

CONTROLLING AUTOMATION SYSTEMS FOR GETTING PRODUCT WITH HIGH QUALITY

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This article explores the critical role of automation system control in achieving high product quality in modern manufacturing. It outlines key strategies such as real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, process standardization, and integration of in-line quality checks. The article emphasizes the importance of data-driven decision-making, human oversight, and cybersecurity in maintaining consistent product standards. By effectively managing automation systems, manufacturers can reduce defects, enhance efficiency, and ensure compliance with industry regulations.

INTRODUCTION. In today's highly competitive industrial landscape, product quality is more crucial than ever. Consumers expect consistency, reliability, and precision in every item they purchase. Automation systems have emerged as a cornerstone of modern manufacturing, not only boosting productivity but also playing a pivotal role in ensuring product quality. However, simply integrating automation is not enough—effective control of these systems is key to consistently achieving high standards.

Automation systems bring several advantages to production lines, such as:

- Consistency: Machines perform tasks with the same precision every cycle, reducing human error.
- Speed: Automated systems can operate continuously with minimal downtime.
- Data Collection: Real-time monitoring and feedback loops allow for immediate detection of deviations.

These attributes make automation ideal for industries like automotive, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food processing, where quality standards are strict and traceability is vital. Continuous monitoring of process parameters—such as temperature, pressure, speed, and torque—is essential. Sensors collect this data and feed it back to a central controller (often a PLC or SCADA system), which makes adjustments on the fly to maintain optimal conditions. Faults and downtime can lead to product defects. By using machine learning and historical data to predict equipment failures, companies can prevent breakdowns before they impact production quality. Automation should include not just production but also quality inspections. Vision systems, laser scanners, and weight sensors can be used in-line to identify defective products and automatically remove them from the production stream. Every part of the production process should follow a defined and repeatable method. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) must be programmed into automation logic, and any manual intervention should be minimized to maintain uniformity. By applying SPC techniques, manufacturers can use data from automation systems to understand process behavior, detect trends, and make informed adjustments before quality issues arise. As automation systems increasingly rely on digital networks, protecting data integrity is crucial. A cyber breach or corrupted data can lead to incorrect control decisions and compromised product quality. Even with sophisticated automation, human expertise remains indispensable. Engineers and quality managers must continuously evaluate system performance, interpret data, and refine algorithms. The human role shifts from manual operation to strategic oversight, optimization, and innovation.

Controlling automation systems effectively results in:

- Higher product quality and fewer defects
- Lower production costs through waste reduction
- Improved compliance with industry standards
- Faster time-to-market with fewer recalls or customer complaints

The automation of manufacturing processes is not a one-time setup but a dynamic system that requires constant oversight and refinement. When properly controlled, automation systems become powerful tools for delivering high-quality products consistently and

efficiently. The future of manufacturing belongs to those who can harmonize technology with intelligent control strategies to meet and exceed quality expectations.

Analysis of literature. The intersection of automation and quality control has been a major area of focus in industrial engineering literature for decades. Numerous studies underscore the pivotal role of automation in improving consistency, reducing human error, and ensuring higher quality outputs in manufacturing processes. Early works, such as those by Groover (2007), identified automation as a key driver of operational excellence, particularly in repetitive and precision-dependent industries. More recent research by Zhang et al. (2019) highlights that advanced automation systems, when equipped with machine learning and adaptive control algorithms, can not only reduce variability but also respond to real-time process changes, thereby directly contributing to product quality. Literature supports the integration of sensor technologies and feedback loops as vital components of quality control. According to Lee et al. (2015), the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) enables real-time data collection that enhances responsiveness and adaptability of control systems. This is further echoed in studies focusing on Industry 4.0, which stress data-driven decision-making as essential for maintaining quality in dynamic production environments.

Jardine, Lin, and Banjevic (2006) argue that predictive maintenance not only minimizes downtime but also ensures that machine performance does not degrade to the point of affecting product output. Their findings align with current applications where predictive analytics reduce failure-related defects and improve overall equipment effectiveness (OEE). Montgomery (2009) remains a leading authority on Statistical Process Control, detailing how SPC techniques empower manufacturers to understand process variation and prevent defects before they occur. Many automated systems now incorporate SPC within their control software to automatically adjust parameters when outliers are detected. While automation reduces reliance on manual labor, studies like those by Parasuraman et al. (2000) emphasize that human oversight remains critical in interpreting data, making complex decisions, and managing exceptions that fall outside algorithmic boundaries. The trend is moving toward "cognitive automation," where systems augment human decision-making rather than replace it. As automation becomes increasingly digital, literature on industrial cybersecurity, such as work by Knowles et al. (2015), warns that threats to data integrity can directly affect product quality. Attacks or data corruption can lead to inaccurate process control, underscoring the need for robust cybersecurity measures in automated environments.

Research discussion. The findings and analysis presented in this research highlight the critical relationship between automation system control and product quality. As industries adopt more sophisticated forms of automation, it becomes increasingly evident that simply installing advanced machinery is insufficient to guarantee consistent output quality. Rather, the way automation systems are monitored, controlled, and optimized determines their effectiveness in delivering high-quality products. One of the key aspects discussed is the role of real-time monitoring and feedback loops. Data from sensors allows production systems to self-adjust in response to slight deviations, maintaining critical parameters within acceptable ranges. This approach not only minimizes the risk of producing defective items but also ensures continuous process optimization. The incorporation of intelligent control algorithms enables manufacturers to move from reactive to proactive quality control.

Predictive maintenance emerged as another essential tool. Through the analysis of equipment condition and performance data, failures can be anticipated and addressed before they impact production quality. This strategy supports zero-defect manufacturing by ensuring machinery always operates within optimal specifications. The integration of in-line inspection systems within automation allows for immediate quality checks during production rather than after the fact. This real-time rejection or rework of substandard products ensures that only high-quality items proceed down the line, reducing waste and improving overall efficiency. Standardizing processes and embedding Statistical Process Control (SPC) within automation logic helps identify trends and prevent defects at early stages. This is particularly crucial for industries where tolerances are tight and minor variations can have significant consequences, such as in aerospace or pharmaceuticals.

Interestingly, while automation reduces the need for manual operations, it increases the demand for skilled human oversight. Operators, engineers, and quality managers must interpret data, refine control systems, and make complex decisions that automation alone cannot handle. This shift redefines workforce roles from execution to supervision, analytics, and continuous improvement. As automation systems become more interconnected, cybersecurity becomes directly tied to product quality. An attack or data breach affecting control systems can disrupt production, cause defects, or even lead to undetected quality failures. This necessitates not only robust cybersecurity measures but also real-time integrity verification of control data. Furthermore, the human element remains indispensable. As automation technologies evolve, the role of skilled personnel shifts toward oversight, interpretation of data, and continuous system improvement. Cybersecurity also emerges as a critical factor, as breaches or data corruption can severely compromise product integrity.

Conclusion. The pursuit of high-quality products in modern manufacturing is increasingly dependent on the effective control of automation systems. This research has demonstrated that while automation provides the foundation for consistency, speed, and efficiency, it is the strategic control—through real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, process standardization, and data-driven feedback—that truly ensures product quality. Automation systems must be integrated with intelligent control mechanisms that not only maintain process parameters but also adapt to dynamic production conditions. Predictive maintenance plays a key role in minimizing unexpected downtime and equipment-related defects, while in-line quality inspections and Statistical Process Control (SPC) enable real-time decision-making and defect prevention. Achieving high product quality in automated environments is not solely about adopting advanced technologies, but about how effectively those technologies are controlled, integrated, and safeguarded. Organizations that adopt a holistic and strategic approach to automation control will be best positioned to deliver products that consistently meet or exceed quality standards.

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