



DETECTION OF ICE STATES FROM MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS USING ENTROPY MEASUREMENTS AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Juan C. MEJÍA, Héctor F. QUINTERO, Julián D. ECHEVERRY-CORREA, Carlos A. ROMERO

Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira

j.mejia@utp.edu.co, hquinte@utp.edu.co, jde@utp.edu.co, cromero@utp.edu.co

Abstract

Entropy measurements are an accessible tool to perform irregularity and uncertainty measurements present in time series. Particularly in the area of signal processing, Multiscale Permutation Entropy (MPE) is presented as a characterization methodology capable of measuring randomness and non-linear dynamics present in non-stationary signals, such as mechanical vibrations. In this article, we present a robust methodology based on MPE for detection of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) states. The MPE is combined with Principal Component Analysis (PCA) as a technique for visualization and feature selection and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) as a supervised classifier. The proposed methodology is validated by comparing accuracy and computation time with others presented in the literature. The results allow to appreciate a high effectiveness in the detection of failures in bearings (experiment 1) and ICE states (experiment 2) with a low computational consumption.

Keywords: entropy, vibration, dynamics, permutation, signal processing.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, most of the transport systems are based on internal combustion engine as their primary power source, thanks to the relatively low cost, high performance, and capability to operate on diverse renewable fuels. Reciprocating internal combustion engine works under the influence of burning pressure and inertial loads; its performance, among many factors, is affected by the demands of the piston-crank mechanism, piston slap motion (significantly dependent upon the clearance between the piston and the cylinder wall), inputs from the timing gear system, inputs from engine auxiliaries (that is alternator, steering system pump, etc.), inputs from the drive transmission system.

From the economic standpoint it is necessary for public transport to be reliable, operationally available, and economically maintained. Monitoring, detection, and diagnosis of faults of combustion engines is essential to secure the correct operation and reliability of the road transport means; it also allows to reduce breakdowns and down-time, increase safety and profitability.

Engine vibration measurements are non-intrusive techniques suitable for engine diagnostics, yet the mechanism of vibration in them can be correlated with the changes in engine operation behaviour and faults. Different methodologies have been developed for combustion engine fault detection and diagnosis of states in its main components [1]. Generally, these diagnoses are made from the capture and processing of vibration

signals since they contain relevant information about the state of the machine [2]. However, these signals have many non-stationary and non-linear characteristics since their capture inevitably takes place with friction and impacts. To overcome this problem, a series of techniques have been developed for processing and classifying these signals. A widely used approach is based on the analysis of temporal and spectral characteristics of vibration signals [3] [4]. However, analysis in time, frequency and time-frequency domains are seriously affected by the signal length and sampling frequency of the capture [5]. To solve this problem another approach has been presented in recent years, which is based on entropy of different natures, such as Simple Entropy (ApEn) [6], Approximate Entropy (SampEn) [7], Multiscale Entropy (MSE) [8], Permutation Entropy (PE) [9] and Multiscale Permutation Entropy (MPE) [10]. All the above mentioned have been used successfully for the characterization of signals of different nature. For instance, in [6] the ApEn is used for diagnosis and clinical monitoring in physiology. In [11] PE is used for the classification of patients from EEG signals.

Finally, in [1] and [8] is used the MPE and MSE for the identification and diagnosis of faults in bearing systems based on vibration signals [12]. It should be noted that the MPE is an evolution of the MSE and the PE since it gives a much more complete measure of the nonlinear dynamic parameters of a system. MPE includes a combination of different scales and time delays, which identifies particularities that are not

perceptible within other entropies [10]. All the previous methods of characterization allow to obtain a great quantity of information of the system that is analysing. When classifying, many of these characteristics can be redundant or irrelevant, which makes it more difficult to detect significant patterns besides increasing computing time. To solve this problem, feature selection techniques can be implemented, improving the quality and efficiency of the model. In the bearing fault diagnosis application, Variance based on Relevance Analysis (VRA) [1], Laplacian Score (LS) [13] and Relief (REL) [5] are normally used. After the selection of features, a classification process is performed with machine learning algorithms such as Multiple Vector Support Machines (SVMM) [1], [14], [15] and [16], Chains Hidden Markov (HMM) [17] and Neural Networks (ANN) [18], [19] and [20]. However, these classifiers have a high degree of complexity, computation time and initial parameters that must be optimized. Few works have attempted to exploit the potential of less complex conventional classifiers, such as K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) [21], [22], Decision Trees (TREE) [23] or Naive Bayes (BAYES) [22].

This paper proposes a methodology for the detection of ICE states from mechanical vibrations based on characteristics of the MPE. To make it more efficient and effective, it is combined with the feature selection technique VRA and the supervised classifier KNN: The verification of the advantage of the chosen parameters is done by comparison with different ones used in the state of the art.

The article is organized as follows: in section 2.1 it is presented the mathematical formulation of the MPE; in section 2.2 it is detailed the feature selection technique VRA, while the section 2.3 is devoted to the classifier KNN. A novel methodology for the diagnosis of bearing failures based on MPE and machine learning algorithms techniques are in section 3.1. Results are presented in section 3 and the conclusions drawn from this approach are given in section 4.

2. SUPERVISED CLASSIFIER

The proposed methodology combines a characterization method, a feature selection technique, and a supervised classifier as show in Figure 1. Each part of the methodology is described in the following sections. The proposed methodology begins with the characterization of vibration signals, then using an automatic classifier combined with a characteristic selection technique, the state of the system is estimated.

2.1. Multiscale permutation methodology

Multiscale Permutation Entropy (MPE) is used in this paper as a signal characterization method, since it is a measure that allows to detect dynamic changes of the time series. It is based on the comparison in neighbouring values without

considering the size of the values and, therefore, has a calculation simple and fast [24]. The above, allows to position the MPE as a particularly useful and robust tool in the presence of dynamic noise [1]. In order to describe the MPE measure, it is important to review the entropy Shannon, described as follows: Considering a series of time $[x_i]_{i=1}^T$ in a space of representation of characteristics, where T is the length of the time series. The entropy Shannon is represented by:

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^T p(x_i) \ln p(x_i) \quad (1)$$

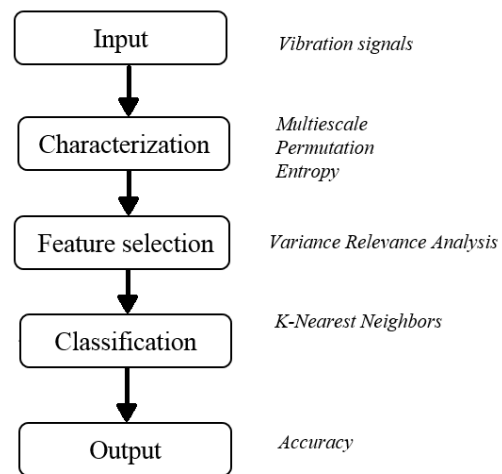


Fig. 1. Methodology for vibration classification.
Own elaboration

Where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p(x_i)$ is the marginal probability. The time series can be represented with a delay of time and dimension given by:

$$X_i^{m,\tau} = (x_i, x_{i+\tau}, \dots, x_{i+(m-1)\tau}) \quad (2)$$

Where $i = 1, 2, \dots, T - (m-1)\tau$, m is the dimension and τ the delay. To perform the computation of MPE, the signal must be truncated in $N = T - (m-1)\tau$ subvectors. Then, each subvector is calculated the Shannon Entropy mapped in a space of $m!$ different symbols $[\pi_i^{m,\tau}]_{i=1}^{m!}$ denoted as Π like:

$$H(m, \tau) = -\sum_{i: \pi_i^{m,\tau} \in \Pi} p(\pi_i^{m,\tau}) \ln p(\pi_i^{m,\tau}) \quad (3)$$

Probability $p(\pi_i^{m,\tau})$ it is calculated by:

$$p(\pi_i^{m,\tau}) = \frac{\sum_j 1_{u:\text{type}(u)=\pi_i} (X_j^{m,\tau})}{\sum_{j \leq N} 1_{u:\text{type}(u) \in \Pi} (X_j^{m,\tau})} \quad (4)$$

Where the judgment type denotes the map from pattern space to symbol space. Also, $1_A(u) = 1$ if $u \in A$ and $1_A(u) = 0$ if $u \notin A$. The MPE can take values between the ranges $[0, \ln(m!)]$ and it is invariant under nonlinear monotonic transformations. The values of m and τ vary from 1 to 8 and the values, which are values used for calculating MSE [8] and PE [9]. In Figure 2 is plotted the

behaviour of the MPE, when are varying m and τ for a vibration signal.

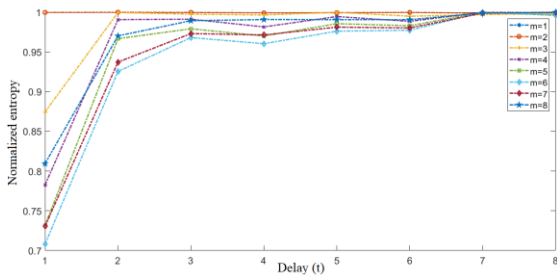


Fig. 2. MPE varying m and τ . Own elaboration

When choosing the delay and dimension parameters, the nature of the signals must be considered. If the parameters are too small, the nonlinear dynamic of the characteristics from signals will not be analysed effectively. If the parameters are too large, useful information will be deleted in consequence, which will result in a wicked analysis.

2.2. Variance based on relevance analysis

It is based on the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) technique and it is used to describe a data set in terms of new uncorrelated variables ("components"). The components are ordered by the amount of original variance they describe, so the technique is useful for reducing the dimensionality of a data set [13]. Its implementation begins with the assumption of a feature vector $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p]$, where p is the length of the vector, μ is the mean of the vector and the covariance matrix of the data set is described in Eq (5).

$$\sum_x = E\{(x - \mu_x)(x - \mu_x)^T\} \quad (5)$$

For a symmetric matrix, such as the covariance matrix, it is possible to calculate an orthogonal basis given by its eigenvalues λ_j and eigenvectors. The new orthogonal base is created with the first eigenvector that points to the direction of the greatest variance of the data. In this way, you can select the first eigenvectors ($m < p$) and can it build the transformation matrix as:

$$t = A^T x \quad (6)$$

Where y is the vector f projected characteristics in a new sub-space with a lower dimensionality. The projection is linear.

2.3. K-Nearest Neighbors

The method of the K-Nearest Neighbors is a supervised and non-parametric classification method that estimates the posteriori probability that an x element belongs to the class C_j from a set of information provided [25]. A point in space is assigned to the C class if this is the most frequent class among the K -nearest training examples, like is show in the Figure 3. Generally, the Euclidean distance is used.

This classifier can be severely affected by the presence of noise or irrelevant characteristics, which is why it is necessary to perform a combination with different characteristics selection techniques.

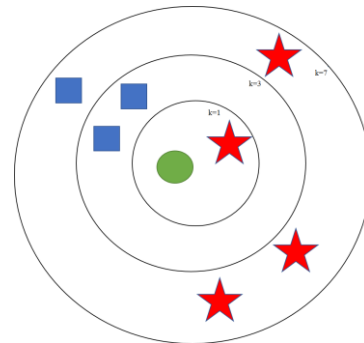


Fig. 3. Operation of a KNN classifier. Own elaboration

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper exposes a methodology to classify states of an internal combustion engine by vibration signals. The classification carried out through a cross validation of ($k = 10$) and repeated by changing the number of training characteristics. After the validation, the best results were chosen through the shortest distance to the ideal point $[100\%(Acc), 0(Std), 0(Ca)]$, where Acc is the accuracy, Std is the standard deviation of the accuracy of the cross validation and Ca is the number of characteristics. The above explained process applies to two different databases.

3.1. Methodology for faults detection

The proposed methodology is validated through two experiments with the methodology in the Figure 4. The first experiment is based on the identification of bearing failures from vibration. The second experiment is based on the classification of the states of an internal combustion engine from a vibration signal.

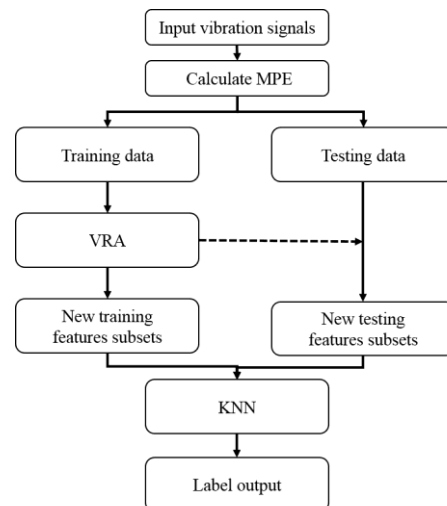


Fig. 4. Methodology proposed for the detection faults. Own elaboration

Each signal is characterized with the MPE and then assigning it into train or test group. VRA technique is applied to the training group to obtain a ranking of relevance and it is applied to the test group. Then, with the reorganized training group, KNN is trained and the test group is evaluated.

3.2. First experiment

The first experiment is carried out by performance evaluation classifying bearing failure signals obtained from the Case Western Reserve [26]. In this data base, signals were collected for the normal bearings (Nor), faults in the internal train (IR1), external train (IR2) and ball (BE). Faults are also found in order of severity, 0.007 inches in diameter to 0.040 inches in diameter and at variable engine speeds of 1720 to 1797 RPM. Each experiment was repeated three times and the data was collected at 12 kHz for 5 seconds. Each signal was divided into 10 sub-signals to have more samples per class and imitating the experimental framework established in the literature [27]. A sub-signal of each of the faults can be seen in the Figure 5.

The results are obtained with the KNN classifier combined with the VRA feature selection technique, as shown in Table 1. The quantity of characteristics used for the classification were 9 and 10 for 4 and 10 classes, respectively. It should be noted that the results are obtained thanks to the characterization made with the MPE, which achieves a high level of separability of the classes that allows the classifiers to adapt and solve the proposed application. Finally, a summary of the best classifications can be seen in the Table 1, including the computation time. The methodology proposed with the classifier KNN and VRA, performs a high classification but with greater number of characteristics as shown by the behaviour of the accuracy in the Figure 6. However, the methodology is compensated by having a low computation time.

Table 1. Characteristics of the best classifications

Class	Classifier	Feature Selection	Acc %	No Features	Time (s)
4	KNN	VRA	99.72	9	16.37
10	KNN	VRA	99.57	10	18.22

Finally, Table 2 and summarizes the work done in the last years for bearing fault diagnosis. In Table 2 is exposed the author, the number of classes, characterization and feature selection; and Table 3 is exposed, the author, the classifier, the number of features, and the accuracy. The previous comparative study between the present work and those established in the literature for the diagnosis of bearings failures allows to appreciate the validity of the proposed methodology. It should be noted that, although all the results exceed 90%, this work exceeds them in accuracy although with a greater

number of features. The above is compensated with the use of a classifier of low computational consumption.

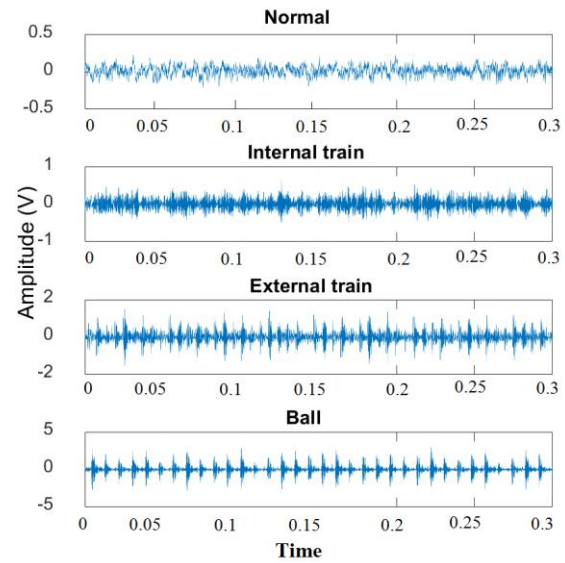


Fig. 5. Vibration signals for different states. Own elaboration.

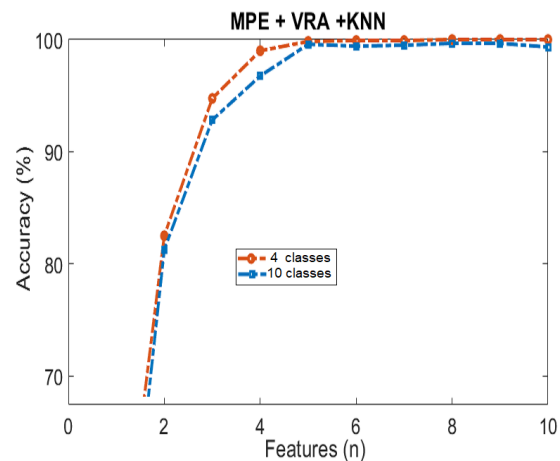


Fig. 6. Comparison of the accuracy for 4 and 10 class. Own elaboration

3.3. Second experiment

To verify the practical applicability of the proposed Multiscale Permutation Entropy (MPE) as a characterization methodology for detection of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) states, an experiment was conducted on an engine test bench.

The experiment consists on the classification of the states of a single-cylinder air-cooled diesel ICE settled to operate under a set of operating points defined by three load states, three speed regimes and three different injector fuel pressure to simulate an artificial fault event on the engine. The engine is coupled to an eddy current dynamometer and is instrumented to measure the in-cylinder pressure along with the vibration signals in the engine block, as shown in Figure 7.

Table 2. Comparison of the best classification results.

Author	Number Classes	Character.	Feat. Sel.	Classifier	Number Features	Acc.%
Zhang et al.[14]	3	PE+EMD	-	SVM	12	97.75
Yuwono et al.[17]	3	WPT	-	HMM	12	95.8
Ben et al.[19]	7	TP+FR+EMD	-	ANN	10	93
Zhu et al.[28]	10	HE+SE+MSE	-	SVM+PSO	9	97.75
Han et al.[16]	14	SE+LDM	-	SVM	-	100
Zheng et al.[15]	7	EF	-	ANFIS	4	99.29
Liu et al.[29]	4	TP-FR	-	WPT+SVM+PSO	81	97.5
Tiwari et al.[2]	4	MPE	-	ANFC	16	02.15
William et al.[20]	4	ZC	-	ANN	10	97.13
Ocak et al.[30]	3	LPM	-	HMM	30	99.6
Wei et al.[5]	6	FR+WPT	Relief	AP	18	96
Shao et al.[31]	16	DAE+CAE	LPP	Softmax	19	96
Zheng et al.[1]	6	GCMPE	LS	SVM+PSO	2	98.81
Liang et al.[21]	4	TP+FR	NMF	KNN	3	92.86
Muru et al.[18]	4	SSA	EMD	ANN	10	95.14
This work	4	MPE	VRA	KNN	9	99.72
This work	10	MPE	VRA	KNN	10	99.55



Fig. 7. Mounting for the acquisition of vibration signals. Own elaboration.

The noise spectra obtained when the engine was in fired condition were used to follow engine events and faults.

The different states are achieved by changing different ICE working conditions such as speed (1800 RPM, 2400 RPM, 3000 RPM), injector (18 MPa, 20 MPa, 22 MPa) and load (High, Medium, Low). The vibration signals are captured by accelerometers positioned on the X and Y axis of the motor. The accelerometers are conditioned by the National Instruments DAQ cards and the MatLab development software. The signals have a duration of 10 seconds and 51 kHz of sampling frequency. For the classification task, the signals are segmented into segments of 80 ms (i.e. 4096 samples per segment) and 90% of the segments were designated for training and 10% for test (a 10-

fold cross validation was used). The results of the classification with MPE, KNN and VRA can be seen in Figure 8.

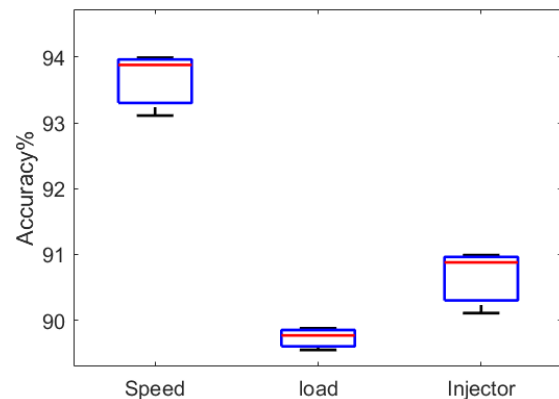


Fig. 8. Results for the classification of states of an ICE. Own elaboration.

The proposed experimental methodology achieved a mean accuracy of 93.82% for the classification of different speed regimes. Table 3 shows the confusion matrix for this classifier.

Table 3. Confusion matrix for speed classifier

		Classified		
		1800 RPM	2400 RPM	3000 RPM
Labeled	1800 RPM	254	9	5
	2400 RPM	11	252	7
	3000 RPM	6	7	259

This characterization methodology makes it possible to classify the different speeds of an ICE with a high accuracy rate, without the performance

of the classifier being affected by changes in the other ICE operating regimes.

The proposed experimental methodology also achieved a mean accuracy of 89.51% for the classification of different load regimes. Table 4 shows the confusion matrix for this classifier.

Table 4. Confusion matrix for load classifier

		Classified		
		High	Medium	Low
Labeled	High	255	16	6
	Medium	23	243	12
	Low	8	20	227

As can be seen in Table 4, MPE allows to extract discriminant characteristics that leads to a high accuracy rate in the classification of the ICE load. However, these results are lower than those obtained in the speed regimes classification since the different load regimes do not influence the engine vibrations to the same extent.

In the last configuration of the second experiment, was achieved a mean accuracy of 91.37% for the classification of different pressures in the injector. Table 5 shows the confusion matrix for the last classifier.

Table 5. Confusion matrix for pressure classifier

		Classified		
		18 MPa	20 MPa	22 MPa
Labeled	18 MPa	255	25	11
	20 MPa	11	245	4
	22 MPa	10	8	241

Changes in pressure create differences in combustion, which in turn are reflected in engine vibrations. These dynamic changes have a direct impact on the ability of the proposed methodology to reveal relevant characteristics through MPE, which in turn leads to a high success rate in the classification of different pressures.

4. CONCLUSION

This article presents a methodology for the diagnosis of bearing failures and classification of ICE states based on the Multiscale Permutation Entropy (MPE) technique. The MPE proves to be a highly effective characterization methodology to find information that allows to separate between classes. Specifically, in the mechanical vibration signals that have a high non-stationary behavior, the MPE manages to find characteristics that would not be detected by other methodologies. The MPE measures the non-linear dynamics existing in non-stationary time series and when combined with VRA as a feature selection technique, a robust tool for classification applications is obtained. For the classification, a method of K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) was used, which manages to adapt to the nature of the characteristics. To validate the

methodology, two different experiments were implemented; the first one identifies faults in bearing systems in signals of a free database which is widely used in the literature, confirming the superiority of the methodology. The results report a precision of more than 99.72% with a computation time of 16.37 seconds, which is comparable with the results presented in the literature. The second experiment classifies states of a monocylinder ICE with different working conditions. The results confirm 93.82% for the identification of the speed, 89.51% for the classification of the load state and 91.37% for the identification of the pressure in the injector.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

The authors thank to Ministerio de Ciencias y Tecnología of Colombia for supporting the project entitled: “Desarrollo de un sistema de monitoreo para el análisis energético y de condición de emisiones en motores de combustión interna diésel con base en técnicas no destructivas” with code 1110-776-57801, through which the research described in this article was developed.

REFERENCES

- Zheng P, Yang H. Generalized composite multiscale permutation entropy and laplacian score based rolling bearing fault diagnosis. *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*. 2018; 99: 229–243. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymssp.2017.06.011>
- Tiwari R, Gupta V, Kankar PK. Bearing fault diagnosis based on multi-scale permutation entropy and adaptive neuro fuzzy classifier. *Journal of Vibration and Control*. 2015; 21(3): 461–467. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077546313490778>
- Martin H, Honarvar F. Application of statistical moments to bearing failure detection. *Appl. Acoust.* 1995; 44: 67–77. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-682X\(94\)P4420-B](https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-682X(94)P4420-B)
- Heng RBW, Nor MJM. Statistical analysis of sound and vibration signals for monitoring rolling element bearing condition. *Applied Acoustics*. 1998; 53: 211–226. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0003-682X\(97\)00018-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0003-682X(97)00018-2)
- Wei Z, Wang Y, Shuilong H. A novel intelligent method for bearing fault diagnosis based on affinity propagation clustering and adaptive feature selection. *Knowledge-Based Systems*. 2017; 116:1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knsys.2016.10.022>
- Richman JS, Moorman JR. Physiological time-series analysis using approximate entropy and sample entropy. *American journal of physiology. Heart and circulatory physiology*. 2000; 278: 39–49. <https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpheart.2000.278.6.H2039>
- Pincus M. Approximate entropy as a measure of system complexity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 1991; 88(6): 2297–2301. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.88.6.2297>
- Costa M, Goldberger A, Chung P. Multiscale entropy analysis of physiologic time series. *Physical Review Letters*. 2001; 89: 220–232. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.89.068102>

9. Bandt C, Pompe B. Permutation entropy: A natural complexity measure for time series. *Physical Review Letters*. 2002; 88:74–102. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.88.174102>
10. Aziz W, Arif M. Multiscale permutation entropy of physiological time series. 2005 Pakistan Section Multitopic Conference, Karachi. 2005; 53:1–6, 2005. <https://doi.org/10.1109/inmic.2005.334494>
11. Zeng K, Ouyang G. Characterizing dynamics of absence seizure EEG with spatial-temporal permutation entropy. *Neurocomputing*. 2018; 275: 577–585. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neucom.2017.09.007>
12. Quintero H, López J. Monitoreo de vibraciones en maquinaria industrial. En: *Vibraciones mecánicas un enfoque teórico-práctico*, capítulo. 2016; 5, 294–298, 1st ed: Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira.
13. Daza S, Arias J, Llorente J. Dynamic feature extraction: an application to voice pathology detection. *Intelligent Automation and Soft Computing*. 2009; 15: 667–682. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10798587.2009.10643056>
14. Zhang X, Liang Y, Zhou J, Zang Y. A novel bearing fault diagnosis model integrated permutation entropy, ensemble empirical mode decomposition and optimized SVM. *Measurement*. 2015; 69: 164–179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2015.03.017>
15. Zheng J, Cheng J, Yang Y. A rolling bearing fault diagnosis approach based on LCD and fuzzy entropy. *Mechanism and Machine Theory*. 2013;70:441–453. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mechmachtheory.2013.08.014>
16. Minghong H, Jiali P. A fault diagnosis method combined with LMD, sample entropy and energy ratio for roller bearings. *Measurement*. 2015;76:7–19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2015.08.019>
17. Yuwono M, Qin Y, Zhou J. Automatic bearing fault diagnosis using particle swarm clustering and hidden Markov model. *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*. 2016; 47: 88–100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.engappai.2015.03.007>
18. Muruganatham B, Krishnakumar S, Murty S. Roller element bearing fault diagnosis using singular spectrum analysis. *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*. 2013; 35(1): 150 – 166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymssp.2012.08.019>
19. Jaouherl B, Fnaiech N, Saidi L. Application of empirical mode decomposition and artificial neural network for automatic bearing fault diagnosis based on vibration signals. *Applied Acoustics*. 2015; 89:16–27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apacoust.2014.08.016>
20. William P, Hoffman M. Identification of bearing faults using time domain zero-crossings. *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*. 2011;25(8):3078–3088. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymssp.2011.06.001>
21. Liang L, Liu F, Li M. Feature selection for machine fault diagnosis using clustering of non-negation matrix factorization. *Measurement* 2016; 94: 295–305. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2016.08.003>
22. Vencalek O, Pokotylo O. Depth-weighted bayes classification. *Computational Statistics Data Analysis*. 2018; 123: 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csda.2018.01.011>
23. Penny B, Geoff J. Classification trees for poverty mapping. *Computational Statistics Data Analysis*. 2017; 115:53–66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csda.2017.05.009>
24. Yinhe C, Wen T, Jue G. Detecting dynamical changes in time series using the permutation entropy. *Phys. Rev. E*. 2004;70:174–195. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.70.046217>
25. Philipp M, Katri S, Ville N. Scent classification by k nearest neighbors using ion-mobility spectrometry measurements. *Expert Systems with Applications*. 2018;15:199–210. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2018.08.042>
26. Bearing Data Center. <https://csegroups.case.edu/bearingdatacenter/home>
27. Nayana R, Geethanjali P. Analysis of statistical time-domain features effectiveness in identification of bearing faults from vibration signal. *IEEE Sensors Journal*. 2017; 17:5618–5625. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JSEN.2017.2727638>
28. Keheng Z, Xigeng S, Dongxin X. A roller bearing fault diagnosis method based on hierarchical entropy and support vector machine with particle swarm optimization algorithm. *Measurement*. 2014;47:669–675. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2013.09.019>
29. Zhiwen L, Hongrui C, Xuefeng C. Multi-fault classification based on wavelet SVM with PSO algorithm to analyze vibration signals from rolling element bearings. *Neurocomputing*. 2013; 99: 399 – 410. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neucom.2012.07.019>
30. Ocak H, Loparo K. HMM-based fault detection and diagnosis scheme for rolling element bearings. *Journal of Vibration and Acoustics*. 2005; 127: 2–15. <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.1924636>
31. Shao H, Jiang H, Wang F, Zhao H. An enhancement deep feature fusion method for rotating machinery fault diagnosis. *Knowledge-Based Systems*. 2017; 119:200–220. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knsys.2016.12.012>

Received 2020-07-31

Accepted 2020-11-18

Available online 2020-11-19



Juan Camilo MEJÍA Electronic Engineer of the University of Quindío. Professor at the Technological University of Pereira. He has extensive experience as a researcher in fields of instrumentation, digital systems programming, signal processing and machine learning algorithms. He has multiple bibliographic productions in indexed journals and a wide variety of participation in scientific events. He is part of the research group Manufacturing Processes and Machine Design attached to the Technological University of Pereira.



Julián David Echeverry-CORREA received his PhD in Electronic Systems from Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain, in 2015. Since 2007 he is professor at the Program of Electrical Engineering at Universidad Tecnológica de

Pereira, currently as an Associate Professor. His main research areas include signal processing, data analysis and pattern recognition.



Héctor Fabio QUINTERO

received Ph.D. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Cataluña Polytechnic University, Barcelona, Spain, in 2006. Now he works at Technological University of Pereira.

His current research interests include analysis and synthesis of mechanisms, mechanical vibrations, and fault diagnosis. He is part of the research group Manufacturing Processes and Machine Design attached to the Technological University of Pereira.



Carlos Alberto ROMERO

received Ph.D. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Valencia Polytechnic University, Valencia, Spain, in 2009. Now he works at Technological University of Pereira. His current research

interests include internal combustion machine, and machine design.