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REVIEW OF COMPUTER MODELING'S CONTRIBUTION TO ENHANCING THE SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Abstract

The paper examines the crucial function of computer modeling in enhancing the safety and efficiency of industrial facilities. The article discusses several types of computer models, including simulation, forecasting, optimization, stochastic models, and digital twins. It demonstrates how these techniques transform intricate production processes into manageable simulations, thereby significantly enhancing operational management. The use of advanced technologies, such as IIoT, and dependable software platforms, including MATLAB, ANSYS, and MindSphere, facilitates precise real-time data acquisition and iterative model enhancement. The manuscript underscores the fundamental concepts of computer modeling, encompassing system definition, selection, and ongoing validation, and their significance in guaranteeing model accuracy and relevance. This paper presents comprehensive case studies and theoretical analyses that demonstrate the importance of computer modeling in optimizing resource utilization, forecasting equipment failures, and facilitating decisions that enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of industrial operations. Safety and efficiency are crucial to industrial processes, as they significantly impact operational viability, cost management, and regulatory compliance. They safeguard employees, communities, and legal responsibilities against incidents. Manufacturing efficiency is crucial for optimizing resources, minimizing waste, and enhancing productivity and economic performance. In the current competitive market, rigorous environmental and safety laws necessitate the integration of these elements. Ongoing enhancements in safety and efficiency stimulate innovation, attract and retain a skilled staff, and facilitate adaptation to evolving market requirements. The transition to digitization, encompassing enterprise resource planning systems and the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), is providing a unified perspective on operations, thereby enhancing decision-making processes. Utilizing these technologies enables industries to gain improved control and understanding of their operations, resulting in substantial improvements in safety and efficiency standards.

Keywords: computer modeling, industrial safety, efficiency optimization, predictive maintenance, digital twins.

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ӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК ОБЪЕКТІЛЕРДІҢ ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ МЕН ТИІМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУДАҒЫ КОМПЬЮТЕРЛІК МОДЕЛЬДЕУДІҢ РӨЛІНЕ ШОЛУ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада өнеркәсіптік нысандардың қауіпсіздігі мен тиімділігін арттырудағы компьютерлік модельдеудің ең маңызды функциясы талқыланады. Мақалада симуляция, болжау, оңтайландыру, стохастикалық модельдер және цифрлық егіздерді қоса алғанда, компьютерлік модельдердің бірнеше түрі қарастырылады. Бұл әдістер күрделі өндірістік процестерді басқарылатын модельдеулерге қалай түрлендіретінін көрсетеді, осылайша операциялық басқаруды айтарлықтай жақсартады. IIoT сияқты озық технологияларды және MATLAB, ANSYS және MindSphere сияқты сенімді бағдарламалық

қамтамасыз ету платформаларын пайдалану нақты уақытта нақты деректерді алуды жеңілдетеді және модельді итеративті түрде жақсартады. Қолжазба жүйені анықтауды, таңдауды және үздіксіз тексеруді қамтитын компьютерлік модельдеудің іргелі тұжырымдамаларын және олардың модельдің дәлдігі мен өзектілігін қамтамасыз етудегі маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Бұл мақалада ресурстарды пайдалануды оңтайландыру, жабдықтың істен шығуын болжау және өндірістік операциялардың тұрақтылығы мен бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыратын шешімдерді қабылдауды жеңілдету үшін компьютерлік модельдеудің мәнін көрсететін жан-жақты жағдайлық зерттеулер мен теориялық талдаулар ұсынылған. Қауіпсіздік пен тиімділік өндірістік процестер үшін маңызды болып табылады, бұл операциялық өміршеңдікке, шығындарды басқаруға және нормативтік талаптарға сәйкестікке әсер етеді. Олар қызметкерлерді, қауымдастықтар мен заңды жауапкершілікті оқыс оқиғалардан қорғайды. Өндіріс тиімділігі ресурстарды оңтайландыру, қалдықтарды азайту және өнімділік пен экономикалық көрсеткіштерді жақсарту үшін өте маңызды. Бүгінгі бәсекелес нарықта қатаң экологиялық және қауіпсіздік заңдары осы элементтерді біріктіруді талап етеді. Қауіпсіздік пен тиімділікті үздіксіз жақсарту инновацияларды ынталандырады, білікті персоналды тартады және қызмет көрсетеді және өзгермелі нарық талаптарына бейімделуді жеңілдетеді. Кәсіпорын ресурстарын жоспарлау жүйелерін және өнеркәсіптік заттар интернетін (Иот) қамтитын цифрлық трансформация операциялардың біртұтас перспективасын ұсынады, осылайша шешім қабылдау процестерін жақсартады. Бұл технологияларды пайдалану салаларға бақылауды жақсартуға және олардың жұмысы туралы түсінік алуға мүмкіндік береді, нәтижесінде қауіпсіздік пен тиімділік стандарттары айтарлықтай жақсарады.

Түйін сөздер: компьютерлік модельдеу, өнеркәсіптік қауіпсіздік, тиімділікті оңтайландыру, профилактикалық қызмет көрсету, сандық егіздер

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ОБЗОР РОЛИ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ В ПОВЫШЕНИЕ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ОБЪЕКТОВ

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается важнейшая функция компьютерного моделирования в повышении безопасности и эффективности промышленных объектов. В статье рассматриваются несколько типов компьютерных моделей, включая моделирование, прогнозирование, оптимизацию, стохастические модели и цифровых двойников. В ней показано, как эти методы преобразуют сложные производственные процессы в управляемые моделирования, тем самым значительно улучшая оперативное управление. Использование передовых технологий, таких как Иот, и надежных программных платформ, таких как MATLAB, ANSYS и MindSphere, облегчает получение точных данных в реальном времени и итеративное улучшение модели. В рукописи подчеркиваются фундаментальные концепции компьютерного моделирования, охватывающие определение, выбор и постоянную проверку системы, а также их значение для обеспечения точности и релевантности модели. В этой статье представлены комплексные тематические исследования и теоретические анализы, которые демонстрируют значение компьютерного моделирования для оптимизации использования ресурсов, прогнозирования отказов оборудования и содействия принятию решений, которые повышают устойчивость и конкурентоспособность промышленных операций. Безопасность и эффективность имеют решающее значение для промышленных процессов, влияя на эксплуатационную жизнеспособность, управление затратами и соблюдение нормативных требований. Они защищают сотрудников, сообщества и юридическую ответственность от инцидентов. Эффективность производства имеет решающее значение для оптимизации ресурсов, минимизации отходов и повышения производительности и экономических показателей. На современном конкурентном рынке строгие законы об охране окружающей среды и безопасности требуют интеграции этих элементов. Постоянное повышение безопасности и эффективности стимулирует инновации, привлекает и поддерживает квалифицированный персонал и облегчает адаптацию к меняющимся требованиям рынка. Переход к цифровизации, охватывающий системы планирования ресурсов предприятия и промышленный Интернет вещей (Иот), предлагает единую перспективу операций, тем самым улучшая

процессы принятия решений. Использование этих технологий позволяет отраслям получить улучшенный контроль и понимание своих операций, что приводит к существенному улучшению стандартов безопасности и эффективности.

Ключевые слова: компьютерное моделирование, промышленная безопасность, оптимизация эффективности, профилактическое обслуживание, цифровые двойники

Introduction

Safety and efficiency are the most essential pillars of industrial operations as they directly impact operational viability, cost management, and compliance. Ensuring safety in industrial facilities not only protects the workforce and surrounding communities but also protects against defects and legal liability arising from industrial accidents. Similarly, production efficiency is crucial for maximizing resource utilization, minimizing waste, and enhancing productivity, ultimately improving the economic performance of the enterprise. In today's competitive marketplace, the integration of these factors is essential to maintaining sustainable operations and a strong corporate reputation [1]. Increasingly stringent environmental and safety regulations further determine the need to implement methods and technologies that enhance both safety and efficiency.

One of the primary factors driving innovation in the industrial sector is the ongoing pursuit of improved safety and efficiency. Businesses may spur innovation in these areas, which in turn can improve existing processes and set new standards, by placing a premium on these factors. Enhancing efficiency and safety also aids in attracting and retaining talent by fostering a responsible and caring work environment, which is highly prized in the modern job market.

Traditionally, improving the safety and efficiency of industrial operations has relied heavily on manual inspections, routine maintenance, and training programs for workers. These methods provide the foundation for identifying potential hazards, preventing equipment failures, and ensuring that work procedures are followed accurately. Traditional safety approaches often include regular drills on the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), compliance with safety protocols, and emergency preparedness [2]. To improve efficiency, the industry has historically relied on lean manufacturing principles, just-in-time inventory management, and workflow optimization to reduce waste and minimize downtime. Additionally, the implementation of quality control and standard operating procedures has played a significant role in ensuring consistent results and reducing errors. However, while these traditional methods are somewhat effective, they typically require substantial human intervention. They can be prone to human error, highlighting the need for more advanced and integrated technology solutions.

As technology advances, the limitations of these traditional methods become increasingly apparent. For example, manual inspection and maintenance can only cover a limited amount of work over a while, often resulting in delays in responding to emerging issues or failure to detect serious problems before they cause significant shortcomings [3]. Additionally, reliance on human input and controls can result in inconsistent data accuracy and timeliness, posing risks to both safety and productivity. Increasingly, technological advances are being utilized to address these issues. Tools such as automated monitoring systems, sensors, and advanced diagnostics are being integrated into traditional systems to improve accuracy and reliability. These technologies provide continuous, real-time monitoring of equipment and processes, which not only helps to detect potential faults or safety risks early but also optimizes operations and reduces energy consumption. Provides a wealth of actionable data [4-6]. Additionally, the shift to digitalization, including the use of enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems and the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), provides a comprehensive view of operations, thereby further enhancing decision-making processes. By utilizing these technologies, they can achieve a high level of control and insight into their operations, leading to significant improvements in operational safety and efficiency standards. This technological shift not only complements but also gradually supplants traditional methods, setting new standards for industrial operations in the modern era.

Research methodology

Computer simulation has become a transformative tool in manufacturing facility management, changing the way plants plan, control, and optimize their operations. This technology utilizes mathematical models and simulations to create detailed and accurate representations of manufacturing processes, which can be tested and optimized in a virtual environment before being implemented in the real world. This capability enables the identification of potential problems and performance bottlenecks without the risks and costs associated with physical testing. For example, computational fluid dynamics (CFD) models can simulate fluid flows within a system, allowing engineers to optimize the design of piping and ventilation systems for maximum efficiency and safety. Similarly, finite element analysis (FEA) helps evaluate the structural integrity of components under various loads, significantly improving safety by predicting where failures are likely to occur [7]. Additionally, the use of digital twins—complete virtual replicas of physical assets—allows managers to monitor operations in real-time and perform predictive analysis of the effects of process or design changes. By providing a clear understanding of how changes impact operations, this degree of predictability and control enhances safety protocols, reduces downtime, and supports informed strategic decision-making. As industries increasingly adopt Industry 4.0 technologies, computer simulation will become a central component, combined with IoT devices and artificial intelligence to provide even deeper analysis and granular control of the industrial environment. This integration not only improves current operational efficiency but also drives innovation in asset management, pushing the boundaries of what is possible in industrial operations.

In industrial settings, computer modeling includes several model types, each designed to simulate different aspects of an asset’s operation to improve decision making, predict outcomes, and increase efficiency and safety. Simulation models are perhaps the most common and use algorithms to model the behavior of an industrial system or process under a variety of conditions [8]. These models can be broad (e.g., modeling an entire manufacturing process) or more specific (e.g., modeling the thermodynamic properties of a chemical reactor). Predictive models, on the other hand, use historical data and machine learning techniques to predict future outcomes. These models are essential for preventive maintenance because they estimate the likelihood of equipment failure, enabling timely action to be taken and preventing costly downtime and accidents. Another necessary type is optimization models, which help identify the best decisions about resource allocation, process parameters, and logistics mechanisms to improve productivity and reduce costs. Stochastic models include random and probabilistic elements to account for uncertainty in operations, such as demand variability or supply chain disruptions, providing insights for risk management and contingency planning. In addition, digital twins are an all-encompassing modeling strategy that builds a digital copy of a physical item and updates it in real-time based on data collected from the real thing. By providing an accurate representation of real-world activities and the ability to forecast the effects of changes to configuration, process, or input variables, this type enables continuous monitoring and validation of changes in the virtual space [9]. These computer models, when used in conjunction, provide industrial managers with a robust set of tools for comprehending and managing complex production systems and processes (Figure 1).

Table 1. Types of computer models commonly used in industrial settings

<i>Types of models</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Simulation models</i>	<i>The use of algorithms to reproduce the behavior of an industrial system or process under various conditions. These can range from modeling entire production lines to focusing on specific elements such as fluid dynamics in a pipeline.</i>
<i>Predictive models</i>	<i>Using historical data and machine learning techniques to predict future outcomes, these models are invaluable for predictive maintenance, enabling the prediction of equipment failures and the planning of maintenance to prevent them.</i>

<i>Optimization algorithms</i>	<i>Seeking the most cost-effective and efficient ways to allocate resources, as well as the most effective settings for process parameters and logistics setups. They frequently utilize Linear programming and other operations research approaches.</i>
<i>Stochastic models</i>	<i>Add random and probabilistic elements to model scenarios with inherent uncertainty, such as supply chain fluctuations or fluctuations in customer demand. These models are essential for strategic planning and risk management.</i>
<i>Digital twins</i>	<i>Create a complete and dynamic virtual replica of a physical asset that integrates real-time data to simulate and analyze operations. The use of digital twins enables the prediction of actual results without the need for physical testing, facilitating the ongoing testing of process adjustments in a virtual environment.</i>

Numerous hardware and software components are essential to the implementation and growth of computer simulation in the context of industrial facility management. The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is a popular technology; it gathers massive volumes of real-time data from machinery and processes through a network of interconnected sensors and other devices. For models that forecast or simulate, this data is essential. Robust numerical model development environments are provided by programs such as MATLAB and Simulink, while specialized simulation programs like ANSYS cater to specific engineering demands for finite element analysis, and COMSOL Multiphysics is used for multiphysics modeling [10].

To handle and evaluate the massive amounts of data required for predictive modeling, platforms such as Hadoop and specialized database management systems like InfluxDB are commonly utilized. Python libraries such as SciPy and Pandas [11] and IBM tools like SPSS and SAS [12] enable the analysis of complex data and the development of models, which are crucial for predictive analytics and machine learning. Siemens' MindSphere and GE's Predix are two software solutions that provide sophisticated platforms for real-time visualization and digital twins. These platforms interact seamlessly with IoT devices and offer user-friendly interfaces for monitoring and decision-making. Comprehensive operational control is also provided by enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, such as SAP and Oracle, which help combine multiple data points into a unified framework [12]. This infrastructure relies on these technologies and software packages to optimize design, maintenance, and operations by utilizing precise and actionable computer models.

In an industrial context, computer modeling relies on several core principles and methodologies that ensure the accuracy and usefulness of modeling in decision-making processes. Central to these methodologies is the concept of abstraction, whereby complex real-world systems are simplified to their basic components and relationships to create manageable models. This involves defining the model's boundaries, selecting appropriate variables, and identifying the interactions between these variables [13]. The modeling process also relies on data collection and validation to ensure reliability. Here, historical data and real-time inputs are used to calibrate models, ensuring they accurately reflect the behavior of physical systems under varying conditions. Another fundamental technique is sampling, especially in engineering applications, which involves dividing continuous systems into discrete parts to facilitate numerical analysis, as seen in methods such as finite element analysis for structural modeling [14].

Iterative refinement is another crucial process in which models are continually updated and refined based on new data and reviews to improve accuracy over time. Sensitivity analysis is often performed to determine how changes in input variables affect outcomes, which is essential for risk assessment and optimization. In predictive models, machine learning algorithms are trained based on historical data to identify patterns and predict future outcomes, which requires rigorous training and validation to ensure robustness (Newman & Lowe, 2018). Additionally, scalability must be considered, ensuring that models can be adjusted or expanded as data volumes grow or operational requirements change. Ultimately, applying these principles and methodologies yields dynamic, robust, and scalable models that can effectively simulate complex industrial operations and predict future states, thereby facilitating optimized decision-making and strategic planning (Figure 1).

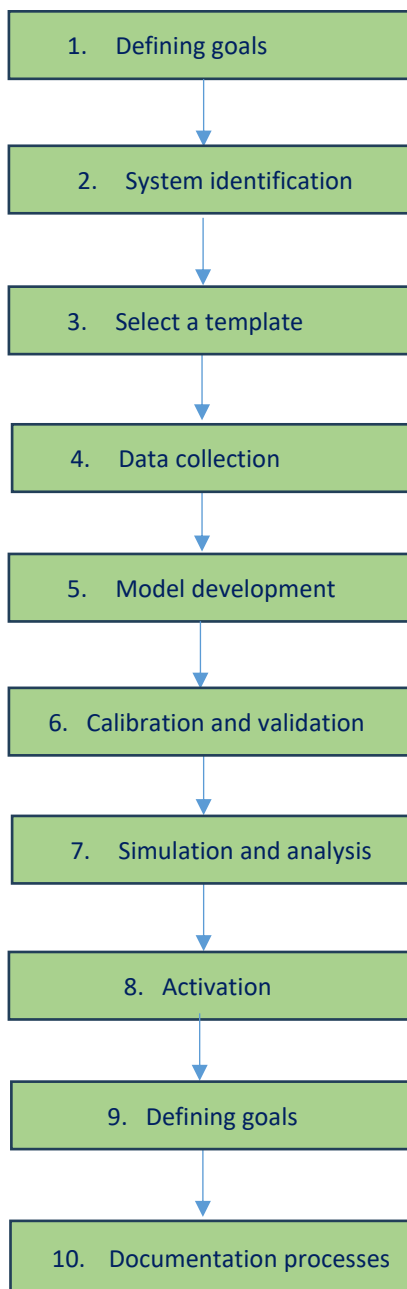


Figure 1. Block diagram detailing the basic principles and methodology of computer modeling for industrial use

Computer modeling employs a set of fundamental principles and methodologies to ensure the accuracy and applicability of simulations used in various industrial applications [1]. The basic principle is to abstract complex real-world phenomena into simplified models by isolating the essential elements and their interactions. This process, known as system identification, involves determining which variables have a significant impact on the system and quantifying their effects [11]. Models are often based on both theoretical foundations and empirical data, which are carefully tested against actual observations to ensure that they accurately reflect the predicted dynamics. In addition, computational models often use sampling to transform continuous variables and equations into discrete counterparts that can be solved numerically, typically using techniques such as finite difference analysis or finite element analysis. This approach is necessary for performing complex calculations related to modeling physical phenomena, such as hydrodynamics or structural stresses [15]. Iterative methods are another framework where models are continually improved

through cycles of modeling, evaluation, and adjustment. This iterative process is crucial for enhancing the model's accuracy, particularly when incorporating new data or adapting to changes in system parameters [13]. Understanding the model's robustness and making judgments under uncertainty both necessitate routinely performing sensitivity analyses to assess how changes in input parameters impact the outputs.

Machine learning algorithms are increasingly finding applications in predictive modeling, which involves analyzing past data to forecast future trends. To minimize overfitting and fine-tune their prediction powers, these models require extensive periods of training and validation. Last but not least, scalability and adaptability receive extra focus to ensure models can adapt to new data or operational changes without compromising accuracy or relevance. By adhering to these guidelines, computer modeling becomes a powerful tool for enhancing the efficacy, safety, and optimization of industrial processes.

Results of the study

Securing Economic Stability in Small Enterprises via Strategic Management and Computational Modeling

In the contemporary market-oriented economy, enterprises must formulate their growth objectives, establish economic policies, streamline corporate processes, and maintain accountability for their performance. Achieving these objectives requires the establishment of efficient systems that ensure financial security, a pressing issue in the contemporary business landscape. The difficulty of sustaining economic security is particularly pertinent for small enterprises due to their increased vulnerability to risks and a range of internal and external threats. Financial security is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various interrelated components. Consequently, effective management necessitates a coordinated and purposeful methodology. To bolster economic stability in small enterprises, it is prudent to establish a systematic management framework that improves resilience and guarantees sustainable operations. Research indicates that utilizing contemporary computing technologies to develop such a model could significantly enhance a company's competitive position and promote market adaptability. Before examining specific security models, it is essential to define economic security within the context of small enterprises. It refers to an enterprise's ability to effectively allocate and utilize resources while recognizing and mitigating potential risks. Efficient models facilitate the early identification and mitigation of economic hazards, enhancing corporate stability and long-term viability. Research suggests that small enterprises frequently regard financial security as the fundamental component of economic stability. Financial security evaluations typically focus on key performance metrics, including solvency, profitability, and operational efficiency.

An effective economic security model should integrate financial stabilization initiatives, liquidity management measures, and methods to enhance long-term financial stability and profitability. By including these elements, enterprises can establish a resilient framework that safeguards against financial risks and market volatility. Measures must be formulated to provide economic security in both the short and long term, establishing a secure basis for continuous company operations. To do this, it is imperative to adopt a systematic methodology that consistently evaluates financial stability, risk exposure, and operational efficiency. The proposed model, depicted in Figure 2, outlines a comprehensive framework for assessing the economic security of small enterprises. This model integrates diverse analytical techniques to identify potential threats, evaluate financial resilience, and develop proactive measures for risk mitigation, thereby ensuring long-term corporate viability.

By utilizing a variety of security evaluation methodologies, the economic security assessment model determines the adequacy of enterprise protection. The picture shows four main techniques that research has identified for measuring security levels. Threshold values are established to ensure effective management and uphold economic security. These numbers denote the maximum allowable operational thresholds; surpassing them can significantly impede corporate operations and render future growth uncertain.

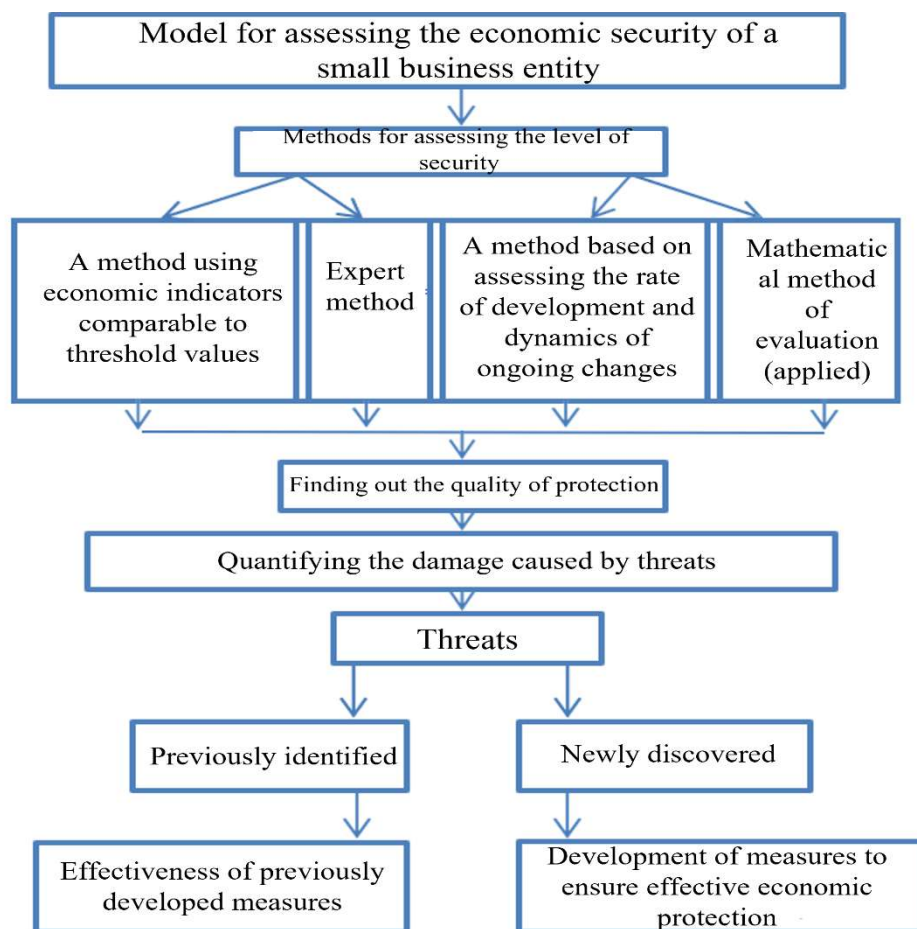


Figure 2. A framework for gauging the financial stability of small enterprises

Quantitative evaluations, performed via various analytical methods, ascertain the precision of these threshold values, which differ in nature and importance. Surpassing key thresholds may result in diminished competitiveness, instability in corporate growth, financial fragility, and a reduction in people and material resources. Studies indicate that sustaining these threshold values is achievable using an efficient internal management style. Expert evaluation techniques rely on professionals' judgments to analyze company trends, assess competitiveness, and determine existing production capacities. Growth rate analysis methodologies focus on identifying the characteristics that facilitate economic growth.

- Mathematical models utilize principles from applied mathematics to evaluate economic security.

Upon a reduction in business protection quality, an immediate quantitative assessment of damages is performed to evaluate financial losses. Subsequently, possible dangers to corporate operations are recognized. The efficacy of previously instituted protective measures is assessed, and if new risks arise, supplementary policies are devised to bolster economic security. Evaluating economic security in the actual world poses considerable difficulties. Implementing practical tests with small enterprises to evaluate security protocols can be too expensive or unfeasible. In these instances, risk-free simulation models can yield significant insights by assessing business performance and resilience against diverse external circumstances. Nonetheless, these models have limitations, as they may inadequately encapsulate real-world complexities, thereby complicating the evaluation of their accuracy in reflecting genuine business realities.

Discussion

In the rapidly evolving digital landscape, conventional physical and visual models are losing significance, giving way to sophisticated computer simulations. These digital models provide a range

of essential experiments designed to evaluate business processes, understand data, and compare various solutions. By assessing many operational parameters, enterprises can identify the most effective solutions for improving economic security.

Computer modeling is an effective tool designed to address various issues. The primary objective is to generate qualitative and quantitative insights from a specified model, which is essential for formulating strategies that enhance protection against internal and external risks affecting small enterprises.

- Qualitative insights obtained from analysis facilitate the identification of previously unrecognized attributes of complex systems, including structural integrity, developmental dynamics, stability, and resilience.

Quantitative analysis provides predictive evaluations, anticipating potential future dangers and trends within the system.

Businesses can utilize computer models to simulate real-world scenarios and assess the potential impact of various economic threats on their operations. These digital experiments facilitate the discovery of possible threats and the evaluation of current security solutions to determine their effectiveness.

The proposed computer model, derived from the previously stated framework, operates as an effective economic mechanism that bolsters enterprise protection. It employs economic and mathematical approaches to forecast potential risks and adverse impacts on corporate operations.

Conclusion

By integrating cutting-edge technology with proven approaches, computer simulation has become a vital tool for optimizing and managing industrial facilities, thereby enhancing sustainability, efficiency, and safety. It can simplify complicated systems into more manageable simulations by combining modeling, prediction, optimization, stochastic models, and digital twins; this knowledge is then used to make better strategic decisions and boost operational performance. Simulations are made more accurate and user-friendly by integrating IIoT with tools like MATLAB, ANSYS, and Siemens MindSphere, which enable the collection of real-time data and the development of models. To ensure that their forecasts are current and accurate, these models adhere to the following fundamental principles: system identification, sampling, iterative refinement, and continuous validation. Businesses in the industrial sector can get a competitive edge in today's dynamic market by implementing these models into their operations. This will enable them to manage their resources more effectively, mitigate risk, and respond promptly to changes in regulations and consumer preferences.

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