

Creating a simple **emulator** case study from scratch: a cookbook

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1 Introduction

Package **emulator** of bundle **BACCO** performs Bayesian emulation of computer models. This document constructs a minimal working example of a simple problem, step by step. Datasets and functions have a `.vig` suffix, representing “vignette”.

This document is not a substitute for KOH or KOHa or Hankin 2005 or the online help files in **BACCO**. It is not intended to stand alone: for example, the notation used here is that of KOH, and the user is expected to consult the online help in the **BACCO** package when appropriate.

This document is primarily didactic, although it is informal.

Nevertheless, many of the points raised here are duplicated in the **BACCO** helpfiles.

The author would be delighted to know of any improvements or suggestions. Email me at `r.hankin@noc.soton.ac.uk`.

2 List of objects that the user needs to supply

The user needs to supply three objects:

- A design matrix, here `val.vig` (rows of this show where the code has been evaluated)
- Basis functions. Here `basis.vig`. This shows the basis functions used for fitting the prior
- Data, here `z.vig`. This shows the data obtained from evaluating the various levels of code at the points given by the design matrix and the subsets object.

Each of these is discussed in a separate subsection below.

But the first thing we need to do is install the library:

```
> library(emulator)
```

2.1 Design matrix: USER TO SUPPLY

In these sections I show the objects that the user needs to supply, under a heading like the one above. In the case of the **emulator** we need a design matrix and a vector of outputs.

The first thing needed is the design matrix `val.vig`, ie the points in parameter space at which the lowest-level code is executed. The example here has just two parameters, `a` and `b`:

```
> head(val.vig)
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.4500000 0.3833333
[2,] 0.9166667 0.5500000
[3,] 0.6833333 0.0500000
[4,] 0.3166667 0.1833333
```

```
[5,] 0.9500000 0.9833333
[6,] 0.9833333 0.8500000
```

```
> nrow(val.vig)
```

```
[1] 30
```

Notes

- Each row is a point in parameter space, here two dimensional.
- The parameters are labelled `a` and `b`

2.2 Basis functions: USER TO SUPPLY

Now we need to choose a basis function. Do this by copying `basis.toy()` but fiddling with it:

```
> basis.vig <- function(x) {
+   out <- c(1, x, x[1] * x[2])
+   names(out) <- c("const", LETTERS[1:2], "interaction")
+   return(out)
+ }
```

Notes

- This is shamelessly ripped off from `basis.toy()`, except that I've changed the basis to be `c(1,a,b,ab)`.

2.3 Data: USER TO SUPPLY

The data we have for the `.vig` example is a vector whose elements are the output of the code at the points specified in `val.vig`:

```
> head(z.vig)
```

```
[1] 3.549329 7.010071 2.478593 1.737576 9.932222 9.307713
```

```
> summary(z.vig)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
1.055	2.926	4.382	4.593	5.960	9.932

3 Data analysis

The previous section showed what data and functions the user needs to supply. These all have a `.vig` suffix. This section shows the data being analyzed.

First we will estimate the scales to use:

```
> os <- optimal.scales(val = val.vig, scales.start = c(10, 10),
+   d = z.vig, func = basis.vig)
> os
```

```
[1] 3.365513 6.566167
```

So we can estimate the coefficients. But first we have to calculate the variance matrix and invert it:

```
> A.os <- corr.matrix(xold = val.vig, scales = REAL.SCALES)
> Ainv.os <- solve(A)
```

Given this, use `betahat.fun()` to get the coeffs:

```
> betahat.fun(xold = val.vig, d = z.vig, Ainv = solve(A), func = basis.vig)
```

const	A	B interaction	
1.116736	2.112787	2.575452	4.509598

The central function is interpolant:

```
> interpolant(x = c(0.5, 0.5), d = z.vig, Ainv = Ainv.os, scales = os,
+   xold = val.vig, func = basis.vig, give.full.list = TRUE)
```

```
$betahat
      const      A      B interaction
1.116736 2.112787 2.575452 4.509598
```

```
$prior
      [,1]
[1,] 4.588254
```

```
$beta.var
      const      A      B interaction
const 0.1334417 -0.1189092 -0.1413332 0.1299384
A      -0.1189092 0.3134685 0.1376635 -0.3539047
B      -0.1413332 0.1376635 0.3208947 -0.3003005
interaction 0.1299384 -0.3539047 -0.3003005 0.6782285
```

```
$beta.marginal.sd
      const      A      B interaction
0.3652968 0.5598826 0.5664757 0.8235463
```

```
$sigmahat.square
[1] 0.2176731
```

```
$mstar.star
      [,1]
[1,] 4.7306
```

```
$cstar
[1] -0.01183978
```

```
$cstar.star
[1] -0.01000219
```

```
$Z
[1] 0.04666056
```

And that's it, really.

A Data generation

The data used in this study were created by directly sampling from the appropriate multivariate Gaussian:

```
> REAL.BETA <- 1:4
> REAL.SCALES <- c(3, 6)
> REAL.SIGMASQUARED <- 0.3
> A <- corr.matrix(xold = val.vig, scales = REAL.SCALES)
> z.vig <- as.vector(rmvnorm(n = 1, mean = crossprod(REAL.BETA,
+   apply(val.vig, 1, basis.vig)), sigma = A * REAL.SIGMASQUARED))
```

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