Design of Experiments and Sensitivity analysis

Course and practical application

eX Modelo Summer School

OpenMOLE

June 24, 2019

dixit Juste: il faut que j'essaye de virer les jugements disciplinaires
dixit Paul : oui
S7: ajouter les plots sobol et grid sur le modèle zombie
S8 : la formule est raide à cause des symboles un peu rares : le 1 à double barre, la fonction / produit Π etc.. $\Longrightarrow$ garder l'intuition de la discrepancy comme la faculté de "bien couvrir" l'espace
Que signifie l'«intégrale» qui sert d'évaluation des séquences de nombres (1/N, 1/ $\sqrt{N}$, etc..)
S11 : cool , explicite et illustratif
/! Intercaler la manip avant de passer à morris/saltelli /!
manip : grid ; sobol
ajouter elements de texte explication formule discrepance
manip : saltelli
ajouter slides : tableau de synthese avantage / probleme of each method (after sampling and after sensitivity)
aller plus lentement - chaque methode clair - segmenter.

- Interactive model exploration by hand and the need for preliminary experiments
- The Design of Experiments (DOE) as the definition of computational experiments to extract information from the simulation model
- Example: NetLogo behavior space: basic grid DOE
- Sensitivity analysis as an advanced DOE

Remark 1: *terminology strongly depends on disciplines and practices*

Remark 2: *most are generally* ***preliminary experiments*** *to prepare more elaborated, question-related, experiments*

1. Basic experiments
2. High-dimensional samplings
3. Sensitivity analysis

1 Basic experiments

2 High-dimensional samplings

3 Sensitivity analysis

Provide explicitly sampling points on which the model (or its replication task) will be run: notion of ***direct sampling*** *in OpenMOLE (corresponds to DOE in the literature)*

- full samplings
- elaborated sampling for high dimensions given a low computational budget (**the curse of dimensionality**)

Syntax of the direct sampling method in OpenMOLE:

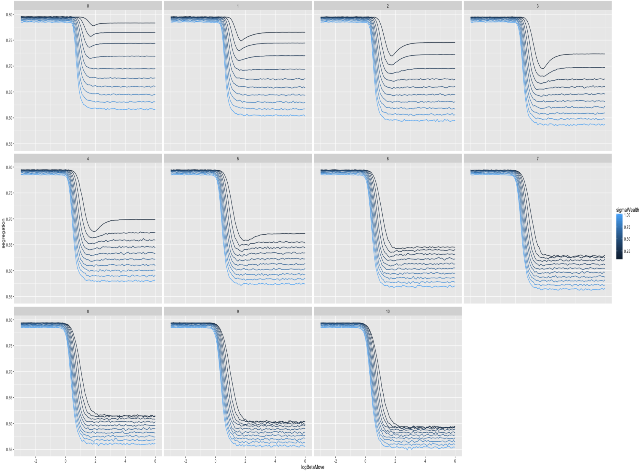
```
val explo = DirectSampling(
  evaluation = (model hook reshook on env by 500),
  sampling =
    (humanFollowProbability in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.1))
    x (humanInformedRatio in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.1))
    x (humanInformProbability in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.1))
    x (replication in UniformDistribution[Long](100000) take 100)
 )
```

One factor at a time

Cheapest and intuitive DOE: *all factors have nominal values and a discrete variation set, in which each is varied while others remaining fixed*

- when model is slow - or computational budget highly limited
- does not capture interaction between parameters, and highly dependent on nominal values
- seen as a bad practice **BUT** useful for models taking significant time, and prone to thematic interpretation

Example where One-At-a-Time fails



Indicator variations in a 3D parameter space: some nominal values make non-monotonous effects disappear

Brute force DOE: *ensemble product of discrete variation ranges for factors (usually a regular grid but not necessarily)*

- quickly limited by the curse of dimensionality - in practice still powerful with a quick model and a low number of parameters
- naive approach, but remains only DOE for many "simulation-newcomers" disciplines

Syntax of samplings

One-factor sampling:

```
sampling = OneFactorSampling(
    (x1 in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.2)) nominal 0.5,
    (x2 in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.2)) nominal 0.5
)
```

Grid sampling:

```
sampling =
     (x1 in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.5)) x
     (x2 in (0.0 to 1.0 by 0.5))
```

- Given the described zombie model, what first experiment beyond stochasticity would be relevant ?
- Explore and test the `directsampling.oms` available at
- Explore results (using e.g. the OpenMOLE GUI plots)

1 Basic experiments

2 High-dimensional samplings

3 Sensitivity analysis

High-dimensional samplings

OpenMOLE

Computational limitations $\implies$ *need specific methods to efficiently sample the parameter space*

Different methods for improving sampling in numerical experiments given limited computational resources have been proposed, as for example:

- Sobol sequences (quicker convergence of for Monte Carlo estimation of integrals)
- Latin Hypercube Sampling
- Orthogonal sampling

Minimizing discrepancy for a point cloud: intuitively being spread evenly across the definition space

L2-discrepancy given for normalized data points $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij}) \in [0,1]^d$ by

$$\left\| \mathbf{t} \in [0,1]^d \mapsto \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \mathbb{1}_{\prod_j x_{ij} < t_j} - \prod_j t_j \right\|_2$$

Latin Hypercube Sampling

X				
	X			
				X
			X	
		X		

Latin cube: one point in each row and column; hypercube generalization in any dimension

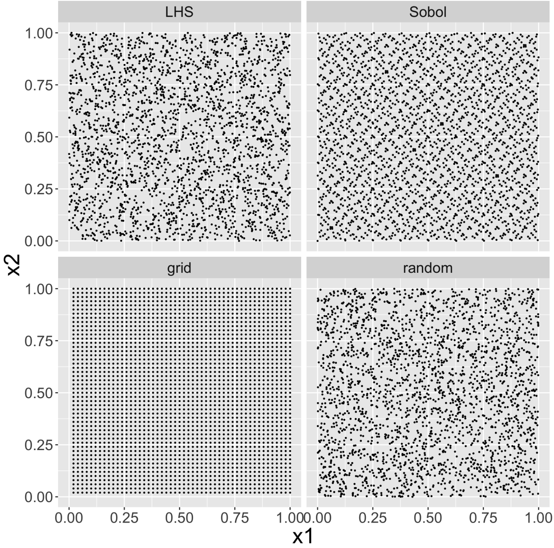
Sobol sequence

Sobol sequences are a case of quasi-random sequences with low discrepancy (also Halton sequences e.g.)

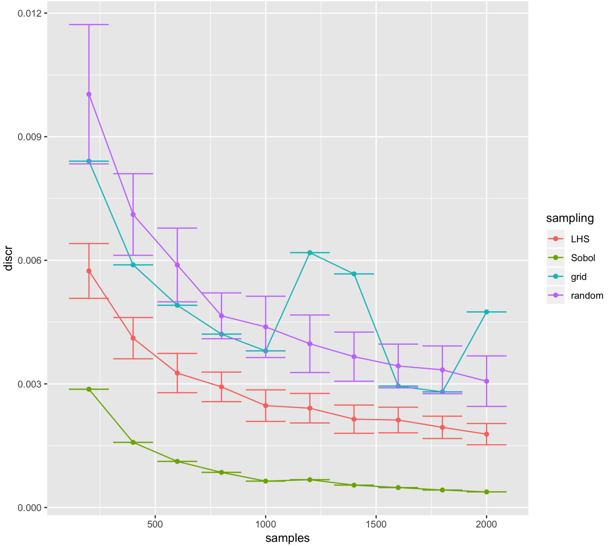
- Estimate integrals in $1/N$ instead of $1/\sqrt{N}$ with random sampling
- Constructed recursively (using bit representations)

Comparison of samplings

For $N = 2500$ samples in 2 dimensions



Estimated discrepancies for repetitions of samplings as a function of sample size



LHS Sampling

```
sampling = LHS(
    100,
    x1 in (0.0,1.0),
    x2 in (0.0,1.0)
)
```

Sobol sampling

```
sampling = SobolSampling(
     100,      x1 in (0.0,1.0),       x2 in (0.0,1.0)
)
```

1 Basic experiments

2 High-dimensional samplings

3 Sensitivity analysis

Aim of sensitivity analysis methods *How to summarize model sensitivity and isolate principal factors ?*

- Most methods are *global*, i.e. provide an aggregate of factor effect on the full parameter space
- Advanced methods, still useful for preliminary experiments e.g. to discard factors from further experiments
- Examples: Morris and Saltelli methods

Idea: *Sample trajectories in the parameter space in a One-At-a-Time manner. Screening method isolating **elementary effects***

- isolate local effects of factors
- more efficient than point sampling to get individual effects
- useful as a first experiment to understand the relative influence of factors

Introduced by [Morris, 1991], improved by [Saltelli et al., 2004], [Campolongo et al., 2011] propose to extend the method with Sobol sequences

In OpenMOLE, Morris is a method in itself (and not a sampling)

```
SensitivityMorris(
    evaluation = (model on env by 5000),
    inputs = List(
       humanFollowProbability in (0.0,1.0),
       humanInformedRatio in (0.0,1.0),
       humanInformProbability in (0.0,1.0)
    ),
    outputs = List(totalZombified,halfZombified),
    repetitions = 1000,
    levels = 20
) hook CSVHook(workDirectory / "morris_result.csv")
```

Method based on the estimation of conditional relative variances
[Saltelli et al., 2010]

First order index

$$S_i = \frac{Var\left[E_{\mathbf{X}_{\sim i}}(Y|X_i)\right]}{Var(Y)}$$

is the expected relative variance reduction if X_i would be fixed

Total effect index

$$ST_i = \frac{E_{\mathbf{X}_{\sim i}}\left[Var(Y|\mathbf{X}_{\sim i})\right]}{Var(Y)}$$

is the expected relative variance if all factors but X_i are fixed
(includes interaction effects)

In OpenMOLE, Saltelli is also a method

```
val sen = SensitivitySaltelli(
  evaluation = (model on env by 1000),
  samples = 100000,
  inputs = List(
    humanFollowProbability in (0.0,1.0),
    humanInformedRatio in (0.0,1.0),
    humanInformProbability in (0.0,1.0)
  ),
  outputs = List(totalZombified,halfZombified)
)

sen hook SaltelliHook(sen,workDirectory)
```

→ **Practice:** explore the script `saltelli.oms`

Conclusion

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Take-home messages:

References I

Campolongo, F., Saltelli, A., and Cariboni, J. (2011).
From screening to quantitative sensitivity analysis. a unified approach.
Computer Physics Communications, 182(4):978–988.

Morris, M. D. (1991).
Factorial sampling plans for preliminary computational experiments.
Technometrics, 33(2):161–174.

Saltelli, A., Annoni, P., Azzini, I., Campolongo, F., Ratto, M., and Tarantola, S. (2010).
Variance based sensitivity analysis of model output. design and estimator for the total sensitivity index.
Computer Physics Communications, 181(2):259–270.

References II

Saltelli, A., Tarantola, S., Campolongo, F., and Ratto, M. (2004).
Sensitivity analysis in practice: a guide to assessing scientific models.
Chichester, England.