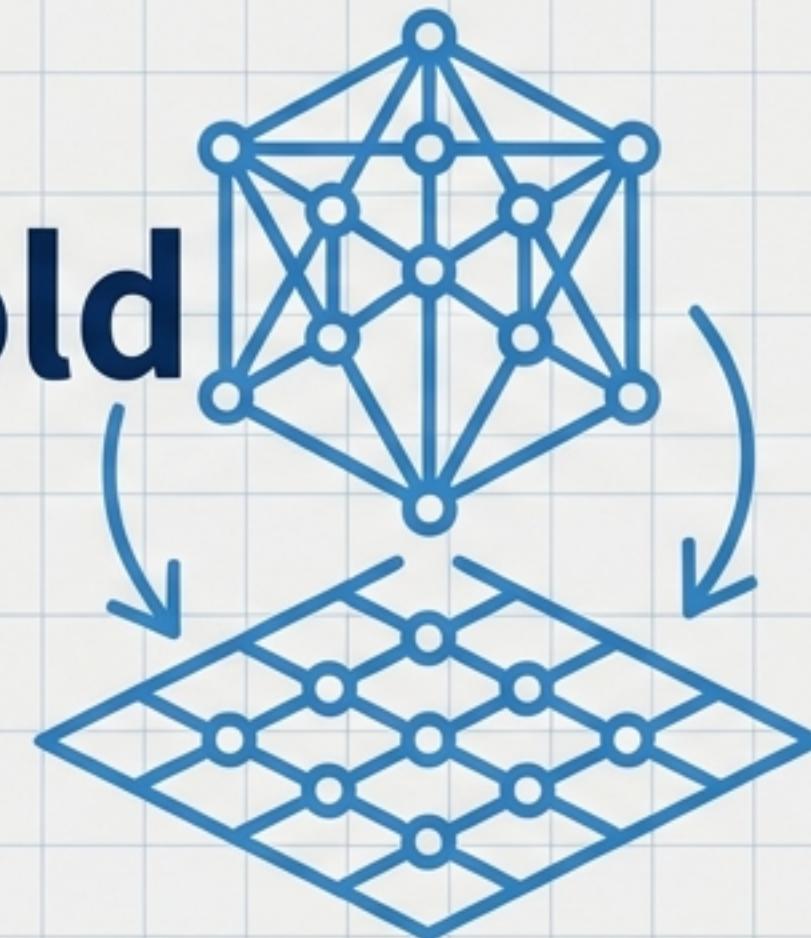


Unit 06: Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)

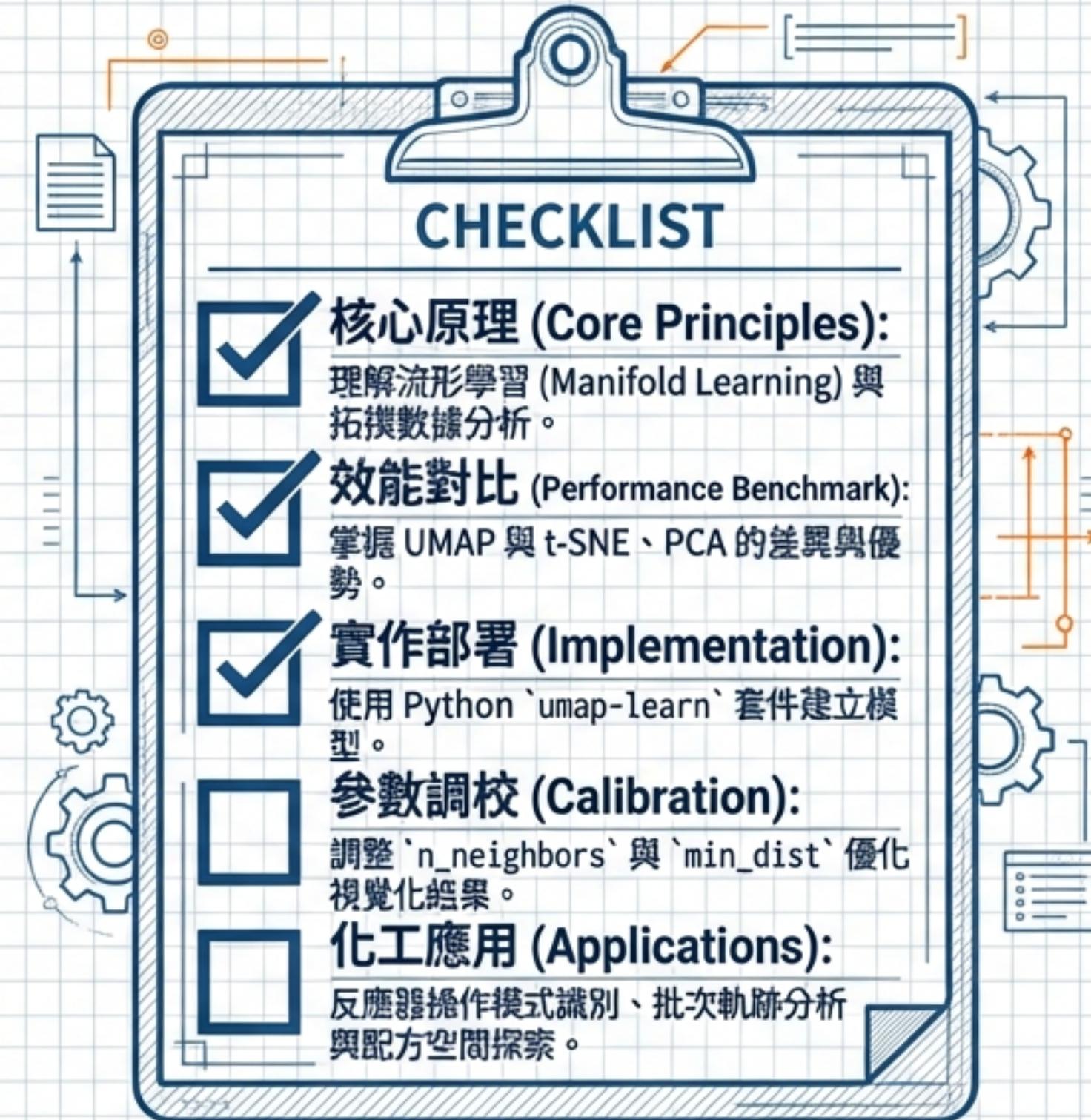
大規模製程數據的非線性降維與視覺化



Project Metadata

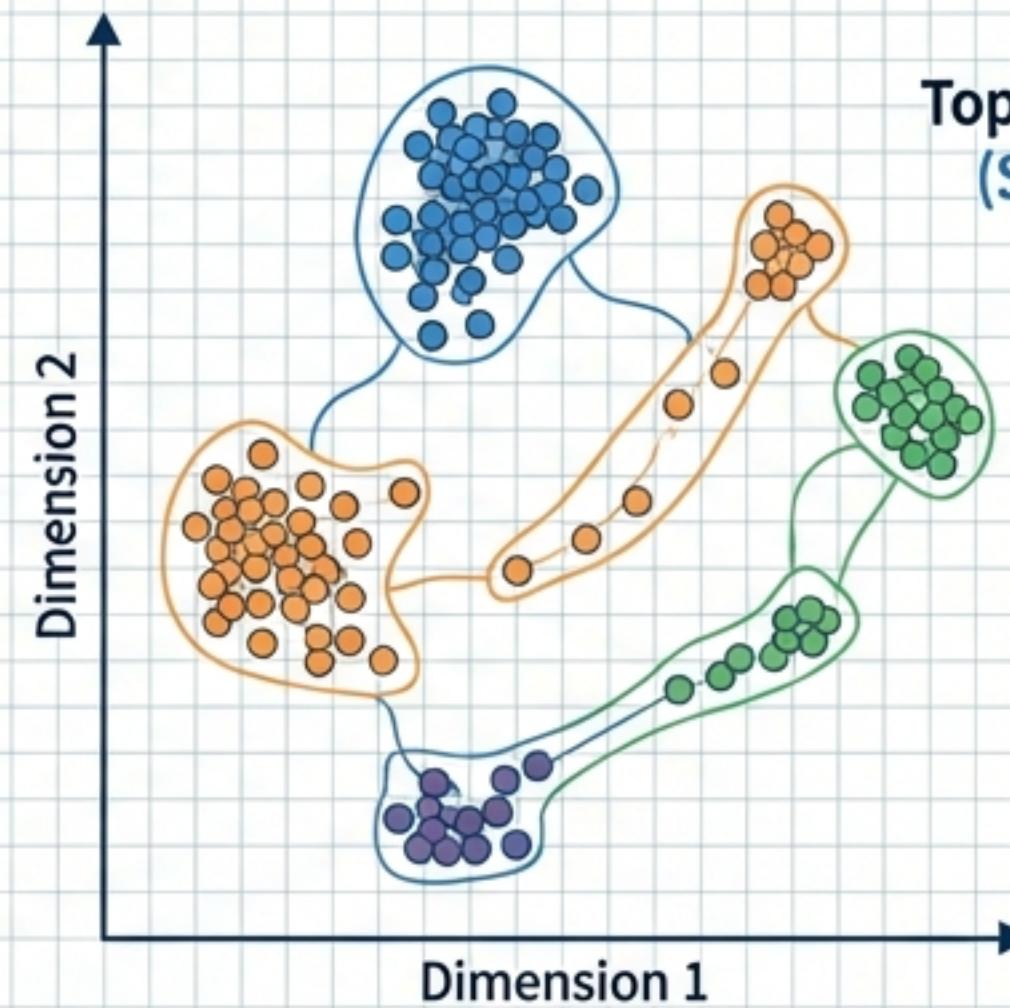
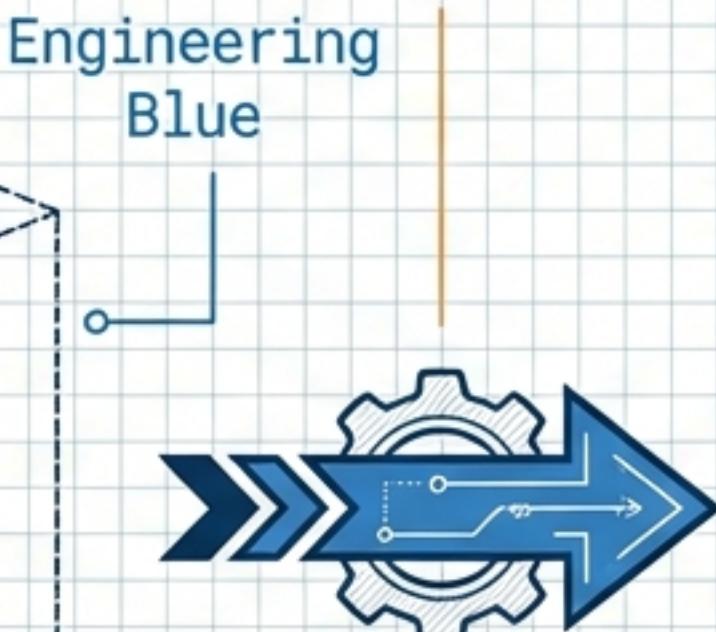
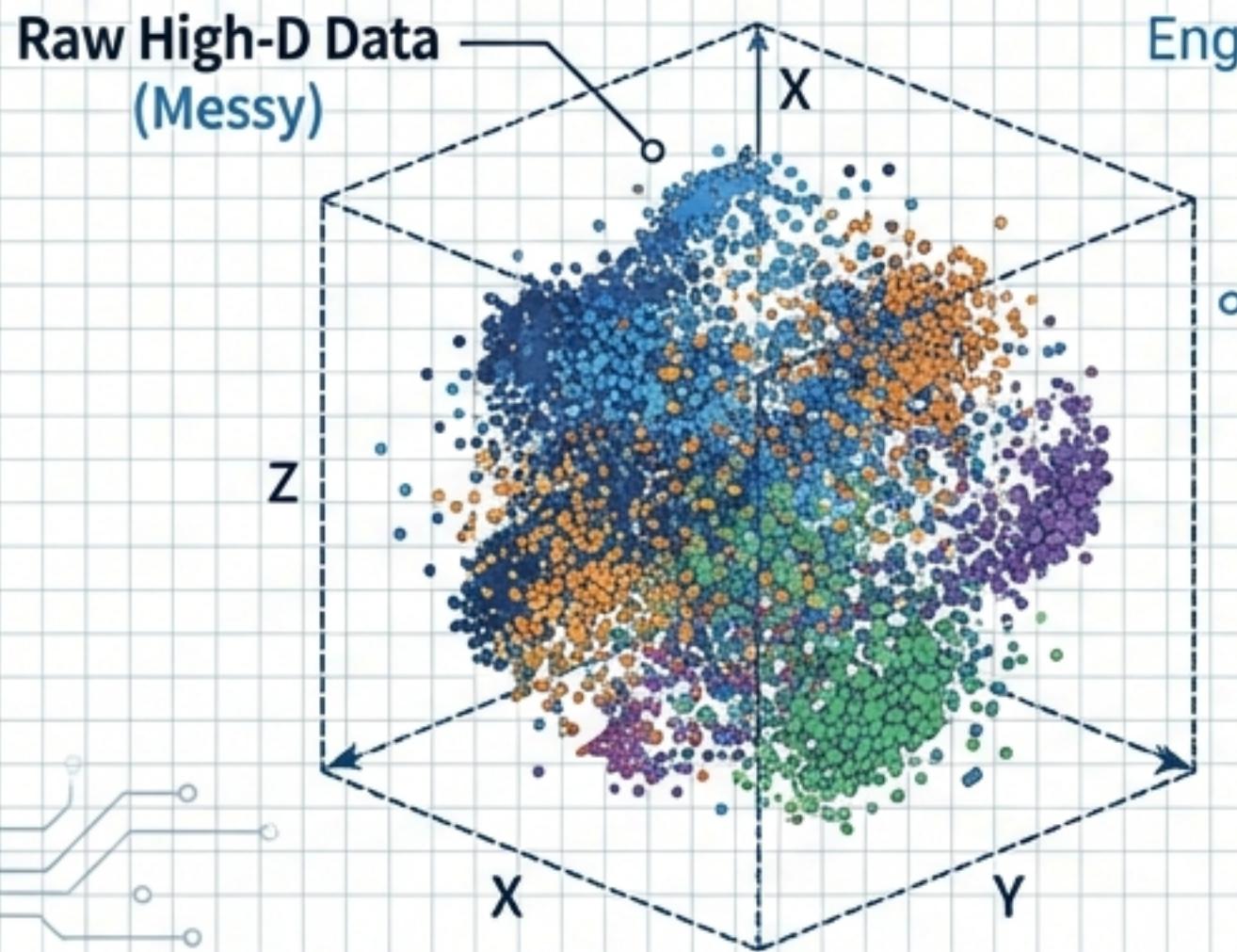
Domain	Chemical Engineering AI Applications (AI在化工上之應用)
Laboratory	逢甲大學 化工系 智慧程序系統工程實驗室
Instructor	莊曜楨 助理教授
Date	2026-01-28

本單元學習目標 (Unit Objectives)



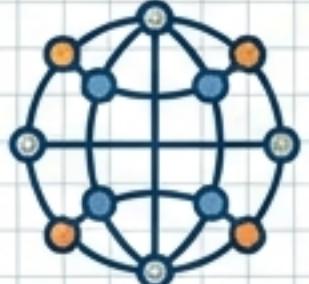
什麼是 UMAP ? (What is UMAP?)

Digital Unit Operation 06: The New Standard



極速運算
(High Speed)

$O(N \log N)$ 複雜度，比 t-SNE
快 10-100 倍。



全局結構
(Global Structure)

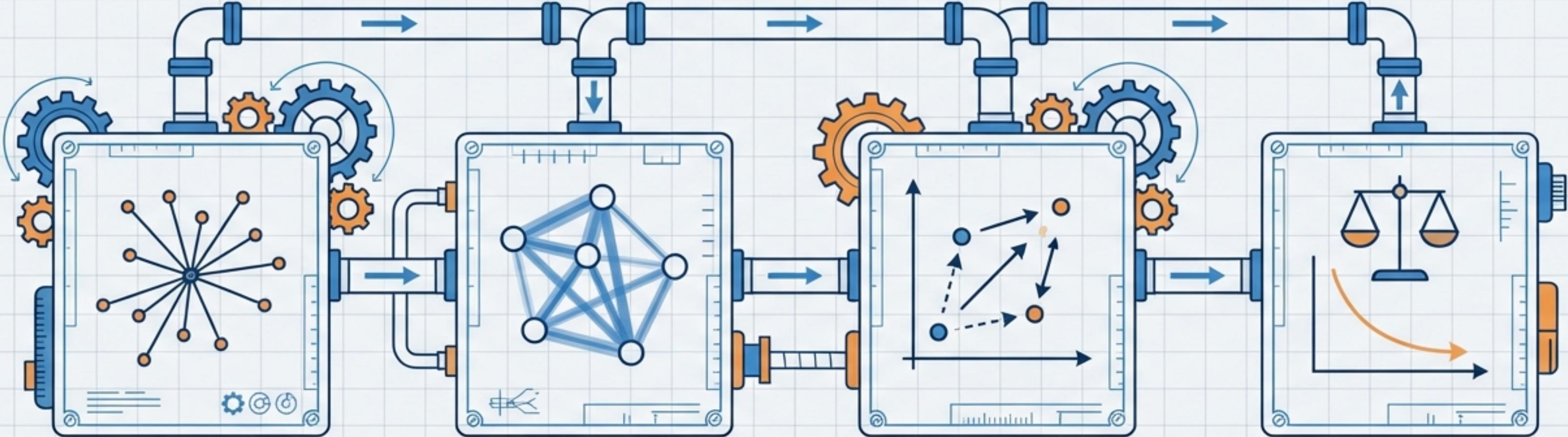
保留數據的整體拓撲結構與
局部鄰域關係。



新數據投影
(New Data Projection)

支援 `transform()` 方法處理
實時數據。

演算法核心機制 (Algorithm Engine)



**1. 局部流形
(Local Manifold)**

自適應距離:

$$d_i = \max(0, \|x_i - x_j\| - \rho_i)$$

**2. 高維模糊拓撲
(High-D Fuzzy Topology)**

隸屬度:

$$w_{ij} = \exp(-d_i(x_i, x_j) / \sigma_i)$$

**3. 低維佈局優化
(Low-D Layout)**

機率擬合:

$$v_{ij} = (1 + a \|y_i - y_j\|^{2b})^{-1}$$

**4. 交叉熵最小化
(Cross-Entropy)**

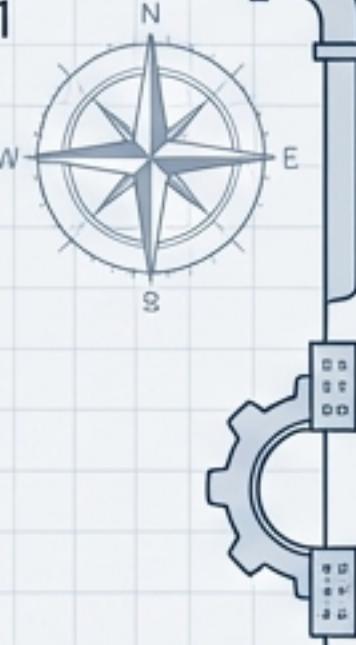
Minimize

$$C = \sum (w \log(w/v) + (1-w) \log((1-w)/(1-v)))$$

降維方法效能評比 (Performance Benchmark)

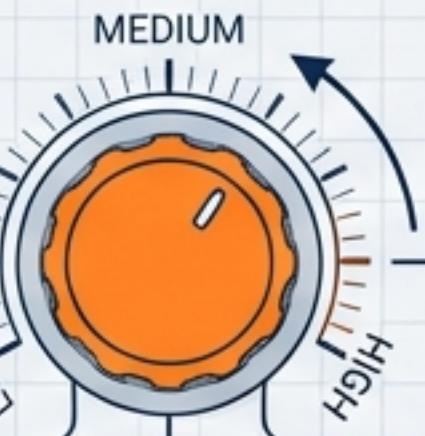
	PCA (Legacy)	t-SNE (Standard)	UMAP (Advanced)
運算速度 (Speed)	極快 (Fastest)	慢 (Slow)	快 (Fast)
線性/非線性 (Type)	線性 (Linear)	非線性 (Non-linear)	非線性 (Non-linear)
局部結構 (Local)	差 (Poor)	極佳 (Excellent)	佳 (Good)
全局結構 (Global)	佳 (Good)	失真 (Distorted)	佳 (Good)
實時投影 (Transform)	支援 (Yes)	不支援 (No)	支援 (Yes)

Key Takeaway: UMAP 是兼顧速度與結構的大規模化工數據首選。

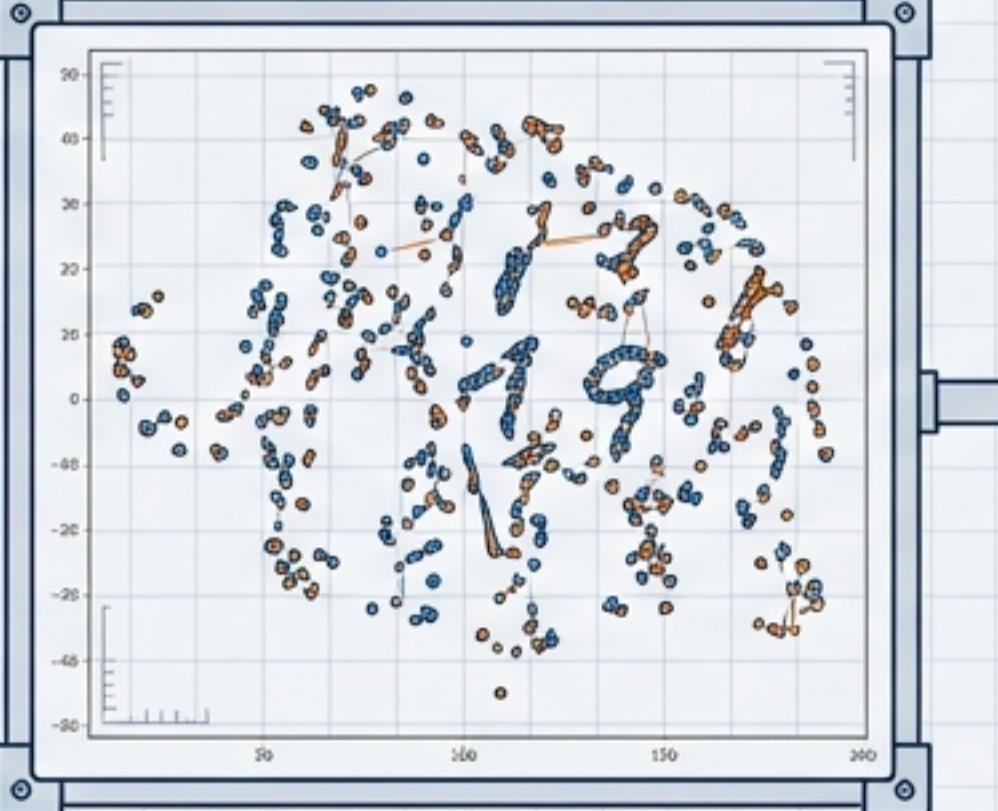


參數調校：鄰居數 (Calibration: `n_neighbors`)

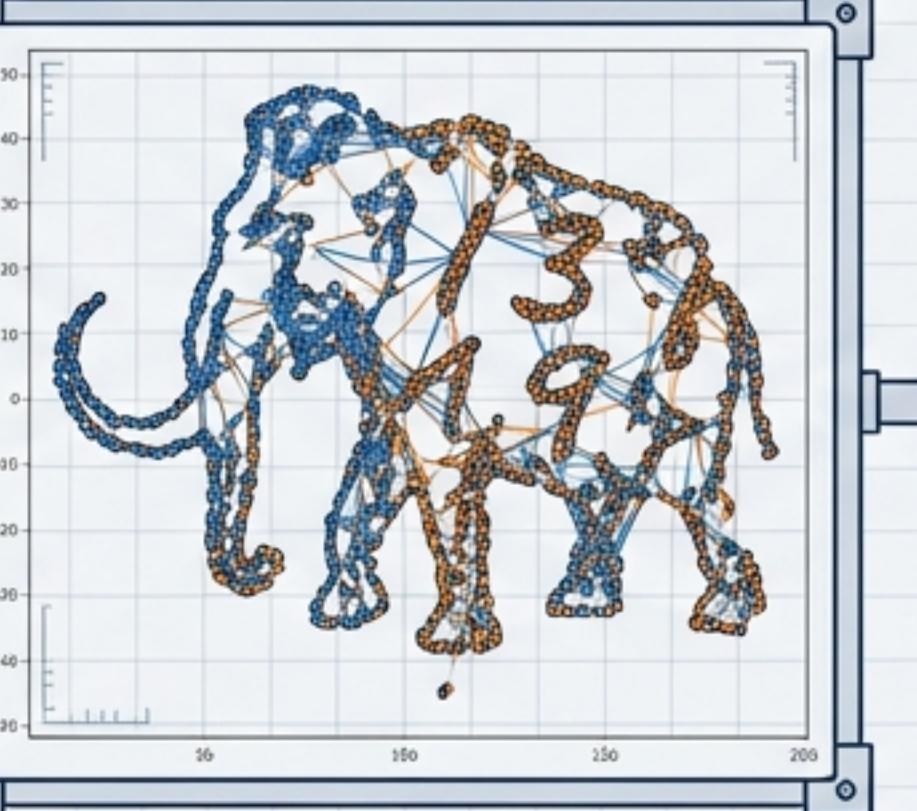
決定局部流形的尺度 (Field of View)



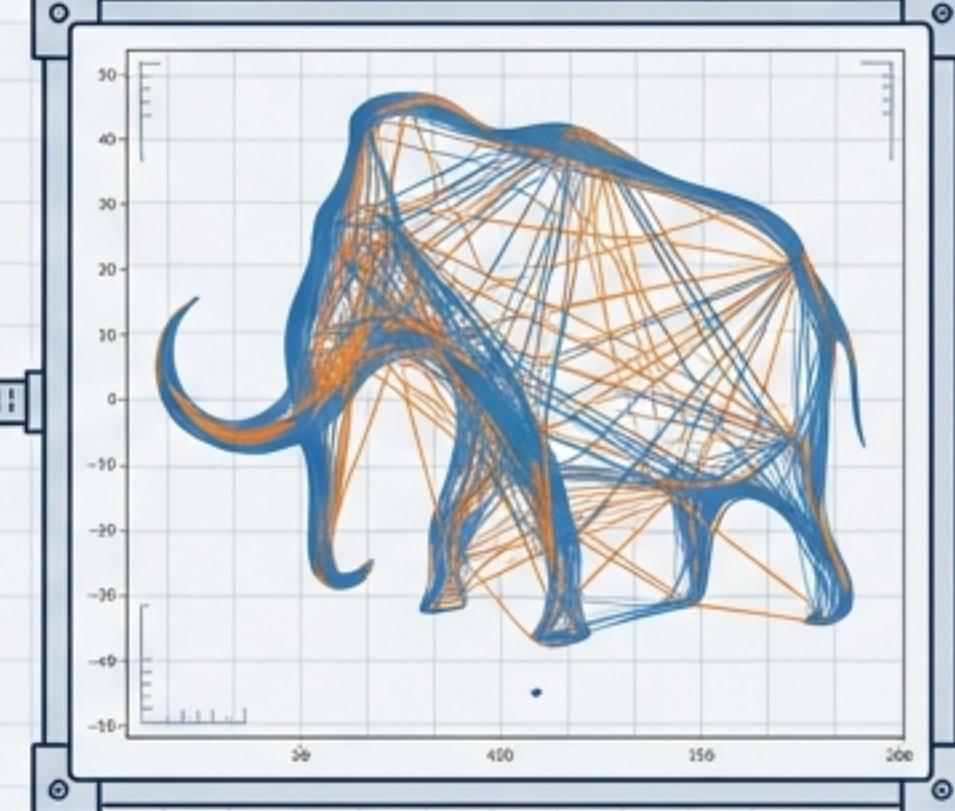
n_neighbors = 5 (Small)



n_neighbors = 30 (Medium)



n_neighbors = 100 (Large)



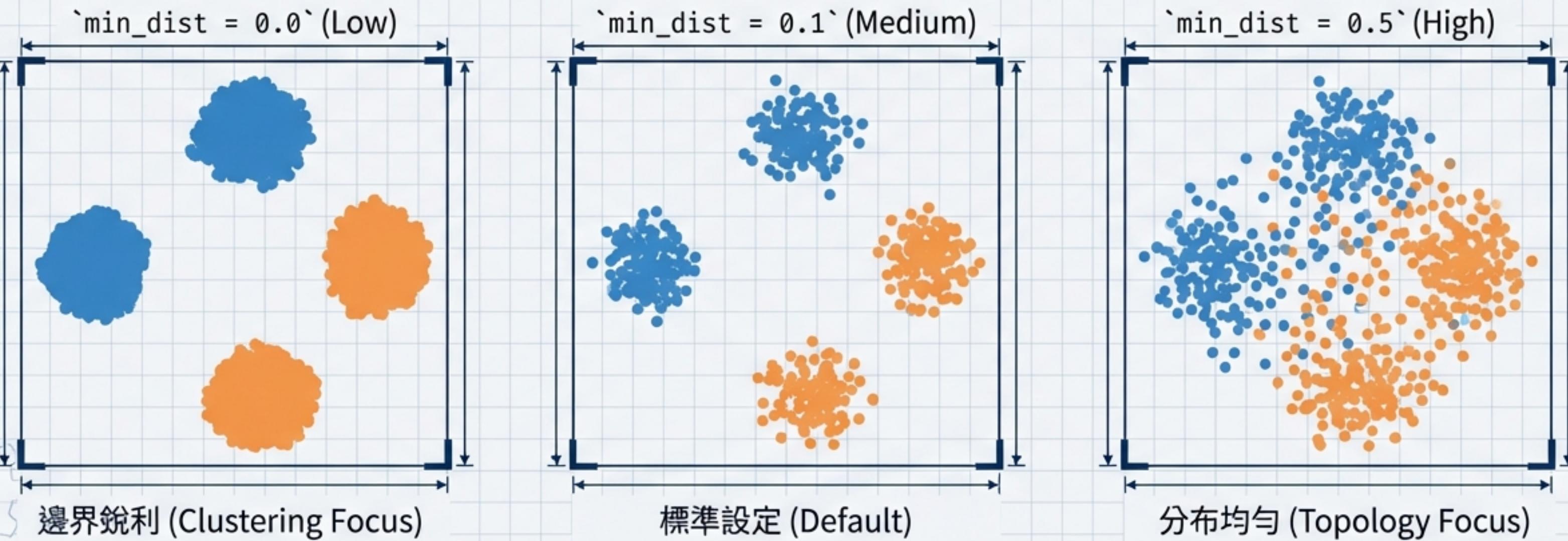
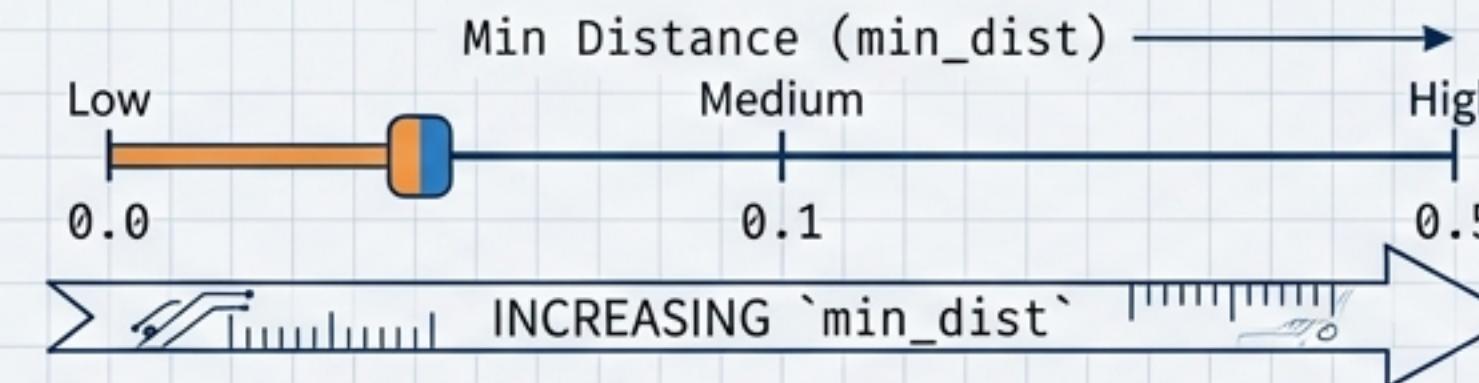
關注局部細節
(Fault Diagnosis)

平衡視角
(General Analysis)

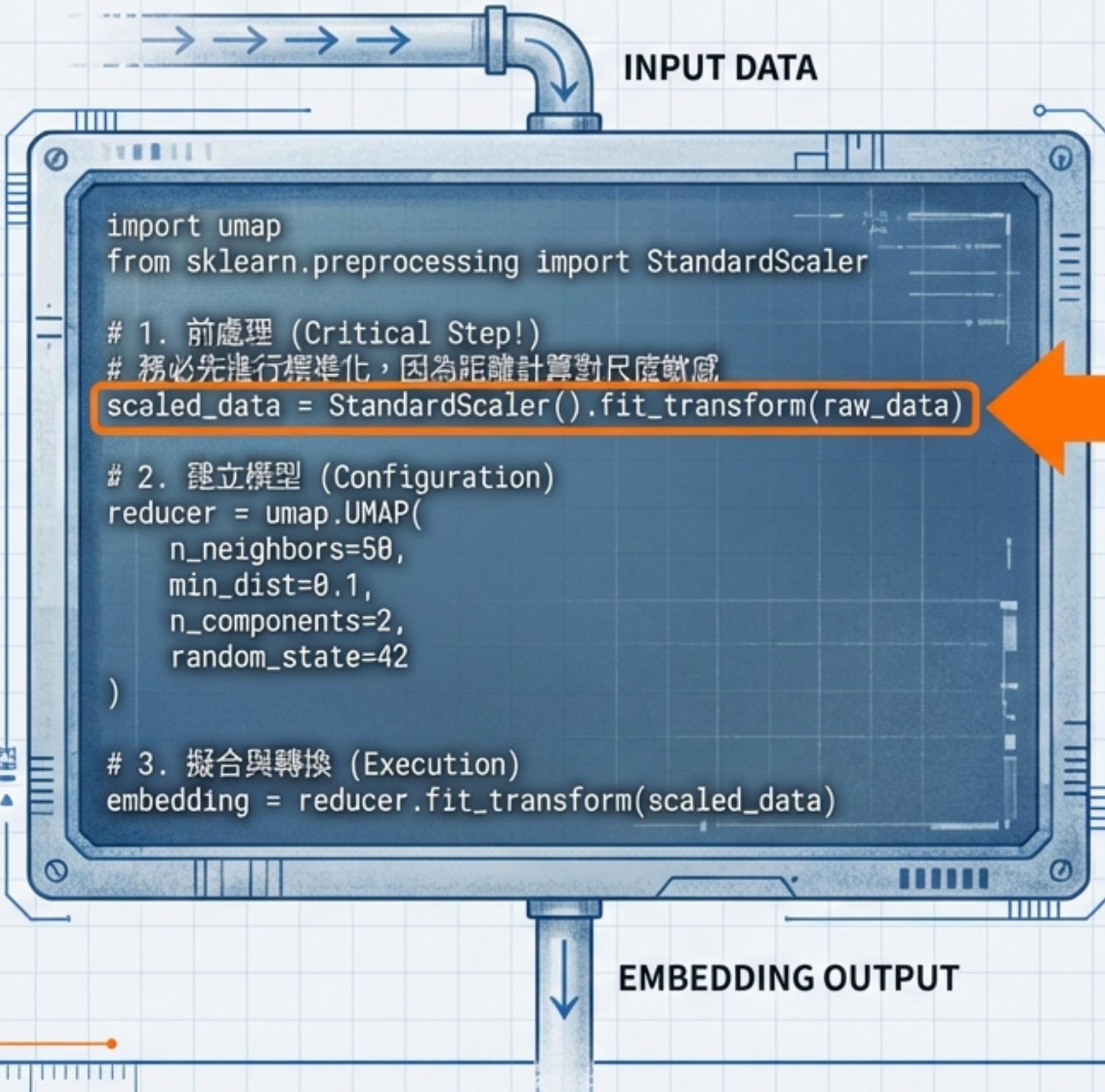
關注全局結構
(Process Overview)

參數調校：最小距離 (Calibration: `min_dist`)

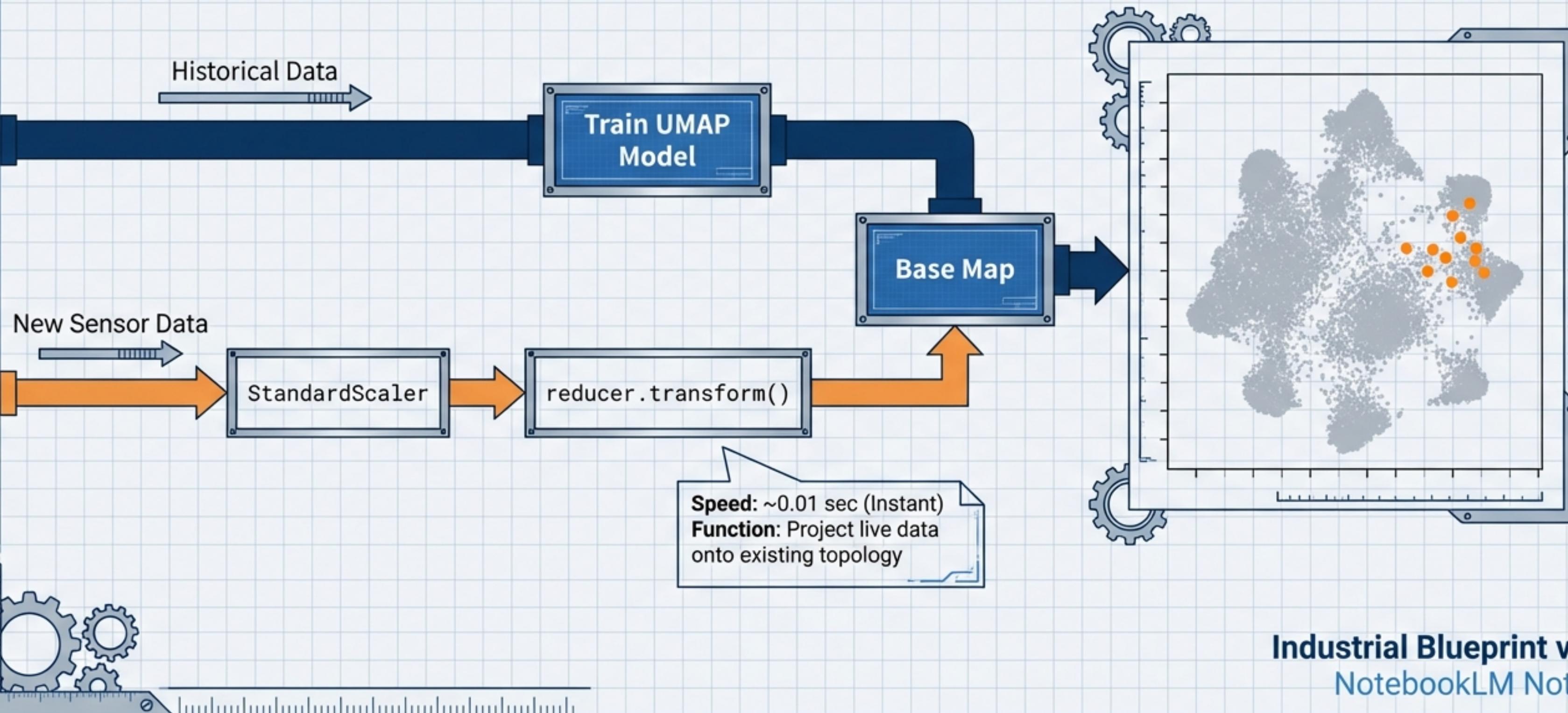
控制低維空間中點的緊密程度 (Clump Tightness)



Python 實作流程 (Implementation Blueprint)



實時製程監控 (Real-Time Process Monitoring)



視覺化品質評估 (Quality Control Metrics)

Noto Sans TC | Roboto Mono



信賴度
(Trustworthiness)



連續性
(Continuity)



輪廓係數
(Silhouette)



Davies-Bouldin Index



案例一：反應器操作模式識別 (Reactor Operation Modes)



Data Source:

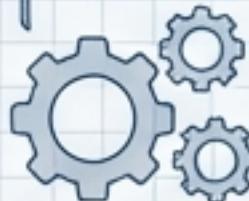
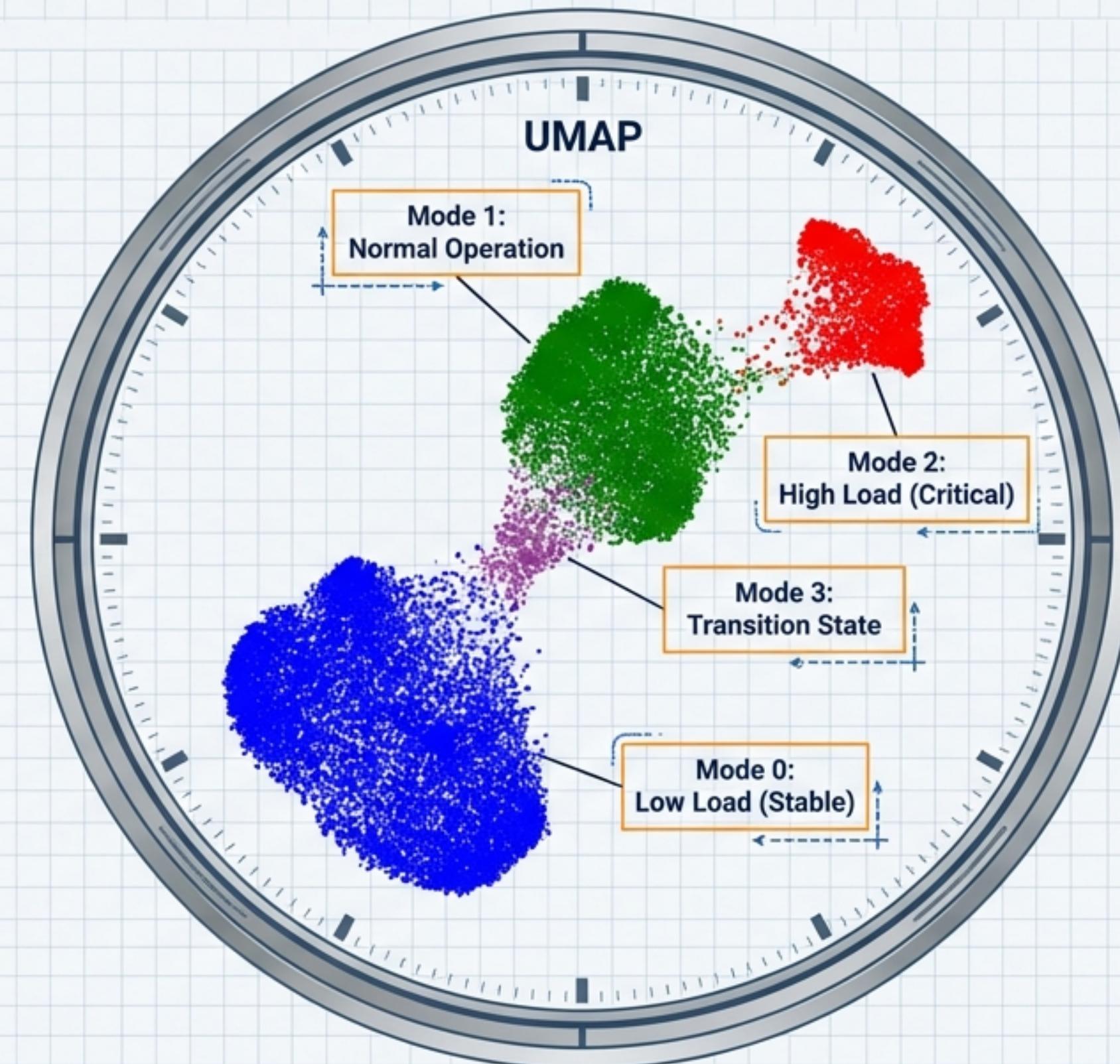
Simulated Reactor (模擬反應器)

Variables:

50+ (Temp, Pressure, Flow)

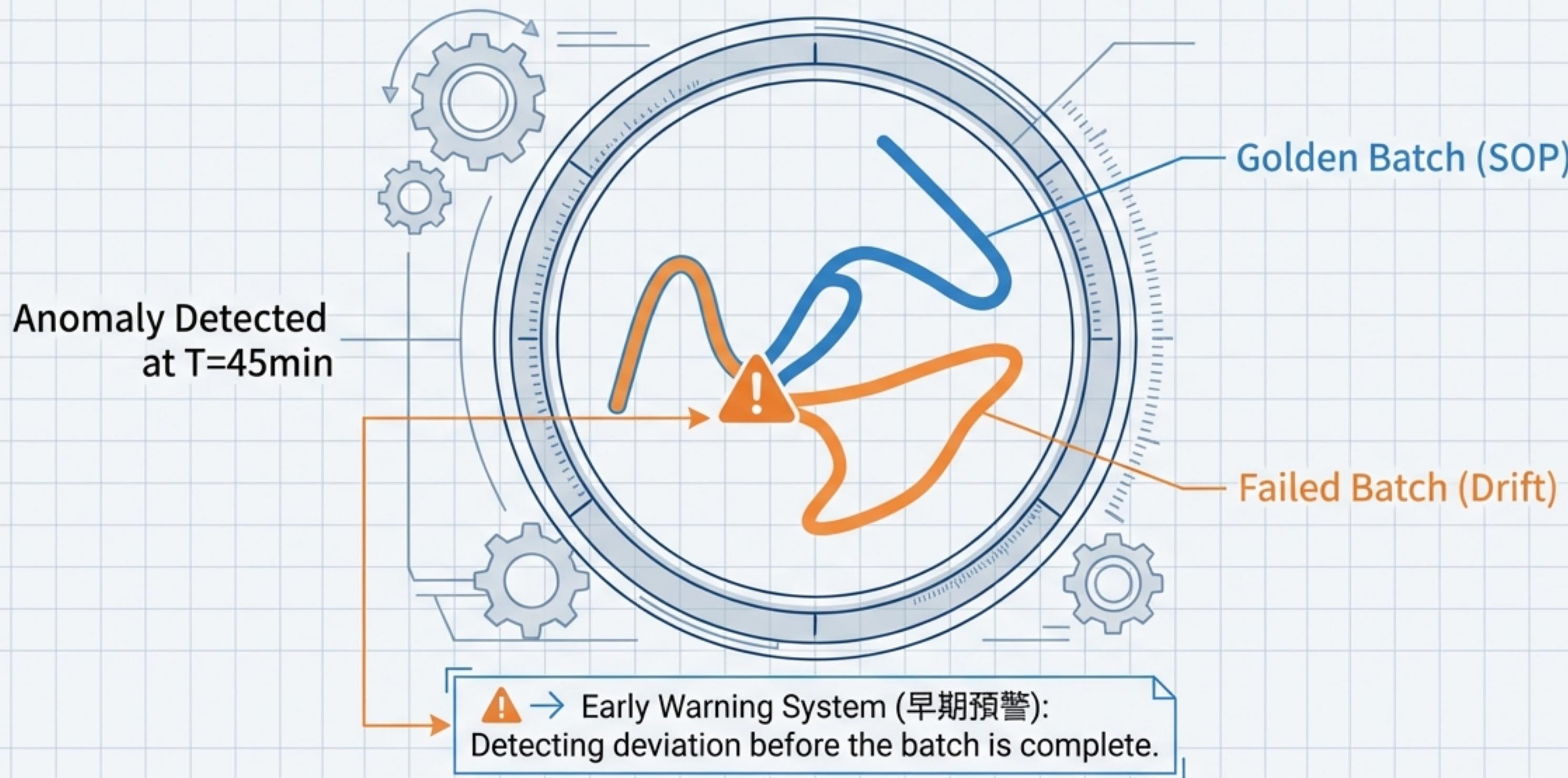
Samples:

100,000+



案例二：批次製程軌跡分析 (Batch Trajectories)

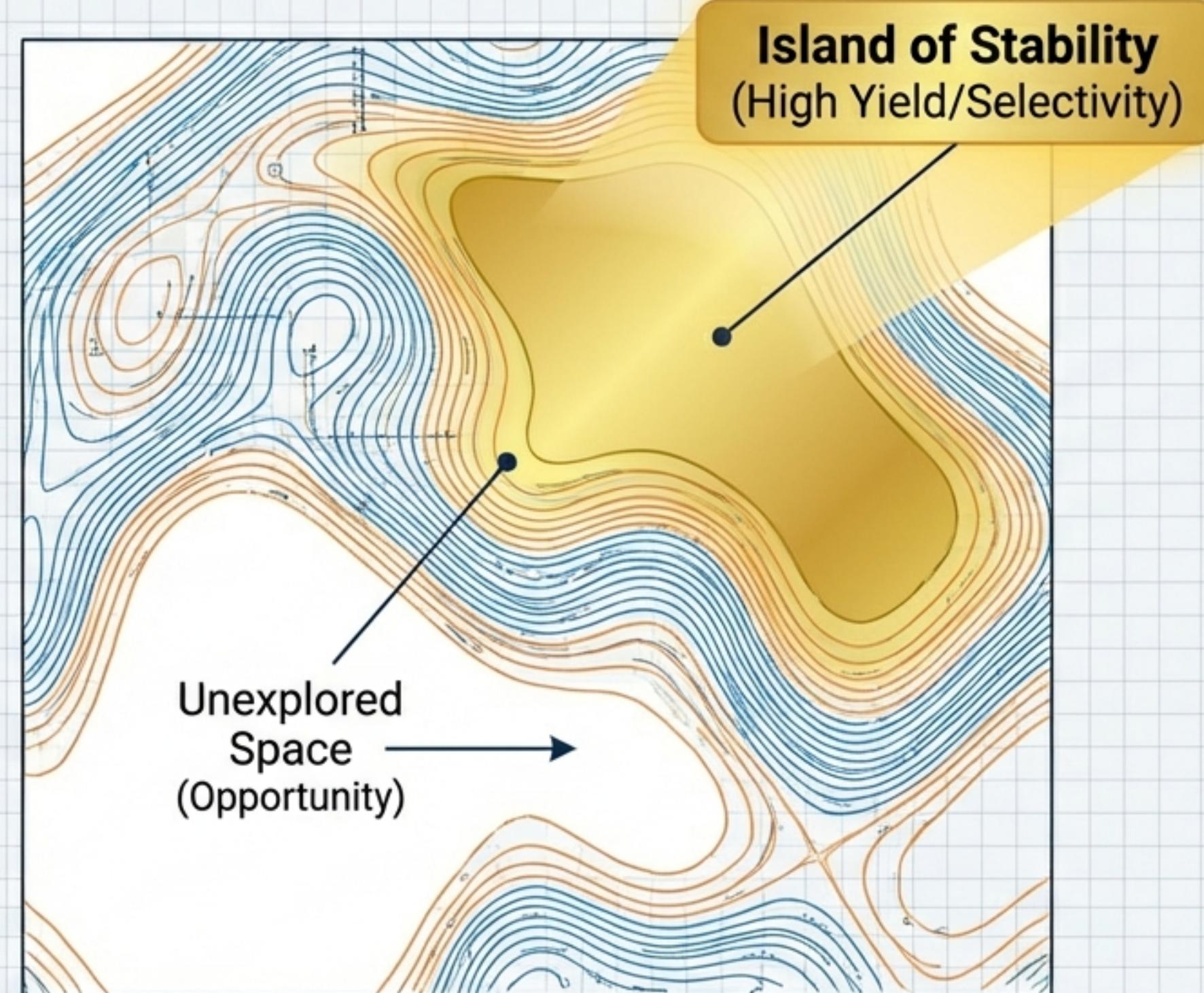
從靜態點到動態線 (Dynamic Time-Series Evolution)



案例三：高維配方與優化探索 (Formulation & Optimization)



- **Design Space Exploration:**
視覺化數千種配方
- **Optimization:**
鎖定最佳操作窗口
- **New Discovery:**
識別空白區域進行開發



操作限制與最佳實踐 (Safety Protocols)



Limitations (限制)

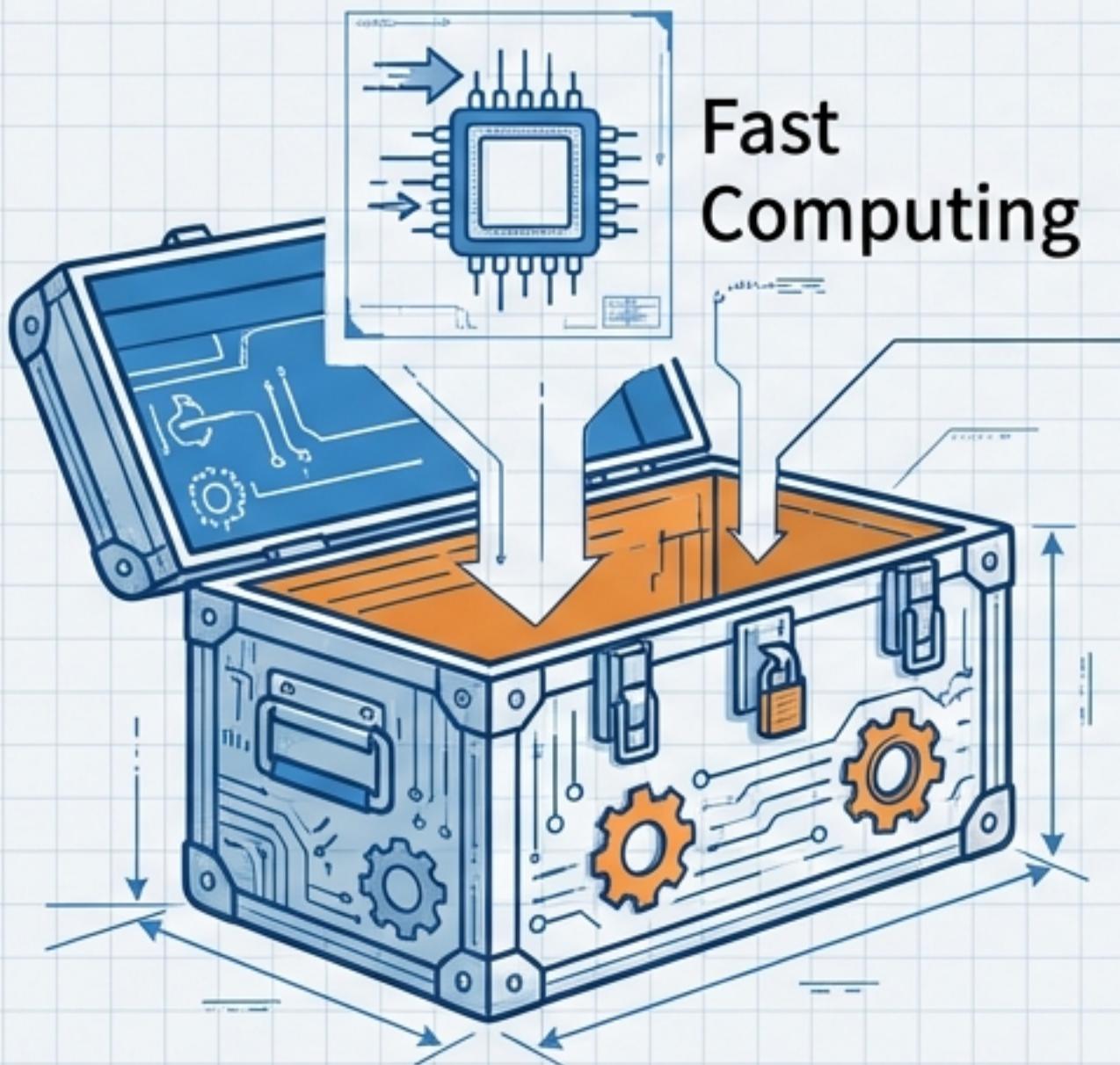
- ➡ **Non-linear Distances:** 距離不代表絕對物理長度。
- ➡ **Randomness:** 結果受初始值影響，請固定 `random_state`。



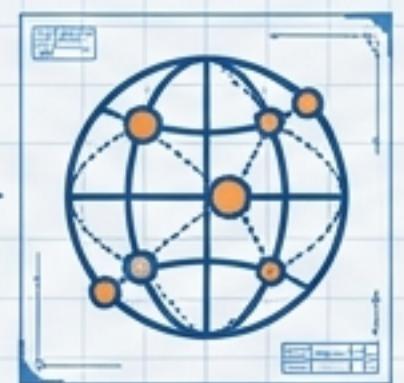
Best Practices (最佳實踐)

- ➡ **Data Size:** 適合 $> 10,000$ 筆數據 (小數據請用 t-SNE)。
- ➡ **Preprocessing:** 必須使用 StandardScaller。
- ➡ **Automation:** 結合 DBSCAN 進行自動分群。

總結：您的數位工具箱已升級



Fast Computing



Global Topology



Real-time Monitor

UMAP = Fast + Global + Nonlinear

Next Step: 啟動 `Unit06_UMAP.ipynb`
開始處理您的反應器數據。

The Digital Toolkit is ready. (數位工具箱已備妥)