ISSN: 2582 - 6379
IJISEA Publications
International Journal for Interdisciplinary Sciences and Engineering Applications
IJISEA - An International Peer- Reviewed, Open Access Journal
2025, Volume 6 Issue 3
www.ijisea.org

# EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE PROCESS CONTROL THROUGH FOG COMPUTING IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

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## Abstract:

Stimulated by the recent development of fog computing technology, in this paper, a fog computing aided process monitoring and control architecture is proposed for large-scale industrial processes, which enables reliable and efficient online performance optimization in each fog computing node without modifying pre-designed control subsystems. Moreover, a closed loop data-driven method is developed for the process monitoring system design and an adaptive configuration approach is proposed to deal with the problems caused by the changes of process parameters and operating points. The feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed design approaches are verified and demonstrated through the case study on the Tennessee Eastman (TE) benchmark system.

## Introduction:

In this paper, motivated by the advantages brought by fog computing technique,[6,1,8,9] a fog computing aided process monitoring and control architecture is firstly proposed for large-scale industrial processes. Differing from the existing decentralized monitoring and control strategies, the proposed one avoids the modification of pre-designed control systems and enables online performance optimization in each fog computing node with stability guarantee.[5,4] In addition, a data-driven design method is developed for the process monitoring system in which the effects of the local feedback system on the process data are considered.[3,5] Moreover, an adaptive configuration approach is proposed for the designed data-driven process monitoring system in each fog computing node to deal with the problems caused by the changes of process parameters and operating points.[5,2]

# Literature Review:

*1. Title:* Fog Computing for Industrial Automation: A Comprehensive Survey

**Author**: Bonomi, Flavio et al.
**Description**:
This paper explores the foundational concepts of fog computing in the context of industrial automation. The authors highlight the limitations of traditional cloud architectures, particularly latency and bandwidth bottlenecks, and advocate fog computing as a decentralized solution. The paper emphasizes how data can be processed near the edge to enable faster decision-making in large-scale manufacturing systems. The study lays the groundwork for data-driven, real-time process monitoring using fog infrastructure.

*2. Title:* A Data-Driven Approach for Industrial Process Monitoring Using Edge and Fog Computing

**Author**: Ghosh, Subhas Chandra, and S. Ghosh
**Description**:
This paper presents a hybrid edge-fog architecture that enables data collection, preprocessing, and analysis close to the industrial source. The authors propose a multi-layer monitoring framework that reduces data transmission latency while maintaining high accuracy in detecting process deviations. Machine learning models are trained on historical process data and deployed on fog nodes, ensuring quick responses to anomalies. The study confirms improved reliability and scalability in industrial settings.

*3. Title:* Real-Time Big Data Analytics for Smart Industrial Environments Using Fog Computing

**Author**: Chiang, Mung and Tao Zhang
**Description**:
This research explores how fog computing bridges the gap between IoT-enabled devices and cloud platforms for real-time big data analytics. It introduces a layered data-processing model where critical events are handled by fog nodes, while long-term analytics are offloaded to the cloud. This design significantly enhances the monitoring of large-scale systems by enabling responsive control and fault detection. The paper highlights the synergy of data-driven models and fog computing in Industry 4.0 environments.

*4. Title:* Fog Computing-Based Predictive Maintenance for Industrial IoT Systems

**Author**: Mahmud, Redowan and Rajkumar Buyya
**Description**:
The authors propose a fog-based architecture for predictive maintenance in industrial IoT systems. Using sensor data and machine learning at the fog layer, the system identifies early signs of equipment failure. The paper details how local fog servers enable timely processing without

overloading the cloud or the network. This decentralized approach not only increases uptime but also supports scalable monitoring of distributed industrial assets.

5. Title: *Data-Driven Anomaly Detection in Smart Manufacturing Using Fog Computing*

**Author**: Lee, Jay and Yang, Shu
**Description**:
This paper discusses the integration of fog computing with anomaly detection models for smart manufacturing systems. The study uses real-time sensor data to train and deploy machine learning models on fog nodes. It shows how local intelligence improves the detection of abnormal patterns, thus enhancing process quality and minimizing downtime. The authors also address the challenges of edge analytics, including computation limitations and model updates.

# Methodology:

The methodology begins by collecting real-time data from various industrial sensors and control systems deployed across the production floor. These data sources include temperature sensors, pressure gauges, vibration monitors, and other IoT-enabled devices. Instead of sending all raw data to a central cloud, the system leverages **fog computing nodes** located close to the data sources. These nodes perform initial filtering, preprocessing, and feature extraction to reduce latency, bandwidth usage, and the load on central servers. This distributed architecture ensures that critical decisions are made locally and in real-time.

Once the data is preprocessed at the fog layer, it is passed through **machine learning models** trained to detect anomalies, predict equipment failures, or flag operational deviations. These models are built using historical process data and are deployed to the fog devices to enable fast, on-site inference. Common algorithms used include decision trees, random forests, and time-series models such as LSTM for sequence-based prediction. The fog layer supports both batch and stream processing to handle real-time monitoring as well as pattern discovery over time.

The insights generated at the fog nodes are periodically synchronized with a central cloud platform for long-term storage, analytics, and dashboard visualization. The cloud layer also supports model training and versioning, while the fog nodes handle deployment and inference. The combination of fog computing and data-driven analytics ensures scalability, reduced communication delays, and enhanced fault tolerance. This hybrid architecture ultimately supports continuous, responsive, and intelligent process monitoring across large-scale industrial environments.

# MODULES:

## UPLOAD DATA

The data can be uploaded by admin without any particular scenario but with the details of data. The most importantly large amount of can be handled in order to do practically. The data that are handling throughout the project can be done in this module. Users have permission to view data but not edit the data in online they can request the user to get the data.

### CLASSIFICATION USING ALGORITHM

The data can be categorized by the k means clustering algorithm based on the some scenarios. The data can be cluster with various factors in order to get data properly. The k-means clustering algorithm is applied on the large scale data to access the details in perfect manner.

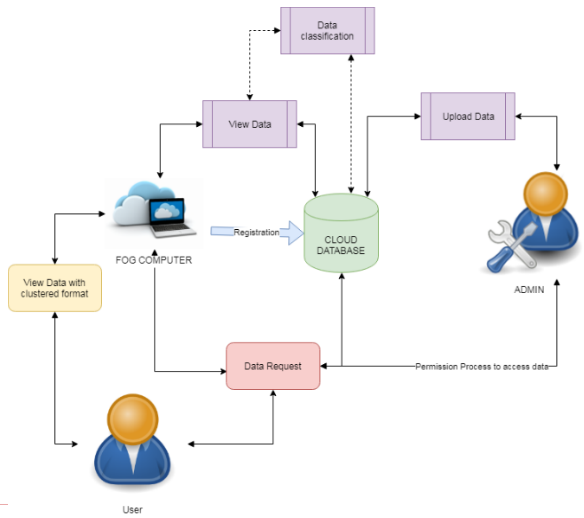
### PROCESS MONITORING

In this phase of project uploaded data can be monitors that mean data can be visible to all users and access details. The details of data driven details can be monitored to maximum utilization of fog computing technique. The main process to effectively coordinate the data in particular order.

### GRAPH ANALYSIS

Data can be analyzed with the help of graphs like pie chart, bar chart or line chart. This will brings the efficiency of the proposed system in which it gives the broad difference in the proposed system. The data driven methods are applied to large data.

## System Architecture



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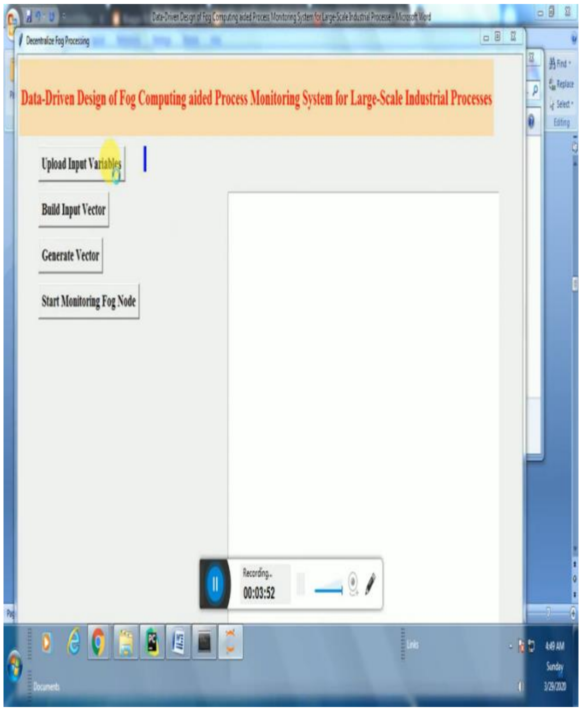
## Screen Shots




## Algorithms

1. Random Forest
2. Support Vector Machine(SVM)
3. K-Means Clustering
4. LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory)
5. Autoencoders(Unsupervised Anomaly Detection)
6. Decision Tree
7. Kalman Filter / Moving Average

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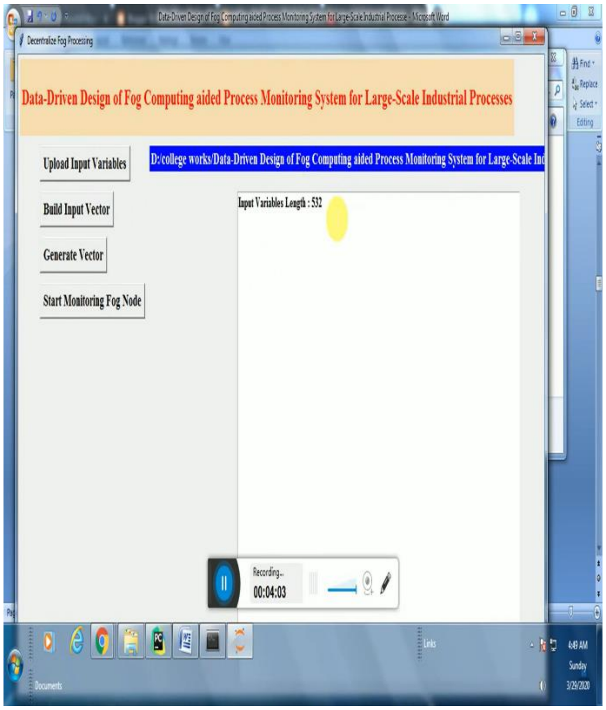

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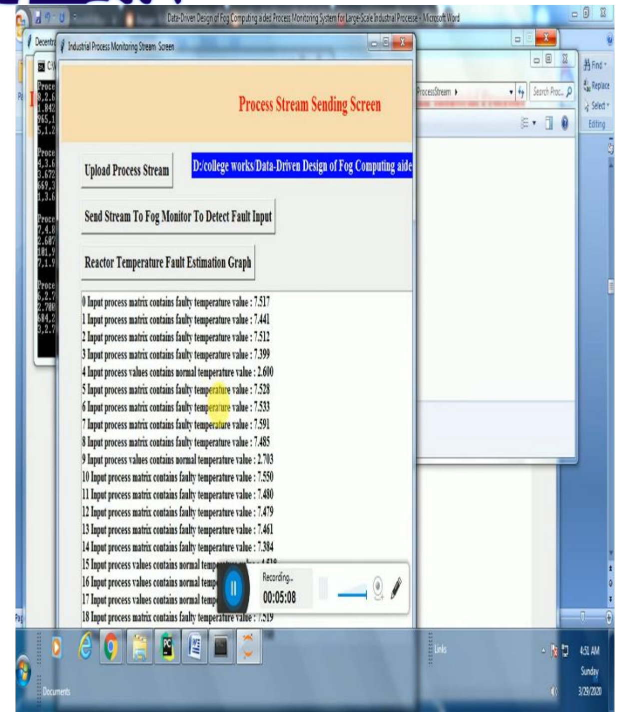


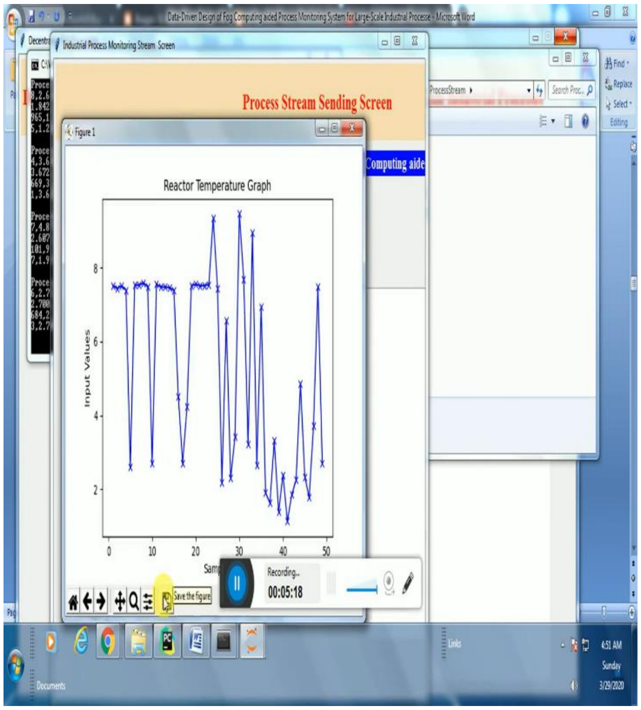

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## Conclusion:

In this paper, a fog computing aided process monitoring and control architecture is proposed for large-scale industrial processes. To cope with the problems caused by the changes of process parameters and operating points, a closed-loop data driven method is developed for the process monitoring system design and an adaptive configuration approach is proposed. The proposed fog computing aided process monitoring and control architecture effectively saves online computational load and reduces communicational efforts, where the feasibility and effectiveness are verified and demonstrated through the case study on the TE benchmark.

## Future Work:

In the future, this system can be further enhanced by integrating more advanced **AI-driven predictive models**, including deep learning techniques for more accurate fault detection and process optimization. Incorporating **edge AI chips** within fog nodes can improve computational efficiency while reducing energy consumption. Additionally, the integration of **blockchain technology** could be explored to enhance data integrity, transparency, and secure audit trails across distributed industrial environments. Another important direction is enabling **self-healing mechanisms** where the system can autonomously detect, predict, and recover from node failures or anomalies without human intervention. Expanding the system to support **multi-factory or cross-location process monitoring** with federated learning would allow industries to collaboratively improve models without sharing sensitive data. Moreover, incorporating **5G and next-generation communication technologies** could significantly improve data transmission speeds, enabling ultra-low latency applications such as autonomous robotics and remote industrial control. Finally, future research may also focus on enhancing the system's **sustainability**, reducing energy usage, and aligning with green manufacturing goals, making it more environmentally friendly and cost-effective.

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2025, Volume 6 Issue 3
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