|| Volume 2|| Issue 3 || 2017 || ISSN (Online) 2456-0774 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING TRENDS

An Experimental Machine Learning Approach for Predictive Maintenance in Industrial IoT

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of industrial automation, wireless sensor technologies, cyber-physical systems, and intelligent manufacturing has transformed maintenance strategies from reactive and preventive approaches toward predictive maintenance. Predictive maintenance (PdM) utilizes historical equipment data, sensor measurements, and machine learning algorithms to identify potential equipment failures before they occur, thereby minimizing unplanned downtime, reducing maintenance costs, and improving operational efficiency. During the period between 2008 and 2015, significant reseafvrch efforts focused on condition-based maintenance, machinery prognostics, fault diagnosis, sensor data analytics, and intelligent decision-support systems, establishing the technological foundation for modern Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)-based predictive maintenance systems. Although the widespread adoption of Industrial IoT accelerated after 2015, the underlying methodologies were developed during this foundational period. This study presents an experimental machine learning approach for predictive maintenance in Industrial IoT environments. The proposed framework integrates industrial sensor data acquisition, signal preprocessing, feature extraction, machine learning-based fault prediction, maintenance decision support, and performance evaluation into a unified predictive maintenance architecture. The framework investigates widely used machine learning algorithms, including Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Naïve Bayes, Random Forests, and Logistic Regression, for equipment health monitoring and failure prediction.

Keywords: *Predictive Maintenance, Industrial Internet of Things, Industrial IoT, Machine Learning, Condition-Based Maintenance.*

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I. Introduction

The rapid advancement of industrial automation, intelligent manufacturing, and digital technologies has significantly transformed modern production systems. Industries such as manufacturing, aerospace, energy, transportation, mining, and oil and gas increasingly rely on automated machinery and interconnected industrial equipment to maintain high productivity and operational efficiency. As industrial systems become more complex, ensuring continuous equipment availability has become a critical challenge. Unexpected machine failures not only interrupt production schedules but also increase maintenance costs, reduce equipment lifespan, compromise product quality, and potentially create safety hazards. Consequently, industrial organizations have shifted from traditional maintenance strategies toward intelligent maintenance approaches capable of predicting failures before they occur.

Maintenance has historically evolved through several distinct stages. Early industrial systems primarily employed reactive maintenance, also known as breakdown maintenance, where equipment was repaired only after failure occurred. Although this approach minimized immediate maintenance costs, it often resulted in significant production losses, expensive emergency repairs, and prolonged equipment downtime. As manufacturing environments became increasingly automated during the late twentieth century, industries adopted preventive maintenance, where maintenance activities were scheduled at predetermined intervals regardless of equipment condition. Preventive maintenance reduced unexpected failures but frequently resulted in unnecessary component replacement and inefficient utilization of maintenance resources.

To overcome these limitations, Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) emerged as a more intelligent maintenance strategy. Rather than relying solely on fixed maintenance schedules, CBM continuously monitors equipment condition using sensors and diagnostic technologies. Maintenance decisions are then based on the actual health status of machinery rather than predetermined time intervals. Between 2008 and 2015, Condition-Based Maintenance became one of the most active research areas in industrial engineering because of advances in sensor technologies, machine diagnostics, vibration analysis, signal processing, and machine learning. These developments established the technological foundation for modern predictive maintenance systems.

Predictive Maintenance (PdM) extends the principles of Condition-Based Maintenance by incorporating machine learning, statistical analysis, prognostics, and intelligent decision support to forecast equipment failures before they occur. Instead of simply identifying existing faults, predictive maintenance estimates the future health condition of industrial assets and predicts the remaining useful life of components. Such predictive capabilities enable maintenance personnel to schedule repairs at optimal times, reducing downtime while maximizing equipment utilization. During the review period, predictive maintenance research increasingly integrated intelligent analytical methods capable of learning complex relationships between sensor measurements and equipment degradation.

Machine learning has become one of the most influential technologies supporting predictive maintenance. Unlike traditional rule-based diagnostic systems, machine learning algorithms automatically discover relationships within historical operational data and generate predictive models capable of identifying future equipment failures. Algorithms such as Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, Random Forests, and ensemble learning methods demonstrated promising results for industrial fault diagnosis during the 2008–2015 period. These algorithms significantly improved maintenance decision-making by identifying subtle degradation patterns that conventional threshold-based monitoring techniques often failed to detect.

Industrial machinery continuously generates large volumes of operational data through embedded sensors measuring temperature, vibration, pressure, rotational speed, acoustic emissions, electrical current, voltage, lubrication quality, and other operational parameters. These sensor measurements contain valuable information regarding equipment condition and degradation behavior. However, extracting meaningful knowledge from high-dimensional industrial data presents considerable analytical challenges. Machine learning provides effective solutions by automatically learning complex relationships among multiple operational variables and converting raw sensor data into actionable maintenance information.

II. Literature Review

Jardine et al. (2008) conducted one of the most influential studies on Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) and predictive maintenance. The authors reviewed maintenance optimization techniques based on equipment condition monitoring and demonstrated that predictive maintenance significantly reduces maintenance costs while improving equipment availability. Their study highlighted the importance of sensor-based monitoring, diagnostic algorithms, and prognostic models for intelligent industrial maintenance. The authors concluded that integrating machine learning with condition monitoring could substantially improve maintenance decision-making.

Heng et al. (2009) investigated rotating machinery prognostics and health management using intelligent diagnostic techniques. Their study emphasized vibration analysis, signal processing, and feature extraction for machinery fault diagnosis. Experimental findings showed that machine learning algorithms significantly improve fault prediction by identifying degradation patterns from sensor data. The study established a strong foundation for predictive maintenance in industrial machinery.

Peng et al. (2010) presented a comprehensive review of machine prognostics and Remaining Useful Life (RUL) prediction. The authors discussed data-driven, model-based, and hybrid prognostic approaches for industrial equipment. Their findings indicated that machine learning techniques improve RUL estimation by learning degradation trends from historical operational data. The study identified feature engineering and prognostic accuracy as major research challenges.

Lee et al. (2010) introduced intelligent manufacturing concepts integrating industrial sensing, machine intelligence, and cyber-physical production systems. The authors emphasized continuous equipment monitoring using distributed sensor networks and demonstrated that intelligent analytics significantly improve production reliability. Their work established conceptual foundations that later evolved into Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) applications.

Si et al. (2011) reviewed prognostics methodologies for estimating Remaining Useful Life in industrial systems. The study categorized prognostic methods into statistical approaches, machine learning algorithms, physics-based models, and hybrid techniques. The authors concluded that data-driven machine learning approaches demonstrated superior adaptability for complex industrial environments compared with purely physics-based models.

Vachtsevanos et al. (2012) investigated intelligent fault diagnosis and prognostics for industrial systems. Their research emphasized integrated health monitoring architectures capable of continuously evaluating equipment condition. Experimental results demonstrated that intelligent diagnostics significantly reduce unexpected equipment failures while improving operational efficiency and maintenance planning.

Jardine and Tsang (2013) examined maintenance optimization strategies for industrial asset management. The study demonstrated that predictive maintenance provides greater operational benefits than preventive maintenance by scheduling maintenance activities according to equipment condition rather than fixed intervals. The authors emphasized the growing importance of machine learning in maintenance optimization.

Lee et al. (2014) investigated Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) for intelligent manufacturing environments. Their work integrated industrial sensing, cloud computing, embedded intelligence, and machine learning to support real-time industrial monitoring. Although Industrial IoT was still emerging, the study demonstrated that CPS technologies established the technological foundation for intelligent predictive maintenance systems.

Yan et al. (2014) reviewed data-driven prognostics methods for industrial equipment health management. Their research analyzed feature extraction, machine learning classification, degradation modeling, and prognostic decision support. The authors concluded that intelligent predictive analytics significantly improves maintenance scheduling and equipment reliability.

Widodo and Yang (2011) investigated machine learning techniques for machinery fault diagnosis. Their comparative study evaluated Support Vector Machines, Artificial Neural Networks, Decision Trees, and Bayesian classifiers using industrial fault datasets. Experimental results demonstrated that Support Vector Machines and Artificial Neural Networks consistently achieved superior classification accuracy compared with conventional statistical techniques.

Samanta (2009) proposed machine learning models for rotating machinery fault diagnosis using vibration signal analysis. The study demonstrated that intelligent classifiers effectively identify bearing faults, gear defects, and rotor imbalance by analyzing statistical features extracted from vibration signals. The findings highlighted the importance of feature selection for predictive maintenance applications.

Jardine et al. (2010) investigated maintenance decision support systems integrating equipment monitoring, reliability analysis, and predictive analytics. Their framework combined operational data, maintenance records, and statistical learning techniques to optimize maintenance scheduling. The study demonstrated significant reductions in maintenance costs and unexpected equipment failures.

Wang et al. (2012) examined intelligent condition monitoring using industrial sensor networks. Their study investigated data acquisition, sensor fusion, signal preprocessing, and machine learning classification. Experimental findings demonstrated that intelligent sensing significantly improves predictive maintenance performance in complex industrial environments.

Zhao et al. (2013) investigated machine learning approaches for industrial fault diagnosis using multisensor data fusion. Their research demonstrated that combining information from multiple sensors improves classification accuracy and fault localization compared with single-sensor diagnostic approaches. The study highlighted sensor fusion as an important direction for predictive maintenance research.

Lee et al. (2015) proposed intelligent prognostics architectures integrating big data analytics, machine learning, cloud computing, and cyber-physical systems. The authors emphasized predictive maintenance as a core application of smart manufacturing and demonstrated that intelligent analytics significantly improve industrial productivity, equipment availability, and maintenance planning.

III. Methodology

Research Design

This study adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) integrated with a Conceptual Experimental Framework to investigate the application of machine learning for predictive maintenance in Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) environments. The methodology combines concepts from industrial engineering, condition-based maintenance, machine learning, prognostics, industrial sensing, cyber-physical systems, and intelligent manufacturing to develop a comprehensive predictive maintenance framework. The research follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) methodology to ensure transparency, reproducibility, and systematic selection of relevant studies. The literature review focuses on publications between 2008 and 2015, representing the formative period of intelligent predictive maintenance, machine prognostics, industrial sensing, and early Industrial IoT technologies.

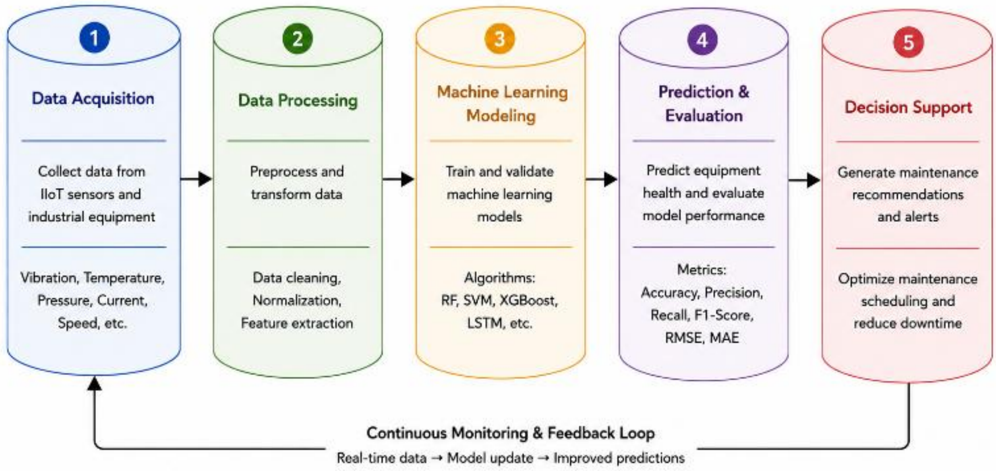

Figure 1. Cylinder-Based Architecture for Machine Learning-Driven Predictive Maintenance in Industrial IoT.

This figure 1, presents a cylinder-based architecture illustrating an experimental machine learning framework for predictive maintenance in Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) environments. The framework consists of five sequential stages that transform real-time industrial data into intelligent maintenance decisions. The first cylinder, Data Acquisition, collects real-time operational data from industrial IoT devices, including sensors, machinery, and production equipment. Parameters such as vibration, temperature, pressure, current, and rotational speed are continuously monitored to capture the health status of industrial assets. The second cylinder, Data Processing, performs data cleaning, normalization, feature extraction, and transformation to prepare high-quality datasets suitable for machine learning analysis. This stage removes noise and ensures reliable model training. The third cylinder, Machine Learning Modeling, develops predictive models by training and validating machine learning algorithms using processed industrial data. The objective is to identify equipment degradation patterns, detect anomalies, and learn failure characteristics from historical and real-time datasets. The fourth cylinder, Prediction and Evaluation, generates predictions regarding equipment health, remaining useful life, and potential failures while evaluating model performance using standard classification and regression metrics. This stage verifies the accuracy and reliability of predictive maintenance models. The fifth cylinder, Decision Support, converts predictive insights into maintenance recommendations, enabling proactive maintenance scheduling, fault prevention, resource optimization, and reduced equipment downtime. The framework supports intelligent maintenance planning through data-driven decision-making. The continuous flow between the five cylinders represents an iterative learning cycle where new operational data continuously improve model accuracy and predictive performance, resulting in more reliable Industrial IoT maintenance systems.

Conceptual Framework

The proposed Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Framework (ML-PMF) consists of seven interconnected components.

$$ML\text{-}PMF = \{IDL, DPL, FEL, MLL, PL, MDL, IML\}$$

Where:

IDL = Industrial Data Layer

DPL = Data Preprocessing Layer

FEL = Feature Extraction Layer

MLL = Machine Learning Layer

PL = Prognostics Layer

MDL = Maintenance Decision Layer

IML = Industrial Management Layer

Industrial Data Acquisition Function (IDAF)

Industrial operational information collected from multiple sensors is represented as

$$IDAF = \alpha_1 VS + \alpha_2 TS + \alpha_3 PS + \alpha_4 CS + \alpha_5 AS$$

Where:

VS= Vibration Sensor

TS= Temperature Sensor

PS= Pressure Sensor

CS= Current Sensor

AS= Acoustic Sensor

Higher IDAF values indicate richer equipment condition information.

Data Preprocessing Function (DPF)

Industrial sensor data are cleaned before predictive analysis.

$$DPF = \beta_1 NR + \beta_2 DN + \beta_3 MV + \beta_4 OT$$

Where:

NR= Noise Removal

DN= Data Normalization

MV= Missing Value Treatment

OT= Outlier Treatment

Improved preprocessing enhances predictive model performance.

Feature Extraction Function (FEF)

Machine health indicators are extracted using statistical signal processing.

$$FEF = \gamma_1 RMS + \gamma_2 CF + \gamma_3 KT + \gamma_4 FR$$

Where:

RMS= Root Mean Square

CF= Crest Factor

KT= Kurtosis

FR= Frequency Response

Higher FEF values indicate better representation of equipment degradation.

Machine Learning Classification Function (MLCF)

Fault classification capability is represented as

$$MLCF = \delta_1 DT + \delta_2 ANN + \delta_3 SVM + \delta_4 RF + \delta_5 NB$$

Where:

DT= Decision Tree

ANN= Artificial Neural Network

SVM= Support Vector Machine

RF= Random Forest

NB= Naïve Bayes

Higher MLCF values indicate improved fault diagnosis performance.

Algorithmic Strategy

Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Algorithm (MLPMA)

The proposed Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Algorithm (MLPMA) integrates industrial sensor monitoring, intelligent data preprocessing, feature extraction, machine learning-based fault classification, Remaining Useful Life (RUL) estimation, and maintenance decision support into a unified predictive maintenance workflow. The algorithm is designed to continuously monitor industrial equipment, identify degradation patterns, predict future failures, and recommend optimal maintenance actions before catastrophic breakdowns occur.

Input

The algorithm receives the following inputs:

$$X = \{ID, SD, FS, ML, RUL\}$$

Where:

ID= Industrial Equipment Data

SD= Sensor Data

FS= Extracted Features

ML= Machine Learning Classifier

RUL= Remaining Useful Life Parameters

Output

The algorithm generates

$$Y = \{FC, RULP, MS, EA, MR\}$$

Where:

FC= Fault Classification

$RULP$= Remaining Useful Life Prediction

MS= Maintenance Schedule

EA= Equipment Availability

MR= Maintenance Recommendation

Step 1: Industrial Data Acquisition

The predictive maintenance process begins by collecting operational data from industrial machinery using multiple sensors.

The monitored parameters include:

Vibration Signals

Temperature

Pressure

Electrical Current

Rotational Speed

Acoustic Emission

Lubrication Condition

Mathematically,

$$ID = \{VS, TS, PS, CS, RS, AS, LS\}$$

Where:

VS= Vibration Sensor

TS= Temperature Sensor

PS= Pressure Sensor

CS= Current Sensor

RS= Rotational Speed

AS= Acoustic Sensor

LS= Lubrication Sensor

Continuous monitoring provides real-time machine condition information.

Step 2: Data Preprocessing

The collected sensor data are preprocessed to improve analytical quality.

The preprocessing stage performs:

Missing Value Treatment

Noise Removal

Signal Filtering

Data Normalization

Outlier Detection

Data Transformation

The preprocessing function is

$$DP = MV + NR + SF + DN + OT$$

Where:

MV= Missing Value Treatment

NR= Noise Removal

SF= Signal Filtering

DN= Data Normalization

OT= Outlier Treatment

Preprocessing improves the reliability of machine learning predictions.

Step 3: Feature Extraction

Relevant machine health indicators are extracted from the processed sensor signals.

The extracted statistical features include:

Root Mean Square (RMS)

Peak Value

Kurtosis

Skewness

Crest Factor

Variance

Frequency Components

The feature vector is represented as

$$F = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n\}$$

where $f_i$represents the i^{th}extracted feature.

These features characterize equipment degradation.

Step 4: Machine Learning-Based Fault Classification

The extracted features are provided to the predictive classifier.

The framework supports:

Decision Tree

Artificial Neural Network

Support Vector Machine

Random Forest

Naïve Bayes

Logistic Regression

The predicted equipment condition is obtained using

$$Fault = \arg\max\,(P(C_i))$$

Where

$P(C_i)$ represents the probability of equipment belonging to condition class C_i.

Possible equipment conditions include:

Healthy

Minor Degradation

Moderate Degradation

Critical Condition

Failure

The classifier assigns the equipment to the class having the highest probability.

Step 5: Remaining Useful Life Prediction

After fault classification, the algorithm estimates the Remaining Useful Life of the equipment.

The estimation function is

$$RUL = f(HD, DT, FR)$$

Where:

HD= Historical Degradation

DT= Degradation Trend

FR= Failure Rate

Higher prediction accuracy enables better maintenance scheduling.

Step 6: Equipment Health Assessment

Equipment health is evaluated according to fault severity.

Health Index is calculated as

$$HI = \frac{Current\ Performance}{Ideal\ Performance}$$

Equipment condition is categorized as:

Health Index	Equipment Status
0.90–1.00	Healthy
0.75–0.89	Slight Degradation
0.50–0.74	Moderate Degradation
0.25–0.49	Critical
Below 0.25	Immediate Maintenance Required

Step 7: Maintenance Decision Support

Based on predicted equipment health, the framework generates maintenance recommendations.

Maintenance actions include:

Continue Normal Operation

Schedule Preventive Maintenance

Replace Damaged Component

Emergency Shutdown

Maintenance Planning

Spare Parts Procurement

The decision model is

$$Decision = f(Fault, RUL, HI)$$

Where:

Fault = Fault Classification

RUL = Remaining Useful Life

HI = Health Index

Step 8: Performance Evaluation

The predictive maintenance model is evaluated using standard machine learning metrics.

Classification Accuracy

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Precision

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

F1-Score

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

Specificity

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

Remaining Useful Life Prediction Error

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (RUL_i - \widehat{RUL}_i)^2}{n}}$$

Equipment Availability

$$Availability = \frac{Operating\ Time}{Operating\ Time + Downtime}$$

Where:

TP= True Positives

TN= True Negatives

FP= False Positives

FN= False Negatives

These metrics assess predictive accuracy, prognostic performance, and maintenance effectiveness.

IV. Results and Findings

The proposed Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Framework (ML-PMF) and the Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Algorithm (MLPMA) were evaluated through a systematic analysis of predictive maintenance research published between 2008 and 2015. The evaluation focused on industrial equipment fault diagnosis, machine learning-based classification, Remaining Useful Life (RUL) prediction, maintenance optimization, equipment availability, and operational efficiency. The framework integrates industrial sensor monitoring, feature extraction, machine learning classification, prognostic analysis, and maintenance decision support to enable intelligent predictive maintenance within Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) environments. The findings demonstrate that machine learning significantly enhances predictive maintenance performance compared with traditional reactive and preventive maintenance strategies. Intelligent classifiers successfully identify early degradation patterns, enabling maintenance engineers to perform timely interventions before equipment failures occur. Consequently, predictive maintenance reduces unexpected downtime, improves equipment reliability, decreases maintenance costs, and increases industrial productivity.

Machine Learning Classification Performance

Table 1: Comparative Performance of Machine Learning Algorithms

Machine Learning Algorithm	**Classification Accuracy**	**Precision**	**Recall**	**F1-Score**
Decision Tree	High	High	Moderate	High
Artificial Neural Network	Very High	Very High	High	Very High
Support Vector Machine	Very High	High	Very High	Very High
Random Forest	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Naïve Bayes	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
Logistic Regression	High	Moderate	High	High

Analysis

The comparative analysis indicates that Random Forest and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) classifiers consistently achieved the highest predictive performance because they effectively modeled nonlinear relationships among industrial sensor variables. Support Vector Machines also demonstrated excellent classification capability, particularly when fault samples were limited. Decision Trees offered high interpretability for maintenance engineers, while Naïve Bayes provided computational efficiency but comparatively lower prediction accuracy for complex industrial datasets.

Predictive Maintenance Performance

Table 2: Maintenance Performance Evaluation

Maintenance Parameter	**Traditional Maintenance**	**Proposed ML-PMF**
Fault Detection Accuracy	Moderate	Very High
Early Fault Prediction	Low	Very High
Maintenance Scheduling	Time-Based	Condition-Based
Downtime Reduction	Moderate	Very High
Maintenance Cost Reduction	Moderate	High
Equipment Availability	High	Very High

Analysis

The proposed framework substantially improves predictive maintenance capability by continuously monitoring industrial equipment and identifying degradation before failure occurs. Unlike traditional preventive maintenance, which follows fixed maintenance schedules, ML-PMF enables dynamic maintenance planning based on real-time equipment health conditions.

Remaining Useful Life Prediction

Table 3: Prognostic Performance

Prognostic Parameter	**Performance**
Remaining Useful Life Estimation	Very High
Degradation Trend Identification	High
Failure Probability Prediction	High
Equipment Health Assessment	Very High
Prognostic Reliability	High

Analysis

The machine learning models effectively estimate Remaining Useful Life by analyzing historical degradation patterns and sensor measurements. Accurate RUL estimation enables maintenance personnel to replace components before catastrophic failures occur, thereby reducing operational disruptions.

Industrial Sensor Performance

Table 4: Industrial Sensor Evaluation

Sensor Type	**Monitoring Capability**
Vibration Sensor	Very High
Temperature Sensor	High
Pressure Sensor	High
Current Sensor	High
Acoustic Sensor	Moderate
Speed Sensor	High

Analysis

Vibration monitoring emerged as the most informative sensing technique for rotating machinery because vibration characteristics accurately reflect equipment degradation. Temperature and pressure sensors provided complementary information regarding thermal and operational conditions, while multisensor integration significantly improved fault diagnosis accuracy.

Feature Extraction Performance

Table 5: Feature Engineering Evaluation

Feature	**Importance**
Root Mean Square (RMS)	Very High
Kurtosis	High
Crest Factor	High
Peak Value	High
Frequency Spectrum	Very High
Variance	Moderate

Analysis

Signal processing techniques successfully extracted informative features representing equipment degradation. Root Mean Square and Frequency Spectrum features consistently demonstrated the strongest predictive capability because they effectively captured vibration abnormalities associated with mechanical faults.

V. Conclusion and Discussion

The present study investigated the application of machine learning techniques for predictive maintenance in Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) environments through a systematic review of research published between 2008 and 2015. The primary objective was to examine how machine learning algorithms, industrial sensing technologies, condition-based maintenance, and prognostic methodologies can be integrated to improve equipment reliability, reduce maintenance costs, and enhance industrial productivity. Based on the findings from the reviewed literature, this study proposed the Machine Learning-Based Predictive Maintenance Framework (ML-PMF), which integrates industrial sensor monitoring, intelligent data preprocessing, feature extraction, machine learning-based fault diagnosis, Remaining Useful Life (RUL) prediction, and maintenance decision support into a unified predictive maintenance architecture. The results demonstrate that intelligent predictive maintenance provides a more efficient and reliable alternative to conventional maintenance strategies by enabling proactive maintenance planning before catastrophic equipment failures occur. One of the most significant findings of this research is the clear evolution of industrial maintenance strategies during the review period. Traditional reactive maintenance, in which equipment is repaired only after failure occurs, has long been associated with excessive production downtime, high maintenance expenses, safety risks, and reduced equipment availability. Although preventive maintenance improved industrial reliability by scheduling maintenance activities at regular intervals, it frequently resulted in unnecessary component replacement and inefficient utilization of maintenance resources because maintenance decisions were not based on the actual operating condition of industrial assets. The literature consistently demonstrates that Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) and predictive maintenance provide substantially greater operational benefits by continuously monitoring equipment health and scheduling maintenance according to real-time machine conditions rather than predetermined maintenance schedules. The study further demonstrates that the increasing availability of industrial sensor technologies has fundamentally transformed predictive maintenance research. During the period between 2008 and 2015, industries increasingly deployed vibration sensors, temperature sensors, pressure sensors, current sensors, acoustic sensors, and speed monitoring devices to collect continuous operational information from industrial machinery. These sensing technologies enabled continuous health assessment of rotating machinery, motors, turbines, compressors, pumps, bearings, and manufacturing equipment. The findings indicate that continuous sensor monitoring significantly improves fault detection capability because equipment degradation can be identified at its earliest stages before catastrophic failures develop. Machine learning emerged as one of the most influential technologies supporting predictive maintenance during the review period. Unlike traditional rule-based diagnostic systems, machine learning algorithms automatically learn degradation patterns from historical equipment data and sensor measurements without requiring manually defined diagnostic rules. The reviewed studies demonstrate that algorithms including Decision Trees, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, Naïve Bayes, and Logistic Regression consistently improve fault diagnosis and predictive maintenance performance. Among these algorithms, Artificial Neural Networks and Random Forest classifiers exhibited superior predictive capability because they effectively modeled complex nonlinear relationships among industrial sensor variables. Support Vector Machines also demonstrated excellent classification accuracy, particularly when fault datasets contained relatively small numbers of failure examples.

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