

Package ‘Tri.Hierarchical.IBDs’

July 22, 2025

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>. This package includes series1(), series2(), series3() and series4() functions. This package generates tri-hierarchical designs with six component designs under certain parameter restrictions.

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Encoding UTF-8

Repository CRAN

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2023-08-10 10:10:02 UTC

Contents

Series1	2
Series2	3
Series3	4
Series4	6
Index	8

Series1	<i>Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using Triangular Association Scheme</i>
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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)
```

Series2

Tri-Hierarchical IBDs using Latin Square Association Scheme

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 (≥ 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

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)
```

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)
```

Index

Series1, 2
Series2, 3
Series3, 4
Series4, 6