

CharlN – Charging Interface Initiative e. V.

34th GC ESC meeting Julian Treichel (Porsche) - 27th June 2024, Brussels



CharIN evaluation of ACER reactions on CharIN comments in public consultation

NC DC



NC DC/RfG	Priority	Content of ACER recommendation	Initial CharIN comment + ACER reaction	CharlN proposal
DC (+RfG)	Highest	 Article XX(3): LFSM-UC Charging power reduction required when grid frequency drops below threshold. Reaction time: 0.5s for up to 100% charging power Different frequency thresholds (49.8 Hz vs. 49.5 Hz) for Ireland and Nordic (RfG: only Ireland!) 	<u>CharlN</u> proposed to increase reaction time to 10s as it is specified in EVSE communication standards. <u>ACER</u> replied: Due to system stability reasons, ACER declined to change the reaction time. They require the EV onboard charger to implement the function without EVSE communication.	The EV onboard charger can only implement the LFSM-UC function if parameters are the same throughout whole Europe. Thus, the frequency threshold must be 49.8 Hz in whole Europe . Furthermore, due to technical limits, the reaction time shall be extended to 2 seconds to align with NC RfG's LFSM-O-EV reaction time. The same change (2 seconds reaction time) shall apply for NC RfG's LFSM-U-EV. The frequency thresholds of NC RfG's LFSM-U-EV and NC DC's LFSM-UC shall be all aligned and the same.
DC	High	Article XX+2: Equipment certificates V1G electric vehicles and associated V1G electric vehicle supply equipment connected at a voltage level of or below 1000 V shall possess equipment certificates.	<u>CharIN</u> asked how moving vehicles shall present the certificate to the system operator. <u>ACER</u> stated that there is no need for the system operator to check EV's equipment certificate , if the EV is connected <1000V .	Add: "The system operator does not have to check the equipment certificate of the V1G electric vehicle connected at a voltage level of or below 1000 V ."
DC + RfG	High	NC DC Table (1)X.1.1 + NC RfG Table (4) x.1.1 : Under-voltage ride-through During a voltage drop, the EV+EVSE must stay connected for 0.15s if the grid voltage is still above U _{ret}	<u>CharlN</u> member Porsche commented that state-of-the-art EV onboard-chargers can ride-through 0.35 pu. <u>ACER</u> saw technical possibilities for future EV onboard-chargers and even decreased the value from 0.15 pu to 0.05 pu upon request by ENTSO-E and Terna Spa.	Change Under-voltage ride-through threshold U _{ret} back to 0,15 pu .

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NC RfG



NC DC/RfG	Priority	Content of ACER recommendation	Initial CharIN comment + ACER reaction	CharlN proposal
RfG	High	Article 42(5) Compliance testing The compliance of V2G electric vehicle and V2G electric vehicle supply equipment, shall be based on individual type-test certificates issued according to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 regarding the V2G electric vehicle supply equipment on one side and the V2G electric vehicle homologated platform []	<u>CharIN</u> asked: Does this mean that the EV will also have to have a CE mark? CharIN comments: V2G electric vehicle homologated platform": Here, an in-vehicle charging system, which can be used in different electric vehicle platforms, is meant. <u>ACER</u> : The V2G electric vehicle should be certified attesting that the on-board converter is compliant []	 Replace wording: V2G electric vehicle homologated platform → V2G electric vehicle on- board converter Add: "The type-test certificate of the V2G electric vehicle on-board converter is referenced via vehicle homologation according to Regulation (EU) 2018/858."
RfG	Normal	Article 13a(6) LFSM-O-EV + Article 13a(5) LFSM-U-EV: In an overfrequency event, the EV+EVSE shall increase the active power consumption according to the LFSM-O characteristic. [] from the current active power input/output automatically up to the maximum capacity []	<u>CharlN</u> comment: RfG also includes requirements for charging within LFSM-O- EV and LFSM-U-EV for V2G EV+EVSE. Other requirements in RfG only refer to discharging (power injection). <u>ACER</u> sees EV+EVSE as energy storage , thus charging requirements are included.	Accepting ACER's feedback, the technical definition of P _{ref} is wrong, since the definition only considers either power input (charging) or output (injection), not both. They need to be extended as follows: LFSM-U: "P _{ref} is the actual active power at the moment the LFSM-U threshold is reached. If consuming active power, P _{ref} is added with the actual maximum power injection capability."



NC RfG Article 13a 5. LFSM-U-EV:

(c) The frequency threshold shall be 49,8 Hz inclusive, except for synchronous area IE where the frequency threshold shall be 49,5 Hz inclusive;

NC DC Article XX 3. LFSM-UC:

(c) The frequency threshold shall be 49,8 Hz, except for synchronous areas IE and Nordic where the frequency threshold shall be 49,5 Hz.

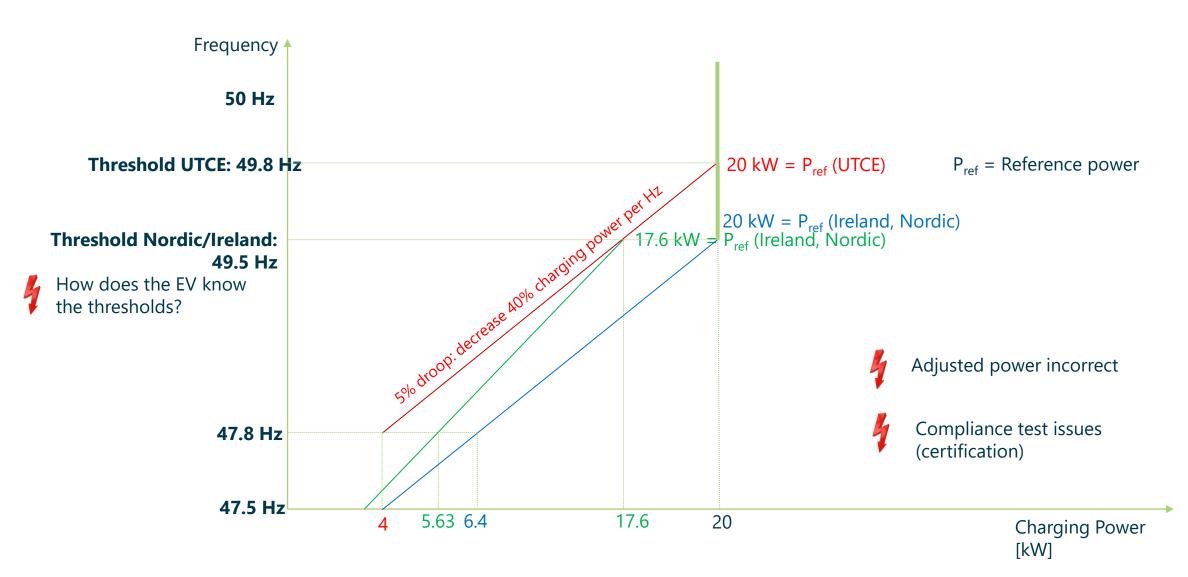
Why was synchronous area Nordic included in NC DC for 49.5 Hz threshold in NC DC, but not in NC RfG?

Different thresholds are difficult to handle for moving EVs! Proposal to harmonize threshold to 49.8 Hz only in whole Europe for NC DC and NC RfG!

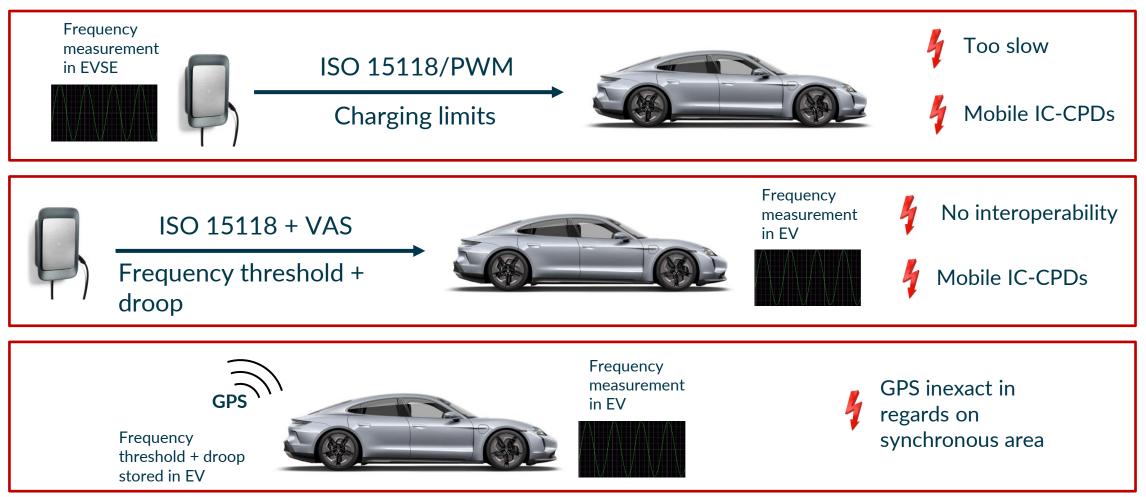
LFSM-UC: Limited Frequency Sensitive Mode — Underfrequency Consumption

CHARIN

Example for 20kW <u>AC</u> charging







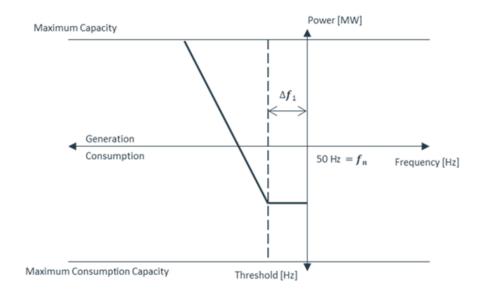
\rightarrow Harmonize thresholds!

PWM: pulse-width modulation, VAS: value added services, GPS: Global Positioning System

Definitions

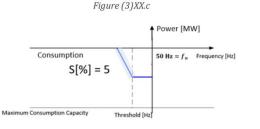


Is this definition correct (NC RfG)?



P_{ref} is the actual active power at the moment the LFSM-U threshold is reached.

... compared to NC DC:



Pref is the actual active power at the moment the LFSM-UC threshold is reached.

Definition of "new" – what about existing EV and EVSE?

The meaning of "new" derives clearly from Articles 3, 4 and 71a of the NC RfG and Articles 3, 4 and 58a of the NC DC so as to avoid retroactive application.

Existing modules/equipment are defined as:

- already connected at entry into force of regulation
- purchase contract within **two years after entry into force** Regulation applies **3 years after entry into force**.

How to understand this? And what about combinations of "old" EVSE with "new" EV? Or "new" EVSE with old "EV"?

Stricter accuracy requirements of frequency measurement compared to heat pumps



LFSM-UC for EV+EVSE:

- (g) Requirements for frequency measurement:
 - (i) Maximum measuring time window: 100 ms
 - (ii) Accuracy: ± 30 mHz

LFSM-UC for heat pumps:

capable of a rapid detection and response to changes in system frequency. The total reaction time including frequency measurement shall be as fast as technically feasible but not higher than 300ms. An offset in the steady state measurement of frequency shall be acceptable up to 0,05 Hz.

Questions for discussion



- Is the understanding for existing and new EVSE and EV correct?
- Timeline:
 - Publish and enforcement in 2025 \rightarrow 3 years transition \rightarrow mandatory for sales after 2028
 - To do in this time range:
 - EG on EV certification
 - Adaption of EN 50549?
 - ISO (EV) and IEC (EVSE) standardization
 - OEM development and certification
 - \rightarrow Which additional transition periods does the EC plan for EV and EVSE?
- Is geofencing really necessary for LFSM-UC for EVs or could different thresholds be ignored?
- How to participate in "Have your say" survey?

Thank you for your kind attention!

Any questions?

Contact

 Phone
 +49 30 288 8388-0

 Fax
 +49 30 288 8388-19

 E-Mail
 coordination@charin.global

www.charin.global



