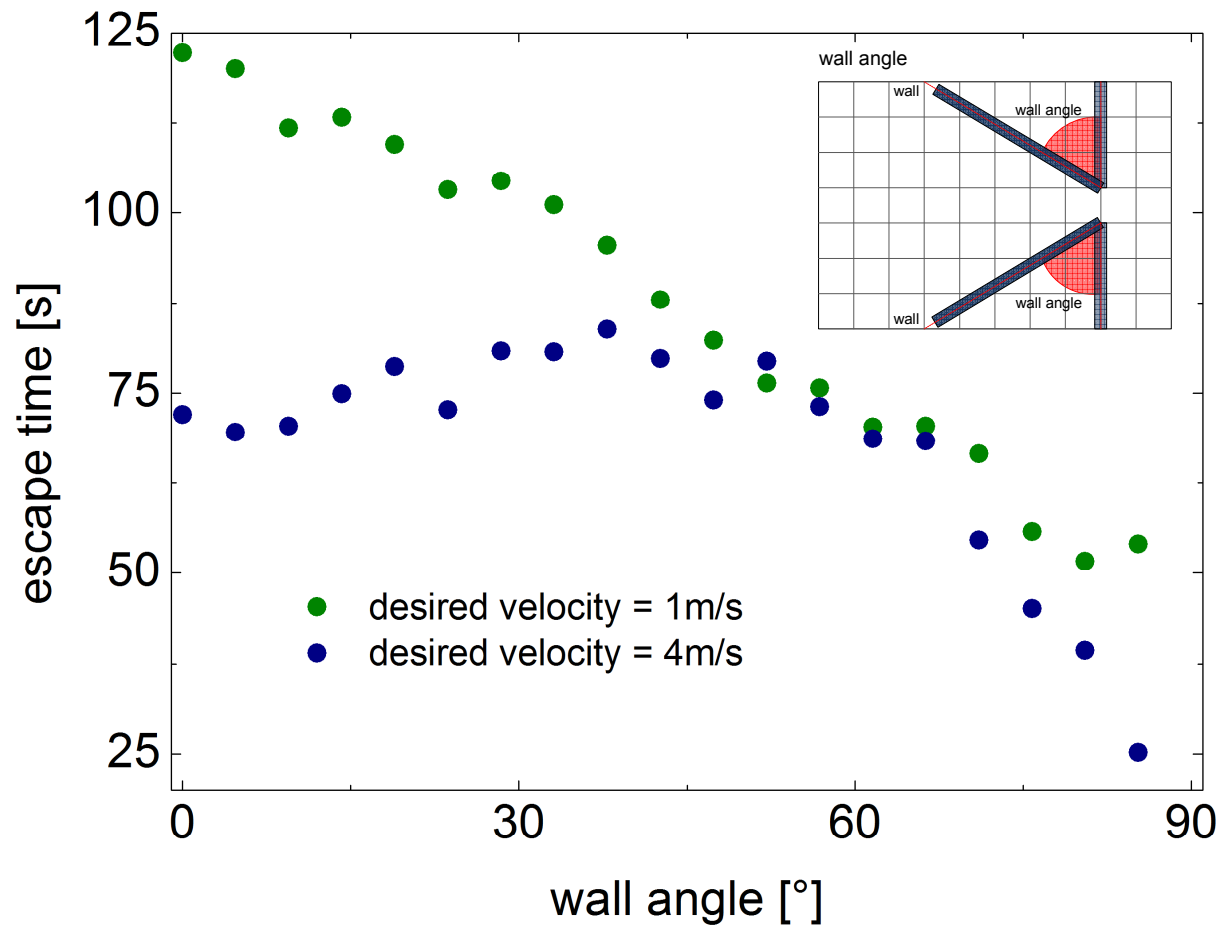


Results

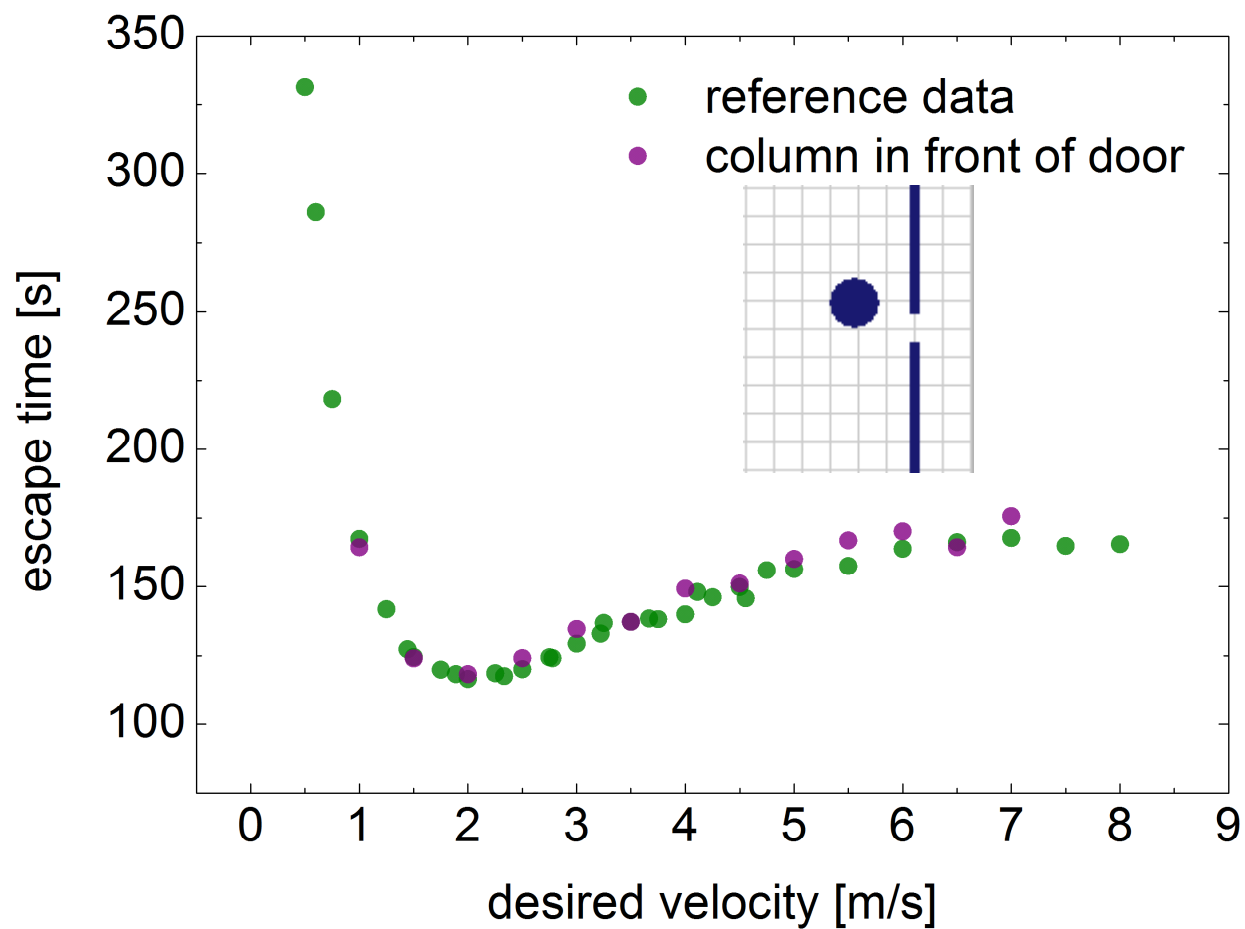
escape time of every agent



Results



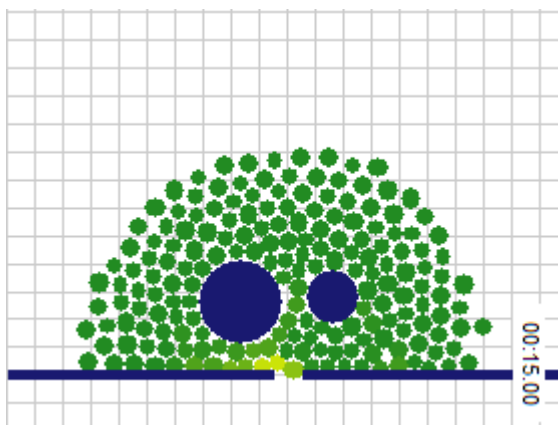
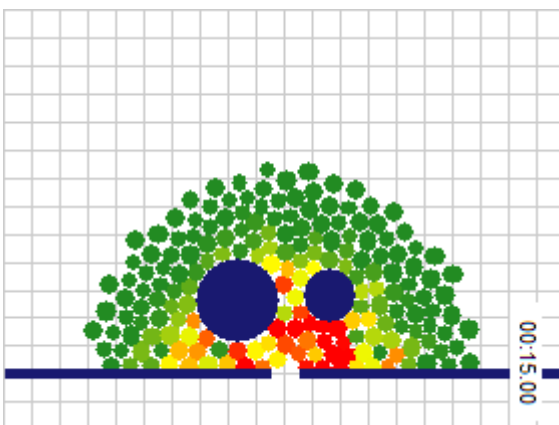
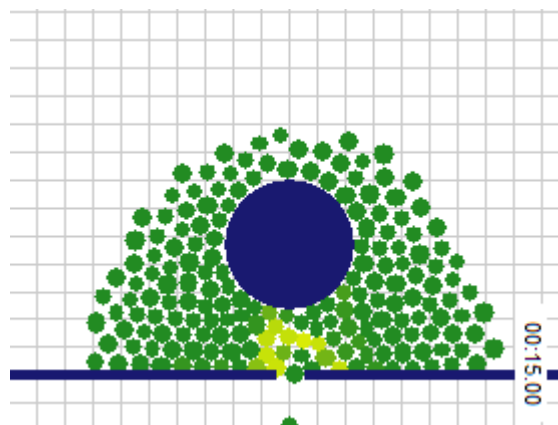
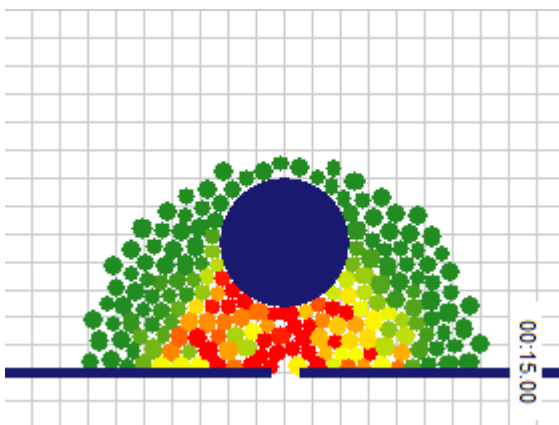
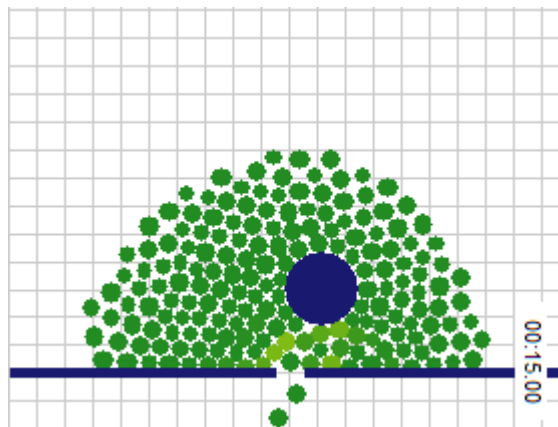
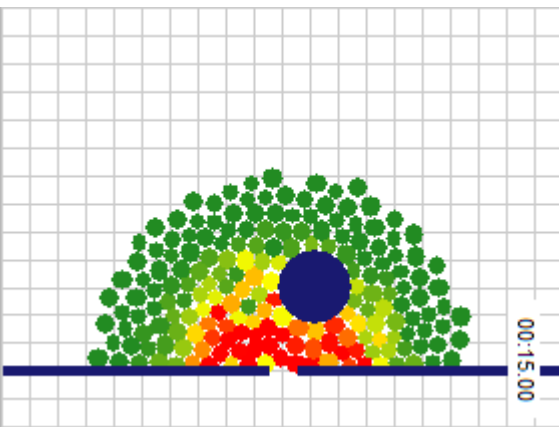
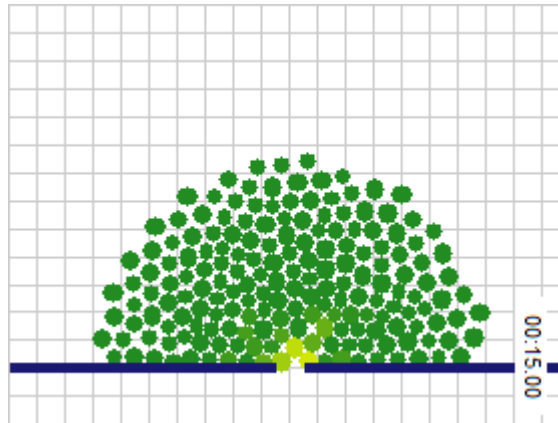
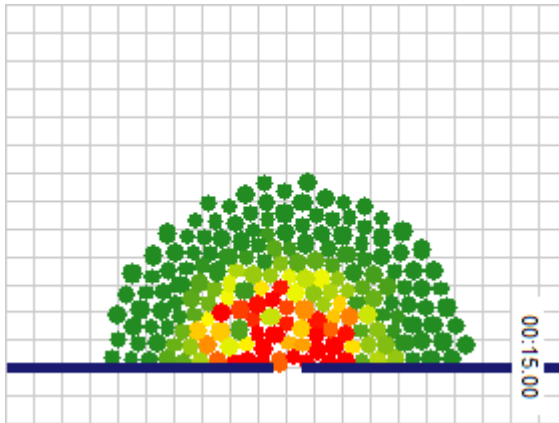
Results



Results

desired velocity = 5m/s

desired velocity = 2m/s

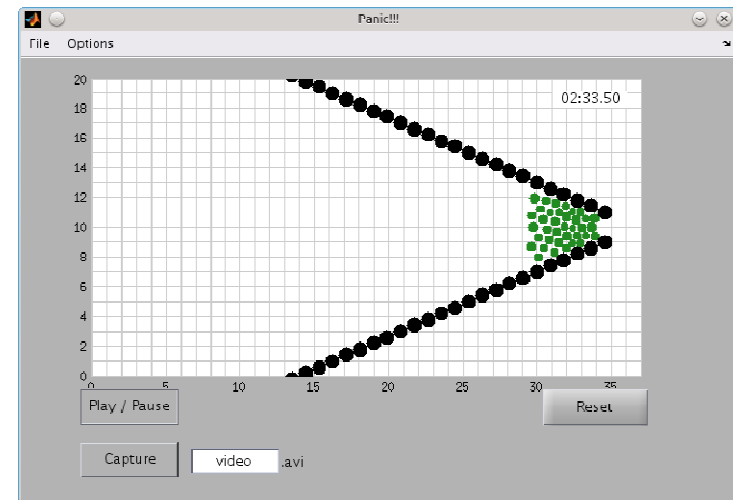


Problems of this model

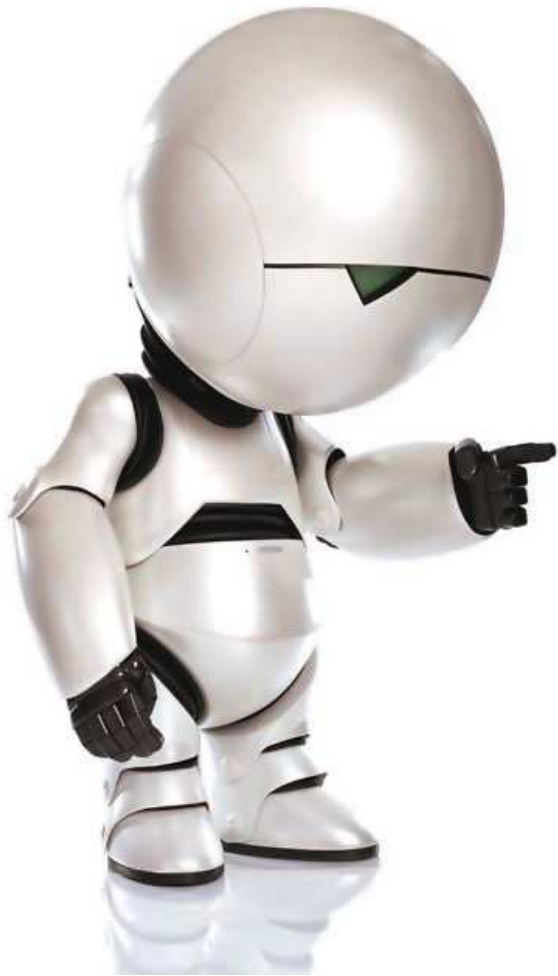
🚶 Pressure too high

🚶 Agents can get stuck

🚶 Agents can become too weak to get through door



Conclusion



DON'T PANIC