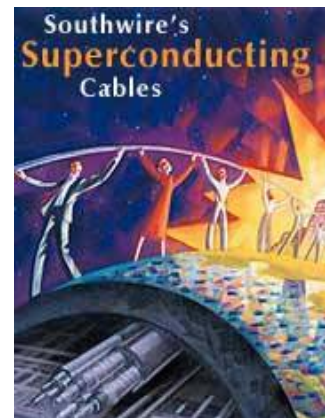


High Temperature Superconducting Cable

2005 Annual Peer Review

Superconductivity Program
for Electric Systems
U.S. Department of Energy

August 2-4, 2005
Washington, DC



Southwire
WE DELIVER POWER



UlteraTM
A Southwire / nkt cables Joint Venture








Presentation Outline

- Introduction (David Lindsay, Southwire)
 - Overall SPI Goals & Objectives
 - Design Approach
 - Review FY 2005 Milestones
- FY 2005 Results
 - 30-m Cable Operation and Testing (David Lindsay, Southwire)
 - AEP project
 - Overview
 - HTS Tape Status, Cryogenics Status
 - Mechanical verification tests of cable & cryostat for pulling
 - Worst-case fault current tests
 - Cable/Term. Research & Testing at ORNL (Jonathan Demko, ORNL)
 - Qualification tests for Triax cable + terminations
 - Cryogenic Dielectrics Research (Isidor Sauers, ORNL)
- FY 2005 Performance
- Planned FY 2006 & FY 2007 Milestones
- Program risk mitigation strategy
- Research Integration
- Summary



AEP Project Partners

<i>Partner</i>		<i>Area of Responsibility/Expertise</i>
Southwire/nktc/Ultera		Cable design, manufacturing, termination design, installation, cryo system design, systems integration, O&M, project management
AEP		Installation site engineering, site civil & electrical construction, Commissioning, Monitoring, O&M
ORNL		Cable research, termination research, testing, cryo design
Praxair		Cryogenics system design, construction, operations & service
AMSC		HTS tape supplier



Project Participants

- **Southwire/Ultera**

John Armstrong
Zack Butterworth
Randy Denmon
Terry Dyer
Gary Hyatt
Kim Knuckles
David Lindsay

Sammy Pollard
David Reece
Mark Roden
Jerry Tolbert
Nick Ware
Dag Willen
Chresten Traeholt

- **Oak Ridge National Laboratory**

Jonathan Demko
Robert Duckworth
Alvin Ellis
Paul Fisher
Mike Gouge
Randy James
Winston Lue
Marshall Pace
Isidor Sauers
Bill Schwenterly
Dennis Sparks
Marcus Young
Chris Rey

- **AEP**

Doug Fitchett
Albert Keri
Dale Krummen
John Schneider
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Harry Tumageanian

- **Praxair**

John Royal
Rick Fitzgerald
Nancy Lynch
Barry Minbiole
Jeff Kingsley

- **AMSC**

Larry Masur
Angelo Santamaria



SPI Project Goals & Objectives:

- **SPI-1: 30-m Installation, Carrollton, GA**

- The cable system will continue to be operated and studied. Optimizations will be made to improve operating efficiencies and reliabilities.

- **SPI-2: Bixby Substation, AEP, Columbus, OH**

- To complete a 200m cable demonstration with AEP
 - Install 13.2 kV, **3.0 kA** (69 MVA) HTS cable system in Bixby substation, about 2 times the power of the Carrollton, GA demonstration
 - **Highest current cable project**
 - Length would be on the order of 7 times the Carrollton, GA demonstration
 - Design and install a simplified and reliable cryogenic system based on prior experiences
 - Demonstrate pre-commercial feasibility of an underground installation.



Basic SPI Project Approach

An **integrated team** from Ultera, ORNL, PX, AMSC and other industry partners will design, build and install a reliable cable system.

- Cables, terminations and other component sub-systems will be **proto-typed and fully tested** in the lab prior to implementation
 - Designs evaluated by use of **computer modeling**
 - Design verification and proto-type testing is facilitated through the use of the **5-m test-bed at ORNL**
- Where needed, expertise will be brought to the team through the use of outside contractors/consultants
- Ultera & ORNL will work with electric utilities to **identify market applications** and guide technology development to achieve a **commercially viable product** which **meets industry needs**.



Southwire/ORNL FY 2005 Plans

Oct. 1, 2004 to Sept. 30, 2005

- **SPI-1: 30-m Installation, Carrollton, GA**
 - SPI contract expires 9/30/2004. Final technical report due to DOE.
 - **EXTENDED TO 6/30/05 – Final tech report submitted. Other close-out docs pending.**
 - Disposition of system – Southwire will continue operation.
- **SPI-2: Bixby Substation, AEP, Columbus, OH**
 - **1Q, FY2005 (Oct-Dec 2004)**
 - Assemble and test full scale terminations for 3 kA 5-meter cable prototype. – **Cmplt.**
 - Fault current and bend testing of 3-meter triaxial cable. - **COMPLETE**
 - Finalize design of cryogenic system. - **COMPLETE**
 - **2Q, FY2005 (Jan-Mar 2005)**
 - Bend test of 5-meter triaxial cable. - **COMPLETE**
 - Splice test of 5-meter triaxial cable. – **Design COMPLETE, Build/Test PENDING**
 - Mechanical verification test of cryostat/cable assembly. - **COMPLETE**
 - **3Q, FY2005 (Apr-Jun 2005)**
 - Begin construction of triaxial cables for AEP project. - **COMPLETE**
 - Begin civil/electrical work at Bixby site. – **Dsgn ONGOING, Constr. will start 8/05**
 - **4Q, FY2005 (Jul-Sept 2005)**
 - Ongoing system construction. – **Under Way**
 - Complete construction of triaxial cable. - **PENDING**
 - **1Q, FY2006 (Oct-Dec 2005)**
 - Begin on-site installation of equipment.



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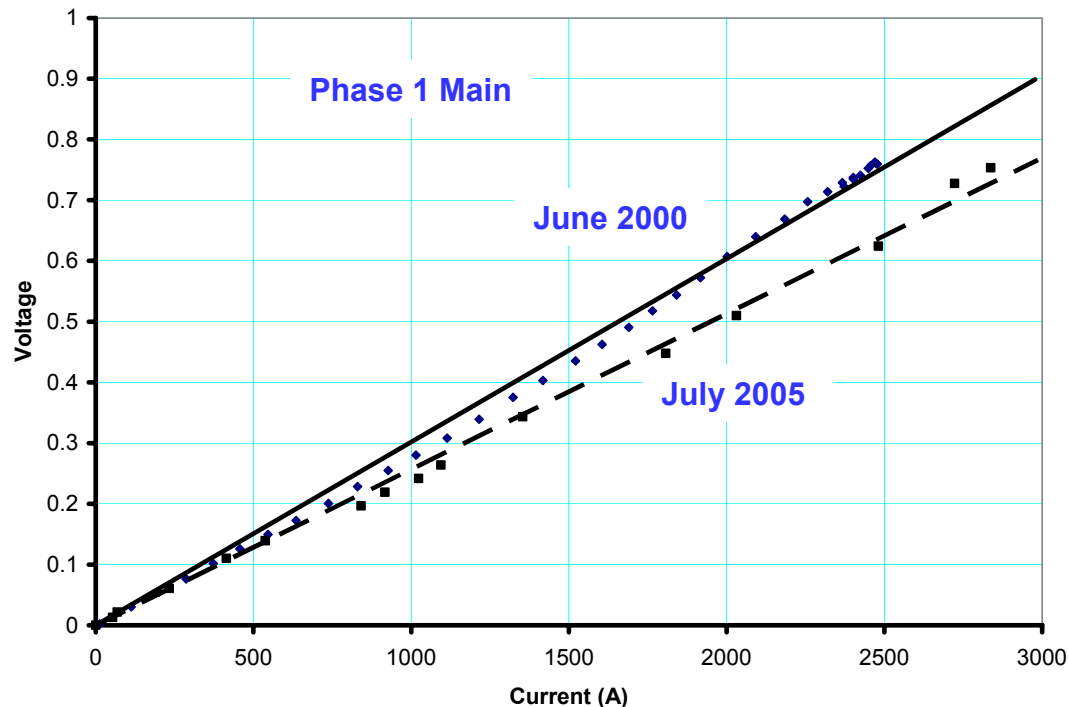
A Southwire / nkt cables Joint Venture

As of Aug 1, 2005, the HTS cables have provided 100% of the customer load for over 30,000 hours

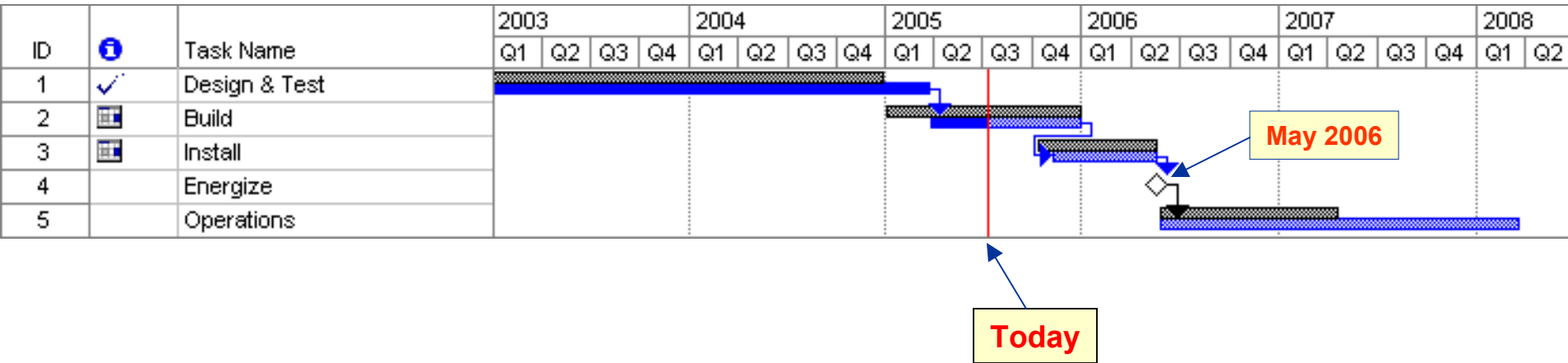


DC-VI results of 30-m cables show no change in conductor performance.

- Voltages are measured from bus, so there is a normal resistive component.
 - The voltage taps and connecting bus was different for the two measurements.
- Three phase conductors' I_c above 3 kA limit of power supply.
- The shield I_c remained unchanged above 2 kA.



AEP-Southwire Project Timeline



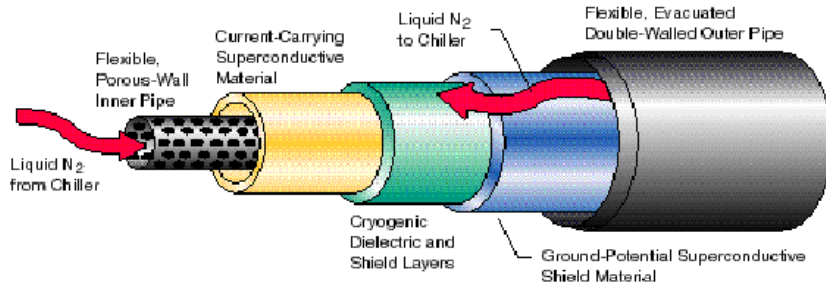
Project Status:

- Design & Qualification tests ran longer than expected
- Overall – project still on schedule to energize as planned
- On Budget

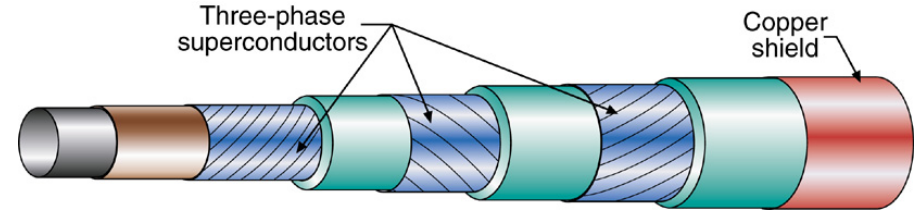


Comparison of HTS Cable Designs

30-m System Single-Phase, Co-axial Design



Bixby System 3-Phase, Triax Design



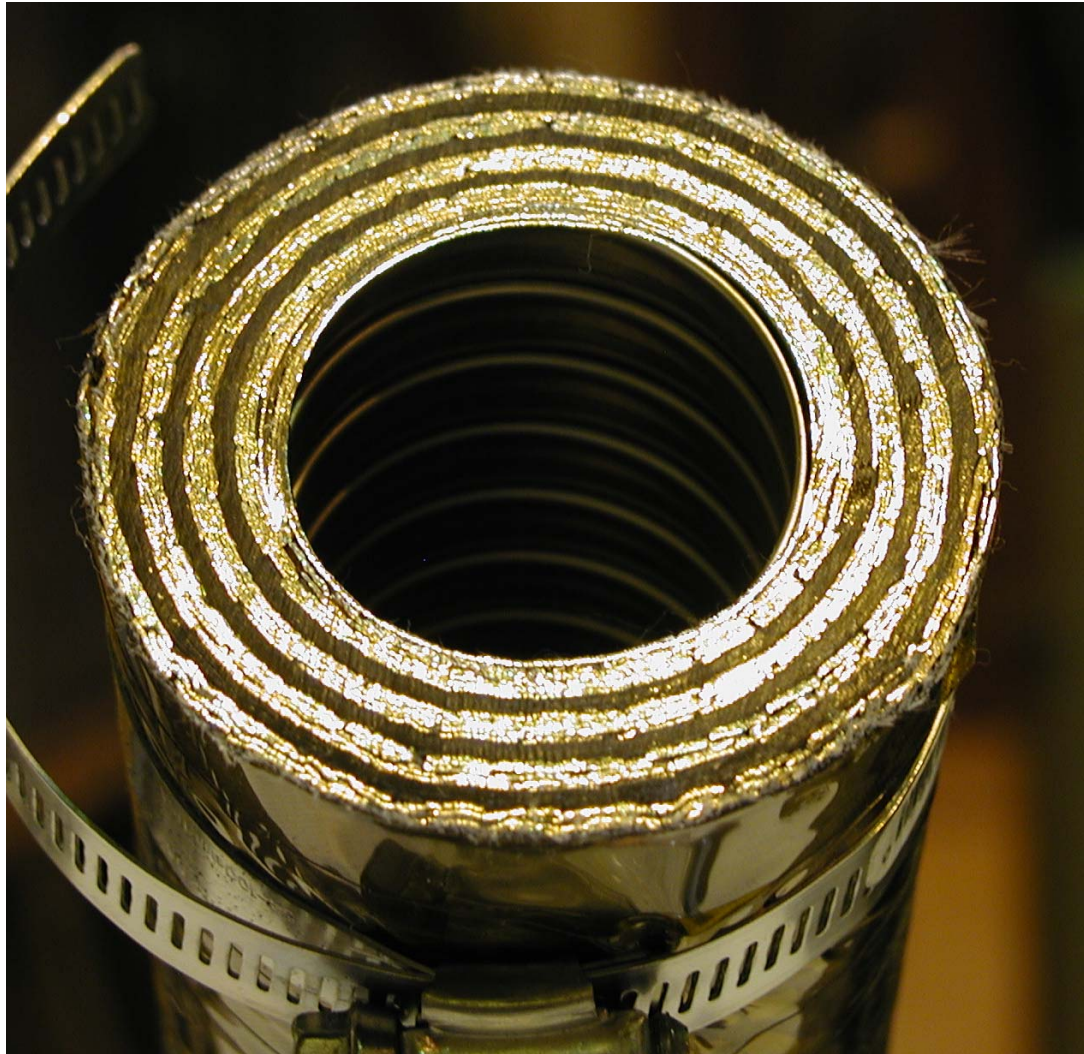
• Features of the Co-axial HTS cable

- Magnetic field shielded.
- Both conductor and dielectric are wrapped from tapes.
- Cryogenic dielectric reduces size and increases current carrying capacity.
- Flexible cable to allow reeling

• Features of the tri-axial cold dielectric HTS cable

- Highest current density design
- Potential to reduce the required HTS tape by ~1/2
- Potential to reduce heat loads by ~1/2
- Flexible cable to allow reeling.
- Cable + Termination designed for 3000 A_{rms} to meet AEP project requirement.

HTS Triax Cable Capable of Carrying 3000 A was Manufactured by Ultera



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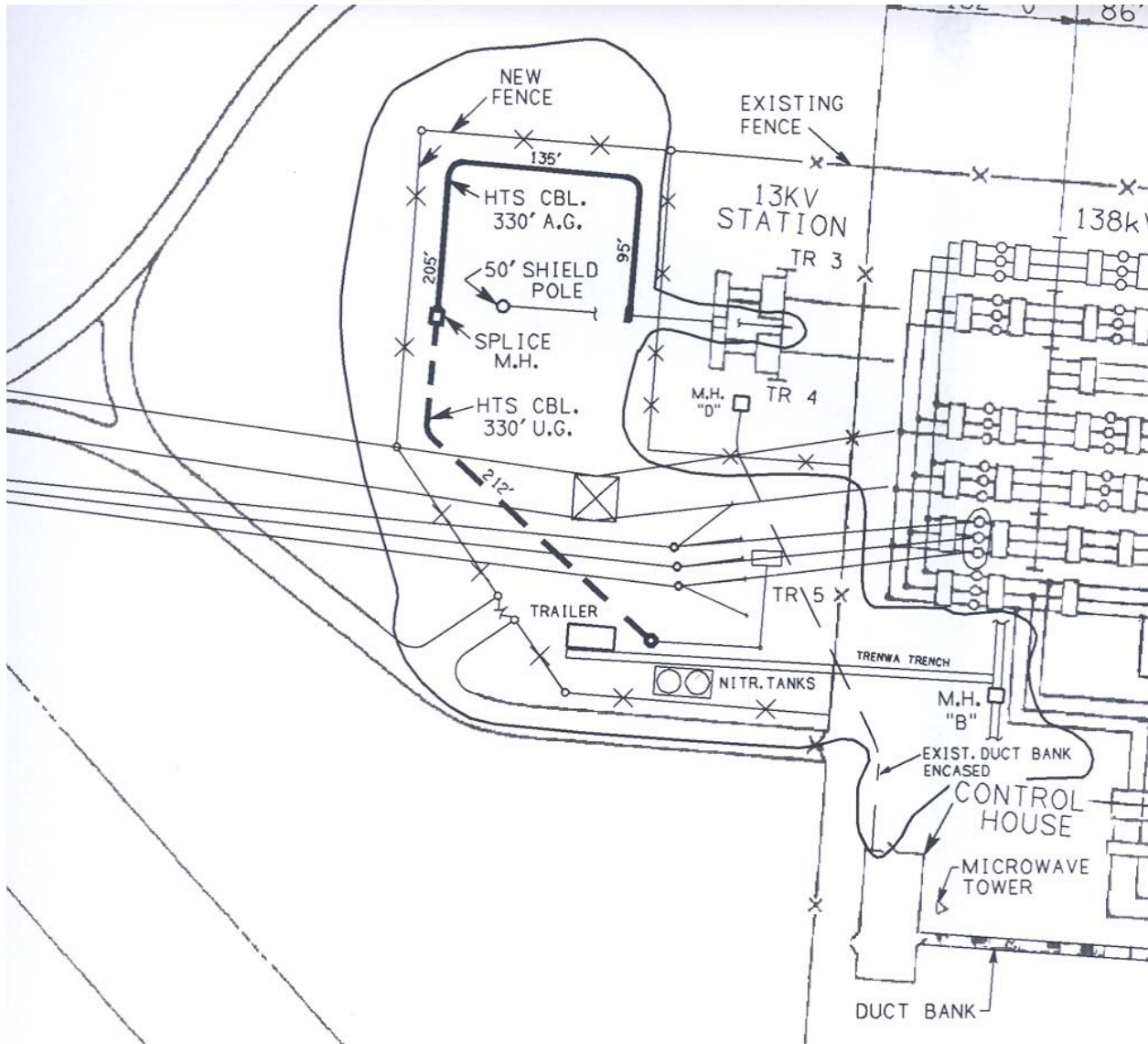
'AEP Project'

U.S. Department of Energy SPI Phase-III

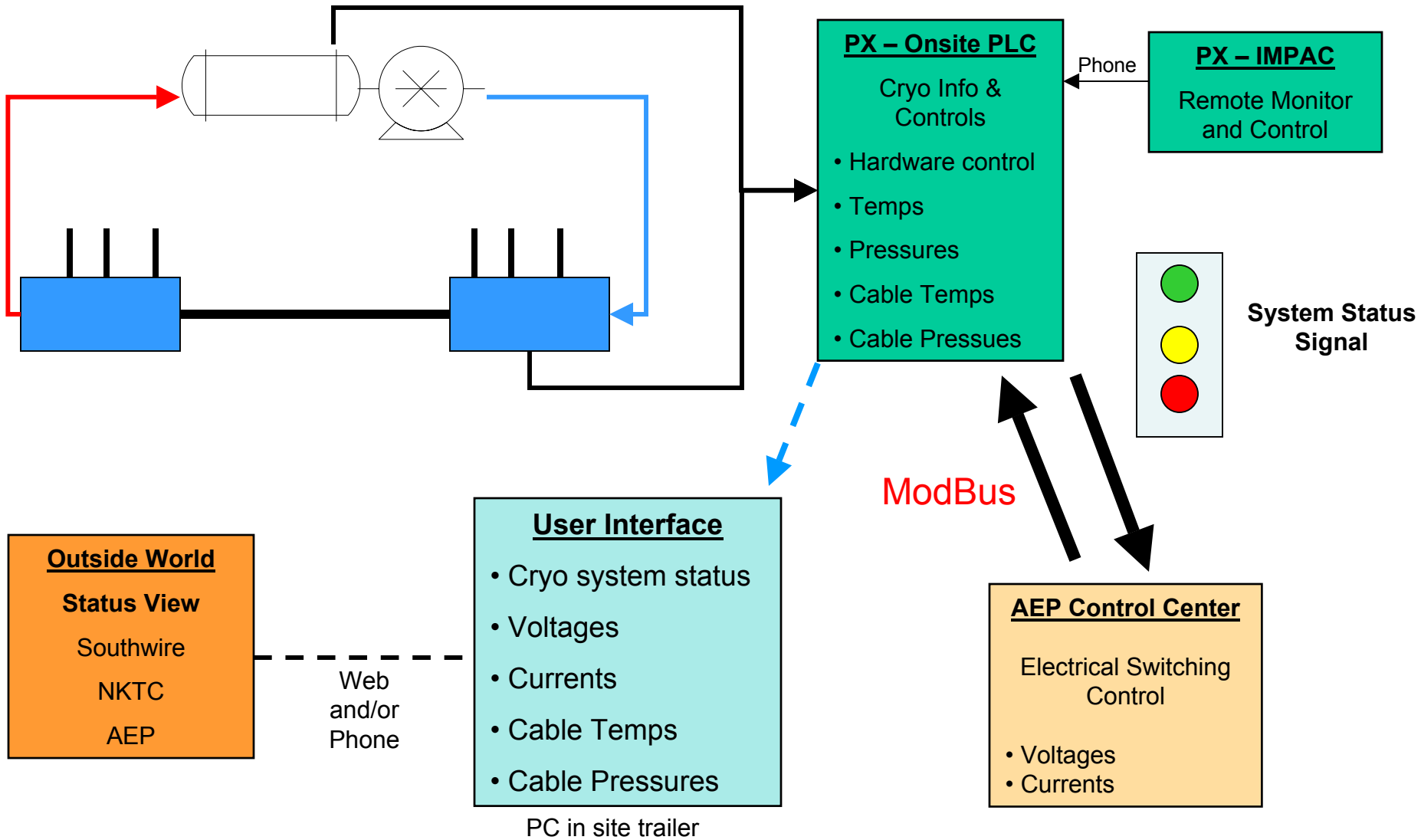
- Utility Partner = American Electric Power
- Location = Bixby Substation, Columbus, OH
- Length = 200 meters
- Voltage = 13.2 kV
- Load Rating = 3.0 kA_{rms} AC / 69 MVA
- Fault Current Peak = ~56 kA asymmetric
- Cable Design = Triax
- Other Features = Splice
Underground
Multiple 90° Bends
- Energize mid-2006



AEP Site Layout



System Operational Monitoring and Controls



AMSC HTS Hermetic Wire

Bismuth based, multi-filamentary high temperature superconductor wire encased in a silver matrix and laminated with brass to increase mechanical strength and provide a hermetic seal.



Specifications:

Average thickness:	0.36-0.44 mm
Minimum width:	4.0 mm
Maximum width:	4.45 mm
Min. double bend diameter (RT):	70 mm ⁱ
Max. Rated tensile stress (RT):	175 MPa ⁱ
Max. Rated wire tension (RT):	20 kg ⁱ
Max. Rated tensile stress (77K):	200 MPa ^{i,ii}
Max. Rated tensile strain (77K):	0.30% ^{i,ii}
Hermeticity	30 atm LN2 for 16 hours ^{iv}

Customer Options:

	Minimum amperage (Ic)	Average engineering current density (Je) ⁱⁱⁱ
	115 A ⁱⁱ	6,700 A/cm ² ⁱⁱ
	125 A ⁱⁱ	7,300 A/cm ² ⁱⁱ
	135 A ⁱⁱ	7,900 A/cm ² ⁱⁱ
	145 A ⁱⁱ	8,500 A/cm ² ⁱⁱ
Continuous piece length		Up to 800 m
Insulation options		PTFE or Kapton wrap
Splice options		Spliced wire is available in longer lengths

ⁱ Greater than 95% Ic retention

ⁱⁱ 77K, self-field, 1 μ V/cm

ⁱⁱⁱ Je is a calculated value based upon average thickness and width

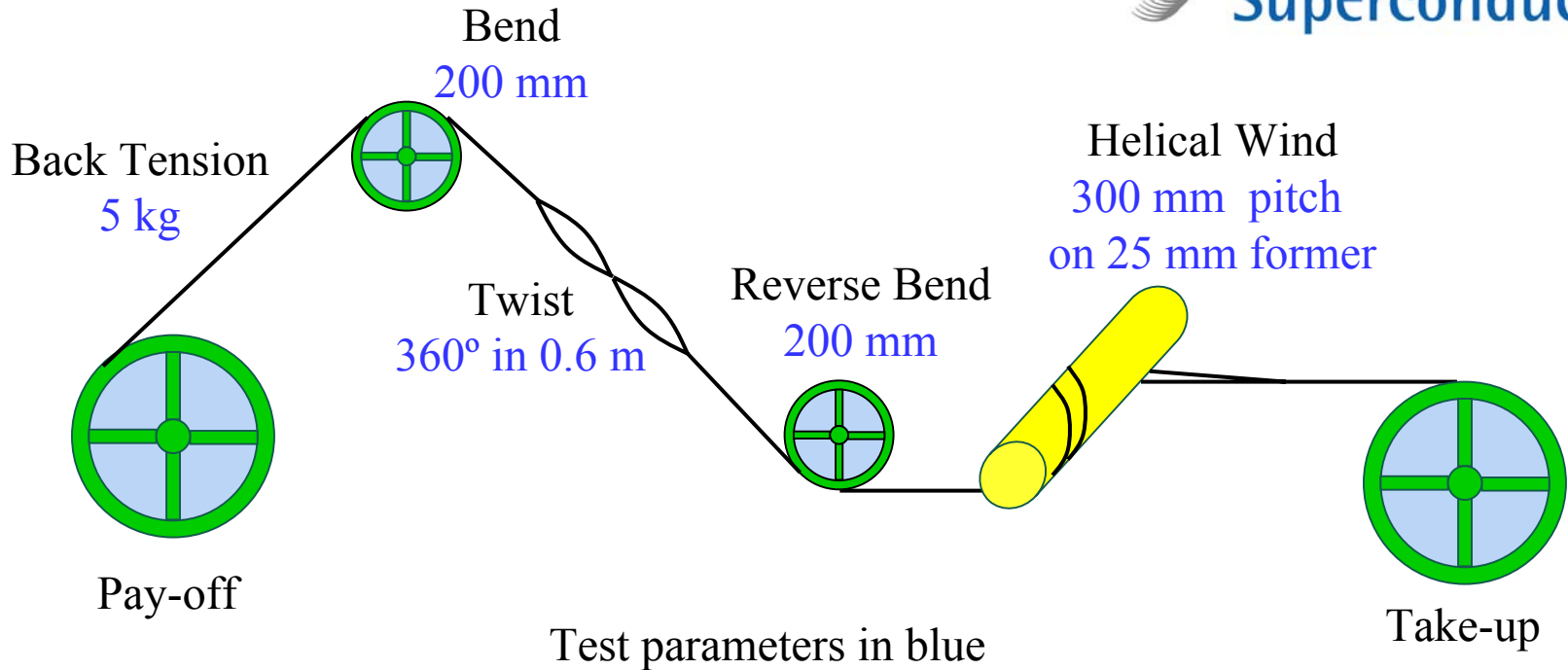
^{iv} Thickness inspection after pressurized LN2 test

Designed for use in applications where the wire is exposed to pressurized liquid cryogen



Tape Reliability Testing: Mechanical Aging Test

Wire and splices designed to be hermetic and survive bending & twisting



Tested to meet or exceed conditions of cable stranding processes



HTS Tape Production Status

- **Length Requirements:**
 - 184 pieces x 265 meters each = 48,760 meters
- **Ic Requirement (77K, 1 μ V/cm) > 115 amps**
- **Status as of July 31, 2005**
 - All wire manufacturing complete at AMSC
 - All wire shipped from AMSC to Ultera



AMSC commercial HTS wire manufacturing meets large volume cable requirements



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Cryogenic Cooling



Experience 1: Stirling coolers
2 years operation at AMK



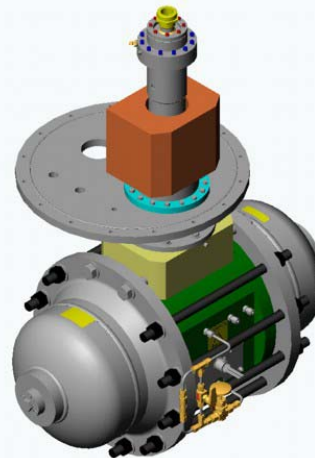
Experience 2: Open system
4+ years operation at Carrollton



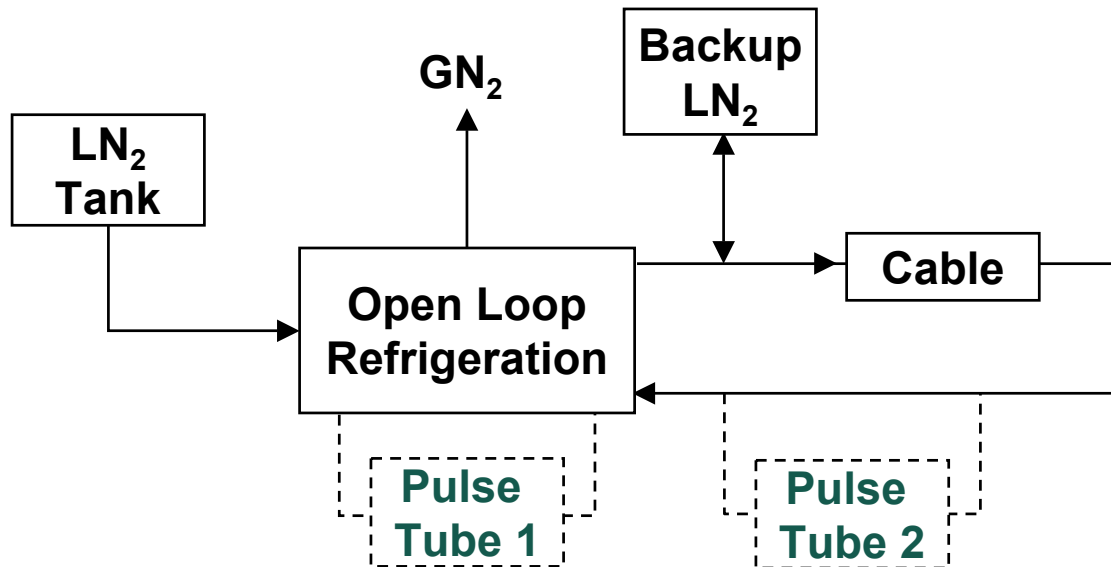
Hybrid System
Vacuum
+
Pulse-Tubes



New: Q-drive + pulse tube
- low vibration
- low maintenance



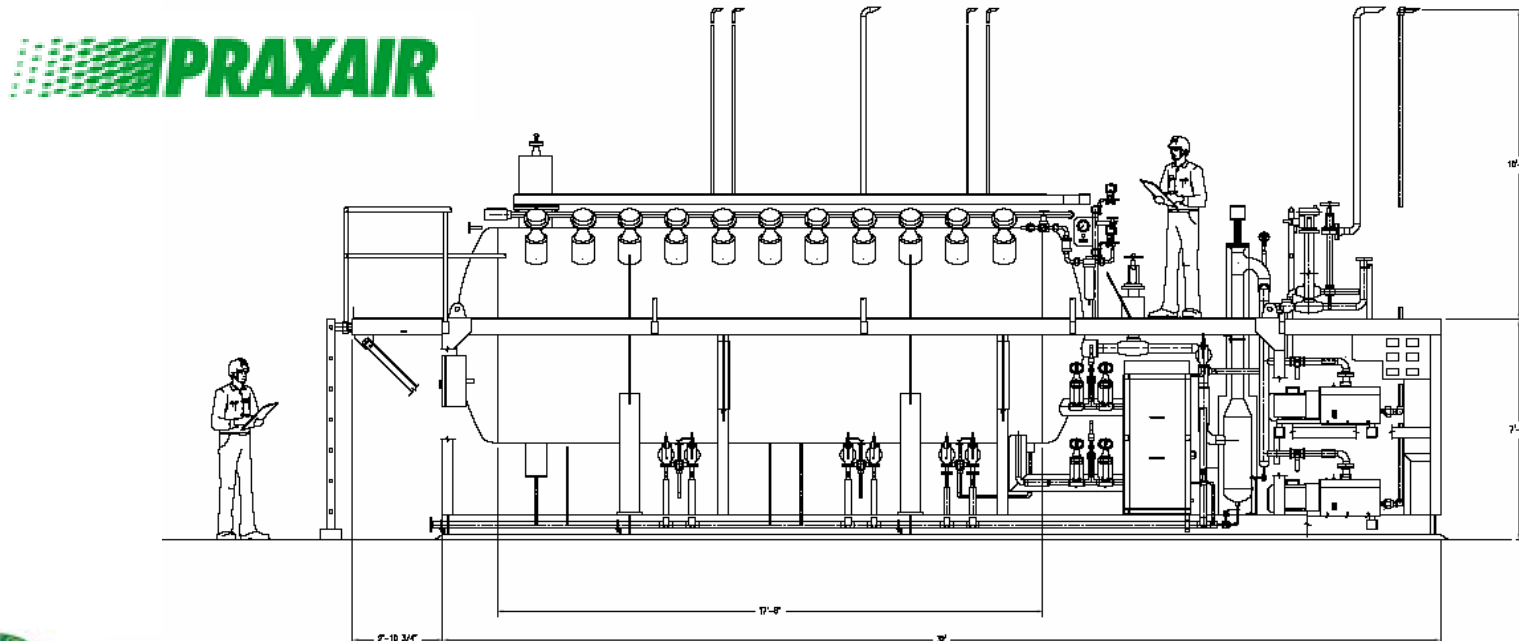
HTS Cable Demonstration Cryogenic System Overview Integration



HTS Cable Demonstration

Open Loop Refrigeration System and Equipment

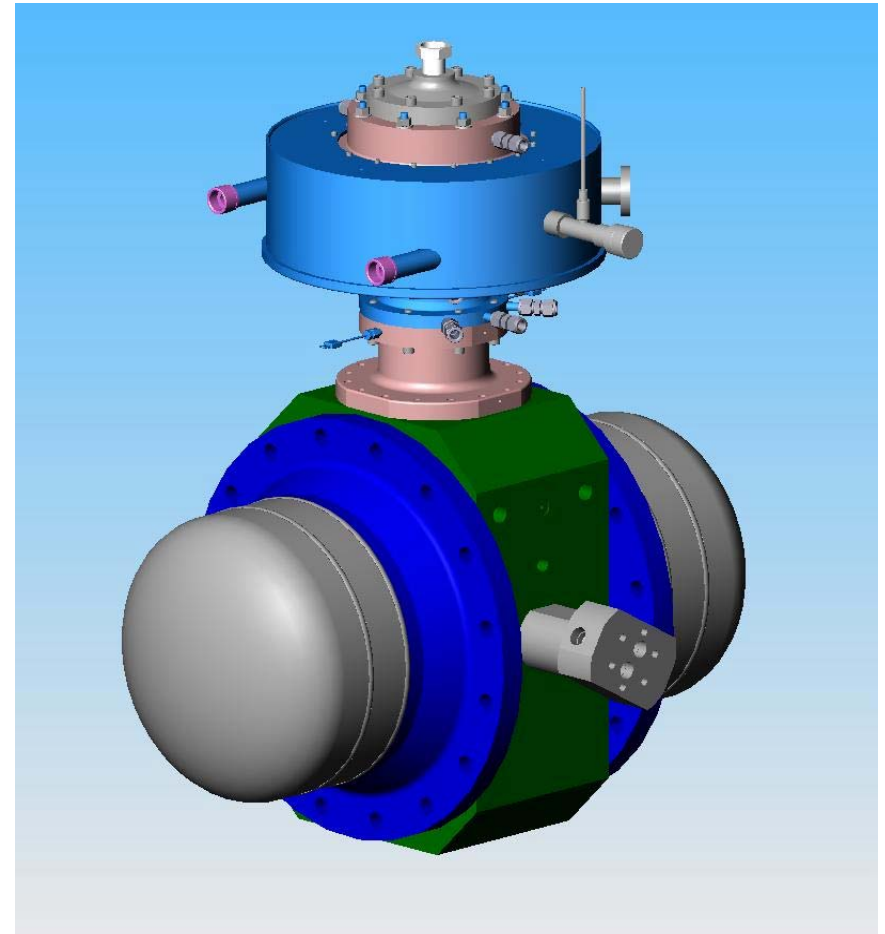
- Vacuum system skid detail design underway
- Major equipment on order/received; vacuum skid fabrication awarded (PHPK)
- Overall layout completed
- Installation scheduled for December 2005



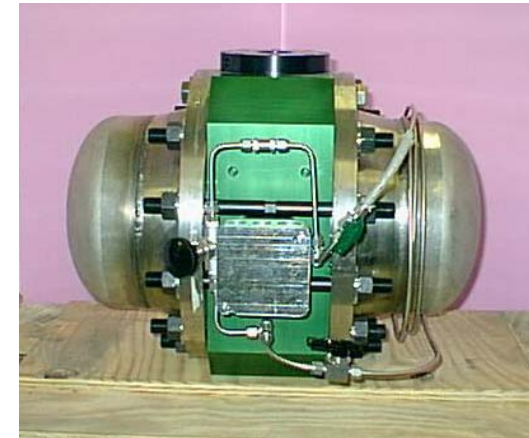
HTS Cable Demonstration Large Cryocooler Development



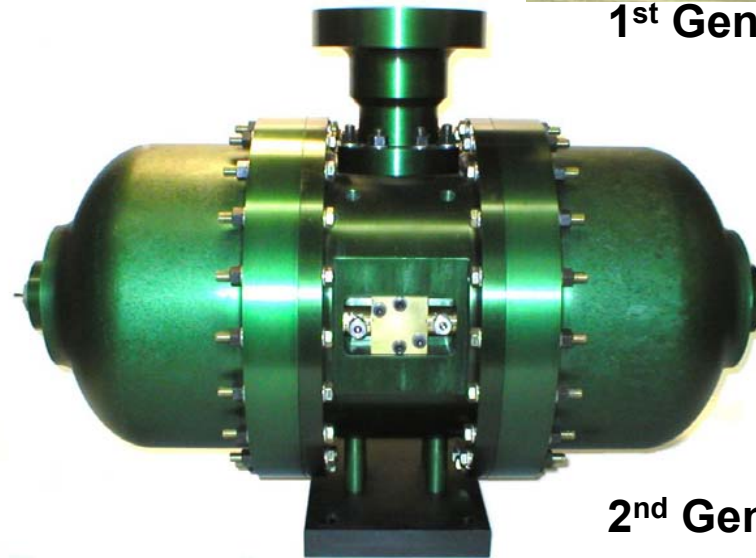
- Design Target: 1kW at 70K
- Modular unit designed and fabricated
- No Load Temperature: 57K
- Testing, modification and development ongoing



- **Second generation PWG in development (CFIC)**
 - Lower cost
 - Lower weight
 - Improved efficiency
- **Suspension re-design**
 - Current design passed initial hurdle (10^8 cycles at 100% of stroke)
 - Overstroke testing underway
- **Design complete, components in fabrication**



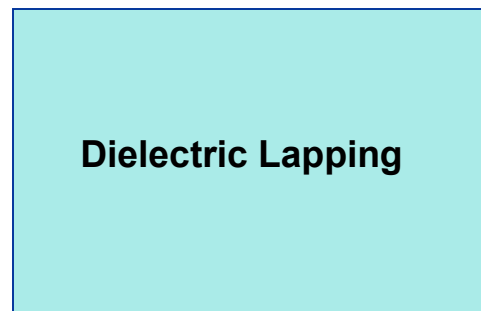
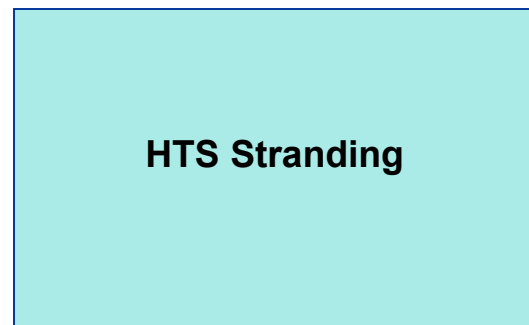
1st Generation 2x2



2nd Generation 2x2

Pressure Wave Generator (PWG)

Cable Stranding – Manufacturing Commissioned



Pulling & Mechanical Verifications

No damage or degradation to cable or cryostat from pulling



Cryostat Pulling

Cable Pulling

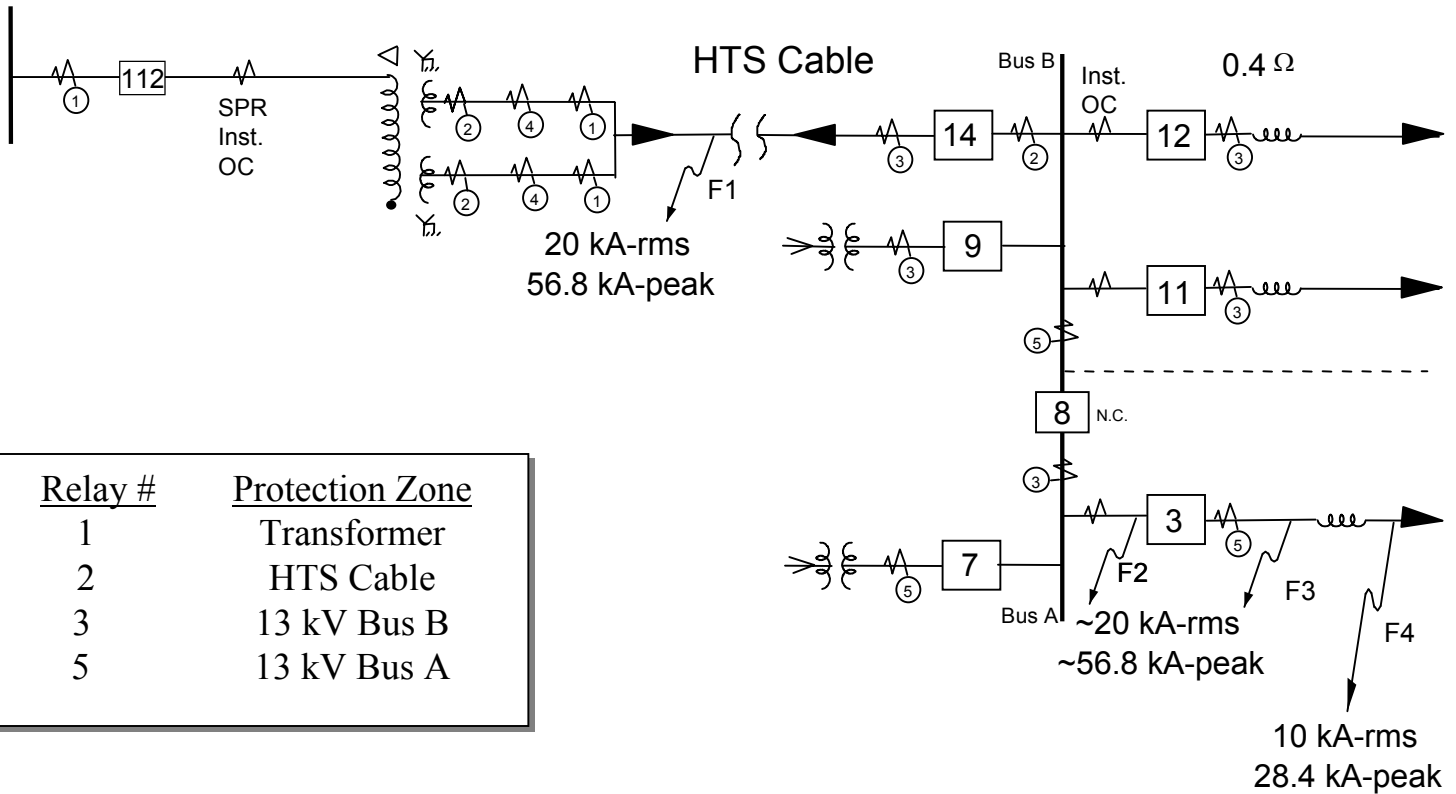




Fault current / protection at Bixby 13.2 kV

138 kV

13.2 kV



Relay #	Protection Zone
1	Transformer
2	HTS Cable
3	13 kV Bus B
5	13 kV Bus A

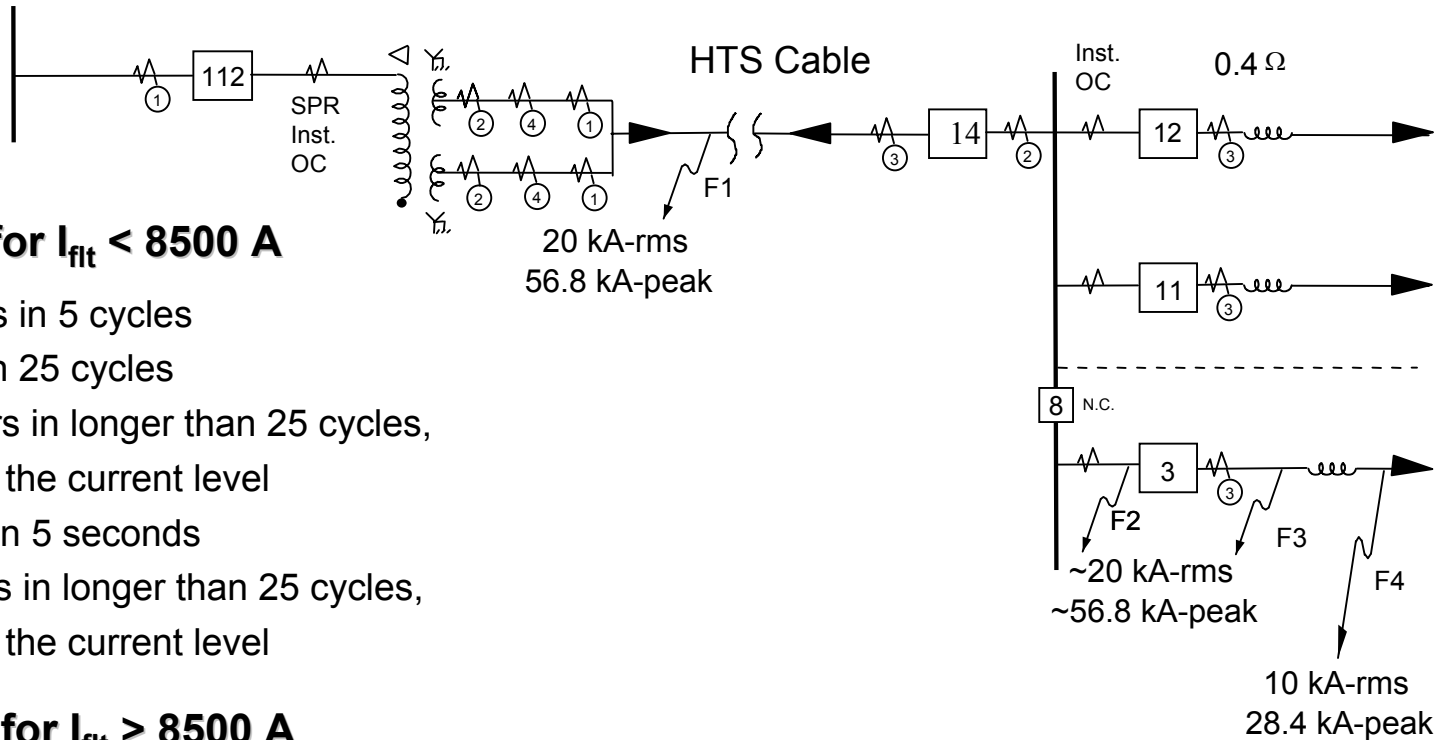




Faults on Distribution Lines

138 kV

13.2 kV



Faults at F4 for $I_{fit} < 8500$ A

- 1st Trip clears in 5 cycles
- 1st Reclose in 25 cycles
- 2nd Trip clears in longer than 25 cycles, depending on the current level
- 2nd Reclose in 5 seconds
- 3rd Trip clears in longer than 25 cycles, depending on the current level

Faults at F4 for $I_{fit} > 8500$ A

- Sequence as above except all trips will be instantaneous (~5 Cycles)

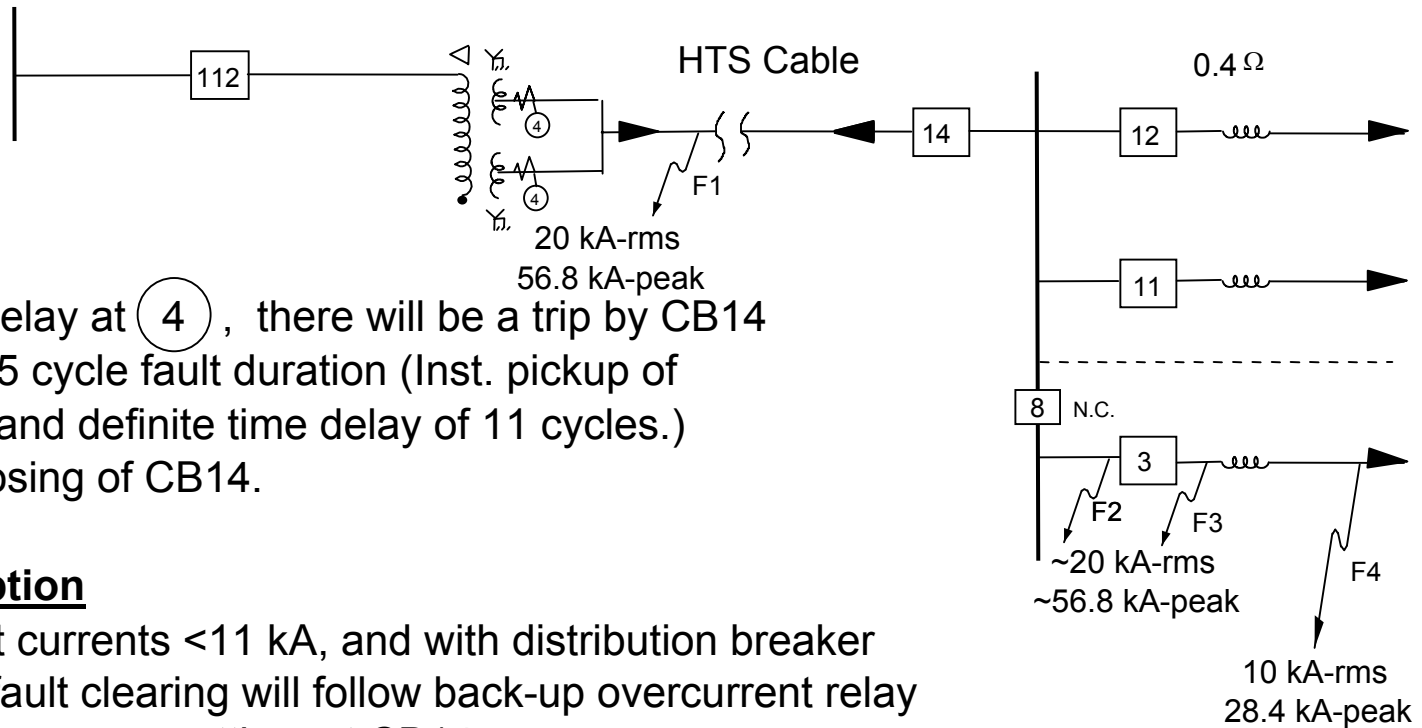


Faults Between Dist. Breaker (s.a. CB3) and into Series Reactor with Breaker (CB3) Failure. $I_{\text{fault}} > 11\text{kA}$.



138 kV

13.2 kV



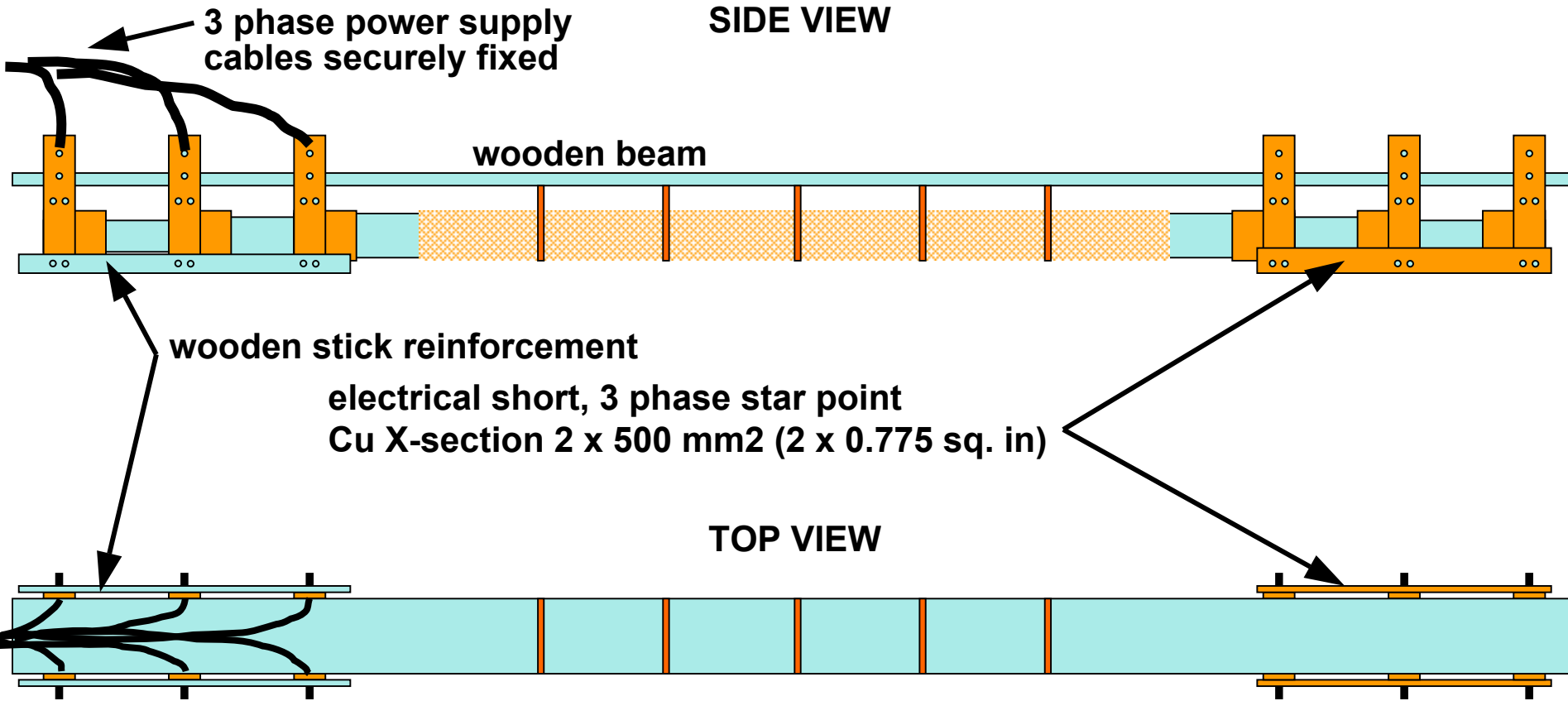
- Using Relay at (4), there will be a trip by CB14 with a 15 cycle fault duration (Inst. pickup of >11 kA and definite time delay of 11 cycles.)
- No reclosing of CB14.

An Exception

- For fault currents <11 kA, and with distribution breaker failure, fault clearing will follow back-up overcurrent relay time delay curve setting, at CB14.



Ultera 09, fault current set up



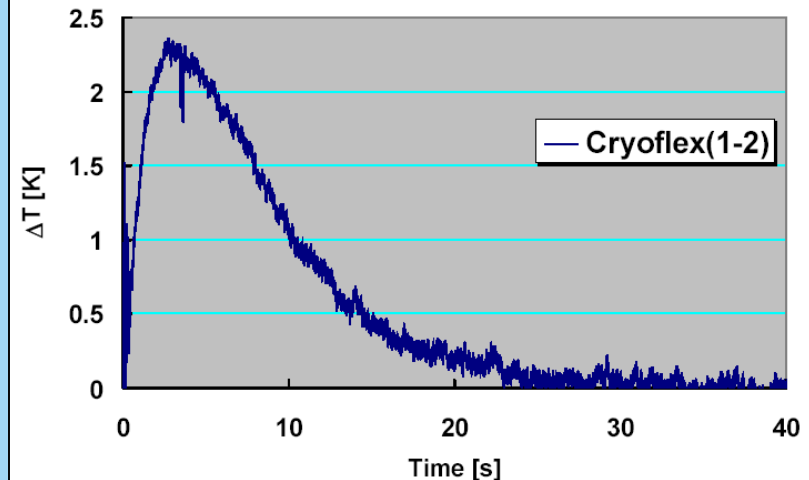


Worst-Case ‘Thermal’ Fault Current Test

Results of 3 phase “thermal” fault current

- 1) LN2 @ 77.3 K, ambient pressure (open bath)
- 2) 3 x $I_{rms} \approx 22.2$ kA, duration 246 ms (<2% off),
- 3) $I_{1,peak} \approx 44$ kA, $I_{2,peak} \approx 39$ kA, $I_{3,peak} \approx 46$ kA
- 4) V1 not recorded (broken volt. leads), $V_{2,peak} \approx 8$ mV/cm, $V_{3,peak} \approx 10$ mV/cm
- 5) End of fault, cable still superconducting based on voltage trace
- 6) No dramatic effect, no obvious/visible damage

Thermal response of fault current



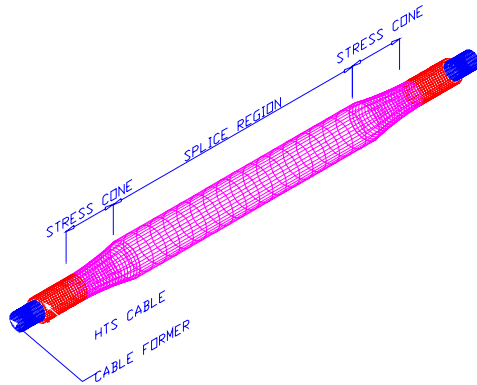
	I_{peak} [kA]	I_{rms} [kA]	U_{peak} [V/cm]	U_{rms} [V/cm]	$\int I^2(t) \cdot dt$
Ph 1	(-) 44.4	21.9	-	-	$121 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$
Ph 2	(-) 39.2	23.1	1.36	1.26	$134 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$
Ph 3	45.6	21.7	2.43	1.34	$118 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$



Cable Splice

Prior Experience:

12.4 kV, Single-Phase Coax Cable



Successful Testing:

- AC Withstand
- BIL to 110 kV
- FC to 12 kA, 60 cycles

Design Includes:

- HTS tape splices
- Dielectric splices
- Stress cones

Triax Cable Splice Design

- Based on coax experience
- Improved techniques
- Design will minimize radial build
- Approx 1.5 m total length for 3 phases
- Field weld vacuum enclosure around splice region
- Presented in detail to Readiness Review Panel

Multiple Prototypes to be made:

- Design will be build & tested using 3m & 5m cables from prior work
- Ic and voltage tests to verify design
- Work will be completed during 4Q, FY05



Triax Cable + Termination Qualification



The following has been successfully tested:

1. Single-phase DC current tests (measure critical current)
2. 3-phase DC currents at 3 kA for 14 hours (thermal stability)
3. Single-phase AC current to 3 kA (AC loss measurements)
4. 3-phase AC current to 3 kA (thermal stability for cable + terminations)
5. Single-phase rated voltage for 1 hour
6. 3-phase rated voltage for 1 hour
7. PD measurements at 15.6 kV, single-phase (per IEEE 48-1996 termination spec)
8. AC withstand to 39 kV, single-phase (per ICEA S-94-649-2000 cable spec)
9. BIL to 110 kV (per IEEE & ICEA specs)



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 - AEP project scope & tech requirements
 - Cable Research at ORNL (Jonathan Demko, ORNL) ←
 - Cryogenic Dielectrics Research (Isidor Sauers, ORNL)
- **FY 2005 Performance**
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Triaxial cable bent 90° set-up for DC testing at ORNL.



Extensive series of tests for the straight configuration

- **Low Voltage DC Test**
 - Measurement of V-I curves, I_c
 - Long duration hold at 3000 A for 14 hours in all 3 phases
- **Low Voltage AC Test**
 - Hold at 2500 A ac and 3000 A ac
- **High Voltage, Low Current**
 - Single phase hold at 7.6 kV 1 hour
 - PD measurement at 15.6 kV
 - AC Withstand to 34-39 kV for 5 minutes at 3.5 kV steps
 - Three Phase ac voltage for 1 hour at 7.4 kV
 - BIL test at +/- 110 kV (5 positive and 5 negative pulses) per phase
 - PD measurement at 15.6 kV
- **Low Voltage Fault Current Test**
 - Single phase 10 kA overcurrent for 0.7 sec
 - Three phase 10 kA overcurrent for 0.7 sec.



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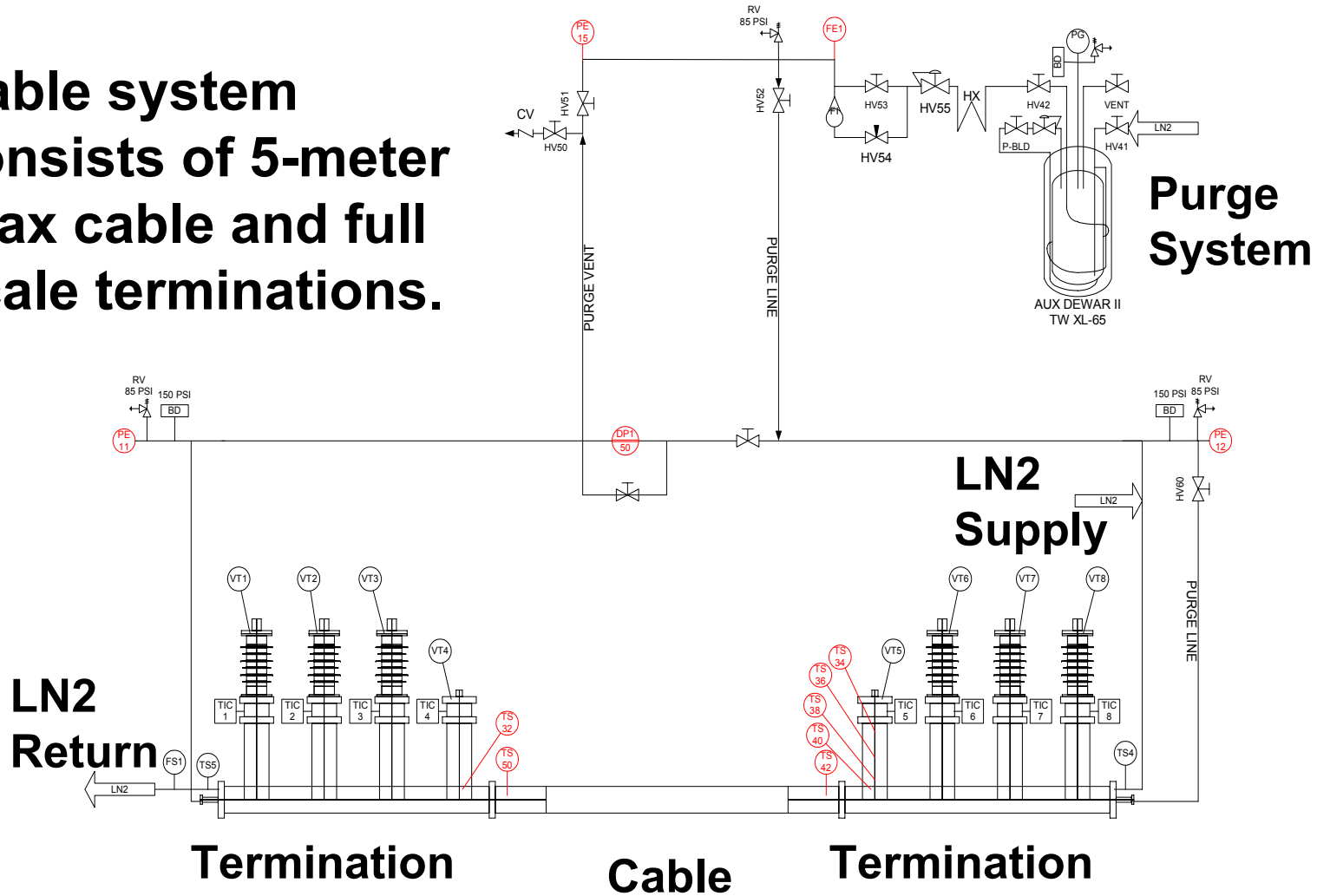
Extensive series of tests for the 90° bent configuration

- **Low Voltage DC Test**
 - Measurement of V-I curves, I_c
- **High Voltage Low Current**
 - Single phase hold at 7.6 kV 1 hour
 - PD measurement at 15.6 kV
 - AC Withstand to 34-39 kV for 5 minutes at 3.5 kV steps
 - Three Phase ac voltage for 1 hour at 7.4 kV
 - BIL test at +/- 110 kV until breakdown between phase 1 and 2
- **Low Voltage Fault Current Test**
 - Single phase 10 kA overcurrent for 0.7 sec
 - Three phase 10 kA overcurrent for 0.7 sec.
- **Low Voltage DC hold at 3500 A for 3 hours**



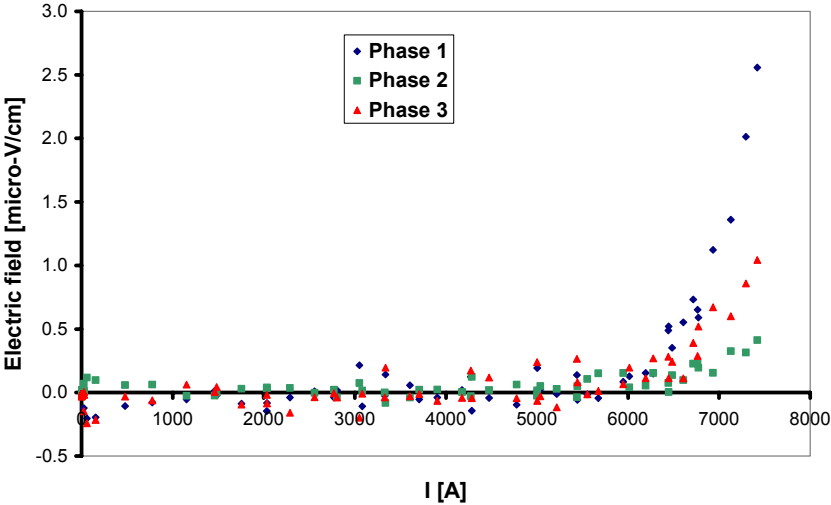
Simplified P&ID for triaxial HTS cable system without LN2 skid.

Cable system consists of 5-meter triax cable and full scale terminations.



Initial DC V-I measurements in straight configuration show $I_c > 7$ kA for all phases

- Nitrogen subcooler was under vacuum
 - Cable system inlet at 75.9K
 - Cable system outlet at 81.1 K
 - Average temperature 78.5 K
- All three phases measured simultaneously.
- Phase 2 I_c was extrapolated.
 - n-value based on data for $I < I_c$

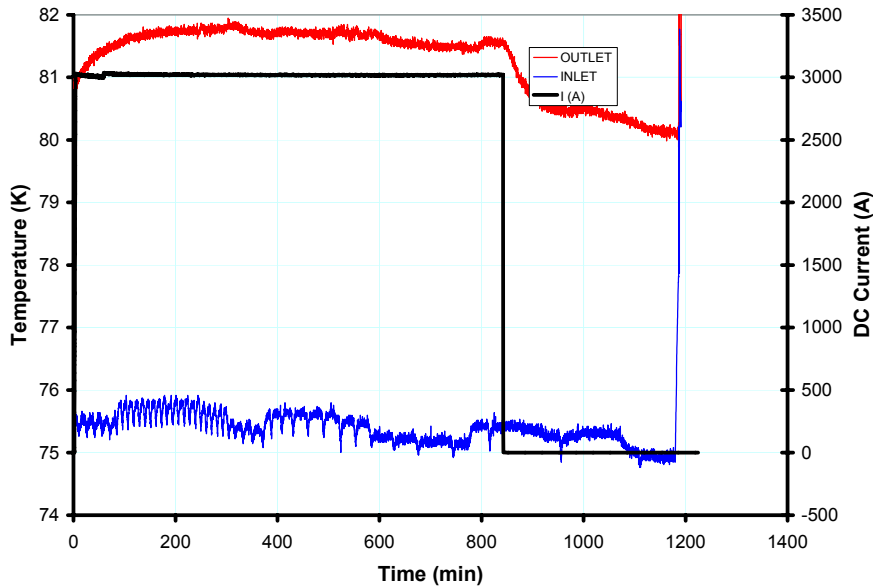


	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Length (cm)	1058	881	716
Critical Current (A)	7017	7960	7454
n-Value	14.7	12.3	10.0

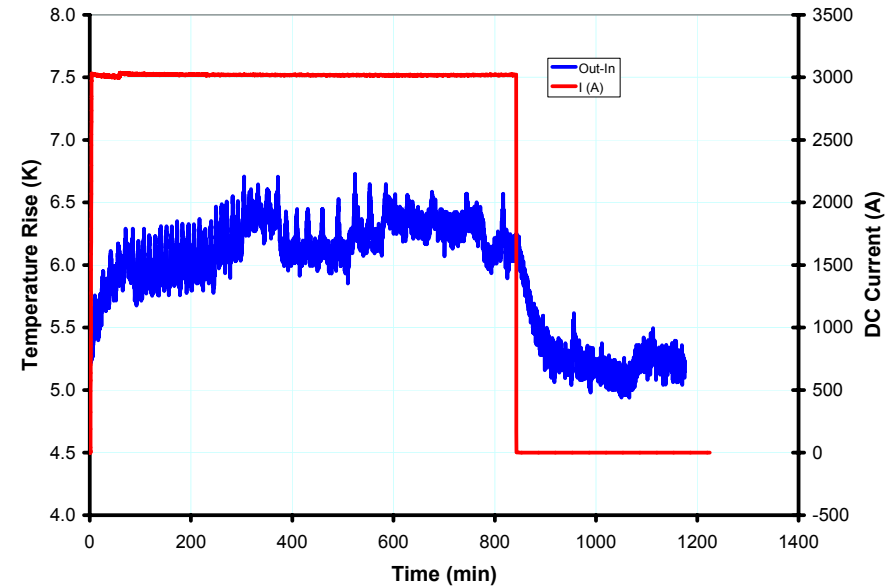


3000 A DC Testing with vacuum in subcooler.

- Inlet and outlet temperatures from cable system.
- Subcooler at ~ 6.4 psia, bath temperature ~ 71 K



- Temperature rise across cable system.
- Responds quickly to drop in current.

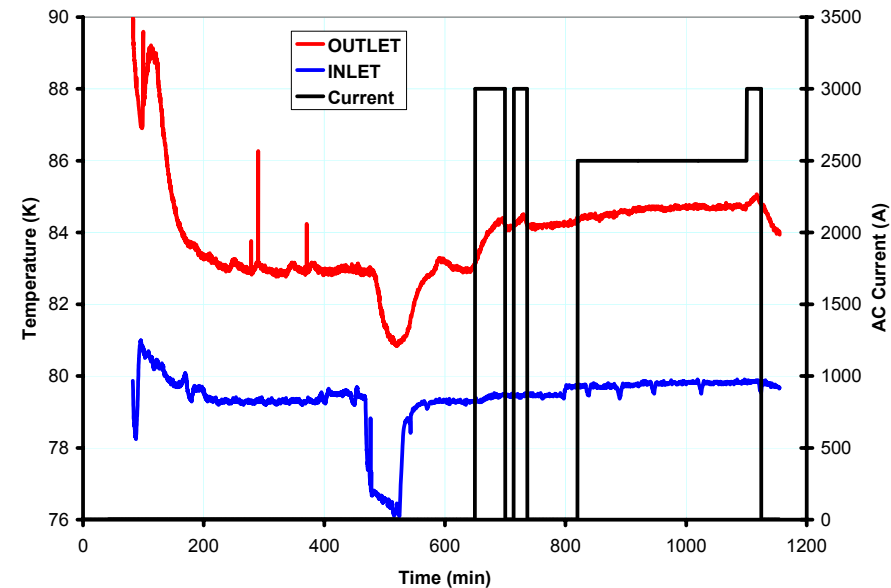
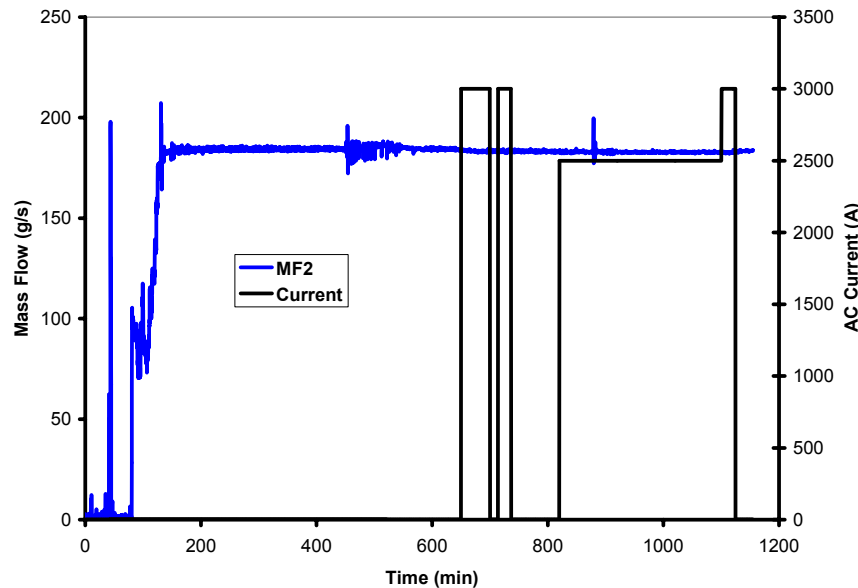


- Met AEP Bixby heat load budgets when extrapolated to 200 m cable.
- Increase in heating is 425 W with full current applied.

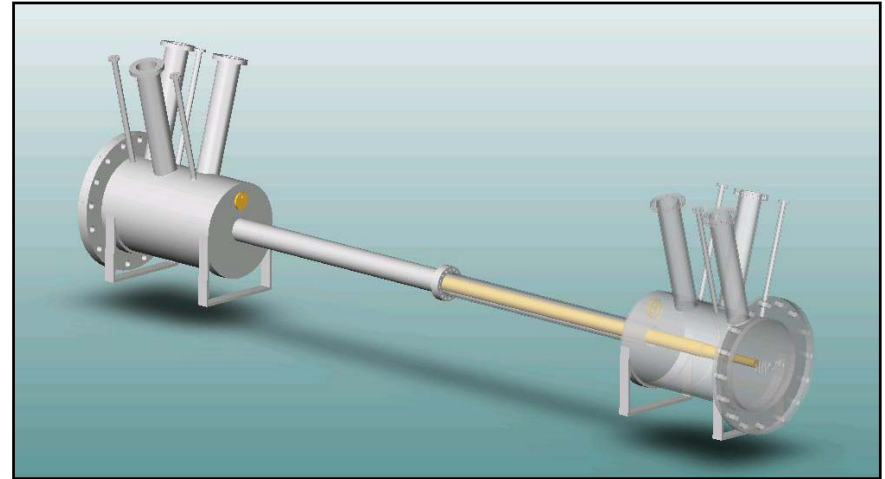
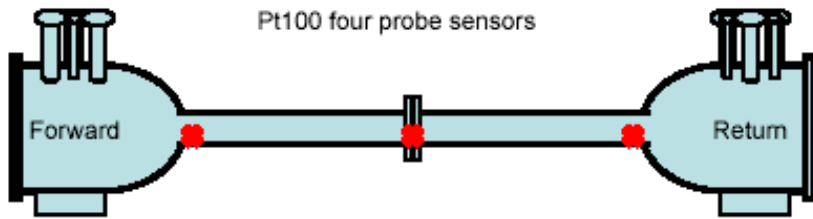


The cryogenic system parameters nearly steady during ac current testing at 2500 A_{rms}

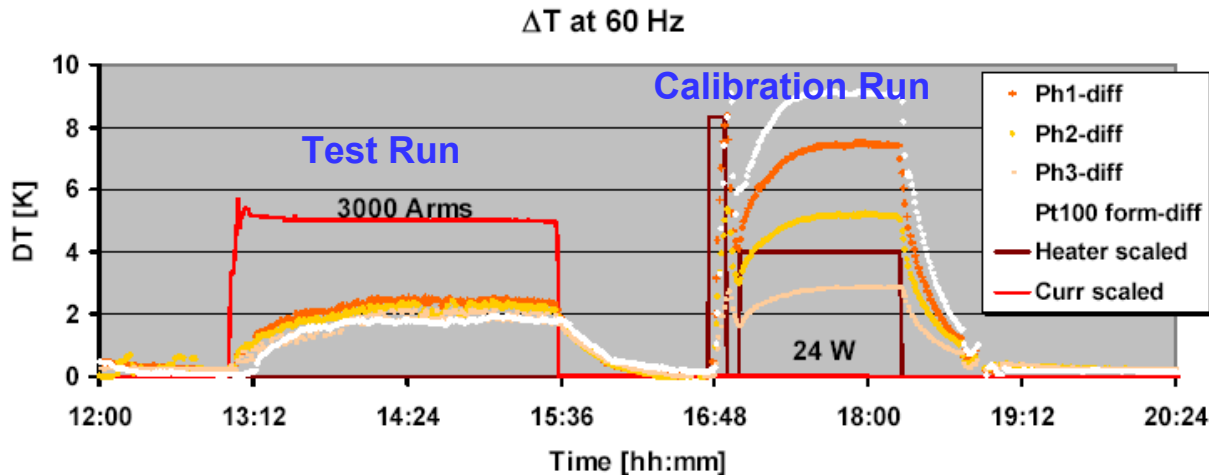
- Mass flow measured with coriolis flow meter was steady.
- Subcooler was open to atmosphere except for a short duration prior to applying current.
- Inlet temperature steady, and outlet temperatures approach steady state with current applied.
- Briefly operated at 3 kA_{rms}



Ultera in Denmark has conducted 3-phase testing of a 3-meter triaxial cable at 3 kA to verify AC Loss



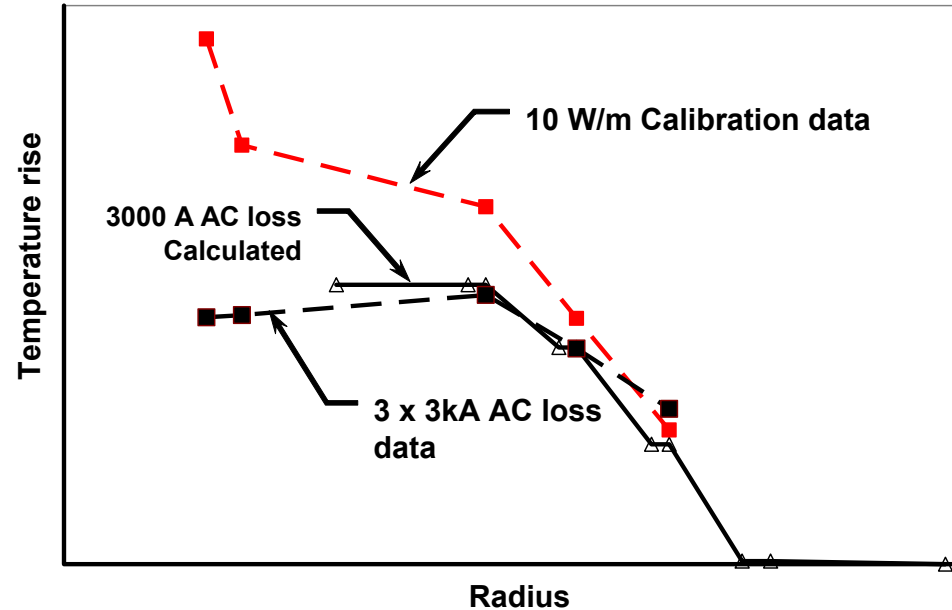
Tested in pressurized liquid nitrogen, $T = 79 \text{ K}$



1st Proto-type:
3-Phase Triax conductor tested to 3.0 kA on all phases simultaneously. ΔT was within limits and stable. Acceptable ac loss results



Ultera measured ac loss on the 3-meter triaxial cable with 3 kA on all three phases.

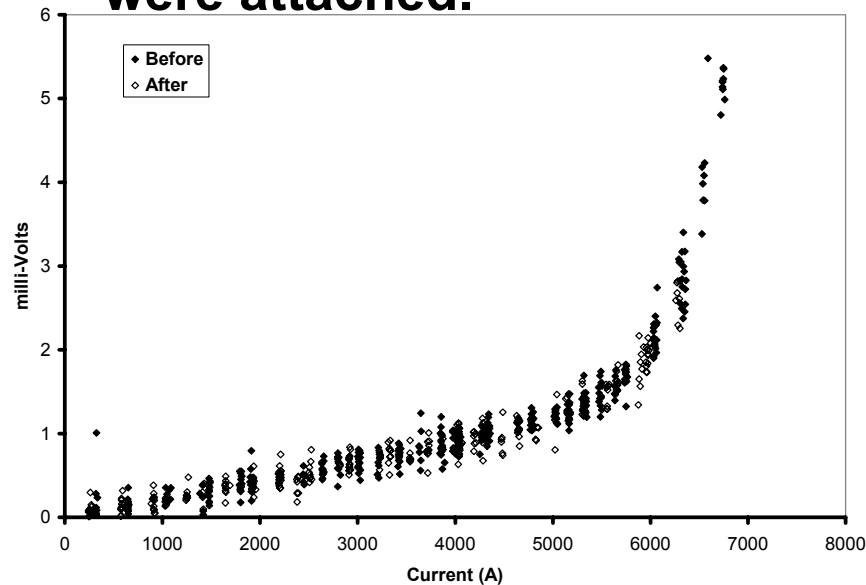


- Testing conducted in pressurized test chamber at around 2 bar.
- No high voltage testing was conducted.
- AC loss about 8.2 W/m for the three phases at 79 K.
 - AEP cable will operate at lower temperatures hence lower ac losses (~3-6 W/m, due to varying temperature along the cable).

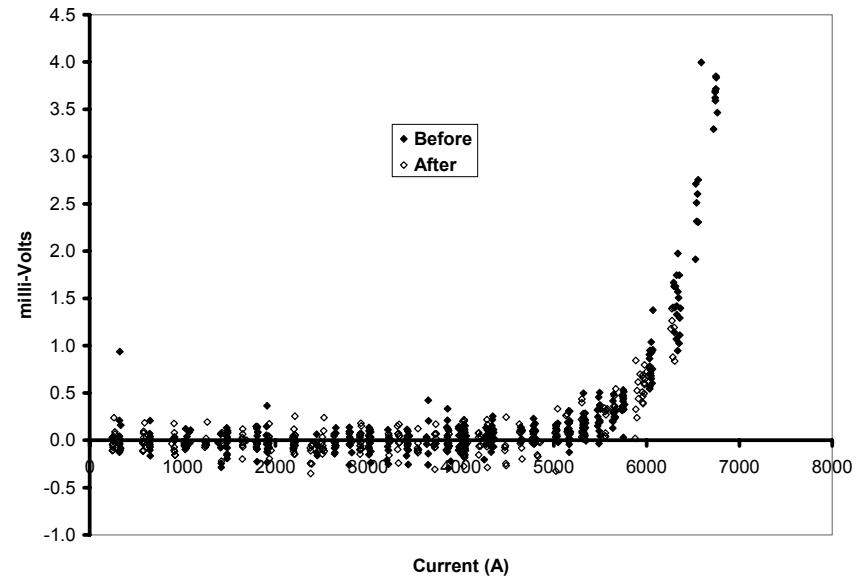


Phase 1 V-I characteristics did not change from application of overcurrent (fault)

- As measured data that includes the resistance of the copper block where the voltage taps were attached.



- After correcting for resistance.
- I_c unchanged after pulse.

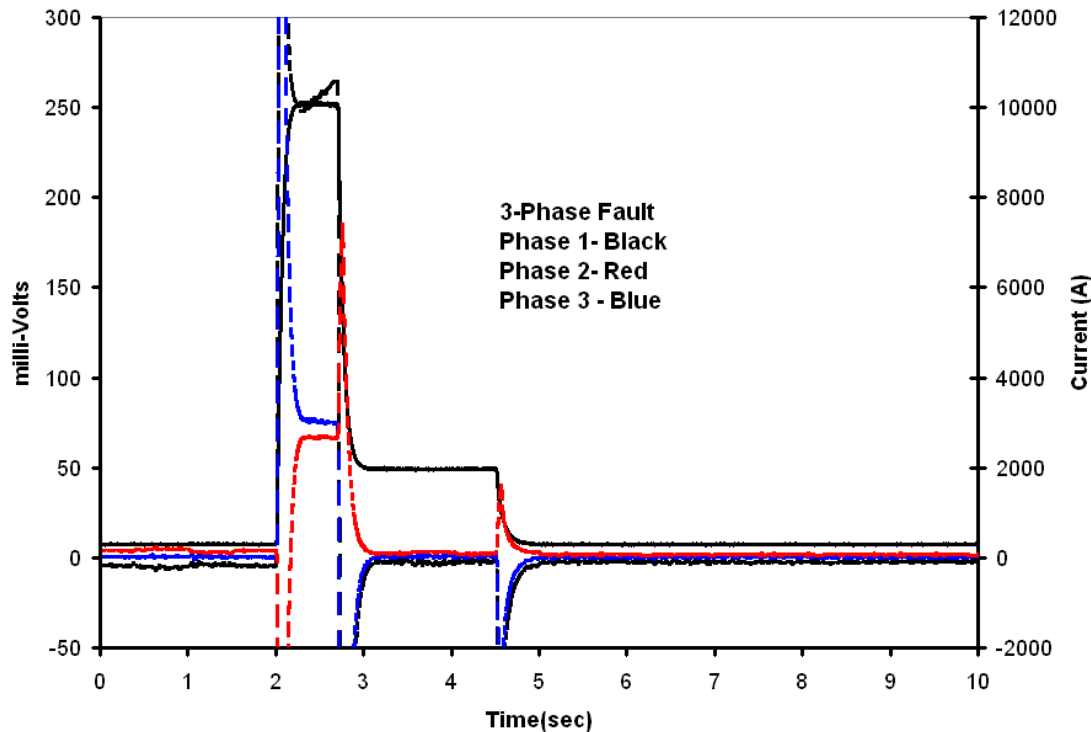


- Similar data for phases 2 and 3.



Measured the response of the triaxial cable to a 3-phase fault.

- Response similar to individual phases.
- All phases remained superconducting.
- 10 kA for 0.7 sec is same requirement as Bixby 56 kA.
- Similar current to F4 fault ($10 \text{ kA}_{\text{rms}}$).



Presentation Outline

- **Introduction (David Lindsay, Southwire)**
 - Overall SPI Goals & Objectives
 - Design Approach
 - Review FY 2005 Milestones
- **FY 2005 Results**
 - 30-m Cable Operation and Testing (David Lindsay, Southwire)
 - AEP project scope & tech requirements
 - Cable Research at ORNL (Jonathan Demko, ORNL)
 - Cryogenic Dielectrics Research (Isidor Sauers, ORNL) ←
- **FY 2005 Performance**
- **Planned FY 2006 & FY 2007 Milestones**
- **Program risk mitigation strategy**
- **Research Integration**
- **Summary**



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High voltage and dielectrics tests were conducted to validate the design and minimize risk.

- Composite cylinders and disks
- Axicom bushing
- Half scale termination model
- Full scale termination model
- 5-m cable system tests
 - **Triax Cable + Termination Qualification Tests**
 - AC withstand
 - PD measurements
 - Impulse
 - **Extended Test Program**
 - Bend cable 90°
 - Repeat test sequence (rated voltage, AC withstand, PD, BIL)

Passed All Qualification Tests !



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Half scale model of termination dielectric parts were tested prior to fabricating full size parts

TEST ASSUMPTIONS

- IEEE Standard 48-1996 for terminations:
 - PD < 5 pC at 1.2 x 13 kV = 15.6 kV
 - Or PD extinction: 13 kV_{rms}
- AEP to be 7.6 kV_{rms} phase to ground
- Tested in HV cryostat in LN2 up to 6 Bar pressure
- Full scale should increase margin of safety

Conclusions

- Half scale provides validation of design
- Suggests that full scale will meet HV requirements

RESULTS

- PD inception exceeded 7.6 kV phase to ground.
- PD onset increased with N2 gas pressure
 - 6 bar N2 gas:
 - 11 kV_{rms} onset;
 - 7.5-8 kV_{rms} ext.
 - 6 bar LN2:
 - 10 kV_{rms} onset;
 - 8.5 kV_{rms} ext.
- Surface flashover occurred at 50 kV_{rms}



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Full scale termination tested with Axicom bushing



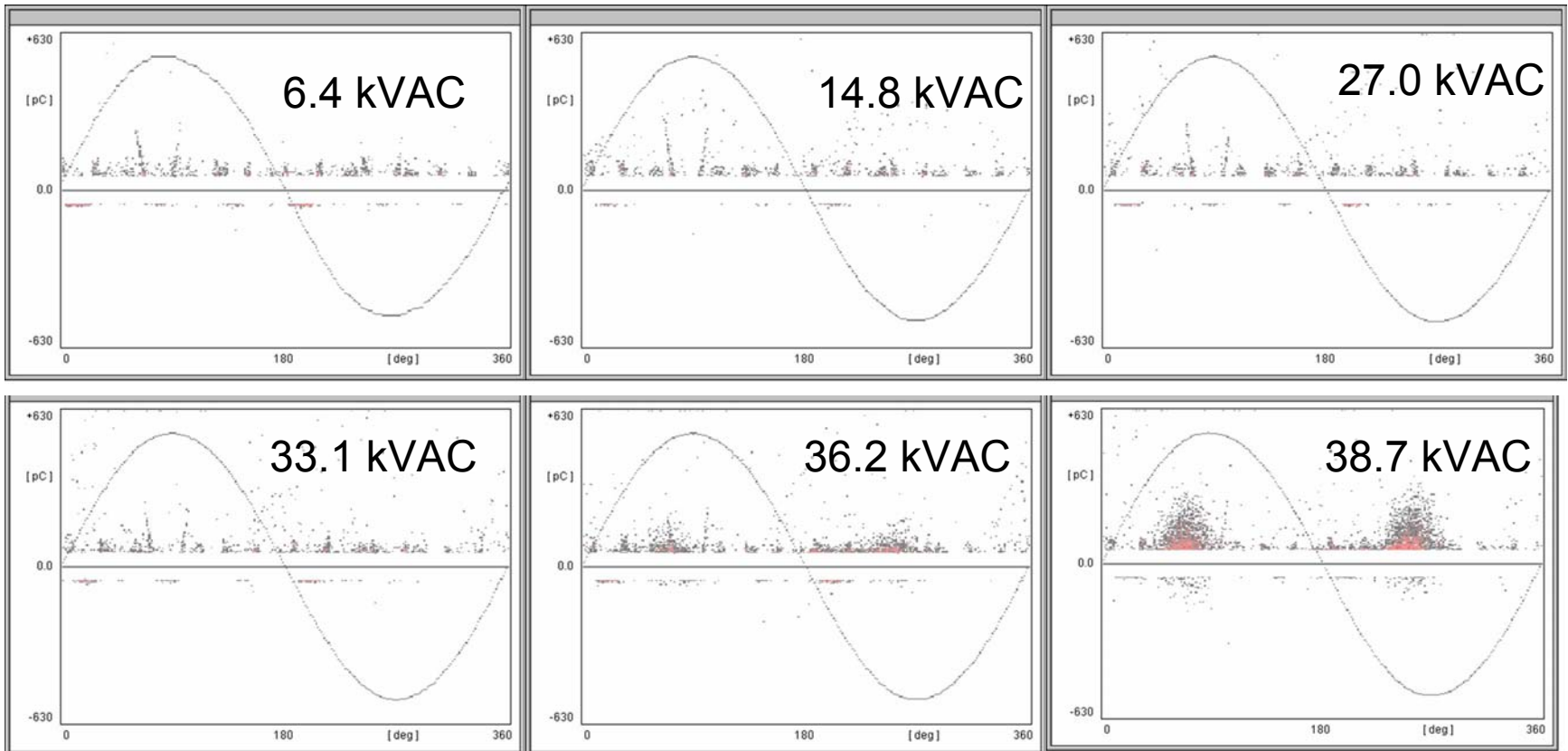
CONCLUSIONS

- Full scale termination passes IEEE requirement for PD inception/extinction and BIL

- Full scale model too large for cryostat
- Initial testing in ambient air at room temperature
 - Tests were also made with the full scale model bagged with SF6.
 - SF6 has 3x strength of N2 so that this test is equivalent to 3 bar air
 - Provides intermediate test between 1 bar N2 and LN2
- Full scale model withstood 10+/10-shots at 115 kV BIL
- PD inception reached 20 kV_{rms} with SF6 (or 3 bar nitrogen equivalent)
 - Exceeds IEEE requirement of 15.6 kV_{rms}
 - Background < 5pC
- PD extinction same as inception



Partial Discharge vs Voltage on Phase 1 (straight)



Background noise
at lower
voltages (<33 kV)

Inception starts here

Increased PD

CONCLUSIONS

- PD inception >33.1 kVrms
- PD <100 pC at 36.2 kVrms



BIL test sequence conducted on each phase exceeds requirements.

	Phase tested in order of test	Insulation tested		
		P1-P2	P2-P3	P3-GND
Before bend	P1	5+/5-	0	0
	P2	5+/5-	5+/5-	0
	P3	0	5+/5-	5+/5-

Extended Test Program

After bend	P1	5+/5-	0	0
	P2	5-/3+ BD	5-/3+ no BD	0
	P3	0	5+/5-	5+/5-
	Total shots	38	38	20
Requirement		10+/10-	10+/10-	10+/10-



Triax HTS cable successfully passed the required high voltage tests.

- **Required Testing**

- Passed HV withstand at operating voltage
- Passed PD inception >15 kVrms
- Passed BIL all three phases before bending

- **Extended Testing**

- Bend Cable 90°
- Passed HV withstand
- Passed PD inception >15 kVrms
- Passed BIL on Phase 1 and 3
- Failed BIL on 9th shot on phase 2 due to aging after basic IEEE requirement had been met.
 - Breakdown between phases 1 and 2
 - Phase 1-2 insulation experienced 38 shots at 110 kV
 - Bending particularly severe since terminations were attached
 - **Still operated at rated voltage – LN fills void created by breakdown**
 - **Dissection underway to locate failure. Analysis results fed back into design.**



ORNL FY 2005 Performance

FY 2005 Plan

- Assemble and test full scale terminations for 3 kA 5-meter cable prototype.
- Fault current and bend testing of 3-meter triaxial cable.
- Finalize design of cryogenic system.

- Bend test of 5-meter triaxial cable.

- Splice test of 5-meter triaxial cable.

FY 2005 Performance

- ✓ Testing successfully completed at the end of May.

- ✓ Fault current and bend testing conducted at nkt
- ✓ Cable cryogenic system design is complete (Praxair).

- ✓ Testing successfully completed at the end of May.

- Splice design is completed. Test is planned.



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ORNL FY 2005 Performance

FY 2005 Plan

- Continue operation of system with required PM and system management. Re-test $dc-I_c$ of cables.
- Begin construction of triaxial cables for AEP project.
- Mechanical verification test of cryostat/cable assembly.
- Begin civil/electrical work at Bixby site.

FY 2005 Performance

- ✓ Over 30,000 hours of operation
- ✓ Critical current measurements show robust superconductor
- ✓ Unattended operation (since 6/01)
- ✓ Cables for AEP project have been started.
- ✓ 50-meter cryostat underwent pull testing through actual duct bank
 - Responding to issues such as pulling forces, vacuum insulation, and cable installation.
- ✓ Design is complete. Construction to begin this fall.



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ORNL FY 2005 Additional Tasks

FY 2005 Plan

- Tested 1- to 3-m cables to evaluate conductor architecture and minimize ac loss
- Participated in SPI Readiness Review
- Participated in HAZOP review of cryogenic system.

FY 2005 Performance

- ✓ Measured cables made with multiple HTS tape designs qualify design & performance.
- ✓ Mitigation plans have been prepared that address the issues identified by the Readiness Review Team.
- ✓ Issues that were identified are being addressed. No critical problems were identified.



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Southwire/ORNL FY 2006 Plans

Oct. 1, 2005 to Sept. 30, 2006

- **SPI-1: 30-m Installation, Carrollton, GA**
 - Disposition of system – Southwire will continue operation.
- **SPI-2: Bixby Substation, AEP, Columbus, OH**
 - **1Q,FY2006 (Oct-Dec 2005)**
 - Begin on-site installation of equipment.
 - Complete cable factory testing & ship to Bixby station.
 - Continued civil/electrical work at Bixby site.
 - Begin installation of cryostat and cable
 - **2Q,FY2006 (Jan-Mar 2006)**
 - Complete cable & cryostat installation
 - Termination & splice assembly
 - Check-out and run-in of cryogenics system
 - **3Q,FY2006 (Apr-Jun 2006)**
 - Finalize all installation items.
 - In-field testing completed
 - Operational control coordinated with AEP
 - **Energize System**
 - **4Q,FY2006 (Jul-Sept 2006) and FY2007**
 - Operate system



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Risk mitigation measures: HTS Cable

- Risk mitigation strategy is to address risks by incremental R&D steps on models and test cables:
 - Material tests on small scale samples and on scaled model components
 - System tests on full radial scale, short-length components (1-5 m HTS cables, full-scale terminations at ORNL).
 - System tests on full radial scale, moderate-length components (30-m HTS cables at Southwire).
 - Multi-year utility demonstrations with cables of length 100's of meters
 - Cryostat pull tests conducted using actual cable ducts.
- Conduct tough, comprehensive design reviews
 - SPI Readiness Review (Webex) October 2004
 - SPI readiness review in June 2005.
 - Conducted HAZOP analysis of cryogenic system with Praxair in January 2005.



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Risk mitigation measures: HTS Cable

- Risk mitigation strategy

- **Assembly:**

- Do stringent 300 K leak testing on individual components to minimize global leak rate while cold.
 - Extreme care in assembly so as not to introduce shorts or continuous current loops.
 - Cleanliness, material control to reduce out-gassing and contamination.

- **Testing:**

- Develop test plans up-front to ensure sufficient data for successful demonstration and for relevant standards development.
 - Proceed from lower risk to higher risk testing.
 - Key sensors are interlocked for operator warning and then automatic actions for component protection and continuity of power.



Research Integration - Partnerships

- **Project is being conducted as a DOE SPI with equal cost sharing by Ultera and DOE. Ultera expertise includes:**
 - Wire and cable manufacturing,
 - Established utility customer base,
 - Design and installation of turn-key systems for utilities,
 - Design and construction of copper rod mills world-wide,
 - Design and construction of manufacturing plants,
 - Cold dielectric design developed by Southwire (successful 30-m demo)
 - Warm dielectric design developed by nktc (successful 30-m demonstration in Copenhagen, Denmark)

And now:

- Design, installation & operation of superconducting cables for utility customers.



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Research Integration - Partnerships

- **FY 2005 progress is evidence of well functioning team.**
 - Triax cable research conducted on 5-m system jointly with Southwire/*nkt* at ORNL.
 - Multiple short, 1- to 3-m cables fabricated by Southwire tested at ORNL and *nkt*.
 - PRAXAIR and AMSC brought on to the team.
- **Ultera and ORNL exchange technical information and data regularly**
 - Teleconferences & Videoconferences
 - Interactive web conferencing
 - personnel exchanges
 - 30-m cable operation and testing at Southwire.
 - site visits and technical meetings



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Research Integration - Expertise and Facilities

- **Efficient use of equipment and personnel between ORNL/Ultera.**
 - Assembly of 30-m cables has involved a team of ORNL, Southwire and subcontracted technicians.
 - Shared use of SW ac power supply, ORNL dc power supply, SW PD detector, fault current testing to over 56 kA in Denmark.
- **Technical capability is being established in industry by subcontracting for subsystems and components.**
 - Cryogenic system partnership was formed with Praxair (U.S. industry).
 - Components for terminations were manufactured by U.S. industry resulting from competitive request for quotations.
 - Several key consultants have provided technical expertise and analysis.



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Research Integration – Publications and Outreach

- **Presentations and publications during the year**
 - Four technical papers were presented at the 2004 ASC and published in the *IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity*, Vol. 15, No. 2, June 2005
 - One paper was presented at the International Conference on Electricity Distribution (CIRED) in June 2005.
 - One paper will be presented at the Cryogenic Engineering Conference in August 2005 and will be submitted for publication in the, *Advances in Cryogenic Engineering*.
- **Web Sites**
 - ORNL Superconductivity Web Site includes Annual Reports, Peer Review presentations and other project information
 - www.ornl.gov/HTSC/htsc.html
 - Southwire and Ultera Web Sites includes press releases and project information
 - www.southwire.com, www.ultera.net, www.supercables.com



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Thank You !

