Paris Session 2022



An Evaporative Cooling Approach to Superconducting Cables SC B1 Insulated Cables - PS2 – Q4 What characteristics of HTS underground systems is imiting wider application of this technology? Jessica Harrison, United States



Group Discussion Meeting

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Superconductors have been perceived to be the holy grail of electricity transmission for decades

- Conventional conductors have non-zero resistance
- Resistance limits conductor ampacity (typically < ~1 kA) and power capacity
- Superconductors exhibit zero resistance when operating below their *critical current and temperature, enabling conductors with significantly higher ampacity (> 5 kA)*



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- Past grid projects were technically successful, but not commercially viable:
 - Expensive HTS materials; short project lengths drove limited volume
 - Expensive, unreliable mechanical subcooling systems every 5-10 km
 - Underground cables require challenging cryogenic dielectrics
 - Expensive underground line construction

Evaporative cooling unlocks superconducting transmission

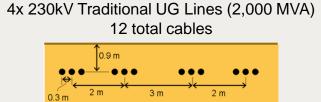
A new generation of HTS-based transmission using evaporative cooling can overcome hurdles

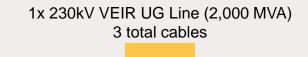
- Open loop, once through coolant flow (nitrogen vapor vented to atmosphere)
- 20x the cooling power per flowing kg of nitrogen*
 - Improved reliability: Eliminates mechanical subcooling equipment
 - Longer distances: Enables long lines, accelerating HTS cost reduction
 - **Simplified system operation:** Efficient, passive cooling approach that evaporates nitrogen back to the air
 - **Reduced cost:** Smaller pipes, fewer cooling stations (up to every 100 km), simplified installation and repair

* Assumes 5 °C temperature increase limit in conventional HTS transmission approaches.

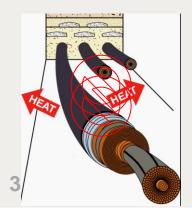
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Reduced # of cables (reduced UG/OG ROW)





No heating of nearby UG environment/equipment



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