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Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System Using IoT and Cloud-Based Data Analytics

Dr. R. A. Burange[1]; Ganesh Shingade[2]; Piyush Gondane[3]; Mrunali Besurkar[4]; Sejal Paunikar[5]; Aryan Patil[6]

[1]Assistant Professor Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, KDK College of Engineering, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

[2,3,4,5,6]Students Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, KDK College of Engineering, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract: Industrial sectors account for a substantial portion of global electricity consumption, making the efficient monitoring and management of energy resources a critical requirement in today's industrial landscape. With the continuous advancement of industrial automation and the steady rise in energy costs, organizations are increasingly seeking intelligent and scalable solutions to monitor, control, and optimize their power usage. This paper introduces the design and development of an Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. The proposed system is capable of continuously tracking key electrical parameters such as voltage, current, power consumption, and temperature through advanced sensor modules interfaced with an ESP32 microcontroller. The acquired data is transmitted via wireless communication protocols to a cloud-based platform, where it is securely stored, processed, and analyzed in real time. A comprehensive and user-friendly dashboard is implemented to visualize energy consumption trends, generate alerts for abnormal or excessive usage, and provide actionable insights that assist industrial operators in improving energy efficiency and minimizing operational expenses. Additionally, the system enhances decision-making by enabling remote monitoring and data-driven analysis of industrial energy patterns. Experimental results indicate that the proposed solution delivers high accuracy, reliability, and scalability, making it well-suited for deployment in modern smart industrial environments. Future enhancements of the system may include the integration of machine learning techniques for predictive maintenance, anomaly detection, and automated energy optimization to further improve system intelligence and performance.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Energy management has become a critical concern in modern industrial environments due to the rapidly increasing demand for electrical power across manufacturing and production sectors. Industrial facilities depend heavily on electricity to operate machinery, automated systems, and supporting infrastructure. As industrialization expands globally, the need for efficient and reliable energy utilization has grown significantly. Effective monitoring and management of electrical energy are essential for reducing operational costs, improving system performance, and promoting sustainable industrial development. Recent studies emphasize the importance of advanced monitoring systems in minimizing energy losses and improving efficiency [1].

Industries today face challenges such as rising energy costs, increased consumption, and environmental issues including carbon emissions and energy wastage. Energy usage represents a major portion of industrial operating expenses, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, metal processing, and chemical production. Research indicates that better monitoring and analysis of energy consumption patterns can significantly enhance efficiency and reduce costs [7], [9]. Consequently, industries are increasingly adopting advanced technologies to improve energy monitoring and optimization.

Traditional energy monitoring systems rely on conventional meters and manual data collection, providing only limited insights into total energy consumption. These systems lack real-time monitoring capabilities and are unable to track energy usage at the machine or process level. As a

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result, identifying inefficient equipment, abnormal consumption patterns, and peak load conditions becomes difficult. This limitation often leads to increased energy wastage and higher operational costs.

Modern industrial environments require intelligent systems capable of real-time data collection, advanced analysis, and actionable insights. The evolution of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has enabled the development of smart monitoring systems that integrate sensors, microcontrollers, wireless communication, and cloud platforms. These systems allow continuous monitoring and real-time analysis of electrical parameters, improving decision-making and operational efficiency.

Several studies have explored IoT-based energy monitoring solutions. Kumar et al. highlighted the role of Industrial IoT in enabling smart monitoring systems [6], while Khan et al. demonstrated a GSM-based system for remote monitoring of electrical parameters [2]. Deshmukh et al. emphasized accurate measurement using Modbus communication [3], and Reddy and Gupta developed a web-based dashboard for real-time visualization [4]. Additionally, Ahmed and Prakash showed that IoT systems can detect abnormal loads and improve energy efficiency [5].

Recent research has also focused on integrating machine learning and artificial intelligence into energy monitoring systems. Angelopoulos et al. discussed the use of machine learning for fault detection and system reliability [8], while neural network-based approaches have been proposed to predict energy consumption and optimize usage [13]. Cloud computing further enhances these systems by enabling large-scale data storage, real-time processing, and remote access through web and mobile platforms [12].

In addition to software advancements, modern monitoring systems rely on efficient hardware platforms such as the ESP32 microcontroller, which offers high processing capability, low power consumption, and built-in wireless communication features [14]. These characteristics make it suitable for IoT-based industrial applications.

To address the limitations of traditional systems, this research proposes an Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System based on IoT technologies. The system uses voltage sensors, current transformer sensors, and temperature sensors to collect real-time data from industrial environments. The ESP32 processes this data and transmits it to a cloud-based platform for storage and analysis.

Industrial operators can access this data through web or mobile dashboards to monitor energy usage, analyze trends, and receive alerts for abnormal conditions. This enables better identification of inefficiencies, optimized energy usage, and improved operational performance. Overall, the proposed system provides a scalable and efficient solution for industrial energy management by integrating IoT technologies, cloud computing, and real-time analytics.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapid evolution of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has facilitated the development of intelligent monitoring systems that enhance energy efficiency in industrial environments. Researchers have explored various approaches to monitor electrical parameters, analyze energy consumption patterns, and optimize energy utilization through IoT-based solutions. These systems enable industries to achieve better control over energy usage and improve operational performance.

Khan et al. introduced a GSM-based industrial energy monitoring system that supports remote tracking of electrical parameters such as voltage, current, and power consumption [2]. Their work demonstrated the effectiveness of wireless communication technologies in enabling remote accessibility for energy management. Similarly, Deshmukh et al. developed an energy monitoring system using the Modbus communication protocol to ensure accurate measurement of parameters like power consumption and power factor [3], emphasizing the importance of precise data acquisition in improving efficiency.

Visualization and analytics tools have also been widely adopted to strengthen monitoring systems. Reddy and Gupta proposed a web-based dashboard that presents graphical representations of energy consumption patterns [4], allowing operators to easily analyze trends and detect abnormal usage. Additionally, Ahmed and Prakash developed an IoT-enabled monitoring system capable of identifying abnormal loads and improving efficiency through real-time data analysis [5], highlighting the advantages of continuous monitoring in industrial environments.

In addition to basic monitoring systems, researchers have explored the integration of Industrial IoT technologies with advanced analytics platforms. Kumar et al. presented a comprehensive review of Industrial IoT technologies and highlighted their applications in smart manufacturing and energy management systems [6]. Their research emphasized that IoT-based systems enable continuous monitoring, automated data collection, and intelligent analysis of industrial processes.

Machine learning techniques have also been applied to enhance energy monitoring systems by predicting energy consumption patterns and detecting equipment faults. Angelopoulos et al. discussed the use of machine learning approaches for fault detection and predictive maintenance in Industry 4.0 environments [8]. These techniques allow industrial systems to detect abnormal operating conditions and predict equipment failures before they occur.

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Cloud computing platforms have also been integrated with IoT monitoring systems to provide scalable data storage and advanced analytical capabilities. Minoli et al. described IoT architectures integrated with cloud computing technologies for monitoring smart buildings and industrial systems [12]. Cloud platforms allow large-scale storage of monitoring data and enable remote access through web and mobile interfaces.

Furthermore, neural network-based approaches have been proposed to improve energy forecasting and optimization in smart energy systems. Solanki et al. developed a neural network-based demand estimation system that improves energy management strategies in smart grid environments [13]. These predictive techniques allow industries to forecast energy demand and optimize power consumption more effectively.

Despite these advancements, several existing energy monitoring systems still face limitations related to scalability, real-time analytics, and integration with cloud-based platforms. Some solutions primarily focus on monitoring electrical parameters without providing advanced data analytics capabilities. Additionally, many systems lack intelligent visualization tools required for effective decision-making in industrial environments.

Therefore, there remains a need for a comprehensive IoT-based energy monitoring system that integrates real-time sensing technologies, cloud-based data analytics, and intelligent visualization tools. The proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System addresses these challenges by providing a scalable architecture capable of monitoring electrical parameters in real time, analyzing energy consumption patterns, and enabling industrial operators to optimize energy utilization.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System is developed using a layered architecture that facilitates efficient collection, processing, transmission, and analysis of industrial energy data. This architecture combines sensing components, embedded processing units, wireless communication technologies, and cloud-based analytics platforms to deliver a complete and effective monitoring solution for industrial applications. By integrating IoT technologies with cloud-based data analysis, the system supports continuous tracking of energy consumption and generates meaningful insights to enhance energy efficiency and minimize operational expenses.

The overall structure of the system is represented in Fig. 1.

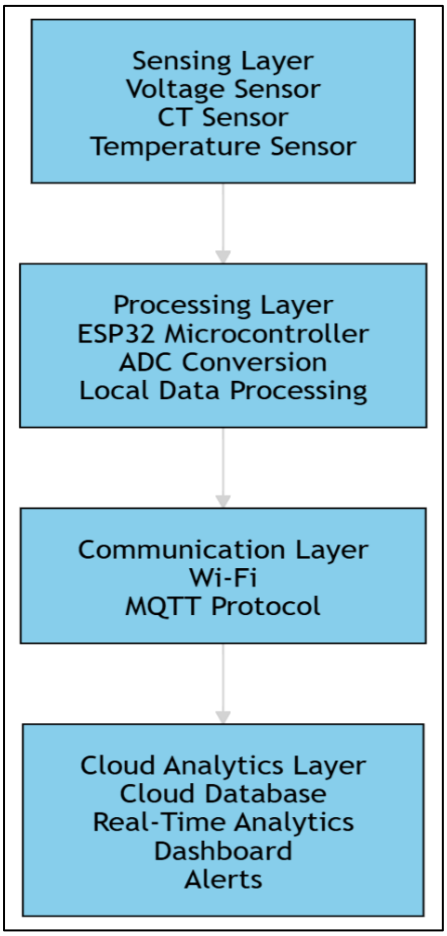

Fig. 1. Layered Architecture of the Proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring System

The architecture is organized into four primary layers: the Sensing Layer, Processing Layer, Communication Layer, and Cloud Analytics Layer. Each layer performs a distinct function, and together they enable real-time monitoring and intelligent evaluation of industrial energy usage.

➢ *Sensing Layer*

The sensing layer is responsible for acquiring real-time electrical data from industrial power systems. It incorporates voltage sensors and current transformer (CT) sensors to measure electrical parameters from three-phase power supplies. These sensors continuously capture voltage and current values from industrial loads and produce corresponding analog signals.

The collected data serves as the basis for computing important electrical metrics such as power consumption and overall energy usage. Continuous monitoring allows the system to detect irregular energy patterns and identify inefficiencies in industrial equipment. Hence, this layer plays a vital role in ensuring accurate and reliable data input for the system.

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➢ *Processing Layer*

The processing layer is built around the ESP32 microcontroller, which handles data acquisition and initial processing of sensor inputs. It receives analog signals from the sensors and converts them into digital form using its built-in Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC). After conversion, the microcontroller processes the data to determine key parameters such as voltage, current, and power consumption.

The ESP32 is chosen due to its low power consumption, strong processing capabilities, compact size, and integrated Wi-Fi functionality. These features make it highly suitable for IoT-based monitoring systems that require both efficient processing and wireless connectivity. Performing preliminary processing at the edge reduces the load on the cloud while improving overall system efficiency.

➢ *Communication Layer*

The communication layer is responsible for transmitting processed data from the ESP32 to the cloud platform. It utilizes wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi to send monitoring data in real time. Lightweight protocols like MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) are used to ensure reliable and efficient communication between the device and the cloud server.

This layer acts as a link between the embedded system and the cloud infrastructure, enabling seamless data transfer and remote accessibility. It ensures continuous connectivity, allowing industrial operators to monitor energy consumption from any location. Reliable communication is crucial for maintaining real-time monitoring in industrial setups.

➢ *Cloud Analytics Layer*

The cloud analytics layer functions as the central hub for data storage, processing, and visualization. Data received from the embedded system is stored in a centralized cloud database, where it is analyzed in real time. Analytical tools are applied to identify consumption patterns, detect anomalies, and assess system performance.

The analyzed data is displayed through an intuitive dashboard that provides graphical representations of energy usage. The dashboard includes real-time monitoring indicators, historical data trends, and alert notifications for abnormal conditions. These features assist operators in understanding system behavior and making informed decisions to optimize energy usage.

Overall, the layered design of the system ensures efficient data acquisition, dependable communication, and intelligent analysis of industrial energy consumption. By combining IoT technologies with cloud-based analytics, the proposed system offers a scalable, reliable, and cost-effective solution for modern industrial energy management.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System is developed to facilitate continuous monitoring, processing, and analysis of electrical energy consumption in industrial environments. The methodology integrates sensing mechanisms, embedded processing, wireless communication, and cloud-based analytics to deliver a comprehensive monitoring solution. The system operates through multiple stages, including data acquisition, processing, transmission, storage, analysis, and visualization. These stages work together to enable real-time monitoring of energy consumption and early detection of abnormal power usage conditions.

➢ *Block Diagram of the Proposed System*

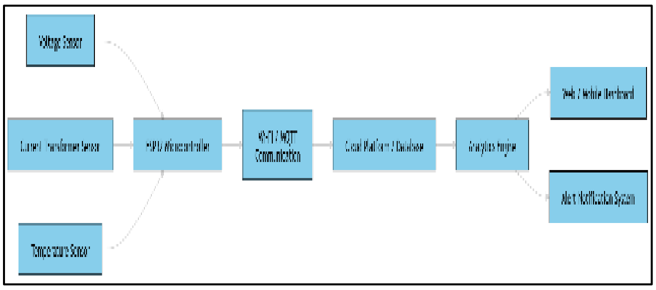

Fig. 2. Block Diagram of the Proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring System

The block diagram in Fig. 1 represents the overall structure and key functional components of the proposed system. It begins with a sensing unit comprising voltage sensors, current transformer (CT) sensors, and temperature sensors. These sensors are connected to the industrial power infrastructure and continuously capture essential electrical parameters such as voltage, current, and equipment temperature.

The acquired sensor data is forwarded to the ESP32 microcontroller, which acts as the core processing unit of the system. The ESP32 collects the incoming analog signals and converts them into digital values using its built-in Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC). After conversion, the microcontroller performs initial computations to derive electrical parameters such as voltage, current, power consumption, and overall energy usage.

Following data processing, the calculated parameters are transmitted wirelessly using Wi-Fi communication. Lightweight protocols such as MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) are employed to ensure reliable and efficient data transfer between the embedded system and the cloud-based IoT platform.

The cloud platform functions as the central hub for storing, processing, and analyzing the monitoring data. The received data is saved in a centralized database, where it undergoes real-time analysis to identify consumption trends and detect abnormal usage patterns.

The analyzed information is then presented through a web or mobile-based dashboard interface that offers graphical visualization of energy consumption, real-time indicators, and historical data trends. Additionally, the system incorporates an alert mechanism that notifies operators when abnormal energy usage or potential faults are detected, enabling timely corrective actions and improved energy efficiency.

- *Workflow of the Monitoring System*

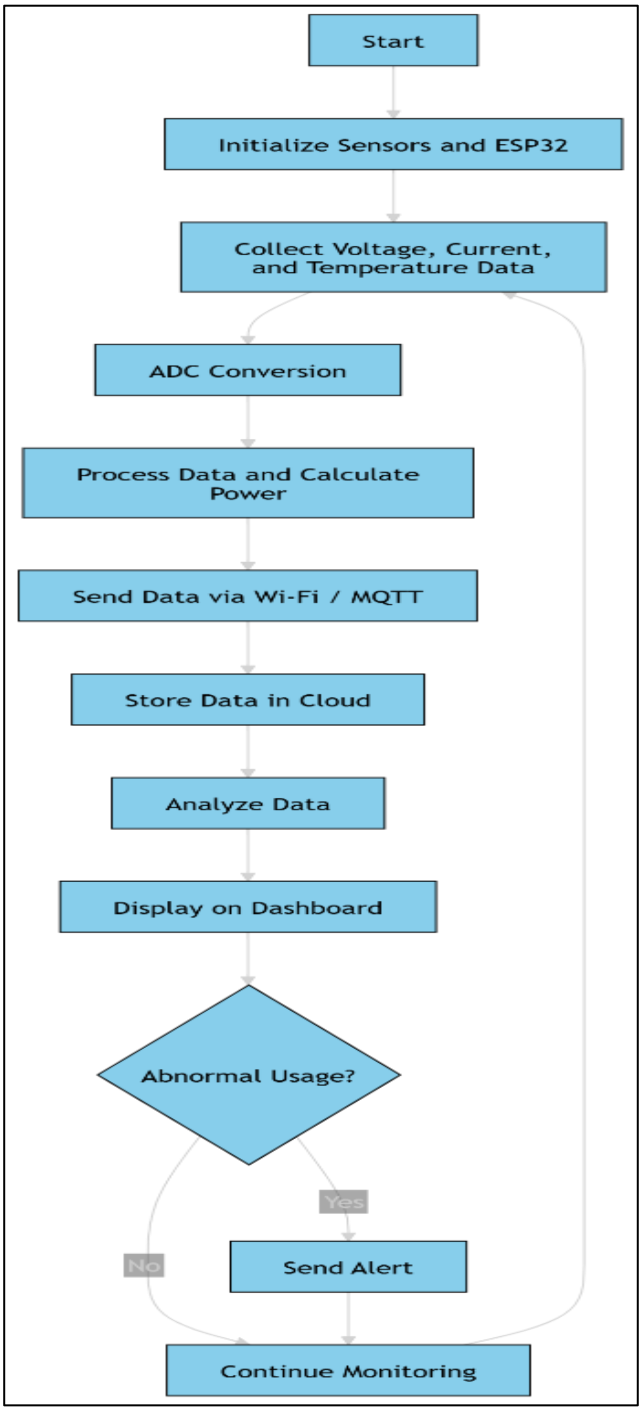

Fig. 3. Workflow of the Proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring System

The workflow of the proposed system is illustrated in Fig. 3. The process starts with sensors collecting electrical parameters such as voltage, current, and temperature from industrial equipment. These sensors continuously generate analog signals corresponding to the measured values.

The ESP32 microcontroller receives these signals, performs data acquisition, and converts them into digital form. It then processes the data to comp ute key electrical parameters such as power consumption and energy usage, representing real-time energy utilization.

Once processed, the data is transmitted to the cloud platform via Wi-Fi using MQTT protocols. The cloud system stores the data and performs analytical operations to evaluate consumption patterns.

The system then checks for abnormal conditions. If unusual energy usage is detected, an alert notification is generated for the operator. Otherwise, the data is displayed on the dashboard for continuous monitoring.

The dashboard provides visual representations such as charts, graphs, and numerical indicators, enabling operators to track performance, analyze historical trends, and identify opportunities for optimizing energy usage.

- *Data Acquisition*

The first stage involves collecting electrical parameters from industrial systems. Sensors such as voltage sensors, CT sensors, and temperature sensors are installed within the electrical infrastructure to continuously monitor voltage, current, and equipment conditions. These sensors generate analog signals representing the measured values.

- *Data Processing*

The analog signals are sent to the ESP32 microcontroller, where they are converted into digital form using the ADC. The microcontroller then processes the data to calculate parameters such as power consumption and energy usage, providing insights into real-time energy utilization.

- *Data Transmission*

After processing, the data is transmitted to the cloud platform using the ESP32's built-in Wi-Fi capability. Communication protocols such as MQTT ensure efficient and continuous data transfer between the device and the cloud system.

- *Data Visualization and Analytics*

In the final stage, the cloud platform analyzes the collected data and presents it through an intuitive dashboard. The dashboard displays energy data using graphs, charts, and numerical indicators, allowing operators to monitor real-time performance and analyze historical trends. It also supports automated alert generation when abnormal patterns are detected, helping industries identify inefficiencies and optimize energy usage.

Overall, the proposed methodology enables continuous monitoring, efficient data processing, and real-time visualization of industrial energy consumption. This approach provides valuable insights that assist industries in improving energy efficiency and reducing operational costs.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The developed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System was implemented and tested to evaluate its effectiveness in real-time monitoring of electrical parameters within industrial environments. The system continuously gathers data related to voltage, current, and temperature through sensor modules interfaced with an ESP32 microcontroller. The ESP32 processes the acquired data and transmits it to a cloud-based platform using wireless communication.

The experimental setup successfully validated the system's capability to monitor electrical parameters in real time. Voltage and current readings were accurately captured by the sensors and efficiently processed by the microcontroller. The ESP32 converted analog sensor signals into digital values and computed key electrical parameters such as instantaneous voltage, current, and power consumption. These processed values were then sent to the cloud platform for storage and further analysis.

The cloud platform stored the incoming data in a centralized database and performed real-time analysis of energy consumption patterns. A user-friendly dashboard provided clear visualization of industrial energy usage through graphs, numerical indicators, and historical data views. This enabled operators to observe energy trends, identify peak usage periods, and analyze variations in power consumption under different operating conditions.

The dashboard also supported the identification of abnormal energy usage patterns. Whenever irregular fluctuations in energy consumption were detected, the system generated alert notifications for the operators. These alerts helped industrial facilities quickly identify inefficient equipment behavior or unexpected increases in energy usage, thereby minimizing energy wastage and reducing the risk of equipment failure.

The wireless communication between the ESP32 microcontroller and the cloud platform proved to be stable and reliable during testing. Data transmission using Wi-Fi and MQTT protocols ensured seamless and continuous communication between the embedded system and the cloud infrastructure. The observed latency was minimal, enabling near real-time display of energy data on the dashboard.

The results highlight that integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technologies significantly improves the monitoring of industrial energy consumption. Unlike traditional systems that rely on periodic manual readings and offer limited insights, the proposed system provides continuous and automated monitoring. This enables better visibility of energy usage patterns and supports informed decision-making for energy management.

Additionally, the system's modular design makes it highly scalable for large-scale industrial applications. New sensors and monitoring units can be easily added without major changes to the existing setup, allowing deployment across multiple machines or production lines within a facility.

Overall, the implementation results demonstrate that the proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System delivers accurate monitoring, dependable communication, and effective data visualization. These features help industries detect inefficiencies, enhance operational performance, and improve overall energy management strategies.

VI. ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System provides multiple benefits for modern industrial environments. By combining IoT technologies, embedded processing, and cloud-based analytics, the system delivers an efficient and intelligent solution for monitoring and controlling industrial energy consumption. The key advantages of the system are outlined below:

- *Real-Time Energy Monitoring:*

The system continuously monitors electrical parameters such as voltage, current, and power consumption in real time. This enables industries to instantly detect abnormal energy usage and take corrective actions before major energy losses occur.

- *Remote Accessibility:*

With a cloud-based architecture, the system allows industrial operators to access energy data remotely through web or mobile dashboards. This ensures monitoring from any location, enhancing operational visibility and management efficiency.

- *Reduced Manual Monitoring:*

Conventional energy monitoring systems rely heavily on manual readings and periodic data collection. In contrast, the proposed IoT-based solution automates the entire monitoring process, reducing human effort and minimizing the risk of errors.

- *Enhanced Energy Efficiency:*

By continuously analyzing energy consumption patterns, the system helps identify inefficient equipment and areas of energy wastage. This enables industries to optimize energy usage and lower electricity costs.

- *Scalability and Flexibility:*

The modular design of the system supports easy integration of additional sensors, monitoring units, and analytical components. This makes it highly scalable and suitable for large industrial setups with multiple machines and monitoring points.

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➢ *Integration with Smart Industrial Systems:*

The system can be seamlessly integrated with Industry 4.0 technologies such as predictive maintenance systems, automated control systems, and smart manufacturing platforms. This integration improves productivity and strengthens energy management capabilities.

Overall, the proposed system offers a reliable, scalable, and cost-effective approach to industrial energy monitoring. It enhances energy visibility and supports the development of intelligent and sustainable industrial infrastructure.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System delivers numerous benefits for modern industrial environments. By integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, embedded processing, and cloud-based analytics, the system provides an intelligent and efficient solution for monitoring and managing industrial energy consumption.

A major advantage of the system is its ability to perform real-time energy monitoring. It continuously tracks key electrical parameters such as voltage, current, and power consumption, allowing industries to observe energy usage instantly. This real-time capability enables operators to quickly detect abnormal consumption patterns and take timely corrective actions, preventing significant energy losses.

Another important feature is remote accessibility. The cloud-based design allows industrial users to access monitoring data from anywhere through web or mobile dashboards. This enhances operational visibility and improves the efficiency of decision-making processes.

The system also reduces dependency on manual monitoring methods. Unlike traditional approaches that rely on manual meter readings and periodic data collection, the proposed IoT-based solution automates the entire monitoring process. This reduces human effort and minimizes the chances of errors.

In addition, the system improves overall energy efficiency. By continuously analyzing consumption patterns, it helps identify inefficient equipment and areas of energy wastage. This insight allows industries to optimize their power usage and lower electricity costs.

Scalability and flexibility are also key strengths of the system. Its modular architecture supports the easy addition of sensors, monitoring units, and analytical components, making it suitable for large industrial setups with multiple monitoring points.

Furthermore, the system can be integrated with advanced industrial technologies. It is compatible with Industry 4.0 solutions such as predictive maintenance systems, automated control mechanisms, and smart manufacturing platforms. This integration enhances productivity and enables more effective energy management strategies.

Overall, the proposed Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring System offers a dependable, scalable, and cost-efficient approach to monitoring and optimizing energy consumption. The use of IoT and cloud-based analytics improves energy visibility and supports the development of smart and sustainable industrial infrastructure.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Industrial Smart Energy Monitoring and Analytics System presented in this research offers an effective and dependable solution for monitoring and evaluating energy consumption in industrial settings using Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. By integrating sensor modules, an ESP32 microcontroller, wireless communication, cloud-based platforms, and interactive dashboards, the system enables continuous real-time tracking of key electrical parameters. The proposed system assists industries in detecting energy wastage, identifying abnormal load conditions, and making data-driven decisions to optimize energy usage and enhance overall operational efficiency. Furthermore, the system architecture is designed to be scalable, cost-efficient, and well-suited for deployment in modern smart industrial environments. Future enhancements may include the incorporation of machine learning techniques for predictive analytics, automated energy optimization strategies, and improved integration with advanced industrial systems. These developments will further strengthen energy management capabilities and contribute to sustainable industrial operations.

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