

Package ‘anovapowersim’

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Title Simple Power Simulations for ANOVAs

Version 1.0.0

Description A-priori power simulations and power-calculations for within, between and mixed ANOVAs based on target (partial) eta-squared values. Supports complex designs with more than two factors and their interactions with a single function call.

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<https://github.com/shaheedazaad/anovapowersim>

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Author Shaheed Azaad [aut, cre]

Maintainer Shaheed Azaad <sazaad@uni-muenster.de>

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Contents

balanced_anova_design	2
compute_scale_factor	3
design_term_means	4
plot_power_curve	5

power_curve	6
power_n	8
print.anovapowersim_curve	10
simulate_design_dataset	10
summary.anovapowersim_curve	11

Index	12
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balanced_anova_design *Create a balanced factorial ANOVA design specification*

Description

Builds the design object used by `power_curve()`, `design_term_means()`, and `simulate_design_dataset()`. This object stores factor names, level counts, generated factor levels, and the between/within cell grids.

Usage

```
balanced_anova_design(between = NULL, within = NULL)
```

Arguments

between	Named integer vector of between-subject factor level counts, e.g. <code>c(group = 2)</code> . Use NULL for no between-subject factors.
within	Named integer vector of within-subject factor level counts, e.g. <code>c(time = 3)</code> . Use NULL for no within-subject factors.

Value

An object of class `anovapowersim_design_spec`.

Examples

```
d <- balanced_anova_design(between = c(group = 2), within = c(time = 3))
d$between_cells
d$within_cells
```

compute_scale_factor *Compute the mean-deviation scaling factor from a change in partial eta squared*

Description

Given an existing partial eta squared for a term and a target partial eta squared, returns the multiplier k that must be applied to that term's additive contribution to the cell means in order to obtain the target effect size under the same residual structure.

Usage

```
compute_scale_factor(old_pes, new_pes)
```

Arguments

`old_pes` Numeric scalar in (0, 1), or a numeric-looking character scalar such as ".310". The current partial eta squared for the term of interest.

`new_pes` Numeric scalar in (0, 1), or a numeric-looking character scalar such as ".200". The target partial eta squared.

Details

The derivation is straightforward: partial eta squared can be written as $\text{pes} = \text{SS_effect} / (\text{SS_effect} + C)$, where C is the part of the denominator held fixed by this package's rescaling. Thus $\text{pes} / (1 - \text{pes})$ scales as the target effect's sum of squares. Scaling the term's deviations by k scales the target effect's sum of squares by k^2 , so the required multiplier is

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{p_{\text{new}}/(1 - p_{\text{new}})}{p_{\text{old}}/(1 - p_{\text{old}})}}.$$

Value

A single positive numeric value k . $k > 1$ amplifies the effect, $k < 1$ shrinks it, and $k == 1$ leaves it unchanged.

See Also

[design_term_means\(\)](#), [power_curve\(\)](#)

Examples

```
compute_scale_factor(0.10, 0.05) # shrink
compute_scale_factor(0.05, 0.10) # amplify
```

design_term_means *Build calibrated default means for a design term*

Description

Creates the default contrast pattern for one ANOVA term and scales it so an exact reference dataset has the requested partial eta squared under the supplied balanced design assumptions.

Usage

```
design_term_means(
  design,
  term,
  target_pes,
  n,
  sd = 1,
  r = 0.5,
  gpower = FALSE,
  ss_type = "III"
)
```

Arguments

design	An anovapowersim_design_spec from balanced_anova_design() .
term	Character scalar naming the ANOVA term to target. Interaction terms are order-insensitive.
target_pes	Target partial eta squared.
n	Sample size per between-subject cell. For pure within designs, this is the total sample size.
sd	Common outcome standard deviation.
r	Compound-symmetric correlation among within-subject cells.
gpower	Logical; if TRUE, calibrate to the G*Power-style noncentrality convention $\lambda = total_n * f^2$ (using the 'as in Cohen (1988) option for within-subjects designs).
ss_type	Sums-of-squares type for the tested ANOVA term. "III" is the default for order-invariant tests in unbalanced designs. Use "I" to reproduce sequential stats: :aov() tests.

Value

A numeric matrix of cell means, with rows indexing between cells and columns indexing within cells.

Examples

```
d <- balanced_anova_design(between = c(group = 2), within = c(time = 2))
design_term_means(d, term = "group:time", target_pes = 0.2, n = 20)
```

plot_power_curve	<i>Plot a simulation-based power curve</i>
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Description

Renders an `anovapowersim_curve` as a `ggplot2` line + ribbon with a horizontal reference at requested power values and, when auto-search was used, a vertical marker at the estimated required total sample size.

Usage

```
plot_power_curve(  
  x,  
  show_target = TRUE,  
  power_lines = NULL,  
  show_n_needed = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>anovapowersim_curve</code> object from <code>power_curve()</code> .
<code>show_target</code>	Logical; draw the horizontal target power line (default TRUE).
<code>power_lines</code>	Optional numeric vector of additional power reference lines, e.g. <code>c(.80, .90)</code> .
<code>show_n_needed</code>	Logical; draw the vertical line at <code>n_needed</code> (default TRUE).
<code>...</code>	Unused, for S3 consistency.

Value

A `ggplot` object.

See Also

[power_curve\(\)](#)

Examples

```
pc <- power_curve(
  between = c(group = 2),
  within = c(time = 2),
  term = "group:time",
  target_pes = 0.2,
  n_range = c(20, 30),
  n_sims = 1000,
  seed = 123
)
plot_power_curve(pc)
```

power_curve

Simulate ANOVA power from a balanced factorial design

Description

Simulation-based power estimation for balanced factorial designs under sphericity. Users specify the between- and within-subject factors, the ANOVA term to test, a target partial eta squared, and explicit sample sizes. The function creates a default contrast pattern for the target term, scales it to the requested partial eta squared, simulates datasets, refits `stats::aov()`, and estimates power by counting $p < \alpha$.

Usage

```
power_curve(
  between = NULL,
  within = NULL,
  term,
  target_pes,
  n_range,
  n_sims = 10000,
  alpha = 0.05,
  ss_type = "III",
  gpower = FALSE,
  progress = interactive(),
  parallel = FALSE,
  cores = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`between` Named integer vector of between-subject factor level counts, e.g. `c(group = 2)`. Use NULL for no between-subject factors.

within	Named integer vector of within-subject factor level counts, e.g. <code>c(time = 3, condition = 4)</code> . Use NULL for no within-subject factors.
term	Character scalar naming the ANOVA term to test, e.g. <code>"group:time"</code> . Interaction terms are order-insensitive; <code>"time:group"</code> resolves to <code>"group:time"</code> when that is the design's factor order.
target_pes	Target partial eta squared for term.
n_range	Integer vector of sample sizes per between-subject cell. For pure within-subject designs, this is the total sample size.
n_sims	Number of simulated datasets per sample size.
alpha	Significance threshold.
ss_type	Sums-of-squares type for the tested ANOVA term. <code>"III"</code> is the default for order-invariant tests in unbalanced designs. Use <code>"I"</code> to reproduce sequential <code>stats::aov()</code> tests.
gpower	Logical; if TRUE, calibrate means to the G*Power-style noncentrality convention $\lambda = \text{total}_n * f^2$. The default FALSE calibrates the empirical reference dataset to <code>target_pes</code> , equivalent to $\lambda = \text{den_df} * f^2$ for the fitted ANOVA.
progress	Logical; if TRUE, show a text progress bar.
parallel	Logical; if TRUE, run simulations for each sample size via the future ecosystem.
cores	Optional positive integer number of cores to use when <code>parallel = TRUE</code> . If NULL, uses one fewer than the number of available cores, with a minimum of one.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

An `anovapowersim_curve` object. The `$results` tibble contains `n_per_cell`, `total_n`, `n_sims`, numerator and denominator degrees of freedom (`num_df`, `den_df`), the noncentrality parameter (`ncp`), calculated power (`power_calc`), and simulated power (`power_sim`).

Examples

```
power_curve(
  between = c(cond = 2),
  within = c(stim = 2),
  term = "cond:stim",
  target_pes = 0.14,
  n_range = c(16, 20, 23, 28), # n per between-subject cell
  n_sims = 1000,
  seed = 123
)
```

```
power_curve(
  between = c(group = 2),
  within = c(time = 2),
  term = "group:time",
```

```

target_pes = 0.14,
n_range = c(12, 16, 20),
n_sims = 5000,
parallel = TRUE,
cores = 4,
seed = 123
)

```

power_n

Search for the sample size needed for target ANOVA power

Description

Adaptive simulation search for the per-between-cell sample size needed to reach a requested power for a balanced factorial ANOVA design. The search doubles upward from `n_start` until it brackets the target or reaches `n_max`, then bisects the bracket.

Usage

```

power_n(
  between = NULL,
  within = NULL,
  term,
  target_pes,
  power = 0.8,
  n_sims = 10000,
  alpha = 0.05,
  ss_type = "III",
  n_start = NULL,
  n_max = 1000,
  tol = 0.01,
  gpower = FALSE,
  progress = interactive(),
  parallel = FALSE,
  cores = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>between</code>	Named integer vector of between-subject factor level counts, e.g. <code>c(group = 2)</code> . Use <code>NULL</code> for no between-subject factors.
<code>within</code>	Named integer vector of within-subject factor level counts, e.g. <code>c(time = 3, condition = 4)</code> . Use <code>NULL</code> for no within-subject factors.
<code>term</code>	Character scalar naming the ANOVA term to test, e.g. <code>"group:time"</code> . Interaction terms are order-insensitive; <code>"time:group"</code> resolves to <code>"group:time"</code> when that is the design's factor order.

target_pes	Target partial eta squared for term.
power	Desired target power.
n_sims	Number of simulated datasets per sample size.
alpha	Significance threshold.
ss_type	Sums-of-squares type for the tested ANOVA term. "III" is the default for order-invariant tests in unbalanced designs. Use "I" to reproduce sequential stats::aov() tests.
n_start	Starting sample size per between-subject cell. If NULL, starts at the smallest value that can support empirical calibration for the requested design.
n_max	Maximum sample size per between-subject cell.
tol	Stop when estimated power is within tol of power.
gpower	Logical; if TRUE, calibrate means to the G*Power-style noncentrality convention $\lambda = \text{total}_n * f^2$. The default FALSE calibrates the empirical reference dataset to target_pes, equivalent to $\lambda = \text{den_df} * f^2$ for the fitted ANOVA.
progress	Logical; if TRUE, show a text progress bar.
parallel	Logical; if TRUE, run simulations for each sample size via the future ecosystem.
cores	Optional positive integer number of cores to use when parallel = TRUE. If NULL, uses one fewer than the number of available cores, with a minimum of one.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

An anovapowersim_curve object with n_needed and total_n_needed.

Examples

```
power_n(
  between = c(cond = 2),
  within = c(stim = 4),
  term = "cond:stim",
  target_pes = 0.14,
  alpha = 0.05,
  power = 0.80,
  n_sims = 1000, # use 5000+ for a more precise estimate
  seed = 123 # for reproducibility
)
```

```
print.anovapowersim_curve
```

Print an anovapowersim power curve

Description

Compact one-screen summary: target, term, effective effect size, estimated per-cell and total sample sizes, and the first and last rows of the power curve.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'anovapowersim_curve'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An anovapowersim_curve object.
...	Unused.

Value

Invisibly returns x.

```
simulate_design_dataset
```

Simulate data from a balanced ANOVA design

Description

Generates one long-format dataset from a balanced design. Supply means from [design_term_means\(\)](#) or any conformable matrix with one row per between-subject cell and one column per within-subject cell.

Usage

```
simulate_design_dataset(design, n, means, sd = 1, r = 0.5, empirical = FALSE)
```

Arguments

design	An anovapowersim_design_spec from balanced_anova_design() .
n	Sample size per between-subject cell. For pure within designs, this is the total sample size.
means	Numeric matrix of population cell means.
sd	Common outcome standard deviation.
r	Compound-symmetric correlation among within-subject cells.
empirical	Logical; if TRUE, use MASS::mvrnorm(empirical = TRUE) so the generated sample closely matches the requested means/covariance.

Value

A tibble ready for `stats::aov()` with columns `id`, factor columns, and `value`.

Examples

```
d <- balanced_anova_design(between = c(group = 2), within = c(time = 2))
m <- design_term_means(d, term = "group:time", target_pes = 0.2, n = 20)
sim <- simulate_design_dataset(d, n = 20, means = m)
head(sim)
```

summary.anovapowersim_curve

Summarise an anovapowersim power curve

Description

Returns the full `$results` tibble along with a small header containing the target, effective effect size, and estimated `n_needed`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'anovapowersim_curve'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>anovapowersim_curve</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Unused.

Value

A list with elements `header` (named character) and `curve` (tibble), invisibly; printed to console as well.

Index

`balanced_anova_design`, 2
`balanced_anova_design()`, 4, 10

`compute_scale_factor`, 3

`design_term_means`, 4
`design_term_means()`, 2, 3, 10

`plot_power_curve`, 5
`power_curve`, 6
`power_curve()`, 2, 3, 5
`power_n`, 8
`print.anovapowersim_curve`, 10

`simulate_design_dataset`, 10
`simulate_design_dataset()`, 2
`summary.anovapowersim_curve`, 11