

Package ‘tmt’

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Type Package

Title Estimation of the Rasch Model for Multistage Tests

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URL <https://jansteinfeld.github.io/tmt/>,
<https://github.com/jansteinfeld/tmt>

BugReports <https://github.com/jansteinfeld/tmt/issues>

Description Provides conditional maximum likelihood (CML) item parameter estimation of both sequential and cumulative deterministic multistage designs (Zwitser & Maris, 2015, <[doi:10.1007/s11336-013-9369-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336-013-9369-6)>) and probabilistic sequential and cumulative multistage designs (Steinfeld & Robitzsch, 2024, <[doi:10.1007/s41237-024-00228-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s41237-024-00228-3)>). Supports CML item parameter estimation of conventional linear designs and additional functions for the likelihood ratio test (Anderson, 1973, <[doi:10.1007/BF02291180](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02291180)>) as well as functions for simulating various types of multistage designs.

License GPL-3

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tmt-package	<i>tmt: Estimation of the Rasch Model for Multistage Tests</i>
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Description

Provides conditional maximum likelihood (CML) item parameter estimation of both sequential and cumulative deterministic multistage designs (Zwitser & Maris, 2015, [doi:10.1007/s113360139369-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s113360139369-6)) and probabilistic sequential and cumulative multistage designs (Steinfeld & Robitzsch, 2024, [doi:10.1007/s41237024002283](https://doi.org/10.1007/s41237024002283)). Supports CML item parameter estimation of conventional linear designs and additional functions for the likelihood ratio test (Andersen, 1973, [doi:10.1007/BF02291180](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02291180)) as well as functions for simulating various types of multistage designs.

Details

In multistage tests different groups of items (modules) are presented to persons depending on their response behavior to previous item groups. Multistage testing is thus a simple form of adaptive testing. If data is collected on the basis of such a multistage design and the items are estimated using the Conditional Maximum Likelihood (CML) method, Glas (1989) [doi:10.3102/10769986013001045](https://doi.org/10.3102/10769986013001045) has shown, that the item parameters are biased. Zwitser and Maris (2015) [doi:10.1007/s11336-013-9369-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336-013-9369-6) showed in their work, that taking the applied multistage design in consideration and including it in the estimation of the item parameters, the estimation of item parameters is not biased using the CML method. Their proposed solution is implemented in our package. MST designs with a probabilistic instead of a deterministic routing rule (see, e.g. Chen, Yamamoto, & von Davier, 2014 [doi:10.1201/b16858](https://doi.org/10.1201/b16858)) are not estimated with this method, therefore the proposed solouting is again modified by Steinfeld and Robitzsch (2021) [doi:10.31234/osf.io/ew27f](https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/ew27f) which is also integrated into this package.

An application example can be found in the vignette by using the following command in the R console `vignette("introduction_to_tmt")`

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- Alexander Robitzsch <robitzsch@leibniz-ipn.de> ([ORCID](#))

References

- Andersen, E. B. (1973). A goodness of fit test for the Rasch model. *Psychometrika*, 38(1), 123-140.
- Baker, F. B., & Harwell, M. R. (1996). Computing elementary symmetric functions and their derivatives: A didactic. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 20(2), 169-192. Chicago
- Baker, F. B., & Kim, S. H. (2004). *Item response theory: Parameter estimation techniques*. CRC Press.
- Chen, H., Yamamoto, K., & von Davier, M. (2014). Controlling multistage testing exposure rates in international large-scale assessments. In A. Yan, A. A. von Davier, & C. Lewis (Eds.), *Computerized Multistage Testing: Theory and Applications* (pp. 391-409). New York: CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/b16858>
- Fischer, G. H., & Molenaar, I. W. (Eds.). (2012). *Rasch models: Foundations, recent developments, and applications*. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Formann, A. K. (1986). A note on the computation of the second-order derivatives of the elementary symmetric functions in the Rasch model. *Psychometrika*, 51(2), 335-339.
- Glas, C.A.W. (1988). The Rasch model and multistage testing. *Journal of Educational Statistics*, 13(1), 45-52.
- Glas, C.A.W. (2016). Maximum-Likelihood Estimation. In van der Linden, W.J. (Ed.), *Handbook of Item Response Theory: Volume two: Statistical tools*. (pp. 197 - 236). New York: CRC Press.
- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Danmarks paedagogiske institut.
- Steinfeld, J., & Robitzsch, A. (2024). Conditional maximum likelihood estimation in probability-based multistage designs. *Behaviormetrika*, 51(2), 617-634.
- Steinfeld, J., Robitzsch, A. (2023). Estimating item parameters in multistage designs with the tmt package in R. *Quantitative and Computational Methods in Behavioral Science*, 3, e10087. <https://doi.org/10.5964/qcmb.10087>
- Steinfeld, J., & Robitzsch, A. (2021). Item parameter estimation in multistage designs: A comparison of different estimation approaches for the Rasch model. *Psych*, 3(3), 279-307. <https://doi.org/10.3390/psych3030022>

- Verhelst, N.D., Glas, C.A.W. und van der Sluis, A. (1984). Estimation Problems in the Rasch-Model: The Basic Symmetric Functions. *Computational Statistics Quatarly*, 1(3), 245-262.
- Zwisser, R. J., & Maris, G. (2015). Conditional statistical inference with multistage testing designs. *Psychometrika*, 80(1), 65-84.

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://jansteinfeld.github.io/tmt/>
- <https://github.com/jansteinfeld/tmt>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/jansteinfeld/tmt/issues>

Examples

```
tmt::tmt_ascii()
##      _
## | | _ _ _ _ _ | |
## | _ | ' _ ` _ \ | _ |
## | | | | | | | | |
## \ _ | | | | | \ _ |
```

tmt_gmc

Function for the Graphical Model Check

Description

This function performs a so-called graphical model check on the basis of the previously performed Likelihood Ratio Test [tmt::tmt_lrtest()]. The estimated item parameters of the two groups are plotted against each other. There is the possibility in this function to highlight items, to be excluded items from the plot, and to produce confidence-ellipses if desired.

Usage

```
tmt_gmc(
  object,
  title = "graphical model check",
  xaxis = NULL,
  yaxis = NULL,
  lim = NULL,
  ellipse = FALSE,
  drop = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  legendtitle = "split criteria",
  info = NULL
)
```

Arguments

object	object of the function [tmt::tmt_lrtest()]
title	of the plot
xaxis	description of the x-axis
yaxis	description of the y-axis
lim	of the plot
ellipse	should confidence-ellipse be plotted
drop	which items should be excluded from the plot
alpha	which alpha should be used for the ellipse
legendtitle	Title of the Legend
info	vector with further information for the Plot with names of submitted items

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

Examples

```
#####
# Example of Graphical Model Check
#####
items <- seq(-3,3,length.out = 16)
names(items) <- paste0("i",1:16)
persons = 500
dat <- tmt::sim.rm(theta = persons, b = items, seed = 1234)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat)
dat.lrt <- tmt_lrtest(dat.rm, split = "median")

info <- rep(c("group_a","group_b"),each = 8)
names(info) <- paste0("i",1:16)

drop <- c("i1","i18")

#library(ggplot2)
plot <- tmt_gmc(object = dat.lrt,
ellipse = TRUE,
info = info,
drop = drop,
title = "graphical model check",
alpha = 0.05,
legendtitle = "split criteria")
```

tmt_lrtest

*Computation of Andersen's Likelihood-Ratio Test***Description**

This function applies the Likelihood Ratio Test of Andersen. Note that all persons with raw score equal to "median" are assigned to the lower group in cases of a median split. It is also allowed to split after "mean" or submit any dichotomous vector as split criteria.

Usage

```
tmt_lrtest(object, split = "median", cores = NULL, se = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	it is necessary to submit an object of the function mst or nmst
split	default is the split criteria "median" of the raw score, optional are "mean" or any dichotomous vector
cores	submit integer of cores you would like to apply
se	logical: if true, the standard error is estimated
...	further arguments for the tmt_rm function

Value

List with following entries

data_orig	Submitted data frame with item responses
betapars_subgroup	List of item parameters (difficulty) for each subgroup
se.beta_subgroup	List of standard errors of the estimated item parameters
model	Used model ((mst) for Rasch model with multistage design)
LRvalue	LR-value
df	Degrees of freedoms for the test statistic
pvalue	P-value of the likelihood ratio test
loglik_subgroup	Log-likelihoods for the subgroups
split_subgroup	List of split vector for each subgroup
call	Submitted arguments for the function (matched call)
fitobj	List of objects from subgroup estimation

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

References

- Andersen, E. B. (1973). A goodness of fit test for the Rasch model. *Psychometrika*, 38(1), 123-140.
- Fischer, G. H., & Molenaar, I. W. (Eds.). (2012). *Rasch models: Foundations, recent developments, and applications*. Springer Science & Business Media.

See Also

[tmt_rm](#)

Examples

```
# example for tmt_lrtest
#####
# Example Rasch model and Likelihood Ratio Test
#####
dat <- tmt::sim.rm(theta = 100, b = 10, seed = 1111)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat)
dat.lrt <- tmt_lrtest(dat.rm)
summary(dat.lrt)
```

tmt_mstdesign

Function to Translate the mstdesign Syntax

Description

This function translates the specified multistage design for different purposes and functions used in this package. It is possible to apply this function on deterministic as well as probabilistic multistage designs with either sequential or cumulative routing. A detailed instruction of the application can be found in the package vignette.

Usage

```
tmt_mstdesign(
  mstdesign,
  options = c("design", "simulation", "modules", "items")
)
```

Arguments

mstdesign	definition of desired multistage design
options	vector of required output. 'modules' = Matrix with the classification of modules and items. 'simulation' = list of all stages. 'design' = matrix of all branches. 'items' vector of all Items.

Value

List with following entries

modules	Matrix which contains each module with its corresponding items
simulation	List of the multistage design. Each element within the list contains a matrix for each stage
design	Matrix of all possible branches
items	Vector of item names

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

Examples

```
# example for tmt_mstdesign
## Not run:
#####
# Example-1
#####
mstdesign <- "
  B1 =~ c(i1, i2, i3, i4, i5)
  B2 =~ c(i6, i7, i8, i9, i10)
  B3 =~ c(i11, i12, i13, i14, i15)
  B4 =~ c(i16, i17, i18, i19, i20)
  B5 =~ c(i21, i22, i23, i24, i25)
  B6 =~ c(i26, i27, i28, i29, i30)

  # define branches
  b1 := B4(0,2) + B2(0,2) + B1(0,5)
  b2 := B4(0,2) + B2(3,5) + B3(0,5)
  b3 := B4(3,5) + B5(0,2) + B3(0,5)
  b4 := B4(3,5) + B5(3,5) + B6(0,5)
"
# -----
# for simulation purposes
tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign, options = "simulation")$simulation

# -----
# summary of the submitted design
tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign, options = "design")$design

# -----
# matrix of all modules with the containing items
tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign, options = "modules")$modules

# -----
# vector of all items
tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign, options = "items")$items

# -----
```



```

# list of all four elements
tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign, options = c("design", "simulation", "modules", "items"))

## End(Not run)

#####
# Example-2
#####
mstdesign <- "
  B1 =~ paste0('i',1:5)
  B2 =~ paste0('i',6:10)
  B3 =~ paste0('i',11:15)
  B4 =~ paste0('i',16:20)
  B5 =~ paste0('i',21:25)
  B6 =~ paste0('i',26:30)

  # define branches
  b1 := B4(0,2) + B2(0,2) + B1
  b2 := B4(0,2) + B2(3,5) + B3
  b3 := B4(3,5) + B5(0,2) + B3
  b4 := B4(3,5) + B5(3,5) + B6
"
designelements <- tmt_mstdesign(mstdesign,
  options = c("design", "simulation", "modules", "items"))

```

tmt_msttemplate

Function to create a template for the multistage design used in tmt

Description

This function creates a template for the definition of multistage designs as required by the estimation function (in multistage design cases). The defines multistage design is then handed over to the function `tmt_mstdesign`. Essentially, these are the modules, rules and path sections. In the formula-based notation, it is also possible to state additional conditions (constraints) that can be found in the data and are reflected in the multistage design.

Usage

```
tmt_msttemplate(formula = NULL, full = TRUE, eval = TRUE)
```

Arguments

formula	formula for the desired template of a multistage design. If formula is leaved empty, a matrix as MST design template is generated.
full	logical if the modules and rules sections should also be created
eval	logical should the text input be evaluated (e.g. 3:6 = c(3, 4, 5, 6))

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

Examples

```
#####
# create simple template
#####
formula = "start(start) += S1(B1,B2,B3) += S2(B4,B5,B6,B7)"
tmt_msttemplate(formula, full = TRUE, eval = TRUE)
tmt_msttemplate(formula, full = TRUE, eval = FALSE)

#####
# create complex template
#####

formula = "nativ(no,yes) ~ education(low,medium,heigh) ~
          CBM(3:6) += S1(B1,B2,B3) += S2(B4,B5,B6,B7)"
tmt_msttemplate(formula, full = TRUE, eval = TRUE)
tmt_msttemplate(formula, full = TRUE, eval = FALSE)

#####
# create template for the input as matrix
#####
tmt_msttemplate()
```

tmt_rm

Estimation (CML) of the Rasch model with or without multistage designs.

Description

The `tmt_rm` function estimates the Rasch model. If the data are collected based on a multistage design (see Zwitser and Maris, 2015) the specific multistage design `mstdesign` has to be submitted.

Usage

```
tmt_rm(
  dat,
  mstdesign = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  start = NULL,
  sum0 = TRUE,
  se = TRUE,
  optimization = "nlminb",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`dat` a matrix of dichotomous (0/1) data or a list of the function `tmt_designsim`

mstdesign	Model for the multistage design, if CML estimation without multistage designs is required, than leave the default value
weights	is optional for the weights of cases
start	Vector of start values. If no vector is provided, the start values will be automatic generated
sum0	logical: If the item parameters should be normed to 'sum = 0' as recommended by Glas (2016, p. 208). Otherwise sum0=FALSE
se	logical: should the standard error should be estimated?
optimization	character: Per default 'nminb' is used but 'optim' is also supported.
...	optional further arguments for optim and nminb use control = list() with arguments.

Details

According to Glas (1988) <doi:10.3102/10769986013001045> CML estimation of item parameters is biased if the data is collected in multistage designs and this design is not considered. Zwitser and Maris (2015) <doi:10.1007/s11336-013-9369-6> propose to use an additional design matrix to fragment the elementary symmetric function. Their approach is implemented in this package. MST designs with a probabilistic instead of a deterministic routing rule (see, e.g. Chen, Yamamoto, & von Davier, 2014 <doi:10.1201/b16858>) are not estimated with this method, therefore the proposed solouting is again modified by Steinfeld and Robitzsch (2021) <doi:10.31234/osf.io/ew27f> which is also integrated into this package.

Value

List with following entries

betapar	Estimated item difficulty parameters (if sum0=FALSE, than the first item is set to 0)
se.beta	Standard errors of the estimated item parameters
loglik	Conditional log-likelihood of the model
df	Number of estimated parameters
N	Number of Persons
I	Number of items
data_orig	Submitted data frame with item responses
data	Used data frame with item responses
desmat	Design matrix
convergence	Convergence criterion
iterations	Number of iterations
hessian	Hessian-Matrix
model	Used model ((mst) for Rasch model with multistage design)
call	Submitted arguments for the function (matched call)
designelements	If the multistage version is requested, the preprocessed design is returned, otherwise NULL
mstdesign	If the multistage version is requested, the submitted design is returned, otherwise NULL

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

References

- Baker, F. B., & Harwell, M. R. (1996). Computing elementary symmetric functions and their derivatives: A didactic. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 20(2), 169-192.
- Baker, F. B., & Kim, S. H. (2004). *Item response theory: Parameter estimation techniques*. CRC Press.
- Chen, H., Yamamoto, K., & von Davier, M. (2014). Controlling multistage testing exposure rates in international large-scale assessments. In A. Yan, A. A. von Davier, & C. Lewis (Eds.), *Computerized Multistage Testing: Theory and Applications* (pp. 391-409). New York: CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/b16858>
- Fischer, G. H., & Molenaar, I. W. (Eds.). (2012). *Rasch models: Foundations, recent developments, and applications*. Springer Science & Business Media.
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- Steinfeld, J., & Robitzsch, A. (2021). Item parameter estimation in multistage designs: A comparison of different estimation approaches for the Rasch model. *Psych*, 3(3), 279-307. <https://doi.org/10.3390/psych3030022>
- Verhelst, N.D., Glas, C.A.W., & van der Sluis, A. (1984). Estimation Problems in the Rasch-Model: The Basic Symmetric Functions. *Computational Statistics Quarterly*, 1(3), 245-262.
- Zwitser, R. J., & Maris, G. (2015). Conditional statistical inference with multistage testing designs. *Psychometrika*, 80(1), 65-84.

See Also

[tmt_lrtest](#)

Examples

```

# example for tmt_rm
#####
# Example-1 simple Rasch model
#####
dat <- tmt::sim.rm(theta = 100, b = 10, seed = 1111)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat)
summary(dat.rm)

#####
# Example-1 for multistage-design
#####
mstdesign <- "
  M1 =~ c(i1, i2, i3, i4, i5)
  M2 =~ c(i6, i7, i8, i9, i10)
  M3 =~ c(i11, i12, i13, i14, i15)

# define path
p1 := M2(0,2) + M1
p2 := M2(3,5) + M3
"

items <- seq(-1,1,length.out = 15)
names(items) <- paste0("i",1:15)
persons = 1000

dat <- tmt_sim(mstdesign = mstdesign,
  items = items, persons = persons)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat, mstdesign = mstdesign)
summary(dat.rm)

## Not run:
#####
# Example-2 simple Rasch model
#####
dat <- tmt::sim.rm(theta = 100, b = 10, seed = 1111)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat)
summary(dat.rm)

#####
# Example-2 for multistage-design
#####
# also using 'paste' is possible
mstdesign <- "
  M1 =~ paste0('i',1:5)
  M2 =~ paste0('i',6:10)
  M3 =~ paste0('i',11:15)
  M4 =~ paste0('i',16:20)
  M5 =~ paste0('i',21:25)
  M6 =~ paste0('i',26:30)

# define path

```

```

p1 := M4(0,2) + M2(0,2) + M1
p2 := M4(0,2) + M2(3,5) + M3
p3 := M4(3,5) + M5(0,2) + M3
p4 := M4(3,5) + M5(3,5) + M6
"

items <- seq(-1,1,length.out = 30)
names(items) <- paste0("i",1:30)
persons = 1000
dat <- tmt_sim(mstdesign = mstdesign,
  items = items, persons = persons)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat, mstdesign = mstdesign)
summary(dat.rm)

#####
# Example-3 for cumulative multistage-design
#####
# also using 'paste' is possible
mstdesign <- "
  M1 =~ paste0('i',21:30)
  M2 =~ paste0('i',11:20)
  M3 =~ paste0('i', 1:10)
  M4 =~ paste0('i',31:40)
  M5 =~ paste0('i',41:50)
  M6 =~ paste0('i',51:60)

# define path
p1 := M1(0, 5) += M2( 0,10) += M3
p2 := M1(0, 5) += M2(11,15) += M4
p3 := M1(6,10) += M5( 6,15) += M4
p4 := M1(6,10) += M5(16,20) += M6
"

items <- seq(-1,1,length.out = 60)
names(items) <- paste0("i",1:60)
persons = 1000
dat <- tmt_sim(mstdesign = mstdesign,
  items = items, persons = persons)
dat.rm <- tmt_rm(dat = dat, mstdesign = mstdesign)
summary(dat.rm)

## End(Not run)

```

tmt_sim

Function for the Simulation of Multistage-Designs

Description

This function simulates data according to the specified and submitted multistage design. The persons are drawn from a standard normal distribution if the amount of persons are specified. As an additional argument, a seed can also be set. If requested, it is also possible to submit a vector or a list of person parameters to specify different person distributions.

Usage

```
tmt_sim(
  mstdesign = NULL,
  items = NULL,
  persons = NULL,
  preconditions = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mstdesign	definition of desired multistage design
items	vector of difficulty parameters for each items
persons	amount of persons per starting module
preconditions	definition of preconditions can optionally be specified. In the case of probabilistic routing preconditions such as a pre-test, which are taken into account in the MST design. For the specification the correlation with the true person parameter have to be specified. The submitted correlation is adjusted in the function according to Demirtas and Yavuz (2015; <doi:10.1080/10543406.2014.920868>) It is also possible to submit your own vector with integers for the preconditions.
...	further optional arguments like setting a seed

Value

List with following entries

data	Matrix with item responses
data_mst	Data frame with item responses and additional a vector of used modules per person
persons	Generated and used person parameters
mstdesign	Submitted multistage design

Author(s)

Jan Steinfeld

References

- Demirtas, H., & Yavuz, Y. (2015). Concurrent Generation of Ordinal and Normal Data. *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics*, 25(4), 635-650. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10543406.2014.920868>

Examples

```
#####
# translate multistage model 1
#####
mstdesign <- "
```

```

M1 =~ c(i1, i2, i3, i4, i5)
M2 =~ c(i6, i7, i8, i9, i10)
M3 =~ c(i11, i12, i13, i14, i15)

# define branches
p1 := M2(0,2) + M1
p2 := M2(3,5) + M3
"

items <- seq(-3,3,length.out = 15)
names(items) <- paste0("i", seq(items))

data_1 <- tmt_sim(mstdesign = mstdesign,
  items = items,
  persons = 500,
  seed = 1111)

#####
# translate multistage model 2
#####
mstdesign <- "
  M1 =~ c(i1, i2, i3, i4, i5)
  M2 =~ c(i6, i7, i8, i9, i10)
  M3 =~ c(i11, i12, i13, i14, i15)
  M4 =~ c(i16, i17, i18, i19, i20)
  M5 =~ c(i21, i22, i23, i24, i25)
  M6 =~ c(i26, i27, i28, i29, i30)

# define branches
p1 := M4(0,2) + M2(0,2) + M1
p2 := M4(0,2) + M2(3,5) + M3
p3 := M4(3,5) + M5(0,2) + M3
p4 := M4(3,5) + M5(3,5) + M6
"

items <- seq(-3,3,length.out = 30)
names(items) <- paste0("i", seq(items))

data_2 <- tmt_sim(mstdesign = mstdesign,
  items = items,
  persons = 500,
  seed = 1111)

```


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