

Example: COVID-2019 data for an entire Country

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I am taking some data from John Hopkins university [1]

[1] <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>

Initialisation

The parameters are here taken as constant except the death rate and the cure rate.

```
clearvars;close all;clc;
% Download the data from ref [1] and read them with the function getDataCOVID
[tableConfirmed,tableDeaths,tableRecovered,time] = getDataCOVID();
% time = time(1:end-1);
fprintf(['Most recent update: ',datestr(time(end)),'\n'])
```

Most recent update: 27-Jun-2020

```
Location = 'France';
% Version 4.8 and above have an additional table conditions (thank to Aleks Czernicki)
% For more details, see: https://github.com/ECheyne/SEIR/pull/12
try
    indR = find(contains(tableRecovered.CountryRegion,Location)==1 & (tableRecovered.Pr
    indC = find(contains(tableConfirmed.CountryRegion,Location)==1 & (tableConfirmed.Pr
    indD = find(contains(tableDeaths.CountryRegion,Location)==1 & (tableDeaths.Province
catch exception
    searchLoc = strfind(tableRecovered.CountryRegion,Location);
    indR = find(~cellfun(@isempty,searchLoc)) ;

    searchLoc = strfind(tableConfirmed.CountryRegion,Location);
    indC = find(~cellfun(@isempty,searchLoc)) ;

    searchLoc = strfind(tableDeaths.CountryRegion,Location);
    indD = find(~cellfun(@isempty,searchLoc));
end
```

```
indR = 110
indC = 118
indD = 118
```

```
disp(tableRecovered(indR,1:2))
```

ProvinceState	CountryRegion
<missing>	"France"

```
disp(tableConfirmed(indC,1:2))
```

ProvinceState	CountryRegion
<missing>	"France"

```
disp(tableDeaths(indD,1:2))
```

ProvinceState	CountryRegion
<missing>	"France"

```
indR = indR(1);
indD = indD(1);
indC = indC(1);
```

```
Recovered = table2array(tableRecovered(indR,5:end));
Deaths = table2array(tableDeaths(indD,5:end));
Confirmed = table2array(tableConfirmed(indC,5:end));
% If the number of confirmed cases is small, it is difficult to know whether
% the quarantine has been rigorously applied or not. In addition, this
% suggests that the number of infectious is much larger than the number of
% confirmed cases
```

```
minNum= round(0.25*max(Confirmed));
indRemoved = unique([find(Confirmed<=minNum),find(isnan(Confirmed))]);
Recovered(indRemoved)=[];
Deaths(indRemoved)=[];
time(indRemoved)= [];
Confirmed(indRemoved)=[];
```

```
if isempty(Confirmed)
    warning('"Confirmed" is an empty array. Check the value of "minNum". Computation ab
    return
end
```

```
Npop= 80e6; % population
```

Fitting of the generalized SEIR model to the real data

```
% Definition of the first estimates for the parameters
alpha_guess = 0.06; % protection rate
beta_guess = 1.0; % Infection rate
LT_guess = 5; % latent time in days
Q_guess = 0.1; % rate at which infectious people enter in quarantine
lambda_guess = [0.01,0.001,0]; % recovery rate
kappa_guess = [0.001,0.001,10]; % death rate

guess = [alpha_guess,...
        beta_guess,...
        1/LT_guess,...
        Q_guess,...
```

```

lambda_guess,...
kappa_guess];

% Initial conditions
Q0 = Confirmed(1)-Recovered(1)-Deaths(1);
I0 = 0.1*Q0; % Initial number of infectious cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero.
E0 = 0.5*Q0; % Initial number of exposed cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero.
R0 = Recovered(1);
D0 = Deaths(1);

Active = Confirmed-Recovered-Deaths;
Active(Active<0) = 0; % No negative number possible
[alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1,lambdaFun,kappaFun] = ...
    fit_SEIQRDP(Active,Recovered,Deaths,Npop,E0,I0,time,guess);

```

Iteration	Func-count	f(x)	Norm of step	First-order optimality
0	11	3.7295e+14		2.26e+16
1	22	6.04875e+13	0.0298265	2.97e+15
2	33	1.02475e+13	0.0403765	3.98e+14
3	44	1.6144e+12	0.075889	5.41e+13
4	55	2.01831e+11	0.103887	7.51e+12
5	66	2.14032e+10	0.0557155	9.83e+11
6	77	6.30412e+09	0.0944753	8.73e+10
7	88	3.31579e+09	0.0592876	5.57e+10
8	99	3.19691e+09	0.00255643	1.83e+10
9	110	3.11869e+09	0.00907839	1.68e+10
10	121	3.10057e+09	0.000514891	1.51e+10
11	132	2.77443e+09	0.0688203	1.07e+10
12	143	2.52768e+09	0.101353	5.54e+09
13	154	2.43743e+09	0.100036	6.53e+09
14	165	2.40164e+09	0.0563771	1.04e+10
15	176	2.39521e+09	0.00031437	1.65e+09
16	187	2.39521e+09	0.536465	1.65e+09
17	198	2.33207e+09	0.134116	1.71e+10
18	209	2.31009e+09	0.000594356	2.66e+09
19	220	2.20515e+09	0.134116	8.19e+09
20	231	2.16176e+09	0.0352855	6.91e+09
21	242	2.15391e+09	0.000374983	4.61e+09
22	253	2.04383e+09	0.181268	5.44e+09
23	264	1.95515e+09	0.187721	7.52e+09
24	275	1.87113e+09	0.238857	1.09e+10
25	286	1.83536e+09	0.100052	3.99e+09
26	297	1.8342e+09	0.00437334	3.89e+09
27	308	1.83388e+09	4.9635e-05	3e+09
28	319	1.83306e+09	0.000311786	7.09e+08
29	330	1.79692e+09	0.268233	7.39e+09
30	341	1.79579e+09	0.00010121	5.99e+09
31	352	1.79106e+09	0.000729706	4.51e+09
32	363	1.7824e+09	0.0886897	6.72e+08
33	374	1.78032e+09	0.0817541	3.64e+08
34	385	1.78018e+09	0.0207643	1.37e+08
35	396	1.78015e+09	0.0128217	1.11e+08
36	407	1.78014e+09	0.00272898	8.42e+06

Local minimum possible.

lsqcurvefit stopped because the final change in the sum of squares relative to its initial value is less than the value of the function tolerance.

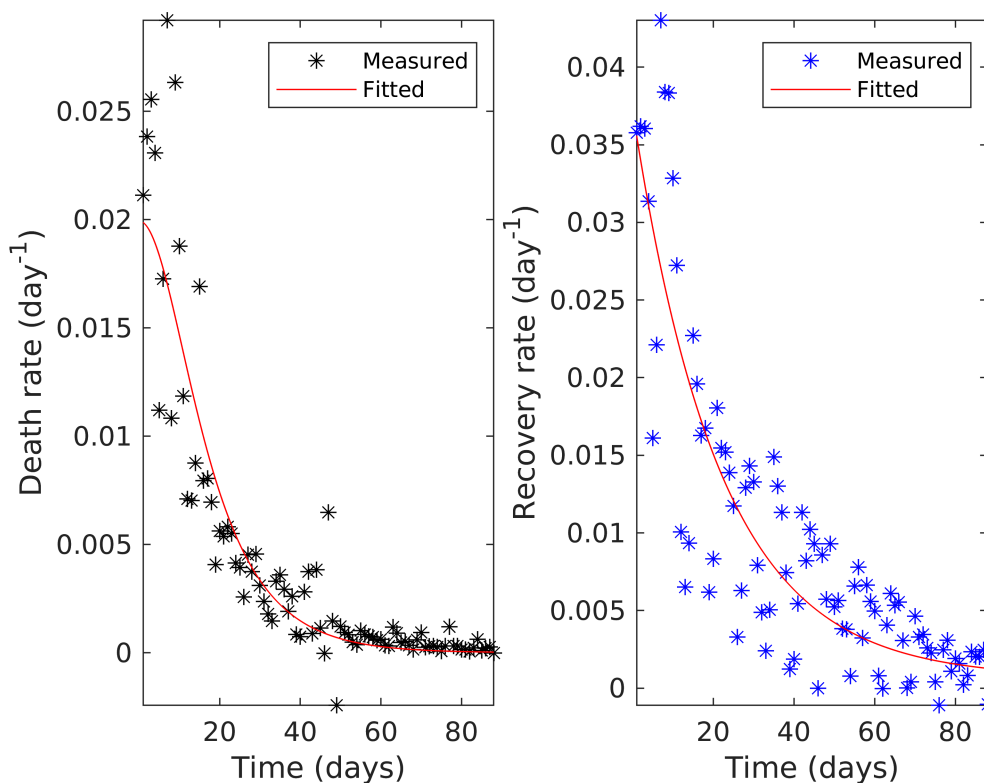
```
<stopping criteria details>
```

Simulate the epidemic outbreak based on the fitted parameters

```
dt = 1/24; % time step
time1 = datetime(time(1), 'Locale', 'en_US'):dt:datetime(datestr(floor(datenum(now))+datenum('2020-01-01'), 'en_US'))
N = numel(time1);
t = [0:N-1].*dt;
[S,E,I,Q,R,D,P] = SEIQRDP(alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1,...
    Npop,E0,I0,Q0,R0,D0,t,lambdaFun,kappaFun);
```

Display the fitted and measured death and recovery rates

```
checkRates(time,Active,Recovered,Deaths,kappaFun,lambdaFun,Kappa1,Lambda1);
```



Comparison of the fitted and real data

Active cases = Confirmed-Deaths-Recovered (database) = Quarantined (SEIQRDP model)

```
clf;close all;
figure
semilogy(timel,Q,'r',timel,R,'b',timel,D,'k');
hold on
semilogy(time,Active,'ro',time,Recovered,'bo',time,Deaths,'ko');
% ylim([0,1.1*Npop])
```

```

ylabel('Number of cases')
xlabel('time (days)')
leg = {'Active (fitted)',...
      'Recovered (fitted)', 'Deceased (fitted)',...
      'Active (reported)', 'Recovered (reported)', 'Deceased (reported)'};
legend(leg{:}, 'location', 'southoutside')
set(gcf, 'color', 'w')
grid on
axis tight
set(gca, 'yscale', 'lin')

```

