

Offshore Energy Hubs - design and operation

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DTU Power & Energy Systems

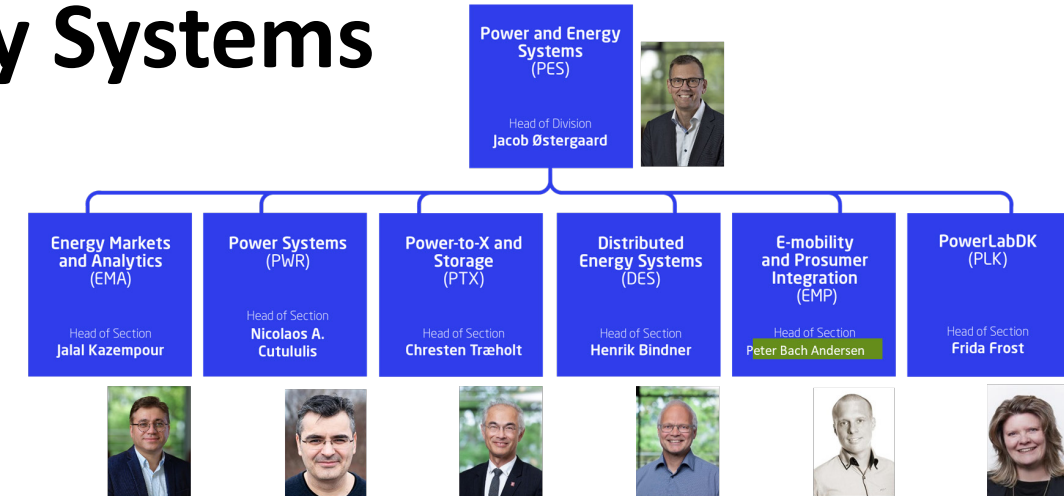
Department of Wind and Energy Systems

Designing a resilient, renewable-based energy system

A society fully powered by wind and other renewables requires a fundamental redesign of the energy system as we know it. Security and resilience must be more thoroughly addressed in a system characterised by electrification, massive renewables, efficient markets, and innovative digital technologies. Therefore, we will lead society's effort towards a future integrated, flexible, and resilient energy system based on renewables.

Local flexibility solutions	Cyber physical security	Large-scale Power-to-X
A converter-based power system	Massive offshore energy systems and hybrids	Data, AI and advanced computation

127 employees*	27 senior scientific staff
104 research projects	200+ project partners
>370 Journal articles 2022 - 2025	1.83 CNCI 2021-25



Strong National and International Collaboration Selected partners and networks



Energy Islands

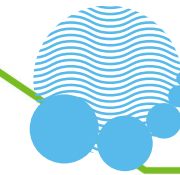
Energy islands are **hubs** that efficiently collect energy from surrounding offshore wind power plants **far out at sea** (*offshore energy hubs*).

Large **DC power connections** are used to transport energy to surrounding countries or energy systems.

These connections facilitate the **energy exchange** between countries or energy systems.

The hubs may host production of **green fuels** through Power-to-X processes.

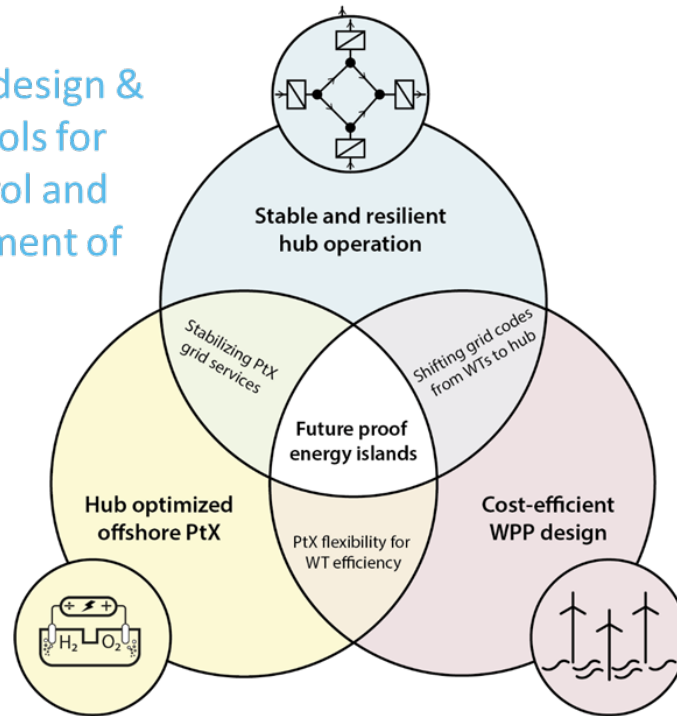




Offshore Energy Hubs project

Consortium and focus areas

Resilient hub design &
Methods & tools for
stability, control and
fault management of
OEH



OEH optimized
electrolysers & cable
solutions

Optimized design of
WPPs connected to
OEH

Develop Bornholm as test center for
energy hub technologies

Strong synergies between the
development areas
Framework to coordinate the
development across the focus areas



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Reduce capital-cost of hub connected WPPs by shifting grid-code requirements from the individual WPPs to the hub HVDC terminals

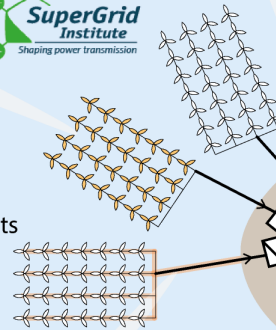


Analysis methods and models for assessment of possible hub topologies with respect to operational stability and flexibility for cost-efficient expansions



Proof-of-concept and validation of control solutions ensuring stable and resilient operation of multi-terminal zero-inertia hub

Wind Power Plants (WPPs)



PtX

Offshore Energy Hub

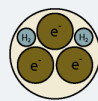
HVDC

H₂ pipeline

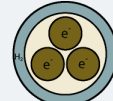
Cost-efficient integration of PtX in offshore environment and high-pressure electrolysis for capital cost reductions

Develop components for combined transmission of electricity and hydrogen and hence providing a base for cost-competitive at-turbine PtX.

Two solutions explored:



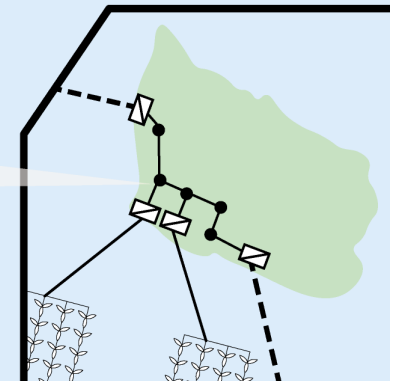
Umbilical cable



Cable-in-pipe



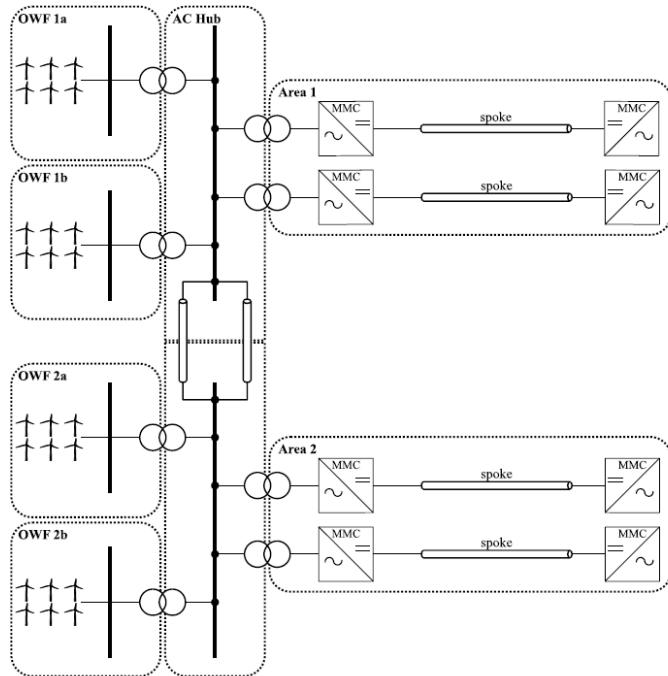
Preparing Bornholm as a large scale development and demonstration site for energy island technologies will become essential stepping stone towards realization of energy islands.



Small signal stability

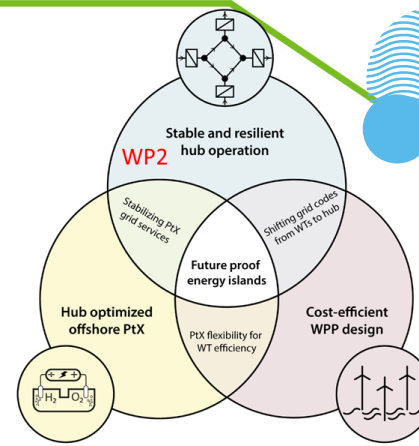
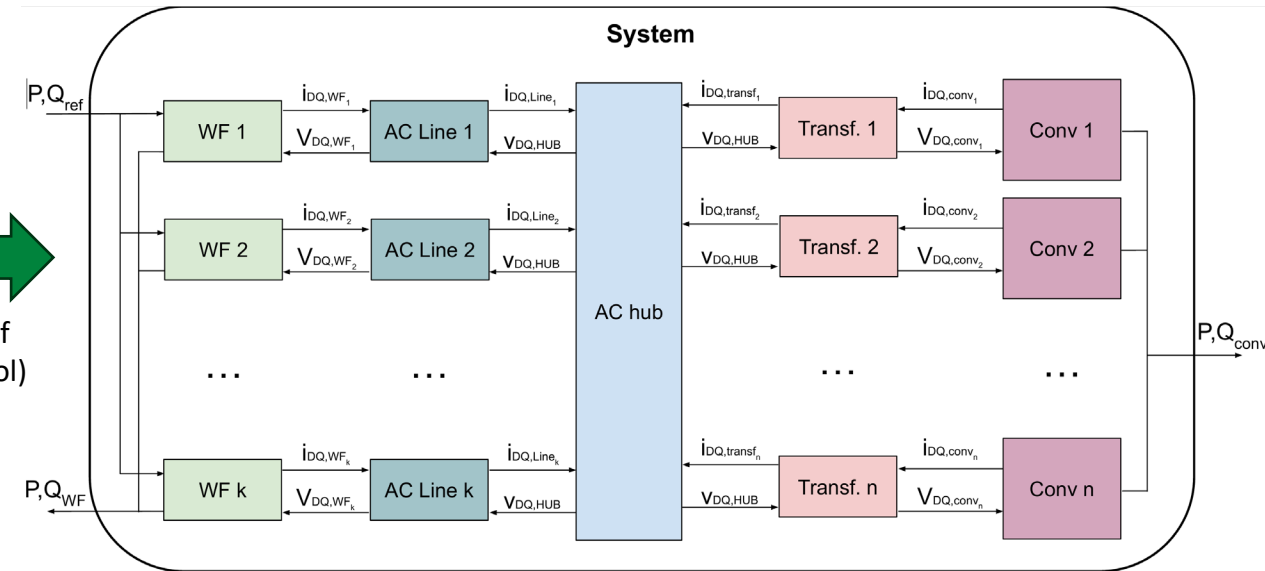
Python-based tool

Based on input/output between the subsystems

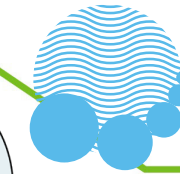


SMOOTH

(Small-Signal Modelling of
Offshore Energy Hubs Tool)

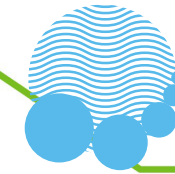


- IOs in DQ frame
- Controls in local dq frame
- Linearized equations



Source: Duvivier, A., et al, Small-Signal Modelling of Offshore Energy Hubs, PSCC 2026 (under review)

Grid codes for OWPP connected to OEH

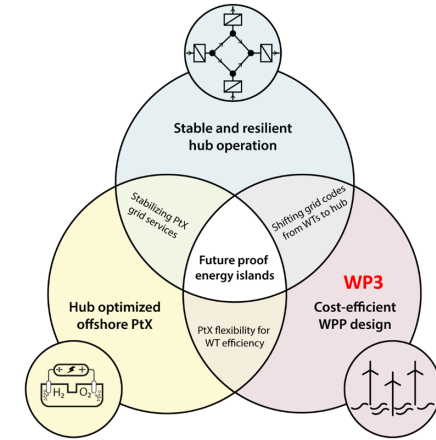


Due to HVDC transmission system, OWPPs are **isolated** from the AC grid.

Opportunity: Develop cost-efficient solutions for OWPPs connected to OEH

Focus: GCR modifications for WPP design optimization

- Two types of identified challenges:
 - **Economical**
 - Voltage and Frequency operating range
 - Reactive power control
 - Fault ride through
 - Emergency power control
 - **Technical**
 - Grid-forming capability
 - Black-start and restoration services
 - Inertia provision
 - Fast frequency response



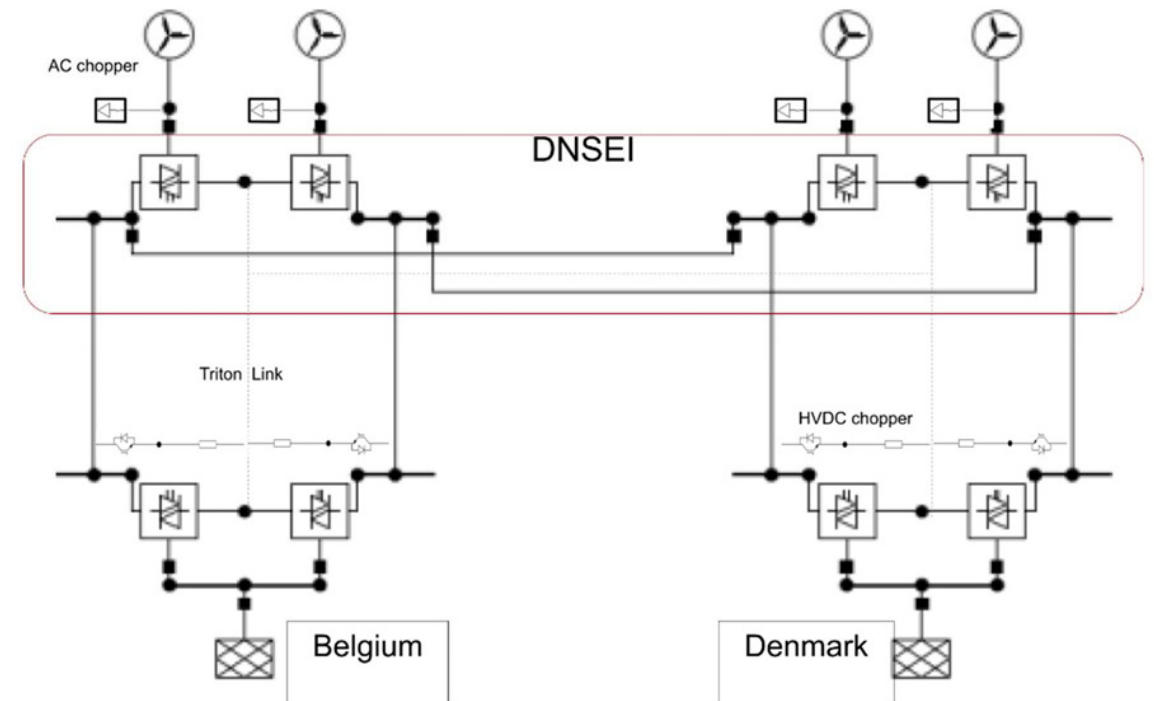
Energy dissipation strategies

Offshore energy hubs (or MT-HVDC)

In the event of a fault, power needs to be dissipated to keep WTs connected.

Options:

- Onshore HVDC choppers
- Offshore AC choppers
- WTs DC link choppers



Energy dissipation strategies

Results

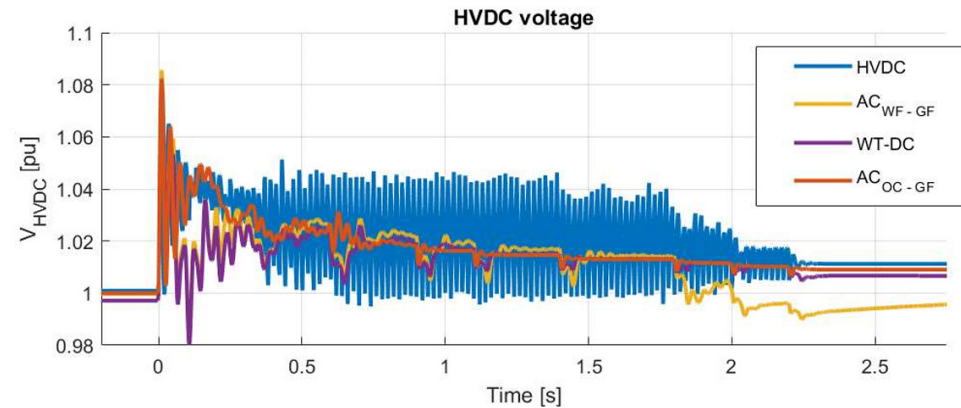


Figure 5: HVDC voltage magnitudes for an onshore AC 3P-G fault

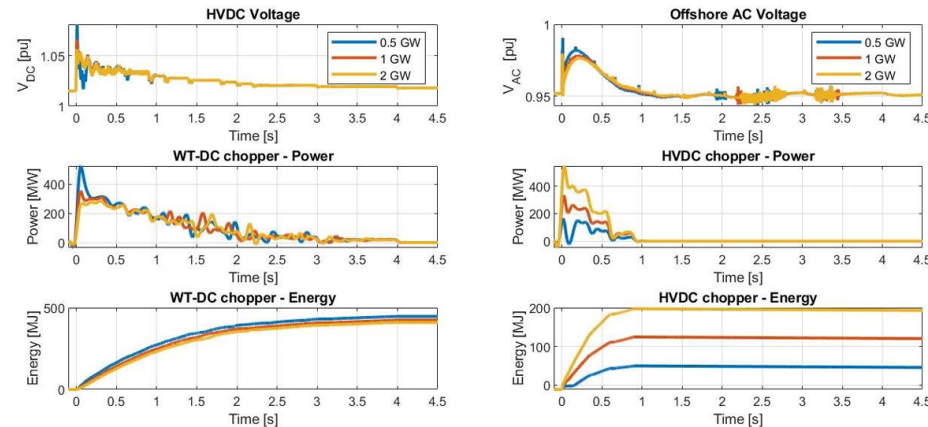


Figure 8: Impact of HVDC chopper power rating

	Energy [GJ]	Equivalent time at rated power [s]
HVDC	1.64	0.82
WF-GF	0.3	0.3
WT	0.4	0.4
OC-GF	0.45	0.45

Table 2: Energy dissipated for an onshore AC 3P-G fault

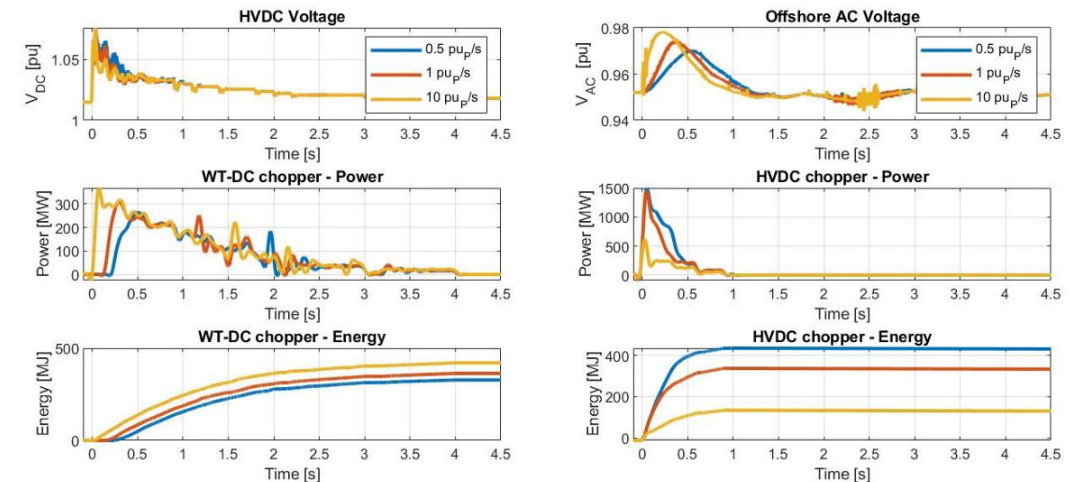
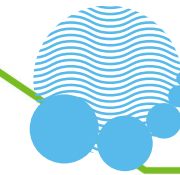
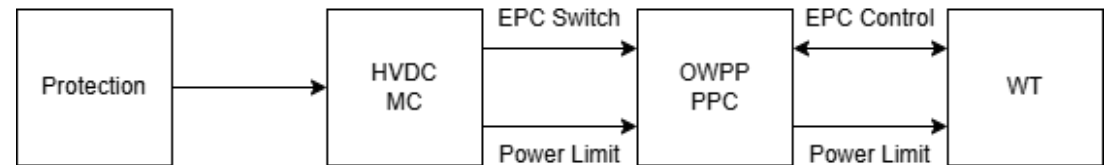
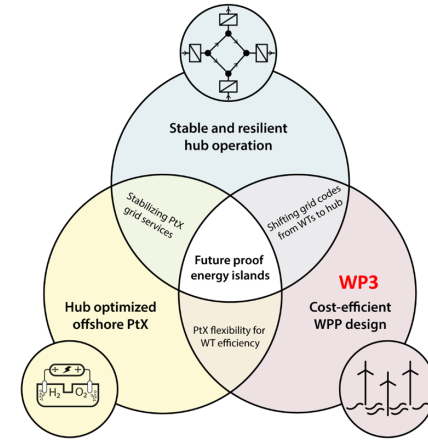


Figure 9: Impact of the rate of change in power of offshore converters



Emergency Power Control (EPC)

- Aims to protect OWPPs and enable active power dissipation
- Allows active power limit reduction from 100% to 0%
- Power output stays reduced while EPC signal is active
- Uses DC choppers to absorb excess energy



Emergency Power Control (EPC)

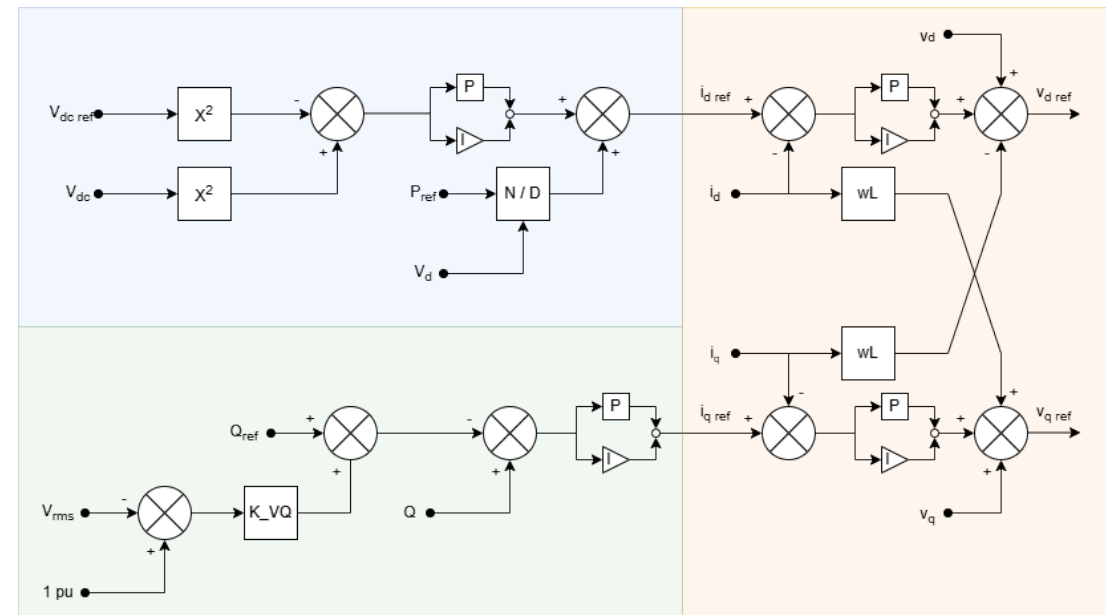
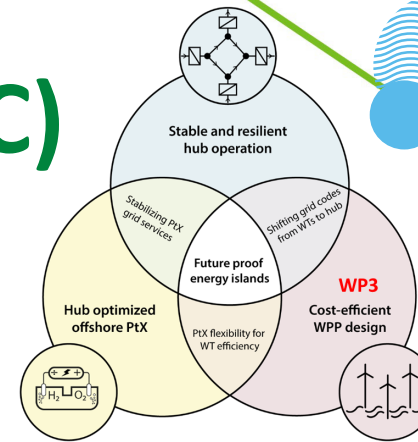
EPC control

EPC operates in two stages:

- FRT Operation
- Reduced Power Operation

After EPC activation:

- The control enters FRT mode, immediately forcing active power output (from grid side converter) to the new limit.
- The injected active power (from machine side converter) starts dropping towards the new limit, and once it reaches the new setpoint, the outer control resumes, and the turbine operates in reduced power mode.

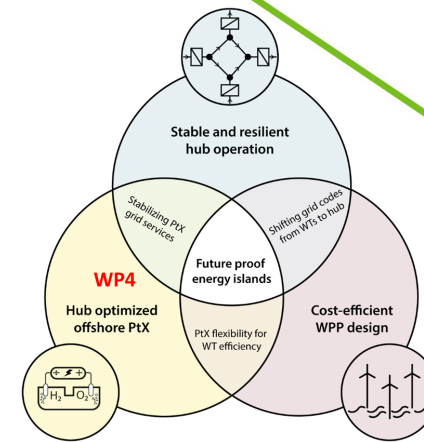
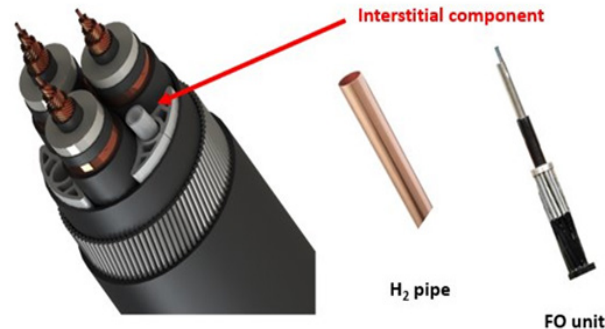
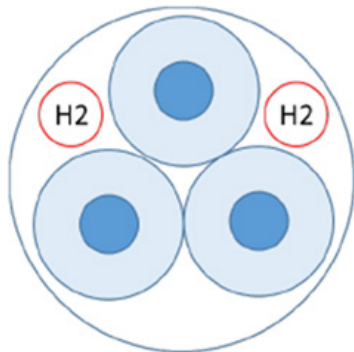


Umbilical cable

Hybrid transmission

Electric Power + Hydrogen Gas + FO

Static Submarine inter array cable



Concept:

To integrate 1 up to 3 hydrogen gas pipes into the outer interstices of the laid-up cores of a 66kv inter array submarine cable.

A two-stage approach:

- Design based on feasibility study
- Test according to relevant international standards

Electrolyzer on OEH

Ramp rate limitation

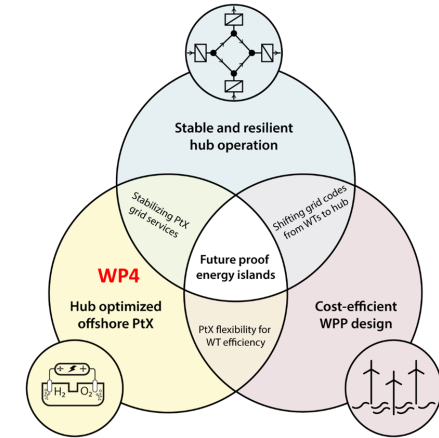
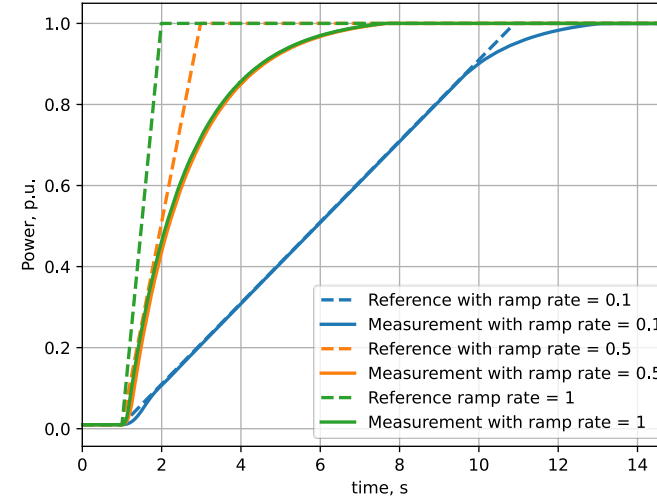
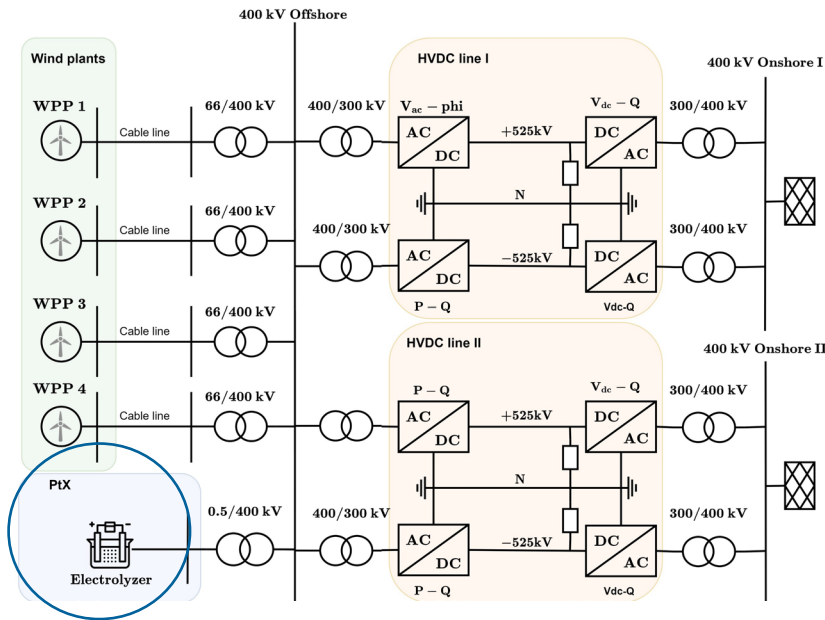


TABLE II: Electrolyzers' ramp rates comparison

Company	Technology	Plant capacity [MW]	Ramp rate [%/sec]
Nel [6]	ALK	2.2	0.2
Enapter [3]	AEM	1	1
Stiesdal [10]	ALK	3	1
Plug Power [8]	PEM	10	1 upwards, 4 downwards
Green Hydrogen Systems [11]	ALK	0.9	8
Nel [7]	PEM	10	10
Hystar [4]	PEM	5.9	100

Electrolyzer on OEH

Data-driven degradation prediction model

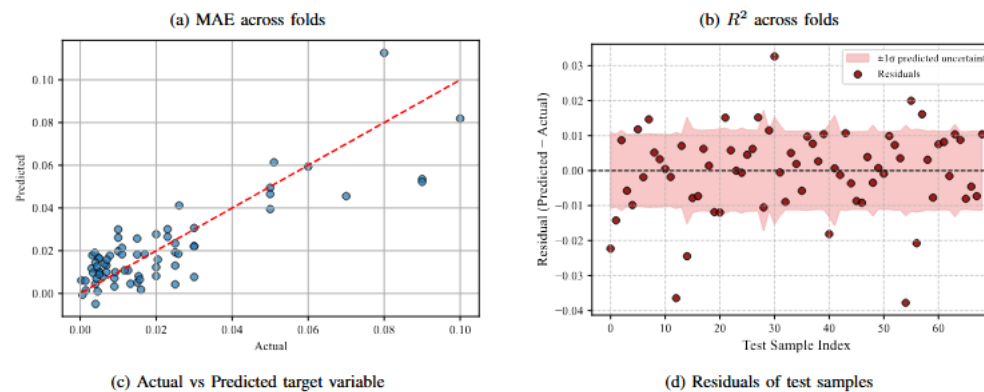
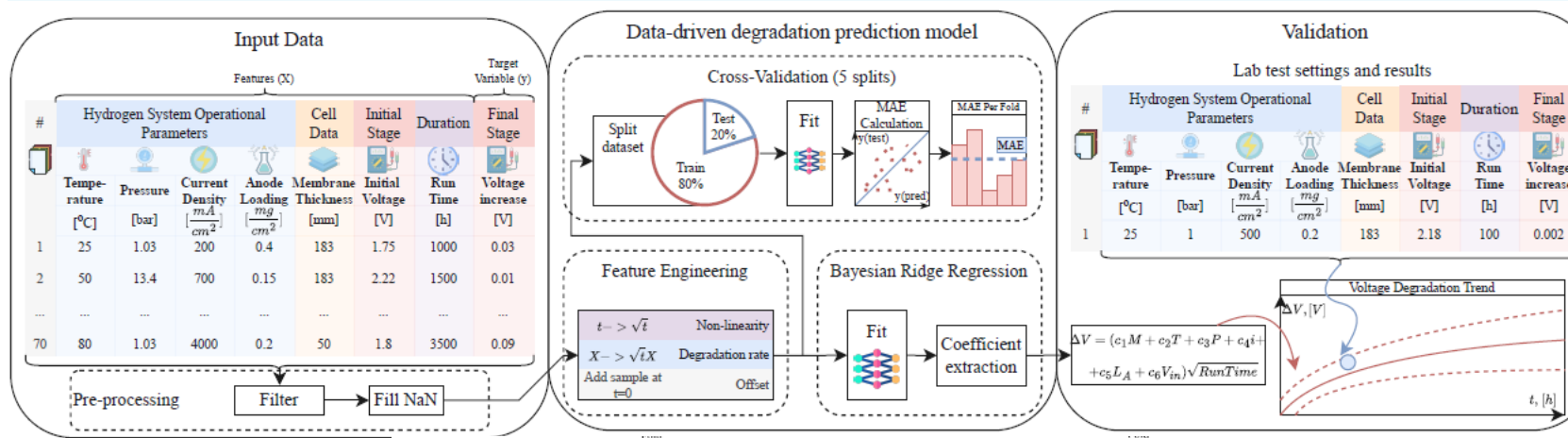


Fig. 6: Performance assessment results

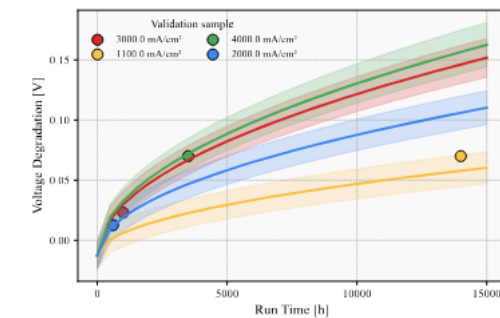
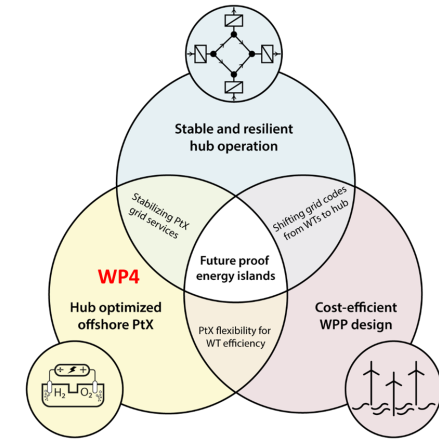


Fig. 7: Validation of the model based on the test samples from the dataset with $s_0 = 0$

Summary

- Offshore energy hubs control and operation quite challenging, tools for small signal stability are required
... also for large transients
- Opportunities for design optimization for OWPP connected to OEH
- Electrolyzers can provide balancing services, but better understanding/modeling of ramp rates & degradation needed

Thank you!

www.offshoreenergyhubs.eu

References/additional reading

- Duvivier, A., et al, Small-Signal Modelling of Offshore Energy Hubs, PSCC 2026 (under review)
- Kamenica, M., et al. Offshore Wind Farms and Energy Hub Integration. In *Proceedings of 2025 CIGRE Symposium Trondheim*
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