

# Lessons learned from EcoSwing

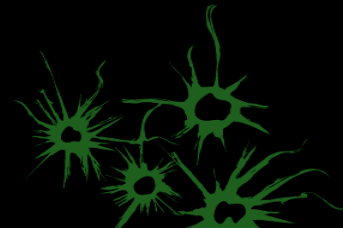
Marc Dhallé, University of Twente, NL  
on behalf of the EcoSwing consortium;  
author list & references on final slide



iFast Industry workshop on HTS developments  
and applications, Trieste, 18 April 2023



*"EcoSwing has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 656024."  
"Herein we reflect only the author's view. The Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains."*



- *What?*

Introduction

- *Why?*

Motivation

- *How?*

Results

- *Conclusion / lessons learned*



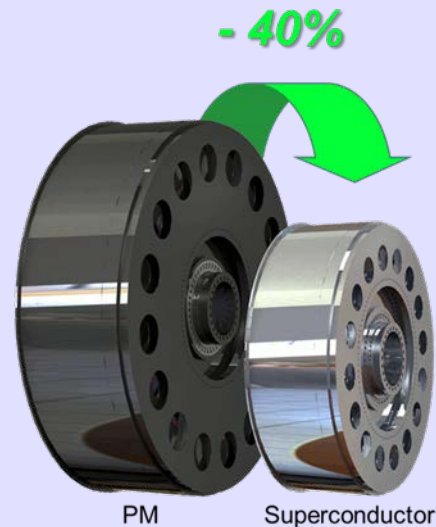
# EcoSwing: *what?*

A **successful** H2020 project (2015-2019) with as main aims:










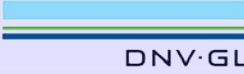
- To design, develop and manufacture a **full-scale** multi-MW direct-drive **superconducting wind generator** ;
- to install & **operate this drive train in** an existing modern **wind turbine** in Thyborøn, DK (3MW-class, 14rpm, 128m rotor) ;
- To prove in a harsh operational environment that such a superconducting drive train is **robust & cost-competitive**, ...



Envision's 3.6 MW test turbine



EcoSwing's ambition

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  Horizon 2020<br>European Union Funding<br>for Research & Innovation |                               |   |
| <br>Coordination / demonstration                                     | <br>Core design / engineering | <br>Stator / integration |
| <br>Power convertor / control  | <br>ReBCO conductor / coils   | <br>Cryogenics           |
| <br>Ground-based testing   | UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.<br>Validation / rotor assembly   | <br>Pre-certification    |

... thereby addressing multiple **perceived challenges** :

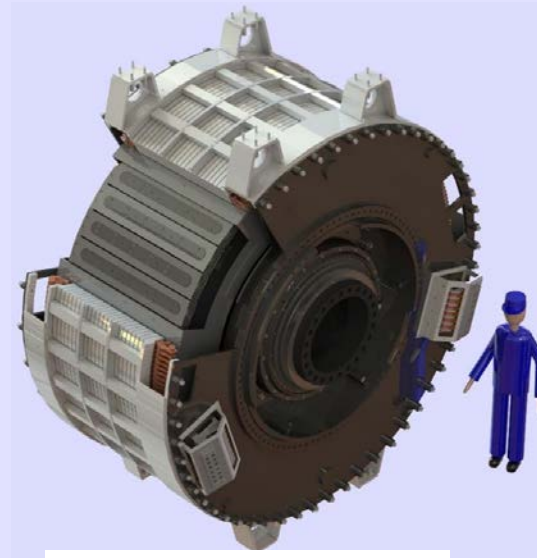
- Availability / cost superconductor?
- Cryogenics reliability?
- Mechanical torque transmission?  
from warm to cold environment



# EcoSwing: *what?*

## Direct-drive synchronous generator w. cold rotor / warm stator

|                             | Design Specification                             |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Generator terminal power    | 3.6 MW   |
| oD generator frame          | 4,000 mm   |
| Rated speed                 | 15.0 rpm   |
| Stator type                 | With iron core sheets                            |
| Stator primary cooling      | Radial air cooling                               |
| Stator voltage              | 710 V  |
| Axial core length           | 1,142 mm   |
| Stator coils                | Form wound copper, mica insulation, VPI, class F |
| Bearings                    | 2 main   |
| Free mechanical air gap     | 13 mm  |
| HTS wire dimensions, bare   | 12 x 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup>                         |
| Current density in HTS pack | ~ 100 A/mm <sup>2</sup>                          |
| Efficiency (rated)          | ~ 92%  |
| Current loading             | 132 kA/m   |
| Cogging torque              | < 0.5%   |
| Load torque ripple          | < 1.5%   |
| THD stator voltage          | ~ 1 %  |



## DC rotor design:

- 40 DP racetracks @ 30K;
- Theva ReBCO tape TPL2100 w. 100 $\mu$ m stabilizer
- Common cryostat;
- Conduction-cooled w. SHI SRDK-500B rotating cold-heads (& rotating He gas coupling);
- Cold back-iron  
***(cryogenic properties critical!)***

## AC stator design:

- Strongly increased  $J_{cu}$
- Cooling challenge



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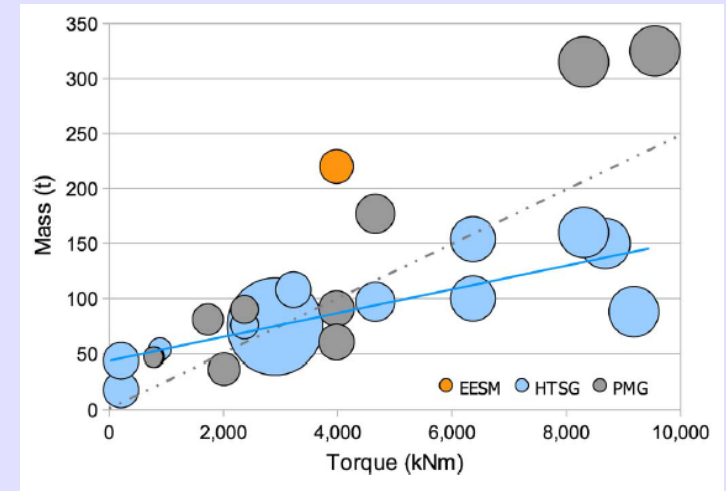


## Trends in *wind convertors*

- Towards **higher-power-rated convertors** ;
- direct-drive (no gear box) → **high-torque** machines ;
- synchronous generators (DC rotor) ;
- state-of-the-art based on PM technology (NdFeB)

### Scaling advantage for superconducting machines

( $P \propto D^5$  instead of  $D^3$ , **S. Kalsi 2003**)



In general for SC machinery: often "economy of size" :

- 'costs' (cryostat, heat inleak, connections, etc.) tend to scale with surface;
- 'benefits' (current, field, ...) tend to scale with volume:

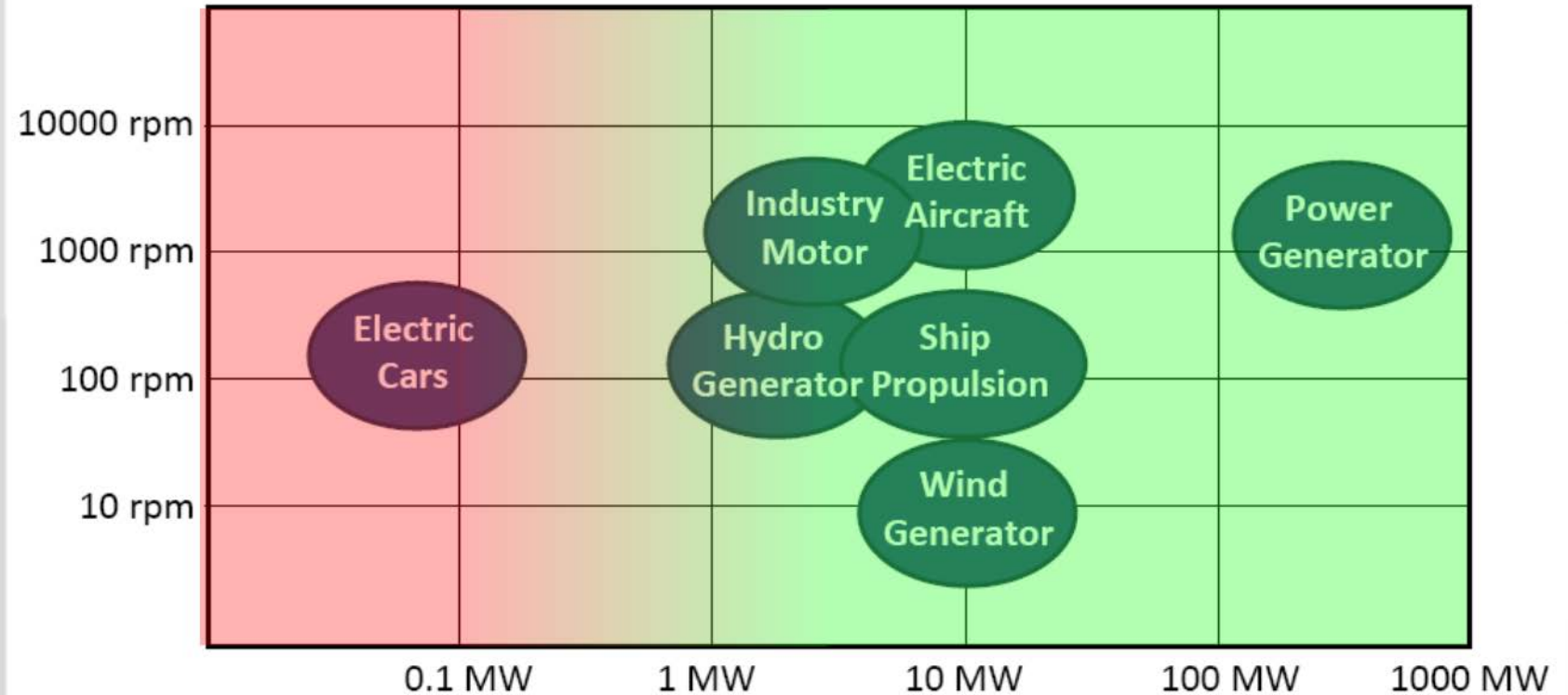
⇒ **Increased power density** especially pays for **larger** systems where weight is key :

**transport / wind conv.**

## Superconducting Rotating Machines



Many different applications for HTS rotating machines



adapted (coloring) from **M. Noe 2011**

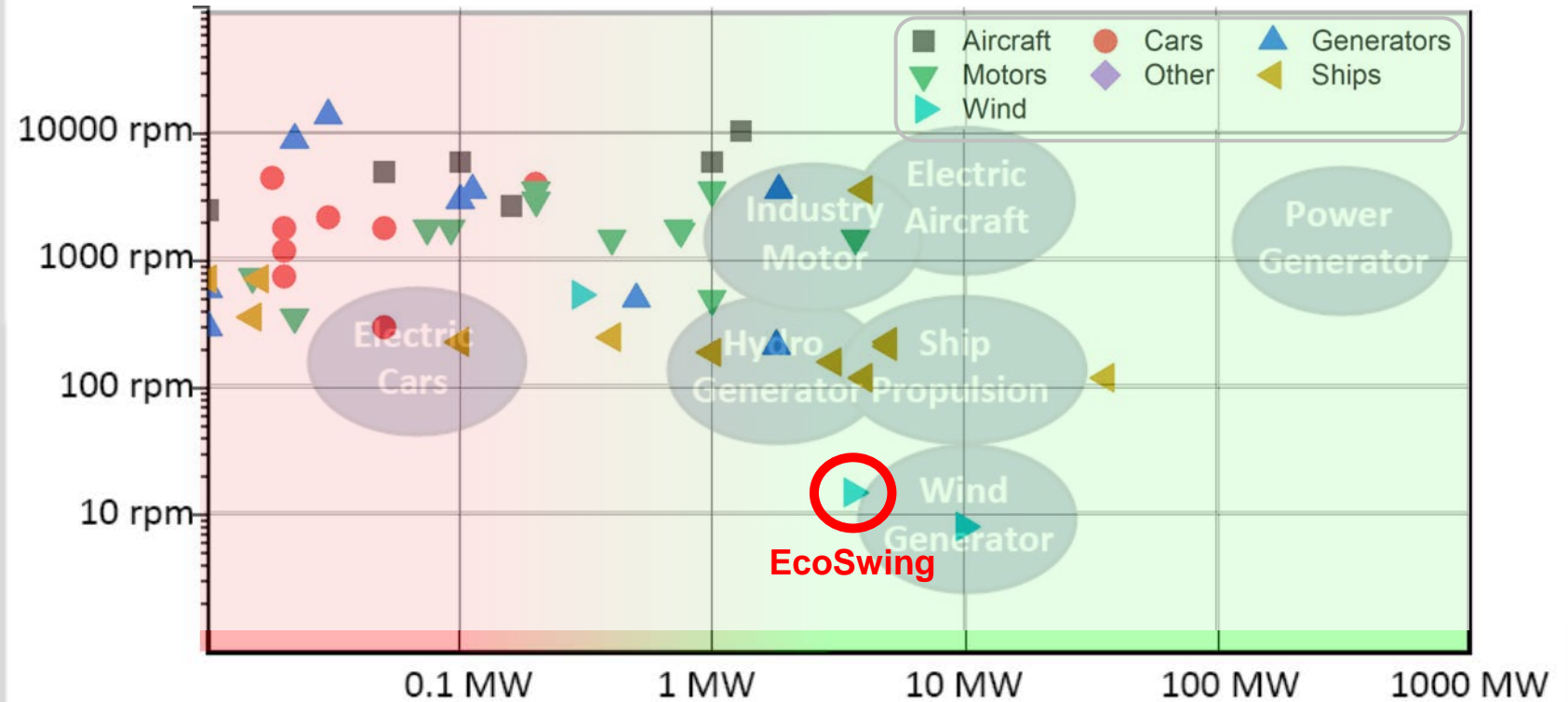
Nonetheless many SC demonstrators since then, also 'smaller' ones.

- Application-specific benefits
- R&D risk mitigation?
- Availability of funding? ( ~ 1-2 €/W )

Comprehensive review from the IEE Hong Kong / KC London groups

## Superconducting Rotating Machines

Many different applications for HTS rotating machines



C. Chow et al., Energy Reports (2023)



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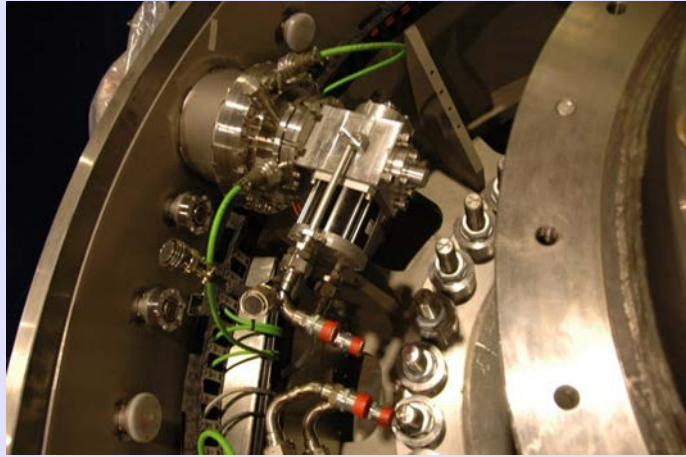
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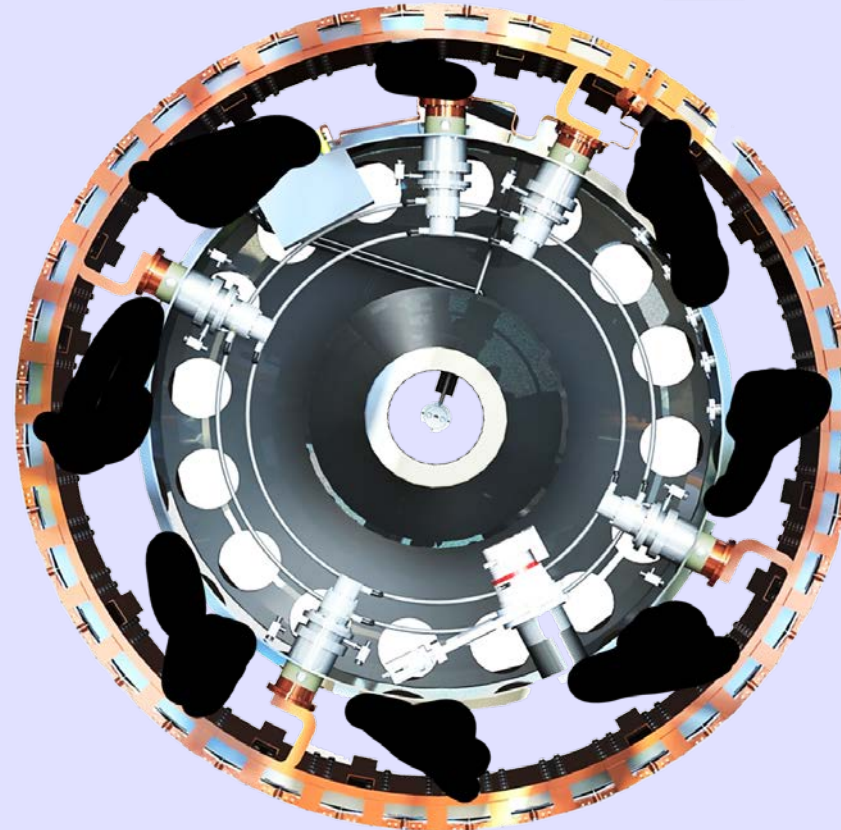
## Superconducting rotor assembly



GM cold-heads & compressors



UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



Cryogenic rotor design  
(Cu cold-bus, distributed coolers)



Rotor assembly by mixed  
UT – JE team (**technology transfer**)



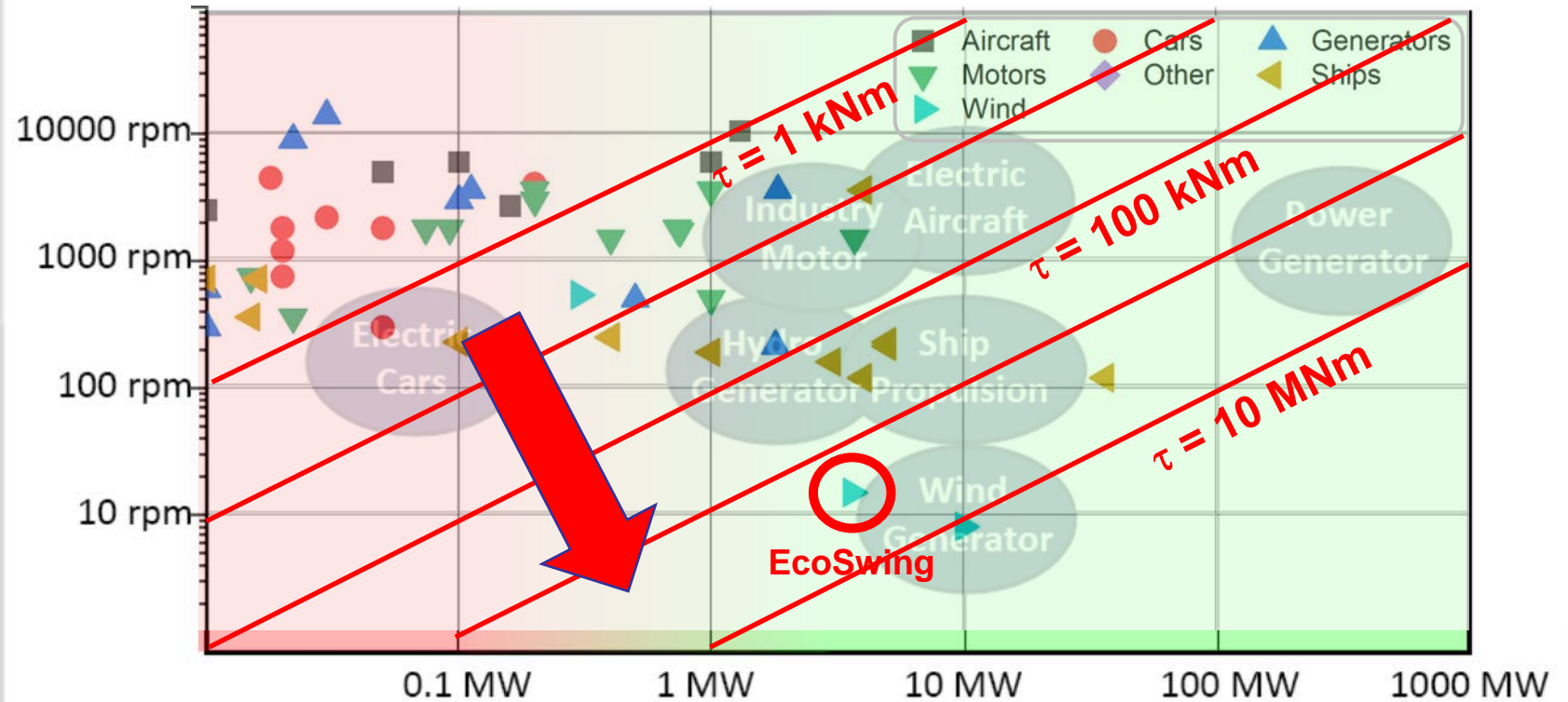
What about the perceived *transmission bottleneck*?

How to transfer high **mechanical torque** levels from an ambient mechanical system to the cryogenic rotor without creating too high a **heat leak**?

$$P = \omega \tau$$

## Superconducting Rotating Machines

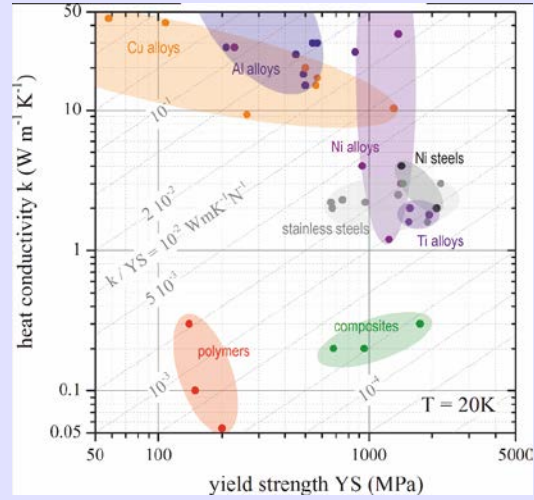
Many different applications for HTS rotating machines



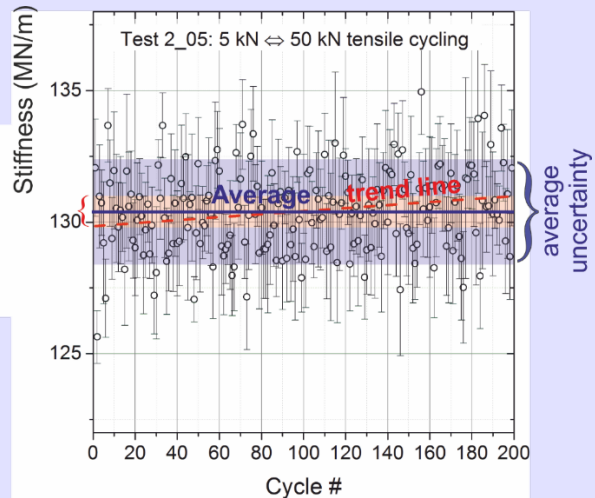
C. Chow et al., Energy Reports (2023)



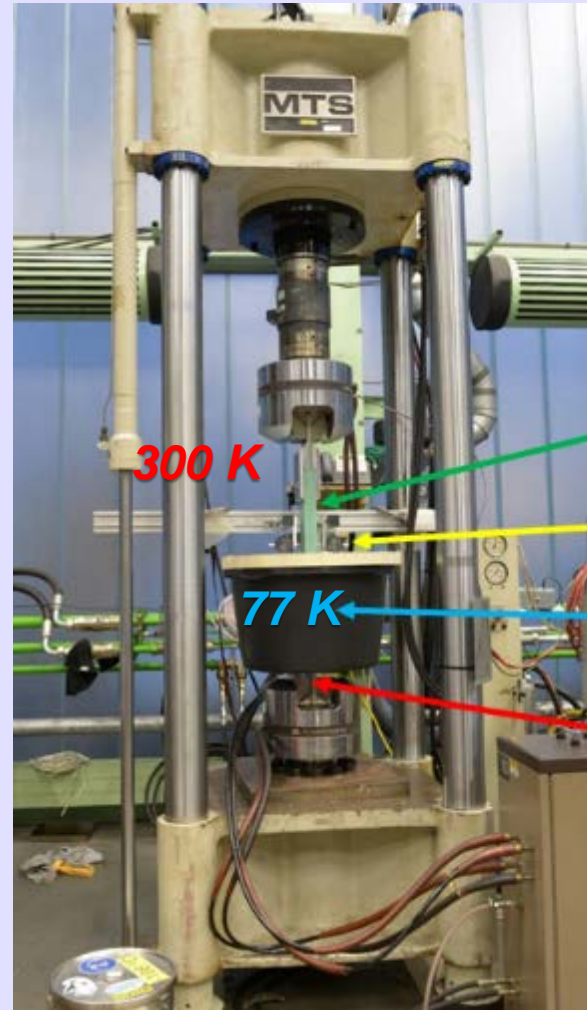
Answer: *reinforced polymer composites*



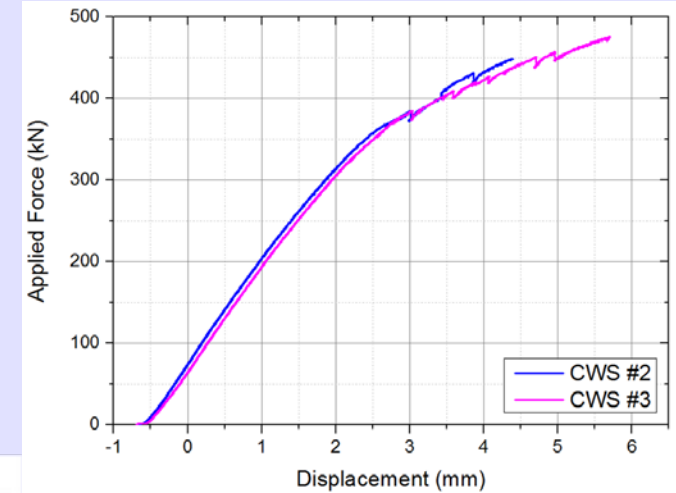
Cryogenic strength vs heat conductivity



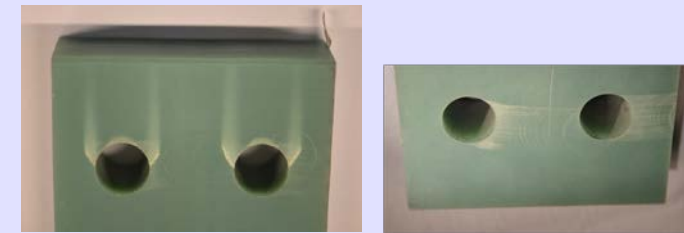
Representative fatigue testing



Tensile / compressive loading  
test coupons @ TNO Delft



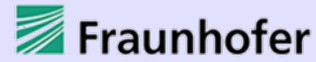
Tensile yield test



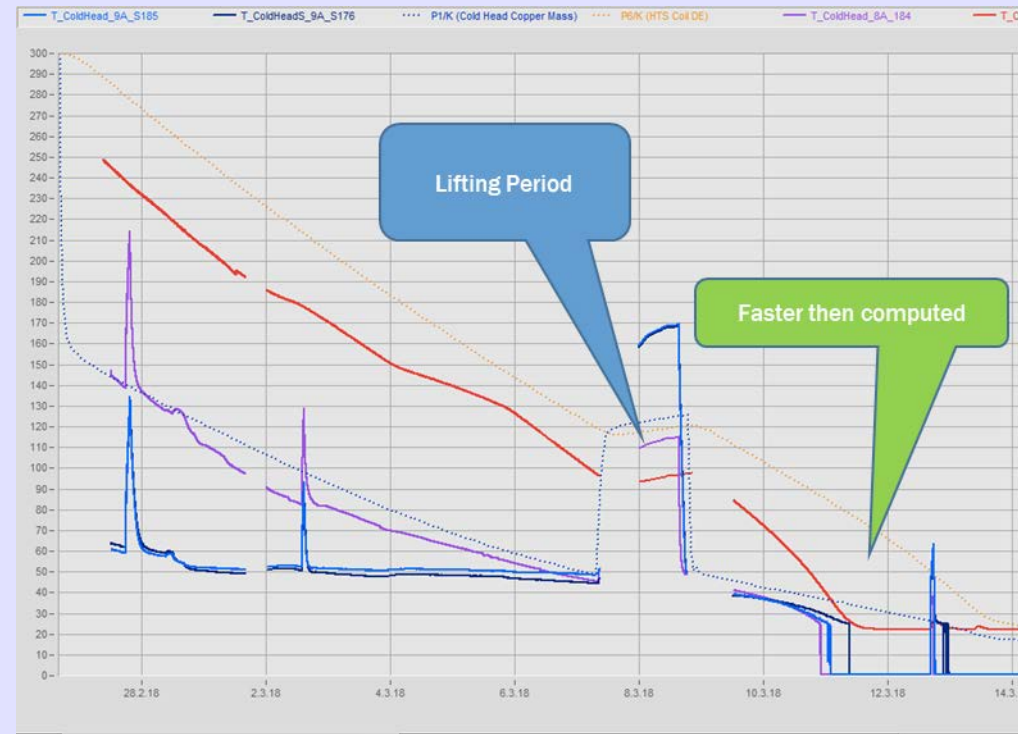
**Yielding on warm side,  
*not on cold side***

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## Ground-based testing at Fraunhofer IWES



Arrival at Bremerhaven

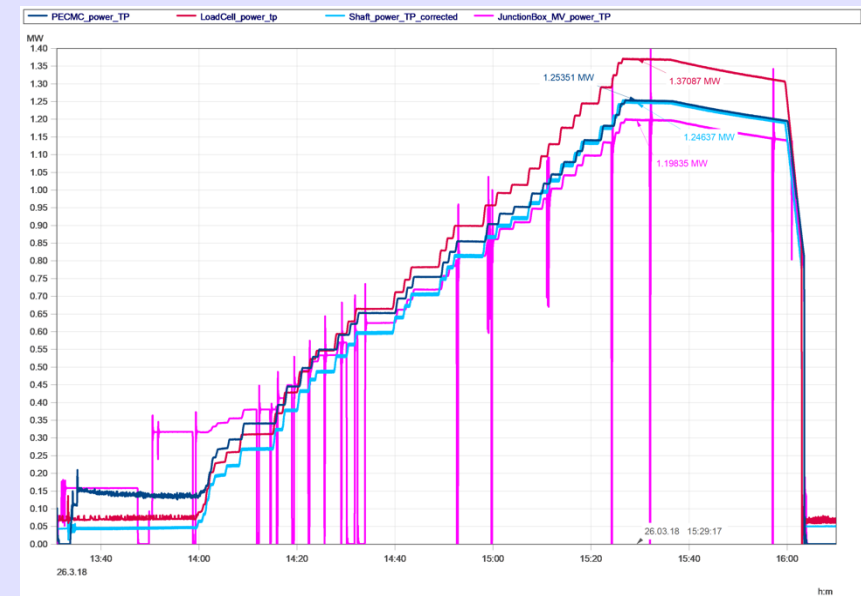
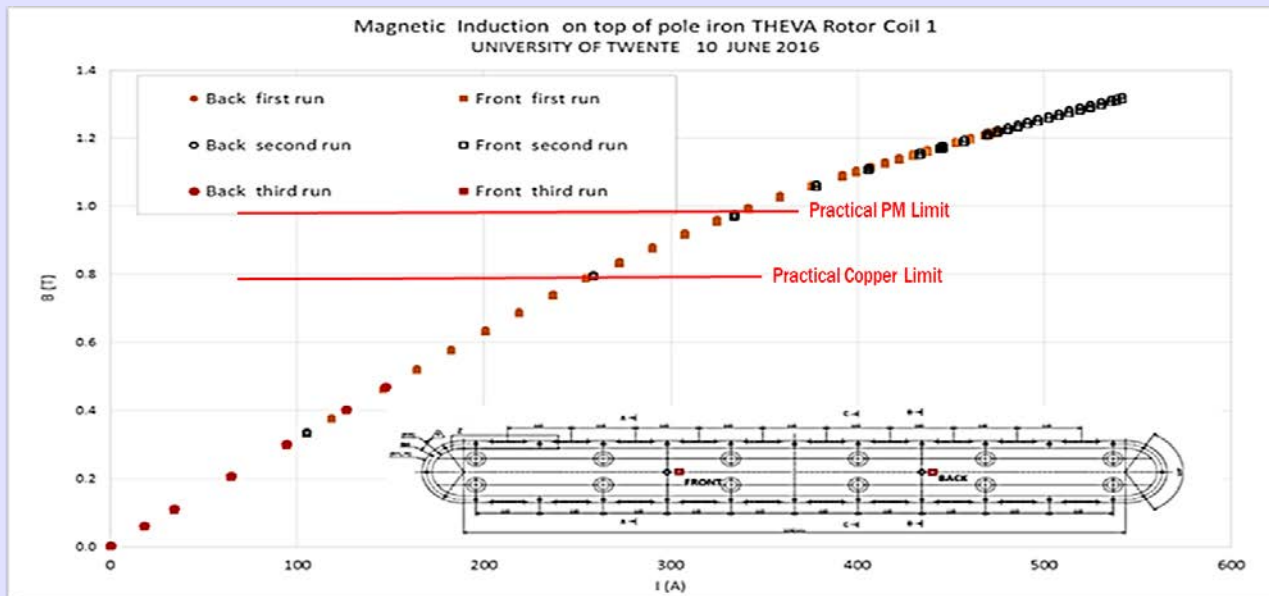
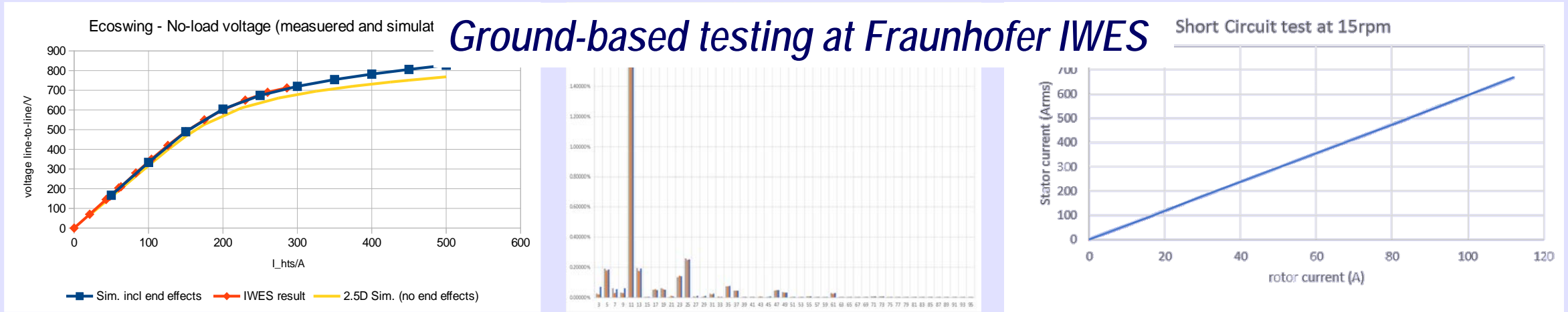


First cool-down (2 weeks)



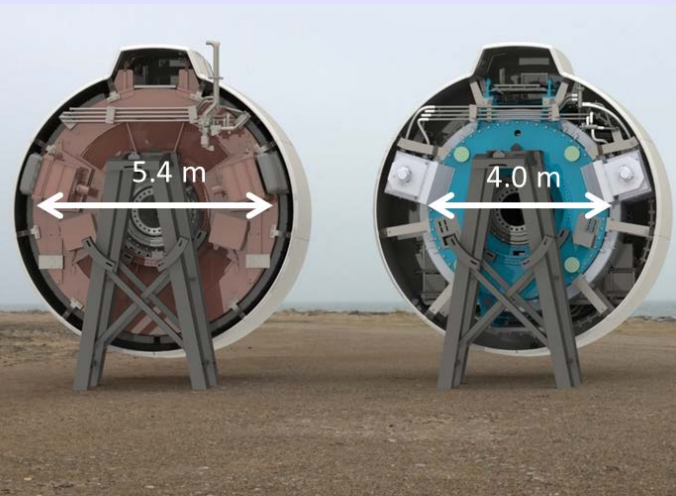
Connecting with test drive

**Better cryogenic performance than designed-for** (rotating cooling power > static)





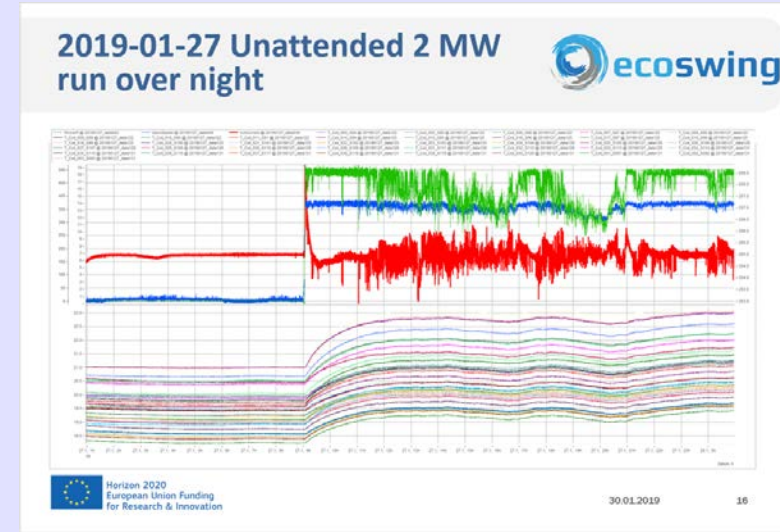
## In-turbine installation and successful operation in Thyboron DK



Arrival at Thyboron



Lifting onto the Envision turbine



Operational experience

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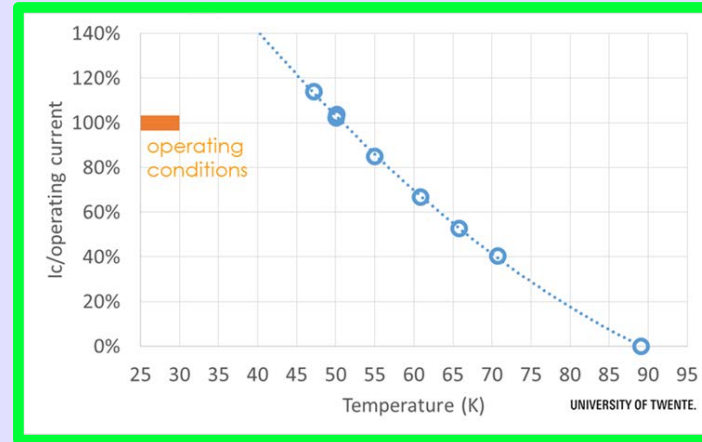
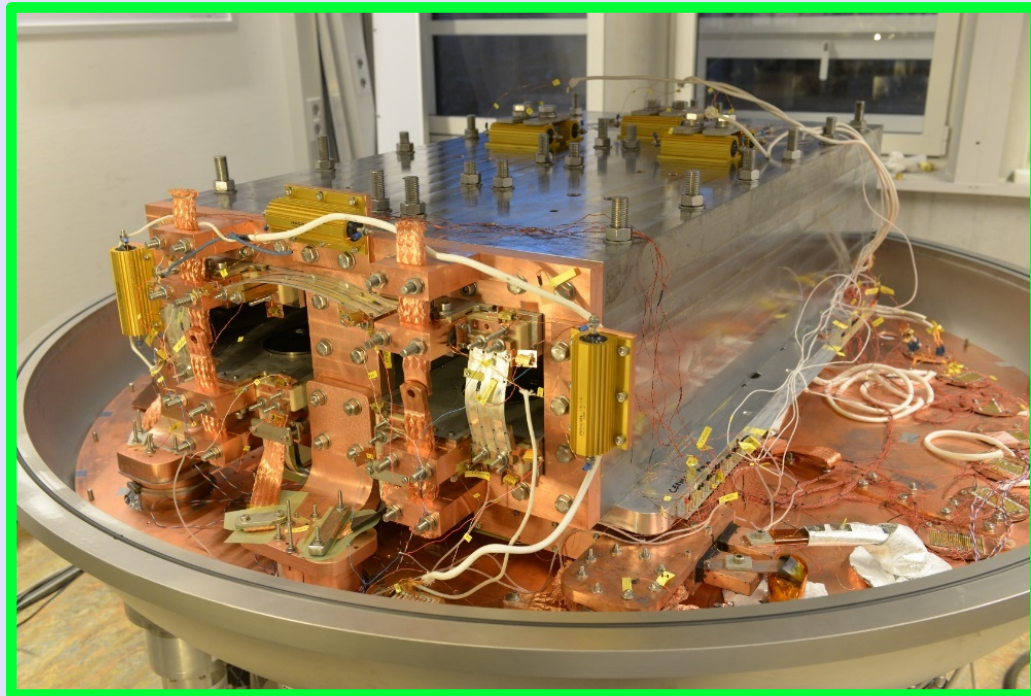
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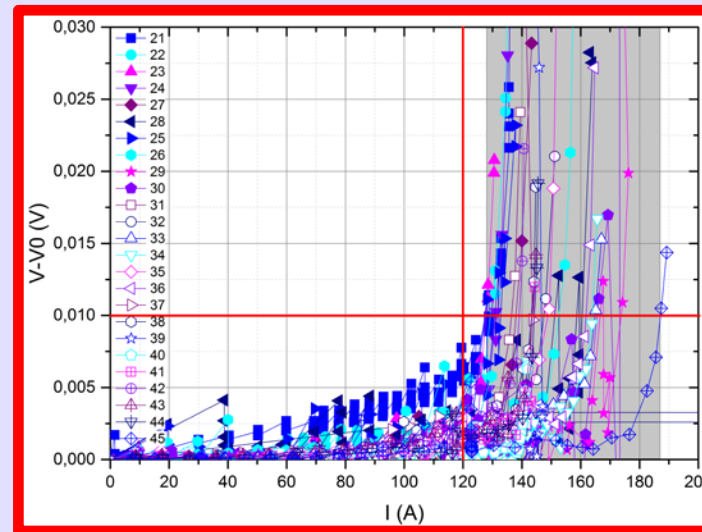
- *Conclusion / lessons learned*



## Ground-based testing & coil 'quench' event



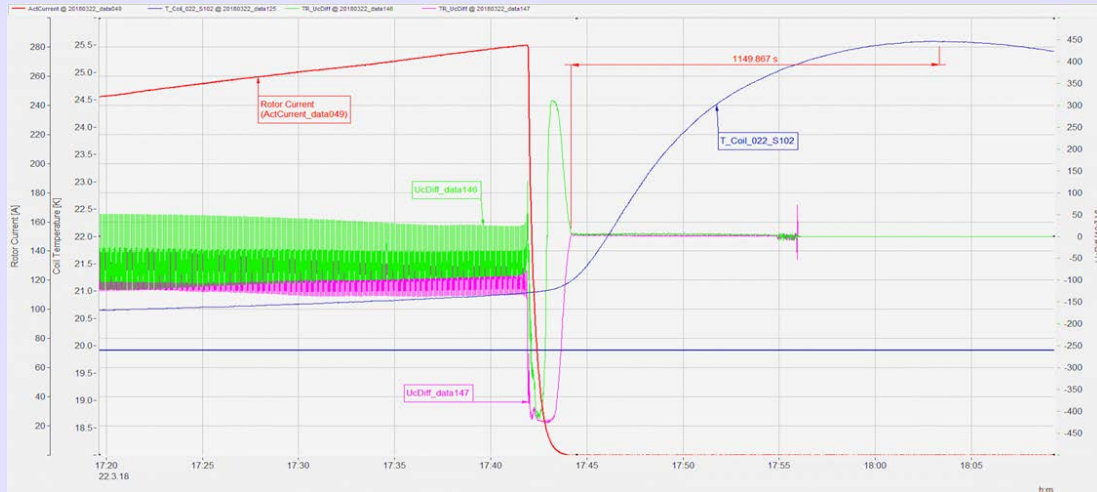
- Coil acceptance tests (in batches of 4) @ full operational conditions;
- Optimal **de-risking**, but **time-consuming**



- 'Accelerated' acceptance tests @ 77K at winding shop (~30% of coils);
- Relies on **precise knowledge of lift-factor!**



## Ground-based testing & coil 'quench' event



Temperature rise sub-standard coil after quench

- Sub-standard coil passed accelerated acceptance test ...
- ... but failed during power-up ramp;
- Inadequate 'quench-detection' (**EM interference**)
  - Required **coil replacement & upgrade protection system**



Repair action at Boessenkool Almelo



- The EU H2020 project EcoSwing successfully designed, developed, manufactured and field-tested the **world's first full-size superconducting generator** for a 3.6 MW wind turbine.
  - HTS wire manufacturing capability stepped-up from meters to kilometers per week;
  - Material **properties are sufficiently stable** to allow for reliable design predictions;
  - HTS coil production - at a 'e' winding shop - was achieved with a **yield > 90%**;
  - HTS generator assembly was carried out at a '**normal**' industrial generator producer;
  - **Problem-free GM-based conduction-cooled operation** – even better than expected - was achieved > ½ year;
  - **Targeted grid-connected power generation** was demonstrated > 650 h, a sizeable part of which in stand-alone mode.
- These successes lifted **superconducting generators for wind converters to TRL 7**, demonstrating compatibility of superconducting technology with all real-life impacts associated with a demanding environment (vibrations, variable speed, grid faults,...).
- Detailed knowledge of **cryogenic functional materials properties** critical.
- Attention to **quality control** & a healthy **design margin**: how to narrow-down lift-factor predictions (77K ≠ 20-30K)?
- Continuing attention to **detection & protection** in 'messy' environments: false positives cost money, false negatives even more !



Thank you for your attention, also on behalf of the EcoSwing team

|                   |                        |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Alexis Riviere    | Frederick Deneubourg   | Michael Reckhard   |
| Anders Rebsdorf   | Hans Kyling            | Mogens Christensen |
| Anne Bergen       | Hendrik Pütz           | Nathalie Renard    |
| Ans Veenstra      | Hermann Boy            | Patrick Brutsaert  |
| Aurélie Fasquelle | Jan Wiezoreck          | Peterson Legerme   |
| Aymen Ammar       | Jean-Luc Lepers        | Roland Stark       |
| Bastian Schwering | Jean-Philippe Francke  | Sander Wessel      |
| Benoît Dupont     | Jens Krause            | Sofiane Bendali    |
| Bob Deobil        | Jesper H.S. Hansen     | Stephane Eisen     |
| Carsten Bühner    | Jürgen Kellers         | Thomas Hisch       |
| Cédric Dupont     | Kazu Raiju             | Thomas Skak Lassen |
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| Christian Koppe   | Konstantin Yagotyntsev | Tiemo Winkler      |
| Christian Kruse   | Marc Dhallé            | Torben Jersch      |
| Christian Mehler  | Marcel ter Brake       | Trevor Miller      |
| Daniel Laloy      | Markus Bauer           | Werner Prusseit    |
| David Laurent     | Martin Keller          | Xiaowei Song       |
| Eric Seitz        | Martin Pilas           | Yoichiro Ikeya     |
| Erik Krooshoop    | Matthias-Klaus Schwarz | Yves Debleser      |



- <https://ecoswing.eu/>
- A. Bergen et al. "Design and in-field testing of the world's first ReBCO rotor for a 3.6 MW wind generator", Supercond. Sci. Technol. 32 (2019).
- X. Song et al. "Commissioning of the World's First Full-Scale MW-Class Superconducting Generator on a Direct Drive Wind Turbine", IEEE Trans. on Energy Conversion 35 (2020).
- A. Bergen, "Conduction-cooled ReBCO coils for a wind converter", PhD thesis Univ. Twente (2020)