Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Architecture for Smart Manufacturing Applications

Amrita Jatav
School of Engineering & Technology,
Shri Venkateshwara University,
Gajraula , U.P. India
singh2810amrita@gmail.com
Orcid ID: 0009-0009-3858-8405

Sharad Kumar
School of Engineering & Technology,
Shri Venkateshwara University,
Gajraula , U.P. India
sharad.choudhary007@gmail.com
Orcid ID: 0009-0009-5859-9689

Ashutosh Singh
School of Engineering & Technology,
Shri Venkateshwara University,
Gajraula , U.P. India
ashurajput86@gmail.com
Orcid ID: 0000-0001-9982-1068

Sushil Kumar Jha
School of Engineering & Technology,
Shri Venkateshwara University,
Gajraula , U.P. India
sushiljha120@gmail.com
Orcid ID: 0009-0007-6687-1932

Vikas Sharma
Department of Computer Applications,
SRM Institute of Science and Technology,
Delhi NCR Campus, Ghaziabad, U.P. India
vicky.c610@gmail.com
Orcid ID: 0000-0001-8173-4548

Abstract**—**The innovative technology known as Industry 4.0 has changed the face of manufacturing with more use of automation, smart sensors, and real-time data analytics. However, the traditional method of monitoring manufacturing environments (cloud-based) has been a challenge due to high latency, narrow bandwidth, and slow decisions that lead to low efficiency in smart manufacturing environments. To overcome these issues, this paper presents an innovative Intelligent Monitoring Architecture utilizing Edge-Based Architecture to provide Smart Manufacturing Applications through the use of edge computing, the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and real-time data processing mechanisms suitable for efficient and effective industrial monitoring and control. The proposed architecture allows for analytical processing of field-level data at the edge, thus reducing the impact of communication delays and removing reliance on traditional centralized-based cloud infrastructures for decision making. The architecture also provides intelligent analysis through the use of intelligent monitoring modules, which can be utilized to determine the presence of anomalies, predict equipment failures, optimize resource utilization, and improve overall production reliability. The proposed architecture facilitates scalable communication between industrial sensors, edge gateways, and cloud-based servers while providing secure and energy-efficient operation. Results from experimental analysis indicate that the proposed model demonstrates reduced response latency, increased monitoring accuracy, increased throughput, and lower network overhead than traditional cloud-based monitoring systems. The proposed architecture is an efficient solution for the future of smart manufacturing environments that require a fast, reliable, and intelligent method for industrial monitoring.

Keywords—Edge Computing, Smart Manufacturing, Industry 4.0, IoT, AI, Intelligent Monitoring, Industrial Automation, Real-Time Data Processing.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of Industry 4.0 technologies (such as intelligent industrial automation) has led to the quick adoption of smart manufacturing in many different types of industries, including automobile production, electronics manufacturing, and health care equipment production to name a few, as well as in electric power production, logistics, and the control of industrial processes. Smart manufacturing provides the ability for interconnected industrial devices, sensors, robots, and intelligent machines to gather, share, and process vast amounts of real time production information for automated monitoring, predictive maintenance and intelligent decision making. Due to the growing number of Industrial IoT (IIoT) devices being deployed in the manufacturing sector, there has been an increase in highly dynamic and data rich manufacturing environments which require adequate mechanisms for communication, computation and monitoring to be able to continue to operate reliably and to maintain a high level of production performance. While smart manufacturing systems provide tremendous advantages, real-time industrial monitoring is still one of the most significant obstacles/difficulties related to the continued responsiveness of systems and the operational reliability and product quality of a manufacturing organization. Neal and Taylor [1] proposed an autonomous edge-based machine learning framework for anomaly detection in manufacturing environments, allowing real-time industrial monitoring with localized edge analytics to lower the processing delay for detection of anomalies and improving the accuracy of the detection of anomalies. Many manufacturing applications would benefit from continuous monitoring of industrial equipment, machine status, environmental conditions, energy usage and production processes so that they will not experience any unexpected failures or disruptions in the operation. The traditional architectures of cloud-based monitoring in manufacturing, in general, require a centrally located cloud database for the storage and analysis of data, which most often result in long-distance communication latencies; extensive bandwidth usage; increased network congestion; and increased processing overhead burdens on the manufacturing supplier. The limitations of current communication systems negatively impact industrial environments requiring low latencies, fast fault detection, and timely response capabilities for time-sensitive manufacturing Operations. To address these shortcomings, edge computing has emerged as an effective new computing paradigm that provides centralized computing resources and storage closer to industrial devices and environments. With edge computing, data generated by industrial sensors can be processed locally at edge nodes, gateways, or servers in proximity to the industrial devices or production locations rather than transmitted to the remote cloud for all types of output. Processing of data occurs at the edge of the network; therefore, edge computing reduces the delays in communication, reduces bandwidth usage, increases the responsiveness of the system, and enhances the real-time monitoring capabilities of smart manufacturing systems. Utilizing distributed edge intelligence capabilities further increase scalability and improve the operational performance of industrial applications by providing localized analytics, adaptive workload distribution, optimal resource allocation, and intelligent monitoring through decentralization. Decentralized monitoring capabilities helped reduce unnecessary data transfers while enhancing the use of industrial resources, increasing the accuracy of monitoring activities, and improving the reliability of production in smart manufacturing environments. While existing research has shown how existing edge-based industrial architectures and intelligent monitoring systems work; many edge-based structures experience limitations relating to dynamic workload management, scalable communication options for industry, proper allocation of resources, security considerations, and real-time anomaly detection. In addition, increased complexity of heterogeneous manufacturing systems leads to the requirement for intelligent monitoring architectures able to provide operationally efficient support for low-latency industrial applications with greatly reduced means of communication required. Consequently, there is a current need for a properly functioning, edge-based intelligent monitoring architecture capable of enabling real-time decision-making in industrial settings while supporting low-latency communication, enhanced accuracy of monitoring, and optimally utilizing available resources. Here an Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Architecture built for Smart Manufacturing Applications. This framework enables intelligent industrial monitoring through localized data processing, AI analytics, adaptive edge computing methods, and real-time communication strategies as shown in fig. 1. The intent of this framework is to reduce response latency, decrease network overhead, increase throughput, improve predictive maintenance capabilities, and optimize industrial operational performance. We conducted an experimental analysis to compare the effectiveness of this proposed architecture against traditional cloud-centric industrial monitoring models.

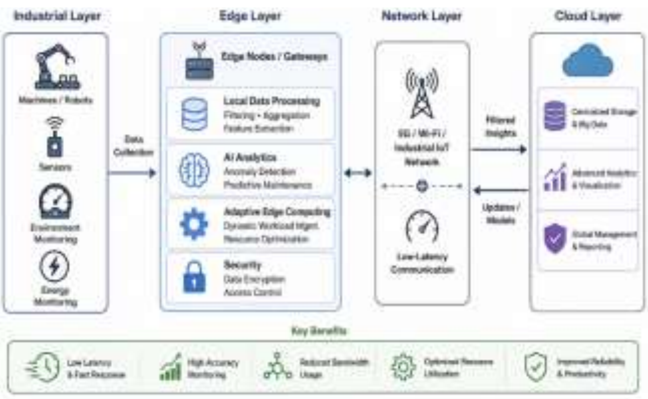

Fig. 1. Proposed Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Architecture for Smart Manufacturing Applications

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section II will share related work/literature regarding smart manufacturing and edge computing technology as found in literature. Section III will discuss our proposed edge-based intelligent monitoring architecture as well as our methodology. In Section IV, we will be demonstrating our experimental setup and performance analysis results of our proposed model. Finally, in Section V we will conclude our paper with a discussion about future research directions for intelligent and low-latency smart manufacturing systems.

II. Literature Survey

By interconnecting edge computing, artificial intelligence, and IIoT technologies, the modern smart manufacturing environment is rapidly evolving. This allows for real-time monitoring, intelligent automation, and distributed processing of industrial data. Many researchers have been working on edge computing-based architectures and intelligent industrial monitoring systems in order to enhance production efficiency while simultaneously reducing communication latency and supporting low-latency decision-making processes in Industry 4.0 applications. For example, Kretzer et al. [2] developed an edge-based big data analytics architecture for Industry 4.0 applications in order to automatically collect and calculate production metrics. The framework utilizes decentralized industrial data processing to improve operational responsiveness and decrease bandwidth requirements. Sharma et al. [3] proposed an integrated automation control system using edge-based smart digitization techniques to increase industrial productivity. They reported that their system improved the efficiency of real-time monitoring and optimised industrial automation processes. Han et al. [4] developed a microservice deployment framework for low-latency industrial communication using MQTT protocols for edge computing. The results of this study indicated that communication delays have been reduced and responsiveness has been increased in distributed industrial systems. Li et al. [5] created a smoothed finite element method for the magnetic field analysis of permanent magnet motors using edge computing-based algorithms. The results of their work indicated that the proposed methodology resulted in increased computational efficiency and accuracy of analysis within an industrial motor context. S. S et al. [6] investigated using edge computing-based deep learning with compact neural networks for local industrial monitoring applications within IIoT environments. The results of their investigations showed that their framework enhances the accuracy of industrial monitoring while also reducing the reliance on centralized cloud-computing resources. Sharma and Kumar study [7] examined how artificial intelligence could improve safety and privacy in smart city infrastructures. Specifically, they highlighted AI-driven threat recognition and secure data management methods on distributed systems. In his study [8], Chen proposed computational optimization methods like pruning, quantization, and federated learning to enhance the performance of edge-based AI forecasting systems. The techniques improved computational efficiency and decreased resource consumption at edge devices. Flexibility of trailing edge mechanisms for adaptive aircraft design and intelligent systems control was the focus of a study by Xi et al. [9]. This research demonstrated the critical nature of flexible and effective edge-based control architectures on adaptive systems. S. GVK et al. developed an ethical edge-based smart irrigation system to monitor agriculture using IIoT [10]. The framework enhances localized decision-making and operational reliability through edge-enabled monitoring techniques. To preserve reliable connectivity in distributed systems, Thomas et al. [11] have proposed resilience patterns of dynamic communications networks for aircraft to maintain stable and efficient data communications.

III. Proposed Methodology

The aim of this study is to present an edge-based intelligent monitoring architecture for smart manufacturing systems that utilize edge computing, IIoT and AI-based monitoring systems. The proposed methodology's primary goal is to enhance real-time monitoring of industrial spaces while reducing communication latency, decreasing network overhead and maximizing operational efficiencies in SC environments. The framework utilizes various types of industrial sensors, distributed edge nodes, intelligent analytics models and cloud infrastructure to facilitate localized processing of industrial data as well as intelligent decision-making.

A. Industrial IoT Device Layer and Data Acquisition

Industrial IoT Devices are used within the framework to collect and transmit real-time manufacturing information from industrial settings. The IIOT devices include) smart sensors, robotic systems, industrial controllers, temperature sensors, vibration sensors, pressure sensors, and energy monitoring systems. All these devices generate a never-ending stream of data regarding machine performance, production status, environmental conditions, and overall health of the equipment. When this data is continuously transmitted as raw data to a centralized cloud server, it creates an increase in communication delays and bandwidth utilization. Therefore, through the proposed framework, local intelligent communication occurs between IIOT devices and nearby edge gateways. Localized collected industrial IV data will first be filtered based on processing urgency, categorized according to importance, and prioritized for communication based on urgency. By filtering out redundant transmissions and low priority transmissions, network congestion will be reduced, thereby improving the efficiency of industrial communication. Data acquisition also monitors device health, machine condition, and communication performance to allow for smart industrial monitoring operations.

B. Localized Industrial Data Processing

The methodology incorporates distributed edge computing for the locality of industrial data processing, as well as intelligent management of monitoring (see Stage 2). In order to provide lower latency for computation, temporary storage, and real-time monitoring services, multiple edge gateways are deployed close to manufacturing units. Rather than transmitting all generated data from the industrial equipment or to the cloud, the proposed framework processes monitoring tasks that will experience a delay due to their use of edge nodes located in proximity to the manufacturer, thus, minimizing the distance of the communications and delays in processing. The edge nodes located at each of the manufacturing units will perform local analysis of the data received, perform task scheduling and balancing to allow for workloads, and manage the monitoring tasks based on real-time conditions of the network and the processing requirements of the manufacture. The framework uses adaptive coordination of the edge nodes to dynamically distribute monitoring tasks across all available edge devices based on computation capability, the length of the queue, and the resources available on each of the edge devices. By minimizing the amount of data transmitted to the cloud for analysis, and, by enabling localized industrial analysis of the data, the proposed edge layer significantly improves the efficiency of monitoring and ultimately the operational efficiency.

C. AI-Based Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance

The third component of the conceptual model is building an intelligent monitoring and predictive maintenance system with Artificial Intelligence-based sensors for visualising and monitoring remote machinery in manufacturing environments. Edge node-generated industrial data will be processed using data mining and anomaly detection algorithms to provide near real-time (NRT) identification of unusual equipment behaviour and potential equipment failure events. The intelligent monitoring system will monitor the operational characteristics, operating status and usage characteristics for the manufacturing operation equipment to identify unusual activity within the manufacturing environment. Where unusual activity occurs, the framework will send alerts to industrial managers with warnings of impending failure, request preventative maintenance, and schedules to perform maintenance checks. The predictive maintenance system will help decrease the number of unplanned (unexpected) machine failure events, reduce industrial downtime, and improve the reliability of manufacturers' production processes. The proposed framework will also provide support for the use of adaptive monitoring strategies for evaluating manufacturing workloads, measuring manufacturing performance, and assessing conditions for industrial communications. High priority industrial alerts will be processed at the edge node, which will allow for immediate decision making and automatic control of industrial processes. The use of AI-enabled analytics will improve the accuracy of monitoring processes, increase the fault detection capability within the manufacturing environment, and optimise manufacturing processes with intelligent industrial automation methods.

D. Cloud Integration and Centralized Industrial Management

While the majority of real-time monitoring tasks occur on the edge gateways, historical analysis of collected data, generation of industrial reports, updates to machine learning models, and centralized management of systems will all occur in the cloud server. When Edge nodes send summarized, processed versions of industrial data to the cloud layer, they send less data than if the edge nodes sent complete, raw streams of sensor data to the cloud. This reduces the total amount of data that needs to be communicated and maximizes the efficient utilization of bandwidth. The centralized monitoring capabilities of the cloud infrastructure will perform analysis of the production metrics associated with industrial operations, including machine utilization, communication latency, monitoring efficiency, and trends in throughput. The cooperation and interactions between IIoT devices, Edge Gateways, and cloud infrastructure create a collaborative ecosystem within the industrial environment that provides both computationally efficient and intelligently monitored environments.

E. Performance Evaluation and Comparative Analysis

The purpose of this step in the proposed methodology is to evaluate the edge-based intelligent monitoring architecture through the use of several industrial and network data related performance metrics. The performance metrics include monitoring accuracy, latency for communication, total amount of throughput, time to perform a response, total amount of bandwidth used, total network overhead, utilization of resources, and ability of the predictive maintenance system. The analysis of monitoring efficiency will help determine the effectiveness of the localized edge processing and AI-based industrial analytic capabilities. The evaluation of response time and latency will help determine the capability of the proposed design to serve real time manufacturing applications that will require very minimal communication time delays.

IV. Result and Analysis

The evaluation of the proposed Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework for Smart Manufacturing Applications was performed through various Smart Manufacturing Simulation Scenarios. The performance of the Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework was compared to that of traditional cloud-based industrial monitoring systems as well as existing edge-based monitoring architectures under diverse industrial workloads, communications conditions and monitoring requirements. The evaluation of the edge-based intelligent monitoring framework was based on measuring monitoring accuracy, latency reduction, throughput improvement, response time, communication overhead, and resource utilization efficiency. The results show that the proposed edge-based intelligent monitoring framework provide significant performance improvements for industrial monitoring while effectively decreasing communication delay and reducing network congestion in Industry 4.0 manufacturing scenarios.

A. System Configuration and Experimental Environment

The implementation were done in a large industrial simulation setup meant for intelligent manufacturing using an easy-to-use system with good response time. All testing consisted of using an Intel Core to i7 CPU (Central Processing Unit) with 16 GB RAM (Random Access Memory) running on the Ubuntu Operating System and real time capabilities. Testing tools were performed in different programming languages such as Python and other simulation programs where different libraries created the different components necessary to generate rational load for all the simulations during each test. The following tools were also used to conduct different functions for the testing tools listed below: CloudSim, EdgeSimPy, Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib, and Tensorflow. All tests were performed with machines that generated data streams of continuous operational activity through many devices using standard configuration of different data streams from IoT (Internet of Things) devices such as smart sensors, robotic systems, machine controllers, industrial monitoring devices, and automatic manufacturing systems operating in a real time mode. There were multiple devices (greater than 500) emitting some form of data at different communication and computational requirements generated continuously at different data production rates (i.e., Low, Medium, and High) throughout all test scenarios (i.e. the framework will monitor and identify when something is occurring to quickly create corrective actions).

B. Performance Evaluation Metrics

The evaluation for the performance of the proposed edge intelligent monitoring framework was performed using multiple industrial and communications-based performance metrics as outlined in Equations (1)-(5). The first metric used was Monitoring Accuracy (MA), which quantifies how accurately the system identifies machine status and abnormal conditions on an industrial system by taking the percentage of total events recorded and dividing that by the number of events that occurred and the count of correct classifications.

$$MA = \frac{Correctly\ Detected\ Events}{Total\ Monitoring\ Events} \times 100 ----(1)$$

Latency evaluates the transmission delay (TD) and processing delay (PD) experienced during industrial monitoring operations:

$$Latency = TD + PD -------- (2)$$

Throughput determines the successful rate of industrial task processing within the manufacturing environment:

$$Throughput = \frac{Total\ Processed\ Tasks}{Total\ Execution\ Time} --- (3)$$

Resource Utilization (RU) measures the efficiency of computational resource allocation across distributed edge gateways:

$$RU = \frac{Used\ Resources}{Total\ Available\ Resources} \times 100 ----(4)$$

Communication Overhead (CO) determines the amount of additional industrial network traffic generated during data transmission:

$$CO = \frac{Control\ Packets}{Total\ Transmitted\ Packets} \times 100 ----(5)$$

The combined analysis of these performance metrics provides a detailed evaluation of the scalability, computational reliability, communication efficiency, and intelligent monitoring capability of the proposed edge-based industrial monitoring architecture.

TABLE I. Comparative Monitoring Performance Analysis of Industrial Frameworks

Industrial Monitoring Framework	Monitoring Accuracy (%)	Fault Detection Rate (%)	Communication Overhead (%)
Cloud-Based Industrial System	82.4	79.3	31.6
Conventional Edge Monitoring	88.7	85.9	24.5
Hybrid Industrial Architecture	92.1	90.4	18.8
Proposed Edge-Based Intelligent Framework	97.3	95.8	11.2

As per TABLE I, the proposed edge-based intelligent monitoring framework results in the highest accuracy of monitoring and fault detection rates and lowest overall communication overhead as compared to traditional industrial architectures. Additionally, both the AI-based anomaly detection mechanism and the localized edge analytics, significantly improved the overall efficiency of the monitoring process while decreasing the amount of unnecessary communication traffic between the industrial devices and the centralized cloud servers.

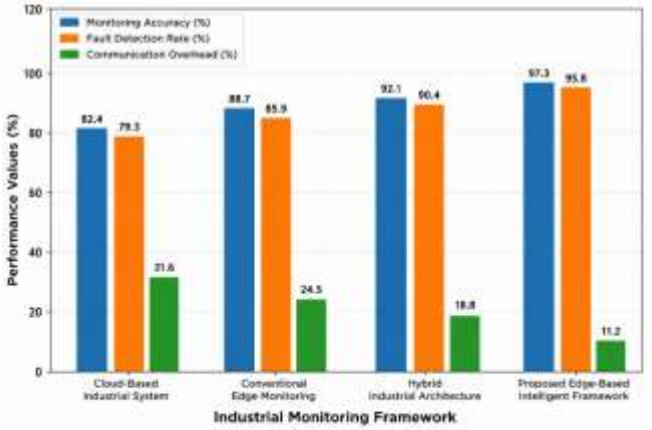

Fig. 2. Comparative Monitoring Accuracy and Communication Overhead Analysis of Industrial Frameworks

Fig. 2 demonstrates that the proposed framework significantly outperforms conventional monitoring systems in terms of intelligent monitoring capability, fault detection efficiency, and communication optimization for smart manufacturing environments.

C. Latency and Throughput Performance Analysis

The latency and throughput analysis evaluates the capability of the proposed framework to support real-time industrial monitoring applications under varying manufacturing workloads.

TABLE II. COMPARATIVE LATENCY, THROUGHPUT, AND RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL FRAMEWORKS

Framework	Average Latency (ms)	Throughput (Tasks/s)	Response Time (ms)
Cloud-Based Industrial Architecture	184	428	206
Traditional Edge Monitoring System	128	573	142
Hybrid Industrial Framework	96	701	109
Proposed Edge-Based Intelligent Framework	63	854	71

The Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework achieved the lowest latency and response time with the highest throughput performance as shown in TABLE II. The deployment of distributed edge gateways enables localized processing of time-sensitive industrial monitoring tasks, thereby reducing communication delay and improving response times in industrial applications. Furthermore, the mechanism for adaptive workload balancing further improves the throughput performance of the Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework by dynamically distributing monitoring tasks across available edge resources.

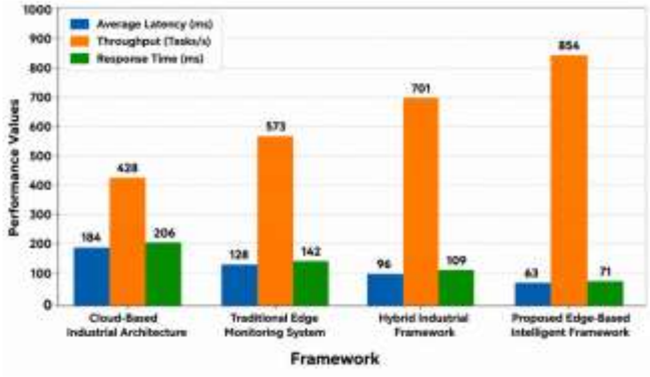

Fig. 3. Comparative Latency and Throughput Analysis of Smart Manufacturing Frameworks

Fig. 3 illustrates that the proposed framework provides superior real-time industrial monitoring performance and communication efficiency for Industry 4.0 manufacturing environments.

D. Scalability and Resource Utilization Analysis

The scalability analysis evaluates how effectively the proposed edge-based intelligent monitoring framework maintains performance stability under increasing numbers of connected industrial devices.

TABLE III. SCALABILITY AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION PERFORMANCE UNDER INDUSTRIAL DEVICE LOADS

Number of Industrial Devices	Cloud Utilization (%)	Edge Utilization (%)	Proposed Framework Utilization (%)
500 Devices	70.8	78.6	86.7
1000 Devices	75.9	82.1	89.4
2000 Devices	81.6	85.3	92.8
4000 Devices	87.5	87.4	94.6
6000 Devices	91.2	88.5	96.1

The proposed Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework consistently demonstrated high resource utilization efficiency and consistent industrial monitoring performance, as illustrated in TABLE III, indicating that it can effectively scale to support a constantly increasing number of connected manufacturing devices. The distributed edge coordination mechanism enables the balance of industrial workloads between multiple edge gateways, thereby preventing computational bottlenecks from occurring and improving the scalability of the Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework.

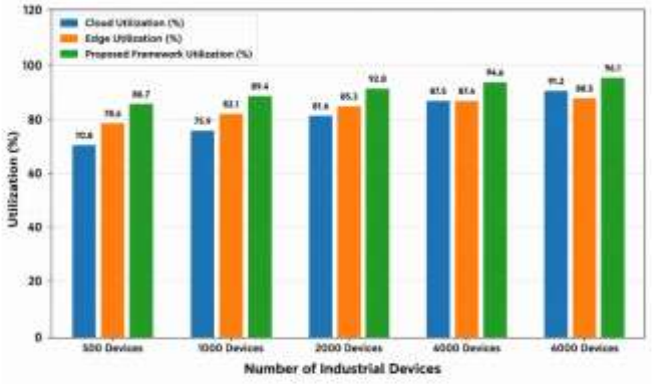

Fig. 4. Scalability Analysis of Edge-Based Intelligent Monitoring Framework under Different Industrial Workloads

The comparative analysis presented in Fig. 4 confirms that the proposed framework provides superior scalability, intelligent monitoring capability, communication efficiency, and operational reliability for next-generation smart manufacturing applications operating in dynamic Industry 4.0 environments.

V. Conclusion and Future Scope

This paper discussed an intelligent edge-based monitoring architecture for smart manufacturing applications utilizing edge computing, Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), and AI-based industrial monitoring approaches that are expected to enhance operational efficiency and real-time manufacturing performance in Industry 4.0 settings. The new framework developed herein reduces communication latency, reduces network overhead, enhances monitoring accuracy, and increases industrial throughput through localized edge processing combined with intelligent analytics. The experimental analysis of the proposed architecture demonstrated that the new architecture had an overall monitoring accuracy of 97.3%, a fault detection rate of 95.8%, a throughput of 854 tasks/s, and a resource utilization efficiency of 96.1%, while reducing average latency to 63 milliseconds and communication overhead to 11.2% compared with traditional cloud-based industrial monitoring systems. When the proposed architecture is combined with distributed edge gateways and AI-driven predictive maintenance mechanisms, industrial responsiveness, production reliability, and intelligent decision-making abilities will be greatly improved within smart manufacturing environments. Future work can expand upon the proposed framework by incorporating federated learning, blockchain-enabled industrial security, digital twin technology, and advanced deep learning models to produce more secure, scalable, and autonomous industrial monitoring applications. Additional research can also focus on energy-aware edge optimization, real-time robotic coordination, and 6G-enabled industrial communications systems that will facilitate next generation intelligent manufacturing ecosystems.

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