

Section 1

MANE 6313

Subsection 1

Week 10, Module B

Student Learning Outcome

- Select an appropriate experimental design with one or more factors,
- Select an appropriate model with one or more factors,
- Evaluate statistical analyses of experimental designs,
- Assess the model adequacy of any experimental design, and
- Interpret model results.

Module Learning Outcome

Analyze a one-half fraction factorial design using R.

Example Problem

20.17 A 2^{4-1} fractional factorial design was conducted on a chemical process by assigning variable 4 to the 123 interaction column.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Low Level</i>	<i>High Level</i>
1. Feedrate (liters/min)	5	20
2. Catalyst (%)	A	B
3. Temperature (°C)	200	220
4. Concentration (%)	5	7

The second table summarizes the eight tests that were run, including the levels of each of the four variables and the yield (% reacted) for each test.

<i>Test</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>y (% reacted)</i>
1	–	–	–	–	33
2	+	–	–	+	51
3	–	+	–	+	44
4	+	+	–	–	40
5	–	–	+	+	35
6	+	–	+	–	82
7	–	+	+	–	46
8	+	+	+	+	69

- Write down all of the linear combinations of effects that can be estimated from this experiment (assume that third- and higher-order interactions are negligible).
- Calculate numerical values for the effect estimates and determine which effects are significant using a normal probability plot of the effect estimates.

Design

```
12 ~ ## Module B
13 ~ ```{r}
14 # create design
15 library(FrF2)
16 p20_17 <- FrF2(8,4,randomize=FALSE)
17 summary(p20_17)
18 ~ ```
```

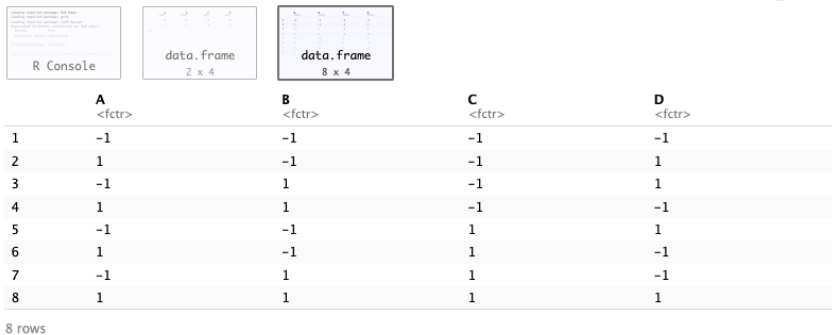


Figure 2: Experimental Design

Reviewing Design

```

12 ▾ ## Module B
13 ▾ ```{r}
14 # create design
15 library(FrF2)
16 p20_17 <- FrF2(8,4,randomize=FALSE)
17 summary(p20_17)
18 ^ ```

```

R Console

data.frame
2 x 4

data.frame
8 x 4

lengths

Call:

FrF2(8, 4, randomize = FALSE)

Experimental design of type FrF2
8 runs

Factor settings (scale ends):

Design generating information:

\$legend

[1] A=A B=B C=C D=D

\$generators

[1] D=ABC

Alias structure:

\$fi2

[1] AB=CD AC=BD AD=BC

Adding Response Variable

```

20 > ```{r}
21 # create and add response
22 y <- c(33,51,44,40,35,82,46,69)
23 library(DoE.base)
24 p20_17 <- add.response(p20_17,y)
25 print(p20_17)
26 ^
  
```

data.frame
8 x 5

R Console

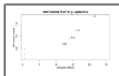
	A <fctr>	B <fctr>	C <fctr>	D <fctr>	y <dbl>
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	33
2	1	-1	-1	1	51
3	-1	1	-1	1	44
4	1	1	-1	-1	40
5	-1	-1	1	1	35
6	1	-1	1	-1	82
7	-1	1	1	-1	46
8	1	1	1	1	69

8 rows

Figure 4: Adding Response Variable

Half-Normal Plot

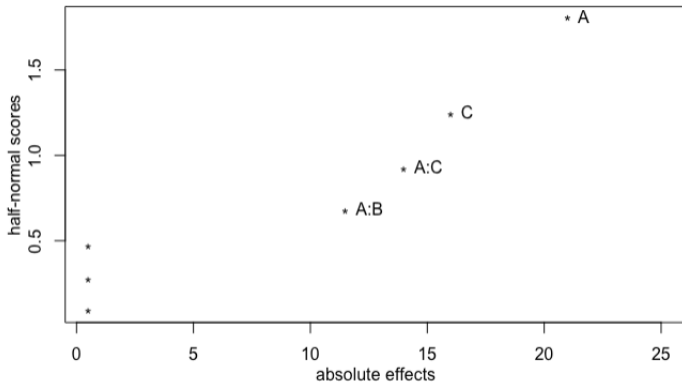
```
28 > {r}  
29 # Daniel Plot  
30 DanielPlot(p20_17, half=TRUE, response='y', alpha=0.6)  
31 > {r}
```



Unlabeled critical values are available for all responses, but interpretative care is required.

R Console

Half Normal Plot for y, alpha=0.6



Model

```
33 ~ ``{r}
34 p20_17.model1=aov(y~A+B+C+A:B+A:C,data=p20_17)
35 summary(p20_17.model1)
36 ~ ``|
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
A	1	882.0	882.0	1764	0.000566 ***
B	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.422650
C	1	512.0	512.0	1024	0.000975 ***
A:B	1	264.5	264.5	529	0.001885 **
A:C	1	392.0	392.0	784	0.001273 **
Residuals	2	1.0	0.5		

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Figure 6: Model Fitting

Interaction Plot

```

38 ~ {r}
39 # Interaction plot
40 IAPlot(p20_17, show.alias=TRUE)
41 ~

```

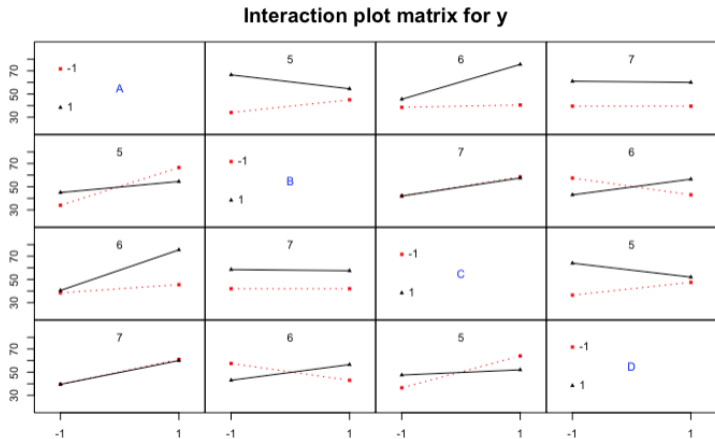


Figure 7: Interaction Plot

R Demonstration
