En-join: Speculative LLM Play for Energy Community Engagement and Sustainability Awareness

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Abstract

Energy Communities (ECs) are confronted by diverse and intricate challenges concerning sustainability development goals and climate change awareness. This demonstration introduces En-join, a speculative game that addresses these complexities by using Large Language Models (LLMs) to engage players in negotiating solutions for such challenges. En-join demonstrates a novel approach by integrating an LLM as a dual-agent, serving simultaneously as a narrative guide and evaluator, to simulate EC dynamics. Players interact with LLM-powered Non-Player Characters (NPCs) to navigate open-ended scenarios, promoting reflection on sustainability and community participatory decisions on their own resources, alongside pro-social behaviors. This work highlights the potential of LLMs as mediators in serious games, fostering engagement and critical thinking on sustainable energy practices.

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CCS Concepts

• Human-centered computing \rightarrow Human computer interaction (HCI).

Keywords

Large Language Models (LLM), Energy Communities, Environmental Games, Serious Games

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1 Introduction

Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges that global society is facing [15], forcing governments to take immediate action. In recent years, the production of renewable resources has increased substantially, accounting for over 45% of all energy sources in the European Union [6]. Despite positive growth, more efforts are needed to completely decarbonize Europe's energy consumption, specifically those that involve citizen participation, as stated in EU Directive 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for

electricity [24]. However, citizens often lack the choice, financial resources, and agency to decide how their energy is produced.

The concept of Energy Communities (EC) emerged as a way of involving citizens to actively produce and share renewable resources [26], often in decentralized local communities. Currently, there is no consensus on what exactly ECs should be and how they should operate. For example, what does it mean to have active participation, how does it work with varying sizes of communities, and how do we balance relationships among community members [1]?

While serious games might be an effective communication tool for leveraging knowledge and fostering behavioral change to take environmental action [2], we are interested in using serious games to speculate on issues related to EC as a concept. Adding to the body of work exploring games as interactive experiments on sharing resources [18], we developed *En-join*, a game in which players solve open-ended challenges by negotiating with characters in a growing EC. Solving EC challenges is done through interaction with a Large Language Model (LLM), increasing the possibility of choice, reflection, and exposition [11, 17].

The game uses speculation to foster critical thinking, as players are asked to create solutions that are not clear-cut. Furthermore, the game employs speculation by exposing players to an EC scenario, story, and characters inspired by real-world dynamics. As such, players must navigate several stages of community growth, thus experiencing EC of different sizes (household, neighborhood, and regional) with inherent types of challenges.

Overall, the game as a demonstration intends to show how important individual action and pro-social attitudes are while also inviting players to speculate on the future of EC inside a fun narrative about renewable energy production.

The game, as an artifact, is of interest to researchers seeking to engage audiences in sustainability practices.

2 Related Work

ECs are speculative due to competing visions for sustainable energy transitions [9]. Defined as decentralized civic energy collectives with diverse structures [1, 26], their inherent ambiguity stems from balancing environmental, economic, and social objectives, positioning them between utopian ideals and implementation realities. Given the inherent complexity of EC design, integrating human and digital technologies presents specific challenges for shared energy management. Platforms for civic participation must balance individual and collective needs, avoiding competitive designs [13].

To foster transparency and inclusion, recognizing the diverse contexts, cultural norms, economic constraints, and spatial realities of ECs is key to effective energy-sharing practices [5]. Sustained civic involvement requires viewing ECs as dynamic social contracts, not static technical solutions, given the need for fair benefits, accountability, and diverse member needs in community ownership [18]. This underscores their potential to reimagine energy systems as participatory sociopolitical processes where digital tools mediate, rather than dictate, collective action.

Speculative game design can explore complex issues, such as human-machine teaming (asymmetric cooperative games) [10] and alternative futures/global challenges [4]. This is achieved either Sachser et al.

by having players experience complex topics that are not present in their daily lives or by having game developers create stories and gameplay that are future-thinking and/or introspective. For example, games can enable personal and social reflection, such as gender identity exploration in game jams [7]. An important characteristic of speculative games is the open-ended nature of their challenges [16] to allow player's interpretation and critical thinking.

LLMs as play elements can be used as a conduit for open-ended challenges. Using LLMs as game elements is evident in examples like *Closer Worlds*, where GPT-4 enables intimate conversation and world-building via context-aware questions [14]. Similarly, *Hacc-Man* challenges players to "jailbreak" the LLM, revealing security flaws [25]. LLMs can effectively evaluate, aligning with human judgment [27], and are aware of sustainability concerns (for example, being used for sustainability visual novels [8]). NPCs [21, 22] show role-playing promise (80% personality accuracy) [19, 20, 23, 28–30].

Our previous work [12] suggests character behavior influences evaluation, allowing LLMs to both roleplay as characters and evaluate according to their views.

3 En-join: We are all in grid together

Motivated by the potential of games to engage the public with complex issues like ECs and by aligning this with the use of LLMs as characters and evaluators, we sought to understand how speculative games can simulate EC scenarios and if exposure to these games can alter players' attitudes and beliefs towards energy sharing.

Using research through design approach [31], we iteratively developed an artifact for future studies with participants. This artifact invites the player into the imagination and construction of a shared energy environment. The game En-join¹ is designed to represent energy communities on different scales (household, neighborhood, and regional), offering an idea of how different challenges have to be faced by different types of communities and diverse members. By playing the game, players can learn more about negotiating with community members, making concessions to ensure the environmental development of the community, and various topics related to energy production, including solar power utilization, carbon footprint, and energy efficiency.

3.1 Technical Setup

Fig. 1 illustrates the En-join gameplay cycle, where story exposition is interleaved with the core loop (interaction with an LLM character to solve a challenge). En-join was developed using the Unity game engine and it uses the Llama 3.1:8b language model², optimized for local deployment to ensure low-latency interactions through the Ollama tool³.

The Llama model processes conversational logic through structured prompts that enforce dual NPC roles: narrative guides and solution evaluators. This dual-agent design reflects [3] frameworks for simulating socio-technical systems, where characters must balance technical problem-solving with community dynamics. The

³https://ollama.com/

 $^{^{1}} Interaction \ demo \ video: \ https://vimeo.com/isaza/enjoin$

²https://github.com/meta-llama/llama3

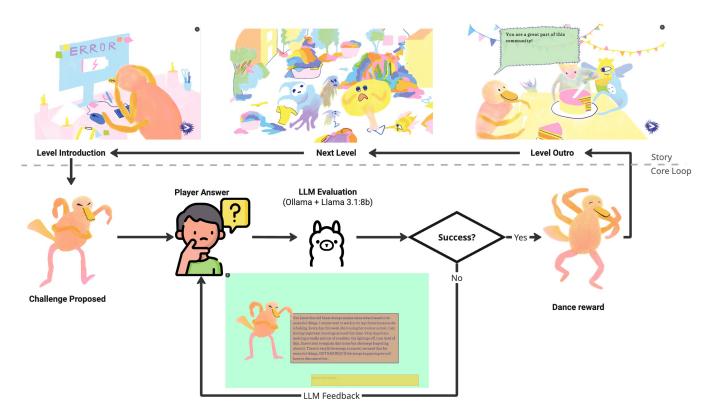


Figure 1: Gameplay in En-join, cycling through story exposition and core loops (interacting with an LLM to solve an EC challenge)

workflow progresses through cyclical phases: challenge presentation, player input, LLM evaluation, and adaptive feedback, reinforced by Unity's animation system for success/failure states. LLM prompt structures and examples can be consulted in Isaza-Giraldo et al [12].

The system integrates anonymized analytics features to capture interaction patterns, including time spent per level, chat transcripts between players and NPCs, and success rates. Upon launch, players generate a unique ID through an on-boarding interface. Data is stored locally in structured formats (metadata and JSON for dialogue logs) to support future analysis of speculative solutions.

3.2 Narrative Structure & Gameplay

The game's tiered structure (see fig. 2) introduces escalating complexity in the gameplay: (1) household challenges focus on individual behaviors; (2) the neighborhood stage emphasizes collective coordination within a group; and (3) regional-scale problems address systemic energy policies. Each tier utilizes distinct evaluation parameters aligned with energy community simulations, where NPCs assess solutions against technical viability and social equity metrics.

Players can choose to play one of the stages, each composed of three levels, or play all nine levels. After a brief tutorial, the challenge for the level is introduced (see Fig. 1) through visual story exposition and textual challenge presented by the character. The player interacts with the character through a chat interface composed of sent and received messages and input fields. Based on the player's response, the LLM evaluates its adequacy to the specific challenge and provides feedback. An arrow button to advance to the next level appears if the player's answer is evaluated as successful; after three unsuccessful answers, the player can still advance to the next level.

Characters have different personalities depending on their role, and personality can affect how answers are evaluated (e.g., if the character is greedy, they might decline solutions that offer no benefit for them) [12]. Fig. 2 represents the tier structure, with the characters and their assigned challenges.

4 Summary

En-join uses LLM-powered NPCs to engage players in negotiating solutions for EC challenges. Its speculative design explores EC complexities and promotes reflection on sustainability and climate change awareness, alongside pro-social behaviors.

The game demonstrates a novel approach by integrating an LLM as a dual-agent (narrative guide and evaluator) within a serious game context. Future evaluation with players is planned to answer the research question of how speculative play can alter attitudes toward energy sharing in a community.

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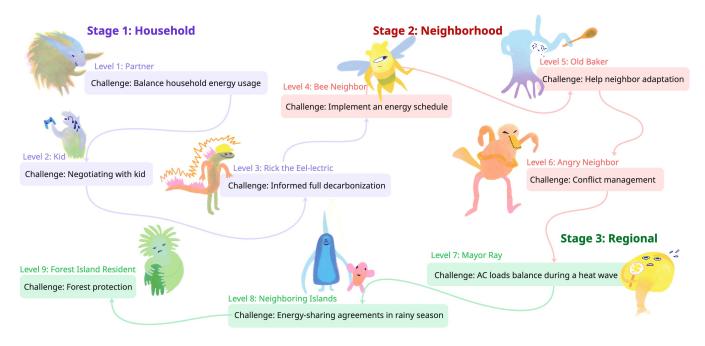


Figure 2: Narrative structure showing characters and challenges. Tier structure is color coded (in purple, red, and green).

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