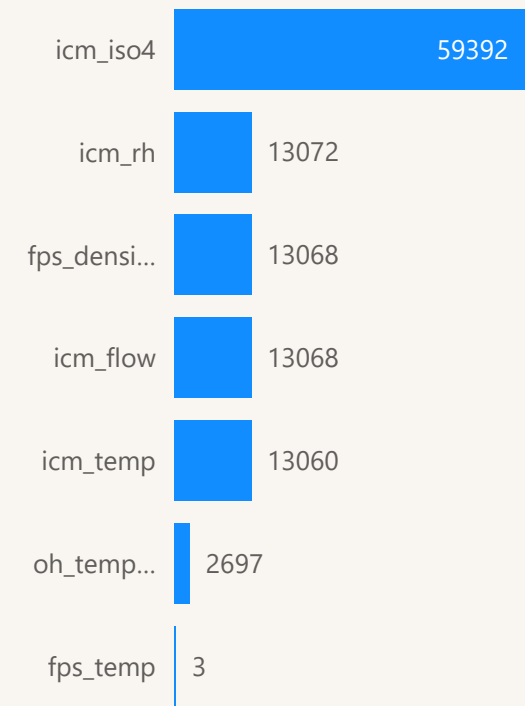
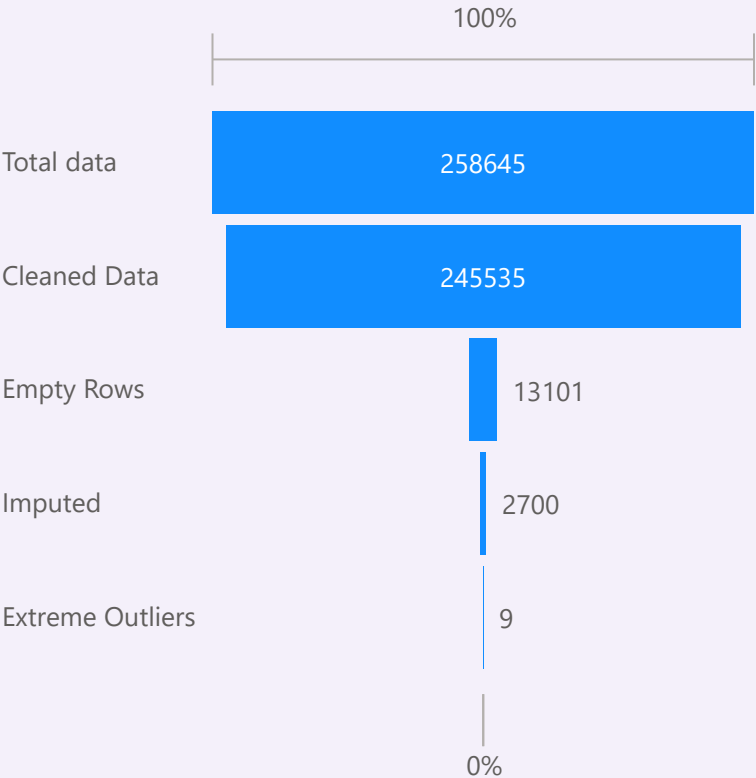


Lubricant Performance Prediction: Data Preprocessing

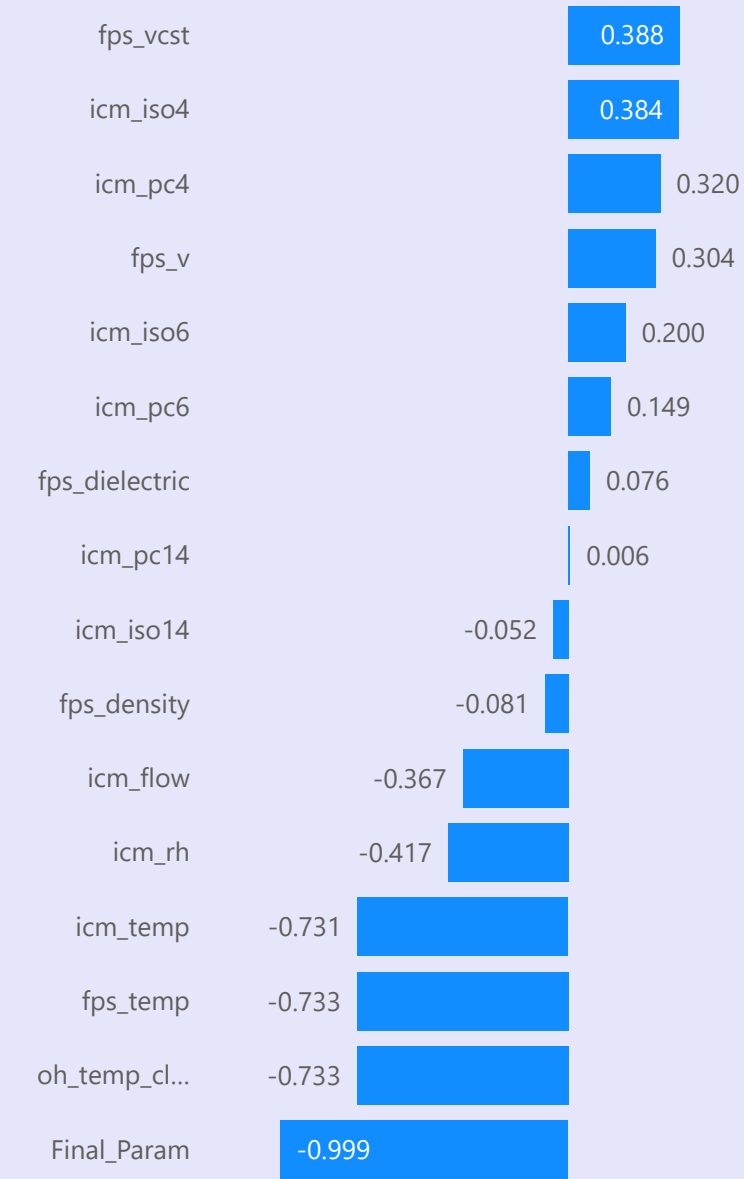
Missing values in Dataset



Data Preprocessing



Correlation with Target Variable (oh_od)



Features

- ☐ Cleaned Feature
- ☐ Neural network
- ☐ Regression Feature

Final_Param

fps_density

fps_dielectric

fps_temp

fps_v

fps_vcst

icm_iso14

icm_iso4

icm_iso6

icm_pc14

icm_pc4

icm_pc6

icm_rh

icm_temp

Objective: Achieving 95% accuracy in predicting oil degradation (oh_od) by solving the linear regression problem, ensuring precise and reliable predictions.

Final Param = oh_parama + oh_paramb + oh_paramc

This combination enhances the model's performance and accuracy.

- Data Split: The dataset was divided into 60% training, 20% validation, and 20% test sets.
- Feature Scaling: StandardScaler() was applied to normalize features with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.
- Final Datasets: The processed datasets were saved for model training and evaluation.

The model achieved 98% accuracy in predicting oil degradation, leveraging optimized features, proper data splitting, and scaling techniques for highly reliable and precise predictions.

Lubricant Performance Prediction: Model Insights

Gradient Boosting Regression

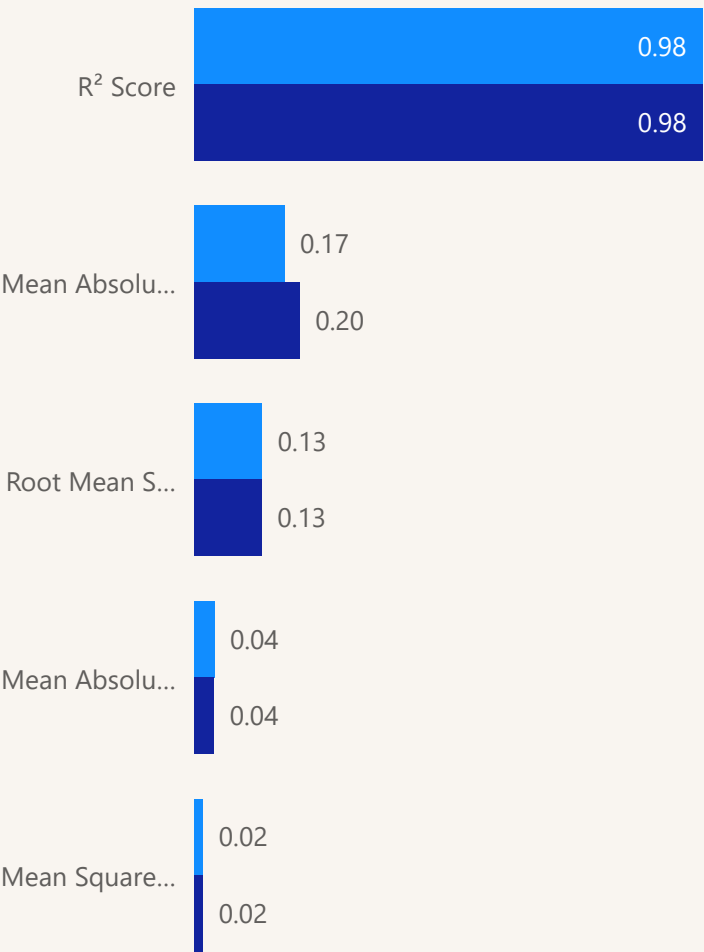
Linear Regression

Neural Network

Random Forest Regression

Test Vs Validation Result

● Average of Test Value ● Average of Validation Value



98.27%

Test Accuracy

98.31%

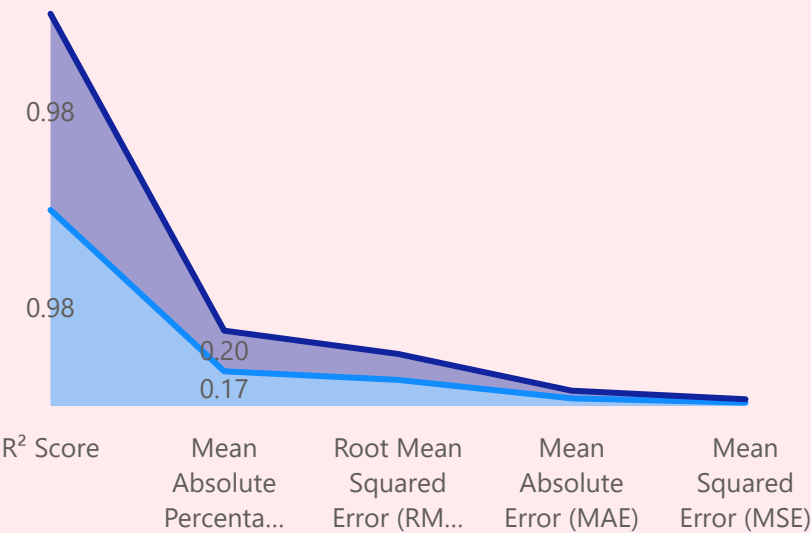
Validation Accuracy

High-Performing

Overall performance

Test Vs Validation Performance

● Average of Test Value ● Average of Validation Value



Feature Importance

