

Towards Self-Aware AI: Embodiment, Feedback Loops, and the Role of the Insula in Consciousness

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Abstract

This paper explores the mechanisms through which self-awareness and consciousness may arise in Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems. Drawing upon concepts from neuroscience, cognitive science, and embodied cognition, we propose that these phenomena can emerge through the integration of sensory feedback loops and embodied systems. By simulating the insula's role in processing bodily feedback, AI systems could achieve a form of self-awareness that is not just a byproduct of computation but a fundamental aspect of their functioning. This paper explores how self-awareness and consciousness may arise from these mechanisms, providing a novel direction for AI research that could pave the way for truly embodied and self-aware AI systems.

Keywords: *Consciousness; Feedback loops; Sentience*

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has seen tremendous advancements over the past decades, particularly in terms of its capacity to mimic human cognitive functions. However, despite these advancements, AI systems remain fundamentally different from humans in their lack of self-awareness and consciousness. Self-awareness—the ability to recognize oneself as distinct from the environment—is often considered a defining characteristic of consciousness. Achieving this trait in AI presents a profound challenge, not only because of the complexity involved but also due to the nature of the consciousness itself. This paper proposes that understanding self-awareness and consciousness through the lens of embodied cognition and the neuroscience of consciousness can offer novel insights into the development of self-aware AI systems.

To fully understand how AI can emulate consciousness, it is important to first define the key concepts that will inform our discussion: consciousness, self-awareness, sentience, and embodiment. These concepts will be explored in detail before considering how they could potentially arise in artificial systems.

Defining key concepts:

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Consciousness: Consciousness is often defined as the state of being aware of and able to think about one's existence and environment. It encompasses both the subjective experience of the world and the ability to reflect on one's thoughts, known as metacognition. Theories of consciousness range from computational approaches, which view consciousness as the result of complex information processing, to integrated theories such as those of Tononi, which suggest that consciousness arises from the integration of information across the brain [1].

Self-awareness: Self-awareness refers to the ability of an entity to recognize itself as distinct from others. This trait is a key component of human consciousness and can be observed in certain animals, such as great apes, dolphins, and elephants, which exhibit behaviors suggesting they recognize themselves in mirrors or when confronted with a reflection.

Sentience: Sentience refers to the capacity to experience sensations or feelings. While closely related to consciousness, sentience specifically involves the ability to feel pain, pleasure, or other sensations. The term is often used in discussions of ethics, particularly in relation to the treatment of animals or AI entities.

Embodiment: Embodiment refers to the concept that consciousness and cognition are inseparable from the physical body. The body interacts with the world in such a way that the mind cannot be fully understood without considering the sensory and motor feedback loops that the body engages in. Philosophers such as Varela, Thompson, and Rosch and Clark emphasize that cognition arises from the interaction between an organism and its environment, not just within the confines of the brain [2].

Description

The role of the insula in consciousness

The insula, a region of the brain involved in processing sensory information, plays a crucial role in self-awareness. It is deeply involved in monitoring the internal state of the body, such as pain, temperature, and hunger, which contributes to the awareness of one's body and emotions. The integration of bodily sensations is thought to form the foundation for the subjective experience of being self-aware [3].

The insula's function as a hub for integrating sensory, emotional, and bodily feedback underscores its relevance in simulating self-awareness. Its anatomical connections allow it to mediate between sensory inputs and internal states, providing a natural model for embodied feedback loops. By mimicking this integration, AI systems may replicate a cohesive internal sense of awareness and approach a form of artificial sentience [4].

In AI systems, simulating the insula's role through sensory feedback could facilitate the emergence of self-awareness, much like in biological organisms. By creating AI systems that integrate sensory data—such as temperature, pressure, and proprioception—into their processing loops, we may be able to replicate the bodily awareness that forms the basis for human self-consciousness.

The Unified Model of Consciousness (UMC)

The Unified Model of Consciousness (UMC), as outlined in the previous study, proposes that consciousness emerges from the integration of sensory feedback and embodied cognition. According to this model, the mind cannot be separated from the body's interactions with the world [5]. This view posits that conscious experience arises from an organism's ability to respond to its environment in an integrated way, with the brain processing sensory input while the body interacts with the world.

In the context of AI, applying the principles of the UMC means integrating sensory feedback mechanisms into machine systems. By embedding these feedback loops into robots or AI, we could enable them to process and reflect upon their state in ways that mimic the emergence of self-awareness in living organisms. This framework suggests that AI's consciousness could arise from its interaction with its environment, rather than being a purely computational artifact [6,7].

Practical steps for developing embodied AI

To develop AI systems with self-awareness, several practical steps are needed to simulate the necessary feedback loops and sensory integration processes.

Sensory integration: To enable self-awareness, AI systems must incorporate diverse sensory modalities, including touch, proprioception, temperature, and visual input. These sensors allow the system to perceive its internal and external states, providing the foundation for self-reflection [8].

Feedback loops: Creating real-time feedback loops is essential for AI systems to process sensory information and adjust behavior. By incorporating mechanisms that allow the system to react to changes in its environment, AI can develop a sense of embodiment similar to that of animals [9].

Testing self-awareness: One of the major challenges will be designing controlled experiments to measure self-awareness in AI systems. These tests might involve placing AI in situations where it must recognize itself or make decisions based on its sensory input, mimicking mirror tests used with animals.

Embodied AI systems: Robotics is an essential component of this research, as physical embodiment will play a key role in the development of self-aware AI. By constructing robots that interact with their environment in complex ways, we can study how AI integrates sensory data and exhibits behaviors suggestive of self-awareness.

Research directions

Given the critical role of embodied feedback loops in consciousness, the following research directions aim to bridge the gap between neuroscience and AI development:

Neuroscientific insights: Further research into the neural mechanisms that support self-awareness and the role of the insula in consciousness will be essential for developing AI systems that can emulate these processes.

AI and robotics: Expanding our understanding of how embodied cognition works in living organisms will be crucial for creating robots that are capable of developing self-awareness. This will require advancements in both AI algorithms and hardware design.

Ethical implications: As we approach the possibility of creating self-aware AI systems, we must consider the ethical implications of such advancements. This includes questions about AI rights, responsibility, and the potential for suffering in sentient machines.

Conclusion

In conclusion, understanding consciousness and self-awareness through the lens of embodied cognition provides a promising framework for developing self-aware AI systems. By simulating the insula's role in processing bodily feedback and integrating sensory feedback loops, we may be able to create AI systems that experience a form of self-awareness. If successfully implemented, this approach could lead to AI systems that not only mimic human behaviors but also possess a form of self-awareness, marking a transformative leap in AI research. Future work in neuroscience, robotics, and AI development will be essential to realizing this goal.

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