



Status and Progress of a Fault Current Limiting HTS Cable To Be Installed In The Consolidated Edison Grid

J. Yuan, J. Maguire, D. Folts, N. Henderson, American Superconductor
D. Knoll, Southwire
M. Gouge, R. Duckworth, J. Demko, ORNL
Z. Wolff ,Consolidated Edison

Tenth EPRI Superconductivity Conference
October 11-13, 2011
Tallahassee, FL





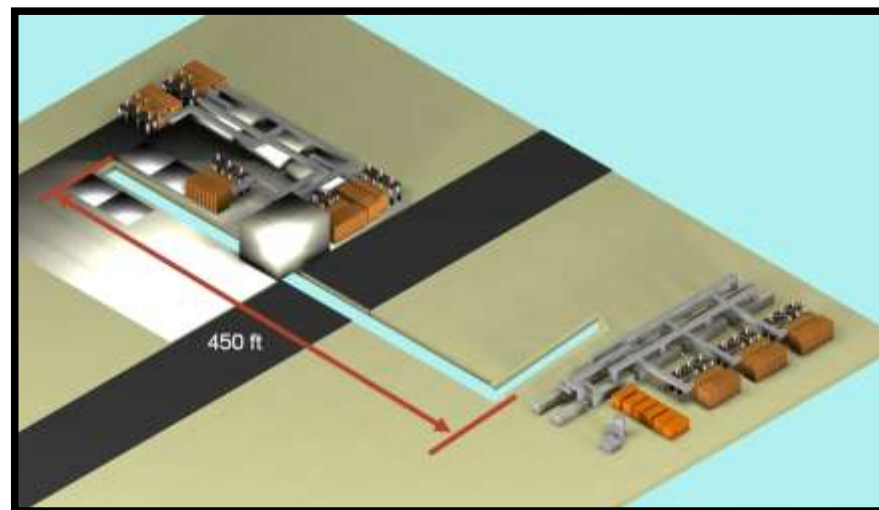
Outline

- Hydra Project Overview
 - Specification
 - Team roles and responsibility
 - Main goals and objectives
- Fault Current Limiting Cable Operation Principle
- FCL Cable System Components
- 3m & 25m Prototype Cable Test Results
- Refrigeration System
- Conclusions



HYDRA Project Overview

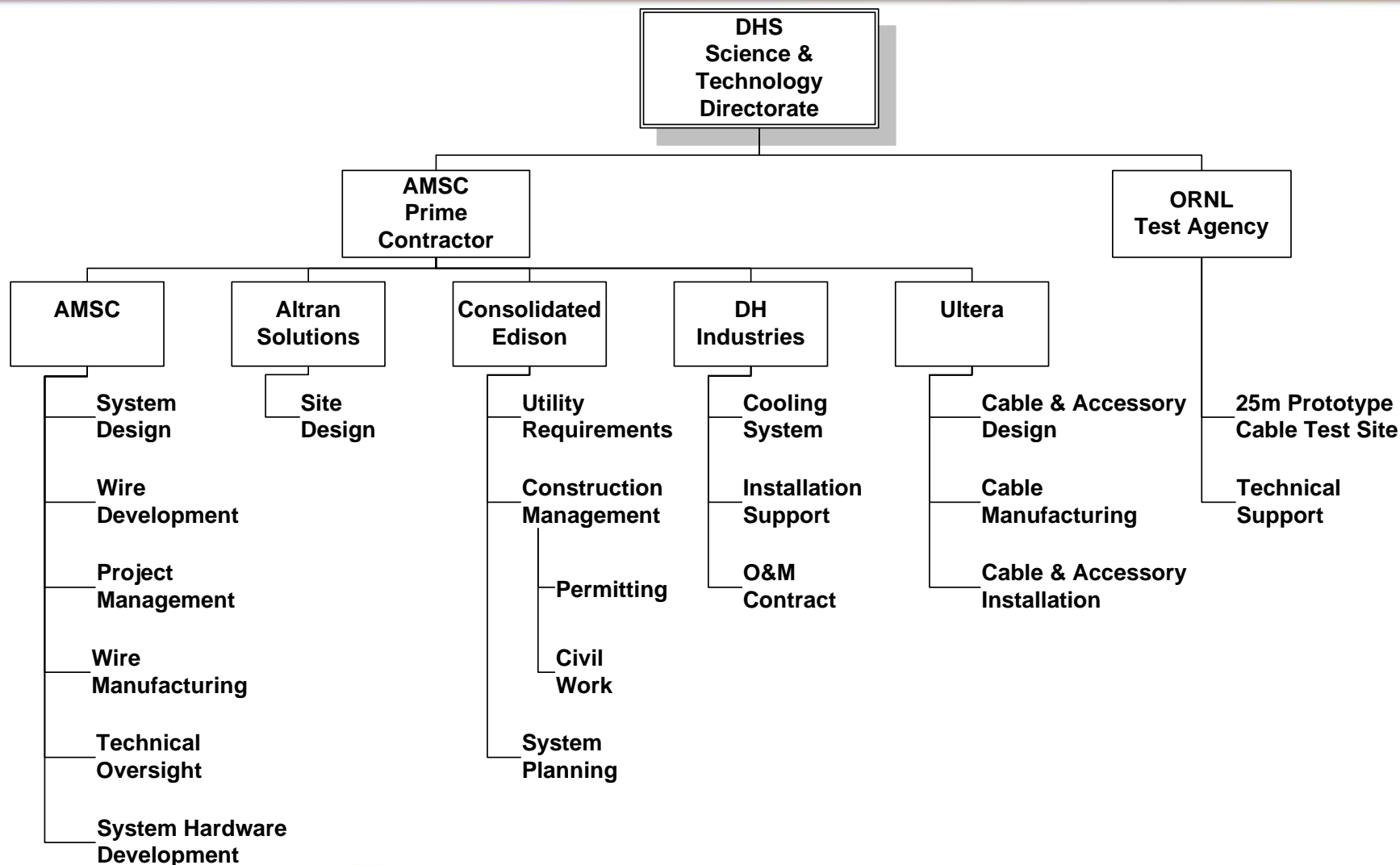
- Consolidated Edison's Substations
- Electrical Characteristics
 - Design Voltage/Current – 13.8kV, 4,000 amp ~96MVA
 - Design Fault Current – 40kA @ 67ms
- Physical Characteristics
 - Length ~ 170m
 - HTS Conductor Length ~50km
 - Cold Dielectric, Triax Design
- Hardware Deliverables
 - One ~170m Long, 3 Phase HTS Cable
 - Two 13.8kV Outdoor Terminations
 - One Refrigeration System
- Commissioning – Summer 2014



World's First FCL Distribution Cable to be Installed in Operating Grid



Team Roles and Responsibilities



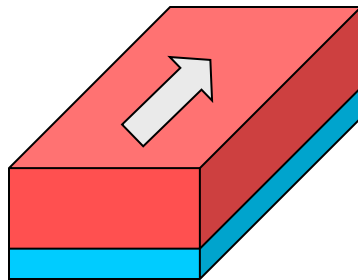
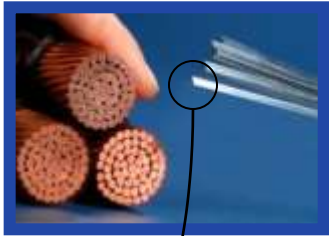


HYDRA Project Main Objectives

- Demonstrate High Temperature Superconductor Fault Current Limiting Link Between Substations
- Demonstrate Feasibility of an Installation of a Fault Current Limiting HTS System in Population-Condensed Urban Area
- Demonstrate an Installation and Operation of a Reliable Cryogenic System

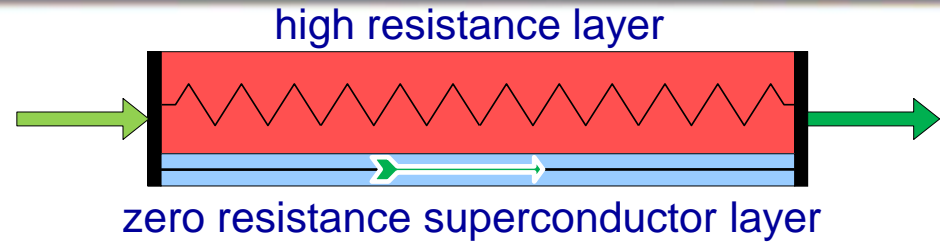


Fault Current Limiting Cable Operation Principal



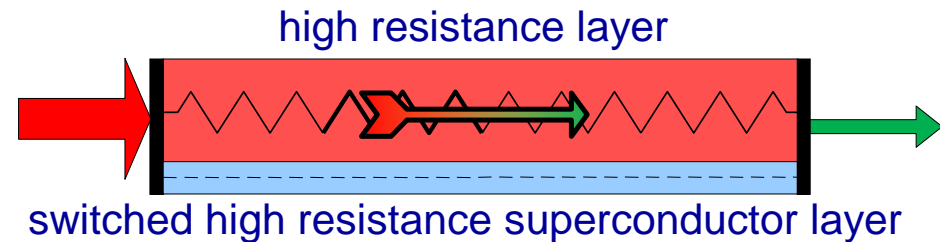
Simplified View of Superconductor wire

Load Current



- Superconductor wire has zero resistance up to the "critical" current

Fault Current

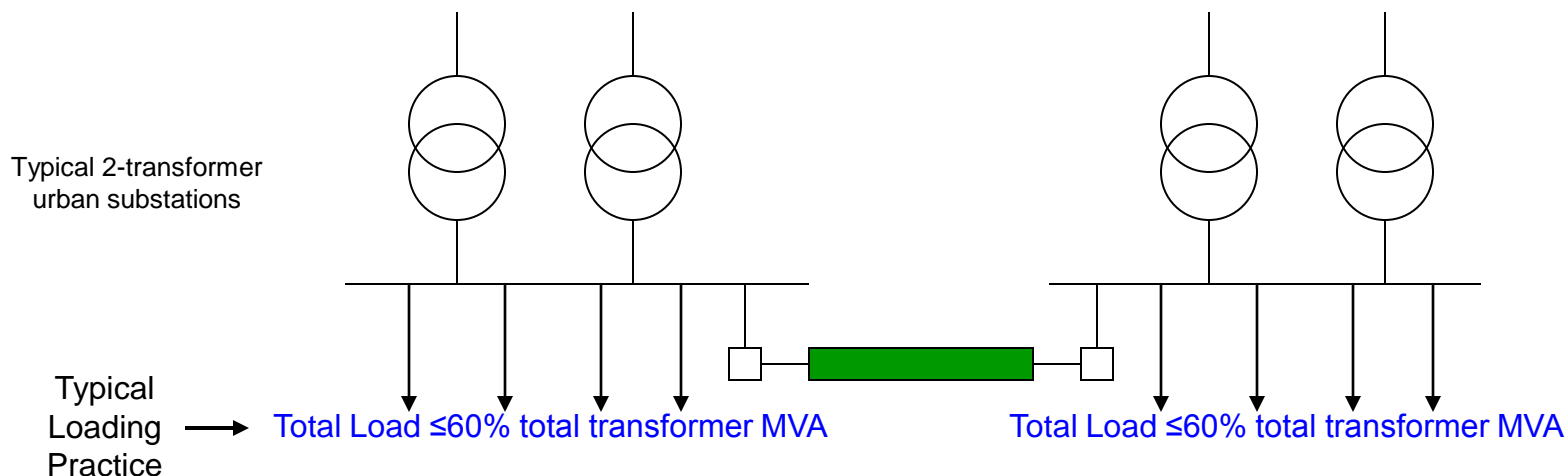


- AMSC supplies a superconductor wire that instantly introduces high resistance above the critical current
- Immediate limitation of fault current magnitudes
- Insertion of resistance decreases X/R and fault asymmetry

Allows the construction of fault current limiting cables



Paralleling Urban Buses: The Appeal

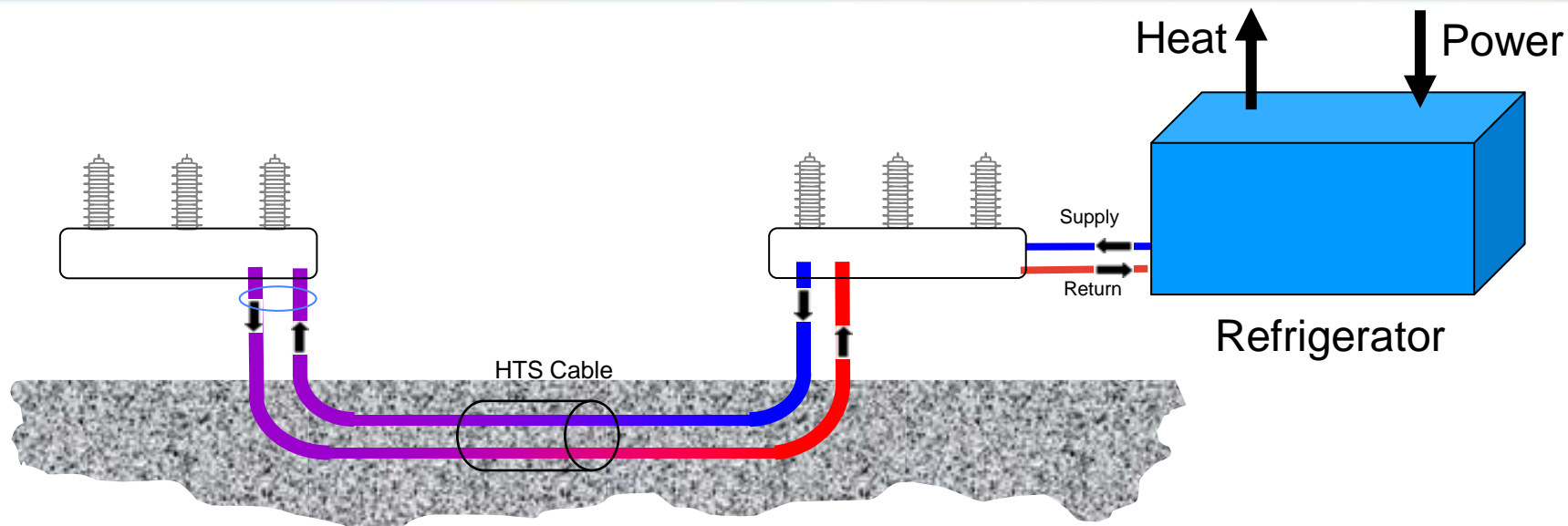


Advantages of Paralleled Substations – Simple Case

- Connect additional load without additional transformers or new substations
- Increases transformer asset utilization
- Reduces cost of N-1 contingency planning; only 1 transformer required versus 2
- Increased interconnectivity protects vulnerable, critical loads in the event of a catastrophic failure

Paralleling Dense Urban Load Centers Leads to Operational Efficiencies

HYDRA HTS Cable System

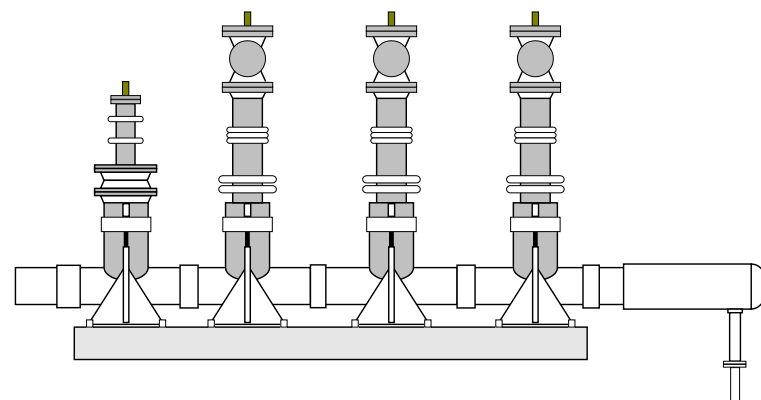


Main Components of HTS Cable Systems

- HTS Cable
- Cryostat
- Terminations
- Cryogenic Cooling System

Components of the HTS Cable System

- Superconducting Cable System
 - Cable Core
 - Transport the current
 - Limit the fault current
 - Withstand the voltage
 - Cryostat
 - Insulate thermally – keep the cable cold
 - Transport the liquid nitrogen
 - Termination
 - Connect the system to the grid
 - Manage the transition between cold temperature and room temperature
 - Provide connection to the cooling system





Cable Design- Triax[®] by Southwire

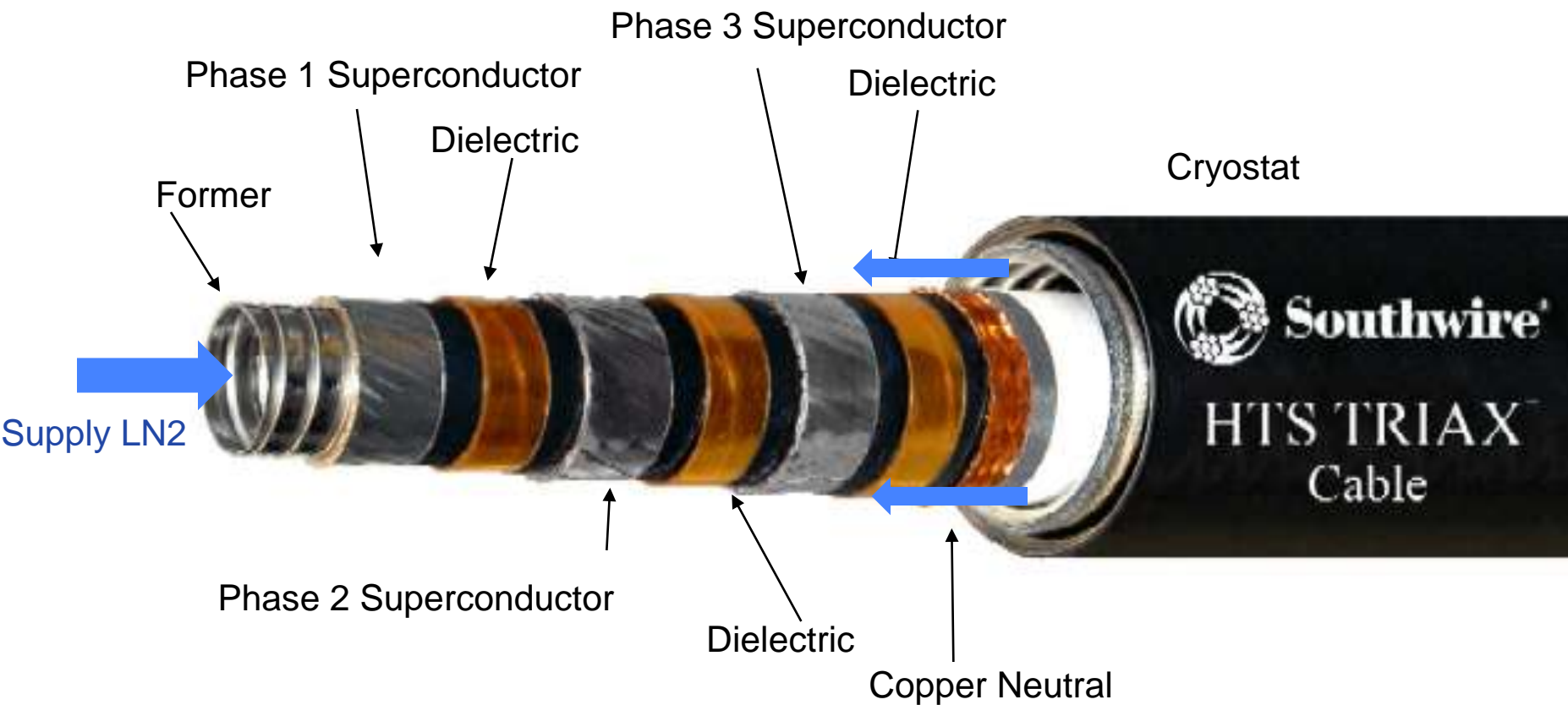
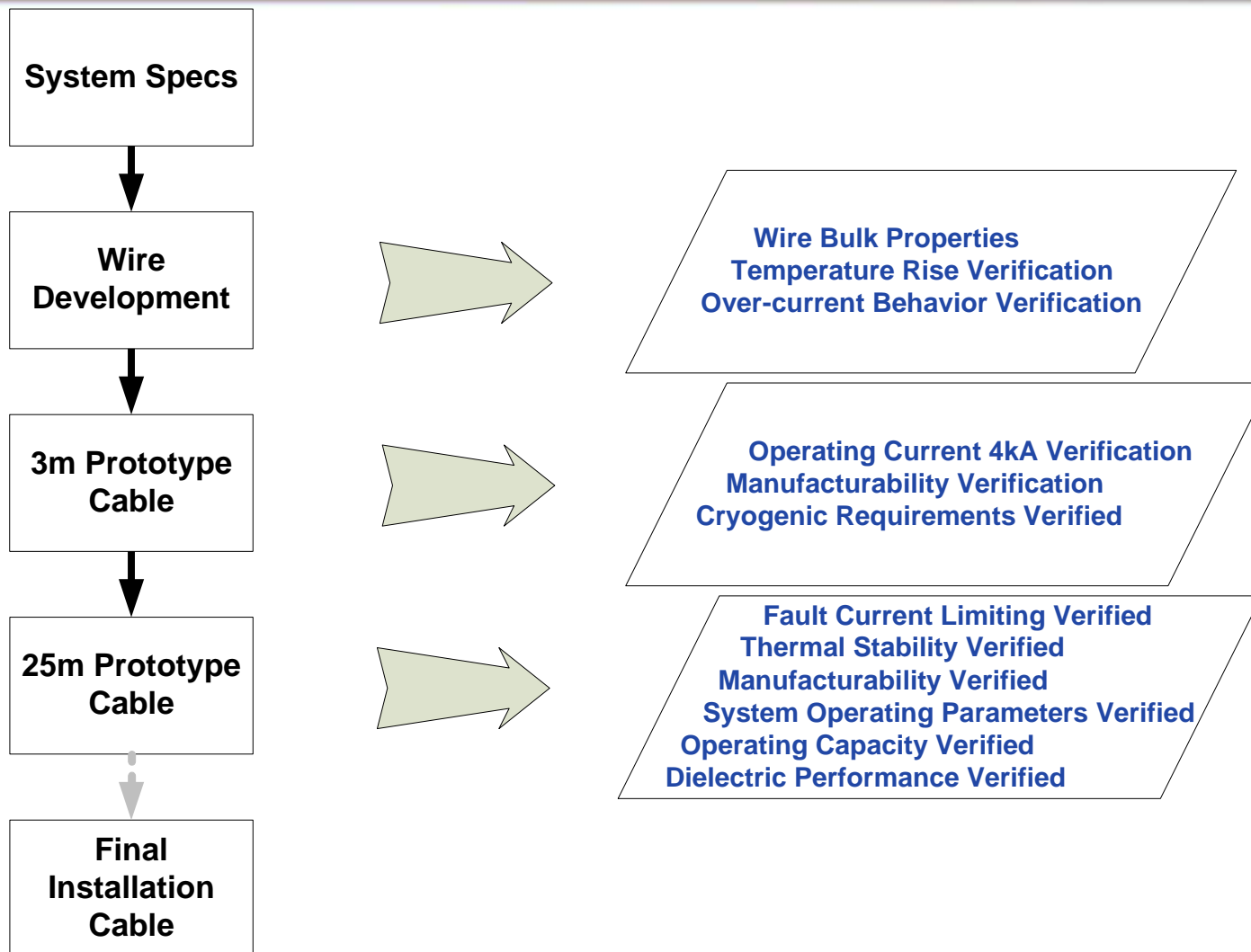


Photo courtesy of Ultera
Triax is a trademark of Southwire





HYDRA Project Status and Progress





3m Cable FCL Test Setup

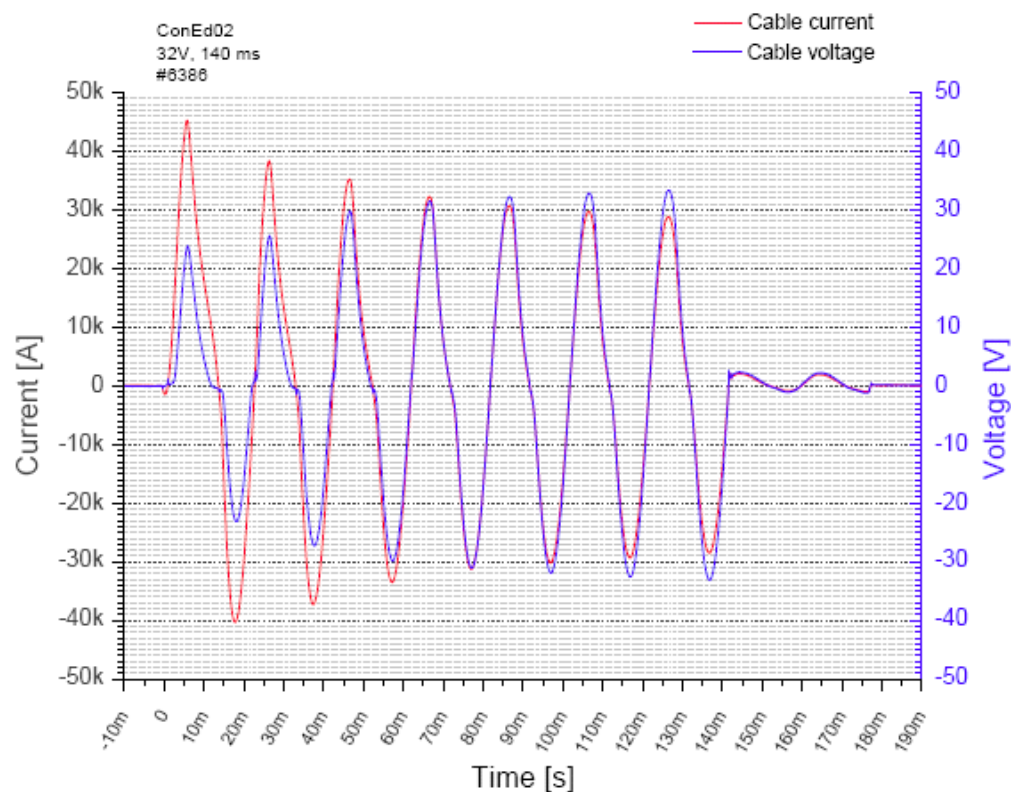
- Open Bath Test





3m cable FCL Tests

Voltage and Current, 32 V_{EMF} 140 ms





3m Cable Let-Through Tests

- Three 9.1kA 270ms shots
 - ~20min apart
 - Three faults within one hour
- Results
 - Cable is superconducting throughout the current surge
 - No evident heating observed



3m Cable FCL Test Conclusions

- The cable is superconducting after the tests
- No change in temperature seen in 9.1kArms 270ms thru fault tests
- Less than 1K in temperature rise in 7.2kArms 2000ms thru fault tests.
- Current limiting capability is evident
 - Prospective current of 60kArms limited to 30kArms
 - Cable voltage is $8V_{\text{peak}} / \text{m}$ at first cycle and $11V_{\text{peak}} / \text{m}$ at last cycle



25m Prototype Cable Test Setup



Termination



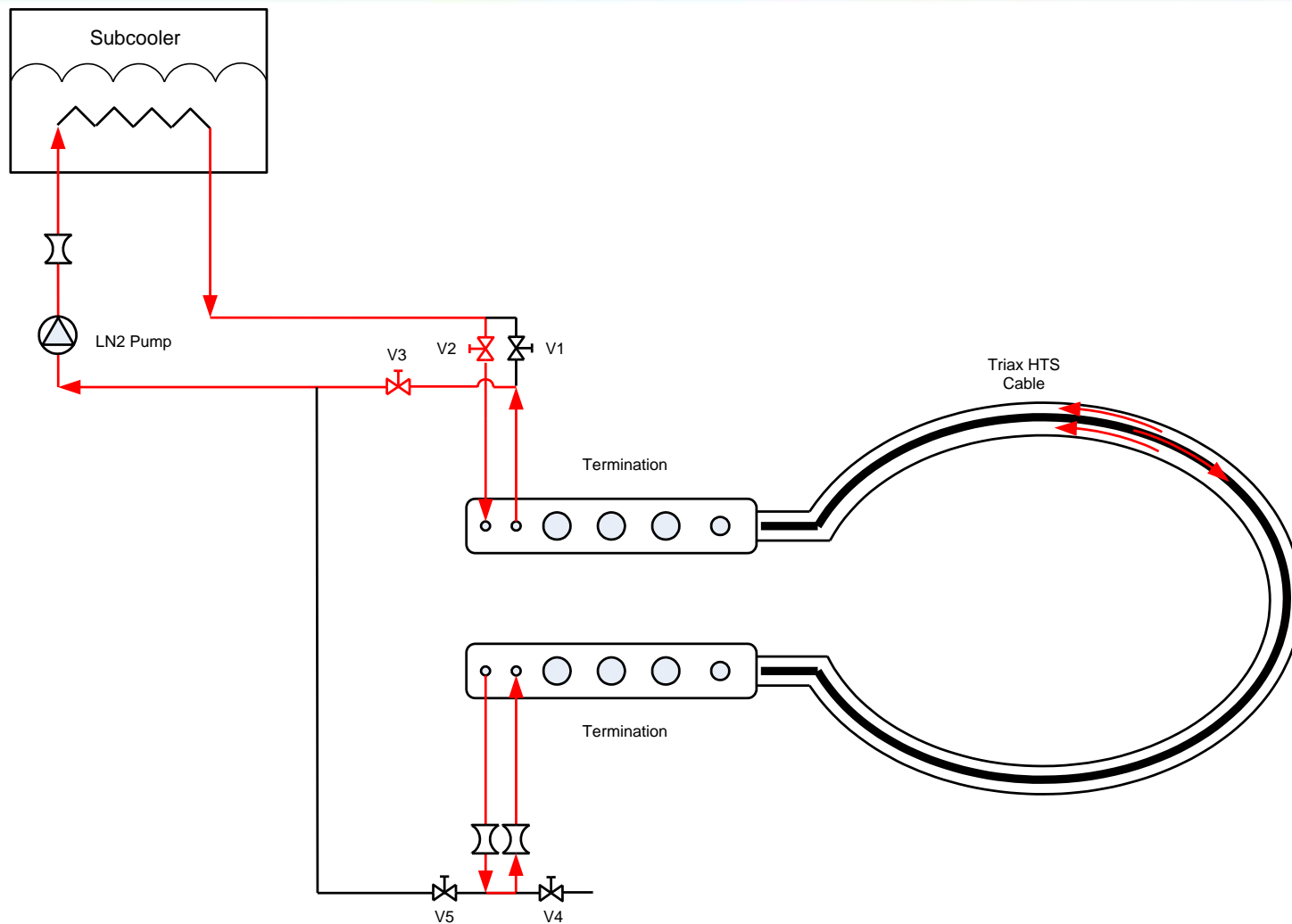
Refrigeration system



25m HTS Triax[®] Cable

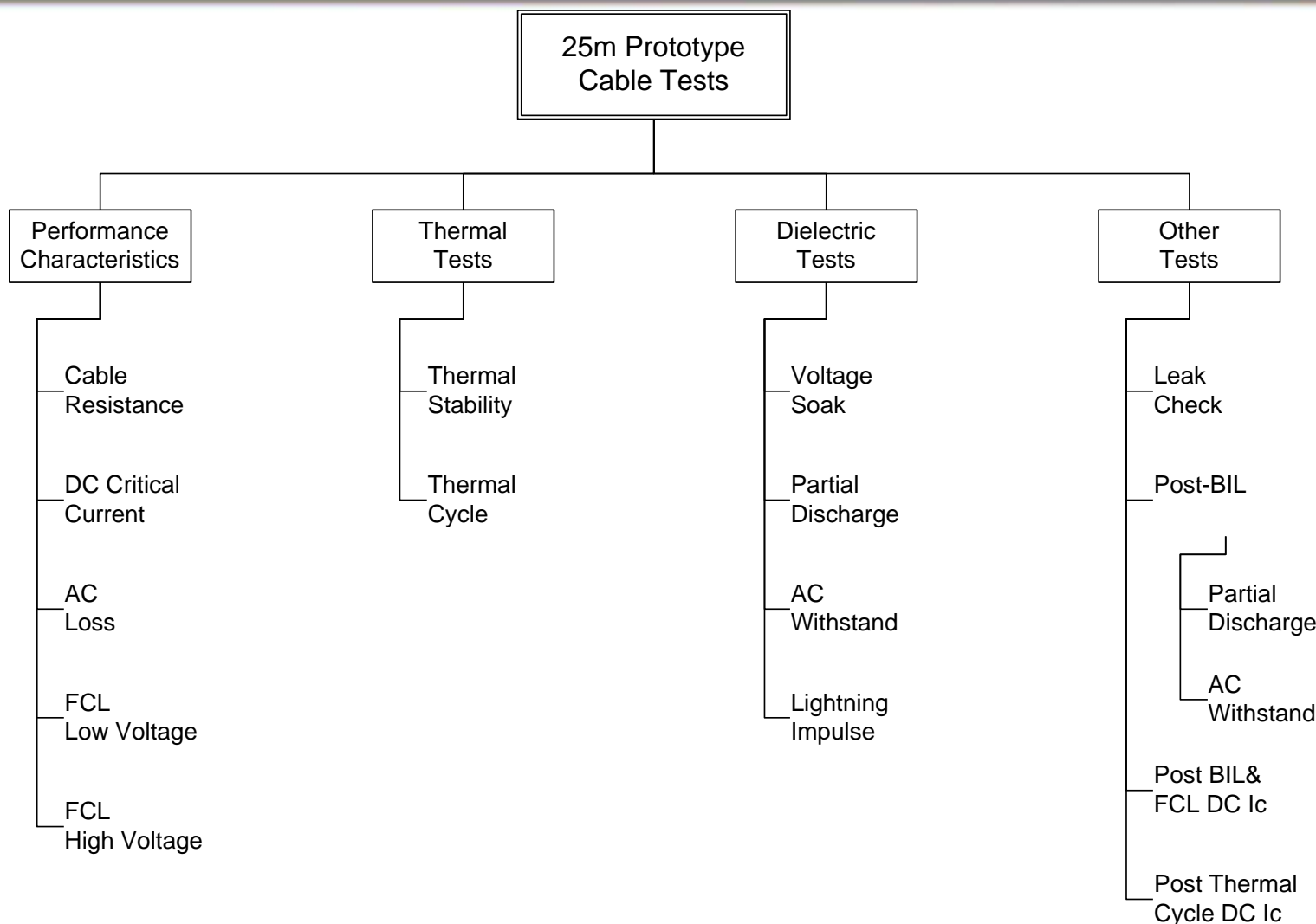


25m Cable Test LN2 Flow Diagram





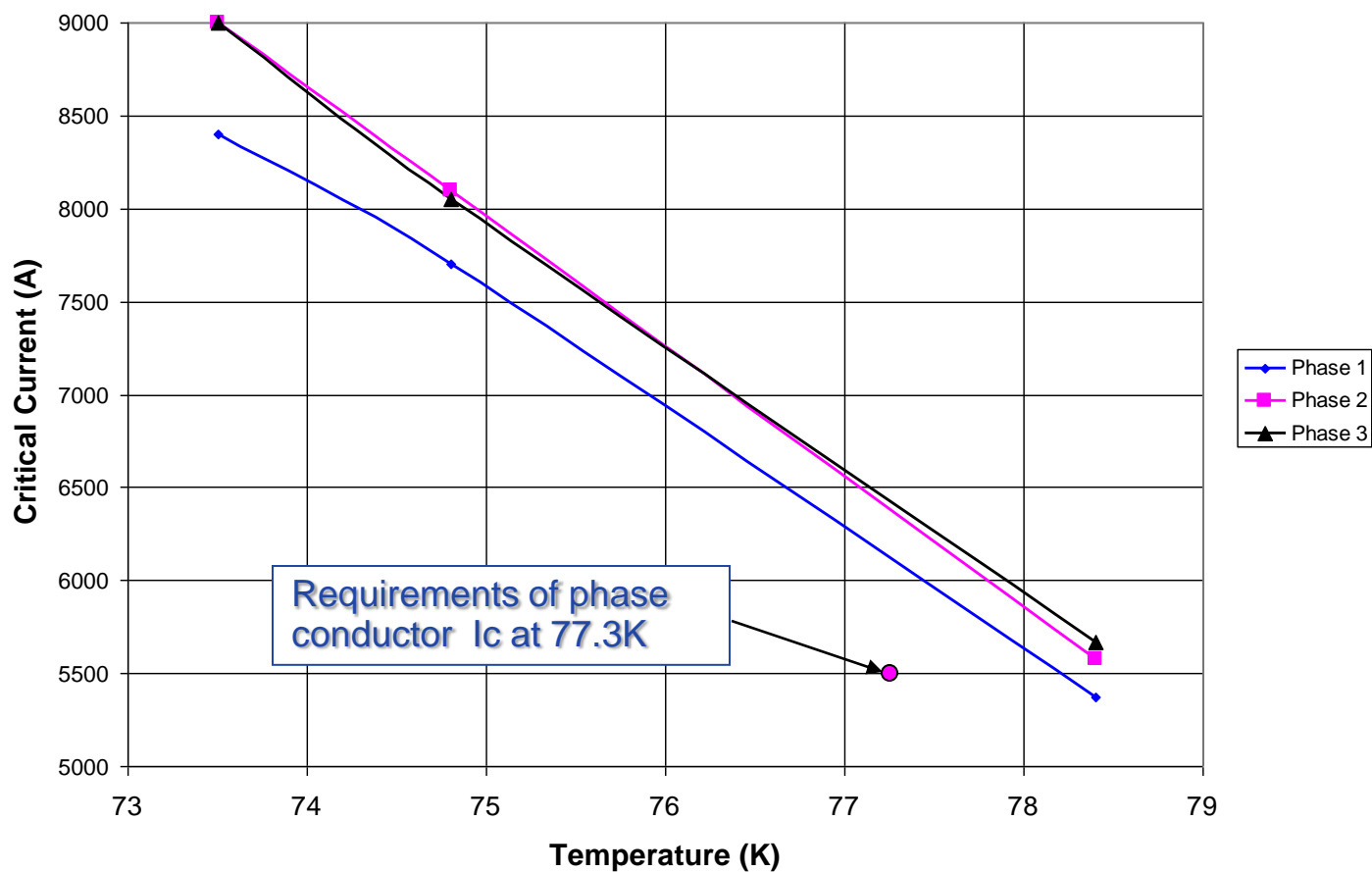
25m Cable Test Plan





25-m HTS Cable I_c Tests

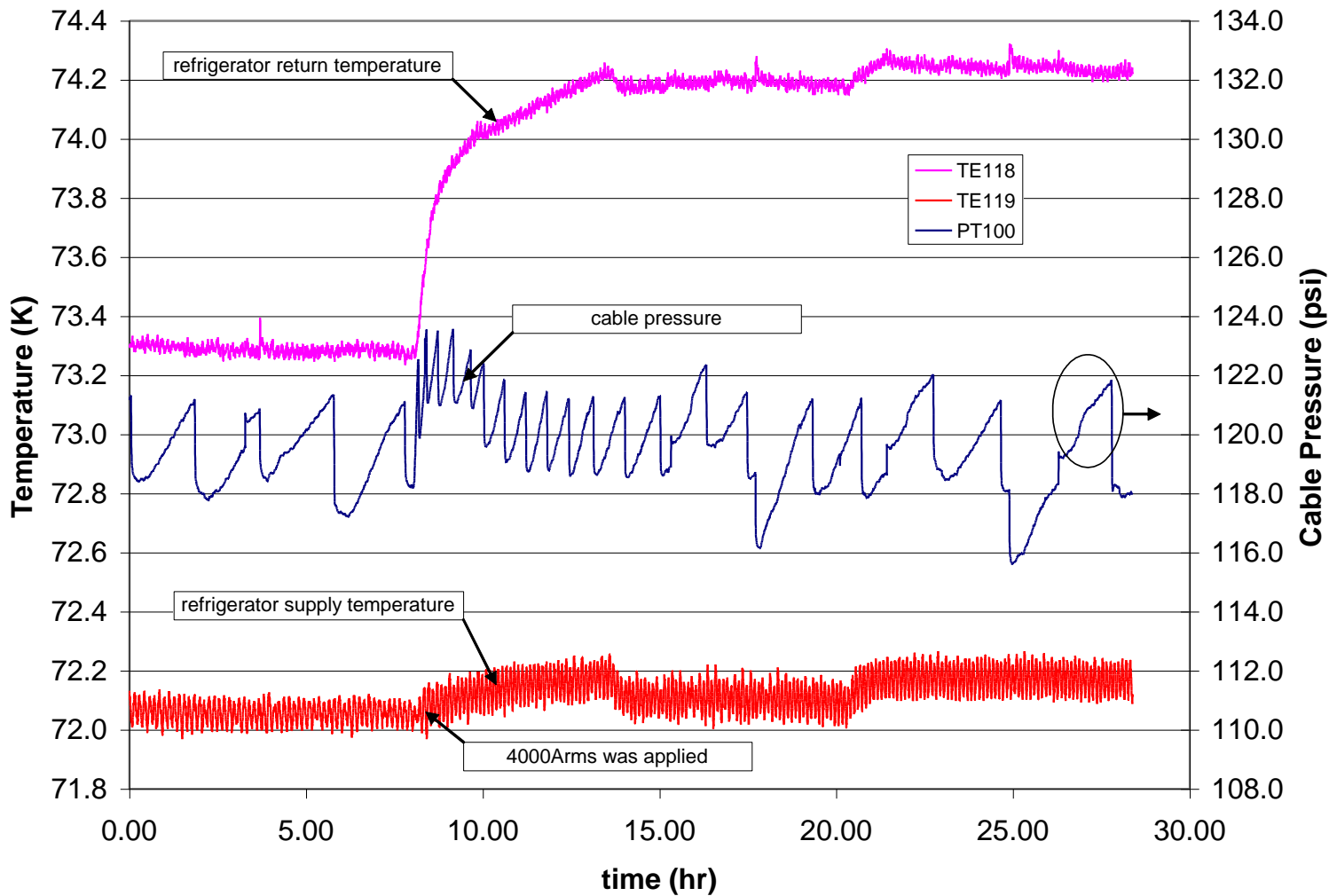
25-m Cable I_c



Requirements of phase conductor I_c at 77.3K

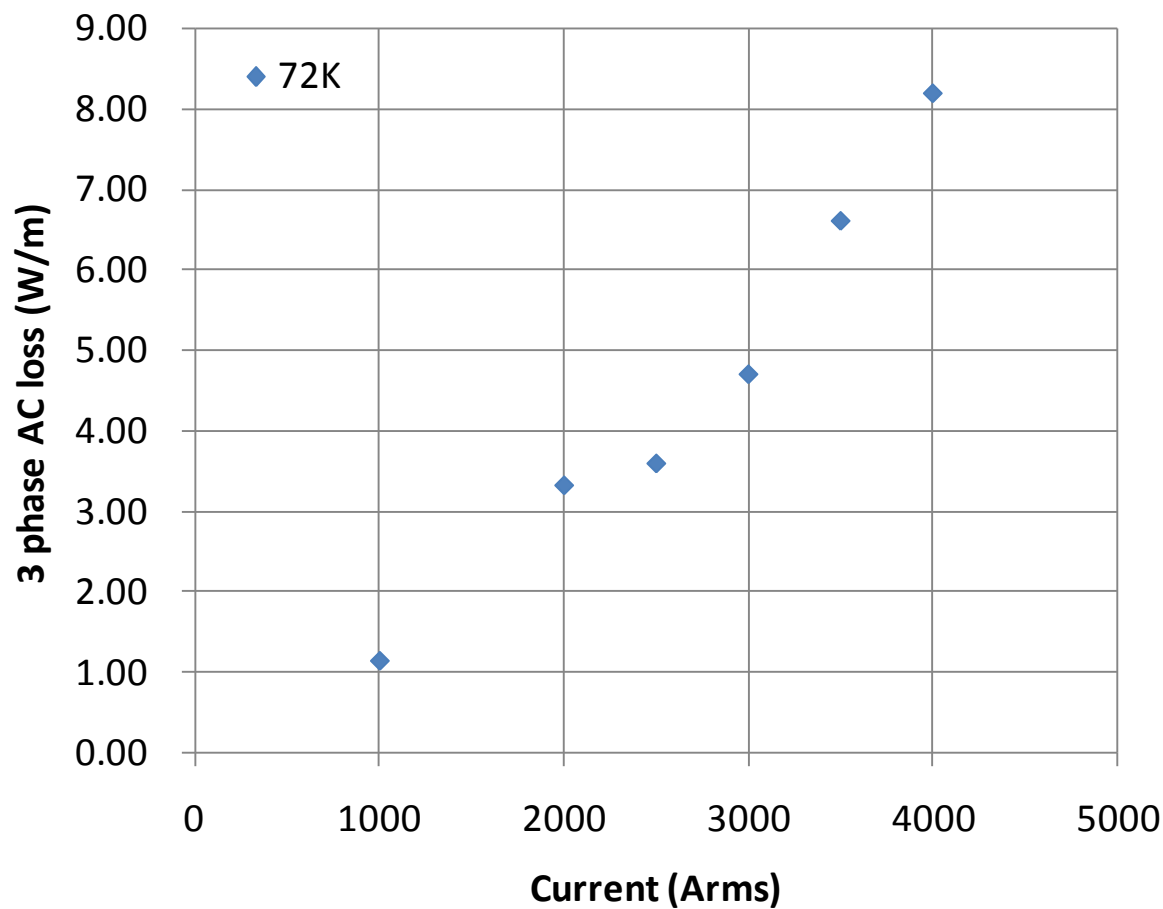


Stability Test





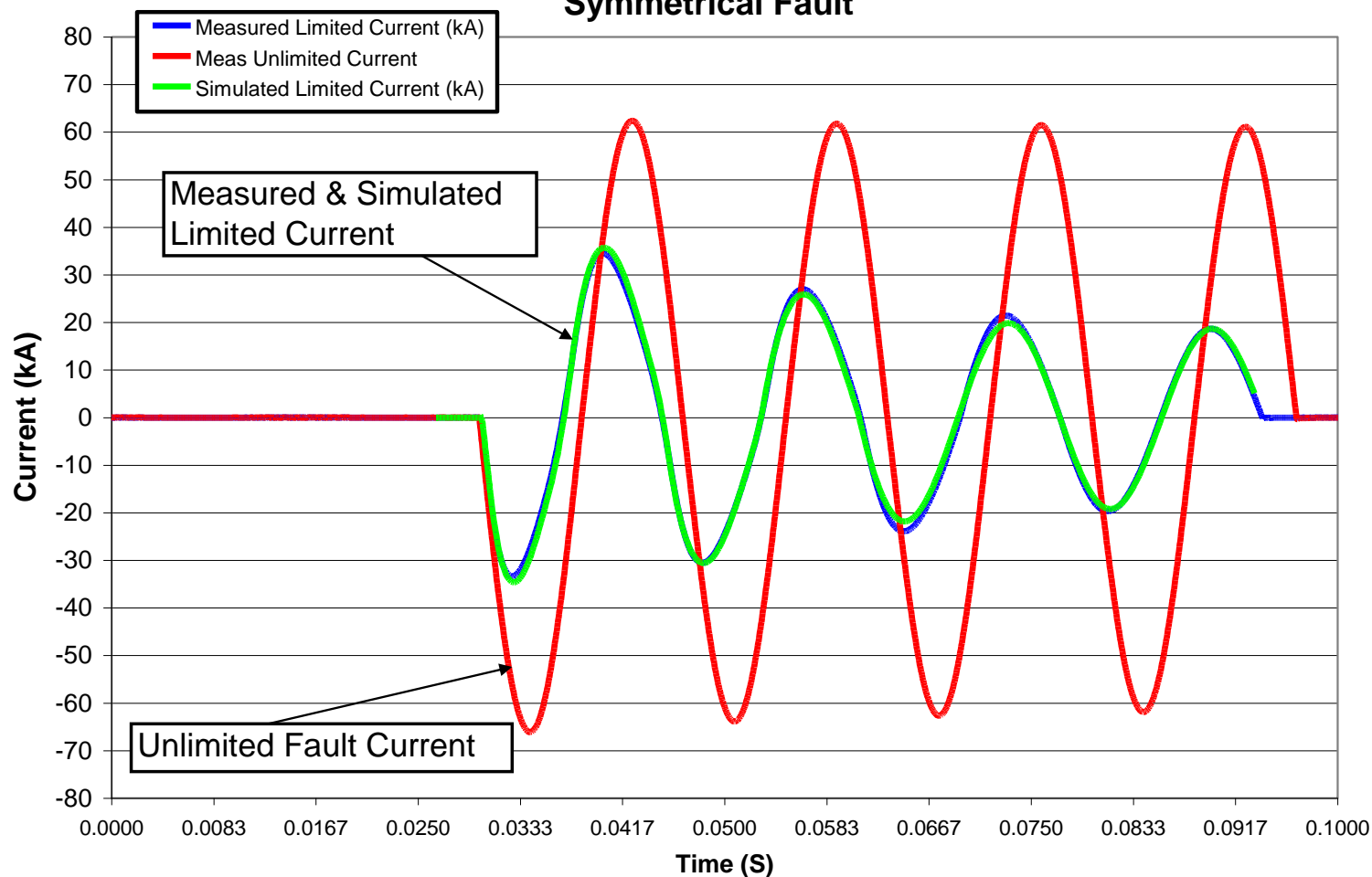
AC Loss





FCL Test

Measured versus Simulated Results Symmetrical Fault





Cable and Termination Dielectric Test

- 25m Cable type tests have been completed to a test requirement that was discussed and agreed to by the Team
 - 🚩 Three phase voltage soak test 15.2kV, 60 minutes
 - 🚩 Partial discharge measurement in accordance with Southwire's HTS cable standard
 - 🚩 AC withstand test – 37 kV, 5 minutes
 - 🚩 Lightning impulse voltage test – 110 kV \pm 10 shots
 - 🚩 Post BIL partial discharge test
 - 🚩 Post BIL AC withstand 37.5kV, 5 minutes

Cable has passed all type tests listed above





Cryogenic System Requirements

- Cryogenic specification
 - 6.2 kW @ 72 K
 - ~1kW @ 72 K (Additional load for LN₂ pumps and thermal leaks from cooling system)
 - 90L/min LN2 Flow Rate
 - Pressure drop less than 3 bar
- Multiple technological solutions have been investigated
 - Gifford-McMahon Cryocooler
 - Stirling Cryo-generator
 - Reverse Brayton

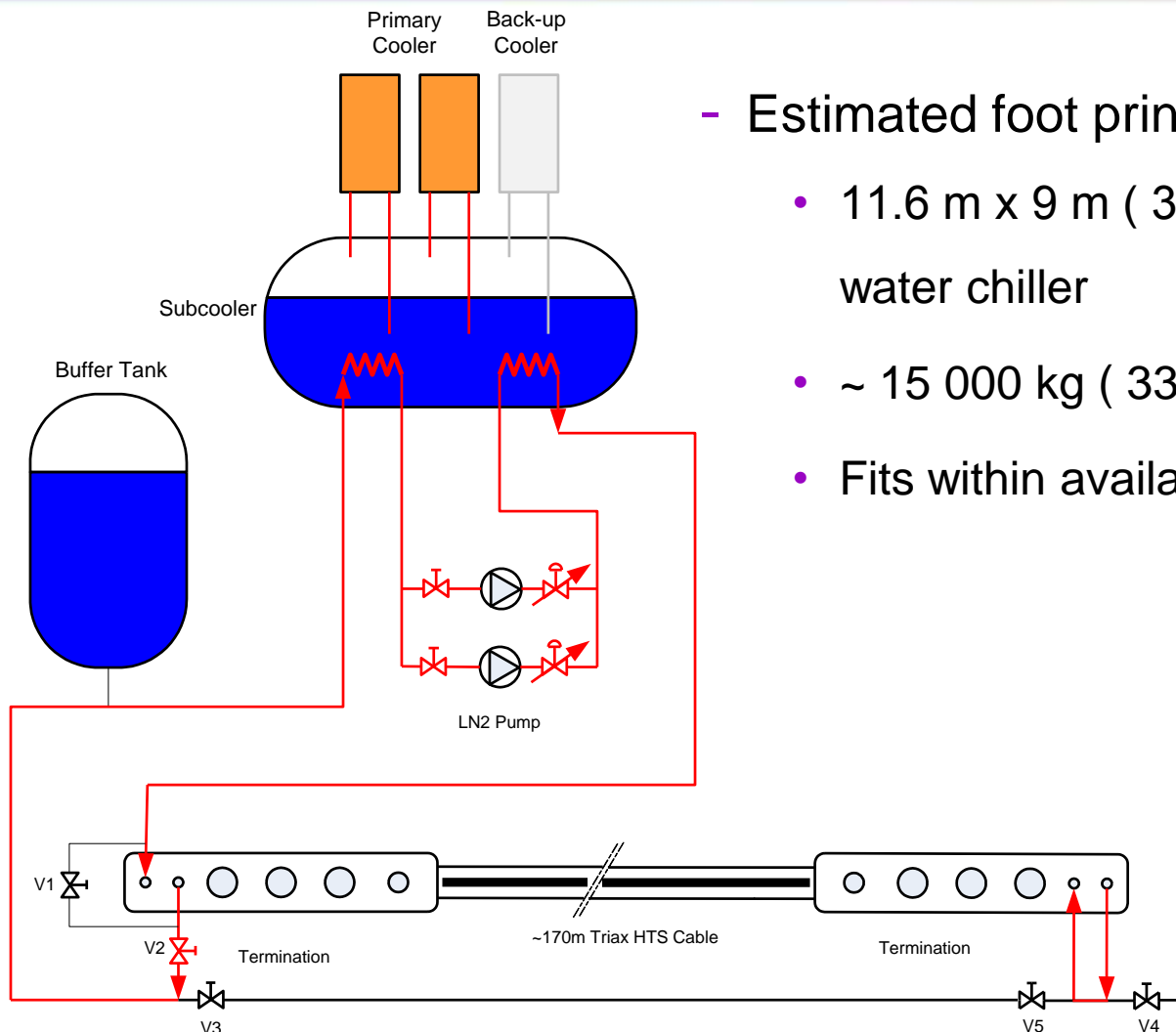


Refrigerator Requirements

- Refrigeration Cycle chosen is Stirling Cryo-generator
 - Modulated design (3 x 4kW @ 77K)
 - Best return on specific efficiency (W_e/W_c) vs. capital cost
- Flexibility Requirement:
 - 80% of time at 50% heat load on HTS cable
- Reliability
 - Redundancy accomplished at component level, pumps
 - No 1st order single point of failure allowed
- Capacity Margin
 - Current design has 20% safety margin to the expected losses



Refrigeration System Diagram



- Estimated foot print size & weight
 - 11.6 m x 9 m (38' x 30') + outdoor water chiller
 - ~ 15 000 kg (33 000 lbs) empty
 - Fits within available space



Accomplishments to Date

The key invention has been demonstrated

- Demonstration of the Fault Current Limiting aspects of 2G wire and the cable design
- Exceptionally good agreement between Fault Current Limiting model predictions and measured performance in 25 meter cable demonstration
- The HTS FCL Cable successfully passed all the qualification tests for installation in the power grid





Conclusions

- American Superconductor and the project team are demonstrating significant progress toward the development of a long length fault current limiting superconducting cable for integration into the Consolidated Edison grid.
- Short cable tests demonstrated the current limiting capability
- 25m cable and termination type tests have been successfully completed.
- Cable manufacturing process has been approved
- A 170m long HTS cable with fault current limiting functionality is planned to connect two of Con Edison's substations in late 2014.





Acknowledgment: This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Homeland Security, Science & Technology Directorate, under contract #HSHQDC-08-9-00001.

Disclaimer: This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

