Intelligent Energy Management in Smart Buildings with Sustainable Power Integration: A Project Management Perspective

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Abstract.
The increasing complexity of modern building energy systems, combined with the global demand for sustainable development, has accelerated the transition from conventional energy management approaches toward intelligent and adaptive energy management frameworks. Smart buildings integrated with sustainable power systems represent a critical pathway for improving energy efficiency, reducing operational costs, and achieving environmental sustainability objectives. However, effective management of such buildings requires coordination among renewable energy generation, energy storage, consumption patterns, digital infrastructure, and project lifecycle considerations. This research examines intelligent energy management in smart buildings with sustainable power integration from a project management perspective by analyzing the role of artificial intelligence, machine learning, cyber-physical systems, optimization algorithms, and IoT-based energy management approaches.

The study develops a conceptual framework that integrates intelligent monitoring, predictive analytics, automated decision-making, and sustainable energy strategies throughout the building lifecycle. The methodology is based on a structured analysis of existing research related to digital twins, artificial intelligence-based building energy management, smart grid security, intelligent source allocation, optimization algorithms, sustainable energy materials, and AI-driven construction management perspectives. The research evaluates how these technologies contribute to improved energy planning, resource allocation, operational efficiency, and long-term sustainability.

The findings indicate that intelligent energy management systems significantly enhance the ability of smart buildings to adapt to changing energy conditions. Artificial intelligence-based approaches enable predictive energy optimization, while IoT-enabled systems provide real-time visibility into building performance. Optimization techniques such as bio-inspired algorithms and multi-agent decision frameworks improve energy allocation efficiency under dynamic operating conditions. Furthermore, sustainable power integration supported by advanced materials and renewable technologies strengthens energy resilience and reduces dependence on conventional power sources.

The research highlights that successful implementation of intelligent energy management requires a comprehensive project management approach involving technological integration, cybersecurity planning, lifecycle assessment, and stakeholder coordination. Although

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intelligent systems provide significant benefits, challenges related to data privacy, interoperability, implementation cost, and system complexity remain important considerations. This study contributes a strategic perspective on integrating intelligent technologies with sustainable power systems to support future smart building development.

Keywords: Intelligent Energy Management, Smart Buildings, Sustainable Power Systems, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Digital Twin, Renewable Energy Integration, Project Management, IoT, Energy Optimization

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The rapid growth of urbanization, increasing energy consumption, and environmental sustainability requirements have transformed the way buildings are designed, constructed, and operated. Buildings are no longer considered static structures that only provide physical spaces; instead, they are evolving into intelligent environments capable of monitoring, analyzing, and optimizing their own operational performance. The emergence of smart building technologies has created opportunities to improve energy efficiency through advanced sensing systems, artificial intelligence, automation, and renewable energy integration.

Traditional building energy management systems generally depend on predefined operational schedules and manual intervention. Although such approaches can provide basic control over energy-consuming systems, they are limited in their ability to respond to dynamic conditions such as changing occupancy levels, weather variations, renewable energy fluctuations, and evolving energy demands. Intelligent energy management addresses these limitations by introducing adaptive systems capable of learning from operational data and making optimized decisions in real time.

A smart building energy ecosystem consists of multiple interconnected components, including energy generation systems, storage technologies, heating and cooling infrastructure, lighting systems, sensors, communication networks, and digital management platforms. The effective coordination of these components requires advanced computational intelligence. Cyber-physical systems and artificial intelligence provide a foundation for integrating physical building infrastructure with digital analytical capabilities. Agostinelli et al. (2021) highlighted that cyber-physical systems combined with digital twin technologies and artificial intelligence can improve building energy management by enabling advanced monitoring, simulation, and optimization.

Sustainable power integration further increases the complexity of smart building management. Renewable energy sources such as solar power provide opportunities for reducing carbon emissions and improving energy independence, but their variable nature creates challenges in maintaining reliable energy supply. Intelligent energy management systems must therefore predict renewable generation patterns, optimize energy consumption, and coordinate storage operations. This requires advanced algorithms capable of processing large volumes of operational data.

Artificial intelligence-based energy optimization has become an important research direction for achieving efficient and sustainable building operations. AI technologies allow buildings to move beyond simple automation toward autonomous decision-making systems. Such systems can analyze historical energy consumption, environmental conditions, and equipment performance to identify efficiency opportunities. From a construction project management perspective, intelligent energy optimization should be considered throughout the building lifecycle, including planning, design, implementation, and operation phases (Philip, 2026).

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite technological advancements, implementing intelligent energy management in smart buildings remains challenging. One major challenge is the integration of multiple energy sources and operational systems into a unified management framework. Buildings increasingly include renewable generation units, energy storage systems, smart appliances, and automated control mechanisms, but these components often operate independently without effective coordination.

Another challenge is the uncertainty associated with energy demand and renewable power generation. Energy consumption varies according to occupant behavior, operational schedules, environmental conditions, and equipment usage. Similarly, renewable energy availability changes due to weather and seasonal factors. Without intelligent forecasting and optimization mechanisms, buildings may fail to utilize available renewable energy effectively.

Data management represents another critical challenge. Intelligent energy systems depend on continuous data collection from sensors and connected devices. However, large-scale data processing creates concerns related to security, privacy, interoperability, and computational requirements. Llaria et al. (2021) emphasized that intelligent buildings connected to smart grids face significant security and privacy considerations, making cybersecurity an essential component of energy management strategies.

From a project management perspective, the implementation of intelligent energy systems requires coordination between technological development, infrastructure planning, financial management, and operational objectives. The success of smart building projects depends not only on technological capability but also on effective planning and lifecycle management.

1.3 Research Relevance

The relevance of intelligent energy management research lies in its potential to transform buildings into sustainable, efficient, and adaptive systems. The integration of artificial intelligence, machine learning, IoT, and renewable energy technologies provides new opportunities for improving building performance while reducing environmental impact.

Recent research demonstrates the growing importance of intelligent allocation and optimization approaches. Kumar et al. (2024) investigated IoT-based intelligent source allocation systems using machine learning techniques in commercial buildings, demonstrating how real-time data processing can support efficient energy distribution. Such approaches are particularly relevant for large commercial buildings where energy demand patterns are complex and continuously changing.

Optimization algorithms also provide important contributions to intelligent energy management. Khan et al. (2023) explored bio-inspired ant colony optimization for energy optimization in smart urban buildings, demonstrating the potential of computational optimization methods for improving energy allocation decisions. These approaches provide alternatives to conventional energy management methods by enabling adaptive optimization under complex operating conditions.

The integration of sustainable materials and renewable energy technologies further strengthens the importance of intelligent energy systems. Wang et al. (2024) examined sustainable energy conversion materials for solar energy harvesting and light management, highlighting the role of advanced materials in improving renewable energy performance. Similarly, thermal management technologies can contribute to improved building comfort and reduced energy demand (Xue et al., 2024).

1.4 Research Objectives

This research aims to analyze intelligent energy management strategies in smart buildings integrated with sustainable power systems from a project management perspective.

The specific objectives are:

1. To examine the role of artificial intelligence and machine learning in smart building energy optimization.

2. To analyze the integration of renewable energy systems with intelligent building management frameworks.

3. To evaluate the contribution of digital twins, IoT infrastructure, and cyber-physical systems in improving building performance.

4. To investigate optimization approaches for efficient energy allocation and decision-making.

5. To identify project management considerations, implementation challenges, and future opportunities associated with intelligent energy systems.

1.5 Scope and Significance

This research focuses on intelligent energy management systems within smart buildings that utilize sustainable power integration. The study considers technological, operational, and management perspectives to develop a comprehensive understanding of how intelligent systems support energy efficiency.

The scope includes artificial intelligence-based optimization, machine learning-based energy allocation, digital twin applications, renewable energy integration, smart grid interaction, cybersecurity considerations, and project lifecycle management. The research does not focus on a specific building type but provides a generalized framework applicable to commercial, institutional, and urban smart building environments.

The significance of this study lies in connecting technological innovation with project management practices. Intelligent energy systems require coordinated decision-making throughout the building lifecycle, from initial planning to operational maintenance. AI-driven approaches can support better resource utilization, reduce energy waste, and improve sustainability outcomes. As highlighted by Philip (2026), integrating AI-based energy optimization with construction project management perspectives provides opportunities for achieving more efficient and sustainable building development.

The transition toward intelligent and sustainable buildings represents an important step in addressing future energy challenges. By combining renewable power systems with advanced computational intelligence, smart buildings can become adaptive energy ecosystems capable of improving efficiency, reliability, and environmental performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of Intelligent Energy Management Research

The development of intelligent energy management systems for smart buildings has emerged as a multidisciplinary research field involving artificial intelligence, cyber-physical systems, renewable energy technologies, optimization algorithms, and project management strategies. Existing studies demonstrate that future building energy systems require advanced intelligence to manage increasing complexity caused by distributed energy generation, dynamic consumption patterns, and sustainability requirements.

Traditional building energy management systems primarily rely on fixed operational rules and centralized control mechanisms. However, modern smart buildings require adaptive approaches capable of learning from real-time conditions and optimizing decisions continuously. The literature provided in this research reflects a transition from conventional energy management toward intelligent systems that integrate digital technologies with sustainable energy infrastructure.

Agostinelli et al. (2021) investigated the role of cyber-physical systems, digital twins, and artificial intelligence in improving building energy management. Their research highlights that digital representations of physical buildings can provide improved monitoring, simulation, and optimization capabilities. Digital twins enable building operators to evaluate energy performance under different scenarios before implementing physical changes. This approach is particularly valuable from a project management perspective because it supports better planning, risk reduction, and lifecycle decision-making.

Philip (2026) further emphasizes the relationship between AI-based energy optimization and construction project management. The study positions artificial intelligence as a strategic tool for improving energy performance throughout the building lifecycle. Rather than treating energy management as an operational activity only, AI integration allows project managers to incorporate sustainability considerations during planning, design, and implementation phases.

2.2 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Building Energy Optimization

Artificial intelligence has become a central component of smart building energy management because of its ability to process complex datasets and generate optimized decisions. Machine learning techniques allow energy systems to identify consumption patterns, forecast future demand, and automatically adjust operational parameters.

Kumar et al. (2024) examined an IoT-based intelligent source allocation system using machine learning techniques in commercial buildings. Their research demonstrates the importance of combining real-time data collection with intelligent allocation mechanisms. Commercial buildings often experience complex energy requirements due to multiple operational zones, equipment systems, and occupancy variations. Machine learning-based allocation can improve energy distribution by analyzing real-time demand conditions and optimizing resource utilization.

The significance of machine learning lies in its ability to identify relationships between multiple energy variables. Building energy consumption depends on several interacting factors, including temperature conditions, occupancy behavior, equipment operation, and renewable energy availability. Traditional mathematical approaches may struggle to model these nonlinear relationships effectively. Machine learning algorithms provide improved adaptability by learning directly from historical and operational datasets.

However, AI-based energy optimization also introduces challenges. The performance of machine learning models depends heavily on data availability and quality. Insufficient training data may reduce prediction accuracy and negatively affect decision-making. Additionally, complex AI models can create difficulties related to interpretability, requiring improved explainable AI approaches for practical adoption.

Recent advances in privacy-preserving artificial intelligence have demonstrated that Federated Deep Reinforcement Learning integrated with Homomorphic Encryption enables secure collaborative model training without exposing sensitive operational data. Such approaches are particularly suitable for cloud-enabled smart building energy management, where secure analytics and intelligent optimization must coexist with strong privacy protection (Kodela et al., 2025).

2.3 Cyber-Physical Systems and Digital Twin-Based Energy Management

Cyber-physical systems represent an important technological foundation for intelligent buildings by connecting physical infrastructure with computational intelligence. These systems enable continuous interaction between sensors, digital platforms, and building control mechanisms.

Agostinelli et al. (2021) highlighted that digital twins enhance building energy management by creating virtual models capable of representing real-world operational conditions. A digital twin allows project managers and facility operators to evaluate energy performance, simulate improvement strategies, and identify potential inefficiencies before implementing changes.

From a project management perspective, digital twin technology provides benefits throughout the construction lifecycle. During the planning stage, it can support energy modelling and system design. During construction, it can assist with monitoring implementation progress. During operation, it can enable predictive maintenance and energy optimization.

The limitation of cyber-physical approaches is that they require extensive integration between hardware infrastructure and digital platforms. Existing buildings may face challenges when upgrading outdated systems to support advanced digital technologies. Therefore, successful implementation requires careful planning, investment evaluation, and interoperability strategies.

2.4 Optimization Algorithms for Intelligent Energy Management

Optimization techniques play a critical role in achieving efficient energy management because smart buildings operate under multiple competing objectives. These objectives may include minimizing energy costs, reducing emissions, maintaining occupant comfort, and maximizing renewable energy utilization.

Khan et al. (2023) investigated energy optimization in smart urban buildings using bio-inspired ant colony optimization. Their research demonstrates how nature-inspired algorithms can solve complex optimization problems by searching for efficient solutions through adaptive computational processes. Such approaches are valuable in smart buildings where energy decisions involve multiple variables and constraints.

Bio-inspired optimization methods provide advantages because they can handle nonlinear and dynamic environments. For example, an optimization algorithm can determine the most suitable operating schedule for heating, cooling, lighting, and energy storage systems while considering energy prices and renewable generation availability.

Sun et al. (2024) explored multi-agent evaluation for energy management through practical scaling of α-rank approaches. Their work emphasizes the importance of decentralized decision-making in complex energy systems. Multi-agent frameworks allow different components of a building energy ecosystem to make coordinated decisions while maintaining system-level optimization.

However, optimization algorithms must address practical implementation challenges. Computational complexity, real-time processing requirements, and integration with existing building systems remain significant concerns. Advanced algorithms may provide theoretically optimal solutions but require efficient implementation strategies for real-world applications.

2.5 Renewable Energy Integration and Sustainable Power Systems

Sustainable power integration represents a fundamental component of intelligent building development. Renewable energy sources provide opportunities to reduce dependence on conventional electricity networks and improve environmental performance. However, renewable systems require intelligent management because energy generation is often variable.

Wang et al. (2024) reviewed sustainable energy conversion materials for efficient solar energy harvesting and light management. Their research highlights the importance of material innovation in improving renewable energy performance. Advanced solar harvesting technologies can increase renewable generation capacity, while intelligent management systems ensure effective utilization of generated energy.

The integration of renewable technologies with artificial intelligence creates a more adaptive energy ecosystem. Machine learning models can forecast renewable generation, optimize storage operation, and coordinate energy consumption. This combination improves reliability and supports greater renewable energy penetration.

Xue et al. (2024) examined personal thermal management through radiative cooling and heating technologies. Their research demonstrates the importance of thermal efficiency in reducing building energy requirements. Intelligent thermal management systems can complement renewable energy integration by reducing unnecessary heating and cooling loads.

2.6 Security and Privacy Considerations in Intelligent Buildings

As smart buildings become increasingly connected, cybersecurity and privacy become critical research considerations. Intelligent energy systems depend on continuous communication between sensors, control systems, and external networks. This connectivity creates potential vulnerabilities that may affect system reliability and user privacy.

Llaria et al. (2021) conducted a survey on security and privacy issues related to energy management in intelligent buildings connected to smart grids. Their research emphasizes that energy optimization cannot be separated from cybersecurity planning. Unauthorized access, data manipulation, or communication failures may compromise building operations.

Security considerations are especially important for project managers because cybersecurity requirements must be incorporated during system design rather than addressed after implementation. Secure communication protocols, access management, and data protection strategies are essential components of intelligent building projects.

2.7 Comparative Analysis of Existing Studies

The reviewed studies demonstrate a common movement toward intelligent, adaptive, and sustainable energy management systems. Although each research contribution focuses on different aspects, they collectively highlight the importance of integrating computational intelligence with physical energy infrastructure.

Agostinelli et al. (2021) emphasize digital twins and cyber-physical systems, while Kumar et al. (2024) focus on machine learning-based source allocation. Khan et al. (2023) and Sun et al. (2024) contribute optimization-based perspectives, demonstrating the value of intelligent decision-making algorithms. Llaria et al. (2021) highlights security challenges, showing that technological advancement must be balanced with protection mechanisms.

Philip (2026) provides a project management-oriented perspective, connecting AI-based energy optimization with sustainable construction practices. This perspective differentiates the research from purely technical approaches by emphasizing lifecycle planning and managerial decision-making.

2.8 Research Gap and Theoretical Positioning

Although existing research provides valuable contributions, several gaps remain in developing comprehensive intelligent energy management frameworks. Many studies focus on individual technological components, such as optimization algorithms, digital twins, or IoT systems, rather than examining their combined application throughout the building lifecycle.

A significant research gap exists in connecting intelligent energy technologies with project management practices. Technical solutions alone cannot guarantee successful implementation because smart building projects require coordination among designers, engineers, contractors, facility managers, and technology providers.

This research positions intelligent energy management as an integrated framework combining artificial intelligence, renewable energy systems, digital infrastructure, and project management strategies. The theoretical foundation considers smart buildings as adaptive systems where energy generation, consumption, and decision-making processes are continuously optimized through intelligent technologies.

The literature indicates that future smart buildings will require not only advanced algorithms but also strategic planning approaches that ensure scalability, security, and long-term sustainability.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodological Framework

This research adopts a conceptual and analytical methodology to examine intelligent energy management in smart buildings integrated with sustainable power systems from a project management perspective. The methodology is designed to establish a comprehensive framework that connects technological systems, energy optimization strategies, and managerial decision-making processes throughout the building lifecycle.

The research methodology is based on the integration of five major components: intelligent data acquisition, cyber-physical infrastructure, artificial intelligence-based optimization, sustainable power coordination, and project management implementation. These components represent the fundamental elements required for developing efficient and adaptive smart building energy systems.

The proposed methodology considers smart buildings as dynamic cyber-physical ecosystems where physical infrastructure continuously interacts with digital intelligence platforms. Sensors collect operational information, communication networks transfer data, artificial intelligence models analyze patterns, optimization algorithms generate decisions, and automated systems execute energy management strategies.

The framework is influenced by the concepts of digital twins and artificial intelligence-based building energy management presented by Agostinelli et al. (2021). The methodology extends this approach by incorporating renewable energy integration, intelligent source allocation, cybersecurity considerations, and project lifecycle management principles.

3.2 Proposed Intelligent Energy Management Architecture

The proposed architecture consists of six interconnected layers:

1. Physical energy infrastructure layer
2. Data acquisition and IoT layer
3. Cyber-physical and digital twin layer
4. Artificial intelligence and optimization layer
5. Sustainable energy coordination layer
6. Project management and decision-support layer

Each layer performs specific functions while contributing to overall building energy efficiency.

3.2.1 Physical Energy Infrastructure Layer

The physical infrastructure layer represents the actual components responsible for energy generation, distribution, storage, and consumption within a smart building.

The major components include:

- Renewable energy generation systems such as solar photovoltaic units.
- Energy storage systems including battery technologies.
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.
- Smart lighting systems.
- Electrical distribution networks.
- Energy-consuming appliances and equipment.

The efficiency of intelligent energy management depends on the ability to monitor and control these physical components. Renewable energy systems provide sustainable power generation; however, their variable output requires intelligent coordination with building demand.

Wang et al. (2024) highlighted the importance of sustainable energy conversion materials for improving solar energy harvesting efficiency. Enhanced renewable generation technologies combined with intelligent management systems provide opportunities for improving building energy independence.

3.2.2 IoT-Based Data Acquisition Layer

The IoT layer functions as the information collection foundation of the intelligent energy management system. It enables continuous monitoring of building conditions and energy performance through interconnected sensors and smart devices.

The IoT infrastructure collects data related to:

- Electricity consumption.
- Renewable energy production.
- Indoor temperature.
- Humidity levels.
- Occupancy patterns.
- Equipment performance.
- Energy storage status.

Real-time data availability is essential because intelligent algorithms require accurate information to generate reliable decisions. Kumar et al. (2024) demonstrated that IoT-based intelligent source allocation systems can improve energy distribution efficiency through continuous monitoring and machine learning analysis.

The collected data is transferred through communication networks to analytical platforms where it is processed and transformed into meaningful operational information.

3.2.3 Cyber-Physical System and Digital Twin Integration

The cyber-physical system layer creates a connection between physical building components and digital analytical environments. A digital twin acts as a virtual representation of the physical building, allowing continuous monitoring, simulation, and optimization.

The digital twin framework operates through three major processes:

Data Synchronization

Real-time operational data from sensors is continuously transferred to the digital model. This ensures that the virtual representation accurately reflects current building conditions.

Simulation and Prediction

The digital twin analyzes different operational scenarios to predict potential energy outcomes. For example, it can evaluate the effect of changing HVAC schedules or modifying renewable energy utilization strategies.

Optimization Support

The digital model provides information to artificial intelligence systems for generating improved energy management decisions.

Agostinelli et al. (2021) emphasized that cyber-physical systems and digital twins improve building energy management by enabling intelligent monitoring and optimization. This capability is particularly valuable in project management because it supports better planning decisions and reduces uncertainty during building operation.

3.3 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Framework

The artificial intelligence layer represents the decision-making core of the proposed methodology. Machine learning models analyze collected data and identify patterns that support energy optimization.

3.3.1 Energy Demand Prediction Model

The first function of the AI framework is predicting future energy demand.

The prediction model considers multiple variables:

- Historical energy consumption.
- Weather conditions.
- Occupancy behavior.
- Equipment operating schedules.
- Renewable energy availability.

RESULTS

The analysis of intelligent energy management approaches in smart buildings with sustainable power integration reveals several important findings related to energy optimization, technological integration, operational efficiency, and project management effectiveness. The research indicates that combining artificial intelligence, machine learning, digital twins, IoT infrastructure, and renewable energy technologies creates a more adaptive and efficient energy management environment.

The first major finding is that artificial intelligence significantly improves the capability of smart buildings to manage complex energy conditions. Conventional energy systems generally operate through predefined rules, which limits their ability to respond to changing operational conditions. Intelligent systems overcome this limitation by analyzing real-time data and generating predictive decisions. Machine learning-based approaches improve energy forecasting, source allocation, and automated control by identifying patterns within large operational datasets (Kumar et al., 2024).

The second finding is that cyber-physical systems and digital twins provide essential support for intelligent building management. Digital twins enable continuous representation of physical building conditions, allowing managers to simulate operational scenarios and evaluate possible improvements before implementing changes. This capability reduces uncertainty during project planning and improves lifecycle decision-making. The integration of digital twins with artificial intelligence enhances predictive capabilities and supports efficient energy optimization (Agostinelli et al., 2021).

The research also identifies that optimization algorithms improve the efficiency of energy allocation decisions. Bio-inspired optimization methods, such as ant colony optimization, demonstrate potential for solving complex energy management problems involving multiple variables and constraints. These approaches allow smart buildings to determine efficient operating strategies while considering energy demand, renewable availability, and system limitations (Khan et al., 2023).

Another significant finding is that sustainable power integration requires intelligent coordination between renewable generation and building consumption. Renewable energy sources provide environmental benefits but introduce uncertainty because generation levels fluctuate according to external conditions. Intelligent forecasting and optimization mechanisms enable buildings to maximize renewable energy utilization while maintaining operational reliability. Advanced solar energy conversion approaches further strengthen sustainable energy systems by improving renewable generation capabilities (Wang et al., 2024).

The findings also highlight the importance of multi-agent decision-making frameworks in complex energy environments. Smart buildings consist of multiple interacting components, including energy generation systems, storage units, HVAC systems, and electrical loads. Multi-agent approaches enable these components to coordinate decisions while maintaining overall system efficiency. Such decentralized strategies improve flexibility and adaptability in dynamic energy environments (Sun et al., 2024).

From a project management perspective, the research demonstrates that intelligent energy systems require lifecycle-oriented planning. Energy optimization should be considered during the initial design stage rather than introduced only during building operation. AI-based project management approaches support better resource allocation, risk assessment, and sustainability planning (Philip, 2026).

However, the analysis identifies several limitations. Security and privacy remain significant concerns because intelligent buildings rely on interconnected digital systems. Unauthorized access, data manipulation, and communication failures can affect energy management performance. Therefore, cybersecurity strategies must be integrated into intelligent building projects from the beginning (Llaria et al., 2021).

Overall, the findings indicate that intelligent energy management provides substantial benefits by improving energy efficiency, supporting renewable integration, and enabling adaptive building operations. The successful implementation of these systems requires a balanced approach combining technological innovation, project management strategies, and security considerations.

DISCUSSION

The findings demonstrate that intelligent energy management represents a significant transformation in the development and operation of smart buildings. Unlike conventional energy management approaches based on fixed control strategies, intelligent systems provide adaptive capabilities through continuous learning, prediction, and optimization. This transition changes the role of buildings from passive energy consumers into active and responsive energy systems.

A key theoretical implication of this research is the recognition that smart buildings should be viewed as integrated cyber-physical ecosystems. Energy generation, consumption, storage, and decision-making processes are interconnected through digital technologies. The combination of artificial intelligence and physical infrastructure allows buildings to continuously evaluate performance and adjust operations according to changing conditions. This perspective supports the findings of Agostinelli et al. (2021), who emphasized the importance of cyber-physical systems and digital twins in improving building energy management.

The practical implications are significant for construction project management. Traditionally, energy efficiency has often been considered primarily during building operation. However, intelligent energy management requires consideration throughout the entire project lifecycle. Decisions regarding infrastructure design, sensor placement, renewable energy integration, and digital system deployment directly influence future energy performance. AI-based approaches provide project managers with improved decision-support capabilities and allow sustainability objectives to be incorporated into building development strategies (Philip, 2026).

The comparison of existing literature reveals that individual technologies provide valuable contributions but achieve greater effectiveness when integrated. Machine learning improves prediction and decision-making, IoT enables continuous data collection, optimization algorithms identify efficient solutions, and renewable energy technologies reduce environmental impact. A combined framework creates stronger outcomes than isolated technological applications.

Despite these advantages, several trade-offs must be considered. Advanced intelligent systems require significant investment in sensors, communication infrastructure, computational resources, and maintenance capabilities. Small-scale buildings may face challenges adopting complex AI-based solutions due to financial and technical limitations. Therefore, scalability and cost-effectiveness remain important considerations for future implementations.

Another important issue is cybersecurity. As buildings become increasingly connected, vulnerabilities related to data privacy and system security become more significant. Llaria et al. (2021) highlighted that intelligent buildings operating within smart grids require strong security mechanisms to protect energy systems and user information. Cybersecurity should therefore be treated as a fundamental component of project planning rather than an additional operational requirement.

The research also identifies limitations related to artificial intelligence transparency. Although machine learning models can provide highly accurate predictions, some advanced models operate as complex systems with limited interpretability. Facility managers may require understandable explanations before accepting automated recommendations. Future research should focus on explainable artificial intelligence approaches that combine accuracy with transparency.

The integration of sustainable energy technologies introduces additional opportunities and challenges. Renewable energy systems improve environmental performance but require intelligent coordination due to variable generation patterns. Advanced materials for solar energy harvesting and thermal management technologies can reduce energy requirements, but their effectiveness depends on integration with intelligent control systems (Wang et al., 2024; Xue et al., 2024).

Overall, the discussion confirms that intelligent energy management provides a comprehensive pathway toward sustainable smart buildings. However, achieving practical success requires cooperation between technology developers, construction professionals, facility managers, and policymakers. The future of smart buildings depends not only on advanced algorithms but also on effective project management strategies that ensure reliable, secure, and sustainable implementation.

Privacy-preserving AI frameworks provide a practical solution to these cybersecurity challenges. By combining homomorphic encryption with federated deep reinforcement learning, intelligent energy management systems can perform collaborative optimization while protecting sensitive building data from unauthorized access. Such architectures strengthen trust, regulatory compliance, and secure cloud-based energy management (Kodela et al., 2025).

CONCLUSION

Intelligent energy management in smart buildings with sustainable power integration represents an important advancement toward efficient, resilient, and environmentally responsible building systems. This research examined the integration of artificial intelligence, machine learning, digital twins, IoT infrastructure, optimization algorithms, and renewable energy technologies from a project management perspective.

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The study demonstrates that intelligent systems improve building energy performance by enabling predictive analysis, automated decision-making, and adaptive control. Machine learning approaches support accurate energy forecasting and efficient source allocation, while optimization algorithms improve resource utilization under complex operating conditions. Digital twins and cyber-physical systems enhance monitoring capabilities by connecting physical infrastructure with digital intelligence.

The integration of renewable energy systems provides significant sustainability benefits but requires intelligent coordination due to variable generation characteristics. AI-based management frameworks enable buildings to maximize renewable utilization, optimize storage operation, and reduce dependence on conventional energy sources.

From a project management perspective, intelligent energy systems must be considered throughout the building lifecycle. Planning, design, implementation, operation, and maintenance activities should incorporate intelligent technologies to achieve long-term energy efficiency. AI-based construction and management strategies support better decision-making, resource optimization, and sustainability planning (Philip, 2026).

However, successful adoption requires addressing challenges related to cybersecurity, data privacy, implementation cost, interoperability, and system complexity. Future developments should focus on scalable, secure, and explainable intelligent energy management solutions suitable for different building environments.

The future of smart buildings will increasingly depend on the ability to combine sustainable power systems with intelligent digital technologies. By integrating artificial intelligence with renewable energy infrastructure and effective project management practices, buildings can become adaptive energy ecosystems capable of supporting global sustainability objectives.

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