**EVALUATING FORCE-BASED SIMULATION MODELS BY PEDESTRIAN TYPE**

**A DEMAND FOR NOVEL DATA ACQUISITION APPROACH**

**Summary**

Force based simulation models have been used widely to simulate crowd’s microscopic level. Measuring the effect of model’s parameters is important to gain a better understanding on observations including escape time, flow rate. This study uses Nomad and social force models to investigate crowd observations when varying crowd population by different pedestrian ages (young, adult, and elderly people) in two scenarios including unique and bio moving directions. It aims to raise the need of novel data acquisition approach to distinguish pedestrian types when simulating crowds at difference pedestrian type-oriented or mixed venues rather than using the same parameters for interchangeable pedestrians detected by camera-based capability.

1. **Introduction**

Crowd simulation plays an important role in quantitative crowd dynamics understanding and layout design assessment especially in crowd disaster (**Helbing, 2014)**. In microscopic level, the motion of each individual *p* is defined by Langevin equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

where integrating the forces acting on *p* and captures random influence and uncertainty. The forces comprise subject’s desired acceleration force and repulsive forces being constituted by either or both of neighbour interaction and obstacle repulsion at time *t*. Nomad model **(Hoogendoorn, 2003)** and social force model **(Helbing, 1995)** recently attract more studies when they are efficient to simulate motion base cases and self-organization phenomena as mentioned by the latest survey in the field **(Duive and Hoorgendon, 2013)**. Each of above two models has possessed a long-life modification period in order for simulating the additional factors affecting individual’s acceleration or being easier towards calibration process. Therefore a huge number of variants increase by the time by their original authors. Main chronological variants of each model are summarized briefly below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Author** | **Model-based** | **Main contribution** |
| 2003 | Hoogendoorn, Bovy | Nomad | Original version of Nomad Model |
| 2009 | Campenella, Hoogendoorn, Daamen | Nomad | Add an extra repulsive force created by opposite flows |
| 2012 | Daamen, Hoogendoorn | Nomad | Omit obstacle force for calibration |
| 1995 | Helbing, Peter Molnar | Social-force | Original version of Social Force |
| 2000 | Helbing, Farkas, Vicsek | Social-force | Add Friction and Velocity dependence |
| 2005 | Helbing, Buzna, Johansson, Werner | Social-force | Add angular component on interaction force |
| 2008 | Johansson, Helbing, Shukla | Social-force | Add angular component on interaction force |
| 2010 | Moussaid, Helbing, Theraulaz | Social-force | Add Group behaviour effects |

**Table 1**. Nomad and Social Force-based variants

In this study, we only select simple variants including **(Daamen and Hoogendoorn, 2012)** and **(Johansson and Helbing, 2005)** for our study’s purpose since they have sufficiently model’s parameter values. Details of variants used in this work are represented as follows:

* 1. **Nomad Model**

Nomad model **(Daamen and Hoogendoorn, 2012)** is an agent-based model that predicts walking acceleration of a pedestrian as a function of the free velocity , the current speed , the position , and distance between pedestrians *p* and *q* as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2) |
| = | (3) |

here is the set of pedestrians who are standing in front of pedestrian *p* (checked by the constraint ) and where

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (4) |

and

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (5) |

and

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (6) |

where stands for desired walking direction pointing from the initial position of pedestrian *p* to the target (exit door). The factor is only computed one time at pedestrian *p*’s initial position and does not change by time *t*. The model has four pedestrian-specific parameters that need to be set in simulation environment as in Table 2:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Component** | **Description** |
|  | Desired Acceleration | free speed of pedestrian *p* |
|  | Desired Acceleration | acceleration time |
|  | Interaction Force | interaction strength constant |
|  | Interaction Force | interaction range |

**Table 2**. Nomad model’s initial parameters

* 1. **Social Force Model**

Social force model **(Helbing, 2000)** and **(Johansson and Helbing, 2005)** represents that a pedestrian *p* at time *t* is trying to move with a certain desired speed in a desired direction pointing from pedestrian *p*’s current position to his target position. Therefore, pedestrian *p* tends to correspondingly adapt his actual velocity with a certain acceleration time . The acceleration time represents pedestrian *p* changes its current velocity and return to its desired velocity. Pedestrian *p*’s acceleration at time *t* also depends on repulsive forces coming from surrounding pedestrians and obstacles. The repulsive force’s directions are represented in Figure 1. The model’s formula is represented in equations (7-16).



**Fig 1**. Repulsive forces and on pedestrian *p* created by pedestrian *q* and wall γ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (7) |
| = | (8) |

where is desired speed of pedestrian *p* and varies over time, given by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (9) |
|  | (10) |

where and are the initial desired speed and the maximum desired speed of pedestrian *p*, respectively. In social force model is constrained by constant value ***c >* 1**.

In equation (9), is considered as panic parameter model of pedestrian *p*. It illustrates how strongly pedestrian *p* aligns his preferred velocity with the motion of crowd surrounding him, given by equation (7):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (11) |

where is computed by average actual speed in the desired direction. Equation (9) is transformed into equation (12) for the condition at time *t*=0 as the suggestion by **(Andreasen, 2010)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (12) |

When is going down in equation (11) as pedestrian *p* is in high density place (e.g bottle neck scenario), implies → 1 which implies → as in equation (9).

When is going up, it implies → 0, which implies → . Since > by ***c >* 1**, it means that when average velocity is going up, the desired force going down, and vice versa. When is higher than desired force has negative direction to decelerate pedestrian *p*’s actual speed.

Interaction force created by neighbour pedestrian *q* is given by equation (13)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (13) |

where is the angle between pedestrian’s *p* velocity direction and the vector pointing from *p* to *q*, and is the distance between pedestrians *p* and *q*. is an extra weight component to emphasize whether pedestrian *p* pays attention to other pedestrians behind him, the component is given by equation (14)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (14) |

where is angular component of the model, and set , and , implies that 1. When, it means pedestrian *p* doesn’t pay attention to other people behind him. When 1, the interaction force is modified by the angular component.

The interaction force is given by equation (15)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (15) |

where factors A and B are model parameters, represent the strength of interaction force and how fast the force decreases based on the distance between pedestrians *p* and *q*. Factors and are radii of respective pedestrians *p* and *q*. Factor is the unit vector pointing from pedestrian *q* to pedestrian *p* to illustrate the force direction making pedestrian p avoid pedestrian *q*.

The obstacle force between pedestrian *p* and wall γ in equation (8) is represented in equation (16)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (16) |

here U is a model parameter to represent the strength of obstacle force, and is the unit vector pointing from wall γ to pedestrian *p* to make the agent avoid the wall. Because of exponent component in equation (16), the obstacle force always satisfies the condition.

To summary, the social force model comprises parameters that need to be set at initial simulation time as in Table 3:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Component** | **Description** |
|  | Desired Acceleration | Initial desired velocity |
|  | Desired Acceleration | Acceleration time |
|  | Desired Acceleration | Constant to find maximum velocity |
|  | Interaction Force | Angular component |
| *A* | Interaction Force | Interaction strength |
| *B* | Interaction Force | Interaction range based on distance between *p*, *q* |
| U | Obstacle Force | Obstacle interaction strength |
|  | Simulation | Radii of pedestrian *p* in simulation environment |

**Table 3**. Social Force model’s initial parameters

**2. The model’s parameters acquisition through calibration process**

This section presents calibration process from above author’s studies for finding parameter’s values.

**2.1. Nomad model’s parameter acquisition**

The study of **(Daamen and Hoogendoorn, 2012)** considered model parameters in Table 2 different between pedestrian types (children, adults, and elderly people). Finding parameters for these types was performed in lab environment at emergency exit door scenario with different hat colour worn by pedestrian types. Camera-based approach was used to record individual’s trajectories and calibrate then to find parameters for the Nomad model based on maximum likelihood estimation. Table 4 shows corresponding parameter values for the model.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Children** | | **Adult** | | | **Elderly** | |
| Avg. | St. Dev. | Avg. | St. Dev. | | Avg. | St. Dev. |
| (m/s) | 1.04 | 0.05 | 1.00 | | 0.06 | 0.98 | 0.03 |
| (s) | 2.44 | 0.60 | 2.31 | | 0.46 | 2.08 | 0.27 |
| (m/s2) | 0.90 | 2.20 | 0.63 | | 1.23 | 0.52 | 0.13 |
| (m) | 0.48 | 0.12 | 0.52 | | 0.10 | 0.49 | 0.06 |

**Table 4**. Nomad parameter’s values by pedestrian types (estimated by average and standard deviation)

Interaction strength and interaction range are represented as equations (19-20)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (19) |
|  | (20) |
|  |  |

**2.2 Social force model’s parameter acquisition**

We present parameter finding towards each force component in the model as follows:

**2.2.1 Desired acceleration component**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** | **Reference** |
| (m/s) | avg. = 1.34, st. dev. = 0.26 | (Helbing, 1995) |
| avg. = 1.3, st. dev. = 0.3 | (Helbing, 2005) |
| 1.0 | (Helbing, 2000), (Helbing, 2005) |
|  | 1.3 | (Helbing, 1995), (Helbing, 2005) |

**Table 5**. Social force model’s parameters in desired acceleration component in simulation environment

Table 5 presents parameters in simulation environment from social force model’s authors. They are efficient when producing successfully crowd phenomena such as lane formation, stop and go waves, faster-slower effect. However, to find parameter values from actual pedestrians recorded by camera approach, authors **(Johansson and Helbing, 2008)** and (**Zeng, 2014**) had to assume that desired speed of a pedestrian is his maximum speed and does not change over the time. This is different with its original definition in equation (9).

**2.2.2 Interaction Force component**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** | **Reference** |
| *A* (m/s2) | 3.0 | (Helbing, 2005) |
| *B* (m) | 0.2 | (Helbing, 2005) |
|  | 0.75 | (Helbing, 2005) |

**Table 6**. Social force model’s parameters in interaction force component in simulation environment

Extracting interaction force component’s parameters in Table 6 for actual pedestrians was performed by **(Johansson and Helbing, 2008)** in calibration process. Each video in experiment also generated a broad range of combinations for above parameters caused by its detected pedestrians. Evolutionary optimization techniques was then applied to find the best combination (*A* = 0.42 ± 0.26, B = 1.65 ± 1.01, 𝜆 = 0.12± 0.07) since the fitness function was the distance error between real trajectory tracking and the new position predicted by the model. The best combination was then applied for all pedestrians in simulation environment. This calibration study also gives us a hypothesis about the different combinations for pedestrian types.

**2.2.3 Obstacle Force component**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** | **Reference** |
| U(m2/s2) | 10.0 | (Helbing, 1995) |

**Table 7**. Social force model’s parameters in obstacle force component in simulation environment

1. **Simulation scenarios for Nomad and Social force models by pedestrian types**

Measuring the effect of pedestrian types in force-based models is inspired by calibration processes in section 2. In this study, we simulate five population types for the models as in Table 8 and Table 9.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Description** | **Nomad parameters** | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Avg. | Sd | Avg. | Sd | Avg. | Sd | Avg. | Sd |
| *P1N* | Young people | 1.04 | 0.05 | 2.44 | 0.60 | 0.90 | 2.20 | 0.48 | 0.12 |
| *P2N* | Adult people | 1.00 | 0.06 | 2.31 | 0.46 | 0.63 | 1.23 | 0.52 | 0.10 |
| *P3N* | Elderly people | 0.98 | 0.03 | 2.08 | 0.27 | 0.52 | 0.13 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| *P4N* | Combination of 30% children,  60% adults  10% elders | {1.04,  1.00,  0.98} | {0.05,  0.06,  0.03} | {2.44,  2.31,  2.08} | {0.60,  0.46,  0.27} | {0.90,  0.63,  0.52} | {2.20,  1.23,  0.13} | {0.48,  0.52,  0.49} | {0.12,  0.10,  0.06} |
| *P5N* | Combination of 30% children,  40% adults  30% elders | {1.04,  1.00,  0.98} | {0.05,  0.06,  0.03} | {2.44,  2.31,  2.08} | {0.60,  0.46,  0.27} | {0.90,  0.63,  0.52} | {2.20,  1.23,  0.13} | {0.48,  0.52,  0.49} | {0.12,  0.10,  0.06} |

**Table 8**. Population types *PiN* for Nomad model simulation

In social force model, we focus on parameters of interaction strength *A* and interaction distance *B* since they was found differently on pedestrian detected in calibration process. Keeping the same differential trend in equations (19-20), we generate corresponding values for pedestrian types based on the mean and standard deviation values found in calibration process in Section 2.2.2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Pedestrian type’s parameters** | | | | | | **Sharing parameters** |
| ***VId*** | | ***A*** | | ***B*** | |
| Avg. | Sd. | Avg. | Sd. | Avg. | Sd. |
| *P1S = P1N* | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.15 | 0.0 | =1  =1.3  = 0.75  U=10.0  meanradii=0.3  sdradii=0.05 |
| *P2S = P2N* | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.32 | 0.0 |
| *P3S = P3N* | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| *P4S = P4N* | 1.3 | 0.3 | {4.5,  3.0  1.5} | 0.0 | {0.15,  0.32,  0.2} | 0.0 |
| *P5S = P5N* | 1.3 | 0.3 | {4.5,  3.0,  1.5} | 0.0 | {0.15,  0.32,  0.2} | 0.0 |
| *P6S*  the population using value in Tables 5 and 6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

**Table 9**. Population types PiS for Social force model simulation

To make the experiment simple, we assume other information including parameters , c, , U, and radii are the same between pedestrian types.

**3.1 Implementation Techniques**

Our simulation is developed with below configuration. Nomad and social force models are implemented on C level for performance purpose. The source code can be found at **(\*)**.

* Python version 3.4.1
* Numpy library version 1.8.1 to generate Gauss distribution for pedestrian’s parameter values
* Matplotlib library version 1.3.1
* Pygame engine version 1.9

The simulation allows pedestrians start at a specific area and move to reach the predefined target. We use Euler’s method to update new velocity and position of each pedestrian as equation (18-19).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (18) |
| V( | (19) |

where *p* is the position, V is the velocity, *a* is the total combinatorial acceleration given by Nomad model in equation (3) or total force given by force model in equation (7). is the time step and set 0.01second in our simulation.

**3.2 Simulation Scenario**

+**Scenarios**:

Bottleneck uni- bio-direction. With information as follow

Uni-direction: 9m,2m,2m

Bio-direction: 9m, 1m, 4m, 8m.

* 1. **Crowd Observations**

Each population type is simulated 200 times to get average value on following crowd observations.

**3.3.1 Average flow rate at the exit gate**

**3.3.2 Total escape time of population**

**3.3.3 Average escape time of pedestrians in each population**

**3.3.4 Density and the number of people escaped at time *t***