## 周元燊院士講座

主講者: 吳建福院士

吳建福院士,目前係美國喬治亞理工學院工業及系統工程系 可口可樂講座教授。吳院士於 1971 年自國立臺灣大學數學系畢業,此後赴美深造,於 1976 年獲得柏克萊加州大學博士學位,專長為工業統計與資料科學之研究及應用。吳院士的學術成就斐然,1987 年獲得國際統計學界「考普斯會長獎(COPSS Presidents' Award)」,該獎每年僅頒發予 1 位 40 歲以下最傑出之統計學學者;2000 年獲選中央研究院院士,2004 年為第 1 位統計學者當選美國國家工程學院院士,亦是第 1 位華人統計學者獲此殊榮;2011 年吳院士再次獲 COPSS 頒發「考普斯費雪講座獎(COPSS Fisher Lecture Award)」,為統計學者終身成就之最高榮譽;隔年(2012)獲得了美國統計學會的 Deming Lecture Award;

他亦是日本統計學會頒發的 Akaike Memorial Lecture Award 的第一位獲獎人(2016),以及 European Network for Business and Industrial Statistics 頒發的 George Box Medal (2017)。2020 年他獲得了 Georgia Tech 的 Class of 1934Distinguished Professor Award (這是 Georgia Tech 給教授的最高榮譽)。引述這個獎項對他的介紹『他被認為是在工程統計方面極具遠見的人,他在 1997年的講座中就推廣了數據科學(data science)這個術語,今日這個術語在全球廣被使用。』這也影響了台灣在這些年成立了不少和數據科學相關的系所。此外他具有數理統計學會、美國統計學會、美國質量學會、運籌學和管理學研究協會等學會之會士榮譽,更榮獲多項國際頂級獎項。吳院士於統計學全領域之卓越研究深受國際敬重,無論係於理論或應用均跨及多項研究領域,應用層面從抽樣調查延伸至奈米科技應用;學術界給予評價:「他 的貢獻始終是專業嚴格性與實際重要性的理想結合」。此外,COPSS 亦讚譽吳院士之學術貢獻,『統計學研究操作上,無論從計畫、分析到解釋,均有深遠之貢獻與影響,特別於「工程統計學」方面,包含統計推論、實驗設計理論,以及工業統計模式之開拓性工作,其研究成果改變了工業上將產品與生產程序優化的統計研究方式。』

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主講者: 吳建福 (C. F. Jeff Wu) 院士

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From real world problems to esoteric research: examples and personal experience

## **Abstract**

Young (and some not-so-young) researchers often wonder how to extract good research ideas and develop useful methodologies from solving real world problems. The path is rarely straightforward and its success depends on the circumstances, tenacity and luck. I will use three examples to illustrate how I trod the path. The first involved an attempt to find optimal growth conditions for nano structures. It led to the development of a new method "sequential minimum energy design (smed)", which exploits an analogy to potential energy of charged particles. After a few years of frustrated efforts and relentless pursuit, we realized that smed is more suitable for generating samples adaptively to mimic an arbitrary distribution rather than for optimization. The main objective of the second example was to build an efficient statistical emulator based on finite element simulation results with two mesh densities in cast foundry operations. It eventually led to the development of a class of nonstationary Gaussian process models that can be used to connect simulation data of different precisions and speeds. The third example is about a novel use of Treed Gaussian Process to model and classify a jet-swirl dichotomy observed in a jet ignition experiment that exhibits a dichotomous behavior. In each example, the developed methodology has broader applications beyond the original problem. I will explain the thought process in each example. Finally, I will share some secrets about a "path to innovation".