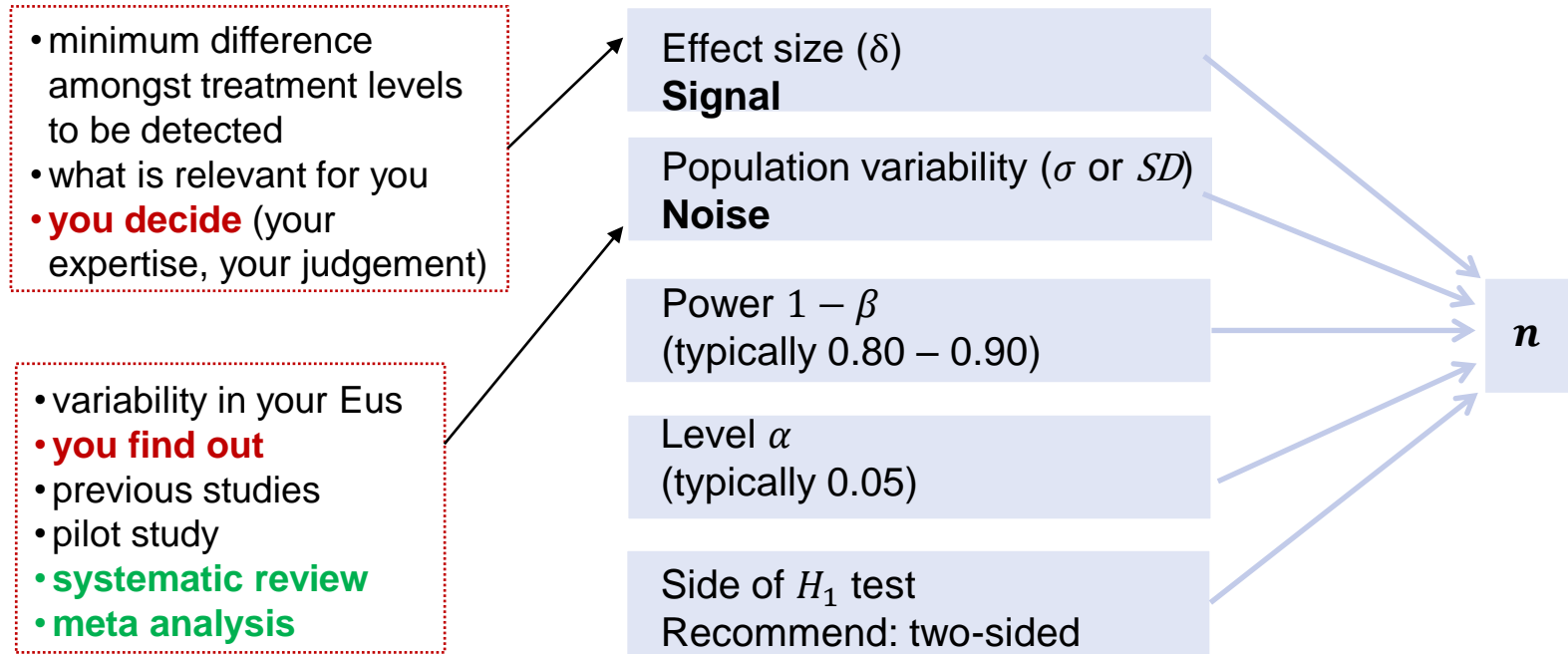


Comparing Two Means: Sample size estimation based on power analysis

Bernadetta Tarigan

- Ingredients
- T test, independent group with balanced design
- G*Power
- R
- Varying signal-to-noise ratio
- Varying signal and noise
- Sample size estimation: reality check...

Ingredients



Take α fixed and two-sided test

$$\sqrt{n} \propto \frac{\text{power}}{\text{signal/noise}}$$

Signal-to-noise ratio is called:

- standardized effect size
- or Cohen's d

T test (independent group, equal size n)

$$n = \frac{\sigma^2}{\delta^2} 2 (t_{2n-2, 1-\alpha/2} + t_{2n-2, 1-\beta, c})^2$$

with non-centrality parameter $c = \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \sqrt{n/2}$

Example

Outcome: *body_fat_%*

Sig. level $\alpha = 0.05$

Power $1 - \beta = 0.80$

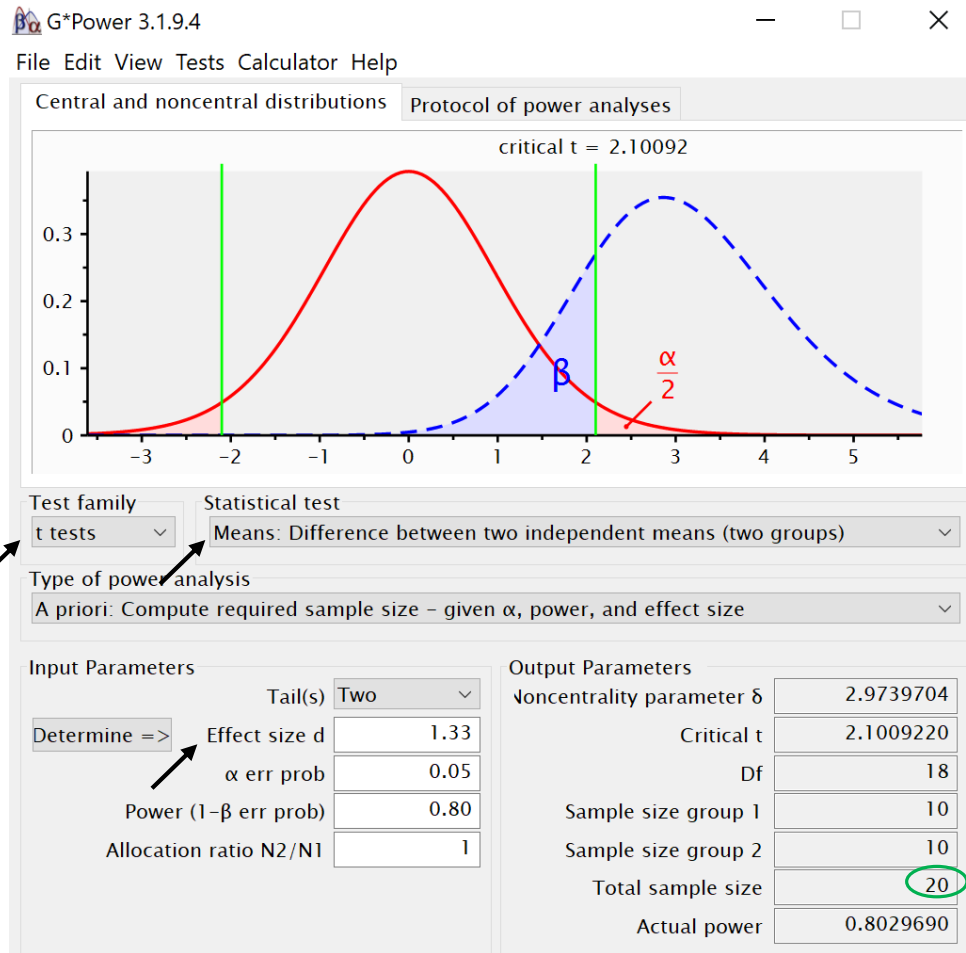
Two-sided test

Signal = effect size = $\delta = 8$

Noise = pop variation = $\sigma = 6$

$$\text{Cohen's } d = \frac{\delta}{\sigma} = \frac{8}{6} = 1.33$$

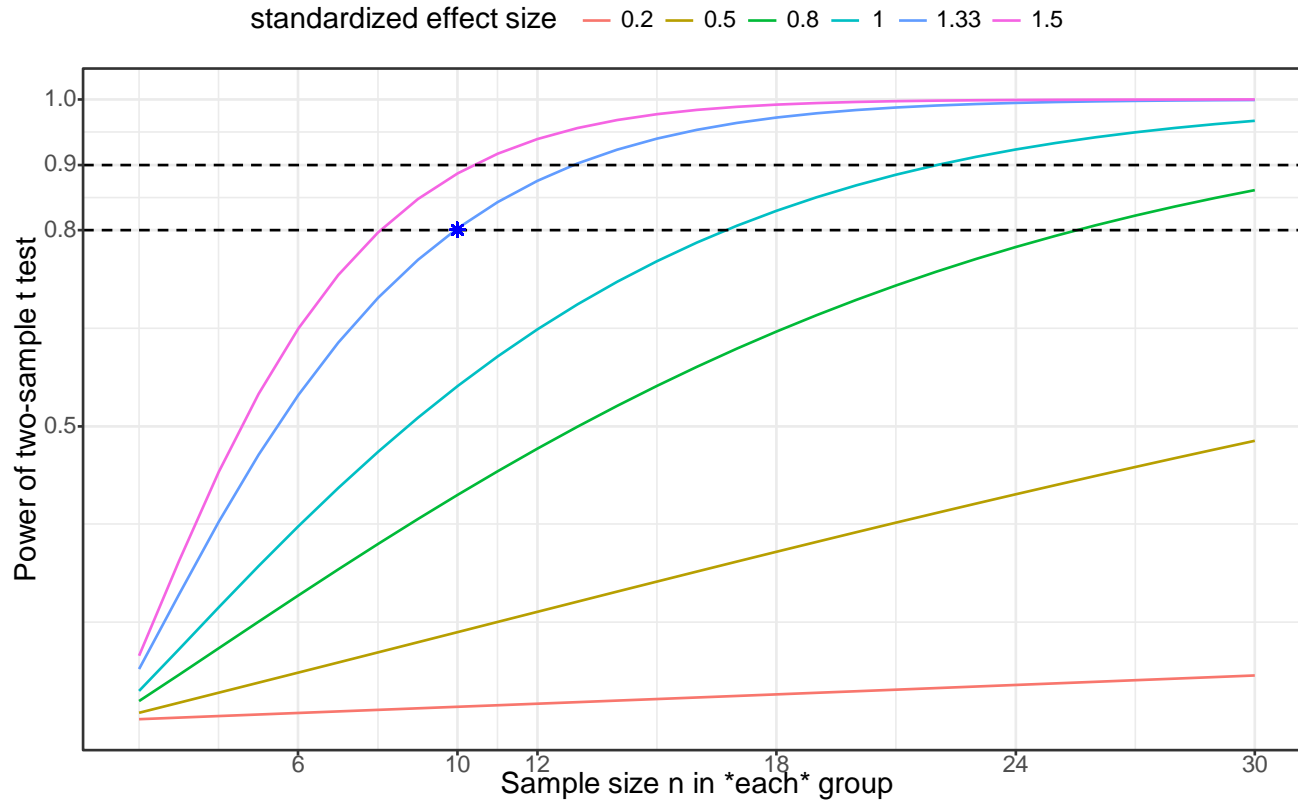
$n = 10$ each group



R

```
stats::power.t.test(delta = 8, sd = 6, sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.80,  
                    type = "two.sample", alternative = "two.sided")  
  
##  
##      Two-sample t test power calculation  
##  
##              n = 9.889068  
##            delta = 8  
##              sd = 6  
##    sig.level = 0.05  
##          power = 0.8  
## alternative = two.sided  
##  
## NOTE: n is number in *each* group
```

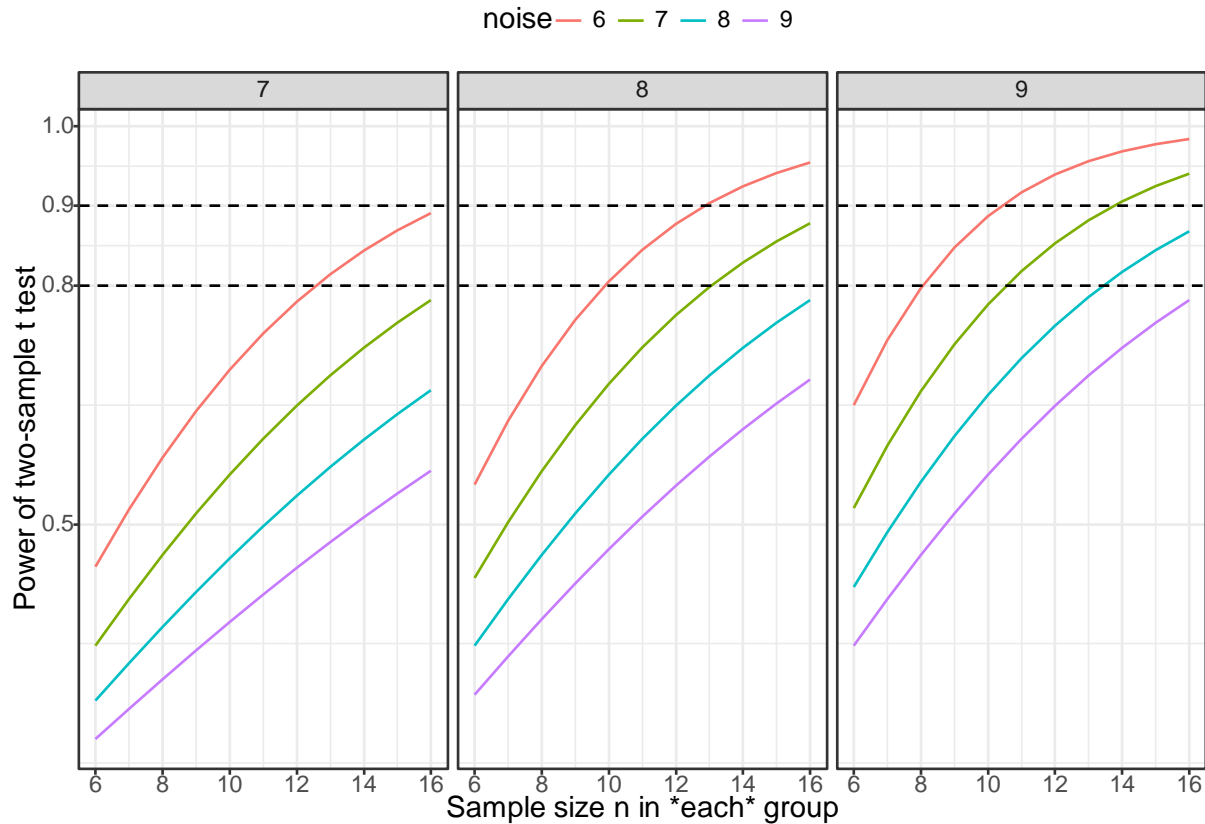
Varying signal-to-noise ratio



$$\sqrt{n} \propto \frac{\text{power}}{\text{signal/noise}}$$

Hm, I don't know the noise...

Varying signal values



$$\sqrt{n} \propto \frac{\text{power}}{\text{signal/noise}}$$

Sample size estimation: reality check...

- Feasibility
 - Laboratory-specific processing
 - Personnel and personnel-hours available
 - Training for the experimenters
 - Training for the animals
 - Supplier
 - Caging
 - ...
- Amount of resources you are willing to spend
- Timeline and milestone
- ...