

Simulation of a SEIR infectious disease model on the dynamic contact network of conference attendees

Additional file 4 – Supplementary figure 4

Juliette Stehlé¹, Nicolas Voirin^{2,3§}, Alain Barrat^{1,4}, Ciro Cattuto⁴, Vittoria Colizza^{5,6,7}, Lorenzo Isella⁴, Corinne Régis³, Jean-François Pinton⁸, Nagham Khanfer^{2,3}, Wouter Van den Broeck⁴ and Philippe Vanhems^{2,3}

¹Centre de Physique Théorique de Marseille, CNRS UMR 6207, Marseille, France

²Hospices Civils de Lyon, Hôpital Edouard Herriot, Service d’Hygiène, Épidémiologie et Prévention, Lyon, France

³Université de Lyon; université Lyon 1; CNRS UMR 5558, laboratoire de Biométrie et de Biologie Evolutive, Equipe Épidémiologie et Santé Publique, Lyon, France

⁴Data Science Laboratory, Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI) Foundation, Torino, Italy

⁵INSERM, U707, Paris F-75012, France

⁶UPMC Université Paris 06, Faculté de Médecine Pierre et Marie Curie, UMR S 707, Paris F75012, France

⁷Computational Epidemiology Laboratory, Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI) Foundation, Torino, Italy

⁸Laboratoire de Physique de l’Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, CNRS UMR 5672, Lyon, France

[§]Corresponding author

Supplementary figure 4 – Boxplots showing the distributions of the number of final cases when the final attack rate is larger than 10%, according to the different scenarios and network types. The bottom and top of the rectangular boxes correspond to the 25th and 75th quantile of the distribution, the horizontal line to the median, and the ends of the whiskers give the 5th and 95th. Very short latency, very short infectiousness scenario: $\sigma^1=1$ days, $\nu^1=2$ days and $\beta=3.10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Short latency, short infectiousness scenario: $\sigma^1=2$ days, $\nu^1=4$ days and $\beta=15.10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

