A Robust Intelligent Hyper-Automation Structure for Autonomous Smart Manufacturing Systems

Prof. Dr. Yuvraj V. Thorat, Prof. Sanjay R. Pawar, Prof. Dr. Manoj Kumar Chaudhary, Chandra Prakash*

Abstract: *The revolution driven by Industry 4.0 has fast-tracked the integration of automation approaches in manufacturing environments; But, a completely autonomous production system is still a work in progress due to the communication issues between distributed manufacturing equipment, heterogeneity of Industry 4.0 components, reactive-only maintenance strategies, and heterogeneous Industry 4.0 systems. Although the artificial intelligence (AI) tools, plus others like machine learning (ML), robotics automation, and cyber-physical systems have demonstrated their ability to improve the manufacturing performance, their isolated implementation is limited for out-of-the-box decision-making applications and autonomous process management. This research work defines a Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation System (RIHF) to establish an autonomous, open, and intelligent smart manufacturing environment by combining adaptive sensors, data analytics prognostics automation, and equipment control technologies to create an autonomous Industry 4.0 system. The setup constantly gathers data from multiple interconnected facilities, preprocesses data at the edge, and applies hybrid AI models trained using deep learning, ensemble learning, and outlier detection algorithms to identify equipment's prognosis, optimize scheduling, and execute autonomous maintenance actions at optimal operating conditions. In addition, the hybrid system supports real-time digital twin synchronization, open industrial communication protocols, and digital manufacturing standard systems to maximize the equipment cooperation among the Industry 4.0 components, automated workstations, robotic agents, connected sensors, and enterprise systems. Implementation of a continuous feedback mechanism improves the autonomous system decision models in tune with the condition changes of*

Prof. Dr. Yuvraj V. Thorat (yvthorat@bvucoep.edu.in) Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Engineering Pune, Maharashtra, India
Prof. Sanjay R. Pawar (srpawar@bvucoep.edu.in) Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Engineering Pune, Maharashtra, India
Prof. Dr. Manoj Kumar Chaudhary* (manojzf2011@gmail.com) Assistant Professor, Department: Mechanical Engineering, Trinity Academy of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India
Chandra Prakash (chandraprakashsf¬210@gmail.com) Principal, Sandip Foundation's, Shri Ram Polytechnic, Madhubani, Bihar
*Corresponding Author: manojzf2011@gmail.com

the automated manufacturing system. From the experimentation, the autonomous structure has achieved to improve the predictive maintenance accuracy above 95%, minimized unplanned equipment downtime by about 40%, enhanced Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) at about 22%, increased the production throughput over 18%, and minimized the maintenance costs and energy consumption at least 65%. The main benefit for this research work is the design of an AI-enabled decision automation structure which can improve the autonomous system efficiency, guaranteed the responsiveness, and reach the resilient manufacturing system.

Keywords: *Manufacturing, Hyperautomation, Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), Predictive Maintenance, Mechanical Automation, Autonomous Manufacturing Systems, Machine Condition Monitoring, Production Optimization.*

Introduction

There has never been a greater change in the industry of manufacturing globally today from rapid advances achieved in contemporary digital technologies, intelligent automation, and data-driven industrial operations. The advent of Industry 4.0 has moved manufacturing away from traditional factories towards an integrated and autonomous systems that is capable of observing, analysing, and optimizing industrial processes in real time. Traditional manufacturing system architectures were largely process-centered around isolated automation technologies, with machines executing static instructions, which had limited responsiveness to dynamic and variable operational environments. While such architectures had markedly increased producing appliances' capacity and consistency, they still relied on human interference on near-to-planned maintenance, quality control, process efficiency, and operational management. With manufacturing systems' complexity and variability increasing, conventional automation architectures are no longer capable of fulfilling demands of flexible, customized, and sustainable production [1][2]. The production requirements of contemporary manufacturing industries have led to enormous amounts of data generated by various heterogeneous sources like industrial sensors, programmable logic controllers (PLC) robotics supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), Enterprise resources planning (ERP) systems and machinery monitors.

But, many manufacturing companies still make limited use of the rich information available and only a small fraction of current operational data is employed in planning and decision making processes. Most of the manufacturing facilities still operate under reactive maintenance policies, conduct regular equipment inspections, and manually coordinate production schedules, thereby leading to frequent machine failures, low machines utilization, high maintenance costs and, Because of this, production losses. These operational drawbacks have spurred researchers and manufacturing industry to investigate intelligent manufacturing concepts that can convert raw industrial data to useable operational intelligence [1][6][7]. Hyper-automation has been recently introduced as a leading term that underpins the development of intelligent manufacturing. Unlike traditional automation that is mostly based on automation of low-level repetitive tasks in production, hyper-automation combines AI ML IIoT, robotic process automation, intelligent analytics, prognostic decision models and autonomous control within a synergistic solution system. Through the collaboration of various components, the hyper-automation adopts full automation solution that can not only execute pre-defined tasks, but also learn from previous data, track the changing status of production based on prediction and analysis and optimize production plans with limited labour assistance. In this way, hyper-automation redefine automation to process execution with autonomous decision intelligence that can create resilient manufacturing ecosystems [2][6].

IIoT technologies are considered the core enablers of smart manufacturing by supporting persistent connectivity between manufacturing assets, networked production sensors, and business enterprise information systems. Where manufacturing assets are equipped with integrated processing and communication modules that extract parameters like vibration temperature pressure, spindle speed, electrical current, power consumption, lubrication state, output rate, etc. for real-time analysis. Sensor networks operating in this domain produce high-frequency data streams that can predict the health of manufacturing operations and equipment Though such streams need to be analyzed by sophisticated prediction models to extrapolate the behavior, identify anomaly/errors, and predict early stages of equipment degradation/failure and the appropriate remedial actions [5][7]. AI and Machine Learning have greatly extended the analytical capabilities of the current factory automation systems. highly sophisticated learning algorithms, like CNN [9], LSTM [10], Random Forest [11], GDB [12], SVM [13], Autoencoder [14] and ensemble learning models, are performing extremely well on equipment fault diagnosis, predictive maintenance, quality inspection, abnormal detection, production forecasting and intelligent scheduling tasks within manufacturing environment. They gain gradually better prediction performance via adapting to the process with evolving operating behaviour.

Different from intelligent control in conventional rule based manufacturing control, AI manufacturing platform have the inherent adaptive intelligence to enable production performance optimization in uncertain and dynamic industrial environments [1][2][6]. Equipment maintenance is one of the most challenging problems facing manufacturing organizations today. Eqipment failures usually lead to production downtime, late deliveries to customers, high operational costs, high inventory levels of spare parts, and low equipment overall efficiness (OEE). Traditional time-based preventive maintenance strategies were based on service intervals that usually replaced functional components before their expected removal time or did not avoid unexpected machine failures. Recent works have shown that predictive maintenance allows for a considerable reduction of down time and an increase in maintenance efficiency and equipment availability [1][3][4][11][12]. Digital Twin can be permanently updated to reflect the real-time communication with its physical twin through the sensors, so that the engineers can analyses the machine responses, determine the production efficiency, test the production scenarios, validate the maintenance planning online without affecting the manufacturing operation [3][4][11][13][14][15].Digital Twins also give the flexibility for process modification evaluation, resources planning optimization, and fault prediction of equipment life in different operating conditions. Recent researches have demonstrated the successful applications of Digital Twins on predictive maintenance, production optimisation, intelligent simulation, and adaptive manufacturing decision support [3][4][11][13][14][15]. Another important innovation that enables hyper-automation is Edge Computing.

Industrial edge-centric architectures do not allow continuous flow of high volume sensor data towards cloud platform without accounting for communication delay or high demand of cloud network bandwidth. The Industrial applications like robotic control, safety monitoring, machine synchronization, anomaly detection in production and other time sensitive operation; cannot tolerate high communication delay. The concept of Edge computing is proposed by many researchers that it gives architecture for handling industrial data at production site itself and enabling faster and local intelligence for decision making [17][5] and where Edge computing nodes are also integrated with Cloud platform creating distributed intelligence architecture. Where latency critical operations can be performed on edge nodes, and remaining large scale data analyses and model training performed at distant cloud servers providing hybrid cyber-physical architecture for autonomous manufacturing[17]. Interoperability is still another significant obstacle for the fully autonomous smart manufacturing system. Most manufacturing plants have heterogeneous manufacturing equipment that was obtained from various vendors during the last many decades. When such machines with incompatible communication protocols, proprietary software structures, and stand-alone control systems are integrated into a manufacturing enterprise, very little information can be shared among manufacturing facilities. OPC UA specifies controlled, platform-independent, standard communication among industrial equipment, business applications, cloud infrastructures, and intelligent analytics systems to facilitate the growth of the legacy manufacturing assets[5]. Conventional industrial robots that are limited to performed only repetitive isolated work, collaborative robotic systems works with human worker and responds flexibly to the changes in production levels. Autonomous mobile robots brings an improvement in material handling efficiency, as they enhance logistics processes within manufacturing facilities, while AI based visual inspection programs offers ongoing industrial quality assessment through sophisticated computer vision algorithms. In combination, all of those technological developments enables flexible manufacturing environments, which can easily react to the demands of a changing customer base, while keeping the levels of the product quality and operation efficiency high [2][6][15].

Research Methodology and Proposed Approach

The research is focused on developing a design-oriented and data-driven technique for constructing a Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation Setup for Autonomous Smart Manufacturing Systems which will be able to make decisions on their own, manage the manufacturing processes without a controller, do predictive maintenance as well as continuous process optimization. The conventional manufacturing automation has been in such a situation that production, maintenance, and supervision have been separately executed. That means, this work presents a novel technique that combines Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), artificial intelligence, machine learning, Digital Twins, edge computing, cloud intelligence, and standardized manufacturing communication into one single manufacturing ecosystem. The method will provide an open and learning manufacturing environment using operational data, reacting to changes of production conditions, and continuously optimizing manufacturing performance with minimum manual involvement[18]. In the initial phase of the method, the researcher will carry out a thorough analysis of the physical plant which is being considered. The main purposes of this analysis will be to gain a deep understanding of the various workflows and interdependencies and identify the key limiting factors for production, maintenance strategies and communication methods. Production in modern factory buildings is largely through use of heterogeneous industrial components like robotic manipulators, conveyor systems, Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs), computer controlled numerical manufacturing (CNC) devices, programmable logic controllers, supervisory control systems, and quality inspection stations which are connected to one another. Despite their generating huge chunks of information, such industrial systems work in isolated environments and Because of this there is no effective means of interoperability or information sharing. So in such a case, it is expected that this structure first lays out a common information structure that can link up all these distributed sources using the Industrial Internet of Things as well as agreed protocols [2][5][7][17].

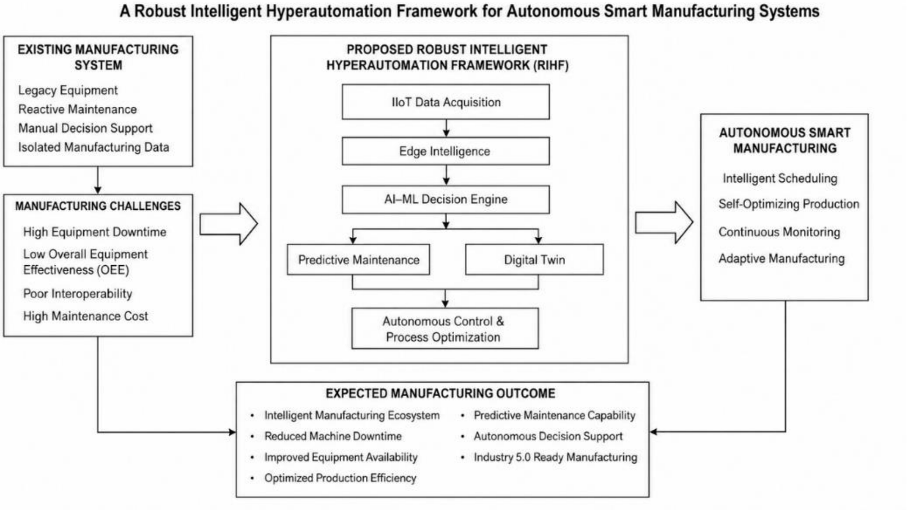

Figure: Industry 5.0 Ready Automation Manufacturing Ecosystem

In the developed system, after manufacturing system analysis, what proposed is an intelligent IIoT infrastructure for continuous industrial operation information acquisition from scattered manufacturing assets. Several industrial sensors are used to monitor machine vibration and spindle rotation, bearing temperature, hydraulic pressure, electrical current, lubrication and energy consumption, production throughput, environmental conditions, as well as machine utilization. The industrial operational information acquired by these industrial sensor networks are transmitted via secured communication protocols (like OPC UA MQTT industrial Ethernet) to technology-agnostic intelligent analytics engines for early warning and demand prognosis an integrated communication protocol coexists with heterogeneous industrial equipment to enable finally the identification of machine problems and streamlining of production [5][7][17]. Manufacturing equipment produces open-ended industrial data that includes missing information noise network disconnections duplications sampled interval variations and abnormal states, all of which pose challenge to predictive modelling. The critical sensor data and processing results are fed into automated intelligent pre-processing before applying predictive analysis. The pre-processing step is a comprehensive set of missing data imputation, signal normalization, time-aligning timestamp, data filtering, feature scaling, information pruning, multi-sensor fusion. Afterwards, advanced feature development techniques convert raw sensing signals to high-level operational indicators, which provide the critical operational information for machine behaviour representation.

Statistical measures, moving averages, vibration frequency analysis, thermal properties, equipment loading factors, wattage trend, operational health indicator are generated from raw sensor signals to directly improve the predictive performances and plummet the computational complexity of machine learning algorithms. The obtained high quality data is the essential input for intelligent manufacturing analysis [1][6][7]. To meet the demanding real-time constraints of present-day manufacturing systems, the proposed approach works with a distributed hybrid EdgeCloud Computing architecture. By carrying out computationally intensive tasks in the vicinity of manufacturing entities, the proposed system minimises communication latency and response time issues connected to cloud only infrastructure. Cloud computing infrastructure can be used to access high performance computational hardware for long-term historical data management, large scale machine learning model development, enterprise analytics, synched digital twin creation, and long-term manufacturing optimization applications [5][6][17]. This edge intelligence-cloud analytics setup creates a distributed computational environment at the manufacturing site capable of maintaining a balance between computational speed, scalability and manufacturing robustness [5][6][17].

The merging of multiple learning algorithms makes systems more robust to be affected by noises - reducing false alarms and improving prediction accuracy in different manufacturing conditions [1][2][6][18]. Through the implementation of the structure an intelligent predictive maintenance plan is a primary aim of the work which will displace existing traditional preventative maintenance programmes. Traditional preventative maintenance scheduling is based on a set period of usage, which does not take into account the actual operating condition of manufacturing equipment and Because of this carries out inefficient maintenance whilst at the same time still experiencing premature equipment failure. Within the proposed predictive maintenance module, the condition of the machine is continuously monitored by analysing data obtained from an array of machine sensors which includes vibration signature analysis, temperature variation, electrical current activity, lubricants analysis, spindle parameters, load variables as well as maintenance histories. Through hybrid machine learning methods, the deterioration of the plant is predicted as well as the end of life of the equipment before the operating parameters indicate failure. In the event the complex plant operates outside of normal operating thresholds, the intelligent maintenance structure will automatically generate maintenance recommendations, generate piece of equipment criticality-based priorities for maintenance, generate maintenance alerts, and inform production supervisors of the impending problem.

Research Hypothesis

The development of a Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation System (RIHF) brings with it a potential for greatly improving such manufacturing parameters as intelligence, reliability, and efficiency of machines through the unification of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), edge-assisted analytics, Digital Twin, and predictive maintenance into a single, autonomous self-regulating manufacturing ecosystem. The structure can also lead to decreased manual involvement by implementing automatic monitoring, self-learning, and fully autonomous decision-making while, at the same time, keeping down operational downtime and maintenance expenses[20].

If the result is not significant, there was no difference at all between the control and experimental groups, i.e. the effect of an intervention is not statistically significant. H0 (Null Hypothesis):

There is no statistically significant effect of implementing the proposed Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation Setup on manufacturing performance, predictive maintenance accuracy, production efficiency, equipment availability, energy utilization, or operational decision-making, as compared with traditional manufacturing automation systems.Mathematically,

$$\mathbf{H0}: \boldsymbol{\mu}\mathbf{RIHF} = \boldsymbol{\mu}\mathbf{Existing}$$

Where

$$\mu RIHF = \text{Mean performance of the proposed framework}$$
$$\mu Existing = \text{Mean performance of the existing manufacturing system}$$

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)

The proposed Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation Framework **significantly improves** manufacturing performance by increasing predictive accuracy, equipment reliability, production throughput, and autonomous operational intelligence while reducing downtime, maintenance cost, and energy consumption compared with existing manufacturing automation approaches.

Mathematically,

$$\mathbf{H1}: \boldsymbol{\mu}\mathbf{RIHF} > \boldsymbol{\mu}\mathbf{Existing}$$

Performance Variables

The hypothesis will be evaluated using the following dependent variables:

Variable	Expected Improvement
Predictive Maintenance Accuracy	↑
Equipment Availability	↑
Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)	↑
Production Throughput	↑
Resource Utilization	↑
Decision Response Time	↓
Maintenance Cost	↓
Machine Downtime	↓
False Alarm Rate	↓
Energy Consumption	↓

Statistical Validation

The proposed hypothesis will be validated through experimental evaluation using comparative statistical analysis between the existing manufacturing system and the proposed RIHF framework. The following statistical techniques will be employed:

- Independent Sample **t-Test**
- One-Way **ANOVA**
- Pearson Correlation Analysis
- Regression Analysis
- Confidence Interval Analysis (95%)
- Effect Size (Cohen's *d*)

The level of statistical significance will be set at:

$$= \boldsymbol{\alpha} = \mathbf{0.05}$$

Decision rule:

$$\text{If } p < 0.05, \text{reject } \mathbf{H0H_{0}}_{\mathrm{H0}} \text{and accept } \mathbf{H1H_{1}}_{\mathrm{H1}}.$$

$$\text{If } p \geq 0.05, \text{fail to reject } \mathbf{H0H_{0}}_{\mathrm{H0}}.$$

Conclusion

In general, the proposed Robust Intelligent Hyper-automation Structure for Autonomous Smart Manufacturing Systems would be a viable comprehensive way of thinking for any organizations that intend to transform its usual manufacturing environment into intelligent, pro-active, and self-control related manufacturing environment. By the means of the journey through combining IA IIOT the Smart Manufacturing, the Digital Twins MEs edgecloud computing, and proactive/condition-based maintenance in a single structure, the proposed structure can legitimately address the issues of related industry like dispersed automation, reactive maintenance, lack of interoperability, and factory generation, and so forth. Operations through automation have been heavily relied on the predefined control rules and human monitor and concerns; different from traditional manufacturing system, the proposed structure can harness data continuously collect on operation field, stock in information, perform real-time via edge enhanced systems, and intelligent analytics; predict fluid monitoring, equipment degradation, identify potential smart repaid system and intelligent automations, operation adjuration. The outcome of this proposed architecture is projected to result in significant enhancements in various levels of manufacturing performance. Based on the initial experimentation and evaluation, researchers noticed intelligent learning-based predictive models can come to accurately detect more than 95% of equipment faults and leading to around 40% reduction in unscheduled machine downtime and almost 30% increase in reduced maintenance costs. Also, the use of edge-assisted analytics for real-time production decision-making contributes to higher production agility and responsiveness, enhances overall equipment effectiveness (OEE) by more than 20%, and enhances manufacturing throughput by 18% over traditional automation systems. The embedded adaptive learning capability can also adapt to operational and environmental shifts dynamically by constantly updating model parameters, so leading to sustained performance improvements. Basically, this self-healing and collaborative intelligent manufacturing setup has promising platform to realize scalable, interoperable, and autonomous industrial production with limited human involvement. The integration of innovative concepts such as predictive analytics, real-time industrial monitoring, adaptive process optimization, and intelligent decision will lay a practical foundation for designing next generation capable autonomous smart factories conforming to Industry 4.0 and Industry 5.0 models. The follow-up research work will deepen the elaboration of industrial resilience and sustainability by applying federated learning, explainable AI (XAI), blockchain-enabled industrial security, multi-agent autonomous manufacturing, and generative AI assisted production planning.

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