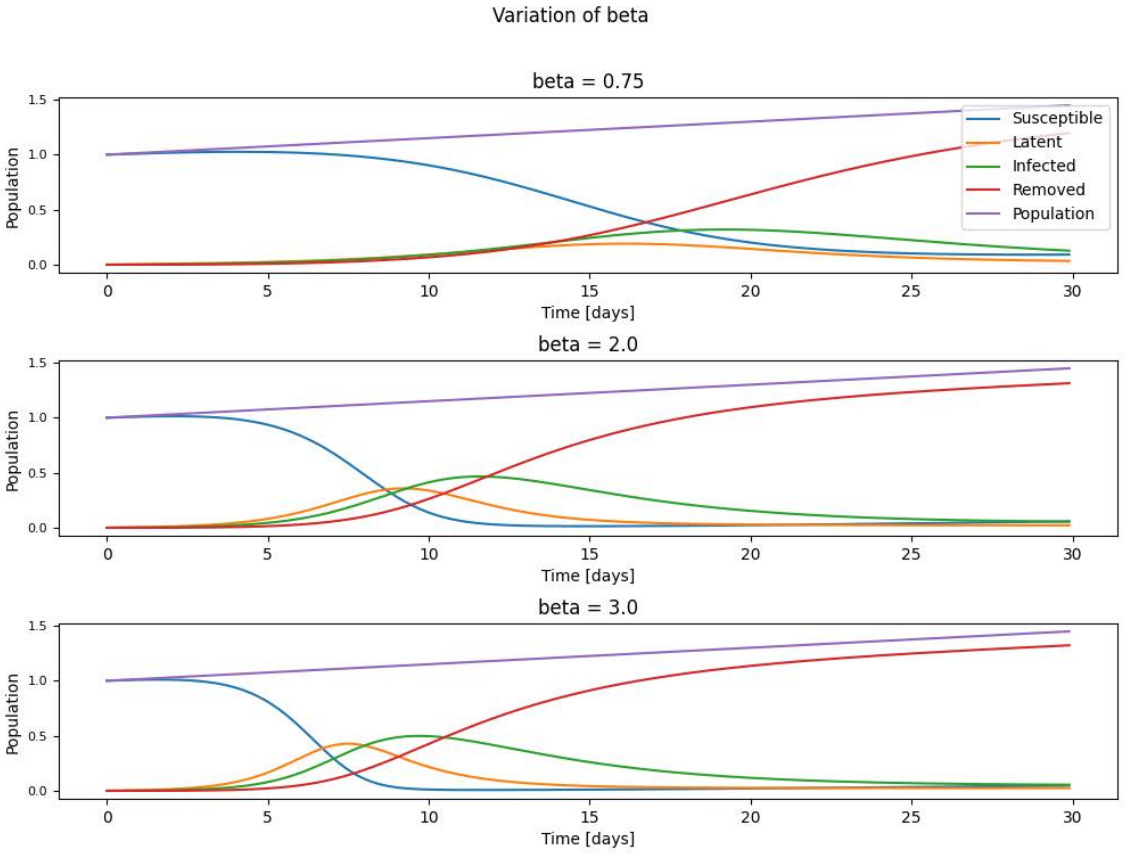
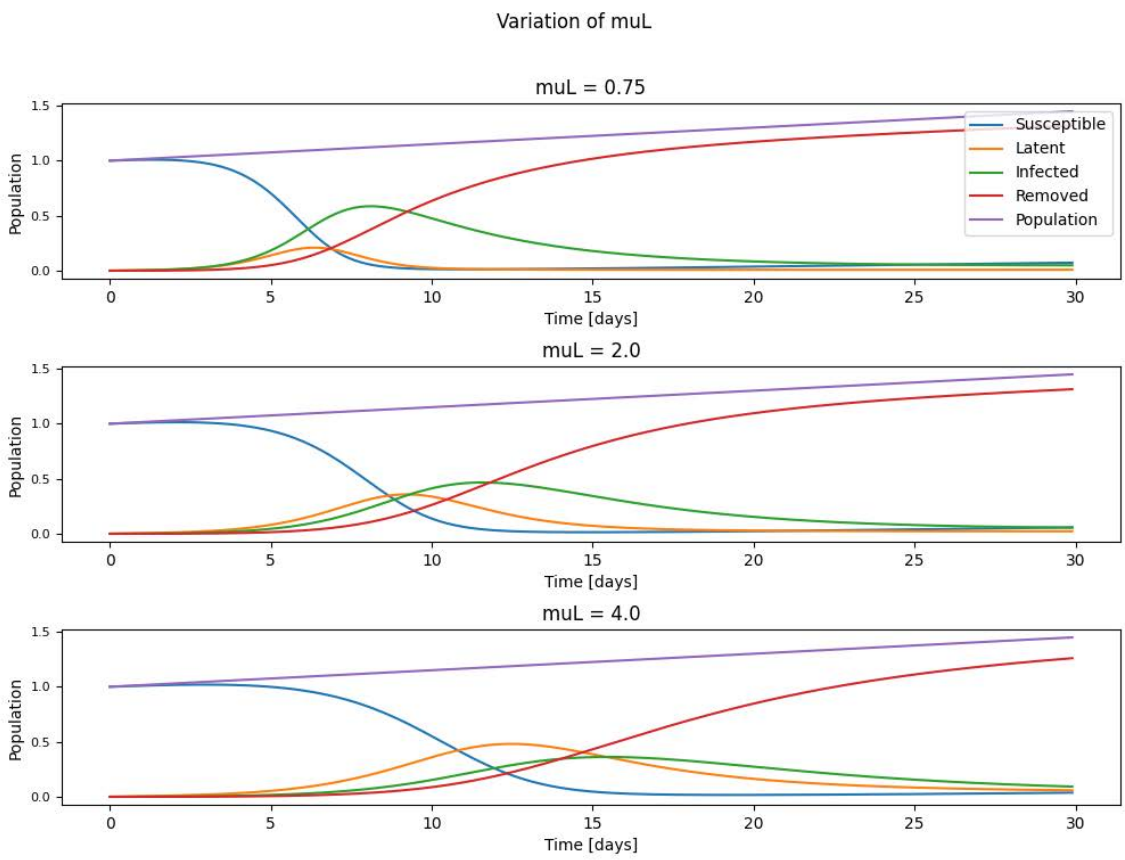
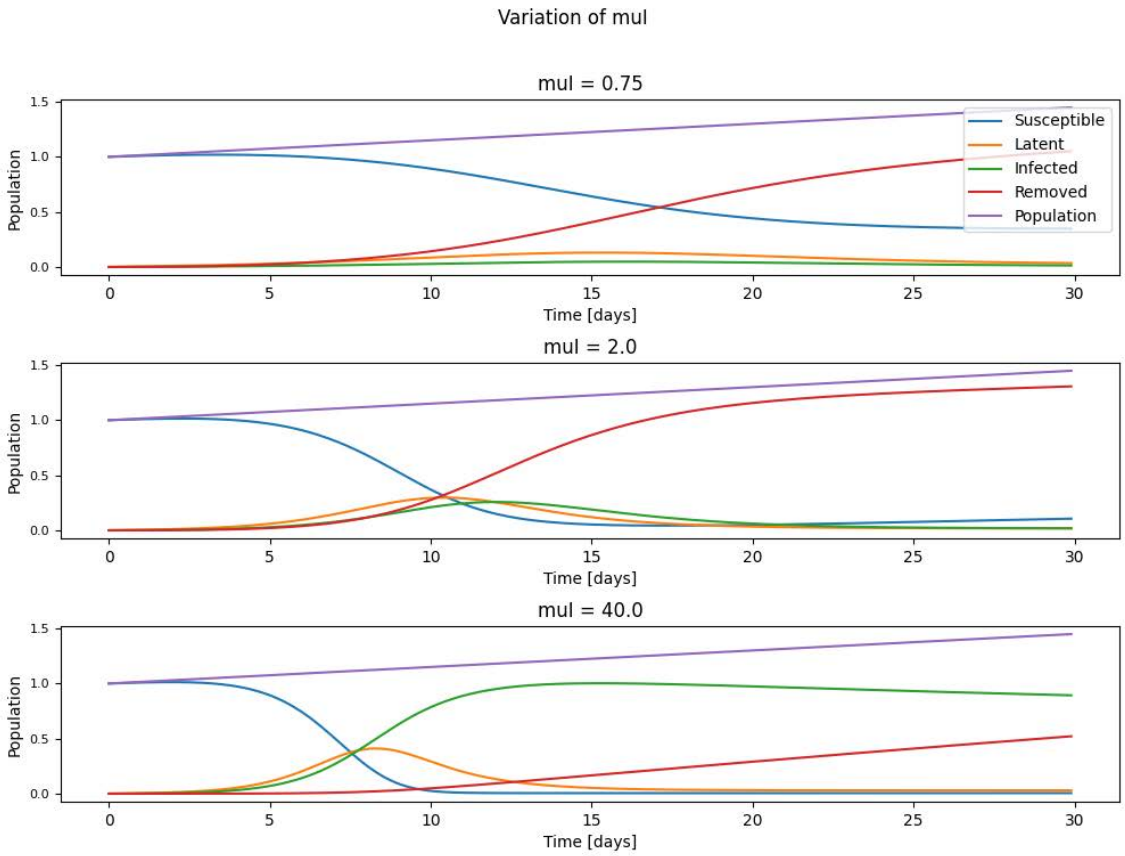


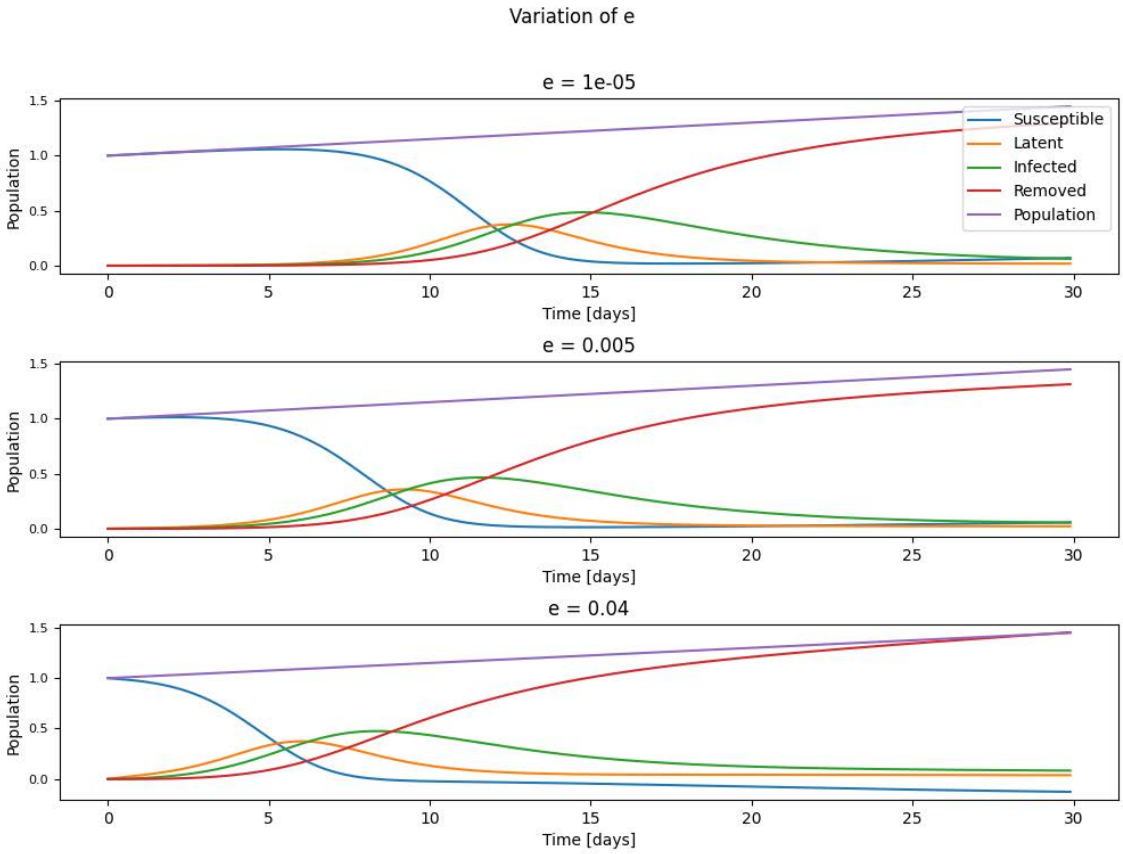
Parameter: Beta
Beta changes how fast the epidemic spreads, so a higher beta value will correlate with a faster growth rate for the infected population.



Parameter: muL
muL determines how long before the latent population becomes infected. This means that for an increase in muL, there will be a larger and larger latent population. A higher muL value also slows down how fast an infection spreads.



Parameter: mul
mul determines the length of time for an infected population moves to the removed/recoved stage. Increasing mul decreases the proportion of the population that becomes infected.



Parameter: e
e controls infections from external sources. increasing the value of e will make the epidemic progress faster. Similarly, a smaller e value will lead to a slower development of the epidemic.

Conclusion:
I would target decreasing mul to limit the spread of the disease. This variable was the only variable that significantly reduced the peak of the infected population.