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Original Article

Combining IoT and Big Data for Precision Manufacturing

Liam Walker[1], Grace Young[2]

[1]Technology Manager, HSBC, UK.

[2]Finance Director, Barclays, UK.

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ABSTRACT

Accurate production has been facilitated as a pillar in the contemporary industrialization, prompted by the growing desire of quality products, decreasing production expenses, minimal wastes, and accelerated time-to-market. The technology behind Internet of Things (IoT) has converged with Big Data analytics which has drastically changed conventional manufacturing paradigms that have permitted real time monitoring, intelligent decision-making and predictive control of manufacturing processes. IoT makes it easy to pervasively sense and interconnect machines, tools, products and human operators, creating large volumes of heterogeneous data from the manufacturing lifecycle. The computation and analytical resources needed to store, process and extract actionable information out of this data are available through the use of big data technologies. The following paper demonstrates an in-depth study of the methods of integrating IoT and Big Data to achieve precision manufacturing. It examines system architecture, data acquisition, architecture, analytics, and decision-support models that promote accuracy and efficiency in the processes and quality in the products. An extensive literature review identifies areas of recent innovations and research lag in the field of smart manufacturing, Industrial IoT (IIoT) and data-driven manufacturing. The suggested methodology gives a description of an end-to-end system that includes the deployment of sensors, data ingestion, data preprocessing, analytics, and feedback control. The experimental findings and discussion illustrate how the Big Data analytics based on IoTs enhance predictive maintenance, quality assurance and optimization processes. The paper also ends with a note on the major challenges, research directions and the use of new technologies like artificial intelligence and digital twins in enhancing precision manufacturing.

KEYWORDS

Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data Analytics, Precision Manufacturing, Smart Factory, Industrial IoT, Predictive Maintenance.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A major revolution is being felt in the manufacturing industry which is shifting to the more sophisticated and smart manufacturing systems with flexible and precision-oriented manufacturing systems and less dependence on conventional large-scale production. Traditional methods of manufacturing, which depend almost entirely on standardized operations and human control, hardly fit with the increasing demands of a high-quality and customized products and shortened need cycles of production. Conversely, precision manufacturing aims at attaining high level of dimensional accuracy, close tolerances, quality of products, and optimum use of materials, energy, and equipment. Such demands have grown even more demanding in the aerospace, automotive, electronic, and medical device manufacturing industries, where performance or even safety complaints can arise in case of minor deviations. It can be assumed that this paradigm shift is, in large part, the result of the application of digital technologies linked to Industry 4.0 that is supposed to establish smart, interconnected, and autonomous manufacturing conditions. The Internet of Things (IoT) and analytics with the use of Big Data are some of these technologies which will play a primary role in providing the opportunity to see, wield the authority, and make decisions in real time and according to the facts. Through IoT, the integration of sensors, actuators, and other connected devices can be enabled in manufacturing systems to provide constant monitoring of machines, processes, and the environment. Simultaneously, with the help of Big Data technologies, it is possible to store, process, and analyze the great amounts of data produced by these interconnected devices. Using IoT in conjunction with Big Data analytics, manufacturers will be able to get more insights into the behavior of processes, machine performance, and quality trends. Such combination assists in predictive maintenance, active quality control, and dynamic control over the process, which improves accuracy and efficiency during operations. Consequently, digitalization using IoT and Big Data has turned into a critical facilitator of contemporary precision manufacturing, which aids in competitiveness, sustainability and innovation in the ever-changing industrial environment.

1.2. Role of IoT in Manufacturing Systems

Internet of Things (IoT) is also essential in changing conventional manufacturing systems to smart and connected manufacturing unit systems. IoT makes it possible to monitor manufacturing processes in real-time, automate and base decisions on data through the seamless communication of machines, sensors, and the control system.

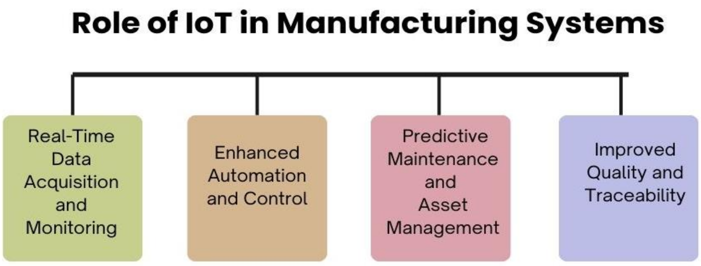

Fig 1 - Role of IoT in Manufacturing Systems

1.2.1. Real-Time Data Acquisition and Monitoring

IoT makes it possible to continuously collect data of machines, tools and production-lines using embedded sensor and smart devices. Real-time monitoring of parameters temperature, vibration, pressure, speed and energy consumption give full visibility of manufacturing processes. It is real time monitoring which enables identification of dysfunctions early, minimizes variability of the processes, and facilitates uniform quality production.

1.2.2. Enhanced Automation and Control

The manufacturing systems can be more automatized and adaptively controlled through the IoT connection. Networked devices can share information with control system units like PLC and SCADA platforms allowing automated response of process parameters in real-time. This capability increases stability of the process, minimizes the intervention of man, and increases the productivity.

1.2.3. Predictive Maintenance and Asset Management

IoT is important in predictive maintenance because it allows machines to be constantly monitored in terms of their health indicators. The integration of sensor data and analytics models assists in anticipating all possible failure of equipment prior to the failure. This proactive maintenance strategy will reduce un scheduled downtimes, increase the life of the equipment and lower cost of maintaining equipment which translates to asset management.

1.2.4. Improved Quality and Traceability

The IoT technologies can be used to ensure better product quality and tracing by following material, components, and products through the manufacturing cycle. The current quality data and production logs allow finding the defects and root causes fast. Better traceability also helps to comply with the regulations and to boost customer trust to the reliability of their goods.

1.2.5. Integration and Interoperability

The IoT assists in the smooth integration of heterogenous devices, systems and platforms in manufacturing domains. Interoperable architecture and standard communication protocols can be used to facilitate effective data management between various production system layers. Intelligence-based factories are based on this integration, which promotes Industry 4.0 projects.

1.3. Big Data Analytics for Manufacturing Intelligence

Contemporary manufacturing cultures produce face-to-face varieties of massive amounts of data in all its coats, including sensors, machines, production lines, enterprise systems, and supply chains networks. These data are defined by large volume, speed, and diversity; hence, it became challenging to work with the data and process it according to the standard data processing tools. The analytics offered by Big Data offers an effective suite of tools and approaches to overcome these issues and convert the raw manufacturing data into useful intelligence. The efficient processing and storage of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data produced throughout the manufacturing lifecycle is made possible by the Big Data technologies through the use of highly developed data storage and processing platforms. Data mining, machine learning, and statistical analysis are some of the techniques used in Big Data analytics so that meaningful patterns, correlations, and trends can be obtained out of large datasets. The data mining techniques assist in discovering concealed interdependencies in process parameters, machine features and quality features of product characteristics. Predictive and prescriptive analytics can be achieved using machine learning algorithms such as classification, regression, and clustering algorithms, which learn using the historical data and adapt to evolving conditions of the processes. Optimization of the processes is assisted by statistical analysis since it helps in quantifying the variability, the root causes of the defects and the effects of the change in the process in the performance results. The use of the Big Data analytics can greatly increase the level of intelligence in the manufacturing by allowing the quick and correct decisions to be made. Predictive and real-time analytics give manufacturers

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predicting the upcoming failure of their equipment, better production schedules, and a better ability to control the quality of products in their production. The insights made with the help of analytics can be used to implement proactive maintenance policies, mitigate operational risks, and improve resource utilization. Moreover, the combination of analytics results and visualization applications and decision support systems allows the stakeholders to process complex data without difficulties and implement the needed actions. Generally, the Big Data analytics comes into play as an extremely important catalyst of smart manufacturing having transformed data of huge volumes into utilized knowledge. It favors sustained growth, efficiency in operations, and business planning, hence assisting manufacturers to become more productive, of better quality, and competitive in the Industry 4.0 period.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. IoT-Based Smart Manufacturing

The IoT-based smart manufacturing is adopted as a foundation of Industry 4.0 technology that helps to increase connectivity, automation, and intelligence levels of industrial systems. The previous literature refers to the use of the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) technologies to inter-connect machines, sensors, and control systems on factory floors. To make the data flow and system interoperability smooth, there is a suggestion in most studies to have multi-layered architectures, that is, to have respectively perception, network, middleware and application layers. The perception layer is charged with real-time data gathering with sensors and actuators, whereas the network layer is in charge of ensuring appropriate communication based on protocols such as MQTT, OPC-UA, and industrial Ethernet. Data aggregation, device management, interoperability are performed by the middleware layers, and the application layer supports the decision-making and monitoring, and visualization. These architectures support real time monitoring of processes, adaptive control, and better operational efficiency but usually have issues to deal with scalability, security and integration of heterogeneous devices.

2.2. Big Data Analytics in Manufacturing

Big Data analytics is important in deriving actionable information of the enormous amounts of data created within the contemporary manufacturing systems. The utilization of analytics tools to aid in fault diagnosis, production optimization, demand forecasting, and quality assessment has been investigated by researchers. Hadoop and Apache Spark are generally accepted distributed computing platforms used in processing large amounts of data in high volumes, high-velocity, and high variety in manufacturing. Also, unstructured and semi-structured sensor data are often easily stored in NoSQL databases such as MongoDB and Cassandra. These platforms are commonly combined with machine learning and statistical modeling in order to detect some hidden patterns and correlations. Although they are effective, current research often dwells on individual analytics functions and does not completely consider the issues of real-time processing, data synchronization, and connection with systems of operational control.

2.3. Predictive Maintenance and Quality Control

In manufacturing, some of the most useful IoT and Big Data analytics applications include predictive maintenance and data-driven quality control. Predictive maintenance involves continuous sensor data, past maintenance data, and machine learning techniques, which are used to predict the occurrence of equipment failures before they happen. Research has recorded that these methods lead to a substantial decrease in unplanned downtime, increase the life of equipment and also reduce the cost involved in maintenance and other comparison strategies which are reactive or preventive.

Likewise, the data-driven quality control involves the use of analytics and pattern recognition tools to identify anomaly, anticipating failures, and positioning products of a similar quality. Deep learning and digital twins are advanced methods that allow detecting defects and improving the transparency of the process. Nevertheless, a lot of the available solutions are industry-specific and have no flexibility in various manufacturing environments.

2.4. Research Gaps

In spite of the significant achievements made in the domain of IoT-based manufacturing and the field of Big Data analytics, the current literature tends to perceive these two areas as distinct research fields. So there is a strong shortage of integrated and end-to-end systems that combine the area of data procurement, great-scale analytics, and data-driven decision-making to precision manufacture. Moreover, such issues as real-time analytics integration, system interoperability, data security, and scalability have not been covered. The majority of them are concerned with conceptual architectures or independent use cases, and have little validation in real-world industrial settings. The gaps in this regard indicate that there is a necessity to undertake holistic, converged structures that can be used to integrate IoT infrastructures and advanced analytics to assist in the creation of intelligent, adaptive, and precision-driven manufacturing systems.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. System Architecture

The suggested system architecture is a four-layer model that yields the possibility of the effective acquisition of the data, its processing, and the making of the smart decision in the IoT-enabled manufacturing environment.

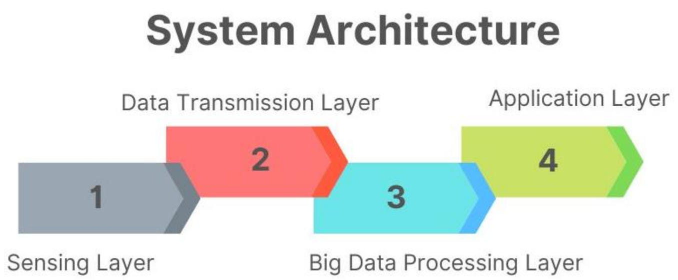

Fig 2 - System Architecture

3.1.1. Sensing Layer

The data acquisition of the real-time manufacturing environment is achieved by the sensing layer, which forms the basis of the architecture. It comprises a range of sensors and integrated machinery that are used to measure important attributes of the machines like temperature, vibration, pressure, energy usage and the state of the machine. This is collected by its sensors which are continually taking raw measurements of production lines and equipment which allows it to have fine grained visibility into how things are done and the health of the equipment.

3.1.2. Data Transmission Layer

Data transmission layer helps the communication between sensing layer and higher level processing elements to be reliable and accurate with security. It uses industrial communication and networking technologies including MQTT, OPC-UA, Ethernet or wireless networks to send sensor data in real-time. This layer receives data routing, buffering and simple preprocessing; making sure that there is a minimum latency and strong connection among the distributed manufacturing systems.

3.1.3. Big Data Processing Layer

The layer of processing big data has the task of storing, managing and analyzing the volumes of data which are large in volume and produced by the sensing layer. It deploys scalable information systems, distributed processing systems like Hadoop, Spark, or NoSQL data systems to handle both batch and real-time analytics. This layer uses advanced machine-learning models and data analytics that help extract meaningful insights, conduct fault detection, and facilitate predictive maintenance and quality analysis.

3.1.4. Application Layer

Application layer gives higher level services such as user friendly services to the manufacturing stakeholders in the form of decision support tools. It also has dashboards, visualization tools and control applications which display results of analytics in an easy to understand format. This tier has been serving functions like predictive maintenance alerts, quality monitoring, process optimization, and management reporting, and it allows making informed decisions and constant improvement in manufacturing processes.

3.2. Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

Preprocessing and data acquisition are key factors in determining the capability and validity of analytics in IoT manufacturing systems. According to the suggested scheme, a multitude of sensors is the temperature sensors, vibration sensors, pressure sensors, and the vision-based sensors deployed strategically at the manufacturing machines and production lines are actively used to provide information about the operational conditions and process parameters. Thermal variations are captured by thermal sensors and transmitted to indicate possible over heating or abnormal operational conditions and mechanical wear, imbalance and misalignment in rotating equipment are detected by vibration sensors. The pressure sensors check the hydraulic and pneumatic systems to maintain a stable operation, and the vision sensors deliver the visual data of high resolution to analyze the surfaces, identify defects, and assess effectiveness in terms of dimensions. These non-homogeneous sensors produce high quantities of time-series and image data at high rates and these form the core input in downstream analytics. Raw sensor data are frequently noisey and may have missing values and irregularities brought about by noise or sensor drift as well as communications malfunction. Data preprocessing is, thus, required in order to increase the degree of data quality as well as performance of the analytical models. These noise filtering methods include moving average filters, low-pass filters, and wavelet-based denoising whereby the unwanted signal disturbances are eliminated and the pertinent patterns preserved. Normalization and scaling of data is then done in order to provide the various sensor measurements in a similar scale that allows a just comparison and effective learning using machine learning algorithms. The feature extraction techniques are applied to create meaningful indicators of the raw data, based on statistical features (mean, variance, kurtosis), frequency-domain feature based on vibration signal, and texture or shape feature based on vision data. The similar extracted features minimize the size of data, outline key information and contribute greatly to the accuracy and strength of predictive maintenance and quality control models used in it.

3.3. Big Data Analytics Models

The main intelligence of the proposed manufacturing system is Big Data analytics models, which can turn processed sensor data into insights and actionable decisions. The analytical model is a combination of statistical and machine learning-driven models that can be used to cover various levels of process monitoring and prediction. The Strategies used as a measure of statistical process control include the use of Some statistical techniques that include statistical process control (SPC) and syllogisms as a necessary measure of process stability and identification of situations arising out of normal operating conditions. Control charts, trend analysis, and threshold based rules are used to identify abnormalities, variation and the red flags of a process breaking down. The methods are computationally efficient and have good interpretability, thus, they can be applied in real-time monitoring. Regression analysis is employed to forecast the relationship between a number of sensor-based input characteristics and process outcomes of vital inputs including the product quality, energy consumption, or machine performance. The example of the linear and nonlinear regression models can be used to estimate the effects of the independent process variables and contribute to the root-cause analysis as it helps to indicate the relationships between sensor values and the final output. Yet, the manufacturing processes can be very nonlinear and oftentimes complicated thus restricting the usefulness of the purely statistical methods. To prevent these shortcomings, complex machine learning methods, including Support Vector Machines (SVMs) and neural networks are added to the analytics layer. SVMs have been especially useful in classification tasks, as well as in fault detection, as they are capable of processing high dimensions and getting class separation as much as possible. Both, neural networks (and in particular deep learning models) have the ability of learning highly nonlinear patterns and many-to-many relationships between sensor features hence can be applied to predictive maintenance applications, as well as quality prediction applications. The mathematical functional form of the predictive model can be stated to be a mathematical function that predicts an outcome based on a number of sensor features. In this model, the input variables are features derived out of sensor data whereas the output is the estimate of the process condition or a performance measure. With knowledge of this functional interaction gained through historical data the model is able to predict precisely the future outcome of processes in order to make proactive decisions, minimize downtime and enhance efficiency through manufacturing.

3.4. Decision Support and Feedback Control

The last and most practical layer of the proposed IoT-enabled manufacturing architecture are decision support and feedback control, in which the analytical findings are converted into functional decisions and control measures. Big data analytics models produce the results that are made available to the stakeholders in form of intuitive and interactive dashboards through which the health of the machines, process performance, and product quality are visible in real time. Such dashboards show key performance indicators (KPIs), trend insights, anomaly notifications, and predictive maintenance notifications using graphs, charts, and indicators: color-coded. Such visual representations allow operators, engineers, and managers to fast decipher the complex analytical results and make decision based on informed decisions without necessarily having intimate knowledge in data analytics. In addition to visualization, the system allows automated and semi-atomic feedback system by connecting analytics output to manufacturing control systems that include programmable logic controllers (PLCs), supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems and manufacturing execution systems (MES). Control signals may be generated in response to abnormal conditions or predictive failures to make corrective actions, which may be changes in the parameters of the process, changes in the operational conditions of a machine, and maintenance operations. As an example, machine speed can slow down or an automated replacement of a tool can be done based on

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forecasted tool wear, avoidance of defects and machine breakages. The feedback control loop also allows the process to become optimized in real time or close to it as the system behavior is constantly monitored and the operations are adjusted to the current and projected states. This closed-loop strategy improves the sensitivity of the system operated, improves human intervention and also reduces the losses of production when something unforeseen hits the manufacturing system or quality problems. Also, previous decision information and feedback responses are archived in order to further analyze them to aid in the never-ending learning and evolution of models. Integration of decision support and feedback control allows the suggested system to facilitate proactive and data-driven manufacturing processes which eventually enhance productivity, the quality of the products and the efficiency of the operations, in general.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Performance Metrics

To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed system based on IoT enhanced manufacturing, performance metrics are imperative to gauge the system. Key performance indicators (KPIs) choices are made to effectively evaluate the overall performance of the system in the production, quality, reliability, and sustainability standpoints. The accuracy of production is one of the key measurements that demonstrate the competence of the system in creating products in compliance with design requirements and process demands on a regular basis. High production accuracy shows that the parameters of the processes are controlled accurately, the process is properly monitored, and corrective measures are taken in time due to the data-driven analytics. This measure is usually measured against preset tolerances and dimensions and functions of products. Another important performance measure that is very critical is defect rate that is used to measure the quality of the product and stability of the process. It is the ratio of poor or non-conforming items that are manufactured during a particular period of time. A reduction in the level of defects will depict a better quality control, early detection and anomaly and good feedback. The proposed system can reduce the scrap, rework, and related costs by preventing quality concerns through predictive analytics and the real-time monitoring of data to measure potential quality concerns and ensure that the quality concerns are rectified before generating defective outputs. One of the indicators of equipment effectiveness in terms of reliability and maintenance is machine downtime. It is a metric that counts the amount of time that machines are not able to work because of failure or due to a broken part or some unforeseen interruption. Minimized downtimes indicate the effectiveness of the predictive maintenance strategies to predict the equipment failure and allow implementing the required interventions on time. Reduced downtime equates to increased utilization of equipment (equipment), the level of throughput and the level of production scheduling. Energy consumption is also a performance metric in order to measure the efficiency of use of the system and its effects on the environment. The abilities of monitoring and analyzing energy consumption among machines and processes are utilized to find and determine the inefficiencies, optimize the use of resources and enable sustainable manufacturing. These measures of performance will deliver an integrated assessment of the suggested system and prove its potential in contributing to increasing the productivity, quality, reliability, and energy efficiency of the modern manufacturing environment.

4.2. Comparative Analysis

Table 1: Comparative Analysis

Metric	Traditional System (%)	IoT + Big Data System (%)
Defect Rate	12%	3%
Machine Downtime	25%	8%

Data Utilization	30%	85%
Process Control Efficiency	40%	90%

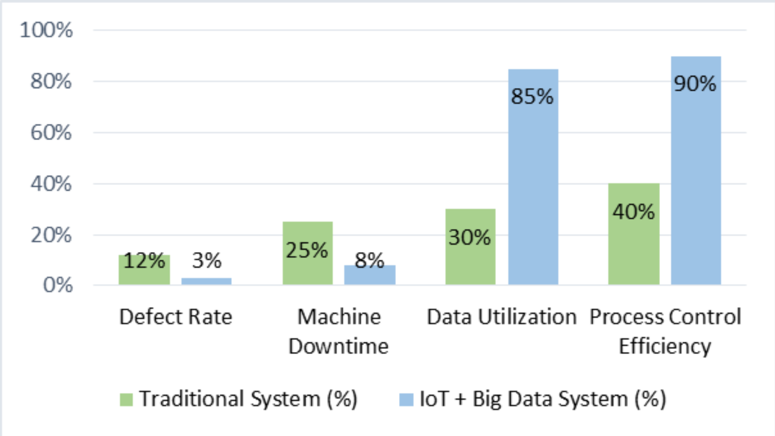

Fig 3 - Comparative Analysis

4.2.1. Defect Rate

The fault rate within the conventional manufacturing systems is also quite high, which is about 12 percent, as it is characterized by a minimal quality control in response and real-time monitoring regarding quality. Errors are usually realized during the production that will result in more scrap and rework. Contrarily, the system that is supported by the IoT and Big Data ensures a decreased defect rate is approximately 3 percent due to the constantly monitored sensors, real-time analytics, and predictive quality models. The timely correction of the process deviation enables quick correction measures to be taken which makes the quality of products to be constant.

4.2.2. Machine Downtime

The traditional systems have a greater machine downtime which is approximated at around 25 mainly attributed to unforeseen failure of equipment and reactive maintenance approaches. The maintenance activities are usually carried out when the breakdowns have taken place, and lead to delays and increased costs in the production process. The IoT and big data system proposed cuts down the downtime to about 8% through the use of predictive maintenance measures. The ongoing monitoring of machine health data makes it possible to forecast and perform planned maintenance prior to failures and reduce unpredictable disruption maintenance thus improving availability of equipment.

4.2.3. Data Utilization

The use of data in the more traditional manufacturing systems is also very low with approximately 30 percent of the available data in the manufacturing system being utilized. Majority of data are either kept in their raw form or only applied in simple reporting. Comparatively, the IoT and Big Data system can reach out to wide data usage of approximately 85 percent by incorporating progressed analytics platforms and machine learning models. This allows sensor data to be used comprehensively to monitor, predict, as well as optimize and turn raw data into insightful business information.

4.2.4. Process Control Efficiency

Compared to automation, the efficiency of process control is quite low with traditional systems being as low as 40+ because of the manual interventions with a very slow reaction to the

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variations in the processes. Control measures are normally responsive and will deal with problems once they have affected production. The system with the IoT and the Big Data enhances the control of the processes to the level of governance 90 percent, as it allows proactive and automatic plans of control. Predictive analytics and real-time feedback enable making constant changes in the process, which leads to a more stable process, more productive, and the overall performance of the system.

4.3. Discussion

The comparison and results of the experiment clearly indicate that the combination of IoT technologies and Big Data analytics provides significant effects in terms of precision manufacturing, operational performance, and decision-making processes. A considerable improvement of production accuracy due to the decrease in the rate of defects and an increase in the overall effectiveness of the process control is among the most prominent results. Real-time data provided by sensors continuously, with a high rate of acquisition along with powerful analytics models allow one to notice process deviations and quality concerns at an early stage. This is a proactive strategy that reduces the fluctuations in the production processes and also maintains uniform compliance with quality measures. Another significant operational efficiency enhancement would be bound to predictive maintenance and smart process monitoring. The mitigation of the downtime of machines also demonstrates how effective data-based maintenance approaches are at predicting the failures of equipment and arranging the proper interventions in time. The system minimizes the unpredictability of breakdowns by changing the reactive to the predictive maintenance; it will also utilize the equipment optimally and increase the life of the machine. Moreover, enhanced energy consumption tracking and optimization of resources can lead to a reduction in the cost of operations and sustainable manufacturing. One more important observation is improved use of manufacturing data. Contrary to the traditional systems that utilize small amounts of data to post-process analysis, the suggested framework successfully deploys huge data quantities in the form of heterogeneous data used in real-time and predictive analytics. The advantage of this large-scale use of data allows better understanding the behavior of processes, machine operation, and production patterns, which can be used to make a right and timely decision. Decision support is also facilitated more via visualization tools and dashboards which help to immediately give complex results of an analysis in a more intuitive and easy-to-act manner. On the whole, the findings prove that the proposed IoT-powered and Big Data-operated manufacturing system can be characterized as an effective way of enhancing the decision-making potential at the operational and managerial levels. The system has high prospects of enhancing competitiveness and adaptability in the industrial setting by allowing the system to have precision control, minimizing inefficiencies, and providing proactive strategies.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper focused on a complete research in the fusion of Internet of Things (IoT) and Big Data analytics into making modern industrial settings have the capability to perform precision manufacturing. The suggested framework also illustrates how the real-time data collection with the interconnected sensors, as well as the scalable data processing and developed analytics, can greatly improve manufacturing performance. The system offers a better visibility and accuracy and control of all processes and machines involved throughout the production lifecycle by obtaining continuous streams of operational information about the machines and processes. This connection creates a solid basis of data-driven production, which is the essential concept of Industry 4.0. The results show that the joint application of the IoT and the Big Data analytics provides significant increase in the production accuracy and the quality of the products. With real-time monitoring and predictive models, early process departure and possible flaws can be identified thus minimizing the scrap,

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rework and quality-related expenses. Also, the use of predictive maintenance is a very effective method of reducing unplanned machine downtime. This is because manufacturers can predict when equipment will fail and therefore manage to do maintenance programs earlier, increase utilization of equipment and increase the life of assets. These advancements have a direct positive effect on the higher efficiency of work and lower production interruptions. The other significant impact of this research is the increased ability in the decision-making processes both on operational and managerial grounds. The thorough usage of manufacturing data with the help of visualization dashboard and feedback control processes allows making timely and informed choices. Managers would receive useful lessons regarding the trends of production, machine work, and the consumption of resources, and operators may receive immediate notifications and automatic control measures. Such reactive to proactive decision-making change is a significant improvement of the previous manufacturing systems. In the future, the study will aim to support the suggested framework even more, introducing the new technology that is still gaining momentum, including artificial intelligence, digital twins, or blockchain. Analytic intelligence may also maximize the level of prediction and allow autonomous optimization of manufacturing processes. On the one hand, digital twins can offer cyber simulation of physical systems, which can be tested and optimized and on the other hand, blockchain technology can enhance the security, visibility, and trust levels of the data and the interconnected networks in manufacturing. Such developments can be used to enhance the system robustness, resilience, and scalability as a way to one day have wholly intelligent and secure precision manufacturing systems.

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