

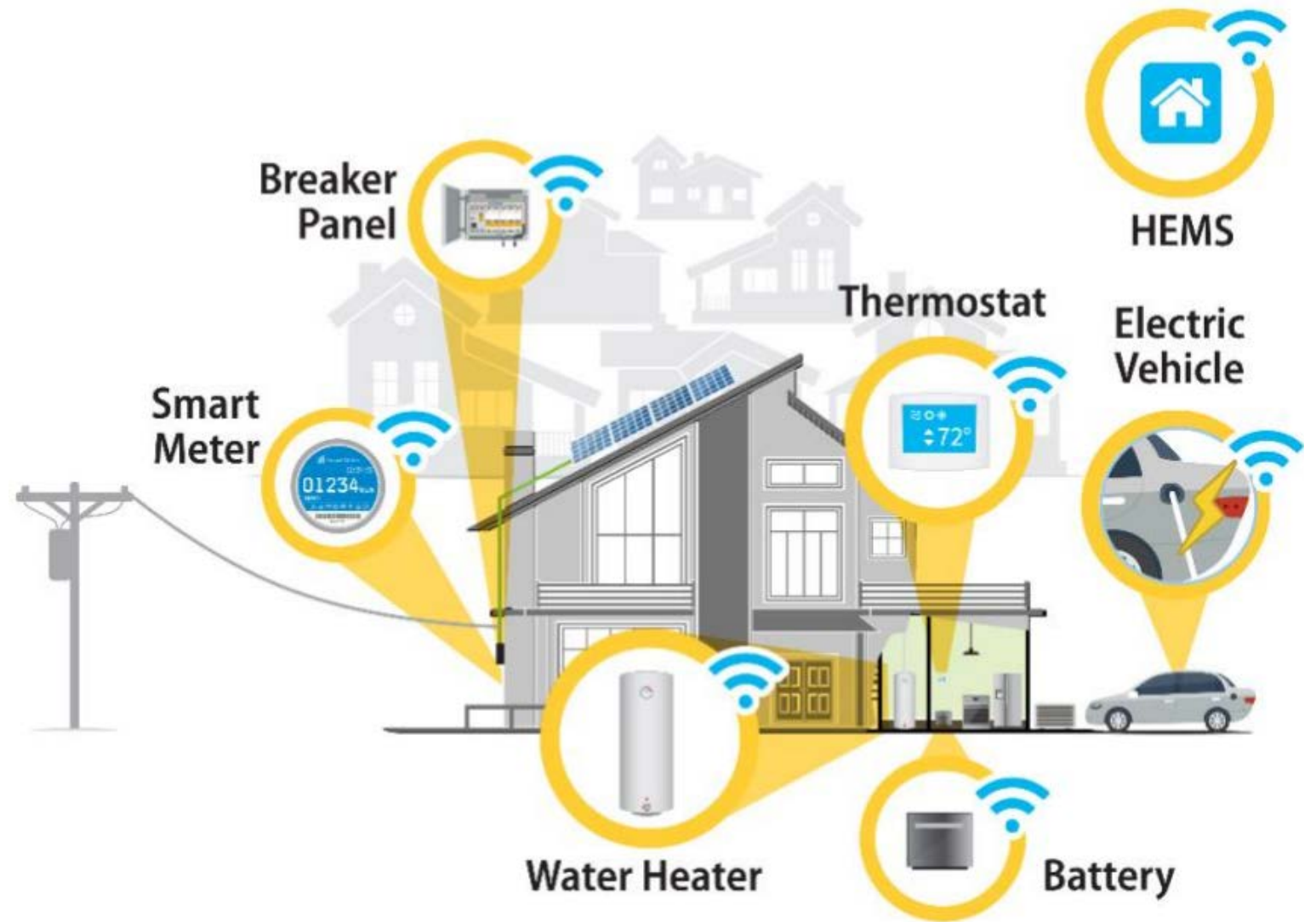
An aerial view of a city at dusk, with a blue network overlay of glowing nodes and lines connecting various points across the cityscape. The text "POWERED BY OCHRE" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

POWERED BY  
OCHRE

Object-Oriented Controllable  
High-Resolution Residential  
Energy (OCHRE™) Model

Michael Blonsky and Jeff Maguire  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory  
Nov. 12, 2024

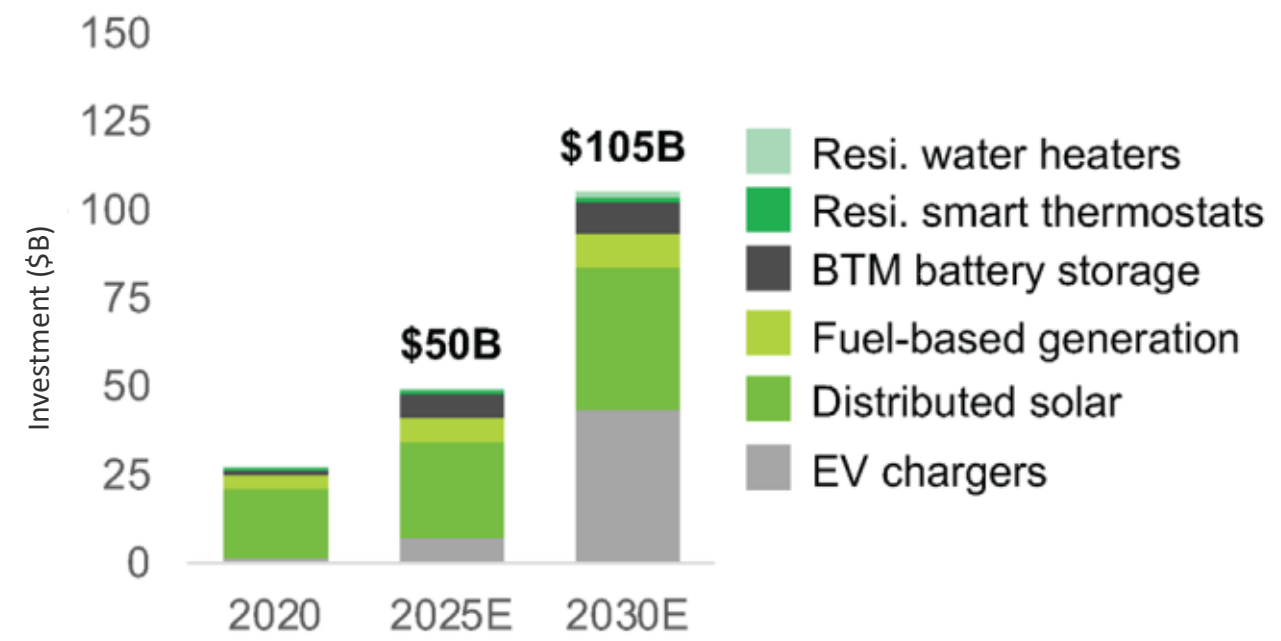
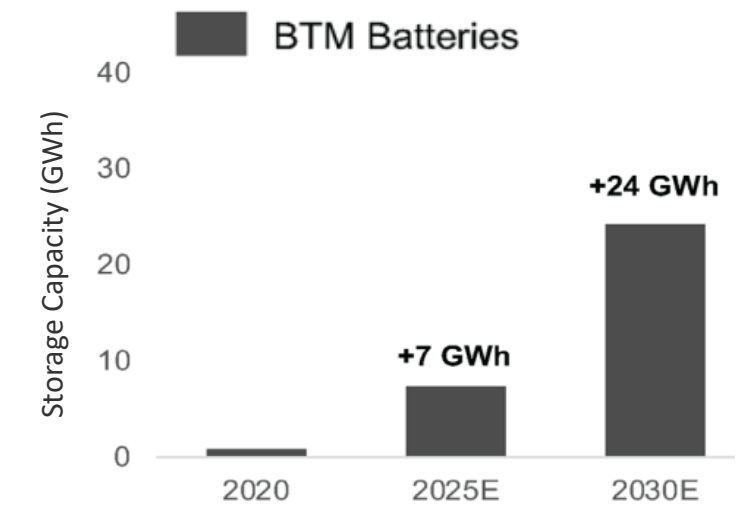
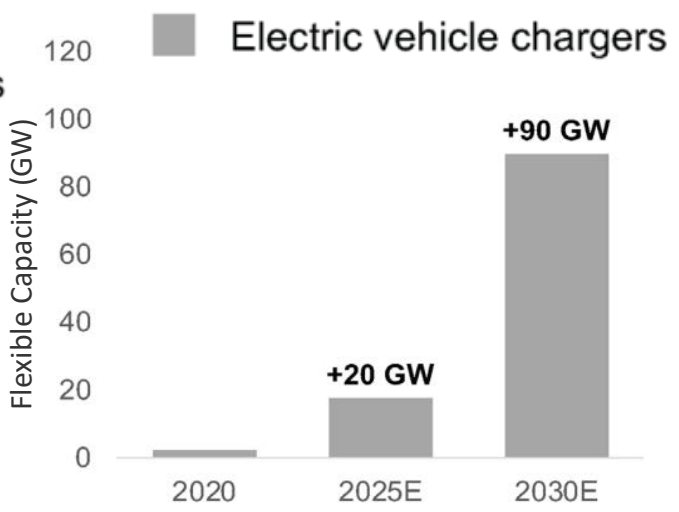
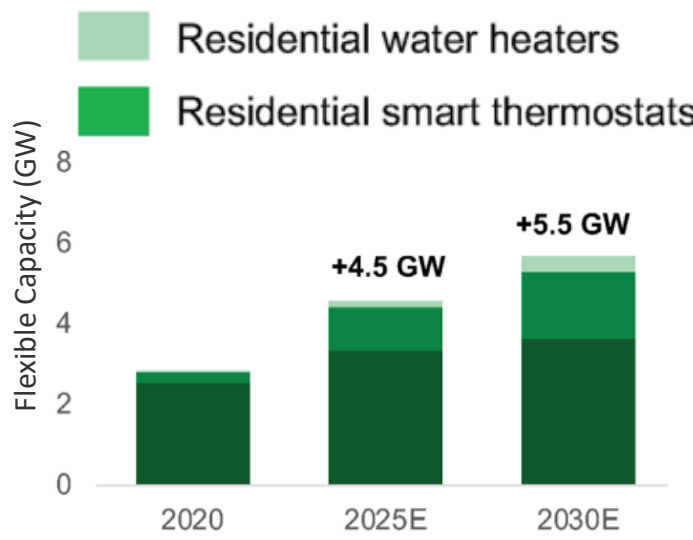
Home energy use is becoming more controllable and flexible.



HEMS = Home Energy Management Systems

Image from Sparr and Werling (2021): <https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/1810537>

Significant growth in available flexibility is expected across many residential technologies.



BTM = Behind-the-meter, EV = Electric Vehicle  
 Images from Downing et al. (2023) [https://liftoff.energy.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/20230911-Pathways-to-Commercial-Liftoff-Virtual-Power-Plants\\_update.pdf](https://liftoff.energy.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/20230911-Pathways-to-Commercial-Liftoff-Virtual-Power-Plants_update.pdf)

Affordability

Comfort

Decarbonization

How do we estimate the impacts of demand flexibility?

Equity

Reliability

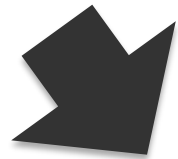
Resilience

# Bridge Between Buildings/Vehicles Tools and Grid Tools

## Building/Vehicles Tools



- ✓ Customer impacts
- ✓ Load diversity
- ✓ Accurate modeling.



**OCHRE**

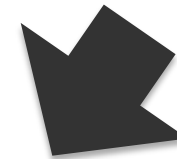
## Grid Tools



Sienna



- ✓ Dynamic controls
- ✓ System integration
- ✓ Resilience and reliability.



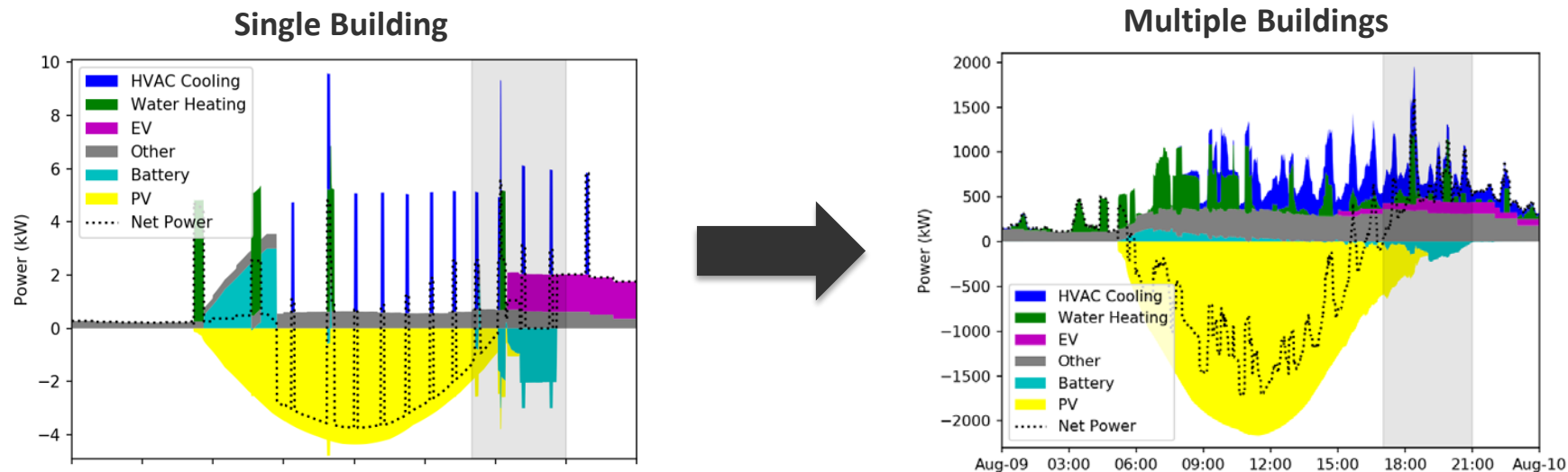
# OCHRE Capabilities

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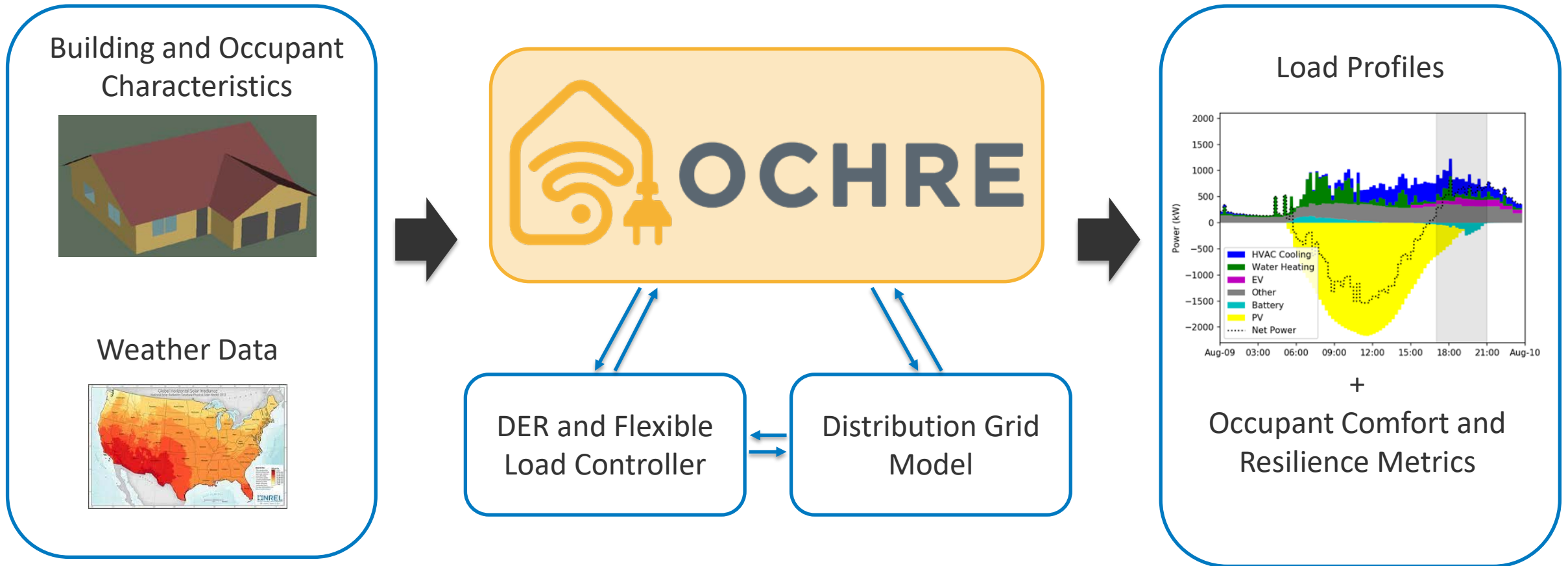
# What Is OCHRE?



- The **Object-oriented Controllable High-resolution Residential Energy** model:
  - Enables **flexibility** for heating, ventilating, air-conditioning (HVAC); water heating, EVs, photovoltaics (PV), and batteries
  - Measures occupant **comfort** and **resilience**
  - Scales from single device to **community-scale analysis**
  - **Integrates in co-simulation** with controllers, HEMS, and distribution grid models.



# OCHRE Simulation Workflow





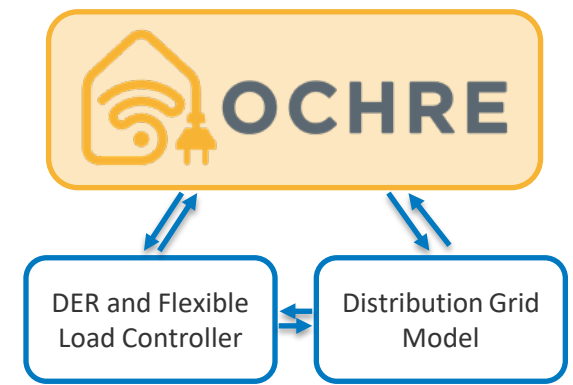
# OCHRE Integrates With Many Datasets and Tools



- Home Performance XML (HPXML) for building properties
- Many weather formats
- Device-specific data and tools.

- Co-simulation frameworks
- Device controllers
- Grid models
- Planning tools.

# OCHRE Control and Communication



End Uses	Control Options (inputs to OCHRE)	Status Variables (outputs from OCHRE)
<b>HVAC</b> <b>Water Heating</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermostat setpoint</li> <li>• Duty cycle</li> <li>• Direct load control</li> <li>• Disabling high speeds (for 2-speed HVAC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor temperature and humidity</li> <li>• Hot water draws and outlet temperature</li> <li>• Ambient conditions</li> <li>• Device capacity and efficiency.</li> </ul>
<b>Electric Vehicle</b> <b>Battery</b> <b>PV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real and reactive power setpoints</li> <li>• Battery modes: daily schedule, self-consumption, target net load</li> <li>• Delayed charge for EV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of charge</li> <li>• Power constraints</li> <li>• Battery degradation</li> <li>• EV parking status.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Loads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct load control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power consumption.</li> </ul>
<b>Grid/Whole Home</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islanded mode</li> <li>• Grid voltage (impacts real and reactive power of some loads).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole home power (real, reactive, and natural gas power).</li> </ul>

# OCHRE Building Envelope

- Detailed, dynamically generated envelope model
  - Up to 4 zones
  - Up to 13 boundaries.
- Simplified, linear model for heat transfer pathways
  - Faster computation speed
  - Nonlinear calculations for radiation and infiltration.
- Considers:
  - Ambient and ground temperature
  - Solar irradiance and wind speed
  - Internal heat gains from equipment and occupants
  - Humidity (for HVAC performance).

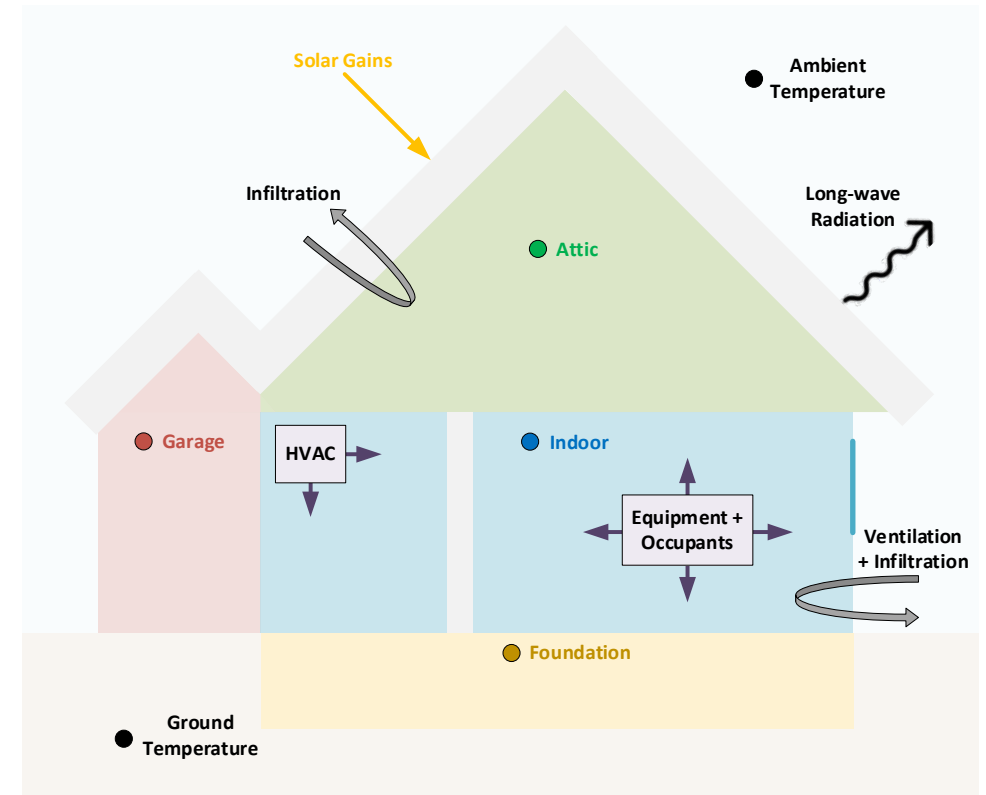
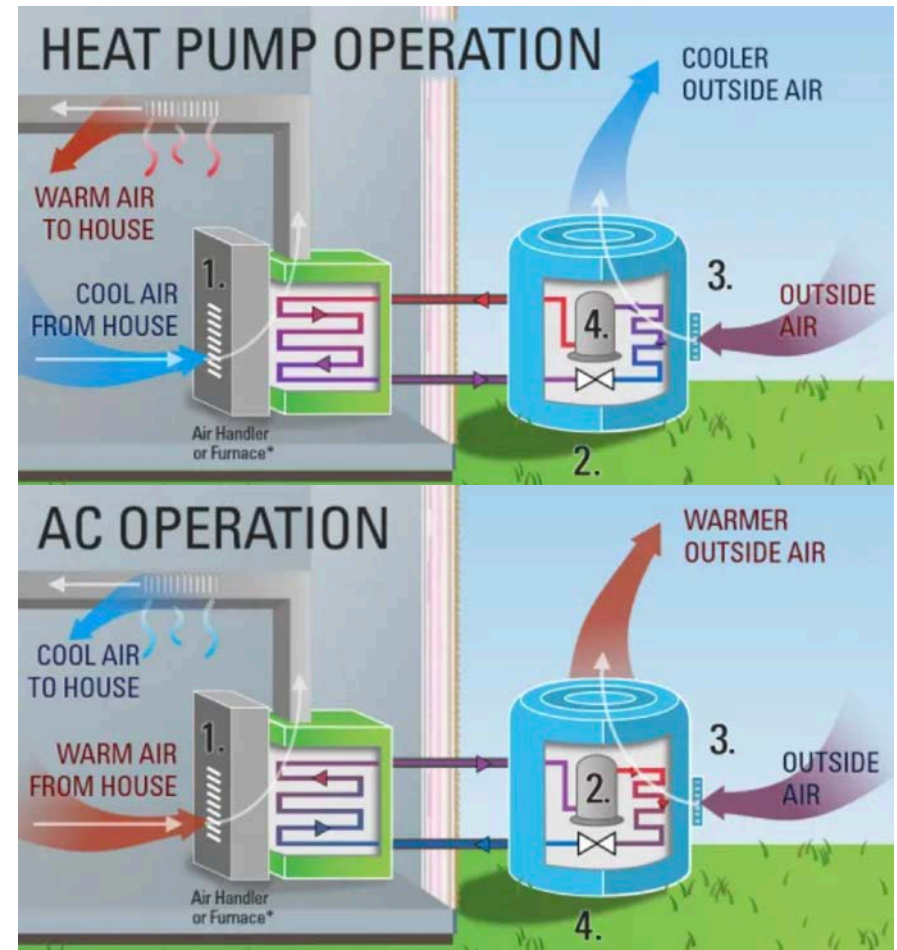


Image from Blonsky et al. (2021)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0306261921002464>

# Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Model

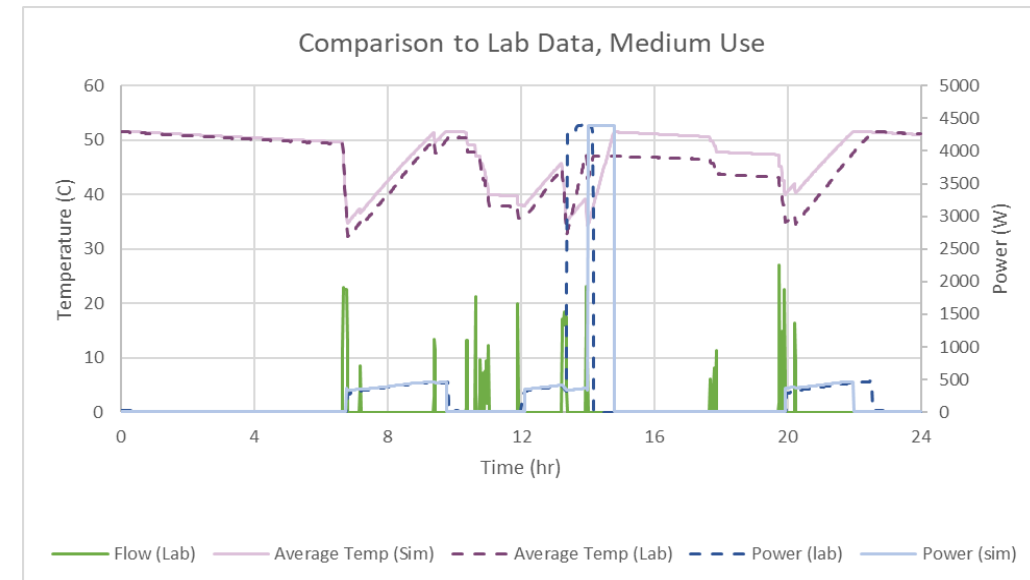
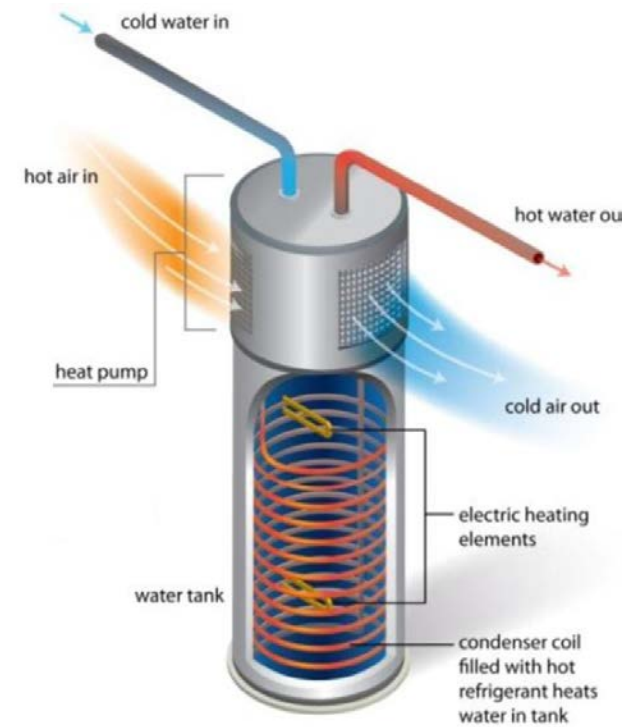
- Current technology coverage:
  - Air source heat pump (ASHP)
  - Minisplit heat pump
  - Air conditioner (central and window unit)
  - Furnace (gas and electric)
  - Boiler (gas and electric)
  - Electric baseboard.
- Options for single-speed, two-speed, and variable speed equipment
- Using EnergyPlus™ approach for dynamic modeling
  - Direct expansion (DX) coil performance curves taken from BEopt™
  - ASHP includes defrost
  - Ducts modeled with distribution system efficiency (ASHRAE 152).
- Default control options:
  - Thermostat with deadband (with equipment cycling)
  - “Ideal” control to maintain temperature setpoint.



Images from  
[https://www.energystar.gov/products/air\\_source\\_heat\\_pumps](https://www.energystar.gov/products/air_source_heat_pumps)

# Water Heater Model

- Current technology coverage:
  - Electric resistance water heater (WH)
  - Gas WH
  - Heat pump water heater (HPWH)
  - Tankless (gas and electric).
- Thermal tank models
  - Are available in 1-node, 2-node, and 12-node models
  - Are validated with lab data
  - Account for heat transfer, water draws, and inversion mixing.
- Default control options:
  - Thermostat with deadband (with equipment cycling)
  - “Ideal” control to maintain temperature setpoint.



# Photovoltaic Model

- Uses PySAM and PVWatts® for PV model
  - Accounts for PV capacity, tilt, orientation, and weather data
  - Includes standard PV module and inverter specifications.
- Is a smart inverter model for reactive power
  - Real and reactive setpoints
  - Maximum inverter power constraint
  - Watt-priority and volt-ampere-reactive (VAR)-priority modes.
- Can also accept PV schedule from a player file.

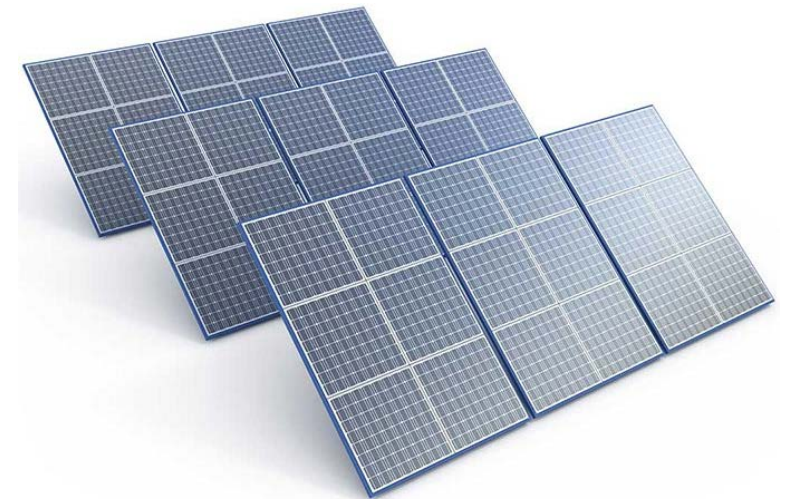


Image from <https://today.ucsd.edu/story/moving-perovskite-solar-cell-advancements-from-the-lab-to-the-manufacturing-floor>

# Battery Model

- Similar to SAM battery model
  - Tracks battery power and state-of-charge
  - Tracks capacity degradation
  - Is a 1-node thermal model (for degradation).
- Control options
  - Daily charge/discharge schedule
  - Target net load (e.g., self-consumption)
  - Power setpoint from external controller.
- Islanded mode option (for resilience use cases)
  - Uses battery or generator to power other equipment
  - Models thermal dynamics in an outage.



Image from <https://www.wagner-renewables.com/advice/battery-storage-your-questions-answered/>

# Electric Vehicle Model

- Generates charging events per simulation day
  - Uses a stochastic event-based model
  - Accounts for parking start time, duration, and initial state of charge
- Uses data from the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure-Projection (EVI-Pro) tool
  - Level 1 and Level 2 charging options
  - Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and battery electric vehicles with 20- to 250-mile range
  - Weekday/weekend variability
  - Ambient temperature variability.
- Control strategies
  - Immediate charging (i.e., no control)
  - Delayed charging
  - Direct setpoint control.

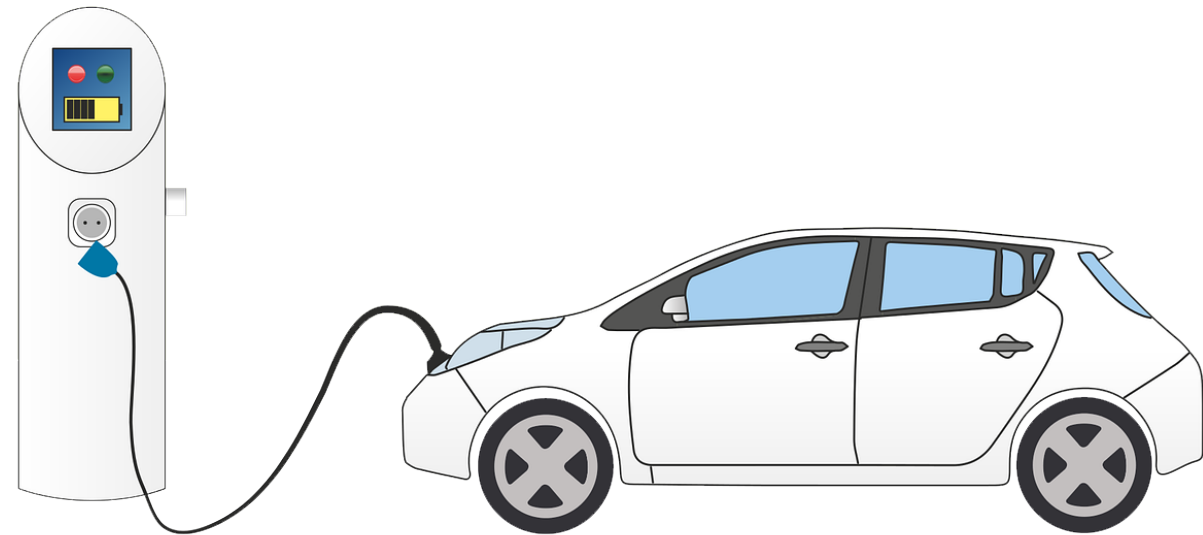


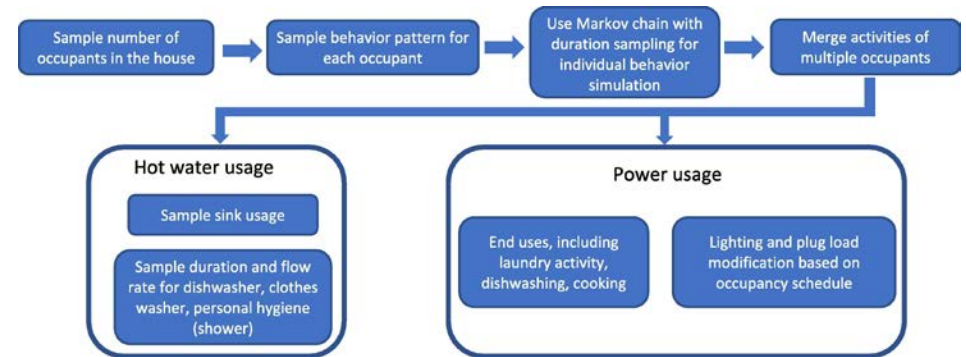
Image from <https://calgreenenergyservices.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/EV-750x330.png>



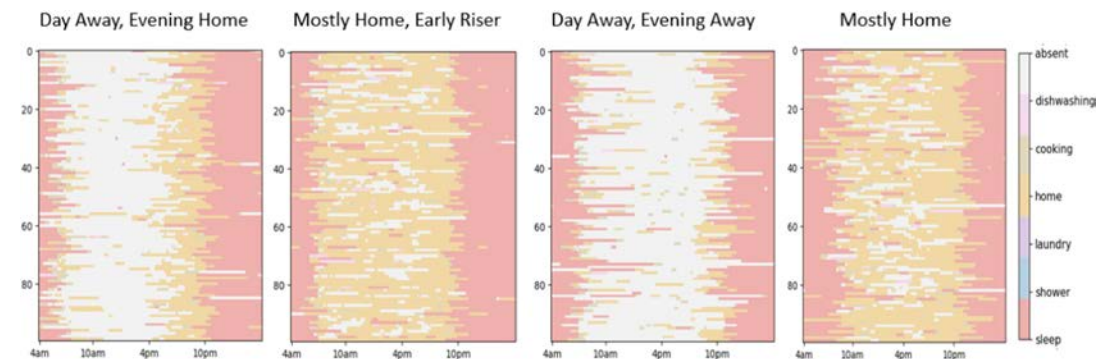
# Other Loads

- Other modeled loads include:
  - Lighting by zone
    - Lighting schedule affected by location and local sunrise/sunset
  - Major appliances
    - Refrigerator, cooking range, dishwasher, clothes washer, clothes dryer
  - Miscellaneous electric and gas loads
- Stochastic occupant model used to determine load profile
  - Based on number of building occupants
  - Data from the American Time of Use Survey
  - Included in OS-HPXML based tools

## Schedule generation procedure



## Example occupant schedules



Images from Chen et al. (2022)

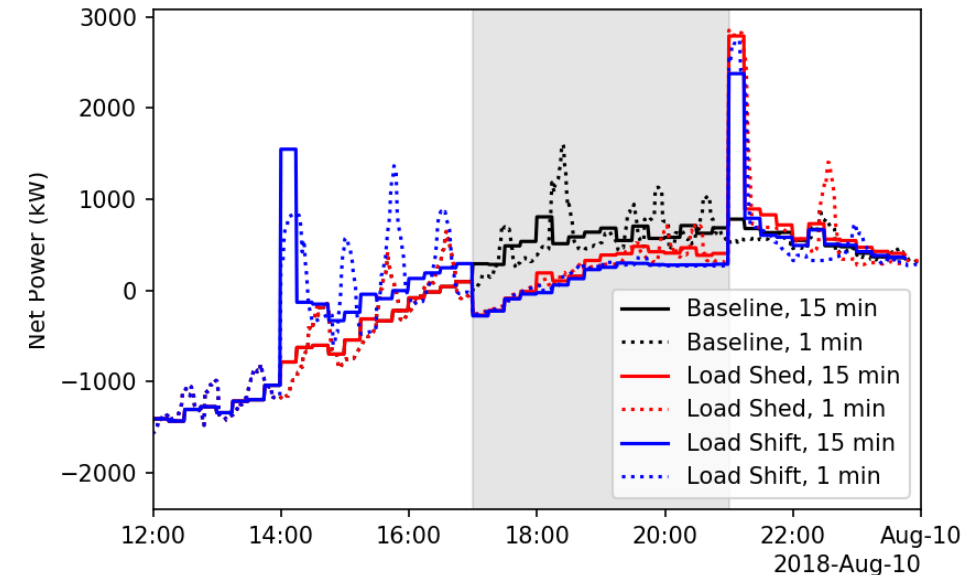
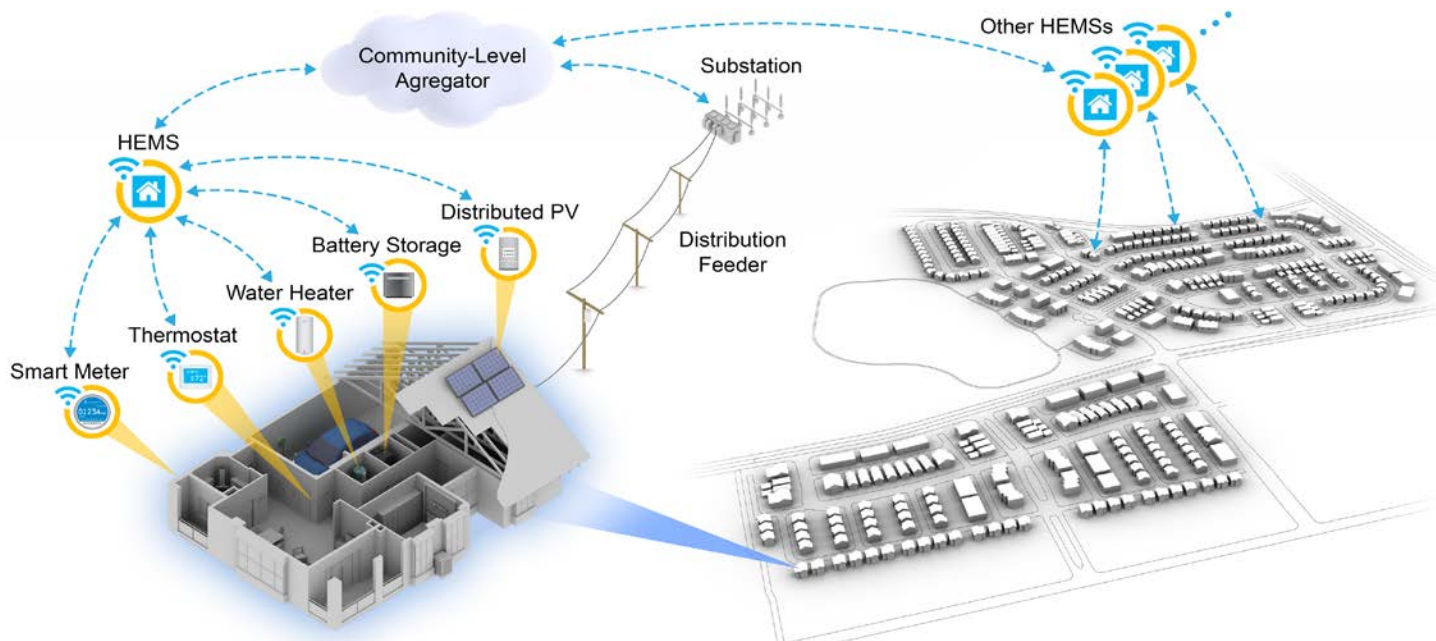
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261922011540>

# OCHRE Use Cases

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# Net-Zero Smart Community

- Evaluated HEMS and a community aggregator in a net-zero energy community
- Improved grid operations, reliability, and energy costs.



# Field Demonstration of Flex Load Operation

## Project Goal:

- Build a 1.4-megawatt flex load resource in the study area consisting of energy efficiency (EE), connected devices, solar, storage, and EVs.
- Demonstrate bulk services (energy, capacity, and frequency response) and distribution services (capacity relief, power quality, and voltage regulation).

## Additional Project Learning:

- Program design
- Customer engagement
- New partnership models
- ADMS/DERMS assessment
- DER/EE value and co-benefits
- Building on regional sharing.

The graphic features a central circular image of a residential neighborhood labeled "Overlook/ Arbor Lodge". Surrounding this central image are various logos and text boxes. At the top, the title "SALMON SmartGrid Asset Load Management & Optimized Neighborhood" is displayed. To the left, logos for PGE (Host Utility, Principal Investigator, Load Flexibility) and the COMMUNITY ENERGY PROJECT (Underserved Community Engagement Lead) are shown. At the bottom left, logos for neea, OREGON ENERGY, and Northwest Power and Conservation Council are present, with the text "Advise + Scale Solutions". To the right, logos for NREL (Technical Lead, System Modeling & Integrated Grid) and EnergyTrust of Oregon (Energy Efficiency and Solar) are displayed. A "PGE SMART GRID TEST BED" logo is also visible. The background of the graphic shows a street scene with a sign for "ARBOR LODGE" and a white van.

**OUTCOME:**  
Accelerate the growth and utilization of efficiency, flexible load, distributed generation, and electric vehicles as a resource in grid operations across the Pacific Northwest.

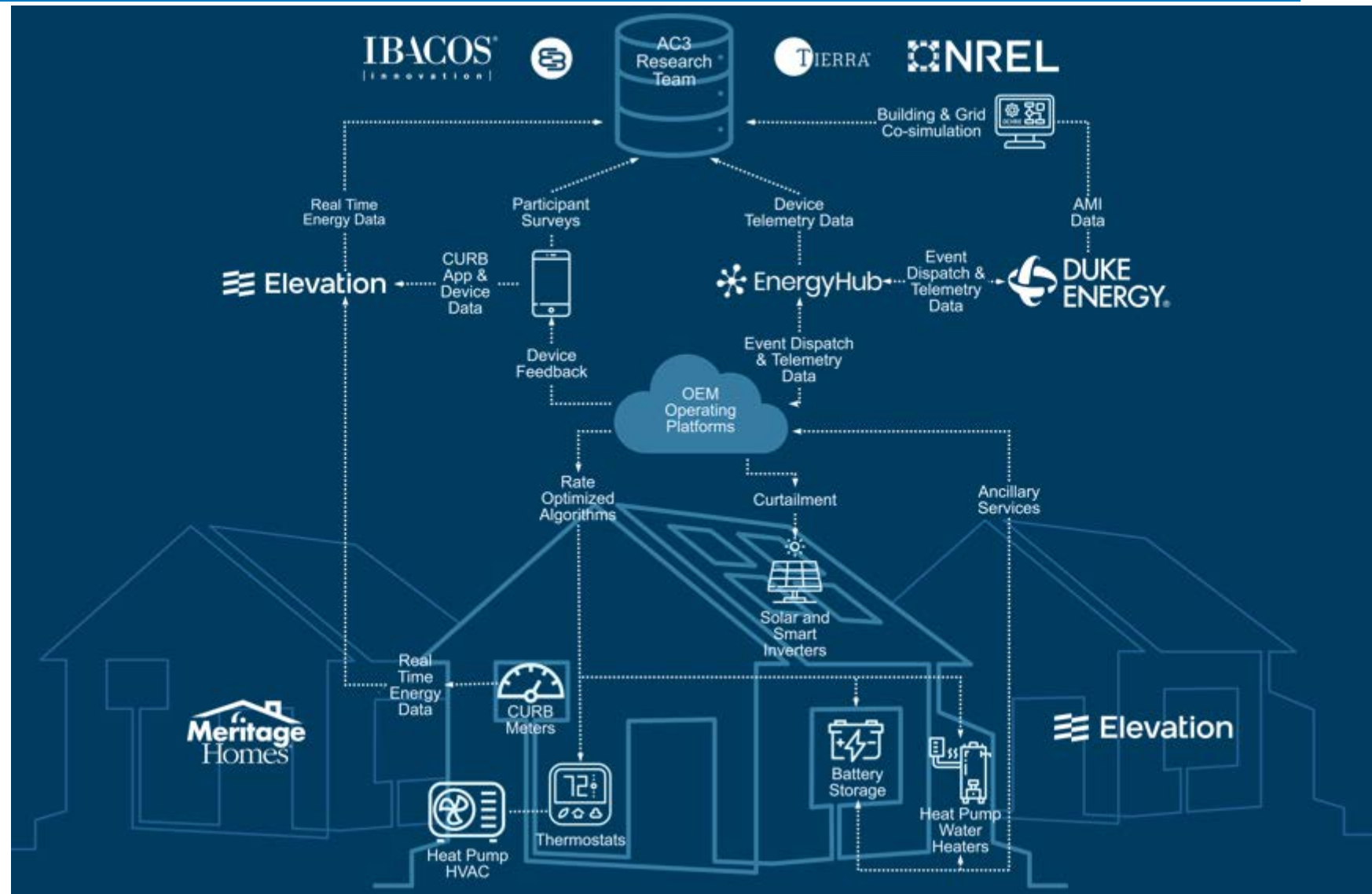
# Advanced Clean Communities Collaborative (AC3)

## Project Goal:

- Develop and enroll new and existing communities with flexible loads to participate in providing grid services.
- Use EnergyHub's distributed energy resource management platform to serve Duke utility peak capacity and resource adequacy needs in North Carolina.

## Additional Project Learning:

- Program design
- Customer engagement
- Builder engagement
- Distribution grid impacts of flexing ASHP and HPWH loads.



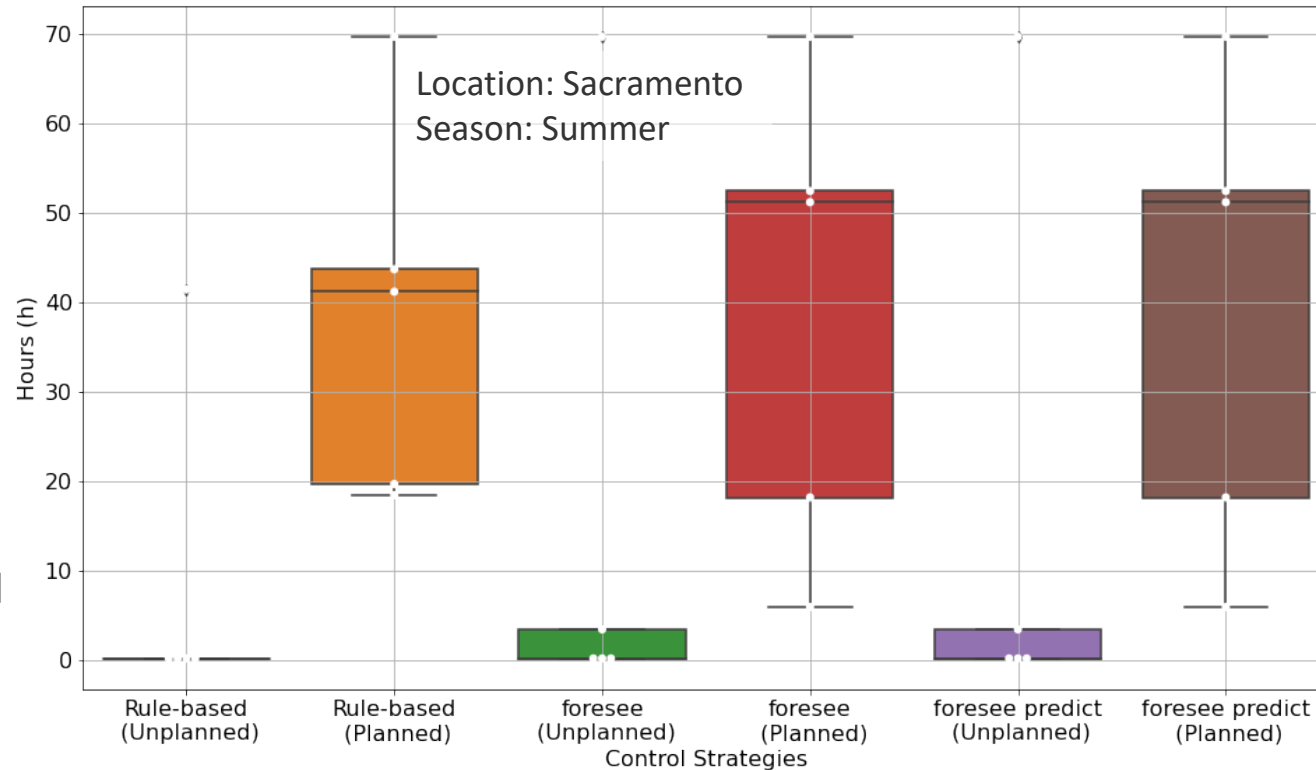
# Smart Panel Evaluation

## Project Goals:

- Understand potential benefits of circuit level control for a HEMS system.
- Use OCHRE to look at potential benefits during a power outage (planned or unplanned).

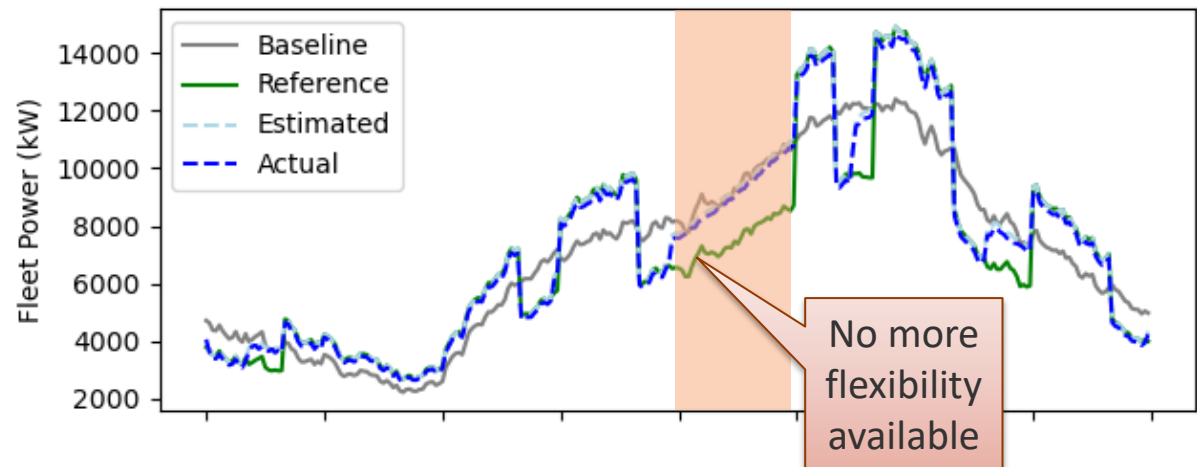
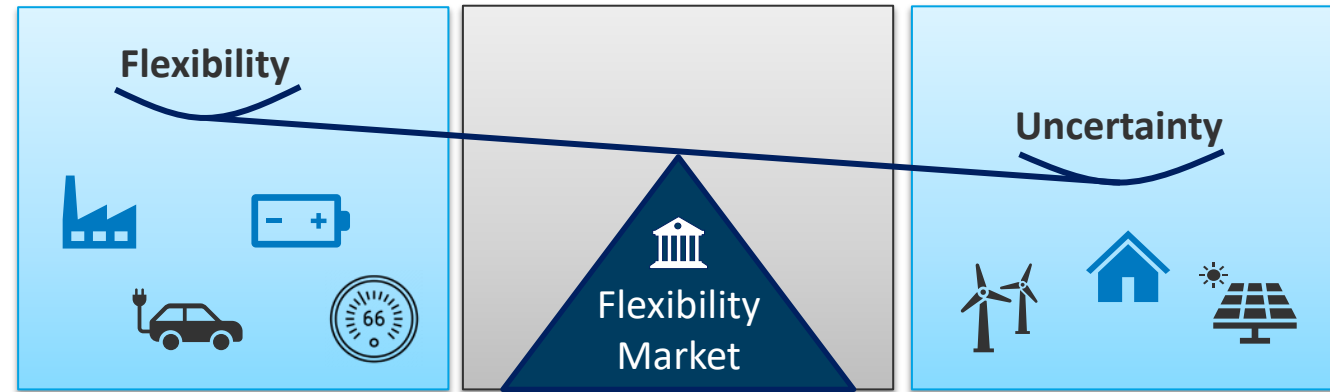
## Additional Project Learning:

- Evaluated the Span smart panel in NREL's Systems Performance Laboratory.
- Analyzed real-world performance of circuit level HEMS in a field pilot.



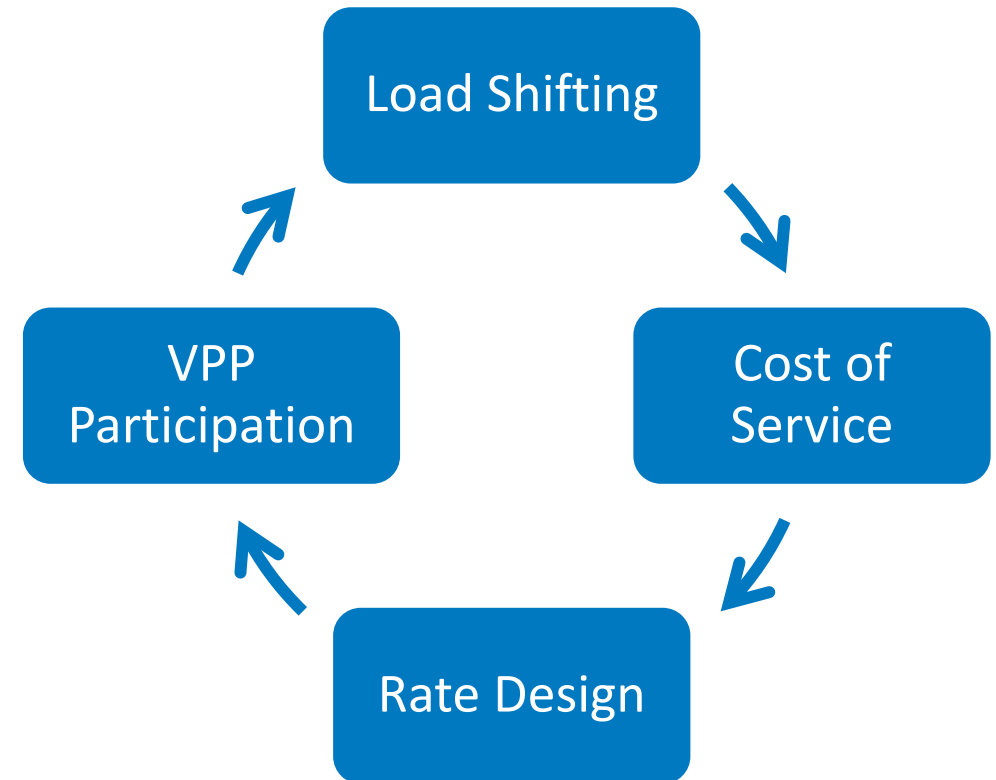
# Virtual Power Plant (VPP) Optimization

- Modeled a virtual power plant (VPP) to:
  - Aggregate flexible loads
  - Bid into wholesale markets
  - Dispatch loads to minimize discomfort.
- Modeled 2000 devices in OCHRE:
  - Smart thermostats
  - Water heaters
  - In co-simulation with VPP and market.



# Demand Flexibility and Retail Rate Interactions

- How can time-varying and dynamic rates impact demand and system costs?
  - Retail rates impact DER adoption and demand flexibility.
  - Changing loads impact utility costs and customer bills.
- Framework quantifies trade-offs between:
  - Affordability
  - Equity
  - Customer comfort.





# How To Access OCHRE



**More info:**



<https://www.nrel.gov/grid/ochre.html>

**Open-source code:**

– GitHub repository:



<https://github.com/NREL/ochre>

– Documentation:



<https://ochre-nrel.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

*Please reach out with questions or ideas!*

# Questions?

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[www.nrel.gov](http://www.nrel.gov)

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