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# WindSight AI – AI-Based Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance of Wind Turbines

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**Abstract -** Real-time monitoring and predictive analytics of wind turbines are essential for improving efficiency and reliability in the renewable energy sector. WindSight AI presents a hybrid, AI-driven framework combining Internet of Things (IoT) sensor data with machine learning algorithms to predict turbine health and performance. The system architecture integrates React.js for frontend visualization, Java Spring Boot for backend processing, MongoDB for time-series data storage, and Python-based machine learning models for predictive analytics. Real-time data is collected from turbine sensors—measuring wind speed, vibration, temperature, and rotational speed—and processed to detect anomalies and forecast failures. Predictive models such as Random Forest, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and Anomaly Detection techniques are used for fault prediction. The system aims to minimize downtime, optimize maintenance schedules, and enhance operational performance, providing a sustainable solution for intelligent wind energy management.

Key Words: Predictive Maintenance, Wind Turbine, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Renewable Energy, IoT.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for renewable energy has accelerated research in wind turbine reliability and performance optimization. Traditional turbine maintenance often relies on reactive or scheduled inspections, which lead to inefficiencies and unplanned downtime. WindSight AI addresses these challenges through AI-driven predictive maintenance and real-time monitoring. The system integrates IoT sensors with intelligent data analytics to identify early fault indicators, thereby extending turbine lifespan and reducing operational costs.

## 2. MOTIVATION

Manual inspection and maintenance of turbines are labor-intensive, time-consuming, and prone to human error. There is a critical need for automated systems that can detect anomalies early, reduce downtime, and improve efficiency. WindSight AI uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to enable smarter, faster, and more accurate turbine operations.

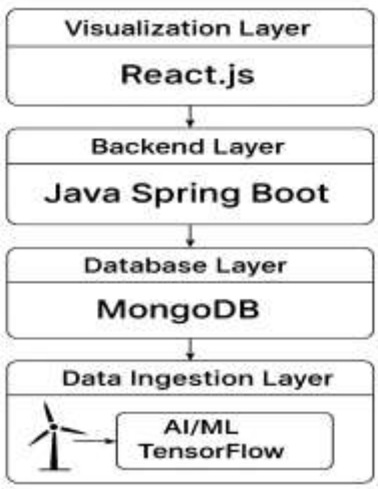
## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research demonstrates the potential of AI for turbine health monitoring and energy optimization. Sasinthiran et al. (2024) explored AI-based fault classification using SCADA data, while Valdivia-Bautista et al. (2023) used neural networks for wind speed. However, most systems lack a unified real-time architecture integrating both monitoring and predictive analytics. WindSight AI bridges this gap by offering a hybrid React-Spring Boot-Python system architecture

## 4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Software Requirements:
- Frontend: React.js, HTML5, CSS3
- Backend: Java 17+, Spring Boot, RESTful APIs
- Database: MongoDB
- AI/ML: Python 3.9+, TensorFlow, Scikit-learn, Pandas
- Tools: IntelliJ IDEA, VS Code

Hardware Requirements:
- Intel i3 or higher processor
- 8 GB RAM minimum
- 500 MB free storage
- Internet connectivity




Technology Stack of Windsight AI

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## 5. METHODOLOGY

The Wind Sight AI system follows a structured workflow consisting of the following stages:

1. IoT Data Collection: Sensors capture wind speed, vibration, temperature, and RPM.
2. Data Transmission: Data is sent in real-time via MQTT to the Spring Boot backend.
3. Data Storage: MongoDB stores structured time-series data.
4. ML Analysis: Python ML models predict failures using Random Forest, LSTM and anomaly detection.
5. Visualization: React dashboard displays real-time analytics and alerts.

## 6.EXPERIMENTAL SETUP & RESULT

To evaluate WindSight AI, a dataset containing one month of turbine SCADA data (approx. 100,000 entries) was used. Sensor data included wind speed, rotor speed (RPM), vibration amplitude, and temperature. Data was normalized using min-max scaling. Models were trained with an 80:20 train-test split and evaluated using standard metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score.

**Table 1 — Model Performance Comparison**

| Model | Accuracy | Precision | Recall | F1-Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Random Forest | 92% | 91% | 90% | 90.5% |
| LSTM | 95% | 94% | 93% | 93.5% |
| Anomaly Detection | 88% | 85% | 83% | 84% |

The LSTM model demonstrated the highest performance in predicting faults due to its capability to capture temporal patterns across turbine operations.

**Table 2 — System Performance Evaluation**

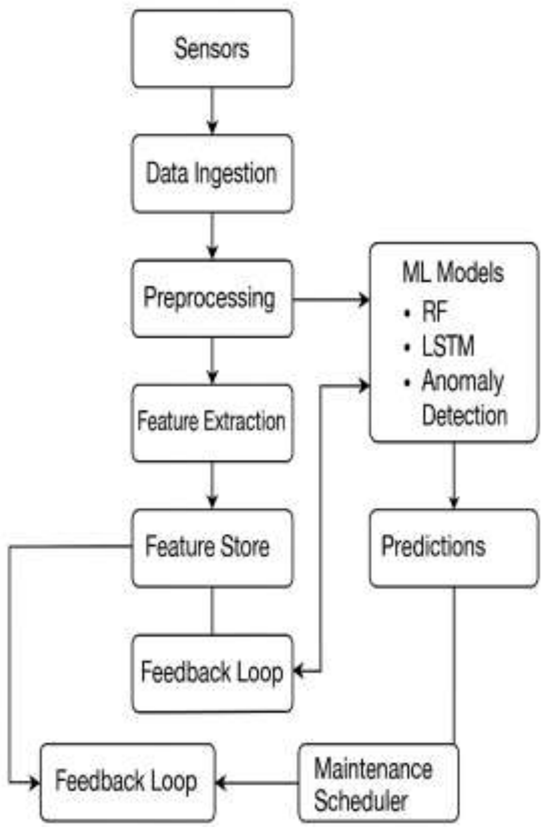
| Parameter | Before WindSight AI | After WindSight AI | Improvement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average Downtime (hrs/month) | 25 | 8 | ↓ 68% |
| Maintenance Cost (USD/month) | 12,000 | 8,000 | ↓ 33% |
| Energy Output Efficiency | 78% | 91% | ↑ 17% |
| Fault Detection Latency | 4.2 sec | 1.6 sec | ↓ 62% |

WindSight AI significantly reduces downtime, enhances turbine efficiency, and optimizes maintenance schedules by providing predictive insights before system failures occur.

## 6. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system comprises four layers:

1. IoT Layer – Collects turbine operational data.
2. Backend Layer – Java Spring Boot handles processing and ML integration.
3. ML Intelligence Layer – Python-based AI models perform predictive analytics.
4. Visualization Layer – React.js provides an interactive monitoring dashboard.



## 7. ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS

Advantages:
- Reduced maintenance cost and downtime.
- Real-time health tracking and prediction.
- Scalable microservice architecture.

Limitations:
- Dependence on sensor data accuracy.
- False positives may occur in anomaly detection.

## 8. APPLICATIONS

- Predictive Maintenance: Forecast turbine faults before failure.
- Condition Monitoring: Track turbine health in real time.
- Performance Optimization: Improve power generation efficiency.
- Energy Forecasting: Predict energy output using wind pattern data

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

Wind sight AI provides a scalable and intelligent framework for real-time turbine monitoring and predictive maintenance. Its integration of AI, IoT, and cloud technologies ensures accurate predictions and optimized operations, promoting sustainable energy generation.

## 10. FUTURE SCOPE

Future enhancements will include:
- Integration with digital twin simulations.
- Edge computing for faster on-site analytics.
- Explainable AI (XAI) integration.
- Expansion to multi-turbine wind farm monitoring.

## 11. REFERENCES

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