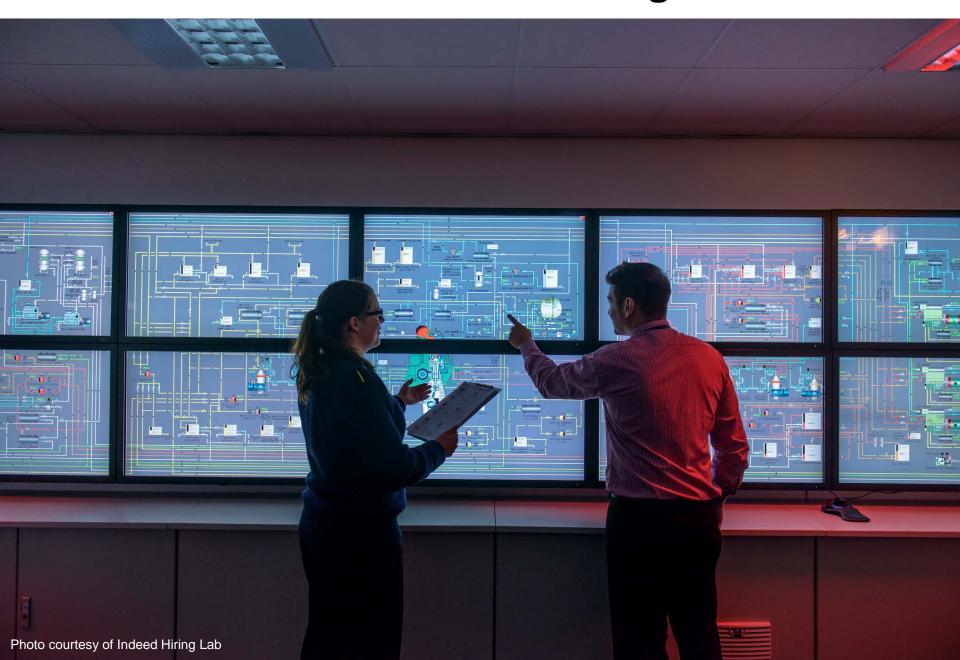
# **Data Science Education Using Real Data**



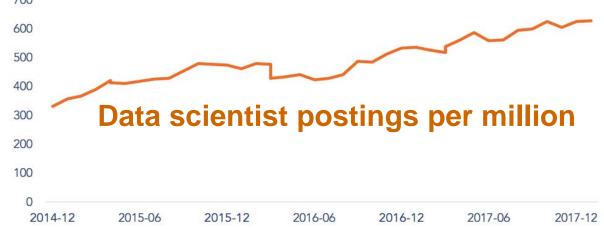
# **Demand for Data Analytics Expertise**

 Companies are using data to streamline operations, improve reliability, optimize processes



 Enabled by huge increases in data and reductions in computer costs

 All graduates should learn data analytics



## The Importance of Authentic Data

 To produce graduates who excel at data analytics, activities must allow students to practice

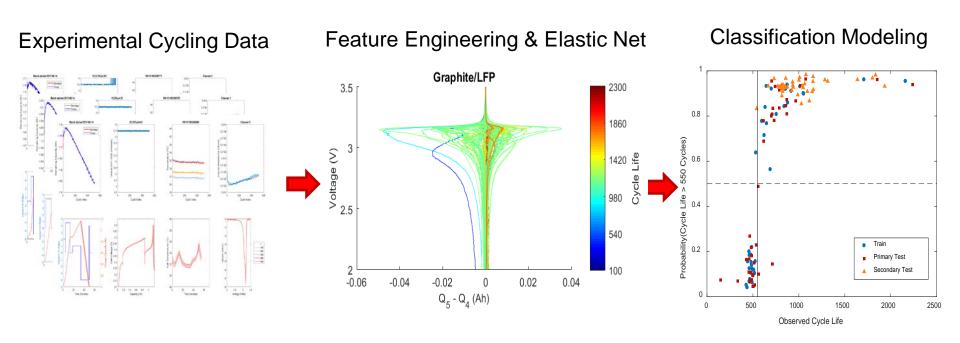


• Real data allows the experience to be *authentic*, so that students buy in and connect to the real world



#### **Authentic Dataset: Lithium-ion Batteries**

- Operational data for 50 commercial batteries from commercial cycler
- Can be used for modeling, prediction of battery cycle life
- https://github.com/petermattia/battery-parameter-spaces

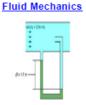


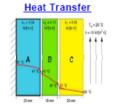
Will soon build a large public biomanufacturing dataset

# **Teaching Resources in Statistics**

Intro to Chemical Engineering

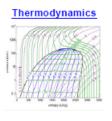
Material/Energy Balances

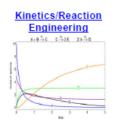




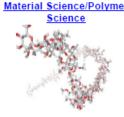






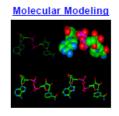


















Teaching Topics



cache.org

syllabi, schedules, computer-aided tools, interactive simulations, screencasts, concept questions, textbook information, useful links, course notes

## Sampling of Data Education in ChE Curricula

- Undergrad data education ranges from
  - A few lectures in some chemical engineering course(s)
  - 3.5 weeks in a chemical engineering course
  - Statistics and probability course taught by statistics/math faculty
  - Engineering statistics taught by a non-ChE engineer
  - Engineering statistics course taught by ChE faculty
- Graduate data education ranges from
  - None
  - Elective courses
  - Part of required courses

- Universities sampled
  - University at Buffalo
  - University of Texas Austin
  - University of Massachusetts, Amherst
  - Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- A good coverage of different amounts and approaches used in ChE curricula

- University at Buffalo, 14 weeks to juniors
- Lecturer: David A. Kofke (ChE)
- William Navidi, Statistics for Engineers & Scientists
- Sampling and descriptive statistics, probability, error propagation, common distributions, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, factorial experiments

- University of Texas Austin, 16 weeks to juniors
- Lecturer: Keith Friedman (ChE)
- R.A. Johnson, Statistics & Probability for Engineers
- Linear regression, JMP, simple distributions, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, ANOVA, design of experiments, statistical process control
- Taught by ChE lecturer

- University of Massachusetts, 3.5 weeks to juniors
- Lecturer: Michael A. Henson
- Erwin Kreyszig, Advanced Engineering Mathematics
- Probability distributions, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, regression and correlation, factorial and fractional factorial experimental design, Matlab statistics

- Massachusetts Inst. Tech., small number of lectures to seniors in design and project courses
- Lecturers: numerous
- No textbooks
- Laboratory kinetic data and curve fitting

- MIT, 3 weeks (9 hours) to all graduate students
- Lecturers: Richard D. Braatz and James W. Swan
- Electronic lecture notes
- Probability theory, stochastic differential equations, parameter estimation, Monte Carlo methods, stochastic chemical kinetics
- Clear that most entering students do not have a basic understanding of probability and statistics

- MIT, 3.5 weeks (10 hours) to most graduate students
- Lecturer: Richard D. Braatz
- Electronic lecture notes
- Statistical and model-based iterative experimental design, linear and nonlinear regression (parameter estimation), uncertainty quantification, control charts, chemometrics for sensor calibration and process monitoring, machine learning for construction of sparse models

- Main goal: train students to be effective in translating data into making good decisions
  - Experimental design ⇒ generate data so that the model will be good enough
  - Linear/nonlinear regression ⇒ models for design & control
  - Uncertainty quantification ⇒ is the model good enough?
  - Chemometrics ⇒ handling correlated data

- Main goal: train students to be effective in translating data into making good decisions
  - Statistical process control ⇒ does data indicate that the process is under control?
    - ⇒ which variables are likely associated with the fault?
    - ⇒ how do classify new data based on historical data
  - Chemometrics (i.e., principal component analysis, partial least squares) and Fisher discriminant analysis
  - Machine learning for construction of sparse models, e.g.,
    sparse vs. dense models, lasso & elastic net methods

# Data Education in a Graduate ChE Curriculum: Sensor Calibration, Regression, Uncertainty Quantification

- Start with relating spectra to concentration
- Do linear and nonlinear least squares for constructing algebraic sensor calibration curves, using summation notation and matrix algebra
- Statistical process control: Shewart, CUSUM, EWMA, PCA-based T<sup>2</sup>, 1D/2D contribution plots
- Do chemometrics for handling correlated data
- Do parameter estimation for nonlinear dynamic models, quantify uncertainties in parameters

## A ChE Specialization in Process Data Analytics

