

# DoE for Scale-Up

*... using MODDE® and DoE-DiVa®  
and a little bit of R*

Session 5: Qualitative Dependencies. 01.03. 2023  
(Typically Material Properties)

umesoft

Prof. Dr. Andreas Orth

Gefördert durch:



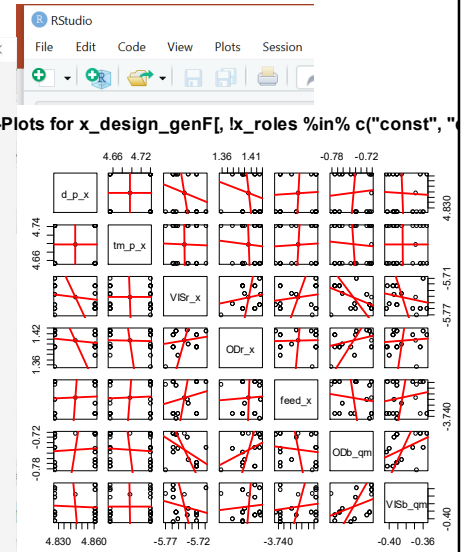
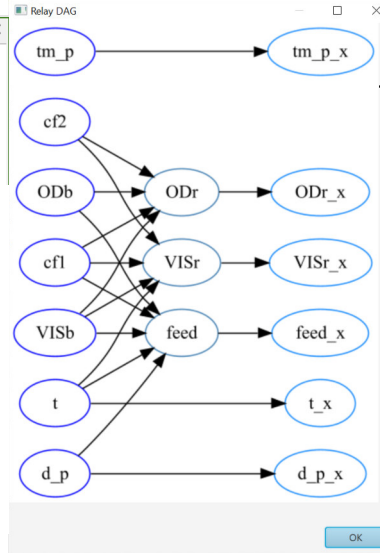
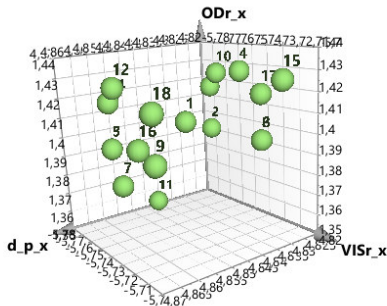
aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

## ***Design of Experiments (DoE)***

- ***DoE*** works best for independent and quantitative factors
- ***Real processes*** are full of dependencies and discontinuities
- *How to make DoE work better in Real life?*
- ... *best idea is to make DoE more flexible!*

# MODDE®, DoE-DiVa® and R

Name	Abbreviation	Units	Type	Settings
d_p_x	d_p		Quantitative	4,827 to 4,861
tm_p_x	tm_p		Quantitative	4,653 to 4,74
VISr_x	VIS		Quantitative	-5,769 to -5,709
ODr_x	ODr		Quantitative	1,357 to 1,428
feed_x	fee		Quantitative	-3,742 to -3,696



# MODDE® and qualitative factors

Name	Abbreviation	Units	Type	Use	Settings
diffPressure	d_p		Quantitative	Controlled	4,827 to 4,861
transMemP_x	tm_p		Quantitative	Controlled	4,653 to 4,74
concFact1	cf1		Quantitative	Controlled	-5,769 to -5,709
concFact2	cf2		Quantitative	Controlled	1,357 to 1,428
feed	fee		Quantitative	Controlled	-3,742 to -3,696
broth	broth		Qualitative	Controlled	B1; B2; B3; B4
VISb	VISb		Quantitative	Uncontrolled	
ODb	ODb		Quantitative	Uncontrolled	

**Factor Definition**

Factor name:  Units:

Abbreviation:

General Transform Scaling Precision

Type of factor:

- Quantitative
- Quantitative multilevel
- Qualitative
- Formulation
- Filler
- Time

Use:

- Controlled
- Uncontrolled
- Constant

**Qualitative factor:** fermentation *broth*  
with optical density, *Odb*, and viscosity, *VISb*

# MODDE®: how to code qualitative factors

downstream2-qualitative2.mip\* - MODDE Pro

File Home Design Worksheet Analyze Predict View Tools

No	Exp	Run	Incl/Ex	diffPress	transMemP	concFac	concFac	feed	broth	VISb	ODb	pur
1	1	N1	10	Incl	4,82686	4,65321	5,76933	1,35702	-3,74178	B1		
2	2	N2	1	Incl	4,86114	4,65321	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,74178	B1		
3	3	N3	8	Incl	4,86114	4,74036	5,76933	1,42806	-3,69603	B1		
4	4	N4	9	Incl	4,82686	4,65321	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,69603	B2		
5	5	N5	11	Incl	4,86114	4,65321	5,76933	1,42806	-3,74178	B2		
6	6	N6	12	Incl	4,82686	4,74036	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,69603	B2		
7	7	N7	2	Incl	4,86114	4,74036	5,76933	1,35702	-3,74178	B3		
8	8	N8	5	Incl	4,82686	4,65321	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,74178	B3		
9	9	N9	4	Incl	4,82686	4,74036	5,76933	1,42806	-3,69603	B3		
10	10	N10	15	Incl	4,86114	4,74036	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,69603	B3		
11	11	N11	7	Incl	4,82686	4,74036	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,74178	B4		
12	12	N12	14	Incl	4,86114	4,65321	5,76933	1,35702	-3,69603	B4		
13	13	N13	13	Incl	4,844	4,69678	5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4		
14	14	N14	6	Incl	4,844	4,69678	5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4		
15	15	N15	3	Incl	4,844	4,69678	5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4		

Exp No	diffPressu	transMemP	concFac	concFac	feed	broth(B2)	broth(B3)	broth(B4)
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
3	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
4	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
5	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0
6	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	0
8	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	0	1	0
9	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	1	0
10	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
11	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	0	1
12	1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Design matrix computed from worksheet. Regular presentation of qualitative factors.

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# MODDE®: how to analyse qualitative factors

downstream2-qualitative2.mip\* - MODDE Pro

File Home Design Worksheet Analyze Predict View Tools

Exp No	concFact1	concFact2	feed	broth	VISb	ODb	pur
1	-5,76933	1,35702	-3,74178	B1	4	6,7	91
2	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,74178	B1	4	6,7	92
3	-5,76933	1,42806	-3,69603	B1	4	6,7	93
4	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,69603	B1	4	6,7	94
5	-5,76933	1,42806	-3,74178	B2	3,9	7	95
6	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,69603	B2	3,9	7	95,5
7	-5,76933	1,35702	-3,74178	B3	4,8	8,1	96
8	-5,7092	1,35702	-3,74178	B3	4,8	8,1	96,3
9	-5,76933	1,42806	-3,69603	B3	4,8	8,1	96,7
10	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,69603	B3	4,8	8,1	97
11	-5,7092	1,42806	-3,74178	B4	4,5	8,6	97,2
12	-5,76933	1,35702	-3,69603	B4	4,5	8,6	97,3
13	-5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4	4,5	8,6	97,4
14	-5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4	4,5	8,6	97,5
15	-5,73926	1,39254	-3,7189	B4	4,5	8,6	97,6

Coefficient Plot

Coefficients (scaled and centered) - downstream2-qualitative2 (MLR)  
pur~ (Extended)

N=15; R2=0,993; RSD=0,02386; DF=6; Q2=0,959; Confidence=0,95

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# MODDE®: alternative analysis (edit model)

The screenshot displays the MODDE software interface. On the left, the 'Edit Model' window shows a list of factors including VISb and ODb. In the center, a data table shows values for factors 11, 12, and 13 across 15 rows. On the right, the 'Coefficient Plot' window shows a bar chart for the response 'pur~ (Extended)'. The plot highlights the coefficient for ODb as the most significant, with a value of approximately 0.25. The plot includes the text 'optical density is important' and statistical parameters: N=15; R2=0,959; RSD=0,0553; DF=7; Q2=0,610; Confidence=0,95.

	11	12	13
VISb	4	6,7	91
ODb	4	6,7	92
	4	6,7	93
	4	6,7	94
	3,9	7	95
	3,9	7	95,5
	4,8	8,1	96
	4,8	8,1	96,3
	4,8	8,1	96,7
	4,8	8,1	97
	4,5	8,6	97,2
	4,5	8,6	97,3
	4,5	8,6	97,4
	4,5	8,6	97,5
	4,5	8,6	97,6

# DoE-DiVa® can design for ODb and VISb

The screenshot shows the DoE-DiVa software interface. The 'Set Factor Group' window is open, showing a table with columns for 'Select', 'Factor', 'Group', and 'RoleType'. The 'Factor' column lists ODb and VISb, both with 'QDEP' as the role type. The 'Group' column lists 'broth'. To the right, a design matrix table is displayed with columns for 'Group', 'A', 'B', and 'C'. The 'Group' column lists 'broth' and 'broth1-4'. The 'A', 'B', and 'C' columns contain numerical values for each row.

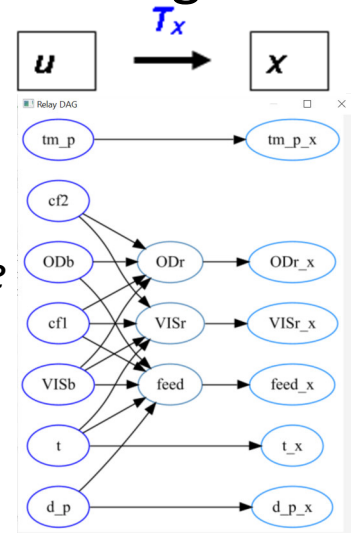
Group	A	B	C
1	ODb	VISb	
2	broth1	6,7	4
3	broth2	7	3,9
4	broth3	8,1	4,8
5	broth4	8,6	4,5

**Group factor:** fermentation *broth*

**QDEP-u-factors:** optical density, Odb, and viscosity, VISb

## How *DoE-DiVa* and *MODDE*<sup>®</sup> work together

- *DoE-DiVa* prepares the dependencies
- & *either* generates an *x*-design and *MODDE*<sup>®</sup> does Analyze and Optimize
- or *DiVa* generates an *x*-candidate set and *MODDE*<sup>®</sup> generates a *D*-optimal, and then does Analyze and Optimize

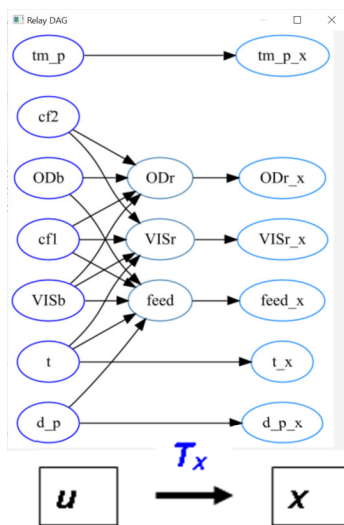


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## How this works *technically* ...



*x*-factors are just factors in *MODDE*<sup>®</sup>,  
*u*-factors become *derived responses*

Name	Abbreviation	Units	Type	Use	Settings
d_p_x	d_p		Quantitative	Controlled	4,827 to 4,861
tm_p_x	tm_		Quantitative	Controlled	4,653 to 4,74
VISr_x	VIS		Quantitative	Controlled	-5,769 to -5,709
ODr_x	ODr		Quantitative	Controlled	1,357 to 1,428
feed_x	fee		Quantitative	Controlled	-3,742 to -3,696
ODb_q	ODb		Quantitative	Uncontrolled	

Name	Abbreviation	Units	Type	Condition	Objective
pur	pur		Regular	Required	Inside
pur_y	pu2		Regular	Required	Inside
cf1_C	cf1		Derived: (10^(1.12083018528585*v1+0.839826684321736*v3 - 0.5190447	Observed	Predicted
cf2_C	cf2		Derived: (10^(0.799356*v1+0.692646*v3 - 0.478962*v4 - 0.927826*v5 - 6.	Observed	Predicted
d_p_C	d_2		Derived: (10^(v1))/100000	Observed	Predicted

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## DoE-DiVa® can even design for ODr and VISr, where „r“ stands for „retentate“

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation	Group		
VISr	viscosity of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	broth		
ODr	OD of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	AU	LOG	broth		
feed	feed flow rate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	l/m <sup>2</sup> h	LOG	broth		
ODb	broth	6.7	8.6	QDEP	AU	LOG	broth		
VISb	broth	3.9	4.8	QDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	broth		

	A	B	C
1		ODb	VISb
2	broth1	6,7	4
3	broth2	7	3,9
4	broth3	8,1	4,8
5	broth4	8,6	4,5

**Group factor:** fermentation broth

**QDEP-u-factors:** optical density, Odb, and viscosity, VISb

**CDEP-u-factors:** optical density, Odr, and viscosity, VISr

## How DoE-DiVa handles factor dependencies

**Set Factor Group**

Select	Factor	Group	RoleType
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ODb		QDEP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VISb		QDEP

**Group** broth

	A	B	C
1		ODb	VISb
2	broth1	6,7	4
3	broth2	7	3,9
4	broth3	8,1	4,8
5	broth4	8,6	4,5

**Qualitative dependencies**      **Continuous dependencies**

**Define Relay**

Y	x	rSq
feed	cf1,d,p,t,ODb,VISb	0.9691741363753
ODr	cf1,cf2,ODb,VISb	0.9679567119718
VISr	cf1,cf2,t,VISb	0.9208812763193

**RelayDesign** x: xcf1,xcf2,xODb,xVISb , y: yODr

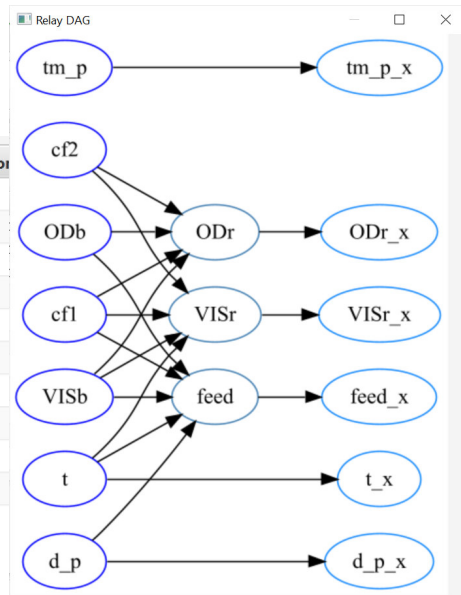
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		xcf1	xcf2	xODb	xVISb	yODr
2	1	2	2	6,7	4	16,9
3	2	2,5	2	6,7	4	19,8
4	3	3	2	6,7	4	21,9
5	4	2	2	7	3,8	17,2
6	5	2,5	2	7	3,8	20
7	6	3	2	7	3,8	26,06

## Factor dependencies in Downstream Filtration

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation
cf1	conc-factor1	2.0	3.0	CONTR	mg/l	LOG
cf2	conc-factor2	2.0	3.0	CONTR	mg/l	LOG
d_p	differential pressure	0.65	0.75	CONTR	bar	LOG
tm_p	transmembrane pressure	0.45	0.55	CONTR	bar	LOG
t	storage time	6.0	12.0	CONTR	h	LOG
VISr	viscosity of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG
ODr	OD of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	AU	LOG
feed	feed flow rate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	l/m <sup>2</sup> h	LOG
ODb	broth	6.7	8.6	QDEP	AU	LOG
VISb	broth	3.9	4.8	QDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG

TODAY:

QDEP: qualitative dependency



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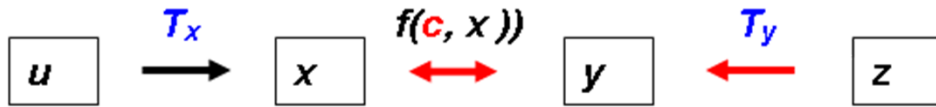
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1. **The DoE-DiVa approach**
2. Example: Membrane Filter
3. Factorial  $x$ -design using DoE-DiVa
4. Preparing a Candidate Set for **MODDE**<sup>®</sup>

# 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

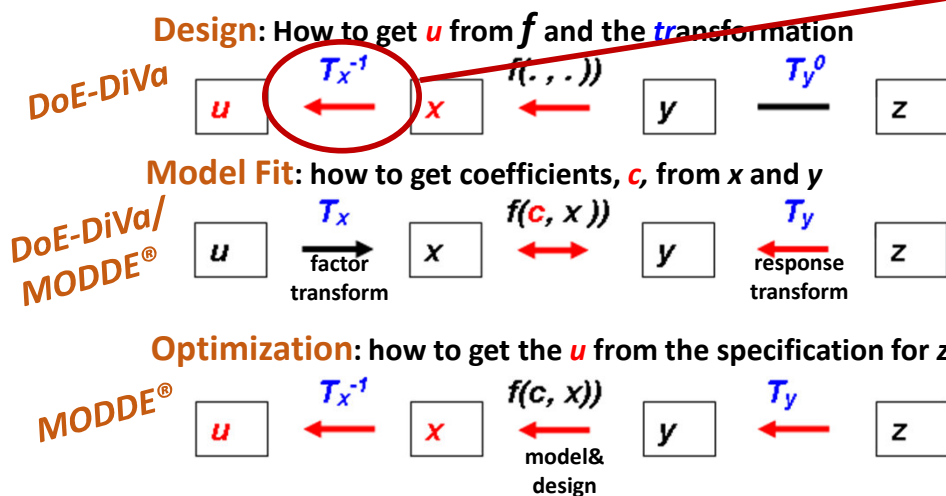
$c$ : coefficients or parameters in the model,  $f$ , to be determined by model FIT

$z$ : 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



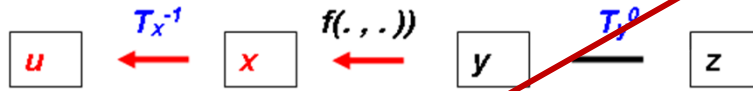


Session 3

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

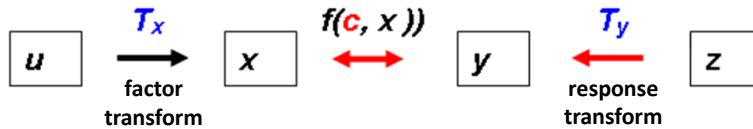
Response to the Challenge:

**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  $T_{approx}^{-1}$

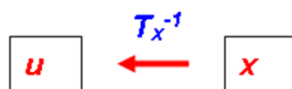
**Model Fit:** To get  $x$  from  $u$  for Fit,  $T_x$  need not be inverted,  $T_{approx}$  is not needed.



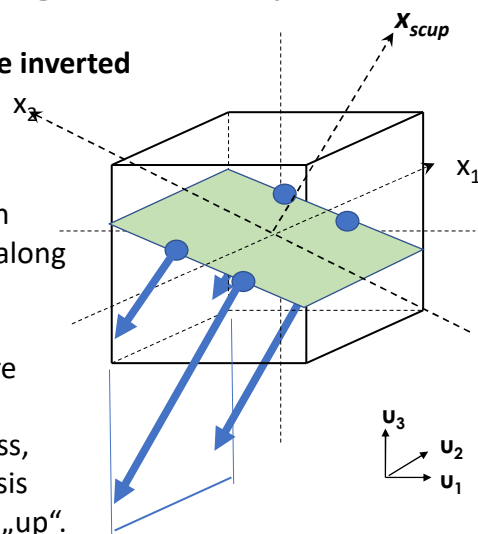
Session 2

# „Simple“ Scale Up using Similarity

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



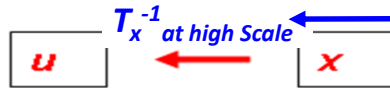
If there are fewer  $x$ -factors than  $u$ -factors, then there is an orthogonal  $x_{scup}$ -“slider”-direction, along which both  $x$ -coordinates stay the same.  $T_x^{-1}$  (respectively  $T_{approx}^{-1}$ ) then depends on the „sliding-direction“, „down“ or „up“. If the  $x$ 's are dimensionless, and if  $u$  gives 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“

Session 4

**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.



## Coping with **qualitative factors**

TODAY:

*quantitative approach*

**Outset:** A **qualitative factor** (like *broth*) can be described by **numeric factor variables**, we call them **QDEP-factors**, like (*Odb* and *VISb*).

Typically these factor variables are **interdependent** and **discrete**

**discrete:** *Odb* can take values 6.7, 7, 8.1 and 8.6

*VISb* can take values 3.9, 4, 4.5 and 4.8

**interdependent:** not all combinations are possible,

values come in pairs: B1  $\rightarrow$  6.7 and 4 (... or triples etc.)

B2  $\rightarrow$  7 and 3.9

B3  $\rightarrow$  8.1 and 4.8

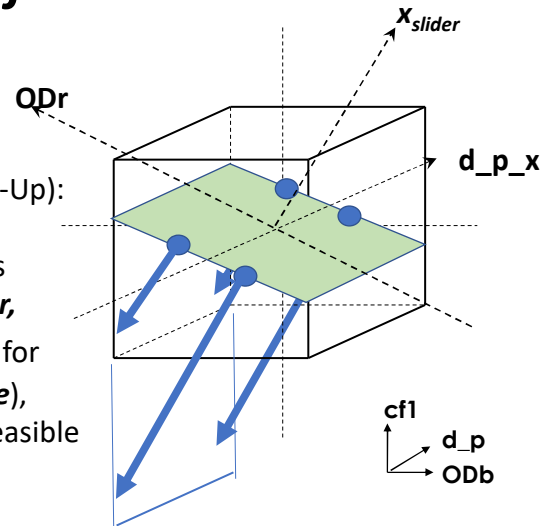
B4  $\rightarrow$  8.6 and 4.5

## Coping with *qualitative factors*

**TODAY:**

**Variant 1:** There are *enough* independent **controlled factors** that can influence these **numeric factors** to allow „*Sliding*“ (as in simple Scale-Up):

**Concentration factor,  $cf1$** , influences **Optical Density in the retentate,  $ODr$** , so that the  **$x$ -design** can be made for  **$ODr$**  and  **$d\_p\_x$  (differential pressure)**, and  **$cf1$**  can be used to „*slide*“ to a feasible  **$ODb$** -setting, that corresponds to an existing *broth*.



## Coping with *qualitative factors*

**TODAY:**

**Variant 2:** Maybe there are *not enough* controlled factors for „*Sliding*“, or the *interdependent* and *discrete* describing factor variables need to be **used directly** without being influenced by other controlled factors.

In this case the *interdependency* defines **discrete constraints**, that should be reflected in a **candidate set** of potential experimental runs, from which a D-optimal design can be generated.

**MODDE®** perfectly handles continuous constraints, the **DoE-DiVa®** can – soon (not in the current version) – supply corresponding **candidate sets**.

1. The DoE-DiVa approach
- 2. Example: Membrane Filter**
3. Factorial  $x$ -design using DoE-DiVa
4. Preparing a Candidate Set for **MODDE®**

## *u-factors for membrane-filter example*

	Name	Abbr	Group	Role	userunit	transform	userlow	userhigh	offset	gradient
1	conc-factor1	cf1	cf1	contr	mg/l	log	2	3	0	0,001
2	conc-factor2	cf2	cf2	contr	mg/l	log	2	3	0	0,001
3	differential pressure	d_p	d_p	contr	bar	log	0,65	0,75	0	100000
4	transmembrane pressure	tm_p	tm_p	contr	bar	log	0,45	0,55	0	100000
5	storage time	t	t	contr	h	log	6	12	0	3600
6	viscosity of retentate	VISr	VISr	cdep	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	log	1	1	0	0,000001
7	OD of retentate	ODr	ODr	cdep	AU	log	1	1	0	1
8	feed flow rate	feed	feed	cdep	l/m <sup>2</sup> h	log	1	1	0	2,78E-07
9	broth	ODb	broth	qdep	AU	log	6,7	8,6	0	1
10	broth	VISb	broth	qdep	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	log	3,9	4,8	0	0,000001

# u-dependencies

	xcf1	xcf2	xt	xVISb	yVISr
1	2	2	6	4	1,11
2	2,5	2	6	4	1,29
3	3	2	6	4	1,29
4	2	2	6	3,9	1,11
5	2,5	2	6	3,9	1,2
6	3	2	6	3,9	1,37
7	3	2	6	3,9	1,34
8	2	2	6	4,8	1,6
9	2,5	2	6	4,8	1,86
10	3	2	6	4,8	2,29
11	2	2,5	6	4	1,21
12	2,5	2,5	6	4	1,39

	xcf1	xcf2	xODb	xVISb	yODr
1	2	2	6,7	4	16,9
2	2,5	2	6,7	4	19,8
3	3	2	6,7	4	21,9
4	2	2	7	3,8	17,2
5	2,5	2	7	3,8	20
6	3	2	7	3,8	26,06
7	2	2	8,1	4,8	23,9
8	2,5	2	8,1	4,8	27,5
9	3	2	8,1	4,8	31,5
10	2	2,5	6,7	4	18,4
11	2,5	2,5	6,7	4	21,3
12	3	2,5	6,7	4	23,4

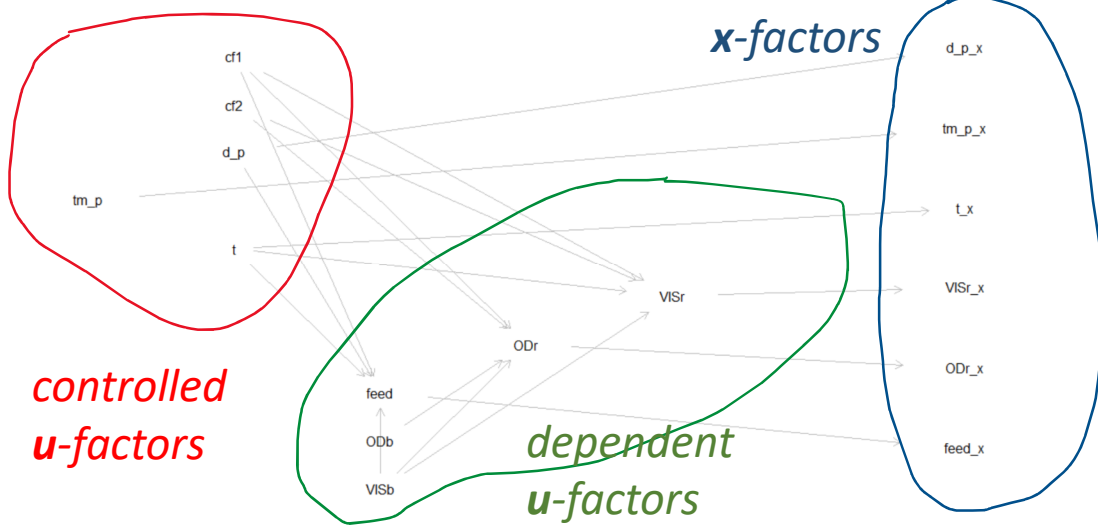
	xcf1	xd_p	xt	xODb	xVISb	yfeed
1	2	0,7	9	6,7	4	740
2	2,5	0,7	9	6,7	4	700
3	2,5	0,65	9	6,7	4	655
4	2,5	0,7	9	6,7	4	700
5	2,5	0,7	9	6,7	4	705
6	2,5	0,75	9	6,7	4	720
7	2,5	0,7	9	6,7	4	675
8	2,5	0,7	9	6,7	4	710
9	3	0,7	9	6,7	4	675
10	2	0,65	12	7	3,9	775
11	2	0,75	12	7	3,9	864
12	2	0,65	12	7	3,9	778
13	2	0,75	12	7	3,9	867

6	viscosity of retentate	VISr	VISr	cdep
7	OD of retentate	ODr	ODr	cdep
8	feed flow rate	feed	feed	cdep
9	broth	ODb	broth	qdep
10	broth	VISb	broth	qdep

broth	ODb	VISb
broth1	6,7	4
broth2	7	3,9
broth3	8,1	4,8
broth4	8,6	4,5

... as data tables

# u-dependencies ... as directed acyclic graph (DAG)



1. The DoE-DiVa approach
2. Example: Membrane Filter
- 3. Factorial *x*-design using DoE-DiVa**
4. Preparing a Candidate Set for **MODDE®**

## Step 1: *u*-factors

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

Define Factors ?

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
cf1	conc-factor1	2.0	3.0	CONTR	mg/l	LOG	noName
cf2	conc-factor2	2.0	3.0	CONTR	mg/l	LOG	noName
d_p	differential pressure	0.65	0.75	CONTR	bar	LOG	noName
tm_p	transmembrane pressure	0.45	0.55	CONTR	bar	LOG	noName
t	storage time	6.0	12.0	CONTR	h	LOG	noName
VISr	viscosity of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	noName
ODr	OD of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	AU	LOG	noName
feed	feed flow rate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	l/m <sup>2</sup> h	LOG	noName
ODb	broth	6.7	8.6	QDEP	AU	LOG	noName
VISb	broth	3.9	4.8	QDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	noName

## Step 2: *u*-factor qualitative dependencies

Factor Input | Factor Group | VMatrix Input | Relay Input | VMatrix | Keep Columns | Responses | Settings

Set Factor Group

Select	Factor	Group	ReloType
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ODb		QDEP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VISb		QDEP

Group	Factors
broth	ODb,VISb

	A	B	C
1		ODb	VISb
2	broth1	6,7	4
3	broth2	7	3,9
4	broth3	8,1	4,8
5	broth4	8,6	4,5

Abbrechen Übernehmen

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## Step 3: *x*-factors

Factor Input | Factor Group | VMatrix Input | Relay Input | VMatrix | Keep Columns | Responses

How Would you like to generate a VMatrix?

Import Vmatrix

System Suggest

Edit

Identity

Adjust Vmatrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	d_p_x	tm_p_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x	
2	cf1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	cf2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	d_p	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	tm_p	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	t	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	VISr	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	ODr	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	feed	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	ODb	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	VISb	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	d_p_x	-1	1	-2	0	0	0
13	tm_p_x	-1	1	-2	0	0	0
14	t_x	0	0	1	0	0	0
	VISr_x	2	0	-1	0	0	0

The *u*-factors, *cf1*, *cf2*, *Odb* and *VISb* are not required as *x*-factors.

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## Step 4: *u-factor continuous dependencies*

The screenshot shows the 'Define Relay' dialog box in a software application. The dialog has several tabs: 'Factor Input', 'Factor Group', 'VMatrix Input', 'Relay Input', 'VMatrix', 'Keep Columns', 'Responses', and 'Se'. The 'Relay Input' tab is active. Below the tabs is a table with columns 'Y', 'x', 'rSq', 'rse', and 'rse %'. The table contains three rows of data for 'feed', 'ODr', and 'VISr'. To the right of the dialog is a smaller window titled 'RelayDesign x: xcf1,xcf2,xODb,xVISb , y: yODr' which contains a table with columns A-F and rows 1-4.

Y	x	rSq	rse	rse %
feed	cf1,d_p,t,ODb,VISb	0.9691741363753031	0.0026342480741998148	0.6084013229237017
ODr	cf1,cf2,ODb,VISb	0.967956711971841	0.0073810083807098635	1.7140643333955374
VISr	cf1,cf2,t,VISb	0.9208812763193761	0.0625146922517606	15.482105180945393

### Approximation quality:

$R^2$  is 0.969 for **feed**, 0.968 for **ODr** and 0.921 for **VISr**

relative deviation is 0.608 % for **feed**, 1.71% for **ODr** and 15.48% for **VISr**

## Info: $T_{approx}$ – transformation as a matrix

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Relay Input' tab selected. On the left, there are buttons for 'Import Vmatrix', 'System Suggest', 'Edit', 'Identity', and 'Adjust Vmatrix'. The main area contains a table with columns A-G and rows 1-11. The table shows the transformation of input factors into a matrix format. A blue arrow points from the text 'Info:  $T_{approx}$  – transformation as a matrix' to the table.

		B	C	D	E	F	G
1		d_p_x	tm_p_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x
2	cf1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	cf2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	d_p	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	tm_p	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	t	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	VISr	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	ODr	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	feed	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	ODb	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	VISb	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Step 5: *choose x-factors to use in the design*

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

Select Dimension-less factor(s) to Keep ?

- d\_p\_x
- tm\_p\_x
- t\_x
- VISr\_x
- ODr\_x
- feed\_x

VMatrix : Correlation

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1 #	d_p_x	tm_p_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x	
2 cf1	0	0	0	,4967178	,7312761	-,3631708	
3 cf2	0	0	0	,6218315	,3688989	0	
4 d_p	1	0	0	0	0	,8615364	
5 tm_p	0	1	0	0	0	0	
6 t	0	0	1	,4008486	0	,5100562	
7 VISr_D	0	0	0	1	0	0	
8 ODr_D	0	0	0	0	1	0	
9 feed_D	0	0	0	0	0	1	
10 ODb	0	0	0	0	1,2915484	-,6378563	

Max 5 x-factors is possible.

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

js View Design Design Diagn.

Factor Input Factor Group VMatrix Input Relay Input VMatrix **Keep Columns**

Define Z-Response(s)

Key	Name	Low	High	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
pur	purity	90.0	99.9	100-%	NEG_LOG	DIMENSION_LESS

Name  Abbr

Dimension Type

Unit

Transformation   NEG\_LOG

Min

Target

Max

Dimension

meter

kg

sec

Kel

Mol

Amp

Cand

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## Info: $T_{approx}$ and its inverse $T_{approx}^{-1}$

Matrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)
A	B	C	D	E	F
	d_p...	tm_...	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x
cf1	0	0	,4967178	,7312...	-,363...
cf1_N	0	0	-,49671...	-,731...	,3631...
cf2	0	0	,6218315	,3688...	0
cf2_N	0	0	-,62183...	-,368...	0
d_p	1	0	0	0	,8615...
d_p_N	0	0	0	0	-,861...
tm_p	0	1	0	0	0
t	0	0	,4008486	0	,5100...
t_N	0	0	-,40084...	0	-,510...

Matrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)										
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
	cf1	...	cf2	...	...	...	...	t	...	...	...	f...	ODb	...	VISb
d_p_x	1,1208...	0	,79935...	0	1	0	0	-,1333...	0	0	0	0	-,7907...	0	-,278...
tm_p_x	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISr_x	,8398267	0	,69264...	0	0	0	0	-,8465...	0	0	0	0	-,7417...	0	,2636...
ODr_x	-,5190...	0	-,4789...	0	0	0	0	,89682...	0	0	0	0	1,1776...	0	,1052...
feed_x	-,1300...	0	-,9278...	0	0	0	0	1,5481...	0	0	0	0	,9177957	0	,3232...
cf1_N	,510065	1	,33075...	0	0	0	0	-,3269...	0	0	0	0	,1594584	0	,09052
cf2_N	,3307556	0	,25402...	1	0	0	0	-,1955...	0	0	0	0	-,0267...	0	,2027...
d_p_N	-,1120...	0	-,7993...	0	0	1	0	1,3337...	0	0	0	0	,7907144	0	,2785...
t_N	-,3269...	0	-,1955...	0	0	0	0	,45027...	1	0	0	0	,1708116	0	,2705...
VISr_D	-,8398...	0	-,6926...	0	0	0	0	,84658...	0	1	0	0	,7417159	0	-,263...

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

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

Matrix	x-Settings	u-Settings	VRes	Wres	y-response(s)			
#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	Outer High
d_p_x	1.0	0.65	0.671192	0.671192	0.6982...	0.72632	0.72632	0.75
tm_p_x	1.0	0.450001	0.450001	0.450001	0.4974...	0.55	0.55	0.55
VISr_x	1.0	1.0382	1.7413	1.7413	1.8162	1.8942	1.8942	3.177
ODr_x	1.0	16.771156	24.833561	24.833561	25.5004	26.185146	26.185146	38.772875
feed_x	1.0	414.56259	657.685252	657.685252	680.43...	703.965108	703.965108	1116.791727
cf1_N	0.0	2.449492	2.449492	2.449492	2.4494...	2.449492	2.449492	2.449492
cf2_N	0.0	2.449492	2.449492	2.449492	2.4494...	2.449492	2.449492	2.449492
d_p_N	0.0	0.698212	0.698212	0.698212	0.6982...	0.698212	0.698212	0.698212

**Transformation** Use

LOG     Inner     Outer  
 back-transform     Inbetween     User

## Step 7f: *x*-settings

#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User Hi
d_p_x	1.0	0.65	0.671192	0.671192	0.6982...	0.72632	0.72632
tm_p_x	1.0	0.450001	0.450001	0.450001	0.4974...	0.55	0.55
VISr_x	1.0	1.0382	1.7413	1.7413	1.8162	1.8942	1.8942
ODr_x	1.0	16.771156	24.833561	24.833561	25.5004	26.185146	26.18514
feed_x	1.0	414.56259	657.685252	657.685252	680.43...	703.965108	703.965108

In this example **inner limits** and **outer limits** are **different** for all *x*-factors

Transformation Use  
 LOG  Inner  Outer  
 back-transform  Inbetween  User

Setting Generate x-Settings

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## Step 8: *select the design variation*

Select Design Variation

Generate Design  
 Import Design  
 Generate Candidate Set  
 Performed Design for Analysis (and Prediction)

... for the *x*-factors:  
*d\_p\_x, tm\_p\_x, VISr\_x*  
*ODr\_x, feed\_x*

Previous Next Abbrechen

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Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design X x-Design Ok Plots Wres

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	cf1	cf2	d_p	tm_p	t	VISr	ODr	feed	ODb	VISb	pur	
1												
2	R0	3,0000003	2	,6982163	,4975079	11,0562589	1,7009	22,7519278	724,3039558	6,7	4	0
3	R1	2,1531525	2,1343478	,6712124	,45	6,8485842	1,7414	24,8341957	657,6658273	8,0999996	4,8	0
4	R2	2,1532086	2,1342368	,7263401	,45	6,8489154	1,7414	24,83419	703,9553957	8,0999996	4,8	0
5	R3	2	2,609923	,6712124	,5499966	8,4343768	1,8336	26,7951134	677,8816547	8,600001	4,5	0
6	R4	2,5974231	2,9618032	,7263401	,5499966	8,5753923	1,7414	24,83419	657,6658273	6,9999994	3,9	0
7	R5	2,7321592	2,6792788	,6712124	,45	11,6067305	1,8942	24,83419	703,9557554	6,9999994	3,9	0
8	R6	2,6106755	3,0000003	,7263401	,45	7,753152	1,7717	23,8688832	657,6658273	6,7	4	0
9	R7	2,9394711	2,640423	,6712124	,5499966	9,6396507	1,8942	24,8341957	657,6658273	6,7	4	0
10	R8	2,9395483	2,6402856	,7263401	,5499966	9,6401147	1,8942	24,8341957	703,9553957	6,7	4	0
11	R9	2	2,5730196	,6712124	,45	7,8121972	1,7625	26,6547185	651,897482	8,600001	4,5	0
12	R10	2	2,5728857	,7263401	,45	7,8125732	1,7625	26,6542029	697,7877698	8,600001	4,5	0
13	R11	2,1979748	2,0337558	,6712124	,5499966	9,7135303	1,7414	26,1860565	703,9553957	8,600001	4,5	0
14	R12	2,3317678	2,1040594	,7263401	,5499966	6,3436892	1,7414	26,1860565	657,6658273	8,0999996	4,8	0
15	R13	2,452723	2	,6712124	,45	8,5861347	1,9534	26,6688998	703,9553957	8,0999996	4,8	0
16	R14	3,0000003	2,6029528	,7263401	,45	8,9289913	1,8392	25,0745761	671,985615	6,7	4	0
17	R15	2,9587284	2,6413947	,6712124	,5499966	10,7505331	1,8942	26,1860504	657,6658273	6,9999994	3,9	0

uu  u  xx  x  scaled

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**Step 8f: Look at the design (uu-design) ... and verify that only existing broth-properties are being used in the design!**

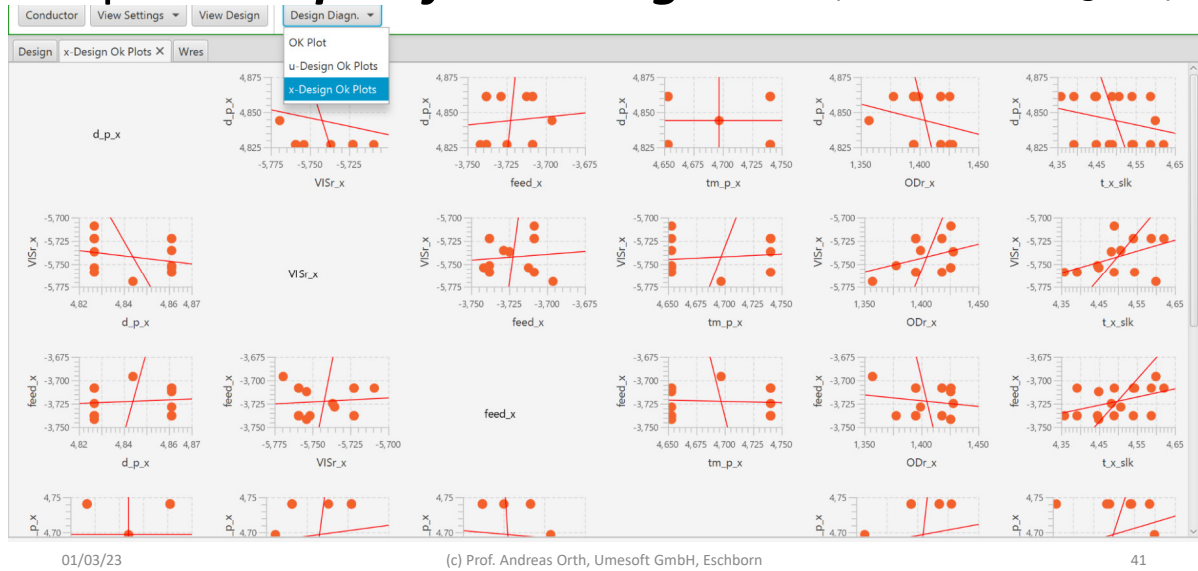
## Step 8ff: ok-plot for u-design

Design x-Design Ok Plots X Wres

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## Step 8ff: *ok-plot for x-design*

(should be orthogonal)



1. The DoE-DiVa approach
2. Example: Membrane Filter
3. Factorial *x*-design using DoE-DiVa
4. **Preparing a Candidate Set for MODDE®**

## Step 1: *u*-factors

Only one contr-factor to influence *Odr* and *VISr*

Factor Input

Define Factors

Key	Name	Low	High	Role	Unit	Transformation	Dimension
cf	concentration factor	2.5	3.5	CONTR	mg/l	LOG	DENSITY
dp	differential pressure	0.65	0.75	CONTR	bar	LOG	PRESSURE
TMP	transmembrane pressure	0.45	0.55	CONTR	bar	LOG	PRESSURE
t	storage time	10.0	17.0	CONTR	h	LOG	TIME
VISr	viscosity of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	VISCOSITY_KINETIC
ODr	OD of retentate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
feed	feed flow rate	1.0	1.0	CDEP	l/m <sup>2</sup> h	LOG	SPEED
ODb	OD before storage	6.7	8.6	QDEP	SI	LOG	DIMENSION_LESS
VISb	viscosity before storage	3.9	4.8	QDEP	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	LOG	VISCOSITY_KINETIC

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## Step 2: *u*-factor *qualitative* dependencies

Same dependency of *ODb* and *VISb* on *broth*

Factor Input

Factor Group

Set Factor Group

Select	Factor	Group	RoleType
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ODb		QDEP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VISb		QDEP

Group: broth

	A	B	C
1		ODb	VISb
2	broth1	6,7	4
3	broth2	7	3,9
4	broth3	8,1	4,8
5	broth4	8,6	4,5

Group: broth Factors: ODb,VISb

Buttons: Previous, Add Row(s), Delete Row(s), Import, Abbrechen, Übernehmen

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## Info: $T_{approx}$ – transformation as a matrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	d_p_x	tm_p_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x	
cf1	0	0	0	,4967178	,7312761	-,3631708	
cf1_N	0	0	0	-,4967178	-,7312761	,3631708	
cf2	0	0	0	,6218315	,3688989	0	
cf2_N	0	0	0	-,6218315	-,3688989	0	
d_p	1	0	0	0	0	,8615364	
d_p_N	0	0	0	0	0	-,8615364	
tm_p	0	1	0	0	0	0	
t	0	0	1	,4008486	0	,5100562	
t_N	0	0	0	-,4008486	0	-,5100562	
VISr_D	0	0	0	1	0	0	
ODr_D	0	0	0	0	1	0	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		cf_x	dp_x	TMP_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	feed_x
2	cf	1	0	0	0	,5590938	,8765757	-,4369306
3	cf_N	0	0	0	0	-,5590938	-,8765757	,4369306
4	dp	0	1	0	0	0	0	,8609632
5	dp_N	0	0	0	0	0	0	-,8609632
6	TMP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	t	0	0	0	1	0	0	,6542207
8	t_N	0	0	0	0	0	0	-,6542207
9	VISr_D	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	ODr_D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	feed_D	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	ODb	0	0	0	0	0	1,2651497	-,6211727

Only one contr-factor to influence *Odr* and *VISr*

## Step 5: choose x-factors to use in the design

Select Dimension-less factor(s) to Keep ?

- cf\_x
- dp\_x
- TMP\_x
- t\_x
- VISr\_x
- ODr\_x
- feed\_x

VMatrix : Correlation

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	#	cf_x	dp_x	TMP_x	t_x	VISr_x	ODr_x
2	cf	1	0	0	0	,5590938	,8765757
3	dp	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	TMP	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	t	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	ODb	0	0	0	0	0	1,2651497
7	VISb	0	0	0	0	1,7267847	,3425799



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

Design Settings

#	Weight	Outer Low	User Low	Inner Low	Mean	Inner High	User High	Outer High
dp_x	1.0	0.649995	0.649995	0.649995	0.698216	0.749998	0.749998	0.749998
TMP_x	1.0	0.449997	0.449997	0.449997	0.497497	0.549997	0.549997	0.549997
VISr_x	1.0	1.44251	1.62237	1.62237	1.89592	2.21564	2.21564	2.4919
ODr_x	1.0	18.0597	21.6611	21.6611	25.3969	29.7776	29.7776	35.7158
cf_N	0.0	2.95801	2.95801	2.95801	2.95801	2.95801	2.95801	2.95801
dp_N	0.0	0.698216	0.698216	0.698216	0.698216	0.698216	0.698216	0.698216
t_N	0.0	13.0385	13.0385	13.0385	13.0385	13.0385	13.0385	13.0385
VISr_D	0.0	1.89592	1.89592	1.89592	1.89592	1.89592	1.89592	1.89592

Transformation Use

LOG     Inner     Outer  
 back-transform     Inbetween     User

Setting    Generate x-Settings

## Step 8: *select the design variation*

Select Design Variation

Generate Design  
 Import Design    ... for the x-factors:  
 Generate Candidate Set    *d\_p\_x, tm\_p\_x, VISb\_x*  
 Performed Design for Analysis (and Prediction)    *ODb\_x*

Previous    Next    Abbrechen



Design Analysis

Conductor View Settings View Design Design Diagn.

Design X

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	cf	dp	TMP	t	VISr	ODr	feed	ODb	VISb	pr_r	
2	R0	2,9758121	,6982099	,4974919	13,038496	1,8542018	25,981074	663,1043841	7,7273592	4,2629751	0
3	R1	2,8365713	,7499978	,4500005	13,038496	2,2156446	21,6611745	880,8902422	6,6999922	4,8000018	0
4	R2	3,1458275	,7499978	,4500005	13,038496	2,2156441	29,777628	725,2419204	8,0931726	4,6418425	0
5	R3	2,7814618	,7499978	,4500005	13,038496	1,6223707	21,6610797	724,9949796	7,1195739	4,0329004	0
6	R4	3,0847047	,7499978	,4500005	13,038496	1,6223707	29,7773469	596,8943929	8,5999752	3,9000197	0
7	R5	3,0847097	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	1,6223707	29,7774909	596,8926062	8,5999999	3,9000179	0
8	R6	2,8365713	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	2,2156446	21,6611745	880,8902422	6,6999922	4,8000018	0
9	R7	3,0847047	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	1,6223707	29,7773469	596,8943929	8,5999752	3,9000197	0
10	R8	3,0847175	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	1,6223969	29,777628	596,8970043	8,599995	3,9000511	0
11	R9	2,8365647	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	2,2156186	21,6610747	880,8863824	6,6999892	4,7999731	0
12	R10	3,1458275	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	2,2156441	29,777628	725,2419204	8,0931726	4,6418425	0
13	R11	2,7814618	,7499978	,5499966	13,038496	1,6223707	21,6610797	724,9949796	7,1195739	4,0329004	0
14	R12	3,0847097	,7499978	,4500005	13,038496	1,6223707	29,7774909	596,8926062	8,5999999	3,9000179	0
15	R13	3,0847047	,6499995	,4500005	13,038496	1,6223707	29,7773469	527,704988	8,5999752	3,9000197	0
16	R14	2,7814618	,6499995	,4500005	13,038496	1,6223707	21,6610797	640,9567112	7,1195739	4,0329004	0
17	R15	2,8365647	,6499995	,4500005	13,038496	2,2156186	21,6610747	778,777865	6,6999892	4,7999731	0

uu u xx scaled

**Step 8f: Look at the design (uu-design) ... and notice that existing broth-properties are respected for some, but not all runs ... ☹️**

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## Step 9: move to MODDE

**Import Candidate Set**

Format spreadsheet

Check that the columns and rows are correctly specified. Select rows/columns and use the formatting buttons to change the

Factor name	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Exp name	1	VISr_x	ODr_x	cf	t	pr_r	pr_r_y
Include row	2	-5,73184	1,41466	2,97581	13,0385	0	0
Exclude	3	-5,6545	1,47389	3,14583	13,0385	0	0
	4	-5,6545	1,33568	2,83657	13,0385	0	0
	5	-5,78985	1,33568	2,78146	13,0385	0	0
	6	-5,78985	1,47389	3,0847	13,0385	0	0

**Design Wizard**

Objective Responses Factors Select design

Select model and design

Design	Total runs	Design runs	DF	Model	Power
<b>Recommended designs</b>					
Onion D-Optimal	26	23+	18	Linear	-
D-Optimal	12	9+	4	Linear	-
D-Optimal	22	19+	4	Interaction	-
<b>Alternative designs</b>					

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## Step 9f: *design in MODDE*

Design Wizard

Design generation criteria

Design runs: 16

Model terms: 16

Use potential terms

Inclusions: 0

Degrees of freedom: 4 (± 2)

Use the imported candidate set

Exp No	Exp Name	Run Order	Incl/Excl	dp_x	TMP_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	cf	t
1	R54	2	Incl	4,85952	4,71857	-5,69317	1,37517	2,90535	13,0385
2	R47	18	Incl	4,85952	4,675	-5,76085	1,37517	2,877	13,0385
3	R33	21	Incl	4,82845	4,71857	-5,76085	1,37517	2,877	13,0385
4	R34	16	Incl	4,82845	4,675	-5,69317	1,44427	3,05964	13,0385
5	R46	12	Incl	4,85952	4,71857	-5,69317	1,44427	3,05964	13,0385
6	R21	1	Incl	4,81291	4,65321	-5,78984	1,47389	3,08472	13,0385
7	R4	8	Incl	4,87506	4,74036	-5,78984	1,47389	3,08472	13,0385
8	R10	23	Incl	4,87506	4,65321	-5,78985	1,47389	3,0847	13,0385
9	R11	5	Incl	4,81291	4,74036	-5,78985	1,47389	3,0847	13,0385
10	R9	6	Incl	4,87506	4,65321	-5,6545	1,33568	2,83657	13,0385
11	R16	11	Incl	4,87506	4,74036	-5,6545	1,33568	2,83657	13,0385
12	R8	15	Incl	4,81291	4,74036	-5,6545	1,33568	2,83657	13,0385
13	R24	24	Incl	4,81291	4,65321	-5,6545	1,33568	2,83656	13,0385
14	R7	4	Incl	4,87506	4,65321	-5,78985	1,33568	2,78146	13,0385
15	R19	19	Incl	4,87506	4,74036	-5,78985	1,33568	2,78146	13,0385
16	R25	14	Incl	4,81291	4,65321	-5,78985	1,33568	2,78146	13,0385
17	R1	20	Incl	4,81291	4,74036	-5,78985	1,33568	2,78146	13,0385
18	R6	22	Incl	4,87506	4,65321	-5,6545	1,47389	3,14583	13,0385
19	R12	3	Incl	4,87506	4,74036	-5,6545	1,47389	3,14583	13,0385
20	R18	10	Incl	4,81291	4,65321	-5,6545	1,47389	3,14583	13,0385

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## Step 9ff: *copy/paste the formulae*

Responses

Name	Abbreviation	Units	Type
cf_C	cf_		Derived: (10^(0.0629476*v3+0.325171*v4+v5 - 1.724868833063374))/0.000000
dp_C	dp2		Derived: (10^(v1))/100000
TMP_C	TM2		Derived: (10^(v2))/100000

Filtrierung-Formulae.csv - Excel

	Exp No	Exp Name	Run Order	Incl/Excl	dp_x	TMP_x	VISr_x	ODr_x	cf	t	cf_C	dp_C	TMP_C
1	1	R54	2	Incl	4,85952	4,71857	-5,69317	1,37517	2,90535	13,0385	18589,8	0,723636	0,523083
2	2	R47	18	Incl	4,85952	4,675	-5,76085	1,37517	2,877	13,0385	17245,1	0,723636	0,473151
3	3	R33	21	Incl	4,82845	4,71857	-5,76085	1,37517	2,877	13,0385	17245,1	0,673675	0,523083
4	4	R34	16	Incl	4,82845	4,675	-5,69317	1,44427	3,05964	13,0385	27927,7	0,673675	0,473151
5	5	R46	12	Incl	4,85952	4,71857	-5,69317	1,44427	3,05964	13,0385	27927,7	0,673675	0,473151
6	6	R21	1	Incl	4,81291	4,65321	-5,78984	1,47389	3,08472	13,0385	27927,7	0,673675	0,473151

Response Definition dialog:

Response name: TMP\_C Units:   
 Abbreviation: TM2   
 Response type: Regular Derived

Excel formulae:

- B3: (10^(v2))/100000
- 1 cf\_C: (10^(0.0629476\*v3+0.325171\*v4+v5 - 1.724868833063374))/0.001
- 2 dp\_C: (10^(v1))/100000
- 3 TMP\_C: (10^(v2))/100000
- 4 t\_C: (10^(v6))/3600

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**Vielen Dank!**

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und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

ganz besonders an:

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