

# Package: Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Tri-Hierarchical IBDs (Tri- Hierarchical Incomplete Block Designs)

**Version** 1.0.0

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**Description** Tri-hierarchical incomplete block design is defined as an arrangement of  $v$  treatments each replicated  $r$  times in a three system of blocks if, each block of the first system contains  $m_1$  blocks of second system and each block of the second system contains  $m_2$  blocks of the third system. Ignoring the first and second system of blocks, it leaves an incomplete block design with  $b_3$  blocks of size  $k_{3i}$  units; ignoring first and third system of blocks, it leaves an incomplete block design with  $b_2$  blocks each of size  $k_{2i}$  units and ignoring the second and third system of blocks, it leaves an incomplete block design with  $b_1$  blocks each of size  $k_{1i}$  units. For dealing with experimental circumstances where there are three nested sources of variation, a tri-hierarchical incomplete block design can be adopted. Tri - hierarchical incomplete block designs can find application potential in obtaining mating-environmental designs for breeding trials. To know more about nested block designs one can refer Preece (1967) <[doi:10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479](https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479)>. This package includes `series1()`, `series2()`, `series3()` and `series4()` functions. This package generates tri-hierarchical designs with six component designs under certain parameter restrictions.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/cran/Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs>

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## Description

This function generates Tri-Hierarchical IBDs based on Triangular association scheme. Here,  $v = nC2$ ,  $n \geq 5$ . We find balanced incomplete block designs (BIBD) at block level and triangular PBIB designs at sub-block level as well as sub-sub block level. Information matrix pertaining to the estimation of treatments effects, canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design and six component designs are provided.

## Usage

```
Series1(
  v,
  D1 = FALSE,
  D2 = FALSE,
  D3 = FALSE,
  D4 = FALSE,
  D5 = FALSE,
  D6 = FALSE,
  Randomization = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

|    |  |
|----|--|
| v  | Number of treatments, $v = nC2$ where $n \geq 5$ |
| D1 | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring blocks           |
| D2 | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-blocks       |
| D3 | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-sub blocks   |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| D4            | IBD at block level   |
| D5            | IBD at sub block level   |
| D6            | IBD at sub-sub block level   |
| Randomization | Randomization of layout of the designs if needed enter TRUE; by default it is FALSE. |

**Value**

It gives Tri-HIB design and six component designs with canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design.

**Note**

Numbers in the outer most parentheses represents as block elements, second level parentheses as sub block elements and inner most parentheses as sub-sub block elements.

**References**

Preece, D.A. (1967) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479>>. "Nested balanced incomplete block designs".

**Examples**

```
library(Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs)
Series1(15,D1=TRUE,D2=TRUE,D3=TRUE,D4=TRUE,D5=FALSE,D6=TRUE,Randomization=FALSE)
```

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Series2

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*Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using Latin Square Association Scheme*


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**Description**

It generates the Tri-Hierarchical IBDs based on Latin Square association scheme. Here, number of treatments ( $v$ ) should be a perfect square. We find balanced incomplete block designs (BIBD) at block level and latin square PBIB designs at sub-block level as well as sub-sub block level. Information matrix pertaining to the estimation of treatments effects, canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design and six component designs are provided.

**Usage**

```
Series2(
  v,
  D1 = FALSE,
  D2 = FALSE,
  D3 = FALSE,
  D4 = FALSE,
  D5 = FALSE,
  D6 = FALSE,
  Randomization = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| v             | Number of treatments, v ( $\geq 16$ ) should be a square number                      |
| D1            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring blocks   |
| D2            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-blocks   |
| D3            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-sub blocks                                       |
| D4            | IBD at block level   |
| D5            | IBD at sub block level   |
| D6            | IBD at sub-sub block level   |
| Randomization | Randomization of layout of the designs if needed enter TRUE; by default it is FALSE. |

**Value**

It gives Tri-HIB design and six component designs with canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design.

**Note**

Numbers in the outer most parentheses represents as block elements, second level parentheses as sub block elements and inner most parentheses as sub-sub block elements.

**References**

Preece, D.A. (1967) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479>>. "Nested balanced incomplete block designs".

**Examples**

```
library(Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs)
Series2(16,D1=TRUE,D2=TRUE,D3=FALSE,D4=FALSE,D5=FALSE,D6=FALSE,Randomization=FALSE)
```

---

Series3

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*Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using Rectangular Association Scheme*


---

**Description**

This function provides the Tri-Hierarchical IBDs based on Rectangular association scheme. Here,  $v = m \cdot n$ , v should be composite number and  $(m, n) \geq 3$ . We find balanced incomplete block designs (BIBD) at block level and rectangular PBIB designs at sub-block level as well as sub-sub block level. Information matrix pertaining to the estimation of treatments effects, canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design and six component designs are provided.

**Usage**

```
Series3(
  m,
  n,
  D1 = FALSE,
  D2 = FALSE,
  D3 = FALSE,
  D4 = FALSE,
  D5 = FALSE,
  D6 = FALSE,
  Randomization = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| m             | Any integer >=3  |
| n             | Any integer >=3  |
| D1            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring blocks   |
| D2            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-blocks   |
| D3            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-sub blocks                                       |
| D4            | IBD at block level   |
| D5            | IBD at sub block level   |
| D6            | IBD at sub-sub block level   |
| Randomization | Randomization of layout of the designs if needed enter TRUE; by default it is FALSE. |

**Value**

It gives Tri-HIB design and six component designs with canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design.

**Note**

Numbers in the outer most parentheses represents as block elements, second level parentheses as sub block elements and inner most parentheses as sub-sub block elements.

**References**

Preece, D.A. (1967) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479>>. "Nested balanced incomplete block designs".

**Examples**

```
library(Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs)
Series3(4,3,D1=TRUE,D2=TRUE, D3=TRUE, D4=TRUE,D5=FALSE,D6=TRUE,Randomization=TRUE)
```

Series4

*Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using Initial Block Solution***Description**

This function gives Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using initial sequences. Here,  $v = 4t+1$  or  $4t+3$ , where  $t$  is an integer and  $v$  should be a prime number, using primitive element of Galois field designs are generated. We find balanced incomplete block designs (BIBD) at block level and PBIB designs at sub-block level as well as sub-sub block level with circular association scheme. Information matrix pertaining to the estimation of treatments effects, canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design and six component designs are provided.

**Usage**

```
Series4(
  v,
  D1 = FALSE,
  D2 = FALSE,
  D3 = FALSE,
  D4 = FALSE,
  D5 = FALSE,
  D6 = FALSE,
  Randomization = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| $v$           | Number of treatments, ( $11 \leq v < 200$ ) a prime number                           |
| D1            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring blocks   |
| D2            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-blocks   |
| D3            | Bi-Hierarchical IBD by ignoring sub-sub blocks                                       |
| D4            | IBD at block level   |
| D5            | IBD at sub block level   |
| D6            | IBD at sub-sub block level   |
| Randomization | Randomization of layout of the designs if needed enter TRUE; by default it is FALSE. |

**Value**

It gives Tri-HIB design and six component designs with canonical efficiency factor in comparison to an orthogonal design.

**Note**

Numbers in the outer most parentheses represents as block elements, second level parentheses as sub block elements and inner most parentheses as sub-sub block elements.

## References

Preece, D.A. (1967) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/54.3-4.479>>. "Nested balanced incomplete block designs".

## Examples

```
library(Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs)
Series4(13,D1=FALSE,D2=FALSE,D3=TRUE,D4=TRUE,D5=FALSE,D6=TRUE,Randomization=TRUE)
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