

H. Amort, P. Robinson Targeted Quality Control

PI Batch in QC



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Total

ATOFINA

ATOFINA Chemicals, Inc.

HQ: Paris, France

Emp: 121,500

Sales: \$118 billion

HQ: Paris, France

Emp: 61,000

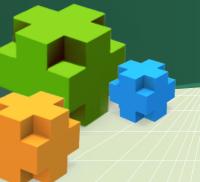
Sales: \$19 billion

HQ: Philadelphia

Emp: 2,600

Sales: \$1.5 billion

Introduction



Quality control (QC) necessary step in production to assure critical product properties.

But QC is expensive:

- Labor and equipment
- Batch delay awaiting results before transfer

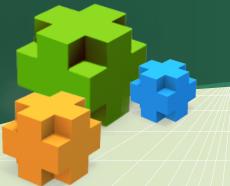


Quality control limits

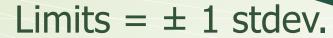
Commonly QC limits are set symmetrically around a target value.

There is a lower and upper spec limit.

All products that fall between this limits are in-spec, all other products off-spec.

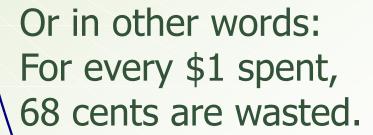


QC benefit and cost



In-spec: 68%

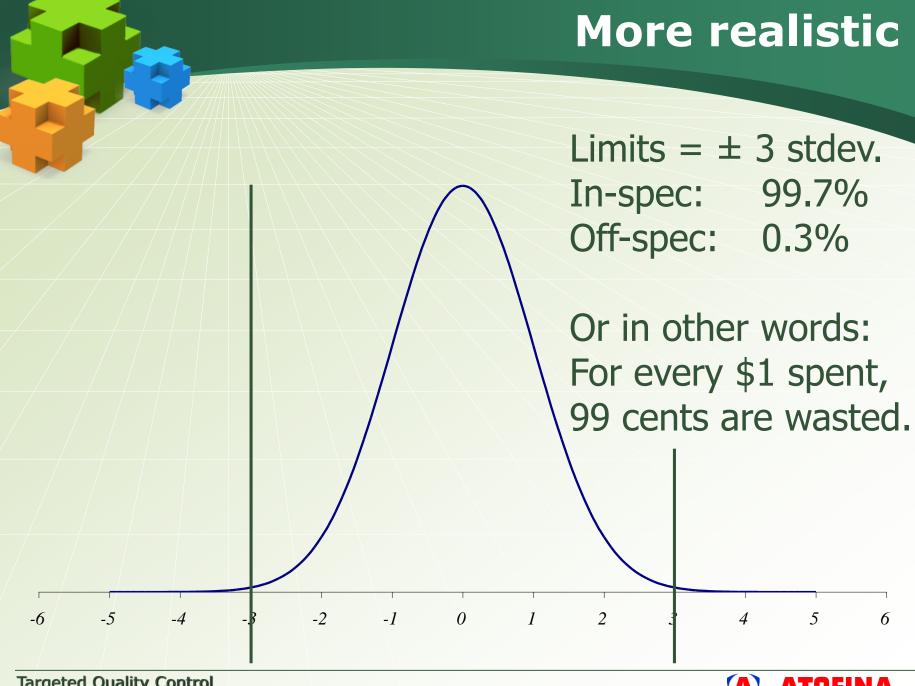
Off-spec: 32%





2

-6





Targeted quality control

Rather than sample every batch why not just sample the batches which look unlike previous good batches?

The potential cost savings are substantial.

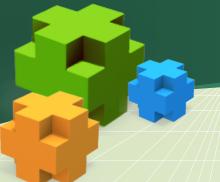
Example: 150 batches / year

3 h. lag time

3,500 \$/operational hour

= 1.6 M\$

70% reduction = 1.12 M\$



Targeted Quality Control

- Instead of 100% now sample only 30%
- A question of where to draw the line
- Tighter limit -> greater savings -> more risk of missing a "bad" batch
- As confidence grows, limit can be tightened further
- More data allow correlation improvements

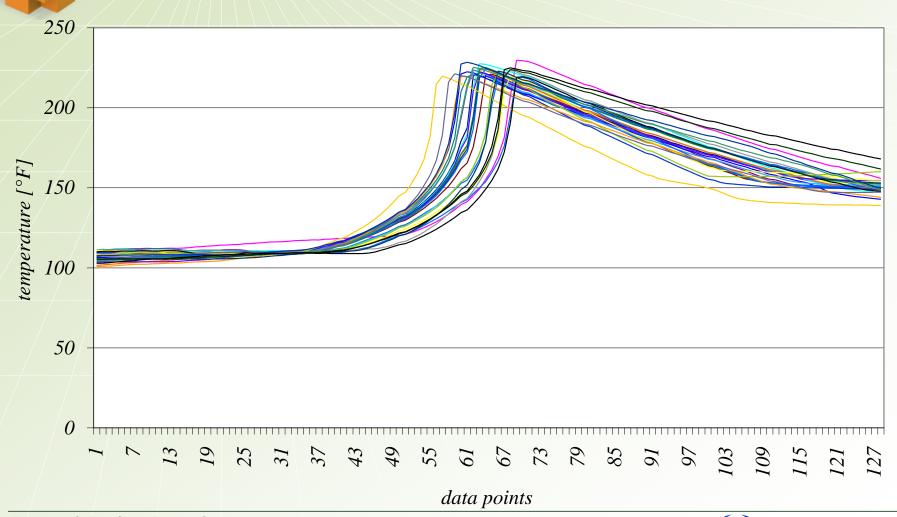


Some key properties difficult/time consuming to measure

Specification limits are set appropriately (> 99%)

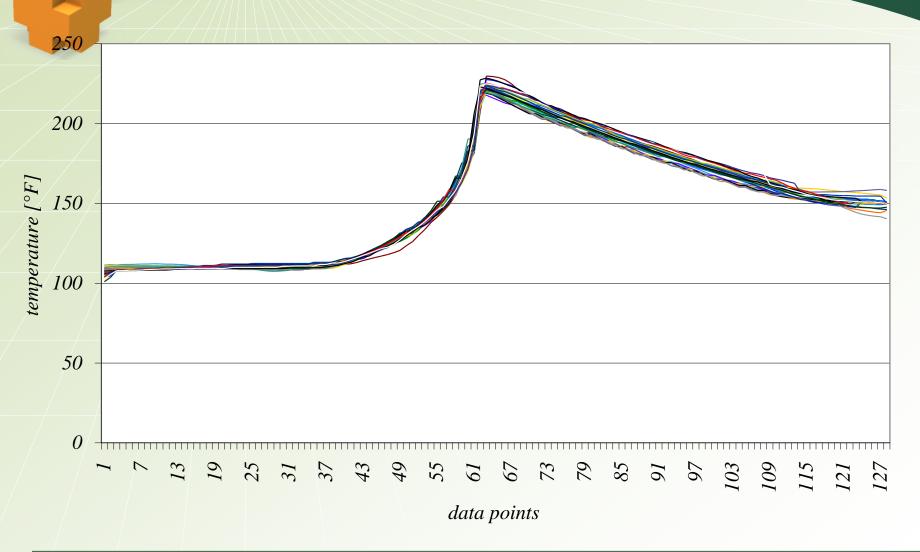
"In 2003 some products never failed quality control ... but we still measured all of them."

1. Collect historical batch profiles and QC results



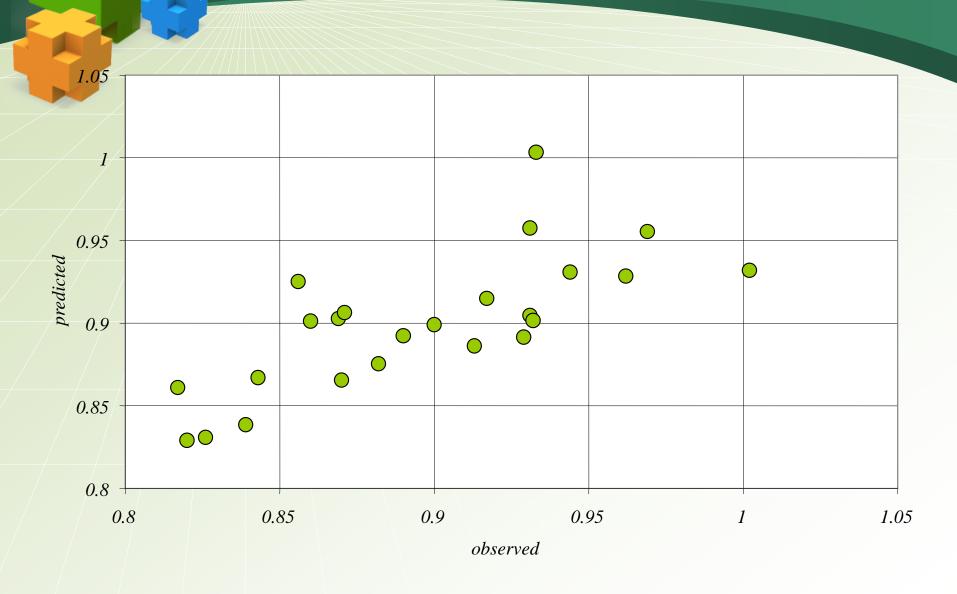


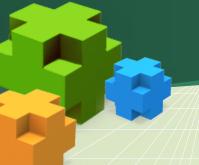
- Collect historical batch profiles and QC results
- 2. Batch Alignment (Dynamic Time Warping)





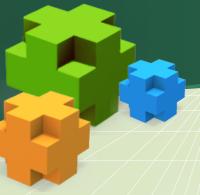
- Collect historical batch profiles and QC results
- 2. Batch Alignment (Dynamic Time Warping)
- 3. Data centering
- 4. Model generation
- 5. Relevant factors
- 6. Calculated values





- Collect historical batch profiles and QC Results
- 2. Batch Alignment (Dynamic Time Warping)
- 3. Data centering
- 4. Model generation
- 5. Relevant factors
- 6. Calculated values
- 7. Control limits
- 8. Output to .csv

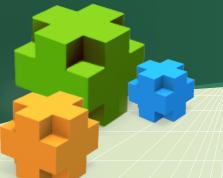
TQC elements



Profile Processing:

- 1. New batch profile
- 2. Input from .csv model file
- 3. Batch Alignment
- 4. Data centering
- 5. Calculate parameter
- 6. Submit to testing (Pass/Fail)

Fail means "sample to QC"



PI-Global Support Team

- Team formed to facilitate PI developments worldwide within Atofina Chemicals
- Assist in PI installations, upgrades, new interfaces, etc.
- Particularly interested in plant-based initiatives with application across the company
- TQC a perfect example

PI Implementation



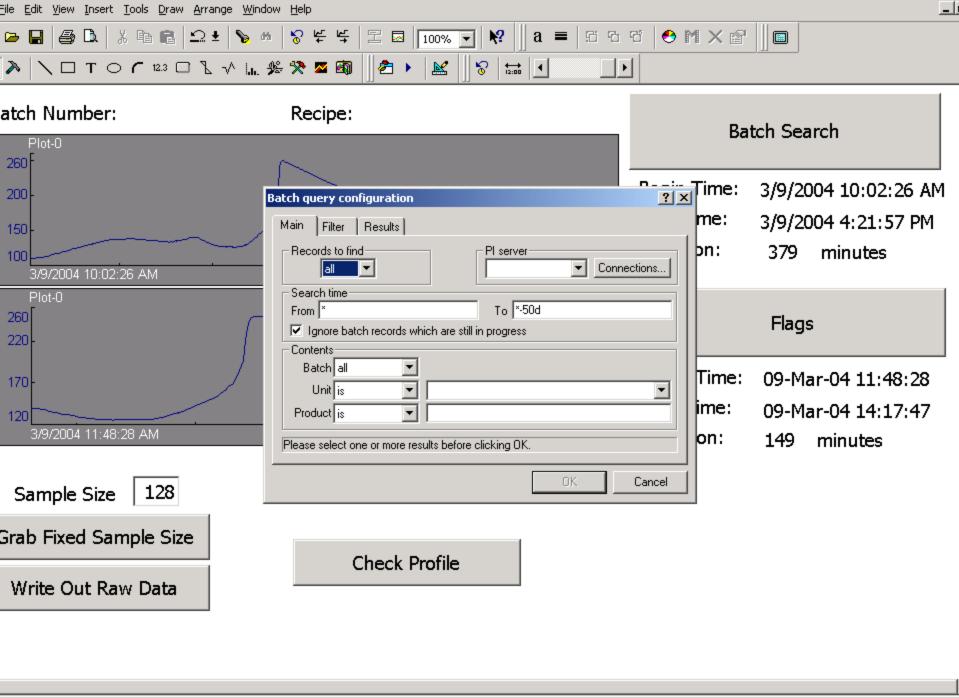
Two Parts (for PI-Global Support Team):

- Real-time profile processing
 - ProcessBook-based VBA code
 - To be used in unit by operators to determine whether batch should be sampled
 - Simple yes/no answer
- Semi-Automated Model Generation
 - Excel-based VBA code
 - Makes model generation more convenient
 - Includes simple outlier identification



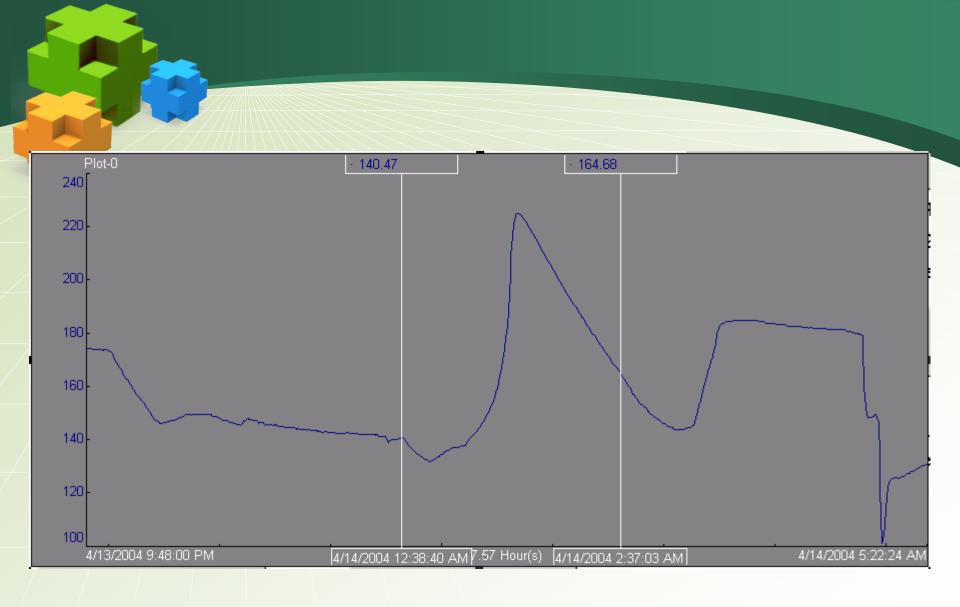


- Equations working fine in Excel with manually collected batch data
- ProcessBook created with equations pasted in as modules
 - Simple BatchView control used to select a batch (nice functionality for testing)



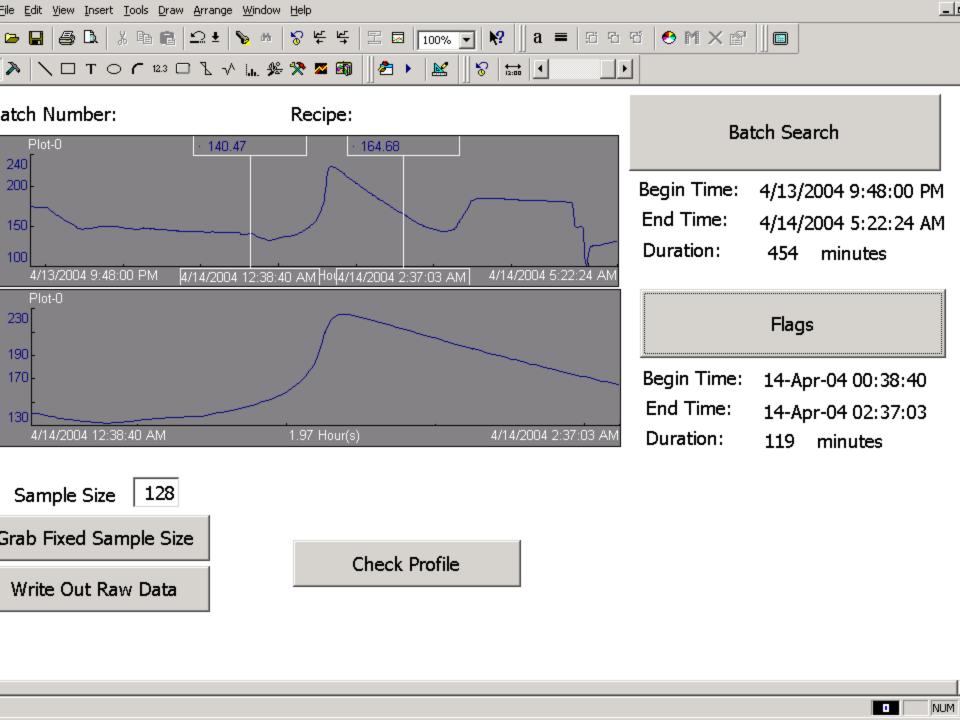


- Model only requires a small portion of the batch profile (reaction step)
 - For example, beginning of Step 15 to end of Step 20
- ProcessBook code returns start and end time based on these specified flags





- Equations require a fixed sample size...
 128 points for now
- PB code makes piar_timedvalues call to retrieve evenly spaced samples over flagbased time period

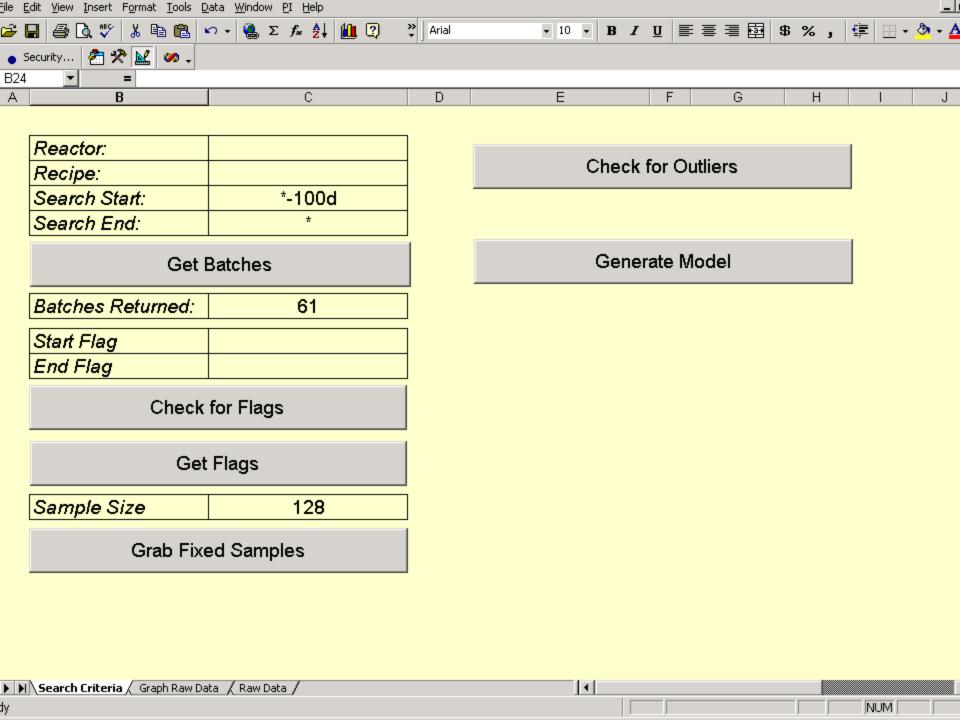




Great thing about using ProcessBook...
equations imported directly into a
PB...called from PB VBA code just as in
Excel VBA code...only difference is the
source of the data

Model Generation

- Initially, model generation was manual
 - Took some time to extract data by hand using DataLink in Excel, then run modeling code like a macro
 - Created Model Generation spreadsheet to make things easier
 - Again, equations simply pasted into spreadsheet and called when needed.

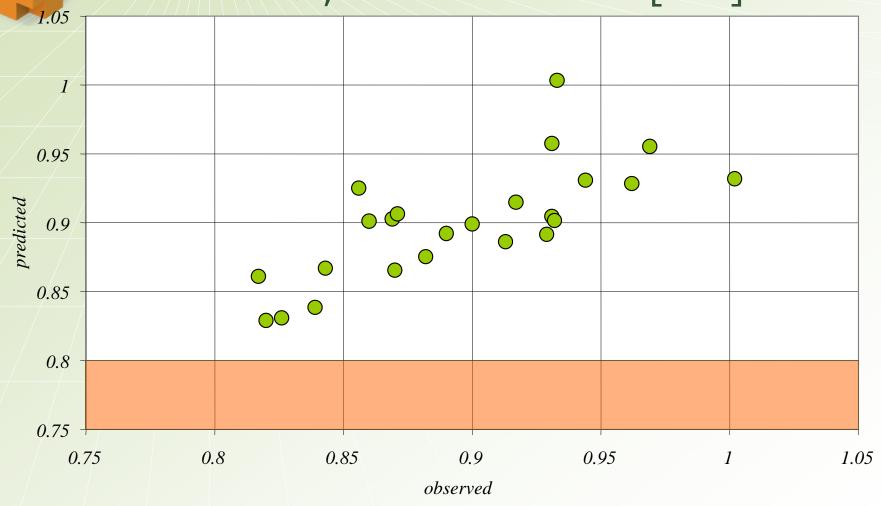


Model Generation

- Batch selection is automatic based on user-specified search criteria
- Flags are also user-specified and can be checked for validity
 - Some steps/unit actions not used in some recipes
 - Some steps/unit actions prone to being missed by PI (slow interface)
- Simple outlier identification routine
- Generate model .csv file

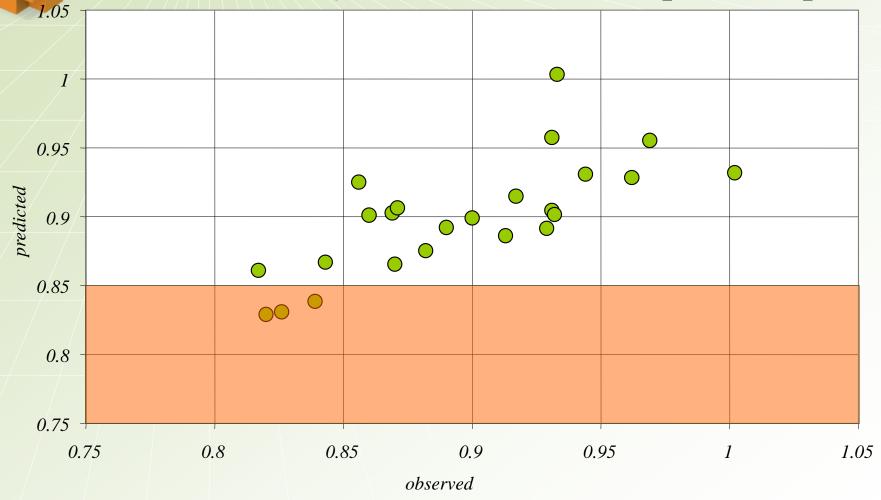
Control limits





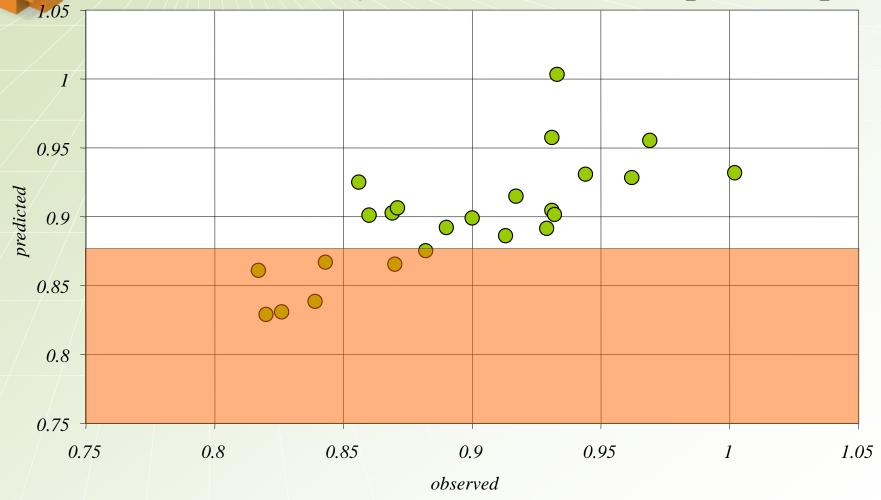
Control limits

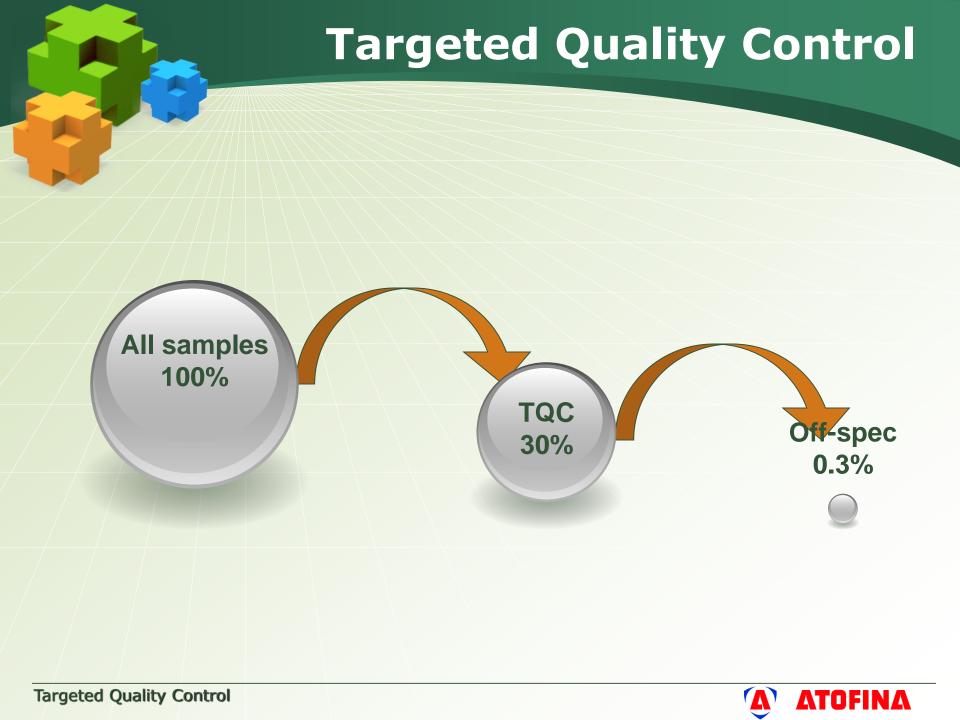
limit = 0.85, selected = 3 or [12.5%]



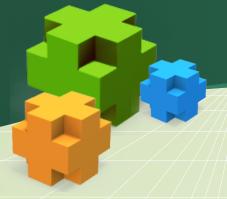
Control limits

limit = 0.875, selected = $7 \text{ or } [\sim 30\%]$









Literature review

Implemented higher sampling rate

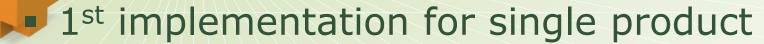
Developed statistical part in VBA

Developed user interface in PI process book

Prototype ready

Models for one product in two reactors

Future Plans



- Extend to more products/vessels
- Requires naming convention for model .csv's
- Flag tags included in model .csv's
- Error handling
- Procedures
- Operator training
- Automatic detection of "end of profile"
- Use sub-batch functionality



Thanks...

Any questions?

