WWW.IJRPR.COM

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Predictive Maintenance Of Electric Vehicles Using Machine Learning

Mr. Changappa Codava B C[#1], Mr. Chinthan B J [#2],Mr. Dileep Kumar G R[#3] Dr. Divakara S S [*4], Mrs. Suman H M[*5]

[*5]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Coorg Institute of Technology, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India. sumanbojamma@gmail.com.

[* 4] Head of the Department, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Coorg Institute of Technology, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India. divakarass@citcoorg.edu.in.

[# 1#4 #3] 8th Semester, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Coorg Institute of Technology, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India

changappa01@gmail.com , ronalchinthan@gmail.com , dileepkumargr766@gmail.com

ABSTRACT—

Electric vehicles (EVs) are transforming modern transportation with clean energy and efficient mobility. However, the growing complexity of EV systems makes maintenance increasingly challenging, particularly due to the reliance on various electronic and mechanical subsystems. Traditional maintenance methods are either reactive or scheduled, often resulting in increased downtime and costs. This paper presents a machine learning-based predictive maintenance framework for electric vehicles. Using real-time sensor data and historical maintenance logs, the system applies a Random Forest classifier and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to detect early signs of component failure. The model achieves high prediction accuracy and provides actionable insights, helping reduce unexpected breakdowns.

Index Terms—Electric vehicles, predictive maintenance, machine learning, sensor data, LSTM, Random Forest, IoT.

INTRODUCTION

Electric vehicles (EVs) have witnessed widespread adoption due to their environmental benefits and cost efficiency. Unlike traditional vehicles, EVs are powered by electric motors, batteries, power electronics, and complex software systems. These components are sensitive and often require advanced maintenance strategies to ensure reliability and longevity. Predictive maintenance—leveraging real-time data and machine learning—offers a proactive approach to identify faults before failure occurs. It minimizes unscheduled repairs, reduces operational costs, and enhances safety. This paper introduces a smart predictive maintenance system tailored for electric vehicles using machine learning models to analyse data from on-board sensors. his paper presents an intelligent, data-driven predictive maintenance framework specifically designed for electric vehicles. Leveraging advanced machine learning models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and Random Forest classifiers, the proposed system analyses temporal and contextual data collected from on- board diagnostics (OBD) and Internet of Things (IoT) sensors. The result is a highly accurate, real-time diagnostic tool that enhances vehicle reliability, reduces lifecycle costs, and ensures greater safety and performance for EV users and fleet operators alike.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent advances in electric vehicle (EV) technology have spurred significant interest in predictive maintenance systems that leverage machine learning and IoT. Traditional rule-based maintenance models are being replaced by intelligent, data- driven approaches that offer higher accuracy and responsiveness.

Zhang et al. (2021) developed a deep learning approach using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to predict the State of Health (SoH) of electric vehicle batteries. By leveraging time-series data such as voltage, current, and temperature readings, their model achieved over 95% accuracy in predicting battery degradation. This study demonstrated the effectiveness of LSTM in capturing temporal patterns in battery behaviour, which is crucial for anticipating failures and optimizing battery usage.

Wang et al. (2020) addressed the challenge of motor fault diagnosis by proposing a hybrid model that combined Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for automatic feature extraction with Support Vector Machines (SVMs) for classification. This hybrid approach proved to be robust even under noisy conditions, showcasing its potential for real-time diagnostics in the demanding operational environment of electric motors

Kumar et al. (2019) utilized Random Forest classifiers on motor vibration and thermal data to predict mechanical failure in hybrid vehicles.

[4 Li et al. (2022) conducted a comprehensive review of over 60 predictive maintenance models applied to electric vehicle systems. Their work highlighted key trends, such as the increasing use of multi-sensor data fusion, and underscored existing challenges, including the scarcity of labelled datasets and the need for standardized evaluation frameworks.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

As electric vehicles (EVs) become increasingly complex with integrated electrical, mechanical, and electronic subsystems, traditional maintenance strategies—such as scheduled servicing or reactive repairs—prove inadequate in ensuring reliability, safety, and cost efficiency. These methods fail to detect early signs of component wear or failure, often leading to unexpected breakdowns, increased downtime, and high maintenance costs. Moreover, EV-specific challenges such as battery degradation, motor overheating, and controller malfunctions demand a more intelligent, proactive maintenance approach.

Current systems lack real-time monitoring, adaptive diagnostics, and data-driven decision-making capabilities that can account for varying usage patterns and environmental conditions. The absence of predictive tools also results in inefficient maintenance scheduling and a poor understanding of component life cycles.

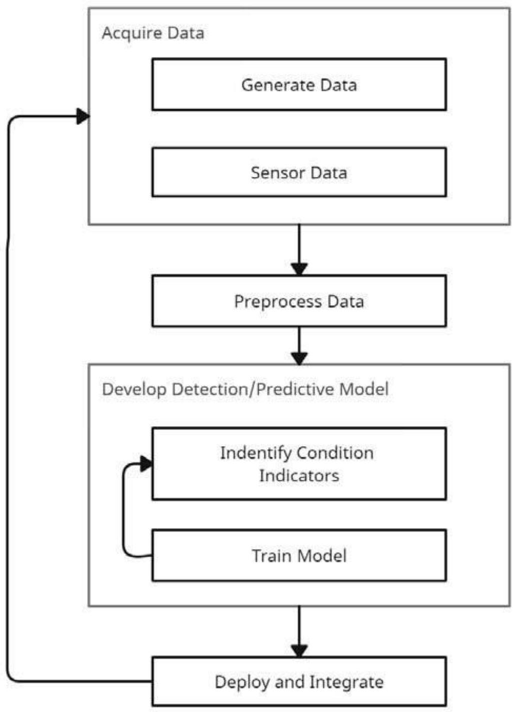
This project aims to address these limitations by developing a predictive maintenance system for EVs using machine learning. By analysing real-time sensor data and historical performance logs through algorithms such as Random Forest and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, the system will detect early anomalies, estimate component health, and forecast potential failures. This will not only enhance vehicle reliability but also reduce operational costs and improve overall user safety. vehicle reliability and safety. Additionally, the system features a feedback loop that continuously retrains the model with new sensor data and maintenance outcomes, ensuring long-term adaptability and accuracy.

V.OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to develop an intelligent, predictive maintenance system for electric vehicles using machine learning techniques and real-time sensor data. The goal is to move beyond conventional, time-based maintenance strategies by implementing a data-driven approach that can detect early signs of wear, degradation, or malfunction in critical EV components such as the battery, motor, and electronic control units. By leveraging models like Random Forest and LSTM, the system aims to analyse both static and temporal data to accurately predict potential failures before they occur. This will help reduce vehicle downtime, lower maintenance costs, and enhance overall safety and reliability. Additionally, the system seeks to provide users with a user- friendly interface for real-time monitoring, alerts, actionable insights. Ultimately, the objective is to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of integrating IoT and machine learning in automotive maintenance to support smarter, more sustainable electric mobility.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is a smart, real-time predictive maintenance solution for electric vehicles that integrates IoT sensor networks with machine learning algorithms to detect faults and forecast component failures. It continuously collects operational data such as battery temperature, voltage, current, motor vibration, and braking patterns using embedded sensors installed within key vehicle subsystems. This data is initially processed at the edge using a microcontroller (such as a Raspberry Pi or Arduino) to reduce noise and ensure data quality. The cleaned data is then transmitted to a cloud server through wireless communication modules for in-depth analysis. A hybrid machine learning model is deployed in the cloud, combining Random Forest for classifying faults based on static and categorical data, and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for analysing time-series data and identifying degradation trends. Based on these analyses, the system provides real-time alerts and maintenance recommendations via a user-friendly mobile or web dashboard. This predictive approach enables early fault detection, minimizes unexpected breakdowns, optimizes maintenance scheduling, and improves overall



VI WORKING PRINCIPLE

Predictive maintenance (PdM) for electric vehicles (EVs) using machine learning (ML) focuses on predicting and preventing failures in critical vehicle components before they occur. It involves the continuous collection of data from sensors and onboard systems, such as battery health, motor performance, and temperature. This data is then pre-processed, cleaned, and analysed to extract relevant features. Machine learning models, particularly supervised and unsupervised algorithms, are trained using this data to predict when components like the battery or motor are likely to fail or need maintenance. Techniques such as time-series analysis and anomaly detection help in identifying patterns and potential issues. Once the model is trained, it provides maintenance predictions, alerts, and recommendations to optimize repair schedules, reducing downtime and minimizing maintenance costs. The model can also predict the remaining useful life of components, enabling proactive repairs. As more data is collected, the system continuously learns and improves its predictions, ensuring accuracy over time. This approach not only enhances the reliability and longevity of EVs but also leads to cost savings by avoiding unnecessary repairs and minimizing emergency maintenance.

VII. CONCLUSION

Predictive maintenance offers numerous benefits for electric vehicle operations, enhancing efficiency, reliability, and sustainability. Predictive maintenance improves fleet management in electric vehicle operations, ensuring higher uptime, sustainability, and dependability through proactive maintenance strategies [1]. Predictive maintenance helps in reducing operational costs and minimizing downtime by integrating numerical and categorical data, leading to more efficient resource allocation [4]. Predictive maintenance allows operators to anticipate battery health degradation and optimize charging schedules, extending battery life and reducing the risk of sudden failures [9]. PdM programs make condition monitoring and PdM activities more effective, providing valuable insights for optimizing maintenance strategies [14]

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