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Coated superconducting tape model based on distribution of currents between the tape layers. Computing implementation

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PROPOSED MODEL

Characterization based on parameters that adjust the non-linearity of the tape under two hypothesis:

- The electrical current is distributed between the superconducting path, up to the critical current, a) and the resistive paths when it is exceeded.
- The hysteresis in the superconductor can be modelled from an effective resistance in the stabilizer layer. b)

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

EQUATIONS OF THE MODEL

TAPE CHARACTERISTICS



 $v_T = i_S R_S + L \frac{di_T}{dt}$ $i_T = i_{YBCO} + i_S$ (1) $i_{S}R_{S} = v_{YBCO}\left(i_{YBCO}\right)$

Concept		Concept	
Manufacturer	SuperPower Inc.	Critical current	100 A @ 77 K
Туре	SCS4050i-AP	Width	4 mm
Superconductor	YBCO	Thickness	208 µm
<u>Stavilizer</u>	Copper	Sample length	4 cm

AC TEST







COMMON ARRANGEMENTS



——ITp=130A

ITp=125A

ITp=120A

ITp=110A

-ITp=100A,

- ITp=60 A

-ITp=20 A

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



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150 _T-

—ITp=130A

An inductive drop voltage is subtracted from the tape voltage to get the voltage in the resistive layer and YBCO layer.



The resulting voltage waveform is equal to the current waveform in the stabilizer, so, this only appears significantly when

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Time (ms)

 $\frac{i(t)}{I_P}$

 $\frac{1}{10}\frac{i(t)}{I_{e}}$

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Time (ms)

10

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Otherwise, V_{YBCO} only depends on the superconductor and $I_{\rm S}$ appears

 $i_T > I_c$.



The effective stabilizer resistance is evaluated as:



and it depends on the tape current.



In the YBCO layer, the sinusoidal current in the tape is somehow limited at the critical current value.

The rest of the tape current goes through stabilizer



