

欠損値を含むポリイミド微粒子の粒径データに対する階層ベイズ統計解析

(阪技術研¹) ○永廣 卓哉¹・中橋 明子¹

Hierarchical Bayesian Statistical Analysis of Polyimide Particle Size Data with Missing Values
(¹*Osaka Research Institute of Industrial Science and Technology*) ○Takuya Ehiro,¹ Akiko Nakahashi¹

Aromatic polyimides (PI) exhibit high mechanical strength and heat resistance due to their rigid main chain, but this comes at the cost of poor processability. In this study, we confirmed that PI particles synthesized through precipitation polymerization changed from spherical to ellipsoidal shape and increased in size simply by stirring them in an organic solvent (Figure 1). Different particle size distributions were observed when varying processing conditions such as solvent type and processing time. To estimate the influence of processing conditions on particle size changes, a hierarchical Bayesian model was applied to the PI particle size data. In this model, the long and short diameters were represented using a two-dimensional Normal distribution, assuming that the means of long and short diameters change linearly with processing conditions. As both diameters were expected to change through a similar mechanism, correlations were assumed between their regression coefficients. This model worked even with incomplete data where short diameter data were intentionally omitted, yielding similar results to those obtained from complete data.

Keywords : Polyimide; Hierarchical Bayesian model; Missing data analysis

芳香族ポリイミド (PI) は、主鎖が剛直になることで機械的強度や耐熱性などが向上するが、一般に加工性は低下する。一方、沈殿重合法により合成した PI 微粒子では、有機溶媒中で攪拌するだけで球状から楕円体状に変化し、粒径が増大した(図1)。また、溶媒種や処理時間などの条件を変えると、異なる粒径分布が確認された。本研究では、処理条件が粒径変化に与える影響を推定するため、PI 微粒子の粒径データに階層ベイズモデルを適用した。PI 微粒子の長径および短径分布を2次元正規分布でモデリングし、各処理条件における平均長径および平均短径が処理条件に応じて線形に応答すると仮定した。本実験系では、長径および短径は同様のメカニズムで変化すると考えられるため、両回帰係数の間に相関を仮定した。本モデルは、意図的に短径データを欠損させた不完全データにおいても動作し、完全データと類似した推論結果を与えた。

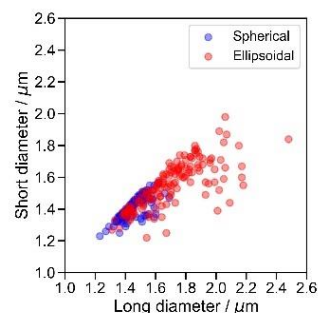


図1 処理前後におけるPI微粒子の粒径分布
(青:処理前、赤:処理後)