

Applications of Design of Experiments and machine learning on product innovation: a literature review

Rosa Arboretti Giancristofaro¹, Riccardo Ceccato², Luca Pegoraro² and Luigi Salmaso²

¹⁾ Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering ²⁾ Department of Management and Engineering, University of Padova, Padua, Italy.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a spike in the application of machine learning (ML) models in industrial contexts [1]. A practice that is gaining traction consists in the application of ML algorithms for the analysis of data collected through experimental designs (DOE) [2]. This is particularly relevant in contexts affected by data scarcity, such as the ones of product improvement and innovation (PI) [2,3].

A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) has been conducted to delineate the state of the art and identify the main trends in this topic [4].

METHODOLOGY

Literature research questions:

LRQ1: Which are the advantages and challenges of using ML methods with respect to traditional parametric statistics approaches?

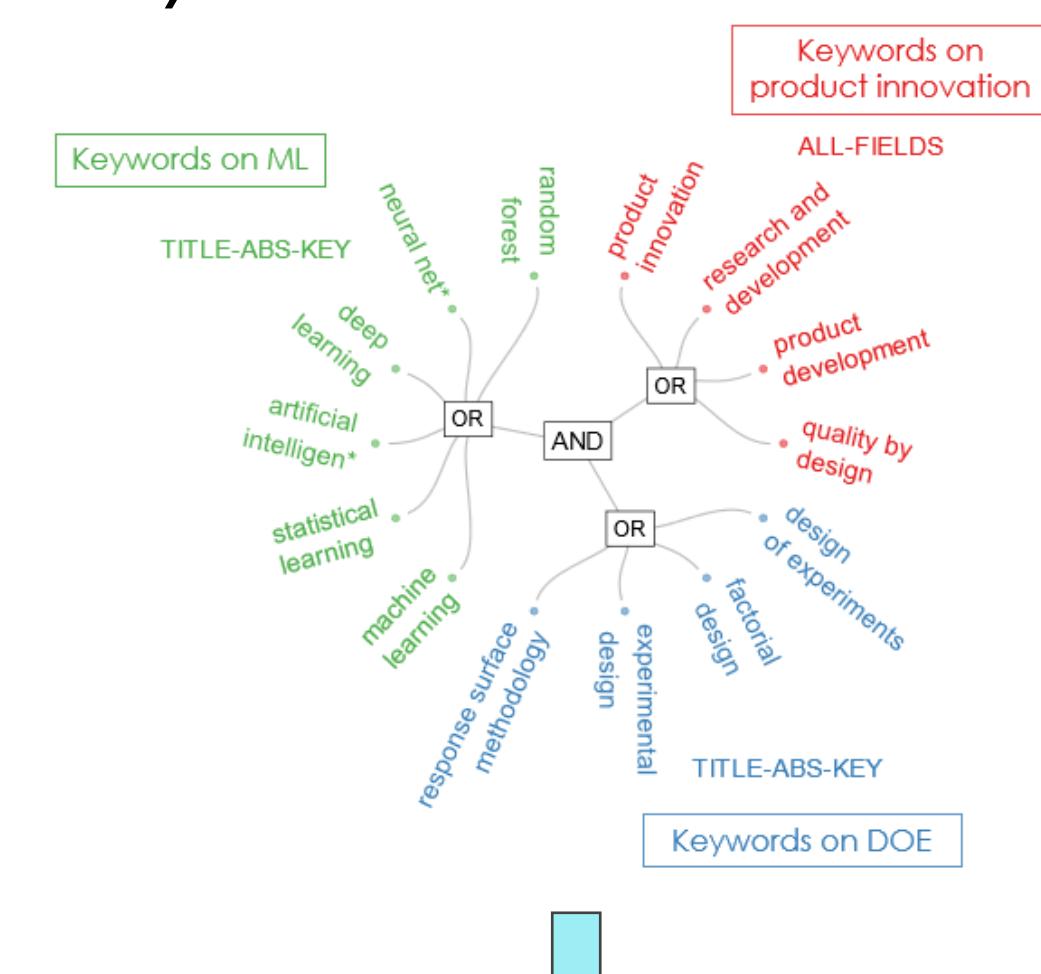
LRQ2: Considering a DOE+ML framework, which are the DOE strategies and DOE types adopted?

LRQ3: Considering a DOE+ML framework, which are the ML algorithms adopted?

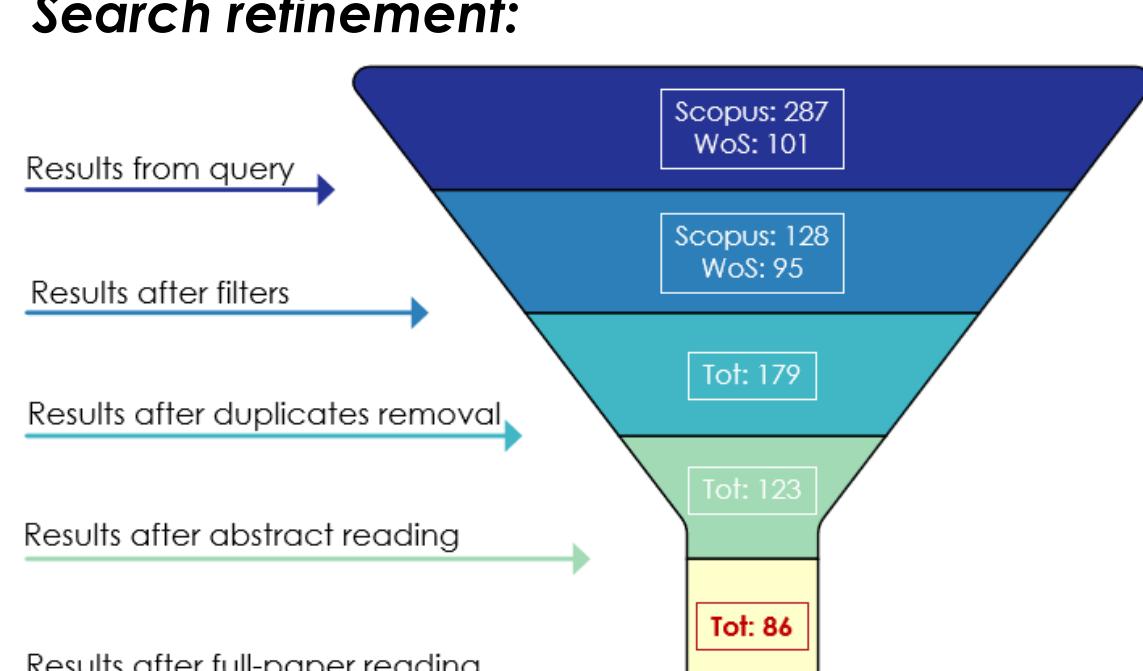
LRQ4: Which are the implications of adopting a DOE+ML framework?

LRQ5: Which are the most important literature gaps and research opportunities?

Query formulation:

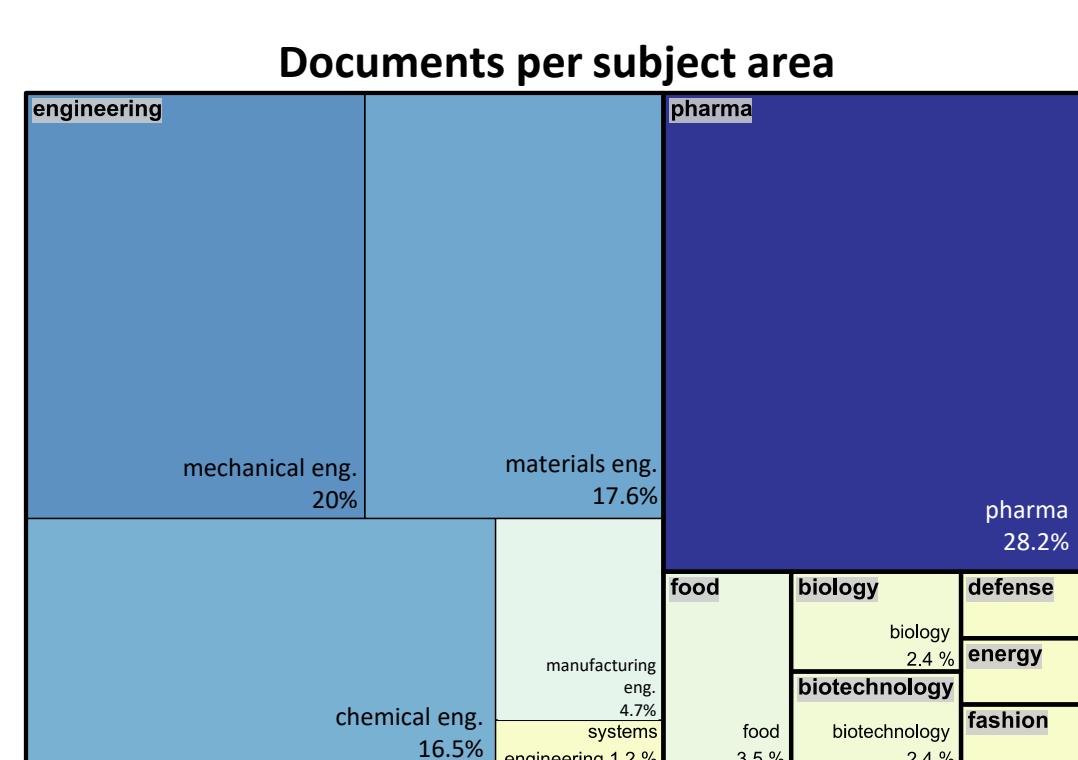
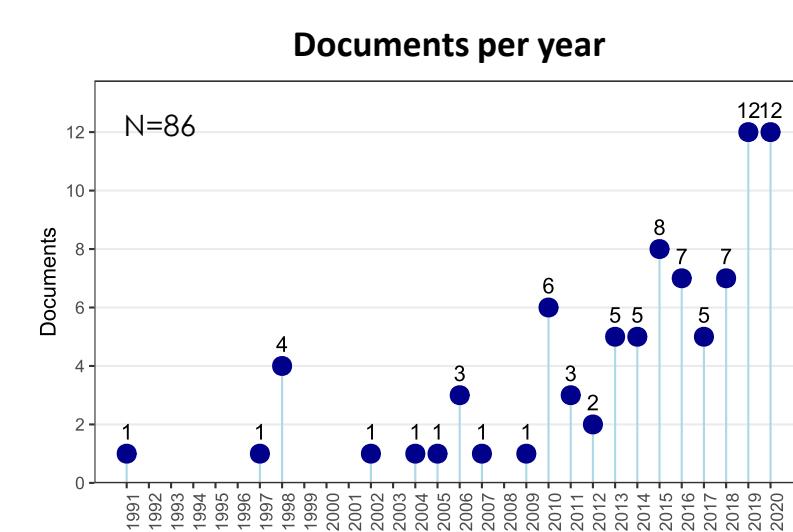


Search refinement:



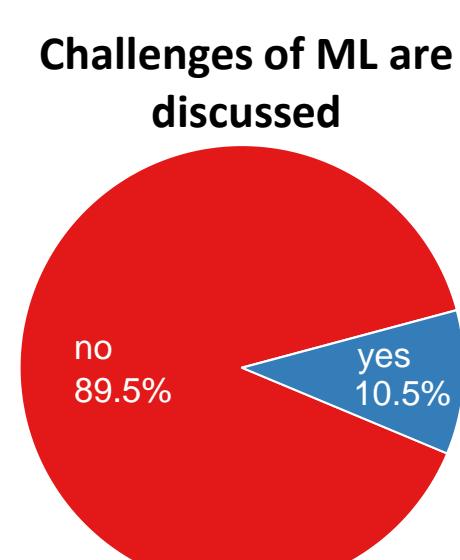
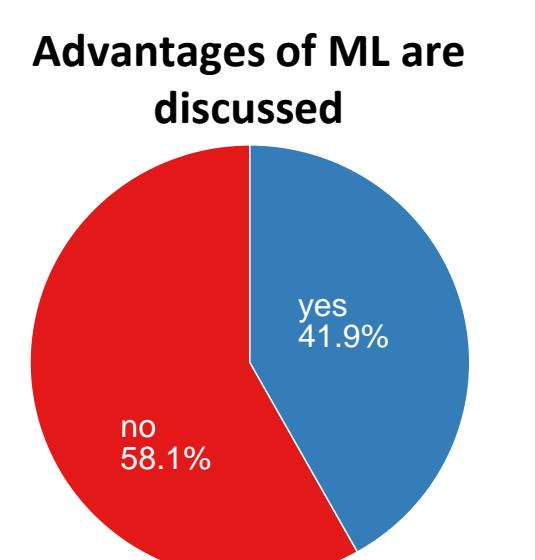
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive results:

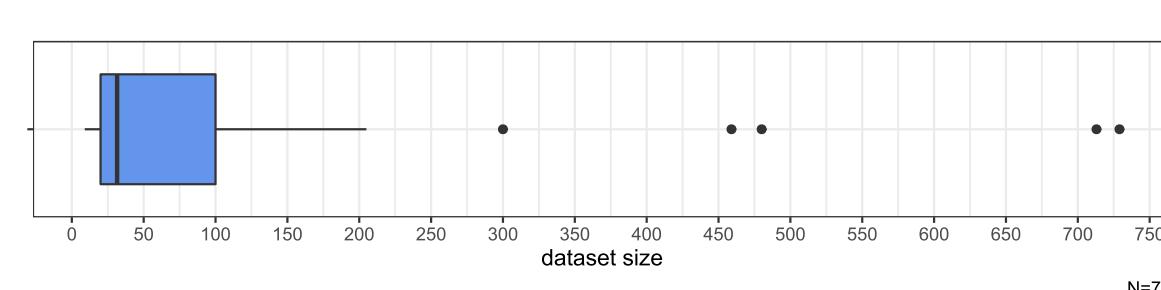
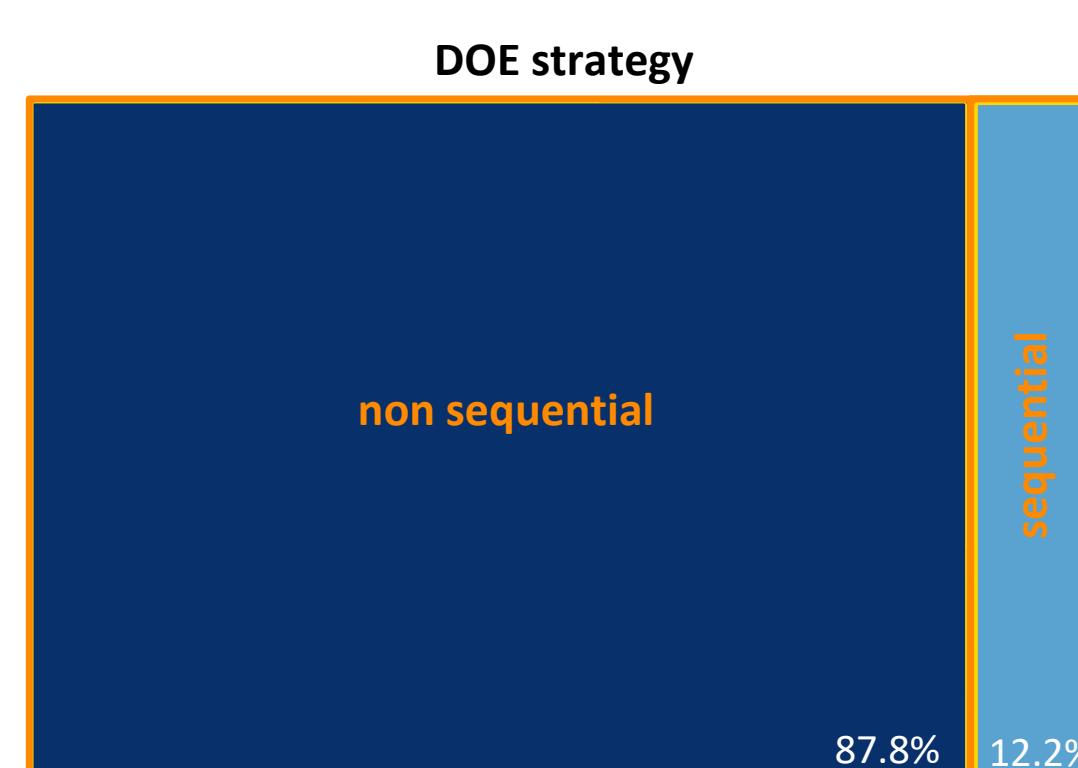


Content analysis results:

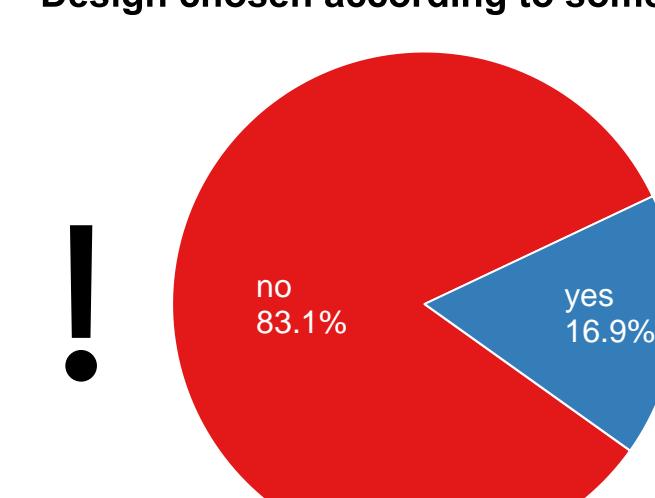
LRQ1:



LRQ2:

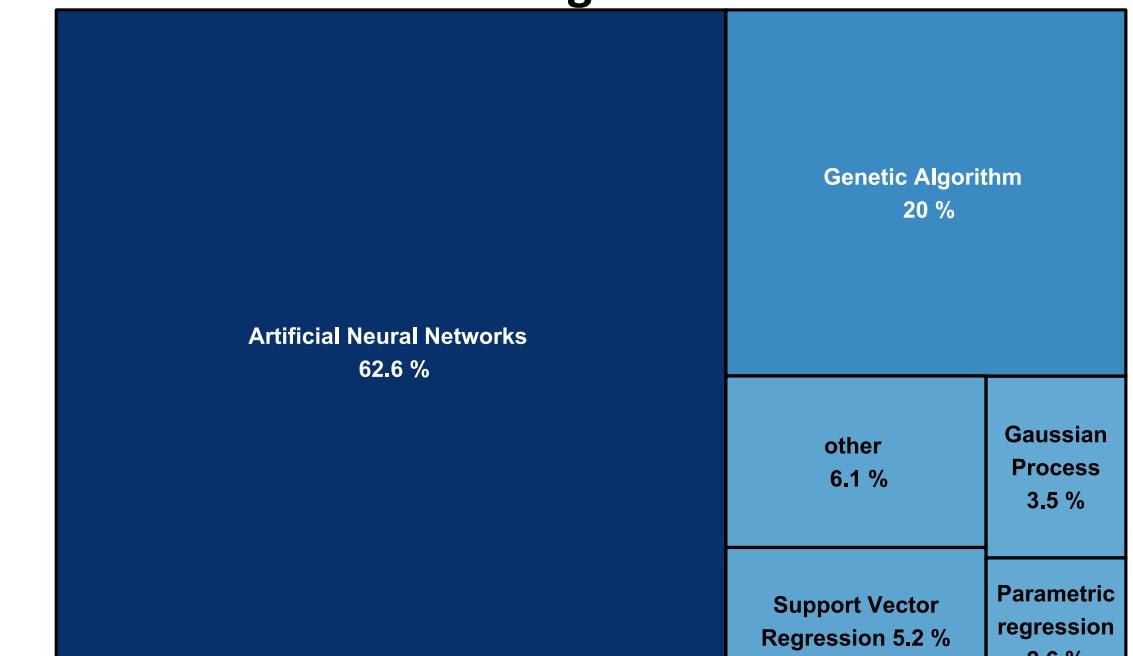


Design chosen according to some criteria

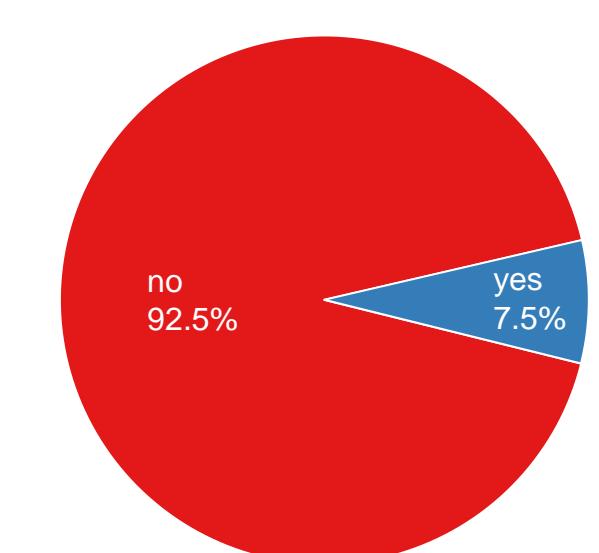


LRQ3:

ML algorithm



Several algorithms are tested



LRQ4:

Description

Description	%	N
In DOE+ML, a minimization of the number of experiments is achieved	35.5	11
In DOE+ML, ML can suggest optimal configurations for DOE trials	29	9
DOE+ML can lead to the exploration of experimental regions omitted by DOE alone	25.8	8
DOE+ML provides better final product quality	25.8	8
In DOE+ML, DOE analysis can be used to explain the relationships which drive the ML algorithms and select variables	25.8	8
DOE+ML can lead to full automation in experimentation	22.6	7
DOE+ML provides a systematic, non-subjective method for PI	16.1	5
In DOE+ML, DOE can optimize ML hyperparameters	6.5	2
In DOE+ML, DOE provides reasonable datasets in small data settings	6.5	2
In DOE+ML, DOE controlled experiments provide a support for causal claims	3.2	1

Table 1: Implications of the joint adoption of DOE+ML in PI

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

LRQ5: Literature Gaps and Open Questions

RQ1: What are the most appropriate DOE strategies (seq. vs non-seq.) and DOE types for a DOE + ML framework?

RQ2: What are the most appropriate ML algorithms in a DOE + ML framework? How to choose them?

It is the authors' intention to answer to the RQs through application on real data and simulation studies.

REFERENCES

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- [3] Y. Tian, R. Yuan, D. Xue, Y. Zhou, X. Ding, J. Sun, T. Lookman, Role of uncertainty estimation in accelerating materials development via active learning, *Journal of Applied Physics* 128 (2020) .
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