

On generalized Howell designs with block size three

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Abstract

In this paper, we examine a class of doubly resolvable combinatorial objects. Let t, k, λ, s and v be nonnegative integers, and let X be a set of v symbols. A *generalized Howell design*, denoted $t\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$, is an $s \times s$ array, each cell of which is either empty or contains a k -set of symbols from X , called a *block*, such that: (i) each symbol appears exactly once in each row and in each column (i.e. each row and column is a resolution of X); (ii) no t -subset of elements from X appears in more than λ cells. Particular instances of the parameters correspond to Howell designs, doubly resolvable balanced incomplete block designs (including Kirkman squares), doubly resolvable nearly Kirkman triple systems, and simple orthogonal multi-arrays (which themselves generalize mutually orthogonal Latin squares). Generalized Howell designs also have connections with permutation arrays and multiply constant-weight codes.

In this paper, we concentrate on the case that $t = 2$, $k = 3$ and $\lambda = 1$, and write $\text{GHD}(s, v)$. In this case, the number of empty cells in each row and column falls between 0 and $(s-1)/3$. Previous work has considered the existence of GHDs on either end of the spectrum, with at most 1 or at least $(s-2)/3$ empty cells in each row or column. In the case of one empty cell, we correct some results of Wang and Du, and show that there exists a $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ if and only if $n \geq 6$, except possibly for $n = 6$. In the case of two empty cells, we show that there exists a $\text{GHD}(n+2, 3n)$ if and only if $n \geq 6$. Noting that the proportion of cells in a given row or column of a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ which are empty falls in the interval $[0, 1/3]$, we prove that for any $\pi \in [0, 5/18]$, there is a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ whose proportion of empty cells in a row or column is arbitrarily close to π .

Keywords: Generalized Howell designs, triple systems, doubly resolvable designs.

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1 Introduction

Combinatorial designs on square arrays have been the subject of much attention, with mutually orthogonal Latin squares being the most natural example. Block designs with two orthogonal resolutions can also be thought of in this way, with the rows and columns of the array labelled by the resolution classes. In this paper, we consider generalized Howell designs, which are objects that in some sense fill in the gap between these two cases. We refer the reader to [18] for background on these objects and design theory in general.

1.1 Definition and examples

In this paper, we examine a class of doubly resolvable designs, defined below, which generalize a number of well-known objects.

Definition 1.1. Let t, k, λ, s and v be nonnegative integers, and let X be a set of v symbols. A *generalized Howell design*, denoted $t\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$, is an $s \times s$ array, each cell of which is either empty or contains a k -set of symbols from X , called a *block*, such that:

1. each symbol appears exactly once in each row and in each column (i.e. each row and column is a resolution of X);
2. no t -subset of elements from X appears in more than λ cells.

In the case that $t = 2$, $k = 2$ and $\lambda = 1$, a $2\text{-GHD}_2(s, v; 1)$ is known as a *Howell design* $H(s, v)$. In the literature, two different generalizations of Howell designs have been proposed, both of which can be incorporated into the definition above: these are due to Deza and Vanstone [23] (which corresponds to the case that $t = 2$) and to Rosa [41] (which corresponds to the case that $t = k$). The objects in question have appeared under several names in the literature. The term *generalized Howell design* appears in both [23] and [41] in reference to the particular cases studied in these papers, and also in papers such as [49]. The term *generalized Kirkman square* or GKS has more recently been introduced to the literature (see [25, 26]); in particular, in these papers, a $\text{GKS}_k(v; 1, \lambda; s)$ is defined to be what we have defined as a $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$. In this paper we will concentrate on the case when $t = 2$, $k = 3$ and $\lambda = 1$, in which case we omit these parameters in the notation and simply write $\text{GHD}(s, v)$, or $\text{GHD}_k(s, v)$ for more general k .

Two obvious necessary conditions for the existence of a non-trivial $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ are that $v \equiv 0 \pmod{k}$ and that $\frac{v}{k} \leq s \leq \frac{\lambda(v-1)}{k-1}$. In particular, when $k = 3$, $t = 2$ and $\lambda = 1$, we have that $\frac{v}{3} \leq s \leq \frac{v-1}{2}$. Since a $t\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ contains exactly $n = \frac{v}{k}$ non-empty cells in each row and column, it can be helpful to write $t\text{-GHD}_k(n + e, kn; \lambda)$ (or $\text{GHD}(n + e, 3n)$ in the case $k = 3$, $t = 2$ and $\lambda = 1$), where e is then the number of empty cells in each row and column.

A Howell design with $v = s + 1$, i.e. an $H(s, s + 1)$ is called a *Room square*. The study of Room squares goes back to the original work of Kirkman [31] in 1850, where he presents a Room square with side length 7, i.e. an $H(7, 8)$. The name of this object, however, is in reference to T. G. Room [40], who also constructed an $H(7, 8)$, and in addition showed that there is no $H(3, 4)$ or $H(5, 6)$. The existence of Room squares was settled in 1975 by Mullin and Wallis [38]; for a survey on Room squares see [24].

Theorem 1.2 (Mullin and Wallis [38]). *There exists a Room square of side s if and only if s is odd and either $s = 1$ or $s \geq 7$.*

More generally, Stinson [45] showed existence of Howell designs with odd side s and Anderson, Schellenberg and Stinson [6] showed existence of Howell designs with even side s . We thus have the following.

Theorem 1.3 (Stinson [45]; Anderson, Schellenberg and Stinson [6]). *There exists an $H(s, 2n)$ if and only if $n = 0$ or $n \leq s \leq 2n - 1$, $(s, 2n) \notin \{(2, 4), (3, 4), (5, 6), (5, 8)\}$.*

A $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ with $s = \frac{\lambda(v-1)}{k-1}$ is equivalent to a *doubly resolvable balanced incomplete block design* $\text{BIBD}(v, k, \lambda)$. Doubly resolvable designs and related objects have been studied, for example, in [13, 22, 27, 28, 29, 34, 47, 48]. In particular, Fuji-Hara and Vanstone investigated orthogonal resolutions in affine geometries, showing the existence of a doubly resolvable $\text{BIBD}(q^n, q, 1)$ for prime powers q and integers $n \geq 3$. Asymptotic existence of doubly resolvable $\text{BIBD}(v, k, 1)$ was shown by Rosa and Vanstone [42] for $k = 3$ and by Lamken [34] for general k .

For $t = 2$, $k = 3$ and $\lambda = 1$, a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ with $s = \lfloor \frac{v-1}{2} \rfloor$ corresponds to a *Kirkman square*, $\text{KS}(v)$, (i.e. a doubly resolvable Kirkman triple system of order v) when $v \equiv 3 \pmod{6}$ and a *doubly resolvable nearly Kirkman triple system*, $\text{DRNKTS}(v)$, when $v \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$. A Kirkman square of order 3 is trivial to construct. Mathon and Vanstone [37] showed the non-existence of a $\text{KS}(9)$ or $\text{KS}(15)$, while the non-existence of a $\text{DRNKTS}(6)$ and $\text{DRNKTS}(12)$ follows from Kotzig and Rosa [32]. For many years, the smallest known example of a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ with $s = \lfloor \frac{v-1}{2} \rfloor$ (other than the trivial case of $s = 1$, $v = 3$) was a $\text{DRNKTS}(24)$, found by Smith in 1977 [43]. However, the smallest possible example of such a GHD with $v \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$ is for $v = 18$ and $s = 8$; these were recently obtained and classified up to isomorphism in [19], from which the following example is taken.

Example 1.4. The following is a $\text{GHD}(8, 18)$, or equivalently a $\text{DRNKTS}(18)$.

		<i>agh</i>	<i>bkm</i>	<i>ejp</i>	<i>fir</i>	<i>clq</i>	<i>dno</i>
		<i>bln</i>	<i>aij</i>	<i>cho</i>	<i>dgq</i>	<i>ekr</i>	<i>fmp</i>
<i>acd</i>	<i>boq</i>			<i>gmr</i>	<i>hkp</i>	<i>fjn</i>	<i>eil</i>
<i>bpr</i>	<i>ae f</i>			<i>inq</i>	<i>jlo</i>	<i>dhm</i>	<i>cgk</i>
<i>fgl</i>	<i>dik</i>	<i>emq</i>	<i>cnr</i>			<i>aop</i>	<i>bhj</i>
<i>ehn</i>	<i>cjm</i>	<i>fko</i>	<i>dlp</i>			<i>bgi</i>	<i>aqr</i>
<i>imo</i>	<i>gnp</i>	<i>djr</i>	<i>fhq</i>	<i>akl</i>	<i>bce</i>		
<i>jkq</i>	<i>hlr</i>	<i>cip</i>	<i>ego</i>	<i>bdf</i>	<i>amn</i>		

The existence of Kirkman squares was settled by Colbourn, Lamken, Ling and Mills in [21], with 23 possible exceptions, 11 of which were solved in [5] and one ($v = 351$) was solved in [4]. Abel, Chan, Colbourn, Lamken, Wang and Wang [4] have determined the existence of doubly resolvable nearly Kirkman triple systems, with 64 possible exceptions. We thus have the following result.

Theorem 1.5 ([4, 5, 21]). *Let $v \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ be a positive integer. Then a $\text{GHD}(\lfloor \frac{v-1}{2} \rfloor, v)$ exists if and only if either $v = 3$ or $v \geq 18$, with 75 possible exceptions. The symbol N will be used to denote this set of possible exceptions throughout the paper.*

Recently, Du, Abel and Wang [25] have proved the existence of $\text{GHD}(\frac{v-4}{2}, v)$ for $v \equiv 0 \pmod{12}$ with at most 15 possible exceptions and $\text{GHD}(\frac{v-6}{2}, v)$ for $v \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$ and $v > 18$ with at most 31 possible exceptions. Two of these possible exceptions ($\text{GHD}(9, 24)$ and $\text{GHD}(12, 30)$) will be addressed later in this paper.

At the other end of the spectrum, the case when $s = n$, $v = kn$, $t = 2$ and $\lambda = 1$ is known as a $\text{SOMA}(k, n)$. SOMAs, or *simple orthogonal multi-arrays*, were introduced by Phillips and Wallis [39] and have been investigated by Soicher [44] and Arhin [7, 8]. We note that the existence of a $2\text{-GHD}_k(n, kn; 1)$ is guaranteed by the existence of k mutually orthogonal Latin squares (MOLS) of side n . (For more information on Latin squares and MOLS, see [18, Part III].) It is well known that there exist 3 MOLS of side n for every $n \neq 2, 3, 6, 10$. Interestingly, even though the corresponding set of 3 MOLS is not known to exist (and is known not to for $n = 2, 3, 6$), the existence of a $\text{GHD}(6, 18)$ and $\text{GHD}(10, 30)$ has been shown by Brickell [11] and Soicher [44], respectively. A $\text{GHD}(1, 3)$ exists trivially but it is easily seen that the existence of a $\text{GHD}(2, 6)$ or $\text{GHD}(3, 9)$ is impossible.

Theorem 1.6. *There exists a $\text{GHD}(n, 3n)$ if and only if $n = 1$ or $n \geq 4$.*

1.2 GHDs, permutation arrays and codes

In [23], Deza and Vanstone noted $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ are equivalent to a particular type of permutation array.

Definition 1.7. A *permutation array* $\text{PA}(s, \lambda; v)$ on a set S of s symbols is an $v \times s$ array such that each row is a permutation of S and any two rows agree in at most λ columns. A permutation array in which each pair of rows agree in exactly λ symbols is called *equidistant*. If, in any given column, each symbol appears either 0 or k times, then a permutation array is said to be *k -uniform*.

The rows of a permutation array form an error-correcting code with minimum distance $s - \lambda$. Codes formed in this manner, called *permutation codes*, have more recently attracted attention due to their applications to powerline communications; see [17, 20, 30]. In [23], it is noted that a $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ is equivalent to a k -uniform $\text{PA}(s, \lambda; v)$. In the case that $s = \frac{\lambda(v-1)}{k-1}$, so that the GHD is a doubly resolvable BIBD, the permutation array is equidistant.

There are also known connections between GHDs and other classes of codes. A *doubly constant weight code* is a binary constant-weight code with length $n = n_1 + n_2$ and weight $w = w_1 + w_2$, where each codeword has w_1 1s in the first n_1 positions and w_2 1s in the final n_2 positions. Such a code with minimum distance d is referred to as a (w_1, n_1, w_2, n_2, d) -code. In [26], Etzion describes connections between certain classes of designs and optimal doubly constant weight codes. In particular, a $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; 1)$ gives a $(2, 2s, k, v, 2k + 2)$ -code.

1.3 GHDs as generalized packing designs

The notion of *generalized t -designs* introduced by Cameron in 2009 [14], and the broader notion of *generalized packing designs* introduced by Bailey and Burgess [9], provide a common framework for studying many classes of combinatorial designs. As described below, generalized Howell designs fit neatly into this framework. Recently, Chee, Kiah, Zhang and Zhang [16] noted that generalized packing designs are equivalent to *multiply constant-weight codes*, introduced in [15], which themselves generalize doubly constant-weight codes as discussed in Section 1.2.

Suppose that v, k, t, λ, m are integers where $v \geq k \geq t \geq 1$, $\lambda \geq 1$ and $m \geq 1$. Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$ and $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$ be m -tuples of positive integers with sum v and k respectively, where $k_i \leq v_i$ for all i , and let $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$ be an m -tuple of pairwise disjoint sets, where $|X_i| = v_i$. We say that an m -tuple of *non-negative* integers $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m)$ is *admissible* if $t_i \leq k_i$ for all i and the entries t_i sum to t . Now we define a t - $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{k}, \lambda)$ *generalized packing design* to be a collection \mathcal{P} of m -tuples of sets (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m) , where $B_i \subseteq X_i$ and $|B_i| = k_i$ for all i , with the property that for any admissible \mathbf{t} , any m -tuple of sets (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_m) (where $T_i \subseteq X_i$ and $|T_i| = t_i$ for all i) is contained in at most λ members of \mathcal{P} . We say a generalized packing is *optimal* if it contains the largest possible number of blocks. (See [9] for further details, and for numerous examples.)

The connection with GHDs is the following: any 2 - $\text{GHD}_k(s, n)$ forms an optimal 2 - $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{k}, 1)$ generalized packing, where $\mathbf{v} = (n, s, s)$ and $\mathbf{k} = (k, 1, 1)$. The “point set” of the generalized packing is formed from the points of the GHD, together with the row labels and the column labels. Since $t = 2$, the only possible admissible triples \mathbf{t} are $(2, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(0, 1, 0)$ and $(0, 1, 1)$. The first of these tells us that no pair of points may occur in more than one block of the GHD; the second and third tell us that no point may be repeated in any row or any column; the last tells us that any entry of the $s \times s$ array may contain only one block of the GHD.

In fact, GHDs may be used to obtain 2 - $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{k}, 1)$ generalized packings for $\mathbf{k} = (k, 1, 1)$ more generally, for more arbitrary \mathbf{v} . If $\mathbf{v} = (n, r, s)$, we may obtain a rectangular array by (for instance) deleting rows or adding empty columns. Depending on the value of n relative to r, s , we may need to delete points and/or blocks. This idea is discussed further in [9, Section 3.5].

2 Terminology

2.1 Designs and resolutions

In this section, we discuss various useful classes of combinatorial designs. For more information on these and related objects, see [18].

We say that (X, \mathcal{B}) is a *pairwise balanced design* $\text{PBD}(v, K, \lambda)$ if X is a set of v elements and \mathcal{B} is a collection of subsets of X , called *blocks*, which between them contain every pair of elements of X exactly λ times. If $K = \{k\}$, then a $\text{PBD}(v, \{k\}, \lambda)$ is referred to as a *balanced incomplete block design*, $\text{BIBD}(v, k, \lambda)$. A collection of blocks that between them contain each point of X exactly once is called a *resolution class* of X . If \mathcal{B} can be partitioned

into resolution classes we say that the design is *resolvable*, and refer to the partition as a *resolution*.

It is possible that a design may admit two resolutions, \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{S} . If $|R_i \cap S_j| \leq 1$, for every resolution class $R_i \in \mathcal{R}$ and $S_j \in \mathcal{S}$, we say that these resolutions are *orthogonal*. A design admitting a pair of orthogonal resolutions is called *doubly resolvable*.

In the definition of a PBD or BIBD, if we relax the constraint that every pair appears exactly once to that every pair appears at most once, then we have a *packing design*. Thus, a $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$ may be viewed as a doubly resolvable packing design.

A *group-divisible design*, (k, λ) -GDD of type g^u , is a triple $(X, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{B})$, where X is a set of gu points, \mathcal{G} is a partition of X into u subsets, called *groups*, of size g , and \mathcal{B} is a collection of subsets, called *blocks*, of size k , with the properties that no pair of points in the same group appears together in a block, and each pair of points in different groups occurs in exactly one block. A $(k, 1)$ -GDD of type n^k is called a *transversal design*, and denoted $T(k, n)$. Note that a transversal design can be interpreted as a packing which misses the pairs contained in the groups. Alternatively, adding the groups as blocks, we may form from a transversal design a $\text{PBD}(kn, \{k, n\})$. PBDs formed in this way will often be used as ingredients in the construction of GHDs in later sections.

A resolvable transversal design with block size k and group size n is denoted $\text{RT}(k, n)$. It is well known that a set of k MOLS of side n is equivalent to an $\text{RT}(k + 1, n)$.

2.2 Subdesigns and holes

The word *hole* is used with different meanings in different areas of design theory. For example, a hole in a BIBD refers to a set H of points such that no pair of elements of H appears in the blocks, while a hole in a Latin square means an empty subsquare, so that certain rows and columns do not contain all symbols. In the case of GHDs, three types of “hole” may occur, and each will be of importance later in the paper. We thus develop appropriate terminology to differentiate the uses of the term “hole”.

First, a *pairwise hole* in a GHD is a set of points $H \subseteq X$ with the property that no pair of points of H appear in a block of the GHD. Thus, a pairwise hole corresponds with the notion of a hole in a BIBD.

Definition 2.1. A $\text{GHD}_k^*(s, v)$, \mathcal{G} , is a $2\text{-GHD}_k(s, v; 1)$ with a pairwise hole of size $v - s(k - 1)$. Thus the symbol set X of a $\text{GHD}_k^*(s, v)$ can be written as

$$X = Y \cup (S \times \{1, 2, \dots, k - 1\}),$$

where $|S| = s$, $|Y| = v - s(k - 1)$, and Y is a pairwise hole of \mathcal{G} .

Note that this definition extends in a natural way to higher λ ; however, for our purposes it will be enough to only consider the case that $\lambda = 1$. Also note that in the case that $k = 2$, a $\text{GHD}_2^*(s, v)$ is precisely the $\text{H}^*(s, v)$ described by Stinson [45].

We will refer to any $\text{GHD}_k^*(s, v)$ as having the **-property*. As our primary focus is on the case that $k = 3$, we will omit the subscript k in this case. Note that trivially any $\text{GHD}(s, 2s + 1)$ (i.e. Kirkman square) has the *-property. It is also clear that any $\text{GHD}(s, 2s + 2)$ (i.e. DRNKTS) has the *-property, as the values of the parameters force

there to be an unused pair of points. In the case of a $\text{GHD}(s, 3s)$ formed by superimposing three $\text{MOLS}(s)$, the unused pairs of points are those which occur within the three groups of size s in the corresponding transversal design; one of these groups may be taken as Y , so any $\text{GHD}(s, 3s)$ formed in this manner is a $\text{GHD}^*(s, 3s)$. In addition, the existence of a decomposable $\text{SOMA}(3, 6)$ [39] and $\text{SOMA}(3, 10)$ [44] yield the existence of $\text{GHD}^*(6, 18)$ and $\text{GHD}^*(10, 30)$. Thus, we have the following.

Theorem 2.2. (i) *There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(\lfloor \frac{v-1}{2} \rfloor, v)$ for any $v \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, whenever $v = 3$ or $v \geq 18$ and $v \notin N$.*

(ii) *There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n, 3n)$ if and only if $n \neq 2$ or 3 .*

The second type of hole in a GHD is an *array hole*. To define it, we need the concepts of trivial GHDs and subdesigns of GHDs. A t - $\text{GHD}_k(s, 0; \lambda)$ is called *trivial*; that is, a trivial GHD is an empty $s \times s$ array. If a t - $\text{GHD}_k(s, v; \lambda)$, \mathcal{G} , has a subarray \mathcal{H} which is itself a t - $\text{GHD}_k(s', v'; \lambda')$ for some $s' \leq s$, $v' \leq v$ and $\lambda' \leq \lambda$ and whose point set is a pairwise hole, then we say that \mathcal{H} is a *subdesign* of \mathcal{G} . In particular, if the subdesign \mathcal{H} is trivial, then we call \mathcal{H} an *array hole* in \mathcal{G} , and say that \mathcal{G} has an array hole of size s' .

There is a third type of hole that may occur, a *Latin hole*, which is a set of elements $H \subseteq X$ and sets R, C of rows and columns, respectively, such that each row in R (resp. column in C) contains no points in H , but all points in $X \setminus H$. The concepts of array holes and Latin holes may coincide when there is an array hole in a Latin square, and each row and column intersecting the array hole misses the same subset H of the point set. This is often referred to in the literature as a Latin square with a hole. The notation t $\text{IMOLS}(s, a)$ is used for t $\text{MOLS}(s)$, each of which has a hole of side length a on the same set of positions. Also, the notation t $\text{IMOLS}(s, a, b)$ is used for a set of t $\text{MOLS}(s)$ with two disjoint holes of orders a and b , with two extra properties: (1) the two Latin holes have no symbols in common; (2) no common row or column within the larger square intersects both array holes.

Latin holes and array holes also both feature in the concept of frames, which are described in Section 3.1.

3 Construction methods

3.1 Frames

In this section, we discuss a useful method, that of frames, which will allow us to construct infinite families of GHDs. The central idea has been used to construct GHDs on both ends of the spectrum. However, the terminology in the literature varies: for MOLS and GHDs with few empty cells, authors often refer to HMOLS [3, 10, 49], while for doubly resolvable designs authors often speak of frames [21, 24]. We use the latter terminology, as it is more easily adaptable to more general kinds of GHDs. First we begin with a definition.

Definition 3.1. Let s and v be integers, X be a set of v points, $\{G_1, \dots, G_n\}$ be a partition of X , and $g_i = |G_i|$. Also let s_1, \dots, s_n be non-negative integers with $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i = s$. A *generalized Howell frame*, GHF_k , of type $(s_1, g_1) \dots (s_n, g_n)$ is a square array of side s , A , that has the following properties:

1. Every cell of A is either empty or contains a k -subset of elements of X . The filled cells are called *blocks*.
2. No pair of points from X appear together in more than one block, and no pair of points in any G_i appear together in any block.
3. The main diagonal of A consists of empty $s_i \times s_i$ subsquares, A_i .
4. Each row and column of the array with empty diagonal entry A_i is a resolution of $X \setminus G_i$.

We will use an exponential notation $(s_1, g_1)^{n_1} \dots (s_t, g_t)^{n_t}$ to indicate that there are n_i occurrences of (s_i, g_i) in the partition. In the case that $k = 3$ and $g_i = 3s_i$, we will refer to a GHF of type $s_1 s_2 \dots s_n$, and will use exponential notation $s_1^{\alpha_1} \dots s_r^{\alpha_r}$ to indicate that there are α_i occurrences of s_i . Note that this concept of frame is analogous to the HMOLS used in [3, 10, 49].

Theorem 3.2. [2, 3] *Let $h \geq 1$ and $u \geq 5$ be integers. Then there exists a GHF of type h^u except for $(h, u) = (1, 6)$, and possibly for $(h, u) \in \{(1, 10), (3, 28), (6, 18)\}$.*

The following two lemmas are similar to Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 in [10] where they were written in the language of transversal designs with holes and holey MOLS. More information on the construction methods used to establish them can be found in [12]. For the sake of clarity, we give a brief proof here of Lemma 3.3; the proof of Lemma 3.4 is similar.

Lemma 3.3. *Let h, m be positive integers such that $4 \text{ MOLS}(m)$ exist. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{m-1} be non-negative integers such that for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$, there exist $3 \text{ IMOLS}(h+v_i, v_i)$. Then for $v = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_{m-1}$, there exists a GHF of type $h^m v^1$.*

Proof. Take the first three $\text{MOLS}(m)$ on disjoint symbol sets and superimpose them to form a $\text{GHD}(m, 3m)$, A . These MOLS possess m disjoint transversals, T_0, T_1, \dots, T_{m-1} , since the cells occupied by any symbol in the fourth square form such a transversal. Permuting rows and columns if necessary, we can assume that T_0 is on the main diagonal. Form an $(hm + v) \times (hm + v)$ array A' as follows. For $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, the subarray in rows $h(i-1) + 1, \dots, hi$ and columns $h(j-1) + 1, \dots, hj$ corresponds to the (i, j) -cell in A .

We now fill the cells of A' . The $h \times h$ subsquares along the diagonal, corresponding to T_0 , will remain empty. Next, consider the positions arising from the transversals T_1, \dots, T_{m-1} . Partition the last v rows into $m-1$ sets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{m-1} , with R_ℓ containing v_ℓ rows. Similarly partition the last v columns into C_1, \dots, C_{m-1} , where C_ℓ contains v_ℓ columns. Suppose that in A , cell (i, j) , containing entry $\{x_{ij}, y_{ij}, z_{ij}\}$, is in T_ℓ . In the entries of A' arising from this cell, together with the entries in columns $h(j-1) + 1, \dots, hj$ of R_ℓ , the entries in rows $h(i-1) + 1, \dots, hi$ of C_ℓ and the $v_\ell \times v_\ell$ subsquare formed by the intersection of R_ℓ and C_ℓ , place the superimposed three $\text{IMOLS}(h+v_\ell, v_\ell)$, so that the missing hole is on the $v_\ell \times v_\ell$ subsquare formed by the intersection of R_ℓ and C_ℓ . For these superimposed MOLS, the symbol set is $(\{x_{ij}, y_{ij}, z_{ij}\} \times \mathbb{Z}_h) \cup \{\infty_{\ell,1}, \infty_{\ell,2}, \dots, \infty_{\ell,v_\ell}\}$, and the missing elements due to the hole are $\infty_{\ell,1}, \infty_{\ell,2}, \dots, \infty_{\ell,v_\ell}$.

It is straightforward to verify that the resulting array A' is a GHF of type $h^m v^1$. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let h, m, x and t be positive integers. Suppose there exist $3 + x$ MOLS(m) and 3 MOLS(h). For each $1 \leq i \leq x - 1$, let w_i be a non-negative integer such that there exist 3 IMOLS($h + w_i, w_i$). Then if $w = w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_{x-1}$, there exists a GHF of type $h^{m-1}(m + w)^1$.*

To apply Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4, we need some information on existence of $3 + x$ MOLS(m), 4 MOLS(m) and 3 IMOLS($h + a, a$). These existence results are given in the next two lemmas.

Lemma 3.5. *There exist 4 MOLS(m) for all integers $m \geq 5$ except for $m = 6$ and possibly for $m \in \{10, 22\}$. Also, if m is a prime power, there exist $m - 1$ MOLS(m).*

Proof. See [46] for $n = 14$, [1] for $n = 18$ and [18, Section III.3.6] for other values. \square

Lemma 3.6. [18, Section III.4.3] *Suppose y, a are positive integers with $y \geq 4a$. Then 3 IMOLS(y, a) exist, except for $(y, a) = (6, 1)$, and possibly for $(y, a) = (10, 1)$.*

Most of the frames that we require in Section 4 are obtained using Lemma 3.3, but Theorem 3.2 and Lemma 3.4 will also be used. The majority of frames required come from the following special cases of Lemma 3.3.

Lemma 3.7. *Let h, m, v be integers with $m \geq 5$, $m \notin \{6, 10, 22\}$. Then there exists a GHF of type $h^m v^1$ if either:*

1. $h = 6$ and $m - 1 \leq v \leq 2(m - 1)$;
2. $h \in \{7, 8\}$ and $0 \leq v \leq 2(m - 1)$;
3. $h \in \{9, 11\}$, $0 \leq v \leq 3(m - 1)$ and $(h, v) \neq (9, 1)$.

Proof. Apply Lemma 3.3, and let h and m be as given in that lemma. The admissible values of m guarantee the existence of 4 MOLS(m) (see Lemma 3.5). The range for $v = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} v_i$ is easily determined from the feasible values of v_i . We require that 3 IMOLS($h + v_i, v_i$) exist, so in light of Lemma 3.6, we may take $v_i \in \{1, 2\}$ when $h = 6$, $v_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ when $h \in \{7, 8\}$, $v_i \in \{0, 2, 3\}$ when $h = 9$ and $v_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ when $h = 11$. \square

We next discuss how to construct GHDs from frames. The following result is a generalization of the Basic Frame Construction for doubly resolvable designs; see [4, 21, 33].

Theorem 3.8 (Basic Frame Construction). *Suppose there exists a GHF_k of type $\Pi_{i=1}^m(s_i, g_i)$. Moreover, suppose that for $1 \leq i \leq m$, there exists a $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i + u)$ and this design contains a $\text{GHD}_k(e, u)$ as a subdesign for $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$. Then there exists a $\text{GHD}_k(s + e, v + u)$, where $s = \sum_{i=1}^m s_i$ and $v = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i$.*

Proof. Suppose the GHF_k of type $\Pi(s_i, g_i)$ has point set X and groups G_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Let U be a set of size u , disjoint from X , and take our new point set to be $X \cup U$. Now, add e new rows and columns. For each group G_i with $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$, fill the $s_i \times s_i$ subsquare corresponding to G_i , together with the e new rows and columns, with a copy of the $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i + u)$, with the sub- $\text{GHD}_k(e, u)$ (containing the points in U) over the $e \times e$ subsquare which forms the intersection of the new rows and columns. See Figure 1. We then

U	...	—	...
\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\ddots
—	...	G_i	...
\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\ddots

Figure 1: The Basic Frame Construction. Corresponding to the group G_i , the shaded cells are filled with a $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i + u)$.

delete the blocks of the sub- $\text{GHD}_k(e, u)$. Now, fill the $s_m \times s_m$ subsquare corresponding to G_m , together with the e new rows and columns with the $\text{GHD}_k(s_m + e, g_m + u)$.

We show that each point occurs in some cell of each row. In the e new rows, the points in U appear in the blocks from the $\text{GHD}_k(s_m + e, g_m + u)$, and the points in each G_i occur in the columns corresponding to the $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i + u)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. In a row which includes part of the $s_i \times s_i$ subsquare corresponding to the group G_i , the elements of G_j ($j \neq i$) appear in the frame, while the elements of $G_i \cup U$ appear in the added $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i + u)$. In a similar way, each element occurs exactly once in every column. \square

We will generally use the Basic Frame Construction with $u = 0$, so that our ingredient GHDs have an $e \times e$ empty subsquare. For this special case, we have the following.

Corollary 3.9. *Suppose that: (1) there exists a GHF_k of type $\Pi_{i=1}^m(s_i, g_i)$; (2) for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ there exists a $\text{GHD}_k(s_i + e, g_i)$ containing a trivial subdesign $\text{GHD}_k(e, 0)$; and (3) there exists a $\text{GHD}_k(s_m + e, g_m)$. Then there exists a $\text{GHD}_k(s + e, v)$, where $s = \sum_{i=1}^m s_i$ and $v = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i$.*

3.2 Starter-adder method

In practice, to apply the Basic Frame Construction, Theorem 3.8, described in Section 3.1, we need to first obtain small GHDs with sub-GHDs to use as ingredients in the construction. One important technique for constructing GHDs of small side length is the *starter-adder method*. See [24] for further background and examples.

Let G be a group, written additively, and consider the set $G \times \{0, 1, \dots, c\}$, which we think of as c copies of G labelled by subscripts. For elements $g, h \in G$, a *pure* (i, i) -difference is an element of the form $\pm(g_i - h_i)$ (i.e. the subscripts are the same), while a *mixed* (i, j) -difference is of the form $g_i - h_j$ with $i < j$. In both cases, subtraction is done in G , so that $g_i - h_j = g'_i - h'_j$ if and only if $g - h = g' - h'$ in G , for any choice of subscripts.

Definition 3.10. Let $(G, +)$ be a group of order $n + x$, and let $X = (G \times \{0, 1\}) \cup (\{\infty\} \times \{1, 2, \dots, n - 2x\})$. A *transitive starter-adder* for a $\text{GHD}(n + x, 3n)$ is a collection of triples $\mathcal{ST} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\}$, called a *transitive starter*, and a set $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$, called an *adder*, of elements of G with the following properties:

1. \mathcal{ST} is a partition of X .
2. For any $i \in \{0, 1\}$, each element of G occurs at most once as a pure (i, i) difference within a triple of \mathcal{ST} . Likewise, each element of G occurs at most once as a mixed $(0, 1)$ difference within a triple of \mathcal{ST} . If $|G|$ is even, no g with order 2 in G occurs as a pure (i, i) difference for any i in the triples of \mathcal{ST} .
3. Each ∞_i occurs in one triple of the form $\{\infty_i, g_0, h_1\}$, where $g, h \in G$.
4. The sets $S_1 + a_1, S_2 + a_2, \dots, S_n + a_n$ form a partition of X . Here $S_j + a_j$ is the triple formed by adding a_j to the non-subscript part of each non-infinite element of S_j , and $\infty_i + a_j = \infty_i$ for any $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n - 2x\}$, $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

Note that if G is not abelian, the element a_j would be added on the right in each case. However, in this paper we will always take the group G to be \mathbb{Z}_{n+x} .

Transitive starters and adders can be used to construct $\text{GHD}(n + x, 3n)$ s in the following manner: label the rows and columns of the $(n + x) \times (n + x)$ array by the elements of G , then in row i , place the triple $S_j + i$ in the column labelled as $i - a_j$. Thus, the first row of the array contains the blocks of the starter \mathcal{ST} , with block S_j in column $-a_j$; by the definition of a starter, these blocks form a resolution class. The remaining rows consist of translates of the first, with their positions shifted, so that the first column contains the blocks $S_j + a_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. By the definition of an adder, these blocks are pairwise disjoint and thus also form a resolution class. The remaining columns are translates of the first. By construction, the two resolutions (into rows and into columns) are orthogonal.

Note also that the infinite points used in a transitive starter-adder construction for a $\text{GHD}(n + x, 3n)$ form a pairwise hole of size $n - 2x = 3n - 2(n + x)$. Therefore any $\text{GHD}(n + x, 3n)$ obtained from a transitive starter-adder construction possesses the $*$ -property. We thus have the following theorem:

Theorem 3.11. *If there exists a transitive starter \mathcal{ST} and a corresponding adder A for a $\text{GHD}(n + x, 3n)$ then there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n + x, 3n)$.*

Example 3.12. For $s = 10$, $v = 24$, the following is a transitive starter and adder using $(\mathbb{Z}_{10} \times \{0, 1\}) \cup \{\infty_0, \infty_1, \infty_2, \infty_3\}$. (The terms in square brackets give the adder.)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0_1 6_1 7_1 [2] & 4_1 2_1 7_0 [3] & 6_0 8_0 8_1 [8] & 0_0 1_0 4_0 [7] \\ \infty_0 2_0 3_1 [1] & \infty_1 5_0 9_1 [4] & \infty_2 3_0 1_1 [9] & \infty_3 9_0 5_1 [6] \end{array}$$

Using this starter and adder, we obtain the following $\text{GHD}^*(10, 24)$.

	$\infty_2 3_0 1_1$	$6_0 8_0 8_1$	$0_0 1_0 4_0$	$\infty_3 9_0 5_1$		$\infty_1 5_0 9_1$	$4_1 2_1 7_0$	$0_1 6_1 7_1$	$\infty_0 2_0 3_1$
$\infty_0 3_0 4_1$		$\infty_2 4_0 2_1$	$7_0 9_0 9_1$	$1_0 2_0 5_0$	$\infty_3 0_0 6_1$		$\infty_1 6_0 0_1$	$5_1 3_1 8_0$	$1_1 7_1 8_1$
$2_1 8_1 9_1$	$\infty_0 4_0 5_1$		$\infty_2 5_0 3_1$	$8_0 0_0 0_1$	$2_0 3_0 6_0$	$\infty_3 1_0 7_1$		$\infty_1 7_0 1_1$	$6_1 3_1 9_0$
$7_1 4_1 0_0$	$3_1 9_1 0_1$	$\infty_0 5_0 6_1$		$\infty_2 6_0 4_1$	$9_0 1_0 1_1$	$3_0 4_0 7_0$	$\infty_3 2_0 8_1$		$\infty_1 8_0 2_1$
$\infty_1 9_0 3_1$	$8_1 5_1 1_0$	$4_1 0_1 1_1$	$\infty_0 6_0 7_1$		$\infty_2 7_0 5_1$	$0_0 2_0 2_1$	$4_0 5_0 8_0$	$\infty_3 3_0 9_1$	
	$\infty_1 0_0 4_1$	$9_1 6_1 2_0$	$5_1 1_1 2_1$	$\infty_0 7_0 8_1$		$\infty_2 8_0 6_1$	$1_0 3_0 3_1$	$5_0 6_0 9_0$	$\infty_3 4_0 0_1$
$\infty_3 5_0 1_1$		$\infty_1 1_0 5_1$	$0_1 7_1 3_0$	$6_1 2_1 3_1$	$\infty_0 8_0 9_1$		$\infty_2 9_0 7_1$	$2_0 4_0 4_1$	$6_0 7_0 0_0$
$7_0 8_0 1_0$	$\infty_3 6_0 2_1$		$\infty_1 2_1 6_0$	$1_1 8_1 4_0$	$7_1 3_1 4_1$	$\infty_0 9_0 0_1$		$\infty_2 0_0 8_1$	$3_0 5_0 5_1$
$4_0 6_0 6_1$	$8_0 9_0 2_0$	$\infty_3 7_0 3_1$		$\infty_1 3_1 7_0$	$2_1 9_1 5_0$	$8_1 4_1 5_1$	$\infty_0 0_0 1_1$		$\infty_2 1_0 9_1$
$\infty_2 2_0 0_1$	$5_0 7_0 7_1$	$9_0 0_0 3_0$	$\infty_3 8_0 4_1$		$\infty_1 4_1 8_0$	$3_1 0_1 6_0$	$9_1 5_1 6_1$	$\infty_0 1_0 2_1$	

Another type of starter-adder is an *intransitive starter-adder*. This term is defined below.

Definition 3.13. Let $(G, +)$ be a group of order n , and let $X = (G \times \{0, 1, 2\})$. An *intransitive starter-adder* for a $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ consists of a collection \mathcal{ST} of $n+x$ triples, called an *intransitive starter*, and a set $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-x}\}$ of elements of G , called an *adder*, with the following properties:

1. \mathcal{ST} can be partitioned into three sets S , R and C of sizes $n-x$, x and x respectively. We write $S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n-x}\}$, $R = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_x\}$ and $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_x\}$.
2. $S \cup R$ is a partition of X .
3. For each $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, each element of G occurs at most once as a pure (i, i) difference within a triple of \mathcal{ST} . Also for each pair $(i, j) \in \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 2)\}$, each element of G occurs at most once as a mixed (i, j) difference within a triple of \mathcal{ST} . If $|G|$ is even, no pure (i, i) difference g with order 2 in G occurs within these triples.
4. If $S + A$ is the set of blocks $\{S_1 + a_1, S_2 + a_2, \dots, S_{n-x} + a_{n-x}\}$ then $(S + A) \cup C$ is a partition of X . As before, $S_j + a_j$ denotes the block obtained by adding a_j to the non-subscript part of all elements of S_j .

To obtain a $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ from such an intransitive starter-adder, we proceed as follows. Let \mathcal{G} be the required GHD , and let its the top left $n \times n$ subarray be \mathcal{H} . Label the first n rows and columns of \mathcal{G} by the elements of G . For $i \in G$, we then place the block $S_j + i$ in the $(i, i - a_j)$ cell of \mathcal{H} .

In the top row of \mathcal{G} and the final x columns (which we label as $n+1, n+2, \dots, n+x$), place the blocks R_1, R_2, \dots, R_x from R ; then for $i \in G$, and $j = 1, 2, \dots, x$, place $R_j + i$ in the $(i, n+j)$ cell of \mathcal{G} . Similarly, label the last x rows of \mathcal{G} as $n+1, n+2, \dots, n+x$. In the initial column and last x rows of \mathcal{G} we place the blocks C_1, C_2, \dots, C_x from C , and for $i \in G$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, x$, we place $C_j + i$ in the $(n+j, i)$ cell of \mathcal{G} . The bottom right $x \times x$ subarray of \mathcal{G} is always an empty subarray.

Theorem 3.14. *If there exists an intransitive starter \mathcal{ST} and a corresponding adder A for a $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ then there exists a $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ with an empty $x \times x$ sub-array.*

Example 3.15. For $n = 7$, $x = 2$, the following is an intransitive starter-adder over $(\mathbb{Z}_7 \times \{0, 1, 2\})$ for a $\text{GHD}^*(9, 21)$. (In square brackets we either give the adder for the corresponding starter block, or indicate whether it belongs to R or C .)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 2_2 3_2 5_2 [0] & 0_0 1_0 3_0 [6] & 6_1 0_1 2_1 [1] & 6_0 3_1 4_2 [2] & 5_0 1_1 6_2 [5] & \\ 4_0 5_1 0_2 [R] & 5_0 4_1 0_2 [C] & 2_0 4_1 1_2 [R] & 4_0 2_1 1_2 [C] & & \end{array}$$

Using this starter and adder, we obtain the following $\text{GHD}^*(9, 21)$.

$2_2 3_2 5_2$	$0_0 1_0 3_0$	$5_0 1_1 6_2$			$6_0 3_1 4_2$	$6_1 0_1 2_1$	$4_0 5_1 0_2$	$2_0 4_1 1_2$
$0_1 1_1 3_1$	$3_2 4_2 6_2$	$1_0 2_0 4_0$	$6_0 2_1 0_2$			$0_0 4_1 5_2$	$5_0 6_1 1_2$	$3_0 5_1 2_2$
$1_0 5_1 6_2$	$1_1 2_1 4_1$	$4_2 5_2 0_2$	$2_0 3_0 5_0$	$0_0 3_1 1_2$			$6_0 0_1 2_2$	$4_0 6_1 3_2$
	$2_0 6_1 0_2$	$2_1 3_1 5_1$	$5_2 6_2 1_2$	$3_0 4_0 6_0$	$1_0 4_1 2_2$		$0_0 1_1 3_2$	$5_0 0_1 4_2$
		$3_0 0_1 1_2$	$3_1 4_1 6_1$	$6_2 0_2 2_2$	$4_0 5_0 0_0$	$2_0 5_1 3_2$	$1_0 2_1 4_2$	$6_0 1_1 5_2$
$3_0 6_1 4_2$			$4_0 1_1 2_2$	$4_1 5_1 0_1$	$0_2 1_2 3_2$	$5_0 6_0 1_0$	$2_0 3_1 5_2$	$0_0 2_1 6_2$
$6_0 0_0 2_0$	$4_0 0_1 5_2$			$5_0 2_1 3_2$	$5_1 6_1 1_1$	$1_2 2_2 4_2$	$3_0 4_1 6_2$	$1_0 3_1 0_2$
$5_0 4_1 0_2$	$6_0 5_1 1_2$	$0_0 6_1 2_2$	$1_0 0_1 3_2$	$2_0 1_1 4_2$	$3_0 2_1 5_2$	$4_0 3_1 6_2$		
$4_0 2_1 1_2$	$5_0 3_1 2_2$	$6_0 4_1 3_2$	$0_0 5_1 4_2$	$1_0 6_1 5_2$	$2_0 0_1 6_2$	$3_0 1_1 0_2$		

We point out that the underlying block design for this GHD is a $(3, 1)$ -GDD of type 3^7 with groups $\{t_0, t_1, t_2\}$ for $t \in \mathbb{Z}_7$. Since it has a pairwise hole of size 3, this GHD also has the $*$ -property. However, GHDs obtained by the intransitive starter-adder method usually do not possess the $*$ -property.

In all examples of $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ s obtained by an intransitive starter-adder in this paper, the group G will be taken as Z_n . Also, the underlying block design for any $\text{GHD}(n+x, 3n)$ that we construct in this way will have (in addition to the obvious automorphism of order n) an automorphism of order 2. This automorphism maps the point t_0 to t_1 , t_1 to t_0 and t_2 to t_2 . It also maps any starter block with adder a to the starter + adder block with adder $-a$, and each block in R to a block in C . For instance, in the previous example, the starter block $\{6_0, 3_1, 4_2\}$ is mapped to the starter + adder block $\{3_0, 6_1, 4_2\} = \{5_0, 1_1, 6_2\} + 5$.

3.3 Designs with the $*$ -property

The following lemma generalizes constructions of Stinson [45] and Vanstone [47] for GHD^* s. In [45], the result is given only for block size $k = 2$, while in [47], it is done for general block size in the case that $g = 1$.

Lemma 3.16. *Let g be a positive integer, and for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, g\}$, let u_i be a non-negative integer. Suppose that there exists a $\text{PBD}(v, K, 1)$, (X, \mathcal{B}) , containing g (not necessarily disjoint) resolution classes, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_g . Moreover, suppose that for every block $B \in \mathcal{B}$, there exists a $\text{GHD}_k^*(|B|, (k-1)|B| + 1 + u_B)$, where $u_B = \sum_{\{i|B \in P_i\}} u_i$. Then there exists a $\text{GHD}_k^*(v, (k-1)v + u + 1)$, where $u = \sum_{i=1}^g u_i$.*

Proof. We construct the resulting GHD_k^* , \mathcal{A} , on point set $(X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}) \cup I \cup \{\infty\}$, where $I = \{\infty_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i \leq g, 1 \leq j \leq u_i\}$, and index the rows and columns of \mathcal{A} by X . For each block $B \in \mathcal{B}$ we define $I_B = \{\infty_{ij} \mid B \in P_i, 1 \leq j \leq u_i\}$ and construct a $\text{GHD}_k^*(|B|, (k-1)|B| + 1 + u_B)$, \mathcal{A}_B , indexed by B , with point set $(B \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}) \cup I_B \cup \{\infty\}$ and pairwise hole $I_B \cup \{\infty\}$. In this GHD, the block $\{\infty, (x, 0), \dots, (x, k-2)\}$ should appear in the (x, x) -entry of \mathcal{A}_B for all $x \in B$. For each cell indexed by $(x, y) \in X^2$, if $x \neq y$ there is a block with $\{x, y\} \in B$ and we place the entry from \mathcal{A}_B indexed by (x, y) in the cell of \mathcal{A} indexed by (x, y) . For each $x \in X$, in the diagonal (x, x) -entry of \mathcal{A} we place the block $\{\infty, (x, 0), \dots, (x, k-2)\}$.

We now show that the resulting \mathcal{A} is a GHD_k^* , with pairwise hole $I \cup \{\infty\}$. We first show that no pair appears more than once by considering a pair of points in $(X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}) \cup I \cup \{\infty\}$. If $x, y \in I \cup \{\infty\}$, it is evident that none of the elements of $I \cup \{\infty\}$ appear together in a block of \mathcal{A} as the elements of this set are always in the pairwise holes of the \mathcal{A}_B from which the blocks of \mathcal{A} are drawn, nor do they appear together in the diagonal elements. We now consider $(x, a) \in X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}$. If $y = \infty_{ij}$ then there is a unique block B which contains the point x in P_i and (x, a) and y cannot appear together more than once in \mathcal{A}_B . If $y = \infty$, it appears with (x, a) only on the diagonal. Finally, if $(y, b) \in X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}$, there is a unique block B which contains x and y and (x, a) and (y, b) cannot appear together more than once in \mathcal{A}_B .

We now show that the rows of \mathcal{A} are resolutions of $(X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}) \cup I \cup \{\infty\}$. Consider a row indexed by $x \in X$ and an element $\alpha \in (X \times \mathbb{Z}_{k-1}) \cup I \cup \{\infty\}$. If $\alpha = (x, a)$ or $\alpha = \infty$, α appears as a diagonal entry. If $\alpha = (y, b)$, where $y \in X \setminus \{x\}$, find the block B containing $\{x, y\}$. Now, in the row indexed by x in \mathcal{A}_B the element α must appear, say it appears in the column indexed by z , then the cell indexed by (x, z) of \mathcal{A} will contain α . If $\alpha = \infty_{ij} \in I$, find the block B of the resolution class P_i which contains x . As above, in the row indexed by x in \mathcal{A}_B the element α must appear, say it appears in the column indexed by z , then the cell indexed by (x, z) of \mathcal{A} will contain α . A similar argument shows that the columns are also resolutions of X . \square

Note that the statement of Lemma 3.16 does not require the g resolution classes to be disjoint, or even distinct. In practice, however, when applying Lemma 3.16, we will use resolvable pairwise balanced designs in the construction and take P_1, P_2, \dots, P_g to be the distinct classes of the resolution. Thus, for any block B , u_B will be u_i , where P_i is the parallel class containing B . In particular, we will use PBDs formed from resolvable transversal designs, so we record this case for $k = 3$ in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.17. *Suppose there exists a $\text{RTD}(n, g)$. For $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, g\}$, let u_i be a non-negative integer such that there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n, 2n + 1 + u_i)$, and let u_{g+1} be a non-negative integer such that there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(g, 2g + 1 + u_{g+1})$. Then there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(ng, 2ng + u + 1)$, where $u = \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} u_i$.*

Proof. Beginning with the $\text{RTD}(n, g)$, construct a resolvable $\text{PBD}(ng, \{n, g\}, 1)$ whose blocks are those of the resolvable transversal design together with a single parallel class whose blocks are its groups. Note that the resolution of this design consists of g parallel classes, say P_1, P_2, \dots, P_g , consisting of blocks of size n , and one parallel class, P_{g+1} , consisting of blocks of size g . The result is now a clear application of Lemma 3.16. \square

4 GHDs with one or two empty cells in each row and column

4.1 Existence of $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$

In [49], Wang and Du asserted the existence of $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ for all $n \geq 7$, with at most five possible exceptions. However, there are issues with some of the constructions in their paper, in particular the modified starter-adder constructions for $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ with n even and $10 \leq n \leq 36$. These constructions contained at least one starter block such that one infinite point was added to half its translates (i.e. $(n+1)/2$ of them) and another infinite point was added to the other $(n+1)/2$ translates. However this procedure is not possible for n even, since $(n+1)/2$ is then not an integer. In addition, many of their recursive constructions later rely on existence of some of these faulty designs. We thus prove an existence result for $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ here, namely Theorem 4.1, which has no exceptions for $n \geq 7$. Note that not all of the constructions in [49] are problematic, and we will quote some results from that paper as part of our proof.

Theorem 4.1. *Let n be a positive integer. There exists a $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ if and only if $n \geq 6$, except possibly for $n = 6$.*

If $n \leq 5$, there does not exist a $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$. In particular, if $n < 3$, the obvious necessary conditions are not satisfied. For $n = 3$ or 4 , a $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ would be equivalent to a Kirkman square of order 9 or a doubly resolvable nearly Kirkman triple system of order 12, both of which are known not to exist; see [4, 21]. The nonexistence of a $\text{GHD}(6, 15)$ was stated in [49] as a result of a computer search.

We now turn our attention to existence. The following GHDs are constructed in [49].

Lemma 4.2 (Wang and Du [49]). *There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n+1, 3n)$ if either (1) $n = 8$, or (2) n is odd, and either $7 \leq n \leq 33$ or $n = 39$.*

We find a number of other small GHDs by starter-adder methods.

Lemma 4.3. *1. There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n+1, 3n)$ for $n \in \{14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 41, 44\}$.*

2. There exists a $\text{GHD}(n+1, 3n)$ for $n \in \{10, 12, 16, 18, 22, 28, 30, 36, 46\}$.

Proof. Starters and adders for these GHDs can be found in Appendix A. We use a transitive starter and adder for the values in (1), and an intransitive one for the values in (2). \square

Lemma 4.4. *There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(n+1, 3n)$ for $n = 37$.*

Proof. We give a transitive starter and adder, modifying how we develop some of the blocks; this method is also used in [49]. We develop the subscripts of ∞_0 and ∞_1 modulo 2. The points ∞_2 and ∞_3 are treated similarly: $\{\infty_2, a_i, b_i\}$ gives $\{\infty_3, (a+1)_i, (b+1)_i\}$ in the next row, while $\{\infty_3, c_j, d_j\}$ yields $\{\infty_2, (c+1)_j, (d+1)_j\}$ in the next row. Note that this “swapping” of infinite points in subsequent rows allows us to include a pure difference in blocks containing an infinite point. That the block of the starter containing ∞_0 (resp. ∞_2) also has points of the form a_0, b_0 where a and b have different parities and the block

containing ∞_1 (resp. ∞_3) also has points of the form c_1, d_1 , where c and d have different parities, combined with the fact that $n + 1$ is even, ensures that no pair of points is repeated as we develop. The points $\infty_4, \infty_5, \dots, \infty_{34}$ remain fixed as their blocks are developed.

The starter blocks are given below, with the corresponding adders in square brackets.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
0_07_013_0[0] & 10_114_120_1[12] & \infty_037_02_0[18] & \infty_132_11_1[10] & \infty_233_034_0[32] & \infty_32_17_1[22] \\
\infty_425_025_1[6] & \infty_58_09_1[14] & \infty_616_018_1[26] & \infty_726_029_1[4] & \infty_818_022_1[17] & \infty_921_026_1[28] \\
\infty_{10}24_030_1[15] & \infty_{11}3_011_1[23] & \infty_{12}4_013_1[2] & \infty_{13}5_015_1[31] & \infty_{14}10_021_1[27] & \infty_{15}12_024_1[35] \\
\infty_{16}28_03_1[34] & \infty_{17}19_034_1[21] & \infty_{18}30_08_1[33] & \infty_{19}27_06_1[19] & \infty_{20}15_033_1[3] & \infty_{21}23_04_1[9] \\
\infty_{22}11_031_1[37] & \infty_{23}22_05_1[30] & \infty_{24}35_019_1[8] & \infty_{25}31_016_1[36] & \infty_{26}14_00_1[20] & \infty_{27}1_027_1[11] \\
\infty_{28}9_036_1[7] & \infty_{29}6_037_1[13] & \infty_{30}29_023_1[24] & \infty_{31}17_012_1[16] & \infty_{32}32_028_1[29] & \infty_{33}20_017_1[1] \\
\infty_{34}36_035_1[5] & & & & &
\end{array}$$

□

Lemma 4.5. *There exists a GHD($n + 1, 3n$) for $n \in \{24, 34\}$.*

Proof. We use a similar modification of the transitive starter-adder method to that in Lemma 4.4. In this case, the subscripts of $\infty_0, \infty_1, \infty_2, \infty_3, \infty_4$ are developed modulo 5 as we develop the remaining points modulo $n + 1$.

For $n = 24$, the starter and adder are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
1_04_010_0[19] & 0_17_115_1[24] & \infty_020_021_1[5] & \infty_112_019_0[20] & \infty_25_119_1[10] & \infty_32_13_1[15] \\
\infty_413_021_0[0] & \infty_57_012_1[8] & \infty_66_013_1[6] & \infty_723_06_1[7] & \infty_82_011_1[17] & \infty_924_09_1[2] \\
\infty_{10}18_04_1[4] & \infty_{11}14_01_1[21] & \infty_{12}5_018_1[23] & \infty_{13}8_022_1[3] & \infty_{14}9_024_1[22] & \infty_{15}0_017_1[18] \\
\infty_{16}15_08_1[1] & \infty_{17}3_023_1[14] & \infty_{18}17_014_1[16] & \infty_{19}22_020_1[12] & \infty_{20}11_010_1[13] & \infty_{21}16_016_1[11]
\end{array}$$

For $n = 34$, the starter and adder are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
0_011_017_0[4] & 10_121_122_1[24] & \infty_06_013_1[0] & \infty_120_127_1[10] & \infty_215_034_0[15] & \infty_318_027_0[30] \\
\infty_411_114_1[5] & \infty_529_029_1[26] & \infty_65_06_1[11] & \infty_79_012_1[9] & \infty_81_05_1[2] & \infty_92_07_1[34] \\
\infty_{10}20_028_1[8] & \infty_{11}7_016_1[16] & \infty_{12}8_018_1[17] & \infty_{13}4_015_1[29] & \infty_{14}12_024_1[23] & \infty_{15}21_034_1[6] \\
\infty_{16}19_033_1[33] & \infty_{17}23_03_1[20] & \infty_{18}22_04_1[25] & \infty_{19}26_09_1[19] & \infty_{20}24_08_1[18] & \infty_{21}16_01_1[3] \\
\infty_{22}10_031_1[22] & \infty_{23}13_00_1[27] & \infty_{24}14_02_1[12] & \infty_{25}33_023_1[1] & \infty_{26}28_019_1[31] & \infty_{27}25_017_1[21] \\
\infty_{28}32_025_1[32] & \infty_{29}3_032_1[28] & \infty_{30}30_026_1[7] & \infty_{31}31_030_1[13] & &
\end{array}$$

□

Most of our GHDs are constructed using the Basic Frame Construction with $u = 0$ (Corollary 3.9). Note that in every GHD($n + 1, 3n$) there is exactly one empty cell in each row and column; thus every GHD($n + 1, 3n$) contains a GHD(1, 0) as a subdesign. We therefore do not need to separately verify existence of this subdesign in the construction.

Lemma 4.6. *There is a GHD($n + 1, 3n$) for $n \in \{35, 40, 45, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55\}$.*

Proof. For $n = 35, 40, 45, 49, 54$ and 55 , there exist (by Theorem 3.2) GHFs of types $7^5, 8^5, 9^5, 7^7, 9^6$ and 11^5 . For $n = 50, 51$, there exist (by Lemma 3.4, with $h = m = 7, x = 1$ and either $w_1 = w = 1$ or $w_1 = w = 2$) GHFs of types 7^68^1 and 7^69^1 . Since there exist GHD(8, 21), GHD(9, 24), GHD(10, 27) and GHD(12, 33) by Lemma 4.2, the result follows by Corollary 3.9. □

Lemma 4.7. *If $n \in \{42, 43, 47, 48, 52, 53\}$ or $n \geq 56$, then there is a $\text{GHD}(n + 1, 3n)$.*

Proof. First, suppose that $n \geq 84$. Here, we can write $n = 7m + v$, where $m \geq 11$ is odd, v is odd and $7 \leq v \leq 20 \leq 2m - 2$. By Lemma 3.7, there is a GHF of type $7^m v^1$. Since there exists a $\text{GHD}(8, 21)$ and a $\text{GHD}(v + 1, 3v)$ (by Lemma 4.2 or Lemma 4.3), a $\text{GHD}(n + 1, 3n)$ exists by Corollary 3.9.

For the remaining values of n , we give in Table 1 a frame of appropriate type $h^m v^1$, where $n = hm + v$; these frames all exist by Lemma 3.7. Together with the existence of a $\text{GHD}(h + 1, 3h)$ and a $\text{GHD}(v + 1, 3v)$ (by Lemma 4.2 or Lemma 4.3), these frames give the required $\text{GHD}(n + 1, 3n)$ by Corollary 3.9.

Table 1: Frames used for $\text{GHD}(n + 1, 3n)$ with $n \in \{42, 43, 47, 48, 52, 53\}$ and $56 \leq n \leq 83$.

$n = hm + v$	h	m	v	$n = hm + v$	h	m	v
42–43	7	5	7–8	47–48	8	5	7–8
52–53	9	5	7–8	56–61	7	7	7–12
62	11	5	7	63–69	7	8	7–13
70–79	7	9	7–16	80–83	8	9	8–11

□

Taken together, Lemmas 4.2–4.5 and 4.6–4.7 prove Theorem 4.1.

4.2 Existence of $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$

In this section, we consider the existence of $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$, which have two empty cells in each row and column, and prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4.8. *Let n be a positive integer. Then there exists a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ if and only if $n \geq 6$.*

Note that if $1 \leq n \leq 4$, the necessary conditions for the existence of a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ are not satisfied. Moreover, for $n = 5$, there is no $\text{GHD}(7, 15)$ [37]. Thus it suffices to consider the case that $n \geq 6$.

For relatively small values of n , we construct $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ mainly by starter-adder methods. These will then be used in the Basic Frame Construction with $u = 0$ (Corollary 3.9) to give the remaining GHDs.

Lemma 4.9. *For all $n \in \{6, \dots, 29\} \cup \{31, \dots, 34\} \cup \{39, 44\}$, a $\text{GHD}^*(n + 2, 3n)$ exists. Moreover, if n is even, then there exists such a design containing a $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$ as a subdesign.*

Proof. As mentioned in Section 1.1, there exists a $\text{GHD}(8, 18)$ [19]. As such a design is equivalent to a DRNKTS(18), it has the *-property. Note that the $\text{GHD}^*(8, 18)$ exhibited in Example 1.4 has a 2×2 empty subsquare, i.e a sub- $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$. For the remaining values of n , a transitive starter and adder for a $\text{GHD}^*(n + 2, 3n)$ can be found in Appendix B. Note that the group used is \mathbb{Z}_{n+2} . For n even, the adder does not contain 0 or $(n + 2)/2$, thus ensuring that the $(0, 0)$ -cell and $(0, (n + 2)/2)$ -cell are empty, and as we develop, the $((n + 2)/2, 0)$ -cell and $((n + 2)/2, (n + 2)/2)$ -cell will also be empty, yielding a sub- $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$. □

We remark that a $\text{GHD}^*(10, 24)$ with a sub- $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$ can also be obtained from [25, Table 8].

Lemma 4.10. *For $n \in \{7, 9, 11\}$, there exists a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ containing a $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$ as a subdesign. Further, when $n = 7$, this GHD has the $*$ -property.*

Proof. For these values of n , an intransitive starter and adder for a $\text{GHD}^*(n + 2, 3n)$ can be found in Appendix B. When $n = 7$, this GHD is also given in Example 3.15; there we indicated that this one has the $*$ -property. \square

Our main recursive construction for $n \geq 84$ uses frames of type $7^m v^1$ from Lemma 3.7. For smaller n , we also use frames of types $h^m v^1$ with $h \in \{6, 8, 9, 11\}$, which also come from Lemma 3.7. Note that in light of Lemma 4.9, in order to prove Theorem 4.8, we need to obtain a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ for each $n \in \{30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43\}$ and for all $n \geq 45$.

Lemma 4.11. *There exists a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ for $n \in \{30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55\}$.*

Proof. We apply Corollary 3.9 to construct the required designs. For $n = 30, 35, 36, 40, 49, 54$ and 55 , we use GHFs of types $6^5, 7^5, 6^6, 8^5, 7^7, 9^6$ and 11^5 respectively. These frames all exist by Theorem 3.2. For $n = 37, 38, 41$ and 46 , we use GHFs of types $6^5 7^1, 6^5 8^1, 7^5 6^1$ and $8^5 6^1$ respectively (these all exist by Lemma 3.7). For $n = 50$ and 51 , we use GHFs of types $7^6 8^1$ and $7^6 9^1$ respectively (these exist by Lemma 3.4 with $h = m = 7, x = 2$ and $w_1 = w = 1$ or 2). Since there exist $\text{GHD}(8, 18), \text{GHD}(9, 21), \text{GHD}(10, 24), \text{GHD}(11, 27)$ and $\text{GHD}(13, 33)$ each containing a sub- $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$ (by Lemmas 4.9 and 4.10) the result follows. \square

Lemma 4.12. *There exists a $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$ if $n \in \{42, 43, 47, 48, 52, 53\}$ or $n \geq 56$.*

Proof. We write n in one of the forms $7m + v, 8m + v, 9m + v$ or $11m + v$ (where (1) $m \geq 5$ and either m is odd or $m = 8$, (2) $7 \leq v \leq \min(2(m - 1), 20)$) in the same manner as we did in Lemma 4.7. We then construct a frame of type $7^m v^1, 8^m v^1, 9^m v^1$ or $11^m v^1$ from Lemma 3.7 together with a $\text{GHD}(9, 21), \text{GHD}(10, 24), \text{GHD}(11, 27)$ or $\text{GHD}(13, 33)$ (each containing a $\text{GHD}(2, 0)$ as a subdesign) and a $\text{GHD}(v + 2, 3v)$ (all of these exist by Lemma 4.9 or Lemma 4.10). Applying Corollary 3.9, using these frames and GHD s then produces the required $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$. \square

Lemmas 4.9, 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 together prove Theorem 4.8.

5 GHDs across the spectrum

In a non-trivial $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ (i.e. where $v \neq 0$), we require that $2s + 1 \leq v \leq 3s$. A $\text{GHD}(s, 3s)$ has no empty cells, while a $\text{GHD}(s, 2s + 1)$ has $(s - 1)/3$ empty cells in each row and column. Noting that $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s-1}{3s} = \frac{1}{3}$, we see that the proportion of cells in a given row or column which are empty falls in the interval $[0, 1/3)$. In this section, we prove that for any $\pi \in [0, 5/18]$, there is a GHD whose proportion of empty cells in a row or column is arbitrarily close to π .

Our main tool in this section is Lemma 3.16 and its variant, Lemma 3.17. As an ingredient for this construction, we require GHDs which have the $*$ -property. We note that GHDs constructed by the Basic Frame Construction do not always have the $*$ -property, even if the input designs do.¹ Thus, in general, we cannot use the results of Section 4 for this purpose. However, as previously noted, those GHDs constructed by transitive starter-adder methods do have the $*$ -property.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $m \geq 6$. There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m - 3)$.*

Proof. Since 2^{m-3} is a prime power and $m \geq 6$, there is an $\text{RTD}(8, 2^{m-3})$, with disjoint parallel classes $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{2^{m-3}}$. Form a $\text{PBD}(2^m, \{2^{m-3}, 8\}, 1)$ by adding a single parallel class $P_{2^{m-3}+1}$ consisting of the groups of the RTD . For the parallel class $P_{2^{m-3}+1}$, set $u_{2^{m-3}+1} = 2^{m-3} - 1$. For parallel classes P_i with $1 \leq i \leq 2^{m-3} - 1$, let $u_i = 7$, and for parallel class $P_{2^{m-3}}$, let $u_{2^{m-3}} = 4$. Since there exist a $\text{GHD}^*(2^{m-3}, 3 \cdot 2^{m-3})$ and a $\text{GHD}^*(8, 24)$ (both by Theorem 2.2(ii)), as well as a $\text{GHD}^*(8, 21)$ (by Lemma 4.2), and

$$2 \cdot 2^m + 1 + ((2^{m-3} - 1) + (2^{m-3} - 1)(7) + 4) = 3 \cdot 2^m - 3$$

it follows by Lemma 3.17 that there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m - 3)$. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let $m \geq 6$. There exists a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m - 6)$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 5.1, except that we take $u_{2^{m-3}} = 1$ rather than 4, which requires a $\text{GHD}^*(8, 18)$ (given in Example 1.4) rather than a $\text{GHD}^*(8, 21)$. \square

With these ingredients in hand, we now construct GHDs with side length a power of 2.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $m \geq 7$ be odd, and let $A = \frac{5}{36} \cdot 2^{2m} + \frac{5}{18} \cdot 2^m - \frac{19}{9}$. For all $0 \leq \alpha \leq A$, there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(2^{2m}, 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6\alpha)$.*

Proof. Since 2^m is a prime power, there is a $\text{PBD}(2^{2m}, \{2^m\}, 1)$ (an affine plane of order 2^m); note that the number of parallel classes is $2^m + 1$. Let x and y be integers with $0 \leq x, y \leq 2^m + 1$ and $x + y \leq 2^m + 1$. In Lemma 3.16, for x parallel classes take $u_i = 1$, for y parallel classes take $u_i = 2^m - 1$, and for the remaining $2^m + 1 - x - y$ parallel classes take $u_i = 2^m - 7$. Note that there exist a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 2 \cdot 2^m + 2)$ (by Theorem 2.2(i)), a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m)$ (by Theorem 2.2(ii)) and a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m - 6)$ (by Lemma 5.2). Thus, by Lemma 3.16, there is a $\text{GHD}^*(2^{2m}, 2 \cdot 2^{2m} + 1 + x + y(2^m - 1) + (2^m + 1 - x - y)(2^m - 7))$. Note that the number of points is

$$2 \cdot 2^{2m} + 1 + x + y(2^m - 1) + (2^m + 1 - x - y)(2^m - 7) = 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6(1 + 2^m) - x(2^m - 8) + 6y.$$

Let $f(m, x, y)$ denote this number of points. For a fixed x , varying y between 0 and $2^m + 1 - x$ gives all values of the number of points congruent to 0 (mod 6) between $f(m, x, 0)$ and $f(m, x, 2^m + 1 - x)$. Noting that for fixed m , $f(m, x, y)$ is linear in x and y , and solving

¹GHDs constructed by the Basic Frame Construction do have the $*$ -property if (1) the frame used is a GHF_k of type $(s_1, g_1), \dots, (s_n, g_n)$ with $g_i = (k - 1)s_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and (2) for $i = 1, \dots, n$, the input designs are $\text{GHD}(s_i, g_i + t)$ s with a pairwise hole of size t for some t . However, condition (1) is not satisfied by the frames in this paper.

$f(m, x, 0) = f(m, x+1, 2^m+1-(x+1))$ for x , we obtain the solution $x_0 = \frac{5}{6}2^m + \frac{4}{3}$ (which is an integer since m is odd). For $x \leq x_0$, we have that $f(m, x, 0) \leq f(m, x+1, 2^m+1-(x+1))$, which means that we cover all possible values for the number of points congruent to 0 (mod 6) from $f(m, x_0+1, 0)$ to $3 \cdot 2^{2m}$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
f(m, x_0+1, 0) &= 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6(1+2^m) - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot 2^m + \frac{7}{3}\right)(2^m - 8) \\
&= 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - \left(6 + 6 \cdot 2^m + \frac{5}{6} \cdot 2^{2m} - \frac{20}{3} \cdot 2^m + \frac{7}{3} \cdot 2^m - \frac{56}{3}\right) \\
&= 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot 2^{2m} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 2^m - \frac{38}{3}\right) \\
&= 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6 \left(\frac{5}{36} \cdot 2^{2m} + \frac{5}{18} \cdot 2^m - \frac{19}{9}\right) \\
&= 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6A,
\end{aligned}$$

and so the result is verified. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Let $m \geq 7$ be odd, and let $A' = \frac{5}{36} \cdot 2^{2m} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 2^m - \frac{23}{18}$. For all $1 \leq \alpha \leq A'$, there exists a $\text{GHD}(2^{2m}, 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6\alpha + 3)$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 5.3, except that on one parallel class we take $u_i = 2^m - 4$ instead of $u_i = 2^m - 7$. This requires a $\text{GHD}^*(2^m, 3 \cdot 2^m - 3)$, which exists by Lemma 5.1. \square

In Lemma 5.3, the number of empty cells in each row of the $\text{GHD}^*(2^{2m}, 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6\alpha)$ is 2α , while in Lemma 5.4, the number of empty cells in each row of the $\text{GHD}^*(2^{2m}, 3 \cdot 2^{2m} - 6\alpha + 3)$ is $2\alpha - 1$. Note that in Lemmas 5.3 and 5.4, for $\alpha = A$ and $\alpha = A'$, respectively, the number of points is less than $3 \cdot 2^{2m} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot 2^{2m}$, so that we have GHDs of side length 2^{2m} for any number of empty cells per row between 0 and $\frac{5}{18} \cdot 2^{2m}$, giving proportions of empty cells per row or column between 0 and $\frac{5}{18}$. Approximating any real number $\pi \in [0, 5/18]$ by a dyadic rational, this means that we can now construct a GHD such that the proportion of empty cells in a row is arbitrarily close to π .

Theorem 5.5. *Let $\pi \in [0, 5/18]$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an odd integer m and an integer v for which there exists a $\text{GHD}^*(2^{2m}, v)$, \mathcal{D} , such that the proportion π_0 of empty cells in each row or column of \mathcal{D} satisfies $|\pi - \pi_0| < \varepsilon$.*

Proof. Given π and ε , there exists m_0 such that for all $m_1 > m_0$, $|\pi - \lfloor 2^{m_1} \pi \rfloor / 2^{m_1}| < \varepsilon$. Let m be an odd integer with $2m > m_0$, and let $\pi_0 = \lfloor 2^{2m} \pi \rfloor / 2^{2m}$. Note that if $\pi = 0$, then $\pi_0 = 0$. Otherwise, since $\pi - \frac{1}{2^{2m}} < \pi_0 \leq \pi$, we may also choose m sufficiently large to ensure that $\pi_0 \in [0, \frac{5}{18}]$. Thus Lemmas 5.4 and 5.3 enable us to construct a GHD^* with side length 2^{2m} whose proportion of empty cells in a row is π_0 . \square

Theorem 5.5 shows that we can find a GHD with an arbitrary proportion of empty cells across five-sixths of the interval $[0, 1/3)$ of possible proportions. This improves on previous work which has shown existence only very close to the ends of the spectrum. The impact of this result is discussed further in Section 6.

We remark also that GHDs exist throughout the spectrum with more general side lengths than powers of 2. First, the methods of Lemmas 5.1–5.4 work for primes other than 2, provided we can find appropriate ingredient GHDs. Also, by a straightforward generalization of the Moore–MacNeish product construction for MOLS [35, 36], the existence of a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ and 3 $\text{MOLS}(n)$ implies that there exists a $\text{GHD}(ns, nv)$. See, for instance, Theorem 2.6 in [50] for a similar result. By applying this construction to the results of Lemmas 5.3 and 5.4, we can find GHDs with an arbitrary proportion of empty cells (for proportions in $[0, 5/18]$) for side lengths of the form $2^{2^m}n$.

6 Conclusion

The concept of generalized Howell designs brings together various classes of designs, from doubly resolvable BIBDs on one side of the spectrum to MOLS and SOMAs on the other. In this paper, we have defined generalized Howell designs in a way that encompasses several previously studied generalizations of Howell designs, and have attempted to unify disparate terminology for techniques used on both ends of the spectrum.

In Section 3, we described several construction techniques for GHDs, several of which generalize known constructions for Howell designs, doubly resolvable designs and MOLS. These construction techniques were used in Section 4 to settle existence of $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ in the case that the number of empty cells in each row and column is one or two, with one possible exception (a $\text{GHD}(7, 18)$) (Theorems 4.1 and 4.8). The existence of $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ with e empty cells, where $e \in \{3, 4, \dots, (s-3)/3\} \setminus \{(s-6)/3\}$ remains open in general (although in [25], the case $e = (s-4)/3$ was solved for e even with 15 possible exceptions). $e = 0$ (a $\text{GHD}(6, 18)$) $e = 1$ (a $\text{GHD}(9, 24)$) and $e = 2$ (a $\text{GHD}(12, 30)$) are now known to exist. (see Theorems 1.6, 4.1 and 4.8.) A simpler interim result would be to show existence for an interval of e -values of a given fixed length. We conjecture that there exists a $\text{GHD}(s, v)$ whenever the obvious necessary conditions are satisfied, with at most a small number of exceptions for each e .

The main result of Section 5 is that for any $\pi \in [0, 5/18]$, there exists a GHD whose proportion of cells in a given row or column which are empty is arbitrarily close to π . This is a powerful result. While it does not close the existence spectrum, it does provide strong evidence that this should be possible. Previous work has focused on the two ends of the spectrum: Kirkman squares and DRNKTSs at one end, and MOLS, SOMAs, and GHDs with one empty cell per row/column at the other; Theorem 5.5 shows existence of GHDs across five-sixths of the spectrum. The techniques of Section 5 can be used to give some examples of GHDs with proportion greater than $5/18$, but necessarily bounded away from $1/3$. It remains a challenging open problem to show that there exist GHDs whose proportion of empty cells per row or column can be arbitrarily close to any element of $[0, 1/3)$.

7 Acknowledgments

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Appendix A Starters and adders for small $\text{GHD}(n + 1, 3n)$

First we give those obtained by transitive starters and adders:

Example A.1. For $n = 14$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_03_05_0[10] & 1_13_17_1[5] & \infty_04_04_1[12] & \infty_18_09_1[1] & \infty_29_011_1[2] & \infty_311_014_1[8] \\ \infty_413_02_1[9] & \infty_518_03_1[4] & \infty_614_05_1[13] & \infty_76_013_1[11] & \infty_81_010_1[7] & \infty_92_012_1[3] \\ \infty_{10}12_08_1[6] & \infty_{11}7_06_1[14] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example A.2. For $n = 20$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_01_03_0[14] & 2_16_18_1[7] & \infty_08_09_1[2] & \infty_19_011_1[12] & \infty_27_010_1[11] & \infty_311_015_1[5] \\ \infty_413_018_1[17] & \infty_518_03_1[4] & \infty_610_017_1[10] & \infty_714_01_1[18] & \infty_812_00_1[16] & \infty_915_04_1[8] \\ \infty_{10}5_016_1[1] & \infty_{11}16_07_1[3] & \infty_{12}20_012_1[13] & \infty_{13}4_019_1[20] & \infty_{14}19_014_1[15] & \infty_{15}17_013_1[9] \\ \infty_{16}2_020_1[6] & \infty_{17}6_05_1[19] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example A.3. For $n = 26$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_06_010_0[18] & 3_111_116_1[9] & \infty_08_08_1[19] & \infty_114_015_1[17] & \infty_222_024_1[25] & \infty_311_014_1[2] \\ \infty_413_017_1[16] & \infty_517_022_1[24] & \infty_67_013_1[15] & \infty_72_09_1[4] & \infty_824_05_1[12] & \infty_91_010_1[11] \\ \infty_{10}15_025_1[20] & \infty_{11}12_023_1[7] & \infty_{12}19_04_1[6] & \infty_{13}16_02_1[21] & \infty_{14}20_07_1[1] & \infty_{15}18_06_1[5] \\ \infty_{16}23_012_1[3] & \infty_{17}3_020_1[14] & \infty_{18}9_01_1[23] & \infty_{19}25_018_1[13] & \infty_{20}5_026_1[10] & \infty_{21}26_021_1[8] \\ \infty_{22}4_00_1[26] & \infty_{23}21_019_1[22] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example A.4. For $n = 32$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_04_07_0[22] & 5_16_111_1[11] & \infty_025_025_1[8] & \infty_18_09_1[17] & \infty_216_018_1[25] & \infty_311_014_1[1] \\ \infty_413_017_1[14] & \infty_517_022_1[29] & \infty_66_012_1[15] & \infty_71_08_1[3] & \infty_82_010_1[32] & \infty_910_019_1[13] \\ \infty_{10}3_013_1[28] & \infty_{11}18_029_1[18] & \infty_{12}19_031_1[21] & \infty_{13}21_01_1[23] & \infty_{14}22_04_1[26] & \infty_{15}20_03_1[4] \\ \infty_{16}23_07_1[16] & \infty_{17}12_030_1[31] & \infty_{18}14_00_1[5] & \infty_{19}15_02_1[2] & \infty_{20}5_026_1[27] & \infty_{21}27_016_1[20] \\ \infty_{22}9_032_1[7] & \infty_{23}24_015_1[6] & \infty_{24}29_021_1[24] & \infty_{25}30_023_1[12] & \infty_{26}26_020_1[9] & \infty_{27}32_027_1[19] \\ \infty_{28}28_024_1[10] & \infty_{29}31_028_1[30] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example A.5. For $n = 38$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_06_07_0[26] & 8_114_124_1[13] & \infty_020_020_1[20] & \infty_124_025_1[1] & \infty_217_019_1[4] & \infty_326_029_1[2] \\ \infty_419_023_1[23] & \infty_523_028_1[30] & \infty_625_031_1[19] & \infty_72_09_1[29] & \infty_83_012_1[27] & \infty_95_015_1[7] \\ \infty_{10}10_021_1[31] & \infty_{11}18_030_1[25] & \infty_{12}29_03_1[9] & \infty_{13}35_010_1[24] & \infty_{14}28_04_1[28] & \infty_{15}30_07_1[17] \\ \infty_{16}33_011_1[22] & \infty_{17}14_032_1[21] & \infty_{18}37_017_1[12] & \infty_{19}32_013_1[36] & \infty_{20}34_016_1[32] & \infty_{21}12_034_1[33] \\ \infty_{22}22_06_1[14] & \infty_{23}16_01_1[34] & \infty_{24}11_036_1[11] & \infty_{25}13_00_1[5] & \infty_{26}38_026_1[38] & \infty_{27}9_037_1[6] \\ \infty_{28}15_05_1[37] & \infty_{29}8_038_1[16] & \infty_{30}1_033_1[8] & \infty_{31}27_022_1[35] & \infty_{32}31_027_1[3] & \infty_{33}21_018_1[18] \\ \infty_{34}4_02_1[15] & \infty_{35}36_035_1[10] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example A.6. For $n = 41$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_024_032_0[28] & 10_111_113_1[14] & \infty_026_026_1[8] & \infty_18_09_1[1] & \infty_216_018_1[5] & \infty_329_032_1[10] \\ \infty_418_022_1[15] & \infty_522_027_1[36] & \infty_617_023_1[33] & \infty_735_00_1[11] & \infty_84_012_1[31] & \infty_95_014_1[19] \\ \infty_{10}6_016_1[32] & \infty_{11}9_020_1[39] & \infty_{12}3_015_1[17] & \infty_{13}11_024_1[20] & \infty_{14}33_05_1[35] & \infty_{15}2_017_1[41] \\ \infty_{16}21_037_1[34] & \infty_{17}31_06_1[40] & \infty_{18}15_033_1[29] & \infty_{19}30_07_1[24] & \infty_{20}25_03_1[16] & \infty_{21}19_040_1[30] \\ \infty_{22}14_036_1[13] & \infty_{23}23_04_1[22] & \infty_{24}20_02_1[37] & \infty_{25}36_019_1[38] & \infty_{26}1_029_1[18] & \infty_{27}10_039_1[12] \\ \infty_{28}12_01_1[2] & \infty_{29}38_028_1[27] & \infty_{30}40_031_1[7] & \infty_{31}7_041_1[23] & \infty_{32}41_034_1[26] & \infty_{33}27_021_1[9] \\ \infty_{34}13_08_1[4] & \infty_{35}34_030_1[6] & \infty_{36}28_025_1[25] & \infty_{37}37_035_1[0] & \infty_{38}39_038_1[3] & \end{array}$$

Example A.7. For $n = 44$:

$0_02_010_0[30]$	$16_130_136_1[15]$	$\infty_011_011_1[28]$	$\infty_125_026_1[31]$	$\infty_226_028_1[2]$	$\infty_321_024_1[5]$
$\infty_416_020_1[7]$	$\infty_527_032_1[17]$	$\infty_629_035_1[32]$	$\infty_71_08_1[35]$	$\infty_84_012_1[23]$	$\infty_98_017_1[43]$
$\infty_{10}19_029_1[33]$	$\infty_{11}33_044_1[22]$	$\infty_{12}30_042_1[16]$	$\infty_{13}36_04_1[12]$	$\infty_{14}38_07_1[29]$	$\infty_{15}39_09_1[10]$
$\infty_{16}34_05_1[4]$	$\infty_{17}37_010_1[27]$	$\infty_{18}32_06_1[42]$	$\infty_{19}20_040_1[13]$	$\infty_{20}42_018_1[24]$	$\infty_{21}15_037_1[26]$
$\infty_{22}9_033_1[38]$	$\infty_{23}14_039_1[39]$	$\infty_{24}40_021_1[19]$	$\infty_{25}7_034_1[36]$	$\infty_{26}3_031_1[21]$	$\infty_{27}18_02_1[44]$
$\infty_{28}41_027_1[41]$	$\infty_{29}6_038_1[3]$	$\infty_{30}13_01_1[37]$	$\infty_{31}24_013_1[34]$	$\infty_{32}35_025_1[25]$	$\infty_{33}12_03_1[8]$
$\infty_{34}31_023_1[11]$	$\infty_{35}22_015_1[9]$	$\infty_{36}28_022_1[6]$	$\infty_{37}5_00_1[20]$	$\infty_{38}23_019_1[40]$	$\infty_{39}17_014_1[18]$
$\infty_{40}43_041_1[14]$	$\infty_{41}44_043_1[1]$				

Now the intransitive starters and adders:

Example A.8. For $n = 10$:

$0_26_27_2[0]$	$7_08_03_2[8]$	$5_16_11_2[2]$	$9_06_08_2[4]$	$3_10_12_2[6]$	$3_01_04_2[1]$
$4_12_15_2[9]$	$4_00_08_1[7]$	$5_01_17_1[3]$	$2_09_19_2[R]$	$9_02_19_2[C]$	

Example A.9. For $n = 12$:

$3_26_210_2[0]$	$6_010_09_0[4]$	$10_12_11_1[8]$	$5_00_19_2[2]$	$2_07_111_2[10]$	$7_03_11_2[1]$
$4_08_12_2[11]$	$11_01_00_2[5]$	$4_16_15_2[7]$	$8_09_14_2[3]$	$0_011_17_2[9]$	$3_05_18_2[R]$
$5_03_18_2[C]$					

Example A.10. For $n = 16$:

$6_212_215_2[0]$	$0_02_07_0[10]$	$10_112_11_1[6]$	$4_010_05_2[4]$	$8_114_19_2[12]$	$8_09_11_2[13]$
$6_05_114_2[3]$	$3_06_18_2[15]$	$5_02_17_2[1]$	$12_03_10_2[11]$	$14_07_111_2[5]$	$13_01_04_2[14]$
$11_115_12_2[2]$	$11_00_110_2[9]$	$9_04_13_2[7]$	$15_013_113_2[R]$	$13_015_113_2[C]$	

Example A.11. For $n = 18$:

$1_22_212_2[0]$	$0_08_07_0[12]$	$12_12_11_1[6]$	$4_010_03_2[4]$	$8_114_17_2[14]$	$12_015_113_2[1]$
$16_013_114_2[17]$	$1_00_15_2[5]$	$5_06_110_2[13]$	$14_03_16_2[3]$	$6_017_19_2[15]$	$3_05_10_2[8]$
$13_011_18_2[10]$	$9_011_017_2[16]$	$7_19_115_2[2]$	$17_04_111_2[11]$	$15_010_14_2[7]$	$2_016_116_2[R]$
$16_02_116_2[C]$					

Example A.12. For $n = 22$:

$0_27_213_2[0]$	$0_04_07_0[16]$	$16_120_11_1[6]$	$8_014_011_2[10]$	$18_12_121_2[12]$	$10_011_14_2[5]$
$16_015_19_2[17]$	$19_00_16_2[9]$	$9_06_115_2[13]$	$2_09_114_2[3]$	$12_05_117_2[19]$	$1_019_118_2[2]$
$21_03_120_2[20]$	$11_021_112_2[18]$	$17_07_18_2[4]$	$20_03_05_2[14]$	$12_117_119_2[8]$	$15_013_11_2[15]$
$6_08_116_2[7]$	$5_014_13_2[21]$	$13_04_12_2[1]$	$18_010_110_2[R]$	$10_018_110_2[C]$	

Example A.13. For $n = 28$:

$4_212_217_2[0]$	$0_08_05_0[16]$	$16_124_121_1[12]$	$20_026_123_2[8]$	$6_00_13_2[20]$	$22_05_116_2[19]$
$24_013_17_2[9]$	$9_012_127_2[23]$	$7_04_122_2[5]$	$10_017_118_2[1]$	$18_011_119_2[27]$	$13_017_02_2[18]$
$3_17_120_2[10]$	$15_025_11_2[4]$	$1_019_15_2[24]$	$25_02_121_2[21]$	$23_018_114_2[7]$	$3_015_124_2[17]$
$4_020_113_2[11]$	$21_02_09_2[6]$	$27_18_115_2[22]$	$11_012_010_2[26]$	$9_110_18_2[2]$	$27_01_111_2[15]$
$16_014_126_2[13]$	$26_022_10_2[25]$	$19_023_125_2[3]$	$14_06_16_2[R]$	$6_014_16_2[C]$	

Example A.14. For $n = 30$:

$3_27_210_2[0]$	$0_08_05_0[18]$	$18_126_123_1[12]$	$18_024_122_2[28]$	$22_016_120_2[2]$	$28_09_115_2[27]$
$6_025_112_2[3]$	$27_00_12_2[23]$	$23_020_125_2[7]$	$10_017_111_2[17]$	$4_027_128_2[13]$	$9_013_021_2[6]$
$15_119_127_2[24]$	$19_029_126_2[22]$	$21_011_118_2[8]$	$7_012_123_2[21]$	$3_028_114_2[9]$	$1_013_116_2[1]$
$14_02_117_2[29]$	$15_024_04_2[20]$	$5_114_124_2[10]$	$25_026_09_2[26]$	$21_122_15_2[4]$	$29_01_119_2[11]$
$12_010_10_2[19]$	$2_06_11_2[5]$	$11_07_16_2[25]$	$20_03_129_2[14]$	$17_04_113_2[16]$	$16_08_18_2[R]$
$8_016_18_2[C]$					

Example A.15. For $n = 36$:

$6_218_235_2[0]$	$0_04_07_0[26]$	$26_130_133_1[10]$	$34_04_13_2[14]$	$18_012_117_2[22]$	$32_07_133_2[35]$
$6_031_132_2[1]$	$35_02_115_2[25]$	$27_024_14_2[11]$	$28_035_119_2[31]$	$30_023_114_2[5]$	$21_025_128_2[8]$
$33_029_10_2[28]$	$25_01_131_2[30]$	$31_019_125_2[6]$	$15_020_12_2[27]$	$11_06_129_2[9]$	$3_013_11_2[7]$
$20_010_18_2[29]$	$19_028_121_2[20]$	$12_03_15_2[16]$	$17_018_113_2[34]$	$16_015_111_2[2]$	$13_027_124_2[19]$
$10_032_17_2[17]$	$9_022_034_2[12]$	$21_134_110_2[24]$	$29_02_012_2[15]$	$8_117_127_2[21]$	$26_09_130_2[32]$
$5_022_126_2[4]$	$1_023_09_2[13]$	$14_10_122_2[23]$	$8_014_023_2[33]$	$5_111_120_2[3]$	$24_016_116_2[R]$
$16_024_116_2[C]$					

Example A.16. For $n = 46$:

$4_217_235_2[0]$	$0_04_07_0[36]$	$36_140_143_1[10]$	$44_04_145_2[22]$	$26_020_121_2[24]$	$40_05_144_2[25]$
$30_019_123_2[21]$	$45_02_11_2[45]$	$1_044_10_2[1]$	$42_03_111_2[3]$	$6_045_114_2[43]$	$37_041_127_2[2]$
$43_039_129_2[44]$	$21_033_112_2[16]$	$3_037_128_2[30]$	$17_022_15_2[11]$	$33_028_116_2[35]$	$13_023_120_2[39]$
$16_06_113_2[7]$	$25_034_17_2[32]$	$20_011_139_2[14]$	$31_032_137_2[28]$	$14_013_119_2[18]$	$41_09_130_2[13]$
$22_08_143_2[33]$	$15_032_042_2[6]$	$21_138_12_2[40]$	$19_024_036_2[5]$	$24_129_141_2[41]$	$38_07_118_2[4]$
$11_042_122_2[42]$	$27_09_040_2[37]$	$18_10_131_2[9]$	$8_018_038_2[17]$	$25_135_19_2[29]$	$36_012_16_2[27]$
$39_017_133_2[19]$	$10_031_134_2[20]$	$5_030_18_2[26]$	$28_01_115_2[34]$	$35_016_13_2[12]$	$2_015_124_2[8]$
$23_010_132_2[38]$	$12_014_110_2[15]$	$29_027_125_2[31]$	$34_026_126_2[R]$	$26_034_126_2[C]$	

Appendix B Starters and adders for small $\text{GHD}(n + 2, 3n)$

First we give those obtained by transitive starters and adders:

Example B.1. For $n = 8$:

$0_16_17_1[2]$	$4_12_17_0[3]$	$6_08_08_1[8]$	$0_01_04_0[7]$	$\infty_02_03_1[1]$	$\infty_15_09_1[4]$	$\infty_23_01_1[9]$	$\infty_39_05_1[6]$
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Example B.2. For $n = 9$:

$4_05_13_1[8]$	$10_02_03_0[4]$	$6_08_06_1[3]$	$9_110_12_1[6]$	$\infty_00_04_1[2]$	$\infty_17_01_1[9]$	$\infty_29_00_1[1]$
$\infty_35_08_1[10]$	$\infty_41_07_1[7]$					

Example B.3. For $n = 10$:

$3_110_111_1[3]$	$3_04_06_0[10]$	$1_08_04_1[7]$	$7_05_18_1[4]$	$\infty_00_00_1[5]$	$\infty_111_06_1[1]$	$\infty_210_09_1[11]$
$\infty_35_02_1[2]$	$\infty_42_07_1[8]$	$\infty_59_01_1[9]$				

Example B.4. For $n = 11$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 3_1 11_0 0_0 [7] & 9_0 2_0 5_0 [4] & 10_1 11_1 2_1 [6] & 4_1 10_0 6_1 [1] & \infty_0 3_0 0_1 [0] & \infty_1 12_0 5_1 [9] & \infty_2 8_0 9_1 [2] \\ \infty_3 6_0 1_1 [8] & \infty_4 4_0 8_1 [11] & \infty_5 1_0 12_1 [3] & \infty_6 7_0 7_1 [5] & & & \end{array}$$

Example B.5. For $n = 12$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 3_1 7_0 2_0 [2] & 8_1 0_1 10_1 [6] & 1_1 6_1 6_0 [11] & 1_0 3_0 4_0 [9] & \infty_0 11_0 13_1 [5] & \infty_1 0_0 5_1 [8] \\ \infty_2 5_0 9_1 [1] & \infty_3 8_0 2_1 [13] & \infty_4 10_0 7_1 [4] & \infty_5 12_0 4_1 [3] & \infty_6 13_0 11_1 [12] & \infty_7 9_0 12_1 [10] \end{array}$$

Example B.6. For $n = 13$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_0 4_1 8_1 [4] & 6_0 7_0 9_0 [8] & 11_0 1_0 2_1 [7] & 5_1 6_1, 11_1 [9] & \infty_0, 13_0 7_1 [0] & \infty_1 8_0 3_1 [14] \\ \infty_2 4_0 1_1 [5] & \infty_3 14_0, 13_1 [12] & \infty_4 12_0 0_1 [13] & \infty_5 10_0 12_1 [6] & \infty_6 5_0 10_1 [1] & \infty_7 3_0 14_1 [2] \\ \infty_8 2_0 9_1 [10] & & & & & \end{array}$$

Example B.7. For $n = 14$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 6_0 9_1 8_1 [5] & 9_0 13_0 0_0 [7] & 10_0 5_1 11_0 [3] & 0_1 4_1 6_1 [1] & \infty_0 3_0 12_1 [6] & \infty_1 12_0 10_1 [9] \\ \infty_2 8_0 14_1 [14] & \infty_3 15_0 3_1 [13] & \infty_4 4_0 11_1 [4] & \infty_5 7_0 15_1 [11] & \infty_6 1_0 2_1 [2] & \infty_7 2_0 7_1 [15] \\ \infty_8 5_0 1_1 [10] & \infty_9 14_0 13_1 [12] & & & & \end{array}$$

Example B.8. For $n = 15$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 10_1 8_1 16_1 [7] & 16_0 4_0 13_1 [11] & 7_0 6_1 5_1 [4] & 2_0 13_0 0_0 [16] & \infty_0 14_0 4_1 [0] & \infty_1 15_0 1_1 [15] \\ \infty_2 10_0, 11_1 [9] & \infty_3 6_0 0_1 [14] & \infty_4 12_0 7_1 [12] & \infty_5 9_0 14_1 [8] & \infty_6 1_0 3_1 [5] & \infty_7 3_0 9_1 [2] \\ \infty_8 8_0 12_1 [1] & \infty_9 5_0 15_1 [3] & \infty_{10} 11_0 2_1 [10] & & & \end{array}$$

Example B.9. For $n = 16$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_0 16_0 4_0 [10] & 17_1 2_1 6_0 [14] & 12_1 2_0 17_0 [5] & 13_1 0_1 1_1 [7] & \infty_0 14_0 14_1 [1] & \infty_1 15_0 5_1 [4] \\ \infty_2 13_0 4_1 [17] & \infty_3 11_0 15_1 [13] & \infty_4 9_0 3_1 [8] & \infty_5 10_0 16_1 [6] & \infty_6 3_0 10_1 [2] & \infty_7 12_0 9_1 [15] \\ \infty_8 7_0 8_1 [11] & \infty_9 8_0 11_1 [3] & \infty_{10} 1_0 6_1 [12] & \infty_{11} 5_0 7_1 [16] & & \end{array}$$

Example B.10. For $n = 17$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 11_1 3_1 7_0 [2] & 10_0 5_1 14_0 [5] & 0_1 10_1 15_1 [16] & 11_0 1_0 3_0 [15] & \infty_0 2_0 8_1 [0] & \infty_1 17_0 9_1 [8] \\ \infty_2 9_0 12_1 [11] & \infty_3 4_0 4_1 [10] & \infty_4 0_0 18_1 [12] & \infty_5 18_0 1_1 [18] & \infty_6 12_0 2_1 [1] & \infty_7 15_0 16_1 [9] \\ \infty_8 16_0 13_1 [7] & \infty_9 6_0 14_1 [4] & \infty_{10} 5_0 17_1 [17] & \infty_{11} 13_0 7_1 [14] & \infty_{12} 8_0 6_1 [3] & \end{array}$$

Example B.11. For $n = 18$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 17_0 18_1 17_1 [7] & 1_0 15_0 10_0 [17] & 19_0 16_0 1_1 [1] & 0_1 2_1 16_1 [15] & \infty_0 9_0 5_1 [4] & \infty_1 8_0 6_1 [13] \\ \infty_2 18_0 11_1 [12] & \infty_3 6_0 3_1 [5] & \infty_4 5_0 4_1 [3] & \infty_5 14_0 9_1 [11] & \infty_6 4_0 13_1 [19] & \infty_7 2_0 12_1 [14] \\ \infty_8 13_0 7_1 [9] & \infty_9 3_0 14_1 [16] & \infty_{10} 7_0 10_1 [8] & \infty_{11} 11_0 15_1 [18] & \infty_{12} 12_0 19_1 [2] & \infty_{13} 0_0 8_1 [6] \end{array}$$

Example B.12. For $n = 19$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_0 1_0 5_0 [0] & 16_1 3_1 7_0 [1] & 18_0 16_0 8_1 [16] & 6_1 7_1 9_1 [12] & \infty_0 20_0 20_1 [3] & \infty_1 12_0 14_1 [2] \\ \infty_2 17_0 4_1 [10] & \infty_3 9_0 2_1 [6] & \infty_4 10_0 11_1 [9] & \infty_5 19_0 17_1 [5] & \infty_6 14_0 0_1 [11] & \infty_7 4_0 1_1 [14] \\ \infty_8 3_0 18_1 [13] & \infty_9 2_0 12_1 [15] & \infty_{10} 13_0 19_1 [7] & \infty_{11} 15_0 10_1 [18] & \infty_{12} 6_0 5_1 [4] & \infty_{13} 11_0 15_1 [19] \\ \infty_{14} 8_0 13_1 [20] & & & & & \end{array}$$

Example B.13. For $n = 20$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
1_1 2_1 9_0 [15] & 16_1 5_0 10_0 [21] & 0_0 20_0 4_0 [3] & 7_1 17_1 21_1 [5] & \infty_0 15_0 18_1 [1] & \infty_1 18_0 15_1 [18] \\
\infty_2 11_0 5_1 [4] & \infty_3 2_0 9_1 [9] & \infty_4 13_0 4_1 [19] & \infty_5 1_0 10_1 [20] & \infty_6 16_0 20_1 [12] & \infty_7 14_0 13_1 [16] \\
\infty_8 7_0 3_1 [10] & \infty_9 12_0 0_1 [6] & \infty_{10} 6_0 14_1 [7] & \infty_{11} 3_0 8_1 [17] & \infty_{12} 17_0 12_1 [2] & \infty_{13} 8_0 6_1 [14] \\
\infty_{14} 19_0 19_1 [8] & \infty_{15} 21_0 11_1 [13] & & & &
\end{array}$$

Example B.14. For $n = 21$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
22_0 5_0 7_0 [13] & 21_0 14_0 3_1 [5] & 20_1 8_1 13_0 [15] & 12_1 4_1 5_1 [2] & \infty_0 11_0 9_1 [0] & \infty_1 15_0 17_1 [1] \\
\infty_2 0_0 13_1 [4] & \infty_3 12_0 0_1 [11] & \infty_4 3_0 22_1 [3] & \infty_5 17_0 2_1 [8] & \infty_6 6_0 15_1 [9] & \infty_7 8_0 11_1 [16] \\
\infty_8 19_0 18_1 [21] & \infty_9 2_0 19_1 [7] & \infty_{10} 4_0 14_1 [6] & \infty_{11} 10_0 10_1 [12] & \infty_{12} 1_0 16_1 [20] & \infty_{13} 16_0 7_1 [14] \\
\infty_{14} 20_0 21_1 [17] & \infty_{15} 9_0 6_1 [22] & \infty_{16} 18_0 1_1 [18] & & &
\end{array}$$

Example B.15. For $n = 22$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
13_1 9_1 20_0 [3] & 10_0 23_0 7_1 [15] & 17_1 22_1 19_1 [9] & 19_0 0_0 1_0 [21] & \infty_0 3_0 18_1 [1] & \infty_1 4_0 6_1 [2] \\
\infty_2 11_0 10_1 [7] & \infty_3 14_0 4_1 [5] & \infty_4 13_0 5_1 [20] & \infty_5 17_0 20_1 [14] & \infty_6 12_0 12_1 [17] & \infty_7 15_0 16_1 [11] \\
\infty_8 22_0 2_1 [22] & \infty_9 9_0 21_1 [23] & \infty_{10} 18_0 3_1 [18] & \infty_{11} 8_0 14_1 [16] & \infty_{12} 21_0 8_1 [6] & \infty_{13} 16_0 23_1 [19] \\
\infty_{14} 6_0 11_1 [4] & \infty_{15} 7_0 1_1 [10] & \infty_{16} 2_0 0_1 [13] & \infty_{17} 5_0 15_1 [8] & &
\end{array}$$

Example B.16. For $n = 23$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
12_0 8_0 21_1 [1] & 19_1 17_0 20_0 [6] & 14_1 13_0 7_0 [14] & 2_1 11_1 16_1 [7] & \infty_0 18_0 5_1 [0] & \infty_1 6_0 12_1 [2] \\
\infty_2 3_0 22_1 [9] & \infty_3 19_0 17_1 [10] & \infty_4 5_0 20_1 [17] & \infty_5 22_0 13_1 [19] & \infty_6 24_0 7_1 [8] & \infty_7 1_0 18_1 [24] \\
\infty_8 15_0 1_1 [15] & \infty_9 0_0 10_1 [3] & \infty_{10} 21_0 24_1 [21] & \infty_{11} 10_0 15_1 [4] & \infty_{12} 9_0 4_1 [22] & \infty_{13} 11_0 8_1 [13] \\
\infty_{14} 14_0 3_1 [5] & \infty_{15} 23_0 23_1 [12] & \infty_{16} 2_0 6_1 [18] & \infty_{17} 16_0 9_1 [20] & \infty_{18} 4_0 0_1 [11] &
\end{array}$$

Example B.17. For $n = 24$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
4_0 24_0 23_0 [12] & 14_0 0_0 5_0 [14] & 4_1 15_1 16_1 [19] & 8_1 12_1 17_1 [7] & \infty_0 21_0 13_1 [1] & \infty_1 1_0 10_1 [2] \\
\infty_2 15_0 25_1 [5] & \infty_3 13_0 21_1 [18] & \infty_4 16_0 20_1 [11] & \infty_5 25_0 0_1 [22] & \infty_6 11_0 14_1 [23] & \infty_7 12_0 19_1 [6] \\
\infty_8 20_0 6_1 [10] & \infty_9 6_0 11_1 [17] & \infty_{10} 17_0 23_1 [21] & \infty_{11} 22_0 24_1 [3] & \infty_{12} 3_0 3_1 [4] & \infty_{13} 2_0 1_1 [9] \\
\infty_{14} 8_0 22_1 [24] & \infty_{15} 7_0 18_1 [8] & \infty_{16} 18_0 7_1 [25] & \infty_{17} 10_0 5_1 [16] & \infty_{18} 9_0 2_1 [15] & \infty_{19} 19_0 9_1 [20]
\end{array}$$

Example B.18. For $n = 25$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
15_1 3_1 5_1 [19] & 7_0 1_0 11_0 [9] & 16_1 21_1 25_1 [25] & 14_0 9_0 16_0 [8] & \infty_0 13_0 11_1 [0] & \infty_1 2_0 17_1 [1] \\
\infty_2 12_0 7_1 [2] & \infty_3 5_0 23_1 [3] & \infty_4 21_0 22_1 [5] & \infty_5 0_0 4_1 [6] & \infty_6 25_0 9_1 [23] & \infty_7 18_0 26_1 [18] \\
\infty_8 6_0 13_1 [26] & \infty_9 20_0 19_1 [14] & \infty_{10} 23_0 8_1 [22] & \infty_{11} 24_0 18_1 [7] & \infty_{12} 26_0 1_1 [12] & \infty_{13} 3_0 0_1 [16] \\
\infty_{14} 22_0 12_1 [17] & \infty_{15} 17_0 10_1 [10] & \infty_{16} 8_0 14_1 [21] & \infty_{17} 10_0 6_1 [15] & \infty_{18} 15_0 2_1 [13] & \infty_{19} 4_0 20_1 [11] \\
\infty_{20} 19_0 24_1 [4] & & & & &
\end{array}$$

Example B.19. For $n = 26$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
23_0 23_1 1_1 [11] & 8_0 9_0 20_0 [5] & 11_0 3_0 7_1 [15] & 16_1 5_1 6_1 [25] & \infty_0 1_0 8_1 [1] & \infty_1 2_0 21_1 [2] \\
\infty_2 13_0 2_1 [3] & \infty_3 0_0 10_1 [9] & \infty_4 27_0 11_1 [4] & \infty_5 25_0 15_1 [20] & \infty_6 24_0 17_1 [12] & \infty_7 12_0 26_1 [27] \\
\infty_8 16_0 18_1 [24] & \infty_9 7_0 22_1 [22] & \infty_{10} 19_0 24_1 [8] & \infty_{11} 5_0 14_1 [10] & \infty_{12} 15_0 3_1 [7] & \infty_{13} 17_0 0_1 [21] \\
\infty_{14} 26_0 25_1 [23] & \infty_{15} 10_0 4_1 [13] & \infty_{16} 14_0 27_1 [19] & \infty_{17} 6_0 9_1 [18] & \infty_{18} 4_0 12_1 [16] & \infty_{19} 18_0 19_1 [17] \\
\infty_{20} 21_0 13_1 [26] & \infty_{21} 22_0 20_1 [6] & & & &
\end{array}$$

Example B.20. For $n = 27$:

$4_0 8_0 22_0 [17]$	$11_0 19_0 22_1 [11]$	$5_1 18_1 6_0 [14]$	$2_1 10_1 4_1 [16]$	$\infty_0 24_0 16_1 [0]$	$\infty_1 14_0 27_1 [1]$
$\infty_2 25_0 14_1 [3]$	$\infty_3 9_0 26_1 [4]$	$\infty_4 27_0 8_1 [2]$	$\infty_5 10_0 19_1 [6]$	$\infty_6 26_0 20_1 [7]$	$\infty_7 0_0 24_1 [27]$
$\infty_8 16_0 21_1 [21]$	$\infty_9 18_0 9_1 [5]$	$\infty_{10} 20_0 17_1 [12]$	$\infty_{11} 23_0 25_1 [13]$	$\infty_{12} 12_0 13_1 [22]$	$\infty_{13} 2_0 0_1 [15]$
$\infty_{14} 3_0 28_1 [8]$	$\infty_{15} 13_0 6_1 [28]$	$\infty_{16} 1_0 15_1 [25]$	$\infty_{17} 15_0 1_1 [23]$	$\infty_{18} 17_0 23_1 [18]$	$\infty_{19} 7_0 7_1 [24]$
$\infty_{20} 28_0 3_1 [20]$	$\infty_{21} 21_0 11_1 [26]$	$\infty_{22} 5_0 12_1 [9]$			

Example B.21. For $n = 28$:

$22_0 3_0 6_0 [26]$	$27_0 2_0 28_0 [24]$	$10_1 18_1 13_1 [23]$	$8_1 14_1 27_1 [17]$	$\infty_0 12_0 25_1 [1]$	$\infty_1 10_0 22_1 [2]$
$\infty_2 16_0 2_1 [3]$	$\infty_3 1_0 19_1 [4]$	$\infty_4 5_0 5_1 [5]$	$\infty_5 15_0 24_1 [8]$	$\infty_6 24_0 29_1 [13]$	$\infty_7 4_0 23_1 [29]$
$\infty_8 25_0 12_1 [9]$	$\infty_9 7_0 17_1 [20]$	$\infty_{10} 14_0 6_1 [14]$	$\infty_{11} 26_0 28_1 [18]$	$\infty_{12} 13_0 16_1 [12]$	$\infty_{13} 0_0 7_1 [11]$
$\infty_{14} 18_0 11_1 [28]$	$\infty_{15} 29_0 26_1 [21]$	$\infty_{16} 20_0 4_1 [25]$	$\infty_{17} 21_0 20_1 [10]$	$\infty_{18} 17_0 21_1 [22]$	$\infty_{19} 9_0 0_1 [27]$
$\infty_{20} 23_0 1_1 [7]$	$\infty_{21} 8_0 3_1 [16]$	$\infty_{22} 19_0 15_1 [19]$	$\infty_{23} 11_0 9_1 [6]$		

Example B.22. For $n = 29$:

$12_0 17_0 13_1 [29]$	$9_0 10_0 0_0 [13]$	$7_1 23_1 25_1 [7]$	$27_1 30_1 2_0 [16]$	$\infty_0 27_0 19_1 [0]$	$\infty_1 20_0 2_1 [1]$
$\infty_2 15_0 22_1 [2]$	$\infty_3 26_0 5_1 [3]$	$\infty_4 3_0 18_1 [4]$	$\infty_5 28_0 15_1 [5]$	$\infty_6 22_0 26_1 [9]$	$\infty_7 21_0 29_1 [11]$
$\infty_8 14_0 28_1 [10]$	$\infty_9 18_0 8_1 [17]$	$\infty_{10} 6_0 17_1 [30]$	$\infty_{11} 16_0 14_1 [14]$	$\infty_{12} 24_0 12_1 [19]$	$\infty_{13} 29_0 20_1 [21]$
$\infty_{14} 19_0 0_1 [18]$	$\infty_{15} 8_0 24_1 [12]$	$\infty_{16} 25_0 3_1 [20]$	$\infty_{17} 4_0 4_1 [22]$	$\infty_{18} 7_0 10_1 [27]$	$\infty_{19} 30_0 1_1 [26]$
$\infty_{20} 23_0 9_1 [24]$	$\infty_{21} 11_0 16_1 [28]$	$\infty_{22} 5_0 11_1 [6]$	$\infty_{23} 1_0 21_1 [8]$	$\infty_{24} 13_0 6_1 [15]$	

Example B.23. For $n = 31$:

$11_0 19_0 13_0 [28]$	$22_1 17_1 24_1 [26]$	$4_0 24_0 27_0 [9]$	$28_1 19_1 31_1 [11]$	$\infty_0 1_0 5_1 [0]$	$\infty_1 23_0 30_1 [1]$
$\infty_2 25_0 26_1 [2]$	$\infty_3 17_0 10_1 [3]$	$\infty_4 31_0 8_1 [4]$	$\infty_5 5_0 18_1 [5]$	$\infty_6 6_0 20_1 [6]$	$\infty_7 12_0 3_1 [13]$
$\infty_8 28_0 13_1 [31]$	$\infty_9 8_0 25_1 [7]$	$\infty_{10} 14_0 11_1 [16]$	$\infty_{11} 3_0 12_1 [8]$	$\infty_{12} 20_0 23_1 [17]$	$\infty_{13} 9_0 14_1 [23]$
$\infty_{14} 26_0 21_1 [12]$	$\infty_{15} 21_0 0_1 [29]$	$\infty_{16} 16_0 32_1 [15]$	$\infty_{17} 22_0 4_1 [30]$	$\infty_{18} 15_0 7_1 [14]$	$\infty_{19} 0_0 6_1 [18]$
$\infty_{20} 10_0 9_1 [32]$	$\infty_{21} 29_0 27_1 [25]$	$\infty_{22} 32_0 1_1 [24]$	$\infty_{23} 30_0 16_1 [19]$	$\infty_{24} 18_0 29_1 [22]$	$\infty_{25} 7_0 15_1 [21]$
$\infty_{26} 2_0 2_1 [20]$					

Example B.24. For $n = 32$:

$0_0 3_0 11_0 [31]$	$12_0 13_0 27_0 [3]$	$23_1 24_1 29_1 [7]$	$15_1 26_1 5_1 [27]$	$\infty_0 17_0 17_1 [9]$	$\infty_1 15_0 16_1 [12]$
$\infty_2 26_0 28_1 [26]$	$\infty_3 1_0 4_1 [1]$	$\infty_4 2_0 6_1 [4]$	$\infty_5 4_0 9_1 [5]$	$\infty_6 5_0 11_1 [6]$	$\infty_7 6_0 13_1 [11]$
$\infty_8 10_0 18_1 [22]$	$\infty_9 16_0 25_1 [13]$	$\infty_{10} 9_0 19_1 [30]$	$\infty_{11} 19_0 30_1 [25]$	$\infty_{12} 20_0 32_1 [2]$	$\infty_{13} 18_0 31_1 [15]$
$\infty_{14} 21_0 1_1 [32]$	$\infty_{15} 22_0 3_1 [24]$	$\infty_{16} 28_0 10_1 [19]$	$\infty_{17} 25_0 8_1 [10]$	$\infty_{18} 23_0 7_1 [18]$	$\infty_{19} 29_0 14_1 [29]$
$\infty_{20} 14_0 0_1 [23]$	$\infty_{21} 33_0 20_1 [21]$	$\infty_{22} 24_0 12_1 [33]$	$\infty_{23} 32_0 21_1 [16]$	$\infty_{24} 31_0 22_1 [28]$	$\infty_{25} 7_0 33_1 [14]$
$\infty_{26} 8_0 2_1 [20]$	$\infty_{27} 30_0 27_1 [8]$				

Example B.25. For $n = 33$:

$0_0 11_0 32_0 [0]$	$6_0 23_0 25_0 [8]$	$16_1 17_1 21_1 [11]$	$7_1 27_1 33_1 [32]$	$\infty_0 17_0 18_1 [22]$	$\infty_1 26_0 28_1 [14]$
$\infty_2 16_0 19_1 [26]$	$\infty_3 1_0 5_1 [1]$	$\infty_4 3_0 8_1 [3]$	$\infty_5 4_0 10_1 [4]$	$\infty_6 2_0 9_1 [13]$	$\infty_7 5_0 13_1 [21]$
$\infty_8 14_0 23_1 [10]$	$\infty_9 10_0 20_1 [15]$	$\infty_{10} 13_0 24_1 [34]$	$\infty_{11} 18_0 31_1 [5]$	$\infty_{12} 20_0 34_1 [9]$	$\infty_{13} 21_0 1_1 [24]$
$\infty_{14} 31_0 12_1 [17]$	$\infty_{15} 22_0 4_1 [33]$	$\infty_{16} 28_0 11_1 [2]$	$\infty_{17} 30_0 14_1 [6]$	$\infty_{18} 15_0 0_1 [19]$	$\infty_{19} 29_0 15_1 [23]$
$\infty_{20} 19_0 6_1 [25]$	$\infty_{21} 7_0 30_1 [31]$	$\infty_{22} 8_0 32_1 [20]$	$\infty_{23} 12_0 2_1 [7]$	$\infty_{24} 34_0 25_1 [28]$	$\infty_{25} 9_0 3_1 [12]$
$\infty_{26} 33_0 29_1 [18]$	$\infty_{27} 24_0 22_1 [29]$	$\infty_{28} 27_0 26_1 [30]$			

Example B.26. For $n = 34$:

$0_01_011_0[35]$	$15_017_032_0[1]$	$1_123_126_1[11]$	$10_114_127_1[25]$	$\infty_018_018_1[20]$	$\infty_112_013_1[12]$
$\infty_226_028_1[27]$	$\infty_32_05_1[2]$	$\infty_43_07_1[3]$	$\infty_54_09_1[5]$	$\infty_65_011_1[9]$	$\infty_78_015_1[17]$
$\infty_89_017_1[14]$	$\infty_97_016_1[24]$	$\infty_{10}10_020_1[16]$	$\infty_{11}19_030_1[32]$	$\infty_{12}20_032_1[28]$	$\infty_{13}21_034_1[7]$
$\infty_{14}22_00_1[15]$	$\infty_{15}25_04_1[19]$	$\infty_{16}23_03_1[6]$	$\infty_{17}27_08_1[22]$	$\infty_{18}24_06_1[23]$	$\infty_{19}29_012_1[10]$
$\infty_{20}13_033_1[21]$	$\infty_{21}14_035_1[29]$	$\infty_{22}16_02_1[4]$	$\infty_{23}35_022_1[31]$	$\infty_{24}6_031_1[13]$	$\infty_{25}31_021_1[26]$
$\infty_{26}28_019_1[30]$	$\infty_{27}33_025_1[8]$	$\infty_{28}30_024_1[33]$	$\infty_{29}34_029_1[34]$		

Example B.27. For $n = 39$:

$0_011_018_0[0]$	$10_022_036_0[17]$	$2_127_133_1[4]$	$13_139_140_1[13]$	$\infty_019_019_1[2]$	$\infty_112_014_1[30]$
$\infty_220_023_1[18]$	$\infty_316_021_1[28]$	$\infty_42_08_1[35]$	$\infty_53_010_1[20]$	$\infty_61_09_1[31]$	$\infty_76_015_1[40]$
$\infty_814_024_1[15]$	$\infty_94_016_1[6]$	$\infty_{10}25_038_1[10]$	$\infty_{11}32_05_1[11]$	$\infty_{12}29_03_1[25]$	$\infty_{13}31_06_1[29]$
$\infty_{14}35_011_1[22]$	$\infty_{15}24_01_1[26]$	$\infty_{16}26_04_1[21]$	$\infty_{17}7_028_1[23]$	$\infty_{18}13_035_1[7]$	$\infty_{19}40_022_1[37]$
$\infty_{20}8_032_1[14]$	$\infty_{21}9_034_1[36]$	$\infty_{22}15_00_1[19]$	$\infty_{23}21_07_1[27]$	$\infty_{24}33_020_1[16]$	$\infty_{25}37_026_1[32]$
$\infty_{26}5_036_1[9]$	$\infty_{27}27_018_1[38]$	$\infty_{28}38_031_1[34]$	$\infty_{29}23_017_1[33]$	$\infty_{30}17_012_1[8]$	$\infty_{31}34_030_1[24]$
$\infty_{32}28_025_1[39]$	$\infty_{33}39_037_1[1]$	$\infty_{34}30_029_1[3]$			

Example B.28. For $n = 44$:

$0_02_07_0[44]$	$21_024_033_0[2]$	$0_111_117_1[6]$	$10_114_119_1[40]$	$\infty_032_032_1[28]$	$\infty_126_027_1[29]$
$\infty_218_020_1[45]$	$\infty_31_04_1[18]$	$\infty_43_07_1[36]$	$\infty_54_09_1[16]$	$\infty_66_012_1[9]$	$\infty_78_015_1[5]$
$\infty_810_018_1[30]$	$\infty_934_043_1[37]$	$\infty_{10}35_045_1[32]$	$\infty_{11}13_024_1[15]$	$\infty_{12}29_041_1[41]$	$\infty_{13}36_03_1[43]$
$\infty_{14}38_06_1[38]$	$\infty_{15}39_08_1[3]$	$\infty_{16}31_01_1[31]$	$\infty_{17}17_034_1[1]$	$\infty_{18}19_037_1[33]$	$\infty_{19}20_039_1[25]$
$\infty_{20}22_042_1[19]$	$\infty_{21}23_044_1[14]$	$\infty_{22}14_036_1[13]$	$\infty_{23}5_028_1[17]$	$\infty_{24}9_033_1[20]$	$\infty_{25}15_040_1[34]$
$\infty_{26}45_025_1[12]$	$\infty_{27}40_021_1[8]$	$\infty_{28}41_023_1[39]$	$\infty_{29}44_031_1[10]$	$\infty_{30}12_02_1[24]$	$\infty_{31}25_016_1[22]$
$\infty_{32}43_035_1[7]$	$\infty_{33}37_030_1[21]$	$\infty_{34}11_05_1[42]$	$\infty_{35}27_022_1[11]$	$\infty_{36}42_038_1[35]$	$\infty_{37}16_013_1[27]$
$\infty_{38}28_026_1[4]$	$\infty_{39}30_029_1[26]$				

Now the intransitive starters and adders:

Example B.29. For $n = 7$:

$2_23_25_2[0]$	$0_01_03_0[6]$	$6_10_12_1[1]$	$6_03_14_2[2]$	$5_01_16_2[5]$	$4_05_10_2[R]$	$5_04_10_2[C]$
$2_04_11_2[R]$	$4_02_11_2[C]$					

Example B.30. For $n = 9$:

$0_23_25_2[0]$	$6_04_08_2[5]$	$2_10_14_2[4]$	$1_00_07_2[3]$	$4_13_11_2[6]$	$8_03_07_1[7]$	$5_06_11_1[2]$
$2_08_12_2[R]$	$8_02_12_2[C]$	$7_05_16_2[R]$	$5_07_16_2[C]$			

Example B.31. For $n = 11$:

$0_21_29_2[0]$	$4_08_07_0[5]$	$9_12_11_1[6]$	$5_04_17_2[9]$	$2_03_15_2[2]$	$1_06_06_2[4]$	$5_110_110_2[7]$
$9_00_14_2[10]$	$10_08_13_2[1]$	$0_07_18_2[R]$	$7_00_18_2[C]$	$3_06_12_2[R]$	$6_03_12_2[C]$	

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