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Explainable AI-Based Anomaly Detection for Municipal Flood Pump Maintenance: Transfer Learning from Industrial Systems

[1] **Sabastine Obum Aniebonam,** [2] **Sadat Itohan Ihwughwavwe**
[1] Department of Environmental Science, Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and Forestry, Vietnam
[2] Independent Researcher, Nigeria

Corresponding Author: **Sabastine Obum Aniebonam**

Abstract
The increasing frequency of urban flooding events has underscored the critical need for intelligent, predictive maintenance systems in municipal flood pump infrastructures. This review explores the integration of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) within anomaly detection frameworks to enhance the transparency, reliability, and operational resilience of flood pump systems. By leveraging transfer learning from established industrial predictive maintenance models—such as those used in manufacturing and power generation—municipal systems can achieve faster model adaptation and reduced data requirements. The paper critically analyzes state-of-the-art methods including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and transformer-based architectures, emphasizing their interpretability through SHAP, LIME, and attention-based visualization techniques. It further discusses data-driven approaches for handling sensor noise, multivariate time series, and equipment degradation trends in hydraulic systems. The review identifies key challenges in model generalization, domain adaptation, and explainability fidelity, while proposing a framework for integrating real-time monitoring, XAI dashboards, and edge-AI deployment in flood pump stations. Ultimately, this study highlights how explainable, transferable AI systems can bridge the gap between industrial reliability models and municipal flood management, supporting sustainable urban resilience and proactive infrastructure maintenance.

Keywords: Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), Anomaly Detection, Transfer Learning, Predictive Maintenance, Municipal Flood Pumps, Urban Resilience

1. Introduction

1.1 Background on Municipal Flood Pump Systems and Urban Flooding Challenges

Municipal flood pump systems form the backbone of urban flood mitigation, preventing water accumulation that can paralyze transportation, damage property, and endanger lives. These systems, comprising submersible pumps, control gates, and drainage sensors, face escalating stress from rapid urbanization, climate-induced extreme rainfall, and inadequate maintenance protocols (Bankole *et al*., 2023). Traditional manual inspection regimes often fail to capture early-stage mechanical degradation or electrical faults within pumping stations, leading to reactive maintenance and system downtime.

Recent integration of smart infrastructure technologies—such as embedded IoT sensors and AI-enabled monitoring—has transformed urban flood control into a data-driven enterprise (Oyetunji *et al*., 2024). Predictive data from vibration sensors, flow meters, and weather analytics enables cities to anticipate overload events, optimize pump scheduling, and pre-empt system failures. For example, AI-driven control architectures now model hydraulic performance in real time, identifying blockages or power anomalies before catastrophic inundation occurs (Sidney, 2024).

Furthermore, adaptive manufacturing and modular pump design enhance infrastructure resilience, allowing rapid replacement and customization of pump components during emergencies (Bankole *et al*., 2023). Integrating supply-chain analytics ensures timely delivery of spare parts and energy-efficient retrofitting (Taiwo & Akinbode, 2024). Augmented-reality interfaces also support virtual inspections and training of technicians, reducing human-error rates during maintenance interventions (Umezurike *et al*., 2024).

Overall, the evolution from manual to intelligent municipal pumping underscores the necessity for resilient, digitally managed urban water infrastructure capable of sustaining critical operations amid unpredictable hydrological events.

1.2 The Role of Predictive Maintenance in Urban Infrastructure Resilience

Predictive maintenance is central to enhancing urban infrastructure resilience by transitioning asset management from reactive repairs to data-driven foresight. In municipal flood pump systems, this approach leverages continuous sensor data, anomaly detection algorithms, and AI-enabled forecasting to pre-empt mechanical or electrical failures before they occur (Oyetunji *et al*., 2024). Through machine-learning models trained on vibration, pressure, and temperature data, predictive frameworks quantify degradation rates and optimize maintenance intervals, ensuring system reliability during peak rainfall events.

In broader infrastructure systems, predictive maintenance supports operational efficiency by minimizing unplanned downtime and extending equipment lifespans (Soneye *et al*., 2024). By integrating multi-layered data aggregation and pattern recognition, city engineers can distinguish between normal operational noise and genuine fault precursors, allowing precise intervention scheduling. These techniques parallel advancements in smart building systems, where similar predictive frameworks manage HVAC, energy, and water systems for sustainability (Oyetunji *et al*., 2024).

A/B testing methodologies and causal inference techniques are increasingly adopted to validate the efficacy of maintenance strategies and detect cross-system dependencies (Taiwo *et al*., 2024). For instance, simulated maintenance scenarios can reveal whether pump performance anomalies stem from hydraulic blockages or from upstream sensor calibration errors. Integrating social-impact data—such as the effect of pump downtime on low-income neighborhoods—further links predictive maintenance to equitable urban resilience (Oyetunji *et al*., 2024).

By embedding predictive analytics within municipal asset management, cities transition toward adaptive maintenance ecosystems that align with broader smart-city sustainability objectives.

1.3 Motivation for Integrating Explainable AI in Maintenance Analytics

The integration of Explainable AI (XAI) into maintenance analytics addresses a critical challenge in operational AI: interpretability. As municipal flood pump systems adopt complex deep-learning models for anomaly detection and failure prediction, stakeholders require transparency in model reasoning to ensure trust, regulatory compliance, and actionable insight (Evans-Uzosike *et al*., 2024).

Industrial and infrastructural domains often rely on opaque neural networks that, while accurate, hinder diagnostic accountability. XAI bridges this gap by elucidating feature importance, decision gradients, and data contributions in predictive maintenance workflows. For example, gradient-based attribution can clarify whether pump vibration or motor current deviation primarily triggered an anomaly alert, guiding targeted field responses (Ayanbode *et al*., 2023).

In SCADA-controlled environments, integrating SHAP or LIME-based interpreters enhances operational security and maintenance precision by making algorithmic outputs auditable (Gbabo *et al*., 2023). Moreover, explainability fosters interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, data scientists, and municipal planners by translating algorithmic reasoning into comprehensible metrics—mirroring interpretability successes in other human-critical domains such as healthcare diagnostics (Komi *et al*., 2023).

XAI thus transforms predictive maintenance from a “black-box” operation into a transparent decision-support system capable of dynamic adaptation and governance compliance, reducing the risk of false positives and operational misjudgments (Oyetunji *et al*., 2024).

1.4 Objectives, Scope, and Research Questions of the Review

This review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) and transfer learning can be leveraged to improve anomaly detection and maintenance reliability in municipal flood-pump systems. The primary objective is to bridge the gap between advanced industrial AI models and their municipal applications by identifying transferable techniques, performance metrics, and interpretability frameworks that can strengthen decision-making and system transparency.

The specific objectives are fourfold. First, to examine the evolution of AI-based predictive maintenance and anomaly detection methods in industrial environments such as manufacturing, utilities, and energy systems. Second, to analyze how transfer learning enables the adaptation of these models to the context of municipal water-management infrastructure. Third, to assess the contribution of explainable AI frameworks—such as LIME, SHAP, and Grad-CAM—in improving trust and accountability in maintenance analytics. Finally, to identify the technological, organizational, and policy barriers limiting the large-scale deployment of XAI-enabled models for public infrastructure resilience.

The scope of the review spans contemporary research published between 2020 and 2024, focusing on deep-learning, ensemble, and hybrid methods for predictive maintenance, as well as interpretability strategies designed for engineering diagnostics. The guiding research questions are:

1. How can transfer learning methodologies be utilized to repurpose industrial anomaly-detection models for municipal flood-pump operations?
2. Which explainability techniques most effectively enhance model transparency and operator confidence in AI-driven maintenance systems?
3. What institutional and technical challenges impede the adoption of XAI-based predictive maintenance in municipal infrastructure?

Together, these objectives and questions provide a foundation for exploring how transparent AI mechanisms can transform municipal resilience strategies in the face of intensifying urban flooding.

1.5 Organization of the Paper

The paper is structured to ensure logical flow from conceptual foundations to practical applications. Section 1 introduces the problem context, outlining the growing challenges of municipal flood management, the relevance of predictive maintenance, and the motivation for integrating explainable AI into operational analytics. Section 2 provides a detailed review of the current state of AI and machine-learning models for industrial anomaly detection, the evolution of transfer-learning techniques, and the application of explainable AI tools such as SHAP, LIME, and Grad-CAM in maintenance systems.

Section 3 focuses on the adaptation of industrial predictive frameworks to municipal infrastructure, highlighting opportunities for cross-domain model transfer, sensor data harmonization, and context-aware retraining. Section 4 presents a comparative synthesis of existing methodologies and identifies performance indicators for evaluating explainable maintenance models. Section 5 discusses research gaps, policy implications, and emerging frontiers in urban flood-pump monitoring, including data governance and AI ethics. Finally, Section 6 concludes by summarizing findings, proposing future research directions, and emphasizing how transparent AI approaches can reinforce sustainable and resilient water-infrastructure management.

This structure is intentionally designed to guide readers from foundational theory through methodological integration to applied insights, maintaining a coherent narrative that interlinks predictive maintenance, interpretability, and cross-domain AI transfer for municipal flood-pump optimization.

2. Literature Review on AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance

2.1 Overview of AI and Machine Learning in Industrial Anomaly Detection

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have revolutionized industrial anomaly detection by enabling predictive analytics that identify early deviations in system performance before catastrophic failures occur. In modern energy and manufacturing infrastructures, real-time data from supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems are increasingly leveraged by ML algorithms to recognize non-linear dependencies within large multivariate datasets (Gbabo *et al*., 2021). Deep learning frameworks such as convolutional and recurrent neural networks outperform conventional statistical methods due to their capacity for high-dimensional feature extraction and temporal pattern recognition (Eyinade *et al*., 2024).

AI-driven predictive maintenance also facilitates continuous condition monitoring through streaming analytics, allowing operators to act on model-generated alerts derived from sensor fusion outputs (Uddoh *et al*., 2021). Industrial deployments have shifted from rule-based fault thresholds toward adaptive neural architectures capable of incremental learning under dynamic load conditions. The integration of explainable data pipelines ensures transparency in anomaly justification, fostering compliance with industrial safety and cybersecurity regulations (Essien *et al*., 2024). Moreover, cross-domain analytics from financial and manufacturing environments demonstrate the scalability of ML-based anomaly detection in optimizing operational efficiency and reducing downtime through automated diagnostics (Ezeh *et al*., 2024). Collectively, these developments signify a paradigm shift from reactive maintenance to intelligent, self-healing systems capable of continuous situational awareness and decision support across industrial networks.

2.2 Evolution of Transfer Learning for Cross-Domain Predictive Models

Transfer learning has emerged as a cornerstone for efficient predictive modeling, particularly when data scarcity constrains the development of robust domain-specific AI solutions. Its evolution in industrial analytics has facilitated knowledge transfer from high-fidelity industrial systems to new operational contexts such as municipal infrastructure and critical network environments. Early approaches focused on feature-based re-use of pretrained neural layers, whereas contemporary models employ domain adaptation techniques and meta-learning to align representations across heterogeneous datasets (Uddoh *et al*., 2023).

Applications in digital twin architectures demonstrate the effectiveness of transfer learning in adapting predictive maintenance insights from financial and manufacturing domains to localized system constraints (Ihimoyan *et al*., 2024). Generative models and cross-modal translation frameworks have expanded this capability by enabling synthetic data augmentation, thereby addressing class imbalance and anomaly rarity issues (Idoko *et al*., 2024). In energy and blockchain-secured environments, transfer learning enhances cybersecurity analytics by re-training industrial-scale models on smaller, municipal-level sensor streams while retaining generalization (Essien *et al*., 2024) as seen in Table 1. Collectively, these advancements highlight transfer learning's pivotal role in accelerating AI deployment where data labeling is expensive, ensuring adaptive intelligence that generalizes across sectors without sacrificing interpretability or reliability.

Table 1: Summary of the Evolution and Applications of Transfer Learning for Cross-Domain Predictive Models

Aspect	Description	Key Developments	Practical Implications
Foundational Concept	Transfer learning enables knowledge reuse from data-rich industrial domains to new or data-scarce environments.	Early models focused on reusing pretrained neural network layers and fine-tuning them for new tasks.	Reduces training costs and computational demands while accelerating model deployment.
Advancements in Techniques	Contemporary methods employ domain adaptation and meta-learning to improve representational alignment across diverse datasets.	Techniques such as adversarial adaptation and feature normalization enhance cross-domain consistency.	Improves model robustness in heterogeneous environments like manufacturing and municipal infrastructure.
Integration with Digital Twins and Generative Models	Digital twin architectures and synthetic data generation expand transfer learning applications.	Cross-modal translation and generative augmentation address class imbalance and data sparsity issues.	Enables real-time adaptability and supports predictive maintenance in localized operational contexts.
Cross-Domain Impact	Transfer learning bridges industrial and municipal analytics by retraining existing models on new sensor streams.	Applied in sectors such as energy, transportation, and cybersecurity for rapid AI adaptation.	Enhances reliability, interpretability, and generalization of predictive models in resource-limited settings.

2.3 Application of XAI Methods (LIME, SHAP, Grad-CAM, etc.) in Maintenance Systems

Explainable AI (XAI) frameworks have become essential in industrial and infrastructural maintenance systems where interpretability underpins operational trust. Early deployments employed feature-importance models such as LIME and SHAP to quantify each sensor's contribution to predicted anomalies, thus demystifying black-box deep learning outputs (Ajayi *et al*., 2021). In high-stakes environments like manufacturing and utilities, XAI supports root-cause diagnostics by generating heat maps and saliency visualizations that align machine insights with engineer intuition (Uddoh *et al*., 2021).

Grad-CAM and attention-based visualization techniques further enhance human understanding by spatially localizing failure points in image-based inspection systems, bridging the gap between model precision and operator comprehension (Evans-Uzosike *et al*., 2024). When integrated into digital transformation roadmaps, XAI fosters governance and regulatory alignment through explainable dashboards that document every inference pathway (Bukhari *et al*., 2022). The operationalization of analytics in business intelligence systems mirrors this trend, with explainable reinforcement models ensuring traceable decision flows and adaptive model governance (Ayodeji *et al*., 2022). Collectively, these approaches elevate maintenance systems from opaque automation toward collaborative AI ecosystems where engineers can validate, audit, and continuously refine anomaly detection models based on transparent reasoning layers, thereby reinforcing safety and compliance across industrial assets.

2.4 Gaps in Applying Industrial AI Techniques to Municipal Infrastructure

Despite remarkable progress in industrial AI, significant translational gaps persist when adapting these technologies to municipal infrastructures such as flood-pump networks and waste-management systems. Industrial systems typically operate within standardized, sensor-dense environments, while municipal assets face heterogeneous data sources, inconsistent maintenance schedules, and fragmented governance structures (Essien *et al*., 2021). These contextual discrepancies hinder direct model transfer and necessitate robust domain adaptation protocols to preserve predictive reliability.

Urban operations further grapple with limited digital instrumentation and incomplete datasets, impeding the deployment of anomaly detection frameworks that rely on dense telemetry. For instance, predictive waste-management models illustrate the potential of AI for sustainability but remain challenged by missing real-time feedback loops and inadequate interoperability among municipal data platforms (Faiz *et al*., 2024; Giwah *et al*., 2021). Additionally, blockchain-IoT integrations proposed for industrial supply chains require scaled-down, cost-efficient variants to suit municipal budgets and network bandwidth constraints (Ezeh *et al*., 2024). Human-capital limitations also emerge as a barrier; most municipalities lack the specialized data engineers required to maintain continuous model retraining cycles (Ilufoye *et al*., 2024). Bridging these gaps demands hybrid governance models, interoperable data architectures, and policy-aligned funding frameworks that contextualize industrial AI standards within local public-service realities, ensuring sustainable deployment across municipal infrastructure ecosystems.

3. Methodological Framework for Explainable Anomaly Detection

3.1 Data Sources and Feature Extraction from Municipal Flood Pump Sensors

Modern municipal flood management systems rely on multi-modal sensor data acquisition frameworks integrating hydraulic pressure sensors, flow meters, vibration transducers, and turbidity detectors to monitor pump performance under variable stormwater loads (Gbabo *et al*., 2024). These datasets capture multivariate time series—comprising pump head, discharge, temperature, and motor current—that serve as key features for anomaly detection models (Iziduh *et al*., 2024). Effective feature extraction leverages statistical descriptors (mean, variance, skewness), frequency-domain transforms (FFT, wavelet decomposition), and autoencoder-based embeddings to reduce dimensionality and isolate patterns indicative of cavitation or mechanical degradation (Evans-Uzosike *et al*., 2024).

The increasing use of SCADA-integrated IoT architectures allows data fusion from geographically distributed pumping stations, enabling spatio-temporal correlation analysis of rainfall intensity and floodwater levels (Johnson *et al*., 2024). Integration with GIS models facilitates geo-referenced visualization of anomalies, enhancing decision-making for flood response coordination (Gbabo *et al*., 2024). Additionally, anomaly labeling benefits from expert-assisted annotation using historical maintenance logs to improve supervised model accuracy.

Feature engineering pipelines employ Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) for dimensional relevance ranking, ensuring that only statistically significant variables—such as impeller speed fluctuations or sump water level—feed into predictive architectures (Komi *et al*., 2024). These processes collectively establish a robust data foundation for deploying explainable AI-driven predictive maintenance frameworks across urban flood pump networks.

3.2 Model Architectures for Anomaly Detection: CNNs, RNNs, and Transformers

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have become foundational in capturing localized spatial features within sensor grids of flood pump systems, effectively identifying patterns such as impeller misalignment or discharge flow irregularities (Bukhari *et al*., 2021). Their capability for multichannel data ingestion supports high-dimensional SCADA datasets that encode temperature, current, and vibration signals (Gbabo *et al*., 2021). Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks extend this capability to temporal dependencies, modeling cyclical pump operations influenced by rainfall events and diurnal energy demand variations (Uddoh *et al*., 2021).

Transformer architectures, with attention-based self-contextualization, surpass traditional RNNs by capturing global temporal dependencies in long time series data, enabling superior forecasting of hydraulic failures under volatile storm conditions (Cadet *et al*., 2021). Multi-head attention mechanisms provide a framework for quantifying inter-variable influence—such as the relationship between inlet pressure fluctuations and motor torque degradation.

Hybrid CNN–LSTM and Transformer-based encoders are increasingly deployed in real-time predictive maintenance dashboards, where edge computing nodes perform localized inference to minimize latency (Umoren *et al*., 2021). These architectures underpin adaptive maintenance scheduling, allowing early identification of anomalies without manual inspection. The synergy between spatial convolution, recurrent dynamics, and transformer attention ensures comprehensive anomaly detection coverage across sensor hierarchies and environmental contexts.

3.3 Incorporating Explainability: SHAP Values, Attention Weights, and Saliency Mapping

The integration of explainable AI (XAI) methods into anomaly detection frameworks for municipal flood pumps enhances interpretability and stakeholder confidence in maintenance decisions (Bukhari *et al*., 2022). Techniques such as SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) quantify feature contribution across multivariate signals, enabling maintenance teams to identify critical parameters—like pump current surges or head pressure variations—that contribute most to detected anomalies (Ayodeji *et al*., 2022). Attention-weight visualizations derived from Transformer encoders offer temporal interpretability by highlighting periods where anomalies manifest most strongly, aligning with observed mechanical stress cycles (Afrihyia *et al*., 2022). Saliency mapping applied to CNN-based systems visualizes pixel-level contributions in vibration spectrograms, aiding experts in tracing root causes of cavitation or impeller imbalance (Akindemowo *et al*., 2022). Governance mechanisms further ensure that explainability aligns with ethical and compliance standards, reinforcing transparency in AI-driven municipal infrastructure operations (Evans-Uzosike *et al*., 2022). Such interpretability fosters cross-disciplinary trust between engineers, city planners, and data scientists. By embedding XAI into predictive models, operational insights transition from “black box” analytics to actionable visual explanations that facilitate data-driven maintenance interventions and reduce unplanned downtimes across flood control networks.

3.4 Transfer Learning Workflow: Adapting Industrial-Trained Models to Municipal Domains

The implementation of transfer learning in predictive maintenance for municipal flood pump systems leverages pre-trained models from industrial settings such as manufacturing, power, and SCADA-based energy facilities, adapting them for urban water infrastructure operations (Gbabo, Okenwa, & Chima, 2023a). This process begins with *feature alignment*, where representations learned from vibration and pressure data in turbines or compressors are fine-tuned to hydraulic and flow-rate signals in pump systems. Through this adaptation, model retraining requires fewer data samples, enhancing computational efficiency and responsiveness to context-specific anomalies (Iziduh, Olasoji, & Adeyelu, 2023).

In this workflow, domain adaptation serves as the core mechanism for bridging industrial and municipal datasets. Using unsupervised domain mapping and layer freezing techniques, neural network layers responsible for low-level feature extraction remain fixed, while upper layers undergo retraining with flood pump operational data (Komi, Chianumba, Forkuo, Osamika, & Mustapha, 2023). Such an approach allows previously industrially-trained CNNs and Transformers to detect hydraulic cavitation, impeller wear, and motor imbalance with high precision despite limited local datasets.

Moreover, knowledge distillation enhances model portability by compressing high-capacity networks into lightweight edge-deployable architectures suitable for real-time SCADA integration (Gbabo, Okenwa, & Chima, 2023b). Complementary frameworks from green infrastructure and sustainable construction—where transfer learning supports adaptive control of sensor-enabled systems—also inform design robustness for flood pump control (Okiye, Ohakawa, & Nwokediegwu, 2023).

Overall, the transfer learning pipeline ensures efficient cross-domain knowledge reuse while maintaining explainability through shared attention weights and interpretability mappings. By refining anomaly detection models trained in data-rich industrial environments for resource-constrained municipal infrastructures, cities can achieve resilient, cost-effective, and explainable AI-driven flood pump maintenance systems that proactively mitigate urban flooding risks and ensure long-term operational reliability.

4. Comparative Analysis of Transfer Learning Applications

4.1 Case Studies from Industrial Predictive Maintenance Systems

Industrial predictive maintenance systems have become the benchmark for data-driven infrastructure reliability, providing foundational insights for municipal flood-pump optimization. In manufacturing and energy networks, the integration of explainable AI has enhanced fault prediction, allowing maintenance teams to interpret decision pathways rather than relying on opaque outputs. For instance, Uddoh *et al*. (2021) demonstrated how streaming analytics in industrial manufacturing allowed early detection of performance deviations, yielding measurable downtime reductions. Similarly, Abass *et al*. (2020) illustrated that sentiment-driven anomaly frameworks could translate unstructured feedback into actionable operational signals, an approach that parallels sensor anomaly diagnostics in pump systems.

Annan (2021) underscored the role of mineralogical data interpretation in precision monitoring—analogous to multi-sensor vibration analyses used in hydraulic infrastructure. Balogun *et al*. (2021) and Umoren *et al*. (2021) showed how integrated communication and experiential data models fostered real-time responsiveness and human-machine synergy in production environments. Translating these lessons to municipal flood control, the transfer of supervised learning pipelines—originally developed for predictive maintenance of rotating machinery—can significantly improve pump uptime forecasting. Such industrial case studies validate that hybrid AI-IoT ecosystems combining interpretability modules and adaptive analytics promote transparent decision-making, where explainability tools (e.g., SHAP or LIME visualizations) link observed anomalies to specific component stressors. Consequently, the municipal adaptation of these proven industrial frameworks can bridge maintenance efficiency gaps by transforming raw telemetry into human-interpretable insights (Annan, 2021; Uddoh *et al*., 2021; Abass *et al*., 2020; Balogun *et al*., 2021; Umoren *et al*., 2021).

4.2 Domain Adaptation Challenges: Covariate Shift, Sensor Heterogeneity, and Data Imbalance

Applying transfer learning from industrial environments to municipal flood pumps introduces complex domain adaptation challenges. Covariate shift occurs when sensor feature distributions differ between domains—industrial turbines produce high-frequency spectral data, whereas municipal pumps yield intermittent hydraulic pressure signatures (Sanusi *et al*., 2020). Models pre-trained on industrial datasets thus risk performance degradation when deployed in urban hydrology contexts without recalibration. Umoren *et al*. (2021) emphasized that adaptive retraining with contextual energy-consumption profiles mitigates such drift by aligning model embeddings to localized behavior.

Sensor heterogeneity further compounds data inconsistency; unlike standardized industrial sensors, municipal systems combine legacy analog meters with modern IoT devices (Elebe & Imediegwu, 2021). This discrepancy affects synchronization, leading to noisy feature extraction pipelines that challenge anomaly-score interpretation. Seyi-Lande *et al*. (2021) noted that agile data frameworks using Scrum-like iteration cycles effectively handle asynchronous sensor feedback through incremental calibration. Uddoh *et al*. (2021) demonstrated that multi-modal digital twins can normalize cross-sensor discrepancies, stabilizing inference even under variable environmental loading.

Imbalanced event datasets—where normal operation outnumbers anomalies—also hinder model training. Sanusi *et al*. (2020) proposed synthetic minority oversampling combined with explainability constraints to maintain transparency. The incorporation of domain-specific transfer-learning layers that retain interpretability across heterogeneous sensors ensures trustworthy insights for decision-makers as seen in Table 2. Therefore, municipal adaptation demands structured data harmonization protocols, continuous model validation, and interpretability dashboards that communicate model uncertainty to engineers and policy stakeholders (Umoren *et al*., 2021; Uddoh *et al*., 2021; Sanusi *et al*., 2020; Seyi-Lande *et al*., 2021; Elebe & Imediegwu, 2021).

Table 2: Summary of Domain Adaptation Challenges in Applying Transfer Learning from Industrial Systems to Municipal Flood Pump Maintenance

Challenge	Description	Impact on Model Performance	Mitigation and Adaptive Strategies
Covariate Shift	Differences in data distributions between industrial and municipal environments, where industrial sensors produce continuous, high-frequency data while municipal pumps yield intermittent hydraulic signals.	Causes reduced accuracy and generalization errors when pre-trained industrial models are deployed in municipal contexts.	Adaptive retraining using localized data and contextual embedding alignment to recalibrate model parameters.
Sensor Heterogeneity	Municipal systems integrate both legacy analog meters and modern IoT devices, creating inconsistencies in data formats, sampling rates, and calibration accuracy.	Leads to synchronization errors, noisy feature extraction, and unreliable anomaly interpretations.	Implementation of agile data frameworks and multi-modal digital twins to normalize cross-sensor discrepancies.
Data Imbalance	Anomalies in municipal datasets occur less frequently than normal operational data, resulting in underrepresentation of critical failure patterns.	Model bias toward normal operations and reduced sensitivity to rare failure events.	Synthetic minority oversampling and domain-specific transfer-learning layers to preserve interpretability while balancing data classes.
Interpretability and Communication Gaps	Lack of transparent frameworks to convey AI-driven maintenance insights to engineers and decision-makers.	Limits trust and adoption of predictive maintenance systems within municipal governance structures.	Use of explainable dashboards and continuous validation protocols to communicate uncertainty and enhance decision confidence.

4.3 Performance Evaluation Metrics for Explainable Anomaly Detection Models

Evaluating the success of explainable anomaly detection systems requires dual assessment of predictive accuracy and interpretability fidelity. Dogho *et al*. (2022) introduced composite scoring metrics where model precision, recall, and SHAP-based interpretability alignment jointly determine system reliability. Taiwo *et al*. (2021) advocated using explainability-weighted F-scores, recognizing that high accuracy alone is insufficient if model reasoning cannot be understood by maintenance operators. In industrial AI systems, Uddoh *et al*. (2021) emphasized decision-latency and actionability as real-time metrics—gauging how quickly anomalies are detected and interpreted within control loop constraints.

Abass *et al*. (2021) correlated dashboard transparency indices with anomaly severity, proposing that human trust increases when predicted faults are accompanied by interpretable evidence paths. Umoren *et al*. (2021) further demonstrated that integrating attention-heatmap visualizations into predictive analytics improved maintenance prioritization by 22 percent. These evaluation paradigms establish a multi-criteria hierarchy: (1) prediction accuracy; (2) timeliness of response; (3) explainability consistency across inputs; and (4) computational efficiency.

For municipal flood-pump systems, applying such balanced metrics ensures that operators comprehend causal relations between vibration patterns and potential mechanical faults. By quantifying explainability through metrics such as SHAP feature importance correlation coefficients, engineers can verify that the AI logic aligns with physical hydraulic phenomena (Taiwo *et al*., 2021; Dogho *et al*., 2022; Uddoh *et al*., 2021; Abass *et al*., 2021; Umoren *et al*., 2021). Hence, explainable metrics promote transparent and auditable maintenance decisions within safety-critical municipal operations.

4.4 Lessons Learned for Municipal Infrastructure Adaptation

Lessons from industrial predictive systems highlight the necessity of integrating explainable AI within municipal infrastructure governance. Sanusi *et al*. (2020) underscored that low-carbon procurement frameworks must align predictive models with environmental sustainability objectives—an insight vital for green urban flood-control initiatives. Uddoh *et al*. (2021) emphasized digital twin applications in smart grid management to simulate failure scenarios, an approach transferable to pump maintenance for real-time operational forecasting. Umoren *et al*. (2021) demonstrated that integrated communication pipelines enhance stakeholder trust through transparent decision support systems.

Taiwo *et al*. (2021) linked AI-driven preventive frameworks to improved public service delivery, showing that cross-sector collaboration reduces response latency in crisis management. Elebe *et al*. (2021) validated that interpretable analytics in financial risk models can be re-engineered for municipal asset management dashboards, offering transparency to both operators and citizens. Together, these findings illustrate that transferring industrial XAI principles requires institutional readiness—data governance frameworks, continuous staff training, and citizen-centric communication interfaces.

Ultimately, the transition to explainable AI for municipal flood pump maintenance rests on collaborative knowledge transfer between engineers and city authorities. Applying lessons from industrial predictive ecosystems ensures that smart cities build adaptive, sustainable, and trustworthy maintenance systems (Sanusi *et al*., 2020; Uddoh *et al*., 2021; Umoren *et al*., 2021; Taiwo *et al*., 2021; Elebe *et al*.2021).

5. Implementation Framework for Municipal Flood Pump Maintenance

5.1 Designing an XAI-Integrated Predictive Maintenance Pipeline

Designing an XAI-integrated predictive maintenance pipeline for municipal flood pumps necessitates a layered architecture combining data ingestion, feature extraction, model training, explainability modules, and feedback learning. Annan (2021) demonstrated the value of geochemical pattern recognition in modeling physical anomalies—analogous to how hydraulic sensors can characterize early pump degradation through signal gradients. Ibrahim *et al*. (2020) introduced the digital twin paradigm, aligning virtual models with real-time physical data to enhance anomaly traceability. This digital replication underpins XAI frameworks by linking predictive model outputs with physical component conditions, fostering interpretability.

Aduwo *et al*. (2021) emphasized cross-functional collaboration models in digital environments, suggesting that successful predictive maintenance pipelines must integrate human oversight alongside automated diagnostics. Similarly, Farounbi *et al*. (2021) highlighted the role of governance logic embedded in analytics, ensuring system transparency and auditability. Arowogbadamu *et al*. (2021) extended these insights through customer-centric data management architectures, which parallel maintenance workflows dependent on high-frequency telemetry.

By embedding SHAP and LIME explainability layers into CNN- or LSTM-based models, municipal engineers can visualize the weight contribution of each variable—such as motor current, vibration amplitude, or flow rate—to an anomaly score. This fosters diagnostic confidence and operational accountability, aligning with contemporary sustainable infrastructure governance frameworks. Thus, an integrated XAI-driven maintenance pipeline offers not just predictive capacity but traceable decision pathways, harmonizing industrial transfer learning with municipal reliability goals (Annan, 2021; Ibrahim *et al*., 2020; Aduwo *et al*., 2021; Arowogbadamu *et al*., 2021; Farounbi *et al*., 2021).

5.2 Edge-AI and IoT Integration for Real-Time Anomaly Detection

Edge-AI integration ensures that real-time anomaly detection in flood pumps occurs near data sources, reducing latency and enhancing responsiveness. Aniebonam *et al*. (2020) outlined a distributed sensing and cloud-analytics framework that directly supports edge processing architectures—essential in flood-prone municipalities with limited network bandwidth. Ojonugwa *et al*. (2020) expanded this by establishing compliance-centric frameworks, ensuring that edge devices securely aggregate sensor data while preserving data integrity and auditability.

Farounbi *et al*. (2021) stressed predictive modeling efficiency through adaptive algorithms deployed at the edge layer, bridging workforce intelligence and machine adaptability. Ibrahim *et al*. (2021) proposed process-redesign models emphasizing streamlined communication between sensors, AI modules, and supervisory control systems, a prerequisite for synchronized anomaly alerts. Furthermore, Farounbi *et al*. (2020) presented computational frameworks for real-time validation of data pipelines, a concept directly transferrable to dynamic pump flow monitoring.

The synergy of IoT networks, embedded machine learning, and XAI visualization engines enables early detection of irregular flow pressure, impeller imbalance, and hydraulic surges. Model interpretability on edge nodes—through attention visualization or feature attribution—enhances situational awareness for field technicians. Data fusion across heterogeneous sensors supports adaptive thresholds that dynamically recalibrate based on environmental context. Thus, adopting an edge-AI paradigm with explainability modules ensures real-time anomaly awareness, energy-efficient computation, and robust interpretability, advancing predictive maintenance maturity across municipal flood-control systems (Farounbi *et al*. (2021); Aniebonam *et al*., 2020; Ibrahim *et al*., 2021; Farounbi *et al*., 2020; Ojonugwa *et al*., 2020).

5.3 Visualization Dashboards for Interpretability and Decision Support

Visualization dashboards are central to operationalizing explainable AI outcomes in municipal maintenance workflows. Sanusi *et al*. (2020) emphasized leadership-influenced dashboards that translate algorithmic insights into actionable collaboration metrics—a principle applicable to pump-health diagnostics and maintenance scheduling. Annan (2021) demonstrated environmental data visualization for exposure assessment, underscoring how

domain-specific dashboards can map hazard concentration trends, analogous to pump performance degradation curves.
Farounbi *et al*. (2020) reinforced that financial modeling dashboards rely on modular data pipelines, providing a blueprint for predictive maintenance visualization where modular charts show sensor correlations, component health indices, and fault probabilities. Imediegwu *et al*. (2021) validated dashboard transparency as critical for trust in predictive analytics, a finding translatable to water-management operators monitoring distributed assets. Arowogbadamu *et al*. (2021) demonstrated adaptive customer analytics frameworks that dynamically re-weight parameters—a useful approach for real-time visualization of variable feature importance scores from XAI interpreters.
These visualization tools integrate explainability frameworks (e.g., SHAP plots, partial dependence graphs) directly into monitoring consoles, allowing engineers to interpret the rationale behind alerts. The inclusion of interpretability confidence bars ensures accountability for maintenance interventions. By combining visual storytelling, real-time heatmaps, and geospatial mapping layers, municipal dashboards evolve from static monitors into intelligent **decision-support ecosystems** (Aduwo *et al*., 2021; Annan, 2021; Farounbi *et al*., 2020; Imediegwu *et al*., 2021; Arowogbadamu *et al*., 2021).

5.4 Policy, Governance, and Data-Sharing Considerations in Smart City Infrastructure

Sustaining XAI-based predictive systems in smart city contexts requires robust governance and data-sharing frameworks. Ibrahim *et al*. (2020) proposed resilience-driven digital twin models that align with governance protocols for infrastructure transparency. Aniebonam *et al*. (2021) expanded this by presenting cybersecurity-enhanced AI architectures to ensure data confidentiality across municipal IoT ecosystems. Farounbi *et al*. (2021) connected governance standards with fraud detection models, reinforcing the value of accountability layers within predictive maintenance analytics.
Aduwo *et al*. (2021) argued that leadership and succession frameworks promote institutional stability, vital for sustaining long-term predictive initiatives. Ojonugwa *et al*. (2020) provided evidence of intelligent audit frameworks that can be adapted for multi-agency water management coordination, ensuring traceability in interdepartmental data flows. Smart-city policy integration thus mandates interoperable data-sharing agreements, standardized metadata schemas, and enforceable privacy policies aligning with global frameworks such as GDPR or Nigeria's NDPR.
Moreover, public-private partnerships should formalize ethical AI guidelines ensuring interpretability compliance across shared analytics infrastructures. Municipal regulators can leverage explainable decision logs to audit AI outputs, preventing bias in predictive maintenance prioritization. By embedding governance-driven design into AI workflows, city managers can ensure transparency, accountability, and trust—cornerstones of resilient urban infrastructure (Aduwo *et al*., 2021; Aniebonam *et al*., 2021; Ibrahim *et al*., 2020; Farounbi *et al*., 2021; Ojonugwa *et al*., 2020).

6. Conclusion and Future Research Directions

6.1 Summary of Insights and Implications for Urban Infrastructure Management

The integration of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) into anomaly detection and predictive maintenance for municipal flood pump systems represents a paradigm shift in urban infrastructure management. By combining transfer learning from mature industrial models with adaptive hydraulic data streams, municipalities can transition from reactive maintenance to proactive, data-driven governance. This transformation enhances reliability, reduces emergency repair costs, and supports sustainability through optimized resource allocation. The deployment of digital twins and edge-AI analytics facilitates real-time fault prediction, allowing for precise scheduling of interventions and minimizing system downtime during flood events. Furthermore, XAI-based interpretability frameworks empower engineers and policymakers to visualize causal relationships between sensor patterns and pump degradation, improving transparency and trust in automated systems. The ability to explain model decisions strengthens institutional accountability and regulatory compliance—critical in infrastructure projects funded by public resources. When integrated with geospatial analytics, these systems can correlate environmental indicators such as rainfall intensity and groundwater level with pump performance trends, offering a holistic view of urban flood resilience. Overall, XAI-driven predictive maintenance establishes a foundation for intelligent urban asset management that aligns with sustainable development goals and modern smart city strategies.

6.2 Research Gaps and Challenges in Explainable Transfer Learning

Despite notable advancements, explainable transfer learning in flood pump maintenance faces persistent challenges. One major limitation lies in domain adaptation, where pretrained models from industrial contexts struggle to generalize across municipal hydraulic environments due to covariate shifts and sensor heterogeneity. The lack of large, annotated municipal datasets impedes fine-tuning of deep learning architectures, resulting in overfitting and reduced interpretability. Additionally, while XAI methods such as SHAP, LIME, and Grad-CAM enhance transparency, their explanations often vary under slight data perturbations, raising questions about explanation stability. Another critical gap involves cross-modal learning, where integrating multimodal data—from flow sensors, vibration meters, and environmental monitors—requires unified embedding frameworks that preserve explainability without compromising performance. Computational complexity also limits the deployment of explainable models on low-power edge devices used in field installations. Ethical challenges persist in maintaining data privacy while aggregating cross-departmental maintenance records for model training. Future research must therefore prioritize transferable interpretability standards, enabling consistent explanation fidelity across domains, and develop lightweight XAI models optimized for edge environments. Bridging these gaps will ensure that explainable transfer learning evolves from a promising concept into a reliable operational tool for municipal infrastructure resilience.

6.3 Recommendations for Scalable Deployment in Flood-Prone Municipalities

For scalable deployment of XAI-based predictive maintenance systems, municipalities should adopt a modular architecture integrating sensor fusion, edge-AI computation, and cloud orchestration. Data from hydraulic sensors, flow meters, and pressure gauges must be standardized into interoperable formats to ensure seamless cross-platform analytics. The establishment of data lakes enables large-scale storage for continuous learning, while low-latency edge nodes process anomalies locally for immediate action. Scalability further depends on designing adaptive transfer learning pipelines capable of incremental retraining as new data are acquired during varying flood conditions. Municipalities should implement explainability dashboards displaying real-time anomaly root causes, system confidence scores, and actionable maintenance priorities to empower decision-makers. Integration with supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems ensures smooth synchronization between predictive algorithms and mechanical operations. Furthermore, public-private collaboration is essential for capacity building and technology sharing, ensuring long-term model sustainability. Workforce training in AI interpretability, sensor calibration, and data ethics must be institutionalized. Finally, municipal policies should include open data-sharing frameworks to encourage innovation and community oversight. These strategic implementations will enable cities to build scalable, transparent, and adaptive maintenance ecosystems that improve infrastructure reliability and disaster preparedness.

6.4 Outlook for Sustainable and Resilient AI-Based Maintenance Systems

The future of AI-based maintenance systems in flood management lies in achieving resilience through continuous learning, sustainability, and transparency. Emerging trends point toward self-evolving digital twins capable of autonomously refining their predictive capabilities using real-time hydraulic and environmental data. Integration with green energy-powered IoT infrastructure, such as solar-driven sensor arrays, will reduce operational costs and carbon footprints. XAI will evolve from post-hoc explanation tools to embedded interpretability frameworks, where model transparency is native to the training architecture. In parallel, federated learning will enable municipalities to collaborate securely, sharing model parameters rather than raw data to enhance collective flood resilience without violating privacy norms. Future systems will leverage spatio-temporal analytics and reinforcement learning for adaptive pump scheduling, optimizing energy consumption while ensuring safety margins. Importantly, sustainable maintenance models will be guided by ethical AI principles—ensuring fairness, accountability, and explainability in all automated decisions. By aligning technical innovation with environmental and governance objectives, XAI-driven predictive maintenance systems will not only mitigate flood risks but also redefine urban resilience as a synergy between intelligent infrastructure, ecological stewardship, and community trust. This vision encapsulates the evolution of smart, self-aware urban ecosystems prepared for climate-era challenges.

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