

# Follower-Leader Concept in Microscopic Analysis of Pedestrian Movement in a Crowd

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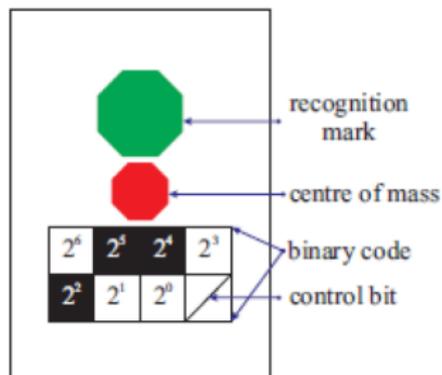


Katedra matematiky FJFI ČVUT v Praze

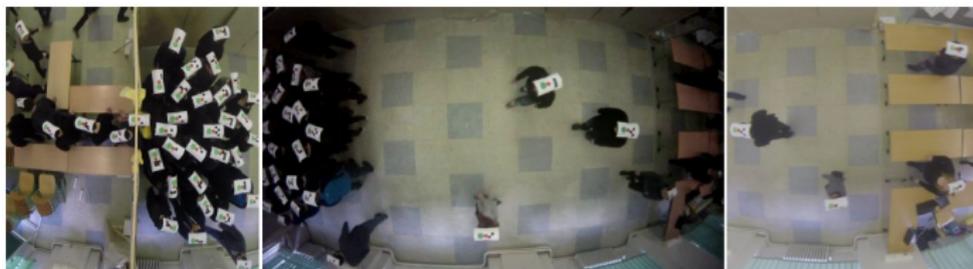
- Experimental data
- Velocity-density dependency
- Follower-leader concept



# Experimental Data



- Study hall of our faculty
- Artificial room: 7.2 m  $\times$  4.4 m
- One exit: 0.6 m wide
- Three entrances
- Three cameras
- Recognition caps
- 10 runs



# Pedestrian velocity and individual density

- Velocity  $v_\alpha$ 
  - Central differences of space coordinates

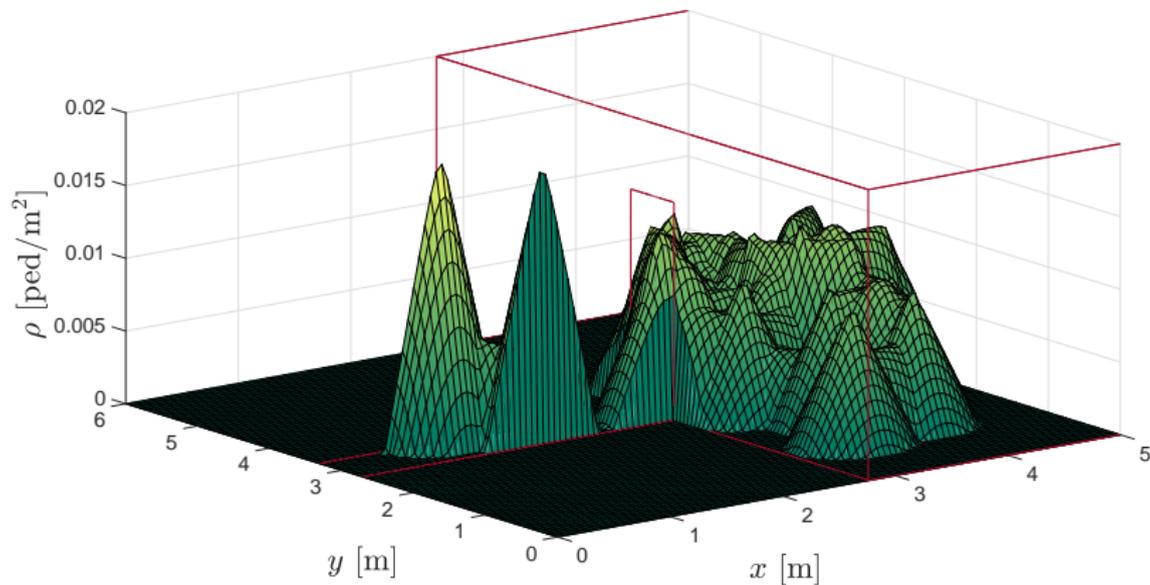
- Density  $\rho_{\omega_\alpha}$

- Individual distribution for each pedestrian  $p_\alpha(\vec{x})$

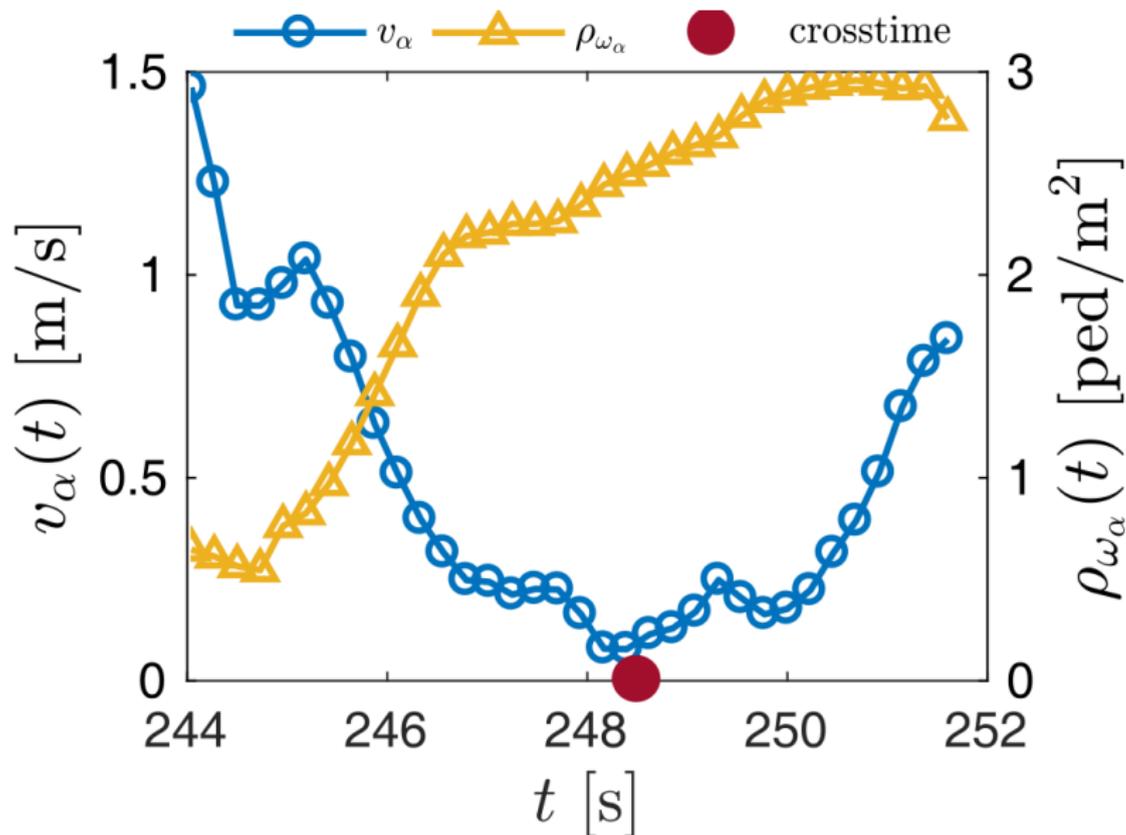
$$\rho = \frac{N}{|A|} = \frac{\int_A p(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}}{|A|} = \frac{\int_A \sum_{\alpha=1}^N p_\alpha(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}}{|A|} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \frac{\int_A p_\alpha(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}}{|A|}$$

- Every single pedestrian is a source of density distribution
- Individual density for each pedestrian  $\rho_{\omega_\alpha}$  in their surroundings  $\omega_\alpha$

# Pedestrian velocity and individual density

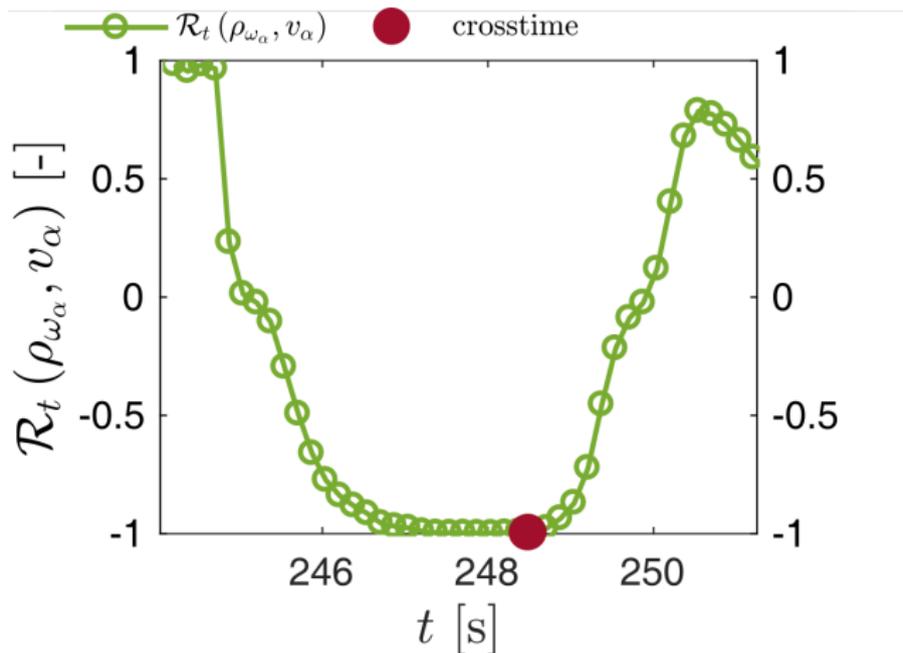


# Velocity and individual density of pedestrian $\alpha$



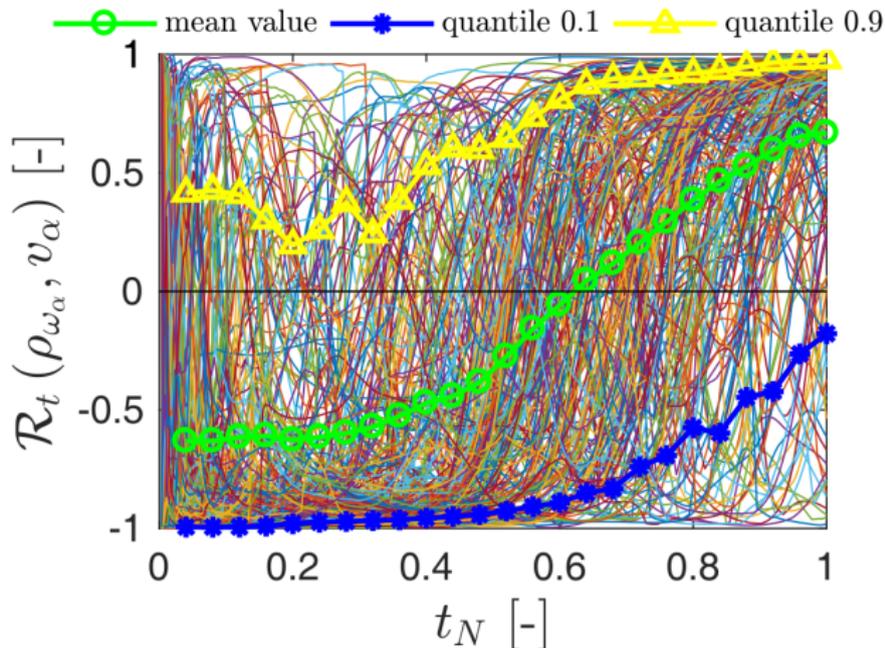
# Correlation as our measure

- Reaction to pedestrian surroundings: correlation  $\mathcal{R}(\rho_{\omega_\alpha}, v_\alpha)$



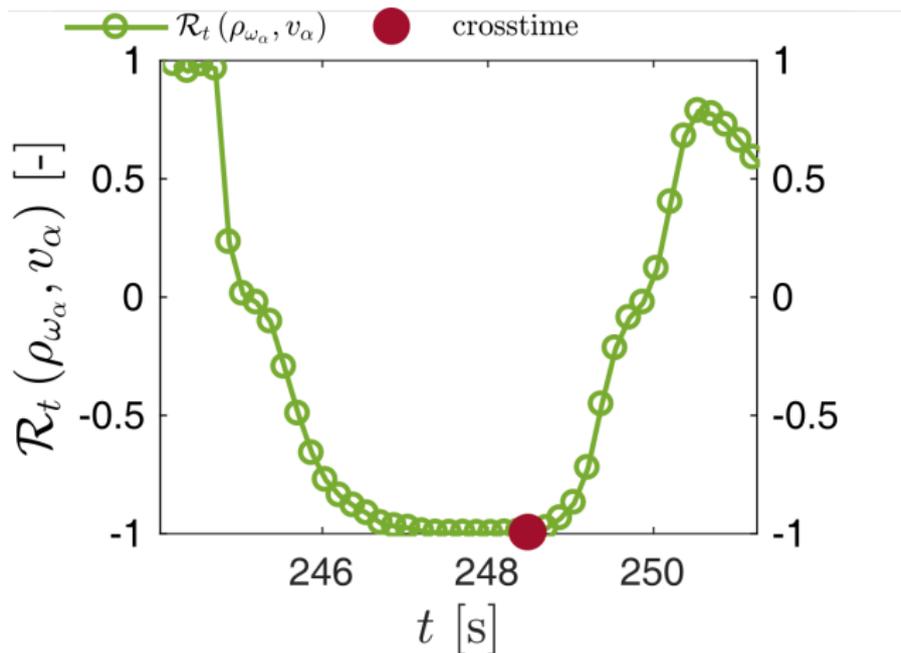
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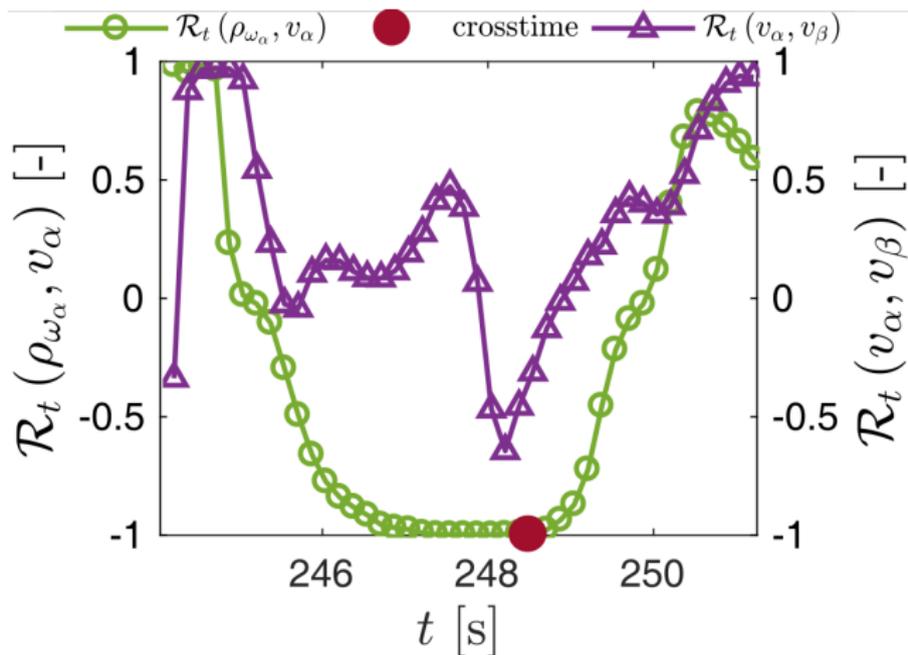
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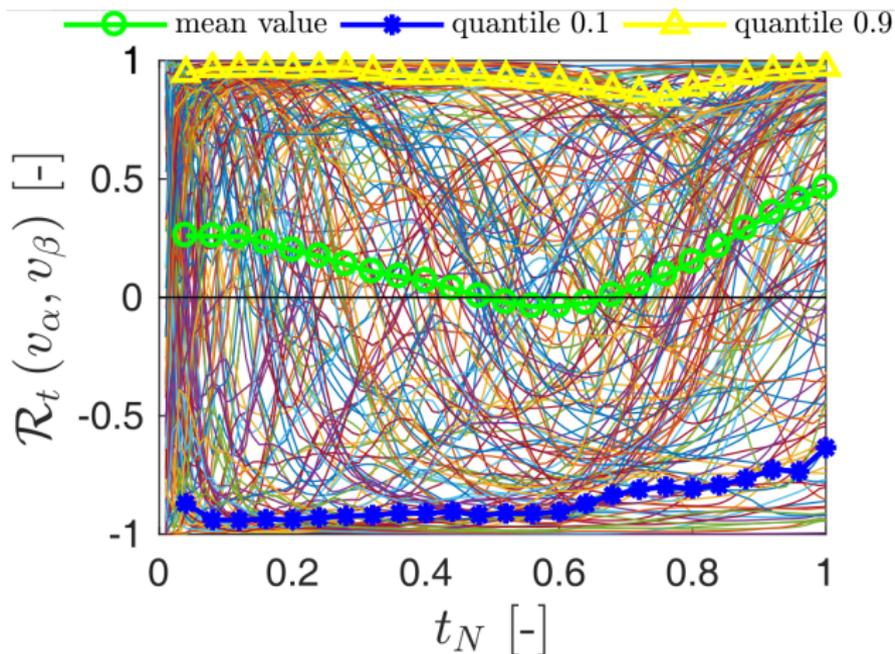
# Correlation as our measure

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- Reaction to the  $\alpha$ 's nearest predecessor  $\beta$ : correlation  $\mathcal{R}(v_\alpha, v_\beta)$



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# Summary

- Dependency between velocity and density
- Movement in a crowd is more complex
- Follower-leader concept



**Thank you for your attention.**