

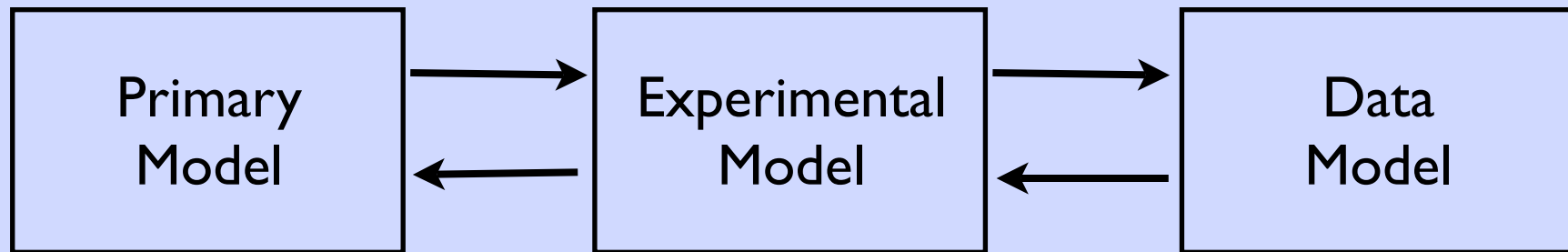
Experimental Design

Senior Research Seminar
September 20, 2007

Your thesis and your mentor's research

- Intellectual contribution
- Collaboration vs. employment
- Independence
- Professional interaction

The error-statistical scientific process



From Scheiner 2001

What is the point?

- Are there spatial or temporal differences in the variable Y ?
 - Starting point for most research; sometimes the entire question for large scale or preliminary studies
- What is the effect of factor X on variable Y ?
 - Typical of manipulative experiments, sometimes used in observation experiments (but the inference is weaker)
- Which mechanistic hypothesis is supported?
- What is the appropriate parameter for a particular model?

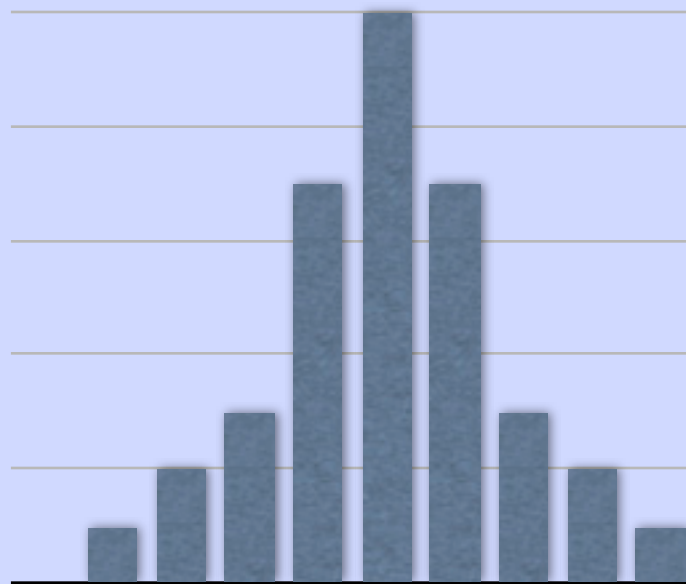
Experiments

- Manipulative Experiments
 - Experimental treatment group(s) and control
 - Example: Manipulations of chemical inputs into microbiological communities
- Observational (or Natural) Experiments
 - Compare pre-existing groups which vary in the factor of interest
 - Example: Observe differences between population from different environments
- Non-Experimental Theses

Variation

Scientists replicate to distinguish effect from random variation

Frequency

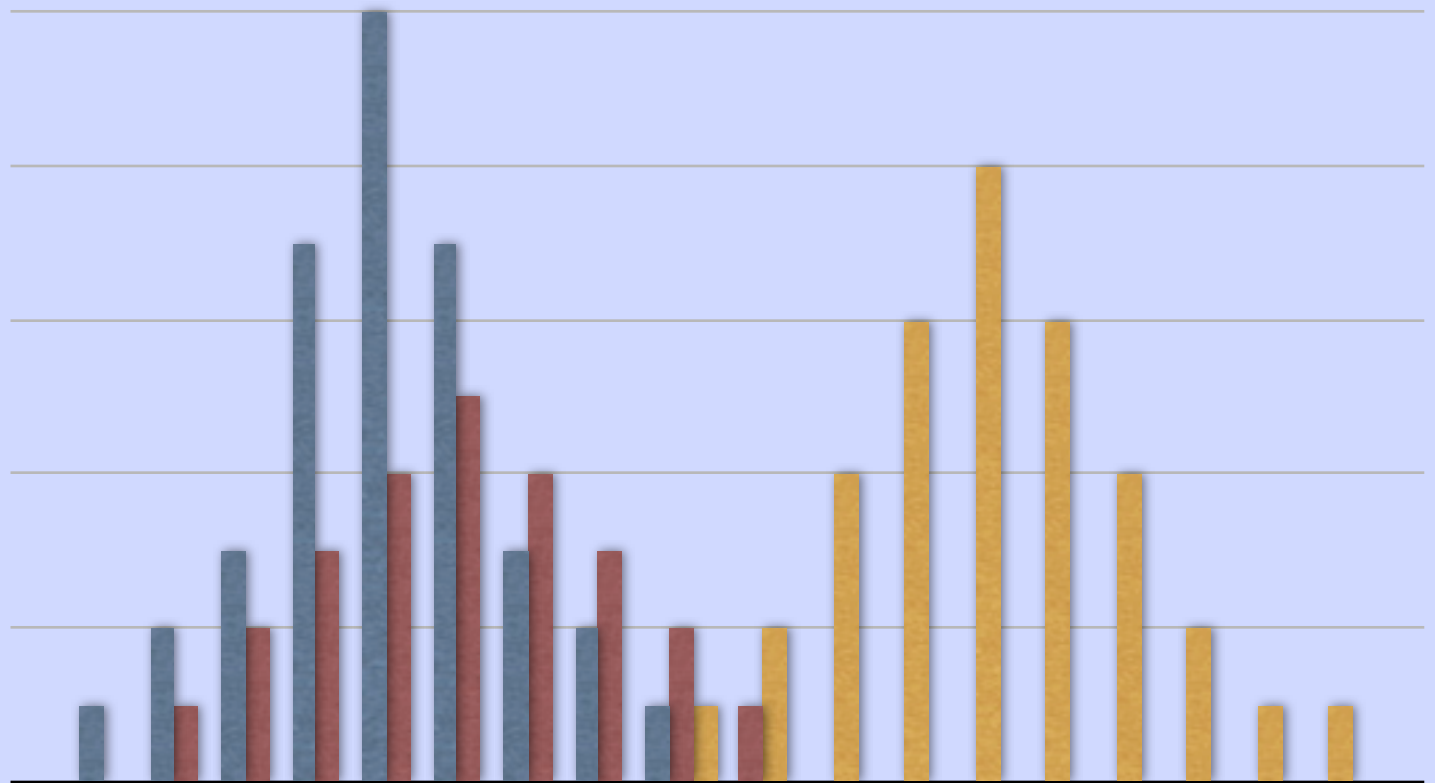


Trait

Distinguishing between groups

Pop 1 Pop 2 Pop 3

Frequency



Trait

How much replication?

It depends on both variance and effect size

Unfortunately, the scientist rarely knows either of these variables before the experiment. Solutions: pilot study, previous related research

How many replicates can I afford?

- Time (include travel and prep time; lag between observations can produce error)
- Labor
- Money
- Plan for mistakes!

“Rule of Ten”

You should collect at least ten replicate observations for each category or treatment level (Gotelli and Ellison 2004)

Example: If you know you can make 50 observations during your research, you should compare a maximum of five groups.

You are almost certain to lose some data along the way!

Other Concerns

- Independence of Observations
- Confounding factors
- Randomization
- Realism (both nature and range of treatment)
- Controls
- Consistency of application
- Covariates

Where to go for help

- Your mentor and their associates (to start)
- The library
 - Statistics books
 - Methods section of related papers
- Statistical Consulting: consult@stat.columbia.edu