

The SCALE Demonstrator Test

212th TE-TM

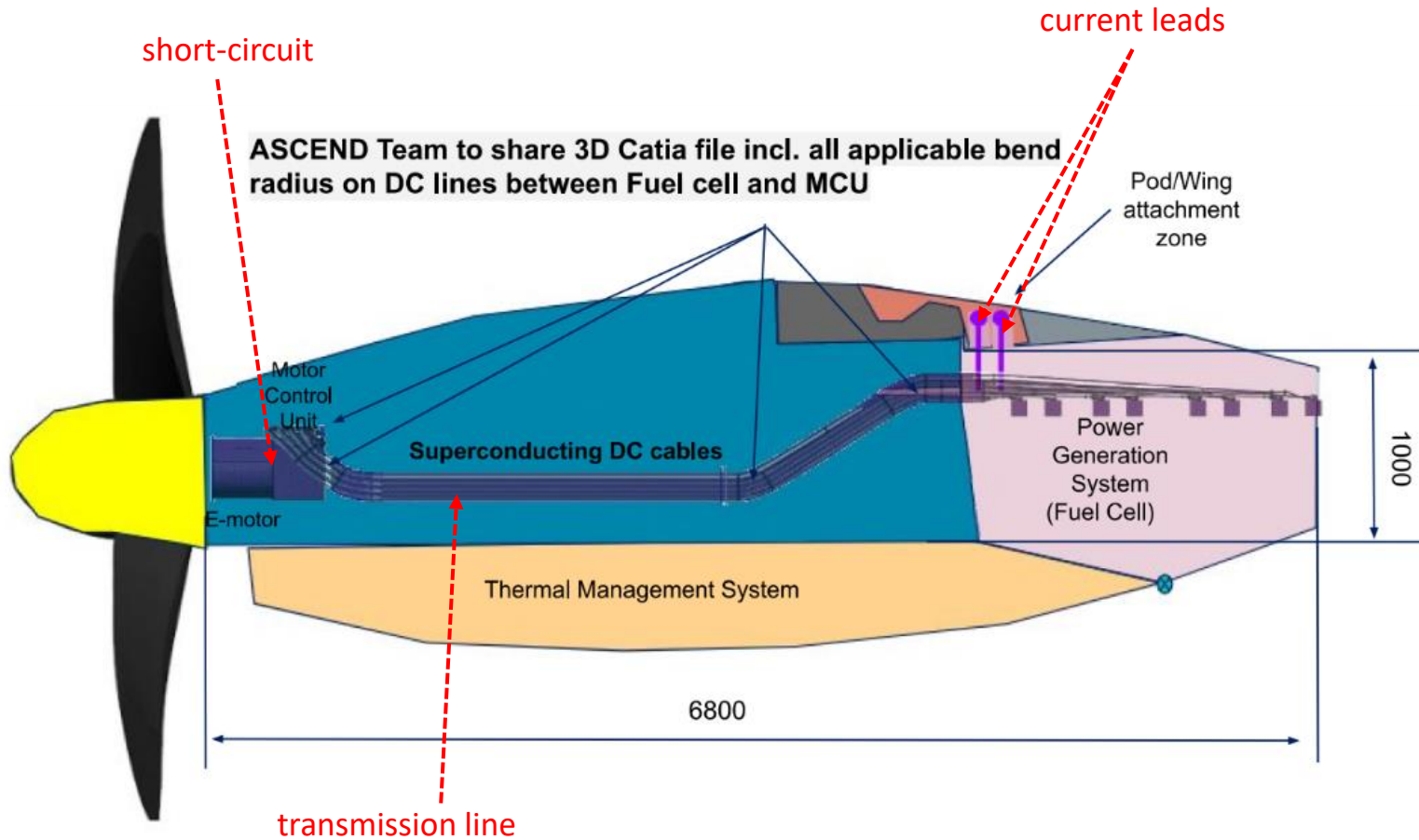
C. Barth, F. Padeloup, Y. Leclercq & A. Ballarino on behalf of WP6a

8/12/2024

CERN & Airbus UpNext collaboration:

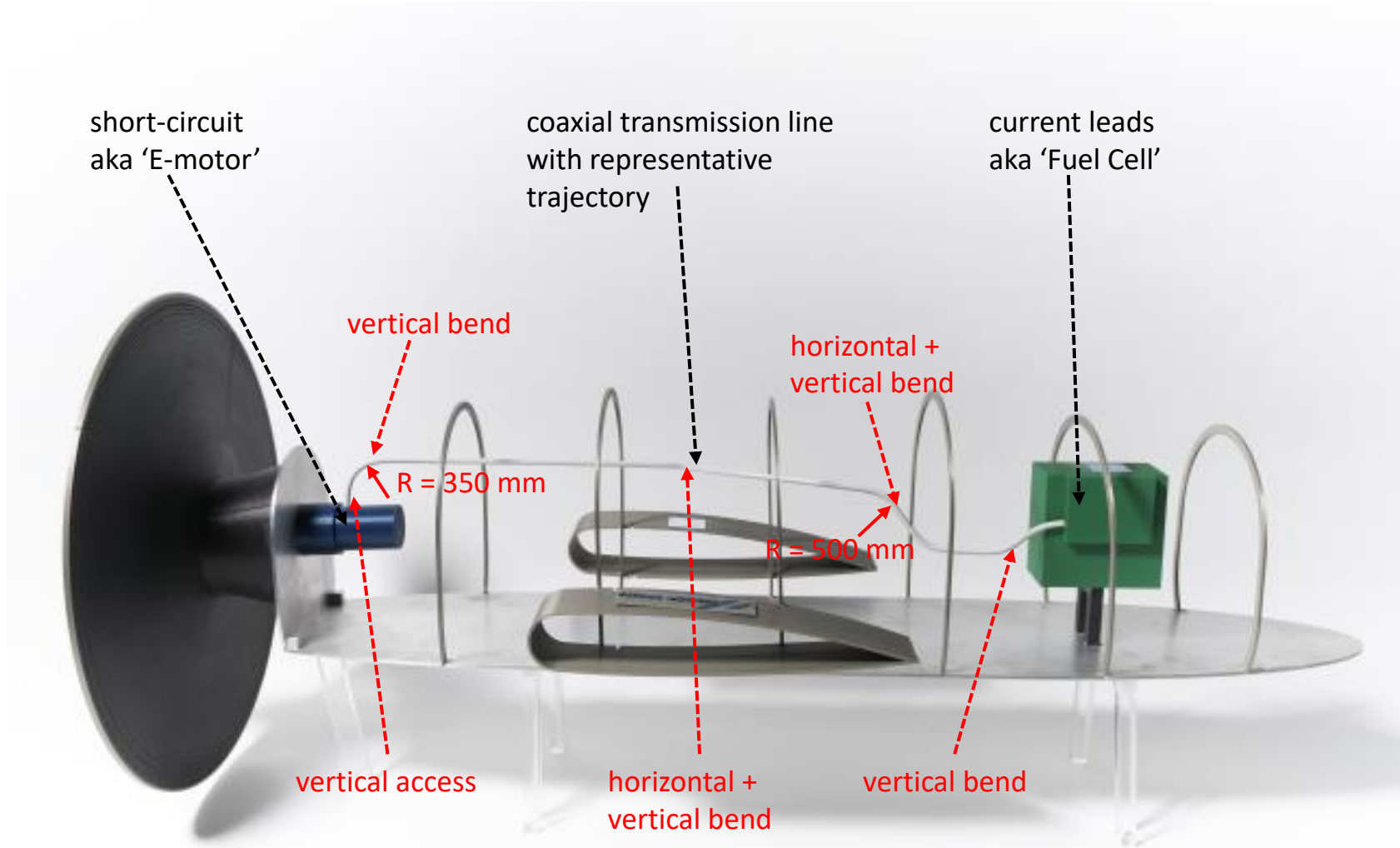
- ‘Superconducting Technologies for Future Electric/Hybrid Planes Power Distribution Systems’
- Development, construction and test of a superconducting powertrain transmission line SCALE (‘**S**uper-**C**onductors for **A**viation with **L**ow **E**missions’)
 - rely on technologies of SC-link
 - ≈ 7 m flexible, coaxial transmission line with trajectory representative of usage in a plane
 - target performance: 0.5 – 1.0 kA in DC @ ≥ 20 K, 250 V – 500 V insulation voltage
 - optimize superconductor cable of transmission line for low weight

Components & trajectory of the power transmission line:



AIRBUS

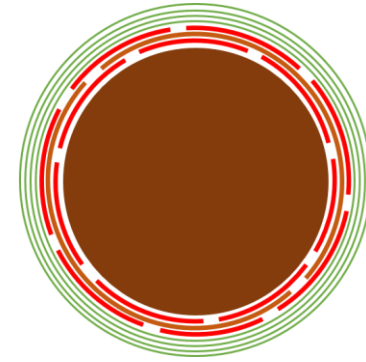
Mock-up of the power transmission line & trajectory:



Based on WP6a HTS cable:

- Cu braid as core for stabilization
- 2 REBCO layers (7 tapes each), separated by Cu buffer layer: 3 kA @ 50 K
- Kapton tape layers for el. insulation (2 layers, each 50 % overlap): 10 kV air, 5 kV (gHe)

Cu braid
Cu tape
REBCO tape
Kapton tape

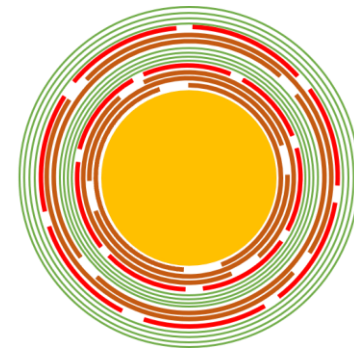


WP6a

Optimizations of HTS cable for SCALE:

- **Coaxial:** Kapton el. insulation layers between REBCO tape layers
- **Low weight:** Kevlar rope instead of Cu braid core, multiple Cu tape layers required for electrical & mechanical stabilization (winding direction change between layers)

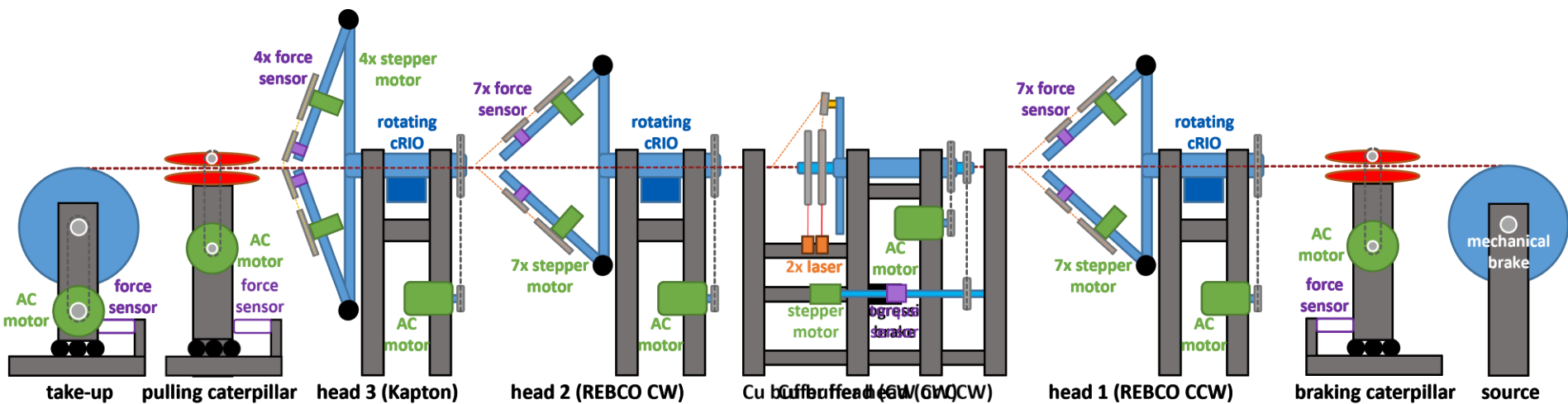
Kevlar rope
Cu tape
REBCO tape
Kapton tape



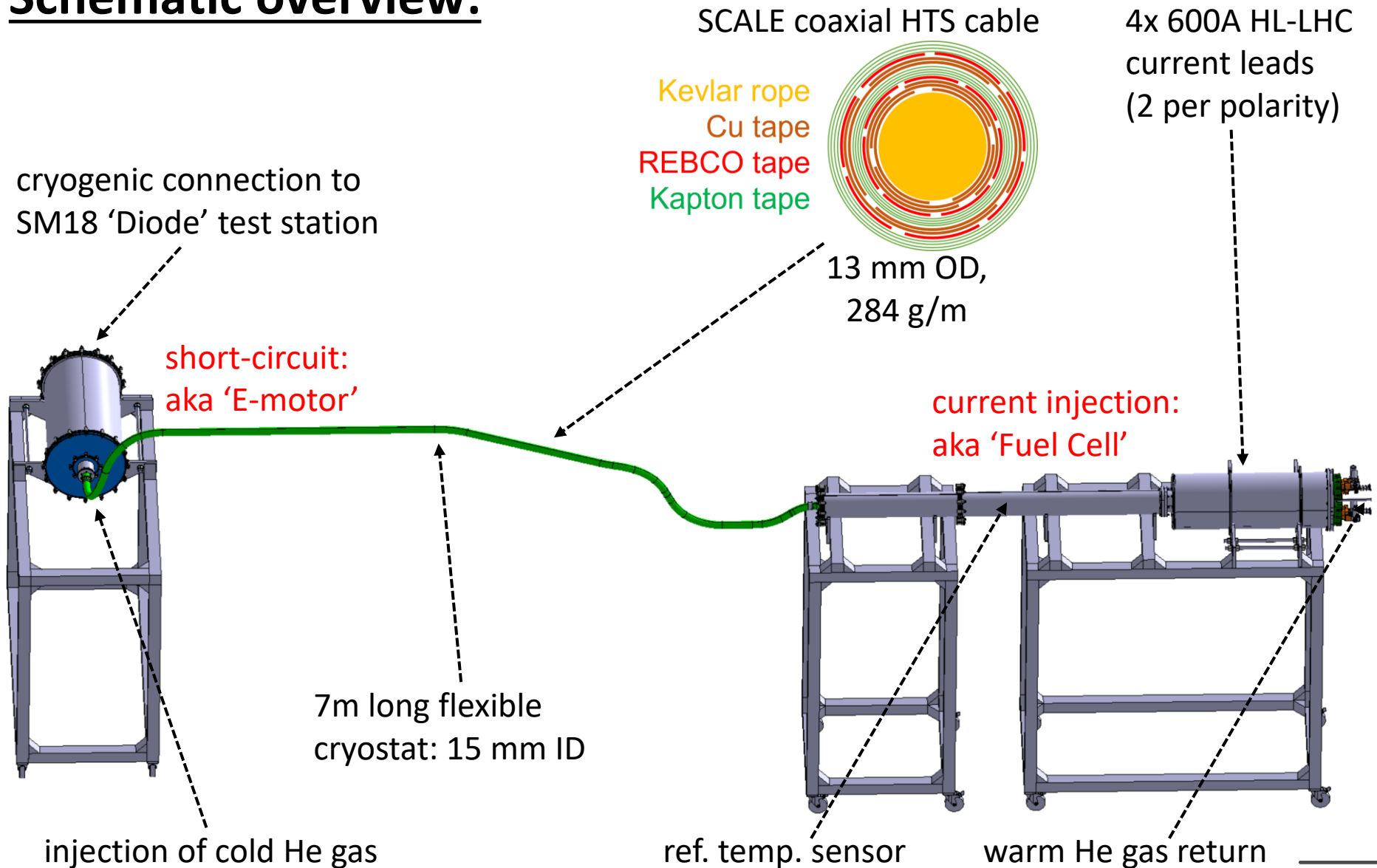
SCALE

Upgrade of HTS cabling machine:

- **Multiple passes needed:** → full reel-to-reel operation
 - grooves in caterpillar belts
 - pulling caterpillar with force limiter } → protect cable
- **CW & CCW Cu buffer layers:** → upgrade of Cu buffer head
 - 2x Cu tape source spools (CW & CCW), 2x radius measure laser
 - stepper motor + rotational torque meter instead of prop. brake → more precise tension control (while stationary & in rotation)



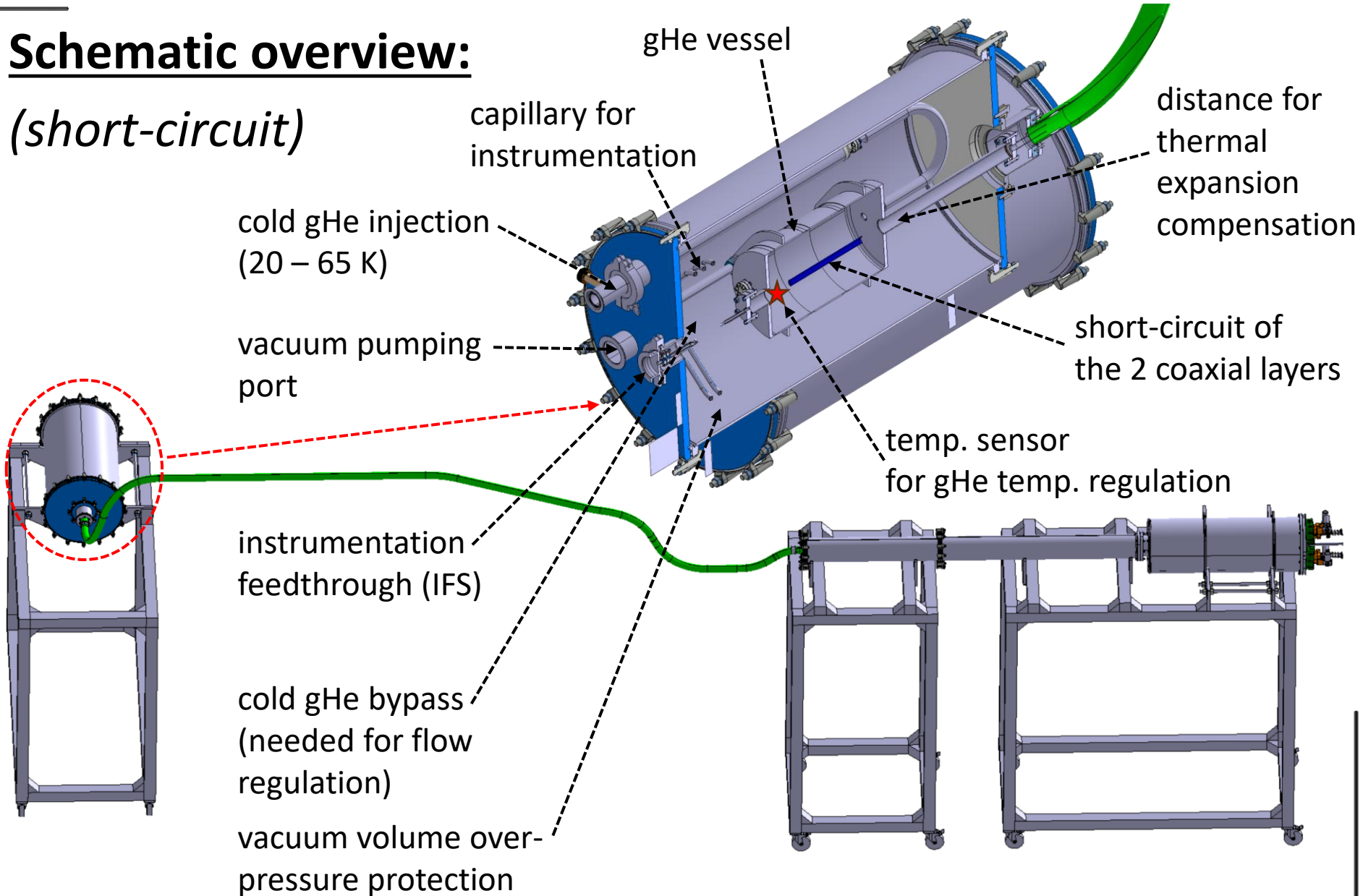
Schematic overview:



SCALE demonstrator

Schematic overview:

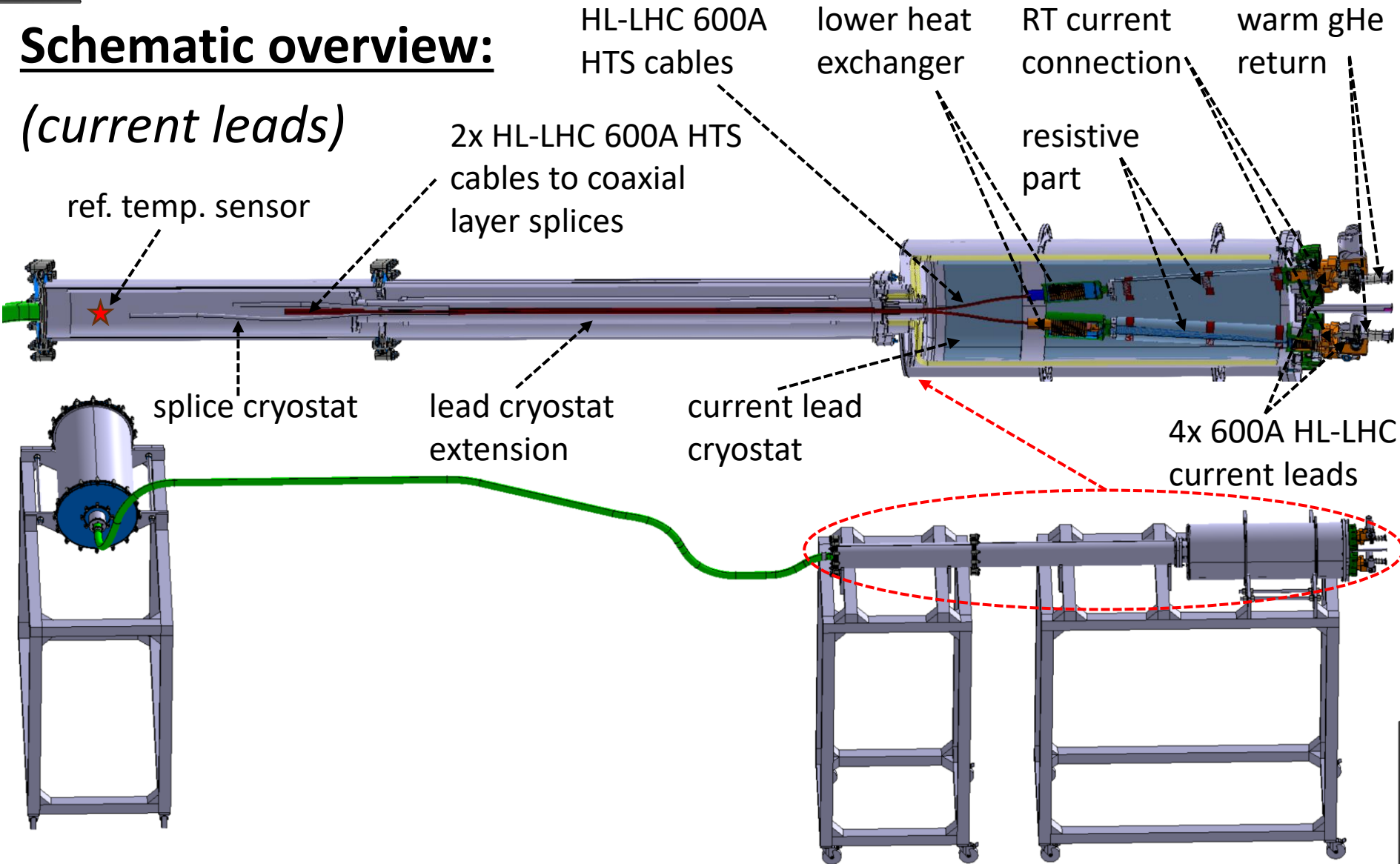
(short-circuit)



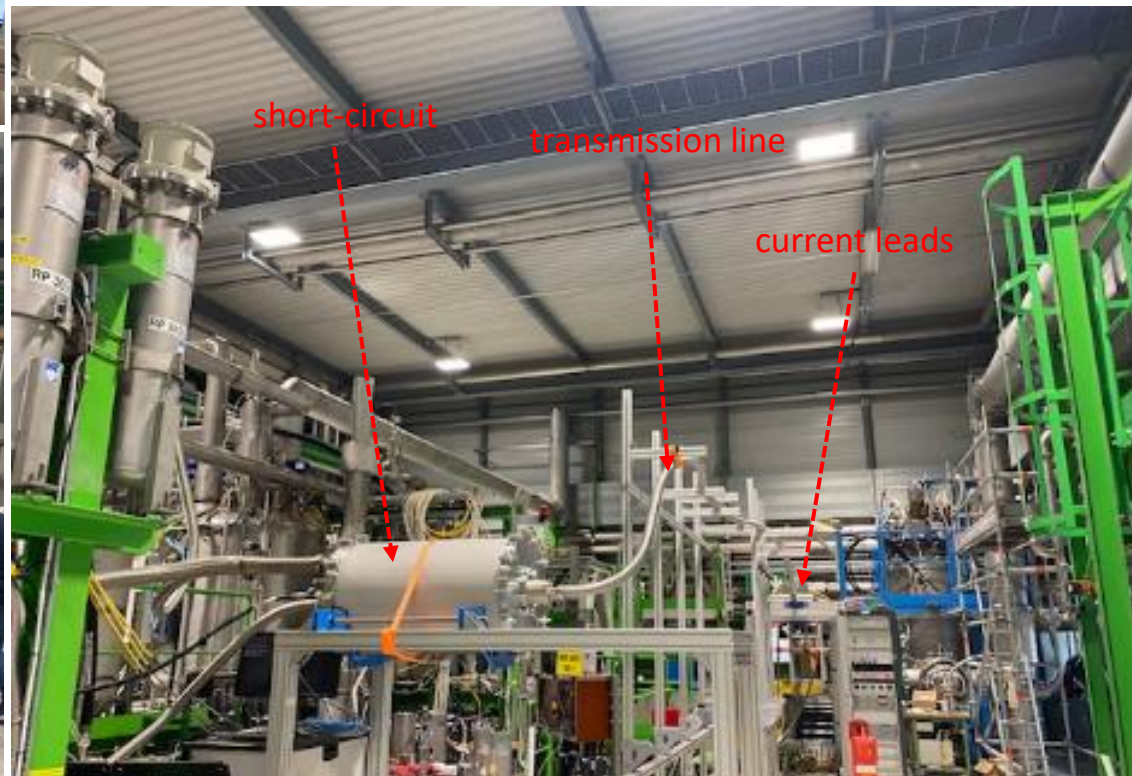
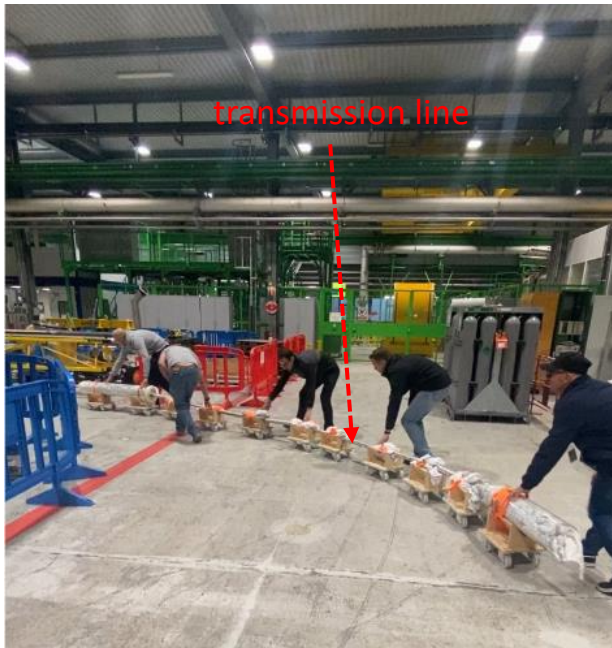
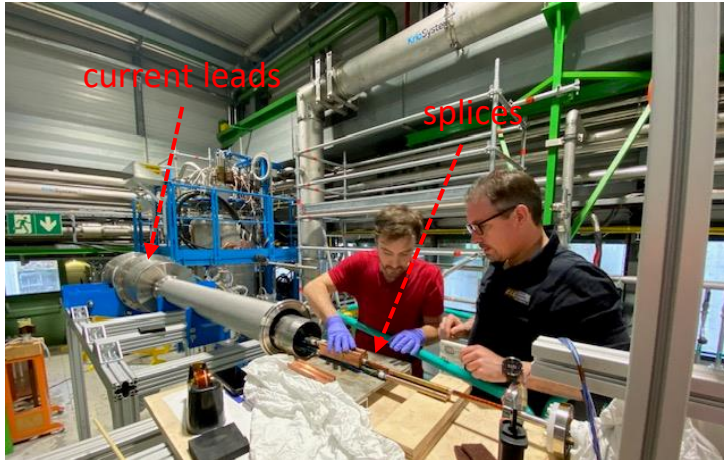
SCALE demonstrator

Schematic overview:

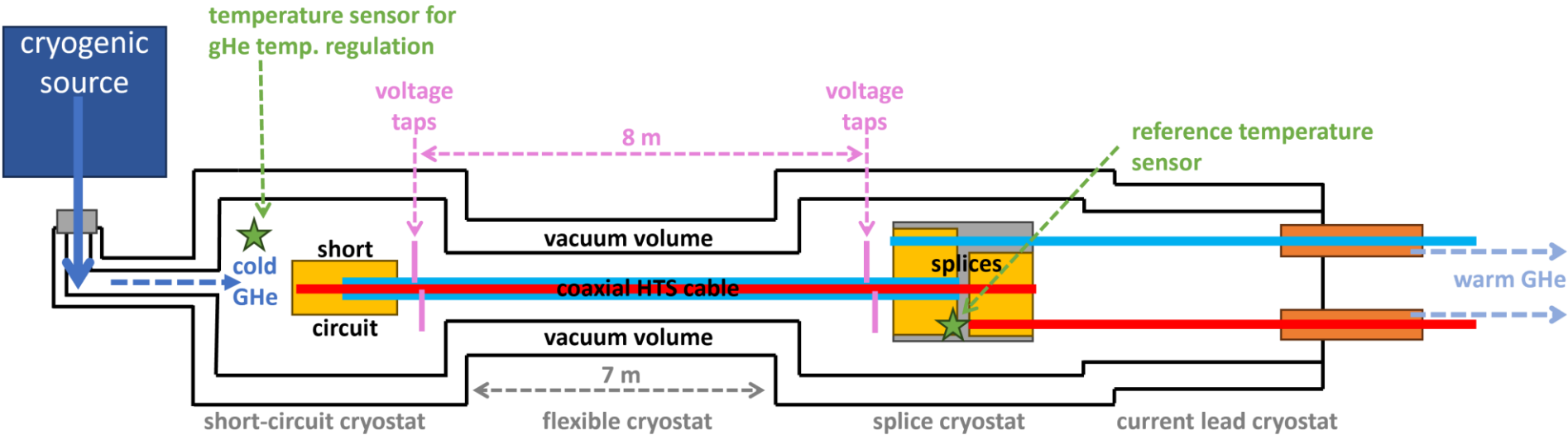
(current leads)



Realization:

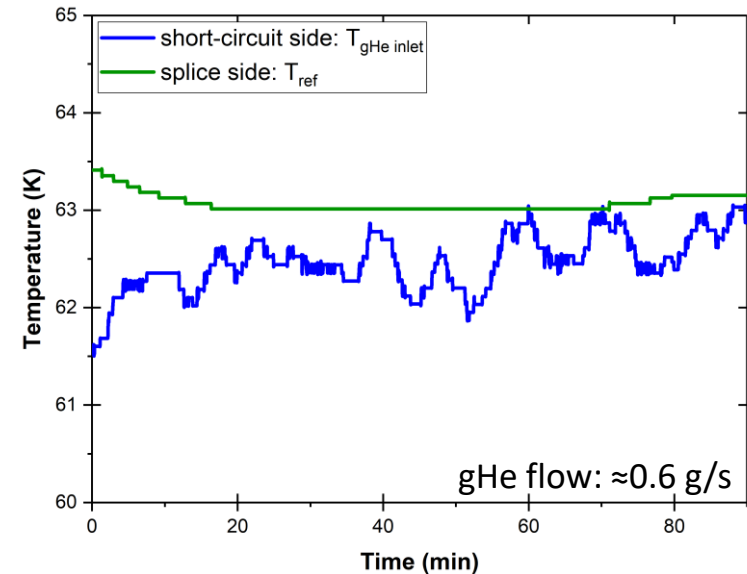


Simplified schematic overview:

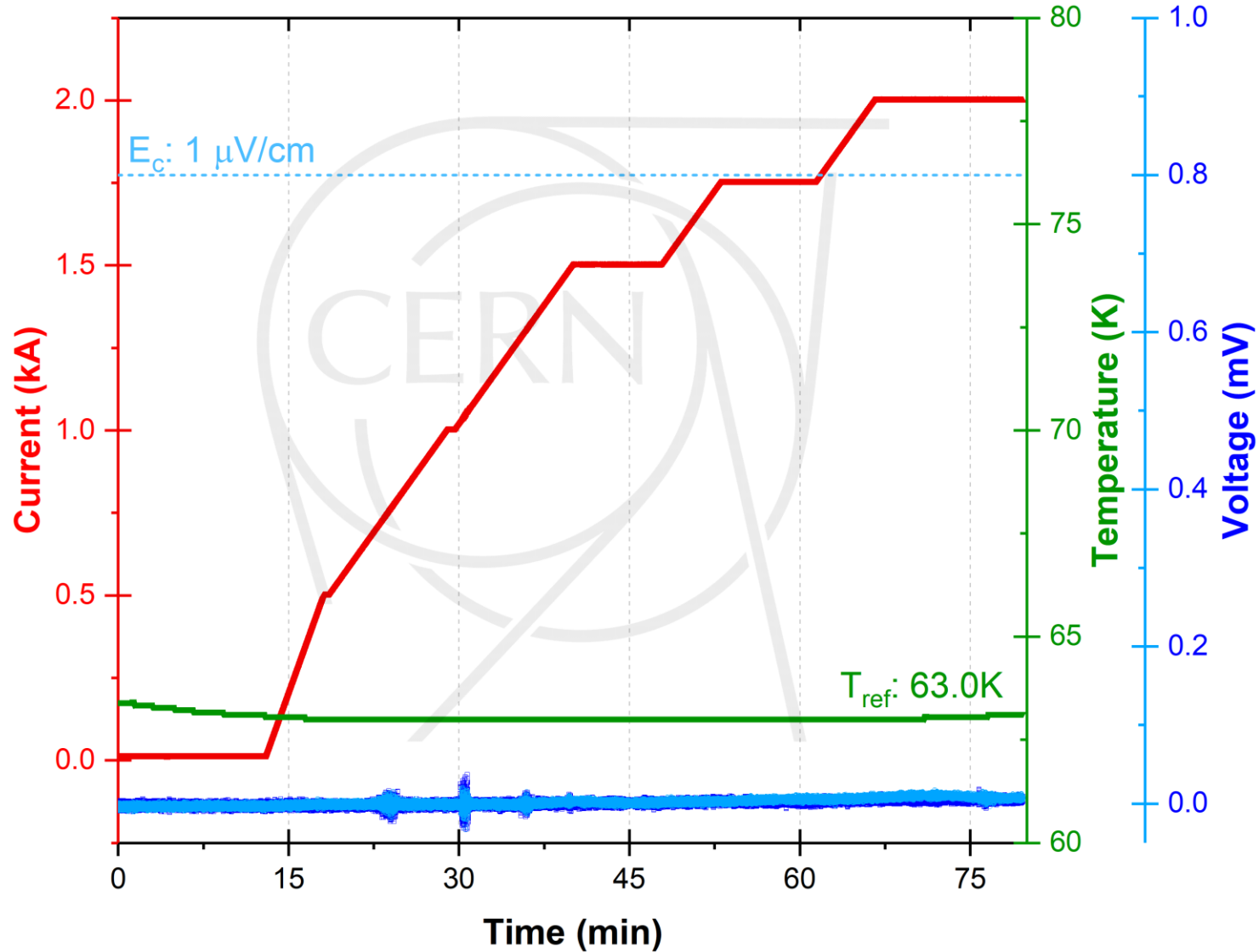


gHe temperature:

- Oscillations on short-circuit side due to gHe temp. regulation
- Splice side temp. (T_{ref}) stable
- <1 K temp. gradient along flexible cryostat (@ ≈ 0.6 g/s)

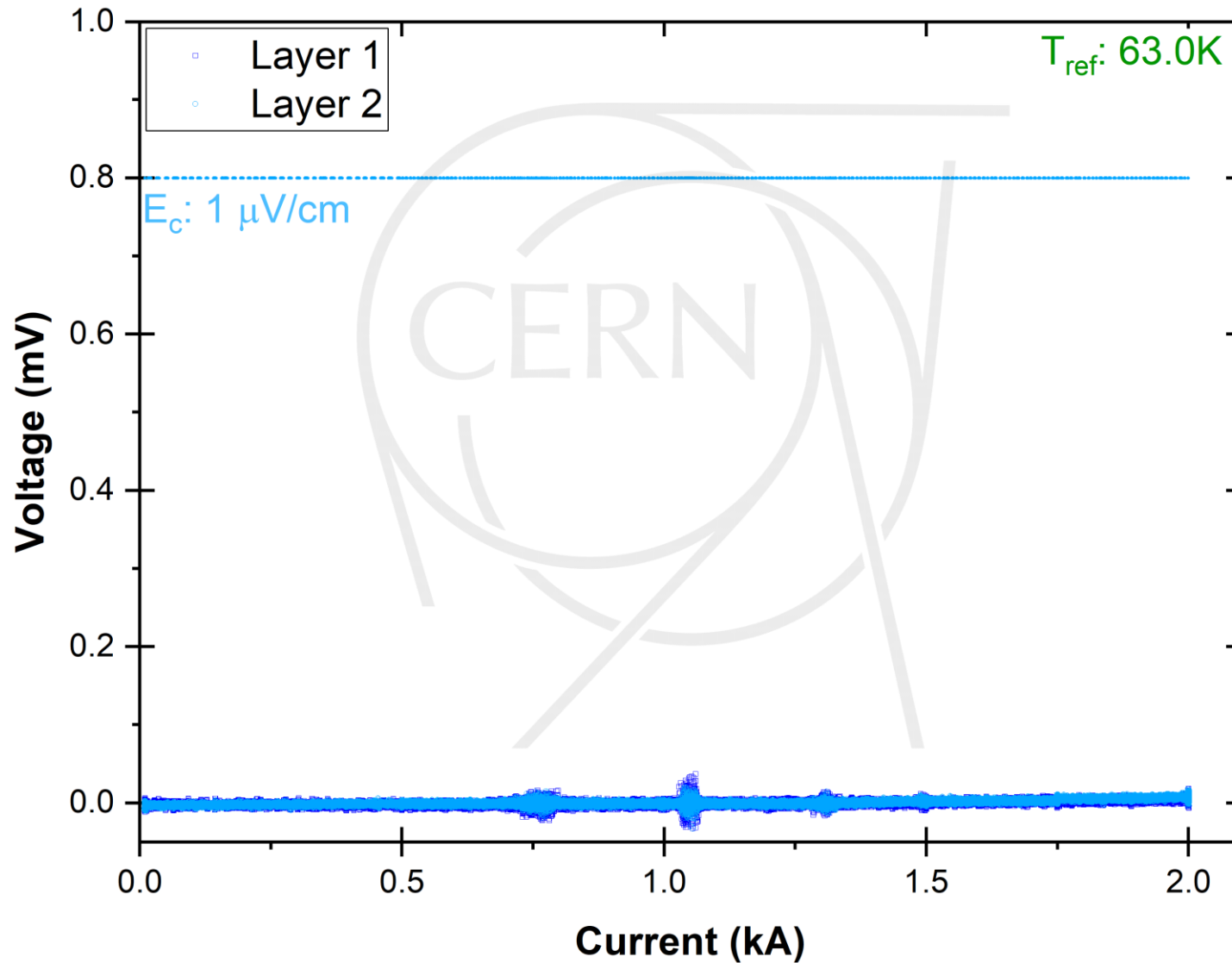


Reference temperature of 63 K:

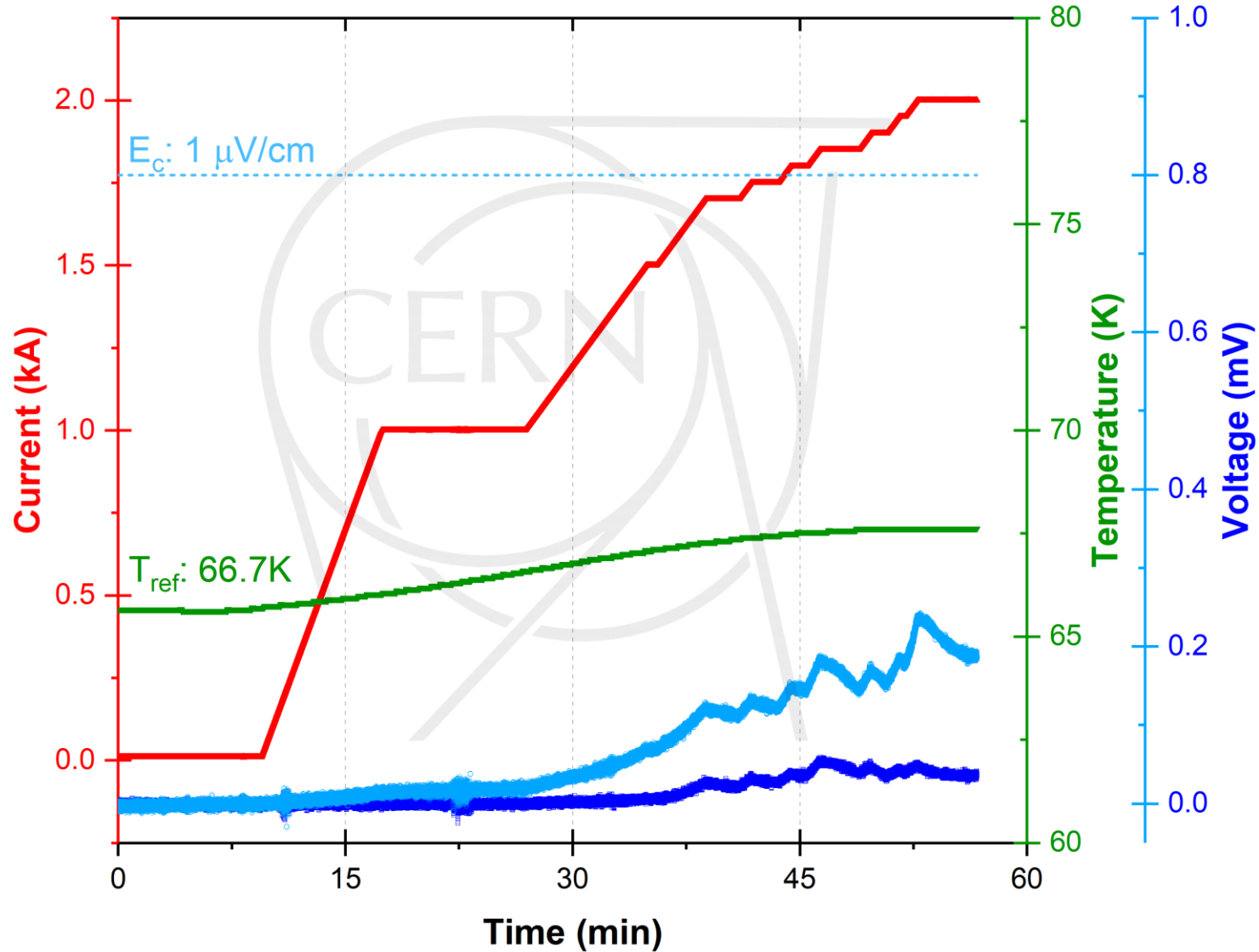


Reference temperature of 63 K:

No voltage at 2 kA

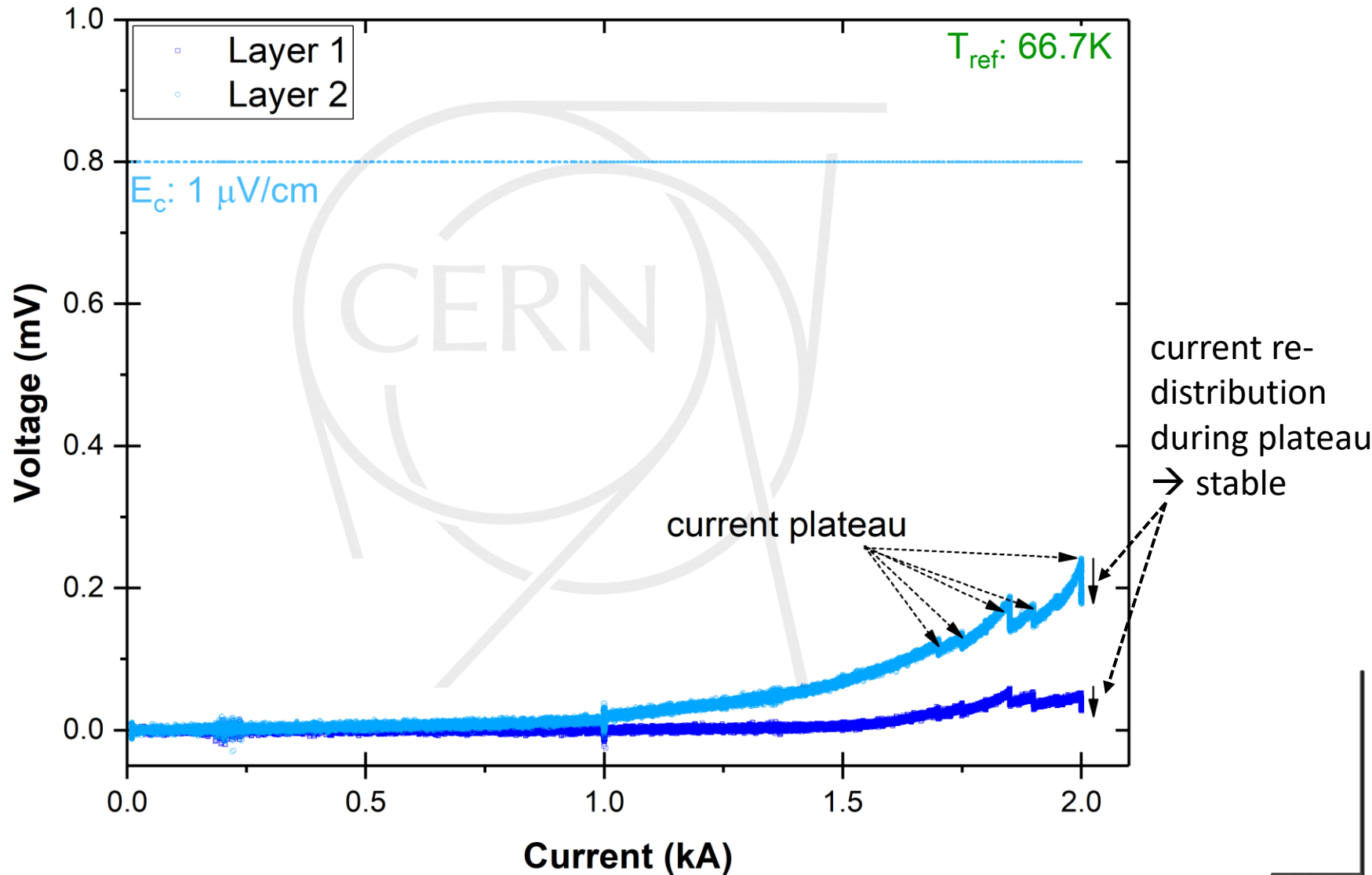


Reference temperature of 66 K:

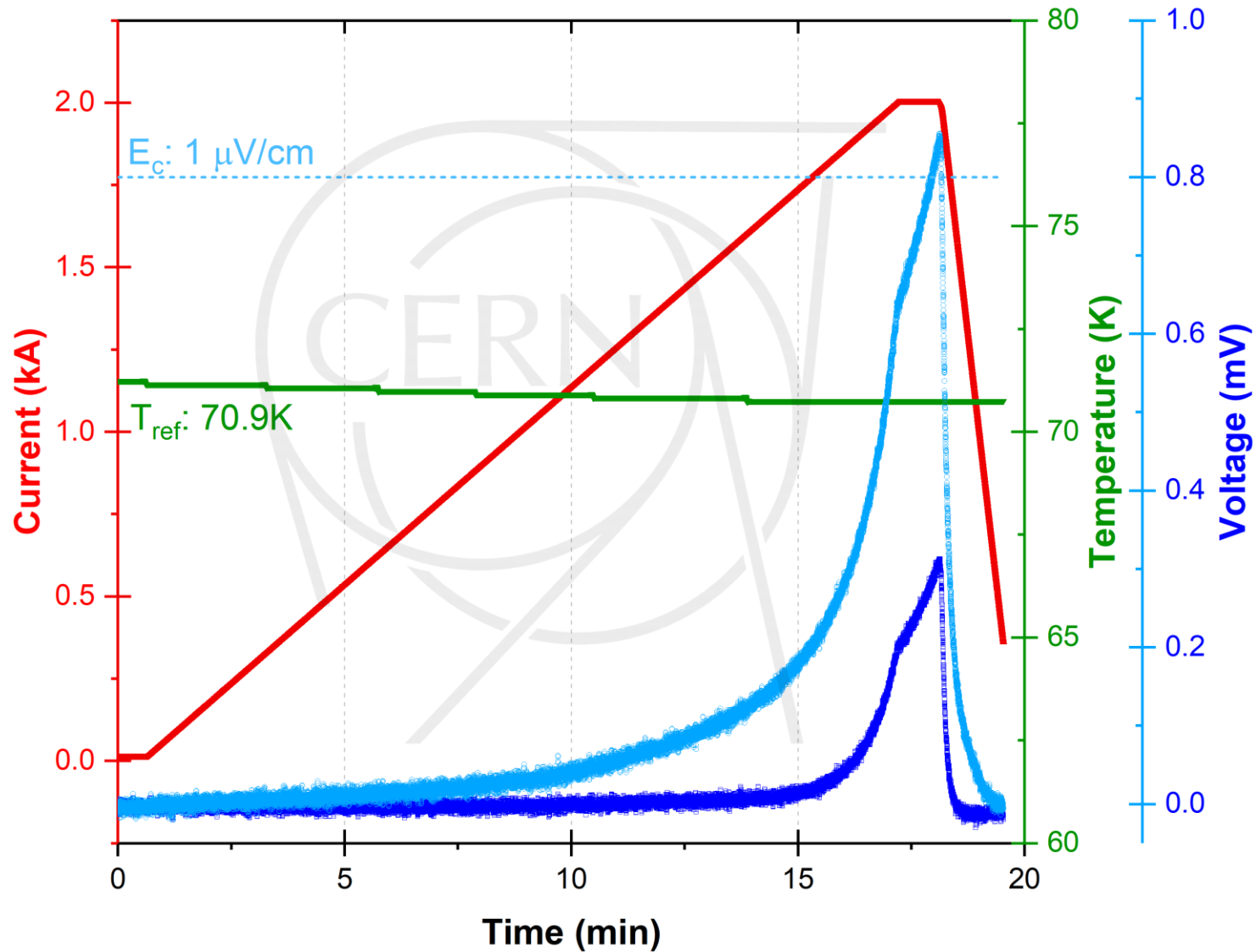


Reference temperature of 66 K:

Stable at 2 kA

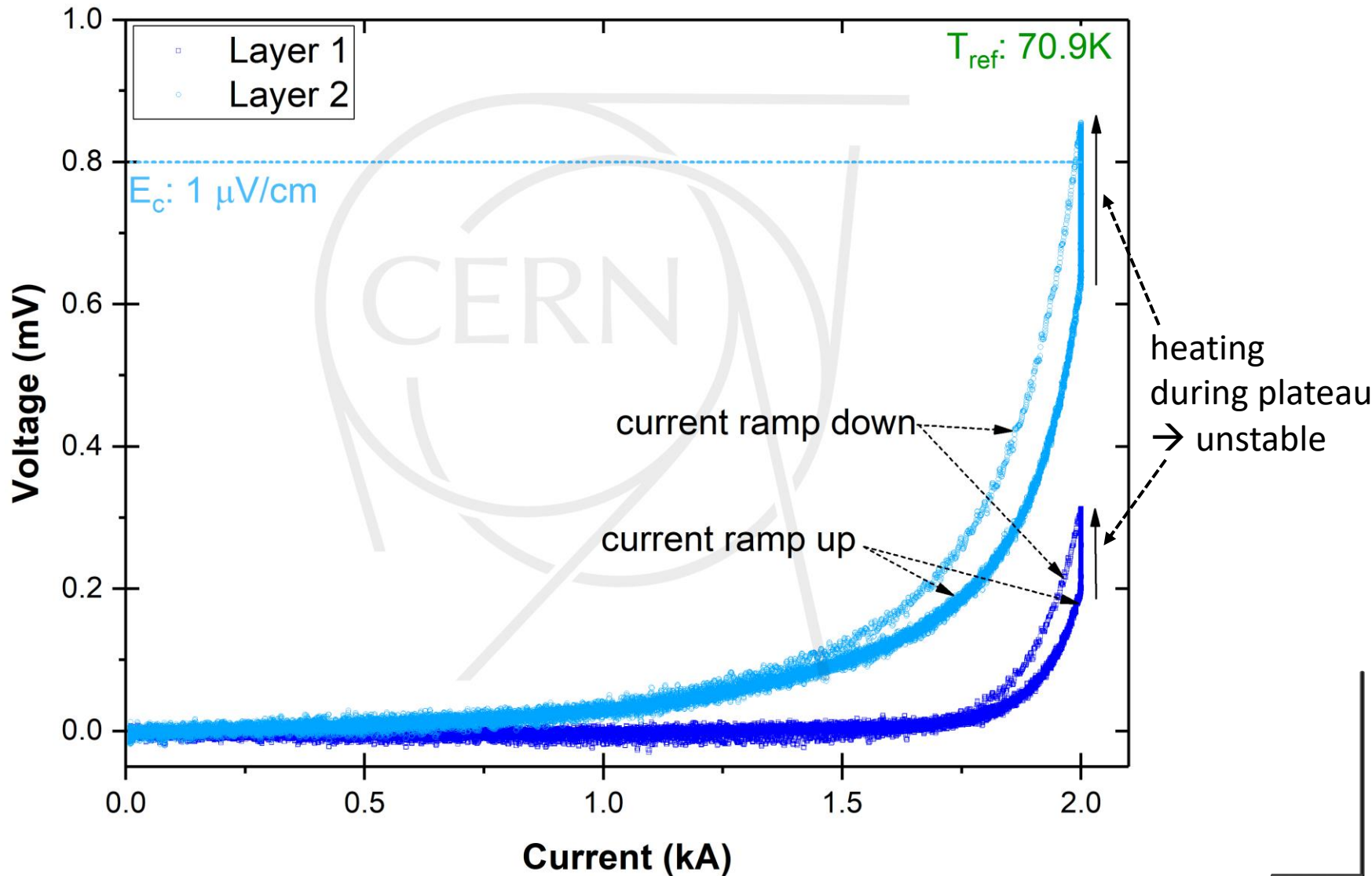


Reference temperature of 70 K:

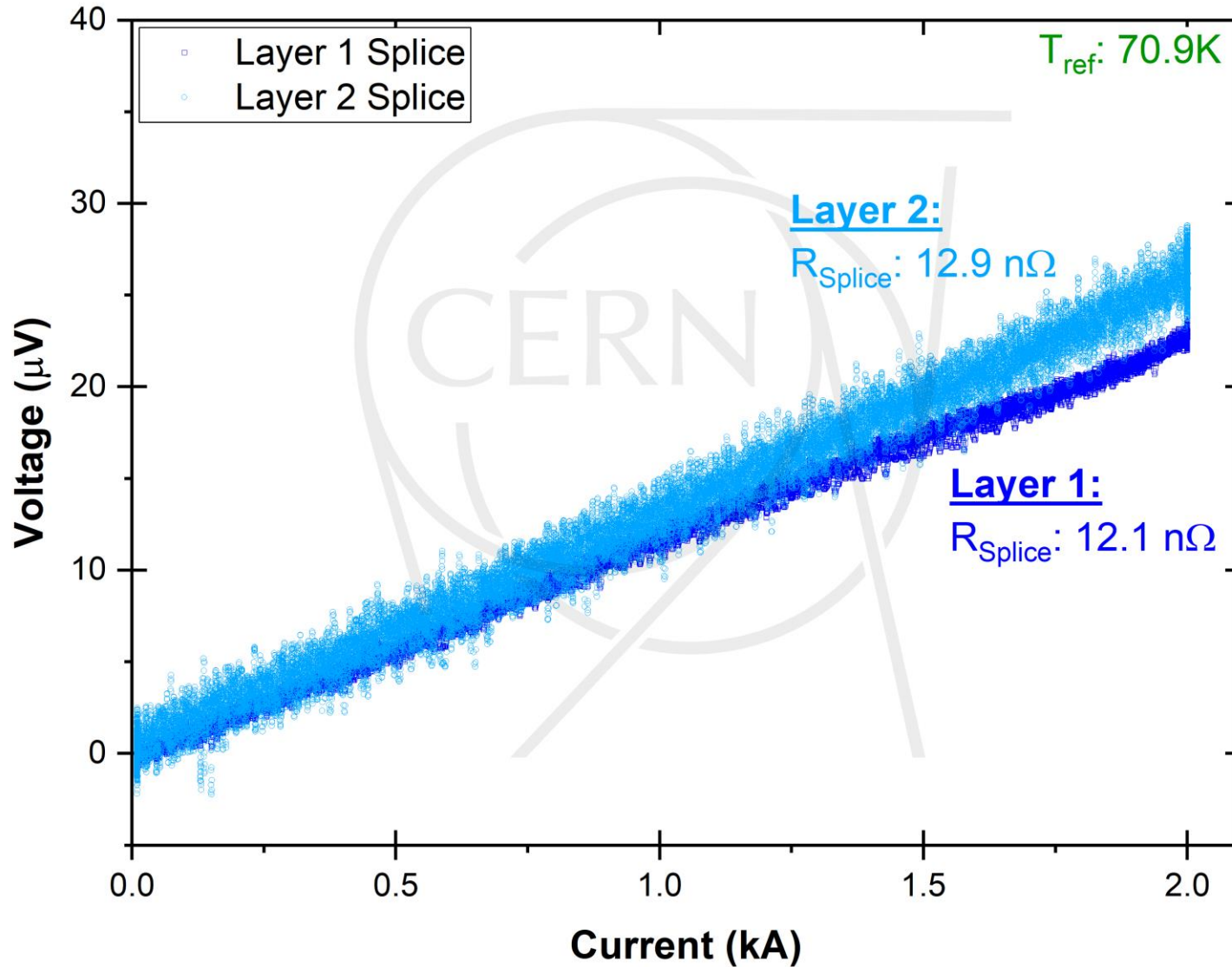


Reference temperature of 70 K:

Unstable at 2 kA



Splice resistance:



Successful cold powering test of SCALE demonstrator that by far exceeded the performance targets:

- Low cable weight: 284 g/m
- Homogenous resistance splice resistances <13 n Ω
- 63 K reference temperature (temperature of the splices on the current lead side): no voltage on the coaxial HTS cable at 2 kA
- 66 K reference temperature: ≈ 0.25 $\mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$ on the coaxial cable, stable at 2 kA current plateau (voltage is slowly decreasing due to current re-distribution)
- 70 K reference temperature: ≈ 0.9 $\mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$ on the coaxial cable after ramp to 2 kA (20 A/s), unstable at 2 kA current plateau (voltage is increasing due to local heating)

Thank you for your attention

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