In [1]: import h5py import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import CLB.CLBXMLWriter as CLBXML import tempfile import scipy.optimize as so from display xml import XML from scipy.integrate import solve ivp First shot: spatially variable SIR model with uniform IC To evaluate, if model is working, let's start with basic case: uniform initial distribution of SIR variables, with periodic BC. This should give solution for original SIR ODE, if β is sufficiently large. Firstly, we prepare solution of ODE using SymPy's solve_ivp toolbox. For details see previous workshops. In [2]: #Test case settings I init = 0.3S init = 1. - I init R init = 0Beta = 5 Gamma = 1T = 5################### # FD SOLUTION # def SIR OD(t, z, beta, gamma, N): # Susceptible → Infected → Removed :param t: time [days] :param z: Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Removed :param beta: average number of contacts per day for each infected individual :param gamma: Between I and R, the transition rate is y (simply the frequency of recoveries, that is, number of recovered or dead during one day divided by the total number of infected on that same day, supposing "day" is the time unit). If the duration of the infection is denoted D, then $\gamma = 1/D$. :return: derivatives [dS, dI, dR] S, I, R = zdSdt = -beta*I*S/NdIdt = beta*I*S/N - I*gamma dRdt = I*gammareturn [dSdt, dIdt, dRdt] # INITIAL CONDITIONS initial susceptible = S init # initial number of susceptible individuals in population. initial infections = I init # initial number of infected individuals in population. initial removed = R init # initial number of removed (recovered) individuals in population. IC = np.array([initial susceptible, initial infections, initial removed]) days to simulate = T sol = solve ivp(SIR OD, [0, days_to_simulate], IC, method='RK45', args=[Beta, Gamma, 1], dense output=True) t rk4 = np.linspace(0, days to simulate, 1000)z = sol.sol(t rk4) S_rk4 , I_rk4 , $R_rk4 = z$ params = {'legend.fontsize': 'xx-large', 'figure.figsize': (14, 8), 'axes.labelsize': 'xx-large', 'axes.titlesize':'xx-large', 'xtick.labelsize':'xx-large', 'ytick.labelsize':'xx-large'} axes = plt.gca() plt.plot(t rk4, S rk4, color="green", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='Susceptible') plt.plot(t rk4, I rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='Infected') plt.plot(t rk4, R rk4, color="black", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='Removed') plt.xlabel('t') plt.ylabel('% of people') plt.title('SIR Epidemic Calculator') plt.legend() plt.grid() plt.show() # plt.plot(t rk4, S rk4, color="green", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='S - RK45')plt.plot(t rk4, I rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='I - RK45') # plt.plot(t rk4, R rk4, color="black", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='R - RK45')# plt.legend() SIR Epidemic Calculator 1.0 Susceptible Infected Removed 0.8 0.6 % of people 0.4 0.2 0.0 We will use d2q9_reaction_diffusion_system_SIR_ModifiedPeng model (or the WSIR model), aleready referenced in this workshop $rac{\partial}{\partial t}W=eta_W\left[rac{r^2}{8}W+(I-W)
ight]$ $rac{\partial}{\partial t}S=-etarac{S}{N}W$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}I = \beta \frac{S}{N}W - \gamma I$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}R = \gamma I$ where $S = ODE_1$ $I = ODE_2$ $R = ODE_3$ $C_1 = R_0$ $C_2 = \beta$ $C_3 = dt$ In [3]: dt = 0.001CLBc = CLBXML.CLBConfigWriter() CLBc.addGeomParam('nx', 1) CLBc.addGeomParam('ny', 1) Beta w = 1 / dtparams = { "Diffusivity W" : 1./6., "Beta":Beta * dt, "Beta w":Beta w * dt, "Gamma":Gamma * dt, "Init W":0, #This is W equation, initlally equall to I. large Beta reduces Relaxation-To-SIR Time "Init S":S init, "Init I": I init, "Init R":R init, "Init N":1 CLBc.addModelParams(params) CLBc.addHDF5() T lbm = int(T / dt)SaveEvery = int($T_{lbm} / 50$) solve = CLBc.addSolve(iterations=T lbm) CLBc.addHDF5(Iterations=SaveEvery, parent=solve) CLBc.write('WSIR-UniformIC.xml') In [4]: ! tclb d2q9_reaction_diffusion_system_SIR_ModifiedPeng WSIR-UniformIC.xml > /dev/null && echo 'Done' Hello allocator! Done In [5]: S = list()I = list()R = list() $t_lb = list()$ for i in range(0,T_lbm,SaveEvery): f = h5py.File('output/WSIR-UniformIC HDF5 %08d.h5'%i) #plt.plot(f['DRE_1'][0,25,:]) S.append(f['S'][0,0,0]) I.append(f['I'][0,0,0]) R.append(f['R'][0,0,0]) t lb.append(i) $t_{b} = np.array(t_{b})*dt$ plt.figure(figsize=(8,8)) plt.plot(t_lb,S, 'gx', label='S - TCLB')
plt.plot(t_lb,I, 'rx', label='I - TCLB') plt.plot(t_lb,R, 'kx', label='R - TCLB') plt.plot(t rk4, S rk4, color="green", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='S - RK45') plt.plot(t_rk4, I rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='I - RK45') plt.plot(t_rk4, R rk4, color="black", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, plt.legend() plt.grid(which='both') 1.0 S - TCLB I - TCLB × R - TCLB S - RK45 I - RK45 R - RK45 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 We could use TCLB shortcuts in a loop, to see effects of β In [6]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,8)) for beta in np.logspace(-5,0,4): CLBc = CLBXML.CLBConfigWriter() CLBc.addGeomParam('nx', 1) CLBc.addGeomParam('ny', 1) params = { "Diffusivity_W" : 1./6., "Beta w": (beta / dt) * dt, "Beta":Beta * dt, "Gamma":Gamma * dt, "Init W":I init, #This is W equation, initlally equall to I. to ensure that large Beta reduces Rela "Init S":S init, "Init I": I init, "Init R":R init, "Init N":1 CLBc.addModelParams(params) CLBc.addHDF5() solve = CLBc.addSolve(iterations=T lbm) CLBc.addHDF5(Iterations=SaveEvery, parent=solve) CLBc.write('WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta.xml') ! rm -rf output/* 🔐 tclb d2q9 reaction diffusion system SIR ModifiedPeng WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta.xml > /< S = list()I = list()R = list()t lb = list()for i in range(0,T lbm,SaveEvery): f = h5py.File('output/WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta HDF5 %08d.h5'%i) #plt.plot(f['DRE 1'][0,25,:]) S.append(f['S'][0,0,0]) I.append(f['I'][0,0,0]) R.append(f['R'][0,0,0]) t lb.append(i) t lb = np.array(t lb)*dtplt.plot(t lb,I, '-x', label=r'Infected - TCLB (\$\beta=\epsilon \text{\$})'\(\text{beta} \) (beta/dt)) plt.plot(t rk4, I rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='Infected - RK45') plt.legend() plt.grid(which='both') plt.xlabel('Time') plt.ylabel('% of population') Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Text(0, 0.5, '% of population') Out[6]: Infected - TCLB (β = 1.000000e - 02) Infected - TCLB (β = 4.641589e - 01) Infected - TCLB ($\beta = 2.154435e + 01$) 0.5 Infected - TCLB ($\beta = 1.000000e + 03$) Infected - RK45 0.4 % of population 0.2 0.1 Transition from WSIR to SIR plt.figure(figsize=(8,8)) for _beta in np.logspace(-5,0,5): CLBc = CLBXML.CLBConfigWriter() CLBc.addGeomParam('nx', 1) CLBc.addGeomParam('ny', 1) params = { "Diffusivity_W" : 1./6., "Beta_w": (_beta / dt) * dt, "Beta":Beta * dt, "Gamma":Gamma * dt, "Init W":0, #No initial "Virial Load" "Init_S":S_init, "Init I":I_init, "Init R":R_init, "Init N":1 CLBc.addModelParams(params) CLBc.addHDF5() solve = CLBc.addSolve(iterations=T lbm) CLBc.addHDF5(Iterations=SaveEvery, parent=solve) CLBc.write('WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta.xml') ! rm -rf output/* && tclb d2q9_reaction_diffusion_system_SIR_ModifiedPeng WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta.xml > /< S = list()I = list()R = list()t lb = list()for i in range(0,T_lbm,SaveEvery): f = h5py.File('output/WSIR-UniformIC-iterBeta_HDF5_%08d.h5'%i) #plt.plot(f['DRE_1'][0,25,:]) S.append(f['S'][0,0,0]) I.append(f['I'][0,0,0]) R.append(f['R'][0,0,0]) t_lb.append(i) $t_lb = np.array(t_lb)*dt$ plt.plot(t_lb,I, '-x', label=r'Infected - TCLB (\$\beta=%e\$)'%(beta/dt)) plt.plot(t_rk4, I_rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='Infected - RK45') plt.legend() plt.grid(which='both') plt.xlabel('Time') plt.ylabel('% of population') Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! DONE! Hello allocator! Text(0, 0.5, '% of population') Infected - TCLB (β = 1.000000e - 02) Infected - TCLB (β = 1.778279e - 01) Infected - TCLB (β = 3.162278e + 00) 0.5 Infected - TCLB (β = 5.623413e + 01) Infected - TCLB (β = 1.000000e + 03) Infected - RK45 0.4 % of population 0.2 0.1 Time SIR - Simple Laplace The same could be done with SIR_SimpleLaplace model - for large eta results are identical In [8]: CLBc = CLBXML.CLBConfigWriter() CLBc.addGeomParam('nx', 5) CLBc.addGeomParam('ny', 5) params = { "Diffusivity S" : 1./6., "Diffusivity I" : 1./6., "Diffusivity R" : 1./6., "Beta":Beta*dt, "Gamma": Gamma*dt, "Init S":S init, "Init I": I init, "Init R":R init CLBc.addModelParams(params) CLBc.addHDF5() solve = CLBc.addSolve(iterations=T lbm) CLBc.addHDF5(Iterations=SaveEvery, parent=solve) CLBc.write('SIRwithDiffusion.xml') ! rm -rf output/* 🔐 tclb d2q9 reaction diffusion system SIR SimpleLaplace SIRwithDiffusion.xml > /dev/null 🔐 S = list()I = list()R = list()t lb = list()for i in range(0,T lbm,SaveEvery): f = h5py.File('output/SIRwithDiffusion_HDF5_%08d.h5'%i) #plt.plot(f['DRE 1'][0,25,:]) S.append(f['S'][0,0,0]) I.append(f['I'][0,0,0]) R.append(f['R'][0,0,0]) t lb.append(i) $t_{lb} = np.array(t_{lb})*dt$ plt.figure(figsize=(8,8)) plt.plot(t_lb,S, 'gx', label='S - TCLB') plt.plot(t lb,I, 'rx', label='I - TCLB') plt.plot(t_lb,R, 'kx', label='R - TCLB') plt.plot(t rk4, S rk4, color="green", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='S - RK45') plt.plot(t rk4, I rk4, color="red", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='I - RK45') plt.plot(t rk4, R rk4, color="black", marker="", markevery=1, markersize=15, linestyle="-", linewidth=2, label='R - RK45') plt.legend() plt.grid(which='both') Hello allocator! DONE! × S - TCLB X I - TCLB × R - TCLB S - RK45 I - RK45 R - RK45 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 In []: