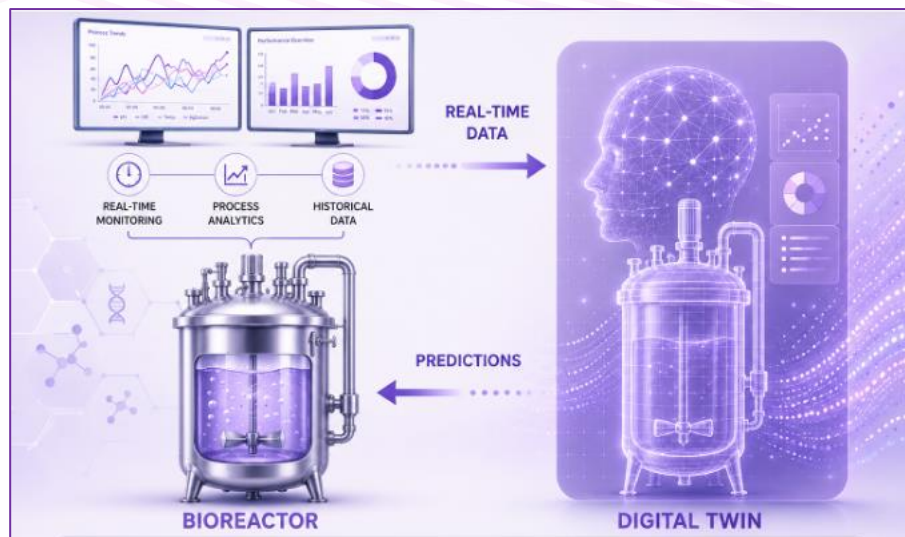


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## Democratising AI for Pharmaceutical Process Optimisation using JMP

Anurag Seksaria

(2026-US-30MP-2984)



PROCESS  
OPTIMIZATION



IMPROVED  
PRODUCT QUALITY



REDUCED  
RISK



HIGHER  
EFFICIENCY



## Objective

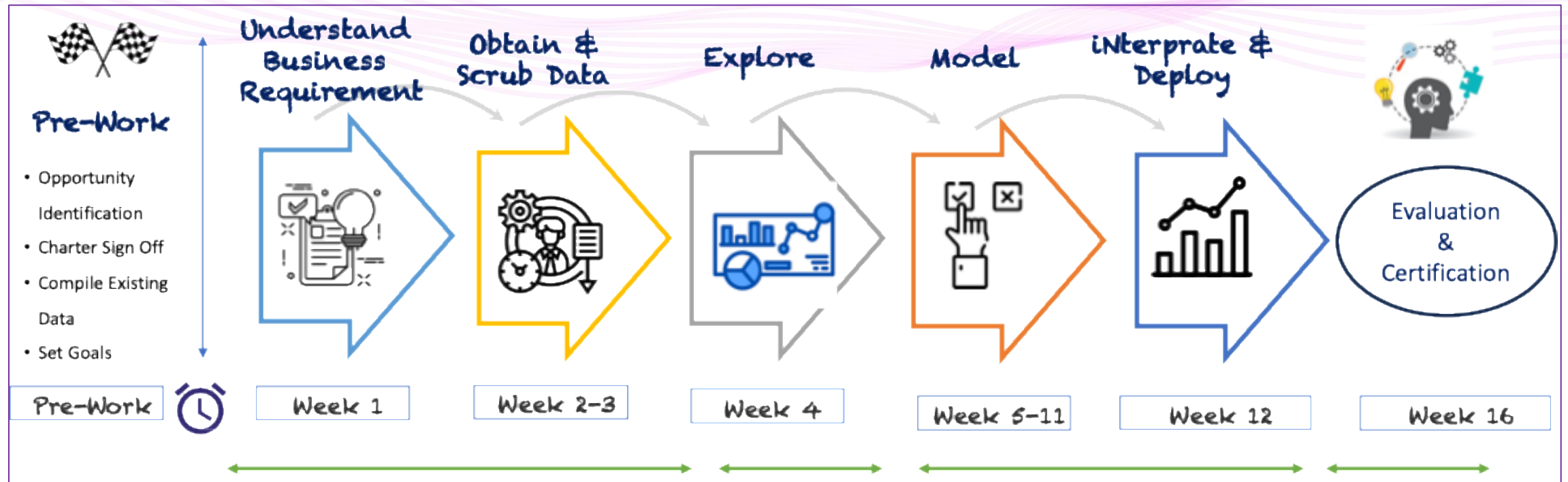
1. Optimisation of Yield for a Complex Pharma Process
2. Provide an approach which can be Democratised

## Key Challenges

- Process parameters are manged ***“Real Time”*** while Yield is known only at the ***“End of Fermentation”***
- High variability in Raw Material Quality difficult to assess

# U-OSEMN Model

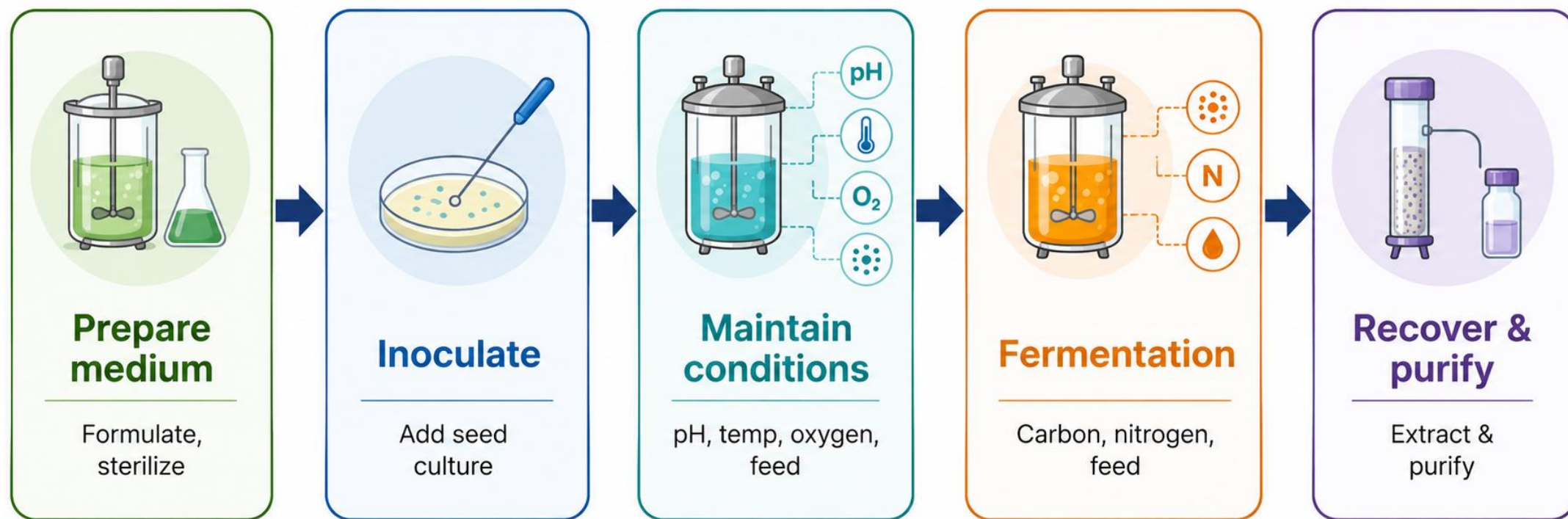
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*"A Taxonomy of Data Science" Hilary Mason and Chris Wiggins,*

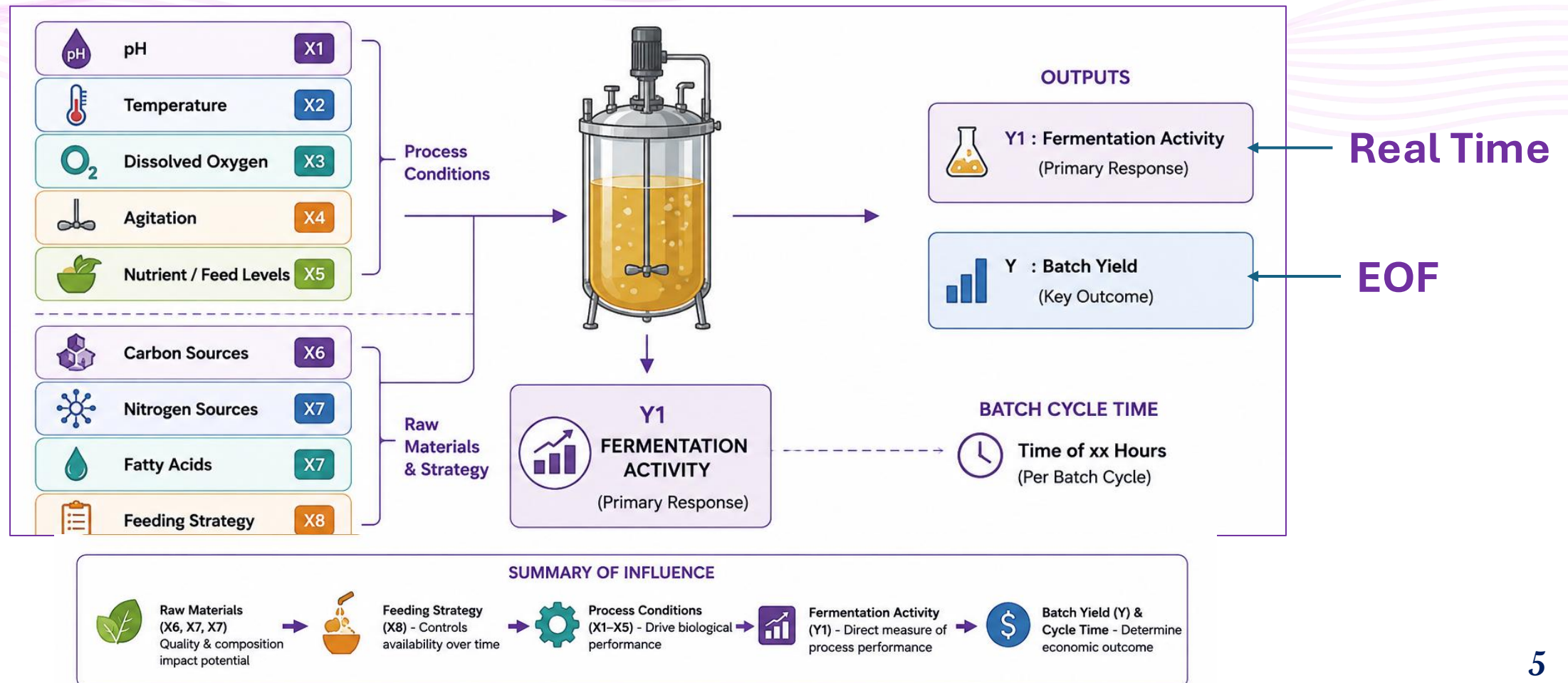
# Controlled Microbial Fermentation Process

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# Influencing Factors

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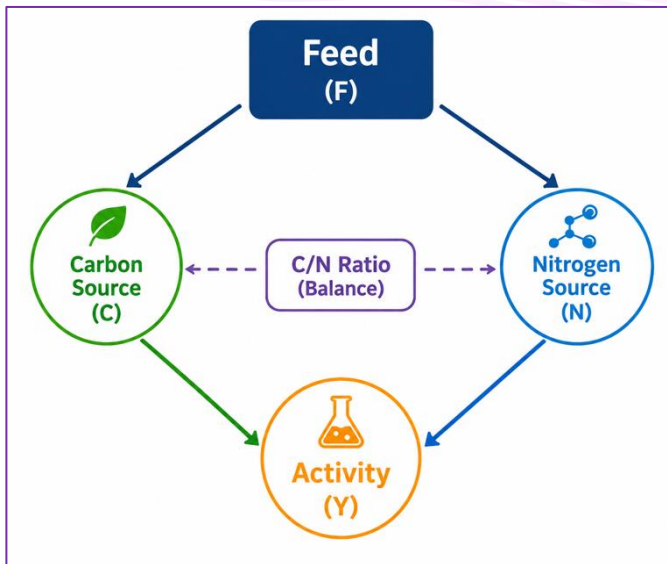
# Interrelationship Between Factors

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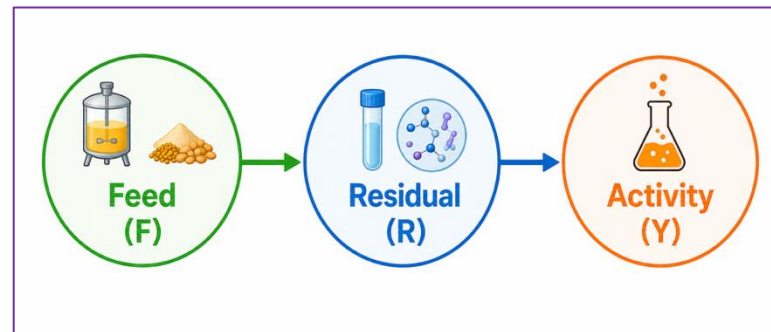
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## Confounding



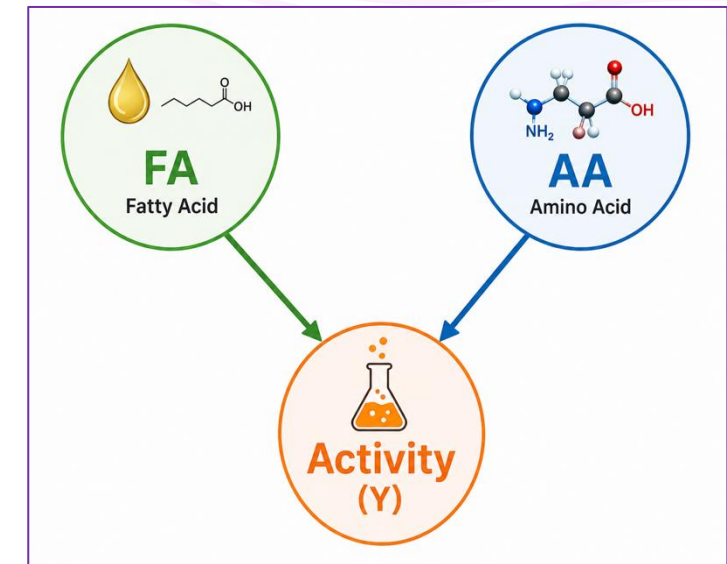
Feed -> Carbon &  
Nitrogen Carbon/  
Nitrogen Ratio

## Sequential



Feed v/s Residual

## Converging



Fatty & Amino Acids  
independently impact  
Activity

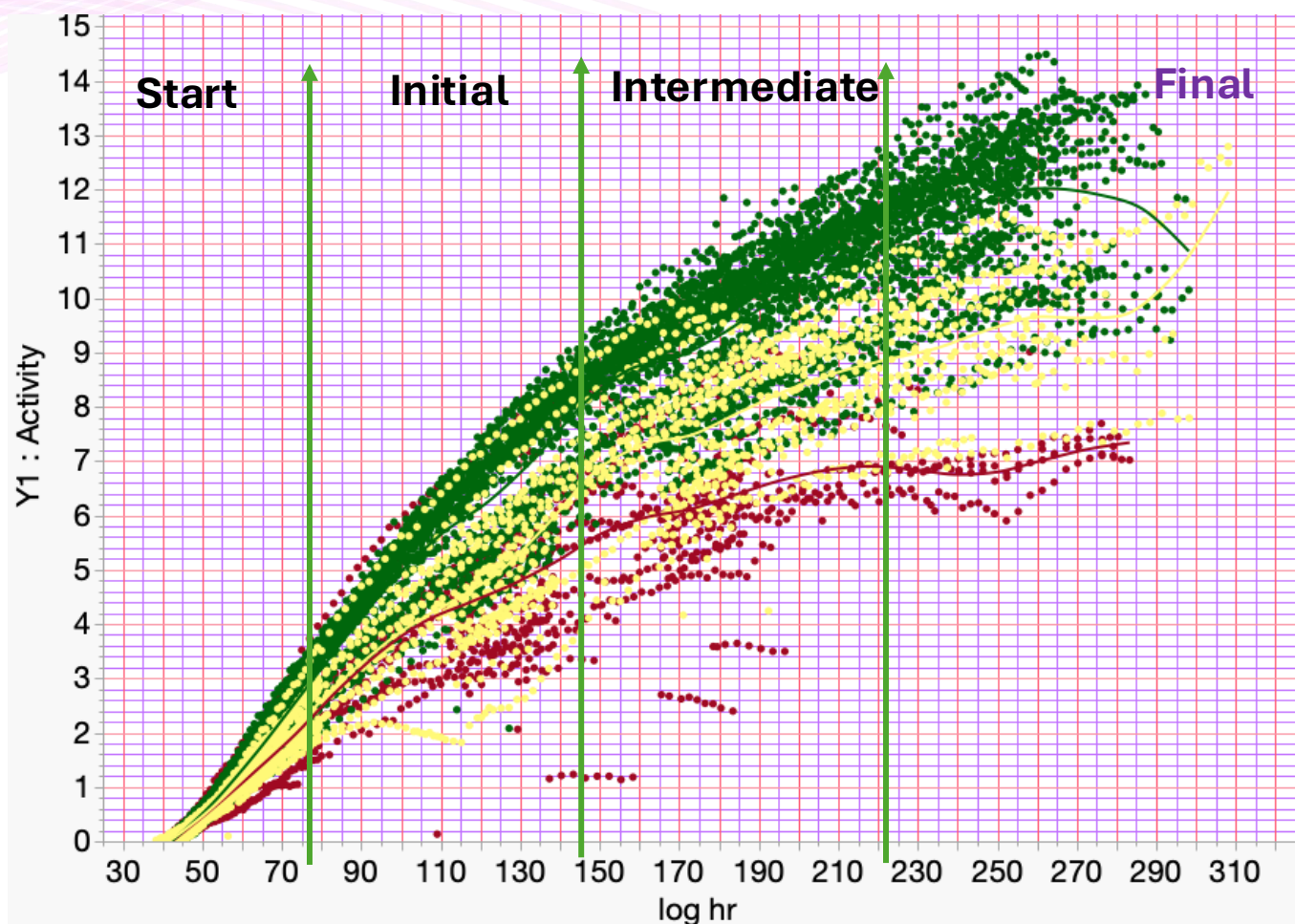


# Log Hours v/s Fermentation Activity (Y1)

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Green : High Yield  
Yellow : Medium Yield  
Red : Low Yield

For better analysis, the process was **SPLIT** into **4 STAGES** using “*Rate of Change*”

- Start
- Initial
- Intermediate
- Final

# Bases for Creating SPLIT



| Stage Start/High Yield     |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Summary of Fit             |          |
| RSquare                    | 0.834279 |
| RSquare Adj                | 0.834141 |
| Root Mean Square Error     | 1.064479 |
| Mean of Response           | 3.897046 |
| Observations (or Sum Wgts) | 1206     |

| Parameter Estimates |           |           |         |         |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Term                | Estimate  | Std Error | t Ratio | Prob> t | Lower 95% | Upper 95% |
| Intercept           | -0.660512 | 0.066079  | -10.00  | <.0001* | -0.790155 | -0.530868 |
| log hr              | 0.0318449 | 0.000409  | 77.85   | <.0001* | 0.0310424 | 0.0326474 |

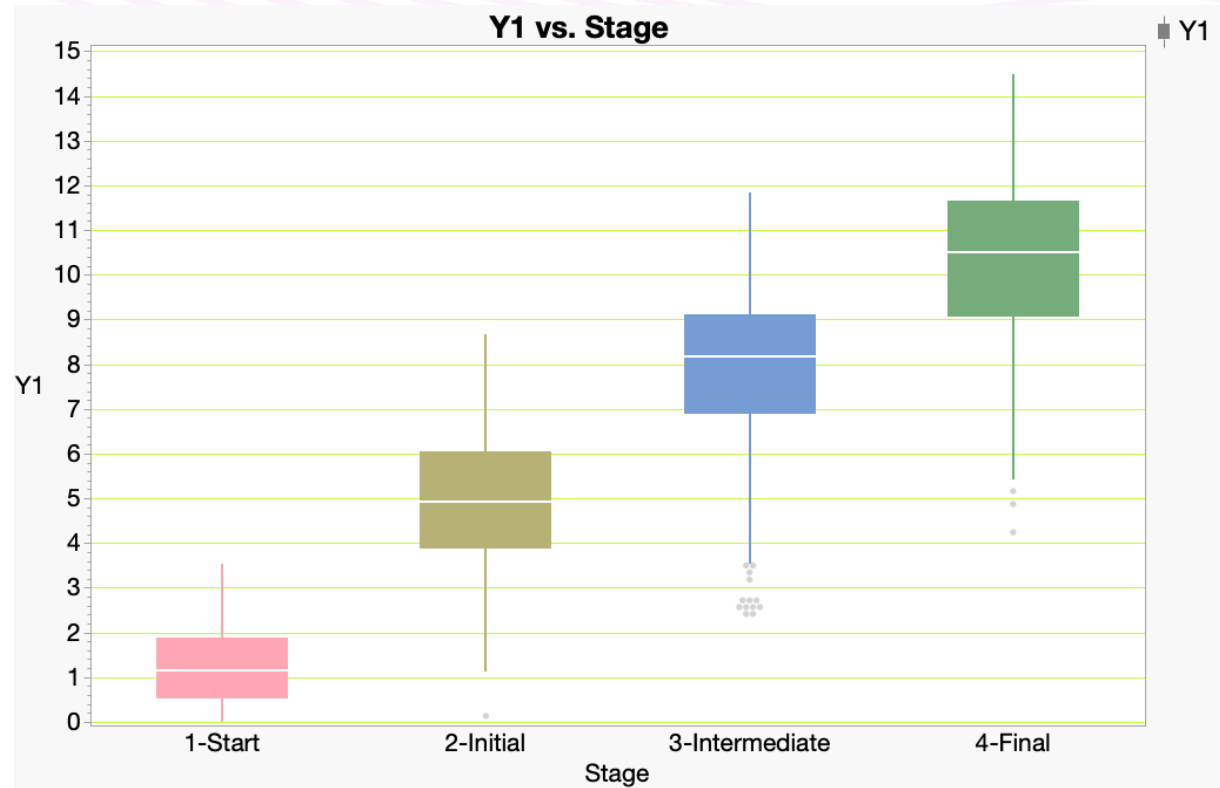
| Stage Final/High Yield     |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Summary of Fit             |          |
| RSquare                    | 0.947313 |
| RSquare Adj                | 0.947279 |
| Root Mean Square Error     | 0.812768 |
| Mean of Response           | 5.359206 |
| Observations (or Sum Wgts) | 1548     |

| Parameter Estimates |           |           |         |         |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Term                | Estimate  | Std Error | t Ratio | Prob> t | Lower 95% | Upper 95% |
| Intercept           | -1.170447 | 0.044278  | -26.43  | <.0001* | -1.257299 | -1.083594 |
| log hr              | 0.0450844 | 0.00027   | 166.72  | <.0001* | 0.044554  | 0.0456148 |

Regression Analysis by  
Low & High Yield Batches

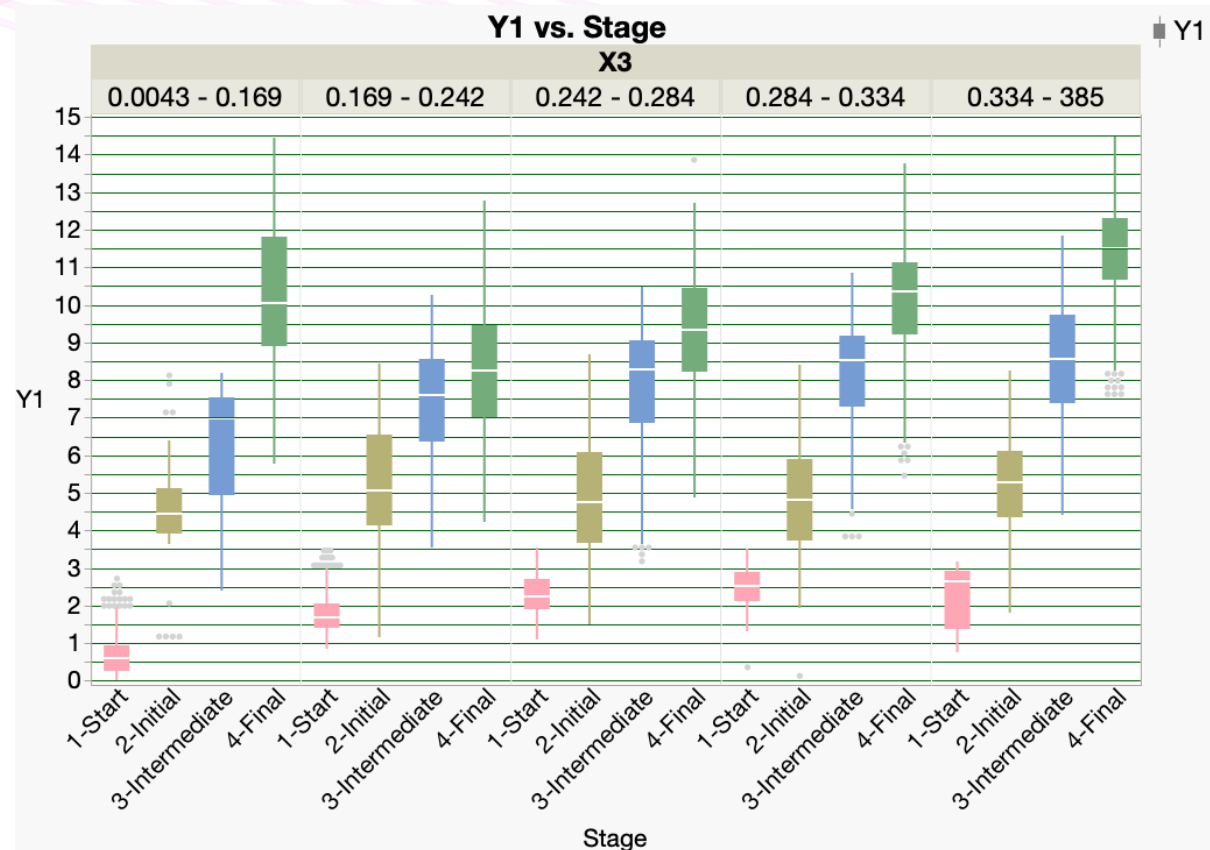


# Stage wise Activity



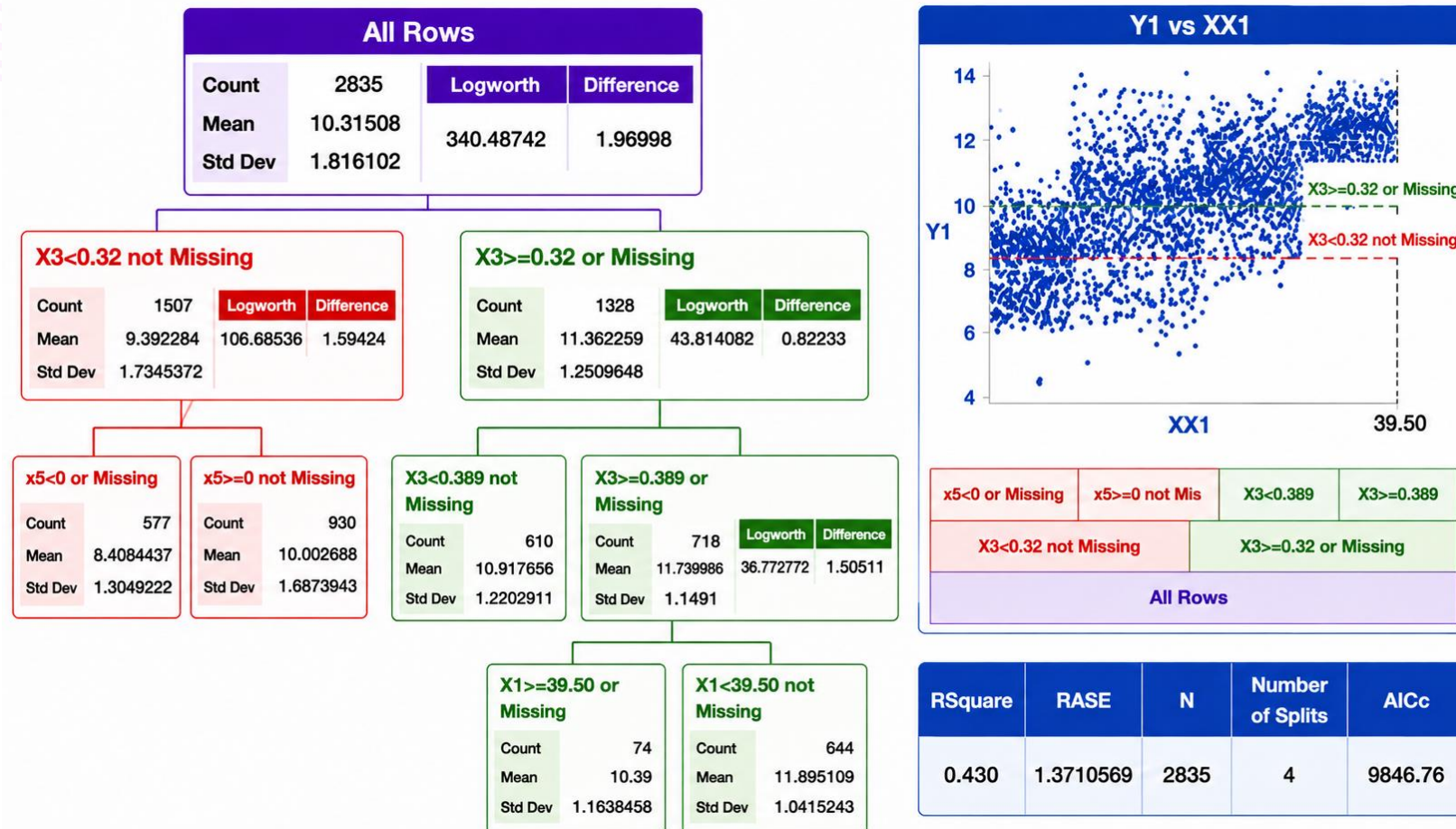
Significant difference between stages for both **Averages** and **Variation** for Activity

# Exploration - Each Variable Stage Wise



Variable X3 – The optimal levels vary with stages of fermentation

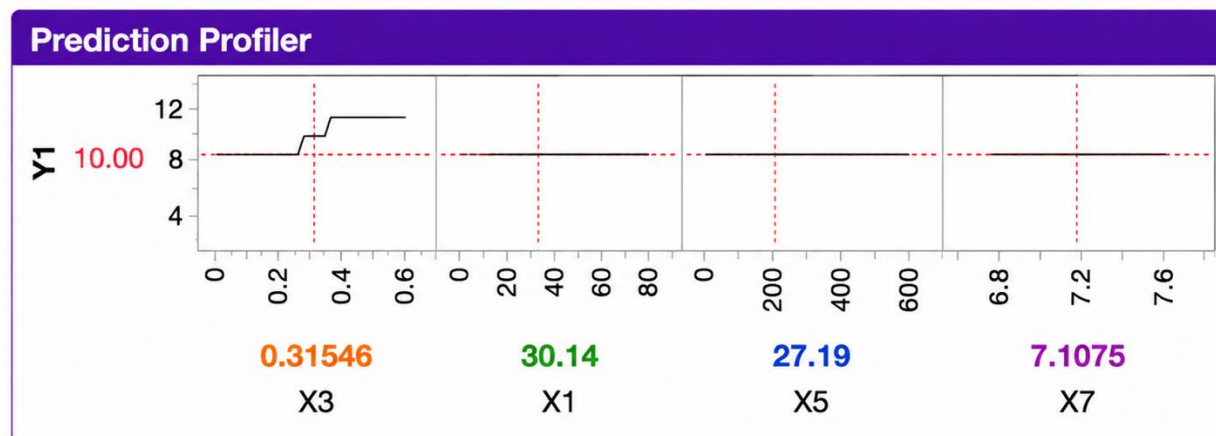
# Tree – Stage Wise Optimization



# Fine Tunning Optimal with Profiler



| Column Contributions |                  |            |                                                                                    |         |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Term                 | Number of Splits | SS         |                                                                                    | Portion |
| X3                   | 2                | 3066286.12 |  | 0.6214  |
| X1                   | 6                | 1089294.67 |  | 0.2208  |
| X5                   | 3                | 431444.028 |  | 0.0874  |
| X7                   | 3                | 347145.47  |  | 0.0704  |



Fine Tuning between  
recommendations through  
TREE Analysis & Profiler

# Bayesian Approach

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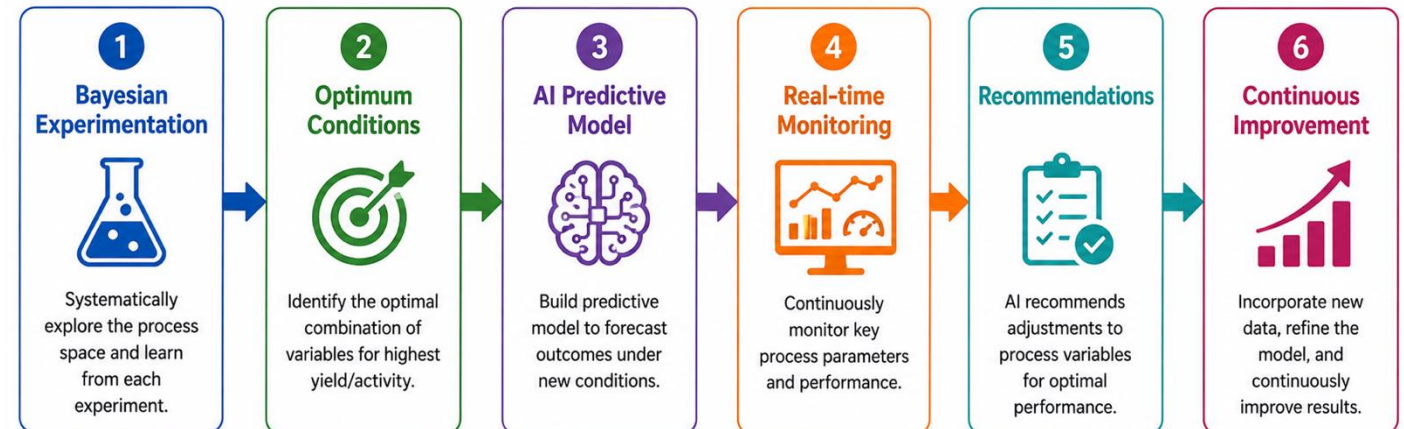
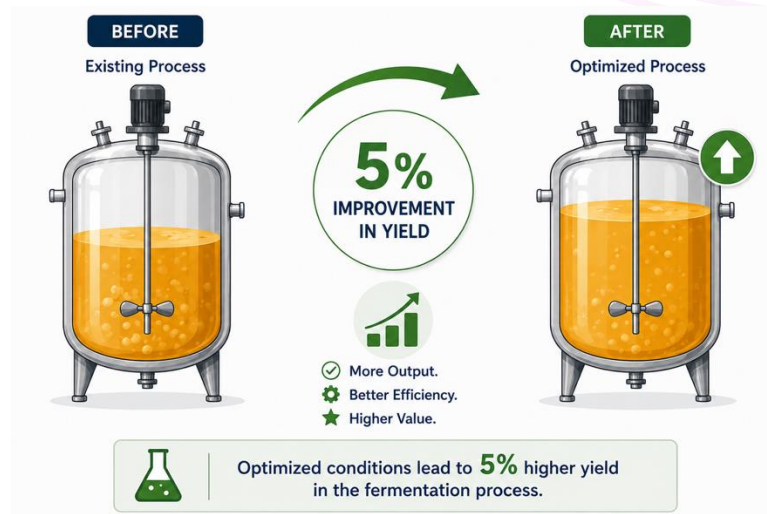
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| SN | ANALYSIS                                    | RELATIONSHIP / OUTPUT                                                                  | PURPOSE                                                                              |
|----|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Feed Duration Effect                        | Response = f(Feed Hours)                                                               | Determine optimum feed duration for maximum response & efficiency.                   |
| 2  | Input A–Feed Relationship                   | Response (Y) = f{Input A (y <sub>1</sub> ), Feed Rate (x <sub>1</sub> )}               | Underst& combined effect of input A & feed rate on response.                         |
| 3  | Input B–Feed Relationship                   | Response (Y) = f{Input B (y <sub>2</sub> ), Feed Rate (x <sub>1</sub> )}               | Underst& combined effect of input B & feed rate on response.                         |
| 4  | Input A–Additive 1 Relationship             | Response (Y) = f{Input A (y <sub>1</sub> ), Additive 1 (x <sub>2</sub> )}              | Assess the effect of additive 1 addition with input A on response.                   |
| 5  | Input Relationship (A vs B with Additive 1) | Input A (y <sub>1</sub> ) = f{Input B (y <sub>2</sub> ), Additive 1 (x <sub>2</sub> )} | Underst& interrelationship between inputs & additive 1.                              |
| 6  | Additive Usage Year-on-Year Comparison      | Year 1 vs. Year 2 (w.r.t. Additive 1, Additive 2)                                      | Compare performance & consumption patterns of additive 1 & additive 2.               |
| 7  | Additive 1 Level Impact                     | Response (Y) = f(Additive 1 Level)                                                     | Identify optimum level/range of additive 1 for desired response.                     |
| 8  | Additive 2 Level Impact                     | Response (Y) = f(Additive 2 Level)                                                     | Identify optimum level/range of additive 2 for desired response.                     |
| 9  | Process Interaction Key Inputs & Additives) | Response (Y) = f{Input A, Input B, Additive 1,2..., Feed Rate}                         | Evaluate interaction effects among key inputs, additives & feed rate.                |
| 10 | Process Profile Analysis Over Time          | Parameter 1 & Parameter 2 vs. Log Hours                                                | Analyse trajectories of key parameters & process stability over time.                |
| 11 | Correlation & Association Analysis          | Correlation among Key Inputs, Additives, Response                                      | Identify strong associations influencing the response & detect multicollinearity.    |
| 12 | EOF Analysis                                | EOF by Time (using calculation)                                                        | Determine End of Process (EOF) at the right time.                                    |
| 13 | Optimization Analysis                       | Multi-response optimization using key inputs, additives & feed rate                    | Identify optimal combination of factors for maximizing response & minimizing cost.   |
| 14 | Outlier & Anomaly Detection                 | Detection of outliers in Key Parameters & Response                                     | Ensure data quality & reliability by identifying abnormal observations.              |
| 15 | Sensitivity Analysis                        | Impact of ± change in inputs/additives on response                                     | Identify critical factors & robustness of the process.                               |
| 16 | Contribution / Pareto Analysis              | % Contribution of each factor to response variation                                    | Focus improvement efforts on factors that contribute the most to performance.        |
| 17 | Robustness & Stability Assessment           | Process Performance across batches / days / conditions                                 | Validate consistency & robustness of process under normal operating ranges.          |
| 18 | Predictive Modeling (AI/ML)                 | Build predictive model for response using key factors                                  | Predict future outcomes, support decision making & enable real-time process control. |

# Results & Deployment

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## Digital Twin Helps Operations Team to Run Process Optimally

The background of the image is a deep purple color, overlaid with numerous thin, wavy, light purple lines that create a sense of motion and depth. These lines are concentrated in the center and fade out towards the edges.

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