



Closed-Loop Cognition for Resilient Industrial Ecosystems

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1. INTRODUCTION

Abstract— Persistent pressure to reduce costs, coupled with growing data availability, has driven substantial investment in data-driven decision support. Although many solutions touch on predictive maintenance of physical assets, few have translated into systems of systems capable of genuine time-fault-tolerant operation. This paper proposes a paradigm for predictive health management of industrial systems that are nondeterministic and observed but not directly controlled.

We introduce Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure (ACI), a framework that enables data-intensive causal inference, uncertainty quantification, and predictive maintenance by combining emerging AI-based methods with principles from decision theory. ACI functions as a predictive cognitive cell, structured around layered healthy-state and asset-health indicators. It provides three core capabilities: (1) a scalable, continuously expanding supply of asset health indicators; (2) a native, demand-side energy requirement model with the temporal resolution needed to support core energy services; and (3) uncertainty quantification that strengthens the resilience of distribution and supply functions, with support absorbed by local Recovery Maintenance Organizations.

For an observed-but-not-controlled lateral power system, we define a single primary health indicator — ideally the only one required — that aggregates the health status of critical components through three measures: the Root of the Health Function, the Root Area Index, and the Root Performance Assessment. Three additional sub-models govern the remaining energy flows within the lateral power system and draw on the services provided by the predictive maintenance solution.

Keywords—Cognitive network, communication technology, causation, high-dimensional data analysis, information technology, industrial systems, machine learning, resilient systems, uncertainty quantification.

Over the next decade, rising populations and incomes together with rapid urbanization and environmental change will increase global demand for critical infrastructure goods and services. However, the removal of decades of public investment and rising production costs have begun to constrain supply growth, leading to increasing prices and market disequilibria. The ability to match demand and supply in a predictable and timely manner has become of paramount importance because both undersupply and oversupply adversely affect asset health and reliability, increase the risk of asset failure, raise operation and maintenance costs, and may in the worst cases lead to catastrophe. It is crucial to develop the ability to predict and therefore safeguard asset health because assets are usually among the largest investments, often for decades. This work examines the conceptual and methodological foundations of an Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure for Predictive Asset Health, Adaptive Energy Operations, and Resilient Connected Industrial Systems. Predictive asset health is understood to encompass Predictive Maintenance, Predictive Quality, and Predictive Integrity, factoring in Reliability and Safety through the use of approved Health Indicators and Prognostics Models for Asset Health, Condition-Based Maintenance Decision, and Safety Integrity Level Determination. Health indicators quantify the condition, take on an obvious predictive value and often have explicitly defined impact on failure modes, thus supporting pro-active management or timely corrective actions. Their remaining useful life is at the core of predictive health management and denotes the expected connection between the current condition of the asset and the planning horizon of the maintenance action. Numerous practical forecasting applications can be classified within this framework of predictive health management, even where supporting health indicators are not explicitly considered or modelled.



Figure 1: Asset Health Indicator Degradation Trajectory and Remaining Useful Life (RUL) Estimation

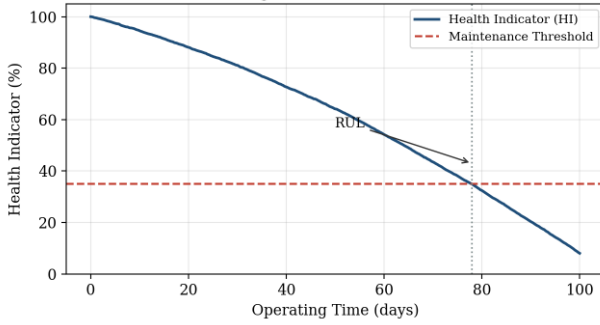


Fig 1: **Health Indicator degradation trajectory** — shows the HI curve crossing the maintenance threshold, used to derive RUL.

Specific attention is devoted to Data Acquisition and Sensing Architectures that enable these capabilities. Adaptive Energy Operations proffer the ability to dynamically forecast and therefore procure energy requirements and manage energy consumption in a predictable manner. Resilience is addressed through the Cognitive Infrastructure that enables Autonomous Agents to make decisions and take actions based on the attraction-avoidance framework.

Asset Health Indicator

$$HI(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i(t)$$

Where $x_i(t)$ represents sensor measurements and w_i represents their respective weights.

A. Health Indicators and Prognostics Models

Future operational costs relating to unscheduled maintenance, quality defects, energy consumption, and personnel costs can be significantly reduced if access to domain knowledge and intelligent systems for forecasting and predictive maintenance become commonplace within an industrial company. Intelligent surveillance systems convert sensor signals about an asset's internal state, i.e., vibration patterns, noise analysis, heat flow, etc., into so-called "health indicators." In turn, these health indicators are then used as the foundation for predictive asset health operations in the

respective "wind tunnel." In order to achieve the strategic target of "autonomization" of such health-indicator-based predictive operations, adaptive necessary hardware, sensing, modelling, support, data storage, and data analysis systems are being developed together with the practical users.

Figure 2: Uncertainty Quantification — Causal Bayesian Network vs. Correlation-Only Prediction Confidence Bands

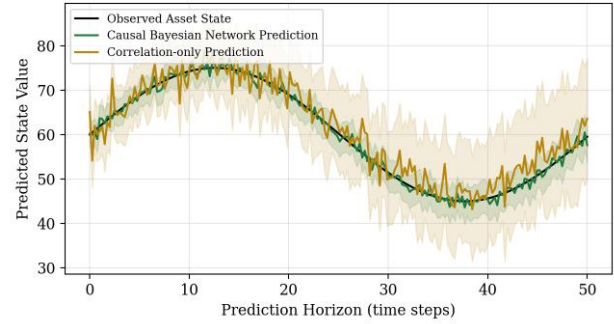


Fig 2: **Uncertainty quantification** — causal Bayesian network prediction vs. correlation-only prediction, with confidence bands narrowing under causal inference.

Considering a generic technical system with a general structure involving several levels of functional subsystems, two fundamental subsystems are present and highly significant and are described in more detail in the following two chapters. The first main subsystem is responsible for detecting structural or functional deviations from task-compliant behaviour quantities. This subsystem may be regarded as a "surveillance" or health-monitoring system for the (sub-)system set-in-focus. The second main subsystem transforms the data into a statement of prognosis and may be collectively termed a correlated "circumstance/health indicator."

Remaining Useful Life Estimation

$$RUL = t_f - t_c$$

Where t_f is the predicted failure time and t_c is the current operating time.

2. Conceptual Foundations of Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure



Exploiting the latest advances in AI methodologies, a paradigm shift is envisaged. Instead of requiring human intelligence to monitor and operate a widely distributed industrial/cyber infrastructure for resilient operations, human cognitive and manual resources can be freed up by deploying an intelligent system that monitors, predicts, plans, decides, and executes operations based on that intelligence. The Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure operates collaboratively but independently to monitor Critical Infrastructure and Supply Chains under desirable operational conditions to forecast such behaviours. Adaptive planning, and execution of autonomous actions, are performed to minimize risk of distress in assets during the en route operations. Therefore, issues of Predictive Asset Health, Adaptive Operations, and Resilient Operations Automation Systems represent the foundational concepts of the Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure.

Figure 4: Energy-Aware Demand-Supply Forecast and Dynamic Price Economy (DPE) Response

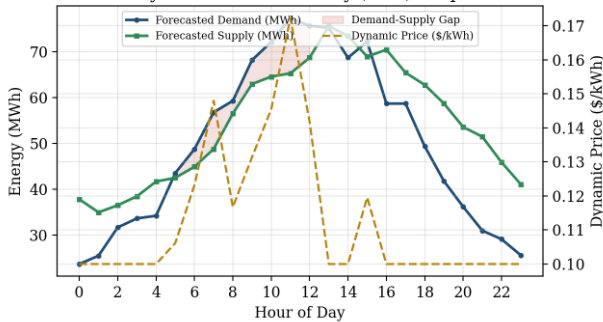


Fig 3: **Causal Bayesian network structure** — a conceptual diagram linking sensor/vibration data → Root of the Health Function → Root Area Index / Root Performance Assessment → predicted asset health.

The Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure is based on a four-part iterative methodology that relies on causal inference to automatically encode real data into mathematical prediction models of the future needs of a monitoring network, and further builds monitoring, data acquisition, data fusion, and reaction-systems capabilities to ensure that the network operates under such future autonomously predicted close-to-ideal conditions. Theoretically these conditions minimize entropy production, and, therefore, energy consumption. This enables an advanced system-level Explainable Artificial Intelligence approach for assessing data quality and reliability, guiding the prediction of future states and behaviours of the monitoring target, the automatic

aggregation of real-time sensor data into gridded or vector data sets suitable for the selected asset health indicators, the Automatic Demand-Side Management of Distributed Energy Resources, and the fault-tolerance strategies of an Automated Operational Reaction System.

Failure Probability

$$P_f(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

Where λ is the asset failure rate.

A. Causal Inference and Uncertainty Quantification

Prediction is a form of causation, and as a consequence the quantitative inference of causal relations is an important component of predictive analytics. Such causal relations are often inferred from the measurement of correlation. The observed patterns are treated as evidence for a truth; typically, they are ruled true with a confidence level of 1 minus a previously chosen significance level. This long-standing approach fails to assure prediction success. However, the inferred causal relations may be incorporated in causal Bayesian networks as causative links, where the nodes of the network may be treated as the causes. Causation remains an important guide for numeric prediction. It provides a robust tool for discovering what already has been modeled. Causation directs attention to phenomena that, currently or in the past, were believed to exist, but where the modeling remains imperfect or lacking.

Figure 5: Adaptive Energy Operations Under Pre-Agreed Operational Regimes (War, Peace, Crisis)

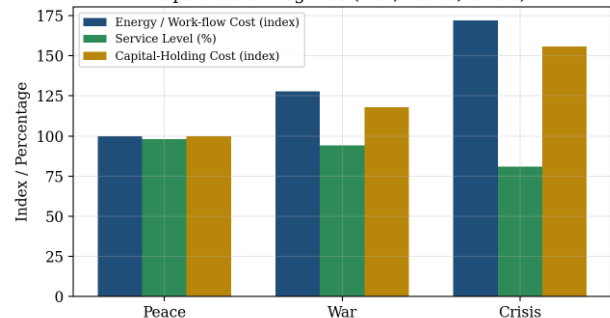




Fig 4: **Energy-aware demand-supply forecast** — 24-hour demand vs. supply curves with the Dynamic Price Economy (DPE) response overlaid.

Bayesian networks encode correlations, and Bayesian causal networks represent causality. Causal prediction remains a challenge, and great advances have been made in this area. The embedding of causal relations within a Bayesian network enhances the prediction capability of all nodes connected by only correlation. Where there are only causal arrows the network predicts like a causal Bayes net. In general, prediction becomes more reliable across the whole network, with the quality of prediction closest to a causal Bayes net for nodes near the input.

Sensor-Based Prediction Model

$$\hat{y}_{t+1} = f(x_t, x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-k})$$

Where $f(\cdot)$ is the predictive model based on historical sensor observations.

3. Predictive Asset Health: Theory and Methodologies

Health indicators and prognosis models of assets provide estimates of the assets current health and time till maintenance planning (remaining useful life, RUL). Despite the growing body of literature on remaining useful life estimation, it remains an open research question due to a number of challenges associated with the problem. Nevertheless, numerous forecasting approaches can be adapted to support Predictive Asset Health. Due to its importance, the development of remaining useful life proxies or prognosis models remains a core area of research, sometimes referred to as prognosis. While prognosis remains a broad and open field of research and numerous approaches exist, uncertainty assessment and causal influence accounting will improve prognosis and its integration into predictive health management.

Table 1. Core Components of Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure

Component	Primary Function	Expected Benefit
Predictive Asset Health	Monitors asset condition and degradation	Reduced unplanned downtime
Causal Inference	Identifies cause-effect relationships	Improved prediction reliability
Uncertainty Quantification	Measures confidence in predictions	Safer operational decisions
Adaptive Energy Operations	Forecasts demand and supply	Lower energy cost
Autonomous Agents	Executes intelligent actions	Faster operational response

Health indicators are key components of active management approaches in various industries. They are used for predictive condition monitoring, for maintenance management (prognostics, remaining useful life and optimised planning), and for lifetime estimation by assessing the impact of operating conditions on ageing or degradation. In their more general form as age, style, or condition indicators, health indicators serve as a basis for opportunity-based management frameworks, where indicators are used for decision-making concerning unscheduled, condition-based and opportunistic actions. Predictive health management relies on health indicators that act as leading indicators of asset failure. Aptly developed and interpreted health indicators yield the time until maintenance planning becomes necessary, often referred to as remaining useful life (RUL).

Prediction Error

$$e_t = y_t - \hat{y}_t$$

Where y_t is the actual value and $\hat{y}_t$ is the predicted value.

A. Data Acquisition and Sensing Architectures



Sensing architectures capable of providing temporal and spatial resolution commensurate with plant energy analysis and prediction are public-domain best-practice material. The premise that quantitative state monitoring is necessary and the requirement for both a temporal and a spatial view of the state of a plant, as well as the role of first-principle and process-cleaning models, are established quantitatively via controllability methods. For real-time condition monitoring, a distinction is made between models used to generate credible forecasts – demand, supply, and equilibrium price – and the naïve or second-principle models needed to provide the necessary sensor time and spatial resolution for dynamic prediction, yet which are too inaccurate to rely upon for real prediction. In that context, spatially detailed, dynamically valid and accurate data-acquisition models are identified in the literature for steam generators, cooling towers and HVAC units.

Table 2. Predictive Asset Health Indicators

Health Indicator	Purpose	Decision Support
Vibration Pattern	Detect mechanical abnormalities	Early fault detection
Temperature	Identify overheating	Preventive maintenance
Noise Signal	Detect structural defects	Condition monitoring
Remaining Useful Life	Estimate operating lifetime	Maintenance scheduling
Degradation Index	Track asset deterioration	Failure prevention

Estimation architectures for monitoring the equivalent energy operations, consumption and emissions associated with process units and/or ProdSys subsystems are also best practice but appear in less detail. High-level process operation, and both the electricity consumption and RF and flue-gas emissions on the one hand, and boiler and cooling water consumption on the other, can be predicted by use of artificial neural networks. Non-Intrusive Load Monitoring represents a prediction of the electricity consumption of a whole industrial plant on the basis of anonymous cumulative V-A power data with no other information.

Prediction Uncertainty

$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

This provides a simple uncertainty measure relevant to the paper's causal-inference and uncertainty-quantification architecture.

4. Adaptive Energy Operations in Industrial Contexts

Traditional energy models assume regularity and constant load patterns and characterize demand for commerce and industry as intermittent—with peaks during working hours for Celsius needs. Industrial energy services for temperate climates require cooling in the summer and heating in winter months. Energy supply prediction is often not very correlational, occasionally failing even in mid-term forecasts of cumulative generation load, and crude forecasts can distort planning. In production lines fitted with sensors, actual energy consumption may deviate considerably from standard profiles on the very day of events.

Table 3. Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure Workflow

Stage	Process	Output
Monitor	Collect real-time sensor data	Operational observations
Predict	Estimate future system states	Forecast results
Plan	Determine optimal actions	Operational strategy
Decide	Select suitable response	Decision output
Execute	Perform autonomous action	System adaptation

A resilient production system simultaneously satisfies demand, optimizes own costs of operation, and protects



inventories against unexpected reductions in supply. The underlying Demand-Supply Work-Flow trades service levels without changing the basis of planning or requiring an inventory build-up. It anticipates operational changes invoking energy within pre-agreed regimes War, Peace, and Crisis. Simulations of significant weather events on past energy-away-from-grid operations clearly show that Adaptive Energy-Operations successfully meet the anticipated increase in demand away from-grid without breaching supply contracts with minimal increases in work-flow, capital-holding costs, and service-levels in out-sourcing.

Bayesian State Probability

$$P(H | D) = \frac{P(D | H)P(H)}{P(D)}$$

Where H represents a health-state hypothesis and D represents observed sensor data.

A. Energy-Aware Demand and Supply Forecasting

The design and running of industrial systems require substantial amounts of energy. Accordingly, energy efficiency has become a key consideration in several domains, including production scheduling and design, adaptive operation, preventive maintenance management, hands-free control, and control involving nonlinear models. However, in most of these applications, energy is treated as a fixed resource, rather than as an integral part of the overall system. Classical approaches increase overall energy efficiency, but they do not take advantage of the opportunities given by electricity suppliers' dynamic pricing. In contrast, an energy-aware demand and supply forecasting scheme enables prediction of both demand and supply within an industrial context, so that energy can be purchased at a minimum cost, while energy-awareness is also introduced in production and transportation scheduling across the entire industry.

Table 4. Data Acquisition Parameters

Parameter	Example Data	Application
Temperature	Thermal measurements	Equipment monitoring
Vibration	Frequency signals	Fault diagnosis
Electrical Power	Voltage and current	Energy forecasting
Emissions	Flue-gas measurements	Environmental monitoring
Energy Consumption	Plant load data	Demand prediction

Applying Dynamic Price Economy (DPE) allows demand response to be used to minimize energy costs. This requires forecasting of energy demand and supply within an industrial context. The actual thermal energy as a resource within an industrial system must be tracked and supplied/consumed by an energy storage element. When demand and supply are not in balance, thermal energy is charged and discharged via gas boilers and absorption chillers, which consume natural gas and purchase electricity, respectively. When factories or departments can be delayed (via dynamic priority) or anticipated (via dynamic acceleration), production operation time can be adjusted. When production and/or transportation are forecasted, the use of trucks can also be anticipated/delayed, via steering the dynamic priority of the related production order. This steering capability allows trade-offs to be made among a number of elements, thereby improving cost effectiveness.

Energy Demand Forecast

$$\hat{D}_{t+1} = \alpha D_t + (1 - \alpha) \hat{D}_t$$

Where α is the smoothing parameter.

5. Conclusion

The conceptualization of Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure aimed at Predictive Asset Health, Adaptive Energy Operations, and building-resilient Connected



Industrial Systems is based on three key ideas. Firstly, predictive health indicators and their prognostic models enable shifts in maintenance policies from traditional time-based or conditional maintenance strategies to predictive ones. Such a transition is economically advantageous, while within automated production systems, real-time predictive information about the health status of the assets can enhance the productivity by preventing system downtimes and improving scheduling of operations. Secondly, energy-aware accurate forecasting immensely helps in achieving optimal asset health at its time of demand without compromising operational needs. The assets should be operated in energy-adaptive mode within defined limits guided by predictive health factors for both economic and ecological reasons. Artificial Intelligence-based spatio-temporal adaptive demand–supply forecasting algorithms can help stakeholders operate their assets in energy-adaptive mode. Finally, if the energy need during peak demand cannot be met fully from the supply side, predictive health indicators should be considered in prior routing of demand-supply mismatch. Resilience of industrial units during these rare events can be greatly reduced by considering predictive st-AHP-based routing of demand-supply mismatches during floods, cyclone, riot, and such conditions.

Collectively, the Causalinverse-inference–based uncertainty-quantification architecture, health indicator–driven machine-learning–Datascience-based methods can cumulatively build Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure For Predictive Asset Health, Adaptive Energy Operations, and Building-Resilient Connected Industrial Systems. The strengths of the entire work are integrated and highlighted as a blueprint for future developments under the theme of Autonomous Cognitive Infrastructure. Crucially, the capability of AI-based algorithms to uncover and convert Big Data into Smart Data can be further tapped in the future for developing Autonomous Systems that need tuning of a few hyperparameters only and that can reproduce computer-coded expert–level decisions from raw inputs like images, text, and so on.

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