

DoE for Scale-Up/Down

*... using MODDE[®], the DoE-DiVa[®]
and a little bit of R*

Session 4: Scale Down of a Bioreactor -- 22.02. 2023

Prof. Dr. Andreas Orth

umesoft

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

The roles of **MODDE[®]**, **DoE-DiVa[®]** and **R**

- **MODDE[®]** for the **complete DoE-workflow** of Design, Analysis, Prediction and Optimization, QbD, etc.
- **DoE-DiVa** introduces $\boxed{u} \xrightarrow{T_x} \boxed{x}$
User-factors and eXplaining-factors and designs for these
- **R** is used for prototyping and for validating of **DoE-DiVa** calculations, and for developing **DoE-DiVa Help System**.

This is how **MODDE®** looks.

MODDE® has many **Wizards**

MODDE® 13

1. Design **2. Work** **3. Analyze** **4. Predict&optimize**

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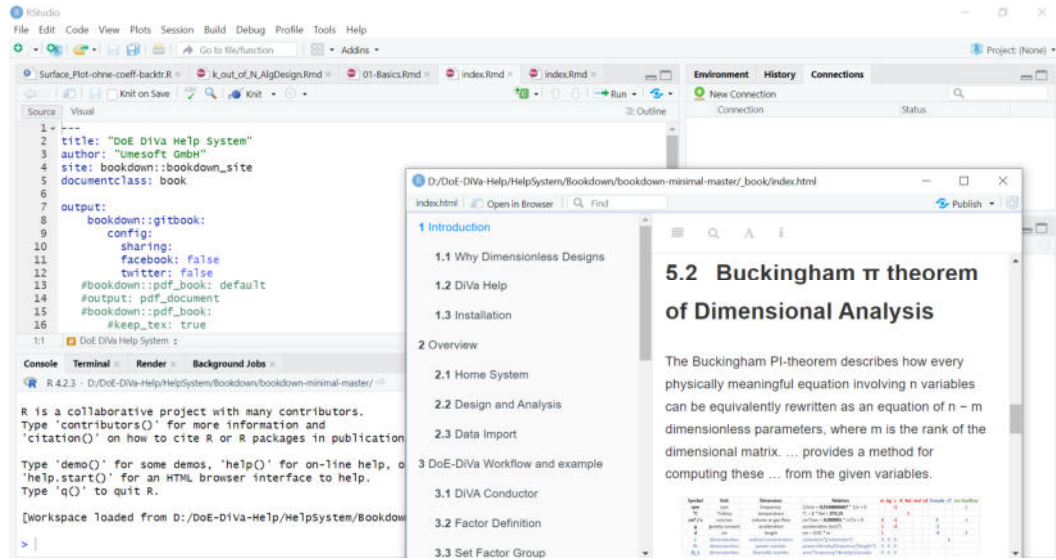
This is how the **DoE-DiVa** looks.

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

Key	Name	Low	High	Role
D	impellerDiam	0.12	0.2	CONTR
C.g	gasVolumeConcentration	100.0	100.0	CONST
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	CONST
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	CDEP
N	tim	1.0	1.0	CONTR
Q	gas	0	0	CONTR
PGV	Por	0	0	CDEP
kLam	ox	0	0	CDEP
OTRC	tot	0	0	CDEP
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	CDEP

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This is how the *R*(-studio) looks.

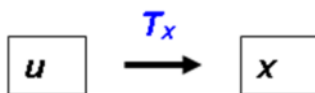


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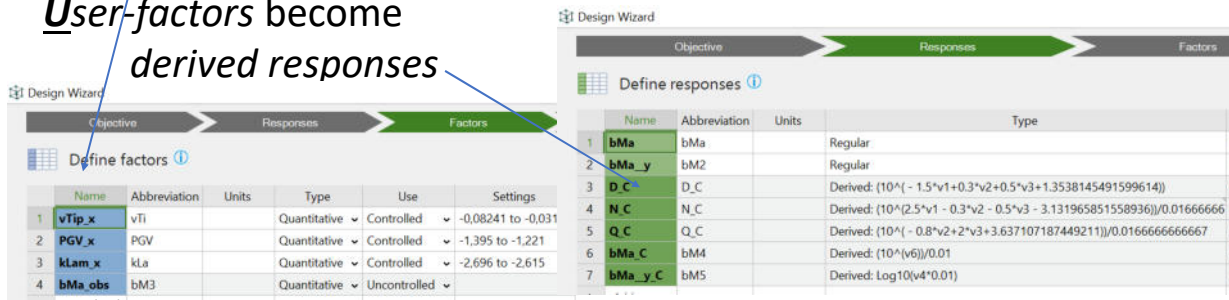
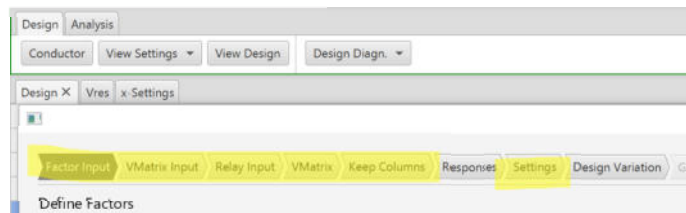
DoE-DiVa's focus is on factors



In **MODDE**[®]

X-factors act as factors

User-factors become derived responses



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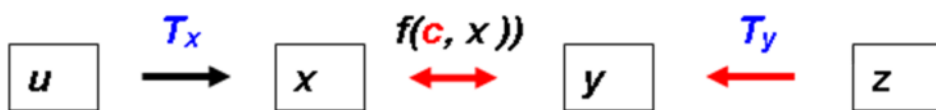
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1. *The DoE-DiVa approach*

2. Bioreactor at High and Low Scale
3. Preparing Scale Down using DoE-DiVa
4. Performing Scale Down using MODDE®

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

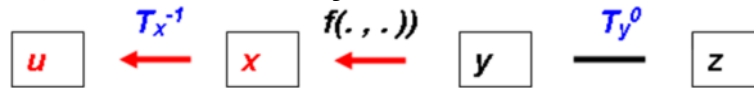
z : *measured response variable*

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

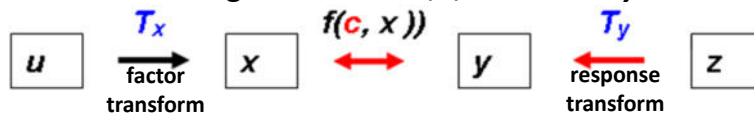
T_y : *transformation* to get from z to y , *may also just be log or neg-log*

The role of the *Transformations*

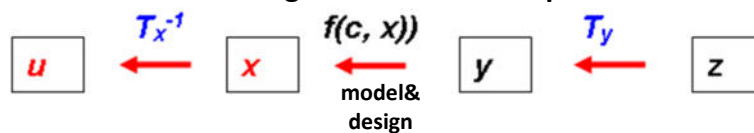
Design: How to get u from f and the transformation



Model Fit: how to get coefficients, c , from x and y



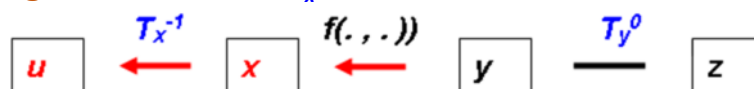
Optimization: how to get the u from the specification for z



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

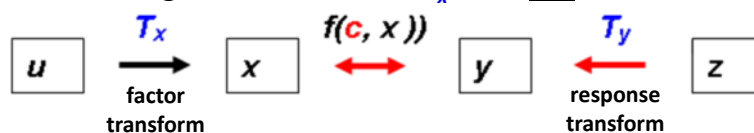
Session 3

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.



Different types of *factor dependencies*

- *Quotients and Products* of controlled (or constant) **u-factors** can be directly used as **x-factors**, **HOWEVER** it may be advisable – in the following situations – to first introduce **dependent u-factors**:
- **Nested formulae**: Oxygen transfer capacity, **OTRC**, depends on oxygen transfer coefficient, **kLa**, which again depends on power to volume ratio, **PGV**, and gas flow rate, **Q**.
- **Non-linear formulae**: Oxygen transfer capacity, **OTRC**, is the sum of products of **kLa**'s and concentration gradients. These will be **approximated** when determining T_{approx} and T_{approx}^{-1}
- **Data tables** from prior *experimental* or *simulation* runs are available, but not as *formulae*, typically **simulation results for the high scale** and **experimental results from the low scale**.

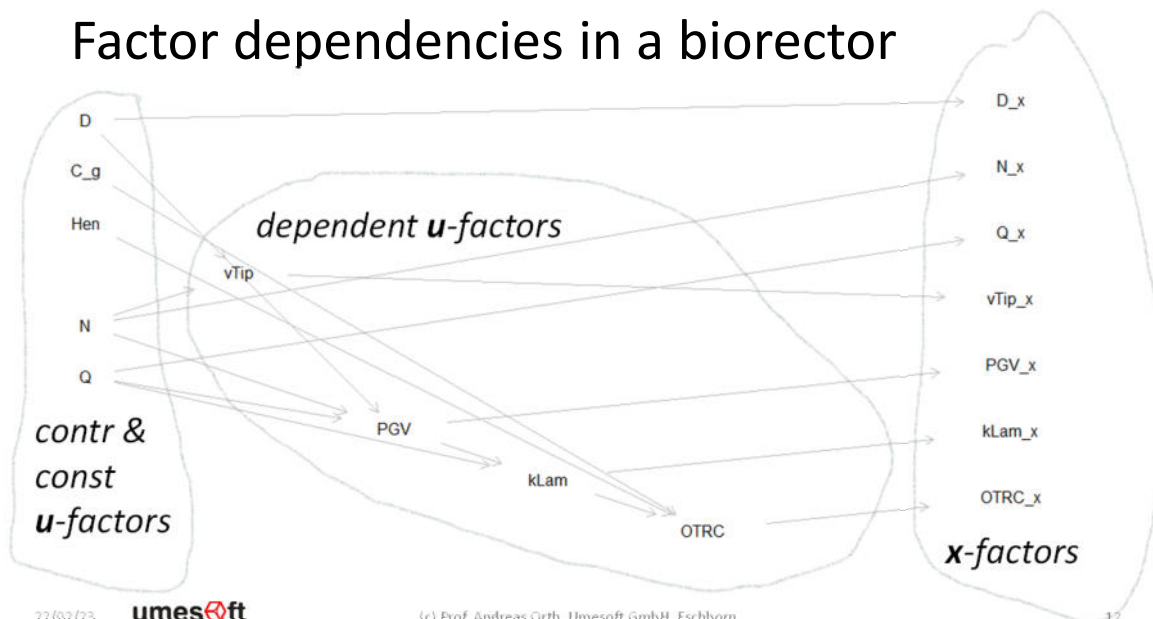
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Factor dependencies in a bioreactor



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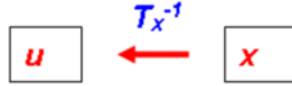
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Session 2

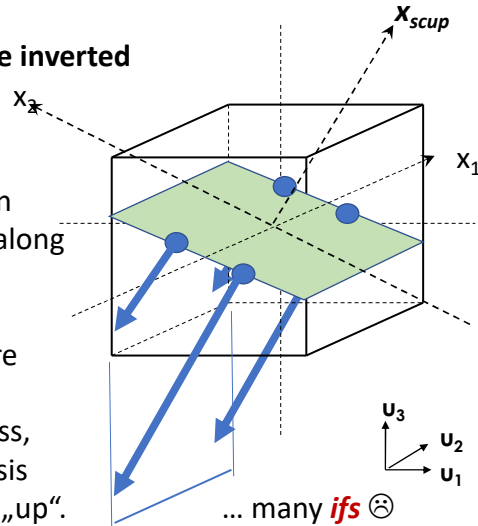
„Simple“ Scale Up using Similarity

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



If there are **fewer** x -factors than u -factors, then there is an orthogonal x_{scup} -“slider“-direction, along which both x -coordinates stay the same.

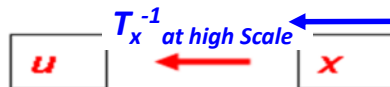
T_x^{-1} (respectively T_{approx}^{-1}) then depends on the „sliding-direction“, „down“ or „up“. If the x 's are **dimensionless**, and if the u give a „complete“ **description** of all relevant aspects of the process, the Similarity Principle of Dimensionless Analysis permits the transfer of results from „down“ to „up“.



„Complex“ Scale Up using „All that one knows“ „A-t-o-k approach“

TODAY:

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



Challenge: They may be different

The back transform, T_x^{-1} (respectively T_{approx}^{-1}), may be **much more different** at Low Scale than at High Scale **than just a different „slider position“**, particularly if there are

- **differing low/high intervals** for (geometrical) u -factors,
- **different u -factor** variables altogether (\Rightarrow a different dimension(!)),
- **different formulae** or data relating relevant u - and x -factor variables.



1. The DoE-DiVa approach
- 2. Bioreactor at High and Low Scale**
3. Preparing Scale Down using DoE-DiVa
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u-factors (at high scale)

Name	Abbr	group	Role	userunit	transform	userlow	userhigh
1 impellerDiameter	D	D	contr	m	log	0,4	0,8
2 gasVolumeConcentration	C_g	C_g	const	%	log	21	21
3 HenrySolubilityConstant (conc/conc)	Hen	Hen	const	[-]	log	0,031	0,031
4 tip speed	vTip	vTip	cdep	m/s	log	1	1
5 impellerSpeed	N	N	contr	1/s	log	1,3	2,6
6 gasFlowRate	Q	Q	contr	m ³ /min	log	10	20
7 PowerGVVolumeRatio	PGV	PGV	cdep	W/m ³	log	1	1
8 oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	kLam	kLam	cdep	1/s	log	0,0006	0,006
9 oxygenTransferCoeffiBubbleZone	kLab	kLab	cdep	1/s	log	1	1
10 total oxygen transfer capacity	OTRC	OTRC	cdep	1/s	log	1	1
11 ReynoldsNumber	ReN	ReN	cdep	[-]	log	1	1

At high scale, there are **two zones**, regions or „compartments“, **mixed zone** and **bubble-zone**: oxygen transfer coefficient, *k_{la}*, is **different in the two zones**

Values at **high scale** for **user low** and **high** for

geometric factors are typically **different at**

low scale, whereas

intinsic properties are **scale independent**

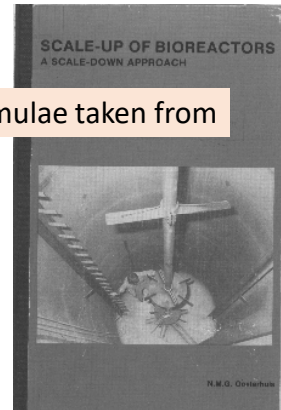
u-formulae (at high scale)

	formula
1	$v_{Tip} = D * N$
2	$PGV = D^5 * N^3 * Q^{-0.5}$
3	$k_{Lam} = 0.0323 * (PGV)^{0.4} * ((Q * 0.0166666667) / 3.14159 * 4 / 2.4^2)^{0.5}$
5	$k_{Lab} = 0.32 * ((Q * 0.0166666667) / 3.14159 * 4 / 2.4^2)^{0.7}$
4	$OTRC = k_{Lam} * (C_g * 0.01) * Hen + k_{Lab} * (C_g * 0.01) * Hen$
6	$ReN = N * D^2 / 1.470588e-06$

The formulae for oxygen transfer coefficients, *klam/b*, are **different in the two zones, mixed zone and bubble zone.**

The formula for total oxygen transfer capacity, *OTRC*, **combines results of the two zones.**

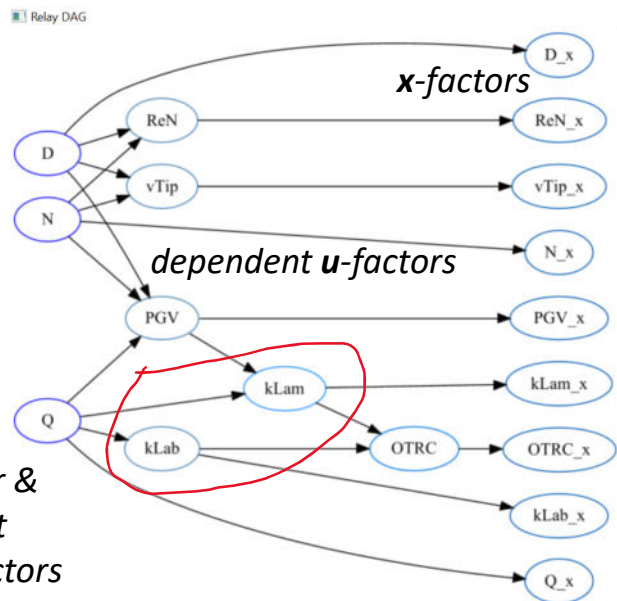
Formulae taken from



Proefschrift ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor in de technische wetenschappen aan de Technische Hogeschool Delft, op gezag van de Rector Magnificus, prof.ir. B.P.Th. Veltman, in het openbaar te verdedigen ten overstaan van het College van Dekanen op 20 maart 1984 te 16.00 uur door
Nicolaas Marius Gerard Oosterhuis, geboren te Zaandijk, Landbouwkundig ingenieur.

Nested *u-factor* dependencies

(at high scale)



contr & const u-factors

u-factors

(at **low** scale)

Name	Abbr	group	Role	userunit	transform	userlow	userhigh
1 impellerDiameter	D	D	contr	m	log	0,08	0,16
2 gasVolumeConcentration	C_g	C_g	const	%	log	21	21
3 HenrySolubilityConstant (conc/conc)	Hen	Hen	const	[-]	log	0,031	0,031
4 tip speed	vTip	vTip	cdep	m/s	log	1	1
5 impellerSpeed	N	N	contr	1/s	log	6,5	15
6 gasFlowRate	Q	Q	contr	m ³ /min	log	1	2
7 PowerGVVolumeRatio	PGV	PGV	cdep	W/m ³	log	1	1
8 oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	kLam	kLam	cdep	1/s	log	1	1
9 total oxygen transfer capacity	OTRC	OTRC	cdep	1/s	log	1	1
10 ReynoldsNumber	ReN	ReN	cdep	[-]	log	2	1

At low scale, there is only **one zone**, region or „compartment“, the **mixed zone** and there is **no bubble-zone**:
oxygen transfer coefficient, *klam*, **only exists once**, there is no *klab*.

Values At **low scale** for **user low** and **high** for **geometric** factors are typically different at **high scale**, whereas **intrinsic properties** are scale independent

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u-dependency formulae

(at **low** scale)

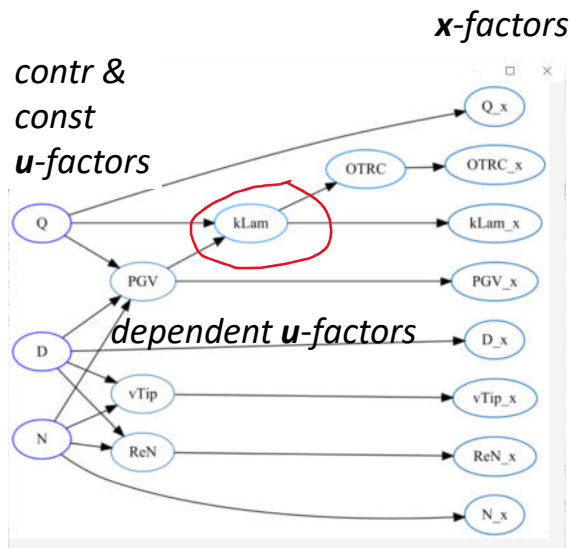
formula
1 $vTip = D * N$
2 $PGV = D^5 * N^3 * Q^{(-0.5)}$
3 $kLam = 0.0323 * (PGV)^{0.4} * ((Q * 0.016666667) / 3.14159 * 4 / 2.4^2)^{0.5}$
4 $OTRC = kLam * ((C_g * 0.01) * Hen)$
5 $ReN = N * D^2 / 1.470588e-06$

There is only one formula for oxygen transfer coefficient, *klam*, because there is only **one zone**, the **mixed zone**.

The formula for total oxygen transfer capacity, *OTRC*, is simpler.

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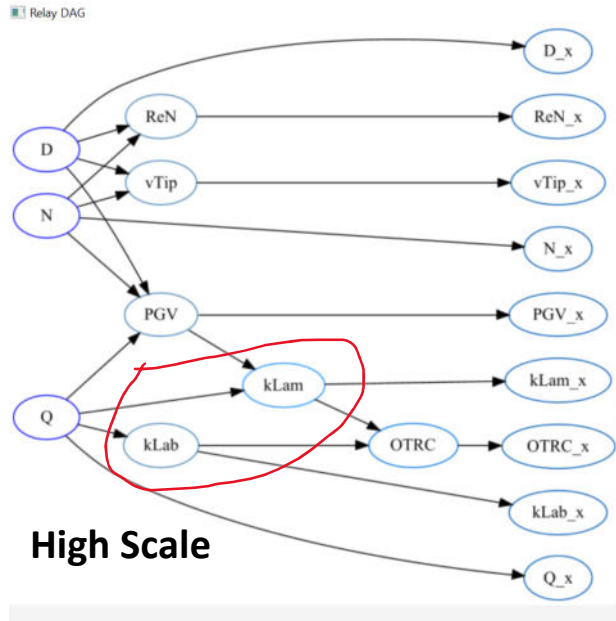
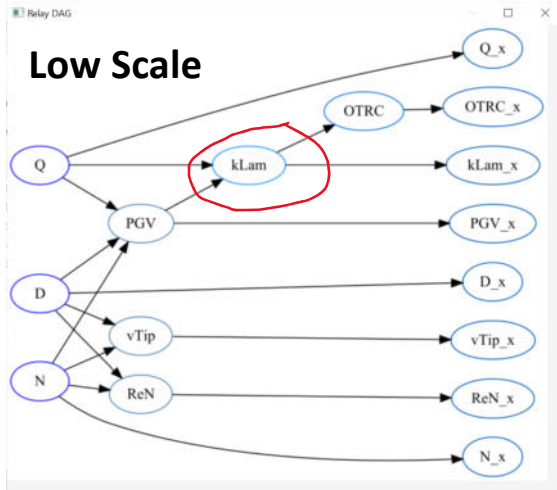


Nested *u-factor dependencies*

(at **low** scale)

1. The DoE-DiVa approach
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u- and x-factors



Step 1: u-factors

(high scale first)

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
D	impellerDiam	0.4	0.8	CONTR	m	LOG	LENGTH
C_g	gasVolumeConcentration	21.0	21.0	CONST	%	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	CONST	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	CDEP	m/s	LOG	SPEED
N	impellerSpeed	1.3	2.6	CONTR	revpm	LOG	NUMBER_OF_REVOL...
Q	gasFlowRate	10.0	20.0	CONTR	m ³ /min	LOG	VOLUME_FLOW
PGV	PowerGVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0	CDEP	W/m ³	LOG	POWER DENSITY
kLam	oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	6.0E-4	0.006	CDEP	1/s	LOG	REACTION_RATE1
kLab	oxygenTransferCoeffiBubbleZone	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI	LOG	REACTION_RATE1
OTRC	totalOxygenTransferCapacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s	LOG	REACTION_RATE1
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS

There are 3 controlled u-factors

There are 6 dependent u-factors

Step 2: *x*-factors (in this case just identity)

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

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Import Vmatrix
System Suggest
Edit
Identity
Adjust Vmatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		D_x	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x	kLab_x	OTRC_x	ReN_x
2	D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	C.g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vTip	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Q	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	PGV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9	kLam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	kLab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	OTRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	ReN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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Step 3: *u*-factor dependencies (OTRC at high scale)

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Columns Responses Settings

Define Relay

Y	x	rSq	rse	rse %
vTip	D,N	1.0	2.1060981098442886E-32	0.0
PGV	D,N,Q	1.0	1.4576597471339955E-29	0.0
kLam	Q,PGV	1.0	2.91886720134038E-31	0.0
kLab	Q	1.0	2.57611248205712E-32	0.0
OTRC	kLam,kLab	0.9899743593910699	7.436304153462776E-4	0.1713739084356
ReN	D,N	1.0	4.4233699195485725E-31	0.0

RelayFormulae

Y	x	Type
vTip	N^D	RELAY_FORMULA
PGV	D^5*N^3*Q^(-0.5)	RELAY_FORMULA
kLam	0.0323*PGV^0.4*((Q*0.0...	RELAY_FORMULA
OTRC	kLam*((C.g*0.01)*Hen)+...	RELAY_FORMULA
kLab	0.32*((Q*0.0166666667)/...	RELAY_FORMULA
ReN	N^D^2/1.470588e-06	RELAY_FORMULA

User Unit Formula $OTRC = kLam * (C.g * 0.01) * Hen + kLab * (C.g * 0.01)$

OTRC UserUnit $kLam * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen) + kLab * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen)$

Formulae Unit Copy User Unit Formula to Clipboard

There are 6 formulae for the 6 dependent *u*-factors

Approximation quality, OTRC:
 R^2 is 0.98997
relative deviation is 0.17137 %

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

Would you like to generate a VMMatrix? Identity matrix

Import VMMatrix

System Suggest

Edit

Identity

Adjust VMMatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		D_x	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x
2	D	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	C_g	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hen	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vTip	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	N	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	Q	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	PGV	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	kLam	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	kLab	0	0	0	0	0	0

Relayed VMMatrix Containing the complete structure

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		D_x	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x	kLab_x	OTRC_x	ReN_x
2	D	1	1	0	0	5	2	0	,1069432	2
3	D_N	0	-1	0	0	-3	-2	0	-,1069432	-2
4	C_g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Hen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	vTip_D	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	N	0	1	1	0	3	1,2	0	,0641659	1
8	N_N	0	-1	0	0	-3	-1,2	0	-,0641659	-1
9	Q	0	0	0	1	-,5	,3	,7	,6729131	0
10	Q_N	0	0	0	0	,5	-,3	-,7	-,6729131	0
11	PGV_D	0	0	0	0	1	,4	0	,0213886	0
		0	0	0	0	0	-,4	0	-,0213886	0

u-factor dependencies* have been *relayed* from the *contr u-factors* to the *x-factors

Previous Next Abbrechen

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Step 5: choose x-factors to use

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

Select Dimension-less factor(s) to Keep

VMatrix : Correlation

D_x

vTip_x

N_x

Q_x

PGV_x

kLam_x

kLab_x

OTRC_x

ReN_x

Max 3 x-factors is possible.

	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Ref
1	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x	kLab_x	OTRC_x	
2	1	0	0	5	2	0	,1069432	2
3	1	1	0	3	1,2	0	,0641659	1
4	0	0	1	-,5	,3	,7	,6729131	0

Previous Next Abbrechen

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Step 6: *define z-response(s)* (of no relevance today)

The screenshot shows the 'Define Z-Response(s)' dialog box in the software. The 'Name' field is 'bioMass' and the 'Abbr' is 'bMa'. The 'Dimension Type' is set to 'DIMENSION_LESS'. The 'Unit' is '100-%' and the 'Transformation' is 'NEG_LOG'. The 'Min' value is 80.0, the 'Target' is 90, and the 'Max' is 99. The 'Unit' dialog box is also open, showing 'Unit Name' as '100-%', 'Offset' as '100.0', and 'Gradient' as '-1.0'. The 'Unit' dialog has 'OK' and 'Abbrechen' buttons.

Key	Name	Low	High	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
bMa	bioMass	10.0	1000.0	%	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS

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Step 7: Settings: *define y-response(s)* (for completeness)

The screenshot shows the 'Design Settings' dialog box. The 'y-response(s)' column is highlighted in green. The 'bMa' response is set to 1, while all other responses (D, C.g, Hen, N, Q, PGV, kLam, OTRC, ReN) are set to 0. The 'Design Settings' dialog has 'Suggest', 'Import', 'Edit', and 'Adjust' buttons. The 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Abbrechen' buttons are also visible at the bottom.

	A	B
2	D	0
3	C.g	0
4	Hen	0
5	vTip	0
6	N	0
7	Q	0
8	PGV	0
9	kLam	0
10	OTRC	0
11	ReN	0
12	bMa	1

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

matrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)	
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	D_N	C_g	
D	1	5	,1069432	0	0	
D_N	-1	-5	-,1069432	1	0	
C_g	0	0	0	0	1	
Hen	0	0	0	0	0	
vTip_D	1	0	0	0	0	
N	1	3	,0641659	0	0	
N_N	-1	-3	-,0641659	0	0	
Q	0	-,5	,6729131	0	0	
Q_N	0	,5	-,6729131	0	0	

matrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	D	D_N	C_g	Hen	vTip_D	N	N_N	Q	
vTip_x	-1,5	0	0	0	0	2,5	0	,0000001	
PGV_x	,492178	0	0	0	0	-,492178	0	-,0312879	
OTRC_x	,365707	0	0	0	0	-,365707	0	1,4628279	
D_N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C_g	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Hen	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
vTip_D	1,5	0	0	0	1	-2,5	0	-,0000001	
N_N	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Q_N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

These tables can be used later, if it becomes necessary to adapt *low/high settings* of *u-factors* at low scale.

Step 7ff: Settings: *view and edit* x-settings to use

Vmatrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)			
#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	Outer High
vTip_x	1.0	0.520001	0.960075	0.960075	1.03454	1.11479	1.11479	2.08
PGV_x	1.0	0.00478751	0.074739	0.0747395	0.0938469	0.117842	0.117842	1.73327
OTRC_x	1.0	2.13644E-4	2.17856E-4	2.17856E-4	2.95972E-4	4.02087E-4	4.02087E-4	3.83504E-4
D_N	0.0	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601
C_g	0.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Hen	0.0	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999
vTip_D	0.0	1.03454	1.03454	1.03454	1.03454	1.03454	1.03454	1.03454
N_N	0.0	1.80989	1.80989	1.80989	1.80989	1.80989	1.80989	1.80989

Transformation Use
 LOG
 back-transform
 Inner
 Outer
 Inbetween
 User

Setting Generate x-Settings

Step 7ff: Settings: *x-settings*

#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	Outer High
vTip_x	1.0	0.520001	0.960075	0.960075	1.03454	1.11479	1.11479	1.11479
PGV_x	1.0	0.00478751	0.074739	0.0747395	0.0938469	0.117842	0.117842	0.117842
OTRC_x	1.0	2.13644E-4	2.17856E-4	2.17856E-4	2.95972E-4	4.02087E-4	4.02087E-4	4.02087E-4
D_N	0.0	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601	0.571601
C_g	0.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Hen	0.0	0.0300000	0.0300000	0.0300000	0.0300000	0.0300000	0.0300000	0.0300000
vTip_D	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
N_N	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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

Transformation: LOG back-transform
 Use: Inner Outer Inbetween User

Buttons: Setting, Generate x-Settings

Step 8: *Select the design variation*

Select Design Variation

- Generate Design ... for the x-factors: *vTip_x, PGV_x, OTRC_x*
- Import Design
- Generate Candidate Set
- Performed Design for Analysis (and Prediction)

Design Type

Design	Runs	Dof	log_Det	G_Eff	Cond. No.	model
Full Factorial	8	1	6.321	2.784E-5	1.001	interaction
Fractional F...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	linear
Fractional F...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	linear
3 Level Fact...	8	1	6.321	2.784E-5	1.001	interaction
Central Co...	14	7	7.261	1.591E-5	1.752	interaction
Plackett Bur...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	linear
Doehlert De...	12	9	N/A	N/A	0	interaction

Centerpoint: 1

Buttons: Previous, Abbrechen

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

... and export it to **MODDE®**
 (note: what is exported to a .csv-file) is the **x-design** and the **u-formulae** for T_{approx}^{-1}

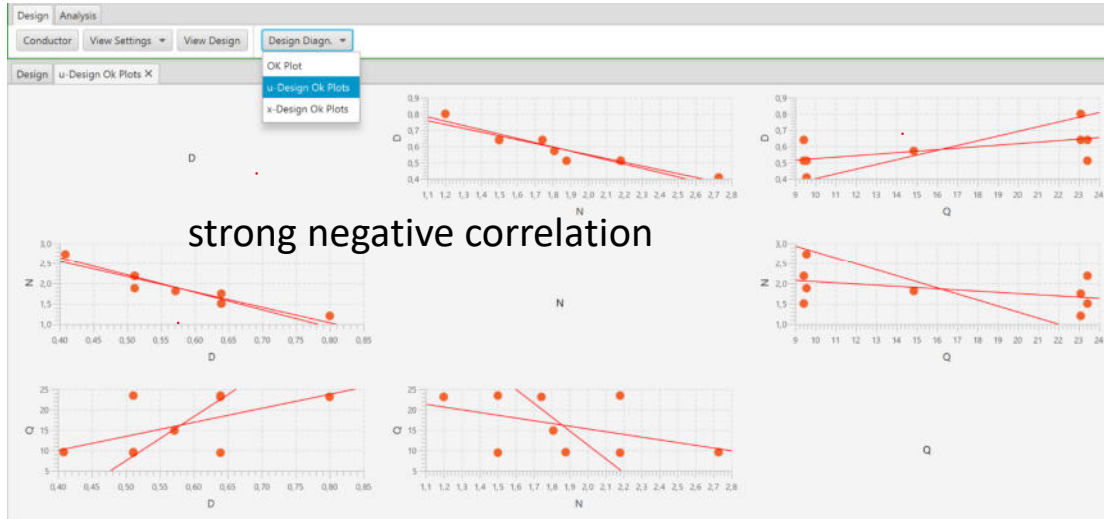
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x-Design and u-Formulae for MODDE®

	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	bMa	bMa_y
R0	0,01704	-1,019	-3,553	0	0
R1	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,6902	0	0
R2	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,6902	0	0
R3	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,6902	0	0
R4	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,6902	0	0
R5	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,4158	0	0
R6	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,4158	0	0
R7	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,4158	0	0
R8	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,4158	0	0

D_C	$(10^{(-1.5*v1+0.492178*v2+0.365707*v3+1.5790139870066067)})$			
N_C	$(10^{(2.5*v1 - 0.492178*v2 - 0.365707*v3 - 3.357165289403276)})/($			
Q_C	$(10^{(7.31414E-8*v1 - 0.0312879*v2+1.46283*v3+4.537904938837$			
bMa_C	$(10^{(v6)})/0.01$			
bMa_y_C	$\text{Log}_{10}(v4*0.01)$			

Step 8ff: *ok-plot for u-design* (not orthogonal)



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

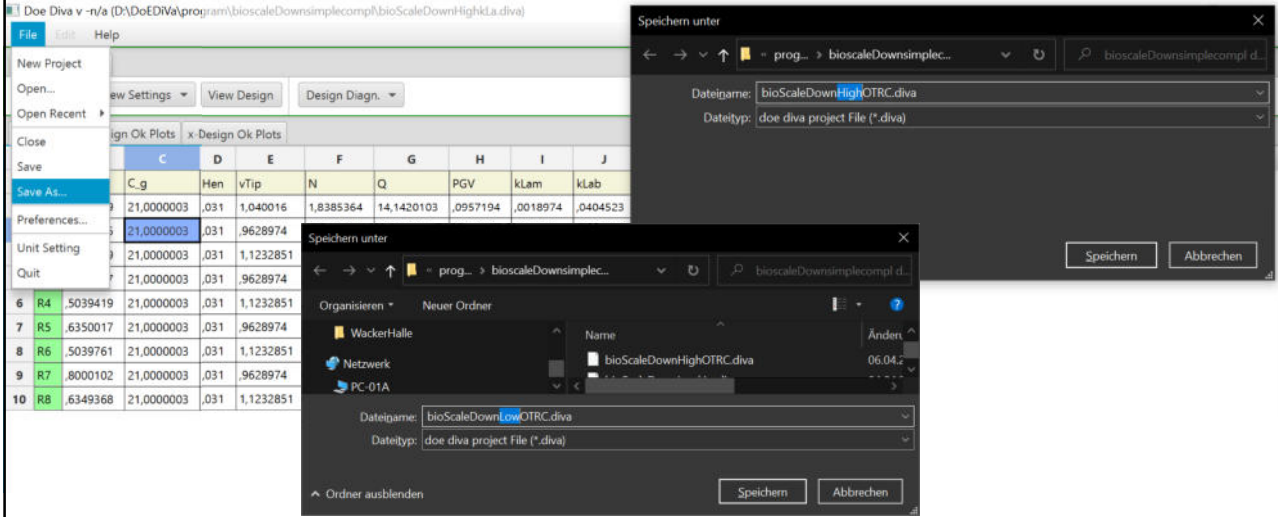


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Save As „...High“ then again, this time as „...Low“



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Step 1: *u*-factors

(now at *low* scale)

Key	Name	Low	High
D	impellerDiam	0.4	0.8
C.g	gasVolumeConcentration	21.0	21.0
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0
N	impellerSpeed	1.3	2.6
Q	gasFlowRate	10.0	20.0
PGV	PowerGVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0
kLam	oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	6.0E-4	0.006
kLab	oxygenTransferCoeffiBubbleZone	1.0	1.0
OTRC	totalOxygenTransferCapacity	1.0	1.0
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit
D	impellerDiam	0.08	0.16	CONTR	m
C.g	gasVolumeConcentration	21.0	21.0	CONST	%
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	CONST	SI
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	CDEP	m/s
N	impellerSpeed	6.5	15.0	CONTR	revpm
Q	gasFlowRate	1.0	2.0	CONTR	m ³ /min
PGV	PowerGVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0	CDEP	W/m ³
kLam	oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
OTRC	totalOxygenTransferCapacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI

No bubble zone => no factor *kLab*

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Step 1f: *stop and think* (... and grumble)

Isn't the aim of *scale down* to *find the right settings* to use at the low scale?

Then why do we have to *enter these values before we start*?

Factor Input	VMatrix Input	Relay Input	VMatrix	Keep Columns	Respons
Define Factors					
Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit
D	impellerDiam	0.08	0.16	CONTR	m
C_g	gasVolumeConcentration	21.0	21.0	CONST	%
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	CONST	SI
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	CDEP	m/s
N	impellerSpeed	6.5	15.0	CONTR	revpm
Q	gasFlowRate	1.0	2.0	CONTR	m ³ /min
PGV	PowerGVVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0	CDEP	W/m ³
kLam	oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
OTRC	totalOxygenTransferCapacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI

Step 1ff: *don't worry, (don't grumble) ... be happy*

The „All that one knows“, A-t-o-k, approach requires you to use A-t-y-k 😊.

The Limits are only important to *define the scope of validity* of the formulae (slide after next slide).

Factor Input	VMatrix Input	Relay Input	VMatrix	Keep Columns	Respons
Define Factors					
Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit
D	impellerDiam	0.08	0.16	CONTR	m
C_g	gasVolumeConcentration	21.0	21.0	CONST	%
Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	CONST	SI
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	CDEP	m/s
N	impellerSpeed	6.5	15.0	CONTR	revpm
Q	gasFlowRate	1.0	2.0	CONTR	m ³ /min
PGV	PowerGVVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0	CDEP	W/m ³
kLam	oxygenTransferCoeffiMixedZone	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
OTRC	totalOxygenTransferCapacity	1.0	1.0	CDEP	1/s
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI

Step 2: *x*-factors (in this case, as before, just identity)

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

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Import Vmatrix
System Suggest
Edit
Identity
Adjust Vmatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		D_x	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x	kLab_x	OTRC_x	ReN_x
2	D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	C.g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	vTip	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Q	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	PGV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9	kLam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	kLab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	OTRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	ReN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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Step 3: *u*-factor dependencies (example OTRC)

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Factor Input VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix Keep Co

Define Relay

Y	x	rSq	rse	rse %
vTip	D,N	1.0	6.823932209115852E-32	0.0
PGV	D,N,Q	1.0	1.2400716803678711E-29	0.0
kLam	Q,PGV	1.0	4.642186529535076E-31	0.0
OTRC	kLam	1.0	2.4616686940651513E-31	0.0
ReN	D,N	1.0	5.647581065640306E-31	0.0

RelayFormulae

Import Relay Formulae
Import Relay Design
Import Relay Coefficient
Create Relay Coefficient

User Unit Formula $OTRC = kLam * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen) + kLab * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen)$

OTRC dependency at **high** scale

OTRC UserUnit $kLam * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen) + kLab * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen)$

Formulae Unit Copy User Unit Formula to Clipboard

User Unit Formula $OTRC = kLam * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen)$

OTRC dependency at **low** scale

OTRC UserUnit $kLam * ((C.g * 0.01) * Hen)$

Formulae Unit Copy User Unit Formula to Clipboard

Formulae at low scale will typically be **different** from those at **high** scale.

key	name
D	impellerDI...
C.g	gasVolume...
Hen	HenrySolu...
vTip	tipSpeed
N	impellerSp...
Q	gasFlowRate
PGV	PowerGVol...
kLam	oxygenTra...
OTRC	totalOxvae...

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Steps 4, 5 & 6: are the same as at *high Scale*
(Vmatrix-Info, **Keep Columns** and Responses)

Select Dimension-less factor(s) to Keep

VMatrix : Correlation

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1 #		D_x	vTip_x	N_x	Q_x	PGV_x	kLam_x
2 D	1		1	0	0	5	2
3 N	0		1	1	0	3	1,2
4 Q	0		0	0	1	-,5	,3

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Step 7: *x-settings* should be comparable ...

VRes	Wres	y- response(s)	High scale			Vmatrix	VRes	Wres	y- response(s)	Low scale		
User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	#	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High		
0.96291	0.96291	1.04	1.12326	1.12326	vTip_x	0.986631	0.986631	1.11714	1.26491	1.26491		
0.075692	0.075692	0.0957172	0.121041	0.121041	PGV_x	0.0121753	0.0121753	0.0150062	0.0184957	0.0184957		
2.04085E-4	2.04085E-4	2.79898E-4	3.83875E-4	3.83875E-4	OTRC_x	1.28908E-5	1.28908E-5	1.41E-5	1.54227E-5	1.54227E-5		
0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	D_N	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137		
21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	C.g	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		

Inner Low for PGV at high scale is **below** ☹ *Inner High* at low scale
and also
Inner Low for OTRC at high scale is **above** ☹ *Inner High* at low scale

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Step 7f: ... otherwise check *x-settings* / *VRES*

If they are „too different“, use infos in *VRES* (T_{approx}) and *WRES* (T_{approx}^{-1}) to get indications on which *u-factor limits* or *dependency formulae* should be changed

Vmatrix	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)	Low scale		
#	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	
vTip_x	0.986631	0.986631	1.11714	1.26491	1.26491	
PGV_x	0.0121753	0.0121753	0.0150062	0.0184957	0.0184957	
OTRC_x	1.28908E-5	1.28908E-5	1.41E-5	1.54227E-5	1.54227E-5	
D_N	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137	0.113137	
C_g	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Hen	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	
vTip_D	1.11714	1.11714	1.11714	1.11714	1.11714	
N_N	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421	

Use *VRES* (i.e. T_{approx}) Information to lift **PGV** and **OTRC** at low scale

Step 7ff: Use *VRES* to lift **PGV** and **OTRC**

Vmatrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	D_N	C_g	Hen
2	D	1	5	2	0	0	0
3	D_N	-1	-5	-2	1	0	0
4	C_g	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	Hen	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	vTip_D	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	N	1	3	1,2	0	0	0
8	N_N	-1	-3	-1,2	0	0	0
9	Q	0	-,5	,3	0	0	0

$D \nearrow, N \nearrow, Q \searrow$ to improve **PGV**,
 $D \nearrow, N \nearrow, Q \nearrow$ to improve **OTRC**

Define Factors						
Key	Name	Low	High	Low	High	
D	impellerDiam	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.2	
C.g	gasVolumeConcent	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Hen	HenrySolubilityCon:	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031	
vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
N	impellerSpeed	6.5	15.0	6.5	15.0	
Q	gasFlowRate	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	
PGV	PowerGVVolumeRati	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
kLam	oxygenTransferCoe	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
OTRC	totalOxygenTransfe	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

try this

Step 7fff: *x-settings* should not be too different

High scale					Vmatrix	Adapted Low scale				
User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	#	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High
0.96291	0.96291	1.04	1.12326	1.12326	vTip_x	1.38535	1.38535	1.52971	1.6891	1.6891
0.075692	0.075692	0.0957172	0.121041	0.121041	PGV_x	0.0590908	0.0590908	0.0722404	0.0883141	0.0883141
2.04085E-4	2.04085E-4	2.79898E-4	3.83875E-4	3.83875E-4	OTRC_x	2.41485E-5	2.41485E-5	2.65003E-5	2.90804E-5	2.90804E-5
0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	D_N	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919
21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	C_g	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	Hen	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999	0.0309999
1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	vTip_D	1.52971	1.52971	1.52971	1.52971	1.52971
1.83849	1.83849	1.83849	1.83849	1.83849	N_N	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421	9.87421

PGV is **better**, *vTip* may just be **good enough**, *OTRC* is **definitely not**

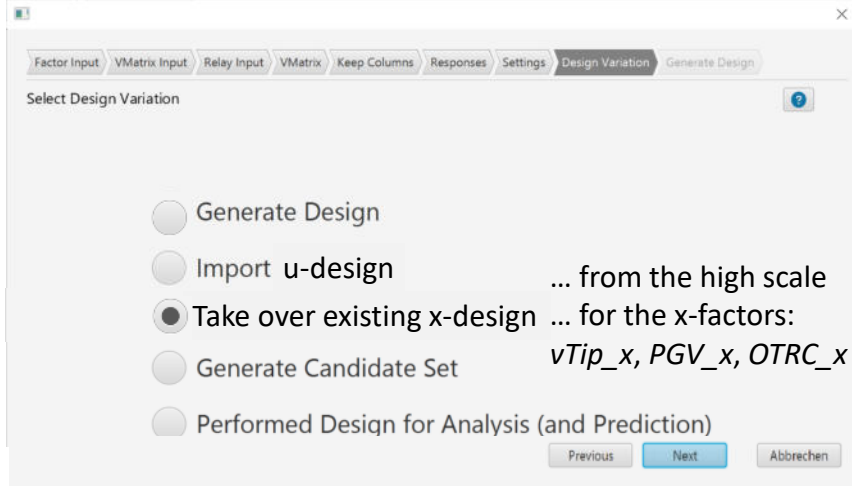
Step 7ffff: Use *Oxygen* instead of *air* to lift *OTRC*

Define Factors						High scale				
Low	High	Key	Name	Low	High	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High
0.12	0.2	D	impellerDiam	0.12	0.2	0.96291	0.96291	1.04	1.12326	1.12326
21.0	21.0	C_g	gasVolumeConcentr	100.0	100.0	0.075692	0.075692	0.0957172	0.121041	0.121041
0.031	0.031	Hen	HenrySolubilityConst	0.031	0.031	2.04085E-4	2.04085E-4	2.79898E-4	3.83875E-4	3.83875E-4
1.0	1.0	vTip	tipSpeed	1.0	1.0	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685	0.565685
6.5	15.0	N	impellerSpeed	6.5	13.0					
1.0	2.0	Q	gasFlowRate	1.0	2.0					
1.0	1.0	PGV	PowerGVVolumeRatio	1.0	1.0					
1.0	1.0	kLam	oxygenTransferCoeff	1.0	1.0					
1.0	1.0	OTRC	totalOxygenTransfert	1.0	1.0					
1.0	1.0	ReN	ReynoldsNumber	1.0	1.0					

Re-Adapted Low scale				
User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High
1.38535	1.38535	1.52971	1.6891	1.6891
0.0590908	0.0590908	0.0722404	0.0883141	0.0883141
1.15093E-4	1.15093E-4	1.26299E-4	1.38599E-4	1.38599E-4
0.154919	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919

PGV and *vTip* are **unchanged**, *OTRC* is **now 1/2 and not 1/10** of high scale

Next Step: *Future DoE-DiVa Functionality*



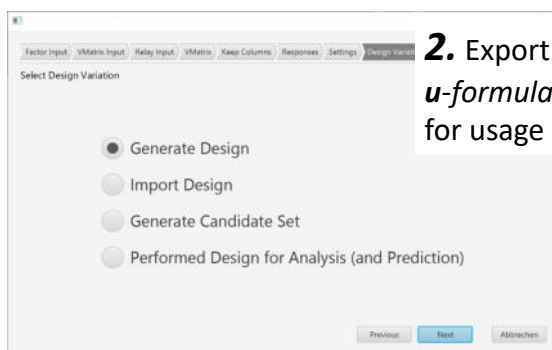
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Step 8: *Current DoE-DiVa Functionality*

1. Generate new *x-design* at low scale for $vTip_x$, PGV_x , $OTRC_x$



2. Export *x-design* and *u-formulae* to .csv for usage in **MODDE®**

H	I	J	K	L
			ReN	bMa
Copy	Ctrl+C		166.057,08119	0
Paste	Ctrl+V		157.612,40646	0
			199.401,2/80/	10
			174.961,46238	0

3. In **MODDE®** use the *x-design* from high scale, *u-formulae* from low scale

D_C	$(10^{-(1.5*v1+0.3*v2+0.5*v3+2.09750160048793)})$		
N_C	$(10^{(2.5*v1 - 0.3*v2 - 0.5*v3 - 3.875652761201205)})$		
Q_C	$(10^{(-0.8*v2+2*v3+6.611854831785227)})/0.016666$		
bMa_C	$(10^{(v6)})/0.01$		
bMa_y_C	$\text{Log}_{10}(v4*0.01)$		

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Step 8f: *u-Formulae* at the two Scales for MODDE®

D_C	$(10^{(-1.5*v1+0.492178*v2+0.365707*v3+1.5790139870066067)})$
N_C	$(10^{(2.5*v1 - 0.492178*v2 - 0.365707*v3 - 3.357165289403276)})/()$
Q_C	$(10^{(7.31414E-8*v1 - 0.0312879*v2+1.46283*v3+4.537904938837)})$
bMa_C	$(10^{(v6)})/0.01$
bMa__y_C	$\text{Log}_{10}(v4*0.01)$

**High
scale**

T_{approx}^{-1} at high Scale

T_y and T_y^{-1}

Please note: they are different!

**Low
scale**

D_C	$(10^{(-1.5*v1+0.3*v2+0.5*v3+1.7586825108558148)})$
N_C	$(10^{(2.5*v1 - 0.3*v2 - 0.5*v3 - 3.5368338238484998)})/0.01666666$
Q_C	$(10^{(-0.8*v2+2*v3+5.256579707449209)})/0.0166666666667$
bMa_C	$(10^{(v6)})/0.01$
bMa__y_C	$\text{Log}_{10}(v4*0.01)$

T_{approx}^{-1} at low Scale

T_y and T_y^{-1}

1. The DoE-Diva approach
2. Bioreactor at High and Low Scale
3. Preparing Scale Down using DoE-DiVa
- 4. Performing Scale Down using MODDE®**

Step 9: Import *High Scale x*-design into **MODDE®**

The screenshot shows the MODDE software interface. On the left is a green sidebar with navigation options: Back, Info, New, Open, Save, Save as, Print, Share, Close, Help, and Options. The main area is titled 'New' and contains options for 'Experimental design', 'Using existing design', 'Paste data', 'Import external design' (highlighted), and 'Complement design'. A 'Responses' dialog box is open, showing a table of experimental runs with columns for 'Exp name', 'vTip_x', 'PGV_x', 'OTRC_x', 'bMa', and 'bMa_y'. A 'Factors' dropdown menu is also visible, with 'Responses' selected.

Exp name	2	3	4	Response	Response
	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	bMa	bMa_y
R0	0,01704	-1,019	-3,553	0	0
R1	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,6902	0	0
R2	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,6902	0	0
R3	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,6902	0	0
R4	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,6902	0	0
R5	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,4158	0	0
R6	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,4158	0	0
R7	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,4158	0	0
R8	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,4158	0	0

In MODDE® both *high* and *low scale* designs can be handled in **one** investigation, ...

Step 9f: Import *High Scale x*-design, set *z*-response

... because the *x*-design for *low* and *high scale* are the same.

Don't forget: For each *z*-response (i.e. measured response) we need an uncontrolled factor (here bio-Mass, *bMa_obs*)

The screenshot shows the MODDE software interface. A 'Factor Definition' dialog box is open, showing 'Factor name: bMa_obs' and 'Abbreviation: bMo'. The 'Type of factor' is set to 'Quantitative' and 'Use' is set to 'Uncontrolled'. In the background, a 'Worksheet' table is visible, showing experimental runs with columns for 'Exp No', 'Exp Name', 'Run Order', 'Incl/Excl', 'vTip_x', 'PGV_x', and 'OTRC_x'.

Exp No	Exp Name	Run Order	Incl/Excl	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x
1	R0	3	Incl	0,01704	-1,019	-3,553
2	R1	4	Incl	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,6902
3	R2	9	Incl	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,6902
4	R3	2	Incl	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,6902
5	R4	8	Incl	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,6902
6	R5	5	Incl	-0,01642	-1,12091	-3,4158
7	R6	6	Incl	0,05049	-1,12091	-3,4158
8	R7	1	Incl	-0,01642	-0,91708	-3,4158
9	R8	7	Incl	0,05049	-0,91708	-3,4158

Step 10: Copy **Low Scale** formulae to MODDE®

The screenshot shows the MODDE software interface. The 'Responses' table lists several responses, including 'D_C_Low' with a derived formula: $(10^{(-1.5*v1 + 0.3*v2 + 0.5*v3 + 1.7586825108558148)})$. A 'Response Definition' dialog box is open for 'D_C_Low', showing the formula field with the same expression. A 'Specify Derived Response' dialog box is also open, showing the formula field with the same expression and a list of available variables: v1, v2, v3, bMa_obs, v5 (bMa (Predicted)), and v6 (bMa_y (Predicted)).

Note: The formulae for the u-factor settings are different at low and high scales!

Step 10f: Copy **High Scale** formulae to MODDE®

The screenshot shows the MODDE software interface. The 'Responses' table lists several responses, including 'D_C_High' with a derived formula: $(10^{(-1.5*v1 + 0.492178*v2 + 0.365707*v3 + 1.5790139870066067)})$. A 'Response Definition' dialog box is open for 'D_C_High', showing the formula field with the same expression. A 'Specify Derived Response' dialog box is also open, showing the formula field with the same expression and a list of available variables: v1, v2, v3, bMa_obs, v5 (bMa (Predicted)), and v6 (bMa_y (Predicted)).

Step 10ff: **MODDE®** automatically does **Scale Down**

1	bMa	bMa	Regular	Desired	Maximize
2	bMa_y	bM2	Regular	Observed	Predicted
3	D.C.Low	D_L	Derived: $(10^{(-1.5 \cdot v1 + 0.3 \cdot v2 + 0.5 \cdot v3 + 1.758682510858148)}) / 0.0166666$	Observed	Predicted
4	N.C.Low	N_L	Derived: $(10^{(2.5 \cdot v1 - 0.3 \cdot v2 - 0.5 \cdot v3 - 3.5368338238484998)}) / 0.0166666$	Observed	Predicted
5	Q.C.Low	Q_L	Derived: $(10^{(-0.8 \cdot v2 + 2 \cdot v3 + 5.256579707449209)}) / 0.0166666666667$	Observed	Predicted
6	D.C.High	D_H	Derived: $(10^{(-1.5 \cdot v1 + 0.492178 \cdot v2 + 0.365707 \cdot v3 + 1.5790139870066067)}) / 0.0166666$	Observed	Predicted
7	N.C.High	N_H	Derived: $(10^{(2.5 \cdot v1 - 0.492178 \cdot v2 - 0.365707 \cdot v3 - 3.357165289403276)}) / 0.0166666$	Observed	Predicted
8	Q.C.High	Q_H	Derived: $(10^{(7.31414E-8 \cdot v1 - 0.0312879 \cdot v2 + 1.46283 \cdot v3 + 4.53790493883)}) / 0.0166666$	Observed	Predicted
9	bMa_C_pred	bM_p	Derived: $(10^{(v6)}) / 0.01$	Observed	Predicted
10	bMa_y_C	bM_y	Derived: $\text{Log}_{10}(v4 \cdot 0.01)$	Observed	Predicted

Design to perform at **low** scale

Equivalent Design at **high** scale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Exp No	Exp Nr	Run O	Incl/Excl	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	bMa_obs	bMa	bMa_y	D.C.Low	N.C.Low	Q.C.Low	D.C.High	N.C.High	Q.C.High	bMa_C_pred	bMa_y_C
1	1	R0	Incl	0.01704	-1.019	-3.553	5	5	-1.30103	0.447633	2.32336	5.54538	0.565676	1.83854	14.1418		-1.30103
2	2	R1	Incl	-0.01642	-1.12091	-3.6902	1	1	-1.09691	0.399889	2.40791	3.5568	0.503993	1.91054	8.97412		-2
3									-1.69897	0.317376	3.53929	3.5568	0.4	2.80821	8.97412		-1.69897
4									-1.52288	0.46035	2.09166	2.4434	0.634959	1.51647	8.8433		-1.52288
5									-1.39794	0.365362	3.07444	2.4434	0.503942	2.229	8.8433		-1.39794
6									-1.22185	0.548453	1.75566	12.5852	0.635002	1.51637	22.6148		-1.22185
7									-1.1549	0.435286	2.58057	12.5852	0.503976	2.22885	22.6148		-1.1549
8									-1.09691	0.631377	1.52508	8.6456	0.80001	1.20361	22.2851		-1.09691
9									-1.04576	0.501099	2.24164	8.6456	0.634937	1.76913	22.2851		-1.04576

Disappointing?
Scale down factor < 1.5
Well, $PGV \sim d^5$ and $1,5^5 = 7.6$

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Step 11: Analysis in **MODDE®** for **x-factor** model

Summary of Fit - Unbenannt (MLR)

$R^2 = 0,918$; $RSD=0,1132$; $DF=5$; $Q2=0$

Coefficients (scaled and centered) - Unbenannt (MLR)

$R^2 = 0,918$; $RSD=0,1132$; $DF=5$; $Q2=0,710$; $Confid=9$; $R2=0,918$; $RSD=0,1132$; $DF=5$; $Q2=0,71$

Residuals Normal Probability Plot - Unbenannt (MLR)

Deleted studentized residuals

$R^2 = 0,918$; $RSD=0,1132$; $DF=5$; $Q2=0,71$

Observed vs. Predicted - Unbenannt (MLR)

$R^2 = 0,918$; $RSD=0,1132$; $DF=5$; $Q2=0,71$

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Step 12: Optimization in MODDE®

Objective

To get started:

- Check response settings ✓
Target D_C_Low at 0,1
Target D_C_High at 0,5
...
- Check factor settings ✓
- Click 'Run optimizer'

Run optimizer

Aim at $D = 0.1$ at low scale, and $D = 0,5$ at high scale

Objective	Setpoint	Alternative setpoints						
Name	Condition	Objective	Min	Target	Max	Predicted min	Predicted max	Response range
1 bMa	Observed	Predicted				15,7953	33,879	
2 bMa_y	Observed	Predicted				-0,315332	1,65014	
3 D_C_Low	Required	Target	0,09	0,1	0,11	0,317378	0,589408	
4 N_C_Low	Observed	Predicted				1,65903	3,53926	
5 Q_C_Low	Observed	Predicted				2,4434	10,6826	
6 D_C_High	Required	Target	0,49	0,5	0,51	0,4	0,74643	
7 N_C_High	Observed	Predicted				1,31003	2,80821	
8 Q_C_High	Observed	Predicted				8,84329	20,588	
9 bMa_C_pred	Desired	Maximize	48,3952	4468,26		48,3952	4468,26	
10 bMa_y_C	Observed	Predicted				-2	-1,04576	

Factor	Role	Value	Low limit	High limit	Precision	Factor range
1 vTip_x	Free		-0,01642	0,05049		
2 PGV_x	Free		-1,12091	-0,91708		
3 OTRC_x	Free		-3,6902	-3,4158		
4 bMa_obs	Free		1	9		

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Step 12f: Optimization in MODDE®

Setpoint

Selected setpoint: #9

Alternative setpoints:

#	log(D)	Prob. of failure
5	-0,01	
6	-0,00641	
7	-0,0127	
8	-0,0121	
9	-0,0137	

Select best run

Find robust setpoint

The run with lowest log(D) is selected.

Response	Objective	Value	Response range	log(D)	Prob. of failure	Cpk
1 bMa	Predicted	18,8395				
2 bMa_y	Predicted	0,0709357				
3 D_C_Low	Inside	0,360567				
4 N_C_Low	Predicted	3,112				
5 Q_C_Low	Predicted	2,62661				
6 D_C_High	Inside	0,490431			0 %	
7 N_C_High	Predicted	2,28796				
8 Q_C_High	Predicted	8,9899				
9 bMa_C_pred	Maximize	117,748		-0,0137373		
10 bMa_y_C	Predicted	-1,18289				

far away

ok

Factor	Role	Value	Factor range	Factor contribution
1 vTip_x	Free	0,0500243		33,3397
2 PGV_x	Free	-0,945655		33,3255
3 OTRC_x	Free	-3,68593		33,3348
4 bMa_obs	Free	6,56315		0

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Step 12ff: Change specification – desirabilities

Objective

Objective	Setpoint	Alternative setpoints							
Name	Condition	Objective	Min	Target	Max	Predicted min	Predicted max	Response range	Desirability type
bMa_y	Observed	Predicted				-1,83933	-0,925165		Limit
D_C_Low	Required	Inside	0,09		0,11	0,317376	0,631377		Target
N_C_Low	Observed	Predicted				1,52508	3,53929		Limit
Q_C_Low	Observed	Predicted				2,4434	12,5852		Limit
D_C_High	Observed	Predicted	0,49		0,51	0,4	0,80001		Target
N_C_High	Observed	Predicted				1,20361	2,80821		Limit
Q_C_High	Observed	Predicted				8,8433	22,6148		Limit
bMa_C_pred	Desired	Maximize	1,44766	11,8805		1,44766	11,8805		Limit
bMa_y_C	Observed	Predicted				-2	-1,04576		Limit

Factor	Role	Value	Low limit	High limit	Precision	Factor range
vTip_x	Free		-0,01642	0,05049		
PGV_x	Free		-1,12091	-0,91708		
OTRC_x	Free		-3,6902	-3,4158		
bMa_obs	Free		1	9		

remove requirement for D_C_high

Aim at $D = 0.1$
at low scale,
(and $D = 0,5$
at high scale)

Step 12fff: 2nd Optimization in MODDE®

Setpoint

Response	Objective	Value	Response range	log(D)	Prob. of failure	Cpk
bMa	Maximize	4,19906		-0,443527		
bMa_y	Predicted	-1,43127				
D_C_Low	Inside	0,371055				
N_C_Low	Predicted	3,02188				
Q_C_Low	Predicted	2,66046				
D_C_High	Predicted	0,507681				
N_C_High	Predicted	2,20864				
Q_C_High	Predicted	9,32316				
bMa_C_pred	Maximize	3,70452		-0,211725		
bMa_y_C	Predicted	-1,13876				

No improvement

Factor	Role	Value	Factor range	Factor contribution
vTip_x	Free	0,0497153		
PGV_x	Free	-0,924457		
OTRC_x	Free	-3,67467		
bMa_obs	Free	7,26514		

Maybe widen factor intervals

Step 12ffff: Widen factor intervals

Objective	Setpoint	Alternative setpoints
Name	Condition	Objective
Min	Target	Max
Predicted min	Predicted max	Response range

Factor	Role	Value	Low limit	High limit	Precision	Factor range
1 vTip_x	Free		-0,01642	0,1846		
2 PGV_x	Free		-1,14	-0,91706		
3 OTRC_x	Free		-3,9	-3,4158		
4 bMa_obs	Free		1	9		

Transformation
 LOG
 back-transform

#	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High
vTip_x	0.141561	0.184608	0.227655
PGV_x	-1.22848	-1.14122	-1.05397
OTRC_x	-3.93895	-3.8986	-3.85824
D_N	-0.809894	-0.809894	-0.809894

Re-Adapted Low scale from slide 50

#	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High
vTip_x	1.38535	1.52971	1.6891
PGV_x	0.0590908	0.0722404	0.0883141
OTRC_x	1.15093E-4	1.26299E-4	1.38599E-4
D_N	0.154919	0.154919	0.154919

Transformation
 LOG
 back-transform

Changed factor intervals

Step 12fffff: 3rd Optimization in MODDE®

Objective	Setpoint (#16)	Alternative setpoints
Response	Objective	Value
Response range	log(D)	Prob. of failure
Cpk		

#	log(D)	Prob. of failure
12	-0,177	
13	-0,111	
14	-0,183	
15	-0,17	
16	-0,204	

Factor	Role	Value	Low limit	High limit	Precision	Factor range
1 vTip_x	Free	0,183604				
2 PGV_x	Free	-0,941829				
3 OTRC_x	Free	-3,89786				
4 bMa_obs	Free	8,23573				

*D_C_Low is now better but
Scale-up factor is only 1,4*

Step 13: Design validation in **MODDE**[®]

Key	Low	High
D	0.12	0.2
C_g	100.0	100.0
Hen	0.031	0.031
vTip	1.0	1.0
N	6.5	13.0
Q	1.0	2.0
PGV	1.0	1.0
kLam	1.0	1.0
OTRC	1.0	1.0
ReN	1.0	1.0

File	Home	Design	Worksheet	Analyze	Predict	View	Tools	Optimizer								
Optimizer	Responses	Worksheet	Summary of Fit Plot	Factors	Prediction Spreadsheet											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	vTip_x	PGV_x	OTRC_x	bMa_obs	bMver	U _p	bM _{ver}	Up	D_C_Low	N_C_Low	Q_C_Low	D_C_High	N_C_High	Q_C_High		
1	0.18461	-1.1412	-3.89861		1.162	0.8341	467.51	82	0.154918	9.87433	1.41407	0.206384	7.41196	4.45408		
2	0.14156	-1.2285	-3.93901		1.283	0.3724	787.37	138	0.161543	8.57576	1.37883	0.209657	6.60769	3.91194		
3	0.22765	-1.2285	-3.93901		1.165	0.3862	286.54	119	0.119992	14.0766	1.37883	0.155731	10.8461	3.91194		
4	0.14156	-1.05401	-3.93901		1.192	0.2534	124.29	119	0.182236	7.60196	0.999814	0.255499	5.42213	3.86306		
5	0.22765	-1.05401	-3.93901		1.462	0.7747	623.32	127	0.135363	12.4782	0.999814	0.189782	8.9001	3.86306		
6	0.14156	-1.2285	-3.85821		1.004	0.6445	326.45	106	0.177291	7.81398	2.00037	0.224419	6.17307	5.13556		
7	0.22765	-1.2285	-3.85821		1.065	0.6435	824.58	191	0.13169	12.8262	2.00037	0.166695	10.1327	5.13556		
8	0.14156	-1.05401	-3.85821		1.108	0.5362	663.58	167	0.200002	6.92669	1.4505	0.273488	5.06549	5.07141		
9	0.22765	-1.05401	-3.85821		1.276	0.6884	161.33	102	0.148559	11.3697	1.4505	0.203144	8.31469	5.07141		

Copy the *Low-Scale x*-design into the **MODDE**[®] prediction sheet to confirm that impeller diameter is now low for both scales ☹️.

A-t-w-k (All that we knew and put into the *u*-formulae) was not good enough.

Summary of our Results

- + Scale Down by a factor of 1,4 (for impeller diameter) is possible
- Scale Down for a factor of 5 is not possible
($vTip \sim D$, $PGV \sim D^5$ and $OTRC \sim D^2$ cannot be controlled simultaneously)
- + An orthogonal design for presumed causal drivers can be set up
- + Dependencies of other relevant variables are made transparent
- In the procedure described above, D is varied at the low scale:
Hold D constant, this reduces dimension from 2^3 to 2^2 for N and Q

Thank you!

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