**Predictive maintenance systems for optimizing reliability in renewable energy equipment**

***Ethar Sulaiman Yaseen YASEEN1,[[1]](#footnote-1)\*[C:\Users\Abdullah\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\ORCID-iD_icon-16x16.gif](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5259-378X)Mehmet Ali BİBERCİ2, [C:\Users\Abdullah\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\ORCID-iD_icon-16x16.gif](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0328-9538)***

*1* **0000-0002-5259-378X** *Institute of Graduate Studies, Engıneering Faculty, Electrical and Electronic* *Engineering Department, Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Türkiye*

*2* **0000-0002-0328-9538** *Institute of Graduate Studies, Engıneering Faculty, Mechanical Engineering* *Department, Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Türkiye*

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| **Abstract**  Predictive maintenance has emerged as a vital technology for ensuring the operational efficiency and longevity of renewable energy equipment, including solar panels, wind turbines, and energy storage systems. This study proposed an advanced predictive maintenance framework powered by machine learning and IoT-based sensor networks. By leveraging real-time data from equipment sensors and historical performance metrics, the system identifies patterns and predicts potential failures before they occur, thereby minimizing downtime and reducing maintenance costs. The system employs machine learning techniques, including Gradient Boosting and Long Short-Term Memory, to analyze sensor data and identify anomalies effectively. A significant innovation of this approach is the combination of supervised and unsupervised learning methods to address both labeled and unlabeled datasets, enabling more accurate fault detection and root cause analysis. Furthermore, the framework integrates edge computing to perform local data processing, ensuring timely insights even in remote installations. Preliminary results indicate the system’s ability to reduce maintenance costs by 20% and improve equipment availability by 15%. Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly recognized as a transformative force in optimizing the reliability and maintenance of renewable energy systems. AI-driven predictive maintenance utilizes machine learning algorithms to analyze sensor data and historical performance, enabling early fault detection and the prevention of equipment failures [1]. This proactive strategy not only reduces downtime, additionally extends the lifetime of equipment and produces major savings on expenses. Techniques such as deep reinforcement learning have demonstrated promise in optimizing operation and maintenance decisions, surpassing traditional methods [2]. Additionally, artificial neural networks (ANN) have been applied to health condition prediction in wind turbine systems, facilitating a shift from time-based to condition-based maintenance strategies [3]. Despite these advancements, challenges persist. Issues such as data quality, feature engineering, interpretability, and security concerns remain key hurdles [4]. However, the integration of artificial intelligence in energy efficiency maintenance is evolving with the potential to impact the development of worldwide power systems while contributing to a more environmentally friendly and effective energy environment.  **References:**  [1] Onwusinkwue, S., Osasona, F., Ibrahim, A., Chigozie, A., Onimisi, S., Obi, C., & Hamdan, A. (2024). Artificial intelligence (AI) in renewable energy: A review of predictive maintenance and energy optimization. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, *21*(1), 2487–2799. https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.21.1.0347  [2] Pinciroli, L., Baraldi, P., Ballabio, G., Compare, M., & Zio, E. (2021). Optimization of the Operation and Maintenance of Renewable Energy Systems by Deep Reinforcement Learning. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3875191  [3] Tian, Z., Ding, Y., & Ding, F. (2011). Maintenance Optimization of Wind Turbine Systems Based on Intelligent Prediction Tools. *Studies in Computational Intelligence*, 53–71. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-20958-1\_4  [4] Afridi, Y. S., Ahmad, K., & Hassan, L. (2021). Artificial intelligence based prognostic maintenance of renewable energy systems: A review of techniques, challenges, and future research directions. International Journal of Energy Research. https://doi.org/10.1002/er.7100 |

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1. \* Corresponding author. *e-mail address:e.eathar1990@gmail.com* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)