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Course: M.Tech (Aerospace Engineering)

Subject: Machine Learning (E0-270)

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### Importing the required Libraries

```
[1]: import numpy as np
```

```
[2]: import torch
```

```
[3]: import torch.nn as nn
```

```
[4]: import torch.optim as optim
```

```
[5]: from torch.autograd import Variable
```

```
[6]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
[7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[8]: import pandas as pd
```

### Reading the data from the file

```
[9]: Training_Set = pd.read_csv('Canada.csv')
```

### Displaying the training set

```
[10]: Training_Set
```

```
[10]:
```

	Date	T_idx	N	D	S	I	R
0	2020-01-22	0	37799407	0	37799407	0	0
1	2020-01-23	1	37799407	0	37799407	0	0
2	2020-01-24	2	37799407	0	37799407	0	0
3	2020-01-25	3	37799407	0	37799407	0	0
4	2020-01-26	4	37799407	0	37799406	1	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

183	2020-07-23	183	37799407	8918	37685022	105467	8918
184	2020-07-24	184	37799407	8922	37684305	106180	8922
185	2020-07-25	185	37799407	8928	37683950	106529	8928
186	2020-07-26	186	37799407	8933	37683631	106843	8933
187	2020-07-27	187	37799407	8944	37682949	107514	8944

[188 rows x 7 columns]

**Factor N, Factor S, Factor I and Factor R will be used in PINNs**

**Factor N**

```
[11]: Factor = Training_Set.to_numpy()
      Factor_N = max(Factor[:,2])
      Factor_N
```

```
[11]: 37799407
```

**Dropping the columns of data which will NOT be used in training the Neural Network**

```
[12]: Training_Set = Training_Set.drop("Date",axis=1)
      Training_Set = Training_Set.drop("T_idx",axis=1)
      Training_Set = Training_Set.drop("N",axis=1)
      Training_Set = Training_Set.drop("D",axis=1)
      Training_Set
```

```
[12]:
```

	S	I	R
0	37799407	0	0
1	37799407	0	0
2	37799407	0	0
3	37799407	0	0
4	37799406	1	0
..	...	...	...
183	37685022	105467	8918
184	37684305	106180	8922
185	37683950	106529	8928
186	37683631	106843	8933
187	37682949	107514	8944

[188 rows x 3 columns]

```
[13]: Factor_S_Temp = Training_Set.to_numpy()
      Factor_S = max(Factor_S_Temp[:,0])-min(Factor_S_Temp[:,0])
```

```
[14]: Factor_I_Temp = Training_Set.to_numpy()
      Factor_I = max(Factor_I_Temp[:,1])-min(Factor_I_Temp[:,1])
```

```
[15]: Factor_R_Temp = Training_Set.to_numpy()
      Factor_R = max(Factor_R_Temp[:,2]) - min(Factor_R_Temp[:,2])
```

### Factor S

```
[16]: Factor_S
```

```
[16]: 116458
```

### Factor I

```
[17]: Factor_I
```

```
[17]: 107514
```

### Factor R

```
[18]: Factor_R
```

```
[18]: 8944
```

### Normalizing the data

```
[19]: Normalizing = MinMaxScaler()
      training_data = Normalizing.fit_transform(Training_Set)
```

### Dataloading

We will be using a sliding time window approach. So, preparing the data for that.

The `Sliding_Time_Windows(data, Sequence_Length)` function will create each data points for training the neural networks (Both LSTM and PINNs)

Each data point consist of  $k$  days of data (stored in  $x$ ) and the data of  $(k + 1)^{th}$  day as the target variable (stored in  $y$ ). In the code, we have used  $k = \text{Sequence\_Length}$ .

NOTE: We are having three variables S, I and R in the data

```
[20]: def Sliding_Time_Windows(Data, Seq_Length):

      x = []
      y = []

      for i in range(len(Data)-Seq_Length-1):
          x_temp = Data[i:(i+Seq_Length),:]
          y_temp = Data[i+Seq_Length,:]
```

```
x.append(x_temp)
y.append(y_temp)

return np.array(x), np.array(y)
```

## Declaring the value of k (Sequence\_Length)

```
[21]: Sequence_Length = 4
x, y = Sliding_Time_Windows(training_data, Sequence_Length)
```

### Shape of the data

```
[22]: x.shape
```

```
[22]: (183, 4, 3)
```

### Shape of the target variable

```
[23]: y.shape
```

```
[23]: (183, 3)
```

## Splitting the data into training set and test set

### Amount of data used for training

```
[24]: Training_Data_Amount = 0.67
```

```
[25]: train_size = int(len(y) * Training_Data_Amount)
test_size = len(y) - train_size
```

## Converting the data to the tensors and creating the training set as well as test set

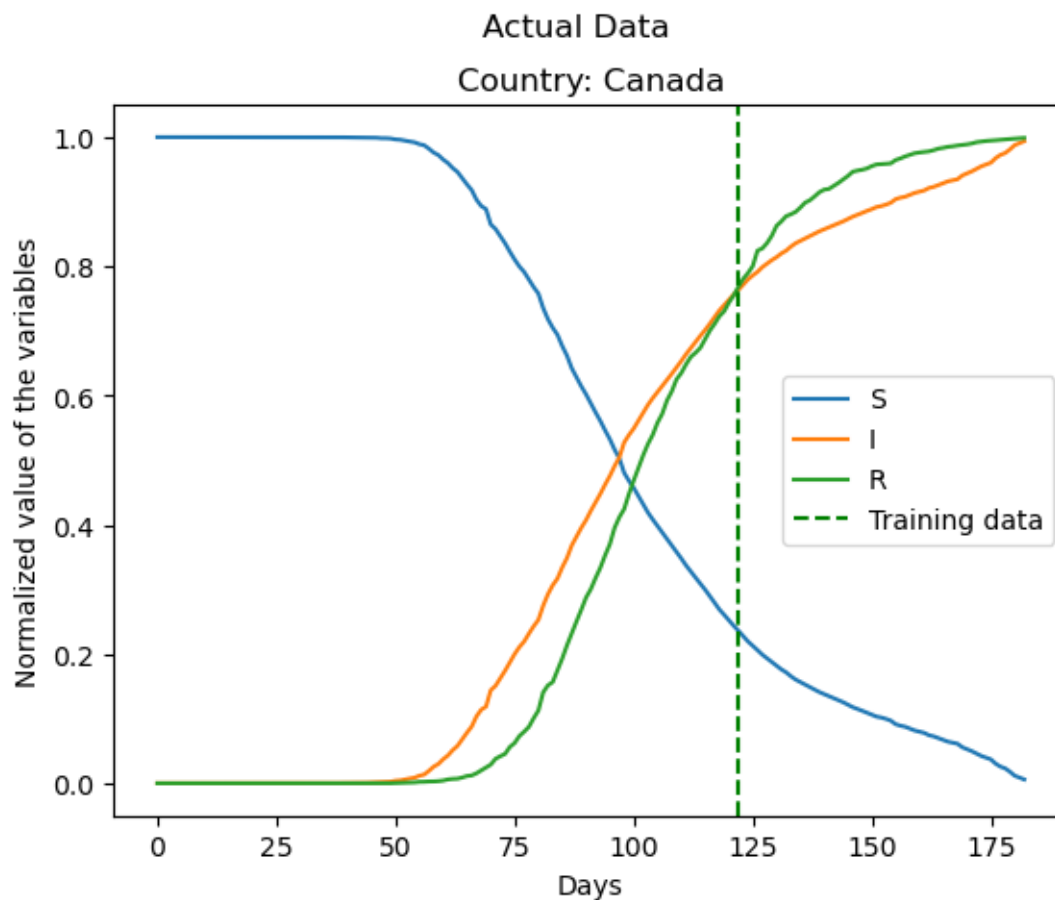
```
[26]: Data_X = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(x)))
Data_Y = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(y)))
```

```
[27]: Train_X = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(x[0:train_size])))
Train_Y = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(y[0:train_size])))
```

```
[28]: Test_X = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(x[train_size:len(x)])))
Test_Y = Variable(torch.Tensor(np.array(y[train_size:len(y)])))
```

## Plotting the actual data

```
[29]: dataY_plot = Data_Y.data.numpy()
plt.plot(dataY_plot)
plt.axvline(x=train_size, c='g', linestyle='--')
plt.suptitle('Actual Data')
plt.title('Country: Canada')
plt.legend(["S", "I", "R", "Training data"])
plt.xlabel("Days")
plt.ylabel("Normalized value of the variables")
plt.show()
```



## Creating an LSTM class for the LSTM network

```
[30]: class LSTM(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, Size_Of_Inputs, Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer, Num_Layers,
        Size_Of_Outputs):
        super(LSTM, self).__init__()
```

```

        self.Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer = Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer
        self.Num_Layers = Num_Layers
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(Size_Of_Inputs, Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer, Num_Layers,
↪batch_first=True)
        self.FC = nn.Linear(Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer, Size_Of_Outputs)

    def forward(self, X):
        H0 = torch.zeros(self.Num_Layers, X.size(0), self.Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer).
↪to(X.device)
        C0 = torch.zeros(self.Num_Layers, X.size(0), self.Neurons_in_LSTM_Layer).
↪to(X.device)
        OUT, _ = self.lstm(X, (H0, C0))
        OUT = self.FC(OUT[:, -1, :])
        return OUT

```

Size of the input (It should be 3 because we have three variables S, I and R)

```
[31]: input_size = 3
```

Size of the output (It should be 3 because we want to predict three variables S, I and R)

```
[32]: output_size = 3
```

Number of the LSTM layers to be used

```
[33]: Num_LSTM_Layers = 2
```

Number of neurons in LSTM layer

```
[34]: Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer = 20
```

Creating the LSTM network

```
[35]: LSTM_model = LSTM(input_size, Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer, Num_LSTM_Layers, output_size)
```

Loss function for the LSTM network

```
[36]: Loss_Function = nn.MSELoss()
      # Loss_Function = nn.L1Loss()
```

## Learning Rate

```
[37]: Learning_Rate = 0.0001
```

## Optimizer for LSTM network

```
[38]: optimizer = optim.Adam(LSTM_model.parameters(), lr=Learning_Rate)
```

## Training the LSTM model

### Number of the epochs

```
[39]: Num_Epochs = 14000
```

```
[40]: torch.manual_seed(0)
      for epoch in range(Num_Epochs):
          Outputs = LSTM_model(Train_X)
          optimizer.zero_grad()
          loss = Loss_Function(Outputs, Train_Y)
          loss.backward()
          optimizer.step()
          if epoch % 250 == 0:
              print(f"Number of epochs: {epoch}\nLoss: {loss.item()}\n")
```

```
Number of epochs: 0
Loss: 0.33874133229255676
```

```
Number of epochs: 250
Loss: 0.13133107125759125
```

```
Number of epochs: 500
Loss: 0.05780916288495064
```

```
Number of epochs: 750
Loss: 0.04018811881542206
```

```
Number of epochs: 1000
Loss: 0.004352519288659096
```

```
Number of epochs: 1250
Loss: 0.0009548240923322737
```

```
Number of epochs: 1500
Loss: 0.0008291841368190944
```

```
Number of epochs: 1750
Loss: 0.0007727380725555122
```

Number of epochs: 2000  
Loss: 0.0007208723109215498

Number of epochs: 2250  
Loss: 0.0006698743673041463

Number of epochs: 2500  
Loss: 0.0006189357955008745

Number of epochs: 2750  
Loss: 0.0005670988466590643

Number of epochs: 3000  
Loss: 0.0005131550715304911

Number of epochs: 3250  
Loss: 0.0004558018990792334

Number of epochs: 3500  
Loss: 0.00039410762838087976

Number of epochs: 3750  
Loss: 0.0003283419064246118

Number of epochs: 4000  
Loss: 0.0002610369410831481

Number of epochs: 4250  
Loss: 0.00019779613649006933

Number of epochs: 4500  
Loss: 0.00014631815429311246

Number of epochs: 4750  
Loss: 0.00011162750888615847

Number of epochs: 5000  
Loss: 9.131324623012915e-05

Number of epochs: 5250  
Loss: 7.869250111980364e-05

Number of epochs: 5500  
Loss: 6.908913201186806e-05

Number of epochs: 5750  
Loss: 6.0796039178967476e-05



Number of epochs: 6000  
Loss: 5.337798938853666e-05

Number of epochs: 6250  
Loss: 4.671012356993742e-05

Number of epochs: 6500  
Loss: 4.073369564139284e-05

Number of epochs: 6750  
Loss: 3.541539263096638e-05

Number of epochs: 7000  
Loss: 3.073656262131408e-05

Number of epochs: 7250  
Loss: 2.6687668650993146e-05

Number of epochs: 7500  
Loss: 2.3263901312020607e-05

Number of epochs: 7750  
Loss: 2.0457788195926696e-05

Number of epochs: 8000  
Loss: 1.8243948943563737e-05

Number of epochs: 8250  
Loss: 1.6561258235014975e-05

Number of epochs: 8500  
Loss: 1.5312400137190707e-05

Number of epochs: 8750  
Loss: 1.4388502677320503e-05

Number of epochs: 9000  
Loss: 1.3696830137632787e-05

Number of epochs: 9250  
Loss: 1.3168874829716515e-05

Number of epochs: 9500  
Loss: 1.2750168934871908e-05

Number of epochs: 9750  
Loss: 1.2392791177262552e-05

Number of epochs: 10000  
Loss: 1.2058607353537809e-05

Number of epochs: 10250  
Loss: 1.17236204459914e-05

Number of epochs: 10500  
Loss: 1.1382241609680932e-05

Number of epochs: 10750  
Loss: 1.1035540410375688e-05

Number of epochs: 11000  
Loss: 1.0703335647122003e-05

Number of epochs: 11250  
Loss: 1.038765549310483e-05

Number of epochs: 11500  
Loss: 1.0093542186950799e-05

Number of epochs: 11750  
Loss: 9.824770131672267e-06

Number of epochs: 12000  
Loss: 9.582920938555617e-06

Number of epochs: 12250  
Loss: 9.360774129163474e-06

Number of epochs: 12500  
Loss: 9.151702215604018e-06

Number of epochs: 12750  
Loss: 8.951049494498875e-06

Number of epochs: 13000  
Loss: 8.75541263667401e-06

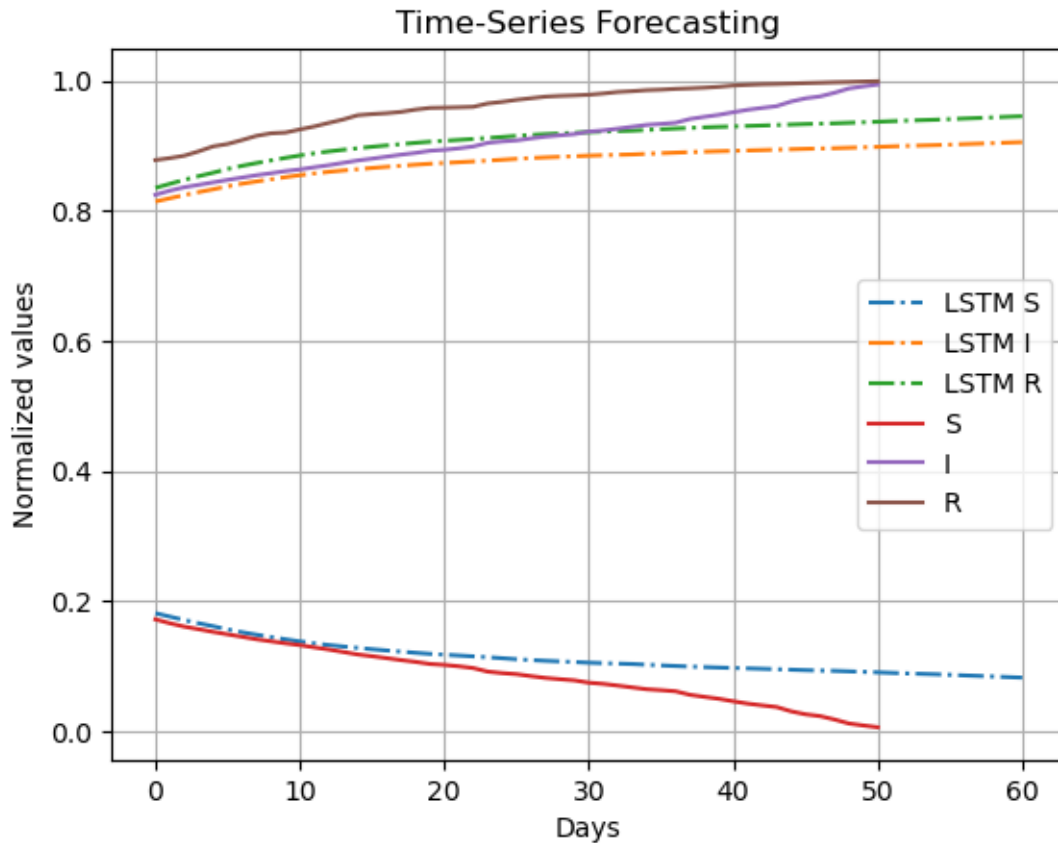
Number of epochs: 13250  
Loss: 8.566971700929571e-06

Number of epochs: 13500  
Loss: 8.38869709696155e-06

Number of epochs: 13750  
Loss: 8.216467904276215e-06

## Comparing the actual data with the predicted data on the test dataset

```
[41]: def Time_Step_Update(outputs,Train_X):  
        outputs = outputs.unsqueeze(1)  
        Train_X_clone = Train_X.clone().detach()  
        Train_X_clone_1 = Train_X_clone[:,1:,:]  
        temp = torch.cat((Train_X_clone_1,outputs),dim = 1)  
        return temp  
  
[42]: LSTM_model.eval()  
Data_LSTM = Test_X  
Future_len = 10  
for i in range(Future_len):  
    train_predict_LSTM = LSTM_model(Data_LSTM)  
    Data_LSTM = Time_Step_Update(train_predict_LSTM,Data_LSTM)  
  
[43]: data_predict_LSTM = train_predict_LSTM.data.numpy()  
dataY_plot = Test_Y.data.numpy()  
  
[44]: plt.plot(data_predict_LSTM,linestyle= "-.")  
plt.plot(dataY_plot[Future_len:,:])  
plt.legend(["LSTM S","LSTM I","LSTM R","S","I","R"])  
plt.title('Time-Series Forecasting')  
plt.xlabel("Days")  
plt.ylabel("Normalized values")  
plt.grid()  
plt.savefig("LSTM.png")  
plt.show()
```



Saving the parameters of LSTM Model

```
[45]: torch.save(LSTM_model, f"LSTM_MSE_LR_{Learning_Rate}_Epochs_{epoch} \
_seq_{Sequence_Length}_train_amount_{Training_Data_Amount}_Num_LSTM_Layers \
{Num_LSTM_Layers}_Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer_{Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer}_.pth")
```

## Physics Informed Neural Network (PINN)

Defining the Custom loss function for PINN (L1 Loss)

```
[46]: def PINN_Loss_Function_SIR_L1(outputs, inputs, a, b, Factor_N, Factor_S,
    ↪Factor_I, Factor_R):

    # Define model inputs
    S = inputs[:, 0]
    I = inputs[:, 1]
    R = inputs[:, 2]
```

```

# Define model outputs
S_pred = outputs[:,0]
I_pred = outputs[:,1]
R_pred = outputs[:,2]

# Compute differential equations using the original values
dS_dt = (-a*S*I*Factor_I)/Factor_N
dI_dt = (a*S*I*Factor_S)/Factor_N - b*I
dR_dt = (b*I*Factor_I/Factor_R)

# Compute differential equations using the predicted values
dS_dt_pred = (-a*S_pred*I_pred*Factor_I)/Factor_N
dI_dt_pred = (a*S_pred*I_pred*Factor_S)/Factor_N - b*I_pred
dR_dt_pred = (b*I_pred*Factor_I/Factor_R)

# Compute loss function
loss = (torch.mean(torch.abs((dS_dt_pred - dS_dt))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.abs((dI_dt_pred - dI_dt)*(Factor_I/Factor_S))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.abs((dR_dt_pred - dR_dt)*(Factor_R/Factor_S)))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.abs(S_pred - S)) + \
        torch.mean(torch.abs((I_pred - I)*(Factor_I/Factor_S))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.abs((R_pred - R)*(Factor_R/Factor_S)))

return loss

```

## Defining the Custom loss function for PINN (MSE Loss)

```

[47]: def PINN_Loss_Function_SIR_MSE(outputs,
    ↪ inputs,a,b,Factor_N,Factor_S,Factor_I,Factor_R):

    # Define model inputs
    S = inputs[:, 0]
    I = inputs[:, 1]
    R = inputs[:, 2]

    # Define model outputs
    S_pred = outputs[:,0]
    I_pred = outputs[:,1]
    R_pred = outputs[:,2]

    # Compute differential equations using the original values
    dS_dt = (-a*S*I*Factor_I)/Factor_N
    dI_dt = (a*S*I*Factor_S)/Factor_N - b*I
    dR_dt = (b*I*Factor_I/Factor_R)

```

```

# Compute differential equations using the predicted values
dS_dt_pred = (-a*S_pred*I_pred*Factor_I)/Factor_N
dI_dt_pred = (a*S_pred*I_pred*Factor_S)/Factor_N - b*I_pred
dR_dt_pred = (b*I_pred*Factor_I/Factor_R)

# Compute loss function
loss = (torch.mean(torch.square((dS_dt_pred - dS_dt)))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.square((dI_dt_pred - dI_dt)*(Factor_I/Factor_S)**2))
↪+ \
        torch.mean(torch.square((dR_dt_pred - dR_dt)*(Factor_R/
↪Factor_S)**2))) + \
        torch.mean(torch.square(S_pred - S)) + \
        torch.mean(torch.square((I_pred - I)*(Factor_I/Factor_S)**2)) + \
        torch.mean(torch.square((R_pred - R)*(Factor_R/Factor_S)**2))

return loss

```

## Creating the PINN

```

[48]: Physics_Informed_model =
↪LSTM(input_size,Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer,Num_LSTM_Layers,output_size)

```

## Optimizer for PINN

```

[49]: optimizer = optim.Adam(Physics_Informed_model.parameters(), lr=Learning_Rate)

```

## Training the PINN model

### Number of the epochs

```

[50]: Num_Epochs = 10000

```

### Infection rate

```

[51]: a = 0.03

```

### Recovery rate

```

[52]: b = 0.00005

```

```

[53]: torch.manual_seed(0)
for epoch in range(Num_Epochs):
    outputs = Physics_Informed_model(Train_X)
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss = PINN_Loss_Function_SIR_MSE(outputs,
↪Train_Y,a,b,Factor_N,Factor_S,Factor_I,Factor_R)

```

```

    # loss = PINN_Loss_Function_SIR_L1(outputs,
    ↪ Train_Y, a, b, Factor_N, Factor_S, Factor_I, Factor_R)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    if epoch % 250 == 0:
        print(f"Number of epochs: {epoch}\nLoss: {loss.item()}\n")

```

Number of epochs: 0  
Loss: 0.496025949716568

Number of epochs: 250  
Loss: 0.13331173360347748

Number of epochs: 500  
Loss: 0.08797959238290787

Number of epochs: 750  
Loss: 0.05752529203891754

Number of epochs: 1000  
Loss: 0.007950923405587673

Number of epochs: 1250  
Loss: 0.0008450091700069606

Number of epochs: 1500  
Loss: 0.0007011437555775046

Number of epochs: 1750  
Loss: 0.0006358582759276032

Number of epochs: 2000  
Loss: 0.0005953919026069343

Number of epochs: 2250  
Loss: 0.0005649508093483746

Number of epochs: 2500  
Loss: 0.0005375672481022775

Number of epochs: 2750  
Loss: 0.0005105331656523049

Number of epochs: 3000  
Loss: 0.00048307463293895125

Number of epochs: 3250

Loss: 0.0004551461315713823

Number of epochs: 3500

Loss: 0.0004269155324436724

Number of epochs: 3750

Loss: 0.0003985800431109965

Number of epochs: 4000

Loss: 0.0003703096299432218

Number of epochs: 4250

Loss: 0.0003422235604375601

Number of epochs: 4500

Loss: 0.000314387958496809

Number of epochs: 4750

Loss: 0.00028681644471362233

Number of epochs: 5000

Loss: 0.00025947910035029054

Number of epochs: 5250

Loss: 0.00023231731029227376

Number of epochs: 5500

Loss: 0.0002052657655440271

Number of epochs: 5750

Loss: 0.00017828785348683596

Number of epochs: 6000

Loss: 0.00015143690689001232

Number of epochs: 6250

Loss: 0.00012496545969042927

Number of epochs: 6500

Loss: 9.949383093044162e-05

Number of epochs: 6750

Loss: 7.620069663971663e-05

Number of epochs: 7000

Loss: 5.681904076482169e-05

Number of epochs: 7250



Loss: 4.302157321944833e-05

Number of epochs: 7500

Loss: 3.5158387618139386e-05

Number of epochs: 7750

Loss: 3.166797250742093e-05

Number of epochs: 8000

Loss: 3.031728192581795e-05

Number of epochs: 8250

Loss: 2.9667167837033048e-05

Number of epochs: 8500

Loss: 2.9186010578996502e-05

Number of epochs: 8750

Loss: 2.8748308977810666e-05

Number of epochs: 9000

Loss: 2.8331856810837053e-05

Number of epochs: 9250

Loss: 2.793049679894466e-05

Number of epochs: 9500

Loss: 2.7538722861208953e-05

Number of epochs: 9750

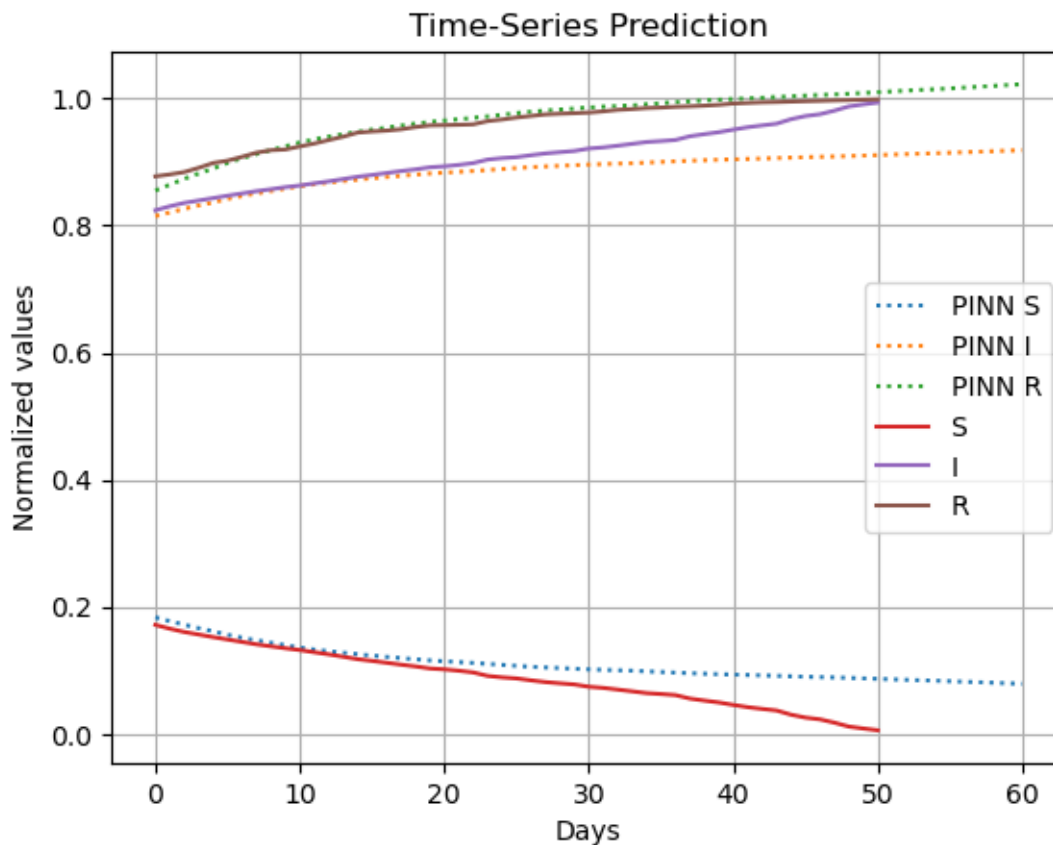
Loss: 2.7152456823387183e-05

## Comparing the actual data with the predicted data on the test dataset

```
[54]: Physics_Informed_model.eval()  
      LSTM_model.eval()  
      Data_PINN = Test_X  
      Data_LSTM = Test_X  
      Future_len = 10  
      for i in range(Future_len):  
          train_predict_PINN = Physics_Informed_model(Data_PINN)  
          train_predict_LSTM = LSTM_model(Data_LSTM)  
          Data_PINN = Time_Step_Update(train_predict_PINN, Data_PINN)  
          Data_LSTM = Time_Step_Update(train_predict_LSTM, Data_LSTM)
```

```
[55]: data_predict_PINN = train_predict_PINN.data.numpy()
data_predict_LSTM = train_predict_LSTM.data.numpy()
dataY_plot = Test_Y.data.numpy()
```

```
[56]: plt.title('Time-Series Prediction')
plt.plot(data_predict_PINN,linestyle= ":")
plt.plot(dataY_plot[Future_len:,:])
plt.legend(["PINN S","PINN I","PINN R","S","I","R"])
plt.xlabel("Days")
plt.ylabel("Normalized values")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("PINN.jpg")
plt.show()
```



### Saving the parameters of PINN Model

```
[57]: torch.save(Physics_Informed_model,f"PINN_MSE_LR_{Learning_Rate}_Epochs_{epoch}\
_seq_{Sequence_Length}_train_amount_{Training_Data_Amount}_Num_LSTM_Layers_\
{Num_LSTM_Layers}_Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer_{Num_Neurons_LSTM_Layer}_.pth")
```

---

## Comparison of LSTM and PINN

```
[58]: plt.title('Time-Series Prediction')
plt.plot(data_predict_PINN,linestyle= ":")
plt.plot(data_predict_LSTM,linestyle= "-.")
plt.plot(dataY_plot[Future_len:,:])
plt.legend(["PINN S","PINN I","PINN R","LSTM S","LSTM I","LSTM R","S","I","R"])
plt.xlabel("Days")
plt.ylabel("Normalized values")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("LSTM_vs_PINN.jpg")
plt.show()
```

