

New Methods Based on the Projection to Latent Structures for Monitoring, Prediction and Optimization of Batch Processes

D.L. Massart Award

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Outline

- Introduction to Batch Processing
- Modelling of a Batch Process
- Multi-phase Framework
- Applications
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

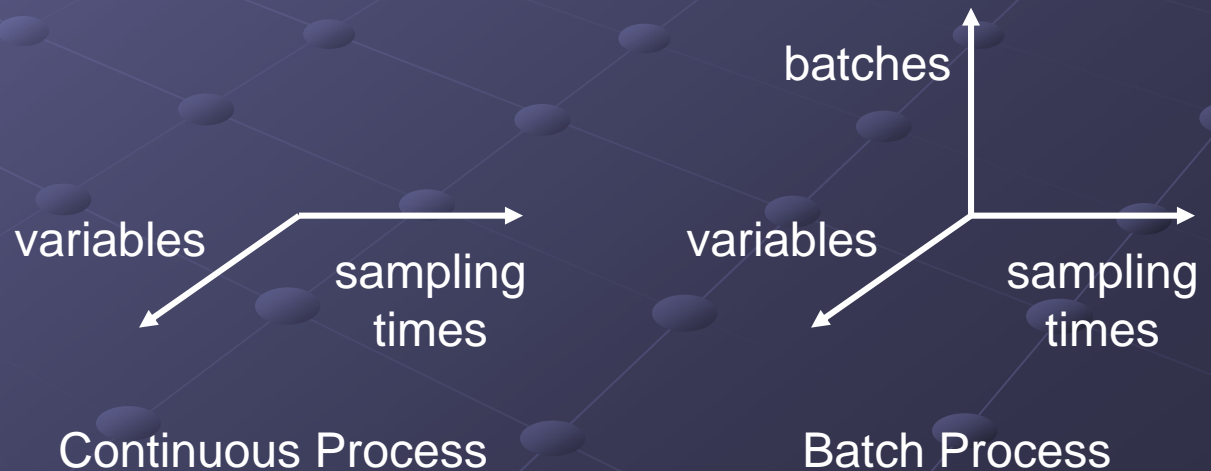
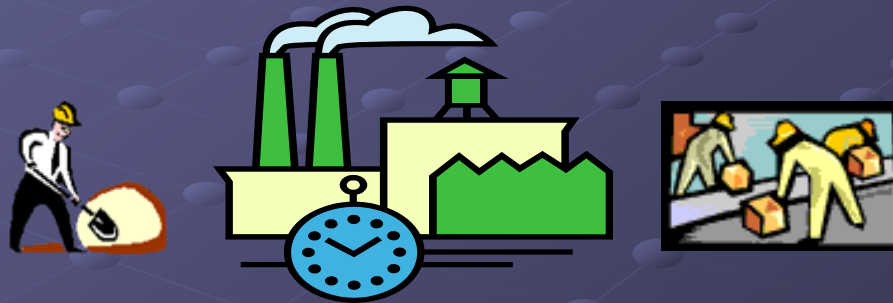


Introduction to Batch Processing

Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
2. Modelling of a Batch Process
3. Multi-phase Framework
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6. Acknowledgements

- **REPETITION OF THREE STEPS:** i) charge, ii) processing and iii) discharge.



Introduction to Batch Processing

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- **REPETITION OF THREE STEPS:** i) charge, ii) processing and iii) discharge.
- Principal advantages: Adjustable processing time, repetitive nature, flexibility, ...
- Industries: pharmaceutical, chemical, biochemical, metal, etch or food industries, ...
- Objective: to manufacture high value, specialty products.



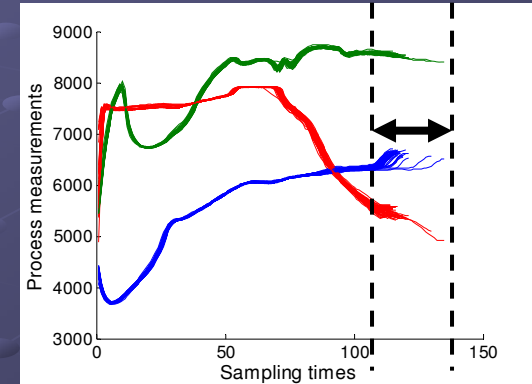
Modelling of a Batch Process

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2. **Modelling of a Batch Process**
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● Modelling paradigms:

- Knowledge-based
- Data-based
- Hybrid



● Difficulties:

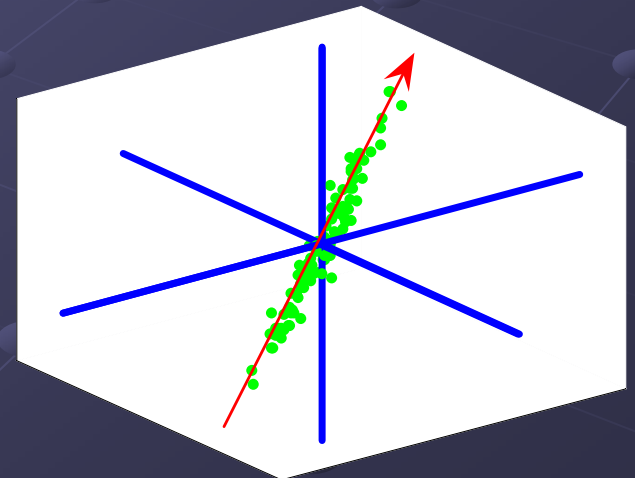
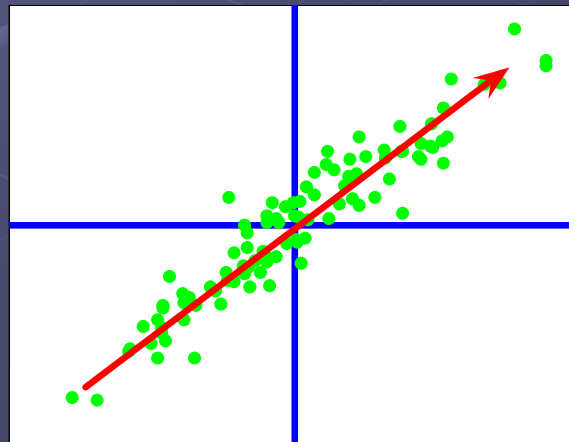
- Nonlinear dynamics and uncertainty
- Trajectories instead operation points → Time-varying dynamics
- Presence of noise, collinear data and outliers
- Uneven batch length

Modelling of a Batch Process

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- Projection to Latent Structures-Based (PLS-Based) Methods.
 - Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Partial Least Squares (PLS).
 - In a n -dimensional space, the dimension of the sub-space in which data mostly vary is much lower than n .

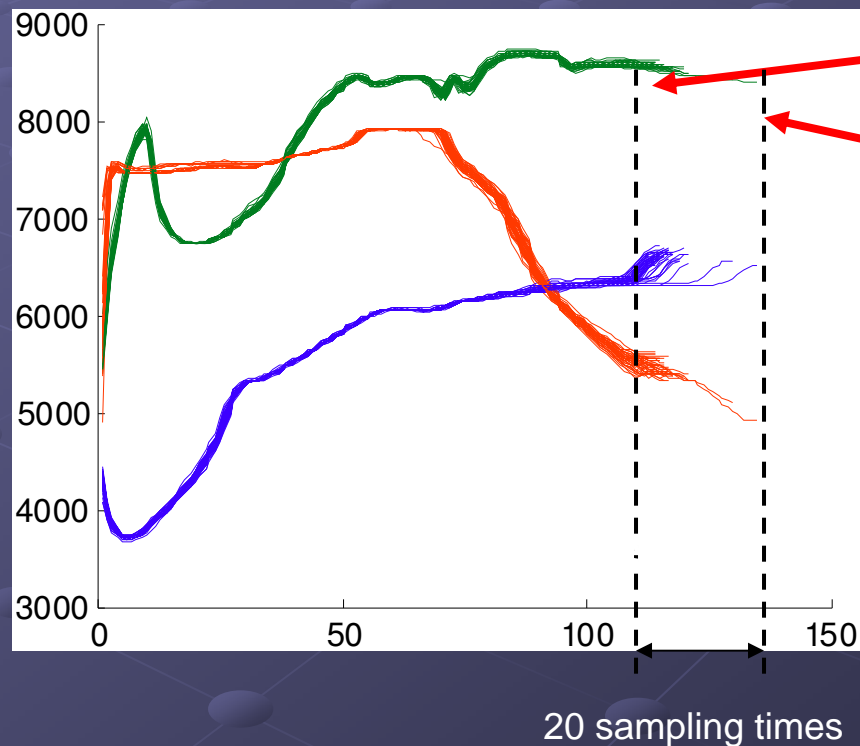


Modelling of a Batch Process

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● Pre-treatment:



Modelling of a Batch Process

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● Pre-treatment:



Aligned!!!

**I batches
J variables
K sampling times**

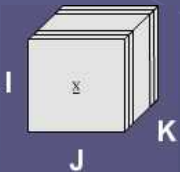
- The average trajectory is subtracted

Model Structures

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- Convert into two-way data and apply PCA, PLS, ...
- Apply three-way methods: PARAFAC, Tucker-3, ...



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- Convert into two-way data and apply PCA, PLS, ...
 - Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Divide in K local matrices.
 - Use an adaptive approach.
- Apply three-way methods: PARAFAC, Tucker-3,...



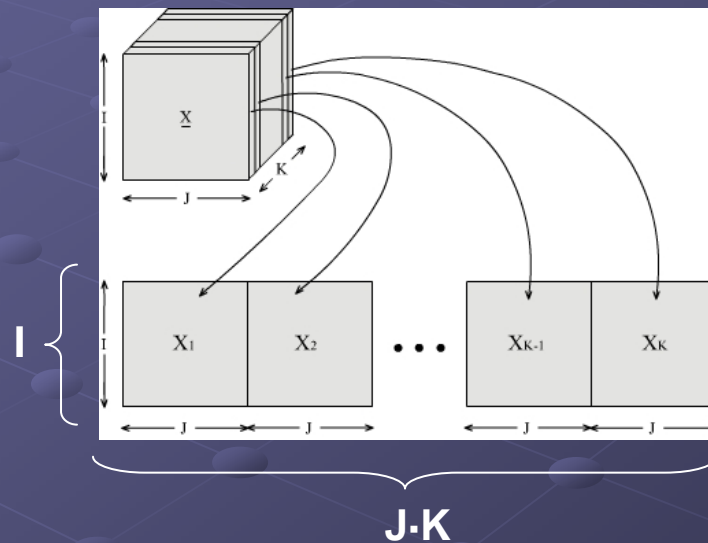
Model Structures

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- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Batch-wise unfolding



Thousands of variables!!!

★ $(X' \cdot X) \rightarrow$ PCA
 $(X' \cdot Y \cdot Y' \cdot X) \rightarrow$ PLS

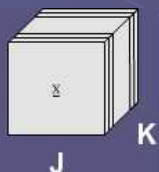
$$\# \text{Par.} = \frac{(JK + 1)JK}{2}$$



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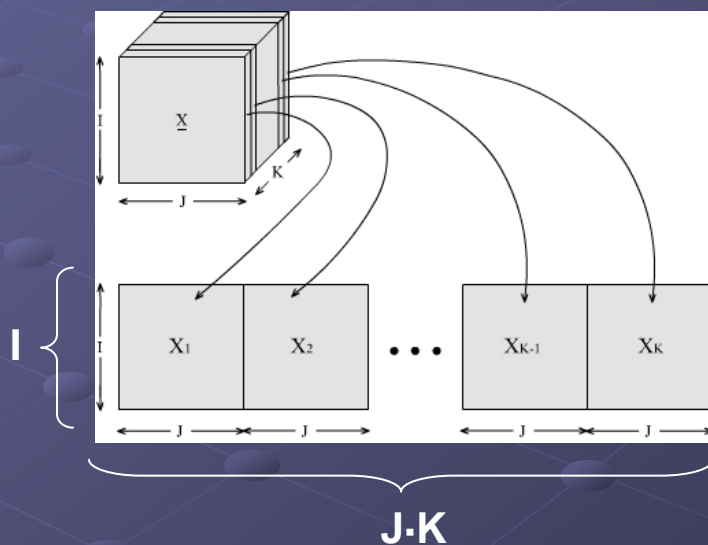


● Unfold the three-way matrix.

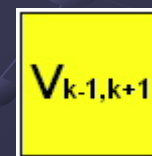
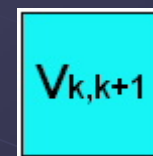
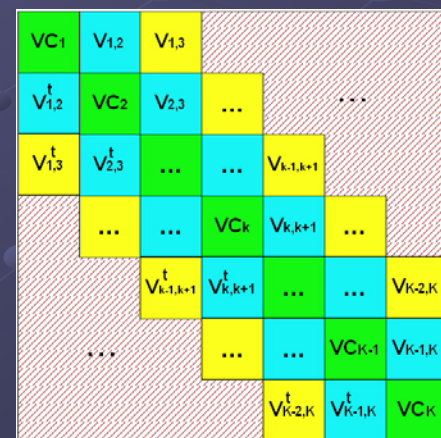
- Batch-wise unfolding



$(X' \cdot X) \rightarrow$ PCA
 $(X' \cdot Y \cdot Y' \cdot X) \rightarrow$ PLS



Thousands of variables!!!



Order 0

Order 1

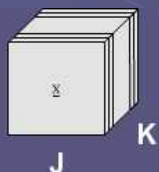
Order 2



Model Structures

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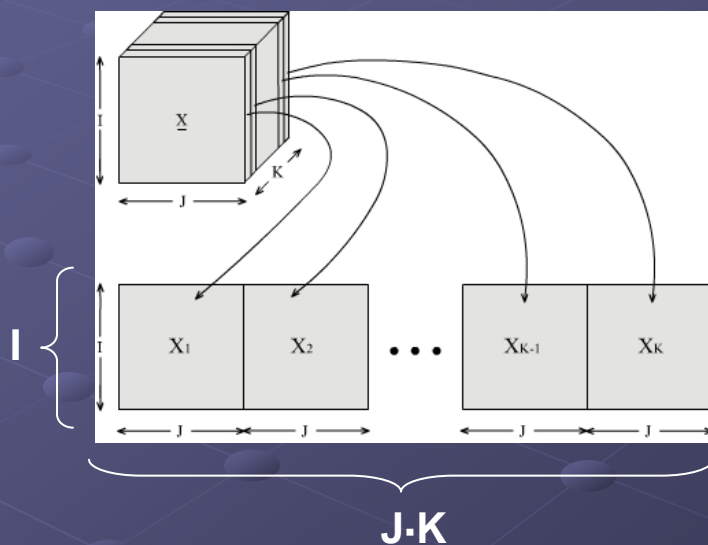


● Unfold the three-way matrix.

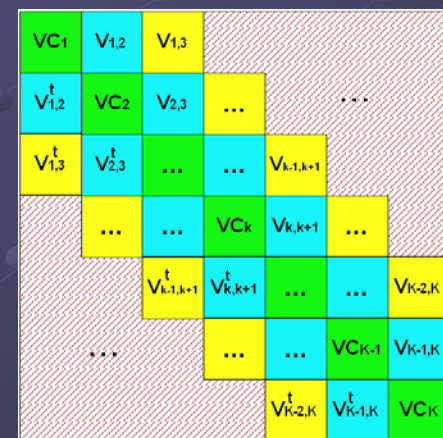
- Batch-wise unfolding



$(X' \cdot X) \rightarrow \text{PCA}$
 $(X' \cdot Y \cdot Y' \cdot X) \rightarrow \text{PLS}$



Thousands of variables!!!



Dynamics are captured in the model

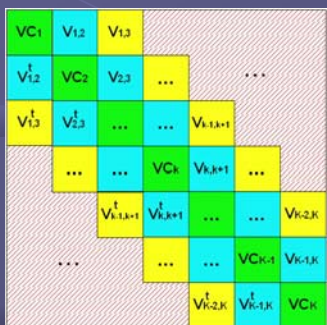
Time-varying dynamics are captured



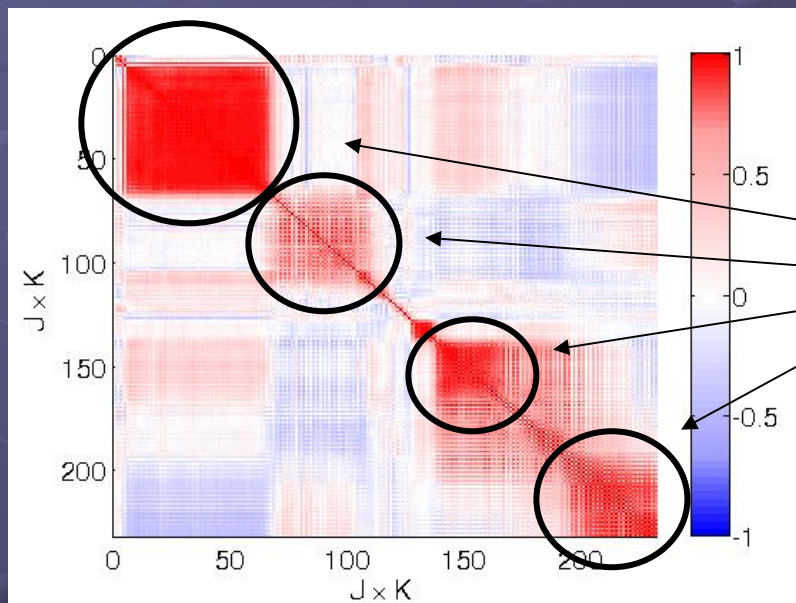
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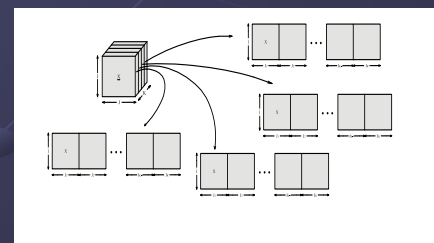


- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Batch-wise unfolding



More than a half is noise!!!

Focus on important areas



$(X' \cdot X)$ for 2 variables x 116 sampling times

Solution: Piecewise modelling



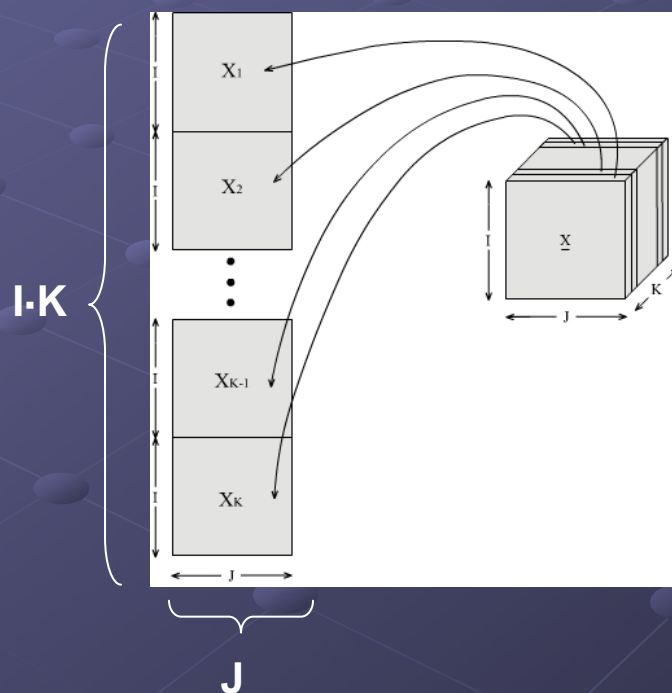
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- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Variable-wise unfolding



$$(X' \cdot X) \rightarrow \text{PCA}$$

$$(X' \cdot Y \cdot Y' \cdot X) \rightarrow \text{PLS}$$

$$1/K \cdot (VC_1 + \dots + VC_k + \dots + VC_k)$$

$$\# \text{Par.} = \frac{(J+1)J}{2}$$

Low number of parameters



Model Structures

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- Unfold the three-way matrix.
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Variable-wise

$$\# Par. = \frac{(J+1)J}{2}$$

Batch-wise

$$\# Par. = \frac{(JK+1)JK}{2}$$

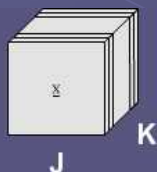
$$1/K \cdot (VC_1 + \dots + VC_k + \dots + VC_k)$$

More samples/parameter

Dynamics are not captured

Time-invariant

Correlation Imposed!!!



Model Structures

Outline

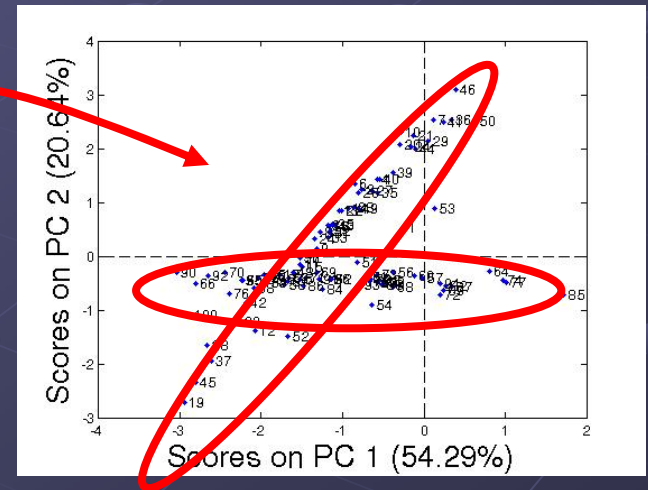
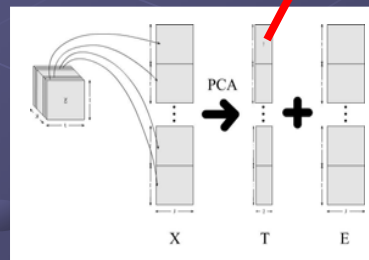
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- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Variable-wise unfolding

Time-invariant Correlation Imposed!!!

Saccharomyces
cerevisiae
cultivation



V-W scores



Model Structures

Outline

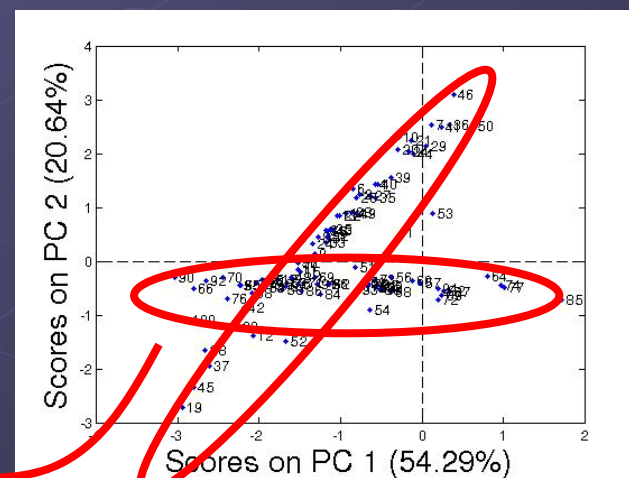
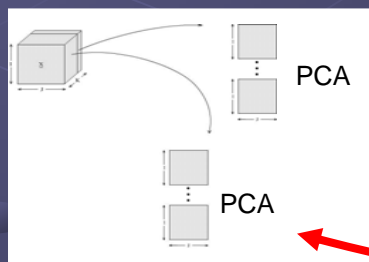
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- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Variable-wise unfolding

Time-invariant Correlation Imposed!!!

Saccharomyces
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Solution: Piece-wise modelling

V-W scores



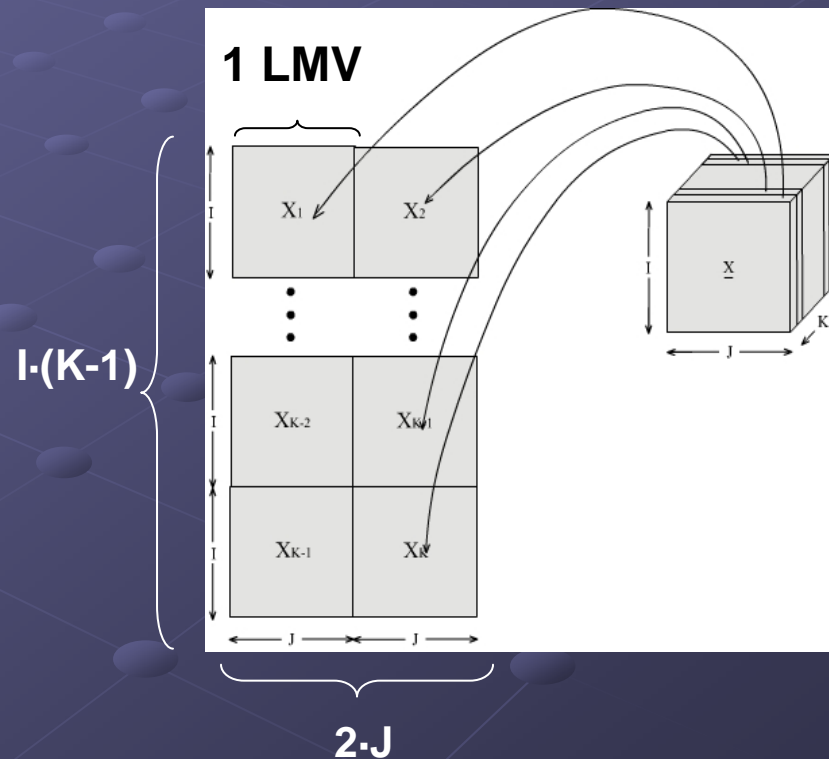
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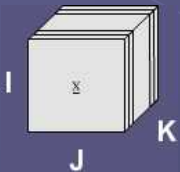
- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Batch dynamic unfolding = $VW + LMV$ s



Model Structures

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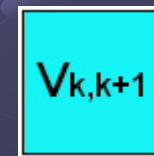
- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Batch dynamic unfolding

Batch dynamic (1 LMV)

$$1/(K-1) \cdot (\begin{matrix} VC_1 & V_{1,2} \\ V_{1,2} & VC_2 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} VC_k & V_{k,k+1} \\ V_{k,k+1} & VC_{k+1} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} VC_{k-1} & V_{k-1,k} \\ V_{k-1,k} & VC_k \end{matrix})$$



Order 0



Order 1

LMVs = Order of dynamics



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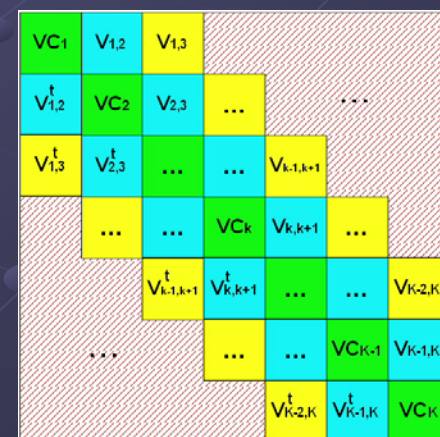
● Unfold the three-way matrix.

- Batch dynamic unfolding

Batch dynamic (1 LMV)

$$\frac{1}{(K-1)} \cdot \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} VC_1 & V_{1,2} & \dots & \dots \\ V_{1,2}^t & VC_2 & \dots & \dots \end{array} + \dots + \begin{array}{cc|cc} VC_k & V_{k,k+1} & \dots & \dots \\ V_{k,k+1}^t & VC_{k+1} & \dots & \dots \end{array} + \dots + \begin{array}{cc|cc} VC_{K-1} & V_{K-1,K} & \dots & \dots \\ V_{K-1,K}^t & VC_K & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

Batch-wise (K-1 LMVs)



Variable-wise (0 LMVs)

$$\frac{1}{K} \cdot \left(VC_1 + \dots + VC_k + \dots + VC_K \right)$$



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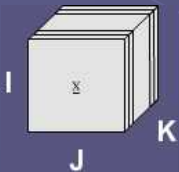
- Unfold the three-way matrix.
 - Batch dynamic unfolding

Batch dynamic (1 LMV)

$$\frac{1}{(K-1)} \cdot \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc|cc} VC_1 & V_{1,2} & \dots & \dots & VC_k & V_{k,k+1} & \dots & \dots & VC_{k-1} & V_{k-1,k} \\ V_{1,2} & VC_2 & \dots & \dots & V_{k,k+1} & VC_{k+1} & \dots & \dots & V_{k-1,k} & VC_k \end{array} \right)$$

Adjust the amount of dynamic information

Time-invariant Dynamics Imposed!!!

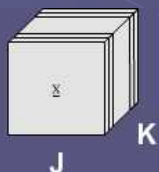
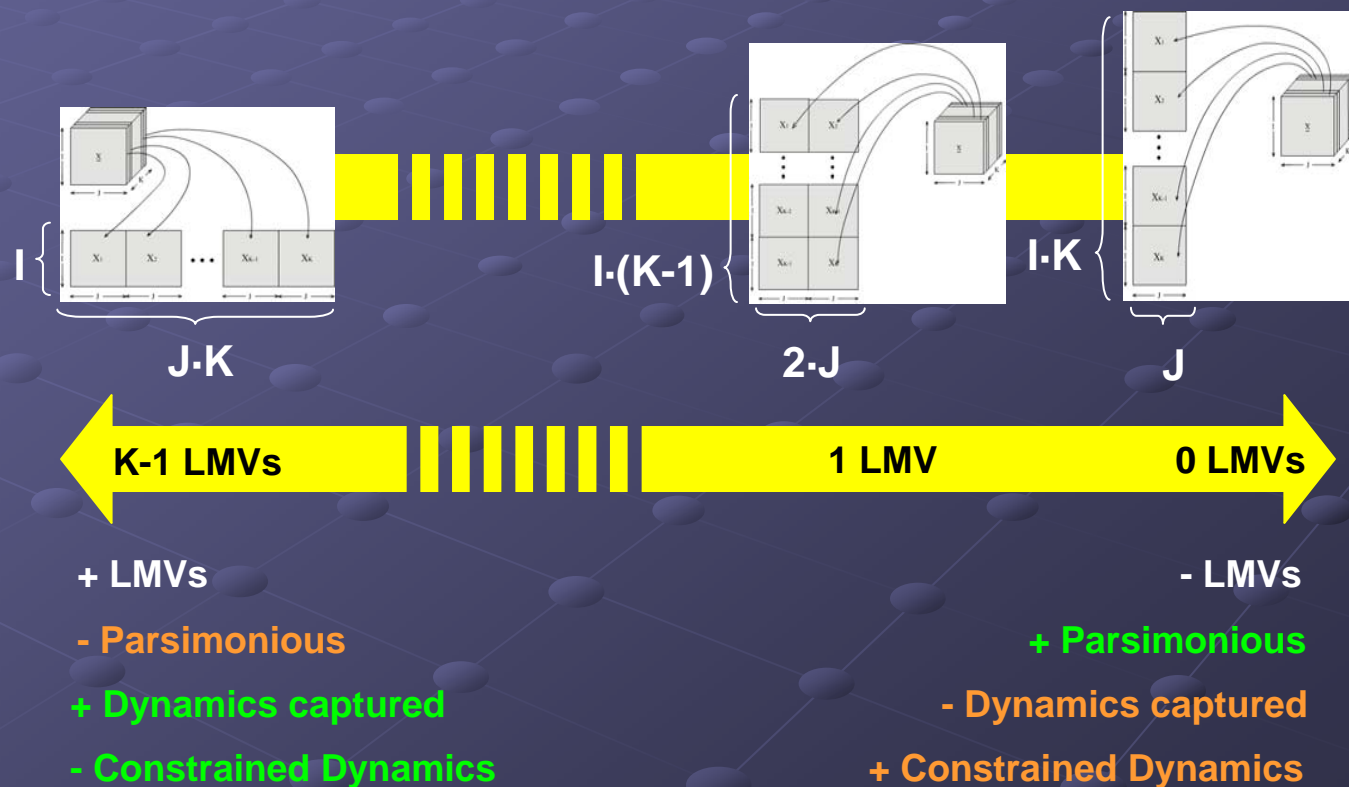


Model Structures

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● Unfold the three-way matrix.

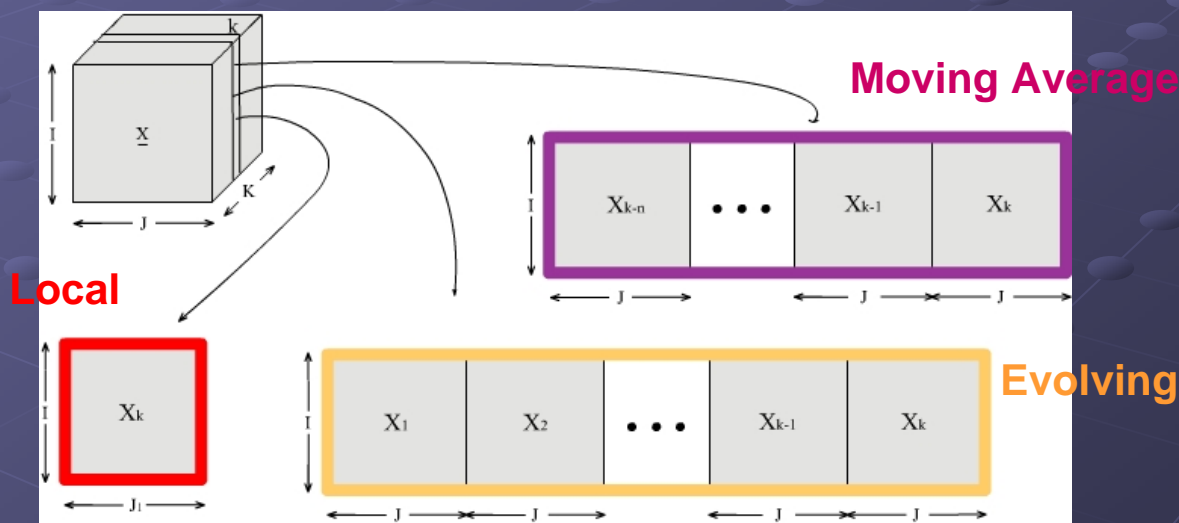


Model Structures

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● Divide in K matrices



LMVs locally adjustable

High number of models



Model Structures

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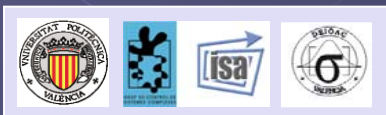


● **Context:**

- a) A large number of possible Model Structures
- b) Very different batch processes, (constant or varying dynamics, dynamics of different order, etc...)

● **NO MODELLING STRUCTURE IS THE BEST ALWAYS!!!**

● **WHY DON'T WE IDENTIFY THE MODEL STRUCTURE FOR THE CURRENT CASE STUDY???** ★



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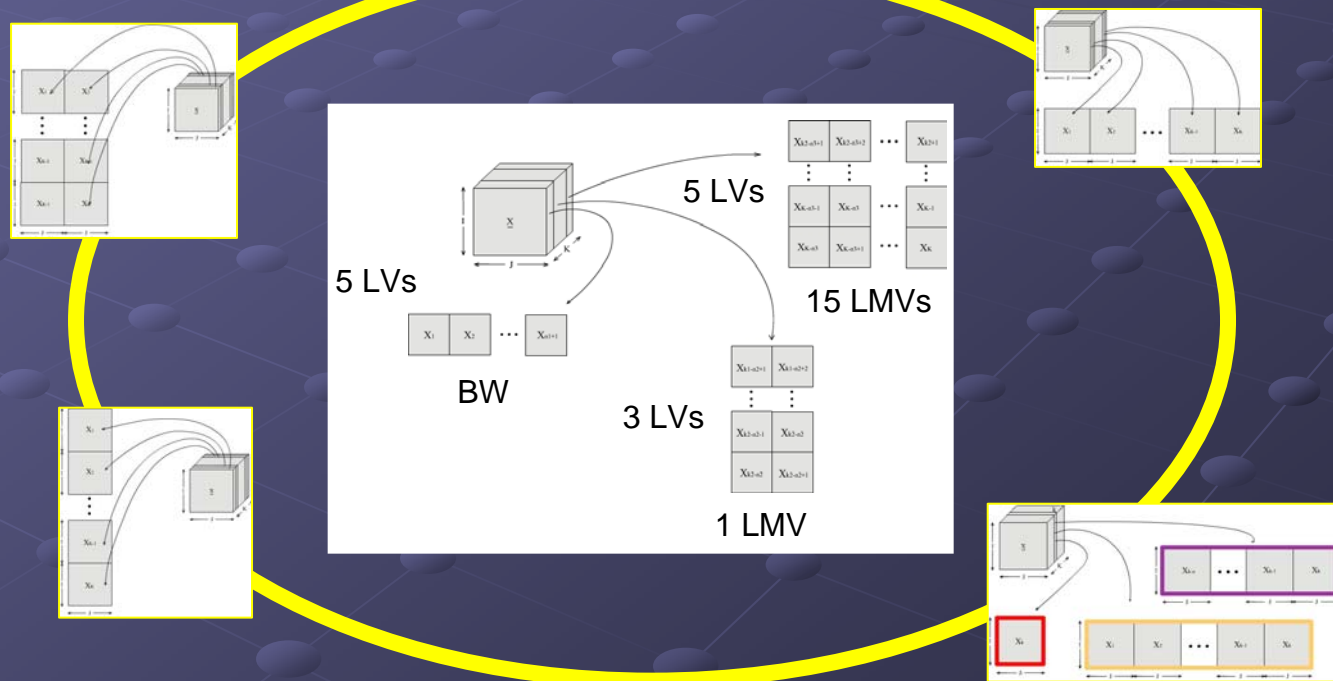


Multi-phase Framework

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- Aim: The identification of the convenient structure of a PCA/PLS model of a batch process.



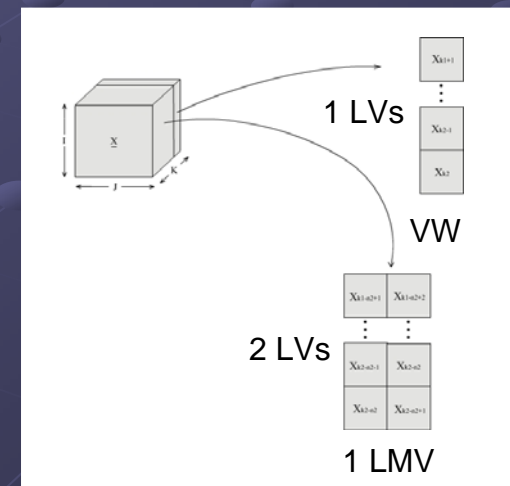
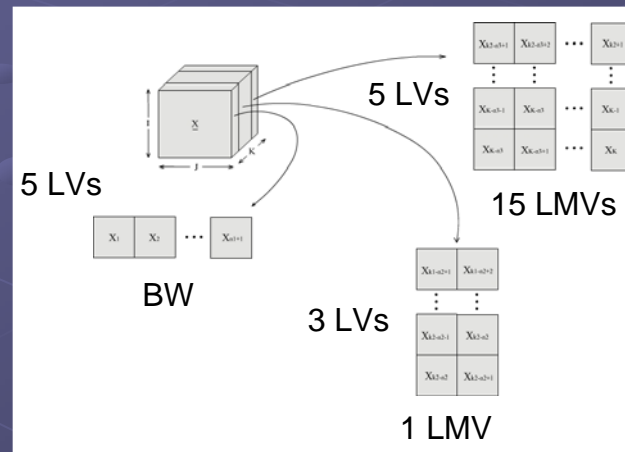
The Multi-phase modelling structure.

Multi-phase Framework

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- To develop Multi-phase models we need:
 - A loss function



Which one is better?

Multi-phase Framework

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● To develop Multi-phase models we need:

- A loss function
- A calibration algorithm

1) Greedy Optimization

2) Merging Algorithm

3) Tools for Visual Inspection and Decision



Loss Function

Outline

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a - Loss Function
4. Applications
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● Cross-validation: Prediction error

■ Challenges:

- Easy for PLS, not easy at all for PCA.

PLS

$$Y = X \cdot B_{pls} + F$$

PCA

$$X = T \cdot P_{pca}^T + E$$



Loss Function

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● Cross-validation: Prediction error

■ Challenges:

- Easy for PLS, not easy at all for PCA.

1) Different data for calibration and validation.

2) Predict a variable from the rest following the PCA structure.

LnSO approach

What happens with independent variables???



Loss Function

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● Cross-validation: Prediction error

■ Challenges:

- Easy for PLS, not easy at all for PCA.

- 1) Different data for calibration and validation.
- 2) Predict a variable from the rest following the PCA structure.

LnSO approach

What happens with independent variables???

★ **Solution: Augment X with redundant information**

$[X X] \rightarrow$ Not robust to noise

$[X T] \rightarrow$ Robust to noise \rightarrow CLnSO

$$X = T \cdot P_{pca}^T + E$$

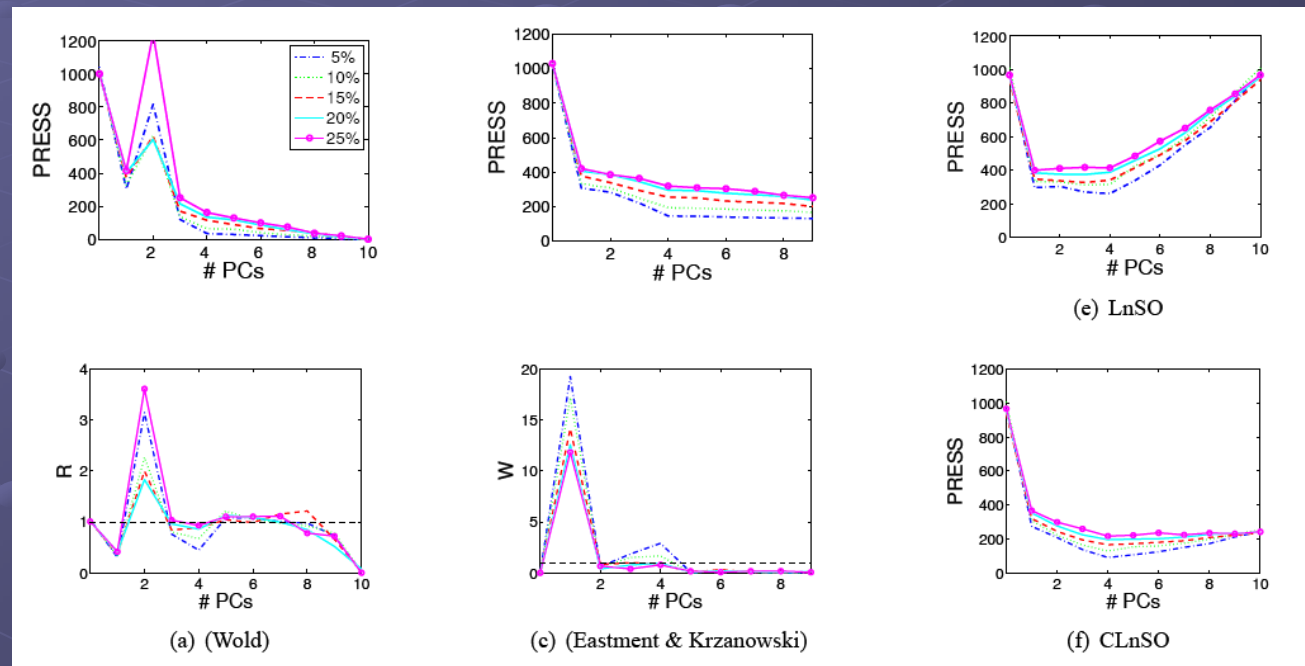


Loss Function

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● Simulated example: 4 LV \rightarrow 10 OV



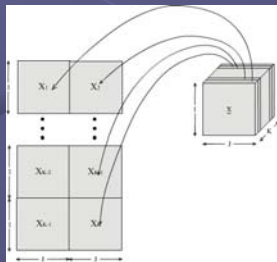
The CLnSO method outperforms the other approaches in all the simulated examples to date



Loss Function

Outline

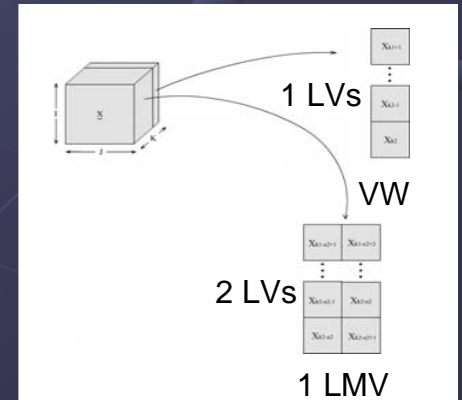
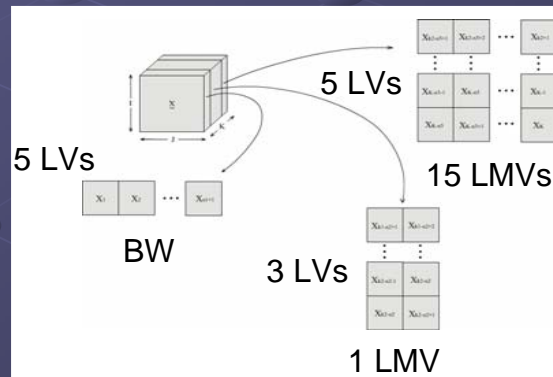
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● Cross-validation: Prediction error

■ Challenges:

- Easy for PLS, not easy at all for PCA.
- Used to determine the number of LVs, but not for the number of sub-models and of LMVs. ★



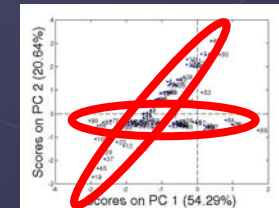
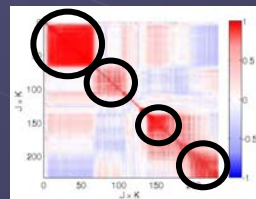
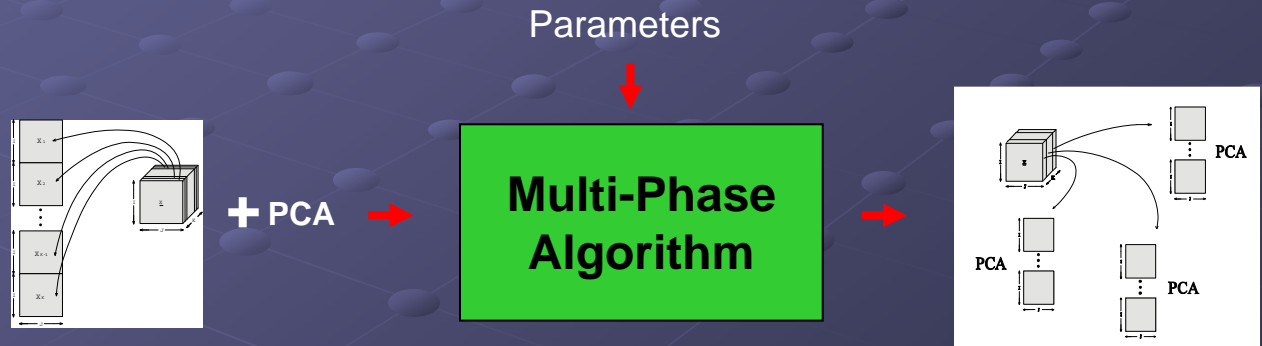
Algorithms

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b - Algorithms
4. Applications
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- Calibration: Three-step Analysis:

a) Multi-phase Algorithm



J. Camacho and J. Picó. *Multi-Phase Principal Component Analysis for Batch Processes Modelling*, Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 81(2):127-136 (2006).



J. Camacho and J. Picó. *Online Monitoring of Batch Processes using Multi-Phase Principal Component Analysis*, Journal of Process Control, 10(16):1021-1035 (2006).

Algorithms

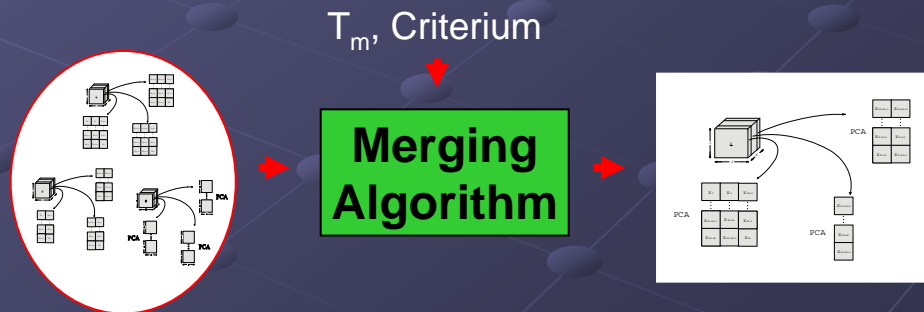
Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
2. Modelling of a Batch Process
3. **Multi-phase Framework**
b - Algorithms
4. Applications
5. Conclusions
6. Acknowledgements

- Calibration: Three-step Analysis:

a) Multi-phase Algorithm

b) Merging Algorithm



Algorithms

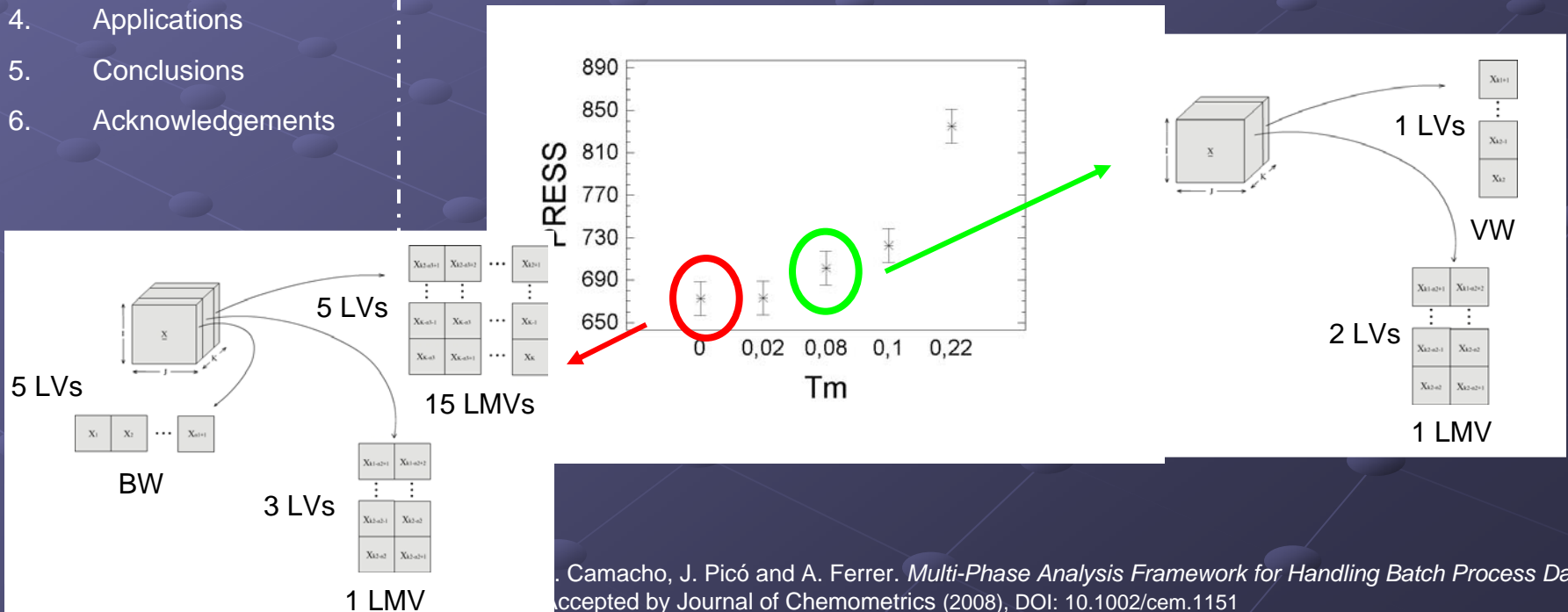
Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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- Three-step Analysis:

c) Compromise Performance - Complexity

Anova + LSD

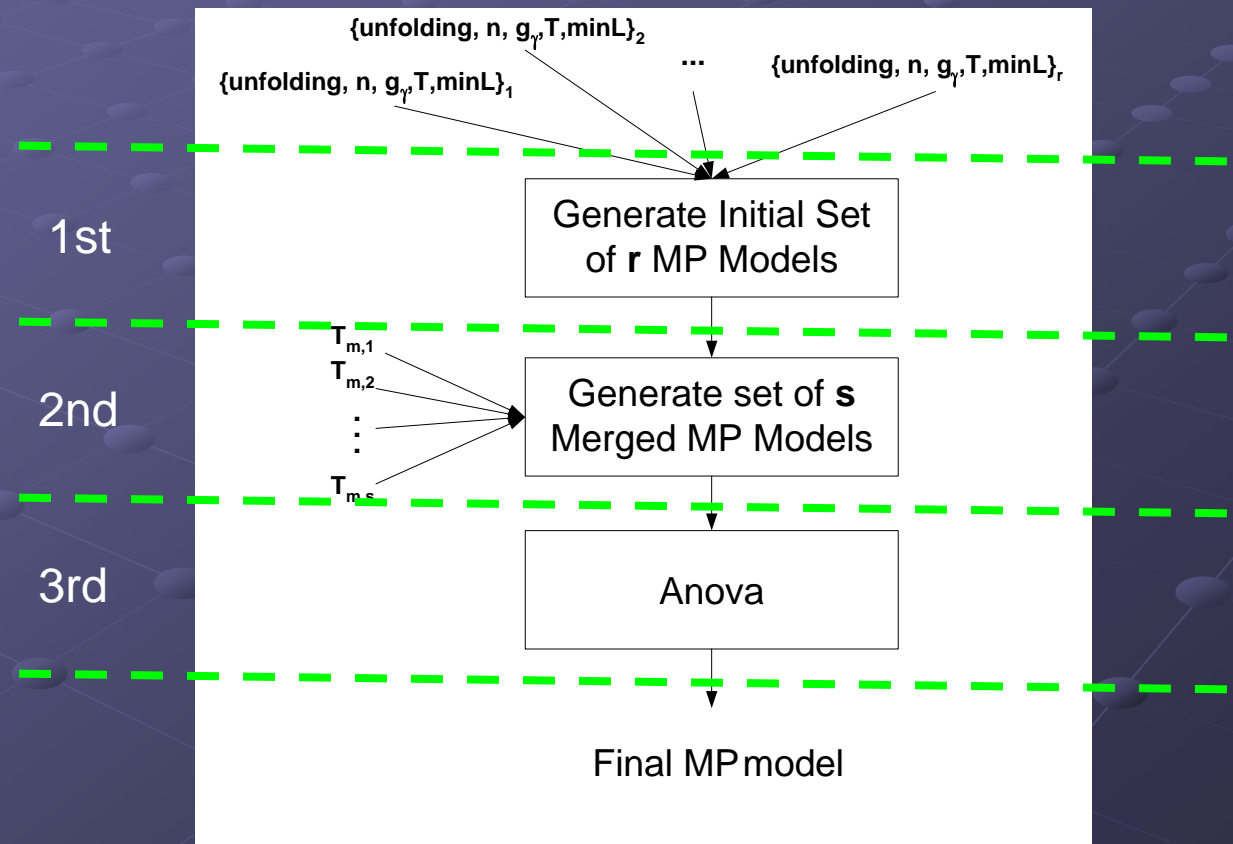


Algorithms

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1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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- Calibration: Multi-Phase Framework



Outline

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On-line Monitoring

Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
2. Modelling of a Batch Process
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4. **Applications**
a - On-line monitoring
5. Conclusions
6. Acknowledgements

- Determine on-line if the product of a batch is produced under NOC.
- Quality measurements: off-line, slow, destructive and selective

The O-MS saves lots of money!!!



On-line Monitoring

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- Determine on-line if the product of a batch is produced under NOC.
- Quality measurements: off-line, slow, destructive and selective
- Steps
 - Align the data.
 - Convert three-way data into two-way data.
 - Fit the PCA (or PLS, etc.) model/models.
 - Construct a pair of monitoring charts based on:
 - The D-statistic (from the scores T)
 - The SPE (from the residuals E)



$$X = T \cdot P^T + E$$

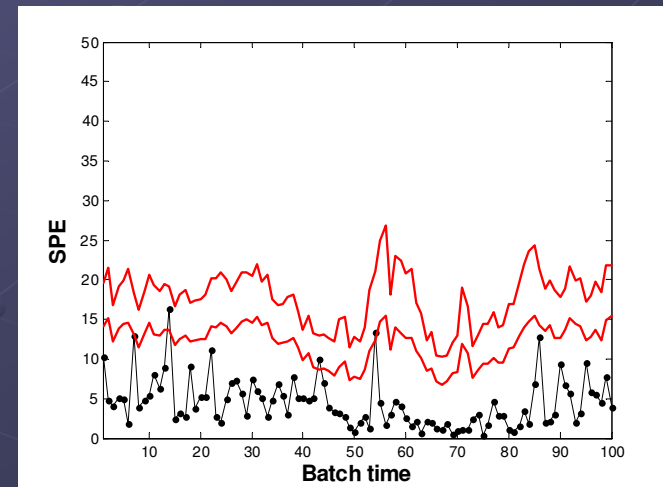
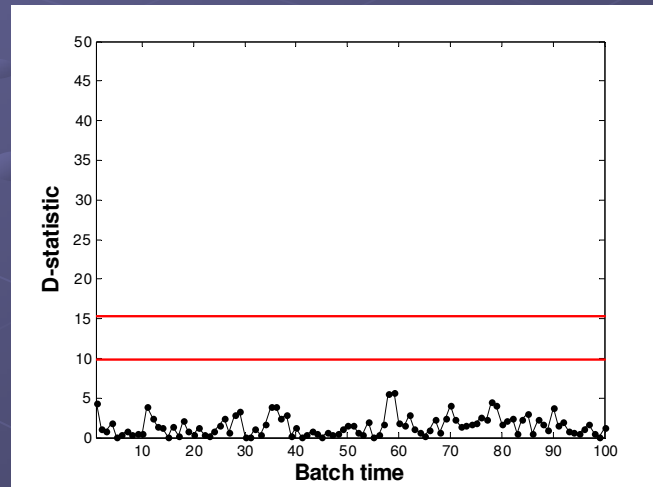
On-line Monitoring

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- Monitoring Charts: D-statistic and SPE

Batch under NOC



- Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultivation



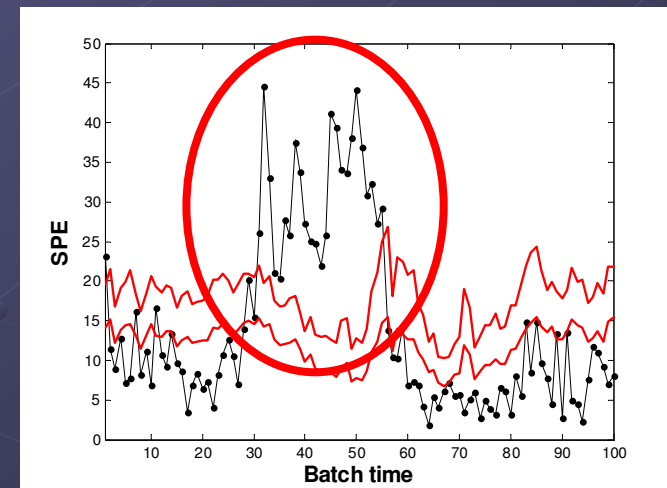
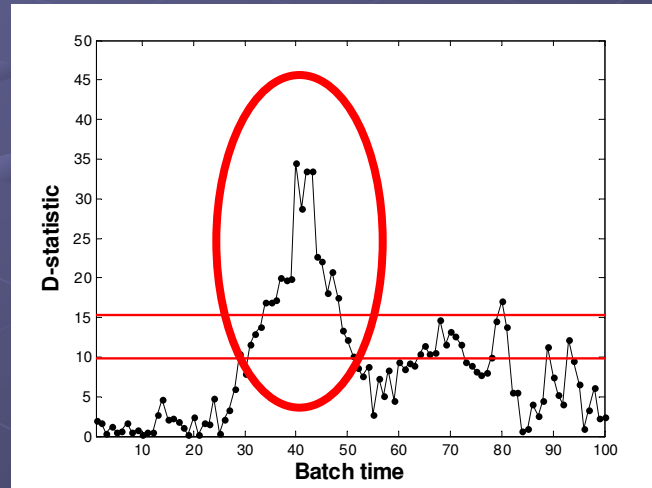
On-line Monitoring

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- Monitoring Charts: D-statistic and SPE

Abnormal Batch



- Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultivation

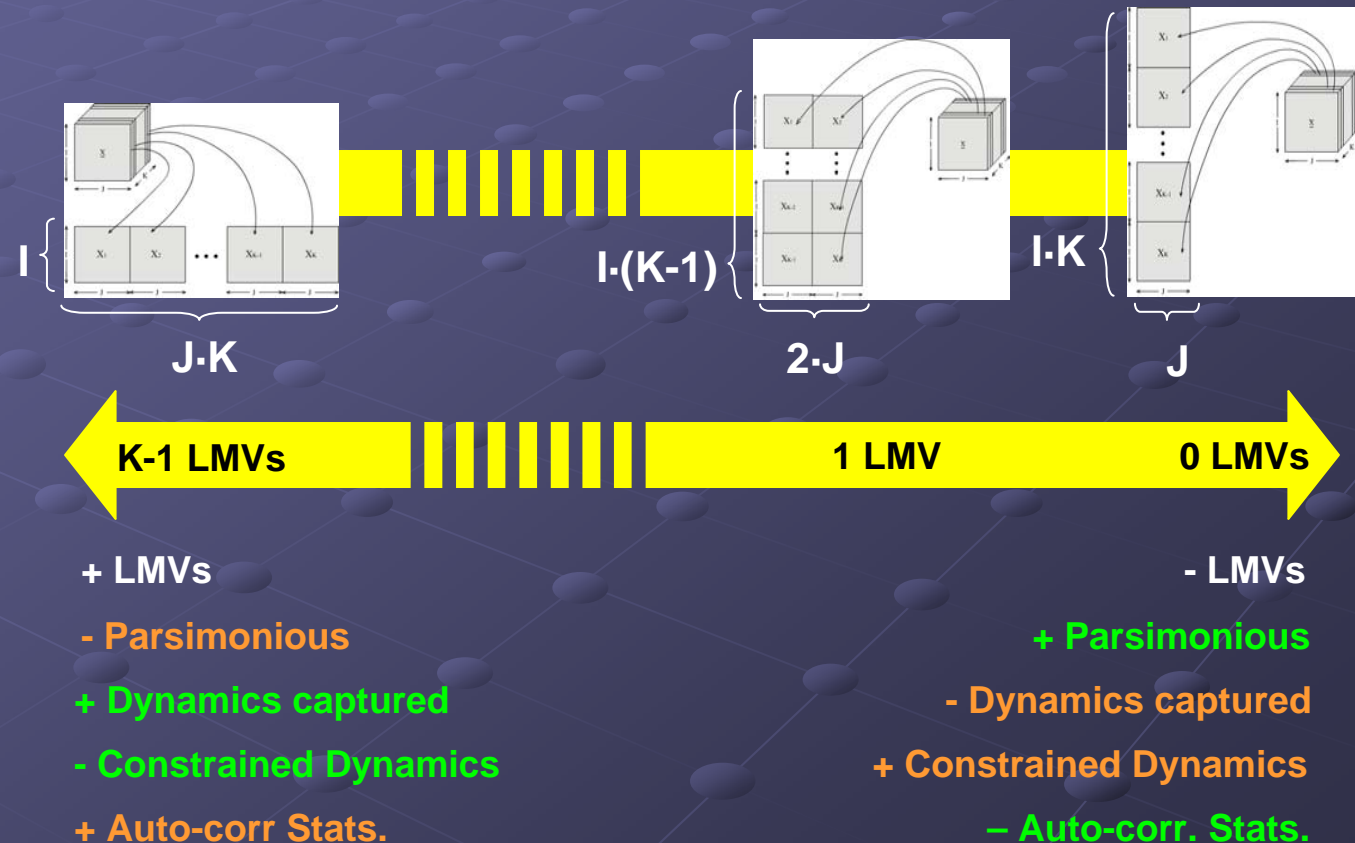


On-line Monitoring

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● Unfold the three-way matrix.

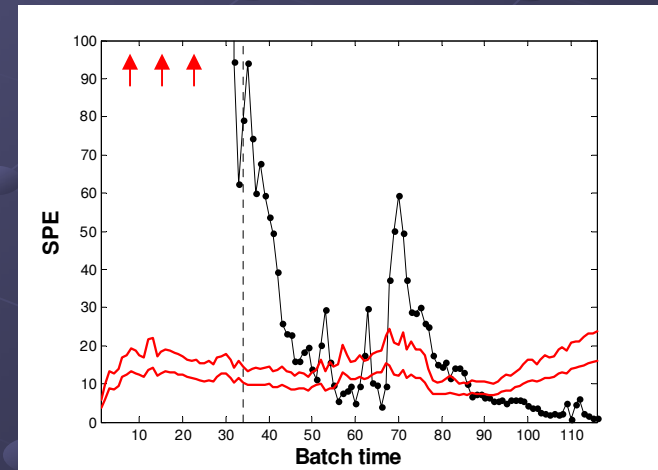
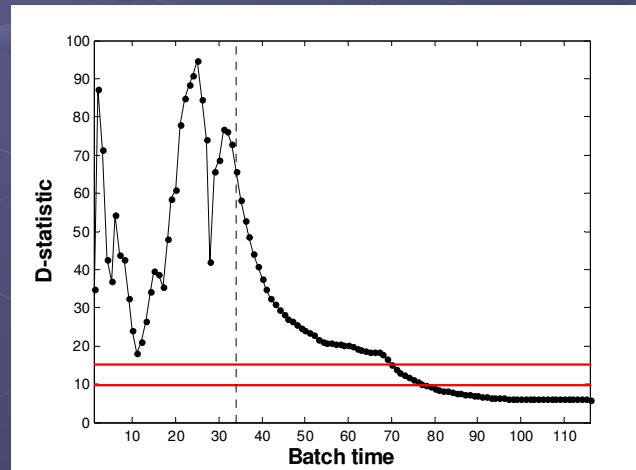
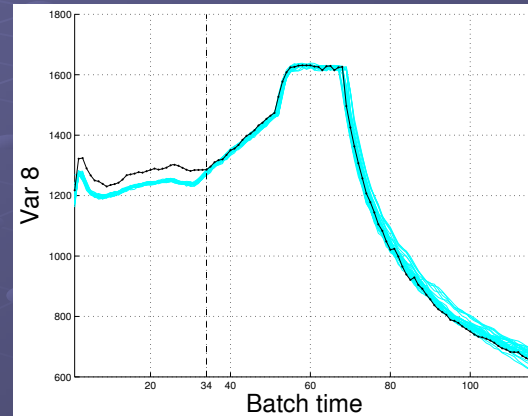
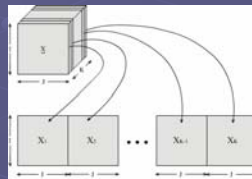


On-line Monitoring

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Nylon 6'6 Polymerization

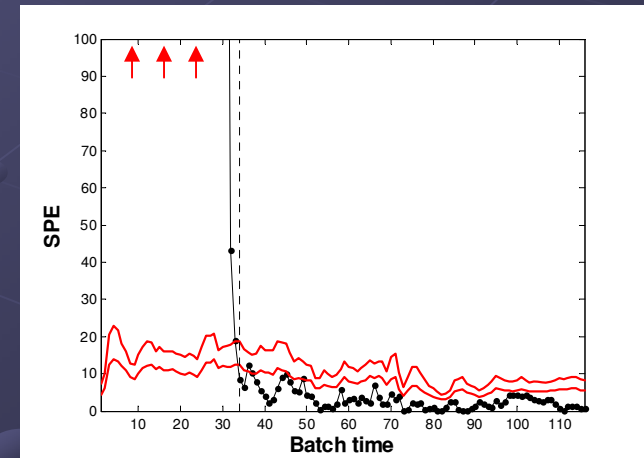
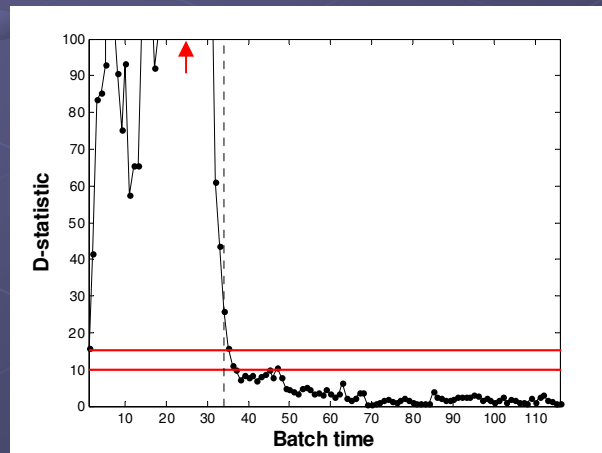
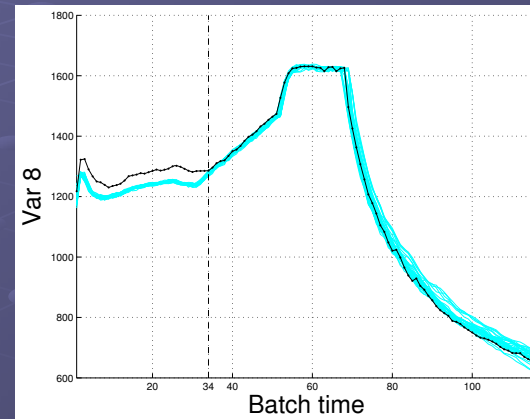
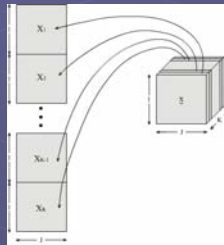


On-line Monitoring

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Nylon 6'6 Polymerization

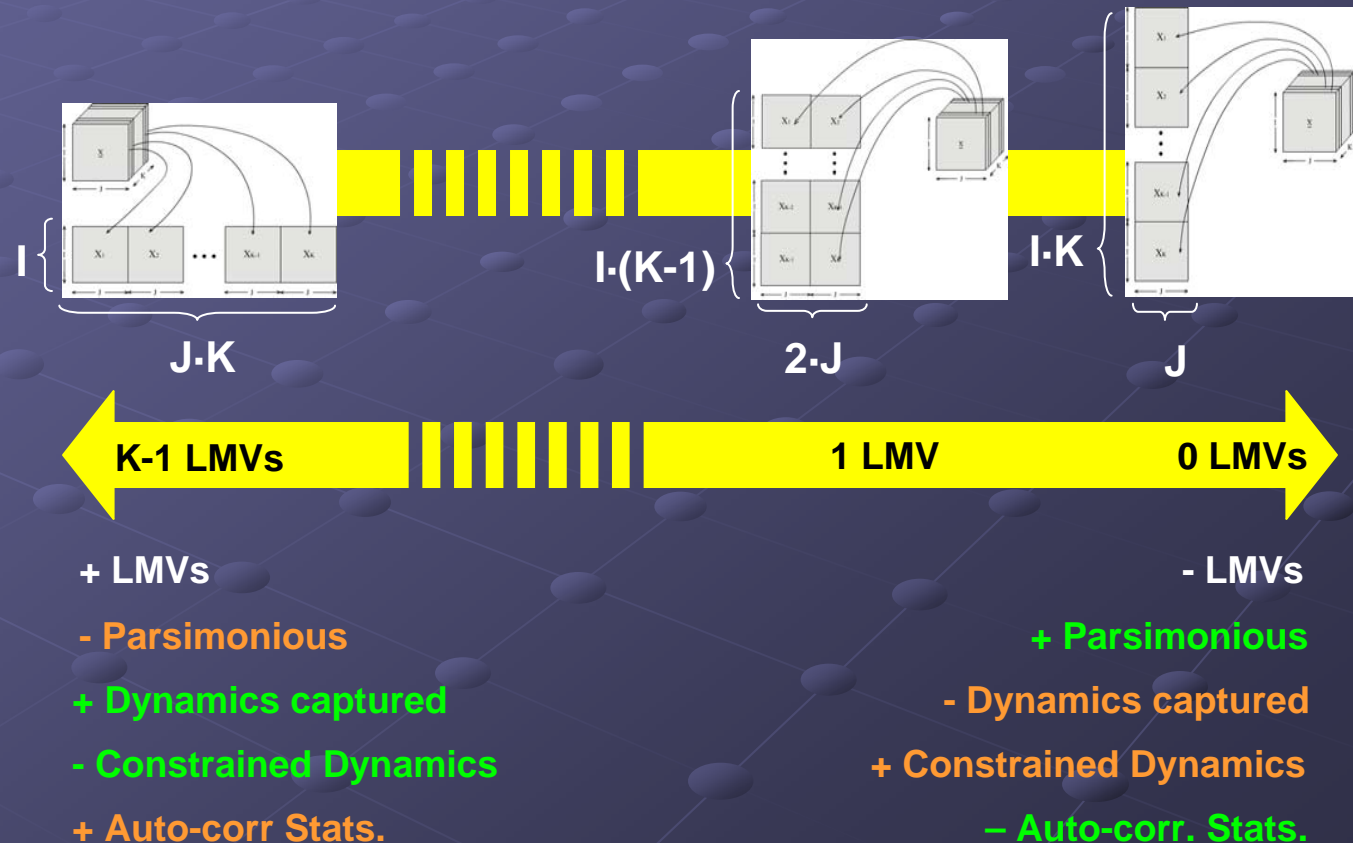


On-line Monitoring

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● Unfold the three-way matrix.

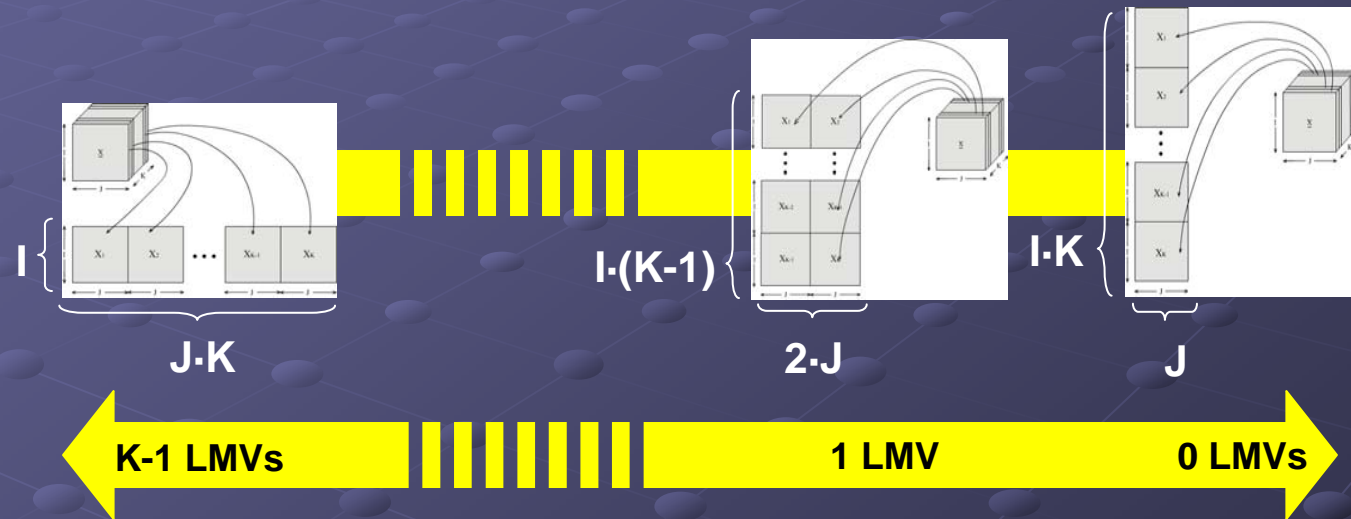


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● Convert into two-way data → Unfolding



Objective: To use the minimum number of LMVs while capturing the time-varying process dynamics.

- Constrained Dynamics

+ Constrained Dynamics

+ Auto-corr Stats.

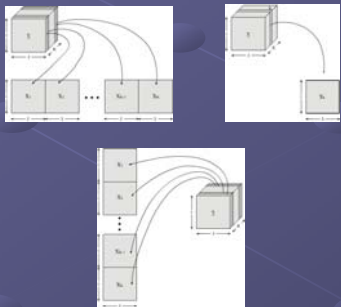
- Auto-corr. Stats.



On-line Monitoring

Outline

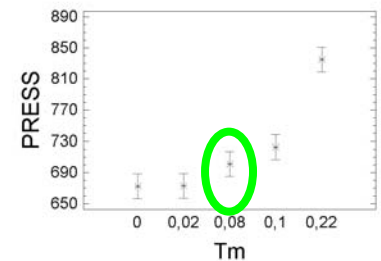
1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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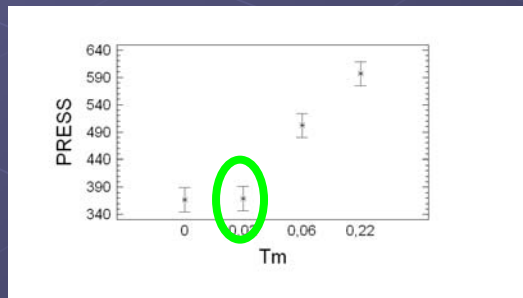
Model	Structure	AST
MP ₀	11 phases, 0.8 \overline{LMV} , 2.1 \overline{PC}	28.6
MP _{0.08}	11 phases, 0.5 \overline{LMV} , 2 \overline{PC}	28.7
MP _{0.22}	7 phases, 0 \overline{LMV} , 1.7 \overline{PC}	34.4*
BW	2 PCs	26.8
Local	2 PCs	36.2*
VW	2 PCs	34.2*



Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultivation



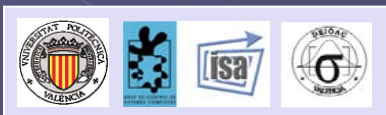
Waste-water treatment



Model	Structure	AST
MP ₀	4 phases, 5 \overline{LMV} , 3.5 \overline{PC}	28.8
MP _{0.02}	5 phases, 2.5 \overline{LMV} , 4.5 \overline{PC}	29.1
MP _{0.06}	4 phases, 0.25 \overline{LMV} , 4 \overline{PC}	36.3*
BW	3 PCs	43.3*
Local	2 PCs	40.6*
VW	2 PCs	41.3*



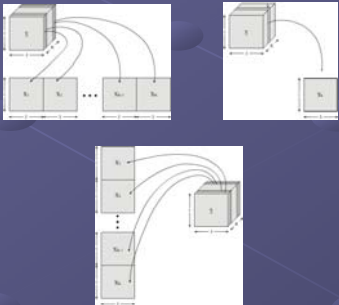
Selected by MPF



On-line Monitoring

Outline

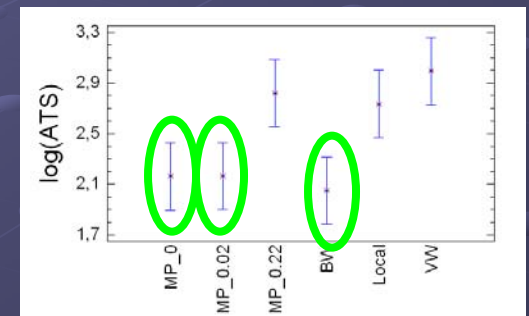
1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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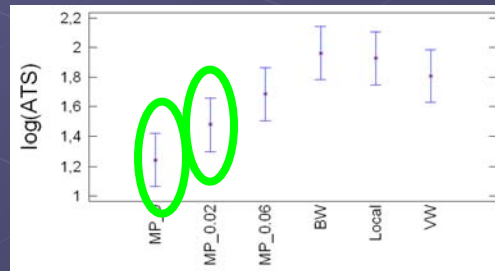
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Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultivation



Waste-water treatment



Model	Structure	AST
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Selected by MPF

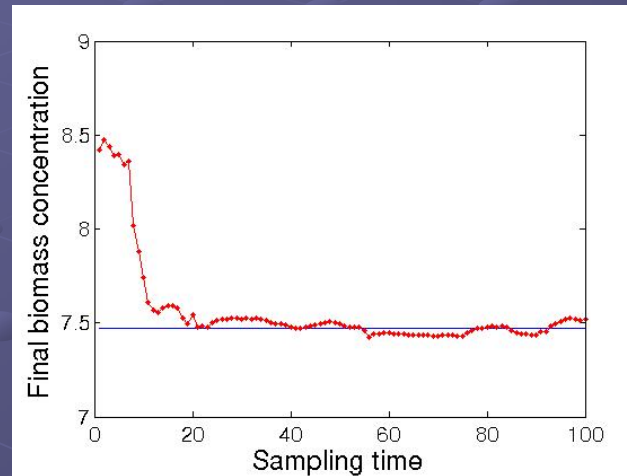


On-line Prediction

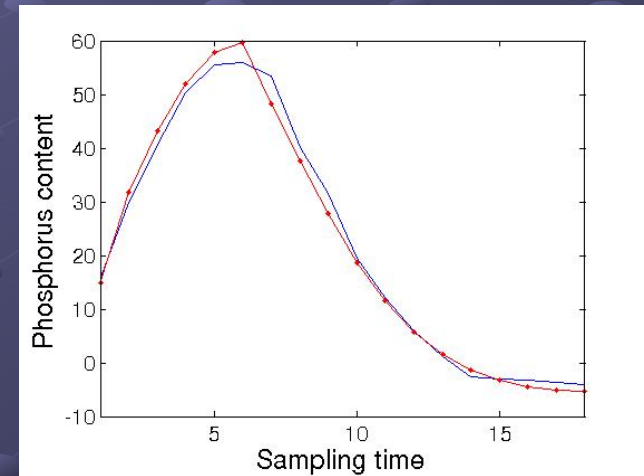
Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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End-quality prediction



Variables estimation



- High economical component

Slight improvements are important!!!!



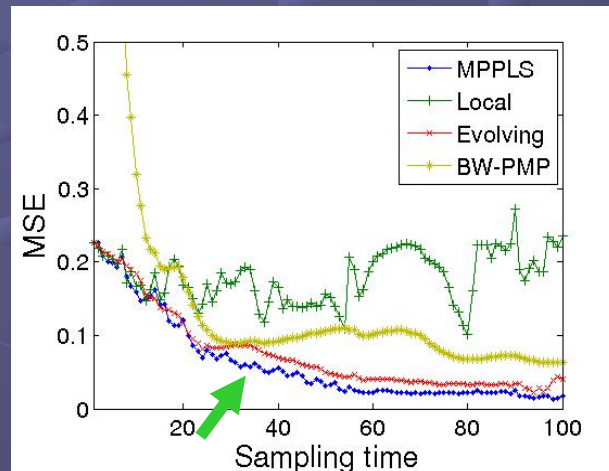
On-line Prediction

Outline

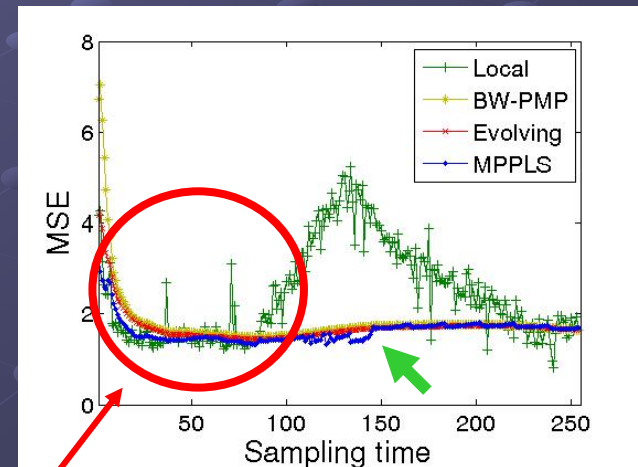
1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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- End-quality prediction performance:

Saccha. cerev.



Waste-water treat.



Anaerobic stage



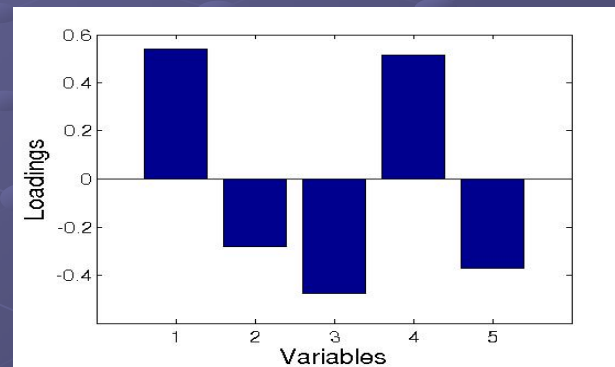
On-line Prediction

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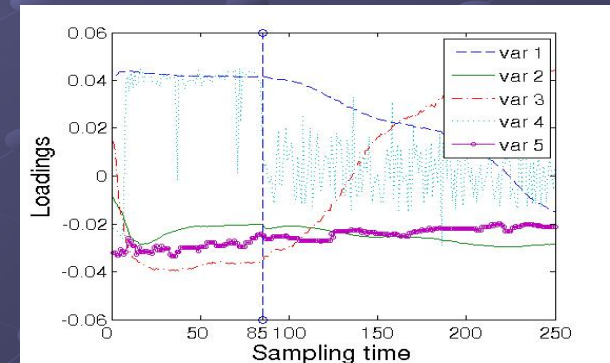
- Model simplification and Process understanding:

MPPLS = VW-PLS
(Anaerobic Stage)



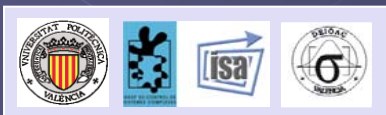
1 PC = 5 parameters
(5 variables)

BW-PLS ó
Local



1 PC = 1250 parameters
(5 var x 250 sam. tim.)

**99.6 % of reduction in the number parameters
and better performance (MSE) !!!**



Optimization

Outline

1. Introduction to Batch Processing
2. Modelling of a Batch Process
3. Multi-phase Framework
4. **Applications**
c - Optimization
5. Conclusions
6. Acknowledgements

- Objectives: maximize production, improve quality, improve safety conditions, reduce costs, etc.
- Extremely hard task
 - Lack of measurements
 - Uncertainties and Non-linear nature
 - Non-convexity
 - Slow response
- fundamental knowledge → quality of the model or the assumptions assumed.

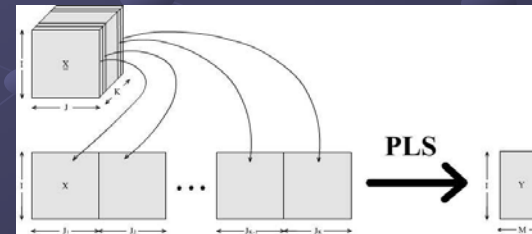


Optimization

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- Run-to-run (R2R) optimization
 - Learn from the past batches to improve the performance of the current one
- Three ideas: ★
 - a) The batch-wise unfolding : $X(I, J, K) \rightarrow X(I, JK)$
 - b) A PLS model \rightarrow gradient of a function
 - c) Non-linearities and Non-convexity \rightarrow adaptive PLS model + heuristic rules (CV).



Optimization

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● Self-tuning algorithm:

- Step 1: Process a new batch i with control law U_i .
- Step 2: Rebuild the BW-PLS model with the data of batch i .
- Step 3: Compute the gradient and the next control law.
- Step 4: Increment the counter $i = i+1$ and loop back to Step 1.

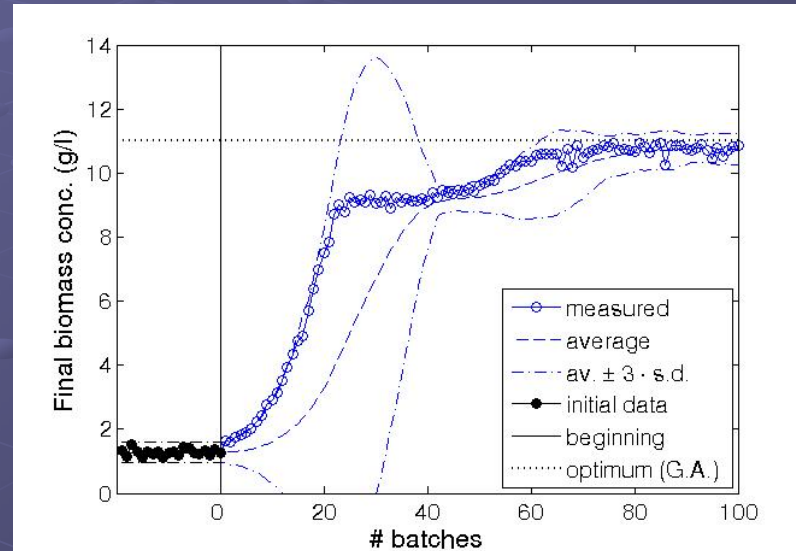


Optimization

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- *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* fed-batch cultivation



Input: Feeding profile of substrate

Output: Biomass concentration



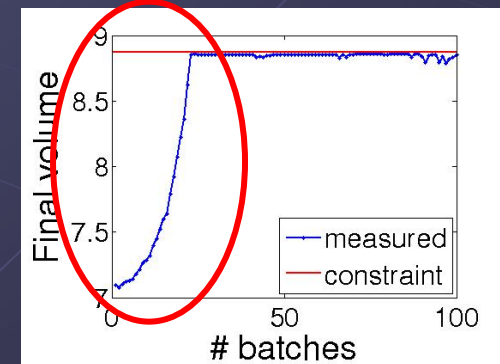
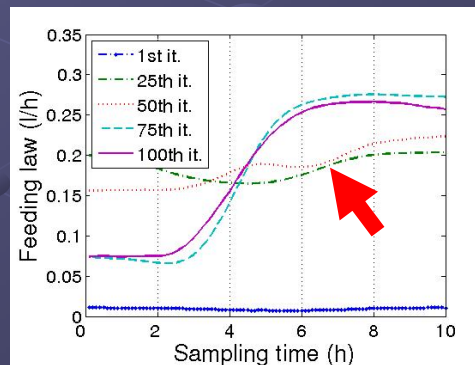
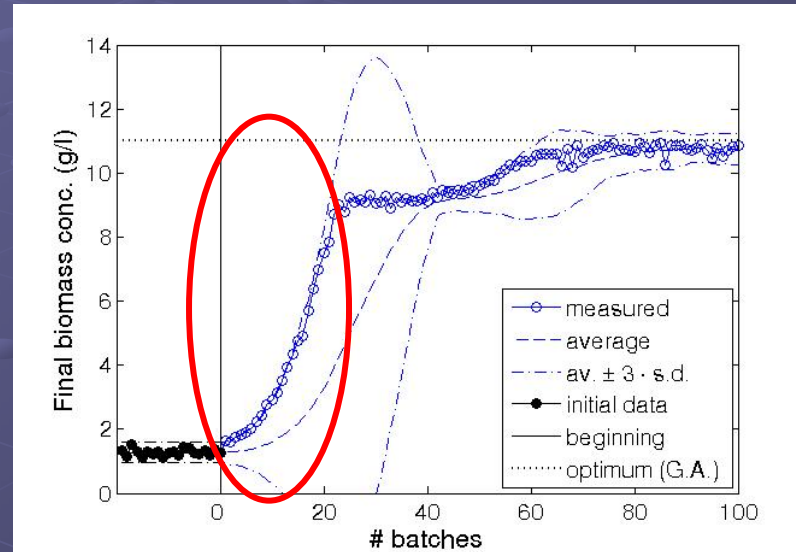
Optimization

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● Saccharomyces cerevisiae fed-batch cultivation



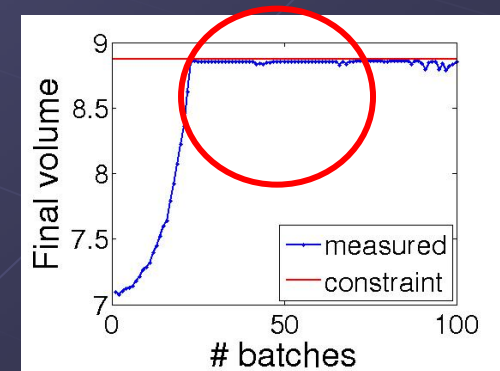
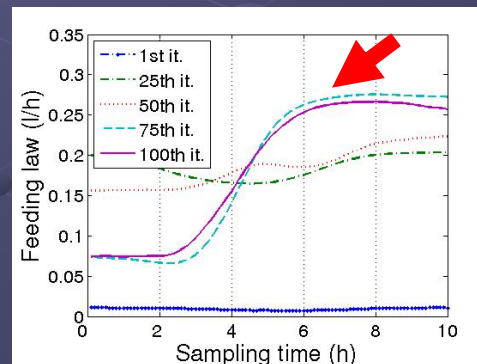
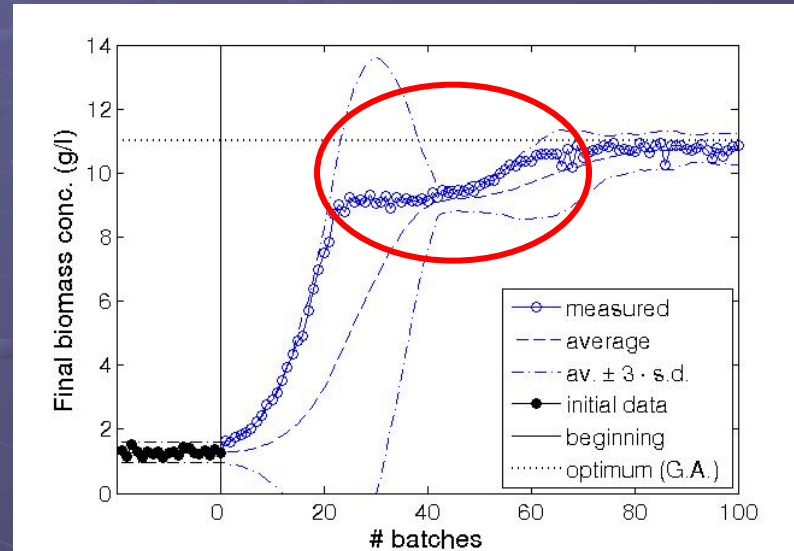
Optimization

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Conclusions

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● Contributions:

- Theoretical study of the principal modelling structures.
- Contributions on the cross-validation of PCA and PLS.
- Definition of a new modelling framework for batch processes.
- Contributions to the off-line and on-line monitoring of batch processes with PCA.
- Contributions to the on-line prediction in batch processes with PLS.
- Development of a new optimization algorithm for batch processes.



Conclusions

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1. Introduction to Batch Processing
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● Refereed Journal Papers

- [1] J. Camacho and J. Picó. *Monitorización de Procesos por Lotes mediante PCA Multifase*, **Revista Iberoamericana de Automática e Informática Industrial**, 3(3):78-91 (2006).
- [2] J. Camacho and J. Picó. *Multi-Phase Principal Component Analysis for Batch Processes Modelling*, **Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems**, 81(2):127-136 (2006).
- [3] J. Camacho and J. Picó. *Online Monitoring of Batch Processes using Multi-Phase Principal Component Analysis*, **Journal of Process Control**, 10(16):1021-1035 (2006).
- [4] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Self-tuning run to run optimization of fed-batch processes using unfold-PLS*, **AIChE Journal**, 53(7):1789-1804 (2007).
- [5] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Bilinear modelling of batch processes. Part I: Theoretical discussion*, Accepted by **Journal of Chemometrics** (2008), DOI: 10.1002/cem.1113
- [6] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Bilinear modelling of batch processes. Part II: PLS comparative*, Submitted to **Journal of Chemometrics** (2008).
- [7] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Multi-Phase Analysis Framework for Handling Batch Process Data*, Accepted by **Journal of Chemometrics** (2008), DOI: 10.1002/cem.1151
- [8] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Leave-n-Samples-Out Cross-validation in PCA for Missing Data Imputation and Measurement Noise Reduction*, In elaboration for **Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems** (2008).
- [9] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Assessment of Cross-validation for determining the number of Principal Components in PCA*, In elaboration for **Technometrics** (2008).



Conclusions

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● Conference contributions

[10] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *A new look at the dynamic covariance structure of various approaches for batch process modelling*, 10th Scandinavian Symposium on Chemometrics (2007).

[11] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *New Cross-Validation Methods in Principal Component Analysis*, 10th Scandinavian Symposium on Chemometrics (2007).

[12] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *A new algorithm for selecting the unfolding method and the number of sub-models in batch process modelling with PCA*, 10th Scandinavian Symposium on Chemometrics (2007).

[13] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Multi-Phase Analysis Framework for Handling Batch Process Data*, 10th Scandinavian Symposium on Chemometrics (2007).

[14] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *On-line monitoring of batch processes: Does the modelling structure matter?.* CAC, 2008.

[15] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *Leave-n-Samples-Out Cross-validation in PCA for Missing Data Recovery and Robustness in front of Measurement Noise.* CAC, 2008.

[16] J. Camacho, J. Picó and A. Ferrer. *New advances in the on-line monitoring of batch processes.* IFPAC. 2008.



Acknowledgements

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6. **Acknowledgements**

- Thanks to Kenneth S. Dahl (DuPont), Neal B. Gallagher (Eigenvector) and Daniel Aguado (Calagua, UPV) for providing the data sets.
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- This work is partially supported by the Spanish government and the European Union (CICYT-FEDER DPI2005-01180 and CTM2005-06919-C03/TECNO) and by the FPU grants program, Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Universidades (Ministry of Education and Science, Spain), grant AP2003-0346.



New Methods Based on the Projection to Latent Structures for Monitoring, Prediction and Optimization of Batch Processes

D.L. Massart Award

Author: José Camacho Páez

Supervisors: Jesús Picó i Marco
Alberto J. Ferrer Riquelme