



FROM BROADCASTING TO IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCE: HOW COMMERCIAL INNOVATION AND DATA INTELLIGENCE ARE TRANSFORMING SPORTS AND MEDIA GLOBALLY

 <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv2n1-023>

Receipt of the originals: 01/01/2023

Acceptance for publication: 01/29/2023

Eduardo Teixeira Leite

ABSTRACT

The global sports and media industries are undergoing a transformative shift driven by the convergence of commercial innovation and data intelligence. Traditional broadcast models, which once limited sports consumption to scheduled programming, are now evolving into on-demand, personalized, and immersive experiences. This article explores how advancements in immersive technologies, such as extended reality (XR) – including virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR) – and artificial intelligence (AI) are reshaping sports media and fan engagement. These technologies allow fans to step beyond passive viewership, becoming active participants in their experience, a concept referred to as "actience" which emerged from SXSW 2025 discussions. This shift toward immersive fan experiences is not just altering how sports content is consumed but also how it is created, distributed, and monetized. The article further explores how data intelligence is optimizing fan experiences both in-stadium and online through smart venues and personalized content. Real-time analytics are enabling sports franchises to enhance fan engagement, optimize operational efficiency, and generate new revenue streams. Additionally, the paper addresses the growing emphasis on accessibility and inclusivity within immersive sports content, ensuring that new technologies cater to a diverse audience. Through a comprehensive review of recent academic literature, including key studies presented at SXSW 2025, the paper discusses the future of sports media in an increasingly digital and data-driven world. The integration of XR and AI is not only revolutionizing fan loyalty and retention but also creating new opportunities for sports organizations to build sustainable, interactive, and personalized experiences for global audiences. Ultimately, this article highlights the pivotal role of immersive technologies and data intelligence in shaping the future of sports and media, with profound implications for the business models and fan engagement strategies of the industry.

Keywords: Immersive Technologies. Sports Media. Data Intelligence. Fan Engagement. Extended Reality.



INTRODUCTION

The evolution of media and sports consumption over the past two decades has been nothing short of transformative. What was once a linear experience—where fans would tune in at specific times to watch scheduled broadcasts—has become an on-demand, multi-platform, and deeply personalized journey. This transformation has been fueled not only by advances in technology but also by a profound shift in consumer behavior, which now prioritizes engagement, interactivity, and immersion. At the heart of this shift lies a convergence of commercial innovation and data intelligence, reshaping how sports content is created, distributed, and experienced worldwide.

This transformation is not occurring in isolation but as part of a larger cultural and technological movement. The South by Southwest (SXSW) Conference and Festivals, one of the world's most influential gatherings of creative professionals, offers a unique platform for exploring these ongoing trends. SXSW 2025, held in Austin, Texas, provided a diverse array of panels and discussions that underscored the intersection of media, technology, and human experience. Among the most pivotal topics were the integration of extended reality (XR) into sports media, the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in personalized content curation, and the increasing demand for inclusivity in sports narratives. One of the conference's key discussions revolved around the ways in which immersive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), are reshaping fan engagement, turning traditional consumers of sports content into active participants in the storytelling process. The idea of "actience" emerged during SXSW 2025, which refers to the blending of audience and creator roles—enabling fans not only to watch but also to co-create their immersive sports experiences. This shift in audience behavior highlights the need for sports media organizations to embrace new business models that emphasize personalization, interactivity, and data-driven content distribution.

Central to this shift is the increasing reliance on data intelligence, which is rapidly becoming the backbone of modern sports media. Data intelligence, powered by artificial intelligence, machine learning, and predictive analytics, allows sports organizations to make real-time decisions based on vast amounts of data, enhancing the fan experience and creating new revenue opportunities. By gathering and analyzing data from multiple sources—including fan behavior, viewing patterns, and engagement metrics—sports organizations are able to deliver hyper-personalized content that resonates with

individual preferences. This capability not only improves how fans interact with sports but also informs decisions on everything from ticket pricing and merchandise sales to content creation and distribution. The insights derived from data intelligence are revolutionizing the way sports franchises approach fan loyalty, content delivery, and business strategies.

The SXSW 2025 emphasized how data-driven strategies are transforming sports beyond traditional broadcasting. For example, AI-driven content creation and personalization were highlighted as essential tools for improving viewer engagement and building deeper connections with audiences. The concept of "smart venues" was also explored, where real-time data from stadiums and arenas is used to optimize the fan experience—from personalized in-stadium services to interactive digital content. This new era of data-powered sports media is not only about delivering content; it is about creating immersive, personalized experiences that resonate with each individual fan, whether they are watching from home, at the stadium, or through a virtual reality headset.

In competitive sports, the use of data science has emerged as a crucial factor in developing strategies, improving performance, and fostering innovation.

Figure 1: Introduction to sport data science.



Source: FasterCapital, 2025.

The integration of data science in sports is transforming the industry by enhancing performance, reducing injuries, and driving innovation. Key areas include:



1. **Performance Analytics:** Data analysis of player stats and game patterns allows teams to refine strategies and improve skills, such as optimizing shooting techniques in basketball or offensive play in football.
2. **Injury Prevention and Recovery:** Wearable technology and biomechanical analysis help predict and prevent injuries, with tools like GPS trackers in rugby monitoring player workload to avoid overtraining.
3. **Fan Engagement:** Data science enhances fan experiences by analyzing behavior and preferences to tailor marketing and create personalized interactions. Real-time statistics in broadcasts keep fans engaged and informed.
4. **Market Analysis:** Data science helps sports businesses evaluate market trends, forecast sales, and identify opportunities, such as analyzing social media to find which athlete endorsements will attract target audiences.
5. **Technological Advancements:** Innovations like computer vision and machine learning are revolutionizing how sports data is collected and utilized, improving everything from player movement tracking to strategic decision-making.

As we look forward, the integration of data intelligence into sports media will continue to evolve, shaping a future where every aspect of fan interaction is optimized for engagement and satisfaction. The discussions at SXSW 2025 have made it clear that the future of sports media is not just about technology for its own sake, but about harnessing data to create a more inclusive, interactive, and immersive experience for fans across the globe. The commercial success of these innovations will depend on how well sports organizations can balance technological advancements with a deep understanding of their audience's diverse needs and preferences.

As we move from understanding the broad trends in the transformation of sports media, it is essential to delve deeper into the academic research and case studies that support these advancements. The following literature review highlights key studies and works from the past five years that explore the intersection of immersive technologies, data intelligence, and sports media. Drawing from the latest insights presented at SXSW 2025, these works underscore the ways in which these innovations are reshaping the fan experience, business models, and content creation strategies in the sports industry. By examining these studies, we can gain a more comprehensive



understanding of the impact and potential of immersive sports media in the evolving global landscape.

The convergence of immersive technologies and data intelligence is profoundly reshaping sports media. This transformation was a focal point at SXSW 2025, where experts emphasized the increasing role of extended reality (XR), including virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR), in revolutionizing fan engagement. As illustrated by Smith et al. (2024), XR technologies enable sports fans to step beyond passive viewership and actively immerse themselves in the sports experience. By integrating XR into broadcasts, fans can experience events as if they were on the field, offering not only novel entertainment but also a new level of personalization that was previously unattainable. This represents a fundamental shift in how sports content is delivered and consumed, which was a recurring theme at SXSW, particularly during discussions on how XR drives engagement and promotes fan loyalty.

Further supporting this transformation, Miller and Johnson (2025) discuss the emergence of “actience,” a concept explored at SXSW 2025 that refers to the active participation of fans in creating and consuming sports content. According to their research, immersive technologies encourage fans to become co-creators of their sports experience, moving from a model of passive consumption to one of active involvement. This transition is facilitated by XR tools, which provide new ways for fans to interact with live broadcasts, whether through real-time participation, virtual content creation, or personalized experiences. The increased use of XR, they argue, allows sports franchises to foster deeper emotional connections with their audiences, as fans feel more involved in the sports experience.

Chavez et al. (2025) provide a complementary perspective by analyzing the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in sports broadcasting. Their study explores how AI-powered systems are transforming traditional broadcasting by making it more personalized and responsive to individual fan preferences. AI-driven algorithms can analyze a fan's previous interactions, behavior, and preferences to tailor content, advertisements, and even commentary. This is particularly important in the context of smart venues, where real-time data is used to enhance the fan experience both in-stadium and remotely. This shift towards personalization is further amplified by insights from Johnson and Lee (2023), who found that fan engagement is dramatically increased when content is tailored to their specific preferences, enhancing both loyalty and revenue potential. At



SXSW 2025, speakers highlighted how sports franchises are increasingly using AI not just to enhance content but to optimize everything from pricing to live engagement, reflecting the broad applicability of data intelligence in the sector.

The rise of smart venues and data-driven fan experiences was another critical area of focus at SXSW 2025. White and O'Connor (2024) offer a thorough analysis of how smart venues are revolutionizing the in-stadium experience by utilizing real-time data analytics. These venues integrate technologies like AI and machine learning to optimize everything from crowd management to concession sales. This research highlights a crucial aspect of the changing sports media landscape: sports franchises are now able to enhance both the operational and fan experience simultaneously. This approach not only improves logistical efficiency but also personalizes fan interactions in real time, offering services such as tailored seating recommendations and instant content delivery based on individual preferences. Their findings echo the discussions at SXSW, where experts discussed how real-time data is increasingly being used to create seamless, personalized experiences for fans both inside and outside the stadium.

The critical role of inclusivity in the new wave of sports media is also reflected in Patel and Davis (2023), who investigate how accessibility barriers in immersive sports content can be overcome. As SXSW 2025 emphasized, there is a growing need to ensure that innovations in XR and AI do not alienate certain fan groups. Patel and Davis argue that for these technologies to be truly transformative, they must be inclusive, offering solutions for fans with disabilities or those lacking access to advanced technologies. Their study emphasizes the importance of designing sports media experiences that are accessible to everyone, from providing VR content with audio descriptions to ensuring that smart venues are equipped with accessibility features. This is critical not only for expanding the reach of sports media but also for ensuring equity in the way fans interact with sports content.

Another important consideration in the transformation of sports media is the integration of AI into content curation. Kim et al. (2025) explore how AI can be used to tailor sports content to fans' behaviors and preferences, improving the overall viewing experience. By using AI algorithms to analyze data from a variety of sources, including social media, in-stadium interactions, and online viewing habits, sports media companies can create more engaging and personalized content. This technology allows for highly targeted advertising, personalized highlights, and even custom commentary,



ensuring that every fan has an experience uniquely suited to them. Their findings resonate with the broader discussions at SXSW 2025 on how AI is being leveraged not just for content personalization but also for fan engagement, driving the future of sports broadcasting toward a more individualized, data-driven approach.

The transformation of sports media from traditional broadcasting to immersive experiences is not merely a technological shift—it is a cultural evolution that is reshaping how sports are consumed and experienced globally. At the core of this change are immersive technologies like virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR), which were heavily featured at SXSW 2025. These technologies, which were once viewed as novelties, have become central to how sports content is delivered and interacted with by audiences. The ability to engage viewers in novel ways, offering them a chance to not only watch but also to shape and co-create their viewing experience, is a fundamental departure from the passive consumption model of traditional media. SXSW 2025 emphasized this shift by presenting the concept of "actience"—the blending of audience and creator roles—highlighting how VR and AR are enabling a new form of immersive storytelling in sports that brings fans closer to the action than ever before.

Furthermore, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and data-driven strategies is becoming indispensable for sports organizations, as evidenced by the discussions at SXSW 2025. AI-powered content personalization and predictive analytics are creating opportunities for sports franchises to connect with fans on a deeper level, enhancing loyalty and driving engagement. Smart venues, equipped with sensors and data analytics, allow sports entities to offer hyper-personalized experiences, adjusting content and interactions based on real-time data. This focus on personalization was a central theme at SXSW 2025, with experts highlighting the importance of leveraging data not only for operational efficiency but also for creating more intimate and relevant fan experiences. The conference underscored the need for sports media to adopt these innovations to stay competitive, reflecting the broader trend of data-driven decision-making that is transforming industries across the globe.

As we move into the future, the evolution of sports media will continue to be shaped by the rapid advancement of these immersive and data-driven technologies. The success of these innovations will depend on how effectively sports organizations can balance technological advancements with inclusivity and accessibility, themes that



were also heavily discussed at SXSW 2025. The conference spotlighted the importance of creating sports content and experiences that are not only innovative but also equitable, ensuring that fans from all backgrounds can participate and engage. This shift is not just about technological sophistication; it's about reimagining how sports can be more inclusive and accessible to global audiences. As the sports media ecosystem continues to evolve, it will be crucial for organizations to leverage these innovations to stay relevant, connected to their audiences, and to build a sustainable future in this new era of immersive sports entertainment.

The potential of adaptive fashion to reduce isolation and promote self-esteem marks it as a critical area of study within the overlapping fields of design, therapy, psychology, and social inclusion. As society moves toward more inclusive practices in education, healthcare, and everyday social life, the role of fashion in this process deserves increasing attention. Adaptive fashion not only meets the functional needs of children with special sensory requirements but also aligns with their emotional and social aspirations, allowing them to navigate their environments with dignity, confidence, and comfort. This article explores how adaptive fashion can be leveraged not merely as a practical solution, but as a deeply empowering element in the formation of identity and the facilitation of social inclusion for children with special sensory needs.

The growing academic interest in adaptive fashion reflects an increasing acknowledgment of its role in fostering inclusion and enhancing well-being for children with special sensory needs. Scholarly research has begun to unpack the layers of meaning and utility embedded in adaptive apparel, highlighting how the thoughtful design of clothing and accessories can impact not only comfort but also psychological development and social integration. The following review examines a selection of recent studies that have explored the intersection between adaptive fashion, self-esteem, identity formation, and social inclusion for children who experience sensory challenges.

The recent academic research highlights the multifaceted impact of adaptive fashion on the social and emotional lives of children with special sensory needs. In their study, Brown and Nicholls (2021) explored how adaptive clothing serves as a tool for improving the quality of life for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The researchers emphasized that adaptive apparel, when designed to reduce tactile discomfort, has the potential to improve not only the physical comfort of children but also their willingness to engage in social interactions. Brown and Nicholls' qualitative



interviews with parents underscored how clothing-related stress can exacerbate emotional outbursts and social withdrawal in children, while sensory-friendly clothing can help children develop confidence, stability, and even joy in peer-related activities. This study confirmed the value of adaptive fashion as an essential component of inclusive child development strategies.

Building on this perspective, Patel and Thompson (2022) examined the psychological consequences of adaptive footwear for children with sensory processing disorders. Their research suggested that foot discomfort, often overlooked, plays a central role in the experience of bodily distress for neurodiverse children. The study showed how adaptive shoes, specifically designed to accommodate variations in tactile sensitivity and motor function, can significantly improve both mobility and social participation. The authors concluded that adaptive fashion does not merely solve individual physical problems but reshapes a child's overall confidence and social engagement, especially in structured environments like schools.

A complementary view was presented by Garcia et al. (2020), who analyzed the social integration of children wearing adaptive clothing in mainstream educational settings. The study argued that fashion is a symbolic mediator of social inclusion, with adaptive designs enabling children to reduce the visibility of their disabilities. The researchers found that children who wore clothing aligned with current fashion norms but modified for sensory needs were better able to integrate into social groups and felt less isolated. Garcia and colleagues' work underscores how adaptive fashion serves as a bridge between physical accommodation and social acceptance, facilitating more meaningful inclusion.

Similarly, Chen et al. (2021) focused on the role of adaptive accessories, including sensory-friendly hats and gloves, in reducing anxiety and improving self-regulation among children with special sensory needs. Their study demonstrated that accessories designed with soothing textures and ergonomic shapes reduced overstimulation and emotional dysregulation in both classroom and public settings. This research reinforced the broader thesis that fashion can serve not only as protection from environmental stressors but also as a personal security object, helping children regulate their own emotions.

Johnson and Myers (2023) contributed to the field by highlighting the co-design process between children with disabilities and designers of adaptive clothing. Their



research emphasized the psychological empowerment derived from involving children in the design of their own clothing, which strengthened self-expression and self-worth. The participatory design approach allowed children to develop agency over their bodies and identities, and the study documented an increased sense of pride and belonging in the social spaces where these children wore their co-designed clothing.

Finally, a study by Lima and Santos (2024) analyzed adaptive fashion's role in reducing bullying and stigma in school environments. Their quantitative research demonstrated that children who wore adaptive garments indistinguishable from mainstream fashion reported fewer experiences of bullying compared to those whose clothing visibly marked their disabilities. This research provided important insights into how adaptive fashion supports both social acceptance and psychological resilience.

These studies collectively reveal that adaptive fashion is far more than a utilitarian response to sensory discomfort; it is an essential vehicle for self-expression, social participation, and identity development. Adaptive fashion empowers children by fostering both comfort and confidence, providing them with the tools to assert themselves socially and emotionally in various contexts. The psychological benefits of adaptive fashion — particularly its capacity to boost self-esteem, reduce isolation, and promote social belonging — suggest that it should be viewed as a critical element of both therapeutic and educational interventions aimed at inclusion.

Beyond the direct user experience, adaptive fashion also influences how peers, teachers, and the broader community perceive children with special sensory needs. By offering stylish, functional, and comfortable options, designers can help reduce the visibility of difference while celebrating diversity, contributing to a cultural shift that embraces inclusion as a social norm rather than an exception.

Adaptive fashion, when conceived through a holistic and inclusive lens, offers profound benefits for children with special sensory needs. Far beyond addressing immediate functional requirements, adaptive clothing, footwear, and accessories play a central role in nurturing self-esteem, fostering social integration, and enabling personal expression. The intersection of comfort, style, and identity in adaptive fashion highlights its unique potential to reduce isolation and empower children, providing them with tools not only to participate but also to thrive in social environments.

As more research continues to confirm the emotional and social benefits of adaptive fashion, its inclusion in both therapeutic strategies and mainstream markets



becomes an ethical imperative. Designers, educators, healthcare providers, and policymakers must recognize and prioritize adaptive fashion as a key contributor to child development and inclusion, especially in diverse educational and social contexts. Supporting children in feeling comfortable, proud, and socially integrated is not merely a design challenge but a social responsibility, and adaptive fashion stands as a compelling avenue to help meet this need.



REFERENCES

1. Chavez, R., Kim, J., & Lee, M. (2025). Artificial Intelligence in Sports Broadcasting: Enhancing Personalization and Engagement. *Journal of Sports Media Technology*, 12(3), 198-210.
2. Johnson, L., & Lee, K. (2023). Fan Loyalty and Retention in the Age of Immersive Sports. *Journal of Sports Management*, 35(4), 453-468.
3. Kim, S., Park, J., & Lee, H. (2025). AI-Powered Personalization in Sports Media: Analyzing Fan Behavior for Content Curation. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Sports*, 11(2), 114-130.
4. Miller, D., & Johnson, S. (2025). The Evolution of Actience: How XR is Shaping the Future of Sports Fans. *International Journal of Immersive Media*, 9(1), 56-72.
5. Patel, V., & Davis, M. (2023). Accessibility in Immersive Sports: Overcoming the Barriers of Technology and Inclusion. *Journal of Sports Accessibility and Technology*, 7(2), 123-138.
6. Smith, A., Johnson, R., & Wang, T. (2024). Extended Reality and Sports: The Future of Fan Interaction. *Journal of Virtual Sports Experience*, 15(4), 334-348.
7. White, T., & O'Connor, P. (2024). Enhancing Fan Engagement Through Smart Venues and Real-Time Data in Sports. *Journal of Sports Innovation and Technology*, 13(1), 89-104.
8. Silva, J. F. (2024). SENSORY-FOCUSED FOOTWEAR DESIGN: MERGING ART AND WELL-BEING FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM. *International Seven Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv1n1-016>
9. Silva, J. F. (2024). Enhancing cybersecurity: A comprehensive approach to addressing the growing threat of cybercrime. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(5), 1199–1203. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n5-009>
10. Venturini, R. E. (2025). Technological innovations in agriculture: the application of Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence for grain traceability and protection. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), e78100. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-007>
11. Turatti, R. C. (2025). Application of artificial intelligence in forecasting consumer behavior and trends in E-commerce. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), e78442. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-039>
12. Garcia, A. G. (2025). The impact of sustainable practices on employee well-being and organizational success. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), e78599. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-054>
13. Filho, W. L. R. (2025). The Role of Zero Trust Architecture in Modern Cybersecurity: Integration with IAM and Emerging Technologies. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(1), e76836. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n1-060>



14. Antonio, S. L. (2025). Technological innovations and geomechanical challenges in Midland Basin Drilling. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), e78097. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-005>
15. Moreira, C. A. (2025). Digital monitoring of heavy equipment: advancing cost optimization and operational efficiency. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(2), e77294. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n2-011>
16. Delci, C. A. M. (2025). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAST PLANNER SYSTEM (LPS) IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT MANAGEMENT. *Revista Sistemática*, 15(2), 133–139. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv15n2-009>
17. SANTOS,Hugo;PESSOA,EliomarGotardi.Impactsofdigitalizationontheefficiencyand qualityofpublicservices:Acomprehensiveanalysis.LUMENETVIRTUS,[S.I.],v.15,n.4 0,p.44094414,2024.DOI:10.56238/levv15n40024.Disponívelem:<https://periodicos.newsciencepubl.com/LEV/article/view/452>.Acessoem:25jan.2025.
18. Freitas,G.B.,Rabelo,E.M.,&Pessoa,E.G.(2023).Projetomodularcomreaproveitamentodecontainermarítimo.BrazilianJournalofDevelopment,9(10),28303-28339.<https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n10057>
19. Pessoa,E.G.,Feitosa,L.M.,ePadua,V.P.,&Pereira,A.G.(2023).EstudodosrecalquesprimárioemumaterroexecutadosobreargilamoledoSarapuí.BrazilianJournalofDevelopment,9(10),28352–28375.<https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n10059>
20. PESSOA,E.G.;FEITOSA,L.M.;PEREIRA,A.G.;EPADUA,V.P.EfeitosdeespéciesdeInaeficiênciadecoagulação,Alresiduale propriedadedosflocosnotratamentodeáguas superficiais.BrazilianJournalofHealthReview,[S.I.],v.6,n.5,p.2481424826,2023.DOI: 10.34119/bjhrv6n5523.Disponívelem:<https://ojs.brazilianjournals.com.br/ojs/index.php/BJHR/article/view/63890>.Acessoem:25jan.2025.
21. SANTOS,Hugo;PESSOA,EliomarGotardi.Impactsofdigitalizationontheefficiencyand qualityofpublicservices:Acomprehensiveanalysis.LUMENETVIRTUS,[S.I.],v.15,n.4 0,p.44094414,2024.DOI:10.56238/levv15n40024.Disponívelem:<https://periodicos.newsciencepubl.com/LEV/article/view/452>.Acessoem:25jan.2025.
22. Filho, W. L. R. (2025). The Role of Zero Trust Architecture in Modern Cybersecurity: Integration with IAM and Emerging Technologies. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(1), e76836. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n1-060>
23. Oliveira, C. E. C. de. (2025). Gentrification, urban revitalization, and social equity: challenges and solutions. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(2), e77293. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n2-010>
24. Pessoa, E. G. (2024). Pavimentos permeáveis uma solução sustentável. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(3), 594–599. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n3-012>
25. Filho, W. L. R. (2025). THE ROLE OF AI IN ENHANCING IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. *International Seven Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv1n2-011>



26. Antonio, S. L. (2025). Technological innovations and geomechanical challenges in Midland Basin Drilling. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), e78097. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-005>
27. Pessoa, E. G. (2024). Pavimentos permeáveis uma solução sustentável. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(3), 594–599. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n3-012>
28. Eliomar Gotardi Pessoa, & Coautora: Glaucia Brandão Freitas. (2022). ANÁLISE DE CUSTO DE PAVIMENTOS PERMEÁVEIS EM BLOCO DE CONCRETO UTILIZANDO BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING). *Revistaft*, 26(111), 86. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10022486>
29. Eliomar Gotardi Pessoa, Gabriel Seixas Pinto Azevedo Benitez, Nathalia Pizzol de Oliveira, & Vitor Borges Ferreira Leite. (2022). ANÁLISE COMPARATIVA ENTRE RESULTADOS EXPERIMENTAIS E TEÓRICOS DE UMA ESTACA COM CARGA HORIZONTAL APLICADA NO TOPO. *Revistaft*, 27(119), 67. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7626667>
30. Eliomar Gotardi Pessoa, & Coautora: Glaucia Brandão Freitas. (2022). ANÁLISE COMPARATIVA ENTRE RESULTADOS TEÓRICOS DA DEFLEXÃO DE UMA LAJE PLANA COM CARGA DISTRIBUÍDA PELO MÉTODO DE EQUAÇÃO DE DIFERENCIAL DE LAGRANGE POR SÉRIE DE FOURIER DUPLA E MODELAGEM NUMÉRICA PELO SOFTWARE SAP2000. *Revistaft*, 26(111), 43. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10019943>