

PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE – THE BUSINESS ANALYTICS USAGE IN INDUSTRY 4.0 CONDITIONS

Radosław WOLNIAK^{1*}, Wies GREBSKI²

¹ Silesian University of Technology, Organization and Management Department, Economics and Informatics Institute; rwolniak@polsl.pl, ORCID: 0000-0003-0317-9811

² Penn State Hazletonne, Pennsylvania State University; wsg3@psu.edu, ORCID: 0000-0002-4684-7608

* Correspondence author

Purpose: The purpose of this publication is to present the applications of usage of business analytics in predictive maintenance.

Design/methodology/approach: Critical literature analysis. Analysis of international literature from main databases and polish literature and legal acts connecting with researched topic.

Findings: The integration of business analytics into predictive maintenance within the context of Industry 4.0 signifies a revolutionary change in how organizations manage their industrial assets. The Industry 4.0 landscape, characterized by advanced technologies and interconnected systems, has elevated predictive maintenance as a cornerstone of operational strategies. This shift from reactive to proactive maintenance, powered by real-time data analytics, machine learning, and IoT integration, not only ensures equipment longevity but also offers a multitude of advantages. The applications of business analytics in predictive maintenance, detailed in Table 1, illustrate the comprehensive approach organizations take in collecting, integrating, and analyzing data to anticipate and prevent equipment failures. The significance of this strategic imperative is further underscored by the diverse range of business analytics software highlighted in Table 2, tailored to specific industry needs and emphasizing adaptability and scalability in Industry 4.0 conditions. The benefits outlined in Table 3 highlight the substantial positive impact of business analytics on predictive maintenance, including increased operational efficiency, cost savings, extended equipment lifespan, and improved safety. The alignment of predictive maintenance with IoT and Industry 4.0 principles ensures a smooth integration into the broader manufacturing ecosystem. However, challenges discussed in Table 4 reveal the complexities organizations face in maintaining the quality, scalability, and responsiveness of predictive maintenance systems. Addressing these challenges requires continuous investment in infrastructure, skilled resources, and resolving issues related to data quality and latency.

Keywords: business analytics, Industry 4.0, digitalization, artificial intelligence, real-time monitoring; predictive maintenance.

Category of the paper: literature review.

1. Introduction

In the dynamic landscape of Industry 4.0, where advanced technologies converge to revolutionize traditional manufacturing processes, predictive maintenance stands out as a cornerstone of operational efficiency. Businesses are increasingly adopting predictive maintenance strategies empowered by cutting-edge business analytics to optimize asset management, reduce downtime, and enhance overall productivity. This paradigm shift from reactive to proactive maintenance not only ensures the longevity of equipment but also contributes significantly to cost savings and operational excellence.

The adoption of predictive maintenance, fueled by business analytics, is a strategic imperative for organizations seeking to stay competitive and agile. The ability to harness real-time data, advanced analytics, and machine learning empowers businesses to predict and prevent equipment failures, ultimately leading to increased operational efficiency, cost savings, and improved overall performance. As technology continues to evolve, the synergy between predictive maintenance and Industry 4.0 will play a pivotal role in shaping the future of industrial operations impact (Wolniak, 2016; Czerwińska-Lubszczyk et al., 2022; Drozd, Wolniak, 2021; Gajdzik, Wolniak, 2021, 2022; Gębczyńska, Wolniak, 2018, 2023; Grabowska et al., 2019, 2020, 2021; Wolniak et al., 2023; Wolniak, Grebski, 2023; Wolniak, Skotnicka-Zasadzień, 2023; Jonek-Kowalska, Wolniak, 2023).

The purpose of this publication is to present the applications of usage of business analytics in predictive maintenance.

2. The selected aspects of business analytics usage predictive maintenance

Predictive maintenance relies on a robust foundation of data. In Industry 4.0, sensors and IoT devices play a crucial role in collecting real-time data from machinery and equipment. This data is then integrated with other relevant information, such as historical performance data, maintenance logs, and external factors like weather conditions. Business analytics tools, powered by machine learning algorithms, analyze the integrated data to identify patterns and anomalies. These analytics models learn from historical data and continuously improve their predictive capabilities. As more data is fed into the system, the accuracy of predictions increases, allowing organizations to make informed decisions about maintenance activities (Zeng et al., 2022; Pech, Vrchota, 2022).

Real-time monitoring of equipment conditions is a pivotal aspect of predictive maintenance. Continuous tracking of parameters like temperature, vibration, and fluid levels provides insights into the health of machinery. Deviations from normal operating conditions trigger alerts,

enabling timely intervention and preventive actions. Predictive maintenance employs sophisticated algorithms to forecast potential failures. These models take into account a multitude of variables, including equipment usage patterns, environmental factors, and historical failure data. As a result, organizations can create accurate predictions of when maintenance is needed, minimizing downtime and optimizing resources (Jonek-Kowalska, Wolniak, 2021, 2022; Jonek-Kowalska et al., 2022; Kordel, Wolniak, 2021, Orzeł, Wolniak, 2021, 2022, 2023; Rosak-Szyrocka et al., 2023; Gajdzik et al., 2023; Ponomarenko et al., 2016; Stawiarska et al., 2020, 2021; Stecuła, Wolniak, 2022; Olkiewicz et al., 2021).

Table 1 contains descriptions of how business analytics is used in the case of predictive maintenance.

Table 1.
The usage of business analytics in predictive maintenance

Application	Description
Data Acquisition and Integration	Predictive maintenance begins with the systematic collection of real-time data from sensors and IoT devices installed on machinery. This data encompasses a wide range of parameters, including but not limited to temperature, pressure, vibration, and operational metrics. The integration of this real-time data with historical performance data, maintenance logs, and external factors like weather conditions creates a comprehensive dataset for analysis and prediction. This process enables a holistic understanding of equipment health and facilitates more accurate predictions of potential failures.
Advanced Analytics and Machine Learning	Business analytics tools, powered by machine learning algorithms, are employed to dissect the integrated dataset. These tools analyze patterns, anomalies, and trends within the data, allowing for the creation of predictive models. These models continuously learn from historical data, adapting and improving their predictive capabilities over time. The use of advanced analytics in predictive maintenance empowers organizations to make informed decisions based on data-driven insights, enhancing the overall efficacy of maintenance strategies.
Condition Monitoring	Condition monitoring is a continuous and real-time process that involves tracking various parameters related to equipment health. This includes monitoring temperature variations, vibration levels, fluid conditions, and other relevant indicators. Deviations from established norms trigger alerts, providing an early indication of potential issues. Through robust condition monitoring, organizations gain actionable insights into the health of their assets, enabling timely intervention to prevent failures and optimize maintenance activities.
Predictive Algorithms and Models	The heart of predictive maintenance lies in sophisticated algorithms that leverage the integrated dataset and analytics insights. These predictive models take into account a multitude of variables, including usage patterns, environmental factors, and historical failure data. The models forecast when equipment is likely to fail, offering a proactive approach to maintenance. As these algorithms continually learn from new data, the accuracy of predictions increases, allowing organizations to optimize resources and minimize downtime.
Reduced Downtime	One of the primary benefits of predictive maintenance is the ability to anticipate and address potential equipment failures before they lead to unplanned downtime. By scheduling maintenance activities during planned downtimes, organizations minimize disruptions to operations and production schedules. This strategic approach to maintenance improves overall operational efficiency and ensures a more stable production environment.
Cost Savings	Predictive maintenance significantly reduces costs associated with reactive maintenance. Unplanned downtime, emergency repairs, overtime payments, and rush orders for replacement parts are minimized. The proactive identification and resolution of issues contribute to substantial cost savings over time, making predictive maintenance a financially prudent strategy.

Cont. table 1.

Optimized Asset Performance	Predictive maintenance goes beyond avoiding downtime; it actively contributes to optimizing the performance of assets. By addressing potential issues before they escalate, organizations ensure that equipment operates at peak efficiency. This not only extends the lifespan of assets but also maximizes their overall performance, leading to a higher return on investment.
Enhanced Safety	Proactive maintenance strategies contribute to a safer working environment. By identifying and addressing potential equipment issues before they result in accidents or malfunctions, organizations prioritize employee safety. Predictive maintenance, therefore, plays a crucial role in mitigating risks and fostering a secure workplace.
Continuous Improvement	Predictive maintenance is an iterative process that thrives on continuous improvement. Feedback loops, data analysis, and insights from ongoing operations contribute to the refinement of predictive models. This iterative approach enhances the accuracy and effectiveness of predictive maintenance strategies, ensuring they remain aligned with evolving operational needs.
Integration with Industry 4.0	Predictive maintenance aligns seamlessly with the principles of Industry 4.0. By leveraging interconnected systems, data sharing, and smart technologies, predictive maintenance becomes an integral part of the broader manufacturing ecosystem. This integration enhances the synergy between predictive maintenance and other Industry 4.0 technologies, fostering a more interconnected and efficient industrial landscape.

Source: (Adel, 2022; Akundi et al., 2022; Olsen, 2023; Aslam et al., 2020; Bakir, Dahlan, 2022; Cillo et al., 2022; Ghibakholl et al., 2022, Javaid, Haleem, 2020, Javaid et al., 2020; Cam et al., 2021; Charles et al., 2023; Greasley, 2019; Hurwitz et al., 2015; Nourani, 2021; Peter et al., 2023).

3. Software used in predictive maintenance in Industry 4.0 conditions

Predictive maintenance, powered by business analytics software, has emerged as a transformative approach to equipment management and operational efficiency across various industries. The integration of advanced analytics into maintenance strategies brings about a paradigm shift from traditional, reactive methods to proactive, data-driven decision-making. This evolution is particularly evident in the utilization of cutting-edge business analytics software, which plays a pivotal role in optimizing asset performance, reducing downtime, and ultimately enhancing the overall productivity of industrial processes (Bakir, Dahlan, 2022).

At the core of the usage of business analytics software in predictive maintenance is the ability to harness and analyze vast amounts of data. These software solutions facilitate the seamless integration of real-time data from sensors and IoT devices with historical performance metrics. By leveraging sophisticated algorithms, businesses can derive actionable insights from this integrated dataset, enabling them to make informed decisions about maintenance activities (Greasley, 2019). Business analytics software excels in predictive modeling and analysis, allowing organizations to forecast potential equipment failures with a high degree of accuracy (Scappini, 2016). Through machine learning algorithms, these tools can identify patterns, anomalies, and trends in the data, enabling the creation of predictive models. This predictive capability empowers maintenance teams to address issues before they escalate, minimizing downtime and maximizing the operational lifespan of assets (Ghibakholl et al., 2022).

The strategic deployment of business analytics in predictive maintenance extends beyond merely predicting failures; it includes optimizing the allocation of resources. By identifying when maintenance is truly necessary, organizations can schedule activities during planned downtimes, minimizing disruptions to operations and improving resource efficiency (Akundi et al, 2022). This proactive approach contributes to cost savings and ensures that maintenance efforts are focused where they are most needed. The strategic deployment of business analytics in predictive maintenance extends beyond merely predicting failures; it includes optimizing the allocation of resources. By identifying when maintenance is truly necessary, organizations can schedule activities during planned downtimes, minimizing disruptions to operations and improving resource efficiency. This proactive approach contributes to cost savings and ensures that maintenance efforts are focused where they are most needed (Cillo et al., 2022).

Table 2 highlighting examples of software and applications used in predictive maintenance, along with descriptions of their usage. These examples showcase the diversity of business analytics software available for predictive maintenance, catering to different industries and operational needs.

Table 2.
The usage of business analytics software in environmental sustainability

Software/Application	Description	Key Features
IBM Maximo	IBM Maximo is an enterprise asset management (EAM) software that incorporates business analytics for predictive maintenance. It facilitates the integration of real-time data from sensors and IoT devices to optimize asset performance and reduce downtime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition-Based Monitoring: Real-time monitoring of asset conditions through integrated IoT data. • Advanced Analytics: Utilizes machine learning for predictive modeling and trend analysis. • Work Order Management: Streamlines the execution of maintenance tasks based on predictive insights.
SAP Predictive Maintenance and Service	SAP's solution integrates business analytics with predictive maintenance capabilities. It leverages machine learning algorithms and IoT data to forecast equipment failures and optimize maintenance processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictive Analytics: Uses historical data and machine learning to predict equipment failures. • IoT Integration: Collects and analyzes data from connected devices for real-time insights. • Resource Optimization: Enables efficient allocation of resources based on predictive insights.
Microsoft Azure IoT Hub	Microsoft Azure IoT Hub is a cloud-based platform that provides business analytics tools for predictive maintenance. It focuses on data analytics, machine learning, and IoT integration to enhance equipment reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Ingestion and Storage: Gathers and stores data from various sources for analysis. • Machine Learning Workbench: Enables the development and deployment of predictive models. • Real-Time Alerts: Notifies users of potential equipment failures for proactive intervention.

Cont. table 2.

Oracle IoT Asset Monitoring Cloud	Oracle's solution is designed for monitoring and maintaining assets using business analytics. It combines IoT data with analytics to predict maintenance needs and optimize asset performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Health Monitoring: Continuous monitoring of asset conditions through IoT sensors. • Predictive Analytics: Utilizes historical and real-time data for predictive modeling. • Integration with Oracle EAM: Seamless integration with Oracle's Enterprise Asset Management system for end-to-end asset management.
Siemens MindSphere	Siemens MindSphere is an industrial IoT platform that integrates business analytics for predictive maintenance. It focuses on leveraging IoT data and analytics to enhance equipment performance and reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Performance Management: Monitors asset performance and health through real-time data. • Advanced Analytics: Utilizes machine learning algorithms for predictive maintenance. • Collaborative Maintenance: Facilitates collaboration among teams for effective maintenance decision-making.
Predix (by GE Digital)	Predix is a comprehensive industrial IoT platform that includes analytics for predictive maintenance. It integrates with a variety of industrial equipment to provide real-time insights and predictive modeling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Performance Management: Monitors equipment health and performance. • Data Analytics: Utilizes machine learning for predictive analysis. • Integration with Field Service: Seamless connection with field service applications for streamlined maintenance workflows.
PTC ThingWorx	PTC ThingWorx is an IoT platform that incorporates business analytics for predictive maintenance. It focuses on connecting and analyzing data from various IoT devices to optimize asset management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote Monitoring: Real-time monitoring of equipment conditions remotely. • Predictive Analytics: Leverages machine learning for predicting equipment failures. • Scalable Platform: Supports scalability as the IoT ecosystem grows.
Infor EAM (Enterprise Asset Management)	Infor EAM is an enterprise asset management solution that includes predictive maintenance capabilities. It integrates with IoT devices and business analytics for data-driven decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IoT Integration: Gathers data from sensors and IoT devices for analysis. • Predictive Maintenance Modeling: Uses analytics to predict equipment failures. • Mobile Accessibility: Allows for on-the-go monitoring and maintenance tasks through mobile devices.
Dynamics 365 Field Service	Microsoft Dynamics 365 Field Service includes predictive maintenance features for organizations seeking to optimize field service operations. It combines IoT data with business analytics to enhance asset reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected Field Service: Integrates with IoT devices for real-time data collection. • Predictive Maintenance Insights: Utilizes historical and real-time data for predictions. • Work Order Optimization: Streamlines work order management based on predictive insights.

Source: (Adel, 2022; Akundi et al., 2022; Olsen, 2023; Aslam, et al., 2020; Bakir, Dahlan, 2022; Cillo et al., 2022; Ghibakholl et al., 2022, Javaid, Haleem, 2020, Javaid et al., 2020; Cam et al., 2021; Charles et al., 2023; Greasley, 2019; Hurwitz et al., 2015; Nourani, 2021; Peter et al., 2023).

4. Advantages and problems of business analytics usage in predictive maintenance

Business analytics in predictive maintenance significantly enhances operational efficiency by leveraging real-time data analytics and machine learning algorithms. This approach allows organizations to optimize maintenance schedules, minimizing downtime and ensuring that equipment is serviced precisely when needed. The result is a streamlined industrial ecosystem that operates with heightened efficiency, aligning seamlessly with the demands of Industry 4.0 for agile and responsive processes (Wolniak, Skotnicka-Zasadzień, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2022; Gajdzik, Wolniak, 2023; Wolniak, 2013, 2016; Hys, Wolniak, 2018). One of the primary advantages of employing business analytics in predictive maintenance is the substantial cost savings it brings. By accurately predicting maintenance needs, organizations can prevent unplanned downtime, emergency repairs, and associated costs. The ability to optimize resource allocation and prevent unnecessary expenditures on overhauls or replacements further contributes to a significant reduction in operational expenses, aligning with the cost-effective principles of Industry 4.0 (Adel., 2022).

Predictive maintenance guided by business analytics not only averts unexpected breakdowns but actively contributes to extending the lifespan of industrial equipment. By addressing potential issues before they escalate, organizations can implement preventive measures to mitigate wear and tear. This not only optimizes asset performance but also ensures that machinery operates within optimal parameters, aligning with Industry 4.0's emphasis on maximizing the return on investment (Wolniak, Grebski, 2018; Wolniak et al., 2019, 2020; Wolniak, Habek, 2015, 2016; Wolniak, Skotnicka, 2011; Wolniak, Jonek-Kowalska, 2021; 2022). Enhancing workplace safety is a paramount advantage of integrating business analytics into predictive maintenance. The proactive identification and resolution of potential equipment failures contribute to a safer working environment. By minimizing risks associated with equipment malfunctions, organizations foster a culture of safety that aligns with the principles of Industry 4.0, emphasizing the well-being of personnel and the integrity of industrial processes (Du et al., 2023; Fjellström, Osarenkhoe, 2023; Castro et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2023).

Table 3 contains the advantages of using business analytics in predictive maintenance within Industry 4.0 conditions, along with descriptions for each advantage.

Table 3.*The advantages of using business analytics in predictive maintenance*

Advantage	Description
Increased Operational Efficiency	Business analytics plays a crucial role in enhancing operational efficiency in the context of predictive maintenance within Industry 4.0. By leveraging real-time data analytics and machine learning algorithms, organizations can optimize maintenance schedules. This proactive approach minimizes downtime, ensuring that equipment is serviced precisely when needed, thus maximizing production efficiency and reducing operational disruptions. The result is a streamlined and efficient industrial ecosystem that meets the demands of Industry 4.0.
Cost Savings	The integration of business analytics in predictive maintenance translates into substantial cost savings for organizations. Predictive maintenance, driven by data insights, helps prevent unplanned downtime and emergency repairs, reducing associated costs. Furthermore, by accurately predicting maintenance needs, organizations can optimize resource allocation, preventing unnecessary expenditures on overhauls or replacements. The financial benefits extend to improved efficiency in labor utilization and reduced overtime expenses due to better-planned maintenance activities.
Extended Equipment Lifespan	Predictive maintenance guided by business analytics not only prevents unexpected breakdowns but also contributes to extending the lifespan of industrial equipment. By addressing potential issues before they escalate, organizations can implement preventive measures to mitigate wear and tear. This approach optimizes asset performance and ensures that machinery operates within optimal parameters, ultimately maximizing the return on investment and deferring the need for premature replacements.
Improved Safety	Business analytics in predictive maintenance enhances workplace safety by enabling organizations to proactively address potential equipment failures. By identifying and rectifying issues before they lead to accidents, businesses create a safer working environment for their personnel. Predictive maintenance fosters a culture of safety by minimizing risks associated with equipment malfunctions, thus aligning with Industry 4.0's emphasis on creating technologically advanced and safe industrial workplaces.
Enhanced Asset Performance	Business analytics software facilitates the creation of predictive models that optimize asset performance. By continuously monitoring equipment conditions, analyzing historical data, and predicting potential failures, organizations can fine-tune their assets for peak efficiency. Enhanced asset performance not only contributes to improved productivity but also ensures that industrial processes operate seamlessly within the dynamic framework of Industry 4.0.
Data-Driven Decision-Making	In Industry 4.0, the use of business analytics ensures that decisions related to predictive maintenance are grounded in data-driven insights. Organizations can leverage advanced analytics tools to analyze vast datasets, identify patterns, and make informed decisions about maintenance activities. This data-driven decision-making process enhances the precision and accuracy of maintenance strategies, aligning them with real-time operational needs and historical performance data.
Proactive Issue Identification	Predictive maintenance, empowered by business analytics, excels in proactively identifying potential issues before they can impact operations. Through continuous monitoring and the application of predictive algorithms, organizations receive early alerts regarding deviations from normal operating conditions. This early-warning system enables maintenance teams to intervene proactively, preventing costly breakdowns and ensuring the uninterrupted flow of operations within the Industry 4.0 framework.
Integration with IoT and Industry 4.0	The integration of business analytics in predictive maintenance seamlessly aligns with the principles of Industry 4.0 and the Internet of Things (IoT). This integration creates a connected ecosystem where data is not only collected but shared and analyzed in real-time. The interconnectivity of systems enables a more responsive and agile industrial environment, fostering collaboration among various components and contributing to the overall efficiency and adaptability demanded by Industry 4.0.
Scalability and Adaptability	Business analytics solutions for predictive maintenance are designed to be scalable and adaptable to the evolving needs of Industry 4.0. These solutions can handle increasing data volumes and adapt to changes in operational landscapes. Whether scaling up to accommodate a growing industrial ecosystem or adapting to incorporate new technologies, the flexibility of business analytics software ensures that predictive maintenance strategies remain robust and aligned with the dynamic requirements of Industry 4.0.

Cont. table 3.

Continuous Improvement	The iterative nature of predictive maintenance, supported by business analytics, fosters a culture of continuous improvement. By incorporating feedback loops, analyzing operational data, and deriving insights from ongoing maintenance activities, organizations can refine and enhance their predictive models. This iterative approach ensures that predictive maintenance strategies remain agile, responsive, and continuously aligned with evolving operational requirements in the Industry 4.0 era.
-------------------------------	---

Source: (Adel, 2022; Akundi et al., 2022; Olsen, 2023; Aslam et al., 2020; Bakir, Dahlan, 2022; Cillo et al., 2022; Ghibakholl et al., 2022, Javaid, Haleem, 2020, Javaid et al., 2020; Cam et al., 2021; Charles et al., 2023; Greasley, 2019; Hurwitz et al., 2015; Nourani, 2021; Peter et al., 2023).

Ensuring the quality and seamless integration of data from diverse sources, including IoT devices, sensors, and legacy systems, poses a significant challenge. Inaccuracies, inconsistencies, or incomplete data can compromise the reliability of predictive models, impacting the effectiveness of maintenance strategies. The exponential growth of data in Industry 4.0 can strain the scalability of business analytics systems. Adapting to increasing data volumes while maintaining real-time processing capabilities requires continuous investment in scalable infrastructure and technologies (Nourani, 2021).

Developing and maintaining sophisticated predictive models demands specialized skills and resources. The dynamic nature of Industry 4.0 processes, coupled with the intricacies of manufacturing, introduces complexities in designing and continually refining predictive models. Industry 4.0 emphasizes real-time decision-making, placing demands on predictive maintenance systems to process and analyze data in near real-time. Overcoming latency challenges and ensuring timely responses to emerging maintenance needs is critical for maintaining operational efficiency (Charles et al., 2023).

Table 4 contains the problems of using business analytics in predictive maintenance within Industry 4.0 conditions, along with descriptions for each problem.

Table 4.
The problems of using business analytics in predictive maintenance

Problem	Description
Data Quality and Integration Issues	The effectiveness of business analytics relies heavily on the quality and integration of data from diverse sources. In Industry 4.0, where numerous IoT devices contribute data, ensuring data accuracy, consistency, and seamless integration poses a significant challenge. Incomplete or inaccurate data can compromise the accuracy of predictive models, leading to erroneous maintenance predictions.
Scalability Challenges	The exponential growth of data in Industry 4.0 can strain the scalability of business analytics systems. As the volume of data increases, organizations may face challenges in scaling their analytics infrastructure to handle the higher data loads. Ensuring that analytics solutions remain responsive and efficient in the face of expanding datasets is a critical consideration.
Complexity of Predictive Models	Developing and maintaining complex predictive models requires specialized skills and resources. In Industry 4.0, the intricacies of manufacturing processes, coupled with the dynamic nature of equipment, demand sophisticated predictive models. Organizations may encounter challenges in acquiring and retaining the necessary expertise to design, implement, and continually refine these intricate models.

Cont. table 4.

Real-Time Processing Demands	Industry 4.0 emphasizes real-time decision-making, requiring predictive maintenance systems to process and analyze data in near real-time. Meeting these real-time processing demands can be challenging, especially when dealing with large datasets. Delays in data processing may hinder the ability to respond swiftly to emerging maintenance needs, impacting operational efficiency.
Security and Privacy Concerns	The interconnected nature of Industry 4.0 raises concerns about the security and privacy of sensitive data used in predictive maintenance. Protecting data from cyber threats and ensuring compliance with privacy regulations become critical considerations. Balancing the need for data accessibility with robust security measures poses a constant challenge for organizations adopting business analytics in predictive maintenance.
Cost of Implementation and Integration	While predictive maintenance offers long-term cost savings, the initial costs associated with implementing and integrating business analytics solutions can be substantial. Organizations may face challenges in justifying these upfront costs, especially if they lack a clear understanding of the potential long-term benefits and return on investment.
Maintenance of IoT Devices and Sensors	The reliance on IoT devices and sensors for data collection in Industry 4.0 introduces challenges related to device maintenance. Ensuring the proper functioning and calibration of these devices is crucial for the accuracy of data. Device failures or inaccuracies can lead to flawed data inputs, undermining the reliability of predictive maintenance models.
Overcoming Resistance to Change	Industry 4.0 initiatives often require a cultural shift towards embracing new technologies and data-driven decision-making. Resistance to change from employees and stakeholders can impede the successful implementation of business analytics in predictive maintenance. Educating and fostering a culture that values the benefits of data analytics may require significant effort.
Lack of Standardization	The lack of standardized protocols and formats for data in Industry 4.0 can create interoperability challenges. Integrating data from different sources with varying formats and standards may lead to inconsistencies and hinder the seamless flow of information required for effective predictive maintenance.
Continuous Training and Skill Development	The rapid evolution of technology in Industry 4.0 demands continuous training and skill development for personnel involved in managing and utilizing business analytics for predictive maintenance. Keeping up with the latest advancements and ensuring that the workforce possesses the necessary skills can be an ongoing challenge for organizations committed to leveraging Industry 4.0 technologies.
Complexity of Edge Computing	The adoption of edge computing in Industry 4.0, where data processing occurs closer to the data source, introduces complexity. Implementing analytics at the edge requires addressing issues such as resource constraints, network latency, and managing distributed computing environments. Balancing the benefits of edge analytics with its inherent complexities poses a challenge for organizations.
Lack of Unified Standards for Analytics Platforms	The absence of universally accepted standards for analytics platforms complicates integration efforts. Organizations often use a mix of proprietary and open-source analytics tools, leading to interoperability challenges. The lack of a standardized framework can hinder seamless communication and data exchange between different analytics solutions.
Unstructured Data Handling	Industry 4.0 generates a vast amount of unstructured data, including images, videos, and text. Effectively handling and extracting meaningful insights from unstructured data poses a significant challenge for business analytics. Developing algorithms capable of processing and interpreting diverse data types is essential for comprehensive predictive maintenance in Industry 4.0.
Limited Predictive Analytics Adoption Awareness	Despite the potential benefits, there is still a lack of awareness and understanding regarding the capabilities and advantages of predictive analytics in some industrial sectors. Convincing stakeholders of the value proposition and overcoming skepticism may pose challenges, especially in industries with traditional maintenance practices.
Evolving Regulatory Landscape	The regulatory landscape in the context of data privacy and security is continually evolving. Navigating these regulatory changes, ensuring compliance, and adapting predictive maintenance strategies accordingly can be a challenge for organizations operating in Industry 4.0 environments.

Cont. table 4.

Dependency on Connectivity Infrastructure	Industry 4.0 relies heavily on interconnected systems and high-speed networks. Any disruption in connectivity, whether due to technical issues or cyber threats, can impede the seamless flow of data required for effective predictive maintenance. Organizations need robust contingency plans to address connectivity challenges and prevent disruptions.
Handling Big Data Challenges	The sheer volume, velocity, and variety of data generated in Industry 4.0 environments contribute to big data challenges. Efficiently managing and processing large datasets require advanced infrastructure and analytics capabilities. Organizations may face difficulties in harnessing the full potential of big data for predictive maintenance without the appropriate resources.
Ethical Considerations in Data Usage	As organizations collect and analyze vast amounts of data for predictive maintenance, ethical considerations become paramount. Ensuring responsible and ethical use of data, protecting privacy, and being transparent about data practices can be challenging in the rapidly evolving landscape of Industry 4.0.
Legacy System Integration	Many industrial facilities still operate with legacy systems that may not seamlessly integrate with modern business analytics solutions. Bridging the gap between legacy infrastructure and advanced analytics platforms requires careful planning and investment in integration solutions, posing a challenge for organizations with older technology stacks.
Dynamic Nature of Industry 4.0 Technologies	The rapid pace of technological advancements in Industry 4.0 introduces a challenge of staying abreast of the latest innovations. Adapting predictive maintenance strategies to leverage emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and augmented reality, requires continuous monitoring and strategic decision-making to remain at the forefront of Industry 4.0 capabilities.

Source: (Adel, 2022; Akundi et al., 2022; Olsen, 2023; Aslam et al., 2020; Bakir, Dahlan, 2022; Cillo et al., 2022; Ghibakholl et al., 2022, Javaid, Haleem, 2020, Javaid et al., 2020; Cam et al., 2021; Charles et al., 2023; Greasley, 2019; Hurwitz et al., 2015; Nourani, 2021; Peter et al., 2023).

5. Conclusion

The integration of business analytics in predictive maintenance within the context of Industry 4.0 marks a transformative shift in the way organizations manage their industrial assets. The dynamic landscape of Industry 4.0, characterized by advanced technologies and interconnected systems, has propelled predictive maintenance to the forefront of operational strategies. This paradigm shift from reactive to proactive maintenance, fueled by real-time data analytics, machine learning algorithms, and IoT integration, not only ensures the longevity of equipment but also brings forth a myriad of advantages.

The applications of business analytics in predictive maintenance, as outlined in Table 1, showcase the comprehensive approach organizations adopt in collecting, integrating, and analyzing data to predict and prevent equipment failures. This strategic imperative is further emphasized by the diverse array of business analytics software highlighted in Table 2, each tailored to specific industry needs, emphasizing the adaptability and scalability required in Industry 4.0 conditions.

The advantages presented in Table 3 underscore the significant positive impact of business analytics on predictive maintenance. From increased operational efficiency and cost savings to extended equipment lifespan and improved safety, organizations stand to gain substantial benefits by adopting these data-driven strategies. Furthermore, the alignment of predictive maintenance with IoT and Industry 4.0 principles ensures a seamless integration into the broader manufacturing ecosystem. However, challenges, as discussed in Table 4, highlight the complexities organizations face in ensuring the quality, scalability, and responsiveness of predictive maintenance systems. Overcoming these challenges necessitates continuous investment in infrastructure, skilled resources, and addressing issues related to data quality and latency.

It can be stated that, the adoption of business analytics in predictive maintenance is not just a technological evolution but a strategic imperative for organizations aiming to stay competitive and agile in the rapidly evolving landscape of Industry 4.0. As technology continues to advance, the synergy between predictive maintenance and Industry 4.0 will undoubtedly shape the future of industrial operations, fostering a more interconnected, efficient, and adaptive industrial ecosystem.

References

1. Adel, A. (2022). Future of industry 5.0 in society: human-centric solutions, challenges and prospective research areas. *Journal of Cloud Computing*, 11(1), 40.
2. Akundi, A., Euresti, D., Luna, S., Ankobiah, W., Lopes, A., Edinbarough, I. (2022). State of Industry 5.0-Analysis and Identification of Current Research Trends. *Applied System Innovation*, 5(1), DOI: 10.3390/asi5010027.
3. Aslam, F., Wang, A.M., Li, M.Z., Rehman, K.U. (2020). Innovation in the Era of IoT and Industry 5.0: Absolute Innovation Management (AIM) Framework. *Information*, 11(2), doi:10.3390/info11020124
4. Bakir, A., Dahlan, M. (2022). Higher education leadership and curricular design in industry 5.0 environment: a cursory glance. *Development and Learning in Organizations*.
5. Cam, J.D. Cochran, J.J., Ohlmann, M.J.F. (2021). *Business analytics: descriptive, predictive, prescriptive*. Boston: Cengage.
6. Charles, V., Garg, P., Gupta, N., Agrawal, M. (2023). *Data Analytics and Business Intelligence: Computational Frameworks, Practices, and Applications*. New York: CRS Press.
7. Cillo, V., Gregori, G.L., Daniele, L.M., Caputo, F., Bitbol-Saba, N. (2022). Rethinking companies' culture through knowledge management lens during Industry 5.0 transition. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 26(10), 2485-2498.

8. Dameri, R.P. (2016). Smart City and ICT. Shaping Urban Space for Better Quality of Life. In *Information and Communication Technologies in Organizations and Society*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.
9. Di Marino, C., Rega, A., Vitolo, F., Patalano, S. (2023). Enhancing Human-Robot Collaboration in the Industry 5.0 Context: Workplace Layout Prototyping. *Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering*, 454-465.
10. Drozd, R, Wolniak, R. (2021a). Metrisable assessment of the course of stream-systemic processes in vector form in industry 4.0. *Quality and Quantity*, 1-16, DOI: 10.1007/s11135-021-01106-w.
11. Drozd, R., Wolniak, R. (2021b). Systematic assessment of product quality. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(4), 1-12.
12. Dutta, J., Roy, S., Chowdhury, C. (2019). Unified framework for IoT and smartphone based different smart city related applications. *Microsystem Technologies*, 25(1), 83-96.
13. Gajdzik, B., Grebski, M., Grebski, W., Wolniak, R. (2022). *Human factor activity in lean management and quality management*. Toruń: Towarzystwo Naukowe Organizacji i Kierownictwa. Dom Organizatora.
14. Gajdzik, B., Jaciow, M., Wolniak, R., Wolny R., Grebski, W.W. (2023). Energy Behaviors of Prosumers in Example of Polish Households. *Energies*, 16(7), 3186; <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16073186>.
15. Gajdzik, B., Jaciow, M., Wolniak, R., Wolny, R., Grebski, W. (2023). Assessment of Energy and Heat Consumption Trends and Forecasting in the Small Consumer Sector in Poland Based on Historical Data. *Resources*, 12(9), 111.
16. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2021a). Digitalisation and innovation in the steel industry in Poland - selected tools of ICT in an analysis of statistical data and a case study. *Energies*, 14(11), 1-25.
17. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2021b). Influence of the COVID-19 crisis on steel production in Poland compared to the financial crisis of 2009 and to boom periods in the market. *Resources*, 10(1), 1-17.
18. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2021c). Transitioning of steel producers to the steelworks 4.0 - literature review with case studies. *Energies*, 14(14), 1-22.
19. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2022a). Framework for R&D&I Activities in the Steel Industry in Popularizing the Idea of Industry 4.0. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(3), 133.
20. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2022b). Influence of Industry 4.0 Projects on Business Operations: literature and empirical pilot studies based on case studies in Poland. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 1-20.
21. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R. (2022c). Smart Production Workers in Terms of Creativity and Innovation: The Implication for Open Innovation. *Journal of Open Innovations: Technology, Market and Complexity*, 8(1), 68.

22. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R., Grebski, W. (2023a). Process of Transformation to Net Zero Steelmaking: Decarbonisation Scenarios Based on the Analysis of the Polish Steel Industry. *Energies*, 16(8), 3384, <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16083384>.
23. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R., Grebski W. (2023b). Electricity and heat demand in steel industry technological processes in Industry 4.0 conditions. *Energies*, 16(2), 1-29.
24. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R., Grebski, W.(2022). An econometric model of the operation of the steel industry in Poland in the context of process heat and energy consumption. *Energies*, 15(21), 1-26, 7909.
25. Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R., Nagaj, R., Grebski, W., Romanyshyn, T. (2023). Barriers to Renewable Energy Source (RES) Installations as Determinants of Energy Consumption in EU Countries. *Energies*, 16(21), 7364.
26. Gębczyńska, A., Wolniak, R. (2018). *Process management level in local government*. Philadelphia: CreativeSpace.
27. Ghibakholl, M., Iranmanesh, M., Mubarak, M.F., Mubarik, M., Rejeb, A., Nilashi, M. (2022). Identifying industry 5.0 contributions to sustainable development: A strategy roadmap for delivering sustainability values. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 33, 716-737.
28. Grabowska, S., Saniuk, S., Gajdzik, B. (2022). Industry 5.0: improving humanization and sustainability of Industry 4.0. *Scientometrics*, 127(6), 3117-3144, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-022-04370-1>.
29. Grabowska, S., Grebski, M., Grebski, W., Saniuk, S., Wolniak, R. (2021). *Inżynier w gospodarce 4.0*. Toruń: Towarzystwo Naukowe Organizacji i Kierownictwa – Stowarzyszenie Wyższej Użyteczności "Dom Organizatora".
30. Grabowska, S., Grebski, M., Grebski, W., Wolniak, R. (2019). *Introduction to engineering concepts from a creativity and innovativeness perspective*. New York: KDP Publishing.
31. Grabowska, S., Grebski, M., Grebski, W., Wolniak, R. (2020). *Inżynier – zawód przyszłości. Umiejętności i kompetencje inżynierskie w erze Przemysłu 4.0*. Warszawa: CeDeWu.
32. Greasley, A. (2019). *Simulating Business Processes for Descriptive, Predictive, and Prescriptive Analytics*, Boston: deGruyter.
33. Hąbek, P., Wolniak, R. (2013). Analysis of approaches to CSR reporting in selected European Union countries. *International Journal of Economics and Research*, 4(6), 79-95.
34. Hąbek, P., Wolniak, R. (2016). Assessing the quality of corporate social responsibility reports: the case of reporting practices in selected European Union member states. *Quality & Quantity*, 50(1), 339-420.
35. Hąbek, P., Wolniak, R. (2016). Factors influencing the development of CSR reporting practices: experts' versus preparers' points of view. *Engineering Economy*, 26(5), 560-570.
36. Hąbek, P., Wolniak, R. (2016). Relationship between management practices and quality of CSR reports. *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 220, 115-123.

37. Herdiansyah, H. (2023). Smart city based on community empowerment, social capital, and public trust in urban areas. *Glob. J. Environ. Sci. Manag.*, 9, 113-128.
38. Hurwitz, J., Kaufman, M., Bowles, A. (2015). *Cognitive Computing and Big Data Analytics*. New York: Wiley.
39. Hys, K., Wolniak, R. (2018). Praktyki przedsiębiorstw przemysłu chemicznego w Polsce w zakresie CSR. *Przemysł Chemiczny*, 9, 1000-1002.
40. Javaid, M., Haleem, A. (2020). Critical Components of Industry 5.0 Towards a Successful Adoption in the Field of Manufacturing. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management-Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 5(2), 327-348, doi: 10.1142/S2424862220500141.
41. Javaid, M., Haleem, A., Singh, R.P., Haq, M.I.U., Raina, A., Suman, R. (2020). Industry 5.0: Potential Applications in COVID-19. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management-Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 5(4), 507-530, doi: 10.1142/S2424862220500220.
42. Jonek-Kowalska, I., Wolniak, R. (2021a). Economic opportunities for creating smart cities in Poland. Does wealth matter? *Cities*, 114, 1-6.
43. Jonek-Kowalska, I., Wolniak, R. (2021b). The influence of local economic conditions on start-ups and local open innovation system. *Journal of Open Innovations: Technology, Market and Complexity*, 7(2), 1-19.
44. Jonek-Kowalska, I., Wolniak, R. (2022). Sharing economies' initiatives in municipal authorities' perspective: research evidence from Poland in the context of smart cities' development. *Sustainability*, 14(4), 1-23.
45. Jonek-Kowalska, I., Wolniak, R., Marinina, O.A., Ponomarenko, T.V. (2022). *Stakeholders, Sustainable Development Policies and the Coal Mining Industry. Perspectives from Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States*. London: Routledge.
46. Kordel, P., Wolniak, R. (2021). Technology entrepreneurship and the performance of enterprises in the conditions of Covid-19 pandemic: the fuzzy set analysis of waste to energy enterprises in Poland. *Energies*, 14(13), 1-22.
47. Kwiotkowska, A., Gajdzik, B., Wolniak, R., Vveinhardt, J., Gębczyńska, M. (2021). Leadership competencies in making Industry 4.0 effective: the case of Polish heat and power industry. *Energies*, 14(14), 1-22.
48. Kwiotkowska, A., Wolniak, R., Gajdzik, B., Gębczyńska, M. (2022). Configurational paths of leadership competency shortages and 4.0 leadership effectiveness: an fs/QCA study. *Sustainability*, 14(5), 1-21.
49. Michalak, A., Wolniak, R. (2023). The innovativeness of the country and the renewables and non-renewables in the energy mix on the example of European Union. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(2), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100061>.

50. Nourani, C.F. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence and Computing Logic: Cognitive Technology for AI Business Analytics (Innovation Management and Computing)*. New York: CRC Press.
51. Olkiewicz, M., Olkiewicz, A., Wolniak, R., Wyszomirski, A. (2021). Effects of pro-ecological investments on an example of the heating industry - case study. *Energies*, 14(18), 1-24, 5959.
52. Olsen, C. (2023). Toward a Digital Sustainability Reporting Framework in Organizations in the Industry 5.0 Era: An Accounting Perspective. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 557, 463-473.
53. Orzeł, B., Wolniak, R. (2021). Clusters of elements for quality assurance of health worker protection measures in times of COVID-19 pandemic. *Administrative Science*, 11(2), 1-14, 46.
54. Orzeł, B., Wolniak, R. (2022). Digitization in the design and construction industry - remote work in the context of sustainability: a study from Poland. *Sustainability*, 14(3), 1-25.
55. Peter, G.S., Amit, C.B., Deokar, V., Patel, N.R. (2023). *Machine Learning for Business Analytics: Concepts, Techniques and Applications in RapidMiner*. New York: Wiley.
56. Ponomarenko, T.V., Wolniak, R., Marinina, O.A. (2016). Corporate Social responsibility in coal industry (Practices of russian and european companies). *Journal of Mining Institute*, 222, 882-891.
57. Rosak-Szyrocka, J., Żywiołek J., Wolniak, R. (2023). Main reasons for religious tourism - from a quantitative analysis to a model. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 1(17), 109-120.
58. Scappini, A. (2016). *80 Fundamental Models for Business Analysts: Descriptive, Predictive, and Prescriptive Analytics Models with Ready-to-Use Excel Templates*. New York: Create Space.
59. Stawiarska, E., Szwajca, D., Matusek, M., Wolniak, R. (2020). *Wdrażanie rozwiązań przemysłu 4.0 w wybranych funkcjonalnych obszarach zarządzania przedsiębiorstw branży motoryzacyjnej: próba diagnozy*. Warszawa: CeDeWu.
60. Stawiarska, E., Szwajca, D., Matusek, M., Wolniak, R. (2021). Diagnosis of the maturity level of implementing Industry 4.0 solutions in selected functional areas of management of automotive companies in Poland. *Sustainability*, 13(9), 1-38.
61. Stecula, K., Wolniak, R. (2022). Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Learning Innovations during COVID-19 Pandemic in Higher Education in Poland. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(3), 159.
62. Stecula, K., Wolniak, R. (2022). Influence of COVID-19 Pandemic on Dissemination of Innovative E-Learning Tools in Higher Education in Poland. *Journal of Open Innovations: Technology, Market and Complexity*, 8(1), 89.
63. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2014). The use of value stream mapping to introduction of organizational innovation in industry. *Metalurgija*, 53(4), 709-713.

64. Wolniak, R., Grebski, M.E. (2018a). Innovativeness and creativity as factors in workforce development – perspective of psychology. *Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Śląskiej. Seria Organizacja i Zarządzanie*, 116, 203-214.
65. Wolniak, R., Grebski, M.E. (2018b). Innovativeness and creativity as nature and nurture. *Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Śląskiej. Seria Organizacja i Zarządzanie*, 116, 215-226.
66. Wolniak, R., Grebski, M.E. (2018c). Innovativeness and Creativity of the Workforce as Factors Stimulating Economic Growth in Modern Economies. *Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Śląskiej. Seria Organizacja i Zarządzanie*, 116, 227-240.
67. Wolniak, R., Grebski, M.E., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2019). Comparative analysis of the level of satisfaction with the services received at the business incubators (Hazleton, PA, USA and Gliwice, Poland). *Sustainability*, 10, 1-22.
68. Wolniak, R., Hąbek, P. (2015). Quality management and corporate social responsibility. *Systemy Wspomagania w Inżynierii Produkcji*, 1, 139-149.
69. Wolniak, R., Hąbek, P. (2016). Quality assessment of CSR reports – factor analysis. *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 220, 541-547.
70. Wolniak, R., Jonek-Kowalska, I. (2021a). The level of the quality of life in the city and its monitoring. *Innovation (Abingdon)*, 34(3), 376-398.
71. Wolniak, R., Jonek-Kowalska, I. (2021c). The quality of service to residents by public administration on the example of municipal offices in Poland. *Administration Management Public*, 37, 132-150.
72. Wolniak, R., Jonek-Kowalska, I. (2022). The creative services sector in Polish cities. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 1-23.
73. Wolniak, R., Saniuk, S., Grabowska, S., Gajdzik, B. (2020). Identification of energy efficiency trends in the context of the development of industry 4.0 using the Polish steel sector as an example. *Energies*, 13(11), 1-16.
74. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka, B. (2011). *Metody i narzędzia zarządzania jakością – Teoria i praktyka, cz. 1*. Gliwice: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Politechniki Śląskiej.
75. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2008). *Wybrane metody badania satysfakcji klienta i oceny dostawców w organizacjach*. Gliwice: Wydawnictwo Politechniki Śląskiej.
76. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2010). *Zarządzanie jakością dla inżynierów*. Gliwice: Wydawnictwo Politechniki Śląskiej.
77. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2018). Developing a model of factors influencing the quality of service for disabled customers in the conditions of sustainable development, illustrated by an example of the Silesian Voivodeship public administration. *Sustainability*, 7, 1-17.
78. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2022). Development of photovoltaic energy in EU countries as an alternative to fossil fuels. *Energies*, 15(2), 1-23.

79. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B. (2023). Development of Wind Energy in EU Countries as an Alternative Resource to Fossil Fuels in the Years 2016-2022. *Resources*, 12(8), 96.
80. Wolniak, R., Skotnicka-Zasadzień, B., Zasadzień, M. (2019). Problems of the functioning of e-administration in the Silesian region of Poland from the perspective of a person with disabilities. *Transylvanian Review of Public Administration*, 57E, 137-155.
81. Wolniak, R., Wyszomirski, A., Olkiewicz, M., Olkiewicz, A. (2021). Environmental corporate social responsibility activities in heating industry - case study. *Energies*, 14(7), 1-19, 1930.