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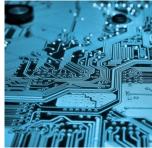
Design of Experiments in R

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Berlin













Outline of Talk



- Quick overview of history and status for Design of Experiments (DoE) in R
- Example-based review of DoE principles
- Further application areas and principles
- The landscape of R packages for DoE



- conf.design 2001, IdDesign 2003, AlgDesign crossdes BsMD all 2004
 - **IdDesign** has been archived in December 2013, since its maintainer Roderick D Ball from New Zealand was no longer contactable (happily retired? dead? ...).
 - AlgDesign maintained by Jerome Braun after Bob Wheeler's death
- My own involvement
 - started small in 2007, aiming for some Minitab-like effects plots from R, which was the birth of FrF2
 - gained momentum in 2009 with a sabbatical semester (packages DoE.base, DoE.wrapper, RcmdrPlugin.DoE, later FrF2.catlg128)
- Apparently, DoE in R gained momentum around 2009.
- 109 packages in CRAN Task View on Experimental Design
 - boundary to other topics a bit wobbly (grey zone; when is a package too specialized or too unspecific?)





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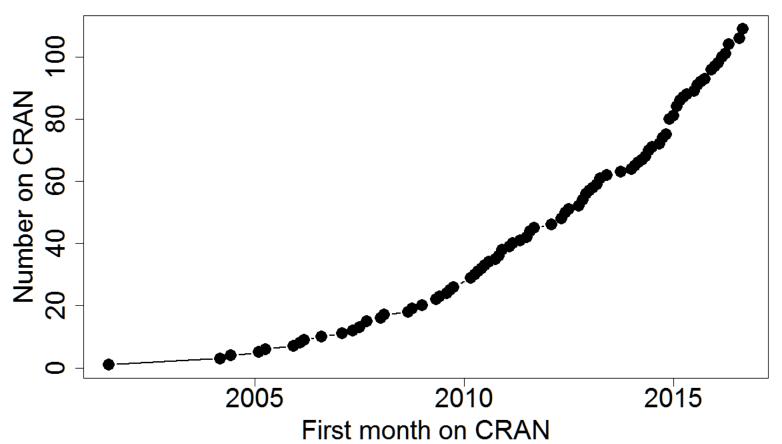




R continues embracing DoE



Packages in Experimental Design Task View at eRum 2016

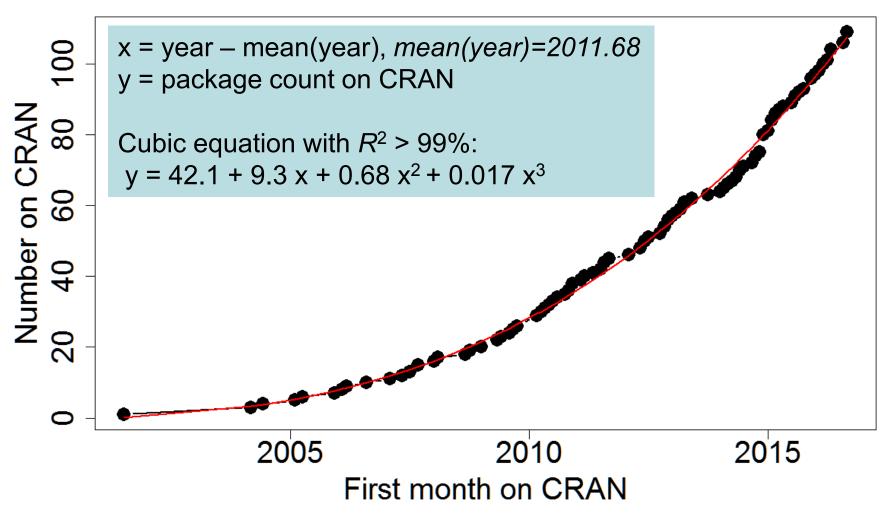




R continues embracing DoE



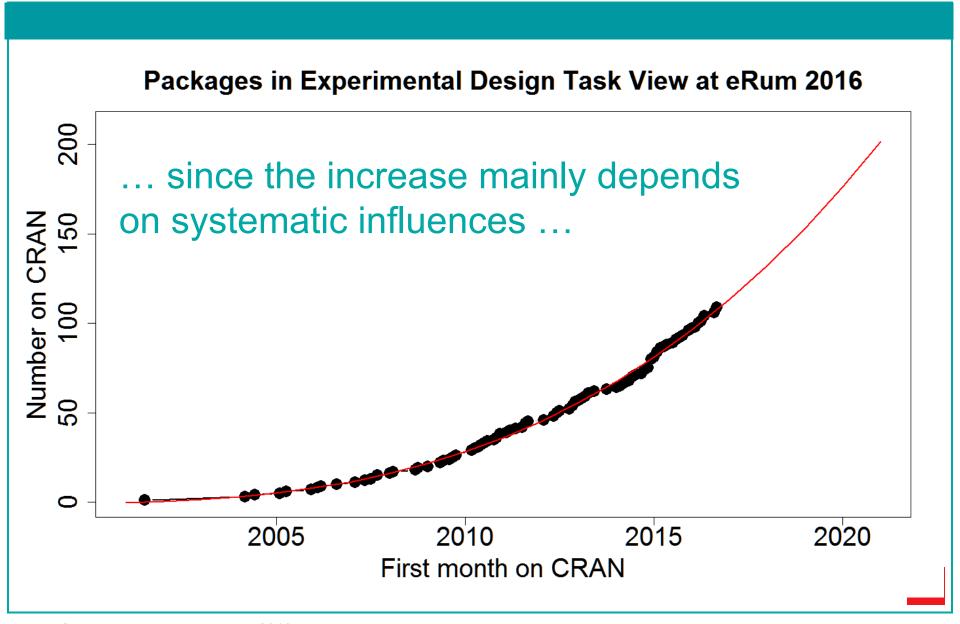






Prediction not very reliable ...

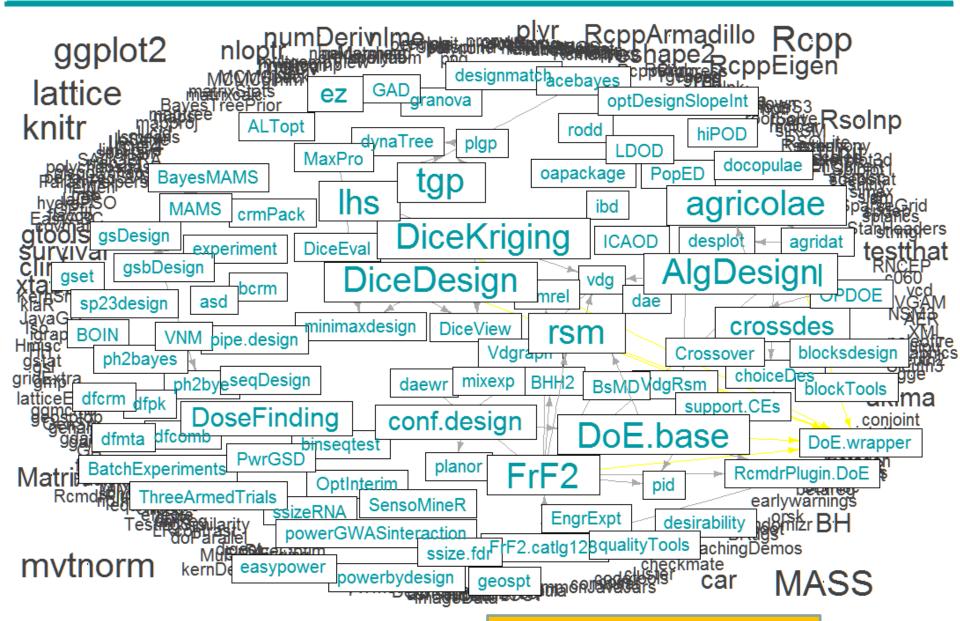






Experimental Design Task View







DoE package popularity (cranlogs)



Top 30 downloads from Rstudio servers Oct 07 2015 to Oct 06 2016

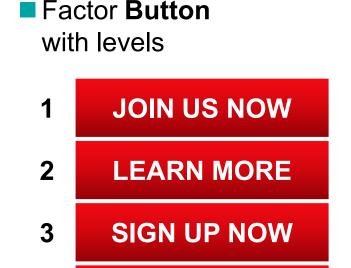
				~~+	
	count	-		count	-
agricolae	73232	2007	DoseFinding	6337	2010
AlgDesign	61519	2004	SensoMineR	6267	2005
ez	37405	2009	DiceKriging	6237	2010
lhs	22800	2006	agridat	5734	2011
DoE.base	19216	2009	crossdes	4932	2004
conf.design	15153	2001	qualityTools	4761	2010
FrF2	15144	2007	gsDesign	4724	2009
tgp	14540	2006	BatchExperiments	4597	2012
rsm	14284	2008	geospt	4620	2012
BsMD	12909	2004	desirability	4534	2007
внн2	10268	2005	GAD	4102	2010
DiceDesign	8732	2010	asd	4080	2012
RcmdrPlugin.Dol	T 7256	2009	daewr	4024	2012
dae	7244	2010	bcrm	4018	2012
DoE.wrapper	7163	2009	blocksdesign	4006	2014



Examples: Obama 1



Simple experiment from first Obama electoral campaign: What splash screen to choose on the campaign website for making people sign up for the Obama campaign?



SIGN UP

Factor **Medium** with levels

- **1** Original (Obama pic)
- **2** Family (pic w. Obama)
- 3 Change (pic)
- 4 Obama's video
- **5** Sam's video
- 6 Springfield video

See more on results at https://blog.optimizely.com/2010/11/29/how-obama-raised-60-million-by-running-a-simple-experiment/
(blog entry by Dan Siroker, Director of Analytics for the Obama 2008 campaign)



4



Examples: Obama 1



- Full factorial design: all 4 x 6 = 24 level combinations of the two factors can be run
- Large experiment: total of 310,382 people included, thus almost about 13,000 per combination
 - replication: the same combination is redone
 - randomization: the combination is randomly assigned to each visitor
 → avoiding unwanted side effects from any systematic assignment
- Reasons for having many replications:
 - individual replications were cheap
 - there is a lot of variability in the behavior of humans→ replications useful
 - the response is a rate, the conversion rate, a sizable sample for each combination is helpful.



Examples: Obama 2



- From talk by Rayid Ghani, Chief Scientist for Obama 2012 Campaign:
- Many small experiments were used (small point in the talk), e.g. several experiments on fund raising by e-mail
 - send out mass e-mails
 - to those who signed up on the campaign website
 - asking for money
- Quick experiments, immediately exploit results!
- Interesting to me because of its result:
 - Factor: How much money should be asked for (initially)?
 E.g.: asking for 5\$ in the subject line
 - Factor: Donation options offered in the link

Donate	Donate	Donate
O 5\$	O 7\$	O 7,50\$
O 10\$	O 10\$	O 15\$
O 15\$	O 15\$	O 20\$



Examples: different situations require different experiments



- Obama examples: many simple experiments with many replications each
 - behavior of humans → a lot of variability,
 - results needed quickly,
 - cheap experimental runs,
 - sequential experimentation easy.
- Different situation: biotechnological experiment (dataset vsgrs in R package DoE.base, from Vasilev, Schmidt, Grömping, Fischer, Schillberg PLoS ONE 2014)
 - less (but still relevant) variability
 - less time pressure
 - more expensive experimental runs
 - logistics make sequential experimentation difficult: time period for lab facilities needs to be booked and used to as efficiently as possible.



Examples: VSGFS



- Transgenic Tobacco Cell Suspension Cultures (in flasks)
- Responses: Biomass [g],
 geraniol content [μg/g],
 geraniol yield [μg]
- Factors: 2 Light Lght Lght + 2 ShakFreq SF SF +
 - 2 InocSize IS IS +
 - 3 FilledVol FV FV 0 FV +
 - 2 CM CM +
 - 3 Carbo Sucrose Glucose Mannitol
 - 4 Cyclodextrin beta methyl-beta triacetyl-beta none
- Unreplicated full factorial would need 2⁴×3²×4 = 576 experimental runs
 → not affordable
- 72 experimental runs + some baseline control runs doable in one go
- Unreplicated
- Run order randomized



Examples: VSGFS OA



- Orthogonal array (OA) based on an OA(72, 2⁴³ 3⁸ 4¹ 6¹) from **DoE.base**:
 - all main effects can be estimated orthogonally to each other per se
 - column selection was optimized with function oa.design from package DoE.base such that
- prio 1 confounding of main effects with 2-factor-interactions minimal
- - no specific model assumed, only priority on main effect estimation
- X is model matrix for model with Intercept, main effects and 2fis

Examples: VSGFS OA correlations

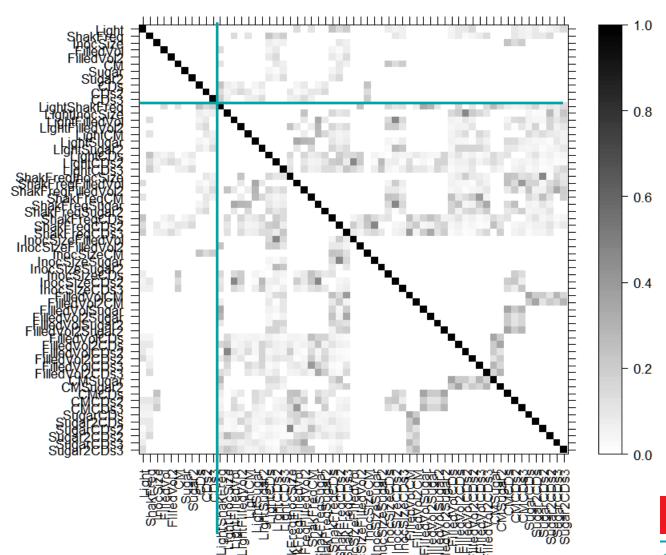


OA: little confounding with main effects

more confounding among 2fis

confounding patterned





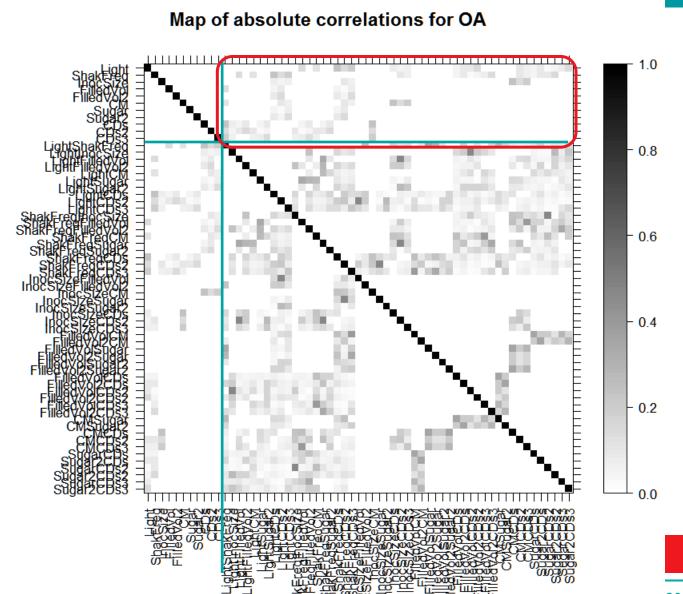
Examples: VSGFS OA correlations



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Examples: VSGFS OA-alternative



- The 72 run OA is (of course) not suitable for in-depth analysis of sophisticated models, it is rather a screening experiment (see also later).
 - doable: linear model with main effects only, 60 df for error perhaps linear model with main effects and some 2fis linear model with main effects and all 2fis, 10 df for error
- Alternative:
 - D-optimal design for 72 runs assuming factorial model with main effects and all 2-factor interactions:
 - D-optimality: maximize the determinant of XTX → minimize hypervolume of the confidence region of coefficient vector
 - Same priority on estimation of main effects and 2-factor interactions

created with package AlgDesign, using convenience function Dopt.design from **DoE.wrapper**



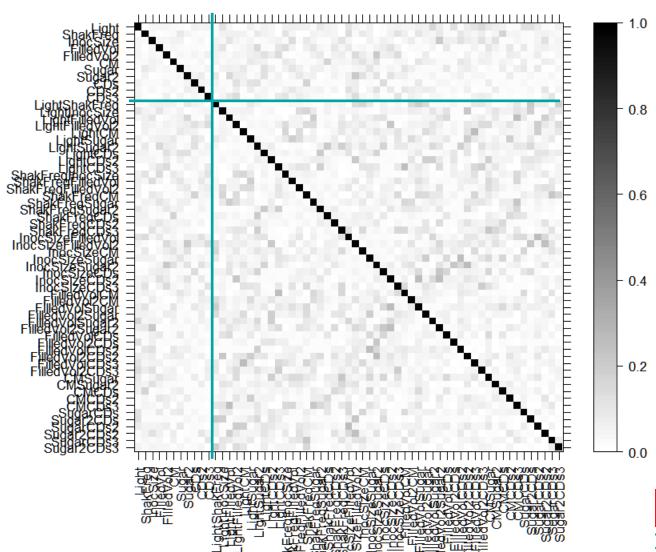


Examples: VSGFS D-optimal



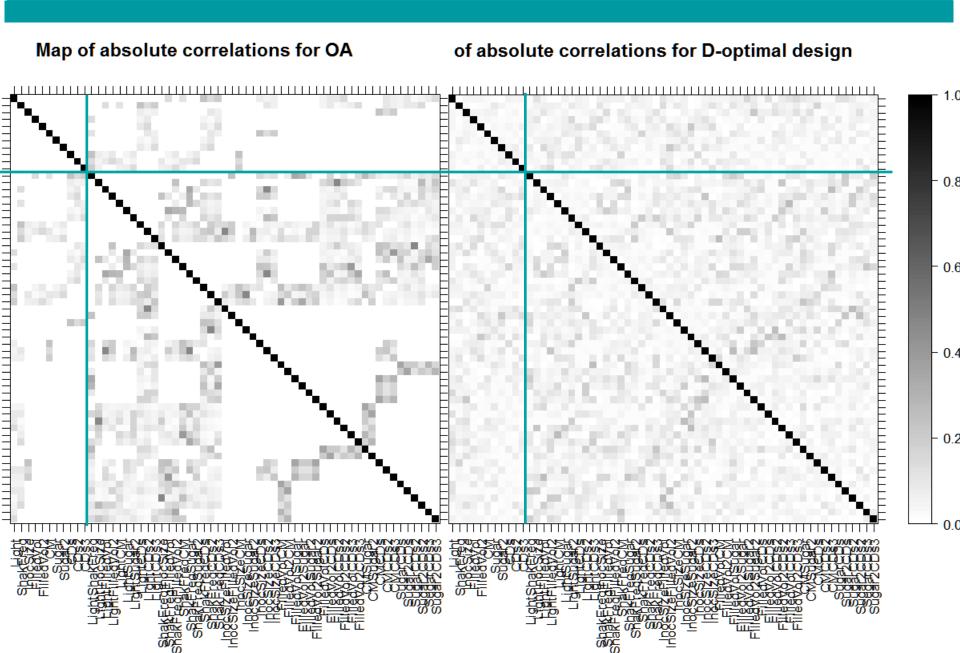
D-optimal: confounding more equally distributed

Map of absolute correlations for D-optimal design



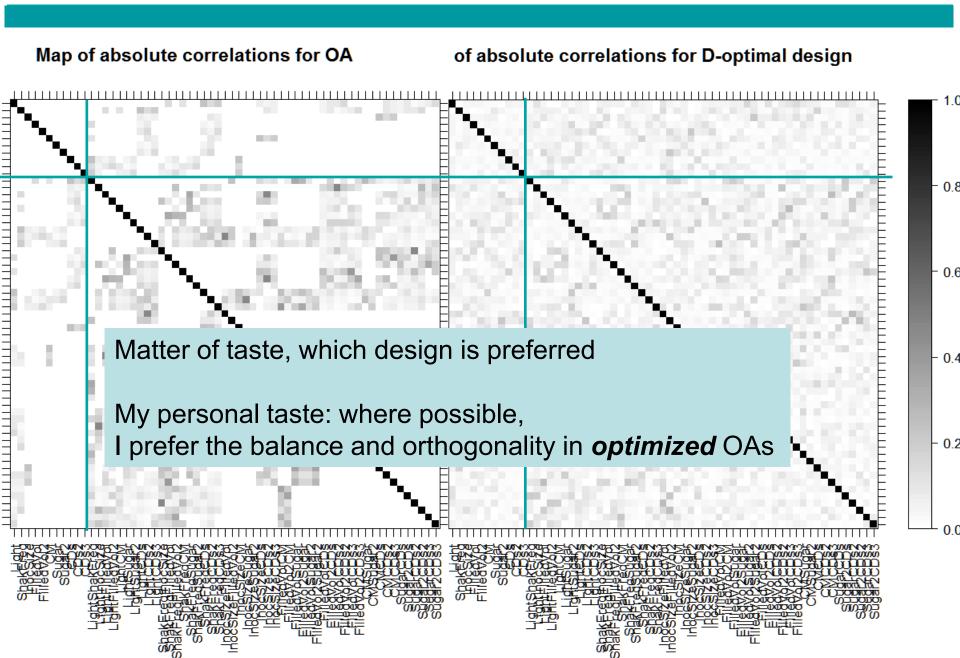
OA vs. D-optimal





OA vs. D-optimal







An aside: Coding of factors!

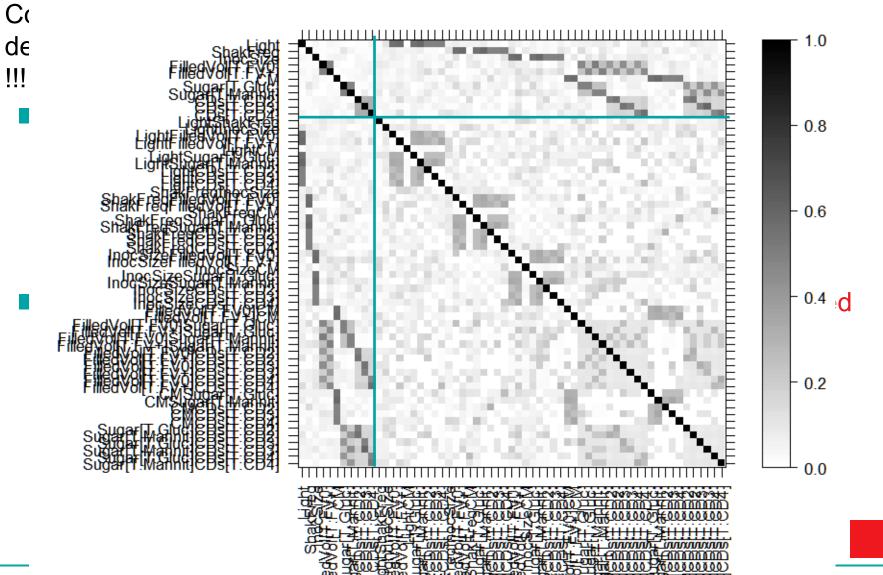


- Covariance matrix of coefficient estimates (of course) depends on the coding of factors
 !!! unwanted for qualitative factors !!!
 - Orthogonal coding with columns normalized such that, in a full factorial, all model coefficients
 - would have the same variance
 - and would be uncorrelated to each other contr.XuWuPoly in package DoE.base
 - If such recoding is not applied, the confounding pattern is dominated by artificial coding dependencies!

An aside: Coding of factors!



Map of absolute correlations D-optimal w/ treatment coding



!!!





We've seen examples from web design and mass communication, and from biotechnological research.





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- The classic application area: agricultural experiments (Sir R. A. Fisher) Special aspects:
 - spatial structure with neighboring effects from plowing directions, soil similarities, ...
 - blocks, plots, sub plots etc. randomization restrictions are common





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- The classic application area: agricultural experiments (Sir R. A. Fisher) Special aspects:
 - spatial structure with neighboring effects from plowing directions,
 soil similarities, ...
 Blocking is a principle of accounting
 - blocks, plots, sub plots for known relevant but uninteresting influences: Include the known influence as a block factor.





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- The classic application area: agricultural experiments (Sir R. A. Fisher) Special aspects:
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Randomization **hierarchy levels** need to be accounted for in the analysis.





- We've seen examples from web design and mass communication, and from biotechnological research.
- The classic application area: agricultural experiments (Sir R. A. Fisher) Special aspects:
 - spatial structure with neighboring effects from plowing directions, soil similarities, ...
 - blocks, plots, sub plots etc. randomization restrictions are common
- Further application areas (all with their special aspects) include e.g.
 - clinical trials (many R packages)
 - pharmacological experiments
 - population genetics
 - market research (choice designs ...),
 - sensory studies
 - psychology
 - engineering
 This is my main field of experience





Engineering approach to DoE



- Ideal procedure: sequential
 - screening designs: many factors, identify (most) relevant ones concentrate on main effects estimation (relevant packages DoE.base, FrF2 (pb, FrF2), BHH2)
 - follow-up experiments after a screening phase
 - higher resolution factorial designs (less confounding) (DoE.base, FrF2 FrF2, planor),
- Especially for quantitative factors
 - 2-level factorial design possibly with center points (FrF2)
 - possibly moving the design space towards more promising regions by steepest ascent / descent (package rsm)
 - response surface designs in the promising region for quantitative factors (rsm, rsm) (e.g., for full quadratic model; idea: Taylor approximation)



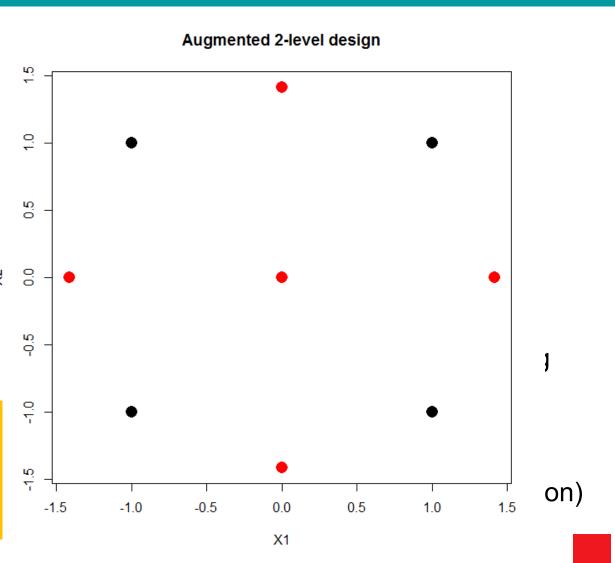
Engineering approach to DoE





- screening designs concentrate on ma (relevant packages
- follow-up experime
 - higher resolution (DoE.base, Frl.)
- Especially for quantita^ℵ2-level factoria
 - possibly meaning regions by

Created with ccd of rsm through function ccd.design of DoE.wrapper



Important in Engineering: Fractional factorial 2-level designs



Factors A	В	С	D	
			ABC	
_	_	_	_	full factorial in A, B, C
+	_	_	+	Tuli Tactoriai III A, D, C
_	+	_	+	D allocated to the 3-factor interaction
+	+		_	D anocated to the 3-ractor interaction
_	_	+	+	
+	_	+	_	
_	+	+	_	Result is a half-fraction
+	+	+	+	of a full factorial in the four factors.

Full factorial 2³

D=ABC:

confounding by generating contrasts → regular designs



Important in Engineering: Fractional factorial 2-level designs



Factors A	В	С	D	
			ABC	
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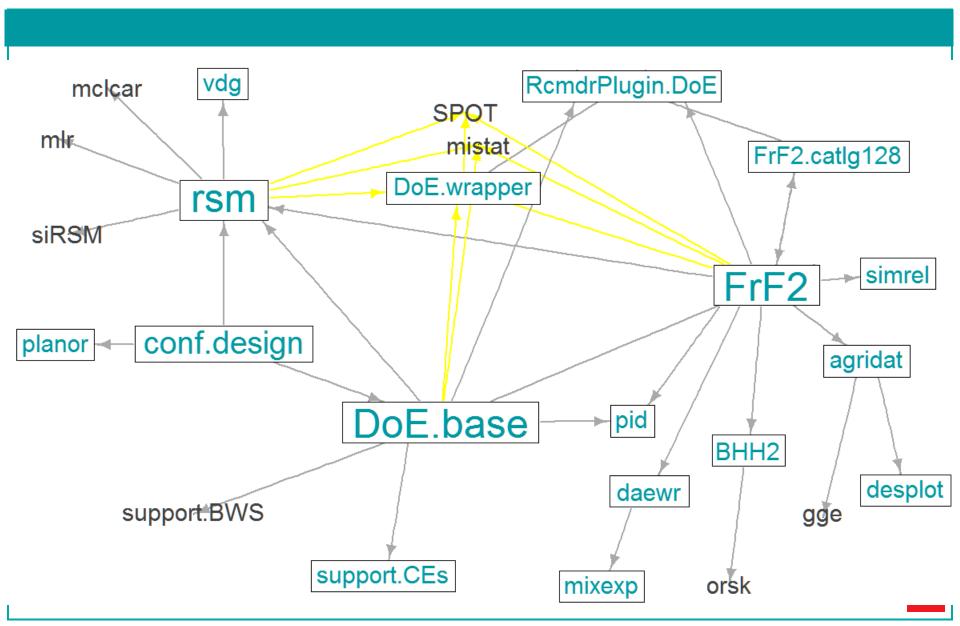
D=ABC:

confounding by generating contrasts → regular designs

This type of factor assignment and its consequences is dealt with by **conf.design** (more generally than only for 2-level designs) and with more features by **FrF2** (2-level only) and **planor** (general).

Descendants of conf.design





Engineering: Implicit replication



Factors A	В	С	D
			ABC
_	_	_	_
+	-	_	+
_	+	_	+
+	+	_	_
_	_	+	+
+	_	+	_
_	+	+	_
+	+	+	+

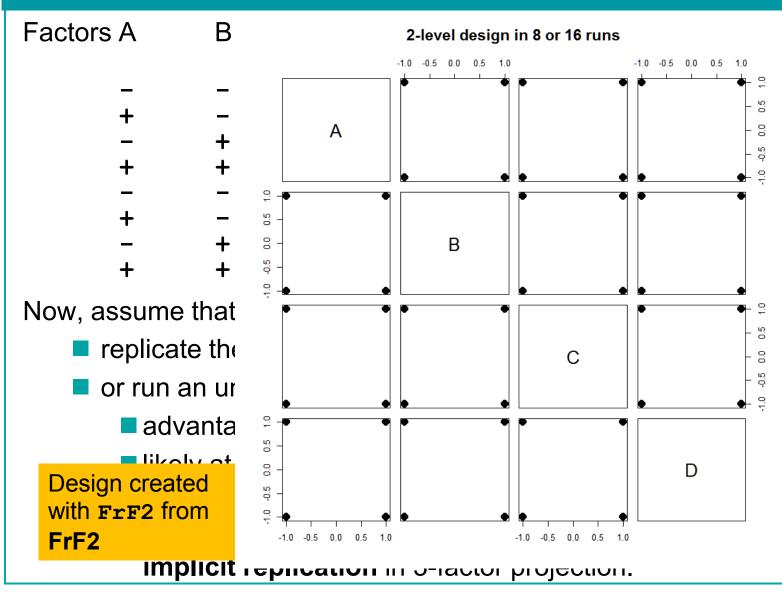
Now, assume that 16 runs are affordable:

- replicate the 8 run design (8 df for error)
- or run an unreplicated full factorial in the four factors?
 - advantage: no confounding between 2fis
 - likely at least 5 error df from the 4fi and the 3fis
 - If one of the factors proves irrelevant, the remaining 3-factor design has replicates: implicit replication in 3-factor projection.



Engineering: Implicit replication







Computer experiments: different perspective



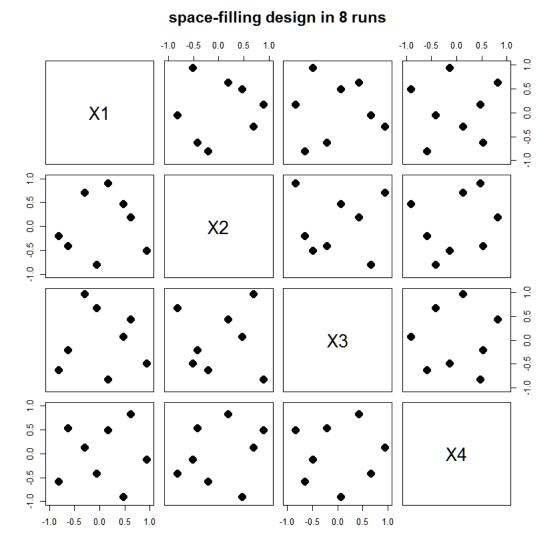
- Examples up to now: (implicit) replication desirable, because of experimental variability: two runs with the same setup will yield different response values
- Computer models:
 - same input → same output → (implicit) replication not useful
- Computer models with quantitative factors:
 - often larger experimental space,
 low order polynomial approximation for response surface does not work very well
 - latin hypercube designs, space-filling or uniformity criteria

Computer experiments: different perspective



- Examples up to now: (i because of experiment two runs with the same
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Design created with optimumLHS from Ihs through function lhs.design from DoE.wrapper

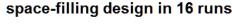


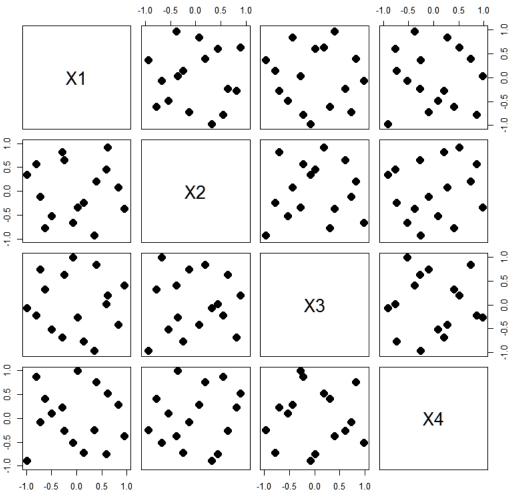
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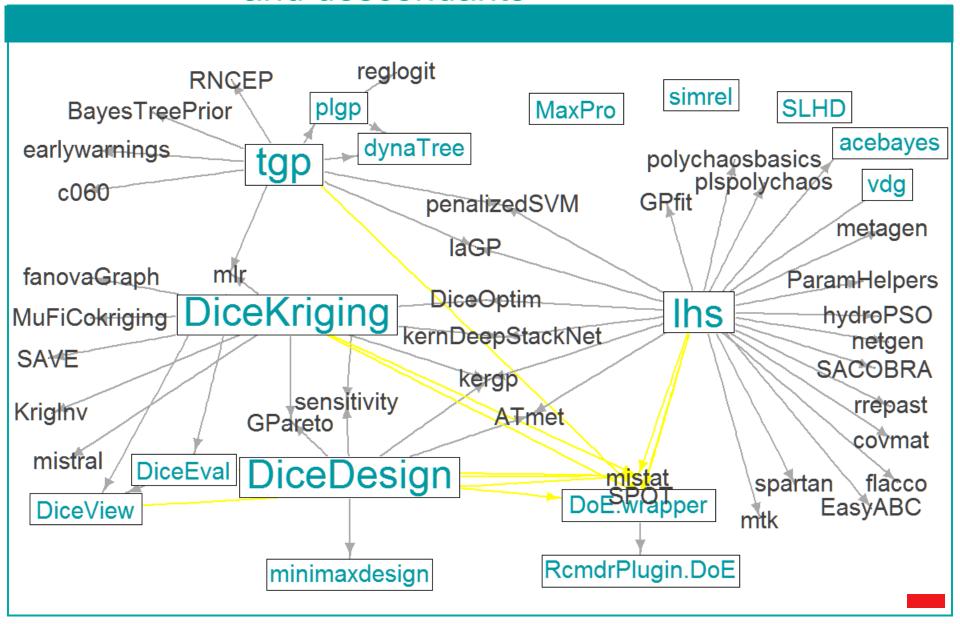
Design created with optimumLHS from Ihs through function lhs.design from DoE.wrapper





Packages for computer experiments and descendants







Some more info on optimal designs

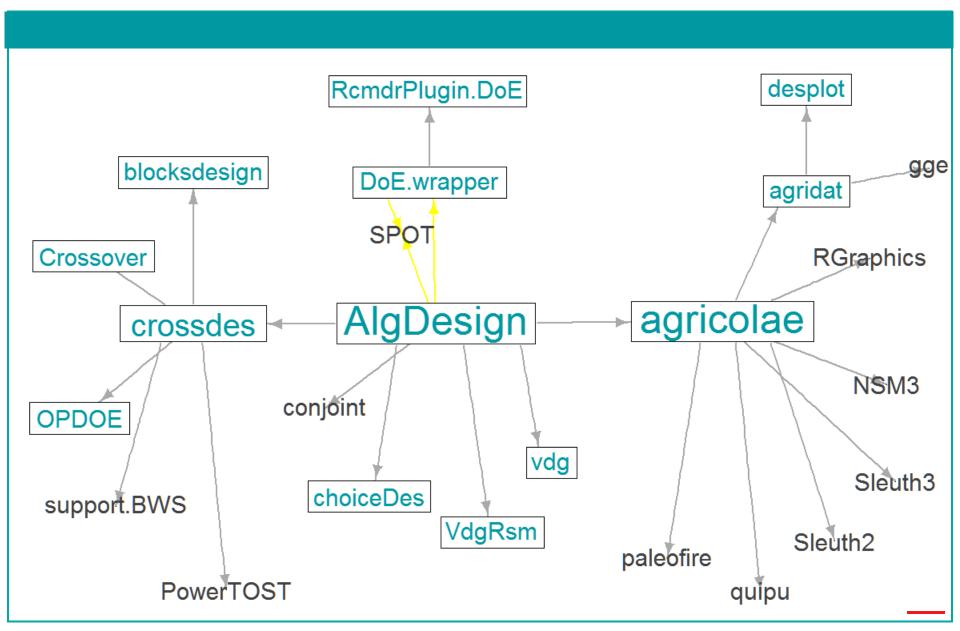


- AlgDesign designs for parameter estimation within a known linear model (Optimal design, letter optimality criteria like D-, A- or I-optimality), constraints via candidate set
 - recent package OptimalDesign uses same optimality criteria but different algorithms, external software Gurobi (for quadratic integer programming, constrained optimization)
 - package rodd for T-optimal designs
 - ...
- Packages for non-linear optimal design
 - LDOD for locally D-optimal designs for various specific model types, including popular generalized linear models
 - popED for certain situations in non-linear mixed models
 - ICAOD (imperialist competitive algorithm, very recent)
 - ____



Descendants of AlgDesign





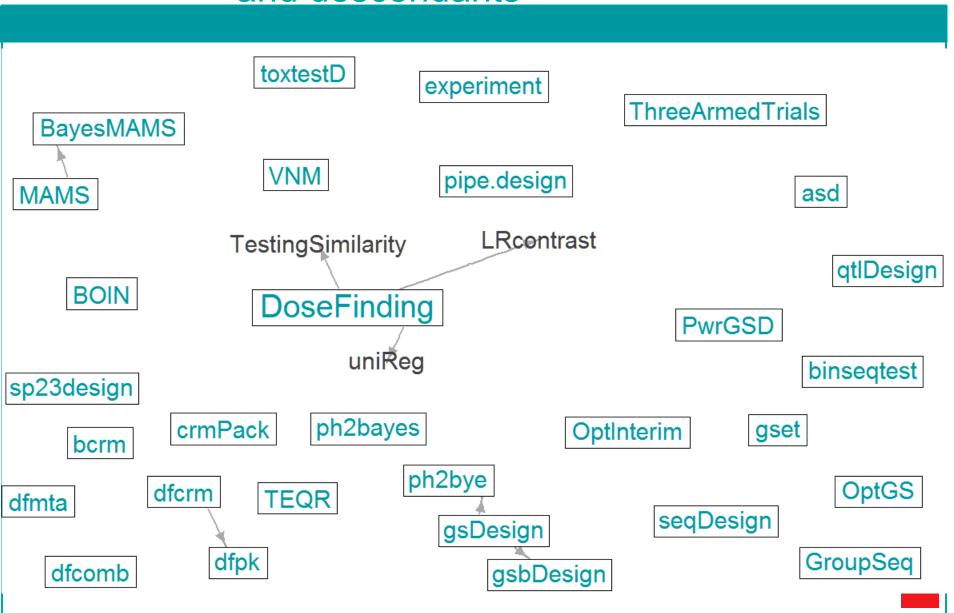
Bayesian designs



quite a few Bayesian approaches,e.g. tgp or several clinical trial packages

Clinical trial related packages and descendants





Final remarks



- There is a lot of DoE in R.
- Some areas are better represented than others, feel free to contribute ...
- For the task view, please inform me about
 - new packages for the task view
 - trouble with task view packages (packages that should be removed)
 - possibly new DoE projects in R
 - co-author with complementary expertise ?
- I continue working on
 - criteria for the quality of (mixed level) non-regular orthogonal arrays
 - methods for the (semi-)automatic creation of good designs from them
- GUI programming (RcmdrPlugin.DoE) gets neglected (volunteers?)

