





ENHANCING HUMAN-MACHINE INTERACTION IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION: A CASE STUDY ON GP-PRO EX WITH THREELAMPBITINVERT.PRX EXAMPLE

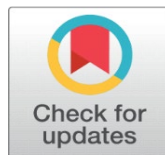
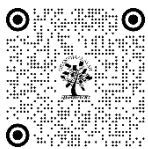
Chinmay Pandey¹ , Ritu Raj Sondhiya² , Prashant Agrawal³ , Dr. Vikash Kumar Singh⁴ 

¹ Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU – A Central University), Amarkantak Distt. Anuppur Madhya Pradesh – 484887,

² Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU – A Central University), Amarkantak Distt. Anuppur Madhya Pradesh – 484887,

³ Department of Computer Science, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU – A Central University), Amarkantak Distt. Anuppur Madhya Pradesh – 484887,

⁴ Professor, Department of Computer Science, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU – A Central University), Amarkantak Distt. Anuppur Madhya Pradesh – 484887,



ABSTRACT

The modern industrial automation relies heavily on Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) to create a vital connection between operators and their machines. This paper evaluates GP-Pro EX HMI design software capabilities by analyzing the ThreeLampBitInvert.prx specific example. This paper illustrates how GP-Pro EX software enables efficient HMI development and simulation and deployment through its features which lead to operational improvements and human error reduction. The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example demonstrates how GP-Pro EX performs complex logic operations including bit inversion through an interface which operators find easy to use. Advanced HMI solutions matter in industrial automation based on study results which open the way for integrating emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML).

Corresponding Author

Chinmay Pandey,
chinmaypandey9@gmail.com

DOI
[10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2024.4570](https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2024.4570)

Funding: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Copyright: © 2024 The Author(s). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

With the license CC-BY, authors retain the copyright, allowing anyone to download, reuse, re-print, modify, distribute, and/or copy their contribution. The work must be properly attributed to its author.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Industrial automation represents a transformative force which brings essential advances in manufacturing because it increases operational efficiency and achieves improved precision along with higher safety measures. Multiple industries achieved automation of complicated operations that previously needed manual workers through PLC and robotic and computer vision system technological fusion during the last several decades. The transformation led to both enhanced

output capacity and reduced expenses and minimized mistakes to establish automation as the fundamental structure for contemporary industrial operations.

Humans access automated systems through the essential component known as the Human-Machine Interface (HMI) which provides a key mean for operator-system interaction. Through their role as the main interface HMIs deliver operators direct access to real-time data and control functions and diagnostic information. Good HMI design enables operators to manage and watch complex equipment through simple user interfaces inside high-stress operational conditions. The development of modern industrial systems transformed human-machine interface functionality from basic control panels into modern graphical interfaces which connect IoT devices with cloud computing and artificial intelligence (AI).

Industrial automation depends heavily on HMI systems for its successful operation. The system provides operators with real-time capabilities to make decisions and handle system anomalies and optimize processes. Challenging aspects exist when developing successful Human Machine Interfaces (HMIs). The interface should be both simple to use along with the ability to handle complex operational logics and support numerous industrial devices and communication protocols through its responsive design framework. The advanced HMI design software GP-Pro EX proves essential for these applications.

The industrial HMI design and management software GP-Pro EX stands as a leading product from Pro-face. Engineers and operators benefit from GP-Pro EX because it provides an intuitive design interface with robust simulation tools and error-checking capabilities that make it an essential tool for their work. The user-friendly HMIs that GP-Pro EX enables developers to create enhance automated system reliability and operational efficiency.

A practical demonstration of GP-Pro EX functionality can be observed through the ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example. The software enables users to create an HMI for controlling three lamps through bit inversion logic which represents a standard operation in industrial automation. The analysis of this example demonstrates how the software executes complicated logic functions and running system simulations before delivering error-free deployments.

The research adds value to existing knowledge about HMI design and its effects on industrial automation systems. The market trend of industrial automation adoption demonstrates an increasing need for sophisticated HMI solutions such as GP-Pro EX. Through this research scientists demonstrate the practical value of GP-Pro EX software alongside their argument that HMI design must continue innovating to support developing manufacturing requirements.

Real-time surveillance and command execution along with diagnostic capabilities come through Human-Machine Interfaces which function as the main human-system communication platform. Industrial automation depends on Human-Machine Interfaces as essential tools which connect operators to complex machinery for management purposes. Operators use visual and interactive interfaces of HMIs to view system operating data while entering commands and receiving system feedback to maintain effective and smooth automated process execution.

Human machine interfaces have become essential elements for industrial operations because of advanced system complexity. Modern manufacturing facilities connect large numbers of devices comprising PLCs and sensors and robotics and actuators to produce extensive networks of data. The consolidation of data through HMIs creates an organized presentation which enables operators to make rapid decisions based on the information. A production line HMI displays live operational metrics consisting of machine speed readings combined with temperature records and error notification signals which lets operators make essential adjustments and stop operations when needed.

Through their interface HMIs enable operators to control systems by offering them ways to interact with the system. The system allows users to perform basic functions like machine start and stop operations as well as advanced tasks including production schedule modifications and system error troubleshooting. The user-friendly interface for controlling automated systems decreases human mistakes in critical environments including chemical plants and power generation facilities and automotive manufacturing operations.

Diagnostics functions as a vital capability of HMIs. The identification of automated system malfunctions needs immediate attention to stop operational interruptions and preserve operational efficiency. Diagnostic capabilities in HMI systems send warnings about system problems while giving thorough error information and proposing step-by-step solutions for fixes. Being proactive with maintenance through HMI systems drives better system reliability and cuts down the possibility of expensive equipment breakdowns.

HMIs bring additional value to operations which surpasses their basic operational features. The user experience for operators receives essential improvement through these devices. A properly designed HMI system provides users with an interface that reacts instantly to commands and functions intuitively for improved operator performance during task completion. Operating professionals who need to track various systems at once or handle quick situation changes find this approach vital for their work.

Industrial automation practitioners must focus on creating effective Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) which guarantee smooth interaction while decreasing errors for better operational efficiency. Industrial systems continue to grow complex therefore it has become necessary to develop HMIs with maximal functionality combined with user-friendly features more than ever before. An effective HMI functions as operators' main connection to automated systems to enable smooth communication and control operations. Reaching this level of effectiveness through design demands thorough evaluation of principles along with user demands and system requirements.

INTUITIVE INTERACTION:

The main objective of HMI design involves developing interfaces which users can understand without difficulty. The operators who work in industrial settings need systems that they can easily understand and interact with because they face time limits and high-pressure situations. Prestigious HMIs shorten operator learning periods and decrease mistakes resulting from user misunderstandings through their user-friendly nature. User experience becomes more intuitive because of visible hierarchical structure and consistent system navigation and organized control elements.

ERROR REDUCTION:

Human mistakes represent a major issue in industrial automation because they produce expensive equipment breakdowns and safety risks and operational stoppages. Cooked HMIs lower operator risk through their provision of descriptive information while giving instant feedback support in addition to protective error detection systems. An HMI system includes visual alarms for indications of abnormal system behavior while it also presents confirmation windows for crucial operations in addition to automated testing mechanisms for input value limits. The design of well-planned HMIs decreases system errors which results in improved reliability and safety performance of automated systems.

PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT:

Effective HMIs enhance both operator-machine interaction while minimizing errors to boost productivity between both elements. Production speed alongside quality suffer from major improvements because HMIs provide streamlined workflows together with essential tools for operator efficiency. Real-time data visualization combined with predictive analytics and automated reporting present in an HMI system enables operators to take quicker informed decisions. The result of optimized processes and reduced downtime and increased output follows from this approach.

THE ROLE OF GP-PRO EX:

The HMI design software GP-Pro EX demonstrates all principles of effective human-machine interface design. The interface intelligence coupled with simulation functionality and built-in error detection system of GP-Pro EX allows engineers to build modern industrial automation HMIs. The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example demonstrates practical HMI design capabilities of GP-Pro EX by showing how the software controls three lamps through bit inversion logic. The software demonstrates its capabilities through complex logic operations and system behavior simulation and error-free deployment capabilities.

1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

This research investigates three main goals which focus on understanding GP-Pro EX capabilities while demonstrating its HMI design and deployment features for industrial automation. The HMI design software GP-Pro EX from Pro-face stands out because of its sophisticated features together with its intuitive interface and powerful operational capabilities. The research investigates GP-Pro EX capabilities for developing effective HMIs through a practical evaluation of the ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example. The research evaluates how GP-Pro EX affects operational efficiency and error reduction and user interaction in industrial environments.

1. TO EXPLORE THE CAPABILITIES OF GP-PRO EX IN DESIGNING AND DEPLOYING HMIS:

The main goal of this research is to investigate the extensive features of GP-Pro EX for HMI development and deployment. The powerful tool GP-Pro EX delivers numerous features which specifically address industrial automation requirements. The research investigates the following aspects of the software:

1. DESIGN TOOLS AND FEATURES:

- Users with minimal programming experience can design interfaces through GP-Pro EX because its drag-and-drop interface simplifies the development process.
- The software enables users to build custom HMIs through its graphical elements that include buttons and sliders and indicators which produce visually attractive interfaces.
- The software allows users to build advanced HMIs through its support of complex logic operations including bit inversion and arithmetic functions and conditional statements.

2. SIMULATION AND TESTING:

- The simulation functions within GP-Pro EX enable designers to conduct virtual testing of HMIs ahead of physical deployment.
- The capability plays a vital role in detecting and fixing potential design problems during early stages which minimizes errors that could occur in actual applications.
- Through the simulation environment designers can observe how the HMI performs under various conditions since this environment reproduces actual system behavior.

3. COMPATIBILITY AND INTEGRATION:

- GP-Pro EX functions with multiple industrial devices and protocols which include PLCs sensors and IoT devices.
- The software enables easy integration with current automation systems to establish unified control systems through smooth device communication.
- The broad range of industrial applications which GP-Pro EX serves stems from its ability to work with diverse devices and protocols.

4. ERROR CHECKING AND DIAGNOSTICS:

- The built-in error-checking and diagnostic tools in GP-Pro EX assist designers to detect and fix problems while designing.
- The built-in tools in GP-Pro EX help designers identify and resolve errors which ensures that the HMI remains free from logical errors and inconsistencies and compatibility issues to enhance system reliability and safety.
- The early detection of errors through GP-Pro EX minimizes the possibility of expensive system breakdowns and operational failures in field operations.

2. TO DEMONSTRATE THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF GP-PRO EX USING THE THREELAMPBITINVERT.PRX EXAMPLE:

This research aims to show practical GP-Pro EX implementation by using the ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example. The HMI design controls three lamps through bit inversion logic as a typical industrial automation procedure. The case study presents these main features as its key points:

1. PROJECT SETUP AND SCREEN DESIGN:

- The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example demonstrates how to build multiple screens which include base screens, window screens and keypad screens.
- The screens serve individual purposes to show lamp status information and accept user inputs.
- The design process demonstrates how GP-Pro EX generates interfaces which are both intuitive and user-friendly.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF BIT INVERSION LOGIC:

- The bit inversion logic exists as function blocks inside the GP-Pro EX software.
- The software logic enables lamps to change states according to input signals which proves its ability to perform sophisticated logical operations.
- The implementation phase will demonstrate how GP-Pro EX enables flexible and user-friendly design of sophisticated control systems.

3. SIMULATION AND VALIDATION:

- The HMI simulation takes place in GP-Pro EX to verify its operational functionality.
- Through simulation designers can observe how the lamps behave to confirm that the bit inversion logic functions correctly.
- The HMI simulation enables developers to resolve any detected issues before deploying the system to ensure both a seamless and bug-free operation.

4. ERROR CHECKING AND TROUBLESHOOTING:

- The HMI design undergoes error-checking through GP-Pro EX tools to detect and solve any existing problems.
- The reliability and safety of the system depend on this step because designers can detect and resolve errors before deployment.

3. TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF GP-PRO EX ON OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY, ERROR REDUCTION, AND USER INTERACTION:

This research aims to assess how GP-Pro EX affects operational efficiency and error reduction alongside user interaction in industrial automation systems. The evaluation will concentrate on three main aspects:

1. OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY:

- The research evaluates how HMIs developed with GP-Pro EX enhance operational efficiency within industrial environments.
- Operating efficiency improves through real-time data delivery and control options and diagnostic information available to operators through GP-Pro EX.
- The research evaluates how GP-Pro EX affects system performance while decreasing downtime and boosting productivity.

2. ERROR REDUCTION:

The research will examine how well GP-Pro EX error-checking and diagnostic tools help decrease human errors.

- The early detection of problems through GP-Pro EX during design helps minimize field errors which ensures reliable and safe automated systems.
- The research investigates how GP-Pro EX simulation features help decrease errors through virtual testing of HMI interfaces.

3. USER INTERACTION:

- The research evaluates how GP-Pro EX influences user interaction by assessing the usability and effectiveness of HMIs that it generates.
- GP-Pro EX enables operators to use friendly interfaces that reduce their cognitive burden and optimize their system interactions through simple interfaces.
- The research will collect operator and designer feedback about GP-Pro EX-designed HMIs to identify potential improvements for the software.

2. THE ROLE OF HMIS IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATIONS:

2.1. EVOLUTION OF HMIS:

Modern manufacturing and production processes drive the development of Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) in industrial automation through broader technological progress. The development of HMIs started from basic control panels which evolved into contemporary sophisticated networked systems. The evolution of Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) occurred because industrial systems became more complex while users needed better solutions for efficiency and scalability and user-friendliness.

EARLY HMIS: SIMPLE CONTROL PANELS

During the initial period of industrial automation HMIs operated as basic mechanical interfaces. The initial interfaces from that era featured control panels that included buttons and switches together with indicator lights. The operators controlled the systems through manual button presses and switch flips to activate or deactivate machinery functions. The interface used indicator lights to show machine status and error conditions.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY HMIS:

1. Early HMIs had basic functionality because they only allowed users to turn machines on or off while they did not support complex operations.
2. The interface demanded operators to use physical contact for operation which needed both strength and accuracy.
3. The interface provided only fundamental feedback through lights or alarms that failed to show system performance or status details.
4. Early HMIs functioned independently from other systems because they lacked any connection to external devices or systems.

These early HMIs proved effective during their time period yet they lacked the capabilities needed to handle industrial processes that were becoming increasingly complex. The advancement of automation technologies required interfaces which provided deeper operational intelligence to monitor systems.

MODERN HMIS: ADVANCED GRAPHICAL INTERFACES AND IOT INTEGRATION

The latest HMIs present a great advancement in how they function as well as their user experience and their ability to connect with other systems. HMI systems of modern times feature graphical interfaces including touchscreens that integrate with IoT devices. The system interfaces deliver complete operational visibility to operators who can monitor and control systems while performing diagnostics in real time.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN HMIS:

1. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACES (GUIS):

- Modern HMIs incorporate user-friendly interfaces with attractive graphical user interfaces which display system components through icons and menus and graphical representations.
- These interfaces have met the requirement of being user-friendly which reduces operator cognitive load while allowing operators to make faster decisions.

2. TOUCHSCREEN TECHNOLOGY:

- Touchscreens have totally replaced traditional buttons and switches which enables flexible and interactive control over machinery.
- The system enables operators to control it through gestures which include swiping motions as well as tapping functions and finger pinches resulting in more natural interface interaction.

3. INTEGRATION WITH IOT DEVICES:

- Recent HMIs incorporate IoT technology to allow real-time data acquisition and analytical operations throughout system procedures.
- By connecting multiple devices into one interface operators improve their operational performance together with error prevention.

4. REAL-TIME DATA VISUALIZATION:

- Operational systems today show real-time information through data visualization which lets personnel check system operations and spot trends to support their choices.
- The system enables operators to check the current system status fast through dashboard and graph visualization tools.

5. SCALABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY:

- Modern HMIs were constructed with scalability and flexibility features to accommodate changing requirements in industrial processes.

- The system allows for easy customization which supports new devices and protocols and functionalities to ensure its relevance during technological advancements.

DRIVERS OF HMI EVOLUTION:

Multiple factors have shaped the development of HMIs through several key developments.

1. INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS:

- Advanced HMIs have become essential because industrial systems have developed complex operations which require detailed feedback.
- Modern HMIs have advanced to handle complex systems operations in addition to integrating multiple devices while completing real-time data evaluations.

2. DEMAND FOR USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACES:

- User-friendly interface development stems mainly from operators' need for reduced cognitive workload which evolved HMIs.
- Modern HMIs feature intuitive interfaces which make operating systems easier for users to interact efficiently with the system.

3. ADVANCEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY:

- Modern HMIs became more advanced through technological developments which include touchscreen technology alongside IoT and cloud computing.
- The technological advancements have enabled HMIs to extend their operational capabilities which supports multiple functions across different applications.

4. FOCUS ON EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY:

- The advancement of HMIs for industrial applications mainly stems from industry demands to optimize both operational efficiency and productivity.
- Modern HMIs supply operators with essential monitoring and control tools that enhance system operation efficiency which leads to reduced downtime and better output results.

5. SAFETY AND RELIABILITY:

- Advanced error-checking with diagnostic tools features within industrial HMIs resulted from recognition of safety and reliability requirements in this domain.
- The integrated tools enable safe and reliable system operation which decreases the probability of equipment breakdowns and operational accidents.

2.2. ROLE OF HMIS IN MODERN MANUFACTURING:

Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) function as essential components in present-day manufacturing to establish smooth operator-system communication. HMIs developed additional capabilities to show real-time data alongside offering advanced measurement capabilities and extensive diagnostic functions because of expanding industrial system complexity. Manufacturers must create effective Human-Machine Interfaces because this leads to decreased errors while improving productivity and delivering safe reliable automated systems. This part examines how HMIs function in contemporary manufacturing operations by analyzing their influence on operational effectiveness together with error prevention and system protection.

1. REAL-TIME DATA, CONTROL OPTIONS, AND DIAGNOSTIC INFORMATION:

User interfaces provide data in real time alongside control capabilities and debug functions for operators. The main purpose of HMIs in present-day manufacturing involves delivering immediate process data together with control features and system diagnostic outputs to operators. The combination of features described serves as a foundation for operators to watch and operate complicated industrial process systems efficiently.

1. REAL-TIME DATA:

- The HMIs unite information from multiple sensors and machines and systems into one unified display interface.
- Through real-time metric display operators gain access to significant operational metrics which enables them to take quick informed decisions.
- Real-time data visualization tools that include dashboards together with graphs and alarms enable operators to notice system changes and anomalies as well as detect trends in the system.

2. CONTROL OPTIONS:

- Through HMIs operators gain direct access to control both machinery and processes from their interface.
- The interface provides operators with control functions that enable them to begin or end machine operations and modify settings and select operational modes.
- Advanced HMIs enable operators to control systems remotely through distance management features that prove beneficial in big or dangerous operational areas.

3. DIAGNOSTIC INFORMATION:

- HMIs include diagnostic tools through which operators receive help to identify system issues and solve them.
- The display of diagnostic information includes both error codes together with descriptions of faults along with recommended resolution steps.
- The delivery of quick and correct diagnostic capabilities through HMIs helps avoid equipment breakdowns while decreasing operational downtime.

2. REDUCING ERRORS AND ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY:

Modern manufacturing depends on effective HMI design since it enables reduced errors together with increased productivity. A properly developed HMI protects users from mistakes through efficient workflows and enhanced system operational performance.

1. ERROR REDUCTION:

- The industrial development depends heavily on human operators because their mistakes trigger both safety risks and costly equipment breakdowns and operational delays.
- Human Machine Interfaces function at their best to prevent such risks through their delivery of straightforward data while providing current feedback together with error-blocking systems.
- An HMI system includes visual warning systems for abnormal situations alongside confirmation requests for essential operations and automatic parameter range verification features.

2. PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT:

- HMIs enhance productivity through workflow optimization which provides operators all necessary tools to perform their duties effectively.
- The ability to visualize data in real-time as well as perform predictions and automate reports gives operators quick access to more knowledgeable decision-making opportunities.
- Manufacturers can improve their yield alongside better resource management because HMIs optimize procedures to decrease operational stoppages.

3. ENSURING SAFETY AND RELIABILITY:

Modern manufacturing depends on HMIs to maintain safe and reliable operation of automated systems. Safety requires primary attention in industrial areas since equipment breakdowns along with operator mistakes can trigger severe aftermaths.

1. SAFETY FEATURES:

- Modern HMIs incorporate safety elements which include emergency stop buttons together with safety interlocks and alarm systems.

- Operational accidents can be prevented through these features because they allow operators immediate machinery shutdowns or help them respond to hazardous situations.
- Through the functionality of HMIs operators receive immediate safety warnings which detect both high temperatures and pressure elevations alongside equipment warning signs.

2. SYSTEM RELIABILITY:

- The tools offered by HMIs help operators achieve system reliability because they enable equipment monitoring and maintenance activities.
- Two essential HMIs features provide operators with diagnostic tools that identify equipment troubles before severe problems develop and predictive maintenance components that anticipate problems ahead of time.
- HMIs enable manufacturers to prevent equipment breakdowns and system downtime because they ensure systems run efficiently and without failures.

2.3. CHALLENGES IN HMI DESIGN:

Great challenges exist when designing successful HMIs although they remain important to the system. The resolution of these obstacles will lead to HMIs which provide intuitive operation and full compatibility with industrial devices and protocols.

1. Designing Intuitive and Functional HMIs:

- Effective Human-Machine Interface development represents a major design obstacle because it requires simultaneous achievement of intuitive and functional interfaces.
- focus on simplicity should not overshadow functionality in industrial interface design since operators need all essential tools to perform their work easily.
- The process of user-centered design employs user testing alongside feedback collection to solve this specific challenge.

2. The design process requires ensuring that HMI systems operate properly with industrial devices and protocols.

- HMI development in industrial environments especially requires designers to address device protocol diversity when designing interfaces because this determines system compatibility.
- The HMI system needs to integrate without issues into different equipment types including both legacy systems and modern IoT-enabled devices.
- The HMI software must support multiple communication protocols and offer configuration and device management tools to establish effective device-to-device communication.

3. Robust Error-Checking and Diagnostic Tools:

- System reliability depends heavily on strong methods to check for errors and diagnose system issues.
- The HMI system needs to integrate error detection tools which help operators identify causes and receive practical feedback about system issues.
- The system's advanced diagnostic tools implement error logs together with fault tracing components and predictive analytics to assist operators in forecasting and stopping future difficulties.

3. OVERVIEW OF GP-PRO EX:

Pro-face developed GP-Pro EX as a premier software solution which enables users to design and control Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) in industrial automation. The software provides designers with a complete set of features to build intuitive functional reliable HMIs that serve diverse industrial applications. The following section details GP-Pro EX's essential features which include its user-friendly design interface alongside simulation and testing tools and compatibility features and error-checking diagnostic capabilities. GP-Pro EX delivers advanced capabilities which transform it into a robust solution for improving human-machine interaction in industrial automation.

3.1. INTUITIVE DESIGN INTERFACE:

GP-Pro EX stands out because its user-friendly design interface makes it easy for users to build customized HMIs. The software provides accessible features that support users from beginners to professionals in their design work.

1.USER-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT:

- The drag-and-drop interface in GP-Pro EX enables designers to insert and position buttons sliders indicators and graphs through simple drag and drop operations.
- A visual interface provides users with clear menus as well as toolbars and icons that simplify the HMI design process.

2.CUSTOMIZABLE TEMPLATES:

- The software package contains a collection of editable templates which designers can use to build HMIs for typical industrial applications.
- Designers can transform these templates to match their particular requirements thus shortening the development process for new interfaces.

3.RAPID PROTOTYPING AND ITERATION:

- GP-Pro EX allows designers to build HMI designs through quick prototyping processes which facilitates fast design testing.
- The iterative design process of the software enables designers to implement feedback-driven changes which results in HMI products that fulfill operator requirements.

4.SUPPORT FOR COMPLEX LOGIC:

- The implementation of complex logic operations including bit inversion and arithmetic functions and conditional statements is possible through GP-Pro EX.
- Advanced HMIs resulting from this feature enable designers to implement complex control logic within automating systems.

3.2. SIMULATION AND TESTING TOOLS:

GP-Pro EX provides comprehensive simulation and testing features which help designers test their HMI designs before actual deployment. The HMI requires these tools to operate as designed while fulfilling the needs of industrial applications.

1.VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION:

- The virtual environment simulation feature of GP-Pro EX enables designers to test HMI designs through a system behavior replication tool.
- Designers can test the HMI through simulated conditions that let them confirm its operational performance in real-world operating environments.

2.EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES:

- Designers who simulate the HMI system before production can detect and fix potential problems before the design phase ends.
- The risk of field errors decreases when designers implement this approach because it prevents costly equipment damage and system downtime.

3.USER INTERACTION TESTING:

- Simulation tools provide designers with the opportunity to verify how users interact with the HMI so developers can confirm interface usability.
- The improved user interaction enables better usability of the system while reducing accidents resulting from operator mistakes.

3.3. COMPATIBILITY AND INTEGRATION:

GP-Pro EX functions as a versatile tool across multiple industrial applications because it supports numerous industrial devices and protocols. The HMI achieves effective communication with the entire automation system through its integration and compatibility features.

1. SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVICES:

- GP-Pro EX enables integration with multiple industrial devices which includes programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and sensors and actuators and IoT devices.
- Designers can develop HMIs which monitor and control multiple devices through a unified interface because of this compatibility feature.

2. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS:

- The software enables connection through various communication protocols including Modbus, Profibus, Ethernet/IP and additional protocols.
- The HMI maintains smooth communication with all equipment types through its ability to work with any protocol.

3. SEAMLESS INTEGRATION:

- The software allows designers to integrate with their current automation systems through a unified control system approach.
- The integration feature proves essential for manufacturing facilities which require different operational elements to function together.

3.4. ERROR CHECKING AND DIAGNOSTICS:

The error-checking and diagnostic tools in GP-Pro EX assist designers to detect and fix problems within their HMI designs. The tools serve as fundamental elements for preserving automated system reliability and safety standards.

1. ERROR DETECTION:

- The error-checking tools built into GP-Pro EX automatically identify logical errors and inconsistencies and compatibility issues that exist in HMI designs.
- The HMI deployment process becomes error-free through this method which reduces the possibility of field malfunctions.

2. DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS:

- The software package contains diagnostic tools which deliver detailed performance data and system problem information.
- The tools enable operators to determine problem origins so they can take necessary corrective measures which shortens system downtime and enhances system reliability.

3. SAFETY AND RELIABILITY:

- The system maintains greater reliability and safety because GP-Pro EX creates error inspection and diagnostic capabilities which locate errors before they reach deployed systems.
- The system's safety depends heavily on this capability because equipment breakdowns in critical areas create major risks.

4. CASE STUDY: THREE LAMP BIT INVERT.PRX EXAMPLE:

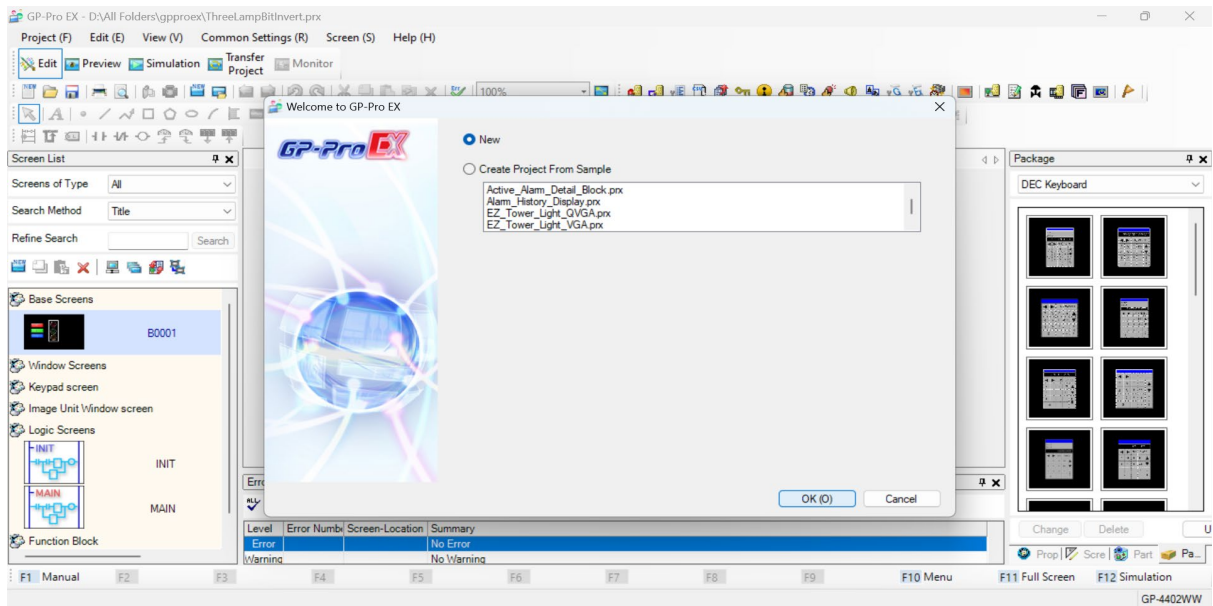
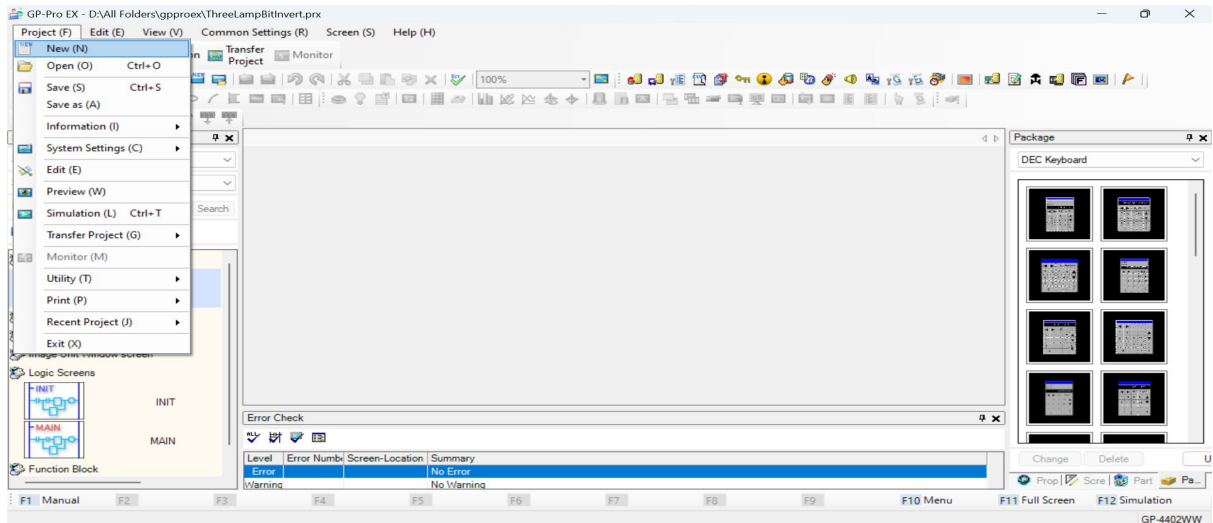
The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example demonstrates how GP-Pro EX enables the development and implementation of Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) for industrial automation. The HMI development process using GP-Pro EX demonstrates its ability to build a control interface for three lamps through bit inversion logic which is frequently used in industrial automation applications. Through this example we can see that GP-Pro EX executes complicated logic procedures while providing system emulation and ensures errorless deployment. The section details the project setup

4.1. PROJECT SETUP AND SCREEN DESIGN:

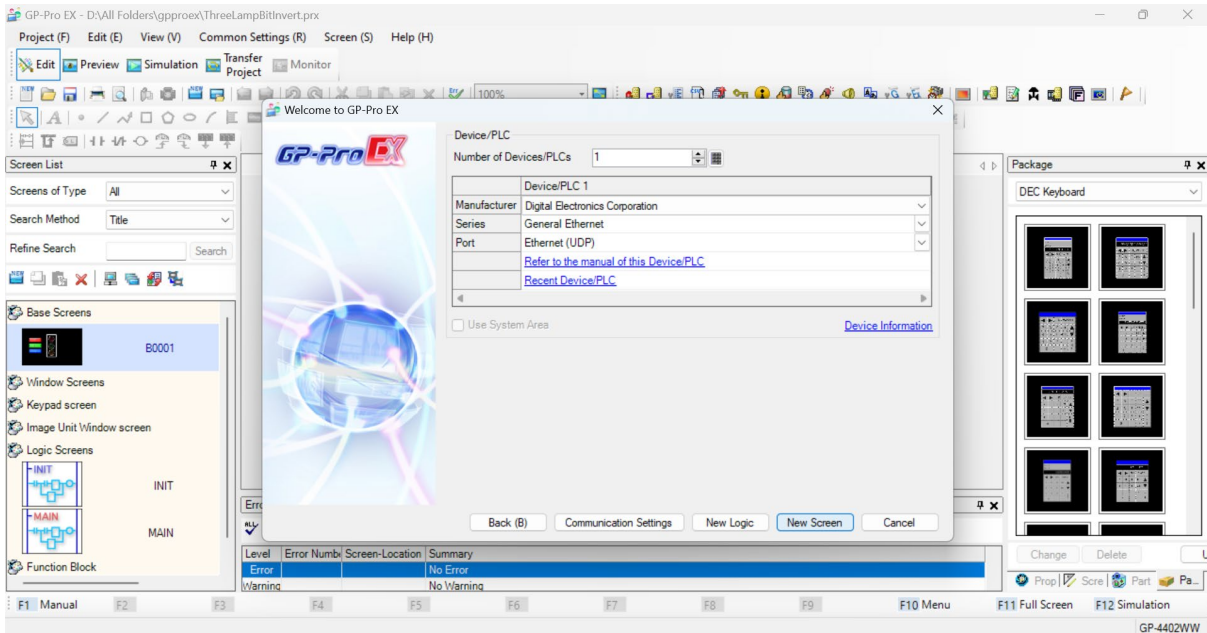
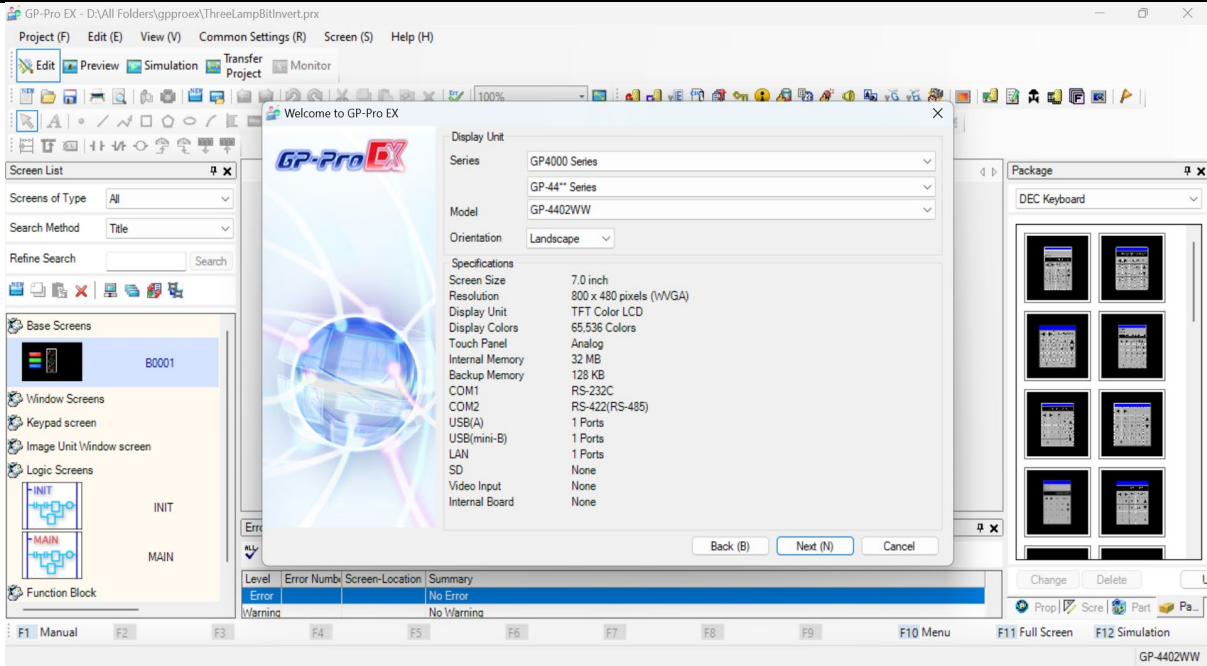
The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example begins with project setup and screen design as its initial step. The system requires an HMI interface which enables operators to manage three lamps while tracking their operational status in real time.

1. PROJECT SETUP:

- Open the software and start a new project.



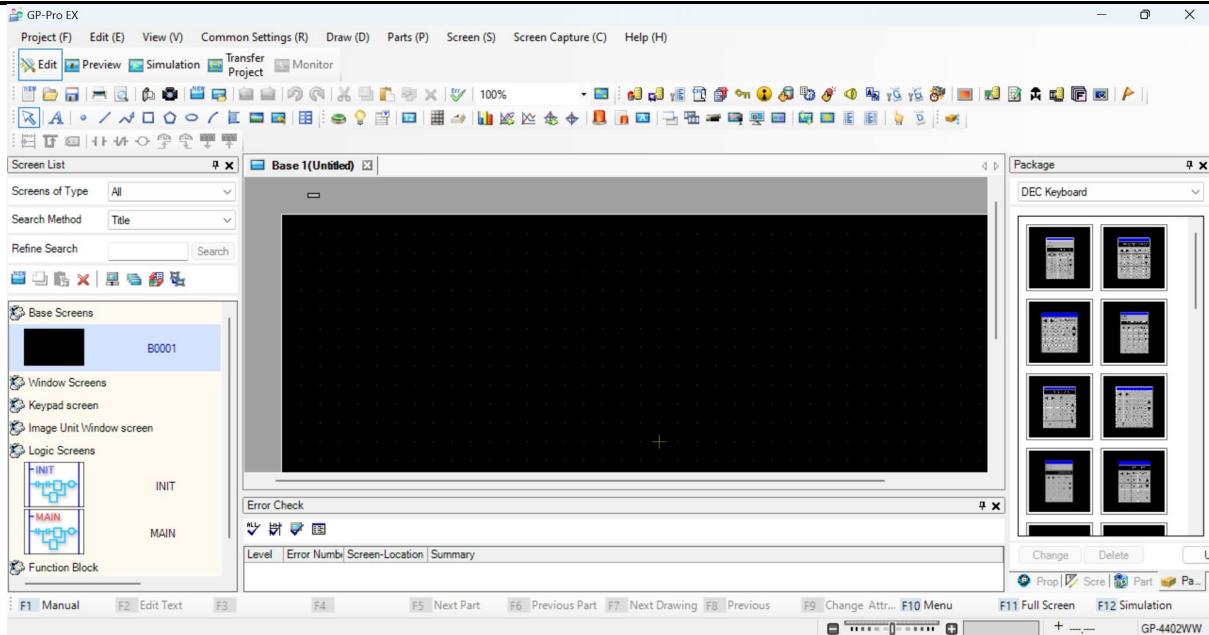
- Select all the necessary options according to your project.



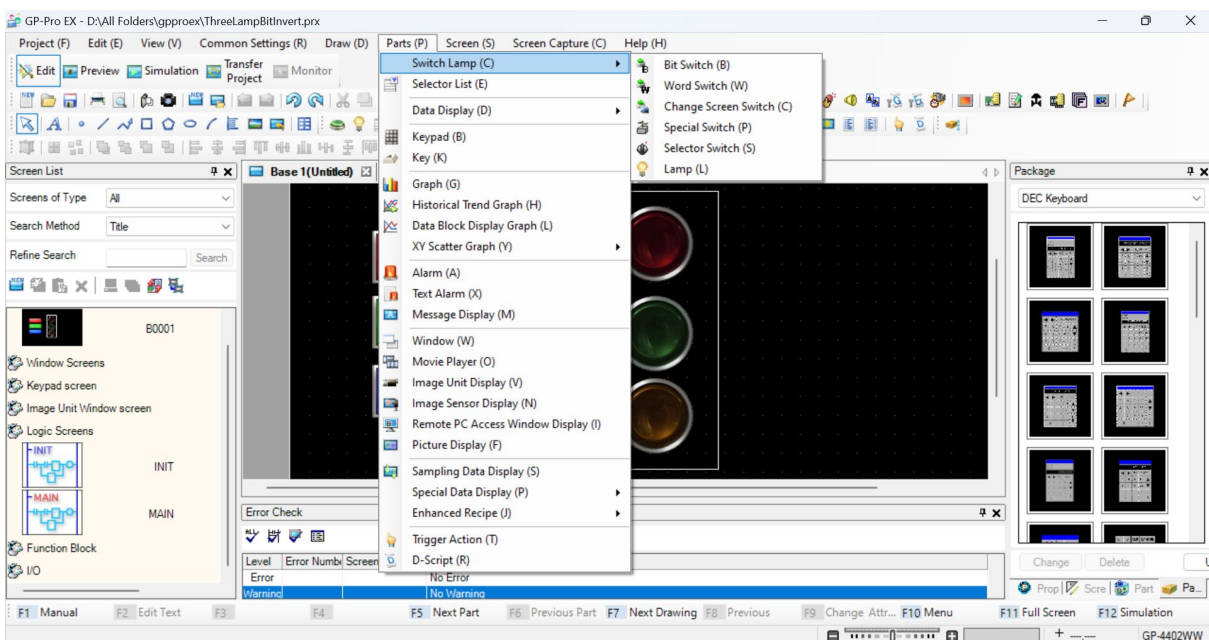
- The HMI project development starts by creating a new GP-Pro EX project.
- Through its user-friendly interface designers can establish projects and set system parameters and communication settings in a short amount of time.

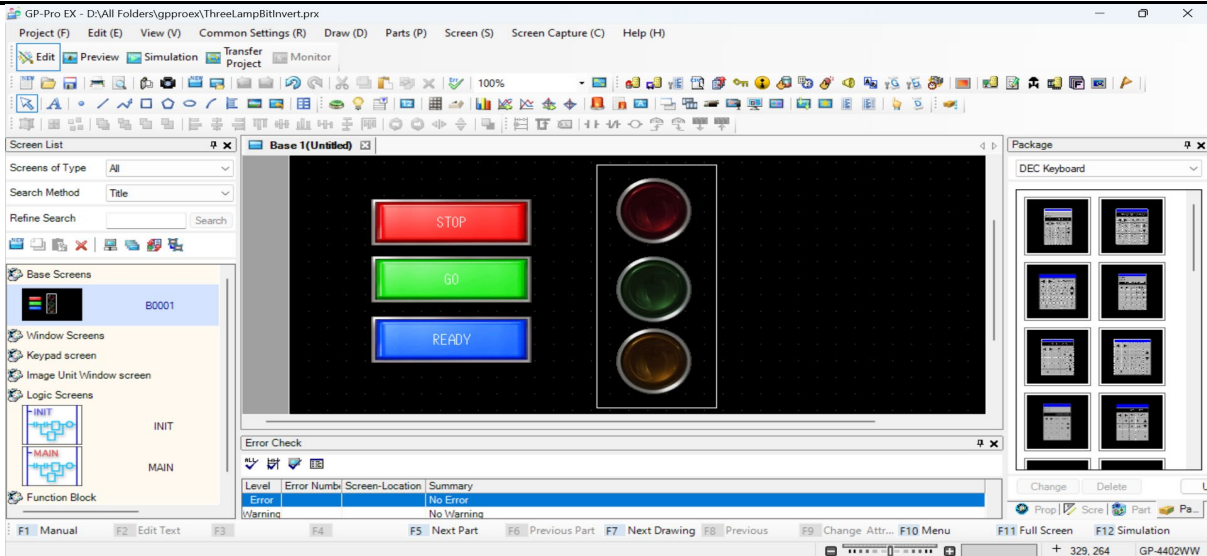
2. SCREEN DESIGN:

- The HMI contains various screens that deliver distinct operational capabilities:
 - The base screens function as the primary interface which shows system-wide status while granting access to additional screens.



- Select the options lamp and switches from the menu, write their names, and group all the components according to your project.





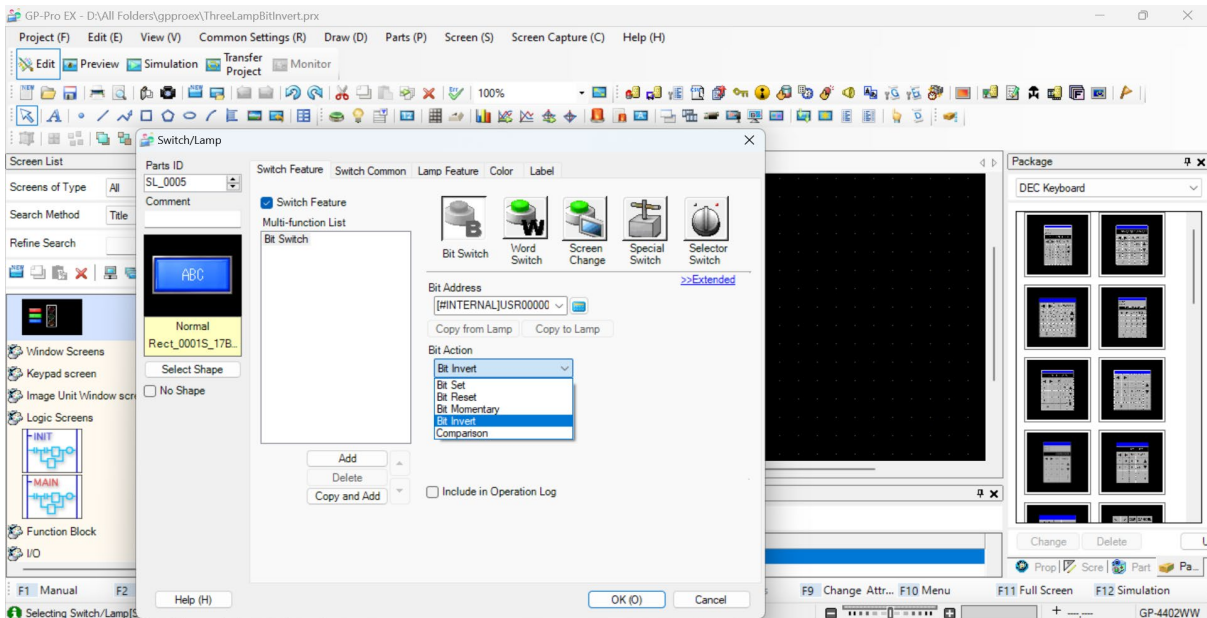
- The system displays detailed information through window screens which show the status of individual lamps.
 - The keypad screens enable operators to enter commands which include lamp on/off switching operations.
- The interface of GP-Pro EX allows users to design screens through its drag-and-drop functionality that enables easy element placement including buttons indicators and text fields.

3. FUNCTIONALITY:

- The base screen displays the status of the three lamps (e.g., on or off) and provides buttons for navigating to other screens.
- The window screens provide detailed information about each lamp, including its current state and any error messages.
- The keypad screen allows operators to input commands, such as toggling the lamps or resetting the system.

4.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF BIT INVERSION LOGIC:

The core functionality of the **ThreeLampBitInvert.prx** example is the **implementation of bit inversion logic**, which controls the state of the three lamps based on input signals.



1. BIT INVERSION LOGIC:

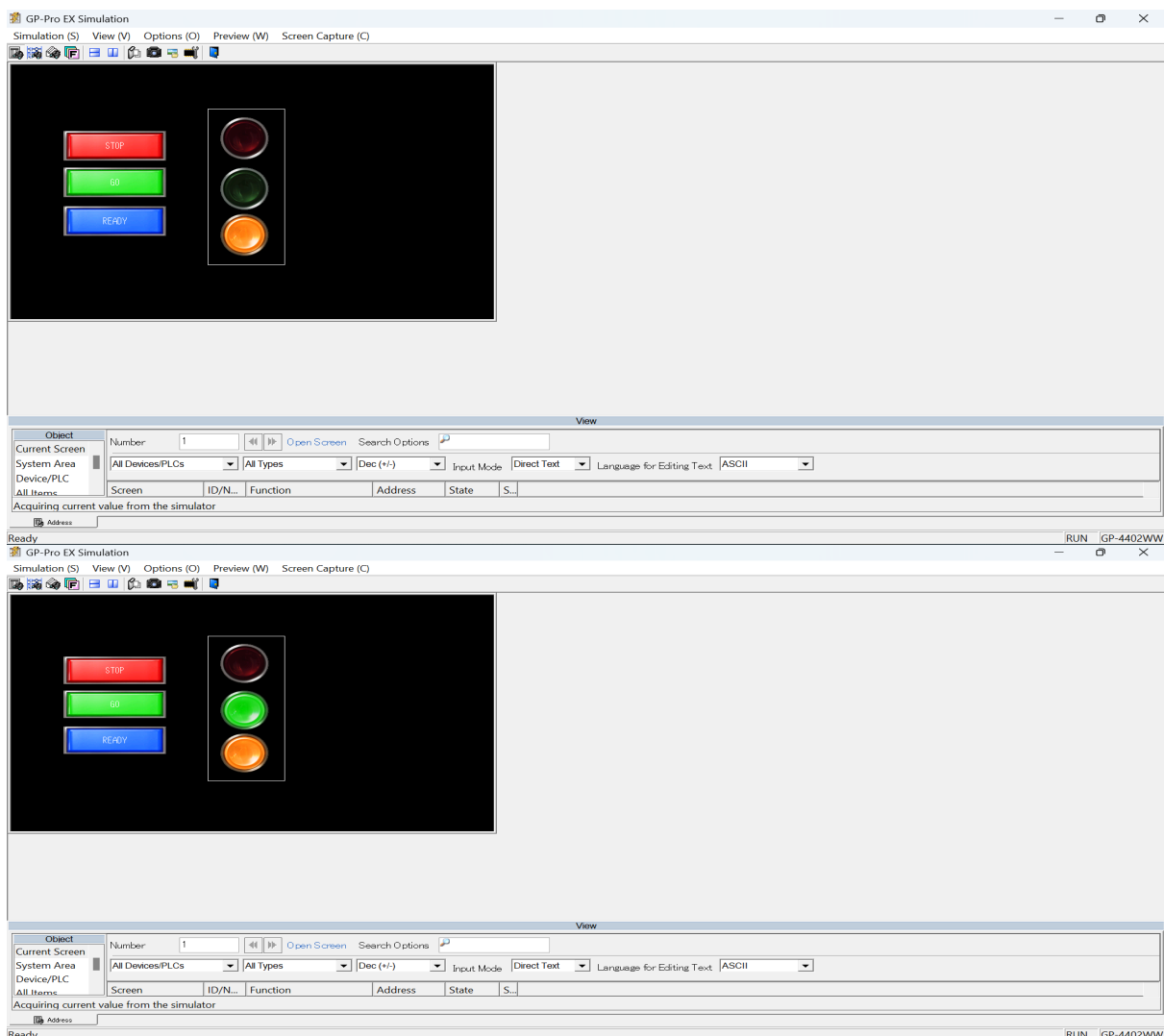
- The bit inversion logic represents a fundamental operation in industrial automation which enables devices (such as lamps) to switch states according to input signals.
- The logic system operates to change the lamp state when it receives an input signal by flipping its current status (the lamp turns off when it is on and vice versa).

2. FUNCTION BLOCKS:

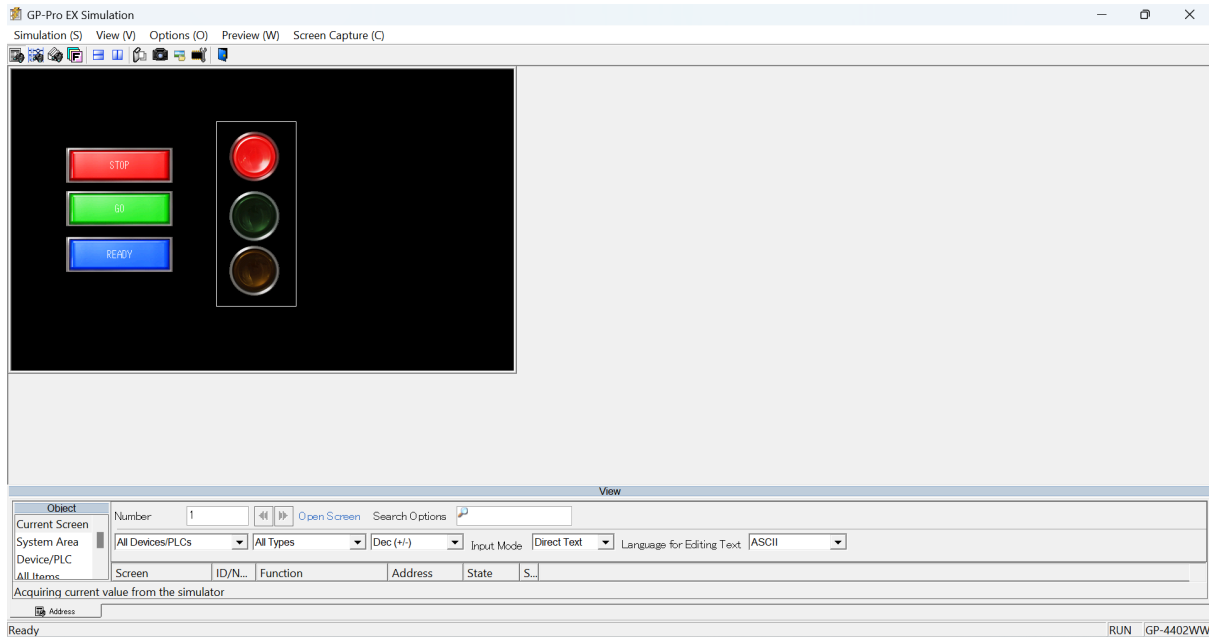
- GP-Pro EX implements the bit inversion logic through its built-in function blocks.
- The pre-made logical components of function blocks enable users to create advanced logic operations by easy configuration methods.
- The function blocks serve as input signal monitors which activate lamp state changes according to their configuration.

3. LOGIC CONFIGURATION:

- Users can configure the logic through GP-Pro EX's user-friendly interface by dropping function blocks into place and connecting them while setting their required parameters.
 - During configuration designers can check their logic through real-time feedback provided by the software.
- ### 4.3. Simulation and Validation:
- Once the HMI design and logic implementation are complete, the next step is **simulation and validation**. This step is crucial for ensuring that the HMI functions as intended before it is deployed in a real-world environment.
 - After the project simulation, we click on the READY button.
 - We click on the GO button.



- We click on the STOP button.



4.3. SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT:

- The simulation environment in GP-Pro EX duplicates the operational behaviour of the real system.
- The virtual environment enables designers to test the HMI performance under various conditions before deployment.

1.TESTING FUNCTIONALITY:

- During simulation designers can verify the HMI functionality by testing its bit inversion logic.
- The simulation environment enables designers to test input signals which allows them to verify that the lamps function correctly according to the intended logic.

2.IDENTIFYING ISSUES:

- The simulation enables designers to detect and solve potential problems that will affect the HMI before its deployment.
- The designers can identify and fix logic configuration problems that cause lamps to malfunction by following the source of the issue.

3.VALIDATION:

- After simulation completion the HMI transitions to deployment readiness only when all identified issues receive resolution.
- The validation process ensures that the HMI meets all industrial application requirements before deploying it to operational environments.

4.4. Error Checking and Troubleshooting:

4.4. ERROR CHECKING AND TROUBLESHOOTING:

Error checking and troubleshooting serve as the concluding steps in the ThreeLampBitInvert.prx example. The final stage verifies that the HMI contains no errors before its deployment.

1.ERROR CHECKING TOOLS:

- The error-checking tools in GP-Pro EX automatically detect logical errors and inconsistencies and compatibility problems in HMI designs.
- Designers receive complete feedback through these tools which enables them to solve problems quickly.

2.TROUBLESHOOTING:

- Designers can solve detected errors through the diagnostic tools available in GP-Pro EX.
- The function blocks provide designers with a path to locate bit inversion logic errors which enables them to perform required adjustments.

3. ENSURING RELIABILITY AND SAFETY:

- A System Must Perform Error checking and troubleshooting for its HMI because these activities ensure reliability and enhance safety levels.
- The designers can stop expensive maintenance stoppages as well as avoid equipment damages alongside safety concerns through early error detection during deployment.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A case study using ThreeLampBitInvert.prx demonstrates important features of GP-Pro EX software while showing its effects on operating systems between humans and machines in industrial automation. The study results demonstrate how GP-Pro EX performs regarding efficiency and usability and its effects on operational efficiency and human error reduction while examining user feedback and experience. The research demonstrates how GP-Pro EX delivers effective solutions which can boost industrial automation operations.

5.1. EFFICIENCY AND USABILITY OF GP-PRO EX:

The research established that GP-Pro EX delivers substantial enhancements to HMI design efficiency and usability which makes it an essential tool for industrial automation applications.

1.EFFICIENCY IN DESIGN:

- The drag-and-drop design features together with customizable templates within GP-Pro EX enabled fast and efficient HMI development for operators.
- The rapid prototyping capabilities of the software combined with real-time iterative design let designers shorten development schedules by conducting on-the-spot testing of their designs.

2.USABILITY:

- Users with different levels of expertise ranging from beginners to professionals could easily access the user-friendly interface of GP-Pro EX.
- During the development process designers found it straightforward to use and navigate GP-PRO EX because of its straightforward menus along with its toolbar structure and self-explanatory icons.

3.SIMULATION TOOLS:

- GP-Pro EX simulation tools gave designers an opportunity to check HMI functionality within a digital space instead of needing actual prototypes thus reducing both manufacturing costs and preventing field errors.
- The design tools allowed designers to detect and solve problems during early design stages which resulted in better operational efficiency.

5.2. IMPACT ON OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY:

The ThreeLampBitInvert.prx implementation showed how GP-Pro EX improves operational efficiency within industrial environments.

1.REAL-TIME DATA AND CONTROL:

- The HMI built with GP-Pro EX enabled operators to view live lamp status data which allowed them to track system conditions and make prompt responses.
- Through the HMI operators could easily access control options which enabled them to modify parameters and toggle the lamps thus decreasing manual intervention time.

2.REDUCTION IN DOWNTIME:

- The HMI offers real-time diagnostic feedback as well as operational information to operators which cuts down equipment downtime from both system faults and human mistakes.
- The system operated smoothly through immediate identification of problems followed by efficient resolution methods which ensured continuous efficient operations.

3.IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY:

- The HMI system achieved enhanced productivity because operators handled their tasks seamlessly with its streamlined interface and workflow without facing unnecessary interruptions.
- The HMI's competence in executing complex logic operations which included bit inversion automation enabled higher productivity rates for operators.

5.3. REDUCTION OF HUMAN ERROR:

According to research findings GP-Pro EX provided error-checking mechanisms and simulation functions which efficiently decreased human faults during HMI development and management.

1.ERROR-CHECKING TOOLS:

- The HMI design error-checking tools integrated into GP-Pro EX automatically found logical mistakes and inconsistencies and compatibility problems in the interface design.
- The tools generated thorough feedback which helped designers locate and fix problems before system deployment.

2.SIMULATION CAPABILITIES:

- Through GP-Pro EX simulation tools designers could test the HMI within a virtual environment which decreased the possibility of field-based errors.
- The simulation process allowed designers to monitor lamp behavior which helped them verify the correct operation of bit inversion logic and make necessary modifications.

3.IMPACT ON SYSTEM RELIABILITY:

- The system achieved higher reliability and safety because human errors were reduced through this implementation.
- The human-machine interface received positive feedback from operators because it provided straightforward feedback and simple operation which lowered the risk of operator errors.

6. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS:

The research revealed multiple obstacles and restrictions which users encounter when working with GP-Pro EX for HMI design and deployment. The implementation of GP-Pro EX faces three main obstacles because it requires trained personnel and struggles to work with older systems and creates issues with system expansion and adaptability. Industrial automation will benefit from GP-Pro EX potential only after resolving these identified concerns.

6.1. TRAINING AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS:

Effective use of GP-Pro EX suffers from major difficulties because professionals need specialized training along with sufficient skill sets for its operation.

1.SPECIALIZED TRAINING:

- The advanced software tool GP-Pro EX demands specialized training for users to harness its complete features and capabilities.
- The software presents a challenging learning process to operators who lack experience with HMI design and industrial automation.

2.EXPERTISE IN HMI DESIGN:

- The creation of successful HMIs demands complete knowledge of software systems and precise understanding of industrial application needs.
- The creation of functional and reliable HMIs requires users to possess knowledge about logic programming and data visualization and system integration concepts.

3.IMPACT ON ADOPTION:

- Specialized training and expert knowledge act as barriers to GP-Pro EX adoption especially among smaller organizations and resource-constrained businesses.
- Proficient system usage needs adequate training together with proper support to make full use of software features.

6.2. INTEGRATION WITH LEGACY SYSTEMS:

The integration of GP-Pro EX with legacy systems poses a major challenge because these older systems remain common in industrial environments.

1.COMPATIBILITY ISSUES:

- The compatibility between GP-Pro EX and legacy systems becomes a challenge because these systems operate with outdated communication protocols and hardware that lacks full interoperability.
- The integration process between these systems and GP-Pro EX often proves difficult to achieve because it demands extra configuration work or customizations.

2.LIMITED SUPPORT FOR OLDER PROTOCOLS:

- The wide protocol support of GP-Pro EX does not extend to all older or proprietary communication protocols.
- The software presents difficulties when used to integrate with legacy devices or systems that operate using these protocols.

3.COST AND COMPLEXITY:

- The integration of GP-Pro EX with legacy systems demands extra expenses and technical complexity that includes hardware upgrades and custom interface development.
- The adoption barriers stem from these factors which especially affect organizations that have restricted budgets or lack technical expertise.

6.3. SCALABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY:

The research revealed scalability and flexibility limitations of GP-Pro EX when used with extensive or complex industrial systems.

1.SCALABILITY FOR LARGE SYSTEMS:

- The effectiveness of GP-Pro EX extends to projects of small to medium size but scalability issues exist when working with large systems.
- The software encounters challenges when dealing with big datasets and controlling multiple devices at once because of increasing industrial system complexity and size.

2.FLEXIBILITY IN HANDLING COMPLEX LOGIC:

- The software supports complex logic operations but its ability to handle intricate or custom logic needs additional enhancement.
- Advanced automation designers need supplementary tools and features to develop effective custom solutions for their projects.

3.ADAPTABILITY TO CHANGING NEEDS:

- HMIs must remain able to transform their features because industrial systems experience ongoing system changes.
- The high level of customization available in GP-Pro EX needs improvement in its speed to adapt to new technologies and protocols.

7. FUTURE DIRECTIONS:

This research demonstrates the opportunity to develop HMI design software through GP-Pro EX and related applications. The future progress of industrial automation will direct HMI design toward the integration of new technologies and improvement of predictive maintenance features and easier interface management. This section examines upcoming evolution steps for GP-Pro EX software alongside similar industrial automation solutions which will enhance human-machine communication.

7.1. INCORPORATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING:

The field of HMI design stands to benefit most substantially from integrating artificial intelligence (AI) together with machine learning (ML) as future technology development. Automation production benefits significantly from these new technologies to redesign both HMIs and their usage methods in industrial environments.

1.ENHANCED PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE:

- The technology combination of AI and ML enables examination of huge sensor and device datasets to detect recurring patterns and anticipate equipment problems before their occurrence.
- The integration of predictive maintenance features into GP-Pro EX allows designers to develop HMIs which display real-time warnings and system recommendations that minimize equipment breakdowns and enhance operational reliability.

2.IMPROVED USER INTERACTION:

- User interaction experiences improvement through AI and ML because this technology enables HMIs to learn from observed user behaviors in order to become more adaptive.
- AI-enhanced HMIs can adjust their user interface to matches the operator's role and experience and their specific tasks thus creating a better user experience.

3.AUTOMATION OF COMPLEX TASKS:

- AI and ML enable humans to automate sophisticated tasks that include manufacturing schedule optimization and system diagnosis operations which decreases operator mental strain.
- The focus on higher-level decision-making by operators will enhance overall efficiency and productivity through this system.

7.2. ENHANCING PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE CAPABILITIES:

HMI design needs to focus on predictive maintenance development because it delivers important operational benefits through lower costs and better system reliability and enhanced efficiency rates.

1.INTEGRATION OF PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS:

- Improved versions of GP-Pro EX will combine predictive analytics features to examine sensor data for identifying potential equipment problems before they develop into larger issues.
- The predictive tools would enable immediate notifications and suggestion systems for operators to perform critical actions against equipment damage before it occurs.

2.CONDITION MONITORING:

- The system should implement predictive maintenance through condition monitoring features which monitor equipment health throughout its operational period.
- Continuous monitoring of key parameters including temperature vibration and pressure enables HMIs to give warning signals about potential issues which let maintenance staff conduct timely repairs.

3.COST SAVINGS AND EFFICIENCY:

- Through preventive maintenance operators gain substantial savings on maintenance costs because they can avoid disruptive equipment breakdowns and shorten maintenance time duration.

- Designers who integrate these capabilities into GP-Pro EX can develop HMIs that enhance system reliability and simultaneously generate cost efficiencies.

7.3. DEVELOPING MORE USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACES:

HMIs continue to grow in complexity so user interfaces need to improve their accessibility because they must reduce system operation demands on operators.

1.NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP):

- The next versions of GP-Pro EX should integrate NLP capabilities to enable operators to manage the HMI through natural language commands.
- The interface becomes easier to use and access through this update because operators who lack experience with standard HMI controls will benefit the most.

2.VOICE RECOGNITION:

- Voice recognition systems could make HMIs operable by voice commands thus enabling free-hand operations for users to manage equipment while accessing information with their voices.
- The system would serve operators best in situations that require multitasking or manual input becomes impossible.

3.ADAPTIVE INTERFACES:

- Future HMIs will adopt adaptive interfaces that automatically modify their configuration according to operator duties and experience as well as active tasks.
- An HMI system could show operators only essential information and controls which match their current tasks to create a more streamlined interface.

4.ENHANCED VISUALIZATION:

- New HMIs should include augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) visualization technologies for providing advanced intuitive interfaces through which operators can interact with systems more intuitively.
- The implementation of these technologies would allow operators to view complex systems in innovative ways which enhances their system monitoring and control capabilities.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

REFERENCES

- Groover, M. P. (2020). *Automation, Production Systems, and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing*. Pearson Education.
- Bishop, R. H. (2017). *Mechatronics: An Introduction*. CRC Press.
- Nof, S. Y. (2009). *Springer Handbook of Automation*. Springer.
- Endsley, M. R. (2017). From Here to Autonomy: Lessons Learned from Human–Automation Research. *Human Factors*, 59(1), 5–27.
- Sheridan, T. B. (2016). Human–Robot Interaction: Status and Challenges. *Human Factors*, 58(4), 525–532.
- Lee, J., Bagheri, B., & Kao, H. A. (2015). A Cyber-Physical Systems architecture for Industry 4.0-based manufacturing systems. *Manufacturing Letters*, 3, 18–23.
- Baines, T., Lightfoot, H., & Smart, P. (2011). Servitization within manufacturing: Exploring the provision of advanced services and their impact on vertical integration. *Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management*, 22(7), 947–954.
- Pro-face. (n.d.). *GP-Pro EX User Manual*. Pro-face by Schneider Electric.
- Norman, D. A. (2013). *The Design of Everyday Things: Revised and Expanded Edition*. Basic Books.

- Wickens, C. D., Lee, J. D., Liu, Y., & Becker, S. E. G. (2004). *An Introduction to Human Factors Engineering*. Pearson Education.
- Parasuraman, R., Sheridan, T. B., & Wickens, C. D. (2000). A Model for Types and Levels of Human Interaction with Automation. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, 30(3), 286–297.
- Jardine, A. K. S., Lin, D., & Banjevic, D. (2006). A review on machinery diagnostics and prognostics implementing condition-based maintenance. *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*, 20(7), 1483–1510.
- Lee, J., & Lee, J. (2015). Smart Factory Systems. *Informatik-Spektrum*, 38(3), 230–235.
- Zhang, W., Yang, D., & Wang, H. (2019). Data-Driven Methods for Predictive Maintenance in Industrial Automation: A Survey. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, 15(5), 3084–3095.
- Kagermann, H., Helbig, J., Hellinger, A., & Wahlster, W. (2013). *Recommendations for Implementing the Strategic Initiative INDUSTRIE 4.0*. National Academy of Science and Engineering.
- Monostori, L. (2014). Cyber-physical production systems: Roots, expectations and R&D challenges. *Procedia CIRP*, 17, 9–13.
- Wang, L., Törngren, M., & Onori, M. (2015). Current status and advancement of cyber-physical systems in manufacturing. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 37, 517–527.
- Nielsen, J. (1994). *Usability Engineering*. Morgan Kaufmann.
- Shneiderman, B., Plaisant, C., Cohen, M., Jacobs, S., & Elmqvist, N. (2016). *Designing the User Interface: Strategies for Effective Human-Computer Interaction*. Pearson.
- Endsley, M. R. (1995). Toward a Theory of Situation Awareness in Dynamic Systems. *Human Factors*, 37(1), 32–64.
- McKinsey & Company. (2020). *The Future of Work in Industrial Automation*. McKinsey Global Institute.
- World Economic Forum. (2018). *The Future of Jobs Report 2018*. World Economic Forum.
- Deloitte. (2019). *Smart Factory: The Future of Manufacturing*. Deloitte Insights.
- Schneider Electric. (2021). *GP-Pro EX Software Overview*. Schneider Electric White Paper.
- Pro-face. (2020). *HMI Solutions for Industry 4.0*. Pro-face Technical Report.