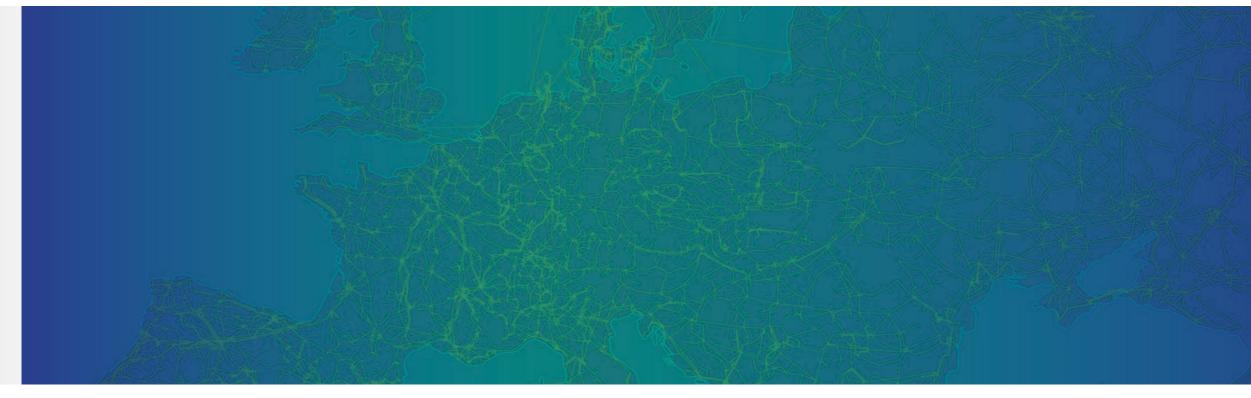
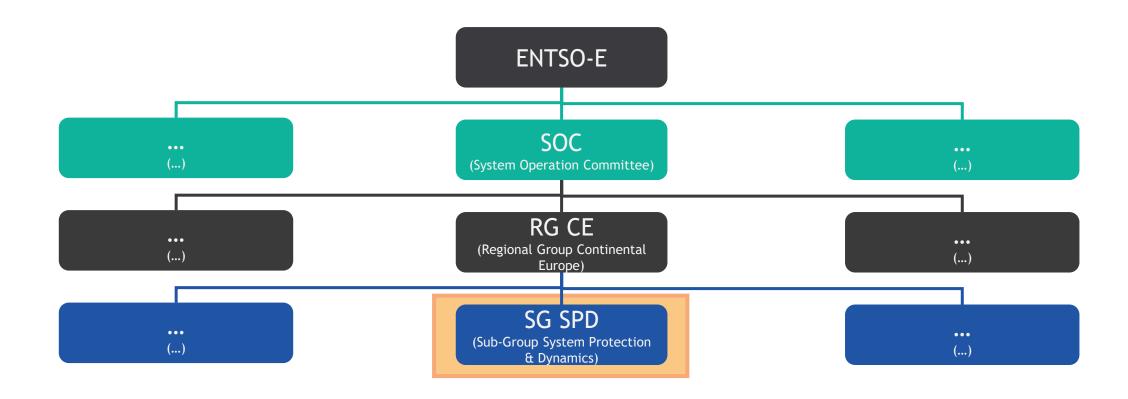
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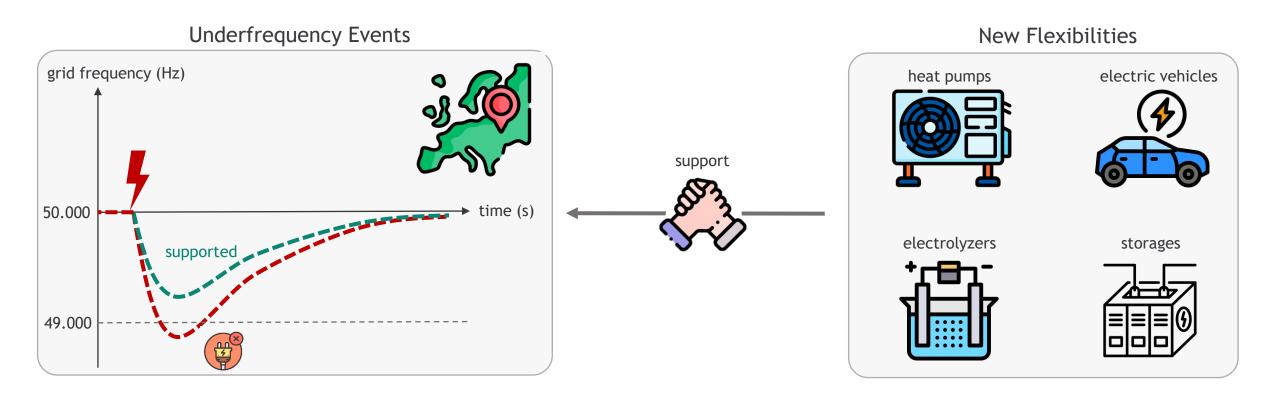
René Suchantke (ENTSO-E) – SPD convenor Janek Massmann (ENTSO-E) – SPD convenor

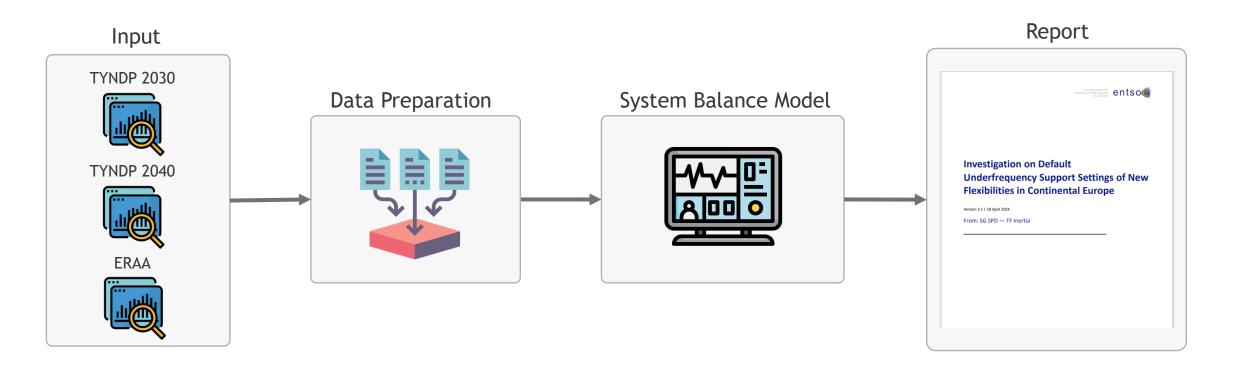




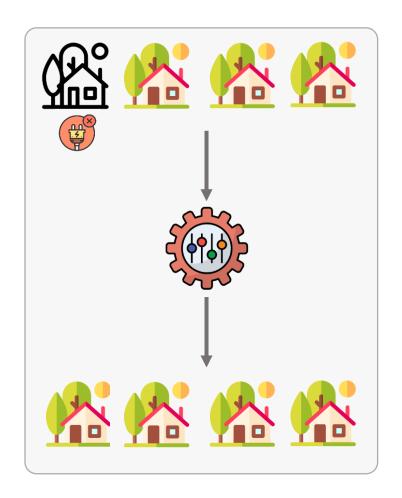
- SPD published an RG CE approved report (25 pages)
- investigations were conducted between 10...12/2023
- Link; publication date: 2024-05-03
- the goal is to, transparently, inform all stakeholders about their impact and expectations

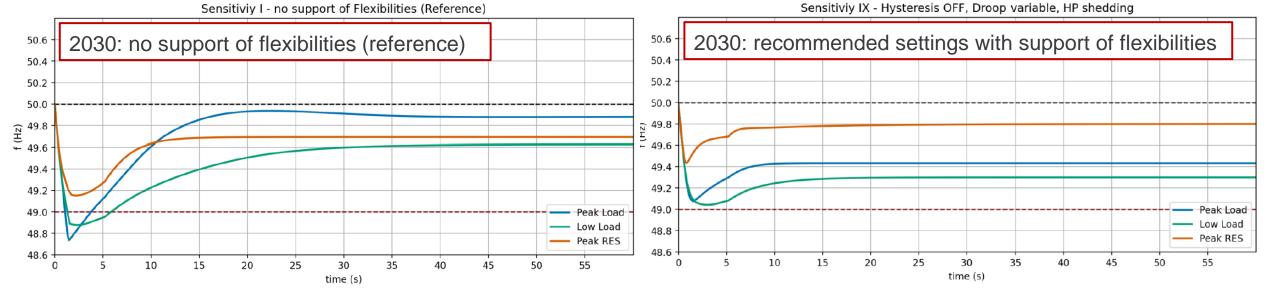






- almost 100 simulations and more than 10 different sets of underfrequency settings were evaluated
- the goal was to reduce conventional load shedding that leads to disconnection of consumers (blackout) by reasonable <u>default</u> settings of new flexibilities
- results and expectations of the bahavior of new flexibilities was aligned with StG CNC throughout the study
- as *new flexbilities* will strongly penetrate the power system, they also need to support stability of the system



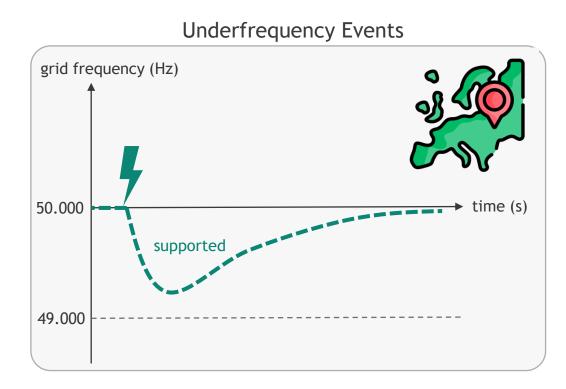


- approx. 50...60 million people could experience a blackout (up to 50 GW demand disconnection)
- risk to have much less conventional load shedding available and hence even lower frequency nadirs and therefore more consumer disconnections

no blackout

recommended default settings:

- all new flexibilities should perform, if possible, LFSM-UC (linearly reduce their consumption with a droop in case of underfrequncy)
- the LFSM-UC static should be 5 % for EVs, heat pumps and electrolyzers; 1.6 % for storages
- if heat pumps cannot perform LFSM-UC or have response times > 500 ms, they shall be shed at randomized frequencies between 49.6 Hz and 49.1 Hz¹
- in case of this randomized sheddings of heat pumps, the total disconnection time shall be < 300 ms



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