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Simulation of human behavior in architectural practice. A model of pedestrian's movement: a case study

Dissertation Objectives, Methodology and Exemplar Case Study

- Introduction
- Problem & Motivation
- Research Question & Objective
- Methodology
 - Case Study
- Conclusion & References

Human behavior in space

relation

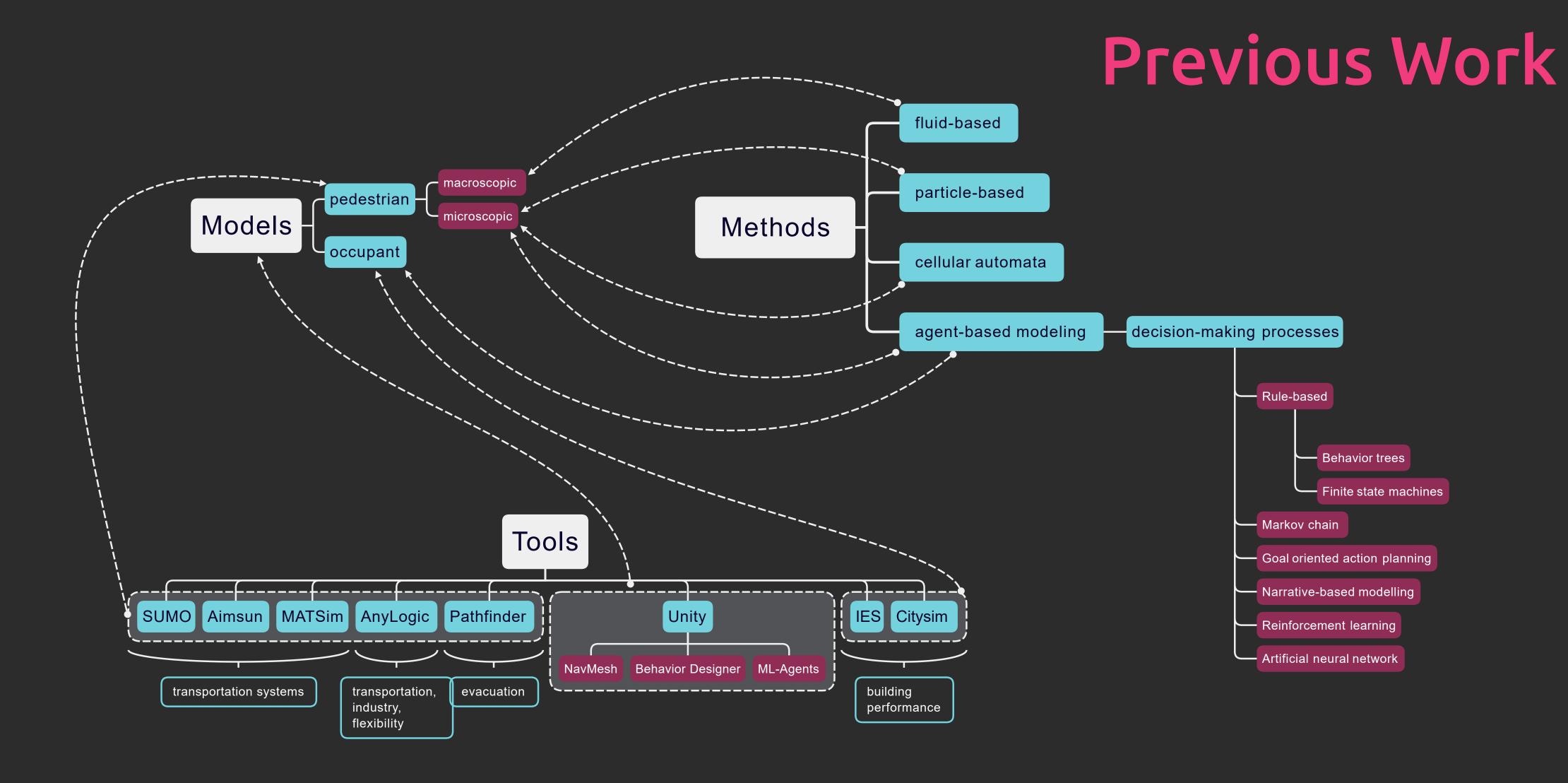
starting point of architectural and urban planning

Question & Objective

Physical environment



Conculsion & References

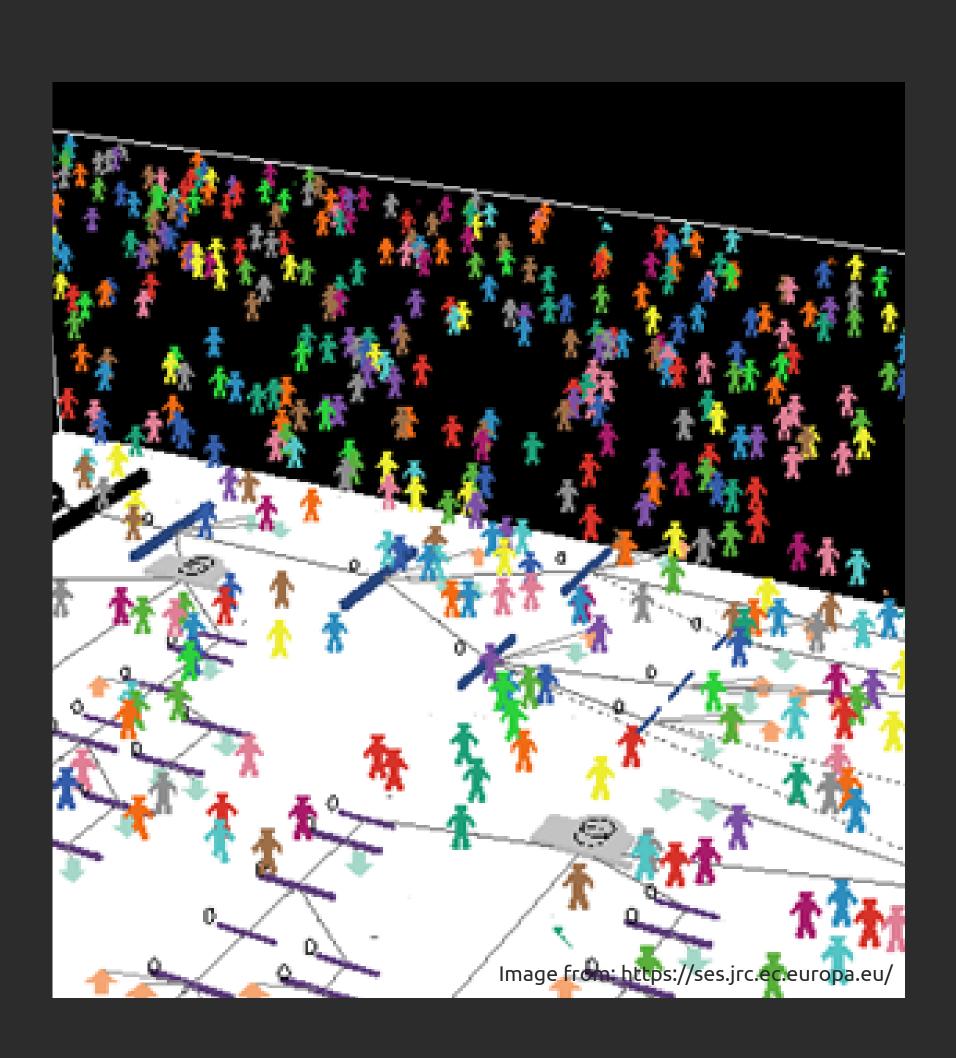


Question & Objective

- Development of an agent-based simulation model
- Evaluation of model accuracy

- Examining practicing architects' attitudes toward experimenting with the simulation model
- Defining optimal simulation tool properties, ideal output formats and user interface requirements
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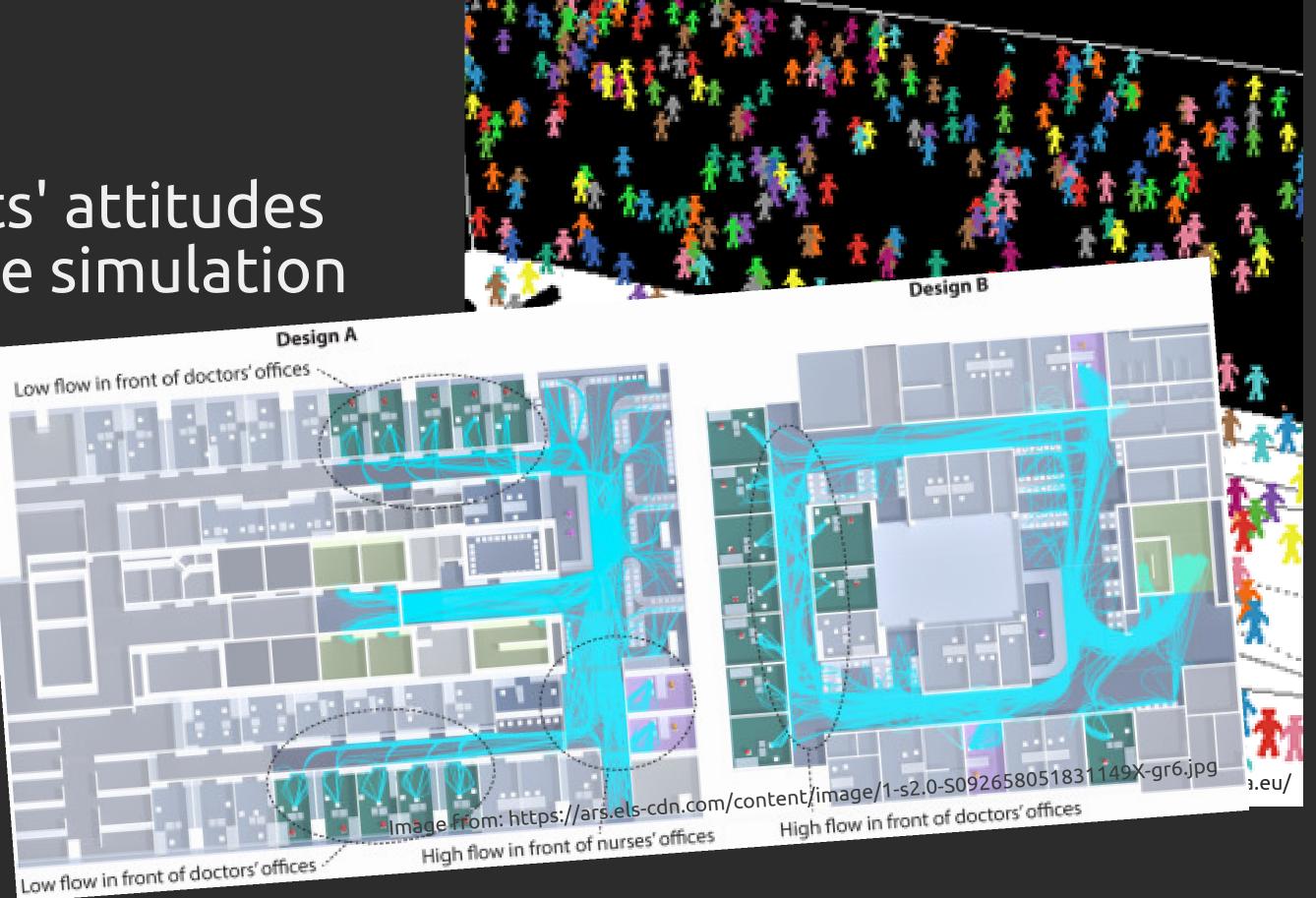


Conculsion & References

Development of an agent-based simulation model

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Development of an agent-based simulation model

Question & Objective

Evaluation of model accuracy

Image from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 360186298_Latency_Analysis_of_Vehicle-to-Pedestrian_C-V2X_Communications_at_Urban_Street_Intersections/figures?lo=1

Examining practicing architects' attitudes toward experimenting with the simulation model

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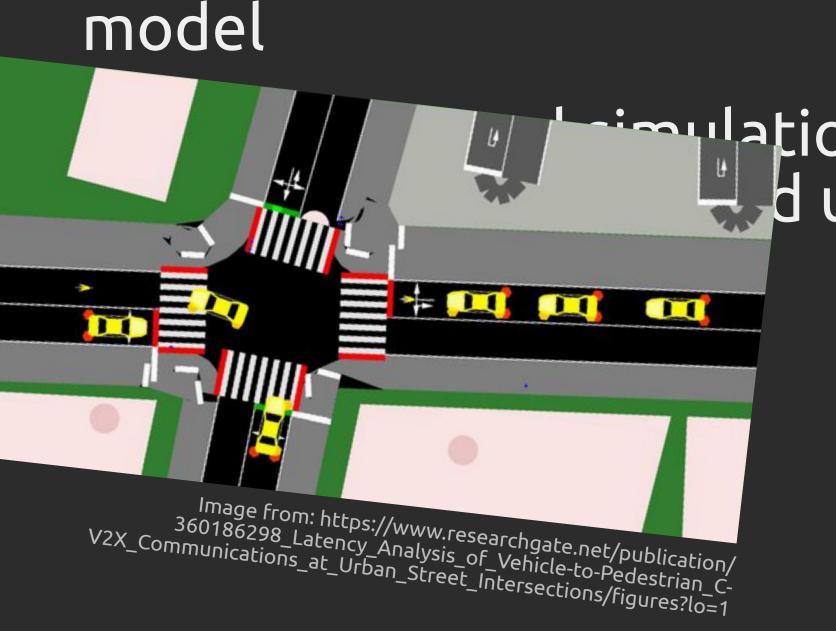


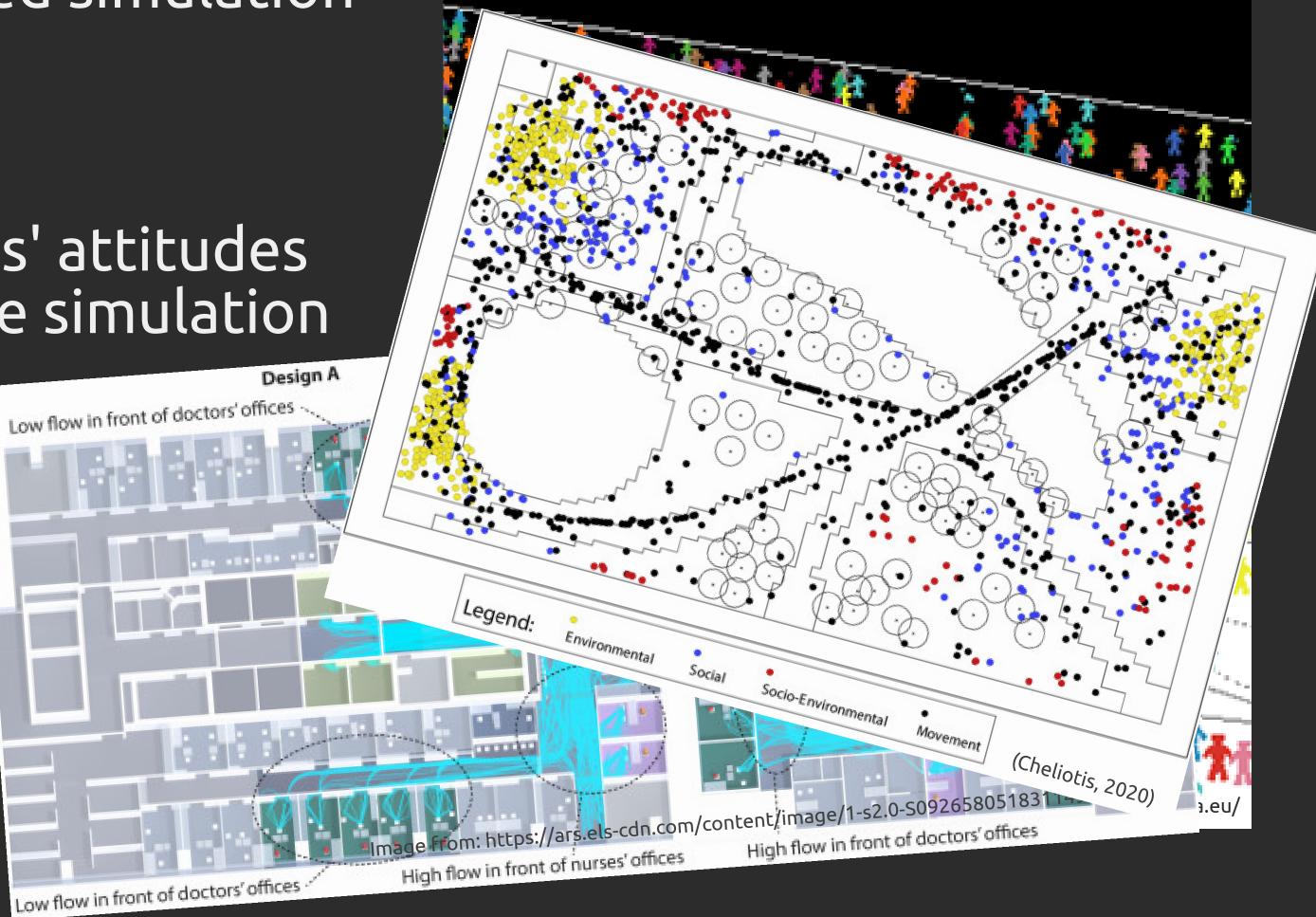
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(Cheliotis, 2020)

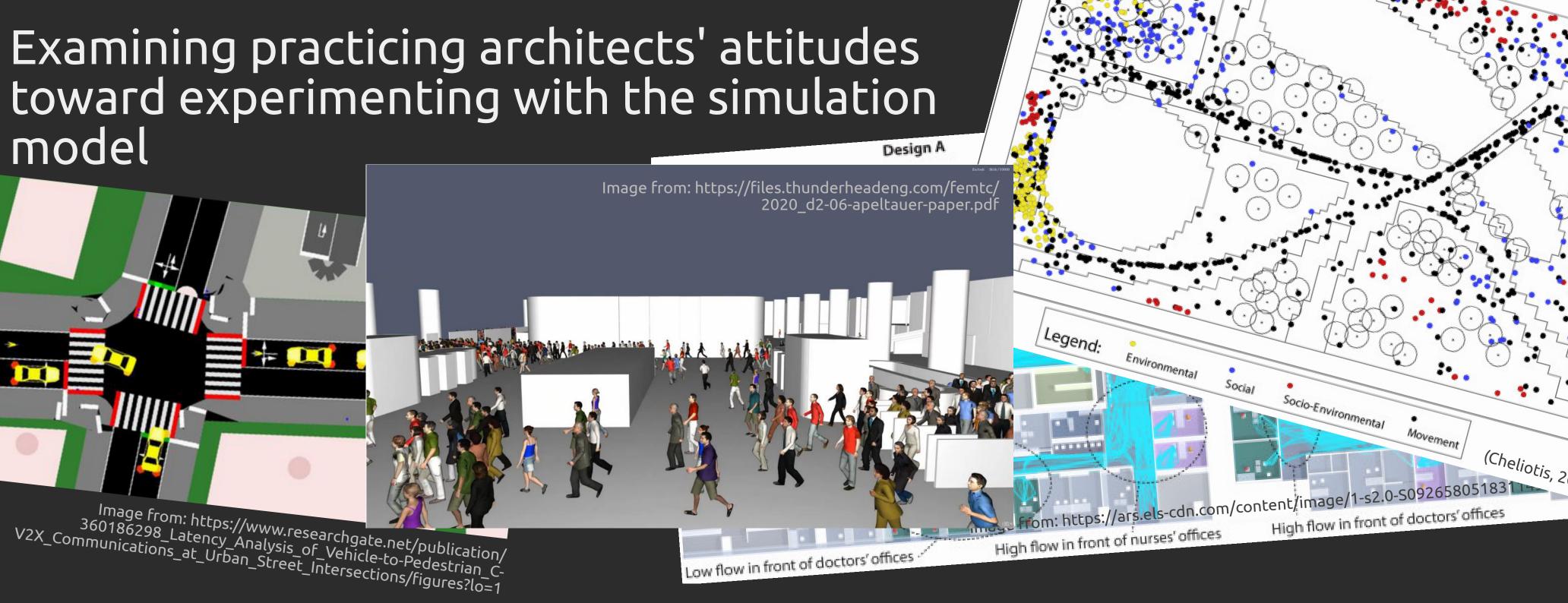
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Low flow in front of doctors' offices -

Development of an agent-based simulation model

- Evaluation of model accuracy
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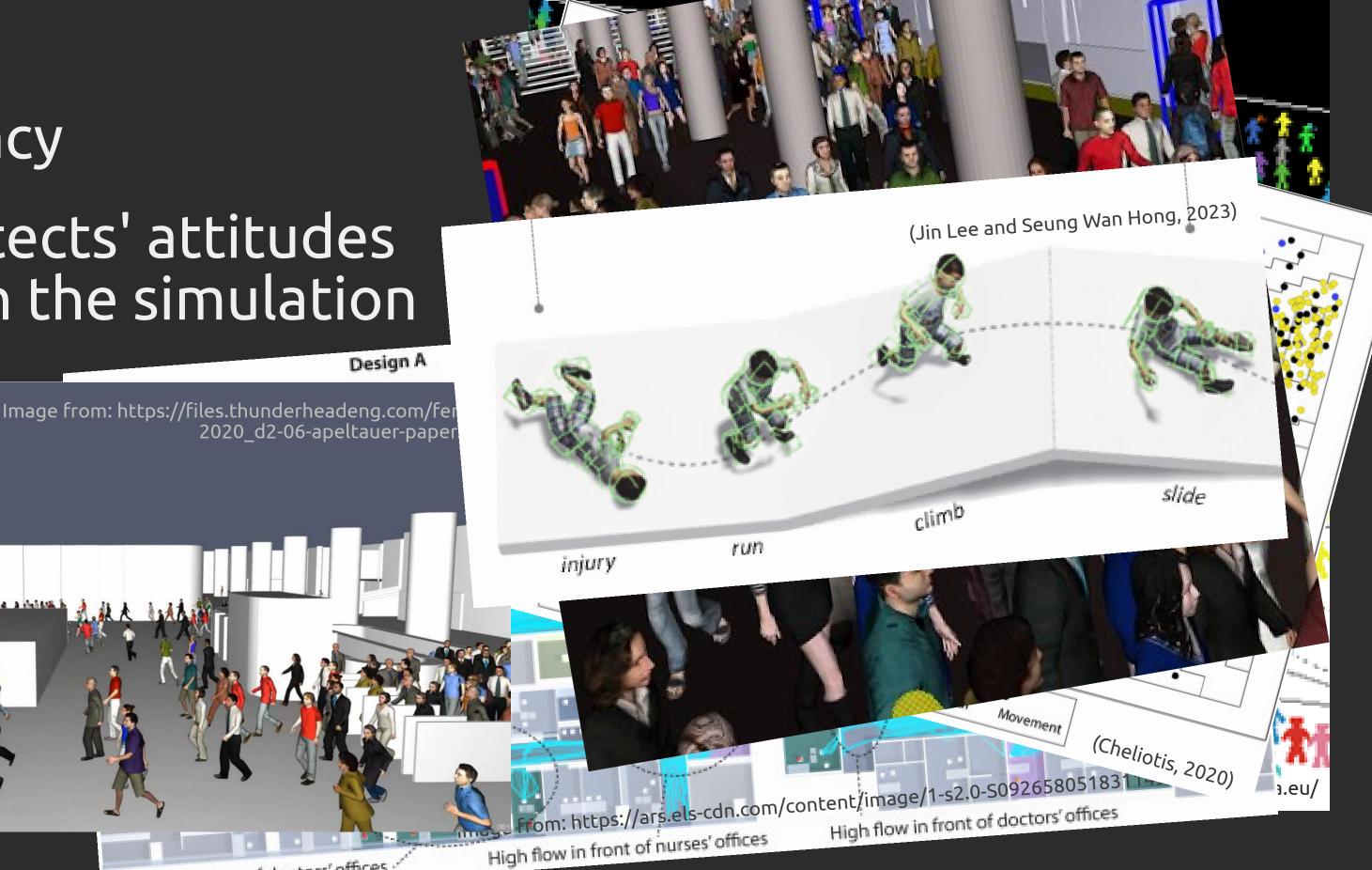
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Low flow in front of doctors' offices

High flow in front of nurses' offices

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Image from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 360186298_Latency_Analysis_of_Vehicle-to-Pedestrian_C-V2X_Communications_at_Urban_Street_Intersections/figures?lo=1

Low flow in front of doctors of

Question & Objective

High flow in front of nurses' offices

Question & Objective



Human behavior in proposed space cannot be explored during the design process, but only after built.

Question & Objective



Human behavior in proposed space cannot be explored during the design process, but only after built.

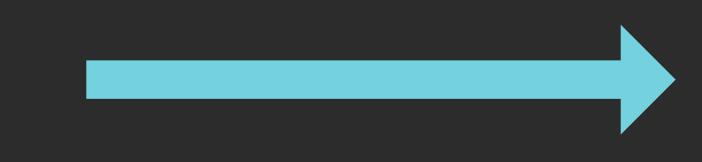


Existing tools for simulation of human behavior have NOT been adopted in standard studios

Motivation

Conculsion & References





Question & Objective



Human behavior in proposed space cannot be explored during the design process, but only after built.



Existing tools for simulation of human behavior have not been adopted in standard studios

Appropriate simulation can help architects with decision-making during design process

Question & Objective



Human behavior in proposed space cannot be explored during the design process, but only after built.



Existing tools for simulation of human behavior have not been adopted in standard studios

WHY?

- Lack of awareness
 - current capabilities and potential benefits
 - how to work with the available tools
- No available appropriate tools
 - integration with commonly used architectural software
 - functionality focus on traffic, evacuation, building performance
 - price
 - learning path
- Complex process of model development
 - time & resources consuming



Human behavior in proposed space cannot be explored during the design process, but only after built.



Existing tools for simulation of human behavior have not been adopted in standard studios



Question & Objective





- Lack of awareness
 - current capabilities and potential benefits
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- No available appropriate tools



- integration with commonly used architectural software
- functionality focus on traffic, evacuation, building performance
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- learning path
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time & resources consuming

Research Question

What factors influence the integration of human behavior simulation tools in contemporary architectural practice in the Czech Republic?

Objective

Analysis of the current state within the architectural community in the Czech Republic concerning the utilization of human behavior simulation tools:

Question & Objective

- Familiarity
- Current usage
- Motivation to further exploration
- Preferences & requirements for an ideal simulation tool

- 1. Case Study
- 2. Tool Presentation
- 3. Comparative Analysis of Tools

- 4. Questionnaire Development
- 5. Dissemination
- 6. Gathering Feedback
- 7. Development Recommendations

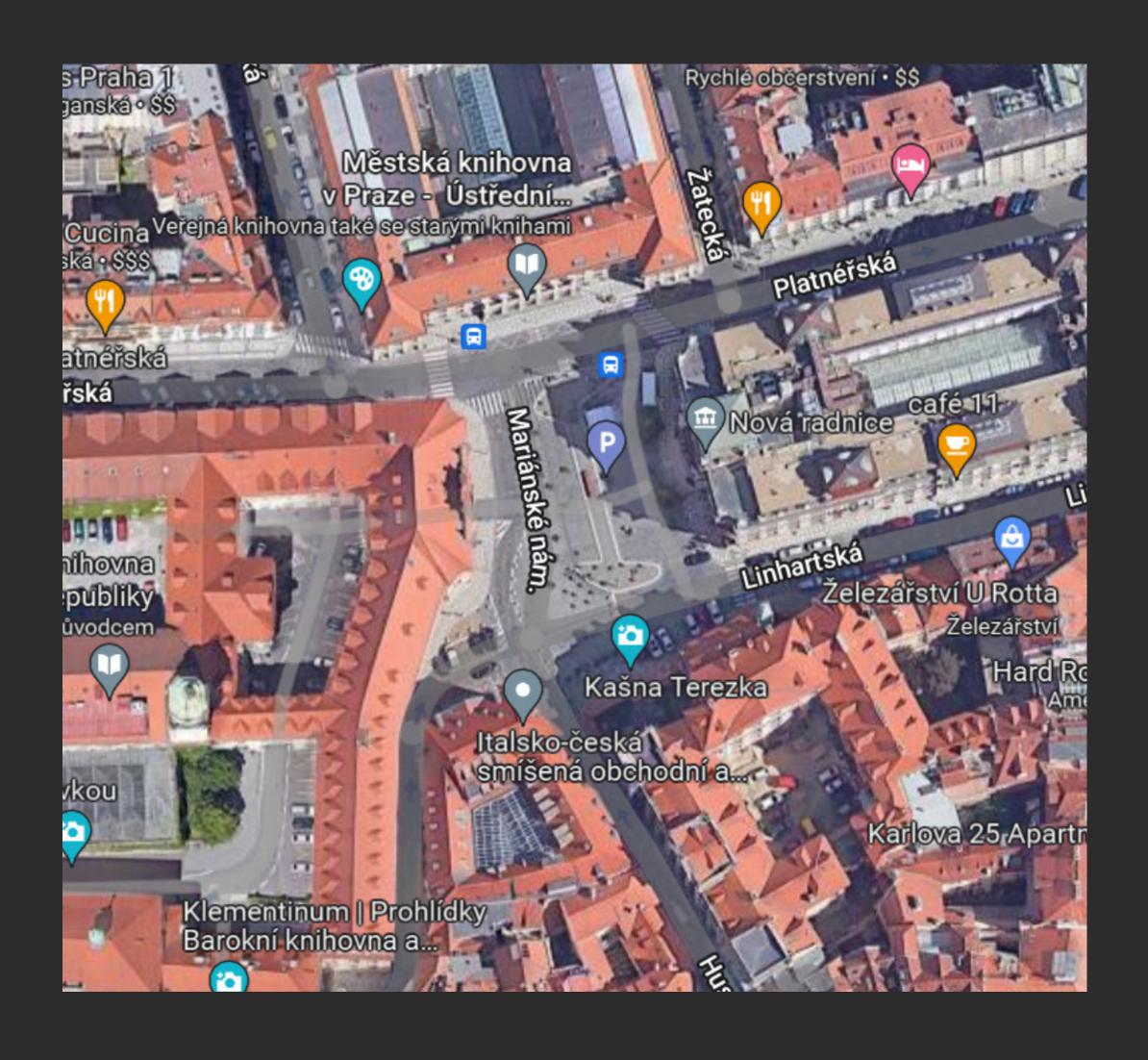
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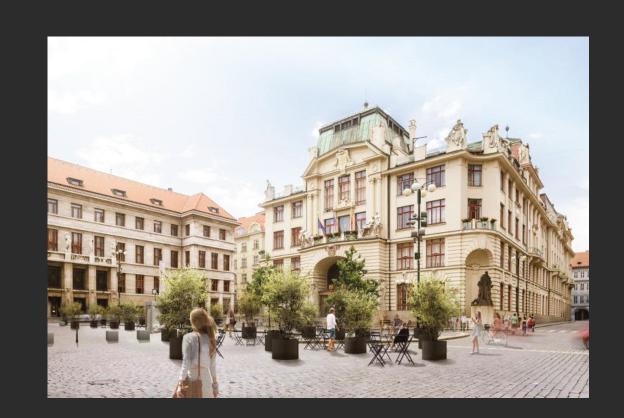
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- Location: Mariánské Náměstí
- Data Resource: Behavioral analysis of public space based on a camera system
 - NCC CAI Internal workshop 2022 (TN01000024/1.f2)
- Tools: Rhinoceros, Grasshopper, PedSim
- Objective: recreate the real scenario observed in the square

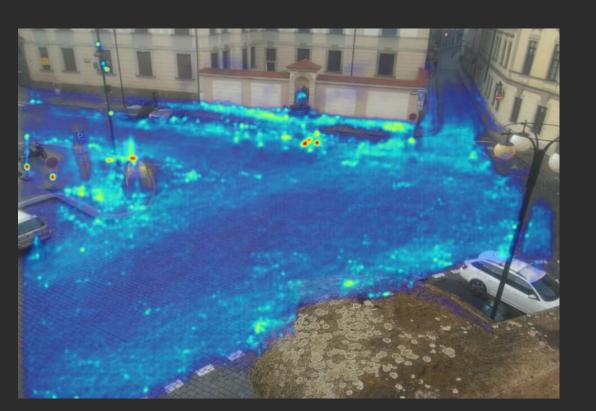
Case Study Data



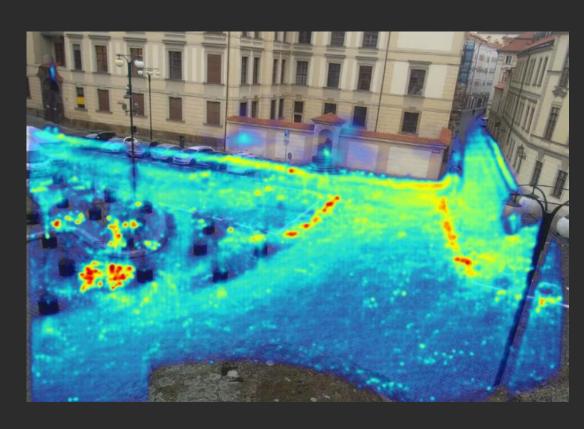




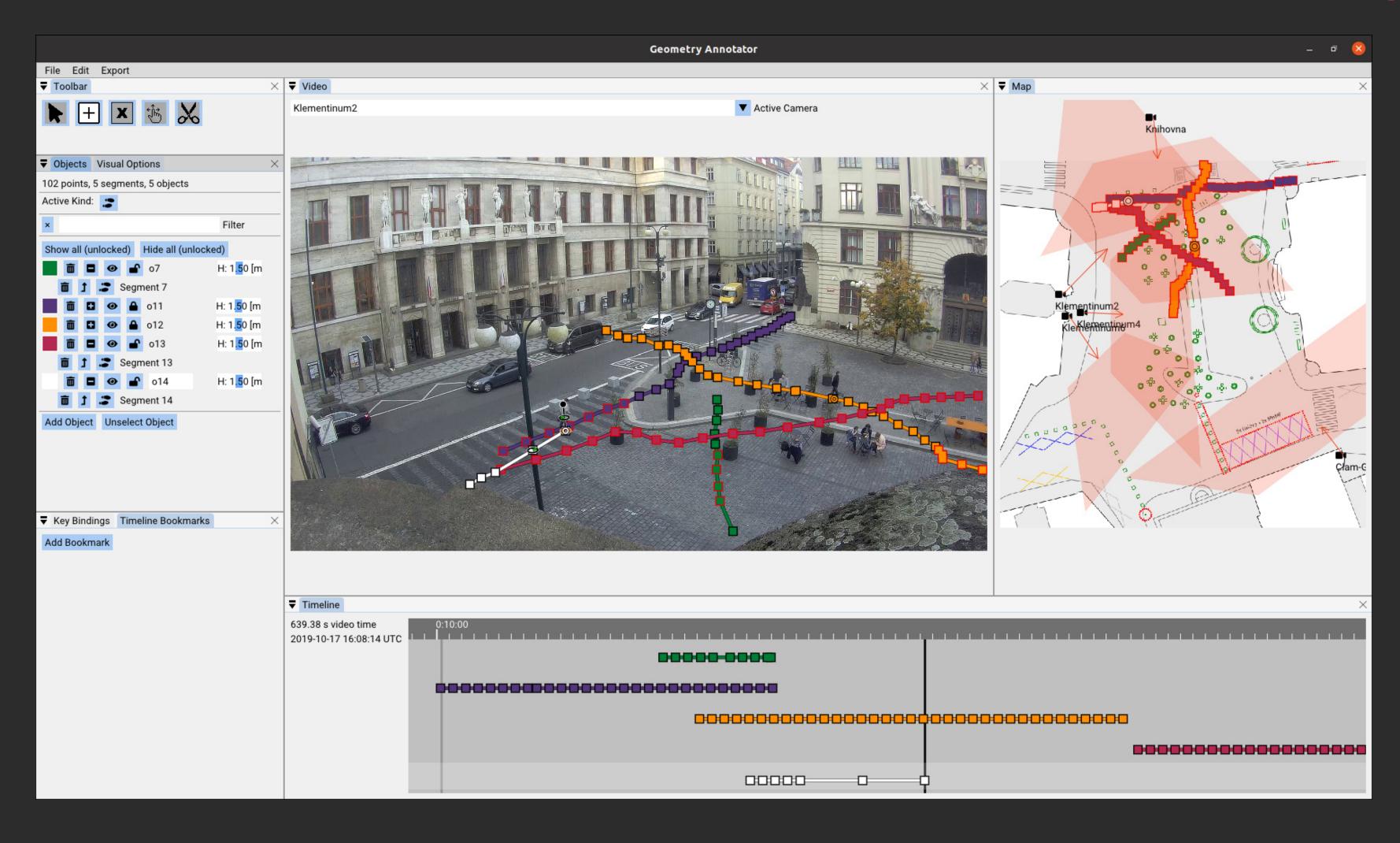
before the redesign



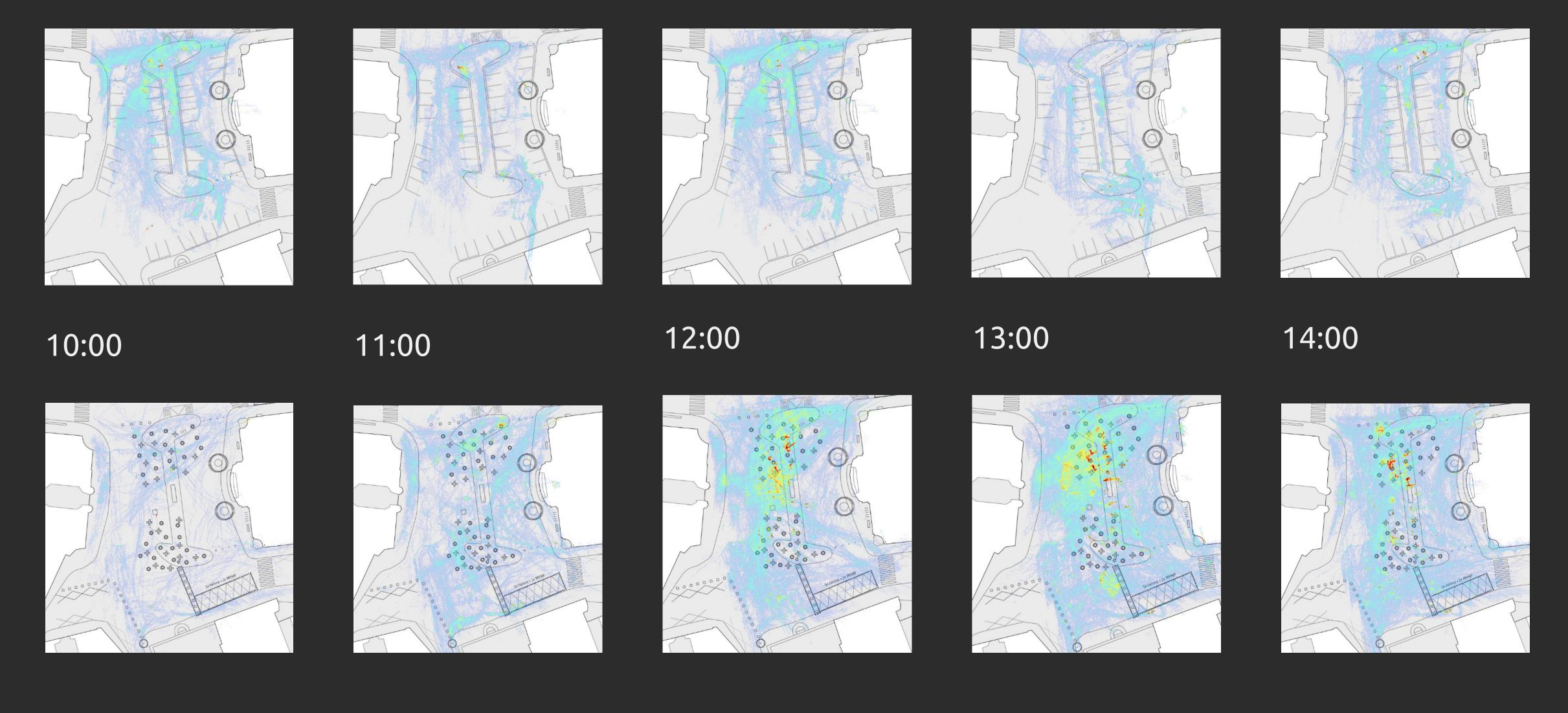
after the redesign



Case Study Data



Case Study Data



Question & Objective

Question & Objective

Geometry Inputs



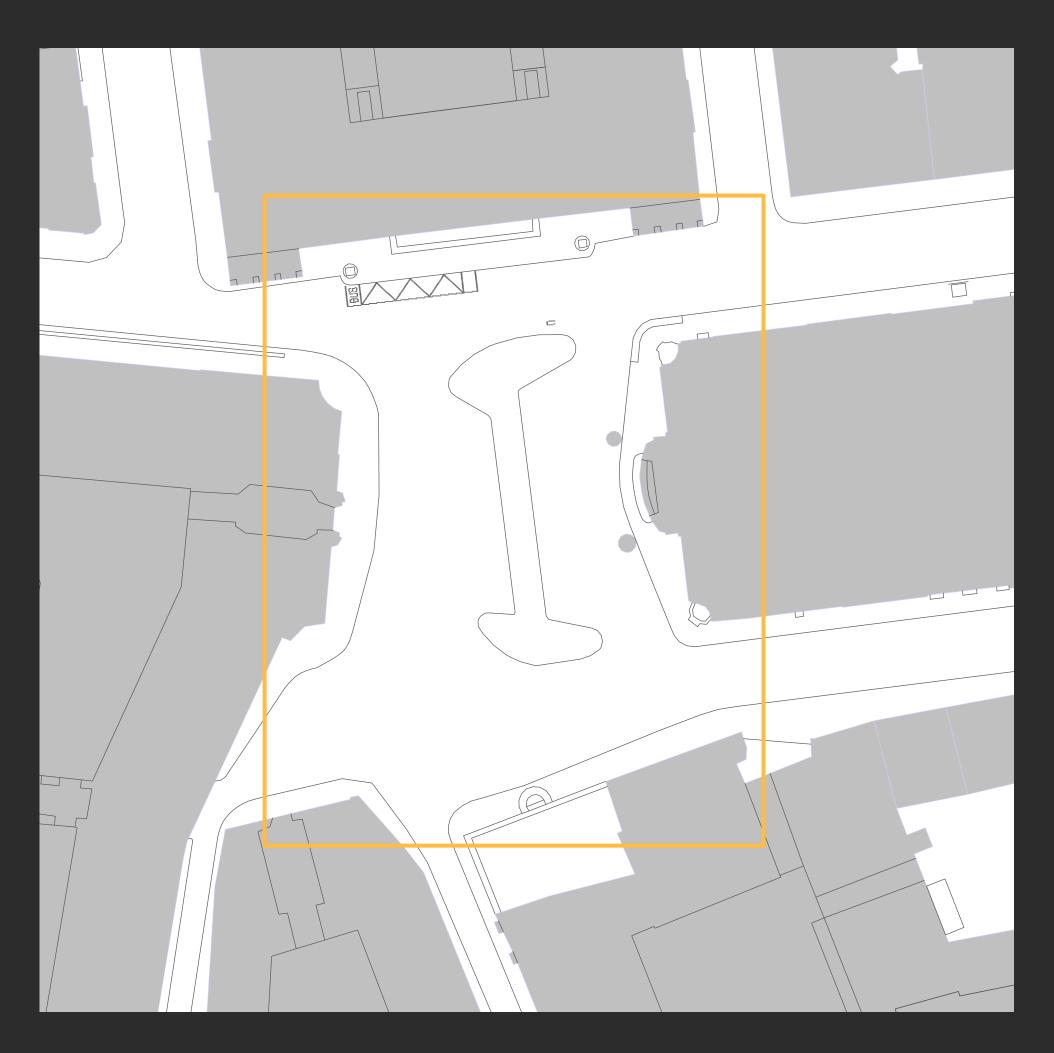
Conculsion & References

Case Study Development

Geometry Inputs

A rectangle bounding the scene

Question & Objective

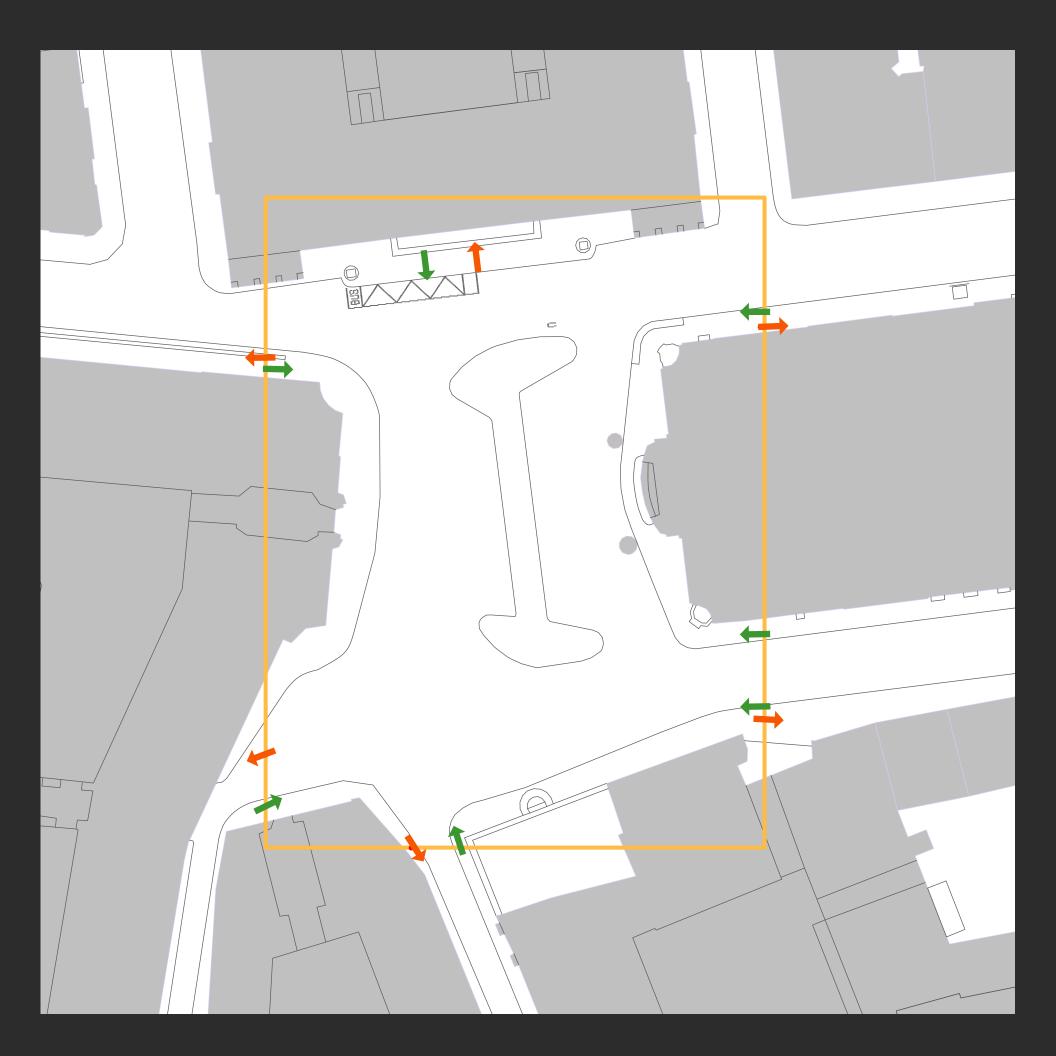


Geometry Inputs

A rectangle bounding the scene

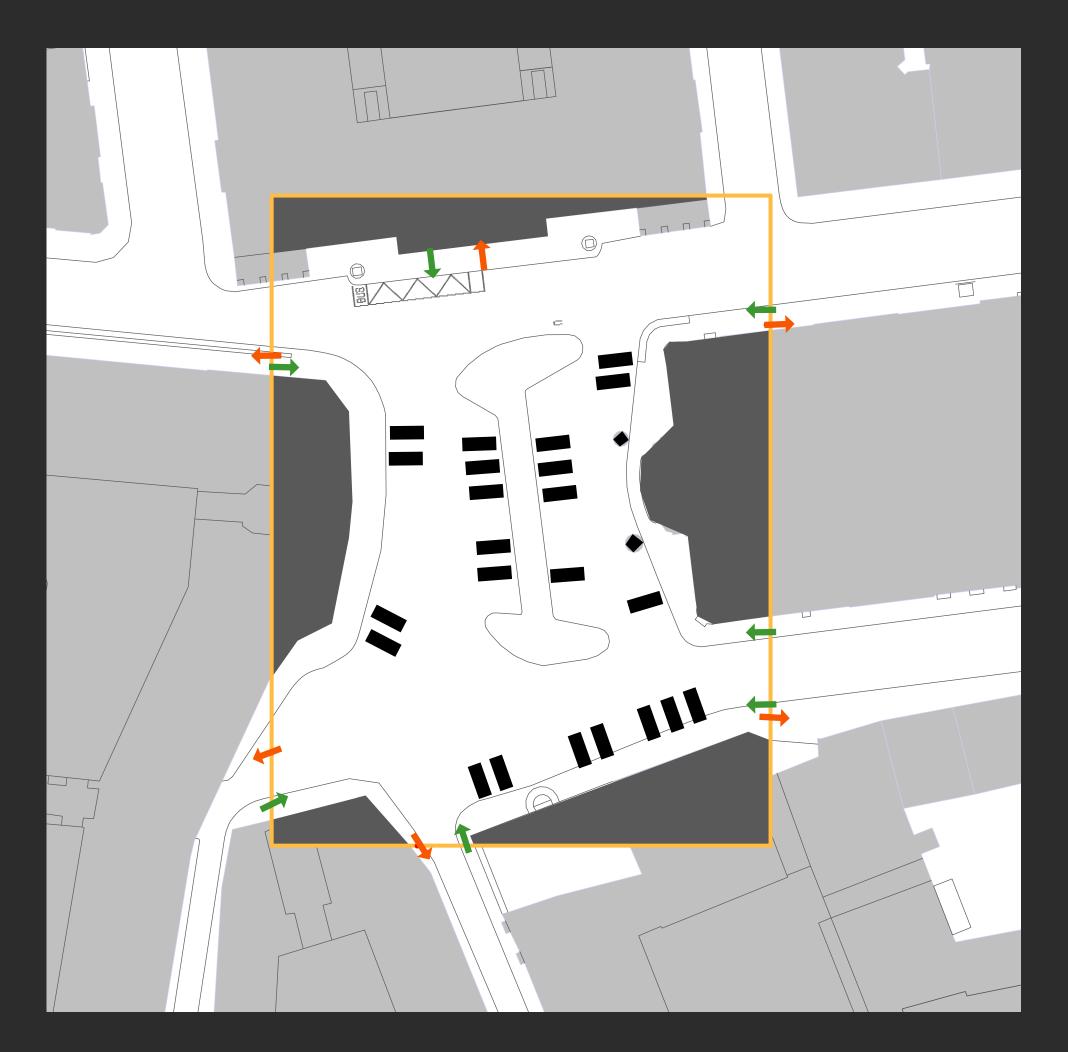
Question & Objective

 Points representing entrance and exit gates to the scene



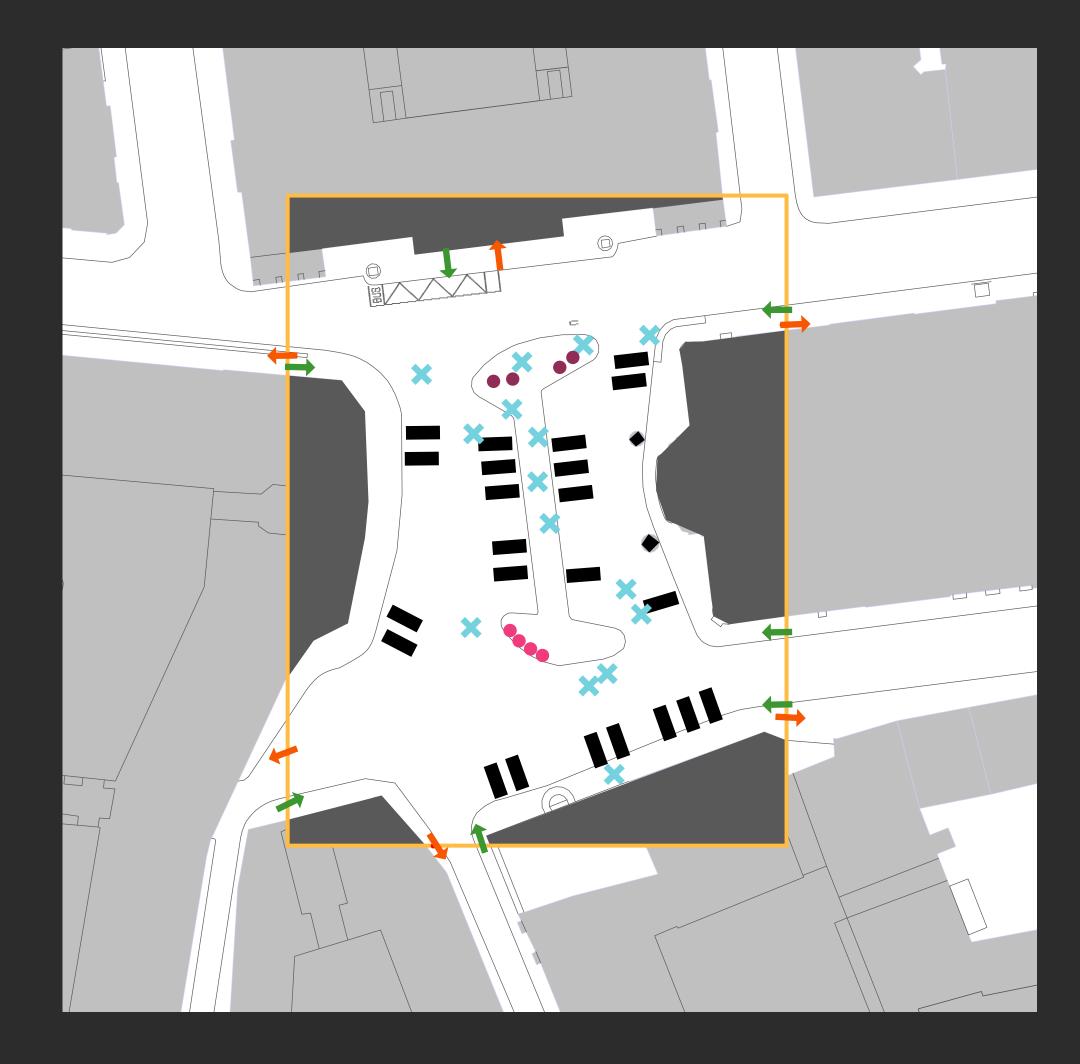
Geometry Inputs

- A rectangle bounding the scene
- Points representing entrance and exit gates to the scene
- Polygons representing obstacles within the scene



Geometry Inputs

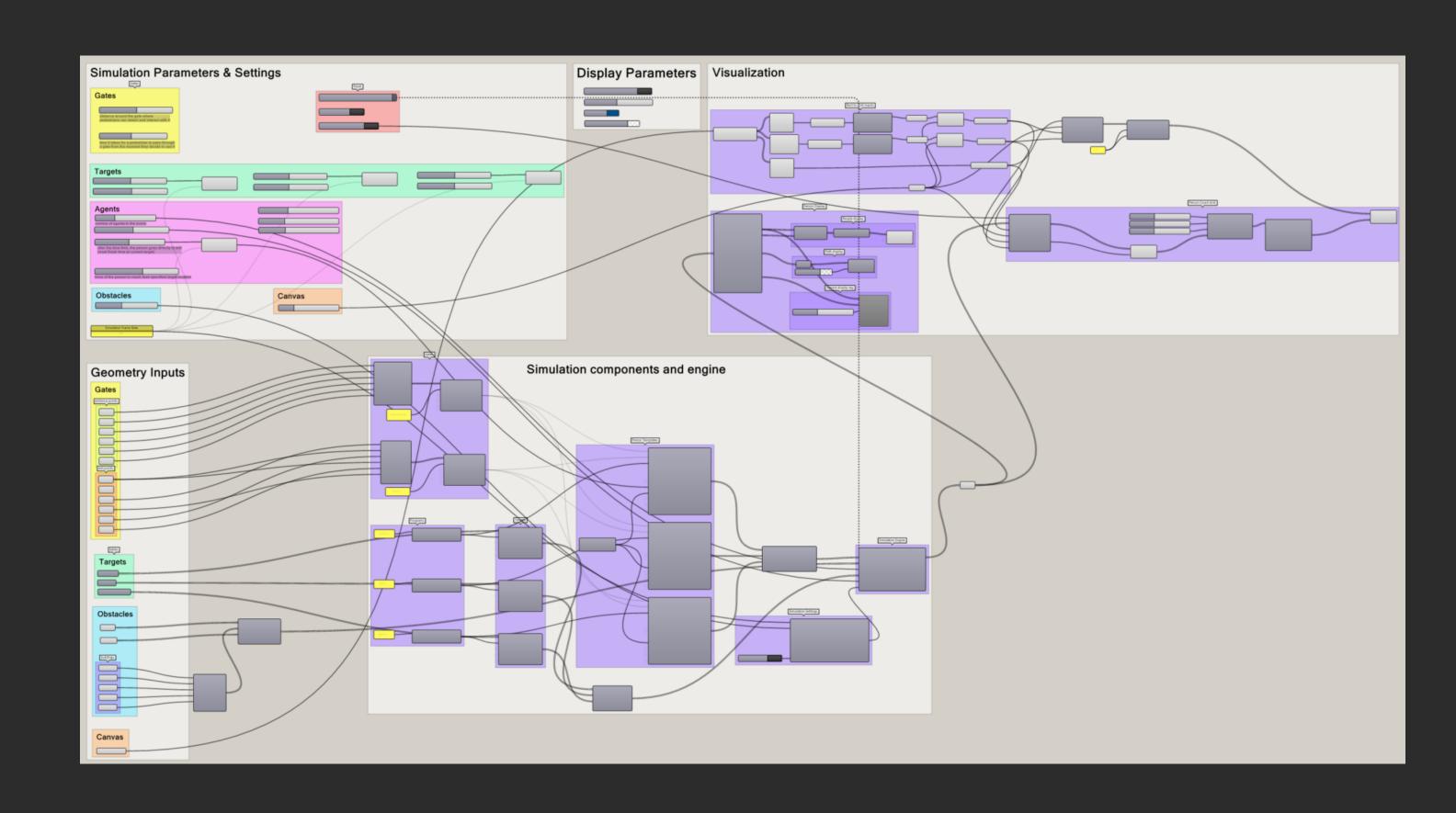
- A rectangle bounding the scene
- Points representing entrance and exit gates to the scene
- Polygons representing obstacles within the scene
- Points designating the targets, indicating a stationary activity or a passing point



Script Sections

Geometry inputs

- Simulation parameters and settings
- Simulation components and engine
- Display parameters
- Visualization

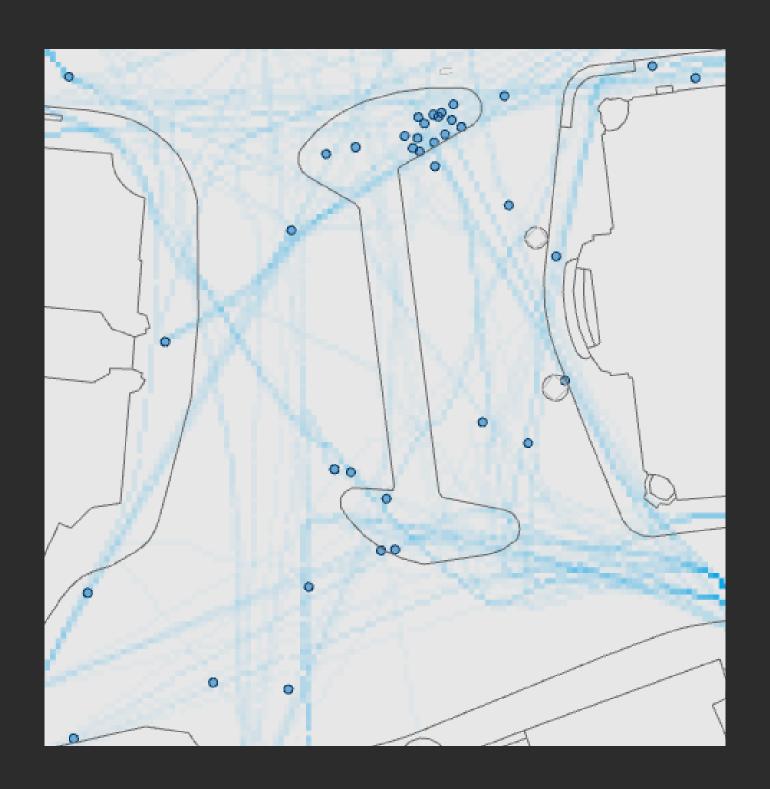


Script Sections

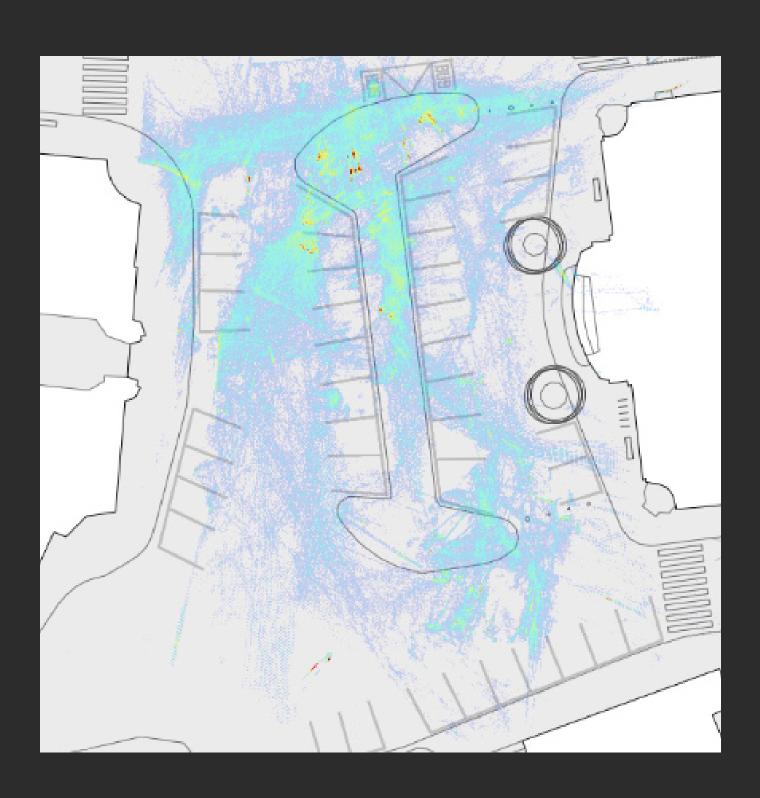
- Geometry inputs
- Simulation parameters and settings
- Simulation components and engine
- Display parameters
- Visualization

Category	Item	unit
Gates	Gate Access Radius	m
	Gate Exit Time	sec
Targets	Target Access Radius	m
	Target Visiting Time	sec
Obstacles	Obstacle Offset	m
Canvas	Cell Size	m
Agents	Population Count	person
	Person Generation Time	sec
	Person Time Limit	sec
	Target Force	-
	Target Probability	%
Simulation Settings	Frame Rate	-

Simulation Outcome



Case Study Development Real world data outcome



1. Case Study

Intro

- 2. Tool Presentation
- 3. Comparative Analysis of Tools
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- Short video presentations introducing each of the tested simulation tools
- Demo files that allow easy exploration and interaction with the running simulations, enhancing architects' understanding of the tools

How?

- 1. Case Study
- 2. Tool Presentation
- 3. Comparative Analysis of Tools
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- Analyze and compare aspects of the tested simulation tools
 - Geometry inputs
 - Parameters and simulation settings
 - Performance metrics
 - Simulation results
- Organize the comparative results in a table for clear presentation



Conculsion & References

- 1. Case Study
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Sections

- Familiarity with simulation tools and methods
- Current utilization and reasons for usage, including an assessment of features and functionalities if applicable
- Motivation to learn more about simulation tools, including their interest in further exploration



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- Share the tool presentations and demo files with architects who express interest in learning more
- Consider organizing workshops to provide handson experience with a selected simulation tool

How?

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- Distribute semi-structured questionnaires to architects who have interacted with the tools
- Collect feedback on tools perceptions, their overall usefulness, identification of missing and annoying features, and suggestions for improvements

How?

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- Formulate development recommendations for the enhancement of tools
- Explore the possibility of creating a mockup of an optimized tool
- Compare the findings in Czechia with global practices

Question & Objective

Thank you

Cyprianová, L. and Kurilla, L. (2023) 'Simulation of Human Behavior as an Auxiliary Design Tool', in Digital Architecture Research DARE 2023. 1st International Conference Digital Architecture Research DARe, Białystok, Poland: Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Białostockiej, pp. 224–243. Available at: https://doi.org/10.24427/978-83-67185-55-4.

Cheliotis, K. (2020) 'An agent-based model of public space use', Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 81, p. 101476. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101476.

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