Automatic Controlling Against Water Pump Overheating And Failure Using ML And Iot.

Gaurav Prakash Deshmukh[1], Saurabh Shantaram Gaikwad[2], Eshan Sanjay Yadav[3], Prof. Kiran Gore[4]

[1,2,3]Savitribai Phule Pune University, G H Raisoni College of Engineering and Management Pune, India

[4]Department of IT, GH Raisoni College of Engineering and Management Pune, Maharashtra-412207

***Abstract*—. The project focuses on the development of a smart monitoring and control system for water pumps using Internet of Things (IoT) sensors and Machine Learning (ML) models. The system incorporates real-time data collection through sensors measuring temperature, voltage, and water level to assess the operational health of the pump. Convolutional ML algorithms analyze sensor data to predict potential faults, particularly overheating and abnormal voltage or water levels. A relay module is integrated to automatically shut down the pump when critical thresholds are exceeded, preventing hardware damage and operational failures. The system also generates instant alerts to notify users of anomalies. This technology aims to optimize pump efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and prevent unexpected breakdowns, thus contributing to the reliability of water management infrastructure. Optionally, the system can be integrated with an intelligent contact center for remote monitoring and support.**

***Index Terms*—Water Pump Monitoring, IoT, Machine Learning, Sensor Data, Fault Detection, Smart Control System**

Domain(S): IoT, Embedded Systems, Machine Learning, Smart Agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

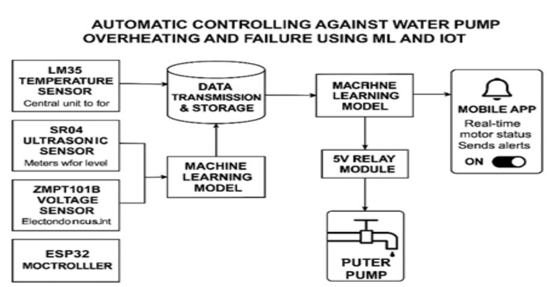
Water pumps are critical components across various sectors, including industrial operations, agricultural irrigation systems, and residential water supply networks. Their continuous and efficient operation is essential for maintaining system reliability and productivity. However, one of the most common issues affecting pump performance is overheating, which can result in unexpected failures, increased maintenance expenses, and extended operational downtime. These challenges underscore the need for an intelligent and proactive approach to water pump management.

Recent advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies offer new opportunities to enhance traditional pump monitoring systems. This research introduces a real-time smart monitoring and control system that leverages IoT sensors to continuously monitor key parameters such as temperature, voltage, and water level. The collected sensor data is analyzed using ML models to detect anomalies and predict potential faults particularly those related to overheating and unsafe operating conditions.

The system also incorporates a relay-based automatic control mechanism that shuts off the water pump when any monitored parameter exceeds a predefined safe threshold. This feature helps to prevent equipment damage and ensures overall operational safety. Furthermore, the system supports automatic control based on tank water levels, improving water use efficiency and reducing the need for manual intervention.

By combining real-time monitoring, intelligent fault prediction, and automated control, the proposed system aims to enhance the reliability of water pump operations, lower maintenance costs, and promote sustainable water resource management.

II. RELATED WORK



The integration of IoT and Machine Learning (ML) technologies into predictive maintenance systems has gained considerable momentum, particularly in the domain of electromechanical systems such as water pumps. Water pumps are susceptible to failures caused by overheating, voltage fluctuations, and low water levels issues that, if not detected early, can result in costly damage and operational downtime.

Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of IoT-enabled monitoring systems in mitigating such challenges. For instance, Jadhav et al. (2019) implemented a real-time monitoring system using Arduino and temperature sensors to detect overheating in electric motors. Although the system was successful in triggering alarms, it lacked predictive intelligence and remote-control features.

With the advancement of machine learning, researchers have begun incorporating intelligent models for predictive diagnostics. Sharma et al. (2021) developed a temperature and vibration monitoring system that utilized Support Vector Machines (SVM) to classify motor conditions. Their results showed that ML algorithms could predict failures with high accuracy, thus allowing timely intervention. However, the system was limited to static environments and did not include water level or voltage sensing.

A more comprehensive approach was explored by Patel et al. (2022), who used a combination of IoT sensors and a Random Forest classifier to monitor and predict the health of irrigation pumps. Their system included temperature, voltage, and water level sensors, and automatically triggered alerts when abnormalities were detected. This work is closely aligned with the present study, reinforcing the suitability of Random Forest algorithms for classifying pump health conditions due to their robustness and ability to handle complex, nonlinear data.

Additionally, ESP32-based systems have become a popular choice for edge processing and wireless data transmission due to their integrated Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities. Projects like that of Khan and Rao (2020) utilized ESP32 with a relay module to implement an automated control mechanism for water pumps. Although their implementation ensured operational safety, it did not feature machine learning–based predictions, making it reactive rather than proactive.

Another important area of related work involves mobile-based monitoring platforms. Singh et al. (2021) created an Android application using Kotlin for real-time water system control, enabling users to receive alerts and remotely operate their devices. While their app enhanced usability, the system relied on manual thresholds rather than predictive models.

Finally, the significance of real-time cloud storage and data processing has been highlighted in research conducted by Verma et al. (2018), who developed a system for logging motor performance metrics in Firebase for historical analysis and pattern detection. Such real-time cloud integration not only enhances accessibility but also lays the foundation for data-driven automation and predictive analytics.

Overall, the body of literature indicates a clear trend toward the convergence of sensor-based monitoring, machine learning classification, and mobile communication for intelligent control of water pump systems. However, many existing solutions fall short of integrating all these components into a single, cohesive system. The proposed research aims to bridge this gap by implementing a real-time, ML-powered, IoT-based system capable of predicting motor failures, controlling pump operation automatically, and providing mobile app support for remote monitoring and alerting.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed system for automatic control against water pump overheating and failure integrates embedded hardware, real-time data transmission, machine learning algorithms, and a mobile interface. It is designed to detect abnormal operational conditions and autonomously manage pump activity to ensure safety, efficiency, and reliability. This section outlines the detailed implementation of each module.

A. Hardware Architecture and Sensor Network

The system is built around the ESP32 microcontroller, which serves as the central processing unit and communication hub. A set of low-cost, energy-efficient sensors are interfaced with the ESP32 to continuously monitor critical pump parameters,

- LM35D Temperature Sensor: Measures surface temperature of the motor to detect overheating.
- HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor: Calculates water level in the tank to support automated control based on resource availability.

- ZMP101B Voltage Sensor: Monitors voltage supplied to the pump to detect under-voltage or over-voltage anomalies.
- 5V Relay Module: Acts as an electronic switch to control pump power supply based on control logic.

Sensor data is sampled at defined intervals and immediately transmitted to a cloud-based real-time database via Wi-Fi using the ESP32 module.

B. Data Acquisition and Cloud Communication

Sensor readings are collected and structured as key-value pairs and transmitted to the Firebase Realtime Database, chosen for its low latency, scalability, and ease of integration with mobile and web platforms. Each dataset includes:

- Temperature (°C)
- Voltage (V)
- Water level (cm)
- Timestamp

This cloud-based storage enables persistent monitoring, historical trend analysis, and integration with the machine learning backend and mobile application.

C. Machine Learning Model Development

To enable predictive control, a supervised machine learning approach was employed. The **Random Forest Classifier** was selected for its ability to handle non-linear feature relationships and noisy sensor data.

1) Dataset Construction and Preprocessing

Sensor data was labeled into three operational states:

- Healthy
- Overheating
- Failure

The dataset was preprocessed to normalize features and then split into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets. Feature selection was conducted to improve classifier performance.

2) Model Training and Validation

A Random Forest model comprising 100 decision trees was trained using the scikit-learn framework. Model performance was evaluated using:

- Accuracy
- Precision and Recall
- Confusion Matrix

The trained model achieved a classification accuracy exceeding 90%, indicating strong performance on unseen data.

3) Deployment and Real-Time Prediction

The trained model was serialized using **Joblib** and deployed via a lightweight Flask API hosted locally or on a cloud instance. Incoming sensor data is sent to the server, which returns the predicted motor condition.

If the model predicts either "Overheating" or "Failure," a control signal is sent back to the ESP32 to deactivate the pump via the relay switch. Concurrently, an alert is pushed to the user interface.

D. Mobile Application Interface

A cross-platform mobile application was developed using Kotlin for Android devices. The application interfaces with Firebase and the Flask server, offering the following functionalities:

- Live Monitoring Dashboard: Displays real-time sensor readings.
- Health Status Notification: Provides instant alerts on pump condition changes.
- Remote Control: Allows users to manually override pump control.
- History Logs: Stores previous alerts and operational statuses for analysis.

The application enhances system usability by enabling remote access and ensuring timely interventions.

E. Control Logic and Automation Workflow

The decision logic for automated pump control is governed by the machine learning model's output and predefined threshold values. The control workflow is as follows:

1. Sensor data is read by ESP32.
2. Data is uploaded to Firebase and sent to the ML server.
3. Prediction results are analyzed:
- If Healthy, pump continues normal operation.
- If Overheating/Failure, relay is triggered to shut off the pump.
4. Alerts are displayed on the mobile application.
5. Water level threshold is also used to stop the pump when the tank is full.

This feedback-controlled loop ensures preventive action is taken before hardware damage occurs, reducing downtime and maintenance costs.

IV. FUTURE WORK

The system can be enhanced in the following ways:

- Multi-Sensor Integration: Adding humidity, vibration, and pressure sensors for improved accuracy.
- Real-Time Data Analysis: Implementing protocols like MQTT for faster feedback and alerts.
- Advanced Machine Learning: Using deeper models, such as LSTM, for better predictions.
- Maintenance Scheduling: Adding predictive maintenance features to reduce downtime.
- UI Enhancements: Improving the web app with interactive dashboards and mobile notifications.
- Scalability: Expanding to monitor multiple pumps in large-scale setups.
- Cloud Integration: Leveraging cloud platforms for enhanced storage and analytics.
- Security Improvements: Strengthening encryption and data protection.

These improvements will make the system more efficient, scalable, and secure.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented an innovative approach to monitor and control water pump systems to prevent overheating and potential failure through the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology and Machine Learning (ML). The proposed system employs a real-time monitoring solution using the LM35 temperature sensor and ESP32 microcontroller to gather operational data from the water pump. The data is then analyzed using machine learning algorithms, which predict potential failures or overheating events, allowing for proactive management of the pump's health.

The system effectively reduces downtime, minimizes maintenance costs, and enhances the overall reliability and performance of water pump systems. Through the combination of IoT for data collection and machine learning for predictive analysis, this approach offers a significant advancement over traditional, reactive maintenance strategies.

The implementation of the real-time web application, developed using the MERN stack, provides users with intuitive visualization tools for monitoring the system's health. Furthermore, the machine learning models have shown promising results in predicting temperature anomalies, thereby preventing critical system failures.

Future work will focus on improving the accuracy and scalability of the ML models by incorporating additional environmental factors and expanding the system to include multiple water pump monitoring for large-scale industrial applications. Additionally, the integration of cloud computing for remote monitoring and data storage will further enhance the system's capabilities.

In conclusion, the proposed IoT and ML-based solution demonstrates substantial potential in revolutionizing the way water pump systems are managed, contributing to both cost savings and operational efficiency across various industries.

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