Artificial Intelligence-Based Approaches for Condition Monitoring and Fault Diagnosis of Rolling Element Bearings

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***Abstract* - To save money, improve dependability, and maintain system safety, rotating machinery must be regularly monitored. A variety of modern approach-based approaches are utilised to detect and predict faults in rolling element bearings. These techniques include data extraction, clever structures based on period and rate of recurrence, time-frequency domains and detail mix, sign/image processing, intelligent diagnostics, and statistics fusion. The prominence of AIML ideas has heightened interest in this subject. The application of artificial intelligence approaches to industrial equipment, mechanisation, and development represents the ultimate limit of AI adaptability. Signal and data processing techniques are employed to solve problems in a well-developed body of literature. This paper's main contribution is to provide a detailed review. Third, utilising emerging developments in artificial intelligence and techniques, fault detection methods employing time domain and frequency domain analysis, and the bearing's CM, which encompasses a variety of CM approaches.**

Keywords: Rolling element bearing, defects, Condition Monitoring vibration analysis, artificial intelligence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today's different industries use a variety of rotating components, including automotive, industrial, construction, petroleum mining equipment, and electric generating. Most rotating machinery has rotating components such as bearings, rotors, shafts, crankshafts, camshafts, and compressor pumps, which increases the original investment cost. Before a rotating component is ready for use, it must be checked for damage. Rotating equipment failure would have a substantial influence on the entire manufacturing process. As a result, the machine and its components must undergo routine maintenance to avoid unforeseen failures.[20] If one portion of an apparatus malfunctions, the entire production link stops and production volume reduces. However, it also results in greater operational expenses for the equipment..

Bearings are the core of any rotating equipment, and their condition frequently reflects how effectively a machine performs. It is an important tribological component in a wide range of equipment and springs. They are defined as a machine element that, in a structure that can be static or dynamically loaded, only supports or allows one type of gesture. Bearings' primary function is to prevent two moving parts from coming into direct contact with one another. This reduces friction, heat generation, and, ultimately, wear and tear. The substitution of low-friction rolling for sliding motion results in significant strength savings. They also transfer the load from the rotating detail to the housing. Radial, axial, or a combination of the two loads are all options for this one. A bearing, as previously indicated, limits the range of movement of stirring components to specific parameters. Bearing damage can occur from a variety of sources, including misalignment, unbalance, looseness, white etching fractures, and friction. Bearing failure can cause costly downtime, damage to surrounding sections, and significant repair costs because they are frequently the most crucial machinery components. The good news is that each failure creates a unique imprint on the bearing. Symbols of impairment can help you determine the root of the problem, define appropriate solutions, and prevent a recurrence. Operating circumstances are to blame for 95% of all bearing failures.

By selecting the appropriate bearing for the application, you can reduce downtime, production loss, costs, and damage.

Additionally, they hand over the weight of the rotating member to the housing. It is possible for this weight to be either axial, radial, or a combination of the two. As discussed before, a bearing limits the liberty of movement of shifting components to predefined guidelines. [33] Induction motor contemporary feeding in rotating machines is prompted via mechanical efforts and vibrational styles, for this reason, the current analysis also can be used to become aware of mechanical flaws even though vibration analysis is better at doing so. using acoustic emission indicators is what sound evaluation is all about. [34]. Vibration analysis aids in monitoring the gadget's working conditions and evaluating them to the analysis outcomes in regular operating situations to decide if there is trouble. A trembling evaluation is required for structural analysis & let down prevention. It contains statistics on the shape's mode shapes and herbal frequencies, which might be normally used for fault detection. [21,22.29]. For bearing overall performance evaluation, time-area and frequency-domain vibration techniques are applied one by one or in combination.

several supervised ML-based algorithms primarily based on acoustic and vibration records were used to identify the performance deterioration caused by transducers, a data acquisition system, and a signal processing system. The MFE-SVM, RWE, and TSFDR-LDA methods achieve a classification accuracy of much more than 96%, with AIML introducing a new flexible technique for rotary machine predictive maintenance methodology improvement using vibration and audio inputs. This approach offers a quick, efficient fix through a non-invasive substitute that would be a boundless industry result for classifying, predicting, and detecting bearing failures at a cheap cost. [01] Rolling element assumptions in rotary machinery were not always present in an ideal. It varies depending on the working conditions. Deep learning-based approaches for diagnosis under varying conditions based on the bearing fault mechanism, Response Network (FRN), and Fault Response Convolutional Layer (FRCL), achieved high diagnostic accuracy. Without samples from untested situations, the Response Network (FRN) can achieve excellent diagnostic accuracy while operating conditions change dramatically. [02] The bearing vibration and the vibration's dynamic qualities are used to build the 2-degree-of-freedom nonlinear bearing model. The dynamic properties of rolling bearings were explained by the hertz contact stress theory, and it is found that The number of bearings depends on the inner clearance of equilibrium points. Nonlinear bearing models can exhibit dynamic behavior, which can be investigated using the Variational map. It helps both combining qualitative & quantitative research techniques that look at the behavior of keen structures. [03] To diagnose the unbalanced rolling bearing faults by using the enhanced grey wolf optimization with adaptive sparse contractive auto-encoder unsupervised extreme learning machine and other AIML methods. These methods were accomplished by pull-out time-frequency topographies of rolling elements bearing huge faults, and they were furthermost precise when the defects example balance was off. [04] by using deep separable convolution and spatial dropout regularisation, the bearing fault diagnosis technique efficiently studies the features with a Bearing fault that have an excellent diagnostic effect. It significantly reduces reliance on physical labor when compared to the conventional artificial feature extraction method. The half network parameters of a traditional CNN, the method's accuracy was greater than 97%. [05] Using AIML Shapley Additive Explanations (SHAP), a method for interpreting black-box models, unsupervised classification, root cause analysis based on anomaly detection techniques, and, the presence of problems was confirmed. Simply by changing the extracted feature, the original method can be used to address, unlike failure kinds. [06] A data synthesis technique known as a generative adversarial network with deep features GAN is recommended for improving low damage detection efficiency. According to trial data, generated movements are equally as effective as unprocessed motions and outperform conventional procedures. [07] Using a multi-channel CNN data augmentation technique & multiscale cutting fusion, a rolling element bearing failure diagnosis strategy (MSCF). The short-time Fourier transform was utilized to change the fault signals to time-frequency pictures, and MCNN was utilized to combine the multi-sensor image data for feature extraction and fault pattern classification. The suggested method is efficient and reliable, and it is ideally suited for defect diagnosis when sensor data is scarce and/or operational circumstances change. [08] The large statistics of rolling bearings changed into processed the use of a technique (RMT-PCA) founded totally on casual environment concept (RMT) & most important element evaluation (PCA), as conventional function extraction techniques generally tend to lose some applicable records and the prevailing bearing overall performance deterioration index. The fusion characteristic index is proven to be extra sensitive to the bearing's early abnormality by the RMT-PCA method. [09] Bearing element diagnosis is now simple and understandable thanks to vibration analysis and artificial intelligence. A detailed investigation of the vibration response of ball bearings is performed using a modified 2-DOF lumped parameter model, extra deflection theory, and multi-impact theory to closely replicate the performance of both healthy and faulty bearings under a range of load and speed values. [13] Variable working situations, high environmental noise interference, and inadequate powerful facts sample would obstruct rolling bearing fault analysis. The problem was solved using an improved convolutional neural network (CNN). The approach combines the pseudo-label getting-to-know method with MMCNN, which can increase the labeled set by labeling unlabelled facts. This method outperformed existing methods in terms of rolling bearing fault recognition correctness further down variable operating conditions. [14] Big Data and advances in AIML technology have yielded impressive results in bearing CM and fault detection in recent years. A deep CNN model and a straightforward threshold model comprise this method for bearing defect identification. A customizable data-and-physics-driven loss function intelligently combines structural information and deep learning methods, which is required which d for bearing fault recognition. [15] For the analysis of bearing failure, a fusion deep-learning version primarily grounded on CNN & the gcForest technique turned into developed. Continuous wavelet transform was used to vibration signals into time-frequency images. After using CNN to extract intrinsic defect features from the images, the gcForest classifier was fed the features. In terms of accuracy rate, the fusion deep learning algorithm model surpasses gcForest and CNN, which could be helpful in real-world applications. [16] The primary goal is to identify the condition using the feature ranking method for data training. The feature ranking method is a new manner of filtering the proper data within the proper order for records training. For the cylindrical bearing, logistic regression was found to be more accurate than ANN and SVM. [17] In fault diagnosis, deep residual networks (RESNET) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) were used. The completely connected layer of the conventional RESNET is replaced by a new network topology based on global average pooling (GAP) technology. It effectively solves the old-style RESNET model's problem of having too many parameters. Experimentally found that the improved algorithm's fault diagnosis accuracy was 99.83% and training time was less. Furthermore, the development of detecting rolling bearing faults does not require a little by hand extracted features, and this "end-to-end" algorithm has good [18] Advanced intelligence methods were employed to identify and find a failure in a bearing element. These methods were based on a perceptron multilayer artificial neural network, whose record includes arithmetical indications that classify vibration signals. This method's efficiency was demonstrated by experimentation found bearing vibration data, and the marks demonstrated respectable correctness in detection and position faults. [19] A multi-objective optimization-based deep learning diagnosis technique to effectively aanalyzedthe rotor and bearing defects, the Deep Auto-Encoder, Deep Belief Network, and Convolution Residual Network are weighted and merged. Practical outcomes suggested the deliberate process is more adaptable than other ensemble deep models. [25] For fault classification of bearings K-nearest neighbor and artificial neural networks were used. The wavelet transform was employed to extract features, which were then used for the inputs to ANN models and also for KNN. To train the processed and normalized data a backpropagation multilayer perceptron neural network was used. When the ANN results were compared to the KNN results, the ANN results showed to be extremely active for the classification of several faults. [26] The rolling element bearing system was tested at four, unlike speeds for a fresh bearing as well as bearings with different sizes made artificially local defects. The experimental results bear that the ANFIS-created system outperformed the ANN-created system, particularly in fault severity diagnosis. [38] As a result, the goal of this study work is to survey the theoretical review of different AIML techniques used for CM, and FDD of bearings. Additionally, conventional methods of theoretical foundation analysis, data acquisition, signal analysis, and feature extraction are studied, and then appropriate AIML techniques are advised for determining the cause of a roller element bearing problem. The following section describes how this paper is structured: Rights theory of the rolling element bearings element's monitoring systems are followed by vibration analysis techniques like time domain and frequency signal analysis, and data acquisition system, which are covered in the second section. The third section discusses the CRISP ML(Q) method. Knowledge of the technological basis is required to categorize the outcomes of a machine learning technique as well as the process itself. Table 1 several research was done on rolling elements with help of standard and in-house bearing datasets for different working conditions and using AIML techniques. Concluding remarks give a useful idea for the researcher for a further deep study on a rolling element. The conclusion section describes the main conclusions and concludes the investigation.

II. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ANALYSIS

Deterioration, fatigue, wear, brinelling, pliable deformation, poor lubrication, and wrong location are just a few of the causes that can cause premature failure in rolling element bearings, thus recognising these flaws early is critical. Rolling bearing faults are divided into two categories based on their location and type. Five severe flaws were discovered in the location category: ball, inner race, unbalanced shaft, cage, and outer race fault. It is sometimes referred to as scattered faults. The nature category considers two types of faults: cyclic and noncyclic. It is also known as localised defects..

A. CM (Condition Monitoring Techniques)

condition-monitoring (CM) procedures are necessary. Condition monitoring aids in data collecting, analysis, and evaluation by incorporating the essential signal processing methodologies into an assessment or prognosis to identify or forecast the health of spinning devices. Condition monitoring can be performed using any combination of these parameters, which include motion, sound, direct charge, lubricant and dirt, and heat. Depending on the data attributes, such as static or non-stationarity, straight or non-linear, period, spectrum, or time-frequency techniques may be utilised to extract the most information from CM analysis. However, in the industrial sector, condition-based maintenance has taken on a significant role. However, CM is used to make early maintenance decisions using the data it collects. The primary goal of CM is to monitor the condition of modern industrial machinery and its remaining useful life (RUL).

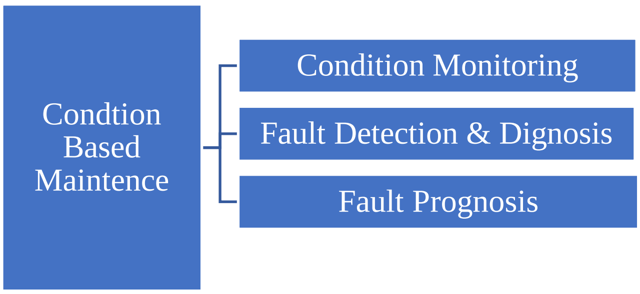

Fig. 1. The main components of Condition Monitoring

Figure 1 shows the basic components of a typical CM. CM techniques are divided into two categories: invasive and non-invasive approaches. On the other hand, invasive CM is seen as a simple and straightforward process. On the other hand, implementation is difficult. Today, non-invasive CM approaches are frequently used to solve this issue. Because of the importance and severity of this issue, several analyses, studies, and approaches for improving CM, fault detection, and diagnostics of rotating equipment have been proposed. To develop the problem detection and diagnosis process for all of those procedures, relevant analyses were used to deliver effective and exact results.

B. Vibration technique:

Vibration is the most commonly utilised way for monitoring machine status. Even if the working environment remains constant, the vibration signal might cause a machine's health state to alter. Vibration signals are typically caused by abnormalities in the machine's moving elements, such as flaws in a bearing, gearbox, reciprocating parts, and so on. When a rolling element bearing fails to function properly, an impulsive signal (below 20Hz to 20kHz) is generated as additional bearing components pass through the damaged spot. The machine's overall vibration amplitude will increase as a result. The bearing's unique defect frequency component can be used to identify the defect component and severity in the signal for condition monitoring. Although when used for CM of big low-speed rotating machines, the vibration technique can have difficulties gathering usable signals since the energy of an impending malfunctioning signal is typically feeble and frequently gets buried by background noise.

C. Acoustic emission technique

When a material suffers a sudden release or redistribution of stress, it generates an elastic wave known as an acoustic emission. As an example, in bearing condition monitoring applications, AE occurs when a damaged part causes an unexpected release of energy due to significant distortion. Once the signal has diffused throughout the bearing house, a monitoring AE sensor may detect it. Because of its high frequency, the AE signal is less vulnerable to interference from background noise and vibration signals (usually above 100 kHz). Furthermore, AE has inherent challenges such as calibration, nonlinearity, data storage, transit, processing, and interpretation. Today's costly, highly specialised AE data collection systems continue to limit the large industry's adoption of AE technology for bearing condition monitoring.

D. Current signal technique

The primary goal of the present signal technique is to monitor the bearing health of rotating machines. The approach is based on the assumption that variations in magnetic flux density within a motor are significantly correlated with the vibration signal produced by that motor. When a motor bearing fails, the rotor shifts slightly, causing the spindle and rotor's magnetic flux density to change. The stator current will change as a result of the induced voltage. The stator current technique is simple to use and inexpensively priced because it tracks stator current fluctuations using non-intrusive sensors.

E. Technique for monitoring oil and debris

Oil and debris monitoring is a popular tribology approach for monitoring machine conditions. The roller element bearing's state can be monitored by inspecting the lubricating fluid's properties and element insides. Tribology examinations are often performed in laboratories using spectrometers and scanning electron microscopes. The technique is also limited to wear and lubrication-related condition monitoring applications.

F. Using thermography

Thermography detects bearing faults by measuring the emission of infrared energy when the bearing is in operation. The most common tools for this type of measurement are thermo-infrared cameras and laser thermography systems. This method can be used to monitor the differences in heat caused by changes in load, operation speed, and lubrication. It is particularly vulnerable to overheating caused by insufficient lubrication, but less sensitive to early bearing problems such as first indentation, detachment, and moderate wear.

III. TECHNIQUES FOR DEFECT IDENTIFICATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

When the roller, separator, outer ring, and inner ring of the rolling element bearings come into contact, they produce complex vibration signatures. The many vibration quantities include impact energy, vibration measured at a specific place, and bearing design such as raceway, roller, separator, variable compliance, geometrical fault, surface roughness, and waviness. A non-invasive method for diagnosing and detecting defects in spinning machinery. Pre-processing includes operations such as data denoising and filtering. However, nonlinear and nonstationary signals constitute the vast bulk of electrical and mechanical signals. As a result, there is currently a lot of study going on with vibration techniques. Examples include wavelet transformations, continuous wavelet transforms, discrete wavelet transforms, variational mode decomposition, and empirical mode decomposition (WT).

A. Time-domain data analysis techniques

The time-domain analysis is utilised to monitor the health of the bearings. Time domain analysis uses statistical parameters such as root mean square, kurtosis, crest factor, skewness, and peak-to-peak to track the status of bearings.[32] The time domain exposes the sort of vibration signal, which could be transient, random, or sinusoidal. These signals are useful for studying transitory vibration signal types. Diagnostic indices can be derived from the temporal history of the vibration signal. The greatest often cast-off indices are statistical metrics derived from an unprocessed vibration signal that can be computed and used to identify bearing flaws. Unfortunately, because they are influenced by vibrations from every element of the machine, these measures are unable of pinpointing the machine's malfunctioning part.

- Time series analysis: A mathematical technique called time series analysis uses statistics to handle an observed data series. The principle that previous data variation trends can be used to predict or identify future changes in data for the same system being watched is the basis of time series analysis. The moving average, autoregressive moving average, and autoregressive models are the three univariate time series models that are most frequently used in machine fault diagnosis [35].
- Deconvolution using the minimum entropy: To deal with the seismic reaction signal, it is used. Finding an inverse filter that cancels out the impact of the transmission path is the main principle. It aims to obtain signals that are near to the initial impulses that gave rise to them by restricting the spread of impulse response functions.
- Spectral kurtosis: Used to identify impulsive events in sonar waves was initially put forth in the 1980s. Antoni [41] used SK for the first time to diagnose bearing faults.

B. Techniques for frequency-domain data analysis

- Energy spectrum: It uses the Fourier transform to turn time-domain input into discrete frequency components. A time-domain signal's input signal is computed from the square of the signal's Fourier transform magnitude.
- Cepstrum: A cepstrum is a signal energy spectrum's logarithmic power spectrum. [13]. The first four letters of the spectrum were reversed to create the word cepstrum. A real cepstrum, a sophisticated cepstrum, a power cepstrum, and a phase cepstrum are the four primary varieties of cepstrum.
- Envelope spectrum: The industry norm for diagnosing rolling element bearings is envelope analysis since the spectrum of raw bearing CM signals frequently provides insufficient information regarding bearing problems. A time waveform is bandpass filtering in a high-frequency band, the fault signals are amplified by mechanical reverberations, and the amplitude is manipulated to provide the envelope signal for bearing diagnosis.
- Spectra of a greater degree: Determine the nonlinear interactions between frequency components, which are represented by high spectrum moments, also referred to as polyspectra or higher-order spectraGreater spectra are described using the Fourier transform of the corresponding cumulant sequences of a signal.

C. Analysis of time-frequency

The standard Fourier spectrum is given a time variable by the STFT, enabling analysis of a motion's temporal variability. In an SFFT analysis, in each window step, the windowed signal is multiplied by a sliding small time window to calculate a Fourier transform by continuous time-domain waveform.

One may calculate the STFT of a constant signal $x(t)$ using,

$$x(\tau,\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) w^*(\tau - t) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \quad (1)$$

where $w(\tau - t)$which has a finite period. that has time t as its center. Asterisk (*) the analytical window can be compared to indicate a complex conjugate to the response of an impulse to a low-pass filter. For signal analysis & understanding, the transformed output is frequently displayed as a spectrogram, this is an STFT transform's squared amplitude. The approach can only be used to determine the signals with slowly changing dynamics. To get over this restriction, wavelet transform was created as another time-frequelow-frequencyncy analysis method.

- Wavelet transforms: A signal is represented on a time scale by the wavelet transform. It is the internal stresses of a wave with scaled and translated mother wavelets family ψ(t). The three primary types of WT analysis are continuous wavelet transforms, discrete wavelet transforms, & wavelet packet decomposition. In continuous wavelet transforms a continuous signal $x(t)$ is found via

$$W_{\mathrm{f}}\,(u,s)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathrm{s}}}\int x(t)\psi^{*}\,(\frac{t-u}{s})dt. \quad (2)$$

where u is the time translation and s is is the scaling parameter.

- Distribution by Wigner-Ville: Wigner-Ville dispersal is an additional well-liked time-frequency analysis method. It generates mono-component, linearly modulated signals at an optimum resolution, but for multi-component, nonlinearly frequency-modulated signals, it results in undesirable cross-terms. A signal $x(t)$Wigner Ville' distribution is denoted by

$$W_x(t,\omega)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}x\left(t+\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\cdot x^{*}\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\cdot e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau \quad (3)$$

- Adaptive signal decomposition: In 1998, Huang [42] presented empirical mode decomposition as a method for adaptive time-frequency analysis. The decomposed signal in empirical mode decomposition analysis can be represented as

$$x(t)=\sum_{i=1}^{N}Ci\,(t)+rN(t) \quad (4)$$

IV. Technical Background

A standardized process ss model for machine learning development is still being developed by machine learning technology. Recently, the CRISP-ML(Q) methodology—a cross-industry standard process for quality assurance—was offered as a way to comprehend machine learning applications for any project or model across the development life cycle. Explore the fundamental stages of the machine learning development process model, which comprise commercial and information comprehension, data collection/preparation), ML methods, quality word, deployment, and monitoring and maintenance. The various stages are done in a specific order. Nevertheless, because machine learning workflows are inherently iterative and experimental, we might revisit prior phases depending on the outcomes from later phases. The CRISP-ML(Q)[23]. To classify the results of a machine learning technique and the process itself, such as the technical causes of bearing failures, knowledge of the pertinent technological base is crucial. As a result, this section contains details on a bearing's design as well as the different defects that might affect bearings. On the whole, bearings consist of the inner and external rings, the caged, and the rolling elements in four pieces. Balls are typically used as rolling components in spindle bearings [29]. As depicted in Fig. 2, between the outer and inner rings are where the balls are located. The cage keeps the balls' relative positions to one another in place. The issue may result from each of the four bearing parts can develop a problem, although the inner and outer rings are thought to be the site of 90% of all faults [43]. This might be because the rings are constantly stressed, whereas the balls rotate & their point of contact changes constantly, and No weight must be supported by a cage. The balls rolling across the surface of the rings cause each fault type to occur at a distinct fault-specific frequency.

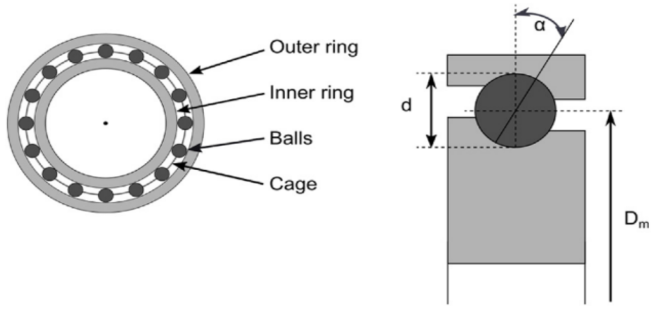

Fig. 2. Views of the front and side of a ball bearing's structure

A. *Bearing Conditions Monitoring:*

Various methods for analyzing bearing conditions were utilized, as detailed in Section 2, depending on the fault kind or location, or the degree of the defect. Classifying fault magnitude based on fault size or category is an option. Along with varied circumstances, several data input sources are used in the bearing defect detection process. The majority of research studies made use of bearing vibration data. A handful of the studies [24] use stator current input data to track the bearing's health.

B. *Classification of Machine Learning*

Machine learning, commonly known as artificial intelligence (AI), has seen a lot of research in recent years. This branch of computer science works with data and algorithm knowledge and mimics how humans learn while increasing accuracy. With the aid of the field, apply in a variety of areas, including Robotics, Automotive, Mechanical, Hospitality Analytics, Decision Making, Education, and Data Analytics Applications in the Oil and Gas Industry. What is artificial intelligence? Intelligence in this context refers to the capacity for thought, visualization, design, memorization comprehension of the designs, decision-making to account for change, and experience-based learning. Making machines behave like humans faster than people can is the main goal of artificial intelligence. It might be It can be divided into two parts Strong AI and Weak AI

The figure 3 shows the mind map or broad classification of the machine learning.

A machine learning system picks up on patterns in data and uses prior data to develop prediction models. It then predicts the results for fresh data as it comes in. how well the output is predicted depends on the amount of data utilized; a larger data set makes it simpler to build a model that more accurately forecasts the result. To conduct certain predictions for a difficult problem, we don't need to write any code; instead, to feed the data into general algorithms, which use the data to create logic and predict outcomes. The below block diagram explains the working of the machine learning algorithm:

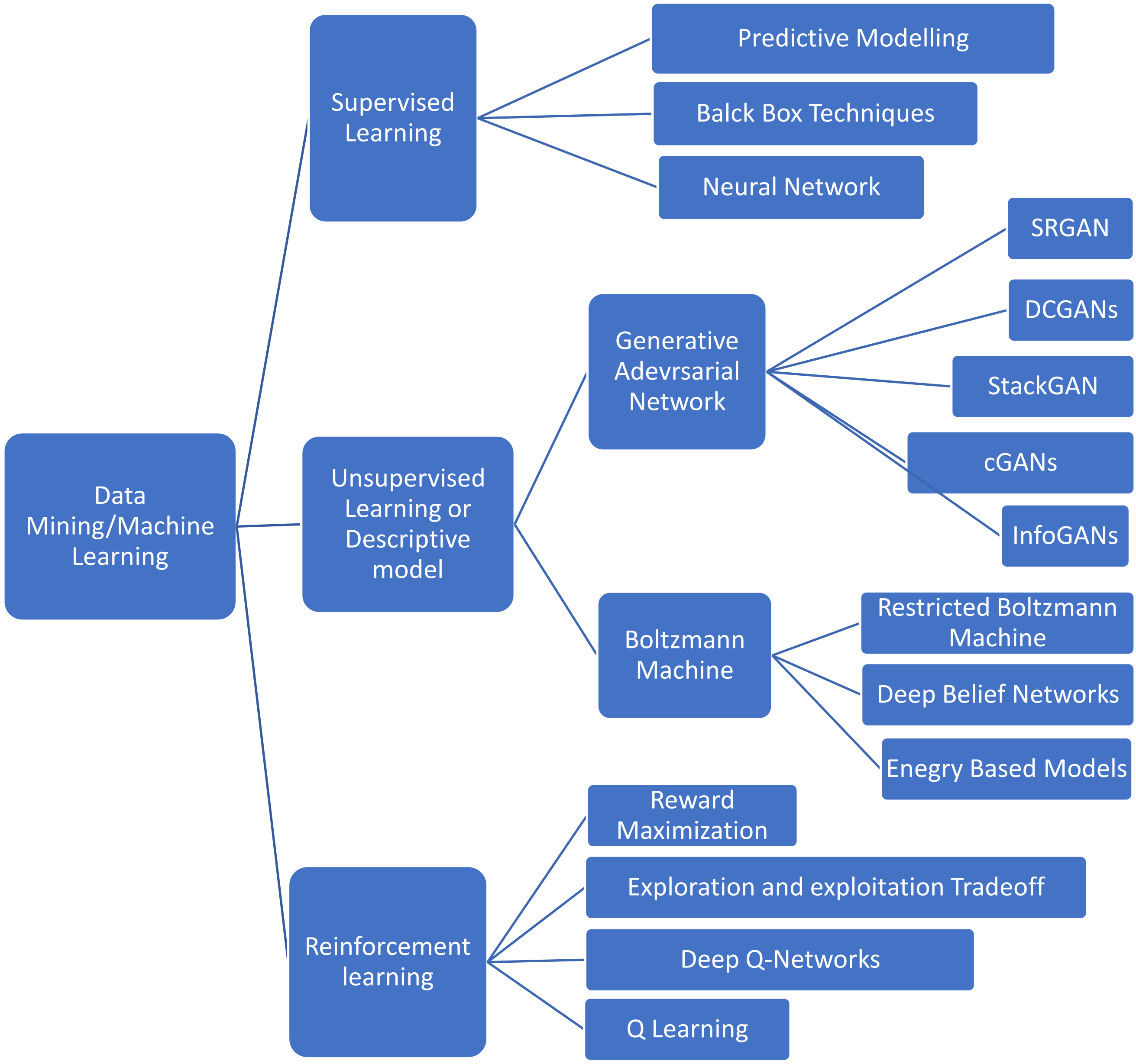

Fig. 3. Classification of Machine learning Techniques

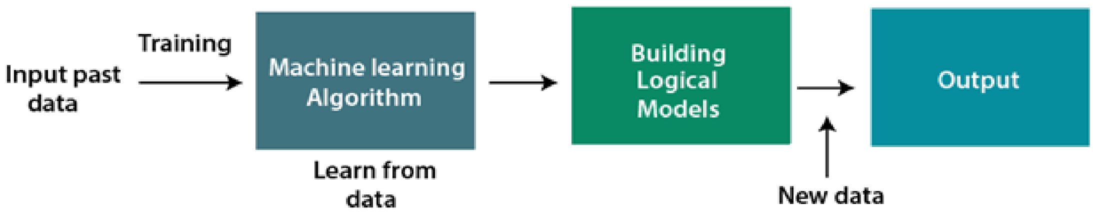

Fig. 4. Machine learning flow wireframe.

Using sample labeled data, we train the machine learning system using the supervised learning technique, and then we see it predict the result. The goal of supervised learning is to map input and output data. A pupil's learning under the teacher's supervision is the same as supervised learning because it is based on supervision. Unsupervised learning is a kind of learning where a computer picks up new skills without a human's guidance. Unlabelled, uncategorized, or unclassified data are used to train the machine before the algorithm is allowed to make decisions about the data on its own. The goal of unsupervised learning is to rearrange the incoming data into fresh features or a collection of objects with linked patterns. Using Rewards in Education A learning agent In a reinforcement learning system, correct actions are rewarded and mistakes are punished for each incorrect a. As a result of this feedback, the agent naturally learns and gets better. During reinforcement learning, the agent explores and interacts with the environment. An agent performs better because its goal is to accumulate the most points. In general, artificial neural networks and convolutional neural networks have been used in several studies for bearing analysis from the previous study publication. Markov Models (MM), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Linear Discriminant Analysis section iss (LDA), the Mahalanobis Taguchi System (MTS), and fuzzy logic-based techniques. A thorough examination of the machine methods used in machine learning is provided in the sections that follow. Following a brief introduction, table no.1 lists the important works on the topic.

C. Summary classification of Artificial Learning Techniques

This section provides an overview of the various artificial intelligence techniques that are currently in use for bearing defect analysis across diverse datasets. A collection of pertinent articles in this field is provided in Table 1. Many researchers used a dataset that Case Western Reserve University offered; it contains data on various failure kinds and fault magnitude. A test environment is the foundation of the majority of datasets in use, producing vibration data free of noise. Most of the data in the research publications that have been reviewed are of a single-bearing type. Multiple failures on one bearing have scarcely ever been investigated; instead, investigations have primarily focused on, roller race, inner race, outer race, and defects. The outcomes of the many studies are positive. This does not necessarily imply that these are the best options, either. There are techniques to improve the outcome and receive a high grade. For the majority of datasets, the data is typically captured at a constant speed and load for a single bearing type. Using merely a dataset's samples (like those from Case Western Reserve University) and the most serious flaws is another technique used to improve accuracy. These flaws are easier to spot.

Figure No. 5 of shown the summarised work first is the Heat Map chart, which shows the many data sets that the authors employed for their various works as well as the various deficient bearing areas that they concentrated on for their examination In the heat map rectangular size are focused on the accuracy and colors indicates the different data set which are mention in table no. 1. Second line graph shows the accuracy attained through the use of various AIML approaches from 2001 to 2022. Unsupervised Machine Learning, Supervised Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Semi-Supervised Machine Learning, and Deep Reinforcement Learning is the four AIML methodologies that different authors employ in their work. The Third is a bubble chart that shows the vibration signals, acoustic signals, short-time Fourier transform (STFT), and random matrix theory (RMT) signals methods utilized for features extraction.

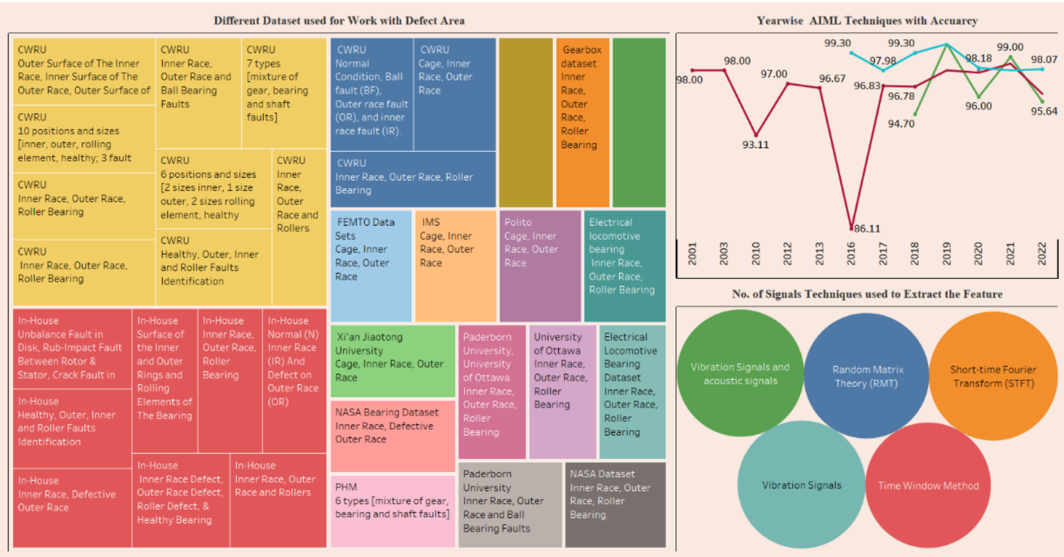

Fig. 5. Machine learning flow wireframe.

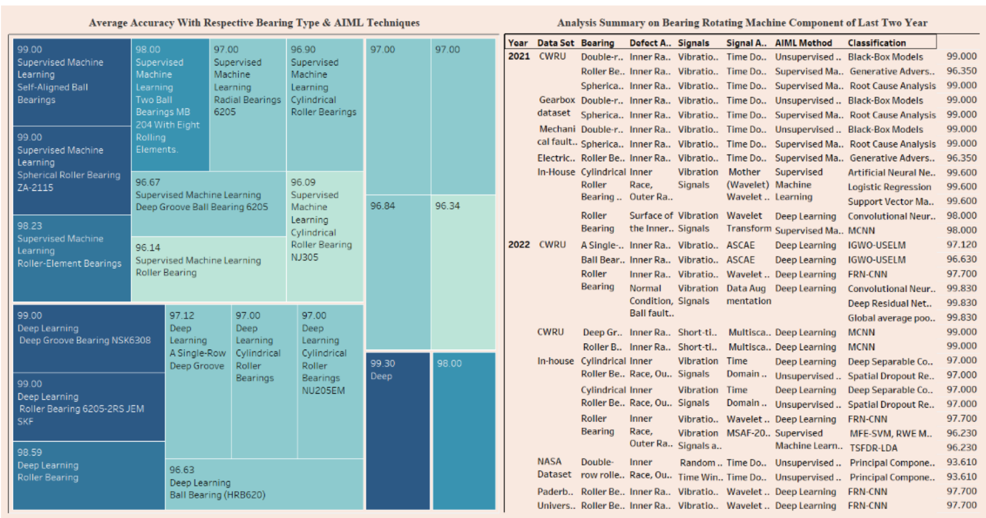

Fig. 6. Machine learning flow wireframe.

The first Heat Map chart color, which shows the accuracy of the AIML approaches, is described in Figure No. 6. The rectangular size denotes the various bearings employed by the author for the research. The second is the Cross Tab, which displays the accuracy of the results of the last two years' worth of author work (2022–2021) on various datasets, bearing types, fault areas on healthy bearings generated artificially, signaling techniques, AIML method, and classification techniques.

V. FORECAST AND IMPENDING CHALLENGES

This study focuses mostly on proceeding condition-monitoring approaches and the analysis of bearing faults using both traditional and machine-learning techniques. Bearing flaws, remaining usable life, as well as CM and FDD approach, are thought to be important factors in the development of fault detection. The future trends of AI methods in areas like operational circumstances, noise sensitivity, and indoor/outdoor workspace, however, present this sector with several obstacles. It is imperative to create extremely precise sensors that are also quick, cordless, cost-effective, and energy-efficient. Further research on expert intelligent systems is necessary to enhance diagnostic effectiveness. It is possible to use an automated, wireless diagnosis, operational, constant, and strategy with improved exposure competencies founded on the Internet of Things, expert systems, and AI. It is important to investigate methods for fault severity identification and diagnosis using linear, non-linear, localized, and compound faults. How to swiftly select valuable diagnostic data from vast data collected by various sensors is the big data dilemma. An efficient heterogeneous methodology should be developed using data from several sensors.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the present paper, the research work is summarized into mainly three regions

1. This article summarises current improvements in longitudinal, frequency, and locational frequency vibration monitoring systems to detect bearing failures. To reduce the production and economic losses caused by rotating machine failures, researchers have been working hard to determine the defect's remaining bearing life.

2. The latest signal processing techniques were used to extract time frequency features. The time-frequency analysis is very useful in both steady and erratic vibration signals. Another important aspect of research is the ability to apply results from one context to another. These conditions include different bearing designs and manufacturing factors.

3. Choosing and implementing the proper AIML technique requires significant historical and real-time data acquired from experiments under various loading, speeds, scenarios, and bearing conditions.

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