Lecture 11: Blocking and Confounding in 2^k design

Montgomery: Chapter 7

Randomized Complete Block 2^k Design

- There are n blocks
- Within each block, all treatments (levl combinations) are conducted.
- Run order in each block must be randomized
- Analysis follows general block factorial design
- When k is large, cannot afford to conduct all the treatments within each block. Other blocking strategy should be considered.

Filtration Rate Experiment (revisited)

factor				
A	B	C	D	original response
$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	45
$+$	$-$	$-$	$-$	71
$-$	$+$	$-$	$-$	48
$+$	$+$	$-$	$-$	65
$-$	$-$	$+$	$-$	68
$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	60
$-$	$+$	$+$	$-$	80
$+$	$+$	$+$	$-$	65
$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$	43
$+$	$-$	$-$	$+$	100
$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$	45
$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$	104
$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$	75
$+$	$-$	$+$	$+$	86
$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$	70
$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	96

- Suppose there are two batches of raw material. Each batch can be used for only 8 runs. It is known these two batches are very different. Blocking should be employed to eliminate this variability.
- How to select 8 treatments (level combinations, or runs) for each block?

2^2 Design with Two Blocks

Suppose there are two factors (A, B) each with 2 levels, and two blocks (b_1, b_2) each contiaining two runs (treatments). Since b_1 and b_2 are interchangeable, there are three possible blocking scheme:

			blocking scheme		
A	B	response	1	2	3
$-$	$-$	y_{--}	b_1	b_1	b_2
$+$	$-$	y_{+-}	b_1	b_2	b_1
$-$	$+$	y_{-+}	b_2	b_1	b_1
$+$	$+$	y_{++}	b_2	b_2	b_2

Comparing blocking schemes:

Scheme 1:

- block effect: $b = \bar{y}_{b_2} - \bar{y}_{b_1} = \frac{1}{2}(-y_{--} - y_{+-} + y_{-+} + y_{++})$
- main effect: $B = \frac{1}{2}(-y_{--} - y_{+-} + y_{-+} + y_{++})$
- B and b are not distinguishable, or, confounded.

Comparing Blocking Schemes (continued)

Scheme 2:

block effect: $b = \bar{y}_{b_2} - \bar{y}_{b_1} = \frac{1}{2}(-y_{--} + y_{+-} - y_{-+} + y_{++})$

main effect: $A = \frac{1}{2}(-y_{--} + y_{+-} - y_{-+} + y_{++})$

A and b are not distinguishable, or confounded.

Scheme 3:

block effect: $b = \bar{y}_{b_2} - \bar{y}_{b_1} = \frac{1}{2}(y_{--} - y_{+-} - y_{-+} + y_{++})$

interaction: $AB = \frac{1}{2}(y_{--} - y_{+-} - y_{-+} + y_{++})$

AB and b become indistinguishable, or confounded.

The reason for confounding: the block arrangement matches the contrast of some factorial effect.

Confounding makes the effect **Inestimable**.

Question: which scheme is the best (or causes the least damage)?

2^k Design with Two Blocks via Confounding

Confound blocks with the effect (contrast) of the highest order

Block 1 consists of all treatments with the contrast coefficient equal to -1
Block 2 consists of all treatments with the contrast coefficient equal to 1

Example 1. Block 2^3 Design

factorial effects (contrasts)							
I	A	B	C	AB	AC	BC	ABC
1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1
1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1
1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Defining relation: $b = ABC$:

Block 1: $(- - -)$, $(+ + -)$, $(+ - +)$, $(- + +)$

Block 2: $(+ - -)$, $(- + -)$, $(- + +)$, $(+ + +)$

Example 2: For 2^4 design with factors: A, B, C, D, the defining contrast (optimal) for blocking factor (b) is

$$b = ABCD$$

In general, the optimal blocking scheme for 2^k design with two blocks is given by $b = AB \ldots K$, where A, B, ..., K are the factors.

Analyze Unreplicated Block 2^k Experiment

Filtration Experiment (four factors: A, B, C, D):

- Use defining relation: $b = ABCD$, i.e., if a treatment satisfies $ABCD = -1$, it is allocated to block 1(b_1); if $ABCD = 1$, it is allocated to block 2 (b_2).
- (Assume that, all the observations in block 2 will be reduced by 20 because of the poor quality of the second batch of material, i.e. the true block effect=-20).

factor				blocks	
A	B	C	D	$b = ABCD$	response
$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	1=b_2	45-20=25
$+$	$-$	$-$	$-$	-1=b_1	71
$-$	$+$	$-$	$-$	-1=b_1	48
$+$	$+$	$-$	$-$	1=b_2	65-20=45
$-$	$-$	$+$	$-$	-1=b_1	68
$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	1=b_2	60-20=40
$-$	$+$	$+$	$-$	1=b_2	80-20=60
$+$	$+$	$+$	$-$	-1=b_1	65
$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$	-1=b_1	43
$+$	$-$	$-$	$+$	1=b_2	100-20=80
$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$	1=b_2	45-20=25
$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$	-1=b_1	104
$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$	1=b_2	75-20=55
$+$	$-$	$+$	$+$	-1=b_1	86
$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$	-1=b_1	70
$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	1=b_2	96-20=76

SAS File for Block Filtration Experiment

```
goption colors=(none);
data filter;
 do D = -1 to 1 by 2;do C = -1 to 1 by 2;
 do B = -1 to 1 by 2;do A = -1 to 1 by 2;
 input y @@;  output;
 end; end; end; end;
cards;
25 71 48 45 68 40 60 65 43 80 25 104 55 86 70 76
;

data inter;
set filter; AB=A*B; AC=A*C; AD=A*D; BC=B*C; BD=B*D; CD=C*D; ABC=AB*C;
ABD=AB*D; ACD=AC*D; BCD=BC*D; block=ABC*D;

proc glm data=inter;
class A B C D AB AC AD BC BD CD ABC ABD ACD BCD block;
model y=block A B C D AB AC AD BC BD CD ABC ABD ACD BCD; run;

proc reg outest=effects data=inter;
```

```
model y=A B C D AB AC AD BC BD CD ABC ABD ACD BCD block;
data effect2; set effects; drop y intercept _RMSE_;
proc transpose data=effect2 out=effect3;
data effect4; set effect3; effect=col1*2;
proc sort data=effect4; by effect;
proc print data=effect4;

data effect5; set effect4; where  _NAME_^='block';
proc print data=effect5; run;

proc rank data=effect5 normal=blom;
var effect; ranks neff;

symbol1 v=circle;
proc gplot; plot effect*neff=_NAME_; run;
```

SAS output: ANOVA Table

Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	15	7110.937500	474.062500	.	.
Error		0	0.000000	.	
Co Total	15	7110.937500			

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
block	1	1387.562500	1387.562500	.	.
A	1	1870.562500	1870.562500	.	.
B	1	39.062500	39.062500	.	.
C	1	390.062500	390.062500	.	.
D	1	855.562500	855.562500	.	.
AB	1	0.062500	0.062500	.	.
AC	1	1314.062500	1314.062500	.	.
AD	1	1105.562500	1105.562500	.	.
BC	1	22.562500	22.562500	.	.
BD	1	0.562500	0.562500	.	.
CD	1	5.062500	5.062500	.	.
ABC	1	14.062500	14.062500	.	.

ABD	1	68.062500	68.062500	.	.
ACD	1	10.562500	10.562500	.	.
BCD	1	27.562500	27.562500		

proportion of variance explained by blocks

$$\frac{1387.5625}{7110.9375} = 19.5\%$$

Similarly proportion of variance can be calculated for other effects.

SAS output: factorial effects and block effect

Obs	_NAME_	COL1	effect
1	block	-9.3125	-18.625
2	AC	-9.0625	-18.125
3	BCD	-1.3125	-2.625
4	ACD	-0.8125	-1.625
5	CD	-0.5625	-1.125
6	BD	-0.1875	-0.375
7	AB	0.0625	0.125
8	ABC	0.9375	1.875
9	BC	1.1875	2.375
10	B	1.5625	3.125
11	ABD	2.0625	4.125
12	C	4.9375	9.875
13	D	7.3125	14.625
14	AD	8.3125	16.625
15	A	10.8125	21.625

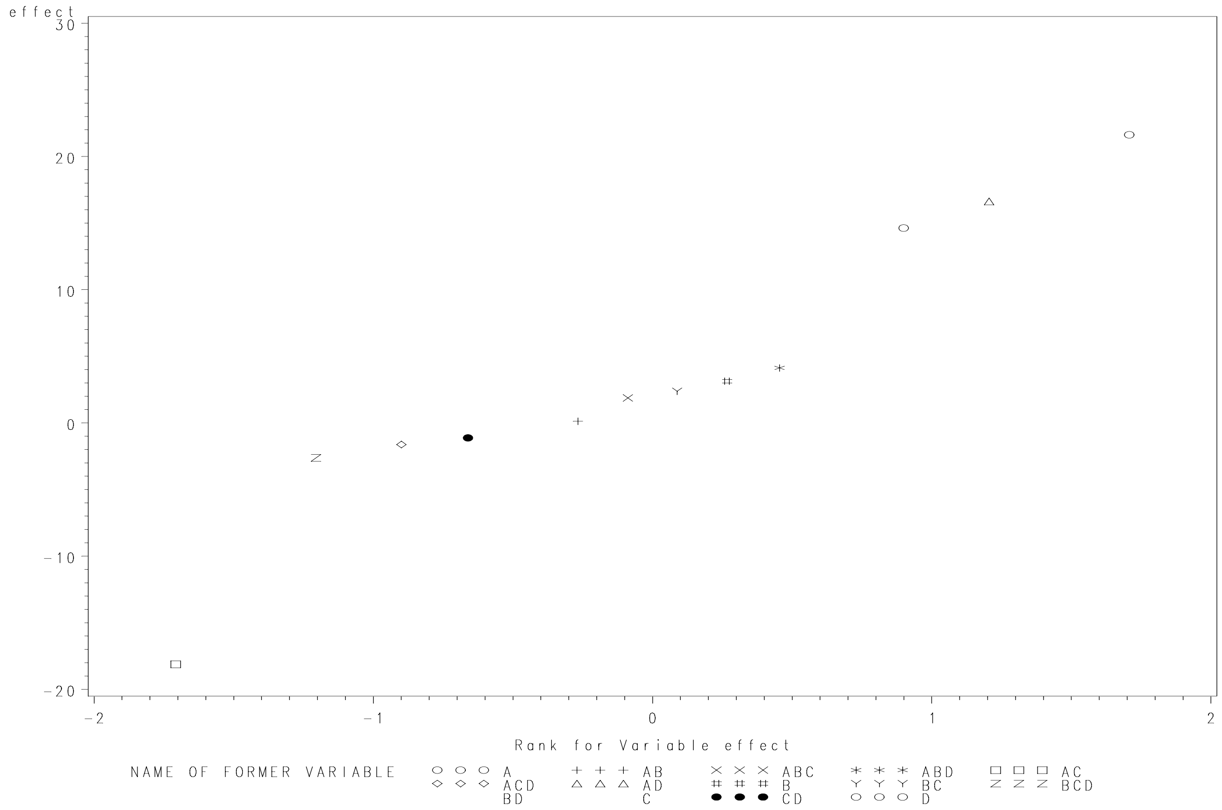
Factorial effects are exactly the same as those from the original data (why?)

blocking effect: -18.625=$\bar{y}_{b_2} - \bar{y}_{b_1}$, is in fact

$$-20(\text{true blocking effect}) + 1.375(\text{some interaction of } ABC)$$

This is caused by confounding between b and ABC.

SAS output: QQ plot without Blocking Effect



significant effects are:

$$A, C, D, AC, AD$$

2^k Design with Four Blocks

Need two 2-level blocking factors to generate 4 different blocks.

Confound each blocking factors with a high order factorial effect.

The interaction between these two blocking factors matters.

The interaction will be confounded with another factorial effect.

Optimal blocking scheme has least confounding severity.

2^4 design with four blocks: factors are A, B, C, D and the blocking factors are $b1$ and $b2$

A	B	C	D	AB	AC	....	CD	ABC	ABD	ACD	BCD	ABCD
-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1		1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1		1	1	1	1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1		1	1	1	-1	1	-1
1	1	-1	-1	1	-1		1	-1	-1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-1	-1	1	1	1	-1		1	1	1	-1	-1	1
1	1	1	1	-1	1		1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1		1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

b1	b2	blocks
-1	-1	1
1	-1	2
-1	1	3
1	1	4

possible blocking schemes:

Scheme 1:

defining relations: $b1 = ABC$, $b2 = ACD$; induce confounding

$$b1b2 = ABC * ACD = A^2BC^2D = BD$$

Scheme 2:

Defining relations: $b1 = ABCD$, $b2 = ABC$, induce confounding

$$b1b2 = ABCD * ABC = D$$

Which is better?

2^k Design with 2^p Blocks

- k factors: A,B,...K, and p is usually much less than k.
- p blocking factors: $b1$, $b2$,...bp with levels -1 and 1
- confound blocking factors with k chosen high-order factorial effects, i.e., $b1$=effect1, $b2$=effect2, etc.(p defining relations)
- These p defining relations induce another $2^p - p - 1$ confoundings.
- treatment combinations with the same values of $b1$,...bp are allocated to the same block. Within each block.
- each block consists of 2^{k-p} treatment combinations (runs)
- Given k and p, optimal schemes are tabulated, e.g., Montgomery Table 7.8, or Wu&Hamada Appendix 3A