

A new EC project: FASTGRID

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FastGrid

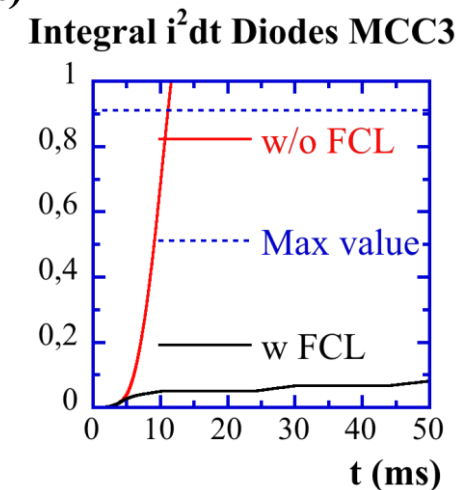
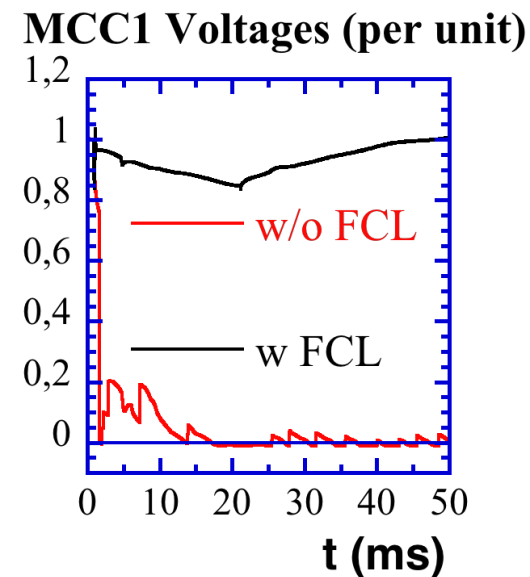
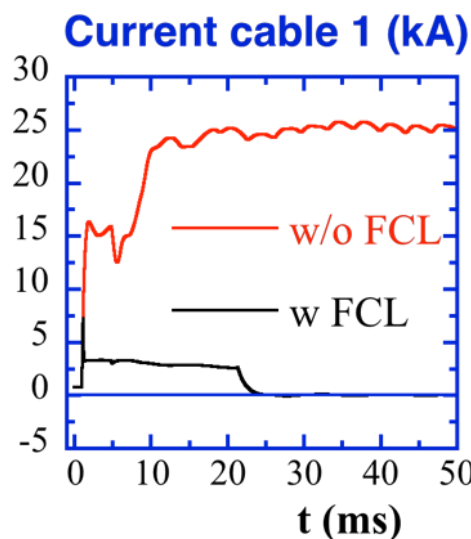
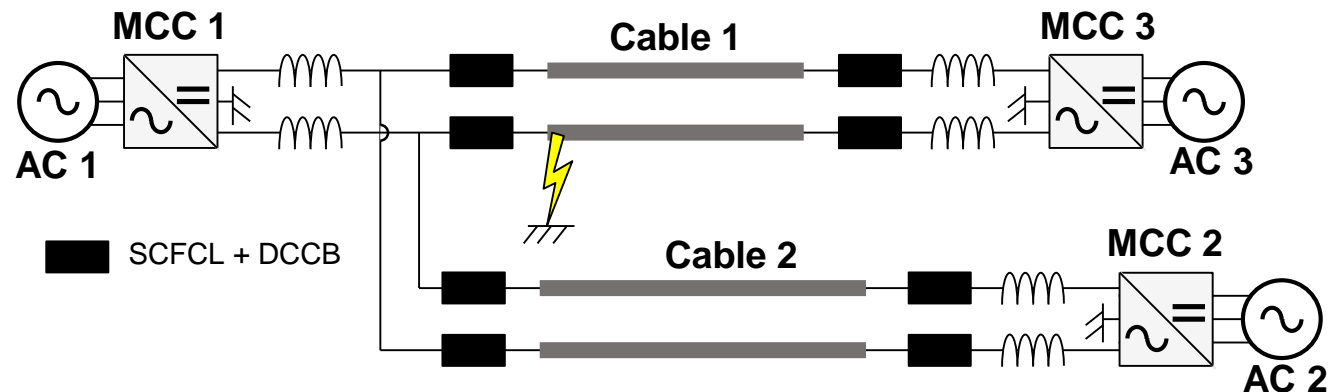
Cost effective FCL using advanced
superconducting tapes for future HVDC grids
Started January 1st 2017 (42 months)



HVDC supergrids



HVDC circuit breaker
SGRI (200 kV)
(7 x 7 m²)
Footprint & cost



Strong interest of R-SCFCL

Cost of the Superconductor in a R-SCFCL:

$$Cost_{SC} \gg \frac{C_{SC}}{E_{lim}} k_a I_a V_{SC-Lim}$$

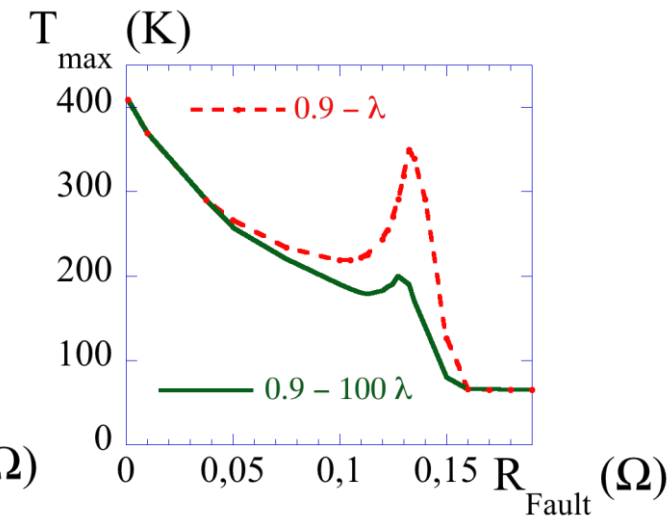
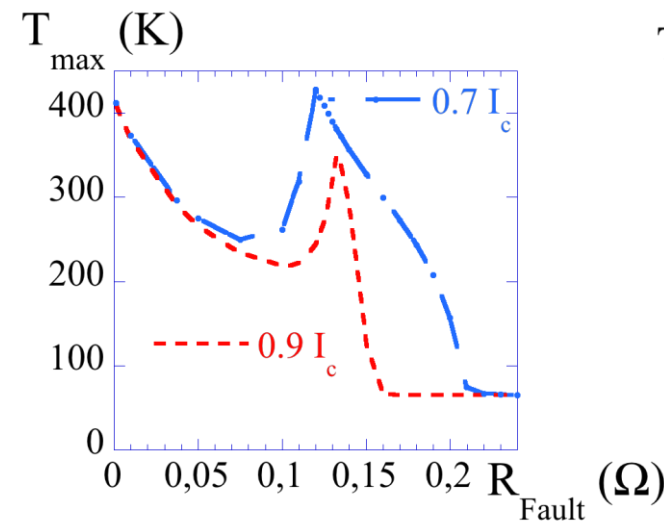
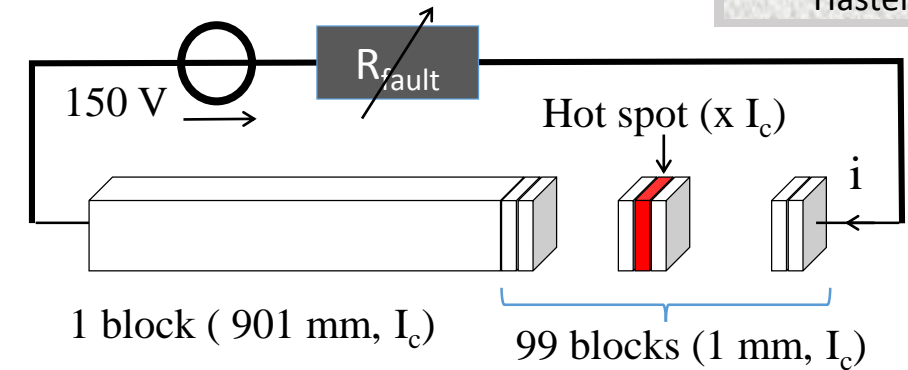


⇒ **Reduction of C_{SC}**

- Material & Labor
- I_{c-w} Perf. & operating temp. => 65 K

⇒ **Enhancement of E_{lim}**

- Conductor design (shunt)
- Hot spot issue for low prospective faults
 - Homogeneity
 - NZPV
- New route



- **Advanced REBCO tape**

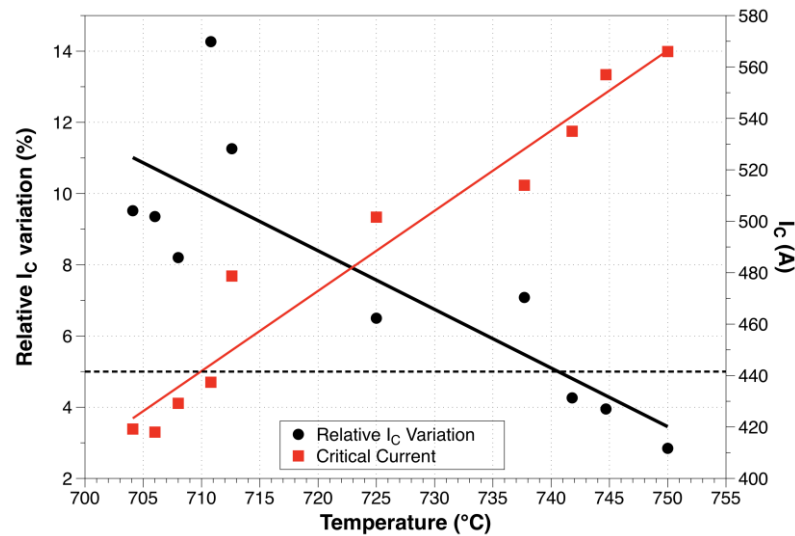
- Low standard deviation in term of critical current over the tape length
- Critical current higher than 1000 A/cm-w at 65 K (self-field)
- Electric field higher than 100 V/m (50 ms)

- **Emerging REBCO tape**

- Tape with enhanced propagation velocity (CFD concept)
- Sapphire substrate REBCO tape with ultra high electric fields

- **Smart module of a HVDC apparatus**

- Current and voltage in the range of 0.5/1 kA and 30/50 kV
- New functionality such as quench detection through optical fiber
- Extensive testing of the module in relevant operating conditions

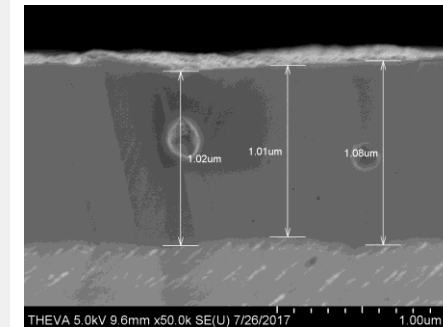
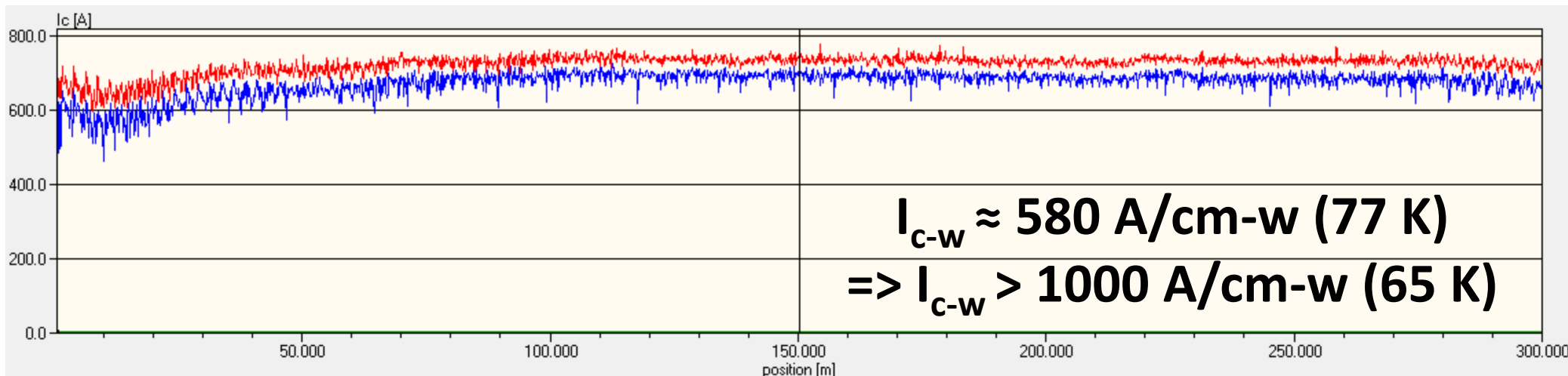


THEVA

After optimization of process parameters:

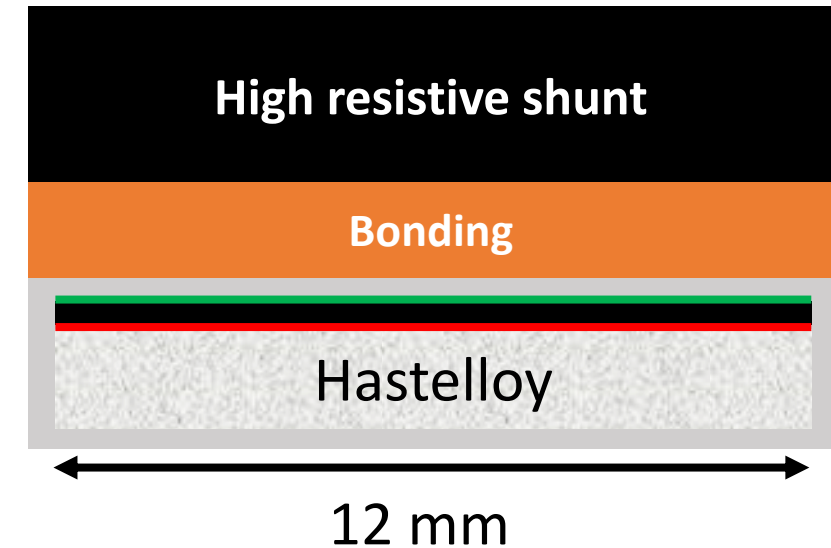
- $I_c > 500A$
- $\Delta I_c < 5\%$

can be produced with high yield



Example:
Ag thickness

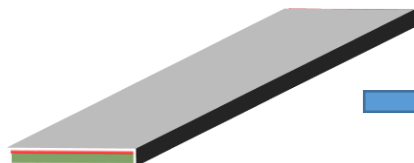
- A numerical model in COMSOL has been developed
- Various configurations of shunt tested in different scenarios (limitation, hot spot) with soldered or adhesive bonding
- Two architectures to test
 - CuproNickel shunt ($\text{Cu}_{60}\text{Ni}_{40}$) 150 μm - 300 μm
 - 5 μm solder PbSn
 - Hastelloy shunt 500 μm - 800 μm
 - 5 μm solder PbSn



Validations tests and first tests are undergoing

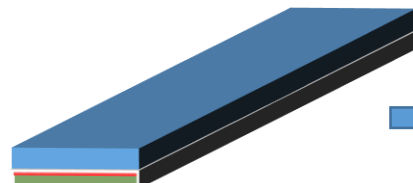
Original tape

silver
ReBCO
hastelloy



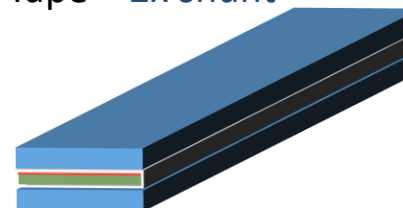
Tape + shunt

silver
ReBCO
hastelloy



Tape + 2x shunt

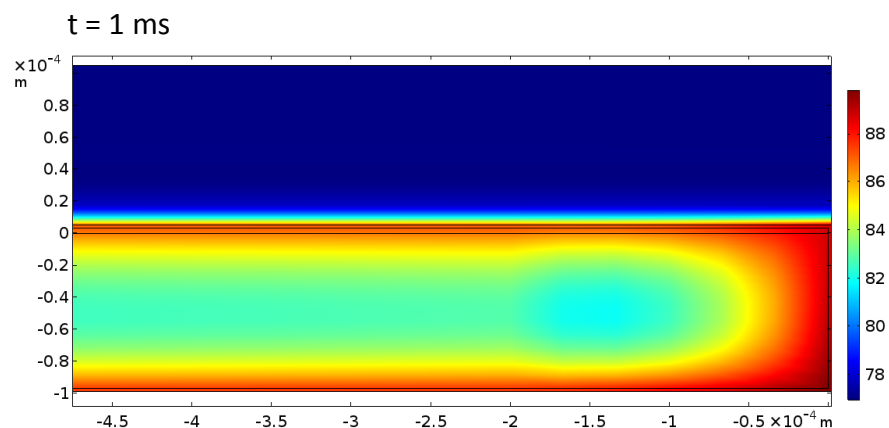
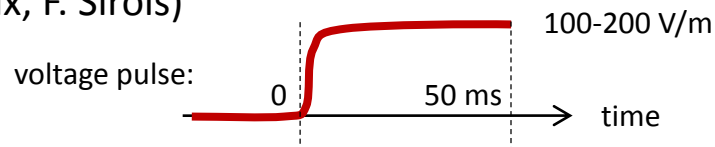
silver
ReBCO
hastelloy



STU

- High thermal capacity,
- Electrically insulating layer

FEM simulations, Comsol 5.2 model developed by EPM
(Ch. Lacroix, F. Sirois)

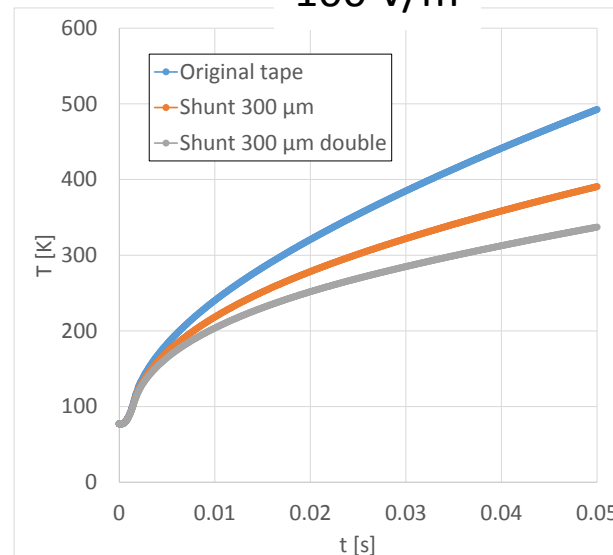


Shunt properties:

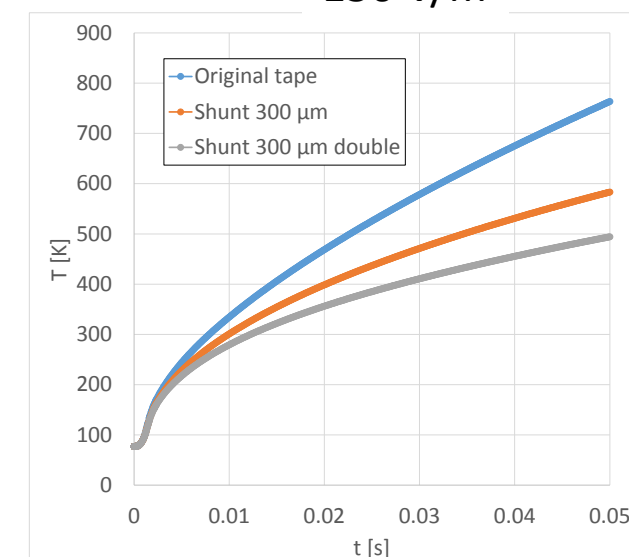
$$C_p = 900 \text{ J/(kg.K)} \text{ at } 77 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ W/(m.K)}$$

100 V/m

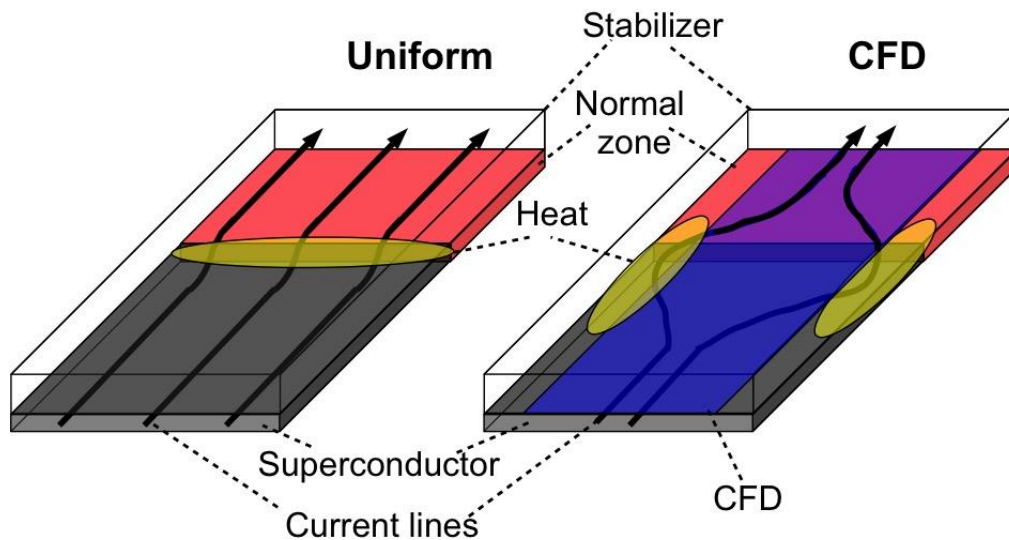
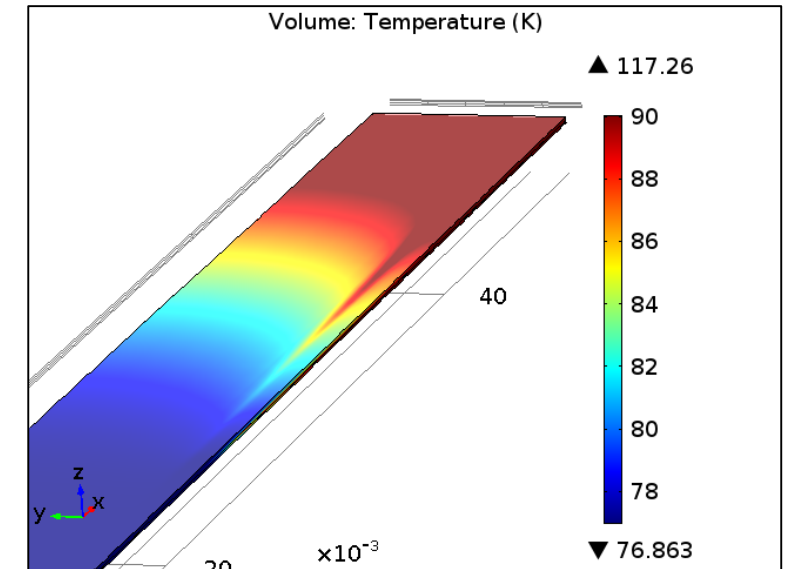


150 V/m



- Full 3D numerical simulations of 2G HTS CCs including the « Current flow diverter » (CFD) concept
- Types of shunt investigated:
 - Hastelloy, Stainless Steel, Composite, CuproNickel, etc.
 - Shunt thickness: 0 - 200 microns
- Calculations also realized for tapes based on a sapphire substrate

Quench simulation of a CFD-2G HTS CC with a 100-microns-thick Hastelloy shunt

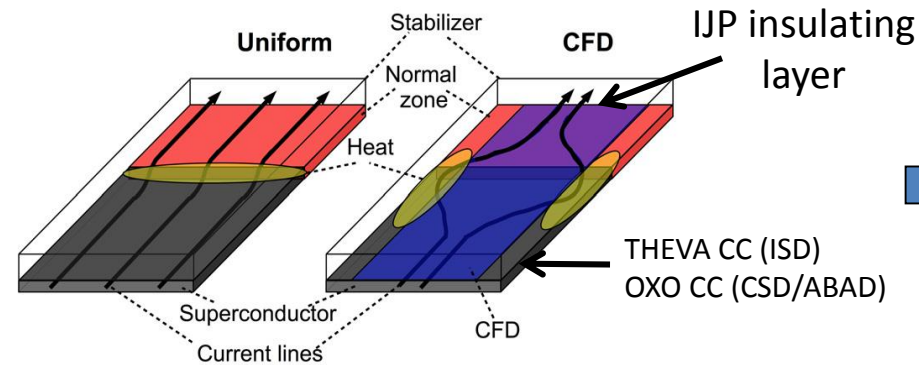


The NZPV can be increased from
0.5 m/s to 15 m/s (x 30)
using the CFD even with a thick shunt

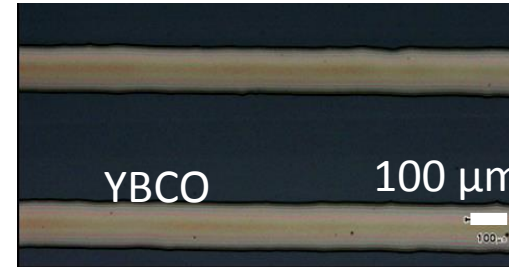
POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTREAL

WORLD-CLASS
ENGINEERING





IJP can be used to pattern customized tracks

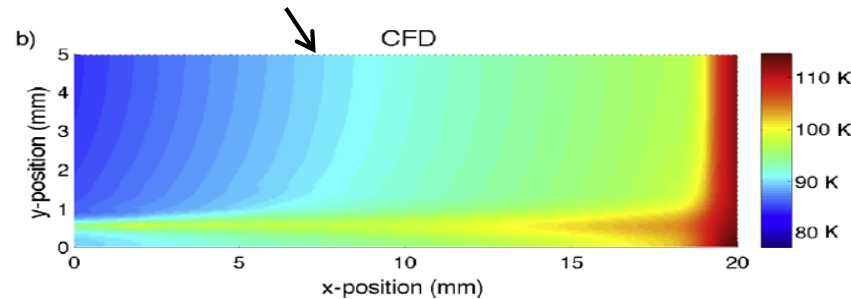


OXOLUTIA
THEVA

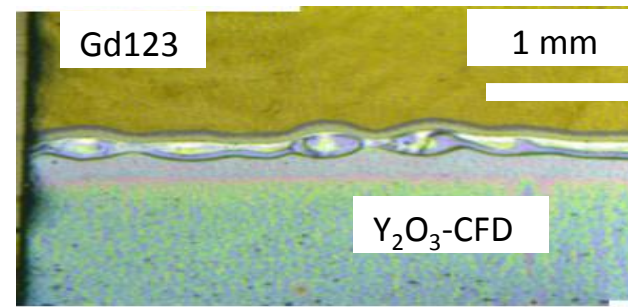


THEVA tapes are coated by IJP with amorphous Y_2O_3 layers tracks: CVD

Center of the tape



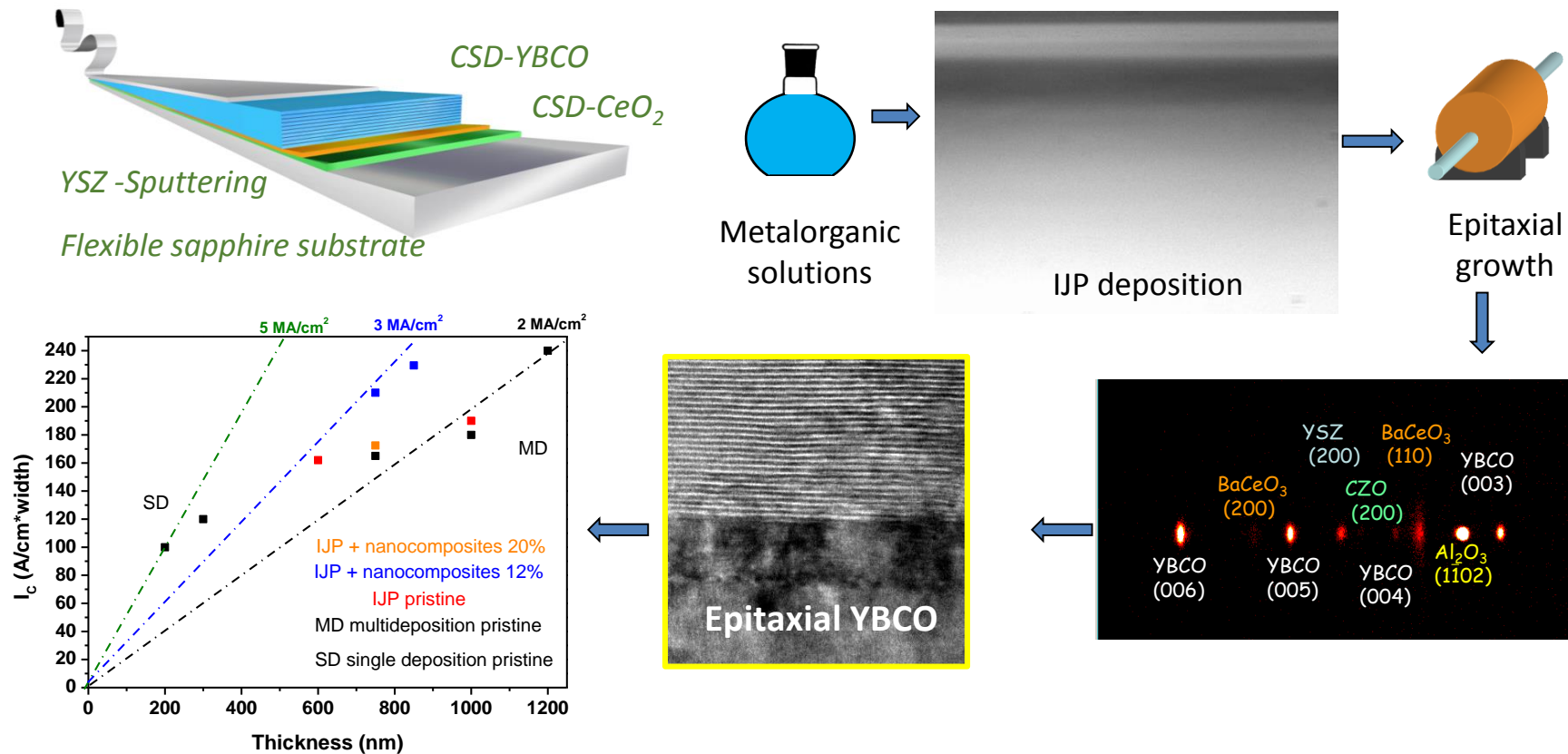
Surface temperature distribution



IJP nanometric coatings of insulating layers customized

- IJP metalorganic precursors (~ 100 nm)
- High deposition speed (>20 m/h)
- Long lengths demonstrated (> 100 m)
- Low temperature annealing ($T \sim 400-500$ °C)
- SC performances CC stable
- Test of limitation properties underway

Ink Jet Printing: customization of conductors for FCL



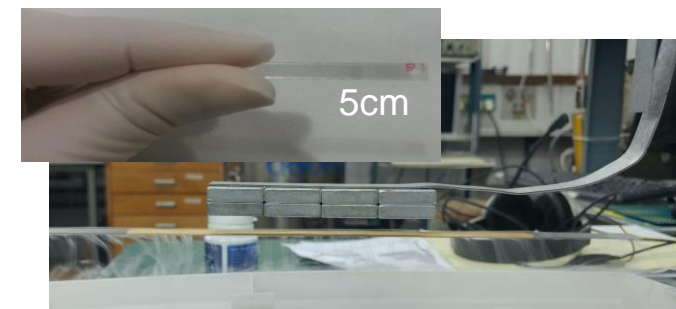
Thick YBCO layers can be grown after IJP deposition ($I_c > 220$ A/cm-w on LAO):
 implementation on sapphire substrates under way.
 Ultra high electric field tapes (>1000 V/m) expected.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
אוניברסיטת תל-אביב

ICMAB

OXOLUTIA

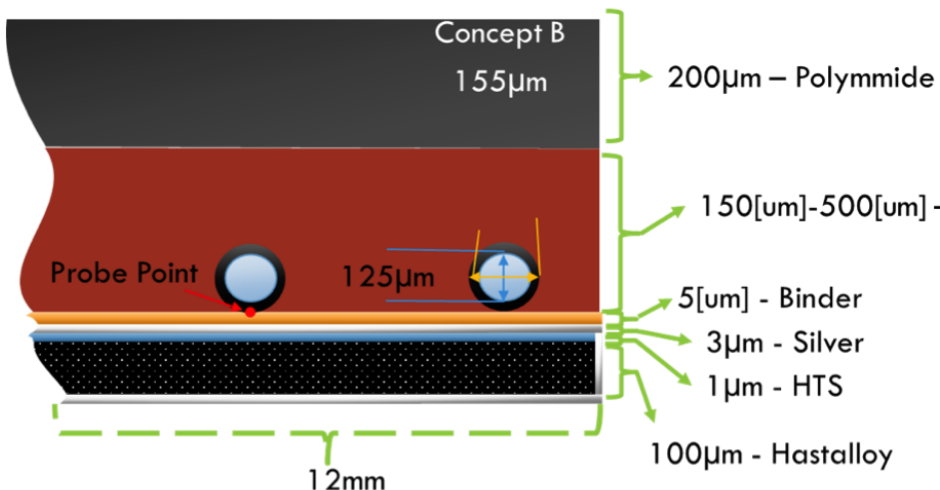
CSD growth of thick YBCO layers on Sapphire



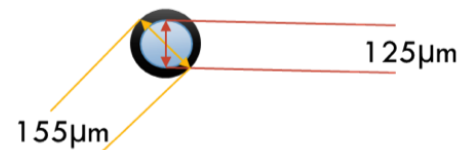
- Current and voltage in the range of 0.5/1 kA and 30/50 kV
- New functionality such as quench detection through optical fiber
- Extensive testing of the module in relevant operating conditions

GEOMETRY OF CABLE AND FIBER

Fiber/Shunt/Hastalloy are approximately in scale
(longitudinal tape is not entirely depicted)



- Simulation performed with SS/Hastalloy
- Simulation with Cupronickel have to be done yet

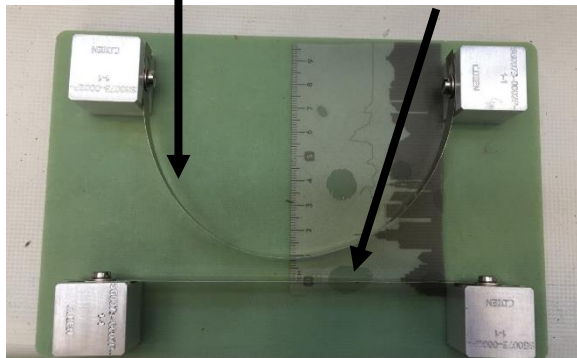


- Preliminary Electro-thermal simulations on HTS tapes, show the feasibility of a system which can detect quickly and with good spatial resolution.
- Further investigations with Optical Fiber implementation in the model
 - Mesh issues and computational time.
- Study of feasibility for the integration
 - Which is the shunt? Which is the geometry? Is it feasible integrate a fiber in the shunt?
- Test samples with Optical Fiber integrated

- Two studies are undergoing to validate the FCL design with pancake

Voltage breakdown

Positive Electrode 4-50 kV
Ground

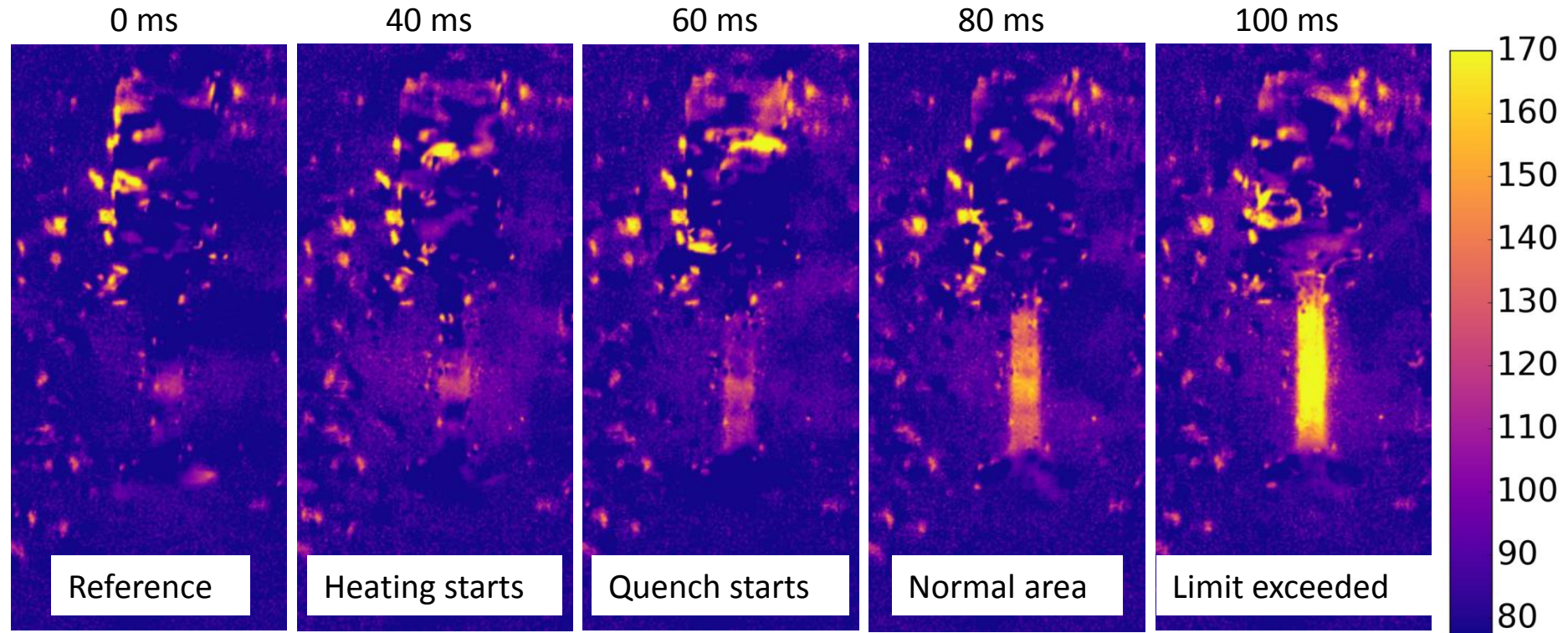


Imposition of High voltage
in DC in LN2 with or
without bubbles



Dielectric studies of liquid Nitrogen at 77 K, 65 K
with or without pressure
Impact on a Superconducting FCL

High-speed thermal imaging of quench propagation in HTS tapes using temperature-sensitive fluorescent films



H2020 FASTGRID project started January 1st 2017 with objective to reduce the cost of the REBCO tapes

- High I_c tapes & operation at 65 K (1000 A/cm-w)
 - Hot spot issue to be carefully studied
- High Electric field under limitation (> 100 V/m)
 - High I_c homogeneity (5 % already reached by THEVA)
 - Enhancement of NZPV
 - Current flow diverter (realization through Ink Jet Printing)
- New route: sapphire substrate based tapes
 - Successful short tapes
- 50 kV – 1 kA module
 - Quench detection and temperature through fiber glass
 - Works on electric insulation & winding configurations
- New investigation tools
 - High-speed thermal imaging using temperature-sensitive fluorescent films

Thank you !



<http://fastgrid-h2020.eu>