Products and Process Optimization Using Response Surface Methodology

Awang Bono Duduku Krishnaiah Mariani Rajin



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Universiti Malaysia Sabah

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CONTENTS

		Page
List of Figures		vii
List of Tables		xi
Preface		xvi
CHAPTER 1	Formula Optimization of Melamine-Urea- Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin Using D-Optimal Mixture Design Awang Bono, Duduku Krishnaiah & Nancy Julius Siambun	1
CHAPTER 2	Optimization of Car Shampoo Using D-Optimal Mixture Design <i>Awang Bono, Duduku Krisnaiah, Mariani</i> <i>Rajin & Eddy Madais</i>	13
CHAPTER 3	Clog Removal Formulation Using D-Optimal Mixture Design Method <i>Almuhaymin Abdul Hadi, Duduku Krishnaiah,</i> <i>Awang Bono & Mariani Rajin</i>	31
CHAPTER 4	Studies on the Bonding of Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (DTD) with Melamine-Urea-Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin Duduku Krishnaiah, Nancy Julius Siambun, Awang Bono & Buhri Arifin	49
CHAPTER 5	The Formulation of Non-Stick Insect Repellent Cream with D-Optimal Mixture Design Sariah Abang, Awang Bono, Beltha Liwas & Mariani Rajin	63

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- CHAPTER 6 Effect of Filler on the Mechanical Properties 75 of Melamine-Urea-Formaldehyde Resin as Wood Adhesive Awang Bono, Buhri Arifin & Nancy Julius Siambun
- CHAPTER 7 Optimization of the Natural Ingredient-Based Lipstick Formulation Using Statistical Mixture Design Awang Bono, Ho Chong Mun, Mariani Rajin & Duduku Krishnaiah
- CHAPTER 8 Selection of Process, Solvent and Drying 105 Method by RSM for Extraction of Antioxidants from Morinda Citrifolia Fruit Praveen Kumar, Duduku Krishnaiah & Awang Bono
- CHAPTER 9 High Hydrostatic Pressure Extraction of 117 Antioxidants from Morinda Citrifolia Fruit: Process Parameters Optimization Awang Bono, Duduku Krishnaiah & Praveen Kumar
- CHAPTER 10 Optimization of Ultrasonic Extraction 127 Parameters of Iota Carrageenan from Seaweed (Eucheuma Denticulatum) D.M.R. Prasad, Duduku Krishnaiah, Awang Bono & R. Tharmaindranath

Index

139

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Equipment set-up for resin synthesis	3
1.2	Plots of the viscosity of MUF resin response surface	5 - 6
1.3	Plots of the solubility of MUF resin response surface	6 – 7
1.4	Plots of the curing period of MUF resin response surface	8
1.5	Plots of the storage life of MUF resin response surface	9
2.1	The Normal Probability Plot of Studentized Residual	18
2.2	Plot of pH residuals versus predicted	18
2.3	Plots of pH data	19
2.4	The Normal Probability Plot of Studentized Residuals	21
2.5	Plot of foaming ability residual versus predicted	21
2.6	Plots of foaming ability data	21 – 22
2.7	The Normal Probability Plot of Studentized Residual	24
2.8	Plot of viscosity residuals versus predicted	24
2.9	Plots of viscosity data	25
2.10	The Normal Probability Plot of Studentized Residual	27
2.11	Plot of foaming ability residuals versus predicted	27
2.12	Contour plot of power removal data	27
3.1	Normal % Probability of Studentized Residual	35
3.2	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of Cost (RM) Response	35

Figure		Page
3.3	Normal % Probability of Studentized Residual	37
3.4	Three-Dimensional Surface of pH Response	37
3.5	Normal % Probability of Studentized Residual	39
3.6	Three-Dimensional Surface of Time Rate (sec) Response	39
3.7	Plot of the Normal % Probability of Studentized Residual	41
3.8	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of Time Rate (sec) Response	41
3.9	Normal % Probability of Studentized Residual	43
3.10	Three-Dimensional Surface of Time Rate (sec) Response	43
3.11	Plot of the Normal % Probability of Studentized	45
3.12	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of Energy Consumption (joule) Response	45
4.1	FTIR peak comparison between MUF resin sample with and without solvent	52
4.2	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of MUF-DTD bonding strength in water as solvent	55
4.3	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of MUF-DTD bonding strength in 10% ethanol as solvent	57
4.4	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of MUF-DTD bonding strength in 30% ethanol as solvent	59
4.5	Three-Dimensional Surface Plot of the leachability of DTD from MUF resin	61
5.1	Plot of the Normal % Probability of Plot Residual	67
5.2	Three-Dimensional Surface of Viscosity (cP) Response	68

Figure

8.2	Extraction processes with ethanol and spray dried	108
8.3	Extraction processes with ethyl acetate and spray dried	109
8.4	Extraction processes with water and vacuum dried	109
8.5	Extraction processes with ethanol and vacuum dried	110
8.6	Extraction processes with ethyl acetate and vacuum dried	110
8.7	Extraction processes with yield for water and spray dried extracts	111
8.8	Extraction processes with yield for ethanol and spray dried extracts	112
8.9	Extraction processes with yield for ethyl acetate and spray dried	112
8.10	Extraction processes with yield for water and vacuum dried extracts	113
8.11	Extraction processes with yield for ethanol and vacuum dried extracts	113
8.12	Extraction processes with yield for ethyl acetate and vacuum dried extracts	114
9.1	High hydrostatic pressure extractor	119
9.2	Comparison between experimental and statistical results at 25 bar and 2 hours	120
9.3	DPPH radical scavenging activity at a fixed pressure of 5 bar	121
9.4	DPPH radical scavenging activity at a fixed pressure of 15 bar	122

Figure		Page
9.5	DPPH radical scavenging activity at a fixed pressure of 25 bar	122
9.6	Yield at a fixed pressure of 5 bar	123
9.7	Yield at a fixed pressure of 15 bar	123
9.8	Yield at a fixed pressure of 25 bar	124
10.1	Experimental apparatus used for ultrasound extraction	129
10.2	Yield as a function of extraction time at different amplitudes of ultrasound	132
10.3	Yield as a function of extraction time at different temperatures	133
10.4	Yield as a function of extraction time at different diameter of the seaweed particles	134
10.5	Comparison between theoretical and experimental yields	134

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.1	Formulation for Melamine-urea-formaldehyde (MUF) resin	2
1.2	Optimum MUF resin formulation	10
2.1	Constraints of the component proportion	14
2.2	Design layout of car shampoo formulation	16
2.3	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	17
2.4	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit	17
2.5	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	20
2.6	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit	20
2.7	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	23
2.8	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit	23
2.9	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for power of removal	26
2.10	ANOVA summary statistic of Model Fit for power of removal	26
2.11	The criteria used in numerical optimisation	28
2.12	The suggested formulation of car shampoo	28
3.1	Constraint of the component proportion	32
3.2	Design Layout of Clog Removal Formulation	33
3.3	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	34
3.4	ANOVA Statistics of Model (Cost)	34
3.5	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	36

Ą

Table		Page
5.1	Constraints of the components proportion	64
5.2	Viscosity, Drying time and stickiness of the 25 formulations	66
5.3	Sequential Model Sum of Squares (Viscosity)	67
5.4	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit (Viscosity)	67
5.5	Sequential Model Sums of Squares (Drying Time)	69
5.6	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit (Drying Time)	69
5.7	Sequential Model Sum of Squares (Stickiness)	71
5.8	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit (Stickiness)	71
5.9	Mean Score for Ranking Test	72
5.10	Summary of ANOVA analysis	73
5.11	Optimization Target for the Response	73
6.1	Experiment generated by the Design Expert in percentage	77
7.1	Constraint of the Component Proportion	84
7.2	Design Layout of Lipstick Formulation	86
7.3	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for Melting Point	87
7.4	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit for Melting Point Response	87
7.5	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for Penetration Depth	88
7.6	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit for Penetration Depth Response	88
7.7	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for Viscosity	88

Table		Page
7.8	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit for Viscosity Response	88
7.9	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for the Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Hardness	92
7.10	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Hardness	92
7.11	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for the Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Stickiness	92
7. 12	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Stickiness	93
7.13	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for the Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Consistency	93
7.14	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit Consumer Acceptance of Lipstick's Consistency	93
7.15	Sequential Model Sum of Squares for the Overall Acceptance of Lipstick	94
7.16	ANOVA Summary Statistic of Model Fit Overall Acceptance of Lipstick	94
7.17	Optimization Target for the Response	100
8.1	Statistical experimental design suggested by D-optimal method of Design-Expert software	107
9.1	Statistical experimental design suggested by CCD method of RSM by Design expert software	119
10.1	Low and high limit of experimental parameter	130
10.2	Statistical experimental design suggested by CCD method of RSM	131

PREFACE

Response Surface Methodology (RSM) is a set of mathematical and statistical techniques used by researchers to aid in the solution of certain types of problems. The goal of the system of interest is termed as response. This response is normally measured on a continuous scale and is a variable, which likely represents the most important function of the system. Also contained in the system are input variables, independent variables that affect the response. The response surface procedures involve experimental strategy, mathematical methods, and statistical inference which, when combined, enable users to make an efficient empirical exploration of the system in which they are interested.

Industrial process and product formulations are an import subject which plays a crucial role in the quality and process optimization. The RSM is a statistical method that uses quantitative data from appropriate experiments to design and optimize the process and product formulations. The factors that were considered in the usage of RSM are: critical parameters in a system well understood, region of interest where factor levels influencing the product is well known, parameters vary continuously throughout the experimental range tested, a suitable mathematical function relates the parameters to the measured response, and the response defined by the function is a smooth curve.

The important uses of RSM could be to determine the factor levels that will simultaneously satisfy a set of desired specifications; to determine the optimum combination of factors that yield a desired response and describe the response near the optimum; to determine how a specific response is affected by changes in the level of the factors over the specified levels of interest; to achieve a quantitative understanding of the system behaviour over the region tested; and to find conditions for process stability of insensitive spot.

In the design of experiments, some of the problems could arise based on the predictions with degree of uncertainty. It is expected with reasonable prediction throughout the experimental range. The choice of experimental design is affected by the shape of the experimental region.

Based on the software package available, the formulations of the following products and processes were discussed in detail.

1. Formula Optimization of Melamine-Urea-Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin using D-Optimal Mixture Design: Mixture design was used to select points for mixture design in a constrained region. The factors were compositions of resin ingredient. The response to be measured was the physical properties of the formulated resin. The effect of the mixture components on the physical properties of the resin such as viscosity, solubility in water, curing period and storage life was investigated. Finally, optimization of multiple responses was performed in order to obtain a resin formulation with required characteristics.

2. Optimization of Car Shampoo Using D-Optimal Mixture Design: The formulation was based on the composition suggested by D-optimal mixture design. Physical properties of the car shampoo such as pH, foaming ability, power of removal and foaming ability were studied. Finally, optimization of multiple responses was performed in order to obtain a formulation with required characteristics

3. Clog Removal Formulation Using D-Optimal Mixture Design Method: The statistical mixture design for five components was carried out by using D-optimal criterion with upper and lower limit constraints. The effects of mixture components on the cost, physical properties and effectiveness of the clog removal formulation were studied. Finally, optimization of multiple responses was performed in order to obtain a formulation with required characteristics.

4. Studies on the Bonding of Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (DTD) with Melamine-Urea-Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin: Mixture design was implemented to study the bonding of Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (DTD) pesticide, with various formulation of MUF resin.

5. The Formulation of Non-Stick Insect Repellent Cream with D-Optimal Mixture Design: The formulations were based on the compositions that were suggested by D-optimal mixture design. The effects of the carbopol, TEA, glycerine, water and ethanol compositions on the physical properties and consumer acceptance of the base cream formulation were studied. Numerical optimization was performed in order to obtain the formulation with desired characteristics.

6. Effect of Filler on the Mechanical Properties of Melamine-Urea-Formaldehyde Resin as Wood Adhesive:14 mix-glue formulations, which include certain percentage of resin, wheat flour and hardener, were generated using mixture design. The RSM responses which include the results data of plywood mechanical properties i.e. plywood tensile/shear strength, wood failure percentage and soak delamination percentage were further analyzed.

7. Optimization of the Natural Ingredient-Based Lipstick Formulation Using Statistical Mixture Design: D-optimal mixture design was applied in order to investigate the relationship between variation composition, physical properties and consumer overall acceptance. Numerical optimization was performed in order to obtain the formulation with desired characteristics at the minimum cost.

8. Selection of Process, Solvent and Drying Method by RSM for Extraction of Antioxidants from Morinda Citrifolia Fruit: Selection of the best process, solvent and drying method was done by the D-optimal method of the RSM. Extraction process, solvent and drying methods were considered as categorical factors and the extraction time as the numerical factor. The response was DPPH radical scavenging activity and the optimum extraction process, solvent and drying method was chosen based on the maximum value of DPPH radical scavenging activity. The results were plotted in the form of interaction graphs between the various extraction process for varying solvent and drying method at varying extraction time. It was observed that the maximum DPPH radical scavenging activity of the extracts were obtained by the extracts obtained from hydrostatic pressure extraction with ethyl acetate as solvent and vacuum dried.

9. High Hydrostatic Pressure Extraction of Antioxidants from Morinda Citrifolia Fruit: Process Parameters Optimization: Optimization of the hydrostatic extraction process for optimum pressure, temperature and extraction time was performed using central composite design (CCD) method of RSM. Pressure, temperature and extraction time were considered as numerical factors. The results were represented in the form of 3D surface and contour graphs. The selection of the optimum pressure, temperature and extraction was based on the maximum value of the response DPPH radical scavenging activity. The numerical optimization was performed by design expert and it was found that the optimum DPPH radical scavenging activity of the extracts to be obtained at 25 bar, 58°C and 5 hours.

10.Optimization of Ultrasonic Extraction Parameters of Iota Carrageenan from Seaweed (Eucheuma denticulatum): Optimization of the ultrasonic extraction parameter was performed by using central