

A new class of orthogonal Latin hypercubes

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Abstract

In this paper, we develop a new class of orthogonal Latin hypercubes (OLHs) based on Latin squares. These OLHs have $n = 2^{r+1} + 1$ rows and $k = 2^r$ columns ($r = 1, 2, \dots$). For a given number of runs, our OLH vastly increases the numbers of orthogonal columns of OLHs in Ye (1998) and Cioppa & Lucas (2007).

Key words: Computer experiments; Latin squares.

1 Introduction

Latin hypercubes (LHs) were introduced by McKay, Beckman and Conover (1979) for computer experiments. An $n \times k$ LH can be represented by a design matrix $D_{n \times k}$ with n rows (runs) and k columns (factors), each of which includes n uniformly spaced levels. An LH is called an orthogonal LH (OLH) if each pair of columns of this LH has zero correlation. Ye (1998) introduced a class of OLHs for $n = 2^{r+1} + 1$ rows and $k = 2^r$ columns ($r = 1, 2, \dots$) using permutation matrices. Cioppa & Lucas (2007) extended Ye's method by introducing new orthogonal columns to Ye's OLHs. For a given r , the number of columns in Cioppa & Lucas's OLHs is $1 + r + \binom{r}{2}$. In this paper we show how to construct OLHs with $n = 2^{r+1} + 1$ rows and $k = 2^r$ columns ($r = 1, 2, \dots$). This vastly increases the number of columns of OLHs in Ye (1998) and Cioppa & Lucas (2007).

2 Constructing OLHs by permutation matrices

Both methods of Ye (1998) and Cioppa & Lucas (2007) require three $q \times k$ ($k < q$) matrices M , S , and T with $q = 2^r$. The first column of M is $e = (1, 2, \dots, q)'$. This column and permutation matrices are used to generate the remaining $k - 1$ columns of M . S is a ± 1 matrix. T is the element-wise product of M and S . The corresponding $n \times k$ OLH is $[T' \ 0' \ -T']'$ where $0_{1 \times k}$ is a row vector of 0's.

The $q \times q$ permutation matrix A_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$) is constructed as:

$$A_i = I \otimes \dots \otimes I \otimes R \otimes \dots \otimes R, \quad (1)$$

where I is the 2×2 identity matrix, $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and \otimes is the Kronecker product. There are $r - i$ I 's and i R 's in (1).

The matrix M in Ye (1998) contains $k = 2r$ column vectors: e , $A_i e$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$), and $A_i A_r e$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r - 1$). The matrix M in Cioppa & Lucas (2007), however, contains $k = 1 + r + \binom{r}{2}$ column vectors: e , $A_i e$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$), and $A_i A_j e$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r - 1$; $j = i + 1, \dots, r$). The matrix S in the work of these authors corresponds to columns used to estimate the mean, main effects and 2-factor interactions of a 2^r factorial.

3 Constructing OLHs by latin squares

Our method requires three $q \times q$ matrices M_r , S_r and T_r with $q = 2^r$. M_r is a Latin square of order 2^r . Define M_1 as $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, S_1 as $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and thus T_1 will become $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

To construct M_r we replace symbols $1, 2, \dots$ of M_{r-1} with matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, etc. M_2 will thus be:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

To construct the ± 1 matrix S_r , we partition matrix S_{r-1} as $\begin{bmatrix} P \\ Q \end{bmatrix}$ where P and Q are two matrices of the same size. S_r is computed as

$\begin{bmatrix} S_{r-1} & R \\ S_{r-1} & -R \end{bmatrix}$ where $R = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ -Q \end{bmatrix}$. It can easily be shown that $S'_r S_r = S_r S'_r = 2^r I$. S_2 constructed this way is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and T_2 becomes:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It can be verified that T_3 is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 & 3 & 6 & -5 & -8 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & -2 & -7 & -8 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -1 & -8 & 7 & -6 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 6 & -5 & -8 & 7 & -2 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 7 & 8 & -5 & -6 & 3 & 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 8 & -7 & 6 & -5 & 4 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The $(2^{r+1} + 1) \times 2^r$ OLH can be constructed from T_r in the same way that the OLH is constructed from T (cf. Section 2). The Appendix displays the 33×16 OLH constructed by the method in this Section. Larger OLHs are available at <http://designcomputing.net/olh/>.

Notes:

1. It can be seen that the seven columns of the matrix T used to construct the 17×7 OLH in Cioppa & Lucas (2007) are a subset of columns of our T_3 (some columns are with reverse signs).

2. Partition M_r as $\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ where M_{11} , M_{12} , M_{21} and M_{22} are four $2^{r-1} \times 2^{r-1}$ matrices. It can be seen that $M_{11} = M_{22} = M_{r-1}$ and $M_{12} = M_{21} = M_{11} + 2^{r-1}J$ where J is the $2^{r-1} \times 2^{r-1}$ matrix of 1's.

3. Let T_{11} be the matrix formed by the first 2^{r-1} rows and 2^{r-1} columns of T_r . It can be seen that $T_{11} = T_{r-1}$.

4 Concluding remarks

In this paper, we show a time and space saving method of constructing OLHs. For given numbers of runs $n = 17, 33, 65, 129, 257, 513$ and 1025 (which corresponds to $r = 3, \dots, 9$), the maximum numbers of columns of OLHs in Ye (1998) are 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 respectively. These numbers in Cioppa & Lucas (2007) are 7, 11, 16, 22, 29, 37 and 46 respectively (cf. Table 1 of Cioppa & Lucas (2007)). These numbers in our work are 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 and 512. Thus our method greatly increases the numbers of columns in the constructed OLHs.

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APPENDIX
 33×16 Latin square based-OLH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	-1	-4	3	6	-5	-8	7	10	-9	-12	11	14	-13	-16	15
3	4	-1	-2	-7	-8	5	6	11	12	-9	-10	-15	-16	13	14
4	-3	2	-1	-8	7	-6	5	12	-11	10	-9	-16	15	-14	13
5	6	7	8	-1	-2	-3	-4	-13	-14	-15	-16	9	10	11	12
6	-5	-8	7	-2	1	4	-3	-14	13	16	-15	10	-9	-12	11
7	8	-5	-6	3	4	-1	-2	-15	-16	13	14	-11	-12	9	10
8	-7	6	-5	4	-3	2	-1	-16	15	-14	13	-12	11	-10	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
10	-9	-12	11	14	-13	-16	15	-2	1	4	-3	-6	5	8	-7
11	12	-9	-10	-15	-16	13	14	-3	-4	1	2	7	8	-5	-6
12	-11	10	-9	-16	15	-14	13	-4	3	-2	1	8	-7	6	-5
13	14	15	16	-9	-10	-11	-12	5	6	7	8	-1	-2	-3	-4
14	-13	-16	15	-10	9	12	-11	6	-5	-8	7	-2	1	4	-3
15	16	-13	-14	11	12	-9	-10	7	8	-5	-6	3	4	-1	-2
16	-15	14	-13	12	-11	10	-9	8	-7	6	-5	4	-3	2	-1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16
-2	1	4	-3	-6	5	8	-7	-10	9	12	-11	-14	13	16	-15
-3	-4	1	2	7	8	-5	-6	-11	-12	9	10	15	16	-13	-14
-4	3	-2	1	8	-7	6	-5	-12	11	-10	9	16	-15	14	-13
-5	-6	-7	-8	1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	-9	-10	-11	-12
-6	5	8	-7	2	-1	-4	3	14	-13	-16	15	-10	9	12	-11
-7	-8	5	6	-3	-4	1	2	15	16	-13	-14	11	12	-9	-10
-8	7	-6	5	-4	3	-2	1	16	-15	14	-13	12	-11	10	-9
-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-10	9	12	-11	-14	13	16	-15	2	-1	-4	3	6	-5	-8	7
-11	-12	9	10	15	16	-13	-14	3	4	-1	-2	-7	-8	5	6
-12	11	-10	9	16	-15	14	-13	4	-3	2	-1	-8	7	-6	5
-13	-14	-15	-16	9	10	11	12	-5	-6	-7	-8	1	2	3	4
-14	13	16	-15	10	-9	-12	11	-6	5	8	-7	2	-1	-4	3
-15	-16	13	14	-11	-12	9	10	-7	-8	5	6	-3	-4	1	2
-16	15	-14	13	-12	11	-10	9	-8	7	-6	5	-4	3	-2	1

