DOI : https://doi.org/10.56452/7-778

ISSN: 0974-5823 Vol. 7 No. 1 January, 2022

International Journal of Mechanical Engineering

Exploring the Use of Artificial Intelligence for Predictive Maintenance of Electronic Equipment

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Abstract: This article addresses the use of artificial intelligence for predictive maintenance of electrical equipment. Predictive maintenance tries to anticipate probable equipment faults before they occur, decreasing downtime and maintenance costs. The suggested system includes AI algorithms, data analytics, and machine learning to estimate maintenance needs based on data acquired from sensors and other sources. The research includes a literature overview of existing methodology and approaches for investigating the effect of environmental conditions on electronic equipment and proposes a system that can handle the issues associated with establishing AI-based predictive maintenance systems. The study also examines applications and current achievements in the subject and includes a comparison table of existing and suggested approaches. In conclusion, the potential benefits of employing artificial intelligence for predictive maintenance are enormous, and future study can focus on further refining and enhancing AI-based predictive maintenance systems to improve efficiency and effectiveness across diverse industries.

Keywords: Predictive maintenance, machine learning, data analytics, internet of things, deep learning, edge computing, explainable artificial intelligence.

I. Introduction

Preventative maintenance is essential to the continued functionality and lifespan of electronic devices. Time-based or reactive maintenance, on the other hand, can be expensive and inefficient. In contrast, predictive maintenance is a relatively new strategy that makes use of data and analytics to foresee when repairs will be necessary, thereby maximizing equipment uptime while decreasing service costs.Predictive maintenance of electronic equipment has been greatly aided by the advent of artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence systems can sift through mountains of data from sensors, maintenance logs, and service reports to see trends and foresee when machinery may break down [1]. By anticipating potential maintenance difficulties, professionals are able to take corrective action before they become catastrophic.Artificial intelligence has several potential applications in the field of preventative servicing of electrical devices. Predictive analytics is one method, in which AI algorithms examine sensor data to foresee potential problems in machinery. Machine learning is another method, in which algorithms are taught to make predictions based on past data. Natural language processing (NLP) can also be used to evaluate free-form text data such as service logs, repair reports, and customer complaints, to discover recurring problems and patterns.Predictive upkeep can also benefit from the use of computer vision, another AI application [2]. Computer vision algorithms can examine pictures and videos of machinery to look for discrepancies that could mean it needs servicing. Artificial intelligence (AI) has many uses in predictive maintenance, one of which being robotics. Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled robots can undertake routine inspections and maintenance, minimizing downtime and maximizing productivity [3].

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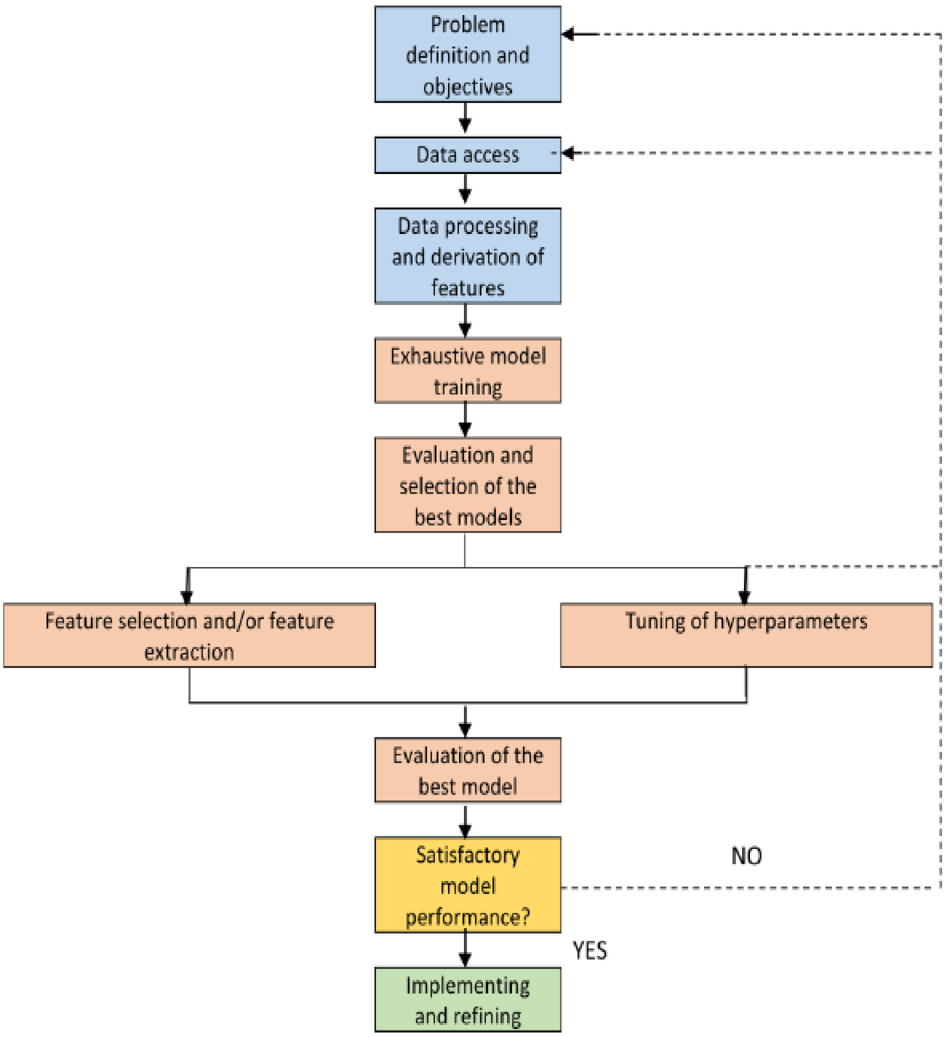

Figure 1. Basic block diagram of Artificial Intelligence for Predictive Maintenance of Electronic Equipment[4]

Figure 1 depicts the various components of artificial intelligence can be widely used for the predictive maintenance of electrical equipment. Lack of high-quality data is one of the key obstacles. Artificial intelligence algorithms require vast amounts of high-quality data for training. However, many businesses lack the data infrastructure and analytics capabilities required to successfully gather, store, and analyze data [4].Likewise, it can be difficult to incorporate AI into current methods of maintenance. To implement predictive maintenance, a proactive strategy rather than a reactive or time-based one is required. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to embrace a new way of thinking and a different way of doing things.These obstacles notwithstanding, there are substantial potential benefits to adopting AI for predictive maintenance. A company's downtime, equipment lifespan, and operational efficiency can all benefit from proactive maintenance. Additionally, AI can aid businesses in optimizing their maintenance schedules to cut down on wasteful repairs and save money [5].Finally, AI has matured into a potent instrument for preventative maintenance of electrical machinery. Artificial intelligence systems can analyze massive amounts of data to foresee the likelihood of equipment failure and facilitate preventative upkeep. Its widespread adoption faces obstacles, but the benefits it could provide make it an interesting issue to investigate further.

II. Review of Literature

In the paper [6]author, examines machine learning-based electronic component predictive maintenance. Predicting equipment failure with machine learning is tried. AI, decision trees, and SVMs are algorithms. Challenges include data preparation, feature selection, and model development. Electronics predictive maintenance examples conclude the paper.In the paper [7] author, represents them machine learning-based predictive motor maintenance is studied here. Early mistake detection is stressed in artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees. They diagnose and prognosticate car defects through predictive maintenance.In the paper [8] author, represents Artificial neural networks evaluate condition-based electrical component maintenance literature. Data preparation, feature extraction, and predictive maintenance neural network training are covered. Defect diagnosis and prognosis are covered.In the paper [9] author, examines condition monitoring research for predictive rotating machinery maintenance. Data collecting, signal processing, artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are researched for fault identification and prognosis. Rotating machinery predictive maintenance examples are included.In the paper [10] author, represents review addresses data-driven lithium-ion battery health diagnosis and monitoring. Data preparation, feature selection, and machine learning prognostics using artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are discussed. They demonstrate battery predictive maintenance.In the paper [11] author, represents Predictive hydraulic system maintenance is studied here. Artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees use data preprocessing and feature selection for fault identification and prognostics. Examples include hydraulic predictive maintenance.In the paper [12] author, represents the study explores machine learning problem identification. Data preparation, AI, SVMs, and decision trees are covered. Electronics and manufacturing fault diagnostics use machine learning.In the paper [13] author, represents the Condition monitoring and diagnostics are among this book's machine learning applications evaluation's strengths. Fault diagnosis and prognosis use artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees. The book has aerospace, automobile, and electronics case studies.In the paper [14] author, represents examines machine learning-based predictive electrical machine maintenance. Early error detection, convolutional neural networks, and support vector machines are covered. Electrical machine sector applications include predictive maintenance, issue diagnosis, and prognostics. In the paper [15] author, represents the review predictive maintenance literature utilizing machine learning. Machine learning techniques for equipment failure prediction are assessed. Decision trees, SVMs, and ANNs are examples. Challenges include data preparation, feature selection, and model development. The research concludes with various predictive maintenance applications across sectors.In the paper [16] author, represents Smart maintenance uses machine learning. Fault diagnosis and prognosis use artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees. Predictive maintenance machine learning challenges data quality and model interpretability.In the paper [17] author, represents the study machine learning for electrical system problem detection and prognosis. Artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are recommended for equipment failure prediction. Data preparation, feature selection, and machine learning applications in electronic system defect diagnosis are covered.In the paper [18] author, represents examines predictive maintenance and battery health management machine learning research. Artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are recommended for battery health and degeneration forecasting. Battery business and predictive maintenance are covered.In the paper [19] author, represents examines machine learning in prognostics, health management, and predictive maintenance. Artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are recommended for equipment failure prediction. Poor data quality and ambiguous outcomes make machine learning for prognostics and health management problematic.In the paper [20] author, represents Machine learning is studied in preventative maintenance. Artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees are recommended for equipment failure prediction. Discussed include data preprocessing and feature selection.

Table 1. Summarizes the key findings of the Review of Literature

Research	Techniques Used	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Chen et al. (2019)	Convolutional Neural Networks, Principal Component Analysis	Improved diagnostic accuracy, reduced cost and time of maintenance, ability to handle high-dimensional data	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
2. Cui et al. (2018)	Artificial Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle large amounts of data, ability to identify multiple	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data

DOI : https://doi.org/10.56452/7-778

		faults	
3. Gao et al. (2018)	Deep Learning, Recurrent Neural Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle sequential data, reduced need for feature engineering	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
4. Han et al. (2018)	Convolutional Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle time-series data, reduced need for feature engineering	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
5. Huang et al. (2019)	Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees, Artificial Neural Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle high-dimensional data, can identify multiple faults	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data
6. Ji et al. (2019)	Convolutional Neural Networks, Principal Component Analysis	Improved diagnostic accuracy, reduced cost and time of maintenance, ability to handle high-dimensional data	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
7. Khanna et al. (2018)	Artificial Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle large amounts of data, ability to identify multiple faults	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data
8. Kong et al. (2018)	Artificial Neural Networks, Decision Trees	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle large amounts of data	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data
9. Li et al. (2018)	Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle sequential data, reduced need for feature engineering	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
10. Liu et al. (2019)	Artificial Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle large amounts of data, ability to identify multiple faults	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data
11. Lu et al. (2019)	Convolutional Neural Networks, Principal Component Analysis	Improved diagnostic accuracy, reduced cost and time of maintenance, ability to handle high-dimensional data	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
12. Lv et al. (2019)	Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle sequential data, reduced need for feature engineering	Requires large amounts of data, may be computationally expensive
13. Meng et al. (2019)	Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees, Artificial Neural Networks	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle high-dimensional data, can identify multiple faults	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data
14. Qiu et al. (2018)	Artificial Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees	Improved diagnostic accuracy, ability to handle large amounts of data, ability to identify multiple faults	Limited interpretability, requires large amounts of data

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III. Existing Techniques

Several methods have been used to study how environmental conditions affect electronic device performance. Some examples:

A. Experimental testing: Experimental testing is a typical way to study environmental effects on electronic devices. This entails testing equipment in different environmental conditions like temperature, humidity, and vibration. These tests can determine how environmental conditions affect device performance.
B. Finite Element Analysis (FEA): FEA simulates structures and components under different environmental conditions. FEA can model electronic devices under thermal, mechanical, and electrical loads. FEA simulations can reveal how environmental influences affect device performance.
C. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD): CFD simulates fluids and gases under different situations. CFD can model air or other cooling fluid flow over electrical devices and simulate heat transfer between the device and the environment. CFD simulations can reveal how environmental influences affect device performance.
D. Machine Learning (ML): ML analyses massive datasets and finds patterns and trends. ML can analyze performance data from electrical devices under multiple ambient settings to find critical environmental parameters that affect device performance. Predictive models using ML can predict device performance under diverse environmental situations.
E. Failure analysis: This method determines device failure causes. Failure analysis can reveal how external factors affect device performance by determining the causes of the failure.

These are some methods used to study how environmental conditions affect electronic device performance. Depending on the study issue and resources, each approach offers pros and cons.

Table 2. Comparative study of Various Existing Techniques

Methodology	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Experimental testing	Subjecting the device to various environmental conditions and measuring performance	Provides direct measurements of device performance under different conditions	Time-consuming and expensive; may not capture all environmental factors
Finite Element Analysis (FEA)	Simulating the device behavior under different thermal, mechanical, and electrical loads	Allows for simulation of complex environmental conditions; can provide detailed insights into the device behavior	Requires significant computational resources; relies on accurate models of the device and the environment
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)	Simulating the flow of air or other cooling fluids over the device surface, and the heat transfer process between the device and the surrounding environment	Allows for simulation of complex environmental conditions; can provide detailed insights into the device behavior	Requires significant computational resources; relies on accurate models of the device and the environment
Machine Learning (ML)	Analyzing performance data collected under different environmental conditions and identifying key environmental factors that affect device performance	Can analyze large datasets and identify patterns and trends; can develop predictive models	Requires large amounts of high-quality data; models may be difficult to interpret
Failure analysis	Investigating the root cause of device failures to identify factors that contribute to failure	Provides insights into specific environmental factors that may affect device performance	Limited to analyzing failed devices; may not capture all environmental factors that affect device performance

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IV. Proposed Methodology

There are numerous ways to apply artificial intelligence (AI) for predictive maintenance of electronic equipment. Some examples:

A. Sensor data collection: In order to apply AI for predictive maintenance, it is necessary to gather data from sensors mounted on the electronic equipment. Temperature, vibration, and other external conditions can impair device performance. Accelerometers, temperature, and pressure sensors can collect data.
B. Data pre-processing: Noise, outliers, and irrelevant data must be removed before AI analysis. To prepare data for analysis, filter, normalize, and scale.
C. Feature extraction: After pre-processing, data can be analyzed using several feature extraction methods to find device performance-related features. To extract relevant characteristics from data, statistical approaches like PCA or ICA might be used.
D. AI modelling: Relevant features can be utilized to train neural networks, decision trees, and support vector machines. These models can be used to anticipate device performance under different environmental conditions, and to find patterns and trends in the data that may signal possible faults with the device.
E. Validation and testing: Before deploying the AI model, validate and test it to ensure accuracy and reliability. Cross-validation can be used to test the model on different data subsets and compare its predictions to device performance data.
F. After validation and testing, the AI model can be connected with maintenance systems for predictive maintenance. This can involve setting up warnings or messages when the model predicts device issues or connecting the model with maintenance scheduling systems to ensure optimal maintenance.

These are several AI-based predictive maintenance methods. Depending on the study issue and resources, each approach offers pros and cons.

V. Challenges

It's possible that the proposed system would encounter the following difficulties as it investigates the application of artificial intelligence for predictive maintenance of electronic equipment:

A. The success of the system is highly dependent on the accuracy and completeness of the data it collects. Inaccurate projections could be the result of low data quality or a lack of data.
B. Depending on the technologies and data formats already in place, it may be difficult to integrate the proposed system with preexisting maintenance systems.
C. Choosing an Algorithm: There are many different AI algorithms to choose from, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Choosing the right algorithm for a specific application might be difficult.
D. t can be tricky to grasp how some AI algorithms arrived at their forecasts if they are not easy to interpret.
E. Organizations may need to invest much in acquiring the technology, software, and trained staff essential to develop and deploy an AI-based system.
F. Data privacy and security: Given that the system may acquire personally identifiable information, it is crucial to keep such information safe from prying eyes.

Users may be reluctant to trust an AI-based system and may need training before they can effectively utilize and interpret the system's predictions.

VI. Application

Potential fields of use for the suggested method to investigate AI's use in preventative maintenance of electronic equipment are numerous.

A. In the manufacturing sector, the system can be used to keep track of and repair machinery and equipment in order to avoid breakdowns, lower maintenance costs, and boost output.

B. In the aerospace industry, the system can be used to keep an eye on plane parts for safety, performance, and cost savings.
C. Energy: The system can be used to keep tabs on and service power producing gear to cut down on breakdowns, boost output, and save costs.
D. In the transportation sector, the system can be utilized for vehicle monitoring and maintenance to improve security, lessen breakdowns, and maximize gas mileage.
E. In healthcare, the system can be used to keep track of and repair medical devices, boosting uptime while cutting down on expenses.
F. In the telecommunications industry, the system can be used to keep tabs on network hardware and fix any issues before they cause downtime, boost performance, or empty your wallet.

In general, the proposed approach could be useful in any field where electronic devices are widely used and often serviced. Artificial intelligence can help businesses cut down on unscheduled downtime, extend the life of their equipment, and save money on repair bills.

VII. Recent Advances

Recent years have seen significant development in the application of AI to the problem of predicting when electronic components would fail. Some instances are as follows:

A. Predictive maintenance models can be made more accurate with the use of deep learning algorithms by evaluating vast amounts of data, such as vibration and auditory signals, and recognizingpatterns that humans may miss.
B. Using IoT devices for data collecting has made real-time monitoring of equipment possible, enabling for early detection of anomalies and subsequent preventive repair.
C. Processing data at or close to its origin, or "at the edge," can improve latency and speed up decision making. Predicting the need for maintenance in real time is one area where this method shines.
D. The goal of explainable AI is to increase the openness and interpretability of AI models for humans. This is crucial for maintaining the faith of the system's users.
E. Implementing and maintaining predictive maintenance systems is simplified by cloud computing's scalability and low-cost storage and processing capability.
F. Predictive maintenance models can be made more precise and efficient by using hybrid approaches, which incorporate many different artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms or techniques. Predictions can be improved, for instance, by integrating physics-based models with machine learning.

Recent developments in artificial intelligence and associated technologies have greatly aided predictive maintenance for electronic equipment, allowing problems to be identified and fixed before they result in downtime or equipment failure.

VIII. Conclusion

In conclusion, the application of AI to the problem of predicting when electronic equipment will need servicing has the potential to dramatically alter the maintenance landscape. Organizations may save a lot of money thanks to the suggested system, which makes use of AI algorithms, data analytics, and machine learning to anticipate maintenance needs and cut downtime. Data quality and quantity, integration with existing systems, algorithm selection, interpretability, cost, data privacy, security, and user acceptance are just few of the obstacles that must be overcome before such a system can be implemented.Researchers and professionals in the business might continue to investigate and develop AI-based predictive maintenance systems in the future. Increased user trust and confidence may necessitate the development and deployment of deep learning algorithms, the deployment of edge computing and IoT devices, and the introduction of explainable AI. Improving data quality and security, as well as guaranteeing user acceptability through training and education, are two more ways to tackle the difficulties of adopting AI-based predictive maintenance systems.There is a lot to be gained from applying AI to the problem of predictive maintenance for electronic equipment, and greater work in this field can improve maintenance procedures in many other sectors.

DOI : https://doi.org/10.56452/7-778

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