

---

# UNIFYING THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SPREADING PARADIGM WITH GOMPERTZIAN GROWTH

---

A PREPRINT

April 4, 2023

## ABSTRACT

A number of studies have shown that cumulative mortality followed a Gompertz curve in the initial Covid pandemic period, March-April 2020. We show that the Gompertz curve is incompatible with expected initial logistic growth curves as predicted by traditional Susceptible-Infected-Recovered (SIR) models, and propose a new theory which better explains the nature of the mortality characteristics based on a global biosphere disturbance. Second, we show that for the Gompertz curve to emerge, the disturbance has to act on everyone simultaneously, rejecting the possibility of a disease propagation stage. Third, we connect logistic growth with Gompertzian growth by augmenting the logistic growth equation with higher order interaction terms, and show that the SIR model family is compatible with Gompertzian growth only when all nodes in the transmission network communicate with infinite speed and interaction. Crucially, this augmentation must be accompanied by a causality-reversal where the source of growth is not the pool of infected but the pool of susceptible people. We thus find a novel bridge between logistic and Gompertzian growth, separate from the existing Richards model (also called  $\theta$ -logistic growth).

**Keywords** Gompertz · Coherence · Covid · Coronavirus · Network Analysis · Stochastic

## Introduction

Traditional communicable disease spreading theory assumes a pathogen which infects the population through a network of transmission. Following this line of reasoning it can be theoretically shown that in the early stages of an epidemic, growth follows a logistic-like curve, where the very beginning exhibits exponential growth, and for which analytic and semi-analytic solutions have recently emerged [1–4]. A large body of research reveals how these models fit the mortality seen due to the Covid pandemic in 2020, a pandemic due to an influenza-like disease [5–10].

However, instead of showing logistic-like growth, observed cumulative mortality in the initial period March-April 2020 exhibits almost perfect resemblance to Gompertzian growth [11, 12] where the log-transformed cumulative mortality, or log-mortality for short, is exponentially *decreasing* in time,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln F(t) = -\beta \ln F(t), \quad (1)$$

using normalized mortality such that  $F(t \rightarrow \infty) = 1$ .

This phenomenon is recorded by others [13–17], showing Gompertz curves at national levels instead of the predicted logistic curves, an observation made possible in part due to the increased cadence and quality of data acquisition compared with earlier epidemics. What is causing such a discrepancy between these observations and the current theory of communicable diseases [18]?

In addition to the characteristic patterns of these national mortality curves, other observations that conflict more generally with the communicable disease models are 1) the lack of correlation between population density and mortality (or infection) rates [19–25], 2) no clear association between inter-generational relationships and fatality rates [26], and 3) the widespread morbidity and mortality spikes seen during spring 2020 among birds [27], dogs [28], rabbits [29–31],

elephants [32], and horses [33–36]. Many of these animal mortality spikes are not attributable to a Coronavirus infection, so why did these spikes all occur within the same time frame? While these observations are not reconcilable within the current communicable disease paradigm, we present here an alternative theory that can reconcile all observations; a theory based on a global biosphere disturbance with fewer parameters than the most basic communicable disease model.

This global biosphere disturbance could be in the form of sudden ionospheric disturbances (SIDs) [37], which in the context of short-term solar and geomagnetic disturbances have been associated with physiological changes in cardiac system processes [38–45], melatonin/serotonin balance [46–48], endothelial activation and inflammation [49], and disturbed magnetoreception in migrating animals [50–56]. More general effects have also been studied in this context, e.g. overall mortality, suicide, mental disorders, homicides, and epileptic seizures [57–65]. Cherry (2002) put forward a mechanism whereby the ionosphere acts as a coupling agent between geomagnetic disturbances and physiological effects based on the disturbance of the background electromagnetic oscillations between the surface of the Earth and the lower ionosphere, called the Schumann Resonance signal [66, 67]. The Schumann Resonance would then couple with the brain to alter the melatonin/serotonin balance, which was a causal link observed by Wever (1974) through the circadian rhythm [68]. Indeed, more recent findings support this hypothesized synchronization between Schumann Resonances and the brain [69–72].

In support of Cherry’s theory, specific phenomena such as solar X-ray bursts [73–77], solar proton events [74, 78, 79] and geomagnetic storms [80, 81] can modify the shape of the ionosphere cavity and shift the Schumann resonance frequencies [82, 76, 83]. Seismic activity has also been connected to variations in Schumann resonances [84–86], and conversely, ionospheric modifications have been connected to global seismicity [87]. Zaporozhan and Ponomarenko (2010) postulated that minute disturbances in magnetic fields which could translate into influenza symptoms [88], mediated by the cryptochrome protein-family which has been shown to be geomagnetic receptors [89–91].

Whatever the cause, global biosphere disturbance theory represents an alternative paradigm compared to the traditional contact-transmissible contagion theory in the context of disease spreading dynamics. Our goal with this study is to present a novel mathematical bridge between these two paradigms which at its core is a connection between the Gompertzian growth model and the logistic growth model. Our proposed bridge represents an alternative to the well-known parametrization given by Richard (1959) [92], where he augmented standard logistical growth by one parameter. This is why it is also sometimes called  $\theta$ -logistic growth [93].

One issue with Richard’s parametrization is that the traditional communicable disease models cannot be realistically extrapolated to the Gompertz model, as shown by Wang *et al.* (2012) [94]. The reason why Richard’s model cannot realistically represent a communicable disease with a Gompertz model is because it would imply that there is “long-range interaction” between the susceptible and infected (see [93] for details), which is counter to the basic assumption that communicable diseases spread through proximity between the susceptible and infected. Based on these findings, one would then be forced to conclude that Gompertz growth cannot arise in the context of spread through proximity between the susceptible and infected.

In this paper we will show this incompatibility in another way by creating a model built on higher order interaction terms between the susceptible and the infected groups asymptotically leading to Gompertz growth, but only when the susceptible are the drivers of the growth. In other words, Gompertz growth is a causality-reversed communicable disease. While this causality-reversal of growth cannot be explained by communicable disease theory, it can however be explained by a biosphere disturbance theory, where a stressor is simultaneously applied to the population. This theory does not preclude the possibility of multiple sources of disturbance, some potentially local and interacting with the global source. The main idea is that over some possibly geographically constrained area, everyone is exposed to the same source of disturbance simultaneously.

This paper is organized as follows: We first review the basic communicable disease models, before presenting a new stochastic model from which Gompertz growth emerges and thus explains the observed mortality data. We then proceed to juxtapose of the logistic model and the Gompertz model in the microscopic domain where multiple entities comprise the macroscopic behavior. The final section is dedicated to unifying the communicable disease paradigm with a biosphere disturbance through a new generalized closed form of the Logistic-Gompertzian growth equations.

## Simple communicable disease models: The SIR model family

We start by reviewing the basic infectious disease model, namely the Susceptible-Infected-Recovered (SIR) model under a time-dependent infection/recovery rate ratio,  $\phi(t)$  [95], and show under what conditions the Gompertz curve could emerge. First assume a pool of susceptible people of size  $N$  evolving between the three states: susceptible,  $S(t)$ ,

recovered,  $R(t)$  and infected,  $I(t)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= -\beta \frac{IS}{N} \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta \frac{IS}{N} - \alpha I. \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \alpha I,\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

omitting the argument  $t$  in each variable for brevity and where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in this context signify recovery and infection rates.

A line of reasoning employed by Rypdal and Rypdal (2020) [14] to obtain the Gompertz curve is to linearize the SIR model by assuming both the number of infected,  $I(t)$ , and cumulative infected,  $Y(t)$ , are much less than the initial pool of susceptible people,  $N \gg Y \geq I$ , which seems well founded at the national level, viz.

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \beta I \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = (\beta - \alpha)I = \alpha(\phi(t) - 1)I, \tag{4}$$

and where the number of recovered,  $R(t)$ , is under this linearization decoupled from the other variables. They further assume the number of deceased is proportional to the number of cumulative infected, offset by a time lag, which allows us to use the same set of linearized equations to model the number of cumulative people deceased without loss of generality. And since  $I$  is a function of  $Y$ , we can combine Eq. 3 via an instantaneous relative growth rate,  $\gamma(t) = dY(t)/(Y dt) = \beta I/Y$ ,

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \gamma(t)Y(t). \tag{5}$$

Due to this linearization, the infection/recovery rate ratio,  $\phi(t)$ , and the relative growth rate,  $\gamma(t)$ , will have to change as a function of time to accommodate for the boundary conditions. The latter is typically also parameterized by a scaling factor,  $\theta$ , representing the shape of the growth,

$$\gamma(t) = \frac{\beta}{\theta} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{Y}{Y_\infty} \right)^\theta \right]. \tag{6}$$

This parametrization is the commonly used Richards growth curve [92], also called  $\theta$ -logistic growth, and has been used by others [96]. Although not immediately justified in the communicable disease theory, one could imagine that  $\theta$  represents non-linear network behavior [93]. Note that at  $\theta = 1$ , the traditional logistic growth curve is obtained, while at  $\theta \rightarrow \infty$  we recover the exponential (Malthusian) explosion.

The observed Gompertzian mortality curves are realized in the limit  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ , with the relative growth rate,

$$\gamma(t) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta}{\theta} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{Y}{Y_\infty} \right)^\theta \right] = \beta \ln \frac{Y_\infty}{Y}, \tag{7}$$

such that

$$\frac{d \ln Y}{dt} = -\beta \ln \frac{Y}{Y_\infty}. \tag{8}$$

The Gompertzian limit implies an exponentially decreasing relative growth rate from the very first time point, which under the SIR model is unlikely given the large pool of susceptible people in the beginning. One would rather expect a near-constant relative growth rate in the beginning due to a disease propagation stage. Rypdal and Rypdal (2020) [14] suggest that the decreasing relative growth rate is caused by social and political mitigating efforts, but these hardly justify such coherent and consistent mortality characteristics across countries, particularly with an exponentially decreasing growth rate. In fact, Wang et al. (2012) [94] showed that any values of  $\theta < 1$  are not physically realistic under a similar SIR model as the one given above.

Perhaps a more likely scenario from which a Gompertz curve would emerge is the selective infection of central nodes in the transmission network resulting in an immediate decrease in relative growth. Herrmann and Schwartz (2020) [97] studied a networked SIR model on a variety of networks, but did not elaborate on a possible fit to a Gompertz curve. Estrada and Bartesaghi (2022) [98] found that the Gompertz curve can emerge in later stages of an SIS (Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible) model, but not in the beginning of an SIR-like model. Although it may be possible to realize

Gompertzian growth from a special network, firm theoretical work has yet to be done to establish this connection. We will touch upon how the Gompertz curve emerges from one such network below, under some caveats.

In general, the SIR models and their extensions which do not consider network interactions explicitly consider rather averaged macroscopic behavior of an ensemble of microscopic units justified through mean-field theory [99]. In such models, all entities are implicitly assumed connected and communicating through long-range interactions as shown by Mombach et al. (2002) [100]. However, even with such strong assumptions, it is odd that observed mortality never exhibits a stage of near-exponential growth as this macroscopic SIR model family predicts, but rather a constant negative slope in the double-log-domain, which we will now show.

### The extended SIR model family is almost Gompertzian

Without the linearization and the  $\theta$ -parametrization of the Richards model, one can still almost obtain Gompertzian growth from the communicable disease SIR-like models. Under a double-log-transform of Gompertzian growth, the growth curve is a simple straight line which is one of its characteristic traits [17],

$$\ln(\ln(Y_\infty/Y)) = -\beta t + k, \quad (9)$$

with  $k = \ln \ln \frac{Y_\infty}{Y_0}$ . To show this discrepancy between the SIR-like models and the Gompertz model, we follow Carletti et al. (2020) [5] and consider the extended version of the SIR model by including a group of deceased,  $D(t)$ , such that  $N = S(t) + I(t) + R(t) + D(t)$ , also called the SIRD model. This extension requires an addition to our original set of equations 2, with an equation for the deceased group's growth at some rate  $\delta$  relative to the current infected group,

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \delta I. \quad (10)$$

Algebraic manipulations reveal that the deceased group is described by a single equation, viz.

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \eta(1 - e^{-\xi D}) - \kappa D, \quad (11)$$

where  $\eta = \delta N$ ,  $\xi = \beta/(\delta N)$ ,  $\kappa = \delta + \alpha$ , and where  $N$  is again synonymous to the initial susceptible pool of people. This pool of people cannot be obtained from deaths alone, but can be inferred by assuming a known ratio between mortality and recovery rates,  $\delta$  and  $\alpha$ . However, when only modeling the deceased as we do here, knowledge of  $N$  is irrelevant and the three parameters in Eq. 11 are sufficient.

In the beginning of an epidemic one can assume small values of  $D$  and thus the SIRD model follows logistic growth with

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = cD(1 - D/K), \quad (12)$$

obtained with a second order expansion of the exponential term in Eq. 11 and with  $c = \eta\xi - \kappa$  and  $K = 2c/\eta\xi^2$ . Both the SIR and SEIR model exhibit similar properties and their discrepancy with initial observations related to the Covid pandemic has been noted by others [101].

Without this approximation, the full 3-parameters in Eq. 11 of the deceased group can show a curve quite close to a straight line in the double-log-domain even in the initial observations, although there will always be a non-zero concavity (Fig. 1 and the SI Appendix).

Meanwhile, even though the Gompertz model can be fit with a 3-parameter model, it can also be simplified to a 2-parameter model estimated through linear regression of log-mortality [17],

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln Y(t) = -\beta [\ln Y(t) - \ln Y_\infty]. \quad (13)$$

The 3-parameter model has one extra degree of freedom which can stabilize the asymptotic abundance estimate,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln Y(t) = -\beta \ln \frac{Y(t)}{\tilde{Y}} + \nu, \quad (14)$$

with constants  $\tilde{Y}$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\nu$ . The Gompertz growth solution is given as

$$Y(t) = Y_\infty \left( \frac{Y_0}{Y_\infty} \right)^{e^{-\beta t}}, \quad (15)$$

where  $Y_0 = Y(t = 0)$  and  $Y_\infty = \tilde{Y}e^{\nu/\beta}$ .

Whether though the 3-parameter model or the 2-parameter linear model, the Gompertz model is relatively parsimonious in its parameters and thus mitigates the possibility of non-identifiability issues, which plagues more complex models [102].

In summary, we see that the SIR model family both lacks the observed immediate decrease in relative growth rate, and makes strong assumptions about the disease spreading network structure that imply non-local interactions. We are thus prompted to look for another model which can explain the observed mortality patterns. For this challenge, we shall first present a stochastic approach and then present a deterministic approach which unifies the SIR family models with the Gompertz curve.

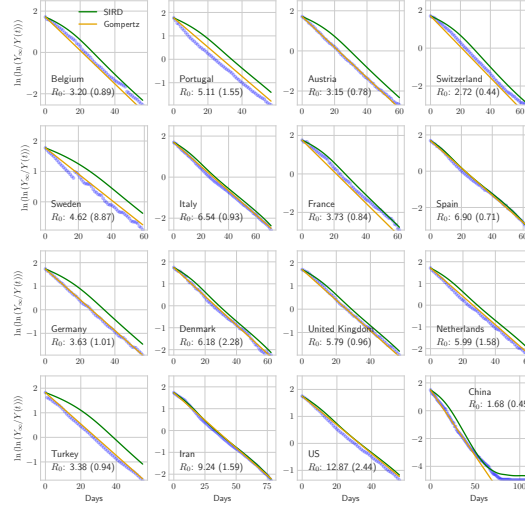


Figure 1: Cumulative number of deceased from the Covid pandemic, transformed by  $g(Y) = \ln \ln (Y_\infty/Y(t))$  plotted against number of days elapsed after  $Y(t)/Y_{max} > 0.005$ , comparing an SIRD model (green) with a Gompertz model (yellow) for a variety of countries in the period Jan-May 2020. Both models are fit using non-linear least squares according to equations 14 and 11 in the text. Although the Gompertz curve can also be obtained with a simple linear fit using Eq. 13, it is here obtained using non-linear least squares to put both models on equal footing. The temporal evolution of the SIRD model is obtained from the Runge-Kutta algorithm, while the Gompertz has a closed form for its temporal evolution. Each plot is annotated with the basic reproduction number defined as  $\mathcal{R}_0 = \gamma\xi/\kappa$  [5]. The 95<sup>th</sup> percent confidence interval is shown in brackets and computed with the parametric bootstrap assuming a multivariate normal distribution on the parameters and 10000 generated bootstrap samples [103]. Fitting is done with Python-Scipy and a 6-day moving average of deaths. Observations are taken from the Github repository compiled by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA [104].

## A stochastic theory for observed mortality

An alternative line of reasoning that does not rely on the framework of communicable diseases is that the biosphere was perturbed by an instantaneous external stressor, initiating a stress response to eventually bring mortality rates back to stability.

Inspired by De Lauro et al. (2014) [105], the stressor can be modeled as a multiplicative stochastic dampening term along with a countering force of the immune system. As with all multiplicative processes, it is convenient to log-transform mortality and work in a dimensionless space such that  $F(t) = Y(t)/Y_\infty$  and  $Z(t) = \ln F(t)$ , from which a natural perturbation model emerges,

$$dZ(t) = -\beta Z(t)dt + \sqrt{\sigma}dW(t), \quad (16)$$

where  $dW(t)$  is a delta-correlated Wiener process with zero mean, making  $Z(t)$  a stochastic process. The first term on the right hand side represents the growth due to the stressor, while the second represents the stress response.

This perturbation model is an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process [106], where  $Z(t)$  is Gaussian. It is also interpreted as Newton’s equation of motion with friction and a random force (Langevin’s equation), and a continuous version of an Auto-Regressive(1) model [107]. As argued by De Lauro et al. (2014) [105], the diffusion coefficient,  $\sigma$ , represents the strength of the perturbation. This is seen if we recast our perturbation model in terms of mortality while introducing a new parameter  $C = \exp(-\frac{\sigma}{2\beta})$ , viz.

$$dF(t) = \left\{ \frac{\sigma}{2} F(t) - \beta F(t) \ln \left[ \frac{F(t)}{C} \right] \right\} dt + \sqrt{\sigma} F(t) dW(t). \quad (17)$$

To obtain the deterministic observable, we first take the average in the log-domain (Eq. 16),

$$d \mathbb{E}[\ln F(t)] = -\beta \mathbb{E}[\ln F(t)] dt, \quad (18)$$

where  $\mathbb{E}$  signifies the averaging operation. Then we use the property that for the log-normal quantity  $F(t)$ , the average of its logarithm is the logarithm of the *median* quantity [108], where we denote the median of  $F(t)$  as  $M(t)$ ,

$$d \ln M(t) = -\beta \ln M(t) dt, \quad (19)$$

which corresponds with the familiar deterministic Gompertz differential equation in Eq. 14 with  $Y(t) = Y_\infty M(t)$ . Comparing the stochastic stressor  $\sigma$  in Eq. 17 with the deterministic growth equation in Eq. 14 gives  $\nu = \sigma/2$ , suggesting that the stressor is indeed the source of growth, while  $\beta$  is the growth-limiting factor. This comparison is clear after taking the median of Eq. 17 wherein the cross-term of  $F(t)dW(t)$  goes to zero due to the independence of  $F(t)$  and  $dW(t)$ .

Thus, a more parsimonious interpretation of the observations not reliant on a transmission network is that mortality was caused by a perturbation of the biosphere, modeled as a random process, to which organisms gradually develop resistance at a geometric rate in the log-transformed domain [109, 110], which is the natural transformation for many processes in nature [111]. Under this model, the distribution of the abundance of  $F(t)$  is log-normal, a result that can be obtained by directly solving the stochastic equation 17 [112, 108], or from thermodynamic principles [113–115]. Intuitively, this is seen by noting that the solution to the perturbation model in the log-domain (Eq. 16) is Gaussian in the variable  $Z(t)$ , thus suggesting a log-normal distribution of  $F(t)$ .

## Comparing logistic and Gompertzian growth in the microscopic domain

The remarkable observation that the log-transformed domain is the natural one merits closer study. In this section, we will present a phenomenological argument that shows how Gompertzian growth implies long-range interactions of entities. This argument will be made more rigorous in the proceeding section. First, juxtapose the logistic model with the Gompertz model,

$$\dot{M} = \frac{d}{dt} M(t) = \beta M(t)(1 - M(t)) \quad \text{Logistic} \quad (20a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(M(t)) = -\beta \ln(M(t)) \quad \text{Gompertz}, \quad (20b)$$

where  $M(t)$  is deterministic.

In the logistic model, we recognize the rightmost side of the logistic equation as the transmission term in an SIR model, but also as a linear interaction term between the two macroscopic states. As mentioned earlier, this procedure is a mean field approximation with an implied average interaction between the variables. Thus, all dynamics are governed by macroscopic deterministic variables parametrized by a transmission rate.

A microscopic solution could be modeled by splitting the system into  $N$  microscopic deterministic units,  $M(t) \rightarrow x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_N(t)$ , where the lower case  $x_i$  emphasizes the microscopic quality of the variables, and is here interpreted as probability of infection. From these microscopic units, macroscopic growth could be obtained by taking their arithmetic average,

$$M(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N x_i(t). \quad (21)$$

Naturally, this simple arithmetic average treats each microscopic unit as an independent variable contributing to the macroscopic observable.

One could add network interaction necessitating a corresponding matrix version of Eq. 20a

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \beta(1 - x_i) \sum_j a_{ij} x_j \quad \forall i, \quad (22)$$

using the shorthanded  $x_i = x_i(t)$  and with a fixed correlation governed by the network's growth or infection rate,  $\beta$ , and adjacency matrix,  $\{a_{i,j}\} = \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ , a binary matrix with ones where the  $i^{th}$  and  $j^{th}$  nodes are connected, and zeroes otherwise. Notice that there is an implied causality from the infected to the susceptible, which will become relevant below. Furthermore, a linear correlation between variables is seen as the partial derivatives of the instantaneous growth rate with respect to pairs of microscopic variables,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \dot{M}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = -\frac{\beta}{N} a_{i,j}. \quad (23)$$

Still, no Gompertz curve will emerge at the onset of the growth process. Estrada and Bartesaghi (2022) [98] provide further analysis on this topic.

In contrast and as discussed above, the Gompertz model is implied by a multiplicative stochastic process with a log-normal distribution in its abundance at any given point in time. A log-normal distribution of abundance implies that the log-domain is the natural domain in which the central limit theorem applies, thus implying correlated mortality growth through the geometric mean,

$$M(t) = \exp \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \ln x_i(t) \right] = \left[ \prod_i x_i(t) \right]^{\frac{1}{N}} \quad (24)$$

Under this model, correlation between entities is present at all orders in the original domain and all the nodes in the network communicate instantaneously.

With this phenomenological argument we see that the emergence of the Gompertz curve at the macroscopic level suggests that the system is correlated, or coherent, presumably as a result of the simultaneous exposure to the same underlying stressor and due to the implied log-normal nature of the microscopic entities, where multiplication replaces addition as the aggregating operator [111].

## Unifying the SIR model with Gompertzian growth

It is possible to reconcile the SIR model with the Gompertz curve under a common model different from the traditional Richards model. First, start with the networked SIR equation for the infected group,

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \beta(1 - x_i) \sum_j a_{ij} x_j - \alpha x_i \quad \forall i. \quad (25)$$

We then modify this equation in two ways: 1. Reverse the causality where the population of infected is now dependent on the population of the susceptible. This causality reversal is the crucial change based on the global biosphere disturbance hypothesis rather than a communicable disease assumption. 2. Augment the transmission term to higher orders, which as we shall see is necessary to achieve Gompertzian growth.

Thus, letting  $s_i = 1 - x_i$  be the probability of being susceptible,

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \beta x_i \sum_j a_{ij} (s_j + s_j^2/2 + \dots) - \alpha x_i \quad \forall i, \quad (26)$$

Furthermore, we will for the sake of simplicity assume all nodes in the network have exactly one neighbor and that there exists a unique path between all nodes,

$$\sum_i a_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j. \quad (27)$$

To build some intuition about these equations, we consider some simple scenarios.

1. Let  $x_j = 1, \forall j \neq i$ . In this scenario, Eq. 26 becomes  $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = -\alpha x_i$ , implying as expected that the global biosphere disturbance is gone, and the value of  $x_i$  goes to zero. In the communicable disease paradigm, Eq. 25 becomes  $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \beta(1 - x_i) - \alpha x_i$ , and  $x_i$  will grow as long as the right-hand side is positive. This is expected as all neighbors are able to transmit the disease.
2. Let  $x_j \rightarrow 0, \forall j \neq i$ . In this scenario, Eq. 26 becomes  $\frac{1}{x_i} \frac{dx_i}{dt} \rightarrow \infty$ , implying asymptotically infinite initial growth as the number of higher order terms increases. This behavior is in line with Gompertzian growth and is expected as growth rates are indicated by the susceptible. The implication is that the global biosphere disturbance has just started. In the communicable disease paradigm Eq. 25 becomes  $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = -\alpha x_i$ , and the value of  $x_i$  goes to zero due to the absence of infectious people.

It is important to note that both sets of equations only describe the paradigm they represent. Consequently, the set of equations for one paradigm will appear nonsensical in the other paradigm. In the new paradigm, we do not consider an infected person as infectious, but rather consider the susceptible as the drivers of the growth, as they represent the stage of the global biosphere disturbance.

Now use the Taylor series  $s + s^2/2 + \dots = -\ln(1 - s)$ , viz.

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = -\beta x_i \sum_j a_{ij} \ln(1 - s_j) - \alpha x_i = -\beta x_i \sum_j a_{ij} \ln x_j - \alpha x_i \quad \forall i, \quad (28)$$

As we are interested in the aggregate macroscopic behavior, we take averages in the log-domain, exploit our setup where  $\mathbf{A}$  is a single mapping from one node to another, and simplify to

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left[ \prod_i x_i \right]^{\frac{1}{N}} = -\beta \ln \left[ \prod_i x_i \right]^{\frac{1}{N}} - \frac{\alpha}{N}. \quad (29)$$

If  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ , then this equation will exhibit Gompertzian growth in the geometric ensemble average of microscopic units. An interpretation of  $\alpha$  approaching 0 could be that the limiting factor emerges purely from the growth rate without the need for a second growth-limiting parameter, in line with the previous crucial hypothesis of causality reversal stated above. One further simplification could be seen in equating the logarithm of the geometric mean with the logarithm of the median of the set of  $x_i$  to obtain Eq. 19,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln M(t) = -\beta \ln M(t). \quad (30)$$

We thus see that in a mathematically well-defined scenario, nodes in the network respond instantaneously and are correlated with each other as under a global biosphere disturbance.

### A closed-form expression for a unified model

Finally, we are positioned to arrive at a closed-form expression for a finite number of interaction terms in this modified logistic model, which represents the infection term in the SIR model. Working with a single unitless growth variable and omitting the multivariate network without loss of generality, we start with

$$\frac{d \ln x}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N s^i / i. \quad (31)$$

Using standard integrals we see that the multiple terms amount to a Gompertz growth term adjusted by a Hypergeometric function,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N s^i / i &= \int_s \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} s^i ds \\ &= \int_s \frac{1 - s^N}{1 - s} ds \\ &= -\frac{{}_1F_2(1, N+1, N+2; s)}{N+1} s^{N+1} - \ln(1 - s), \end{aligned}$$



where  ${}_1F_2$  is Gauss' Hypergeometric function, and integration limits are indefinite. In summary, the modified logistic function emerges as

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln x(t) = -\frac{{}_1F_2(1, N+1, N+2; 1-x(t))}{N+1} (1-x(t))^{N+1} - \ln x(t), \quad (32)$$

which represents the novel bridge between logistic and Gompertzian growth. Note that for  $N = 1$ , this relative growth rate becomes the standard logistic function, while increasing the number of higher order terms will move the equation closer to the Gompertz curve as the Hypergeometric term approaches zero. This modification to the logistic function does not have a 1-to-1 correspondence with the Richards model, but serves instead as an alternative when encoding non-linear or collaborative growth effects (see Fig. 2). This novel growth equation can thus be included in the SIR equation for the infected.

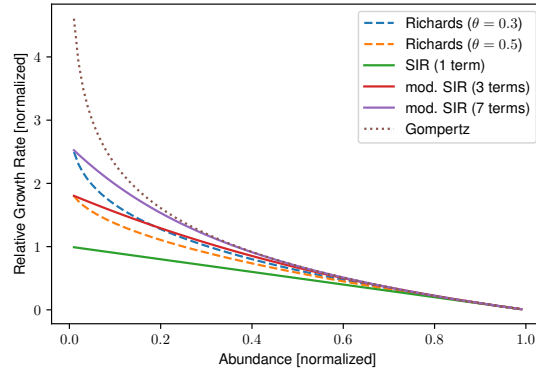


Figure 2: Comparison relative growth rate in the Richards  $\theta$ -logistic model (Eq. 6), Gompertz model (Eq. 19), and the augmented causality-reversed SIR model (Eq. 32), all as a function of the abundance variable. Both dependent and independent variables are normalized so that final abundance (or size) is set to unity. The Richards  $\theta$ -parameter is annotated in brackets in the legend, in addition to the number of terms used in the modified SIR model.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, we have shown that Gompertzian growth follows from infinite interactions between the susceptible and infected states. In this vein, the Richards parameter,  $\theta$ , is related although not identical to the number of higher-order interactions with the susceptible and the infected population in an augmented SIR model [92], where infinite interactions corresponds to  $\theta \rightarrow 0$  and where the source of growth is driven by the number of susceptible and not the number of infected.

We can now further appreciate the Richards parametrization as a transition from non-collaborative to maximally collaborative growth as  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ . This feature of  $\theta$  was also obtained by Petroni et al. (2020) [93] by interpreting the  $\theta$ -logistic growth rate in Eq. 6 as non-linear resource availability dependent on the overall abundance, with linearity reached at  $\theta = 1$ . The maximally coherent scenario implies that all units in the network are exposed to the stressor simultaneously. Molski and Konarski (2003) [116] made a similar observation that Gompertzian growth is the coherent state in a quantum mechanical system with a time-dependent potential, an interpretation which sheds further light on the temporal nature of the postulated stress response. This quantum mechanical system has also been used to describe coherent energy states of diatomic molecules in space [117]. In the field of quantum physics, *coherence* is a well-defined mathematical property first explored by Glauber (1963) [118] in the context of electromagnetic fields. The fact that we observe the Gompertz curve in both the microscopic quantum scales and the macroscopic national scales is noteworthy, and suggests that both systems share commonalities and means of communication.

Observing Gompertzian growth through the communicable diseases paradigm, the perceived pathogen would have to travel at luminal speeds throughout the population, exemplified by the immediate decrease in the relative growth rate of the infected. We are thus forced to reject the concept of a pathogen in the context of Gompertzian growth based on physical grounds.

We further show that the observed mortality across countries can be explained by a model where the biosphere is disturbed by a ubiquitous, simultaneous, and non-local stressor eliciting a corresponding stress response through which

a new stress tolerance baseline is gradually established. The stressor is modeled as a stochastic perturbation in the log-transformed domain of effects where correlation between individuals or microscopic entities is present at all orders. From this model, we draw parallels between the coherent behavior of the population’s mortality evolution during an epidemic and the spatial coherence of quantum mechanical systems.

Thus, we see growth on a spectrum: In one extreme we find non-collaborative growth models or models with parameterized linear interaction effects, and in the other extreme we see a field of microscopic entities coherently sharing information much like quantum entangled particles. This observation adds to the list of emerging biological phenomena that exhibit coherent quantum behavior at the macroscopic level [119]. Although a global biosphere disturbance can explain our observations, one might still be surprised to find that temporal evolution of human mortality during epidemics can behave like the spatial energy distribution of quantum coherent systems.

## Methods

### Estimating model parameters

The time-evolution of the SIRD and the Gompertz model are obtained with a Runge-Kutta algorithm, after first fitting parameters using non-linear least squares according to equations 14 and 11 in the text (see SI Appendix for details). Fitting is done using Python-Scipy’s non-linear least squares algorithm with specified Jacobians and a 6-day windowed average of observed deaths, similar to the technique by Carletti et al. [5]. Observations are taken from the Github repository compiled by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA [104].

The basic reproduction number is modeled as the product of  $\eta\xi/\kappa$  in Eq. 11, and its associated variance is obtained through a parametric bootstrap assuming a multivariate normal distribution with mean and covariance equal to the estimate from the non-linear least squares technique. The 95<sup>th</sup> percent confidence interval is obtained after 10000 parameter samples drawn from this distribution, each computing a resampled estimate of  $\mathcal{R}_0$  [103].

### Code Availability

Scripts used to produce the plots are downloadable in the form of a Jupyter notebook using Python from [https://nbviewer.org/urls/emf-research.fra1.digitaloceanspaces.com/gompertz/gompertz\\_vs\\_sird.ipynb](https://nbviewer.org/urls/emf-research.fra1.digitaloceanspaces.com/gompertz/gompertz_vs_sird.ipynb) and <https://nbviewer.org/urls/emf-research.fra1.digitaloceanspaces.com/gompertz/hypergeometric.ipynb>

### Data Availability

Observations are taken from the Github repository compiled by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA [104], and are available at <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>, specifically the table `csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_global.csv`, downloaded Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> 2022.

## Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Table 1: Estimated values for the SIRD model fitted to various countries' observations as shown in Figure 1 using notation from eq. (12). Standard deviation estimates is given in the parenthesis corresponding to the last significant digit of the reported number.

	$\eta \times 10^{-1}$	$\xi \times 10^4$	$\kappa \times 10^2$
Belgium	94(8)	3.2(2)	9.3(7)
Portugal	6.6(4)	35(2)	4.5(3)
Austria	6.9(5)	40(3)	8.7(6)
Switzerland	22(1)	13.6(7)	11.0(5)
Sweden	19(5)	8(2)	3(1)
Italy	137(3)	1.77(5)	3.71(1)
France	240(10)	1.24(7)	8.1(4)
Spain	145(2)	2.27(5)	4.75(8)
Germany	61(4)	3.9(3)	6.5(5)
Denmark	2.7(2)	96(8)	4.3(3)
United Kingdom	181(5)	1.39(5)	4.3(1)
Netherlands	29(1)	8.9(5)	4.3(2)
Turkey	34(3)	6.8(5)	6.9(6)
Iran	22.3(4)	10.4(4)	2.51(7)
US	312(5)	0.76(2)	1.83(7)
China	130(30)	3.5(5)	26(4)

## Supplement

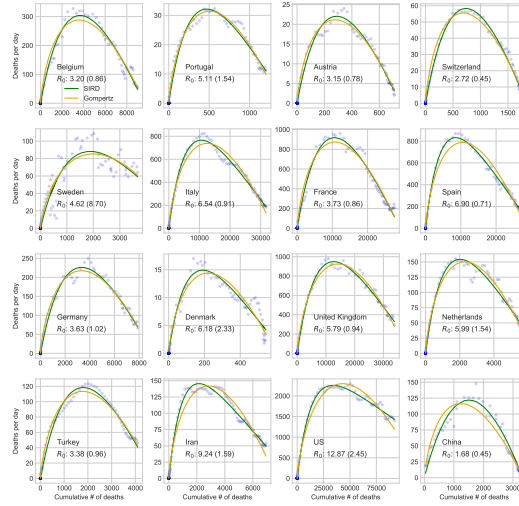


Figure 3: Cumulative diseased plotted against number of days after  $Y(t)/Y_{max} > 0.005$ , comparing an SIRD with a Gompertz model. Both models are fit using non-linear least squares according to equations (14) and (11) in the text. Fitting is done with Python-Scipy and a 6-day windowed average of deaths. The basic reproduction number,  $R_0$  is computed as specified in the Methods. Observations are taken from the Github repository compiled by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA [104].

## References

- [1] Harko, T., Lobo, F. S., and Mak, M. Exact analytical solutions of the susceptible-infected-recovered (sir) epidemic model and of the sir model with equal death and birth rates. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*,

Table 2: Estimated values for the Gompertz model fitted to various countries' observations, as shown in Figure 1 using notation from eq. (1).

	$\nu \times 10$	$\beta \times 10^2$	$\tilde{Y} \times 10^2$
Belgium	9.3(1)	8.1(2)	10.1(9)
Portugal	6.15(3)	6.22(7)	7.0(3)
Austria	6.98(5)	7.6(1)	7.8(4)
Switzerland	8.08(6)	8.1(1)	8.9(5)
Sweden	4.9(1)	4.3(2)	6(1)
Italy	7.60(6)	5.88(7)	8.4(4)
France	10.2(1)	8.2(1)	11.0(8)
Spain	9.41(9)	7.5(1)	10.2(7)
Germany	7.56(6)	6.53(8)	8.4(4)
Denmark	5.94(7)	6.5(2)	6.8(7)
United Kingdom	8.46(5)	6.54(7)	9.3(4)
Netherlands	7.34(6)	6.52(8)	8.2(4)
Turkey	7.04(5)	6.38(8)	7.9(4)
Iran	5.87(6)	5.04(8)	6.7(4)
US	7.53(7)	5.32(7)	8.4(5)
China	9.8(1)	9.4(2)	10(1)

236:184–194, 2014.

- [2] Kröger, M. and Schlickeiser, R. Analytical solution of the SIR-model for the temporal evolution of epidemics. part a: time-independent reproduction factor. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*, 53(50): 505601, 2020.
- [3] Schlickeiser, R. and Kröger, M. Analytical solution of the SIR-model for the temporal evolution of epidemics: part b. semi-time case. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*, 54(17):175601, 2021.
- [4] Heng, K. and Althaus, C. L. The approximately universal shapes of epidemic curves in the susceptible-exposed-infectious-recovered (SEIR) model. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1):1–6, 2020.
- [5] Carletti, T., Fanelli, D., and Piazza, F. COVID-19: The unreasonable effectiveness of simple models. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals: X*, 5:100034, 2020.
- [6] Cooper, I., Mondal, A., and Antonopoulos, C. G. A SIR model assumption for the spread of COVID-19 in different communities. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, 139:110057, 2020.
- [7] Postnikov, E. B. Estimation of COVID-19 dynamics “on a back-of-envelope”: Does the simplest SIR model provide quantitative parameters and predictions? *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, 135:109841, 2020.
- [8] Muñoz-Fernández, G. A., Seoane, J. M., and Seoane-Sepúlveda, J. B. A SIR-type model describing the successive waves of COVID-19. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, 144:110682, 2021.
- [9] Cooper, I., Mondal, A., Antonopoulos, C. G., and Mishra, A. Dynamical analysis of the infection status in diverse communities due to COVID-19 using a modified SIR model. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, pages 1–14, 2022.
- [10] Saikia, D., Bora, K., and Bora, M. P. COVID-19 outbreak in india: an SEIR model-based analysis. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, 104(4):4727–4751, 2021.
- [11] Gompertz, B. XXIV. on the nature of the function expressive of the law of human mortality, and on a new mode of determining the value of life contingencies. in a letter to francis baily, esq. f. r. s. &c. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, 115:513–583, dec 1825. doi:10.1098/rstl.1825.0026.
- [12] Bajzer, Ž., Vuk-Pavlović, S., and Huzak, M. Mathematical modeling of tumor growth kinetics. In *A survey of models for tumor-immune system dynamics*, pages 89–133. Springer, 1997.
- [13] Ohnishi, A., Namekawa, Y., and Fukui, T. Universality in COVID-19 spread in view of the gompertz function. *Progress of Theoretical and Experimental Physics*, 2020(12), oct 2020. doi:10.1093/ptep/ptaa148.
- [14] Rypdal, K. and Rypdal, M. A parsimonious description and cross-country analysis of COVID-19 epidemic curves. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(18):6487, sep 2020. doi:10.3390/ijerph17186487.

- [15] Català, M., Alonso, S., Alvarez-Lacalle, E., López, D., Cardona, P.-J., and Prats, C. Empirical model for short-time prediction of COVID-19 spreading. *PLOS Computational Biology*, 16(12):e1008431, dec 2020. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1008431.
- [16] Rodrigues, T. and Helene, O. Monte carlo approach to model COVID-19 deaths and infections using gompertz functions. *Physical Review Research*, 2(4):043381, 2020.
- [17] Levitt, M., Scaiewicz, A., and Zonta, F. Predicting the trajectory of any COVID19 epidemic from the best straight line. *medRxiv*, jun 2020. doi:10.1101/2020.06.26.20140814.
- [18] Castro, M., Ares, S., Cuesta, J. A., and Manrubia, S. The turning point and end of an expanding epidemic cannot be precisely forecast. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(42):26190–26196, 2020.
- [19] Hamidi, S., Sabouri, S., and Ewing, R. Does density aggravate the COVID-19 pandemic? *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 86(4):495–509, June 2020. doi:10.1080/01944363.2020.1777891.
- [20] Hamidi, S., Ewing, R., and Sabouri, S. Longitudinal analyses of the relationship between development density and the COVID-19 morbidity and mortality rates: Early evidence from 1,165 metropolitan counties in the united states. *Health & Place*, 64:102378, July 2020. doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102378.
- [21] Carozzi, F. Urban density and covid-19. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2020. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3643204.
- [22] Liu, L. Emerging study on the transmission of the novel coronavirus (covid-19) from urban perspective: Evidence from china. *Cities*, 103:102759, 2020.
- [23] A.G., G., S., C., M.R., M., J.C., V., G., S., G.W., C., and J.B., S. Covid-19 mortality rates in the european union, switzerland, and the uk: effect of timeliness, lockdown rigidity, and population density. *Minerva Med.*, 111(4), 2020.
- [24] Khavarian-Garmsir, A. R., Sharifi, A., and Moradpour, N. Are high-density districts more vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic? *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 70:102911, 2021.
- [25] Barak, N., Sommer, U., and Mualam, N. Urban attributes and the spread of COVID-19: The effects of density, compliance and socio-political factors in israel. *Science of the Total Environment*, 793:148626, 2021.
- [26] Arpino, B., Bordone, V., and Pasqualini, M. No clear association emerges between intergenerational relationships and COVID-19 fatality rates from macro-level analyses. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(32):19116–19121, jul 2020. doi:10.1073/pnas.2008581117.
- [27] Fischer, L., Peters, M., Merbach, S., Eydner, M., Kuczka, A., Lambertz, J., Kummerfeld, M., Kahnt, K., Weiss, A., and Petersen, H. Increased mortality in wild tits in north rhine-westphalia (germany) in 2020 with a special focus on suttonella ornithocola and other infectious pathogens. *European Journal of Wildlife Research*, 67(3), may 2021. doi:10.1007/s10344-021-01500-7.
- [28] Perisé-Barrios, A. J., Tomeo-Martín, B. D., Gómez-Ochoa, P., Delgado-Bonet, P., Plaza, P., Palau-Concejo, P., González, J., Ortiz-Díez, G., Meléndez-Lazo, A., Gentil, M., García-Castro, J., and Barbero-Fernández, A. Humoral responses to SARS-CoV-2 by healthy and sick dogs during the COVID-19 pandemic in spain. *Veterinary Research*, 52(1), feb 2021. doi:10.1186/s13567-021-00897-y.
- [29] Duff, P., Fenimore, C., Holmes, P., Hopkins, B., Jones, J., He, M., Everest, D., and Rocchi, M. Disease surveillance in england and wales, december 2019. *Veterinary Record*, 186(1):15–16, Jan. 2020. doi:10.1136/vr.m68.
- [30] Hu, B., Wei, H., Fan, Z., Song, Y., Chen, M., Qiu, R., Zhu, W., Xu, W., Xue, J., and Wang, F. Emergence of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus 2 in china in 2020. *Veterinary Medicine and Science*, 7(1):236–239, Aug. 2020. doi:10.1002/vms3.332.
- [31] Fukui, H., Shimoda, H., Kadekaru, S., Henmi, C., and Une, Y. Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus type 2 epidemic in a rabbit colony in japan. *Journal of Veterinary Medical Science*, 83(5):841–845, 2021. doi:10.1292/jvms.21-0007.
- [32] van Aarde, R. J., Pimm, S. L., Guldemon, R., Huang, R., and Maré, C. The 2020 elephant die-off in botswana. *PeerJ*, 9:e10686, jan 2021. doi:10.7717/peerj.10686.
- [33] Kambayashi, Y., Bannai, H., Tsujimura, K., Hiram, A., Ohta, M., and Nemoto, M. Outbreak of equine coronavirus infection among riding horses in tokyo, japan. *Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*, 77:101668, Aug. 2021. doi:10.1016/j.cimid.2021.101668.
- [34] King, S., Rajko-Nenow, P., Ashby, M., Frost, L., Carpenter, S., and Batten, C. Outbreak of african horse sickness in thailand, 2020. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, jul 2020. doi:10.1111/tbed.13701.
- [35] Lu, G., Pan, J., Ou, J., Shao, R., Hu, X., Wang, C., and Li, S. African horse sickness: Its emergence in thailand and potential threat to other asian countries. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, jun 2020. doi:10.1111/tbed.13625.

- [36] Castillo-Olivares, J. African horse sickness in thailand: Challenges of controlling an outbreak by vaccination. *Equine Veterinary Journal*, 53(1):9–14, oct 2020. doi:10.1111/evj.13353.
- [37] Cannon, P. and Rycroft, M. J. Schumann resonance frequency variations during sudden ionospheric disturbances. *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics*, 44(2):201–206, 1982.
- [38] Vieira, C. L. Z., Chen, K., Garshick, E., Liu, M., Vokonas, P., Ljungman, P., Schwartz, J., and Koutrakis, P. Geomagnetic disturbances reduce heart rate variability in the normative aging study. *Science of The Total Environment*, page 156235, 2022.
- [39] Alabdulgader, A., McCraty, R., Atkinson, M., Dobyns, Y., Vainoras, A., Ragulskis, M., and Stolz, V. Long-term study of heart rate variability responses to changes in the solar and geomagnetic environment. *Scientific Reports*, 8(1), feb 2018. doi:10.1038/s41598-018-20932-x.
- [40] Ghione, S., Mezzasalma, L., Seppia, C., and Papi, F. Do geomagnetic disturbances of solar origin affect arterial blood pressure? *Journal of human hypertension*, 12(11):749–754, 1998.
- [41] Chernouss, S., Vinogradov, A., and Vlassova, E. Geophysical hazard for human health in the circumpolar auroral belt: evidence of a relationship between heart rate variation and electromagnetic disturbances. *Natural hazards*, 23(2):121–135, 2001.
- [42] Stoupel, E. Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in patients with hypertension on days of high and low geomagnetic activity. *J Hum Hypertens*, 9:293–294, 1995.
- [43] Stoupel, E., Kalediene, R., Petrauskiene, J., Starkuviene, S., Abramson, E., Israelevich, P., Sulkes, J., et al. Twenty years study of solar, geomagnetic, cosmic ray activity links with monthly deaths number (n-850304). *Journal of Biomedical Science and Engineering*, 4(06):426, 2011.
- [44] Malin, S. and Srivastava, B. Correlation between heart attacks and magnetic activity. *Nature*, 277(5698):646–648, 1979.
- [45] Stoupel, E. Sudden cardiac deaths and ventricular extrasystoles on days with four levels of geomagnetic activity. *Journal of basic and clinical physiology and pharmacology*, 4(4):357–366, 1993.
- [46] Burch, J., Reif, J., and Yost, M. Geomagnetic disturbances are associated with reduced nocturnal excretion of a melatonin metabolite in humans. *Neuroscience Letters*, 266(3):209–212, 1999.
- [47] Rapoport, S., Malinovskaia, N., Oraevskii, V., Komarov, F., Nosovskii, A., and Vetterberg, L. Effects of disturbances of natural magnetic field of the earth on melatonin production in patients with coronary heart disease. *Klinicheskaia Meditsina*, 75(6):24–26, 1997.
- [48] Bergiannaki, J.-D., Paparrigopoulos, T., and Stefanis, C. N. Seasonal pattern of melatonin excretion in humans: relationship to daylength variation rate and geomagnetic field fluctuations. *Experientia*, 52(3):253–258, 1996.
- [49] Schiff, J. E., Vieira, C. L., Garshick, E., Wang, V., Blomberg, A., Gold, D. R., Schwartz, J., Tracy, S. M., Vokonas, P., and Koutrakis, P. The role of solar and geomagnetic activity in endothelial activation and inflammation in the nas cohort. *PloS one*, 17(7):e0268700, 2022.
- [50] Keeton, W. T., Larkin, T. S., and Windsor, D. M. Normal fluctuations in the earth’s magnetic field influence pigeon orientation. *Journal of comparative physiology*, 95(2):95–103, 1974.
- [51] Schreiber, B. and Rossi, O. Correlation between race arrivals of homing pigeons and solar activity. *Italian Journal of Zoology*, 43(3):317–320, 1976.
- [52] Kowalski, U., Wiltchko, R., and Füller, E. Normal fluctuations of the geomagnetic field may affect initial orientation in pigeons. *Journal of Comparative Physiology A*, 163(5):593–600, 1988.
- [53] Bianco, G., Ilieva, M., and Åkesson, S. Magnetic storms disrupt nocturnal migratory activity in songbirds. *Biology letters*, 15(3):20180918, 2019.
- [54] Ferrari, T. E. Cetacean beachings correlate with geomagnetic disturbances in earth’s magnetosphere: an example of how astronomical changes impact the future of life. *International Journal of Astrobiology*, 16(2):163–175, 2017.
- [55] Vanselow, K. H., Jacobsen, S., Hall, C., and Garthe, S. Solar storms may trigger sperm whale strandings: explanation approaches for multiple strandings in the north sea in 2016. *International Journal of Astrobiology*, 17(4):336–344, 2018.
- [56] Granger, J., Walkowicz, L., Fitak, R., and Johnsen, S. Gray whales strand more often on days with increased levels of atmospheric radio-frequency noise. *Current Biology*, 30(4):R155–R156, 2020.
- [57] Zenchenko, T. A. and Breus, T. K. The possible effect of space weather factors on various physiological systems of the human organism. *Atmosphere*, 12(3):346, 2021.

- [58] Zilli Vieira, C. L., Alvares, D., Blomberg, A., Schwartz, J., Coull, B., Huang, S., and Koutrakis, P. Geomagnetic disturbances driven by solar activity enhance total and cardiovascular mortality risk in 263 us cities. *Environmental Health*, 18(1):1–10, 2019.
- [59] Gordon, C. and Berk, M. The effect of geomagnetic storms on suicide. *South African Psychiatry Review*, 6(3): 24–27, 2003.
- [60] Kay, R. W. Geomagnetic storms: association with incidence of depression as measured by hospital admission. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 164(3):403–409, 1994.
- [61] Kay, R. W. Schizophrenia and season of birth: relationship to geomagnetic storms. *Schizophrenia Research*, 66(1):7–20, 2004.
- [62] Halberg, F., Cornélissen, G., Panksepp, J., Otsuka, K., and Johnson, D. Chronomics of autism and suicide. *Biomedicine & pharmacotherapy*, 59:S100–S108, 2005.
- [63] Berk, M., Dodd, S., and Henry, M. Do ambient electromagnetic fields affect behaviour? a demonstration of the relationship between geomagnetic storm activity and suicide. *Bioelectromagnetics: Journal of the Bioelectromagnetics Society, The Society for Physical Regulation in Biology and Medicine, The European Bioelectromagnetics Association*, 27(2):151–155, 2006.
- [64] Doronin, V., Parfentëv, V., SZh, T., Namvar, R., Somsikov, V., Drobzhev, V., and Chemeris, A. Effect of variations of the geomagnetic field and solar activity on human physiological indicators. *Biofizika*, 43(4):647–653, 1998.
- [65] Persinger, M. and Psych, C. Sudden unexpected death in epileptics following sudden, intense, increases in geomagnetic activity: prevalence of effect and potential mechanisms. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, 38(4):180–187, 1995.
- [66] Cherry, N. Schumann resonances, a plausible biophysical mechanism for the human health effects of solar. *Natural hazards*, 26(3):279–331, 2002.
- [67] Schumann, W. O. Über die strahlungslosen eigenschwingungen einer leitenden kugel, die von einer luftschicht und einer ionosphärenhülle umgeben ist. *Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A*, 7(2):149–154, 1952.
- [68] Wever, R. ELF-effects on human circadian rhythms. In *ELF and VLF electromagnetic field effects*, pages 101–144. Springer, 1974.
- [69] Pobachenko, S., Kolesnik, A., Borodin, A., and Kalyuzhin, V. The contingency of parameters of human encephalograms and schumann resonance electromagnetic fields revealed in monitoring studies. *Biophysics*, 51(3):480–483, 2006.
- [70] Saroka, K. S. and Persinger, M. A. Quantitative evidence for direct effects between earth-ionosphere schumann resonances and human cerebral cortical activity. *International Letters of Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy*, 20, 2014.
- [71] Persinger, M. A., Saroka, K. S., et al. Human quantitative electroencephalographic and schumann resonance exhibit real-time coherence of spectral power densities: implications for interactive information processing. *Journal of Signal and Information Processing*, 6(02):153, 2015.
- [72] König, H. L., Krueger, A. P., Lang, S., and Sönning, W. *Biologic effects of environmental electromagnetism*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2012.
- [73] Dyrda, M., Kulak, A., Mlynarczyk, J., and Ostrowski, M. Novel analysis of a sudden ionospheric disturbance using schumann resonance measurements. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 120(3):2255–2262, 2015.
- [74] Roldugin, V., Maltsev, Y. P., Vasiljev, A., Schokotov, A., and Belyajev, G. Schumann resonance frequency increase during solar x-ray bursts. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 109(A1), 2004.
- [75] Sători, G., Williams, E., and Mushtak, V. Response of the earth–ionosphere cavity resonator to the 11-year solar cycle in x-radiation. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 67(6):553–562, 2005.
- [76] Sători, G., Williams, E., Price, C., Boldi, R., Koloskov, A., Yampolski, Y., Guha, A., and Barta, V. Effects of energetic solar emissions on the earth–ionosphere cavity of schumann resonances. *Surveys in Geophysics*, 37(4): 757–789, 2016.
- [77] Shvets, A., Nickolaenko, A., and Chebrov, V. Effect of solar flares on the schumann-resonance frequencies. *Radiophysics and Quantum Electronics*, 60(3):186–199, 2017.
- [78] Schlegel, K. and Füllekrug, M. Schumann resonance parameter changes during high-energy particle precipitation. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 104(A5):10111–10118, 1999.

- [79] Singh, B., Tyagi, R., Hobara, Y., and Hayakawa, M. X-rays and solar proton event induced changes in the first mode schumann resonance frequency observed at a low latitude station agra, india. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 113:1–9, 2014.
- [80] Pazos, M., Mendoza, B., Sierra, P., Andrade, E., Rodríguez, D., Mendoza, V., and Garduño, R. Analysis of the effects of geomagnetic storms in the schumann resonance station data in mexico. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 193:105091, 2019.
- [81] Salinas, A., Toledo-Redondo, S., Navarro, E., Fornieles-Callejón, J., and Portí, J. Solar storm effects during saint patrick’s days in 2013 and 2015 on the schumann resonances measured by the elf station at sierra nevada (spain). *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 121(12):12–234, 2016.
- [82] Kudintseva, I., Galuk, Y. P., Nickolaenko, A., and Hayakawa, M. Modifications of middle atmosphere conductivity during sudden ionospheric disturbances deduced from changes of schumann resonance peak frequencies. *Radio Science*, 53(5):670–682, 2018.
- [83] Zhou, H. and Qiao, X. Studies of the variations of the first schumann resonance frequency during the solar flare on 7 march 2012. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 120(10):4600–4612, 2015.
- [84] Christofilakis, V., Tatsis, G., Votis, C., Contopoulos, I., Repapis, C., and Tritakis, V. Significant elf perturbations in the schumann resonance band before and during a shallow mid-magnitude seismic activity in the greek area (kalpaki). *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 182:138–146, 2019.
- [85] Galuk, Y. P., Kudintseva, I. G., Nickolaenko, A. P., and Hayakawa, M. Scattering of elf radio waves by a localized non-uniformity in the lower ionosphere. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 194:105093, 2019.
- [86] Hayakawa, M., Nickolaenko, A., Galuk, Y. P., and Kudintseva, I. Scattering of extremely low frequency electromagnetic waves by a localized seismogenic ionospheric perturbation: Observation and interpretation. *Radio Science*, 55(12):1–26, 2020.
- [87] Marchitelli, V., Harabaglia, P., Troise, C., and Natale, G. D. On the correlation between solar activity and large earthquakes worldwide. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), jul 2020. doi:10.1038/s41598-020-67860-3.
- [88] Zaporozhan, V. and Ponomarenko, A. Mechanisms of geomagnetic field influence on gene expression using influenza as a model system: basics of physical epidemiology. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 7(3):938–965, 2010.
- [89] Rodgers, C. T. and Hore, P. J. Chemical magnetoreception in birds: the radical pair mechanism. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 106(2):353–360, 2009.
- [90] Engels, S., Schneider, N.-L., Lefeldt, N., Hein, C. M., Zapka, M., Michalik, A., Elbers, D., Kittel, A., Hore, P., and Mouritsen, H. Anthropogenic electromagnetic noise disrupts magnetic compass orientation in a migratory bird. *Nature*, 509(7500):353–356, 2014.
- [91] Hiscock, H. G., Worster, S., Kattnig, D. R., Steers, C., Jin, Y., Manolopoulos, D. E., Mouritsen, H., and Hore, P. The quantum needle of the avian magnetic compass. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 113(17):4634–4639, 2016.
- [92] Richards, F. A flexible growth function for empirical use. *Journal of experimental Botany*, 10(2):290–301, 1959.
- [93] Petroni, N. C., De Martino, S., and De Siena, S. Logistic and  $\theta$ -logistic models in population dynamics: General analysis and exact results. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*, 53(44):445005, 2020.
- [94] Wang, X.-S., Wu, J., and Yang, Y. Richards model revisited: Validation by and application to infection dynamics. *Journal of theoretical biology*, 313:12–19, 2012.
- [95] Kermack, W. O. and McKendrick, A. G. A contribution to the mathematical theory of epidemics. *Proceedings of the royal society of london. Series A, Containing papers of a mathematical and physical character*, 115(772):700–721, 1927.
- [96] Wu, K., Darcet, D., Wang, Q., and Sornette, D. Generalized logistic growth modeling of the covid-19 outbreak: comparing the dynamics in the 29 provinces in china and in the rest of the world. *Nonlinear dynamics*, 101(3):1561–1581, 2020.
- [97] Herrmann, H. A. and Schwartz, J.-M. Why COVID-19 models should incorporate the network of social interactions. *Physical Biology*, 17(6):065008, 2020.
- [98] Estrada, E. and Bartesaghi, P. From networked SIS model to the gompertz function. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 419:126882, 2022.
- [99] Smilkov, D., Hidalgo, C. A., and Kocarev, L. Beyond network structure: How heterogeneous susceptibility modulates the spread of epidemics. *Scientific reports*, 4(1):1–7, 2014.



- [100] Mombach, J. C., Lemke, N., Bodmann, B. E., and Idiart, M. A. P. A mean-field theory of cellular growth. *EPL (Europhysics Letters)*, 59(6):923, 2002.
- [101] Vattay, G. Forecasting the outcome and estimating the epidemic model parameters from the fatality time series in COVID-19 outbreaks. *Physical Biology*, 17(6):065002, 2020.
- [102] Roda, W. C., Varughese, M. B., Han, D., and Li, M. Y. Why is it difficult to accurately predict the COVID-19 epidemic? *Infectious disease modelling*, 5:271–281, 2020.
- [103] Efron, B. Bayesian inference and the parametric bootstrap. *The annals of applied statistics*, 6(4):1971, 2012.
- [104] Dong, E., Du, H., and Gardner, L. An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *The Lancet infectious diseases*, 20(5):533–534, 2020.
- [105] De Lauro, E., De Martino, S., De Siena, S., and Giorno, V. Stochastic roots of growth phenomena. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications*, 401:207–213, 2014.
- [106] Risken, H. *The Fokker-Planck Equation*. Springer, 1996.
- [107] Akaike, H. Statistical predictor identification. *Annals of the institute of Statistical Mathematics*, 22(1):203–217, 1970.
- [108] Petroni, N. C., De Martino, S., and De Siena, S. Gompertz and logistic stochastic dynamics: Advances in an ongoing quest. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2002.06409*, 2020.
- [109] Boxenbaum, H. Hypotheses on mammalian aging, toxicity, and longevity hormesis: Explication by a generalized gompertz function. In *Biological Effects of Low Level Exposures to Chemicals and Radiation*, pages 1–39. CRC Press, 2017.
- [110] Neafsey, P. J., Boxenbaum, H., Ciraulo, D. A., and Fournier, D. J. A gompertz age-specific mortality rate model of aging, hormesis, and toxicity: Fixed-dose studies. *Drug metabolism reviews*, 19(3-4):369–401, 1988.
- [111] Zhang, C.-L. and Popp, F.-A. Log-normal distribution of physiological parameters and the coherence of biological systems. *Medical Hypotheses*, 43(1):11–16, 1994.
- [112] Skiadas, C. H. Exact solutions of stochastic differential equations: Gompertz, generalized logistic and revised exponential. *Methodology and Computing in Applied Probability*, 12(2):261–270, 2010.
- [113] Sitaram, B. and Varma, V. Statistical mechanics of the gompertz model of interacting species. *Journal of theoretical biology*, 110(2):253–256, 1984.
- [114] Gunasekaran, N. and Pande, L. Log normal distribution for the intrinsic abundance of species from the gompertz model. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 98(2):301–305, 1982.
- [115] Chakrabarti, C. and Bhadra, S. Non equilibrium thermodynamics and stochastics of gompertzian growth. *J. Biol. Systems*, 4(2):151–157, 1996. doi:doi.org/10.1142/S0218339096000119.
- [116] Molski, M. and Konarski, J. Coherent states of gompertzian growth. *Physical review E*, 68(2):021916, 2003.
- [117] Morse, P. M. Diatomic molecules according to the wave mechanics. ii. vibrational levels. *Physical review*, 34(1): 57, 1929.
- [118] Glauber, R. J. Coherent and incoherent states of the radiation field. *Physical Review*, 131(6):2766, 1963.
- [119] Lambert, N., Chen, Y.-N., Cheng, Y.-C., Li, C.-M., Chen, G.-Y., and Nori, F. Quantum biology. *Nature Physics*, 9(1):10–18, 2013.