

 $x_{ijklmn} = \mu + repl_i + block_j(repl_i) + plot_k + pop_i + seedlot_m(pop_i) + \varepsilon_n$

"Training session" on design Block 1-18 (by replication) of experiments (an outline of)

Experimental unit: 5 seedlings

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Ethiopia-Spain PCI project Training session on design of experiments. Madrid 25-26/04/2012

Plot: 1-5

Sketch out





- Principles
- Designs and analysis theory
- Operational tools for design
- [Analysis of experiments]



Introduction



Tool for addressing analytical problems without fixed laws

Variability

- Existence
- Dealing and understanding
- Modeling and controlling



Ethiopia-Spain PCI project Training session on design of experiments. Madrid 25-26/04/2012

experimental error

Plant material or treatment evaluation

- Design of experiments
- Analysis of experiments
 - Basic Principles
 - Conventional and current (IB) designs
 - ➢Software







Stages (i)

- Definition of the problem
- Definition of objectives
- Selection of treatments to test (interactions)
- Selection of the material to test
- Selection of the experimental design (simple)
- Selection of the experimental unit size and number of replications



Stages (ii)

- Control of "surroundings" effects
- Kind of data to be taken
- Selection of statistical tests
- Accomplishment of the experiment
- Analysis and interpretation of results
- Final reporting (conclusions)



Principles (i)

1.Replications. (experimental error basis) Standard Error of Difference Agronomic trails SED<1/3 diff $SED = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma^2}{(n)}}$ Material selection SED<1/6 diff Knowing s² & d ==> n

- 2. Treatment (broad sense) Randomization
- Local control of existing variation in trial site (Blocking or spatial analysis)









Number of available effectives Site constraints (topography, surface ...) Technical limitations (machinery,) Measurements Competence, specific needs, Future treatments, thinings,... Spacing, density



Experimental design

Initial hypotheses or constraints:

Aditive Model Normality Homocedasticity.

Different treatment errors are independient & distributed N(0,σ²)

Statistic tests:

N: Shapiro-Wilks, graphs distrib, freq acum., res * pred H: Barlett, Levenne, ratios variances

Transformations No parametric methods



Elementary Designs

R.	D.
----	----

Model:
$$y_{ij} = \mu + t_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

	dof	SS	MS	F	EMS
Total	rt-1	а	a/rt-1		
Treat	t-1	b	b/t-1	MS _T / MS _E	σ_{e}^{2} +r σ_{t}^{2}
Error	t(r-1)	С	c/t(r-1)		σ² _e



Data.....; Proc GLM; Class treat; Model y = treat; Run;



Elementary Designs

\ /

Modal

	dof	SS	MS	F	EMS			
Total	rb-1	а	a/rb-1					
Treat	t-1	b	b/t-1	MS _T / MS _E	σ_{e}^{2} +b σ_{t}^{2}			
Blq	b-1	С	c/b-1	MS _B /MS _E	σ_{e}^{2} +t σ_{b}^{2}			
Error	t-1)(r-1)	d	d/t(r-1)		σ² _e			



Data.....; Proc GLM; Class treat blq; Model y = treat blq; Run;



Experimental design

Possible structure of treatments Factorial: total combination all x all Possibility interactions study (GxE)

Reaction norms $y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$



No interaction

quantitative interaction

qualitative interaction



Experimental design





¿Fixed o Random?



(BLUP)

- 1. Critic decision
- 2. Not well documented on texts
- 3. Usually based on subjective statistic agreements

Fixed: Levels of factor clearly targeted or selected *Results & conclusions* from anova are for these levels *Main aim*: Mean estimation of the variable for each level (BLUE)

Random: Levels are a random sample from all posible. *Results & conclusions* from anova can be extrapolated + levels *Main aim*: Variability estimation of the variable or factor or perhaps prediction at a given level



	dof	MS	A y B fixed	A y B rand	A:fix B:rand
Total	abr-1				
A	a-1	MS _A	MS _A / MS _E	MS_A / MS_{AB}	MS_A / MS_{AB}
В	b-1	MS _B	MS _B / MS _E	MS _B / MS _{AB}	MS _B / MS _E
AxB	(a-1)(b-1)	MS _{AB}	MS _{AB} / MS _E	MS _{AB} / MS _E	MS _{AB} / MS _E
Error	ab(r-1)	MS _E			

$$\sigma_{e}^{2} + c_{1} \Phi_{\alpha} \sigma_{e}^{2} + n \sigma_{ab}^{2} + nb \sigma_{ab}^{2}$$



¿Fixed o Random?

How to asses? **A PRIORI**

Scientific Criteria :

 is it possible to repeat the factor levels in other site or year?
 has it meaning this replication?
 Yes + Yes = Fixed

Statistic Criteria :

"Random" few levels (3-5) =>weak variance estimation, Better setting as fixed and use the results only at these levels

"Fixed" with many levels (>10) without structure, better setting as random and estimating means by BLUPs

E.M.S. Numeric difficulty



¿Fixed o Random?

```
Data.....;
Proc GLM;
Class loc var blq;
Model y =loc blq(loc) var var*loc;
Random loc blq(loc) var*loc /test;
Run;
```

```
1° Calculation as fixed
2° Calculation EMS
3° Repeat F-tests with proper denominators
```





Incomplete Blocks

Evaluation : high nº genotypes limited material

'Many genotypes' means huge blocks # no control

I.B. Not all treat by block, so several blocks are needed for a complete replication



= $(B-A)_1$ - $(C-A)_2$ Experimental error independent of treatment



Based on

Aditivity: $B-C=(B-C)_3$

Incomplete Blocks

Coexist direct & indirect comparisons
Lost of accuracy on indirect comparisons but experimental error reduction

Resolvable designs

i.e.: g=k bi

α-latice, latinized, row-columns,...

Complex specific Software

interblock info



I.B. design Efficiency

Objetive: To compare genotypes con la mayor precisión

 $E = (SED_{RCB} / SED_{IB})^2$ n^o of extra replications in a RCB to get same accuracy level



A IB with 4 reps y E=1.5 equals to a RCB with 4x1.5=6 CB "Efficiency" ~ costs







120



$x_{ijklmn} = \mu + repl_i + block_j(repl_i) + plot_k + pop_i + seedlot_m(pop_i) + \varepsilon_n$ Mixed model REML BLUP & BLUE



Layout software: CyCDesigN











http://www.cycdesign.co.nz/index.htm CycDesigN 4.0

Home	
What's New	
CycDesigN	
CycXOver	
CycAnalysis	
F.A.Q.	

CycDesigN 4.0 is a computer package for the generation of optimal or near-optimal experimental designs. It comprises three modules:

CycDesigN provides a comprehensive design generation module for experimenters; particularly those involved in plant breeding, horticulture, agriculture, forestry and market research and for all field, glasshouse and laboratory trials.

CycXover provides a wide choice of designs for experiments that involve sequences of treatments (such as stimuli, diets or drugs) applied to subjects over successive time periods. Known as crossover (or changeover) experiments, they are used in such areas as clinical trials, sensory perception experiments, psychological testing and dietary experiments.

CycAnalysis allows you to tailor your output from a **CycDesigN** or **CycXOver** session into a form ready for analysis. It also gives you the option to generate either **GenStat** or **SAS** code for the analysis of the design you have chosen.

CycDesigN 4.0 is written in Visual C++ and runs under Windows 95, 98, NT, 2000, XP, Vista and Windows 7.



CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products Canberra Australia

The University of Waikato Hamilton New Zealand





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		rita		







Design parameters [120,10,3]

Block design

Design parameters	? 🗙
Number of treatments	120
Number of units/block	10 +
Number of replicates	3
< Back	Next >

Row-column design

Design parameters	? 🗙
Number of treatments	120
Number of rows	10 +
Number of columns	12 •
Number of replicates	3
< Back	Next >

12 I.B. of 10 treat.

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y TECNOLOGÍA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGÓN



Single factor., [5]

NESTED 5 POPULATIONS: 30, 20, 24, 26 y 20 Families respectiv.

FACTORIAL:

2 Factors 10 levels in factor 1 12 levels in factor 2 10 x 12= 120 treat.

Treatment structure	? ×
Single factor	
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Number of treatment groups 5	÷
Factorial	
C	
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Treatment group sizes		? 🗙
1 30 +	2	26
3 20 🔺	4	20 +
5 24 🔹		
< Back		Next >

Treatment structure	2 🛛
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Factor levels	? 🗙
1 10 +	2 12
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