

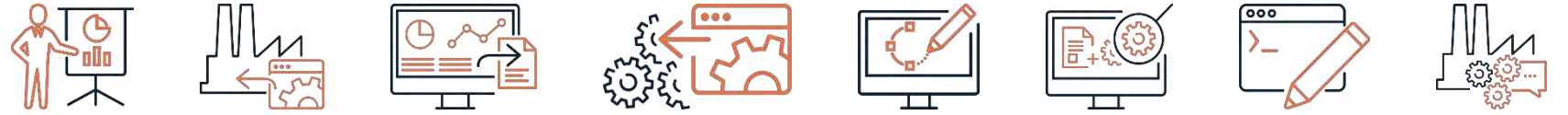
PLA 2017

WORKSHOP DIGITAL DATA CONVERGENCE, REGULATORY AUDIT SUPPORT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAT AND QBD

Barcelona April 4, 2017

A holistic approach to tactical and strategic information

Agenda



1. plantex introduction
2. The PAT & QbD Business case
3. plantex live in a PAT & QbD environment
4. Q&A

Matthias Spreitzenbarth

Moritz Pflaum

Marc Vorderman



data science



simulation



mathematical
optimization



visual
communication



collaboration

A holistic approach to tactical and strategic information

- A holistic approach will make certain that your business is running at its full potential, building an environment of “real” continuous improvement as opposed to simply having strong and weak areas.
- The holistic approach to business information is meant to look beyond your operational data.
- Considering all available data, business, operational and scientific data, internal and external data sources and find information; actionable insights...
- ... previously impossible to find due to the limitation of the source.

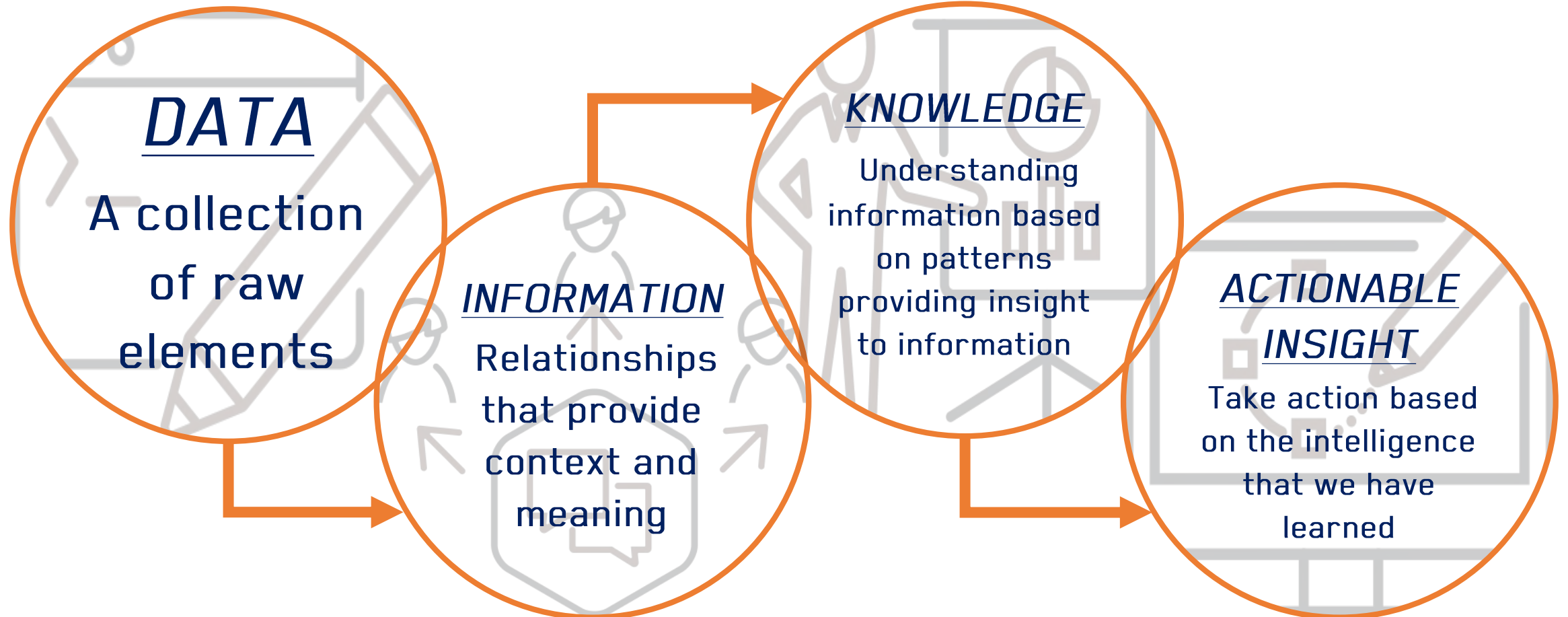
Discovering Actionable Insights

The complexity of discovering actionable knowledge grows in lock-step with the volume of data!



Knowledge

From Data to an Actionable Insight



The Analytics Spectrum

... AS THE ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONALITY INCREASES THE "BUSINESS CLIENT" GAINS MORE INSIGHT INTO THE MECHANICS OF OPTIMIZATION



Operational

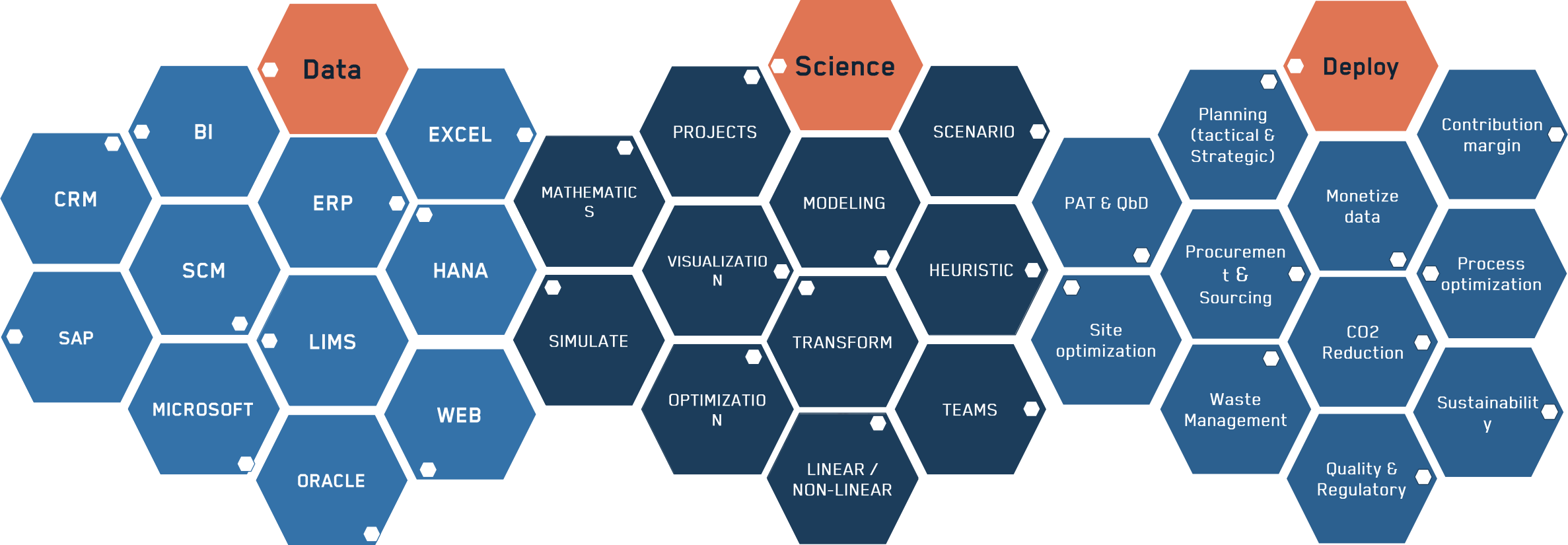
Strategic

insight into existing conditions and performance, comparing existing activities to expectations

THE NOTION OF USING DATA TO BOTH RUN AND IMPROVE THE BUSINESS SUGGEST A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THINKING ABOUT THE VALUE OF INFORMATION

evaluate the degree to which any potential measurements impact future corporate value

plantex covers the full spectrum



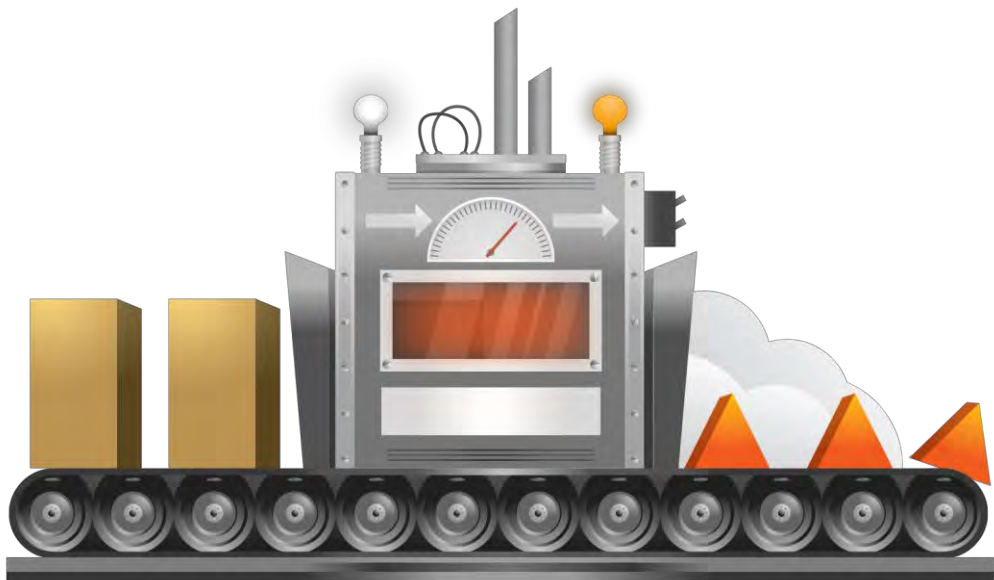
Operational

Strategic

Plantex and PAT & QbD

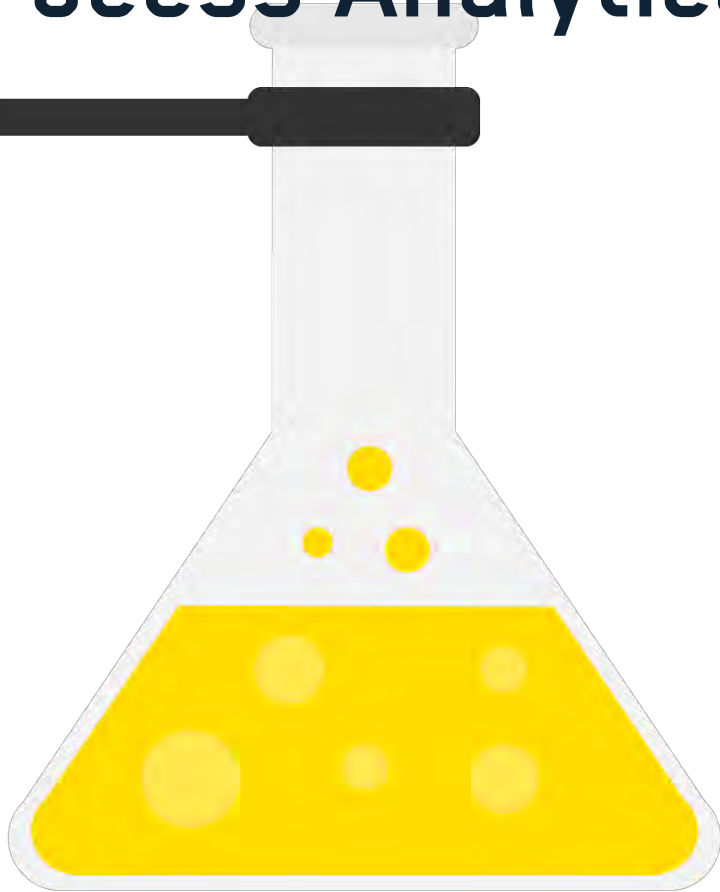
A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO INFORMATION

A chapter in the process of developing a new formulation using PAT & QbD.



- With plantex we will combine process, quality and scientific data.
- Analyzing experimental, process and related quality data to identify the critical process parameters and their influence on quality attributes.
- The actionable insights found will make it possible to create a mathematical model to predict how changes in critical material attributes or process parameters will influence the product quality.

Process Analytical Technology (PAT)



- Used to design, analyze and control processes
- Critical Process Parameters (CPP)
- Critical Quality Attributes (CQA)

It is necessary to:

1. Acquire and analyze data to understand the process
2. Use in- or on-line analytical instruments, calibrate them
3. Provide a basis for continuous improvement

Quality by Design (QbD)

Using a thorough understanding, it is possible to:

- predict quality attributes,
- instead of measuring them.

Quality is guaranteed by design.

When approved it can:

- Save resources
- Reduce time to market
- Make processes more efficient



Sources



- QbD study: ACE-Tablets
(<https://www.ispe.org/pqli/case-study-ace-tablets.pdf>)
- Implementation of ICH Q8, Q9, Q10
(http://www.ich.org/fileadmin/_migrated/content_uploads/Q-IWG_Web_Case_Study.pdf)
- FDA QbD example
(<https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/HowDrugsareDevelopedandApproved/ApprovalApplications/AbbreviatedNewDrugApplicationANDAGenerics/UCM304305.pdf>)

The data model used

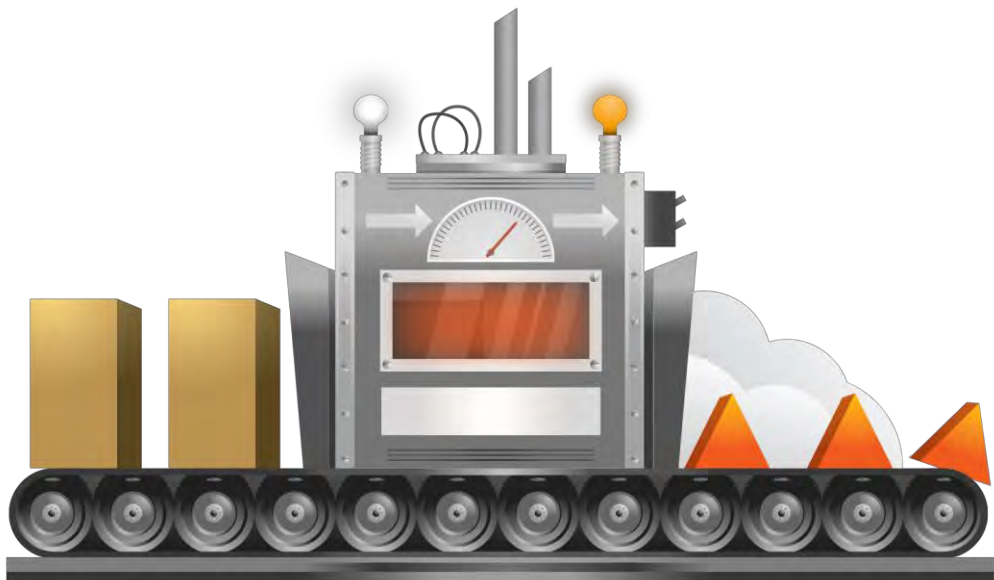
- Laboratories and suppliers
- Drugs (APIs)
- Formulations (i.e. “Metabene 20mg tablets”)
- Production processes
- Batches
- Process data
- Other data sources
(EM, experimental data, etc.)



Plantex and PAT & QbD

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO INFORMATION

A chapter in the process of developing a new formulation using PAT & QbD.



- With plantex we will combine process, quality and scientific data.
- Analyzing experimental, process and related quality data to identify the critical process parameters and their influence on quality attributes.
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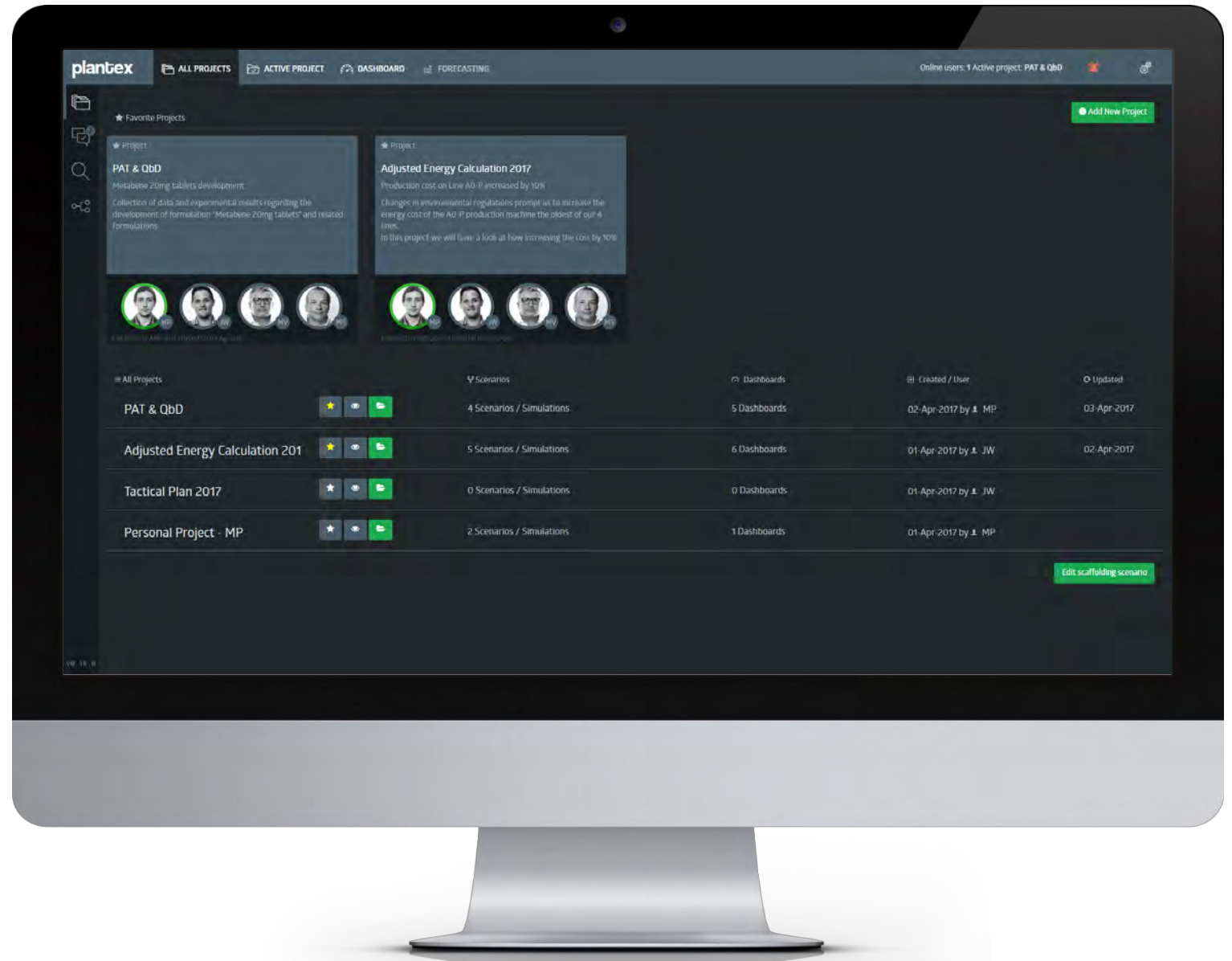
plantex

We will step right into the application for the next part of the workshop.

At first, we see a list of available projects to choose from.

Projects provide the means to easily group topics/tasks and teams.

For this workshop, we will open the "PAT & QbD" project.

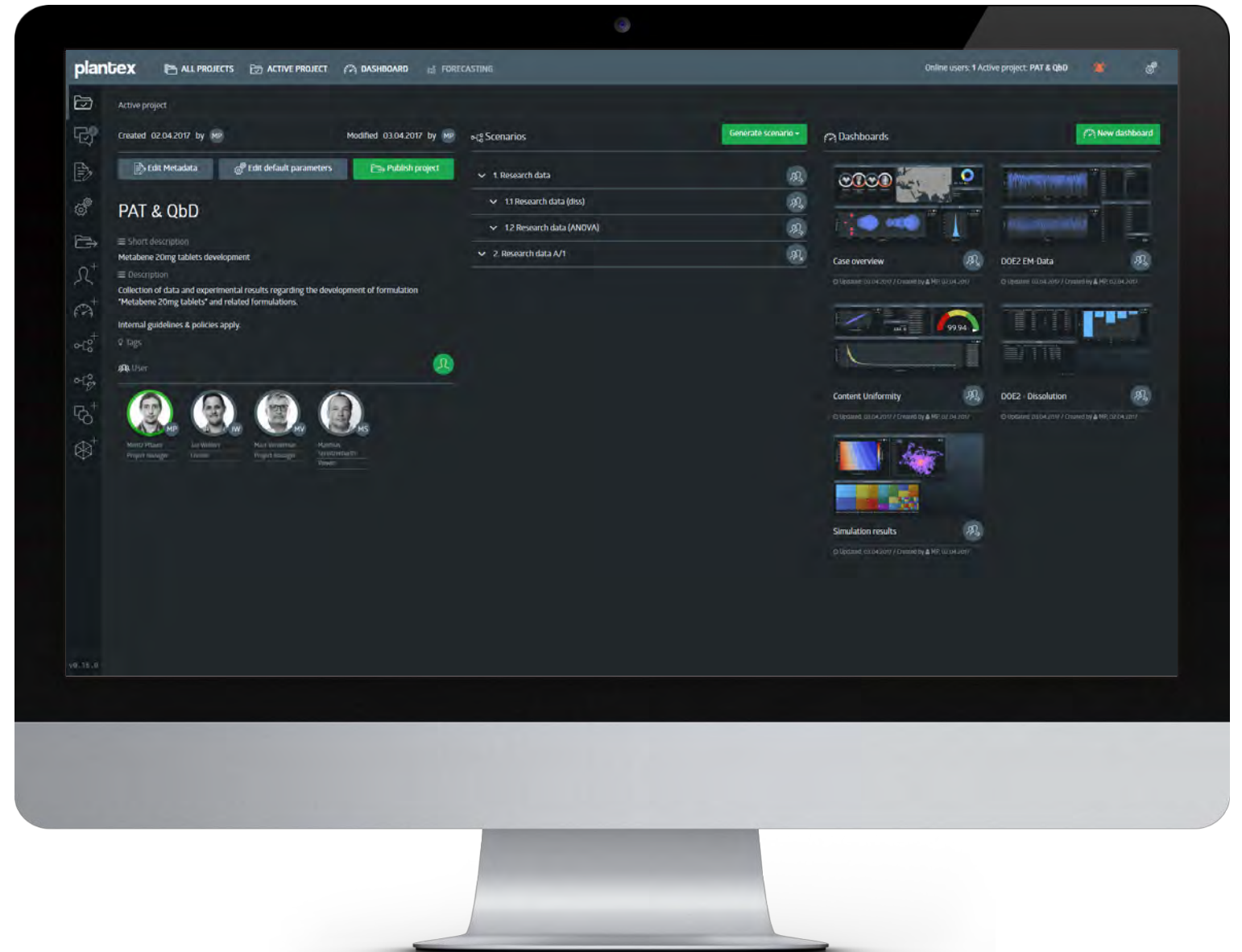


Project view

In the project view, there is a lot of information, which we will look at in detail a bit later.

First, we want to provide a overview of the process and model that we will see.

The screen on the next slide shows the “case overview” dashboard, at which we will look more closely.





Production process



Blending
(diffusion mixer)

Metabene (API)
Lactose
Microcrystalline Cellulose (MCC)
Croscarmellose Sodium (CCS)

Dry Granulation & Milling
(roller compactor)

Lubrication
(diffusion mixer)

Magnesium Stearate

Compressing
(robatory press)

18.04.2017

Laboratories & suppliers



18.04.2017

Labs by total production



BNLS DE04 FR3X

18.04.2017

Formulation types

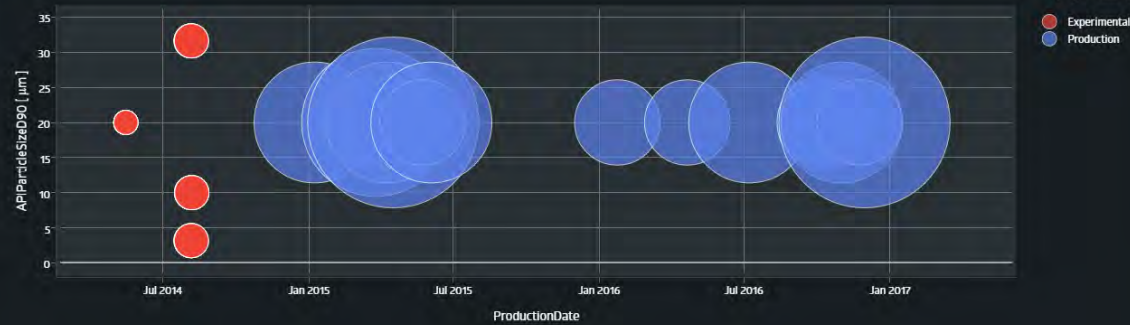
Search ...

Experimental ✓

Production ✓

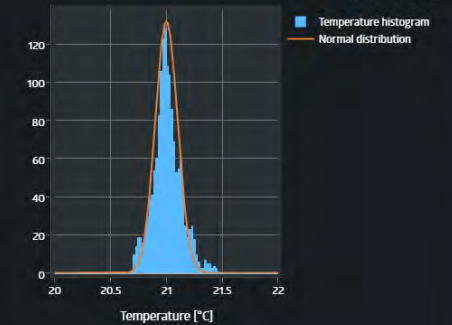
Page # 1 of 1

Batch timeline



v9_16_0

EM-Data



18.04.2017

Production process

The widget in the top left corner shows a visualization of the production process to produce the tablets.

In this workshop, we are looking at the development of a new formulation: “Metabene 20mg tablets”

Metabene is the fictional drug (API) we chose for this example case.



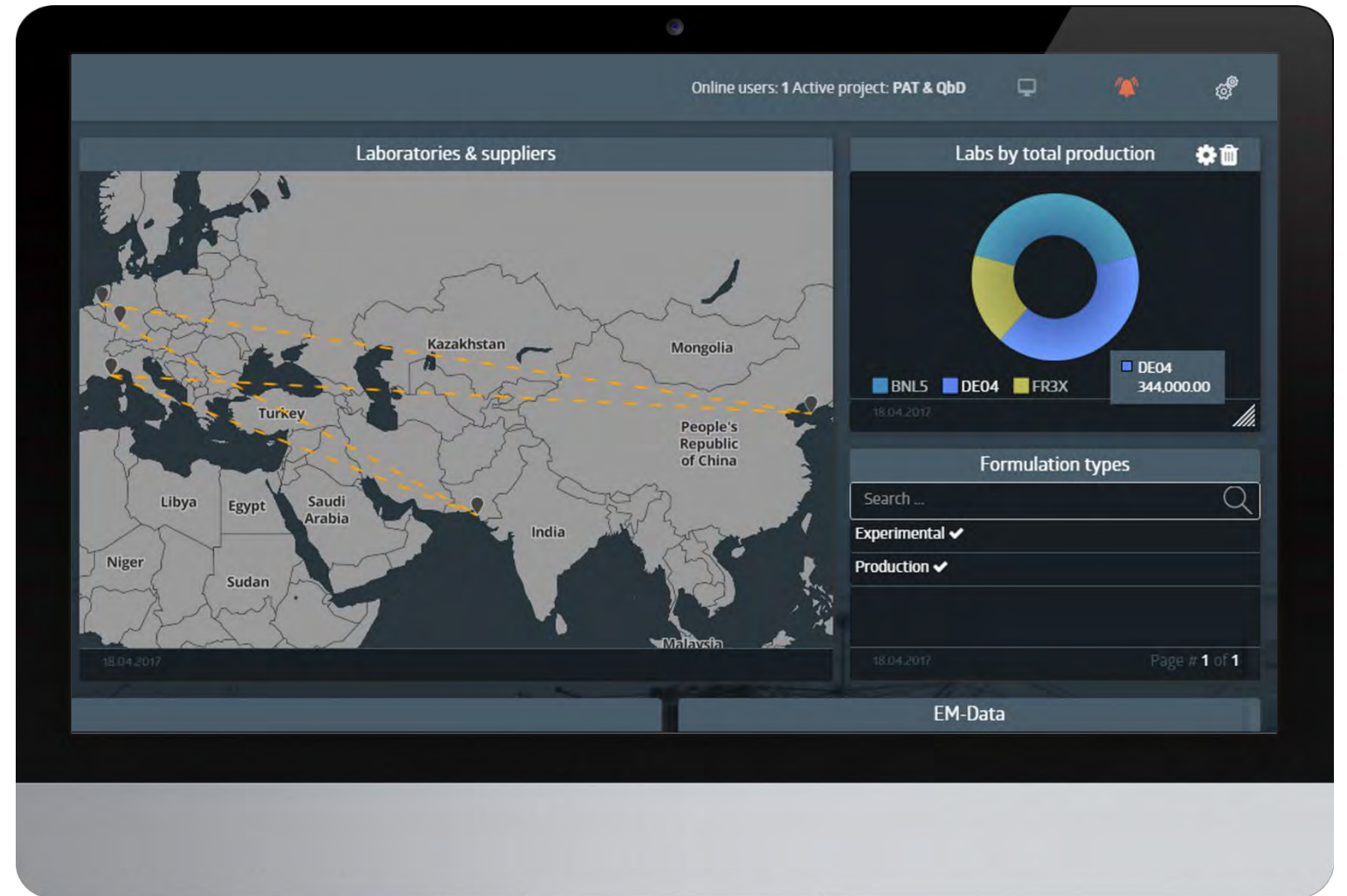
Laboratories

On the map widget, we can see three laboratories:

- France (FR3X)
- The Netherlands (BNL5)
- Germany (DE04)

The yellow supply lines indicate their suppliers in China and Pakistan.

Clicking the pie chart allows us to filter just the German lab, which we will see in the next slide.





Production process

- Blending** (diffusion mixer)
Metabene (API)
Lactose
Microcrystalline Cellulose (MCC)
Croscarmellose Sodium (CCS)
- Dry Granulation & Milling** (roller compactor)
- Lubrication** (diffusion mixer)
Magnesium Stearate
- Compressing** (robatory press)



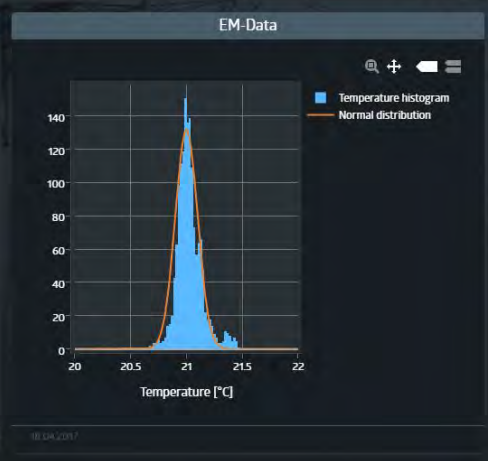
Labs by total production

DE04

Formulation types

Search ...

- Experimental ✓
- Production ✓



Batches

In the timeline chart in the lower left, we can see batches by production date (X-axis).

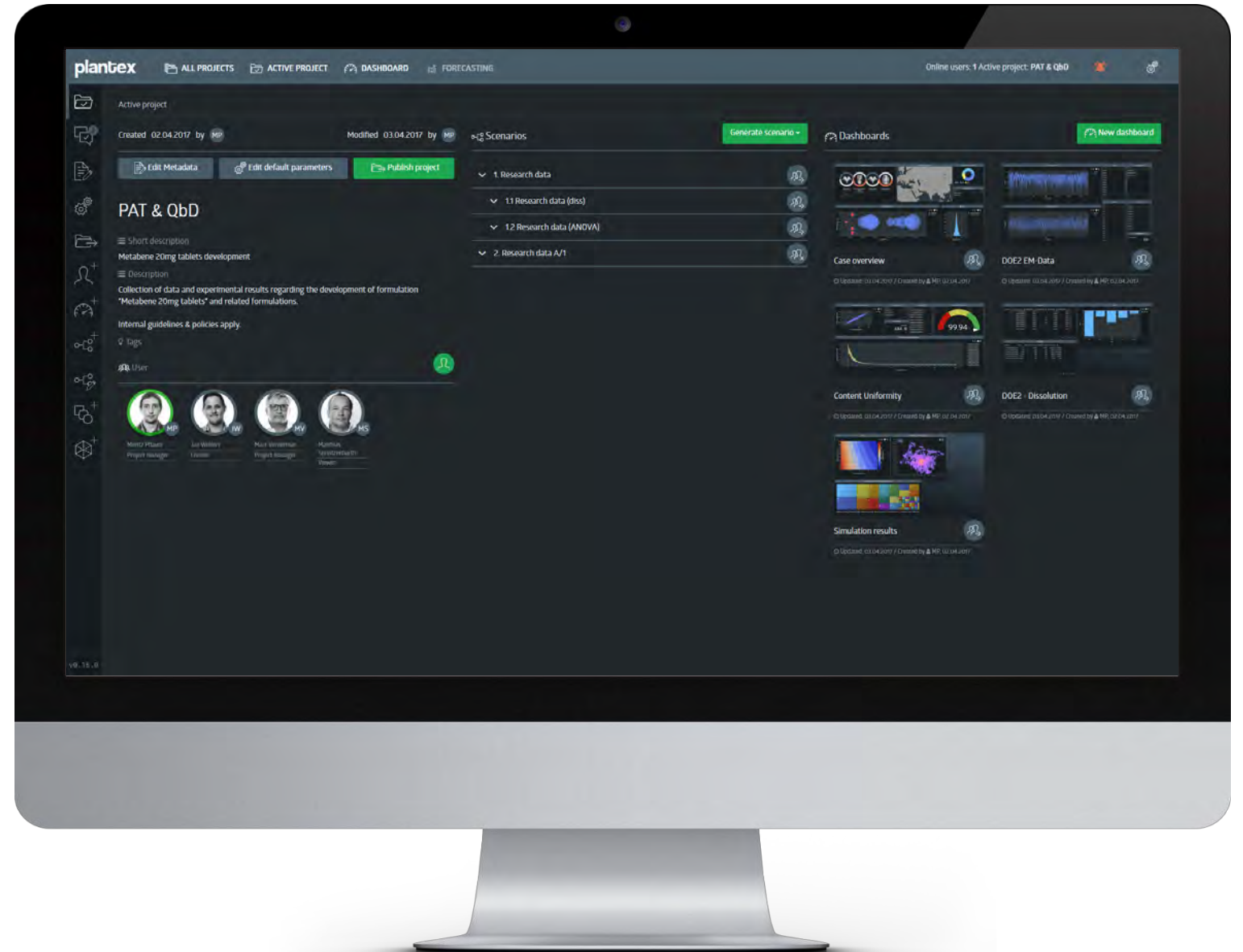
Experimental batches are colored red, production batches blue. The bubble size indicates the batch size.

We can also see the *API particle size* (Y-axis) was varied in some of the experimental batches.



Project view

From the dashboard, we navigate back to the project overview page and take a look at the different elements on here.

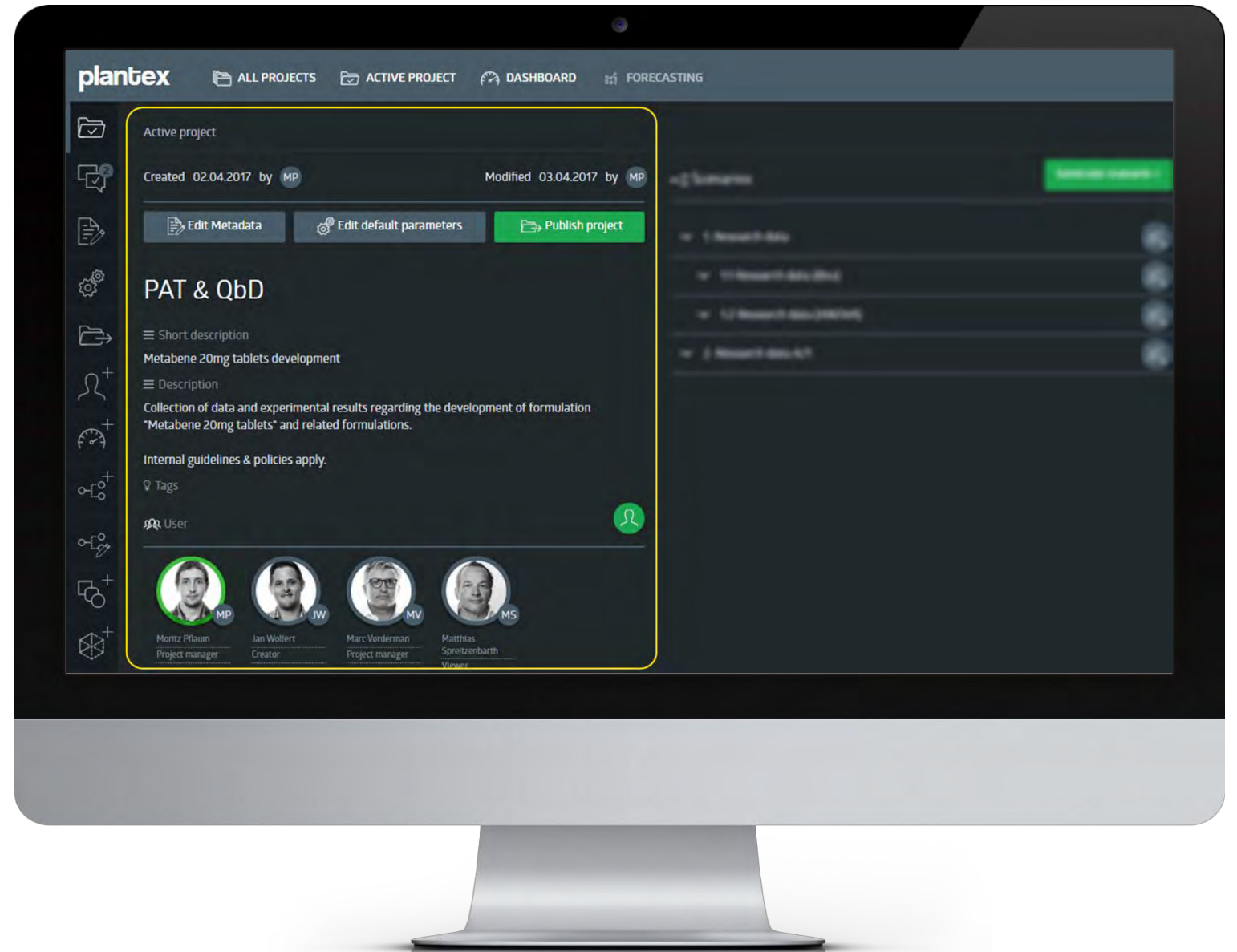


Project metadata

This section contains information about the project itself, like the name “PAT & QbD” and a short & detailed description.

Here you can also see the members of the project and their roles.

A green circle indicates an online user.



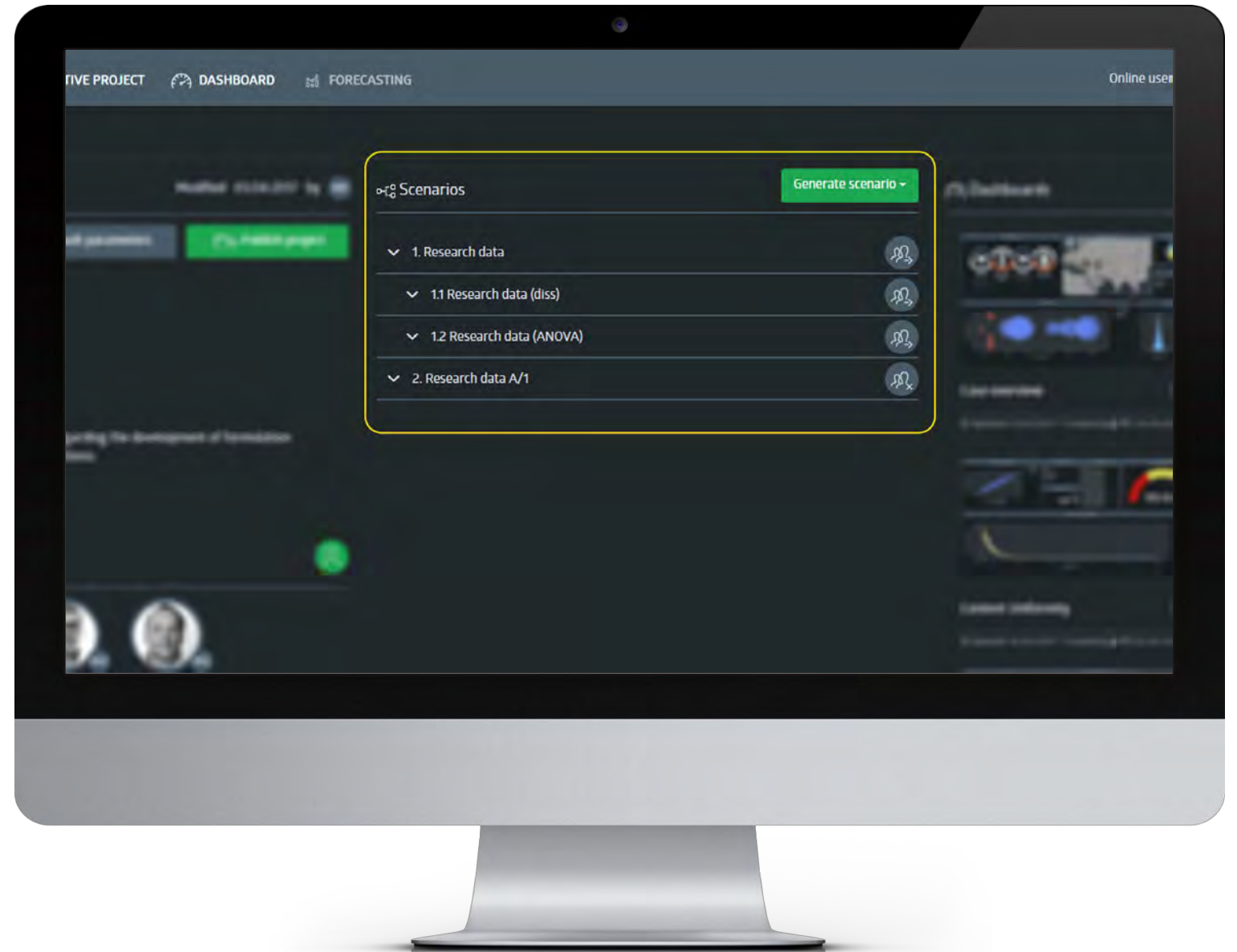
Scenarios

The middle section contains the project scenarios.

A scenario in plantex is a selection of the data you currently work with.

Once a scenario is created, it is fixed.

It is possible to create unlimited scenarios using either new data imports or methods such as **transformations** or **simulations** etc.

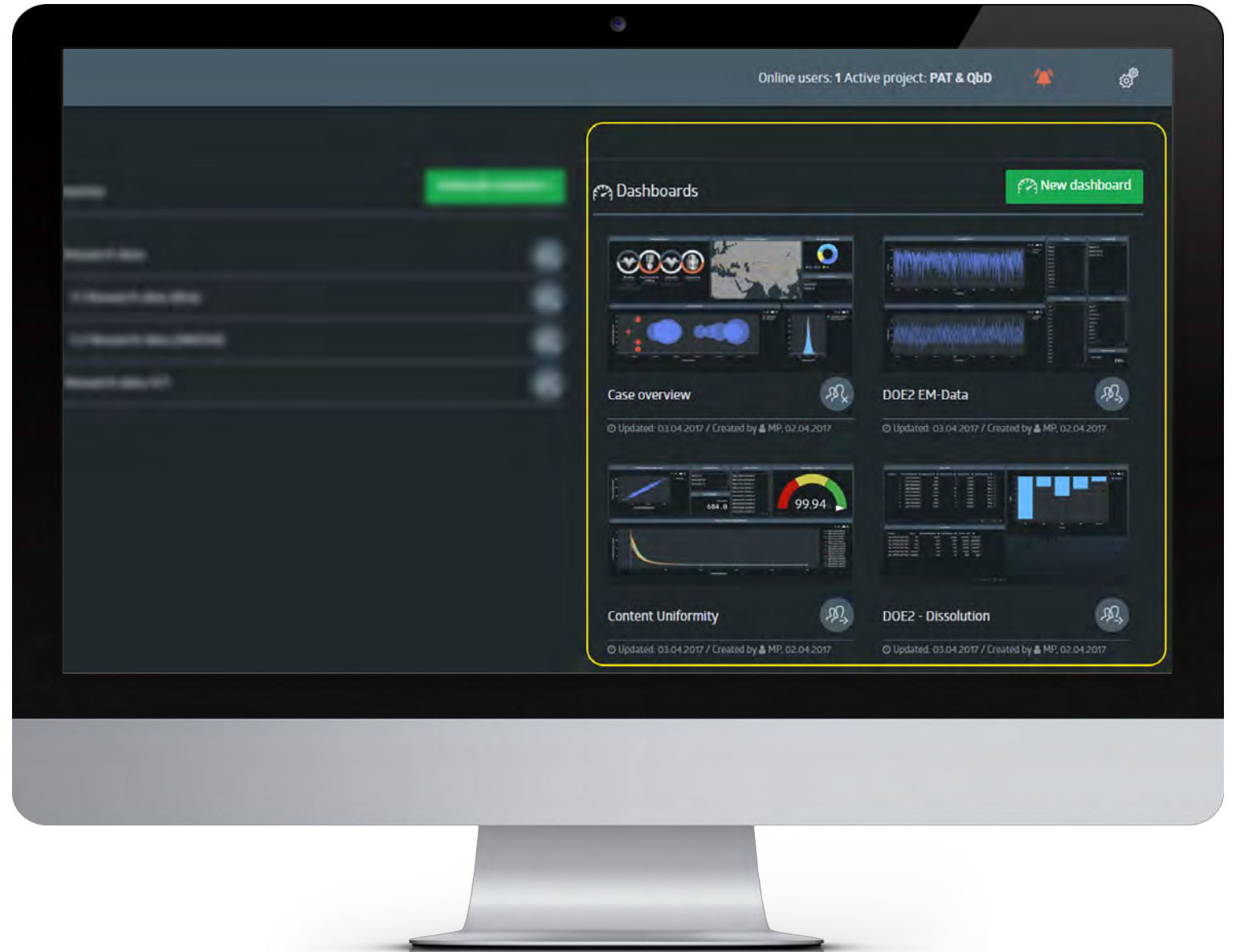


Dashboards

The rightmost section shows the available dashboards, including a small preview picture.

These are either private dashboards the user created or public dashboards shared by someone in the project.

Clicking on a dashboard will navigate to the dashboard view.



Content uniformity

Next, we will look at the “Content Uniformity” dashboard.

Content uniformity is affected by the blend uniformity of the blend in the first step of the process.

Blend uniformity is measured by a *near infrared spectroscopy probe* (NIRS).

We can see the measurements in the lower half of the dashboard.





Blend uniformity during blending



Assay

If we filter to just a single batch, we see only one line remaining in the lower half.

The upper left chart shows the **tablet weight** (X-axis):

100% means the value is exactly what it is supposed to be. 105% means its 5% heavier, but still in the acceptable range (95% - 105%).

The Y-Axis displays the **label claim** (% of target assay, in our case 20mg).

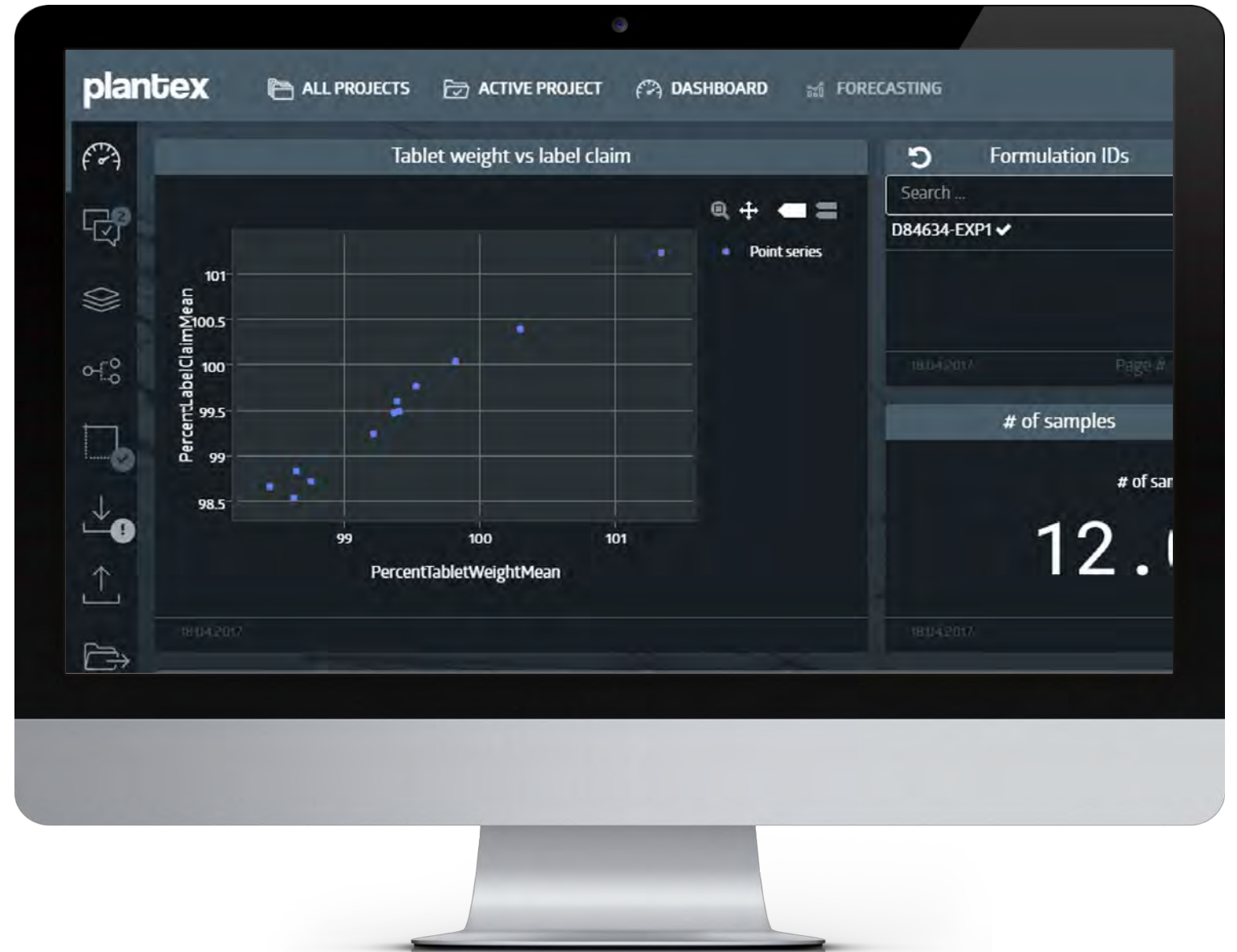


Assay

As we can see, there seems to be a linear relationship.

This implies, that if a tablet weighs 103% of what it is supposed to weigh, it likely also contains 103% of the API it is supposed to contain.

To emphasize this, we can use the *configure widget* dialog to add a calculated regression line, as seen in the next slides.



Configuration Store / Restore

Scientific plot configuration settings

Widget title: Tablet weight vs label claim

Series type: Line Add

Point series

Type: Point Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2

Datasource: CUSTudy

X: PercentTabletWei... Y: PercentLabelClaim...

Color: [Blue]

Save

Simulation IDs	Batch numbers
	Search ...
	BDE04/EXP10-20140515
	BDE04/EXP110-20140515
	BDE04/EXP11-20140515
	BDE04/EXP12-20140515
	BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
	BDE04/EXP14-20140515
	BDE04/EXP15-20140515
	BDE04/EXP16-20140515
	BDE04/EXP17-20140515
	BDE04/EXP18-20140515
	BDE04/EXP19-20140515

of samples

12.0



Configuration Store / Restore

Scientific plot configuration settings

Widget title: Tablet weight vs label claim

Series type: Line **Add**

Point series

Type: Point Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2

Datasource: CUSTudy

X: PercentTabletWei... Y: PercentLabelClaim...

Color: ■

Line series

Type: Line Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2

Datasource: ProductionData

X: EnvHumidity Y: EnvTemperature

Show markers Smooth line

Color: ■

Save

v9.16.0

Simulation IDs

1 of 1

of samples

12.0

Batch numbers

Batch numbers
BDE04/EXP10-20140515
BDE04/EXP110-20140515
BDE04/EXP11-20140515
BDE04/EXP12-20140515
BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP14-20140515
BDE04/EXP15-20140515
BDE04/EXP16-20140515
BDE04/EXP17-20140515
BDE04/EXP18-20140515
BDE04/EXP19-20140515



Configuration Store / Restore

Scientific plot configuration settings

Widget title:

Series type: **Line**

Point series

Type: **Point** Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2

Datasource: **CUStudy**

X: **PercentTabletWei...** Y: **PercentLabelClaim...**

Color:

Line series

Type: **Line** Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2

Datasource:

- Formulations
- Computed
- Computed source
- Sequence
- Regression**

v9.16.0

Simulation IDs

of samples

12.0

Batch numbers

Batch numbers
BDE04/EXP10-20140515
BDE04/EXP110-20140515
BDE04/EXP11-20140515
BDE04/EXP12-20140515
BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP14-20140515
BDE04/EXP15-20140515
BDE04/EXP16-20140515
BDE04/EXP17-20140515
BDE04/EXP18-20140515
BDE04/EXP19-20140515



plantex

PQL

Sequence

Regression

Source

CUStudy

Predictor

PercentTabletWeightMean

Response

PercentLabelClaimMean

Cancel

Save

research data A/1 -
import specification v3.2

PercentLabelClaim.

Configuration Store / Restore

Scientific plot configuration settings

Widget title: Tablet weight vs label claim

Series type: Line **Add**

Point series

Type: Point **Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2**

Datasource: CUSTudy

X: PercentTabletWei... Y: PercentLabelClaim...

Color: [Blue]

Line series

Type: Line **Research data A/1 - Import specification v3.2**

Datasource: Regression

X: X Y: Y

Show markers Smooth line

Color: [Yellow]

Save

v9.16.0

Simulation IDs

Batch numbers

of samples

12.0

Simulation IDs
BDE04/EXP10-20140515
BDE04/EXP110-20140515
BDE04/EXP11-20140515
BDE04/EXP12-20140515
BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP14-20140515
BDE04/EXP15-20140515
BDE04/EXP16-20140515
BDE04/EXP17-20140515
BDE04/EXP18-20140515
BDE04/EXP19-20140515





Formulation IDs

Search...

D84634-EXP1 ✓

Page # 1 of 1

of samples

12.0

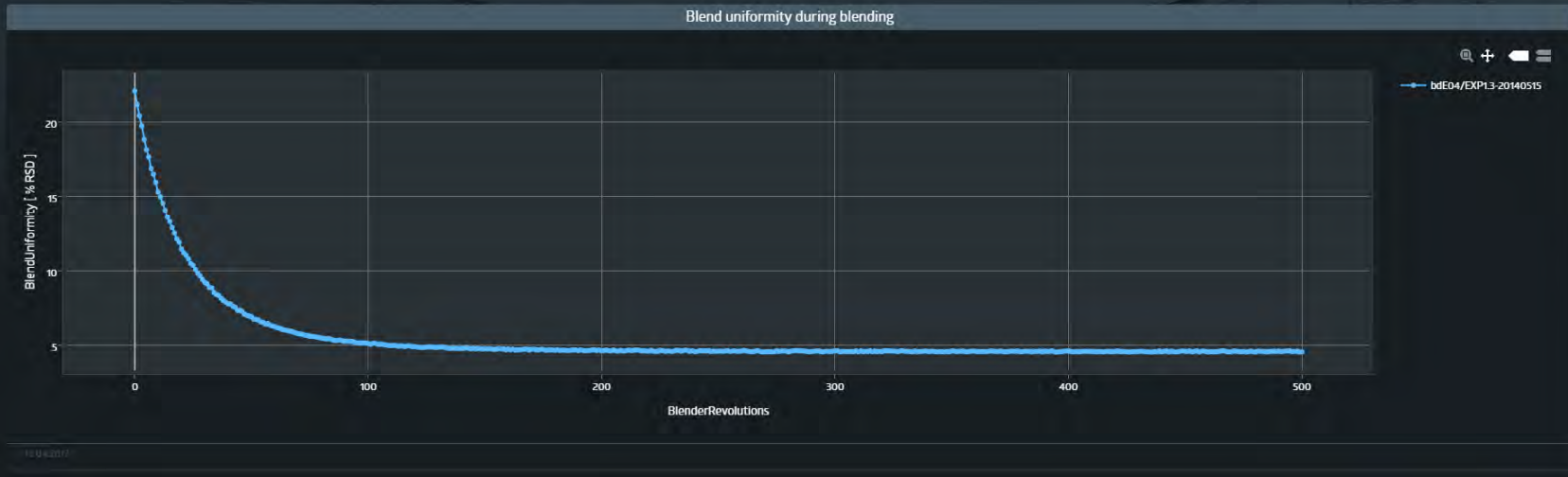
of samples

Batch numbers

Search...

BDE04/EXP10-20140515
BDE04/EXP110-20140515
BDE04/EXP11-20140515
BDE04/EXP12-20140515
BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP14-20140515
BDE04/EXP15-20140515
BDE04/EXP16-20140515
BDE04/EXP17-20140515
BDE04/EXP18-20140515
BDE04/EXP19-20140515

Page # 1 of 1





Formulation IDs

Search...

D84634-EXP1 ✓

Page # 1 of 1

of samples

of samples

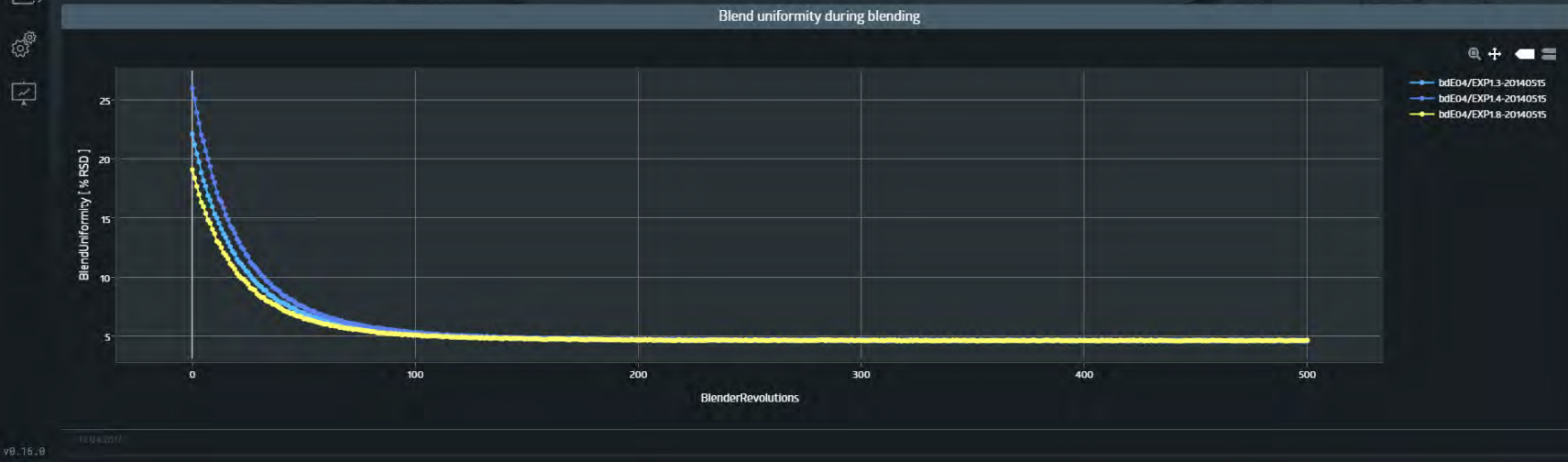
36.0

Batch numbers

Search...

BDE04/EXP10-20140515
BDE04/EXP110-20140515
BDE04/EXP11-20140515
BDE04/EXP12-20140515
BDE04/EXP13-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP14-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP15-20140515
BDE04/EXP16-20140515
BDE04/EXP17-20140515
BDE04/EXP18-20140515 ✓
BDE04/EXP19-20140515

Page # 1 of 1



Regression

As we saw in the last screen, the yellow regression line is there and updates according to the data, when we add more batches back by un-filtering them.

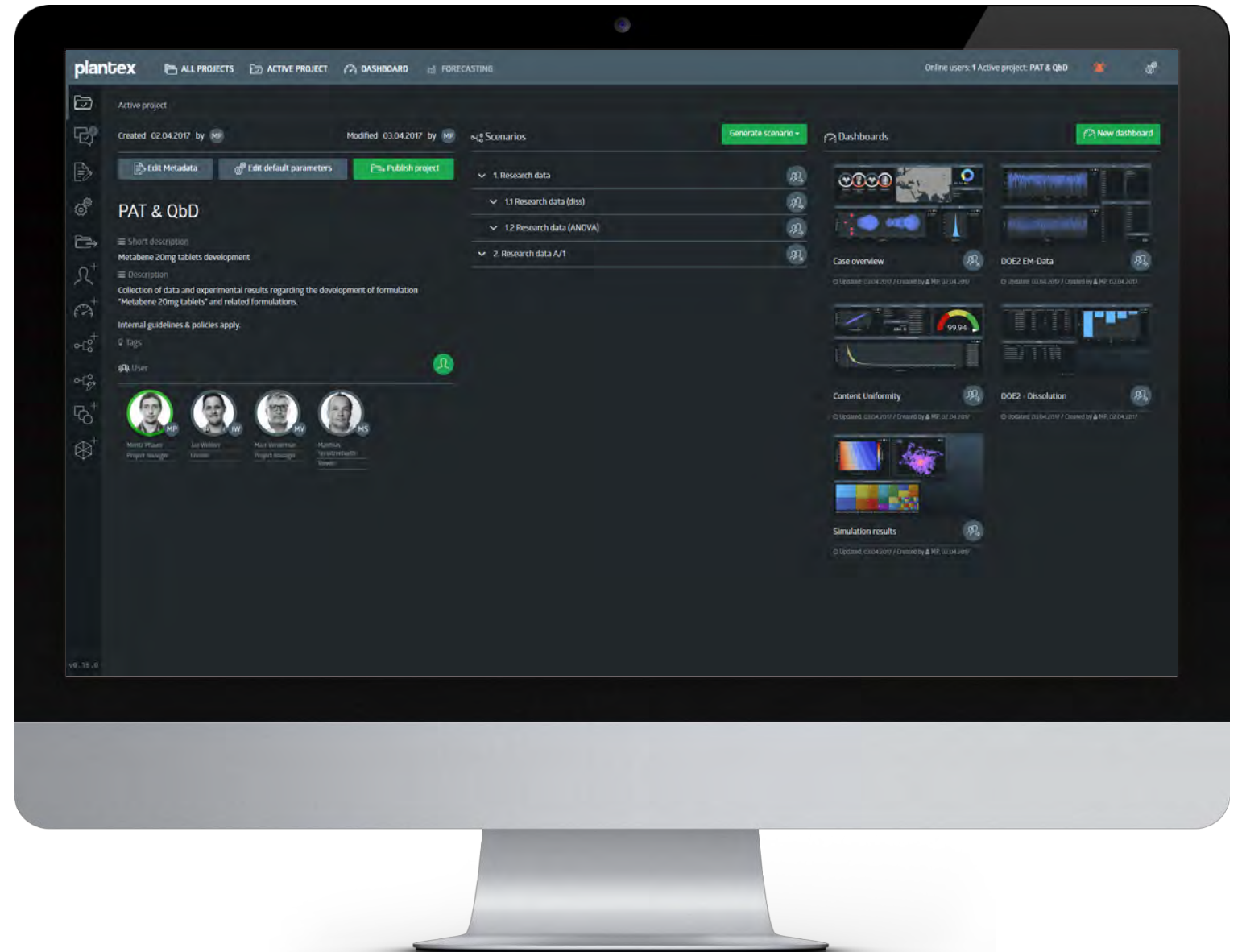
When we control the blend uniformity with the NIRS probe to make sure it is in an acceptable range, the tablet weight can be used to predict the critical quality parameter assay.



Dissolution

Going back to the project view, we now want to look at the experimental design and results regarding tablet dissolution (another CQA).

We will open the “DOE2 – Dissolution” dashboard and take a look at the parameters used in the design and how the experiment was carried out.



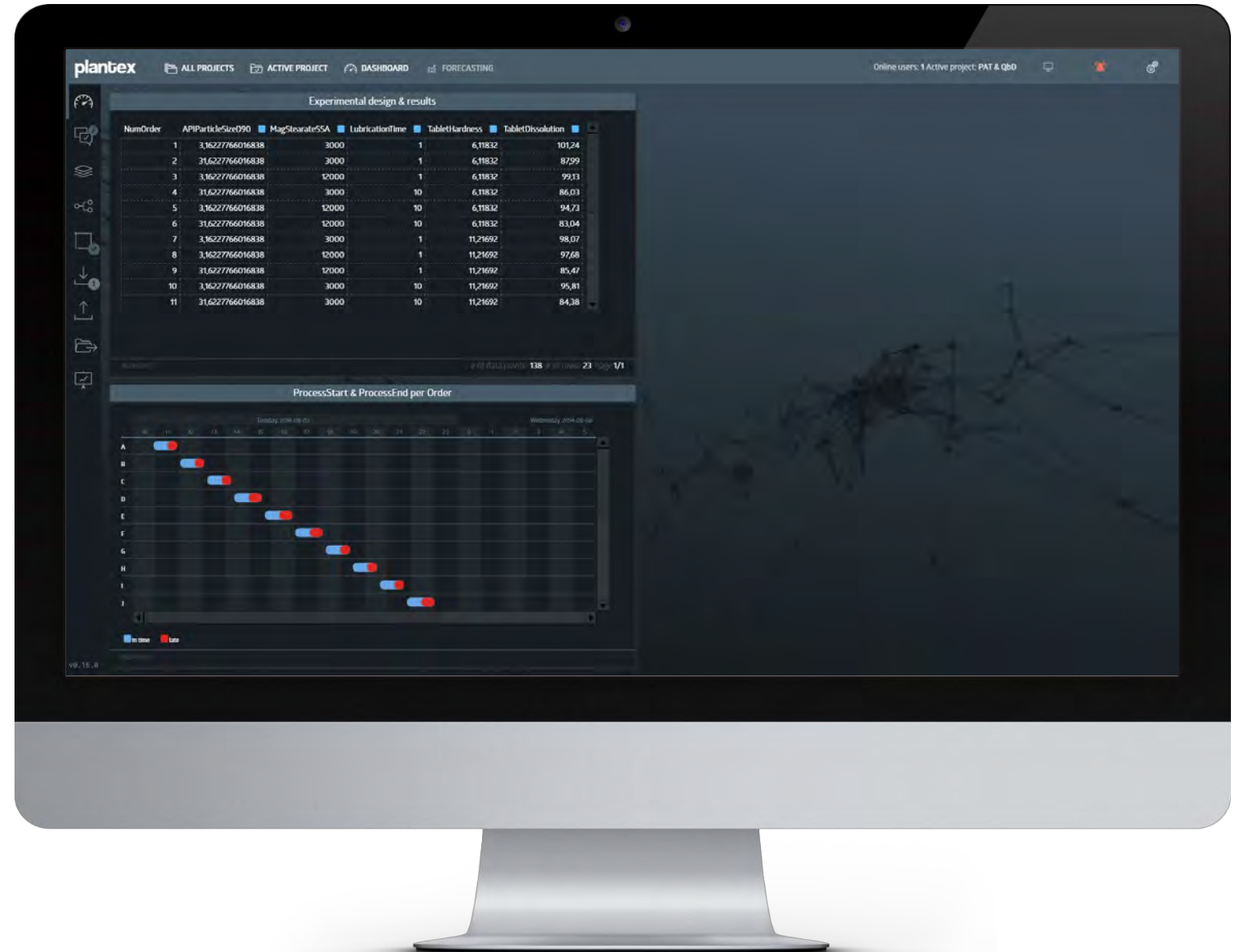
Dissolution DoE

Design of Experiment (DoE) was used to choose the different parameters for the experimental batches.

Predictor values were:

1. API particle size
2. Magnesium stearate surface area
3. Lubrication time
4. Tablet hardness

The measured results was Dissolution (% after 20 mins)

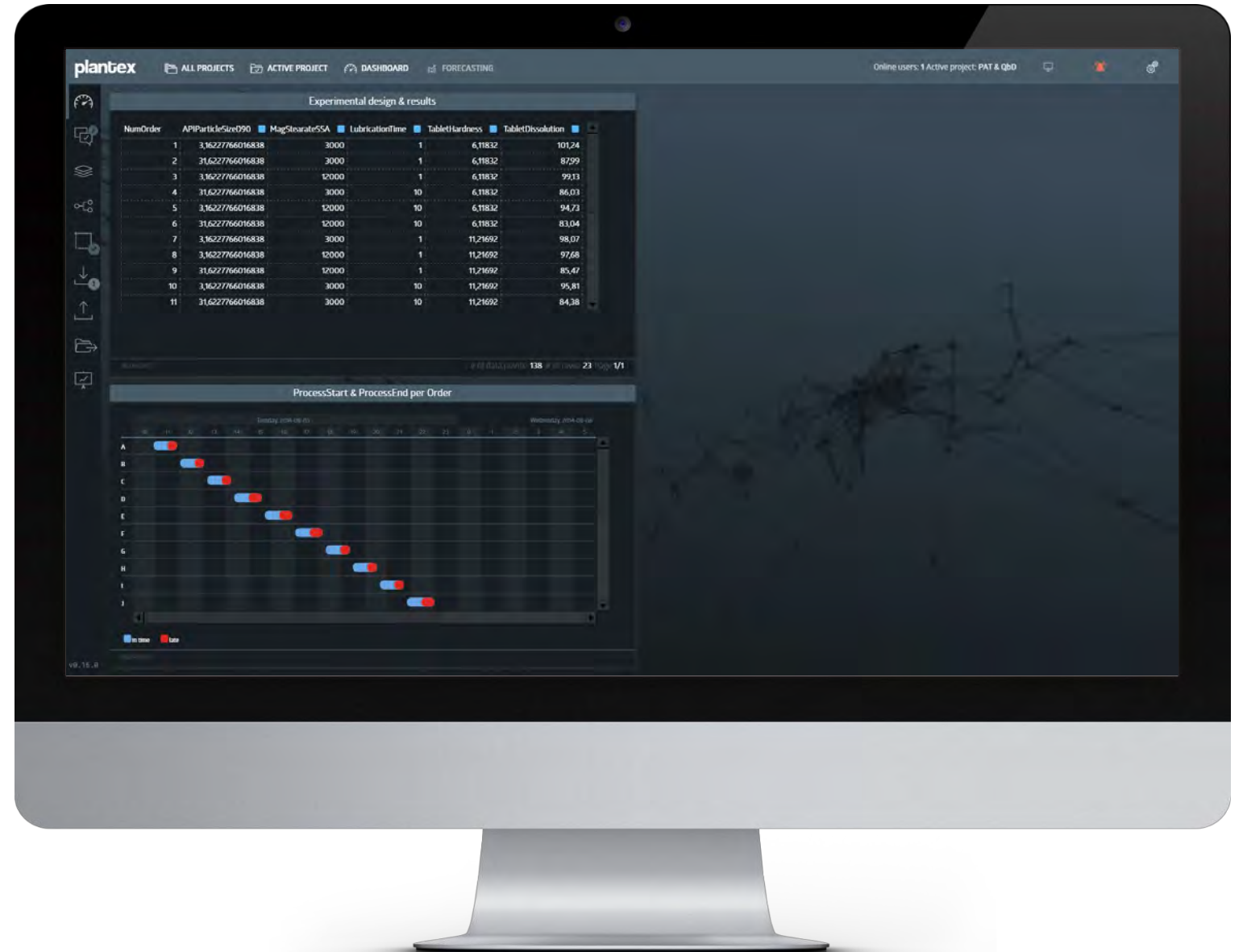


Dissolution DoE

The goal of the experiment was to determine which of the parameters affect the CQA dissolution.

Furthermore the results will be used to model the relationship mathematically.

The next slides detail the experimental design.



API - 3 levels

Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	ApiPSDLog10	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
9	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	0,5	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	1,5	3000	10	11,21692	84,38
12	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	10	11,21692	81
13	3,16227766016838	0,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	96,85
14	31,6227766016838	1,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	85,13
15	10	1	3000	5,5	8,66762	91,87
16	10	1	12000	5,5	8,66762	90,72
17	10	1	7500	1	8,66762	91,95
18	10	1	7500	10	8,66762	88,9
19	10	1	7500	5,5	6,11832	92,37

Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	ApiPSDLog10	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
9	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	0,5	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	1,5	3000	10	11,21692	84,38
12	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	10	11,21692	81
13	3,16227766016838	0,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	96,85
14	31,6227766016838	1,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	85,13
15	10	1	3000	5,5	8,66762	91,87
16	10	1	12000	5,5	8,66762	90,72
17	10	1	7500	1	8,66762	91,95
18	10	1	7500	10	8,66762	88,9
19	10	1	7500	5,5	6,11832	92,37

Magnesium Stearate surface area - 3 levels



Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	ApiPSDLog10	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
9	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	0,5	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	1,5	3000	10	11,21692	84,38
12	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	10	11,21692	81
13	3,16227766016838	0,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	96,85
14	31,6227766016838	1,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	85,13
15	10	1	3000	5,5	8,66762	91,87
16	10	1	12000	5,5	8,66762	90,72
17	10	1	7500	1	8,66762	91,95
18	10	1	7500	10	8,66762	88,9
19	10	1	7500	5,5	6,11832	92,37

Lubrication time - 3 levels

Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	ApiPSDLog10	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
9	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	0,5	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	1,5	3000	10	11,21692	84,38
12	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	10	11,21692	81
13	3,16227766016838	0,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	96,85
14	31,6227766016838	1,5	7500	5,5	8,66762	85,13
15	10	1	3000	5,5	8,66762	91,87
16	10	1	12000	5,5	8,66762	90,72
17	10	1	7500	1	8,66762	91,95
18	10	1	7500	10	8,66762	88,9
19	10	1	7500	5,5	6,11832	92,37

Tablet hardness - 3 levels



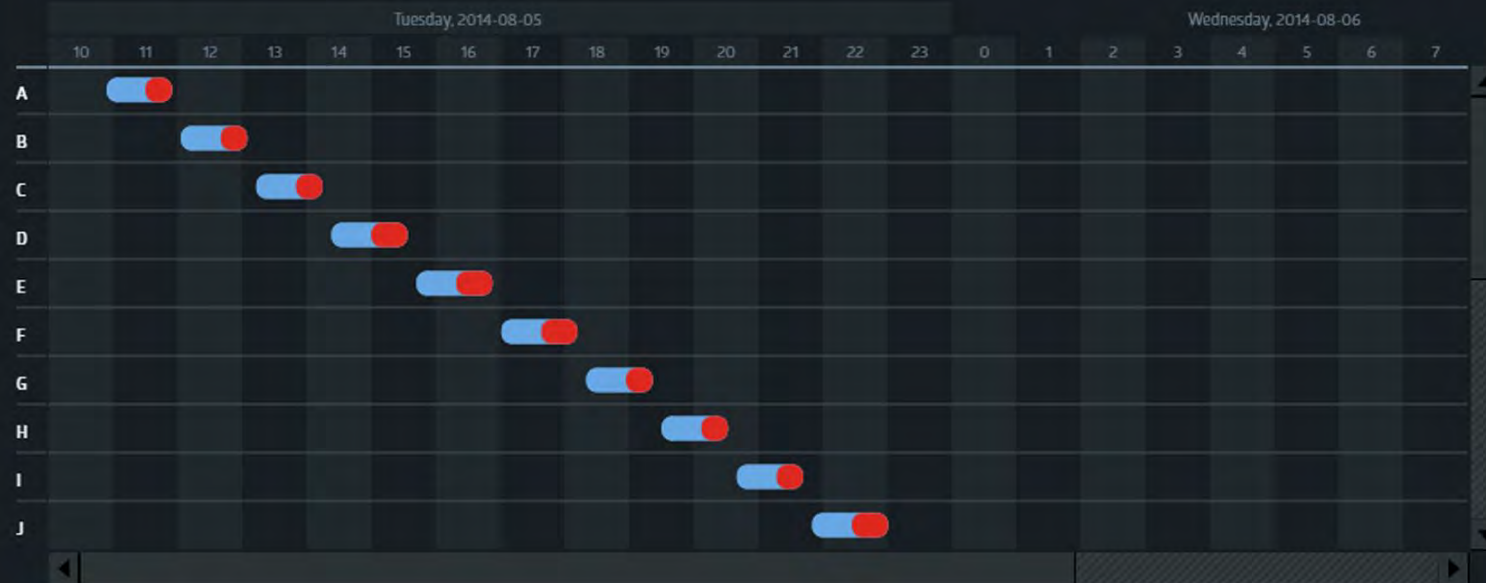
Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	ApiPSDLog10	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
9	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	0,5	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	1,5	3000	10	11,21692	84,38
12	31,6227766016838	1,5	12000	10	11,21692	81
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17	10	1	7500	1	8,66762	91,95
18	10	1	7500	10	8,66762	88,9
19	10	1	7500	5,5	6,11832	92,37

Results



ProcessStart & ProcessEnd per Order



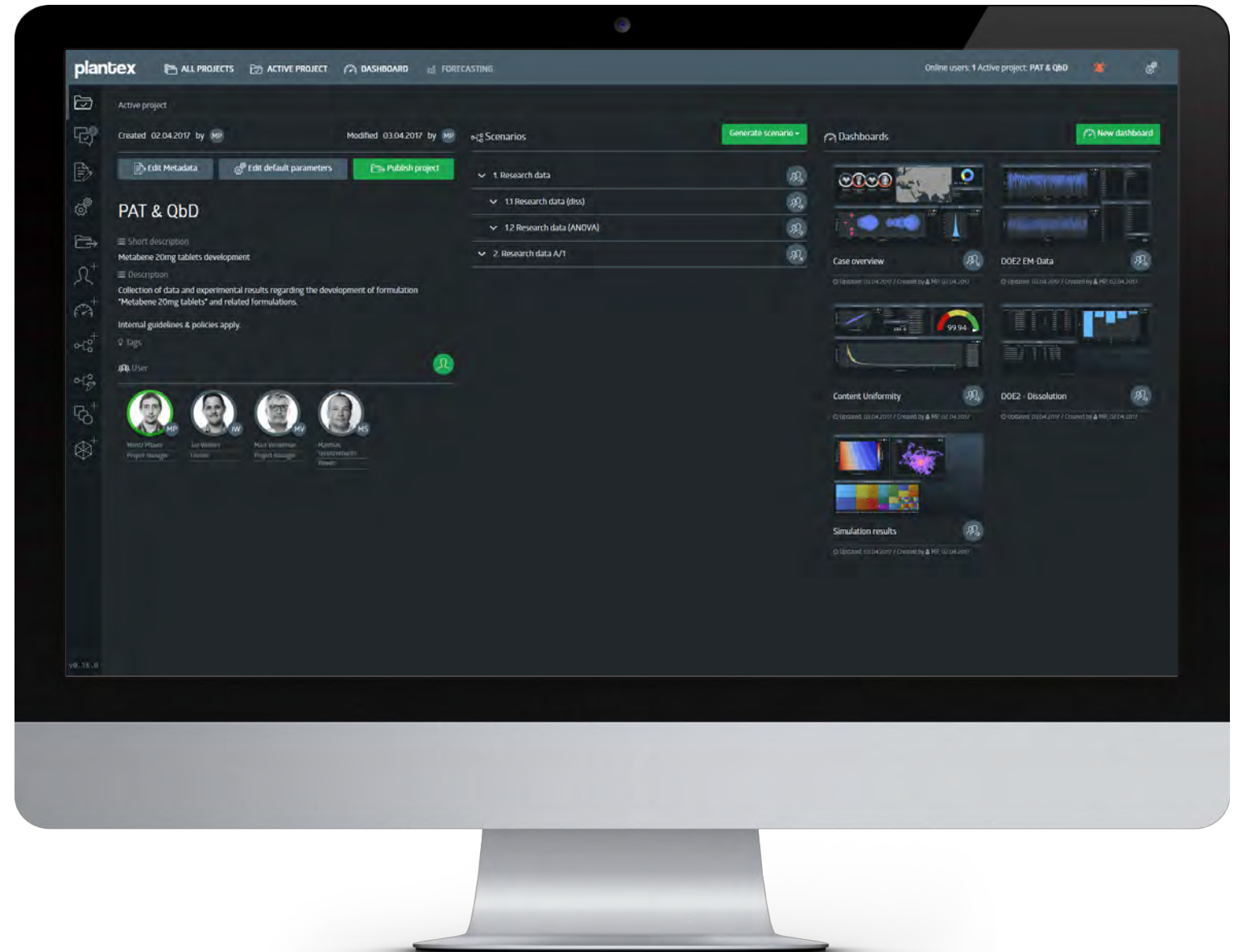
■ Total duration ■ Compression

ANOVA

Next, we want to find out, which factors affect the outcome.

To do this, we can run a **analysis of variance (ANOVA)** on the experimental results.

To do so, we must create a new scenario using a *simulation method*.

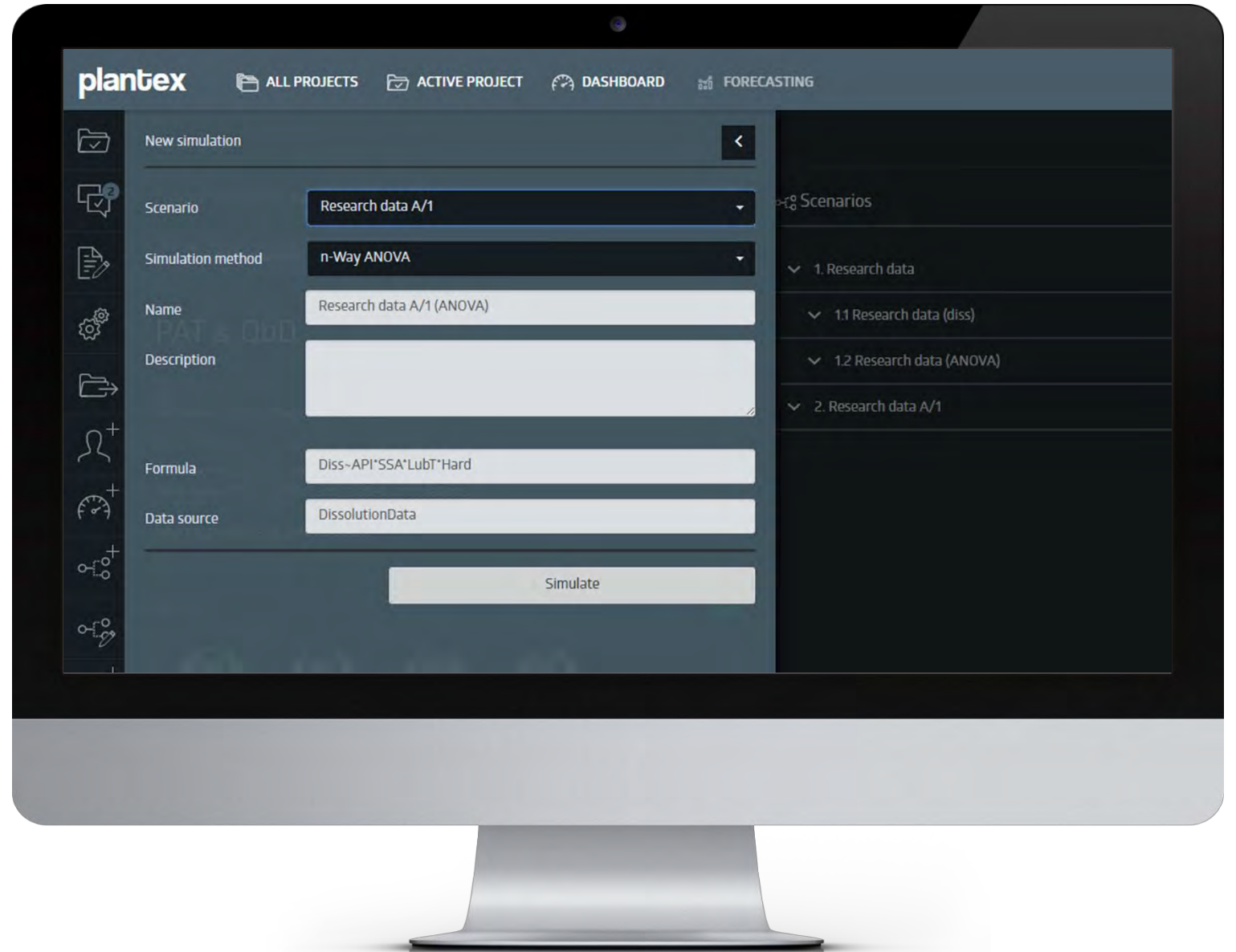


ANOVA

The base scenario containing the experimental data is chosen, the ANOVA simulation method is selected from the available methods.

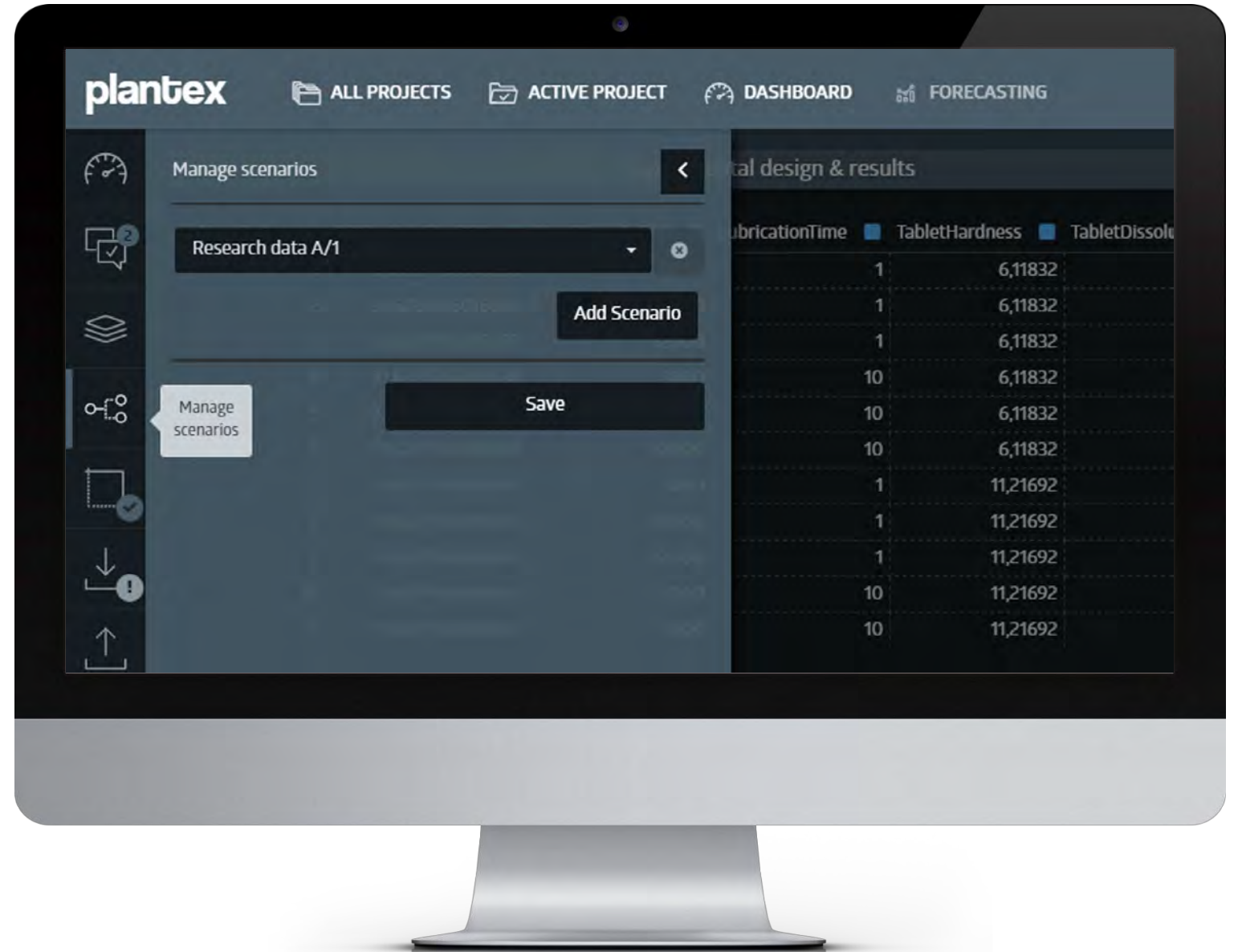
The formula means:

“Look at how **API** (particle size), **SSA** (magnesium stearate surface area), **LubT** (lubrication time) and **Hard** (tablet hardness) affect **Diss** (tablet dissolution)



ANOVA

After the simulation finished and the new scenario is available, we want to switch it with the old scenario in our existing dashboard.

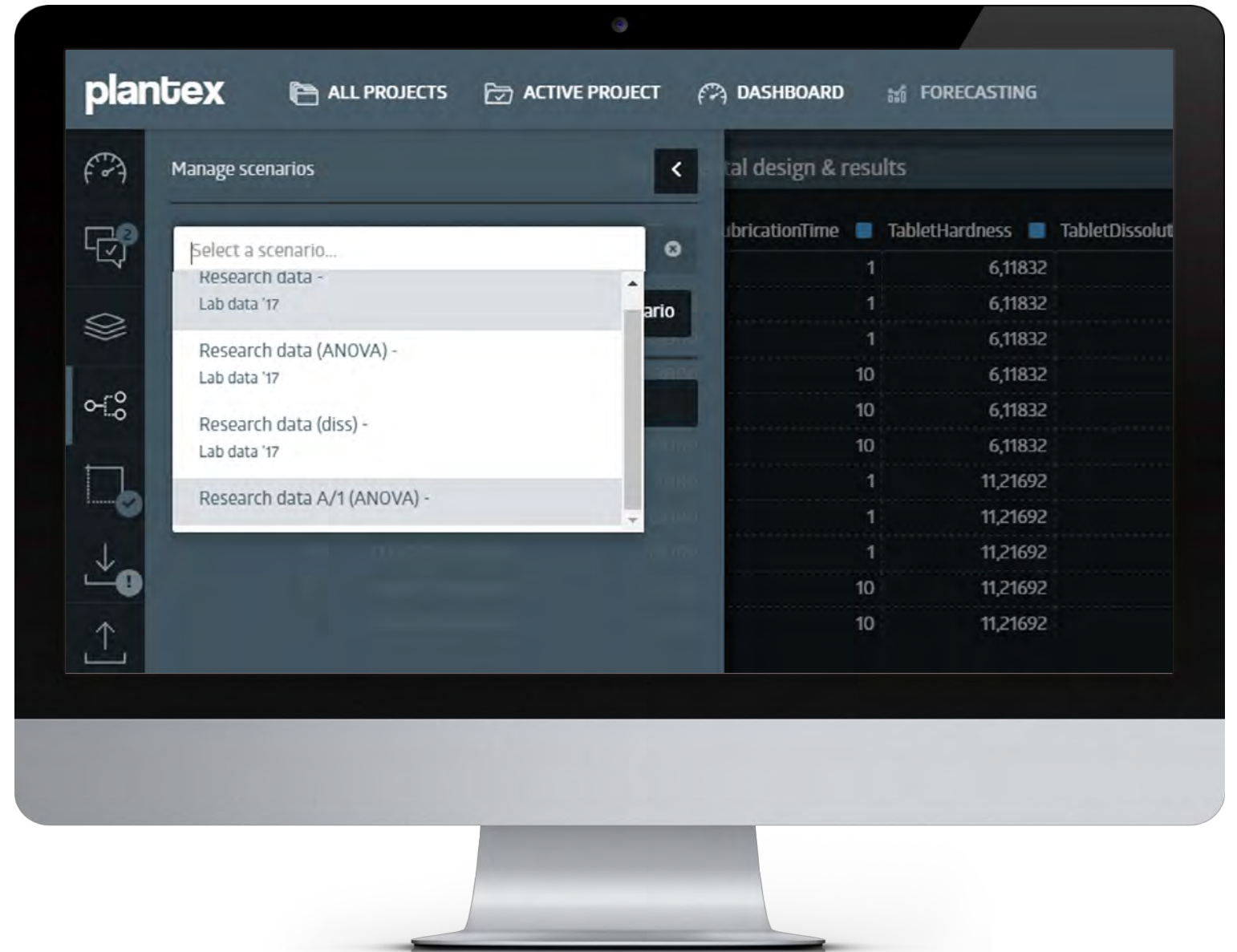


ANOVA

The data a dashboard visualizes depends on the connected scenario(s).

Scenarios are dynamically linked to the dashboards and the user can control which data they want to visualize.

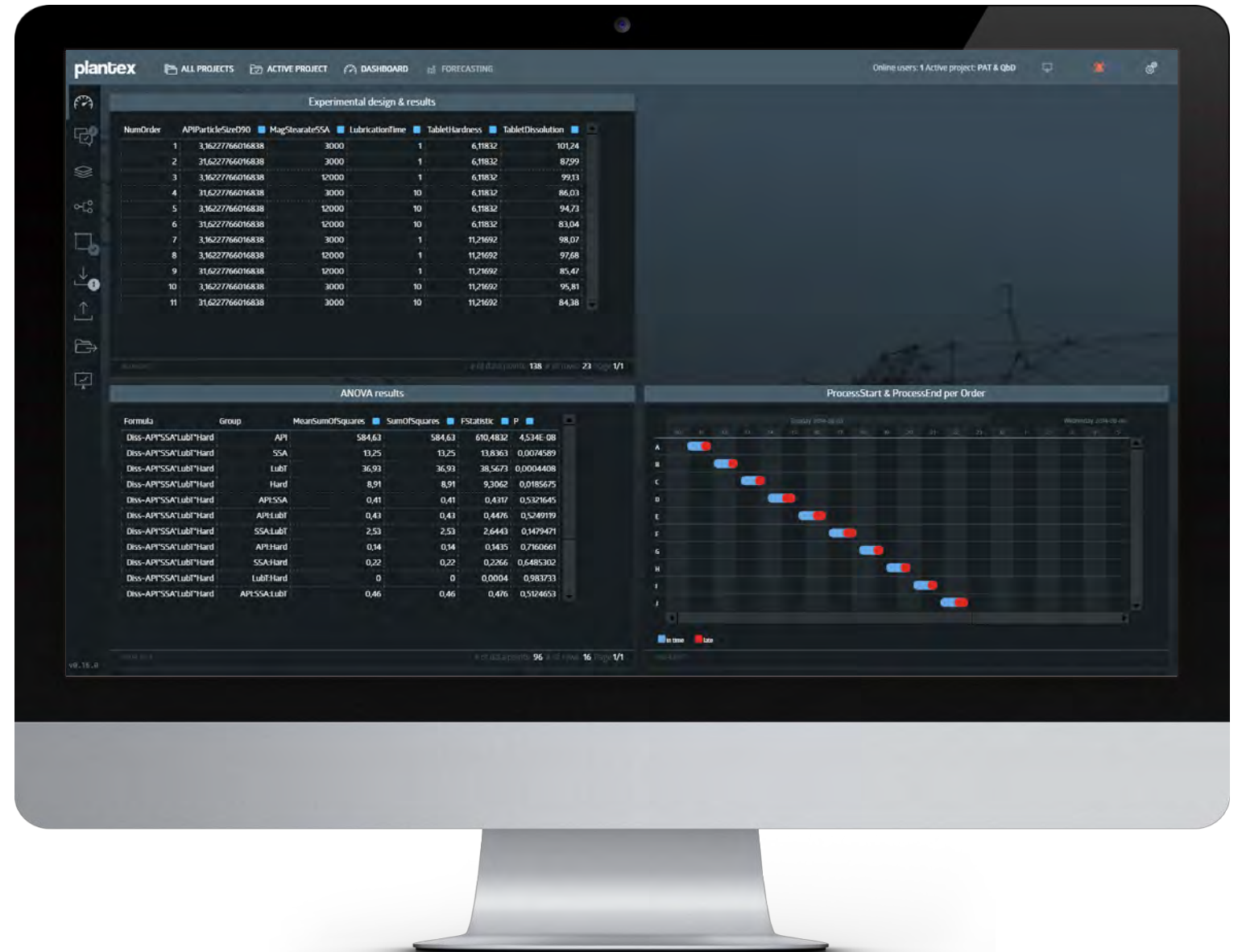
Dashboards in plantex are always just “templates” for the visualization. The data context (scenarios) backing them can change and it will automatically update.



Results

With the new scenario in the dashboard, we can take a look at the results in tabular form.

The next slide will zoom in on the table showing the raw results.





ANOVA results

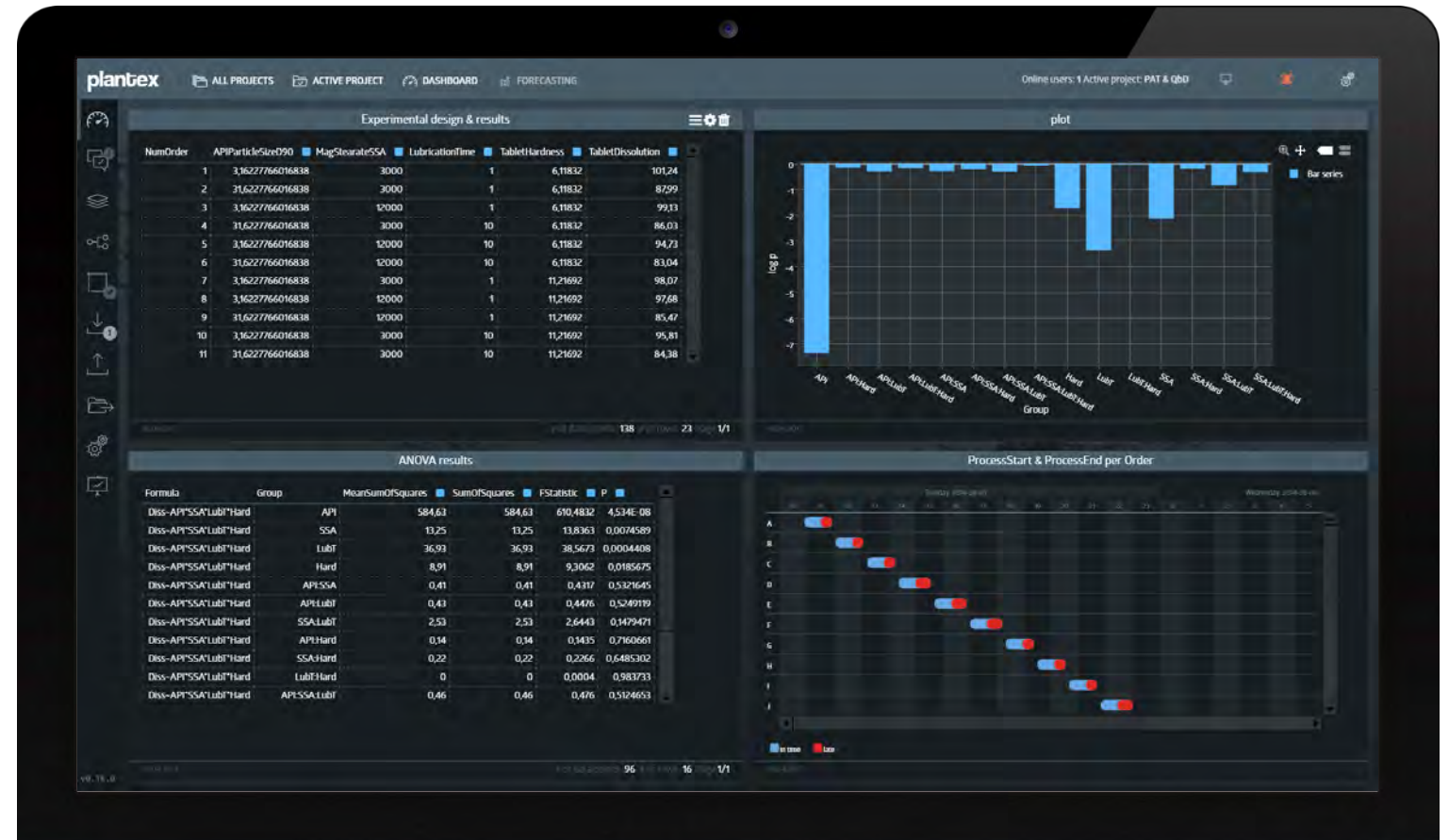
Formula	Group	MeanSumOfSquares	SumOfSquares	FStatistic	P
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API	584,63	584,63	610,4832	4,534E-08
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	SSA	13,25	13,25	13,8363	0,0074589
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	LubT	36,93	36,93	38,5673	0,0004408
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	Hard	8,91	8,91	9,3062	0,0185675
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API:SSA	0,41	0,41	0,4317	0,5321645
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API:LubT	0,43	0,43	0,4476	0,5249119
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	SSA:LubT	2,53	2,53	2,6443	0,1479471
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API:Hard	0,14	0,14	0,1435	0,7160661
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	SSA:Hard	0,22	0,22	0,2266	0,6485302
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	LubT:Hard	0	0	0,0004	0,983733
Diss~API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API:SSA:LubT	0,46	0,46	0,476	0,5124653

Visualization

A table is a good tool for a deep dive into the data, but for now we need a straightforward visual representation of which factors are significant.

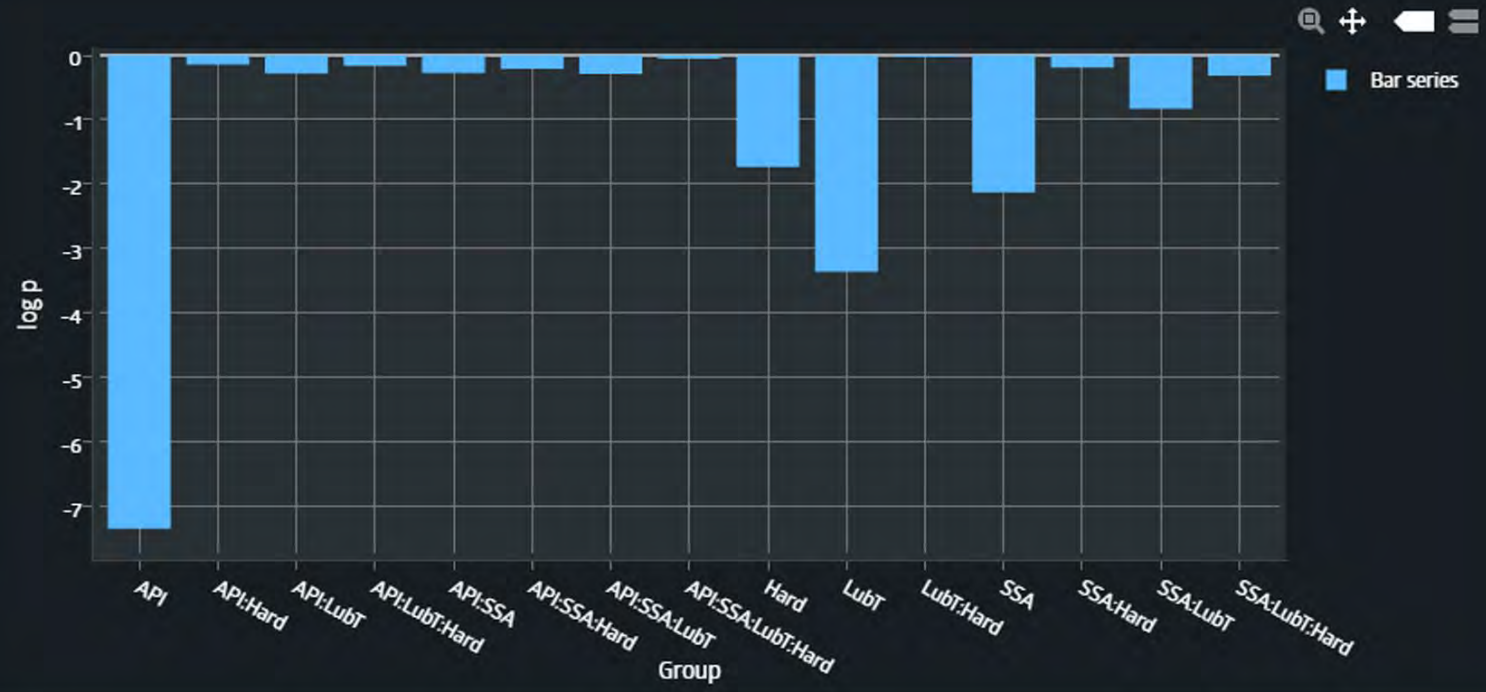
The new chart on the upper right show the logarithm of the p-value.

A large bar indicates a low p-value which means the factor is more significant.





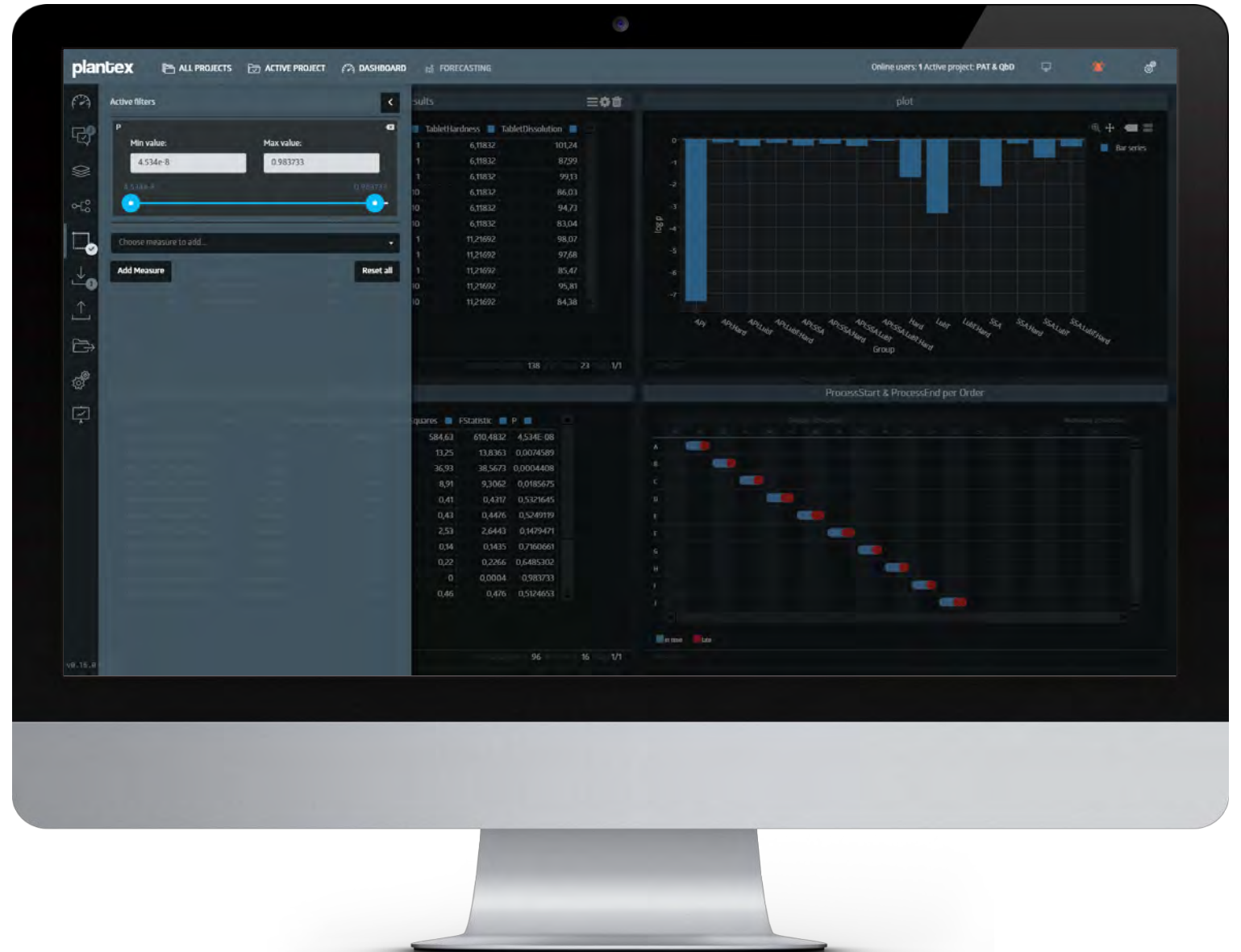
plot



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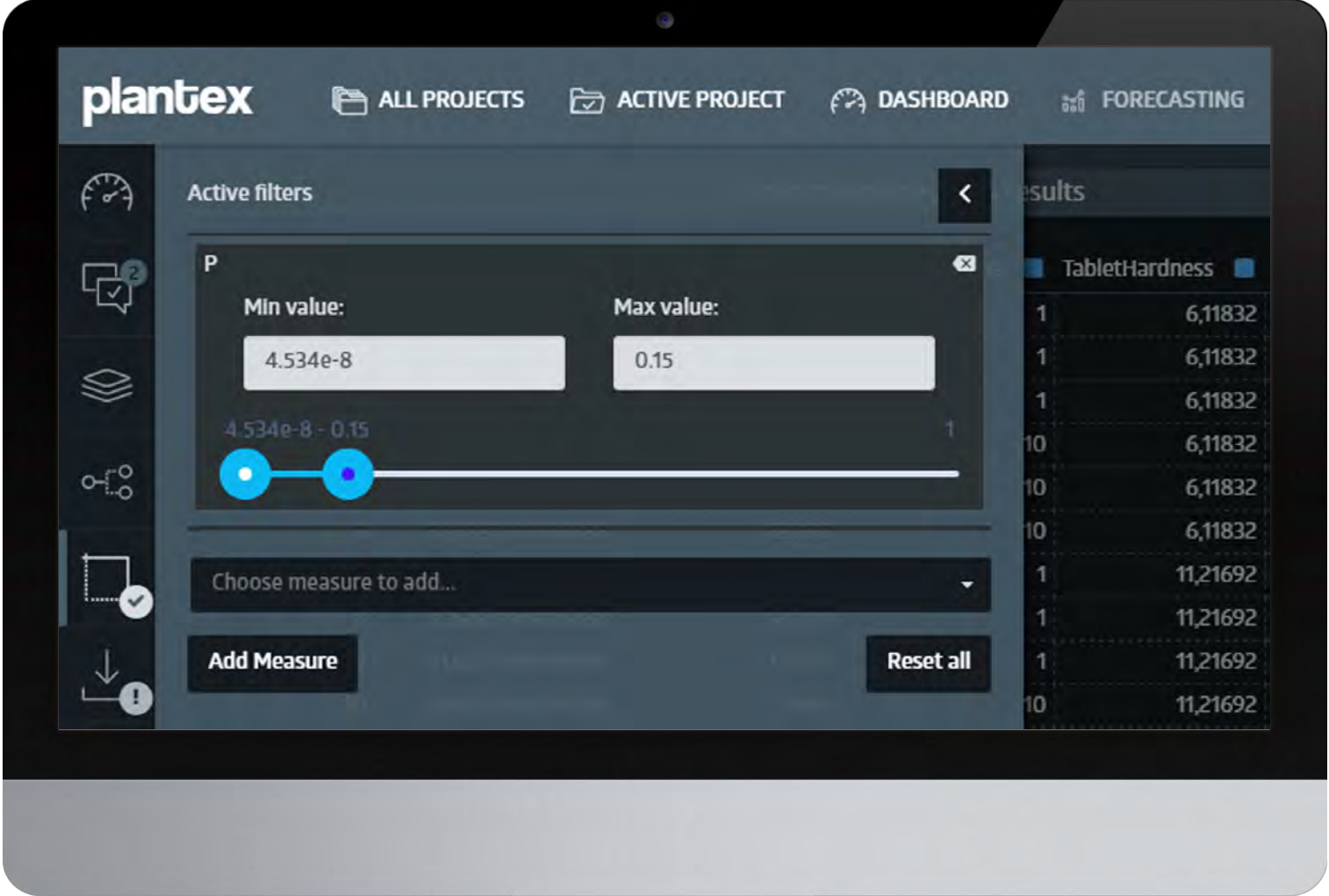
Significance

To filter out the values that are not significant, we can use a measure filter on the p-value.



Significance

Setting the maximum p-value to 0.15 (15%), only the significant factors should remain.



The screenshot shows the 'plantex' software interface. The top navigation bar includes 'ALL PROJECTS', 'ACTIVE PROJECT', 'DASHBOARD', and 'FORECASTING'. The main content area is titled 'Active filters' and shows a filter for 'P'. The filter configuration includes a 'Min value' of $4.534e-8$ and a 'Max value' of 0.15 . A slider below these values is set to 0.15 . Below the slider is a dropdown menu labeled 'Choose measure to add...' and two buttons: 'Add Measure' and 'Reset all'. On the right side of the screen, a table of results is visible, showing 'TabletHardness' values for various rows.

TabletHardness
1
1
1
10
10
10
10
1
1
1
10



Experimental design & results

NumOrder	APIParticleSizeD90	MagStearateSSA	LubricationTime	TabletHardness	TabletDissolution
1	3,16227766016838	3000	1	6,11832	101,24
2	31,6227766016838	3000	1	6,11832	87,99
3	3,16227766016838	12000	1	6,11832	99,13
4	31,6227766016838	3000	10	6,11832	86,03
5	3,16227766016838	12000	10	6,11832	94,73
6	31,6227766016838	12000	10	6,11832	83,04
7	3,16227766016838	3000	1	11,21692	98,07
8	3,16227766016838	12000	1	11,21692	97,68
9	31,6227766016838	12000	1	11,21692	85,47
10	3,16227766016838	3000	10	11,21692	95,81
11	31,6227766016838	3000	10	11,21692	84,38

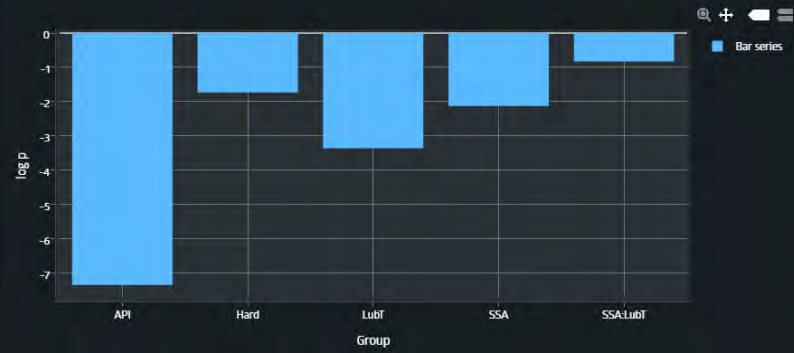
of data points: 138 # of rows: 23 Page 1/1

ANOVA results

Formula	Group	MeanSumOfSquares	SumOfSquares	FStatistic	P
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	API	584,63	584,63	610,4832	4,534E-08
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	SSA	13,25	13,25	13,8363	0,0074589
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	LubT	36,93	36,93	38,5673	0,0004408
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	Hard	8,91	8,91	9,3062	0,0185675
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	SSA:LubT	2,53	2,53	2,6443	0,1479471
Diss-API*SSA*LubT*Hard	Residuals	0,96	6,7	NaN	NaN

of data points: 36 # of rows: 6 Page 1/1

plot



Bar series

ProcessStart & ProcessEnd per Order

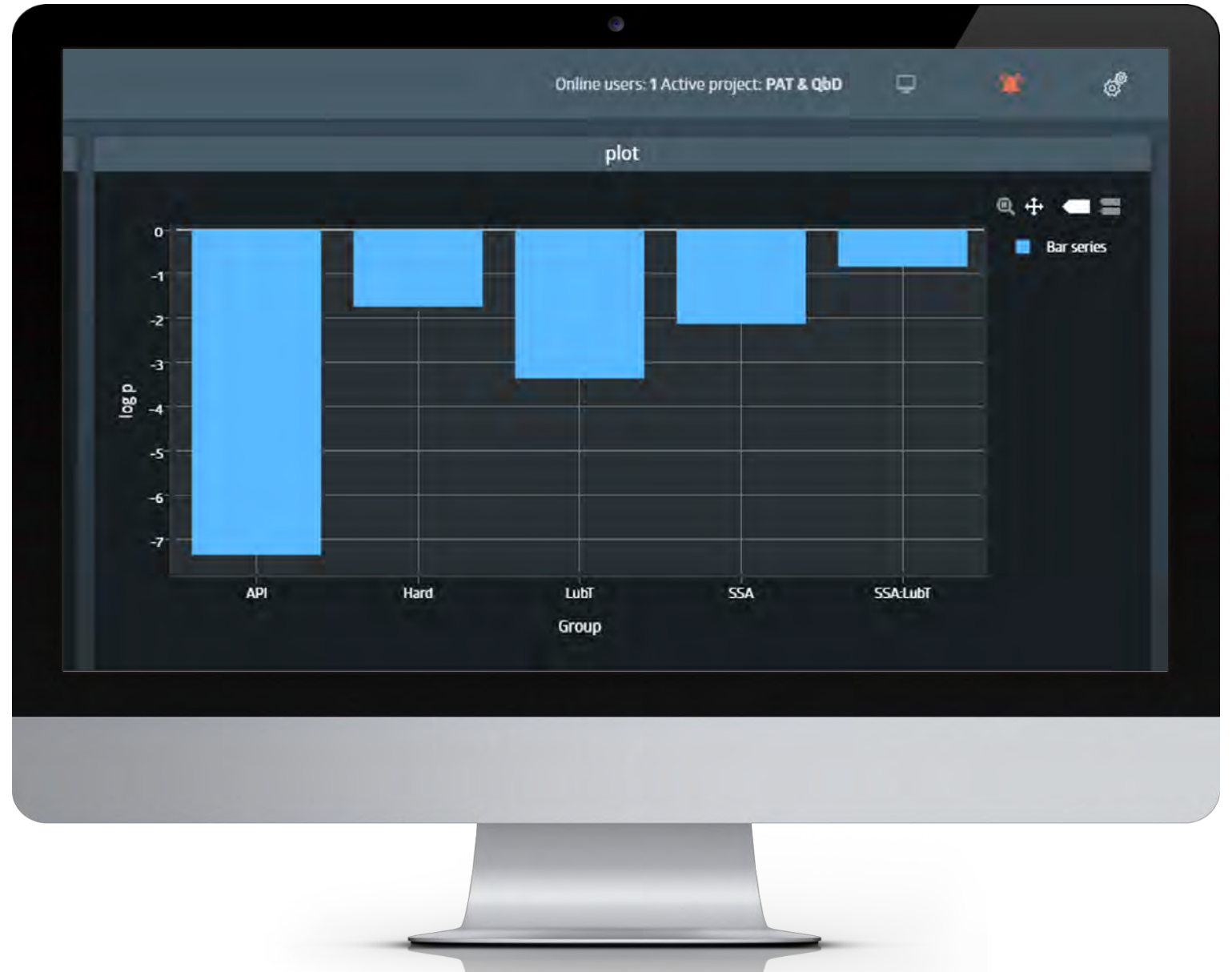


In time Late

Significance

As we can see, the remaining factors are:

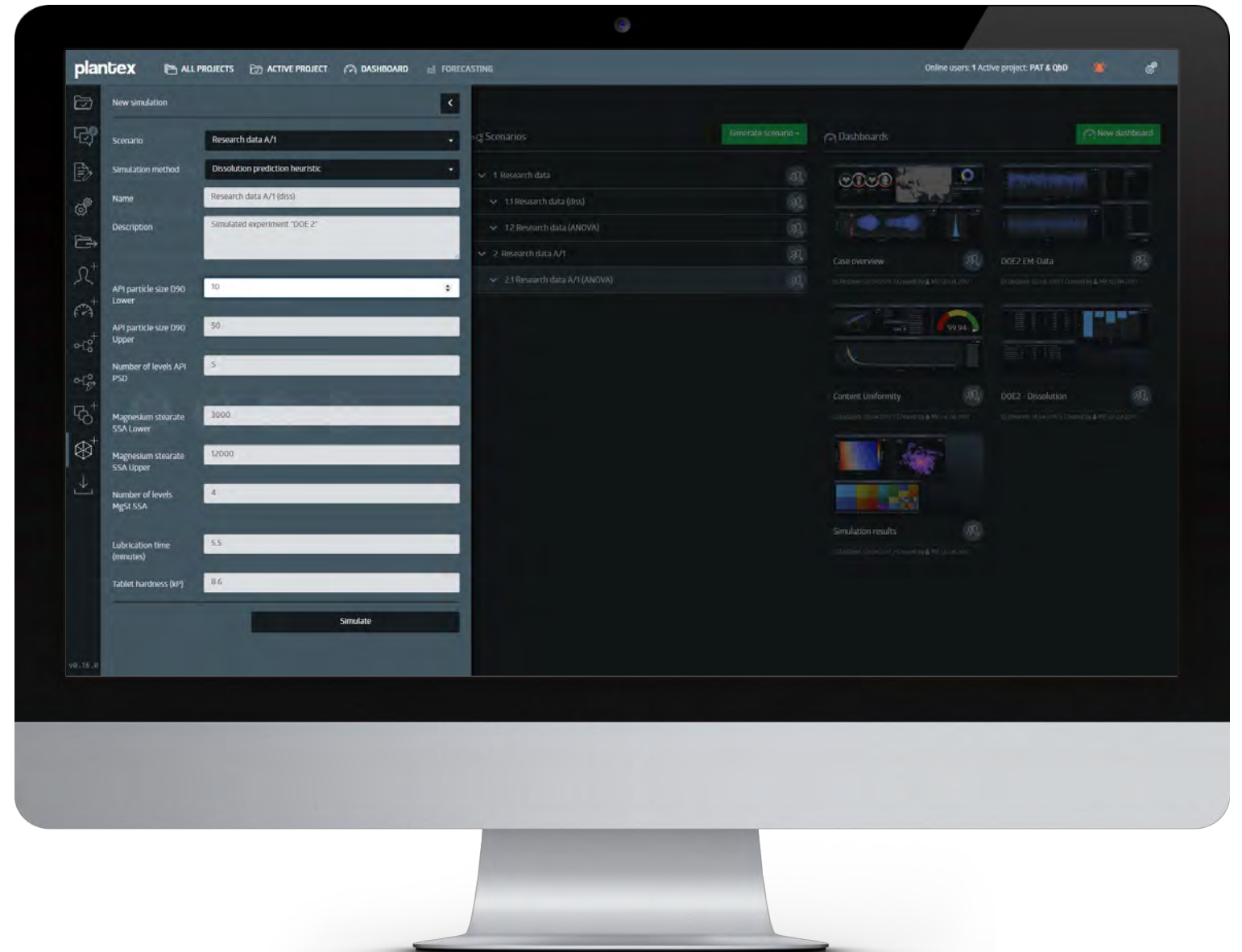
- API particle size
- Lubrication time
- Tablet hardness
- MagSt surface area
- (MagSt surface area) x (lubrication time)



Simulation method

Using the insights we gained from the experiment and the analysis of the results, a simulation method was developed.

It features a mathematical model for **calculating** the dissolution using the significant factors we determined earlier.

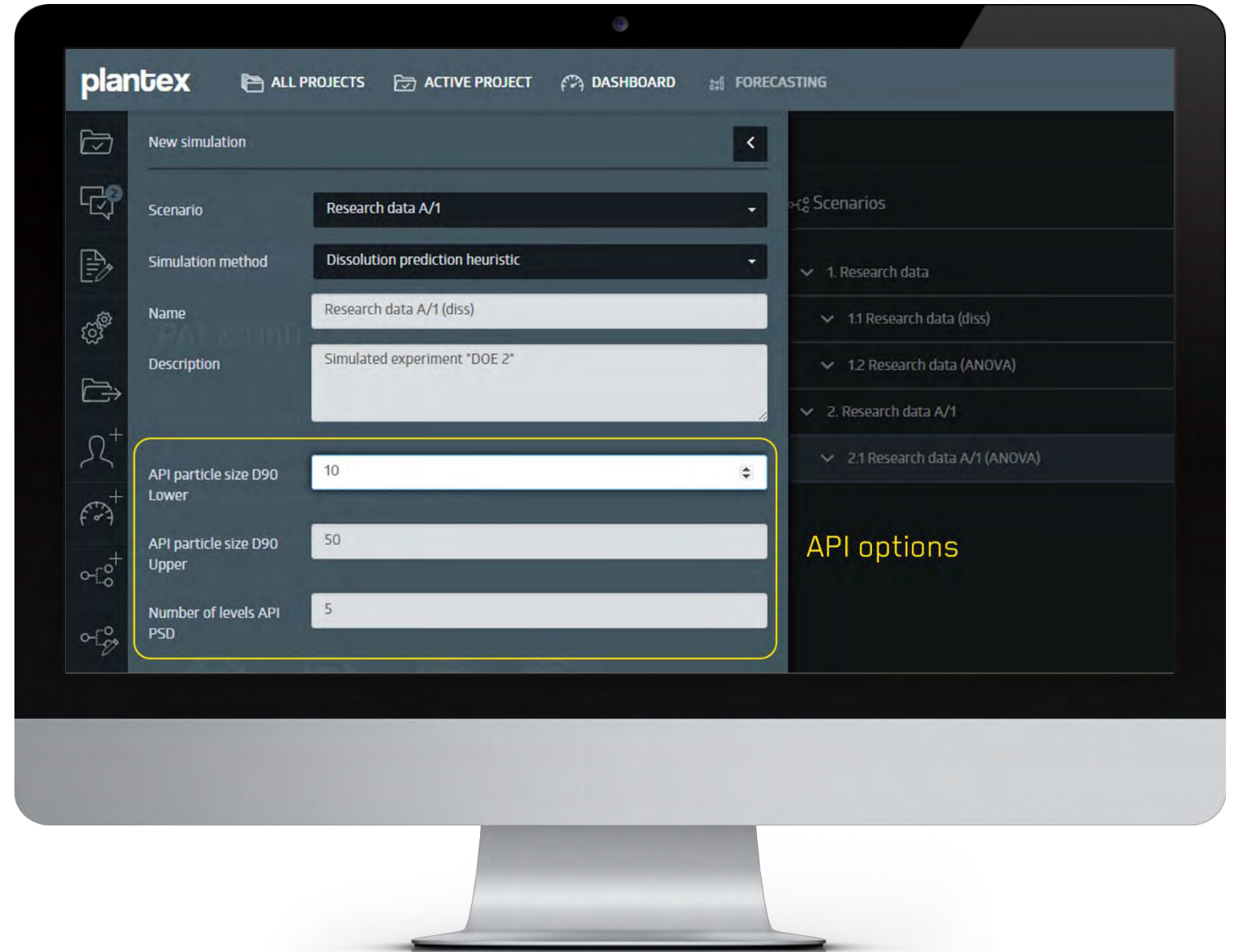


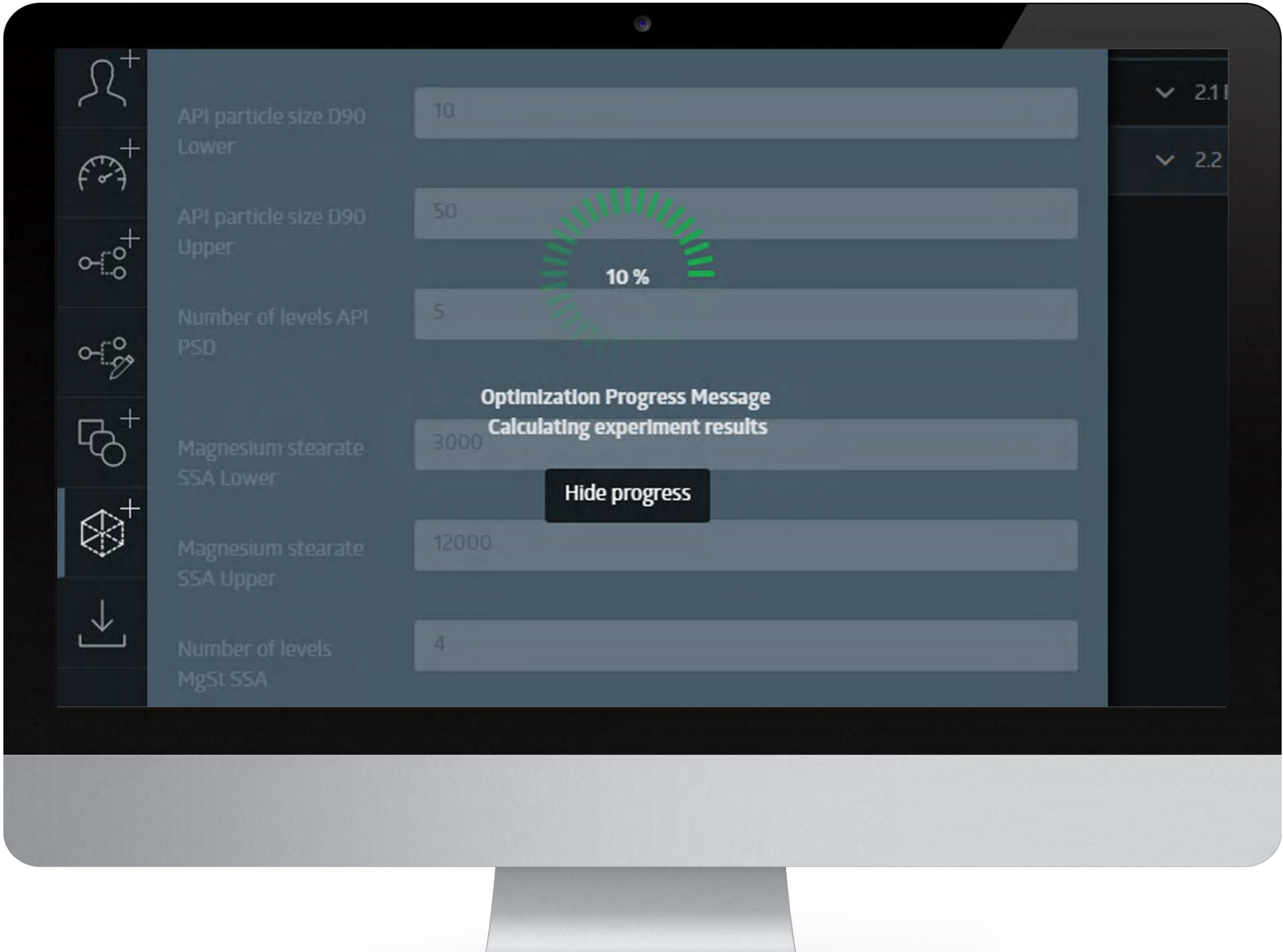
Simulation method

Here we can pick a range of values for which the experiment should be simulated.

We set the lower level of the API particle size to 10 μm and the upper level to 50 μm to see what effect it will have on dissolution.

The result is a new scenario we can compare to the experimental data.





-  +
-  +
-  +
-  +
-  +
-  +
- 

API particle size D90 Lower

API particle size D90 Upper

Number of levels API PSD

Magnesium stearate SSA Lower

Magnesium stearate SSA Upper

Number of levels MgSt SSA

10

50

5

3000

12000

4



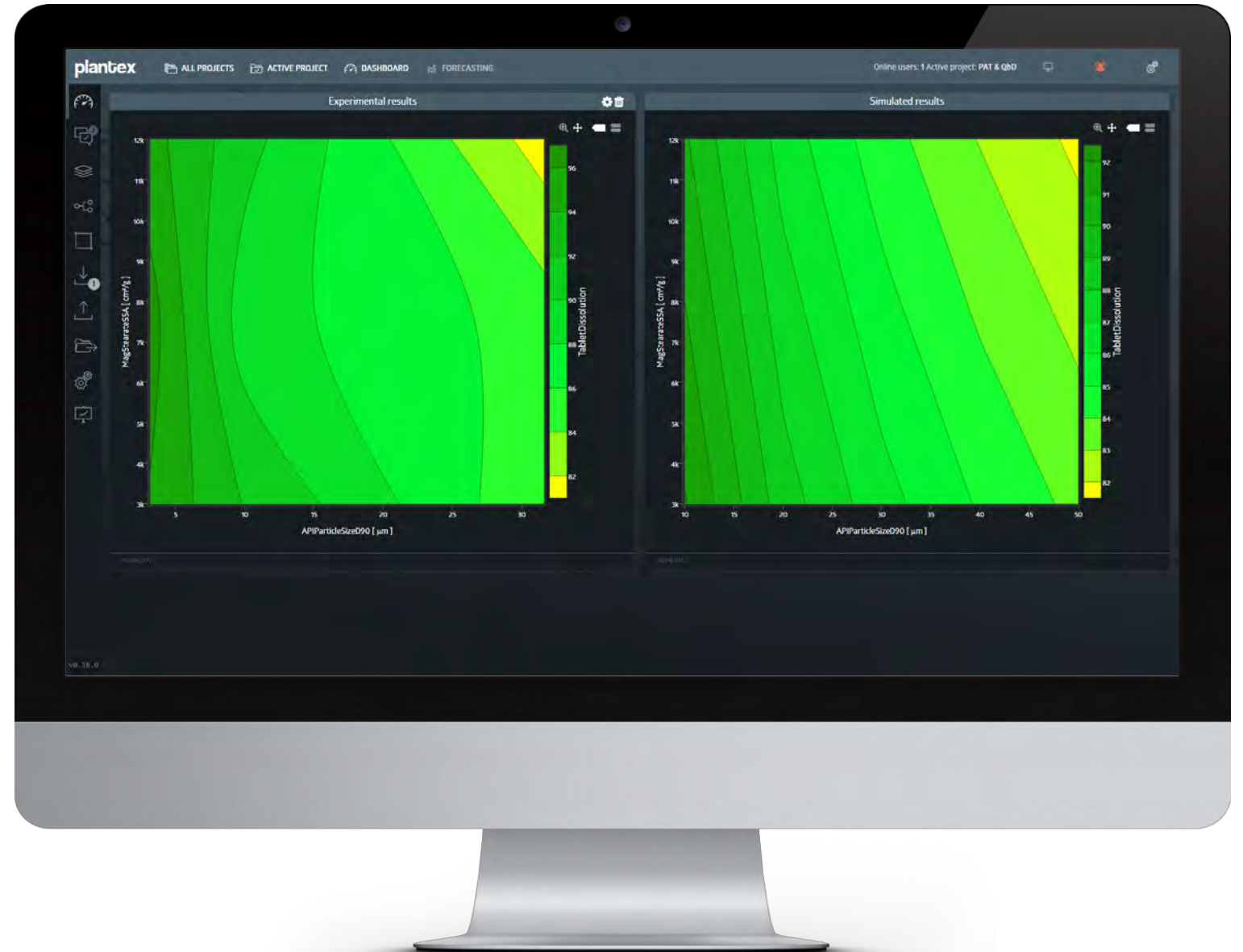
Optimization Progress Message
Calculating experiment results

Hide progress

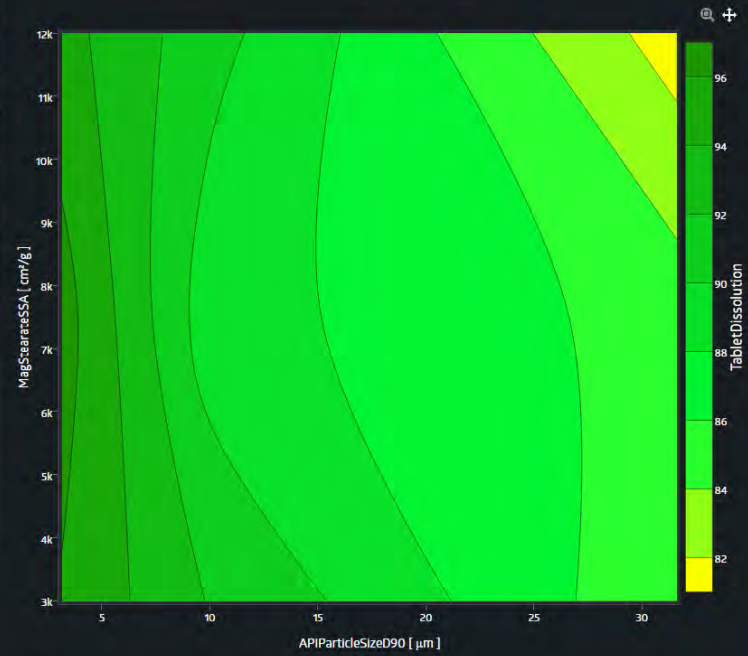
- ▼ 2.1
- ▼ 2.2

Simulation results

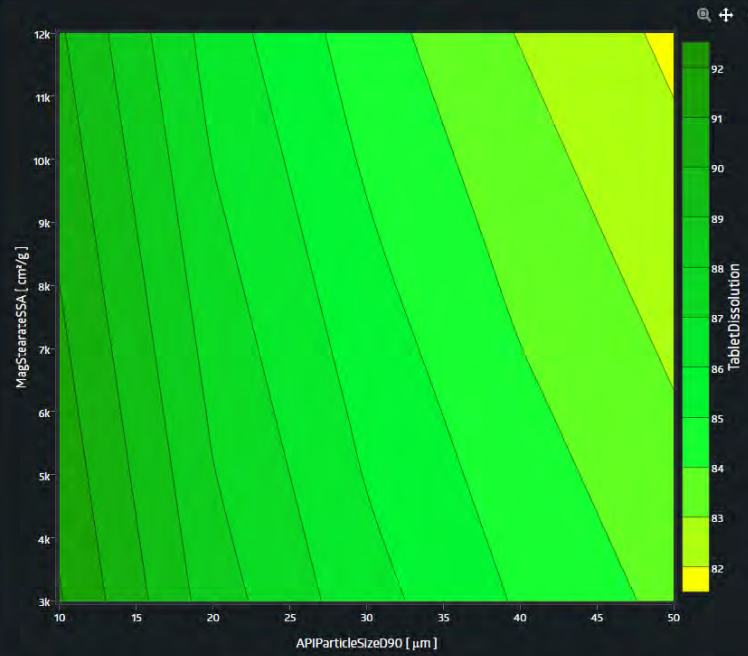
If we compare the original experimental results to the new scenario containing the simulated results, we can see the extended range of values.

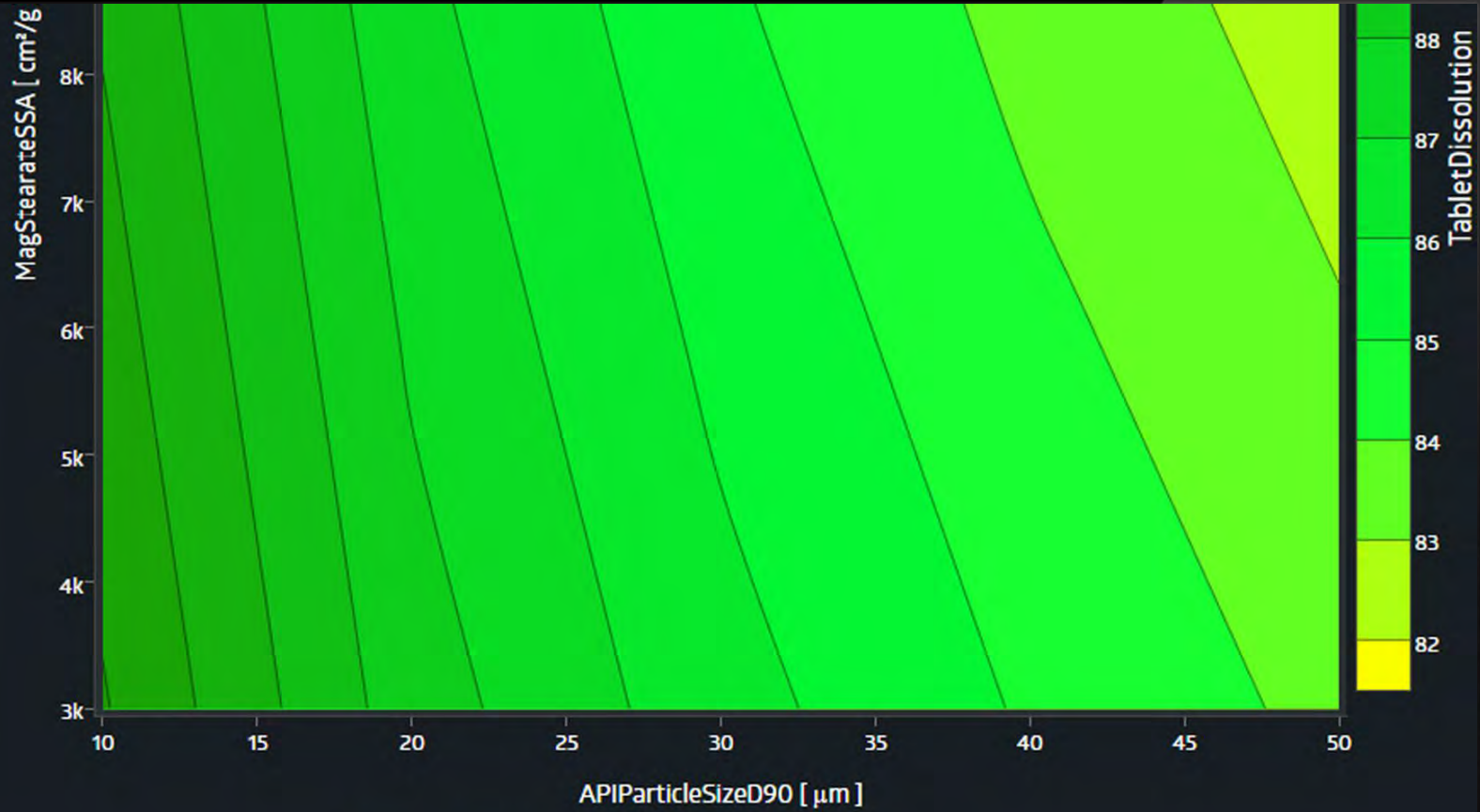


Experimental results



Simulated results





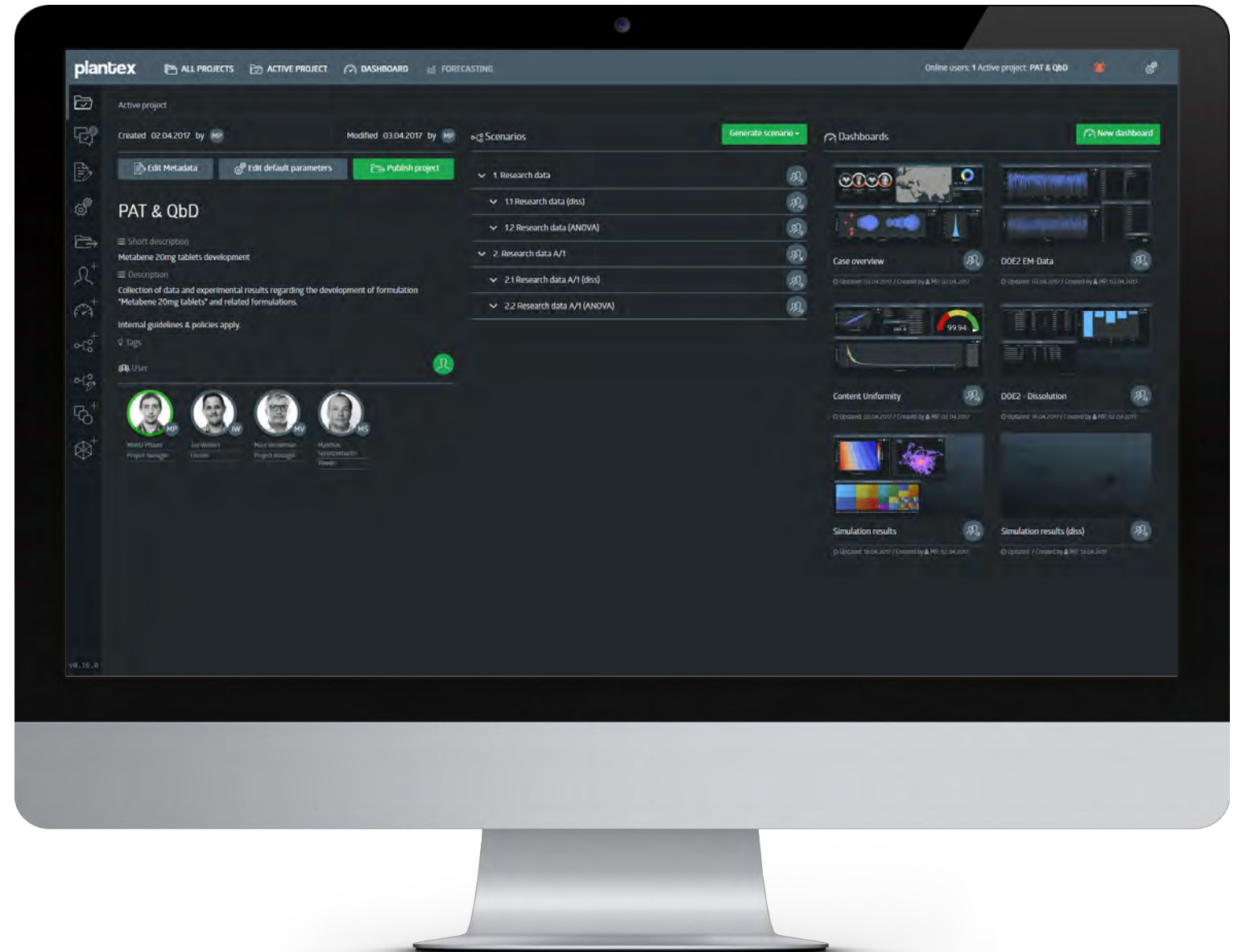
Simulation results up to 50 μm

18.04.2017

Conclusion

Using the mathematical model, it is possible to extrapolate the findings of the experiment to ranges that were not tested.

This is only a small fraction of what can (and should) be done in a project like this, but we hope it gave you a glimpse into what plantex can do.



Discovering Actionable Insights

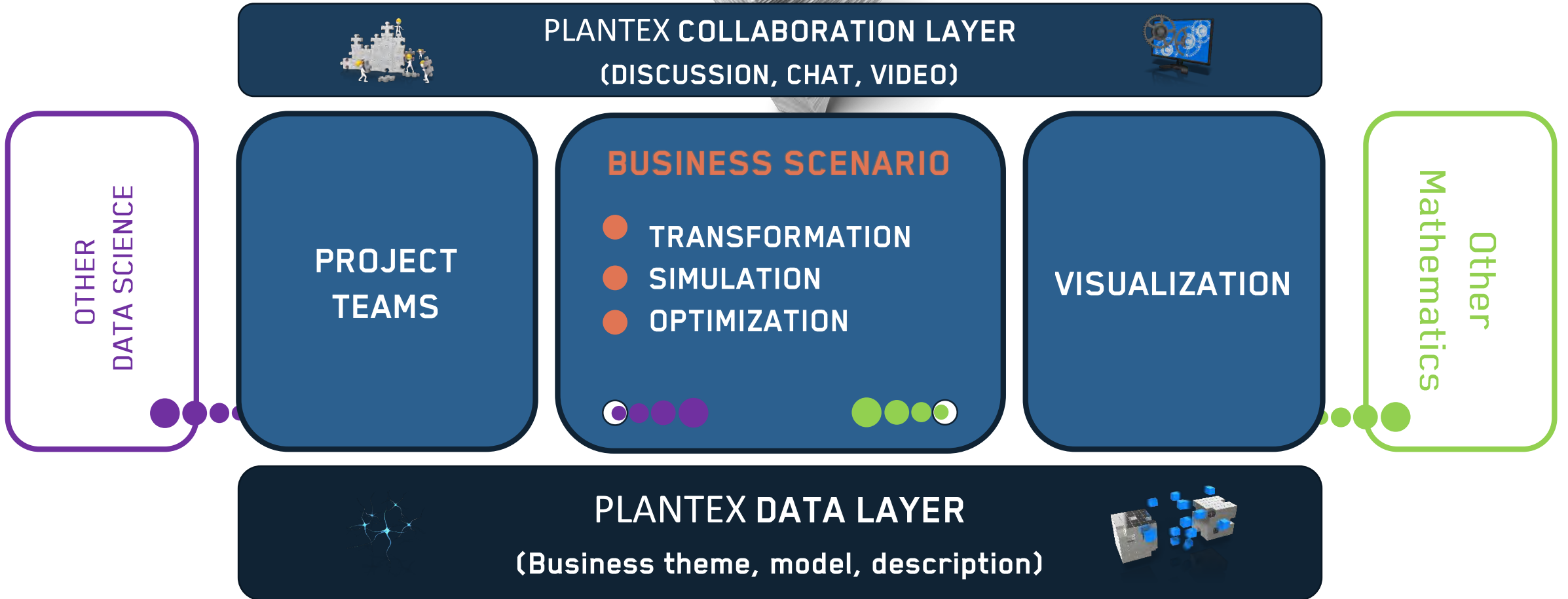
The complexity of discovering actionable knowledge grows in lock-step with the volume of data!

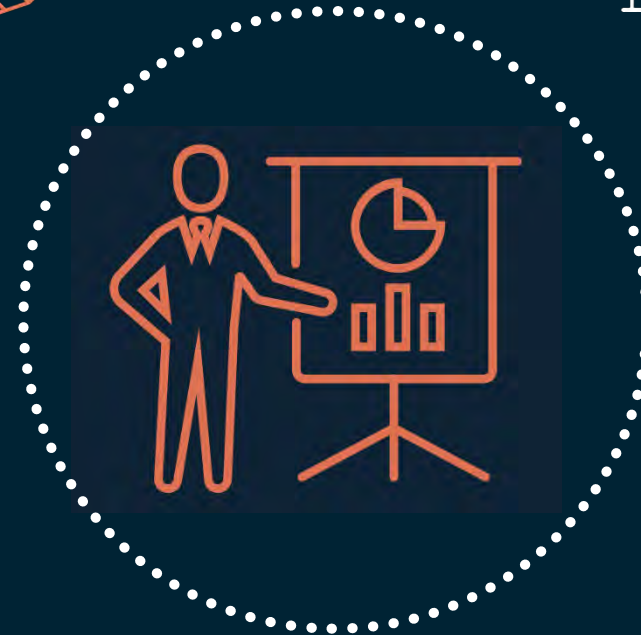
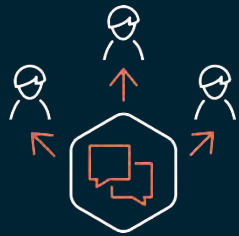


plantex

- Software as a Service business application (SaaS)
- By leveraging mainstream technology, we are able to achieve an easy and operational non-disruptive implementation.
- Simulate and compare business situations using self-configurable business scenarios and visualizations.
- Visualization and communication with state-of-the art real-time collaboration tools.
- Video conferencing, chat-, discussion- boards and decision management support.
- Gradually mastering data science and start using your existing data to your advantage and make better well-informed and more objective decisions.

Plantex components





THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!

