

**Ontvluchting simulatie
In het kader van de ontvluchting
van Nieuw Hoog Catharijne**

projectnr. 238719 110602 - DI67
revisie 01
11 juli 2011

Auteur

Save
Postbus 321
7400 AH Deventer

Opdrachtgever

Corio Vastgoed Ontwikkeling B.V.
Postbus 8243
3503 RE Utrecht

datum vrijgave

6 juli 2011

beschrijving revisie 01

Concept

goedkeuring

KJdB

vrijgave

HJS

Inhoud		blz.
1	Inleiding	2
2	Berekening Peutz	3
2.1	Uitgangspunten Peutz	3
2.2	Modellering	4
2.2.1	De uitgangen	4
2.3	Deelconclusie	6
3	Second opinion Save	7
3.1	Uitgangspunten	7
3.2	Resultaten	8
4	Nadere beschouwing vluchttijd	9
4.1	Brandscenario	9
4.2	Vluchtscenario	9
4.3	Gedragscenario	10
4.3.1	Wayfinding	10
4.4	Deelconclusie	11
5	Conclusie en Aanbevelingen	12
5.1	Conclusie second opinion	12
5.2	Conclusies nader onderzoek vluchttijd	12
Bijlage 1 : Calculator parameters Pathfinder		13
Bijlage 2 : Uikomsten SFPE-berekening		14
Bijlage 3 : Voorbeeldberekening Steering		17

1 Inleiding

In opdracht van Corius Vastgoed Ontwikkeling B.V. (Corius) heeft Peutz voor Nieuw Hoog Catharijne een ontruimingsberekening¹ uitgevoerd. Corius heeft Save gevraagd deze ontruimingsberekening te beoordelen en een second opinion uit te voeren. De hoofdvraag van Corius luidt: Zijn de ontruimingsberekeningen van Peutz correct en zijn ze juist toegepast voor deze situatie?

Met meer dan 26 miljoen bezoekers per jaar is Hoog Catharijne te Utrecht een van de grootste winkelcentra van Nederland. Om aan de eisen van deze tijd te kunnen voldoen en om de groei van aanwezige bezoekers te kunnen blijven opvangen krijgt Hoog Catharijne een "nieuwe Look". Nieuw Hoog Catharijne (Figuur 1.1) wordt een modern, overdekt, transparant winkelcentrum. Het is tevens de looproute van het NS-station naar de binnenstad.



Figuur 1.1 "Nieuw" Hoog Catharijne

Voor dit rapport is gebruikgemaakt van de volgende documenten:

- Peutz, GA 15154-2-RA; Nieuw Hoog Catharijne, beoordeling brandveiligheid, 31 maart 2006
- Kobes, Zelfredzaamheid bij brand; Kritische factoren voor het veilig vluchten uit gebouwen, Nibra 2008
- SFPE, Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering, NFPA 2002
- NEN 6089, "Bepaling van de opvang- en doorstroomcapaciteit van een bouwwerk"
- Thunderhead, *Technical Reference*, Pathfinder 2009

Leeswijzer

- In hoofdstuk 2 worden de uitgangspunten die in 2006 door verschillende partijen zijn vastgesteld en waarop Peutz zijn berekening heeft gebaseerd omschreven.
- In Hoofdstuk 3 wordt op basis van deze uitgangspunten door Save een second opinion gemaakt met het programma Pathfinder.
- In Hoofdstuk 4 wordt ondermeer ingegaan op het begrip vluchttijd en de relevantie op Nieuw Hoog Catharijne.
- In Hoofdstuk 5 worden conclusie en aanbevelingen gegeven op basis van de in de voorgaande onderzochte aspecten.

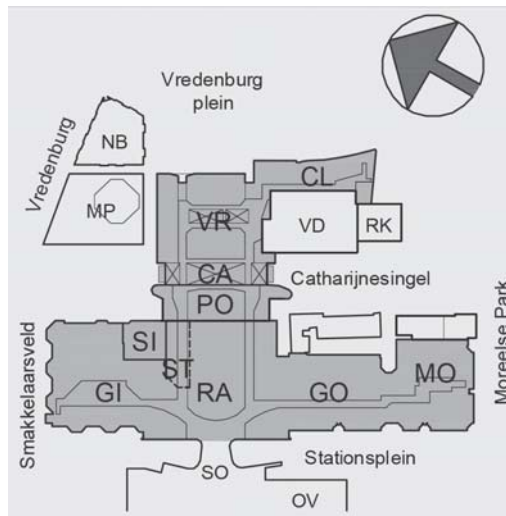
1. Peutz, GA 15154-2-RA; Nieuw Hoog Catharijne, beoordeling brandveiligheid, 31 maart 2006.

2 Berekening Peutz

In 2006 heeft Peutz voor het gebied Nieuw Hoog Catharijne een ontruimingsberekening uitgevoerd. In dit hoofdstuk worden de uitgangspunten benoemd welke aan de berekening ten grondslag liggen.

2.1 Uitgangspunten Peutz

Nieuw Hoog Catharijne is het gebied tussen de binnenstad (Vredenburgplein) en het NS-station (zie figuur 2.1). Het gebied bestaat uit meerder bouwlagen. Voor de ontruimingsberekening zijn alleen de begane grond en de eerste verdieping gemoduleerd. De personen aanwezig in hoger gelegen gebieden zijn gelijkmatig verdeeld over de eerste verdieping.



Figuur 2.1

In totaal zijn er 32.850 personen op de beide verdiepingen aanwezig. In het gebied is er onderscheid gemaakt tussen ruimten met een bezettingsgraad B1 en bezettingsgraad B2. De gangzones zijn hoofdzakelijk gedefinieerd als B1. De dichtheid bedraagt hier 1 persoon per 1,4 m². De winkelruimtes zijn gedefinieerd als B2. De dichtheid bedraagt hier 1 persoon per 3,6 m².

De dichtheden komen overeen met de gebruikelijke dichtheden conform het Bouwbesluit:

B1	>/= 0,8 m ² /pers.	< 2 m ² /pers.
B2	>/= 2 m ² /pers.	< 5 m ² /pers.

In de berekening wordt de verplaatsingstijd bepaald op basis van de standaarddoorstroomcapaciteit van uitgangen en trappen (NEN 6089). Voor het berekenen van de doorstroomcapaciteit van uitgangen en trappen zijn de volgende rekenregels aangehouden:

Uitgangen:	90 personen per minuut per m ¹
Trappen: Bij een trap als bedoeld in kolom B van tabel 2.28 van het Bouwbesluit.	45 personen per minuut per m ¹

2.2 Modelling

De modellering van Peutz is een statische berekening. Dat wil zeggen dat de situatie sterk vereenvoudigd is en er geen rekening gehouden is met de invloed die personen op elkaar hebben. Het model maakt niet inzichtelijk waar de "flessenhals" van het gebied ligt.

Conform de NEN 6089 wordt er uitgegaan van een toegestane ontruimingstijd van maximaal 15 minuten. Het model dient inzichtelijk te maken of Hoog Catharijne aan deze eis voldoet. In deze paragraaf wordt beschreven hoe de verschillende ruimtes hiervoor zijn gemoduleerd.

2.2.1 De uitgangen

Winkels: De deurbreedte van de winkels zijn zo gemoduleerd dat de winkel binnen 1 minuut te ontruimen is. In het model van Peutz is de uitgang van de winkel als 1 deur gemoduleerd.

Gangzone: Vanuit de winkels betreden de vluchters de gangzone. Het is niet onmiddellijk duidelijk of er in het model rekening wordt gehouden met de hoge dichtheid die in de gangzone. Er wordt geen rekening gehouden met de locatie waar de deuren zich in de winkelpui bevinden. Kritische locaties waar eventueel opstopping kunnen ontstaan zijn dan niet altijd uit het model af te leiden.

Trappen en uitgangen: In het model worden niet alle trappen en uitgangen optimaal gebruikt. De trappen en uitgangen van Hoog Catharijne waarmee Peutz gerekend heeft zijn in Figuur 2-1 t/m figuur 2-4 weergegeven. Hieruit blijkt dat uitgangen 7,8 en 11 en trap 13 niet worden benut. Het is niet duidelijk waarom die niet zijn benut.

Tekeningen

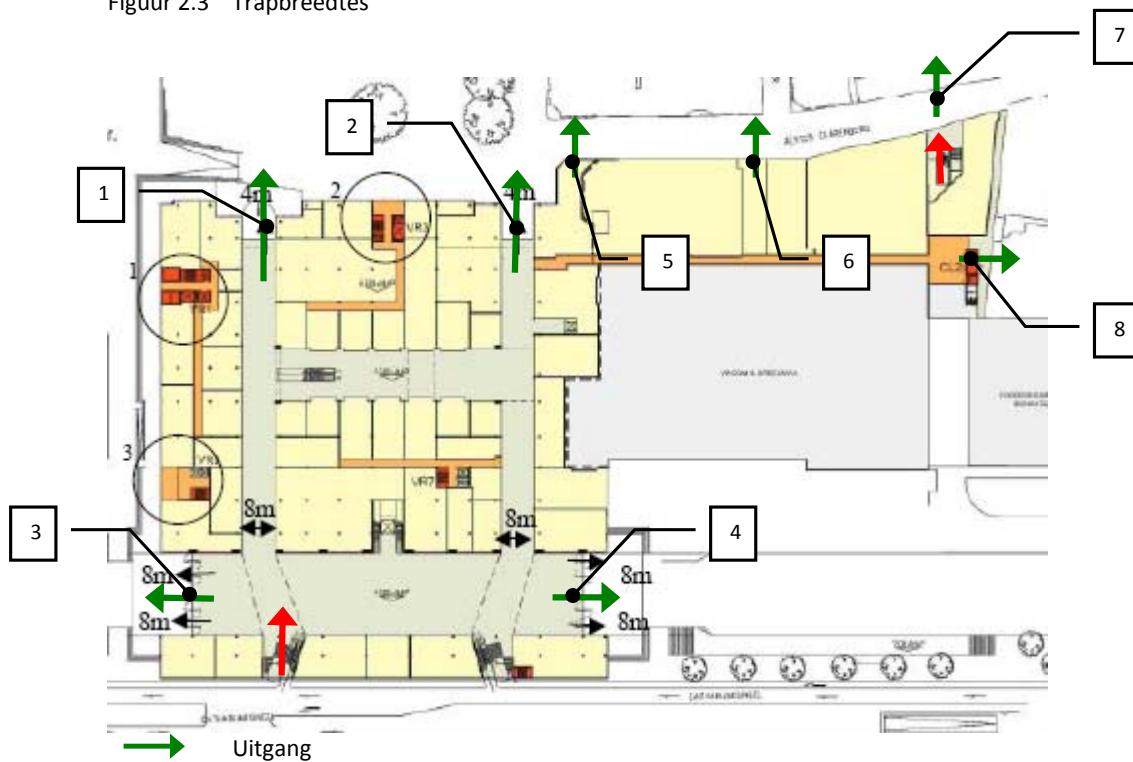
- Overzichtsplattegrond Laag 0 578GEdo-00 14 april 2011
- Overzichtsplattegrond Laag 1 578GEdo-01 14 april 2011




Nummer	Cap. [p/min/m ¹]	Deurbreedte
1	335,7	3,8 m ¹
2	335,7	3,8 m ¹
3	1.296	14,4 m ¹
4	1.296	14,4 m ¹
5	100	1,1 m ¹
6	1.440	16,0 m ¹
7	0	0 m ¹
8	0	0 m ¹
9	1.260	14,0 m ¹
10	252	2,8 m ¹
11	0	0 m ¹

Figuur 2.2 Deurbreedtes

Nummer	Cap. [p/min/m ¹]	Trapbreedte
12	495	11 m ¹
13	0	0 m ¹
14	306	6,8 m ¹

Figuur 2.3 Trapbreedtes



-  Uitgang
-  Uitgang naar ondergelegen niveau (trap)
-  Toevoer van personen uit bovenliggende verdiepingen

Figuur 2.4 Overzicht uitgangen begane grond

3 Second opinion Save

Save heeft een second opinion uitgevoerd op de berekening van Peutz door dezelfde situatie met andere technieken te benaderen. De second-opinionberekeningen zijn uitgevoerd met het programma Pathfinder van Thunderhead engineering². Pathfinder is een simulatieprogramma dat evacuatiescenario's op verschillende manieren kan simuleren. In Pathfinder wordt in ieder geval elke individuele persoon als een virtueel persoon gemodelleerd en gevolgd. Deze virtuele personen kunnen naar gelang de modelleringskeuzes die de analist maakt minder of meer realistisch gedrag vertonen. In de eenvoudigste benadering gaat elke persoon zijn weg zonder enige invloed of hinder van andere personen en wordt alleen aan deuren en trappen een beperking opgelegd die slechts een beperkt aantal personen per minuut toelaat de naastliggende ruimte door te steken. Aan het andere eind van het spectrum wordt het gedrag van elke virtuele persoon in grote mate beïnvloed door de andere personen: personen zullen trachten ophopingen te vermijden, of worden actief gehinderd door andere personen zodat de effectieve evacuatiesnelheid van een virtuele persoon zal dalen naarmate het drukker wordt. In dit hoofdstuk wordt de second opinion verder toegelicht.

3.1 Uitgangspunten

Als uitgangspunt is gekozen voor een second opinion met een statische berekening conform SFPE. De SFPE-mode is gebaseerd op het SFPE handbook of Fire Protection Engineering [Nelson and Mowrer, 2002] en de SFPE Engineering Guide: Human Behavior in Fire [SFPE, 2003]. In bijlage 1 is een totaal overzicht van de calculatiesystematiek en parameters weergegeven.

De SFPE rekent met een met een deurcapaciteit van $1,32 \text{ pers/s-m}^1$. Dit komt overeen met circa 81 personen per minuut per m^1 deurbreedte. Tevens rekent Pathfinder met een *door boundary layer* van 15 cm. Dat wil zeggen dat er per deuropening een reductie van 15 cm wordt toegepast (met deze aanname heeft een deur van 2 m breed niet meer dezelfde vluchtcapaciteit als 2 deuren van elk 1 m breed) De snelheid door gangen en over trappen wordt bepaald door de dichtheid in de ruimte. Hoe hoger de dichtheid hoe kleiner de snelheid. In figuur 3.1 is een overzicht gegeven van het gehanteerde vluchtpatroon. De SFPE-mode is iets pessimistischer dan de Nederlandse regelgeving. Verwacht wordt dat de tijd van de SFPE-berekening iets hoger zal uitvallen dan die van Peutz conform de NEN 6089. De methode zoals in NEN 6089 wordt gehanteerd is in zeker opzicht een volstrekt ideale toestand: personen kunnen ongehinderd in elke ruimte tot bij de deuren komen, en elke doorgang krijgt een nominale doorstroomcapaciteit. Elke afwijking van deze ideale toestand betekent een wat langere evacuatie tijd. Paradoxaal genoeg leveren de beide methodes nagenoeg dezelfde resultaten als er veel ophopingen in de evacuatie route zitten. In dergelijke situaties heeft het immers geen enkel belang of personen wat trager lopen door de drukte, of als een traag persoon een wat langere weg aflegt. De deuren zijn immers toch geblokkeerd en de opgelegde deurcapaciteit domineert het evacuatieverloop. Uiteraard is dat geen wenselijke toestand: situaties, waarbij personen moeten en willen evacueren maar niet kunnen door ophoping, houden een ernstig risico in voor het ontstaan van problemen of zelfs voor het uitbreken van paniek. Vooropgestelde aannames over deurcapaciteiten zijn totaal waardeloos als er duw- en trekwerk of in het ergste geval paniek ontstaat. De doorgangscapaciteit van deuren en trappen wordt dan zeer laag. Er moet dus voldoende aandacht zijn naar de op basis van de redelijkerwijs aan te nemen uitgangspunten voor de simulatie ontstane opstoppingen in de vluchtroute.

2. [verification_validation_2009_1_0417.pdf](#).



Figuur 3.1 Overzicht vluchtpatroon

3.2 Resultaten

De berekening (bijlage 2) resulteert in een totale tijd van 1.014 seconden (ruim 16 minuten). Dit is zoals verwacht een iets hogere tijd als de door Peutz berekende 14 minuten. Er kan wel worden geconcludeerd dat op basis van de uitgangspunten de door Peutz berekende tijd overeenkomt met die van Save en als plausibel kan worden gezien. Conform de NEN 6089 voldoet Nieuw Hoog Catharijne hiermee aan de Nederlandse wetgeving.

4 Nadere beschouwing vluchttijd

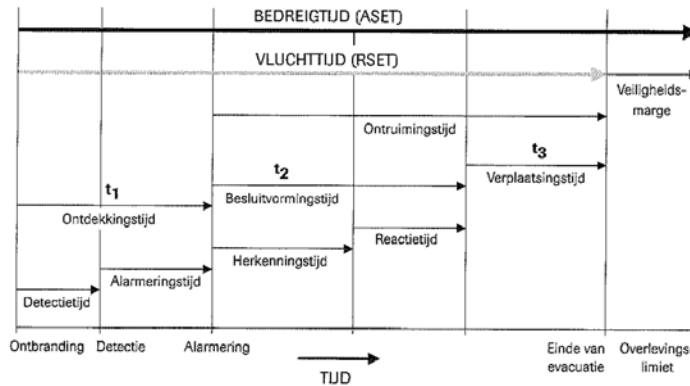
Uit de vorige hoofdstukken blijkt dat Nieuw Hoog Catharijne voldoet aan de NEN 6089. In hoeverre deze tijd van 14 minuten ook in de praktijk gehaald kan worden zal in dit hoofdstuk nader worden onderzocht op basis van brand-, vlucht-, en gedragsscenario's.

4.1 Brandscenario

Een aangenomen brandscenario kan uiteraard grote invloed hebben op de totale ontruimingstijd, doordat brand bepaalde vluchtroutes onbegaanbaar of ontoegankelijk kan maken. Het scenario bepaalt dus welke richting de aanwezige personen op zullen vluchten. Wel toegankelijke doorgangen en uitgangen krijgen een grotere toeloop te verwerken, waardoor personen langer in de opstoppingen zullen verblijven (met als gevolg extra veiligheidsrisico's) en eventueel ook een langere weg moeten afleggen. Aangeraden wordt om op basis van een aantal brandscenario's de capaciteit van trappen en uitgangen te bepalen. In het ideale geval is voor dergelijke gevallen de nodige ontvluchtingstijd van de diverse gebouwdelen lager dan de werkelijk te verwachten beschikbare tijd voor veilige ontvluchting. De beschikbare ontvluchtingstijd is sterk afhankelijk van het precieze brandscenario en de daarmee gepaard gaande ontwikkeling van rook- en warmteverspreiding, al dan niet beïnvloed door veiligheidssystemen die de beschikbare evacuatie tijd bij brand moeten verhogen, zoals RWA-systemen en rookventilatie. Evacuatiescenario's met een specifiek brandscenario horen thuis in een grotere studie naar brandveiligheid in een complex. In voorliggende studie is een ongehinderde evacuatie van het volledige complex van belang.

4.2 Vluchtscenario

De ontvluchtingsberekening van Peutz is hoofdzakelijk gericht op de verplaatsingstijd (t_3). Hierbij wordt geen rekening gehouden met zowel de ontdekkingstijd (t_1) als de besluitvormingstijd (t_2). Het is zeer aannemelijk dat de totale ontruimingstijd (Figuur 4.1) in een "brandsituatie" vele minuten langer zal duren (Figuur 4.2), doordat personen niet onmiddellijk allemaal in actie komen. De aanname van 'onmiddellijke respons' waarbij alle aanwezige personen onmiddellijk gaan evacueren aan het begin van het evacuatiescenario is zeer goed bruikbaar voor het opsporen van probleempunten en om de theoretisch snelste evacuatie te bepalen, maar is dan niet een weergave van de te verwachten evacuatie tijd bij een werkelijk optredende oproep tot evacuatie. De manier van alarmeren heeft trouwens een sterke invloed op de snelheid van reactie van personen.



Figuur 4.1 Tijdslijn bedreigtijd en vluchttijd [BSI, 2004]

"In een video-opname van een beveiligingscamera over een brand in een etalage van een winkel is te zien dat de brand door verschillende klanten in de winkel is opgemerkt, maar in eerste instantie wordt genegeerd, of zelfs door een moeder met kinderen vol enthousiasme van dichtbij wordt bekeken. Pas wanneer de brand zich na enkele minuten heeft uitgebreid tot een zeer gevaarlijke situatie lopen de klanten uit de winkel en is het de winkelbediende die een bluspoging onderneemt."³

Figuur 4.2 Besluitvormingstijd

De tijd, die personen in een gebouw nodig hebben om een brand te ontdekken en het gevaar hiervan te onderkennen, heeft grote invloed op de tijd die nodig is voor de totale ontvluchting⁴. Het gebouw is voorzien van een brandmeld- en een ontruimingsinstallatie. De ontdekkings- en besluitvormingstijd volgen uit het ontwerp en type installaties.

4.3 Gedragsscenario

Voor het ontwerp van een gebied/gebouw is het van belang om te weten welke keuze personen maken tijdens een brand en waarom (gedragsscenario's). Perceptie van gevaar kan leiden tot paniek, verdringing en onverwachte keuzes. Maar zolang deze perceptie niet aanwezig is zullen mensen niet snel van hun rolpatroon veranderen.

Het model Peutz geeft een indicatie van de verplaatsingstijd maar niet de kritische locaties binnen het gebouw waar eventueel opstopping of problemen kunnen ontstaan. Deze locaties zijn voor het ontwerp van uitermate belang omdat hier een verandering in het gedrag van mensen kan ontstaan. Een gedragsstudie is in het model Peutz buiten beschouwing gelaten.

4.3.1 Wayfinding

Onder wayfinding wordt het zoeken van een weg naar een "veilige" bestemming bedoeld. Bij een brand mag geen rekening gehouden worden met roltrappen. Toch is het aannemelijk dat bij een calamiteit personen wel degelijk gebruik gaan maken van de roltrappen in het gebouw. Ook is het aannemelijk dat veel personen bij een calamiteit een bekende weg opzoeken, de weg vanwaar ze gekomen zijn. Een goede wayfinding kan de totale ontvluchtingstijd aanzienlijk bevorderen.

3. Kobes, *Fire Safety Engineering, Een innovatiegerichte benadering van brandpreventie*, www.nifv.nl, pag. 18.
4. Kobes, *Zelfredzaamheid bij brand*; pag. 19.

4.4 Deelconclusie

De door Peutz berekende 15 minuten betreft alleen de verplaatsingstijd en niet de totale vluchttijd. Bij de totale vluchttijd zijn gedragsscenario's en ontdekkingstijd maatgevend. Op basis van een probabilistische benadering (*Fire Safety Engineering*) kunnen gedragsscenario's inzichtelijk gemaakt worden. Hierbij spelen kansen, effecten en blootstelling een belangrijke rol. Het is daarbij belangrijk om te weten waar zich binnen het gebouw opstoppingen kunnen vormen en hoe de brandscenario's er uit zien. De detectietijd zal afhankelijk zijn van het type melder en de afmetingen van de ruimte.

5 Conclusie en Aanbevelingen

In dit hoofdstuk worden conclusies en aanbevelingen gegeven.

5.1 Conclusie second opinion

- De berekening van Peutz is uitgevoerd conform de NEN 6089, en voldoet hiermee aan de Nederlandse wet- en regelgeving.
- Een second opinion op basis van de SFPE-mode in Pathfinder toont aan dat de uitkomsten van Peutz plausibel zijn.
- De keuze voor het niet benutten van de uitgangen worden vanuit het model niet duidelijk. Het bepalen van een brandscenario zou een dergelijke keuze onderbouwen, maar dat valt grotendeels buiten de opzet van de voorliggende modellering.
- Volledigere modelbeschrijvingen geven een realistischer beeld van de ontruimingstijd. Hiervoor dient echter wel een specifieke scenario's beschreven te worden.

5.2 Conclusies nader onderzoek vluchttijd

De berekende tijd is in de praktijk niet de totale vluchttijd. De complexiteit van Nieuw Hoog Catharijne maakt het aannemelijk dat personen meer tijd nodig hebben om te ontvluchten dan de berekende tijd. De totale tijd is afhankelijk van het brandscenario, het vluchtscenario en het gedragsscenario. De volgende stappen dienen te worden doorlopen om een reële benadering van de totale vluchttijd te bepalen:

1. Bepaal een Brandscenario;
2. Bepaal schematisch de uitgangen van de winkels;
3. Bereken op basis van een dynamische berekening de kritische punten in Hoog Catharijne (in bijlage 4 is hiervan een voorbeeld gegeven op basis van dezelfde uitgangspunten als Peutz);
4. Bepaal op basis van de kritische punten een gedragsscenario;
5. Bepaal en onderbouw eventueel de ontdekkingstijd voor een aannemelijk brandscenario;
6. Simuleer de evacuatie en bepaal de totale vluchttijd.

Bijlage 1 : Calculator parameters Pathfinder

Pathfinder



403 Poyntz Avenue, Suite B
Manhattan, KS 66502
USA
+1.785.770.8511
www.thunderheadeng.com

Technical Reference

Pathfinder 2009

Disclaimer

Thunderhead Engineering makes no warranty, expressed or implied, to users of Pathfinder, and accepts no responsibility for its use. Users of Pathfinder assume sole responsibility under Federal law for determining the appropriateness of its use in any particular application; for any conclusions drawn from the results of its use; and for any actions taken or not taken as a result of analyses performed using these tools.

Users are warned that Pathfinder is intended for use only by those competent in the field of egress modeling. Pathfinder is intended only to supplement the informed judgment of the qualified user. The software package is a computer model that may or may not have predictive capability when applied to a specific set of factual circumstances. Lack of accurate predictions by the model could lead to erroneous conclusions. All results should be evaluated by an informed user.

Acknowledgements

This work was partially funded by a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grant by the United States National Science Foundation.

We would like to thank Rolf Jensen and Associates for their assistance with testing and other suggestions that helped guide the development of the simulator.

In addition, we would like to thank all of the beta testers who contributed feedback on the web forums and via email.

Table of Contents

Disclaimer.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
Figures.....	vi
Overview	1
Example Problem IMO Test 10	1
Geometry	3
Geometry Subdivision.....	3
Open Space (Room)	4
Doors (Connecting)	4
Stairs.....	4
Doors (Exit).....	5
Occupants	6
Profiles	6
Path Generation.....	7
Occupant Motion in Steering Mode	9
Maximum Velocity and Acceleration.....	9
Steering.....	9
Collision Avoidance/Response	11
Resolving Movement Conflicts	11
Behaviors.....	12
Occupant Motion in SFPE Mode.....	13
SFPE Mode Parameters.....	13
Movement through Open Space	14
Movement through Stairs.....	14
Movement through Doors	15
Collision Handling/Response	15
Resolving Movement Conflicts	15
Solution Procedure	17

File Format	18
References	24

Figures

Figure 1: Cabin area (from IMO, 2002)	1
Figure 2: A simple building model and the corresponding navigation mesh	3
Figure 3: Rooms, doors, exits and the navigable mesh in the IMO Test 10 problem	4
Figure 4: An occupant's planned path with waypoints shown	7
Figure 5: Paths and waypoints for the IMO Test 10 analysis.....	8
Figure 6: Inverse steering vectors.....	10
Figure 7: Potential conflict scenarios.....	12

Overview

Pathfinder is an agent-based egress simulator that uses steering behaviors to model occupant motion. It consists of three modules: a graphical user interface, the simulator, and a 3D results viewer.

Pathfinder uses two primary options for occupant motion: an SFPE mode and a steering mode. The SFPE mode implements the concepts in the SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering [Nelson and Mowrer, 2002]. This is a flow model, where walking speeds are determined by occupant density within each room and flow through doors is controlled by door width.

The steering mode is based on the idea of inverse steering behaviors. Steering behaviors were first presented in Craig Reynolds' paper "Steering Behaviors For Autonomous Characters" [Reynolds, 1999] and later refined into inverse steering behaviors in a paper by Heni Ben Amor [Amor et. al., 2006]. Pathfinder's steering mode allows more complex behavior to naturally emerge as a byproduct of the movement algorithms - eliminating the need for explicit door queues and density calculations.

Example Problem IMO Test 10

In the following discussions, it is often useful to have an example with which to illustrate particular points. One frequently referenced example is Test 10 from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) [IMO, 2002].

This test problem represents a cabin corridor section as shown in Figure 1. The cabins are populated as indicated. The population consists of males 30-50 years old with a minimum walking speed of 0.97 m/s, a mean speed of 1.30 m/s, and a maximum speed of 1.62 m/s. There is no delay in response and the walking speeds are distributed uniformly between the minimum and maximum to the 23 occupants. The passengers in cabins 5 and 6 are assigned the secondary exit; all the remaining passengers use the main exit. The expected result is that the allocated passengers move to the appropriate exits.

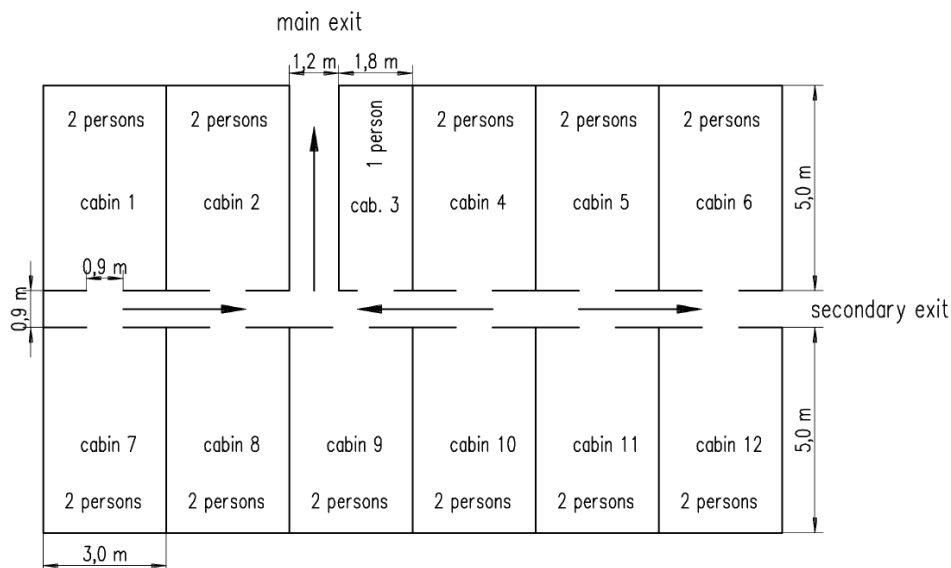


Figure 1: Cabin area (from IMO, 2002)

The display of occupant movement, Figure 2, does show that occupants have selected the assigned exits. In this display, the paths of all occupants are displayed, with selected occupants and their paths highlighted. For the steering mode analysis, all occupants exited the corridor in 18.6 seconds.

The results for SFPE mode are illustrated in Figure 3. In SFPE mode, the passengers form a queue at the main exit and the flow through this door controls the exit time. For the SFPE analysis, all occupants exited in 21.8 seconds. In SFPE mode, occupants can overlap in space during movement and when the queue forms.

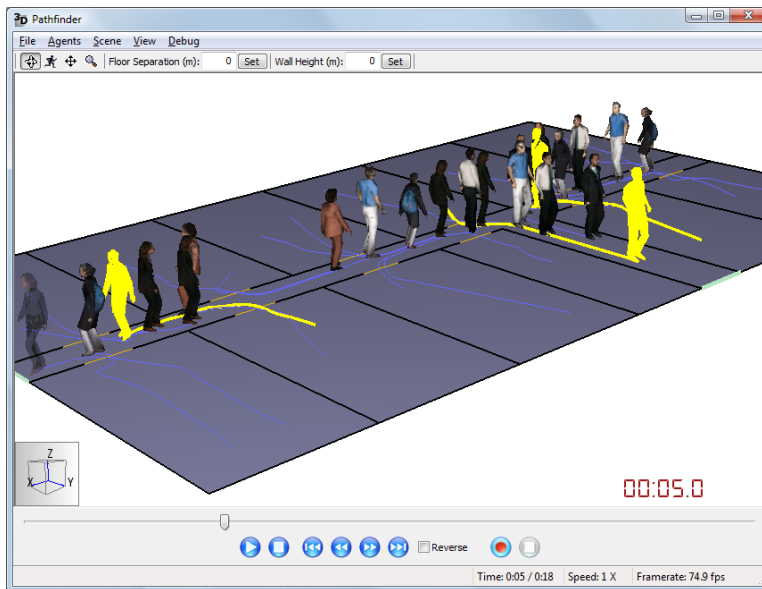


Figure 2: Steering mode results for IMO 10 problem showing occupant movement. Note how highlighted occupants move to their assigned exits.

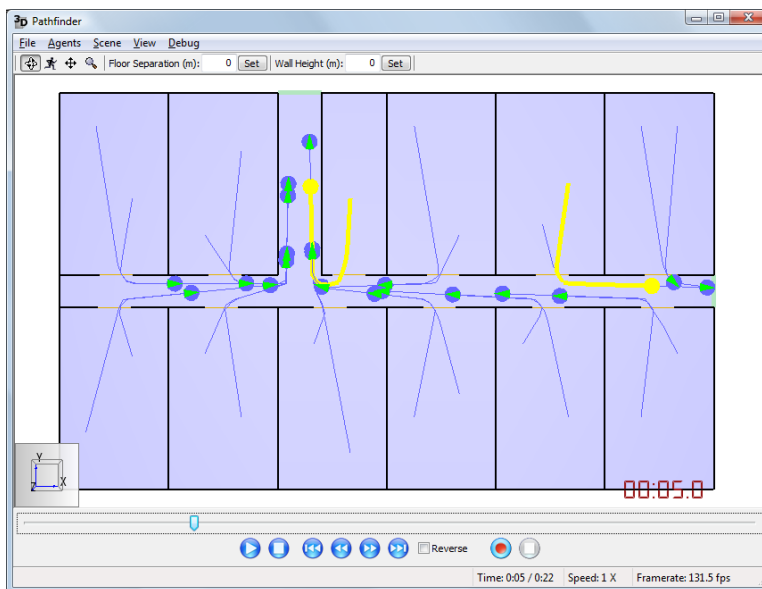


Figure 3: SFPE mode result for IMO 10 problem. Note how occupants can occupy the same space.

Geometry

Pathfinder uses a 3D geometry model. Within this geometric model is a navigation mesh defined as a continuous 2D triangulated surface referred to as a "navigation mesh." Occupant motion takes place on this navigation mesh. The navigation mesh is an irregular one-sided surface represented by adjacent triangles.

Figure 2 shows a townhouse model and the corresponding navigation mesh. Pathfinder supports drawing or automatic generation of a navigation mesh from imported geometry – including Fire Dynamics Simulator files [McGrattan et al., 2007], PyroSim files, and Autodesk's Drawing Exchange Format (DXF) files.

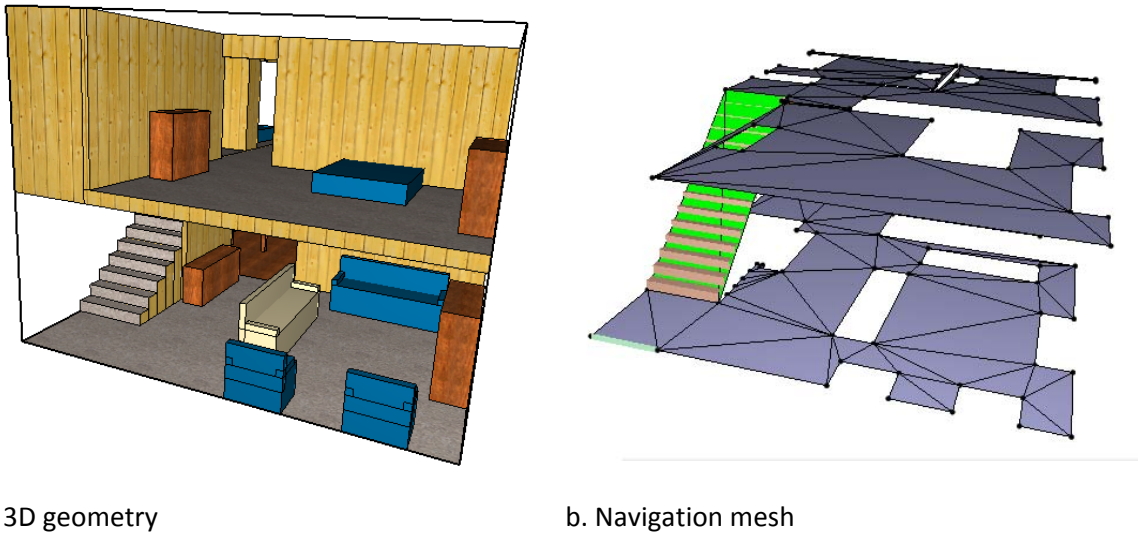


Figure 4: A simple building model and the corresponding navigation mesh

As can be seen in Figure 2, obstructions in Pathfinder are represented implicitly as gaps in the navigation mesh. Since occupants can only travel on the navigation mesh, this technique prevents the overhead of any solid object representation from affecting the simulator. When the navigation mesh is generated by importing geometry, any region of the mesh blocked by a solid object is automatically removed. For overhead obstructions, the mesh generator considers any obstruction within 1.8 meters (6 feet) of the floor to be an obstacle.

Geometry Subdivision

The navigation geometry is organized into *rooms* of irregular shape. Each room has a *boundary* that cannot be crossed by an occupant. Travel between two adjacent rooms is through *doors*. A door that does not connect two rooms and is defined on the exterior boundary of a room is an *Exit door*. There can be multiple exit doors. When an occupant enters an exit door in SFPE mode, they are queued at the door and removed at the flow rate defined by SFPE. Occupants that enter an exit door in reactive steering mode are removed from the simulation immediately.

Figure 3 illustrates these concepts for the IMO Test 10 problem. The rooms (and corridors) are shaded different colors. Doors from individual rooms to the corridor (just another room in the

model) are indicated by a thick orange line. Exit doors are indicated by a thick light green line. Occupants are shown by the blue dots. Superimposed on the geometry is the navigation mesh.

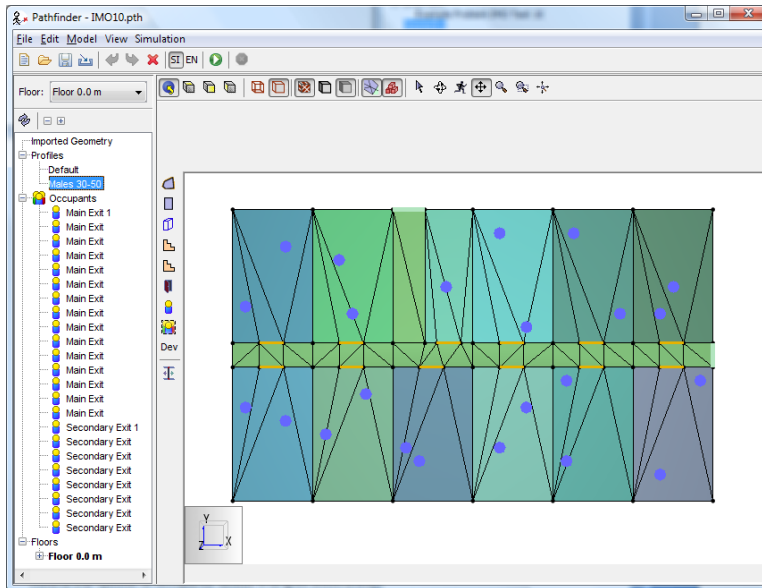


Figure 5: Rooms, doors, exits and the navigable mesh in the IMO Test 10 problem

Any location on the navigation mesh can be categorized as one of four terrain types: open space, doors, stairs, and exit. Each terrain type has an effect on the behavior of occupants on that section of the mesh.

Open Space (Room)

Open space provides no explicit constraints on movement. A room consists of open space. In SFPE mode, the maximum walking speed of occupants becomes a function of the occupant density in the room.

Doors (Connecting)

Doors connect two adjacent rooms together. In SFPE mode they act as the main flow control mechanism as discussed in the section, *Movement through Doors*, but in steering mode, doors merely record the flow between rooms for results viewing.

Stairs

Stairways connect rooms on different levels. They denote areas where the maximum occupant velocity is controlled by an alternate calculation specific to stairways. The specific velocity calculation is given in the stairway section for each simulator mode.

At the top and base of each stairway, there are two doors that cannot be directly edited within the user interface. These doors connect the stairway mesh to the adjacent mesh and function identically to ordinary connecting doors. If there is no mesh adjacent to the stairway at a door, that door will function as an exit door.

Doors (Exit)

Exits are a special case of doors that mark building exits.

Occupants

Occupants have two essential data components: the current physical state of the occupant and a collection of parameters that control the artificial intelligence and visualization of that occupant. Each occupant record contains the data shown in Table 1. By default, the **Speed**, **Delay** and **Size** are obtained from the occupant's **Profile**; however, they can be edited for an individual occupant.

Table 1: Occupant properties

Property	Description
Name	Name of occupant
Exit	The exit for the occupant
Speed	The maximum walking speed
Delay	The initial delay before motion
Size	The radius of the occupant
Color	Color used to display occupant
Coordinate	Location of occupant in 3D space

Profiles

The profile is the usual way that parameters are associated with occupants. A profile defines the **Speed**, **Delay**, and **Size** of a group of occupants. The **Speed**, **Delay**, and **Size** can be defined as a constant value, distributed uniformly between a minimum and maximum value, or distributed using a standard normal distribution with a minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation. The properties for any occupant are not assigned until the input file for the simulator is written. There is no limit to the number of profiles in a model.

Table 2: Profile options

Decision Option	Description
Speed	The maximum walking speed
Delay	The initial delay before motion
Size	The diameter of the occupant

Graphical options such as 3D model selection and color are also defined using Pathfinder's profile system or individually. These parameters are only used during visualization and do not affect the simulation.

Path Generation

At the start of the simulation, each Pathfinder occupant generates a path that the occupant will later use to move toward the exit. To generate this path, Pathfinder uses the A* search algorithm [Hart et al., 1968] and the triangulated navigation mesh. The resulting path is represented as a series of points on edges of mesh triangles. These points will create a jagged path to the occupant's goal.

To smooth out this jagged path, Pathfinder then uses a variation on a technique known as *string pulling* [Johnson, 2006]. This will re-align the points so that the resulting path only bends at the corner of obstructions but remains at least the occupant's radius away from those obstructions. Examples of these final points, called *waypoints*, are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows the projected path of an occupant in a simple rectangular room. The occupant is standing in the lower-left corner and plans to exit out the lower-right corner. The navigation mesh is shown by the thin lines that form triangles inside the rectangular area. An obstruction prevents the occupant from walking straight to the exit. The planned path of the occupant is shown as the dark line and the waypoints are shown as circles. A waypoint is generated for each edge that intersects the path.

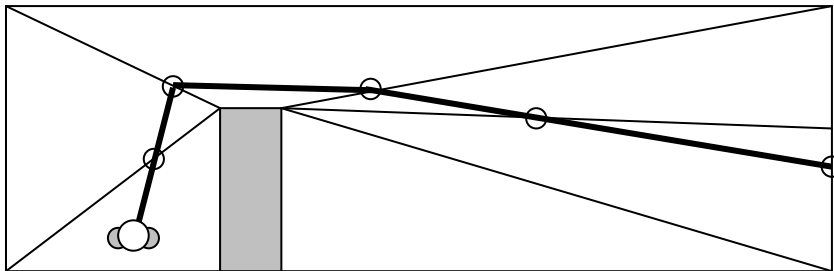


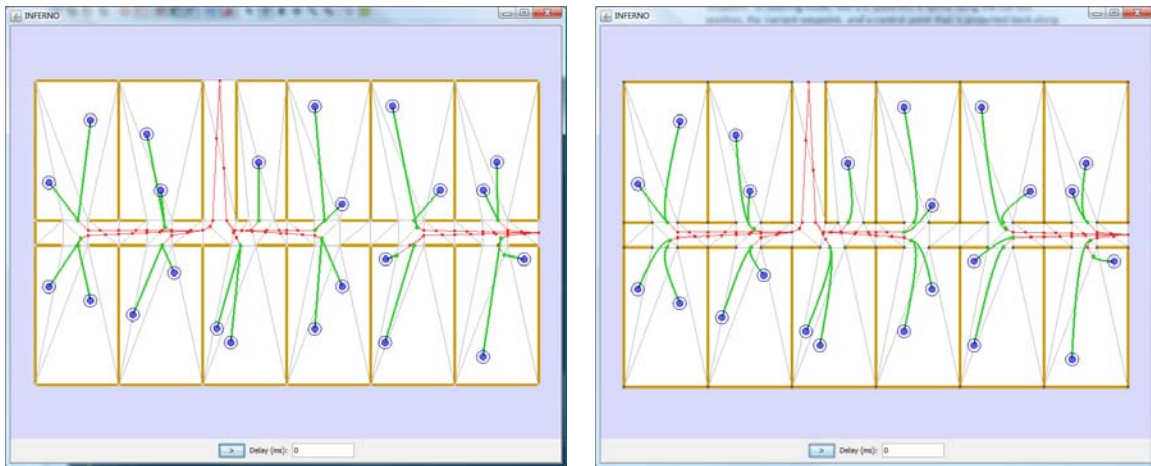
Figure 6: An occupant's planned path with waypoints shown

When moving along a path, the following steps are taken:

1. Two waypoints are defined: (1) a *current waypoint* that is initially the furthest waypoint that the occupant can see and reach without contacting any obstructions, and (2) a *next waypoint* that is defined by viewing from the current waypoint (seen and reached without contact of obstructions).
2. The occupant attempts to update their current waypoint to the next waypoint. This can be accomplished if the occupant can move in a straight line from their current position to the next waypoint without encountering any obstructions or if they arrive within a certain tolerance of their current waypoint. For SFPE mode this tolerance is nearly zero because there is not restriction on overlapping occupants, so occupants are expected to reach each waypoint exactly. For steering mode this tolerance is 1 m because occupants are expected to veer off their paths somewhat when steering away from other occupants and obstructions.
3. The occupant checks for the need to re-path. Occupants must re-path if they cannot see a straight line to their current waypoint or if they deviate more than 1 m from their current predicted path.

4. A *seek curve* is generated to define his desired motion. In SFPE mode, this curve is merely a straight line segment from his current position to his current waypoint. In steering mode, this is a quadratic B-spline using the current position, the current waypoint, and a control point that is projected back along the direction from the current waypoint to the next waypoint.
5. The occupant attempts to move along the tangent to his current seek curve. This movement is strongly dependent on the movement mode (SFPE or steering) and is discussed in the next sections.

Figure 5 shows the paths and waypoints for the IMO Test 10 problem for both SFPE and steering modes. The green lines indicate the current seek curves for each occupant. The red lines and points indicate future paths and waypoints. Notice the straight seek curve in the SFPE mode as compared to the spline used in steering mode.



a. SFPE mode

b. Steering mode

Figure 7: Paths and waypoints for the IMO Test 10 analysis

Occupant Motion in Steering Mode

Pathfinder uses a combination of path planning, steering mechanisms, and collision handling to control occupant motion. Each Pathfinder occupant maintains a path connecting their current position to a goal point somewhere on the navigation mesh. This path controls the route the occupant takes during the simulation. Other factors, such as collisions with other occupants, may cause the occupant to deviate from their intended route, but the motion of the occupant will roughly conform to their chosen path. If the distance between the occupant and the nearest point on the path exceeds a threshold value, the path is regenerated to accommodate the new situation.

The path generation algorithm is the key to behavioral modeling in Pathfinder. In the current release of Pathfinder, occupants can only plot a course to either the nearest or a user-specified exit. However, the framework can accommodate generating paths to other goals (e.g. preferred exits, other occupants, or specific rooms) so that a variety of behavioral options can be explored in the future.

Maximum Velocity and Acceleration

As occupants move along their paths through a mesh, they calculate a maximum velocity and acceleration with which they may travel. These values are based on the type of terrain on which the occupants are travelling and v_{max} specified in the user interface. The maximum velocity and acceleration are then used by the steering calculations to decide a final velocity with which to travel.

The maximum velocity is calculated in the same manner as calculating the speed in SFPE mode, $v(D)$, except that the occupant density is set to 0. Refer to the sections, Movement through Open Space and Movement through Stairs, for more information.

The maximum acceleration for a given terrain is always specified as a function of the maximum velocity for the terrain:

$$a_{max} = 2 * v(D)$$

This equation specifies that occupants can reach their maximum velocities from standing still in .5 sec. Likewise, they can stop from walking at their maximum velocities in .5 sec.

Steering

The steering system in Pathfinder moves occupants along their intended paths and allows them to respond to a changing environment. Inverse steering requires a discrete set of projected points where cost relative to each steering behavior is calculated. At each time step, the occupant turns toward the lowest cost steering point. Pathfinder uses a set of five vectors projecting forward from the occupant to calculate these points. These five vectors are shown radiating out from an occupant in Figure 6.

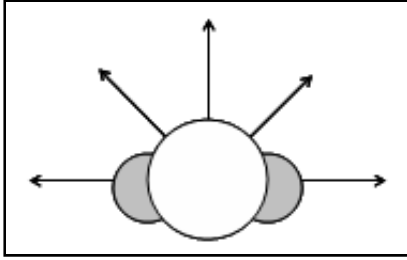


Figure 8: Inverse steering vectors

Pathfinder currently uses three steering behaviors: *seek*, *avoid walls*, and *avoid occupants*. Each behavior awards a cost between 0 and 1 for each projected point. The net cost for a point is the weighted sum of these three values.

The *seek* behavior rotates the occupant to travel along the current seek curve. Given the location of the occupant $pt0$, one of the projected points $pt1$, and the current seek curve sc , the seek behavior calculates two vectors: the vector leading from $pt0$ to $pt1$ (ptv) and the tangent vector along sc (sct). The magnitude of the angle between these two vectors is proportional to the cost of the seek behavior for $pt1$. The cost is calculated as follows:

$$S_c = \left(\frac{2\theta_t}{\pi}\right)^3$$

Where S_c is the seek behavior cost and θ_t is the angle between the ptv and sct . The cubic factor gives a stronger preference for angles that are closer to the desired direction, sct .

The *avoid walls* behavior detects walls and steers the occupant to avoid collisions with walls. This behavior projects a moving sphere ahead of the occupant in the direction of the projected point. The cost reported by this behavior is based on the distance the occupant can travel in the direction of the projected point while remaining some comfort distance away from any walls.

The *avoid occupants* behavior maintains a “comfort zone” between the occupant and other surrounding simulation occupants. This behavior first creates a list of occupants within a frustum whose size is controlled by the velocity of the occupant. Then the behavior projects a moving sphere ahead of the occupant in the direction of the projected point. This sphere is tested against another moving sphere for each nearby occupant. If none of the moving spheres collide the cost is zero, otherwise the cost is based on how far the occupant can travel prior to the collision. The closer this collision point, the higher the cost of the steering behavior.

The cost for both the *avoid occupants* and *avoid walls* behaviors is assigned as follows:

$$D_c = D_{cs} + \frac{v_{curr}}{v_{max}} [D_{cw} - D_{cs}]$$

$$Cost = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2a_{max}} [D_h - D_c]}{v_{max}}$$

Where D_{cs} is a standing comfort distance the occupant wishes to maintain from a wall or another occupant (this is preset at 1 foot), D_{cw} is a walking comfort distance from a wall or occupant (preset at 5 feet), v_{curr} is the occupant’s current velocity, v_{max} is the occupant’s maximum velocity on the current terrain, a_{max} is the maximum acceleration on the current

terrain, and D_h is the distance to the nearest wall or collision with another occupant along the projected direction.

Once the lowest cost direction has been determined, a steering velocity and acceleration are calculated that will move the occupant in the steering direction. The acceleration is calculated with the following equations [Reynolds, 1999]:

$$\bar{v}_{des} = \bar{d}_{des}([1 - c]v_{max})$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{\bar{v}_{des} - \bar{v}_{curr}}{|\bar{v}_{des} - \bar{v}_{curr}|} a_{max}$$

Where \bar{d}_{des} is the lowest cost direction, c is the maximum of the individual steering costs for that direction, excluding the seek cost, and \bar{v}_{curr} is the current velocity.

Explicit Euler integration is then used to calculate the velocity and position of each occupant for the next time step from their steering acceleration. The velocity and position are calculated as follows:

$$\bar{v}_{next} = \bar{v}_{curr} + \bar{a}\Delta t$$

$$\bar{p}_{next} = \bar{p}_{curr} + \bar{v}_{next}\Delta t$$

Where Δt is the time step size, \bar{p}_{curr} is the current position, and \bar{p}_{next} is the position after the time step.

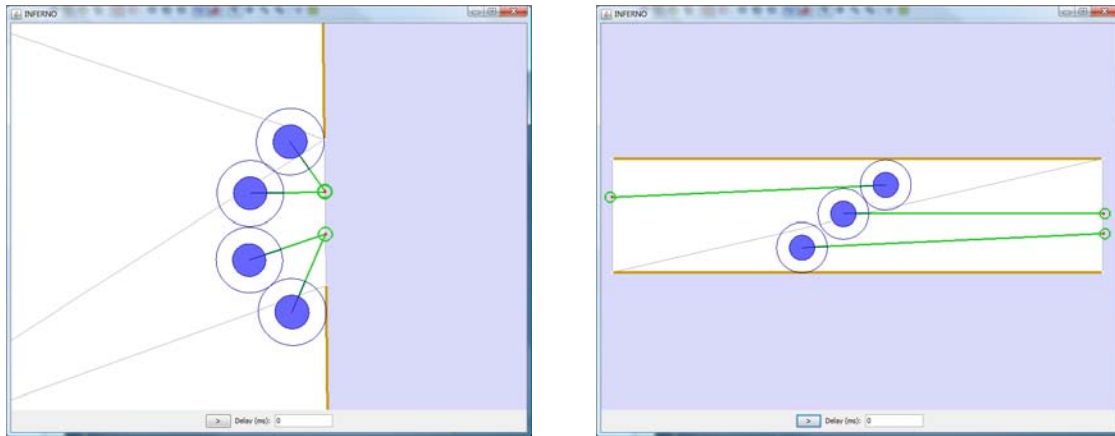
Collision Avoidance/Response

While the wall and occupant avoidance behaviors will attempt to steer around obstacles, they might not always succeed. This often occurs in crowded situations when occupants cannot avoid being pressed tightly against walls and other occupants. In these situations, additional collision handling is necessary to prevent the simulation from entering an invalid state. There are two collision handling scenarios: one in which two or more occupants collide and another where an occupant collides with the boundary of the navigation mesh (i.e. a wall).

If collision handling is turned on, the occupant will halt at the earliest collision with either a wall or another occupant for a given time step. If collision handling is off, the occupant will only halt at the earliest collision with a wall.

Resolving Movement Conflicts

There are some scenarios that, if no precaution was taken, could cause a simulation to become stuck. These situations can arise when collision handling and/or occupant behaviors cause them to deadlock (no one will move). One example is when multiple agents are headed in a common direction but due to constraints in the navigation geometry (such as a narrow door or narrow hallway), they all choose to stand still so they do not collide with other occupants. Another scenario occurs when occupants are headed in opposite directions in a crowded hallway. These examples are demonstrated in Figure 7. Pathfinder employs special handling to resolve these movement conflicts and allow the simulation to continue.



a. Occupants are headed toward a similar, conflicting waypoint.

b. Occupants are headed toward opposing waypoints in a crowded hall.

Figure 9: Potential conflict scenarios

These situations are identified and a solution is chosen in the pre-movement steering step for each occupant. The solution is applied in the movement step. An occupant identifies a potential conflict in the steering step by considering their current desired velocity. If it is zero, which means the occupant wishes to stand still because all potential steering directions result in an occupant collision, the occupant determines if they should obtain a *free pass* during the movement step. A free pass acts as a solution to the deadlock problem. It means the occupant can ignore all nearby occupants during collision handling. A free pass can be obtained if at least one of the following conditions is true for all nearby occupants:

- a) The occupant's path to their current waypoint crosses the path to the other occupant's current waypoint, and the occupant is closer to the intersection point than the other occupant.
- b) The occupant's path does not cross the other occupant's path, and the two are travelling in opposite directions.

If the occupant obtains a free pass, they change their desired velocity from zero to that which it would be if they travelled along the tangent of their steer curve and had ignored all occupants. The occupant also maintains a list of those nearby occupants that can be ignored during the movement step. During the movement step the occupant applies the solution by ignoring those occupants when performing collision detection.

Behaviors

In the current release of Pathfinder, the only occupant behaviors are collision avoidance with other occupants and walls. However, Pathfinder provides a framework in which more complex social behaviors will be implemented in the future.

Occupant Motion in SFPE Mode

Pathfinder provides the option to calculate motion in an *SFPE Mode*. This mode implements the flow-based egress modeling techniques presented in the *SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering* [Nelson and Mowrer, 2002] and the *SFPE Engineering Guide: Human Behavior in Fire* [SFPE, 2003]. The SFPE calculation as described in the handbook is a flow model, where walking speeds and flow rates through doors and corridors are defined.

In Pathfinder, navigation geometry can be grouped into three types of components; doors, rooms, and stairs. Rooms are open space on which occupants can walk. Stairs can be thought of as specialized rooms in which the slopes of the stairs limit the speed of the occupants. Doors are flow limiters that connect rooms and stairs. There is no specialized corridor type as in the SFPE guide. Instead, corridors are modeled as rooms with doors on either end. In this manner, corridors are handled in the same manner as rooms, with the flow being controlled by the doors.

By default, multiple occupants can occupy the same space. The Pathfinder implementation of the SFPE calculation allows some incremental movement options to be added. For example, it is possible to retain the flow constraints through doors and add the option for Collision Handling, so that occupants will physically queue at a door.

SFPE Mode Parameters

In SFPE Mode, the following parameters are used.

Collision Handling (on/off, default=off) – This flag activates a collision avoidance behavior. It behaves exactly the same as in reactive steering mode (see the section, Collision Avoidance/Response). When this option is enabled, the same movement speed and door queue calculations are used, but due to the collision avoidance answers may vary slightly from those given by the pure (non-colliding) SFPE mode.

Max Room Density ($0.0 < D_{max}$, default=3.55 pers/m²) – This parameter controls how many occupants will be allowed to enter a room via doors and stairways. Pathfinder uses room density to determine movement speed. If this density increases to 3.8 pers/m², the velocity equation goes to zero and movement in the room will halt*. If one or more doorways are allowing occupants to enter an area faster than they can exit, the doorway(s) will not allow occupants to enter if doing so would increase the density beyond D_{max} . Using low values for D_{max} (e.g. 2.8 pers/m²) results in artificially fast evacuation times.

Door Boundary Layer ($0.0 \leq BL$) – This value controls the effective width of every door in the simulation – including doors associated with stairs. The effective width of a door is $W - 2*BL$ where W is the actual width of the door. The effective width of a door controls the rate at which occupants can pass through the door.

Door Flow Rate, Max Flow (on/off, default=on) – This flag controls the calculation of door specific flow with respect to density. If this flag is enabled, doors always use maximum specific flow.

Door Flow Rate, Calculate from Density (on/off, default=off) – This flag controls the calculation of door specific flow with respect to density. If this flag is enabled, specific flow for doors is

* This is only true for room containing multiple occupants; a lone occupant is always allowed to travel at maximum speed.

calculated based on density. This calculation is explained in the section on movement through doors.

Min Density ($0.0 \leq D_{min} \leq D_{max}$) – This value is used to bound the density used for calculating specific flow for doors. Since the specific flow equation is parabolic, allowing this value to become lower than 1.9 pers/m² reduces the flow rate of the door.

Max Density ($D_{min} \leq D_{max}$) – This value is used to bound the density used for calculating specific flow for doors. Allowing this value to increase beyond 3.5 will allow the specific flow calculation to approach zero and may cause occupants to permanently halt at doors exiting crowded rooms.

Movement through Open Space

Each occupant has a maximum velocity (v_{max}) specified in the user interface. If the occupant is in a room where the density is less than 0.55 pers/m², the speed is adjusted as follows:

$$v(D) = v_{max} * \frac{.85 * k}{1.19}$$

If the density (D) is 0.55 pers/m² or higher, occupant velocity is determined using the following equation:

$$v(D) = v_{max} * \frac{k - 0.266 * k * D}{1.19}$$

In both equations $k = 1.40$ m/s for rooms and ramps (sloped rooms).

These velocity equations calculate velocity scale factors based on a maximum velocity of 1.19 m/s and apply those scale factors to the occupant's maximum velocity.

Movement through Stairs

In Pathfinder, movement up and down stairways are handled the same way as movement through open space. The only difference is that the k value is calculated according to the slope of the stairway. The k values are shown in the following table.

Stair Riser (inches)	Stair Tread (inches)	k
7.5	10.0	1.00
7.0	11.0	1.08
6.5	12.0	1.16
6.5	13.0	1.23

For rise/run pairs found in the table above the k value shown is used. When the rise and run is not found in the table, k is calculated using linear interpolation or extrapolation based on the slope of the unknown stairway and the values found in the table.

Movement through Doors

When using Pathfinder in *SFPE Mode*, the occupant flow rate through the door is specified by the SFPE guidelines. This is implemented using a delay timer that controls how quickly occupants are allowed to pass through the door. This timer is initially set at zero. When an occupant passes through the door, the simulator calculates a delay time based on the specific flow of the door. That delay time is added to the door and must elapse before another occupant is allowed to pass through.

If the *Door Flow Rate, Use Max Flow* option is enabled, a door's specific flow is 1.32 pers/s-m of effective width. If the *Door Flow Rate, Calculate from Density* option is enabled, a door's specific flow is $F_s = (1 - 0.266 * D) * k * D$. The D used to calculate the delay time is the originating room of the occupant that is exiting the door.

The time it takes n occupants to pass through a door with effective width W_e is $T = (n - 1) * (1.0 / F_s)$. The n value is reduced by 1 because the first occupant through a door does not have to wait for a time delay.

In counter-flow situations, an occupant from R_1 may be waiting at a queue to enter R_2 and vice versa. If the occupant from R_1 arrived at the queue first, but the density in R_2 is too high to allow the occupant to enter R_2 , the occupant from R_2 will be given the opportunity to enter R_1 ahead of the first occupant. If both rooms are too crowded to allow entry, the two occupants will be exchanged and the delay time placed on the door queue will be the sum of the delay times resulting from the passage of the two occupants. This allows the simulation to proceed and maintains the correct flow rate for the door.

Collision Handling/Response

In SFPE mode, there are potential scenarios in which occupants will collide with other occupants or walls. If collision handling is turned on, occupants will handle collisions with both walls and occupants; if it is off, they will only handle collisions with walls.

Collision handling is applied in two steps. The first step occurs before movement is attempted for a time step, and the second occurs during movement. For the pre-movement step, the travel velocity is adjusted to force the occupant to slide along any obstructions. If the obstruction is a wall, the new velocity will make the occupant slide along the wall. If the obstruction is another occupant, the velocity will make the occupant slide around the other occupant. Once the travel velocity has been adjusted to slide along and around obstructions, the occupant attempts to move using this new velocity. During the movement stage, collisions are still possible, so the occupant will simply halt at the earliest collision.

Resolving Movement Conflicts

As with the steering mode, the SFPE mode with collisions turned on presents potential movement conflicts in which occupants can become stuck. One example of a potential conflict is when multiple occupants are headed toward a common waypoint, are touching each other, and at least two are touching walls. Another potential situation is in counter-flow in crowded hallways. Some potential conflict scenarios are shown in Figure 7.

All conflicts are resolved by giving one or more occupants in these situations *free passes*. A free pass allows an occupant to ignore occupant collisions when travelling along the navigation mesh.

An occupant (OccA) may obtain a free pass before moving if one of the following conditions occurs for every other occupant with whom he might collide (OccB):

- a) OccA and OccB have different goals.
- b) OccB has not started moving yet.
- c) OccA is closer to either his current waypoint or OccB's current waypoint than OccB is to her current waypoint or OccA's current waypoint.

Solution Procedure

Pathfinder runs in a simulation loop that calculates movement at discrete time steps. For each time step, the following steps are carried out:

1. Update each occupant's current target point. This step takes the longest on the first time step because each occupant must find a path to his goal.
2. Calculate each occupant's steering velocity. The steering velocity will be calculated differently depending on whether SFPE or Reactive Steering mode is active.
3. Increment the current time step.
4. Move each occupant. This involves several sub-steps:
 - a. Calculate the velocity for the current time. If steering mode is on, this will calculate a desired steering force from the desired velocity, and then use integration to calculate the actual velocity. In SFPE mode, this will simply be set to the desired velocity.
 - b. If collision avoidance is turned on, detect potential collisions, and modify the desired velocity to avoid the collisions.
 - c. Integrate the final velocity to find the maximum travel distance, and travel along the mesh until this distance is reached or until the earliest collision.
5. Update output files.

File Format

The simulator portion of Pathfinder can optionally use an input file to run simulations. By default, this input file is written every time a simulation takes place. This section describes the input file including its format and all parameters.

NODES

Rooms, doors, and stairways are represented by nodes. At any given time during the simulation each occupant is either inside one of the following nodes or has exited the simulation.

```
[ nodes ]
```

```
name
```

```
...
```

```
name : string      Name of a node
```

VERTS

This section contains all of the vertices that will be used by the geometry (triangles and edges) in the input file.

```
[ verts ]
```

```
x y z
```

```
...
```

```
x : float          x-coordinate
```

```
y : float          y-coordinate
```

```
z : float          z-coordinate
```

NAVMESH << NODES, VERTS

This section defines the walkable space within a simulation.

```
[ navmesh ]
```

```
ixnode ttype ixverta ixvertb ixvertc
```

```
...
```

```
ixnode : int       Index of the node associated with this triangle
```

```
ttype : string     Terrain type: [open, stair]
```

```
ixverta : int      Index of first vertex
```

```
ixvertb : int      Index of second vertex
```

```
ixvertc : int      Index of third vertex
```

Note: The order of the three vertices is significant. Use CCW ordering (i.e. right hand rule) to define the top of the mesh element.

GEOMMESH (optional) << NODES, VERTS

The definition of this section is identical to the definition of the NAVMESH section. If present, the mesh defined in this section will be used for geometry searches during the simulation. This can improve performance if this mesh is coarser than the NAVMESH.

```
[geommesh]
ixnode ttype ixverta ixvertb ixvertc
...
```

(same as NAVMESH)

DOORS (optional) << NODES

This section defines the doors that will be used if the `use_door_queues` option is enabled. Associating a door entry with a node causes that node to be recognized by the simulator as a door node and prevents the density calculation from being used to control the speeds of occupants within triangles associated with that node. This section does not define the geometric edges that the door represents (see **Note**).

Exit doors should define only one adjoining room and internal doors should define two such rooms. These entries are used to prevent overcrowding as occupants transition between rooms and to provide for more elaborate merge calculations.

```
[doors]
ixnode eff_width ixnodeA ixnodeB
...
```

<i>ixnode</i> : int	Index of the node corresponding to this door
<i>eff_width</i> : float	Effective width of this door
<i>ixnodeA</i> : int	Index of a room adjoining the door (use dash "-" for none)
<i>ixnodeB</i> : int	Index of a room adjoining the door (use dash "-" for none)

Note: Agents will not enter a door's queue unless they cross a special door edge (defined in the EDGES section).

EDGES (optional) << NODES, VERTS

The entries in this section represent the geometric portion of entities that are defined as edges in the NAVMESH.

[edges]

etype <depends on etype>

...

etype : string Edge type: [boundary, door, exit_door]

boundary *ixverta ixvertb*

This edge type represents a boundary that occupants will not walk across.

ixverta : int Index of the first vertex

ixvertb : int Index of the second vertex

door *ixnode ixverta ixvertb*

This edge type represents an internal door. Doors of this type will not be included in the search for the nearest exit and should have two adjoining nodes defined in the corresponding door record.

ixnode : int Index of the node corresponding to this door

ixverta : int Index of the first vertex

ixvertb : int Index of the second vertex

exit_door *ixnode ixverta ixvertb*

This edge type represents an exit door. Doors of this type will be included in the search for the nearest exit and should have one adjoining node defined in the corresponding door record.

ixnode : int Index of the node corresponding to this door

ixverta : int Index of the first vertex

ixvertb : int Index of the second vertex

Note: Edge definitions must match edge definitions in the NAVMESH. If a door is formed by the three vertices *A*, *B*, and *C*, it must be given as two edges: A-B and B-C. Edges that do not correspond to edges in the NAVMESH (e.g. A-C) are invalid and may cause the simulation to crash or otherwise behave unexpectedly.

PARAM (optional)

This section allows you to customize global simulation parameters. The format is a list of key value pairs.

```
[param]
```

```
key value
```

```
...
```

key : string The name of a simulation parameter

value : mixed The value for a simulation parameter (type depends on *key*)

max_time	0	Simulation time limit in seconds (0=infinite)
show_vis	0	Turn debugging visualization on/off (0=off, 1=on)
out_time_history	<i>vis.out</i>	Movie playback (time history) output
out_node_pop	nodes.csv	Node populations over time
out_clear_times	clear.csv	Clearing times for each node
dt_init	0.025	Simulation time step size (s)
dt_vis	0.25	Frequency of visualization output (s)
dt_wall_meta	0.5	Frequency of simulation progress meta data (s)
dt_csv_data	1.0	CSV data print time increment (s)
handle_collisions	1	Turn collision handling on/off (0=off, 1=on)
reactive_steering	1	Turn reactive steering on/off (0=off, 1=on)
inertia	1	Turn inertia on/off (0=off, 1=on)
vel_from_density	1	Turn density-based velocity calculation on/off (0=off, 1=on). Only applies when inertia is off.
use_door_queues	0	Turn door queues on/off (0=off, 1=on)
wall_slide	1	Turn wall sliding on/off (0=off, 1=on)
density_max	3.55	Maximum room fill density. Only applies when door queues are active.

PROFILES << NODES

These entries are descriptions of artificial intelligence for simulation agents.

```
[profiles]
```

```
goto [ixnode | nearest]
```

```
...
```

goto Currently, the only form of AI allowed by the simulator.

ixnode : int The index of the goal node

nearest This option causes the occupant to search for the nearest exit

OCCUPANTS << PROFILES, NODES (indirect), NAVMESH (indirect)

This section describes the occupants present at the beginning of the simulation. The starting node for each occupant is inferred based on the location of the occupant.

```
[occupants]
name ixprofile x y z
...
```

<i>name</i> : string	The name of the occupant
<i>ixprofile</i> : int	The index of the corresponding profile entry
<i>x</i> : float	The x-coordinate of the occupant
<i>y</i> : float	The y-coordinate of the occupant
<i>z</i> : float	The z-coordinate of the occupant

OTHER NOTES

Lines beginning with the comment character (“#”) will be ignored.

Lines are considered to be delimited by spaces and commas. Strings containing spaces and commas should be enclosed in double-quotes. The following three VERT definitions are identical to inferno.

```
1, 1, 0
1.0 1. 0.
1, 1 0
```

EXAMPLE INPUT FILE

```
# Sample 0
# Pathfinding with edge exits test case
```

```
[nodes]
"R1"
"e2"
```

```
[doors]
1 1.32 0 -
```

```
[verts]
0. 0. 0.
1. 0. 0.
1. 1. 0.
0. 1. 0.
```

```
[navmesh]
0 open 0 1 2
0 open 2 3 0
```

```
[geommesh]
0 open 0 1 2
0 open 2 3 0

[edges]
#type ixNode ixVert1 ixVert2
exit_door 1 1 2

[param]
show_vis 1
handle_collisions 1
reactive_steering 1
inertia 1
vel_from_density 0
use_door_queues 0

[profiles]
#goto <ixNode>
goto nearest

[occupants]
#name ixProfile x y z
"001" 0 0.25 0.75 0.
```

References

- [Amor et al., 2006] Heni Ben Amor, Jan Murray, and Oliver Obst, "Fast, Neat, and Under Control: Arbitrating Between Steering Behaviors," *AI Game Programming Wisdom 3*, ed. S. Rabin. pp. 221-232.
- [Hart et al., 1968] P. E. Hart, N. J. Nilsson, B. Raphael, 1968. A Formal Basis for the Heuristic Determination of Minimum Cost Paths. *IEEE Transactions on Systems Science and Cybernetics (SSCA)*. SSC-4 (2). pp. 100-107.
- [IMO, 2002] Interim Guidelines for Evacuation Analyses for New and Existing Passenger Ships. June 6, 2002. International Maritime Organization. 4 Albert Embankment London Great Britain . MSC/Circ.1033.
- [Johnson, 2006] Geraint Johnson, "Smoothing a Navigation Mesh Path," *AI Game Programming Wisdom 3*, ed. S. Rabin. pp. 129-139, 2006.
- [Kuligowski and Peacock, 2005] Erica D. Kuligowski and Richard D. Peacock, "A Review of Building Evacuation Models," National Institute of Standards and Technology, Fire Research Division, Building and Fire Research Laboratory, Technical Note 1471, July, 2005. Available for download at <http://fire.nist.gov/bfrlpubs/>.
- [McGrattan et al., 2007] Kevin McGrattan, Bryan Klein, Simo Hastikka, and Jason Floyd. Fire Dynamics Simulator (Version 5) User's Guide. July, 2007. NIST Building and Fire Research Laboratory. Gaithersburg Maryland USA . NIST Special Publication 1019-5.
- [Nelson and Mowrer, 2002] Nelson, H. E., and Mowrer, F. W. "Emergency Movement." The SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering Ed. DiNenno, P., and Walton, D. W. National Fire Protection Association 2002. 3-367 - 3-380.
- [Reynolds, 1999] Craig W. Reynolds, "Steering Behaviors For Autonomous Characters." *Proceedings of the Game Developers Conference 1999*. 1999, Miller Freeman Game Group, San Francisco, California, pp. 763-782.
- [Santos and Aguirre, 2004] Gabriel Santos and Benigno E. Aguirre, " A Critical Review of Emergency Evacuation Simulation Models," NIST Workshop on Building Occupant Movement during Fire Emergencies, June 9-10, 2004.
- [SFPE, 2003] Engineering Guide - Human Behavior in Fire. June, 2003. Society of Fire Protection Engineers. 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 620E Bethesda Maryland USA 1-301-718-2910 .

Doors, 3, 4
 Exit, 3, 4
File Format, 16
Geometry, 3
 Boundary, 3
 Navigation Mesh, 3
 Obstructions, 3
 Open Space, 4
 Rooms, 3
 Subdivision, 3
Occupants, 5
 Profiles, 5
 Properties, 5
Overview, 1
Path
 Generation, 6
 Waypoints, 6
SFPE Mode, 11
 Doors, 12
 Open Space, 12
 Stairs, 12
Solution Procedure, 15
Stairs, 4
Steering Mode, 8
 Behaviors, 8, 10
 Avoid Occupants, 9
 Avoid Walls, 9
 Seek, 8
 Collision Avoidance/Response, 10
 Steering, 8

Bijlage 2 : Uikomsten SFPE-berekening

Simulation: NHC_g01_e08 - NFPA
Mode: SFPE (Basic)
[Components] All: 144
[Components] Doors: 78
Triangles: 1215
Occupants: 32830
CPU Time: 7766,9s

ROOM/DOOR	FIRST IN (s)	LAST OUT (s)	TOTAL USE (pers)	FLOW AVG. (pers/s)
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR01	0,00	81,78	196	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR01b	0,00	80,35	196	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR03	0,00	172,30	731	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR03b	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR02	0,00	75,70	267	
Floor -3,00000 m->00CA03	0,00	34,33	60	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR04a	0,00	61,75	61	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room227	0,00	76,20	149	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room229	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room235	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR02c	0,00	64,23	123	
Floor -3,00000 m->00VR02b	0,00	63,25	123	
Floor -3,00000 m->_00VD01	0,00	76,30	425	
Floor -3,00000 m->00CL01	0,00	232,30	733	
Floor -3,00000 m->Hallway 00	0,00	1014,80	12039	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room254	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->Stair02	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->00CA01	0,00	34,65	60	
Floor -3,00000 m->00CA02b	0,00	38,60	66	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room293	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->Stair14	0,93	1000,85	3685	
Floor -3,00000 m->Stair16	1,30	1004,78	3417	
Floor -3,00000 m->00CA02	0,00	37,95	66	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room335	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -3,00000 m->Room255	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -1,50000 m->Room263	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor -1,50000 m->Stair01	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01VR03b	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01VR02	0,00	885,63	2737	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01vr05	0,00	31,50	100	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01CL01	0,00	34,38	699	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room22	0,00	32,65	283	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01VD01	0,00	174,50	3774	
Floor 0,00000 m->-01VR04	0,00	42,55	69	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room30	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room31	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room371	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room041	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01RA06	0,00	78,85	629	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01CA02	0,00	466,48	2872	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room751	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01MO01	0,00	189,43	1220	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room751	0,00	31,73	300	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01GO02	0,00	189,00	1546	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room102	0,00	50,63	500	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01RA0304	0,00	695,85	14307	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room1291	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01RA02	0,00	73,68	1176	
Floor 0,00000 m->Room1401	0,00	0,00	0	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01VR03a	0,00	124,68	863	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01VR01	0,00	883,03	2977	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01GI02	0,00	86,13	2111	
Floor 0,00000 m->_01GI03	0,00	74,38	554	

Floor 0,00000 m->_01RA01	0,00	93,40	480		
Floor 0,00000 m->_01RA05	0,00	58,60	415		
Floor 0,00000 m->_01GO01	0,00	145,50	697		
Floor 0,00000 m->Room259	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->Room041	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->01CA03	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->01CA03	0,00	62,70	259		
Floor 0,00000 m->Room041	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->Room122	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->_01CA011	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->_01CA01	0,00	34,83	150		
Floor 0,00000 m->_01MO02	0,00	63,10	1104		
Floor 0,00000 m->Hallway	0,00	984,20	27129		
Floor -3,00000 m->V90	9,48	76,30	425	6,36	
Stair02 door 1	0,00	0,00	0		
Stair02 door 2	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor -3,00000 m->V92	0,40	211,68	94	0,44	
Floor -3,00000 m->V12	0,80	76,20	149	1,98	
Floor -3,00000 m->V4	0,48	162,88	266	1,64	
Floor -3,00000 m->V5	0,98	172,30	291	1,70	
Floor -3,00000 m->V3	0,55	171,25	302	1,77	
Floor -3,00000 m->V1	2,15	81,78	196	2,46	
Floor -3,00000 m->V93	0,65	80,35	196	2,46	
Floor -3,00000 m->temp extix	0,30	184,35	830	4,51	
Floor -3,00000 m->temp exit	0,93	200,45	885	4,44	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door75	0,78	74,48	87	1,18	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door76	0,43	48,53	93	1,93	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door77	0,95	75,70	105	1,40	
Floor -3,00000 m->V16	0,93	63,25	123	1,97	
Floor -3,00000 m->V18	1,75	64,23	123	1,97	
Floor -3,00000 m->V24	0,88	34,65	60	1,78	
Floor -3,00000 m->V25b	1,83	38,60	66	1,79	
Floor -3,00000 m->V26	0,90	34,33	60	1,80	
Floor -3,00000 m->Exit01	0,00	0,00	0		
Stair14 door 1	0,90	980,60	3685	3,76	
Stair14 door 2	15,85	1000,85	3625	3,68	
Stair16 door 1	16,45	1004,78	3413	3,45	
Stair16 door 2	1,28	984,20	3417	3,48	
Floor -3,00000 m->V25	0,60	37,95	66	1,77	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door95	0,23	1014,80	8461	8,34	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door97	0,18	130,38	1769	13,59	
Floor -3,00000 m->Door64	0,95	61,75	61	1,00	
Floor -3,00000 m->V8b	0,28	232,30	733	3,16	
Stair01 door 1	0,00	0,00	0		
Stair01 door 2	0,00	0,00	0		
Floor 0,00000 m->V94	0,50	442,53	2068	4,68	
Floor 0,00000 m->V40	0,28	883,03	2477	2,81	
Floor 0,00000 m->V95	1,70	124,68	105	0,85	
Floor 0,00000 m->V33	0,88	57,75	219	3,85	
Floor 0,00000 m->V32	3,10	114,05	501	4,52	
Floor 0,00000 m->V33b	3,20	83,53	48	0,60	
Floor 0,00000 m->v84	4,05	604,33	1283	2,14	
Floor 0,00000 m->V38	0,40	885,63	1394	1,57	
Floor 0,00000 m->V85	0,23	397,90	996	2,50	
Floor 0,00000 m->V39	1,18	414,05	888	2,15	
Floor 0,00000 m->V31	0,55	31,50	100	3,23	
Floor 0,00000 m->V27	0,28	34,38	699	20,50	
Floor 0,00000 m->V28	0,55	32,65	283	8,82	
Floor 0,00000 m->Door16	0,20	941,13	17004	18,07	
Floor 0,00000 m->Door18	0,25	174,50	1722	9,88	
Floor 0,00000 m->Door20	0,18	165,13	2091	12,68	
Floor 0,00000 m->V46	1,63	42,55	69	1,69	
Floor 0,00000 m->V49B	0,85	454,53	990	2,18	
Floor 0,00000 m->V50	0,35	447,08	1119	2,50	
Floor 0,00000 m->V51	0,30	466,48	1721	3,69	
Floor 0,00000 m->V56	1,83	34,83	150	4,55	
Floor 0,00000 m->V57	0,25	62,70	259	4,15	
Floor 0,00000 m->V60	0,80	695,85	6057	8,71	
Floor 0,00000 m->V61	0,30	582,03	6741	11,59	

Floor 0,00000 m->V96D	1,65	574,63	1608	2,81
Floor 0,00000 m->V96C	5,00	514,10	1566	3,08
Floor 0,00000 m->V96B	9,88	513,10	1589	3,16
Floor 0,00000 m->V96A	8,35	555,18	1618	2,96
Floor 0,00000 m->V62	0,48	73,68	1176	16,07
Floor 0,00000 m->V66	0,25	74,38	554	7,47
Floor 0,00000 m->V63	0,18	86,13	2111	24,56
Floor 0,00000 m->V65A	0,53	47,88	213	4,50
Floor 0,00000 m->V65B	0,28	93,40	267	2,87
Floor 0,00000 m->V69	0,35	78,85	629	8,01
Floor 0,00000 m->Door46	0,70	189,00	1546	8,21
Floor 0,00000 m->Door47	0,20	58,60	415	7,11
Floor 0,00000 m->V98	0,23	189,43	1220	6,45
Floor 0,00000 m->V79	0,65	63,10	1104	17,68
Floor 0,00000 m->V49A	0,20	407,18	603	1,48
Floor 0,00000 m->Door87	2,55	34,83	161	4,99
Floor 0,00000 m->Door88	0,85	24,33	134	5,71
Floor 0,00000 m->Door89	0,30	145,50	402	2,77
Floor 0,00000 m->Door90	5,65	50,63	500	11,12
Floor 0,00000 m->Door91	1,60	31,73	299	9,93
Floor 0,00000 m->Door92	2,85	2,88	1	
Floor 0,00000 m->Door98	2,18	937,60	3087	3,30

SUMMARY	0,00	1014,80	27129	

Bijlage 3 : Voorbeeldberekening Steering

Steering

Bij de Steering-mode wordt de ontvluchtingstijd niet bepaald door de dichtheid of doorstroomcapaciteit. De snelheid van ontvluchting wordt bepaald door de onderlinge afstand tussen personen. De personen zijn gemoduleerd als cilinders met een omvang van 45 cm (gem. schouderbreedte). Personen kunnen elkaar in de Steering-mode niet overlappen. Hoe dichter personen bij elkaar komen hoe meer ze elkaar gaan storen. In de Steering-mode zal de geometrie van het gebied de uiteindelijke vluchttijd bepalen. Hierbij wordt inzichtelijk gemaakt waar binnen de geometrie opstoppingen kunnen ontstaan. Als voorbeeld zijn dezelfde uitgangspunten dan Peutz gehanteerd. In de onderstaande figuur zijn de locaties aangewezen waar zich in het gebied de kritische gebieden bevinden. Deze gebieden kunnen bij andere uitgangspunten op andere locaties ontstaan.



Figuur B3.1 Kritische punten 1^e verdieping