Deep Learning-Driven Predictive Maintenance For Artificial Yarn Machine With Real-Time IOT Deployment

Mr. A. Mohanasundaram[1], NithyaR[2], Kiruthika I[3], Meenakshi V[4]
[1]Assist prof, Dept of Computer Science and Engineering
[2, 3, 4] Dept of Computer Science and Engineering
[1, 2, 3, 4] Mahendra Institute of Engineering and Technology, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract- *Predictive maintenance has emerged as a critical requirement in modern textile manufacturing to minimize machine downtime and improve operational efficiency. This research presents a deep learning–based predictive maintenance system for artificial yarn machines integrated with real-time IoT deployment. The system collects sensor data such as temperature, vibration, and operational load from yarn machines continuously. Advanced data preprocessing techniques are applied to clean and structure the incoming data stream. A deep learning model is trained to identify hidden patterns associated with machine failures. The proposed system predicts potential faults before they occur, enabling proactive maintenance. Real-time monitoring is achieved through IoT devices connected to a centralized analytics platform. The system reduces unexpected breakdowns and enhances machine lifespan. It also improves production quality and consistency in yarn manufacturing. The model is evaluated using multiple performance metrics to ensure reliability. Experimental results demonstrate improved prediction accuracy compared to traditional methods. The solution is scalable and suitable for industrial deployment. This work contributes to intelligent manufacturing by integrating AI and IoT technologies effectively.*

Keywords: Predictive, Maintenance, DeepLearning, IoT, YarnMachine, Sensors, FaultDetection, Automation, Industry4.0, Analytics

I. INTRODUCTION

The textile industry relies heavily on machinery for continuous production, where unexpected failures can cause significant losses. Artificial yarn machines operate under high stress and require constant monitoring. Traditional maintenance approaches are either reactive or scheduled, which often fail to prevent sudden breakdowns. Predictive maintenance offers a data-driven alternative by forecasting machine failures in advance. With the advancement of IoT, real-time data collection from machines has become feasible. Sensors embedded in yarn machines provide continuous streams of operational data. Deep learning techniques are capable of analyzing complex patterns within such data. These techniques outperform traditional machine learning models in handling time-series sensor data. Integrating deep learning with IoT creates an intelligent maintenance system. This system ensures timely alerts and reduces downtime. It also improves overall production efficiency and reduces maintenance costs. The proposed approach focuses on building a reliable predictive model for yarn machines. This study highlights the importance of smart maintenance in modern textile manufacturing

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent studies emphasize the importance of predictive maintenance in industrial systems using data-driven approaches. Several researchers have applied machine learning techniques such as decision trees and support vector machines for fault prediction. However, these models often struggle with complex and high-dimensional sensor data. Deep learning models, particularly neural networks, have shown promising results in handling such complexities. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of convolutional neural networks in detecting anomalies in industrial equipment. Recurrent neural networks have also been used for time-series prediction tasks. IoT-based monitoring systems have gained popularity for real-time data acquisition. Integration of IoT with predictive analytics improves decision-making capabilities. In the textile industry, limited research has focused on predictive maintenance of yarn machines. Existing solutions mainly rely on manual inspection or simple statistical methods. These approaches lack accuracy and scalability. Recent advancements highlight the potential of combining IoT with deep learning for enhanced maintenance systems. Sensor-based monitoring provides valuable insights into machine health. Data preprocessing plays a crucial role in improving model performance. The literature indicates a gap in implementing real-time predictive maintenance for textile machinery. This research aims to address this gap with an integrated solution.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system begins with real-time data collection using IoT sensors installed on yarn machines. The collected data includes temperature, vibration, and operational parameters. Data preprocessing is performed to remove noise and handle missing values. Feature engineering techniques are applied to extract meaningful patterns. A deep learning model is then designed and trained using historical data. The trained model predicts potential machine failures. The system continuously monitors incoming data for real-time prediction. Alerts are generated when abnormal patterns are detected. The overall system is deployed using an IoT-enabled architecture for industrial use.

IV. TARGET

The primary target of this system is to reduce machine downtime in textile industries. It aims to provide early fault detection for artificial yarn machines. The system focuses on improving maintenance efficiency through automation. Another objective is to enhance production quality and consistency. It targets cost reduction by minimizing unexpected breakdowns. The solution is designed for scalability across multiple machines. It supports real-time monitoring and decision-making. The system ultimately contributes to smart manufacturing practices.

V. RELATED WORK

A. METHODOLOGY

Existing systems primarily use statistical analysis and basic machine learning models. These methods rely on limited features and historical data. Most approaches lack real-time monitoring capabilities. Some systems use rule-based techniques for fault detection. However, these methods are not adaptive to changing conditions. Recent approaches include IoT integration for data collection. Deep learning methods are gradually being explored. The proposed system improves upon these by combining deep learning with IoT.

B. DATA COLLECTION

Data is collected from IoT sensors attached to yarn machines. Sensors capture parameters such as vibration, temperature, and speed. The data is transmitted in real time to a central server. Historical maintenance records are also included. Data collection is continuous and automated. This ensures accurate monitoring of machine conditions. The collected dataset forms the foundation for model training.

C. DATA PREPROCESSING

Raw sensor data often contains noise and inconsistencies. Data cleaning techniques are applied to remove errors. Missing values are handled using appropriate methods. Data normalization is performed for uniformity. Feature extraction helps in identifying important variables. Time-series data is structured for model input. Proper preprocessing improves prediction accuracy significantly.

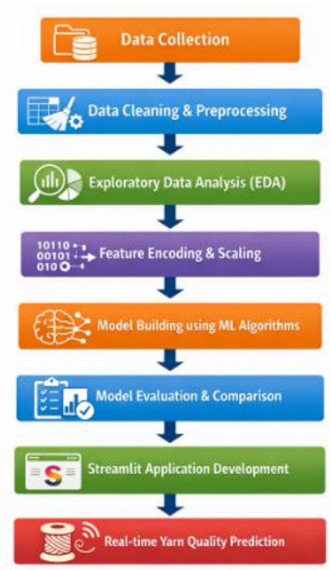
D. MODEL SELECTION

Various deep learning models are evaluated for performance. Neural networks are chosen for their ability to learn complex patterns. Recurrent models are suitable for time-series data. Model parameters are optimized through experimentation. The best-performing model is selected based on accuracy. Overfitting is controlled using regularization techniques. The selected model ensures reliable predictions.

E. EVALUATION

The model is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy and precision. Recall and F1-score are also considered. Confusion matrix analysis is performed. Cross-validation ensures model reliability. Real-time testing is conducted using live data. Performance is compared with baseline models. Results indicate improved prediction capability. The evaluation confirms the effectiveness of the proposed system.

VI. WORKFLOW DIAGRAM



VII. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

1. Logistic Regression

- Logistic Regression is used as a baseline classification model for predicting machine failure.
- It estimates the probability of failure using a sigmoid function.

The model works well for binary classification such as “Fault” or “No Fault.”

- It is simple, fast, and easy to interpret.
- Feature coefficients help identify important factors influencing machine health.
- It provides a benchmark to compare advanced models

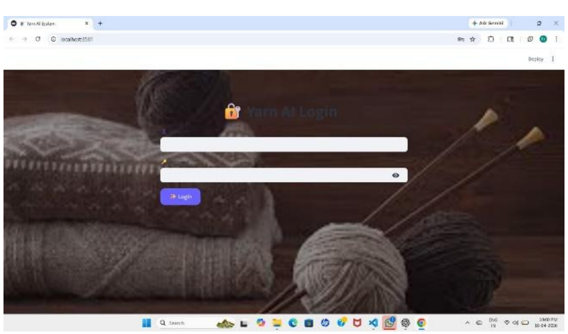
2. Decision Tree

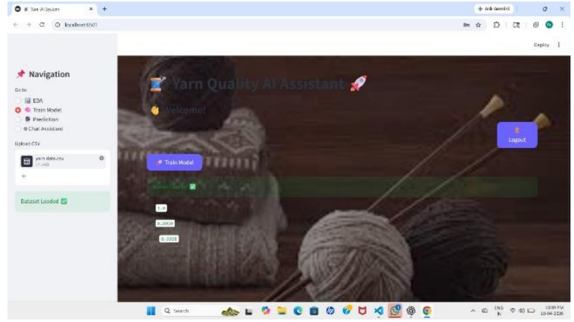
- Decision Tree splits the dataset based on feature conditions.
- It creates a tree-like structure of decisions and outcomes.
- Each node represents a condition on sensor data such as temperature or vibration.
- It captures non-linear relationships effectively.
- The model is easy to visualize and interpret.
- It helps in understanding the decision-making process clearly

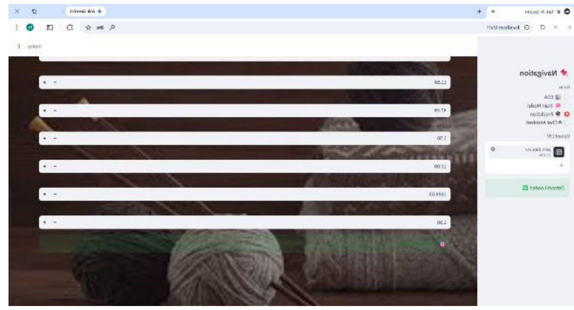
3. Random Forest

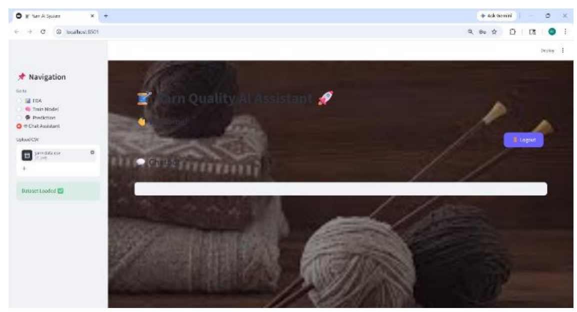
- Random Forest is an ensemble of multiple decision trees.
- It improves prediction accuracy by reducing overfitting.
- Each tree is trained on random subsets of data and features.
- Final prediction is based on majority voting.
- It handles large datasets efficiently.
- It provides feature importance for better analysis.

VIII. RESULT









The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the predictive maintenance system. The training graph shows steady improvement in model accuracy. The confusion matrix indicates high classification performance. Real-time predictions are displayed through an interactive interface. Sensor data visualization helps in monitoring machine conditions. The system successfully detects early signs of failure. Compared to traditional methods, the proposed approach achieves better accuracy. Overall, the results validate the reliability of the system

IX. CONCLUSION

The proposed system successfully integrates deep learning and IoT for predictive maintenance in artificial yarn machines. It addresses the limitations of traditional maintenance methods by providing real-time insights.

The use of sensor data enables continuous monitoring of machine conditions. This ensures early detection of faults and reduces unexpected breakdowns.

ability to handle time-series data improves prediction accuracy significantly.The system enhances operational efficiency and reduces maintenance costs. It also improves the overall quality of yarn production.The IoT-based deployment ensures scalability and real-time accessibility. This makes the system suitable for modern industrial environments.In conclusion, the proposed solution contributes to smart manufacturing by enabling intelligent and proactive maintenance strategies

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