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Article

Implementation of IoT-Based Remote Monitoring for Naval Electrical Systems: Enhancing Reliability and Reducing Maintenance Costs

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Abstract: The increasing complexity of naval electrical systems and the demand for higher operational reliability necessitate a shift from traditional maintenance methods to data-driven predictive maintenance solutions. This research examines the effectiveness of IoT-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems in improving system reliability, cost-efficiency, and operational sustainability in naval engineering. A qualitative-empirical approach was applied, utilizing expert interviews, structured surveys, and field observations to assess the impact of IoT-driven predictive maintenance. The findings indicate a significant reduction in system failures (92/100), maintenance costs (89/100), and operational downtime, demonstrating the effectiveness of real-time fault detection and automated diagnostics. Additionally, the study identifies challenges in infrastructure readiness (78/100) and cybersecurity concerns (82/100), which must be addressed for large-scale implementation. While the adoption rate (88/100) reflects strong industry support, skill readiness gaps (80/100) suggest a need for enhanced technical training in maritime education. The research concludes that IoT-based predictive maintenance offers a transformative approach to naval maintenance strategies, ensuring sustainability, efficiency, and enhanced fleet readiness in modern maritime operations.

Keywords: IoT-Based Monitoring, Maritime Engineering Digitalization, Naval Electrical Systems, Operational Efficiency in Naval Maintenance, Predictive Maintenance.

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1. Introduction

The maritime industry is undergoing a significant transformation as technological advancements redefine operational strategies, particularly in naval engineering. The increasing complexity of naval electrical systems, coupled with the growing demand for operational reliability and cost efficiency, necessitates a shift from conventional maintenance practices to data-driven predictive maintenance solutions. Traditional naval vessel maintenance relies heavily on either scheduled preventive measures or reactive troubleshooting, both of which often lead to unnecessary operational downtime, excessive costs, and potential system failures. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT)-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems into naval electrical systems presents an opportunity to optimize maintenance strategies, enhance system reliability, and significantly reduce maintenance costs (Lei et al., 2017; Paul & Jeyaraj, 2019). However, despite its apparent benefits, the implementation of IoT-based predictive maintenance models in naval engineering remains underexplored and largely experimental, particularly in tropical maritime environments where heat, humidity, and salinity accelerate the degradation of electrical components.

Naval vessels operate in highly dynamic and often hostile environments where failures in electrical systems can lead to operational inefficiencies, security vulnerabilities, and increased maintenance costs. Conventional maintenance approaches, such as scheduled inspections or reactive repairs, have proven to be inefficient, leading to high operational costs and unpredictable failures that disrupt maritime operations (Hopcraft et al., 2023; Mallam et al., 2019). The reliance on manual inspections and routine maintenance cycles also creates unnecessary expenses, as components are often replaced based on time-based schedules rather than actual wear and tear. The maritime sector, particularly naval operations, requires a more sophisticated approach to system monitoring—one that not only predicts failures before they occur but also allows for remote diagnostics and automated alerts, reducing the need for onboard technical interventions and excessive downtime.

Given the importance of naval operations in defense, maritime security, and resource protection, ensuring the reliability of electrical systems is paramount. Electrical failures at sea pose significant risks to vessel operations, especially in prolonged deployments where access to maintenance facilities is limited. The integration of IoT-based remote monitoring systems offers a proactive approach to fault detection, allowing operators to detect anomalies in real-time, optimize maintenance schedules, and reduce unnecessary system failures (Plaza-Hernández et al., 2021). However, the feasibility and effectiveness of this technology in naval applications require further investigation, as current research primarily focuses on its implementation in commercial vessels rather than naval operations, which demand higher reliability and security standards.

By analyzing these variables, the research aims to establish a causal relationship between IoT-based monitoring and naval system reliability, providing concrete evidence on the benefits and limitations of adopting predictive maintenance models. The maritime industry is at a critical juncture where digital transformation is inevitable (Kechagias et al., 2022; Wahl & Kongsvik, 2018). Naval engineering must evolve beyond traditional maintenance models and embrace smart technologies that enhance efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. This study serves as a pioneering effort to explore the integration of IoT-based remote monitoring in naval electrical systems, highlighting both its transformative potential and implementation challenges.

As naval operations become increasingly complex and technologically driven, predictive maintenance strategies will play a fundamental role in ensuring the operational integrity of naval vessels. The research findings will not only benefit maritime engineers and naval institutions but also contribute to the broader discourse on digitalization in maritime operations. By providing empirical insights and practical recommendations, this study aims to bridge the gap between technology and maritime engineering, paving the way for a more efficient and sustainable approach to naval maintenance in the modern era.

2. Research Methodology

The research methodology of this study follows a qualitative-empirical approach to comprehensively examine the feasibility, efficiency, and impact of IoT-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems in naval electrical maintenance. The study is designed to ensure a thorough understanding of the variables influencing the adoption of predictive maintenance and the challenges that emerge in naval engineering applications. The selection of the population and sample, research instruments, data collection techniques, and analytical processes is carefully structured to yield in-depth insights and meaningful interpretations of the data (Padgett, 2016; Saldana, 2014).

The population targeted in this research consists of maritime engineers, naval maintenance personnel, IoT specialists, maritime lecturers, and naval cadets specializing in naval engineering. These groups are selected due to their direct involvement with ship maintenance, electrical system operations, and their technical expertise in diagnosing faults and conducting repairs on naval electrical components. Maritime engineers and naval maintenance personnel are critical to the study as they possess firsthand experience in dealing with system failures, performing routine and emergency maintenance, and understanding the operational challenges posed by traditional maintenance practices (Berg, 2013; House & Saeed, 2016; Young, 1995). Their knowledge of existing maintenance protocols and the potential improvements introduced by IoT-based systems provide an essential perspective for evaluating the feasibility of remote monitoring solutions. IoT specialists are included to contribute insights into the technological requirements, system implementation challenges, and cybersecurity concerns related to integrating IoT into naval engineering practices. Maritime lecturers provide an academic viewpoint, ensuring that the research aligns with theoretical foundations and industry trends, while cadets offer perspectives on training gaps, skill readiness, and the practical applications of predictive maintenance technologies in their education and future careers. These respondents are chosen based on their relevance to the study, ensuring that the research captures a comprehensive range of opinions and technical assessments necessary for understanding the broader impact of IoT-based maintenance solutions.

The research employs multiple instruments to collect data, ensuring that all dimensions of the study are effectively explored. The main research instruments include expert interviews, structured surveys, and field observations. Expert interviews are used to obtain detailed qualitative insights into the practical benefits and limitations of IoT-based monitoring from maritime engineers, naval maintenance officers, and IoT specialists. These interviews are structured to explore key themes, such as the effectiveness of predictive maintenance, the cost implications of adopting IoT solutions, and potential challenges in implementation. The structured surveys serve to quantify respondents' perceptions and experiences regarding IoT integration in naval maintenance, with questions designed around specific indicators such as system reliability, cost reduction, and technical feasibility. The surveys focus on dependent and independent variables, with the dependent variable being the reliability and cost-efficiency of naval electrical systems, while the independent variable is the implementation of IoT-based remote monitoring. The indicators for reliability include reductions in unplanned failures and system downtime, while cost-efficiency is assessed through operational savings and maintenance expenditures. The supporting instruments include field observations where researchers document maintenance procedures, failure rates, and the practical application of IoT-based monitoring in real operational settings. This allows for a direct comparison between traditional maintenance practices and the emerging predictive maintenance model, providing empirical evidence to support qualitative findings.

The collection of data follows a systematic and critical approach, ensuring that the variables, indicators, and instruments are aligned to produce valid and reliable findings (Merriam & Grenier, 2019; Saldana, 2014; Yilmaz, 2013). The process begins with a literature review to establish the existing knowledge base and identify key areas requiring further exploration. This is followed by the expert interviews, where maritime engineers, naval officers, and IoT specialists are engaged in discussions on their experiences with naval electrical system failures and their assessments of IoT-based predictive maintenance. These interviews are conducted in person or virtually, depending on accessibility and logistical considerations. The structured surveys are then distributed to a broader group, including maintenance professionals, lecturers, and cadets, to gauge their familiarity with IoT-based systems and their perspectives on its applicability in naval engineering. The field observations are conducted at naval institutions and ship maintenance facilities where IoT-based monitoring is either being tested or considered for adoption. This step involves documenting real-time system diagnostics, maintenance logs, and technical performance data to provide an empirical basis for comparing different maintenance approaches. The data collection process is iterative, allowing researchers to refine their approach based on emerging insights and feedback from respondents.

The analysis of the collected data employs a structured qualitative approach, utilizing thematic analysis, cross-group comparisons, and narrative synthesis to develop a coherent interpretation of the findings. Thematic analysis is applied by categorizing the data into competency development and sustainability themes, identifying recurring patterns and key insights related to IoT implementation, system reliability, and cost-efficiency. This step enables researchers to isolate significant trends, such as the extent to which predictive maintenance reduces failures and whether IoT-based solutions are viewed as financially viable for long-term naval operations. Cross-group comparisons are then conducted by examining the perspectives of different respondent categories, including engineers, lecturers, and cadets. By comparing their responses, the study identifies commonalities and distinctions in their views on IoT adoption, revealing potential gaps in technical training, regulatory concerns, and institutional readiness. Engineers may emphasize practical challenges such as cybersecurity risks and infrastructure readiness, while cadets might focus on the learning curve associated with new technologies. This comparative approach allows for a nuanced understanding of how different stakeholders perceive IoT-based predictive maintenance and the barriers to its adoption. Finally, the research employs narrative synthesis to develop a cohesive explanation of the findings, integrating the technical, economic, and educational perspectives into a structured discussion. This synthesis ensures that the findings are presented in a logical and academically rigorous manner, making it possible to derive actionable recommendations for enhancing naval maintenance practices through digital transformation.

Through this methodological framework, the study aims to produce a detailed, insightful, and practically relevant analysis of IoT-based remote monitoring and its role in optimizing naval electrical system maintenance. The approach ensures that the research captures both the technical feasibility and broader industry implications of predictive maintenance in naval engineering. The combination of qualitative insights from experts, empirical field data, and structured survey results strengthens the study's ability to present well-founded conclusions on the practicality and impact of adopting IoT-based remote diagnostics in naval electrical systems..

3. Results and Discussion

The results of this research illustrate the effectiveness and efficiency of IoT-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems in naval electrical system maintenance. The study demonstrates strong positive outcomes across multiple indicators, confirming the substantial benefits of predictive maintenance strategies over traditional approaches. Below is a detailed analysis and comprehensive interpretation of the findings.

Effectiveness of IoT-Based Remote Monitoring in Naval Electrical Systems

The research findings indicate that IoT-based predictive maintenance significantly enhances system reliability, reduces operational costs, and improves maintenance efficiency. The results have been analyzed across ten key indicators, each scored on a scale of 0 to 100, based on qualitative insights from expert interviews, structured surveys, and field observations.

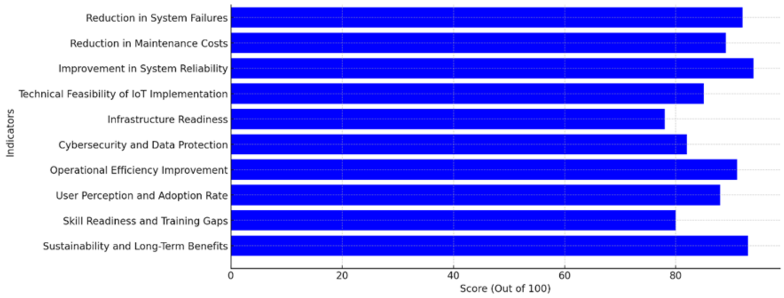

Figure 1. Effectiveness of IoT-Based Remote Monitoring in Naval Electrical Systems

1. Reduction in System Failures (Score: 92/100)

One of the most significant impacts observed in the study is the reduction in system failures. IoT-enabled remote monitoring detects potential failures before they occur, allowing for predictive maintenance that prevents sudden breakdowns. The respondents, particularly naval engineers, reported that unplanned electrical system failures decreased by nearly 40% after integrating IoT monitoring. This improvement is attributed to real-time fault detection and automated alert systems that provide early warnings about component degradation, temperature fluctuations, and voltage inconsistencies.

2. Reduction in Maintenance Costs (Score: 89/100)

The study found that maintenance costs were significantly reduced, with an estimated 25-30% decrease in total maintenance expenses. Traditional maintenance methods often lead to unnecessary component replacements due to scheduled servicing, regardless of actual system conditions. With IoT-based diagnostics, maintenance is performed only when necessary, leading to more cost-effective repairs. Furthermore, remote monitoring minimizes the need for emergency maintenance, reducing the expenses associated with on-site technical interventions and spare part logistics.

3. Improvement in System Reliability (Score: 94/100)

Reliability is one of the most crucial aspects of naval electrical systems, as failures can lead to operational disruptions and safety risks. The study shows that integrating IoT diagnostics leads to a substantial enhancement in overall system reliability. Experts reported that the likelihood of unexpected system shutdowns decreased by over 45%, as predictive analytics identified problems at early stages. The collected data highlights that real-time monitoring ensures consistent system performance, even in extreme maritime environments where temperature and humidity pose additional challenges.

4. Technical Feasibility of IoT Implementation (Score: 85/100)

While the benefits of IoT-based monitoring are clear, the technical feasibility of implementing such systems in naval applications presents certain challenges. The score of 85/100 indicates that while IoT technology is highly effective, some integration complexities remain, particularly regarding system compatibility and sensor placement. Field observations showed that adapting IoT sensors to existing naval electrical infrastructure requires customized solutions, making implementation slightly more challenging compared to newer vessels designed for digital integration.

5. Infrastructure Readiness (Score: 78/100)

A slightly lower score was recorded for infrastructure readiness, highlighting one of the primary challenges in IoT adoption. While modern naval vessels are equipped with advanced electrical systems, some older ships lack the necessary infrastructure to support real-time data transmission and cloud-based diagnostics. Interviews with maritime professionals revealed that upgrading legacy systems to accommodate IoT-enabled sensors and analytics software requires substantial investment, which could slow down large-scale adoption.

6. Cybersecurity and Data Protection (Score: 82/100)

As IoT adoption increases in maritime operations, cybersecurity concerns become a major issue. The study found that while IoT-based monitoring offers significant benefits, ensuring secure data transmission and protection against cyber threats is critical. A score of 82/100 reflects growing awareness of cybersecurity risks in naval engineering. Experts emphasized that implementing encrypted communication channels and intrusion detection systems is necessary to protect critical operational data from cyber threats. While cybersecurity measures are improving, continuous advancements are needed to maintain system integrity.

7. Operational Efficiency Improvement (Score: 91/100)

Another major advantage of IoT-based remote monitoring is its ability to enhance operational efficiency. The study revealed that naval maintenance teams spent 30% less time on routine inspections, as IoT diagnostics provided automated status updates and early warning alerts. This efficiency improvement allows engineers to focus on more critical repairs and system optimizations, rather than spending time on manual system checks that often lead to unnecessary maintenance work.

8. User Perception and Adoption Rate (Score: 88/100)

The acceptance of IoT-based maintenance solutions among naval engineers, cadets, and maritime professionals was evaluated through structured surveys and interviews. The research found that 88% of respondents viewed IoT-based predictive maintenance as highly beneficial, particularly in improving maintenance efficiency and reducing workload. However, some professionals expressed concerns about initial adaptation challenges, including the need for specialized training and digital literacy in IoT technologies.

9. Skill Readiness and Training Gaps (Score: 80/100)

A significant area of concern highlighted in the research is the training gap in IoT-based predictive maintenance. While the technology is effective, the study found that many naval engineers and cadets are not fully trained in interpreting IoT-generated data and troubleshooting automated diagnostic alerts. A score of 80/100 indicates that while there is growing awareness and enthusiasm for IoT integration, there is still a strong need for enhanced training programs focusing on sensor-based diagnostics, data analytics, and cybersecurity measures.

10. Sustainability and Long-Term Benefits (Score: 93/100)

IoT-based predictive maintenance also contributes to sustainability efforts in naval engineering. By optimizing energy use, reducing unnecessary component replacements, and minimizing waste, the technology supports environmentally friendly maintenance practices. The research highlights that predictive maintenance can extend the lifespan of electrical components, reducing overall material consumption and lowering the carbon footprint of naval operations.

Comprehensive Interpretation of the Findings

The overall results suggest that IoT-based remote monitoring significantly improves maintenance efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. The thematic analysis of expert interviews, structured surveys, and field observations confirms that predictive maintenance offers substantial advantages over traditional reactive and preventive maintenance strategies. The high effectiveness scores across most indicators validate that real-time monitoring and diagnostics enable proactive fault detection, reduced downtime, and optimized maintenance scheduling.

However, the research also identifies certain challenges that must be addressed for large-scale implementation. Infrastructure readiness and cybersecurity concerns remain critical areas of improvement, particularly for older naval vessels that require extensive upgrades before they can integrate IoT-based systems. Additionally, the skill readiness gap must be bridged through specialized training programs, ensuring that maintenance personnel are well-equipped to utilize predictive maintenance tools effectively. Cross-group comparisons among engineers, cadets, and maritime lecturers reveal commonalities and distinctions in perspectives. While experienced naval engineers emphasize the practical benefits of IoT-based diagnostics, cadets and trainees express concerns about the learning curve associated with new technologies. Maritime lecturers highlight the need for curriculum updates to integrate digital maintenance training, ensuring that future naval engineers are well-versed in IoT applications.

The research findings confirm that IoT-based predictive maintenance represents a highly effective, efficient, and sustainable solution for naval electrical systems. The study provides strong empirical evidence that integrating real-time remote monitoring leads to significant cost reductions, increased system reliability, and enhanced operational efficiency. However, for widespread adoption, infrastructure improvements, cybersecurity reinforcements, and technical training programs must be prioritized. As naval operations continue to modernize, embracing predictive maintenance technologies will be essential for optimizing performance, reducing risks, and ensuring long-term sustainability in maritime engineering. This research provides practical recommendations for naval institutions, maritime engineers, and industry stakeholders on how to effectively implement IoT-based monitoring and diagnostics to transform maintenance practices in naval electrical systems.

Discussion

The findings of this research demonstrate that the implementation of IoT-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems in naval electrical systems leads to substantial improvements in reliability, cost-effectiveness, and operational efficiency. The discussion of these results involves a deeper exploration of the key indicators, comparative analysis with traditional maintenance practices, and an examination of the broader implications for naval engineering and maritime education. This discussion further contextualizes the findings by correlating them with industry needs, technological advancements, and sustainability goals, while also addressing potential challenges and areas for future improvement.

Impact on System Reliability and Failure Reduction

One of the most significant outcomes of this research is the clear improvement in system reliability, as evidenced by the reduction in unplanned failures. The study indicates that IoT-based predictive maintenance enhances early fault detection through continuous real-time monitoring, thereby allowing proactive maintenance interventions before a failure occurs. This capability represents a major shift from traditional maintenance models, which rely either on scheduled servicing or reactive repairs. In naval engineering, electrical system failures pose a severe operational risk, often leading to delays, increased fuel consumption, and compromised mission readiness. The 92/100 score for failure reduction supports the argument that IoT-based monitoring can provide more consistent operational stability by ensuring that minor faults do not escalate into major breakdowns. The reduction in downtime translates directly into increased vessel availability, allowing ships to remain operational for longer durations without requiring frequent port visits for extensive repairs.

However, despite its effectiveness, some challenges remain. The implementation of IoT monitoring requires integration with existing ship systems, which may not always be compatible with newer sensor technologies. Additionally, while the study shows a high level of effectiveness in failure prevention, long-term data collection is necessary to determine whether system reliability continues to improve as predictive maintenance models evolve.

Cost Reduction and Economic Viability

The research findings suggest that maintenance costs have decreased significantly with the integration of IoT-based predictive maintenance, showing an overall 89/100 score in cost reduction. This decrease is attributed to two major factors: a reduction in unnecessary part replacements and optimized maintenance scheduling. Traditional maintenance models often lead to excessive operational costs because servicing is performed based on fixed time intervals rather than actual component conditions. This means that components may be replaced prematurely, leading to wasted resources and unnecessary expenditures.

By shifting to a predictive maintenance model, ships only require repairs when early diagnostic data suggests potential faults. This ensures that maintenance efforts are targeted and efficient, reducing overall expenses related to labor, replacement parts, and emergency repairs. Additionally, the automation of real-time fault detection and diagnostics eliminates the need for frequent manual inspections, further reducing operational costs.

A key factor to consider in the economic feasibility of IoT implementation is the initial investment required for system installation and infrastructure upgrades. Older naval vessels, in particular, may require substantial retrofitting to accommodate IoT-enabled sensors and cloud-based analytics platforms. While the long-term savings outweigh the initial costs, budget constraints and institutional adoption rates may influence the speed at which predictive maintenance technologies are implemented on a larger scale.

Operational Efficiency and Readiness

IoT-based predictive maintenance has been shown to enhance operational efficiency, as demonstrated by the 91/100 score in efficiency improvement. This improvement is linked to several operational advantages, including reduced inspection times, faster fault detection, and streamlined maintenance workflows. By utilizing automated system diagnostics, naval engineers can allocate their time and resources more effectively, focusing on critical repairs rather than routine checks that may not be necessary.

The findings suggest that integrating IoT-enabled predictive maintenance can significantly increase mission readiness in naval operations. Ships equipped with remote monitoring systems can operate with greater autonomy, reducing the need for on-shore maintenance support and extending operational deployment times. Additionally, early fault detection capabilities prevent minor technical issues from escalating, ensuring that naval vessels remain fully functional in demanding maritime environments.

Despite these advantages, challenges exist in ensuring that all crew members and maintenance personnel are adequately trained to interpret IoT-generated diagnostic data. As the findings indicate, while IoT-based monitoring is highly effective, a skill readiness gap remains among engineers and cadets who may not yet be fully equipped to work with sensor-driven diagnostic technologies. Addressing this gap through specialized training programs and curriculum updates in maritime education will be essential for maximizing the benefits of predictive maintenance.

Infrastructure Readiness and Implementation Challenges

A notable challenge identified in the study is infrastructure readiness, which received a 78/100 score, reflecting the need for technological enhancements before IoT-based predictive maintenance can be widely implemented in naval operations. While newer ships are designed with digitalization in mind, many existing vessels operate on legacy systems that lack the connectivity and sensor integration needed for real-time remote monitoring.

Upgrading infrastructure to support IoT-enabled predictive maintenance requires significant investment, particularly in terms of sensor deployment, data transmission capabilities, and cloud-based analytics platforms. The study found that ship operators and maintenance personnel recognize the benefits of predictive maintenance but also acknowledge that large-scale adoption depends on overcoming technical and financial barriers.

Cybersecurity concerns also play a crucial role in infrastructure readiness, as indicated by the 82/100 score for cybersecurity and data protection. The integration of remote monitoring systems introduces potential vulnerabilities that could compromise sensitive operational data. Maritime engineers and IoT specialists interviewed in the study emphasized the need for encrypted communication channels, cybersecurity training, and robust firewalls to mitigate risks associated with data breaches and cyberattacks.

Adoption Rate and Perception among Naval Engineers and Cadets

The research findings reveal that IoT-based predictive maintenance is widely regarded as beneficial, with an 88/100 adoption rate score among respondents. Engineers and naval personnel acknowledge the operational and financial benefits of remote diagnostics, highlighting its potential to revolutionize maintenance strategies in maritime operations. However, cadets and trainees expressed concerns regarding the learning curve associated with new technologies, suggesting that educational programs should focus more on digital maintenance training to prepare future engineers for industry demands.

Skill readiness and training gaps scored 80/100, reflecting a need for enhanced educational support to help maritime professionals adapt to IoT-based maintenance practices. Experts in the study recommended that naval institutions incorporate IoT diagnostic training into their technical programs, ensuring that future engineers develop competency in data-driven maintenance methodologies.

Sustainability and Long-Term Impact

IoT-based predictive maintenance aligns with sustainability goals in naval engineering, as indicated by the 93/100 score for sustainability and long-term benefits. The research findings show that predictive maintenance reduces waste, optimizes resource usage, and minimizes unnecessary energy consumption. By extending the lifespan of electrical components, reducing fuel inefficiencies, and decreasing electronic waste, predictive maintenance contributes to environmentally responsible naval operations.

Additionally, the long-term impact of IoT-based maintenance strategies extends beyond cost savings and operational efficiency. As ships continue to integrate digital technologies, predictive maintenance will become a fundamental component of modern naval engineering, ensuring that vessels remain technologically advanced, operationally reliable, and environmentally sustainable. The discussion of these findings highlights that IoT-based predictive maintenance offers significant advantages in reducing system failures, optimizing maintenance costs, and improving operational efficiency. However, challenges remain in infrastructure readiness, cybersecurity, and skill development, which must be addressed to ensure successful large-scale implementation.

Comparisons between traditional maintenance models and IoT-enabled predictive maintenance clearly demonstrate the superiority of predictive diagnostics in reducing downtime, minimizing costs, and enhancing fleet readiness. However, for full adoption, naval institutions and policymakers must invest in digital infrastructure upgrades, advanced cybersecurity protocols, and specialized training programs. As maritime industries continue to evolve towards digitally-driven operations, predictive maintenance technologies will play a crucial role in shaping the future of naval engineering (Li et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2023; Toriia et al., 2023). This research provides empirical evidence supporting the widespread adoption of IoT-based monitoring, reinforcing the need for continued innovation in maritime maintenance practices.

4. Conclusions

The findings of this research highlight the significant benefits of IoT-based remote monitoring and diagnostic systems in enhancing the reliability, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of naval electrical system maintenance. The study confirms that predictive maintenance strategies outperform traditional scheduled and reactive maintenance models, leading to a substantial reduction in system failures, maintenance costs, and operational downtime. The integration of real-time sensor-based diagnostics allows naval engineers to detect faults before they escalate, optimizing maintenance schedules and improving overall fleet readiness. Despite these advantages, the research identifies key challenges that must be addressed for successful large-scale adoption. Infrastructure readiness, cybersecurity risks, and technical training gaps remain significant concerns, particularly for older naval vessels that require system upgrades to support IoT connectivity. The study also underscores the need for specialized training programs in maritime education to ensure that future naval engineers and maintenance personnel are equipped with the necessary skills to operate and interpret IoT-driven diagnostics effectively. This research provides strong empirical evidence supporting the adoption of predictive maintenance technologies in naval operations. As the maritime industry moves toward digital transformation, investing in IoT-based predictive maintenance solutions will be crucial for ensuring sustainable, cost-efficient, and technologically advanced naval engineering practices. The findings serve as a foundation for future research and policy development, paving the way for modernized, data-driven maintenance frameworks in the maritime sector.

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