Digital Twin Applications for Predictive Maintenance, Operational Safety, and Gas-Plant Reliability

Eromosele Asibor[1], Henry Chukwuemeka Olisakwe[2],
[1]Shafnet Exploration and Production Ltd,
Lagos State, Nigeria; EromsAsibor@gmail.com
[2] Mechanical Engineering Department,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State,
Nigeria; ch.olisakwe@unizik.edu.ng
Corresponding Author:EromsAsibor@gmail.com
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Abstract
This paper develops a maturity-based digital-twin framework that ties model fidelity and data quality to specific maintenance, safety, and reliability decisions. The study responds to the problem that industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. It uses an integrative conceptual review of scholarly and professional literature published to date. The framework organizes eight decision functions: use-case definition, asset and data modelling, sensor-quality assessment, model calibration, state estimation, prediction and diagnosis, decision integration, lifecycle governance. It applies those functions across rotating equipment, heat-transfer equipment, separation vessels, piping and valves, safety instrumented functions, plant utilities. The analysis treats uncertainty, process safety, reliability, environmental performance, resource efficiency, economics, and organizational control as connected requirements. The proposed architecture links a system definition, evidence register, model assumptions, intervention portfolio, verification plan, and learning cycle. Its central proposition is that create governed virtual representations that combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows when decisions preserve traceability from measured conditions to selected actions and verified outcomes. The paper offers testable propositions, an implementation roadmap, asset-specific application protocols, and a research agenda. The framework supports case-study testing and quantitative extension without claiming universal performance before field validation.

Keywords: *digital-twin deployment; process engineering; reliability; process safety; risk management; asset integrity; environmental performance; decision framework*

Introduction

Digital-twin governance requires explicit failure use cases, qualified data, validated models, and accountable operational decisions (Kaplan & Garrick, 1981; Reason, 1997; Center for Chemical Process Safety, 2007; International Organization for Standardization, 2018). Industrial internet of things scholarship situates this evidence chain within a broader connectivity layer, showing that distributed sensing and networked control are now foundational to risk-based decision making in

process plants (Xu, He, & Li, 2014; Sisinni, Saifullah, Han, Jennehag, & Gidlund, 2018) (Arumosoye & Obriki, 2021) (Arumosoye & Obriki, 2021; Obogo et al., 2020; Obriki & Arumosoye, 2020). (Wright & Davidson, 2020; Ilodigwe & Adesemoye, 2021; Orise & Niniola, 2022) A dependable digital twin connects control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business records around defined plant decisions. In the context of digital-twin deployment, industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. Local actions affect adjacent equipment, utilities, product quality, emissions, workforce exposure, and supply continuity. A defensible framework must therefore define both the physical process and the decision system through which evidence becomes action. Introduction is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should define the industrial problem, explain its system consequences, and state the paper objectives. For piping and valves, the decision model must represent missed degradation, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Model calibration supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. Comparable pipeline risk studies show that quantitative risk analysis can flag degradation before it becomes safety critical when digital-twin data streams are validated against field inspection records (Zhang, Qin, & Wang, 2019; Kishawy & Gabbar, 2010). Recent security-oriented reviews of IoT-driven critical infrastructure extend this concern to the network level, noting that an undetected intrusion can mimic a normal degradation signal unless telemetry is independently cross-checked (Jimoh, Abolle-Okoyeagu, Ahmed, & Lawal, 2023), a risk that operational-technology-focused digital-twin research addresses directly through physics-informed anomaly detection (Ojukwu, Oyesiji, & Nwakamma, 2023) (Atta & Adenuga, 2020; Obriki & Arumosoye, 2018; Akomolafe & Agu, 2018) (Okonkwo et al., 2023; Obogo et al., 2020; Obriki & Arumosoye, 2018). (Yeboah & Oloto, 2023) Introduction is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should define the industrial problem, explain its system consequences, and state the paper objectives. For safety instrumented functions, the decision model must represent cyber compromise, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. State estimation supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. Bayesian-network risk models of safety-critical drilling operations similarly show that undetected compromise of a single safeguard can cascade into a much larger loss event (Bhandari, Abbassi, Garaniya, & Khan, 2015). Zero trust architectures developed for operational technology in critical infrastructure formalize this compromise pathway, treating every control-network request as unverified until independently authenticated (Ahmed, Adegbite, & Adebayo, 2021), while adversarial machine learning research on AI enabled operational technology shows that even a validated detection model can itself become a compromise vector (Adebayo, Adegbite, & Ahmed,

2022) (Atakpa & Abetoh, 2022; Adenuga, 2022; Adebayo & Ozowara, 2023) (Ogunwole et al., 2021; Arumosoye & Obriki, 2022).

Introduction is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should define the industrial problem, explain its system consequences, and state the paper objectives. For plant utilities, the decision model must represent automation bias, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Prediction and diagnosis supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. Industry 4.0 scholarship cautions that automating utility control loops without corresponding human oversight can institutionalize rather than correct systematic error (Lasi, Fettke, Kemper, Feld, & Hoffmann, 2014). Surveys of cyber-physical systems security reach a parallel conclusion for utility control loops, arguing that automation bias and adversarial manipulation often present with the same operational signature (Humayed, Lin, Li, & Luo, 2017), and industrial control system threat reviews report that utility networks remain a preferred target precisely because operators trust automated output without independent verification (Alladi, Chamola, & Zeadally, 2020).

Theoretical Framework

The proposed maturity framework rests on two bodies of theory that are established in the digital-twin and prognostics literature but that the paper has not yet stated explicitly. The first concerns what a digital twin is and what evidence is needed before a virtual representation can be trusted for a maintenance, safety, or reliability decision. The second concerns how measured data are converted into a diagnosis and an accountable action inside a prognostics and health management system. Locating both bodies of theory here, before the detailed framework, separates what this paper adopts from existing scholarship from what it contributes as an original maturity structure. Systematic reviews of digital-twin implementation in the process industry identify exactly these two evidentiary requirements, model governance and diagnostic fidelity, as the leading enablers separating a functioning deployment from a stalled pilot (Perno, Hvam, & Haug, 2022) (Asiedu & Quainoo, 2023a).

Digital-twin theory treats model development and validation as inseparable from asset-specific evidence. For rotating equipment, the decision model must represent sensor drift, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects; reviews of digital-twin enabling technologies note that acceptance limits should be set from calibration evidence specific to the asset class rather than transferred from a generic model library (Fuller, Fan, Day, & Barlow, 2020). For heat-transfer equipment, the decision model must represent model mismatch in the same terms, and modeling-perspective reviews of digital twins argue that sensitivity testing is necessary before assumptions about heat-transfer performance are treated as validated (Rasheed, San, & Kvamsdal, 2020). For separation vessels, where the decision model must represent false alarms, systematic reviews of digital-twin characterization emphasize that acceptance criteria should be documented alongside the model version they apply to, supporting later audit (Jones, Snider, Nassehi, Yon, & Hicks, 2020). Read together, these reviews define a digital twin not as a visualization layer but as a governed, versioned model whose acceptance limits are asset-specific and auditable, a definition this paper adopts throughout. Comprehensive reviews

of digital-twin concepts and industrial applications support this asset-specific view, cataloguing calibration evidence separately for each equipment class rather than treating digital twins as a single generic technology (Liu, Fang, Dong, & Xu, 2021).

This definition depends on a cyber-physical systems architecture that couples sensing, computation, and decision layers tightly enough to support real-time diagnosis rather than only offline analysis. For rotating equipment, where the decision model must represent sensor drift, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects, cyber-physical systems architectures for Industry 4.0 describe how governing mechanisms in rotating equipment must be represented at a fidelity that supports that real-time diagnosis (Lee, Bagheri, & Kao, 2015). This architectural requirement, that fidelity be matched to the decision it must support rather than fixed in advance, is a second premise the maturity framework carries forward. Feature-based frameworks for structuring industrial digital twins operationalize this fidelity requirement, embedding sensor and diagnostic metadata directly into the twin's asset model rather than leaving it as external documentation (Autiosalo, Vepsalainen, Viitala, & Tammi, 2020). The second body of theory concerns how a digital twin's outputs become a diagnosis. For heat-transfer equipment, where the decision model must represent model mismatch, digital-twin-based production control frameworks show that failure modes are frequently mis-specified when the virtual model omits fouling or scaling dynamics (Zhuang, Liu, & Xiong, 2018). For separation vessels, where the decision model must represent false alarms, prognostics and health management scholarship treats false alarms as a governing-mechanism problem rather than a purely statistical one, since alarm logic must reflect actual process dynamics (Zio, 2022). Prognostics and health management theory therefore treats diagnosis as inseparable from the physical governing mechanism it monitors, not as a downstream statistical exercise; the framework developed in this paper adopts that position. Fault-diagnosis-specific digital-twin research on rotating machinery reinforces this position, showing that diagnostic accuracy collapses once the virtual model is decoupled from the governing physical mechanism it represents (Wang, Ye, Gao, Li, & Zhang, 2019). Taken together, this definitional and prognostic literature establishes two requirements that recur across every decision function and asset class examined later in this paper: a governed, versioned, asset-specific model, and a diagnosis that stays tied to the physical mechanism it represents. The review methodology and the maturity framework that follow operationalize both requirements. Comparable evidence from distributed photovoltaic asset diagnostics illustrates the same principle outside rotating machinery, where a digital twin's fault-localization accuracy depends directly on how faithfully it represents the underlying electrical fault mechanism (Jain, Poon, Singh, Spanos, Sanders, & Panda, 2020).

Methodology

Conceptual Review Method is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should describe source selection, cutoff control, thematic coding, and synthesis logic. For rotating equipment, the decision model must represent sensor drift, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Decision integration supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. Vibration-based diagnostic tutorials show that uncorrected sensor drift is a leading cause of missed bearing-fault detection in rotating machinery (Randall & Antoni, 2011), a conclusion echoed by prognostics research on rotary machinery health management (Lee, Wu, Zhao, Ghaffari, Liao, & Siegel, 2014). Machine-learning approaches to predictive maintenance support this same conclusion for rotating assets, reporting that classifier-based degradation models lose predictive accuracy once undetected sensor drift is present in the training data (Susto, Schirru, Pampuri, McLoone, & Beghi, 2015) (Tonoyan & Ayivi-Donkor, 2022c; Ilodigwe & Adesemoye, 2019b) (Aneke et al., 2022; Tonoyan et al., 2021; Tonoyan et al., 2023).

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Reviews of predictive maintenance in Industry 4.0 settings report that excessive false-alarm rates erode operator trust and can suppress a subsequent valid alert (Zonta et al., 2020). Predictive maintenance models developed for industrial machinery under Industry 4.0 conditions reach a comparable conclusion, that false-alarm rates are best controlled by tuning detection thresholds against asset-specific operating history rather than a single generic model (Ruiz-Sarmiento, Monroy, Moreno, Galindo, Bonelo, & Gonzalez-Jimenez, 2020).

Findings and Discussion

Framework Architecture and Decision Criteria

System Boundary and Functional Requirements sits at the center of digital-twin deployment, since industrial data typically stay scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, which undermines confident prediction and coordinated action. This stage of the analysis is expected to identify physical, information, utility, organizational, and market interfaces. For piping and valves, missed degradation is what the decision model is built to represent, initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects included. Because asset and data modelling alone cannot establish technical adequacy, the reviewer's record, source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, does the remaining work. It prevents a falsely precise outcome from hiding weak assumptions and keeps the decision updatable as operating experience grows, instead of parked in a separate file. Pipeline integrity management reviews likewise treat physical, information, and organizational interfaces as jointly necessary for defensible degradation decisions (Kishawy & Gabbar, 2010) (Dagodzo & Ahiaeke Patrick, 2021a) (Dagodzo & Aliliele, 2022; Dagodzo et al., 2022).

Because industrial data usually remain scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, System Boundary and Functional Requirements becomes a central concern for digital-twin deployment, one that otherwise limits confident prediction and coordinated action. Concretely, the analysis should identify physical, information, utility, organizational, and market interfaces. Applied to safety instrumented functions, the model must render cyber compromise in enough detail to cover initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Sensor-quality assessment contributes part of the picture, but no single dataset is enough on its own to establish technical adequacy, so the reviewer needs to log source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and the accountable owner. That record keeps an outwardly precise number from hiding shaky assumptions underneath, and it lets later operating experience feed back into the decision instead of sitting in a file no one revisits. Functional-safety standards extend this boundary logic to safety instrumented functions, where the safety requirements specification fixes the interfaces a safeguard must monitor (International Electrotechnical Commission, 2016). Systematic reviews of machine-learning-based anomaly detection in industrial control systems reinforce this boundary requirement, showing that a safety instrumented function's monitored interfaces must be defined before an anomaly-detection model can be trained against them (Adebayo, Adegbite, & Ahmed, 2023) (Atakpa & Fobellah, 2023; Dagodzo & Ahiaeke Patrick, 2023a) (Dagodzo & Ahiaeke, 2023; Dagodzo & Ahiaeke, 2022).

System Boundary and Functional Requirements is a core piece of digital-twin deployment work, precisely because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data rarely live in one place, which erodes both prediction quality and coordinated response. The practical task here is to identify physical, information, utility, organizational, and market interfaces. Plant

utilities require the decision model to represent automation bias, spanning initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Evidence from model calibration is only partial; technical adequacy cannot rest on one dataset alone. The reviewer therefore records source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, a discipline that stops a tidy-looking result from masking weak assumptions and lets subsequent operating experience actually revise the decision rather than being filed away separately. Big-data reviews of process industries make a parallel point about utility and market interfaces, that value depends on integrating fragmented streams rather than adding sensors in isolation (Yin & Kaynak, 2015). Integrated data-visualization research on continuous business-performance monitoring makes a related point, that utility and market interfaces are only usable for decision-making once fragmented streams are rendered in a single dashboard view (Ogbole, Okoruwa, Babatope, & Oyewole, 2021) (Arumosoye & Obriki, 2023; Michael & Ogunsola, 2023b) (Arumosoye & Obriki, 2023; Obriki et al., 2023).

Digital-twin deployment depends heavily on Data and Measurement Requirements, given how often control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems hold fragments of the same picture rather than a unified one, weakening trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. What the analysis must do is define variables, quality rules, reconciliation, uncertainty, and traceability. For rotating equipment, the decision model has to capture sensor drift explicitly, tracking initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. No single dataset, sensor-quality assessment included, is sufficient to prove technical adequacy on its own, which is why the reviewer captures source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. Doing so keeps a seemingly exact answer honest about its assumptions and gives later operating experience a route back into the decision, rather than a dead end record. Foundational Internet of Things scholarship frames sensor drift as an inherent property of distributed measurement networks that must be actively managed rather than assumed away (Atzori, Iera, & Morabito, 2010). Reliability simulations of large-scale, intermittently powered wireless sensor networks extend this concern to the physical measurement layer itself, showing that sensor drift and outright node failure must be modeled jointly rather than treated as independent risks (Asiedu & Quainoo, 2023) (Asiedu & Quainoo, 2023b). Data and Measurement Requirements cannot be treated as a peripheral step in digital-twin deployment. Control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are typically fragmented across systems, and that fragmentation is what erodes prediction quality and coordinated action. At a minimum, the analysis is required to define variables, quality rules, reconciliation, uncertainty, and traceability. In the case of heat-transfer equipment, model mismatch is the failure mode the decision model must represent, together with its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Model calibration gets the evidence only partway there, since technical adequacy is never established by one dataset alone; the reviewer's log of source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is what closes the gap, guarding against a falsely precise result and letting new operating experience revise the decision instead of being archived separately. Data-quality theory distinguishes accuracy, completeness, and timeliness as separate dimensions that must each be reconciled before a heat-transfer model can be trusted (Wang & Strong, 1996). Machine-learning reviews of predictive maintenance in smart manufacturing settings report that data-quality problems, not model choice, are the most common reason a heat-exchanger fouling model fails to generalize across sites (Cinar, Nuhu, Zeeshan, Korhan, Asmael, & Safaei, 2020).

When control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are scattered across separate systems, as they usually are, Data and Measurement Requirements becomes central to digital-twin deployment because it is what restores trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis needs to define variables, quality rules, reconciliation, uncertainty, and traceability. Where separation vessels are concerned, the model needs to picture false alarms in full, from initiating conditions and detection limits through safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Relying on state estimation alone would leave technical adequacy unproven, no single dataset settles that on its own; recording source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is how the reviewer builds a defensible trail, one that keeps precision from disguising weak assumptions and that later operating experience can actually update. Enterprise data-quality research shows that undetected measurement error compounds across reconciliation steps, a pattern consistent with false-alarm generation in separation-vessel monitoring (Redman, 1998). Cloud-analytics-based predictive-maintenance models built for other high-transaction environments show the same compounding effect, where undetected measurement error entering the model pipeline further degrades an already noisy false-alarm rate (Mayo, Ogbole, Okoruwa, & Babatope, 2021) (Basnet & Anene, 2023; Okonkwo & Mayo, 2023).

Screening and Prioritization anchors digital-twin deployment for a practical reason: industrial data ordinarily fragment across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, and that fragmentation is what threatens trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. Analysts working this stage must establish criteria for ranking sources, assets, technologies, or interventions. Piping and valves bring their own failure mode, missed degradation, and the decision model must account for its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. The evidence prediction and diagnosis provides is necessarily partial, technical adequacy needs more than one dataset can offer, so the reviewer notes source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This keeps the eventual number honest about its assumptions and means the decision can be revised as operating experience accumulates, rather than frozen in a separate record. Digital-twin enabling-technology research identifies ranking criteria for competing interventions as a distinct capability from model development itself, requiring its own evidence base (Qi et al., 2021). Predictive-analytics models built for infrastructure-risk monitoring in other asset-heavy sectors adopt a comparable ranking logic, screening interventions by projected consequence before committing engineering resources to a full study (Okojie, Ike, Idu, Nnabueze, Filani, & Ihwughwavwe, 2023) (Okojie & Ihwughwavwe, 2023; Abioye & Ihwughwavwe, 2023) (Obogo et al., 2020).

In digital-twin deployment, Screening and Prioritization takes on outsized importance because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data seldom converge into a single trustworthy source, leaving prediction and coordinated action weaker than they should be. Getting this right means the analysis has to establish criteria for ranking sources, assets, technologies, or interventions. The relevant failure mode for safety instrumented functions is cyber compromise; representing it well means covering initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Decision integration is one input among several, and technical adequacy is not something a single dataset can establish by itself. Logging source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is the reviewer's way of keeping an apparently precise figure honest and of leaving the decision open to revision as operating experience comes in. Risk-analysis methodologies developed for chemical

process industries offer comparable criteria for ranking safety-critical interventions by consequence severity and likelihood (Khan & Abbasi, 1998).

Screening and Prioritization sits at the center of digital-twin deployment, since industrial data typically stay scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, which undermines confident prediction and coordinated action. This stage of the analysis is expected to establish criteria for ranking sources, assets, technologies, or interventions. For plant utilities, automation bias is what the decision model is built to represent, initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects included. Because lifecycle governance alone cannot establish technical adequacy, the reviewer's record, source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, does the remaining work. It prevents a falsely precise outcome from hiding weak assumptions and keeps the decision updatable as operating experience grows, instead of parked in a separate file. Techno-economic assessments of digital-thread programs show that prioritization decisions should explicitly weigh implementation cost against the value of the evidence gained (West & Blackburn, 2017). Table 1 summarizes how each of the eight decision stages is screened, linking its primary question and evidence requirement to an accept, revise, study, defer, or reject decision output. Real-time, machine-learning-based risk-assessment dashboards built for other high-consequence supply chains demonstrate that prioritization decisions improve once cost and risk evidence are surfaced continuously rather than compiled periodically (Filani, Nnabueze, Ike, & Wedraogo, 2022). Figure 1 presents the digital twin as a layered architecture connecting physical assets, data, models, analytics, and decisions. Table 1 instead defines the metrics used to judge data quality, model accuracy, warning value, platform reliability, cybersecurity, and realized benefit.

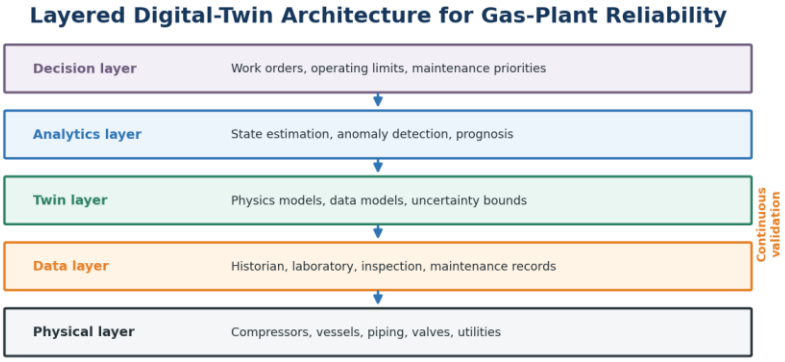

Figure 1. Layered digital-twin architecture for gas-plant reliability and predictive maintenance.

Table 1. Digital-Twin Performance Metrics for Maintenance and Reliability Decisions

Performance area	Metric	Interpretation	Action threshold
Sensor coverage	Critical variables observed	Completeness of physical-state visibility	Add or relocate sensors
Data quality	Valid-data availability	Reliability of the input stream	Repair the data pipeline
Model accuracy	Prediction error	Agreement between twin and asset	Recalibrate the model
Warning value	Median failure lead time	Time available for intervention	Schedule maintenance
Alarm quality	False-alert rate	Operator burden from incorrect warnings	Retune thresholds
Platform reliability	Twin service availability	Continuity of decision support	Strengthen redundancy
Cybersecurity	Unresolved critical findings	Exposure affecting twin trustworthiness	Restrict or suspend use

Performance area	Metric	Interpretation	Action threshold
Realized value	Avoided downtime and cost	Verified operational benefit	Expand or redesign deployment

Because industrial data usually remain scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, Hazard, Reliability, and Environmental Dimensions becomes a central concern for digital-twin deployment, one that otherwise limits confident prediction and coordinated action. Concretely, the analysis should connect loss scenarios with reliability, safety, emissions, and resource outcomes. Applied to piping and valves, the model must render missed degradation in enough detail to cover initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Lifecycle governance contributes part of the picture, but no single dataset is enough on its own to establish technical adequacy, so the reviewer needs to log source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and the accountable owner. That record keeps an outwardly precise number from hiding shaky assumptions underneath, and it lets later operating experience feed back into the decision instead of sitting in a file no one revisits. Classical process-safety texts treat loss-scenario identification as inseparable from reliability and environmental performance, since a single degradation mechanism can affect all three outcomes (Mannan, 2012). Hazard, Reliability, and Environmental Dimensions is a core piece of digital-twin deployment work, precisely because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data rarely live in one place, which erodes both prediction quality and coordinated response. The practical task here is to connect loss scenarios with reliability, safety, emissions, and resource outcomes. Safety instrumented functions require the decision model to represent cyber compromise, spanning initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Evidence from use-case definition is only partial; technical adequacy cannot rest on one dataset alone. The reviewer therefore records source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, a discipline that stops a tidy-looking result from masking weak assumptions and lets subsequent operating experience actually revise the decision rather than being filed away separately. Offshore risk-assessment practice applies the same logic to safety instrumented functions, tracing a single undetected compromise through to process safety, environmental, and commercial consequences (Vinnem, 2014). Compliance-oriented reviews of operational technology network security in electric utilities extend this same logic to safety instrumented functions, tracing a single unmitigated network vulnerability through to reliability, safety, and regulatory consequences (Adegbite, Adebayo, & Ahmed, 2020).

Digital-twin deployment depends heavily on Hazard, Reliability, and Environmental Dimensions, given how often control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems hold fragments of the same picture rather than a unified one, weakening trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. What the analysis must do is connect loss scenarios with reliability, safety,

emissions, and resource outcomes. For plant utilities, the decision model has to capture automation bias explicitly, tracking initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. No single dataset, asset and data modelling included, is sufficient to prove technical adequacy on its own, which is why the reviewer captures source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. Doing so keeps a seemingly exact answer honest about its assumptions and gives later operating experience a route back into the decision, rather than a dead-end record. Barrier-based accident theory supports treating utility automation bias as a latent condition that only becomes visible once it combines with an active failure elsewhere in the system (Hollnagel, 2004; Rausand, 2011). SCADA-specific threat-detection architectures for energy-sector networks describe automation bias in utility control as exactly this kind of latent condition, invisible until it combines with a detection gap in the surrounding monitoring architecture (Adegbite, Adebayo, & Ahmed, 2023) (Adegbite & Ahmed, 2022).

Operating Envelope and Barrier Assurance

Operating-Envelope Integration cannot be treated as a peripheral step in digital-twin deployment. Control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are typically fragmented across systems, and that fragmentation is what erodes prediction quality and coordinated action. At a minimum, the analysis is required to translate design and model assumptions into daily limits and excursion response. In the case of piping and valves, missed degradation is the failure mode the decision model must represent, together with its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Model calibration gets the evidence only partway there, since technical adequacy is never established by one dataset alone; the reviewer's log of source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is what closes the gap, guarding against a falsely precise result and letting new operating experience revise the decision instead of being archived separately. Cloud-based digital-twin reference architectures show that translating design assumptions into daily operating limits requires the same interface discipline as the initial system definition (Alam & El Saddik, 2017). Enterprise cloud-migration research identifies the same interface discipline as a precondition for reliable operating-envelope translation, since a poorly governed migration can silently change the latency and availability guarantees a digital twin depends on (Ladapo, Jooda, Dosunmu, & Abolaji, 2022) (Dosunmu & Ogundele, 2019; Ladapo & Abolaji, 2023b; Dosunmu & Ogundele, 2022).

When control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are scattered across separate systems, as they usually are, Operating-Envelope Integration becomes central to digital-twin deployment because it is what restores trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis needs to translate design and model assumptions into daily limits and excursion response. Where safety instrumented functions are concerned, the model needs to picture cyber compromise in full, from initiating conditions and detection limits through safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Relying on state estimation alone would leave technical adequacy unproven, no single dataset settles that on its own; recording source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is how the reviewer builds a defensible trail, one that keeps precision from disguising weak assumptions and that later operating experience can actually update. The original digital-twin paradigm developed for aerospace vehicles likewise treats excursion response as a continuous updating problem, not a one-time boundary check (Glaessgen & Stargel, 2012). Continuous cloud-misconfiguration-monitoring

frameworks illustrate a comparable excursion-response discipline in enterprise infrastructure, treating configuration drift as an ongoing risk to be corrected rather than a one-time deployment check (Aliliele, Mbonu, & Iwuanyanwu, 2023) (Aliliele & Iwuanyanwu, 2023a) (Aliliele et al., 2023; Aliliele et al., 2023).

Operating-Envelope Integration anchors digital-twin deployment for a practical reason: industrial data ordinarily fragment across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, and that fragmentation is what threatens trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. Analysts working this stage must translate design and model assumptions into daily limits and excursion response. Plant utilities bring their own failure mode, automation bias, and the decision model must account for its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. The evidence prediction and diagnosis provides is necessarily partial, technical adequacy needs more than one dataset can offer, so the reviewer notes source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This keeps the eventual number honest about its assumptions and means the decision can be revised as operating experience accumulates, rather than frozen in a separate record. Petrochemical digital-twin studies report measurable gains in operating-envelope compliance when prediction models are retrained on excursion data rather than left static (Min, Lu, Liu, Su, & Wang, 2019). Sensor-based fault-detection research on HVAC utility systems reports comparable gains once excursion detection is retrained on live operating data rather than fixed commissioning baselines (Sunday & Omoegun, 2022) (Ebhojie & Oyeleye, 2023a) (Abayomi et al., 2023).

In digital-twin deployment, Barrier and Safeguard Assurance takes on outsized importance because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data seldom converge into a single trustworthy source, leaving prediction and coordinated action weaker than they should be. Getting this right means the analysis has to evaluate prevention, detection, control, isolation, mitigation, and emergency layers. The relevant failure mode for rotating equipment is sensor drift; representing it well means covering initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Decision integration is one input among several, and technical adequacy is not something a single dataset can establish by itself. Logging source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is the reviewer's way of keeping an apparently precise figure honest and of leaving the decision open to revision as operating experience comes in. Safety-barrier taxonomies classify prevention, detection, control, and mitigation layers separately so that a weakness in one layer, such as sensor drift in rotating equipment, does not go unnoticed by the others (Sklet, 2006). Reviews tracing the transition from reactive to predictive maintenance in mechanical systems support classifying safeguards separately by prevention, detection, and mitigation function, since a rotating-equipment sensor-drift failure typically defeats only one layer at a time (Sunday, Omoegun, Essien, & Oluokun, 2020).

Barrier and Safeguard Assurance sits at the center of digital-twin deployment, since industrial data typically stay scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, which undermines confident prediction and coordinated action. This stage of the analysis is expected to evaluate prevention, detection, control, isolation, mitigation, and emergency layers. For heat-transfer equipment, model mismatch is what the decision model is built to represent, initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects included. Because lifecycle governance alone cannot establish technical adequacy, the reviewer's record, source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, does the remaining work. It prevents a falsely precise outcome

from hiding weak assumptions and keeps the decision updatable as operating experience grows, instead of parked in a separate file. Simulation-oriented treatments of digital twins argue that barrier performance should be modeled explicitly rather than assumed constant across operating conditions (Boschert & Rosen, 2016). Digital-twin-as-a-service architectures make a related point about barrier modelling, that a heat-exchanger safeguard's performance model should be a versioned service artifact rather than a fixed assumption baked into the twin (Aheleroff, Xu, Zhong, & Lu, 2021).

Because industrial data usually remain scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, Barrier and Safeguard Assurance becomes a central concern for digital-twin deployment, one that otherwise limits confident prediction and coordinated action. Concretely, the analysis should evaluate prevention, detection, control, isolation, mitigation, and emergency layers. Applied to separation vessels, the model must render false alarms in enough detail to cover initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Use-case definition contributes part of the picture, but no single dataset is enough on its own to establish technical adequacy, so the reviewer needs to log source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and the accountable owner. That record keeps an outwardly precise number from hiding shaky assumptions underneath, and it lets later operating experience feed back into the decision instead of sitting in a file no one revisits. Design-engineering research on digital twins shows that false alarms in separation-vessel safeguards often originate upstream, in how the twin represents design tolerances (Schleich, Anwer, Mathieu, & Wartzack, 2017). Broader technology-scanning reviews of Industry 4.0 manufacturing systems note that design-tolerance assumptions are among the most frequently undocumented inputs carried into a digital twin, a gap consistent with the false-alarm pattern observed in separation-vessel safeguards (Alcacer & Cruz-Machado, 2019) (Obogo et al., 2021).

Techno-Economic and Resource Evaluation

Economic and Resource Evaluation is a core piece of digital-twin deployment work, precisely because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data rarely live in one place, which erodes both prediction quality and coordinated response. The practical task here is to connect capital, operating cost, downtime, recovery, emissions, and uncertainty. Piping and valves require the decision model to represent missed degradation, spanning initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Evidence from asset and data modelling is only partial; technical adequacy cannot rest on one dataset alone. The reviewer therefore records source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, a discipline that stops a tidy-looking result from masking weak assumptions and lets subsequent operating experience actually revise the decision rather than being filed away separately. Program-level cost assessments of digital-twin and digital-thread initiatives find that avoided downtime, not sensor cost, dominates the economic case for piping and valve monitoring (West & Blackburn, 2017), and risk-based inspection practice provides an established precedent for phasing inspection investment by consequence rather than by calendar interval (American Petroleum Institute, 2016). Predictive-analytics research on supply-chain demand forecasting reports a comparable economic pattern, that avoided inventory and downtime cost, not the forecasting tool itself, drives the return on a piping and valve monitoring investment (Aifuwa, Oshoba, Ogbuefi, Ike, Nnabueze, & Olatunde-Thorpe, 2020) (Nnabueze & Akokodaripon, 2021; Edivri & Oteri, 2022) (Ogundairo & Ayivi-Donkor, 2023).

Digital-twin deployment depends heavily on Economic and Resource Evaluation, given how often control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems hold fragments of the same picture rather than a unified one, weakening trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. What the analysis must do is connect capital, operating cost, downtime, recovery, emissions, and uncertainty. For safety instrumented functions, the decision model has to capture cyber compromise explicitly, tracking initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. No single dataset, sensor-quality assessment included, is sufficient to prove technical adequacy on its own, which is why the reviewer captures source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. Doing so keeps a seemingly exact answer honest about its assumptions and gives later operating experience a route back into the decision, rather than a dead end record. The same techno-economic logic applies to safety instrumented functions, where the cost of an undetected compromise typically exceeds the cost of the monitoring investment by a wide margin (Bhandari, Abbassi, Garaniya, & Khan, 2015). Similar techno-economic reasoning appears in predictive-analytics research on e-commerce procurement, where the value of an early-warning model is realized almost entirely through avoided downstream cost rather than the accuracy of the forecast alone (Akin-Oluyomi, Okoruwa, Babatope, & Akokodaripon, 2023) (Akin-Oluyomi & Akokodaripon, 2023).

Economic and Resource Evaluation cannot be treated as a peripheral step in digital-twin deployment. Control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are typically fragmented across systems, and that fragmentation is what erodes prediction quality and coordinated action. At a minimum, the analysis is required to connect capital, operating cost, downtime, recovery, emissions, and uncertainty. In the case of plant utilities, automation bias is the failure mode the decision model must represent, together with its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Model calibration gets the evidence only partway there, since technical adequacy is never established by one dataset alone; the reviewer's log of source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is what closes the gap, guarding against a falsely precise result and letting new operating experience revise the decision instead of being archived separately. Big-data-for-industry research frames utility-related economic evaluation as inseparable from data-integration cost, since fragmented systems inflate the effort needed to reconcile capital and operating figures (Yin & Kaynak, 2015). Infrastructure-as-code governance research on enterprise cloud deployments reaches a parallel conclusion about utility-level economics, that reconciling capital and operating figures is materially harder when the underlying infrastructure configuration itself is undocumented (Mbonu, Iwuanyanwu, Aliliele, & Uzoka, 2020) (Mbonu & Uzoka, 2022a; Mbonu & Oluoha, 2018; Mbonu & Uzoka, 2021a) (Mbonu et al., 2021; Mbonu et al., 2018; Ogeawuchi et al., 2022).

Framework Application Across Asset Classes

Use-case and decision definition begins with a decision statement for rotating equipment. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to sensor drift, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). Machinery prognostics research shows that a documented decision statement is what allows sensor-drift evidence to be traced through to a remaining-useful-life estimate rather than treated as noise (Lei, Li, Guo, Li, Yan, & Lin, 2018). Vibration-based condition-monitoring research using LabVIEW instrumentation illustrates exactly this kind of documented decision statement for rotating equipment, logging sensor configuration and threshold rationale alongside each recorded fault (Omoegun, Sunday, Essien, & Oluokun, 2023).

Validation of use-case and decision definition should use independent evidence from separation vessels wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include missed degradation and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions. Predictive-maintenance reviews recommend exactly this kind of independent-evidence check, warning that internally validated models routinely overstate real-world detection coverage (Compare, Baraldi, & Zio, 2020). Utility and service-operations research on automation and data-driven analytics reports a comparable independent-validation pattern, where customer-facing performance metrics are used to check internally validated models before they are trusted operationally (Nnabueze, Sakyi, Filani, Okojie, Babatope, & Adanyin, 2023) (Amayo & Isi, 2023b).

Asset and information modeling begins with a decision statement for heat exchangers. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to model mismatch, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source,

timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority. Smart-manufacturing digital-twin frameworks similarly begin asset modeling from a decision statement, arguing that an undirected model wastes engineering effort on fidelity the decision does not need (Zhuang, Liu, & Xiong, 2018). Systematic reviews of digital-twin models in industrial operations report the same modelling discipline for heat exchangers, cautioning against extending model fidelity beyond what the governing decision actually requires (Melesse, Di Pasquale, & Riemma, 2020) (Arumosoye & Obriki, 2018).

Validation of asset and information modeling should use independent evidence from piping and valves wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include cyber compromise and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). Pipeline integrity management practice treats this validation step as mandatory before a model is allowed to influence inspection scheduling (Kishawy & Gabbar, 2010). Overview papers on predictive maintenance in Industry 4.0 catalogue this same independent-validation step as a recurring implementation gap across asset classes, including piping and valve networks (Achouch et al., 2022).

Sensor-quality assessment begins with a decision statement for separation vessels. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to false alarms, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). Industrial Internet of Things analysis frames sensor-quality assessment as a distinct governance function, separate from the sensors' installation and calibration records (Boyes, Hallaq, Cunningham, & Watson, 2018). Identity and access management research for hybrid and multi cloud environments offers a governance analogue for sensor-quality assessment, arguing that access control and calibration records should be managed as a single auditable asset rather than as separate systems (Mbonu, Aliliele, Iwuanyanwu, & Uzoka, 2020) (Aliliele & Iwuanyanwu, 2023c) (Mbonu et al., 2022; Aliliele et al., 2023).

Validation of sensor-quality assessment should use independent evidence from safety instrumented functions wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include automation bias and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). Functional-safety literature is consistent with this finding, that automation bias is most often traced to safeguards that were validated once and never revisited (International Electrotechnical Commission, 2016). Comparative reviews of data protection regulation and secure cloud implementation reach a similar conclusion for safety instrumented functions, that jurisdiction-specific compliance requirements must be reconciled before a safeguard validation record can be treated as complete (Mbonu, Aliliele, Uzoka, & Oluoha, 2019) (Okojie & Abioye, 2020) (Obriki et al., 2022; Arumosoye & Obriki, 2020; Obriki et al., 2023).

Model calibration and state estimation begins with a decision statement for piping and valves. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to missed degradation, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). Oil and gas digital-twin reviews identify state estimation as the function most often left unfinished, because it requires both physical and statistical modeling expertise that is unevenly distributed across engineering teams (Wanasinghe et al., 2020). Reviews of cyber-physical systems security note that state-estimation pipelines are themselves an attack surface, so calibration evidence for piping and valve networks should be authenticated as carefully as the sensor readings it is derived from (Yaacoub, Salman, Noura, Kaaniche, Chehab, & Malli, 2020).

Validation of model calibration and state estimation should use independent evidence from plant utilities wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include sensor drift and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency.

Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions. Big-data-for-industry perspectives support testing sensitivity to market and utility-availability assumptions before a calibrated state estimate is trusted for dispatch decisions (Yin & Kaynak, 2015). Cloud identity and access governance research for large-scale enterprise environments supports testing utility-level sensitivity to market and access-control assumptions together, since a misconfigured permission can silently corrupt the same dispatch data a calibrated state estimate depends on (Mbonu, Iwuanyanwu, Aliliele, & Uzoka, 2022) (Mbonu & Uzoka, 2021b; Eyetsemitan & Fadayomi, 2023b; Eze & Akinleye, 2023) (Eyetsemitan et al., 2023; Akpe et al., 2023).

Prediction and diagnosis begins with a decision statement for safety instrumented functions. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to cyber compromise, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority. Deepwater-drilling risk models make the same distinction between prediction and diagnosis, since a model can anticipate a hazard without correctly diagnosing which safeguard has degraded (Bhandari, Abbassi, Garaniya, & Khan, 2015). Early industrial demonstrations of digital-twin production lines under the Industry 4.0 concept confirm that prediction and diagnosis are distinct capabilities in practice, since the demonstrated twin could anticipate a stoppage without always isolating its safety-relevant cause (Vachalek, Bartalsky, Rovny, Sismisova, Morhac, & Loksik, 2017).

Validation of prediction and diagnosis should use independent evidence from rotating equipment wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include model mismatch and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). Rolling-element bearing diagnostics confirm that predicted and observed performance can diverge sharply once a machine operates outside the conditions used to calibrate

the original model (Randall & Antoni, 2011). AI-enabled Industry 4.0 threat research cautions that a machine-learning diagnostic model trained on rotating-equipment vibration data can itself be manipulated by an adversarial input, a risk distinct from ordinary sensor drift (Becue, Praca, & Gama, 2021).

Maintenance-workflow integration begins with a decision statement for plant utilities. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to automation bias, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). Industry 4.0 predictive-maintenance reviews describe maintenance-workflow integration as the stage where most digital-twin programs stall, because work-order systems are rarely designed to consume model output directly (Zonta et al., 2020). Resilient-logistics research combining predictive analytics with IoT and localized distribution shows a comparable workflow-integration failure mode, where a forecasting model's output never reaches the operational system that would act on it (Anene & Clement, 2022) (Atakpa, 2021; Adelanwa & Anene, 2023b).

Validation of maintenance-workflow integration should use independent evidence from heat exchangers wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include false alarms and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). Geometry-assurance digital-twin research shows that management-of-change records must capture software version alongside physical configuration, since either can independently explain a predicted-observed gap (Söderberg, Wärmefjord, Carlson, & Lindkvist, 2017); non-destructive weld-integrity evaluation methods provide an analogous independent check for heat-transfer equipment welds. AI-enabled IT general-controls research on audit automation offers a governance parallel for maintenance-workflow integration, arguing that software-version evidence should be captured automatically rather than reconstructed after the fact (Mbonu, Aliliele, Iwuanyanwu, & Uzoka, 2022) (Aliliele & Iwuanyanwu, 2023b; Mbonu & Uzoka, 2020a) (Mbonu et al., 2020; Mbonu et al., 2021; Mbonu et al., 2022).

Safety and cybersecurity assurance begins with a decision statement for rotating equipment. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to sensor drift, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). Cyber-physical systems architecture research treats cybersecurity assurance as inseparable from sensor-drift detection, since a compromised sensor and a drifting sensor can produce identical symptoms (Lee, Bagheri, & Kao, 2015). Privacy-centric security-engineering models for digital and cloud computing systems make a parallel argument for rotating-equipment cybersecurity assurance, that access and integrity controls must be designed into the twin's architecture rather than layered on afterward (Okoruwa, Fadayomi, Akeju, Edivri, Ogbole, & Abolaji, 2020) (Ogbole & Akeju, 2021; Okoruwa & Abolaji, 2020).

Validation of safety and cybersecurity assurance should use independent evidence from separation vessels wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include missed degradation and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions. Historical reviews of the evolution from Industry 2.0 through Industry 4.0 place this cross-checking discipline in context, noting that each prior wave of automation introduced its own class of undetected failure mode that later instrumentation had to catch up to (Yin, Stecke, & Li, 2018).

Lifecycle governance and value tracking begins with a decision statement for heat exchangers. The team must specify what evidence will support the decision, which operating modes are included, and which assumptions require later confirmation. For industrial digital-twin deployment, this stage should combine physical models, operational data, asset condition, and decision workflows in a governed virtual representation. The analysis should represent normal operation, startup, shutdown, turndown, maintenance, and credible upset conditions. Particular attention should be given to model mismatch, because a locally acceptable condition may create a wider process, safety, environmental, or commercial consequence. Input records should identify source, timestamp, units, uncertainty, configuration, and accountable owner. A decision threshold should be approved before the final ranking is viewed. This reduces hindsight bias and prevents a favorable economic result from overriding mandatory safety or legal constraints. The resulting

record should state the selected option, rejected alternatives, evidence gaps, interim controls, and residual-risk authority. Asset-management standards formalize lifecycle governance as a continuing obligation rather than a project milestone, requiring value tracking across the full equipment life (International Organization for Standardization, 2014). Early service-innovation research on smart analytics for Industry 4.0 environments anticipated this lifecycle-governance requirement, arguing that analytics investment only compounds in value when it is tied to a continuing service obligation rather than a one-time project (Lee, Kao, & Yang, 2014) (Atakpa & Abolaji, 2022) (Aneke et al., 2023; Ogeawuchi et al., 2023; Obogo et al., 2022).

Validation of lifecycle governance and value tracking should use independent evidence from piping and valves wherever feasible. Acceptance should depend on observable performance rather than completion of a report or work order. Suitable measures include availability, detection coverage, response time, product compliance, avoided loss, energy intensity, maintenance burden, and verified risk reduction. The team should test sensitivity to uncertain supply, composition, equipment condition, utility availability, market conditions, and model error. A credible adverse case should include cyber compromise and the loss of one important safeguard or dependency. Differences between predicted and observed performance should trigger model review, not informal adjustment of the acceptance limit. Management of change should capture revised drawings, procedures, training, spares, software versions, alarm settings, and inspection requirements. This verification loop converts industrial digital-twin deployment from a one-time study into a controlled operating capability. It also supplies comparable evidence for future investment and risk decisions (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). Non-destructive testing reviews of refinery process equipment reach a similar conclusion, that revised inspection requirements following a management-of-change event must be closed out before the next turnaround.

Implementation, Governance, and Performance Measurement

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving rotating equipment. Record assumptions about sensor drift, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. This sequencing follows the original digital-twin proposition that unpredictable emergent behavior is best managed through staged, auditable virtual representations rather than a single integrated model (Grieves & Vickers, 2017).

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving heat-transfer equipment. Record assumptions about model mismatch, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Product-design digital-twin research supports applying asset and data modelling first to the highest-consequence equipment, since early modelling errors propagate through every later phase (Tao, Cheng, Qi, Zhang, Zhang, & Sui, 2018) (Akpe et al., 2022).

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving separation vessels. Record assumptions about false alarms, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure

evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Categorical reviews of digital-twin maturity similarly recommend phasing sensor-quality assessment ahead of model-dependent phases, so that data-quality problems are caught before they reach the model (Kritzinger, Karner, Traar, Henjes, & Sihn, 2018).

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving piping and valves. Record assumptions about missed degradation, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Oil and gas digital-twin research identifies model calibration for piping and valves as a recurring bottleneck because degradation mechanisms are asset specific and cannot be generalized from a vendor model library (Wanasinghe et al., 2020). Pipeline safety-management-system requirements likewise call for staged implementation beginning with the highest-consequence segments (American Petroleum Institute, 2015), and corrosion-inhibition research offers a complementary mitigation once degradation is detected.

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving safety instrumented functions. Record assumptions about cyber compromise, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Bayesian risk-network studies of safety-critical operations support this same staged approach for state estimation in safety instrumented functions, phasing high-consequence scenarios first (Bhandari, Abbassi, Garaniya, & Khan, 2015).

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving plant utilities. Record assumptions about automation bias, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Petrochemical machine-learning digital-twin studies report that prediction and diagnosis phased into plant utilities first yields the earliest measurable reduction in unplanned downtime (Min, Lu, Liu, Su, & Wang, 2019). Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving rotating equipment. Record assumptions about sensor drift, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Machinery health prognostics research supports closing the decision-integration phase with explicit remaining-useful-life evidence rather than a qualitative judgment (Lei, Li, Guo, Li, Yan, & Lin, 2018).

Establish scope, accountable roles, minimum evidence, approval criteria, and a documented output. Apply the phase first to high-consequence scenarios involving heat-transfer equipment. Record assumptions about model mismatch, test the decision with sensitivity analysis, and assign

closure evidence. Advance to the next phase only when unresolved uncertainty has an explicit treatment and owner. Review interfaces with operations, maintenance, inspection, process safety, environmental management, commercial planning, and emergency response. Smart-manufacturing control frameworks treat lifecycle governance for heat-transfer equipment as the phase that determines whether earlier modelling investment is retained across turnarounds (Zhuang, Liu, & Xiong, 2018).

When control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are scattered across separate systems, as they usually are, Implementation Governance becomes central to digital-twin deployment because it is what restores trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis needs to assign ownership, decision rights, change control, competence, and assurance. Where rotating equipment is concerned, the model needs to picture sensor drift in full, from initiating conditions and detection limits through safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Relying on state estimation alone would leave technical adequacy unproven, no single dataset settles that on its own; recording source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is how the reviewer builds a defensible trail, one that keeps precision from disguising weak assumptions and that later operating experience can actually update. Asset-management standards assign explicit decision rights and competence requirements to exactly this kind of governance function (International Organization for Standardization, 2014), and prognostics and health management reviews of rotary machinery similarly assign explicit ownership of diagnostic evidence to named roles, reducing ambiguity when a diagnosis is disputed (Lee, Wu, Zhao, Ghaffari, Liao, & Siegel, 2014) (International Organization for Standardization, 2016). Implementation Governance anchors digital-twin deployment for a practical reason: industrial data ordinarily fragment across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, and that fragmentation is what threatens trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. Analysts working this stage must assign ownership, decision rights, change control, competence, and assurance. Heat-transfer equipment brings its own failure mode, model mismatch, and the decision model must account for its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. The evidence prediction and diagnosis provide is necessarily partial, technical adequacy needs more than one dataset can offer, so the reviewer notes source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This keeps the eventual number honest about its assumptions and means the decision can be revised as operating experience accumulates, rather than frozen in a separate record. Enabling-technology reviews of digital twins note that change control frequently fails not from missing procedures but from unclear ownership of the underlying model (Qi et al., 2021).

In digital-twin deployment, Implementation Governance takes on outsized importance because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data seldom converge into a single trustworthy source, leaving prediction and coordinated action weaker than they should be. Getting this right means the analysis has to assign ownership, decision rights, change control, competence, and assurance. The relevant failure mode for separation vessels is false alarms; representing it well means covering initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Decision integration is one input among several, and technical adequacy is not something a single dataset can establish by itself. Logging source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is the reviewer's way of keeping an apparently precise figure honest and of leaving the decision open to revision as operating experience comes in. Maintenance-focused digital-twin literature reviews report that

assurance activities are least mature at exactly this governance layer, even where technical model quality is otherwise high (Errandonea, Beltran, & Arrizabalaga, 2020).

Performance Indicators and Learning sits at the center of digital-twin deployment, since industrial data typically stay scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, which undermines confident prediction and coordinated action. This stage of the analysis is expected to define leading and lagging measures with update thresholds. For piping and valves, missed degradation is what the decision model is built to represent, initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects included. Because lifecycle governance alone cannot establish technical adequacy, the reviewer's record, source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, does the remaining work. It prevents a falsely precise outcome from hiding weak assumptions and keeps the decision updatable as operating experience grows, instead of parked in a separate file. Systematic reviews of predictive maintenance using digital twins recommend leading indicators drawn from model residuals rather than only lagging failure counts (van Dinter, Tekinerdogan, & Catal, 2022) (Ogundairo & Ayivi-Donkor, 2023a) (Ogundairo & Ayivi-Donkor, 2023).

Because industrial data usually remain scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, Performance Indicators and Learning becomes a central concern for digital-twin deployment, one that otherwise limits confident prediction and coordinated action. Concretely, the analysis should define leading and lagging measures with update thresholds. Applied to safety instrumented functions, the model must render cyber compromise in enough detail to cover initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Use-case definition contributes part of the picture, but no single dataset is enough on its own to establish technical adequacy, so the reviewer needs to log source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and the accountable owner. That record keeps an outwardly precise number from hiding shaky assumptions underneath, and it lets later operating experience feed back into the decision instead of sitting in a file no one revisits. Machine-learning predictive-maintenance reviews report that update thresholds are frequently set once and never revisited, undermining the leading indicators they were meant to support (Carvalho et al., 2019). Performance Indicators and Learning is a core piece of digital-twin deployment work, precisely because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data rarely live in one place, which erodes both prediction quality and coordinated response. The practical task here is to define leading and lagging measures with update thresholds. Plant utilities require the decision model to represent automation bias, spanning initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Evidence from asset and data modelling is only partial; technical adequacy cannot rest on one dataset alone. The reviewer therefore records source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, a discipline that stops a tidy-looking result from masking weak assumptions and lets subsequent operating experience actually revise the decision rather than being filed away separately. Industry 4.0 predictive-maintenance literature supports pairing utility-level leading indicators with organizational learning cycles rather than treating them as a reporting exercise (Zonta et al., 2020).

Literature Synthesis

Cyber-physical-systems research shows that Industry 4.0 architectures depend on tight coupling between sensing, computation, and decision layers (Lee, Bagheri, & Kao, 2015), and oil and gas digital-twin reviews identify organizational readiness, not sensor availability, as the binding constraint on deployment (Wanasinghe et al., 2020).

Digital twins need interpretable models, defined decision rights, and evidence of data fitness. Interpretable machine learning supports early failure prediction without separating output from engineering explanation (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021). A tiered digital-twin architecture shows how diagnostic scope should match site resources and available data (Komi & Adeniji, 2023). The foundational digital-twin literature frames the concept as a governed pairing of a physical asset with its evolving virtual counterpart, first articulated for aerospace systems (Glaessgen & Stargel, 2012) and later generalized as a mechanism for managing unpredictable emergent behavior (Grieves & Vickers, 2017). Categorical reviews distinguish digital models, digital shadows, and true digital twins by the direction and automation of data flow between the physical and virtual states (Kritzinger, Karner, Traar, Henjes, & Sihn, 2018), while systematic reviews of characterization show that maturity, not technology availability, separates a functioning digital twin from a static simulation (Jones, Snider, Nassehi, Yon, & Hicks, 2020). Broader surveys of enabling technologies identify data acquisition, modelling, and decision integration as the three capability clusters that most often limit deployment (Qi et al., 2021; Tao, Zhang, Liu, & Nee, 2019) (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021; Komi & Adamolekun, 2022; Komi & Adeniji, 2023) (Komi & Adamolekun, 2021; Komi & Adamolekun, 2022; Komi & Adeniji, 2023).

Supporting studies address sensing, hazards, corrosion, and asset information. AI-augmented corrosion modeling extends prediction to degradation mechanisms (Adewoyin, Ogunnowo, & Ezeugwa, 2023). Maintenance-specific reviews narrow this general framework to predictive maintenance, finding that model-fidelity requirements differ sharply by asset criticality (Errandonea, Beltran, & Arrizabalaga, 2020; van Dinter, Tekinerdogan, & Catal, 2022). Machine-learning surveys of predictive maintenance report that supervised methods dominate published applications despite persistent gaps in labelled failure data (Carvalho et al., 2019), a constraint that oil and gas digital-twin reviews trace directly to fragmented historian and inspection records (Wanasinghe et al., 2020). Reviews of digital twins in cyber-physical production systems reach a parallel conclusion for discrete manufacturing, reinforcing that data fragmentation, not modelling technique, is the more common limiting factor (Negri, Fumagalli, & Macchi, 2017; Cimino, Negri, & Fumagalli, 2019).

Research Propositions

Digital-twin deployment depends heavily on Research Propositions, given how often control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems hold fragments of the same picture rather than a unified one, weakening trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. What the analysis must do is convert framework relationships into testable empirical statements. For rotating equipment, the decision model has to capture sensor drift explicitly, tracking initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. No single dataset, sensor-quality assessment included, is sufficient to prove technical adequacy on its own, which is why the reviewer captures source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. Doing so keeps a seemingly exact answer honest about its assumptions and gives later operating experience a route back into the decision, rather than a dead end record. This proposition is consistent with predictive-maintenance research showing that digital twins measurably shorten the interval between fault onset and detection in manufacturing equipment (Aivaliotis, Georgoulias, & Chryssolouris, 2019).

Research Propositions cannot be treated as a peripheral step in digital-twin deployment. Control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are typically fragmented across systems, and that fragmentation is what erodes prediction quality and coordinated action. At a

minimum, the analysis is required to convert framework relationships into testable empirical statements. In the case of heat-transfer equipment, model mismatch is the failure mode the decision model must represent, together with its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Model calibration gets the evidence only partway there, since technical adequacy is never established by one dataset alone; the reviewer's log of source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is what closes the gap, guarding against a falsely precise result and letting new operating experience revise the decision instead of being archived separately. Reference-model research on digital-twin-driven manufacturing suggests this relationship should hold most strongly where a documented reference model already links model fidelity to a specific asset class (Lu, Liu, Wang, Huang, & Xu, 2020).
When control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data are scattered across separate systems, as they usually are, Research Propositions becomes central to digital-twin deployment because it is what restores trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis needs to convert framework relationships into testable empirical statements. Where separation vessels are concerned, the model needs to picture false alarms in full, from initiating conditions and detection limits through safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Relying on state estimation alone would leave technical adequacy unproven, no single dataset settles that on its own; recording source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is how the reviewer builds a defensible trail, one that keeps precision from disguising weak assumptions and that later operating experience can actually update. Product-avatar research on digital twins for individual physical assets supports testing this proposition first on the asset class with the richest as-built and inspection record (Ríos, Hernández, Oliva, & Mas, 2015).

- **P1:** Greater maturity in use-case definition improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.
- **P2:** Greater maturity in asset and data modelling improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.
- **P3:** Greater maturity in sensor-quality assessment improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.
- **P4:** Greater maturity in model calibration improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.
- **P5:** Greater maturity in state estimation improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.
- **P6**: Greater maturity in prediction and diagnosis improves the traceability and effectiveness of digital-twin deployment decisions when data quality and organizational context are controlled.

Limitations and Future Research

Limitations and Future Research anchors digital-twin deployment for a practical reason: industrial data ordinarily fragment across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, and that fragmentation is what threatens trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. Analysts working this stage must state evidence, transferability, model, and implementation limits. Piping and valves bring their own failure mode, missed degradation, and the decision model must account for its initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. The evidence prediction and diagnosis provides is necessarily partial, technical adequacy needs more than one dataset can offer, so the reviewer notes source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This keeps the eventual number honest about its assumptions and means the decision can be revised as operating experience accumulates, rather than frozen in a separate record. As with other digital-twin implementation research, the transferability of these findings beyond the equipment types and industries reviewed here remains an open empirical question (Barricelli, Casiraghi, & Fogli, 2019). In digital-twin deployment, Limitations and Future Research takes on outsized importance because control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business data seldom converge into a single trustworthy source, leaving prediction and coordinated action weaker than they should be. Getting this right means the analysis has to state evidence, transferability, model, and implementation limits. The relevant failure mode for safety instrumented functions is cyber compromise; representing it well means covering initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Decision integration is one input among several, and technical adequacy is not something a single dataset can establish by itself. Logging source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner is the reviewer's way of keeping an apparently precise figure honest and of leaving the decision open to revision as operating experience comes in. Systematic reviews of the digital-twin paradigm note the same evidentiary limitation, that most published implementations report technical feasibility without controlled comparison to prior practice (Semeraro, Lezoche, Panetto, & Dassisti, 2021) (Eyetsemitan & Fadayomi, 2022) (Eyetsemitan et al., 2022).

Limitations and Future Research sits at the center of digital-twin deployment, since industrial data typically stay scattered across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, which undermines confident prediction and coordinated action. This stage of the analysis is expected to state evidence, transferability, model, and implementation limits. For plant utilities, automation bias is what the decision model is built to represent, initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects included. Because lifecycle governance alone cannot establish technical adequacy, the reviewer's record, source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner, does the remaining work. It prevents a falsely precise outcome from hiding weak assumptions and keeps the decision updatable as operating experience grows, instead of parked in a separate file. Application-framework case studies of digital twins report comparable difficulty generalizing utility-level findings across sites with different instrumentation legacies (Zheng, Yang, & Cheng, 2019) (Adelanwa & Anene, 2023a; Afrihyia & Ojukwu, 2023; Ogbete & Ambali, 2023) (Ogbete et al., 2023). Digital operations research supports twins built around validated data pipelines, asset context, and clear maintenance decisions (Rossouw et al., 2021; Akpe et al., 2021; Scully et al., 2019; Bevilacqua et al., 2000; Sircar et al., 2021; International Electrotechnical Commission., 2006; Akomolafe et al., 2023; Michael et al., 2023; Sanni et al., 2023; Ogbuefi et al., 2022; Adeyelu, 2020; Wang et al., 2020). Predictive-maintenance studies emphasize interpretable

indicators, failure-specific features, and evidence from operating assets (Ogunnowo et al., 2022; Mbonu et al., 2021; Adeyelu, 2018; Akin-Oluyomi et al., 2023; Ogunnowo et al., 2020; Cronin et al., 2002; Atakpa et al., 2023; Odejide, 2023; Yang et al., 2023; Ominyi et al., 2022; Dagodzo et al., 2020). Analytics literature supports continuous checks for sensor drift, missing data, model decay, and false alarms (Ogunnowo et al., 2022; Ben Seghier et al., 2020; Yu et al., 2018; Ezeugwa et al., 2023; Ogunnowo et al., 2020; Dhillon, 2006; Kabeh et al., 2023; Oduleye et al., 2023; Atima et al., 2022; Ben Seghier et al., 2021; Ogbete et al., 2020).

Reliability research reinforces human review, escalation thresholds, and feedback from completed maintenance work (Tonoyan et al., 2022; Listou Ellefsen et al., 2019; Zarei et al., 2016; Woldesellasse et al., 2023; Ran et al., 2019; Moubray, 1997; Komi, 2023; Ogunnowo et al., 2023; Borah et al., 2022; Okonkwo et al., 2021; Pourmalek et al., 2020).

Energy-sector studies support staged deployment tied to data maturity, integration readiness, and measurable operational value (Tonoyan et al., 2022; Qin et al., 2019; Liang et al., 2012; Tonoyan et al., 2022; Adenuga, 2023; Komi et al., 2023; Onyeke et al., 2023; Ladapo et al., 2022; Tonoyan et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2020). New evidence strengthens the case for twins built around condition monitoring, fault detection, energy forecasting, and reliability analysis (Adaramola et al., 2018; Ezeugwa et al., 2023b; Shittu et al., 2023; Gideon et al., 2019). Ewim's work on neural networks, adaptive modeling, smart energy systems, and energy-efficiency analysis supports data-driven monitoring and predictive decision support (Nnaji et al., 2019; Okwu et al., 2021; Ewim et al., 2022; Ewim et al., 2023; Babawarun et al., 2023).

Conclusion

Conclusions is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should summarize the contribution and practical implications. For rotating equipment, the decision model must represent sensor drift, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Use-case definition supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. This contribution extends earlier work distinguishing models from digital twins by the presence of a governed, bidirectional update loop rather than a one-way simulation.

Conclusions is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should summarize the contribution and practical implications. For heat-transfer equipment, the decision model must represent model mismatch, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Asset and data modelling supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. It also responds to calls in the Internet of Things literature for frameworks that connect distributed sensing investment to specific enterprise decisions rather than treating connectivity as an end in itself.

Conclusions is central to digital-twin deployment because industrial data often remain fragmented across control, historian, maintenance, inspection, engineering, and business systems, limiting trustworthy prediction and coordinated action. The analysis should summarize the contribution and practical implications. For separation vessels, the decision model must represent false alarms, including initiating conditions, detection limits, safeguards, recovery time, and downstream effects. Sensor-quality assessment supplies part of the evidence, but no single dataset establishes technical adequacy. The reviewer should record source date, operating mode, measurement uncertainty, model version, and accountable owner. This traceability prevents an apparently precise result from concealing weak assumptions. It also allows later operating experience to update the decision rather than remaining in a separate record. The paper's specific contribution is a maturity-based digital-twin framework that ties model fidelity and data quality to specific maintenance, safety, and reliability decisions. Future work should test the propositions with operating data and report both successful and unsuccessful applications.
Recent maintenance and industrial analytics studies reinforce the digital-twin requirement for interpretable models, monitored degradation, and operationally usable alerts (Onukwulu et al., 2022; Plathottam et al., 2023; Chikelu et al., 2022; Yeboah & Nnabueze, 2021; Olisakwe et al., 2022a).

Declarations
Ethics approval and consent to participate: The digital-twin review used published industrial research and did not involve people or animals as subjects.

Consent for publication: Not applicable.
Availability of data and materials: The publications in the reference list provide the study material; the analysis generated no operational dataset.

Competing interests: The author declares no competing interests.

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