

Statistics for Chemical and Process Engineers

Yuri A.W. Shardt

Statistics for Chemical and Process Engineers

A Modern Approach

 Springer

Yuri A.W. Shardt
Institute of Automation and Complex Systems (AKS)
University of Duisburg-Essen
Duisberg, North Rhine-Westphalia
Germany

ISBN 978-3-319-21508-2 ISBN 978-3-319-21509-9 (eBook)
DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-21509-9

Library of Congress Control Number: 2015950483

Springer Cham Heidelberg New York Dordrecht London
© Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made.

Printed on acid-free paper

Springer International Publishing AG Switzerland is part of Springer Science+Business Media
(www.springer.com)

Foreword

The need for the development and understanding of large, complex data sets in a wide range of different fields, including economics, chemistry, chemical engineering, and control engineering is very important. In all these fields, the common thread is using these data sets for the development of models to forecast or predict future behaviour. Furthermore, the availability of fast computers has meant that many of the techniques can now be used and tested even on one's own computer. Although there exist a wealth of textbooks available on statistics, they are often lacking in two key respects: application to the chemical and process industry and their emphasis on computationally relevant methods. Many textbooks still contain detailed explanations of how to manually solve a problem. Therefore, the goal of this textbook is to provide a thorough mathematical and statistical background the regression analysis through the use of examples drawn from the chemical and process industries. The majority of the textbook presents the required information using matrices without linking to any particular software. In fact, the goal here is to allow the reader to implement the methods on any appropriate computational device irrespective of their specific availability. Thus, detailed examples, that is, base cases, and solution steps are provided to ease this task. Nevertheless, the textbook contains two chapters devoted to using MATLAB[®] and Excel[®], as these are the most commonly used tools both in industry and in academics. Finally, the textbook contains at the end of each chapter a series of questions divided into three parts: conceptual questions to test the reader's understanding of the material; simple exercise problems that can be solved using pen, paper, and a simple, handheld calculator to provide straightforward examples to test the mechanics and understanding of the material; and computational questions that require modern computational software that challenge and advance the reader's understanding of the material.

This textbook assumes that the reader has completed a basic first-year university course, including univariate calculus and linear algebra. Multivariate calculus, set theory, and numerical methods are useful for understanding some of the concepts,

but knowledge is not required. Basic chemical engineering, including mass and energy balances, may be required to solve some of the examples.

The textbook is written so that the chapters flow from the basic to the most advanced material with minimal assumptions about the background of the reader. Nevertheless, multiple different courses can be organised based on the material presented here depending on the time and focus of the course. Assuming a single semester course of 39 h, the following would be some options:

1. *Introductory Course to Statistics and Data Analysis*: The foundations of statistics and regression are introduced and examined. The main focus would be on Chap. 1: Introduction to Statistics and Data Visualisation, Chap. 2: Theoretical Foundation for Statistical Analysis, and parts of Chap. 3: Regression, including all of linear regression. This course would prepare the student to take the Fundamentals of Engineering Exam in the United States of America, a prerequisite for becoming an engineer there.
2. *Deterministic Modelling and Design of Experiments*: In-depth analysis and interpretation of deterministic models, including design of experiments, is introduced. The main focus would be on Chap. 3: Regression and Chap. 4: Design of Experiments. Parts of Chap. 2: Theoretical Foundation for Statistical Analysis may be included if there is a need to refresh the student's knowledge of background information.
3. *Stochastic Modelling of Dynamic Processes*: In-depth analysis and interpretation of stochastic models, including both time series and prediction error methods, is examined. The main focus would be on Chap. 5: Modelling Stochastic Processes with Time Series Analysis and Chap. 6: Modelling Dynamic Processes. As necessary, information from Chap. 2: Theoretical Foundation for Statistical Analysis and Chap. 3: Regression could be used. The depth in which these concepts would be considered would depend on the orientation of the course: either a theoretical emphasis can be made, by focusing on the theory and proofs, or an application emphasis can be made, by focusing on the practical use of the different results.

As appropriate, material from Chap. 7: Using MATLAB[®] for Statistical Analysis and Chap. 8: Using Excel[®] to do Statistical Analysis could be introduced to show and explain how the students can implement the proposed methods. It should be emphasised that this material should not overwhelm the students nor should it become the main emphasis and hence avoid thoughtful and insightful analysis of the resulting data.

The author would like to thank all those who read and commented on previous versions of this textbook, especially the members of the process control group at the University of Alberta, the students who attended the author's course on process data analysis in the Spring/Summer 2012 semester, and members of the Institute of Automation and Complex Systems (Institute für Automatisierungstechnik und komplexe Systeme) at the University of Duisburg-Essen. The author would specifically wish to thank Profs. Steven X. Ding and Biao Huang for their support,

Oliver Jackson from Springer for his assistance and support, and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for the monetary support.

Downloading the data: The data sets, MATLAB[®] files, and Excel[®] templates can be downloaded from <http://extras.springer.com/>. Enter the ISBN of the book, ISBN 978-3-319-21508-2, and you will get the requested information.

Contents

1	Introduction to Statistics and Data Visualisation	1
1.1	Basic Descriptive Statistics	3
1.1.1	Measures of Central Tendency	3
1.1.2	Measures of Dispersion	4
1.1.3	Other Statistical Measures	6
1.2	Data Visualisation	8
1.2.1	Bar Charts and Histograms	9
1.2.2	Pie Charts	10
1.2.3	Line Charts	10
1.2.4	Box-and-Whisker Plots	12
1.2.5	Scatter Plots	13
1.2.6	Probability Plots	13
1.2.7	Tables	18
1.2.8	Sparkplots	19
1.2.9	Other Data Visualisation Methods	19
1.3	Friction Factor Example	21
1.3.1	Explanation of the Data Set	21
1.3.2	Summary Statistics	23
1.3.3	Data Visualisation	24
1.3.4	Some Observations on the Data Set	26
1.4	Further Reading	27
1.5	Chapter Problems	28
1.5.1	Basic Concepts	28
1.5.2	Short Exercises	29
1.5.3	Computational Exercises	29
2	Theoretical Foundation for Statistical Analysis	31
2.1	Statistical Axioms and Definitions	31
2.2	Expectation Operator	37
2.3	Multivariate Statistics	38

2.4	Common Statistical Distributions	43
2.4.1	Normal Distribution	43
2.4.2	Student's t -Distribution	45
2.4.3	χ^2 -Distribution	46
2.4.4	F -Distribution	47
2.4.5	Binomial Distribution	48
2.4.6	Poisson Distribution	50
2.5	Parameter Estimation	50
2.5.1	Considerations for Parameter Estimation	51
2.5.2	Methods of Parameter Estimation	52
2.5.3	Remarks on Estimating the Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation	57
2.6	Central Limit Theorem	58
2.7	Hypothesis Testing and Confidence Intervals	58
2.7.1	Computing the Critical Value	61
2.7.2	Converting Confidence Intervals	62
2.7.3	Testing the Mean	64
2.7.4	Testing the Variance	67
2.7.5	Testing a Ratio or Proportion	68
2.7.6	Testing Two Samples	69
2.8	Further Reading	79
2.9	Chapter Problems	79
2.9.1	Basic Concepts	79
2.9.2	Short Exercises	80
2.9.3	Computational Exercises	83
	Appendix A2: A Brief Review of Set Theory and Notation	84
3	Regression	87
3.1	Regression Analysis Framework	87
3.2	Regression Models	88
3.2.1	Linear and Nonlinear Regression Functions	90
3.3	Linear Regression	93
3.3.1	Ordinary, Least-Squares Regression	93
3.3.2	Analysis of Variance of the Regression Model	99
3.3.3	Useful Formulae for Ordinary, Least-Squares Regression	102
3.3.4	Computational Example Part I: Determining the Model Parameters	104
3.3.5	Model Validation	107
3.3.6	Computational Example Part II: Model Validation	114
3.3.7	Weighted, Least-Squares Regression	116
3.4	Nonlinear Regression	120
3.4.1	Gauss–Newton Solution for Nonlinear Regression	121
3.4.2	Useful Formulae for Nonlinear Regression	122
3.4.3	Computational Example of Nonlinear Regression	123
3.5	Models and Their Use	126

- 3.6 Summative Regression Example 126
 - 3.6.1 Data and Problem Statement 127
 - 3.6.2 Solution 127
- 3.7 Further Reading 131
- 3.8 Chapter Problems 131
 - 3.8.1 Basic Concepts 131
 - 3.8.2 Short Exercises 132
 - 3.8.3 Computational Exercises 134
- Appendix A3: Nonmatrix Solutions to the Linear, Least-Squares Regression Problem 137
 - A.1 Nonmatrix Solution for the Ordinary, Least-Squares Case 137
 - A.2 Nonmatrix Solution for the Weighted, Least-Squares Case 139
- 4 Design of Experiments 141**
 - 4.1 Fundamentals of Design of Experiments 141
 - 4.1.1 Sensitivity 142
 - 4.1.2 Confounding and Correlation Between Parameters 142
 - 4.1.3 Blocking 143
 - 4.1.4 Randomisation 145
 - 4.2 Types of Models 145
 - 4.2.1 Model Use 145
 - 4.3 Framework for the Analysis of Experiments 146
 - 4.4 Factorial Design 147
 - 4.4.1 Factorial Design Models 147
 - 4.4.2 Factorial Analysis 150
 - 4.4.3 Selecting Influential Parameters (Effects) 152
 - 4.4.4 Projection 152
 - 4.5 Fractional Factorial Design 157
 - 4.5.1 Notation for Fractional Factorial Experiments 158
 - 4.5.2 Resolution of Fractional Factorial Experiments 158
 - 4.5.3 Confounding in Fractional Factorial Experiments 158
 - 4.5.4 Design Procedure for Fractional Factorial Experiments 166
 - 4.5.5 Analysis of Fractional Factorial Experiments 168
 - 4.5.6 Framework for the Analysis of Factorial Designs 169
 - 4.6 Blocking and Factorial Design 176
 - 4.7 Generalised Factorial Design 178
 - 4.7.1 Obtaining an Orthogonal Basis 179
 - 4.7.2 Orthogonal Bases for Different Levels 180
 - 4.7.3 Sum of Squares in Generalised Factorial Designs 186
 - 4.7.4 Detailed Mixed-Level Example 187

- 4.8 2^k Factorial Designs with Centre Point Replicates 192
 - 4.8.1 Orthogonal Basis for 2^k Factorial Designs with Centre Point Replicates 193
 - 4.8.2 Factorial Design with Centre Point Example 195
- 4.9 Response Surface Design 198
 - 4.9.1 Central Composite Design 199
 - 4.9.2 Optimal Design 201
 - 4.9.3 Response Surface Procedure 201
- 4.10 Further Reading 202
- 4.11 Chapter Problems 202
 - 4.11.1 Basic Concepts 202
 - 4.11.2 Short Exercises 203
 - 4.11.3 Computational Exercises 205
- Appendix A4: Nonmatrix Approach to the Analysis of 2^k -Factorial Design Experiments 208
- 5 Modelling Stochastic Processes with Time Series Analysis 211**
 - 5.1 Fundamentals of Time Series Analysis 212
 - 5.1.1 Estimating the Autocovariance and Cross-Covariance and Correlation Functions 215
 - 5.1.2 Obtaining a Stationary Time Series 216
 - 5.1.3 Edmonton Weather Data Series Example 216
 - 5.2 Common Time Series Models 219
 - 5.3 Theoretical Examination of Time Series Models 222
 - 5.3.1 Properties of a White Noise Process 223
 - 5.3.2 Properties of a Moving-Average Process 223
 - 5.3.3 Properties of an Autoregressive Process 228
 - 5.3.4 Properties of an Integrating Process 233
 - 5.3.5 Properties of ARMA and ARIMA Processes 235
 - 5.3.6 Properties of the Seasonal Component of a Time Series Model 237
 - 5.3.7 Summary of the Theoretical Properties for Different Time Series Models 239
 - 5.4 Time Series Modelling 240
 - 5.4.1 Estimating the Time Series Model Parameters 241
 - 5.4.2 Maximum-Likelihood Parameter Estimates for ARMA Models 245
 - 5.4.3 Model Validation for Time Series Models 250
 - 5.4.4 Model Prediction and Forecasting Using Time Series Models 253
 - 5.5 Frequency-Domain Analysis of Time Series 259
 - 5.5.1 Fourier Transform 259
 - 5.5.2 Periodogram and Its Use in Frequency-Domain Analysis of Time Series 262

5.6	State-Space Modelling of Time Series	266
5.6.1	State-Space Model for Time Series	266
5.6.2	The Kalman Equation	267
5.6.3	Maximum-Likelihood State-Space Estimates	270
5.7	Comprehensive Example of Time Series Modelling	271
5.7.1	Summary of Available Information	271
5.7.2	Obtaining the Final Univariate Model	272
5.8	Further Reading	273
5.9	Chapter Problems	274
5.9.1	Basic Concepts	275
5.9.2	Short Exercises	276
5.9.3	Computational Exercises	276
	Appendix A5: Data Sets for This Chapter	277
	A5.1: Edmonton Weather Data Series (1882–2002)	277
	A5.2: AR(2) Process Data	281
	A5.3: MA(3) Process Data	282
6	Modelling Dynamic Processes Using System Identification	
	Methods	283
6.1	Control and Process System Identification	284
6.1.1	Predictability of Process Models	287
6.2	Framework for System Identification	291
6.3	Open-Loop Process Identification	292
6.3.1	Parameter Estimation in Process Identification	292
6.3.2	Model Validation in Process Identification	296
6.3.3	Design of Experiments in Process Identification	298
6.3.4	Final Considerations in Open-Loop Process Identification	300
6.4	Closed-Loop Process Identification	303
6.4.1	Indirect Identification of a Closed-Loop Process	305
6.4.2	Direct Identification of a Closed-Loop Process	306
6.4.3	Joint Input-Output Identification of a Closed-Loop Process	308
6.5	Nonlinear Process Identification	309
6.5.1	Transformation of Nonlinear Models: Wiener-Hammerstein Models	310
6.6	Modelling the Water Level in a Tank	310
6.6.1	Design of Experiment	311
6.6.2	Raw Data	313
6.6.3	Linear Model Creation and Validation	314
6.6.4	Nonlinear Model Creation and Validation	318
6.6.5	Final Comments	320
6.7	Further Reading	321

6.8	Chapter Problems	321
6.8.1	Basic Concepts	322
6.8.2	Short Exercises	322
6.8.3	Computational Exercises	324
	Appendix A6: Data Sets for This Chapter	324
	A6.1: Water Level in Tanks 1 and 2 Data	324
7	Using MATLAB[®] for Statistical Analysis	337
7.1	Basic Statistical Functions	337
7.2	Basic Functions for Creating Graphs	337
7.3	The Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox	341
7.3.1	Probability Distributions	341
7.3.2	Advanced Statistical Functions	341
7.3.3	Useful Probability Functions	342
7.3.4	Linear Regression Analysis	342
7.3.5	Design of Experiments	342
7.4	The System Identification Toolbox	344
7.5	The Econometrics Toolbox	346
7.6	The Signal Processing Toolbox	346
7.7	MATLAB [®] Recipes	347
7.7.1	Periodogram	350
7.7.2	Autocorrelation Plot	351
7.7.3	Correlation Plot	352
7.7.4	Cross-Correlation Plot	352
7.8	MATLAB [®] Examples	354
7.8.1	Linear Regression Example in MATLAB	354
7.8.2	Nonlinear Regression Example in MATLAB	358
7.8.3	System Identification Example in MATLAB	361
7.9	Further Reading	362
8	Using Excel[®] to Do Statistical Analysis	363
8.1	Ranges and Arrays in Excel	363
8.2	Useful Excel Functions	365
8.2.1	Array Functions in Excel	365
8.2.2	Statistical Functions in Excel	365
8.3	Excel Macros and Security	366
8.3.1	Security in Excel	367
8.4	The Excel Solver Add-In	368
8.4.1	Installing the Solver Add-In	368
8.4.2	Using the Solver Add-In	369
8.5	The Excel Data Analysis Add-In	374
8.6	Excel Templates	376
8.6.1	Normal Probability Plot Template	377
8.6.2	Box-and-Whisker Plot Template	378
8.6.3	Periodogram Template	383

- 8.6.4 Linear Regression Template 385
- 8.6.5 Nonlinear Regression Template 386
- 8.6.6 Factorial Design Analysis Template 386
- 8.7 Excel Examples 388
 - 8.7.1 Linear Regression Example in Excel 389
 - 8.7.2 Nonlinear Regression Example in Excel 391
 - 8.7.3 Factorial Design Examples Using Excel 395
- 8.8 Further Reading 395

- Appendix A: Solution Key 399**
 - Chapter 1 399
 - Chapter 2 399
 - Chapter 3 400
 - Chapter 4 401
 - Chapter 5 401
 - Chapter 6 401

- References 403**

- Subject Index 407**

- Index of Excel and MATLAB Topics 413**

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1	(<i>Left</i>) Right-skewed and (<i>right</i>) left-skewed data set	7
Fig. 1.2	(<i>Left</i>) Vertical bar chart and (<i>right</i>) horizontal bar chart	10
Fig. 1.3	Typical histogram	11
Fig. 1.4	Typical pie chart	11
Fig. 1.5	Typical line chart	12
Fig. 1.6	Typical box-and-whisker plots	13
Fig. 1.7	Typical scatter plot	14
Fig. 1.8	Probability plots and the effect of the location parameters (μ and σ^2)	16
Fig. 1.9	Issues with probability plots. (a) Outliers. (b) Tails. (c) Concave behaviour. (d) Rounded to 3 decimal places	17
Fig. 1.10	Nine probability plots of eight samples drawn from a standard normal distribution	18
Fig. 1.11	(<i>Left</i>) Spark bar graph showing the number of times a given fault occurs over the course of many days and (<i>right</i>) sparkline showing the hourly process value for six different variables from a single unit over the course of a day	19
Fig. 1.12	Complex data visualisation example: a cross-correlation plot	20
Fig. 1.13	Complex data visualisation example: combining multiple plot types	21
Fig. 1.14	Scatter plot of the friction factor as a function of Reynolds number for all four runs	25
Fig. 1.15	Box-and-whisker plots for the friction factor experiment for the (<i>left</i>) Reynolds number and (<i>right</i>) friction factor	25
Fig. 2.1	Plot of the probability density function 1 in Example 2.2	35
Fig. 2.2	Probability density function for the normal distribution where $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 4$	45
Fig. 2.3	Comparison between the t -distribution with 2 degrees of freedom and the standardised normal distribution	46

Fig. 2.4	Probability density function for the χ^2 -distribution as a function of the degrees of freedom	47
Fig. 2.5	Probability density function for the F -distribution for $\nu_1 = 8$ and $\nu_2 = 10$	48
Fig. 2.6	Probability densities for the two hypotheses	59
Fig. 2.7	Three different distributions and their overlap	60
Fig. 2.8	Confidence intervals and covering a value	61
Fig. 2.9	Difference between (a) left and (b) right probabilities	62
Fig. 3.1	Flow chart for regression analysis	88
Fig. 3.2	Residuals as a function of the (top, left) square root of height, (top, right) mass flow rate, and (bottom) previous residual	115
Fig. 3.3	Normal probability plot of the residuals	115
Fig. 3.4	(Top) Normal probability plots of the residuals and (Bottom) residuals as a function of temperature for (left) linearised and (right) nonlinear models	125
Fig. 3.5	Extrapolation in multivariate analysis	127
Fig. 3.6	Residuals as a function of temperature	129
Fig. 3.7	Normal probability plot of the residuals	129
Fig. 3.8	Residuals as a function of the regressor for the quadratic case	130
Fig. 3.9	Normal probability plot of the residuals for the quadratic case	130
Fig. 3.10	Residuals as a function of current for Question 24	134
Fig. 4.1	Layout of the cages	144
Fig. 4.2	Normal probability plot of parameters (effects) for a 2^4 experiment with significant points highlighted and labelled	153
Fig. 4.3	Normal probability plot of the effects	156
Fig. 4.4	Normal probability plot of the residuals for the reduced model	157
Fig. 4.5	Normal probability plot of the parameters	172
Fig. 4.6	(Top) Normal probability plot of the residuals and (bottom) time series plot of the residuals with the different replicates clearly shown	173
Fig. 4.7	(Top) Normal probability plot of the residuals and (bottom) time series plot of the residuals with the different replicates clearly shown for the model reduced using the F -test	175
Fig. 4.8	Normal probability plot of the parameters for the mixed factorial example	191
Fig. 4.9	Normal probability plot of the residuals	192
Fig. 4.10	Residuals as a function of \hat{y}	192
Fig. 4.11	Time series plot of the residuals	193
Fig. 4.12	Normal probability plot of the residuals for the reduced model	198

Fig. 4.13 Residuals for the reduced model as a function of \hat{y} 198

Fig. 4.14 Residuals for the reduced model as a function of x_1 199

Fig. 4.15 Residuals for the reduced model as a function of x_2 199

Fig. 5.1 Time series plot of the mean summer temperature
in Edmonton 217

Fig. 5.2 Autocorrelation plot for the mean summer temperature in
Edmonton. The thick dashed lines show the 95% confidence
intervals for the given data set 218

Fig. 5.3 Partial autocorrelation plot for the mean summer
temperature in Edmonton. The thick dashed lines show
the 95% confidence intervals for the given data set 218

Fig. 5.4 Cross-correlation between the mean summer temperature (y)
and the mean spring temperature (x) in Edmonton.
The thick dashed lines show the 95% confidence intervals
for the given data set 219

Fig. 5.5 (*Left*) Time series plot of the given moving-average process
and (*right*) autocorrelation plot for the same process 227

Fig. 5.6 (*Left*) Time series plot of the given autoregressive process
and (*right*) autocorrelation plot for the same process 232

Fig. 5.7 Partial autocorrelation plot for (*left*) AR(1) and
(*right*) MA(2) processes 233

Fig. 5.8 (*Top*) Time series plot, (*middle*) autocorrelation plot,
and (*bottom*) partial autocorrelation plot for (*left*) integrating
and (*right*) AR(1) with $\alpha = -0.98$ processes 234

Fig. 5.9 Time series plot of the ARMA process 236

Fig. 5.10 (*Left*) Autocorrelation plot and (*right*) partial autocorrelation
plot for the ARMA process 237

Fig. 5.11 (*Left*) Autocorrelation plot and (*right*) partial autocorrelation
plot for the seasonal autoregressive process 238

Fig. 5.12 (*Left*) Autocorrelation plot and (*right*) partial autocorrelation
plot for the seasonal moving-average process 239

Fig. 5.13 (*Left*) Autocorrelation plot and (*right*) partial autocorrelation
plot for the seasonal integrating process 239

Fig. 5.14 (*Left*) Normal probability plot and (*right*) autocorrelation
plot for the residuals 252

Fig. 5.15 Measured and one-step-ahead forecast temperatures
as a function of years since 1882 253

Fig. 5.16 Periodograms for three simple cases: (*left*) single cosine,
(*middle*) single sine, and (*right*) both cosine and sine
together 263

Fig. 5.17 Process with a seasonal component of 3 samples: (*left*) integrator,
(*middle*) autoregressive, and (*right*) white noise 264

Fig. 5.18 A seasonal moving-average process with a seasonal
component of 3 and (*left*) $\beta_1 = -0.95$, (*middle*) $\beta_1 = -0.5$,
and (*right*) $\beta_1 = 0.5$ 264

Fig. 5.19 Periodograms for (*left*) spring, (*middle*) summer, and (*right*) winter of the Edmonton temperature series 265

Fig. 5.20 Periodogram for the differenced summer temperature series 265

Fig. 5.21 (*Left*) Residual analysis for the final temperature model: autocorrelation plot of the residuals and (*right*) normal probability plot of the residuals 272

Fig. 5.22 Predicted and measured mean summer temperature using the final model 273

Fig. 5.23 (*Top*) Periodogram, (*bottom, left*) autocorrelation plot, and (*bottom, right*) partial autocorrelation plot for an unknown process 277

Fig. 6.1 Block diagram of the control system 284

Fig. 6.2 Generic open-loop process 285

Fig. 6.3 System identification framework 292

Fig. 6.4 Estimating parameters using a step test 301

Fig. 6.5 Estimating the time delay using (*left*) the cross-correlation plot and (*right*) the impulse response method 302

Fig. 6.6 (*Left*) Ideal behaviour for the response for the step-up and step-down check and (*right*) ideal behaviour for the response for the proportional test 303

Fig. 6.7 Block diagram for a closed-loop process 304

Fig. 6.8 Schematic of the four-tank system 311

Fig. 6.9 Level in Tank 1: (*left*) Step change in u_1 and (*right*) step change in u_2 312

Fig. 6.10 The signals and heights as a function of time 314

Fig. 6.11 Impulse responses for Tank 1 level (*left*) for u_1 and (*right*) for u_2 315

Fig. 6.12 (*Top*) Autocorrelation plot for the residuals and (*bottom*) cross-correlation plots between the inputs (*left*) u_1 and (*right*) u_2 and the residuals for the initial linear model 316

Fig. 6.13 Predicted and experimental tank levels for the initial linear model 317

Fig. 6.14 (*Top*) Autocorrelation plot for the residuals and (*bottom*) cross-correlation plots between the inputs (*left*) u_1 and (*right*) u_2 and the residuals for the final linear model 317

Fig. 6.15 Predicted and experimental tank levels for the final linear model 318

Fig. 6.16 (*Top*) Autocorrelation plot for the residuals and (*bottom*) cross-correlation plots between the inputs (*left*) u_1 and (*right*) u_2 and the residuals for the nonlinear model 319

Fig. 6.17 Predicted and experimental tank level for the nonlinear model 320

Fig. 6.18 Estimating time delay: (*left*) cross-correlation plot and (*right*) impulse response coefficients 323

Fig. 6.19 Model validation for the open-loop case: (*left*) cross-correlation between the input and the residuals and (*right*) autocorrelation of the residuals 323

Fig. 6.20 Model validation for the closed-loop case: (*left*) cross-correlation between the input and the residuals and (*right*) autocorrelation of the residuals 324

Fig. 7.1 Linear regression example: MATLAB plots of the (*top, left*) normal probability plot of the residuals, (*top, centre*) residuals as a function of y , (*top, right*) residuals as a function of the first regressor, x_1 , (*bottom, left*) residuals as a function of x_2 , (*bottom, centre*) residuals as a function of \hat{y} , and (*bottom, right*) a time series plot of the residuals 357

Fig. 7.2 Linear regression example: MATLAB plots of the (*top, left*) normal probability plot of the residuals, (*top, right*) residuals as a function of Π , (*bottom, left*) residuals as a function of \hat{y} , and (*bottom, right*) a time series plot of the residuals 360

Fig. 8.1 Naming a range (Excel 2007) 364

Fig. 8.2 Warning when dealing with a file with a macro in Excel 2003 367

Fig. 8.3 Security warning when macros are present (Excel 2010 or newer) 368

Fig. 8.4 Security warning when macros are present (Excel 2007). The inset shows the window that appears after clicking options 368

Fig. 8.5 Navigating to the Solver installation menu (Excel 2013) 370

Fig. 8.6 Installing Solver 371

Fig. 8.7 Location of the Solver and Data Analysis add-ins (Excel 2013) 371

Fig. 8.8 Main Solver window (Excel 2010 or newer) 371

Fig. 8.9 Add constraint window 372

Fig. 8.10 (*Left*) Solver found a solution and (*right*) Solver failed to find a solution (one possible result) 372

Fig. 8.11 Solver option window (Excel 2010 or newer) 373

Fig. 8.12 Solver window (Excel 2007 or older) 374

Fig. 8.13 Solver options (Excel 2007 or older) 374

Fig. 8.14 Data Analysis window (Excel 2010 or newer) 375

Fig. 8.15 Fourier analysis window (Excel 2010 or newer) 375

Fig. 8.16 (*Left*) Inserting a row and (*right*) column (Excel 2013) 376

Fig. 8.17 Normal probability plot data (the formulae given are those placed in the first row, and they would then be dragged down into each of the remaining rows) 377

Fig. 8.18 Resulting normal probability plot 378

Fig. 8.19 Box-and-whisker plot in Excel 379

Fig. 8.20 Creating the initial graph for a box-and-whisker plot (Excel 2013). The arrows provide the sequence of events to follow 380

Fig. 8.21 Adding error bars (Excel 2013). The arrows provide the sequence of events to follow 381

Fig. 8.22 Changing the fill and border options (Excel 2013). The arrows provide the sequence of events to follow 382

Fig. 8.23 Periodogram template layout (Excel 2013). The inset shows how to initialise the Fourier analysis function 384

Fig. 8.24 Sample full and half periodograms 385

Fig. 8.25 Linear regression template 385

Fig. 8.26 Nonlinear regression template. The inset shows how to set up the Solver (Excel 2013) 387

Fig. 8.27 Analysis of factorial experiments template 388

Fig. 8.28 Linear regression example: Data Analysis results 390

Fig. 8.29 (*Left*) Linear regression example: normal probability and (*right*) time series plots. The circled point is a potential outlier 391

Fig. 8.30 Linear regression example: Data Analysis results after removing the outlier 391

Fig. 8.31 Linear regression example: (*left*) normal probability and (*right*) time series plots after removing outliers 392

Fig. 8.32 Nonlinear regression example: Excel spreadsheet results 393

Fig. 8.33 Nonlinear regression example: (*left*) normal probability plot and (*right*) time series plot of the residuals 394

Fig. 8.34 Factorial design: full factorial example 396

Fig. 8.35 Factorial design: mixed-level example 397

Fig. 8.36 Factorial design: combined factorial and centre point example 398

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Summary of the main properties of the measures of central tendency	4
Table 1.2	Summary of the main properties of the measures of dispersion	5
Table 1.3	Typical table formatting	19
Table 1.4	Data from friction factor experiments	22
Table 1.5	Summary statistics for the friction factor data set	23
Table 1.6	Computing quartiles with different software packages	27
Table 1.7	Reactor fault types by shift (for Question 23)	30
Table 1.8	Steam control data with two different methods (for Question 24)	30
Table 2.1	Useful properties of the normal distribution	44
Table 2.2	Useful properties of the Student's t -distribution	46
Table 2.3	Useful properties of the χ^2 -distribution	47
Table 2.4	Useful properties of the F -distribution	48
Table 2.5	Useful properties of the binomial distribution	49
Table 2.6	Useful properties of the Poisson distribution	50
Table 2.7	Different software and the probability values they return	63
Table 2.8	Summary of the required critical values, bounds, and confidence intervals for testing hypotheses about the mean	64
Table 2.9	Summary of the required critical values, bounds, and confidence intervals for testing hypotheses about the variance	67
Table 2.10	Summary of the required critical values, bounds, and confidence intervals for testing hypotheses about a ratio	69
Table 2.11	Summary of the required critical values and bounds for testing hypotheses about a difference when the true variances are known	70

Table 2.12	Summary of the required critical values and bounds for testing hypotheses about a difference when the true variances are unknown, but assumed equal	70
Table 2.13	Summary of the required critical values, bounds, and confidence intervals for testing hypotheses about a paired mean value	71
Table 2.14	Summary of the required critical values and bounds for testing hypotheses about the two variances	77
Table 2.15	Summary of the required critical values and bounds for testing hypotheses about two proportions	78
Table 3.1	Height and flow rate data	104
Table 3.2	Sample, normal probability plots	109
Table 3.3	Sample scatter plots	109
Table 3.4	Sample, predicted as a function of true value plots	112
Table 3.5	Calculating Cook's distance	116
Table 3.6	Replicated data for determining the weights	119
Table 3.7	Weights for the example	120
Table 3.8	Reaction rate data	124
Table 3.9	Peak power and temperature	128
Table 3.10	Current and voltage for an unknown resistor (for Question 24)	134
Table 3.11	Freezing point of different ethylene glycol – water mixtures (for Question 27)	135
Table 3.12	Gas chromatography calibration data (for Question 28)	136
Table 3.13	Time constant (τ) as a function of the tank height (h) (for Question 29)	136
Table 3.14	Partial pressures of toluene at different temperatures (for Question 31)	137
Table 4.1	Factorial design data for a plant distillation column	155
Table 4.2	Design for the fractional factorial experiment	167
Table 4.3	Preparing beef stew ration data	171
Table 4.4	Reduced model statistics for beef stew ration example	173
Table 4.5	Model parameters and statistical scores for the beef stew ration model reduced using the F -test	174
Table 4.6	Design for a blocked, full factorial experiment	177
Table 4.7	Optimising the performance of a bottling process	187
Table 4.8	F -test values—values in bold are significant at the 95% level	190
Table 4.9	Improving chemical plant yield data set	195
Table 4.10	F -test values—values in bold are significant at the 95% level	197
Table 4.11	Design for the fractional factorial experiment (for Question 22)	204
Table 4.12	Dry soup variability data (for Question 29)	206

Table 4.13	Tool life data (for Question 30)	207
Table 4.14	Crystal optimisation data (for Question 31)	208
Table 5.1	Summary of the theoretical properties of different time series models	240
Table 5.2	Autocovariance and partial autocorrelation data (for Question 24)	276
Table 5.3	Edmonton Weather Data Series (1882–2002)	278
Table 5.4	Sample data for the AR(2) process	281
Table 5.5	Sample data for the MA(3) process	282
Table 6.1	Steady-state parameter values for the system	311
Table 6.2	Summary of the values used to obtain the time constants, where τ_p is the time constant, h is the height, θ the time delay, and t is the time. The subscript ss_1 refers to the initial steady-state values and ss_2 the final steady-state height. Subscripts b and c refer to specified time instants	312
Table 6.3	Water tank data set	325
Table 7.1	Basic statistics functions	338
Table 7.2	Basic plotting functions (functions followed by an asterisk (*) require the Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox)	338
Table 7.3	Useful formatting options	340
Table 7.4	Probability distribution functions	341
Table 7.5	Advanced statistical functions	342
Table 7.6	Useful probability functions	342
Table 7.7	Linear regression functions	343
Table 7.8	Design of experiment functions	344
Table 7.9	System Identification Toolbox: Functions for creating the data object	346
Table 7.10	System Identification Toolbox: Functions for creating a model	347
Table 7.11	System Identification Toolbox: Functions for validating a model	348
Table 7.12	System Identification Toolbox: Functions for designing a system identification experiment	348
Table 7.13	Econometrics Toolbox: Functions for creating the data object	348
Table 7.14	Econometrics Toolbox: Functions for creating various correlation plots	349
Table 7.15	Econometrics Toolbox: Functions for estimating model parameters	349
Table 7.16	Econometrics Toolbox: Functions for validating the model	349
Table 7.17	Signal Processing Toolbox: Functions for analysing signals ...	349
Table 7.18	Fitting the virial equation (MATLAB example)	355
Table 7.19	Equilibrium cell volume data (MATLAB example)	358

Table 8.1	Excel array functions	365
Table 8.2	Excel statistical functions	366
Table 8.3	Fitting the virial equation (Excel example)	389
Table 8.4	Equilibrium cell volume data (Excel example)	392
Table A.1	Answers for question 27 in Chap. 2	400