
Modelling the spread of SARS-CoV-2:

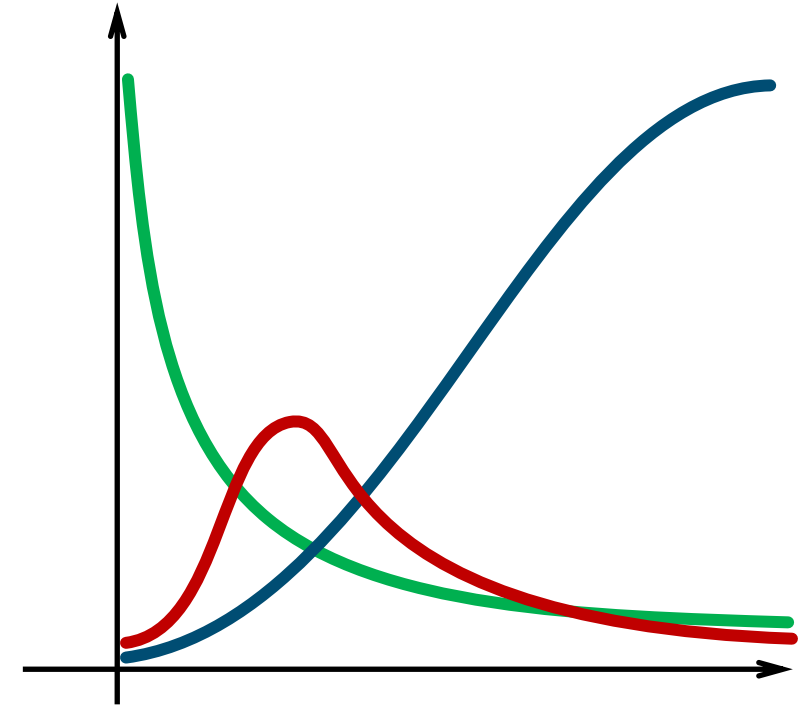
How reliable are simulated forecasts?

Dr. Martin Bicher ^{1,2}

¹TU Wien, Institute for Information Systems Engineering

²dwh GmbH, dwh simulation

- What is and why do we need mathematical modelling and simulation?
- What's the secret behind epidemiological models?
- What's the uncertainty of epidemiological models?

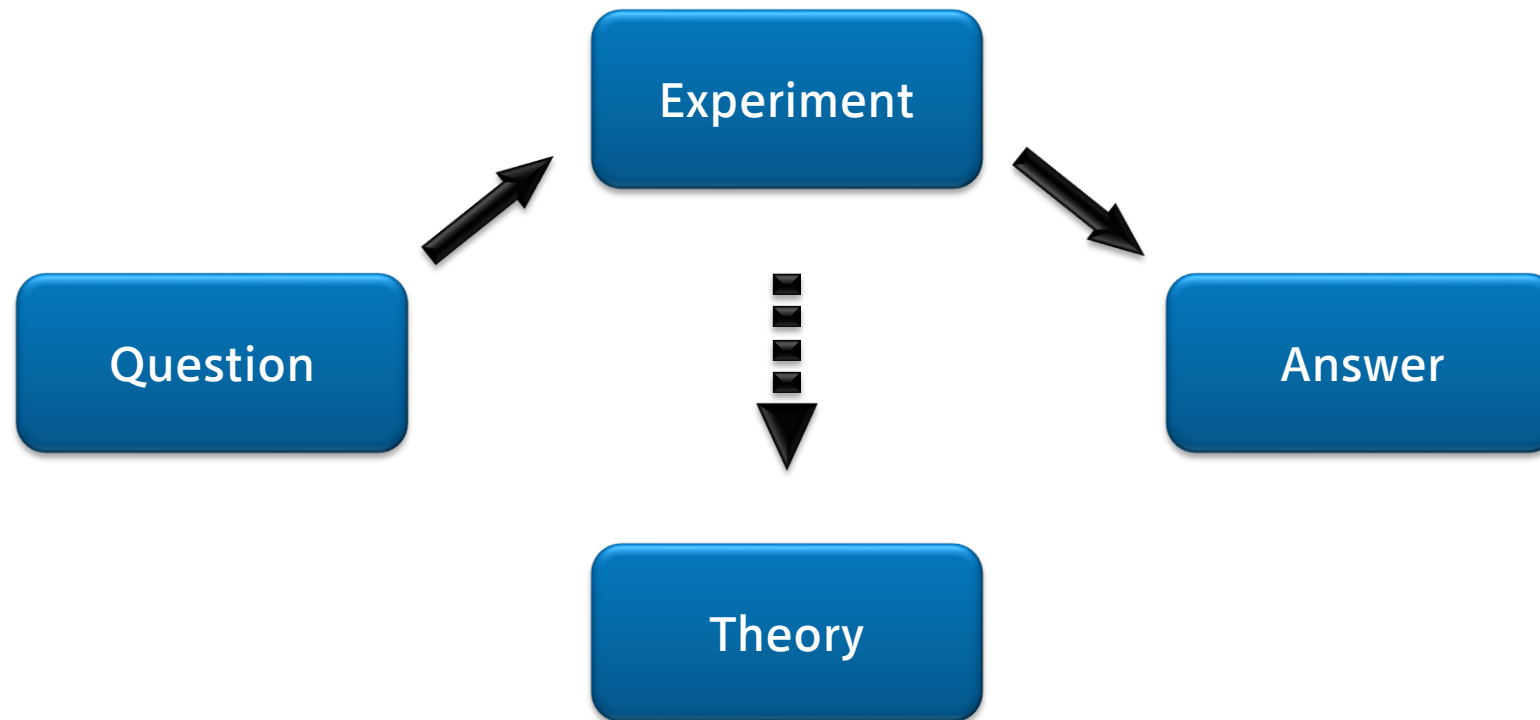


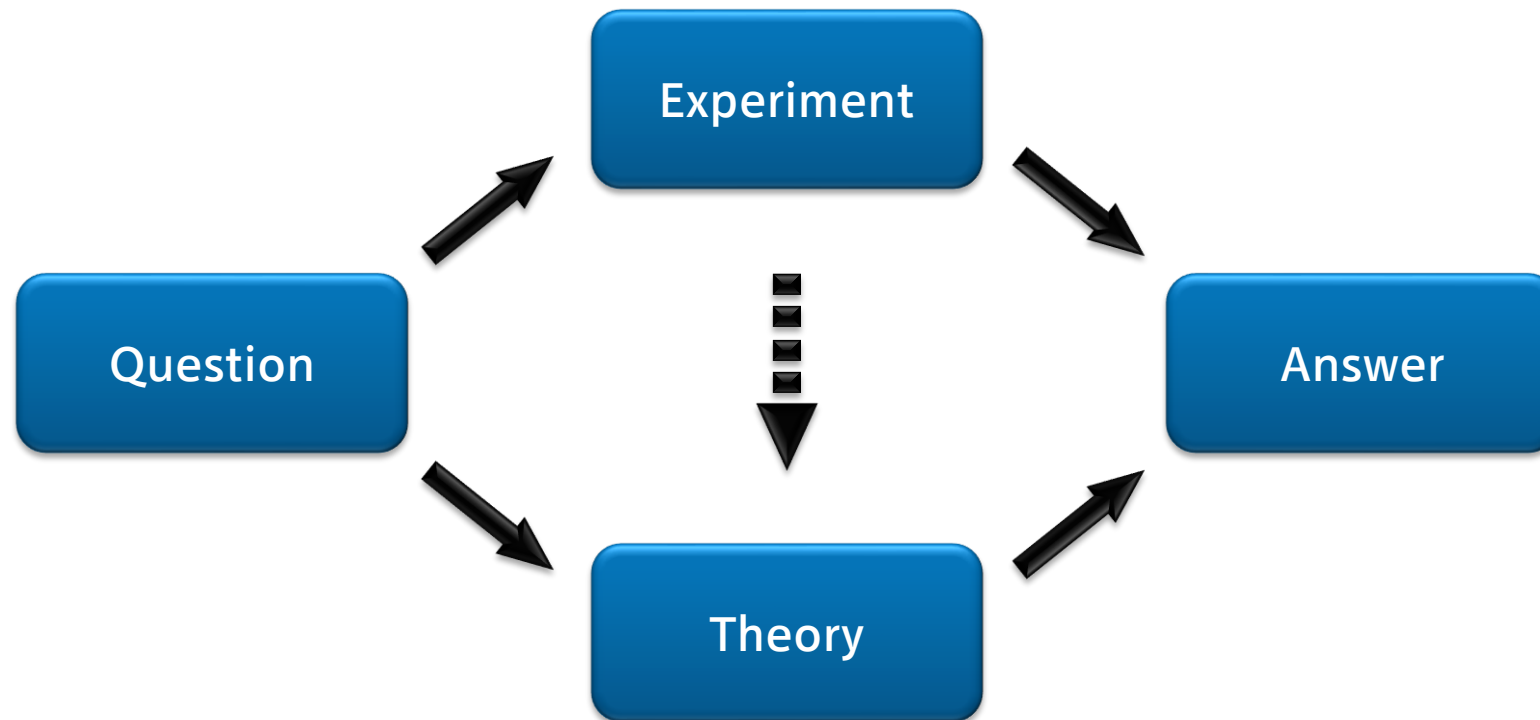
What is and why do we need

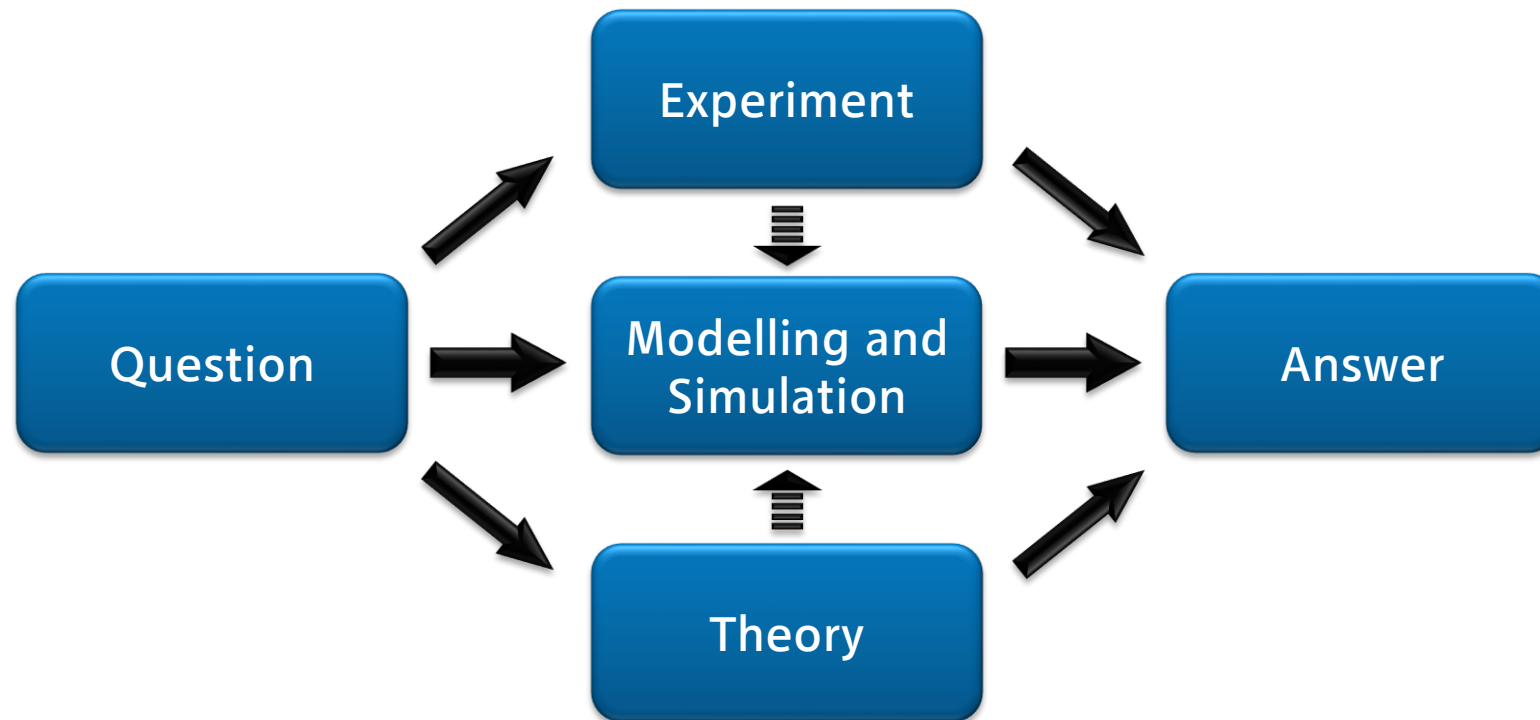
MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND SIMULATION







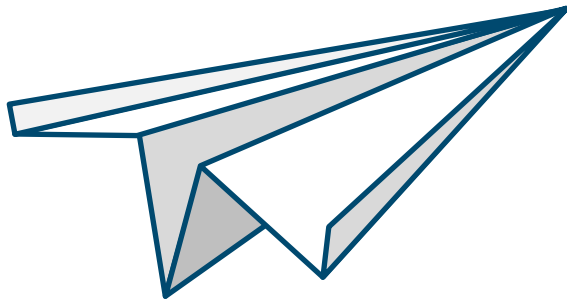




Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

Abstract Example

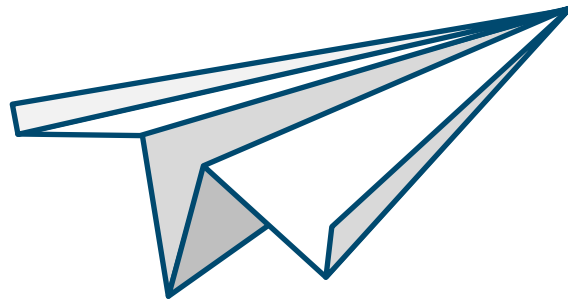
Does the paper plane fly
further than 5m?



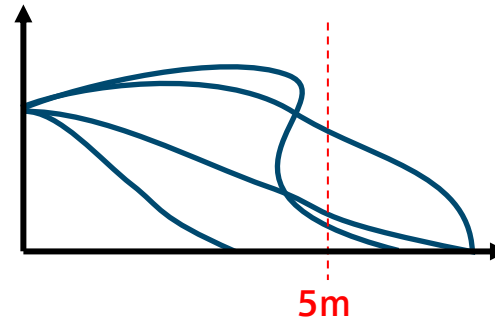
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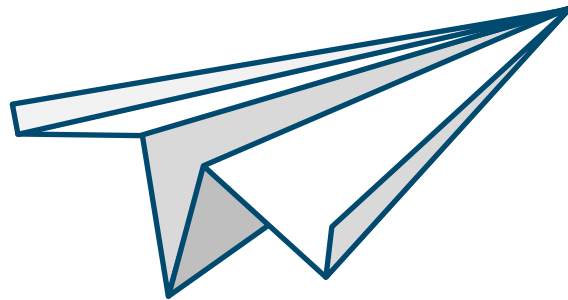
Experiments



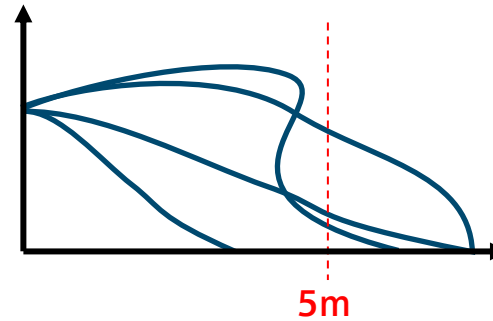
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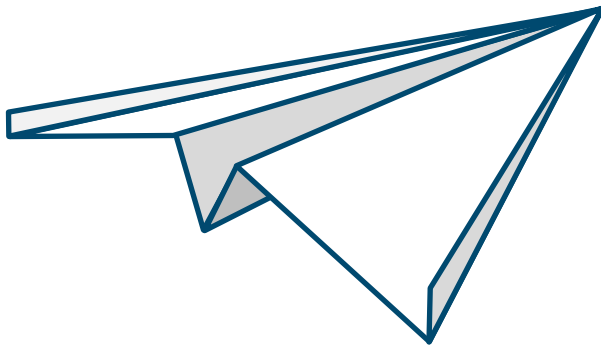


In 80% of all
cases.

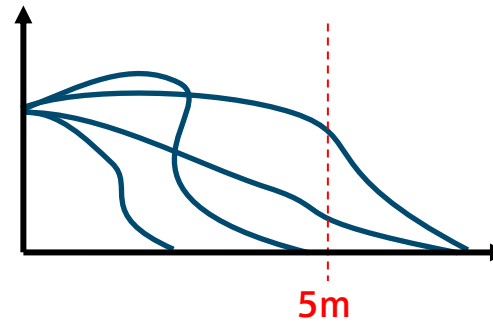
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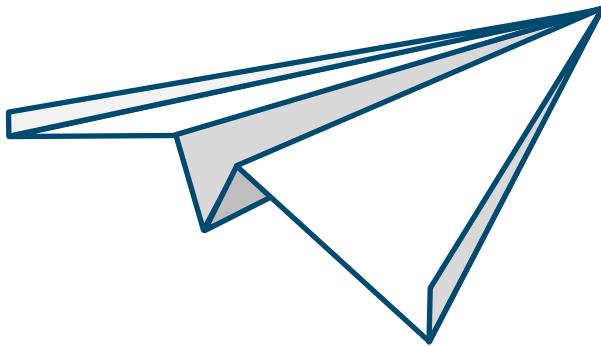


In 70% of all
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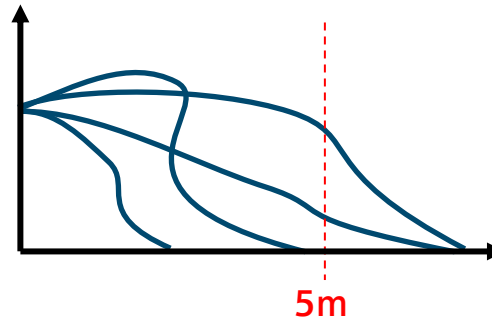
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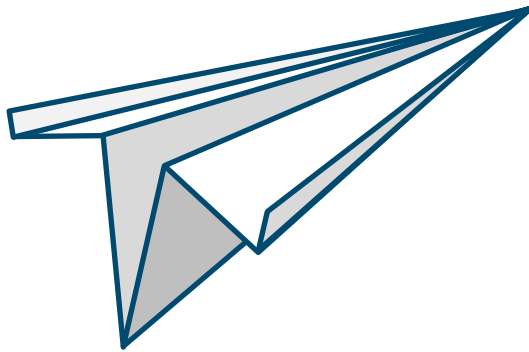
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General Paper Plane Theory:
*„Arrow-type paper planes fly ...
dependent on their wing span...”*

Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

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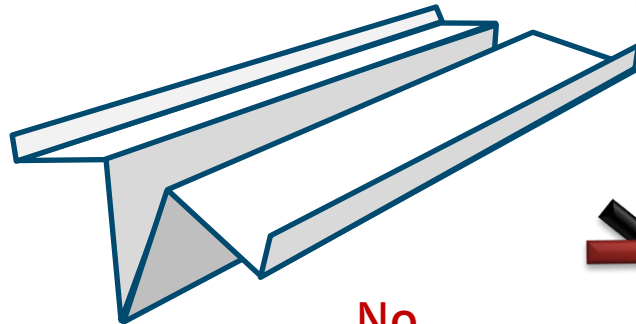


In 90% of all
cases.

Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

Abstract Example

Does the paper plane fly
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I need to know it
in advance



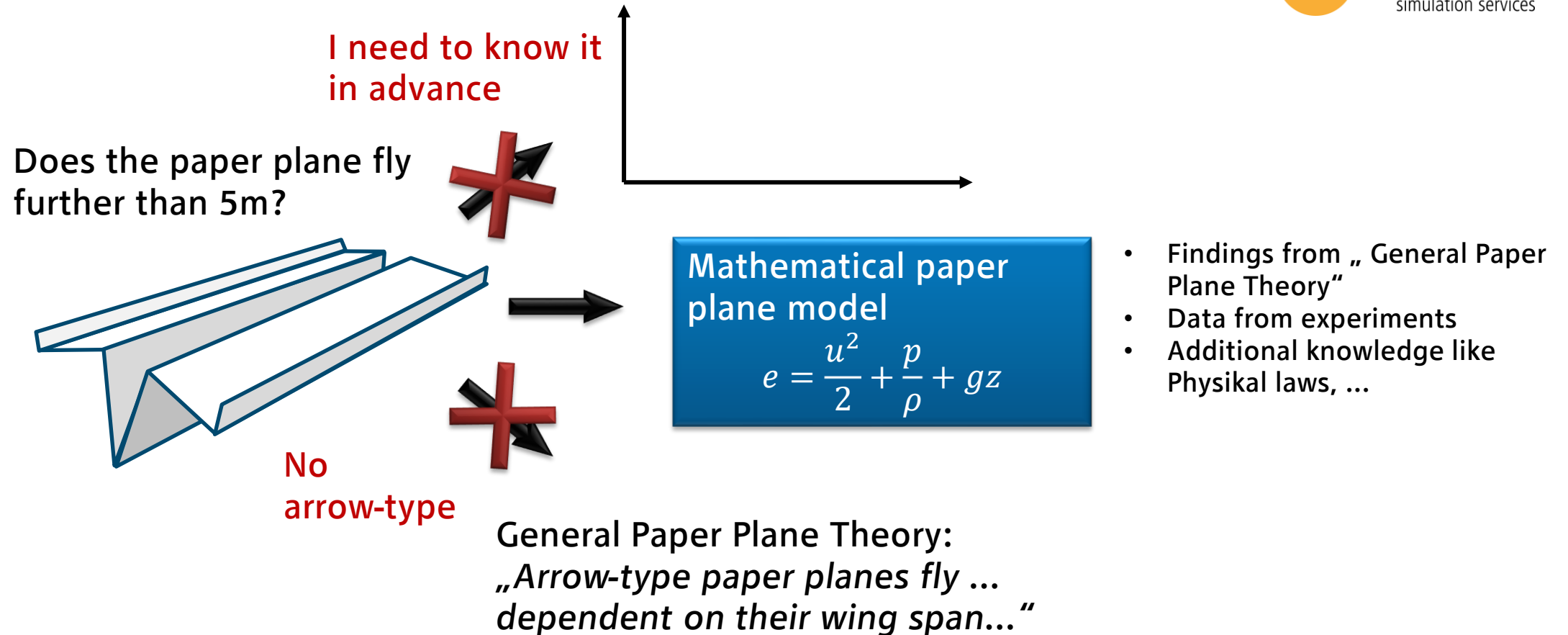
No
arrow-type



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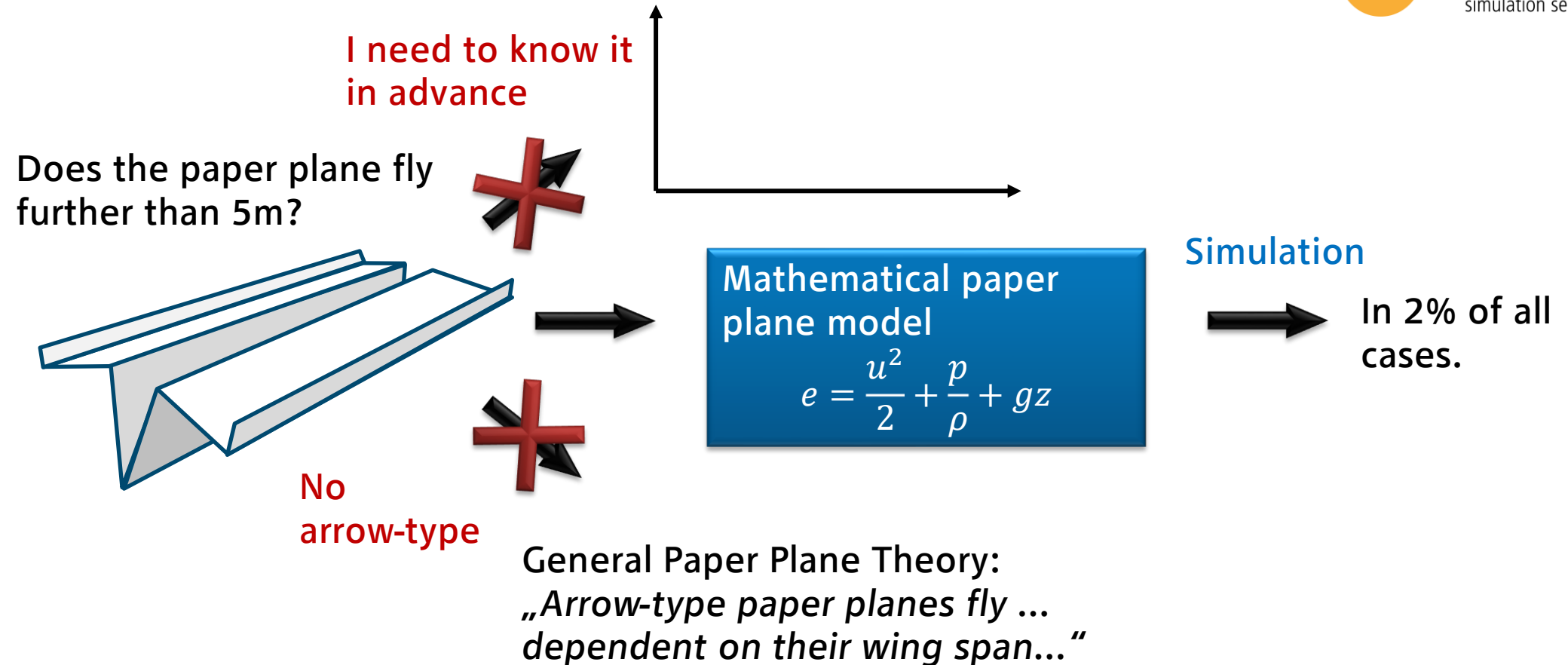
Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

Abstract Example



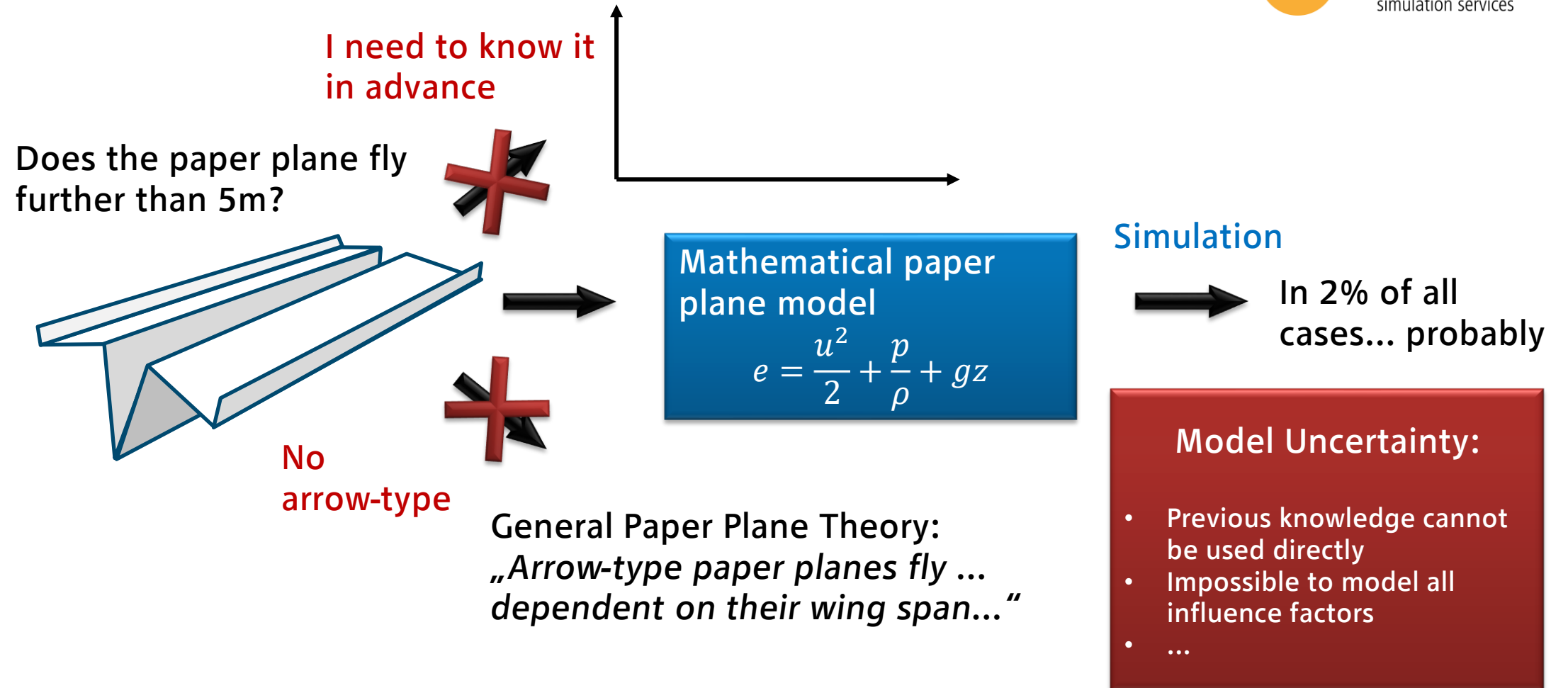
Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

Abstract Example



Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

Abstract Example



Mathematical Modelling and Simulation

COVID-19

How is SARS-CoV-2 going
to spread in Austria?
What consequences will
the epidemic of COVID-19
have on the population?

- Italy $\neq$ Austria

Unintentional „experiments“:
data from countries in which
the virus has started spreading
earlier

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- SARS CoV-2 $\neq$
Influenza

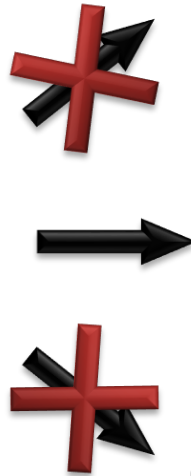
General knowledge about
Influenza, other corona
viruses, and the health care
system



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COVID-19 simulation
model

e.g.:

$$\begin{aligned}S' &= -\alpha IS \\I' &= \alpha IS - \beta I \\R' &= \beta I\end{aligned}$$

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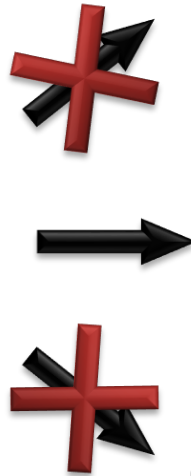
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- Information / data from
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- Additional causal knowledge
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Model Uncertainty ?

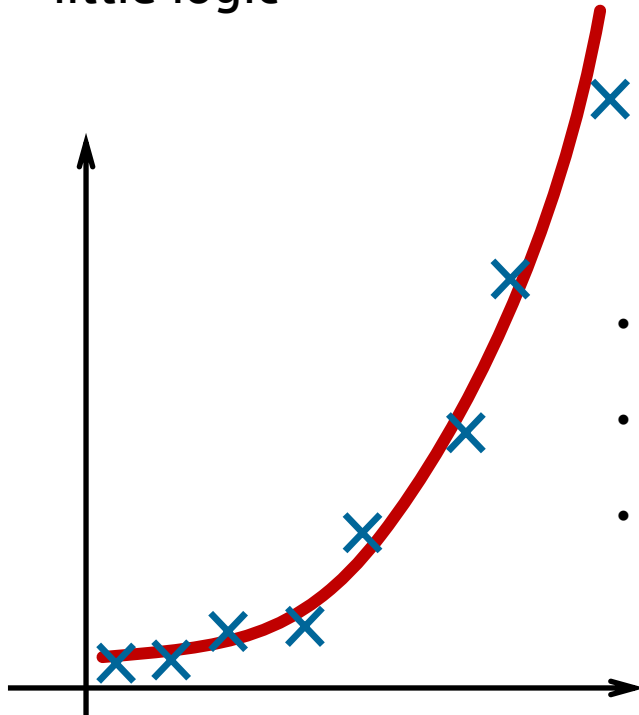
Short introduction into

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MODELS

What are the secrets behind epidemiological models?

data based models

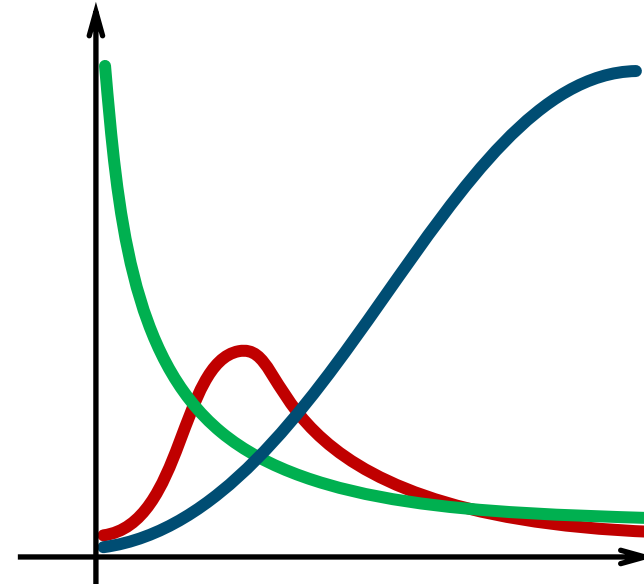
- much data
- little logic



- extrapolation of current trends
- good fit of current numbers
- statistical methods, machine learning, ...

causal models

- (a little bit) less data
- much logic

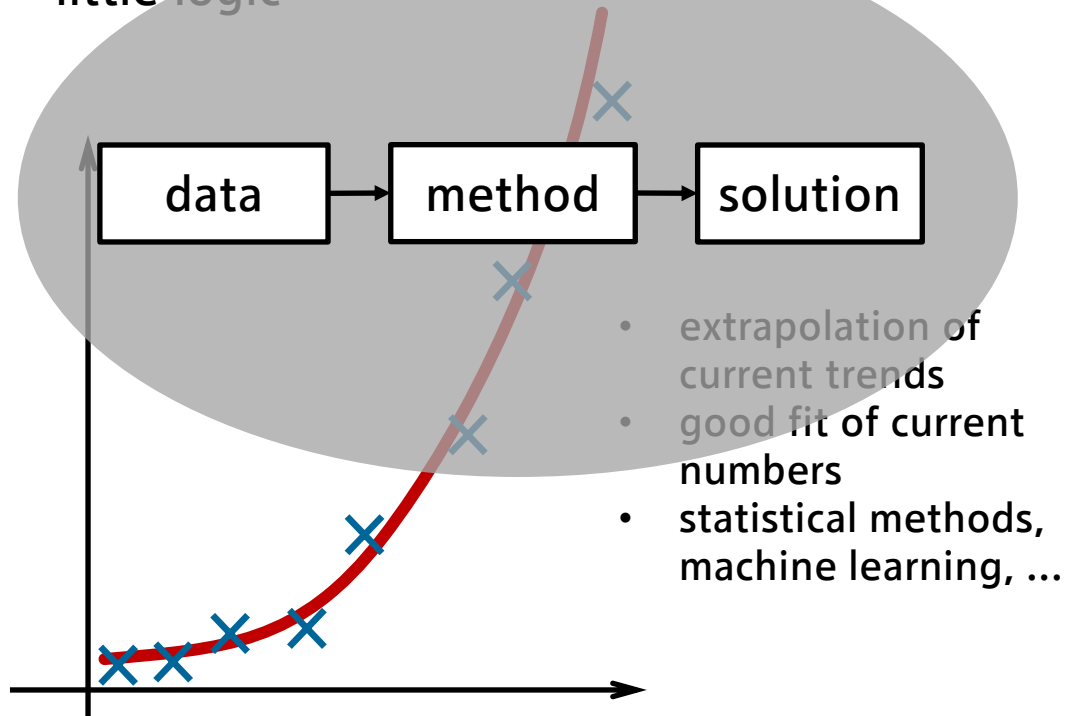


- good qualitative forecasting capabilities
- Status quo more difficult to fit
- uses meta information about the system

What are the secrets behind epidemiological models?

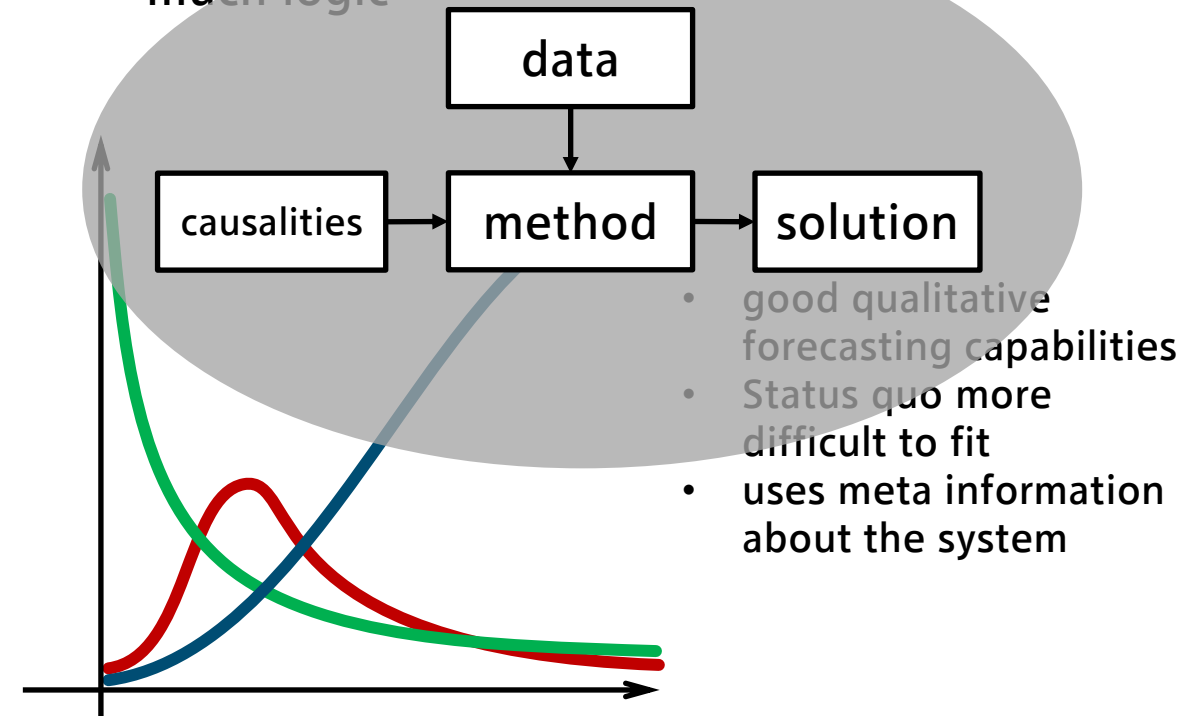
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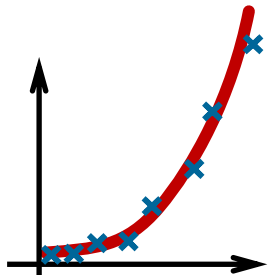
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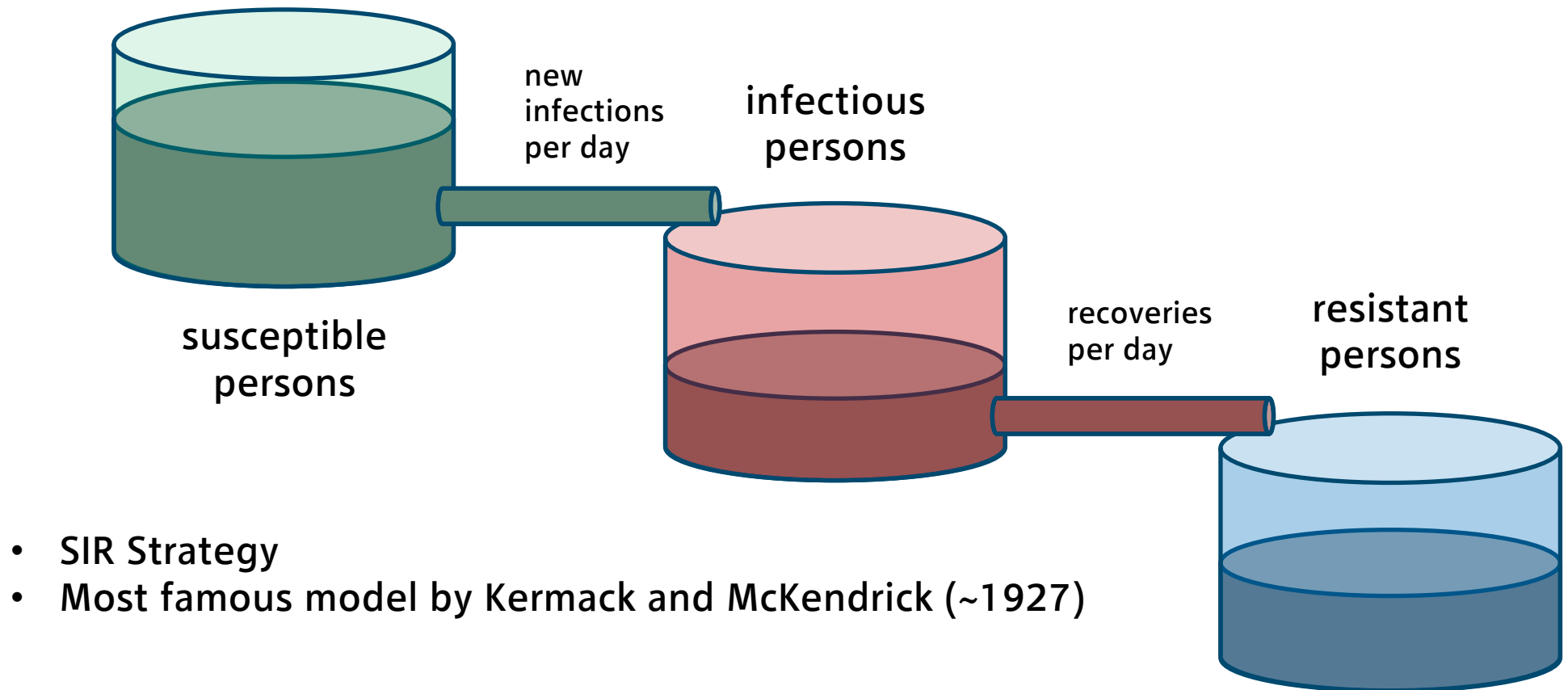
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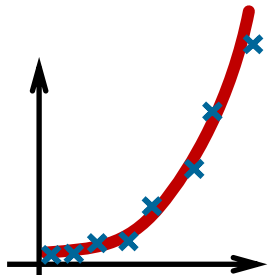
causal
models

macroscopic/aggregated models



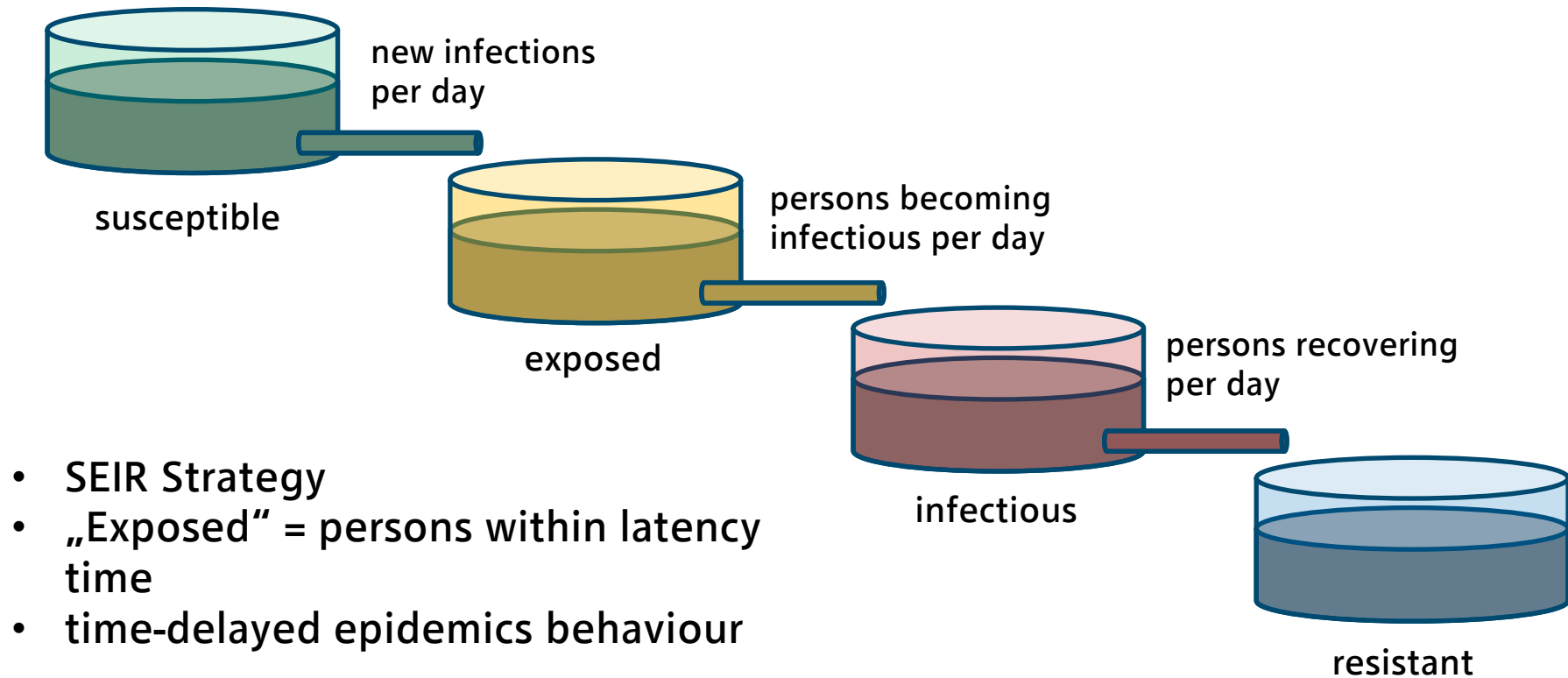
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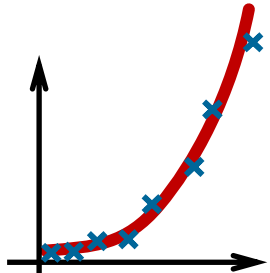
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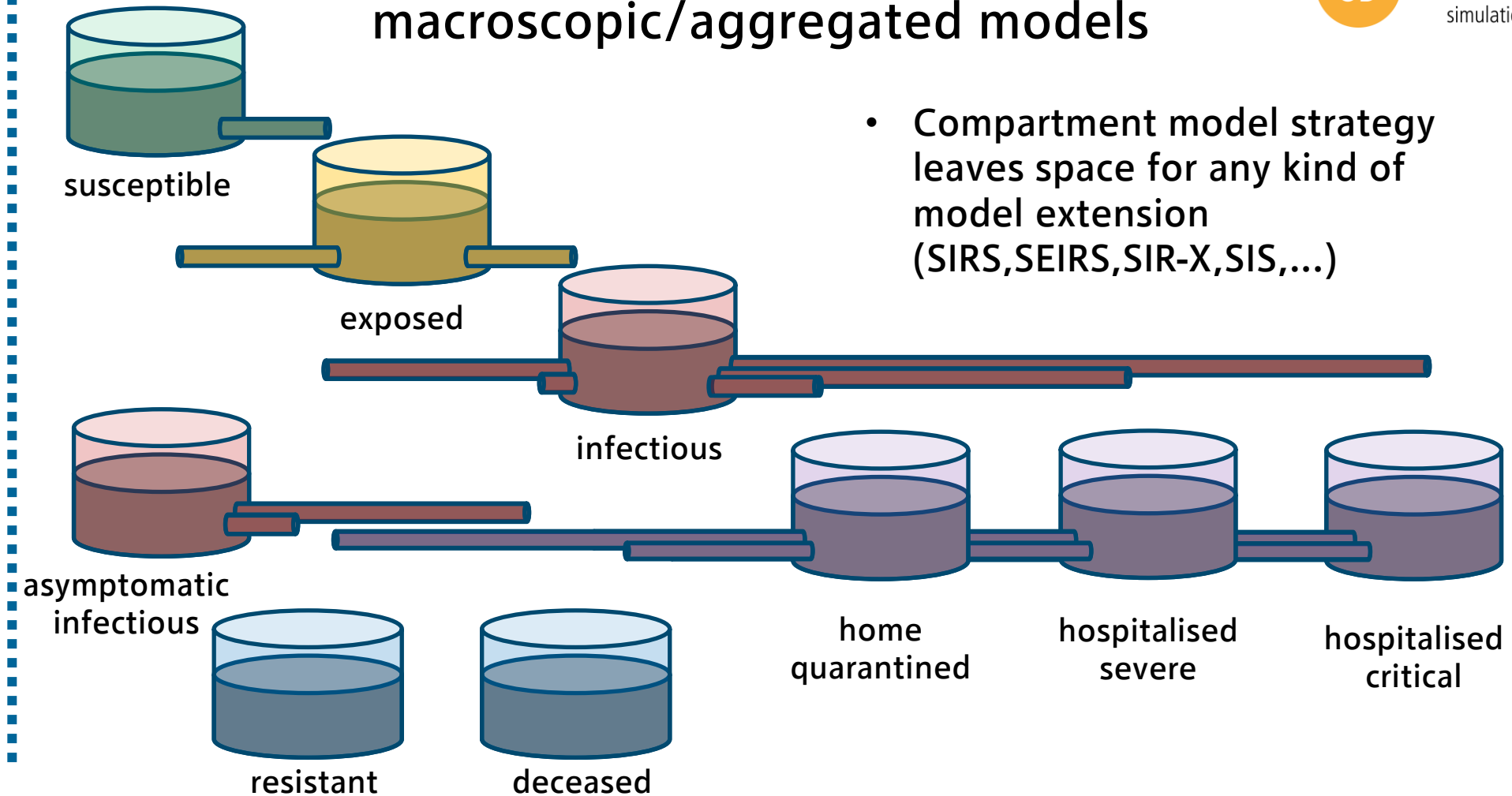


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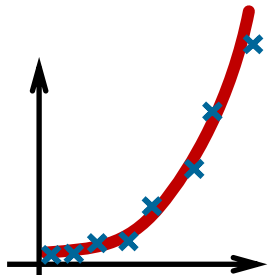


macroscopic/aggregated models

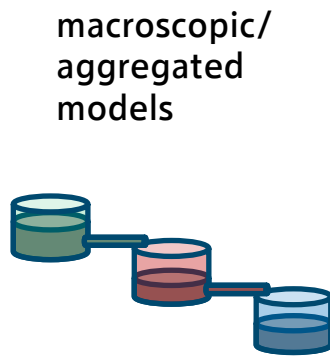


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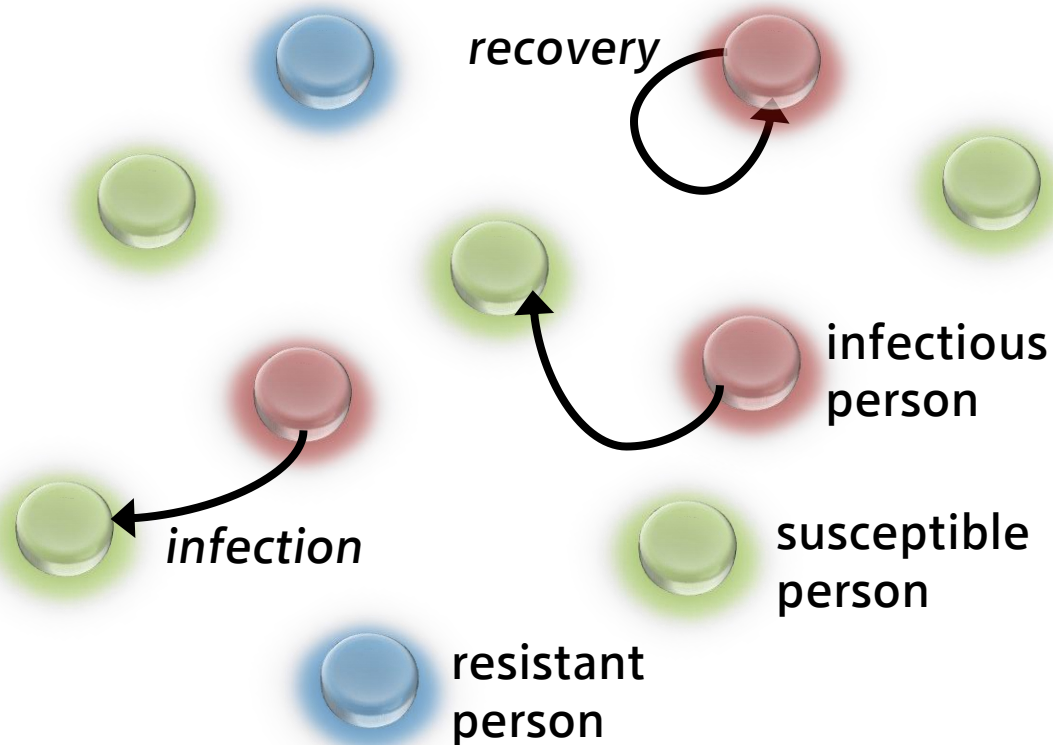
data-based
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causal
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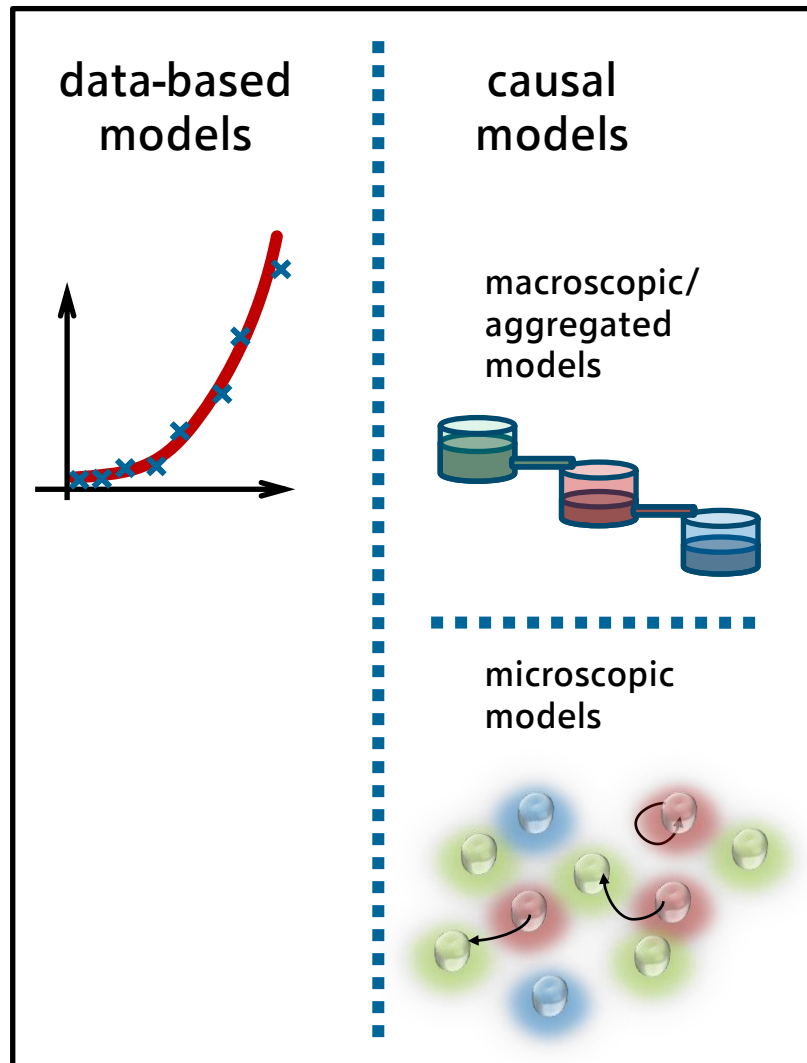


microscopic models
(microsimulations)

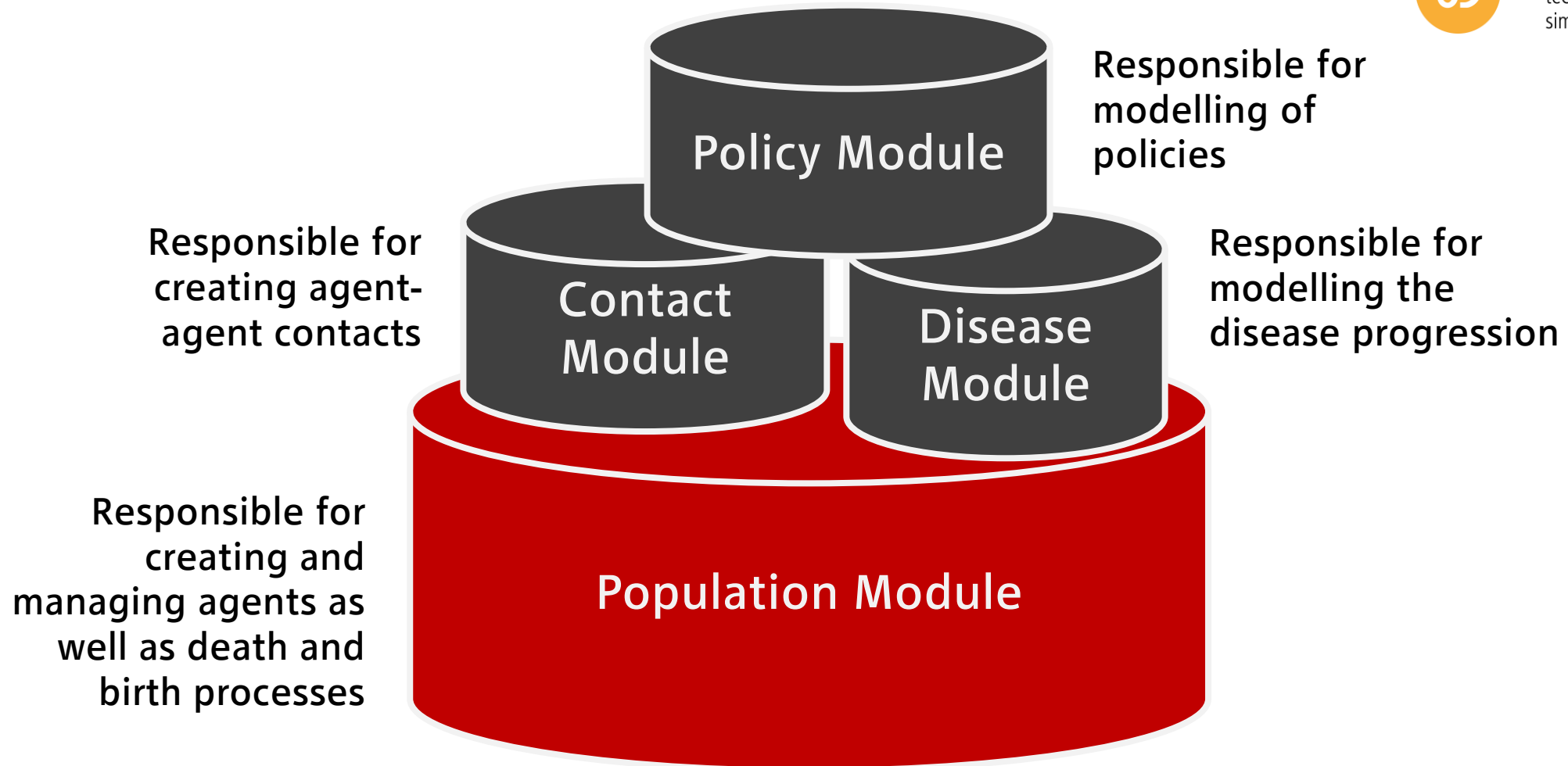


- agent-based models
- Markov Models
- DES Models

What are the secrets behind epidemiological models?

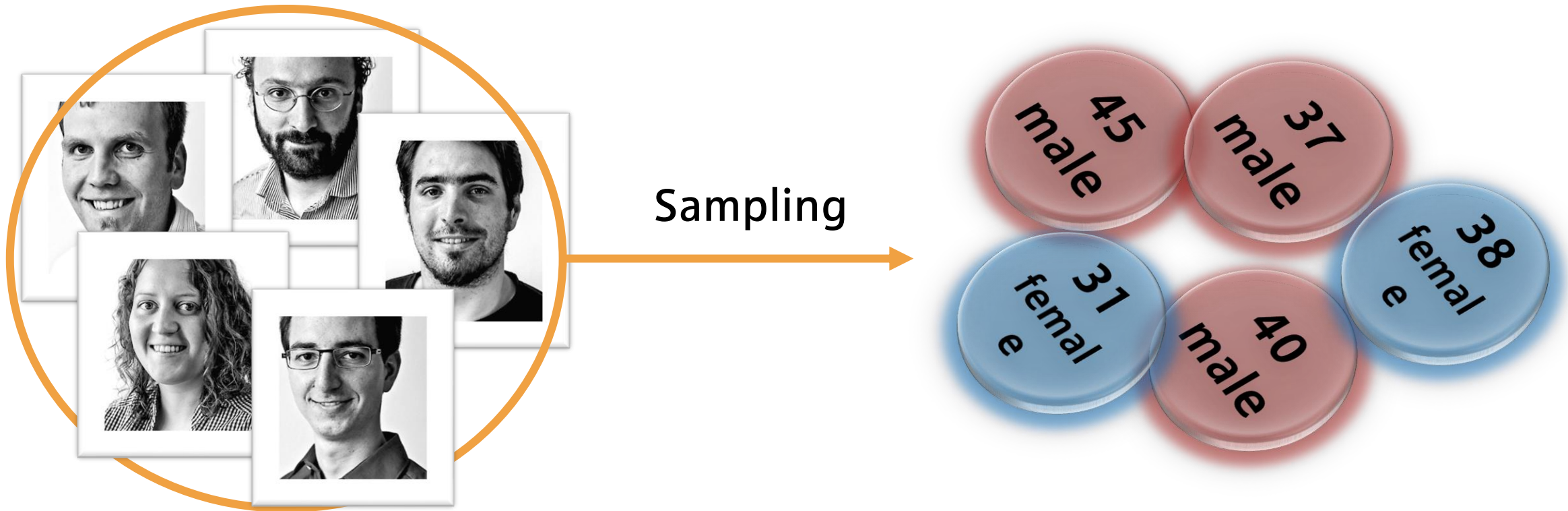


- ***„No-Free-Lunch“***
All model types have advantages and disadvantages
- ***Every model is developed for a certain purpose***
It should only be used for this purpose and only within its range of validity



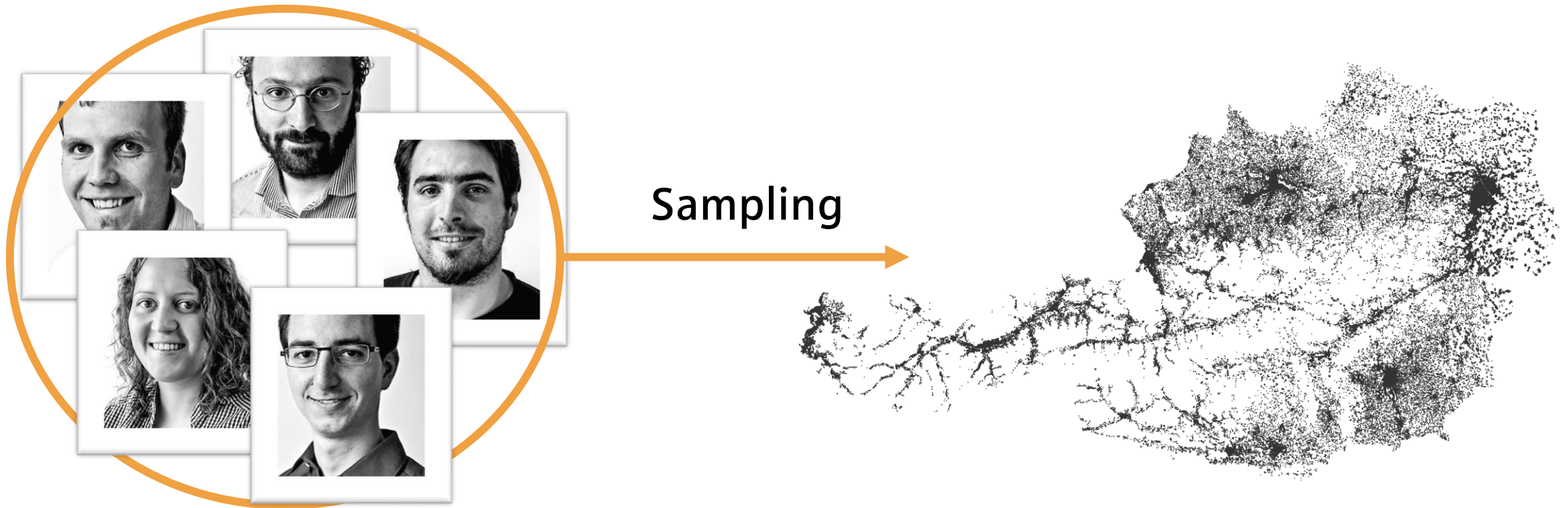
Key concept:

Every **real inhabitant** is represented by a **statistically representative virtual inhabitant** (a so called **agent**)

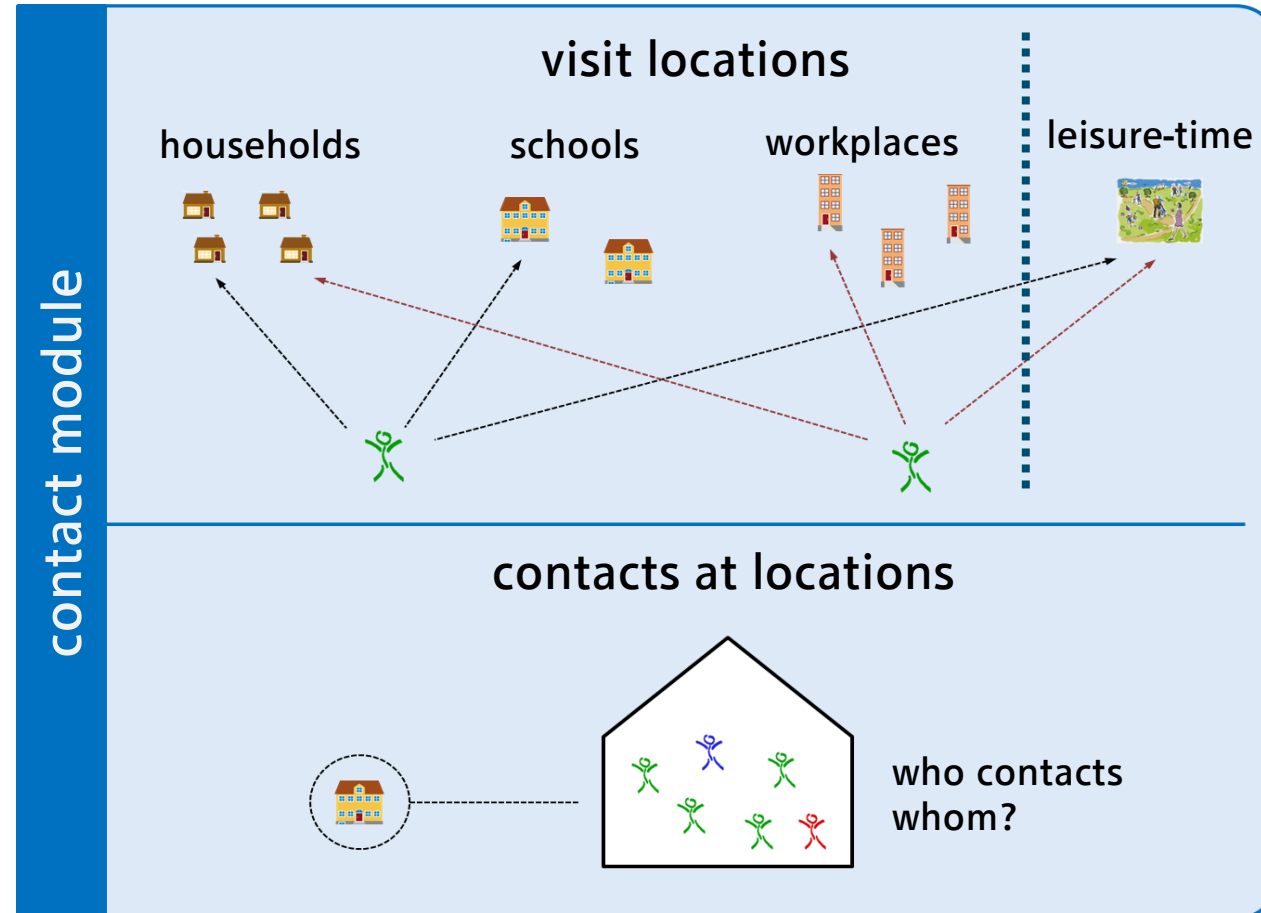


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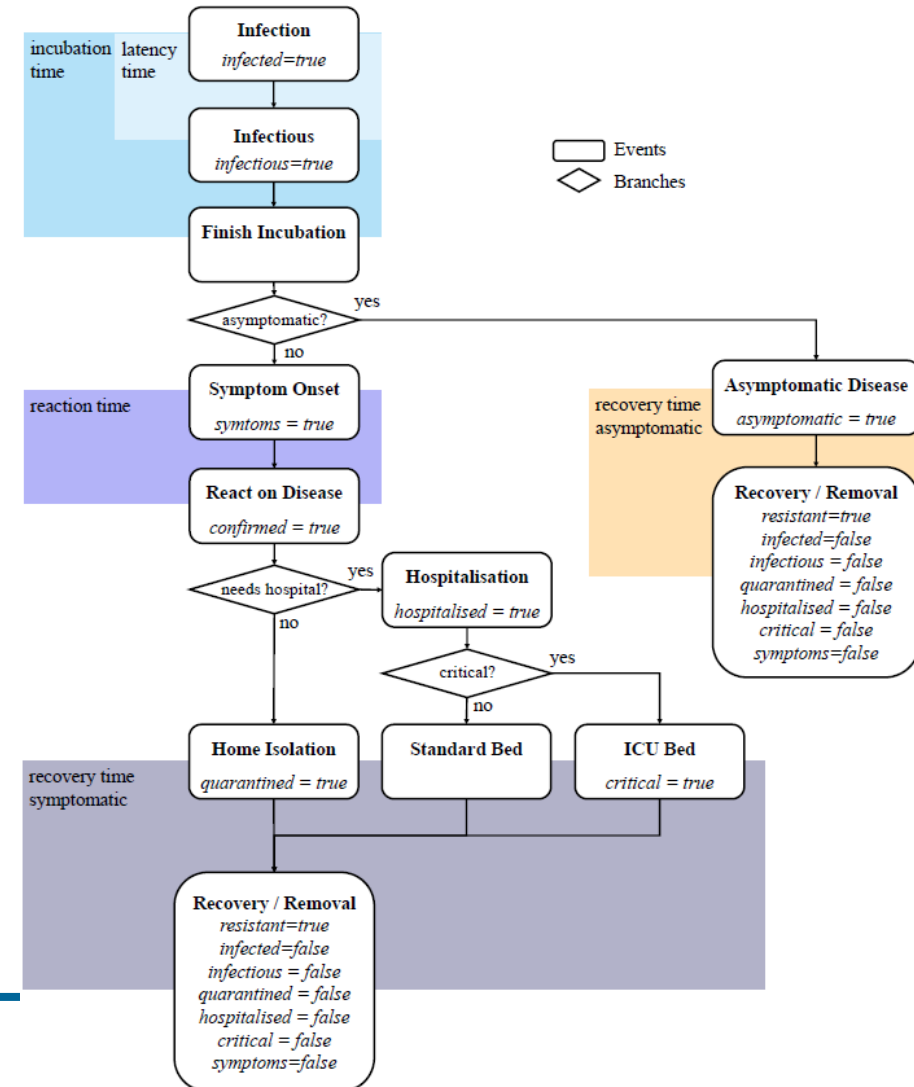
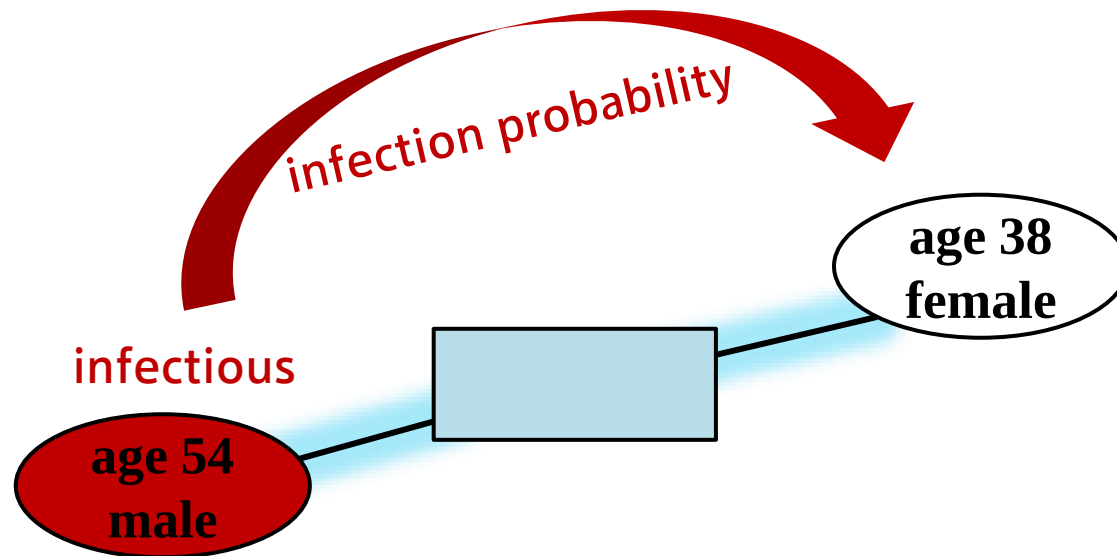
Every **real inhabitant** is represented by a **statistically representative virtual inhabitant** (a so called **agent**)



- Contacts between agents are not direct but **agent-location-agent** contacts
- Location types: **households, schools, workplaces**
- Additional **agent-agent** leisure time contacts



- Disease progression is handled in form of a flow-chart
- Each agent uses its own discrete-event simulator

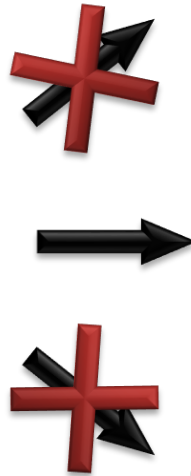


How about uncertainty?

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Model Uncertainty ?

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Model Uncertainty

Model Errors.

- Every model is a simplified version of reality:
potentially important mechanisms
might not included or insufficiently
known

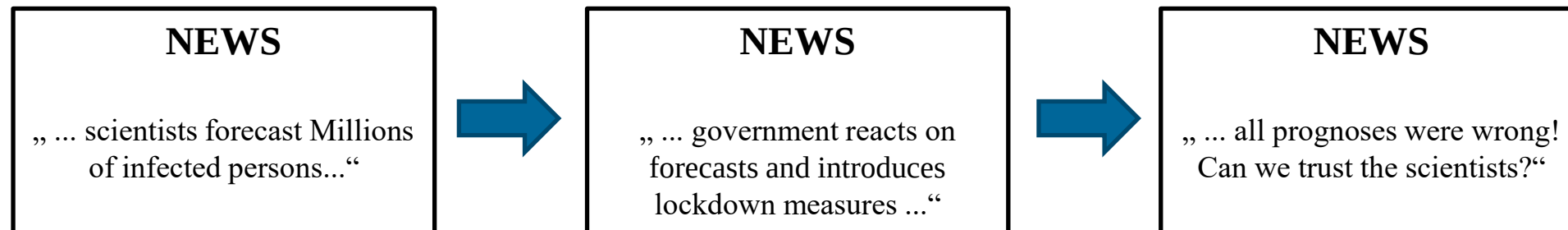
Data Errors

- All data sources for COVID-19 are
heavily biased

Forecast Uncertainty

Feedback Loop.

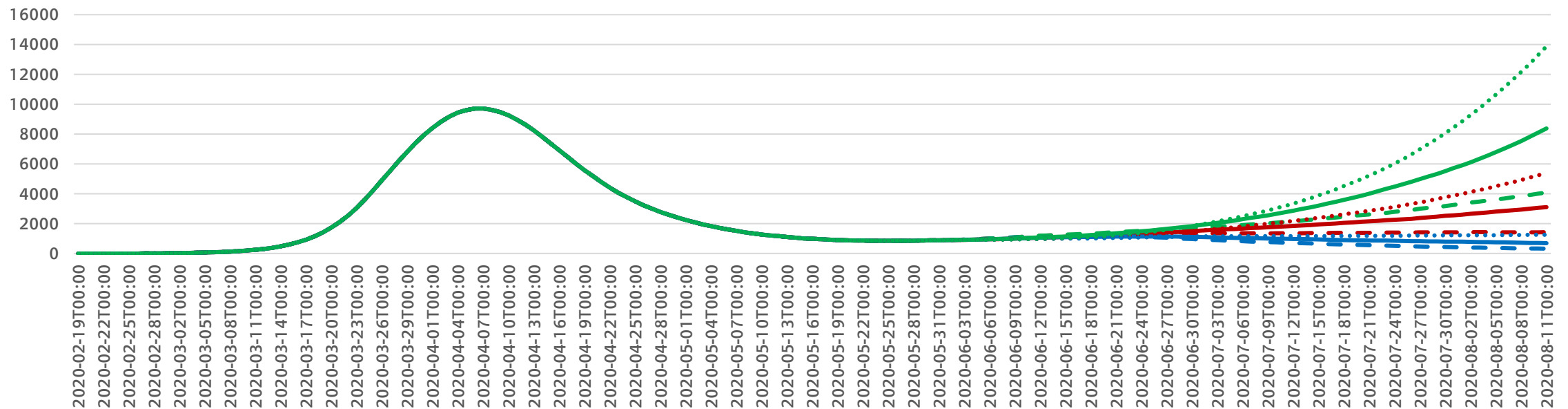
- Every forecasts is only valid for a
system that does not change
- Even published forecasts might
change the system behaviour



Summary

Though the uncertainty is huge, computer models and simulations are currently our only way to get an idea of what lies ahead of us.

Consequently they are and will remain a vital element for decision support of COVID-19 policy makers



Modelling the spread of SARS-CoV-2: How reliable are simulated forecasts?

Thank you for your attention

Dr. Martin Bicher ^{1,2}

¹TU Wien, Institute for Information Systems Engineering

²dwh GmbH, dwh simulation
