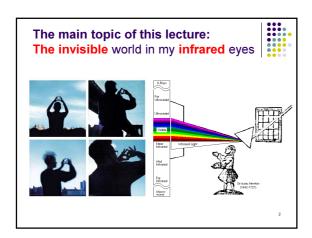
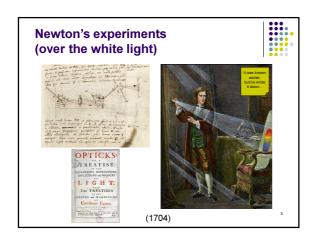
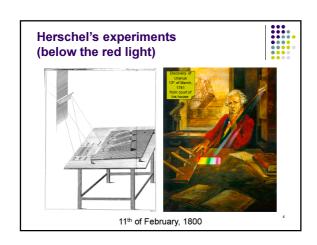
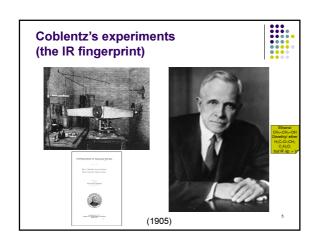
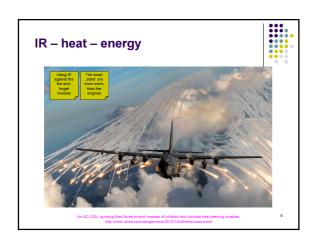
# The invisible world in my infrared eyes MVDA aided (N)IR spectroscopy and imaging Szilveszter GERGELY Department of Applied Biotechnology and Food Science Budapest University of Technology and Economics M D E G Y E T E M 1 7 8 2 Guest lecture at PCCL from BUTE NIR Spectroscopy Group 13th of September, 2018 • Leoben, Austria

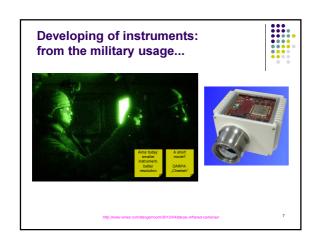




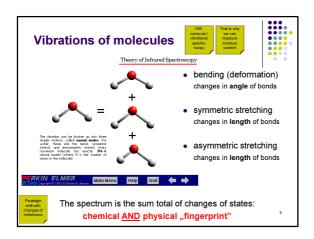


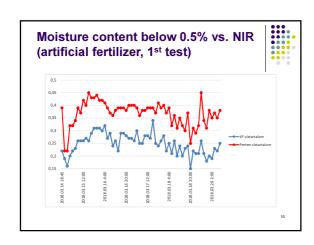


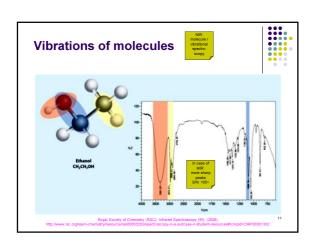


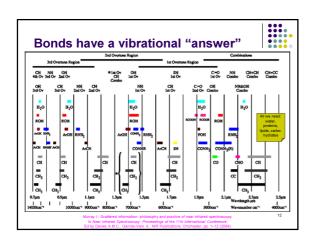


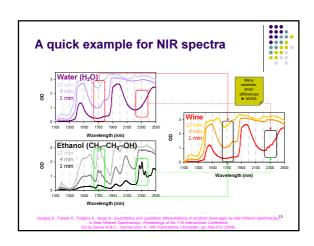






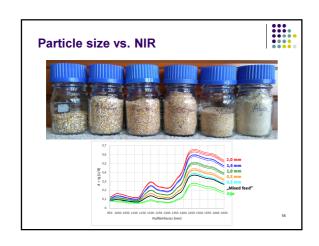


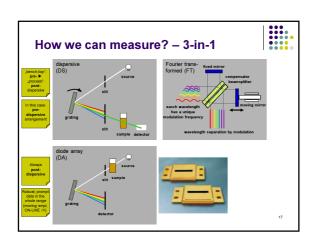


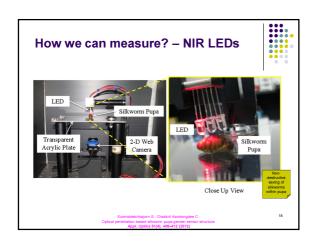


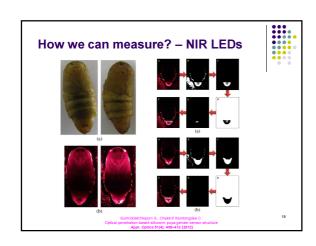


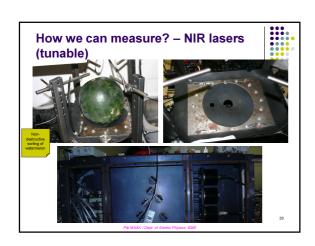


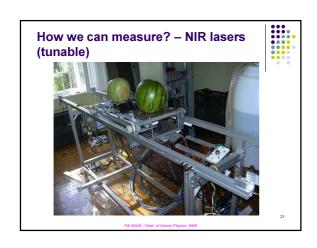












### Step by step – $(IQ)Q = IQ^2$







- Identification
  - Who are you?
    - searching for sharp spectral differences
    - correlation, Euclidean distances etc.
- and,

### Qualification

- Where do you belong to?
  - define subpopulation based on more fine differences
- principal component analysis (PCA), Mahalanobis distance etc.



### Quantification

- How many?
  - calibrations with reference parameters
  - partial least squares (PLS) method etc.

### Overview of calibration and validation



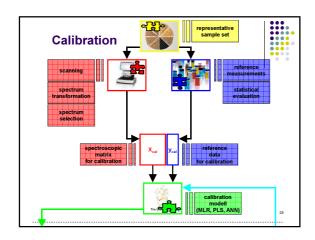
- Main elements:
  - well-defined sample sets
  - accurate reference methods
  - reliable spectroscopic tools
  - exact mathematics and chemometry

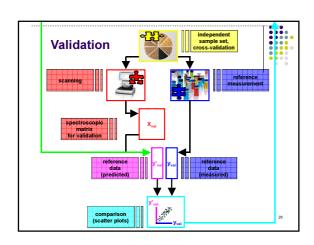


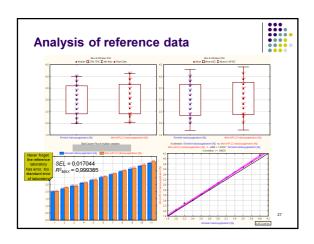
# Overview of calibration and validation

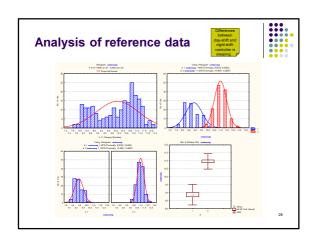
- Calibration
  - to find multivariate correlation between spectroscopic and reference data sets
- Validation
  - to estimate the performance of the calibration model using independent sample set or cross-validation

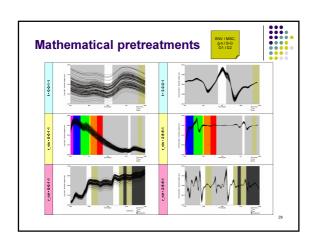
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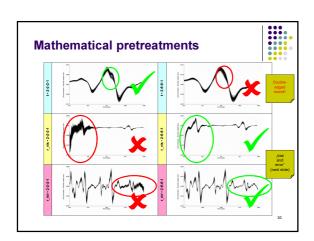


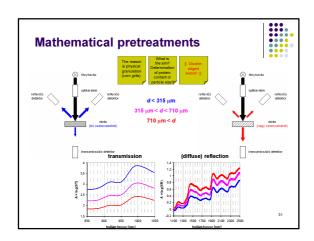


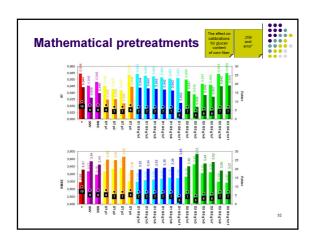


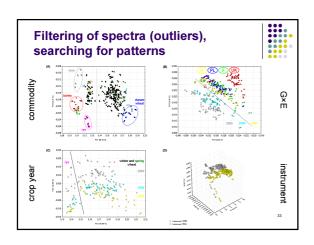


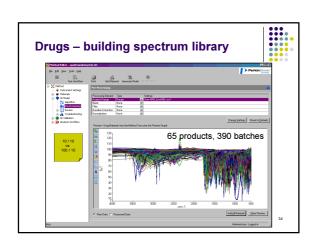


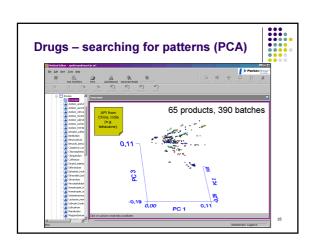


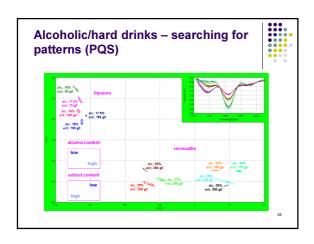


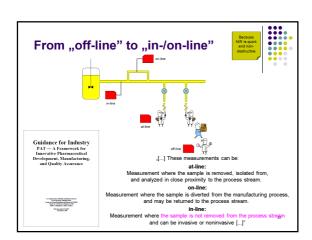










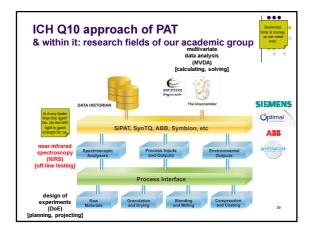


## The Process Analytical Technology (PAT) tools

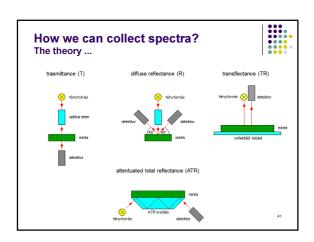
& within it: research fields of our academic group

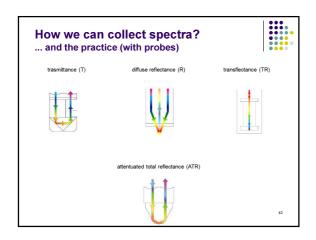
In order to implement a successful PAT project, a combination of three main PAT tools is essential

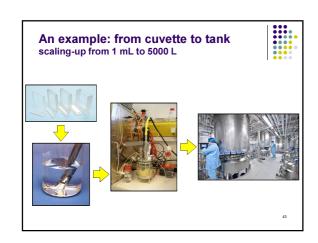
- Multivariate data acquisition and data analysis (MVDA) tools
  - Usually advanced software packages which 1) aid in design of experiments (DoE), 2) collection of raw data and 3) statistically analyzing this data in order to determine what parameters are Critical Process Parameters (CPP).
- Process analytical chemistry (PAC) tools
  - In-line and on-line analytical instruments used to measure those parameters that have been defined as CPP. These include mainly near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS); but also include biosensors, Raman spectroscopy etc.
- Continuous improvement and/or knowledge management tools
  - Software packages which accumulate Quality Control data acquired over time for specific processes with the aim of defining process weaknesses and implementing and monitoring process improvement initiatives.

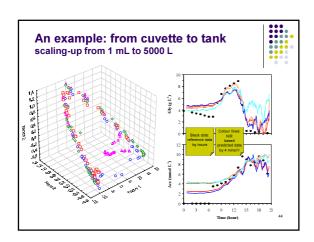


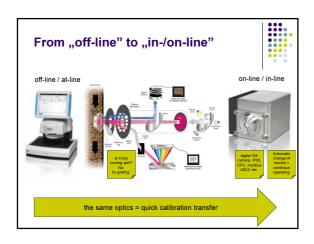




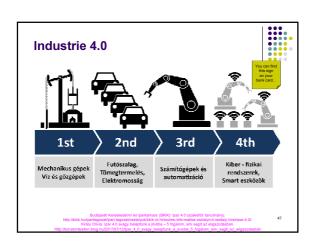


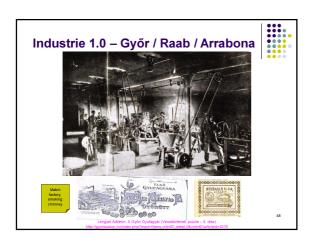








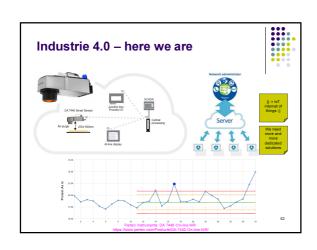


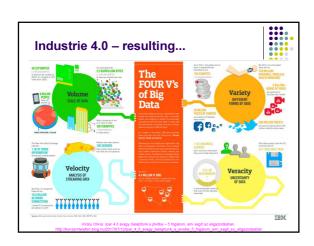


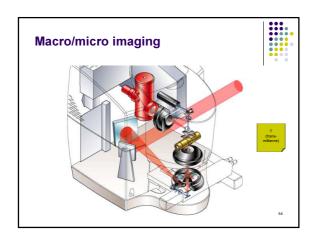


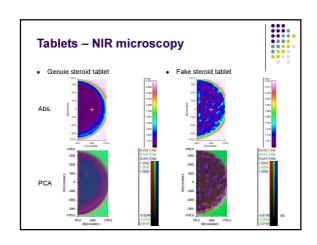




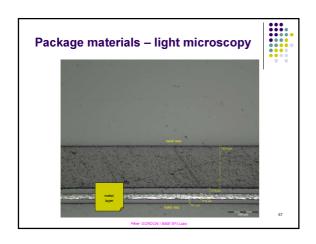


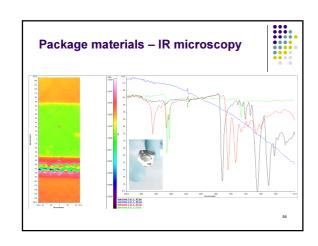


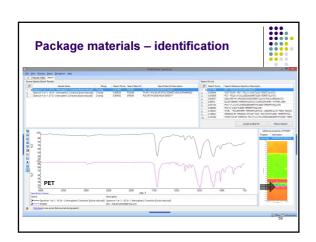


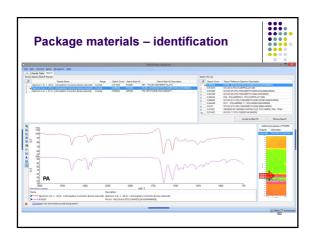


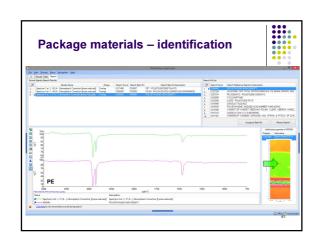


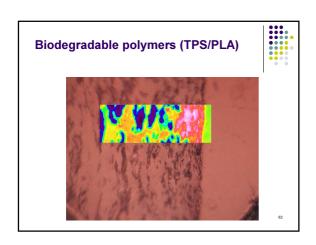


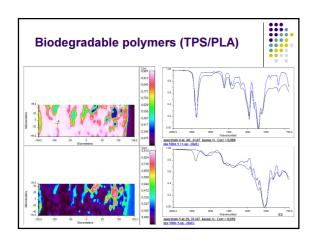












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