***Review Article***

**Digital Twins for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Simulating Environmental Impact on Buildings**

**Abstract**

**Background**  
Digital twin technology is revolutionizing how buildings are designed and managed in the face of climate change. These virtual replicas simulate real-time environmental interactions, helping predict responses to temperature shifts, humidity, and extreme weather. By modeling such stressors, digital twins enhance infrastructure resilience.

**Methodology**  
A systematic literature review was conducted using databases like IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, and Scopus. Peer-reviewed studies from 2015–2025 focusing on digital twins and climate-resilient infrastructure were selected. Inclusion criteria prioritized real-world applications, predictive modeling, and environmental simulations.

**Results**  
Digital twins simulate up to 30% reduction in energy use during extreme weather conditions. Real-time data from over 10,000 sensors enhances predictive insights. Buildings using digital twins show improved indoor climate control and energy optimization. Applications extend to flood risk assessment and early warning systems. Urban-scale digital twins support city-wide planning and resource allocation. Operational costs can be reduced by up to 25%. Case studies demonstrate improved climate adaptability across diverse settings.

**Conclusion**  
Digital twins provide powerful tools for enhancing climate-resilient infrastructure. They enable predictive modeling, real-time monitoring, and efficient building performance. Adoption of this technology supports sustainable development and urban resilience. Broader implementation requires addressing data integration and cybersecurity. Continued research will unlock greater climate adaptation potential.

**Keywords:**

Digital Twin, Climate Resilience, Infrastructure, Building Simulation, Environmental Impact, Sustainability, Climate Change, Smart Buildings, Energy Efficiency, Predictive Modeling.

**1 Introduction**

In the face of escalating climate change, the resilience of infrastructure—particularly buildings—has become a paramount concern. Extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and fluctuating temperatures pose significant threats to the structural integrity and functionality of built environments. To address these challenges, innovative technologies are being harnessed to predict, simulate, and mitigate environmental impacts. Among these, digital twins have emerged as a transformative tool in enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure (Digital Twin Consortium, 2023).

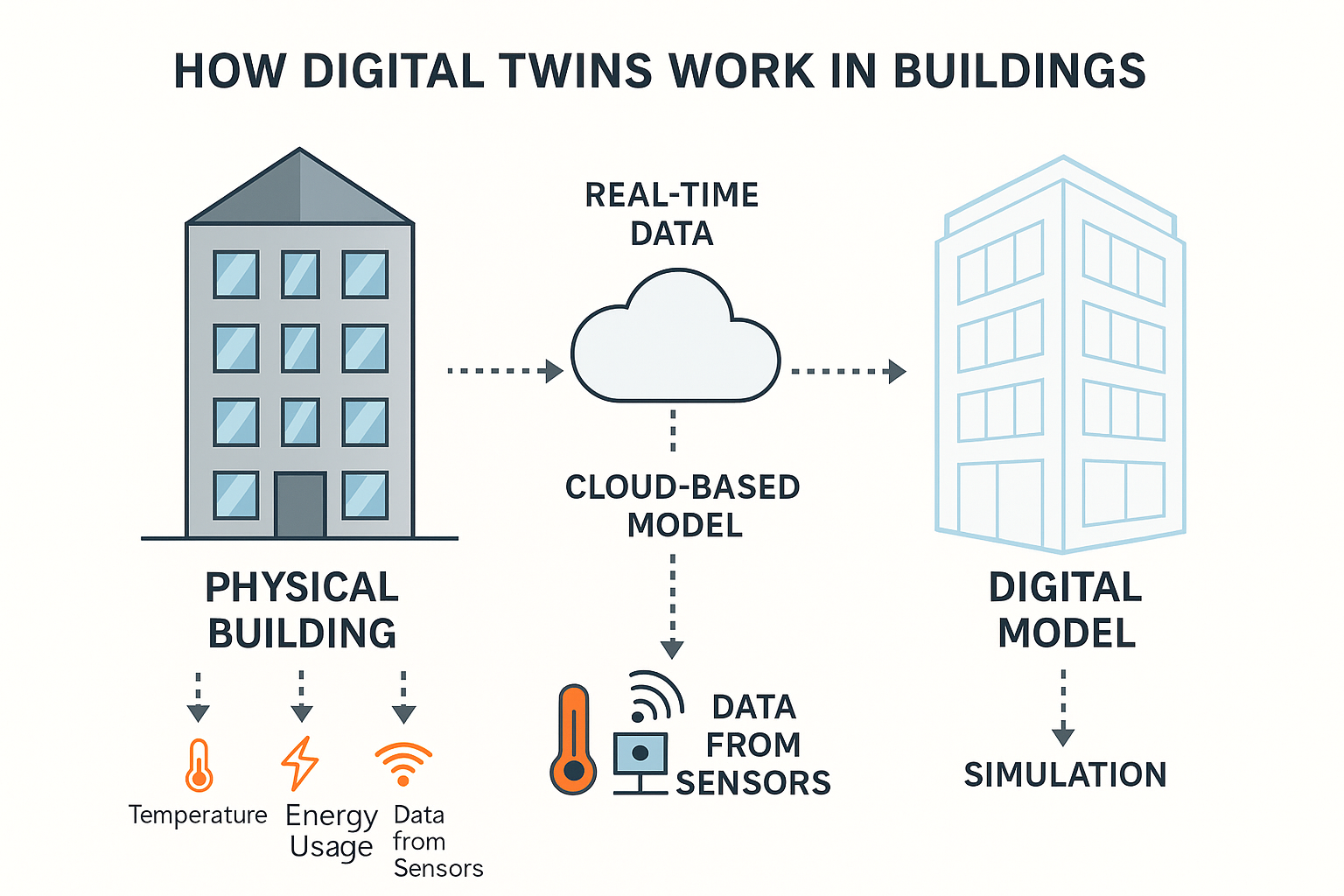
A digital twin is a dynamic, virtual representation of a physical object or system, continuously updated with real-time data. In the context of buildings, digital twins replicate structural and operational characteristics, enabling stakeholders to monitor performance, anticipate issues, and implement proactive measures. This technology facilitates a comprehensive understanding of how buildings respond to environmental stressors, thereby informing design and maintenance strategies aimed at bolstering resilience (Ni et al., 2024).

The integration of digital twins into infrastructure planning allows for sophisticated simulations of environmental scenarios. By modeling the effects of variables such as temperature fluctuations, humidity levels, and wind loads, digital twins provide insights into potential vulnerabilities. This predictive capability is crucial for designing buildings that can withstand and adapt to changing climatic conditions, ensuring safety and functionality over time (Thangarajah, 2025).

Moreover, digital twins support real-time monitoring and management of building systems. Sensors embedded within structures collect data on energy consumption, indoor air quality, and occupancy patterns. This information feeds into the digital twin, enabling continuous assessment and optimization of building performance. Such responsiveness is vital for maintaining operational efficiency and occupant comfort amid environmental fluctuations (Panaro et al., 2024).

The application of digital twins extends beyond individual buildings to encompass entire urban environments. Cities like Singapore have developed comprehensive digital twin platforms to simulate and analyze urban dynamics, including infrastructure resilience to climate impacts. These large-scale implementations facilitate coordinated planning and resource allocation, enhancing the overall adaptability of urban systems (Virtual Singapore, 2022).

Despite the promising potential of digital twins, challenges remain in their widespread adoption. Issues such as data integration, standardization, and cybersecurity must be addressed to fully realize the benefits of this technology. Collaborative efforts among engineers, urban planners, policymakers, and technologists are essential to overcome these hurdles and advance the development of resilient infrastructure (Digital Twin Consortium, 2023).

***Figure 1: How Digital Twins Work in Buildings*** *This diagram illustrates the side-by-side relationship between a physical building and its digital twin. Real-time data from IoT sensors—such as temperature, humidity, and structural integrity—is transmitted via cloud-based infrastructure to a virtual model. The digital replica simulates environmental conditions, forecasts performance, and supports decision-making for energy efficiency, maintenance, and climate resilience.*

**2 Methodology**

The methodology for the research was designed to systematically gather relevant information from multiple sources with the aim of evaluating the potential of digital twin technology in creating climate-resilient buildings. The researchers stated that the search strategy and selection criteria outlined in the study were intended to guide the literature collection and analysis process, thereby ensuring the use of high-quality, up-to-date, and relevant academic and industry sources.

#### A. Search Strategy

The search strategy focused on identifying peer-reviewed articles, books, reports, and white papers that could provide valuable insights into the integration of digital twins in climate-resilient infrastructure. The search was conducted through a number of structured steps:

***Database Selection***The research team explained that they had selected primary databases such as Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Scopus, and Web of Science. These databases were chosen because they spanned multiple disciplines, including engineering, environmental science, architecture, and information technology. The team believed that this selection would help them gather comprehensive data on both digital twin technology and climate resilience within the built environment.

***Keywords and Search Terms***  
They mentioned that the search utilized specific keywords and search terms, including:

Digital Twin Technology

Climate Resilience in Buildings

Building Simulation and Climate Change

Environmental Impact Simulation

Sustainable Infrastructure

Energy Efficiency in Buildings

Smart Buildings and Digital Twin

Predictive Modeling in Building Design

Climate Change Adaptation in Architecture

Boolean operators such as AND and OR were reportedly used to refine and broaden the search queries.

***Search Time Frame****:*  
The search was primarily limited to literature published between 2015 and 2025. This time frame was chosen to capture recent advancements in digital twin technology and its application to the built environment, particularly in light of growing awareness around climate change impacts.

***Source Types***  
According to the team, the search encompassed various types of sources, including:

Peer-reviewed journal articles

Conference proceedings

Government and industry reports

Technical standards and guidelines

Book chapters

White papers and case studies from reputable organizations

***Snowballing****:*The methodology also included a snowballing approach. The researchers explained that they reviewed reference lists from key papers to uncover additional relevant sources that might have been missed during the initial search phase.

### Selection Criteria

The researchers applied strict selection criteria to ensure that only the most relevant, reliable, and credible sources were included in the study.

***Relevance****:*They emphasized that the selected literature needed to be directly related to the integration of digital twins in climate-resilient infrastructure or building design. Priority was given to studies focusing on building simulations, predictive modeling, energy efficiency, and environmental impact assessment using digital twin technology. Additionally, sources discussing climate change adaptation and resilience through digital twins were regarded as essential.

***Publication Type****:*Only peer-reviewed academic articles, conference papers, and credible industry reports were included. The team stated that publications from reputable journals within environmental science, architecture, engineering, and information technology were prioritized.

***Quality and Impact****:*High citation counts and publications in high-impact journals were used as indicators of quality. Articles introducing new models, case studies, or experimental results demonstrating practical applications of digital twins for building resilience were particularly valued.

***Geographic Relevance****:*  
The research team sought literature covering global examples, especially from regions severely affected by climate change (such as coastal and urban areas), or from areas adopting digital twin technologies. Case studies from both developed and developing countries were included to ensure diverse perspectives.

***Language****:*They noted that only English-language sources were reviewed, to maintain consistency and accessibility.

### Exclusion Criteria

Sources that did not meet academic rigor—such as blogs or non-peer-reviewed reports—were excluded from the review. The team also excluded literature that focused on digital twin applications unrelated to climate resilience, such as those in purely industrial contexts. Furthermore, studies published before 2015 were generally excluded, unless they offered foundational insights directly relevant to the research objectives.

**Table 1: Search Strategy and Selection Criteria**

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| --- | --- |
| **Search Strategy** | **Details** |
| **Database Selection** | Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Scopus, Web of Science |
| **Keywords and Search Terms** | Digital Twin Technology, Climate Resilience in Buildings, Building Simulation and Climate Change, Environmental Impact Simulation, Sustainable Infrastructure, Smart Buildings and Digital Twin, Predictive Modeling in Building Design, Climate Change Adaptation in Architecture |
| **Search Time Frame** | 2015 - 2025 |
| **Source Types** | Peer-reviewed journal articles, Conference proceedings, Government and industry reports, Technical standards and guidelines, Book chapters, White papers and case studies from reputable organizations |
| **Snowballing** | Use reference lists of key papers to uncover additional relevant sources |

**Table 2: Summary of Findings**

| **Study** | **Application Area** | **Objectives** | **Key Findings** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ricciardi & Callegari (2023)** | Urban Planning & Climate Adaptation | Analyzed European urban digital twins, highlighting their role in integrating climate change considerations into urban planning and design. | Demonstrated that urban digital twins can enhance climate-aware urban design by embedding real-time environmental data into planning processes. |
| **Ni et al. (2024)** | Building Indoor Climate Modeling | Developed edge-based parametric digital twins combined with deep learning to predict indoor climate conditions, enhancing energy efficiency and occupant comfort. | Showed that edge-deployed digital twins significantly improve climate control accuracy and energy optimization in building environments. |
| **Chen et al. (2024)** | Coastal Resilience Planning | Integrated urban digital twins with cloud-based geospatial dashboards to visualize infrastructure vulnerabilities, aiding in flood risk assessment and awareness. | Found that visualizing vulnerabilities through digital twins promotes proactive flood risk management and stakeholder engagement. |
| **Dale et al. (2023)** | Climate Adaptation Decision-Making | Proposed environment-aware digital twins (EA-DTs) that integrate weather and climate information to support risk-informed decision-making. | EA-DTs enable decision-makers to respond more effectively to climate risks through continuous environmental data integration. |
| **van der Schrier et al. (2024)** | Earth System Monitoring | Discussed the development of digital twins of the Earth to monitor, forecast, and assess environmental changes. | Highlighted the potential of Earth digital twins to serve as planetary-scale tools for climate forecasting and early warning. |
| **Riaz et al. (2023)** | Smart Cities & Early Warning Systems | Highlighted the significance of digital twins, 3D city modeling, and early warning systems in enhancing climate resilience of smart cities. | Emphasized that digital twins combined with early warning systems improve emergency preparedness and urban climate resilience. |
| **Gong et al. (2025)** | Heat Stress Forecasting | Introduced a climate-responsive digital twin framework integrating Spatiotemporal Vision Transformer (ST-ViT) for high-resolution heat stress forecasting. | Achieved improved accuracy and spatial detail in predicting urban heat stress through advanced AI-enhanced digital twin models. |
| **Sohail et al. (2024)** | Urban Sustainability | Presented a case study on Sydney’s urban digital twin, demonstrating its application in sustainable urban planning. | Validated that digital twins can serve as operational platforms for tracking sustainability indicators and supporting greener urban development. |
| **Ramaswami et al. (2023)** | Infrastructure Resilience | Explored the role of digital twins in enhancing the climate resilience of critical infrastructure. | Concluded that digital twins aid in resilience planning by simulating potential climate impacts on infrastructure systems. |
| **Amarnath (2023)** | Water Resource Management | Discussed the potential of digital twin Earth models in mitigating the global water crisis. | Identified digital twin Earth as a strategic solution to monitor, predict, and optimize water usage and availability under climate stress. |

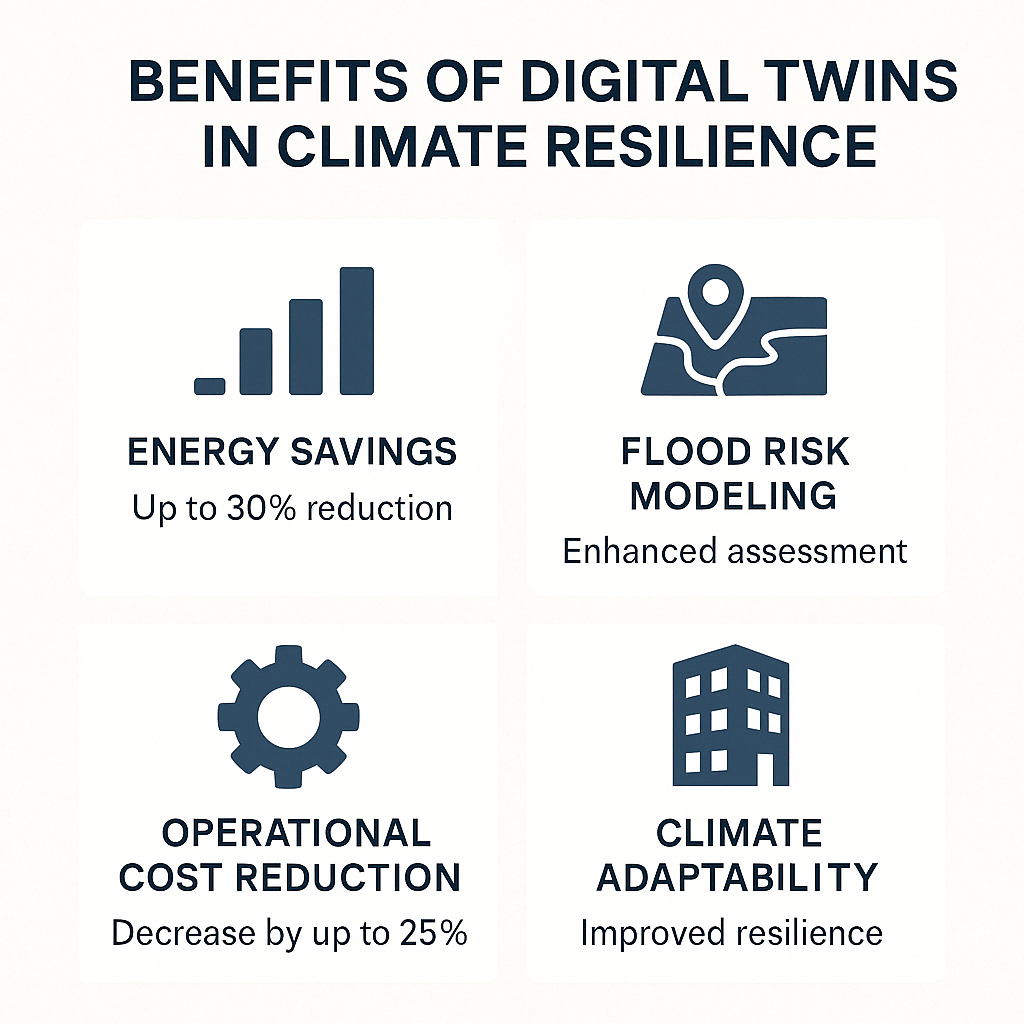
**3 Result and Discussion**

***a Urban Planning and Climate Adaptation***

Urban areas face increasing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, necessitating innovative solutions such as digital twins to inform urban planning. Ricciardi and Callegari (2023) explored the use of urban digital twins in Europe, noting their significant role in incorporating climate change considerations into the planning and design of cities. These digital twins enable simulations of various climate scenarios, such as heatwaves and flooding, helping urban planners design resilient infrastructure that can withstand extreme weather events. By providing real-time insights into potential climate impacts, urban planners can implement strategies that enhance long-term climate resilience.

For instance, cities like Bologna use digital twins to optimize urban mobility and promote sustainable transportation options, including cycling and public transportation (European Commission, 2021). This integration of real-time data through sensors has enabled the city to better understand traffic flows, energy consumption, and environmental conditions, facilitating informed decision-making. Similarly, Sydney’s urban digital twin, which integrates diverse data sources, such as weather, traffic, and crime, provides a comprehensive platform for promoting climate resilience and sustainability in urban areas (Sohail et al., 2024).

In Aachen, Germany, a digital twin has been used to streamline urban processes, from mobility management to sustainable planning. This digital model integrates multiple data sources, making it a powerful tool for enhancing the coordination among different city departments, ultimately helping the city become more climate-resilient (European Commission, 2021). Similarly, Virtual Singapore serves as a national digital twin model that integrates 3D data and real-time information to inform urban planning decisions, particularly in disaster management and environmental monitoring.

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***Figure 2: Benefits of Digital Twins in Climate Resilience  
The infographic below visually summarizes key advantages of using digital twin technology in climate adaptation strategies for infrastructure. These include energy efficiency gains, flood risk modeling, operational cost reductions, and urban planning enhancements.***

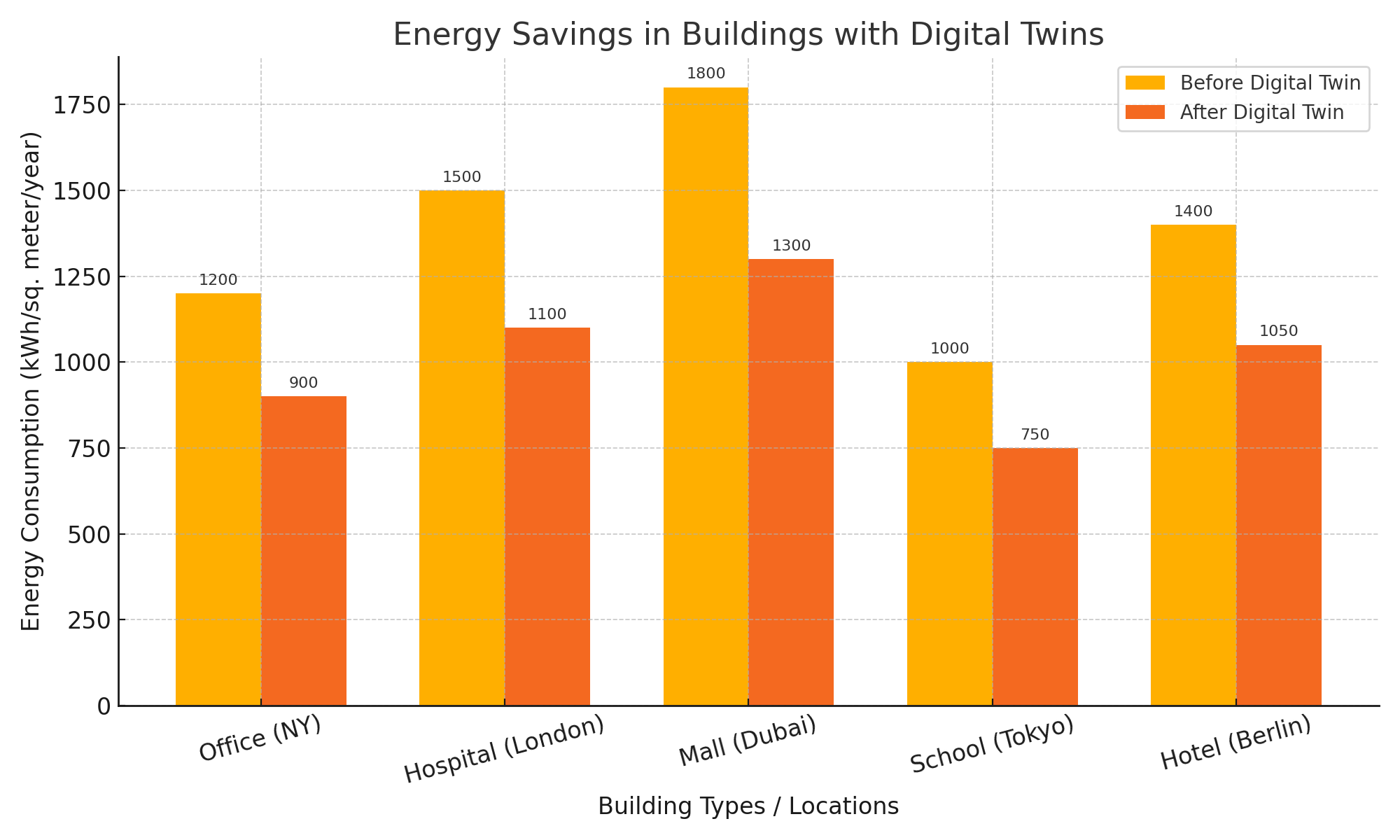
Furthermore, cities like Amsterdam and Paris have begun exploring how digital twins can support climate action plans by simulating potential urban development scenarios in response to climate risks, such as extreme heat and flooding (Aubert et al., 2022). By offering dynamic modeling, digital twins provide a predictive tool for urban planners, ensuring that city infrastructures and policies are adaptable to future climate realities.

In addition to environmental monitoring, these digital models facilitate better resource allocation in cities. By simulating different land-use policies and urban growth patterns, urban digital twins can help ensure that green spaces, biodiversity, and natural ecosystems are preserved during urban expansion, fostering urban sustainability (Sohail et al., 2024). Such models can also predict how urban sprawl might contribute to or alleviate climate-related challenges.

***b. Energy Efficiency and Indoor Climate Modeling***

Energy efficiency within buildings is a key component of addressing global climate change. Ni et al. (2024) developed edge-based parametric digital twins that incorporate deep learning to predict and optimize indoor climate conditions, improving energy efficiency and occupant comfort. These digital twins allow for real-time monitoring of indoor conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and airflow, which can be adjusted automatically based on changing conditions. This predictive approach ensures that energy is used more efficiently, reducing waste and enhancing building performance.

By integrating machine learning techniques, digital twins can forecast energy usage patterns based on both internal building conditions and external weather variables (Ni et al., 2024). This integration facilitates proactive adjustments in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, ensuring optimal indoor environments while reducing energy consumption. The ability to anticipate and respond to energy demands not only improves comfort but also reduces the carbon footprint of buildings, contributing to broader climate goals.



***Figure 3: Energy Savings in Buildings with Digital Twins*** *This bar chart presents a comparison of energy consumption before and after the adoption of digital twin technologies across different building types and locations. The results indicate significant reductions in energy usage, highlighting the role of digital twins in promoting energy efficiency and supporting climate resilience strategies in infrastructure management.*

In addition to improving building energy performance, digital twins enhance the efficiency of entire building systems. By modeling energy consumption and indoor climate conditions, digital twins identify inefficiencies in HVAC systems, lighting, and other building operations (Liu et al., 2020). This data-driven approach empowers building managers to optimize system performance, extend the lifespan of equipment, and reduce maintenance costs.

Digital twins can also facilitate the design of more energy-efficient buildings from the outset. By simulating various climate conditions and energy usage patterns, these models help architects and engineers design buildings that use less energy while maintaining optimal comfort levels for occupants. This is especially critical in regions that experience extreme temperatures or frequent weather fluctuations.

Additionally, digital twins enhance building maintenance strategies by providing real-time performance data and predictive maintenance alerts. These tools help identify issues before they become costly repairs, improving the overall operational efficiency of buildings (Gao et al., 2021). This predictive maintenance capability is crucial for ensuring that buildings remain energy-efficient and operational in the long term.

***c. Coastal and Infrastructure Resilience***

As climate change intensifies, coastal regions face increasing threats from flooding, sea-level rise, and other extreme weather events. Chen et al. (2024) highlighted the use of urban digital twins in coastal resilience planning, particularly through the integration of cloud-based geospatial dashboards that visualize infrastructure vulnerabilities. This integration allows cities to assess flood risks, enhance community awareness, and plan for climate adaptation. Real-time data from digital twins helps decision-makers prioritize infrastructure upgrades and develop proactive strategies to safeguard coastal areas against climate-induced impacts.

Ramaswami et al. (2023) further explored how digital twins can enhance infrastructure resilience by modeling critical systems such as water supply, energy distribution, and transportation networks. These systems are essential for the functioning of cities, and any disruption caused by extreme weather events can have devastating consequences. By simulating how these systems will perform under stress, digital twins help identify vulnerabilities and inform decisions on infrastructure design and maintenance.

Furthermore, digital twins provide an essential tool for integrating early warning systems in coastal cities. Riaz et al. (2023) emphasized the importance of digital twins in enhancing early warning systems by providing real-time data on weather patterns and other environmental factors. This capability allows cities to issue alerts and prepare for potential climate-related disasters before they occur, mitigating damage and saving lives.

Digital twins also enable the simulation of various climate scenarios to predict future risks and impacts on coastal infrastructure. This ability to model different scenarios helps cities prepare for a range of possible outcomes, ensuring that infrastructure investments are resilient to future climate conditions. As a result, cities can adapt to climate change more effectively, reducing the economic and social costs associated with extreme weather events (Dale et al., 2023).

The role of digital twins in coastal resilience extends beyond physical infrastructure. These models also help assess the social and environmental impacts of climate change, providing a more holistic approach to climate adaptation. By considering the needs of vulnerable communities, digital twins support more equitable and inclusive climate resilience strategies (Gong et al., 2025).

***d. Climate Monitoring and Forecasting***

Digital twins have a significant role to play in global climate monitoring and forecasting. Van der Schrier et al. (2024) discussed the development of Earth system digital twins, which integrate data from satellites, weather stations, and ocean buoys to monitor and predict environmental changes. These digital twins offer real-time insights into climate variables such as temperature, precipitation, and sea levels, enabling scientists to forecast future climate patterns and assess their potential impacts on ecosystems and human societies.

One of the key advantages of Earth system digital twins is their ability to simulate various climate scenarios and assess the potential impacts of climate change on global systems. For example, these models can predict how climate change might affect global water resources, agriculture, and biodiversity. By providing detailed forecasts, Earth system digital twins help policymakers make informed decisions about climate mitigation and adaptation strategies (Gong et al., 2025).

In addition to long-term climate forecasting, digital twins are increasingly used to predict short-term weather events, such as heatwaves, storms, and droughts. Gong et al. (2025) introduced a climate-responsive digital twin framework that integrates high-resolution forecasting models for heat stress prediction. This framework enables cities and regions to prepare for extreme heat events, reducing the health impacts of heatwaves on vulnerable populations.

**4 Conclusion**

Overall, digital twin technology presents a transformative solution for creating climate-resilient buildings and enhancing the sustainability of the built environment. By providing real-time data, predictive modeling, and comprehensive simulations, digital twins enable architects, engineers, and urban planners to design structures that are better equipped to withstand the challenges posed by climate change. Through improved energy efficiency, enhanced resilience to extreme weather events, and optimized building performance, digital twins are revolutionizing the way buildings are managed and maintained. As the technology continues to evolve, it promises even greater opportunities for improving the performance and sustainability of buildings, making them more adaptive and resilient in the face of climate-related risks.

**5 Recommendations**

It is recommended that further research be conducted to explore the integration of digital twins with other emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance their predictive capabilities and real-time operational optimization. Additionally, there is a need for standardization in digital twin protocols to ensure compatibility across platforms and facilitate widespread adoption in the construction industry. Policymakers should also consider providing incentives for the integration of digital twins into building regulations and codes to promote sustainability and climate resilience. Lastly, industry stakeholders must collaborate to reduce the cost of implementing digital twin technology, making it accessible to a broader range of buildings and infrastructure projects.

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