

Sensitivity analysis

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Qualitative Sensitivity Analysis Methods

Theory	Method	Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
Sampling-based	OAT, MCS, QMC, LHS, OAS	Explore the parameter space with random sampling	Simple to implement and interpret	May require large computation cost to fully explore the space; no consider interactions between parameters;
Regression-based	PEAR, SPEA, PCC, PRCC, DT	PEAR, SPEA, PCC, PRCC is for linear model while DT is non-linear model	Easy to implement and understand	Assumption required; no interaction effect
Screening	Morris	After MOAT sampling, individual effect and interaction effect are calculated based on derivative information	Suitable for large number of parameters; model free	Not suitable for uncertainty analysis

Quantitative Sensitivity Analysis Methods

Property	Derivate based	Variance based	EVPI based	Entropy based	Distribution based
global	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Handles nonlinearities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Handles dependencies	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Information require is prior(Y)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Scale invariant	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓



Cost expensive

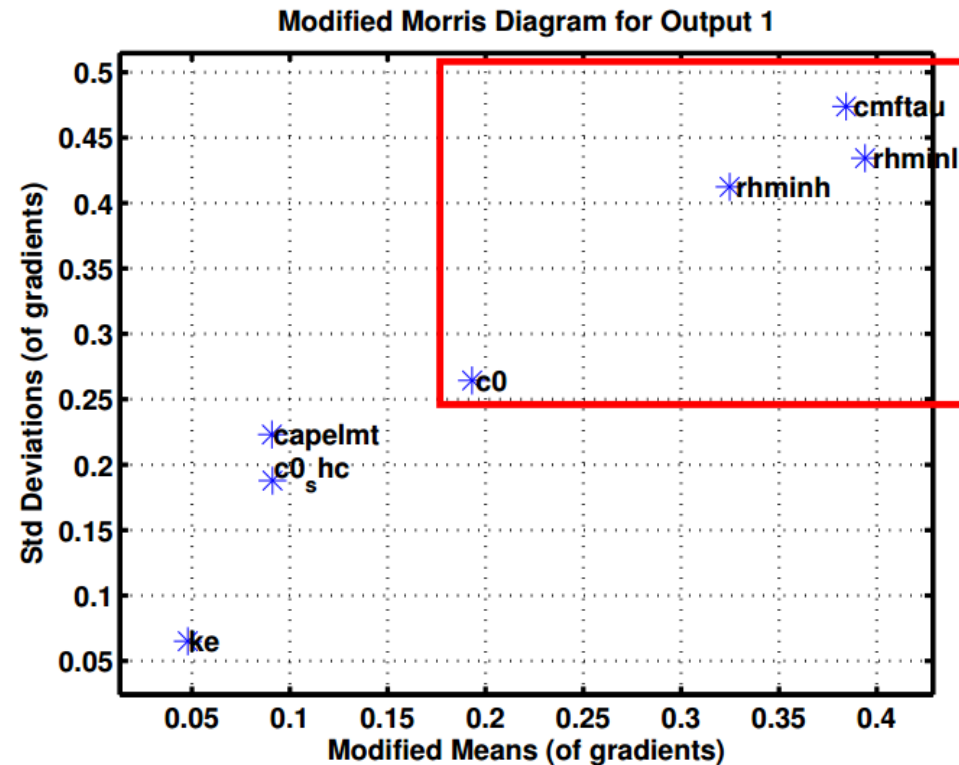
$$f(X) = f_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \dots + f_{12\dots n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} V_{ij} + \dots + V_{12\dots n}$$

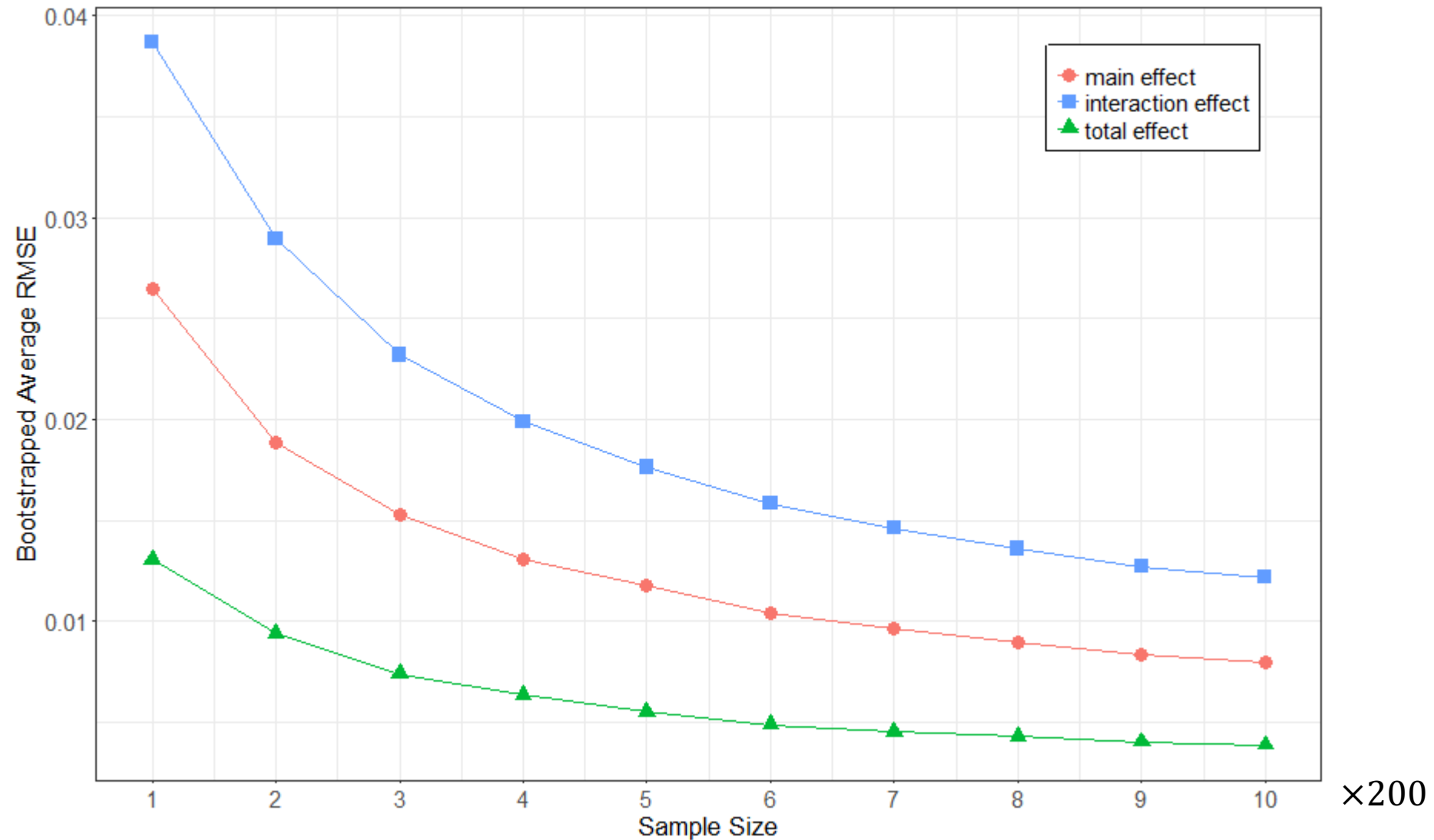
MainEffect(ME)	$S_i = \frac{V_i}{V}$	The effect of x_i on y averaging all other parameters
InterEffect(IE)	$S_T - S_i = \frac{\sum V_{i.}}{V}$	The effect of cooperate parameters
TotalEffect(TE)	$S_{T_i} = \frac{\sum V_{i.}}{V}$	The sum of ME and TE

Sensitivity analysis for GAMIL atmospheric model

4 parameters are identified as important according to Morris method



Convergence of sensitivity indices



Conclusions

- We use Morris for parameter screening and validate it by Sobol' method
- 4 out of 7 parameters are screened out as important in GAMIL model
- This quantitative sensitivity indices are converged with 1,000 samples

Thanks