Using large amounts of data to optimize production

Rasmus Bro

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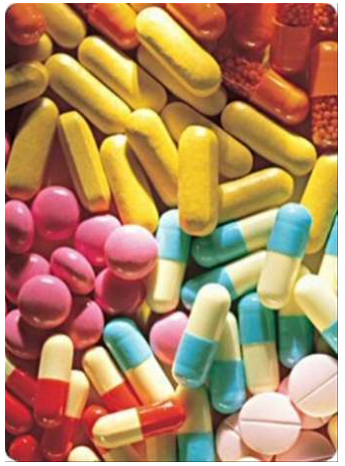
University of Copenhagen

Dioxin,
Environment,
Dose-response

Metabolomics,
Proteomics
Systems biology,
Cancer,
Diabetes,
Pharma
…

Food quality, gastronomy
Raw material influence,
Production optimization,
end point detection



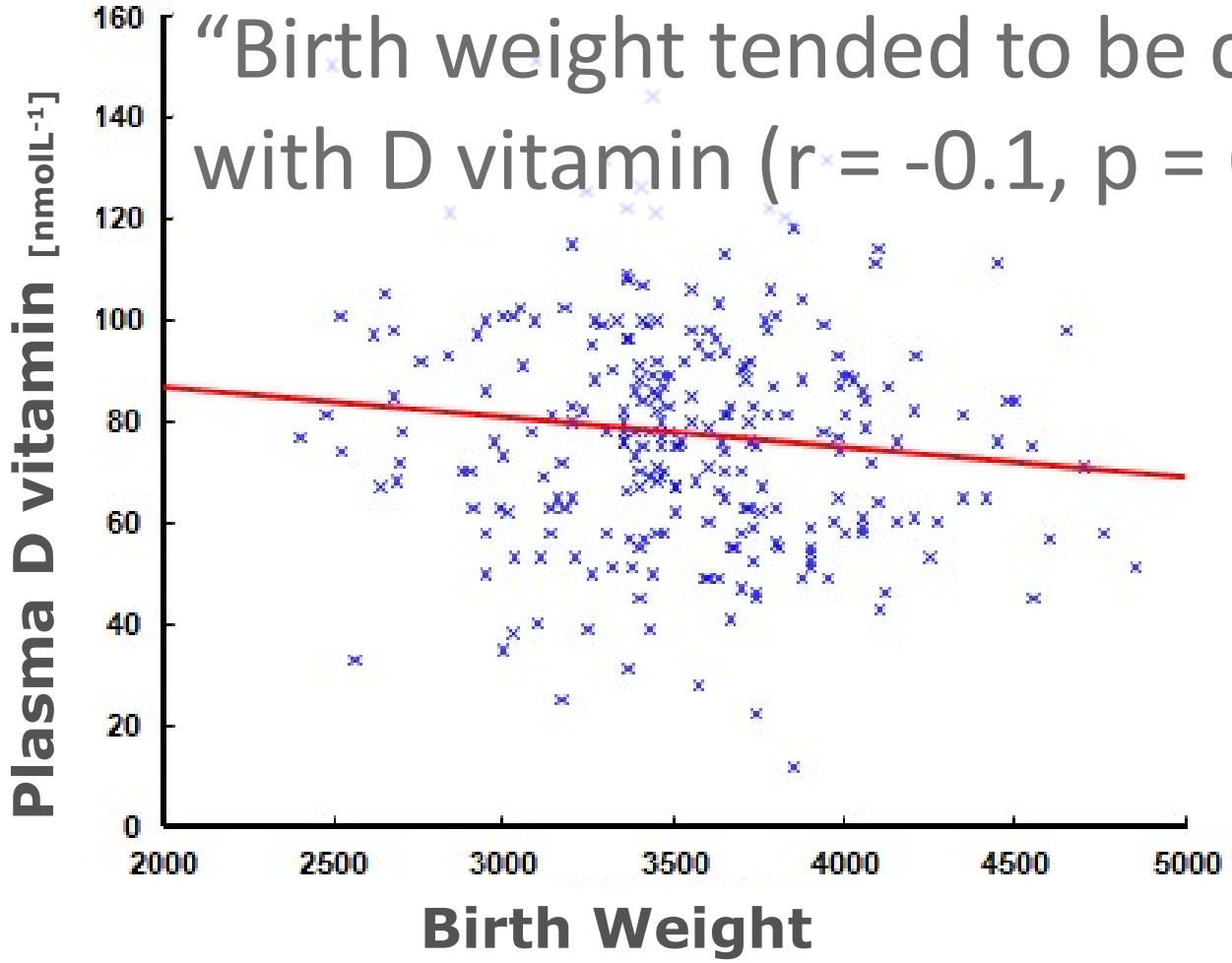
What we work with

Fluorescence
High resolution NMR
Mass spectrometry
Near-infrared
Raman spectroscopy
Ultrasound
Hyperspectral imaging
Chromatography
…

Data

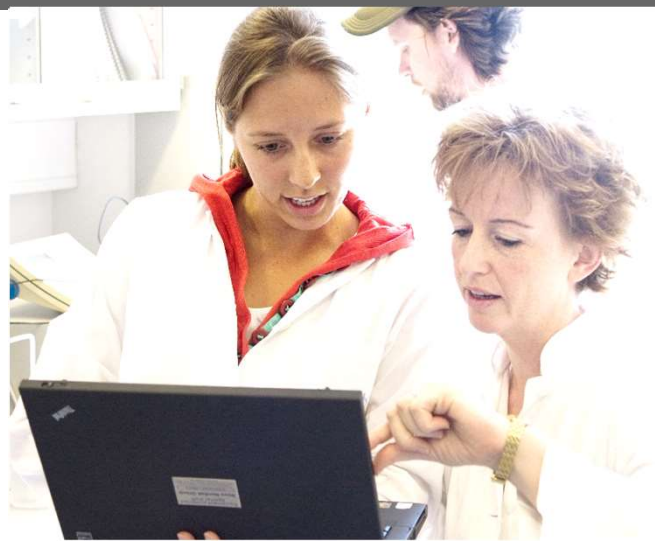
"Birth weight tended to be correlated with D vitamin (r = -0.1, p = 0.06)"

We often hide behind statistics



We often hide behind statistics

Need new tools that

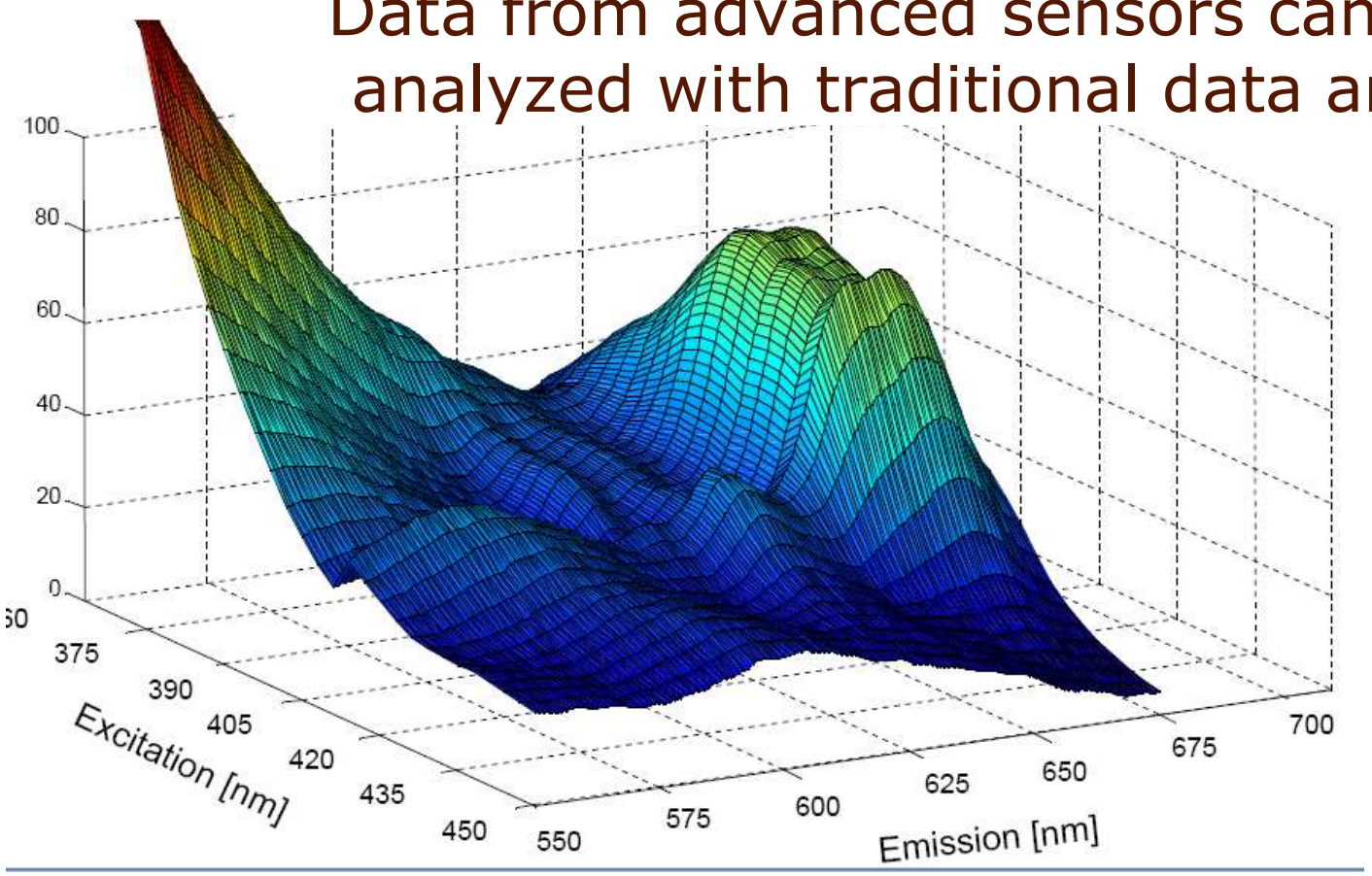


Enable the scientist to be critical

Connects the competences
(technician, operator, biologist, engineer, doctor, …)

Sensors – multivariate

Data from advanced sensors can not be analyzed with traditional data analysis



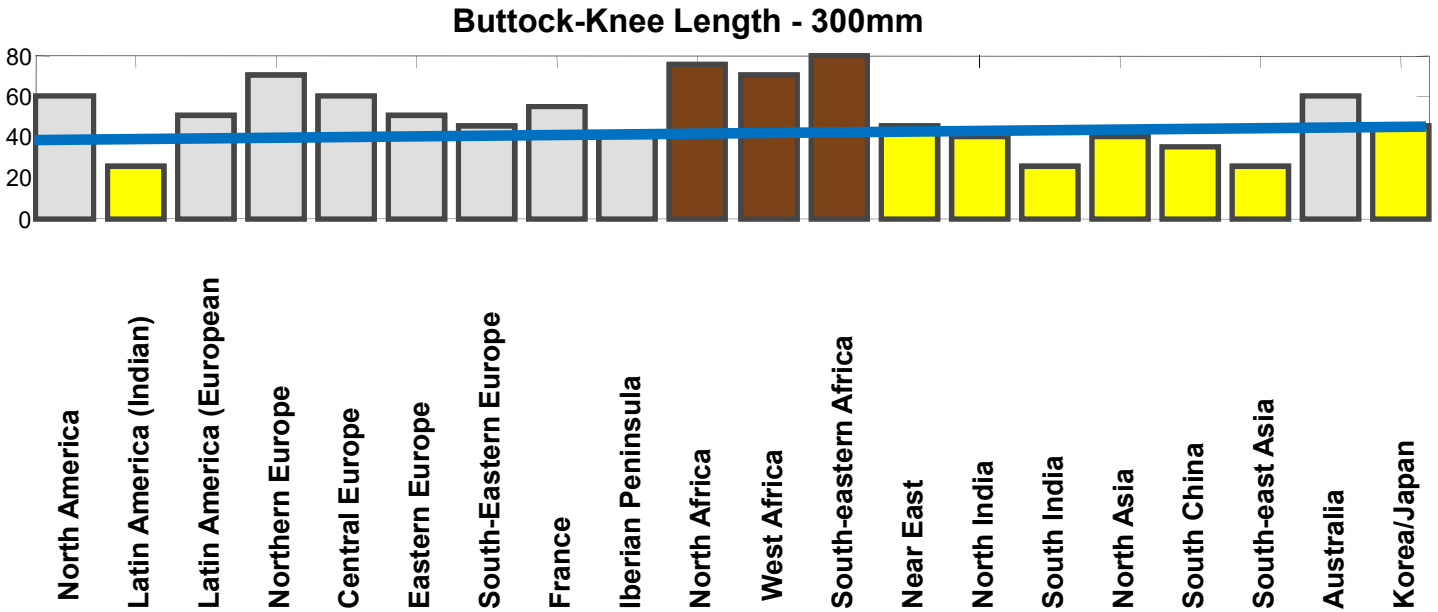
Human pattern recognition uses all available data

Using a single variable is:

Wrong, incorrect, suboptimal, oldfashioned, ..!

Korea overlaps with Caucasian

Caucasian
African
Asian



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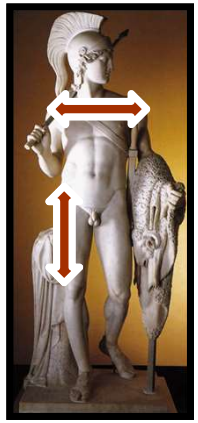
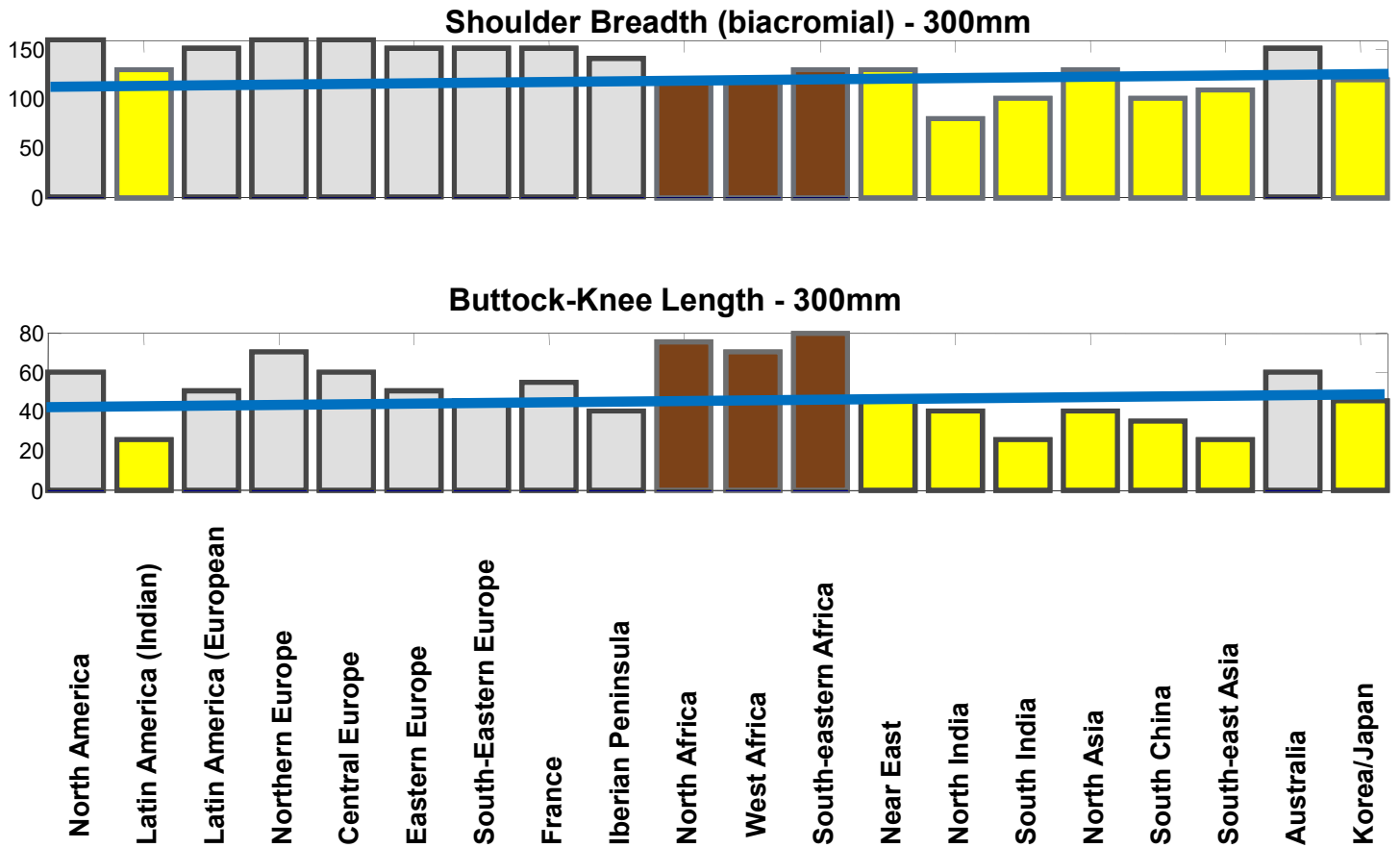
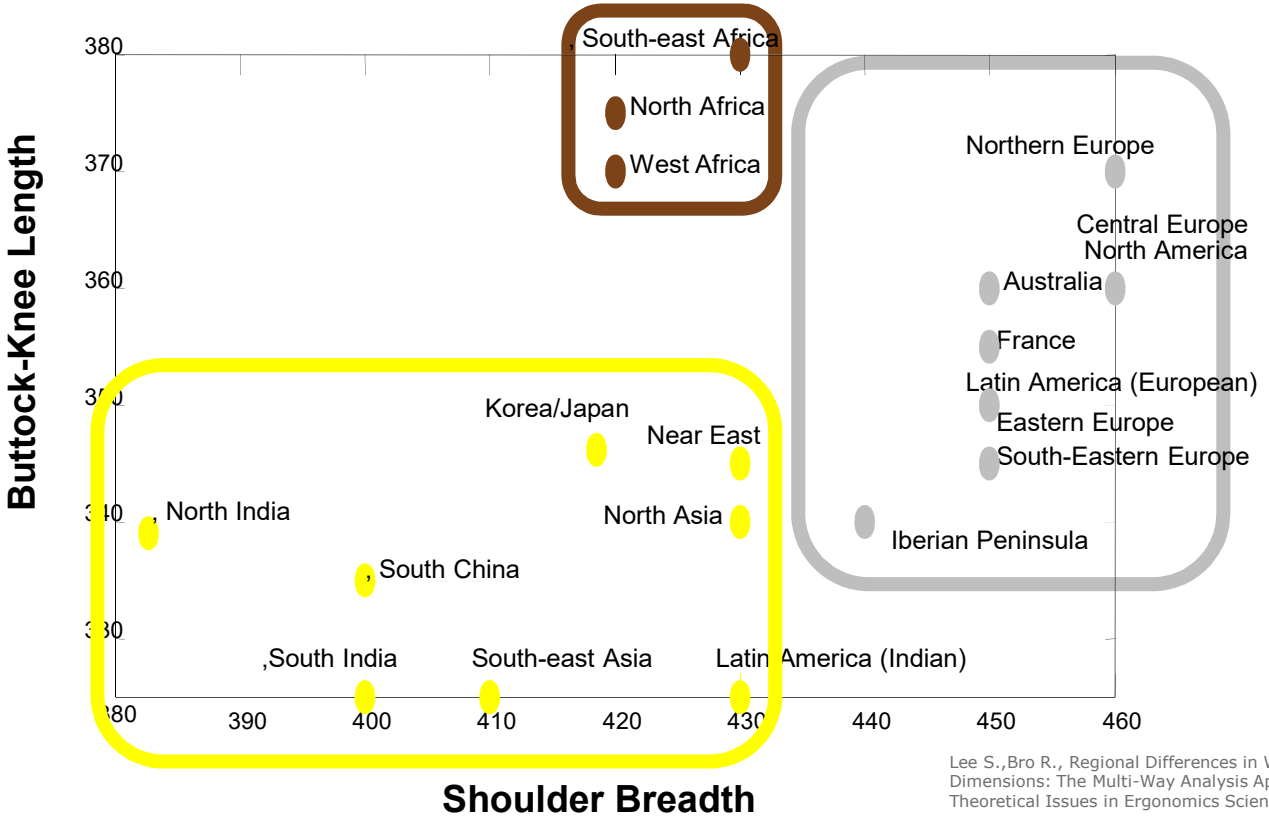
African
Asian





Simply plot the two versus each other

Co-variation = new information that is *not* available in the individual variables



Lee S.,Bro R., Regional Differences in World Human Body Dimensions: The Multi-Way Analysis Approach, Theoretical Issues in Ergonomics Science, 2007

countries	Infant death per 1000 live births	# of inhabitants per physician	population per square kilometer	population per 1000 hectares agri. land	percentage literate above age 14	# students higher education per 100k	GNP per capita
	49 objects						7 variables
Austral	0.0195	0.8600	0.0010	0.0210	0.0985	0.8560	1.3160
Austria	[illegible]	0.6950	0.0840	1.7200	0.0985	0.5460	0.6700
Barbado	[illegible]	3.0000	0.5480	7.1210	0.0911	0.0240	0.2000
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3010	5.2570	0.0967	0.5360	1.1960
Brit Gu	0.0671	[illegible]	0.0030	0.1920	0.0740	0.0270	0.2850
Bulgari	0.0451	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.3800	0.0850	0.4560	0.3650
Canada	0.0273	0.9000	[illegible]	0.2570	0.0975	0.6450	1.9470
Chile	0.1279	1.7000	[illegible]	[illegible]640	0.0801	0.2570	0.3790
Costa R	0.0789	2.6000	0.024[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0794	0.3260	0.3570
Cyprus	0.0299	1.4000	0.0620	[illegible]605	[illegible]	0.0780	0.4670
Czechos	0.0310	0.6200	0.1080	1.82[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3980	0.6800
Denmark	0.0237	0.8300	0.1070	1.4340	[illegible]	0.5700	1.0570
El Salv	0.0763	5.4000	0.1270	1.4970	0.05[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2190
Finland	0.0210	[illegible]6000	0.0130	1.5120	0.0985	[illegible]	0.7940
France	0.0274	[illegible].0140	0.0830	1.2880	0.0964	0.6[illegible]	[illegible]
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
West Ge	0.0338	0.7980	0.2170	3.6310	0.0985	0.5280	0.9[illegible]
Yugosla	0.1000	[illegible].6370	0.0730	1.2150	0.0770	0.5240	0.2650

Data ≠ Information ≠ Knowledge/Interpretation

Gunst & Mason (1980) Regression analysis and its applications: A data-oriented approach, NY, Marcel Dekker, p. 358

Data analysis

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								. . .
								0.9270
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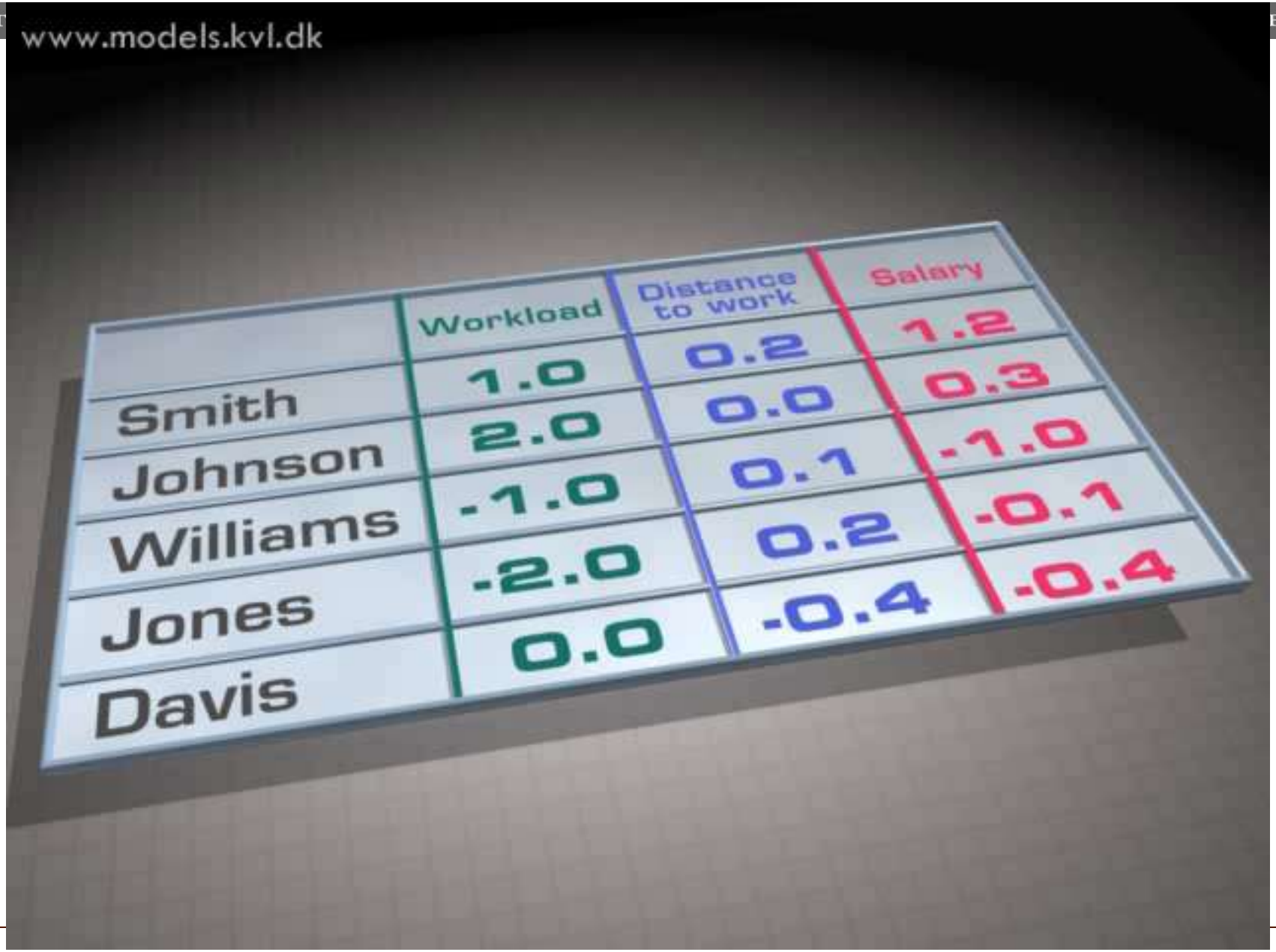
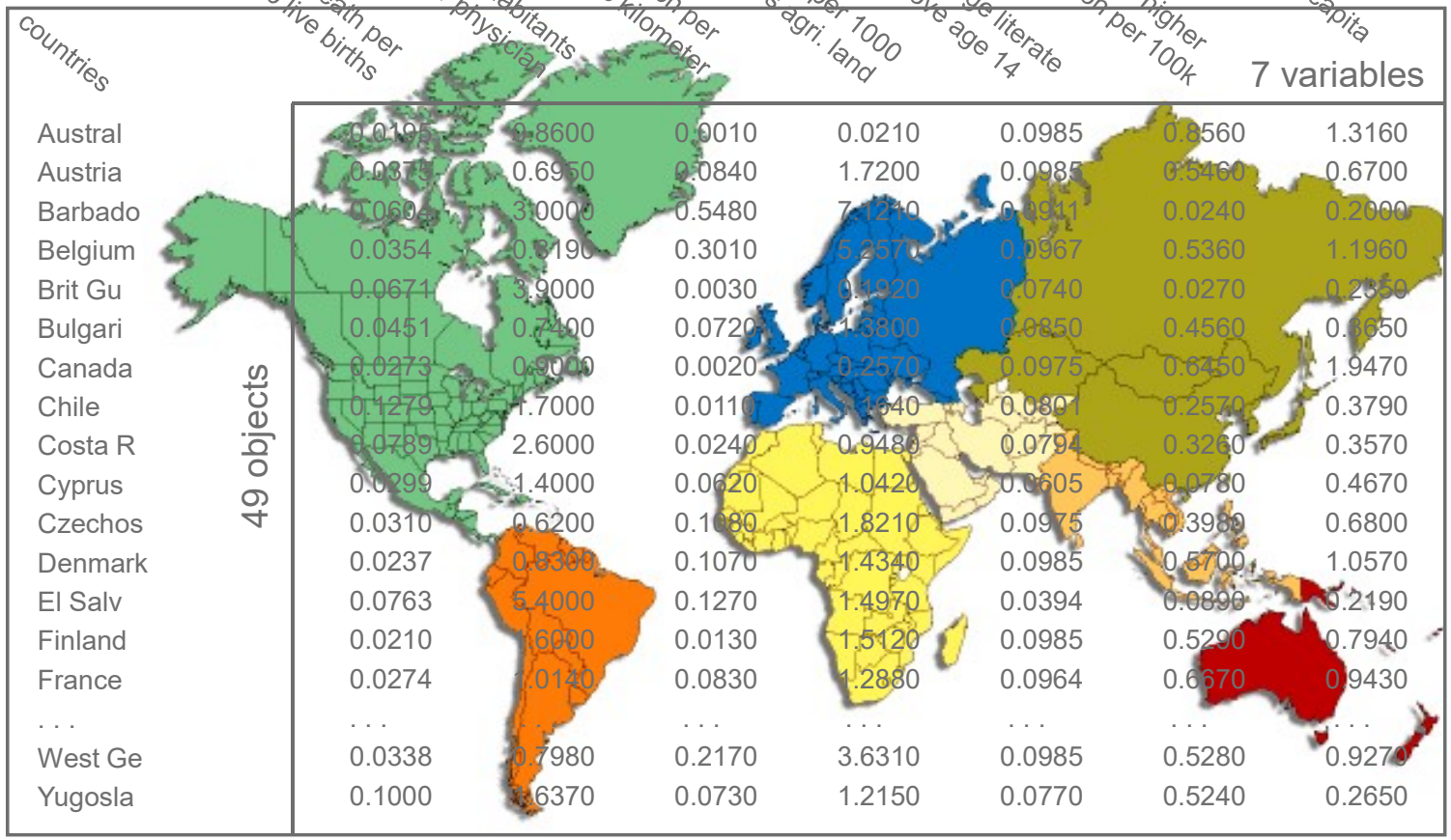
Incredibly simple questions

What European country is most similar to Japan?

What country is most bizarre?

Data analysis


www.models.kvl.dk
Workload
Distance to work
Salary
Smith
1.0
0.2
1.2
Johnson
2.0
0.0
0.3
Williams
-1.0
0.1
-1.0
Jones
-2.0
0.2
-0.1
Davis
0.0
-0.4
-0.4



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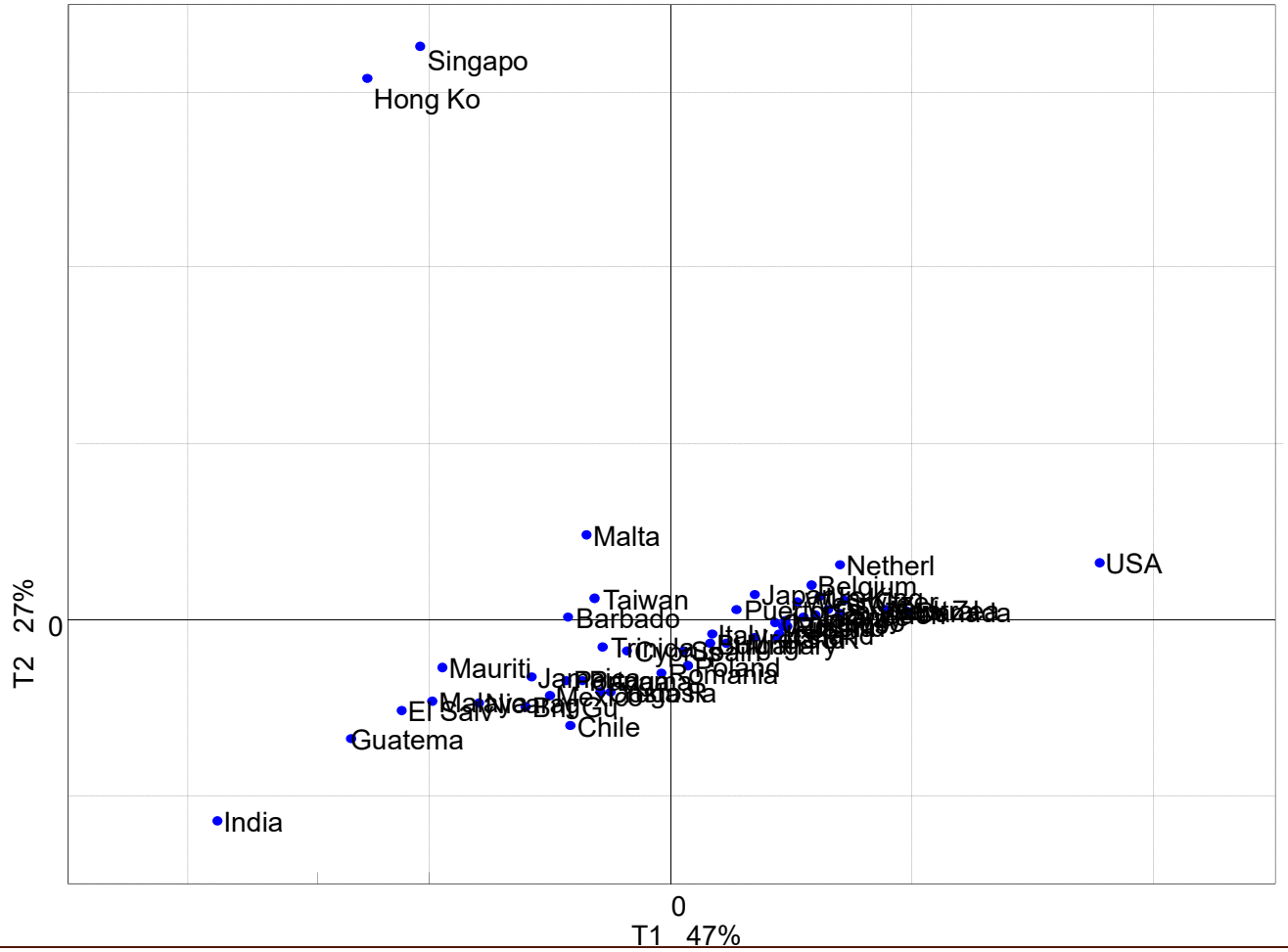
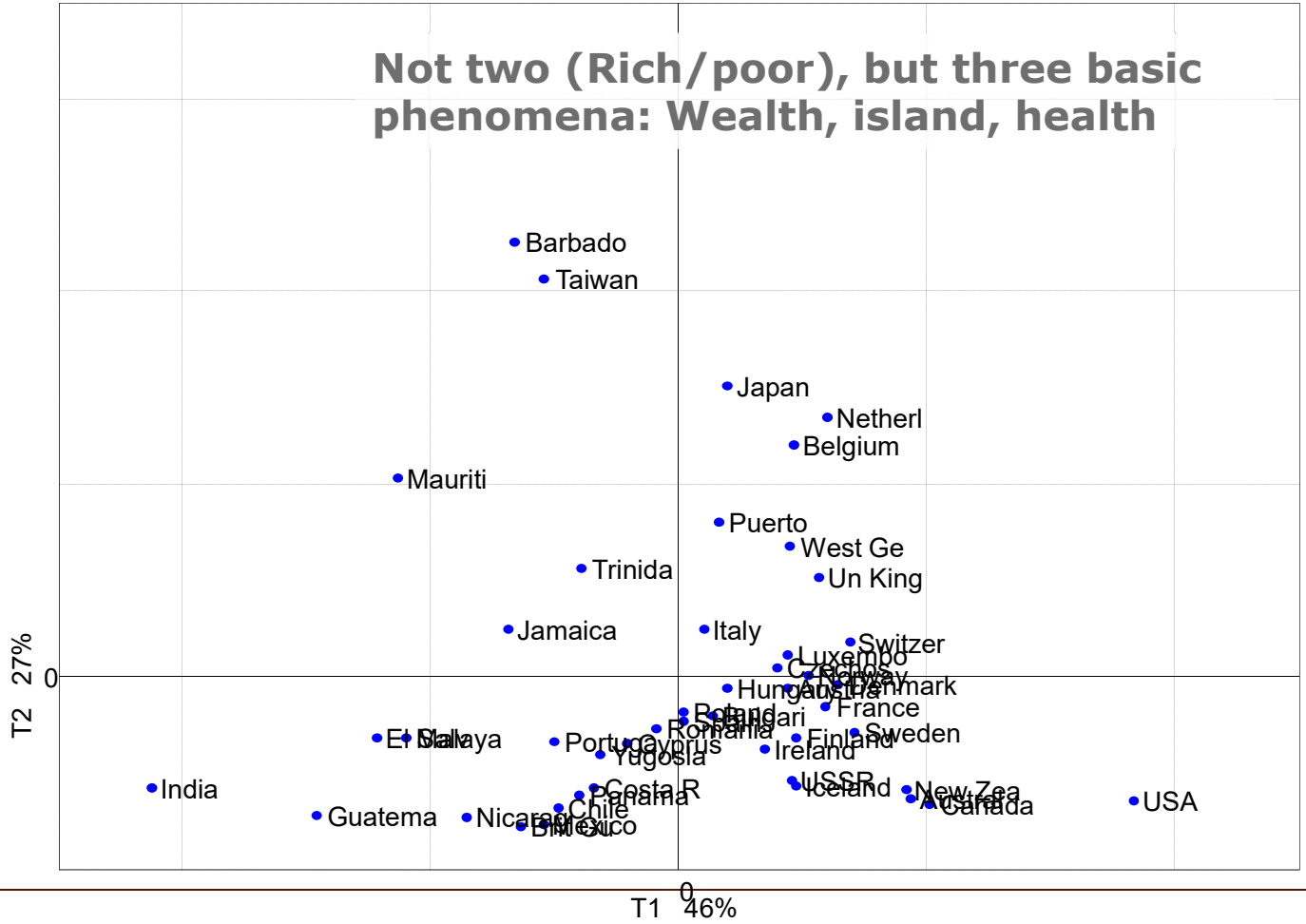
Gunst & Mason (1980) Regression analysis and its applications: A data-oriented approach, NY, Marcel Dekker, p. 358

Principal Component Analysis

Outliers are easily spotted



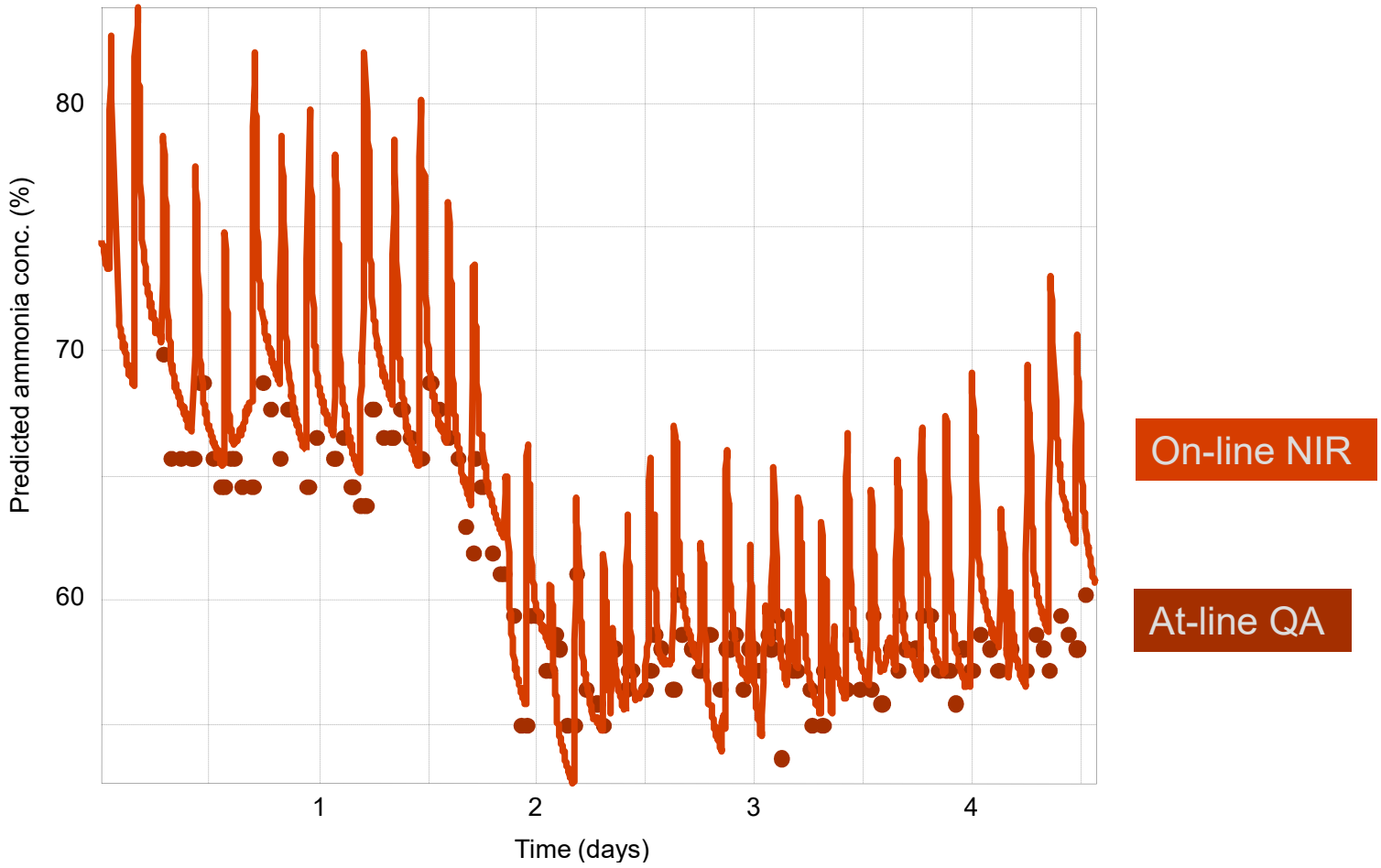
Principal Component Analysis
The exploratory aspect



- handle many variables
- detect outliers
- find new patterns
- do true fingerprinting
- generate new hypotheses

With PCA we can …

On-line NIR versus at-line QA measurements



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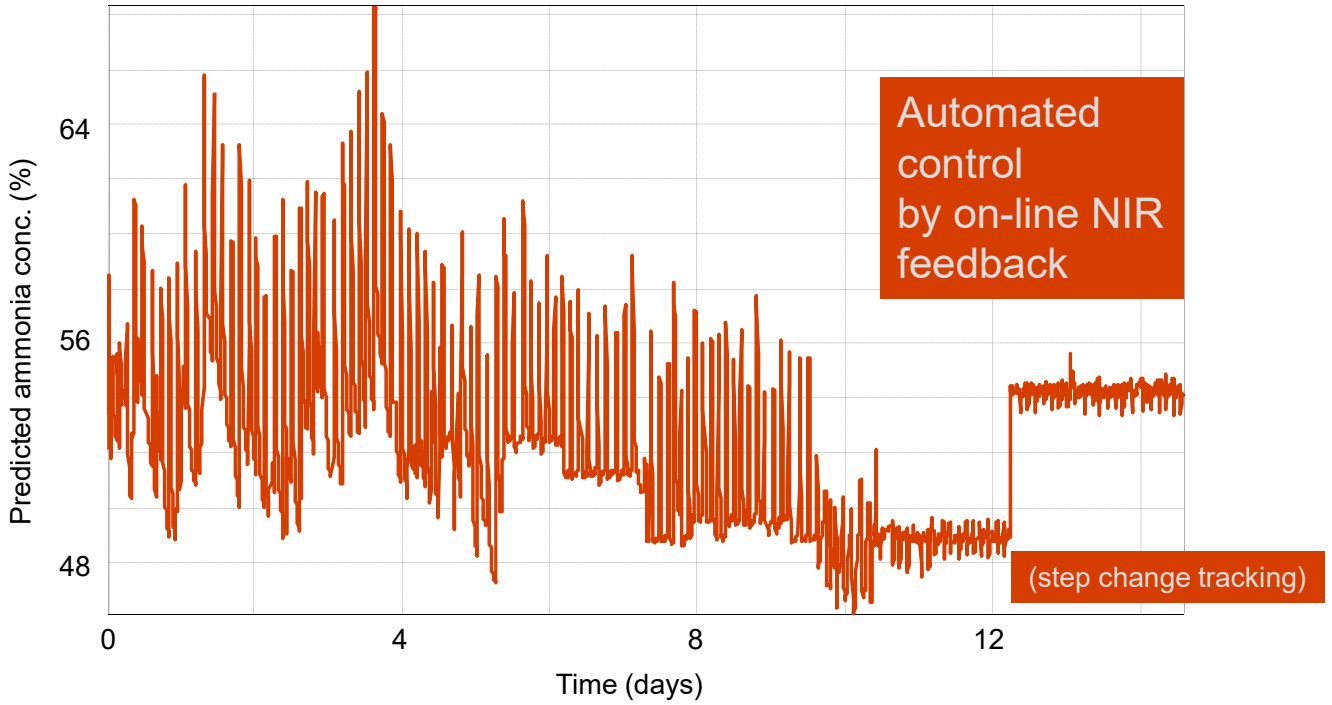
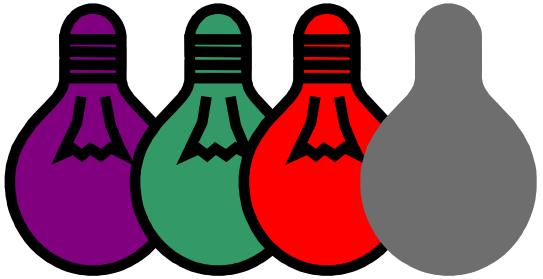


Zachariassen et al, *Use of NIR spectroscopy and chemometrics for on-line process monitoring of ammonia in Low Methoxylated Amidated pectin production* Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems 76(2005)149-161

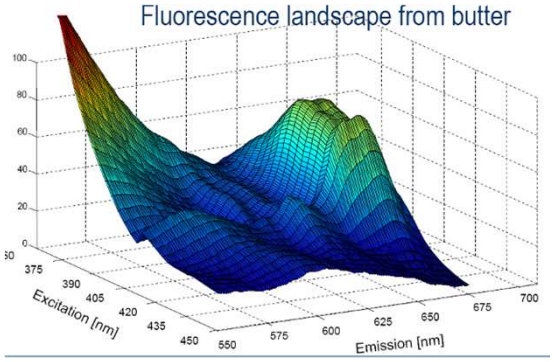
Understanding oxidation of butter and cheese

- Oxidation from light causes rancid taste of butter
- Important for packaging and shelf-storage
- Riboflavin thought to be important

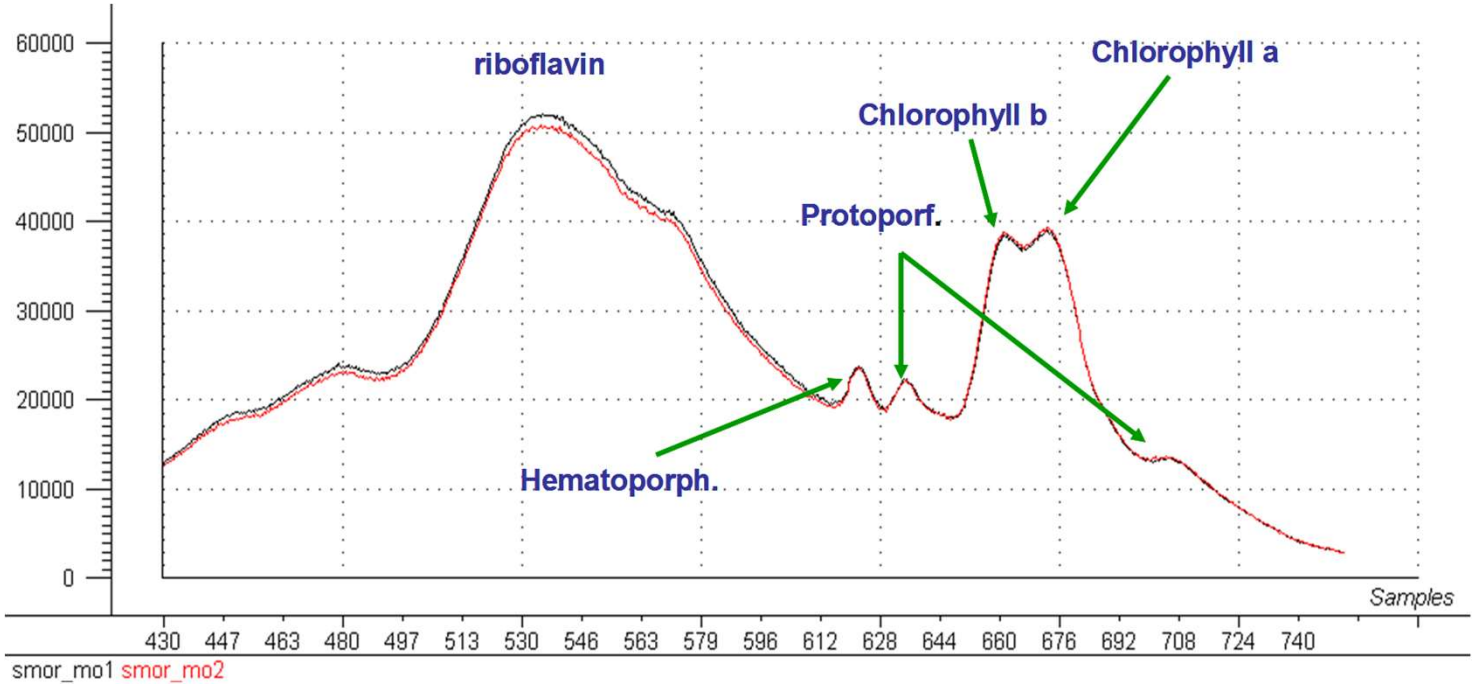
Butter at:
Different light
With/without O_2
Different storage time



- Sensory analysis (quality)
- Fluorescence EEM



Typical data



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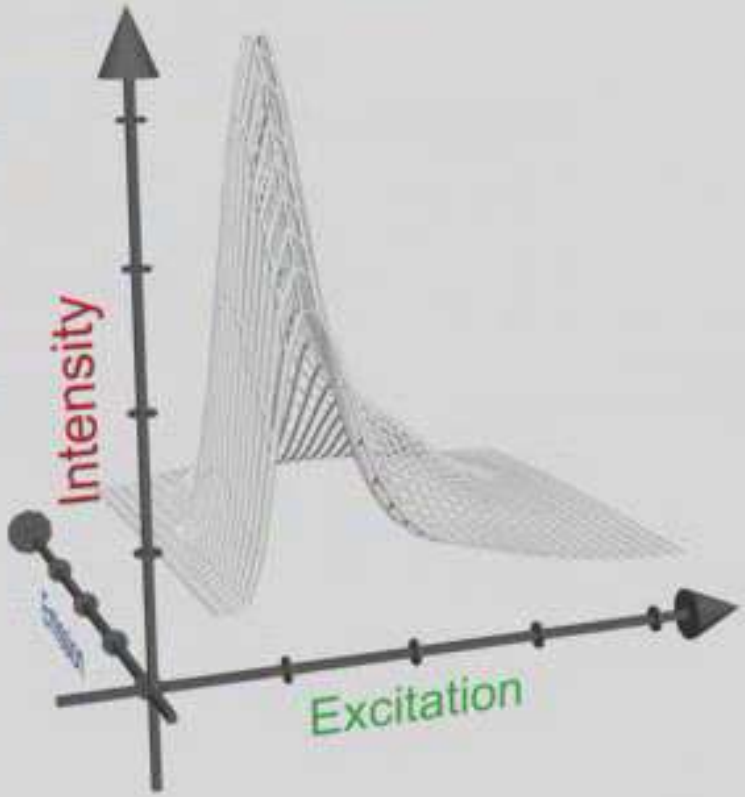

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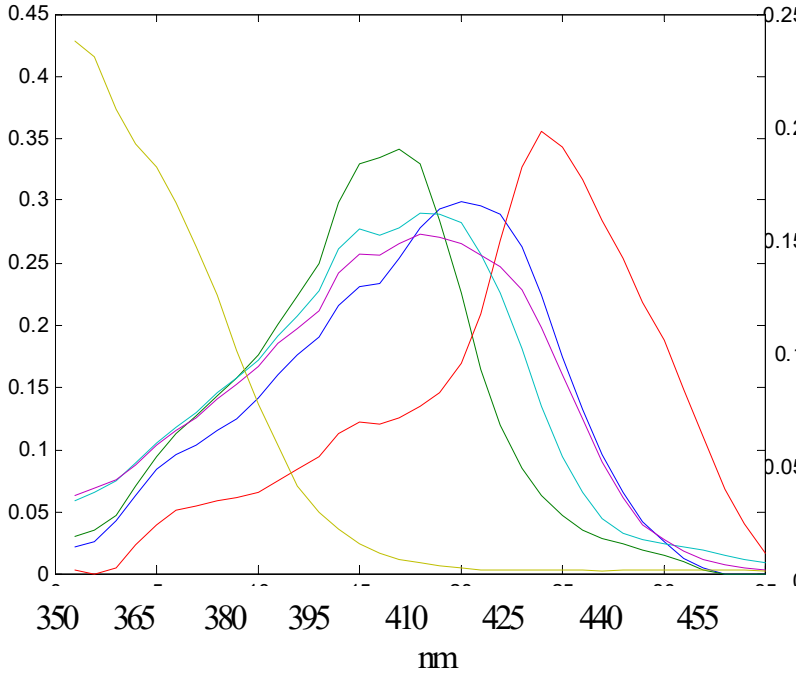
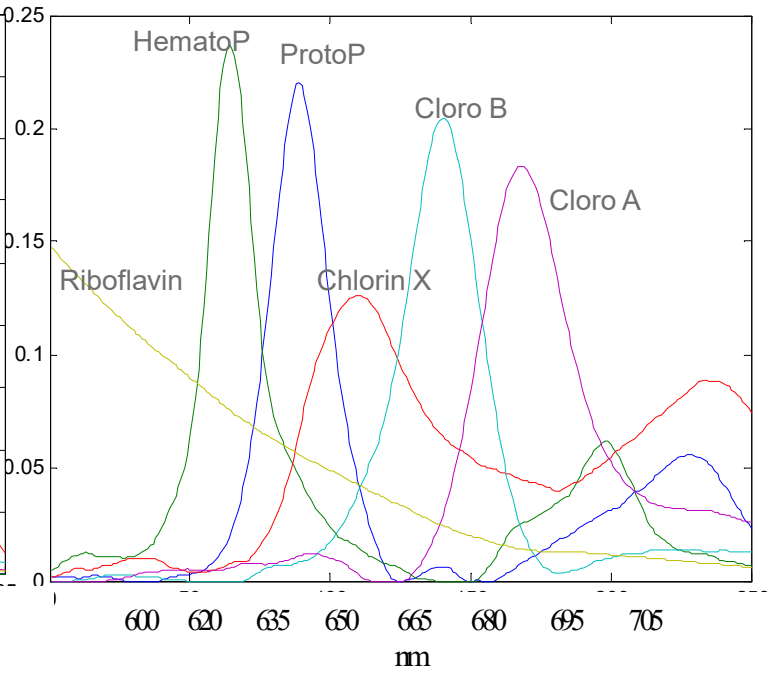
Understanding the chemistry

Excitation

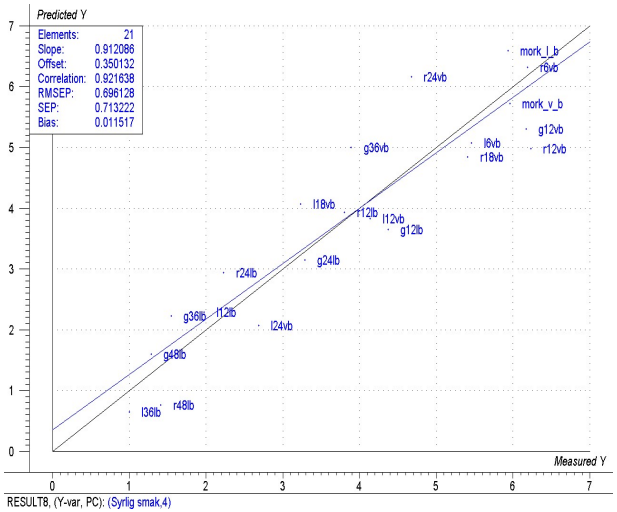


Emission



Relation between rancid taste and concentrations

Rancid taste



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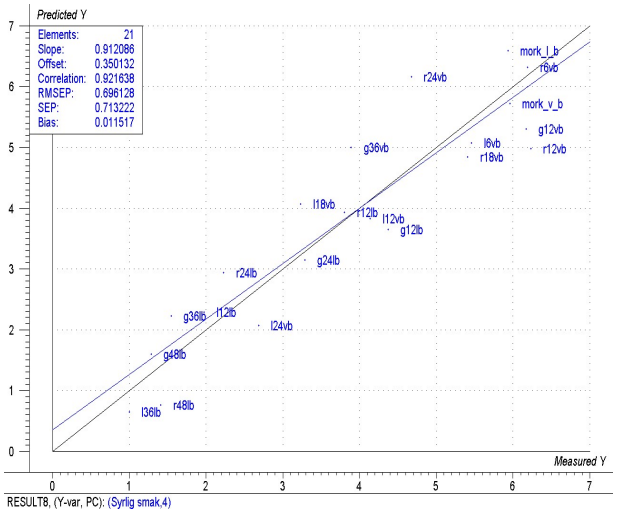
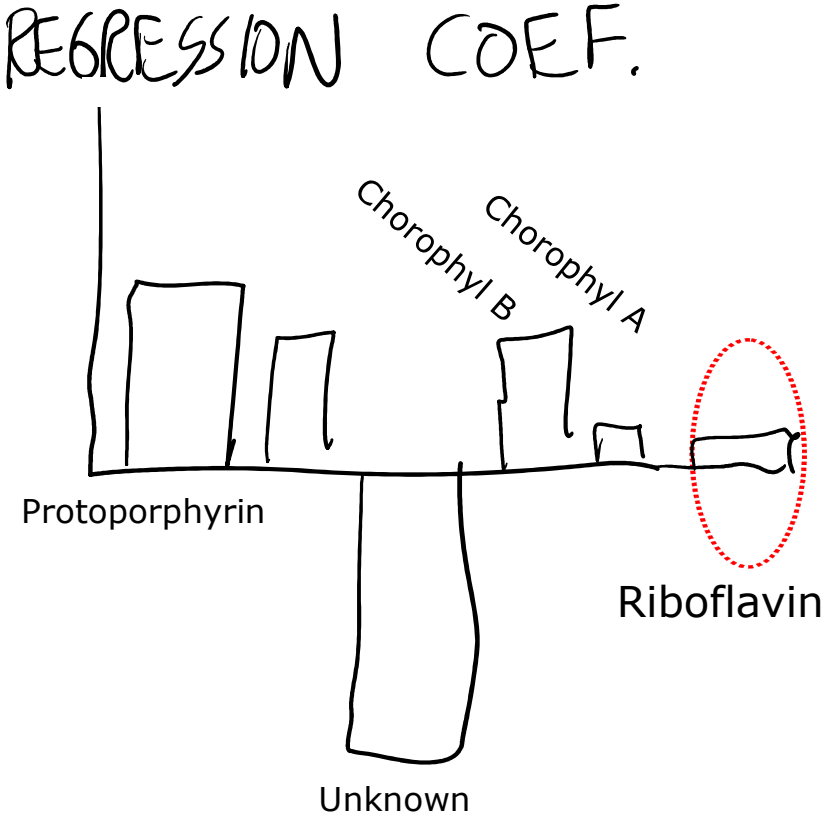
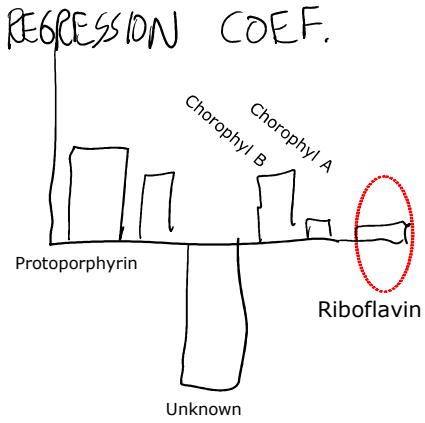




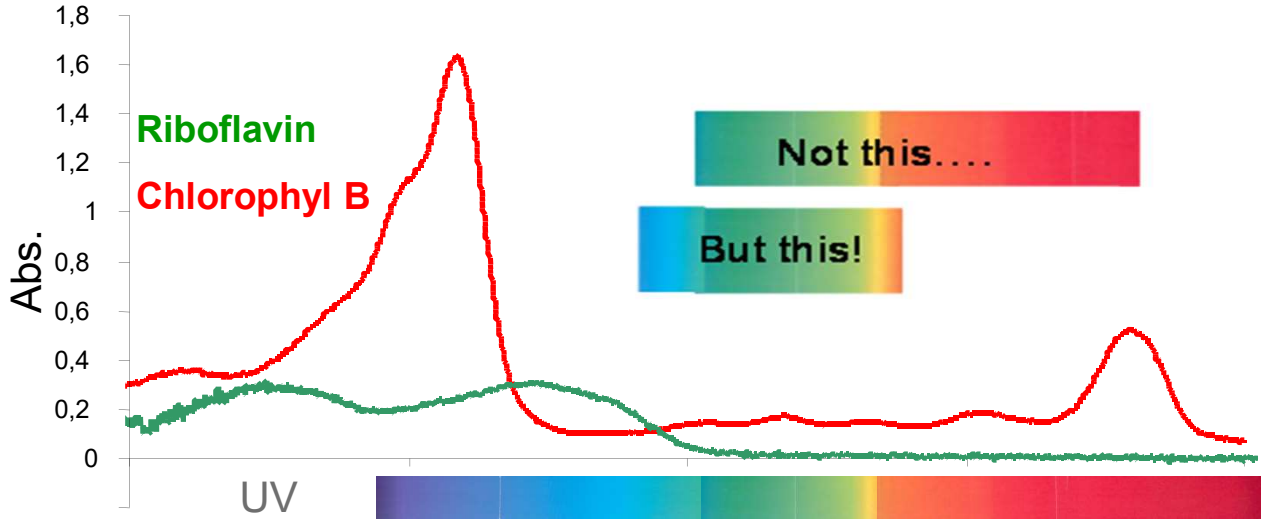


Oxidation:

Not just riboflavin

'New' ones seem more important

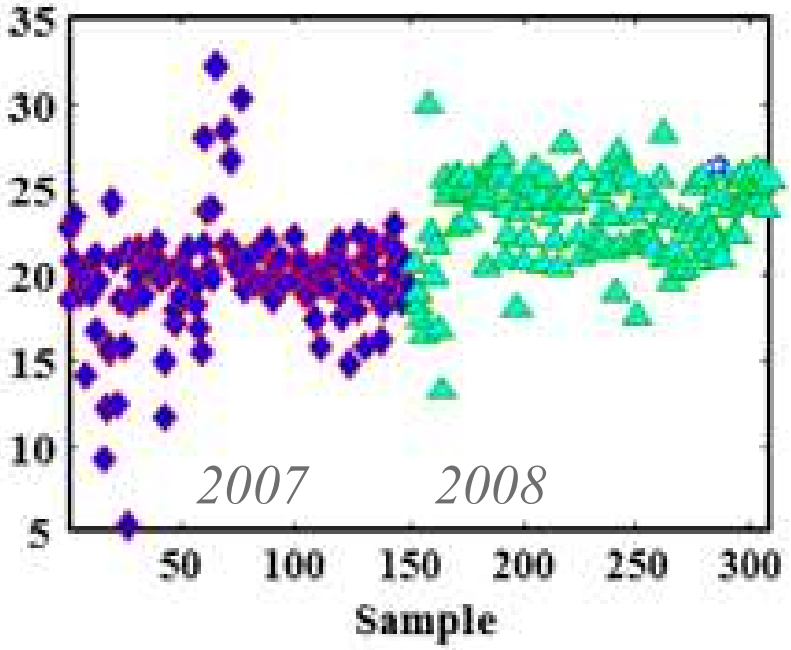
Affects optimal packaging



Problems that we should still take care of

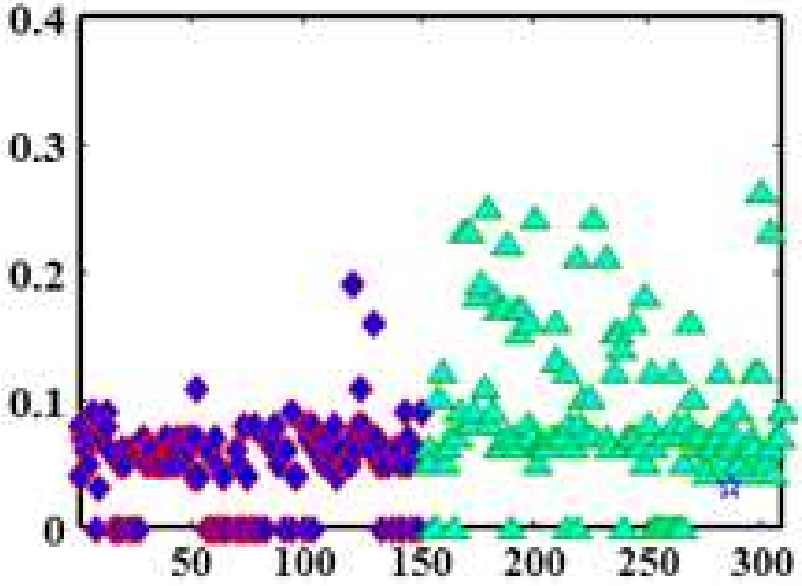
DATA INTEGRITY

Palmitic acid (C16:0)



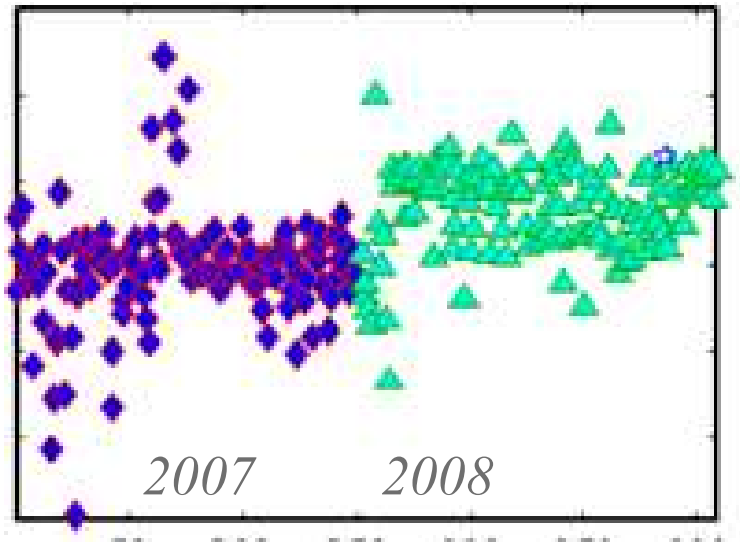
Change of technician

γ-linolenic acid (C18:3,n-6)



< limit of detection?

DATA INTEGRITY



Always, always, always, always, always an issue. And always a surprise to the team.

All too often data are blindly trusted because they were made by a lab with a very long name far away!

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Page last updated at 21:00 GMT, Tuesday, 24 Febru

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Drink a day increases cancer risk

A glass of wine each evening is enough to increase your risk of developing cancer, women are being warned.

Consuming just one drink a day causes an extra 7,000 cancer cases - mostly breast cancer - in UK women each year, Cancer Research UK scientists say.

The risk goes up the more you drink, whether spirits, wine or beer, the data on over a million women suggests.

One drink may be one too many, cancer research scientists believe

Consuming just one drink a day causes an extra 7,000 cancer cases - mostly breast cancer - in UK women each year, Cancer Research UK scientists say.

Ahh – those correlations

www.models.life.ku.dk

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Data sets

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