

# Assessing Covid-19 Situation in Vietnam Using a Data-Driven Epidemiological Compartmental Model

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Literature review
- 3 Methodologies
- 4 Results
- 5 Discussion
- 6 Conclusion

# Outline for Introduction

## 1 Introduction

# The Covid-19 disease

- Health impacts (WHO)
  - 230 million global infections
  - 4.7 million global deaths

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  - 230 million global infections
  - 4.7 million global deaths
- Economic impacts
  - Delayed shipments
  - Increased transaction cost

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- Lack of research on the impacts of Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention (NPI) in Vietnam

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- Lack of research on the impacts of Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention (NPI) in Vietnam
- Need of a simple tool for assessing the disease current and future progression

# Goals

- A model that works with the data availability in Vietnam



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- An explainable model that can be used by experts

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- An explainable model that can be used by experts
- Assess the effectiveness of mobility data in predicting future cases

# Outline for Literature review

- 2 Literature review
  - Mathematical models
  - Data-driven models
  - Novel compartmental models

# Compartmental models

## Susceptible-Exposed-Infective-Removed (SEIR) model [1]

$$S' = -\beta(N)SI$$

$$E' = \beta(N)SI - \kappa E$$

$$I' = \kappa E - \alpha I$$

$$R' = f\alpha I$$

$$N' = -(1-f)\alpha I$$

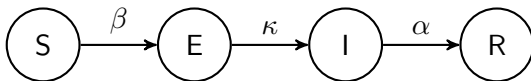
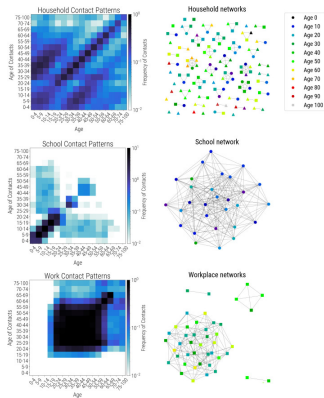
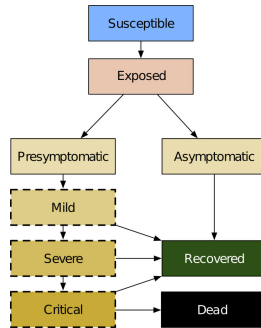


Figure: States graph for the SEIR model

# Agent-based models



(a) Transmission networks



(b) States graph

Figure: Covasim model [2]

# Pros & cons

## Pros

- Explainable
- Based on many years of research
- Easy to understand and implement

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- Easy to understand and implement

## Cons

- Low representational capabilities
- The represented dynamics are stationary
- Unrealistic assumptions about real-world scenarios

# Examples

- Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models [3]–[5]



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- Explainable Artificial Neural Network (ANN) encoder [6]
- Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) [7], [8]
  - Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)
  - Bidirectional Long Short Term Memory (Bi-LSTM)
  - Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)

# Pros & cons

## Pros

- High prediction accuracy
- Allow for modeling without needing domain knowledge

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- High prediction accuracy
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## Cons

- Unexplainable
- Relied on large amount of data
- Inability to capture the true disease dynamics

## Incorporating mobility data

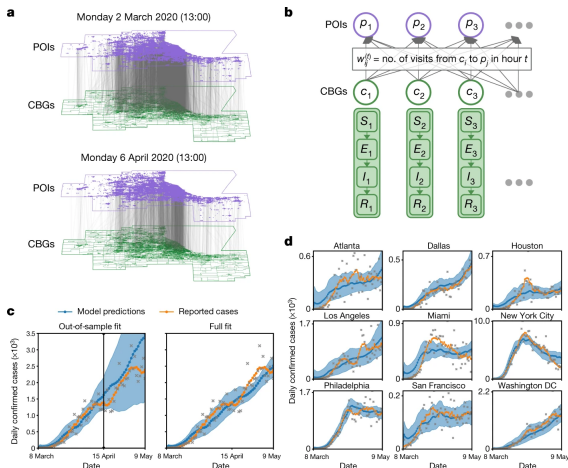
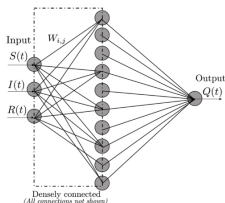
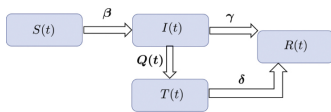
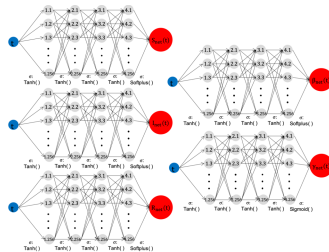


Figure: SEIR model informed with mobility data [9]

# Incorporating artificial neural networks



(a) QSIR [10]



(b) Time-dependent SIR [11]

**Figure:** Predict the parameters of compartmental models with Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)

# Outline for Methodologies

- 3 Methodologies
  - Model definition
  - Datasets
  - Parameters estimation
  - Experiments

# Universal differential equation

Universal Differential Equation (UDE) [12] is a neural network architecture based on Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) [13]



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## Generalized NeuralODE

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## Generalized UDE

$$u' = f(u, t, U_{\theta}(u, t))$$

# System of ODEs

## Definition

$$S' = -\frac{\beta(t)SI}{N}$$

$$E' = \frac{\beta(t)SI}{N} - \gamma E$$

$$I' = \gamma E - \lambda I$$

$$R' = (1 - \alpha(t))\lambda I$$

$$D' = \alpha(t)\lambda I$$

$$N' = -\alpha\lambda I$$

$$C' = -C + \gamma E$$

$$T' = \gamma E$$

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## Reproduction number

$$\mathcal{R}^* = \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$$

# States graph

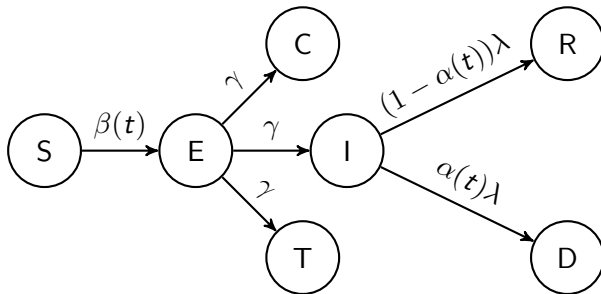


Figure: States graph for the proposed model

# System parameters

## Box constraints for time-independent parameters

$$\gamma = \gamma_L + (\gamma_U - \gamma_L) * \sigma(\gamma')$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_L + (\lambda_U - \lambda_L) * \sigma(\lambda')$$

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## Neural networks for time-dependent parameters

$$\beta(t) = \mathcal{NN}_{\theta_1}(\mathcal{F})$$

$$\alpha(t) = \mathcal{NN}_{\theta_2}\left(\frac{t}{t_{\max}}, \frac{I(t-1)}{N(t-1)}, \frac{R(t-1)}{N(t-1)}, \frac{D(t-1)}{N(t-1)}\right)$$

- Hidden layers activation: mish [14]
- Output layer activation  $\nu_i = \nu_{i,L} + (\nu_{i,U} - \nu_{i,L}) * \sigma(z_i)$

# Neural network input features

1st. set of input features

$$\mathcal{F}_1(t) = \left\{ \frac{t}{t_{\max}}, \frac{S(t-1)}{N(t-1)}, \frac{E(t-1)}{N(t-1)}, \frac{I(t-1)}{N(t-1)} \right\}$$



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## 2nd. set of input features

$$\mathcal{F}_2(t) = \mathcal{F}_1(t) \cup \{\text{MovementRange}(t)\}$$

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## 2nd. set of input features

$$\mathcal{F}_2(t) = \mathcal{F}_1(t) \cup \{\text{MovementRange}(t)\}$$

## 3rd. set of input features

$$\mathcal{F}_3(t) = \mathcal{F}_2(t) \cup \{\text{SocialProximityToCases}(t)\}$$

# Covid-19 cases time series

date	infective	confirmed	recoveries	deaths
1/22/20	0	0	0	0
1/23/20	2	2	0	0
1/24/20	2	2	0	0
...	...	...	...	...

**Table:** Structure of the processed Covid-19 time series datasets

- John Hopkins University (JHU) Covid-19 public datasets
- *VNExpress* Covid-19 public dashboard
- *VnCDC* Covid-19 public dashboard

# Facebook's movement range maps dataset

ds	country	polygon	rel. change	stay put ratio
...	...	...	...	...
2021-01-01	VNM	VNM.1.10_1	0.125	0.270
2021-01-02	VNM	VNM.1.10_1	0.052	0.259
2021-01-03	VNM	VNM.1.10_1	0.185	0.269
...	...	...	...	...

**Table:** Structure of Facebook's Movement Range Maps (MRMs) dataset.

# Facebook's social connectedness index

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## Social Proximity to Cases (SPC) index [15]

$$SPC_{i,t} = \sum_j^C \text{Cases per } 10k_{j,t} \frac{SCI_{i,j}}{\sum_h^C SCI_{i,h}},$$

# Population data

ID_1	NAME_1	AVGPOPULATION
3	Ha Noi	8.2466e6
62	Vinh Phuc	1.1712e6
...	...	...
1001.0	Autauga, Alabama, US	55869
1003.0	Baldwin, Alabama, US	223234
...	...	...

**Table:** Structure of the processed average population datasets

- Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO)
- JHU Covid-19 datasets

# Loss function

## Regularized Mean Squared Error (MSE) with scaled outputs

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \left[ e^{\zeta t} \left( \frac{\hat{y}_{i,t} - y_{i,t}}{\max(y_i) - \min(y_i)} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2T} (\|\theta_1\|_2^2 + \|\theta_2\|_2^2)$$



# Training process

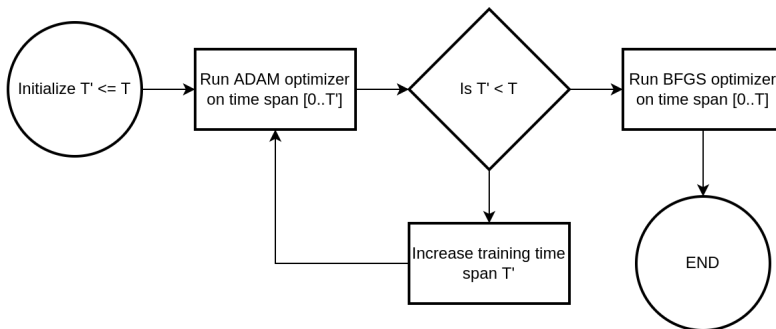


Figure: Model training procedure

# Data preprocessing

- Applied 7-day moving average to all datasets
- Applied min-max scaling on the Movement Range Map (MRM) dataset and Social Proximity to Cases (SPC) index

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  - United States: 1st July 2021

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  - Vietnam: First date when the total confirmed cases passed 500
  - United States: 1st July 2021
- Testing period: 28 days

# Differential equation solver

- Tsit5 solver (Tsitouras Runge-Kutta 5/4 method [16])
- InterpolatingAdjoint technique for approximating gradients in NeuralODE [17]

# Initial conditions

Location	$S(0)$	$E(0)$	$I(0)$	$R(0)$
Vietnam	9.75e7	25	5	2817
Ho Chi Minh city	9.22e6	173.5	34.7	360.1
Binh Duong	2.58e6	206.4	41.2	314.7
Dong Nai	3.17e6	295	59	194.8
Long An	1.71e6	217.8	43.5	300.5
United States	2.99e8	71890	14378	3.31e7
Los Angeles, California	8.78e6	2500	500	1.22e6
Cook, Illinois	4.59e6	615	123	546508
Harris, Texas	4.30e6	930	186	396430
Maricopa, Arizona	3.92e6	1325	265	549899

**Table:** Initial conditions for the system of Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs)

# Initial parameters

Parameter	Value	Lower bound	Upper bound
$\beta$	<i>N/A</i>	0.05	1.67
$\gamma$	1/4	1/4	1/4
$\lambda$	1/14	1/14	1/14
$\alpha$	<i>N/A</i>	0.005	0.05
$\theta_1$	<i>glorot_normal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
$\theta_2$	<i>glorot_normal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

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# Outline for Results

## 4 Results

- Model's outputs for Vietnam and the United States
- Model's outputs for counties in the United States
- Model's outputs for provinces in Vietnam



# Evaluation metric

## Mean absolute percentage error

$$MAPE = \frac{100}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\hat{y}_i - y_i}{y_i} \right|$$

Model's outputs for Vietnam and the United States

# MAPE: Country-level data

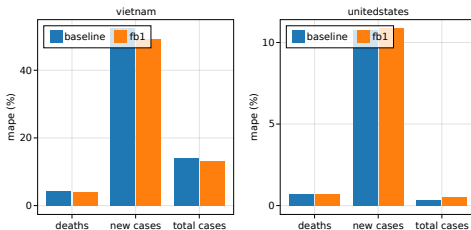


Figure: MAPE for 28-day forecast horizon

Model's outputs for Vietnam and the United States

# Forecasts: Country-level data

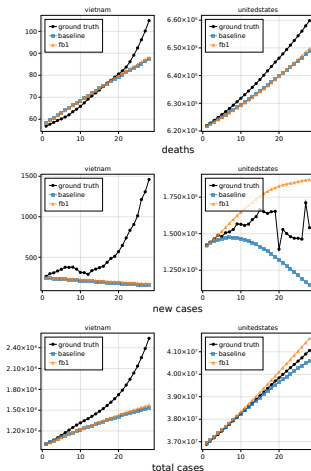


Figure: Forecasts made by different versions of the model

Model's outputs for counties in the United States

# MAPE: Counties in the United States

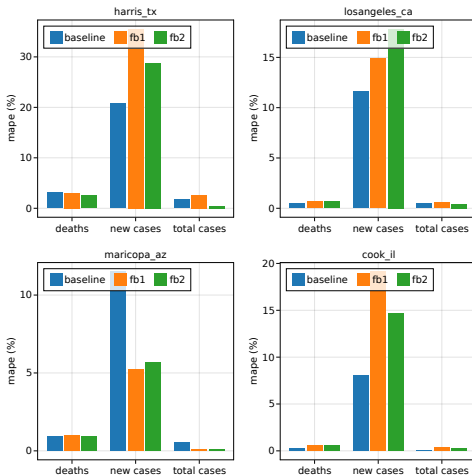


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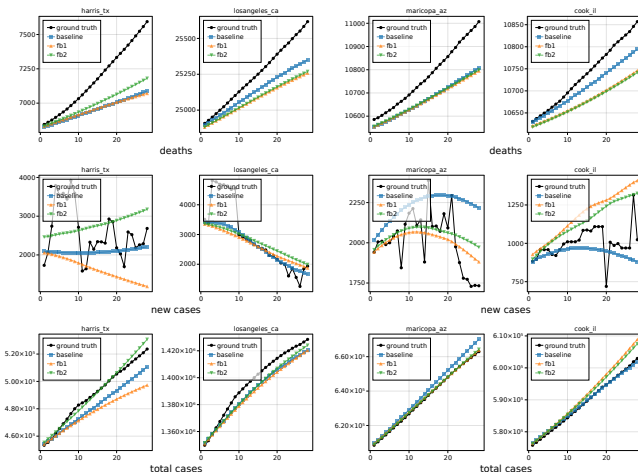


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Model's outputs for provinces in Vietnam

# MAPE: Provinces in Vietnam

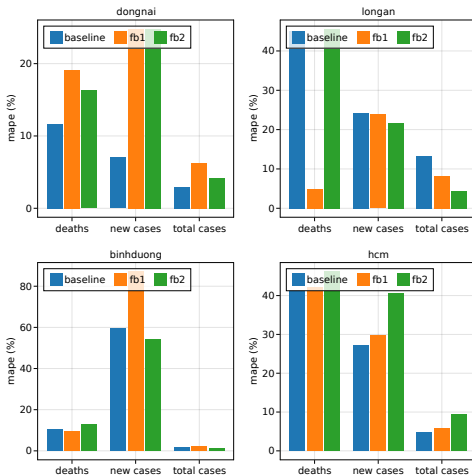


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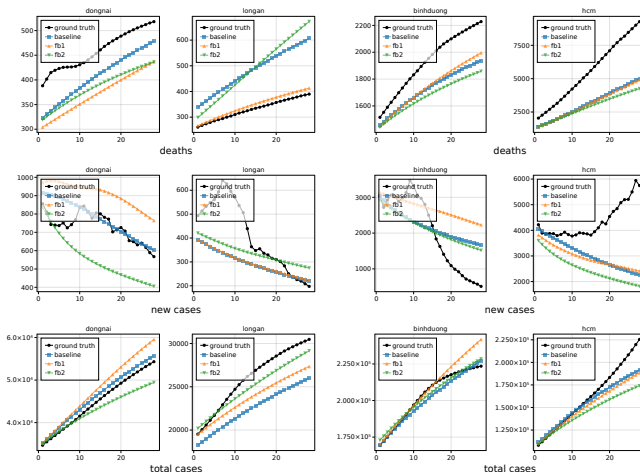


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# Outline for Discussion

## 5 Discussion

- Model's convergence and generalizability
- Model's limitations



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- Accuracy get lower as we extrapolated further into the future
- Bad fit and low forecast accuracy when applied to data with high fluctuation
- No improvement in the forecast accuracy when mobility data was incorporated

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- The model could get stuck in bad local minima, due to
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- The model was separately trained at each location and only capable of making forecast for the location that it was trained with
- Forecast can only be made for a short period after the training period

# Model's limitations

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- Issues with ground truth data
- Inability to capture rapid trend changes
- Bad local minima
- Compartmental model bias
- Covariates bias
- Inability to capture real dynamics of the disease
- Neural network interpretability

# Outline for Conclusion

## 6 Conclusion

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  - Progression of all compartments can be given by the model
  - Metric about the disease, e.g.  $\mathcal{R}_0$ , can be derived

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**Goals:** An explainable Covid-19 model that can work with the low data availability in Vietnam

- Collect and process Covid-19 related data for various locations
- Implement a model an explainable Covid-19 model using UDE
  - Progression of all compartments can be given by the model
  - Metric about the disease, e.g.  $\mathcal{R}_0$ , can be derived
- Add mobility data to the model and show that ineffectiveness of the approach

# Future improvements

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- Increase the model complexity with additional compartments and parameters
- Include additional time-varying covariates
- Implement better methods and algorithms for training UDE
- Use methods such as SINDy to find a governing equation and improve the model interpretability

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# Outline for Mathematical models

## 7 Mathematical models



# Improvements for Covid-19

Changes made to classical models for infectious disease [18]–[22]:

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# Improvements for Covid-19

Changes made to classical models for infectious disease [18]–[22]:

- Inclusion of compartments that represent government interventions
- Inclusion of compartments that specifically represent the behavior of SARS-NCOV-2
- Separation of the infectious compartment into multiple compartments representing the severity of the patients

# Outline for MLPs

## 8 MLPs

# Multi-layer perceptron: Graph representation

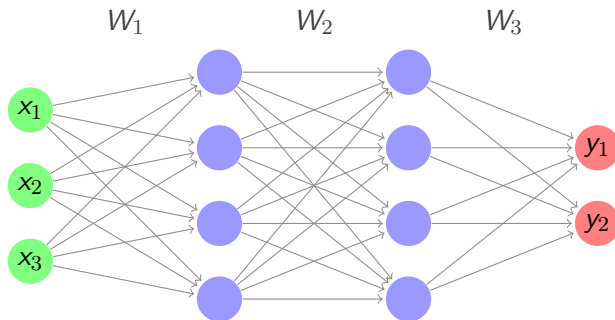


Figure: A Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) with four layers

# Multi-layer perceptron: Mathematical representation

## Definition

$$g(X) = \phi_n(W_n \phi_{n-1}(\cdots (W_2 \phi_1(W_1 X + b_1) + b_2) + \cdots) + b_n)$$

# Multi-layer perceptron: Mathematical representation

## Definition

$$g(X) = \phi_n(W_n \phi_{n-1}(\cdots (W_2 \phi_1(W_1 X + b_1) + b_2) + \cdots) + b_n)$$

## Theorem

*Given appropriate weights, ANNs can approximate any arbitrary function  $f : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$  [23]–[25]*



# Training neural networks: Back-propagation

MSE

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (g(X_i) - Y_i)^2$$

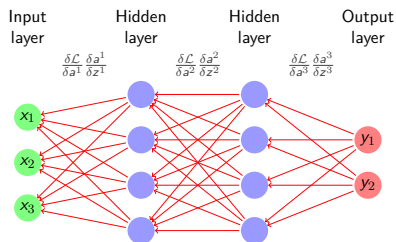
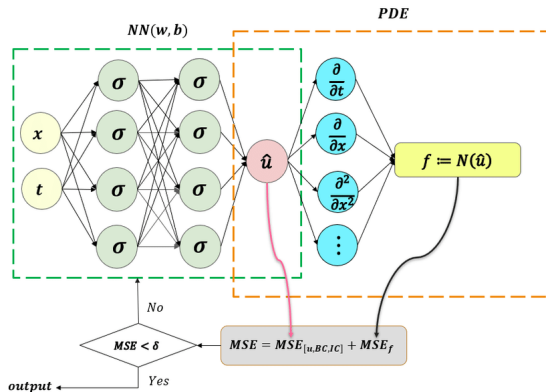


Figure: Graph representation of the back-propagation algorithm

# Outline for PINNs

## 9 PINNs

# Physics-informed neural networks



**Figure:** The schematic of Physics-Informed Neural Networks (PINNs) for solving Partial Differential Equations (PDEs) [26].

# Outline for NeuralODEs

## 10 NeuralODEs

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Idea

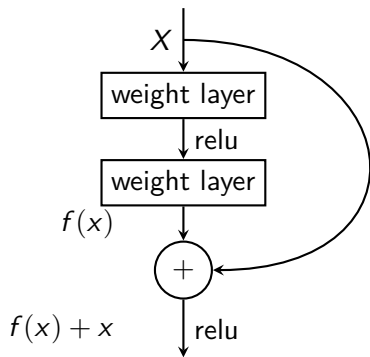


Figure: Skip connection

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Idea

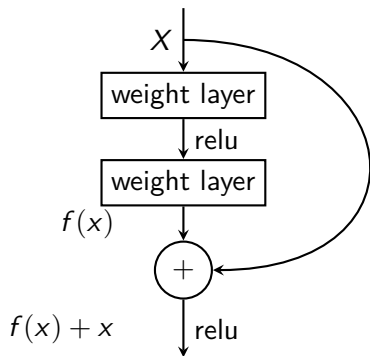


Figure: Skip connection

## Observation

$$h_{t+1} = h_t + f(h_t, \theta_t)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = f(h(t), t, \theta)$$

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Formulation

Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) output

$$z(t_1) = z(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(z(t), t, \theta) dt$$

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Formulation

## Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) output

$$z(t_1) = z(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(z(t), t, \theta) dt$$

- Memory efficiency



# Neural ordinary differential equations: Formulation

## Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) output

$$z(t_1) = z(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(z(t), t, \theta) dt$$

- Memory efficiency
- Adaptive computation

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Formulation

## Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) output

$$z(t_1) = z(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(z(t), t, \theta) dt$$

- Memory efficiency
- Adaptive computation
- Scalable and invertible normalizing flows

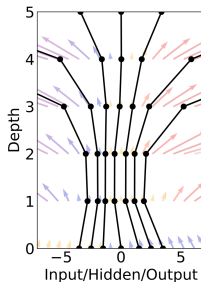
# Neural ordinary differential equations: Formulation

## Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (NeuralODE) output

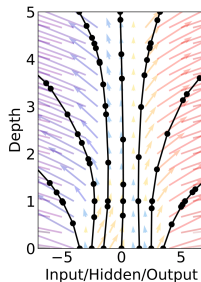
$$z(t_1) = z(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(z(t), t, \theta) dt$$

- Memory efficiency
- Adaptive computation
- Scalable and invertible normalizing flows
- Continuous time series models

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Outputs



(a) ResNet



(b) NeuralODE

**Figure:** Comparison between ResNet's discrete state transformations and NeuralODE continuous state transformations

# Neural ordinary differential equations: Gradients

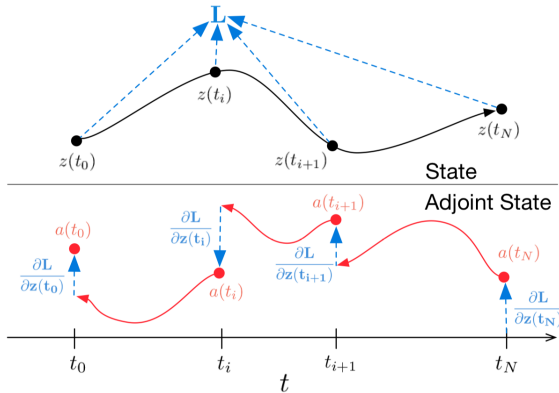


Figure: Reverse-mode differentiation of an ODE solution. [13]

# Outline for Software and hardware

## 11 Software and hardware

# Software and hardware

Julia programming language

- *DifferentialEquations* package
- *DiffEqFlux* package

Linux systems

- Google Cloud Compute *n2-standard-8* instance
- Personal laptop with 2-core *Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4260U* CPU 1.40GHz, and 4Gb of memory.

# Julia example

```
function SEIRD!(du, u, p, t)
    @inbounds begin
        S, E, I, -, -, N, C, - = u
        β, γ, λ, α = p
        du[1] = -β * S * I / N
        du[2] = β * S * I / N - γ * E
        du[3] = γ * E - λ * I
        du[4] = (1 - α) * λ * I
        du[5] = α * λ * I
        du[6] = -α * λ * I
        du[7] = -C + γ * E
        du[8] = γ * E
    end
    return nothing
end
```

Figure: Implementation of the system of ODEs in Julia



# Outline for Hyperparameters

## 12 Hyperparameters

# Hyperparameters

- Initial time span of 4 days
- Time span increment of 4 days

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- Time weighting parameter  $\zeta = -0.001$

# Hyperparameters

- Initial time span of 4 days
- Time span increment of 4 days
- Time weighting parameter  $\zeta = -0.001$
- ADAM optimizer
  - Learning rate 0.05
    - decay rate 0.5
    - decay step 1000
    - decay limit 0.00001
  - 1000 iterations on each time span

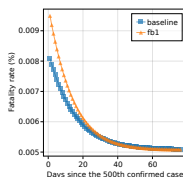
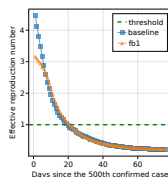
# Hyperparameters

- Initial time span of 4 days
- Time span increment of 4 days
- Time weighting parameter  $\zeta = -0.001$
- ADAM optimizer
  - Learning rate 0.05
    - decay rate 0.5
    - decay step 1000
    - decay limit 0.00001
  - 1000 iterations on each time span
- BFGS optimizer
  - *Initial stepnorm* 0.01
  - 1000 iterations on the full time span

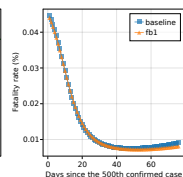
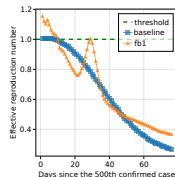
# Outline for $R_0$ and fatality rate

## 13 $R_0$ and fatality rate

# $R_0$ and fatality rate: Country-level data



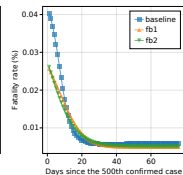
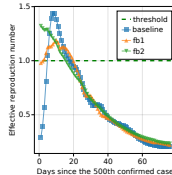
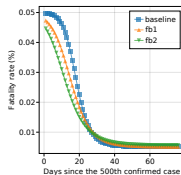
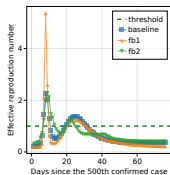
(a) Viet nam



(b) United States

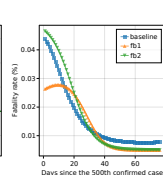
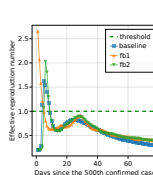
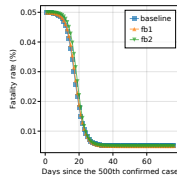
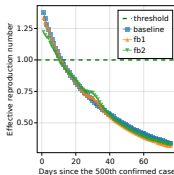
Figure: Disease metrics learned by different versions of the model

# $R_0$ and fatality rate: Counties in the United States



(a) Harris, TX

(b) Los Angeles, CA



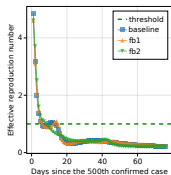
(c) Maricopa, AZ

(d) Cook, IL

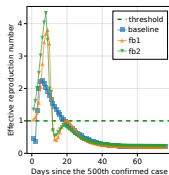
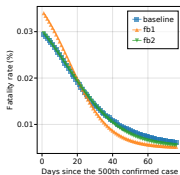
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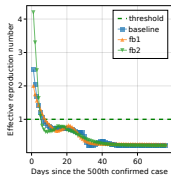
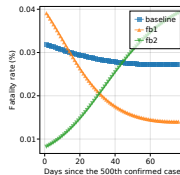
# $R_0$ and fatality rate: Provinces in Vietnam



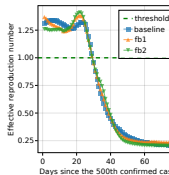
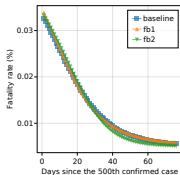
(a) Dong Nai



(b) Long An



(c) Binh Duong



(d) Ho Chi Minh city

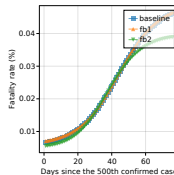


Figure: Disease metrics learned by different versions of the model