

Zahra Samadi Bahrami

Missouri University of Science and Technology

Department of Civil, Environmental, and Infrastructure Engineering | George Mason University

Abstract

By integrating cognitive functionalities with real-time data, a Cognitive Digital Twin (CDT) offers a new way to manage emergency response operations. For instance, by leveraging drones, trucks, and smart lockers, a CDT can support rapid, accurate, and sustainable delivery of supplies during an emergency. This project investigates CDT architecture design and realization.

CDT Differences and Advantages

Unlike conventional digital twins, CDTs not only mirror physical systems but also actively analyze, predict, and optimize operations to make smart decisions. Figure 1 provides a comparison of core functionality.



■ Traditional Digital Twins ■ Cognitive Digital Twins Feature Level (1-5) Figure 1: Comparison between Cognitive Digital Twins and Traditional Digital Twins

Key Features of a CDT

- •Continuous real-time data processing
- •Cognitive capability through integrated AI
- Interactive and dynamic decision making

Research Motivations

Most prior works focus on individual components of an envisioned CDT rather than a comprehensive, semantically-integrated framework. This project looks to build a holistic framework for CDT design that can ultimately be implemented across complex multi-modal networks.

Methodology

Our methodology is based on a six-layer visual mapping architecture for a CDT. This framework considers the flow of heterogeneous data streams across a series of key functionalities that a CDT must provide. It is envisioned for the context of emergency response and supply management (Figure 2).

- How can collaboration between stakeholders enhance CDT systems to improve response times and overall operational resilience?

We need to create a roadmap to specify the required algorithms that work best for both each layer and the entire system. These algorithms must be evaluated in the context of an integrated digital twin, considering their numerous interdependencies. Table 1 summarizes some proposed methods given the related literature and gives a holistic vision to the implementation of CDTs. In addition, we can effectively integrate Transformer-based models, Flow-based models, or Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) into the Model Analysis Layer and, to some extent, the **Data Acquisition Layer** and **Feature Mapping Layer**.

Cognitive Digital Twins in Smart Cities for Emergency Response

zsamadib@gmu.edu

David Lattanzi

dlattanz@gmu.edu

Data Acquisition	Table 1:	Table 1: A summary of different algorithms across layers		
Data Acquisition	Layer	Objective	Algorithms	
Sensors on drones, trucks, lockers for real-time tracking,	Data Acquisition	Collect real-time data	RESTful APIs, MQTT, Kalr	
Temperature, location, and package status monitoring	Data Transmission	Secure and efficient data transfer	AES, gzip, LZ4	
Data Transmission Secure communication between drones, trucks, lockers, and CDTs Real-time updates on delivery progress	Model Analysis	Optimize routes and allocation of destination nodes to each transportation and predict disruptions (e.g., traffic, demand,)	mathematical formulation methods, ARIMA, LSTM, Algorithms, Ant Colony C after the application of k graphs and ontologies ac	
Model Analysis	Feature Mapping	Identify key features	Random Forest, RFE, K-M DBSCAN	
Al-driven analysis for route optimization and predictive analytics	Users Collaboration	Facilitate real-time interaction	Collaborative Filtering, Bl	
Simulations for emergency response and delivery prioritization	Policy and Impact	Ensure compliance and assess impacts	CART, Monte Carlo Simula	
Feature Mapping	Training & Improvement	Continuous model enhancement	GANs, Reinforcement Lea (DQN)	
Identifying critical features: delivery time, temperature control Emergency zones and route efficiency	Conclusion an	d Future Research Traje	ectories	
	By leveraging re	al-time data, Al-driven anal	lytics, and robust m	
Users Collaboration	architecture, CI	OTs promise to revolution	ize supply logistics	
Real-time feedback from healthcare providers and logistics teams Coordination with emergency responders	everyday opera core functiona	tions and critical response lity must be considere	e situations. Howev ed holistically to	
Policy and Impact Regulatory compliance for drug safety and delivery standards	interoperability provides a snap	and extensibility. The f oshot of needs for future	following chart (Fi CDT research base	

Assessing societal and environmental impacts

Figure 2: 6-Layer Architecture for Cognitive Digital Twins

We aim to answer the following questions:

- How can CDTs optimize the efficiency and security of supply delivery across multi-modal systems?
- What challenges exist in integrating real-time heterogeneous data?
- In what ways does the proposed architecture address the complexity of supply logistics?

SSRN





Figure 3: Future needs and directions for Cognitive Digital Twins

Acknowledgment

I extend my sincere gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Lattanzi, for providing me with this invaluable learning opportunity.

References

- [1] Shahzad, N., et al. (2025). "Cognitive Digital Twins: A State-of-The-Art Review",
- [2] Elayan, H., et al. (2021). "Digital Twin for Intelligent Context-Aware IoT Healthcare Systems", IEEE Internet of Things Journal
- [3] Kim, S. J., et al. (2017). " Drone-aided healthcare services for patients at home", Journal of Intelligent & Robotic Systems
- [4] Deutsch, Y., & Golany, B. (2018). " A parcel locker network as a solution to the logistics last mile problem", Transportation Research Part B: Methodological