

COVID-19 Epidemic Modeling

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Research



MVP



Problems



Future



Research



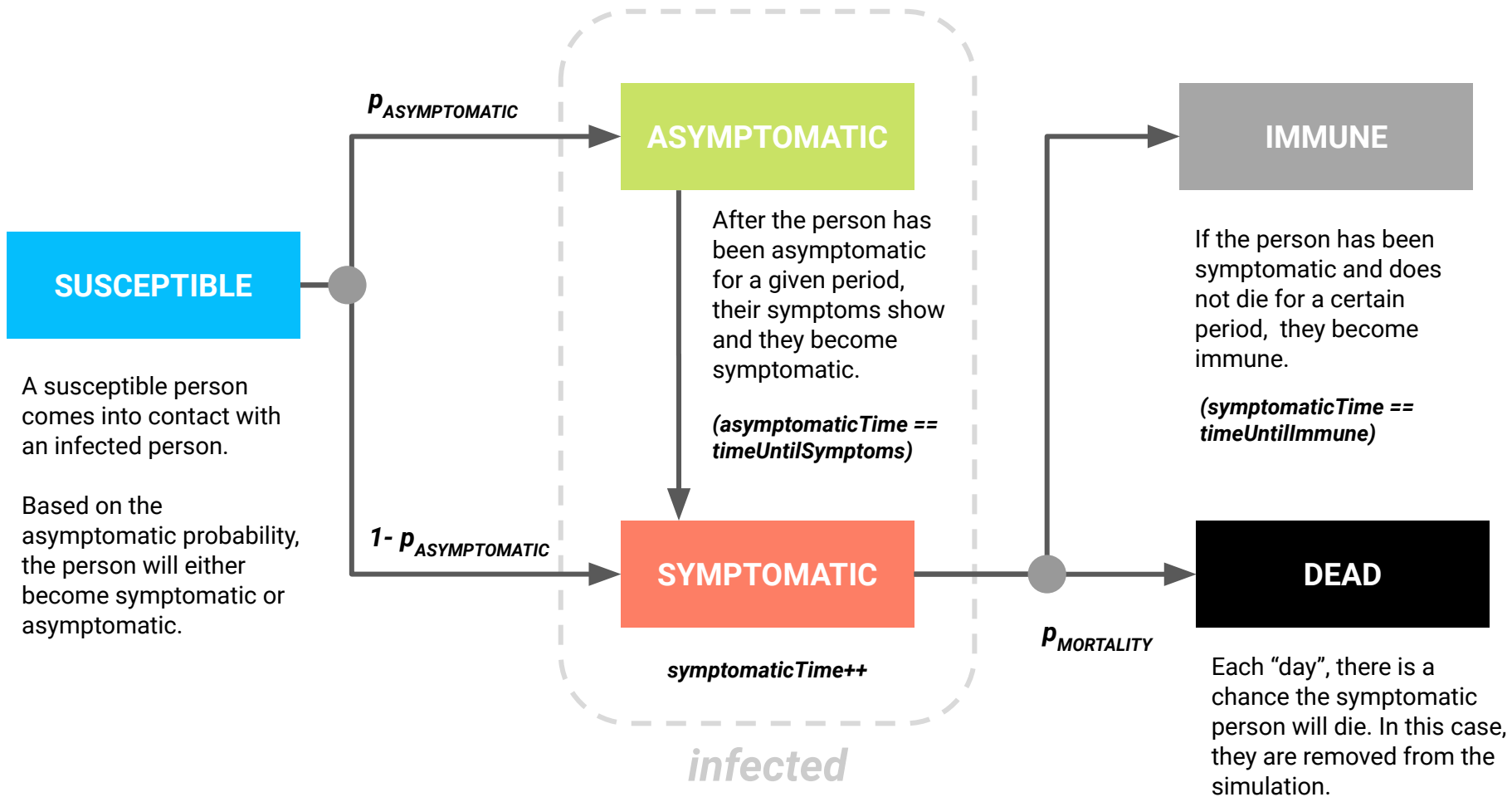
Concepts

- The basics of SIR models
- Multi-level agent-based models for epidemics
- Infectious disease epidemiology
- The COVID-19 virus
- Different SIR models used for pandemics
- Research modeling tools (eg. GAMA, REPAST)
- Agent-based pandemic models on github
- The COVID-19 situation in the Netherlands



MVP

Demo





Parameters

Name	Role in Model	Fallbacks	Initial Value
Person Radius	Size of a person		Range: 0-10 Initial value: 5
Infection Radius	How many people one person can infect at once	Find a solution with basic reproductive numbers.	1-20 range Initial = PERSON_RADIUS + (PERSON_RADIUS / 3);
Time Until Symptoms	How long you can stay asymptomatic. If a person is asymptomatic, they become symptomatic when this value is reached.	Not all people have the same symptom development time. Some people never develop symptoms.	Range: 7-14 Initial value: 10
Asymptomatic Time	Time that someone has been asymptomatic.		(just a counter)



Parameters

Name	Role in Model	Fallbacks	Initial Value
Mortality Rate	For a symptomatic person, each day a number is randomly generated and if it is less than the mortality rate, they die.		11.6% (most current NL value)
Time Until Immune	The length of time someone is symptomatic until they are declared immune.	Can people have the virus twice?	Range: 5-10 Initial value: 7
Symptomatic Time	Time that someone has shown symptoms. If it equals TimeUntilImmune, then we know the person has become immune.	Random range? (people have different symptomatic times based on their immune system)	(just a counter)
Asymptomatic Probability	Probability that someone will be asymptomatic. If someone is infected, there is a chance they will not show symptoms.	Everyone is asymptomatic for a period of time. Everyone has an incubation period, which is not reflected in this model.	25%



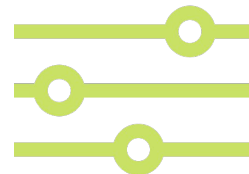
Problems



Speed



Scalability



Simplicity



Speed

- Draw a smaller proportion of agents (suppress the amount we render)
- Look into using a canvas that can be parallelizable (webGL)
- Use observables to only update visuals when the data changes
- Delete or compress old graph data
- Use async await (js)
- Convert performance critical code into modules and load into WebAssembly
eg. for meetings between agents



Scalability

- Interface different models into a multi-level agent-based model
- Speed dependent, so once speed issues are resolved test the limits of scaling



Simplicity

- Setting standard deviations for certain parameters (eg. asymptomatic and symptomatic time periods)
- Social-distancing and repulsion between agents
- Community/central hubs/household interactions
- Hospital/ICU capacity
- Testing (how long until people quarantined, how many people are tested)
- Asymptomatic and symptomatic time periods and division (incubation class?)
- Account for human characteristics like age



Future



Priorities

- Addressing the stated problems
- Integrating current data API
 - Test our model against current data
 - Set initial parameters to most current values and use sliders to manipulate
- Testing

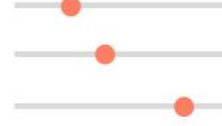
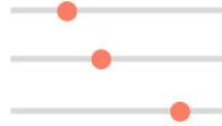
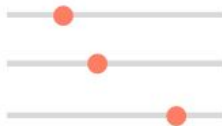
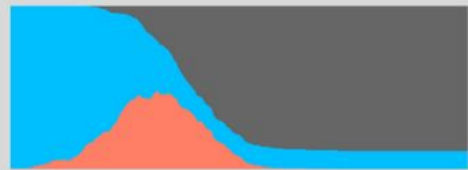


Final Product

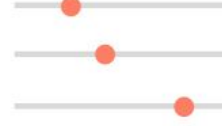
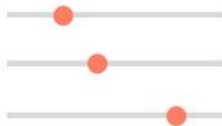
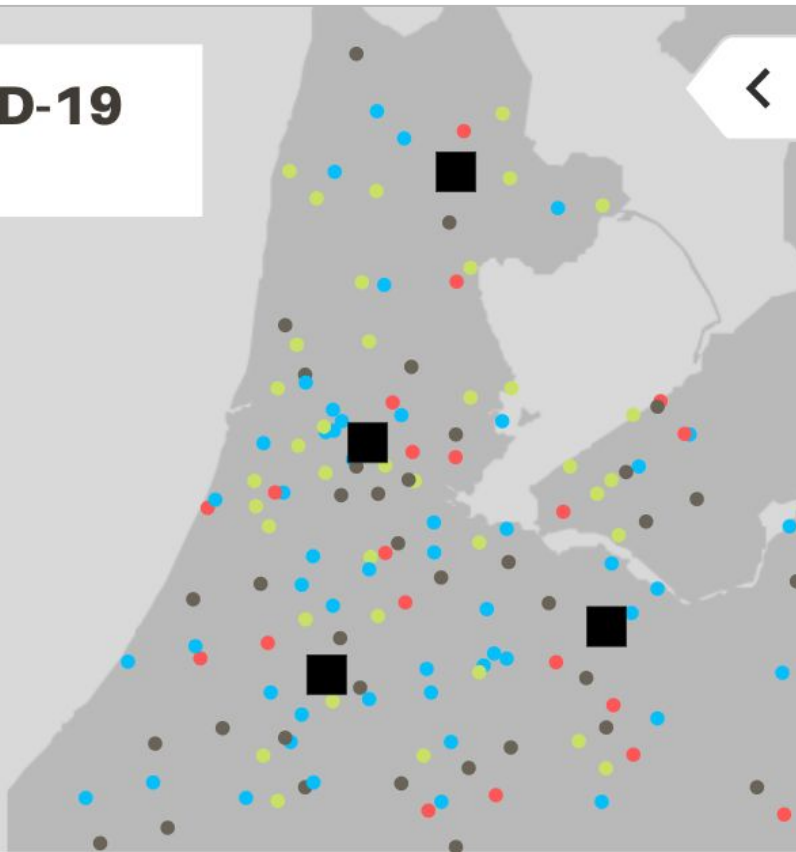
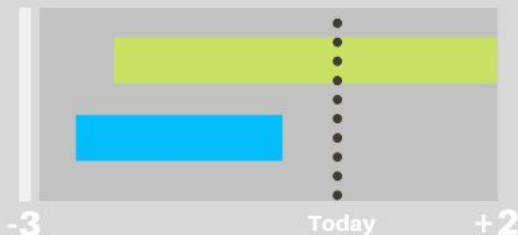
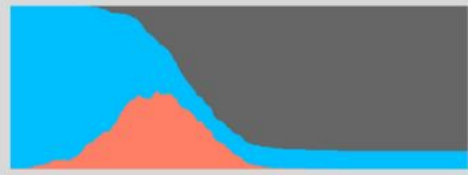
We want to develop a tool that can be used by civilians or politicians to investigate the future of the virus in the Netherlands

- **Relatable visuals**
 - Overlaying map data
 - Multi-Level Agent-Based Modeling (multiple cities with interaction)
- **Accessible to other countries**
 - Make it easy to swap data
 - Clear documentation, minimal use of data API
- **Easy to investigate the future**
 - Have a timeline for parameters

The Future of COVID-19 in the Netherlands



The Future of COVID-19 in the Netherlands



Thank you for your attention.

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