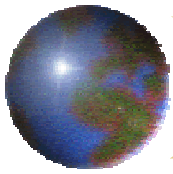


*SYMPOSIUM ON HTS CABLE APPLICATIONS*  
*June 24, 2004* *Kunming*

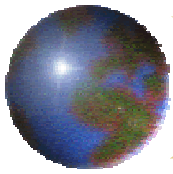
**Installation and Trial  
Operation of 35kV/121MVA  
HTS ac Power Cable**

**Ying Xin, Innopower Superconductor Cable**



## Key Participants of the Project

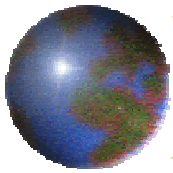
- Innopower
- Yunnan Electric Power Group
- Institute of Plasma Physics, Academia Sinica
- Tsinghua University
- InnoST
- Vacree
- Shanghai Cable Works
- Huazhong University of Science and Technology



## Acknowledgement

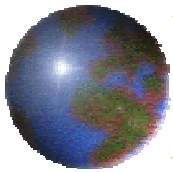
*This project is supported by*

- China's Ministry of Science, Hi-tech Development Plan (863 plan)
- Beijing Municipal Government
- Yunnan Provincial Government



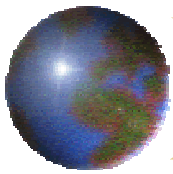
## *System Parameters(final):*

| <b>Subject</b>                        | <b>Specification</b>           | <b>Subject</b>                     | <b>Specification</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mode of Cable</b>                  | Three single phase,<br>Outdoor | <b>Operation<br/>Altitude</b>      | 1,900m               |
| <b>Length</b>                         | 33.5m (flange to flange)       | <b>Outer Diameter of<br/>Cable</b> | 112mm                |
| <b>Rated Voltage</b>                  | 35kV                           | <b>Cooling Fluid</b>               | LN <sub>2</sub>      |
| <b>Rated Current</b>                  | 2kA(rms)                       | <b>Cooling Capacity</b>            | 2,000W at 75K        |
| <b>Shortcut<br/>Current</b>           | 20kA/2S                        | <b>Inlet<br/>Temperature</b>       | 70~72K               |
| <b>Dielectric Type</b>                | Warm                           | <b>Outlet<br/>Temperature</b>      | 74~76K               |
| <b>Installation<br/>Bending Angle</b> | 90°                            | <b>Reliability<br/>Requirement</b> | >20000 hours         |



# Project Chronicle

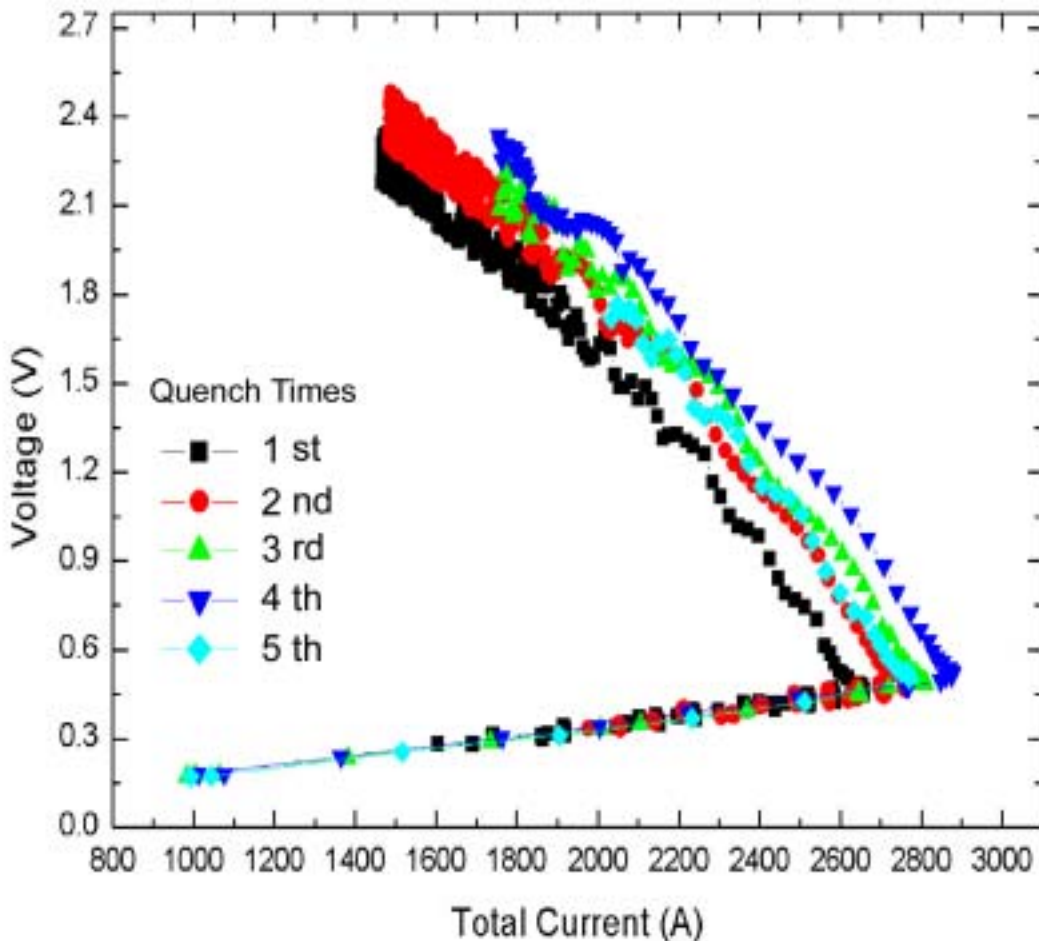
| Subject   | 2002 | 2003 |     |      | 2004 |
|---|------|------|-----|------|------|
|   | 8-12 | 1-4  | 5-8 | 9-12 | 1-4  |
| Design of cable conductor                               | ■    |      |     |      |      |
| Design and tests of short cable model                   |      | ■    |     |      |      |
| Optimization of cable design and fabrication techniques |      |      | ■   |      |      |
| Fabrication of cable                                    |      |      |     | ■    |      |
| Design and tests of terminations                        | ■    | ■    |     |      |      |
| Fabrication of terminations                             |      |      | ■   | ■    |      |
| Design of cooling system                                | ■    |      |     |      |      |
| Integration of cooling system                           |      | ■    | ■   | ■    |      |
| Installation and field trial of the system              |      |      |     |      | ■    |



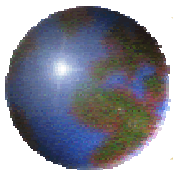
# Technical Report

## Short Sample Test

### AC Current Carrying Capacity of a Cable vs $I_c$ of tapes



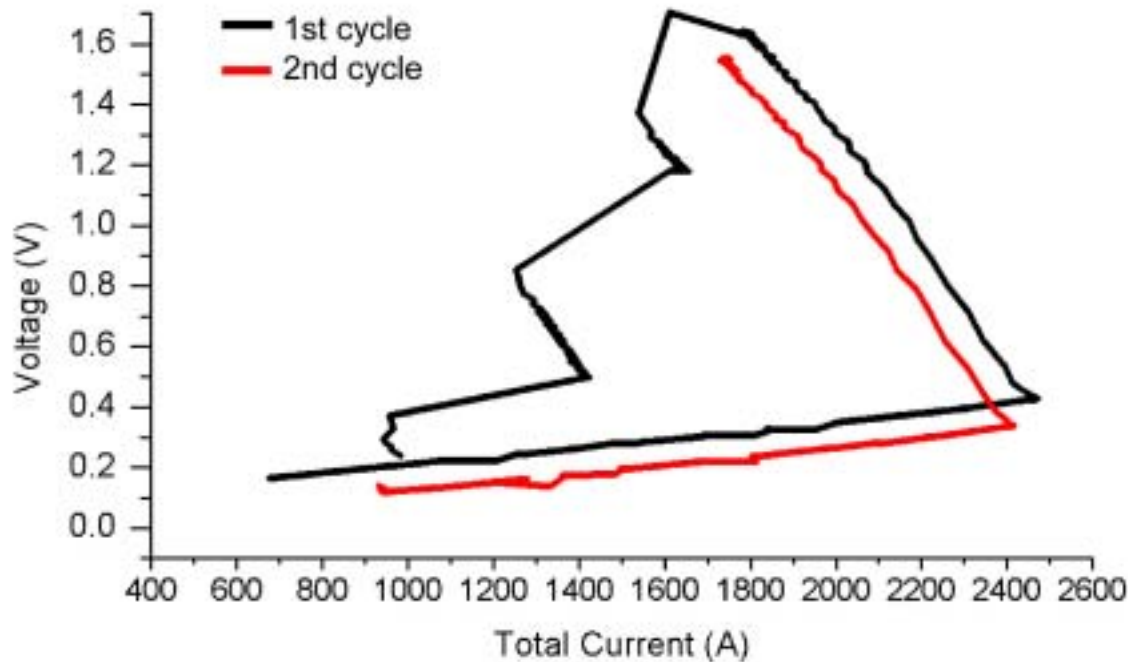
- ❑ A 2 layer, 3m cable consists of 37 (18, 19) BSCCO tapes. The  $I_c$ 's of tapes are 70~80A.
- ❑ The start ac effective critical current of the cable was 2642 A, the max. was 2897 A.
- ❑ The results indict:
  1. The critical current of the cable does not decline after a quench;
  2. The effective ac critical current of the cable  $> \sum I_c / 1.141$ .



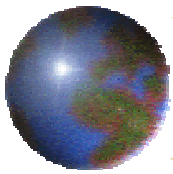
# Technical Report

## Short Sample Test

### Superconductivity Restoration Characteristic



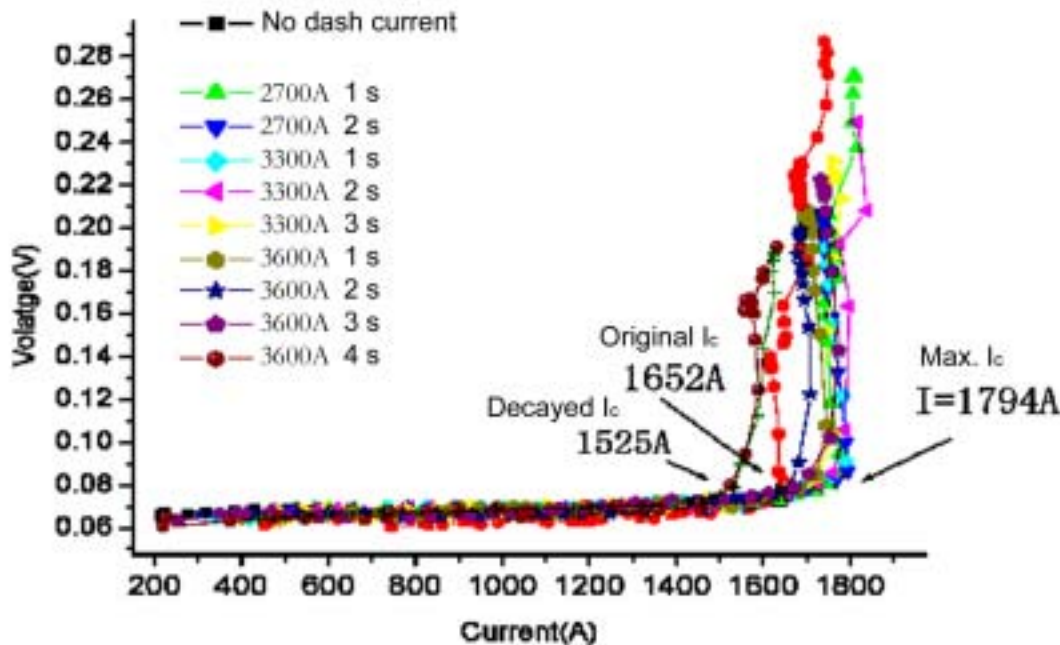
- ❑ A 2 layer, 3 m cable consists of 40 (20 , 20) BSCCO tapes.
- ❑ The effective critical current of the cable was 2500 A.
- ❑ After superconductivity quenched,  $V \uparrow, I \downarrow$  as the transformer setting unchanged.
- ❑ After reducing the output of the transformer,  $V \downarrow$ , saw small  $I \uparrow$ .
- ❑ When  $I < 900$  A, the cable restored superconductivity, and a new cycle began.



# Technical Report

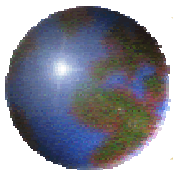
## Short Sample Test

### Large Current Exercise Test for Cable Shortcut Current Capacity

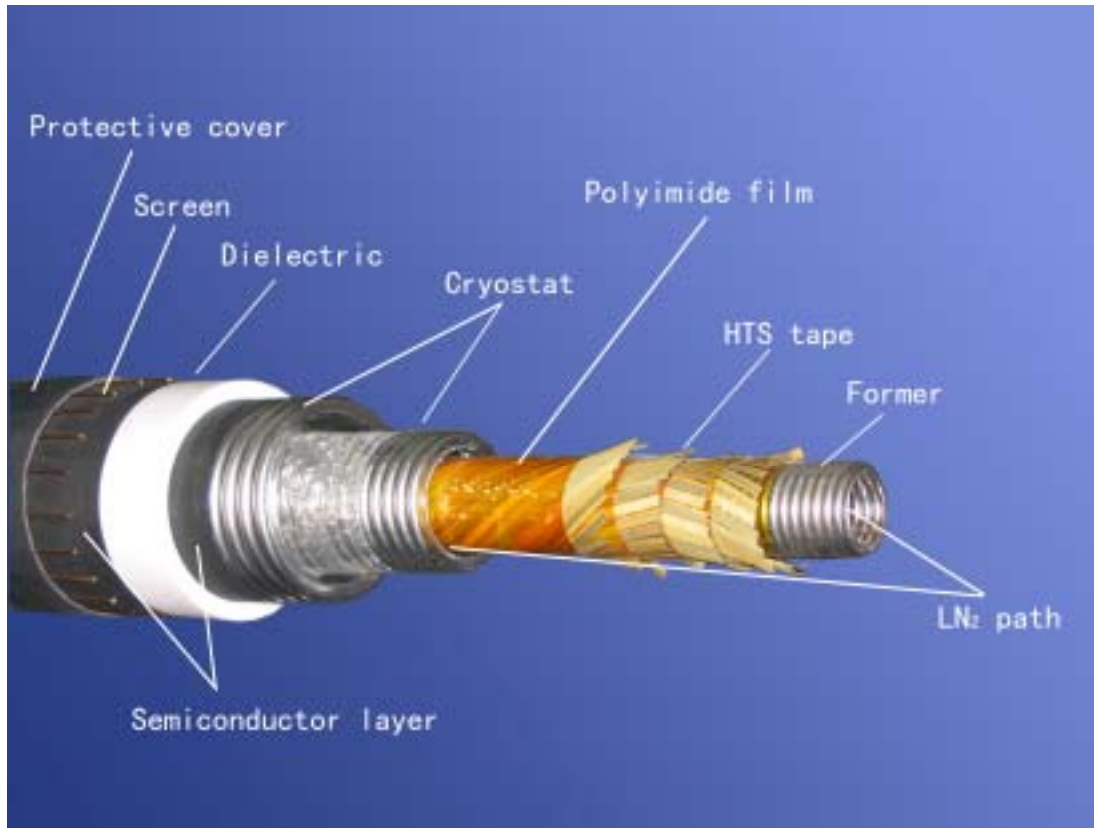


- A 1 layer, 1 m cable consists of 18 BSCCO tapes.
- AC current of 2700-3600A was applied to the sample for a time period of 1-4S.
- Each time after applying the current, the I-V curve was measured.
- The I-V curves were compared.
- The results indicate:
  1. There is no meaningful change in I-V curve in the first 8 tests.
  2. After applying 3600A for 4S, the critical current of the cable was decreased by 8%.





### 33.5 m Cable



Former ID/OD(with Braiding):

**30/35 mm**

Layers of HTS tape:

**4**

Number of HTS tape:

**90(21,24,24,21)**

I<sub>c</sub> of HTS tape:

**60-80 A (77K, self field)**

ID/OD of cryostat:

**43/70 mm**

Dielectric material:

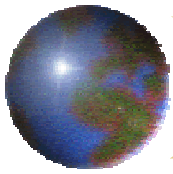
**XLPE**

Thickness of dielectric:

**11.9mm**

Overall linear specific weight:

**9.2kg/m**



# Technical Report

# Experimental Data

## 33.5 m Cable



## Electric Insulation

### Factory sample test:

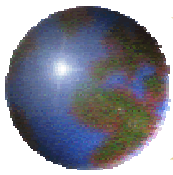
Partial discharge(ac 39 kV) **<1 pc**

AC withstand voltage **104 kV, 4h, passed**

Impulse voltage **250 kV, 10+, 10-, passed**

Field AC withstand voltage(with terminations):

**55 kV, 5 min, passed**



# Technical Report

# Experimental Data

## 33.5 m Cable



### Delectric

Resistance:

Phase A > **100000 MΩ**

Phase B > **100000 MΩ**

Phase C > **100000 MΩ**

Capacitance:

Phase A **15060 pF**

Phase B **15060 pF**

Phase C **15080 pF**

Loss:

Phase A **0.024%**

Phase B **0.023%**

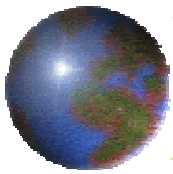
Phase C **0.024%**

Protective layer resistance:

Phase A **52300 MΩ**

Phase B **52400 MΩ**

Phase C **47600 MΩ**



## 33.5 m Cable



### DC Resistance

Cable + terminations

at 300K:

Phase A **10.6 mΩ**

Phase B **10.1 mΩ**

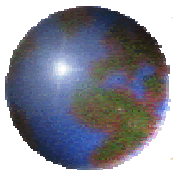
Phase C **10.2 mΩ**

at 74K:

Phase A **85 μΩ**

Phase B **84 μΩ**

Phase C **84 μΩ**



## 33.5 m Cable



### Phase

Phase shift between I and V at operation of 1500A at 74K:

Phase A **83.0°**

Phase B **84.6°(-95.4 °)**

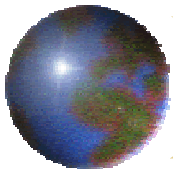
Phase C **85.1°**

### AC loss

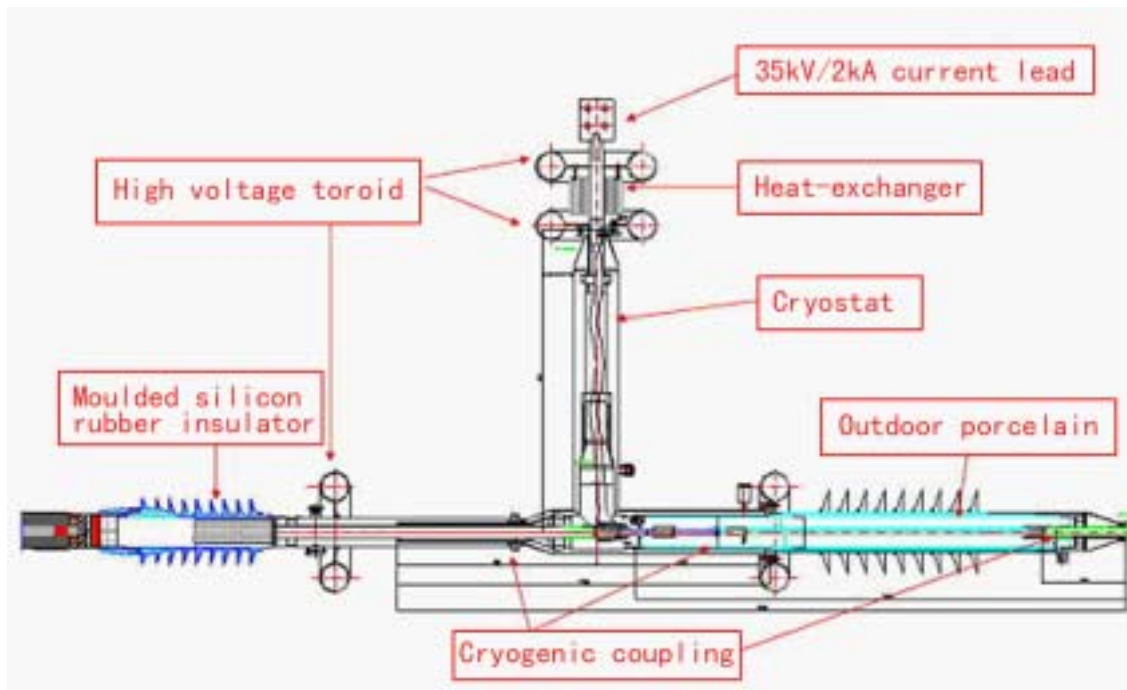
at 1500A, 74K:

**26-30W/phase**

Determined by caloric method.



### Terminations



Dimension:

**L 1812 mm; H 1468 mm**

Weight:

**30 kg**

Dimension of current lead:

**S 320 mm<sup>2</sup>; L 860 mm**

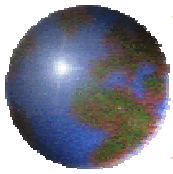
**Optimized at 1220 A**

Cryostat:

**SS steel, evacuated**

Insert LN<sub>2</sub> pipe:

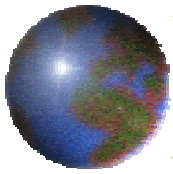
**Epoxy resin tube**



## Terminations



Factory sample test:  
Partial discharge(ac 39kV)  
**<10 pc**  
AC withstand voltage **65 kV,**  
**4h, passed**  
Joule heat at 1220A at  
working:  
**52 W**  
Heat inleak:  
**38-42 W**



## Terminations



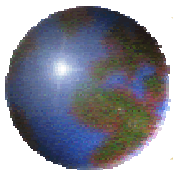
Resistance at 300K:

**$47 \mu\Omega$**

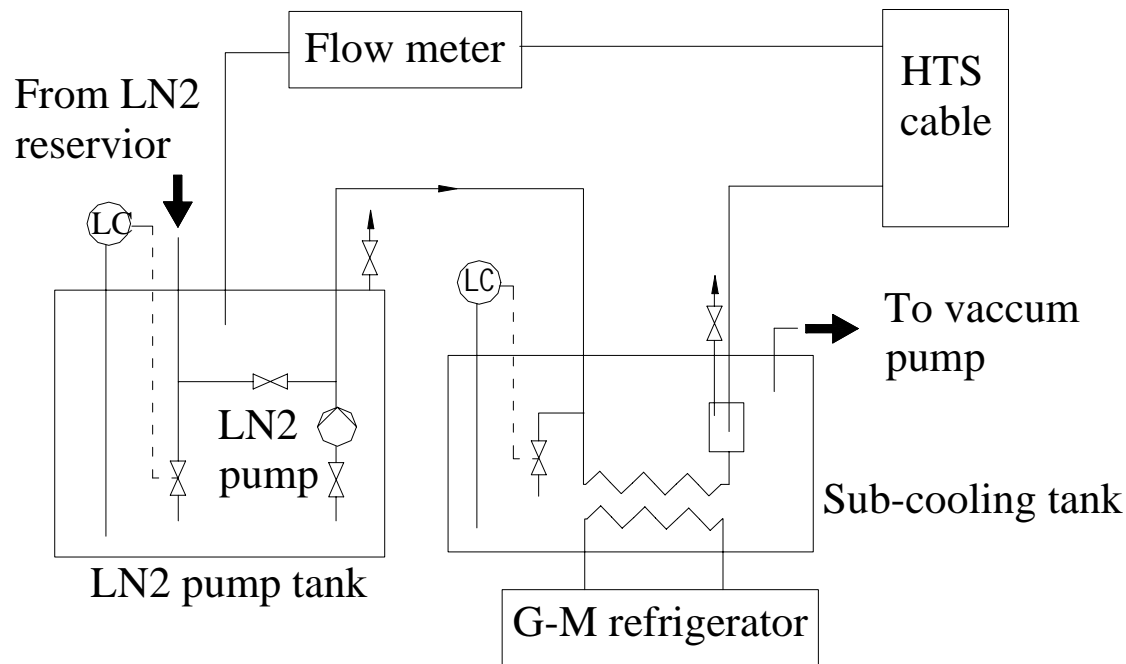
Resistance at working:

**$40 \mu\Omega$**





### Cooling System

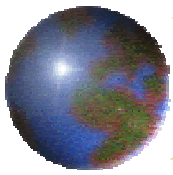


7 sets of G-M  
Cryorefrigerators  
operating in parallel

2000W cooling  
capacity at 75 K

Liability > 20000  
hours

Energy saving by  
controlling the  
number of  
cryorefrigerators  
operating based on  
heat load



## Cooling System

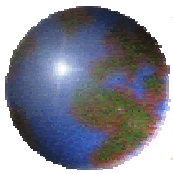


Purge (dry N<sub>2</sub> gas):  
**20-24 hours**

Pre-cooling:  
**15-20 hours**

Number of  
Cryorefrigerators  
working at normal  
load(800-1500A):  
**4-5**

LN<sub>2</sub> flow rate:  
**600-900 L/h**



# Technical Report

## Monitoring & Control



### Parameters monitored

#### Temperatures:

*In/out of each phase;  
out of pump tank;  
In/out of subcooling tank;  
Coldhead of each cooler;  
Cooling water*

#### Pressure:

*In/out of Pump tank;  
In/out of each phase;  
Subcooling tank  
LN2 tank*

#### LN2 flow rate:

*Each phase;  
Water*

#### LN2 level:

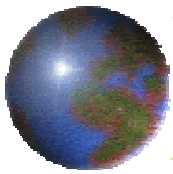
*Pump tank  
Subcooling tank  
LN2 tank*

#### Current:

*Each phase*

#### Voltage:

*Each phase*



# Technical Report

## Monitoring & Control



### Control parameters:

On/off for each cooler

LN<sub>2</sub> flow rate

Break/close for bus line

breaker (send request to the substation main control)

### Breaking/closing sequence:

For breaking

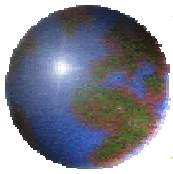
Close conventional bus line

Break HTS cable (<0.5 S)

For closing

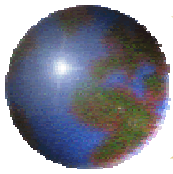
Close HTS cable      Break

conventional bus line (<0.5 S)



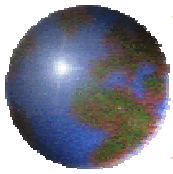
# Project Highlights





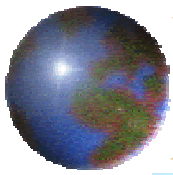
# Project Highlights





# Project Highlights

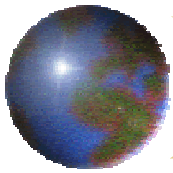




# Project Highlights

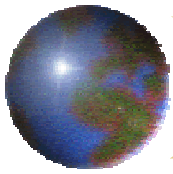






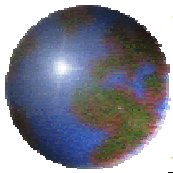
# Project Highlights





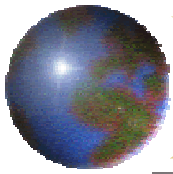
# Project Highlights





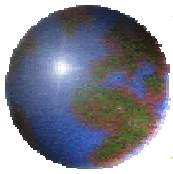
# Project Highlights





# Project Highlights

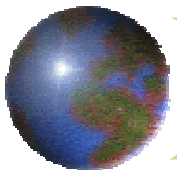




# *Project Highlights*



*For live-grid trial operation, at 13:35 of April 19, 2004, the system was connected to the grid, at a load of 1600A, providing electricity to 4 industrial customers (including 2 metallurgical refineries) and about 100,000 residential population.*



# *Prospect of Applications*

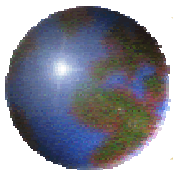
## *Near Future Applications of HTS Cable*



**Replacing old cables in existing tunnels and trenches to increase capacity**

**From substation to large capacity refineries and plants**





# Prospect of Applications

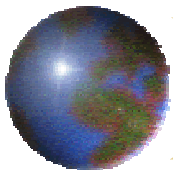
## Near Future Applications of HTS Cable



From generator to transformer,  
typically, 24kV/20-30kA, 20-200m

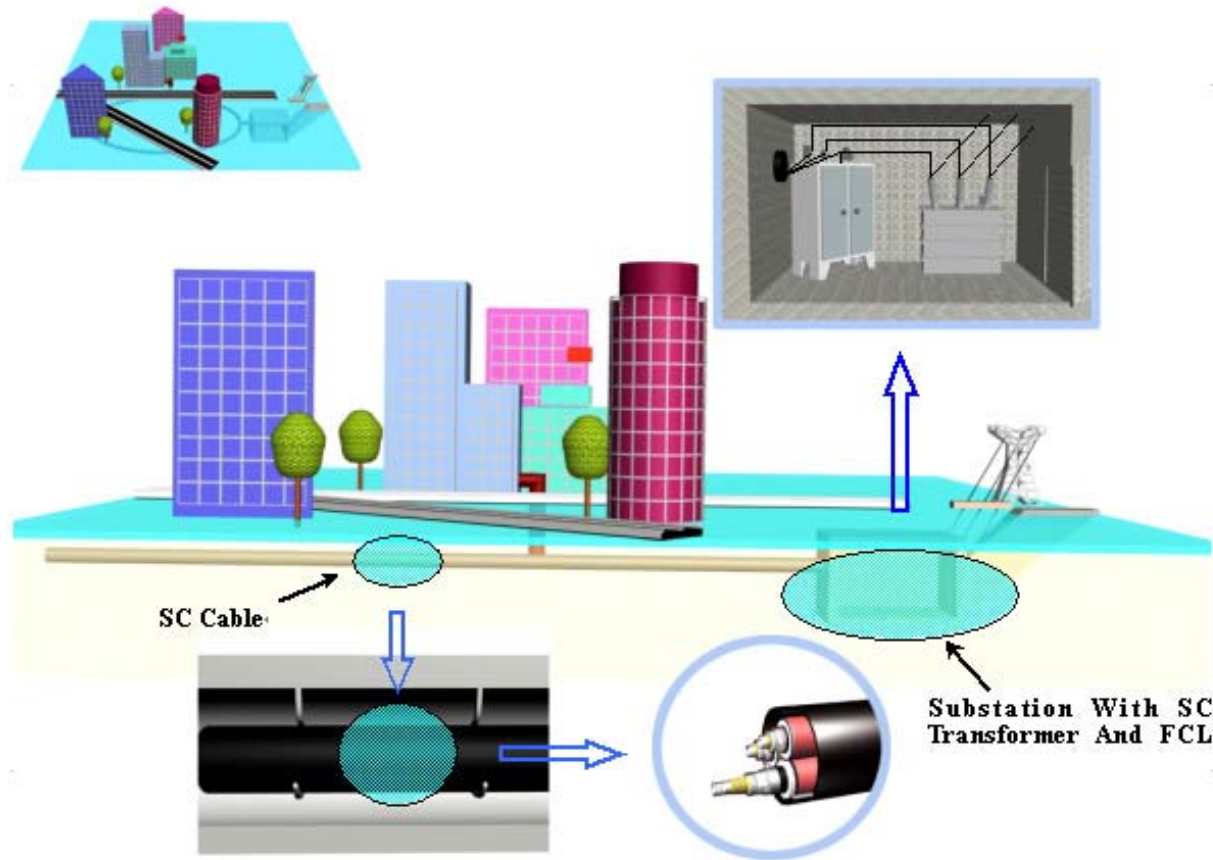
Metropolitan constant voltage network



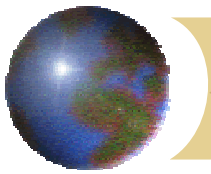


# Prospect of Applications

## Future City's Main Electric Power Network (underground transmission system)







Thanks, have a nice day!

**Innopower Address:**

7 E Rongchang Rd., Longsheng Industrial Park  
Beijing Economic & Technological Development Zone  
Beijing 100176  
China  
Tel: +86-10-67879900  
Fax: +86-10-67877502  
[www.innopower.com](http://www.innopower.com)

