

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
SANTA CRUZ

**IDENTIFYING CONVERGENCE IN GAUSSIAN PROCESS SURROGATE  
MODEL OPTIMIZATION, VIA STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROL**

A document submitted in partial satisfaction of the  
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

STATISTICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS

by

**Nicholas R. Grunloh**

July 2014

Approved by:

---

Professor Herbie Lee

---

Associate Professor John Musacchio

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	General . . . . .	1
1.2	Gaussian Process Models . . . . .	1
1.3	Convergence Criteria . . . . .	2
1.4	Optimization . . . . .	2
1.5	Statistical Process Control . . . . .	2
1.5.1	Shewhart's $\bar{x}$ Chart . . . . .	2
1.5.2	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Chart . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifying Convergence</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	The Control Window . . . . .	3
2.2	$\bar{x}$ Chart . . . . .	4
2.3	Model-Based Transformation . . . . .	4
2.4	EWMA Chart . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Test Functions</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Rosenbrock . . . . .	4
3.2	Rastrigin . . . . .	5
3.3	Easom . . . . .	5
3.4	Real Data . . . . .	6
<b>4</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Code Appendix</b>	<b>6</b>

## Abstract

```
-----  
< Abstract Cow >  
-----  
      \  ^--^  
      \  (**)\-----  
      (--) \      )\\  
      U  ||-----w |  
      ||      ||
```

## 1 Introduction

- Identify convergence problem
- Define properties of convergence
- A taste of my stuff
- Explicate road-map

### 1.1 General

- Optimization: Background and our Philosophy
  - gradient free [5]
  - GA [5], Simulated Annealing [5], Pattern Search [5], Trust Regions [5]
  - benefits of a model based approach (ie. uncertain measures)(i.e. General/No GP)
  - uncertainty measures as convergence criteria
- Statistical process control for monitoring convergence
  - General [4] (ie. no EWMA)
  - tease EWMA

### 1.2 Gaussian Process Models

- Gaussian Process Surrogate Model
- How does a Gaussian process work? [1]
- Add Flexibility through treed Partitioning [2]

## 1.3 Convergence Criteria

- Measures?
- Choose  $\mathbb{E}[I(\mathbf{x})]$ , why? [8], [3]
- some characteristics [bounded at 0], decreasing.
- which  $\mathbb{E}[I^g(\mathbf{x})]$ , ie. which  $g$ ? [8]
- maximum  $\mathbb{E}[I(\mathbf{x})]$  (i.e. the mean at the predictive location that achieves the maximum mean of the samples at that location)

## 1.4 Optimization

- Optimization Procedure [3]
  - code appendix, using tgp
- advantages of model based approach for convergence sake
- $\mathbb{E}[I(\mathbf{x})]$  Behavior for convergence

## 1.5 Statistical Process Control

### 1.5.1 Shewhart's $\bar{x}$ Chart

- the notion of control (draw similarities to convergence). [4]
- how the typical charts work
- philosophy.
  - establish control (herbies book)
  - control  $\rightarrow$  out-of-control
- stumbling blocks of convergence for me.
  - out-of-control  $\rightarrow$  control
  - the notion of a sliding average (i.e. convergence)
  - normal assumptions are very strong for an application that strongly desired robustness in varied applications

### 1.5.2 Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Chart

- EWMA philosophy (Robustness) [7].
- How it works (derivation cite).
- look at the statistics and bounds
- Tracking slight changes (general scale and behavior of  $\mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$ )
- weight recent data more heavily to handle the sliding average (also mention later about the window; maybe set-up here)

## 2 Identifying Convergence

- tie this stuff together and motivate the coolness factor.
- use optimization procedure outlined [3] also above and in appendix.
- recall that the maximum  $\mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  each iteration is the mean at the predictive location that achieves the highest mean value.
- SPC is based on normality assumptions of the underlying sampling distribution.
- a thesis statement for the research that I did: SPC, EWMA, empirical predictive MCMC control limits, Log-Normal  $\rightarrow$  model based limits.

### 2.1 The Control Window

- convergence formulated in the context of statistical process control has unique challenges since almost by definition  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  starts in an out-of-control state then moves into a state of control the optimization routine approaches a state of convergence
- typical SPC goes through an initialization process, in which, initially out-of-control observation are investigated and systematically accounted for to establish an initial state of control.
- introduce the window to automate this process and thus set the current control state at a window of the most recently observed values.
- window of size  $w$ , tuning parameter, thus partitioning the observations into points in the control window(i.e. control training set) and points outside of the control window(i.e. control test set)
- convergence rules: out-of-control in control test set and in-control in control training set.
- choosing  $w$  for difficulty of problem.

## 2.2 $\bar{x}$ Chart

- basic shewhart chart
- issues with robustness since you often see linear trends toward the lower control limit as  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  seems to converge in probability to 0 from the positive direction.

## 2.3 Model-Based Transformation

- Transformation
- $\bar{x}$  Chart
- equally weighted observations leads to false positive in identifying convergence since initial  $\mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  may be very large.

## 2.4 EWMA Chart

- 

Example pictures above?, or keep most of the figures that I made in the below sections?, start Rosenbrock example early?:

- $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$ , General Behavior (3 stages, not-converged(initial exploration), converging(pre-convergence) and converged(converged))
- 

# 3 Test Functions

use each example as an excuse to look at different things?

## 3.1 Rosenbrock

- write the general function down, focus on the 2-D case, code appendix ([cite?](#))
- get a good looking window
- plot what function looks like in this window, perspective and heat plot,
- gaussian process fit perspective and heat plot ([movie?](#)), [thumbnail:first converged picture](#)
- Simple  $\mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  Pictures
  - $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$ /best Z (tell three stages convergence story)
  - hist of  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  samples

- Q-Q plot?
  - $\bar{x}$  Chart
- Transformed Pictures
  - $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ] / \text{best } Z$
  - hist of  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ]$  samples
  - Q-Q plot?
- discussion of results

### 3.2 Rastringin

- write down function [cite](#))
- several mode window
- plot what function looks like in this window, perspective and heat plot,
- gaussian process fit perspective and heat plot ([movie?](#)), [thumbnail:first converged picture](#)
- Transformed Picture  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ] / \text{best } Z$
- discussion of results

### 3.3 Easom

- write down function [cite](#)
- Get reasonably flat window
- plot what function looks like in this window, perspective and heat plot,
- gaussian process fit perspective and heat plot ([movie?](#)), [thumbnail:first converged picture](#)
- Transformed Picture  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ] / \text{best } Z$
- discussion of results

### 3.4 Real Data

- explore this data [cite](#)
- get good looking picture of objective function
- gaussian process fit perspective and heat plot ([movie?](#)), [thumbnail:first converged picture](#)
- Transformed Picture  $\max \mathbb{E} [ I(\mathbf{x}) ] / \text{best } Z$
- discussion of results

## 4 Discussion

- argument for a convergence criteria based on above results
- Robustness of EWMA [\[7\]](#)
- further research partitioned model idea.

## 5 Code Appendix

- tgp optimization [\[3\]](#)
- qcc EWMA SPC [\[6\]](#)
- example implimentation ([cite data](#))

## References

- [1] R. B. Gramacy, & H. K. Lee. (2008). *Bayesian treed Gaussian process models with an application to computer modeling*. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 103, 1119-1130.
- [2] R. B. Gramacy, (2007). *tgp: An R Package for Bayesian Nonstationary, Semiparametric Nonlinear Regression and Design by Treed Gaussian Process Models*. Journal of Statistical Software, 19(9), 1-46.
- [3] R. B. Gramacy, & M. Taddy (2010). *Categorical Inputs, Sensitivity Analysis, Optimization and Importance Tempering with tgp Version 2, an R Package for Treed Gaussian Process Models*. Journal of Statistical Software, 33(6), 1-48.
- [4] W. Shewhart (1931). *Economic Control of Quality of Manufactured Product*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.



- [5] A. R. Conn, K. Scheinberg, & L. Vicente (2009). *Introduction to derivative-free optimization*. Philadelphia: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics/Mathematical Programming Society.
- [6] L. Scrucca (2004). *qcc: an R package for quality control charting and statistical process control*. R News 4/1, 11-17.
- [7] G. E. Box, A. Luceno, & M. Paniagua-Quinones, (1997). *Statistical control by monitoring and feedback adjustment*. New York: Wiley.
- [8] M. Schonlau, D. R. Jones, & W. J. Welch (1998). *Global versus local search in constrained optimization of computer models*. In *New developments and applications in experimental design*, number 34 in IMS Lecture Notes. Monograph Series, 11-25.