



Predictive Maintenance Of Rotating Components

Sensors : Tinkercad Model



AUTODESK®
TINKERCAD®



Simulator time: 00:03:40

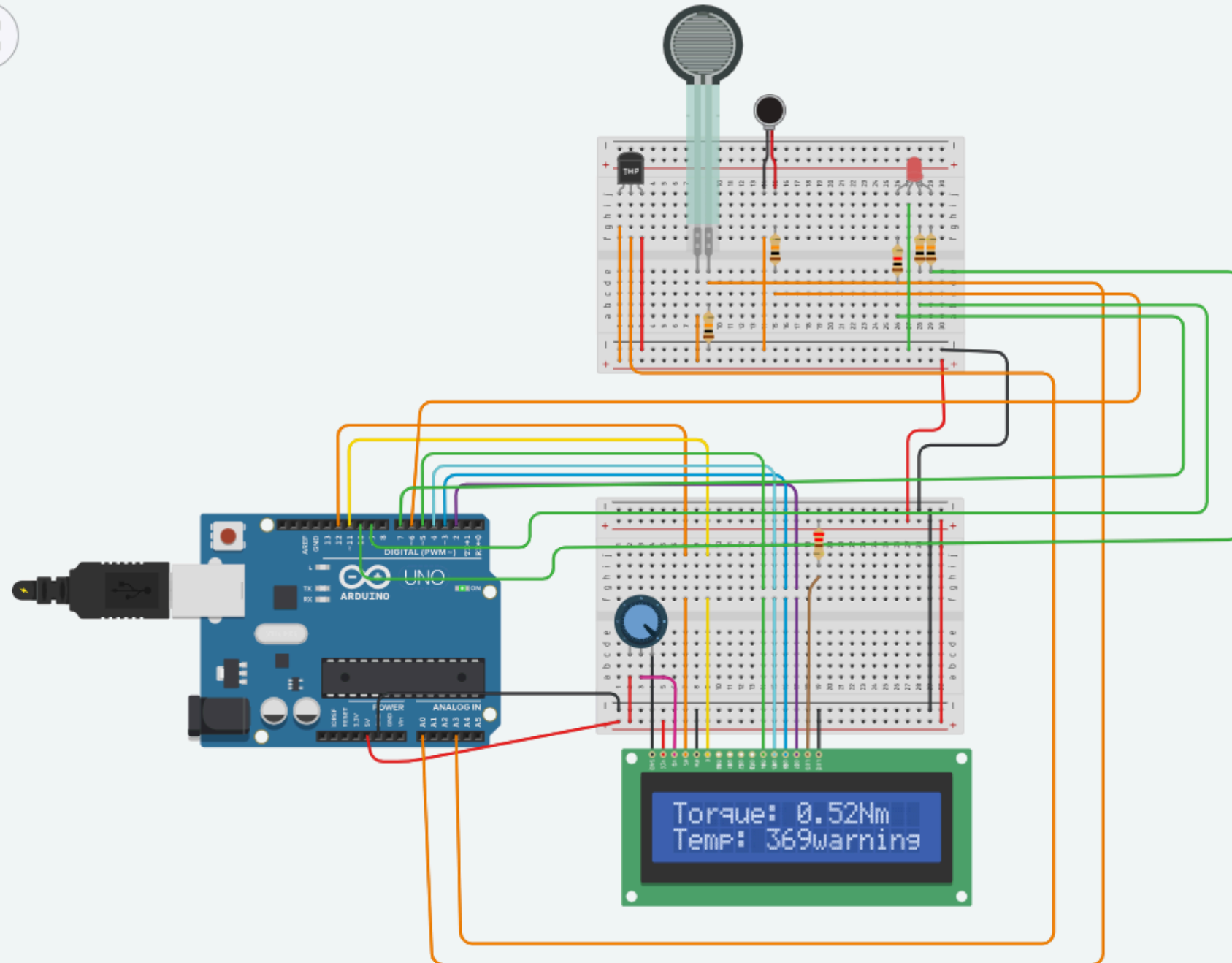


Code



Stop Simulation

Send To



1 (Arduino Uno R3) ▾

```
7  const int motorPin = 6;           // Motor control
8  const int red = 7;                // Red LED (High warning)
9  const int blue = 9;               // Blue LED (Medium warning)
10 const int green = 10;             // Green LED (Normal condition)
11 const int forceSensor = A0;        // Force sensor (FSR)
12 const int tempSensor = A1;         // LM35 Temperature sensor
13
14 // Constants
15 const float maxForce = 10.0;       // Maximum force in Newtons (adjust
16 const float leverArmLength = 0.1; // Lever arm length in meters
17 const float minTemp = 100.0;       // Minimum normal temperature (°C)
18 const float maxTemp = 125.0;      // Maximum normal temperature (°C)
19
20 float force, torque, temperature;
21
22 void setup() {
23     pinMode(motorPin, OUTPUT);
24     pinMode(red, OUTPUT);
25     pinMode(blue, OUTPUT);
26
```

Serial Monitor

```
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 205.8 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 332.8 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 3.4 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 483.4 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 455.5 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 169.6 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 183.8 C
Torque: 0.52 Nm, Temp: 369.5 C
```

Send

Clear



TINKER CAD SIMULATION

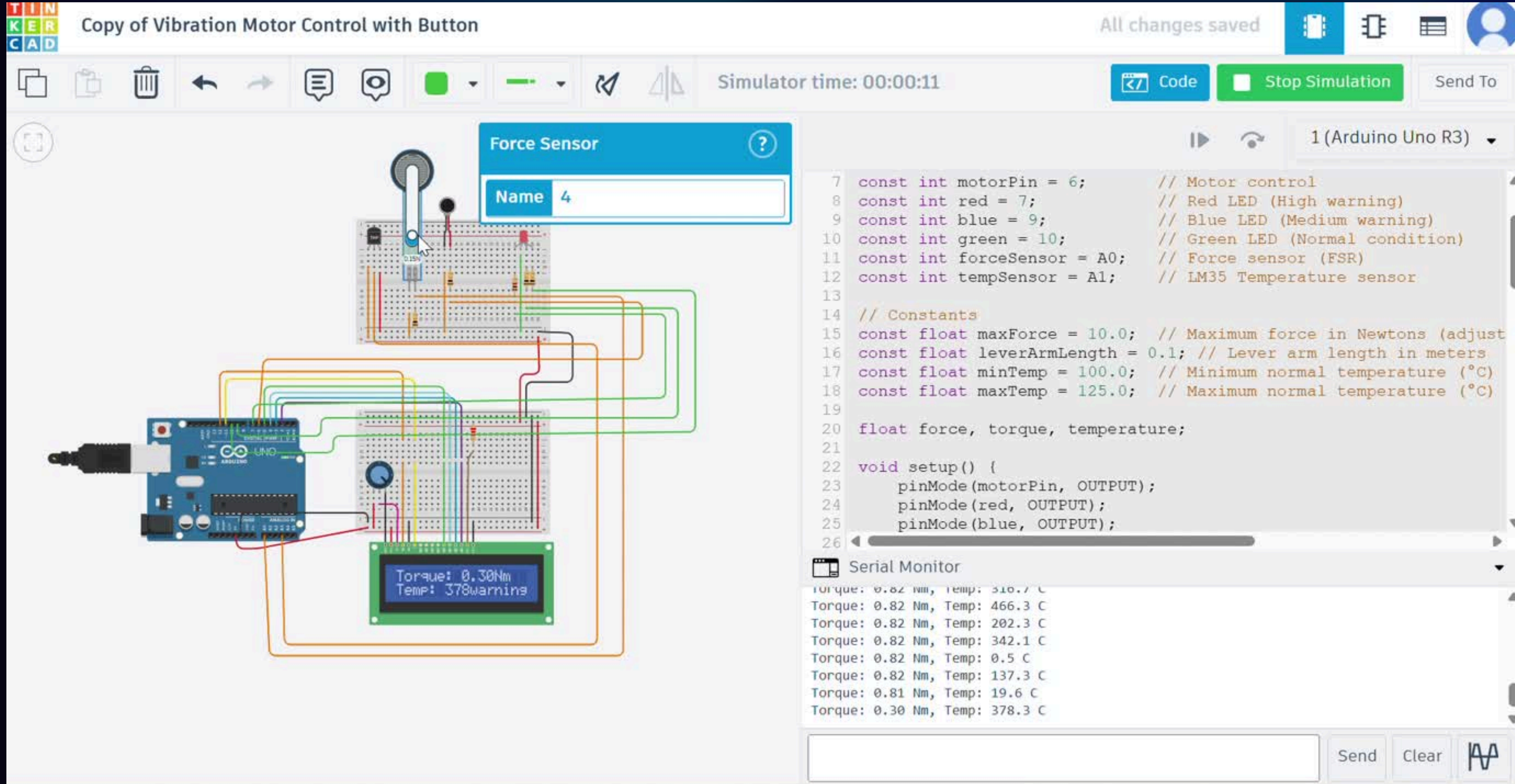
TINKER CAD Copy of Vibration Motor Control with Button All changes saved

Simulator time: 00:00:11

Code Stop Simulation Send To

1 (Arduino Uno R3)

Force Sensor
Name 4



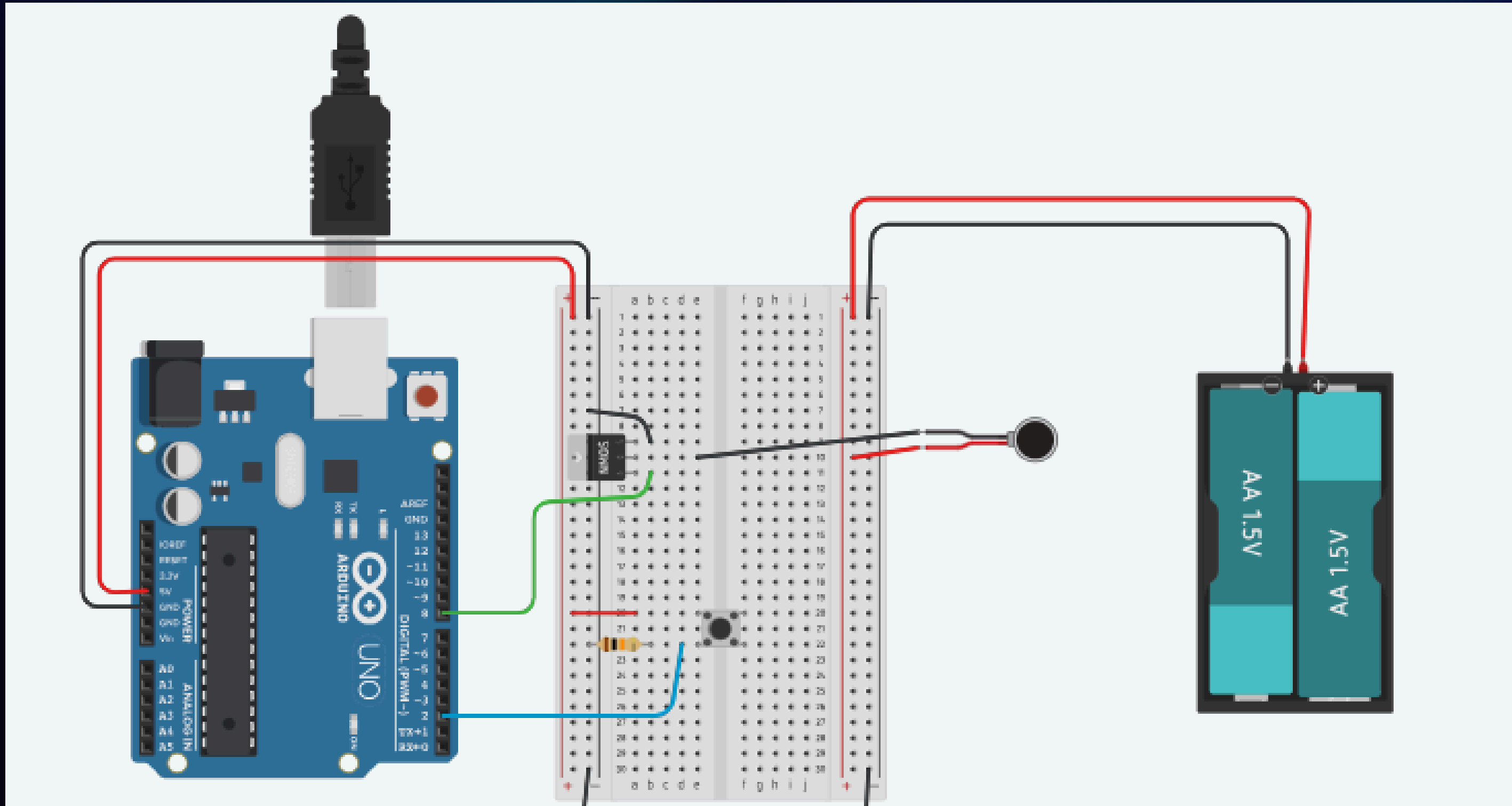
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Serial Monitor

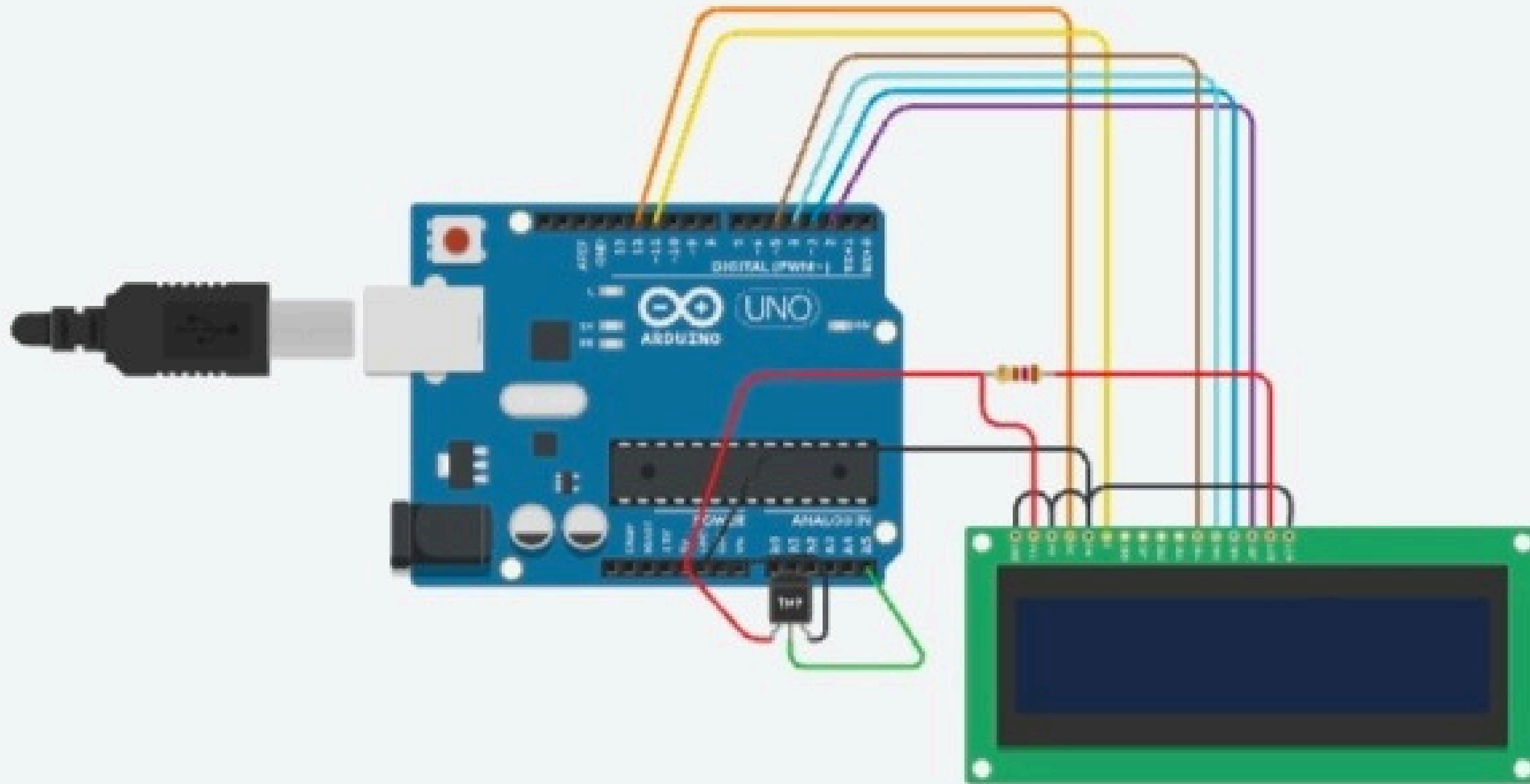
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 316.7 C
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 466.3 C
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 202.3 C
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 342.1 C
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 0.5 C
Torque: 0.82 Nm, Temp: 137.3 C
Torque: 0.81 Nm, Temp: 19.6 C
Torque: 0.30 Nm, Temp: 378.3 C

Send Clear

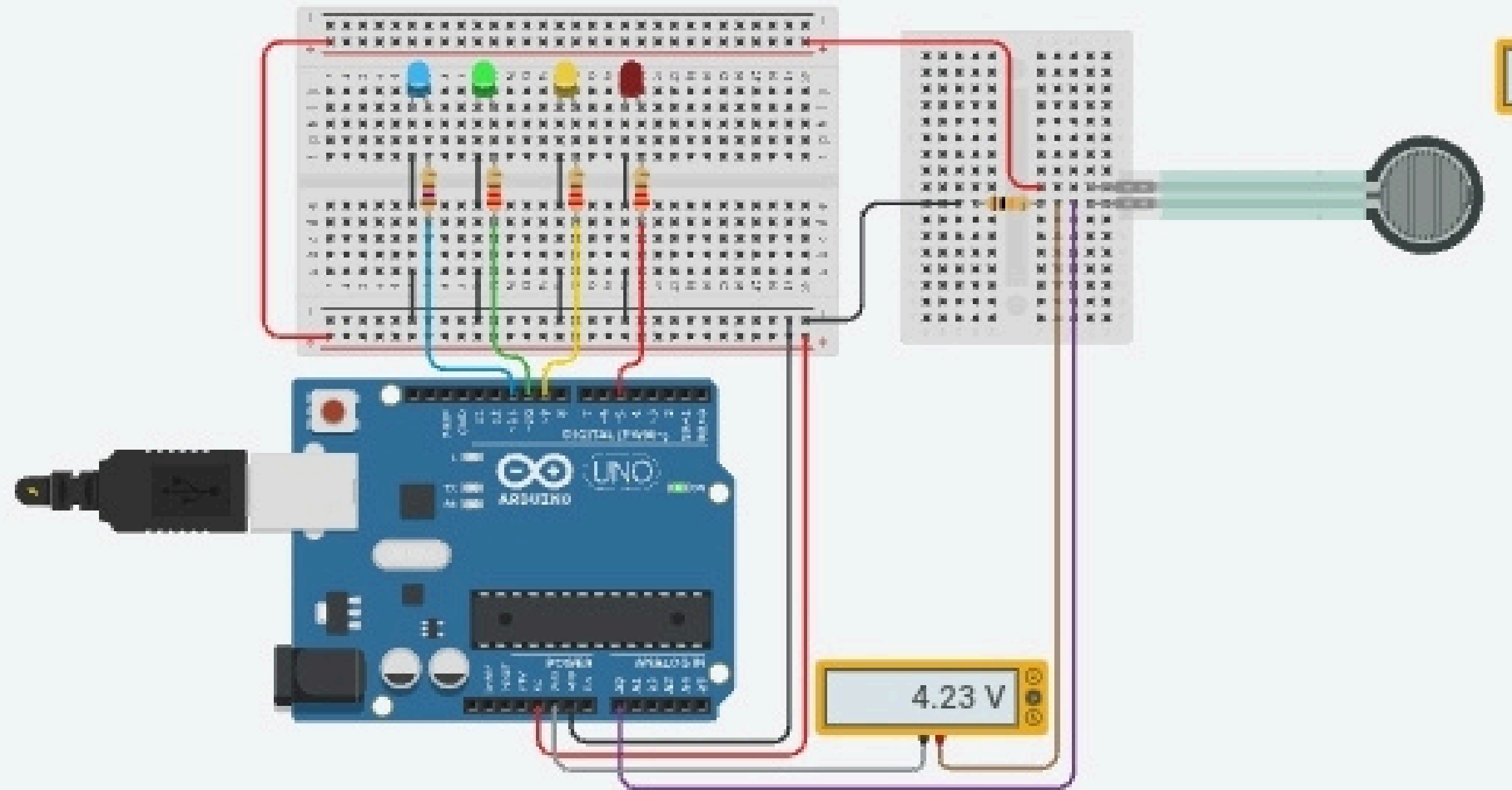
Vibration motor

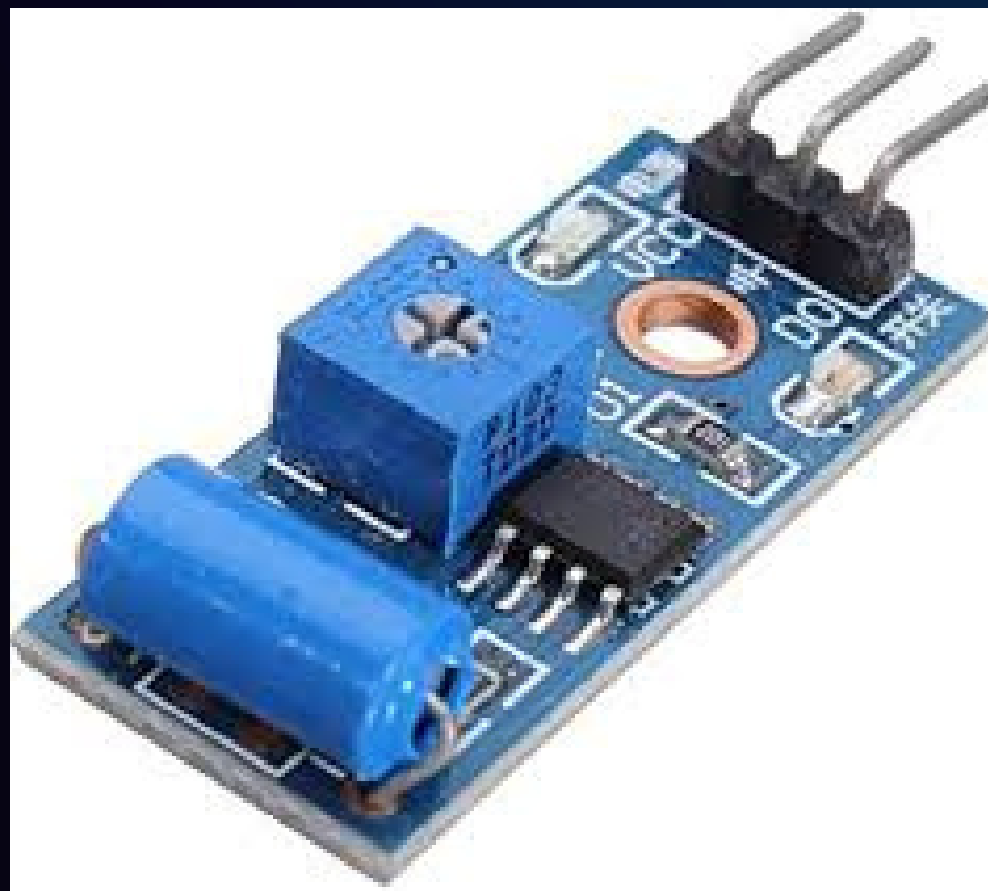


Temperature sensor



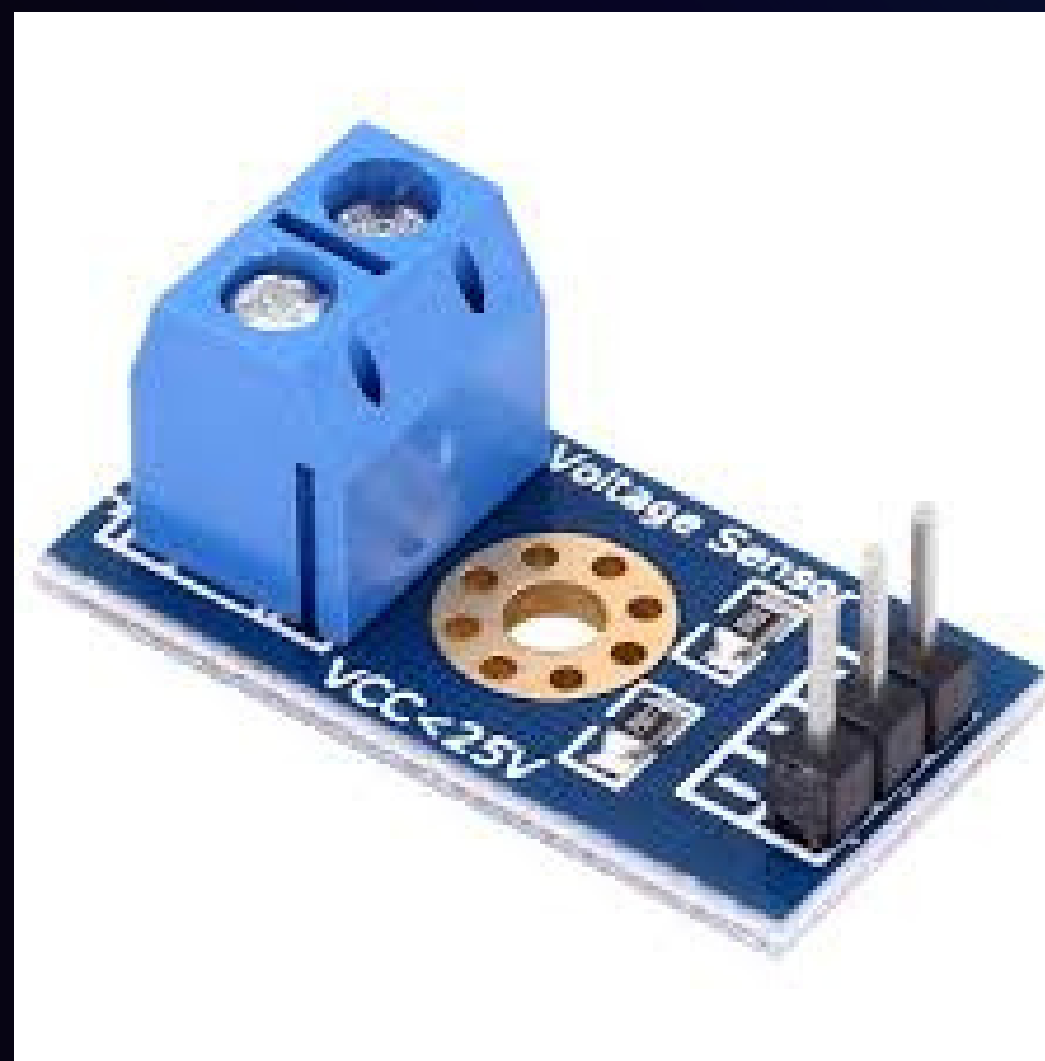
Force Sensor





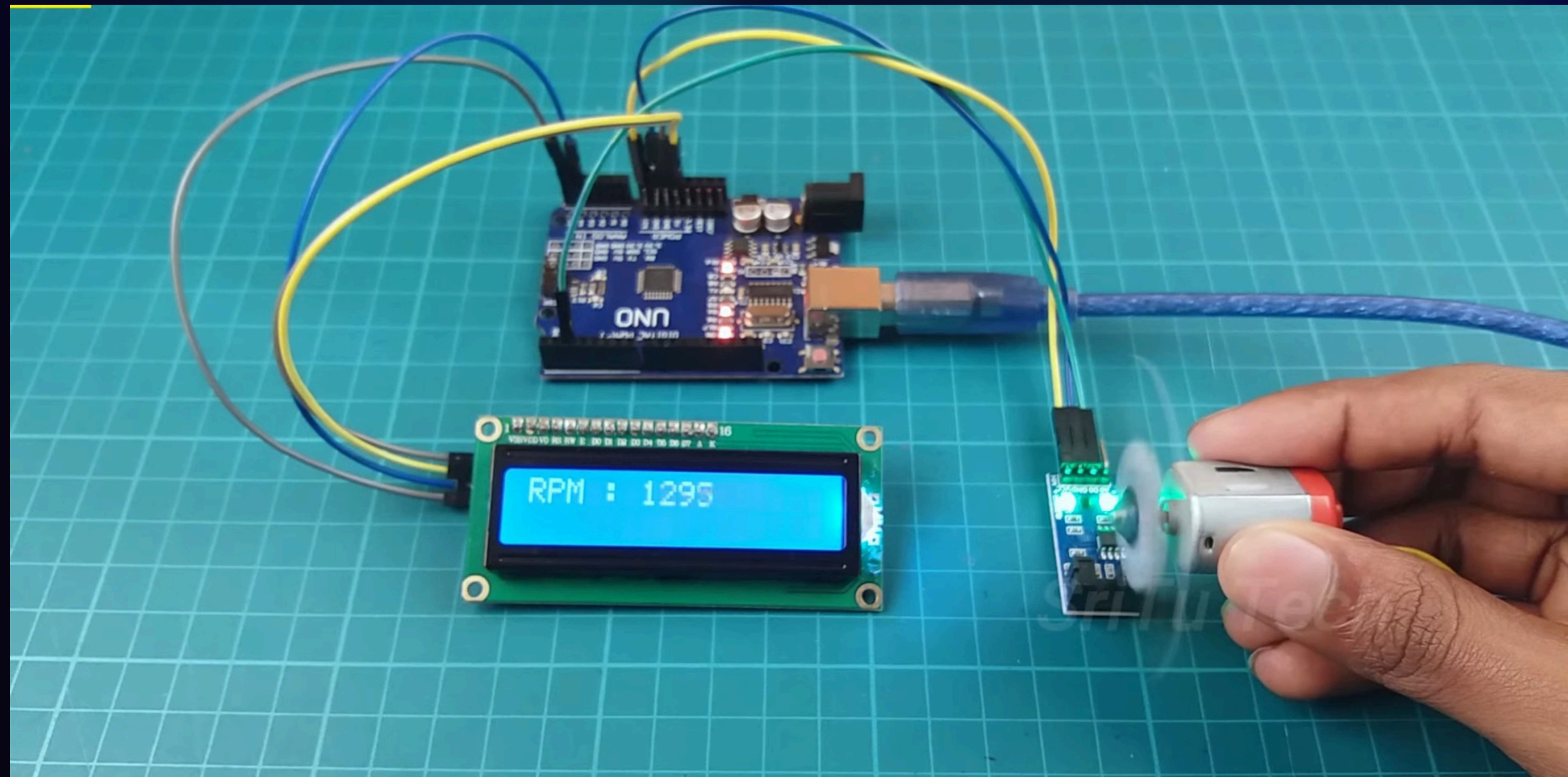
**Vibration
SW420**

**Voltage
sensor**



Thermistor

Speed Sensor



DATA COLLECTION

Data Preprocessing

Noise Reduction: Use filters (e.g., Butterworth, Kalman) to remove unwanted signals.

Feature Extraction: Extract meaningful indicators like RMS, kurtosis, and spectral analysis features.

Data Normalization: Scale data for machine learning model compatibility.

Real-Time Analysis & Machine Learning

Machine Learning Techniques

Classification Models: Categorize motor health (e.g., healthy, degraded, failure-prone).

Regression Models: Predict the Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of components.

Anomaly Detection: Identify unusual patterns using clustering (K-means, DBSCAN) or autoencoders.

Pipeline Setup

Data is ingested in real-time from sensors.

Stored in a time-series database (e.g., InfluxDB, TimescaleDB).

Machine learning models analyze incoming data.

Alerts are generated when anomalies or failure risks are detected.

Deployment & Real-Time Monitoring

Implement Edge Computing for real-time decision-making at the device level.

Use Cloud Dashboards (Grafana, Power BI) for remote monitoring.

Integrate predictive maintenance with SCADA systems for automated responses.