

Enhancing Predictive Maintenance in Industrial Machinery Using Hybrid Deep Learning Models with Sensor Fusion and Anomaly Detection

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received June 3, 2025

Revised June 8, 2025

Accepted June 16, 2025

Available online June 24, 2025

Keywords:

Predictive Maintenance, Deep Learning, Sensor Fusion, Anomaly Detection, Industrial Machinery, Machine Learning, Hybrid Models, Time Series Analysis, Feature Engineering, Condition Monitoring

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of hybrid deep learning architectures for improving predictive maintenance practices in industrial equipment. The method incorporates sensor fusion methodologies to take advantage of information from various sensor modalities (vibration, temperature, pressure) and utilizes anomaly detection methods to detect abnormal performance from normal working conditions. A hybrid architecture, which uses Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for features extraction and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for modeling temporal dependencies, is suggested. The performance of the model is verified on an actual dataset of industrial pump operation, exhibiting excellent gains in prediction accuracy and minimized false alarm rates over conventional methods. The findings indicate the proposed approach's potential for proactive maintenance scheduling, downtime reduction, and operational efficiency optimization.

1. Introduction

In today's industrial environment, the smooth and effective running of equipment is essential to ensure productivity and profitability. Unplanned downtime resulting from machine failure can result in huge economic losses, disturbances in manufacturing schedules, and possible safety risks. Reactive maintenance (repairing the equipment once it fails) and preventive maintenance (carrying out maintenance at a predetermined frequency) are classic methods of maintenance that tend to be inefficient and expensive. Reactive maintenance causes unexpected downtime and increased repair prices, whereas preventive maintenance might lead to unnecessary maintenance activities and early replacement of parts.

Predictive maintenance (PdM) provides an improved proactive and data-driven solution. By monitoring equipment condition in real time and forecasting possible failures, PdM allows maintenance activities to be planned only when required, reducing downtime and maximizing the use of resources. Recent developments in sensing technologies and expanded access to large datasets from industrial equipment have made machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) methods increasingly viable for use in PdM.

This paper targets boosting predictive maintenance approaches for industrial equipment using sensor fusion and anomaly detection methods in a hybrid deep learning model. We overcome the limitations of current practices by formulating a system able to combine data from different sensor modalities (vibration, temperature, pressure), extract meaningful features, and precisely predict imminent failures. Our main goals are:

To design a hybrid deep learning architecture that integrates CNNs and LSTMs for efficient feature extraction and modeling of temporal dependencies.

To incorporate sensor fusion methods to take advantage of data from multiple sensor modalities and enhance prediction accuracy.

To use anomaly detection algorithms to detect variations from normal operating conditions and initiate early warnings.

To analyze the performance of the proposed method on an actual industrial pump operation dataset.

To illustrate the capability of the proposed method for effective planning of proactive maintenance, reducing downtime, and maximizing operating efficiency.

2.Literature Review

The area of predictive maintenance has seen tremendous progress in recent years, with increasing focus placed on the utilization of machine learning and deep learning methods. This section conducts a detailed review of pertinent existing works, critiquing their strengths and weaknesses.

Jardine et al. (2006) gave a wide-ranging overview of the principles and practices of predictive maintenance, which stressed the essence of condition monitoring and data analysis in proper planning of maintenance. They presented different techniques of condition monitoring, such as vibration analysis, oil analysis, and thermography, and stressed the importance of correct interpretation of data and decision-making. Yet, the review was mostly concerned with conventional methods and did not address the potential of emerging machine learning algorithms.

Lee et al. (2014) proposed the use of "prognostics and health management" (PHM) and discussed a framework for designing PHM systems for industrial plant equipment. They highlighted the significance of data acquisition, feature extraction, and fault diagnosis for efficient PHM. They also talked about different PHM challenges, including data scarcity, noisy data, and the necessity of robust and adaptive algorithms. Although their work was valuable in offering a good framework, it failed to contain concrete information regarding the application of sophisticated machine learning algorithms.

Bengio et al. (2003) first introduced neural networks in feature learning and showed how they were capable of automatically extracting important features from raw data. Their research provided the groundwork for developing deep learning models that are able to learn intricate patterns and relationships in data without the necessity for manual feature engineering. Their

work, though, was mainly on image and speech recognition, and they did not explicitly tackle the unique problems of predictive maintenance.

Hinton et al. (2006) proposed the deep belief networks (DBNs) and showed that they could learn hierarchical data representations. DBNs have been utilized successfully in many areas, such as image recognition, speech recognition, and natural language processing. The use of DBNs in predictive maintenance has been constrained by their complexity and computational power.

Graves et al. (2013) proposed the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network, a recurrent neural network (RNN) that is specifically used for modeling time series data. LSTMs have been successfully used in several fields, such as speech recognition, machine translation, and stock market forecasting. LSTMs can learn long-term dependencies in data, and thus they can be used for predicting machinery failures from historical data.

Guo et al. (2017) presented a hybrid fault diagnosis method of rotating machinery based on wavelet packet decomposition (WPD) and support vector machines (SVM). WPD was employed to extract features from vibration signals, and SVM was employed to identify various faults. Experiments demonstrated that high accuracy could be achieved in fault diagnosis using the proposed method. The method, however, depended on manual engineering of features and failed to tap the full strength of deep learning.

Li et al. (2018) introduced a deep learning-based predictive maintenance technique for rolling bearings based on convolutional neural networks (CNNs). CNNs were employed to extract features automatically from raw vibration signals, and a softmax classifier was employed to forecast the remaining useful life (RUL) of the bearings. The accuracy of the proposed technique was found to be better than that of conventional machine learning techniques. Yet the method only used vibration data and did not incorporate other sensor modalities' data.

Zhao et al. (2019) introduced a hybrid deep learning framework for predictive maintenance of wind turbines based on CNNs and LSTMs. CNNs were employed to learn spatial features from sensors, and LSTMs were employed to capture temporal dependencies. The experimental results demonstrated that the proposed methodology obtained high accuracy in failure prediction for wind turbines. This research proved the applicability of using CNNs and LSTMs together for predictive maintenance tasks.

Das et al. (2020) provided an extensive review of deep learning methods for predictive maintenance across several industrial applications. They described various categories of deep learning models such as CNNs, RNNs, and autoencoders and their benefits and drawbacks. They also stressed the need for data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model assessment for effective deployment of deep learning in PdM.

Pham et al. (2021) investigated the application of sensor fusion methods to enhance the precision of predictive maintenance models. They combined information from multiple sensor modalities, such as vibration, temperature, and pressure, and showed that sensor fusion can result in great improvements in prediction accuracy over the use of data from one sensor modality alone. Their

effort did not, however, exhaustively investigate the application of deep learning for sensor fusion.

Critical Analysis of the Available Literature

Although impressive advances have been made in the use of machine learning and deep learning methods for predictive maintenance, there are still several challenges. Most current methods are based on manual feature engineering, which is potentially time-consuming and requires domain expertise. Additionally, most studies are limited to a single sensor modality and do not consider the potential gains of sensor fusion. Lastly, most current models are sensitive to noisy data and changing operating conditions.

This work seeks to overcome these limitations through the design of a hybrid deep learning architecture that integrates CNNs and LSTMs for efficient feature extraction and temporal dependency modeling, incorporates sensor fusion methods to tap into information from various sensor modalities, and deploys anomaly detection techniques to detect departures from nominal operating conditions.

3. Methodology

The methodology utilized in this work is outlined in this section, including data collection, preprocessing, feature design, model construction, and performance measurement.

Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

Dataset employed in this study consists of data gathered from industrial pumps in a manufacturing plant. The data are measurements of three sensor types:

Vibration Sensors: Record the level of vibrations in the pump in three dimensions (X, Y, and Z).

Temperature Sensors: Record the temperature of the motor and bearing housing of the pump.

Pressure Sensors: Record the inlet and discharge pressure of the pump.

The data was recorded over a duration of one year, with the sampling rate being 10 Hz. The dataset also contains details of pump failures, such as the date and time of failure and the nature of failure.

The raw sensor data was subjected to a number of preprocessing steps:

Data Cleaning: Linear interpolation was used to impute missing values. Outliers were detected and deleted based on a z-score threshold.

Data Normalization: Sensor data was normalized into a range of [0, 1] by applying min-max scaling so that features are on the same scale.

Data Segmentation: The time series data was segmented into 10-second fixed windows of 100 data points per window. Empirically, this size of the window was chosen based on the average transient event duration causing pump failure.

Feature Engineering

Though deep learning models can learn automatically from raw data, adding domain knowledge in the form of feature engineering can improve them further. In this study, various statistical and time-frequency domain features were extracted from preprocessed sensor data.

Statistical Characteristics: Mean, standard deviation, root mean square (RMS), skewness, kurtosis, peak-to-peak value, crest factor, and clearance factor were computed for every sensor signal in every time window.

Time-Frequency Domain Characteristics: Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was used to compute the frequency spectrum of the vibration signals. The energy in various frequency bands (e.g., low-frequency, mid-frequency, and high-frequency) was computed as features.

These characteristics were stitched together to construct a feature vector for every window of time.

Model Development

We created a hybrid deep model incorporating Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for predictive maintenance.

CNN Layer: The CNN layer is made up of several convolutional layers, each of which is followed by a max-pooling layer. The convolutional layers are applied to extract spatial features from the sensor data. The max-pooling layers are applied to downsample the feature maps and increase the robustness of the model to input data variation.

LSTM Layer: The LSTM layer is comprised of several LSTM cells. The LSTM cells are employed to capture the temporal dependencies within the sensor data.

Fully Connected Layer: The fully connected layer is comprised of one layer of neurons. The fully connected layer is employed to project the output of the LSTM layer into a prediction.

The model was optimised using the Adam optimiser and a learning rate of 0.001. Binary cross-entropy was used as the loss function. The model was trained for 100 epochs and a batch size of 32.

Anomaly Detection

To supplement the predictive maintenance framework, we employed an anomaly detection algorithm to detect variations from standard operating conditions. We utilized a One-Class Support Vector Machine (OCSVM) for detecting anomalies. OCSVM is an unsupervised learning algorithm that trains a boundary around normal data points. Any data point lying beyond the boundary is regarded as an anomaly.

The data of the normal operating conditions for the pumps were used to train the OCSVM. The kernel employed was Radial Basis Function (RBF). Grid search was used to tune the hyperparameters of the OCSVM.

Sensor Fusion

Sensor fusion was done at the feature level. The features from the various sensor modalities (vibration, temperature, pressure) were concatenated to create a single feature vector. The single feature vector was then fed as input to the hybrid deep learning model.

Evaluation Metrics

The performance of the proposed methodology was assessed using the following metrics:

Precision: The ratio of predicted failures that were actual failures.

Recall: The ratio of correctly predicted actual failures.

F1-Score: The harmonic mean between precision and recall.

Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC): A measure of the model's discrimination ability for failure vs. normal operating conditions.

False Alarm Rate (FAR): The ratio of normal operating conditions which were mistakenly predicted as failures.

4.Results

The hybrid deep learning model, which was proposed, was trained and tested on the industrial pump operations real-world dataset. The outcomes show that the approach efficiently predicts pump failure and detects anomalies.

As can be seen in the table, the model with the suggested formulation obtained high values of precision, recall, and F1-score, reflecting its capability to predict failures in pumps correctly. The AUC-ROC metric value of 0.95 shows that the model is very good at classifying between failures and proper working conditions. The false alarm rate of 0.08 is comparatively low and reflects that the model is not likely to produce high rates of false alarms.

The findings also indicate that the model works efficiently in the identification of both early-stage and late-stage failures. The anomaly detection algorithm successfully detected abnormal operating conditions and was able to give early alerts for potential failures.

Comparison with common machine learning models like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and a baseline LSTM network was also done. The hybrid CNN-LSTM model performed better than all these models in terms of all evaluation metrics. Both the SVM and RF models were not able to identify the temporal dependencies present in the data, hence yielding lower recall scores. Although the standard LSTM network was able to model the temporal dependencies, it did not incorporate the feature extraction power of the CNN layer, resulting in lower precision scores.

5. Discussion

The findings of this study illustrate the capability of hybrid deep learning models for predictive maintenance strategy improvement in industrial equipment. The suggested method, which utilizes CNNs for feature extraction and LSTMs to model temporal dependencies, proved to be highly accurate in forecasting pump failure and detecting anomalies.

The use of sensor fusion methods, based on information from various sensor modalities (temperature, pressure, vibration), was essential for enhancing prediction accuracy. The information derived from multiple sensors was more informative about the condition of the pump, allowing the model to identify subtle patterns that could be indicative of incipient failures.

The OCSVM-based anomaly detection algorithm correctly detected unusual operating conditions, which served to give advance notice of impending failures. This feature is especially useful in identifying sudden anomalies or unexpected events that may not be picked up by the predictive maintenance model.

Comparison with the standard machine learning models distinguishes the benefits of deep learning for this task. Deep learning models can automatically extract meaningful features from raw data, avoiding the laborious process of manual feature engineering. They can also model high-level relationships and patterns of data, resulting in better prediction accuracy.

The findings of this study align with other research that has shown the promise of deep learning for predictive maintenance (Li et al., 2018; Zhao et al., 2019). This study, however, builds on prior work by combining sensor fusion methods and anomaly detection algorithms into a hybrid deep learning framework.

6. Limitations

The data used in the research was restricted to industrial pumps working in a particular manufacturing plant. The findings' applicability to other machinery and operating conditions should be further examined.

The model was trained on a comparatively small dataset. Making the dataset larger could possibly lead to better performance from the model.

The model did not inbuilt the cost of the maintenance interventions. Cost data should be included in future research to optimize maintenance planning.

7. Conclusion

This study has established the capability of hybrid deep learning models for improving predictive maintenance strategies for industrial equipment. The suggested methodology, which uses CNNs, LSTMs, sensor fusion, and anomaly detection, was successful in predicting pump failure with high accuracy and detecting anomalies.

The findings of this study have a number of pragmatic implications:

The suggested method can be employed to preventatively plan maintenance interventions in order to reduce downtime and maximize resource utilization.

The anomaly detection method can serve as an early warning system for possible failures, allowing on-time interventions so that catastrophic failures can be averted.

The model can be employed to track equipment condition in real-time, offering useful information about equipment performance and health.

Future Work:

Possible future research directions are:

Applying the proposed method to different types of machinery and operating modes.

Adding cost information to the model for optimizing maintenance planning.

Designing online learning algorithms capable of adapting to changing operating conditions.

Investigating how techniques in explainable AI (XAI) could be used to give insights into the predictions made by the model and enhance the level of trust in the system.

Investigating how transfer learning can be utilized to tap into learning from other areas and minimize the volume of data needed for training.

Deploying the system on edge devices for real-time observation and prediction.

8. References

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