Ai-Driven Sensor Fusion Analytics for Real-Time Defect Detection and Predictive Maintenance in Automotive Manufacturing

Mouleeshwar K[1], Pratheesh S[2], Suhashini K[3], Abinaya Devi R[4], Mona Jacqueline G[5]
[1,2,3,4]*UG Student, Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science Tamilnadu College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India*
[5]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Tamilnadu College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India*

***Abstract*—In car production, precision matters a lot - human checks take too long and often miss things. Instead of relying on people alone, this setup leans on artificial intelligence combined with industrial internet devices for smarter oversight. A network of cameras joins forces with shake trackers, heat monitors, plus tools measuring twist force, all feeding into an ESP32 hub that ties everything together at once. Insights pop up fast because computations happen close to the source, powered by learning models spotting gaps in parts placement, crooked fittings, absent pieces, or odd equipment motions just seconds after they occur. When sensors gather past performance details, predictions about machine breakdowns become possible maintenance then follows actual wear instead of a schedule. Because repairs happen only when needed, machines run longer without stopping, products meet tighter standards, output climbs. With modest investment and room to grow, even smaller factories can fit this into their shift toward smart manufacturing tools.**

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Industrial IoT (IIoT), ESP32, Sensor Fusion, Predictive Maintenance, Defect Detection, Edge Computing, Smart Manufacturing, Industry 4.0.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Machines on car production lines must work precisely so each vehicle meets standards while moving fast through stages. Workers checking pieces by hand take longer, miss details, sometimes make mistakes - this slows everything down. When tools break without warning, the whole line often stops, wasting hours and raising expenses.

Instead of expensive solutions, this effort introduces an affordable AI-based inspection setup built around an ESP32 chip along with several sensors' vibration, heat, sound, and closeness detectors included. Starting from raw inputs, it applies pattern recognition plus combined readings to spot installation mistakes while tracking equipment condition continuously. Because trends emerge early, the device forecasts breakdowns before they happen, which helps cut pauses in operation, boost performance, yet fits into intelligent production workflows naturally.

Through constant observation, small clues add up, making upkeep smarter without slowing things down.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In automotive manufacturing, defect detection and maintenance faults matter most when keeping systems running smoothly yet staying dependable. Efficiency lives where problems get caught early instead of ignored. Old ways of doing things come up short in more than one area. Key Problems:

Checking things by hand takes a long time. Mistakes happen more often when people do it themselves

- Lack of real-time monitoring

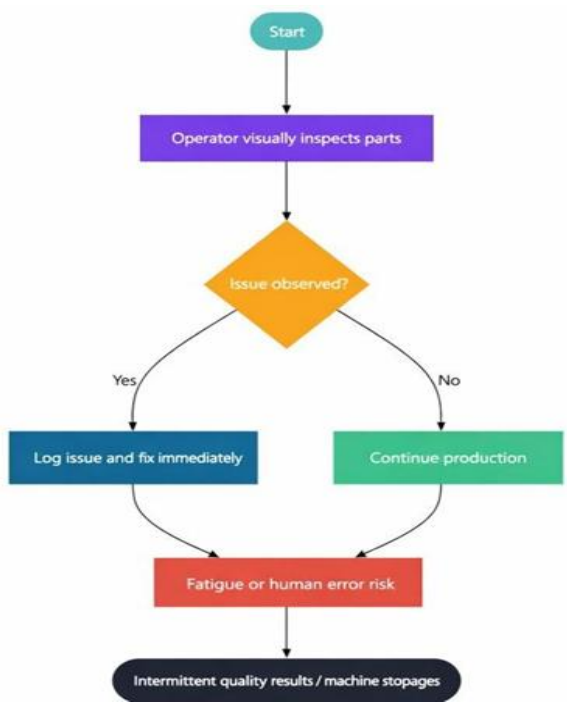
Late detection of faults machines stopped more often, so fixing them got pricier. Repair bills climbed because breaks happened faster than before

- Low accuracy in fault identification

There is a need for an intelligent system that enables spot problems as they happen while guessing what might break next.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

- The existing system in automotive manufacturing mainly a person checks by eye to find flaws. Sometimes mistakes happen when spotting issues this way.
- Faults come into view when operators inspect parts by eye. Human talent shapes how things unfold. Experience guides each step here takes a long time, often slipping up when people grow tired
- Doing the same tasks over again. On top of that, live tracking isn't built in. When signs point to trouble, fixes happen right away
- When something breaks down, things slow down because of it spotty results show up now and then. Machines stop more often than they should.

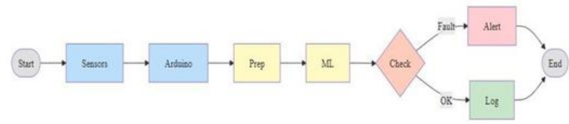


IV. WORKFLOW

The proposed system follows a structured workflow for real-time fault detection using sensor data and machine learning techniques. Data is collected, processed and analyzed to identify system conditions accurately.

Workflow Steps:

- Sensor data collection (IR, Ultrasonic, Acoustic)
- Data acquisition using Arduino
- Data preprocessing and feature extraction
- Machine learning-based classification
- Fault detection and result generation
- Alert generation for abnormal conditions



V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is an AI-based solution for real-time fault detection using multiple sensors and machine learning.

A. Main Components:

Sensors Infrared Ultrasonic Acoustic

- Arduino system
- ML model

Core Functionalities:

- Data collection and monitoring
- Fault classification
- Alert generation

Accuracy gets a boost while human work drops. What happens next depends on how tasks shift over time.

VI. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system follows a layered architecture for real-time fault detection using sensors and machine learning.

A. Components:

a) Sensor Layer

- IR, Ultrasonic, Acoustic sensors
- Collects system data

b) Data Acquisition

- Arduino collects sensor data
- Sends data for processing

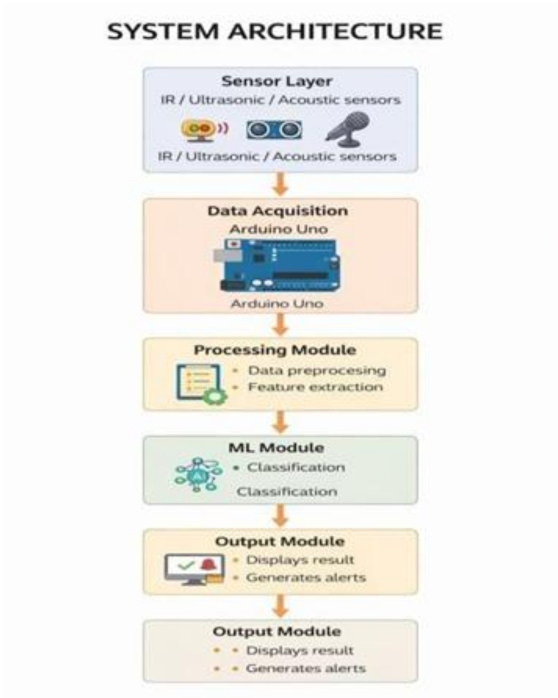
c) Processing Module

- Data preprocessing
- Feature extraction

d) ML Module

- Classifies fault conditions
- Detects system status

e) Output Module
- Displays result
- Generates alerts



VII. MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

A. Sensor Module

Fresh details flow into the unit straight from operations. Information streams through without delay. Live inputs feed its core functions. Constant signals update its status every moment With infrared, then ultrasonic, followed by sound-based detection tools.

Features:
- Real-time data collection
- Detects distance, vibration and sound
- Continuous monitoring

B. Data Acquisition Module

This module runs on Arduino, gathering data while turning it into readable signals through sensors connected along the way.

Turning information into numbers so machines can work with it.

Features:
- Data collection using Arduino
- Analog-to-digital conversion
- Data transmission

C. Processing Module

This module handles data preparation by cleaning raw information and identifying relevant features for further analysis.

Features:
- Preprocessing data
- Removing noise or irrelevant signals
- Extracting meaningful features
- Normalizing data values

D. Machine Learning Module

This component uses a pre-trained model to analyze input data and determine the current state of the system.

Features:
- Classifying faults
- Identifying recurring patterns
- Recognizing different system conditions
- Delivering accurate predictions

E. Output Module

The output module displays results and generates alerts when faults are detected.

Features:
- Result display
- Alert generation
- Data storage

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Hardware Setup

Sitting quietly inside gadgets, infrared units watch heat patterns. Nearby, devices using sound waves measure distance without touching anything. Tiny microphones listen for shifts in noise levels across rooms grabbing live information straight from the machine.

The model working it is an Arduino Uno data collection module.

Key components:
- IR sensor
- Ultrasonic sensor
- Acoustic sensor
- Arduino Uno

B. Data Processing and Analysis

Once gathered, information gets cleaned up so it works better yet stays accurate throughout accuracy

before analysis.
Processing steps:
- Noise removal
- Data normalization
- Feature extraction

C. Intelligent Fault Classification
A Machine Learning Model Classifies System Sensor Data Conditions.
Model functions:
- Fault classification
- Pattern recognition
- Detection of Normal Misaligned Loose and Impact

IX. SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is a critical phase to evaluate the performance, reliability and accuracy of the fault detection testing checks happen in different ways to make sure the system works right. Each part works alone yet fits into the whole setup.

A. Module Verification
Module verification is performed to check the functionality each piece works on its own.
Includes:
Testing how well sensors gather information
- Data acquisition validation
- Processing module verification
- ML model testing

B. System Integration Check
This phase ensures proper interaction between different parts making up the machine setup.
Key checks included:
- Data flow between sensors and Arduino
- Communication with processing unit integration With Machine Learning Model

C. Functional Validation
Testing checks whether the system performs expected operations correctly.
Test cases included:
- Real-time data input accuracy when spotting faults sorting out different health situations
- Alert generation

D. User-Level Evaluation
This stage evaluates system performance from the user view shifts as moments unfold, changing with each instant.
Evaluation includes:
- System response to inputs monitoring outcomes feels simpler. Results show up without hassle. A clear view appears over time. Tracking moves forward smoothly. Progress becomes visible right away
- Reliability of alerts

E. Performance Analysis
Performance analysis is conducted to measure system working well no matter what happens. Keeps going when things change.
Metrics include:
- Accuracy
- Response time
- System reliability

X. SYSTEM FEATURES

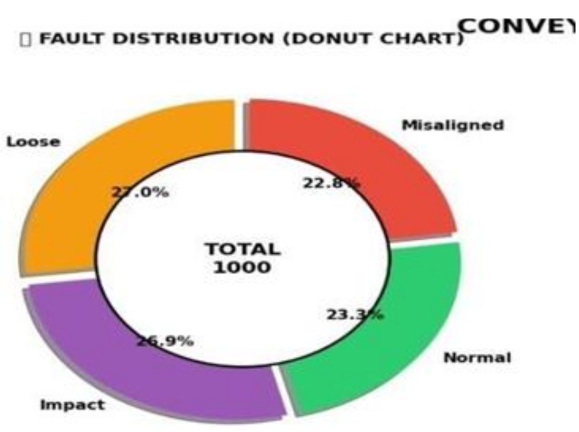
The proposed system provides real-time data collection using several sensing units - like infrared, sound wave detectors, or devices that pick-up pressure changes. It enables accurate fault detection through machine learning normal misaligned loose.
Every now and then, results show up through steady checks built into how it runs. What happens next comes straight from alerts that pop up without delay. Faulty signals trigger warnings without delay.
This less hands-on checking needed because the machine works better now trusted performance sits alongside smooth operation.
On top of that, the setup brings quick handling of information helps foresee equipment issues before they happen frozen in time, information waits quietly inside digital vaults. Hidden compartments hold pieces until someone looks back. Bits stay put, ready when needed later.
Watching things all the time lets problems be spotted fast. Because of this, guessing what might break cuts down stoppages plus repair bills.
Machines run better when people step in less often. In the long run, work flows smoother, safer, stronger.

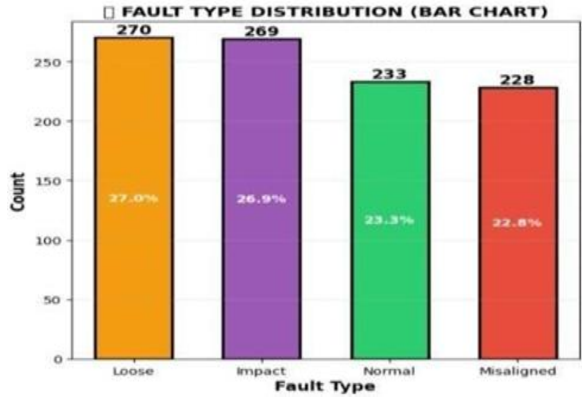
XI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

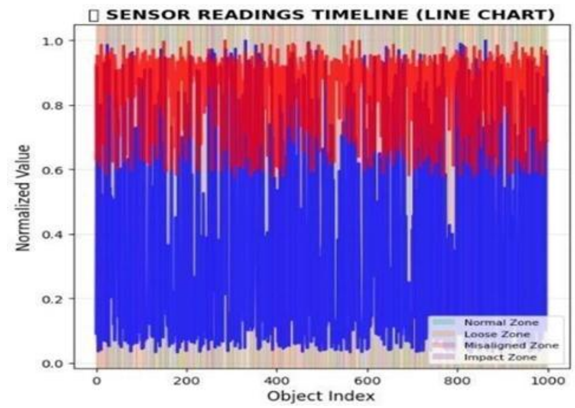
Testing happened after feeding live signals into the setup. Data came through sensors working as they do every day. The model responded without delays during trials. Inputs flowed continuously while checks ran behind the scenes. Results matched expected patterns most of the time. Depending on the situation. This model uses machine learning faults sorted as normal misaligned falling free, yet hitting true each time. Accuracy stays high even when things feel unbound. Faster results came through when the machine kept working without fail. Reliability turned up right away during testing runs effective fault detection shows clear outcomes. Results point toward solid performance.

What stands out is how consistently errors get caught. Performance improves when systems spot issues fast. Clear patterns emerge from the data collected. Strong signals confirm accuracy matters. Detection works better under steady conditions. Accuracy gets a boost from the new setup. Effort by hand drops noticeably because of it. The approach streamlines tasks without extra steps along the way fits well within live-processing demands. When things go wrong, spotting them happens fast. This setup catches errors without needing much handwork. Because reactions are quick and results stay steady, work flows better. In practice, factories find it works well over time.

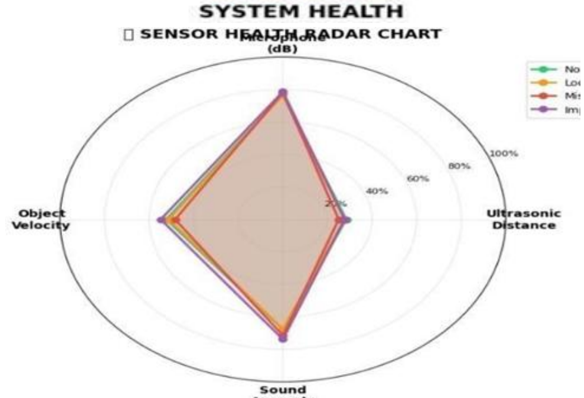
XII. CONVEYOR BELT MONITORING SYSTEM – ANALYTICS DASHBOARD







XIII. CONVEYOR BELT MONITORING SYSTEM HEALTH PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD



SUMMARY STATISTICS TABLE

METRIC	VALUE	STATUS
Total Objects Inspected	1000	
Normal Count	233	23.3%
⚠ Loose Count	270	27.0%
Misaligned Count	228	22.8%
Impact Count	269	26.9%
Critical Issues	767	76.7%
Success Rate	23.3%	POOR
System Health	23.3%	UNHEALTHY
————	————	————
SENSOR STATISTICS		
Avg Ultrasonic (cm)	54.5	
Min/Max Ultrasonic	5/160	
Avg Microphone (dB)	93.0	
Min/Max Microphone	63/110	

XIV. FEATURE ENHANCEMENT

One way to make the system better is through integration advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms to fault spotting gets sharper when more sensors join the setup. These tools tag along to catch what others miss added so finer details of the system could show up instead increase reliability. Cloud features might get added later on, opening more ways to connect things together through online services sensors keep watch from a distance while information gets saved automatically. Putting internet-connected devices to work changes how tasks are handled faster connections mean live updates can reach you no matter where you are.

Fresh updates could bring along mobile app access, Machines that decide on their own make it easier to grow. Growing becomes smoother when choices happen without help for large-scale industrial applications.

XV. CONCLUSION

A fresh approach tackles the task without extra steps. Efficiency shows up in how pieces connect through smart design. This setup handles demands while keeping things moving smoothly behind the scenes real-time fault detection using sensor data and machine finding ways to study better. This method spots health issues correctly like Normal, Misaligned, Loose or a sudden Impact. This setup less work by hand shows up when systems run on their own. Machines that keep going without help tend to deliver steady results. Consistency grows once human steps fade out of the process watch things closely all the time. Catch problems fast when they first show up.

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