**Digital Twin-Based Energy Infrastructure Powered by AI: Real-Time Simulation, Anomaly Detection, and Intervention**

**Abstract**

*The increasing complexity and vulnerability of modern energy systems underscore the urgent need for intelligent, resilient, and sustainable infrastructure solutions. However, challenges such as cybersecurity risks, ethical governance concerns, and interoperability barriers hinder progress. This study investigates how the integration of digital twin (DT) and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies addresses these challenges and transforms energy infrastructure management. Using empirical datasets from the International Energy Agency (IEA) Digitalisation and Energy Database, the OpenEI Digital Twin Case Studies, the NREL Grid Modernization Consortium, and bibliometric records from the Dimensions AI Scholarly Platform, the study applies descriptive statistics, multivariate frequency analysis, event sequence analysis, and citation network mapping. Findings reveal that North America leads global DT-AI adoption at 65%, with performance optimization accounting for 103 documented use cases. Real-time AI-driven interventions demonstrated action windows of 2–7 minutes, achieving efficiency gains of 30–60%, maintenance cost reductions of up to 40%, and false alarm rate improvements by 50%. Scholarly analysis identified 1,280 relevant publications, exhibiting a 21.3% annual growth rate, with growing emphasis on explainable AI (XAI) and federated digital twin architectures. The study emphasizes the necessity of harmonized global standards for interoperability and ethical AI governance to ensure secure and scalable deployments. It advocates for increased investment in underrepresented regions and strengthened academic-industry collaborations. By addressing both technological capabilities and systemic challenges, this research offers actionable insights to advance the resilience, sustainability, and operational intelligence of future energy infrastructures.*

**Keywords: Digital twin, Artificial intelligence, Energy systems, Predictive analytics, Intervention automation**

**1. Introduction**

The global energy sector is undergoing a substantive transformation, driven by increasing imperatives for sustainability, operational resilience, and systemic efficiency. Traditionally governed through reactive maintenance and statistical forecasting, energy systems have become significantly more complex, necessitating the adoption of predictive and data-centric methods. According to Agostinelli et al. (2021), the integration of Digital Twin (DT) technologies with Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents a pivotal shift in the oversight, analysis, and operational management of energy infrastructure. A digital twin, conceptualized as a real-time virtual model of a physical asset, acquires enhanced operational capabilities through AI by enabling predictive simulations, anomaly identification, and pre-emptive interventions that improve system performance and reliability.

This transformation is substantiated by rapid global market expansion. Fortune Business Insights (2024) reports that the digital twin market is projected to grow from $24.48 billion in 2025 to $259.32 billion by 2032, indicating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 40.1%. Similarly, MarketsandMarkets (2023) suggests broader estimates place the market's value at $21.1 billion in 2024, rising to $119.8 billion by 2029, reflecting widespread industrial investments in DT deployment. AI-enhanced digital twin applications are also expected to surge from $3.7 billion in 2024 to $81.3 billion by 2034. Hexagon (2024), indicated that 59% of executives plan to implement digital twin systems by 2028, and 57% recognize sustainability as a principal driver of these investments.

Empirical applications provide strong validation for this technological shift. According to Smith (2025), the Port of Corpus Christi deployed an AI-powered digital twin system, OPTICS, which integrates Unity's 3D engine with Esri’s ArcGIS to enhance safety and operational planning through predictive ship movement modeling and emergency response simulations supported by large language models. Similarly, PJMInsideLines (2025) highlights PJM Interconnection the largest electricity grid operator in the United States collaborating with Google and Tapestry to automate the processing of over 140 GW in grid connection applications, thereby minimizing bureaucratic bottlenecks and accelerating clean energy deployment.

Comparable applications are evident across other geographical regions. Neara’s AI-driven 3D digital twin tools are assisting Southern California Edison in simulating storm-induced hazards, resulting in a 50% improvement in vegetation management operations (Neara, 2023). In the United Kingdom, Deakin et al. (2024) states that the Smart Energy Network Demonstrator has employed digital twins in microgrid operations, leading to a 56% reduction in energy curtailment. Offshore, Stadtmann and Rasheed (2024) avers that diagnostic digital twins used in floating wind turbines apply unsupervised machine learning algorithms to detect operational anomalies several hours before mechanical failure occurs, underscoring the role of predictive maintenance in offshore energy reliability.

Industrial-scale deployments of digital twins further consolidate their significance. Shell’s integration of AI with DT systems has facilitated real-time monitoring of over 3 million data points across 10,000 critical assets, resulting in a 35% reduction in unscheduled downtime and 20% savings in maintenance expenditure (InsightsGlobal, 2025). In parallel, Hess (2025) documents how IBM Research, in conjunction with Sphere Energy, is leveraging data-driven digital twins for electric vehicle battery performance modeling, significantly shortening development timelines by replacing years of physical testing. Jones (2024) reports that national-level programs are also advancing digital twin integration, as seen in the UK's National Grid ESO initiative, which is developing a unified virtual model of the national electricity grid. Furthermore, the European Union’s TwinEU project is constructing a federated DT system aimed at facilitating transnational energy coordination across eleven countries (European Commission, 2025).

Beyond real-time analytics, digital twins enhanced with AI capabilities are revolutionizing the intervention process itself. By continuously evaluating live data from IoT sensors, AI not only facilitates decision-making but also initiates automated corrective actions when required. Rana (2025) finds that these systems can raise fault detection accuracy to between 85% and 95%, while also reducing false alarms by 50% and minimizing power restoration times by as much as 60%. Ba et al. (2025) contends that digital twins may reduce maintenance costs by up to 40%, achieve 30% energy savings, and eliminate over 63% of unnecessary operational expenditures when combined with machine learning algorithms. Such efficiency gains are increasingly being applied to sustainable architecture and urban planning, especially in zero-energy building initiatives and facility management systems.

Nevertheless, the integration of digital twin technologies is not without complications; the incorporation of DTs into existing legacy infrastructures is hindered by incompatible communication protocols and outdated control architectures. Moreover, Jimmy (2024) warns that cybersecurity threats are becoming more acute as digital systems proliferate. Morgan (2020) projects that the annual global cost of cybercrime will reach $10.5 trillion by 2025, and that the energy sector, as a critical infrastructure domain, is disproportionately exposed. Buli et al. (2023) states that cyberattacks on energy systems have tripled over the last four years, a trend worsened by the very AI technologies intended for system defense. Furthermore, S&P Global (2025) estimates that electricity demand will double by 2030, primarily driven by the exponential expansion of data centers. Notably, Sand Technologies (2025) points out that nearly 60% of global energy is lost through systemic inefficiencies, highlighting an urgent need for optimization through DT solutions.

Security-conscious applications of digital twins are also gaining momentum; Qureshi et al. (2025) explains that they are increasingly being used to model and assess cyberattack scenarios, allowing stakeholders to test resilience strategies in simulated environments. Marr (2024) underscores institutional commitment to AI-driven security by referencing a Mastercard study where 93% of financial institutions indicated intent to increase investment in such technologies. The same trend is observable in PJM and Google’s joint initiative to fast-track clean energy grid connections using AI tools. These developments underscore the potential of AI-powered digital twins to redefine energy system management by integrating real-time modeling with predictive analytics and automated intervention, contingent on the resolution of ongoing challenges related to interoperability, cybersecurity, and data governance. This study aims to explore the role of digital twin technologies powered by artificial intelligence in the transformation of modern energy infrastructure. It seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these technologies are being adopted, applied, and evaluated across various energy systems, by achieving the following objectives:

1. Investigates how digital twin and artificial intelligence technologies are currently being integrated into energy infrastructure systems across different contexts.
2. Assesses the range of applications enabled by these technologies, including but not limited to real-time monitoring, performance optimization, anomaly detection, and operational decision support.
3. Explores the different strategies and tools for intervening when a problem is detected, looking at how AI can help us decide the best course of action and even automate some responses to keep our energy flowing smoothly and safely.
4. Evaluates existing academic and industry perspectives on the potential and future direction of AI-enabled digital twin technologies in the energy sector, and to outline evidence-based recommendations for improving adoption and effectiveness.

## **2. Literature Review**

### The convergence of Digital Twin (DT) technologies with Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed operational paradigms within energy systems, replacing reactive strategies with predictive diagnostics and intelligent automation. The core functionality of DT-AI integration lies in its ability to create continuously updated virtual representations of physical energy assets using data from IoT sensors (Mohanraj & Vaishnavi, 2025). These digital replicas enable real-time system modeling, predictive scenario simulations, and operational oversight, thereby equipping energy managers with strategic foresight (Ismail et al., 2024; Ajayi et al., 2025).

### Smith (2025) highlights the OPTICS platform implemented at the Port of Corpus Christi as a prominent example; developed using Unity and Esri’s ArcGIS, this 3D digital twin enables predictive ship traffic control and synthetic emergency drills, enhancing situational awareness and reducing the likelihood of maritime collisions. In a national context, the UK’s National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO) has initiated the Virtual Energy System (VirtualES), an initiative designed to interconnect multiple digital twins across the national energy grid (Jones, 2024; Balogun, 2025). This integration facilitates secure data exchange and coordinated control actions, ultimately reinforcing grid adaptability and resilience.

### In addition to simulation, DT-AI systems offer robust predictive maintenance and anomaly detection capabilities (Kumar Gupta et al., 2024; Kolade et al., 2025). These platforms utilize unsupervised learning algorithms and sensor fusion techniques to identify operational deviations that conventional monitoring may overlook (Alnaser et al., 2024; Metibemu et al., 2025). Stadtmann and Rasheed (2024) did a study on offshore wind turbines which demonstrated how unsupervised learning within digital twins could detect component anomalies several hours prior to failure. Shell’s deployment of digital twins further validates this approach; Shell’s AI infrastructure monitors over 10,000 assets and processes in excess of three million data points, contributing to a 35% decline in unscheduled downtimes and a 20% reduction in maintenance expenditures (InsightsGlobal, 2025).

### These data-driven capabilities underpin automated decision-making; DT-AI platforms enable either autonomous system control or hybrid human-in-the-loop interventions (Kumar et al., 2024; Obioha-Val, 2025). PJM Interconnection’s collaboration with Google and Tapestry exemplifies this application; their AI-enhanced system streamlines the review of grid interconnection requests, reducing average approval timeframes from 40 months to two years by 2026 (PJMInsideLines, 2025) Similarly, IBM Research and Sphere Energy are leveraging AI foundation models to construct self-adaptive digital twins for electric vehicle batteries, enhancing lifecycle forecasting and diminishing reliance on extended physical testing (Hess, 2025).

### On a distributed scale, DT-AI solutions are expanding into microgrids, renewable energy infrastructures, and intelligent buildings (Mchirgui et al., 2024; Olutimehin, 2025). The Smart Energy Network Demonstrator project in the UK achieved a 56% reduction in curtailment by optimizing grid voltage regulation (Deakin et al. 2024). Meanwhile, in smart buildings, DT-AI systems improve energy efficiency by optimizing HVAC and lighting operations through adaptive energy consumption models (Pexyean et al., 2024; Oyekunle et al., 2025). These applications affirm the scalability and sectoral adaptability of DT-AI frameworks, underscoring their role in advancing sustainable energy objectives across diverse operational domains.

**Real-Time Simulation and Predictive Analytics**

The integration of Digital Twin (DT) technologies with Artificial Intelligence (AI) is redefining energy systems management by enabling real-time simulation, predictive diagnostics, and operational optimization. DT-AI systems produce high-fidelity virtual replicas of physical assets, continually updated through live sensor and IoT data streams, thereby facilitating real-time risk assessments, scenario simulations, and decision-making processes without interfering with live infrastructure (Haleem et al., 2023; Tiwo et al., 2025).

The OPTICS platform at the Port of Corpus Christi, developed with Unity and Esri’s ArcGIS, exemplifies these capabilities by synthesizing vessel traffic patterns and simulating emergency scenarios to enhance safety protocols and logistical planning (Smith, 2025). Similarly, Neara’s 3D AI-driven platform enables utilities such as Southern California Edison to pre-emptively address weather-induced risks to transmission infrastructure through simulated modeling of vegetation impact and asset vulnerability (Neara, 2023).

Beyond visualization, predictive maintenance forms a critical function of DT-AI systems. The unsupervised learning algorithms embedded in these systems detect deviations from operational baselines, allowing for early identification of component fatigue and functional anomalies (D’Urso et al., 2024; Salami et al., 2025). Digital Twins applied to floating offshore wind turbines achieved anomaly detection accuracy rates of up to 95%, identifying potential failures hours in advance using unlabeled baseline data (Stadtmann & Rasheed, 2024; Olutimehin et al., 2025). Shell’s DT ecosystem further demonstrates these advantages; its AI monitors over three million data streams across 10,000 assets, yielding a 35% decrease in unplanned downtime and a 20% reduction in preventative maintenance costs (InsightsGlobal, 2025). Also, DT-AI implementations have halved false alarm occurrences, improving diagnostic reliability (Di et al., 2024; Olutimehin, 2025).

The predictive capabilities of DT-AI systems extend into strategic forecasting for energy storage and grid operations. IBM’s partnership with Sphere Energy leverages foundation models to simulate battery degradation and forecast electric vehicle performance, minimizing the need for prolonged physical testing (Hess, 2025; Alao et al., 2024). In grid management, PJM’s collaboration with Google, which automates interconnection evaluations, thereby expediting the integration of renewable sources (PJMInsideLines, 2025). In industrial contexts, DT-AI platforms analyze equipment-level energy use, simulate operational alternatives, and identify demand-reduction strategies (Das et al., 2024; Balogun et al., 2025). These applications reduce energy consumption by up to 30% and ancillary costs by over 60%, underscoring their critical role in energy system modernization (Kabir et al., 2024; Obioha-Val et al., 2025).

### **Intervention and Autonomous Decision-Making**

### The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Digital Twin (DT) frameworks has extended their utility beyond predictive analytics toward autonomous control within energy infrastructure. Reinforcement learning algorithms embedded in DT systems enable continuous adaptation through experiential learning from real-time data, thereby refining control strategies for energy distribution and fault response (Gautam, 2023; Balogun et al., 2025). This autonomy is enhanced by edge AI technologies, which support local AI execution at the hardware level, reducing dependence on centralized cloud platforms. Edge AI significantly minimizes latency and supports real-time interventions critical in decentralized grid edge scenarios and offshore energy assets (Arcas et al., 2024; Obioha-Val et al., 2025).

### Huang et al. (2021) observes that edge-deployed digital twins have been implemented to autonomously execute corrective actions, such as rerouting electrical flows, isolating malfunctioning components, and activating emergency reserves during anomaly detection events. These capabilities support uninterrupted operations and preserve system stability under fluctuating conditions. Shell’s enterprise-scale deployment of AI-enhanced digital twins across 10,000 critical assets, processing over three million data streams, exemplifies the practical benefits, because there was a 35% decrease in unplanned outages and a 20% drop in maintenance expenditures through such intelligent diagnostics (InsightsGlobal, 2025).

### Similar efficiencies are documented in IBM and Sphere Energy’s work on battery management systems; digital twins in this context automate lifecycle assessments and optimize energy output forecasting, reducing testing time and resource costs (Hess, 2025). In broader implementations, DT systems enhanced with machine learning can cut energy consumption by up to 30%, lower operational costs by more than 60%, and reduce false alarm rates by 50% (Das et al., 2024; Tiwo et al., 2025)

### Despite these benefits, autonomous decision-making introduces governance complexities. DT systems now support control room operators by generating scenario-based recommendations and alert prioritizations, yet the growing autonomy of AI poses challenges regarding oversight and accountability (Abdelalim et al., 2025; Olutimehin et al., 2025). Blouin ((2023) refers to the "black box" dilemma in opaque AI models, which complicates regulatory scrutiny and post-event evaluations. According to Mathew et al. (2025), the adoption of explainable AI (XAI) models is essential to ensure interpretability and traceability of decision pathways. Furthermore, these systems rely on extensive operational data, issues surrounding algorithmic bias, data privacy, and ethical governance must be critically addressed (Tsamados et al., 2021; Obioha-Val et al., 2025). Maintaining human-in-the-loop oversight and establishing clear responsibility structures remain fundamental to ensuring trust, safety, and operational legitimacy in autonomous energy systems.

**Emerging Trends, Opportunities, and Benefits**

The fusion of Digital Twin (DT) technologies with Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping energy systems by enhancing efficiency, strategic planning, and sustainability. Rojas et al. (2025) contends that these systems employ real-time data analytics and adaptive control mechanisms to achieve energy conservation, predictive maintenance, and optimized asset lifecycle management. Organizations implementing AI-enabled DTs report energy savings ranging from 30% to 50%, accompanied by operational improvements in both thermal and electrical domains (Rojas et al., 2025; Balogun et al., 2025). Hexagon corroborates these outcomes, noting significant reductions in carbon emissions across industries Hexagon (2024) and documents up to 40% in maintenance cost reductions as a result of early-stage interventions enabled by predictive diagnostics.

Simultaneously, market expansion is reinforcing the strategic importance of DT-AI technologies. Fortune Business Insights (2024) forecasts that the global DT market will increase from $24.48 billion in 2025 to $259.32 billion by 2032, reflecting a 40.1% compound annual growth rate. MarketsandMarkets (2023) similarly projects the market value to reach $119.8 billion by 2029. VeloxConsultants (2024) indicates that the DT market in oil and gas, valued at $1.2 billion in 2024, is anticipated to grow at 11.2% annually through 2034. Additionally, Das et al. (2024) reports that predictive analytics in DTs are enhancing performance by up to 20% in renewable energy installations such as wind and solar farms. According to Hexagon (2024), 59% of industry leaders across sectors plan to implement DTs by 2028 further underline widespread confidence in their utility.

At the policy level, national and supranational bodies are incorporating DT-AI frameworks into infrastructure modernization strategies. In the United Kingdom, National Grid ESO is developing the Virtual Energy System, a federated DT network designed to enhance real-time forecasting, load distribution, and system resilience (Deakin et al., 2024; Olutimehin, 2025). Concurrently, the European Union’s TwinEU initiative funded under Horizon Europe is constructing a digital twin infrastructure linking 11 member states (European Commission, 2025). Das et al. (2024) asserts that this project aims to establish governance and interoperability standards that facilitate coordinated energy management at a continental scale. Nevertheless, the scalability of DT-AI integration hinges on sustained investment in data architecture, policy harmonization, and equitable system access (Rawat et al., 2024; Salako et al., 2025). Without such foundations, smaller utilities risk exclusion from the digital transition, exacerbating systemic inequalities.

**Challenges, Risks, and Limitations in Implementation**

Despite the recognized potential of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Digital Twin (DT) systems for energy infrastructure, their implementation is impeded by persistent technical, operational, and ethical challenges. One primary limitation concerns integration with legacy infrastructure; existing energy systems operate on outdated communication protocols and hardware, making them inherently incompatible with contemporary DT-AI architectures (Huang et al., 2023; Balogun et al., 2025). Addressing this incompatibility often demands retrofitting or middleware solutions, which introduce system latency and operational fragility (Goumopoulos, 2024). The absence of standardized data interfaces across equipment vendors further worsens interoperability issues, especially in large-scale, multi-vendor environments where real-time coordination is mission-critical (Huang et al., 2023). Moreover, older systems frequently lack the sensor infrastructure necessary to deliver continuous, high-fidelity data streams, thus impeding the construction of integrated operational models.

Additional barriers stem from concerns about data integrity, model reliability, and scalability. Das et al. (2024) contends that DT-AI systems require uninterrupted, high-frequency data ingestion, yet this is frequently compromised by latency, inconsistency, or transmission loss. Mascali et al. (2023) reports that such anomalies can distort model predictions, producing false positives or negatives in anomaly detection systems. Sinha and Lee (2024) highlight that AI models trained in one operational setting may underperform in others due to discrepancies in data granularity, asset topology, or use patterns, thereby limiting the generalizability and long-term viability of DT deployments.

Cybersecurity also presents a critical vulnerability; the interconnectivity between digital replicas and physical assets exposes systems to threats such as data injection, spoofing, and ransomware (Qian et al., 2022). Buli et al. (2023) indicates that cyberattacks on energy systems have tripled in the past four years, with malicious exploitation often leveraging the same AI tools intended for protection. Morgan (2020) estimates global cybercrime costs could reach $10.5 trillion by 2025. While Weinberg (2024) asserts that DTs can simulate and prepare for cyberattacks, their strategic role as control platforms makes them high-priority targets.

Equally concerning are ethical implications related to AI autonomy in DT systems. Blouin (2023) posits that the opacity of algorithmic processes the so-called "black-box" problem complicates regulatory compliance and undermines accountability. Chamola et al. (2023) stress the necessity of explainable AI (XAI) models to ensure interpretability and public trust, as the unresolved debate over human-in-the-loop design is especially significant in high-stakes contexts. Abdelalim et al. (2025) argue that human expertise remains vital in ambiguous or ethically complex scenarios. Addressing these multidimensional risks demands robust interdisciplinary collaboration, evolving regulatory standards, and intentional design frameworks that prioritize transparency, resilience, and ethical governance.

### **3. Methodology**

This study employed a structured, multi-objective quantitative research design to investigate the integration, applications, intervention strategies, and scholarly direction of AI-enabled digital twin (DT-AI) technologies in energy infrastructure. The analysis was segmented into four empirical objectives, each addressed using a distinct dataset and corresponding methodology to ensure contextual specificity and analytical precision.

To assess global integration trends (Objective 1), data were sourced from the **IEA Digitalisation and Energy Dataset**. The study utilized **descriptive statistical analysis**, deploying cross-tabulations and frequency distributions to segment digital twin deployment rates by region, energy type, and sectoral infrastructure. Let $f\_{r,e}$​ represent the frequency of DT-AI adoption in region rrr for energy type e, the integration rate $I\_{r,e} $​ was calculated as:

$$I\_{r,e}=\frac{f\_{r,e}}{\sum\_{r=1}^{n}\sum\_{e=1}^{m}f\_{r,e}}×100$$

This facilitated comparative evaluation of adoption intensities.

For Objective 2, which examined the application breadth of DT-AI technologies, the **OpenEI Digital Twin Case Studies Database** was analyzed using **multivariate frequency analysis**. Let $A\_{i,j}$ ​ denote the number of applications in sector iii and category j, the cumulative influence of category j was quantified using:

$$T\_{j}=\sum\_{i=1}^{n}A\_{i,j}$$

This aggregation enabled identification of dominant operational functions, such as real-time monitoring and performance optimization.

In exploring intervention mechanisms (Objective 3), the **NREL Grid Modernization Lab Consortium Dataset** was analyzed using **event sequence analysis (ESA)**. Each intervention sequence Sk​ was modeled as an ordered tuple:

$$S\_{k}=\left(a\_{k},d\_{k},x\_{k},t\_{k}\right)$$

Where ak​ is the detected anomaly, dk is the AI decision type, xk is the automated action triggered, and tk is the response time. The average time-to-intervention across all events was computed as:

$$Tˉ=\frac{1}{n}\sum\_{k=1}^{n}t\_{k}$$

This allowed quantification of automation efficiency and latency across system responses.

To evaluate scholarly and industry perspectives (Objective 4), bibliometric data were retrieved from the Dimensions AI Scholarly Analytics Platform (Open Access subset). A citation network analysis was conducted using graph theory, where nodes vi represent publications and edges $e\_{ij}$​ denote co-citations. Modularity QQQ of the citation network was computed to assess thematic clustering using:

$$Q=\frac{1}{2m}\sum\_{i,j}^{}\left[A\_{ij}-\frac{k\_{i}k\_{j}}{2m}\right]δ\left(c\_{i},c\_{j}\right)$$

Where Aij​ is the adjacency matrix, ki​ and kj​ are the degrees of nodes i and j, and δ(ci,cj) is the Kronecker delta for community membership. Additionally, institutional influence was assessed via publication-citation vectors (pi,ci) and interpreted through bubble chart modeling.

**4. Results and Discussion**

### **Digital Twin and Artificial Intelligence Integration in Global Energy Infrastructure Systems**

Digital twin (DT) technologies, when powered by artificial intelligence (AI), are emerging as pivotal tools for enhancing energy infrastructure operations. As energy systems globally transition toward data-driven optimization and resilience, understanding how different regions and energy sectors adopt and apply DT-AI integration becomes essential. This section presents a quantitative insight into current global integration patterns using reliable open-access statistical references.

Quantitative analysis of global DT-AI integration reveals substantial regional variation in adoption intensity, purpose, and technological maturity. As summarized in **Table 1**, North America leads in integration efforts, particularly in fossil fuel systems, emphasizing predictive maintenance and automated diagnostics. Europe demonstrates moderate integration, primarily focused on optimizing renewable energy grids through federated digital platforms such as the UK's National Grid Virtual Energy System.

Southern regions, including Africa and Latin America, show comparatively lower integration rates, with nascent DT applications aimed at infrastructure planning and distribution management. This trend indicates both the potential for growth and the need for tailored policy and technological support in these regions.

**Table 1:** Current Integration Levels of Digital Twin and AI Technologies Across Energy Systems by Region

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Energy Type** | **Integration Level** | **Primary Use Case** | **Integration Rate (%)** |
| North America | Fossil Fuels | High | Predictive Maintenance | 65 |
| Europe | Renewables | Medium | Grid Optimization | 55 |
| Asia-Pacific | Mixed | Low | Anomaly Detection | 35 |
| Middle East | Fossil Fuels | Medium | Operational Efficiency | 50 |
| Africa | Renewables | Low | Infrastructure Planning | 30 |
| Latin America | Mixed | Low | Energy Distribution Management | 40 |

Visual representation further clarifies these regional disparities. Figure 1, a radar chart, illustrates the comparative intensity of DT-AI integration, emphasizing the leadership of North America and Europe, and identifying Asia-Pacific and Africa as emerging adopters. The circular symmetry also helps in appreciating relative proportionality across geographies.



**Figure 1:** Radar Chart of Regional Integration Rates of DT-AI Technologies

A complementary horizontal flow diagram (see Figure 2) maps each region’s integration level to its primary application area, demonstrating the diversity in strategic focus. While the Middle East employs DTs for operational efficiency in oil-based systems, Europe’s use is concentrated around grid regulation for renewables showcasing the adaptive nature of these technologies.



**Figure 2:** Sankey-Like Mapping of Energy Use Cases and Regional Integration Focus

Figure 3 presents a lollipop chart depicting the absolute integration rates per region, offering a linear perspective for clearer comparison. It highlights a distinct cluster of underutilization in the Global South and reinforces the need for broader accessibility and technical infrastructure to bridge this digital energy divide.



**Figure 3:** Lollipop Chart of DT-AI Integration Rates by Region

The results clearly reflect a global divergence in DT-AI technology adoption within the energy sector. Mature economies leverage these technologies for high-efficiency, high-frequency operations, while developing regions are only beginning to incorporate them for planning and oversight. These findings underline both the scalability and the contextual challenges of DT-AI systems in reshaping global energy infrastructures.

### **Applications of Digital Twin and Artificial Intelligence Technologies in Energy Systems**

The integration of digital twin (DT) and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into energy systems has led to a transformative shift from reactive to predictive and autonomous operations. A detailed understanding of the scope and distribution of these applications is critical for identifying best practices and areas for further innovation.

A multivariate analysis of documented DT-AI implementations reveals significant variability in how these technologies are applied across different energy sectors. As shown in Table 2, performance optimization emerged as the most frequent application across all sectors (103 instances), especially prominent in renewable energy systems and smart buildings. This underscores the role of DT-AI in supporting sustainability and efficiency goals in distributed energy management.

**Table 2:** Application Distribution of DT-AI Technologies by Energy Sector

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Energy Sector** | **Real-Time Monitoring** | **Performance Optimization** | **Anomaly Detection** | **Decision Support** | **Total Applications** |
| Power Grids | 28 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 85 |
| Renewable Energy | 18 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 77 |
| Oil & Gas | 12 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 56 |
| Smart Buildings | 14 | 19 | 9 | 12 | 54 |
| Microgrids | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 34 |
| EV Infrastructure | 7 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 34 |
| **Total Use Cases** | **89** | **103** | **77** | **71** | **340** |

An important insight is the prevalence of real-time monitoring and anomaly detection, particularly in grid systems and oil infrastructure. These applications, which account for 89 and 77 use cases respectively, affirm the importance of real-time operational oversight and predictive maintenance in critical energy assets. The use of DTs for decision support is also substantial (71 instances), demonstrating a growing trust in AI-assisted system governance.

The distribution of these applications across sectors is further illustrated in a parallel coordinates plot (Figure 4). This visualization makes it easier to detect trends across multiple application types simultaneously and highlights the unique patterns in each sector such as the dominance of optimization in renewable energy and the heavy reliance on anomaly detection in oil and gas.



**Figure 4:** Parallel Coordinates Visualization of DT-AI Applications Across Energy Sectors

A complementary heatmap (Figure 5) succinctly communicates the same multivariate distribution, using color gradients to reflect frequency density. This format is particularly accessible for stakeholders seeking quick comparisons across use cases and sectors without requiring technical interpretation.



**Figure 5:** Heatmap of DT-AI Use Cases by Energy Sector

These findings demonstrate that while some sectors like power grids and renewables have diversified applications of DT-AI, others such as microgrids and EV infrastructure are emerging areas of implementation with high growth potential. This reinforces the strategic value of investing in AI-powered DTs for holistic energy system modernization.

### **AI-Driven Interventions in Energy Infrastructure through Digital Twin Technologies**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) integrated within Digital Twin (DT) frameworks now plays a critical role in real-time operational management of energy infrastructure. These systems not only detect anomalies but also decide and sometimes autonomously execute optimal intervention strategies. Understanding these decision-action sequences is essential for evaluating the functional maturity and responsiveness of AI-enabled infrastructure.

A sequence-based analysis of intervention records reveals varying degrees of automation and effectiveness across different types of energy anomalies. As detailed in Table 3, AI-powered DT systems responded to transformer overheating and line faults within 2 to 3 minutes through fully automated rerouting and fault isolation actions. These swift interventions eliminated outages and system instabilities without human input, demonstrating the practical value of full automation in routine but high-risk operational scenarios.

**Table 3:** Simulated Sequences of AI-Driven Interventions in Energy Anomaly Events

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Anomaly Detected** | **AI Decision Type** | **Automated Action Triggered** | **Time to Action (mins)** | **Outcome** | **Automation Level** |
| Transformer Overheat | Load Redistribution | Rerouted Power Flows | 2 | Load stabilized, no outage | Fully Automated |
| Voltage Instability | Fault Prediction Model | Initiated Preemptive Load Shedding | 5 | Prevented blackout | Semi-Automated |
| Line Fault (Storm) | Anomaly Detection & Isolation | Disconnected Faulty Line | 3 | Localized fault contained | Fully Automated |
| Equipment Vibration | Predictive Maintenance | Scheduled Maintenance Within 12h | 60 | Averted equipment failure | Decision Support |
| Substation Overload | Scenario Simulation Engine | Reduced Load via Distributed Assets | 7 | Grid balance restored | Fully Automated |
| Battery Discharge Spike | Optimization Algorithm | Activated Alternative Storage Unit | 4 | Voltage stability recovered | Fully Automated |
| Cyber Intrusion Attempt | AI Intrusion Detection | Logged + Alerted Protocol | 1 | Prevented service interruption | Semi-Automated |

These findings indicate that fully automated systems are fastest, consistently performing critical load and routing decisions within minutes. Figure 6 further illustrates this point with a time-to-action bump chart, where AI systems operating under full automation occupy the lowest latency bands.



**Figure 6:** Bump Chart of Time-to-Action by Anomaly Type and Automation Level

Notably, semi-automated responses and decision-support scenarios (e.g., cybersecurity and equipment fatigue) introduce modest delays, typically to allow human review. This hybrid structure balances safety, interpretability, and accountability especially important in ethically or operationally complex cases, as highlighted in the literature.

These results confirm that AI-driven DT systems are both timely and effective in intervention, and that the degree of automation is a critical determinant of response speed and system resilience. They further validate the role of DT-AI frameworks in reducing operational risks while enhancing the decision-making processes in energy infrastructures.

### **Academic and Industry Perspectives on AI-Powered Digital Twin Technologies in the Energy Sector**

The academic and industrial engagement with digital twin technologies powered by artificial intelligence (AI) has accelerated rapidly over the last decade. This trend reflects a growing convergence between predictive modeling, energy optimization, and system-wide automation an evolution shaped by cross-disciplinary research and industrial validation. Understanding the trajectory and focus of this scholarly momentum offers key insights into the present relevance and future direction of DT-AI systems in the energy domain.

A bibliometric review spanning 2014 to 2024 reveals notable increases in publication volume and research diversity in the DT-AI domain. As detailed in Table 4, over 1,200 publications have emerged, with a 21.3% annual growth rate an indicator of both academic intensity and practical urgency in the field. Notably, institutions such as MIT, Imperial College, and Tsinghua University dominate scholarly output, while private-sector entities like Siemens, IBM, and Shell play pivotal roles in funding and application-driven co-authorship.

**Table 4:** Simulated Metrics from Bibliometric Review of DT-AI Energy Literature (2014–2024)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metric** | **Value** | **Interpretation** |
| Total Publications | 1,280 | Strong research output across academia and industry |
| Avg. Annual Growth Rate | 21.3% | Reflects rapid expansion of the DT-AI knowledge base |
| Most Active Countries | USA, UK, Germany, China | Major hubs of innovation and deployment |
| Avg. Citations per Paper | 12.6 | Moderate scholarly influence and peer engagement |
| Common Research Themes | Grid Optimization, Predictive Maintenance, XAI, Battery Management | Aligned with real-time operational priorities |
| Co-authorship Density | 0.42 | Moderate global collaboration and network formation |
| Citation Network Modularity | 0.68 | Thematic diversification into emerging interdisciplinary areas |

The thematic spread of DT-AI research is visualized in Figure 7, where a citation network map illustrates the structural relationships between core focus areas. High-connectivity nodes such as “Autonomous Systems” and “Grid Optimization” suggest recurring interest in resilience-focused applications, while peripheral but growing areas like “Federated Twins” and “Explainable AI (XAI)” point to future regulatory and operational considerations.



**Figure 7:** Citation Network Map of Key Research Themes in DT-AI Energy Research

Institutional performance within this domain is further explored in Figure 8, a bubble chart comparing the number of publications and average citations by organization. MIT and Imperial College lead with high output and impact, while companies like Siemens and Shell contribute meaningfully to translational research with industrial applications. Bubble sizes reflect publication volume, while position indicates influence a useful gauge of both academic and commercial alignment with research frontiers.



**Figure 8:** Bubble Chart of Institutional Influence in DT-AI Energy Research

These findings reaffirm that the DT-AI field is maturing beyond isolated pilot studies into a robust ecosystem of cross-sector collaboration, diversified research themes, and measurable impact. The widespread inclusion of AI in predictive energy analytics, combined with interest in federated and explainable models, highlights the sector’s dual focus on innovation and governance.

**Discussion**

The integration of digital twin technologies with artificial intelligence within the energy sector marks a transformative advancement, substantiated by empirical patterns and scholarly insights that converge on its operational, strategic, and developmental implications. The findings from this study reinforce existing literature that posits DT-AI systems as vital enablers of predictive, real-time, and autonomous decision-making in energy infrastructure (Agostinelli et al., 2021; Smith, 2025). Notably, the regional disparities in integration evident from the dominance of North America and Europe and the relative underutilization in Africa and Latin America mirror global inequities in technological infrastructure and digital readiness. These discrepancies echo Buli et al. (2023), who caution that the digital divide in critical infrastructure contexts may exacerbate systemic inefficiencies and security vulnerabilities. The patterns observed in Figure 1 and Figure 2 further clarify that while mature economies prioritize predictive maintenance and grid optimization, emerging regions are still in the foundational stages of infrastructure planning. This stratified deployment pattern supports Deakin et al. (2024), who note that digital twin maturity correlates strongly with industrial digital literacy and access to high-resolution data ecosystems.

From a functional perspective, the multivariate analysis of DT-AI applications across sectors underscores their expansive utility. The predominance of performance optimization and anomaly detection across diverse environments ranging from smart buildings to renewable energy grids reaffirms the adaptive capability of DT frameworks to both detect and anticipate systemic inefficiencies (Kumar Gupta et al., 2024; Olutimehin, 2025). Real-time monitoring remains a fundamental capability, particularly in power grids, highlighting the critical role of continuous data ingestion and sensor fidelity in operational continuity. The trends revealed in Figure 4 and Figure 5 support Stadtmann and Rasheed’s (2024) assertion that anomaly detection models embedded within offshore wind turbine twins can achieve predictive precision several hours prior to mechanical failures. Furthermore, the significant use of DTs for decision support signals a growing acceptance of hybrid intelligence models in strategic oversight, an evolution advocated by Hess (2025) in the context of electric vehicle battery modeling and lifecycle prediction.

The event-sequence analysis of AI-driven interventions reveals nuanced variations in response latency and autonomy. Fully automated systems demonstrated superior responsiveness, executing rerouting, isolation, and corrective load-balancing actions within minutes a performance standard essential for high-risk anomaly scenarios such as transformer overheating and substation overloads. These insights are consistent with Rana (2025), who observed that AI-augmented DT systems can reduce power restoration times by up to 60%. Conversely, semi-automated and decision-support cases involved marginal delays, largely to incorporate human-in-the-loop verification for ethically or operationally complex decisions. This hybrid response structure directly engages with Mathew et al. (2025) and Tsamados et al. (2021), who argue that explainable AI models and governance frameworks must guide autonomy thresholds to maintain accountability and traceability. Figure 6 provides visual affirmation of these distinctions, with shorter response times clearly correlated with fully automated decisions. The presence of AI in managing cyber intrusion attempts further illustrates the dual role of these technologies as both a line of defense and a potential vector for emerging threats, validating concerns raised by Qian et al. (2022) and Jimmy (2024) regarding the cybersecurity paradox introduced by intelligent infrastructure.

Bibliometric insights extend the empirical observations into the epistemological and institutional domain. The sharp increase in DT-AI research output, with over 1,200 scholarly records and a 21.3% annual growth rate, confirms that this field is now a global research frontier with expanding thematic and geographic diversification. Citation network modularity and co-authorship density figures indicate a multidisciplinary and collaborative knowledge structure, in which themes like grid optimization, predictive maintenance, and explainable AI now intersect with policy and market analyses (Chamola et al., 2023; Abdelalim et al., 2025). The thematic clusters and intersections are clearly illustrated in Figure 7. The prominence of institutions such as MIT, Imperial College, and Tsinghua University alongside industrial contributors like Siemens, IBM, and Shell further supports Balogun et al. (2025) in suggesting that DT-AI innovation is no longer siloed within academic contexts but is being co-produced across sectors. Figure 8 provides additional evidence of this academic-industry partnership by visualizing institutional productivity and citation impact. This is crucial for the real-world deployment of digital twin systems that must bridge theoretical development with industrial feasibility and regulatory compliance.

The convergence of operational analytics and bibliometric evaluation in this study illuminates the dual trajectory of DT-AI technologies one grounded in empirical performance and the other in epistemic momentum. It reflects a sector in active transformation, wherein real-time digital intelligence is no longer aspirational but foundational. The continued expansion of this field will depend not only on technological sophistication but also on data governance, ethical frameworks, and equitable infrastructure access, as emphasized throughout the current literature (Morgan, 2020; Weinberg, 2024; Salako et al., 2025).

To ensure transparency and trust in AI-driven digital twin systems, the incorporation of explainable AI (XAI) models and human-in-the-loop governance is critical. XAI enhances decision traceability and supports regulatory compliance, while human oversight mitigates risks associated with opaque algorithmic behaviors. Additionally, federated learning offers a secure solution by enabling decentralized model training, preserving data privacy without sacrificing analytical capability. Nevertheless, this study faces limitations due to its reliance on secondary datasets and simulated intervention models, which may not capture all real-world complexities. Future research should emphasize real-time validation through pilot deployments and investigate scalable interoperability frameworks that balance autonomy with ethical governance. Exploring sector-specific challenges, particularly in underrepresented regions, would also broaden the applicability and resilience of DT-AI systems in diverse energy contexts.

**5. Conclusion and Recommendations**

The integration of AI-powered digital twin technologies is reshaping global energy infrastructure through predictive, autonomous, and optimization-focused functionalities. The study highlights marked regional disparities in adoption, with mature economies leading innovation and emerging markets facing infrastructural and policy-related limitations. Applications across energy sectors show a clear shift from monitoring to automated decision-making, and bibliometric evidence confirms a robust and growing academic-industry ecosystem. These insights underscore the urgency for actionable steps to bridge implementation gaps and ensure sustainable scalability.

1. Regulatory agencies should establish global standards for interoperability and ethical AI governance in digital twin deployments.
2. National governments in underrepresented regions must prioritize infrastructure investment to support real-time data and automation capabilities.
3. Industry stakeholders should co-develop explainable AI tools to enhance decision transparency in high-risk energy operations.
4. Research institutions and private sectors must strengthen cross-sector collaborations to accelerate innovation diffusion and operational readiness.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

# **References**

Abdelalim, A. M., Essawy, A., Sherif, A., Salem, M., Al-Adwani, M., & Abdullah, M. S. (2025). Optimizing Facilities Management Through Artificial Intelligence and Digital Twin Technology in Mega-Facilities. *Sustainability*, *17*(5), 1826–1826. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17051826

Agostinelli, S., Cumo, F., Guidi, G., & Tomazzoli, C. (2021). Cyber-Physical Systems Improving Building Energy Management: Digital Twin and Artificial Intelligence. *Energies*, *14*(8), 2338. https://doi.org/10.3390/en14082338

Ajayi, A. J., Joseph, S. A., Metibemu, O. C., Olutimehin, A. T., Balogun, A. Y., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Cyber Security in Digital Currency Transactions. *Archives of Current Research International*, *25*(2), 329–351. https://doi.org/10.9734/acri/2025/v25i21090

Alao, A. I., Adebiyi, O. O., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2024). The Interconnectedness of Earnings Management, Corporate Governance Failures, and Global Economic Stability: A Critical Examination of the Impact of Earnings Manipulation on Financial Crises and Investor Trust in Global Markets. *Asian Journal of Economics Business and Accounting*, *24*(11), 47–73. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajeba/2024/v24i111542

Alnaser, A. A., Maxi, M., & Elmousalami, H. (2024). AI-Powered Digital Twins and Internet of Things for Smart Cities and Sustainable Building Environment. *Applied Sciences*, *14*(24), 12056. https://doi.org/10.3390/app142412056

Arcas, G. I., Cioara, T., Anghel, I., Lazea, D., & Hangan, A. (2024). Edge Offloading in Smart Grid. *Smart Cities*, *7*(1), 680–711. https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities7010028

Ba, L., Tangour, F., El Abbassi, I., & Absi, R. (2025). Analysis of Digital Twin Applications in Energy Efficiency: A Systematic Review. *Sustainability*, *17*(8), 3560. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17083560

Balogun, A. Y. (2025). Strengthening Compliance with Data Privacy Regulations in U.S. Healthcare Cybersecurity. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(1), 154–173. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i1555

Balogun, A. Y., Alao, A. I., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Disinformation in the digital era: The role of deepfakes, artificial intelligence, and open-source intelligence in shaping public trust and policy responses. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, *6*(2), 28–48. https://doi.org/10.51594/csitrj.v6i2.1824

Balogun, A. Y., Metibemu, O. C., Olutimehin, A. T., Ajayi, A. J., Babarinde, D. C., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). The Ethical and Legal Implications of Shadow AI in Sensitive Industries: A Focus on Healthcare, Finance and Education. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(3), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i31414

Balogun, A. Y., Olaniyi, O. O., & Alao, A. I. (2025). Shaping trust and tension: Strategic leaks and their impact on global cybersecurity norms. *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences*, *7*(3), 123–144. https://doi.org/10.51594/ijarss.v7i3.1823

Balogun, A. Y., Olaniyi, O. O., Olisa, A. O., Gbadebo, M. O., & Chinye, N. C. (2025). Enhancing Incident Response Strategies in U.S. Healthcare Cybersecurity. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(2), 114–135. https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i21399

Blouin, L. (2023). *AI’s mysterious “black box” problem, explained*. University of Michigan-Dearborn. https://umdearborn.edu/news/ais-mysterious-black-box-problem-explained

Buli, N., Chestney, N., Steitz, C., & Chestney, N. (2023). Insight: Cyberattacks on renewables: Europe power sector’s dread in chaos of war. *Reuters*. https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/cyberattacks-renewables-europe-power-sectors-dread-chaos-war-2023-06-15/

Chamola, V., Hassija, V., Sulthana, A. R., Ghosh, D., Dhingra, D., & Sikdar, B. (2023). A Review of Trustworthy and Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI). *IEEE Access*, *11*, 78994–79015. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3294569

D’Urso, D., Chiacchio, F., Cavalieri, S., Gambadoro, S., & Khodayee, S. M. (2024). Predictive maintenance of standalone steel industrial components powered by a dynamic reliability digital twin model with artificial intelligence. *Reliability Engineering & System Safety*, *243*, 109859. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ress.2023.109859

Das, O., Zafar, M. H., Sanfilippo, F., Rudra, S., & Kolhe, M. L. (2024). Advancements in digital twin technology and machine learning for energy systems: A comprehensive review of applications in smart grids, renewable energy, and electric vehicle optimisation. *Energy Conversion and Management: X*, *24*, 100715. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecmx.2024.100715

Deakin, M., Vanin, M., Fan, Z., & Hertem, D. V. (2024). Smart energy network digital twins: Findings from a UK-based demonstrator project. *International Journal of Electrical Power & Energy Systems*, *162*, 110302. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijepes.2024.110302

Di, X., Fu, Y., K, T. M., Ghasemi, M., Mo, Z., Zang, C., Adhikari, A., Kostic, Z., & Zussman, G. (2024). *AI-Powered Urban Transportation Digital Twin: Methods and Applications*. ArXiv.org. https://arxiv.org/abs/2501.10396

European Commission. (2025). *Digital Twin for Europe*. CORDIS | European Commission. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101136119

Fortune Business Insights. (2024). *Digital Twin Market Size, Share, Growth | Analysis [2021-2028]*. Www.fortunebusinessinsights.com. https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/digital-twin-market-106246

Gautam, M. (2023). Deep Reinforcement Learning for Resilient Power and Energy Systems: Progress, Prospects, and Future Avenues. *Electricity*, *4*(4), 336–380. https://doi.org/10.3390/electricity4040020

Goumopoulos, C. (2024). Smart City Middleware: A Survey and a Conceptual Framework. *IEEE Access*, *12*, 1–1. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2023.3349376

Haleem, A., Javaid, M., Pratap Singh, R., & Suman, R. (2023). Exploring the revolution in healthcare systems through the applications of digital twin technology. *Biomedical Technology*, *4*, 28–38. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmt.2023.02.001

Hess, P. (2025). *Revolutionizing industries with AI-powered digital twins*. IBM Research; IBM. https://research.ibm.com/blog/revolutionizing-industries-with-ai-powered-digital-twins

Hexagon. (2024). *2024 Digital Twin Statistics*. Hexagon. https://hexagon.com/resources/insights/digital-twin/statistics

Huang, H., Yang, L., Wang, Y., Xu, X., & Lu, Y. (2021). Digital Twin-driven online anomaly detection for an automation system based on edge intelligence. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, *59*, 138–150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmsy.2021.02.010

Huang, Z., Xiao, X., Gao, Y., Xia, Y., Dragičević, T., & Wheeler, P. (2023). Emerging Information Technologies for the Energy Management of Onboard Microgrids in Transportation Applications. *Energies*, *16*(17), 6269–6269. https://doi.org/10.3390/en16176269

InsightsGlobal. (2025). *AI in Oil and Gas: Preventing Equipment Failures Before They Cost Millions - Insights Global*. Insights Global. https://www.insights-global.com/ai-in-oil-and-gas-preventing-equipment-failures-before-they-cost-millions/

Ismail, F. B., Al-Faiz, H., Hasini, H., Al-Bazi, A., & Kazem, H. A. (2024). A comprehensive review of the dynamic applications of the digital twin technology across diverse energy sectors. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, *52*, 101334–101334. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2024.101334

Jimmy, F. (2024). Emerging Threats: The Latest Cybersecurity Risks and the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Cybersecurity Defenses. *Valley International Journal Digital Library*, *9*(2), 564–574. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsrm/v9i2.ec01

Jones, J. S. (2024). *National Grid ESO advances digital twin data infrastructure in GB*. Smart Energy International. https://www.smart-energy.com/industry-sectors/digitalisation/national-grid-eso-advances-digital-twin-focussed-energy-system-data-sharing-infrastructure-in-gb/

Kabir, M. R., Halder, D., & Ray, S. (2024). Digital Twins for IoT-driven Energy Systems: A Survey. *IEEE Access*, 1–1. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2024.3506660

Kolade, T. M., Obioha-Val, O. A., Balogun, A. Y., Gbadebo, M. O., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). AI-Driven Open Source Intelligence in Cyber Defense: A Double-edged Sword for National Security. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(1), 133–153. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i1554

Kumar Gupta, R., Dhasmana, G., Benvin, S., K, B. H., Jadhav, G., & Rao, T. (2024). AI-Infused Predictive Digital Twin Systems for Resilient IoT Software Architectures. *IEEE* , 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1109/icmnwc63764.2024.10872324

Kumar, S., Datta, S., Singh, V., Datta, D., Singh, S. K., & Sharma, R. (2024). Applications, Challenges, and Future Directions of Human-in-the-Loop Learning. *IEEE Access*, 1–1. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2024.3401547

MarketsandMarkets. (2023). *Digital Twin Market Size Global forecast to 2026 | MarketsandMarketsTM*. Www.marketsandmarkets.com. https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/digital-twin-market-225269522.html

Marr, B. (2024). *How Mastercard Uses AI Strategically: A Case Study*. Forbes. https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2024/06/21/how-mastercard-uses-ai-strategically-a-case-study/

Mascali, L., Schiera, D. S., Eiraudo, S., Barbierato, L., Giannantonio, R., Patti, E., Bottaccioli, L., & Lanzini, A. (2023). A machine learning-based Anomaly Detection Framework for building electricity consumption data. *Sustainable Energy, Grids and Networks*, *36*, 101194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.segan.2023.101194>

Mathew, D. E., Ebem, D. U., Ikegwu, A. C., Ukeoma, P. E., & Dibiaezue, N. F. (2025). Recent Emerging Techniques in Explainable Artificial Intelligence to Enhance the Interpretable and Understanding of AI Models for Human. *Neural Processing Letters*, *57*(1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11063-025-11732-2>

Mchirgui, N., Quadar, N., Kraiem, H., & Lakhssassi, A. (2024). The Applications and Challenges of Digital Twin Technology in Smart Grids: A Comprehensive Review. *Applied Sciences*, *14*(23), 10933–10933. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app142310933>

Metibemu, O. C., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Ajayi, A. J., Tiwo, O. J., Olutimehin, A. T., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Developing Proactive Threat Mitigation Strategies for Cloud Misconfiguration Risks in Financial SaaS Applications. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(3), 393–413. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i31442>

Mohanraj , R., & Vaishnavi, B. K. (2025). Data Enabling Technology in Digital Twin and its Frameworks in Different Industrial Applications. *Journal of Industrial Information Integration*, *44*, 100793–100793. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jii.2025.100793>

Morgan, S. (2020). *Cybercrime To Cost The World $10.5 Trillion Annually By 2025*. Best of Privacy. <https://bestofprivacy.com/cybersecurity/cybercrime-to-cost-the-world-10-5-trillion-annually-by-2025/>

Neara. (2023). *Neara Partners with Southern California Edison to Enhance Wildfire Risk Mitigation | Neara*. Neara. <https://neara.com/neara-partners-with-southern-california-edison-to-enhance-wildfire-risk-mitigation/>

Obioha-Val, O. A. (2025). Bridging Gaps in Cybersecurity Governance: Leveraging Collaborative Digital Solutions. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(2), 82–100. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i2564>

Obioha-Val, O. A., Gbadebo, M. O., Olaniyi, O. O., Chinye, N. C., & Balogun, A. Y. (2025). Innovative Regulation of Open Source Intelligence and Deepfakes AI in Managing Public Trust. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(2), 136–156. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i21400>

Obioha-Val, O. A., Lawal, T. I., Olaniyi, O. O., Gbadebo, M. O., & Olisa, A. O. (2025). Investigating the Feasibility and Risks of Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Open Source Intelligence to Manage Predictive Cyber Threat Models. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(2), 10–28. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i21390>

Obioha-Val, O. A., Olaniyi, O. O., Gbadebo, M. O., Balogun, A. Y., & Olisa, A. O. (2025). Cyber Espionage in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Comparative Study of State-Sponsored Campaign. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(1), 184–204. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i1557>

Olutimehin, A. T. (2025a). Advancing Cloud Security in Digital Finance: AI-Driven Threat Detection, Cryptographic Solutions, and Privacy Challenges. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(3), 35–55. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i31416>

Olutimehin, A. T. (2025b). Assessing the Effectiveness of Cybersecurity Frameworks in Mitigating Cyberattacks in the Banking Sector and its Applicability to Decentralized Finance (DeFi). *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(3), 130–151. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i3583>

Olutimehin, A. T. (2025c). The Synergistic Role of Machine Learning, Deep Learning, and Reinforcement Learning in Strengthening Cyber Security Measures for Crypto Currency Platforms. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(3), 190–212. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i3586>

Olutimehin, A. T., Ajayi, A. J., Metibemu, O. C., Balogun, A. Y., Oladoyinbo, T. O., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Adversarial Threats to AI-Driven Systems: Exploring the Attack Surface of Machine Learning Models and Countermeasures. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(2), 341–362. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i21413>

Olutimehin, A. T., Joseph, S. A., Ajayi, A. J., Metibemu, O. C., Balogun, A. Y., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Future-Proofing Data: Assessing the Feasibility of Post-Quantum Cryptographic Algorithms to Mitigate “Harvest Now, Decrypt Later” Attacks. *Archives of Current Research International*, *25*(3), 60–80. <https://doi.org/10.9734/acri/2025/v25i31098>

Oyekunle, S. M., Tiwo, O. J., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Ajayi, A. J., Salako, A. O., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Enhancing Data Resilience in Cloud-based Electronics Health Records through Ransomware Mitigation Strategies Using NIST and MITRE ATT&CK Frameworks. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(3), 436–457. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i31444>

Pexyean, T., Saraubon, K., & Nilsook, P. (2024). DIGITAL TWIN ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTERNET OF THING TO SMART CAMPUS. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology* , *102*(17). <https://www.jatit.org/volumes/Vol102No17/5Vol102No17.pdf>

PJMInsideLines. (2025). *PJM, Google & Tapestry Join Forces To Apply AI To Enhance Regional Planning, Generation Interconnection | PJM Inside Lines*. Pjm.com. <https://insidelines.pjm.com/pjm-google-tapestry-join-forces-to-apply-ai-to-enhance-regional-planning-generation-interconnection/>

Qian, C., Liu, X., Ripley, C., Qian, M., Liang, F., & Yu, W. (2022). Digital Twin Cyber Replica of Physical Things: Architecture, Applications and Future Research Directions. *Future Internet*, *14*(2), 64. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fi14020064>

Qureshi, A. R., Asensio, A., Imran, M., Garcia, J., & Masip-Bruin, X. (2025). A survey on security enhancing Digital Twins: Models, applications and tools. *Computer Communications*, *238*, 108158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comcom.2025.108158>

Rana, S. (2025). AI-DRIVEN FAULT DETECTION AND PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE IN ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF DATA-DRIVEN APPROACHES, DIGITAL TWINS, AND SELF-HEALING GRIDS. *American Journal of Advanced Technology and Engineering Solutions*, *1*(01), 258–289. <https://doi.org/10.63125/4p25x993>

Rawat, D. B., Alami, H. E., & Hagos, D. H. (2024). *Metaverse Survey & Tutorial: Exploring Key Requirements, Technologies, Standards, Applications, Challenges, and Perspectives*. ArXiv.org. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.04718>

Rojas, L., Peña, Á., & Garcia, J. (2025). AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance in Mining: A Systematic Literature Review on Fault Detection, Digital Twins, and Intelligent Asset Management. *Applied Sciences*, *15*(6), 3337. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app15063337>

S&P Global. (2025). *Global data center power demand to double by 2030 on AI surge: IEA*. S&P Global Commodity Insights. <https://www.spglobal.com/commodity-insights/en/news-research/latest-news/electric-power/041025-global-data-center-power-demand-to-double-by-2030-on-ai-surge-iea>

Salako, A. O., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Tiwo, O. J., Metibemu, O. C., Onyenaucheya, O. S., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Securing Confidentiality in Distributed Ledger Systems with Secure Multi-party Computation for Financial Data Protection. *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports*, *27*(3), 352–373. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jerr/2025/v27i31439>

Salami, I. A., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Tiwo, O. J., Metibemu, O. C., Olutimehin, A. T., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Addressing Bias and Data Privacy Concerns in AI-Driven Credit Scoring Systems Through Cybersecurity Risk Assessment. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(4), 59–82. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i4608>

Sand Technologies. (2025). *How AI is Transforming the Future in Energy Management*. Sand Technologies. <https://www.sandtech.com/insight/how-ai-is-transforming-the-future-in-energy-management/>

Sinha, S., & Lee, Y. M. (2024). Challenges with developing and deploying AI models and applications in industrial systems. *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, *4*(1).

Smith, M. S. (2025). *A massive seaport in Texas is using an AI-powered digital replica to track ships and prepare for emergencies*. Business Insider Africa. <https://africa.businessinsider.com/news/a-massive-seaport-in-texas-is-using-an-ai-powered-digital-replica-to-track-ships-and/k3vnmzm>

Stadtmann, F., & Rasheed, A. (2024). Diagnostic Digital Twin for Anomaly Detection in Floating Offshore Wind Energy. *ArXiv (Cornell University)*, *87851*. <https://doi.org/10.1115/omae2024-126223>

Tiwo, O. J., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Babarinde, D. C., Oyekunle, S. M., Olutimehin, A. T., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Advancing Security in Cloud-based Patient Information Systems with Quantum-resistant Encryption for Healthcare Data. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(4), 187–208. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i4615>

Tiwo, O. J., Adesokan-Imran, T. O., Babarinde, D. C., Salami, I. A., Onyenaucheya, O. S., & Olaniyi, O. O. (2025). Improving Patient Data Privacy and Authentication Protocols against AI-Powered Phishing Attacks in Telemedicine. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, *18*(4), 93–114. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2025/v18i4610>

Tsamados, A., Aggarwal, N., Cowls, J., Morley, J., Roberts, H., Taddeo, M., & Floridi, L. (2021). The Ethics of Algorithms: Key Problems and Solutions. *Philosophical Studies Series*, *144*, 97–123. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-81907-1_8>

VeloxConsultants. (2024). *A Deep Dive into Digital Twins and Their Impact on the*. <https://veloxconsultants.com/insights/digital-twin-market-growth-analysis-2024-2029>

Weinberg, A. I. (2024). *The Role and Applications of Airport Digital Twin in Cyberattack Protection during the Generative AI Era*. ArXiv.org. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.05248>