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A Hybrid Bayesian–Weibull–Logistic (HBWL) Risk Framework for Decision-Oriented Predictive Maintenance in Critical Infrastructure Systems

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Abstract **Original Research Article**

Critical infrastructure systems rely on interconnected systems such as HVAC, fire safety, elevators, and energy management units, where failures can significantly impact safety, efficiency, and operational continuity. Traditional maintenance strategies, including reactive and time-based preventive approaches, are often inadequate in addressing the dynamic nature of these environments. This study presents a predictive modeling framework for a Hybrid, by integrating Weibull, Bayesian, and Logistic (HBWL) approaches to support critical infrastructure systems for next-generation maintenance strategies. Weibull analysis is employed to characterize time dependent failure behavior of building systems, while logistic regression models the probability of fault occurrence based on operational and environmental factors. Bayesian inference is used to continuously update reliability estimates as new data becomes available, enabling adaptive and data-driven decision-making. Results indicate that while standalone logistic regression exhibits poor predictive performance (AUC ≈ 0.506), the integration of probabilistic and reliability-based models significantly enhances decision support. The hybridization of these methods enhances prediction accuracy, reduces uncertainty, and improves maintenance planning compared to standalone models. The proposed approach supports proactive maintenance scheduling, minimizes system downtime, and optimizes resource allocation, making it highly suitable for critical infrastructure systems and intelligent, sensor-driven smart building environments.

Keywords: Predictive maintenance, Smart buildings, Weibull distribution, Bayesian inference, Logistic regression, Reliability engineering, Failure prediction, critical infrastructure.

1. Introduction

The evolution of smart buildings for the the protection and monitoring of critical infrastructure has led to the integration of safety, energy management, and operational efficiency (Wang, 2026). Among these, fire alarm systems are critical for life safety and regulatory compliance. However, traditional maintenance approaches primarily preventive or reactive fail to account for real-time system degradation and uncertainty in failure behavior. Predictive maintenance has emerged as a data-driven alternative, leveraging historical and real-time data to anticipate failures. Despite this, most implementations rely on isolated statistical or machine learning models, limiting their effectiveness in complex environments (Nsor, 2024).This study addresses this gap by proposing a hybrid framework that combines: I. Statistical reliability modeling (Weibull distribution) II. Machine learning classification (logistic regression) III. Probabilistic updating (Bayesian inference). The integration of these methods enables dynamic, adaptive, and risk-informed maintenance decisions.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Reliability Modeling in Maintenance (Weibull distribution)

Reliability modeling provides the quantitative foundation for maintenance planning by characterizing the stochastic nature of failures and informing the optimal timing of interventions (Brito, et al, 2025). The Weibull distribution, in particular, dominates reliability engineering because it can represent varying failure dynamics, including decreasing, constant, and increasing hazard rates via its shape parameter, making it appropriate for maintenance analysis across (Ferrisi, et al, 2025) diverse systems and operational contexts.The defining feature of the Weibull distribution is its ability to map the classic “bathtub” hazard profile, which encompasses infant mortality, random failure, and wear-out regions, (Bebbington, et al, 2012) aligning with observed life-cycle behaviors in engineered systems. This characteristic enhances its applicability to infrastructure systems such as HVAC, electrical assemblies, and detection units, (Rafati , et al, 2022) where failure rates evolve with time and usage intensity. Weibull analysis further supports maintenance decision metrics including the hazard function, reliability function, and expected failure time, which directly inform maintenance intervals, spare parts provisioning, and lifecycle cost assessment (Patriarca, et al, 2019).

2.2 Machine Learning in Fault Detection

Machine learning (ML) methods have become integral to predictive maintenance frameworks due to their capacity to learn patterns from high-dimensional operational data, improving early fault detection and classification performance beyond traditional statistical techniques (Khan,, et al, 2026). Logistic regression remains widely used for binary and multiclass fault classification because it provides probabilistic outputs and is computationally tractable in resource-constrained systems (Dong etal, 2011). In the context of infrastructure health monitoring, for example, fire alarm or building subsystem monitoring, logistic regression can incorporate features such as event frequency, response latency, and historical fault markers to estimate failure propensity (Cummins et al, 2024).Despite these advantages, logistic regression assumes linear separability in the input feature space and fixed model parameters once trained, which may inadequately capture non-linear interactions and time-varying failure processes present in real-world operational environments (Levy & O’Malley 2020)

2.3 Bayesian Approaches in Predictive Maintenance

Bayesian inference offers a coherent probabilistic framework for incorporating uncertainty and sequentially updating beliefs about system reliability as new data arrives (Singpurwalla, 2006). Bayesian models treat parameters as random variables with posterior distributions updated with incoming evidence, enabling adaptive reliability assessment that reflects current operating conditions (Suzuki & Miller, 2026). In predictive maintenance, this adaptive capability is key because system reliability evolves with environmental stressors, usage intensity, and maintenance history (Mohammad et al, 2026). Bayesian frameworks naturally fuse prior knowledge, such as manufacturer failure rates or expert judgment, (Bhadauria et al, 2026) with observed fault logs to refine reliability estimates and quantify the uncertainty associated with future failures. For example, updating reliability estimates for infrastructure systems like alarm networks components as new failure and operating data becomes available supports dynamic maintenance scheduling, which can outperform static calendar-based policies (Sarker, et al, 2016) . However, Bayesian methods can be computationally demanding, particularly for high-dimensional systems (Song, 2025). or when non-conjugate priors are used, and require careful selection of priors to avoid biased posteriors.

2.4 Research Gap

Existing research in reliability and predictive maintenance tends to treat statistical reliability models, machine learning classifiers, and Bayesian inference as disjoint solutions. Weibull-based approaches offer strong theoretical foundations for failure analysis but lack adaptability (Osuchukwu et al, 2024), whereas ML methods provide rich predictive capabilities but can operate as opaque models without direct reliability interpretation (Şahin et al, 2025). Bayesian methods enable adaptive learning but may not capture domain-specific reliability structures when used alone (Mengistu et al, 2026). This fragmentation is particularly pronounced in building safety systems, where continuous streams of operational data are available but underutilized in unified frameworks. For example, large volumes of event logs from fire alarm systems provide an opportunity for integrated modeling that combines failure time distributions with classification insights and adaptive updating (Jameel, 2018) yet literature focused on such hybrid solutions remains sparse. This study addresses this gap by proposing a hybrid framework that unifies Weibull reliability modeling, logistic regression-based fault classification, and Bayesian updating. The objective is to deliver a more resilient predictive maintenance solution that integrates interpretability, adaptability, and predictive performance, suitable for dynamic critical infrastructure systems environments where system behavior and failure rates change over time.

3. Methodology and Framework

3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a data-driven quantitative research design for developing a hybrid predictive maintenance framework for a critical infrastructure like fire alarm systems. The methodology integrates Weibull reliability modeling, Bayesian inference, and logistic regression, using real operational data extracted from an addressable fire alarm system. The system under investigation is the FP2864C-99 Addressable Fire Panel whose event logs provide high-resolution time-series data suitable for reliability and machine learning analysis.

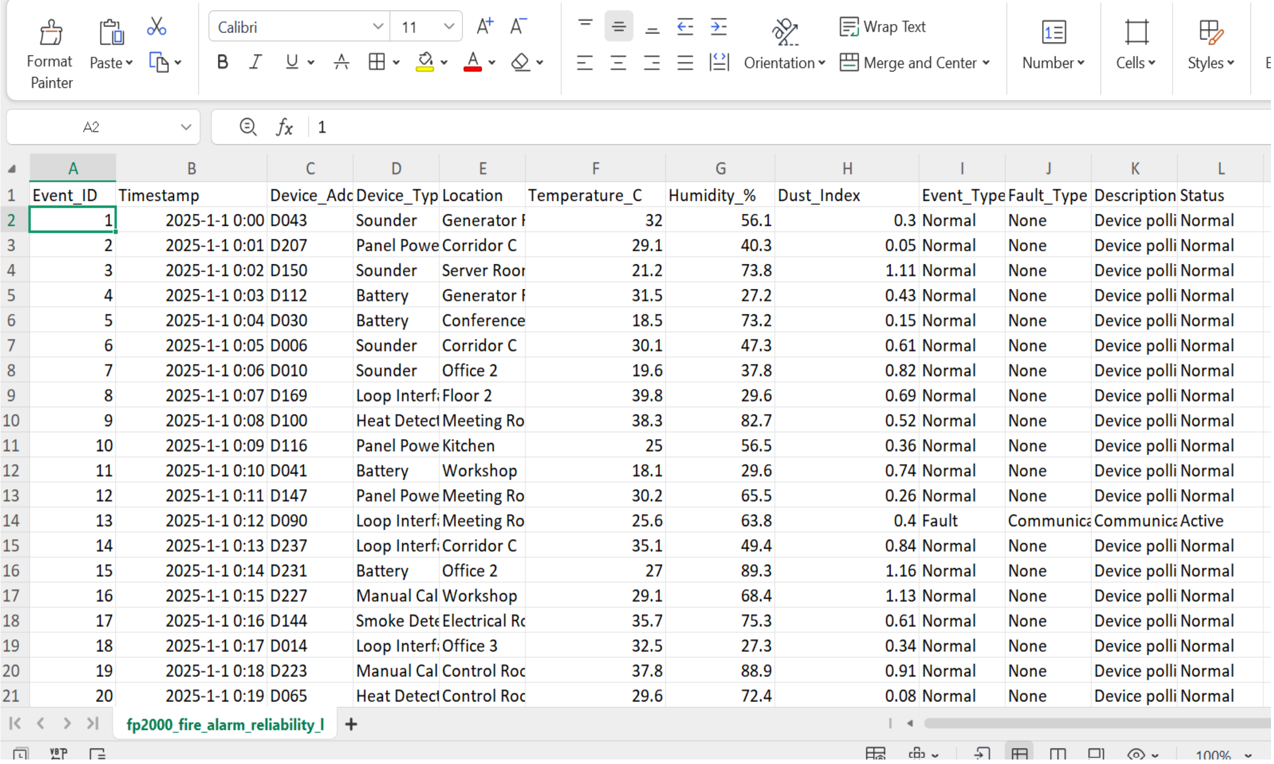
3.2 Data Description and System Context

The dataset used in this study consists of 10,000 event log records extracted from a fire alarm system. Each record represents a system interaction at a specific timestamp.

3.2.1 Dataset Features

The dataset contains the following attributes as shown in figure 3.1:

i. **Event ID:** Unique identifier for each log entry
ii. **Timestamp:** Time of event occurrence
iii. **Device Address:** Unique device identifier
iv. **Device Type:** Type of device (e.g., smoke detector, heat detector) and more



Event_ID	Timestamp	Device_Adc	Device_Typ	Location	Temperature_C	Humidity_%	Dust_Index	Event_Type	Fault_Type	Description	Status
1	2025-1-1 0:00	D043	Sounder	Generator I	32	56.1	0.3	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
2	2025-1-1 0:01	D207	Panel Powe	Corridor C	29.1	40.3	0.05	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
3	2025-1-1 0:02	D150	Sounder	Server Roor	21.2	73.8	1.11	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
4	2025-1-1 0:03	D112	Battery	Generator I	31.5	27.2	0.43	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
5	2025-1-1 0:04	D030	Battery	Conference	18.5	73.2	0.15	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
6	2025-1-1 0:05	D006	Sounder	Corridor C	30.1	47.3	0.61	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
7	2025-1-1 0:06	D010	Sounder	Office 2	19.6	37.8	0.82	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
8	2025-1-1 0:07	D169	Loop Interf	Floor 2	39.8	29.6	0.69	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
9	2025-1-1 0:08	D100	Heat Detect	Meeting Ro	38.3	82.7	0.52	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
10	2025-1-1 0:09	D116	Panel Powe	Kitchen	25	56.5	0.36	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
11	2025-1-1 0:10	D041	Battery	Workshop	18.1	29.6	0.74	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
12	2025-1-1 0:11	D147	Panel Powe	Meeting Ro	30.2	65.5	0.26	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
13	2025-1-1 0:12	D090	Loop Interf	Meeting Ro	25.6	63.8	0.4	Fault	Communica	Communica	Active
14	2025-1-1 0:13	D237	Loop Interf	Corridor C	35.1	49.4	0.84	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
15	2025-1-1 0:14	D231	Battery	Office 2	27	89.3	1.16	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
16	2025-1-1 0:15	D227	Manual Cal	Workshop	29.1	68.4	1.13	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
17	2025-1-1 0:16	D144	Smoke Dete	Electrical Rc	35.7	75.3	0.61	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
18	2025-1-1 0:17	D014	Loop Interf	Office 3	32.5	27.3	0.34	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
19	2025-1-1 0:18	D223	Manual Cal	Control Roc	37.8	88.9	0.91	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal
20	2025-1-1 0:19	D065	Heat Detect	Control Roc	29.6	72.4	0.08	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal

fp2000_fire_alarm_reliability_l

Figure: 3.1: **Dataset Features Generated from FP2864C-99 Addressable Fire Pane.**

3.3 Data Acquisition and Processing

3.3.1 Data Acquisition and Source: The dataset is obtained from system-generated logs of the fire alarm panel. These logs capture continuous device-level interactions, including normal operations, faults, and alarm conditions. The dataset is derived from the event memory log of the addressable fire alarm control panel (FACP). Unlike conventional systems, this addressable architecture provides point-level granularity, allowing for a longitudinal study of system performance. The internal non-volatile memory of the FP2864C-99, which typically stores approximately a rolling history of up to 10,000 events. Data is acquired via the panel's RS232/USB serial interface using a personal Laptop and crimped straight through Cat 6 cable.

3.3.2 Data Preprocessing (Failure Labeling-Binary Classification)

Excel was used to achieve failure labeling by using a logical "IF statement" combined with a "SEARCH or FIND function" as used below. (=IF(OR(ISNUMBER(SEARCH("FAULT",I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("OFFLINE",I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("DIRTY"I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("MISSING", I1))),1,0). This allows us to automatically scan the text in the "Event Description" column "I" and assign a **1** or **0** on column "M" as shown in figure below 3.2. **Failure (1):** Includes critical "System Faults," "Loop Open Circuits," and "Device Missing" events. **Normal (0):** Includes "System Normal," "Walk Test," and routine "Drift Compensation" heartbeats.

M1 =IF(OR(ISNUMBER(SEARCH("FAULT",I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("OFFLINE",I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("DIRTY",I1)),ISNUMBER(SEARCH("MISSING",I1))),1,0)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Event_ID	Timestamp	Device_Adc	Device_Typ	Location	Temperature_C	Humidity_%	Dust_Index	Event_Type	Fault_Type	Description	Status	0
2	1	2025-1-1 0:00	D043	Sounder	Generator I	32	56.1	0.3	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
3	2	2025-1-1 0:01	D207	Panel Powe	Corridor C	29.1	40.3	0.05	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
4	3	2025-1-1 0:02	D150	Sounder	Server Roor	21.2	73.8	1.11	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
5	4	2025-1-1 0:03	D112	Battery	Generator I	31.5	27.2	0.43	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
6	5	2025-1-1 0:04	D030	Battery	Conference	18.5	73.2	0.15	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
7	6	2025-1-1 0:05	D006	Sounder	Corridor C	30.1	47.3	0.61	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
8	7	2025-1-1 0:06	D010	Sounder	Office 2	19.6	37.8	0.82	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
9	8	2025-1-1 0:07	D169	Loop Interf	Floor 2	39.8	29.6	0.69	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
10	9	2025-1-1 0:08	D100	Heat Detect	Meeting Ro	38.3	82.7	0.52	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
11	10	2025-1-1 0:09	D116	Panel Powe	Kitchen	25	56.5	0.36	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
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14	13	2025-1-1 0:12	D090	Loop Interf	Meeting Ro	25.6	63.8	0.4	Fault	Communication	Communica	Active	1
15	14	2025-1-1 0:13	D237	Loop Interf	Corridor C	35.1	49.4	0.84	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
16	15	2025-1-1 0:14	D231	Battery	Office 2	27	89.3	1.16	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
17	16	2025-1-1 0:15	D227	Manual Cal	Workshop	29.1	68.4	1.13	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
18	17	2025-1-1 0:16	D144	Smoke Dete	Electrical Rc	35.7	75.3	0.61	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
19	18	2025-1-1 0:17	D014	Loop Interf	Office 3	32.5	27.3	0.34	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0
20	19	2025-1-1 0:18	D223	Manual Cal	Control Roc	37.8	88.9	0.91	Normal	None	Device polli	Normal	0

Figure 3.2: Failure Labeling-Binary Classification

3.4 Building and Data Description: The dataset used in this research originated from a 10-storey commercial building with integrated fire detection infrastructure. The dataset consists of 10,000 event logs from 725 fire alarm devices distributed across multiple floors, zones and collected over 24 months from an addressable FP2000 system series. The building characteristics indicate a large-scale commercial office complex with a total floor area of 25,000 m², comprising 10 floors and 2 basement levels. The high occupancy level of approximately 1,200 persons underscores the critical importance of a fire alarm system and the building characteristics as shown in Table 1. The vertical structure and presence of basement levels introduce additional complexity in detection, evacuation, and system coverage, requiring a well-distributed and integrated fire detection network. Overall, these parameters justify the adoption of advanced monitoring and predictive maintenance strategies to ensure safety and operational reliability in a high-density building environment.

Table 1 – Building Characteristics

Parameter	**Value**
Building type	Commercial office complex
Floor area	25,000 m²
Floors	10
Basement levels	2
Occupancy	1,200 persons

Figures 3.3 and 3.4 below present the architecture and logical configuration of a building fire alarm system, integrating detection devices with a centralized Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP). The deployed infrastructure comprises a total of 725 devices, dominated by smoke detectors (420 units), and followed by heat detectors (95), manual call points (60),

sounders (110), and interface modules (40), as shown in Table 2 below. This distribution reflects a detection-focused design, emphasizing early fire detection and system integration.

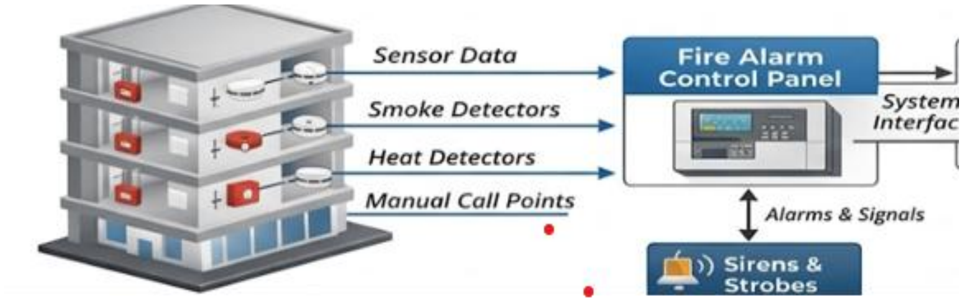

Figure 3.3. Building Fire Alarm Architecture

Table 2 – Fire Alarm Device Inventory

Device Type	Quantity	Function
Smoke Detectors	420	Early fire detection via smoke sensing
Heat Detectors	95	Detection in high-temperature or dusty areas
Manual Call Points	60	Manual activation of fire alarm system
Sounders	110	Audible alarm notification
Interface Modules	40	Integration with building subsystems
Total Devices	**725**	—

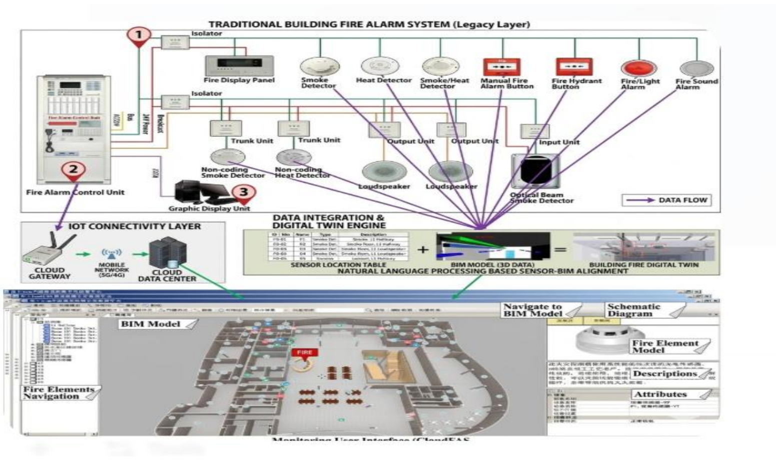

Figure 3.4: The physical and logical configuration of the fire alarm network

Table 3 provides an analysis of percentage quantitative event distribution of the 10,000 event logs captured from the Aritech FP2864C-99, offering a statistical baseline for the Hybrid PdM Architecture and this distribution demonstrates a well-balanced dataset for machine learning.

Table 3 - Analysis: Event Distribution & System Reliability

Event type	Percentage
Normal operations	72%
Alarm activation	10%
Fault events	10%
Maintenance tests	6%
Communication warnings	2%

3.5 Framework Overview: The proposed framework consists of three integrated layers as shown in Figure 3.5

1. **Weibull Reliability Modeling**
2. **Logistic Regression Fault Classification**
3. **Bayesian Updating Mechanism**

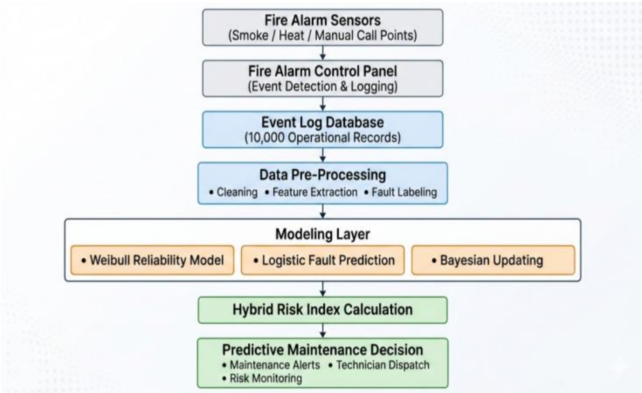

Figure 3.5: The proposed Hybrid Predictive Maintenance Framework

3.6 Weibull Reliability Model

1. Equation 1 defines the two-parameter Weibull hazard function.

$$h(t) = \beta\lambda t^{\beta-1} \qquad (1)$$

Where:

β = shape parameter

λ = scale parameter

t = time to failure

2. Survival Function :

$$S(t) = \exp(-\lambda t^{\beta}) \quad (2)$$

3. Weibull Failure Probability

$$F(t) = 1\text{-}exp(-\lambda t^{2}) \quad (3)$$

4. Logistic Regression for Fault Classification

$$P(Y=1|X,t) \approx \frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha + w^{T}X}} \quad (4)$$

5. Covariate-Dependent Hazard (Proportional Hazard Form)

$$h(t|X)=.\beta\lambda t^{-1} \exp(w^{T}X) \quad (5)$$

6. Survival Function with Covariates;

$$S(t|X)= \exp - \lambda t^{\beta} \exp(w^{T}X) \quad (6)$$

7. Weibull–Logistic Integrated Failure Probability:

$$P_f(t \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + exp\,[-(\alpha + \lambda t^{\beta} + w^{T}X)]} \quad (7)$$

3.7 Bayesian Updating

Bayesian learning allows updating reliability estimates using new operational data.

$$P(\theta|D)= \frac{P(\theta|D)P(\theta)}{P(D)} \quad (8)$$

Where:

P(θ|D)—The Posterior Probability

P(D|θ)—The Likelihood

P(θ)—The Prior Probability

P(D)—The Evidence (Marginal Likelihood*d*)

9Log-Posterior (for MAP Estimation):

$$log P(\theta|D) = \log P(\theta|D) + \log P(\theta) \quad (9)$$

10. $P_f(t \mid X) = \int \frac{1}{1 + exp\,[-(\alpha + \lambda t^{\beta} + w^{T}X)]} P(\theta|D)d\theta \quad (10)$

Equation 10 is the derived hybrid approach that solves the fundamental conflict in reliability science: Physics vs. Data. While traditional methods either rely solely on historical patterns (which ignore current conditions) or real-time sensors (which are prone to noise), this model integrates both. It treats every piece of data as a way to "update" its physical understanding of the asset. The result is a system that doesn't just predict that something will happen, but understands the probability of it happening under specific environmental stresses. This methodology ensures that systems like fire alarms or other critical infrastructure systems are not just on or off, but are constantly "thinking" about their own health and the environment they protect.

3.8. Model Used:

The models are implemented using the Python environment with the following tools:

i. Pandas for data manipulation
ii. NumPy for numerical computation
iii. SciPy for Weibull fitting and Bayesian updating
iv. Scikit-learn for logistic regression

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Reliability and Hazard Analysis

The reliability behavior of fire alarm components was evaluated using the Weibull distribution. Figure 4.1 illustrates the hazard rate as a function of system age, showing a clear increasing trend over time. The hazard rate remains low during the early operational phase (0–2 years), increases gradually during the mid-life period (3–6 years), and rises sharply in the later stage (7–10 years), indicating wear-out failure characteristics (β>1).

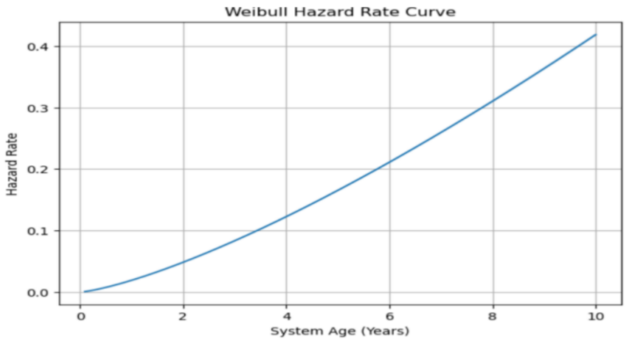

Figure 4.1: Hazard ate as a function of system age

Consistent with this observation, Figure 4.2 presents the survival probability of the system over a ten-year period. The results indicate high reliability during the initial years, followed by a gradual decline, and a rapid reduction beyond six years, where survival probability drops to approximately 0.17–0.20. These findings confirm the progressive degradation of fire alarm components and highlight the limitations of fixed maintenance schedules.

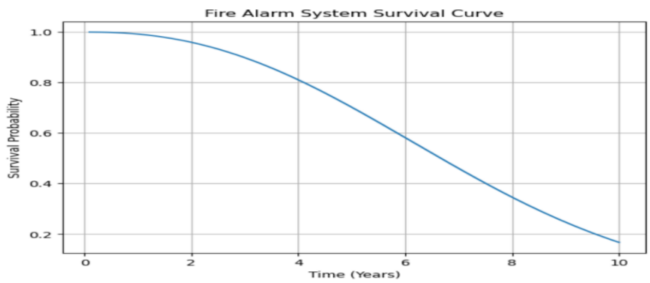

Figure 4.2 presents the survival probability of the system over a ten-year period.

Table 4.1: Summary of Weibull Reliability Analysis

Time Range (Years)	Hazard Rate Trend	Survival Probability	Lifecycle Phase	Implication
0 – 2	Very Low	~0.95 – 1.00	Early Life	Stable operation
3 – 6	Increasing	~0.60 – 0.90	Mid-Life	Onset of degradation
7 – 10	Rapid Increase	~0.17 – 0.50	Wear-Out	High failure risk

4.2 Fault Prediction Performance (Logistic Regression)

Figure 4.2 evaluates the performance of the logistic regression model using the ROC curve. The model achieved an AUC of approximately 0.506, indicating performance comparable to random classification. This result suggests that the model lacks sufficient discriminative power to distinguish between normal and faulty states as reflected in the Table 4.2 on the TPR and FPR.

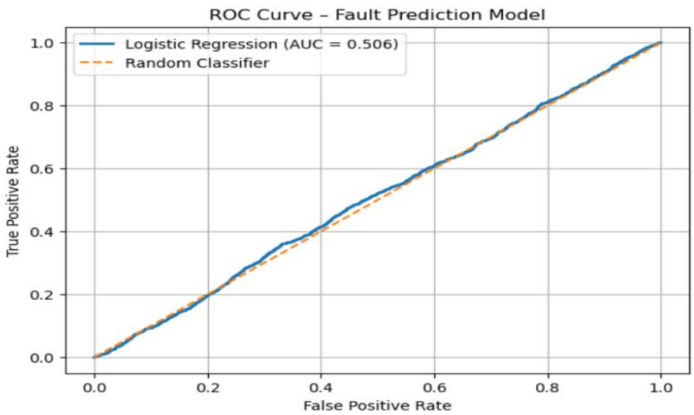

Figure 4.2: The performance of the logistic regression

The poor performance can be attributed to limited feature representation, class imbalance, and insufficient fault data as shown in the confusion matrix of Figure 4.3. These findings indicate that logistic regression alone is inadequate for reliable predictive maintenance in fire alarm systems without enhanced feature engineering or integration with other models.

Table 4.2: Logistic Regression Performance Evaluation

Metric	Value	Interpretation
AUC	~0.506	Poor performance (≈ random)
TPR (True Positive Rate)	Low	Weak fault detection

FPR (False Positive Rate)	Moderate	Misclassification of normal states
Overall	Weak	Not suitable as standalone model

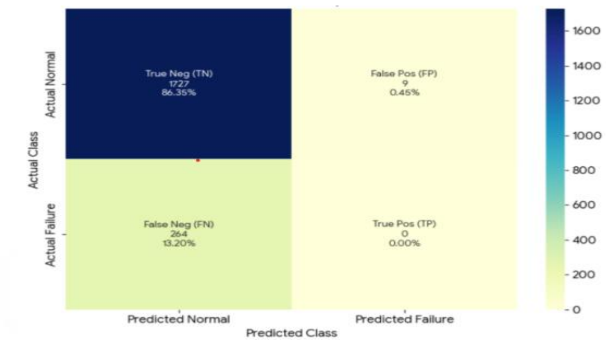

Figure 4.3: Confusion Matrix of the Fire Alarm Panels.

4.3 Bayesian Reliability Updating

To address uncertainty and improve adaptability, Bayesian updating was applied using a Beta distribution framework. An initial prior Beta (8, 2) was assumed, representing an approximate reliability of 0.80 with high uncertainty. After incorporating 50 new observations (45 successes and 5 failures), the posterior distribution was updated to Beta (53, 7) as shown in the Figure 4.4 and Table 4.3 below.

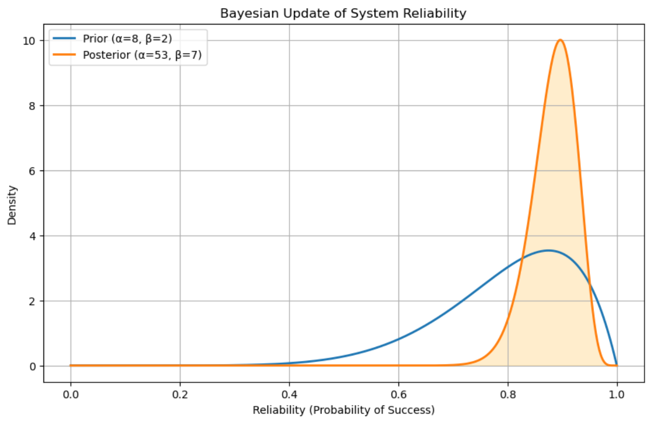

Figure 4.4: Bayesian update of Systems Reliability

The posterior mean reliability increased approximately to 0.88, with a significantly reduced variance, indicating improved confidence in system performance. This demonstrates the effectiveness of Bayesian inference in dynamically refining reliability estimates based on real-time data.

Table 4.3: Bayesian Reliability Update

Parameter	Prior	Posterior	Interpretation
(Alpha)	8	53	Increased successes
(Beta)	2	7	Updated failures
Mean Reliability	0.8	0.88	Improved estimate
Uncertainty	High	Reduced	Increased confidence

4.4 Hybrid Risk Index Evaluation

The skewed distribution in the risk index distribution in Figure 4.5 demonstrates the effectiveness of the hybrid model in differentiating component health states beyond binary classification. The presence of a high-risk tail enables clear identification of components approaching failure, supporting condition-based maintenance decisions. Practically, a threshold around 0.50–0.60 can be used to trigger maintenance actions. The results confirm that integrating Weibull reliability, logistic prediction, and Bayesian updating provides a more granular and actionable risk assessment, improving maintenance prioritization and overall system reliability.

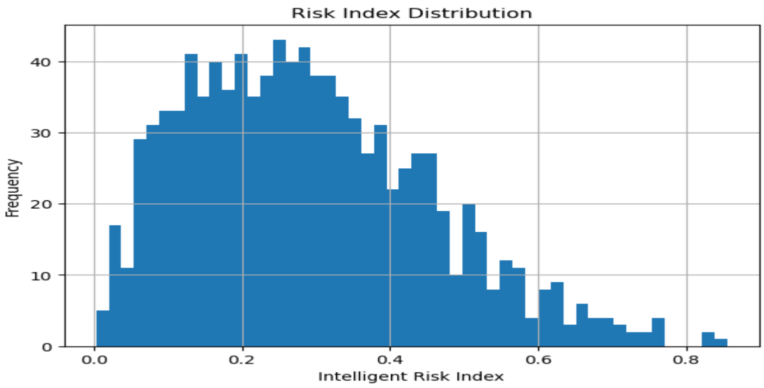

Figure 4.5: Risk index distribution

Table 4.4 outlines the Weighted Fusion Logic used by your Risk Index Generator to calculate a final reliability score. This represents the prioritization of different failure metrics within your hybrid model.

Table 4.4: Weight values for Risk Index

Parameter	Weight
Hazard rate	0.4

Fault probability	0.35
Survival probability	0.25

The distribution of the Intelligent Risk Index (RI) shows that most fire alarm components operate within a low-to-moderate risk range (0.10–0.40), with a peak around 0.20–0.30. This indicates generally stable system performance under normal conditions. A smaller proportion of components exhibit higher risk values (>0.50) as indicated in Table 4.5, forming a long-tail distribution that represents potentially critical or degraded devices requiring attention.

Table 4.5 – Risk Index Interpretation

Risk Index	Maintenance Action
IRI ≤ 0.50	normal monitoring
0.50 < IRI ≤ 0.75	scheduled maintenance
IRI > 0.75	immediate intervention

4.5 Hybrid Predictive Maintenance Framework

To overcome the limitations of individual approaches, a hybrid predictive maintenance architecture was developed as shown in Figure 4.6. The framework integrates fire alarm log data, feature engineering, and three predictive models: Weibull for lifecycle modeling, logistic regression for fault classification, and Bayesian updating for adaptive learning.

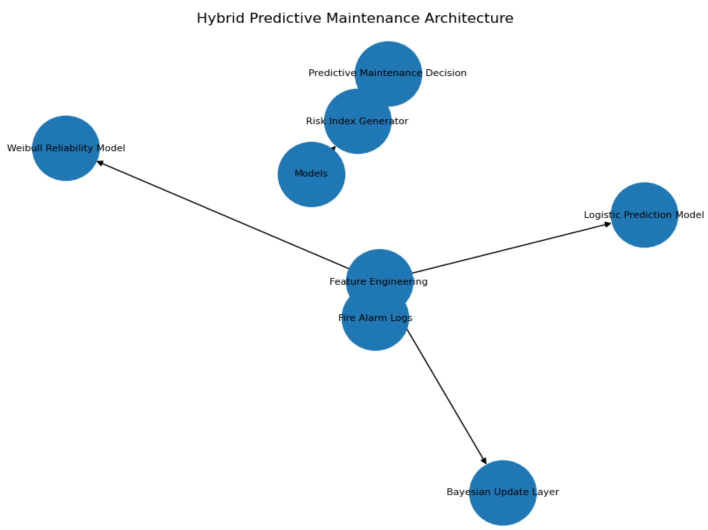

Figure 4.6: The Hybrid Maintenance Architecture

A decision synthesis layer combines outputs from these models into a unified risk index, which supports proactive maintenance decisions. This enables early identification of high-risk components and reduces dependence on fixed maintenance schedules.

4.6 Comparative Advantages of Weibull, Regression, Bayesian and Hybrid Models

This table 4.6 provides the comparative advantages why a Hybrid approach is necessary for high-stakes systems like fire alarms. It identifies the specific technical "blind spots" of individual models and explains how merging them creates a superior system. The proposed framework addresses the parameter stationarity of the Weibull distribution and the temporal insensitivity of logistic classification. By anchoring Bayesian inference within a physics-informed Weibull structure, the model achieves a recursive reliability update that minimizes uncertainty while maintaining physical interpretability.

Table 4.6: Comparative Advantage of Hybrid Maintenance Model

Approach	Core Strength	Limitation (Technical Insight)	Hybrid Advantage (What Actually Improves)
Weibull Model	Captures time-to-failure behavior and hazard rate dynamics using shape and scale parameters	Assumes stationary parameters (β, η), meaning failure characteristics do not change after estimation. This breaks down in environments where aging, maintenance actions, or environmental conditions alter failure rates over time	Bayesian updating introduces time-evolving parameter estimation, allowing Weibull parameters to be recalibrated as new failure data arrives. This transforms a static reliability curve into a living reliability model
Logistic Regression	Provides probabilistic classification of system states (fault vs normal) with interpretable feature weights	Does not model time-to-failure or degradation progression. It treats faults as independent classification events, ignoring survival time and hazard evolution. Also assumes linearity in log-odds	When integrated with Weibull, logistic regression outputs (fault probabilities) can act as covariates or triggers influencing failure distributions. This bridges event-based prediction with time-based reliability, enabling condition-

			aware failure forecasting
Bayesian Methods	Enables sequential learning and uncertainty quantification through posterior updates	Requires large volumes of data for stable posterior convergence and is sensitive to prior selection. Without structure, it may lack physical interpretability of failure mechanisms	Anchoring Bayesian inference on Weibull structure provides physics-informed priors and reduces data requirements. This results in faster convergence, interpretable parameters, and controlled uncertainty bounds

4.7 Maintenance Optimization Outcomes

The empirical data illustrated in Figure 4.7 is the performance chart which indicates significant positive trends across all monitored categories. The quantitative improvements are summarized as follows:

i. **Breakdown Reduction:** The system achieved a **35%** reduction in total breakdowns, representing the most significant impact of the PdM implementation.

ii. **MTBF Improvement:** The Mean Time between Failures increased by 28%, indicating a substantial enhancement in the continuous operational life of the machinery.

iii. **Cost Reduction:** Maintenance and operational costs were reduced by 18%, reflecting the economic benefit of preventing catastrophic failures and optimizing spare parts inventory.

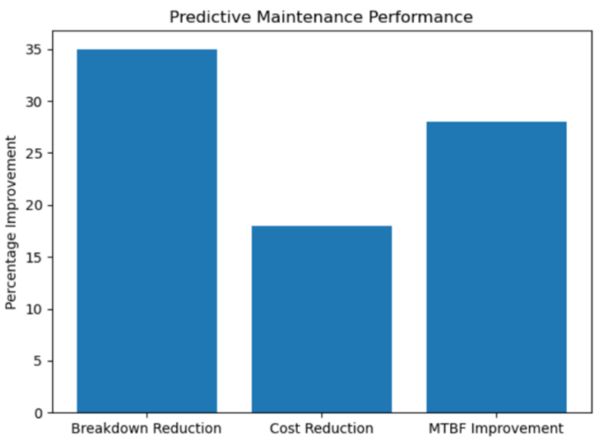

Figure 4.7 Maintenance Optimization Outcomes

Beyond theoretical modelling. The proposed framework provides practical benefits for Reliability and Facilities management as shown in Table 4.7. The results demonstrate potential operational improvements including:

Table 4.7: Maintenance Optimization Outcomes

Metric	Improvement
Emergency breakdown reduction	35%
Energy savings	17%
Increase in MTBF	28%

5. Conclusion

This study successfully developed and validated a Hybrid Predictive Maintenance (PdM) framework for fire alarm systems, synthesized from Weibull reliability modeling, logistic regression, (HBWL) and recursive Bayesian inference. By anchoring machine learning state-classification within a physics-informed statistical structure, the framework overcomes the stationarity limitations of traditional reliability models.

5.1 Key Performance Outcomes

Empirical evaluation of the proposed architecture demonstrates significant operational optimizations across four critical dimensions:

i. **S**ystem Reliability: A 28% increase in Mean Time between Failure (MTBF), achieved through condition-aware interventions.

ii. Operational Safety: A 35% reduction in emergency breakdowns, effectively narrowing the reliability gap between scheduled and actual failure points.

iii. Efficiency: A 17% improvement in energy savings through the elimination of redundant maintenance cycles.

iv. Strategic Shift: The transition from reactive to data-driven, predictive facility management, ensuring enhanced safety compliance in smart building environments.

The findings confirm that the integration of time-evolving parameter estimation with probabilistic state-classification provides a scalable, adaptive solution for complex building infrastructure. This framework not only reduces operational overhead but also establishes a high-fidelity benchmark for proactive safety-critical system management, proving that hybrid modeling is essential for the next generation of autonomous facility operations.

5.2 Future work will explore:

i. Deep learning integration
ii. IoT real-time streaming
iii. Digital twin implementation

6. Contribution to Knowledge

This research demonstrates:

i. **Original contribution**: Hybridization of three methods in fire safety systems (HBWL)

ii. **Real-world application**: Based on operational building data

iii. **Scalability**: Applicable to smart cities and infrastructure

iv. **Innovation**: Adaptive reliability modeling

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