### We develop methods for reducing

# emissions from buildings by 31% with

## zero pre-training. Such approaches could

## scale to every building in the world.



Take a photo for the full paper, talk and code.



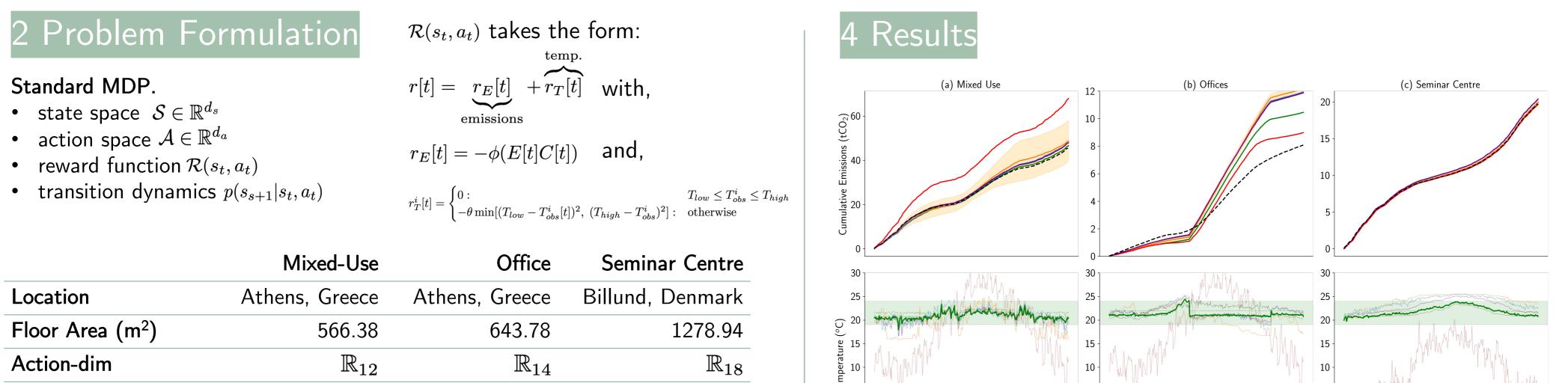
### Low Emission Building Control with Zero Shot Reinforcement Learning



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#### 1 Background

**Motivation.** Buildings account for 31% of global emissions. Past works have shown RL can reduce these by  $\sim$  35%, but do so relying on pre-training in simulation. **Assumption.** To scale to every building in the world, we must bypass expensive-to-obtain simulators and perform **zero-shot control**. **This Work.** Can we find methods that can be deployed zero-shot, yet perform as well as SOTA pre-trained agents?



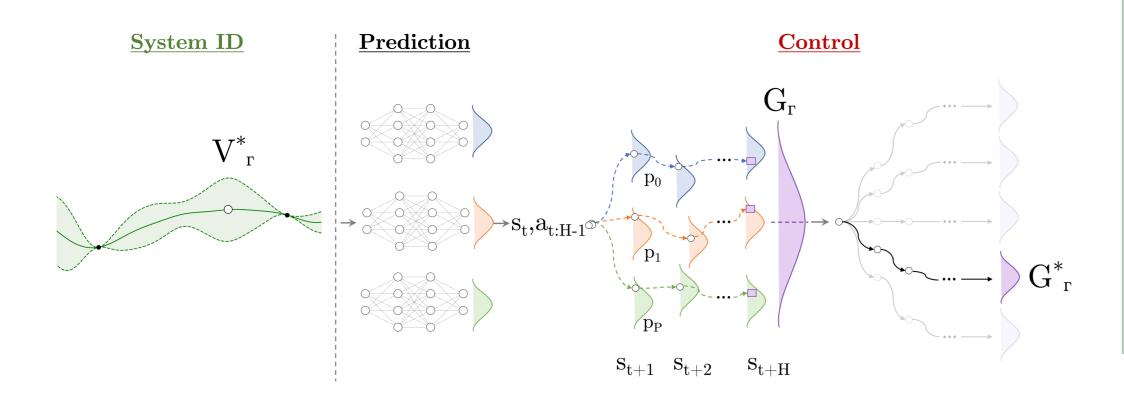
 $\mathbb{R}_{59}$ 

State-dim $\mathbb{R}_{37}$  $\mathbb{R}_{56}$ Thermal Zones1325

Thermal Zones	13	25	27
Sampling Period	15 mins.	15 mins.	10 mins.
Equipment	Thermostats AHU	Thermostats	Thermostats

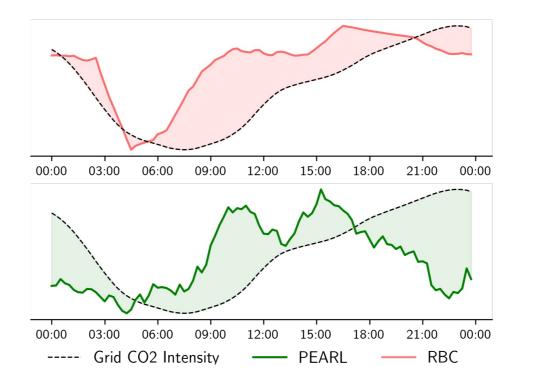
**Task.** Minimise emissions whilst ensuring thermal comfort for one year without prior knowledge or access to the simulator *a priori*.

#### 3 PEARL: Probabilistic Emission-Abating RL

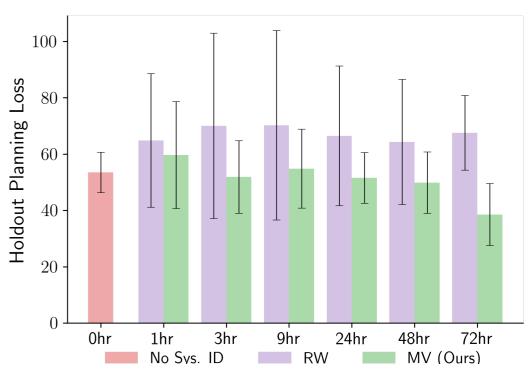




**Performance.** Top: Cumulative emissions; Bottom: Mean daily building temp. PEARL outperforms all existing RL works, but is outperformed by the RBC in the *Office* environment.



Load Shifting. Power consumption w.r.t. grid carbon intensity on an exemplar day in the *Office* environment. We wish to maximise the shaded area to minimise emissions..



System ID. Planning MSE postcommissioning on a holdout set of 100 randomly sampled state-action trajectories, given varying system ID duration.