

DoE for Scale-Up

... using MODDE® and DoE-DiVa®

Session 3: Use of dependent Factors: Spray Drying -- 01.02. 2023

Prof. Dr. Andreas Orth



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

For those who don't yet know **DoE-DiVa**

- **DoE-DiVa** is a user-friendly Software for Engineers and Scientists in R&D, developed in JAVA by **umesoft**
- **DoE-DiVa** enhances **Design of Experiments** and makes it more intelligent , with **User-factors** and **eXplaining-factors**
- **DoE-DiVa** enhances **Similarity Theory** for **Dimensionless Variables** by integrating DoE for **Scale-Up** and **Scale-Down**

This is how the **DoE-DiVa** looks.

DoE-DiVa has a **Conductor**, not a wizard 😊

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
T	T	170.0	220.0	CONTR	C	LOG	TEMPERATURE
p	pressure	0.5	1.0	CONTR	bar	LOG	PRESSURE
MaS	Massflow Susp.	4.0	8.0	CONTR	kg/h	LOG	MASS_FLOW
VoG	Volumeflow Gas	50.0	80.0	CONTR	m ³ /hr	LOG	VOLUME_FLOW
dd	D durcm	0.002	0.004	SCUP	m	LOG	LENGTH
g_rho	Gas density	1.0	1.0	CDEP	kg/m ³	LOG	DENSITY
s_rho	Susp...	1.0	1.0	CONTR	kg/l	LOG	DENSITY
enth	Enth			CONTR	Joule	LOG	ENERGY
cp	Hea			CONTR	J/(kg*K)	LOG	HEAT CAPACITY

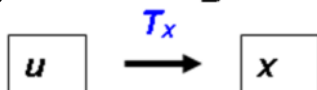
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3

DoE-DiVa's conductor is friendly

- **DoE-DiVa** let's the user choose his **Dimensions, Units, Transforms and Scaling** and carries them through all the User-Software work session
- **DoE-DiVa** differentiates between **User-factors and explaining-factors**



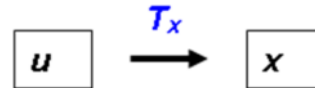
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4

DoE-DiVa's conductor is helpful

- Based on factor dimensions **DoE-DiVa** suggests the ***T*** transformation to get dimensionless ***x***-factors,



- Sometimes, dependencies are already taken up as *cdep u*-factors, then it may be opportune to just use an **identity**-matrix
- Or just **adjust ...**.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		PI1	PI2	PI3	PI4	PI5
2	T_x	1	0	0	0	0
3	p_x	0	1	0	0	0
4	MS_x	0	0	2	0	0
5	VM_r	0	0	2	2	0
6	PI5	0	0	0	0	1

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DoE-DiVa's conductor is flexible

- **DoE-DiVa** allows **overriding the suggestions** for the ***T*** transformation to get dimensionless ***x***-factors,

and even helps you do this:

Edit to remove **PI5**, and switch **s_rho** with **g_rho** in **VM_r**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	factorKey	m	k	s	Kel	mol	amp	scand	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	PI5
2	T	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	p	-1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
5	VoG	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
6	dd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	2	0
7	g_rho	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
8	s_rho	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9	enth	2	1	-2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0
10	cp	2	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	T_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	p_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	MS_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	VM_r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	PI5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

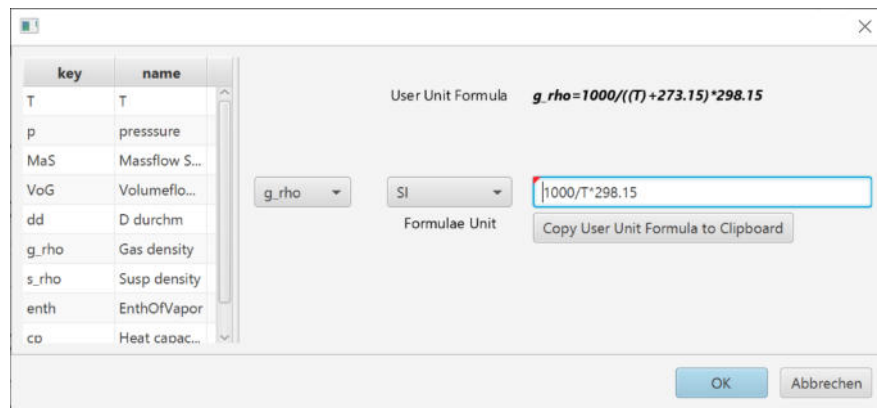
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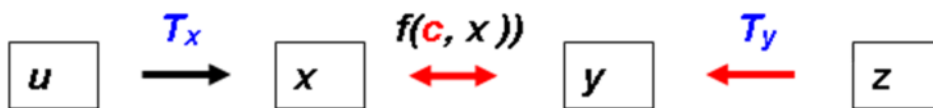
DoE-DiVa's conductor is virtuoso

- **DoE-DiVa** accepts dependency formulae in **user units** or **SI-units**, converts them for you.

- **DoE-DiVa** can generate formulae to export to MODDE® for optimization



The DoE-DiVa-approach



u: User-factor, to be set in the experiment, e.g. Temp, pressure etc.

x: eXplaining-factor, to be used in the model, e.g. a force-ratio

T_x: transformation to get from **u** to **x**, e.g. ratio, dimensionless variable

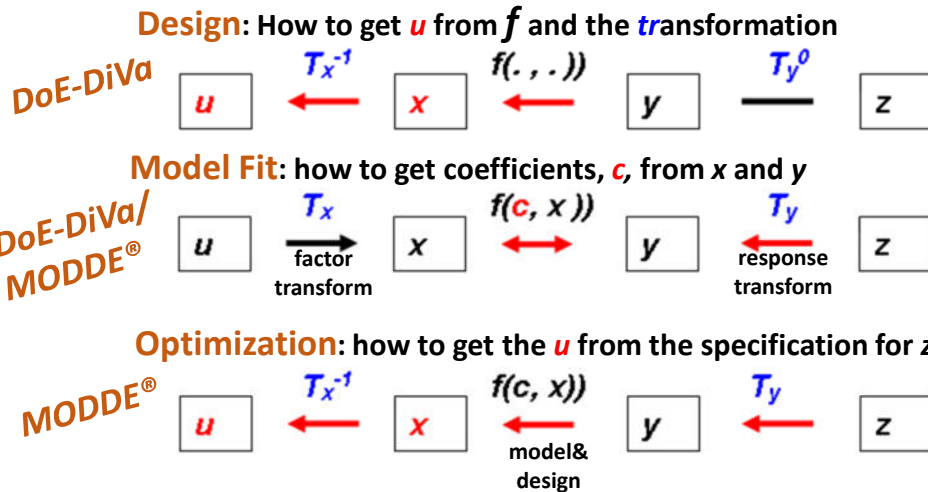
c: coefficients or parameters in the model, **f**, to be determined by model FIT

z: measured response value

y: transformed response value, e.g. ratio or product of a **z** and some **u**

T_y: transformation to get from **z** to **y**, may also just be log or neg-log

The role of the *Transformations*



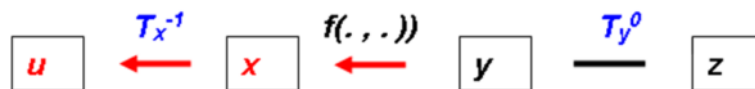
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9

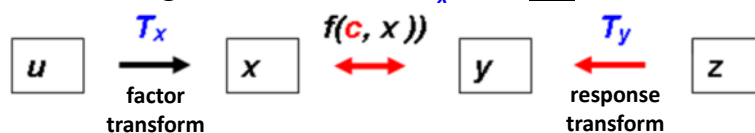
TODAY: The *Approximation* Trick to get T_x^{-1}

Design: To get u from x , T_x has to be inverted



Inverting a non-linear T_x may be difficult or impossible, so T_x is approximated by a linear T_{approx} and when we write T_x^{-1} we mean T_{approx}^{-1}

Model Fit: To get x from u for Fit, T_x need not be inverted, T_{approx} is not needed.



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10

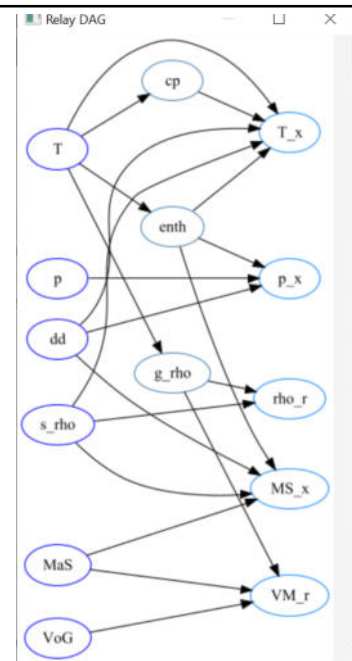
1. **TODAY: The concept of dependent u-factors**
2. Example: Spray drying, x_design and u_design
3. Optimization and Scale-Up considerations

Types of *factor dependencies*

- **Quotients and Products** of controlled (or constant) *u-factors* can be directly used as *x-factor* T_x transforms by placing *correct exponents* into the *V-matrix*.

BUT this is not always possible for:

- **Nested formulae**: „Vol-Mass-ratio, VM_r depends on gas-density, g_rho , g_rho depends on temperature“,
- **Non-linear formulae**,
- **Prior experimental or simulation results**, available only as **data tables**.



Factor dependencies as formulae (possibly non-linear)

User Unit Formula $g_rho = 1000 / ((T) + 273.15) * 298.15$

Formulae Unit SI

1000/T*298.15

Copy User Unit Formula to Clipboard

OK Abbrechen

key	name
T	T
p	pressure
MaS	Massflow S...
VoG	Volumeflo...
dd	D durchm
g_rho	Gas density
s_rho	Susp density
enth	EnthOfVapor
cp	Heat capac...

Factor dependencies as data tables (from experimentation, simulation or experience)

RelayDesign x: xT, y: yenth

	A	B	C
1	xT	yenth	
2	1	160	37,518
3	2	180	36,304
4	3	200	34,962
5	4	220	33,468

Data table with the *enthalpy* dependency

Define Relay

Y	x	rSq	rse	rse %
g_rho	T	1.0	1.4493101331183131E-31	0.0
enth	T	0.9931823544750864	9.339125800379686E-6	0.002150436306513903
cp	T	0.994629138566753	5.7252693655533675E-8	1.3182920755028249E-5

Quality of the **approximation** is given as R^2 and rse, and relative rse in % (rse = residual standard error)

Relaying Factor dependencies to x -factors

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Import Vmatrix

System Suggest

Edit

Identity

Adjust Vmatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	1	0	0	0	0
3	p	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
5	VoG	0	0	0	1	0
6	dd	3	3	-1	0	0
7	g_rho	0	0	0	1	-1
8	s_rho	1	0	-1	0	-1
9	enth	-1	-1	-1	0	0
10	cp	1	0	0	0	0

Relayed VMatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	1,9558226	,8782884	,8782884	-1	-1
3	T_N	-,9558226	-,8782884	-,8782884	1	1
4	p	0	1	0	0	0
5	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
6	VoG	0	0	0	1	0
7	dd	3	3	-1	0	0
8	g_rho_D	0	0	0	1	1
9	s_rho	1	0	-1	0	-1
10	enth_D	-1	-1	-1	0	0

Temperature, T , dependency is **relayed on to** Vol-Mass-ratio, VM_r via g_rho .

1. TODAY: The concept of dependent u-factors
2. **Example: Spray drying, x _design and u _design**
3. Optimization and Scale-Up considerations

Spray-Drying

u: User-factors, T =GasTemp, VoG =gasflow, MaS =suspension, p =pressure, dd ← scale up factor nozzle diameter

x: dimensionless explaining-factor

z: measured responses d_{50} of granulate, $grad$ of distribution, $GranF$ = hardness, $Grrho$ density of gran, $Gfes$ hardness of a pressed preform

https://www.ikts.fraunhofer.de/de/abteilungen/strukturkeramik/verfahren_und_bauteile/pulvertechnologie/spruehtrocknung_wirbelschicht.html

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Today's *Spray-Drying*-example (Sprühtrocknung)

u: User-factors, T =GasTemp, P =pressure, MaS =suspension, VoG =gasflow, dd

x: dimensionless explaining-factor: T_x , p_x , MS_x , $MG/MS \cdot \rho_G(T)$

T_x : transformation: $T_x = T$, $p_x = p \cdot d^3 / \rho_G(T)$, $MS_x = MS^2 / dd / \rho_S / c_p(T)$

c: coefficients or parameters in the model, f , to be determined by model FIT

z: measured response value; d_{50} , $grad$, $GranF$, $Grrho$, $Gfes$

y: dimless responses, $PI6_d50$, $grad_y$, $PI8_GranF$, $PI9_Grrho$, $Gfes_y$

T_y : transformation to get from z to y , solutions from Buckingham's theorem

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Step 1: *u*-factors

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Columns Responses Settings Design Variation Generate Design

Define Factors ?

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
T	T	170.0	220.0	CONTR	C	LOG	TEMPERATURE
p	pressure	0.5	1.0	CONTR	bar	LOG	PRESSURE
MaS	Massflow Susp.	4.0	8.0	CONTR	kg/h	LOG	MASS_FLOW
VoG	Volumeflow Gas	50.0	80.0	CONTR	m ³ /hr	LOG	VOLUME_FLOW
dd	D durchm	0.002	0.004	SCUP	m	LOG	LENGTH
g_rho	Gas density	1.0	1.0	CDEP	kg/m ³	LOG	DENSITY
s_rho	Susp density	1.0	1.0	CONST	kg/l	LOG	DENSITY
enth	EnthOfVapor	1.0	1.0	CDEP	Joule	LOG	ENERGY
cp	Heat capacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	J/(kg*K)	LOG	HEAT CAPACITY

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19

Step 2: *x*-factors

Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Columns Responses Settings

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Import Vmatrix System Suggest Edit Identity Adjust Vmatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r	
2	T	1	0	0	0	0
3	p	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
5	VoG	0	0	0	1	0
6	dd	3	3	-1	0	0
7	g_rho	0	0	0	1	1
8	s_rho	1	0	-1	0	-1
9	enth	-1	-1	-1	0	0
10	cp	1	0	0	0	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	factorKey	m	k	s	Kel	mol	amp	cand	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	p	-1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0
5	VoG	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	dd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	0	0
7	g_rho	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	s_rho	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	-1
9	enth	2	1	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
10	cp	2	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	T_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	p_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	MS_x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	VM_r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	rho_r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

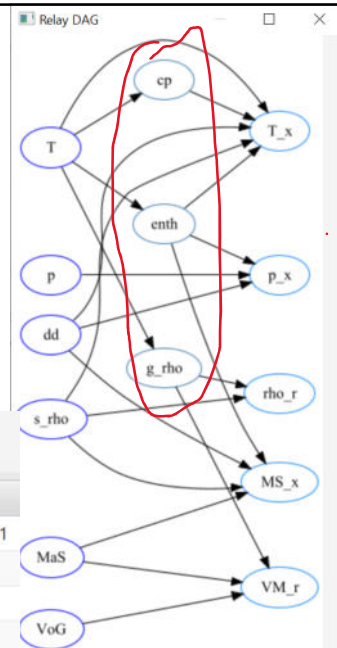
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20

Step 3: *u-factor dependencies*

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	
T	T	170.0	220.0	CONTR	C
dd	D durchm	0.002	0.004	SCUP	m
g_rho	Gas density	1.0	1.0	CDEP	kg
s_rho	Susp density	1.0	1.0	CONST	kg
enth	EnthOfVapor	1.0	1.0	CDEP	Jc
cp	Heat capacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	J/



CDEP is short for:
continuous dependency

Y	x	rSq	rse
g_rho	T	1.0	1.4493101331183131E-31
enth	T	0.9931823544750864	9.339125800379686E-6
cp	T	0.994629138566753	5.7252693655533675E-8

Step 3f: *u-factor dependencies*

Y	x	rSq	rse	rse %
g_rho	T	1.0	1.4493101331183131E-31	0.0
enth	T	0.9931823544750864	9.339125800379686E-6	0.002150436306513903
cp	T	0.994629138566753	5.7252693655533675E-8	1.3182920755028249E-5

	A	B	C
1	xT	yenth	
2	1	160	37,518
3	2	180	36,304
4	3	200	34,962
5	4	220	33,468

as data table

User Unit Formula **$g_rho = 1000 / (T + 273.15) * 298.15$**

as formulae

g_rho SI

Formulae Unit

	A	B	C
1	xT	ycp	
2	1	160	1,0196
3	2	180	1,0228
4	3	200	1,026
5	4	220	1,03

4: Info, T_{approx} – transformation as a matrix

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Columns Responses Set

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Before ...

Relayed VMatrix ... and after Relaying...

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	1	0	0	0	0
3	p	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
5	VoG	0	0	0	1	0
6	dd	3	3	-1	0	0
7	g_rho	0	0	0	1	1
8	s_rho	1	0	-1	0	-1
9	enth	-1	-1	-1	0	0
10	cp	1	0	0	0	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	1,9558226	,8782884	,8782884	-1	-1
3	T_N	-,9558226	-,8782884	-,8782884	1	1
4	p	0	1	0	0	0
5	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
6	VoG	0	0	0	1	0
7	dd	3	3	-1	0	0
8	g_rho_D	0	0	0	1	1
9	s_rho	1	0	-1	0	-1
10	enth_D	-1	-1	-1	0	0

Step 5: choose x-factors to use

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Columns Responses Settings Design Variation Generate Design

Select Dimension-less factor(s) to Keep

Max 4 x-factors is possible.

Previous Next Abbrechen

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	#	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	rho_r
2	T	1,9558226	,8782884	,8782884	-1	-1
3	p	0	1	0	0	0
4	MaS	0	0	2	-1	0
5	VoG	0	0	0	1	0

Step 6: *define z-response(s)*

Key	Name	Low	High	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
d50	d50	45.0	55.0	µm	LOG	LENGTH
grad	grad	0.5	2.0	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
GranF	GranF	0.5	1.0	kN	LOG	FORCE
Gfes	Gfes	0.8	1.0	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
Grrho	Grrho	1.0	2.0	kg/l	LOG	DENSITY

d50, grad, GranF, Grrho, Gfes

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25

Step 6ff: *define y-response(s)* (Uses Buckingham's PI-theorem introduced in session 2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		PI6_d50	grad_y	PI8_GranF	Gfes_y	Grrho_y
2	T	0	0	0	0	0
3	p	,25	0	-,5	0	0
4	MaS	-,25	0	-,5	0	-1
5	VoG	-,25	0	-,5	0	1

... to find useful exponents for the factors ...

11	d50	1	0	0	0	0
12	grad	0	1	0	0	0
13	GranF	0	0	1	0	0
14	Gfes	0	0	0	1	0
15	Grrho	0	0	0	0	1

... to make the responses dimensionless

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26

Step 7: view T_{approx} and its inverse T_{approx}^{-1}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
1		T_x	p_x	T	T_N	p	MaS	VoG	dd	g_rho_D	s_rho	enth_D	cp_D
2	T_x	1,9558226	0,8	,4286821	0	-,5380803	-,1613243	,2673578	,0538579	0	0	0	0
3	T_N	-,9558226	-,1	-,3339453	0	,6401625	,2555065	-,0784389	,2177126	0	0	0	0
4	p_x	0	1	,0821633	0	,0885338	,4371356	,519299	-,0535656	0	0	0	0
5	MaS	0	0	-,0727948	0	-,0784389	,0556964	,9829016	,0474579	0	0	0	0
6	VoG	0	0	,2614016	1	,204135	,3984457	-,3401526	,1481891	0	0	0	0
7	dd	3	3	,0727948	0	,0784389	-,0556964	-,9829016	-,0474579	1	0	0	0
8	g_rho_D	0	0	-,3465188	0	,6266141	,5984599	,2519411	-,1074236	0	1	0	0
9	s_rho	1	0	,1769001	0	,1906159	,5313178	,7082179	,2180049	0	0	1	0
10	enth_D	-1	-1	-,4286821	0	,5380803	,1613243	-,2673578	-,0538579	0	0	0	1
11	cp_D	1	0	-,15338814	0	-,16528097	1,1735951	-,3602863	1	0	0	0	0

Step 7ff: view and edit x-settings

#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	Outer High
T_x	1.0	-3.10516	-3.10516	-3.10516	-3.059...	-3.01436	-3.01436	-3.01436
p_x	1.0	-4.06185	-4.02107	-4.02107	-3.890...	-3.76082	-3.76082	-3.72004
MS_x	1.0	-8.07754	-7.84516	-7.84516	-7.756...	-7.66708	-7.66708	-7.43471
VM_r	1.0	3.87837	3.80861	3.80861	3.85312	3.89764	3.89764	3.82788
T_N	0.0	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976
g_rho_D	0.0	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467
s_rho	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
enth_D	0.0	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661

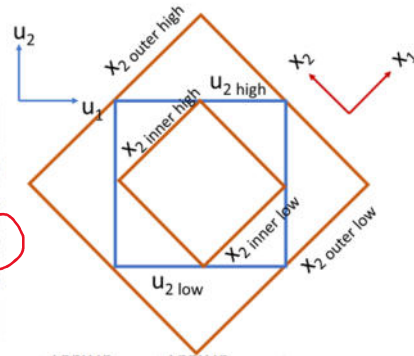
x-settings have been generated for Scale Up

Transformation Use

LOG Inner Outer

Step 7ff: *x*-settings

Vmatrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)	
#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner H
T_x	1.0	-3.10516	-3.10516	-3.10516	-3.059...	-3.01436
p_x	1.0	-4.06185	-4.02107	-4.02107	-3.890...	-3.76082
MS_x	1.0	-8.07754	-7.84516	-7.84516	-7.756...	-7.66708
VM_r	1.0	3.87837	3.80861	3.80861	3.85312	3.89764
T_N	0.0	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976	2.66976
g_rho_D	0.0	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467	2.80467
s_rho	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
enth_D	0.0	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661	1.54661



For *VM_r inner limits* and *User limits* can always be chosen *outer limits* are *different* inbetween the two.

Step 8: *Select the design variation- Generate*

Frac Fac RES IV + 3 CP

For the dimension-less *x*-factors

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	T_N	g_rho_D	s_rho	enth_D	cp_D	dd_su	
2	R0	-.00111	.00039	.00023	-.00045	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	R1	-1.0009	-1.0002	-1.0006	-1.0001	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	R2	.99891	-1.0002	-1.0006	.99922	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	R3	-.10000	1.00000	1.00000	-.00000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Step 8f: *Look at the design (uu-design)*

Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	T	p	MaS	VoG	dd	g_rho	s_rho	enth	cp	d50	grad	GranF	Gfes	Grho	
2	R0	1.080,428352	2,223804	2,5079028	81,1819354	,002	220,2679957	1	13,8384198	1,113533	0	0	0	0	0
3	R1	1.009,9951891	1,726949	2,3171129	64,1797766	,002	232,3587332	1	14,5033892	1,1089289	0	0	0	0	0
4	R2	1.154,7447605	1,5722044	2,2108639	83,6437318	,002	208,8038971	1	13,2038019	1,1181573	0	0	0	0	0
5	R3	1.009,9951891	3,1446296	2,3171129	78,7767756	,002	232,3587332	1	14,5033892	1,1089289	0	0	0	0	0
6	R4	1.080,428352	2,223804	2,5079028	81,1819354	,002	220,2679957	1	13,8384198	1,113533	0	0	0	0	0
7	R5	1.154,7447605	2,8628527	2,2108639	68,1449066	,002	208,8038971	1	13,2038019	1,1181573	0	0	0	0	0
8	R6	1.009,9951891	1,726949	2,8444755	96,7059511	,002	232,3587332	1	14,5033892	1,1089289	0	0	0	0	0
9	R7	1.154,7447605	1,5722044	2,7140447	83,6543253	,002	208,8038971	1	13,2038019	1,1181573	0	0	0	0	0
10	R8	1.080,428352	2,223804	2,5079028	81,1819354	,002	220,2679957	1	13,8384198	1,113533	0	0	0	0	0
11	R9	1.009,9951891	3,1446296	2,8444755	78,7867527	,002	232,3587332	1	14,5033892	1,1089289	0	0	0	0	0
12	R10	1.154,7447605	2,8628527	2,7140447	102,6806007	,002	208,8038971	1	13,2038019	1,1181573	0	0	0	0	0

uu u xx x scaled

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... unfortunately z-response data are not available

Step 8ff: *ok-plot for u-design*

(collinear!!)

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design u-Design Ok Plots X

OK Plot
u-Design Ok Plots
x-Design Ok Plots

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Step 8fff: *Look at the design (x-design)*

Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design X u-Design Ok Plots

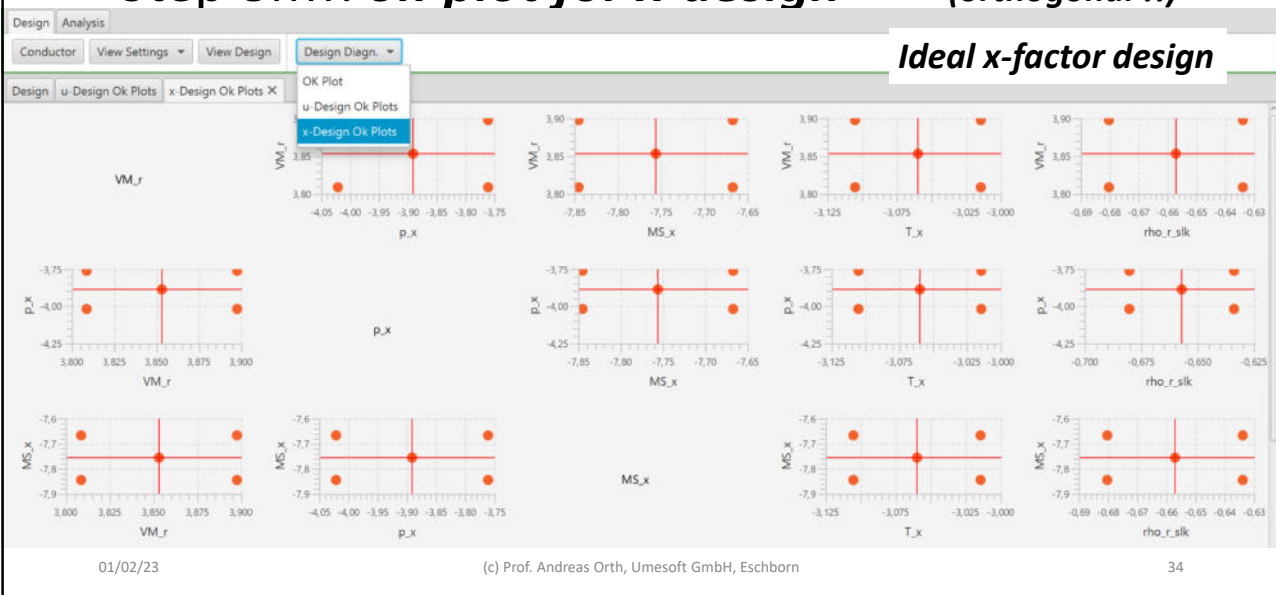
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	T_N	g_rho_D	s_rho	enth_D	cp_D	dd_su	PI6_d50	grad_y	PI8_GranF	Gfes_y	Grho_y	
2	R0	-3,05981	-3,8909	-7,7561	3,8531	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,562234	0	0	0	0	0
3	R1	-3,1052	-4,0211	-7,84521	3,80861	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5341051	0	0	0	0	0
4	R2	-3,01441	-4,0211	-7,84521	3,89761	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5432186	0	0	0	0	0
5	R3	-3,1052	-3,76081	-7,84521	3,89761	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5949972	0	0	0	0	0
6	R4	-3,05981	-3,8909	-7,7561	3,8531	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,562234	0	0	0	0	0
7	R5	-3,01441	-3,76081	-7,84521	3,80861	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5956633	0	0	0	0	0
8	R6	-3,1052	-4,0211	-7,6671	3,89761	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5287883	0	0	0	0	0
9	R7	-3,01441	-4,0211	-7,6671	3,80861	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5294543	0	0	0	0	0
10	R8	-3,05981	-3,8909	-7,7561	3,8531	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,562234	0	0	0	0	0
11	R9	-3,1052	-3,76081	-7,6671	3,80861	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5812329	0	0	0	0	0
12	R10	-3,01441	-3,76081	-7,6671	3,89761	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,5903464	0	0	0	0	0

uu u ox x scaled

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... consequently **y-response** data are not available either

Step 8ffff: *ok-plot for x-design* (orthogonal !!)



Step 8 - revisited: *Sel. design var. - Import*

A classical *RES IV Frac Fac* design for the *u*-factors, for which response data are available

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35

Step 8f - revisited: *Look at the design (uu-design)*

for which response data are available

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	T	p	MaS	VoG	dd	g_rho	s_rho	enth	cp	d50	grad	GranF	Gfes	Grrho	
2	R0	170,0000473	,5	4,0000001	80,0000025	,002	672,7969283	1	36,897522	1,0211845	85	1,9294,7	,551	2,38	
3	R1	219,9999575	,5	4,0000001	49,9999996	,002	604,5828172	1	33,5907577	1,0296841	33	1,7717,65	,593	2,348	
4	R2	170,0000473	1	4,0000001	49,9999996	,002	672,7969283	1	36,897522	1,0211845	25	,461,67	,756	2,347	
5	R3	219,9999575	1	4,0000001	80,0000025	,002	604,5828172	1	33,5907577	1,0296841	40	1,625,78	,633	2,367	
6	R4	170,0000473	,5	8,0000003	49,9999996	,002	672,7969283	1	36,897522	1,0211845	54	1,7407,81	,598	2,353	
7	R5	219,9999575	,5	8,0000003	80,0000025	,002	604,5828172	1	33,5907577	1,0296841	97	1,6049,72	,545	2,379	
8	R6	170,0000473	1	8,0000003	80,0000025	,002	672,7969283	1	36,897522	1,0211845	73	2,2489,55	,483	2,378	
9	R7	219,9999575	1	8,0000003	49,9999996	,002	604,5828172	1	33,5907577	1,0296841	26	1,3846,69	,72	2,348	
10	R8	194,9999701	,7500001	5,9999993	65,0000066	,002	636,8685456	1	35,1612171	1,025539	42	1,7143,74	,617	2,368	
11	R9	194,9999701	,7500001	5,9999993	65,0000066	,002	636,8685456	1	35,1612171	1,025539	42	1,5714,65	,61	2,361	

uu u xx x scaled

Experimental results for the 5 *z*-responses have been copied into the columns here

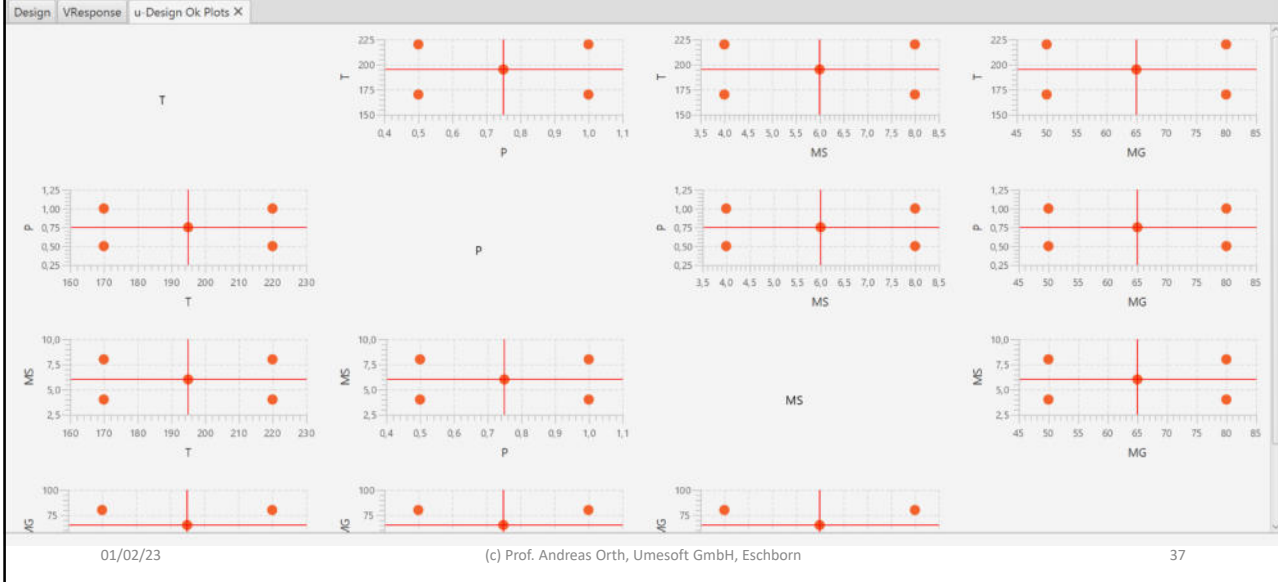
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36

Step 8ff: *ok*-plot for *u*-design (orthogonal)

(orthogonal)



Step 8fff: *Look at the design* (*x*-design)

Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

y-response data calculated

Design X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	T_x	p_x	MS_x	VM_r	T_N	g_rho_D	s_rho	enth_D	cp_D	dd_su	PI6_d50	grad_y	PI8_GranF	Gfes_y	Grrho_y	
2	R0	-4,0082523	-4,9649372	-7,7765122	4,128914	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,2915044	-1,74397482...	28542227...	2,79934054...	-2,58848401...	4,67760695...
3	R1	-3,9174468	-4,9241598	-7,7357348	3,8783658	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,291198	-2,10384981...	24839018...	2,86921585...	-2,26945306...	4,46760809...
4	R2	-4,0082523	-4,6639072	-7,7765122	3,9247941	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3473553	-2,14916624...	-3362990...	2,73186230...	-1,21478204...	4,46742308...
5	R3	-3,9174468	-4,6231298	-7,7357348	4,0824858	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3664231	-1,99607625...	21085336...	2,69582210...	-1,98596289...	4,67522825...
6	R4	-4,0082523	-4,9649372	-7,1744522	3,6237641	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,2352813	-1,96522749...	24072392...	2,81427251...	-2,23298816...	4,16750192...
7	R5	-3,9174468	-4,9241598	-7,1336748	3,7814558	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,2543491	-1,76187951...	20544797...	2,66105999...	-2,63603497...	4,37639444...
8	R6	-4,0082523	-4,6639072	-7,1744522	3,827884	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3105065	-1,81007088...	35197014...	2,39357518...	-3,16052869...	4,37621185...
9	R7	-3,9174468	-4,6231298	-7,1336748	3,5773358	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3102	-2,20739040...	14132432...	2,59412159...	-1,42667503...	4,16657809...
10	R8	-3,9616366	-4,7679126	-7,4033963	3,8388119	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3031559	-2,02760028...	23408682...	2,69247126...	-2,09714835...	4,40914389...
11	R9	-3,9616366	-4,7679126	-7,4033963	3,8388119	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3031559	-2,02760028...	19628674...	2,63615290...	-2,14670164...	4,40785818...
12	R10	-3,9616366	-4,7679126	-7,4033963	3,8388119	2,6697649	2,8046699	3	1,5466085	,0109041	-2,3031559	-2,04878958...	20411998...	2,68057204...	-2,18963061...	4,40822592...

uu u xi x scaled

Step 8ffff: *ok-plot for x-design (not orthogonal)*



Step 9: *Analyse – Summary of Fit*

File Edit Help

Design Analysis

Fit a Model Coefficients Edit Model Model Diagn.

Design x-Design Ok Plots summary-of-fit X

Response	RSquared	qSquared	rsd	rsdPercentage	no of runs	degreeOfFr
PI6_d50	0.9436561539534315	0.9136960999469821	0.013365759080477555	3.125426829947764	11	6
Gfes_y	0.7275512183804331	0.3455181527236393	0.00787879070530632	1.8307144248187912	11	6
Grrho_y	0.9999945109793064	0.9999909637830152	1.472055541240581E-6	3.3895388897864365E-4	11	6
grad_y	0.5106394607587582	-0.18543218795211658	0.15781103983514863	43.81726976832723	11	6
PI8_GranF	0.8933356158084262	0.7564903091396313	0.017296045364006567	4.0629289502801534	11	6

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1. TODAY: The concept of dependent u-factors
2. Example: Spray drying, x_design and u_design
3. **Optimization and Scale-Up considerations**

Step 10: *Export of x-Design and u-formulae*

The screenshot displays a software interface for exporting design and formulae. The main window shows a table with columns A through F, containing numerical data for various design parameters. A context menu is open over the table, with the 'Modde Export' option selected. A confirmation dialog box titled 'Files saved : CONFIRMATION' is displayed, indicating that the files have been saved successfully. The dialog shows the file names and the directory path: 'files (IspuehScupdesign-Formulae.csv, spuehScupdesign-Design.csv) saved successfully into D:\DoEDI\va\program\spruhtrocknung'. To the right of the dialog, a list of generated formulae is shown, including variables like T_C, p_C, Ma5_C, VoG_C, dd_C, Grrho_C, GranF_C, Gfes_C, d50_C, grad_C, P16_d50_C, grad_y_C, P18_GranF, Gfes_y_C, and Grrho_y_C, each followed by a complex mathematical expression involving variables v1, v2, and v3.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	T	p	Ma5	VoG	dd	g_r
2	R0	170.0000473	.5	4.0000001	80.0000025	.002 672
3	R1	219.9999575	.5	4.0000001	49.9999996	.002 604
4	R2	170.0000473	1	4.0000001	49.9999996	.002 672
5	R3	219.9999575	1	4.0000001	80.0000025	.002 604
6	R4	170.0000473	.5	8.0000003	49.9999996	.002 672
7	R5	219.9999575	.5	8.0000003	80.0000025	.002 604
8	R6	170.0000473	1			
9	R7	219.9999575	1			
10	R8	194.9999701	.7500000			
11	R9	194.9999701	.7500000			
12	R10	194.9999701	.7500000			

Files saved : CONFIRMATION

Files saved

files (IspuehScupdesign-Formulae.csv, spuehScupdesign-Design.csv) saved successfully into D:\DoEDI\va\program\spruhtrocknung

OK Abbrechen

```

T_C (10^(0.428682*v1 - 0.333945*v2 + 0.0821633*v3 - 0.036
p_C (10^(-0.53808*v1 + 0.640162*v2 + 0.0885338*v3 - 0.039
Ma5_C (10^(-0.161324*v1 + 0.255506*v2 + 0.437136*v3 + 0.027
VoG_C (10^(0.267358*v1 - 0.0784389*v2 + 0.519299*v3 + 0.491
dd_C (10^(0.0538579*v1 + 0.217713*v2 - 0.0535656*v3 + 0.02
Grrho_C (10^(v20 + (-0.161324*v1 + 0.255506*v2 + 0.437136*v3 +
GranF_C (10^(v18 + (-0.53808*v1 + 0.640162*v2 + 0.0885338*v3 -
Gfes_C (10^(v19))
d50_C (10^(v16 + (-0.53808*v1 + 0.640162*v2 + 0.0885338*v3 -
grad_C (10^(v17))
P16_d50_C Log10(v6*1.0E-6) + (-0.53808*v1 + 0.640162*v2 + 0.0885
grad_y_C Log10(v7)
P18_GranF Log10(v8*1000.0) + (-0.53808*v1 + 0.640162*v2 + 0.0885
Gfes_y_C Log10(v9)
Grrho_y_C Log10(v10*1000.0) + (-0.161324*v1 + 0.255506*v2 + 0.4

```

Step 10: Use MODDE® to Analyse and Optimize

The screenshot shows the MODDE Pro software interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Back, Info, New, Open, Save, Save as, Print, Share, Close. The main window is titled 'New' and contains options for 'Experimental design' and 'Using existing design'. A data table is displayed with columns for factors and responses. The table data is as follows:

	4	5	6	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	
	MS_x	VM_r	dd	GranF	grad	Grho	Gfes	d50	P18_Gran	grad_y	Grho_y	Gfes_y	P16_d50	
	-7,77651	4,12891	0,002	0,7	1,9294	2,38	0,551	85	2,79934	0,285422	4,67761	-0,258848	-1,74397	
	-7,73573	3,87837	0,002	0,65	1,7717	2,348	0,593	33	2,86922	0,24839	4,46761	-0,226945	-2,10385	
	-7,77651	3,92479	0,002	0,67	0,461	2,347	0,756	25	2,73186	-0,336299	4,46742	-0,121478	-2,14917	
	7,73573	4,08249	0,002	0,78	1,625	2,367	0,633	40	2,69582	0,210853	4,67523	0,198596	1,99608	
	-7,17445	3,67176	0,002	0,81	1,7407	2,151	0,598	54	2,81477	0,240774	4,1675	-0,273798	-1,96571	
	7,13367	3,78146	0,002	0,72	1,6049	2,379	0,545	97	2,66106	0,205448	4,37639	0,263604	1,76188	
	-7,17445	3,87788	0,002	0,55	2,2489	2,178	0,483	71	2,39158	0,15197	4,17671	-0,116051	-1,81007	
	7,13367	3,57731	0,002	0,69	1,3846	2,348	0,72	26	2,59412	0,141321	4,16658	0,142668	2,20739	
	-7,4014	3,83881	0,002	0,74	1,7143	2,168	0,617	47	2,69247	0,234087	4,40914	-0,209715	-2,0276	
	7,4034	3,83881	0,002	0,65	1,5714	2,361	0,61	42	2,63615	0,196287	4,40786	0,21467	2,0276	
12	-4,76791	-7,4014	3,83881	0,002	0,72	1,6	2,161	0,604	40	2,68057	0,20412	4,40823	-0,218961	-2,04879
13	-4,78691	7,40099	3,84922	0,002	0,55	0,461	2,347	0,483	25	2,39358	0,336299	4,16658	0,316053	2,20739
14	-4,78691	-7,44099	3,84922	0,004	0,81	2,2489	2,18	0,756	97	2,86922	0,15197	4,67761	-0,121478	-1,74397

Step 9f: Prepare the worksheet (... obs-columns)

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet with a 'Factors' table and a data table. The 'Factors' table lists factors like T_x, p_x, MS_x, VM_r, dd, GranF_obs, grad_obs, Grho_obs, and d50_obs. The data table contains numerical values for these factors and responses. Annotations include:

- 'Add uncontrolled factors, ..._obs and copy observed response values' pointing to the 'GranF_obs', 'grad_obs', 'Grho_obs', and 'd50_obs' columns.
- 'Exclude these two rows' pointing to rows 11 and 12 of the data table.

Step 10: Use MODDE® to Analyse and Optimize

01/02/23

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45

Step 9ff: Check the worksheet ($u-T^{-1}$ transforms)

No	Exp	Ru	Incl/E	p_x	MS_x	StrVh	T_x	dd	d50_o	grad_o	Grf_o	Grho	Gfeso	d50	grad	GranF	Grrho	Gfes	PI6_d50	grad_y	PI8_Gr	PI9_Grr	Gfes_y	T_C	P_C	MS_C	
1	1	R0	6	Incl	-4,96494	-9,21862	4,12891	2,64615	0,002	85	1,9294	0,7	2,38	0,551	85	1,9294	0,7	2,38	0,551	-1,74397	0,285422	2,79934	0,677607	-0,258848	169,999	0,500004	4,00002
2	2	R1	9	Incl	-4,92416	-9,22222	3,87837	2,69298	0,002	33	1,7717	0,65	2,348	0,593	33	1,7717	0,65	2,348	0,593	-2,10385	0,24839	2,86922	0,671728	-0,2226945	220,001	0,500004	4,00003
3	3	R2	12	Incl	-4,66391	-9,21862	3,92479	2,64615	0,002	25	0,461	0,67	2,347	0,756	25	0,461	0,67	2,347	0,756	-2,14917	0,336299	2,73186	0,370513	-0,121478	169,999	1,00001	4,00003
4	4	R3	5	Incl	-4,62313	-9,22222	4,08249	2,69298	0,002	40	1,625	0,78	2,367	0,632	40	1,625	0,78	2,367	0,632	-1,99608	0,210852	2,69582	0,374198	-0,198596	220,001	1,00001	4,00002
5	5	R4	7	Incl	-4,96494	-8,61656	3,627176	2,64615	0,002	54	1,7407	0,81	2,153	0,598	54	1,7407	0,81	2,153	0,598	-1,96521	0,240724	2,81427	0,672652	-0,2273299	169,999	0,500004	8,00006
6	6	R5	13	Incl	-4,92416	-8,62016	3,78146	2,69298	0,002	97	1,6049	0,72	2,379	0,545	97	1,6049	0,72	2,379	0,545	-1,76188	0,205448	2,66106	0,677424	0,263604	220,001	0,500004	8,00005
7	7	R6	8	Incl	-4,66391	-8,61656	3,82788	2,64615	0,002	73	2,2489	0,55	2,178	0,483	73	2,2489	0,55	2,178	0,483	-1,81007	0,35197	2,19358	0,176212	-0,318053	169,999	1,00001	8,00006
8	8	R7	10	Incl	-4,62313	-8,62016	3,57734	2,69298	0,002	26	1,3846	0,69	2,348	0,72	26	1,3846	0,69	2,348	0,72	-2,20739	0,141324	2,59412	0,370698	0,142668	220,001	1,00001	8,00005
9	9	R8	1	Incl	-4,76781	-8,86828	3,83881	2,67038	0,002	42	1,7143	0,74	2,168	0,617	42	1,7143	0,74	2,168	0,617	-2,0276	0,234087	2,69247	0,49932	-0,209715	194,985	0,750021	6,00007
10	10	R9	11	Incl	-4,76791	-8,86828	3,83881	2,67038	0,002	42	1,5714	0,65	2,361	0,61	42	1,5714	0,65	2,361	0,61	-2,0276	0,196287	2,63615	0,498035	0,21467	194,995	0,750021	6,00007
11	11	R10	4	Incl	-4,76781	-8,86828	3,83881	2,67038	0,002	40	1,6	0,72	2,163	0,604	40	1,6	0,72	2,163	0,604	-2,04879	0,21442	2,68057	0,498402	-0,218963	194,985	0,750021	6,00007
12	12	R11	2	Excl	-4,78691	-8,90545	3,84922	2,66997	0,004	25	0,461	0,55	2,347	0,483	25	0,461	0,55	2,347	0,483	-2,20739	0,336299	2,39258	0,370513	0,316053			
13	13	R12	3	Incl	-4,78691	-8,90545	3,84922	2,66997	0,004	97	2,2489	0,81	2,38	0,756	97	2,2489	0,81	2,38	0,756	-1,74397	0,35197	2,86922	0,671728	-0,121478			

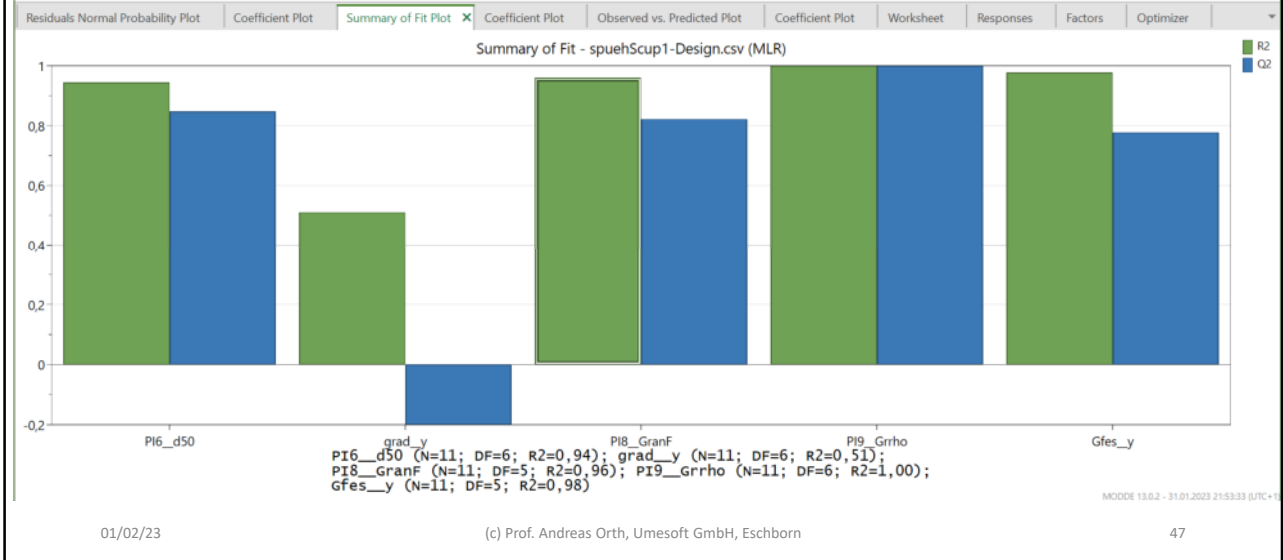
all experiments done at $dd = 2\text{mm}$ (nozzle diameter)

01/02/23

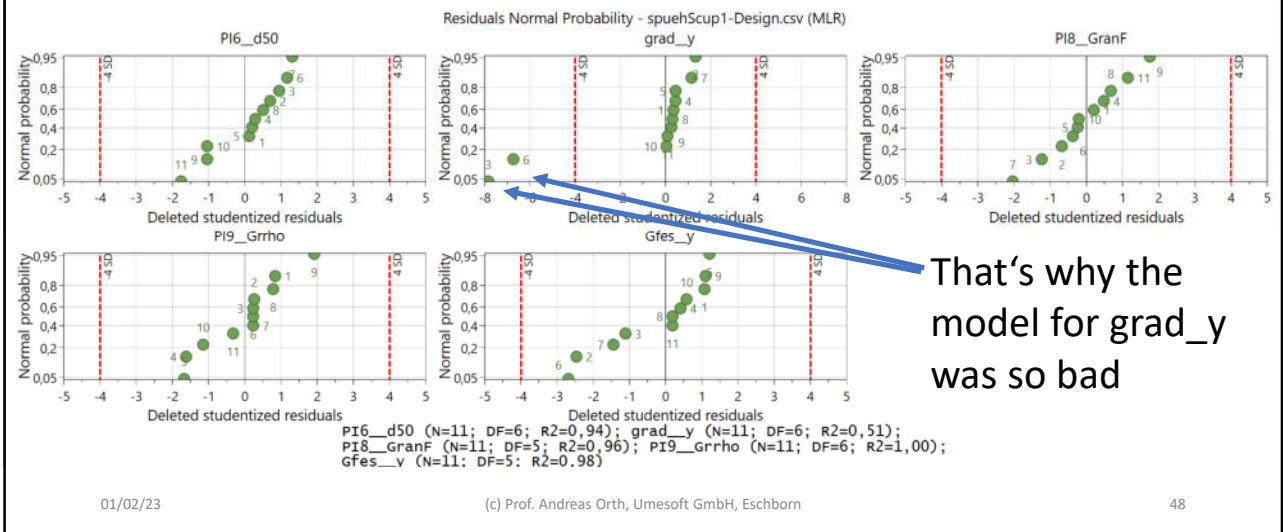
(c) Prof. Andreas Orth, Umesoft GmbH, Eschborn

46

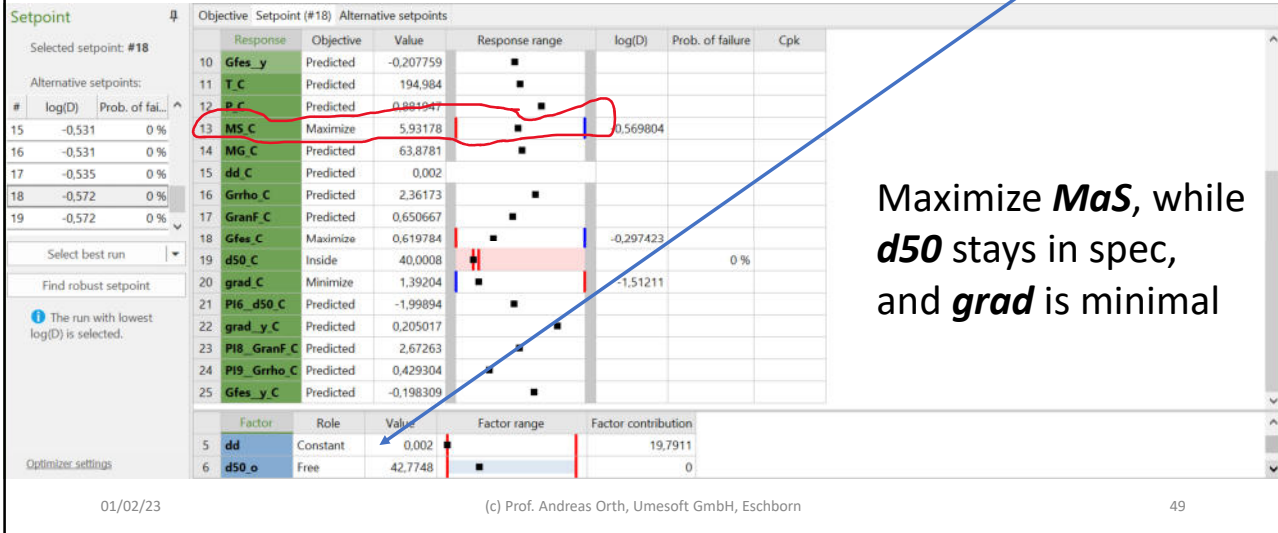
Step 9ff: *FIT the model – y-response to x-design*



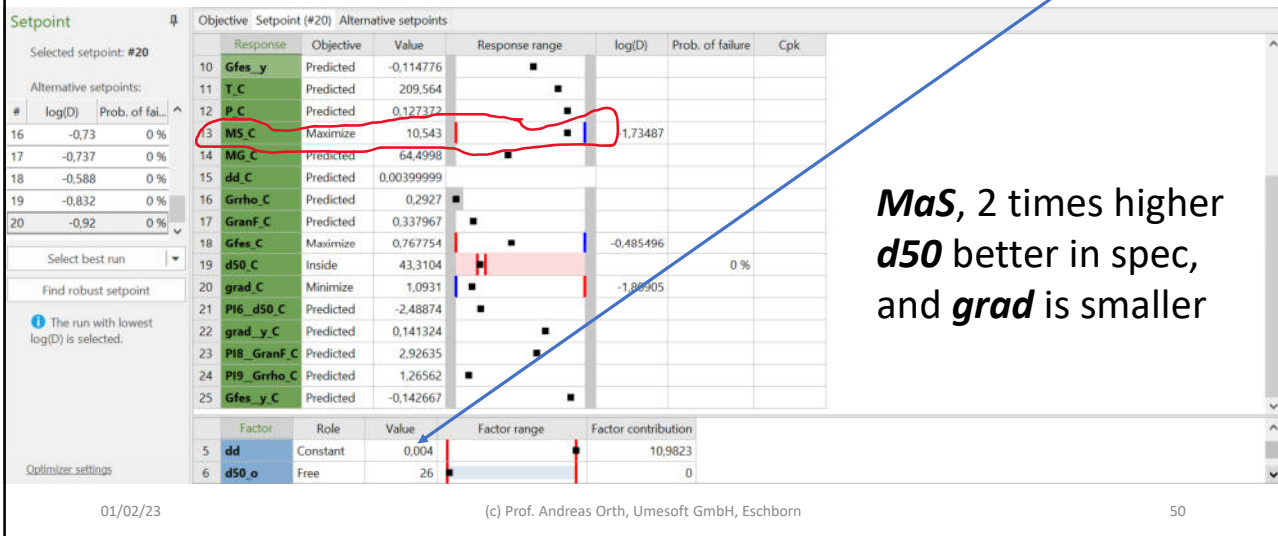
Step 9ff: *Diagnose the model for the y-responses*



Step 10: Optimize for the low Scale, $dd = 2 \text{ mm}$



Step 10ff: Optimize for the high Scale, $dd = 4 \text{ mm}$



Vielen Dank!

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ganz besonders an:

Chhawang Lama
Anthony Orth