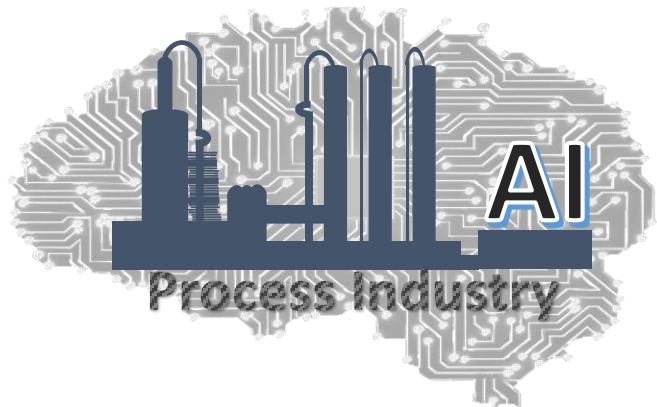


# Statistical Techniques for Monitoring Industrial Processes



*Lecture : PCA – An Industrial Case Study*

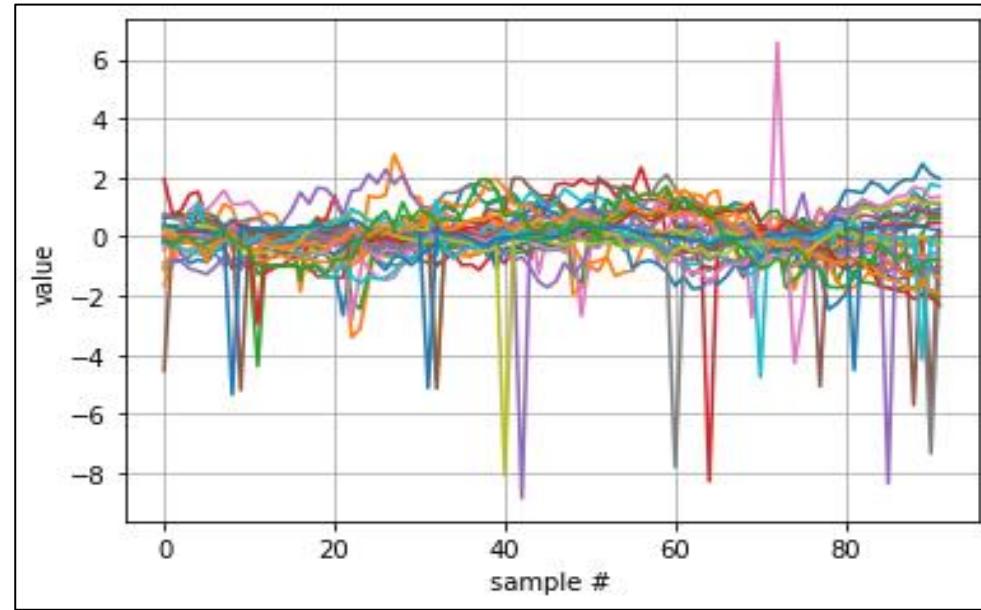
*Module : PCA-based MSPM*

# Course TOC

- ❑ Introduction to Statistical Process Monitoring (SPM)
- ❑ Python Installation and basics (optional)
- ❑ Univariate SPM & Control Charts
  - Shewhart Charts
  - CUSUM Charts
  - EWMA Charts
- ❑ Multivariate SPM
  - Principal Component Analysis (PCA)-based MSPM
    - Dimensionality reduction
    - Fault detection & diagnosis (FDD) using PCA
    - Application to a Polymer Manufacturing process
  - Partial Least Squares (PLS) regression-based MSPM
  - Strategies for handling nonlinear, dynamic, multimode systems
- ❑ Deploying SPM solutions

# Polymer Manufacturing Process Dataset

*Process data from a polymer manufacturing plant\*. Each colored curve corresponds to a process variable.*



- 33 variables
- 92 samples (collected hourly)

- It is reported that the process started showing abnormality around sample 70 and eventually had to be shutdown
- We will use samples 1 to 69 for training a PCA model

\*Dataset is also referenced at [https://www.academia.edu/38630159/Multivariate\\_data\\_analysis\\_wiki](https://www.academia.edu/38630159/Multivariate_data_analysis_wiki). Data file is made available in this course's GitHub repository.



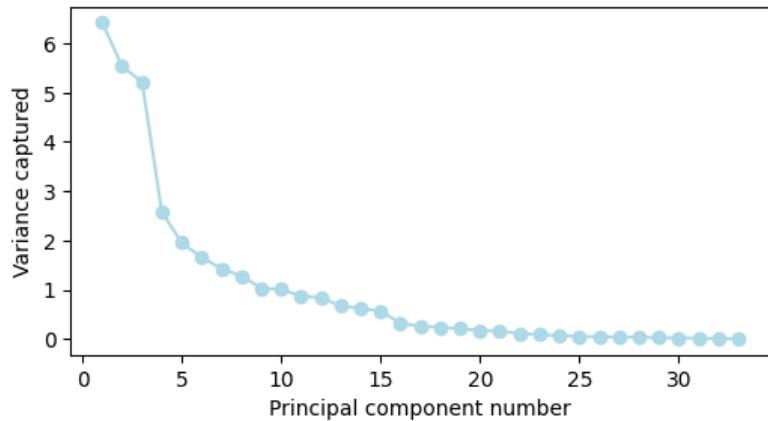
# PCA Modeling of Polymer Manufacturing Process

## For the polymer manufacturing plant dataset

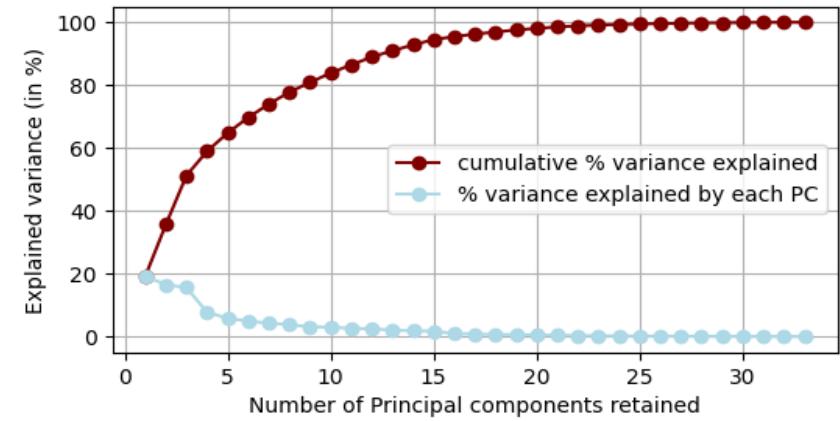
- Fit a PCA model using the training dataset
- See how PCA helps in removing correlations among process variables
- See the variances explained by the different principal components

# Determining the Number of Principal Components to Retain

Scree plot



Cumulative Percent Variance (CPV) plot



- Plot the variance captured vs the principal component number
- Look for a 'elbow' in the curve where variance stops decreasing sharply

- Plot the total variance captured (in %) vs the number of PCs retained
- Number of PCs retained is chosen such that some minimum % of total variance is captured (often 90% or 95%)

# Statistical Techniques for Monitoring Industrial Processes



*Next Lecture : PCA – Fault Detection*

*Module : PCA-based MSPM*

