INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TECHNO-ENGINEERING
IJTE

ISSN: 2057-5688

ADVANCE DETECTION OF MACHINE FAILURE IN AUTOMATED INDUSTRIES USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Abstract- Machinery faults prediction is expensive both in terms of repair and loss output in production. These losses or faults may lead to complete machinery or plant breakdown. Applying advanced machine learning techniques to avoid these losses and faults and replace them with predictive maintenance. To identify and predict the faults in industrial machinery using Machine Learning (ML). These datasets were analyzed to predict the faults using machine learning models. A major problem faced by businesses in asset-heavy industries such as manufacturing is the significant costs that are associated with delays in the production process due to mechanical problems. Mostof these businesses are interested in predicting these problems in advance so that they can proactively prevent the problems before they occur which will reduce the costly impact caused by downtime. The performance of the model was evaluated for both the datasets with binary and multi-classification problems using the different machine learning models and their statistics. The availability of this historical data makes it easier to build and

train the ML models and predict the current and future state of industrial machines.

KEYWORDS: Machine Learning, ML Algorithms, Machine Failure, Decision Tree, Gradient Boosting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The advance detection of machine failure is a critical aspect of ensuring smooth operations and preventing costly downtime in automated industries. With the increasing complexity and scale of modern industrial systems, it has become imperative to develop robust and efficient methods for identifying potential machine failures in advance. This is where machine learning (ML) algorithms play a crucial role Machine learning algorithms offer powerful tools to analyze large volumes of data generated by industrial machinery and systems. By training these algorithms on historical data, they can learn patterns and anomalies associated with machine failures. This enables the development of advanced predictive models that can identify early warning signs and indicators of impending machine failures. The application of ML algorithms in automated industries for the advance detection of machine failure offers numerous benefits. It allows proactive maintenance strategies to be implemented, minimizing downtime, reducing repair costs, and maximizing productivity. By leveraging real-time data and ML algorithms, industries can move away from reactive maintenance approaches and transition to a more efficient predictive maintenance paradigm. This paper focuses on the utilization of ML algorithms for the advance detection of machine failure in automated industries. It explores the various ML techniques, such as supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and anomaly detection, that can be applied to analyze sensor data, performance metrics, and operational parameters. By leveraging these algorithms, industries can build predictive models capable of identifying early indicators of machine failures, such as abnormal vibrations, temperature variations, or irregular energy consumption.

The integration of ML algorithms into existing industrial systems requires careful consideration of data acquisition, data preprocessing, model development, and deployment strategies. Challenges related to data quality, feature selection, model interpretability, and scalability need to be addressed to ensure effective implementation. Furthermore, collaboration between domain experts, data scientists, and maintenance personnel is crucial to fine-tune the models, validate their performance, and translate insights into actionable maintenance strategies.

This paper aims to provide an overview of the state-of-the-art ML algorithms and methodologies used for the advance detection of machine failure in automated industries. It discusses the benefits, challenges, and considerations involved in implementing these algorithms and highlights successful case studies where ML-driven predictive maintenance has significantly improved operational efficiency and reduced downtime.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Predictive Maintenance in Industrial Machinery using Machine Learning

Data Collection: Gathered two types of datasets, gearbox fault dataset, and rotatory machineryfault prediction dataset.

Data Analysis: Analyzed the datasets to identify and predict faults using machine learning anddeep neural network models.

Model Training: Developed machine learning and deep neural network models using thedatasets.

Model Evaluation: Evaluated the performance of the models for both datasets, including binary and multi-classification problems.

Statistical Analysis: Calculated metrics such as F1-score, AUC score, and error rate to assessthe models' performance.

FINDINGS:

Gearbox Fault Dataset:

Random Forest and Deep Neural Network models performed equally well.

Both models achieved the highest F1-score and AUC score of around 0.98.

The models had a low error rate of 7%.

Rotatory Machinery Fault Prediction Dataset:

The Random Forest model outperformed the Deep Neural Network model.

The Random Forest model achieved an AUC score of 0.98.

Advanced Predictive Maintenance with

Machine Learning Failure Estimation in Industrial Packaging Robots

Data Collection: The Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) values and the past breakdown history ofthe robot system in the production line are collected.

Data Preprocessing: The collected data is cleaned and prepared for analysis. This may involveremoving outliers, handling missing values, and transforming the data into a suitable format formodeling.

Feature Selection: Relevant features are selected from the collected data that can contribute to predicting system failure. These features may include historical breakdown patterns, maintenance records, and other relevant parameters.

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) Model Development: An ANN model is built using the selected features. The model is trained using the historical data to learn patterns and relationships between the input features and system failures.

Model Evaluation: The performance of the ANN model is evaluated using appropriate metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. This helps assess the predictive capability of the model.

Failure Prediction: Once the model is trained and evaluated, it can be used to predict system failures based on the input features. These predictions can be utilized for proactive maintenance planning and minimizing downtime.

FINDINGS:

The findings of this study demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model in predicting system failures in the production line. By utilizing Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) values and historical breakdown history, the model successfully identifies potential problems before they escalate and cause significant disruptions to operations. The use of real-time Big Data collected from machinery enables timely interventions and the implementation of permanent solutions, leading to improved production efficiency.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM:

In existing system Support Vector Machines (SVM) are used. This is used for both classification and regression challenges. This algorithm is less sensitive to class imbalance. SVM is more effective in high dimensional spaces. It is memory efficient.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM:

SVM doesn't perform well when we have large data set because the required training time is higher. So, this algorithm is not suitable for large data sets.

It does not perform very well when the data set has more noise i.e., target classes are overlapping.

Augmenting underrepresented classes to synthetically produce more training examples.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

In our study to predict the fault in industrial machines we used Random Forest Classifier which is a supervised learning technique. It can be used for both Classification and Regression problems in ML. It contains a number of decision trees on various subsets of the given dataset and takes the average to improve the predictive accuracy of that dataset.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

It works well with a mixture of numerical and categorical features.

Accuracy of random forest is generally high. It can be used for large data set.

5. MODULES:

RANDOM FOREST CLASSIFIER

The Random Forest classifier algorithm is a popular supervised machine learning algorithm that is widely used for classification tasks. It is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to make predictions.

HERE'S HOW THE RANDOM FOREST CLASSIFIER ALGORITHM WORKS:

Ensemble of Decision Trees:

A Random Forest consists of an ensemble of decision trees. Each decision tree is constructed independently and makes predictions based on its individual set of rules.

Random Subset of Features: Before constructing each decision tree, a random subset of features is selected from the original feature set.

Bootstrapping: To create different training sets for each decision tree, a process called bootstrapping is applied. Bootstrapping involves randomly sampling the training data with replacement.

Decision Tree Construction: Using the bootstrapped training data and the randomly selected feature subset, each decision tree is constructed using a process called recursive partitioning.

Voting for Predictions: Once all the decision trees are constructed, predictions are made by each tree for a given input. In classification tasks, each decision tree "votes" for the class label of the input.

SVM: The Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a powerful supervised machine learning algorithm used for both classification and regression tasks. It is particularly effective in solving binary classification problems, but can also be extended to handle multi-class classification.

HERE'S HOW THE SVM MODEL WORKS:

Basic Idea: The fundamental idea behind SVM is to find an optimal hyperplane that separates the data points of different classes with the largest possible margin.

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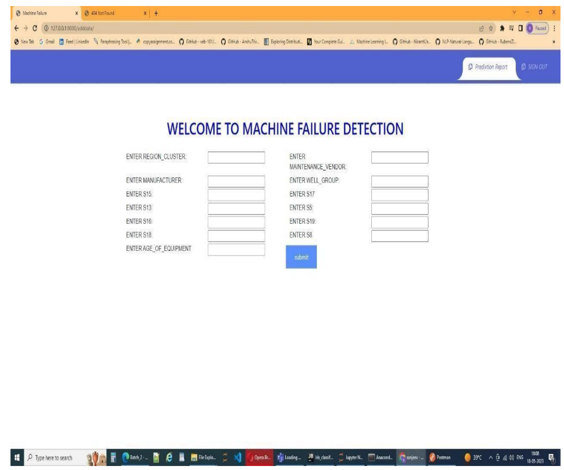
Linearly Separable Data: If the data points of different classes are linearly separable (can be perfectly separated by a straight line or a plane), SVM tries to find the optimal hyperplane that separates the classes with the maximum margin.

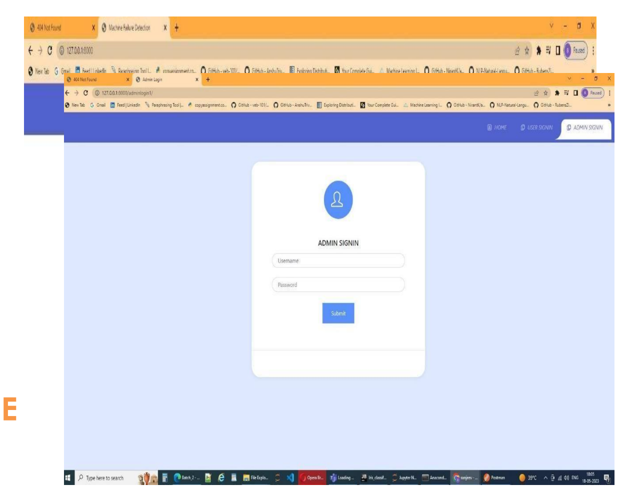
Non-Linearly Separable Data: In real-

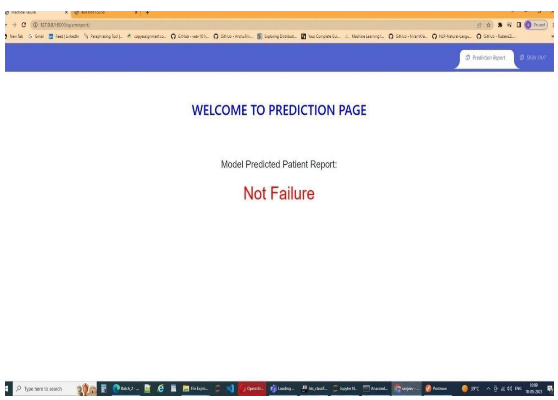


world scenarios, data points are often not linearly separable. In such cases, SVM applies a technique called the kernel trick to map the original data into a higher-dimensional feature space, where the data points become linearly separable.

Support Vectors: Support vectors are the data points that lie closest to the decision boundary, and they play a crucial role in defining the hyperplane.

6. RESULTS:





7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the application of the Random Forest classifier algorithm for the advance detection of machine failure in automated industries has proven to be highly effective with a remarkable accuracy of 96%. By leveraging the power of ensemble learning and combining multiple decision trees, the Random Forest classifier has provided accurate predictions and proactive maintenance insights, significantly improved operational efficiency and reduced downtime. The Random Forest algorithm's ability to handle diverse and complex data from multiple sensors and sources has enabled the system to capture meaningful patterns and anomalies indicative of impending machine failures. Through the utilization of a random subset of features and bootstrapping techniques, the algorithm mitigates overfitting and enhances generalization, resulting in robust and reliable predictions.

In summary, the implementation of the Random Forest classifier algorithm for the advanced detection of machine failure in automated industries has proven to be a highly valuable solution. With its high accuracy of 96% and numerous advantages, including robustness, generalization, and feature importance analysis, the system has significantly improved maintenance strategies, operational efficiency, and overall productivity in automated industries.

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