

Automaty komórkowe

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Zastosowania w epidemiologii

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SIR = Susceptible, Infected, Recovered (Removed) III

Tabela: Krytyczna wartość prawdopodobieństwa ozdrowiania

automat	sieć	z	α_C ($\beta = 1$)
asynchroniczny	trójkątna	6	0.20
asynchroniczny	kawdratowa	4	0.18
asynchroniczny	heksagonalna	3	0.14
synchroniczny	kwadratowa	4	0.22

Podejście analityczne I

Zakładając średnią liczbę kontaktów $\langle k \rangle$ średnia liczba nowozarażonych wyniesie

$$\langle k \rangle \beta \frac{S}{N}$$

i możemy zapisać równanie iteracyjne na liczbę zarażonych w kolejnym kroku czasowym:

$$I_{n+1} = I_n + \langle k \rangle \beta \frac{S}{N} I_n \Delta t - \alpha I_n \Delta t,$$

gdzie $N = S + I + R$ jest liczebnością populacji.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dI}{dt} &= \langle k \rangle \beta \frac{S}{N} I - \alpha I \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= -\langle k \rangle \beta \frac{S}{N} I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \alpha I \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Podejście analityczne II

Pytamy się, czy przy zadanych wartościach α, β i $\langle k \rangle$ oraz przyjętych wartościach początkowych S_0, I_0, R_0 epidemia będzie się rozprzestrzeniać czy nie?

$$\frac{dI}{dt} > 0$$

Przyjmując, że na początku epidemii $S(t \rightarrow 0) = S_0$ mamy:

$$\left(\langle k \rangle \beta \frac{S_0}{N} - \alpha \right) I > 0$$

i

$$\frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S_0}{\alpha N} > 1.$$

Podejście analityczne III

Ponieważ liczba początkowo zarażonych jest mała ($R_0 \rightarrow 0$) to $S_0 \approx N$ i infekcja rozprzestrzenia się jeśli

$$r \equiv \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta}{\alpha} > 1. \tag{2}$$

Liczba podatnych na początku symulacji nie musi być porównywalna z liczebnością całej populacji. Część populacji możemy zaszczepić ($R_0 = \nu$). Wówczas $S_0 \approx (1 - \nu)N$ i z warunku propagacji infekcji (2) dostajemy

$$\nu = 1 - \frac{1}{r}$$

co oznacza, że wystarczy wyszczepić tylko część populacji.

SIS = Susceptible, Infected, Susceptible I

W przypadku zwykłego przeziębienia czy grypy po ich przejściu nie nabywamy na nie odporności.

- $I \rightarrow S$.
- $S \rightarrow I$ z częstością $\lambda n_I / \langle k \rangle$, gdzie n_I jest liczbą najbliższych sąsiadów w stanie I , a $\langle k \rangle$ jest liczbą najbliższych sąsiadów (innymi słowy, komórka w stanie I próbuje zarazić jednego ze swoich sąsiadów z częstością λ).

Probabilistyczny, asynchroniczny automat:

- ➊ Wybierz losową komórkę. Jeśli jest w stanie I, wówczas wylosuj $x \in (0, 1)$.
- ➋ Jeśli $x < c = 1/(1 + \lambda)$, wówczas $I \rightarrow S$.
- ➌ W przeciwnym wypadku, wybierz losowo jednego z najbliższych sąsiadów. Jeśli jest on w stanie S to zmień ten stan na I.
- ➍ Idź do 1.

Podejście analityczne I

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta \frac{SI}{N} + \alpha I \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = \beta \frac{SI}{N} - \alpha I \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Dodając te równanie stronami znów widzimy, że
 $S(t) + I(t) = N = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = (\beta N - \alpha) I - \beta I^2$$

co przypomina równanie logistyczne i $\forall I_0 > 0$:

$$r \equiv \frac{\beta N}{\alpha} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = 0$$

$$r > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = \frac{\beta N - \alpha}{\beta}$$

Podejście analityczne II

Przy odrobieniu samozaparcie, nie tylko asymptotyka zależności $I(t)$ i $S(t)$ jest do uzyskania ale i pełny kształt tych funkcji.

SEIR = Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Susceptible [2] |

We adopt SEIR model for the simulation of disease spreading by probabilistic synchronous cellular automata on a square lattice with various neighbourhoods \mathcal{N} .

Every agent may be in one of four available states:
susceptible (S), exposed (E), infected (I) or recovered (R).

SEIR = Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Susceptible [2] III

Initially ($t = 0$),

every agent is in S state, their age a is set randomly from normal distribution with mean value $\langle a \rangle = 50 \cdot 365$ days and dispersion $\sigma^2 = 25 \cdot 365$ days.

The 'Patient Zero' in E state

is placed randomly at a single site of a square grid with $L^2 = 100^2$ nodes.

Every time step (which corresponds to a single day)

the lattice is scanned in typewriter order to check the possible agent state evolution:

The susceptible agent may be infected ($\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$)

from each agent in state \mathcal{E} or \mathcal{I} present in his/her neighbourhood \mathcal{N} with radius $r_{\mathcal{E}}$ or $r_{\mathcal{I}} \leq r_{\mathcal{E}}$, respectively. We set $r_{\mathcal{I}} \leq r_{\mathcal{E}}$ as we assume that infected (and aware of the disease) agents are more responsible than exposed (unaware of the disease) ones. The latter inequality comes from our assumption that the exposed agent is not careful enough in undertaking contacts with his/her neighbours while the infected agent is serious-minded and realizing the hazard of possible disease propagation and thus he/she avoids these contacts at least on the level assigned to exposed agents. The number and position of available neighbours who may infect the considered susceptible agent depend on the value of radius $r_{\mathcal{E}}$ and/or $r_{\mathcal{I}}$. The infection of the susceptible agents occurs with probability $p_{\mathcal{E}}$ (after contacting with agent in state \mathcal{E}) or $p_{\mathcal{I}}$ (after contacting with agent in state \mathcal{I}), respectively.

The incubation, i.e., the appearance of disease symptoms, ($\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$)

takes $\tau_{\mathcal{E}}$ days—every agent in \mathcal{E} state is converted to infected state with probability $1/\tau_{\mathcal{E}}$. The exposed agent may die with age-dependent probability $f_C(a)$. In such a case, he/she is replaced ($\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$) with newly born agent ($a = 0$).

The disease lasts for $\tau_{\mathcal{I}}$ days ($\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ or $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$).

The ill agent (in state \mathcal{I}) may either die (and being replaced by a newly born children $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$) with age specific probability $f_C(a)$ or he/she can recover (and gain resistance to disease $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$) with probability $1/\tau_{\mathcal{I}}$.

A healthy agent (\mathcal{S} or \mathcal{R}) may die

with a chance given by age dependent probability $f_G(a)$. In such a case, it is replaced with a newly born susceptible baby (in state \mathcal{S} and in age of $a = 0$).

The agents' state modifications are applied synchronously to all sites.

A single time step of system evolution is presented in algorithm in the next slides.

```
1:  $tmp\_pop \leftarrow pop$ 
2: for all  $i \in pop$  do
3:    $age[i] \leftarrow age[i] + 1$ 
4:   if  $tmp\_pop[i] = S$  then
5:     for all  $j \in pop, j \neq i$  do
6:       if  $tmp\_pop[j] = I \wedge \|(i, j)\| \leq r_I \wedge random() \leq p_I$ 
7:         then
8:            $pop[i] \leftarrow E$        $\triangleright S \rightarrow E$  after contacting with  $I$ 
9:           break
10:          if  $tmp\_pop[j] = E \wedge \|(i, j)\| \leq r_E \wedge random() \leq p_E$ 
11:            then
12:               $pop[i] \leftarrow E$        $\triangleright S \rightarrow E$  after contacting with  $E$ 
13:              break
14: if  $tmp\_pop[i] = E \wedge random() < 1/\tau_E$  then
15:    $pop[i] \leftarrow I$            $\triangleright E \rightarrow I$ 
16: if  $tmp\_pop[i] = I \wedge random() < 1/\tau_I$  then
```

```
15:   |   pop[i] ←  $\mathcal{R}$                                 ▷ Recovered
16:   |   if tmp_pop[i] =  $\mathcal{S}$  ∨ tmp_pop[i] =  $\mathcal{R}$  then
17:       |   if random() <  $f_G(age[i])$  then
18:           |       pop[i] ←  $\mathcal{S}$                         ▷ Removed...
19:           |       age[i] ← 0                         ▷ ... then Susceptible
20:   |   else
21:       |       if random() <  $f_C(age[i])$  then
22:           |           pop[i] ←  $\mathcal{S}$                   ▷ Removed...
23:           |           age[i] ← 0                     ▷ ... then Susceptible
```

Basing on American data on the annual death probability [3] we predict

the daily death probability as

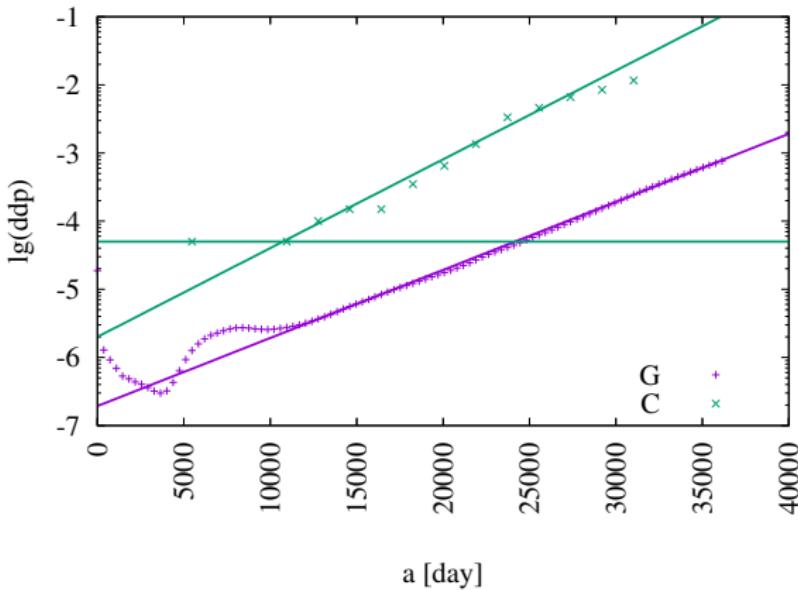
$$f_G(a) = 184 \cdot 10^{-10} \exp(0.00023(a + 40259)), \quad (4)$$

where a is the agent's age expressed in days.

The data follows Gompertz's exponential law of mortality [4, 5].

We assume a daily death probability for infected people of age a (expressed in days) as

$$f_C(a) = \begin{cases} 5 \cdot 10^{-5} & \iff a \leq 30 \text{ y}, \\ 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \exp(0.0003a) & \iff a > 30 \text{ y}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$



Rysunek: Daily death probability $f(a)$ for patients infected by the coronavirus (COVID-19, \times , $f_C(a)$, [6]) and natural death probability (+, $f_G(a)$, [3])

These probabilities are calculated as a chance of death during COVID-19 infection (based on Polish statistics [6]) divided by $(\tau_{\mathcal{E}} + \tau_{\mathcal{I}})$.

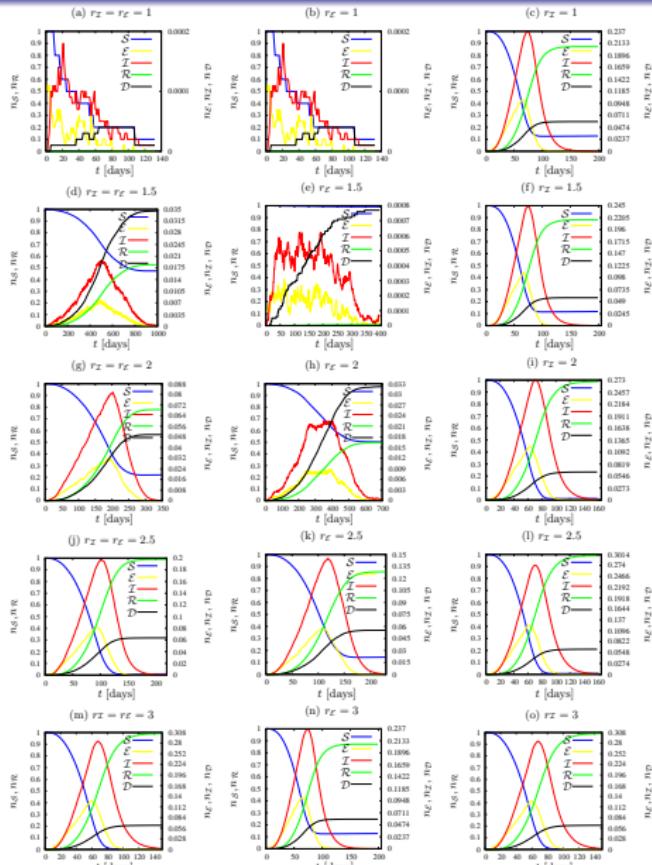
We assume that

- infection lasts $\tau_{\mathcal{I}} \approx 14$ days
- and an incubation process takes $\tau_{\mathcal{E}} \approx 5$ days [7].

Exponential fits [(4) and (5)] to the real-world data are presented in 3.

Aplikacja, Szymon Biernacki

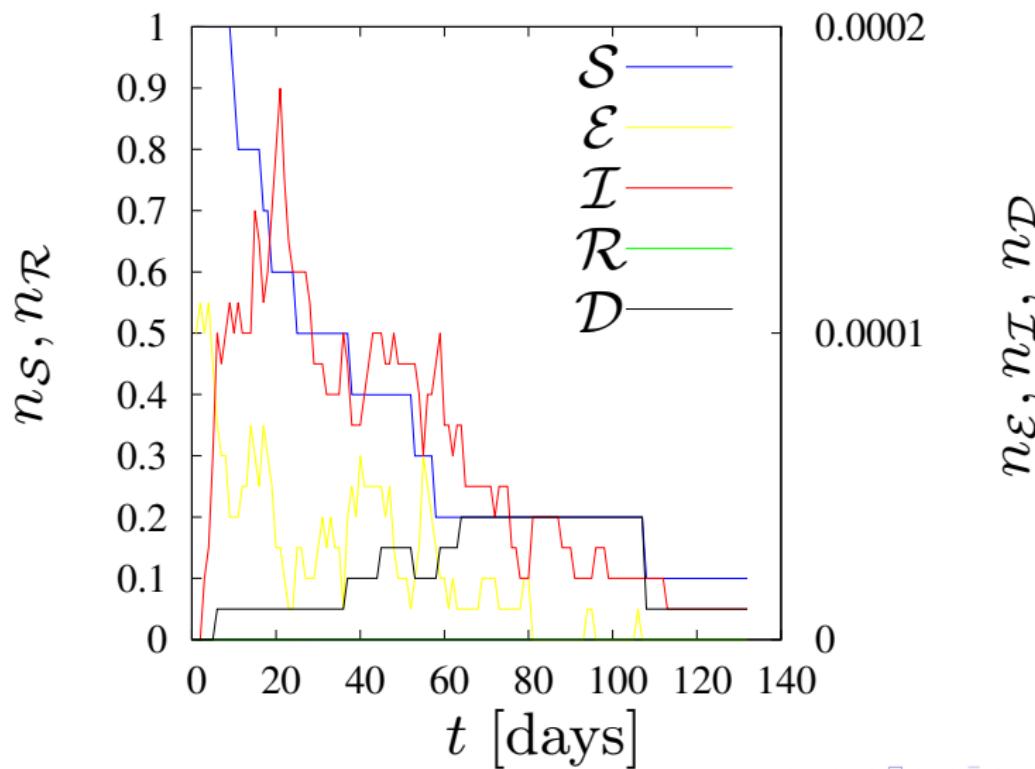
http://www.zis.agh.edu.pl/app/MSc/Szymon_Biernacki/



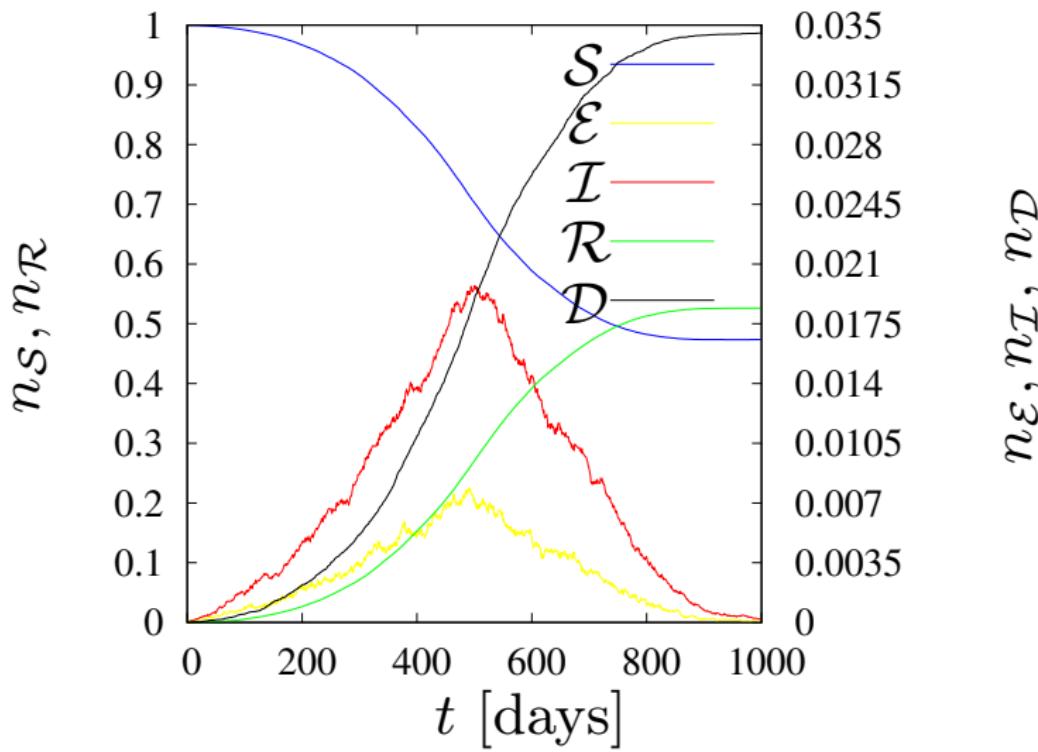
Dynamics of states fractions for various values of the neighborhood radius.
 $R = 10$, $p_E = 0.03$,
 $p_I = 0.02$

(left) $r_E = r_I$,
(middle) $r_E \geq r_I = 1$,
(right) $3 = r_E \geq r_I$.

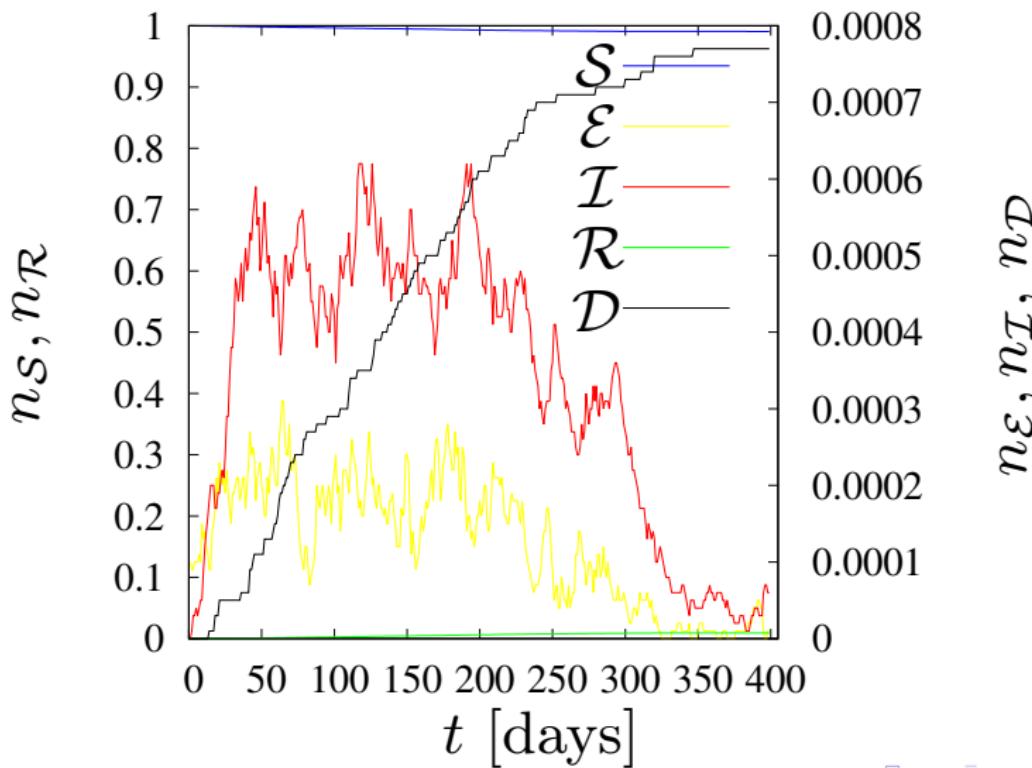
$$r_{\mathcal{E}} = r_{\mathcal{I}} = 1$$



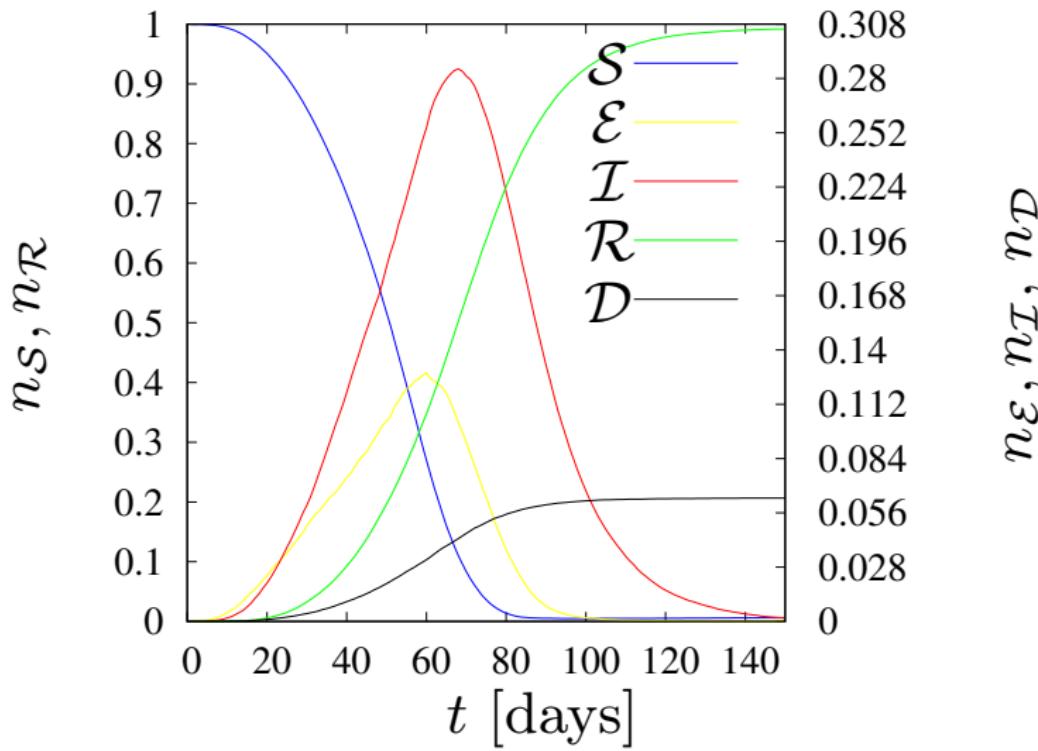
$$r_{\mathcal{E}} = r_{\mathcal{I}} = 1.5$$



$$1.5 = r_{\mathcal{E}} \geq r_{\mathcal{I}} = 1$$

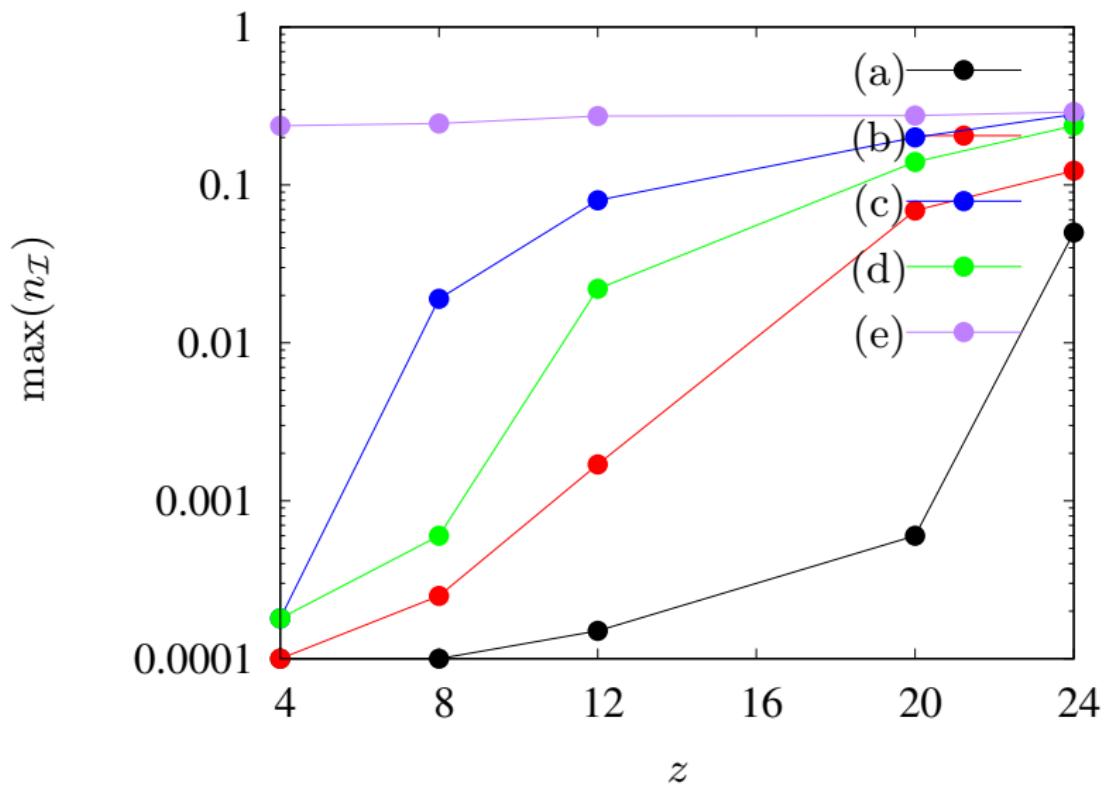


$$3 = r_{\mathcal{E}} \geq r_{\mathcal{I}} = 3.$$



Maximal fraction $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ of agents in state \mathcal{I} as dependent on the number of agents' neighbours z in the neighborhood.

- (a) $p_E = p_{\mathcal{I}} = 0.005$, $z_E = z_{\mathcal{I}} = z$,
- (b) $p_E = p_{\mathcal{I}} = 0.01$, $z_E = z_{\mathcal{I}} = z$,
- (c) $p_E = 0.03$, $p_{\mathcal{I}} = 0.02$, $z_E = z_{\mathcal{I}} = z$,
- (d) $p_E = 0.03$, $p_{\mathcal{I}} = 0.02$, $z_E = z$, $z_{\mathcal{I}} = 4$,
- (e) $p_E = 0.03$, $p_{\mathcal{I}} = 0.02$, $z_E = 24$, $z_{\mathcal{I}} = z$.



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- [6] *Distribution of deaths due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) in Poland as of January 2021, by age group*,
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- [7] *Worldometers: COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic*,
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