



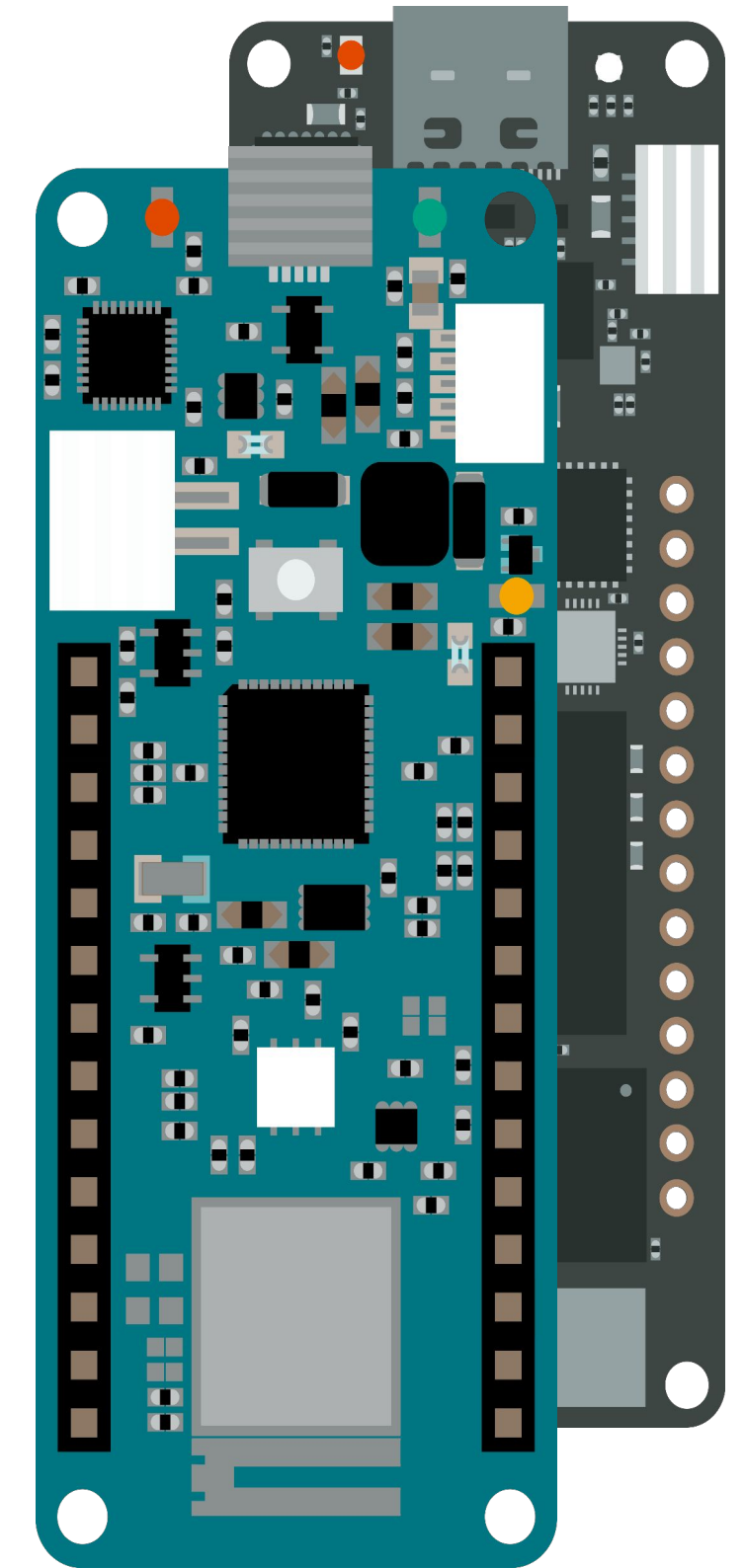
Predictive Maintenance with an Arduino-based LoRa solution

Sebastian Romero
s.romero@arduino.cc

What is Arduino?

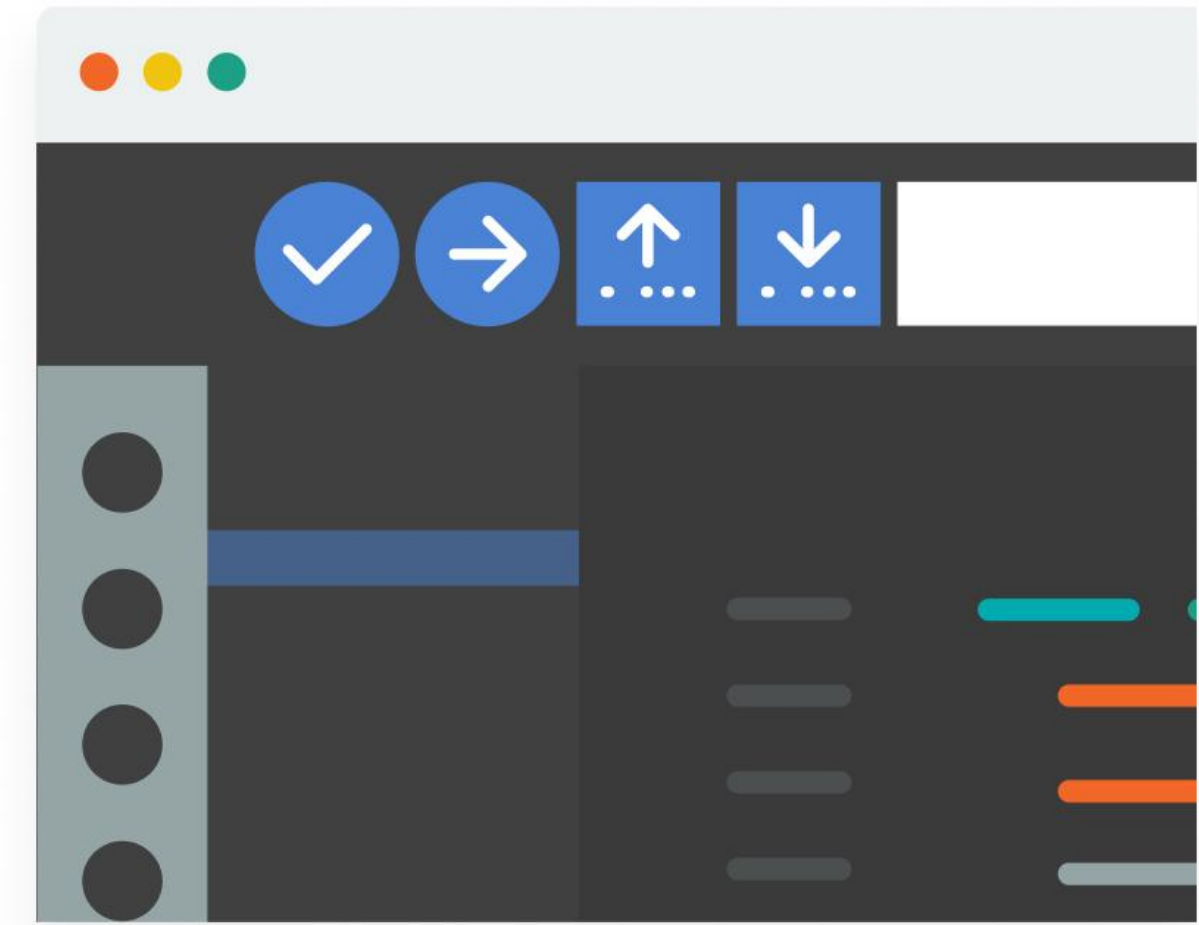
Arduino is an open electronics platform based on **easy-to-use** hardware and software.

- Started 2005 as a low cost prototyping solution.
- Arduino Pro brings the knowledge and the experience that we collected over the years to the professionals.

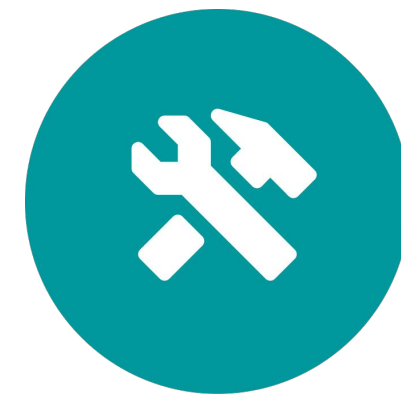


The Arduino Platform

- A complete **platform** to simplify developing hardware solutions
- Thousands of **libraries** to support almost any sensor / actuator
- Huge worldwide **community** to provide support and inspiration



Maintenance vs Repair



Repair: Mending something that is already broken.
Usually urgent for time sensitive processes.

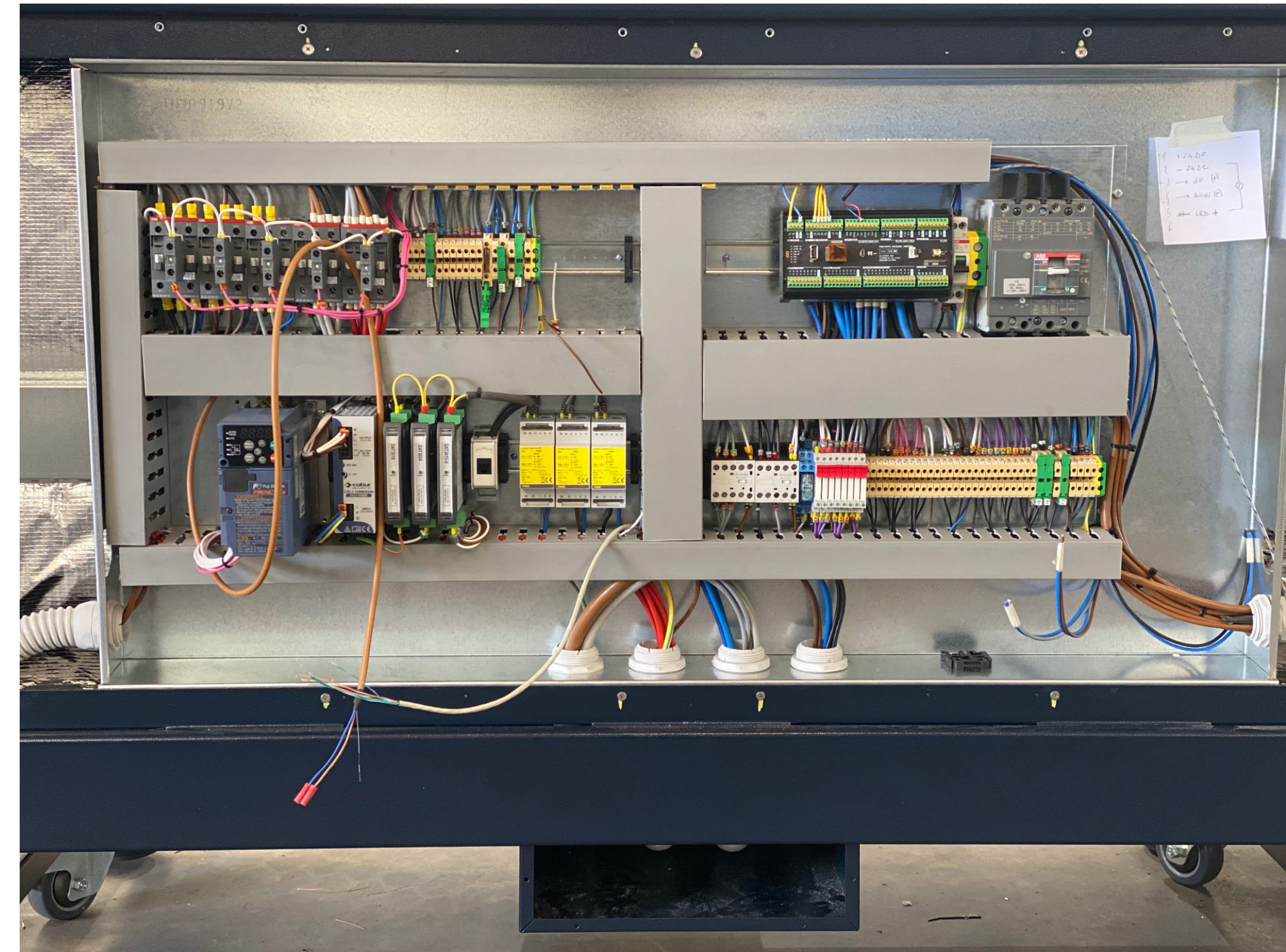
Maintenance: Preventive measures to keep a machine functional for as long as possible. → Failure prevention

Scheduled  vs **predictive**  maintenance



Predictive Maintenance

- Techniques to **analyse** the condition of hardware and **predict** when maintenance should be performed **before** an inconvenient moment comes.
- Replacement for scheduled maintenance.



Predictive Maintenance Benefits

- Save cost on repair of broken equipment
- Shorter outage (if any)
- Optimized use of maintenance staff
- Optimized spare part stocking
- Technology agnostic (mostly)
- No hardware modification → no warranty issues



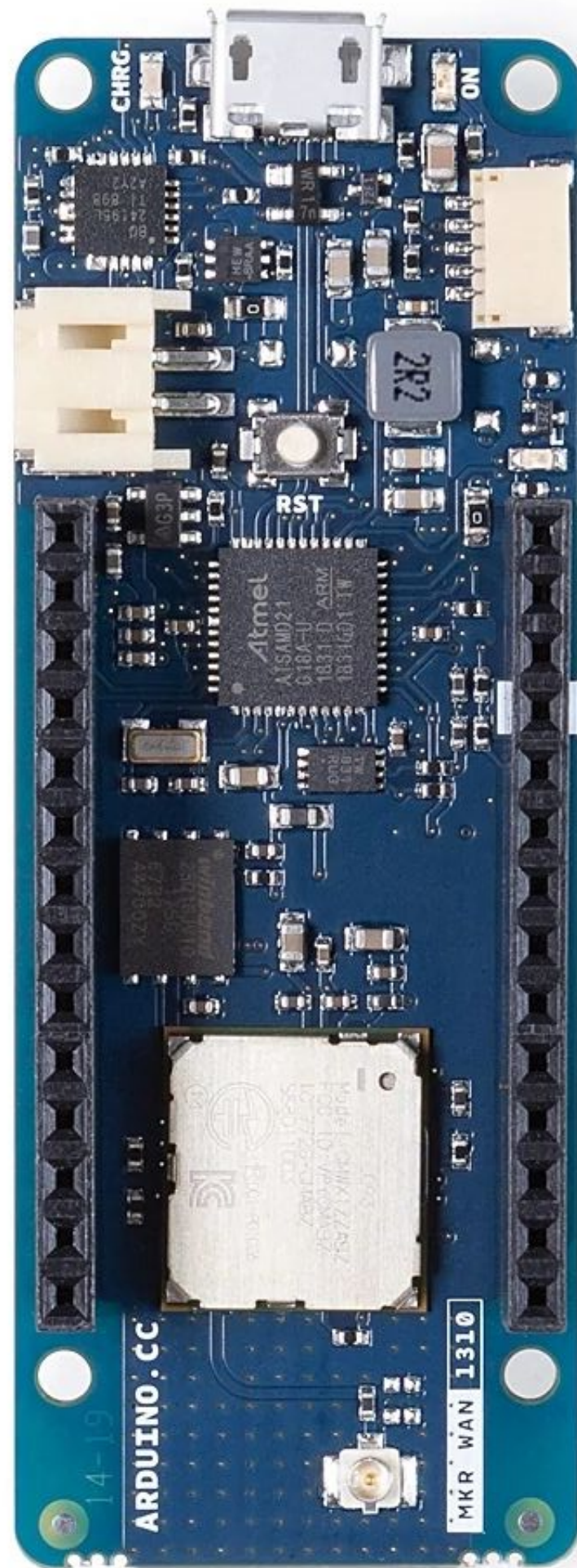
LoRa Based Predictive Maintenance

1. Choose the Hardware You Need
2. Make It Smart
3. Connect It to the Cloud
4. Inspect the Data



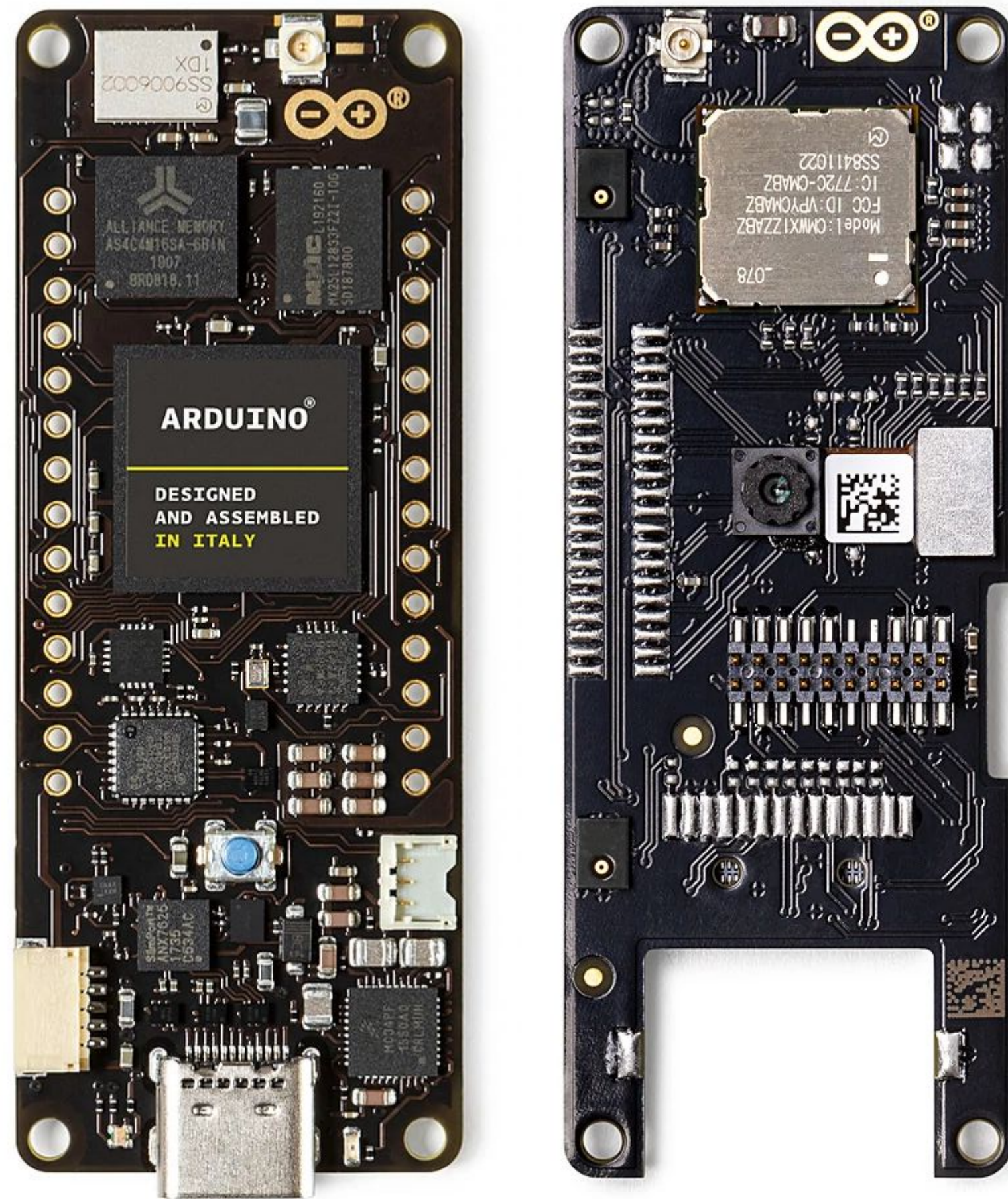


1. Choose the Hardware You Need 🙌



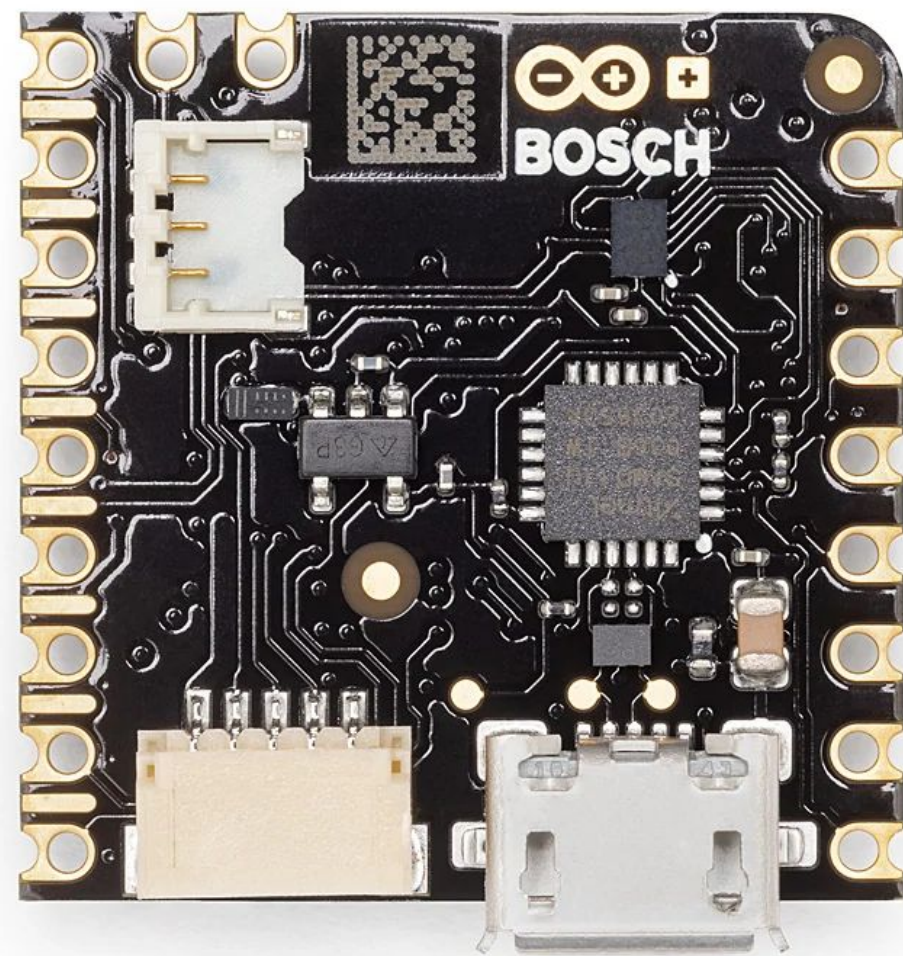
MKR WAN 1310

- SAMD21 Cortex-M0+ 32bit low power ARM MCU 48 MHz
- CMWX1ZZABZ LoRa Module
- Battery connector
- ATECC508A Secure Element
- Carrier frequency: 433/868/915 MHz



Portenta H7 + Vision Shield

- STM32H747 dual Cortex ®
480 + 240 MHz
- Murata 1DX dual WiFi / Bluetooth
- LiPo battery charger
- Murata CMWX1ZZABZ LoRa
Module
- Himax HM-01B0 Lo-Power camera
- 2 microphones (directional sound)
- SD-Card connector



Nicla Sense ME

- Cortex-M4 nRF52832
- ANNA B112 Bluetooth module
- 6 axis IMU, pressure sensor, magnetometer, gas sensor
- LiPo battery charger



2. Make it Smart

Machine Learning on MCUs



Augment the intelligence of billions of appliances

- **Low-cost** hardware: Easily embed in everyday products
- **Low power**: Works with a battery (portable)
- No internet **connection** required
- **Data** stays on device (privacy)



How: Sound & Machine Learning



Use machine learning to detect anomalies in sound.

- E.g. the rattling sound of a broken dishwasher.
- E.g. the sound of broken glass in a factory
- Accuracy influenced by background noise ⚠️



How: Machine Vision

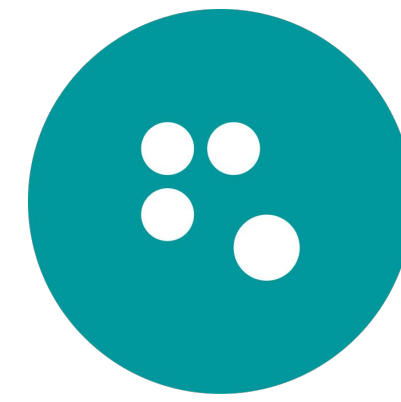


Use machine vision to detect visual anomalies.

- E.g. broken light bulbs
- E.g. distorted saw blade
- Accuracy influenced by lighting ⚠️



How: Gas & Machine Learning



Use machine learning to detect anomalies in gases.

- E.g. detect wine going bad while ageing in a barrel
- E.g. leaking gases in a factory



How: Vibration & Machine Learning



Use machine learning to detect anomalies in vibrations (focus of the demo).

- e.g. worn out drill bits (life expectancy estimation)
- e.g. displaced washing machine drum



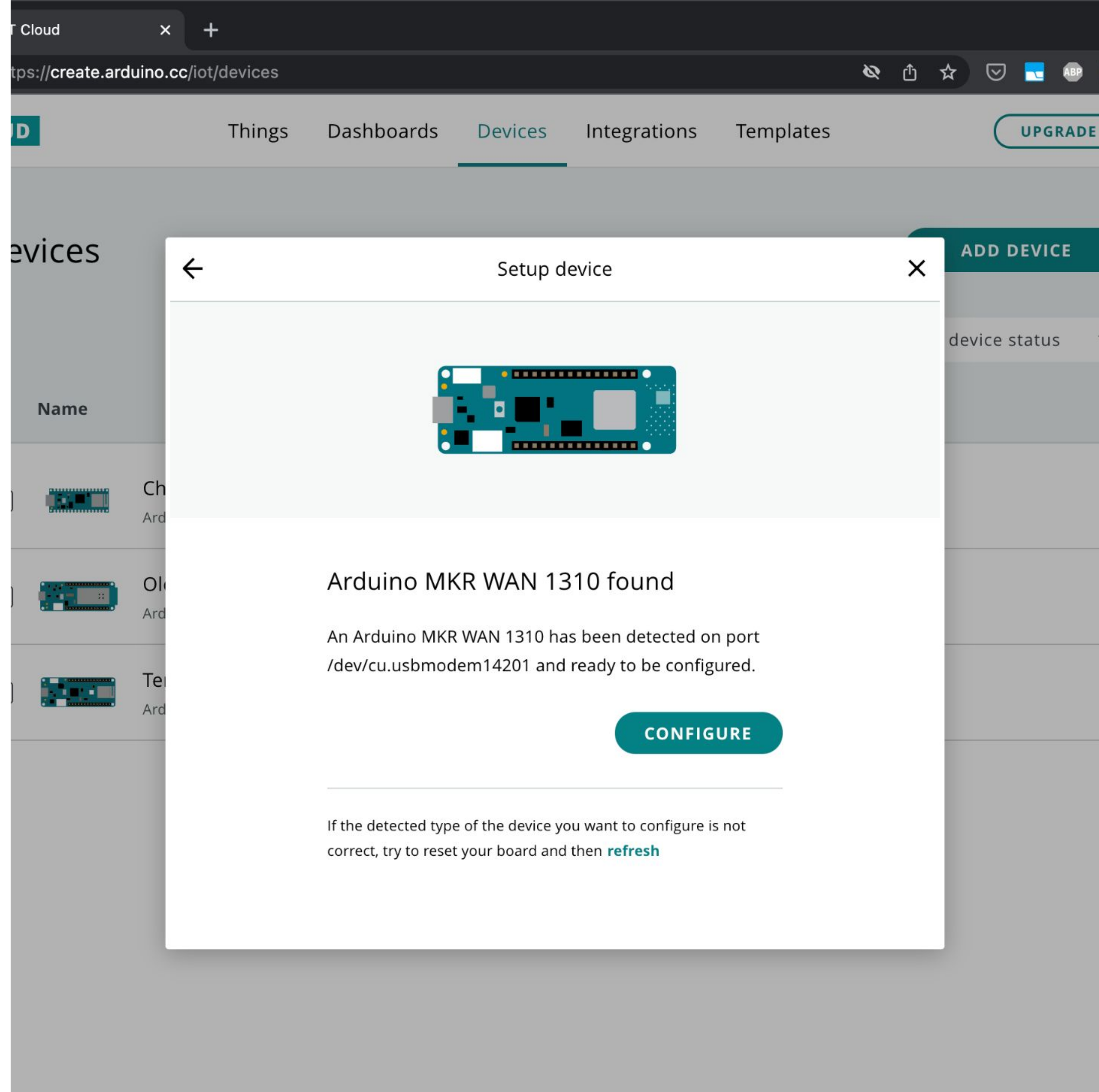


3. Connect it to the Cloud

IoT Cloud meets The Things Network



- MKR WAN boards can connect to **IoT Cloud** via a TTN LoRaWAN® backend 🎉
- Automatic configuration of the TTN app.



Why LoRa is a Good Choice 🔥

- Resistance to noise
- Cover wider area (even public infrastructure)
- Simplified wiring (one gateway connected to internet)
- Low power (can operate with batteries/solar panel)
- No network configuration (no IPs etc.)
- Outdoor usage (e.g. predictive maintenance in the nature)

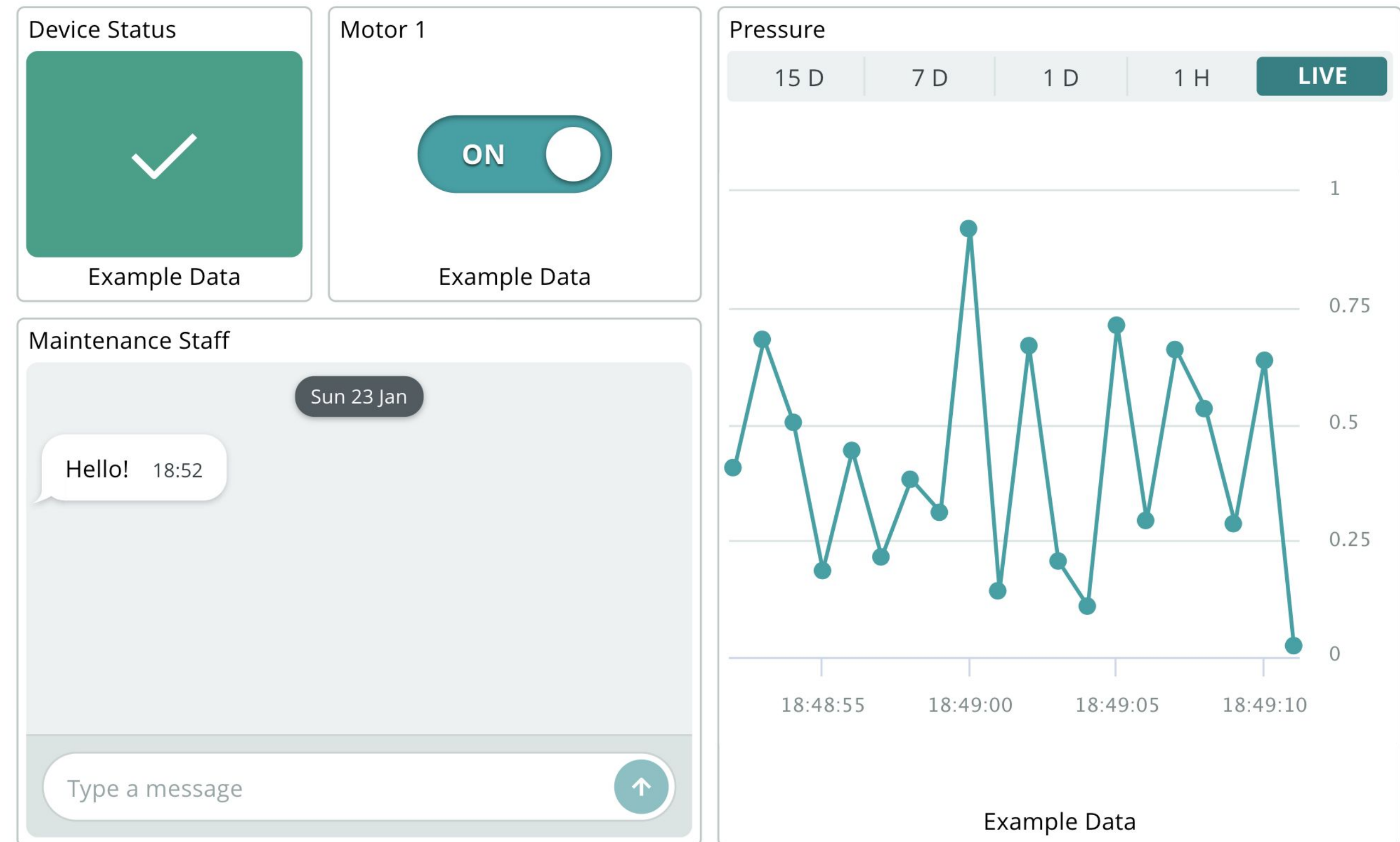




4. Inspect the Data 🙄🙄

IoT Cloud Dashboard

- Inspect hardware status
- Read sensor data
- Track sensor history
- Send messages
(e.g. alert maintenance staff)
- Trigger actions
(e.g. turn device off)



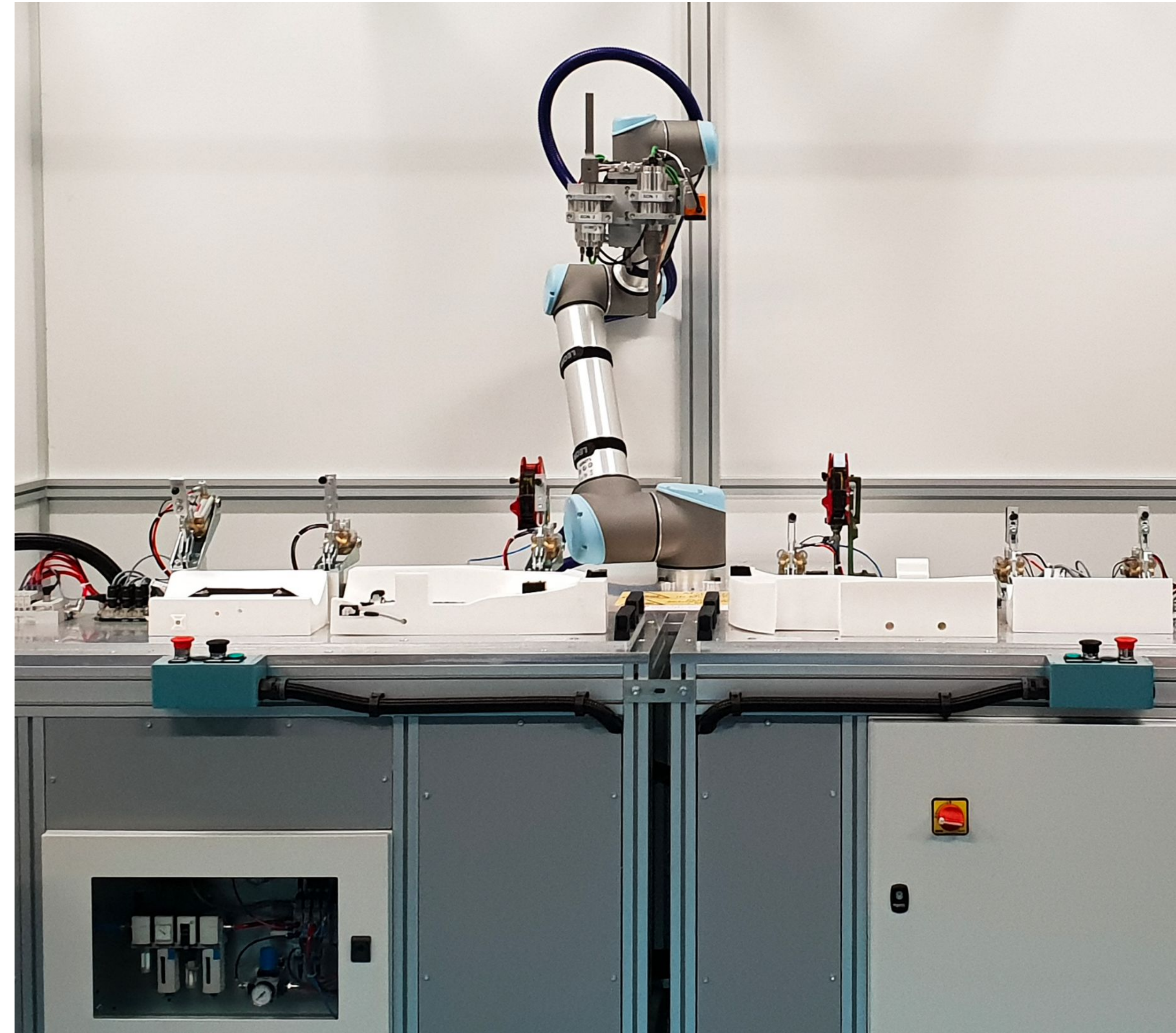


APPLICATION EXAMPLE

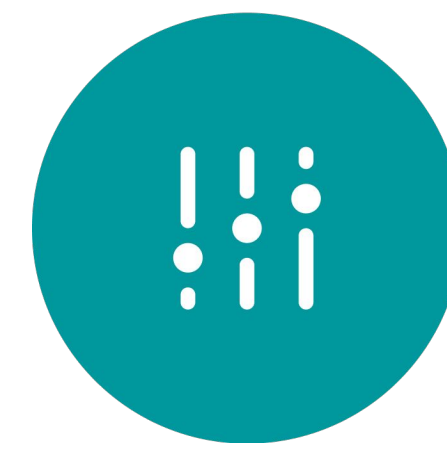
Detecting Vibration Anomalies

Predict Mechanical Failure Through Vibration

- **Analyse** vibration patterns
- **Predict** if a machine may fail in the near future.
- Perform **maintenance** before it fails.



Rule Based vs Machine Learning

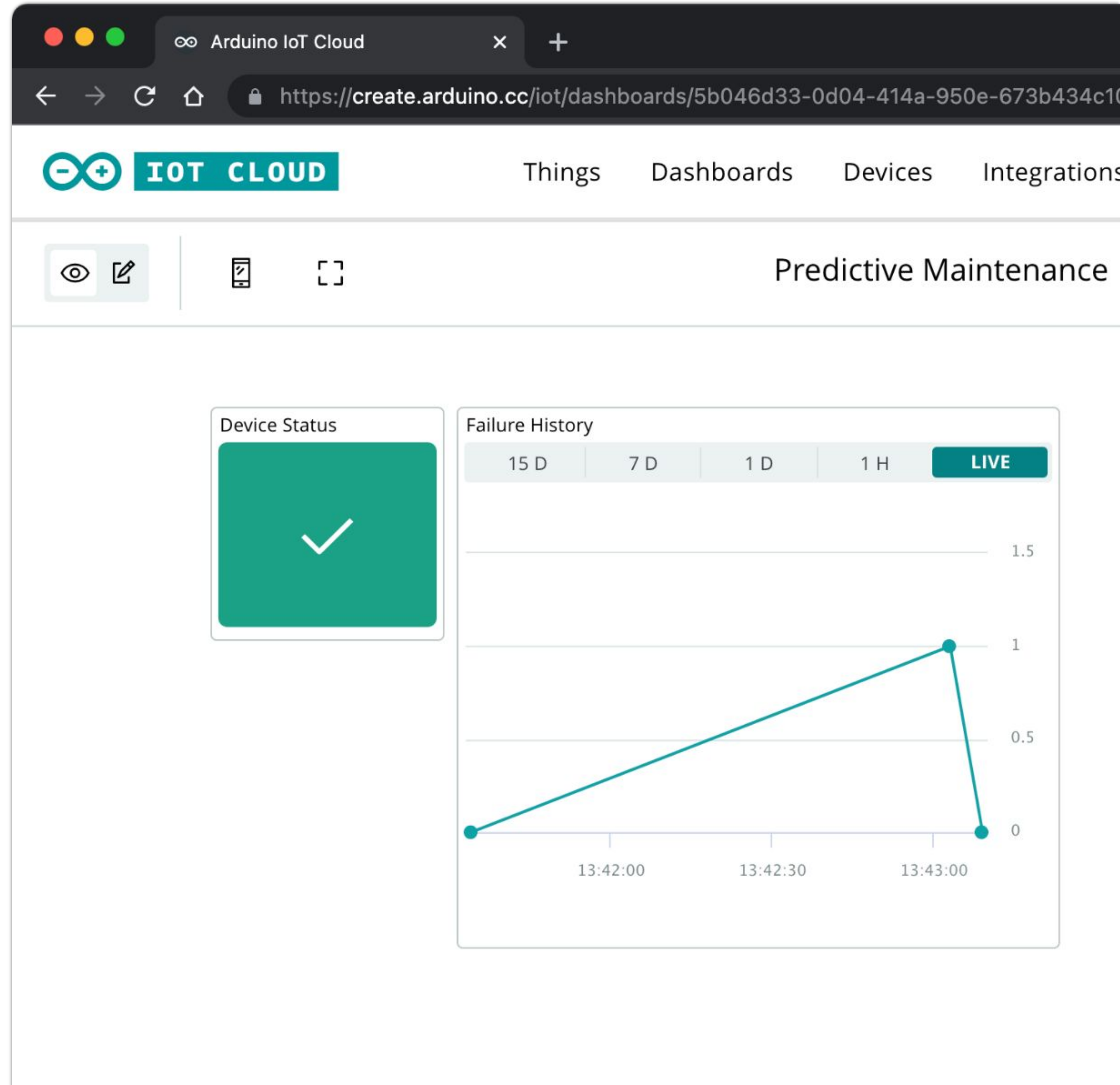


- The simple **intensity** or **frequency** of a vibration anomaly could be detected with a rule based approach...
- ...but vibration patterns are not exactly same every time.
- ML can easily deal with these variations. 💪



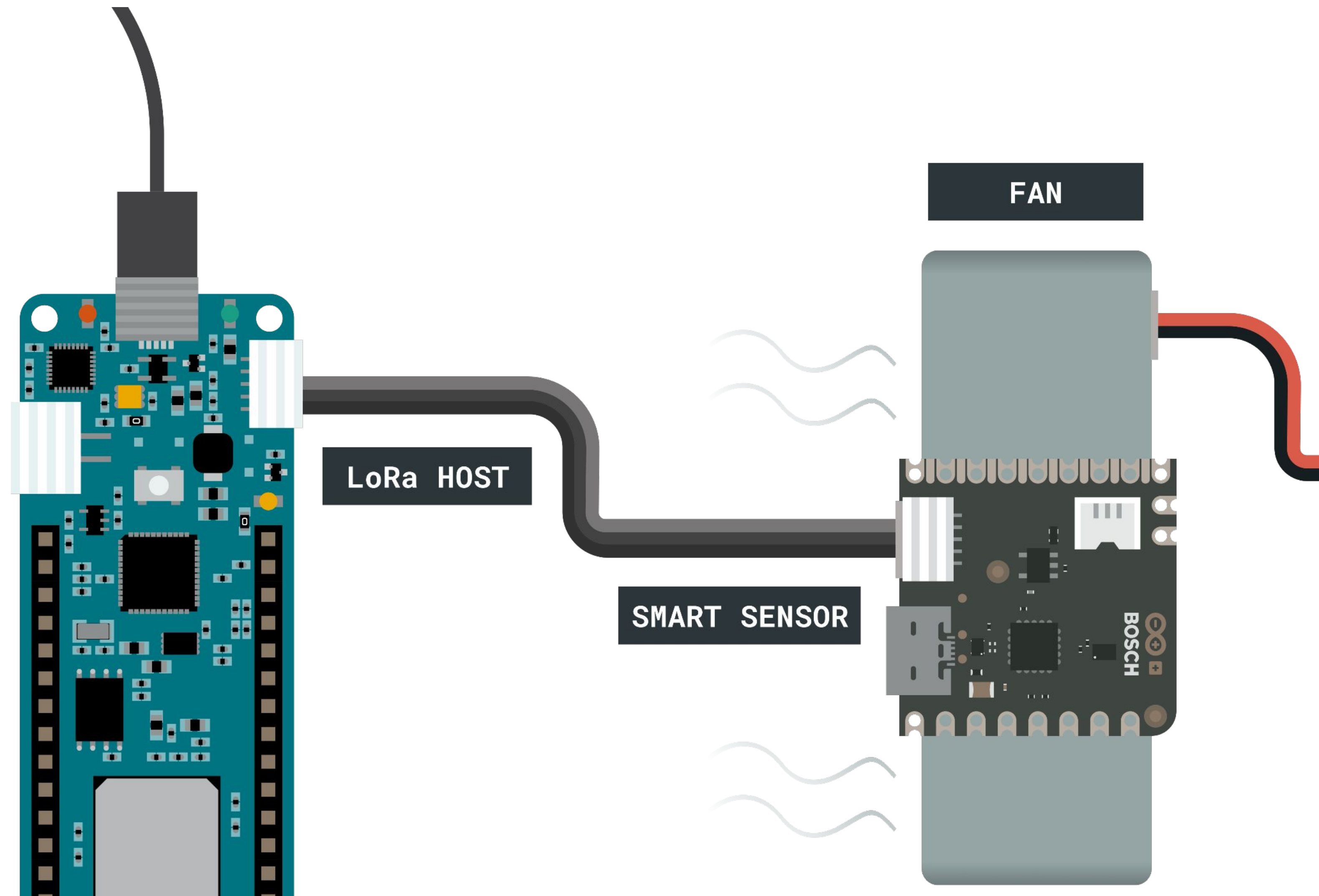
Goal: IoT Cloud Dashboard

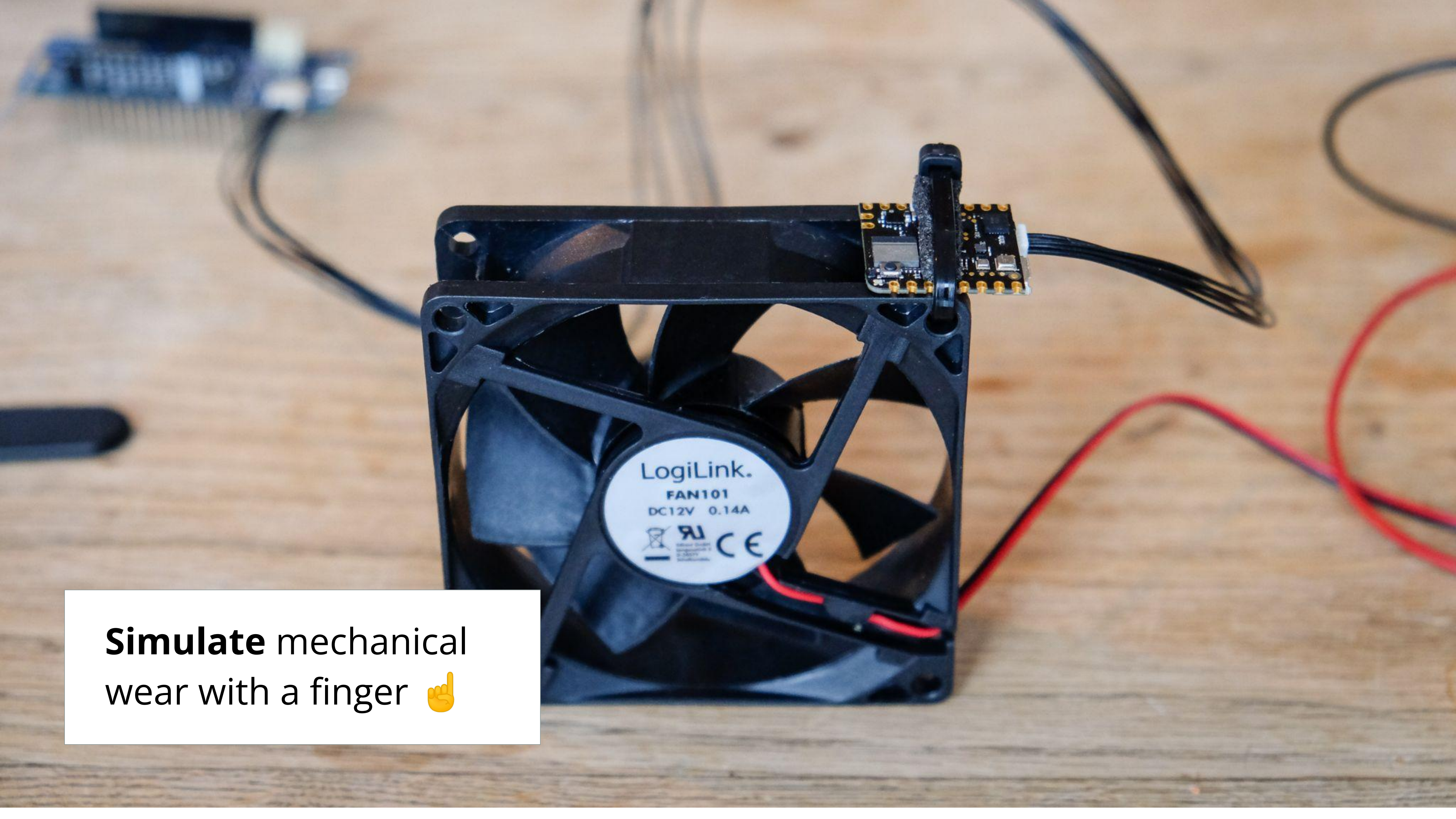
- Track device status
- Inspect failure history
- Intervene (e.g. turn device off)



Hardware Setup for Demo

- MKR WAN 1310
- Nicla Sense ME
- ESLOV Cable
- PC Fan
- Finger 🙌





Simulate mechanical wear with a finger 🙌

Training Process

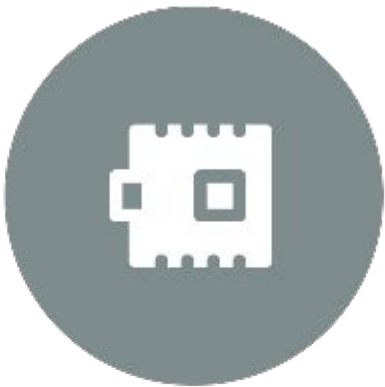
PC



ARDUINO IDE



TRAINING SKETCH



NICLA SENSE ME



EI DATA FORWARDER



WEB APP



EDGE IMPULSE



SPECTRAL ANALYSIS



ML MODEL TRAINING



ML SKETCH DEPLOYMENT



Deployment

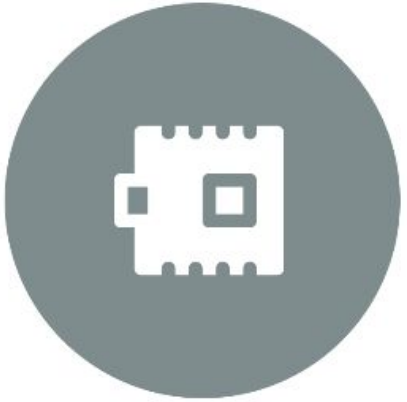
SENSOR NODE



ARDUINO IDE



ML SKETCH



NICLA SENSE ME

HOST BOARD



ARDUINO IDE



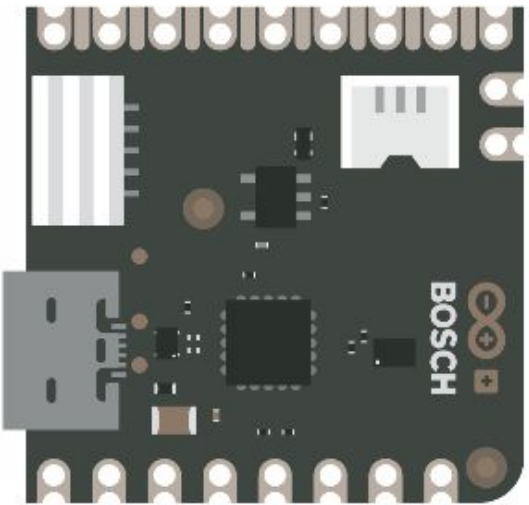
IOT CLOUD SKETCH



MKR WAN 1310



Detection Process



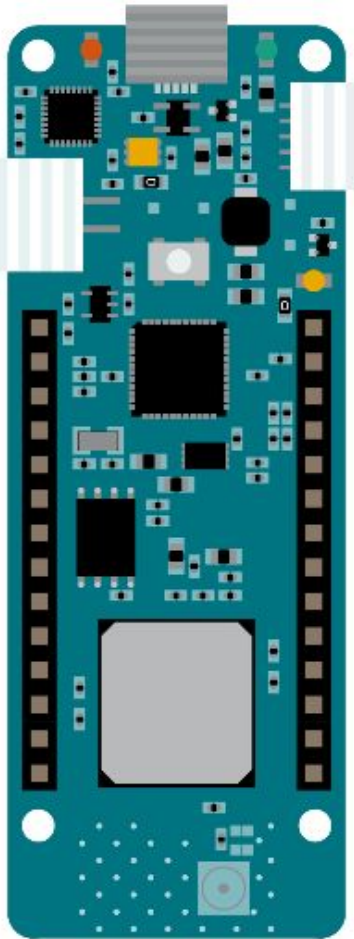
READ ACCELERO-
METER DATA



CLASSIFY
VIBRATION



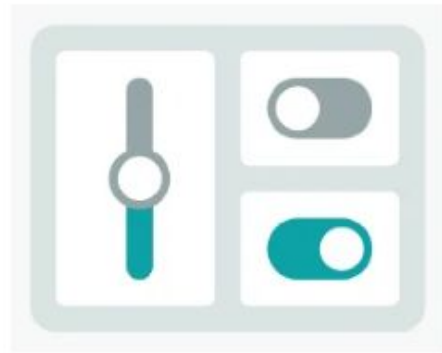
SEND DATA OVER
ESLOV TO MKR WAN



READ DATA FROM
NICLA SENSE ME



UPLOAD DATA
TO IOT CLOUD

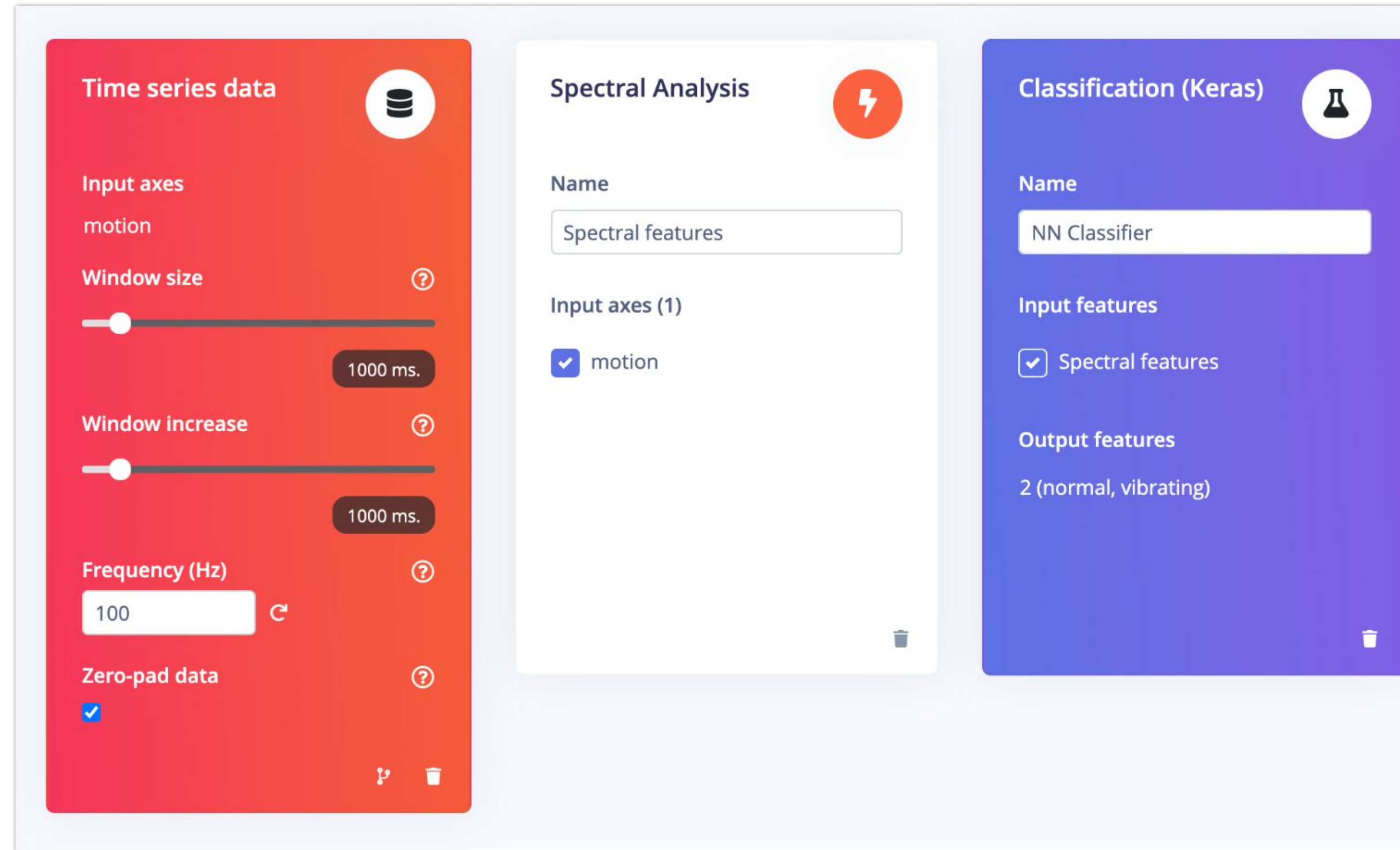


DISPLAY STATUS
IN DASHBOARD



Machine Learning: Edge Impulse Studio

- Gather Raw Data
- Process Data
- Extract Features
- Train ML Model





The screenshot displays the Edge Impulse Studio interface with three main configuration panels:

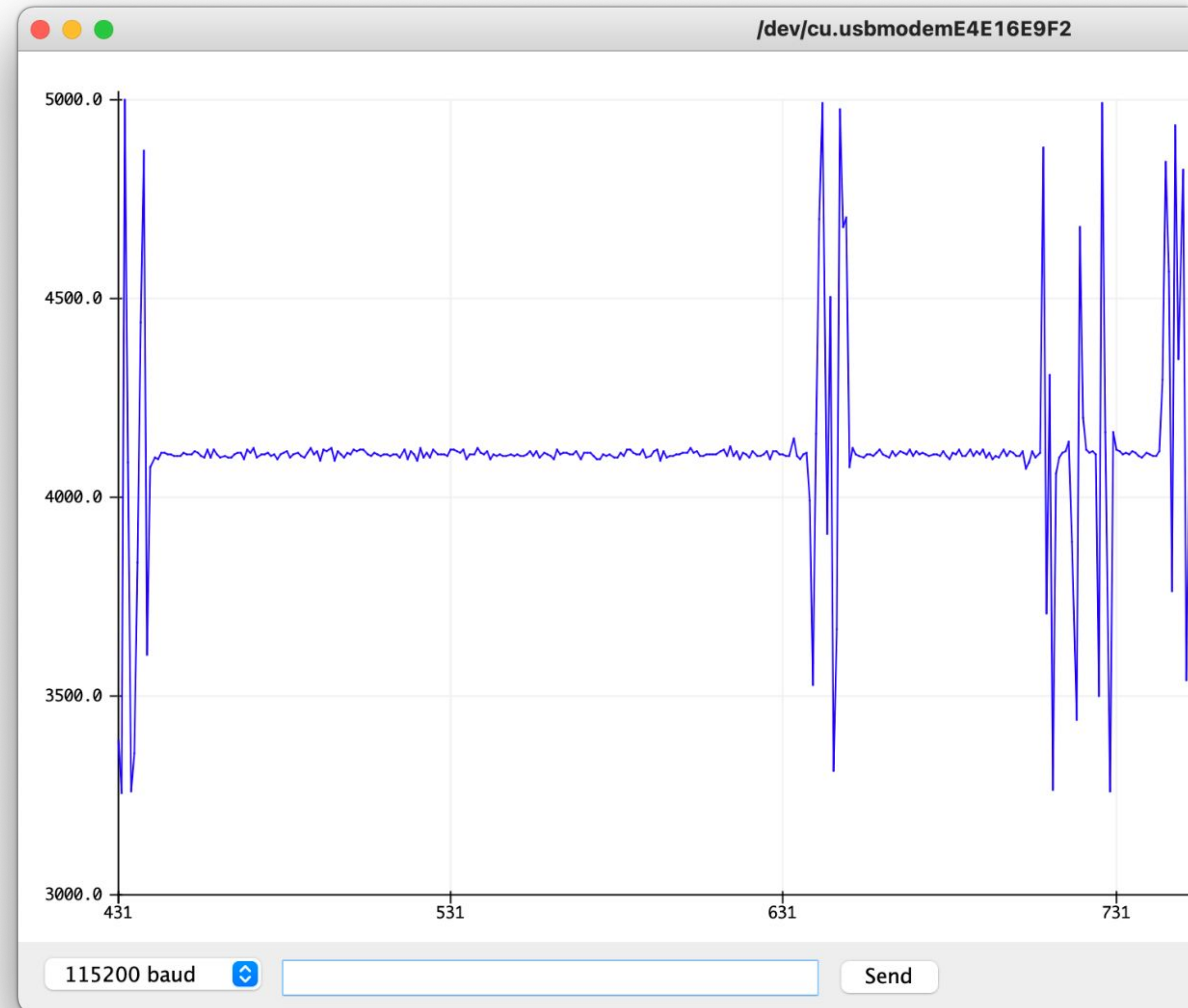
- Time series data (Red Panel):** Contains settings for data input and processing. The 'Input axes' is set to 'motion'. 'Window size' and 'Window increase' are both set to 1000 ms. 'Frequency (Hz)' is set to 100. 'Zero-pad data' is checked.
- Spectral Analysis (White Panel):** The 'Name' is 'Spectral features'. The 'Input axes (1)' section has 'motion' checked.
- Classification (Keras) (Blue Panel):** The 'Name' is 'NN Classifier'. The 'Input features' section has 'Spectral features' checked. The 'Output features' are '2 (normal, vibrating)'.





1. Gather Raw Data

- On-board accelerometer to gather vibration data
- Motion on 3 axes 
- Orientation matters 
- Simplification: Magnitude of motion vector

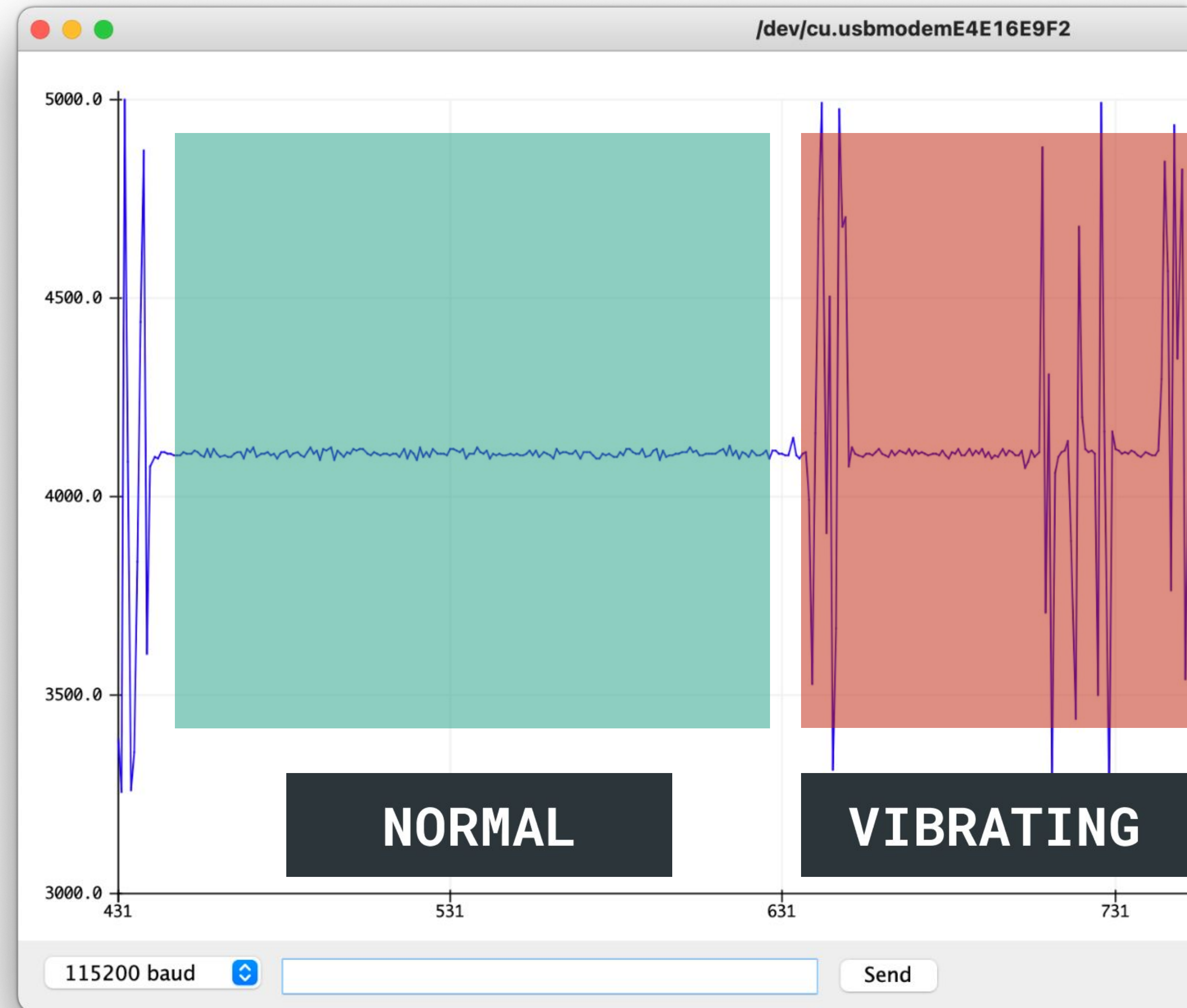
$$|M| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$



1. Gather Raw Data

- On-board accelerometer to gather vibration data
- Motion on 3 axes 
- Orientation matters 
- Simplification: Magnitude of motion vector

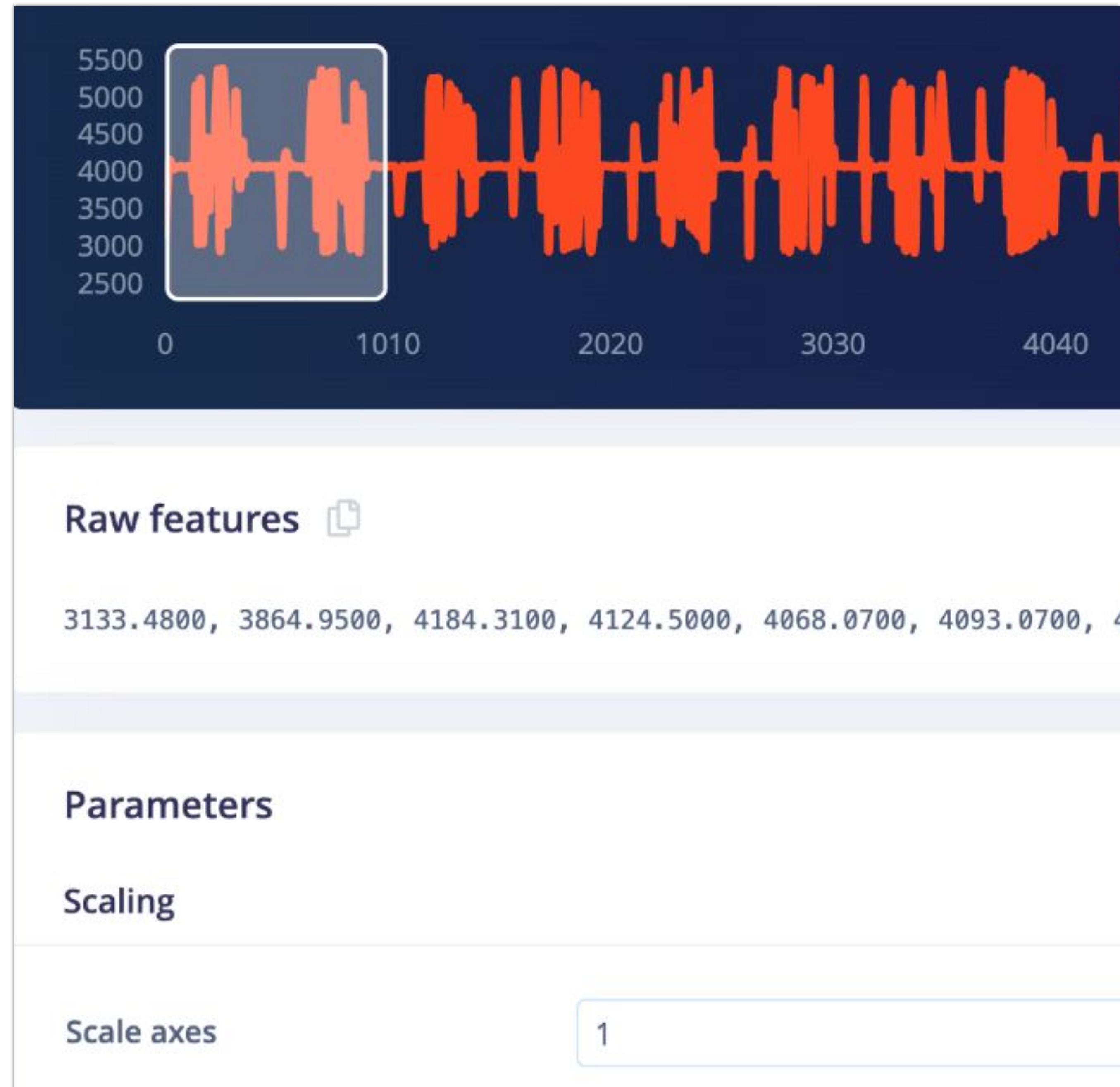
$$|M| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$



2. Process Data

Window Size

- Defines how many ms of sensor data should be considered for a classification.
- Depends on vibration pattern
- For constant vibration a small window may suffice.



2. Process Data

Spectral Analysis

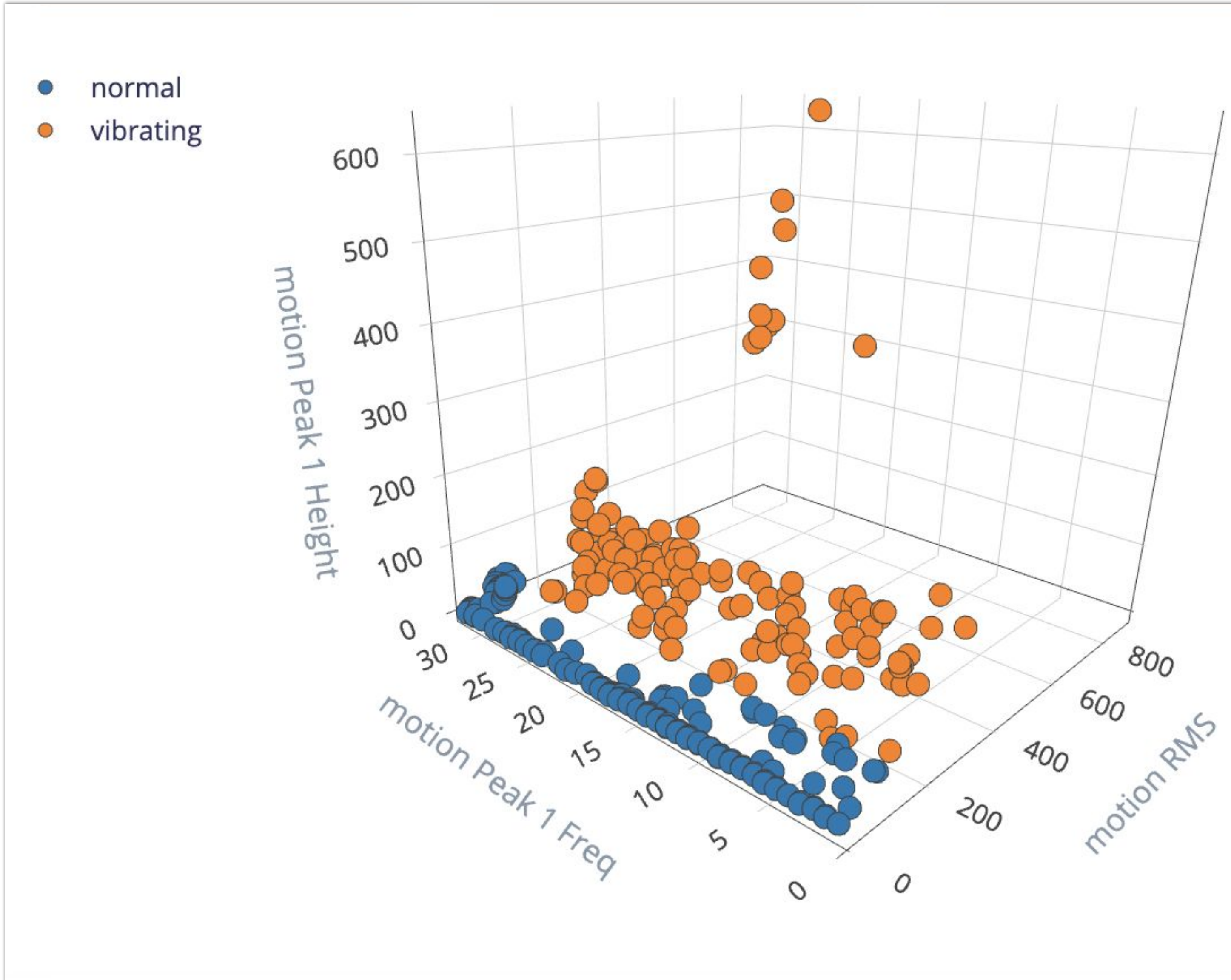
- Filter relevant frequency
- Vibration characteristics
- Find peaks

Frequency domain



3. Extract Features

- Unique characteristics
- Separation of classes
- Find bad training data



4. Train ML Model

- Learns based on provided vibration samples
- Adjust learning cycles as needed
- Watch out for overfitting ⚠️

Last training performance (validation set)



ACCURACY

93.5%



LOSS

0.77

Confusion matrix (validation set)

	NORMAL	VIBRATING
NORMAL	91.4%	8.6%
VIBRATING	3.7%	96.3%
F1 SCORE	0.94	0.93





Thank you!