BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

# INTEGRATION OF INTERNET OF THINGS IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

**Livan K.L**
Technical researcher
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22734785

**Abstract:**This improves maintenance planning, reduces unplanned downtime, supports quality assurance, and allows more efficient use of energy and materials. However, successful implementation requires reliable connectivity, interoperability, cybersecurity, data governance, and appropriate technical infrastructure. IoT should therefore be considered a central element of smart manufacturing and Industry 4.0 development.

**Keywords:**Internet of Things, IoT, smart manufacturing, Industry 4.0, industrial automation, sensors, predictive maintenance, cyber-physical systems.

**Introduction:**Modern manufacturing is undergoing a major transformation through the integration of digital technologies, automation, intelligent control systems, and interconnected industrial equipment. One of the most important technologies supporting this transformation is the Internet of Things.

In an industrial environment, IoT refers to networks of machines, sensors, controllers, and information systems that communicate and exchange data. When applied specifically to industrial production, this concept is often referred to as the Industrial Internet of Things.

Traditional manufacturing equipment may operate independently or communicate only within limited local control systems. In contrast, IoT-enabled production systems create continuous information exchange between machines, operators, software platforms, and management systems.

This connectivity allows manufacturers to monitor production in real time, identify abnormal conditions, analyze equipment performance, and respond more rapidly to operational problems.

The importance of IoT has increased with the development of smart factories and Industry 4.0. Smart manufacturing systems rely on data generated continuously by physical production processes.

Sensors can monitor temperature, vibration, pressure, humidity, speed, energy consumption, machine position, and product quality. These data can then be transmitted to local or cloud-based systems for analysis.

The aim of this study was to analyze the major applications of IoT technologies in smart manufacturing systems and to evaluate their impact on industrial efficiency and production management.

**Materials and Methods:**This study was conducted as a qualitative analytical review of scientific literature related to the Internet of Things, smart manufacturing, Industry 4.0, industrial automation, cyber-physical systems, and digital production.

Peer-reviewed publications and engineering studies concerning industrial sensors, machine connectivity, cloud computing, edge computing, wireless communication, predictive maintenance, quality control, and energy monitoring were examined.

The analysis focused on several major areas: real-time equipment monitoring, predictive maintenance, process optimization, automated quality control, energy management, supply-chain integration, and remote industrial management.

Particular attention was given to the role of data communication and intelligent monitoring in improving manufacturing reliability and flexibility.

The collected information was analyzed from engineering, operational, and technological perspectives.

**Results:**The analysis showed that one of the most important functions of IoT in smart manufacturing is real-time monitoring.

Industrial sensors can continuously collect data from production equipment.

For example, vibration sensors can monitor rotating machinery, temperature sensors can identify overheating, and pressure sensors can detect abnormalities in hydraulic or pneumatic systems.

These data can be transmitted to centralized monitoring platforms.

This allows engineers and operators to observe machine performance without physically inspecting each unit.

IoT also supports predictive maintenance.

Instead of waiting for a machine to fail, manufacturers can analyze sensor data to identify early signs of degradation.

For example, an increase in vibration combined with changes in temperature may indicate bearing wear.

Maintenance can then be scheduled before complete failure occurs.

This reduces unplanned downtime and can increase equipment lifetime.

Another important application is production process optimization.

IoT systems can collect information from multiple stages of a production line.

These data can be used to identify bottlenecks, delays, excessive energy consumption, or inefficient machine settings.

Real-time production data can also support automatic adjustment of process parameters.

For example, temperature, pressure, feed rate, or machine speed may be modified according to current production conditions.

IoT can also improve quality control.

Sensors and cameras can monitor product dimensions, surface characteristics, temperature, composition, or other quality-related parameters during production.

If a deviation is detected, the system can alert operators or automatically adjust the process.

This enables manufacturers to identify defects earlier and reduce waste.

Energy management is another major area of application.

Industrial facilities consume significant amounts of electricity, gas, compressed air, and thermal energy.

IoT-enabled meters can provide detailed information about energy consumption at the level of individual machines or production lines.

This allows manufacturers to identify inefficient equipment and unnecessary energy use.

Intelligent energy management systems can also adjust machine operation according to production demand.

IoT technologies can support inventory and supply-chain management.

Connected tracking systems can monitor the location and movement of raw materials, components, finished products, and equipment.

This can improve inventory accuracy and reduce delays.

Another important benefit is remote monitoring.

Engineers can access production information through secure digital platforms without being physically present at the factory.

This is especially useful for enterprises operating multiple production facilities.

IoT can also be integrated with robotics and automated guided vehicles.

Connected robots can exchange data with production systems and coordinate their operations with other machines.

In warehouses, IoT-enabled automated vehicles can transport materials according to real-time production demand.

Cloud and edge computing play important roles in these systems.

Cloud platforms allow large volumes of industrial data to be stored and analyzed.

However, some industrial applications require extremely rapid response.

In these situations, edge computing can process data close to the machine itself.

This reduces communication delays and allows faster control decisions.

**Discussion:**The findings demonstrate that IoT is a fundamental enabling technology for smart manufacturing.

Its main contribution is the transformation of physical production processes into continuously observable and measurable digital systems.

In conventional factories, many decisions depend on periodic inspection or operator experience.

IoT allows these decisions to be supported by real-time data.

Predictive maintenance is one of the clearest examples.

Continuous condition monitoring makes it possible to identify equipment degradation before failure.

This can reduce both production losses and maintenance costs.

However, the quality of the results depends on the quality of the sensor data.

Incorrect calibration, communication failures, and damaged sensors can lead to misleading conclusions.

Therefore, sensor maintenance and data validation are essential.

Interoperability is another important challenge.

Industrial enterprises often use equipment from different manufacturers and from different technological generations.

These machines may use different communication protocols.

A successful IoT system must therefore allow reliable data exchange between heterogeneous devices.

Cybersecurity is also a major concern.

Connecting industrial equipment to networks increases the potential attack surface.

Unauthorized access to industrial control systems could disrupt production or modify operational parameters.

For this reason, authentication, encryption, network segmentation, access control, and continuous cybersecurity monitoring are essential.

Data management also requires careful planning.

IoT systems can generate enormous quantities of data.

Not every measurement needs to be stored permanently.

Manufacturers should determine which information is operationally useful and establish policies for storage, processing, access, and deletion.

Another important issue is integration with existing automation.

IoT should not function as a completely separate technology.

Its greatest value is achieved when it is integrated with programmable logic controllers, manufacturing execution systems, enterprise resource planning platforms, robotics, and artificial intelligence.

This integration creates a connected production environment.

The combination of IoT and artificial intelligence is particularly important.

IoT provides continuous industrial data, while AI can analyze these data to recognize patterns and predict future events.

Together, these technologies support more autonomous and adaptive manufacturing systems.

Digital twin technologies also depend strongly on IoT.

A digital twin requires current information from a real machine or production process.

IoT sensors provide this information continuously, allowing the virtual model to reflect actual operating conditions.

Despite its advantages, implementation costs may be significant.

Companies may need to install sensors, communication infrastructure, servers, software, and cybersecurity systems.

Employees may also require additional training.

Therefore, IoT implementation should be planned according to specific production objectives rather than introduced without a clear operational purpose.

**Conclusion:**Internet of Things technologies play a central role in the development of smart manufacturing systems.

IoT enables machines, sensors, production lines, and information systems to exchange data continuously and support real-time industrial management.

Its major applications include equipment monitoring, predictive maintenance, process optimization, quality control, energy management, inventory tracking, remote supervision, and integration with robotics.

The use of IoT can reduce unplanned downtime, improve product quality, optimize resource consumption, and increase manufacturing flexibility.

However, successful implementation requires reliable sensors, secure communication, interoperability, effective data management, cybersecurity, and integration with existing industrial systems.

The combination of IoT with artificial intelligence, edge computing, cloud platforms, robotics, and digital twins is likely to further strengthen the development of intelligent factories.

Overall, IoT should be regarded as one of the core technological components of Industry 4.0 and modern smart manufacturing.

**References**

1. Xu LD, He W, Li S. Internet of Things in industries: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics. 2014;10(4):2233–2243.
2. Скворцова, Л. А., Махмудов, Д. Э., Усманов, Д. Р., Адылходжаев, А. А., & Хегай, Л. Н. (2019). АСПЕКТЫ СПОРТИВНОЙ АДАПТОЛОГИИ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ВИТАМИНА D 25 (OH) D У ФУТБОЛИСТОВ. In От фундаментальных знаний к тонкому владению скальпелем (pp. 51-54).
3. Хегай, Л. Н., Скворцова, Л. А., Махмудов, Д. Э., Усманов, Д. Р., Муслимов, О. Я., & Адылходжаев, А. А. (2019). СОДЕРЖАНИЕ 25-ОН-ВИТАМИНА D У ФУТБОЛИСТОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЛНЕЧНОЙ РАДИАЦИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. In Actual Questions and Innovations in Science 2 (pp. 160-161).
4. Mavlyanov, I., Parpiev, S., Sadikov, A., Kurganov, S., & Makhmudov, D. (2020). Relative features of the PPARA (Rs4253778), PPARGC1A (Rs8192678) and PPARG2 (Rs1801282) polymorphisms genes in athletes engaged in cyclic types of sports. European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, 7(2), 1860-1869.
5. Пирназаров, М. М., Садиков, А. А., Махмудов, Д. Э., & Хегай, Л. Н. (2021). Магнитно-резонансная томографическая визуализация повреждений коленных суставов. Re-health journal, (1 (9)), 152-159.
6. Махмудов, Д. Э., & Саитов, Т. А. (2023). Анализ персонализированного питания высококвалифицированных спортсменов управленческих видов спорта. Klinik va profilaktik tibbiyot jurnali, (3), 79.
7. Махмудов, Д. Э., & Саитов, Т. А. (2023). Анализ персонализированного питания высококвалифицированных спортсменов управленческих видов спорта. Klinik va profilaktik tibbiyot jurnali, (3), 79.
8. Таралева, Т. А., Махмудов, Д. Э., Атабаева, С. М., & Сагитов, Д. М. (2026). ВАРИАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ СЕРДЕЧНОГО РИТМА В ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИХ ВИДАХ СПОРТА: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ СПОРТСМЕНОВ. South Aral Region Medical Journal, 2(Maxsus son-2), 587-593.
9. Махмудов, Д., Абдуллаева, Х., Таралева, Т., Аблялимов, Р., & Парпиев, С. (2025). АНАЛИЗ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ФУТБОЛИСТОВ НА ЭТАПЕ ОТБОРА К СОРЕВНОВАНИЯМ. Медицина и спорт, (3), 162-162