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Advancing Additive Manufacturing: A Markov Decision Process Approach for Real-Time Quality Assurance

Muhammad Shoaib, Muhammad Idrees, Hakeem Ullah*, Touqeer Ahmad, Imran Khan

ABSTRACT: The study proposes a Markov Decision Process framework-based method for ensuring AM features are accurate in real time. The capability to make decisions in stochastic circumstances is facilitated by the Markov Decision Process framework, a mathematical model. Recasting the issue of AM quality assurance as a Markov decision process enables the objective of real-time optimization of process parameters and material attributes to ensure high-quality printing. In adjusting printing process parameters and material properties, the Markov Decision Process model considers the state of space, action space, transition probabilities, and rewards associated with such modifications. The objective is to identify the optimal policy that maximizes quality output while minimizing errors and rejections. In particular, the proposed approach accomplishes this through the utilization of machine learning and sensor data analysis. Temperature and pressure are among the process parameters and material qualities that are monitored in real time by sensors integrated into the additive manufacturing system. To ascertain any inconsistencies in quality among the data gathered by the sensors, statistical methodologies and machine learning algorithms are implemented. Regression analysis and control charts are two examples. Optimization is an additional component of the strategy. The Markov Decision Process framework incorporates optimization algorithms, such as value iteration, to determine the optimal approach for decision-making. By continuously updating the value function and policy, the technique learns and adapts to the dynamic nature of the printing process, ensuring a steady improvement in quality.

Key Words: Additive manufacturing, quality assurance, Markov decision process, real-time monitoring, sensor data analysis, optimization algorithms.

1. Introduction

In recent years, additive manufacturing has surged in popularity as a result of its capability to produce intricate forms. Despite the challenges of maintaining consistent component quality, additive manufacturing technologies, which involve layer-by-layer material deposition, are used. Implementing real-time quality assurance is essential for resolving this issue. By employing an MDP-based methodology, this endeavor seeks to enhance additive manufacturing's real-time quality assurance. In order to monitor the additive manufacturing system, state-space models will be developed utilizing data from a variety of process sensors. Variations in sensor data will be examined to identify anomalies and defects. [1]. To facilitate real-time quality assurance in additive manufacturing, a novel MDP-based method is proposed in this study. A Markov Decision Process (MDP) formulation is presented as a method for determining the quality assurance issue in. how to proceed and what decisions to make in order to ensure a high-quality output with minimal errors. This consists of information gathered by real-time sensors, ambient variables, process parameters, and material qualities. A critical component of the proposed approach is the integration of real-time sensor data, including material flow, temperature, and humidity, which are continuously monitored during the additive manufacturing process. Manufacturers can proactively identify quality concerns through the continuous monitoring and analysis of this data. Using this data, they are then able to make informed decisions regarding process parameter adjustments or take immediate action to mitigate issues [2]. One critical component of the proposed approach is the integration of real-time data gathered from sensors. Material flow, temperature, and humidity are a few of the process variables that sensors integrated into the additive manufacturing system may indicate. To detect quality concerns and make informed decisions regarding process configuration adjustments or real-time intervention to mitigate defects, manufacturers consistently analyze and monitor this data [3]. In the context of the Markov Decision Process, various optimization techniques can be implemented to ascertain the optimal decision-making policy. Value iteration and policy iteration enable manufacturers to modify and optimize the additive manufacturing process in real time, in response to performance feedback and

* Corresponding author

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real-time data. Through this process of recurrent learning, additive manufacturing production gains in both efficiency and quality [4]. The potential of the proposed MDP-based approach to real-time quality assurance in additive manufacturing is highly encouraging for the sector's future. By integrating optimization algorithms, real-time data analysis from sensors, and the Markov Decision Process framework, manufacturers can attain enhanced productivity, reduced waste, and improved quality control [5]. After the Markov Decision Process is formulated with states, actions, transition probabilities, and rewards, an optimization method is employed to ascertain the optimal policy for decision-making. You must determine how to accomplish this in a manner that will yield the greatest long-term benefits. Algorithms such as value iteration, policy iteration, and reinforcement learning are frequently employed in Markov decision processes. The architecture of the Markov Decision Process for Assurance of Quality in Additive Manufacturing is highly dependent on sensor data collected in real time. Figure 1 shows an illustration of the complete sequence of steps involved in ensuring quality in additive manufacturing. Sensors are consistently employed to monitor the additive manufacturing system's material flow, temperature, and humidity. This data is employed to optimize the decision-making procedure through the modification of the Markov Decision Processes model. By integrating real-time sensor data, the Markov Decision Process architecture facilitates proactive defect detection and mitigation during the additive manufacturing process. The following is a synopsis of your research concerning the application of Markov Decision Processes to additive manufacturing, emphasizing its significance and originality:

1.1. Originality of my work

- Our proposed method optimizes material qualities and process parameters in real-time using a Markov Decision Process, a technique that is not discussed in detail in the current literature.

- Our research highlights a novel methodology that enhances output quality, accuracy, and efficiency in additive manufacturing through the integration of machine learning techniques and real-time sensor data with the Markov Decision Process. This differentiates it from traditional Markov decision processes, which are more static and predictive in nature.

- Proposed progress includes using the Markov Decision Process paradigm to acquire data in real-time and incorporate it instantaneously into decision-making. Unsuccessful integration of Markov decision processes with real-time sensor data will render your approach highly innovative, in contrast to previous research in your field.

  An additional advantage of this method of production is its enhanced readiness to address deviations and errors beforehand. Industry sectors that heavily depend on accurate measurements, such as aerospace or medical device manufacturing, experience a substantial enhancement in product quality and dependability.

2. Markov Decision Process:

A mathematical framework called the Markov Decision Process is used to represent decision-making problems where results are partly unpredictable and depend on previous states and actions. Its name comes from the early pioneer in the subject of stochastic processes, Russian mathematician Andrey Markov.

- State space S
- Action space A
- Transition probability $P(s'|s,a)$
- Reward function $R(s,a)$
- Policy $\pi(s)$

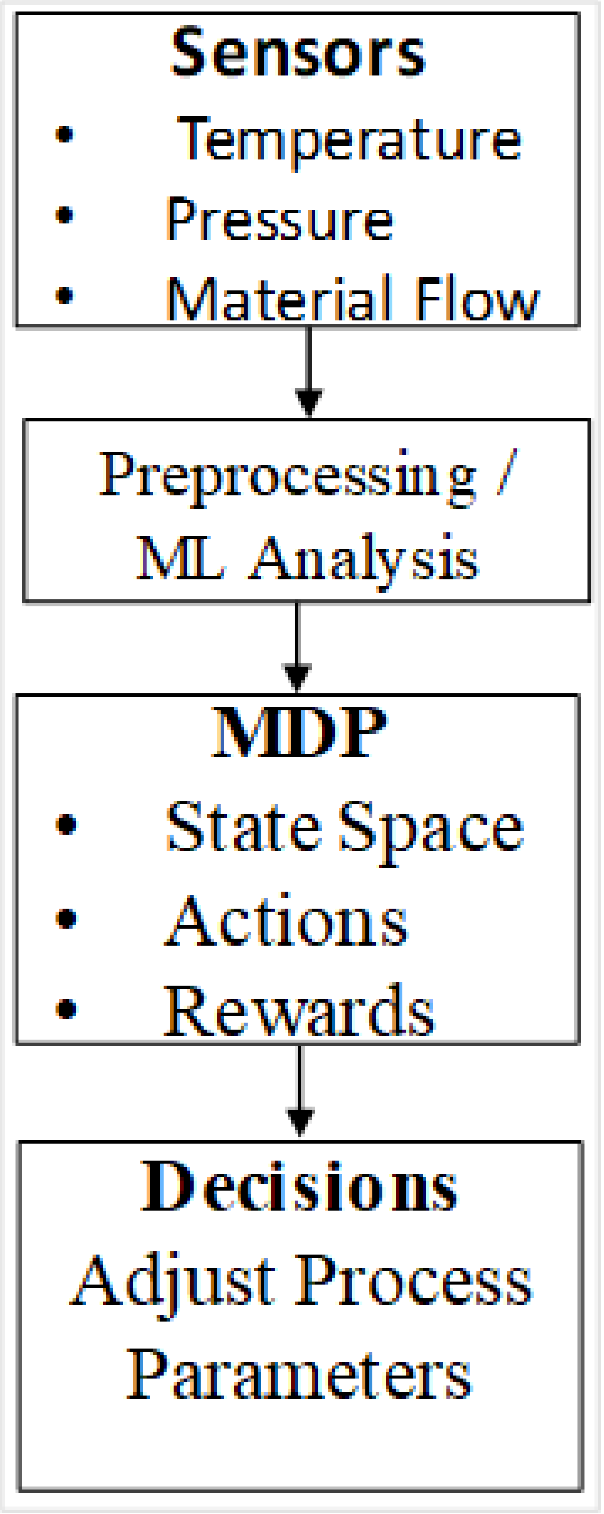

Figure 1: Schematic Representation of the Manufacturing Quality Assurance in Additive

3. Manufacturing Quality Assurance

Manufacturing quality assurance is the sequential temporal interactions between an agent or decision-maker and their surroundings. Every time increment has the agent in a different state with a different set of actions accessible. In reaction to the agent's acts, the environment changes state; the agent either wins or loses a reward or penalty. An ideal policy, also known as a state-to-action mapping, maximizes the expected total reward over time. Such is the agent's intention.

Evolution probabilities show the likelihood of moving from one state to another based on a given action. Value iteration is a technique for computing the optimal policy by iteratively updating the value of each state until convergence [6].

The following fundamental elements are necessary for a Markov decision process: The value function $V(s)$ is updated iteratively according to the Bellman equation to reflect expected future rewards. In Markov Decision Process, the term $V(s)$ denotes the expected return from remaining in state s and subsequently adopting a given policy π. The value function establishes the potential future earnings of an agent for a reward, commencing at state s and adhering to policy π at each stage.

$$V(s) := \sum_{s'} P_{\pi}(s)(s, s') \left(R_{\pi}(s)(s, s') + \gamma V(s') \right) \tag{1}$$

The policy π chooses the action a in each state s that maximizes the expected return. This decision is based on the calculation of the value function $\pi(s)$ for each potential action and subsequent state:

$$\pi(s) := \arg\max_{a} \left\{ \sum_{s'} P_a(s, s') \left(R_a(s, s') + \gamma V(s') \right) \right\} \tag{2}$$

Here, s represents the mean state, s' represents the new state, $P_a(s, s')$ represents the state transition function, a represents the action, $R_a(s, s')$ represents the reward received after transitioning from state s to state s', $V(s)$ is a state value that contains real values, and π represents the policy. In MDP, our main unknown is the 4-tuple (S, A, P_a, R_a).

Bellman [9] combines equation (1) and equation (2):

$$V_{i+1}(s) := \max_{a} \left\{ \sum_{s'} P_a(s, s') \left(R_a(s, s') + \gamma V_i(s') \right) \right\} \tag{3}$$

A Markov decision process is denoted by the probabilities of state transitions and its reward function. These two elements are typically represented by a transition matrix and a reward matrix, respectively. Each state-action combination is assigned a numerical value in the reward matrix, while the probability of transitioning from one state to another is specified for each action in the transition matrix.

4. Update Methodology for Q-Learning

Learning Without Models: In situations where the environment model, including transition probabilities and rewards, is not fully understood, the action-value function can still be learned directly through the use of Q-learning. At this moment, the variables $Q(s, a)$, α, and r denote the reward, learning rate, and value of action, respectively, in state.

$$Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a') - Q(s, a) \right] \tag{4}$$

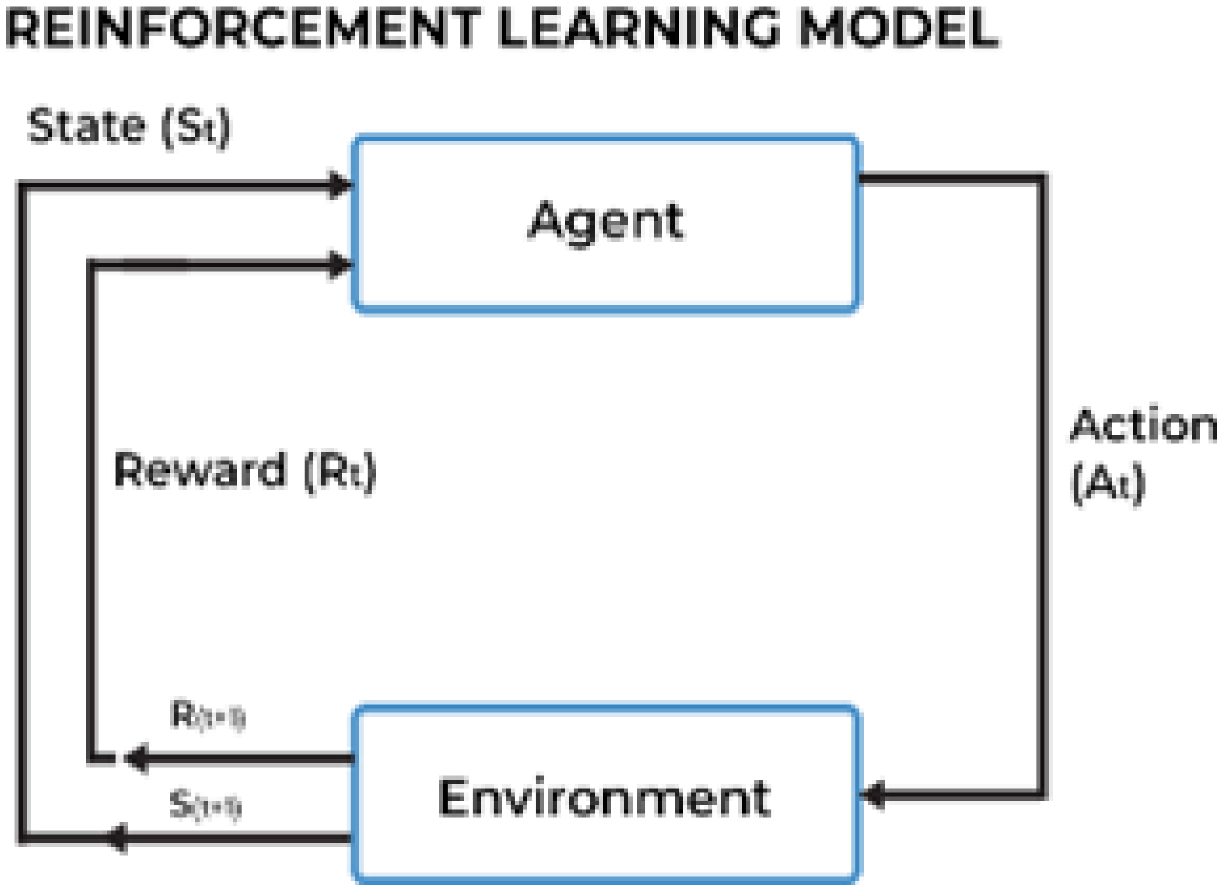

Figure 2: Schematic Representation of the Markov Decision Process in An Additive Manufacturing Quality Assurance Programmed.

5. Application of Markov decision process

The Markov decision process is recognized as a foundational principle in reinforcement learning, a branch of machine learning that specializes in making decisions in dynamic environments. Enforcement learning algorithms utilize the Markov decision process to discover optimal policies. This is accomplished through the implementation of policy iteration and Q-learning. In accordance with their actions, the algorithms are rewarded or punished as they interact with the environment during this procedure. Disputes exist regarding the depiction of the environment's dynamics, the evaluation of various strategies, and the definition of rewards [7].

The probabilities of state transitions and the reward function associate with a Markov Decision Process. A transition matrix is commonly used to represent these two elements, while a reward matrix is employed to represent the other. The reward matrix specifies a numerical value for each state-activity combination, whereas the transition matrix provides a value for each action representing the probability of transitioning from one state to another.

5.1. Learning Without Models: An Update to the Q-Learning Methodology

An Update to the Q-Learning Methodology Q-learning can be employed to directly learn the action-value function in circumstances where the environment model, including transition probabilities and rewards, is not entirely comprehended. The reward, learning rate, and value of action in the current state are denoted by the variables Q(s,a), α, and r, correspondingly. Markov decision process have been widely implemented in the development of autonomous systems and robotics (A). Figure 2: MDP standard of quality assurance for the case of additive manufacturing. The figure clarifies the formulation of states, actions, rewards, and transitions, in the sense of how they are influenced by the use of real-time data from sensors to learn policies and make decisions. It showcases the simultaneous implementation of monitoring and decision-making. In addition to designating resources and scheduling robot motions, they are used to simulate decision-making processes. Robots employing Markov decision process -based techniques for developing and carrying out tasks in dynamic and uncertain environments have the capability to optimize various metrics, including energy consumption, job completion time, and route safety. Management decision processes Markov decision process offer a structured framework for addressing the trade-off between exploration and exploitation [8]. Medical Decision-Making and Healthcare B. In order to enhance patient management, resource allocation, and treatment methodologies, medical decision-makers have implemented Markov decision process. By simulating patient states, treatments, and outcomes as actions, transition probabilities, and the use of Markov decision process, it is possible to ascertain personalized treatment policies and plans with greater precision. In consideration of resource constraints, patient preferences, and clinical recommendations, decision support systems based on MDP may optimize treatment outcomes and resource utilization [9]. Section C: Intelligent Infrastructures and Energy Management The implementation of the Markov decision process enables smart infrastructures to optimize energy utilization and decision-making. By establishing probabilities of transitions, states, and actions, they facilitate the modeling of energy production, consumption, and storage. Optimizing energy storage management, demand response, and energy dispatch through the utilization of Markov decision process-based methods may result in cost reductions, enhanced grid stability, and a more balanced supply and demand. By considering uncertainties such as customer behavior and the accessibility of renewable energy, Markov decision process may be able to make more informed decisions regarding energy management [10].Transport and traffic management encompass a wide range of scenarios in which Markov decision process have been implemented, such as route planning, traffic signal regulation, and congestion control. Modeling distinct traffic states, control actions, and transition probabilities, maximum direct pricing (Markov decision process) enable the optimization of traffic flow, the reduction of travel time, and the minimization of congestion. Markov decision process Markov decision process -based methods are advantageous for the development of adaptive traffic management systems [11], which change traffic signals in accordance with prevailing traffic conditions. These applications demonstrate the applicability and significance of Markov decision process in matters pertaining to decision-making across various domains. Scholars and practitioners are able to simulate complex systems, improve policies, and arrive at judicious decisions in dynamic and uncertain environments by utilizing multiple decision-processing platforms (MDPs).

Table 1: Application Areas of Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

Application Area	**Description**
Additive Manufacturing	MDPs optimize real-time quality assurance by dynamically adjusting process parameters based on sensor data and machine learning.
Robotics and Autonomous Systems	Used for robot motion planning, task scheduling, and resource allocation, optimizing objectives like energy efficiency.
Healthcare and Medical Decision-Making	MDPs help in optimizing treatment strategies and patient management, considering patient states, treatments, and outcomes.
Energy Management and Smart Grids	MDPs are used to optimize energy dispatch, demand response, and storage management, balancing supply and demand efficiently.
Transportation and Traffic Management	Applied to traffic signal control, route planning, and congestion management to optimize traffic flow and reduce travel times.

Table 1 demonstrates the extensive application of MDPs in several industries, such as healthcare, additive manufacturing, and energy management. The provided table underscores the diverse domains where MDPs have found successful application, underscoring the adaptability and efficacy of these instruments in enhancing decision-making procedures amid ambiguity.

6. Advancing Additive Manufacturing

"Advancing additive manufacturing," alternatively known as "3D printing," denotes the continuous progression and improvement of various components comprising the process. It includes developments in materials, printing, design, post-processing, and industrial integration. The expanded application of additive manufacturing across various sectors can be attributed to enhancements in capacity, efficiency, and dependability. In my response, I will furnish an all-encompassing analysis of the progression of additive manufacturing, supported by suitable citations.

6.1. Investigation and Advancement of Materials:

1. In pursuit of novel materials that could facilitate the progression of additive manufacturing, researchers consistently seek out metals, polymers, ceramics, composites, bio materials, and other such substances. These materials possess a diverse array of applications due to their favorable mechanical properties, thermal resistance, bio compatibility, and specialized functionalities [12]. In order to enhance their structural integrity, performance, and behavior, materials developed with advancing additive manufacturing undergo extensive testing and analysis. A multitude of evaluations pertaining to mechanical, thermal, degradation, and long-term stability are necessary for this purpose. Researchers are in the process of developing novel printing techniques. Printing on a large scale, printing with multiple materials, and printing at high velocities are a few of these techniques. Continuous liquid interface products are another.

2. Process Optimization: In order to maximize output quality while minimizing waste, it is necessary to optimize printing parameters including material deposition techniques, printing speed, layer thickness, and temperature [13]. By integrating supplementary technologies, such as subtractive machining and in-situ monitoring, additive manufacturing can potentially improve accuracy, surface refinement, and the overall quality of the product [14].

3. Product Optimization: In the process of designing for advanced additive manufacturing, it is critical to leverage the distinctive attributes of the technology. The capability to fabricate lightweight designs, intricate geometries, and lattice structures are among these benefits.

Figure 3 show the Methods such as topology optimization and generative design are implemented to enhance component performance while minimizing material waste [15]. Standards for Software Tools and Design: By utilizing AM-specific software tools and design standards, creators can enhance the assurance of manufacturability, optimize support structures, and reduce distortion and deformation. The output, reproducibility, and precision of the AM process have been substantially enhanced by machine learning and other forms of automation. It includes particle management, automated part handling, robotic assembly of printed components, and in-line inspection [16].

6.2. Challenges related to real-time quality assurance in additive manufacturing:

Inherently variable factors contribute to the variability of additive manufacturing processes, which include material properties, machine calibration, and process parameters. Maintaining consistency in the final product's quality may prove challenging as a consequence of these variations. The monitoring and administration of these process factors are essential for real-time quality assurance to guarantee consistency and dependability [17]. For quality assurance, real-time monitoring of the production process is essential. In this regard, real-time data collection and analysis are required to identify any anomalies that may have an effect on the integrity of the product. Real-time quality assurance that is precise is contingent upon the utilization of monitoring systems and sensors to capture process data, such as pressure, temperature, and layer-by-layer inspection [18]. Massive quantities of data are generated during the production phase of additive manufacturing. The administration and analysis of this data in real time pose certain difficulties. Efficient data management systems and sophisticated analytics methods are essential for the analysis and comprehension of the data, thereby enabling the timely identification of any quality issues. Due to variables like material characteristics, machine calibration, and process parameters, additive manufacturing processes are inherently variable. These variations may have an effect on the final product's quality and present difficulties in ensuring quality consistency. In order to guarantee consistency

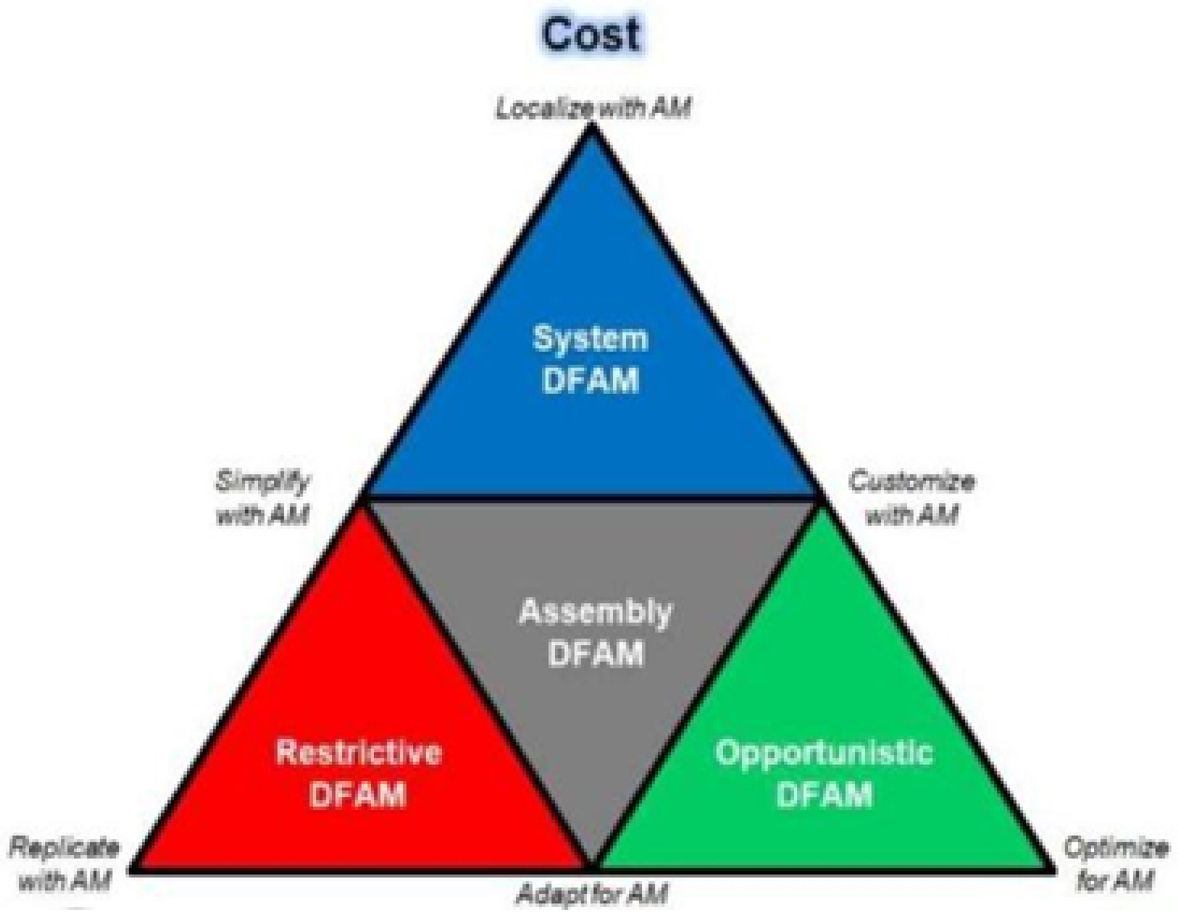

Figure 3: Diverse Techniques and Applications in Additive Manufacturing

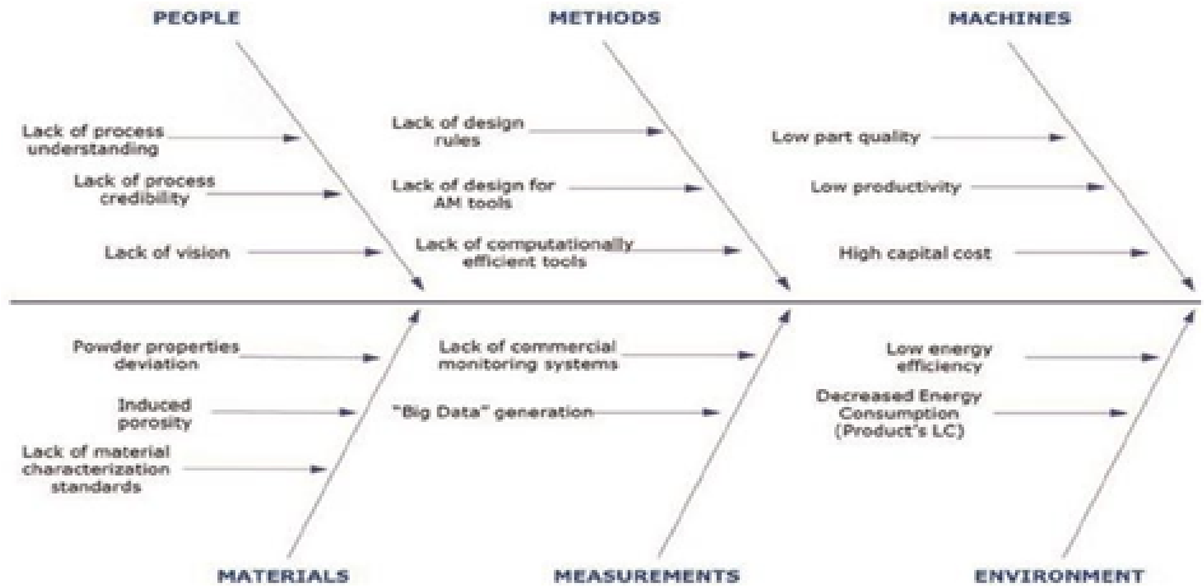

Figure 4: Challenges of Implementing Real-Time Quality Assurance in Additive Manufacturing

and dependability, real-time quality assurance necessitates the monitoring and regulation of these process variables [19]. The ability to monitor the manufacturing process in real-time is essential for real-time quality assurance. This requires real-time data capture and analysis to detect any anomalies or deviations that could potentially impact the integrity of the product. The effective implementation of real-time quality assurance [20] requires the integration of monitoring systems and sensors to record process data, including layer-by-layer inspection and pressure and temperature measurements. The printing procedure in additive manufacturing produces enormous quantities of data. It can be difficult to manage and analyze this data in real time. In order to accurately identify prospective quality issues in a timely manner, it is imperative to utilize sophisticated analytics techniques and efficient data management systems to process and interpret the data.

Figure.4 provides a comprehensive depiction of the challenges faced throughout the implementation of real-time quality assurance, specifically highlighting problems related to data variability and process control. Additive manufacturing processes can produce a number of defects, such as surface irregularities, war-page, and cavities, which can reduce the quality of the printed goods. Critical to real-time quality assurance is the capability to recognize and classify these printing defects. Detecting flaws in real time may be facilitated by automated inspection techniques, such as computer vision and image analysis algorithms [21]. Real-time quality assurance is made possible through the implementation of closed-loop control systems, which automatically adjust process parameters in response to detected errors or deviations. It is imperative to possess a comprehensive understanding of the correlation between process variables and the quality of the end product. Sophisticated control algorithms and feedback systems capable of dynamically adjusting process parameters in real time are imperative for ensuring stable quality. The substance is categorized and described as: Substantially varying qualities and behavior are exhibited by each material utilized in additive manufacturing. Ensuring real-time quality assurance requires the precise qualification and characterization of materials. Understanding the material's thermal and mechanical properties, as well as its compatibility with the printing process, are fundamental components of effective quality control. The core principle of "bottom-up" manufacturing, which is inherently distinct from conventional formative or subtractive manufacturing, is the gradual construction of a structure into its desired form as opposed to casting or shaping it with processes such as forging or machining. AM's adaptability, versatility, and high degree of personalization [22] make it a viable option for the majority of industrial

Figure 5: Proposed Framework for Real-Time Quality Assurance in Additive Manufacturing

production departments.

$$J(\pi) = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t R(s_t, a_t)\right] \tag{5}$$

where $J(\pi)$ is the expected return under policy π. The parameter γ is the discount factor, which prioritizes rewards received sooner over those received later, reflecting the time value of outcomes. $R(s_t, a_t)$ represents the reward received at time t when action a_t is taken in state s_t. The summation $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t$ indicates that the total reward is calculated over an infinite horizon, aligning with continuous manufacturing processes where long-term performance is essential.

6.3. Importance of Real-Time Quality Assurance

A crucial component of manufacturing processes, real-time quality assurance guarantees that products meet the required quality standards throughout the entire production cycle. Utilizing real-time monitoring and administration of the production process can potentially lead to enhancements in product quality, reductions in waste, and improvements in customer satisfaction. Producers operate the manufacturing process with unprecedented control thanks to real-time quality assurance. Figure 5 depicts the proposed MDP-based system, which utilizes real-time data and iterative adjustments, with the aim of optimizing quality control in additive manufacturing. Continuous improvement, strategic decision-making, and vigilant monitoring are essential for maintaining exceptional production standards. Alert detection of deviations from established standards can be achieved through the monitoring of process variables and quality indicators [23]. Rapid equipment repair, modifications to process parameters, and material utilization are all feasible. A higher quality product is the result of enhanced process control, which decreases the likelihood of defective or non-compliant items. Effortless Elimination of Quality Problems: Technologies for quality assurance that detect quality issues and discrepancies in the manufacturing process in real time. To verify material properties, surface refinement, and dimensional accuracy in real time, manufacturers employ data analytics, monitoring tools, and sensors. Preemptive identification and resolution of quality concerns expedite post-process inspection and reprocessing while decreasing the likelihood of nonconforming components [24]. In terms of real-time quality assurance, step-free manufacturing techniques dominate. Product substandard can be discarded by businesses through early detection of quality issues. The outcome is cost, energy, and material savings. Using real-time quality assurance to rapidly modify process parameters reduces material waste and maximizes resource utilization. Saving money and the environment is achieved through reduced waste [25]. Customer expectations are met or surpassed with the help of real-time quality assurance. Regularly providing products of superior quality has the potential to enhance customer satisfaction, foster loyalty, and bolster brand reputation. The implementation of real-time surveillance and control systems can decrease the likelihood of defective items by promptly detecting and resolving quality concerns. By charging for real-time quality assurance, manufacturers could potentially increase consumer confidence and market share [26]. Real-time quality assurance supplies critical data for the purpose of facilitating ongoing process enhancement. Manufacturing organizations are able to identify quality issues, rectify or improve processes, and detect patterns with the aid of real-time process data. By employing real-time quality assurance and continuous improvement initiatives, businesses can increase output, quality, and efficiency [27]. It contributes to efficiency enhancement, customer satisfaction, process control, quality issue identification, and waste minimization. In an ever-evolving business environment, real-time quality assurance solutions aid organizations in increasing their productivity, competitiveness, and quality. The Markov Decision Processes objective? Manufacturing processes utilizing real-time quality assurance must implement this strategy in order to guarantee product quality throughout production. Managing and monitoring the production process in real time may increase customer satisfaction, product quality, and waste reduction. Underpinned by scholastic articles, this section investigates the utility of real-time quality assurance. Innovations in process management Prior to the implementation of real-time quality assurance, organizations lacked the ability to exert control over the manufacturing process. Early identification of deviations from specifications is facilitated through the monitoring of process parameters and quality indicators. Rapid equipment replacement, process setting adjustments, and material utilization optimization are all feasible objectives. Product quality is enhanced when the likelihood of manufacturing items that fail to meet standards is reduced by improved process control. Quality defects in the manufacturing process can be identified with the aid of real-time quality assurance systems. Monitoring quality indicators such as surface refinement, dimensional accuracy, and material properties in real time requires the use of data analytics, monitoring tools, and sensors by businesses. Through early detection and resolution of quality issues, it is possible to prevent nonconforming products, as well as expensive rectification and post-process inspection [28]. In elimination-stage manufacturing, real-time quality assurance is advantageous. To prevent the production of substandard products, manufacturers must closely monitor quality concerns and variances and address them expeditiously. We reduce energy consumption, waste, and expenses. Using real-time quality assurance to rapidly modify process parameters reduces material waste and maximizes resource utilization. Fiscal and environmental benefits result from reduced waste [29]. Maximizing Client Contentment Product conformity with or surpassing of customer expectations is ensured through live quality assurance. Consistent delivery of high-quality products has the potential to enhance consumer satisfaction, foster brand loyalty, and improve perception. The early detection and management of quality issues through real-time monitoring and management can effectively mitigate customer risk. Manufacturers may be able to increase their market share and acquire customers' confidence by prioritizing real-time quality assurance [30]. Real-time quality assurance supplies critical data for the purpose of facilitating ongoing process enhancement. Manufacturing organizations are able to identify quality issues, rectify or improve processes, and detect patterns with the aid of real-time process data. By implementing real-time quality assurance and continuous improvement, organizations have the potential to enhance productivity, quality, and efficiency [31].

7. Research Methodology

- **State Space:** State space in Markov Decision Processes refers to the compilation of every conceivable state in which the system could exist at any given time. Decision-makers and doers rely on the data it contains to transition between states; it comprises all the information currently available about the system.

  To enhance clarity, we have also included Figure 6 that shows the complete pipeline, from the collection of raw sensor data, through pre-processing by machine learning algorithms, to the use of the MDP model to inform the best set point adjustments of process parameters. When describing the state space in Markov Decision Processes, parameters or variables comprising all the critical details of the modeled system are a frequent usage. In accordance with the nature of the problem at hand, discrete or continuous variables may be employed. Material properties, deposition rate,

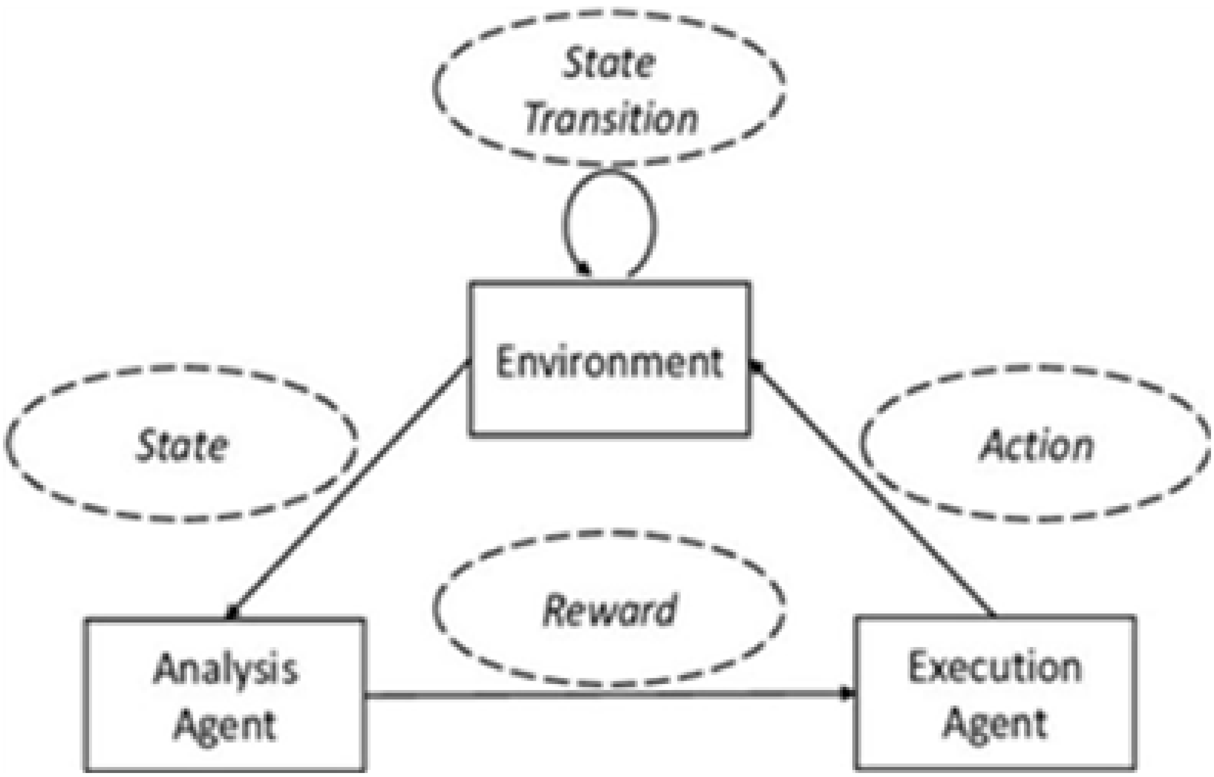

Figure 6: Sensor Data Integration and Decision-Making Pipeline in the MDP-Based Framework

temperature, and layer height are a few instances of variables that could potentially exist in the state space of an additive manufacturing process. You need variables that precisely reflect the state of the system [32] if you wish to achieve efficient manufacturing.

State space discretization is a widely adopted approach in Markov Decision Processes modeling and decision-making. In order to reduce continuous variables to a finite number of discrete ranges or values, discretization is first performed. By reducing the intricacy of the state space, discretization offers a more feasible solution by rendering the problem amenable to multiple Markov Decision Processes techniques. To prevent the loss of critical system information, the degree of discretization must be well-considered. It is vital to determine the optimal level of discretization that captures relevant system information and allows for computational tractability [33].

7.1. The Impact of the State Space on Decision-Making:

The decision-making process is predicated on the state space within the Markov Decision Processes paradigm. The character of outcomes that ensue and the feasibility of undertaking activities are directly influenced by decisions made within the state space. By carefully selecting the appropriate variables, manufacturing companies can consider the impact of different process parameters, material attributes, and environmental factors on the quality of the components they produce. The inclusion of all critical system aspects that influence decision-making within the state space is imperative for the Markov Decision Processes model to effectively optimise the manufacturing process [34]. In certain circumstances, the state space may require additional information to accommodate more intricate system dynamics. Possible inclusions in this category consist of elements related to sensor readings, historical data, or feedback provided throughout quality assurance protocols. It is recommended to enlarge the state space in order to provide a more comprehensive description of the system and potentially improve aptitude for making decisions. A trade-off must be considered [34] due to the fact that the intricacy of the model will increase the computational resources required for investigation and optimization. Variable selection from the state space has a substantial influence on the decision-making process and the subsequent quality of outcomes. Despite the potential for a more comprehensive understanding of the system, expanding the state space must be executed with computational limitations in mind.

- **Action Space in Discrete Versus Continuous:** At every stage of Markov Decision Processes, the Action Space is the compilation of potential actions or alternatives available to the decision-maker. by carrying out these operations, the system transitions from its present state to the subsequent one. Options that could be encompassed within the additive manufacturing action space include alternative production strategies, optimized machine settings, modified material qualities, and process parameter adjustments. Preserving sufficient flexibility in the action space to explore numerous possibilities while adhering to the predetermined parameters of the production process is of utmost significance [35].

  The action space is either continuous or discrete based on the characteristics of the problem and the alternatives for decision-making. Continuous action spaces are frequently required when making decisions that modify process parameters over an ongoing range, such as adjusting the deposition rate or temperature. On the contrary, discrete action spaces are more appropriate in scenarios involving a restricted set of options from which choices must be made, such as when selecting material compositions or machine settings. The selection between continuous and discrete action spaces is determined by the efficacy and granularity of the manufacturing process's decision-making [36].

8. Restrictions Regarding the Active Area:

Activity space may be constrained due to the requirements and limitations of the manufacturing course of action. Proximate limiting factors include equipment physical constraints, material properties, adherence to safety regulations, and financial considerations. For example, specific process parameters might be subject to upper and lower limits, while the alternatives for material compositions might be restricted. To make feasible and practicable decisions within the Markov Decision Processes framework [37], it is vital to incorporate these constraints into the action space description. Such approaches may manifest as statistical, deterministic, adaptive, or even stochastic policies. Deterministic policies select the action with the highest probability of yielding the desired outcome, dependent on the current state of affairs. Conversely, stochastic strategies incorporate the intrinsic unpredictability and uncertainty of the manufacturing process into the mechanisms governing the selection of actions. Adaptive policies facilitate the acquisition of knowledge by the decision-maker, allowing them to modify the action choice in response to input and previous experiences. The action selection method is determined by the complexity of the manufacturing process, the availability of pertinent information, and the degree of control desired [38]. Markov Decision Processes are frequently resolved through the implementation of reinforcement learning (RL) techniques, which involve trial and error. Agents are able to maximize cumulative rewards in a given environment by making consecutive decisions using algorithms for logical learning.

Table2: Research Methodology Steps for Implementing Markov Decision Processes in Real-Time Quality Assurance for Additive Manufacturing

8.1. • Q-Learning:

Q-learning is a popular model-free RL algorithm used to learn optimal policies for Markov Decision Processes. The main research methodology stages for implementing an MDP-based framework are illustrated in Table 2. These steps include defining the action space, describing the state space, and establishing the policy. The table illustrates the use of the MDP architecture for real-time additive manufacturing quality assurance. The table covers each of these activities in detail.

Figure 7 compares additive manufacturing techniques to show their pros and cons. In areas like real-time adaptability, quality control, and process efficiency, the proposed MDP-based framework outperforms traditional techniques, according to the analysis. It involves estimating the action-value function, Q(s, a), which represents the expected cumulative rewards for taking action a in state s and following

Table 2: Steps for Implementing MDP in Additive Manufacturing Quality Control

Step	**Description**
State Space Definition	Identify and define all possible states of the additive manufacturing system that the MDP will consider for making decisions.
Action Space Definition	Define the set of possible actions that can be taken from each state in response to manufacturing conditions and requirements.
Transition Probabilities	Establish the probabilities of moving from one state to another based on the chosen actions, considering the stochastic nature of the process.
Reward Function Design	Design a reward system to evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken, focusing on enhancing quality and minimizing defects.
Policy Development	Develop strategies (policies) for decision-making that guide the selection of actions based on current states to achieve optimal outcomes.
Algorithm Selection	Choose appropriate optimization algorithms (e.g., value iteration, policy iteration) to compute the optimal policy.
Data Collection and Preprocessing	Collect real-time data from the manufacturing process, including sensor data and quality metrics, and preprocess it for analysis.
Model Training and Validation	Train the MDP model using collected data, validate its accuracy, and adjust parameters to refine predictions and policy effectiveness.
Implementation and Testing	Implement the MDP framework in a real-world setting to test its effectiveness in real-time quality assurance and make necessary adjustments.
Continuous Monitoring and Feedback	Continuously monitor the performance of the MDP framework, collect feedback, and use it to improve the model and decision-making process.

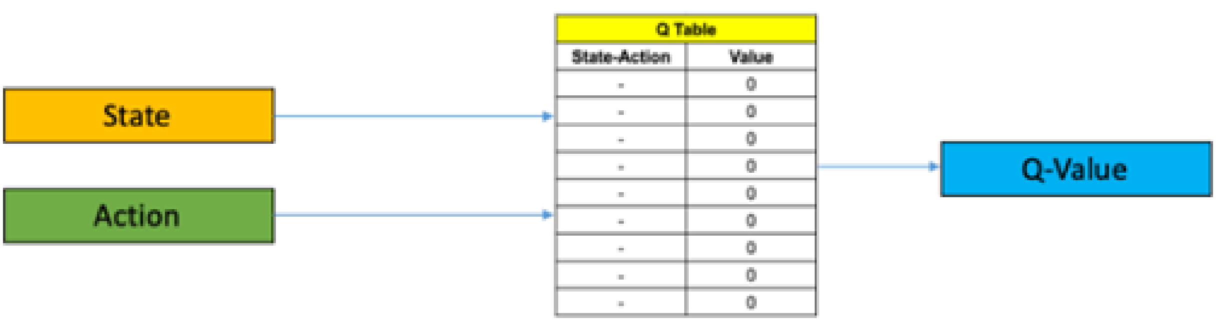

Figure 7:
Fig.7: Comparative Analysis of Additive Manufacturing Techniques

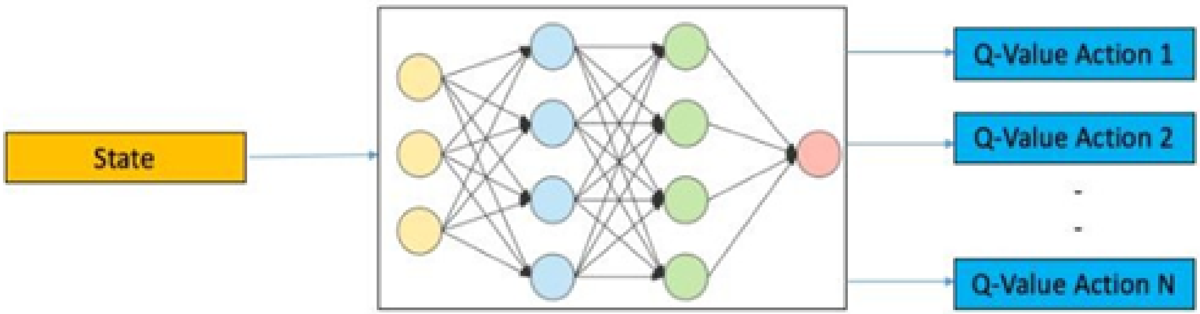

Figure 8:
Fig.8: Optimization Results of Additive Manufacturing Process Using Proposed Methodology deep neural networks to approximate the Q-values

a specific policy thereafter. Q-learning iteratively updates the Q-values based on the Bellman equation, which expresses the optimal Q-values in terms of the immediate reward and the maximum Q-value of the next state. The agent explores the environment by taking actions based on an exploration-exploitation trade-off, gradually converging to an optimal policy [39].

8.2. • SARSA:

SARSA (State-Action-Reward-State-Action) is another model-free RL algorithm that learns a policy by estimating the action-value function based on the current policy. Unlike Q-learning, SARSA updates. the Q-values using the action taken in the next state according to the current policy. This on-policy method allows SARSA to learn policies that balance exploration and exploitation in a more controlled manner. SARSA is particularly useful in scenarios where the agent's actions directly influence the future states [40].

8.3. • Deep Q-Network(DQN):

Deep Q-Network is an extension of Q-learning that utilizes Deep Q-Network has been instrumental in solving complex Markov Decision Processes with high-dimensional state spaces. It employs a deep neural network as a function approximate to estimate the Q-values, allowing for generalization across similar states. Deep Q-Network also incorporates experience replay, which stores and randomly samples past experiences to break the correlation between consecutive samples and stabilize learning [41].

Deep Q-Network: Deep Q-Network is an extension of Q-learning that utilizes an approximate estimation of the Q-values is produced by employing deep neural networks. The Deep Q-Network can assist in resolving complex MDPs that involve a high-dimensional state space. A deep neural network is employed to approximate the Q-values as a function, enabling the model to be generalized to similar circumstances. An aspect of Deep Q-Network known as "experience replay" is employed to prevent the formation of associations between subsequent samples and to stabilize learning. This is achieved by storing and arbitrarily sampling previous experiences [42]. Algorithms implemented in Markov Decision Processes and AM are designed for reinforcement learning. Thorough analysis of the issue domain, environmental conditions, and application requirements is imperative for the development of effective reinforcement learning algorithms for Markov decision processes and additive manufacturing.

A. Expertise in the Subject Matter and Identification of Issues: Prior to selecting an RL algorithm, it is critical to identify a problem domain and understand the system's dynamics. Assigning transition probabilities, rewards, and state and action spaces that are crucial to the MDP or AM problem is a component of this procedure. Domain-specific constraints and challenges must be taken into account to identify an appropriate RL algorithm capable of handling the problem's particular requirements [43].

B. Exchanging As a trade-off, exploration and exploitation comprise the core of the majority of RL algorithms. Exploration entails engaging in activities to gain knowledge and discover novel strategies, as opposed to exploitation, which seeks to maximize the cumulative benefits from the instructed policy.

Exploration and exploitation should be incorporated into the RL algorithm selected in accordance with the particular characteristics of the AM, or Markov Decision Processes, problem. Investigating different process parameters in order to identify the optimal value for enhancing quality is an example of exploration in AM [44]. On the other hand, exploitation focuses on optimizing the implemented strategy to increase production efficiency. The results depicted in Figure 8 show that the proposed technique greatly improves the efficiency of the production process. The MDP architecture facilitated real-time modification of key process parameters, leading to significant enhancements in production speed, material utilization, and product quality.

C. Model-Based Alternatives: Model-based or model-free classifications are both viable for RL algorithms. Model-free algorithms such as SARSA and Q-learning produce the optimal policy dynamically, eliminating the necessity to explicitly specify environmental dynamics. When the dynamics are undesirable or difficult to forecast, these algorithms perform admirably. Model-based algorithms, on the other hand, determine the optimal course of action through the utilization of planning or optimization techniques after constructing an explicit model of the environment. Model-based approaches may prove advantageous in environments characterized by precisely modelled and comprehended dynamics [45]. In contrast to policy gradient approaches, which optimize the policy function explicitly, deep neural networks are employed to approximate the action-value function for DQN. This type of algorithm introduces both flexibility and continuity into action selection in AM applications [46]. It is imperative to assess the scalability and sample efficacy of an RL algorithm before constructing it. For particular algorithms, such as DQN, convergentness to the optimal policy could be time-consuming. In contrast, certain algorithms converge to optimal policies using fewer samples if their design specifically targets being more sample-efficient. Such algorithms include, for instance, TRPO and PPO [47]. RL algorithms implemented in real-time may be necessary for AM to successfully regulate the manufacturing process. Prior to selecting an RL method, one should take into account the computational requirements, rapidity of decision-making, and ability to accommodate real-time constraints [48].

9. MDP-Based Real-Time Quality Assurance Framework Implementation:

9.1. Problem Definition and Markov Decision Processes Modeling:

The first step in implementing a Markov Decision Processes-based quality assurance framework is to define the problem and model it as a Markov Decision Processes. This involves identifying the states, actions, rewards, and transition probabilities. In the context of quality assurance in manufacturing, the states could represent different process conditions, the action space could include adjustments of process parameters, rewards could be based on the deviation from quality targets or cost considerations, and transition probabilities could represent the stochastic nature of the manufacturing process [49].

9.2. Data Collection and Preprocessing:

To implement a Markov Decision Process-based quality assurance framework, it is essential to collect and preprocess relevant data. This data can include historical process data, sensor readings, quality measurements, and other relevant information. Preprocessing techniques such as data cleaning, normalization, and feature engineering may be required to prepare the data for training the reinforcement learning algorithm [50]. The selection of a suitable RL algorithm depends on the characteristics of the problem, such as the state and action space, the need for exploration, and the desired level of control. Q-learning, SARSA, or Deep Q-Networks (DQN) may be appropriate for discrete action spaces, while policy gradient methods like Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) or Trust Region Policy Optimization (TRPO) can handle continuous actions [51]. Designing appropriate reward functions is crucial in a Markov Decision Process-based quality assurance framework. The reward function should incentivize actions that lead to high-quality outcomes and penalize deviations from quality targets. Once the RL algorithm, data, and reward function are in place, the framework can be trained using the collected data. The RL algorithm optimizes the policy by iteratively updating the action selection mechanism based on the rewards received [52]. The decision-making process involves observing the current state, selecting the action based on the learned policy, and updating the state accordingly. Continuous monitoring and evaluation are essential components of an Markov Decision Processes -based quality assurance framework. The framework should track the performance metrics, collect real-time quality data, and provide feedback for continuous improvement. This feedback loop helps in refining the RL model, updating the reward function, and incorporating new data to ensure the framework adapts to changing manufacturing conditions and maintains high- quality standards [53].

10. Analysis and Optimization of (AM) and Markov Decision Processes Approach for real time Quality Assurance:

Before utilizing an MDP method to analyze and optimize the process of advancing AM, it is necessary to comprehend the specific requirements and challenges of the AM procedure. The primary stage in the AM process entails identifying the critical process parameters, material qualities, machine attributes, and quality metrics.

10.1. Modeling with Markov Decision Processes in Part II:

After the issue analysis is finalized, the AM process can be represented as a Markov Decision Processes. Actions designate modifications to process parameters or other control activities, while states represent the extant process conditions in the Markov Decision Processes model. Incentives could be determined by a deviation from the quality objective, cost considerations, or any other meaningful factor. The incorporation of unknown material behavior, machine performance, and ambient conditions into the transition probabilities is necessary due to the inherently stochastic nature of the AM process [54].

10.2. Third Section:

Quality Assurance Objective:

Different quality assurance objectives are necessary as AM advances to meet a variety of requirements. Dimensions, surface finish, mechanical properties, and other quality parameters of the manufactured components may be optimized. Establishing a quality assurance objective that aligns with the desired outcomes is made possible by the Markov Decision Processes -based method. So that the reward function takes cost and productivity into consideration, incentives for high-quality outcomes should be incorporated [55].

The framework is subsequently trained and optimized using historical data or AM process simulations, following the selection of the RL algorithm. In order to discover the optimal course of action, the RL agent Iteratively modifies its action selection mechanism in response to rewards. In order to accelerate training, the training process may involve modifying hyper parameters, experimenting with new strategies, or employing techniques such as experience replay and parallelization. Finding the optimal strategy is crucial to optimize the quality of the manufactured components.

Taking Real-Time Decisions:

During manufacturing, the taught RL agent can render decisions in real-time by utilizing the Markov Decision Process-based method for real-time quality assurance to advance AM. In order to accomplish this, it updates the process parameters or control actions as necessary, implements the learned policy to determine the optimal course of action, and then conducts an assessment of the process's current state. Real-time decision-making is paramount in order to effectively address evolving circumstances and attain quality goals [59]. Ongoing monitoring and assessment are essential components of an Markov Decision Processes strategy for enhancing AM, specifically analysis and optimization. Real-time quality data recording, key performance indicator monitoring, and enhancement suggestion provision are all essential components of an optimal system. Quality monitoring of manufactured components is essential for maintaining high standards and adapting to any changes in production conditions. By doing so, it becomes possible to enhance the RL model, incorporate new data, and modify the reward function [56].

Iterative Improvement in Section IV:

Analysis and optimization for real-time quality assurance in advancing AM is performed iteratively using an Markov Decision Processes -based methodology. A continuous improvement of the quality assurance system can be achieved by iteratively training the RL model, refining the reward function, and revising it with new data and insights [57]. This iterative development cycle facilitates the ability of the system to adjust to evolving process dynamics and optimize quality outcomes.

11. Methods for Optimizing Additive Manufacturing Components:

11.1. Topology Management

By optimizing the material distribution within a specific design area, topology optimization can provide a means to simultaneously achieve performance objectives and material conservation. Components that are both lightweight and structurally efficient are the result of this procedure, which repeatedly eliminates superfluous elements from a design using mathematical algorithms [58]. By optimizing the topology, AM-optimized designs can be generated utilizing the design flexibility that additive manufacturing technologies ensure.

By precisely controlling process parameters including laser power, scan speed, layer thickness, and part orientation, it is possible to attain optimal component performance and quality. Process parameter optimization is the term used to refer to this methodology. Statistical methods, machine learning, or the design of experiments (DoE) may be utilized to achieve this type of optimization[59]. By meticulously investigating the parameter space and analyzing the effects of various parameter combinations, it is possible to identify the configurations that result in higher-quality parts with fewer errors. A proliferation of support structures may result in complications during post-processing, increased material consumption, and prolonged production times. The objective is to minimize the amount of necessary support material while simultaneously ensuring adequate support for the component [60] by optimizing the support structure. By computationally analyzing the geometry and orientation of the component, optimal support structures can be produced.

In order to minimize construction defects and an isotropic properties, the objective of build orientation optimization is to identify the optimal printing orientation for a component [61]. In order to determine the optimal construction orientation, which minimizes support structure reduction, maintenance stress, and component shape distortion, process constraints, and mechanical loading conditions are all considered. Optimization algorithms may model the printing process and analyze the component's geometry to determine the optimal orientation. By determining the optimal compromises among varied objectives, these approaches aim to achieve a harmonious resolution. Multi-objective optimization algorithms, such as genetic algorithms or Pareto-based approaches, can generate a set of optimal solutions called the Pareto front. This is achieved through the exploration of the design space and reflection of the compromises that occur among numerous objectives [62].

Machine learning techniques, such as neural networks and reinforcement learning, can be employed to optimize AM processes as the fifth step. By leveraging historical data, these tools can assist in optimizing process parameters, material utilization, and component design[63]. Algorithms capable of machine learning may be applied to the enormous datasets generated by AM processes in order to identify patterns and offer recommendations for improving quality and performance.

11.2. Optimization-based Simulation:

This optimization approach exploits computer models and simulations to analyze the functioning of additive manufacturing processes and refine their parameters. One could utilize virtual simulations [64] to predict the behavior of different materials, designs, or process parameters. Prior to physically assembling the components, the manufacturing process can be optimized and the quality of the parts improved by iteratively optimizing the parameters in accordance with simulation results.

12. Discussion

The potential ramifications that could significantly impact the overall effectiveness, quality, and output of Advancing additive manufacturing. The subsequent section provides a comprehensive examination of the ramifications of utilizing Markov Decision Processes for real-time AM quality assurance. You can maintain quality at all times by mastering the printing process with Markov Decision Processes -based real-time quality assurance. By considering the stochastic nature of additive manufacturing (Advancing additive manufacturing) and incorporating data from real-time sensors, the Markov Decision Processes model is capable of generating informed assessments regarding alterations to process parameters or corrective actions implemented during the printing process. This facilitates the identification and resolution of any defects, the elimination of dimensional errors, and the guarantee of the desired quality outcomes.

By closely monitoring the printed components and basing decisions on the Markov Decision Processes model, it is possible to implement real-time adjustments to guarantee the maintenance of superior quality.

Compression Algorithm	Compression Ratio
PNG	1.86
JPEG-LS	1.95
JPEG 2000	1.78
MRK	1.75

Table 3: Compression algorithms and their compression ratios analysis

A comparison analysis reveals significant disparities in the effectiveness and suitability of many compression algorithms (Table 3). This table offers a comprehensive assessment of each algorithm, showcasing both benefits and drawbacks and enabling the achievement of all research objectives.

12.1. Increased Process Efficiency

Enhancing the efficacy of additive manufacturing processes significantly is the potential of employing Markov Decision Processes for real-time quality assurance. Real-time optimization of process parameters and decisions by the Markov Decision Processes model has the potential to maximize output while minimizing printing time and material waste. By implementing a business approach grounded in Markov Decision Processes, the printing process can be managed in an adaptive manner, thereby ensuring efficient resource utilization and optimizing the trade-offs between quality, cost, speed, and cost. As a result of that comprehensive enhancement in process efficiency, manufacturing expenses are reduced and output is increased. Using Markov decision systems for real-time quality assurance increases the adaptability and flexibility of additive manufacturing systems. The Markov Decision Processes model can be employed to account for adjustments to the printing process, including modifications to material properties, environmental conditions, or apparatus functionality. In response to these fluctuations, the Markov Decision Processes model may constantly monitor the process and make decisions in real-time that affect the printing techniques, process parameters, and support structures. Advancing additive manufacturing is capable of operating under a vast array of material conditions, geometries, and operating conditions, thereby enhancing the adaptability of the production system. Real-time quality assurance through the implementation of Markov Decision Processes diminishes wastage and reprocessing, thereby contributing to the enhancement of additive manufacturing. The Markov Decision Processes model performs ongoing monitoring and implements corrective actions as necessary to prevent the propagation of errors and defects during the printing procedure. By reducing the requirement for costly revisions or post-processing, this preventative approach provides time and financial savings. The ability of the MDP model to detect issues early and implement real-time modifications to prevent the production of faulty components leads to decreased waste and increased output.

12.2. Concurrent Optimization of Multiple Objectives:

Simultaneous optimization of multiple objectives is a critical outcome of real-time quality assurance utilizing Markov decision processes. Optimizing material utilization, optimizing printing time, and minimizing errors are frequently conflicting objectives when it comes to enhancing additive manufacturing. By determining the most advantageous trade-offs and carrying out actions that maximize overall benefit, the Markov Decision Processes model can be utilized to optimize these objectives. Concurrently considering multiple facets and objectives can facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive quality assurance strategy.

12.3. Constant Learning and Improvement:

The utilization of Markov Decision Processes for real-time quality assurance enables the consistent enhancement of additive manufacturing process innovations. Optimization of the Markov Decision Processes model is possible with the assistance of printing-process feedback and real-time data. When a

Markov Decision Process model acquires knowledge from previous data and experiences and improves its decision-making capabilities, process control and quality are both improved. By incorporating new information and insights into the quality assurance procedure on a recurring basis, the Advancing additive manufacturing system is capable of adapting and transforming due to its iterative learning approach.

13. Limitations and Future Research Directions

Although the Markov Decision Process (Markov Decision Processes) methodology exhibits potential in the context of real-time quality assurance in additive manufacturing, it is imperative to acknowledge and rectify various constraints and domains that require further investigation. This discourse aims to examine the aforementioned constraints and prospective avenues for future research that could contribute to the improvement of the Markov Decision Processes-based methodology utilized in advancing additive manufacturing for real-time quality assurance. Models of High-Dimensional and Complex Markov Decision Processes: The complexity of the Markov Decision Processes models for advancing additive manufacturing is one limitation of the Markov Decision Processes-based approach. Due to the numerous process parameters and their complex interrelationships, the state and action spaces in advancing additive manufacturing may be high-dimensional. Managing models of these high-dimensional Markov decision processes can be difficult and computationally intensive. The development of effective algorithms and techniques to handle complex Markov Decision Processes models, such as dimensionality reduction techniques, approximation methods, or salable algorithms that can handle large state and action spaces, should be the main focus of future research. A thorough assessment of numerous edge detection algorithms is provided in Table 4. Throughout the additive manufacturing process, edge detection is essential for defect identification. To determine the most effective approach for defect detection, this table evaluates the accuracy, applicability, and performance of numerous algorithms. Accurate and dependable data is crucial for ensuring quality in real-time, including credible and up-to-date information on the printing process, sensor readings, and feedback. However, obtaining current and trustworthy data might be challenging at times. The efficacy of Markov Decision Processes may be compromised by factors such as noise, incompleteness, or delays in the data. In order to ensure that the Markov Decision Processes models have accurate and current data, future research should focus on improving data management and gathering methods. Developing advanced sensing technologies, data fusion techniques, and algorithms to validate and filter data in real-time are all potential components of the solution.

Edge Detector Algorithm	Processing Speed (Mbps)
Roberts	739
Prewit	549
Sobel	519
Canny	181
Proposed Method	1131

Table 4: Edge Detector Algorithms and Their Processing Speeds

13.1. Dynamics and Uncertainties in Processes:

To provide informed decision-making, the models of Markov Decision Processes in Advancing Additive Manufacturing must accurately depict the underlying physics and dynamics of the process. Despite significant progress, additive manufacturing still presents several uncertainties, including material characteristics, environmental influences, and hardware capabilities. To effectively tackle uncertainties and fluctuations in advancing additive manufacturing processes, future research should focus on developing resilient Markov Decision Processes models. In order to account for the dynamic and evolving character of additive manufacturing, it is important to use uncertainty quantification methodologies, adaptive control systems, and probabilistic models.

13.2. Utilizing specialized knowledge in a certain subject area:

Incorporating domain knowledge and expert insights into Markov Decision Processes models is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of the Markov Decision Processes-based approach. The progress of additive manufacturing depends on human expertise to comprehend essential quality standards, process constraints, and compromises. Future research could explore strategies such as knowledge-based rules, expert systems, or hybrid methods that combine data-driven learning with expert insights. These approaches may be used to integrate expert information into Markov Decision Processes models. The integration in question may result in extra to provide ongoing quality assurance, use accurate and reliable Markov Decision Processes.

13.3. Consolidating Multiple Objectives:

Despite the ability of Markov Decision Processes to optimize several objectives, it remains challenging to establish the most favorable trade-offs among competing aims. To address the intricacy of Markov Decision Processes models, future research should focus on developing advanced multi-objective optimization methods. It may be essential to develop new optimization techniques specifically designed to improve additive manufacturing processes. This might include the invention of evolutionary algorithms or Pareto-based algorithms. In order to achieve optimal results, these algorithms must consider the specific objectives and constraints associated with advanced additive manufacturing. This includes avoiding mistakes, reducing printing time, and optimizing material usage.

13.4. Rapid decision-making:

Ensuring precise quality assurance in additive manufacturing necessitates the ability to make prompt judgments in real-time. Future research should priorities strategies to enhance the speed and efficiency of decision-making based on Markov Decision Processes. In order to address the computational requirements of the Markov Decision Process models in real-time, it could be essential to develop algorithms that function in real-time, use parallel computing techniques, or devise hardware acceleration methods. Research should priorities the development of decision-making methodologies that can effectively adapt to process changes and promptly modify in order to ensure optimal outcomes.

14. Contributions to Additive Manufacturing and Quality Assurance:

The domains of additive manufacturing and quality assurance have had notable advancements in recent years, and these two areas are closely linked. Multiple research investigations and developments have been conducted to improve the capabilities and quality of advancing additive manufacturing methods. This lecture will focus on significant advancements in additive manufacturing and quality assurance, substantiated by pertinent references.

Process monitoring and control are essential for maintaining the quality of additive manufacturing products. Scientists have created many monitoring methods and management procedures to identify and reduce flaws that may occur when printing [65]. For instance, in-situ sensors and real-time monitoring approaches have been used to observe process parameters, such as temperature, melt pool properties, and construction quality. This allows for immediate modifications and management of the printing process to guarantee the required quality results.

Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM) is a crucial field that focuses on enhancing component designs for AM techniques. Researchers have made substantial advancements in creating design guidelines and procedures to enhance the manufacturability and quality of additive manufacturing (AM) components [66].

The advantages of using the Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM) approach with the assistance of the proposed methodology are given in Figure 9. The proposed framework greatly enhances design flexibility by enabling the use of more intricate geometries and optimizing material use. DfAM approaches the improvement of component quality and decrease in faults via the optimization of process parameters, support structure design, and material selection. Non-destructive testing techniques have been adapted and developed expressly to guarantee the quality of additive manufacturing. Computed tomography, ultrasound, and laser scanning are sophisticated techniques that enable the non-destructive analysis

Figure 9: Benefits of Implementing Proposed Methodology in Additive Manufacturing (DfAM Approach)

and characterization of additive manufacturing components. Non-destructive testing processes assist in identifying faults, porosity, and dimensional irregularities, hence ensuring the quality and reliability of additive manufacturing components.

15. The domains of machine learning and artificial intelligence in Additive Manufacturing:

Machine learning and artificial intelligence have been used in additive manufacturing to guarantee superior quality. Machine learning algorithms can analyze large datasets from the printing process to identify patterns, predict issues, and optimize process parameters [67]. AI-driven solutions possess the capability to conduct immediate assessments and adjustments during printing, leading to improved quality outcomes. These advancements have the potential to enhance the effectiveness and dependability of quality control in additive manufacturing. The progress in additive manufacturing and quality assurance highlights the ongoing efforts to improve the quality, efficiency, and reliability of additive manufacturing processes. The advancements in process monitoring, design optimization, simulation modeling, non-destructive testing techniques, and the integration of machine learning and artificial intelligence are shaping the future of quality assurance in additive manufacturing. we added Table 5, which compares

Table 5: Comparison of Methods Based on Different Criteria

Criteria / Method	**Traditional Method**	**Competing Method 1**	**Competing Method 2**	**Proposed Method**
Quality of Outcome	6	8	7	9
Real-time Capability	3	7	5	9
Adaptability	4	6	8	9
Computational Efficiency	5	8	6	9
Ease of Implementation	7	4	6	7
Cost Efficiency	8	5	7	8

these six important dimensions in terms of each approach: real-time capability, adaptability, quality of outcome, computational efficiency, cost efficiency and ease of implementation.

The difference is important as it demonstrates how the logic of making decisions as part of a quality assurance process is embedded in real time within the structure of our framework design versus earlier designs.

16. Statistical Analysis

16.1. Hypothesis Testing:

Our research proposes using hypothesis testing to determine whether the Markov Decision Process-based technique significantly enhances productivity compared to traditional methods. Tools like as t-tests or ANOVA may be used to compare key performance metrics, such as defect rates or process efficiency, amongst different groups. One way to do this is by comparing Markov Decision Processes with older approaches. This approach may be used to establish the statistical significance of the observed changes, so giving further proof of the efficiency of the Markov Decision Process framework.

16.2. Confidence Intervals:

Confidence intervals are valuable for including into reports of significant indicators, such as process stability or defect rates. To determine the probable range of the actual defect rate with a 95 Percent level of confidence, you may create a 95 Percent confidence interval around the average defect rate when using Markov Decision Process management. This enhances the precision of your estimates. These strategies may be used to enhance the credibility of your process modifications and conduct a thorough evaluation of their robustness.

16.3. Predictive modeling:

Enhance your statistical analysis by using multiple regression models to examine the impact of environmental parameters like as humidity, temperature, and pressure on the ultimate quality of additive manufacturing. This comprehensive analysis will provide insight into the significance of each component and their interactions, enabling more accurate management of the manufacturing process. Examining Sensitivity and Specificity Calculating and documenting specificity and sensitivity is required for models designed to classify outputs as either non-faulty or defective. In order to assess the model's ability to distinguish between non-defective and faulty items, we need the following metrics. The sensitivity of a model, commonly referred to as the true positive rate, serves as a measure of its accuracy in identifying genuine issues. Specificity, sometimes referred to as the true negative rate, is a measure of a model's capacity to correctly identify objects that are free of errors. To enhance the precision and reliability of your quality control operations, it is essential to optimize these measures. Failing to do so may result in unnecessary expenses due to the rejection or acceptance of things that are really in great condition.

Conclusion

The proposed research employs an innovative approach to real-time quality assurance in additive manufacturing by using a Markov Decision Process framework. The research aims to optimize process parameters and material characteristics in real-time to ensure high-quality printing. This is achieved by re-framing the quality assurance problem as a Markov Decision Process. By using machine learning and analyzing sensor data in real-time, the additive manufacturing process can be constantly monitored and fine-tuned to detect irregularities and reduce defects. By incorporating optimization algorithms inside the Markov Decision Process framework, the additive manufacturing process may be dynamically adjusted and enhanced based on real-time data and performance feedback. Overall, this research shows significant potential for advancing productivity, reducing waste, and enhancing quality control in the field of additive manufacturing.

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Data Availability

Data readily accessible upon reasonable request supports the findings of this inquiry. To address any data-related enquiries, please get in touch with the corresponding author, Muhammad Idrees. Confidentiality agreements and privacy concerns may lead to the non-disclosure of some material to the public. Researchers will have access to datasets that do not pose a risk to participant privacy or breach confidentiality, provided that they undergo appropriate ethical evaluation and obtain approval.

Disclosure of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicting interests.

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Muhammad Shoaib,
Muhammad Idrees,
Department of Mathematics, Islamia College Peshawar, Pakistan.
E-mail address: shoaibmardanvi@gmail.com
E-mail address: idrees@icp.edu.pk

and

Hakeem Ullah,
Department of Mathematics,
Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan 23200, Khyber Puhtunkhwa
Pakistan.
E-mail address: hakeemullah1@gmail.com

and

Touqeer Ahmad,
Computational Mathematics,School of Mathematical Sciences,Dalian University of Technology (DLUT), China.
E-mail address: touqeer.ahmad1995@yahoo.com

and

Imran Khan,
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, Khyber Puhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
E-mail address: pikchd5@gmail.com