#### With funding from the:





### Agent-based models

RKI-MONID WORKSHOP | October 9, 2025

Martin Kühn

### What are agent-based models?





An ABM consists of a finite (or countably infinite) number of unique **agents**  $\alpha_1$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  and an **environment** in which and to which an agent reacts. Furthermore,

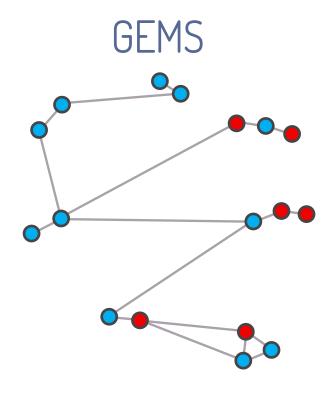
- an agent is characterized by a finite number of features that determine its state,
- an agent interacts with other agents and their joint environment according to interaction rules,
- the state of an agent or the environment changes through interactions or with time.

# What are agent-based models?



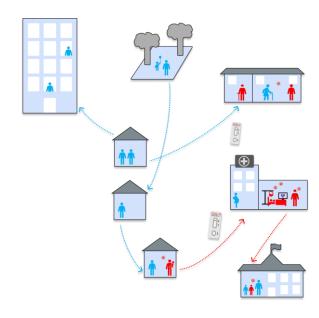


In infectious disease dynamics or computational epidemiology, three types of ABMs are most common

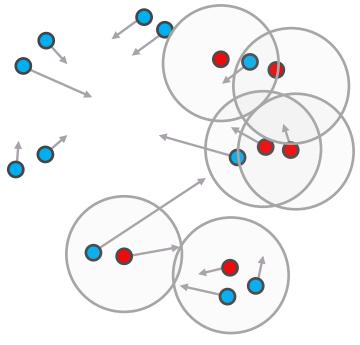


Network-based





Mobility-based



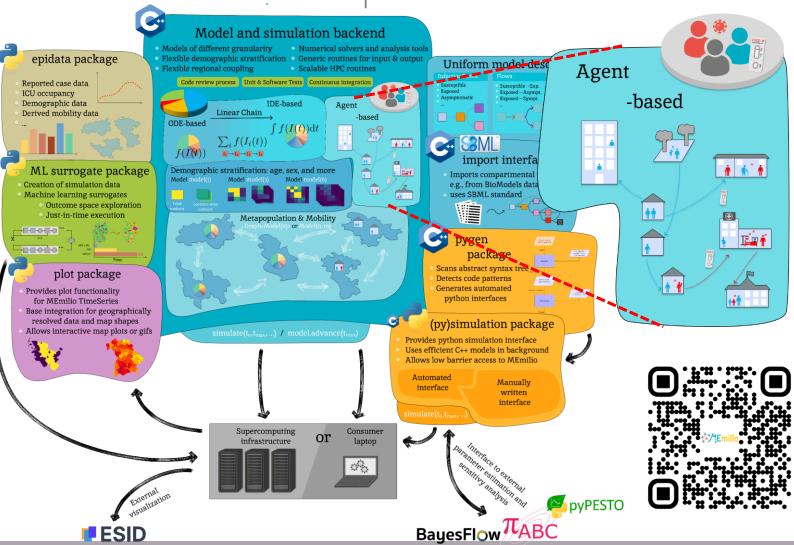
Continuous Movement-based



# Emilio A high performance Modular EpideMlcs simuLatIOn software











codecov 97%

C++: ca. 650 (2023: ca. 300)

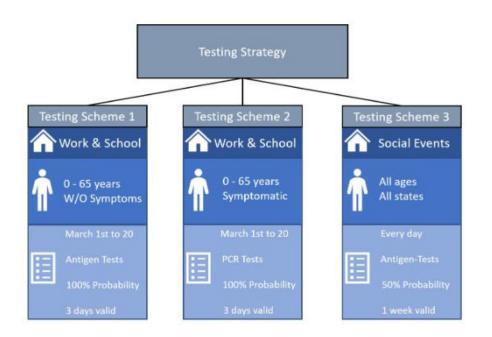
Python: ca. 230 (2023: ca. 200)

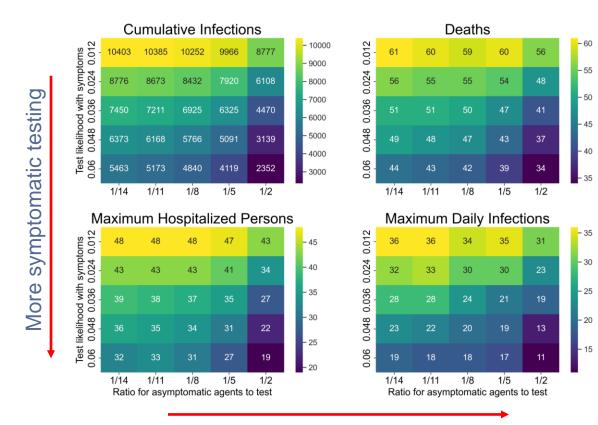
# Application: Assessing advanced testing schemes MONID





"How does efficiency of symptom-independent testing change with symptomatic testing frequency?"





More symptom-independent testing

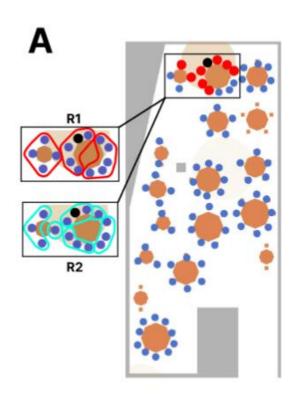
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compbiomed.2025.110269 Kerkmann, Korf et al., Computers in Biology and Medicine (2025)

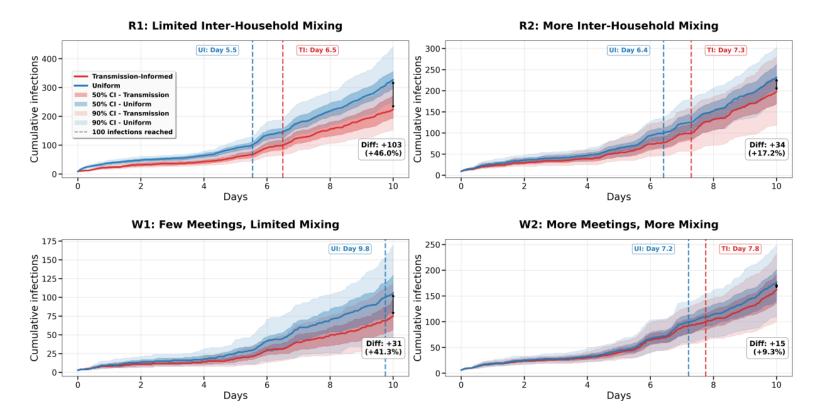
# Application: Impact of (missing) tracing





"How does missing transmission chain information impact my epidemic outcomes?"





Korf et al., Submitted (2025)

### Application: Joint ABM-Wastewater model





"How does can testing-based detection be improved by combination with wastewater?"



12500 - Reference virus levels







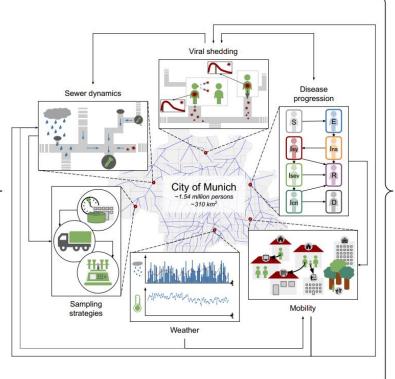


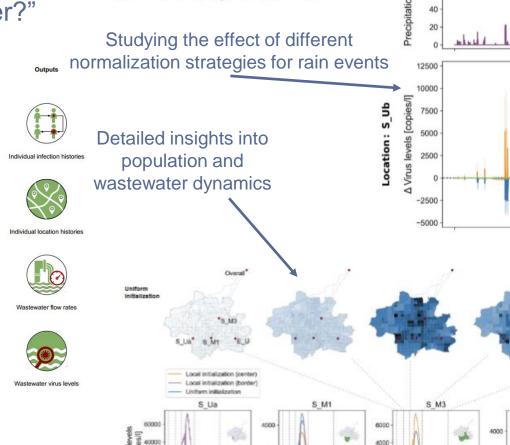












https://doi.org/10.1101/2025.09.25.25336633 Bicker, Tomza, Wallrafen et al., Submitted (2025)