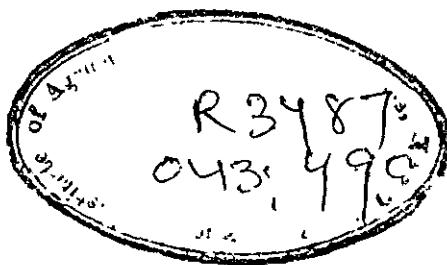


ON STUDY OF OPTIMALITY AND ORTHOGONALITY IN  
A CLASS OF FRACTIONAL FACTORIALS

184  
195



R.P. SINGH

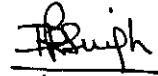
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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATISTICS  
( I.C.A.R. )  
NEW DELHI-110012.

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R.P. SINGH

I.A.R.S.  
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CHAPTER - I  
INTRODUCTION

When different factors influence a character under study, it is always desirable to test different combinations of the factors at various levels. Such experiments are called factorial experiments and are widely used because of the wider inductive basis on the conclusions drawn from them and of estimating the effects on interactions between different factors. By this approach, the consistency of each effect may be tested, and when it is shown to be dependent on the other factors, any inter-relation may be studied.

With increasing number of factors or levels of factors, the size of the factorial experiments becomes unmanageably large. In factorial set up, often higher order interactions are found to be insignificant and difficult to interpret. To reduce the size of the experiment, Finney (1945) suggested the use of fractional replication in factorial experiments. The device consists of selecting a fraction of all possible treatment combinations such that main effects of the factors and lower order interactions of interest are estimable, assuming certain higher order interactions to be negligible.

When interest of the experimenter is to estimate the main effects only, it is possible to select a sub-set of assemblies (treatment combinations) from a complete factorial design which enables the main effects to be estimated with a fair degree of precision. Such plans have been called main effect plans. Plackett and Burman (1946) introduced optimum plans for multi-factorial experiments which enable the estimation of the main

effects with the same accuracy as if the attention had been concentrated on varying the levels of a single component throughout the experiment. A good survey on the work done on main effect plans for symmetrical factorial experiments have made by Davies and Hay (1950), Davies (1954), Fry (1956), Box and Hunter (1961), Addelman and Kempthorne (1961) and Addelman (1962a, 1962b, 1963). Rao (1946, 1947) developed the concept of orthogonal arrays and has shown that the orthogonal estimates of main effects and interactions of order  $k$  can be obtained from an orthogonal array of strength  $d$  ( $d > k$ ) when higher-order interactions are absent. Chakravarti (1957) observed that the main effects can be estimated from an orthogonal array after omitting certain assemblies from it and defined a new type of array as partially balanced array. Hotelling (1944), Kishen (1945), Mood (1946) and Raghavarao (1959) also developed certain main effect plans for weighing designs.

Some main effect plans for asymmetrical factorial experiments were developed by Chakravarti (1956) and Morrison (1956) which require a large number of treatment combinations. Addelman (1962) obtained main effect plans for asymmetrical factorial from orthogonal main effect plans for symmetrical factorials by collapsing the factors.

Orthogonal main effect plans provide optimum designs. But since they do not exist for all  $k$ , the number of assemblies and,  $p$ , the No. of parameters to be estimated, there is a need to select a best design for a given situation. Since the

purpose of any design is to estimate each of the individual effects with whatever accuracy we estimate the individual effects, it is reasonable to expect the design to give minimal average variance for all the estimated effects. This led Kishen (1945) and Kiefer (1959) to define A - optimal criterion for efficiency. Mood (1946) and Kiefer (1959) defined the D - optimal criterion for efficiency of the design which gives a minimum generalised variance for the estimated effects. Ehrenfeld (1955) and Kiefer (1959) defined the E - optimal criterion for efficiency. These have been discussed in detail in Chapter - III.

It is interesting to note that a design need not satisfy all the three aforesaid criteria simultaneously. Thus a compromise has to be made for providing the set of points which perform uniformly better with respect to all the three criteria of optimality. This led to a new concept of C - optimality which has been elaborated in Chapter - III.

The implications of these different criteria for optimality have been studied for the designs adopted for fertilizers trials on cultivator's fields. This has led us to show that the design being currently adopted by I.C.A.R. on cultivator's fields is of very low efficiency. Designs more efficient than this have been obtained and presented in Chapter - IV.

A situation may also arise when the experimenter may be interested to estimate the  $l$ th order effect of one factor and the  $m$ th order effect of the other factor with a

fair degree of precision. In this case the design selected considering any criteria for optimality defined above need not fulfil the aim of the experimenter. For this the concept of C - orthogonality has been introduced and is discussed in details in Chapter - III.

The designs for cultivator's field trials have been also used to demonstrate the concept underlying C-orthogonality. A discussion of these appears in Chapter V. In the last Chapter VI presents summary and conclusions of the study.

## CHAPTER-II

### Cultivator's Field Trials.

The conclusions based on the results of experiments conducted at research stations can not be immediately recommended for general adoption under actual farming conditions in the country because of the fact that the number of experimental stations in the country is small and that the fertility of the soil and the level of management at the experimental stations are superior to those in the surrounding cultivator's fields, experimentation at research station cannot provide a reliable guide for general adoption in actual farming conditions on cultivator's fields. A satisfactory method of bridging the gulf between the results of research at experimental stations and their adoption by cultivators is to conduct experiments in the fields representative of the entire tract.

Since the experiments are to be conducted in normal cultivation practices of the farmers so in order to gain his confidence and co-operation it is necessary to ensure that the design of the experiment should be simple enough to be conducted within the limited resources available on a cultivator's field and such that it can easily be fitted into the normal routine of his work and that utmost care should be taken while choosing the treatments for the experimentation so that the farmer may not incur any loss through trying these treatments on his field.

Following are the problems which one come across while conducting the experiments on cultivator's field.

1. Selection of fields,
2. Choice of treatments,
3. Choice of design, and
4. the number of experimental fields and its distribution between and within places.

While each of the above considerations have their own dimensions, here we shall restrict ourselves with the choice of the design.

Choice of the design:-

Apart from the proper choice of the treatments, the design of an experiment on cultivator's fields must be extremely simple and possess a demonstration value for the success of the experiment.

The simplest of experimental designs for field experiments is the randomized block design. But even a R.B.D with its replication involving numerous small plots lying side by side in the field cannot fulfil the requirement of enabling the cultivator to carry out his normal field operation undistrubed. This objection can however, be met by repeating the experiment on another field. A design which might appeal to the cultivator would be to devide his field into as many portions as there are treatments, apply the treatment over the whole of each of these portions and harvest the plots of given dimensions at harvest time in the presence of the experimenter. At harvest time plots of given dimension wauld be marked in random positions wthin the different portions

and the produce from these plots would be weighed and recorded. It is important to note that the treatments should be allotted at random to different portions of the field.

#### 2.1. Fertilizer trials on cultivator's field:-

In fertilizers trial on cultivator's field, the aim is to study the responses of different factors (Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium etc.) at different levels.

If the number of factors is 'n' each at 's' levels then the total number of assemblies is  $s^n$ . In order to have small number of assemblies (requirement of the experiment in cultivator's field), choose a fraction 'k' (depending on the plan) of assemblies from  $s^n$  assemblies. The total number of designs each with 'k' assemblies is  $\binom{s^n}{k}$ . The problem arises which of the  $\binom{s^n}{k}$  designs shall we choose so that it is most efficient, i.e. it gives minimum variance for all the estimated effects. This has been done by studying various optimality criteria spelt out in Chapter-III.

On the other hand if the experimenter aims at minimising the extent of non-orthogonality of different order of effects of different factors in preference to optimality, one can adopt the tool of C-orthogonality.

## CHAPTER-III

### Optimality and Orthogonality Criteria.

#### 3.1. Preliminaries:-

For any factorial set up the observational system can be represented by the matrix equation

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X}\underline{\beta} + \underline{\epsilon}$$

Where  $\underline{X}$  is a  $k \times p$  design matrix,  $\underline{\beta}$  is a  $p$  column vector of single degree of freedom effects,  $\underline{\epsilon}$  is a  $k$  column vector of errors assumed to be normally and independently distributed around a mean of zero and with common variance  $\sigma^2$  and  $\underline{Y}$  is a  $k$  column vector of observations.

A design  $X$  is optimum when the information matrix i.e.  $(X'X)$  is  $kI_p$  where  $I_p$  is a  $p \times p$  unit matrix. This led to the formulation of orthogonal plans. But such orthogonal plans do not exist for all  $k$  and  $p$ . Hence there is a need to select a best design for a given situation. For this purpose different optimal criteria have been defined for studying the efficiency of designs.

The least square estimates of different effects are given by

$$(X'X)\hat{\beta} = X'Y$$

If  $(X'X)$  is non-singular, that is  $X$  is of rank  $p$ , then

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1} X'Y$$

and the variance co-variance matrix of the estimates is

$$(X'X)^{-1} \hat{\sigma}^2$$

Since the purpose of the design is to estimate each of the individual effects, with whatever accuracy we estimate the individual effects, it is reasonable to expect the design to give minimal average variance for all the estimated effects. This led Kishen (1945) and Kiefer (1959) to define the following

Definition 3.1.1.:-

Of the class of all  $k \times p$  designs, design  $X$  is A-optimal if it has the least value for the trace of  $(X'X)^{-1}$ .

If  $(X'X)^{-1} = (c_{ij})$ , then the efficiency of the design can be measured by the factor

$$\frac{p}{k \sum_{i=1}^p c_{ii}}$$

Instead of thinking of minimizing the average variance of all the estimated effects, one may consider as a best design the one that gives a minimum generalized variance of the estimated effects. Since  $(X'X)^{-1}\sigma^2$  is the dispersion matrix of the estimated effects, one may be interested in minimizing  $\det. (X'X)^{-1}\sigma^2$  or consequently maximizing  $\det. (X'X)$ . This led Mood (1946) and Kiefer (1959) to define the following

Definition 3.1.2.:-

Of the class of all  $k \times p$  designs, design  $X$  is D-optimal if it has the minimum value of  $\det. (X'X)^{-1}$ .

Ehrenfeld (1955) and Kiefer (1959) made the following definition

Definition 3.1.3.:-

-10-

Of the class of all  $k \times p$  designs, design  $X$  is E-optimal if it has the least value for  $\lambda_{\max}$ , which is the maximum characteristic root of  $(X'X)^{-1}$ .

### 3.2 C-optimality:-

It is interesting to note that a design which is A-optimal need not be D-optimal, D-optimal need not be E-optimal and so on. In order to choose a design considering all the three aforesaid criteria simultaneously, a compromise has to be made for providing the set of points which perform uniformly better with respect to all the three criteria of optimality. This has led us to a new concept of C-optimality which can be defined as

#### Definition 3.2.1.:-

Of the class of all  $k \times p$  designs, design  $X$  is C-optimal if it has the minimum value of the sum of percentage departures from the optimum points for the respective criteria defined earlier.

Thus if  $D_{ij}$  is the percentage departure for the  $j$ th criterion ( $j = 1, 2, 3$  for A, D and E-optimality respectively) in the  $i$ th design then the C-optimal design is one for which  $\phi_i$  is minimum where

$$\phi_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 D_{ij}$$

### 3.3. C-orthogonality:-

Any design selected on the basis of C-optimality criterion formulated in section 3.2 will be an efficient design

for a given situation. But the problem may arise when the experimenter may instead be interested to estimate the  $l$ th order effect of one factor orthogonal to the  $m$ th order effect of the other factor. Thus if

$$A_l = \sum_{r=1}^k a_r Y_r \text{ and}$$

$$B_m = \sum_{r=1}^k b_r V_r$$

( $l, m = 1, 2, \dots, (s-1)$  where  $s$  is the level of each factor). are two linear functions for estimating the  $l$ th order effect of one factor and  $m$ th order effect of the other factor respectively where  $a_r$  and  $b_r$  are some constants then the correlation coefficient between  $l$ th order effect of one factor and  $m$ th order effect of the other factor is given by

$$R_{lm} = \frac{\text{Cov. } (a_r, b_r)}{\sqrt{\text{Var. } (a_r) \text{Var. } (b_r)}}$$

Here  $R_{11}$  will indicate correlation between linear (first order) effect of one factor and linear effect of the other factor,  $R_{12}$  will indicate correlation between linear effect of one factor and quadratic (2nd order) effect of the other factor, and so on. If  $R_{lm} = 0$  for any  $l$  and  $m$ ,  $l, m = 1, 2, \dots, (s-1)$  then the  $l$ th and  $m$ th order effects of two factors are estimated independently of each other, i.e. the two effects are orthogonal. In case of irregular fractions, however, such orthogonality amongst the effects of different factors is not attained. The next best course will be to minimise  $R_{lm}$  for lower values of  $l$  and  $m$ . It is seen that A,D,E or C-optimal designs need not have minimum values of  $R_{lm}$  for lower values of  $l$  and  $m$ . Thus

the choice between optimality or orthogonality will be guided by the specific need and objective of the experiment.

But, a design which is  $R_{11}$ -orthogonal may not be  $R_{12}$ -orthogonal,  $R_{12}$ -orthogonal may not be  $R_{13}$ -orthogonal, and so on. Thus, in order to choose a design considering  $R_{lm}$ -orthogonality  $\forall l, m = 1, 2, \dots, (s-1)$  simultaneously we may define the following index of C(compromise)-orthogonality

$$I = \sum_l \sum_m W_{lm} |R_{lm}|$$

Where  $|R_{lm}|$  is the modulus value of  $R_{lm}$  and  $W_{lm}$  are the weights to be assigned to different  $R_{lm}$ . One can then choose a design for which I is minimum.

Now the problem arises how to assign weights to different correlation coefficients  $R_{lm}$ . One of the simplest way is to assign arbitrary number to different effects according to their importances e.g. when  $s = 4$

<u>Effects</u>	<u>Numbers to be assigned.</u>
Linear (1)	(s-1)
Quadratic (2)	(s-2)
Cubic (3)	(s-3)

Here we assume that the importance of the effects decreases from linear to quadratic, quadratic to cubic and so on, although this may not always be the case. Thus if the specific requirement of any experiment is to prefer some higher order effect to lower order effect, the number can be assigned

accordingly. Otherwise in usual situations, the weights  $w_{lm}$  will be given by the product of numbers attached with the lth and mth effects. For example, for any experiment whose factors have s levels each, we have

$$w_{11} = (s-1) (s-1)$$

$$w_{12} = w_{21} = (s-1) (s-2)$$

Thus under the assumption stated above the index will be

$$I = \sum_l \sum_m (s-1) (s-m) \{R_{lm}\}.$$

## CHAPTER-IV

### Optimal designs for cultivator's field trials.

#### 4.1 Selection of treatment combinations:-

The design currently being used by I.C.A.R. in fertilizer trials on cultivator's field is

N	P	K
0	0	0
2	0	0
3	3	3
2	2	0
2	0	2
2	1	2
2	2	2
2	2	1
2	2	3
2	3	2

(three factors Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium each at four levels)

Where 0,1,2 and 3 are the four levels of each factors. Here 0 indicate no application of fertilizer and level 2 indicates the base level.

The object of the experiment is to study the responses of N,P and K with a view to formulate fertilizer recommendations for different agro-climatic conditions in the country.

In the above design the treatment combinations 000, 200<sup>effect</sup> and 333 are included in order to study the responses of mean effect, of nitrogen at base level and combined effect of N,P

higher levels.

rest of the seven treatment combinations the levels vary at the base level of nitrogen in order to responses of phosphorus and potassium at the base of nitrogen.

problem now reduces to study the responses of each at four levels taking a fraction of seven treatments from the  $4^2$  design excluding the combination 11 in order to study the responses of P and K at 1 the combinations 20 and 02 have been included. Therefore to choose five out of nine treatment combinations 21, 22, 23, 31, 32 and 33. so as to have  $\binom{9}{5} = 126$  sets (designs) each with seven treatment combinations 20 and 02.

Now the problem is to examine the optimality for all sets for estimating the vector  $\beta$ , consisting of mean effects with single degree of freedom (when the condition that all the higher order effects are negligible is used).

#### My of optimality:-

Here we are estimating mean and main effects and each effect has three degrees of freedom which can further be partitioned as

Main effect	1 Linear effect 1 Quadratic effect 1 Cubic effect
-------------	---

To estimate linear, quadratic and cubic effects the following three mutually orthogonal contrasts have been defined.

<u>Effects</u>	<u>Contrasts</u>
Linear:	$-3a_0 - a_1 + a_2 + 3a_3$
Quadratic:	$a_0 - a_1 - a_2 + a_3$
Cubic:	$-a_0 + 3a_1 - 3a_2 + a_3$

Where  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$  and  $a_3$  denote the four levels of a factor.

On the basis of the above defined contrasts, we can generate the design matrix for each of the 126 sets and obtain the information matrix ( $X'X$ ). As an example, consider the following table.

<u>Set No. 3</u>	<u>Design Matrix</u>	<u>Information Matrix (<math>X'X</math>)</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>X</u>	
02	$\begin{bmatrix} 1-3 & 1-1 & 1-1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1-3 & -3 \\ 1-1 & -1 & 3 & -1-1 \\ 1-1 & -1 & 3 & 1-1 \\ 1-1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1-1 & -1-3 & -1-1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1-1-1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1-3 & 3-1-3 & 3 \\ 23 & 1 & -9-13 & 1 & 19 \\ 7 & -3 & 1 & -1-3 \\ 47 & 19-3 & 3 \\ 23 & 1-9 \\ 7-3 \\ 47 \end{bmatrix}$
20		
11		
12		
13		
21		
31		

All computations for evaluating the values of  $\det(X'X)^{-1}$ , characteristic roots of  $(X'X)^{-1}$ , etc. have been done on Electronic Computer IBM 1620.

Out of 126 sets, 45 sets were such for which the vector  $\beta$  could not be estimated as the value of  $\det(X'X)$  was zero.

Remaining 81 sets have been explored and presented in Appendix A along with the values of  $\det. (X'X)^{-1}$ , maximum characteristic root and trace of  $(X'X)^{-1}$  and correlation coefficients  $R_{lm}$  between various order of effects.

#### 4.3. Discussion of results:-

It is seen from the Appendix A that when the criterion A-optimal is considered then the set numbers 3, 7, 9, 37, 48, 60, 69, 72, 117 and 119 are the optimal designs and the sets upto ranks 10 are shown in table 1 of Appendix B. Set No. 79 is optimal with respect to criterion D-optimal and various sets upto ranks ten are shown in table 2 of Appendix B. Set numbers 117 and 119 are the optimal designs when the criterion E-optimal is considered and sets upto ranks ten are shown in table 3 of Appendix B.

As none of the set is optimal with respect to all the A,D and E-optimality so we go for C-optimality outlined in the Chapter-III. The sets having 1st ten ranks have been presented in table 4 of Appendix B. Set No. 117 comes out to be the optimal design when the criterion C-optimal is considered. The treatment combinations for this design are

P	K
0	2
2	0
1	3
2	2
2	3
3	1
3	3

A critical perusal of the design reveals that this design may not be practicable as it involves higher levels of P and K. Amongst all the first ten ranks set No. 3 may be preferable as it involves lower levels of P and K which may result in lowering the cost of experimentation.

The complete design is given below

N	P	K	P	K
0	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	3
3	3	3	2	3
2	2	0	3	3
2	0	2	0	2
2	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	2
2	1	3	3	3
2	2	1	0	1
2	3	1	1	0

Thus the design given above not only satisfies the requirements of a good design for cultivator's field but it is also near optimum for providing the best estimates of parameter  $\beta$ . The design is thus superior to the one currently adopted by I.C.A.R. for cultivator's field trial.

## CHAPTER-V

### C-Orthogonal designs for cultivator's field trials

#### 5.1. Study of orthogonality:-

In Chapter III we considered the concept of  $R_{lm}$  orthogonality clearly, if the experimenter is interested to estimate the  $l$ th order effect of one factor orthogonal to the  $m$ th order of the other factor then  $R_{lm}$  must be zero. For each of the 81 sets, which have been explored for optimality, correlation coefficients  $R_{lm}$  were computed between all possible combinations of linear (first order), quadratic (second order) and cubic (third order) effects of one factor with the linear, quadratic and cubic effects of the other factor i.e. 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 (where 1, 2 and 3 stands for linear, quadratic and cubic respectively) and are presented in Appendix-A.

#### 5.2. Discussion of results:-

##### 5.2.1. Orthogonal designs:-

Set number 77, 100, 104, 105, 108 and 114 are  $R_{11}$ -orthogonal designs and various sets upto ranks ten are shown in table 1 of Appendix-C. It may be seen that  $R_{11}$ -orthogonal designs are neither C nor A,D or E-optimal. Set numbers 115, 119 and 120 were  $R_{12}$ -orthogonal designs and various sets upto ranks ten are presented in table 2 of Appendix-C.

$R_{13}$ -orthogonal designs were set numbers 4, 45 and 54 and various sets upto ranks ten are shown in table 3 of Appendix-C.

Set numbers 88, 117 and 120 were  $R_{21}$ -orthogonal; 5, 9, 12, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 39, 48, 58, 60, 61, 65, 69, 74, 77, 93, 95, 96, 100, 104 and 108 were  $R_{22}$ -orthogonal and 24, 60, 69 and 100 were  $R_{23}$ -orthogonal designs and various sets upto ranks ten are presented in tables from 4 to 6 of Appendix-C.

Set numbers 20, 30 and 70 were  $R_{31}$ -orthogonal; 5, 9, 48 and 77 were  $R_{32}$ -orthogonal and 5 and 24 were  $R_{33}$ -orthogonal designs and various sets upto ranks ten are shown in tables from 7 to 9 of Appendix-C.

From the above we see that not a single set is  $R_{lm}$ -orthogonal for all  $l, m = 1, 2, \dots, (s-1)$ . So in order to choose a design considering  $R_{lm}$ -orthogonality for all  $l, m = 1, 2, \dots, (s-1)$  simultaneously the index I was completed for each of the sets giving weights to different  $R_{lm}$  as

<u>Correlation Coefficients</u>	<u>Weights</u>
$R_{11}$	$(s-1) (s-1) = 9$
$R_{12}$ or $R_{21}$	$(s-1) (s-2) = 6$
$R_{13}$ or $R_{31}$	$(s-1) (s-3) = 3$
$R_{22}$	$(s-2) (s-2) = 4$
$R_{23}$ or $R_{32}$	$(s-2) (s-3) = 2$
$R_{33}$	$(s-3) (s-3) = 1$

Set numbers 47 and 66 were C-orthogonal designs as the index computed above has minimum value for these sets and the various sets upto ranks ten are presented in table-10 of Appendix-C.

Set number 92 which is the design currently being used

by I.C.A.R. for cultivator's field has been shown in all tables of Appendix-B and C for the sake of comparison.

### 5.2.2. Optimal and orthogonal designs:-

Here we will consider the designs which are optimal as well as orthogonal. Amongst the first ten ranks we see that 117 and 119 were A-optimal and C-orthogonal designs. From table 1 of Appendix B and table-10 of Appendix-C.

From table-2 of Appendix-B and table-10 of Appendix-C we see that set number 52 is D-optimal and C-orthogonal design. From table-3 of Appendix B and table-10 of Appendix-C we see that set numbers 117 and 119 were E-optimal and C-orthogonal designs. From table 4 of Appendix B and table-10 of Appendix-C set number 117 comes out to be C-optimal and C-orthogonal design.

## CHAPTER-VI

### Summary and Conclusions:-

Kishen (1945) and Kiefer (1959) defined A-optimal criterion for efficiency of the design which will give minimal average variance for all the estimated effects. Mood (1946) and Kiefer (1959) defined D-optimal criterion which will give minimum generalized variance for all the estimated effects. Ehrenfeld (1955) and Kiefer (1959) defined E-optimal criterion for the efficiency of the design. As none of the design will satisfy all these criteria simultaneously so a compromise has to be made for providing the set of points which perform uniformly better with respect to all the three criteria of optimality. This led us to define a new concept of C-optimality.

On the other hand if the experimenter aims at minimizing the extent of non-orthogonality of different order effects in preference to optimality he can adopt the concepts of  $R_{lm}$  and C-orthogonality which have been introduced in Chapter-III.

The designs for cultivator's field trials have been used to demonstrate the above concepts of optimality and orthogonality.

When the criterion C-optimal was considered then amongst the 1st ten ranks set No. 3 comes out to be best design which not only satisfied the requirements of a good design for cultivator's field but it is also near optimum for providing the best estimates of parameters  $\beta$ . This design is superior to the one currently being adopted by I.C.A.R. for cultivator's field trials and also involves lower cost of experimentation.

**APPENDIX-A**

SET NO. = 3	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414270E-07	0.5245	1.050
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.5749 0.500 0.6010		
	13			
	21	Q 0.500 -0.3999 -0.1060		
	31	C 0.6010 -0.1060 0.0375		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 4	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414243E-07	0.9181	1.375
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.3000 0.500 0.0176		
	13			
	21	Q 0.2999 -0.3999 -0.6363		
	32	C 0.6363 -0.1060 -0.0375		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 5	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414305E-07	0.6208	1.175
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.0219 0.5477 0.4410		
	13			
	21	Q 0.4823 0.0912 -0.3067		
	33	C 0.5891 -0.0322 0.0135		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 7	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414202E-07	0.5246	1.050
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.4750 0.500 0.3889		
	13			
	22	Q 0.0500 -0.3999 0.1060		
	31	C 0.3889 -0.1060 0.4874		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 8	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414329E-07	0.5502	1.125
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.2051 0.500 -0.2208		
	13			
	22	Q 0.2051 -0.3999 -0.4819		
	32	C 0.4352 -0.1060 0.4685		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SFT NO. = 9	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414355E-07	0.4114	1.050
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	0.0684 0.5477 0.2208		
	13			
	22	Q 0.4107 0.0912 -0.0803		
	33	C 0.4195 -0.0322 0.5253		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 10	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414292E-07	0.9052	1.375
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.3288 0.2282 0.5752		
	13			
	23	Q -0.1315 -0.5477 -0.0383		
	31	C 0.1550 -0.4841 0.2033		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SET NO. = 11	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414238E-07	1.0484	1.575
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	11	L Q C		
	12	-0.0912 0.2282 -0.0602		
	13			
	23	Q 0.0912 -0.5477 -0.6425		
	32	C 0.1936 -0.4841 0.1277		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

SFT NO. = 12 DESIGN VALUE OF D.T. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414281E-07 0.6346 1.250  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
13 L .1479 .7302 .4088  
23 Q .2956 -.0912 -.2581  
33 C .2091 -.4195 .1977  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 20 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414379E-07 0.9181 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
21 L -.3000 .2999 .6363  
23 Q .0500 -.3999 -.1060  
31 C .0176 -.6363 -.0375  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 21 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414219E-07 1.3954 1.825  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
21 L -.0499 .2999 .1060  
23 Q .2999 -.3999 -.6363  
32 C .1060 -.6363 -.2249  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 22 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414321E-07 0.6850 1.300  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
21 L .1754 .7302 .4985  
23 Q .4823 .0912 -.3067  
33 C .1705 -.4195 -.1084  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 24 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414296E-07 0.6208 1.175  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
21 L -.0219 .4823 .5891  
31 Q .5477 .0912 -.0322  
33 C .4410 -.3067 .0135  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 25 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414353E-07 0.6850 1.300  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
21 L .1754 .4823 .1705  
32 Q .7302 .0912 -.4195  
33 C .4985 -.3067 -.1084  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 26 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414332E-07 0.9180 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
22 L -.2249 .2999 .4772  
23 Q -.0500 -.3999 .1060  
31 C -.1414 -.6363 .3000  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 27 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*  
02 0.24414310E-07 0.7152 1.325  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
22 L .0256 .2999 -.0602  
23 Q .2051 -.3999 -.4819  
32 C -.0544 -.6363 .1277  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 28 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414276E-07 0.6346 1.250  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
22 L .2510 .7302 .3413  
23 Q .4107 .0912 -.0803  
33 C .0322 -.4195 .2697  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 30 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414355E-07 0.4350 1.100  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
22 L .0219 .4823 .4961  
31 Q .4107 .0912 .2581  
33 C .2300 -.3067 .4609  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 31 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414284E-07 0.4469 1.125  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
22 L .2249 .4823 .0880  
32 Q .6087 .0912 .1466  
33 C .2950 -.3067 .3850  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 33 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414290E-07 1.0964 1.550  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
23 L .0576 .5204 .6054  
31 Q .2401 -.1666 .0700  
33 C .0168 -.6651 .1764  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 34 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414387E-07 0.9192 1.500  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
12 L Q C  
23 L .2401 .5204 .1585  
32 Q .4166 -.1666 -.3666  
33 C .0700 -.6651 .0462  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 37 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414202E-07 0.5246 1.050  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.4750 -.0500 .3889  
22 Q .0500 -.3999 -.1060  
31 C .3889 .1060 .4874  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 38 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414256E-07 0.9180 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.2249 -.0500 -.1414  
22 Q .2999 -.3999 -.6363  
32 C .4772 .1060 .3000  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 39 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414328E-07 0.4350 1.100  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L .0219 .4107 .2300  
22 Q .4823 .0912 -.3067  
33 C .4961 .2581 .4609  
\*\*\*\*\*

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SET NO. = 43 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414284E-07 0.9052 1.375  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 21 L -.3288 -.1315 .1550  
 31 Q .2282 -.5477 -.4841  
 32 C .5752 -.0383 .2038  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 45 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414285E-07 1.0964 1.550  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 21 L .0576 .2401 .0168  
 32 Q .5204 -.1666 -.6651  
 33 C .6054 .0700 .1764  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 46 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414262E-07 0.5297 1.100  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 22 L -.2850 .0912 .3643  
 23 Q -.1315 -.5477 -.0383  
 31 C .0620 -.1936 .6507  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 47 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414366E-07 0.8327 1.375  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 22 L -.0684 .0912 -.2208  
 23 Q .0912 -.5477 -.6425  
 32 C .1452 -.1936 .4685  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 48 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414362E-07 0.4114 1.050  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 22 L .1479 .5477 .1936  
 23 Q .2958 -.0912 -.2581  
 33 C .2091 -.0322 .6542  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 49 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414274E-07 0.5297 1.100  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 22 L -.2850 -.1315 .0620  
 31 Q .0912 -.5477 -.1936  
 32 C .3643 -.0383 .6507  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 51 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414256E-07 0.4695 1.100  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 22 L .1000 .2401 -.0880  
 32 Q .4166 -.1666 -.3666  
 33 C .4375 .0700 .6930  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 52 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMRDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* 02 0.24414230E-07 1.5177 1.950  
 20  
 11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 23 L -.2115 -.0400 .1345  
 31 Q -.0400 -.7499 -.4200  
 32 C .1345 -.4200 .3823  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 54 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414338E-07 0.7746 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
23 .1297 .3202 -.0188  
32 Q .2700 -.4166 -.6285  
33 C .2268 -.3150 .3795  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 56 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414335E-07 0.5502 1.125  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
22 L -.2051 .2051 .4352  
23 Q .0500 -.3999 -.1060  
31 C -.2208 -.4819 .4685  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 57 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414315E-07 0.7152 1.325  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
22 L .0256 .2051 -.0544  
23 Q .2999 -.3999 -.6363  
32 C -.0602 -.4819 .1277  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 58 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414354E-07 0.4469 1.125  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
22 L .2249 .6087 .2950  
23 Q .4823 .0912 -.3067  
33 C .0880 -.1466 .3850  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 60 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414285E-07 0.4114 1.050  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
22 L .0684 .4107 .4195  
31 Q .5477 .0912 -.0322  
33 C .2208 -.0803 .5253  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 61 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414326E-07 0.6346 1.250  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
22 L .2510 .4107 .0322  
32 Q .7302 .0912 -.4195  
33 C .3413 -.0803 .2697  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 62 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414246E-07 1.0483 1.575  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
23 L -.0912 .0912 .1936  
31 Q .2282 -.5477 -.4841  
32 C -.0602 -.6425 .1277  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 64 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414349E-07 0.9192 1.500  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
23 L .2401 .4166 .0700  
33 Q .5204 -.1666 -.6651  
33 C .1585 -.3666 .0462  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 65 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414324E-07 0.6346 1.250  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
21 L Q C  
31 L .1479 .2958 .2091  
32 Q .7302 -.0912 -.4195  
33 C .4088 -.2581 .1977  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 66 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414379E-07 0.8327 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
22 L Q C  
23 L -.0684 .0912 .1452  
31 Q .0912 -.5477 -.1936  
32 C -.2208 -.6425 .4685  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 67 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414278E-07 0.4695 1.100  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
22 L Q C  
23 L .1000 .4166 .4375  
31 Q .2401 -.1666 .0700  
33 C -.0880 -.3666 .6930  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 69 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414304E-07 0.4114 1.050  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
22 L Q C  
31 L .1479 .2958 .2091  
32 Q .5477 -.0912 -.0322  
33 C .1936 -.2581 .6542  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 70 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414333E-07 0.7746 1.375  
20  
11 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
23 L Q C  
31 L .1297 .2700 .2268  
32 Q .3202 -.4166 -.3150  
33 C -.0188 -.6285 .3795  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 72 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414270E-07 0.5246 1.050  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.5749 -.0500 .6010  
22 Q -.0500 -.3999 .1060  
31 C .6010 .1060 .0375  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 73 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414289E-07 0.5502 1.125  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.3334 -.0500 .0803  
22 Q .2051 -.3999 -.4819  
32 C .7073 .1060 -.1703  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 74 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414306E-07 0.6354 1.175  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.0684 .4107 .4819  
22 Q .4107 .0912 -.0803  
33 C .7100 .2581 -.0283  
\*\*\*\*\*

SFT NO. = 75 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMRDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414264E-07 0.5297 1.100  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.4385 .0912 .7669  
23 Q -.1315 -.5477 -.0383  
31 C .3876 -.1936 -.2033  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 76 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414266E-07 1.1791 1.625  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.2282 .0912 .2008  
23 Q .0912 -.5477 -.6425  
32 C .4841 -.1936 -.4259  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 77 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414337E-07 0.6354 1.175  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L 0.0000 .5477 .6454  
23 Q .2858 -.0912 -.2581  
33 C .5229 -.0322 -.3042  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 78 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414304E-07 0.5297 1.100  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.4385 -.1315 .3876  
31 Q .0912 -.5477 -.1936  
32 C .7669 -.0383 -.2033  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 79 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414201E-07 0.6839 1.150  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
21 L -.2115 .2401 .7231  
31 Q .2401 -.1666 .0700  
33 C .7231 .0700 -.1323  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 84 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414274E-07 0.5485 1.125  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
22 L -.4049 -.1315 .3346  
31 Q -.0468 -.5477 .1099  
32 C .5704 -.0383 .2772  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 85 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414295E-07 0.5015 1.100  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
22 L -.1801 .2401 .6516  
31 Q .1249 -.1666 .4032  
33 C .5601 .0700 .3696  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SET NO. = 87 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02 0.24414307E-07 1.0306 1.700  
20  
12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
13 L Q C  
23 L -.3202 -.0400 .4050  
31 Q .1666 -.7499 -.1099  
32 C .3150 -.4200 -.0616  
\*\*\*\*\*

SET NO. = 88 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414274E-07 0.5897 1.175  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 13 L Q C  
 23 L -0.1297 0.3202 0.7737  
 31 Q 0.0000 -0.4166 0.1964  
 33 C 0.3403 -0.3150 0.0330  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 91 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414335E-07 0.5502 1.125  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L -0.3334 0.2051 0.7073  
 23 Q -0.0500 -0.3999 0.1060  
 31 C 0.0803 -0.4819 -0.1703  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 92 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414276E-07 0.8137 1.325  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L -0.1052 0.2051 0.2472  
 23 Q 0.2051 -0.3999 -0.4819  
 32 C 0.2472 -0.4819 -0.5806  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 93 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414315E-07 0.4564 1.125  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L 0.1170 0.6087 0.6180  
 23 Q 0.4107 0.0912 -0.0803  
 33 C 0.3666 -0.1466 -0.3225  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 95 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414268E-07 0.6354 1.175  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L -0.0684 0.4107 0.7100  
 31 Q 0.4107 0.0912 0.2581  
 33 C 0.4819 -0.0803 -0.0283  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 96 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414324E-07 0.4564 1.125  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L 0.1170 0.4107 0.3666  
 32 Q 0.6087 0.0912 -0.1466  
 33 C 0.6180 -0.0803 -0.3225  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 97 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414344E-07 1.1791 1.625  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 23 L -0.2282 0.0912 0.4841  
 31 Q 0.0912 -0.5477 -0.1936  
 32 C 0.2008 -0.6425 -0.4259  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 SET NO. = 99 DESIGN VALUE OF DET. LAMBDA MAX. TRACE  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*  
 02 0.24414282E-07 0.9258 1.425  
 20  
 12 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 23 L 0.1250 0.4166 0.4032  
 32 Q 0.4166 -0.1666 -0.3666  
 33 C 0.4032 -0.3666 -0.5806  
 \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\* \*

SFT NO.	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
***** =100	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414298E-07	0.6354	1.175
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	21	L Q C		
	31	L 0.0000 .2958 .5229		
	32	Q .5477 -.0912 -.0322		
	33	C .6454 -.2581 -.3042		
SET NO. =101	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414271E-07	0.7332	1.325
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	22	L Q C		
	23	L -.2107 .0912 .4949		
	31	Q -.0468 -.5477 .1099		
	32	C .0412 -.6425 -.0967		
SET NO. =102	DESIGN	VALUE OF DFT.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414331E-07	0.5287	1.175
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	22	L Q C		
	23	L -.0208 .4166 .7882		
	31	Q .1249 -.1666 .4032		
	33	C .1466 -.3666 .0967		
SET NO. =104	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414357E-07	0.4564	1.125
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	22	L Q C		
	31	L 0.0000 .2958 .5939		
	32	Q .3746 -.0912 .4032		
	33	C .4415 -.2581 .1728		
SET NO. =105	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414296E-07	0.7986	1.375
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	23	L Q C		
	31	L 0.0000 .2700 .5939		
	32	Q .1666 -.4166 .1099		
	33	C .1964 -.6285 -.1728		
SET NO. =106	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414241E-07	0.5485	1.125
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	21	L Q C		
	22	L -.4049 -.0468 .5704		
	23	Q -.1315 -.5477 -.0383		
	31	C .3346 .1099 .2772		
SET NO. =107	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414276E-07	0.7332	1.325
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	21	L Q C		
	22	L -.2107 -.0468 .0412		
	23	Q .0912 -.5477 -.6425		
	32	C .4949 .1099 -.0967		
SET NO. =108	DESIGN	VALUE OF DET.	LAMBDA MAX.	TRACE
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	02	0.24414331E-07	0.4564	1.125
	20	CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS		
	21	L Q C		
	22	L 0.0000 .3746 .4415		
	23	Q .2958 -.0912 -.2581		
	33	C .5939 .4032 .1728		

SET NO. =110 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414301E-07 0.5015 1.100  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L -.1801 .1249 .5601  
 31 Q .2401 -.1666 .0700  
 33 C .6516 .4032 .3696  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =111 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414297E-07 0.5287 1.175  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 22 L -.0208 .1249 .1466  
 32 Q .4166 -.1666 -.3666  
 33 C .7882 .4032 .0967  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =112 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414273E-07 1.2061 1.700  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 23 L -.3202 -.1666 .3150  
 31 Q -.0400 -.7499 -.4200  
 32 C .4050 -.1099 -.0616  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =114 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414315E-07 0.7986 1.375  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 23 L 0.0000 .1666 .1964  
 31 Q .2700 -.4166 -.6285  
 33 C .5939 .1099 -.1728  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =115 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414328E-07 0.5897 1.175  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 21 L Q C  
 31 L -.1297 0.0000 .3403  
 32 Q .3202 -.4166 -.3150  
 33 C .7737 .1964 .0330  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =116 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414274E-07 0.8940 1.450  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 22 L Q C  
 23 L -.3124 -.1666 .2749  
 31 Q -.1666 -.7499 -.1099  
 32 C .2749 -.1099 .3225  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =117 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414258E-07 0.3837 1.050  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 22 L Q C  
 23 L -.1350 .1666 .6088  
 31 Q 0.0000 -.4166 .1964  
 33 C .3563 .1099 .5530  
 \*\*\*\*  
 SET NO. =119 DESIGN \*\*\*\* VALUE OF DET. \*\*\*\* LAMBDA MAX. \*\*\*\* TRACE \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* 02 0.24414297E-07 0.3837 1.050  
 20  
 13 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
 22 L Q C  
 31 L -.1350 0.0000 .3563  
 32 Q .1666 -.4166 .1099  
 33 C .6088 .1964 .5530  
 \*\*\*\*

SET NO. =120    DESIGN    VALUE OF DET.    LAMBDA MAX.    TRACE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
02    0.24414300E-07    0.8940    1.450  
20  
13    CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
23  
31    L   -.1249 0.0000 .3818  
32    Q   0.0000 -.7499 -.1964  
33    C   .3818 -.1964 .2222  
\*\*\*\*\*

**APPENDIX-B**  
=====

**TABLE-1**

		(A-OPTIMAL)	
RANK	*	SET NOS.	TRACE OF $(XX)^{-1}$
1		3, 7, 9, 37, 48, 60, 69, 72, 117,	1.050
2		119, 30, 39, 46, 49, 51, 67, 75, 78, 85,	1.100
3		110, 8, 31, 56, 58, 73, 84, 91, 93, 96,	1.125
		104, 106, 108	
4		79	1.150
5		5, 24, 74, 77, 88, 95, 100, 102, 111,	1.175
		115	
6		12, 28, 61, 65	1.250
7		22, 25	1.300
8		27, 57, 92, 101, 107	1.325
9		4, 10, 20, 26, 38, 43, 47, 54, 66,	1.375
		70, 105, 114	
10		99	1.425

**TABLE-2**

		(D-OPTIMAL)	
RANK	*	SET NOS.	VALUE OF DET. $(XX)^{-1}$
1		79	0.24414201E-07
2		7, 37	0.24414204E-07
3		21	0.24414219E-07
4		52	0.24414230E-07
5		11	0.24414238E-07
6		106	0.24414241E-07
7		4	0.24414243E-07
8		62	0.24414246E-07
9		38, 51	0.24414256E-07
10		117	0.24414258E-07
11		92	0.24414276E-07

**TABLE-3**

		(E-OPTIMAL)	
RANK	*	SET NOS.	MIN. OF LAMDA MAX.
1		117, 119	0.3837
2		9, 48, 60, 69	0.4114
3		30, 39	0.4350
4		31, 58, 93	0.4469
5		98, 104, 108	0.4564
6		51, 67	0.4695
7		85, 110	0.5015
8		3, 7, 37, 72	0.5246
9		46, 49, 75, 79, 102, 111	0.5297
10		8, 56, 73, 84, 91, 106	0.5502
11		92	0.8137

**TABLE-4**

		(C-OPTIMAL)	
RANK	*	SET NOS.	$\Phi_i = \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij}$
1		117	28.35
2		7, 37	37.34
3		119	47.76
4		60	49.68
5		51	55.80
6		69	59.13
7		67	64.75
8		31	66.38
9		3	71.16
10		72	71.17
49		92	166.18

**APPENDIX-C**  
=====

**TABLE-1**

(R<sub>11</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK*	SET NOS.	* IR <sub>11</sub> I
1	77, 100, 104, 105, 108, 114	0.0000
2	5, 24, 27, 30, 39, 57, 102, 111	0.0219
3	21	0.0499
4	33, 45, 60	0.0576
5	9, 47, 66, 74, 95	0.0684
6	11, 62	0.0912
7	51, 67, 92	0.1000
8	93, 96, 99, 120	0.1170
9	54, 70, 88, 115	0.1297
10	117, 119	0.1350

**TABLE-2**

(R<sub>12</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK*	SET NOS.	* IR <sub>12</sub> I
1	115, 119, 120	0.0000
2	52, 87	0.0400
3	3, 4, 7, 8, 37, 38, 72, 73, 106, 107	0.0500
4	46, 47, 62, 66, 75, 76, 97, 101	0.0912
5	110, 111	0.1249
6	43, 49, 78, 84	0.1315
7	112, 114, 116, 117	0.1666
8	56, 57, 91, 92	0.2051
9	10, 11	0.2282
10	51, 79, 85	0.2401

**TABLE-3**

(R<sub>13</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK*	SET NOS.	* IR <sub>13</sub> I
1	4, 45, 54	0.0176
2	61	0.0322
3	107	0.0412
4	57	0.0544
5	11, 27, 49	0.0602
6	64	0.0700
7	73	0.0803
8	31, 51	0.0880
9	21	0.1060
10	52	0.1345
20	92	0.2472

**TABLE-4**

(R<sub>21</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK*	SET NOS.	* IR <sub>21</sub> I
1	88, 117	0.0000
2	52, 112	0.0400
3	3, 7, 20, 26, 37, 56, 72, 84, 91, 101	0.0500
4	1, 47, 49, 66, 76, 78, 97, 107	0.0912
5	85, 102	0.1249
6	10, 46, 75, 106	0.1315
7	87, 105, 116, 119	0.1666
8	8, 27, 73, 92	0.2051
9	43, 62	0.2282
10	33, 67, 79, 110, 120	0.2401

TABLE-5

(R<sub>21</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	IR <sub>21</sub> I
1	5, 9, 12, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 39, 48, 58, 60, 61, 65, 69, 74, 77, 93, 95, 96, 100, 104, 108	0.0912
2	33, 34, 45, 51, 64, 67, 79, 85, 99, 102, 110, 111	0.1666
3	3, 4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 26, 27, 37, 38, 56, 57, 66, 72, 73, 91, 92	0.3999
4	54, 70, 88, 105, 114, 115, 117, 119	0.4166
5	10, 11, 43, 46, 47, 49, 62, 75, 76, 78, 84, 97, 101, 106, 107	0.5477
6	52, 87, 112, 116, 120	0.7499

TABLE-6

(R<sub>23</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	IR <sub>23</sub> I
1	24, 60, 69, 100	0.0322
2	10, 46, 75, 106	0.0383
3	33, 67, 79, 110	0.0700
4	9, 28, 74, 92	0.0803
5	3, 7, 20, 26, 37, 56, 72, 84, 87, 91, 101, 105, 116, 119	0.1060
6	31, 96	0.1466
7	49, 66, 78, 97	0.1936
8	88, 117, 120	0.1964
9	12, 30, 48, 77, 95, 108	0.2581
10	5, 22, 39, 58	0.3067
15	92	0.4819

TABLE-7

(P<sub>31</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	IR <sub>31</sub> I
1	20, 33, 70	0.0176
2	28	0.0322
3	101	0.0412
4	27	0.0544
5	46, 57, 62	0.0620
6	34	0.0700
7	91	0.0803
8	58, 67	0.0880
9	21	0.1060
10	52	0.1345
20	92	0.2472

TABLE-8

(R<sub>31</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	IR <sub>31</sub> I
1	5, 9, 48, 77	0.0322
2	43, 49, 78, 84	0.0383
3	45, 51, 79, 85	0.0700
4	60, 61, 95, 96	0.0803
5	3, 4, 7, 8, 37, 38, 72, 73, 106, 107, 112, 114, 116, 117	0.1060
6	58, 93	0.1466
7	46, 47, 75, 76	0.1936
8	115, 119, 120	0.1964
9	39, 65, 69, 74, 100, 104	0.2581
10	24, 25, 30, 31	0.3067
18	92	0.4819

TABLE-9

(R<sub>33</sub>-ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	I R <sub>33</sub> I
1	5, 24	0.0135
2	74, 88, 95, 115	0.0283
3	3, 4, 20, 72	0.0375
4	34, 64	0.0462
5	87, 112	0.0612
6	101, 102, 107, 111	0.0967
7	22, 25	0.1084
8	11, 27, 57, 62, 79	0.1277
9	91, 104, 105, 108, 114	0.1703
10	33, 45	0.1764
26	92	0.5806

TABLE-10

(C -ORTHOGONAL)

RANK#	SET NOS.	I
1	47, 66	712
2	120	738
3	27, 57	748
4	117	786
5	119	804
6	11, 62	805
7	101, 107	812
8	52	821
9	105	831
10	114	834
15	92	890

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