

Chemometrics in Process Analytical Technology (PAT)- A Six Sigma Perspective

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SIX SIGMA CERTIFICATE

Charles E. Miller

OF GLOBAL SERVICES

is hereby certified as a Global Services **Six Sigma Green Belt**
after having completed training and
Project Requirements.



Certification Date
December 17, 2003

Master Black Belt

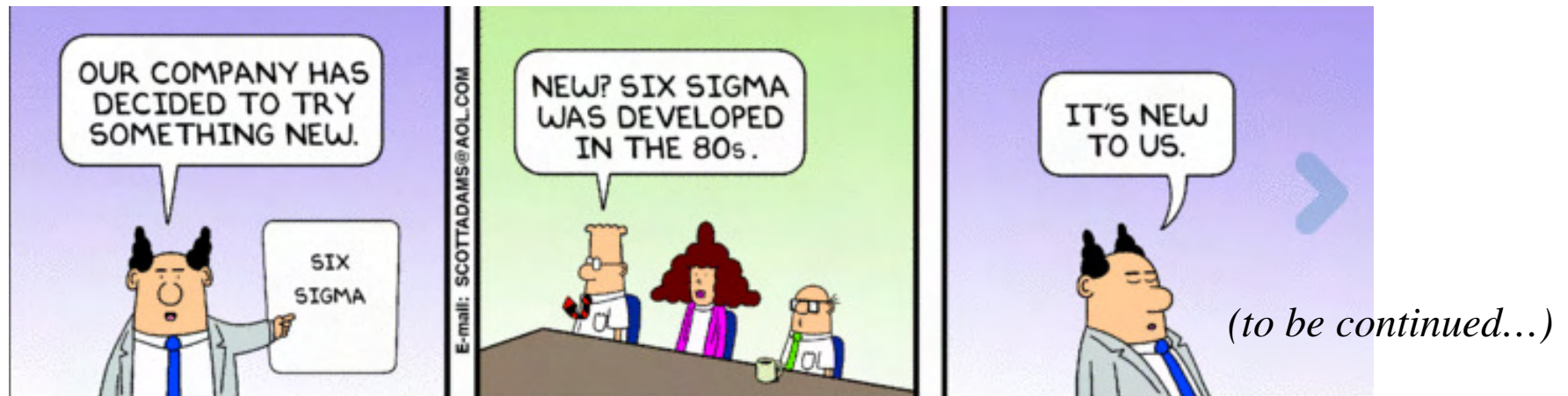
James B. Porter, Jr. – Vice President-Engineering and Operations

Why this talk?

- I like to talk about process analytical chemistry (PAT) and chemometrics a lot
- Concepts from Six Sigma training often “creep” into the discussion
- Explore the relationship between Six Sigma (6σ), PAT, and chemometrics

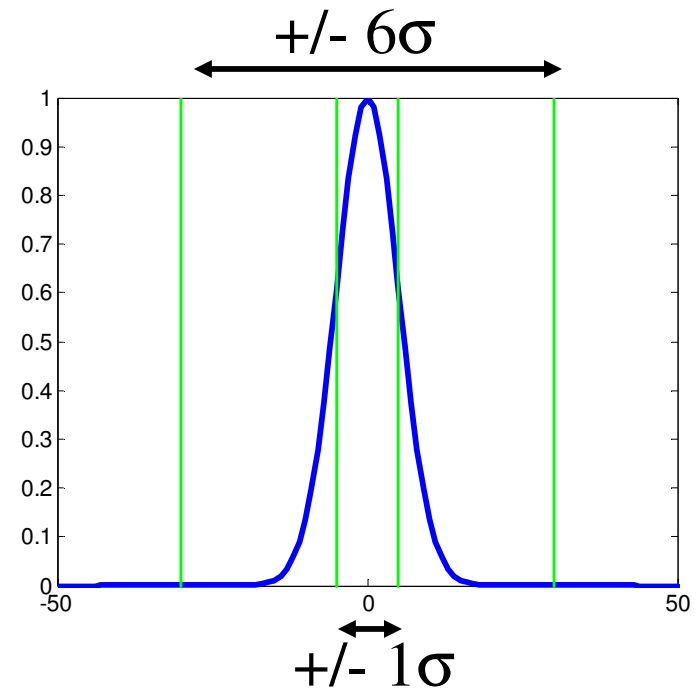
Outline

- Introduction to Six-Sigma (6σ)
- Relationships: 6σ , PAT, Chemometrics
- What can Six-Sigma bring to PAT, Chemometrics?
- Summary



Six Sigma (6σ)

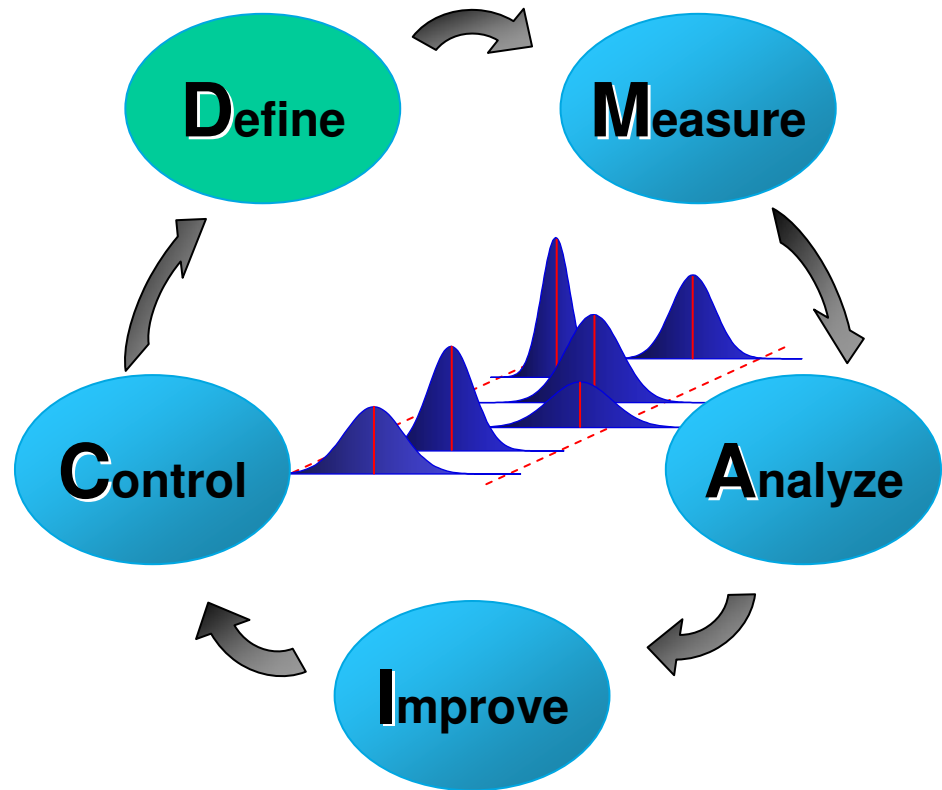
- A process improvement program
- Formulated in 1986, for Motorola
 - Heavily influenced by teachings of Shewhart, Deming, Taguchi, Ishikawa, Juran, and others
- By 2000: ~2/3 of Fortune 500
 - DuPont – since 1998
- Summarize into four components:
 - A PROCESS,
 - A TOOLKIT,
 - AN INFRASTRUCTURE, and...
 - A PHILOSOPHY!



*Technical definition:
3.4 defects per million
opportunities*

The Six-Sigma Process: “DMAIC”

- NOT LINEAR!
 - Often backtrack
- Similar process (“DMADV”), for R&D projects

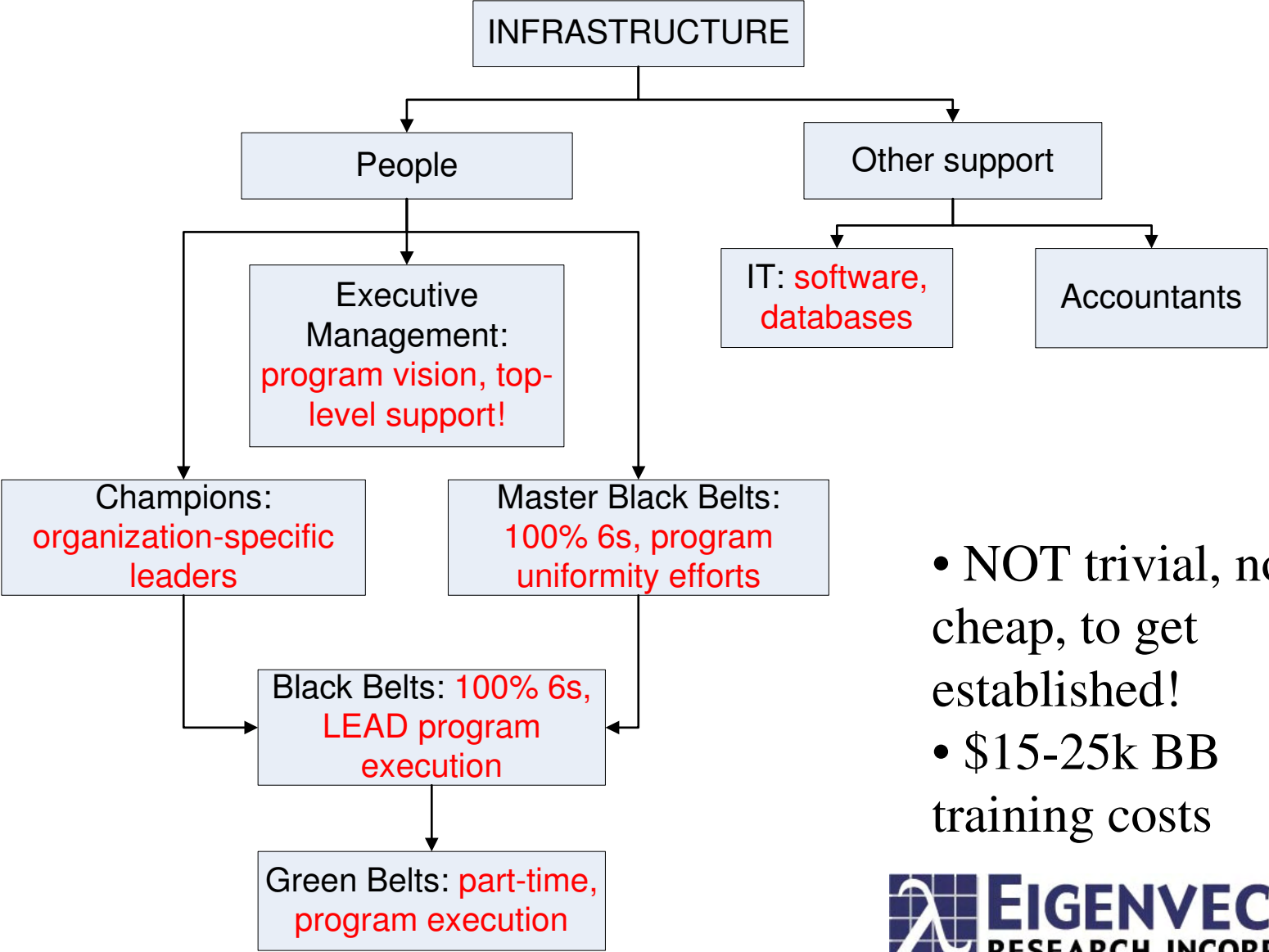


The Six Sigma Toolkit

- Statistical tools
 - Design of Experiments
 - “Classical” Data analysis (i.e., ANOVA, linear regression)
- Organizational Tools
 - Process mapping, brainstorming
 - Templates/guides
 - Risk Management



The Six Sigma Infrastructure



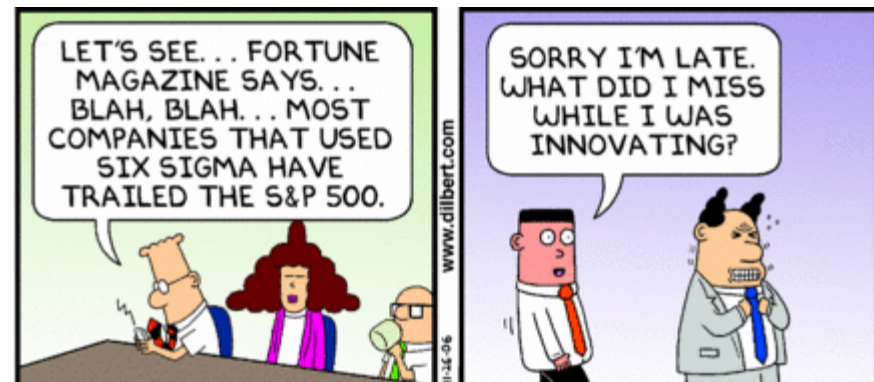
- NOT trivial, nor cheap, to get established!
- \$15-25k BB training costs

The Six Sigma Philosophy

- **Data-driven** decision making
 - vs. Folklore-driven
- **Real financial verification** of a project's impact
 - Validated by accountants (vs. “handwaving”)
 - Comparable between functions, departments
- **Strong, Top-down** management support

Six-Sigma Detractors

- Another one of those “bogus” programs?
- Charles Holland (Qualpro)
 - 54 of 58 “large companies” implementing it are “lagging behind” in S&P 500
- Other criticisms
 - Stifles creativity, innovation
 - Offers nothing new
 - Too “inward looking”



But, it's NOT going away!

- Now, 100s of companies utilizing it
 - At least 100 in current Fortune 500
 - US Military
 - Wide diversity of business segments
- WHY the traction?
 - Toolkit rather similar to TQM, other previous efforts, BUT...
 - Better use of resources
 - Different corporate attitude
 - Easier project vs. project comparison

Ref: <http://www.sixsigmacompanies.com>, and
<http://www.isixsigma.com/library/content/c010723a.asp>

Relationship: PAT and Chemometrics

Enabling technology for **multivariate**
PAT (NIR, Raman, FTIR..)

Exploratory tools (MCR) support PAT
scouting!

Supports process modeling/simulation-
to show PAT value!

Chemometrics



PAT



High-value chemometrics deployment
opportunities!

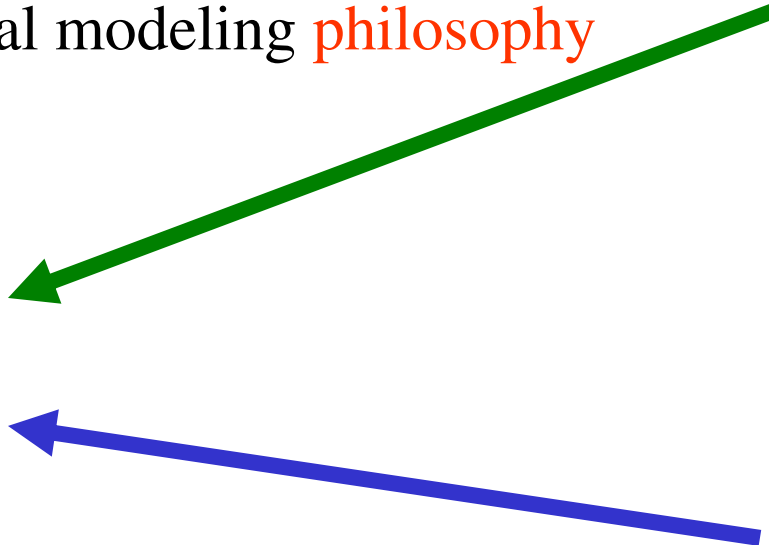
Relationships: PAT, Chemometrics, 6 σ

Multivariate data analysis toolset (cluster analysis, variable selection, cross-validation)

Chemometrics

Empirical modeling **philosophy**

6 σ



PAT



High-frequency, high-relevance DATA!

Relationships: PAT, Chemometrics, 6σ

6σ



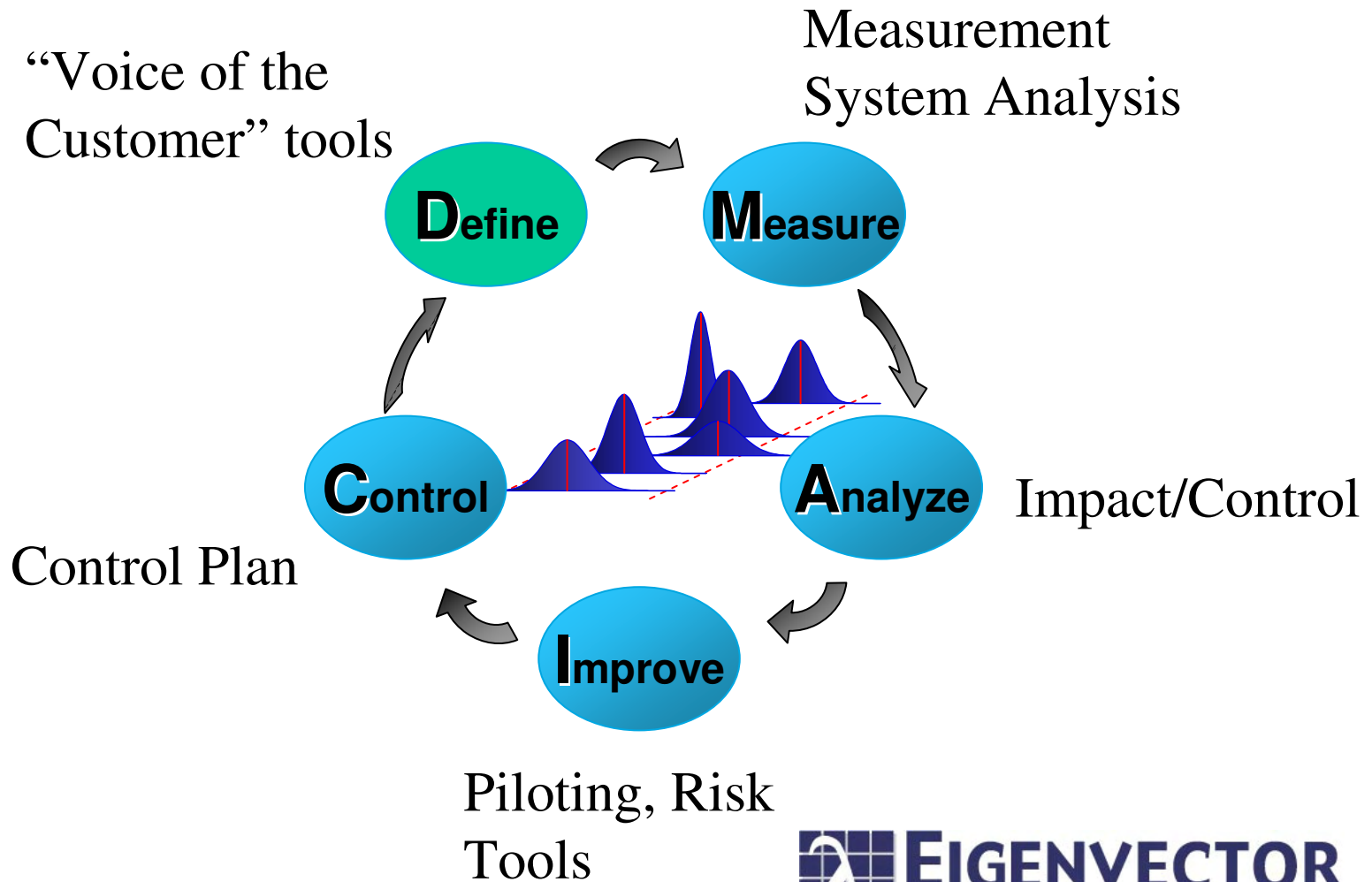
BUT...
What does Six-Sigma bring
to Chemometrics/PAT???

Chemometrics

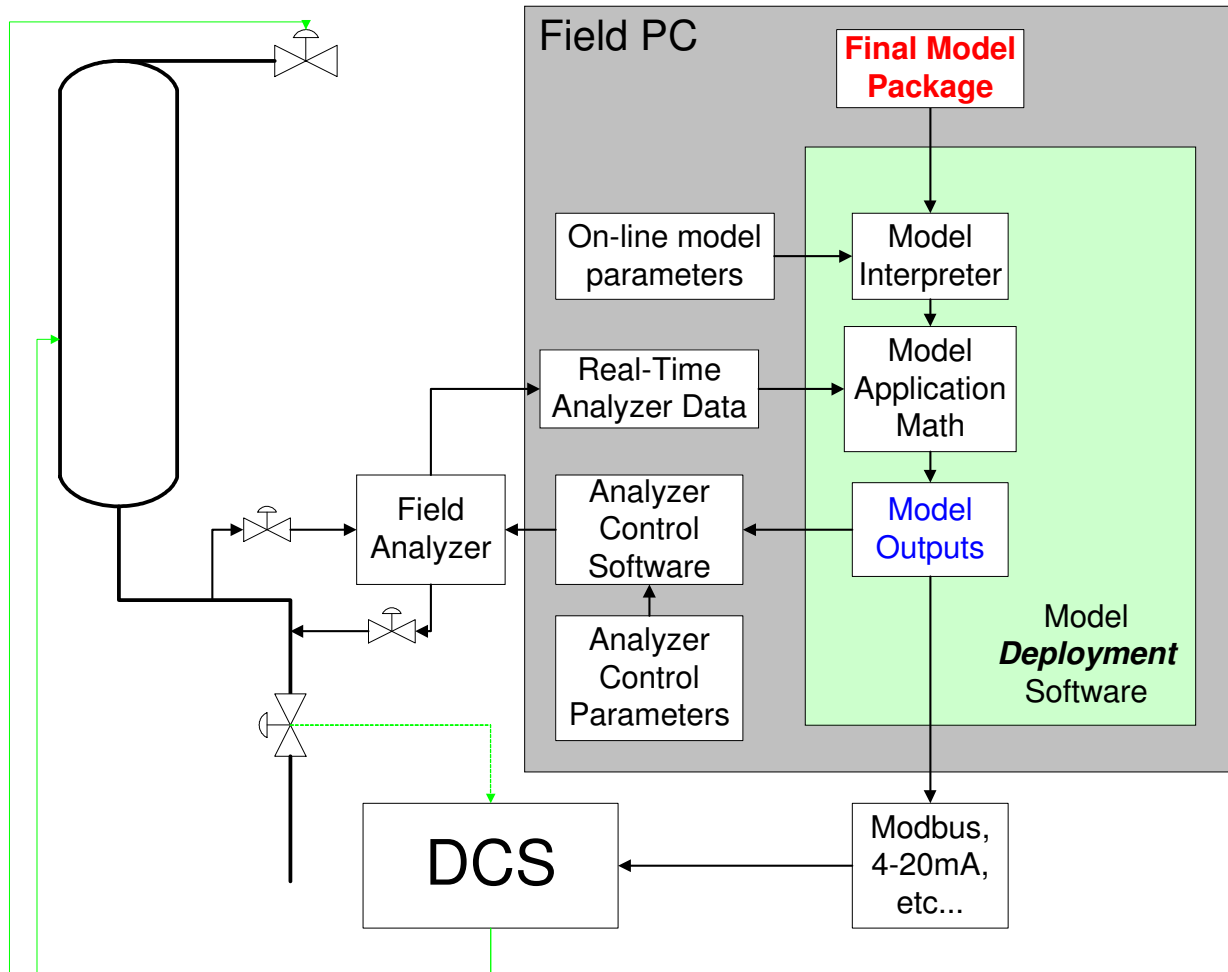
PAT



How Six Sigma can help Chemometrics/PAT



PAT/Chemometrics Scenario

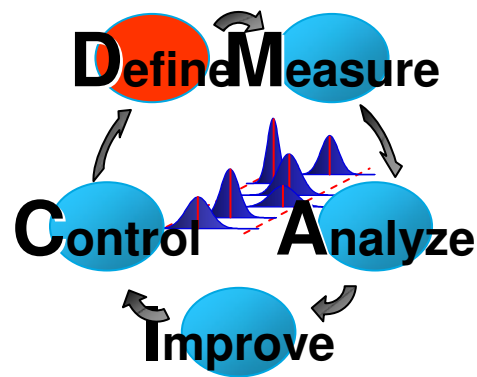


Existing
PAT/Chemometrics
application

“Not performing
well-enough” to be
useful

The plant might
“scrap it”

Define: Voice of the Customer



- **Define Phase:**
 - Time-saving project phase
 - Problem definition/information-gathering
 - Get the “Voice of the Customer”
- Seems trivial, but
 - **WHO** are the customers?
 - **HOW** do you get their “voice”?
 - **WHAT** questions do you ask them?
 - **HOW** do you “process” their responses?
- Interpersonal skills
 - BE ANNOYING, PERSISTANT!

WHO are the customers?

Process engineers

Chemometrics Software Users?

Process operators

Operations Management

Maintenance Technicians

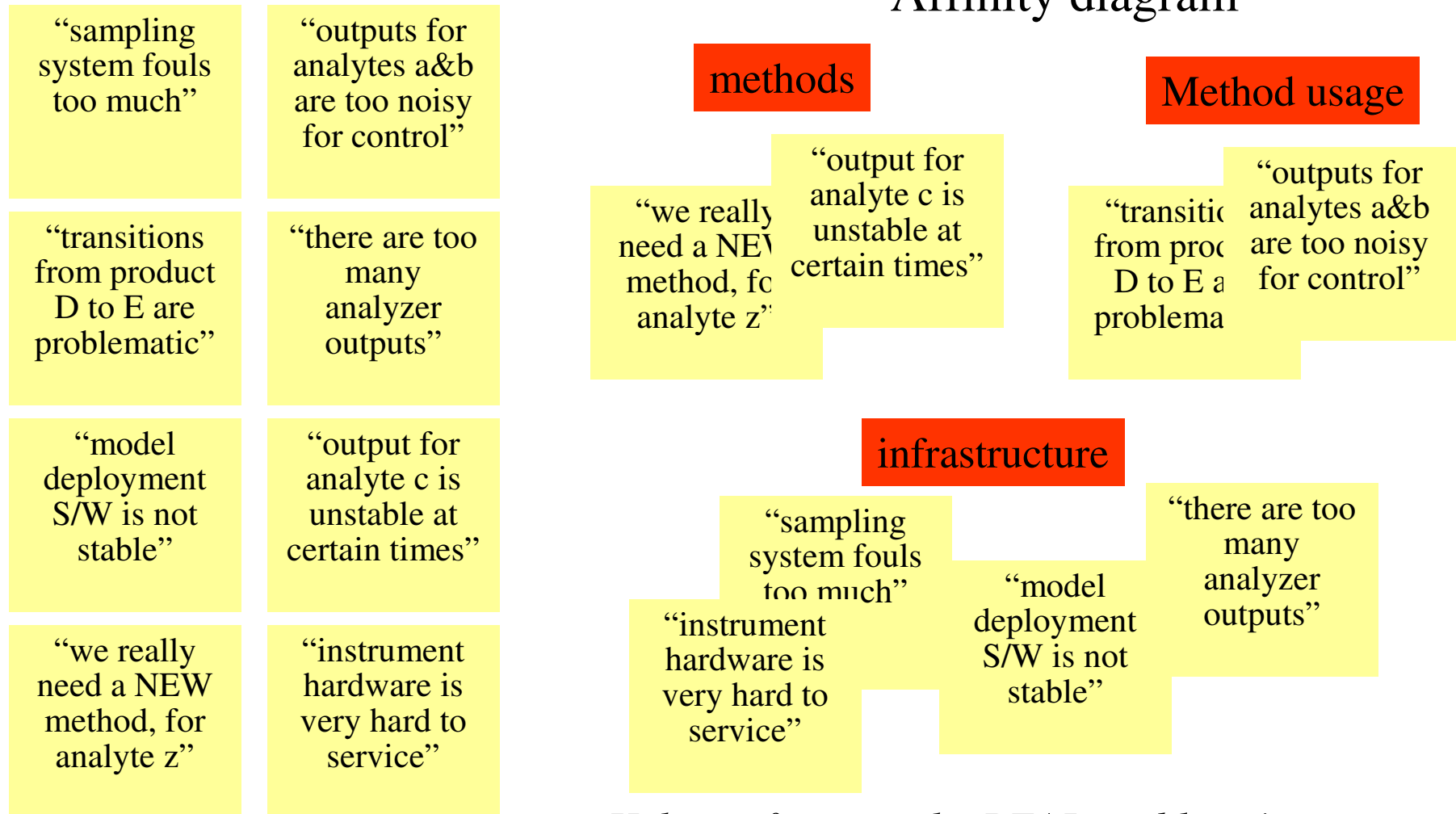
Project Engineers

WHAT do I ask them?:

- what precision is required of the analyzer?
- can calibration samples be extracted from the process?
- how often does the sampling system “foul”?
- are analyzer outputs useful during product transitions?

What to do with the answers?

Affinity diagram

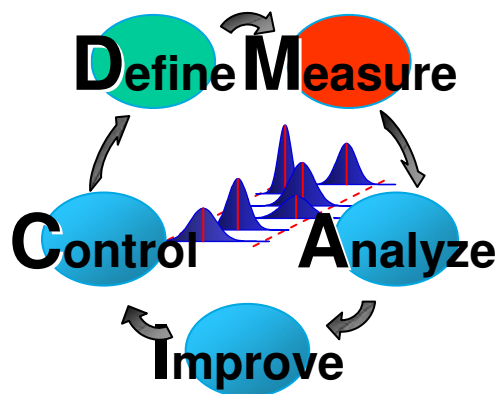


Helps to focus on the REAL problems!



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Measure: Measurement System Analysis



- Measure Phase:
 - Identify “The Project Y”
 - Ex. Effectiveness of Analyzer output “B”
 - Establish “baseline” performance
 - Assess, validate *existing measurements!*
- Measurement System Analysis (MSA)
 - Is an existing measurement *capable* of assessing analyzer output quality?

Measurement System Analysis

1. Identify *all* possible variation sources

Operator
Instrument ID Reagent supplier

2. Design and execute “variability experiment” on system

Sample ID	Ref. Method Measurements	
	Operator A	Operator B
1	2.650	2.698
2	2.096	2.115
3	3.033	3.015
4	2.712	2.698
5	2.111	2.125

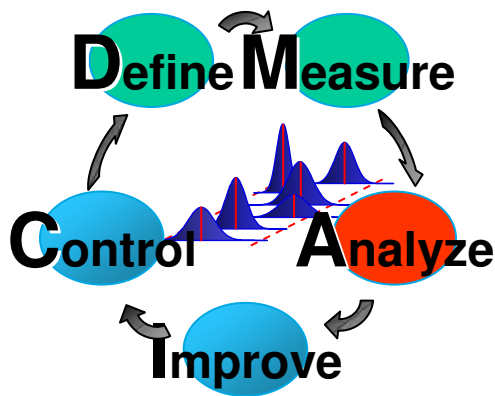
3. Analyze data with appropriate tool (Gage R&R, ANOVA,..) to get measurement error, and contributions to error

4. Compare error(s) to *Performance Specs*

Performance Spec (+/-) **2.000**

Gage Error (GRR): **0.0987**

Analyze: Impact/Control

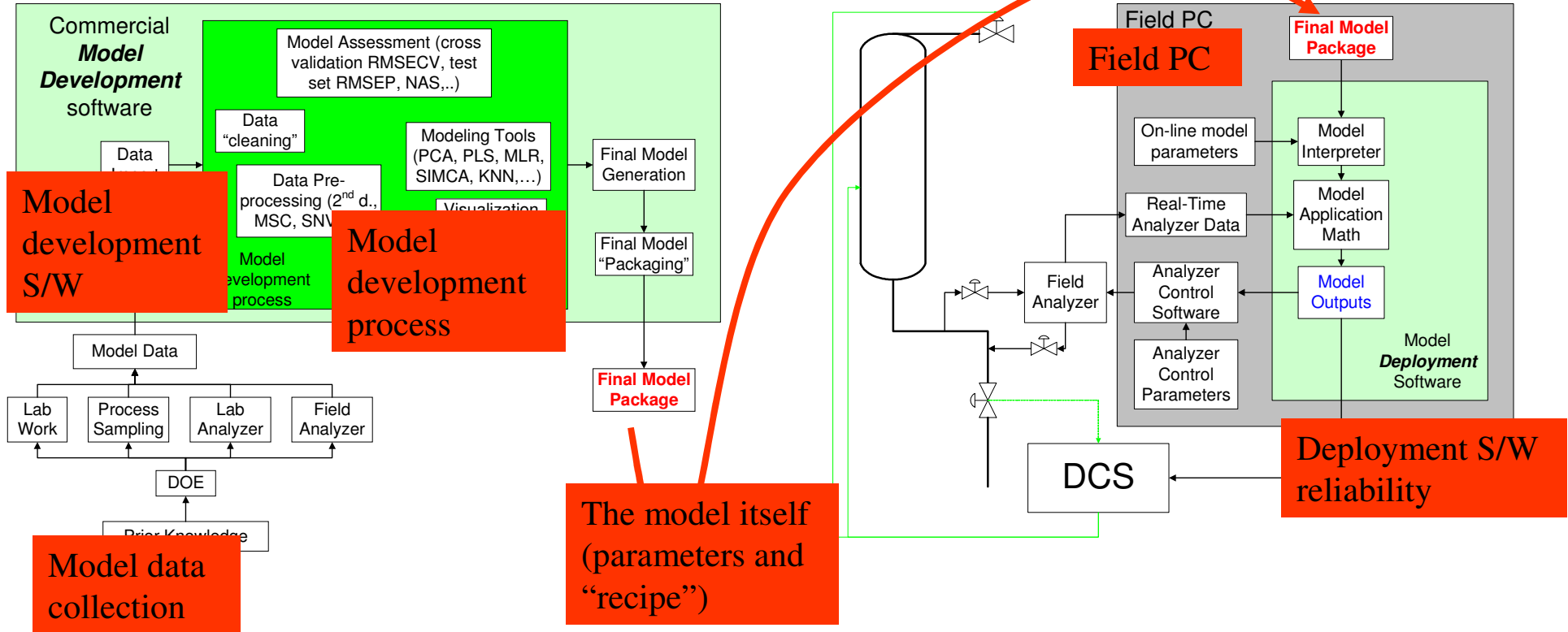


- Analyze Phase:
 - Identify ALL sources of variation in The Project Y (called “X”s)
 - Explore X/Y relationships
 - Start with many X’s, reduce to a few critical X’s
- Useful Tools
 - Cause and Effect (“fishbone”, Ishikawa)
 - Process Map
 - Impact/Control Matrix

Process Map

Model development

Model deployment



WHAT impacts analyzer effectiveness?

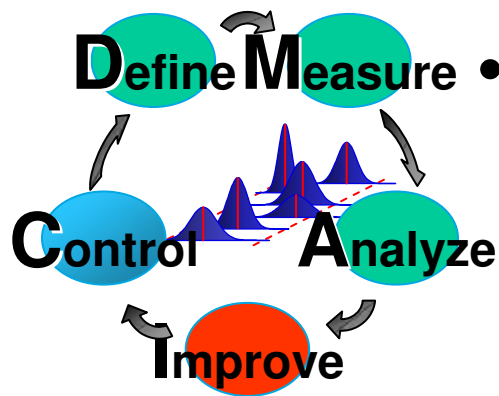
Impact/Control Matrix

IMPACT / CONTROL MATRIX				
IMPACT				
		High	Medium	Low
Controlability	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The model itself (parameters and “recipe”) Model data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment S/W reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model development S/W Field PC
	Uncontrollable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model development process (INexperienced user) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model development process (experienced user)

Focus on high impact and high controllability!

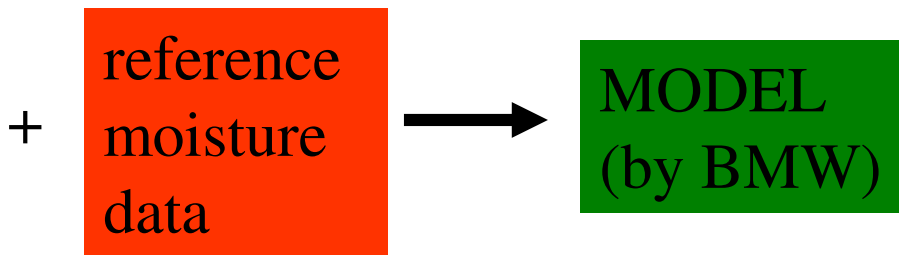
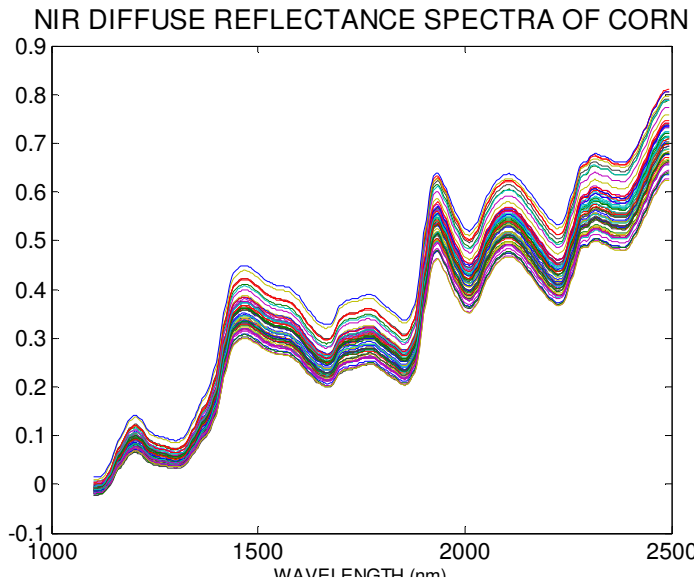
If high impact and low controllability- must address!

Improve: Model Piloting

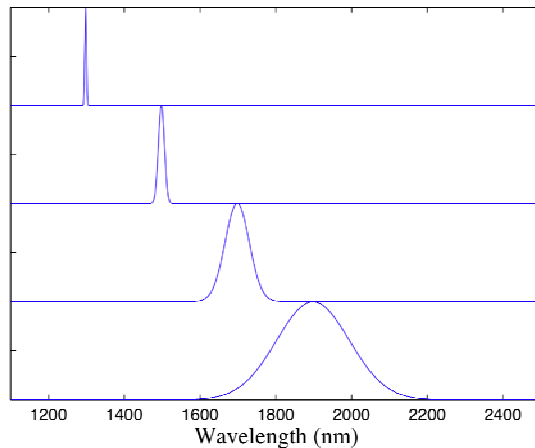


- Improve Phase:
 - Quantify changes needed to optimize improvement
 - Demonstrate that these changes will improve the process
 - What are tolerances in new settings?
- Useful Tools:
 - Risk assessment: **FMEA!**
 - Design of Experiments
 - **Piloting the solution**

Model Piloting Tool

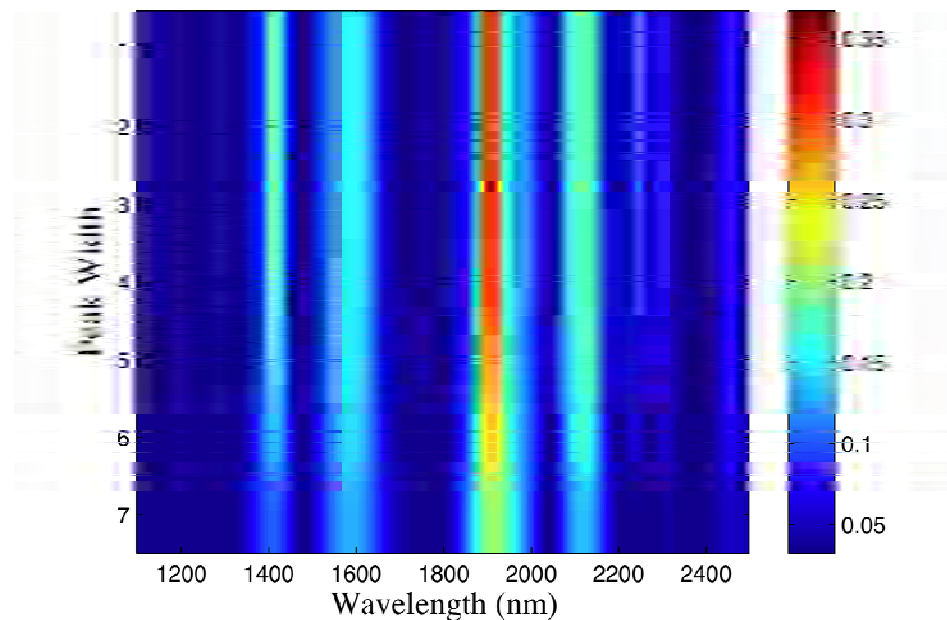


Example Peak Shapes for Testing Robustness to New Analytes

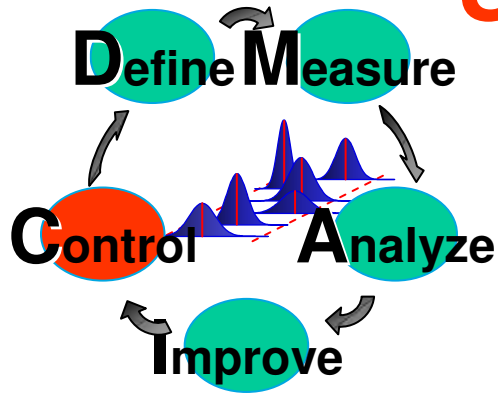


How
affected
additional
components

Prediction Error for Corn Moisture with 6 LVs



Control: Control Plan



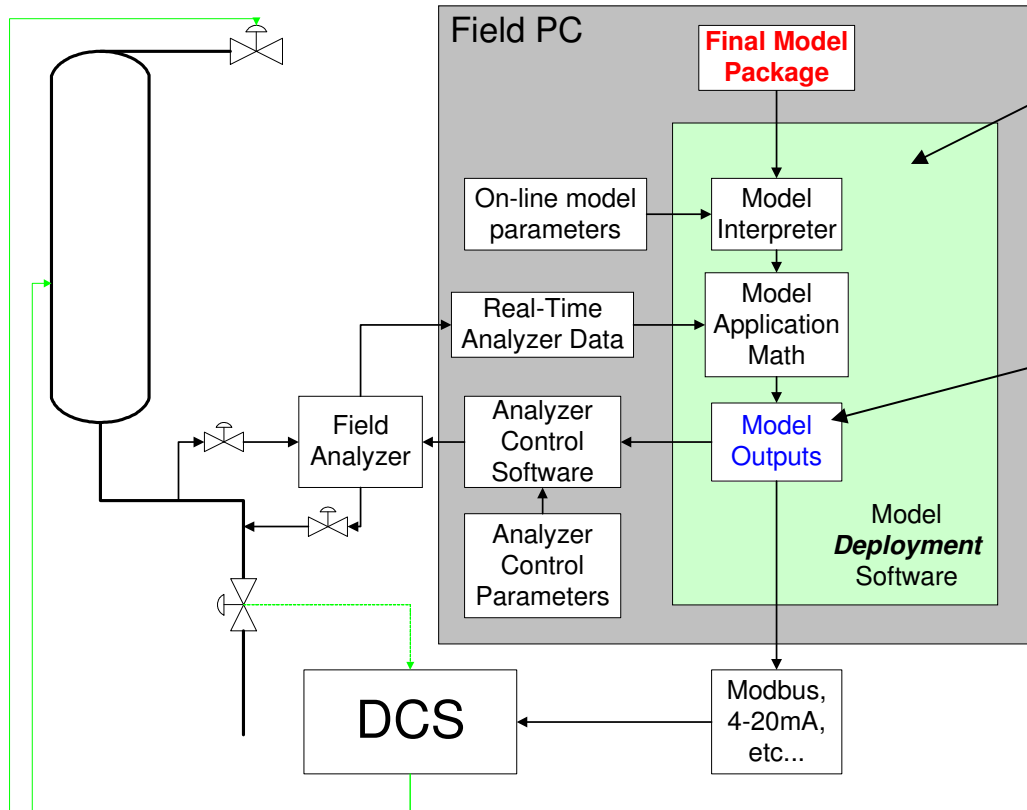
- Control Phase:
 - Implement “sustainable” solution
 - Assess REAL impact
 - Documentation, Translation
- Useful tools
 - Control charts
 - Control Plan: “lock in the gains”!

Dept. or Individ.	Property	CTQ or X	Spec.	Meas. Tech.	Sample Size	Freq.	Who Measures	Where Recd.	Response Plan		
									Action	Timing	Owner

Control Plan- PAT/Chemometrics

Quick model updating capability

Periodic auditing of DEPLOYMENT software



Monitor model performance: Hotelling's T2, Q Residuals

Remote Access (PCAnywhere/Tim buktu): Enabling Technology!

Six Sigma Questionnaire

- Current & former DuPont colleagues
- Which element(s) of Six-Sigma do you feel were the most useful to your work?
- Did your "Six-Sigma experience" affect the way you operate?
- 8 respondents
 - 1 Master BB, 1 BB, 6 GB
 - 3 process analytical, 1 PAT management, 2 statisticians, process modeler, project engineer

Questionnaire results

- Most useful elements:
 - Statistical toolset (3)
 - Voice of Customer tools (2)
 - Data-driven decision making (2)
 - Gage R&R (1)
 - Management Top-Down approach, “Bite-sized” projects, Documentation discipline, “Locking in” solutions, REAL validation of benefits, more data for process modeling
- Affect the way you operate?
 - 3 Yes: REAL value of new measurements, less “hard selling” of statistics!
 - 2 “Not Much” : Aware of tools already

Summary

- PAT, Chemometrics have much to contribute to Six Sigma, but..
- Six Sigma has much to contribute to PAT, Chemometrics

Acknowledgements

- Eigenvector Research Colleagues
- DuPont Colleagues
- DuPont Six Sigma