

Orthogonalisation Method For Robustness Improvement of In-line NIR Applications

→ CONTEXT

Issues: Model robustness and maintenance when applying Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) for online monitoring

How to build a robust model ? → [orthogonalisation methods](#)

Industrial application: Monitoring of polyamide viscosity by NIRS

- ☺ PLS prediction for process real-time monitoring used in routine
- ☹ After several years of operation, an unidentified perturbation appeared, leading to PLS model failure

Objectives :

- ✓ **Process Monitoring :** build a robust model to cope with such variations
- ✓ **Process Understanding :** find out what went wrong in the process



Measurement in diffuse reflectance of powders

→ MATERIAL & METHODS

Process: Solid phase polymerization of powders

- Reference method → Viscosity measurements in solution (1 to 2h duration)
- Secondary method → NIRS

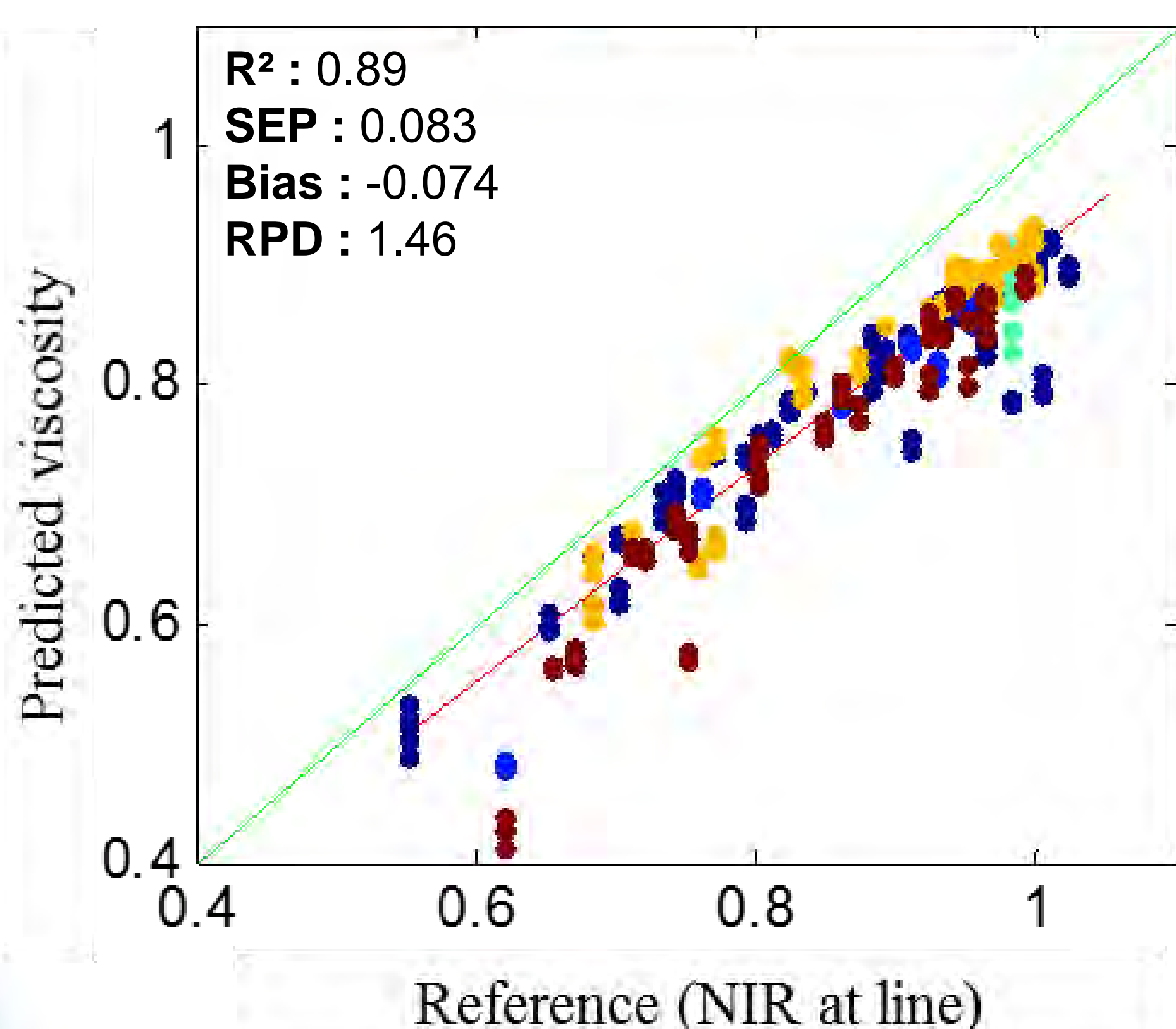
Methods: Application of Dynamic Orthogonal Projection (DOP)

- **Calibration set :** 2008-2013
 1. **Original model :** 2008-2013
 2. **Exhaustive model :** all samples from 2008-2014
 3. **DOP model :** only 20 samples from 2014 used for orthogonalization
- **Independent Test set :** 2015

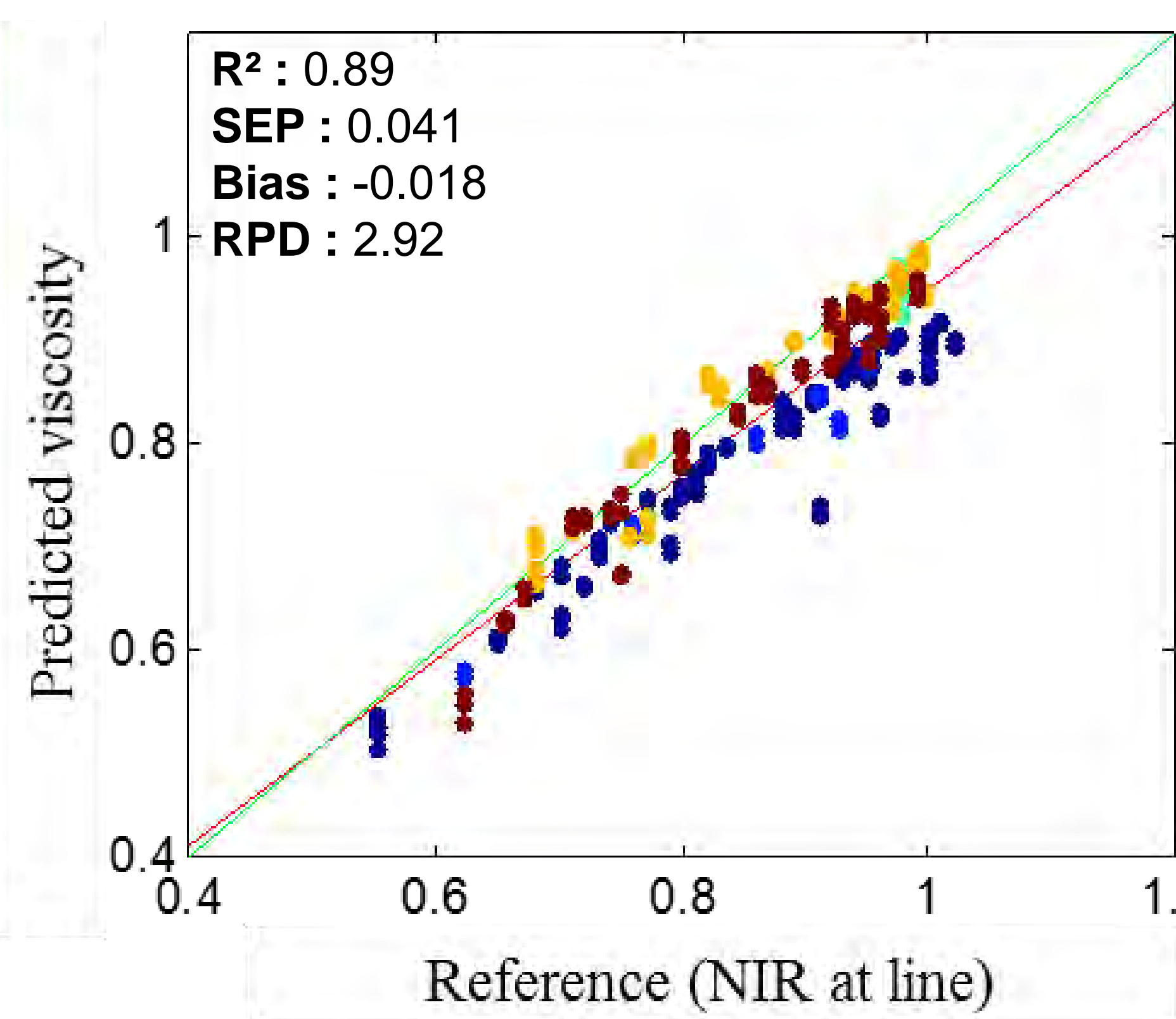


→ RESULTS on TEST SET & CONCLUSIONS

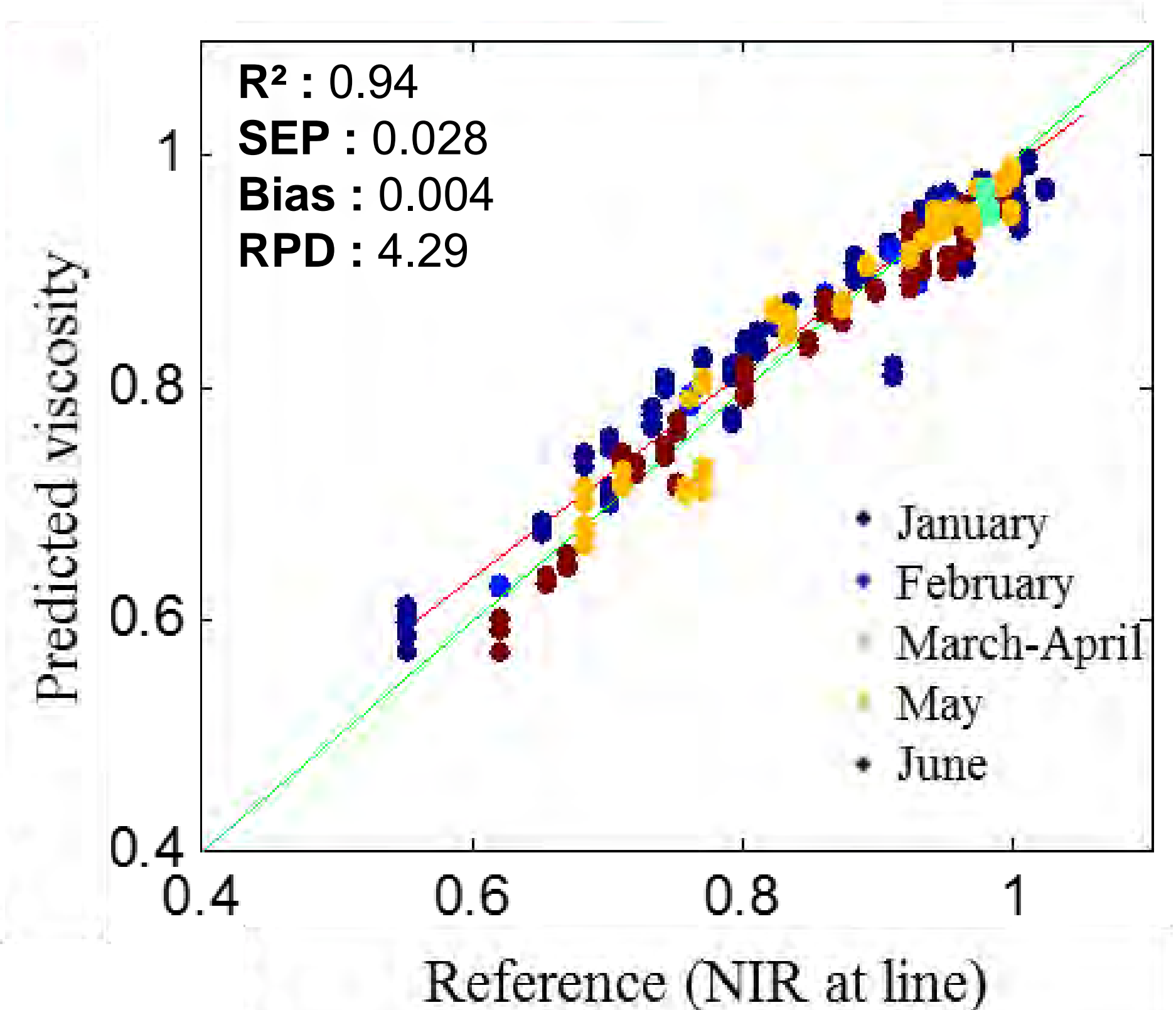
1. Original model



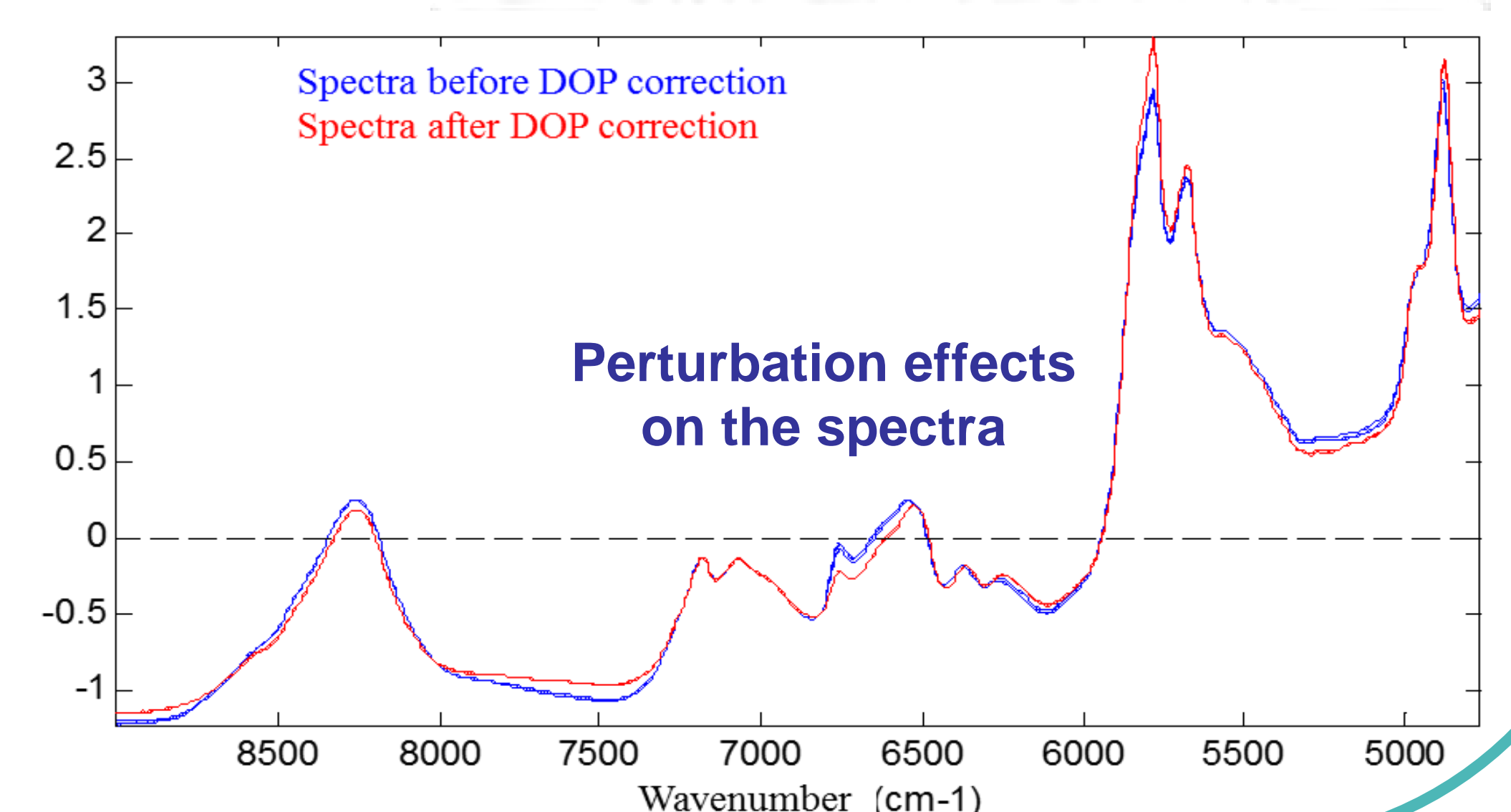
2. Exhaustive model



3. DOP model



- ☺ DOP uses fewer samples than exhaustive model required
- ☺ In this study, DOP outperforms the exhaustive model
- ☺ DOP allows a diagnostic of the perturbation
- ☹ Not available in commercial software
- ☹ Requires chemometrics expertise



REFERENCES