

The One-Man-Crowd:

Single User Generation of Crowd Motions Using Virtual Reality

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Inria



UMR

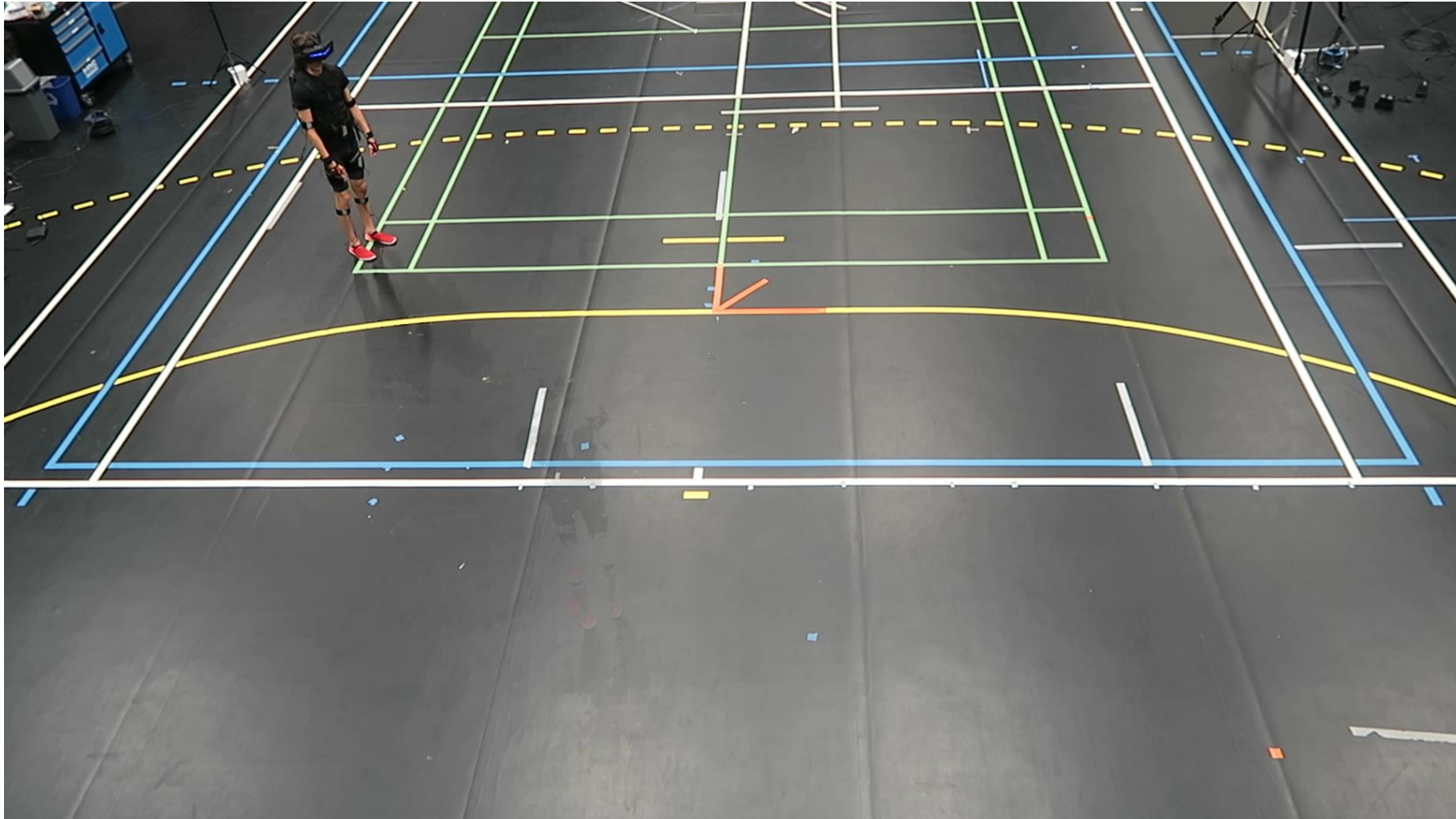
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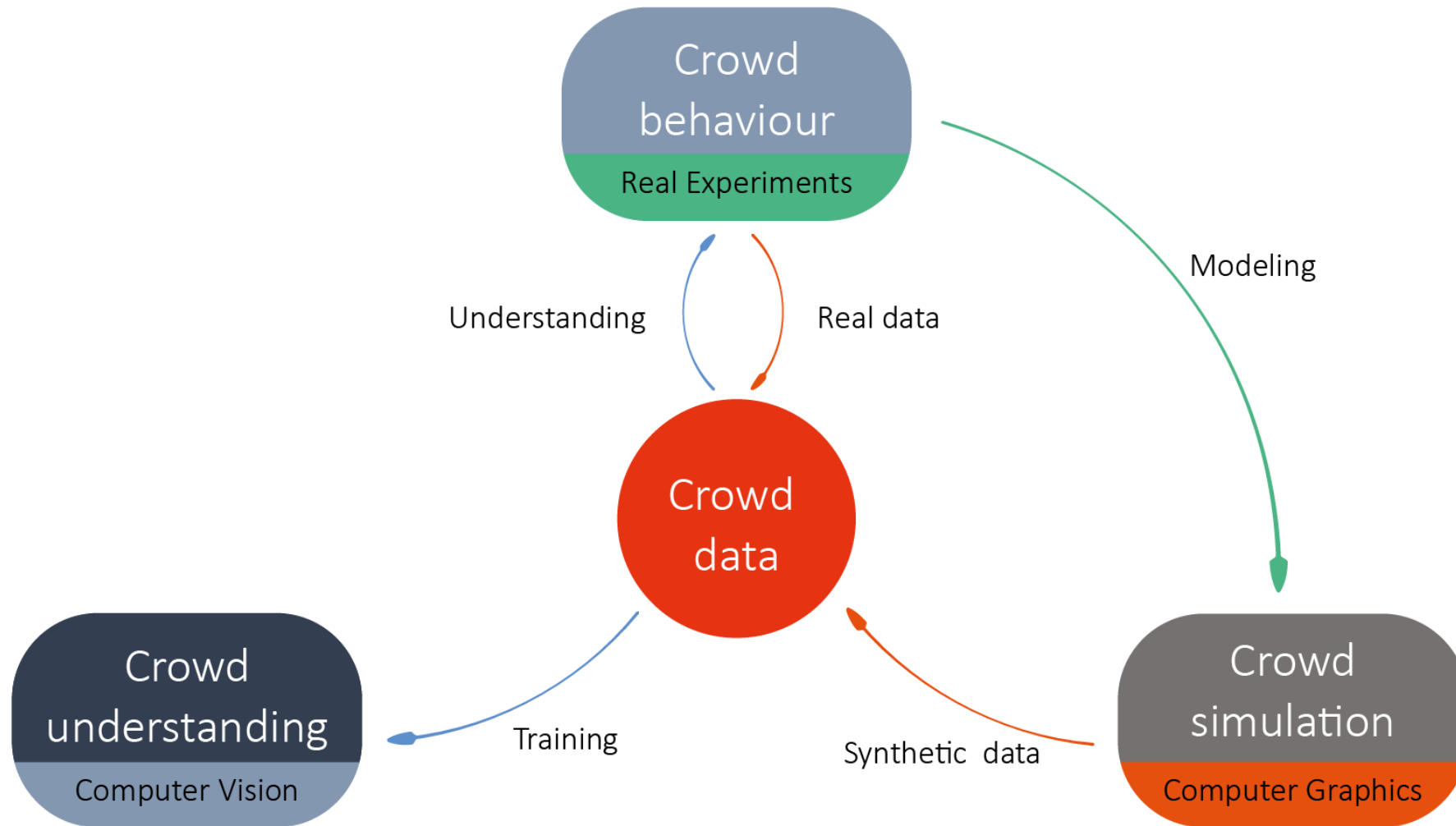


ÉCOLE
POLYTECHNIQUE

One man to create a crowd would be like ...

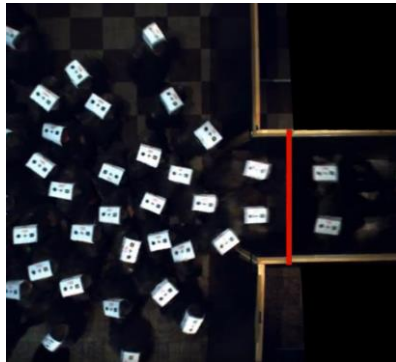


The making and the use of crowd data



Real data from real experiments

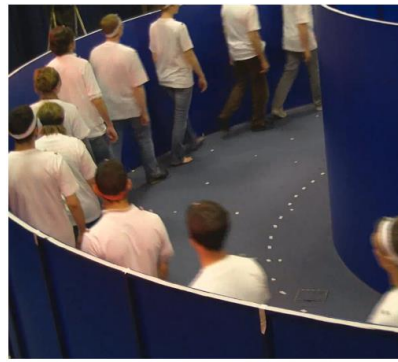
Collection through controlled experiments



Seyfried et al. 2008



Cao et al. 2017



Lemerrier et al. 2012

Such data is scarce due to ...

- Logistical difficulty
- Ethical concerns
- Tracking difficulty – occlusion
- Time cost
- etc.

Synthetic data from simulation

Emergent patterns:

- Each person makes local decision
- The collective motions present patterns



Emergent patterns of flocking birds

Simulation with autonomous agents

- Unrealistic local behaviors
- Unrealistic emergent patterns



Unrealistic behaviors in video game

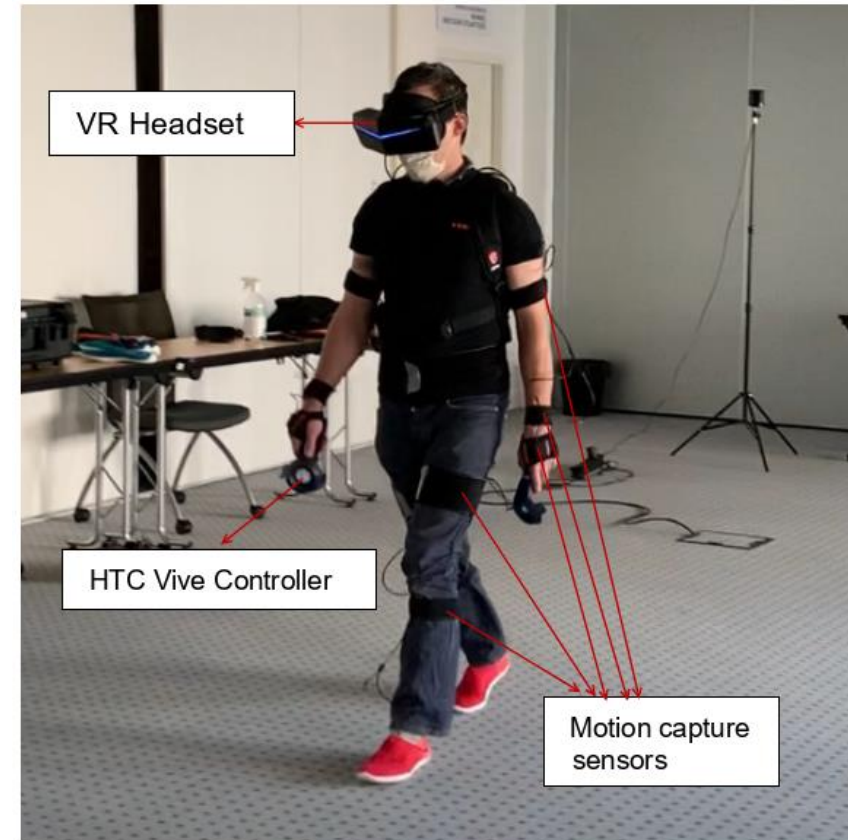
The One-Man-Crowd (OMC)

General Goal:

- Explore a novel way to generate crowd dataset
- Avoid the difficulties of organizing real crowd experiments
- Avoid the use of autonomous agents
- Take advantage of VR's controllability

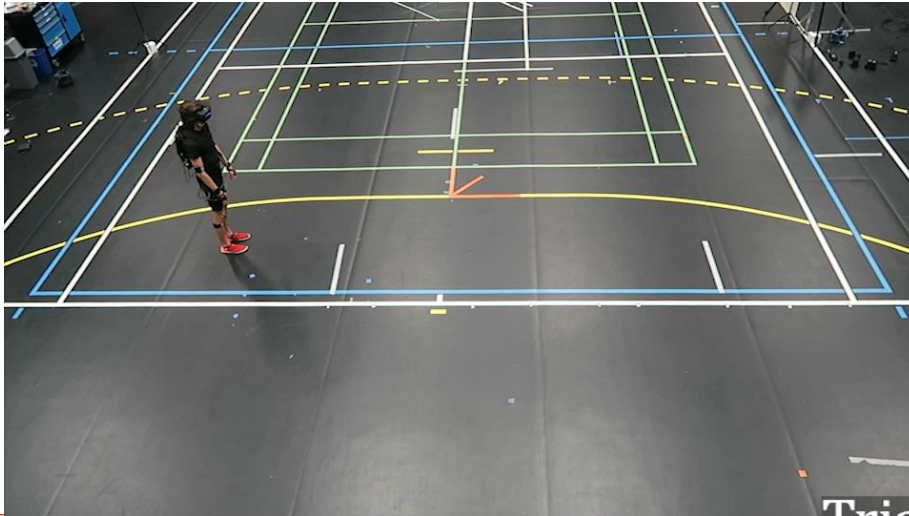
Solution:

- Immerse one user in VR and generate a crowd by himself/herself

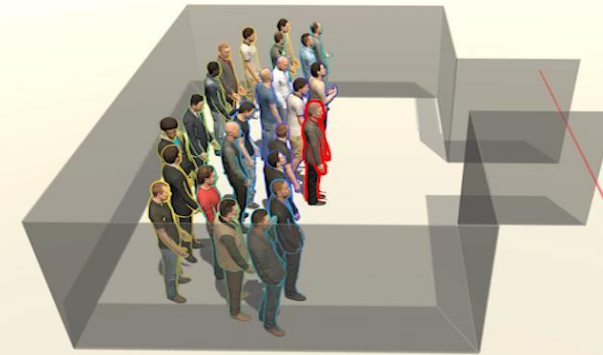


The One-Man-Crowd

Real-world situation



VR situation

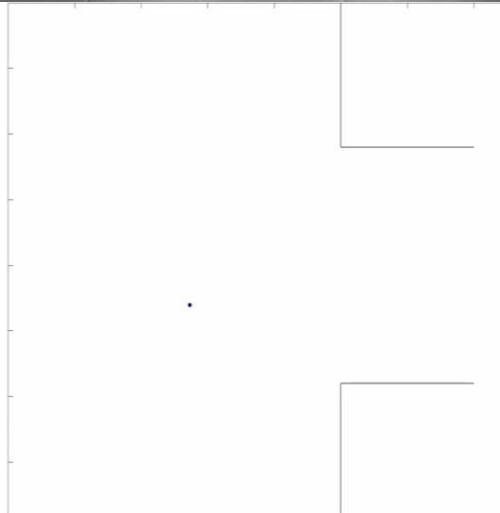


Blue outline: first to move
Yellow outline: last to move

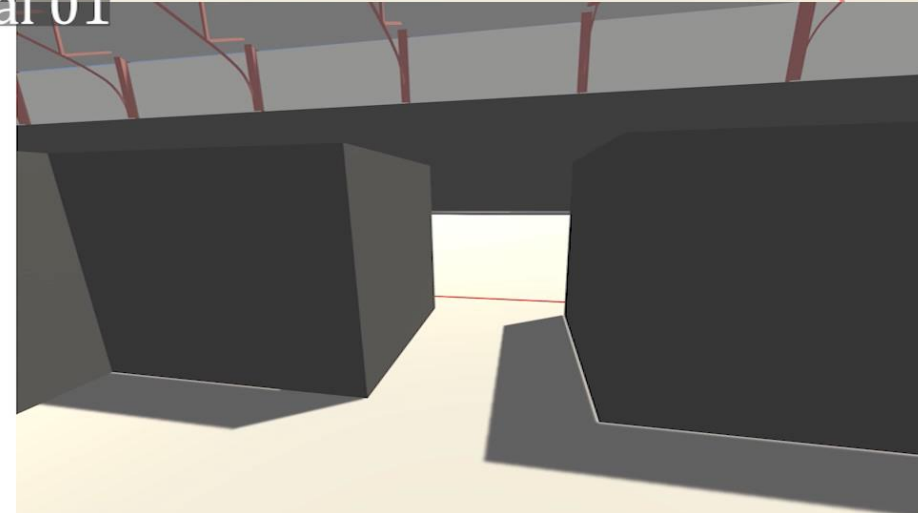
Trial 01

Trajectories

Head position on 2D plane



First-person view

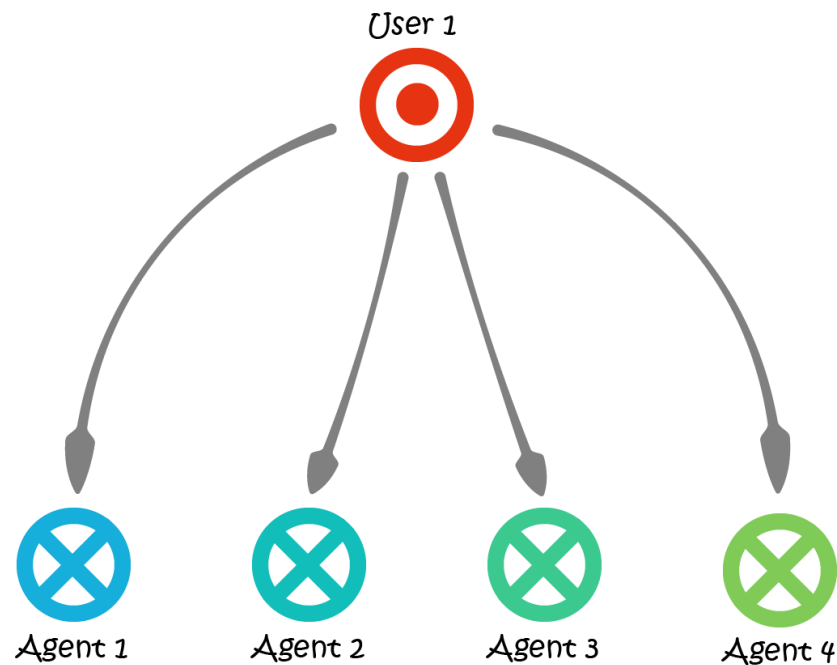


What is OMC's performance?

S2N:

Single-user-to-N-characters

→ a single user needs to play N trials



Hypotheses:

- Individual behaviors:

Qualitatively similar, quantitatively different

- Emergent patterns:

Realistic emergent pattern can be produced

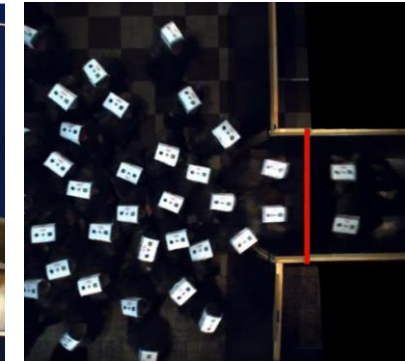
What is OMC's performance?

Verification:

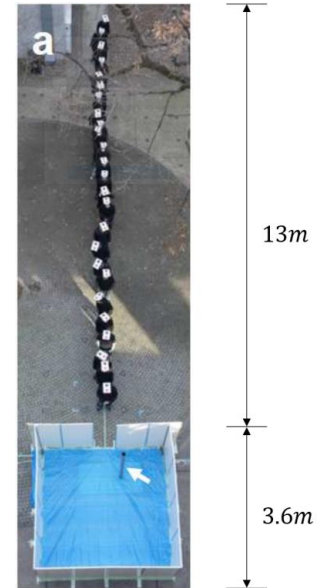
1. We replicated 3 classical experiments in VR
2. We replicated the data analysis of these experiments
 - Reaction time
 - Personal space
 - Density-speed relation
 - Etc.
3. We evaluated the emergent patterns



Unidirectional flow
Lemercier et al. 2012



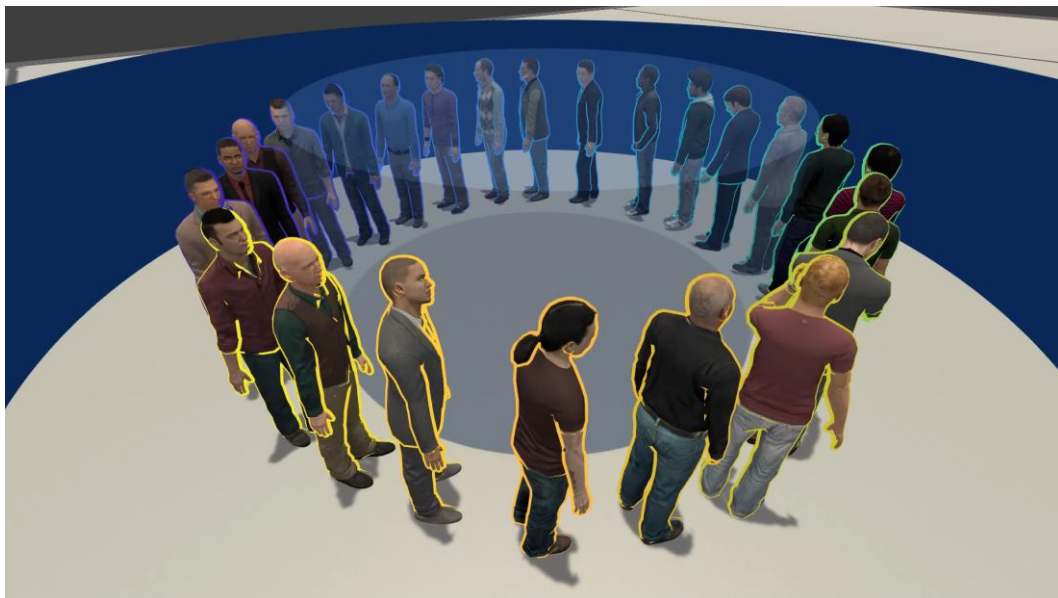
Bottleneck
Seyfried et al. 2008



Inflow
Ezaki et al. 2015

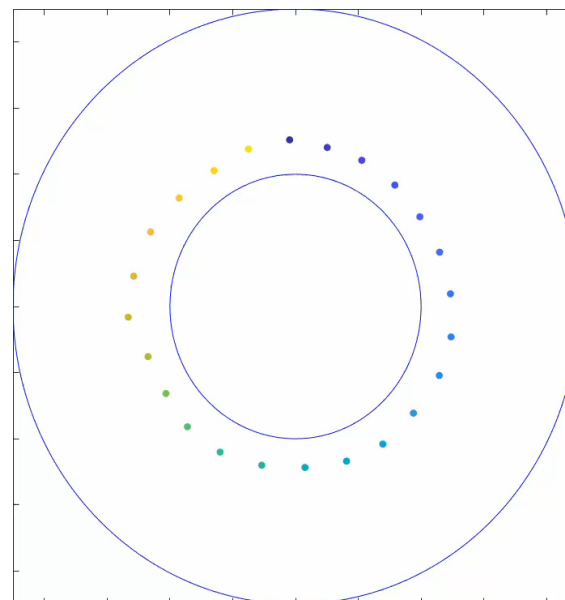
Unidirectional Flow

Animation (One S2N result)

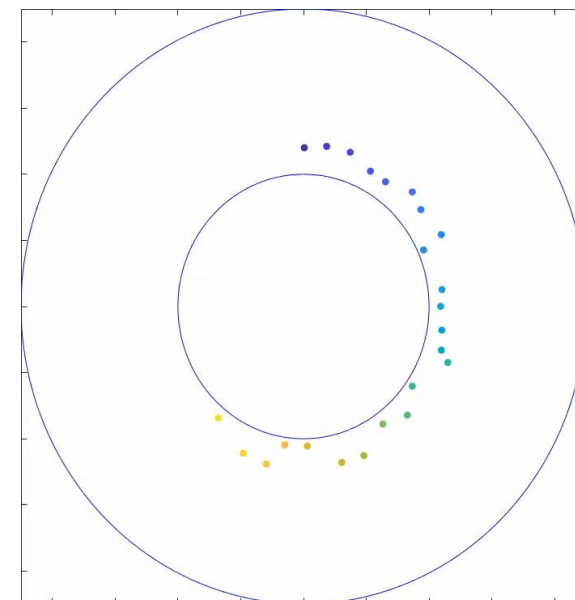


Blue: first to be generated
Yellow: last to be generated

Head Position



S2N Result



Real Result

Emergent pattern: stop-and-go wave

Bottleneck

One S2N result



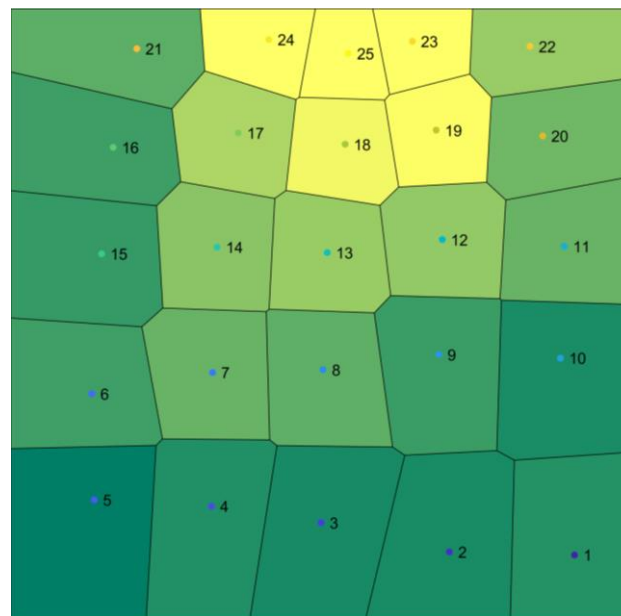
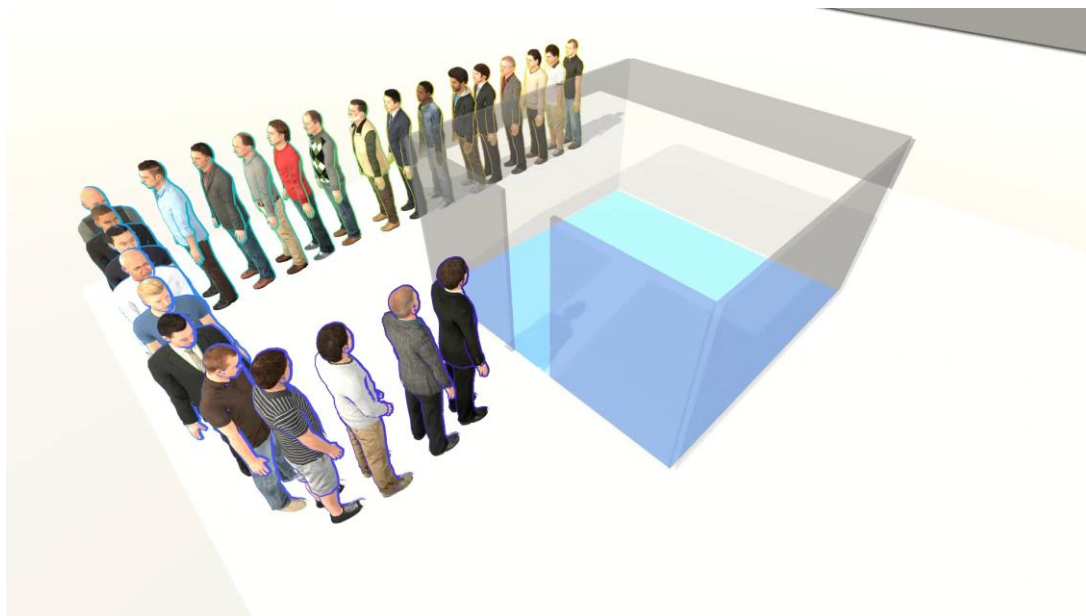
Emergent pattern: lane formation

Another S2N result

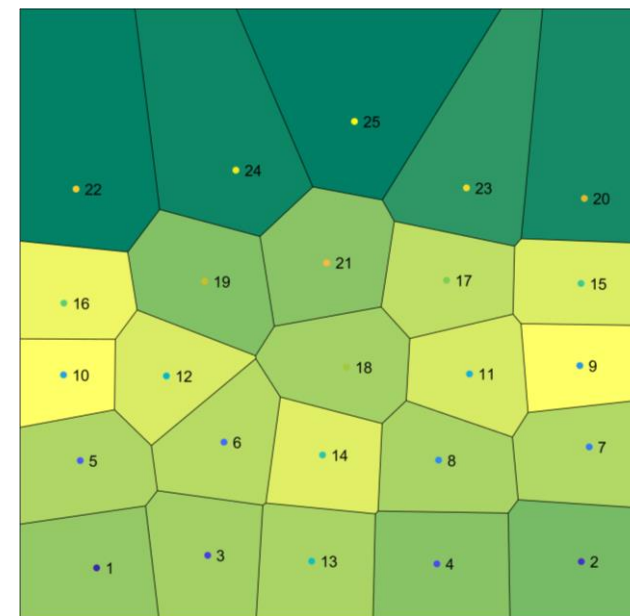


Specific pattern: single lane resulted from low behavioral variety

Inflow



S2N result



Another S2N result

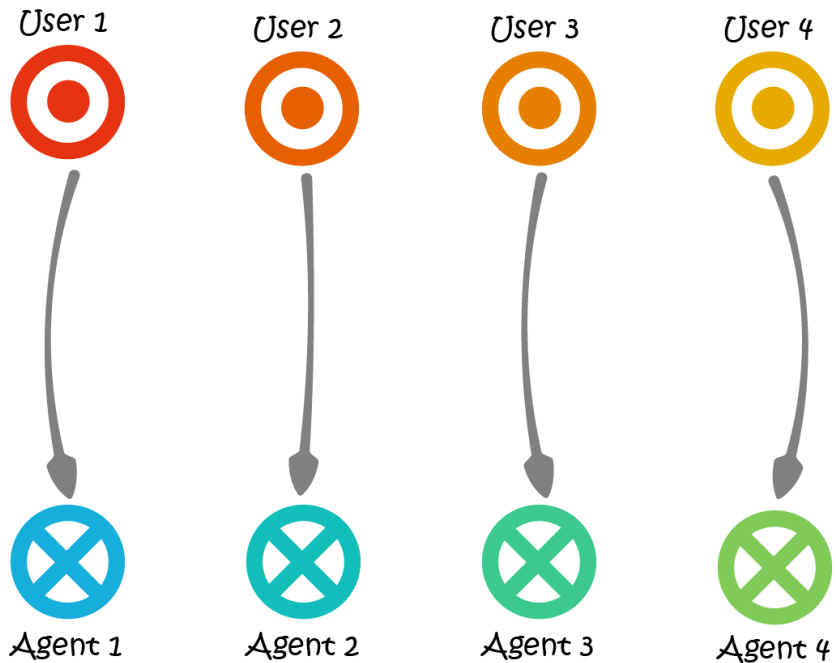
Each point represents one character's final position

A different procedure

N2N:

N-user-to-N-characters

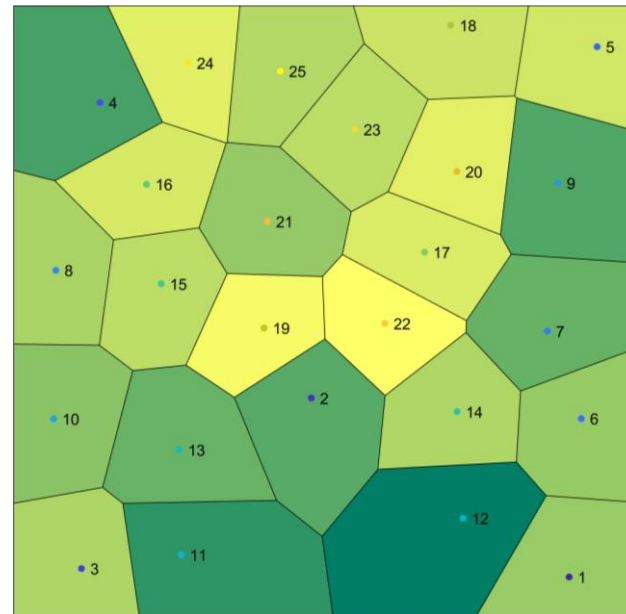
→ N user, each plays only 1 trial



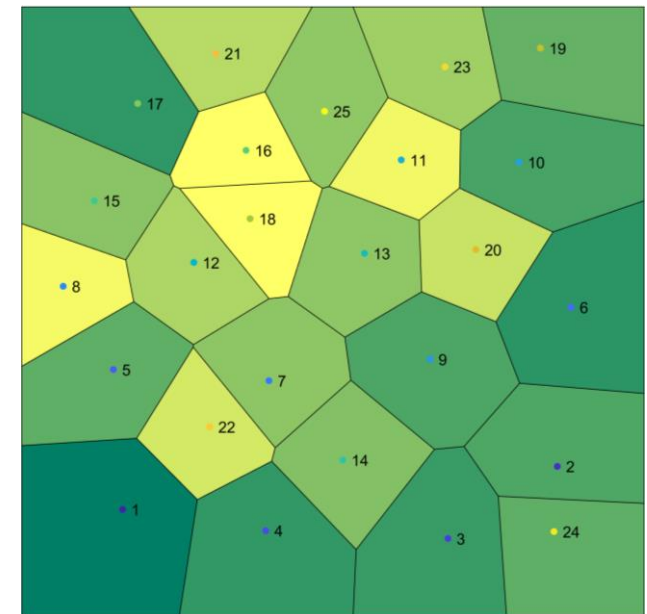
Hypotheses:

- Collective behaviors:

S2N & N2N differ on behavioral diversity



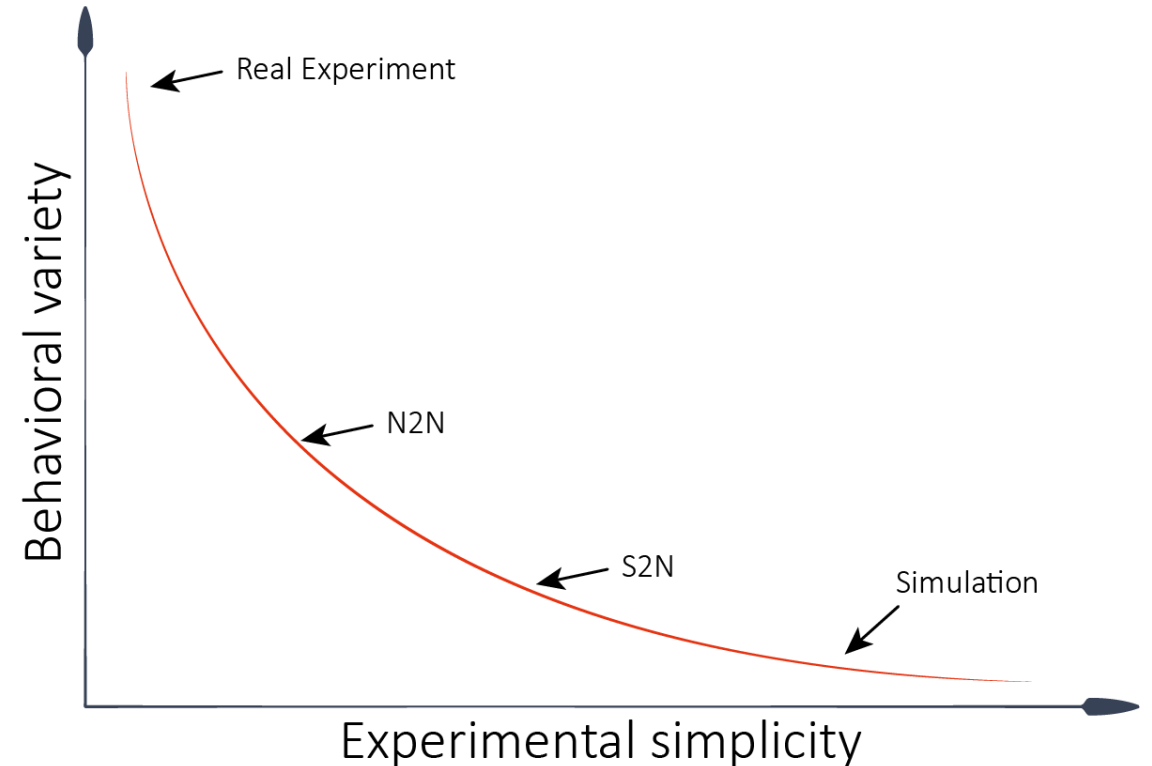
Real result



N2N result

The One-Man-Crowd paradigm ...

- Is able to create crowd dataset with full body animation
- Has successfully replicated well known emergent patterns
- Has 2 different procedure (S2N & N2N)
 - S2N introduces bias from the lack of behavioral variety, N2N is able to compensate



Thank you



Can OMC Handle Multi-directional Flow?

