



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**A REAL-TIME BIO-MANUFACTURING OBSERVATION SYSTEM
FEATURING AN IOT SENSOR USING BIG DATA**

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Received 20th July 2021; Revised 22nd Aug. 2021; Accepted 30th Sept. 2021; Available online 1st Nov. 2021

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2021/10.11.1046>

ABSTRACT

The Cloud Fabrication Process (CFP) has piqued the interest of academics as well as practitioners alike. Resource exchange, which would be predicated on the presence of numerous industrial goods, has been one of the basic principles in CFP. These studies offer real-time device condition tracking, system monitoring available resources that would be facilitated by the Internet of Things (IoT). When collecting real-time machine data, Developments like RFID as well as offers free wifi have been used. After becoming analyzed through multiple information types as well as platform applications through cell devices, the data was presented

with a visual interface. To demonstrate the viability as well as the usefulness of the present scheme, a concrete scenario was provided. Throughout this scenario, the Internet of things has been used to collect data streams in a CFP setting including a job site. Next, platform solutions were created and developed to make entire use of its collected information to make finished' manufacturing processes but also behaviors more efficient. Finally, '5w' questions have been answered by combining real-time as well as population information across operational CFP stations to solve them.

Keywords: Cloud Manufacturing; Internet of Things; Real-time; Machine Monitoring; Bio-observation system

INTRODUCTION

The Cloud Fabrication Process (CFP), which would be based on reducing technology and innovative ideas, would be a modern production model that enables a total exchange of production materials packaged as activities [1]. Conventional assets like personnel, equipment, chemicals, logistical goods, as well as manufacturing work were transformed into intelligent production items so that they could still detect and respond together in a platform utilizing a variety [2]. Manufactured equipment, for instance, were linked with electromagnetic recognition equipment so that they're being monitored but also identified in real-time.

Industrial operations inside or elsewhere in a plant might be controlled to use such real-time data. Furthermore, real-time data on such products or components, like accessibility, position, as well as the amount, might be communicated with some other

production divisions and maybe even corporations [3-6]. This results in complete CFP exchange in terms of data transfers as well as practical activities including such item transfers as well as obtained the patterns of the following results [7].

The use of cyber-physical systems (CPS) in the Internet Manufacturing Process also has gained a lot of interest. To properly comprehend CPS as well as its future possibilities in production, it must have been described as well as contrasted to CFP.

The methodologies and also associated effects were highlighted in software as a service production prediction. The rapid capture, transmission, as well as processing of data between transportation as well as equipment, is essential towards smart factories [8-10]. CFP, on the other hand, attempts to exchange not only produce complex data, and also critical availability of

raw materials such as equipment. Production equipment was critical to an organization's growth since these bring the highest benefit [11]. By integrating the internet, computers, as well as applications into industrial machinery, continuous, fully automated control in manufacturing, was made possible. As a result, these should always be transformed into essential systems that can be distributed as well as dispersed inside CFP. There are, therefore, several difficulties [12-16]. To begin with, it is hard to identify industrial equipment in a way that allows them to be recognized.

Related Works

Today, the majority of businesses employ a naming convention for such a reason. Device identification numbers or property codes, for instance, have been used to target different machines. Those figures are mostly used to control resources. Next, devices have indeed been identified using bar codes. In practice, the deployment of data storage necessitates application areas that are both universalities as well as operational productivity. However, employing barcodes in manufacturing equipment has significant disadvantages. For example, in implementation and impact settings such as a job site, sensors were quickly fouled by dirt as well as grease and so cannot be detected.

Finally, in the CFP era, organizations constantly would like to know how, what, where, why, and when, which are known as "5w" inquiries. For gathering similar data that would not be documented exactly as well as promptness, conventional means like telephone conversations, e-mails, as well as on inspections were routinely utilized. Industrial machinery, power consumption has the potential to considerably enhance industrial processes' sustainability impact. Because there are so many multiple kinds of milling, gear, it's crucial to keep track of their condition. A surveillance structure relies on an advanced engineering workplace, especially been developed using the MTConnect specification [17]. Nevertheless, depending upon those old procedures, that compromise a huge amount of labor as well as duration, real-time machine conditions were difficult to obtain.

To solve the aforementioned issues, these studies provide an IoT-enabled real-time machine condition tracking strategy for CFP that can readily solve the '5w' queries. To begin with, Connected technologies, particularly RFID scanners as well as labels, were methodically placed in conventional production areas such as manufacturing lines to identify diverse resources.

Afterward, when, devices may instantly feel each other to obtain real-time data. Next, a representation of the information models would arrange the felt as well as equivalent amount by identifying, processing, as well as formatting the relevant information into a definite pattern for future uses including such product manufacturing. Finally, a platform intelligent viewing program will help maximize the advantage of the standardized information protocol to visualize the real-time condition of operating equipment. The real-time status tracking program does not just display current predicament, and historical information in diverse visual formats including lines, slopes, and so on.

Design and Architecture

The general design of the system ion enabled remote console condition management solutions, which would be separated into so many levels, have been seen in **Figure 1**. Intelligent objects, intelligent connections, statistical models, plus intelligent views seem to be the four. Provider architecture was a method of creating as well as building applications that must be put on the internet as well as accessed simply by individual consumers [18]. SOA can help the cloud Storage Manufacture [19] by producing reliable supplies as well as computing capabilities accessible as security solutions. Every level was described in the semi that proceeds.

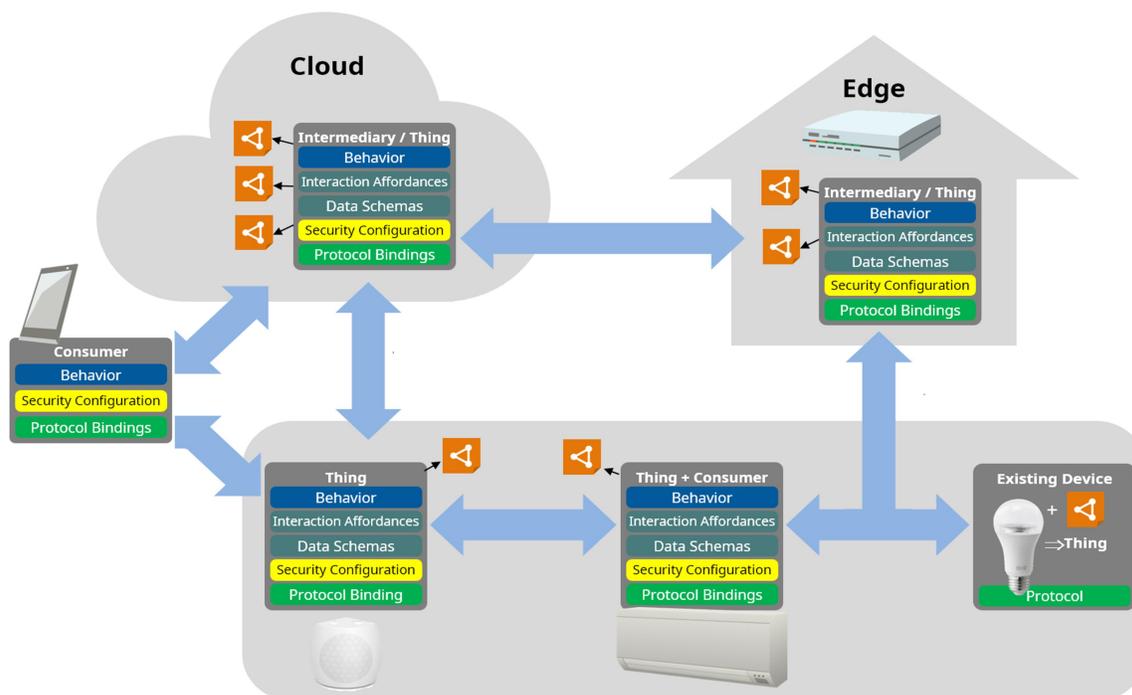


Figure 1: IoT-enabled real-time monitoring architecture

Each level was divided into sub-layers, each of which contains distinct categorized elements. Sensing devices, including RFID transmitters and receivers, motion detectors, pressure sensors, as well as strain gauges, were applied in different materials and devices. That level also includes vital aspects, manufacturing equipment, process controls, including information gathering systems. It might well be equipped with various detectors that allow various activities to be monitored as well as identified in real-time. Lastly, various methods (e.g. Trying to cut blades) could be used in various robotics and artificial intelligence for various practices. As a result, RFID systems identify them. RFID readers, for instance, we're connected to every device so that it could be individually recognized. An intelligent device might be constructed by deploying multiple cameras on various process facilities. An intelligent device was capable of detecting as well as adapting to various manufacturing activities. If an intelligent grinder was performing a special treatment assignment, it could choose the most appropriate kitchen knives as well as plan a timetable based on specified performance requirements and regulatory requirements. Intelligent equipment must be linked together because they could function

together. For all of this, the intelligent classical notion employs a variety of cellular technologies. For motion as well as pressure detectors, Wifi, as well as Bluetooth, could be utilized to communicate information in real-time to a host server. Equipment, vehicles, including centralized systems, is almost all connected via connectivity such as TCP/IP and RS232. Information has been sent among RFID transmitters and receivers via electromagnetic radiation. Mobile phones, including portable PDAs, employ 4G technology. Intelligent connectivity not just provides information transmission between actual needs, and enables a centralized desktop to quickly and successfully organize and monitor multiple transport ways. Real-time production information might be reliably gathered and analyzed with the advent of electronic connections. The relational system component was accountable for analyzing, categorizing, as well as standardizing varied massive datasets together in a structured pattern in making optimal use of such acquired as well as gathered information. As a result, the structured methods might be utilized for more sophisticated judgment processes like manufacturing or real-time machine tracking. That component contains MTConnect information, STEP-data structures, and File

format prototype, depending on the devices utilized. MTConnect presents measurements from coordinates measuring intelligent industrial machines using quality standards. The Information about the topic paradigm can be used to exchange information between several kinds of data platforms, including CAD, CAM, as well as item software packages. The XML document architecture can be used to structure a prepared information strategy so that it could be used by other programs for information sharing & transferring in a variety of scenarios. The information produced by intelligent devices was managed by such conceptual database level via intelligent connections. This information might be accessible by platform apps that have been established as well as created for considerations when designing processes in CFP after already being processed together into a standardized format. The intelligent monitor data seems to be a finished platform enabling visualizing information recorded as well as gathered in the industrial battle lines, including such production lines. That component contains 3 essential information representations. To begin, real-time machine condition tracking displays unit conditions visually using information recorded through sensing devices put on machine intelligence. That

display not just to provides the real-time functioning state of a digital factory, as well as the detected data, including who was running it, what element has been handled, etc. Next, the latest data employs historical information and generates a variety of visual representations, such as charts and graphs, scatter plots, so on and so forth. As a result, finished can utilize such statistics to examine the productivity and overall over time. Finally, an Augmented Reality (AR) -based visualization system has been created such that factory line managers could use it to oversee working hard equipment by visually merging physical products with its relevant metadata. The level visualizes numerous supply chains, particularly functioning equipment, by converting real-time recorded statistics information into several visual patterns. A customer could create informed selections in respect of technical and operational resolves depending on such viewpoints.

Those important levels were made solely for distinct customers in a cloud Environment Manufacturing Process Enterprise, which may have been important placed. For instance, a CEO (Chief Executive Officer) would use an analytics reporting service over his or their mobile to monitor manufacturing performance.

Personalized perspectives might be created for a variety of purposes as well as circumstances, including high summer planning and control as well as schedule reviews. A factory manager on a production work floor might employ an RFID system to help them and herself complete everyday activities. As a result, the IoT-enabled system might restructure as well as rationalize existing judgment processes as well as administrative processes.

Implementation

The category contains a scenario study that suggests how and why the suggested Internet-of-things real-time machine condition solutions provider helps CFP factory floor activities. The category was depending on a lab proving ground that includes common industrial machinery including assembling machines. Two machine parts, as well as five KUKA vehicles, were included in the experimental testing ground, which covers approximately 20. For machining processes, there seems to be a variety of buffering that are typically used to make smaller workpiece bits. 2 machines were permanently installed, as well as some electrical conduits seem to be in

charge of carrying multiple aspects. Picking up essential aspects of the assembly process is done by KUKA robotics. Whenever it comes to evaluating equipment status in real-time, there are many other obstacles to overcome. To begin with, the proving ground involves a significant number of industrial assets, such as machine equipment, saws, varied substances, personnel, as well as a work order. It's a major problem to figure out where to find those assets in an ensure effective and efficient way. Next, how would install IoT systems help to guide production processes or behaviors so that real production information may be acquired as well as gathered? Finally, how then can various incompatible information from multiple items be organized to provide a graphical surveillance system? To address the aforementioned issues, the subchapter show how or when to set cloud storage Manufacturing Process shop platform on the testing ground like how to use installed IoT capabilities to check operating equipment conditions in real-time. The construction of a Digital Manufacturing Processshopfloor was broken down into multiple parts, as indicated in the top parts of **Figure 2**.

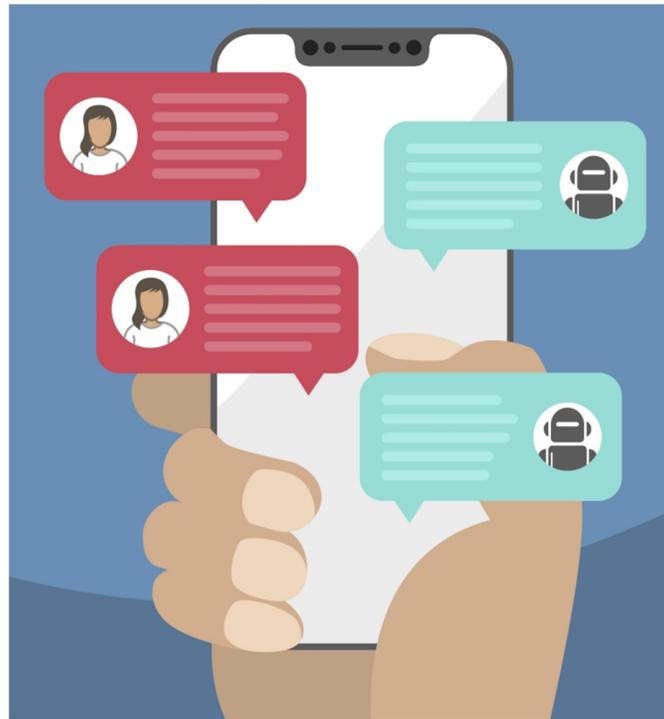


Figure 2: Deployment of Designed Platform

Installation of Internet of Things (IoT) gadgets. With on testing ground, which would be transformed into a Digital Microfabrication setting, different IoT objects are placed. To begin, every mechanical device, such as a milling process, was fitted with an RFID system which allows that to be individually recognized. RFID tags were used to bind frameworks, including such natural resources, WIP objects, as well as having to cut instruments. Next, Transponders were installed on machines so that they would auto-detect different pieces. Finally, motion sensors can be installed on industrial machinery such that the state of their operation may be monitored in real-time. Fourth, every employee, such as a

toolmaker or a transportation worker, wears a cell phone with NFC capabilities (Near Field Communication). That cell phone serves as an RFID system, allowing it to identify industrial items containing an RFID system. Communications system installation. Various information systems were employed with various objectives. NFC (Near Field Communication) with such a frequency of 13.56MHz would be used to communicate among mobile phones but also labels. The viewing range would be around 20 centimeters. Information was moved between mobile phones as well as a database controller using cellular technology such as Headset. KUKA machines, as well as processors, were connected via wireless

connections using the Internet, RS 232, as well as RS 485 to guarantee that they can communicate. Deployment of the equipment as planned. For the proving ground, a Sensor real-time machine example of operational software was conceived as well as constructed as a perfect system. To accomplish quick as well as straightforward styles, the system employs Service level agreement architecture. The proposed solutions were installed on a remote server that also houses the datasets, application servers, as well as all software platforms. The route for data structures would then be established, allowing its accessibility to also be achieved. Lastly, customer deployments were completed, including Java language, role-based, authority sites, but also standardized links.

Monitoring in real-time

The real-time machine condition tracking might be done just after the implementation of such a system, with the use of IoT capabilities as well as built applications. The lower half of **Figure 2** depicts the basic heavy machinery depending on the framework that rationalized the Digital Manufacturing Processtestbed's manufacturing activities as well as behaviors. Various steps are performed during the processes: The solutions are downloaded by

a toolmaker using their cell phone. She logs together with her login information to her interface, where she should view the tasks she's been allocated as well as historical productivity data. She chooses several of the assignments from either an employment market, as well as the task-related data gets retrieved again from the internet. As a result, she could double task directions, scientific data, and performance objectives, among other things. She enters the designated device as well as utilizing her phone to identify the identification label that has been placed just on a device. Following his participation, she would receive certain crucial data from the cloud, like the cutting speed equipment as well as supplies using its cell phone; she detects the important things in certain places as well as taking those up to complete the assignment. Somebody attaches periodic waves to the tool wear mostly on equipment, then repairs the specimen by clicking a single on the Smartphone App. Following the procedure, she stares intently at the APP to notify the task's accomplishment. Her cell phone would be changed to a new assignment right away. The completed work component would be delivered to a mechanical production line. An employee detects the specimen using her cell phone as well as installs it on the conveyor system.

Lastly, using IoT capabilities, the machines could recognize the needed fixing component as well as pick one up during finishing products. The test bed's previously described issues can be resolved in the Internet Microfabrication scenario. Important manufacturing information is recorded as well as gathered promptly. There are many 2 forms of data that have been crucial. Most of these are Internet-of-things industrial items, which functions as well as behaviors have been well documented. Similar information could have been utilized to assess the different standards of achievement and generate standard statistical results. The other would be the single cutting condition in real-time, particularly motion data in this study. The desktop workstation vibrating condition might be tracked using this information. Those 2 sets of information were visually organized to finishing integrating modern development tools. Time, characters, arcs, including data sets, for instance, could have been used to depict device characteristics such as opening time, vibrating, present, as well as treatment processes. Computer efficiency can be enhanced by utilizing historical information in line with a panel display. Lastly, the suggested scheme provides some answers to the '5w' concerns.

CONCLUSIONS

For Manufacturing Systems, the section provides an Internet-of-things desktop workstation condition security mechanism. Industrial machines, one of the most important common infrastructures in the CFP, should have been monitored and measured. Different production assets can always be recognized as well as their status can be documented by fully utilizing Digital solutions. The real-time representation of these statuses can be shared between various industrial partners, allowing for final resource pooling as well as circulation underneath the CFP. That study has made several important accomplishments. Initially, an SOA structure was defined that arranging a CFP factory floor. The tiered design not just too accurate and timely decisions manufactured products at multiple elements, but that also provides a practical integrated approach for businesses, particularly small and medium-sized businesses, that have been considering CFP in the long term. Next, on a standard industrial factory floor, a methodical installation strategy with IoT equipment was presented. Its systems bind important units as well as components based on specific manufacturing behaviors. Humans, as well as machines, were outfitted manufacturing RFID systems to identify different marked items even though they are

major valuation locations but also judgment inside CFP. Finally, underneath the CFP context, s new as well as rationalist manufacturing procedures were given such that finished can take measures to realize the rewards of the specific proposal. Professionals can turn to observations such critical data for every phase whenever you test Internet-of-things technologies in their production floor in the upcoming upgraded by CFP.

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