



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

## **DATAWorks 2023: Implementing Fast Flexible Space-Filling Designs in R**

Rebecca M. Medlin, Project Leader

Christopher T. Dimapasok  
John T. Haman  
Keyla Pagán-Rivera

April 2023

Public release approved. Distribution is  
unlimited.

IDA Document NS D-33393

Log: H 2023-000042

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES  
730 East Glebe Road  
Alexandria, Virginia 22305



The Institute for Defense Analyses is a nonprofit corporation that operates three Federally Funded Research and Development Centers. Its mission is to answer the most challenging U.S. security and science policy questions with objective analysis, leveraging extraordinary scientific, technical, and analytic expertise.

#### About This Publication

This work was conducted by the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) under contract HQ0034-19-D-0001, Task C9082, "Statistics and Data Science Working Group." The views, opinions, and findings should not be construed as representing the official position of either the Department of Defense or the sponsoring organization.

#### Acknowledgments

The IDA Technical Review Committee was chaired by Dr. V. Bram Lillard and consisted of Dr. Rebecca M. Medlin and Dr. Kelly M. Avery from the Operational Evaluation Division

#### For more information:

Dr. Rebecca M. Medlin, Project Leader  
rmedlin@ida.org • (703) 845-6731

Dr. V. Bram Lillard, Director, Operational Evaluation Division  
vlillard@ida.org • (703) 845-2230

#### Copyright Notice

© 2023 Institute for Defense Analyses  
730 East Glebe Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22305 • (703) 845-2000

This material may be reproduced by or for the U.S. Government pursuant to the copyright license under the clause at DFARS 252.227-7013 [Feb. 2014].

Rigorous Analysis | Trusted Expertise | Service to the Nation

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

IDA Document NS D-33393

## **DATAWorks 2023: Implementing Fast Flexible Space-Filling Designs in R**

Rebecca M. Medlin, Project Leader

Christopher T. Dimapasok

John T. Haman

Keyla Pagán-Rivera

## Executive Summary

---

Modeling and simulation (M&S) is a critical component of testing and evaluating major weapon systems in the Department of Defense. When planning M&S, testers use experimental design techniques to determine how much and which types of data to collect. When running M&S, analysts can explore multiple experimental design methodologies to apply when determining the best conditions to test.

Sometimes, testers employ full-factorial designs when planning a test using M&S. However, when designing a test that involves M&S, testers can use space-filling designs (SFDs) to better spread out points across the operational space. Fast flexible space-filling designs (FFSFDs) are a type of SFD useful for M&S because they work well in design spaces with disallowed combinations (i.e., nonrectangular design spaces) and permit the inclusion of categorical factors. Both nonrectangular design spaces and categorical factors are recurring features in defense testing.

An example of the use of an FFSFD is the planning of M&S for missile testing.

Guidance from the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) encourages the use of open and interoperable software and recommends the use of SFDs.<sup>1</sup> This project addresses the directives of these two memoranda.

IDA analysts developed a function to create FFSFDs using the free statistical software R. To our knowledge, no R packages for creating an FFSFD can accommodate a variety of users' inputs, such as categorical factors. Moreover, users of IDA's function can share their code to make their work reproducible. IDA plans to make the function available through the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN), which hosts other contributed R packages.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum, May 2021, "Creating Data Advantage"; and Director of Operational Test and Evaluation memorandum, January 2017, "Clarifications on Guidance on the Validation of Models and Simulation Used in Operational Test and Live Fire Assessments."

# Chris Dimapasok

Institute for Defense Analyses

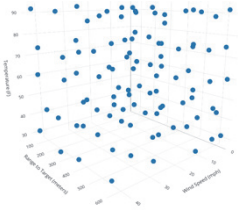
## Design of Experiments



This project aimed to improve the design aspect of the DOE workflow

## What Is a Space-Filling Design?

Space-filling designs spread out points across the operational space. While space-filling designs are used for continuous data, fast flexible space-filling designs can incorporate both continuous and categorical data.



## Project Goals

Space-filling designs are desirable for planning modeling and simulation test campaigns. No current R function provides space-filling designs that are suitable for categorical data. The main goal of this project was to develop a function in R that generates fast flexible space-filling designs and can:

- Handle continuous and categorical data
- Accommodate user input
- Be modified as an open-source R package



www.IDA.DefenseAnalyses.com

# Implementing Fast Flexible Space-Filling Designs in R

## Run the R function

Set a seed for reproducibility

```
set.seed(730)
```

Generate a list of inputs

```
d <- list(wind_speed = c(1, 500),
          range_to_target = c(1,800),
          platform = c("A", "B", "C"))
```

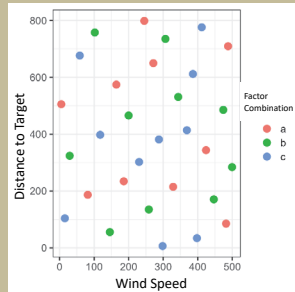
Run the function

```
fff(d, n, r=10, N= NULL)
```

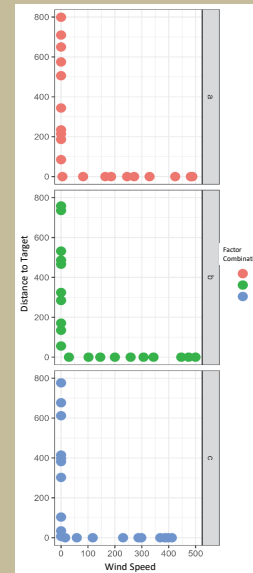
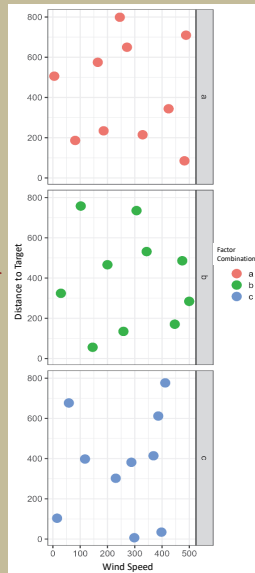


## The result is a space-filling design (SFD) that takes into account the categorical factors

Overall SFD with 2 continuous factors and 3 categorical factor combinations



Mini SFD in each factor combination



The design has good projection properties

## Algorithm Workflow



## Government Significance

The Deputy Secretary of Defense recommends open-source, easily accessible technology/interfaces. The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) also emphasizes the importance of space-filling designs because they maximize opportunities to detect problems and can help quantify uncertainty in modeling and simulation.

## Closing Remarks

- Designing experiments for modeling and simulation can be highly complex, especially if there are multiple factor types
- Fast flexible space-filling designs can be used when working simultaneously with continuous and categorical data
- Our R function generates fast flexible space-filling designs and can be used for future modeling and simulation work

## Acknowledgments

Thank you to Keyla Pagan-Rivera, John Haman, Kelly Avery, and Rebecca Medlin for their review of this poster.



# Implementing Fast Flexible Space-Filling Designs in R

Chris Dimapasok

Mentors: John Haman and Keyla Pagán-Rivera

OED

**Institute for Defense Analyses**

730 East Glebe Road • Alexandria, Virginia 22305

## Bottom Line Up Front

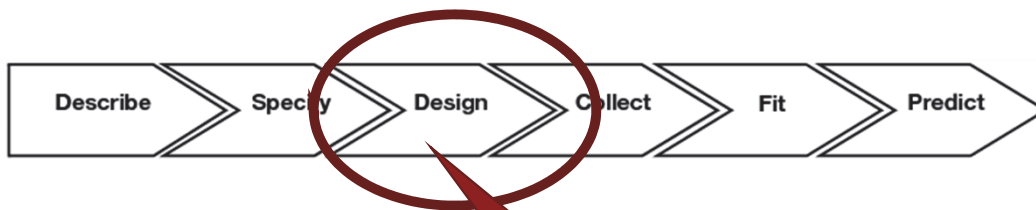
**Motivation:** Space-filling designs are desirable for planning modeling and simulation test campaigns

**Problem:** No R function provides space-filling designs that are suitable for categorical data

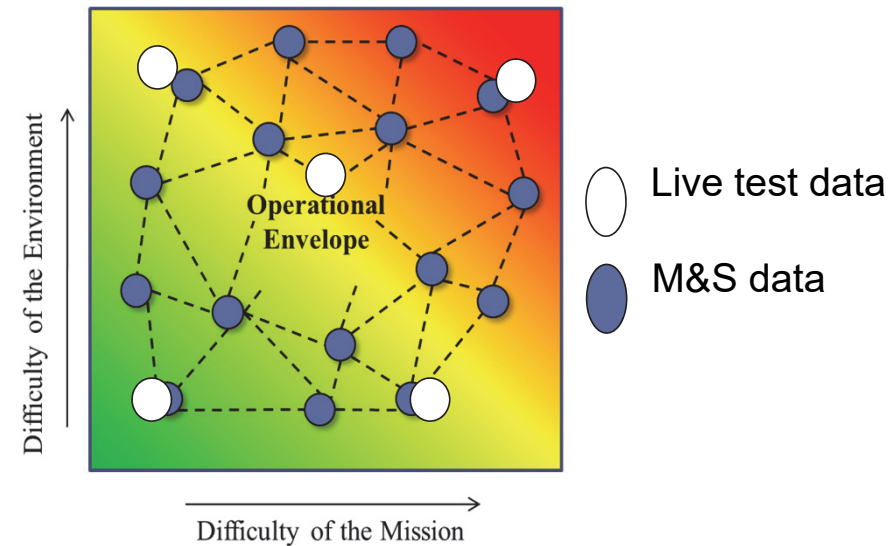
**Project Goal:** Develop a function in R that generates fast flexible space-filling designs and can:

- Handle continuous and categorical factors
- Accommodate user inputs
- Be edited (as an open-source R package)

# IDA leverages DOE techniques to choose test conditions when planning a test for a military system



This project seeks to improve the design aspect of the DOE workflow

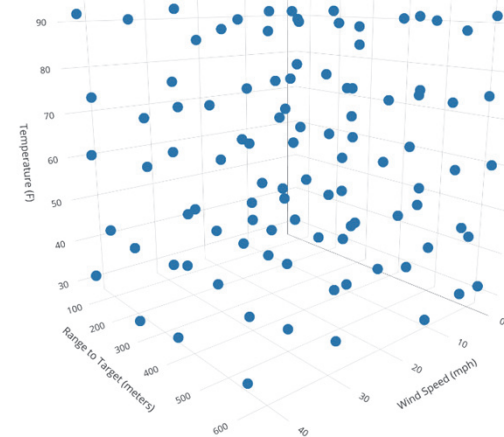


DOE = design of experiment  
M&S = modeling and simulation

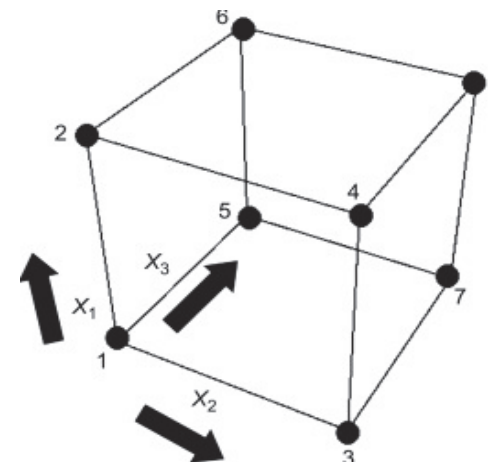


# Overview of Space-Filling Designs

- Space-filling designs are used to spread out points across the operational space
- Space-filling designs differ from classical designs, which tend to push points to the exterior of the operational space



Space-Filling Design



Factorial Design

M&S = modeling and simulation

## Our R program creates an FFSFD, a type of space-filling design

- Operational test plans often require continuous and categorical variables
- An FFSFD can take categorical and continuous data as inputs and can accommodate nonrectangular design spaces
- Most other space-filling designs apply only to continuous factors

Categorical Data Examples	Continuous Data Examples
Rainy/sunny/cloudy	Temperature
Windy/not windy	Wind speed
Launch platform of a missile	Distance to target

FFSFD = fast flexible space-filling design

\* The R program implements the algorithm Ryan Lekivetz and Bradley Jones propose in their 2019 paper, "Fast Flexible Space-Filling Designs with Nominal Factors for Nonrectangular Regions."

# Implementation of FFSFD: Missile System Example

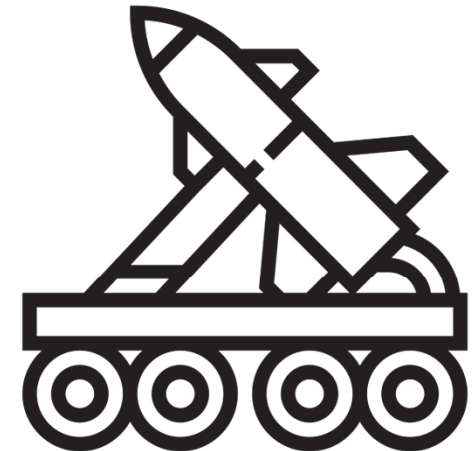
Wind Speed  
(Continuous)



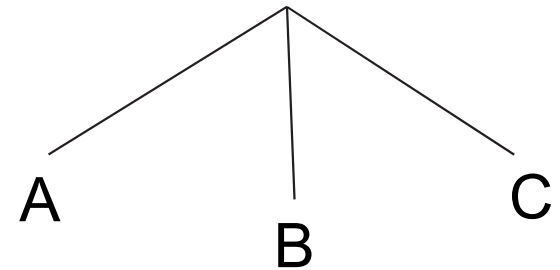
Distance to Target  
(Continuous)



Launch Platform  
(Categorical)



**Response:** Missile Accuracy (Miss Distance)



FFSFD = fast flexible space-filling design

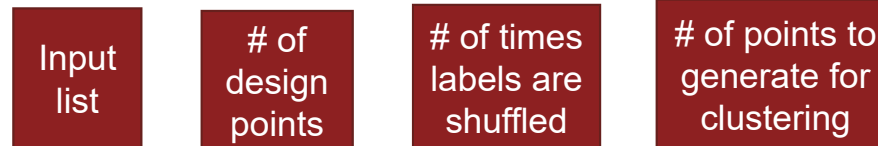
Icon source: NounProject.com

## This R package is free, open-source software

```
d <- list(wind_speed = c(1, 500),  
          range_to_target = c(1, 800),  
          platform = c("A", "B", "C"))
```



```
fff(d, n, r=10, N= NULL)
```

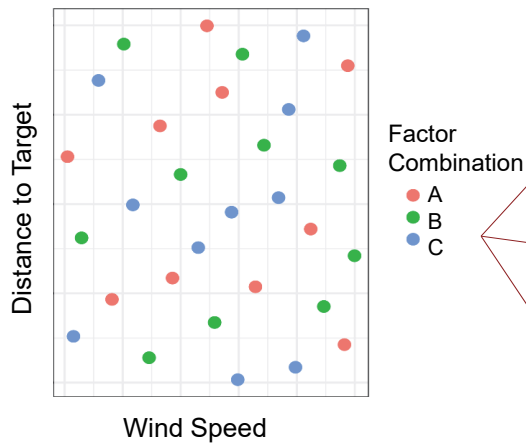


Step 1: Generate list of inputs

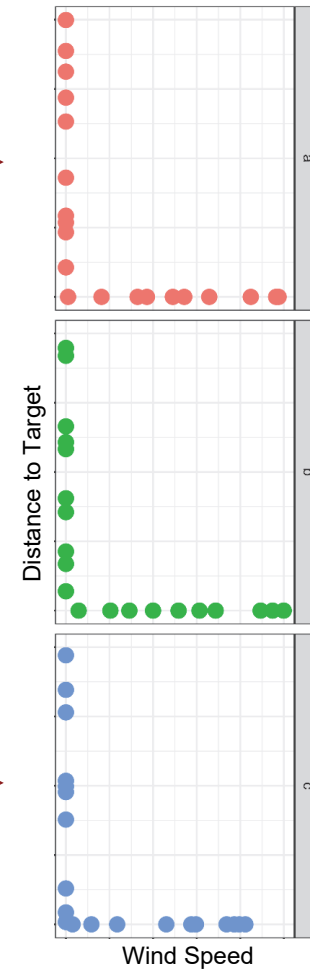
Step 2: Plug into fff function and generate design

# The result is a space-filling design that takes into account categorical factors

Overall SFD with 3 factors



Mini SFD in each factor combination



The SFD has good projection properties

SFD = space-filling design

**DEPSECDEF is pushing the Department toward more open and interoperable software. DOT&E recommends SFDs, but the most useful methods are proprietary and hard to reproduce.**

DEPSECDEF's 2021 memo on Creating Data Advantage<sup>1</sup>

1. Maximize data sharing and rights for data use: all DoD data is an enterprise resource.
2. Publish data assets in the DoD federated data catalog along with common interface specifications.
3. Use automated data interfaces that are externally accessible and machine-readable; ensure interfaces use industry-standard, non-proprietary, preferably open-source, technologies, protocols, and payloads.
4. Store data in a manner that is platform and environment-agnostic, uncoupled from hardware or software dependencies.
5. Implement industry best practices for secure authentication, access management, encryption, monitoring, and protection of data at rest, in transit, and in use.

My project combines the directives of these two memos.

DOT&E's 2017 memo on M&S Validation<sup>2</sup>

- A robust design for the M&S that systematically covers the range of operationally realistic inputs over which the model will be accredited. Space-filling design methodologies are preferred because they not only maximize opportunities for problem detection, but also support the development of statistical emulators that can be compared to live data and assist in quantifying uncertainty in the M&S.

DEPSECDEF = Deputy Secretary of Defense; DOT&E = Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; M&S = modeling and simulation; SFD = space-filling design

<sup>1</sup> Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum, May 2021, "Creating Data Advantage."

<sup>2</sup> Director of Operational Test and Evaluation memorandum, January 2017, "Clarifications on Guidance on the Validation of Models and Simulation Used in Operational Test and Live Fire Assessments."

## Closing Remarks

- Designing experiments for modeling and simulation can be highly complex, especially if there are multiple factor types
- Fast flexible space-filling designs can be used when working simultaneously with continuous and categorical data
- Our R package generates fast flexible space-filling designs and can be used for future modeling and simulation work
- **Coming soon:** Function will be published as an R package on CRAN and [testscience.org](https://testscience.org)

## Acknowledgments

- John Haman and Keyla Pagán-Rivera
- Jason Sheldon
- Kelly Avery
- Rebecca Medlin
- Curtis Miller
- Mark Herrera
- Joanna “Jojo” C. Di Scipio
- Miriam Armstrong
- Lamarr Colvin, Heather Neff, and HR Team
- Martha Sherell Ard Smith
- Kerri A. Mahalla
- OED



# Backup

## Common questions on fast flexible designs and space-filling designs

Q: Why not simply generate random points in the design space?

A: Random designs do not actually have good space-filling properties. They tend to be too clumpy and have gaps.

Q: Why use an inelegant clustering algorithm?

A: It is awkward, but we benefit from being able to generate designs on nonrectangular design spaces.

Q: Does this create structure from nothing?

A: No. We assume that the M&S is low-noise or noiseless, and these designs give us the best chance to model that kind of response.

**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

**PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.**

<b>1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)</b>		<b>2. REPORT TYPE</b>		<b>3. DATES COVERED (From - To)</b>	
<b>4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE</b>				<b>5a. CONTRACT NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5b. GRANT NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER</b>	
<b>6. AUTHOR(S)</b>				<b>5d. PROJECT NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5e. TASK NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER</b>	
<b>7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b>				<b>8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER</b>	
<b>9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b>				<b>10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)</b>	
				<b>11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)</b>	
<b>12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT</b>					
<b>13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES</b>					
<b>14. ABSTRACT</b>					
<b>15. SUBJECT TERMS</b>					
<b>16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:</b>			<b>17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT</b>	<b>18. NUMBER OF PAGES</b>	<b>19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>
<b>a. REPORT</b>	<b>b. ABSTRACT</b>	<b>c. THIS PAGE</b>			<b>19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)</b>