

Dynamic Model of Infected Population Due to Spreading of Pandemic COVID-19 Considering Both Intra and Inter Zone Mobilization Factors with Rate of Detection

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Abstract

In present scenario the pandemic COVID-19 is spreading out in most of the widely populated countries. Various researches to restrict the spreading of pandemic COVID-19 are going on in both medical and administrative point of view. The focus has been given in this research keeping administrative point of view in mind. In this paper a dynamic model of infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 considering both intra and inter zone mobilization factors with rate of detection has been proposed. Few factors related to intra zone mobilization; inter zone mobilization and rate of detection are the key points in the proposed model. Various remedial steps are taken into consideration in the form of operating procedures. Further such operating procedures are applied over the model in standalone or hybridized mode and responses are reported in this paper in case-studies manner. Further zone-wise increase in infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 has been studied and reported in this paper.

Keywords: Pandemic COVID-19; infected population; intra zone mobilization; inter zone mobilization; rate of detection.

1. Introduction

Recent outbreak of Corona virus disease or COVID-19 global pandemic comes out as one of the most severe threat to mankind since its first inception in 2019 at Wuhan, China due to a novel virus whose actual source of origin is not identified so far [1-3]. Also, after the inception, this virus spreads rapidly first in China and then in more than 80 countries across the globe [4]. One of the preliminary reasons behind such rapid spreading of the disease has been identified as the contagious nature of the alleged virus which enables the cumulative increase in the number of infections through daily anthropologic activities that require social interactions [5]. Also the stability property of the disease free equilibrium of COVID-19 indicates that proper vaccination for cure from this virus is not yet developed [6]. Therefore, social distancing and

rapid detection test have been evolved as the most acceptable preventive measures in recent time [7, 8]. Social distancing is adopted through local and global lockdown by imposing restriction on daily human activities as well as population mobilization [9, 10]. On the other hand, rapid tests have been performed to detect the presence of the virus among the potential victims and if detected, more stern social distancing is being imposed on the infected persons through quarantine and isolation with proper medication and observatory procedure [11]. But such social lockdown and restriction on human mobilization are detrimental for both social life and mental health of human being as well as for economic growth of the society [1-4]. Therefore, the prediction of probable duration of the lockdown is absolute necessity and needs to be addressed as top priority which requires continuous monitoring of the spreading pattern and timeline of the

COVID-19 both locally and globally as well as the recovery rate and pattern of the infected population [11]. But the continuously changing genetic structure of the respective virus make prior prediction of the disease difficult and ambiguous which in turn brings delay in devising plan on omitting lockdown fully or partially.

Under such scenario, the demand for precise model to predict the exact nature of the spread of COVID-19 is ever increasing to envisage a proper protective strategy of preventing the aforementioned pandemic. All such predicative models can be broadly divided in two categories. Firstly, the prediction based on statistical analysis which uses collected sample considering different pandemic parameters such as doubling rate [12], basic reproduction factor [13], serial intermission [14] etc. Based on such analysis, several statistical models have been proposed to detect actual inter country infected cases [15] as well as to trace unidentified cases [16], to determine the effects of local and global migration of people [17, 18] etc. Also different advanced statistical techniques have been used to predict the outbreak of corona virus in [19-23].

Secondly, the dynamical modelling has been used extensively to assess the nature of COVID-19 pandemic [24]. In an early attempt, dynamic SIR model was used to predict the final size of COVID-19 pandemic [25]. More advanced SIER model was brought in use to predict different factors associated with the disease and possible measures [26, 27]. In such dynamic models, several factors like transmission process and risk [28], effects of isolation and quarantine [29] etc are also included to make prediction more accurate. An advanced version of SIER model namely e-ISHR model has also been proposed to introduce the effects of time delay in the existing models [30].

Based on the above mentioned works, dynamic model of infected population due to the spread of COVID-19 has been proposed in the present paper considering several real life factors like intra and inter zone mobilization, lockdown before detection, rate of detection and the effects of quarantine after detection. Also the zone-wise increase in infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 has been studied and reported in this paper. Various remedial steps are taken into consideration in the form of operating procedures. Further such operating procedures are applied over the model in standalone or hybridized mode and corresponding responses are reported considering several case studies to indicate that imposing restriction on intra and inter zone mobilization as well as proper quarantine leads to the flattening of pandemic curve. Also the pattern of simulated results obtained here is found to be considerably similar to the patterns of infected population of various countries as reported in the literatures. Proper tuning of the different coefficients or

factors associated with the proposed model makes it enable to get the pattern of infected population of any particular country. Various operating procedures have been applied as remedial steps in standalone or hybridized mode.

2. Proposed Model

The proposed dynamic model of infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 is represented in Fig. 1. This model considers three major factors such as intra zone mobilization; inter zone mobilization and rate of detection. In this model a country/state/territory is divided in N number of zones. At any point of time when it has been realized that such pandemic viral infection is spreading out and the time (day) has been taken as the initial time and total non-detected (implies Non-quarantined) infected alive population on the day has been taken with zone wise distributions.

The parameters which are marked in the proposed model are detailed as follows.

$P_i(t)$ = Number of alive non-detected infected population till time t (day) in Zone i (Excluding death / detected with quarantined / cured).

$P_{dq_i}(t)$ = Number of detected with quarantined infected population till time t (day) in Zone i (Including death after detection / detected with quarantined / cured after detection).

$\lambda_i(t)$ = Distribution factor of i^{th} Zone at t^{th} day,

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j = 1 \quad (1)$$

$D_i(t)$ = Number of death of infected population but not detected till time t (day) in Zone i

$$\delta D_i(t) = \gamma P_i(t - T_d) \quad (2)$$

Where, γ is the death factor and T_d is the average death time delay in days.

$C_{dt_i}(t)$ = Number of cured infected population belongs to detected with quarantined population till time t (day) in Zone i .

$C_{ndt_i}(t)$ = Number of cured infected population belongs to non-detected population till time t (day) in Zone i .

$$\delta C_{dt_i}(t) = \beta_{dt} \delta P_{dq_i}(t - T_c) \quad (3)$$

$$\delta C_{ndt_i}(t) = \beta_{ndt} \{P_i(t - T_c) - \delta D_i(t - T_c) - \delta P_{dq_i}(t - T_c)\} \quad (4)$$

Where, β_{dt} and β_{ndt} are the factors to become cure and T_c is the average time delay to become cure in days.

$$\delta P_{dq_i}(t) = r d_i(t) \{P_i(t) - \delta D_i(t)\} \quad (5)$$

Where, $r d_i(t)$ represents rate of detection of i^{th} Zone at time t .

$$\begin{aligned} P_i(t+1) = & P_i(t) + \alpha_{mw_i}(t) P_i(t) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^N \{\alpha_{mo_{ki}}(t) P_k(t)\} - \delta D_i(t) \\ & - \delta P_{dq_i}(t) - \delta C_{ndt_i}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Where,

$\alpha_{mw_i}(t)$ = Enhancement factor of $P_i(t)$ due to intra zone mobilization in Zone i at time t .

$\alpha_{mo_{ki}}(t)$ = Enhancement factor of $P_k(t)$ due to inter zone mobilization from k^{th} to i^{th} Zone at time t and $\alpha_{mo_{ki}}(t) = \alpha_{mo_{ik}}(t)$ has been considered.

$$\lambda_i(t+1) = \frac{P_i(t+1)}{P(t+1)} \quad (7)$$

$P_{total}(t)$ = Total infected population (with/without detected including death) at the end of t^{th} day.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{total}(t) = & \sum_{j=1}^N P_j(t) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^N \int_0^t \delta D_j(t) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^N \int_0^t \delta P_{dq_j}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Table 1
Operating procedure

Label	Description
OP-1	Standard lock-down but mobilization happens
OP-2	Inter zone mobilization of few zones are stopped but intra zone mobilization happens
OP-3	Both intra and inter zone mobilization of few zones are fully stopped
OP-4	Rate of detection with quarantined increases

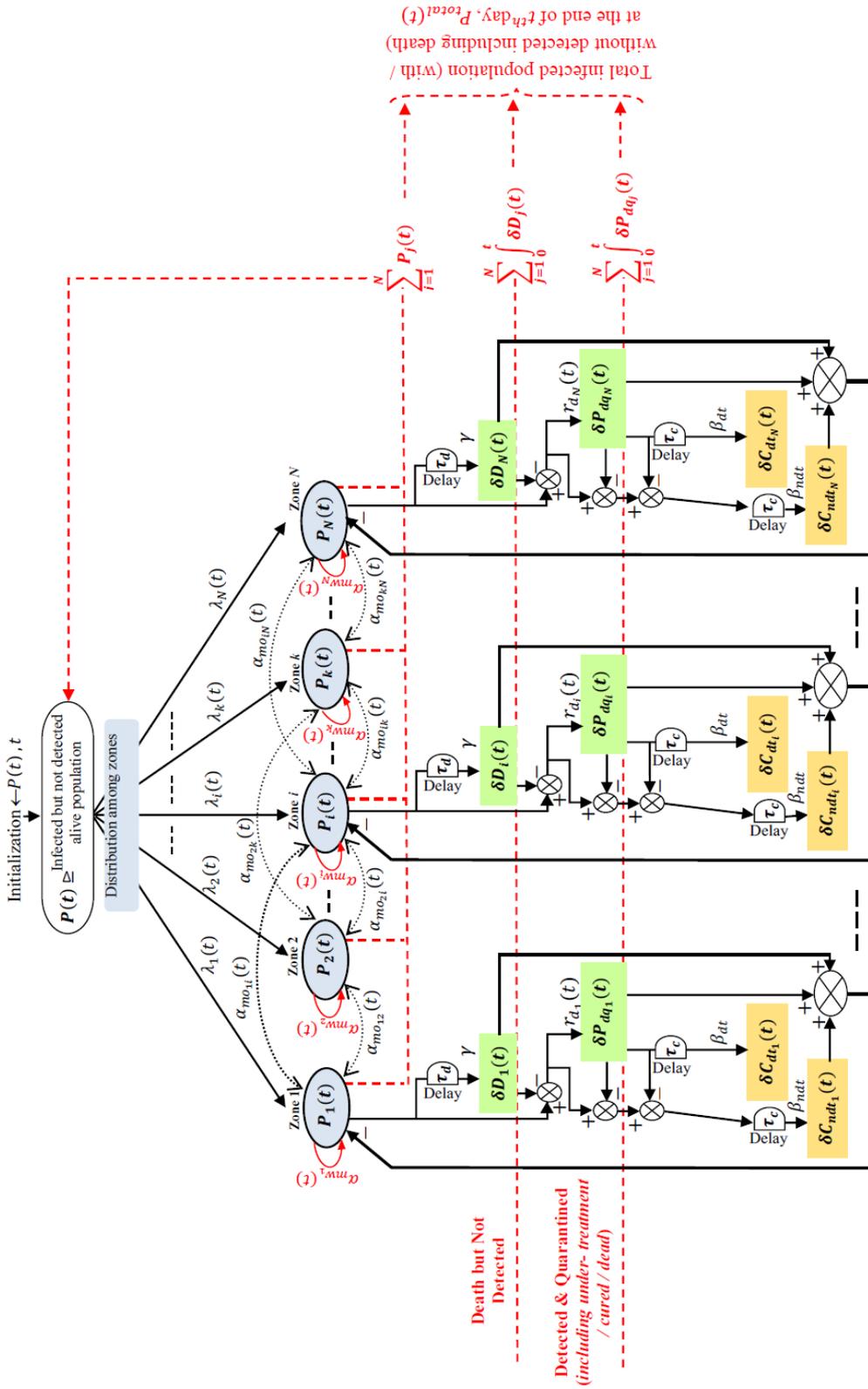


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the proposed model.

In this model the updation of alive non-detected infected population is done by equation (6) and further the distribution factors can be updated by equation (7). If mobilization of any zone is stopped then in this model the corresponding factors have to be zero. In this model death factor, average death time delay, factors to become cure and average time delay to become cure have also been considered. The average death delay time indicates the delay between infected and death, whereas average time delay to become cure indicates the factor associated will be applied over the delayed infected population and the resulted population does not infect further. In this model the rate of detection also has been considered as a function of time. Further clustering of zones has been considered based on the geographical locations to classify the zones where direct inter zone mobilization may happen. Two adjacent clusters may have some common zones in the region of intersection. Further various operating procedures have been presented in Table 1, which can be applied over the proposed model at any point of time to impose damping over the infected population response. Considering the operating procedures various case studies are simulated and have been reported in the subsequent section.

3. Simulation Results and Discussions

The clustering of zones for the simulation is represented in Fig. 2 and random initializations of population are reported in Table 2. The proposed dynamic model of infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 has been simulated with Case-1 parameters and the response of number of alive non-detected infected

population $\sum P_i(t)$ has been represented in Fig. 3. Also the total infected population (with/without detected including death) $P_{total}(t)$ is represented in the Fig. 3. The responses indicate that the patterns are very much similar to the patterns of infected population of various countries.

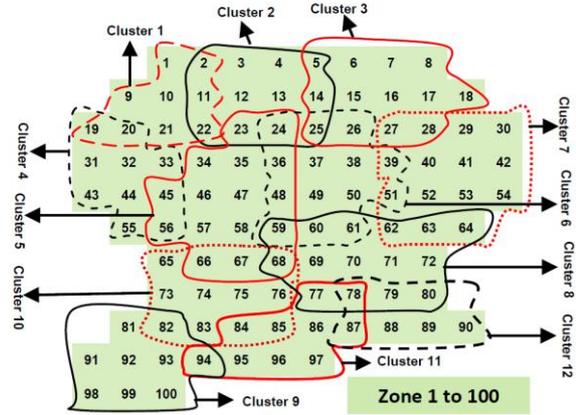


Fig. 2. Clustering of zones considering geographical location.

Table 2

Initialization of population for simulation

Zone #	P_i / P_{dq_i}	Zone #	P_i / P_{dq_i}	Zone #	P_i / P_{dq_i}
1	7 / 2	41	8 / 1	72	8 / 1
4	10 / 1	42	20 / 3	74	8 / 2
8	9 / 2	43	6 / 0	90	8 / 1
13	6 / 1	46	5 / 1	98	10 / 2
37	6 / 4	61	9 / 9	Other zones	0 / 0

$t = 20, D_i = 0$ for all i

Table 3

Descriptions of case studies

Label	Description
Case-1	OP-1 with $\gamma = 0.1\%$, $\beta_{dt} = \beta_{ndt} = 2\%$, $rd_i = 1\%$ (for all i), $\alpha_{mw_i} = 8\%$, $T_c = 5$, $T_d = 5$, $\alpha_{mo_{ki}} = \begin{cases} 0.1\% & ; \text{if Zone } i, k \notin \text{same cluster} \\ 0 & ; \text{else} \end{cases}$
Case-2	Case-1 for $t < 110$ day, Case-1 with OP-2 for $t \geq 110$ day for zones= 1 to 20 and 61 to 80
Case-3	Case-1 for $t < 110$ day, Case-1 with OP-3 for $t \geq 110$ day for zones= 1 to 20 and 61 to 80
Case-4	Case-1 for $t < 110$ day, Case-1 with OP-3 & OP-4 for $t \geq 110$ day for zones= 1 to 20 and 61 to 80, $rd_i = 10\%$ ($i=1$ to 20 and 61 to 80)
Case-5	Case-1 for $t < 110$ day, Case-1 with OP-3 for $t \geq 110$ day for all zones
Case-6	Case-1 for $t < 110$ day, Case-1 with OP-4 for $t \geq 110$ day for all zones rd_i (for all i) increases by 0.5% per day

Further, simulations of various case studies as per Table 3 have been carried out and reported in Fig. 4. It is found that the rate of change of infected population are slowing down for Case-2 to 6 compared to Case-1 and in few cases the non-detected infected population are reducing. Again simulations are carried out by applying OP-4 with incremental rate of detection per day basis starting from a certain day and the responses are reported in Fig. 5. It seems that the responses are quite satisfactory compared to Case-1.

Furthermore, for in-depth studies of the proposed model the zone-wise surface maps have been reported in Fig. 6. When the model is operated with the parameters as per Case-1, the zone-wise non-detected infected population are increasing day by day (Fig. 6(a)). But when OP-3 applied to the model from day 110 for the zones 1 to 20 and 61 to 80 as per Case-3, the zone-wise non-detected infected population are reducing for the said zones (Fig. 6(b)).

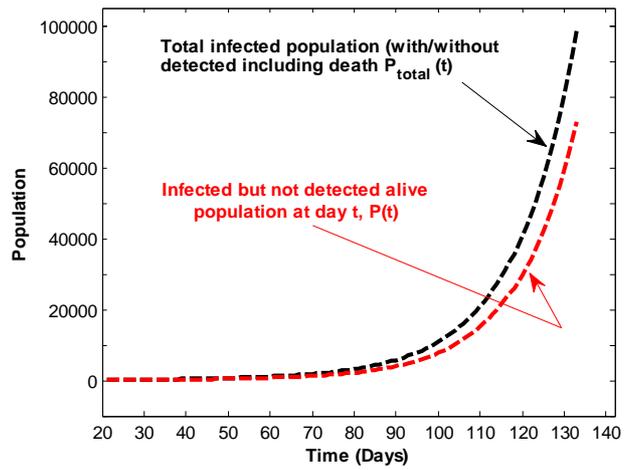


Fig. 3. Total infected population (with/without detected including death) $P_{total}(t)$ and infected but not detected alive population $P(t)$ with operating procedure OP-1 (Case-1).

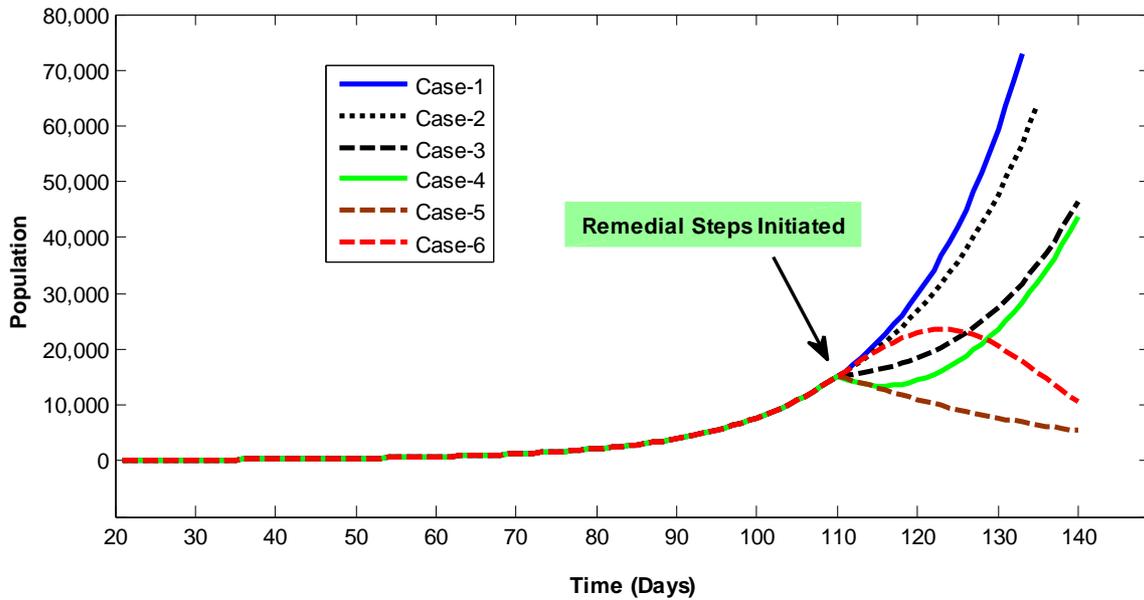


Fig. 4. Comparative analysis of infected but not detected alive population $P(t)$ with various remedial steps initiated from day=110.

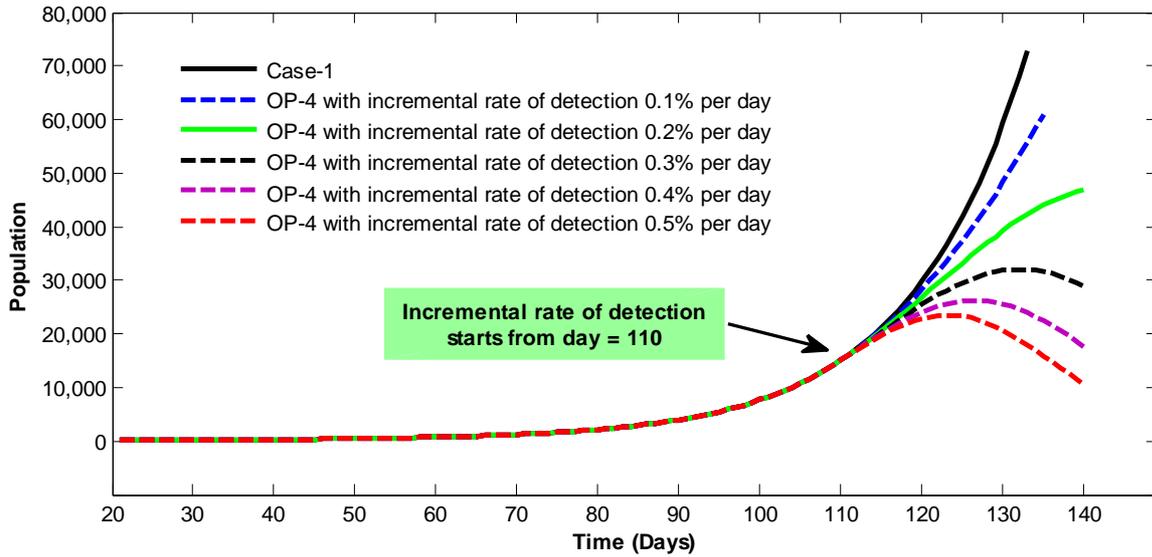


Fig. 5. Comparative analysis of infected but not detected alive population $P(t)$ with various incremental rate of detection initiated from day=110.

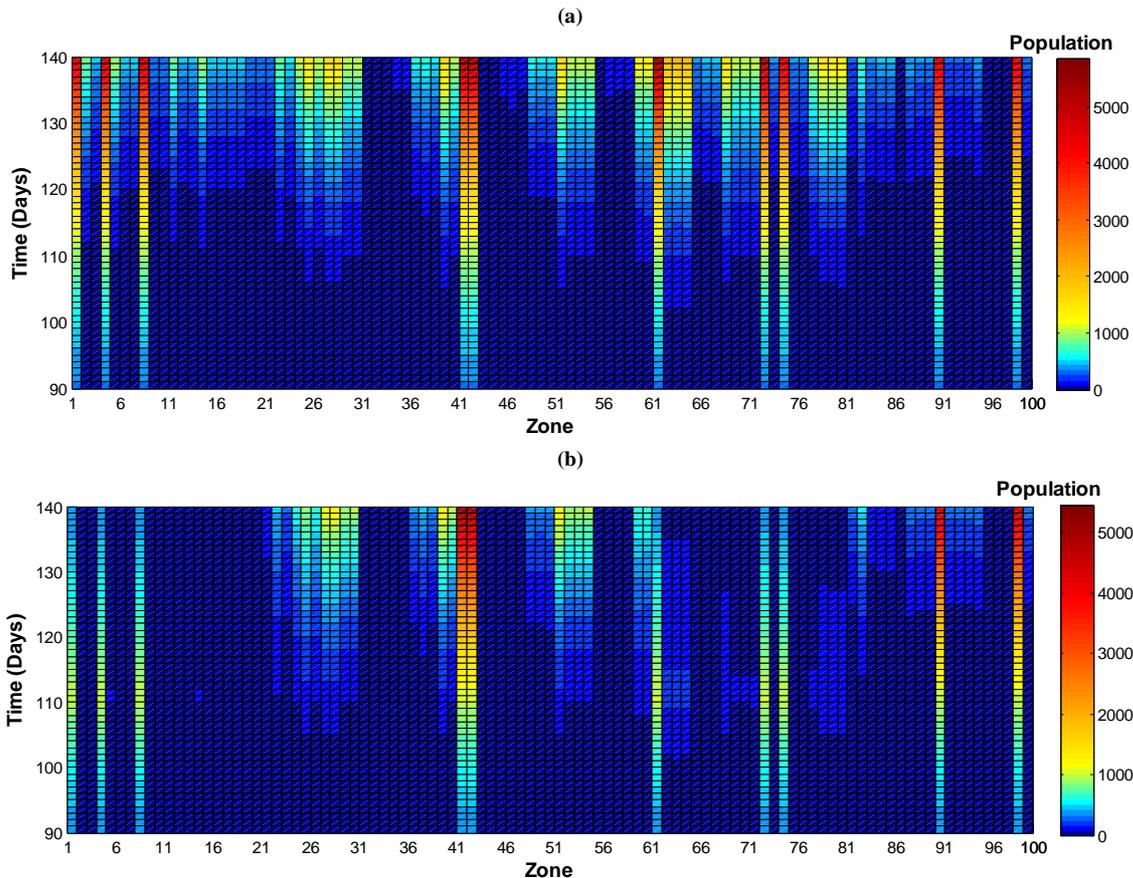


Fig. 6. Zone-wise surface map of infected but not detected alive population $P_i(t)$, (a) operating procedure OP-1 (Case-1), (b) operating procedure OP-3 (Case-3).

4. Conclusion

In view of the reported simulation responses it has to be admired that hybridization of various operating procedures may improve the situation by slowing down propagation of infected population.

In this paper a dynamic model of infected population due to spreading of pandemic COVID-19 considering both intra and inter zone mobilization factors with rate of detection, have been proposed with various operating procedures. Considering the operating procedures as

followed in this paper various case studies have been simulated and reported with adequate responses. By observing the simulation responses it has to be admired that the pattern is similar to the patterns of infected population of various countries as reported in the literatures. The coefficients or factors associated with the proposed model are needed to be tuned to get the pattern of infected population of any particular country. Various operating procedures have been applied as remedial steps in standalone or hybridized mode after a certain day and the responses indicate the effectiveness.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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