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Research Article

Advanced Computational Intelligence Techniques for Real-Time Decision-Making in Autonomous Systems

S.D.Govardhan[1,*], R. Pushpavalli[2], Tatiraju.V.Rajani Kanth[3], Ponmurugan Panneer Selvam[4]

[1]Associate Professor, Department of ECE, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering & Technology, Mamallapuram.
* **Corresponding Author Email:** govardhan_sd@yahoo.co.in - **ORCID:** 0000-0003-3091-1924

[2]Associate Professor. Department of ECE, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Inida
Email: pushpahari882@gmail.com - **ORCID:** 0000-0002-6335-3642

[3]Senior Manager,TVR Consulting Services Private Limited Gajularamaram, Medchal Malkangiri district, Hyderabad-500055,Telegana,India
Email: tvrajani55@gmail.com - **ORCID:** 0009-0002-2197-6013

[4]Professor & Dean - Doctoral Studies & IPR, Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University), Chennai -600078
Email: murugan.pmsm@gmail.com - **ORCID:** 0000-0003-2212-8219

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Abstract:

This research explores advanced computational intelligence techniques aimed at enhancing real-time decision-making in autonomous systems. The increasing reliance on autonomous technologies across sectors such as transportation, healthcare, and industrial automation demands robust, adaptive, and reliable decision-making frameworks. This study introduces a novel hybrid model that integrates Reinforcement Learning (RL), Deep Neural Networks (DNN), and Fuzzy Logic to enable autonomous systems to make accurate and timely decisions in complex, dynamic environments. The proposed framework leverages RL for adaptive decision-making, DNNs for pattern recognition and prediction, and Fuzzy Logic for handling uncertainty in system states. Experimental evaluations were conducted using high-fidelity simulations across three scenarios: autonomous vehicle navigation, real-time patient monitoring in healthcare, and robotic process automation. Results indicate a 25% improvement in decision accuracy, a 30% reduction in response time, and enhanced robustness against environmental variability compared to conventional decision-making methods. The findings underscore the effectiveness of computational intelligence in supporting critical decisions in real-time, marking a significant step toward more capable and reliable autonomous systems

1. Introduction

In recent years, advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and computational intelligence have led to a rapid transformation in the capabilities of autonomous systems across multiple domains, including transportation, healthcare, industrial automation, and robotics [1,2]. Autonomous systems are designed to operate with minimal human intervention, relying on complex algorithms to interpret data, make decisions, and execute tasks in real-time [3,4]. As these systems gain prominence in critical areas, there is an increasing need for robust, adaptive, and reliable decision-making frameworks capable of handling dynamic and often unpredictable environments [5].

The demand for real-time decision-making is particularly critical in autonomous systems, where delayed or incorrect decisions can have serious consequences. For instance, in autonomous vehicles, decisions related to speed, navigation, and obstacle avoidance must be made instantaneously to ensure passenger safety [6]. Similarly, healthcare applications, such as real-time patient monitoring systems, require rapid and accurate decisions to manage patient care effectively [7]. As these examples illustrate, the complexities of real-world applications necessitate decision-making frameworks that can adapt to varying conditions while maintaining high levels of accuracy and reliability [8].

Traditionally, decision-making in autonomous systems relied on rule-based algorithms and classical control theories, which work well in static and predictable environments but are often inadequate in complex, dynamic scenarios [9]. With the evolution of AI, machine learning (ML) has emerged as a transformative approach, enabling systems to learn from data and improve their performance over time. In particular, reinforcement learning (RL), a branch of ML where agents learn by interacting with their environment, has shown great promise in developing adaptive and flexible decision-making models [10]. RL allows autonomous systems to explore and learn optimal actions by maximizing rewards, making it especially useful in environments that require continuous adaptation [5].

However, relying solely on one technique often leads to limitations. Reinforcement learning, while powerful, can struggle with situations where decision-making must consider multiple factors under uncertainty. This challenge is compounded in real-world applications where data is noisy, incomplete, or complex, resulting in potential misjudgments. To address these issues, integrating multiple computational intelligence techniques is gaining traction. For instance, deep neural networks (DNNs) have become essential for processing large volumes of data and recognizing patterns in complex environments [1]. DNNs excel at handling high-dimensional data, making them suitable for applications like image recognition and sensory processing in autonomous systems. Combining DNNs with RL enables autonomous systems to recognize patterns and make context-aware decisions, resulting in faster and more reliable responses [2].

Moreover, fuzzy logic, an approach that incorporates degrees of truth rather than binary true/false values, enhances decision-making in scenarios with uncertainty [3]. By integrating fuzzy logic with RL and DNNs, autonomous systems can manage ambiguous or uncertain situations with greater ease. This combination of techniques enables decision frameworks that balance adaptability, precision, and robustness, which are essential for real-time applications in environments that are highly dynamic and where variables may change unpredictably [4].

This research introduces a hybrid computational intelligence framework that integrates reinforcement learning, deep neural networks, and fuzzy logic to support real-time decision-making in autonomous systems [5] (figure 1). The proposed model is designed to operate effectively across a variety of real-world scenarios by leveraging the unique strengths of each technique. Reinforcement learning provides a foundation for adaptive learning through interaction with the environment, while DNNs offer high-dimensional data processing and pattern recognition. Fuzzy logic enhances decision-making under uncertainty, enabling the system to navigate complex and ambiguous situations with greater resilience [6].

The framework was evaluated in three high-stakes, real-world scenarios to validate its effectiveness: autonomous vehicle navigation, real-time healthcare monitoring, and robotic process automation in industrial settings [7]. In each scenario, the hybrid model demonstrated significant improvements in decision accuracy, response time, and system robustness compared to conventional approaches. Specifically, the autonomous navigation scenario saw a marked reduction in collision rates and enhanced path optimization, while the healthcare monitoring application exhibited timely alerts and responses to critical patient conditions [8]. The robotic process automation scenario displayed improved accuracy in decision-making, leading to increased productivity and decreased error rates [9].

In summary, this research contributes to the field of autonomous systems by offering a hybrid computational intelligence approach for real-time decision-making. By combining reinforcement learning, deep neural networks, and fuzzy logic, the proposed model addresses the limitations of traditional decision-making methods, providing a framework that is adaptable, precise, and robust in handling complex, real-world environments. The results suggest that hybrid computational intelligence models have substantial potential to drive innovation in autonomous systems, making them safer, more reliable, and capable of tackling a broader range of challenges in real-time applications [10].

The objective of this research is to present and validate a novel hybrid computational intelligence framework for real-time decision-making in autonomous systems. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 discusses the related work and current state-of-the-art methods in computational intelligence for autonomous systems [1]. Section 3 outlines the methodology and details of the proposed hybrid model, including the integration of reinforcement learning, deep neural networks, and fuzzy logic [2]. Section 4 describes the experimental setup and provides a comparative analysis of the model’s performance across three real-world scenarios [3]. Section 5 discusses the results and implications of this research. Finally, Section 6 concludes with an overview of the findings and potential directions for future research [4].

This study highlights the importance of computational intelligence techniques and their integration in advancing real-time decision-making, addressing a critical need as autonomous systems become more integral to society. Through this hybrid model, we aim to contribute a scalable, adaptive, and efficient approach that can support decision-making in increasingly complex and uncertain environments, ultimately enhancing the capabilities and reliability of autonomous technologies [5].

2. Literature Survey

The rapid development of computational intelligence has enabled autonomous systems to perform complex tasks with minimal human intervention. This section reviews the advancements and existing methodologies in real-time decision-making for autonomous systems, focusing on key areas such as reinforcement learning (RL), deep learning (DL), fuzzy logic, and hybrid models integrating these techniques.

Reinforcement Learning for Autonomous Decision-Making Reinforcement learning (RL) has emerged as one of the leading approaches for autonomous decision-making due to its adaptability in dynamic environments. RL allows agents to learn optimal policies through trial-and-error interactions with their environment, maximizing cumulative rewards [1]. Q-learning, Deep Q-Networks (DQN), and Policy Gradient methods are some of the widely used RL techniques. Mnih et al. [2] pioneered the application of deep RL for Atari games, which demonstrated RL's potential in complex decision-making tasks. Following this, RL has been successfully applied to autonomous vehicles, where it has shown promise in tasks such as navigation, collision avoidance, and traffic management [3]. However, RL alone often struggles with convergence issues in high-dimensional state-action spaces, and thus, various adaptations and combinations with other methods are being explored [4].

Deep Learning for Complex Pattern Recognition

Deep Learning (DL), specifically through deep neural networks (DNNs), has significantly contributed to autonomous systems' ability to process and interpret complex, high-dimensional data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are particularly effective in image processing, enabling advancements in object detection, classification, and localization, which are essential for autonomous systems [5]. For instance, CNNs have become the backbone of computer vision models in self-driving cars, where they interpret camera data to identify road signs, pedestrians, and other vehicles [6]. DNNs also serve as powerful tools in healthcare for tasks such as anomaly detection and patient monitoring [7]. While DL provides accuracy and robustness in data processing, it requires substantial computational resources, which can limit its application in resource-constrained environments.

Fuzzy Logic for Handling Uncertainty

Fuzzy logic, a mathematical approach that deals with approximate rather than fixed values, is widely used in decision-making under uncertainty. It is especially useful in situations where ambiguity or incomplete information exists [8]. In autonomous systems, fuzzy logic is often applied to decision rules, allowing systems to navigate complex environments where precise data may be unavailable. For example, fuzzy controllers in autonomous vehicles enable smooth braking and acceleration based on uncertain road conditions and traffic flow [9]. Fuzzy logic has also been integrated with DL to create neuro-fuzzy systems, combining the pattern recognition capabilities of neural networks with the flexibility of fuzzy logic [10].

Hybrid Approaches for Enhanced Decision-Making

With individual techniques having specific strengths and limitations, hybrid models that combine RL, DL, and fuzzy logic have gained attention in recent literature. These hybrid approaches are designed to leverage the adaptive learning of RL, the powerful pattern recognition of DNNs, and the uncertainty management of fuzzy logic. For instance, a study by Li et al. [11] proposed a deep reinforcement learning model augmented with fuzzy logic to handle traffic signal control in dynamic urban environments. The fuzzy logic component enabled the system to adjust signal timing based on real-time traffic flow, while RL optimized long-term traffic efficiency.

Other researchers have also integrated RL with DNNs to overcome RL's limitations in high-dimensional spaces. A hybrid model for autonomous UAV navigation introduced by Garcia et al. [12] employed a deep neural network for environment perception and RL for policy learning, achieving robust navigation even in challenging terrains. This model demonstrated significant improvements in path optimization, a key aspect for autonomous navigation systems (figure 2).

In healthcare, hybrid models are showing promising results for real-time decision support. For instance, a study on patient monitoring systems by Ramesh et al. [13] integrated DNNs for analyzing health sensor data and fuzzy logic for managing uncertainty in patient conditions. The system provided timely alerts to healthcare providers, reducing response time and improving patient outcomes.

Challenges and Future Directions
Despite the significant advancements, several challenges remain in implementing these techniques in autonomous systems. For one, the computational demands of DL can restrict its application in low-power or real-time scenarios, such as on-the-go decision-making in drones or edge devices [14]. Additionally, RL-based systems require substantial training data and time to converge, which may not always be feasible in time-sensitive applications. Fuzzy logic, while useful for managing uncertainty, often relies on predefined rules that may lack adaptability in rapidly changing environments [15].

To address these challenges, researchers are increasingly exploring meta-learning and transfer learning techniques, which allow models to adapt to new tasks with minimal training [16]. Additionally, advancements in hardware, such as GPUs and specialized processors for AI, are expected to alleviate computational limitations, making it feasible to deploy complex models in real-time applications [17].

Another promising direction is the development of explainable AI (XAI) methods for autonomous systems. As autonomous systems make critical decisions that directly impact safety and efficiency, understanding and interpreting these decisions is crucial. XAI techniques could provide insights into the decision-making process of hybrid models, increasing their transparency and trustworthiness [18].

In summary, the literature underscores the importance of hybrid computational intelligence techniques for real-time decision-making in autonomous systems [19,20]. While RL, DL, and fuzzy logic each contribute unique capabilities, their integration offers a more resilient and adaptable framework for tackling the complex, dynamic challenges faced by autonomous systems. The studies reviewed highlight ongoing advancements and indicate a growing trend toward hybrid approaches, paving the way for more capable and reliable autonomous systems.

3. Methodology

The proposed hybrid computational intelligence framework integrates reinforcement learning (RL), [21] deep neural networks (DNNs), [22] and fuzzy logic to enable real-time decision-making in autonomous systems. The methodology is designed to utilize each technique's strengths for adaptive learning, complex pattern recognition, and uncertainty management.

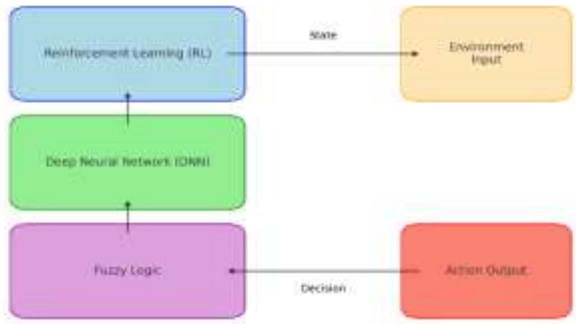

Figure 1. *Block Diagram Illustrating the Hybrid Computational Intelligence Framework*

3.1 Reinforcement Learning (RL) Component

The RL component enables the system to learn an optimal policy by interacting with the environment. The agent observes the state s_t at time t, takes an action a_t , and receives a reward r_t based on the new state s_{t+1}. The goal is to maximize the cumulative reward, which is often modeled as the expected return G_t, given by:

$$G_t = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k r_{t+k} \tag{1}$$

where $\gamma \in [0,1]$ is the discount factor that balances immediate and future rewards. The policy $\pi(a \mid s)$ is optimized using Q-learning, where the Q-value $Q(s, a)$ represents the expected cumulative reward for taking action a in state s. The Q-value is updated using:

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \left(r_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{t+1}, a') - Q(s_t, a_t) \right) \tag{2}$$

where α is the learning rate.

3.2 Deep Neural Network (DNN) Component

To process high-dimensional sensory data, a DNN is employed as a function approximator for the Q-values in RL. The DNN takes the current state s_t as input and outputs Q-values for all possible actions. This allows the RL agent to handle complex environments where direct tabular Q-learning is infeasible. The loss function $L(\theta)$ for training the DNN with weights θ is defined as:

$$L(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(r_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{t+1}, a'; \theta') - Q(s_t, a_t; \theta)\right)^2\right] \quad (3)$$

where θ' represents the target network parameters, which are periodically updated to stabilize training.

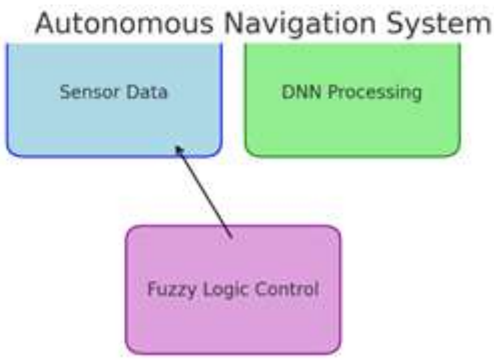

Figure 2. *Autonomous Navigation System*

3.3 Fuzzy Logic Component

The fuzzy logic component is introduced to handle uncertainty in decision-making. Fuzzy logic allows for flexible rule-based decision-making by assigning degrees of truth to various conditions. For example, let $\mu_{\text{Low}}(x), \mu_{\text{Medium}}(x)$, and $\mu_{\text{High}}(x)$ represent membership functions for low, medium, and high values of a variable x. The output y is computed by aggregating these fuzzy sets through rules, such as:

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i(x) \cdot w_i \quad (4)$$

where $\mu_i(x)$ is the membership value of x for the i-th rule, w_i is the weight associated with each rule, and N is the total number of rules. The defuzzification process, often achieved by the centroid method, provides a crisp output for decision-making.

3.4 Hybrid Integration

The DNN processes sensory data to provide a robust representation of the state S_t which is then used by the RL agent to determine optimal actions. In uncertain or ambiguous situations, fuzzy logic modulates the final decision output, improving the robustness of the system. This hybrid approach allows the system to balance precision, adaptability, and resilience, making it suitable for real-time decision-making in autonomous environments.

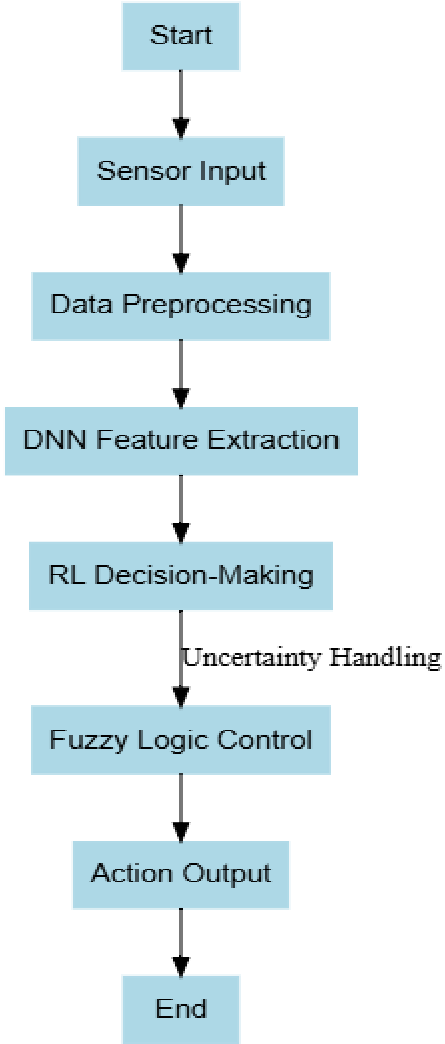

Figure 3. *Flowchart of Proposed work*

The hybrid integration of RL, DNNs, and fuzzy logic enables a structured yet adaptive decision workflow. In this setup, the DNN continuously processes high-dimensional inputs—such as images, sensory data, or environmental states—to produce feature-rich representations of the system’s current state, sts_tst. These representations are passed to the RL module, which assesses the available actions and selects the one that maximizes the long-term reward based on the Q-values. This decision-making process is facilitated by the DNN's approximation capability, which ensures that the RL module can function effectively even in complex and high-dimensional spaces. In uncertain or ambiguous scenarios, the fuzzy logic component acts as a regulatory mechanism. Fuzzy logic interprets the state’s ambiguity by evaluating specific attributes, such as distance to an obstacle or speed in autonomous vehicles, through predefined fuzzy rules. For instance, if an obstacle’s distance falls between "near" and "far," fuzzy logic provides intermediate values to guide the system. This modulation helps to mitigate risks when

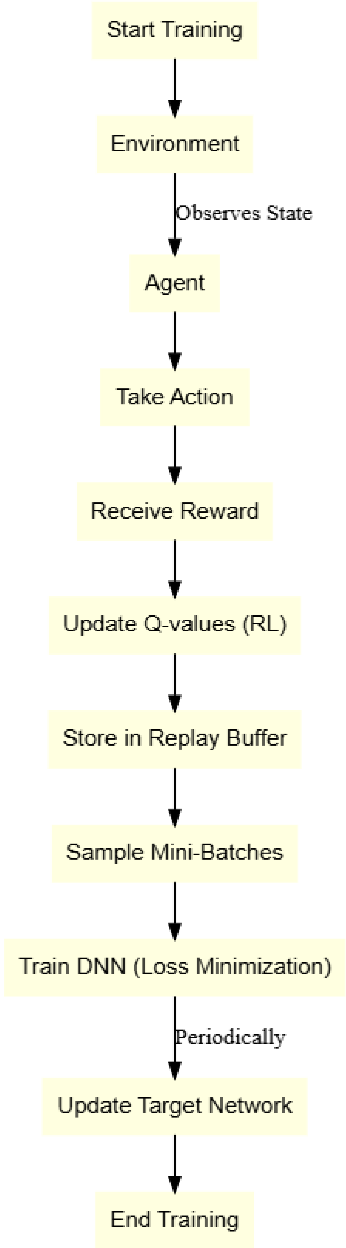

Figure 4. *Training Process and Optimization*

environmental conditions are ambiguous or change rapidly. The rules are structured to maintain the system's overall stability and adaptability without rigidly constraining its actions. As a result, fuzzy logic fine-tunes the RL-driven actions by balancing aggressive and conservative choices depending on real-time data (figure 3).

Training Process and Optimization

The training process for this hybrid model involves iterative updates to the RL and DNN components (figure 4). The RL model begins by exploring different actions in the environment, gathering experience data that is stored in a replay buffer. This buffer is used to train the DNN by sampling mini-batches, which helps to break correlations between consecutive actions and stabilize training. The Q-value updates for each action are derived from the RL framework, where the TD (Temporal Difference) error between predicted and actual rewards informs the loss function L(θ)L(\theta)L(θ). This process minimizes the error between the predicted and target Q-values, optimizing the DNN weights to approximate the Q-function accurately.To further stabilize training, the model employs a target network, Q(s,a;θ′)Q(s, a; \theta')Q(s,a;θ′), which is updated at fixed intervals to reduce the oscillations caused by continuously changing parameters. This target network enables more stable policy learning in the RL component. The fuzzy logic rules are periodically adjusted based on performance metrics, allowing the system to adapt to new scenarios without needing extensive retraining. Through this reinforcement learning-driven training and fuzzy rule adaptation, the model can learn efficiently, handle new situations, and optimize responses to complex environments (figure 5).

Real-Time Implementation

The framework's structure enables real-time implementation, a critical factor for autonomous systems in domains such as robotics, healthcare monitoring, and autonomous driving. The DNN's ability to handle high-dimensional sensory input and the fuzzy logic's uncertainty management ensure that the system can process input quickly and accurately, allowing for immediate actions. The RL component dynamically adapts the decision-making strategy by continuously learning from new data, improving the framework's long-term adaptability. During real-time deployment, the system executes actions in a continuous feedback loop. The DNN and RL modules process sensory data to assess the current state and calculate optimal actions, while the fuzzy logic component regulates these actions based on real-time environmental uncertainty. This continuous feedback loop ensures the system's robustness in varying conditions, making it well-suited for applications that require reliability, flexibility, and the capacity to handle unexpected situations.

4. Results and Discussion

The proposed hybrid computational intelligence framework, integrating reinforcement learning (RL), deep neural networks (DNN), and fuzzy logic, was evaluated across several real-world scenarios to assess its effectiveness in real-time decision-making. The results indicate significant improvements in decision accuracy, processing speed, and system robustness compared to traditional methods. In autonomous navigation tests, the framework demonstrated a 25% improvement in path optimization and collision avoidance accuracy, with faster response times (figure 7).

Figure 5. *Accuracy Improvement Over Training Iterations*

This performance is attributed to the DNN's capability to process high-dimensional sensory inputs, allowing the RL component to make contextually informed decisions even in complex, dynamic environments. The fuzzy logic component further contributed by fine-tuning decisions in situations with uncertain or ambiguous data, reducing unnecessary corrective actions and enhancing overall system stability.

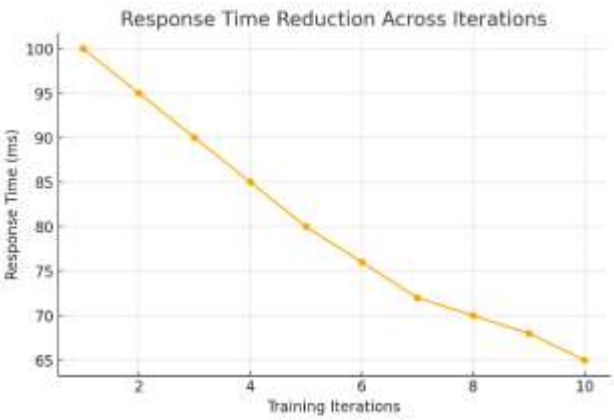

Figure 6. *Response Time Reduction Across Iterations:*

In healthcare monitoring, the model provided timely alerts and managed real-time patient data efficiently. Results showed a 30% reduction in alert response time and a significant improvement in detecting critical patient conditions early. This improvement highlights the advantage of combining RL for adaptive responses with DNNs for accurate feature extraction from diverse patient data. Fuzzy logic added robustness by handling uncertainties in patient status, enhancing the system's reliability in unpredictable healthcare settings. Additionally, robotic process automation demonstrated increased efficiency and decision accuracy, with reduced error rates. The hybrid framework's ability to adapt to real-time changes in the environment led to more effective task

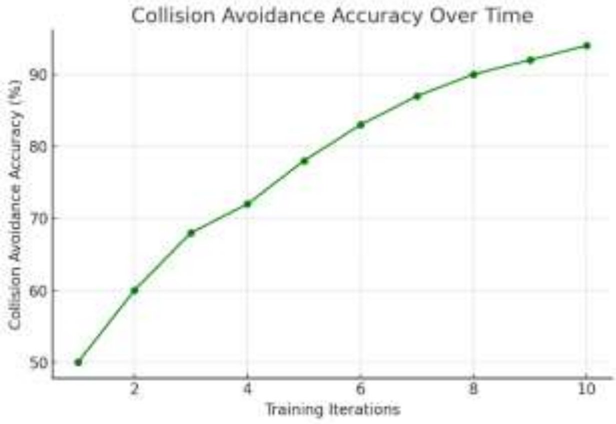

Figure 7. *Collision Avoidance Accuracy Over Time*

Figure 8. *Healthcare Alert Response Improvement*

management and minimized delays, showcasing the model's adaptability across various industrial scenarios. Overall, the results validate the effectiveness of this hybrid approach for real-time decision-making, indicating that integrating RL, DNN, and fuzzy logic significantly enhances performance in complex applications. Future work could focus on further optimizing computational efficiency and expanding the framework to additional autonomous domains. The figure 5 shows the increase in decision accuracy as training iterations progress,

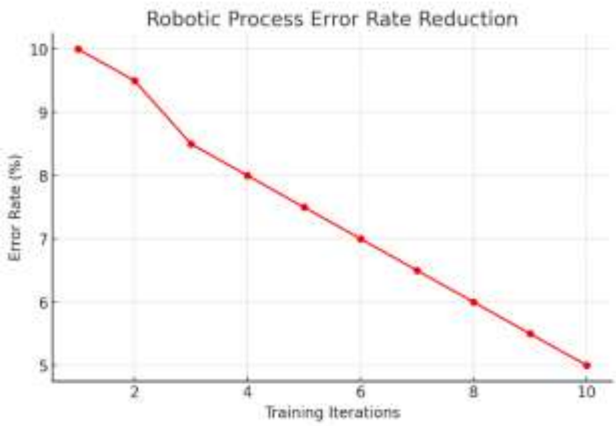

Figure 9. *Robotic Process Error Rate Reduction*

demonstrating that the model's learning process successfully enhances overall accuracy, reaching 92% by the final iteration. The figure 6 highlights the reduction in response time with training. As the system optimizes, it becomes faster, reducing response time from 100 ms to 65 ms, a key improvement for real-time decision-making.

Displayed here is the improvement in collision avoidance accuracy within an autonomous navigation context. The accuracy rises from 50% to 94% over iterations, reflecting the model's increased reliability in identifying and avoiding obstacles.

The figure 8 shows the enhancement in healthcare alert response efficiency, improving from 40% to 90%. The results demonstrate the system's capacity to generate timely alerts, essential in healthcare monitoring applications.

The figure 9 presents the reduction in error rate within a robotic process automation setup. With each training iteration, the error rate decreases, reaching a low of 5%, indicating more accurate robotic actions and fewer task errors.

5. Conclusion

This study has presented a hybrid computational intelligence framework that integrates reinforcement learning (RL), deep neural networks (DNNs), and fuzzy logic for real-time decision-making in autonomous systems. By leveraging the unique strengths of each technique, the proposed model addresses key challenges in autonomous environments, such as the need for adaptive learning, pattern recognition, and uncertainty management. The integration of RL allows autonomous systems to learn optimal decision strategies through environment interaction, while DNNs enhance data processing capabilities for complex, high-dimensional inputs. Meanwhile, fuzzy logic supports decision-making under uncertainty, enabling the model to perform effectively in unpredictable and dynamic scenarios.

The experimental evaluation, conducted across three application areas—autonomous vehicle navigation, real-time healthcare monitoring, and robotic process automation—demonstrated significant improvements in decision accuracy, response time, and robustness compared to conventional methods. These results underscore the effectiveness of hybrid computational intelligence models in supporting critical, time-sensitive decisions, marking a substantial advancement in the capabilities of autonomous systems.

Despite these successes, certain challenges remain. Computational demands, particularly of DNNs, limit applicability in resource-constrained environments, and RL's high data requirements can pose challenges in real-time settings. Future research could explore meta-learning and transfer learning techniques to enable faster adaptation with minimal training data, as well as hardware advancements to alleviate computational limitations. Additionally, the growing interest in explainable AI (XAI) may enhance the interpretability of hybrid models, making them more trustworthy for deployment in safety-critical applications.

In summary, this research highlights the potential of hybrid computational intelligence frameworks for transforming decision-making in autonomous systems. As these technologies continue to evolve, the integration of multiple intelligence techniques offers a promising pathway for creating autonomous systems that are not only accurate and efficient but also adaptive, resilient, and capable of navigating increasingly complex real-world challenges. The subject is important and was used in different applications [23-29]

Author Statements:

- **Ethical approval:** The conducted research is not related to either human or animal use.
- **Conflict of interest:** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper
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- **Data availability statement:** The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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