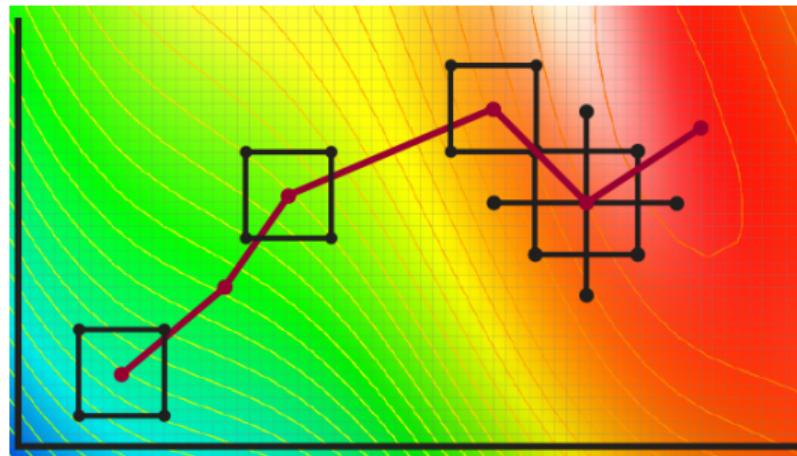


# Experimentation for Improvement



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<http://learnche.org/>

Design and Analysis of Experiments

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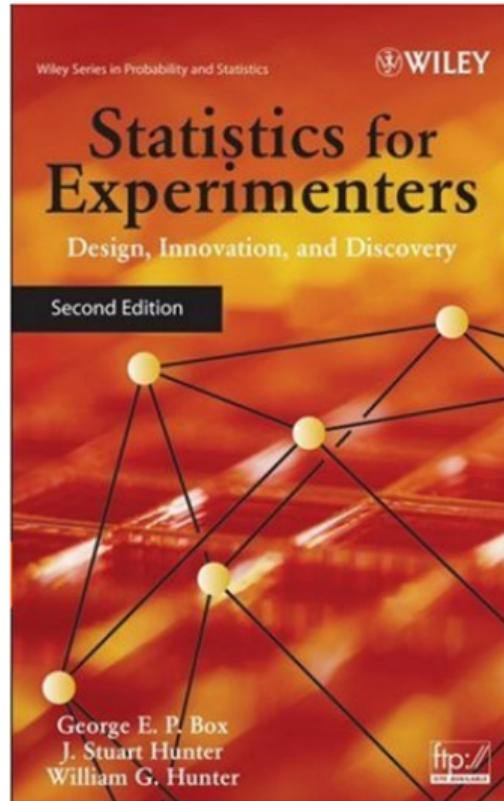


This license allows you:

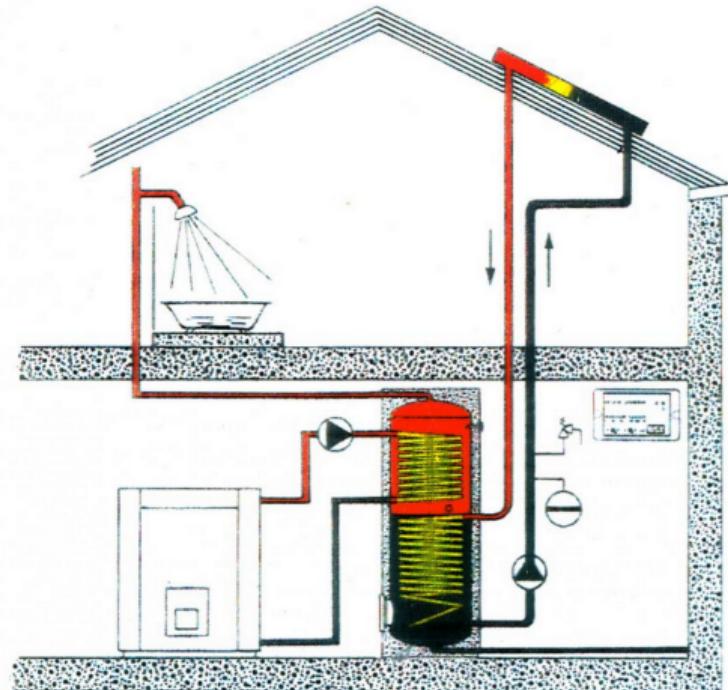
- ▶ **to share** - to copy, distribute and transmit the work, including print it
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  - ▶ "Portions of this work are the copyright of Kevin Dunn", or
  - ▶ "This work is the copyright of Kevin Dunn"

(when used without modification)

# Solar panel case study



(p. 230 in Box, Hunter and Hunter, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed)



[<http://yint.org/solar-panel-study>]

## when experimenting with computer simulations

### The same as regular experiments:

- ▶ you must follow a systematic method
- ▶ don't "play around" with the software: trial-and-error

Many experiments are simulations:

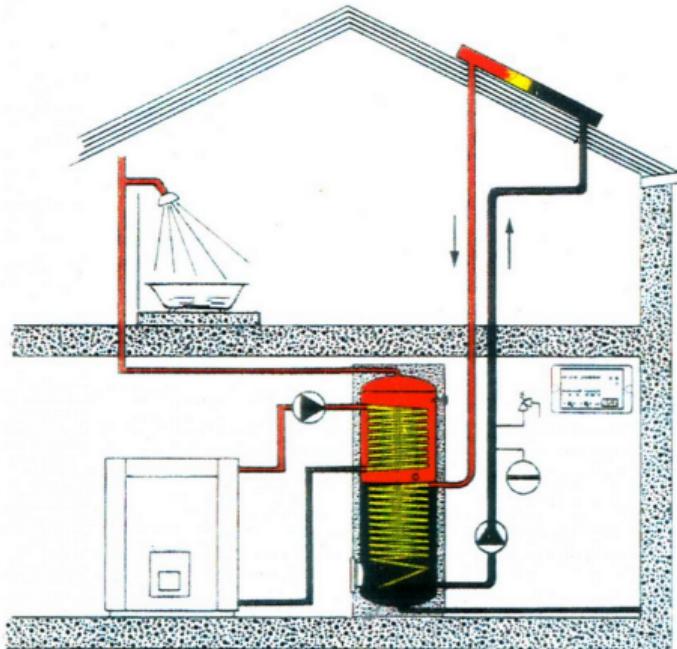
- ▶ bridge/building design
- ▶ chemical factory design
- ▶ improve traffic light timing and queuing
- ▶ test a stock market buy/sell strategy

### Different to regular experiments:

1. We can often run computer simulations in parallel
2. Computer experiments (mostly\*) are deterministic
  - ▶ i.e. if you repeat the experiments, you get the identical results
  - ▶ this indicates there are no disturbances that affect the outcome
  - ▶ this implies you do not need to randomize the order
  - ▶ or even repeat experiments!

\* except those that have a random component

# Solar panel case study



The factors are:

- ▶ **A** = total daily insolation  
(sunlight received)
- ▶ **B** = storage tank capacity
- ▶ **C** = water flow rate
- ▶ **D** = solar intermittency

The outcome variables were:

- ▶  $y_1$  = collection efficiency
- ▶  $y_2$  = energy delivery efficiency

Total experiments required =  $2^4 = 16$

RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

Go to file/function Project: (None)

solar-panel-example.R solar-panel.R

Source on Save Run Source

```
1 # Solar panel case study, from BHH2, p 230
2 # -----
3 A <- B <- C <- D <- c(-1, +1)
4 design <- expand.grid(A=A, B=B, C=C, D=D)
5
6 A <- design$A
7 B <- design$B
8 C <- design$C
9 D <- design$D
10
11 # y1 = collection efficiency
12 y1 <- c(43.5, 51.3, 35.0, 38.4, 44.9, 52.4, 39.7, 41.3, 41.3, 50.2, 37.5, 39.2, 43, 51.9, 39.9, 41.6)
13 # y2 = energy delivery efficiency
14 y2 <- c(82, 83.7, 61.7, 100, 82.1, 84.1, 67.7, 100, 82, 86.3, 66, 100, 82.2, 89.8, 68.6, 100)
15
```

15:1 (Untitled) R Script

Console ~/ >

Environment History Import Dataset Global Environment List

Environment is empty

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Zoom Export

<http://yint.org/3D>

RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

Go to file/function Project: (None)

solar-panel-example.R solar-panel.R

Source on Save Run Source

```
1 # Solar panel case study, from BHH2, p 230
2 # -----
3
4 #install.packages("pid") # this is only required once, if you've not installed "pid" already
5 library(pid)
6 data(solar)
7
8 model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
9 summary(model.y1)
10 paretoPlot(model.y1)
11
12 model.y2 <- lm(y2 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
13 summary(model.y2)
14 paretoPlot(model.y2)
```

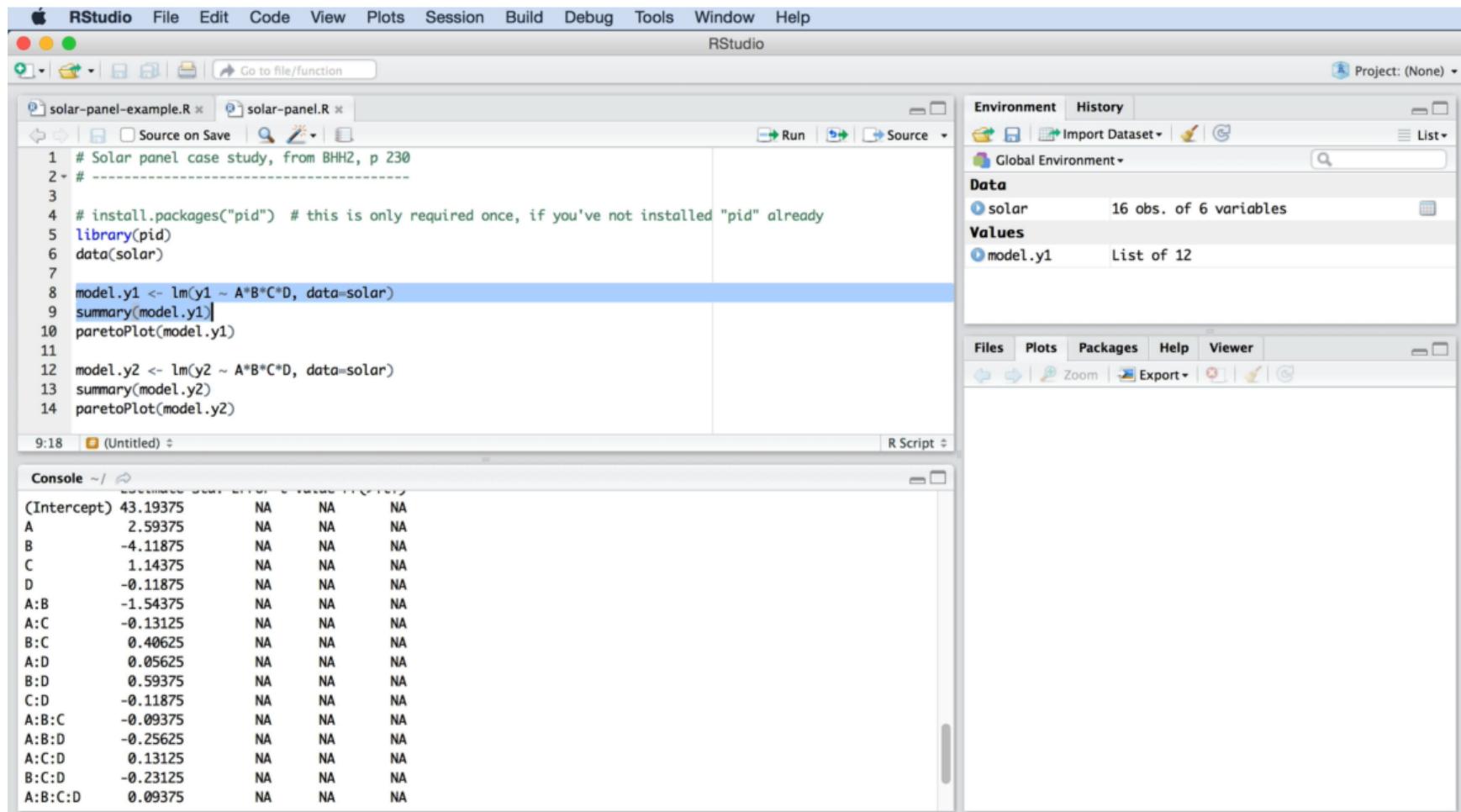
4:1 (Untitled) R Script

Console ~/ ↗

```
> install.packages("pid")
trying URL 'http://cran.r-project.org/bin/macosx/mavericks/contrib/3.2/pid_0.32.tgz'
Content type 'application/x-gzip' length 1596129 bytes (1.5 MB)

downloaded 1.5 MB
```

The downloaded binary packages are in  
/var/folders/jv/651htj\_55254vtww5byqxm240000gn/T//RtmpfqjDYa downloaded\_packages



```
8 model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
9 summary(model.y1)
10 paretoPlot(model.y1)
11
12 model.y2 <- lm(y2 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
13 summary(model.y2)
14 paretoPlot(model.y2)
```

8:42 # (Untitled) ▾

R Script ▾

Console ~/ ↵

> lm(y1 ~ A\*B)

lm(y ~ A\*B)

expands into: lm(y ~ A + B + A\*B)

Call:

lm.default(formula = y1 ~ A \* B)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	A:B
43.194	2.594	-4.119	-1.544

> |

```
8 model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
9 summary(model.y1)
10 paretoPlot(model.y1)
11
12 model.y2 <- lm(y2 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
13 summary(model.y2)
14 paretoPlot(model.y2)
```

8:42 # (Untitled) ▾

R Script ▾

Console ~/ ↻

`lm(y ~ A*B*C)`

ultimately expands into: `lm(y ~ A + B + C + A*B + A*C + B*C + A*B*C)`

> `lm(y1 ~ A*B*C)`

Call:

`lm.default(formula = y1 ~ A * B * C)`

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	C	A:B	A:C	B:C	A:B:C
43.19375	2.59375	-4.11875	1.14375	-1.54375	-0.13125	0.40625	-0.09375

>

```
8 model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
9 summary(model.y1)
10 paretoPlot(model.y1)
11
12 model.y2 <- lm(y2 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
13 summary(model.y2)
14 paretoPlot(model.y2)
```

8:42 # (Untitled) ▾

R Script ▾

Console ~/ ↵

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	C	A:B	A:C	B:C	A:B:C
43.19375	2.59375	-4.11875	1.14375	-1.54375	-0.13125	0.40625	-0.09375

> lm(y1 ~ A\*B\*C\*D)

Call:

lm.default(formula = y1 ~ A \* B \* C \* D)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	C	D	A:B	A:C	B:C
A:D	B:D	C:D	A:B:C	A:B:D	A:C:D	B:C:D	A:B:C:D
43.19375	2.59375	-4.11875	1.14375	-0.11875	-1.54375	-0.13125	0.40625
0.05625	0.59375	-0.11875	-0.09375	-0.25625	0.13125	-0.23125	0.09375

> |

```
8 model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
9 summary(model.y1)
10 paretoPlot(model.y1)
11
12 model.y2 <- lm(y2 ~ A*B*C*D, data=solar)
13 summary(model.y2)
14 paretoPlot(model.y2)
```

8:42 # (Untitled) ▾

R Script ▾

Console ~/ ↗

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	C	A:B	A:C	B:C	A:B:C
43.19375	2.59375	-4.11875	1.14375	-1.54375	-0.13125	0.40625	-0.09375

> lm(y1 ~ A\*B\*C\*D)

Call:

lm.default(formula = y1 ~ A \* B \* C \* D)

More details appear in the PDF slides

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	A	B	C	D	A:B	A:C	B:C
43.19375	2.59375	-4.11875	1.14375	-0.11875	-1.54375	-0.13125	0.40625
A:D	B:D	C:D	A:B:C	A:B:D	A:C:D	B:C:D	A:B:C:D
0.05625	0.59375	-0.11875	-0.09375	-0.25625	0.13125	-0.23125	0.09375

> model.y1 <- lm(y1 ~ A + B + C + D + A\*B + A\*C + B\*C + A\*D + B\*D + C\*D + A\*B\*C + A\*B\*D + A\*C\*D + B\*C\*D + A\*B\*C\*D, data=solar)

## R's automatic expansion of model terms

`lm(y ~ A*B)`

expands into: `lm(y ~ A + B + A*B)`

`lm(y ~ A*B*C)`

ultimately expands into: `lm(y ~ A + B + C + A*B + A*C + B*C + A*B*C)`

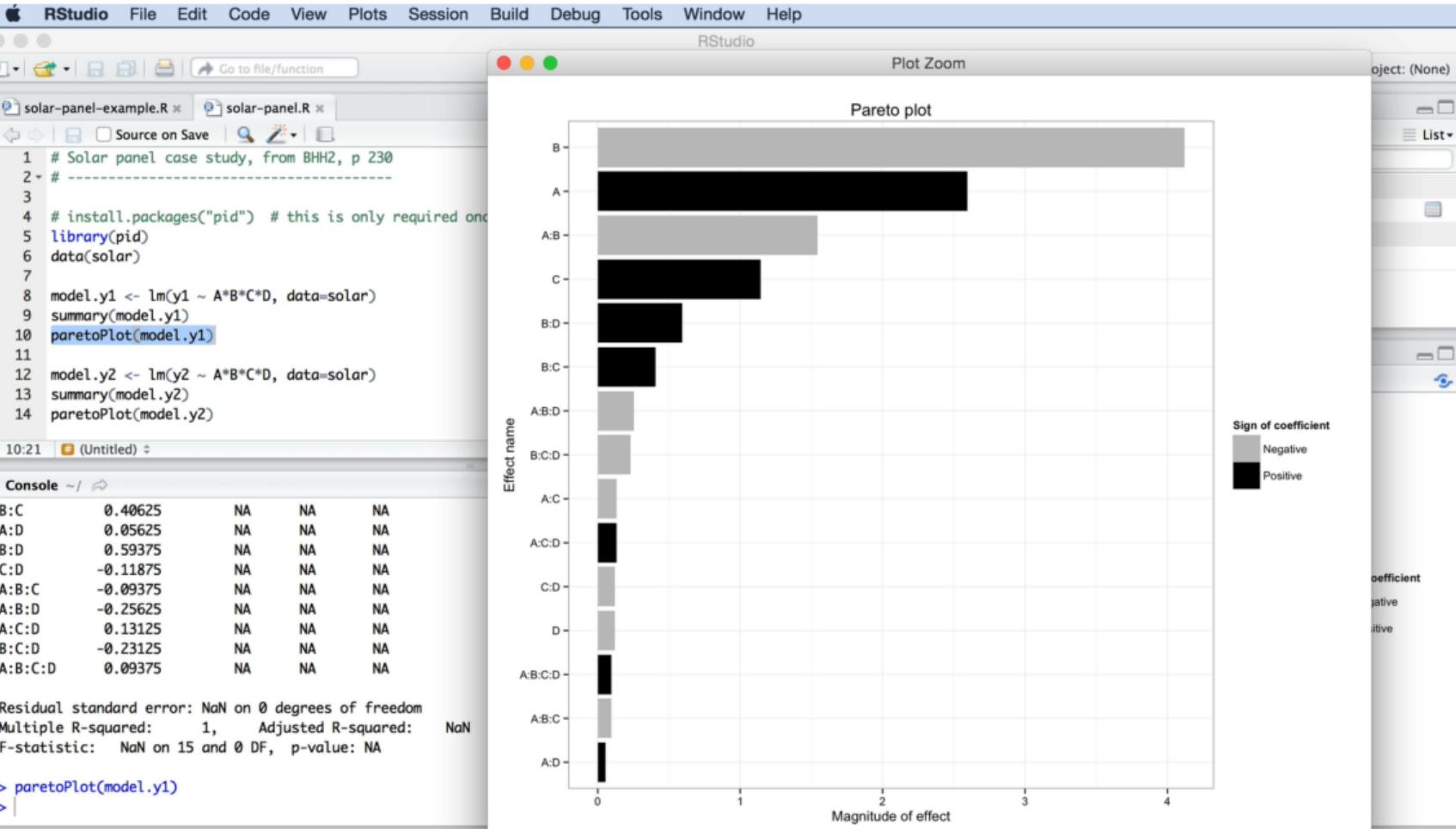
This is because:  $A*B*C$  can be considered to be  $(A*B)*C$

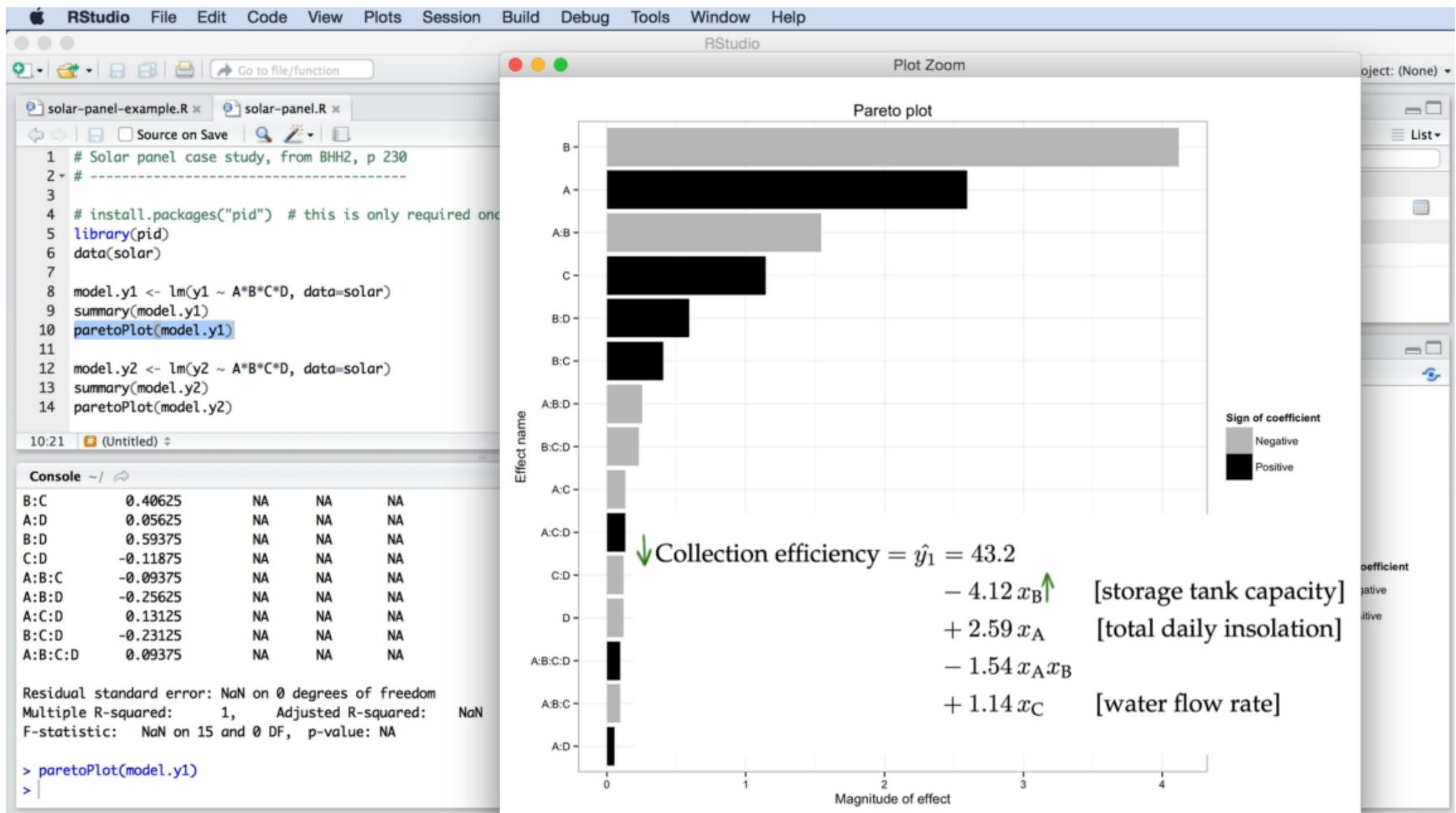
which expands into  $(A + B + A*B)*C = A*C + B*C + A*B*C$

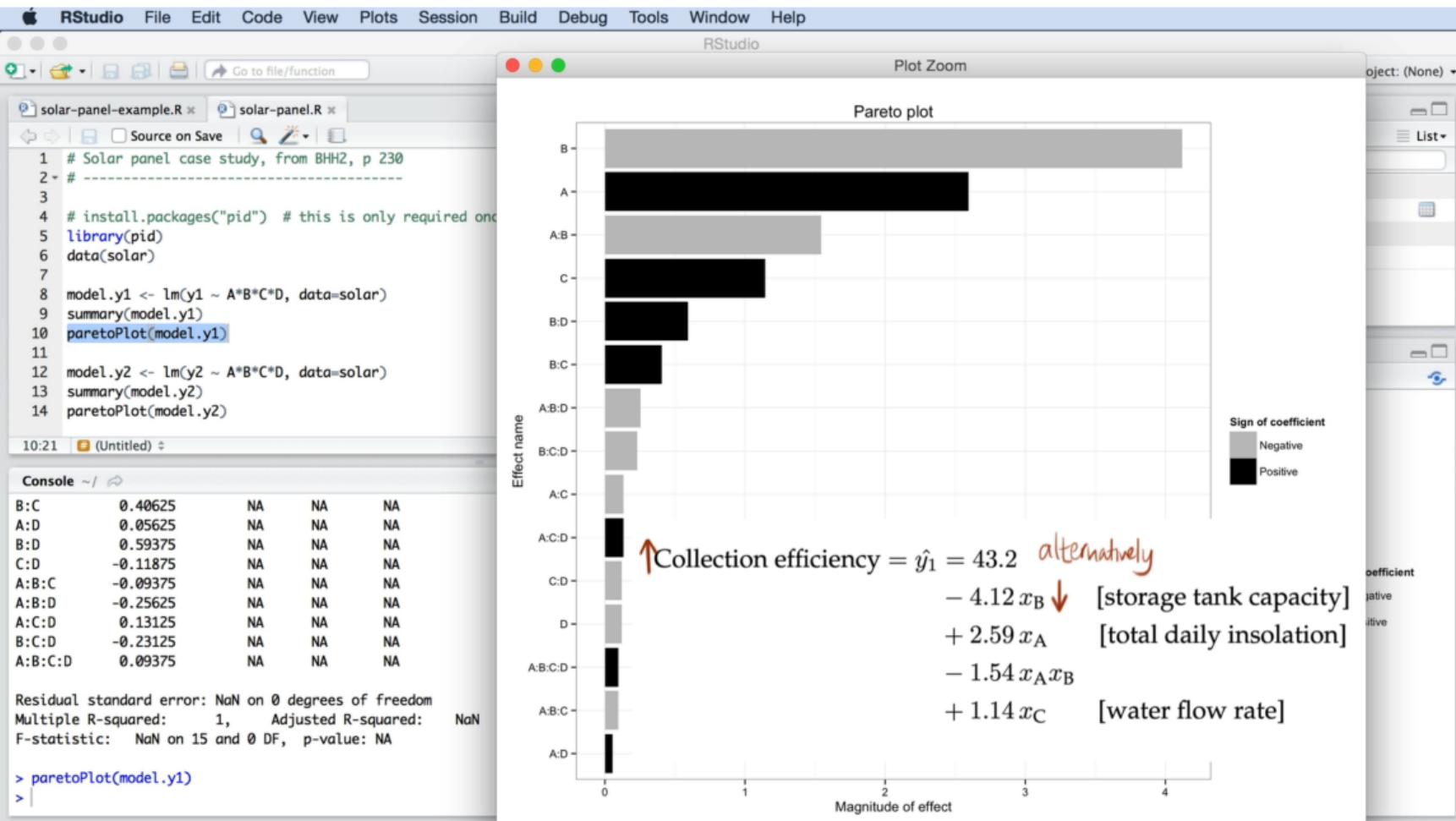
but  $A*C$  expands into  $A + C + A*C$

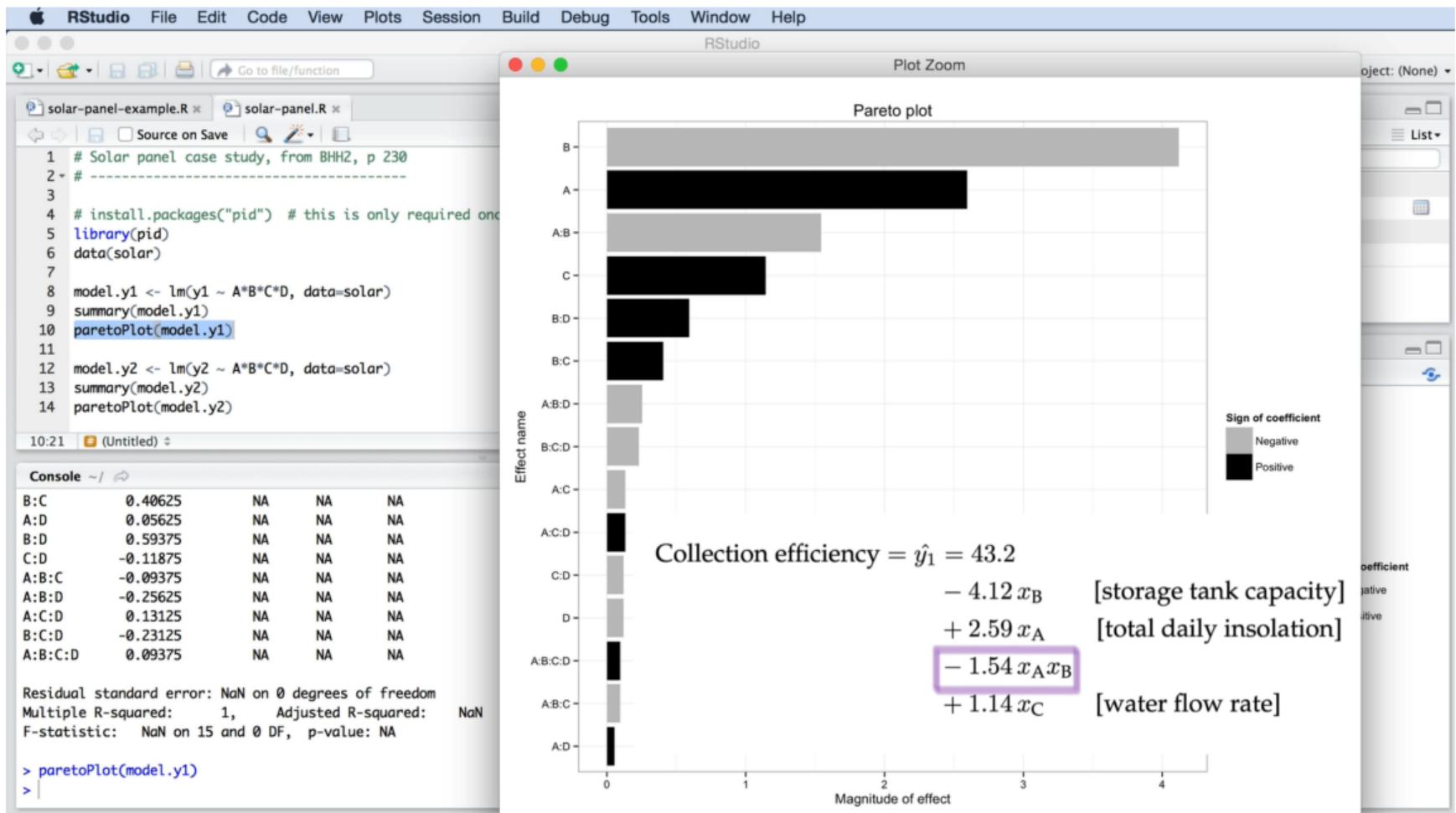
and  $B*C$  expands into  $B + C + B*C$

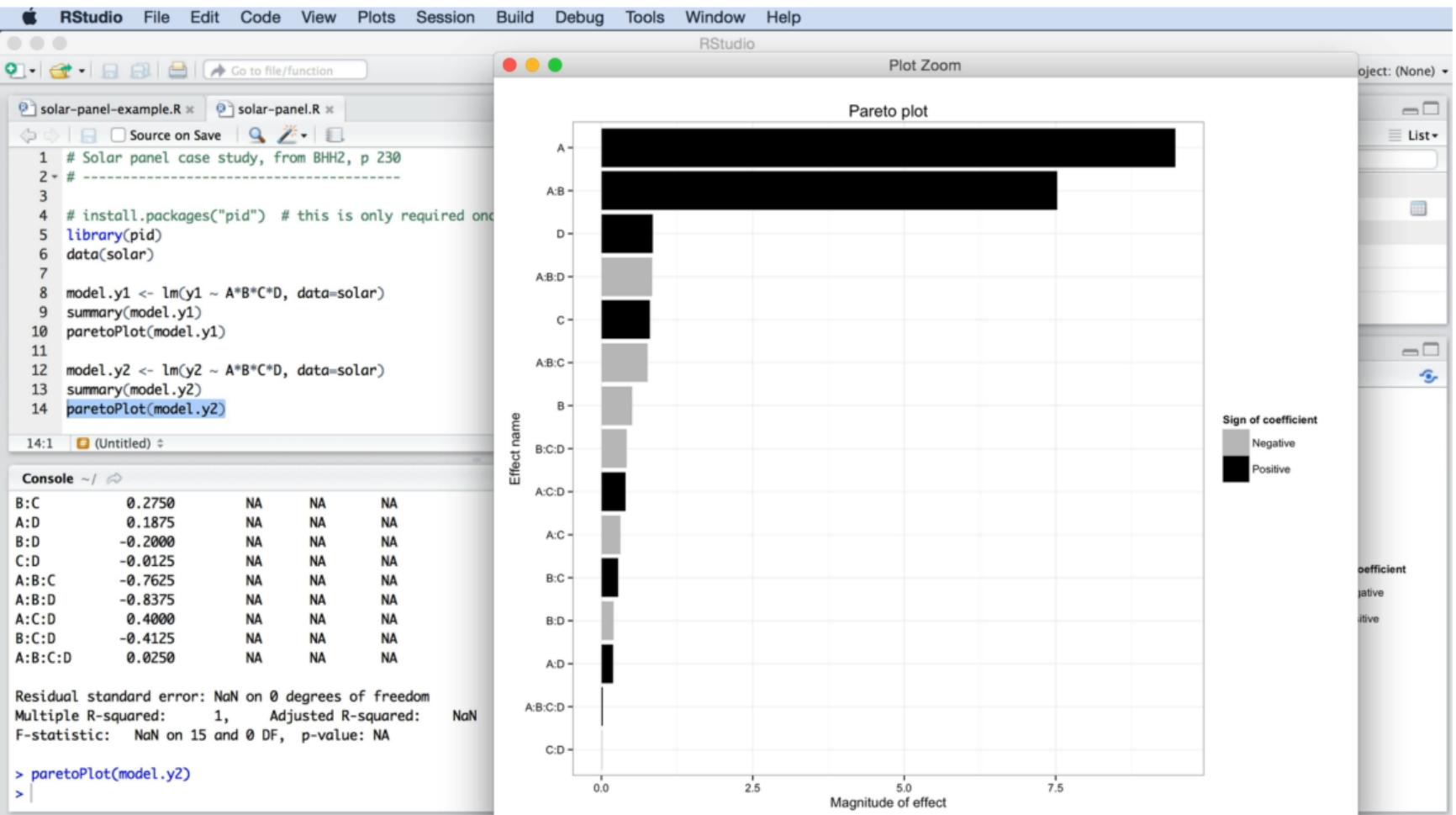
which when all collected together gives the full model expansion above.

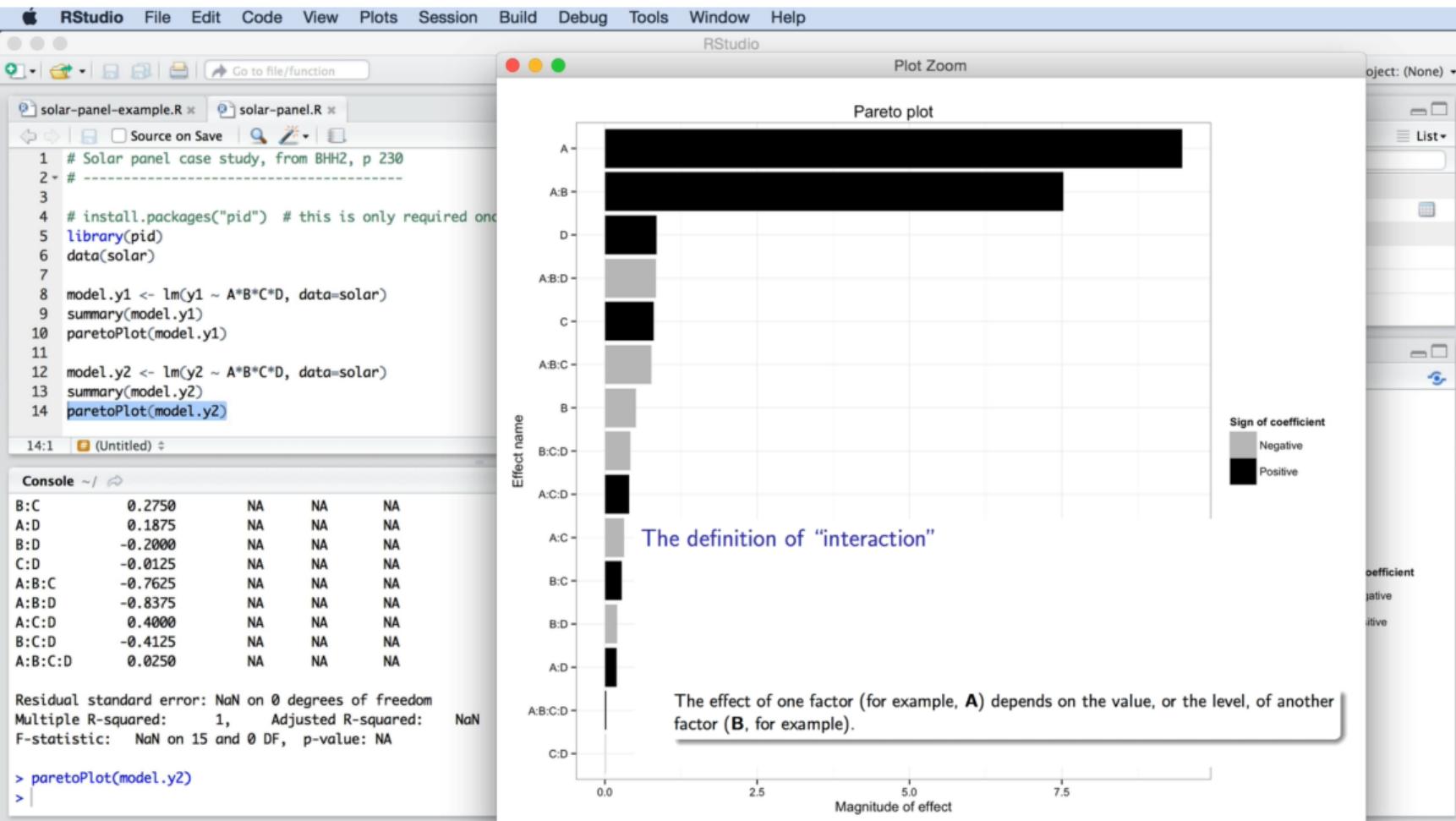










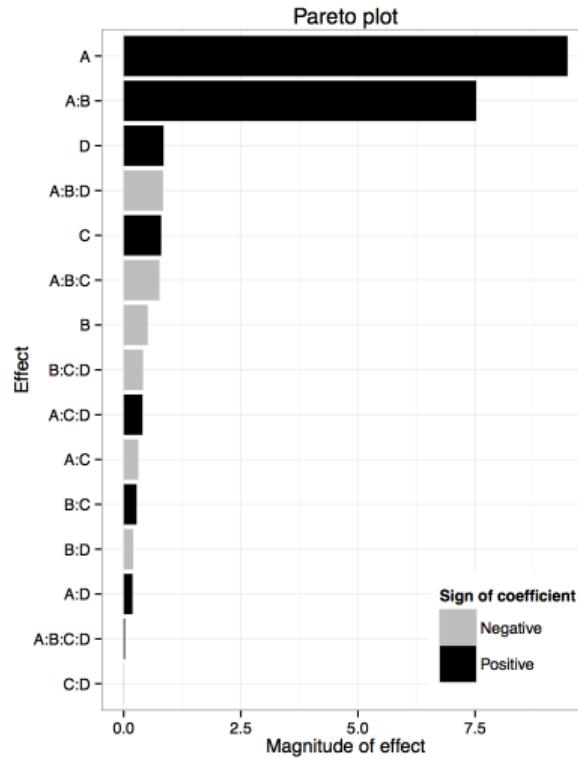
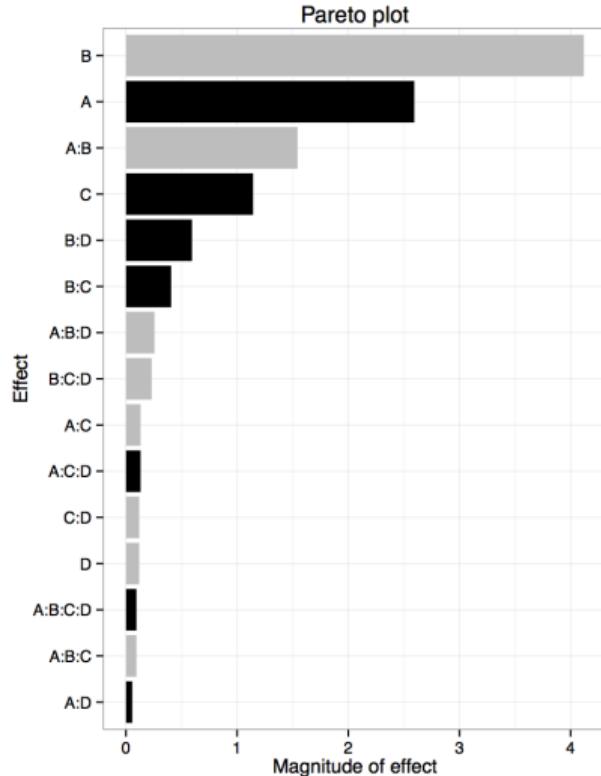


# Advanced thinking: optimizing multiple objectives

Consider the case where the aim is to maximize **both**  $y_1$  and  $y_2$ .

$y_1$  = "collection efficiency"

$y_2$  = "energy delivery efficiency"



Specify at what levels (high or low) should we set the factors **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** to achieve a maximum in both  $y_1$  and in  $y_2$ .