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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Training Course

18 – 29 January 2027
Barcelona

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Ref: 37_940 **Date:** 18 – 29 January 2027 **Location:** Barcelona **Fees:** 11100 GBP

AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance is a 2-week advanced training course for data analysts, asset managers and engineering reliability leads who will deliver a validated predictive maintenance model specification for a fleet or network they run. Sensor streams and digitised work orders now let organisations forecast failures before they disrupt service, yet poorly validated models trigger costly false alarms. Jupiter Prime Training runs this AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance course for reliability specialists.

Why AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Matters Now

Three pressures shape this field: ageing rail, water, power and plant assets operating closer to their limits; condition-monitoring sensors and maintenance management systems producing far more data than engineers can inspect; and owners demanding that every intervention be justified by risk and cost. An organisation that models failure well shifts from calendar-based servicing to condition-based decisions and avoids service outages; one that does not wastes spares, labour and track or network access windows. The course frames model risk with ISO/IEC 42001, the AI management system standard, and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework NIST AI RMF.

Who Gains Most from AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance

- Specialists who analyse sensor, inspection and work order data for failure patterns
- Specialists who plan maintenance regimes, spares and access windows for asset fleets
- Specialists who own reliability targets, failure investigations and engineering standards
- Specialists who build and deploy forecasting models into maintenance management systems
- Specialists who report asset condition, risk and investment needs to asset owners

An asset management function gains most when its data analysts, maintenance planners and reliability engineers attend together, because a failure model only changes work orders when the people who build it, schedule from it and sign off engineering risk trust the same evidence.

AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Capabilities

Participants turn raw sensor traces and maintenance histories into failure forecasts that planners can act on and engineers can defend.

- Build features from vibration, temperature, current and work order data that capture degradation — reliability engineering
- Apply time-series, survival and gradient boosting models to remaining useful life and failure risk — maintenance planners
- Test models with time-aware validation, backtesting and cost-weighted error metrics — asset investment panels
- Calculate the trade-off between false alarms and missed failures for intervention thresholds — operations control
- Specify deployment, monitoring and retraining of models inside maintenance management systems — digital engineering owners
- Communicate failure forecasts, uncertainty and recommended actions to asset owners — budget and safety committees

Key AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Terms

- Predictive maintenance — scheduling interventions from forecasts of asset condition and failure likelihood rather than fixed intervals or after breakdown.
- Remaining useful life — the estimated operating time or cycles an asset or component has left before it reaches a failure threshold.
- Survival analysis — statistical methods that model the time until an event, such as failure, while handling assets that have not yet failed.
- Feature engineering — transforming raw sensor and maintenance records into variables that expose degradation patterns to a model.
- Gradient boosting — an ensemble method that builds many shallow decision trees in sequence, each correcting the errors of the previous ones.
- Concept drift — a change in the relationship between inputs and failures over time that reduces a deployed model's accuracy.

AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Day by Day

Day 1: Asset Failure and Maintenance Strategy Context

- Failure Modes and Effects for Critical Assets — Where Prediction Pays
- Reactive, Preventive, Condition-Based and Predictive Regimes — Strategy Choice
- Rail Rolling Stock and Track Failure Patterns — Sector Example
- Utility Pump, Transformer and Pipe Failure Patterns — Sector Example
- Maintenance Cost and Downtime Baseline — Business Case Starting Point

Day 2: Sensor and Maintenance Data Foundations

- Condition Monitoring Sensors and Sampling Rates — Signal Suitability
- Work Order and Failure Code Cleansing — Reliable Event Labels
- Asset Hierarchy and Registry Alignment — Joining Data Sources
- Missing, Noisy and Censored Records — Data Repair Decisions
- Data Pipeline Architecture From Edge to Analytics Store — Latency Choices

Day 3: Feature Engineering for Degradation

- Rolling Statistics and Trend Features — Capturing Gradual Wear
- Frequency-Domain Vibration Features — Bearing and Gearbox Faults
- Operating Context Features: Load, Weather and Duty Cycle — Normalising Behaviour
- Maintenance History Features — Effect of Past Interventions
- Feature Selection and Leakage Checks — Honest Predictive Signals

Day 4: Time-Series Forecasting Models

- Classical Decomposition and ARIMA Baselines — Benchmark Forecasts
- Recurrent and Temporal Convolutional Networks — Sequence Learning Choices
- Multivariate Sensor Forecasting — Correlated Degradation Signals
- Anomaly Detection on Sensor Streams — Early Fault Flags
- Forecast Horizon Selection — Matching Lead Time to Planning Cycles

Day 5: Survival and Remaining Useful Life Models

- Kaplan-Meier and Hazard Curves — Fleet Reliability Profiles
- Cox Proportional Hazards Models — Risk Factor Effects
- Weibull Life Modelling — Component Replacement Intervals
- Remaining Useful Life Regression — Individual Asset Forecasts
- Censoring and Truncation Handling — Unbiased Life Estimates

Day 6: Gradient Boosting and Ensemble Methods

- Gradient Boosted Trees for Failure Classification — Risk Ranking of Assets
- Hyperparameter Tuning and Early Stopping — Model Stability
- Class Imbalance Treatment for Rare Failures — Sampling and Weighting
- SHAP Explanations for Asset Risk Drivers — Engineer Trust
- Model Comparison Across Families — Selecting the Production Candidate

Day 7: Validation and Decision Thresholds

- Time-Based Train-Test Splits and Backtesting — Realistic Performance
- Precision, Recall and Lead-Time Metrics — Fit for Maintenance Use
- Cost-Weighted Confusion Matrices — Valuing False Alarms and Misses
- Intervention Threshold Optimisation — Balancing Workload and Risk
- Validation Report Structure — Evidence for Engineering Sign-Off

Day 8: Deployment Into Maintenance Planning

- Model Integration With Maintenance Management Systems — Automated Work Requests
- Scoring Pipelines and Edge Inference — Response Time Choices
- Planner Dashboards and Alert Design — Actionable Recommendations
- Spares and Access Window Optimisation From Forecasts — Resource Scheduling
- Human Review Loops for Model Alerts — Engineer Override Rules

Day 9: Model Monitoring, Drift and Model Risk

- Concept Drift and Data Drift Detection — Retraining Triggers
- Performance Tracking Against Actual Failures — Benefit Evidence
- Model Versioning and Change Records — Audit Readiness
- ISO/IEC 42001 and NIST AI RMF Controls — Model Risk Accountability
- Safety Case Interfaces for Predictive Models — Engineering Assurance

Day 10: Practising the Validated Predictive Maintenance Model Specification

- Feature Engineering Applied to a Participant's Asset Dataset — Signal Selection
- Model Family Choice Applied to Its Failure Mode — Method Decision
- Backtesting Applied to Historical Failures — Validation Evidence
- Threshold Setting Applied to Planning Constraints — Intervention Rules
- Validated Predictive Maintenance Model Specification Assembly — Data, Model, Validation and Deployment

Applying AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance After the Course

- Backtest a gradient boosting failure model on recent work order history for one asset class and report precision, recall and lead time to the maintenance planning manager.
- Run a cost-weighted threshold session with planners and reliability engineers to agree when a model alert becomes a work request.

AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance Questions FAQ

What are AI predictive models for asset maintenance, and why do they matter now?

They are machine learning and statistical models that forecast asset degradation and failure from sensor and maintenance data. They matter now because ageing networks and plants face tighter budgets, and condition data finally allows interventions to be targeted before failures disrupt service.

Which roles gain most from AI predictive models for asset maintenance training?

Experienced reliability and analytics specialists gain most: data analysts, maintenance planners, reliability engineers and asset managers. You benefit if you build failure models, schedule maintenance from them or answer for asset availability and cost.

How does advanced AI predictive models for asset maintenance differ from a general machine learning course?

It applies every method to degradation, failure and maintenance decisions. A general machine learning course uses generic datasets, while this course works through sensor features, survival models, cost-weighted validation and deployment into maintenance management systems for rail and utility assets.

What do you bring back from AI predictive models for asset maintenance training?

You bring back a validated predictive maintenance model specification. It defines the asset and failure mode, data sources, features, chosen model, backtesting evidence, intervention thresholds and the deployment and monitoring arrangements.

AI Predictive Models for Asset Maintenance: The Way Forward

The validated predictive maintenance model specification first informs whether an asset class moves from fixed-interval servicing to condition-based work requests. Reliability engineers use it to approve thresholds, planners to schedule interventions, and analysts to deploy and monitor the model. After the first maintenance season, revisit the drift triggers, since new components and duty cycles change failure behaviour.