

Professor Jacob Østergaard, DTU Wind and Energy Systems
IEA TCP Wind webinar 'Offshore Energy Hubs – Superpower of the Future', 2nd December 2022

Unique research challenges regarding energy islands

Next Frontier Development within Wind Energy



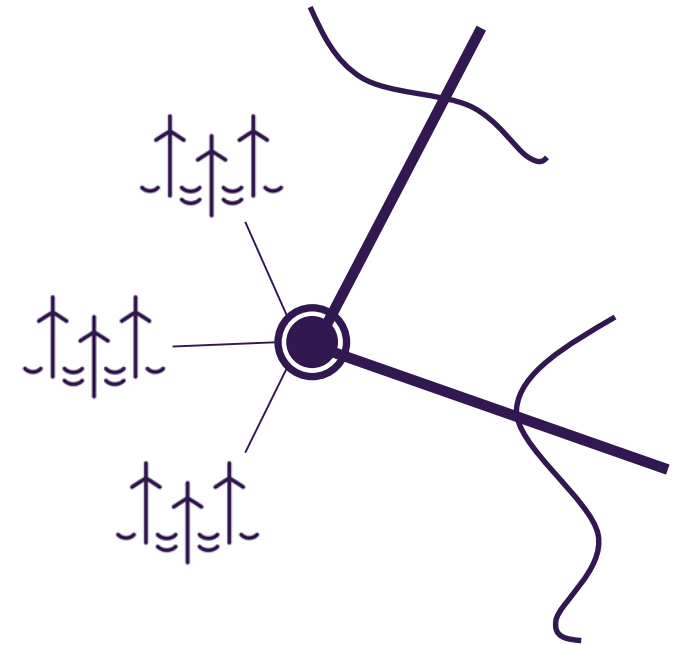
1980s

Onshore Wind Energy



2000s

Offshore Wind Energy



2030s

Offshore Energy Hubs

The islands will be first of its kind, involving a design from the scratch of an "extreme power system" with unprecedented characteristics

Many research questions:

- Stability
- Fault management
- Optimal grid topology
- Multi-vendor HVDC
- Grid forming converters
- Market design
- Optimal Power-to-X integration
- ...

The 100% inverter-based power systems will have no (or limited) inertia



Cessna 172
Skyhawk

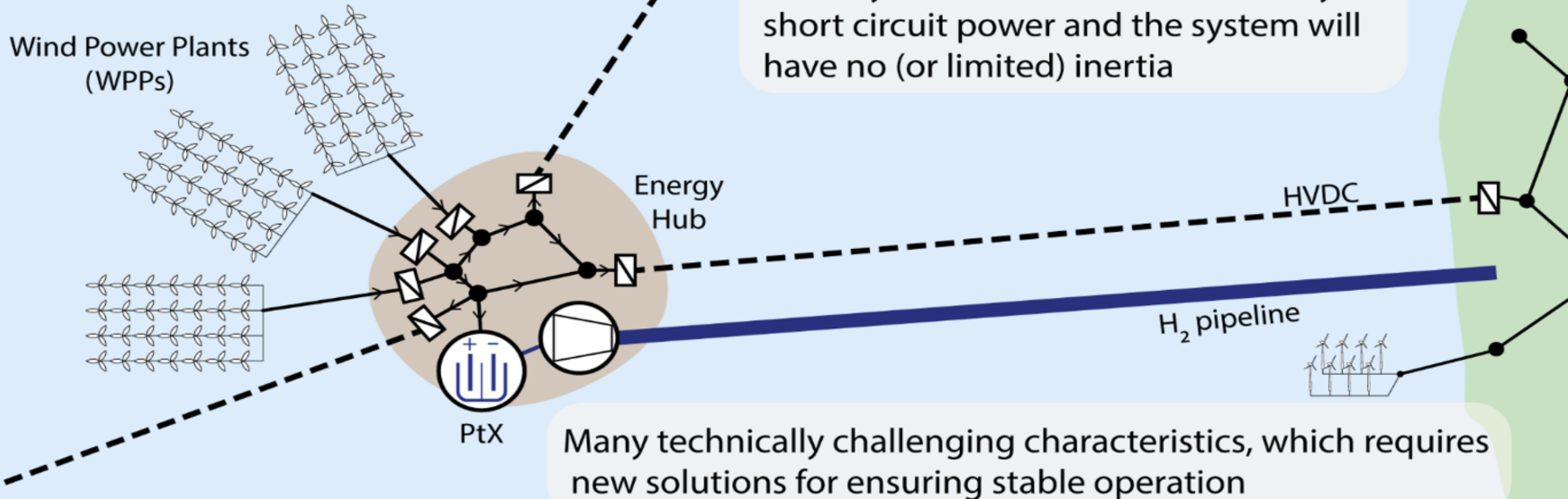


F-117
Nighthawk

Many technically challenging characteristics, which requires new solutions for ensuring stable operation

The islands will be first of its kind, involving a design from the scratch of an “extreme power system” with unprecedented characteristics

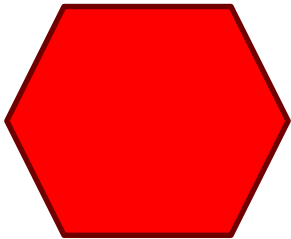
The 100% inverter-based separation to other systems will result in extremely low short circuit power and the system will have no (or limited) inertia



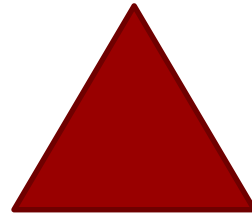
Many technically challenging characteristics, which requires new solutions for ensuring stable operation

Converter-based Power System

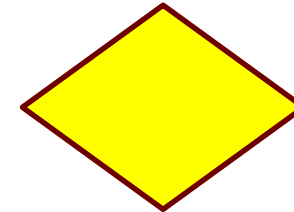
- Converters are devices that are (almost) fully defined by their control
...although fundamentally performing the same, functional differences due to control



Source: Hitachi Energy



Source: Siemens Energy

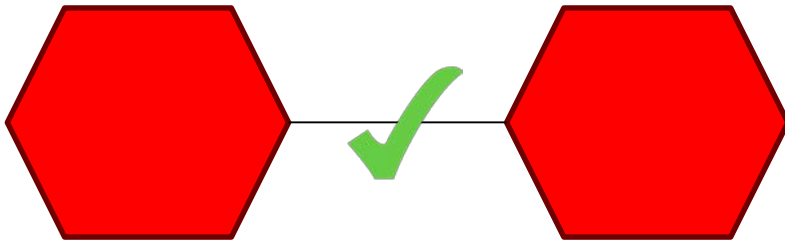


Source: GE Grid solutions

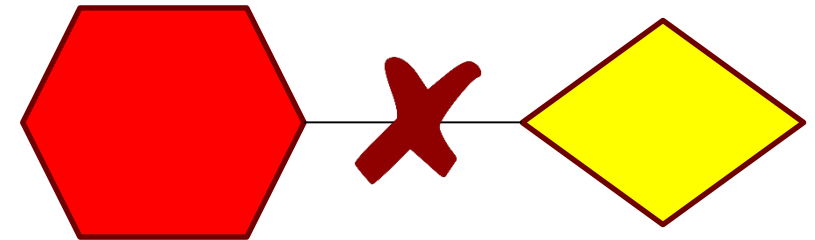
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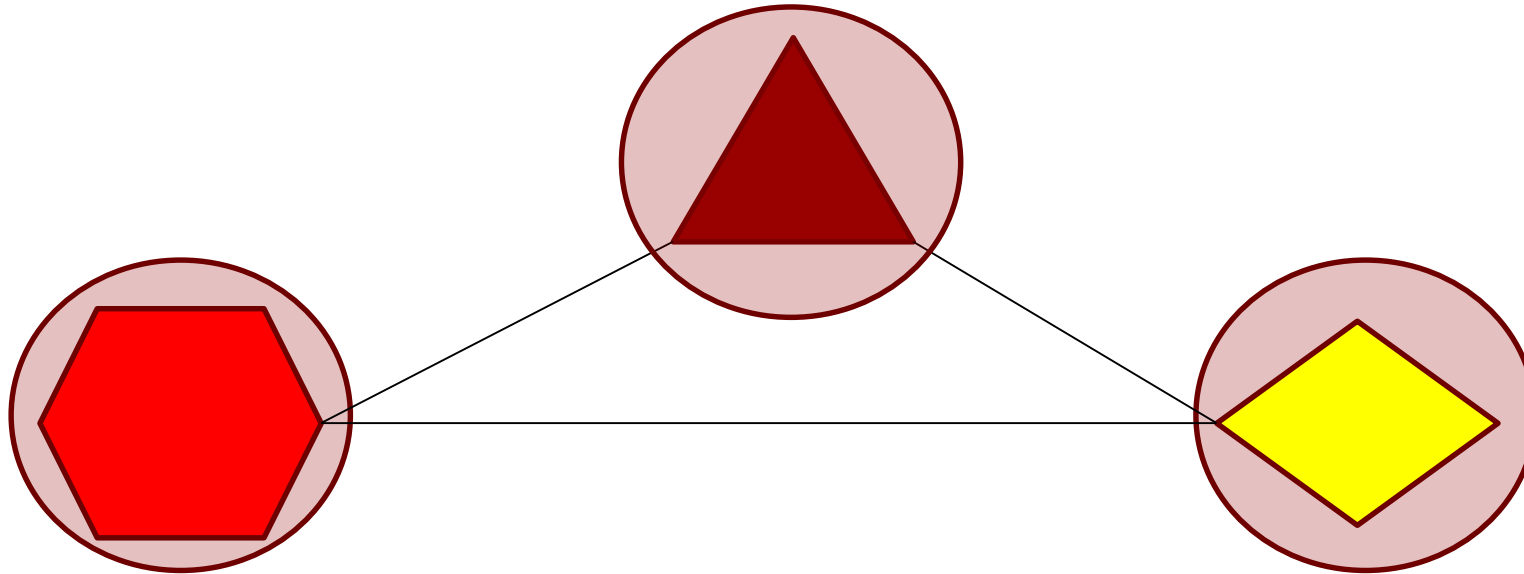
Single vendor



Multi vendor



Multi-vendor and multi-terminal HVDC



System impact of offshore energy hubs

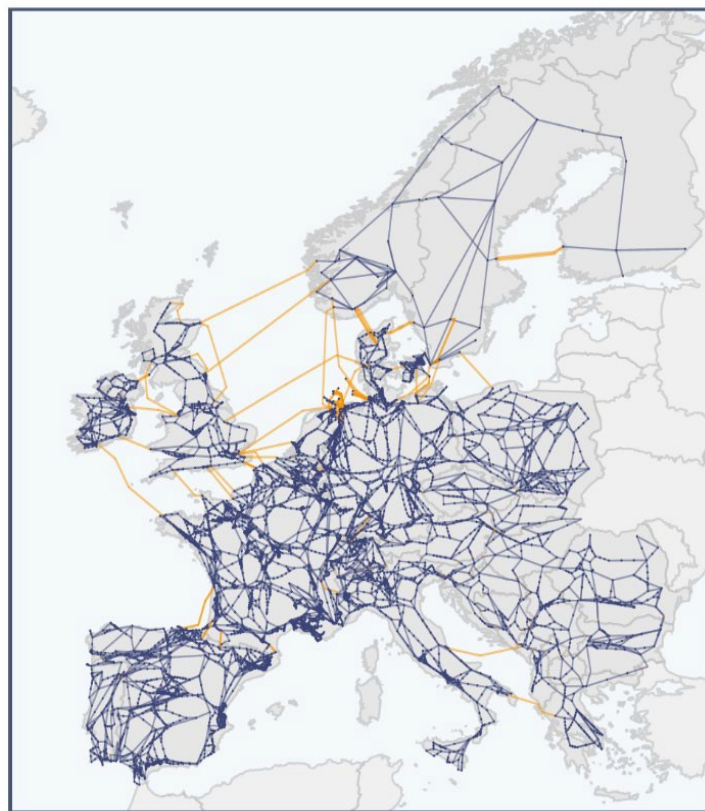
Dynamic Model of Northern European AC/DC System



Online: <https://github.com/thematt199310/NorthEuropeanAC-DCPowerSystem-Model/>

Frequency dynamics of the Northern European AC/DC power system: a look-ahead study, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2107.13890.pdf>

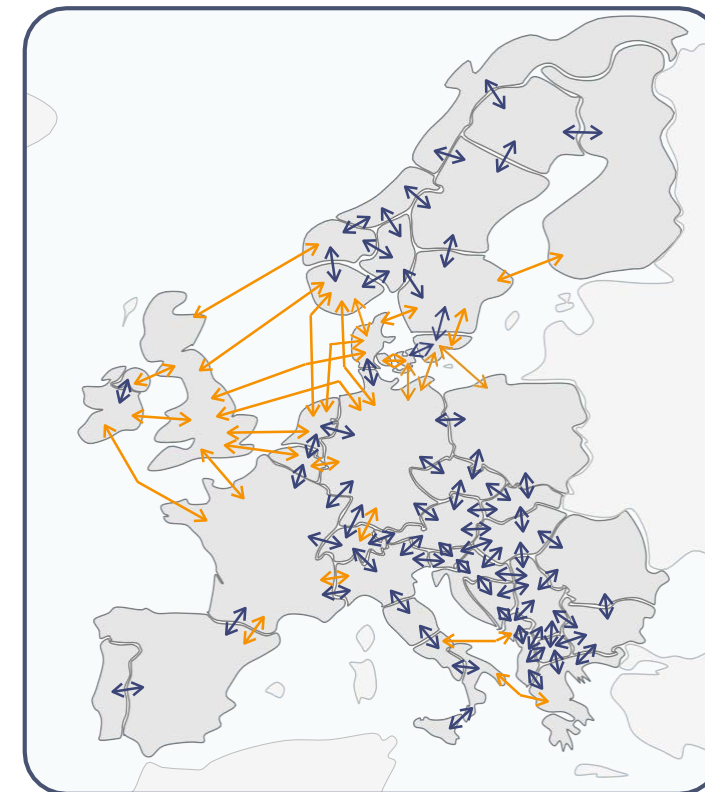
European Grid: Static Security and Optimal Power Flow



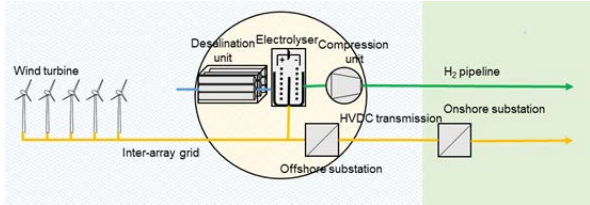
Online: <https://github.com/antosat/European-Transmission-and-Market-Models/>

A. Tosatto, X. Martínez-Beseler, J. Østergaard, P. Pinson, S. Chatzivasileiadis, North Sea Energy Islands: Impact on National Markets and Grids, available online: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.17056>

European market model

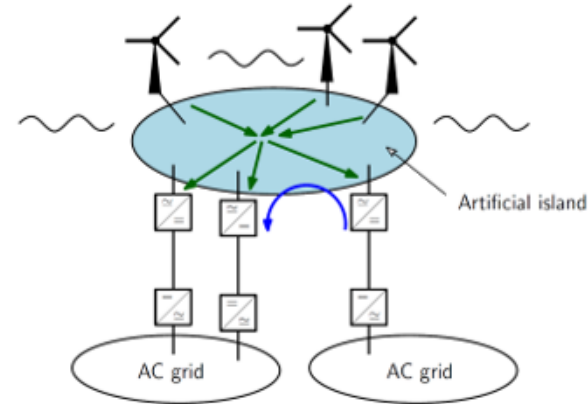


Energy Islands and P2X: where shall we place the electrolyzers?

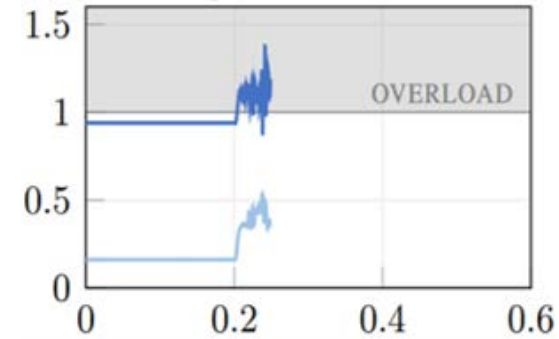


- **Offshore placement** of electrolyzer achieved the best results (compared to onshore and in-turbine placements), as it leads to:
 - **13% lower electricity cost** from Offshore Wind Power Hubs (cost of electricity delivered onshore)
 - **Cost-competitive hydrogen** (below 2.5 €/kg)

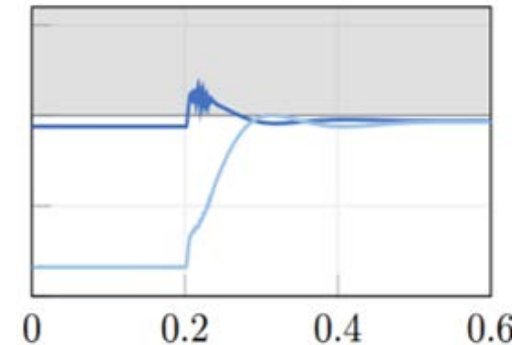
Zero Inertia Offshore Grids and N-1 Security



Fixed Freq. Droops of HVDC converters



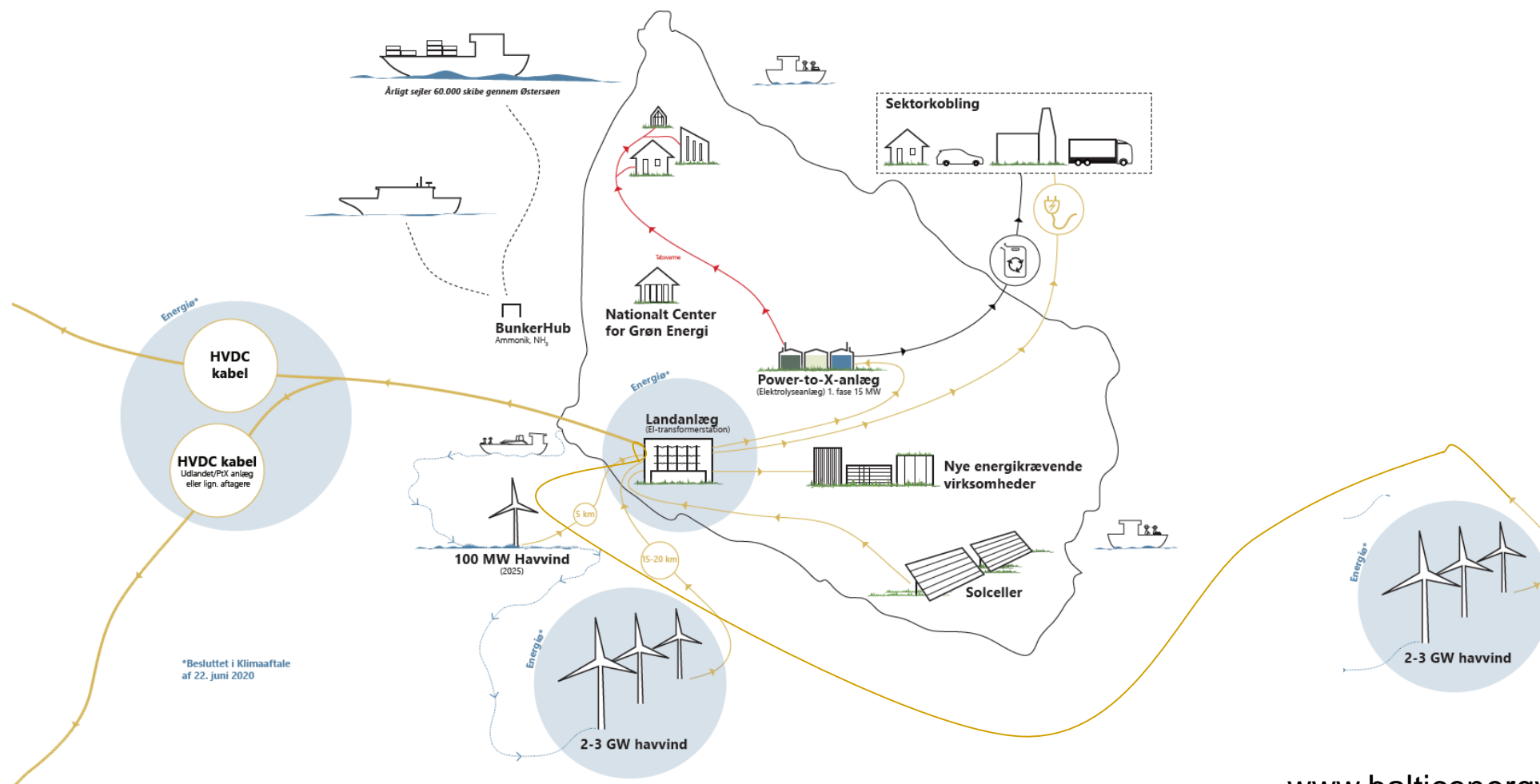
Adaptive Freq. Droops



- Fixed droops → Converters operated close to their limits are saturated → System unstable
- Adaptive Droops → Avoid permanent saturation of the converters → System stable
- Adaptive droops → need for a master controller

Papers, see: <http://www.multi-dc.eu/publications/>

Bornholm as test island for energy hub technology



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the global energy
system**

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