COVID-19

COVID-19 chaos model

Chaos model for COVID-19 EU data.

Get data

Get data from European Center for Disease Control (ECDC).

Isolate data from Europe, from countries with population at least a million, and select relevant columns only.

```
eu <- data[data$continentExp == "Europe" & data$popData2019 > 10000000,] %>%
    select("date_reported", "cases", "deaths", "countriesAndTerritories", "popData2019")
glimpse(eu)
```

Transform into timeseries

Get cases and deaths logdiffs per country.

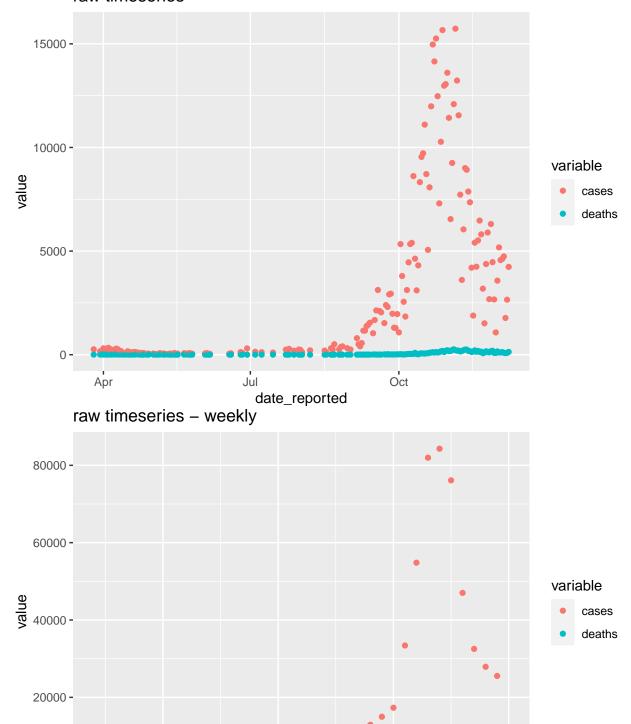
```
isValid <- function(x) {
  !is.nan(x) & is.finite(x) & x != 0
}

euClean <- eu %>%
  arrange(date_reported) %>%
  group_by(countriesAndTerritories) %>%
  mutate(
    cases_growth = cases / lag(cases),
    deaths_growth = deaths / lag(deaths),
    cases_logdiff = log(cases) - log(lag(cases)),
    deaths_logdiff = log(deaths) - log(lag(deaths))) %>%
  tail(-1) %>%
  filter(isValid(cases_logdiff),
        isValid(deaths_logdiff),
        isValid(cases_growth),
```

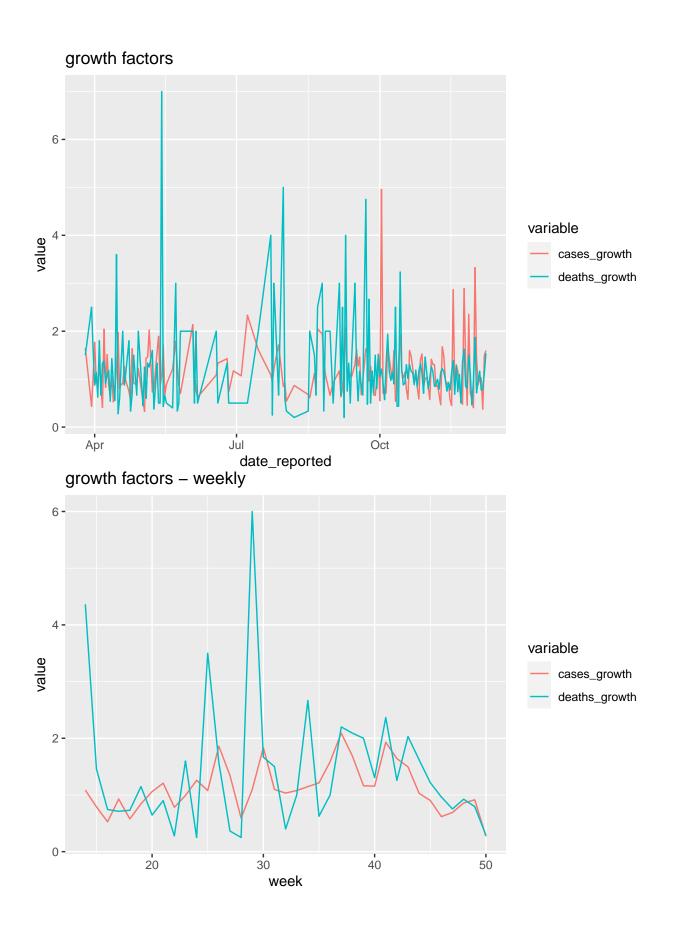
```
isValid(deaths_growth)) %>%
  group_split()
names(euClean) = unique(eu$countriesAndTerritories)
euWeeklyClean <- eu %>%
  arrange(date_reported) %>%
  group_by(countriesAndTerritories, week = isoweek(date_reported)) %>%
  summarize(cases = sum(cases), deaths = sum(deaths)) %>%
  mutate(
   cases_growth = cases / lag(cases),
   deaths_growth = deaths / lag(deaths)) %>%
  filter(isValid(cases_growth),
         isValid(deaths growth)) %>%
  group_split()
names(euWeeklyClean) = unique(eu$countriesAndTerritories)
Pick a country for further analysis.
country <- euClean$Czechia</pre>
countryWeekly <- euWeeklyClean$Czechia</pre>
glimpse(country)
## Rows: 172
## Columns: 9
## $ date reported
                             <date> 2020-03-26, 2020-03-30, 2020-03-31, 2020-0...
## $ cases
                             <int> 260, 166, 173, 306, 281, 269, 332, 282, 115...
## $ deaths
                             <int> 3, 5, 8, 7, 8, 5, 9, 6, 8, 11, 10, 11, 13, ...
## $ countriesAndTerritories <chr> "Czechia", "Czechia", "Czechia", "Czechia", "Czechia", ...
## $ popData2019
                             <int> 10649800, 10649800, 10649800, 10649800, 106...
## $ cases_growth
                             <dbl> 1.6455696, 0.4322917, 1.0421687, 1.7687861,...
## $ deaths_growth
                             <dbl> 1.5000000, 2.5000000, 1.6000000, 0.8750000,...
                             <dbl> 0.49808660, -0.83865476, 0.04130381, 0.5702...
## $ cases_logdiff
## $ deaths_logdiff
                           <dbl> 0.40546511, 0.91629073, 0.47000363, -0.1335...
```







week

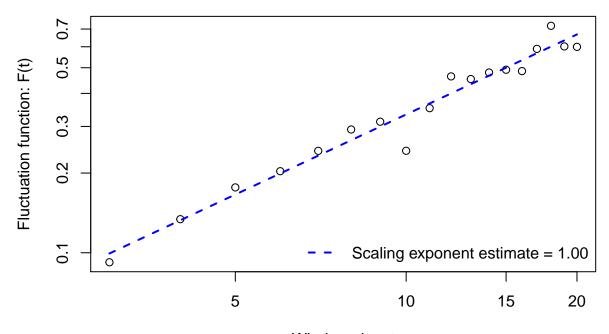


Reconstruct phase space

Taken's embedding theorem.

Use weekly sums to avoid weekend fluctuations.

Fitting DFA

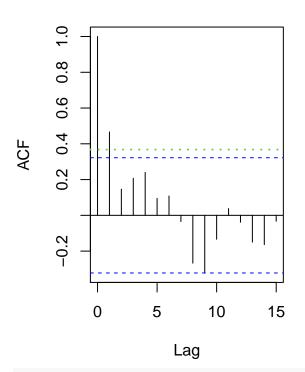


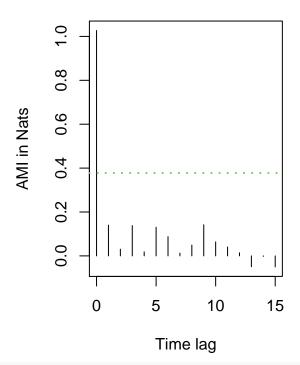
Window size: t

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
# tau-delay estimation based on the autocorrelation function
tau.acf = timeLag(ts, technique = "acf", lag.max = 15, do.plot = T)
# tau-delay estimation based on the mutual information function
tau.ami = timeLag(ts, technique = "ami", lag.max = 15, do.plot = T)
```

Autocorrelation function

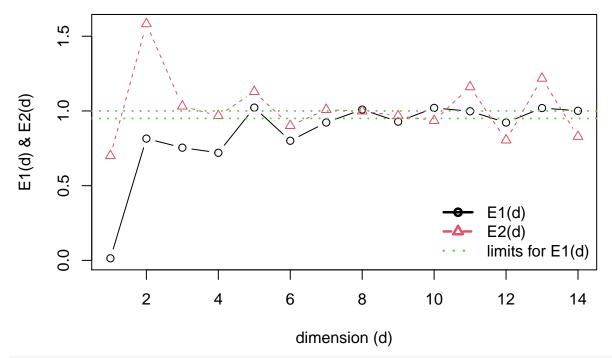
Average Mutual Information (AM





emb.dim = estimateEmbeddingDim(ts, time.lag = tau.ami, max.embedding.dim = 15)

Computing the embedding dimension



tak = buildTakens(ts, embedding.dim = emb.dim, time.lag = tau.ami)
scatter3D(tak[,1], tak[,2], tak[,3],

col = "red", type="o",cex = 0.3)

