COVID SIR Model

Initially written on 3/23, the day the stay home order came in (this was just days after travelling back from Olin).

```
In [35]: # Configure Jupyter so figures appear in the notebook
%matplotlib inline

# Configure Jupyter to display the assigned value after an assignment
%config InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity='last_expr_or_assign'

# import functions from the modsim.py module
from modsim import *
```

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```
In [37]: | def update func(state, t, system):
              """Update the COVID model.
             state: State with variables S, E, I mild, I mod, I fatal, R, D
             t: time step
             system: System with parameters pop, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths, in
         it_recs, death_rate, T_inc, T_inf, T_death, T_hosp, T_rec,
                 hosp rate, T tohosp, Rt
             returns: State object
             s, e, i_mild, i_mod, i_fatal, r, d = state
             # infections/activations
             total inf = i mild + i mod + i fatal
             susceptible = -system.R0 / system.T_inf * total_inf * s / system.people
             exposed = system.R0 / system.T_inf * total_inf * s / system.people - syste
         m.T inc**-1 * e
             infected = system.T inc**-1 * e - system.T inf**-1 * total inf
             removed = system.T inf**-1 * total inf
             inf_mild = infected * (1 - system.hosp_rate)
             inf_mod = infected * (system.hosp_rate - system.death_rate)
             inf_fatal = infected * system.death_rate
             deaths = removed * system.death rate
             recovered = removed * (1 - death rate)
             s += susceptible * system.dt
             e += exposed * system.dt
             i mild += inf mild * system.dt
             i mod += inf mod * system.dt
             i_fatal += inf_fatal * system.dt
             r += recovered * system.dt
             d += deaths * system.dt
             if t == system.inv day:
                 system.R0 = system.Rt
             return State(S=s,
                           E=e,
                           I mild=i mild,
                           I mod=i mod,
                           I fatal=i fatal,
                           R=r,
                           D=d)
```

```
In [38]: def run_simulation(system, update_func):
    """Runs a simulation of the system.
    Adds a TimeFrame to the System: results

    system: System object
    update_func: function that updates state
    """
    init = system.init
    t_0, t_end, dt = system.t_0, system.t_end, system.dt
    frame = TimeFrame(columns=init.index)
    frame.row[t_0] = init
    ts = linrange(t_0, t_end, dt)

for t in ts:
    frame.row[t + dt] = update_func(frame.row[t], t, system)

return frame
```

12/30/2020

```
In [39]: | def plot results lines(results, system, cases, offset):
              """Plot the results of the COVID model
             xNums = [0, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, 360]
                   xNums = [0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240]
                   xNums = [0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30]
             fig, (pl1,
                   pl2) = plt.subplots(1, 2,
                                        figsize=(16,
                                                 4)) # create 2 subplots, right & left
             color = 'tab:green'
             pl1.set_xlabel('Days from infection')
             pl1.set_ylabel('Susceptible', color=color)
             s, = pl1.plot(results.S, color=color)
             pl1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
             plt.xticks(xNums)
             ax1 = pl1.twinx(
             ) # instantiate a second axis on pl1 that shares the same x-axis
             color = 'tab:purple'
             ax1.set_ylabel('Exposed',
                             color=color) # we already handled the x-label with ax1
             e, = ax1.plot(results.E, color=color)
             ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
             color = 'tab:red'
             pl2.set xlabel('Days from infection')
             i, = pl2.plot(results.I mild + results.I mod + results.I fatal,
                            color=color)
             pl2.set ylabel('Infected and Hospitalized', color=color)
             h, = pl2.plot(results.I_mod + results.I fatal,
                            color=color,
                            linestyle='dashed')
             pl2.plot(range(offset, len(cases) + offset), cases, 'k')
             pl2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
             plt.xticks(xNums)
             ax2 = pl2.twinx(
             ) # instantiate a second axis on pl2 that shares the same x-axis
             color = 'tab:blue'
             ax2.set_ylabel('Deaths', color=color)
             d, = ax2.plot(results.D, color=color)
             ax2.plot(results.I mild + results.I mod + results.I fatal + results.D,
                       'b',
                       linestyle='dashed')
             ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
             pl1.legend((s, e), ('Susceptible', 'Exposed'),
                        fontsize=12,
                        loc='upper right')
             pl2.legend((i, h, d), ('Infected', 'Hospital', 'Deaths'),
                        fontsize=12,
                        loc='upper right')
             fig.tight layout() # otherwise the right y-label is slightly clipped
```

```
In [40]:
         def plot_results(results, system):
              """Plot the results of the COVID model
             green = 'tab:green'
             purple = 'tab:purple'
             red = 'tab:red'
             orange = 'tab:orange'
             blue = 'tab:blue'
             yellow = 'tab:yellow'
             magenta = 'tab:magenta'
             cyan = 'tab:cyan'
             X = range(len(results.S))
             plt.stackplot(X,
                            results.D,
                            results.I_mod + results.I_fatal,
                            results.I_mild,
                            results.E,
                            labels={'death', 'hospital', 'infected but mild', 'exposed'
         },
                            colors={purple, blue, green, orange})
             xNums = [0, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, 360]
             plt.xticks(xNums)
             plt.show()
```

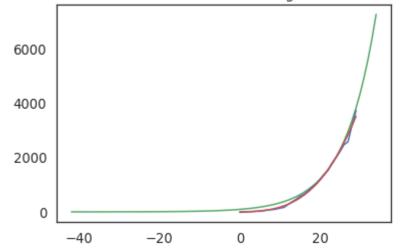
```
In [58]: cases = [
             1, 3, 6, 13, 18, 28, 39, 70, 80, 102, 136, 162, 267, 366, 457, 568, 642,
             769, 904, 1012, 1187, 1376, 1524, 1793, 1996, 2221, 2469, 2580, 3202, 3723
         deaths = [
             0, 0, 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 10, 11, 16, 18, 22, 24, 29, 31, 37, 40, 42, 48, 52,
             66, 74, 83, 94, 95, 110, 123, 132, 147, 175
         1
         import numpy
         z = np.polyfit(range(len(cases)), cases, 3)
         print(z)
         bf = []
         ln = len(cases)
         for i in range(ln):
             n = 0
             for j in range(len(z)):
                 n += z[j] * i**(len(z) - j - 1)
             bf.append(n)
         print(
              'start day to match model with wiki data is day index 11, 3/9, with R = 2.
         4 contagiousness'
         )
         print(
              11,3/9 26,3/23 30,3/27 35,4/1 42,4/8 49,4/15 56,4/22 63,4/29 64,
         4/30'
         )
         print(
              'given that 3/9 is the day when 162 cases originated and that 3/23, today,
         when the stay home order came in, is 15 days later, intervention on day 15.
         )
         print(
             'however, given that there are likely a few thousand along and haven\'t te
         sted etc... i think i can bump the intervention date up to somewhere from 15-3
         0'
         )
         start day = 0
         inv day = 15
         inv per = 0.5
         people = 7.8 * 10**6 # population size (susceptible) [people]
         R0 = 2.4 # contagtiousness: number each infected person infects
         init inf = cases[start day] # initial infections [people]
         init deaths = deaths[start day] # initial deaths [people]
         init recs = 0 # initial recoveries [people]
         death_rate = 0.02 # percent death rate
         T inc = 5.2 # infection incubation period [days]
         T inf = 2.9 # duration of infectiousness [days]
         T death = 32 # time until death [days]
         T hosp = 28.6 # Length of hospital stay [days]
         T rec = 11.1 # time recovering from mild case [days]
         hosp_rate = 0.20 # hospitalization percent
         T_tohosp = 5 # time until ending up in hospital [days]
         Rt = (1.0 - inv_per) * R0 # modified contagiousness factor after inv day
```

```
# without intervention
system = make_system(people, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths, init_recs,
                     death_rate, T_inc, T_inf, T_death, T_hosp, T_rec,
                     hosp rate, T tohosp, R0)
results = run simulation(system, update func)
daycount = len(cases) + 5
offset = 42
index = daycount - start day + offset
plt.plot(
    range(start day - offset, daycount), results.I mild[0:index] +
    results.I mod[0:index] + results.I fatal[0:index], 'g')
plt.plot(cases, 'b')
plt.plot(bf, 'r')
plt.title('Confirmed COV-19 cases in WA according to Wiki vs. this model')
   0.15468857 -0.61723644
                            9.78865516 -17.81840176]
start day to match model with wiki data is day index 11, 3/9, with R = 2.4 co
ntagiousness
11,3/9 26,3/23 30,3/27 35,4/1 42,4/8 49,4/15 56,4/22 63,4/29 64,4/30
given that 3/9 is the day when 162 cases originated and that 3/23, today, whe
n the stay home order came in, is 15 days later, intervention on day 15.
however, given that there are likely a few thousand along and haven't tested
```

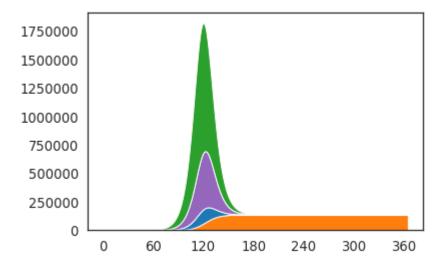
Out[58]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Confirmed COV-19 cases in WA according to Wiki vs. this mode 1')

etc... i think i can bump the intervention date up to somewhere from 15-30





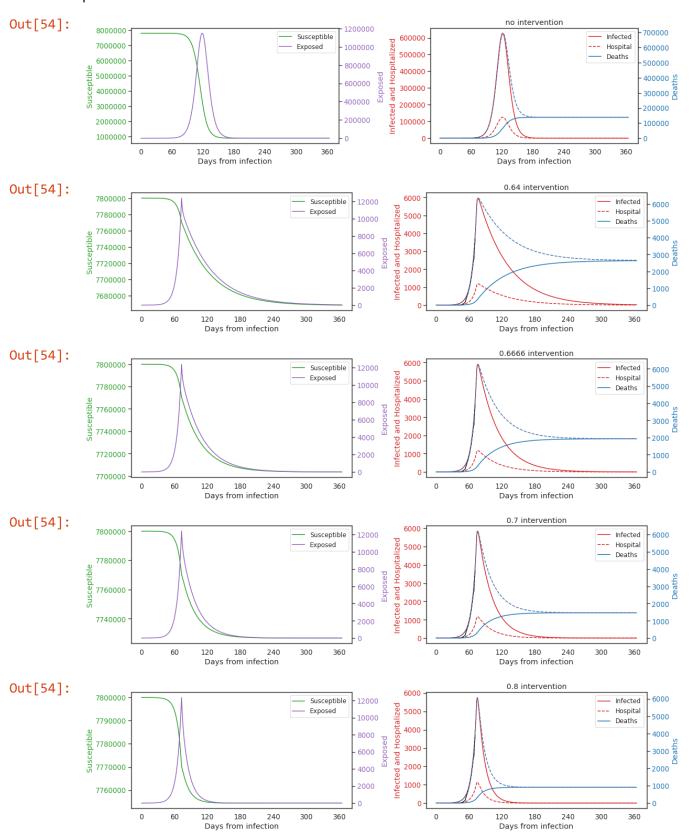
Out[55]:



```
In [54]: # without intervention
         system = make_system(people, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths, init_recs,
                              death_rate, T_inc, T_inf, T_death, T_hosp, T_rec,
                              hosp rate, T tohosp, R0)
         results = run simulation(system, update func)
         # plot results(results, system)
         plot results lines(results, system, cases, offset)
         plt.title('no intervention')
         # with intervention
         inv day = 30 + offset # day of intervention [day]
         inv per = 0.64 # intervention percent reduction in transmission
         Rt = (1.0 - inv_per) * R0 # modified contagiousness factor after inv_day
         system interfere = make system(people, inv day, R0, init inf, init deaths,
                                        init recs, death rate, T inc, T inf, T death,
                                        T_hosp, T_rec, hosp_rate, T_tohosp, Rt)
         results = run simulation(system interfere, update func)
         plot_results_lines(results, system_interfere, cases, offset)
         plt.title(str(inv_per) + ' intervention')
         # with intervention
         inv_day = 30 + offset # day of intervention [day]
         inv per = 0.6666 # intervention percent reduction in transmission
         Rt = (1.0 - inv_per) * R0 # modified contagiousness factor after inv_day
         system_interfere = make_system(people, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths,
                                        init recs, death rate, T inc, T inf, T death,
                                        T hosp, T rec, hosp rate, T tohosp, Rt)
         results = run_simulation(system_interfere, update_func)
         plot results lines(results, system interfere, cases, offset)
         plt.title(str(inv_per) + ' intervention')
         # with intervention
         inv day = 30 + offset # day of intervention [day]
         inv per = 0.7 # intervention percent reduction in transmission
         Rt = (1.0 - inv_per) * R0 # modified contagiousness factor after inv_day
         system_interfere = make_system(people, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths,
                                        init_recs, death_rate, T_inc, T_inf, T_death,
                                        T_hosp, T_rec, hosp_rate, T_tohosp, Rt)
         results = run simulation(system interfere, update func)
         plot_results_lines(results, system_interfere, cases, offset)
         plt.title(str(inv_per) + ' intervention')
         # with intervention
         inv day = 30 + offset # day of intervention [day]
         inv per = 0.8 # intervention percent reduction in transmission
         Rt = (1.0 - inv per) * R0 # modified contagiousness factor after inv day
         system_interfere = make_system(people, inv_day, R0, init_inf, init_deaths,
                                        init_recs, death_rate, T_inc, T_inf, T_death,
                                        T hosp, T rec, hosp rate, T tohosp, Rt)
         results = run simulation(system interfere, update func)
         plot results lines(results, system interfere, cases, offset)
         plt.title(str(inv per) + ' intervention')
         print(
             'day index 42 is 2/27, etc so (60,3/26), (90,4/25), (120,5/25)... just tak
         e it as 60-90=April 90-120=May 120-150=June 150-180=July 180-210=August 210-24
```

```
0=September'
)
```

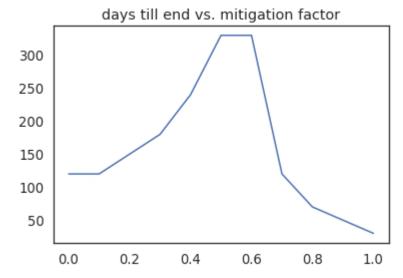
day index 42 is 2/27, etc so (60,3/26), (90,4/25), (120,5/25)... just take it as 60-90=April 90-120=May 120-150=June 150-180=July 180-210=August 210-240=Se ptember



```
In [56]:
         deaths pred = [
             1.2 * 10**6, 1.2 * 10**6, 1.2 * 10**6, 1.2 * 10**6, 0.8 * 10**6,
             54 * 10**3, 6000, 1500, 1000, 800, 700
         max hosp = [
             1.2 * 10**6, 10**6, 80 * 10**3, 50 * 10**3, 25 * 10**3, 10 * 10**3, 1000,
             1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
         days end = [120, 120, 150, 180, 240, 330, 330, 120, 70, 50, 30]
         plt.plot(linspace(0, 1, 11), days end, 'b')
         plt.title('days till end vs. mitigation factor')
         print(
              'basically this is saying we need either a less than 40 or greater than 6
         5% (prefferable) rate to not knock out for too long more than half a year. See
         that vertical asymptote of time showing prolonged and continual infection? the
         closer to half of the population it gets too the longer subduing it will tak
         e.'
         )
```

basically this is saying we need either a less than 40 or greater than 65% (p refferable) rate to not knock out for too long more than half a year. See that vertical asymptote of time showing prolonged and continual infection? the c loser to half of the population it gets too the longer subduing it will take.





```
In [67]: start_idx = 0
    plt.plot(linspace(0, 1, 11)[start_idx:11], deaths_pred[start_idx:11], 'k')
    plt.plot(linspace(0, 1, 11)[start_idx:11], max_hosp[start_idx:11], 'r')
    plt.title('deaths and peak hospitalizations vs. mitigation factor')

print(
        'my best guess is peak 1000 hospitalized, 5000 dead, goes through 300000 p
    eople in WA, double that if it\'s worse/not as preventable as I thought'
    )
    print(
        'if no mitigation this says peak 100000 hospital, 150000 dead, goes through 7mill in WA'
    )
```

my best guess is peak 1000 hospitalized, 5000 dead, goes through 300000 peopl e in WA, double that if it's worse/not as preventable as I thought if no mitigation this says peak 100000 hospital, 150000 dead, goes through 7m ill in WA

Out[67]: deaths and peak hospitalizations vs. mitigation factor

