

# Factorial Designs

BIOE 498/598 PJ

Spring 2021

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A factorial design includes runs with every combination of factor at every level.

## Sample factorial designs

$2^2$  Factorial design

$x_1$	$x_2$
—	—
+	—
—	+
+	+

$2^3$  Factorial design

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
—	—	—
+	—	—
—	+	—
+	+	—
—	—	+
+	—	+
—	+	+
+	+	+

$3^2$  Factorial design

$x_1$	$x_2$
—	—
0	—
+	—
—	0
0	0
+	0
—	+
0	+
+	+

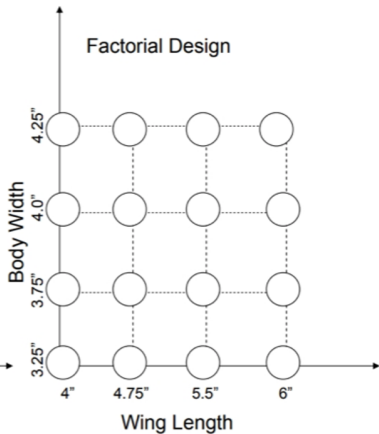
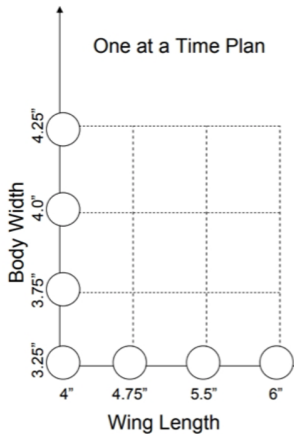
# Why do we use factorial designs?

- ▶ Factorial designs find better optima.
- ▶ Factorial designs are more efficient.
- ▶ Factorial designs make better estimates of effect sizes.

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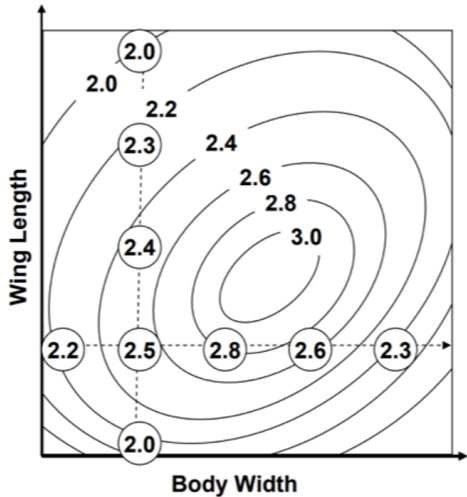
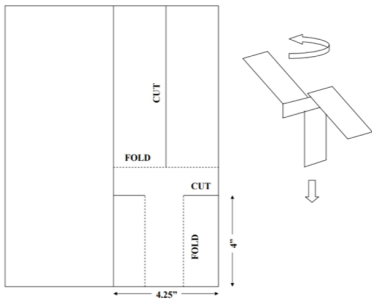
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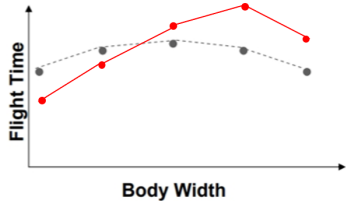
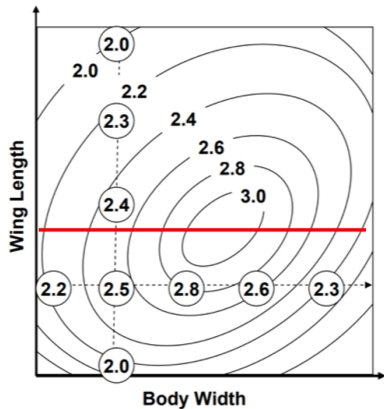




## Factorial designs find better optima



# The problem with OFAT: Interactions

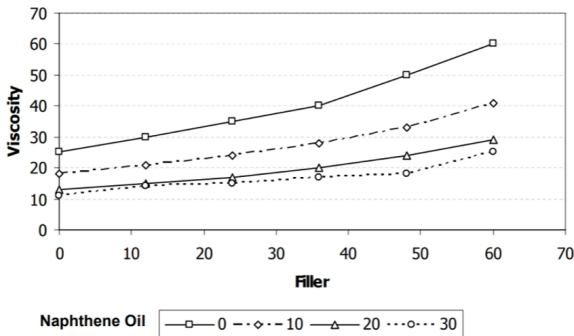


# Using interaction plots for diagnosis

Table 3.1 *Mooney Viscosity of Silica B at 100° C*

Naphthene Oil (phr)	Filler (phr)					
	0	12	24	36	48	60
0	25	30	35	40	50	60
10	18	21	24	28	33	41
20	13	15	17	20	24	29
30	11	14	15	17	18	25

Figure 3.4 *Interaction Plot of Filler and Naphthene Oil*



# Why do we use factorial designs?

- ▶ Factorial designs find better optima.
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## Factorial designs seem *less* efficient. . .

Imagine an experiment with four factors, each with two levels ( $-$ ,  $+$ ). We want three replicates for each level.

### One Factor at a Time Design

- ▶ 3 runs at level ( $-$ )
- ▶ 4 factors  $\times$  3 runs at ( $+$ ) = 12 runs
- ▶ **15 total runs**

### Factorial Design

- ▶  $2^4 = \mathbf{16}$  total runs

...until you look at the designs

OFAT design

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	—	+
—	—	—	+
—	—	—	+

Factorial design

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$
—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
—	+	—	—
+	+	—	—
—	—	+	—
+	—	+	—
—	+	+	—
+	+	+	—
—	—	—	+
+	—	—	+
—	+	—	+
+	+	—	+
—	—	+	+
+	—	+	+
—	+	+	+
+	+	+	+

## Factorial designs give more replicates per run

A factorial design in  $n$  variables has  $2^n$  runs, but  $2^{n-1}$  replicates at each level  $(-, +)$ .

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A factorial design in  $n$  variables has  $2^n$  runs, but  $2^{n-1}$  replicates at each level ( $-$ ,  $+$ ).

Imagine a design with  $n$  variables at  $k$  levels.

After the initial design, adding another replicate requires

- ▶  $nk$  runs for a OFAT design
- ▶  $\sim k$  runs for a factorial design



# Why do we use factorial designs?

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What are the other factors doing when  $x_3$  is high?

OFAT design			
$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	+	—	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	+	—
—	—	—	+
—	—	—	+
—	—	—	+

Factorial design			
$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$
—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
—	+	—	—
+	+	—	—
—	—	+	—
+	—	+	—
—	+	+	—
+	+	+	—
—	—	—	+
+	—	—	+
—	+	—	+
+	+	—	+
—	—	+	+
+	—	+	+
—	+	+	+
+	+	+	+

# What do the effect sizes estimate?

For OFAT designs:

$\beta_i$  is the effect of moving  $x_i$  from  $-$  to  $+$   
**while all other factors stay at  $-$ .**

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For OFAT designs:

$\beta_i$  is the effect of moving  $x_i$  from  $-$  to  $+$   
**while all other factors stay at  $-$ .**

For factorial designs:

$\beta_i$  is the effect of moving  $x_i$  from  $-$  to  $+$   
**averaged over all other factors at all levels.**

# Factorial designs are nested

Factorial design

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$
—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—
—	+	—	—
+	+	—	—
—	—	+	—
+	—	+	—
—	+	+	—
+	+	+	—
—	—	—	+
+	—	—	+
—	+	—	+
+	+	—	+
—	—	+	+
+	—	+	+
—	+	+	+
+	+	+	+

When  $x_3 = -$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_4$
—	—	—
+	—	—
—	+	—
+	+	—
—	—	+
+	—	+
—	+	+
+	+	+

When  $x_3 = +$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_4$
—	—	—
+	—	—
—	+	—
+	+	—
—	—	+
+	—	+
—	+	+
+	+	+