

FAULT PREDICTION AND PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM FOR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

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ABSTRACT

In modern industrial environments, machine reliability plays a crucial role in maintaining productivity and minimizing operational costs. Unexpected equipment failures can result in significant downtime, financial losses, and reduced efficiency. This project presents a predictive maintenance system that utilizes real-time sensor data and machine learning techniques to detect faults and predict maintenance requirements in manufacturing machines. The system integrates multiple sensors, including vibration, temperature, voltage, and current sensors, to continuously monitor machine conditions. An ESP32 microcontroller collects the sensor data and transmits it to a server using the MQTT protocol. A Python-based backend receives and processes this real-time data and applies machine learning algorithms to identify abnormal patterns and predict potential failures. The proposed system enables early fault detection and estimates maintenance schedules based on machine behavior, allowing proactive decision-making. By reducing unplanned downtime and optimizing maintenance activities, the system improves overall equipment efficiency and lifespan. The solution is cost-effective, scalable, and suitable for industrial automation and smart manufacturing applications.

Keywords:

Predictive Maintenance, Fault Prediction, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning, ESP32 Microcontroller, MQTT Protocol, Real-Time Monitoring, Industrial Automation, Smart Manufacturing, Sensor-Based Monitoring, Vibration Sensor, Temperature Sensor, Equipment Health Monitoring, Fault Detection, Industrial IoT (IIoT)

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving industrial environment, maintaining the continuous and efficient operation of manufacturing machines is essential for achieving high productivity, product quality, and reduced operational costs. Modern industries heavily depend on automated machinery and production systems that operate continuously under varying environmental and workload conditions. Due to continuous operation, machines experience mechanical stress, electrical fluctuations, vibration, overheating, and wear and tear over time. If these issues are not detected at an early stage, they may lead to sudden machine breakdowns, production delays, increased maintenance expenses, and potential safety hazards for workers and equipment.

Traditionally, industries have relied on two common maintenance strategies: reactive maintenance and preventive maintenance. Reactive maintenance involves repairing equipment only after a failure occurs. Although simple to implement, this approach often results in unexpected downtime, costly repairs, and production losses. Preventive maintenance, on the other hand, involves servicing machines at scheduled intervals regardless of their actual condition. While this method reduces sudden failures to some extent, it may lead to unnecessary maintenance activities, increased labor costs, and wastage of machine components that are still functioning properly.

To overcome the limitations of traditional maintenance methods, industries are increasingly adopting predictive maintenance systems that utilize real-time monitoring, Internet of Things (IoT), and machine learning technologies. Predictive maintenance focuses on continuously analyzing machine conditions and predicting faults before actual failures occur. This approach allows maintenance activities to be performed only when required, improving machine reliability and reducing maintenance costs.

The proposed project presents a smart fault prediction and predictive maintenance system for manufacturing

machines using IoT and machine learning techniques. The system employs multiple sensors such as vibration sensors, temperature sensors, voltage sensors, and current sensors to continuously monitor machine health and operating conditions. These sensors provide critical information related to machine performance and help identify abnormal behavior such as overheating, excessive vibration, electrical overload, or component wear.

An ESP32 microcontroller is used as the central processing and communication unit for collecting sensor data. The collected data is transmitted wirelessly to a centralized server using the lightweight MQTT communication protocol, which enables efficient and real-time data transfer. A Python-based backend system receives the sensor data and performs preprocessing, feature extraction, and machine learning analysis to identify abnormal operating patterns and predict possible faults.

The machine learning model analyzes historical and real-time sensor data to classify machine conditions and estimate maintenance requirements. Based on the analysis results, the system generates alerts and maintenance recommendations, enabling operators to take preventive actions before critical failures occur. This helps reduce unplanned downtime, improve equipment lifespan, optimize maintenance scheduling, and enhance overall industrial productivity.

The proposed system is cost-effective, scalable, and suitable for modern industrial automation and Industry 4.0 applications. By integrating IoT technology with intelligent data analysis, the project contributes toward the development of smart manufacturing systems capable of autonomous monitoring and predictive decision-making.

1.1 Background

The rapid advancement of industrial automation and smart manufacturing has significantly increased the dependence on machines and automated systems in manufacturing industries. Machines such as motors, pumps, conveyor systems, compressors, and industrial equipment are required to operate continuously to maintain production efficiency and meet growing market demands. As industries move toward Industry 4.0 and digital transformation, ensuring machine reliability and minimizing operational interruptions have become major priorities.

In traditional industrial environments, maintenance activities are generally performed using reactive or preventive maintenance strategies. Reactive maintenance involves repairing equipment only after a breakdown occurs, which often results in unexpected downtime, production losses, and high repair costs. Preventive maintenance, although more organized, is based on fixed maintenance schedules rather than the actual condition of machines. This may lead to unnecessary servicing, increased maintenance expenses, and inefficient use of resources.

With the development of Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and machine learning technologies, industries are increasingly adopting predictive maintenance systems. Predictive maintenance focuses on continuously monitoring machine conditions and analyzing operational data to predict failures before they happen. This approach helps industries reduce downtime, optimize maintenance schedules, improve equipment lifespan, and enhance overall productivity.

Machine parameters such as vibration, temperature, voltage, and current provide important information about equipment health. Abnormal changes in these parameters may indicate issues like overheating, imbalance, electrical faults, or mechanical wear. By continuously collecting and analyzing sensor data, industries can identify early warning signs of machine failure and take corrective actions in advance.

Recent advancements in low-cost microcontrollers like ESP32 and lightweight communication protocols such as MQTT have made real-time machine monitoring more practical and affordable. Additionally, machine learning algorithms enable intelligent analysis of sensor data for accurate fault detection and maintenance prediction. These technologies together form the foundation of smart predictive maintenance systems used in modern industrial applications.

This project is developed based on these emerging technologies and aims to provide a smart, cost-effective, and scalable solution for fault prediction and predictive maintenance in manufacturing machines. The integration of IoT and machine learning allows industries to move from traditional maintenance approaches toward intelligent and data-driven maintenance systems suitable for Industry 4.0 environments.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The rapid growth of industrial automation and smart manufacturing has increased the importance of predictive maintenance and fault detection systems in manufacturing industries. Traditional maintenance approaches such as reactive maintenance and preventive maintenance are often inefficient because they either respond after failures occur or perform maintenance unnecessarily. To overcome these limitations,

researchers have focused on integrating Internet of Things (IoT), machine learning, and sensor technologies for real-time machine monitoring and predictive maintenance.

Early studies on machine condition monitoring primarily used statistical and threshold-based techniques for detecting faults in industrial machines. Parameters such as vibration, temperature, voltage, and current were analyzed to identify abnormal machine behavior. Although these conventional methods were simple and cost-effective, they lacked the ability to accurately predict future failures and adapt to varying operating conditions [1], [2].

With advancements in IoT technology, real-time monitoring systems have become more practical and efficient. Researchers introduced IoT-based predictive maintenance systems using sensors and wireless communication protocols to continuously collect machine data. MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) emerged as a popular lightweight communication protocol due to its low bandwidth usage and real-time data transmission capability. Studies demonstrated that integrating ESP32 microcontrollers with MQTT communication significantly improved remote monitoring and reduced system complexity [3], [4].

Machine learning techniques have further enhanced predictive maintenance systems by enabling intelligent fault analysis and prediction. Algorithms such as Decision Trees, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Logistic Regression were widely applied for machine fault classification. These models analyze historical and real-time sensor data to identify patterns associated with machine failures. Research findings indicate that machine learning-based systems achieve higher fault detection accuracy compared to traditional rule-based approaches [5], [6].

Among advanced machine learning algorithms, ensemble methods such as Random Forest and XGBoost have gained attention for predictive maintenance applications. These models effectively handle large sensor datasets and capture complex relationships between machine parameters. Comparative studies show that XGBoost provides improved prediction accuracy, faster processing, and better fault classification performance in industrial environments [7], [8].

Recent research has also explored deep learning approaches such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for predictive maintenance. These techniques are capable of learning complex temporal and non-linear patterns from sensor data. LSTM models are particularly effective for time-series analysis and remaining useful life prediction in rotating machinery. However, deep learning methods require large datasets, higher computational power, and longer training time, which can increase implementation cost [9], [10].

Several studies have highlighted the importance of vibration analysis in fault prediction systems. Vibration sensors are widely used to detect mechanical issues such as bearing faults, shaft imbalance, and misalignment. Researchers combined vibration analysis with Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and machine learning algorithms to improve fault diagnosis accuracy. Experimental results showed that vibration-based predictive maintenance systems can identify machine abnormalities at early stages and reduce downtime significantly [11].

Temperature monitoring is another important aspect of predictive maintenance systems. Excessive heat generation often indicates mechanical wear, overload conditions, or electrical faults. Researchers developed sensor-based systems using temperature and current monitoring to identify overheating and abnormal power consumption in industrial motors. The integration of multiple sensors improved system reliability and enhanced fault prediction performance [12].

Cloud computing and edge computing technologies have also been integrated into predictive maintenance frameworks. Cloud-based systems provide centralized storage, large-scale analytics, and remote accessibility, while edge computing enables faster local processing with reduced latency. Studies show that combining edge devices like ESP32 with cloud platforms improves scalability and supports Industry 4.0 applications [13], [14].

Despite significant advancements, several challenges remain in predictive maintenance systems. These include sensor calibration issues, handling large volumes of real-time data, cybersecurity risks in IoT communication, and maintaining model accuracy under changing operating conditions. Additionally, many existing systems focus mainly on fault detection rather than predicting maintenance schedules and remaining useful life [15].

Therefore, this project proposes a smart fault prediction and predictive maintenance system using IoT sensors, ESP32 microcontroller, MQTT communication, and machine learning techniques. The system aims to continuously monitor machine parameters, detect abnormal conditions at an early stage, and predict maintenance requirements to reduce downtime, improve equipment reliability, and support smart

manufacturing environments.

2.1 Comparative Analysis of Existing Work

No.	Study	Model Used	Dataset	XAI Used	Strength	Limitation
1	Low-Cost IoT Predictive Maintenance (2025)	FFT + ML	Vibration sensor data	No	Low-cost solution	Moderate accuracy
2	IoT-Based Predictive Maintenance (2024)	Random Forest	Industrial sensor data	No	Real-time monitoring	Internet dependency
3	ML-Based Predictive Maintenance (2024)	AdaBoost	Fault dataset	No	High classification accuracy	Large training data required
4	IoT-Enabled Maintenance Framework (2025)	Decision Tree	Motor sensor data	No	Multi-sensor analysis	Scalability issues
5	Dashboard Predictive Maintenance (2025)	ML Analytics	Industrial IoT data	No	Good visualization	Limited prediction capability
6	AI-Based Smart Maintenance (2024)	Linear Regression	Smart sensor data	No	Energy efficient	Low complex fault accuracy
7	Deep Learning Predictive System (2024)	LSTM	Time-series machine data	Partial	Handles sequential data	High computational cost
8	Rotating Machine Fault Detection (2023)	SVM	Bearing vibration data	No	Accurate fault detection	Limited application scope
9	Industrial Equipment Monitoring (2024)	Random Forest	Current & temperature data	No	Reliable monitoring	Sensor calibration needed
10	Explainable Predictive Maintenance (2023)	XGBoost	Industrial IoT dataset	SHAP	Better interpretability	Complex implementation
11	Smart Motor Fault Prediction (2024)	ANN	Motor operational data	No	Learns complex patterns	Black-box nature
12	Edge-Based Predictive Maintenance (2025)	CNN	Edge sensor dataset	No	Reduced latency	Hardware limitations
13	Predictive Maintenance for Industry 4.0 (2024)	Hybrid ML	Multi-sensor dataset	No	Improved efficiency	Expensive deployment
14	Real-Time Fault Monitoring System (2023)	KNN	Real-time machine data	No	Simple implementation	Lower scalability
15	Intelligent Machine Health Monitoring (2025)	XGBoost + IoT	Manufacturing dataset	SHAP	High prediction accuracy	Requires powerful processing

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Dataset Description

This project utilizes real-time sensor data collected from manufacturing machines to develop a predictive maintenance and fault prediction system. The dataset consists of multiple machine operating parameters obtained through IoT sensors such as vibration sensors, temperature sensors, voltage sensors, and current sensors. These parameters provide important information regarding the health and performance of industrial equipment under different operating conditions.

The vibration sensor data is used to detect mechanical abnormalities such as imbalance, bearing wear, shaft misalignment, and excessive machine movement. Temperature sensor readings help identify overheating conditions caused by friction, overload, or poor cooling mechanisms. Voltage and current sensor data are utilized to monitor electrical behavior and detect issues such as power fluctuations, overload conditions, and abnormal energy consumption.

The ESP32 microcontroller continuously collects sensor readings in real time and transmits them to the server using the MQTT communication protocol. The collected dataset contains both normal operating conditions and faulty operating conditions, enabling the machine learning model to learn the differences between healthy and abnormal machine behavior.

The dataset includes:

- Vibration values
- Temperature readings
- Voltage measurements
- Current consumption values
- Timestamp information
- Machine condition labels (Normal / Warning / Fault)

The collected data represents different machine states and operating environments, making it suitable for training predictive maintenance models. By analyzing this dataset, the system can identify abnormal patterns and predict machine failures before actual breakdowns occur.

3.2 Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is an essential step in developing an accurate and reliable predictive maintenance system. Real-time sensor data collected from industrial environments may contain noise, missing values, fluctuations, and inconsistent readings due to environmental conditions and sensor limitations. Therefore, preprocessing techniques were applied to improve data quality and ensure efficient machine learning performance.

The first preprocessing step involved handling missing and inconsistent sensor readings. Missing numerical values from vibration, temperature, voltage, and current sensors were replaced using mean or median values to maintain data continuity. Duplicate records and corrupted entries were removed to reduce noise in the dataset.

Since machine learning algorithms require properly scaled input values, feature normalization and standardization techniques were applied. Parameters such as voltage, current, temperature, and vibration operate on different numerical ranges, so scaling ensures balanced model learning and prevents bias toward higher-value features.

Sensor data smoothing techniques were also applied to reduce sudden fluctuations and unwanted noise. Outlier detection methods helped identify abnormal sensor spikes caused by communication errors or temporary disturbances.

The collected dataset was labeled into three machine conditions:

- Normal
- Warning
- Fault

This labeling process helps the machine learning model classify machine conditions accurately. Correlation analysis was also performed to identify the relationship between sensor parameters and machine faults.

Finally, the dataset was divided into training and testing sets using an 80:20 ratio. The training set was used for model learning, while the testing set was used to evaluate prediction performance and fault detection accuracy.

3.3 Fault Detection Baseline Model

A basic machine learning classification model was initially implemented as a baseline approach for machine

fault detection. Logistic Regression and Decision Tree algorithms were considered for initial experimentation because of their simplicity, low computational complexity, and easy implementation.

The baseline model analyzes sensor inputs such as vibration, temperature, voltage, and current values to determine whether the machine is operating under normal or faulty conditions. The model estimates the probability of machine failure based on sensor patterns and predefined thresholds.

Although baseline models provide simple and interpretable results, they have limitations in handling complex non-linear relationships between sensor parameters. Industrial machine behavior often involves complicated interactions among multiple variables, making simple linear models less effective for highly accurate fault prediction.

The baseline model serves as a reference for comparing the performance improvement achieved by advanced machine learning techniques.

Formula

$$P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{1 + e - (b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n)}$$

Where:

- $P(Y=1)$ = Probability of machine fault
- b_0 = Bias term
- b_n = Model coefficients
- x_n = Sensor input features

3.4 Machine Learning Model

To improve prediction accuracy and fault classification performance, advanced machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and XGBoost were utilized. Among these, XGBoost was selected due to its high efficiency, scalability, and ability to handle complex industrial datasets.

XGBoost operates using an ensemble learning approach where multiple decision trees are built sequentially. Each new tree focuses on correcting the errors made by previous trees, enabling the model to capture non-linear relationships and subtle fault patterns in machine sensor data.

The model processes:

- Vibration readings
- Temperature values
- Voltage fluctuations
- Current consumption patterns

Using these features, the algorithm classifies machine conditions into normal, warning, or fault categories.

XGBoost also provides:

- High prediction accuracy
- Fast processing speed
- Better handling of noisy data
- Reduced overfitting through regularization

These characteristics make it highly suitable for predictive maintenance applications in smart manufacturing systems.

Formula

$$i = \sum_k = 1Kfk(xi), fk \in F$$

Where:

- y_i = Predicted output
- f_k = Decision trees
- F = Space of regression trees

3.5 Predictive Maintenance Analysis

The predictive maintenance module continuously analyzes machine sensor data to estimate equipment health and maintenance requirements. Machine learning algorithms compare real-time sensor values with learned operational patterns to identify abnormalities before failures occur.

The system detects:

- Overheating conditions
- Excessive vibration
- Power instability

- Electrical overload
- Mechanical wear

When abnormal conditions are identified, the system generates alerts and maintenance recommendations. This enables operators to perform maintenance activities proactively rather than waiting for machine failure.

Real-time analysis improves:

- Equipment lifespan
- Production efficiency
- Maintenance scheduling
- Operational safety

The predictive maintenance approach significantly reduces unplanned downtime and maintenance costs in industrial environments.

3.6 IoT Communication and Data Transmission

The system uses IoT technology for real-time monitoring and wireless communication. The ESP32 microcontroller collects sensor data and transmits it to a centralized server using the MQTT protocol.

MQTT was selected because:

- It is lightweight
- Requires low bandwidth
- Supports real-time communication
- Suitable for industrial IoT systems

The communication process includes:

1. Sensor data acquisition
2. Data formatting using JSON
3. Wireless data transmission
4. Server-side data reception
5. Machine learning analysis
6. Alert generation

This architecture enables remote monitoring of industrial machines from any location using internet connectivity.

3.1 Evaluation Metrics

To comprehensively evaluate model performance, multiple metrics were used. Precision measures the proportion of correctly identified fraudulent transactions among all predicted fraud cases, while Recall indicates the model's ability to detect actual fraud instances. The F1-score provides a balance between Precision and Recall, making it suitable for imbalanced datasets. Accuracy represents the overall correctness of the model but is less reliable in skewed data scenarios. Therefore, the Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC) was also used, as it evaluates the model's ability to distinguish between fraudulent and non-fraudulent transactions across different threshold values. These metrics collectively provide a robust evaluation framework for comparing different models.

Formulas

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

$$F1 = 2 \cdot \frac{Precision \cdot Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$AUC = \int_0^1 TPR(FPR) d(FPR)$$

4 . EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

The experimental analysis was conducted to evaluate the performance and reliability of the proposed fault prediction and predictive maintenance system for manufacturing machines. The experiments focused on analyzing the effectiveness of machine learning models in identifying abnormal machine behavior and predicting maintenance requirements using real-time sensor data.

The system was tested using sensor data collected from vibration, temperature, voltage, and current sensors connected to industrial machines through an ESP32 microcontroller. The collected data represented both normal operating conditions and faulty machine conditions such as overheating, excessive vibration, electrical overload, and abnormal current consumption.

The experiments were implemented using Python-based tools and libraries including Scikit-learn, NumPy, Pandas, MQTT, and XGBoost. The dataset was divided into training and testing sets using an 80:20 ratio to evaluate the performance of different models under realistic conditions. Multiple evaluation metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score were used to measure system effectiveness.

The study compared the performance of:

- Logistic Regression (Baseline Model)
- Random Forest
- XGBoost

In addition to prediction accuracy, the experimental analysis also examined:

- Real-time monitoring capability
- Fault detection response time
- System reliability
- Computational efficiency
- Predictive maintenance performance

The integration of IoT communication and machine learning enabled continuous monitoring and intelligent analysis of machine conditions, making the system suitable for smart manufacturing and Industry 4.0 environments.

Figure 3: Sensor Data Monitoring Dashboard

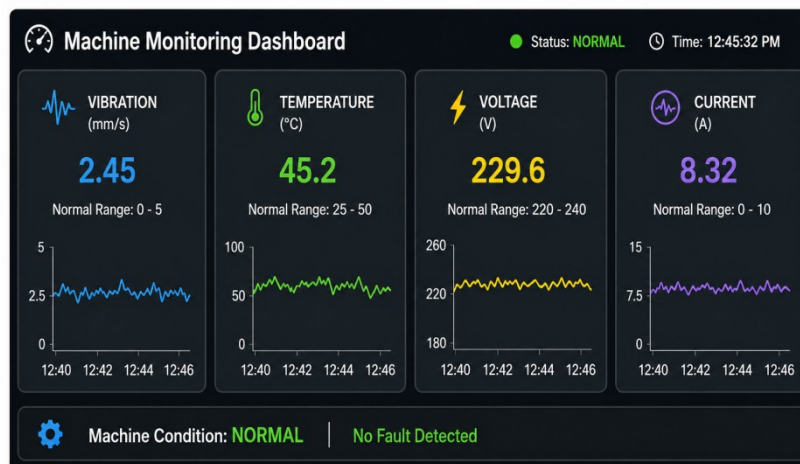


Figure 3 illustrates the real-time monitoring dashboard displaying machine parameters such as vibration, temperature, voltage, and current. The dashboard continuously updates sensor readings received through MQTT communication and provides machine status information. Abnormal values are highlighted to indicate warning or fault conditions.

Figure 4: Machine Fault Detection Workflow

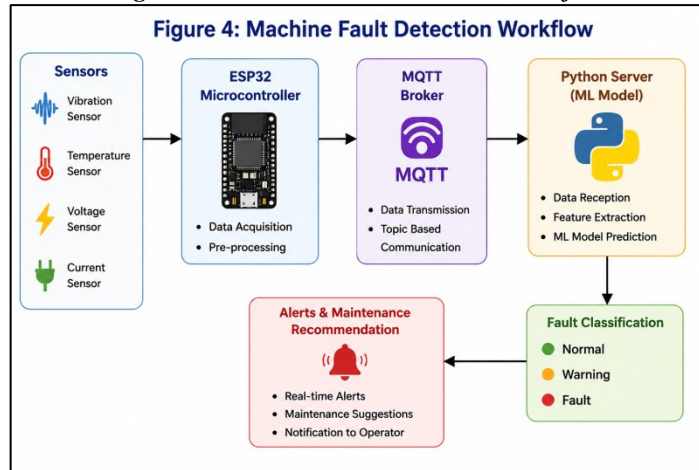


Figure 4 shows the workflow of the proposed predictive maintenance system. Sensor data collected by the ESP32 microcontroller is transmitted to the server using MQTT protocol. The machine learning model analyzes the incoming data and classifies machine conditions into normal, warning, or fault categories. Alerts are generated whenever abnormal conditions are detected.

4.1 Results on Machine Sensor Dataset

The machine sensor dataset contains real-time operational parameters collected from industrial machines under different working conditions. The dataset includes both healthy machine data and faulty machine data, enabling the models to learn abnormal patterns associated with machine failures.

The Logistic Regression model was initially used as a baseline model for fault classification. The model achieved acceptable accuracy in identifying basic fault conditions but struggled to capture complex non-linear relationships between machine parameters. Although the model produced fast predictions with low computational requirements, its fault detection capability was comparatively lower for complex operating conditions.

The Random Forest model demonstrated improved performance by handling multiple decision trees and capturing non-linear relationships between vibration, temperature, voltage, and current values. The model achieved higher fault classification accuracy and reduced false predictions compared to Logistic Regression. Among all evaluated models, XGBoost achieved the best overall performance. The model successfully identified abnormal machine conditions with high precision and recall. Its ensemble learning mechanism enabled accurate prediction of machine faults and maintenance requirements. XGBoost also handled noisy sensor data effectively and provided stable results during testing.

The experimental analysis confirms that advanced machine learning algorithms significantly improve predictive maintenance performance compared to traditional baseline models.

Table 2 Performance on Machine Sensor Dataset

Model	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Accuracy
Logistic Regression	0.79	0.74	0.76	0.81
Random Forest	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.91
XGBoost	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.95

Table 2 presents the performance comparison of machine learning models for fault prediction and predictive maintenance. The results show that XGBoost achieves the highest performance across all evaluation metrics.

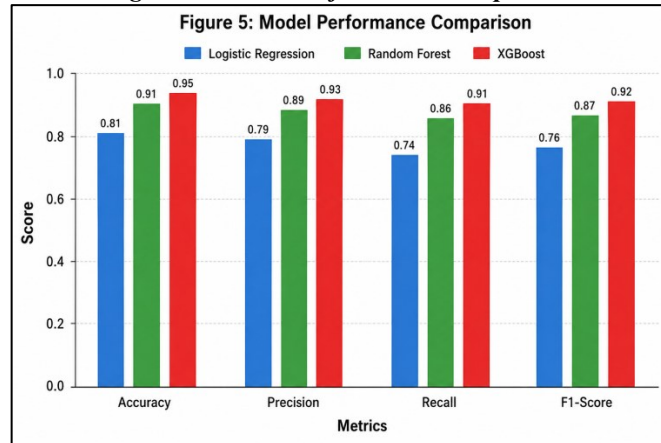
Figure 5: Model Performance Comparison

Figure 5 compares the performance of Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost models using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score. It can be observed that XGBoost provides superior fault detection capability and better overall classification performance.

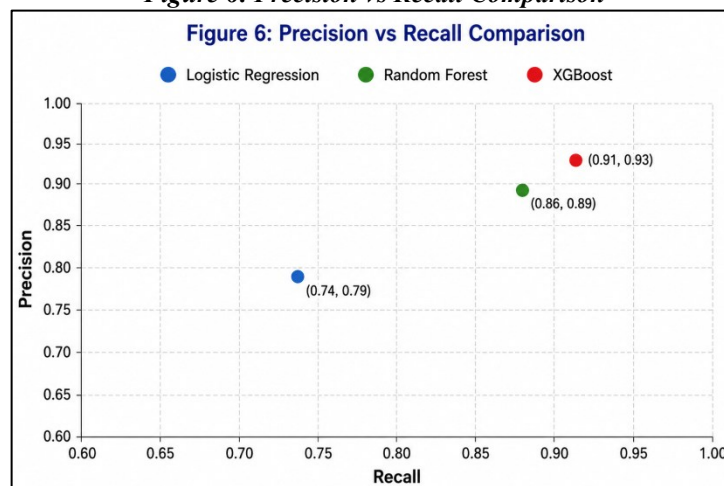
Figure 6: Precision vs Recall Comparison

Figure 6 illustrates the comparison between Precision and Recall for different machine learning models. Logistic Regression shows moderate recall but lower precision, whereas Random Forest and XGBoost maintain a better balance between correctly detecting faults and minimizing false alarms.

4.2 Real-Time Predictive Maintenance Analysis

The predictive maintenance system was also evaluated under real-time operating conditions using live sensor data transmitted through MQTT communication. The ESP32 microcontroller continuously collected sensor readings and transmitted them to the Python-based server for machine learning analysis.

The system successfully detected abnormal conditions such as:

- Excessive vibration
- Temperature rise
- Voltage fluctuation
- High current consumption

When abnormal patterns were detected, the system generated warning alerts and maintenance recommendations before actual machine failure occurred. This proactive approach helped reduce unplanned downtime and improved equipment reliability.

The real-time experiments demonstrated:

- Stable IoT communication

- Reliable sensor data transmission
- Fast fault detection response
- Continuous monitoring capability
- Effective predictive maintenance analysis

The system maintained consistent performance during continuous operation and successfully classified machine conditions in real time.

Table 3 Real-Time Fault Detection Results

Parameter	Normal Range	Warning Range	Fault Range
Temperature	25–50°C	50–70°C	>70°C
Vibration	Low	Medium	High
Voltage	220–240V	200–220V	<200V
Current	Normal Load	High Load	Overload

Table 3 shows the threshold ranges used for machine condition classification during real-time monitoring.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

5.1 Conclusion

The proposed Fault Prediction and Predictive Maintenance System for Manufacturing Machines successfully demonstrates the integration of IoT and machine learning technologies for intelligent industrial monitoring and maintenance. The system continuously monitors important machine parameters such as vibration, temperature, voltage, and current using multiple sensors connected to an ESP32 microcontroller. Real-time sensor data is transmitted through the MQTT communication protocol and analyzed using machine learning algorithms to detect abnormal operating conditions and predict possible machine failures.

The experimental analysis shows that advanced machine learning models such as Random Forest and XGBoost significantly outperform traditional baseline models in terms of fault detection accuracy, precision, recall, and overall system reliability. Among the evaluated models, XGBoost achieved the best performance by accurately identifying machine faults while minimizing false predictions. The results confirm that machine learning-based predictive maintenance systems can effectively analyze complex sensor patterns and provide early warning alerts before actual equipment failure occurs.

The implementation of real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance helps industries reduce unplanned downtime, optimize maintenance schedules, minimize repair costs, and improve equipment lifespan. The use of low-cost components such as ESP32 and IoT sensors also makes the system economical and scalable for small- and large-scale industrial applications.

Furthermore, the integration of IoT communication enables remote monitoring and supports modern Industry 4.0 and smart manufacturing environments. The developed system improves operational efficiency, enhances machine reliability, and contributes toward safer and more automated industrial processes.

Overall, the project proves that combining IoT, real-time sensor monitoring, and machine learning provides an effective and practical solution for predictive maintenance and intelligent fault detection in manufacturing industries.

5.2 Future Work

The proposed predictive maintenance and fault prediction system can be further enhanced by integrating advanced technologies and additional intelligent features to improve performance, scalability, and industrial applicability. In future work, cloud computing platforms can be integrated with the system to enable large-scale data storage, remote monitoring, and advanced analytics. Cloud integration would allow industries to monitor multiple machines from different locations and maintain centralized maintenance records for better decision-making. The system can also be extended by developing a dedicated web or mobile application for real-time monitoring and alert notifications. Operators and maintenance teams would be able to access machine status, fault alerts, historical sensor data, and maintenance schedules remotely through smartphones or computers. Advanced deep learning techniques such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks can be implemented to improve fault prediction accuracy and remaining useful life estimation. These models can better analyze complex time-series sensor data and identify hidden fault patterns in industrial equipment. Future versions of the system may also include additional sensors such as humidity sensors, pressure sensors, gas sensors, and sound sensors for more comprehensive machine health analysis. Multi-sensor fusion can improve fault detection reliability and support monitoring of more complex industrial systems. Edge computing can be introduced to perform machine learning analysis directly on edge devices such as ESP32 or industrial

gateways. This would reduce dependency on cloud infrastructure, minimize latency, and improve real-time response capability during fault conditions. Cybersecurity mechanisms such as encrypted MQTT communication, authentication protocols, and secure IoT frameworks can be incorporated to improve system security and protect industrial data from unauthorized access and cyber threats. The system can also be expanded for multi-machine monitoring in large manufacturing plants. A centralized dashboard capable of monitoring multiple industrial machines simultaneously would support smart factory implementation and Industry 4.0 applications. Automatic control mechanisms may be integrated in future to enable autonomous machine shutdown or safety control actions whenever critical faults are detected. This would help prevent severe machine damage and improve industrial safety. Finally, the integration of digital twin technology, artificial intelligence, and predictive analytics can further transform the system into a fully intelligent industrial maintenance platform capable of self-learning, adaptive monitoring, and automated decision-making for smart manufacturing environments.

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