ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE is a branch of computer science that develops systems capable of perceiving, reasoning, and making decisions using data-driven methods, including machine- and deep learning. Besides subject related AI solutions in energy transition context, such as energy system modeling or complex market data analysis, AI can be used to support expert and shareholder collaboration. In digital collaboration, AI tools can support problem solving and reduce information overflow by transcribing meetings, summarizing discussions, extracting and retrieving relevant themes. In addition, AI can foster social processes and communication by providing automatic language translations for multilingual teams, analyzing sentiments and raising different viewpoints.

SOME KEY CONCEPTS

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DIGITAL COLLABORATION TECHNOLOGY are tools or platforms that enable experts to collaborate effectively regardless of time, location or organization. Their purpose is to support communication, knowledge sharing and co-creation in a digital environment. Communication tools such as chats and messaging allow asynchronous work, while meeting/video conferencing tools enable synchronous work. Design tools and digital boards support brainstorming and ideation, while shared documents are used for content co-creation. Scheduling and task tracking tools can be used for project management. Platform spaces are often customizable, and several tools can be embedded in one collaboration platform. AI tools are increasingly integrated into collaboration platforms.

DIGITAL AND SOCIAL ACTION POTENTIAL By digital affordances, i.e. digital action-potentials, we can refer to the potential of technologies to enable action. This derives from affordance theory which is a theory of visual perception, thus highlighting that in order to work in virtual spaces, the users need to perceive rather easily how to use the platform and what type of actions they can take there. By social affordances, it is possible to describe the potential that originates in individuals participating in interaction that generates knowledge co-creation.

SOME KEY CONCEPTS

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE refers to how different groups, such as local communities, consumers, and NGOs, feel about the presence or development of new projects and technologies. It operates at three levels: broad political attitudes, local community reactions, and market responses from consumers and investors. Considering these dimensions early helps avoid resistance by building trust, involving people meaningfully, and addressing concerns about impacts. The concept is dynamic and has a lot to do with perceptions that can change over time. In energy transitions especially, acceptance must extend beyond the technology itself to include major institutional changes like new investments, market rules, taxes, and land use. Historically, efforts to secure acceptance have often focused only on cooperative or visible stakeholders, leading companies and researchers to overlook marginalized or skeptical groups. This oversight matters because their perspectives are essential for the fair and successful deployment of new technologies.

TRUST has been defined as a psychological state involving vulnerability based on positive expectations of another's intentions or behavior, influenced by perceptions of ability, benevolence, and integrity. It positively affects organizational and team performance by enhancing communication, coordination, commitment, and conflict resolution. Trust is especially crucial in complex, interdependent, and virtual team settings, though its development may be slower in virtual environments. Despite extensive research on trust in traditional teams and organizations, there is limited understanding of trust dynamics in temporary digital platform collaborations.