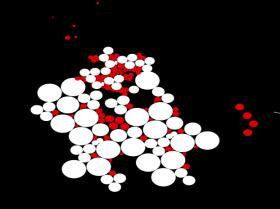
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Power-dense Superconducting

Generators for Wind Converters



Marc Dhallé, EMS – TNW, University of Twente (*)

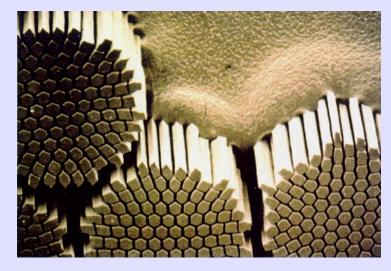


(*) on behalf of the EcoSwing Consortium, team and references on final slide

Background Superconductivity

- Zero resistance below T = T_c
- Dissipation-free current transport up to J_c (B,T) $\approx 100 - 1000 \text{ A/mm}^2$ ($\sim 10 - 100 \text{ times higher than Cu}$)
- In the 20th century: metal alloys or intermetallics, cooled in liquid He (4.2 K)

- Applications: superconducting <u>magnets</u>
- Cu + Fe electromagnets $B \lesssim 1.5 \text{ T}$
- Nb₃Sn electromagnets $B \lesssim 15 \sim 20 \text{ T}$
- Enabling technology, mainly for NMR, MRI and 'Big Science'



NbTi filaments (φ 7μm) in composite wire



State-of-the-art MRI system (Philips)

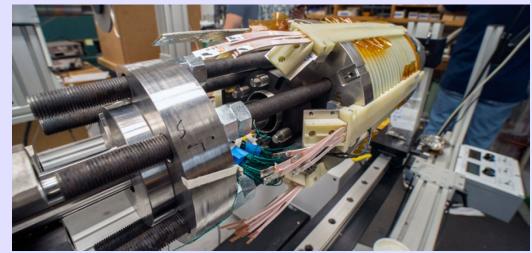


ATLAS detector magnets (CERN)



Background Superconductivity

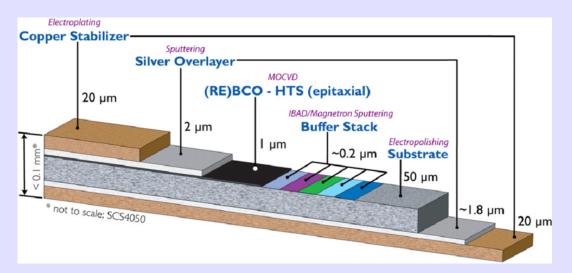
- 1986: discovery of superconductivity in ceramic CuO-compounds
- $T_{\rm c} \sim 10 100 \, \rm K$; $B_{\rm c2} > 100 \, \rm T$
- Anisotropic materials
- Further developed into highly textured epitaxial coatings ('coated conductors')



ReBCO 32 T magnet (NHFML Tallahassee)

Manufacturer	ReBCO layer	Buffer layers
American Superconductor	MOD	RABiT
Bruker HTS	PLD	ABAD
Deutsche Nanoschicht	CSD	RABiT
Fujikura	PLD	IBAD
MetOx	MOCVD	RABiT
Oxolutia	CSD	IBAD + ABAD
SuNAM	RCO	IBAD
Superconductor	RCO	IBAD + ABAD
Technologies Inc.		
SuperOx	PLD	IBAD
SuperPower	MOCVD	IBAD
Theva	RCO	IBAD + ABAD





Layout ReBCO Coated Conductor (SuperPower)



ReBCO Roebel cable (KIT / CERN)



Background Superconductivity

- In parallel: steady progress in liquid-cryogen-free cooling technology
- New s.c. materials + user-friendly cooling
 → unlocks new application areas
- Main driver = power density $\propto I^2 \ or \ B^2$
- Enables smaller and/or more powerful devices (transport / motors / actuators)



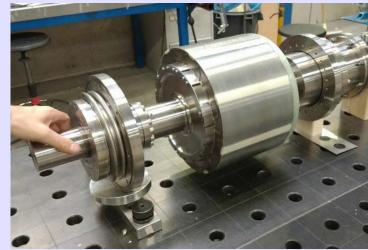
Gifford-McMahon cryocooler (Summitomo)



Grid powercable (AmpaCity, Essen)



36.5 MW ship propulsion engine (AMSC)



All-electric airplane? (ASUMED, Demaco)



Background *Wind convertors*

- Trend 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

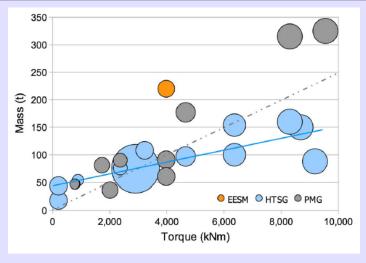
 $(P \propto D^5 \text{ instead of } D^3, \text{ S. Kalsi 2003})$



PM rotor (Arnold Magnetic Technologies)



7.5 MW PM rotor (Enercon)



Mass vs. torque scaling (O. Keysan 2011)



Haliade-X 12MW converter (GE, Rotterdam)



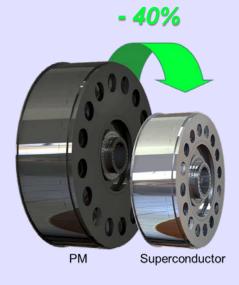
However: perceived challenges

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





Envision's 3.6 MW test turbine



EcoSwing's ambition





- Design, develop and manufacture a full scale multi-MW direct-drive superconducting wind generator;
- Install and operate this drive train in an existing modern wind turbine in Thyborøn, DK(3 MW Class, 14 rpm, 128 m rotor);
- Prove in an operation environment that such a superconducting drive train is cost-competitive.







Ground-based testing





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Validation / rotor assembly

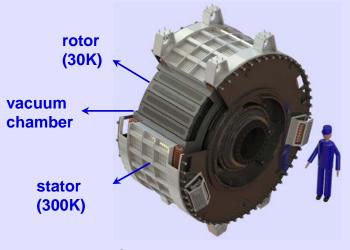




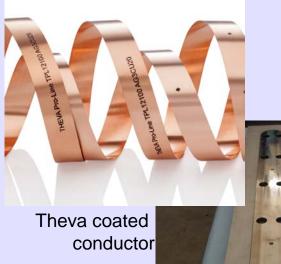




Validation conductor & coils / Ramp-up production capacity

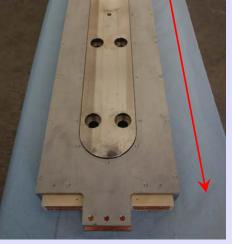


Cutaway generator design





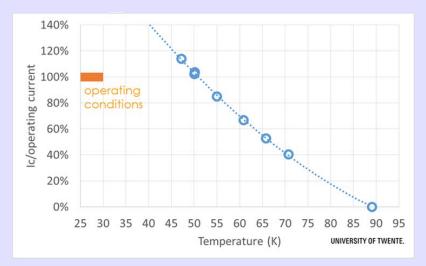
Sub-scale test coil (design validation)



full-scale prototype coil



Conduction-cooled full-scale coil test rig (20K)



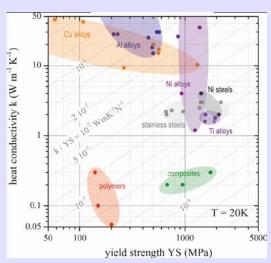
Prototype coil performance test



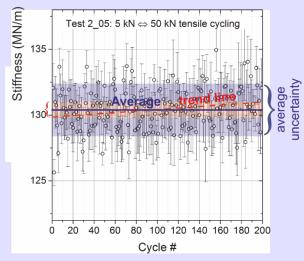
THEVA

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

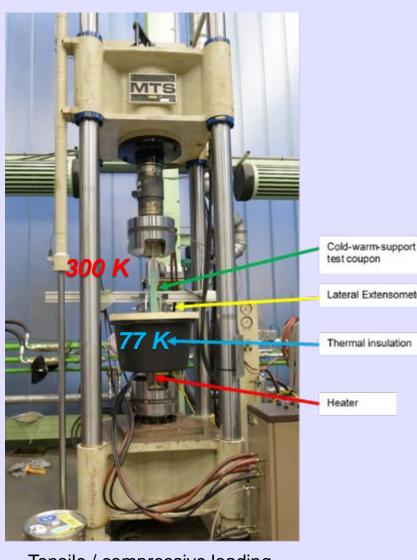
Cryogenic mechanical testing



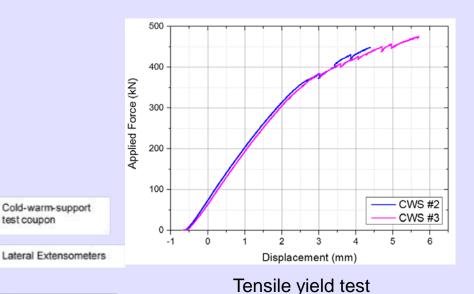
Cryogenic strength vs heat conductivity



Representative fatigue testing



Tensile / compressive loading test coupons @ TNO Delft







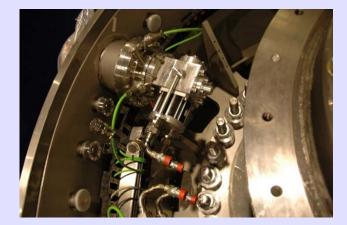
Yielding on warm side, not cold side

Cryogenic rotor assembly



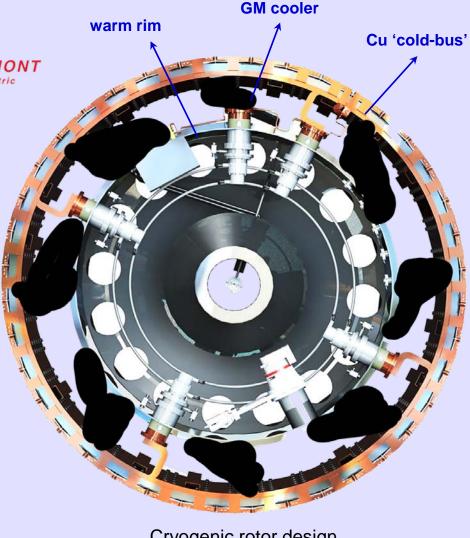
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GM cold-heads & compressors



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





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



Generator integration & 1st cool-down

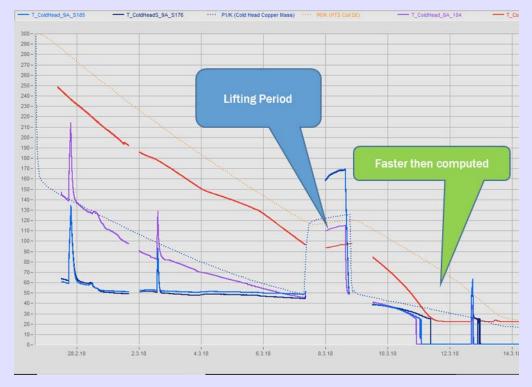












First cool-down (2 weeks)

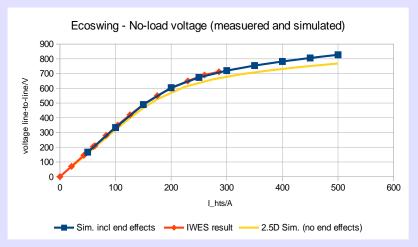


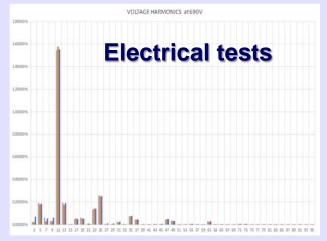
Connecting with test drive

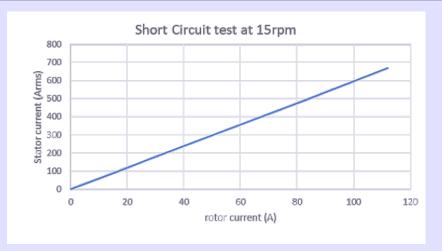


EcoSwing: *Ground-based testing at Fraunhofer IWES*

"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."



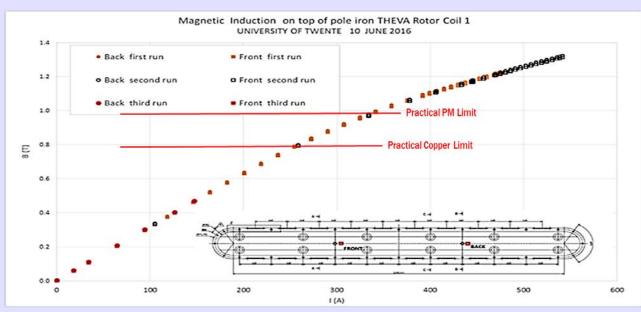




Confirmed no-load voltage

Very low-harmonic distortion (air gap)

Confirmed synchronous reactance

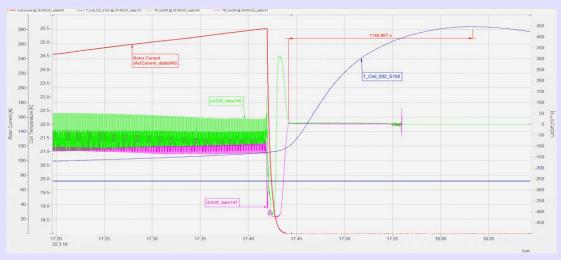




Confirmed air-gap field

First power generation





Temperature rise sub-standard coil after quench

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

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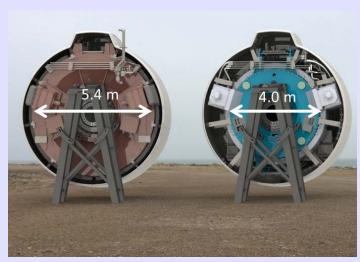


Repair action at Boessenkool Almelo



> 650h grid-operation

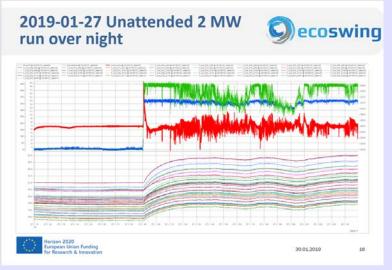




Arrival at Thyboron



Lifting onto the Envision turbine









Operational experience



Conclusion

- > 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 'normal' 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 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,...).
- Continuing attention to Quality Control and Protection are among the lessons learned.
- > The Consortium is seeking new collaborations to bring this technology to the 10 MW+ level, where the weight- and size-advantage offered by increased power density are even more disruptive.



Acknowledgement and references

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

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