

Estimation and control of epidemics via Safe Blues

Yoni Nazarathy



Based on joint work with Raj Dandekar (MIT),
Shane Henderson (Cornell), Marijn Jansen (UQ),
Sarat Moka (UQ), Chris Rackauckas (MIT),
Peter Taylor (Melbourne), and Aapeli Vuorinen (UQ, Melbourne).



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$$\text{Deaths : } p = \frac{532,691}{11,367,743} \approx 4.5\%$$

WARNING: COVID can break 30% of hearts



Number of people you love : $n \approx 10$

Assumed proportion infected : $F = 0.75$

Chance to lose a loved one : $1 - (1 - F \times p)^n \approx 30\%$

If $p = 1\% : 1 - (1 - F \times p)^n \approx 7.3\%$
If $n = 20 : 1 - (1 - F \times p)^n \approx 50\%$

We are fighting back...



But social distancing hurts...



So governments are doing their best*
to find the sweet spot...

* With the exception of some governments across the Americas

How?

Clinical aspects...

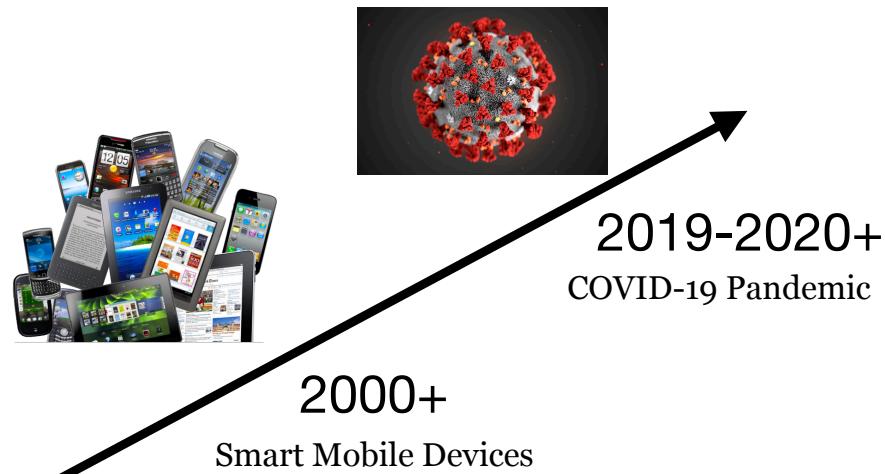
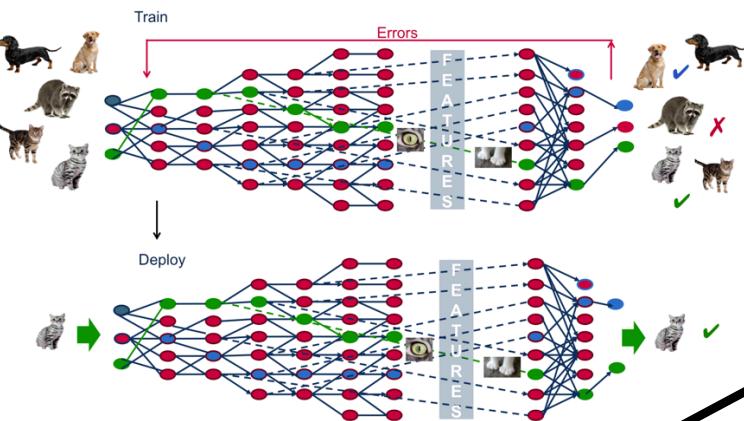
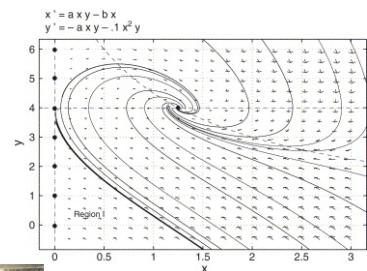
Economic aid...

Modelling to
inform policy...



1918-1920
Spanish Flu

1928-1933
SIR Model
(Kermack–McKendrick theory)

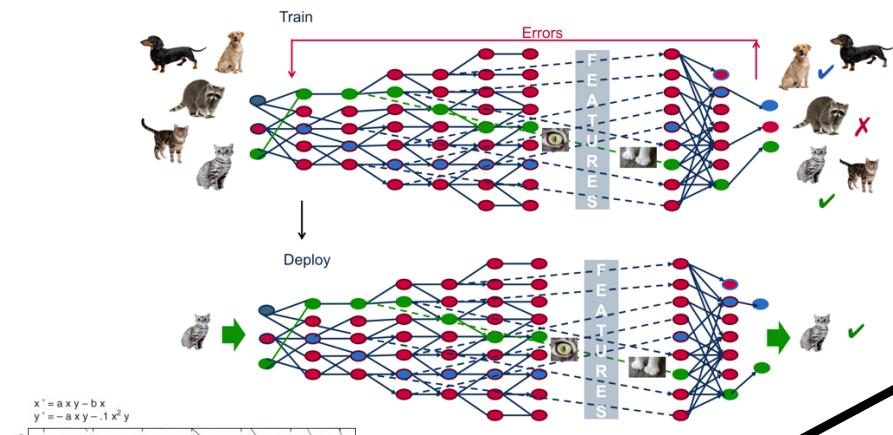
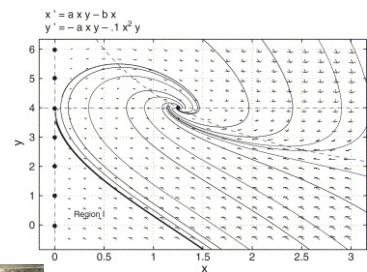


Modelling to
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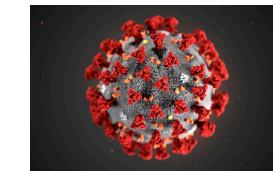


1918-1920
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2000+
Smart Mobile Devices



2019-2020+
COVID-19 Pandemic

1955 - 2015+
Computational Statistics
(ML/DS/AI)

Department of Health

Home Health topics Initiatives and programs Resources

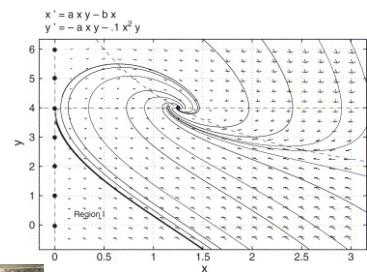
Home > News

Modelling how COVID-19 could affect Australia

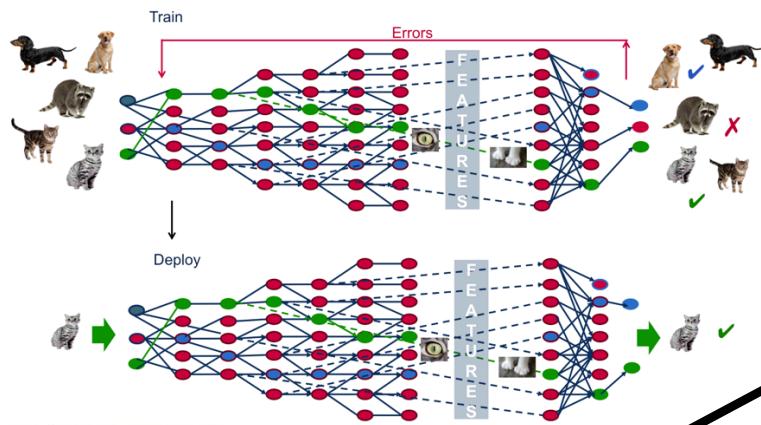
The Australian Government has released modelling of how COVID-19 could spread through the Australian population under different scenarios.



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Spanish Flu



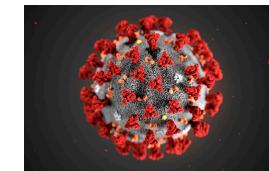
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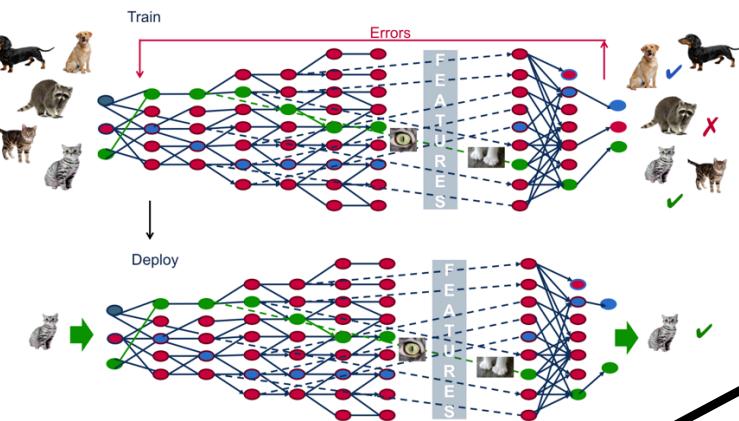
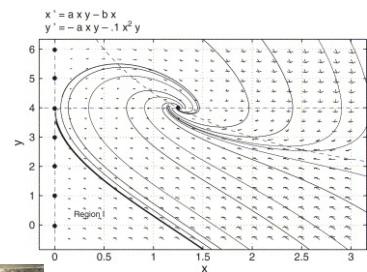
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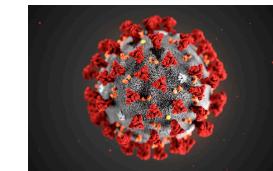
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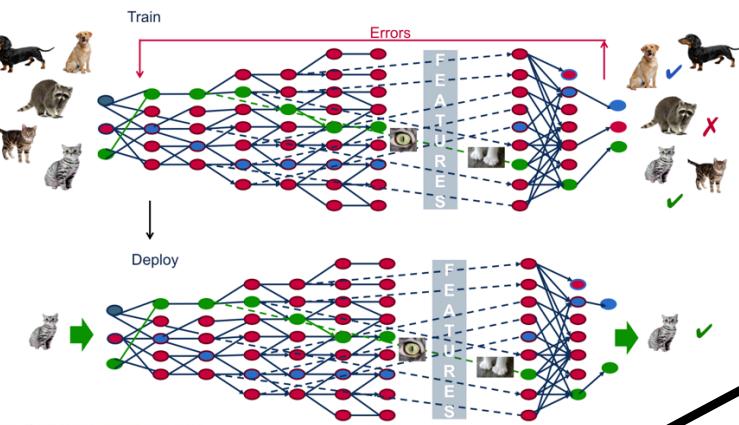
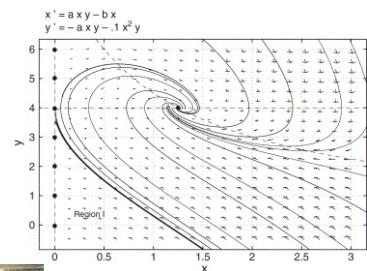
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COVID-19 Pandemic

?



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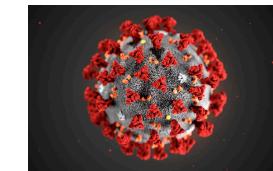
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Quantifying an epidemic with a single number, the reproductive number: **R**

R = The number of secondary infections induced by an infected individual

R < 1 : Exponential Decay

```
julia> 1000*0.7*0.7*0.7*0.7*0.7  
168.0699999999994
```

R > 1 : Exponential Growth

```
julia> 1000*1.4*1.4*1.4*1.4*1.4  
5378.239999999998
```

What is **R** for COVID?

What affects R?

biology
environment
conduct

contact



Illustration: SIR Toy Model

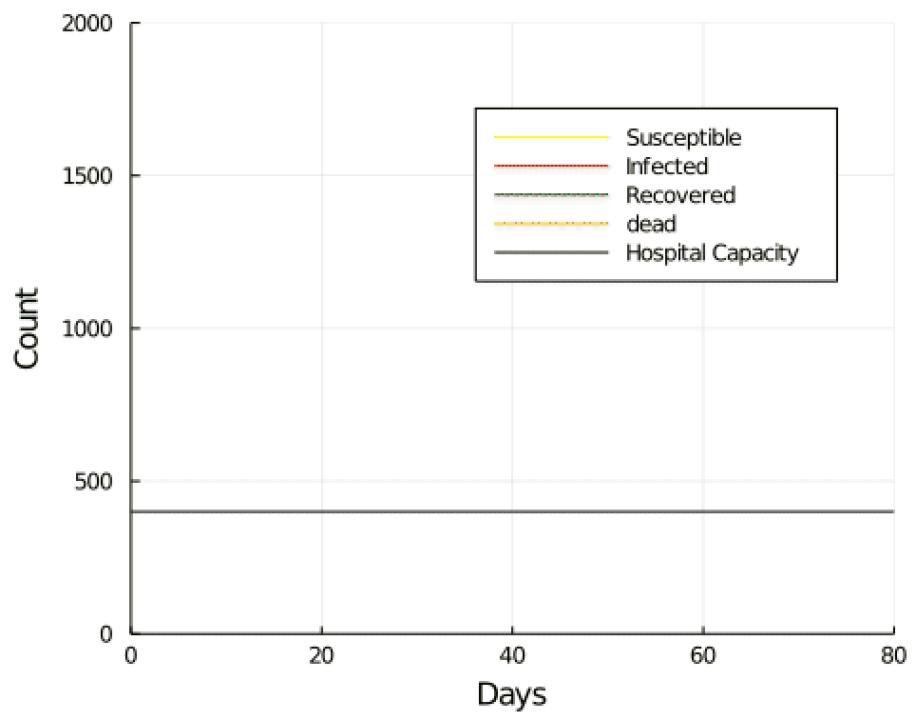
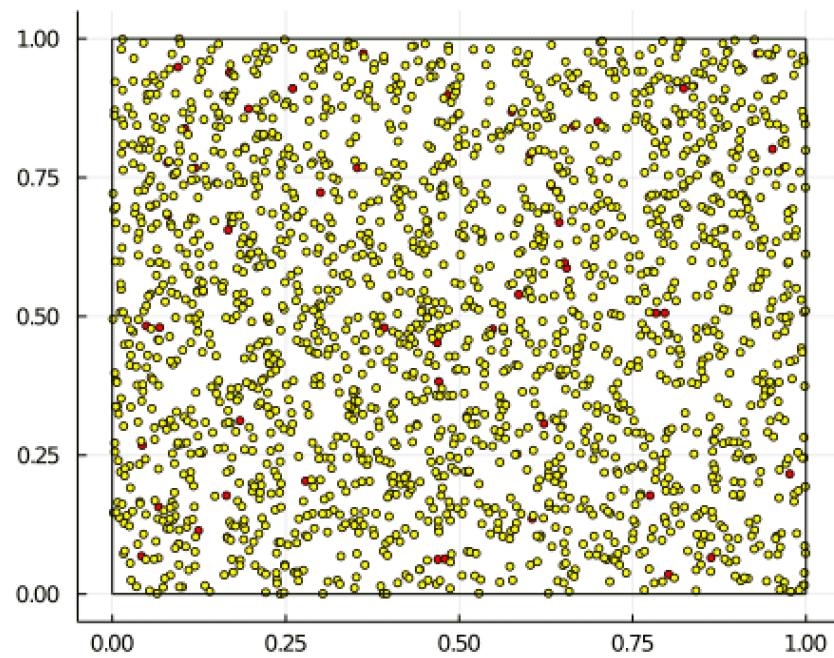


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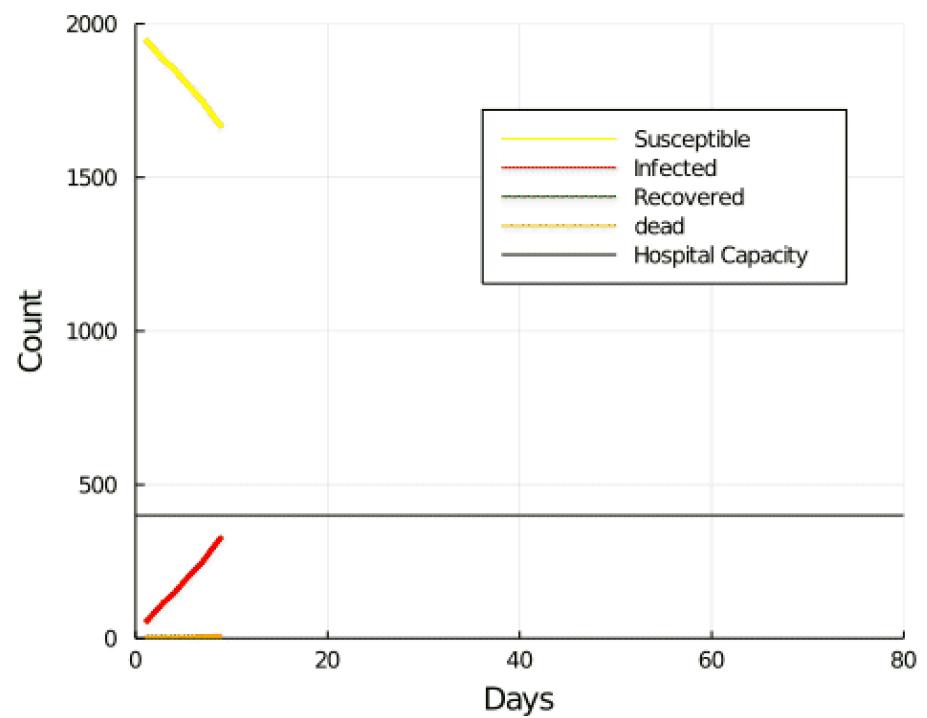
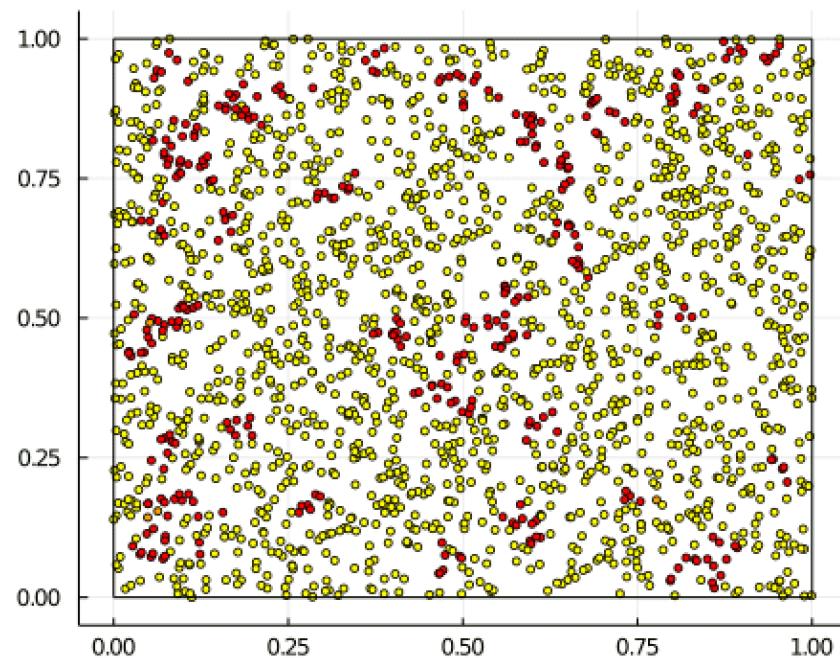


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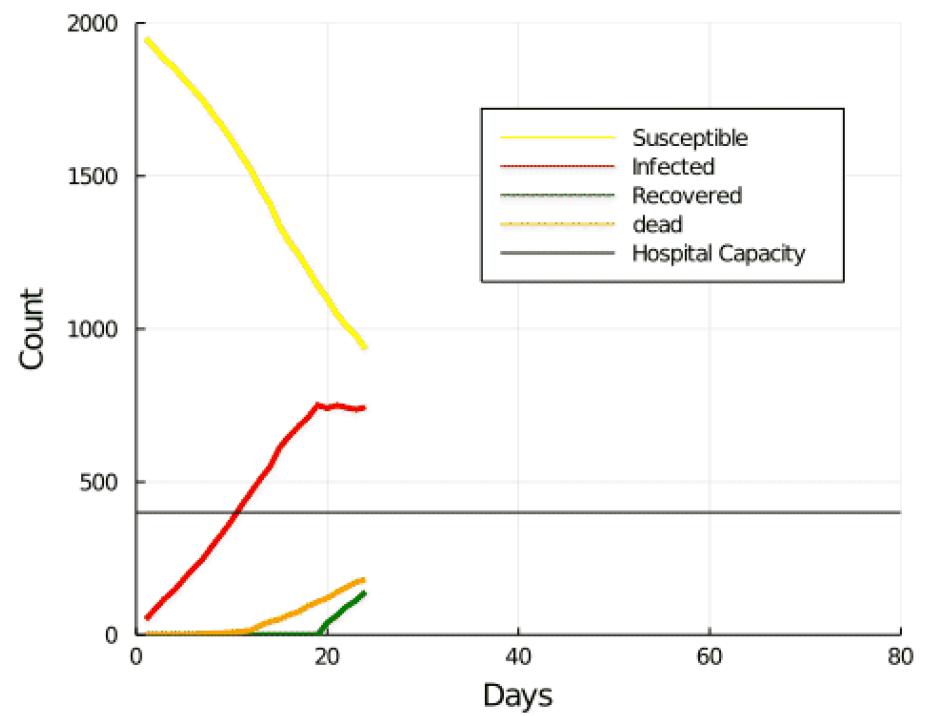
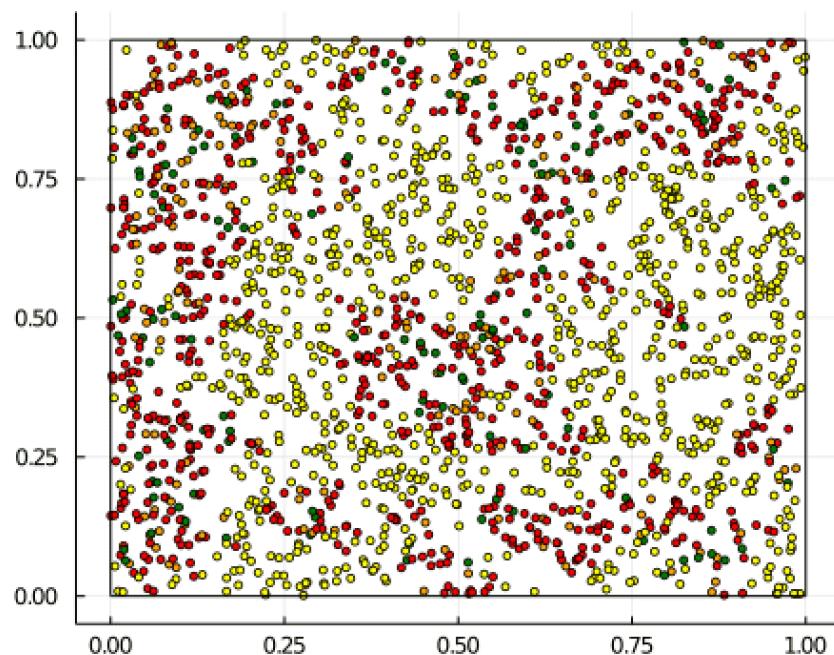


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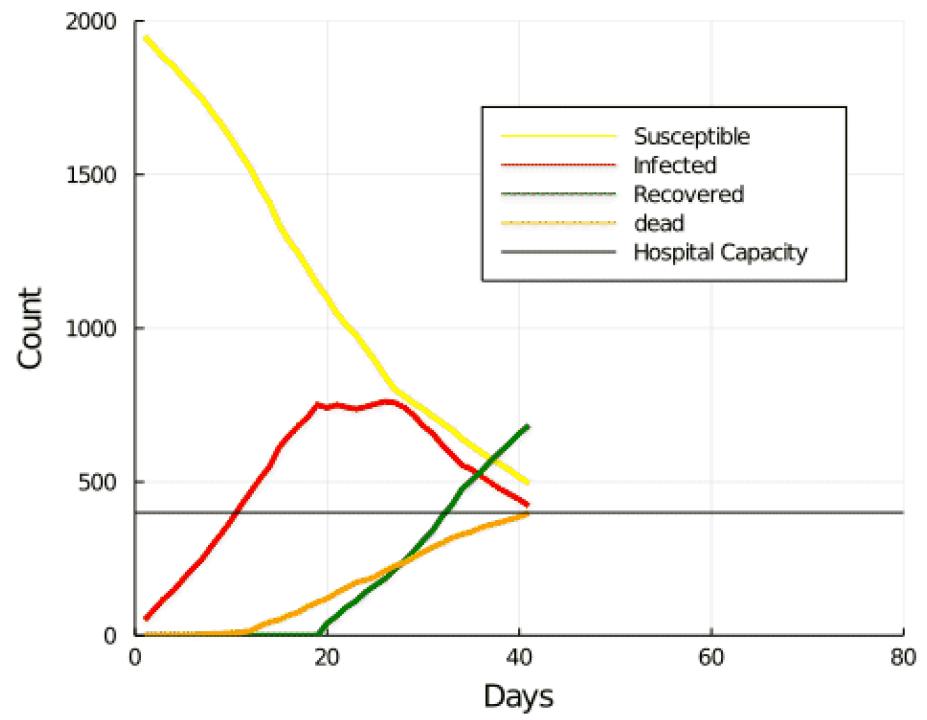
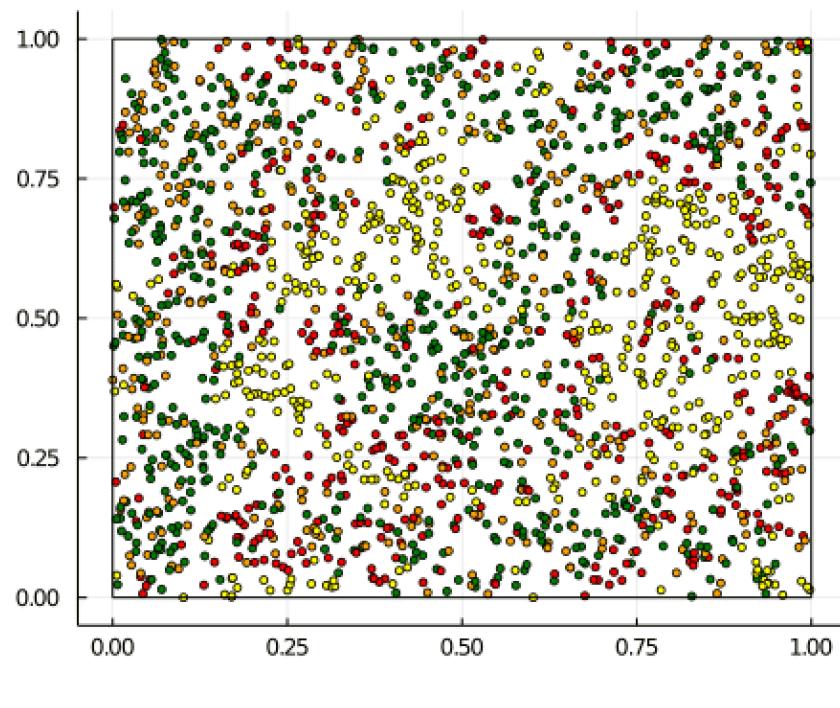


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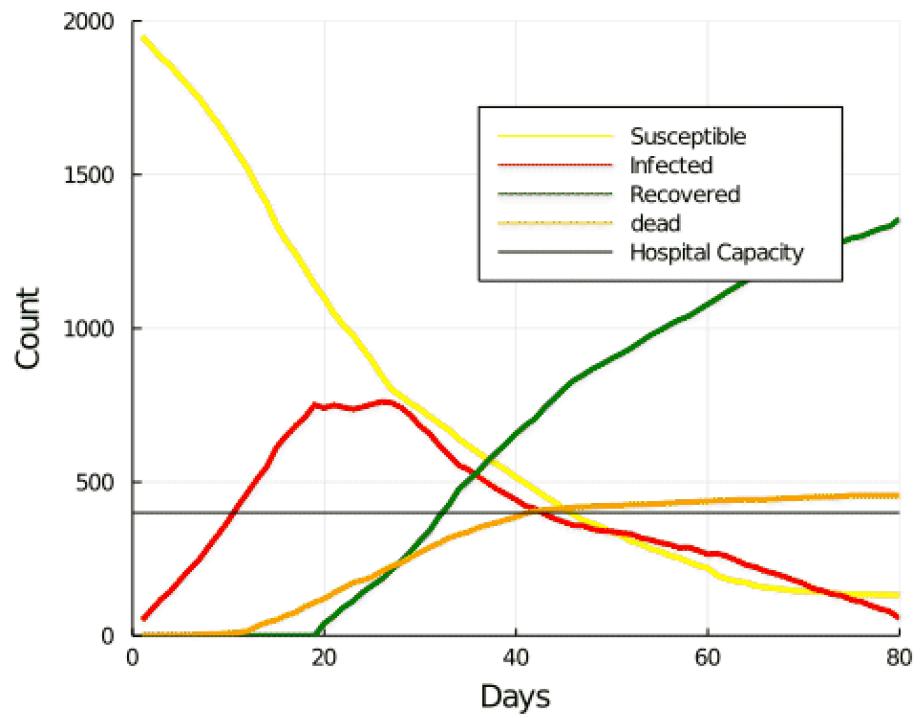
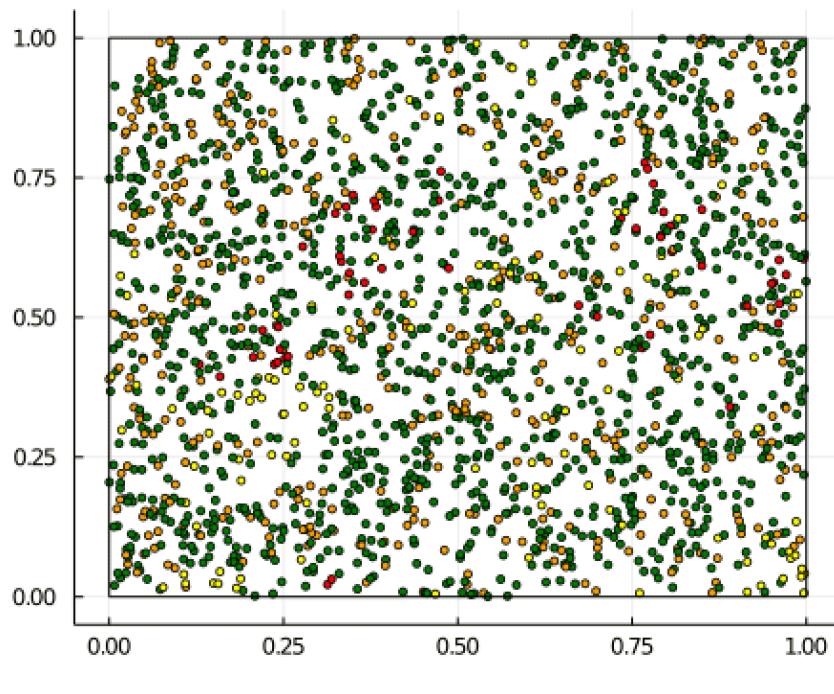


Illustration: SIR Toy Model with Social Distancing

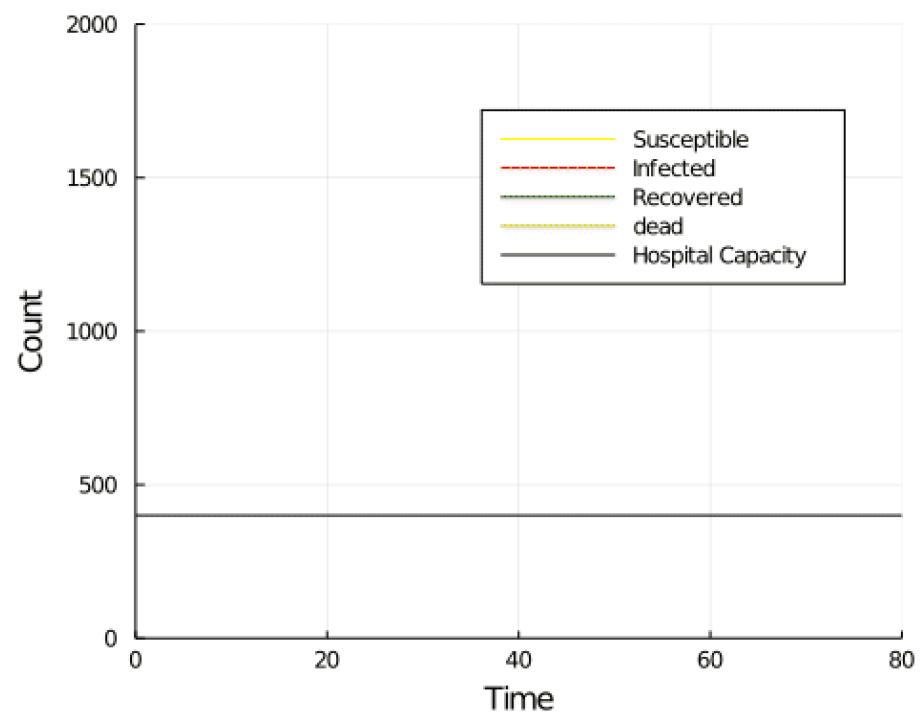
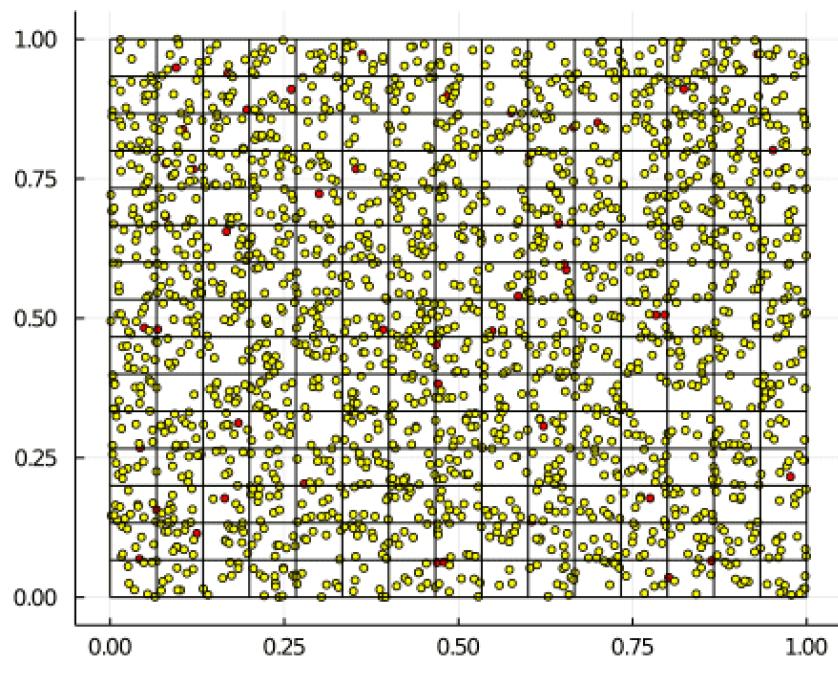
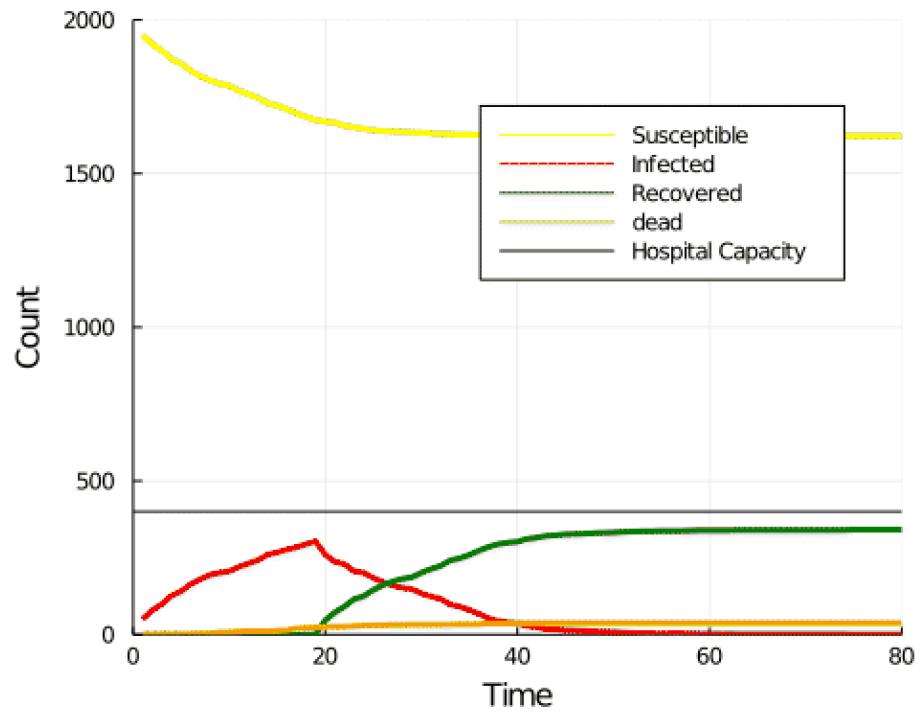
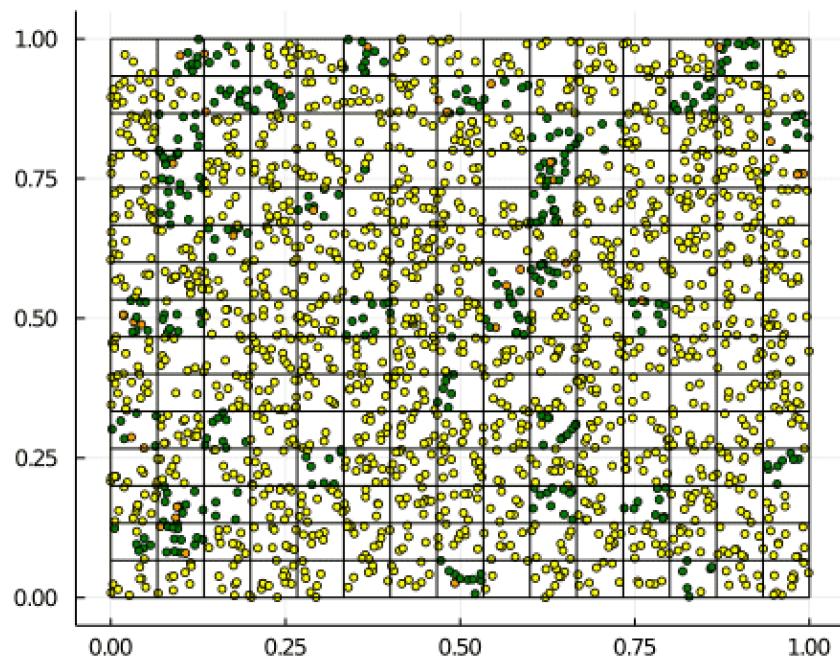
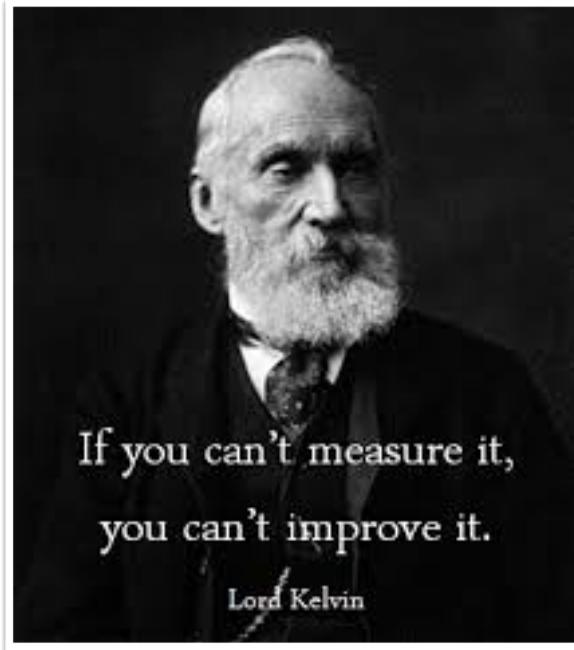


Illustration: SIR Toy Model with Social Distancing



But how does social distancing work
for non-toy models?



If you can't measure it,
you can't improve it.

Lord Kelvin

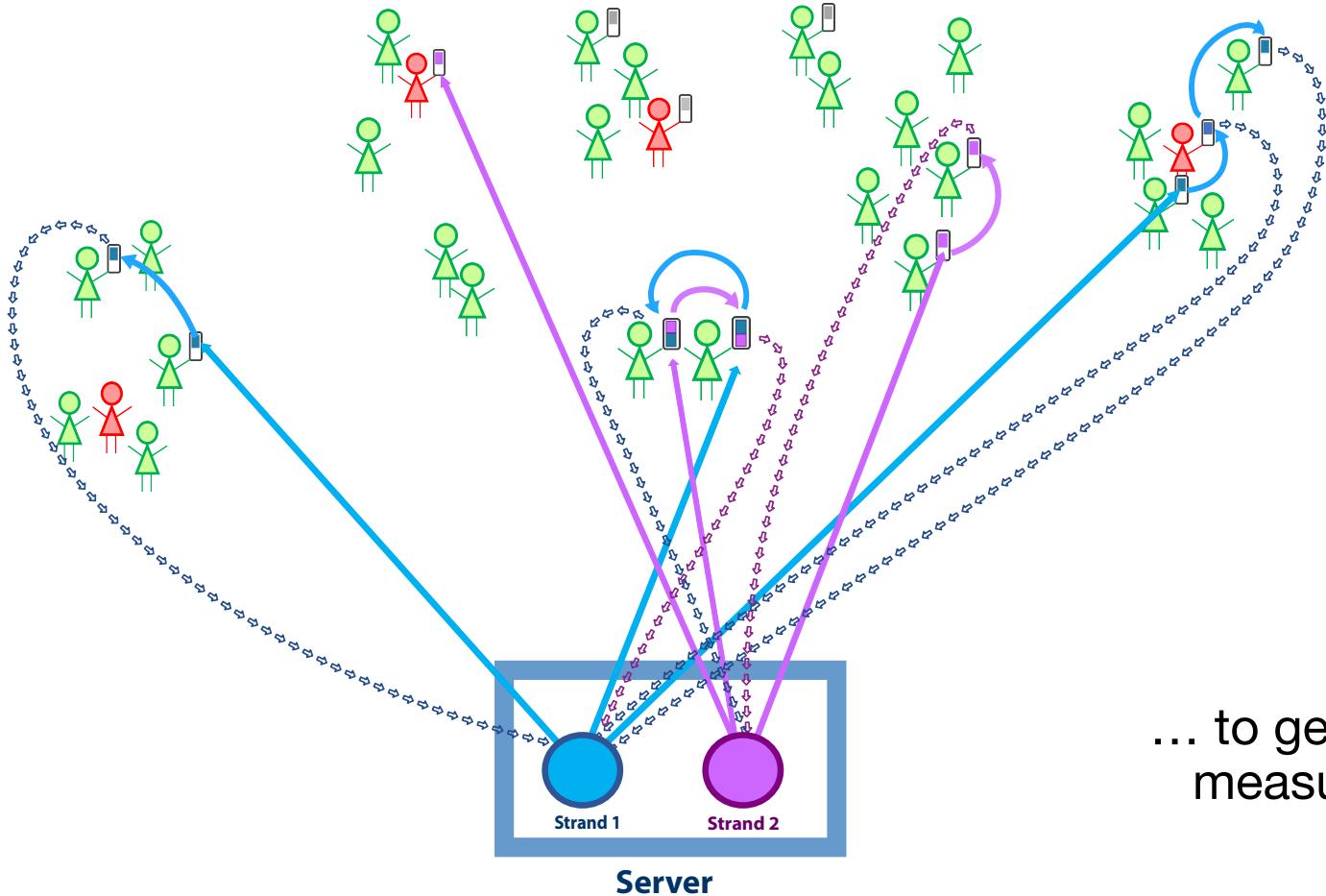
Big Problem: COVID measurements
are noisy, partial, and **delayed!**



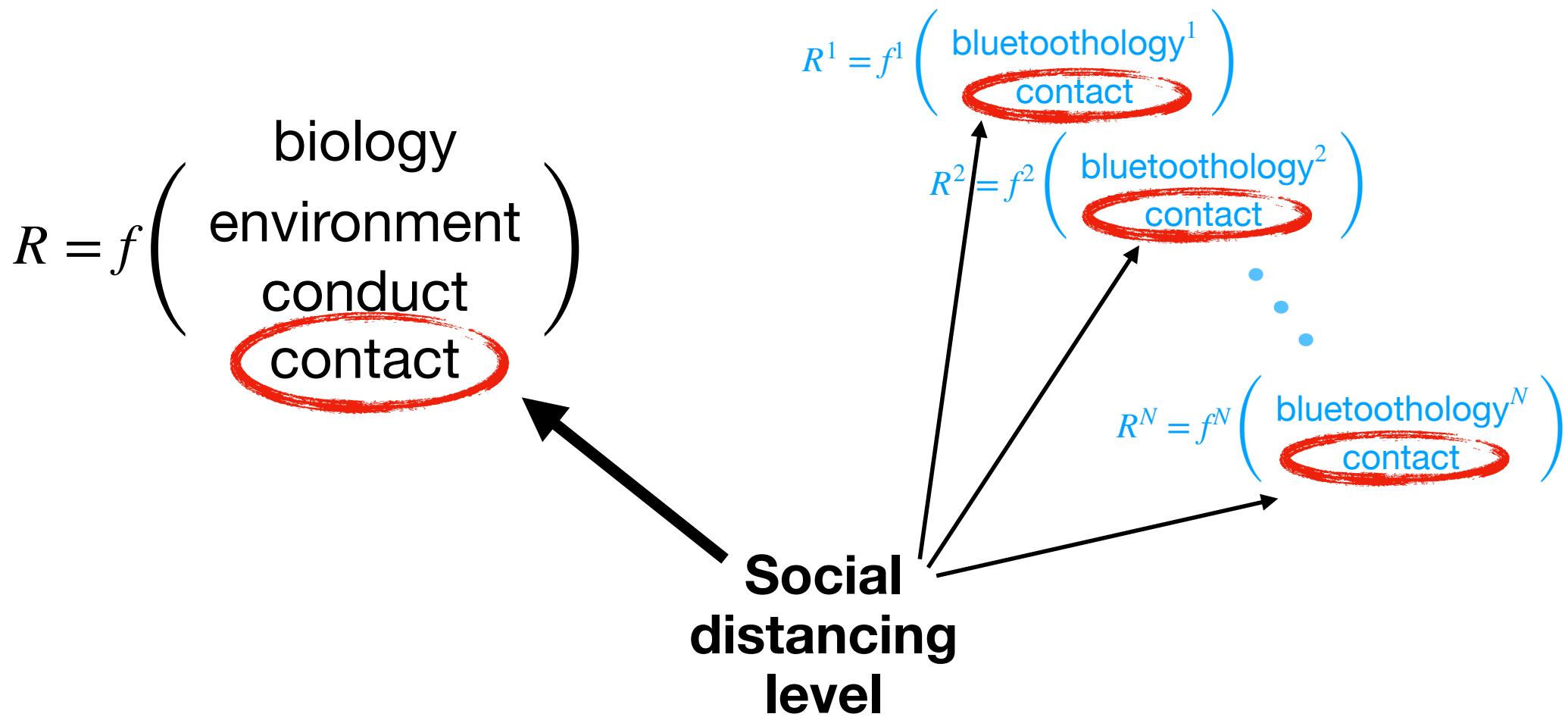
Safe Blues: A Method for Estimation and Control in the Fight Against COVID-19

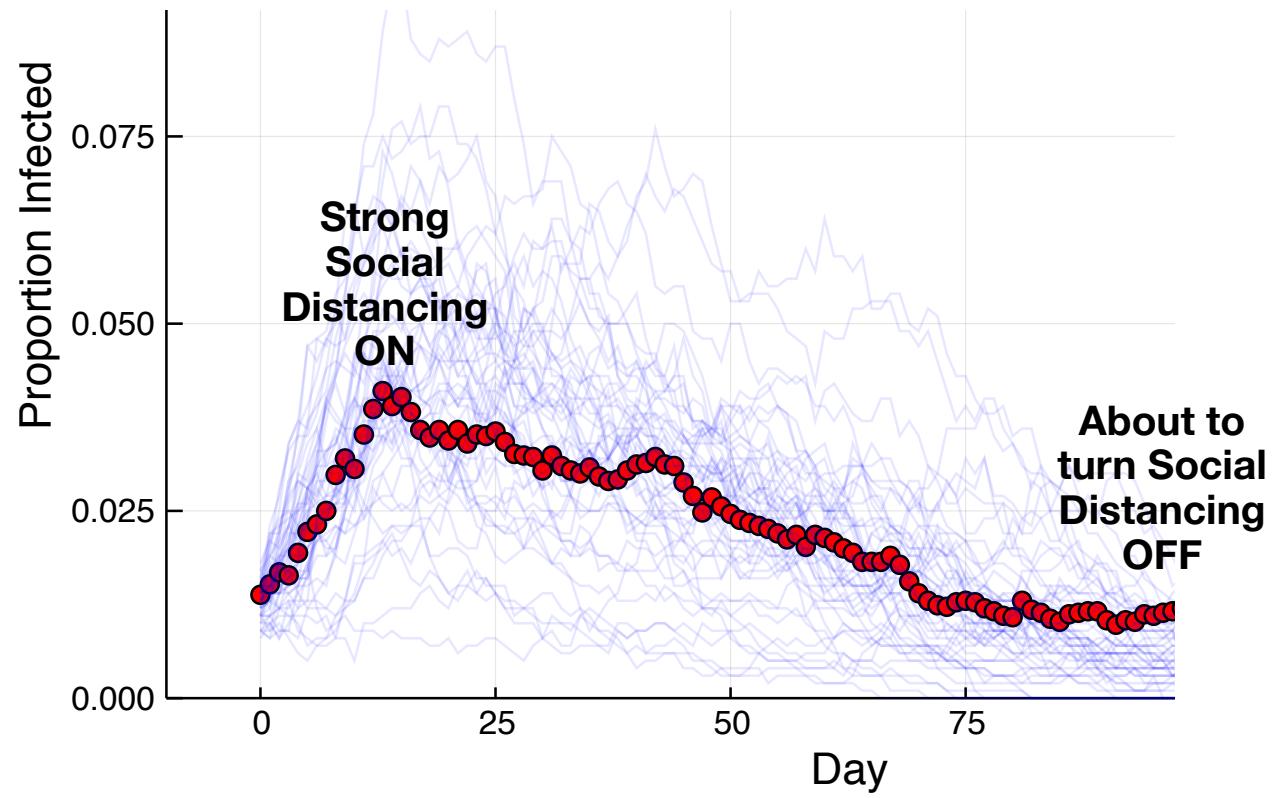
safeblues.org

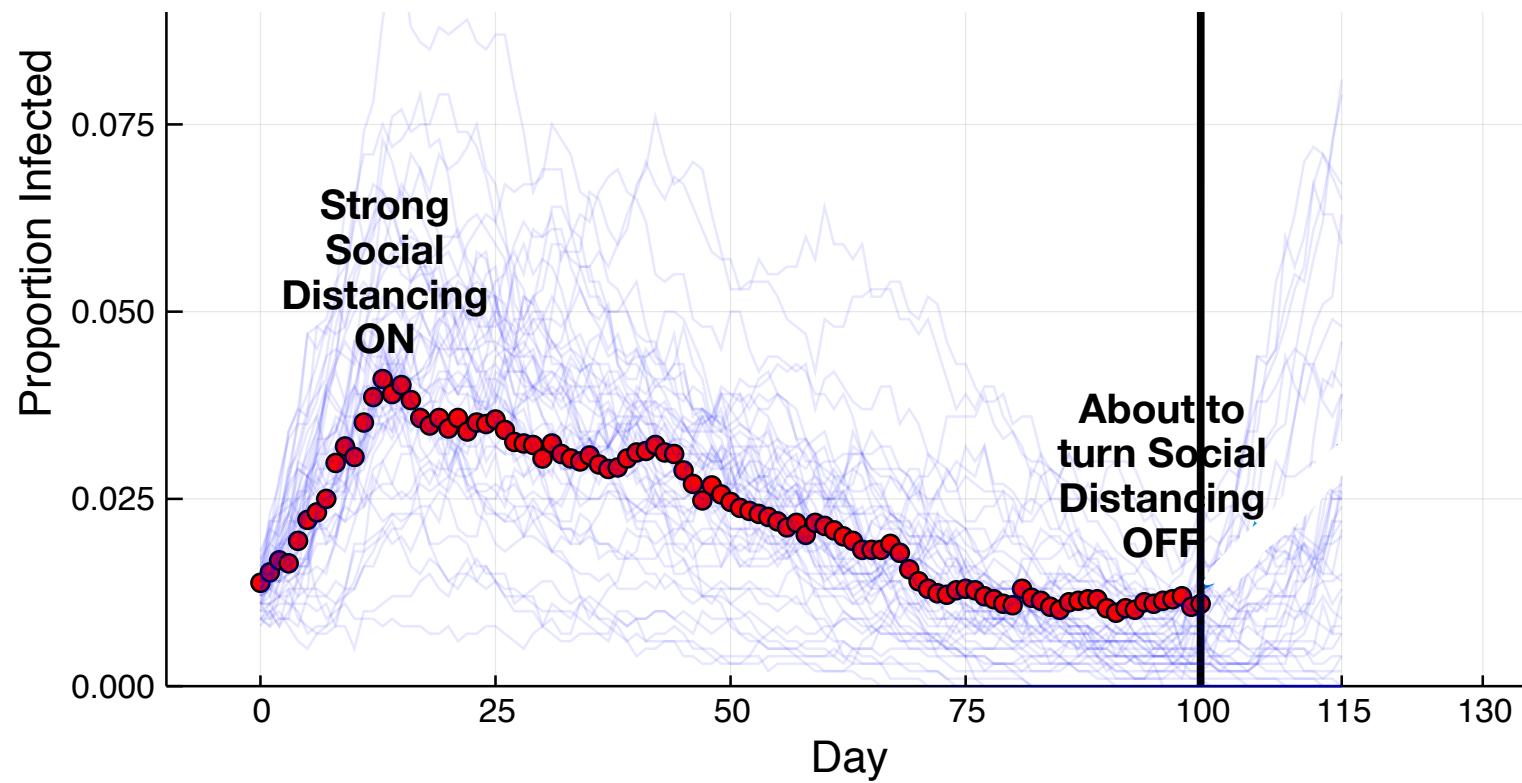
Safe Blues is about injecting many virtual safe viruses...

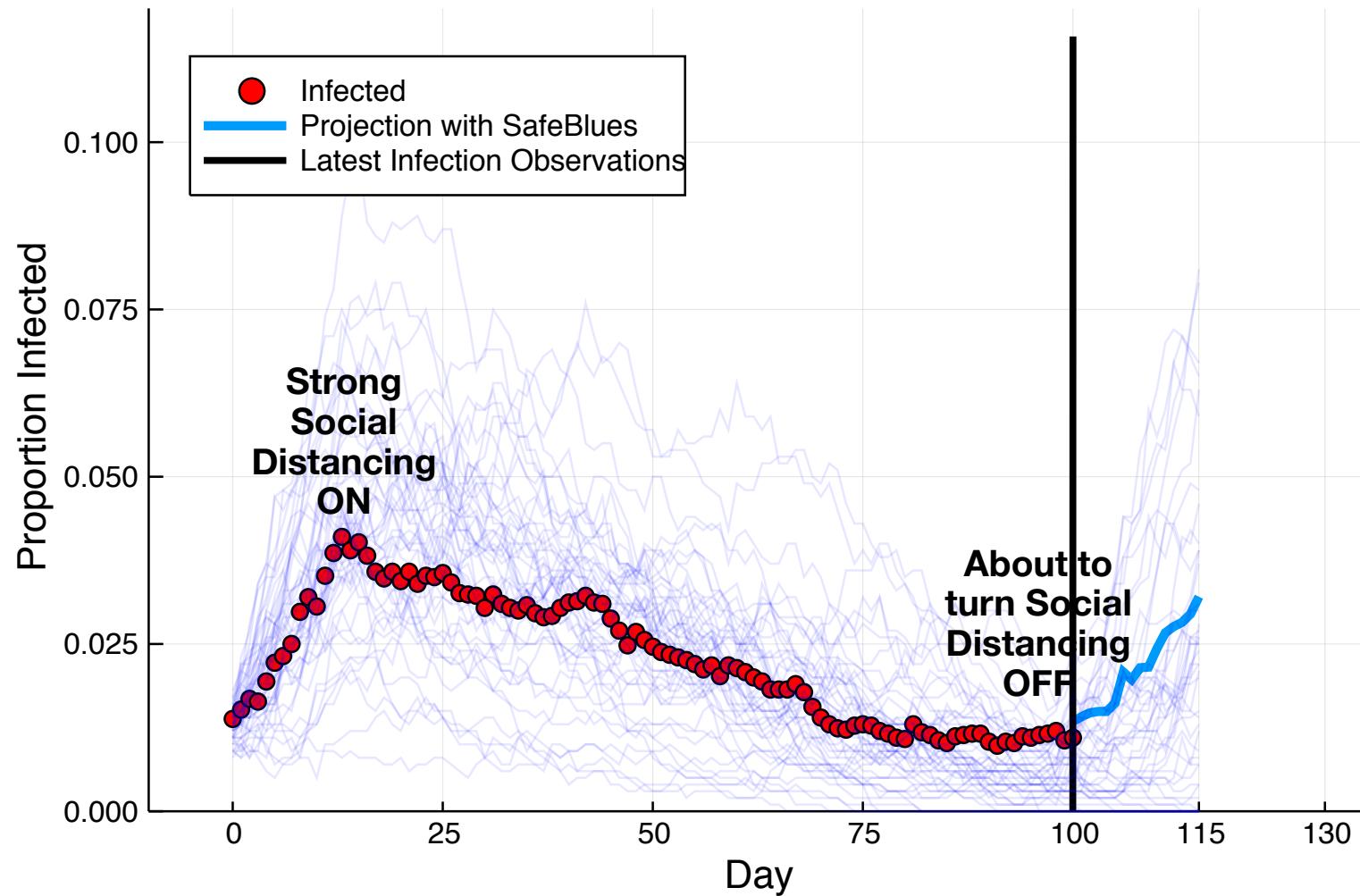


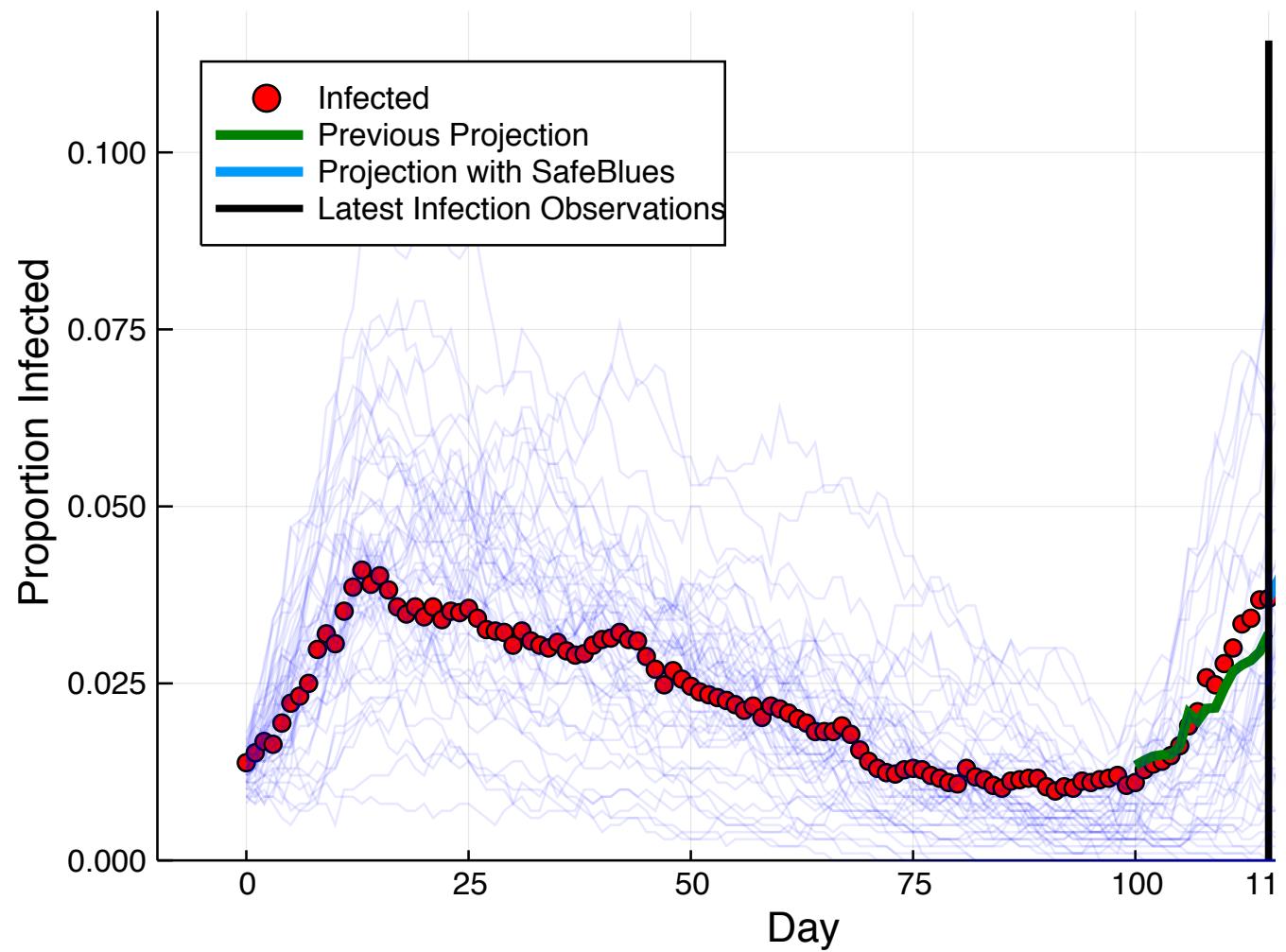
Safe Blues = virtual safe viruses

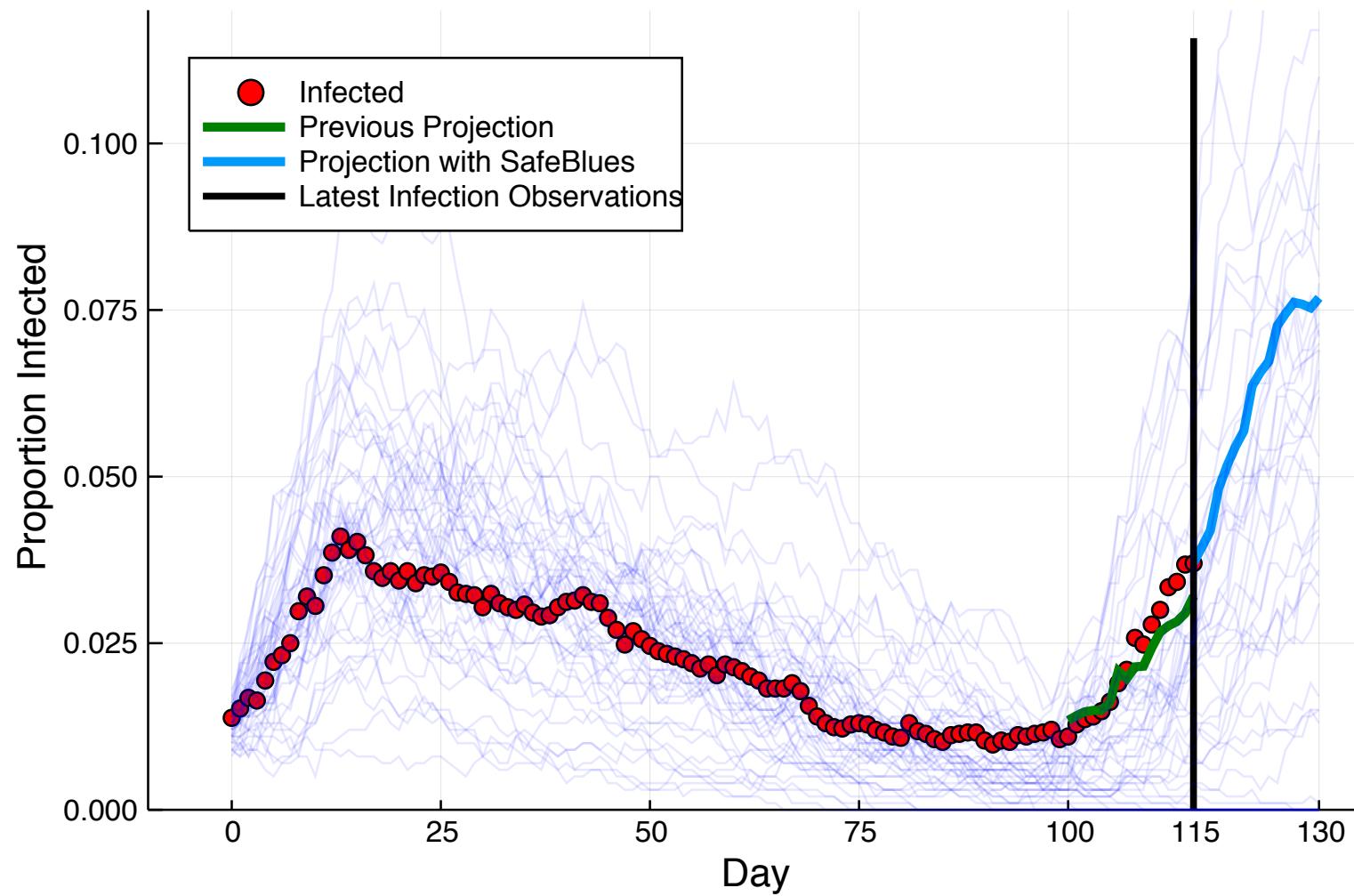




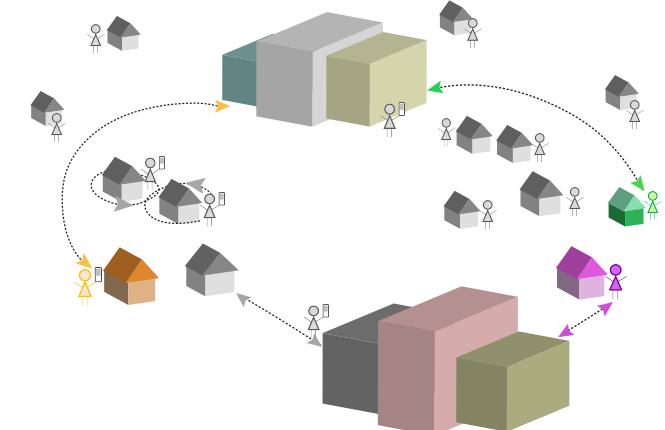
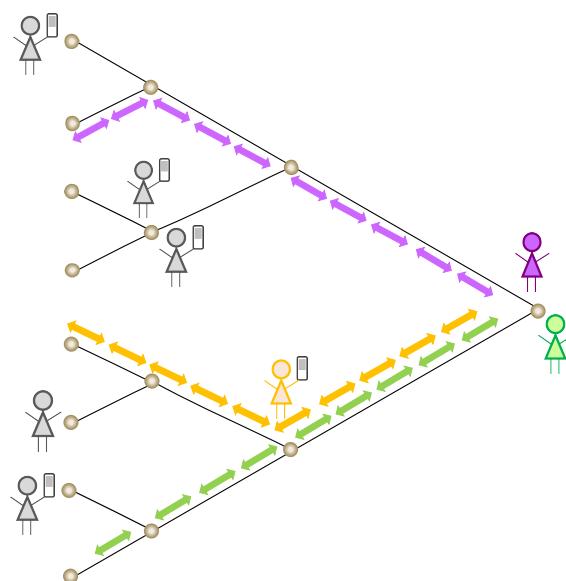
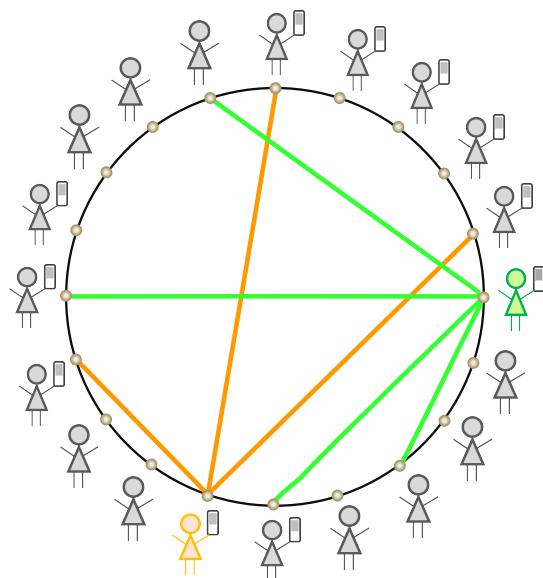




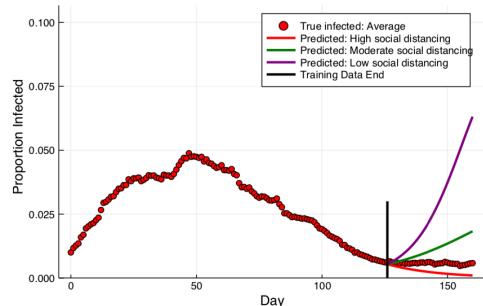




How we tested Safe Blues...



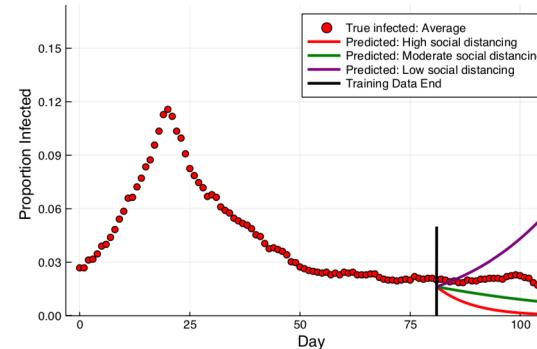
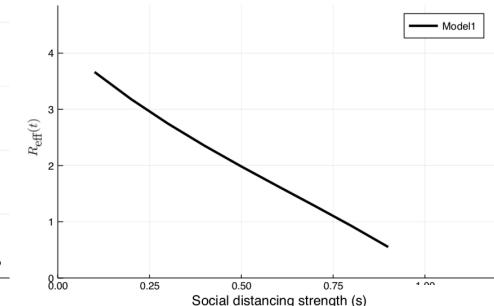
Understanding the effect of various social distancing regimes



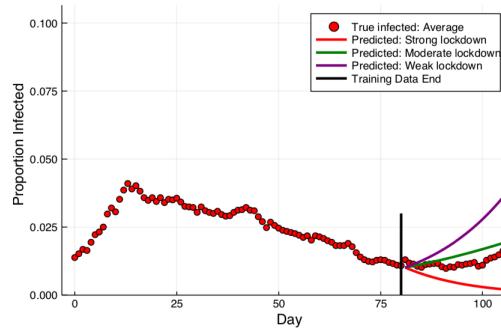
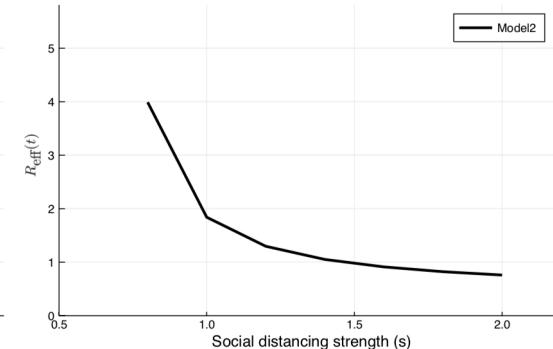
(a) Model I.

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= -C\beta(p)\delta SI, \\ I' &= C\beta(p)\delta SI - \gamma(p)\delta_\gamma I, \\ R' &= \gamma(p)\delta_\gamma I, \end{aligned}$$

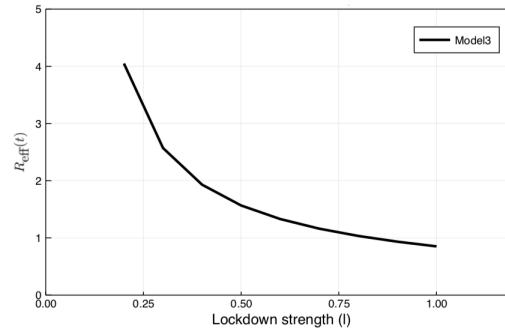
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S}' &= -C\beta(p)\tilde{S}\tilde{I}, \\ \tilde{I}' &= C\beta(p)\tilde{S}\tilde{I} - \gamma(p)\tilde{I}, \\ \tilde{R}' &= \gamma(p)\tilde{I}. \end{aligned}$$



(b) Model II.



(c) Model III.



Safe Blues is not a contact tracing app

... but can be added to such an app

Currently working towards an Android App
and an experiment based on “Trace Together”...



**Privacy-Preserving
Cross-Border
Contact Tracing**

[Read Policy Brief](#)

[Read White Paper](#)



Thank you

If you think Safe Blues is a good idea,
then please let your government know about it.



safeblues.org



@ynazarathy