

# BALANCED CONFOUNDED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 5<sup>th</sup> TYPE OF EXPERIMENT

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## INTRODUCTION

In a previous paper<sup>1</sup> I discussed a method of getting confounded arrangements for the general symmetrical type of experiment, that is to say, of  $n$  factors at  $p$  levels each. The method was made up of two systems of interchanges from a  $p$ -sided hyper-Graeco-Latin Square; and could be used to obtain balanced sets of replications, partially confounding all the degrees of freedom of the high order interactions affected, provided  $(p-1)$  also was a prime or a power of a prime. This method was illustrated by discussing in detail confounded arrangements for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> types of experiment.

Yates<sup>4</sup> had given designs for the 3<sup>rd</sup> type of experiment before me but did not indicate the method of getting them. The 4<sup>th</sup> type was dismissed by him as one reducible to the 2<sup>nd</sup> type, which had been exhaustively given by Barnard<sup>1</sup>; mine was the first attempt to deal with the 4<sup>th</sup> type without breaking it up into a 2<sup>nd</sup> type. The method indicated by me being general for  $p^n$  when  $p$  and  $(p-1)$  are both primes or powers of primes, I have discussed in this paper a hitherto unsolved case, namely, the confounding of a 5<sup>th</sup> type of experiment.

## THE TWO SYSTEMS OF INTERCHANGES FOR 5 × 5 SQUARE

Fisher<sup>2</sup> has found by complete enumeration that there are six sets of 5 × 5 hyper-Graeco-Latin squares. One only of these sets has been given by him in *The Design of Experiments*. In Table 1 is reproduced this hyper-Graeco-Latin Square.

Table 1. A 5 × 5 Hyper-Graeco-Latin Square

A <sub>1</sub> α <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub> β <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> γ <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub> δ <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>5</sub> ε <sub>5</sub>
B <sub>4</sub> α <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> ε <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>5</sub> α <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> β <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>3</sub> γ <sub>4</sub>
C <sub>5</sub> β <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>1</sub> γ <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>2</sub> δ <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> ε <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub> α <sub>3</sub>
D <sub>2</sub> ε <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>3</sub> α <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>4</sub> β <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>3</sub> γ <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> δ <sub>2</sub>
E <sub>4</sub> γ <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>5</sub> α <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>1</sub> ε <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> α <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>3</sub> β <sub>1</sub>

The four orthogonal squares are represented respectively by the Latin letters A, B, C, D, E, the Greek letters α, β, γ, δ, ε, the suffixes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 attached to the Latin letters and to the Greek letters. That the four squares are mutually orthogonal, besides being orthogonal to rows and columns can be verified from the fact that (i) each Latin letter

occurs once and only once with each Greek letter, each Latin suffix and each Greek suffix  
 (ii) each Greek letter occurs once and only once with each Latin suffix and each Greek  
 suffix and finally (iii) each Latin suffix occurs once and only once with each Greek suffix.

TABLE 2. THE SIXTEEN STANDARD 5 × 5 SQUARES.

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

## BALANCED CONFOUNDED ARRANGEMENT IN A FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT†

From Table (1) it is clear that the Latin letters form a square in the standard position

1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	1
3	4	5	1	2
4	5	1	2	3
5	1	2	3	4

The Greek letters, Latin suffixes and Greek suffixes can be brought to the same standard position by three interchanges of the columns (rows) such that the positions (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) of the columns (rows) are (1, 4, 2, 5, 3); (3, 5, 2, 4, 1) and (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively. These constitute the first system of interchanges associated with a  $5 \times 5$  square. From the fact that the rows (columns) of the standard square are got by cyclical interchange of the previous row (column), the second system of interchanges associated with a  $5 \times 5$  square is cyclical. In fact for every odd value of  $p$ , the second system of interchanges associated with a  $p \times p$  square is cyclical.

### THREE FACTORS AT FIVE LEVELS EACH

Let A, B, C be the three factors at five levels each ( $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$ ) ( $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$ ) and ( $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5$ ). There are 64 d. f. belonging to the second order interaction ABC. In sub-blocks of 25 plots, one replication will have 5 sub-blocks thus confounding 4 d. f. of ABC; 16 replications are thus needed for balanced partial confounding.

The  $5 \times 5$  square in the standard position can generate 15 more squares by performing the first system of interchanges ( $5 \times 5$ ) on the rows and columns. These are given in Table 2. Keep the levels of C arranged according to these sixteen squares, making the columns and rows represent the (a)-levels and (b)-levels respectively. These 16 (a, b, c)-squares represent a key sub-block from each of the 16 balanced replications. The remaining 4 sub-blocks of each replication are obtained by performing the second system of interchanges ( $5 \times 5$ ) on the rows (columns) of each key sub-block. The 16 sets of 4 d. f. of ABC obtained by this method are denoted by  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{16}$  and Table (3) gives the levels of the three factors occurring in each sub-block of each of the 16 replications. A and B are taken as the first two factors and C as the third factor.

### FOUR FACTORS AT FIVE LEVELS EACH

Let A, B, C, D be the four factors. There are 64 d. f. belonging to each of the second order interactions ABC, ABD, ACD and BCD and 256 d. f. belonging to the third order interaction ABCD. In sub-blocks of 25 plots, 24 d. f. get confounded among the 25 sub-blocks of a replication. These 24 d. f. can be separated into 6 orthogonal sets of 4 d. f. each. Four of these sets belong one each to ABC, ABD, ACD and BCD and the remaining two sets to ABCD. For balanced partial confounding of all the second and third order interactions 64 replications will be found to be necessary. In this section besides getting the 64 replications for balancing the second and third order interaction it will be shown that they fall into four sets of 16 replications, each set confounding with balance all the second order interactions. It will also be seen that for balancing the third order interaction alone 32 replications will suffice.

TABLE 3.  $5^3$  DESIGNS IN SUB-BLOCKS OF 25 PLOTS CONFOUNDING SECOND ORDER INTERACTIONS.

Levels of first second factors	Level of third factor				
	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	$S_4$	$S_5$
111111	1111111	1111112	1111113	1111114	1111115
111112	1111121	1111122	1111123	1111124	1111125
111113	1111131	1111132	1111133	1111134	1111135
111114	1111141	1111142	1111143	1111144	1111145
111115	1111151	1111152	1111153	1111154	1111155
111121	1111211	1111212	1111213	1111214	1111215
111122	1111221	1111222	1111223	1111224	1111225
111123	1111231	1111232	1111233	1111234	1111235
111124	1111241	1111242	1111243	1111244	1111245
111125	1111251	1111252	1111253	1111254	1111255
111131	1111311	1111312	1111313	1111314	1111315
111132	1111321	1111322	1111323	1111324	1111325
111133	1111331	1111332	1111333	1111334	1111335
111134	1111341	1111342	1111343	1111344	1111345
111135	1111351	1111352	1111353	1111354	1111355
111141	1111411	1111412	1111413	1111414	1111415
111142	1111421	1111422	1111423	1111424	1111425
111143	1111431	1111432	1111433	1111434	1111435
111144	1111441	1111442	1111443	1111444	1111445
111145	1111451	1111452	1111453	1111454	1111455
111151	1111511	1111512	1111513	1111514	1111515
111152	1111521	1111522	1111523	1111524	1111525
111153	1111531	1111532	1111533	1111534	1111535
111154	1111541	1111542	1111543	1111544	1111545
111155	1111551	1111552	1111553	1111554	1111555
111211	1112111	1112112	1112113	1112114	1112115
111212	1112121	1112122	1112123	1112124	1112125
111213	1112131	1112132	1112133	1112134	1112135
111214	1112141	1112142	1112143	1112144	1112145
111215	1112151	1112152	1112153	1112154	1112155
111221	1112211	1112212	1112213	1112214	1112215
111222	1112221	1112222	1112223	1112224	1112225
111223	1112231	1112232	1112233	1112234	1112235
111224	1112241	1112242	1112243	1112244	1112245
111225	1112251	1112252	1112253	1112254	1112255
111231	1112311	1112312	1112313	1112314	1112315
111232	1112321	1112322	1112323	1112324	1112325
111233	1112331	1112332	1112333	1112334	1112335
111234	1112341	1112342	1112343	1112344	1112345
111235	1112351	1112352	1112353	1112354	1112355
111241	1112411	1112412	1112413	1112414	1112415
111242	1112421	1112422	1112423	1112424	1112425
111243	1112431	1112432	1112433	1112434	1112435
111244	1112441	1112442	1112443	1112444	1112445
111245	1112451	1112452	1112453	1112454	1112455
111251	1112511	1112512	1112513	1112514	1112515
111252	1112521	1112522	1112523	1112524	1112525
111253	1112531	1112532	1112533	1112534	1112535
111254	1112541	1112542	1112543	1112544	1112545
111255	1112551	1112552	1112553	1112554	1112555
111311	1113111	1113112	1113113	1113114	1113115
111312	1113121	1113122	1113123	1113124	1113125
111313	1113131	1113132	1113133	1113134	1113135
111314	1113141	1113142	1113143	1113144	1113145
111315	1113151	1113152	1113153	1113154	1113155
111321	1113211	1113212	1113213	1113214	1113215
111322	1113221	1113222	1113223	1113224	1113225
111323	1113231	1113232	1113233	1113234	1113235
111324	1113241	1113242	1113243	1113244	1113245
111325	1113251	1113252	1113253	1113254	1113255
111331	1113311	1113312	1113313	1113314	1113315
111332	1113321	1113322	1113323	1113324	1113325
111333	1113331	1113332	1113333	1113334	1113335
111334	1113341	1113342	1113343	1113344	1113345
111335	1113351	1113352	1113353	1113354	1113355
111341	1113411	1113412	1113413	1113414	1113415
111342	1113421	1113422	1113423	1113424	1113425
111343	1113431	1113432	1113433	1113434	1113435
111344	1113441	1113442	1113443	1113444	1113445
111345	1113451	1113452	1113453	1113454	1113455
111351	1113511	1113512	1113513	1113514	1113515
111352	1113521	1113522	1113523	1113524	1113525
111353	1113531	1113532	1113533	1113534	1113535
111354	1113541	1113542	1113543	1113544	1113545
111355	1113551	1113552	1113553	1113554	1113555
111411	1114111	1114112	1114113	1114114	1114115
111412	1114121	1114122	1114123	1114124	1114125
111413	1114131	1114132	1114133	1114134	1114135
111414	1114141	1114142	1114143	1114144	1114145
111415	1114151	1114152	1114153	1114154	1114155
111421	1114211	1114212	1114213	1114214	1114215
111422	1114221	1114222	1114223	1114224	1114225
111423	1114231	1114232	1114233	1114234	1114235
111424	1114241	1114242	1114243	1114244	1114245
111425	1114251	1114252	1114253	1114254	1114255
111431	1114311	1114312	1114313	1114314	1114315
111432	1114321	1114322	1114323	1114324	1114325
111433	1114331	1114332	1114333	1114334	1114335
111434	1114341	1114342	1114343	1114344	1114345
111435	1114351	1114352	1114353	1114354	1114355
111441	1114411	1114412	1114413	1114414	1114415
111442	1114421	1114422	1114423	1114424	1114425
111443	1114431	1114432	1114433	1114434	1114435
111444	1114441	1114442	1114443	1114444	1114445
111445	1114451	1114452	1114453	1114454	1114455
111451	1114511	1114512	1114513	1114514	1114515
111452	1114521	1114522	1114523	1114524	1114525
111453	1114531	1114532	1114533	1114534	1114535
111454	1114541	1114542	1114543	1114544	1114545
111455	1114551	1114552	1114553	1114554	1114555
111511	1115111	1115112	1115113	1115114	1115115
111512	1115121	1115122	1115123	1115124	1115125
111513	1115131	1115132	1115133	1115134	1115135
111514	1115141	1115142	1115143	1115144	1115145
111515	1115151	1115152	1115153	1115154	1115155
111521	1115211	1115212	1115213	1115214	1115215
111522	1115221	1115222	1115223	1115224	1115225
111523	1115231	1115232	1115233	1115234	1115235
111524	1115241	1115242	1115243	1115244	1115245
111525	1115251	1115252	1115253	1115254	1115255
111531	1115311	1115312	1115313	1115314	1115315
111532	1115321	1115322	1115323	1115324	1115325
111533	1115331	1115332	1115333	1115334	1115335
111534	1115341	1115342	1115343	1115344	1115345
111535	1115351	1115352	1115353	1115354	1115355
111541	1115411	1115412	1115413	1115414	1115415
111542	1115421	1115422	1115423	1115424	1115425
111543	1115431	1115432	1115433	1115434	1115435
111544	1115441	1115442	1115443	1115444	1115445
111545	1115451	1115452	1115453	1115454	1115455
111551	1115511	1115512	1115513	1115514	1115515
111552	1115521	1115522	1115523	1115524	1115525
111553	1115531	1115532	1115533	1115534	1115535
111554	1115541	1115542	1115543	1115544	1115545
111555	1115551	1115552	1115553	1115554	1115555



Take a  $5 \times 5$  square with the columns and rows representing the (a)- and (b)-levels. The (c) and (d)-levels should appear in the cells of this square in the form of two orthogonalised Latin squares. The 16 squares of Table 2 fall into four groups:  $G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4$ , so that squares in one group are orthogonal only to the squares of the other three groups.  $G_1$  consists of squares 1, 6, 11, 16;  $G_2$  of squares 2, 8, 9, 15;  $G_3$  of squares 3, 5, 12, 14 and  $G_4$  of squares 4, 7, 10, 13. Arrange the letters  $G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4$  in the form of a  $4 \times 4$  Latin square in the standard position:—

$G_1$	$G_2$	$G_3$	$G_4$
$G_2$	$G_1$	$G_4$	$G_3$
$G_3$	$G_4$	$G_1$	$G_2$
$G_4$	$G_3$	$G_2$	$G_1$

Allow the (c)-levels to be arranged according to the squares of the groups  $G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4$  of the first column. For (d)-levels choose the squares in the group of the second column belonging to the same row as the group to which the square selected for the c levels belong. This process will yield 64 (a, b, c, d)-squares representing one sub-block from each of the 64 replications that we need for balancing the second and third order interactions. The method of generation will be clear from Table (4).

By choosing the squares for (d)-levels from the third and fourth columns of the  $G$ -square we have two other ways of getting sets of 64 replications each achieving complete balance

From each of the 64 squares, 24 squares more can be generated by performing the second system of interchanges ( $5 \times 5$ ) on the (c)-rows (columns) and the (d)-rows (columns). Thus we get all the 25 sub-blocks of the 64 replications.

TABLE 4. SQUARES COMBINED FOR c AND d LEVELS TO GET THE 64 BALANCED REPLICATIONS.

	I		II		III		IV	
	$G_1(c)$	$G_1(d)$	$G_2(c)$	$G_2(d)$	$G_3(c)$	$G_3(d)$	$G_4(c)$	$G_4(d)$
1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	3
2	1	8	2	6	3	7	4	5
3	1	9	2	11	3	10	4	12
4	1	15	2	16	3	13	4	14
5	6	2	8	1	5	4	7	3
6	6	8	8	6	5	7	7	5
7	6	9	8	11	5	10	7	12
8	6	15	8	16	5	13	7	14
9	11	2	9	1	12	4	10	3
10	11	8	9	6	12	7	10	5
11	11	9	9	11	12	10	10	12
12	11	15	9	16	12	13	10	14
13	16	2	15	1	14	4	13	3
14	16	8	15	6	14	7	13	5
15	16	9	15	11	14	10	13	12
16	16	15	15	16	14	13	13	14

## BALANCED CONFOUNDED ARRANGEMENT IN A FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT

TABLE 5. A 5<sup>4</sup> DESIGN IN SUP-BLOCKS OF 25 PLOTS CONFOUNDED SECOND AND THIRD ORDER INTERACTIONS.

Levels of first and second factors		Levels of third and fourth factors																									
1	1	7	13	19	25	9	15	16	22	3	12	18	24	5	6	20	21	2	8	14	23	4	10	11	17		
1	2	7	13	19	25	1	15	16	22	3	9	18	24	5	6	12	21	2	8	14	20	4	10	11	17	23	
1	3	13	19	25	1	7	16	22	3	9	13	24	5	6	12	18	2	8	14	20	21	10	11	17	23	4	
1	4	19	25	1	7	13	22	3	9	13	16	5	6	12	18	24	16	14	20	21	2	8	11	17	23	4	10
1	5	25	1	7	13	19	3	9	15	19	22	6	12	18	24	5	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	
2	1	9	15	16	22	3	12	18	24	5	6	20	21	2	8	14	23	4	10	11	17	1	7	13	19	25	
2	2	15	16	22	3	9	18	24	5	6	12	21	2	8	14	20	4	10	11	17	23	7	13	19	25	1	
2	3	16	22	3	9	15	24	5	6	12	18	2	8	14	20	21	10	11	17	23	4	13	19	25	1	7	
2	4	22	3	9	15	16	5	6	12	18	24	16	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	19
2	5	3	9	15	16	22	6	12	18	24	5	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	19	
3	1	12	18	24	5	6	20	21	2	8	14	23	4	10	11	17	1	7	13	19	25	9	15	16	22	3	
3	2	18	24	5	6	12	21	2	8	14	20	4	10	11	17	23	7	13	19	25	1	15	16	22	3	9	
3	3	24	5	6	12	18	2	8	14	20	21	10	11	17	23	4	13	19	25	1	17	23	4	13	19	25	
3	4	5	6	12	18	25	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	10	3	9	15	16	22	
3	5	6	12	18	24	5	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	10	3	9	15	16	22	
4	1	20	21	2	8	14	23	4	10	11	17	1	7	13	19	25	9	15	16	22	3	12	18	24	5	6	
4	2	21	2	8	14	20	4	10	11	17	23	7	13	19	25	1	15	16	22	3	9	18	24	5	6	12	
4	3	2	8	14	20	4	10	11	17	23	4	13	19	25	1	7	13	22	3	9	15	16	25	6	12	18	24
4	4	2	8	14	20	21	10	11	17	23	4	13	19	25	1	7	13	22	3	9	15	16	25	6	12	18	24
4	5	2	8	14	20	21	2	8	11	23	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	19	25	9	15	16	22	6	12	18	24
5	1	23	4	10	11	17	1	7	13	19	25	9	15	16	22	3	12	18	24	5	6	20	21	2	8	14	
5	2	4	10	11	17	23	7	13	19	25	1	15	16	22	3	9	18	24	5	6	12	27	2	8	14	20	
5	3	10	11	17	23	10	19	25	1	7	13	25	1	15	16	5	6	12	18	24	8	14	20	21	2	8	
5	4	11	17	23	10	19	25	1	7	13	25	1	15	16	5	6	12	18	24	8	14	20	21	2	8		
5	5	11	22	4	10	11	25	1	7	13	19	3	9	15	16	22	6	12	18	24	5	14	20	21	2	8	







The treatment combinations of the 25 sub-blocks of one of these replications are given in Table (5), for purpose of illustration. The 25 columns represent the 25 sub-blocks. Table (5) is in the form of a  $25 \times 25$  Latin square. It is easy to see that given the first column the remaining columns can be formed with little effort. The key sub-blocks (defined as the sub-block containing treatment combination  $a, b, c, d$ ) of the 64 replications are given in Table (6).

Table (7) gives details about the 6 sets of 4 d. f. confounded in each replication. The 64 sets of 4 d. f. each of ABCD are classified under four heads: X, Y, Z, W these having 16 sets in each. In fact we are introducing X, Y, Z, W as alternative third factors to A and B and indentifying the 16 sets of 4 d. f. of ABX, ABY, ABZ and ABW with the help of Table (3). The levels of X, Y, Z, W are defined in Table (8) where the numbers 1, 2, 3, .....25 stand for the CD combinations as marked in the following square:—

	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$
$d_1$	1	6	11	16	21
$d_2$	2	7	12	17	22
$d_3$	3	8	13	18	23
$d_4$	4	9	14	19	24
$d_5$	5	10	15	20	25

TABLE 8. LEVELS OF X, Y, Z, W IN THE A B C D INTERACTIONS.

X		Y		Z		W	
$x_1$	1 + 7 + 13 + 19 + 25	$y_1$	1 + 8 + 15 + 17 + 24	$z_1$	5 + 8 + 11 + 19 + 22	$w_1$	5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21
$x_2$	2 + 8 + 14 + 20 + 21	$y_2$	2 + 9 + 11 + 18 + 25	$z_2$	1 + 9 + 12 + 20 + 23	$w_2$	1 + 10 + 14 + 18 + 22
$x_3$	3 + 9 + 15 + 16 + 22	$y_3$	3 + 10 + 12 + 19 + 21	$z_3$	2 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 24	$w_3$	2 + 6 + 15 + 19 + 23
$x_4$	4 + 10 + 11 + 17 + 23	$y_4$	4 + 6 + 13 + 20 + 22	$z_4$	3 + 6 + 14 + 17 + 25	$w_4$	3 + 7 + 11 + 20 + 24
$x_5$	5 + 6 + 12 + 18 + 24	$y_5$	5 + 7 + 14 + 16 + 23	$z_5$	4 + 7 + 15 + 18 + 21	$w_5$	4 + 8 + 12 + 16 + 25

When looking up Table (3), A and B were taken as the first and second factors for interactions ABC, ABD, ABX, ABY, ABZ and ABW and C and D were taken as the first and second factors for interactions ACD and BCD.

The 64 replications of Table (7) balance all the second and third order interactions. The 32 replications of I and III or II and IV, balance third order interactions but not second order interactions. Since ABCD is less important than the second order interac-



tions it is useful to get 16 replications which will balance all the four second order interactions. The 16 replications of any of the groups I, II, III and IV of Table (7) may be arranged in the form of a  $4 \times 4$  square

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

It will be found that the four replications of any row or column confound the same set of ABC or ABD interactions. It is necessary therefore to split the 16 replications under I, II, III and IV in 4 groups of 4 each according to a  $4 \times 4$  Latin square imposed on the above square. It is found that only one of the three orthogonalised Latin squares give a successful reshuffling. The resulting 4 sets I', II', III', and IV', of 16 replications each balancing within itself all the degrees of freedom of the second order interaction are given in Table (9).

#### FIVE AND SIX FACTORS AT FIVE LEVELS EACH

Taking first the case of  $n=6$ , if the factors be A, B, C, D, E and F at 5 levels each a sub-block of 25 plots can be formed by arranging the levels of  $c, d, e$ , and  $f$  according to the four orthogonalised Latin squares of the  $5 \times 5$  square and superimposing them on a  $5 \times 5$  square whose columns and rows are the levels of  $a$  and  $b$ . One such square is given in Table (10).

The 625 sub-blocks of a single replication are obtained by performing the second system of interchanges ( $5 \times 5$ ) to the ( $c$ )-rows (columns), ( $d$ )-rows (columns), ( $e$ )-rows (columns) and ( $f$ )-rows (columns). Here there are 20 second order interactions each with 64 d. f., 15 third order interactions each with 256 d. f., 6 fourth order interactions each

TABLE 10. A KEY SUB-BLOCK WITH 25 PLOTS OF A  $5^6$  CONFOUNDED DESIGN.

	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$
$b_1$	$c_1d_1e_1f_1$	$c_1d_1e_2f_1$	$c_1d_1e_3f_1$	$c_1d_1e_4f_1$	$c_1d_1e_5f_1$
$b_2$	$c_2d_1e_1f_1$	$c_2d_2e_1f_1$	$c_2d_3e_1f_1$	$c_2d_4e_1f_1$	$c_2d_5e_1f_1$
$b_3$	$c_3d_1e_1f_1$	$c_3d_1e_2f_1$	$c_3d_1e_3f_1$	$c_3d_1e_4f_1$	$c_3d_1e_5f_1$
$b_4$	$c_4d_1e_1f_1$	$c_4d_1e_2f_1$	$c_4d_1e_3f_1$	$c_4d_1e_4f_1$	$c_4d_1e_5f_1$
$b_5$	$c_5d_1e_1f_1$	$c_5d_1e_2f_1$	$c_5d_1e_3f_1$	$c_5d_1e_4f_1$	$c_5d_1e_5f_1$



with 1024 d. f. and 1 fifth order interaction with 4096 d. f. I have not investigated how the 624 d. f. confounded in a replication are distributed among these interactions. There is reason to believe that only 4 d. f. of ABCDEF get confounded in a single replication so that balancing of this interaction requires 1024 replications. These can be easily obtained by adopting for the  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $e$  and  $f$  levels the squares of columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively of the G-square such that all the four squares used in one replication belong to the four groups of the same row. We will get from each row 256 replications. It has yet to be investigated how these 1024 replications can be split into sets which balance (say) only the second order interactions.

The case  $n=5$  follows if we drop the factor F.

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