

# G-CSC Epidemics group

## An introduction to disease modelling via SEIRD

Yannick Rosam, Tristan Scheidemann, Marvin Glaser, David  
Lian

Special Thanks: Devansh Rastogi

Goethe University Frankfurt - Center for Scientific Computing

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# Overview

## Theory I

Situation

Simulator

## Practical I

## Theory II

Partial differential equations

## Practical II

## Application

Previous Work

Outlook



# Situation

1. Diseases are not nice
2. Infectious diseases are doubly not nice
3. Infectious diseases in today's interconnected world are horrible



# Situation

1. Diseases are not nice
2. Infectious diseases are doubly not nice
3. Infectious diseases in today's interconnected world are horrible

**Question:** Are we able to broadly understand their behavior?



# Situation

- Infectious disease models can give quantitative answers
- Although not perfect, results can guide policy
- Won't yield insights into disease itself but its effect on society



- The **EpidemicsRunner** developed by the G-CSC allows the user to test various scenarios and relate these models to the real world
- The user can define scenarios...



- The **EpidemicsRunner** developed by the G-CSC allows the user to test various scenarios and relate these models to the real world
- The user can define scenarios...and fit the models to real life data



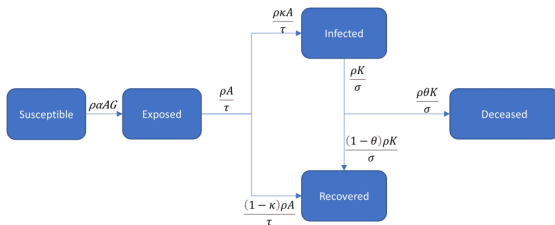
The EpidemicsRunner is quick response guidance tool, that allows a non-expert user to quickly simulate various epidemics scenarios based on real data.





## SEIRD Model

- The (S)usceptible (E)xposed (I)nfectious (R)ecovered (D)eceased model is a well known framework to model the spread of infectious diseases
- It is the simplest model found in EpidemicsRunner
- Is a robust basis for other more specialized models



# SEIRD Model (ODE)

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\alpha SE$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \alpha SE - \frac{1}{qq} E$$

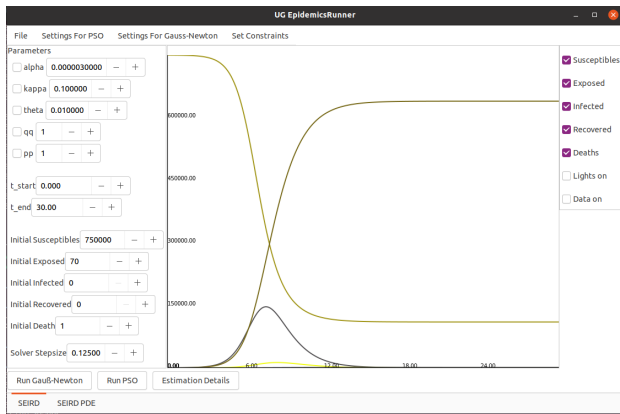
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\kappa}{qq} E - \frac{1}{pp} I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{(1 - \kappa)}{qq} E + \frac{(1 - \theta)}{pp} I$$

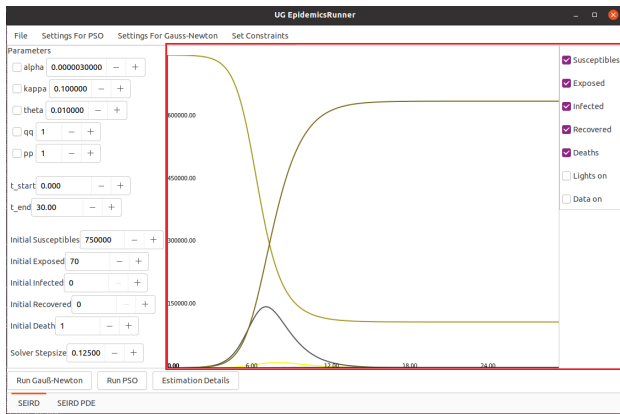
$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{\theta}{pp} I$$



# ODE Widget - Overview



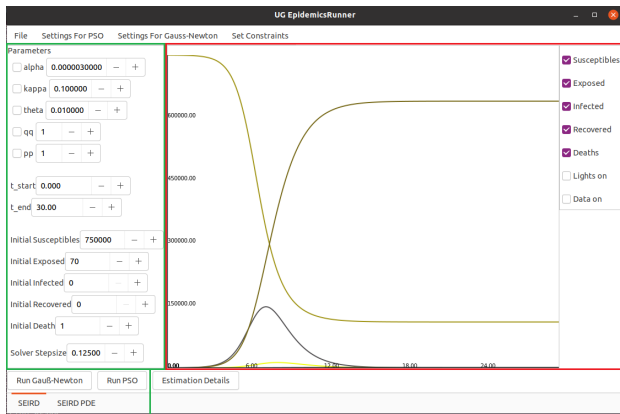
# ODE Widget - Overview



Modelling  
results



# ODE Widget - Overview

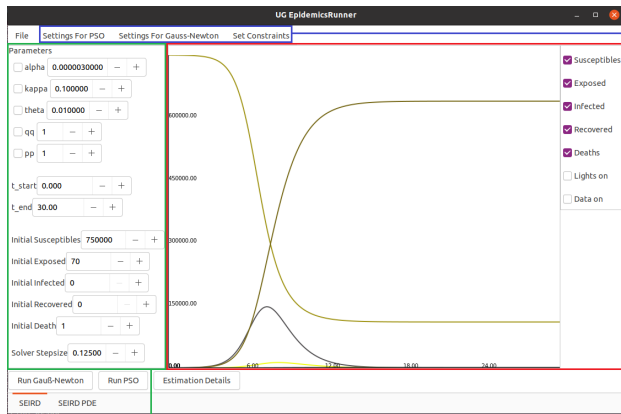


**Modelling  
results**

**Settings  
cockpit**



# ODE Widget - Overview



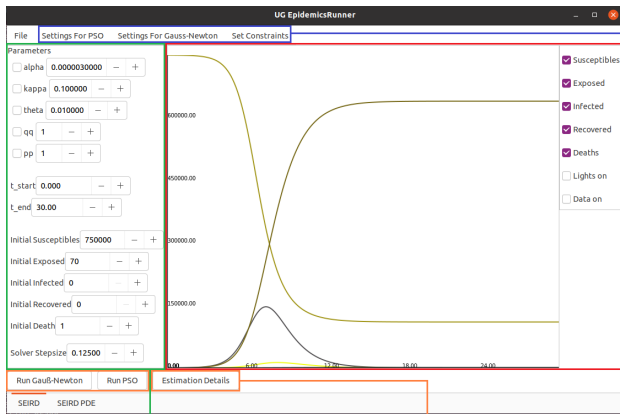
Condition  
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# ODE Widget - Overview



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Optimization  
Options



# Live "modelling" session 1

Let us model  $\alpha$  for a scenario:

## 1. Rapid spread:

Infected	820000
Exposed	2018
timeframe	37 days

## 2. Infection Wave (optional):

Infected	820000
Exposed	8147
timeframe	81 days





# Partial differential Equations (PDE)

Limits of the **ODE** model:

- Only dependent on time  
→ no spatial or structural "awareness" of the model
- Different regions need to either be modelled individually or clustered together



# Partial differential Equations (PDE)

Limits of the **ODE** model:

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→ no spatial or structural "awareness" of the model
- Different regions need to either be modelled individually or clustered together

Advantages of the **PDE** model:

- Other parameters can be factored into the modelling process (space, demographic, etc.)
- Multiple regions can be modelled at the same time with different parameters



# Partial differential Equations (PDE)

$$\frac{dS}{dt} + \nabla[-\mathbf{D}\nabla G] = -\alpha SE$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} + \nabla[-\mathbf{D}\nabla A] = (\alpha SE - \frac{1}{qq}E)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = (\frac{\kappa}{qq}E - \frac{1}{pp}I)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} + \nabla[-\mathbf{D}\nabla R] = (\frac{(1-\kappa)}{qq}E + \frac{(1-\theta)}{pp}I)$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{\theta}{pp}I$$



# The PDE widget - Overview

UG EpidemicsRunner

File Settings for PSO Settings for Gauss-Newton Set Constraints

Parameters

☐ alpha 0.300000000 - + ☐ kappa 0.100000 - + ☐ theta 0.009840 - + ☐ qq 1 - + ☐ pp 1 - +

t\_start 0.00 - + ☐ Diffusion 0.00000000 - + Run Gaus-Newton Run Simulation Run PSO

t\_end 0.60 - + ☐ Stepsize: Spatial and Temporal 0.10000 - +

Initial Values

r1 10 - + r2 1 - + r3 0 - + r4 0 - + r5 0 - +

v1 10 - + v2 10 - + v3 0 - + v4 0 - + v5 0 - +

Max.

Susceptibles Exposed Infected Recovered Deceased Min.

time 0 - + Save Heatmaps Estimation Details

SEIRD SEIRD PDE



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## Live "modelling" session 2

- Let us start to simulate a small scenario
- And meanwhile look at the result of a longer simulation, with a finer grid

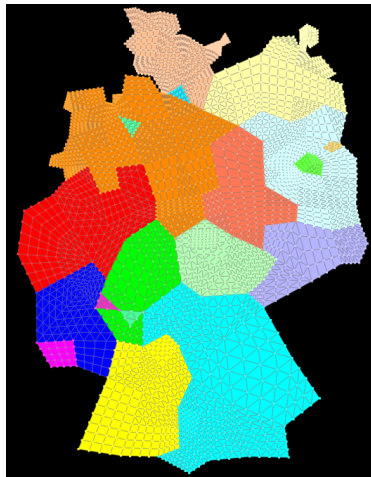


# Modelling Covid in Germany



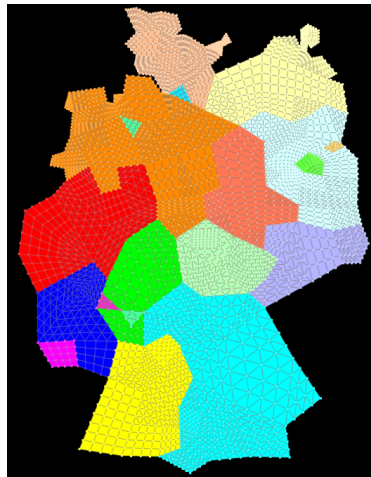
# Modelling Covid in Germany

- We started out with a grid of Germany.



# Modelling Covid in Germany

- We started out with a grid of Germany.
- But of course, once you have a grid...



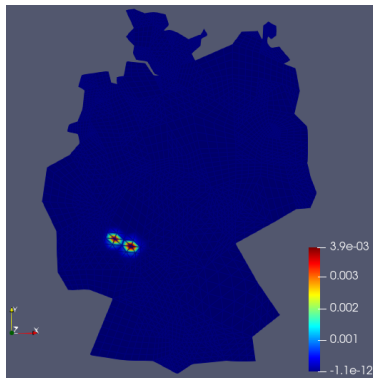
# Modelling Covid in Germany

...you can play with the model



# Modelling Covid in Germany

...you can play with the model

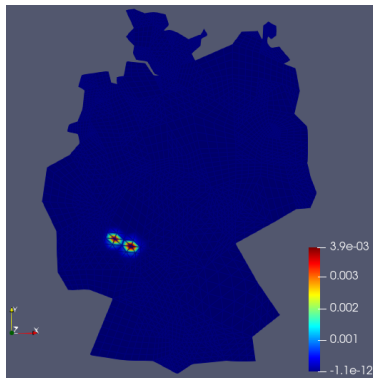


reasonable parameters

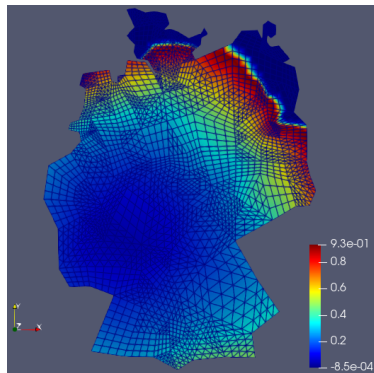


# Modelling Covid in Germany

...you can play with the model



reasonable parameters

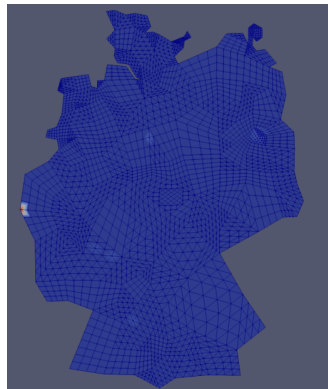


not so reasonable parameters



# Modelling Covid in Germany

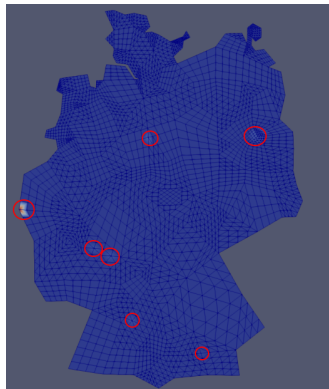
- Of course we also did some serious modelling



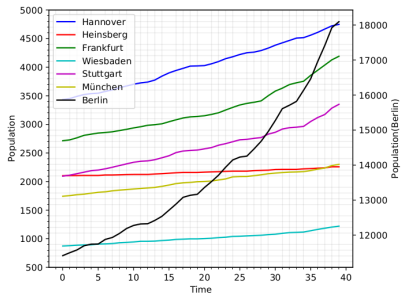


# Modelling Covid in Germany

- Of course we also did some serious modelling
- PDE model for seven cities in Germany
  - Hannover
  - Heinsberg
  - Frankfurt
  - Wiesbaden
  - Stuttgart
  - München
  - Berlin



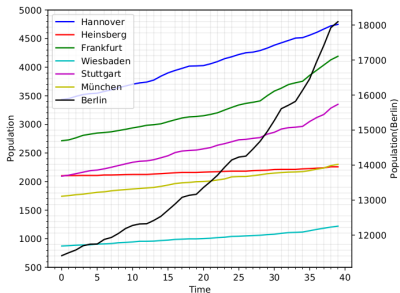
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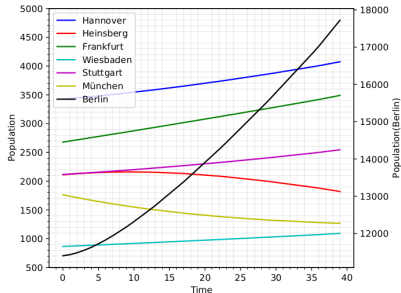
Real world infection cases



# Modelling Covid in Germany



Real world infection cases



Modelled infection cases



# Big and small ideas for applications



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## Future topics:

- Modelling of smaller areas with finer grid [in progress]
- Use the model in different scenarios (countries, diseases, ...)
- Compare SEIRD with statistical models



# Big and small ideas for applications

## Future topics:

- Modelling of smaller areas with finer grid [in progress]
- Use the model in different scenarios (countries, diseases, ...)
- Compare SEIRD with statistical models

## Current applications:

- Public health management (easy modelling of scenarios)
- Use SEIRD to prepare for future epidemics/pandemics (Supplies, Beds, Employees)
- Study and understand the mechanics of disease spreading



# Questions, Answers and Discussions

**Thank you for your attention and for hosting this event!**

