

Conservation Laws in the Modeling of Moving Crowds

R.M. Colombo

Department of Mathematics, Brescia University

June 26th, 2012
Padova, HYP2012

Conservation Laws in the Modeling of Moving Crowds

M. Garavello, M. Lécureux-Mercier, N. Pogodaev

Milano,

Haifa,

Irkutsk

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Crowd Dynamics

$\rho = \rho(t, x)$ crowd density:
[people in Ω at time t] = $\iint_{\Omega} \rho(t, x) dx.$

$$\partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x \left(\rho \vec{V}(t, x, \rho) \right) = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t, x) &\in [0, 1] \\ \rho(t) &\in \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}; [0, 1]) \end{aligned} \quad \vec{V} = v \vec{v} \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{aligned} v &\in \mathbb{R} \\ \|\vec{v}\| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Crowd Dynamics – $\vec{V}(t, x, \rho) = v(\rho(t, x)) \vec{v}(x)$

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(Kružkov Theory applies)

(Facchi: Thesis, 2008)

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Theorem

If: v, \vec{v} sufficiently smooth

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Then: there is a Lipschitz semigroup $(t, \rho_o) \rightarrow S_t \rho_o$

- ✓ defined for all $t \in [0, +\infty[$
- ✓ **differentiable** w.r.t. ρ_o
- ✓ $DS_t(\rho_o) r_o = \Sigma_t r_o$ with Σ semigroup generated by
$$\partial_t r + \operatorname{div} \left(r \vec{V}(t, x, \rho) + \rho D_\rho \vec{V}(t, x, \rho) r \right) = 0, (\rho = S_t \rho_o)$$

(Colombo, Herty, Mercier: ESAIM COCV, 2011)

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(also for n populations!)

(Colombo, Herty, Mercier: ESAIM COCV, 2011)

(Colombo, Lécureux–Mercier: Acta Math.Sc., 2011)

Crowd Dynamics

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Paths should not be prescribed *a priori*!

$$\partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x \left(\rho v(\rho) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}(x) & + & \text{avoid} \\ & & \text{high} \\ & & \text{density} \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

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$$\partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x \left(\rho v(\rho) \left(\vec{v}(x) - \frac{\kappa \nabla_x (\rho * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla_x (\rho * \eta)\|^2}} \right) \right) = 0$$

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NonLocal Route Choice

Crowd Dynamics – NonLocal Route Choice

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Theorem

If:

- v is smooth, non decreasing, $v(0) = V$, $v(\rho) = 0$;
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- ✓ Lipschitz Continuous from Data and Equation
- ✓ **Viability** (discomfort)

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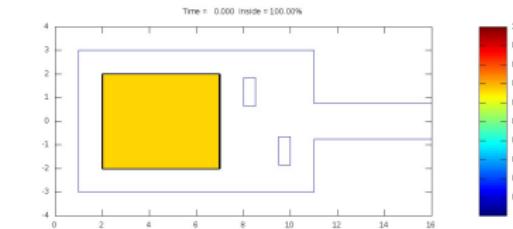
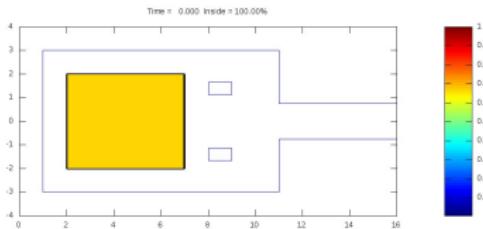
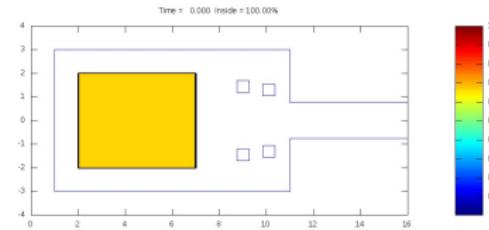
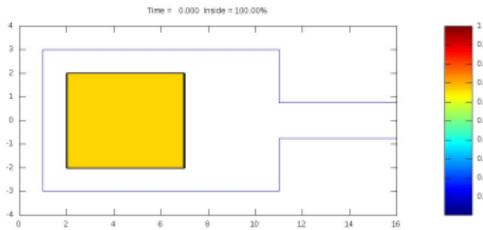
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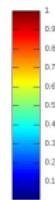
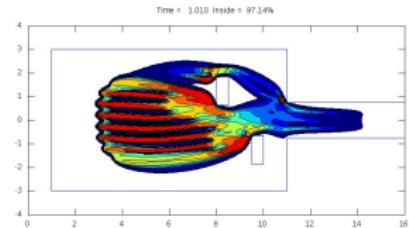
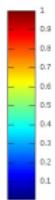
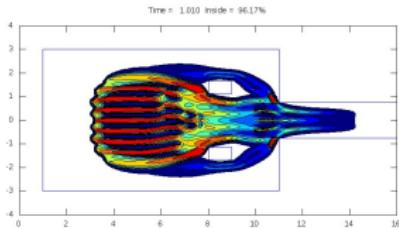
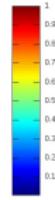
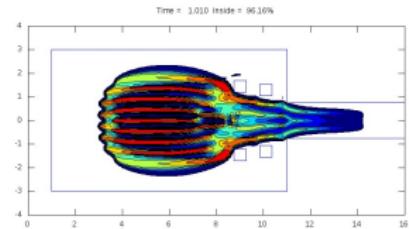
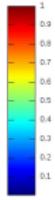
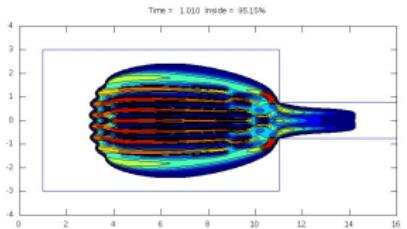
(Colombo, Lécureux–Mercier: Acta Math. Sc., 2011)

Crowd Dynamics



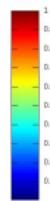
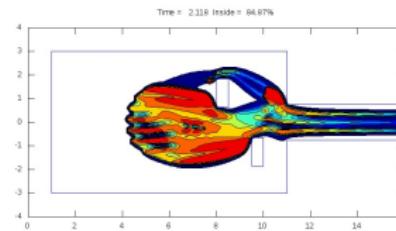
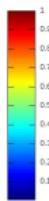
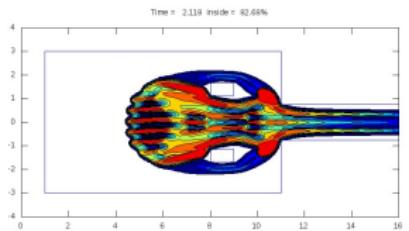
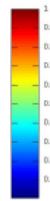
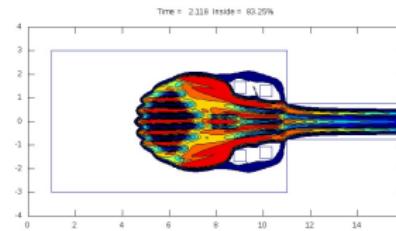
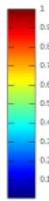
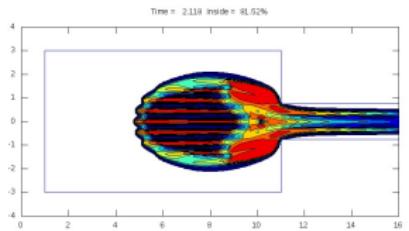
$t = 0.000$

Crowd Dynamics



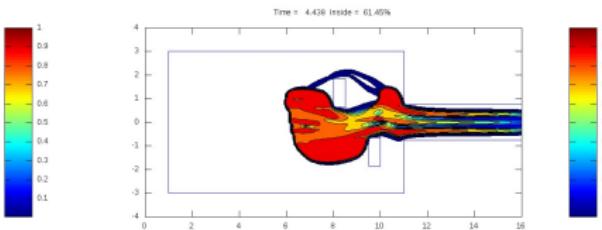
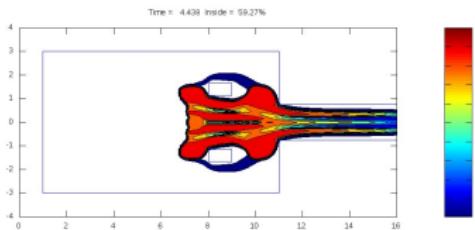
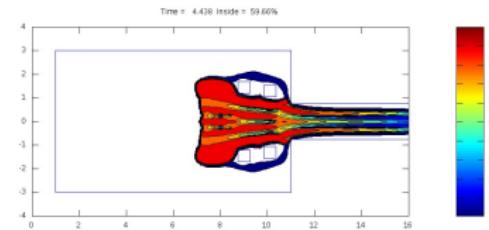
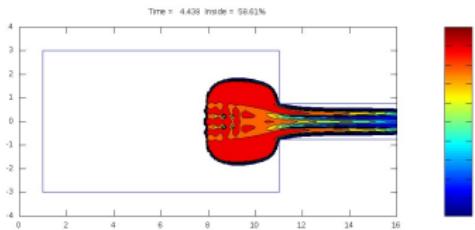
$t = 1.010$

Crowd Dynamics



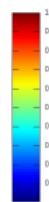
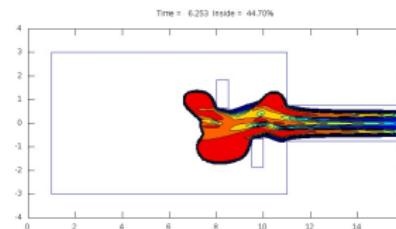
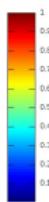
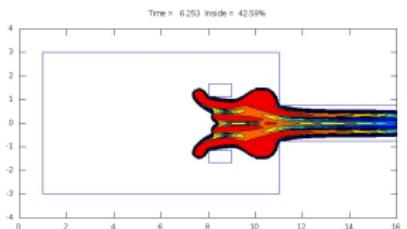
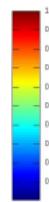
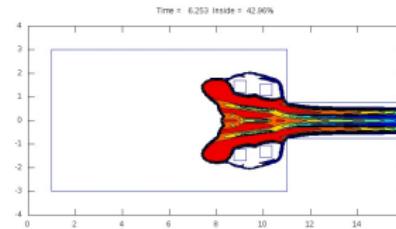
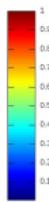
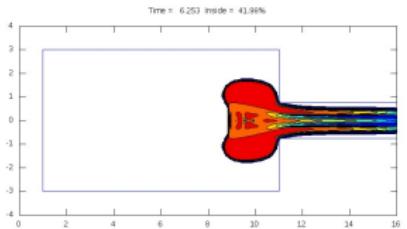
$t = 2.118$

Crowd Dynamics



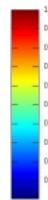
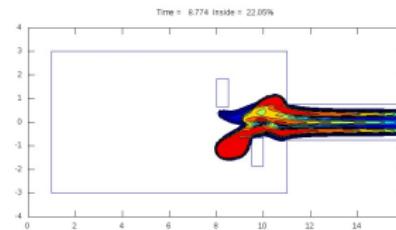
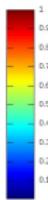
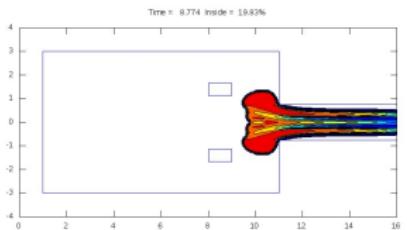
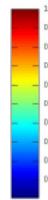
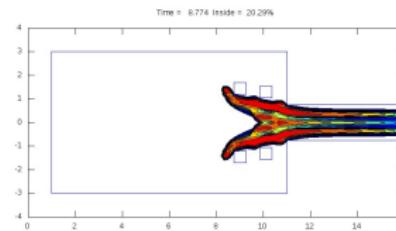
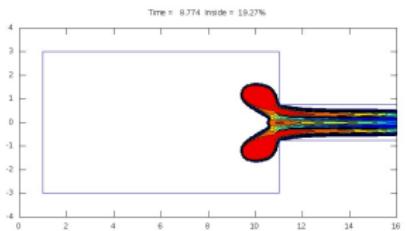
$t = 4.438$

Crowd Dynamics



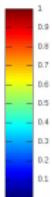
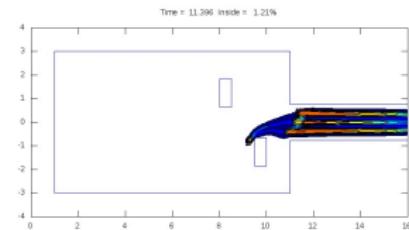
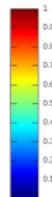
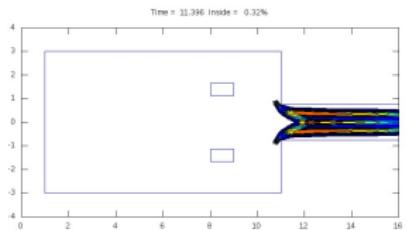
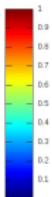
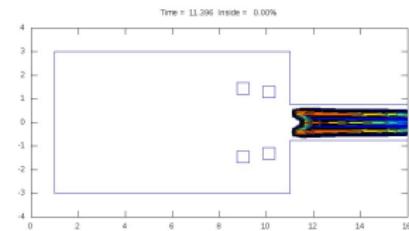
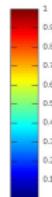
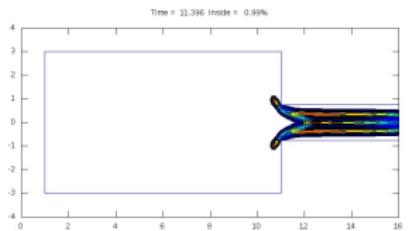
$t = 6.253$

Crowd Dynamics



$t = 8.774$

Crowd Dynamics – Braess Paradox



$t = 11.396$

Lanes formation – Two Groups of People Crossing

$$\partial_t \rho^1 + \operatorname{div} \left[\rho^1 v(\rho^1) \left(\vec{v}^1(x) - \frac{\varepsilon_{11} \nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)\|^2}} - \frac{\varepsilon_{12} \nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)\|^2}} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\partial_t \rho^2 + \operatorname{div} \left[\rho^2 v(\rho^2) \left(\vec{v}^2(x) - \frac{\varepsilon_{21} \nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)\|^2}} - \frac{\varepsilon_{22} \nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)\|^2}} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\vec{v}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \delta \quad \eta(x, y) = [1 - (2x)^2]^3 [1 - (2y)^2]^3 \chi_{[-0.5, 0.5]^2}(x, y)$$

$$\vec{v}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \delta \quad v(\rho) = 4(1 - \rho) \quad \begin{array}{lll} \varepsilon_{11} & = & 0.3 \\ \varepsilon_{21} & = & 0.7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{lll} \varepsilon_{12} & = & 0.7 \\ \varepsilon_{22} & = & 0.3 \end{array}$$

Lanes formation – Two Groups of People Crossing

Film

Cluster formation – Part of an Audience Leaves a Room

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \rho^1 + \operatorname{div} \left(\rho^1 v(\rho^1) \left(\vec{v}^1(x) - \varepsilon \frac{\nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^2 * \eta)\|^2}} \right) \right) &= 0 \\ \partial_t \rho^2 + \operatorname{div} \left(\rho^2 v(\rho^2) \left(\vec{v}^2(x) - \varepsilon \frac{\nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)}{\sqrt{1 + \|\nabla(\rho^1 * \eta)\|^2}} \right) \right) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

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$$\vec{v}^2 = \delta \quad v(\rho) = 4(1 - \rho) \quad \varepsilon = 0.3$$

Cluster formation – Part of an Audience Leaves a Room

Film

Crowd Dynamics

Measure Valued NonLocal Crowd Models

Crippa, Lécureux–Mercier: NODEA, 2011

Cristiani, Piccoli, Tosin: Multisc. Mod. & Simul., 2011

Piccoli, Tosin: ARMA, 2010

Constrained Desired Velocity, Gradient Flow

Maury, Roudneff–Chupin, Santambrogio: M3AS, 2010

1D Approximate “geodesic”

Di Francesco, Markowich, Pietschmann, Wolfram: JDE, 2011

El–Khatib, Goatin, Rosini: ZAMP, to appear

With Acceleration Equation

Coscia, Canavesio: M3AS, 2008

Reviews

Bellomo, Dogbé: M3AS, 2008

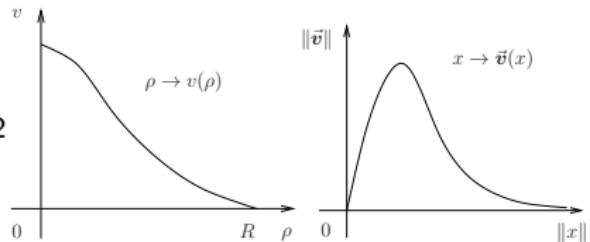
Individuals vs. Collective

Shepherd Dogs

{ h.c.l. for sheep density ρ
o.d.e. for dogs' positions p_1, p_2
Initial sheep distribution
Initial dogs' position

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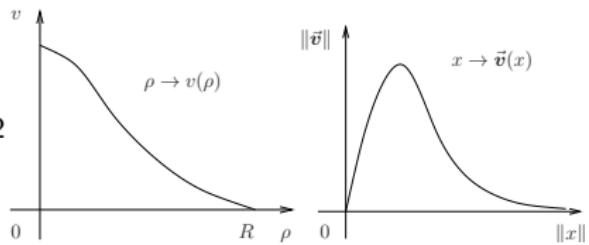
$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x \left(\rho v(\rho) \left(\frac{\beta x}{1 + \|x\|^2} + \gamma \sum_{d=1}^2 \vec{v}(x - p_d) \right) \right) = 0 \\ \dot{p}_d = V_d \frac{(\nabla(\rho * \eta))^\perp}{\sqrt{1 + \|(\nabla(\rho * \eta))^\perp\|^2}} & d = 1, 2 \\ \rho(0, x) = \chi_{B(0,1)}(x) \\ p(0) = p_o \end{cases}$$

Shepherd Dogs

Film

Shepherd Dogs

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- Initial sheep distribution
- Initial dogs' position



$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x \left(\rho v(\rho) \left(\frac{\beta x}{1 + \|x\|^2} + \gamma \sum_{d=1}^2 \vec{v}(x - p_d) \right) \right) = 0 \\ \dot{p}_d = V_d \frac{(\nabla(\rho * \eta))^\perp}{\sqrt{1 + \|(\nabla(\rho * \eta))^\perp\|^2}} \quad d = 1, 2 \\ \rho(0, x) = \chi_{B(0,1)}(x) \\ \rho(0) = \rho_o \end{cases}$$

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep:

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$
A Wandering Sheep:

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog:

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog: $\xi = \xi(t)$

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog: $\xi = \xi(t)$

Sheep & Dog:

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog: $\xi = \xi(t)$

Sheep & Dog: $\dot{x} \in v(\xi(t), x) + B(0, c)$

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog: $\xi = \xi(t)$

Sheep & Dog: $\dot{x} \in v(\xi(t), x) + B(0, c)$

Differential Inclusions

(Aubin, Cellina: Differential Inclusions, 1984)

Shepherd Dog – without p.d.e.s

A Sheep: $x = x(t)$

A Wandering Sheep: $\dot{x} \in B(0, c)$

A Shepherd Dog: $\xi = \xi(t)$

Sheep & Dog: $\dot{x} \in v(\xi(t), x) + B(0, c)$

Differential Inclusions

(Aubin, Cellina: Differential Inclusions, 1984)

Confinement Problems

(Bressan, Zhang: Set Valued and Var. An., 2012)

(Colombo, Pogodaev: SIAM J. Appl. Dyn. Syst., 2012)

Shepherd Dogs – Differential Inclusions

Film

Successful

RMColombo

Shepherd Dogs – Differential Inclusions

Film

NOT Successful

RMColombo

Shepherd Dogs – Differential Inclusions

Film

Movement

Differential Inclusions – Confinement Problems

$$\begin{cases} \dot{K} = f(K, \xi) \\ K(0) = K_o \end{cases}$$

QuasiDifferential Equation
(Colombo & Guerra: DCDS, 2009)

The state K is a compact set
Regularity of K ? (from t, K_o, f, \dots)
Measure/perimeter of K ?
Controllability?

(Colombo & Pogodaev: Preprint, 2012)

Thank You!