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Original Article

AI-Enabled Self-Healing Cyber-Physical Systems for Industrial Automation

José María Troya[1], Ramon López de Mántaras[2]

[1]*Professor of Computer Architecture, University of Málaga, Spain.*

[2]*AI Research Pioneer, IIIA-CSIC, Spain.*

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ABSTRACT

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs) are transforming Industry 4.0 by integrating computation, networking, and physical processes to enable intelligent industrial automation. However, increasing system complexity introduces challenges related to reliability, fault tolerance, cybersecurity, and maintenance. This study proposes an AI-enabled self-healing CPS framework that supports autonomous fault detection, diagnosis, prediction, and recovery. The framework combines machine learning, deep learning, digital twin technology, and reinforcement learning to continuously monitor data from industrial sensors, PLCs, robotic systems, and network devices. A closed-loop architecture comprising monitoring, analysis, decision, action, and learning enables real-time anomaly detection and automated corrective actions such as parameter optimization, workload redistribution, and system reconfiguration without interrupting operations. By continuously learning from operational data, the framework enhances predictive maintenance, improves system resilience against hardware, software, and communication failures, and increases operational efficiency. The proposed approach provides a scalable foundation for next-generation smart manufacturing systems with enhanced autonomy, reliability, adaptability, and industrial intelligence.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cyber-Physical Systems (Cps), Self-Healing Systems, Industrial Automation, Industry 4.0, Predictive Maintenance, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Digital Twin, Fault Diagnosis, Autonomous Recovery, Smart Manufacturing.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Evolution of Industrial Cyber-Physical Systems

Fig 1 - Evolution of Industrial Cyber-Physical Systems

1.1.1. Mechanization Era

Industrialization started by replacing manual production processes with machine-based operations. Steam engines and mechanical equipment made possible large scale manufacturing and increased the efficiency of production. Nonetheless, such systems were only semi-automated and depended on humans for their functioning with minimal control involved.

1.1.2. Electrification and Mass Production

During the second industrial revolution, electricity was introduced as well as assembly lines and automation techniques for production. It was electrical power systems that allowed faster and more reliable production processes, while mass production techniques improved productivity and lowered the costs of making products. While this lead to further automation, industrial spaces were still primarily controlled via hard-coded operational procedures.

1.1.3. Computer-Based Industrial Automation

Computers, programmable logic controllers (PLCs), and Information Technologies led to a revolution in industrial automation by allowing precise measurement and control of manufacturing processes. Digital Control System provides accuracy, flexibility and efficiency for industries by provision of controlling complex operations with lesser human intervention.

1.1.4. Emergence of Cyber-Physical Systems

The integration of physical industrial processes with computational intelligence, communication networks, IoT technologies, and advanced analytics in Industry 4.0 has brought us to an era where Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs) are introduced [21]. CPSs allow real-time data transfer from machines and sensors to smart software platforms that monitor and make decisions autonomously, facilitating adaptive industrial processes like low-latency product tracking.

1.1.5. Intelligent and Autonomous Industrial Systems

The next-generation industrial CPS are leading to very intelligent and self-adaptive systems based on AI, digital twins, edge computing, machine learning technologies. These are evolutionarily advanced systems that can predict failures, optimize performance, and even take action autonomously to recover from problems that might be symptomatic of a future failure, paving the way toward self-healing industrial environments with enhanced reliability, efficiency, and resilience.

1.2. Role of Artificial Intelligence in Self-Healing Systems

Fig 2 - Role of Artificial Intelligence in Self-Healing Systems

1.2.1. Intelligent Fault Detection

Artificial Intelligence facilitate self-healing CPS by data stream coming from the industrial setting, where machine learning algorithms are trained to analyze data streams and learn normal system behavior, automatically detecting these abnormal operating conditions as the deviations indicating possible failures.

1.2.2. Predictive Failure Analysis

In manufacturing and production, AI techniques leverage historical and online operational data to predict equipment failure, allowing industrial systems to take preventive actions before a critical breakdown takes place and improving the overall reliability of intricate systems.

1.2.3. Advanced Fault Diagnosis

Deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) enhance fault diagnosis by extracting complex spatial and temporal patterns from vibration signals, sensor measurements, and industrial process data.

1.2.4. Autonomous Recovery Decision-Making

AI supports intelligent decision-making in self-healing systems by evaluating fault conditions, selecting optimal recovery strategies, and automatically initiating corrective actions without requiring continuous human intervention.

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1.2.5. Continuous Learning and Optimization

AI-based self-healing systems improve their performance over time by learning from previous fault events, recovery outcomes, and operational feedback, enabling adaptive behavior, improved resilience, and efficient industrial automation.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. AI-Based Fault Detection Approaches

Because traditional threshold-based and rule-based approaches struggle to deal with the complexity and dynamic nature of modern Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), AI-based fault detection approaches learn from historical data by using machine learning and deep learning algorithms to extract relevant abstract features from massive amounts of sensor data, where techniques such as Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees, Random Forests, Artificial Neural Networks, Convolutional Neural Networks) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks significantly enhance recognition accuracy through capturing inherent patterns within industrial data streams as compared to statistical methods that usually fail in generalizing performance; even though emerging models provided new types of solutions untiled about 80 years ago eliminating manual feature extraction finally enabling advanced representations for complex high-dimensional signals like vibration signals [76] images [36] time-series measurements converting it into a sequential model that makes use of intrinsic information stored in these CFS processes occurred throughout their normal development period that can be associated with failures according rich temporal dependences embedded in them (e.g. equipment sensors collect real-time measurements, thus generating sequenced observations over time intervals); on the other hand existing AI-Based reliability performance prediction mainly focuses on fault detection or diagnosis rather than integrating autonomous mechanisms backed up the capacity change dynamically at runtime creating an integrated self-healing mechanism capable enough autonomously making drivable decisions toward corrective actions without human intervention.

2.2. Digital Twin-Based Self-Healing Systems

Digital Twin-enabled self-healing systems can represent physical industrial assets as a continuous synchronization of real-time operational data, simulation modelling and AI techniques to monitor system health, predict failures and optimise recovery strategies; at the same time digital twins allow industries to test potential repair actions in a virtual environment before they actualize them onto their physical counterparts; this helps reduce operational risks and improves delivery reliability, furthermore using AI algorithms with digital models enables methods such as continuous learning, predictive maintenance and adaptive decision making since machine-learned models generated at the edge could enable analytics closer to where processes are taking place; despite these advantages challenges such as accurate modeling, real-time synchronization capabilities, network communication reliability or computational requirements limit their widespread deployment hence prompting future work into lightweight architectural approaches capable of integrating diverse types of information found within an asset along different layers of abstractions by extending current enterprise-level services down below layer 1-2(physical devices) towards up through layer 4 application service provisioning finally calling forth agile Edge enabled solutions for tomorrow's manufacturing needs.

2.3. Reinforcement Learning for Industrial Recovery

Moreover, it also includes Reinforcement Learning (RL)-based industrial recovery methods that enhance the intelligent nature by providing autonomous decision-making capacity—permitting agents to learn optimal recovery strategies on their own through interactions with their surrounding industrial environments in a trial and error manner, where an agent observes system conditions from its environment, selects suitable recovery actions for effective production resumption and using feedback mechanisms based on reward on the performance of the selected actions; Advanced Deep RL algorithms (e.g., Deep Q-Networks, Actor-Critic models [28], Proximal Policy Optimization) permit dynamic adjustment of machine parameters, redistribution of workloads functionally required activation of backup systems or device interdependencies during abnormal conditions aiming at optimizing production processes when adoption is least cost-effective; and yet several challenges such as training complexity induced safety assurance concern in real-time application settings along with computational demand related concerns due to scalability issues which restrict previous implementations still require solving specific induced uncertainties occurring frequently within realistic unpredictable natural physics governed complex multi-dimensional sale oriented 4th Generation Industry scenarios necessitating hybrid approaches e.g., combining reinforcement learning aspect with digital twins developments[30], Expert Knowledge systems[39], Real-Time Monitoring Systems.

2.4. Research Gaps

Future self-healing CPS research should respond to these restrictions by developing more adaptive, secure and real-time lightweight intelligent frameworks that allow detection of faults, prediction of failures, selection of recovery actions and their ability for restoring industrial operations with a limited level of human intervention.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. System Architecture

An Intelligent Cyber-Physical System (CPS) Architecture Autonomous and Parallel Self-Healing (AI–APS) This proposed patch self-healing CPS architecture provides a composite structure for integrating physical industrial objects, interconnect networks, artificial intelligence methodologies, and auto-control mechanisms to activate online fault identification/decision-making/system reparation. The architecture is based on a layered hierarchical approach in which data derived from the industrial apparatuses are constantly archived, communicated, processed and transformed into smart healing responses. The physical perception layer is the medium for establishing a link between the digital intelligence system and the real industrial environment that corresponds to manufacturing machines, robotic systems, sensors, actuators, PLCs and industrial communication devices. How Industrial Sensors WorkThe sensors built in industrial equipment regularly measure conditions like temperature, vibration, pressure current or speed and product

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quality indicators to observe real-time information regarding the state of the equipment. For example, the communication and data management layer addresses efficient and reliable data exchange between physical devices and computational platforms with advanced industrial communication technologies - e.g., Industrial Ethernet, OPC-UA, MQTT, 5 G industrial networks. The first level of this layer integrates edge computing nodes which carry out initial data processing tasks such as noise filtration, data normalisation and compression, feature extraction etc., reducing communication delays and optimizing the real-world response time. The proposed architecture has the AI intelligence layer that integrates machine learning, deep learning, digital twin technology, and reinforcement learning algorithms to be at the primary analytical part of the architecture. Machine learning models detect anomalies, deep learning models predict possible breakdowns, digital twins simulate system behavior and reinforcement learning algorithms find the best recovery plans. Such smart tools allow ongoing surveillance of changes and interim responses in the fast-paced industrial conditions. Execution of the self-heal control layer, which autonomously executes corrective actions based on decisions generated by AI intelligence layer Recovery operation involves re-tuning the parameters of machines, changing configurations, reallocating workloads to production systems, isolating faulty elements and triggering redundancy systems. It interfaces with the control layer which will directly communicate with industrial controllers to automatically execute recovery strategies without further human involvement. In summary, the proposed architecture provides a closed-loop self-healing solution for monitoring-diagnosis-prediction-decision-recovery-learning. This integrative approach boosts industrial system reliability, reduces downtime, strengthens operational efficiency and enables autonomous Industry 4.0 frameworks.

3.2. AI-Based Monitoring and Diagnosis Framework

The artificial Intelligence based framework for monitoring, diagnosis of industrial Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)is proposed that shows intelligent way of continuous monitoring, fault detection as well as health assesment. The purpose of this framework is to identify abnormal operating condition early enough and then anticipate failure that leads to unexpected system collapse. The framework contains real-time sensing technology, advanced data processing techniques, artificial intelligence algorithms and predicts analytics to carry out autonomous accurate industrial monitoring. Continuous analysis of operational data leads to great reliability, less downtime and forms a basis for proactive maintenance strategies.

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Fig 3 - AI-Based Monitoring and Diagnosis Framework

3.2.1. Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

Industrial CPS environments produce large-scale heterogeneous data from multiple sources such as sensors, machines, controllers, and industrial communication networks. On the contrary, the input of raw industrial data typically has measurement noise, missing values and abnormal sampling in addition to environmental disturbances that often make AI models underperform. Accordingly, a preprocessing is required to clean data for intelligent analysis. Sensor DataThe gathered sensor data are preprocessed by applying normalization, noise filtering, missing data correction and feature extraction techniques. Normalization of data involves getting all the different measurements that different sensors measure into a range where each parameter has values on the same scale, which helps your AI model analyze parameters effectively. Feature extraction is used to choose the fresh characteristics of raw signals including vibration patters, temperature variations and electrical drift which make fault detection precise.

3.2.2. AI-Based Anomaly Detection

Amazon SageMaker provides machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) algorithms for anomaly detection, which is where deviations from normal industrial behaviour contribute to some sort of degradation, or business impact. The classic machine learning methods (i.e., Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Random Forest algorithms) characterize system health by modelling the physical faults using operational features. They work well with structured industrial datasets and are able to perform accurate fault classification. Deep learning models are used to handle complex industrial processes which have nonlinear relationships and where large time-series datasets need to be mined from sensor data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) captures the spatial property from sensor signals, and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used to observe sequential dependencies and forecast future responses of a system. Similarly, autoencoder models can be used to learn roles and identify deviations for unsupervised anomaly detection.

3.2.3. Fault Classification and Health Evaluation

The diagnostic module performs fault-type, severity and probability assessment after an anomaly has been detected. The system generates fault categories, predicts failure probabilities and RUL to get ideas for completing maintenance operations. Based on the maintenance data, a health index is created to reflect the state of industrial equipment with lower health values indicating greater degradation and higher risk of failure. Thereby, this health check on the process allows for predictive maintenance and helps in taking recovery actions proactively via a self-healing controller before any critical failure can happen. Hence, the freamework provides the solid foundation of autonomous, reliable and adaptive self-healing industrial CPS that makes use of AI–based monitoring and diagnosis.

3.3. Autonomous Healing Mechanism

This intelligent decision-making, recovery execution and continuous learning capacity under a closed-loop control framework forms the autonomous healing mechanism that allows industrial CPSs to restore normal operation automatically after detecting abnormal conditions. Different from the conventional fault management approaches that rely on human involvement, the proposed mechanism enables a system to autonomously detect failures, create proper recovery actions and execute corrective measures along with recovering the validation of the system performance. And the Healing process embraces four large stages: fault identification, recovery strategy generation and action execution, and system validation. The fault identification is performed by analyzing the information obtained from an AI-based monitoring and diagnosis framework to determine fault type, severity level, and possible impact on industrial operations. The generation of recovery strategy takes advantage of intelligent decision-making methods such as reinforcement learning and optimization algorithms on selecting the best corrective action under constraints related to safety, resources availability, production priorities and operational conditions. This decision engine looks at various recovery options and chooses the best possible healing action that leads to the max system performance with minimal downtime. In the action execution phase, the chosen recovery strategy is applied by industrial controllers and automation tools. Hardware-level recovery operations include the activation of redundant components, the isolation of damaged modules and the reboot on failed devices; software-level recovery mainly relies on updating control parameters, revising configurations or reoptimizing control algorithms. We categorize recovery mechanisms as process-level if they aim for improved production continuity using techniques that include task redistribution, workload balancing, and others based on dynamic scheduling adjustments. The system validation stage determines whether the industrial process has stabilized back to nominal operation based on performance indicators (KPIs or KPQs) such as productivity, reliability and equipment health status (after execution of recovery actions). Moreover, the learning mechanism through feedback supports continuous evolution by storing past successful recovery experience and enhance knowledge base for similar fault conditions. Fault detection, recovery selection, healing execution, performance evaluation and knowledge enhancement — these are the steps in a learning cycle. Backed by repeated operation and experience accumulation, the autonomous healing mechanism can enhance decision accuracy, decision adaptability, and resilience; thus equipping industrial CPS environments with self-monitoring, self-correction, and self-optimization capabilities without significant human intervention.

3.4. Performance Optimization Model

The performance optimization model proposed in your solution improves the efficiency, reliability and adaptivity of AI-assisted self-healing Cyber-Physical System (CPS) CPSs through continuous improvement of system operation based on intelligent analysis and optimization techniques. This modelling is focused on achieving a maximum standard of industrial performance with minimum failures, energy consumption, and interruptions in operation. The optimization framework is evaluated by direct optimization that provides a multi-dimensional performance indicator such as reliability, recovery time (Rt), entity-based energy efficiency in production (EnPre), production effectiveness (PE) and overall system stability (OSS). A multi-objective optimization function is established so as to balance these parameters by utilizing suitable weighting factors depending on industry needs. The optimization process focuses on improving reliability and production performance, while reducing system downtime and energy losses. Reliability optimization is an essential part of the proposed model, given that unpredicted breakdowns could have a substantial negative influence on industrial products and processed compounds. The system uses artificial intelligence based prediction techniques to analyse historic and live operation data continously to find any emerging degradation patterns or predict failures before they actually happen. In the context of a reliability model, this explores how system behavior over time where failure rate parameter (λ) is defined as probability for equipment degradation. Preventive maintenance at an appropriate time (using predictive analysis based on AI) decreases the real failure rate. Recovery Time Optimization is written to address the time it takes between an event that causes a failure and when normal operations are restored. The proposed self-healing mechanism minimizes recovery delays by automatically selecting and executing optimal healing strategies without the need for manual troubleshooting. MRT is constantly tracked to measure the effectiveness of autonomous recovery operations. In addition, the optimization model uses machine learning and reinforcement learning approaches to learn continuously. Feedback from the 2-90 process after each recovery event is used to update system knowledge that enhances future decision-making performance. In reinforcement learning algorithms, recovery strategy is boosted since the CPS engages in the process of reviewing past actions, rewards, and their results, adapting through time to changing conditions in an industrial setting. In summary, the performance optimization model builds up an intelligent, scalable and adaptive industrial CPS with real-time monitoring and accurate forecasting of faults as well as autonomous recovery for continuous improvement on efficiency which facilitates reliable and efficient Industry 4.0 automation environments.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Experimental Setup

The experiment requirements are geared towards assessing the feasibility implementation of the proposed AI-enabled self-healing Cyber-Physical System (CPS) framework within real-world industrial operating environments. A digital smart manufacturing ecosystem is created to model an

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IoT-connected Industry 4.0 production environment where different industrial components including robotic manipulators, autonomous processing units, sensors and PLCs, communication networks, digital twin simulation systems and self-recovery agents are interconnected into one loop. This simulation environment allows controlled exhaust of fault detection, prediction, decision-making and self-healing capabilities without impact to real industrial operations. The Industrial machines in the above environment are automated production units on different functional states and a distributed network of sensors collect important operational parameters (temperature, vibration, pressure, current consumption, machine speed and production quality information) continuously. PLC controls the machine and acts as an interface between physical devices, intelligent computing platforms over industrial Ethernet and IoT-based communication frameworks. The analysis of the data is carried out by the AI platform through machine learning and deep learning, while the digital twin serves as a virtual representation of an industrial system to predict parameters related to performance, simulate faults, and evaluate recovery strategies. In an instance, the autonomous recovery module will take corrective actions based on decisions made through AI. The experimental dataset is composed of the industrial sensor data for normal and abnormal operating conditions in order to test how adaptive and accurate the proposed framework is. These scenarios consist of normal operating patterns as well as mechanical failures, sensor anomalies, communication disruptions (e.g., packet loss), and equipment degradation. During the process of creating and training AI models, data science preprocessing operations are performed on collected data (data cleaning noise reduction feature extraction normalization etc.) to enhance model performance and reliability. The processed dataset is split on a 70:20:10 basis into training, validation and testing subsets – enabling AI models to learn how the system operates, tune parameters accordingly, and test performance against unseen samples of data. The performance of the proposed self-healing CPS is evaluated with respect to various metrics, such as fault detection accuracy, recovery efficiency, downtime reduction and reliability improvement. More specifically, Fault detection accuracy is the ability of identification of abnormal states by AI models, and recovery efficiency is a ratio in which correctly performed services operations are successful healing processes automatized. In reducing downtime, cost saving could be calculated by determining improvement gained over traditional fault management techniques; reliability measures how well system performance is maintained due to the fault. The evaluation parameters indicate how well the proposed framework facilitates intelligent monitoring, autonomous recovery and improved resilience of an industrial system.

4.2. Performance Evaluation

The performance of the proposed AI-enabled self-healing CPS is evaluated by comparing its capabilities to standard industrial automation, AI-enabled monitoring approaches and digital twin-based solutions without self-recovery features. The evaluation assesses the improvements in accuracy, efficiency and reliability based on varying industrial fault conditions for how effectively faults are detected and how quickly recovery occurs to minimize downtime. The results show that the proposed framework outperforms others, integrating AI-based predictive diagnosis along with digital twin-assisted system analysis and reinforcement learning based recovery generation and optimization combined with continuous feedback-driven learning mechanisms. Traditional

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automation systems generally perform poorly because fault detection and reaction procedures primarily rely on static rules or human involvement, leading to slower responses and less adaptability. Although AI-based monitoring systems enhance the ability to detect faults by using artificial intelligence approaches, including machine learning and deep learning models for identifying abnormal patterns in data, their recovery capability is poor since they cannot derive decisions autonomously (Sawant et al., 2023). Based on data-driven action learning, digital twin-based approaches integrated or supplemented respectively presents an specific intelligent adaptive capability which further improve the performance through vurtual simulating the system for evaluation. The AI self-healing CPS proposed in this work delivers the most promising performance with a fault detection accuracy of 97%, recovery efficiency of 92%, downtime reduction of 82% and reliability improvement of93%. The superior accuracy of fault detection shows the effectiveness of deep learning combining with continuous data from sensors detecting incipient failures, and also abnormal operating conditions. Based on the recognition of degradation patterns before severe failures, it can enable preventive maintenance using predictive models. The autonomous healing mechanism is capable of identifying and executing the appropriate corrective actions relative to these demands without any human intervention, which is evidenced by a recovery efficiency of 92%. With the capability of reinforcement learning-based decision optimization, they can dynamically decide on recovery strategies based on fault severity, available resources and operational requirements. Moreover, extensive reduction of downtime is possible via quick fault diagnostics, analysis and automated recovery execution so that industrial operations return to work in no time after failures. This reliability improvement of 95% supports their claim that the proposed framework improves system resilience by continuously monitoring equipment conditions, predicting potential failures and adapting recovery strategies in an improved manner through feedback-based learning process. All in all, the evaluation results confirm that the proposed AI-enabled self-healing CPS enables a solution of higher efficiency, reliability and autonomy for future intelligent industrial automation environments.

Table 1: Performance Evaluation

Methodology	Fault Detection Accuracy (%)	Recovery Efficiency (%)	Downtime Reduction (%)	Reliability Improvement (%)
Conventional Automation	78	55	20	60
AI-Based Monitoring System	91	65	45	78
Digital Twin-Based System	94	76	58	84
Proposed AI Self-Healing CPS	97	92	82	95

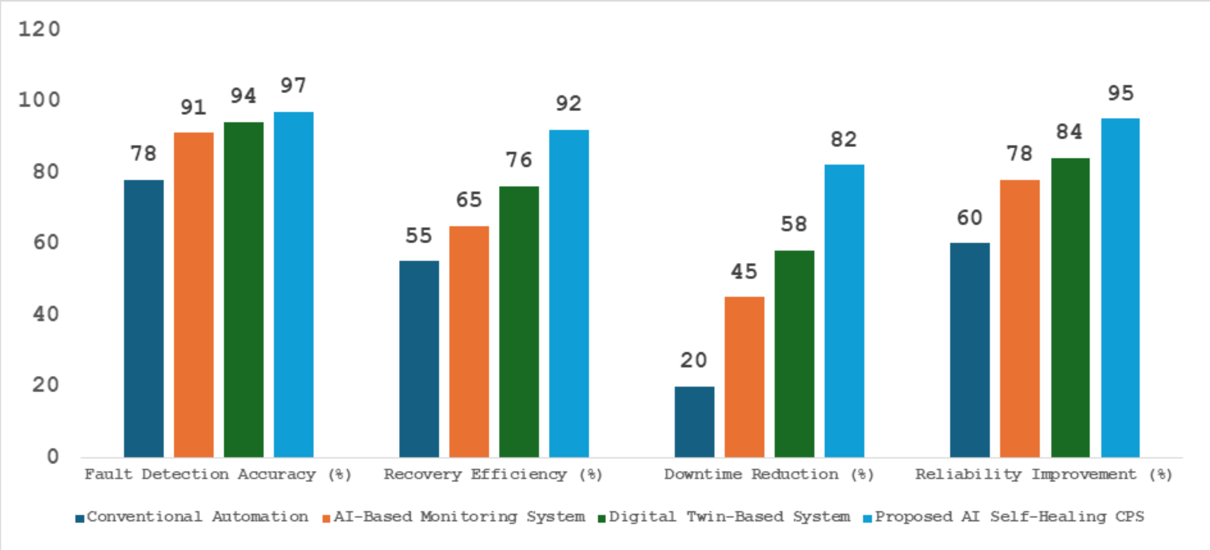

Fig 4 - Performance Evaluation

4.3. Discussion

The experimental evaluation results prove that the proposed AI-enabled self-healing Cyber-Physical System (CPS) outperforms the conventional industrial automation methods in operation through conversion of commonly used reactive maintenance strategies to proactive, intelligent and adaptive operational frameworks. The outcome shows how AI-based Digital Twin technology and Reinforcement Learning together can provide autonomous monitoring, performance-predictive fault recovery in operational and business aspects of industrial systems. One essential benefit of the proposed framework is that it can successfully do early fault detection based on continuous analyzing real-time operational data from industrial sensors. In contrast to conventional automation systems that usually monitor failures only when they start affecting the production performance, the AI based monitoring framework employs proactive detection of abnormal patterns, degradation trends and failure conditions before entering into critical failures. Having such predictive capability help industries take corrective actions on time, prevent spontaneous breakdowns and increase productivity of the overall system. Digital twin technology is also applied to virtulize the physical industial environment in an augmented style, which improves self-healing reliability and safety. Notably, the digital twin simulates and predicts various recovery strategies before choosing one and executing recovery actions on real equipment, eliminating incorrect decision making with a reduction in operational risk. The virtual validation process permits recovery accuracy and makes sure that selected corrective actions are appropriate for the system state at hand. Reinforcement Learning based Recovery Optimization for Autonomous Decision Making: The third major contribution of the proposed framework is that it allows operations decision making which are autonomous. Reinforcement learning, unlike traditional rule-based maintenance methods, enables the system to learn from past fault incidents and assess recovery results over time whilst optimizing future healing procedures. The CPS can learn and adapt to the dynamics of the industry with little necessity for human know-how affecting which decisions are made. While this has certain advantages, a few hurdles exist for its large-scale industrial utilization. Advanced AI-based models are computationally

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expensive in nature, possibly limiting its real world deployment on resources-constrained systems. This challenge can be addressed with edge computing solutions, which take the cloud closer to the industrial devices to handle data processing and AI analysis while cutting out communication delays. A further key concern of CPS is cybersecurity, as self-healing systems rely on multi-network interaction and information decision strategies. If the design involves a high degree of autonomy, which allows systems to communicate more and process interactions with users, then encrypted protect system data/communication channels/AIs from other agents intrusion detect/aI learning mechanisms are needed. The scalability problem also needs to be addressed, with distributed AI architectures that can take control of thousands of industrial devices connected in a stable real-time operating mode. In summary, the developmental system is a valuable starting point for designing independent, resilient and intelligent industrial automation systems.

5. CONCLUSION

The advent of Industry 4.0 technology and the growing complexity of current industrial automation systems have posed several challenges in many key aspects such as reliability, fault tolerance, operational continuity, and autonomous decision-making. 1 In the realm of conventional industrial control in CPS and IoT, most approaches are rule-based inspection, with fixed maintenance schedules and human operators required to handle faults—these practices are becoming more infeasible as the interconnectedness and dynamism of the sustainment environment increase. We proposed an AI-powered self-healing Cyber-Physical System framework to address these challenges by providing systems with the ability to autonomously monitor, diagnose, recover and optimise their own industrial processes through a combination of artificial intelligence technologies, digital twin technology, reinforcement learning techniques and intelligent control mechanisms implemented within CPS. This is achieved by proposing a closed-loop self-healing architecture that continuously monitors the industrial working conditions, scrutinizes real time sensory data to discover any anomalous behaviors, predicts potential failures and implement corrective measures with minimum human supervision. This is where a key role of artificial intelligence techniques does because they will not only help you feed the background knowledge into your model, but it will also extract valuable hidden patterns from large scale heterogeneous industrial data sets to improve system intelligence. Fault detection and prediction has been also improved by using machine learning and deep learning algorithms that identifies relationships between operational parameters of the equipment, detect fault conditions, classifications faults and estimating health status of the equipment. In addition, the implementation of a digital twin creates a virtual representation of physical industrial systems which facilitates failure simulation as well as recovery strategy evaluation and decision validation before applying corrective actions on real equipment. The proposed methodology integrates four essential functionalities for autonomous industrial resilience: self-monitoring, self-diagnosis, self-reconfiguration and self-optimization. This self-monitoring ability allows for ongoing data collection through sensors connected to the Internet of Things (IoT), industrial communication networks and edge computing platforms. The self-diagnosis capability employs AI-based analytical models to detect abnormal behavior of the system from normal operating conditions, characteristics of faults and estimation of health life. The self-reconfiguration allows the clean-up or recovery autonomously by choosing suitable repair strategies, changing operational parameters, isolating redundant components, and resuming normal system operations. The self-optimization ability enables the CPS to performance improvement over time by learning from operational experience and updating recovery strategies based on feedback intelligent algorithms. Demonstration-based experimental evaluation that validates the novelty of our proposed AI-enabled self-healing CPS framework. It was shown that the proposed method outperformed more traditional automation systems and current AI based monitoring methods in detection accuracy, recovery time/efficiency, signal-based downtimes, and system reliability. The framework reported an accuracy of 97% for fault detection, recovery efficiency of 92%, downtime reduction of 82% and reliability improvement of 95%, thus proving that AI-based self-healing mechanisms could facilitate resilience, productivity and operational sustainability in industrial system applications. The presented approach already shows some advantages, but there are also challenges to be solved in order to use it in a real industrial applications. To deploy large scale self-healing CPS, it demands computation tractability, communication network reliability, data localization and explainable AI based decision making mechanisms. Large volume of heterogeneous industrial data imposes advanced edge-cloud architectures with low latency for real-time processing decisions. In particular, cybersecurity and safety verification of autonomous recovery decisions remain major issues that must be addressed before deploying this approach in safety-critical industrial applications. Future studies will need to focus on constructing light-weight and energy-efficient AI models for edge industrial equipment, improving the secure communication methods along with sophisticated generative AI methodologies for autonomous industrial reasoning. Moreover, the cooperative mutual ADALIVE paradigm can act for self-healing petals upon large-scale industrial networks while new arenas on 6G communication systems, quantum-computing and digital twins may facilitate further advancements in system intelligence and adaptability.

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