International Journal of Cloud Computing and Database Management

E-ISSN: 2707-5915
P-ISSN: 2707-5907
IJCCDM 2025; 6(2): 29-33
Journal's Website
Received: 03-07-2025
Accepted: 29-07-2025

Jyoti
Research Scholar, Department of Mathematics, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University Chudela, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Dr Bhawana
Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University Chudela, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:
Dr Bhawana
Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University Chudela, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Using machine learning to optimize cylinder block availability in a cast iron manufacturing plant

Jyoti and Bhawana

DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.33545/27075907.2025.v6.i2a.100

Abstract
A chamber block in a cast iron facility has been under consideration for accessibility and efficiency in the ongoing development. The current paper aims to improve structure accessibility by advancing information aspects of the chamber block in the cast iron plant. Project Iron Plant primarily consists of five subsystems that are connected in series. Each subsystem's repair and disappointment rates as well as its transition rates are extracted from maintenance record sheets for analysis. Normalizing condition is consumed to get consistent state accessibility. Machine learning is the process that advances structure accessibility.

Keywords: Availability, optimization, cast iron, machine learning, failure rates, repair rate

Introduction
In order to achieve high-benefit, efficiency, and optimal use of HR, it is essential to maintain framework execution measures at an optimal level and prevent framework generosity from declining. Reliability and accessibility are effective execution proportions of any framework. A major issue persists throughout the design, development, and manufacturing of machine components. The consequences of hardware failures become more significant even as the number of entities and the complexity of mining equipment continue to increase. Repair costs for an unexpected breakdown could be significantly higher than those for scheduled maintenance. One way to lessen the impact of failures is to make the elements more dependable and accessible. Dependability and accessibility are part of the entire component conditions evaluation technique. The first step in increasing availability and dependability would be the collection and analysis of appropriate data. Cylindrical blocks are manufactured in a facility called Cast Iron. Five subsystems make up the cast iron production plant: the fettling machine, the mold line, the sand extractor machine, the sand mixing unit, and the sand core making unit. All of the machines are set up in sequence. Each machine's fix paces and disappointment are believed to be constant. These disparate circumstances are addressed for consistent and time-dependent state accessibility streamlining and research. Sand projecting is one of a few possible methods for metals with high dissolving temperatures, such as prepares, nickel, and titanium. By addressing the developmental standards in typical hereditary traits, a hereditary calculation is a search and enhancement technique. An irregular arrangement of arrangements, mostly coded in double string structures, is where machine learning begins its quest. Every arrangement is demoted to a healthiness that is directly related to the inquiry and improvement problem's target capability. As a result, three administrators are used to adjust the number of residents in arrangements to a replacement population, much as a typical hereditary administrator's proliferation, hybrid, and transformation.

Review of Literature
Kumar et al [2018] [8] discussed the behavior investigation of a bread plant exhausting RPGT. In order to do a sensitivity analysis on a standby framework made up of dual identical units with server disappointment and ordered for preventative upkeep, Kumar et al. [2019] [7] used RPGT. Two halves make up the current paper, one of which is in use and the other of which is in cold standby mode. The good and fully failed modes are the only differences between

online and cold standby equipment. A case study of an EAEP manufacturing facility was examined by Rajbala et al. [2019] in their work on system modeling and analysis in [2019] [1]. A study of the urea fertilizer industry's behavior was conducted by Kumar et al. [2017] [5]. Mathematical formulation and profit function of a comestible oil refinery facility were investigated by Kumar et al. in [2017] [5]. In a paper mill washing unit, Kumar et al. [2019] [7] investigated scientific formulation and performance study. In their study, Kumar et al. [2018] [8] investigated a 3:4: outstanding system plant's sensitivity analysis. Using a heuristic methodology, Rajbala et al. [2022] [1] investigated the RAP in the cylinder plant. Reynolds et al. [2011] [9] studied the machine learning to detect cyber bullying. Satapathy et al. [2015] [10] analyzed the Emerging ICT for Bridging the Future.

System Description

Sand mixing machine (A): Sand mixing units are mostly used to create cylinder blocks. Harder and resin combine with silicon to prevent sand from being used to create cores.

Sand core making machine (B): Sand is blended and then poured into a cool box center producing machine to create a sand center.

Moulding line machine (D): Molten cast iron metal is poured into the sand mold line, and the sand core is fixed in the mold line machine. It produces castings for cast iron.

Sand extractor machine (E): In a sand extractor machine, sand is extracted from the casting.

Fettling Machine (F): Extra components are removed from the casting in a fettling machine, and the finished casting is then shipped to the purchaser.

Assumptions and Notations

- The system is examined under steady state circumstances.
- The switch-over mechanism is flawless.
- Repair rates are general, independent, and diverse for working units.
- Units are of unlike aptitude.
- The redundant unit and mainstreams unit have priority policy.
- The facility never damages the units; that is, the repairs are flawless.
- There is a quick changeover.
- When a unit fails, repair work begins right away.
- A, B, D, E, F: represents good working states.
- A, b, c, d, e: indicates failed states.
- m_i: indicates the failure rates.
- h_i: indicates the repair rates.

State transition Diagram

Limited state machines are addressed by state conversion diagram 1. This is used to illustrate an object with a finite number of possible states whose collaboration with the outside environment can be represented by state changes depending on the number of occurrences. The solid metal assembling plant's progress graph is shown below:

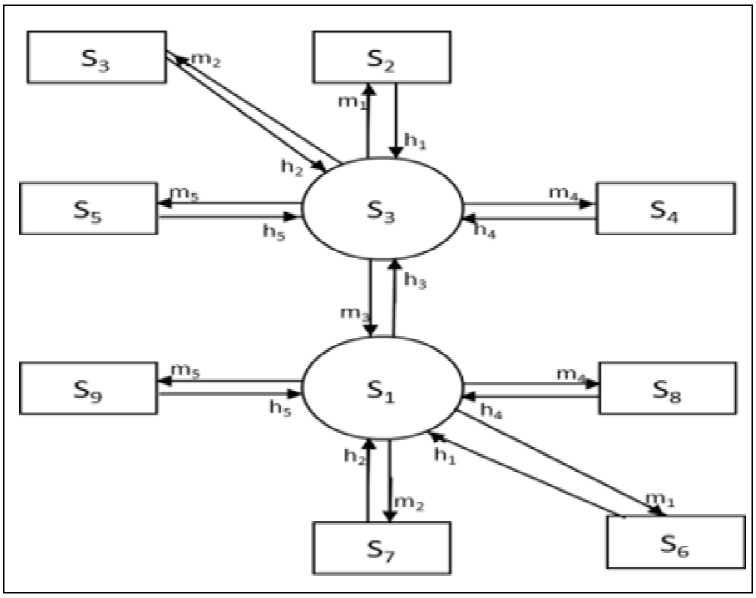

Fig 1: Transition Diagram

S_0 = ABDEF, S_1 = aBDEF, S_2 = ABDeF, S_3 = ABDEf,
S_4 = AbDEF, S_5 = ABdEF, S_6 = a´BDeF, S_7 = a´BDEf,
S_8 = a´bDEf, S_9 = a´BdEF

Modeling system parameters using RPGT

Mean Time to System Failure (MTSF) (T_0): Circumstances to which organization can transfer (from final state 0), prior to transiting/staying to a few abortive state be j = 0, 1, 5 2, 3, attractive initial state as ‘ξ’ = ‘2’. Spread on RPGT, MTSF remains given as

$$\mathrm{MTSF} = \left[\Sigma_{i,sr}\left\{\frac{\left\{pr\left(\xi \xrightarrow{sr(sff)} i\right)\right\}\mu i}{\Pi_{m_{1}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{1}m_{1}}}\right\}}\right\}\right] \div \left[1-\Sigma_{sr}\left\{\frac{\left\{pr\left(\xi \xrightarrow{sr(sff)} \xi\right)\right\}}{\Pi_{m_{2}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{2}m_{2}}}\right\}}\right\}\right]$$

Availability of System (A_0): States at where institute is reachable be j = 0, 1, 2, 3, 5 and attractive base state as ‘ξ’ =‘2’system accessibility is individual as a result of

$$A_0 = \left[\Sigma_{j,sr}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}j)\}fj,\mu j}{\Pi_{m_{1}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{1}m_{1}}}\right\}}\right\}\right] \div \left[\Sigma_{i,s_r}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}i)\}\mu_i^1}{\Pi_{m_{2}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{2}m_{2}}}\right\}}\right\}\right]$$

Busy Period of Server: The recreating states where employee is demanding while liability conservation are ‘j’ = 1 to 5 as well as re-forming states remain ‘i’ = 0 to 5. Attractive ‘ξ’ = 2, total whole of period aimed at which attendant remains demanding is

$$B_0 = \left[\Sigma_{j,sr}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}j)\},nj}{\Pi_{m_{1}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{1}m_{1}}}\right\}}\right\}\right] \div \left[\Sigma_{i,s_r}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}i)\}\mu_i^1}{\Pi_{m_{2}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{m_{2}m_{2}}}\right\}}\right\}\right]$$

Expected Number of Server’s Visits (V_0): The re-forming states where waitperson visits a unsullied aimed at restore of organization stand ‘j’ = 0, 1, 2, 3, 5 and re-forming states stand ‘i’ = 0 to 5 aimed at ξ = 2,

$$V_0 = \left[\Sigma_{j,sr}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}j)\}}{\Pi_{k_{1}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{k_{1}k_{1}}}\right\}}\right\}\right] \div \left[\Sigma_{i,s_r}\left\{\frac{\{pr(\xi^{sr\rightarrow}i)\}\mu_i^1}{\Pi_{k_{2}\neq\xi}\left\{1-V_{\overline{k_{2}k_{2}}}\right\}}\right\}\right]$$

Experiment

In order to use machine learning to do a reliability and availability analysis of a Markovian single unit redundant structure with server failure, a number of steps in equations 1, 2, 3, and 4 must be included for the model to determine various parameters. An example experiment that you could carry out is as follows:

- **Collect data:** Compile a dataset with details on the system's output and input parameters. The design of the system, the operational environment, and the maintenance schedule are a few examples of possible input parameters. Metrics like system availability and malfunction rate in tables 1 and 2 may be included in the output.
- **Preprocess data:** The dataset should be cleaned and preprocessed before being divided into test, validation, and training sets.
- **Train the model:** Model the rapport between the input restriction and output using a deep learning technique, like a neural network. Use the set of values in table 2 to validate the model after training it with the training set. To avoid over fitting, you could employ strategies like regularization and early halting.
- **Appraise the model:** Use the experiment set to appraise the mock-up recital after it is skilled. Calculate metrics like the busy time.
- **Perform sensitivity analysis:** Change one stricture at an era while maintaining the other values constant uses trained model. Note impact on the output of the system. Repeat this procedure for every input parameter, noting how each one affects the output of the system.
- **Interpret results:** Determine which input strictures necessitate the utmost impact on system's productivity by analyzing the results of the sensitivity analysis. Systems like fractional dependence plots and nose significance could be used to better understand the behavior of the mockup. Overall, a combination of data collection, preprocessing, model training, and analysis is needed to perform a reliability and availability of a Markovian single unit redundant system with server failure using deep learning. It might be an effective instrument for comprehending the elements that affect the system's dependability (Google Colab Notebook Python).

Dataset: Sensitivity analysis in machine learning is a technique used to appraise the strength of a model's act to variations in its effort variables or strictures. In the situation of the Four Unit Cold Standby Classification, sensitivity analysis can stand second-hand to assess the impression of vicissitudes in input variables (such as the quality of raw materials or processing parameters) on the output capricious.

Table 1: Table of parameter

W (w_1,w_2, -----,w_n)	$\lambda(\lambda_1, \lambda 2, \dots\dots \lambda n)$	**S(s_1,s_2,-------sn)**	**P**
(0-20,21-100)	(0-30,31-100)	(0-100)	(0-80)

Once you encompass a dataset, you might utilize a machine learning algorithm to mock-up affiliation in the midst of the input parameter and making. The system's availability, the profit function, and the anticipated number of repairman inspections are all observed to decrease with an rise in failure rate and to rise with the repair rate, based on the analytical and figure discussions. Increased repair rates result in a decrease in the MTSF breakdown and busiest period of the server. By defiance of gravity repair rate and sinking the disappointment rate, plant's effectiveness and steadiness can survive enhanced. The system cannot reach production after a limit, i.e. a recession occurs. A degraded state is a state of the classification in which the system or units perform a function continuously up to a satisfactory but lower (lower) limit than specified due to its required functions. The system's availability, the profit function, and the anticipated number of repairman inspections are all observed to decrease by way of an amplify in malfunction rate also to amplify by way of the revamp rate, based on the analytical and figure discussions. You may ascertain which parameters have the biggest effects on the system's dependability by looking at how changes in each parameter affect the system's output, as shown in dataset Table 2. Increased repair rates result in a decrease in the MTSF breakdown and the busiest period of the server. The following procedures are usually involved in ensuring the availability and dependability of a deep learning-based Markovian single unit redundancy system:

- **Data collection:** Compile information about the system's output metrics and input parameters. The design of the system, the operational environment, and the maintenance schedule are a few examples of possible input parameters. Measures like structure ease of use, accuracy, as well as busy period in illustrate table 2 might be included in the output metrics. It's critical to make sure the dataset is properly formatted, cleaned, and preprocessed before beginning any analysis. This could entail scaling or regularizing the data, eliminating missing values, and changing categorical variables to arithmetical ones.
- **Data preprocessing:** Divide the data into training, validation, and test sets after cleaning and preprocessing it. To make sure the input variables are on the same scale, normalize them. It's critical to divide the dataset crazy about practice and challenging sets in direction to evaluate the model's precision. The testing set tenacity is used to measure the orthodox recital, while the training set doggedness is castoff to train it.
- **Model selection:** For the sensitivity analysis, use suitable machine learning optimization methods (Adam, SGD, RMS prop) systems are a few of the alternatives. Take into account factors like the dataset's size, the input-output connection's complexity, and the available computational resources.
- **Model training:** To reduce the bust time, employ strategies like back propagation and stochastic gradient descent. Keep an eye on the model's performance using the validation data, and modify the hyper parameters as necessary.
- **Model evaluation:** Use the test data to evaluate the qualified model. Determine criteria like mean utter bust instance to evaluate deep learning optimization performance of the model in tables 1 and 2. To predict the output variable based on the input variables, you can opt to train a regression model.
- **Sensitivity analysis:** Sensitivity analysis can be used after the model has been trained to ascertain how vagaries in the input variables will affect the productivity erratic. This be capable of stay accomplished in changing the effort variables in a predetermined choice and tracking how the output variable vary as a result. Tools like sensitivity indices and partial dependence graphs can be used to measure how changes in any one of the input variables affect the output variable.
- **Interpretation of results:** Determine which input restrictions must have the most influence on the relevant output metric by analyzing the sensitivity examination's aftermath. To further understand the relationship between the input restrictions and output metric, employ techniques like incomplete dependence plots and article importance. Lastly, you should compare the predicted values to the specific values in the difficult set in order to assess the model's recital. Metrics like R-squared or mean shaped error can be used to evaluate how well the model predicts the future.

In general, sensitivity analysis can assist you in determining which input variables are critical to the four unit system's output variable prediction. By using this data, processing parameters may be optimized, raw material quality can be raised, and industry productivity and profitability can eventually rise. Overall, a mix of data collection, preprocessing, model selection, training, assessment, and analysis are required to perform dependability and availability of Markovian single unit redundant systems utilizing Machine learning.

Table 2: Performance of model

Model	Accuracy	F1 Score (Expected no of Examinations by renovate man)	Recall	Precision
Adam	0.813	0.8057	0.7002	0.8335
SGD	0.8113	0.8010	0.7113	0.8113
RMS prop	0.8002	0.7902	0.7113	0.8235

It can be a powerful instrument for comprehending the factors that support the system's dependability.

Conclusion

The particular system and dataset under study will determine the findings and discussion of a machine learning-based Markovian single unit redundant system's availability and dependability. The following are some potential findings and conversation topics that could come from this kind of research:

1. **Identification of critical system parameters:** Which input factors have the most effects on the output variable can be determined with the aid of sensitivity analysis. For instance, the analysis can show that the Units Cold Standby System's quality is mostly determined by the quality of the raw materials. Prioritizing areas for optimization and improvement can be done with the help of this data.
2. **System behavior prediction in various scenarios:** It is also possible to uncover trade-offs between various input variables through sensitivity analysis. For instance, raising the temperature during the refining process would make the Units Cold Standby System work better, but the quality would suffer as a result. Sensitivity indices can be used to quantify this trade-off, which can assist decision-makers in selecting the best values for each input variable.
3. **Validation of existing models and assumptions:** Sensitivity analysis can as well be utilized to assess how resilient model is to differences in input variables. It may be a sign that the model is not resilient and unreliable for making predictions in the real world if

the forecasts are susceptible to slight variations in the input variables. On the other hand, a robust and trustworthy model is one that can continue to produce consistent predictions in the face of shifting input variables.

Prediction of system behavior under different scenarios

Decision-makers can choose which input variables to priorities for optimization by determining which ones have the biggest effects on the output variable. This can enhance the industry's efficacy and profitability while also raising the standard of the finished good.

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