European Journal of Engineering and Technologies

Vol. 1 No. 2 2025

Article Open Access

Deep Learning and Anomaly Detection in Predictive Maintenance Platform

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Received: 05 October 2025
Revised: 20 November 2025
Accepted: 09 December 2025
Published: 14 December 2025

Abstract: With the development of intelligent manufacturing and industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), predictive maintenance has become an important technology to improve product reliability and reduce downtime. Establishing a predictive maintenance platform through deep learning algorithms, providing support for equipment fault prediction and anomaly detection through sensor technology, data collection and cleaning, feature extraction, etc. The architecture methods of deep learning such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Autoencoders, and Long Term Short Term Memory (LSTM) have been widely adopted in fields such as wind turbine fault prediction, intelligent manufacturing quality inspection, and equipment health assessment, which can improve equipment judgment accuracy, reduce maintenance costs, and ultimately enhance production capacity. This article will further explore the application and prospects of deep learning in predictive maintenance.

Keywords: predictive maintenance; deep learning; outlier detection

1. Introduction

With the development of industrial Internet of Things and intelligent manufacturing, predictive maintenance has become a means to improve the reliability and efficiency of equipment. However, the traditional manual regular inspection and post fault maintenance model cannot meet the efficiency requirements and cost reduction expectations of rapid production. PdM uses real-time monitoring of equipment and analysis of sensor data to detect problems and issue warnings in advance, avoiding downtime and causing significant maintenance losses. Deep learning techniques such as convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks, autoencoders, and long short-term memory make maintenance more intelligent and accurate. Using deep learning models to automatically extract device features from data, identify device status and potential risks. The technology of fault diagnosis and anomaly analysis can perform real-time detection of abnormal operating status of equipment or systems and provide effective fault warning and management.

2. The Core Technology of Predictive Maintenance

2.1. Sensor Technology and Data Collection

Sensor technology is used for predictive maintenance, which enables real-time collection and monitoring of various information generated during machine operation, providing accurate data for future prediction and evaluation. Common types of sensors include temperature sensors, vibration sensors, pressure sensors, flow sensors, etc. These sensors can accurately capture key parameters during device operation (see Table 1).

Table 1. Sensor Technology.

sensor type	application area	major function
temperature sensor	Manufacturing and processing equipment, air conditioning and heating equipment, power plant equipment, etc.	Monitor the temperature of the equipment to prevent excessive or insufficient temperature.
Vibration sensor	Equipment such as electric motors, pumps, and electromechanical machinery such as generators.	Suitable for monitoring the vibration of machinery and equipment, assisting in the analysis of mechanical failures of machinery and equipment.
Pressure sensor	Hydraulic system, pneumatic system, piping system, etc	To monitor the gas or liquid pressure inside the device and prevent overload operation.
flow sensor	Chemical industry, pharmaceutical and food processing industry, etc.	System flow stability mainly refers to the measurement and monitoring of fluid velocity values.

By utilizing the technology of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), the data collected by sensors is transmitted to the deep learning model of the central system as training material. The frequency and accuracy of data collection are related to the effectiveness of predictive maintenance. In industrial equipment, in order to detect small changes in the machine in a timely manner, sensors often adopt a fast sampling method, which is necessary for predicting possible faults. For example, identifying the presence of bearing damage, component displacement, and other issues as early as possible from the vibration information of the equipment; By monitoring changes in temperature information, it is possible to make early judgments on equipment overheating or other heating related issues. Data collection must ensure the reliability and reliability of sensors throughout the entire process, in order to avoid data quality issues and misjudgments during the collection process.

2.2. Data Cleaning and Feature Extraction

Data cleaning and feature extraction are crucial technologies for predictive maintenance platforms, aimed at ensuring data quality and providing effective data input for subsequent research and modeling [1]. Raw sensor data often contains noise, missing data, and abnormal conditions, and directly analyzing such data may lead to incorrect prediction results. Therefore, it is necessary to clean the raw data, and the processing steps mainly include denoising, filling in missing values, correcting outliers, etc. The use of signal processing techniques can effectively remove noise to maintain the accuracy and validity of data. Feature extraction is the process of extracting features from data cleaning that are helpful in identifying faults. The extracted features include temporal attributes (such as mean, standard deviation, maximum, minimum), spectral attributes (such as frequency, intensity), and some statistical attributes. By extracting main features, deep learning models can better distinguish between normal and abnormal operating behaviors of machine equipment. Feature selection techniques can also be used in this stage to reduce the complexity of high-dimensional data, thereby reducing useless data and achieving better training effectiveness and accuracy of the mode [2].

3. Deep Learning Models in Predictive Maintenance Platforms

3.1. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Although CNN was initially used in the field of image recognition, in recent years, deep convolutional neural networks have been widely proven to be useful for processing time series data. At present, it has been widely applied in adaptive feature extraction of sensor raw data for predictive maintenance analysis, especially for data analysis of vibration, pressure, and temperature types [3]. With the help of convolutional and pooling layers, CNN can capture local features of data by using a certain number of filters and convolving them in the data input. This can improve recognition accuracy and reduce computational complexity. Among them, the convolutional layer generates features through the input data and its corresponding convolutional filter. At the same time, the stride and padding parameters of the convolutional layer greatly affect the convolutional features, and the activation function (such as ReLU) can help the network have stronger nonlinearity. The pooling layer mainly consists of the max pooling layer and the average pooling layer, which can reduce the image size of the feature map, lower computational complexity, improve feature abstraction, and prevent overfitting. (See Figure 1) [4].

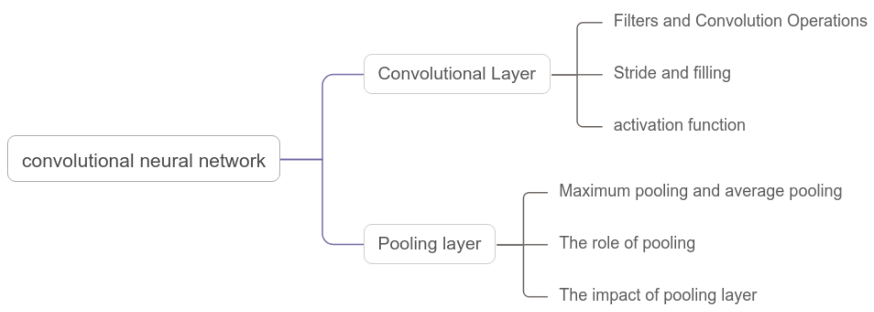

Figure 1. Convolutional Neural Network.

In practice, CNN is often integrated with data preprocessing methods, such as first transforming vibration signals into frequency domain signals through Fourier transform, and then performing feature learning to improve the accuracy of fault diagnosis.

3.2. Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are suitable for time series data and can use cyclic structures to remember previous data information and temporal correlations. In predictive maintenance, equipment performance states (temperature, pressure, vibration, etc.) typically have time series characteristics and are influenced by previous states. At this point, RNN can use this data to predict potential faults, their occurrence times, and types in advance. Its advantage lies in the ability to retain past information and accurately identify the trajectory of device performance state transitions, thereby estimating potential risks. For example, in the monitoring process of wind turbines or water pump systems, RNN can use historical data to identify the normal operating mode of the equipment, and compare this operating state with the current state to detect the possibility of faults in a timely manner. However, for long sequence data, traditional RNNs may experience gradient vanishing or exploding, leading to forgetting of distant information. For this reason, many practical RNN variants have been proposed, which can effectively handle long-term sequences and have better and more accurate predictive performance [5].

3.3. Autoencoder

Autoencoders are widely used (autoencoders are a commonly used and universal unsupervised learning method) to achieve feature extraction and dimensionality reduction, and have also been widely applied in the field of anomaly detection in recent years. In predictive maintenance technology, this method utilizes the ability to map input data to a low dimensional space and restore it to input, thereby obtaining the core features of the data. As it does not require annotated datasets, it is particularly suitable for equipment operation data without fault data. Autoencoder consists of an encoder and a decoder. The encoder compresses the input data into a low dimensional representation (also known as latent space), and the encoder formula (Encoder):

$$z = f(x) = \sigma(W_e x + b_e) \tag{1}$$

Among them, x is the input data, z is the latent space representation (encoded data), W_e is the weight matrix of the encoder, representing the mapping from the input to the latent space, b_e is the bias term of the encoder, and σ is the activation function, usually using ReLU or tanh. And the decoder restores this low dimensional representation back to the original data. Decoder formula:

$$\hat{x} = g(z) = \sigma(W_d z + b_d) \tag{2}$$

Among them, $\hat{x}$ is the reconstructed output, representing the input data reconstructed from the latent space. W_d is the weight matrix of the decoder, representing the mapping from latent space to output. b_d is the bias term of the decoder. σ is the activation function, usually sigmoid or tanh (depending on the range of output data). By training the model to minimize the reconstruction error between input and output, the efficient low dimensional representation extracted by the network can contain the health information of the device. When there is a problem with the device, there will be a gap between the encoded and decoded reconstructed data. It is also feasible to use the difference to identify the fault. The biggest advantage of autoencoders is that they can self-learn through a large amount of uncalibrated data and detect abnormal behavior, especially in industrial equipment operation where the occurrence rate of faults is very low and there is a lack of sufficient labeled data. In this case, the unsupervised learning ability of autoencoders can leverage its advantages to solve the problem of insufficient data.

3.4. Long Short Term Memory Network (LSTM)

Long Short Term Memory Network (LSTM) is a variation of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), which emerged to prevent the vanishing gradient phenomenon when traditional RNN processes long sequences. LSTM can better preserve long-term dependency information by introducing three gating mechanisms (input gate, forget gate, and output gate) (see Table 2).

Table 2. Functions of Gate Control Mechanism.

Door type	function	describe
Forgotten Gate	Which data information should be discarded in the unit state.	The setting of the forget gate determines the proportion of historical memory retained from the previous moment and determines which is forgotten, which can help LSTM selectively forget useless historical information.
gate in	Responsible for filtering which new information can be added to the unit.	The input gate is responsible for balancing the impact of the current input information update on the unit state.

output gate	Control which information is output from the unit state to the hidden state (i.e. network output)	The output gate controls the information contained in the hidden state (i.e. the output of the current time) of the LSTM determined by the current state of the unit.

Therefore, based on its long-term equipment health management and fault prediction capabilities, LSTM has shown strong potential. During predictive maintenance, analyzing the historical data of equipment (such as vibration, temperature, pressure, etc.) can identify the regularity and periodic changes in equipment operation. Usually, equipment failures do not occur overnight, but gradually form over a certain period of time, which is consistent with the long-term memory in LSTM. For fault prediction of wind turbines and motor equipment, LSTM can detect potential faults as early as possible and replace or repair them in a timely manner by analyzing the long-term working conditions of the equipment. In addition to manipulating temporal data, LSTM can also be combined with other deep learning methods (such as combining CNN and LSTM methods) to improve accuracy.

4. Application of Anomaly Detection in Predictive Maintenance Platform

4.1. Fault Prediction and Diagnosis of Wind Turbines

As an important component of renewable energy, the stability and continuous supply capacity of wind turbines are of great significance. Due to its frequent operation in harsh environments, the passage of time can cause damage or failure of machine parts, greatly affecting the power supply capacity. Traditional maintenance methods often rely on regular inspections or fault repairs, which cannot detect hidden faults in a timely manner and can result in longer parking times and higher maintenance costs. Through predictive maintenance, utilizing deep learning methods to achieve fault prediction and diagnosis of wind turbine systems. Various sensing devices (such as vibration, temperature, wind power, etc.) will be installed to timely obtain the working data of the wind turbine system. Deep learning models (such as convolutional neural network CNN and long short-term memory LSTM) will be used to analyze and process the data in order to timely detect abnormal phenomena in the wind turbine, such as blade damage or bearing failure. The predictive maintenance platform can not only timely detect possible problems with equipment, but also accurately predict the time of failure through data calculation, thereby assisting wind power plants in preventing sudden shutdowns, reducing maintenance costs, and promoting power production capacity. Adopting data-driven fault diagnosis strategies makes daily management of wind turbines intelligent and efficient.

4.2. Quality Monitoring and Defect Detection of Intelligent Production Lines

Intelligent production lines are widely used in the manufacturing industry today, among which quality monitoring and defect detection are crucial processes for output efficiency and product quality. However, manual quality inspection or low-level mechanical tools are difficult to meet the efficient and accurate production needs, and the convolutional neural network CNN based on deep learning can bring good news to the quality monitoring and defect detection of intelligent production lines. By installing industrial cameras and sensors on the production line, photos, images, temperature/humidity, pressure, and other data during the production process can be recorded and uploaded in real time. CNN can process these data to identify surface defects, dimensional deviations, and welding anomalies in the produced products; By learning a large number of instances through deep learning models, the system can achieve self-learning of the external features of different problems, accurately identify and eliminate defective products in actual production. At the same time, with the continuous development of deep learning, the system can also optimize its own detection standards through self-calibration to adapt to changes in the production environment.

4.3. Health Monitoring and Fault Warning of Mechanical Equipment

In industrial manufacturing, the monitoring of the health status and fault warning of mechanical equipment have a decisive impact on the production capacity and product quality of industrial production. Traditional maintenance mainly involves regular inspections or experiential speculation, often unable to identify hidden problems in a timely manner, which may lead to equipment downtime and production delays. With predictive maintenance, deep learning based anomaly detection technology has been able to achieve intelligent device health management. By installing vibration, temperature, pressure and other sensors on the device to detect the device status in real time and generate a large amount of data, deep learning based auto encoders and LSTM can provide early warning of device behavior and possible faults. When there are signs of equipment malfunction, the anomaly detection system automatically triggers an alarm to remind maintenance personnel to repair and prevent equipment failure from interrupting production. In addition, the system can also predict the service life of equipment through the analysis of real-time data, and improve the accuracy of fault warning by understanding the normal operation process of the machine based on past historical data. This type of deep learning based fault warning can not only improve the reliability of mechanical equipment, reduce downtime in case of equipment failure, but also reduce equipment maintenance costs and improve the lifecycle of equipment.

4.4. Network Intrusion Detection and Traffic Anomaly Monitoring

Network intrusion detection and traffic anomaly monitoring are important technologies for ensuring network security, mainly including three core themes: intrusion detection systems (IDS), traffic anomaly monitoring, and data mining and feature extraction. IDS is divided into two types: rules and behaviors. The former searches through attack patterns, while the latter interprets normal operations of network flow to find unknown attacks. Hybrid IDS can provide higher levels of accuracy. For traffic anomaly detection, the purpose is to locate abnormal situations such as DDoS attacks and malicious scans, and automatically detect unknown abnormal traffic through machine learning and deep learning methods. It also provides defense functions for attacks that use traffic warning systems for online monitoring. Data mining and extraction techniques are used to extract key characteristics of network flow rate, ensuring data quality and improving heterogeneity detection capabilities through cleaning and preprocessing. The utilization of pattern recognition and classification technology can better distinguish between normal and abnormal operations, thereby improving the accuracy of IDS (See Figure 2).

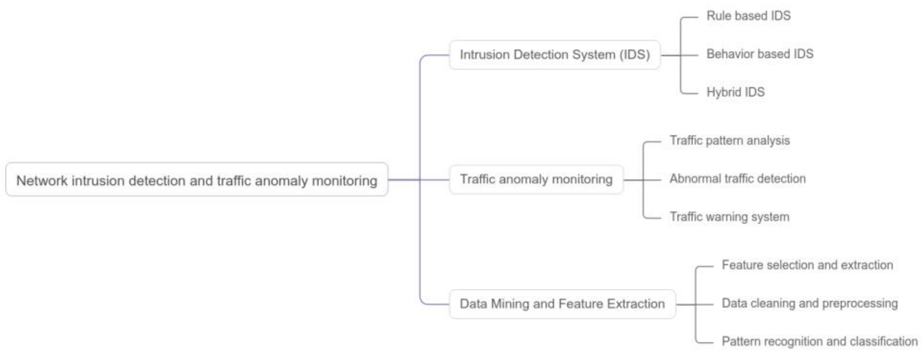

Figure 2. Network Intrusion Detection and Traffic Anomaly Monitoring.

The effective application of the above technologies can greatly enhance network defense capabilities, timely detect and handle network attack events, and effectively maintain enterprise network security.

5. Conclusion

The predictive maintenance system for equipment is changing the traditional way of equipment maintenance, achieving automation and intelligent maintenance through deep learning and anomaly detection technology. Its advantage lies in continuously monitoring the condition of the machine and analyzing the measurement results of the sensors to detect problems in advance and issue warnings in the early stages, avoiding accidents or excessive maintenance costs. By utilizing the adaptive nature of deep learning, relevant information can be extracted from raw data for fault pattern recognition to improve the accuracy and reliability of fault warning. Anomaly detection technology can be used to detect abnormal situations at any stage of the production process to enhance the monitoring ability of equipment operation and health. Predictive maintenance systems have been widely applied in various industries with the advancement of technology, further improving the quality of equipment management in the manufacturing industry,

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