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Sensitivity Analysis of the Texas A & M Wheat (TAMW) Model

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF THE TEXAS A&M WHEAT (TAMW) MODEL by
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ABSTRACT

Plant simulation models are being investigated for use in forecasting large-area crop yields. The analysis includes a determination of the relative sensitivity of model outputs such as grain yield to changes in input variables and fixed model parameters and functions. Sensitivity information indicates the relative accuracy required for data inputs and aids model refinement.

Response surface methods were used to quantify the relative sensitivity among several factors for the Texas A&M Wheat (TAMW) simulation model. The analysis (for Manhattan, Kansas conditions) shows that among the input variables, daily temperature is the most important determinant of yield when seasonal rainfall is at or above average. The water-related variables become the most critical for drier than normal growing conditions. Some quadratic and interaction effects are found to be statistically significant.

The sensitivity analysis for selected model parameters and functions identifies several influential functions which should be concentrated on for improved model yield prediction accuracy.

Keywords: large-area yield forecasting, central composite design, quadratic response surface, sensitivity measures.

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* This paper was prepared for limited distri- *
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INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Reporting Service (SRS), U. S. Department of Agriculture is investigating the use of plant simulation models to forecast large-area crop yields. Present SRS forecasting methods perform very well after the crop has begun producing fruit that can be destructively sampled. However, for earlier plant growth stages, the methodology depends on historic averages and regression relationships that are not very responsive to the current season environmental characteristics which largely determine the final grain yield. Improved early-season yield forecasts are needed, particularly in atypical years, for decision makers in Government, agribusiness, and farm management.

SRS is evaluating several plant models for large-area yield forecasting use. Once initial validation has been conducted on a plot level to demonstrate adequate ability to estimate plant phenology and yield, sensitivity analysis is performed. The sensitivity analysis assesses the relative sensitivity of model response to variations in data inputs and internal model parameters and functions. In this context, sensitivity information serves two main purposes. The first is to help determine the accuracy and resolution required for model inputs in a large-area application. Second, identification of the most influential parameters and functions in the model tells the model developer where to concentrate efforts to improve the accuracy of the simulation.

The sensitivity analysis is done in two steps. The first step is to use a factor screening technique to reduce the number of factors for which sensitivity information will be obtained. Screening is helpful when the number of potentially influential factors is large (say, greater than 50) as it is in a plant model. The second step of the analysis is to fit response surfaces to subsets of the factors selected in the first step. The fitted surfaces approximate the model response within the range of selected factor perturbation. Sensitivity measures are computed from the response surfaces.

The purpose of this report is to document the second step of the sensitivity analysis of the Texas A&M wheat (TAMW) model

(12). The main body of the report is divided into four sections. The first section briefly provides background information on plant simulation models in general and TAMW in particular. The second section indicates some of the factor screening alternatives and references earlier work done in the first step of the analysis. The third section describes the development of the response surface methods used in the sensitivity analysis of TAMW. The intent is to provide some background in the literature, indicate alternatives, and justify the various choices. The fourth section describes the specific application of the response surface methods to TAMW and summarizes the detailed results of the analysis. The main body of the report is followed by a summary (which contains the major conclusions from the analysis), a list of cited references, and ten appendices. The first appendix contains some theory pertaining to a modification in the central composite design. The remaining appendices list the data and analysis of variance tables for the response surface experiments done on TAMW.

PLANT MODEL BACKGROUND

Plant simulation models attempt to describe the growth and development of a plant mathematically. The level of detail varies among models but can be broadly described as empirical, mechanistic, or some combination of the two. While strictly empirical models are common, so-called mechanistic or process-oriented models all contain some empiricism. Thus, the more complex models describe a number of major plant processes but still rely on experimentally observed relationships where the specific mechanisms are not well understood. Depending on the level of detail, a plant model may contain several thousand lines of computer source code.

The plant models being considered by SRS vary in complexity but can be generally characterized as deterministic rather than stochastic and dynamic as opposed to static. The time increment of the simulation is daily in all cases although some processes within the models may actually operate on shorter or longer increments. A certain amount of initial input data is required at or before the planting date. This typically consists of sowing, soil, location, and soil water information. Daily input requirements include precipitation, maximum and minimum air temperature, and total surface solar radiation. The output generated by the plant simulation varies among models but usually includes soil water information, occurrence dates of various stages of growth, yield components, and final grain yield.

The TAMW model simulates the growth and development of an individual winter wheat plant. Relative to the other models being evaluated by SRS, TAMW is one of the least complex relying much

more on empirical relationships than mechanistic. In contrast to the other models, the photosynthesis process is not used to accumulate dry matter. Rather, a competition factor computed from a canopy light interception sub-model limits growth. This approach to some extent replaces the carbohydrate stress factor used in some of the other plant models. TAMW does consider water stress but not nutrient stress. Roots are simulated only within the context of the soil water sub-model to establish the effective depth of the soil water profile. Root location and mass are not considered. Winterkill, a factor which may be very important in some climates, is also not included in the model.

The TAMW program consists of about 950 lines of Fortran source code and averages approximately 4 seconds of cpu time on an IBM 3033 computer. The cpu time can vary widely on different data sets depending on the amount of tillering. In extreme cases, TAMW may take 6 or 7 seconds of cpu time. TAMW has a relatively short main program of 200 lines with 14 subroutines and 3 real functions. There are two main loops in the program. The outside loop makes daily computations and the inside loop keeps track of individual shoots (tillers). Within the shoot loop there is another loop which identifies floret numbers on individual spikelets. The spikelet loop is what makes the execution time of TAMW sensitive to tiller numbers. Additional information can be found in the documentation (12).

FACTOR SCREENING

A two-step sensitivity analysis has been used because of the large number of potentially critical inputs, parameters, and functions (referred to collectively as "factors") in TAMW. The first step consists of screening to select the factors which have the most influence on the responses of interest. There are a number of factor screening techniques in use. Some use designed experiments such as 2^{k+p} designs, random designs, super saturated designs, and group screening designs to estimate factor effects (6, 7, 14, 18). Factors have also been selected with multiple linear regression by using a variable selection technique or by ranking the absolute values of the standardized regression coefficients (4, 5, 19). The choice of technique depends in part on the number of factors and the cost and/or time involved in obtaining the necessary data points. All the above techniques directly use values obtained for at least two different levels of each factor. In contrast, another alternative is path coefficient analysis (20) which was used to identify the most influential model variables and subroutines in TAMW (9). This information aids in the selection of factors since the size of the model is effectively reduced. In addition to automated techniques, the model developer should be consulted so that the factors he feels are important will be included in the analysis.

RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

There are many ways to investigate the sensitivity of model response to changes in the levels of selected factors. The traditional approach is to perturb the factors individually and observe the model response. The sensitivity can be quantified by finding the value when relative change in response divided by relative change in the factor is a maximum. (See (8) for an example of this procedure.) There are two drawbacks of perturbing factors individually. Many of the factors are interrelated and there is no way to estimate possible interaction. Secondly, a large number of model runs are needed to adequately estimate the individual curves when there are many potentially influential factors. Baker and Bargmann (1) suggested that response surface techniques be used to alleviate these problems.

The usual application of response surface methodology is to determine the particular combination of factor levels that optimizes a certain response (see (16) for general reference). However, optimization is not of concern in a sensitivity analysis. Rather, the fitted response surface is used to approximate model behavior within a selected range of factor levels. Several measures can be computed from the fitted surface to quantify sensitivity. These will be discussed later.

Functional Choices

The choice of functions for fitting a response surface is large. Within a biological context, Mead and Pike (13) delineate four main groups: polynomial, rectangular hyperbolae, inverse polynomial, and exponential. Of these, polynomials of degree p are the most frequently used because of their relative simplicity and the fact that parameter estimates using ordinary least squares (OLS) are straightforward (13). Disadvantages of using the polynomial as a response function include questionable biological justification and unreliable extrapolation outside of the factor space (13). A specific disadvantage of the quadratic polynomial is that it is symmetric about the optimum (13). For our purposes, biological justification is unimportant and the factor space is carefully selected so that extrapolation is unnecessary. The rather unrealistic constraint of symmetry in the quadratic polynomial is not a problem because typically the global optimum lies outside the factor space so that asymmetry about the center point can be accommodated. Usually the response within the factor space forms a ridge in which the local optimum is somewhere on the boundary of the factor levels. Polynomial functions were chosen for this study because of ease in application and interpretation.

Selecting the Order of Polynomial

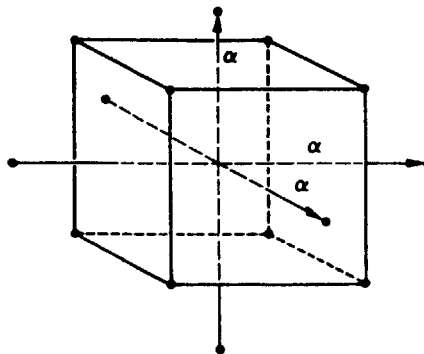
The simplest polynomial is, of course, the linear model ($p = 1$). While first-order interactions can be estimated, there is risk of bias in the intercept and linear terms. For example, if the true underlying relationship is in fact quadratic, the intercept is biased by the quadratic terms while

the linear coefficients remain unbiased (16). If the true relationship is cubic, the linear coefficients are biased by certain cubic terms as well (16). Because of the use of numerous non-linear functions in plant simulation models, there is good reason to expect some of the factor-response relationships to be curvilinear. How high a degree of polynomial to use becomes a question of cost. Practically speaking, the only realistic choices are the quadratic and cubic. Depending on the design, if there are three factors in the experiment, a cubic response surface requires about twice as many points (model runs) as the quadratic. For 6 factors, the cubic would require more than 10 times as many points. In the absence of compelling evidence to do otherwise, a quadratic response is assumed for this study. Unfortunately, it is not possible to test for cubic lack of fit in a second-order model when the response data are generated by a deterministic plant model.

Experimental Design

Experimental designs for fitting a second-order response surface must involve at least three levels of each factor to permit estimation of all the effects. The design which is immediately suggested is the 3^k factorial. However, as the number of factors (k) increases, the number of design points gets very large. As an alternative to the 3^k factorial, Box and Wilson (3) proposed an extremely useful class of designs called composite designs of which the central composite design (CCD) is a special case. Though many other designs have been proposed since 1951, the CCD continues to perform the best for quadratic surfaces at many values of k and it was selected for this analysis. See (11) and (17) for a comparison of the CCD to several different design alternatives.

When $k=2$, the CCD is a 3^2 factorial and for increasing k , the number of design points becomes substantially less than the full 3^k factorial. The basic CCD consists of a full 2^k factorial (called "lattice" points) plus $2k$ "axial" points and n "center" points. For the $k=3$ case, the CCD can be visualized as in the following figure.



The vertices of the cube are the lattice points of the 2^3 factorial. The axial points lie at a distance α from the center point along each of the three axes.

Characteristics of the CCD

The values of α and n determine various characteristics of the CCD. Four characteristics will be discussed briefly: rotatability, orthogonality, uniform-precision, and minimum-bias. A design is said to be rotatable if the variance of the estimated response y at any point on the fitted surface is a function of the distance from the point to the design center and not the direction. Orthogonality provides uncorrelated parameter estimates with minimum variance. Uniform-precision requires that the variance of y at the design center be the same at some arbitrary distance from the center, usually the lattice points. Minimum-bias designs have minimum bias of y and provide some protection from the presence of higher order terms.

In most applications of the CCD, a distance α for the axial points is determined (based on k) that provides a rotatable design and each of the other characteristics may be obtained by adding an appropriate number of center points. However, when experiments are conducted on a deterministic plant model, there is no "pure error" because repeated points provide identical responses. Multiple center points can still be used to obtain desired design characteristics, but then the "lack-of-fit" mean square should be used for hypothesis testing rather than the total mean square error. Otherwise, the fitted surface will appear to be estimated with greater precision than possible.

A simulation study by Montgomery and Evans (15) and some additional testing of our own suggests that an orthogonal (nonrotatable) CCD with a single center point may be preferable in the present situation. Montgomery and Evans evaluated several designs over a range of known surfaces in an optimization situation to see which performed the best according to two of their criteria. They state that in a situation with no random error, the orthogonal rotatable CCD was preferred over the uniform-precision or the minimum-bias rotatable CCD. They also state that in an optimization problem, rotatability is always worthwhile. However, whether the variance of y is independent of direction is not of primary importance when optimization is not being sought. In a sensitivity analysis, the bias, precision, and independence of the parameter estimates is of main concern. We did a limited amount of testing to determine whether an orthogonal or rotatable CCD with a single center point would be preferred when a quadratic is used in the presence of a known cubic function. In general, the orthogonal CCD had slightly less bias and better precision than the rotatable CCD. Also, independence of parameter estimates provided by

orthogonality is desirable because otherwise, some of the sensitivity measures might be influenced by interrelationships among the variables. For these reasons, an orthogonal design was selected for this study. Note that even with appropriate selection of α , the quadratic parameter estimates are not, in general, orthogonal to the intercept unless they are corrected for their means. When the pure quadratic terms are corrected, the intercept is equal to the mean response over all design points. We did not correct the quadratic terms for their means so, in general, the intercept differs from the response mean.

Two modifications of the basic orthogonal CCD were used to reduce the number of required data points -- fractional replication and blocking. When the number of factors reaches six, for example, a one-half replication of the 2^6 factorial portion of the CCD was used rather than the full factorial design with a saving of 32 model runs. Using the six-factor interaction as a defining contrast, independent estimates were still made for all main effects and first-order interactions. The second modification was to divide the points in the CCD into orthogonal blocks. This is useful because to actually obtain response points from a plant model, a certain set of daily climatic input values must be specified. Depending on the factors that are selected, the sensitivity measures from the fitted surface may not be independent of the set of daily climatic input. This suggests that experiments be repeated on several different sets of input data. While these experiments can be done separately, the total number of required response points can be greatly reduced by "blocking" the climatic input and running a single experiment. The underlying assumption is that the different climatic scenarios have an additive effect on the response. That is, estimated response surfaces obtained from separate experiments using the different climatic scenarios have similar parameter estimates except for possible differences in the intercept terms. This assumption appears to be realistic with factors that are either fixed parameters or functions in the plant model. Orthogonality of the blocks is desired so that the block effects can be removed independently of the estimated coefficients.

A CCD can be divided into blocks differently depending on the number of factors. For this study the factorial portion of the design was split into two blocks and the axial portion became a third block. Orthogonality of the blocks is obtained by solving a relationship for α and the number of center points in each block (n_1) (see Appendix A for details). The solution for α and n_1 is not unique so one can choose the α corresponding to the fewest center points. For example, a four-factor orthogonal CCD which blocks orthogonally would have two

factorial blocks each consisting of a one-half fraction (i.e. $1/2 \cdot 2^4 = 8$ points) and three center points, and an axial block ($2 \cdot 4 = 8$ points) with no center points and a value of $\alpha = 1.712$. For a deterministic plant model, the repeated center points are identical within a block but different between blocks because of different climatic scenarios. As discussed earlier, significance tests on the parameter estimates and factor effects should be done using the lack-of-fit mean square rather than total error.

The block effects were removed using two uncorrelated covariates which were not crossed with the factor variables in the response surface. The first covariate, F, identifies the three blocks with an arbitrary numbering scheme (e.g. block 1, block 2, and block 3). If F is used as a single covariate, the choice of block numbers has no effect on the parameter estimates (except for very small changes in the quadratic terms) but does influence the intercept and the mean square error. Hence, the arbitrary values of F affect the significance tests of the parameter estimates. To avoid this, a second covariate, FSQ, was included where $FSQ = (F - \bar{F})^2$. With three blocks, different numbering schemes provide identical results except for the intercept term and the loading on F and FSQ.

Method of Factor Perturbation

To apply response surface techniques to a plant model, settings for the factor levels must be selected. Sometimes the model developer has information on the reliability of various parameter estimates or functional fits. If so, it should be used to determine the range of perturbation. This information was not available for TAMW so a consistent 20% coefficient of variation (CV) was assumed throughout the analysis. The choice of 20% was somewhat arbitrary but the important thing is to be consistent across all factors unless there is strong evidence to do otherwise. Consistency assures that one factor will not appear more (less) influential than another solely due to arbitrarily varying amounts of perturbation. Another important consideration in selecting settings for the factor levels is to keep the range of perturbation reasonable. In an effort to accomplish this, the axial points were assumed to form a 90% confidence interval (normality also assumed). For example if a fixed model parameter of interest is equal to 2, a 20% CV would imply that the 90% confidence interval (CI) on the parameter would be (1.342, 2.658). Thus, (1.342, 2, 2.658) would correspond to the factor levels $(-\alpha, 0, +\alpha)$. Depending then on the value of α , the lattice points would be scaled accordingly. For example, if $\alpha = 1.5$, the lattice points $(-1, +1)$ would correspond to the values (1.561, 2.439). Two approaches of factor perturbation were taken on functions: one perturbation was a vertical percentage shift in the function (again assuming a 20% CV) and the other was a fixed horizontal shift.

When daily climatic input variables are the factors, historic weather records at a particular location were used to estimate the standard error of seasonal means rather than using an arbitrary 20% CV. The same assumption of a 90% CI at the axial points was used. The daily input values were perturbed by adding certain values over the entire season so as to give the desired seasonal average. Alternatively, perturbation could be done during certain periods of the growing season since the relative effect of climatic variables is known to depend on growth stage. This type of analysis has been done by perturbing factors individually but not by response surface methods (8).

Sensitivity Measures

Once a surface has been fit for a particular set of factors, various sensitivity measures can be computed. Two measures used in this study are described here. The first is the "relative" sensitivity measure proposed by Baker and Bargmann (1). They suggested that this measure be computed by dividing each estimated coefficient by the intercept. Since in this study the intercept differs from the response mean depending on the quadratic parameter estimates and the blocking covariates (if any), the response mean was used as the divisor rather than the intercept. The larger the value of the sensitivity measure, the greater the effect of the factor on the response. Division by the response mean provides relative values that can be compared among different sets of factors and responses. The relative sensitivity measure was computed only for coefficients determined to be significantly different from zero.

The relative sensitivity measure does not reflect differences in precision among linear, quadratic, and interaction effects. (Lower precision on the quadratic and interaction effects is the "penalty" for using a CCD rather than the 3^k factorial design.) A simple alternative is to take the partial sum of squares associated with each factor (linear, quadratic, and interaction) and compute proportions of the sum of all the partial sums of squares. The resulting partial SS sensitivity measure was also used in this study.

RESPONSE SURFACE EXPERIMENTS ON TAMW

Several response surface experiments were recommended after factor screening with path coefficient analysis (9). All these experiments have factors pertaining to the parameters and functions in TAMW. The first four experiments deal with phenology responses while the last four explore yield responses. Only the latter recommended experiments are presented in this report. In addition, several other experiments have been conducted using the climatic inputs as factors. Again, only yield responses are presented.

The input data for all the experiments are based on conditions at Manhattan, Kansas which is on the eastern side of the major U. S. winter wheat region. The initial inputs used are typical for the Manhattan area and include an October 1 planting date, 8-inch row spacing, density of 189 plants per square meter, and 60% initial plant available soil water. Several parameters were also specified for soils common to the Manhattan area. Daily climatic inputs for TAMW were simulated using a stochastic weather simulation model (10). Three random sequences were generated for the blocks discussed earlier. In addition, a fourth sequence was selected from several other random sequences to provide a more "normal" season. Seasonal statistics for these four climatic scenarios are summarized in Table 1. The length of the growing season varies for the simulated data because the climatic input variables influence when TAMW simulates physiological maturity. (Sensitivity of simulated phenology to changes in climatic inputs is presented in an earlier report (8).) As a basis of comparison, Table 1 also gives summary statistics for 22 years of actual data recorded at Manhattan, Kansas. Statistics for the actual data were initially computed for an assumed October through June growing season which covered 273 days. Since June is typically warmer and wetter than the other months in the growing season, there was a need for summarization of actual data on the same varying lengths of season as in the simulated data. Unfortunately, a "dirty" input tape allowed only one pass through the 22 years of Manhattan data so the statistics for the actual data with varying lengths of growing season are all estimated from the 273-day season. From Table 1, it can be seen that block 1 is drier than average and blocks 2 and 3 are wetter than average. As desired, the "normal" season is very close to the 22-year average.

Factor levels were determined as discussed earlier. In general, axial points for parameter and function factors were chosen as endpoints of 90% confidence intervals (assuming a 20% CV and normality) and lattice points were located at a proportionate distance from the center depending on the value of α . For the input factors, the standard errors for the 260-day actual season in Table 1 were used to establish the factor variation instead of a 20% CV. The 260-day season was selected because it is intermediate in length and the same factor levels were desired for all blocks.

TAMW was run once for each factor combination to produce the necessary response data. Quadratic response surfaces were fit using the RSREG procedure in SAS (2). The factor and response data and detailed RSREG output are contained in Appendices B - J. Sensitivity measures computed from the fitted response surfaces are presented in the next section.

Table 1 - Summary data for four simulated seasons of climatic data at Manhattan, Kansas.

Block	Days per Season	Total Rainfall (inches)	Avg. Max. Temperature (°F)	Avg. Min. Temperature (°F)	Avg. Daily Solar Radiation (L)
1	260	11.67	58.6	36.4	316.3
2	263	40.07 ^{1/}	58.8	36.3	321.7
3	255	23.44	58.6	36.3	321.0
Normal	262	18.86	57.3	34.6	316.4
Actual ^{2/}	273	21.6(4.7)	59.4(1.2)	36.9(1.1)	327.1(11.0)
Estimated	255	18.2(4.0)	57.4(1.15)	34.9(1.03)	310.3(10.8)
Actual ^{3/}	260	19.1(4.2)	57.9(1.15)	35.4(1.04)	314.9(10.8)
	262	19.5(4.2)	58.1(1.15)	35.6(1.05)	316.9(10.9)
	263	19.7(4.3)	58.2(1.15)	35.7(1.05)	317.9(10.9)

^{1/} 7.4 inches of the 40.07 total occurred just before physiological maturity.

^{2/} Based on 22 years of observed data where the growing season was assumed to cover the months October through June (273 days). The standard errors are in parentheses.

^{3/} Summary statistics for the actual data were adjusted to agree with the varying lengths of growing seasons in the simulated scenarios.

Results - Input Variables

A four-factor orthogonal central composite design with three orthogonal blocks was used to estimate the sensitivity of yield response to changes in initial soil water, and daily precipitation, temperature (maximum and minimum), and solar radiation. Maximum and minimum temperature were perturbed jointly with a single factor because they are highly correlated with one another. The blocks constitute the three different climatic scenarios with the implicit assumption that the effect of different seasons is additive. The RSREG results for this experiment (number 0) are contained in Appendix B. Only the regression for the number of heads per plant (Table B4) is significant at the 10% level and generally the precision of the parameter estimates for all yield response variables is low. This is an indication that the assumption of additivity is violated. That is, very different response surfaces exist for the three sets of climatic data and the adjustment for different intercepts using covariates is not adequate. Sensitivity measures are not given for this experiment.

Since it was not acceptable to run a single experiment on input variables with three blocks, separate four-factor experiments were run for each climatic scenario including the "normal" one. These experiments are numbered 1-4 and detailed results are in Appendices C-F. Table 2a gives variable definitions and factor level settings. Table 2b summarizes the sensitivity results for experiments 1-4. As described earlier, the relative and partial sums of squares sensitivity measures are given. Both measures are given in terms of a percentage. The climatic scenarios (experiments) are in the order 1, normal, 3, and 2 which corresponds to driest to wettest. For the relative sensitivity measure, only those based on coefficients which are significantly different from zero at the 5% level are given. For the partial SS measure, significance of the partial SS from zero ($\alpha = .05$) is indicated with an asterisk (*). Experiment 1 was not run for response variable Y3 because, as seen in Appendix C, Table C1, Y3 is essentially the same for all factor combinations.

The results in Table 2b indicate that during the driest season (experiment 1), the yield responses are most sensitive to changes in the initial soil water and daily precipitation. The initial plant available soil water (X1) at the center point (i.e. X1 = 0) is 60%. From Table 2a, when X1 = -1 the corresponding soil water content is 36.7% (60% minus 23.3%) and (from Table 2b) the relative change in the mean yield response (Y4) is -29.1% (-18.0% plus -11.1%). In absolute terms, a decrease of 23.3% in the initial soil water results in a 847 kg/hect decrease in the yield. In terms of the model estimated yield at the center point (i.e. when none of the factors are perturbed), the yield decrease is 24%. When X1 = +1, the

resultant change in the center point yield or, more succinctly, the "control" yield is plus 6%. Considering the effect of changing the daily rainfall (X2) in experiment 1, it can be determined from Tables 2a and 2b that when X2 = -1, the control yield decreases 27%. When X2 = +1, the control yield increases 5%. It can also be seen in Table 2b that the initial soil water by daily rainfall interaction is highly significant in experiment 1. When both X1 = -1 and X2 = -1, the control yield decreases 66%. However, when at least one of these two factors is at the high level (i.e. (-1, +1), (+1, -1), or (+1, +1)), the control yield only decreases between 3 and 7%.

For large-area application, these results suggest that unless the seasonal rainfall is less than 11.67 inches and the initial soil water is below 60%, these water-related inputs have a minor effect on the simulated yield. This is so because negative perturbations caused much larger yield changes than positive perturbations. Also, the relationship between initial soil water and rainfall is such that if the initial soil water is at least 83% then the seasonal rainfall can be as low as 8.7 inches without much effect on the model yield. Conversely, if the seasonal rainfall is at least 14.7 inches then initial soil water values as low as 36.7% have little effect on yield.

From an application standpoint, these results are helpful because they give guidelines on when it is necessary to obtain accurate inputs for initial soil water and daily rainfall. For example, if it can be easily determined that a selected field has a high amount of stored soil water at planting then actual soil water does not need to be measured with soil samples and estimates of daily rainfall at the field can be fairly rough if the probability of less than, say, 10 inches of seasonal rainfall is very small. On the other hand, if it is apparent that initial soil water amounts are quite low and the climate is typically dry then it is necessary to estimate the soil water and daily rainfall accurately. The sensitivity analysis shows that for dry conditions a 1% error in either the initial soil water or the seasonal rainfall total results in about a 1% change in the model yield. If both the water-related inputs are in error by 1% on the low side then the model yield would decrease about 2.6%. Note that the estimation error of primary concern on daily rainfall is "systematic" and not "random". In other words, individual daily amounts can be in error by more than 1% without a similar change in yield so long as the errors are not mostly in the same direction.

When seasonal rainfall amounts are average and above for Manhattan, the results in Table 2b show that daily temperature is by far the most critical factor in determining the yield responses in TAMW. Increasing temperature has a positive

Table 2a - Variable definitions and factor level settings for input response surface experiments 1-4.

Response
Variables

- Y1 - Average number of grains per head.
- Y2 - Average weight per grain (mg).
- Y3 - Average number of heads per plant.
- Y4 - Average grain yield per hectare (kg).

Factor
Variables

- X1 - Initial soil water available to the plant (percentage shift).
- X2 - Daily rainfall (percentage shift for entire growing season).
- X3 - Daily maximum and minimum temperature (constant shift for entire growing season).
- X4 - Daily solar radiation (constant shift for entire growing season).

Factor	Settings (+)	
	Lattice	Axial ($\alpha = 1.414$)
X1	23.3%	32.9%
X2	25.6%	36.2%
X3	1.16°F	1.65°F
X4	12.6 L	17.8 L

Table 2b - Sensitivity measures for input response surface experiments 1-4.

Relative Sensitivity Measures (%)

Response	Experiment	Factor									
		X1	X2	X3	X4	X1 ²	X2 ²	X3 ²	X4 ²	X1X2	X2X3
Y1	1	5.9	5.7			-3.6					-6.6
	Normal			-2.2				4.4			
	3			12.8				-2.7			
	2			7.9				2.1			
Y2	1	14.7	16.5			-7.7	-10.4	-2.6	2.4	-13.8	
	Normal			-0.6							
	3	0.5	0.5	-2.2				2.1		-0.6	
	2			-0.9				1.9			
Y3	1										
	Normal		-1.1	9.1							-1.4
	3			2.3		0.9	0.9		0.9		
	2		-1.7	8.0		-1.2	-1.2	-6.3	-1.2		2.1
Y4	1	18.0	19.7		-1.6	-11.1	-13.1			-17.4	1.6
	Normal			6.5				4.9			
	3			13.1		1.4	1.4		1.4		
	2			15.1							1.8

Partial SS Percentage of Total SS

Response	Experiment	Factor				Response	Experiment	Factor			
		X1	X2	X3	X4			X1	X2	X3	X4
Y1	1	50.7*	47.3*	0.2	1.8	Y3	1	-	-	-	-
	Normal	7.3	7.4	77.9*	7.3		Normal	0.0	3.4*	96.6*	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	99.9*	0.0		3	5.2	5.2	84.4*	5.2
	2	0.1	0.2	99.5*	0.1		2	0.6	7.6*	91.1*	0.6
Y2	1	44.9*	53.8*	0.6	0.7	Y4	1	46.6*	52.8*	0.3	0.4*
	Normal	0.2	3.3	96.3*	0.2		Normal	2.0	6.8	89.2*	2.0
	3	8.8*	8.8*	77.5*	4.9		3	0.8	0.8	97.6*	0.7
	2	0.3	0.4	99.1*	0.3		2	0.1	2.1	97.8*	0.1

*Significant at 5% level.

effect on grain number per head (Y1), head number per plant (Y3), and the grain yield (Y4). Increasing temperature has a negative effect on weight per grain (Y2). For the grain yield response, the effects are linear in experiments 2 and 3. The quadratic response in the "normal" season is due to below average temperature prior to grain filling and above average temperature during grain filling. The temperature effect on grain yield over all four experiments shows a tendency to increase as seasonal rainfall increases. Referring also to Table 2a, it can be seen that a 1.16°F increase in the daily temperature results in a 12% increase in grain yield for the "normal" experiment and 13% and 15% increases in grain yield for experiments 3 and 2, respectively. Experiments 3 and 2 have similar decreases in grain yield when the temperature is decreased by 1.16°F but the "normal" experiment has only a 2% decrease because of the quadratic effect.

For large-area application, these results suggest that the daily maximum and minimum temperature inputs must be estimated with very little systematic error (bias) because if the daily average temperature is biased by just 1°F, the model yield will change roughly 10% depending on seasonal rainfall. However, much larger random errors in the daily temperature estimates can be tolerated. The fact that TAMW uses the daily temperature average to simulate the various plant processes implies that even some bias in estimating the maximum and minimum would not matter if one were fortunate enough to have offsetting biases.

The results in Table 2b show that, as expected, reasonable solar radiation perturbations have very little influence on model yield. This is very helpful from an application standpoint because solar radiation is difficult to measure at the field level on a large scale and a relatively small number of weather stations report daily solar radiation. Thus, fairly large errors in the daily estimates can be tolerated but, again, large biases should be avoided.

Results - Parameter
and Function
Variables

Factor variable definitions for experiments 5-8 are in Table 3a. Response variables are the same as for experiments 1-4. Factor level settings for experiments 5-7 are in Table 3b. Experiment 8 is a combination of the most important factors in experiments 5-7 and uses the same factor level settings. The functions that are perturbed in Experiment 8 are shown graphically in Figures 1-5.

In experiments 5 and 7 a four-factor orthogonal CCD with three orthogonal blocks was used. A six-factor orthogonal CCD with a one-half replication of the factorial portion and three orthogonal blocks was used for experiments 6 and 8. The factor

combinations, yield responses, and detailed RSREG results are in Appendices G-J. There is no evidence in these results that the additivity assumption used in blocking the three different climatic scenarios into single experiments is violated in this case.

Table 3c summarizes the sensitivity results for experiments 5-8. Experiment 5 examined the influence of the leaf appearance function (X1 and X2), a parameter affecting the rapidity with which leaves appear on new tillers (X3), and a function that determines the number of leaves which appear between the emergence of successive tillers (X4) on the simulated yield. The sensitivity measures clearly show that shifting the horizontal temperature axis of the leaf appearance function (X2) (see Figure 1) has the greatest influence on the yield responses. Most of the change in the grain yield per hectare (Y4) was due to a change in the number of heads per plant (Y3). These four factor variables have no significant influence on the weight per grain (Y2).

Experiment 6 perturbs the duration and rate of spikelet initiation functions (X1, X2, and X3) and the duration and rate of floret initiation functions (X4, X5, and X6). All six factors affect only the grain number per head (Y1) and the grain yield per hectare (Y4) so these two estimated response surfaces are identical. A vertical percentage shift in the rate of floret initiation function (X6) (see Figure 3) has the greatest influence on yield but is followed closely by vertical percentage shifts in the spikelet initiation duration function (X2) (see Figure 2) and the floret initiation duration function (X5).

Experiment 7 perturbs the duration (X1 and X2) and rate (X3 and X4) functions for grain filling. The factors influence only the weight per grain (Y2) and the yield per hectare (Y4) and, hence, the results are identical for these two responses. In this experiment, the yield response is most sensitive to a vertical percentage shift in the grain filling rate function (X4) (see Figure 5). However, shifting the grain filling duration function (X1 and X2) also has a strong influence on yield (see Figure 4).

Experiment 8 combines the most influential factors from experiments 5-7. While this procedure (as opposed to a single 14-factor experiment) fails to estimate all possible interactions among the factors suggested by the path analysis, the grouping of similar factors in experiments 5-7 tends to reduce the possibility of missing highly significant interactions. The magnitude of the linear relative sensitivity measures for the yield response (Y4) was used as a basis for selecting

Table 3a - Factor variable definitions for parameter and function response surface experiments 5-8.

Factor
Variables

F - Block indicator for three different random sequences of climatic data.

FSQ - $(F - \bar{F})^2$

Experiment 5 - WLEAF and TEMERG Subroutines

X1 - Rate of leaf appearance function (vertical percentage shift).

X2 - Rate of leaf appearance function (horizontal constant shift).

X3 - Parameter affecting leaf appearance rate on a new tiller (percentage change).

X4 - Leaf interval between tiller function (vertical percentage shift).

Experiment 6 - FLORET Subroutine

X1 - Duration and rate of spikelet initiation functions (horizontal constant shifts).

X2 - Duration of spikelet initiation function (vertical percentage shift).

X3 - Rate of spikelet initiation function (vertical percentage shift).

X4 - Duration and rate of floret initiation functions (horizontal constant shifts).

X5 - Duration of floret initiation function (vertical percentage shift).

X6 - Rate of floret initiation function (vertical percentage shift).

Experiment 7 - GRFILL Subroutine

X1 - Duration of grain filling function (horizontal constant shift).

X2 - Duration of grain filling function (vertical percentage shift).

X3 - Rate of grain filling function (horizontal constant shift).

X4 - Rate of grain filling function (vertical percentage shift).

Experiment 8 - Combined from 5, 6, and 7

X1 - Factor variable X2 from experiment 5.

X2, X3 - Factor variables X2 and X6 from experiment 6.

X4, X5, X6 - Factor variables X1, X2, and X4 from experiment 7.

Table 3b - Factor level settings for parameter and function response surface experiments 5-7.

	Factor	Settings (\pm)	
		Lattice	Axial
Experiment 5 ($\alpha = 1.712$)	X1	19.2%	32.9%
	X2	2.92°C	5.00°C
	X3	19.2%	32.9%
	X4	19.2%	32.9%
Experiment 6 ($\alpha = 2.228$)	X1	2.24°C	5.00°C
	X2	14.8%	32.9%
	X3	14.8%	32.9%
	X4	2.24°C	5.00°C
	X5	14.8%	32.9%
	X6	14.8%	32.9%
Experiment 7 ($\alpha = 1.712$)	X1	2.92°C	5.00°C
	X2	19.2%	32.9%
	X3	2.92°C	5.00°C
	X4	19.2%	32.9%

Table 3c - Sensitivity measures for parameter and function response surface experiments 5-8.

Relative Sensitivity Measures (%)

-- Experiment 5 --

Response	Factor									
	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X4	X2 ²	X1X2	X1X4	X2X3	X3X4
Y1	-3.6			-2.0						
Y2	-9.2	-4.8					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Y3	6.3		10.8	34.0	-11.1	-6.2				
Y4			11.8	33.5	-11.7					

-- Experiment 6 --

Response	Factor							
	FSQ	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X2X3	X5X6
Y1, Y4	-17.3	14.4	11.7	-7.0	-13.7	15.7	4.4	-4.0

-- Experiment 7 --

Response	Factor			
	FSQ	X1	X2	X4
Y2, Y4	15.6	-18.0	15.9	19.3

-- Experiment 8 --

Response	Factor												
	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X1 ²	X4 ²	X1X2	X1X3	X2X3
Y1	-2.8		-1.4	14.0	15.1						0.9	-3.1	2.2
Y2	-6.4	-7.3	-1.0			-13.7	11.6	12.0		1.2			
Y3	10.4		32.1						-5.1				
Y4		-9.8	30.8	13.4	13.8	-13.4	11.4	12.0	-5.0		7.1		

Partial SS Percentage of Total SS

-- Experiment 5 --

Response	Factor			
	X1	X2	X3	X4
Y1	15.1	50.6*	11.2	23.0
Y2	23.9*	24.3*	28.7*	23.1*
Y3	9.7*	79.3*	1.7	9.3*
Y4	10.4*	78.0*	1.7	9.9*

-- Experiment 7 --

Response	Factor			
	X1	X2	X3	X4
Y2, Y4	31.7*	24.8*	4.6	38.9*

-- Experiment 6 --

Response	Factor					
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
Y1, Y4	0.4	24.6*	16.8*	6.6*	23.1*	28.5*

-- Experiment 8 --

Response	Factor					
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
Y1	2.3*	44.5*	53.2*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y2	0.3	0.2	0.2	40.0*	28.4*	30.9*
Y3	97.0*	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Y4	52.7*	11.5*	10.6*	9.8*	7.3*	8.1*

*Significant at 5% level.

factors for the combined experiment. (See Table 3a for experiment 8 factor variable definitions.) The order of importance based on the linear relative sensitivity measures from experiments 5-7 is X1, X6, X4, X5, X3, and X2. Table 3c shows that for yield (Y4), X1 is, as expected, the most influential but the order of the remaining factors is X2, X3, X4, X6, X5. Since from the results of experiments 5-7, X2 and X3 did not look as important as X4, X5, and X6, it is likely that factor X5 in Experiment 6 if selected, would have surpassed at least some of the factors in the combined experiment. This tends to show that the linear relative sensitivity measures do not provide a measure which can be compared among experiments with total confidence.

While the relative ordering of factors in experiment 8 is of interest, the main point is that all the factors have significant effects on the yield responses. Thus, the functions corresponding to all the factors should be scrutinized by the model developer with the factor order indicating where the largest improvements in yield accuracy are likely to be realized. In Figure 1, the question to be asked is how accurate are the 2 and 41°C limits on leaf appearance? From Appendix G, Table G1, it can be seen that a +5°C shift in the temperature range for which leaves can appear causes a +22% change in grain yield per hectare and a -5°C shift causes a -56% change in the yield. In Figure 2, the model developer should question the accuracy of the y-intercepts (values not given) and the shape of the family of curves. In Figure 3, the amplitude of the rate function should be examined. In Figure 4, the 5 and 40°C limits for grain filling and the height and shape of the duration curve should be reviewed. In Figure 5, the main question is how accurate is the 1.5 mg/day maximum grain filling rate?

Figure 1 - Rates of leaf initiation and appearance as a function of temperature.
Leaf appearance function used in experiment 8, factor X1.

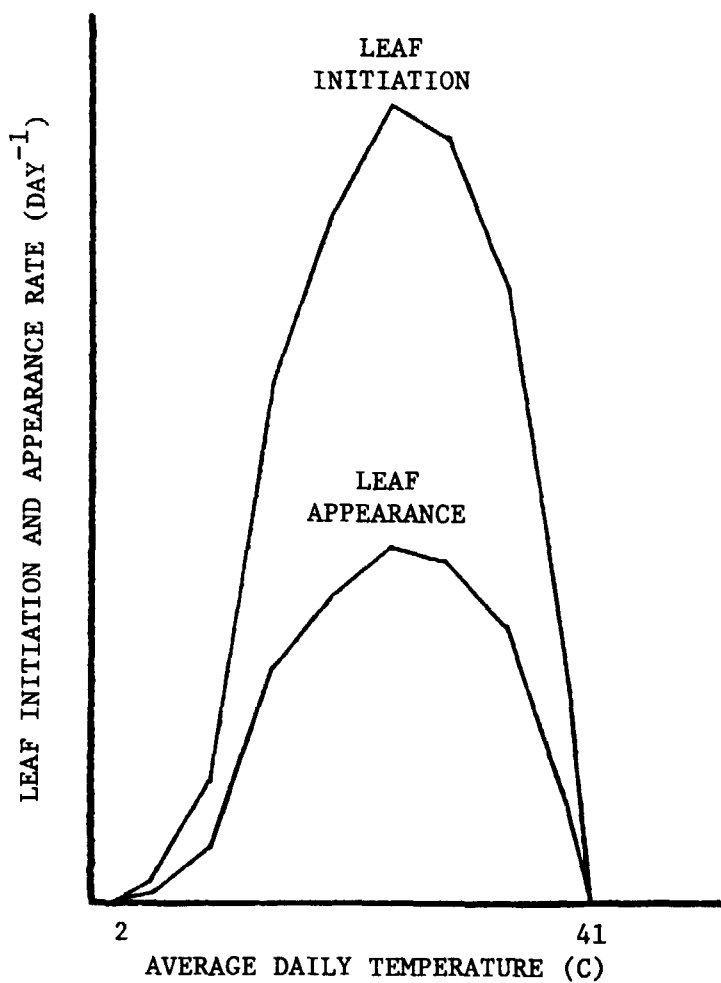


Figure 2 - Duration of the period from floral initiation to terminal spikelet initiation as a function of photoperiod and temperature used in experiment 8, factor X2.

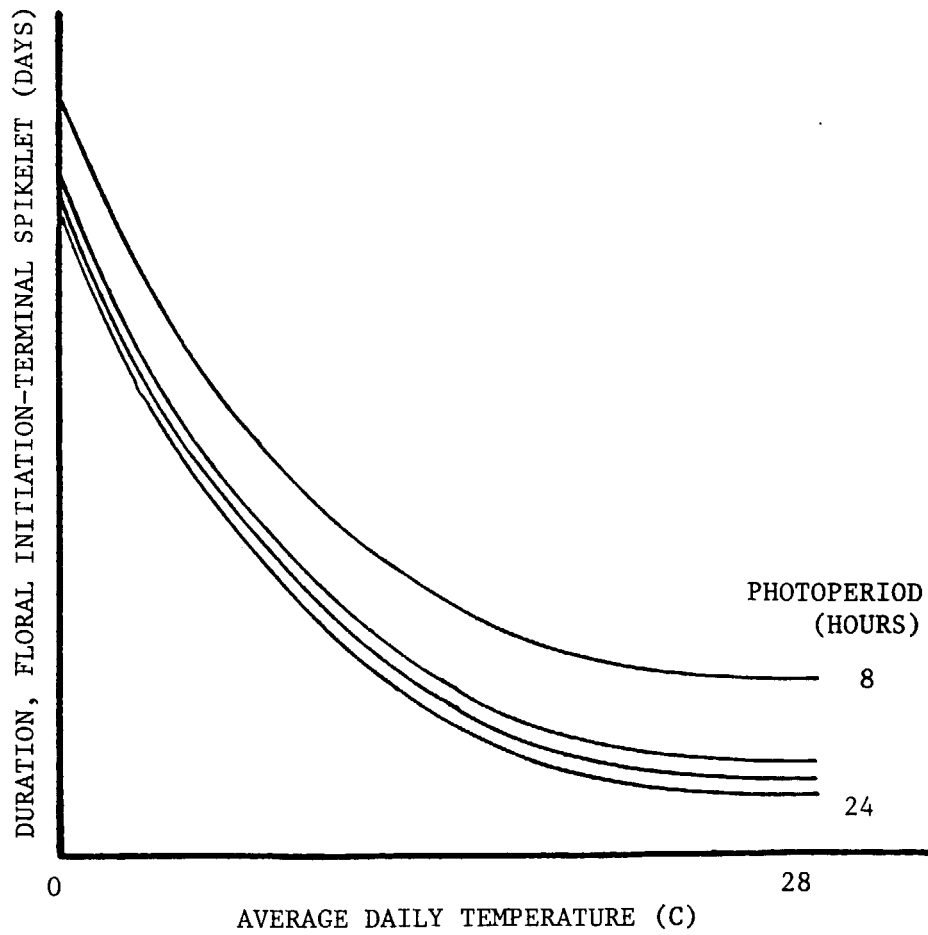


Figure 3 - Rate of floret initiation as a function of temperature used in experiment 8, factor X3.

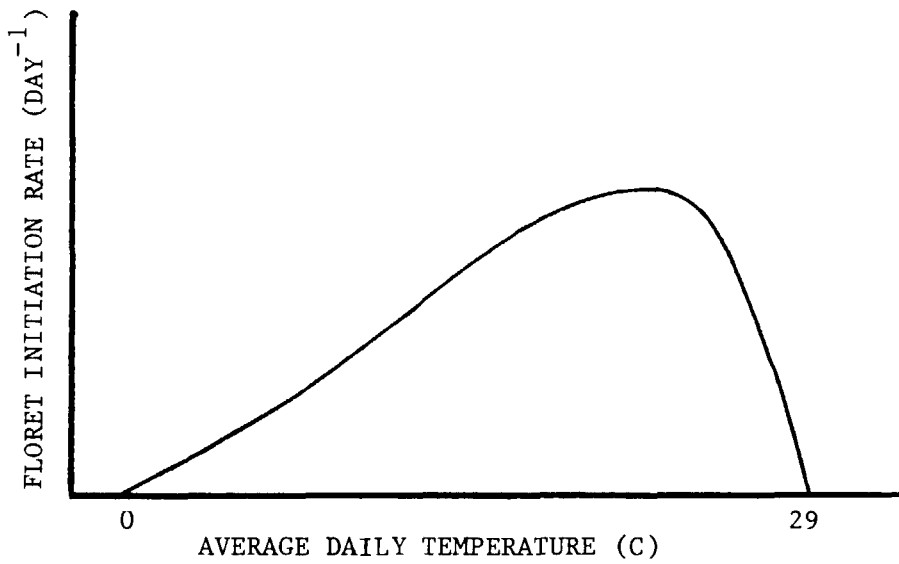


Figure 4 - Duration of the period from anthesis to physiological maturity as a function of temperature used in experiment 8, factors X4 and X5.

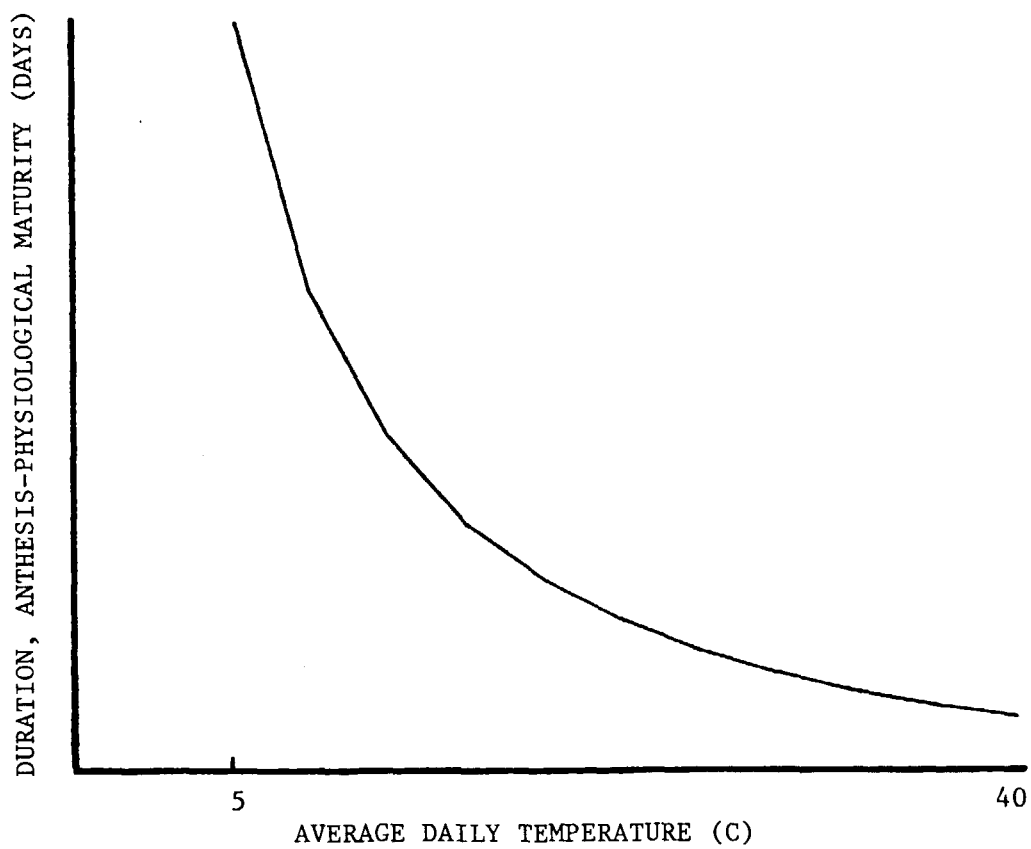
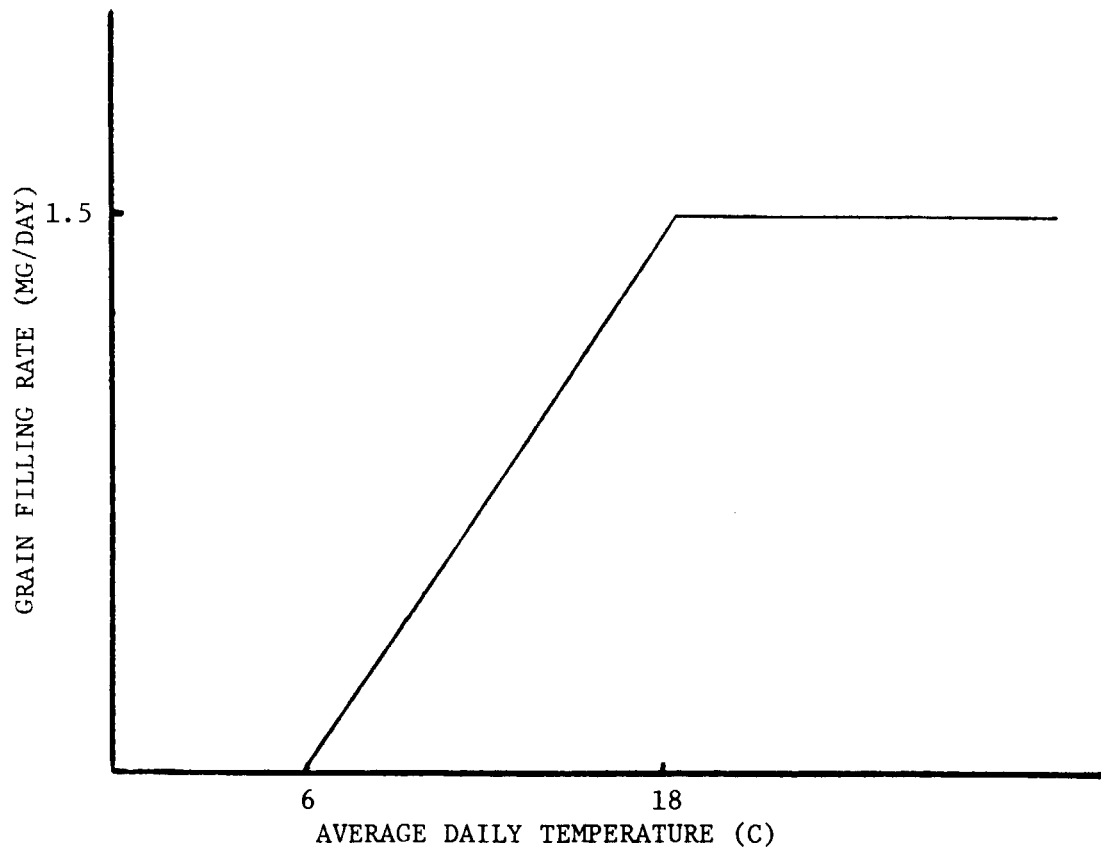


Figure 5 - Rate of grain filling as a function of temperature used in experiment 8, factor X6.



SUMMARY

The Statistical Reporting Service is interested in improving early season large-area yield forecasts. Several plant simulation models are being evaluated for large-area forecasting because plant models utilize current season environmental conditions that are not accounted for in the present operational forecasting methodology. It is hoped that plant model yield forecasts will cause a substantial improvement in forecasting accuracy in atypical growing seasons.

A two-step sensitivity analysis has been performed on the winter wheat simulation model TAMW (12) with a range of Manhattan, Kansas growing conditions. In the first step, potentially important factors were screened to determine a smaller, more manageable set. Factor screening was done with path coefficient analysis and several response surface experiments were recommended (9). This report discusses the second step in the sensitivity analysis which is to estimate model response to various factor combinations using fitted surfaces. Relative factor sensitivities were quantified using two different measures computed from the fitted surfaces.

Two series of response surface experiments were done -- one for model input variables and the other for fixed model parameters and functions. Sensitivity analysis of the input variables primarily provides insight into data needs for large-area application. Sensitivity information on parameters and functions is of most benefit to the model developer for model improvement purposes. All the response surface experiments were conducted with regard to grain yield and its components.

Results of the sensitivity analysis on TAMW input variables showed that if the initial plant available soil water is at least 60% and the seasonal rainfall is at least 11.7 inches then these water-related variables have small influence on the model yield. In Manhattan, Kansas the average rainfall for a 260-day growing season is 19.1 inches. The relationship between initial soil water and daily rainfall is such that if either exceeds the above levels then the other can be correspondingly lower without changing the model yield very much. However, if both of the water-related variables are at levels below 60% and 11.7 inches then the negative effect on yield is compounded -- 1% decreases in soil water and rainfall cause roughly a 2.6% reduction in model yield. When seasonal rainfall is above average in Manhattan, maximum and minimum temperature are by far the most critical inputs. The temperature effect on yield increases as the seasonal rainfall increases. Depending on the rainfall, a 1°F increase in temperature causes roughly a 10% increase in model yield. The temperature effect was usually linear in the sensitivity analysis but a significant

quadratic effect occurred for one climatic scenario which had a different within season temperature distribution than the other scenarios. Solar radiation has virtually no effect on the model yield within reasonable perturbation ranges.

These sensitivity analysis results are helpful for large-area application of TAMW because they provide guidelines on model input accuracy requirements. In general, systematic errors (bias) should be avoided whenever possible but random errors at the field level of, say, 10-15% on the water-related variables and, say, 4-7°F on the maximum and minimum temperature should not be of much concern over a large number of fields for most growing seasons. If growing conditions are extremely dry then the initial soil water and daily rainfall inputs may have to be estimated with less than 10% error at the field level. Solar radiation inputs can be quite imprecise.

Results of the sensitivity analysis on TAMW parameters and functions indicated several influential functions which need to be closely examined by the model developer. By far the most critical factor is the temperature range within which leaves appear on the plant. Other important functions determine the duration of spikelet initiation, the rate of floret initiation, and the rate and duration of grain filling. Concentration on improving these aspects of the model should bring about the largest gain in yield prediction accuracy.

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APPENDIX A

Derivation of a_0 , F_0 , and α to obtain
orthogonal CCD's which block orthogonally

To obtain a CCD which is orthogonal, the axial points must be located at a distance α which is chosen in such a way that $X'X$ is diagonal. In general, the only off-diagonal elements that are not zero are those associated with the pure quadratic terms. According to Myers (16), the appropriate choice for α that makes the $X'X$ matrix diagonal is

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{QF}{4} \right)^{1/4} \quad [1]$$

$$\text{where } Q = ((F + T)^{1/2} - F^{1/2})^2$$

$$F = 2^k = \text{number of factorial points}$$

$$T = 2k + a_0 = \text{number of axial and center points}$$

$$a_0 = \text{number of center points}$$

This equation for α was derived using a second-order model in which the pure quadratic terms had been corrected for their means. When [1] is used to compute α with an uncorrected model, the results are identical except for the intercept term. The difference in the intercepts is found to be

$$\hat{\beta}'_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 = c \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{\beta}_{jj}$$

$$\text{where } \hat{\beta}'_0 = \text{intercept in corrected model} = \text{response mean}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \text{intercept in uncorrected model}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{jj} = j^{\text{th}} \text{ pure quadratic coefficient}$$

$$c = \text{correction for the pure quadratic terms}$$

$$= \frac{F + 2\alpha^2}{F + T}$$

To divide the CCD into blocks, the axial portion forms one block and the factorial portion one or more blocks. The factorial portion is divided into blocks that form orthogonal first-order designs in the same manner that fractional replications of 2^k factorial designs are determined. Orthogonality within individual blocks is necessary to insure that no two main effects are aliased with each other. The number of blocks that can be formed in a CCD depends on the number of factors.

It is desirable that the block effect be orthogonal to the coefficients so that the partial sum of squares for blocks is independent of those for the coefficients. Orthogonal blocking

in a CCD is obtained by appropriate selection of α and the number and distribution of center points among the blocks. Myers (16) states that CCD's which block orthogonally must satisfy the following condition.

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{F(2k + a_o)}{2(F + F_o)} \right)^{1/2} \quad [2]$$

where F_o = number of center points in the factorial portion

a_o = number of center points in the axial portion

We wish to have an orthogonal CCD which blocks orthogonally so by equating [1] and [2], the following relationship is obtained.

$$\left(\frac{QF}{4} \right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{FT}{2(F + F_o)} \right)^{1/2} \quad [3]$$

where $Q = ((F + T')^{1/2} - F^{1/2})^2$

$T' = T + F_o$

$T = 2k + a_o$

F_o = number of factorial center points

a_o = number of axial center points

The positive solution of [3] for F_o follows.

$$\left(\frac{((F + T')^{1/2} - F^{1/2})^2 F}{4} \right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{FT}{2(F + F_o)} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$((F + T')^{1/2} - F^{1/2}) F^{1/2} = \frac{FT}{(F + F_o)}$$

$$(F^2 + T'F)^{1/2} = F + \frac{FT}{(F + F_o)}$$

$$(F^2 + FT + FF_o)^{1/2} = \frac{F(F + F_o) + FT}{(F + F_o)}$$

$$F(F + F_0) + FT = \frac{(F(F + F_0) + FT)^2}{(F + F_0)^2}$$

$$(F + F_0)^2 = F(F + F_0) + FT$$

$$(F + F_0)^2 - F(F + F_0) - FT = 0$$

$$F_0(F + F_0) - FT = 0$$

$$F_0^2 + FF_0 - FT = 0$$

$$F_0 = \frac{(F^2 + 4FT)^{1/2} - F}{2}$$

$$\text{Thus, } F_0 = (2^{2(k-1)} + 2^k(2k + a_0))^{1/2} - 2^{k-1} \quad [4]$$

From [4] it can be seen that the number of center points and, hence, the value of α is not unique for a given value of k . An example for $k = 3$ follows. Table A1 shows the calculated F_0 values for several a_0 values using [4]. The 2^3 factorial

Table A1 - Calculated F_0 values for $k = 3$ using [4].

a_0	F_0
0	4.00
1	4.49
2	4.94
3	5.38
4	5.80
5	6.20

portion can be divided into two orthogonal first-order designs each with four points. Thus F_0 should be an even multiple of two. For $a_0 = 0$, $F_0 = 4$ giving two center points in each factorial block and zero center points in the axial block. The next best choice from Table A1 would be $F_0 = 6$ and $a_0 = 4$ or $a_0 = 5$ as both give calculated F_0 values equally close to six. With, say, $a_0 = 4$ and $F_0 = 6$, a value of α cannot be determined that exactly satisfies both [1] and [2]. Hence, the first choice for a_0 and F_0 would probably be preferable because exact orthogonality can be obtained. However, the

second choice might be of some value in a stochastic application where an estimate for pure error and test for lack of fit are desired in the axial block.

Table A2 gives the best choice of center points for several k -values, two factorial blocks, and a deterministic application where lack of fit tests are not possible even with multiple center points. When the computed α -values from equations [1] and [2] differ, the average provides near orthogonality.

Table A2 - Center and axial points needed to obtain an orthogonal CCD with three orthogonal blocks.

k	3	4	5	6(1/2 rep)
F: number of factorial points	8	16	32	32
F_0 : number of added factorial center points	4	6	8	10
$2k$: number of axial points	6	8	10	12
a_0 : number of added axial center points	0	0	0	1
α using [1]	1.414	1.719	2.000	2.231
α using [2]	1.414	1.706	2.000	2.225

APPENDIX B

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 0

Table B1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 0.

OBS	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.29	18.83	2.54	1752
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.48	31.98	2.54	3310
3	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.49	32.21	2.54	3331
4	1	1	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.48	31.39	2.54	3247
5	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.49	33.12	2.54	3420
6	1	1	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.48	31.98	2.54	3310
7	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	18.82	16.89	2.54	1540
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.49	33.12	2.54	3420
9	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
10	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
11	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
12	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
13	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
14	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
15	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.52	32.93	2.79	3393
16	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.75	32.82	2.54	3116
17	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.27	32.17	3.15	4093
18	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.52	32.93	2.79	3393
19	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.27	32.17	3.15	4093
20	2	0	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.75	32.82	2.54	3116
21	2	0	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	21.27	32.17	3.15	4093
22	2	0	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.27	32.17	3.15	4093
23	3	1	-1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
24	3	1	1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
25	3	1	0.000	-1.712	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
26	3	1	0.000	1.712	0.000	0.000	20.05	28.23	3.15	3386
27	3	1	0.000	0.000	-1.712	0.000	15.47	30.54	2.79	2501
28	3	1	0.000	0.000	1.712	0.000	21.85	28.12	3.28	3818
29	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.712	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
30	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.712	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388

Table B2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 0, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	20.4310
ROOT MSE	1.1314
R-SQUARE	0.63928278
COEF OF VARIATION	0.05537638

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	7.8422	0.1700	3.06	0.0058
LINEAR	4	15.6317	0.3388	3.05	0.0560
QUADRATIC	4	2.9811	0.0646	0.58	0.6810
CROSSPRODUCT	6	3.0365	0.0658	0.40	0.8691
TOTAL REGRESS	16	29.4916	0.6393	1.44	0.2565

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	16.6407	1.8490	669078.320	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	1.70530E-13	4.26326E-14		
TOTAL ERROR	13	16.6407	1.2801		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	21.7543	0.73863363	29.45	0.0001
X1	1	0.22230468	0.24197491	0.92	0.3750
X2	1	0.24256276	0.24197491	1.00	0.3344
X3	1	0.77864089	0.24197491	3.22	0.0067
X4	1	-0.02195602	0.24197491	-0.09	0.9291
X1*X1	1	0.09359193	0.27241987	0.34	0.7367
X1*X2	1	-0.30375000	0.28284870	-1.07	0.3024
X2*X2	1	0.09188600	0.27241987	0.34	0.7413
X1*X3	1	0.03000000	0.28284870	0.11	0.9172
X2*X3	1	0.00125000	0.28284870	0.00	0.9965
X3*X3	1	-0.38406987	0.27241987	-1.41	0.1821
X1*X4	1	0.05875000	0.28284870	0.21	0.8387
X2*X4	1	0.03000000	0.28284870	0.11	0.9172
X3*X4	1	-0.30375000	0.28284870	-1.07	0.3024
X4*X4	1	0.09359193	0.27241987	0.34	0.7367
F	1	-0.64852000	0.26286122	-2.47	0.0283
FSQ	1	-0.02306545	0.43065599	-0.05	0.9581

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	2.7773	0.55546758	0.43	0.8171
X2	5	2.9226	0.58451215	0.46	0.8014
X3	5	17.2894	3.4579	2.70	0.0691
X4	5	1.7075	0.34149521	0.27	0.9233

1) Since TAMW is a deterministic model, the pure error is zero. Hence, the LOF mean square error should be used for all hypotheses tests rather than the total MSE as has been done here.

Table B3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 0, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN	30.6077
ROOT MSE	3.6287
R-SQUARE	0.63366176
COEF OF VARIATION	0.11855506

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	79.8394	0.1709	3.03	0.0001
LINEAR	4	80.4424	0.1722	1.53	0.2517
QUADRATIC	4	36.2401	0.0776	0.69	0.6130
CROSSPRODUCT	6	99.5650	0.2131	1.26	0.3396
TOTAL REGRESS	16	296.0869	0.6337	1.41	0.2710

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	171.1764	19.0196	347324.810	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	2.27374E-13	5.68434E-14		
TOTAL ERROR	13	171.1764	13.1674		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	36.2669	2.3690	15.31	0.0001
X1	1	1.2753	0.77607996	1.64	0.1243
X2	1	1.4024	0.77607996	1.81	0.0939
X3	1	-0.26544094	0.77607996	-0.34	0.7378
X4	1	-0.12624710	0.77607996	-0.16	0.8733
X1*X1	1	-0.79601393	0.87372531	-0.91	0.3788
X1*X2	1	-1.7425	0.90717341	-1.92	0.0770
X2*X2	1	-0.79601393	0.87372531	-0.91	0.3788
X1*X3	1	0.17250000	0.90717341	0.19	0.8521
X2*X3	1	0.22625000	0.90717341	0.25	0.8069
X3*X3	1	-0.42070822	0.87372531	-0.48	0.6382
X1*X4	1	0.19875000	0.90717341	0.22	0.8300
X2*X4	1	0.17250000	0.90717341	0.19	0.8521
X3*X4	1	-1.7425	0.90717341	-1.92	0.0770
X4*X4	1	-0.79601393	0.87372531	-0.91	0.3788
F	1	-0.82664570	0.84306809	-0.98	0.3447
FSQ	1	-3.2239	1.3812	-2.33	0.0363

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	96.1731	19.2346	1.46	0.2681
X2	5	103.8041	20.7608	1.58	0.2347
X3	5	54.4693	10.8939	0.83	0.5523
X4	5	60.9668	12.1934	0.93	0.4951

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table B4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 0, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN		2.8540			
ROOT MSE		0.15719695			
R-SQUARE		0.87713177			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.05507952			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	1.8134	0.6936	36.69	0.2020
LINEAR	4	0.36466082	0.1395	3.69	0.0322
QUADRATIC	4	0.08398977	0.0321	0.85	0.5187
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.03125000	0.0120	0.21	0.9669
TOTAL REGRESS	16	2.2933	0.8771	5.80	0.0014
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	0.32124145	0.03569349	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	13	0.32124145	0.02471088		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	2.4799	0.10262638	24.16	0.0001
X1	1	0	0.03362020	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-0.02287085	0.03362020	-0.68	0.5083
X3	1	0.12711071	0.03362020	3.78	0.0023
X4	1	0	0.03362020	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.02050337	0.03785025	-0.54	0.5972
X1*X2	1	0	0.03929924	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.02050337	0.03785025	-0.54	0.5972
X1*X3	1	0	0.03929924	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	0.03125000	0.03929924	0.80	0.4408
X3*X3	1	-0.05973988	0.03785025	-1.58	0.1385
X1*X4	1	-0.03125000	0.03929924	-0.80	0.4408
X2*X4	1	0	0.03929924	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.03929924	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.02050337	0.03785025	-0.54	0.5972
F	1	0.29095621	0.03652216	7.97	0.0001
FSQ	1	-0.14268015	0.05983571	-2.38	0.0330
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.02287606	0.00457521	0.19	0.9632
X2	5	0.03431148	0.00686230	0.28	0.9172
X3	5	0.43040768	0.08608154	3.48	0.0323
X4	5	0.02287606	0.00457521	0.19	0.9632

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table B5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 0, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN 3390.6000
 ROOT MSE 480.1561
 R-SQUARE 0.70604762
 COEF OF VARIATION 0.14161390

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	2492804	0.2445	5.41	0.0001
LINEAR	4	2405097	0.2359	2.61	0.0846
QUADRATIC	4	886805	0.0870	0.96	0.4608
CROSSPRODUCT	6	1414179	0.1387	1.02	0.4531
TOTAL REGRESS	16	7198885	0.7060	1.95	0.1148

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	2997148	333016	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	13	2997148	230550		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3804.9322	313.4710	12.14	0.0001
X1	1	150.3072	102.6925	1.46	0.1670
X2	1	138.7152	102.6925	1.35	0.1998
X3	1	260.7599	102.6925	2.54	0.0247
X4	1	-13.5395	102.6925	-0.13	0.8971
X1*X1	1	-88.0494	115.6131	-0.76	0.4599
X1*X2	1	-205.3750	120.0390	-1.71	0.1108
X2*X2	1	-88.3906	115.6131	-0.76	0.4582
X1*X3	1	18.5000	120.0390	0.15	0.8799
X2*X3	1	56.3750	120.0390	0.47	0.6464
X3*X3	1	-166.0106	115.6131	-1.44	0.1747
X1*X4	1	-12.8750	120.0390	-0.11	0.9162
X2*X4	1	18.5000	120.0390	0.15	0.8799
X3*X4	1	-205.3750	120.0390	-1.71	0.1108
X4*X4	1	-88.0494	115.6131	-0.76	0.4599
F	1	127.2612	111.5565	1.14	0.2745
FSQ	1	-540.6479	182.7674	-2.96	0.0111

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	1310622	262124	1.14	0.3894
X2	5	1286613	257323	1.12	0.3989
X3	5	2693063	538613	2.34	0.1011
X4	5	820720	164144	0.71	0.6253

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

APPENDIX C

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 1

Table C1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 1.

OBS	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	17.03	16.11	2.54	1331
2	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	15.67	14.53	2.54	1100
3	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	16.65	15.85	2.54	1281
4	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	14.99	13.78	2.54	1002
5	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
6	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
7	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.55	33.14	2.54	3433
8	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.55	31.64	2.54	3278
9	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
10	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
11	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.55	31.64	2.54	3278
12	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	21.55	30.14	2.54	3122
13	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
14	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.53	31.70	2.54	3288
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.55	33.14	2.54	3433
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.55	33.14	2.54	3433
17	-1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	19.53	21.87	2.54	2065
18	1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.45	2.54	3542
19	0.000	-1.414	0.000	0.000	20.25	18.75	2.54	1837
20	0.000	1.414	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.45	2.54	3542
21	0.000	0.000	-1.414	0.000	22.12	30.70	2.54	3272
22	0.000	0.000	1.414	0.000	21.60	31.45	2.79	3585
23	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.414	21.35	34.45	2.54	3542
24	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.414	21.35	33.54	2.54	3455
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511

Table C2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 1, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	20.5228
ROOT MSE	0.76406052
R-SQUARE	0.94274906
COEF OF VARIATION	0.03722984

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	57.6724	0.5656	24.70	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	7.4059	0.0726	3.17	0.0632
CROSSPRODUCT	6	31.0539	0.3045	8.87	0.0016
TOTAL REGRESS	14	96.1322	0.9427	11.76	0.0002

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	5.8379	0.58378848

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	21.7969	0.45833787	47.56	0.0001
X1	1	1.2197	0.17085429	7.14	0.0001
X2	1	1.1688	0.17085429	6.84	0.0001
X3	1	-0.08376906	0.17085429	-0.49	0.6345
X4	1	-0.15100912	0.17085429	-0.88	0.3975
X1*X1	1	-0.73454629	0.27018516	-2.72	0.0216
X1*X2	1	-1.3637	0.19101513	-7.14	0.0001
X2*X2	1	-0.55449192	0.27018516	-2.05	0.0673
X1*X3	1	0.06875000	0.19101513	0.36	0.7264
X2*X3	1	0.06875000	0.19101513	0.36	0.7264
X3*X3	1	-0.02433181	0.27018516	-0.09	0.9300
X1*X4	1	0.18875000	0.19101513	0.99	0.3464
X2*X4	1	0.18875000	0.19101513	0.99	0.3464
X3*X4	1	-0.01875000	0.19101513	-0.10	0.9237
X4*X4	1	-0.27940884	0.27018516	-1.03	0.3254

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	64.4715	12.8943	22.09	0.0001
X2	5	60.1836	12.0367	20.62	0.0001
X3	5	0.30194621	0.06038924	0.10	0.9891
X4	5	2.2261	0.44521011	0.76	0.5968

Table C3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 1, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN	28.6840
ROOT MSE	0.82832099
R-SQUARE	0.99422866
COEF OF VARIATION	0.02887746

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	805.5771	0.6776	293.53	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	119.6499	0.1006	43.60	0.0001
CROSSPRODUCT	6	256.7448	0.2160	62.37	0.0001
TOTAL REGRESS	14	1181.9718	0.9942	123.05	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	6.8612	0.68611567

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	32.8988	0.49688588	66.21	0.0001
X1	1	4.2102	0.18522380	22.73	0.0001
X2	1	4.7308	0.18522380	25.54	0.0001
X3	1	0.13453313	0.18522380	0.73	0.4843
X4	1	-0.39686097	0.18522380	-2.14	0.0578
X1*X1	1	-2.2162	0.29290879	-7.57	0.0001
X1*X2	1	-3.9631	0.20708025	-19.14	0.0001
X2*X2	1	-2.9965	0.29290879	-10.23	0.0001
X1*X3	1	0.05562500	0.20708025	0.27	0.7937
X2*X3	1	0.43062500	0.20708025	2.08	0.0643
X3*X3	1	-0.75829606	0.29290879	-2.59	0.0270
X1*X4	1	0.22812500	0.20708025	1.10	0.2964
X2*X4	1	0.22812500	0.20708025	1.10	0.2964
X3*X4	1	-0.21812500	0.20708025	-1.05	0.3170
X4*X4	1	0.70214499	0.29290879	2.40	0.0375

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	645.9509	129.1902	188.29	0.0001
X2	5	774.4839	154.8968	225.76	0.0001
X3	5	8.7382	1.7476	2.55	0.0977
X4	5	9.5190	1.9038	2.77	0.0797

Table C4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 1, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN	2910.8000
ROOT MSE	73.3943
R-SQUARE	0.99706696
COEF OF VARIATION	0.02521447

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	12133295	0.6607	563.11	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	1994118	0.1086	92.55	0.0001
CROSSPRODUCT	6	4184354	0.2278	129.47	0.0001
TOTAL REGRESS	14	18311767	0.9971	242.82	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	53867.2210	5386.7221

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3461.4610	44.0271	78.62	0.0001
X1	1	525.3056	16.4120	32.01	0.0001
X2	1	572.5281	16.4120	34.88	0.0001
X3	1	27.1807	16.4120	1.66	0.1287
X4	1	-47.2038	16.4120	-2.88	0.0165
X1*X1	1	-322.8875	25.9535	-12.44	0.0001
X1*X2	1	-506.6875	18.3486	-27.61	0.0001
X2*X2	1	-379.9047	25.9535	-14.64	0.0001
X1*X3	1	7.9375	18.3486	0.43	0.6745
X2*X3	1	46.8125	18.3486	2.55	0.0288
X3*X3	1	-10.2931	25.9535	-0.40	0.7000
X1*X4	1	31.8125	18.3486	1.73	0.1136
X2*X4	1	31.9375	18.3486	1.74	0.1124
X3*X4	1	-22.4375	18.3486	-1.22	0.2494
X4*X4	1	24.7175	25.9535	0.95	0.3634

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	10477251	2095450	389.00	0.0001
X2	5	11868672	2373734	440.66	0.0001
X3	5	59747.9229	11949.5846	2.22	0.1328
X4	5	90014.7406	18002.9481	3.34	0.0493

APPENDIX D

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 2

Table D1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 2.

OBS	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.99	33.45	2.79	3357
2	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.99	33.45	2.79	3357
3	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
4	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
5	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.12	33.39	2.54	3072
6	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.12	33.39	2.54	3072
7	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
8	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
9	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.99	33.45	2.79	3357
10	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.99	33.45	2.79	3357
11	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
12	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
13	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.12	33.39	2.54	3072
14	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.12	33.39	2.54	3072
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	22.50	33.14	3.15	4457
17	-1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
18	1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
19	0.000	-1.414	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
20	0.000	1.414	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3942
21	0.000	0.000	-1.414	0.000	19.04	35.36	2.54	3240
22	0.000	0.000	1.414	0.000	22.72	32.76	3.15	4459
23	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.414	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
24	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.414	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940

Table D2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 2, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	20.6212
ROOT MSE	0.24669665
R-SQUARE	0.98915232
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01196325

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	53.6892	0.9570	220.55	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	1.7888	0.0319	7.35	0.0050
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.01690000	0.0003	0.05	0.9994
TOTAL REGRESS	14	55.4949	0.9892	65.13	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.60859237	0.06085924

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	20.0349	0.14798621	135.38	0.0001
X1	1	0	0.05516471	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	0.02600157	0.05516471	0.47	0.6475
X3	1	1.6383	0.05516471	29.70	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.05516471	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	0.09694660	0.08723625	1.11	0.2924
X1*X2	1	0	0.06167416	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	0.09694660	0.08723625	1.11	0.2924
X1*X3	1	0	0.06167416	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-0.03250000	0.06167416	-0.53	0.6097
X3*X3	1	0.44205082	0.08723625	5.07	0.0005
X1*X4	1	0	0.06167416	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.06167416	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.06167416	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	0.09694660	0.08723625	1.11	0.2924

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.07516189	0.01503238	0.25	0.9320
X2	5	0.10558270	0.02111654	0.35	0.8729
X3	5	55.2553	11.0511	181.58	0.0001
X4	5	0.07516189	0.01503238	0.25	0.9320

Table D3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 2, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN	33.1800
ROOT MSE	0.44163840
R-SQUARE	0.72225382
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01331038

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	1.7532	0.2497	2.25	0.1364
QUADRATIC	4	3.3152	0.4721	4.25	0.0289
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.00360000	0.0005	0.00	1.0000
TOTAL REGRESS	14	5.0720	0.7223	1.86	0.1640

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	1.9504	0.19504448

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	32.7641	0.26492614	123.67	0.0001
X1	1	1.42117E-15	0.09875633	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-0.01200072	0.09875633	-0.12	0.9057
X3	1	-0.29583787	0.09875633	-3.00	0.0134
X4	1	0	0.09875633	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.04007733	0.15617106	-0.26	0.8027
X1*X2	1	0	0.11040960	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.04007733	0.15617106	-0.26	0.8027
X1*X3	1	0	0.11040960	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	0.01500000	0.11040960	0.14	0.8946
X3*X3	1	0.64012810	0.15617106	4.10	0.0021
X1*X4	1	0	0.11040960	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.11040960	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.11040960	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.04007733	0.15617106	-0.26	0.8027

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.01284488	0.00256898	0.01	1.0000
X2	5	0.01932505	0.00386501	0.02	0.9998
X3	5	5.0308	1.0062	5.16	0.0134
X4	5	0.01284488	0.00256898	0.01	1.0000

Table D4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 2, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN	2.9704
ROOT MSE	0.04468608
R-SQUARE	0.98730142
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01504379

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	1.1747	0.7470	147.06	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	0.31537231	0.2006	39.48	0.0001
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.06250000	0.0397	5.22	0.0112
TOTAL REGRESS	14	1.5525	0.9873	55.53	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.01996846	0.00199685

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3.2075	0.02680589	119.66	0.0001
X1	1	5.10733E-16	0.00999241	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-0.05000302	0.00999241	-5.00	0.0005
X3	1	0.23714132	0.00999241	23.73	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.00999241	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.03597723	0.01580178	-2.28	0.0460
X1*X2	1	0	0.01117152	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.03597723	0.01580178	-2.28	0.0460
X1*X3	1	0	0.01117152	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	0.06250000	0.01117152	5.59	0.0002
X3*X3	1	-0.18852329	0.01580178	-11.93	0.0001
X1*X4	1	0	0.01117152	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.01117152	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.01117152	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.03597723	0.01580178	-2.28	0.0460

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.01035113	0.00207023	1.04	0.4472
X2	5	0.12285415	0.02457083	12.30	0.0005
X3	5	1.4714	0.29427548	147.37	0.0001
X4	5	0.01035113	0.00207023	1.04	0.4472

Table D5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 2, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN	3866.1200
ROOT MSE	116.0030
R-SQUARE	0.98113848
COEF OF VARIATION	0.03000503

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	6867128	0.9625	127.58	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	51552.5972	0.0072	0.96	0.4712
CROSSPRODUCT	6	81225.0000	0.0114	1.01	0.4722
TOTAL REGRESS	14	6999906	0.9811	37.16	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	134567	13456.7032

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3978.0576	69.5869	57.17	0.0001
X1	1	0	25.9398	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-56.8620	25.9398	-2.19	0.0531
X3	1	583.2185	25.9398	22.48	0.0001
X4	1	0	25.9398	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-23.7917	41.0207	-0.58	0.5748
X1*X2	1	0	29.0008	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-23.2916	41.0207	-0.57	0.5827
X1*X3	1	0	29.0008	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	71.2500	29.0008	2.46	0.0339
X3*X3	1	-69.0554	41.0207	-1.68	0.1232
X1*X4	1	0	29.0008	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	29.0008	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	29.0008	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-23.7917	41.0207	-0.58	0.5748

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	4526.7252	905.3450	0.07	0.9959
X2	5	150225	30045.0634	2.23	0.1310
X3	5	6921826	1384365	102.88	0.0001
X4	5	4526.7252	905.3450	0.07	0.9959

APPENDIX E

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 3

Table E1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 3.

OBS	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	17.01	29.26	3.15	2971
2	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	17.01	28.79	3.15	2925
3	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
4	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	22.22	27.10	3.28	3744
5	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	17.04	29.81	3.15	3025
6	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	17.04	29.81	3.15	3025
7	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
8	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
9	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	17.01	29.81	3.15	3019
10	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	17.01	29.81	3.15	3019
11	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
12	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
13	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	17.04	29.81	3.15	3025
14	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	17.04	29.81	3.15	3025
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	22.22	28.47	3.28	3936
17	-1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
18	1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
19	0.000	-1.414	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
20	0.000	1.414	0.000	0.000	20.05	28.23	3.15	3386
21	0.000	0.000	-1.414	0.000	15.77	30.02	2.99	2692
22	0.000	0.000	1.414	0.000	21.95	28.55	3.28	3896
23	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.414	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
24	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.414	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388

Table E2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 3, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	19.6836
ROOT MSE	0.23694697
R-SQUARE	0.99566292
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01203779

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	126.5053	0.9772	563.31	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	2.3832	0.0184	10.61	0.0013
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.00090000	0.0000	0.00	1.0000
TOTAL REGRESS	14	128.8893	0.9957	163.98	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE		
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.56143865	0.05614386		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	19.9543	0.14213765	140.39	0.0001
X1	1	0	0.05298455	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	0.00529332	0.05298455	0.10	0.9224
X3	1	2.5151	0.05298455	47.47	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.05298455	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	0.06606482	0.08378859	0.79	0.4487
X1*X2	1	0	0.05923674	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	0.06356407	0.08378859	0.76	0.4656
X1*X3	1	0	0.05923674	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-0.00750000	0.05923674	-0.13	0.9018
X3*X3	1	-0.53411643	0.08378859	-6.37	0.0001
X1*X4	1	0	0.05923674	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.05923674	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.05923674	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	0.06606482	0.08378859	0.79	0.4487

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.03490383	0.00698077	0.12	0.9836
X2	5	0.03377176	0.00675435	0.12	0.9847
X3	5	128.7870	25.7574	458.78	0.0001
X4	5	0.03490383	0.00698077	0.12	0.9836

Table E3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 3, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN	28.7792
ROOT MSE	0.26649547
R-SQUARE	0.94853256
COEF OF VARIATION	0.00926000

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	8.9704	0.6501	31.58	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	3.0993	0.2246	10.91	0.0011
CROSSPRODUCT	6	1.0191	0.0738	2.39	0.1070
TOTAL REGRESS	14	13.0888	0.9485	13.16	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.71019838	0.07101984

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	28.1029	0.15986295	175.79	0.0001
X1	1	0.14700888	0.05959200	2.47	0.0333
X2	1	0.14700888	0.05959200	2.47	0.0333
X3	1	-0.62996705	0.05959200	-10.57	0.0001
X4	1	-0.09200556	0.05959200	-1.54	0.1536
X1*X1	1	0.07942666	0.09423746	0.84	0.4190
X1*X2	1	-0.18375000	0.06662387	-2.76	0.0202
X2*X2	1	0.07942666	0.09423746	0.84	0.4190
X1*X3	1	-0.01250000	0.06662387	-0.19	0.8549
X2*X3	1	-0.01250000	0.06662387	-0.19	0.8549
X3*X3	1	0.60708601	0.09423746	6.44	0.0001
X1*X4	1	0.11500000	0.06662387	1.73	0.1150
X2*X4	1	0.11500000	0.06662387	1.73	0.1150
X3*X4	1	-0.05625000	0.06662387	-0.84	0.4182
X4*X4	1	0.07942666	0.09423746	0.84	0.4190

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	1.2370	0.24739631	3.48	0.0441
X2	5	1.2370	0.24739631	3.48	0.0441
X3	5	10.9397	2.1879	30.81	0.0001
X4	5	0.69356569	0.13871314	1.95	0.1720

Table E4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 3, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN	3.1904
ROOT MSE	0.02805514
R-SQUARE	0.94250446
COEF OF VARIATION	0.00879361

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	0.10514005	0.7680	33.40	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	0.02388504	0.1745	7.59	0.0045
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0	0.0000	0.00	1.0000
TOTAL REGRESS	14	0.12902509	0.9425	11.71	0.0002

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.00787091	0.00078709

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3.1036	0.01682947	184.42	0.0001
X1	1	6.43968E-16	0.00627351	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	0	0.00627351	0.00	1.0000
X3	1	0.07250738	0.00627351	11.56	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.00627351	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	0.02899740	0.00992079	2.92	0.0152
X1*X2	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	0.02899740	0.00992079	2.92	0.0152
X1*X3	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X3*X3	1	0.02149514	0.00992079	2.17	0.0555
X1*X4	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.00701379	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	0.02899740	0.00992079	2.92	0.0152

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.00672436	0.00134487	1.71	0.2201
X2	5	0.00672436	0.00134487	1.71	0.2201
X3	5	0.10883504	0.02176701	27.66	0.0001
X4	5	0.00672436	0.00134487	1.71	0.2201

Table E5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 3, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN	3425.2800
ROOT MSE	47.8332
R-SQUARE	0.99445230
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01396475

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	4033035	0.9779	440.67	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	52760.8754	0.0128	5.76	0.0114
CROSSPRODUCT	6	15583.5000	0.0038	1.14	0.4087
TOTAL REGRESS	14	4101379	0.9945	128.04	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	22880.1430	2288.0143

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3312.7381	28.6938	115.45	0.0001
X1	1	16.7010	10.6962	1.56	0.1495
X2	1	17.7597	10.6962	1.66	0.1278
X3	1	448.2499	10.6962	41.91	0.0001
X4	1	-11.9007	10.6962	-1.11	0.2919
X1*X1	1	47.0501	16.9147	2.78	0.0194
X1*X2	1	-20.8750	11.9583	-1.75	0.1115
X2*X2	1	46.5499	16.9147	2.75	0.0204
X1*X3	1	3.1250	11.9583	0.26	0.7991
X2*X3	1	1.6250	11.9583	0.14	0.8946
X3*X3	1	0.03585625	16.9147	0.00	0.9984
X1*X4	1	14.8750	11.9583	1.24	0.2419
X2*X4	1	14.8750	11.9583	1.24	0.2419
X3*X4	1	-9.1250	11.9583	-0.76	0.4630
X4*X4	1	47.0501	16.9147	2.78	0.0194

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	33950.1284	6790.0257	2.97	0.0674
X2	5	34191.3528	6838.2706	2.99	0.0662
X3	5	4019847	803969	351.38	0.0001
X4	5	28948.3625	5789.6725	2.53	0.0992

APPENDIX F

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 4

Table F1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 4.

OBS	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
2	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
3	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	18.10	27.40	3.15	2963
4	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	18.10	27.40	3.15	2963
5	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
6	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
7	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	18.03	27.50	2.99	2813
8	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	18.03	27.50	2.99	2813
9	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
10	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
11	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	18.10	27.40	3.15	2963
12	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	18.10	27.40	3.15	2963
13	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
14	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	18.45	27.82	2.54	2468
15	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	18.03	27.50	2.99	2813
16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	18.03	27.50	2.99	2813
17	-1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
18	1.414	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
19	0.000	-1.414	0.000	0.000	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
20	0.000	1.414	0.000	0.000	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
21	0.000	0.000	-1.414	0.000	19.68	27.81	2.54	2626
22	0.000	0.000	1.414	0.000	16.25	27.55	3.15	2672
23	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.414	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
24	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.414	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.00	27.65	2.79	2481

Table F2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 4, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	17.8820
ROOT MSE	0.60957060
R-SQUARE	0.73833391
COEF OF VARIATION	0.03408850

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	3.1484	0.2217	2.12	0.1531
QUADRATIC	4	7.3314	0.5163	4.93	0.0186
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.00490000	0.0003	0.00	1.0000
TOTAL REGRESS	14	10.4846	0.7383	2.02	0.1342

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	3.7158	0.37157632

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	16.5043	0.36566383	45.14	0.0001
X1	1	0	0.13630825	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-0.01400085	0.13630825	-0.10	0.9202
X3	1	-0.39652495	0.13630825	-2.91	0.0156
X4	1	0	0.13630825	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	0.30990425	0.21555483	1.44	0.1811
X1*X2	1	0	0.15239265	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	0.30990425	0.21555483	1.44	0.1811
X1*X3	1	0	0.15239265	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-0.01750000	0.15239265	-0.11	0.9108
X3*X3	1	0.79255001	0.21555483	3.68	0.0043
X1*X4	1	0	0.15239265	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.15239265	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.15239265	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	0.30990425	0.21555483	1.44	0.1811

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.76804664	0.15360933	0.41	0.8292
X2	5	0.77686688	0.15537338	0.42	0.8260
X3	5	8.1726	1.6345	4.40	0.0223
X4	5	0.76804664	0.15360933	0.41	0.8292

Table F3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 4, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN	27.6428
ROOT MSE	0.05502935
R-SQUARE	0.94998829
COEF OF VARIATION	0.00199073

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	0.56169332	0.9276	46.37	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	0.00352838	0.0058	0.29	0.8771
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.01000000	0.0165	0.55	0.7600
TOTAL REGRESS	14	0.57522171	0.9500	13.57	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.03028229	0.00302823

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	27.6692	0.03301052	838.19	0.0001
X1	1	0	0.01230531	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	0.02000121	0.01230531	1.63	0.1351
X3	1	-0.16639205	0.01230531	-13.52	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.01230531	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.01200036	0.01945934	-0.62	0.5512
X1*X2	1	0	0.01375734	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.01200036	0.01945934	-0.62	0.5512
X1*X3	1	0	0.01375734	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	0.02500000	0.01375734	1.82	0.0992
X3*X3	1	0.00300417	0.01945934	0.15	0.8804
X1*X4	1	0	0.01375734	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.01375734	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.01375734	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.01200036	0.01945934	-0.62	0.5512

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.00115165	0.00023033	0.08	0.9946
X2	5	0.01915214	0.00383043	1.26	0.3505
X3	5	0.56376502	0.11275300	37.23	0.0001
X4	5	0.00115165	0.00023033	0.08	0.9946

Table F4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 4, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN	2.8040
ROOT MSE	0.03604781
R-SQUARE	0.99048444
COEF OF VARIATION	0.01285585

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	1.3224	0.9683	254.41	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	0.00464996	0.0034	0.89	0.5021
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.02560000	0.0187	3.28	0.0472
TOTAL REGRESS	14	1.3526	0.9905	74.35	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	0.01299444	0.00129944

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	2.7980	0.02162404	129.39	0.0001
X1	1	5.32939E-16	0.00806078	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-0.03200193	0.00806078	-3.97	0.0026
X3	1	0.25514241	0.00806078	31.65	0.0001
X4	1	0	0.00806078	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.00500272	0.01274713	-0.39	0.7030
X1*X2	1	0	0.00901195	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.00500272	0.01274713	-0.39	0.7030
X1*X3	1	0	0.00901195	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-0.04000000	0.00901195	-4.44	0.0013
X3*X3	1	0.02250559	0.01274713	1.77	0.1079
X1*X4	1	0	0.00901195	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.00901195	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.00901195	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.00500272	0.01274713	-0.39	0.7030

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	0.00020014	.00004002899	0.03	0.9994
X2	5	0.04628138	0.00925628	7.12	0.0044
X3	5	1.3315	0.26630498	204.94	0.0001
X4	5	0.00020014	.00004002899	0.03	0.9994

Table F5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 4, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN	2620.5200
ROOT MSE	115.2110
R-SQUARE	0.85915199
COEF OF VARIATION	0.04396494

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LINEAR	4	604583	0.6415	11.39	0.0010
QUADRATIC	4	182586	0.1937	3.44	0.0515
CROSSPRODUCT	6	22500.0000	0.0239	0.28	0.9323
TOTAL REGRESS	14	809668	0.8592	4.36	0.0122

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE
TOTAL ERROR	10	132736	13273.5762

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	2408.7224	69.1118	34.85	0.0001
X1	1	0	25.7627	0.00	1.0000
X2	1	-30.0018	25.7627	-1.16	0.2712
X3	1	171.2625	25.7627	6.65	0.0001
X4	1	0	25.7627	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	45.1844	40.7406	1.11	0.2934
X1*X2	1	0	28.8028	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	45.1844	40.7406	1.11	0.2934
X1*X3	1	0	28.8028	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-37.5000	28.8028	-1.30	0.2221
X3*X3	1	129.2098	40.7406	3.17	0.0100
X1*X4	1	0	28.8028	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	28.8028	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	28.8028	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	45.1844	40.7406	1.11	0.2934

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	16327.1122	3265.4224	0.25	0.9325
X2	5	56828.1995	11365.6399	0.86	0.5415
X3	5	742595	148519	11.19	0.0008
X4	5	16327.1122	3265.4224	0.25	0.9325

APPENDIX G

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 5

Table G1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 5.

OBS	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	22.70	33.59	1.36	1967
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.34	34.88	3.76	5306
3	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.58	34.52	2.23	3148
4	1	1	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	23.17	32.80	1.36	1958
5	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.33	33.39	3.73	5040
6	1	1	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.89	33.87	2.79	3926
7	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	23.53	34.88	0.75	1171
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.21	34.67	3.63	5053
9	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
10	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
11	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
12	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
13	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
14	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
15	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	20.74	32.70	2.23	2864
16	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	20.51	32.70	3.58	4557
17	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.16	32.70	1.84	2413
18	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	23.17	32.69	0.75	1080
19	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.19	32.70	3.79	4978
20	2	0	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	20.00	32.70	3.63	4496
21	2	0	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	21.00	32.70	1.84	2394
22	2	0	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	20.08	32.63	3.15	3913
23	3	1	-1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	19.98	28.28	2.23	2398
24	3	1	1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.50	28.19	3.28	3932
25	3	1	0.000	-1.712	0.000	0.000	20.35	28.46	1.36	1502
26	3	1	0.000	1.712	0.000	0.000	20.53	28.17	3.76	4131
27	3	1	0.000	0.000	-1.712	0.000	20.22	27.99	2.54	2737
28	3	1	0.000	0.000	1.712	0.000	20.54	28.23	3.15	3468
29	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.712	20.87	28.49	3.63	4093
30	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.712	19.92	27.99	2.54	2698

Table G2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 5, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN	21.0710
ROOT MSE	0.56866813
R-SQUARE	0.85219756
COEF OF VARIATION	0.02698819

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	12.4233	0.4368	19.21	0.0010
LINEAR	4	4.6721	0.1643	3.61	0.0343
QUADRATIC	4	2.6152	0.0919	2.02	0.1506
CROSSPRODUCT	6	4.5287	0.1592	2.33	0.0944
TOTAL REGRESS	16	24.2393	0.8522	4.68	0.0038

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	4.2040	0.46710942310050	50.840	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	1.70530E-13	4.26326E-14		
TOTAL ERROR	13	4.2040	0.32338344		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	21.7386	0.37125626	58.55	0.0001
X1	1	-0.14864956	0.12162282	-1.22	0.2433
X2	1	-0.42045042	0.12162282	-3.46	0.0043
X3	1	-0.08655062	0.12162282	-0.71	0.4893
X4	1	0.08570166	0.12162282	0.70	0.4935
X1*X1	1	0.14965311	0.13692524	1.09	0.2943
X1*X2	1	0.25000000	0.14216703	1.76	0.1022
X2*X2	1	0.21789051	0.13692524	1.59	0.1356
X1*X3	1	0.11875000	0.14216703	0.84	0.4186
X2*X3	1	0.16125000	0.14216703	1.13	0.2772
X3*X3	1	0.19741929	0.13692524	1.44	0.1730
X1*X4	1	-0.15250000	0.14216703	-1.07	0.3029
X2*X4	1	-0.36750000	0.14216703	-2.58	0.0226
X3*X4	1	-0.14875000	0.14216703	-1.05	0.3145
X4*X4	1	0.20253709	0.13692524	1.48	0.1629
F	1	-0.76567608	0.13212081	-5.80	0.0001
FSQ	1	0.35977847	0.21645878	1.66	0.1204

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	2.4671	0.49341964	1.53	0.2487
X2	5	8.2605	1.6521	5.11	0.0083
X3	5	1.8317	0.36633825	1.13	0.3913
X4	5	3.7552	0.75103003	2.32	0.1026

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table G3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 5, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN 32.0137
 ROOT MSE 0.23697804
 R-SQUARE 0.99575055
 COEF OF VARIATION 0.00740240

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	167.3271	0.9740	1489.77	0.0001
LINEAR	4	0.44304738	0.0026	1.97	0.1583
QUADRATIC	4	0.04790909	0.0003	0.21	0.9264
CROSSPRODUCT	6	3.2534	0.0189	9.66	0.0004
TOTAL REGRESS	16	171.0714	0.9958	190.39	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	0.73006171	0.08111797381519.493		0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	2.27374E-13	5.68434E-14		
TOTAL ERROR	13	0.73006171	0.05615859		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	38.5812	0.15471165	249.37	0.0001
X1	1	0.04875700	0.05068323	0.96	0.3536
X2	1	0.02120219	0.05068323	0.42	0.6825
X3	1	0.12217060	0.05068323	2.41	0.0315
X4	1	-0.05013291	0.05068323	-0.99	0.3406
X1*X1	1	-0.00471313	0.05706013	-0.08	0.9354
X1*X2	1	0.21875000	0.05924451	3.69	0.0027
X2*X2	1	0.02258183	0.05706013	0.40	0.6987
X1*X3	1	0.04750000	0.05924451	0.80	0.4371
X2*X3	1	-0.23625000	0.05924451	-3.99	0.0015
X3*X3	1	-0.04736151	0.05706013	-0.83	0.4215
X1*X4	1	-0.22625000	0.05924451	-3.82	0.0021
X2*X4	1	0.04000000	0.05924451	0.68	0.5114
X3*X4	1	0.21125000	0.05924451	3.57	0.0035
X4*X4	1	-0.00300719	0.05706013	-0.05	0.9588
F	1	-2.9324	0.05505800	-53.26	0.0001
FSQ	1	-1.5351	0.09020372	-17.02	0.0001

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	1.6731	0.33462084	5.96	0.0044
X2	5	1.7029	0.34057466	6.06	0.0041
X3	5	2.0081	0.40162866	7.15	0.0020
X4	5	1.6138	0.32275033	5.75	0.0052

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table G4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 5, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN	2.6660
ROOT MSE	0.22857232
R-SQUARE	0.97222054
COEF OF VARIATION	0.08573605

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	0.64746886	0.0265	6.20	0.5394
LINEAR	4	21.9946	0.8996	105.25	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	0.72808977	0.0298	3.48	0.0383
CROSSPRODUCT	6	0.39997500	0.0164	1.28	0.3332
TOTAL REGRESS	16	23.7701	0.9722	28.44	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	0.67918895	0.07546544	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	13	0.67918895	0.05224530		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	2.6452	0.14922395	17.73	0.0001
X1	1	0.28897779	0.04888547	5.91	0.0001
X2	1	0.90608826	0.04888547	18.53	0.0001
X3	1	0.11638153	0.04888547	2.38	0.0333
X4	1	-0.29668435	0.04888547	-6.07	0.0001
X1*X1	1	-0.09887927	0.05503618	-1.80	0.0957
X1*X2	1	-0.08750000	0.05714308	-1.53	0.1497
X2*X2	1	-0.16541073	0.05503618	-3.01	0.0101
X1*X3	1	-0.03000000	0.05714308	-0.52	0.6084
X2*X3	1	-0.02625000	0.05714308	-0.46	0.6536
X3*X3	1	-0.06817244	0.05503618	-1.24	0.2374
X1*X4	1	0.09500000	0.05714308	1.66	0.1203
X2*X4	1	0.08125000	0.05714308	1.42	0.1786
X3*X4	1	0.01125000	0.05714308	0.20	0.8470
X4*X4	1	0.01371244	0.05503618	0.25	0.8071
F	1	0.16876844	0.05310507	3.18	0.0073
FSQ	1	-0.10668611	0.08700415	-1.23	0.2419

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	2.2756	0.45511726	8.71	0.0008
X2	5	18.6596	3.7319	71.43	0.0001
X3	5	0.40372384	0.08074477	1.55	0.2432
X4	5	2.1796	0.43592233	8.34	0.0010

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table G5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 5, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN	3385.8667
ROOT MSE	363.2595
R-SQUARE	0.95622982
COEF OF VARIATION	0.10728701

REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	779588	0.0199	2.95	0.0001
LINEAR	4	35492141	0.9056	67.24	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	827477	0.0211	1.57	0.2411
CROSSPRODUCT	6	377494	0.0096	0.48	0.8140
TOTAL REGRESS	16	37476700	0.9562	17.75	0.0001

RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	1715447	190605	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	13	1715447	131957		

PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	4086.3912	237.1548	17.23	0.0001
X1	1	400.5239	77.6914	5.16	0.0002
X2	1	1133.2438	77.6914	14.59	0.0001
X3	1	146.7152	77.6914	1.89	0.0815
X4	1	-396.5915	77.6914	-5.10	0.0002
X1*X1	1	-68.1039	87.4665	-0.78	0.4501
X1*X2	1	-83.5000	90.8149	-0.92	0.3746
X2*X2	1	-187.0076	87.4665	-2.14	0.0521
X1*X3	1	-3.6250	90.8149	-0.04	0.9688
X2*X3	1	-34.8750	90.8149	-0.38	0.7072
X3*X3	1	-89.4281	87.4665	-1.02	0.3252
X1*X4	1	93.2500	90.8149	1.03	0.3232
X2*X4	1	81.0000	90.8149	0.89	0.3886
X3*X4	1	11.6250	90.8149	0.13	0.9001
X4*X4	1	10.5397	87.4665	0.12	0.9059
F	1	-171.0592	84.3975	-2.03	0.0637
FSQ	1	-208.6047	138.2717	-1.51	0.1553

FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	3837967	767593	5.82	0.0049
X2	5	28915145	5783029	43.82	0.0001
X3	5	630361	126072	0.96	0.4790
X4	5	3686727	737345	5.59	0.0058

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

APPENDIX H

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 6

Table H1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 6.

OBS	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Y4
1	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	2814
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	3572
3	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	3315
4	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	4745
5	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1789
6	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	3267
7	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	2841
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	2272
9	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	4135
10	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	3607
11	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	2110
12	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	3847
13	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	3352
14	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	3031
15	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	5532
16	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	4793
17	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
18	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
19	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
20	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
21	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
22	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
23	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
24	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
25	2	0	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
26	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
27	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	2444
28	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	3165
29	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	3000
30	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	4171
31	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	2690
32	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2852
33	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	4454
34	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	3411
35	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3531
36	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	5761
37	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	3257
38	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3397
39	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	5512
40	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	4538
41	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	4743
42	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	7608
43	3	1	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2713
44	3	1	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3648
45	3	1	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2310
46	3	1	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4213
47	3	1	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	2370
48	3	1	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	3898
49	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	3207
50	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	3257
51	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	4438
52	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	2835
53	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	2273
54	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	4502
55	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3388

Table H2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 6, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN		3633.8727			
ROOT MSE		277.8091			
R-SQUARE		0.96561784			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.07644988			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	5002448	0.0891	32.41	0.0001
LINEAR	6	45802681	0.8162	98.91	0.0001
QUADRATIC	6	337359	0.0060	0.73	0.6310
CROSSPRODUCT	15	3045765	0.0543	2.63	0.0157
TOTAL REGRESS	29	54188252	0.9656	24.21	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	17	1929448	113497	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	8	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	25	1929448	77177.9053		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	4153.8564	136.7171	30.38	0.0001
X1	1	46.4411	42.9037	1.08	0.2894
X2	1	522.6555	42.9037	12.18	0.0001
X3	1	423.3543	42.9037	9.87	0.0001
X4	1	-253.7829	42.9037	-5.92	0.0001
X5	1	-499.2249	42.9037	-11.64	0.0001
X6	1	569.4102	42.9037	13.27	0.0001
X1*X1	1	-24.7878	39.5583	-0.63	0.5366
X1*X2	1	46.5625	49.1102	0.95	0.3521
X2*X2	1	-8.4703	39.5583	-0.21	0.8322
X1*X3	1	30.3125	49.1102	0.62	0.5427
X2*X3	1	158.3750	49.1102	3.22	0.0035
X3*X3	1	-34.1553	39.5583	-0.86	0.3961
X1*X4	1	2.5000	49.1102	0.05	0.9598
X2*X4	1	-53.3125	49.1102	-1.09	0.2880
X3*X4	1	-41.5625	49.1102	-0.85	0.4054
X4*X4	1	-14.4131	39.5583	-0.36	0.7187
X1*X5	1	4.5000	49.1102	0.09	0.9277
X2*X5	1	-81.8125	49.1102	-1.67	0.1082
X3*X5	1	-67.3125	49.1102	-1.37	0.1827
X4*X5	1	108.0000	49.1102	2.20	0.0373
X5*X5	1	67.0739	39.5583	1.70	0.1024
X1*X6	1	2.0000	49.1102	0.04	0.9678
X2*X6	1	84.4375	49.1102	1.72	0.0979
X3*X6	1	72.6875	49.1102	1.48	0.1513
X4*X6	1	-78.0000	49.1102	-1.59	0.1248
X5*X6	1	-145.0000	49.1102	-2.95	0.0068
X6*X6	1	16.9125	39.5583	0.43	0.6727
F	1	-72.1796	49.0202	-1.47	0.1534
FSQ	1	-627.2748	77.9623	-8.05	0.0001
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	7	220490	31498.5679	0.41	0.8881
X2	7	12862260	1837466	23.81	0.0001
X3	7	8773624	1253375	16.24	0.0001
X4	7	3425013	489288	6.34	0.0002
X5	7	12077272	1725325	22.36	0.0001
X6	7	14873164	2124738	27.53	0.0001

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

APPENDIX I

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 7

Table II - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 7.

OBS	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y4
1	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	2679
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	2532
3	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1951
4	1	1	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	2536
5	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	3296
6	1	1	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	4642
7	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	4329
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	4132
9	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
10	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
11	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3511
12	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
13	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
14	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3940
15	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1995
16	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	4507
17	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	3169
18	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	4342
19	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	3120
20	2	0	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	4250
21	2	0	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	3310
22	2	0	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	7037
23	3	1	-1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	4900
24	3	1	1.712	0.000	0.000	0.000	2597
25	3	1	0.000	-1.712	0.000	0.000	2478
26	3	1	0.000	1.712	0.000	0.000	4412
27	3	1	0.000	0.000	-1.712	0.000	3088
28	3	1	0.000	0.000	1.712	0.000	3480
29	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.712	2273
30	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.712	4502

Table I2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 7, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN		3597.0000			
ROOT MSE		298.5682			
R-SQUARE		0.96418121			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.08300479			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	2363152	0.0730	13.25	0.0001
LINEAR	4	27344810	0.8452	76.69	0.0001
QUADRATIC	4	293134	0.0091	0.82	0.5339
CROSSPRODUCT	6	1193428	0.0369	2.23	0.1061
TOTAL REGRESS	16	31194523	0.9642	21.87	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	9	1158859	128762	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	4	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	13	1158859	89142.9980		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3903.1873	194.9209	20.02	0.0001
X1	1	-645.7693	63.8557	-10.11	0.0001
X2	1	572.5035	63.8557	8.97	0.0001
X3	1	161.5645	63.8557	2.53	0.0251
X4	1	692.7603	63.8557	10.85	0.0001
X1*X1	1	68.4719	71.8900	0.95	0.3582
X1*X2	1	-45.0625	74.6421	-0.60	0.5564
X2*X2	1	-35.0783	71.8900	-0.49	0.6337
X1*X3	1	-28.8125	74.6421	-0.39	0.7057
X2*X3	1	27.9375	74.6421	0.37	0.7142
X3*X3	1	-90.0095	71.8900	-1.25	0.2326
X1*X4	1	-129.3125	74.6421	-1.73	0.1068
X2*X4	1	117.6875	74.6421	1.58	0.1389
X3*X4	1	200.9375	74.6421	2.69	0.0185
X4*X4	1	-54.6966	71.8900	-0.76	0.4603
F	1	68.4291	69.3675	0.99	0.3419
FSQ	1	-560.6618	113.6475	-4.93	0.0003
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	5	9510988	1902198	21.34	0.0001
X2	5	7453267	1490653	16.72	0.0001
X3	5	1382189	276438	3.10	0.0464
X4	5	11678658	2335732	26.20	0.0001

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

APPENDIX J

Data and detailed analysis for Experiment 8

Table J1 - Treatment combinations and response data for experiment 8.

OBS	F	FSQ	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	15.34	30.21	1.36	1190
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	20.91	28.87	3.58	4104
3	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.58	28.87	3.58	3837
4	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	28.59	30.21	1.36	2222
5	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	15.34	27.99	1.36	1103
6	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	15.34	28.03	1.36	1105
7	1	1	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	15.34	45.87	1.36	1808
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	20.91	27.09	3.58	3847
9	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	20.91	27.55	3.58	3909
10	1	1	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	20.91	43.25	3.58	6146
11	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	19.58	27.44	3.58	3651
12	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.58	28.03	3.58	3727
13	1	1	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	19.58	43.73	3.58	5820
14	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	28.59	27.99	1.36	2058
15	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	28.59	28.03	1.36	2059
16	1	1	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	28.59	45.87	1.36	3374
17	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
18	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
19	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
20	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
21	1	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.35	34.13	2.54	3511
22	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
23	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
24	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
25	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
26	2	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.19	32.70	3.15	3940
27	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	14.87	37.37	3.58	3768
28	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	19.47	37.39	1.84	2535
29	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	21.48	37.39	1.84	2793
30	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	26.33	37.37	3.58	6676
31	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	14.87	21.57	3.58	2186
32	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	14.87	36.30	3.58	3677
33	2	0	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	14.87	37.06	3.58	3747
34	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	19.47	22.07	1.84	1503
35	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	19.47	36.75	1.84	2502
36	2	0	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	19.47	37.54	1.84	2550
37	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	21.48	22.07	1.84	1660
38	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	21.48	36.75	1.84	2763
39	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	21.48	37.54	1.84	2811
40	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	26.33	21.57	3.58	3864
41	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	26.33	36.30	3.58	6500
42	2	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	26.33	37.06	3.58	6625
43	3	1	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.35	28.46	1.36	1502
44	3	1	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.53	28.17	3.76	4131
45	3	1	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.69	28.23	3.15	2310
46	3	1	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	24.93	28.23	3.15	4213
47	3	1	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.46	28.23	3.15	2273
48	3	1	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	0.000	26.66	28.23	3.15	4502
49	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	0.000	20.06	40.86	3.15	4900
50	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	20.06	21.43	3.15	2597
51	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	0.000	20.06	20.48	3.15	2478
52	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	0.000	20.06	36.84	3.15	4412
53	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.228	20.06	18.94	3.15	2273
54	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.228	20.06	37.52	3.15	4502
55	3	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.06	28.23	3.15	3388

Table J2 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 8, variable Y1.

RESPONSE MEAN		20.6185			
ROOT MSE		0.41149728			
R-SQUARE		0.99471760			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.01995763			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	11.7204	0.0146	34.61	0.0003
LINEAR	6	762.8842	0.9520	750.89	0.0001
QUADRATIC	6	1.3825	0.0017	1.36	0.2687
CROSSPRODUCT	15	21.1677	0.0264	8.33	0.0001
TOTAL REGRESS	29	797.1548	0.9947	162.33	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	17	4.2333	0.24901472	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	8	-1.13687E-13	-1.42109E-14		
TOTAL ERROR	25	4.2333	0.16933001		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	21.5834	0.20250849	106.58	0.0001
X1	1	-0.29476649	0.06354993	-4.64	0.0001
X2	1	2.8898	0.06354993	45.47	0.0001
X3	1	3.1237	0.06354993	49.15	0.0001
X4	1	1.69467E-16	0.06354993	0.00	1.0000
X5	1	-1.69467E-16	0.06354993	-0.00	1.0000
X6	1	1.69467E-16	0.06354993	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	0.09591051	0.05859473	1.64	0.1142
X1*X2	1	0.19375000	0.07274313	2.66	0.0133
X2*X2	1	-0.13172923	0.05859473	-2.25	0.0336
X1*X3	1	-0.64125000	0.07274313	-8.82	0.0001
X2*X3	1	0.46125000	0.07274313	6.34	0.0001
X3*X3	1	0.01935909	0.05859473	0.33	0.7439
X1*X4	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	1.11022E-16	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	1.11022E-16	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	0.01935909	0.05859473	0.33	0.7439
X1*X5	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X2*X5	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X3*X5	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X4*X5	1	2.22045E-16	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X5*X5	1	0.01935909	0.05859473	0.33	0.7439
X1*X6	1	-1.11022E-16	0.07274313	-0.00	1.0000
X2*X6	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X3*X6	1	0	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X4*X6	1	-2.22045E-16	0.07274313	-0.00	1.0000
X5*X6	1	2.22045E-16	0.07274313	0.00	1.0000
X6*X6	1	0.01935909	0.05859473	0.33	0.7439
F	1	-0.58016535	0.07260989	-7.99	0.0001
FSQ	1	0.12840608	0.11547956	1.11	0.2767
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	7	18.4564	2.6366	15.57	0.0001
X2	7	358.9991	51.2856	302.87	0.0001
X3	7	429.0922	61.2989	362.01	0.0001
X4	7	0.01848362	0.00264052	0.02	1.0000
X5	7	0.01848362	0.00264052	0.02	1.0000
X6	7	0.01848362	0.00264052	0.02	1.0000

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table J3 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 8, variable Y2.

RESPONSE MEAN		31.9842			
ROOT MSE		0.76114739			
R-SQUARE		0.99346138			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.02379762			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	178.0563	0.0804	153.67	0.0001
LINEAR	6	2001.8261	0.9037	575.89	0.0001
QUADRATIC	6	15.2862	0.0069	4.40	0.0036
CROSSPRODUCT	15	5.4393	0.0025	0.63	0.8263
TOTAL REGRESS	29	2200.6079	0.9935	130.98	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	17	14.4836	0.85197845	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	8	-9.09495E-13	-1.13687E-13		
TOTAL ERROR	25	14.4836	0.57934535		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	37.5659	0.37458038	100.29	0.0001
X1	1	-0.30805500	0.11754844	-2.62	0.0147
X2	1	-0.03124406	0.11754844	-0.27	0.7926
X3	1	0.03124406	0.11754844	0.27	0.7926
X4	1	-4.3732	0.11754844	-37.20	0.0001
X5	1	3.6973	0.11754844	31.45	0.0001
X6	1	3.8539	0.11754844	32.79	0.0001
X1*X1	1	-0.17651311	0.10838279	-1.63	0.1159
X1*X2	1	-0.04093750	0.13455312	-0.30	0.7635
X2*X2	1	-0.19363645	0.10838279	-1.79	0.0861
X1*X3	1	0.04093750	0.13455312	0.30	0.7635
X2*X3	1	0.20218750	0.13455312	1.50	0.1455
X3*X3	1	-0.19363645	0.10838279	-1.79	0.0861
X1*X4	1	0.14406250	0.13455312	1.07	0.2945
X2*X4	1	-0.01093750	0.13455312	-0.08	0.9359
X3*X4	1	0.01093750	0.13455312	0.08	0.9359
X4*X4	1	0.39359348	0.10838279	3.63	0.0013
X1*X5	1	-0.06343750	0.13455312	-0.47	0.6414
X2*X5	1	-0.01093750	0.13455312	-0.08	0.9359
X3*X5	1	0.01093750	0.13455312	0.08	0.9359
X4*X5	1	-0.09968750	0.13455312	-0.74	0.4657
X5*X5	1	-0.10701248	0.10838279	-0.99	0.3329
X1*X6	1	-0.06031250	0.13455312	-0.45	0.6578
X2*X6	1	-0.01906250	0.13455312	-0.14	0.8885
X3*X6	1	0.01906250	0.13455312	0.14	0.8885
X4*X6	1	-0.00906250	0.13455312	-0.07	0.9468
X5*X6	1	0.29343750	0.13455312	2.18	0.0388
X6*X6	1	-0.19363645	0.10838279	-1.79	0.0861
F	1	-2.0417	0.13430667	-15.20	0.0001
FSQ	1	-2.3236	0.21360280	-10.88	0.0001
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	7	6.5321	0.93315373	1.61	0.1785
X2	7	3.2712	0.46731800	0.81	0.5898
X3	7	3.2712	0.46731800	0.81	0.5898
X4	7	810.5057	115.7865	199.86	0.0001
X5	7	576.9296	82.4185	142.26	0.0001
X6	7	627.4843	89.6406	154.73	0.0001

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table J4 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 8, variable Y3.

RESPONSE MEAN		2.7473			
ROOT MSE		0.26948215			
R-SQUARE		0.95325208			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.09809079			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	2.7870	0.0718	19.19	0.0808
LINEAR	6	32.6993	0.8420	75.05	0.0001
QUADRATIC	6	1.0737	0.0276	2.46	0.0520
CROSSPRODUCT	15	0.46080000	0.0119	0.42	0.9568
TOTAL REGRESS	29	37.0208	0.9533	17.58	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	17	1.8155	0.10679504	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	8	-7.10543E-15	-8.88178E-16		
TOTAL ERROR	25	1.8155	0.07262063		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	2.4281	0.13261916	18.31	0.0001
X1	1	0.88311458	0.04161770	21.22	0.0001
X2	1	0	0.04161770	0.00	1.0000
X3	1	2.64793E-17	0.04161770	0.00	1.0000
X4	1	0	0.04161770	0.00	1.0000
X5	1	0	0.04161770	0.00	1.0000
X6	1	0	0.04161770	0.00	1.0000
X1*X1	1	-0.13980921	0.03837263	-3.64	0.0012
X1*X2	1	3.46945E-17	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X2*X2	1	-0.02095307	0.03837263	-0.55	0.5899
X1*X3	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X2*X3	1	-0.12000000	0.04763816	-2.52	0.0185
X3*X3	1	-0.02095307	0.03837263	-0.55	0.5899
X1*X4	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X2*X4	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X3*X4	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X4*X4	1	-0.02095307	0.03837263	-0.55	0.5899
X1*X5	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X2*X5	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X3*X5	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X4*X5	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X5*X5	1	-0.02095307	0.03837263	-0.55	0.5899
X1*X6	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X2*X6	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X3*X6	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X4*X6	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X5*X6	1	0	0.04763816	0.00	1.0000
X6*X6	1	-0.02095307	0.03837263	-0.55	0.5899
F	1	0.28650034	0.04755091	6.03	0.0001
FSQ	1	-0.04159489	0.07562549	-0.55	0.5872
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	7	33.6633	4.8090	66.22	0.0001
X2	7	0.48245270	0.06892181	0.95	0.4880
X3	7	0.48245270	0.06892181	0.95	0.4880
X4	7	0.02165270	0.00309324	0.04	1.0000
X5	7	0.02165270	0.00309324	0.04	1.0000
X6	7	0.02165270	0.00309324	0.04	1.0000

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.

Table J5 - Estimated second-order response surface for experiment 8, variable Y4.

RESPONSE MEAN		3397.3818			
ROOT MSE		351.8185			
R-SQUARE		0.96832552			
COEF OF VARIATION		0.10355576			
REGRESSION	DF	TYPE I SS	R-SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
COVARIATE	2	1705333	0.0175	6.89	0.0001
LINEAR	6	85810457	0.8784	115.55	0.0001
QUADRATIC	6	2130833	0.0218	2.87	0.0288
CROSSPRODUCT	15	4952936	0.0507	2.67	0.0146
TOTAL REGRESS	29	94599559	0.9683	26.35	0.0001
RESIDUAL	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
LACK OF FIT	17	3094406	182024	9999.990	0.0001
PURE ERROR 1)	8	0	0		
TOTAL ERROR	25	3094406	123776		
PARAMETER	DF	ESTIMATE	STD DEV	T-RATIO	PROB
INTERCEPT	1	3773.2471	173.1390	21.79	0.0001
X1	1	1047.1629	54.3334	19.27	0.0001
X2	1	454.7772	54.3334	8.37	0.0001
X3	1	470.4786	54.3334	8.66	0.0001
X4	1	-453.7087	54.3334	-8.35	0.0001
X5	1	387.1152	54.3334	7.12	0.0001
X6	1	407.6566	54.3334	7.50	0.0001
X1*X1	1	-169.3868	50.0968	-3.38	0.0024
X1*X2	1	240.2500	62.1933	3.86	0.0007
X2*X2	1	-79.7411	50.0968	-1.59	0.1240
X1*X3	1	121.0000	62.1933	1.95	0.0630
X2*X3	1	-68.6250	62.1933	-1.10	0.2804
X3*X3	1	-54.3582	50.0968	-1.09	0.2882
X1*X4	1	-151.0000	62.1933	-2.43	0.0227
X2*X4	1	-65.2500	62.1933	-1.05	0.3041
X3*X4	1	-58.1250	62.1933	-0.93	0.3589
X4*X4	1	18.3656	50.0968	0.37	0.7170
X1*X5	1	132.8125	62.1933	2.14	0.0427
X2*X5	1	52.5625	62.1933	0.85	0.4060
X3*X5	1	54.3125	62.1933	0.87	0.3908
X4*X5	1	7.9375	62.1933	0.13	0.8995
X5*X5	1	-42.7748	50.0968	-0.85	0.4013
X1*X6	1	134.6875	62.1933	2.17	0.0401
X2*X6	1	49.5625	62.1933	0.80	0.4330
X3*X6	1	53.4375	62.1933	0.86	0.3984
X4*X6	1	19.1875	62.1933	0.31	0.7602
X5*X6	1	6.0000	62.1933	0.10	0.9239
X6*X6	1	-54.3582	50.0968	-1.09	0.2882
F	1	65.1873	62.0794	1.05	0.3037
FSQ	1	-332.1936	98.7317	-3.36	0.0025
FACTOR	DF	SS	MEAN SQUARE	F-RATIO	PROB
X1	7	51581324	7368761	59.53	0.0001
X2	7	11286243	1612320	13.03	0.0001
X3	7	10339589	1477084	11.93	0.0001
X4	7	9635358	1376480	11.12	0.0001
X5	7	7123913	1017702	8.22	0.0001
X6	7	7876903	1125272	9.09	0.0001

1) See footnote at bottom of Table B2.