

PL3 Overview of Superconducting Power Applications in Japan

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Senior Advisor Emeritus
&

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The 37th International Symposium on Superconductivity

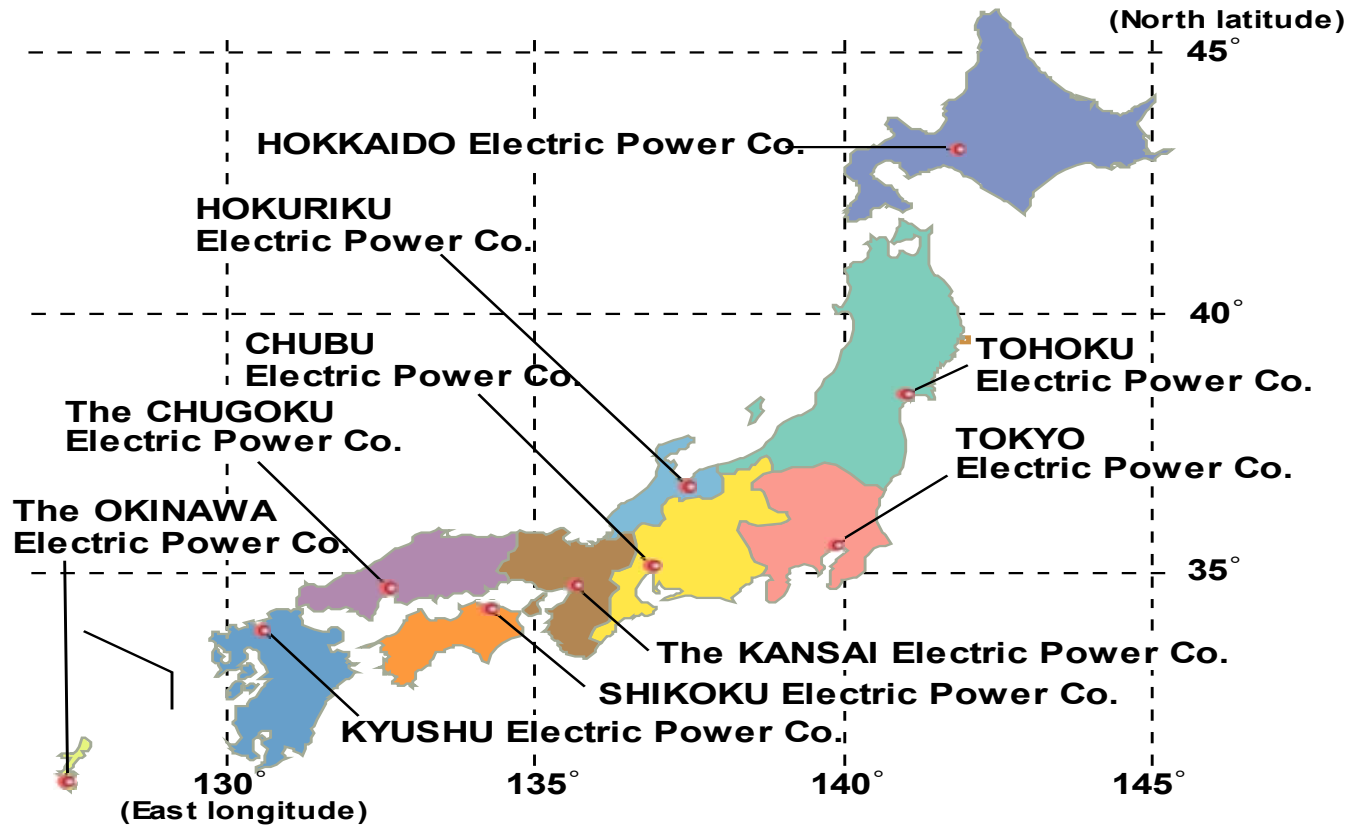
ISS2024 December 4, 2024



Japanese Power Industry before Liberalization

Sales Area up to March 2000

Encompassing All of Japan—The Ten Electric Power Companies by Service Areas



(Ten Electric Companies have covered Japan)

Electricity Business to Date

It was a business to gather different types of loads, **improve daily and annual capacity utilization** rates, and cut down fixed costs.

Example: "We are grateful for the ice-making industry in winter." by Mr. Samuel Insull in Chicago

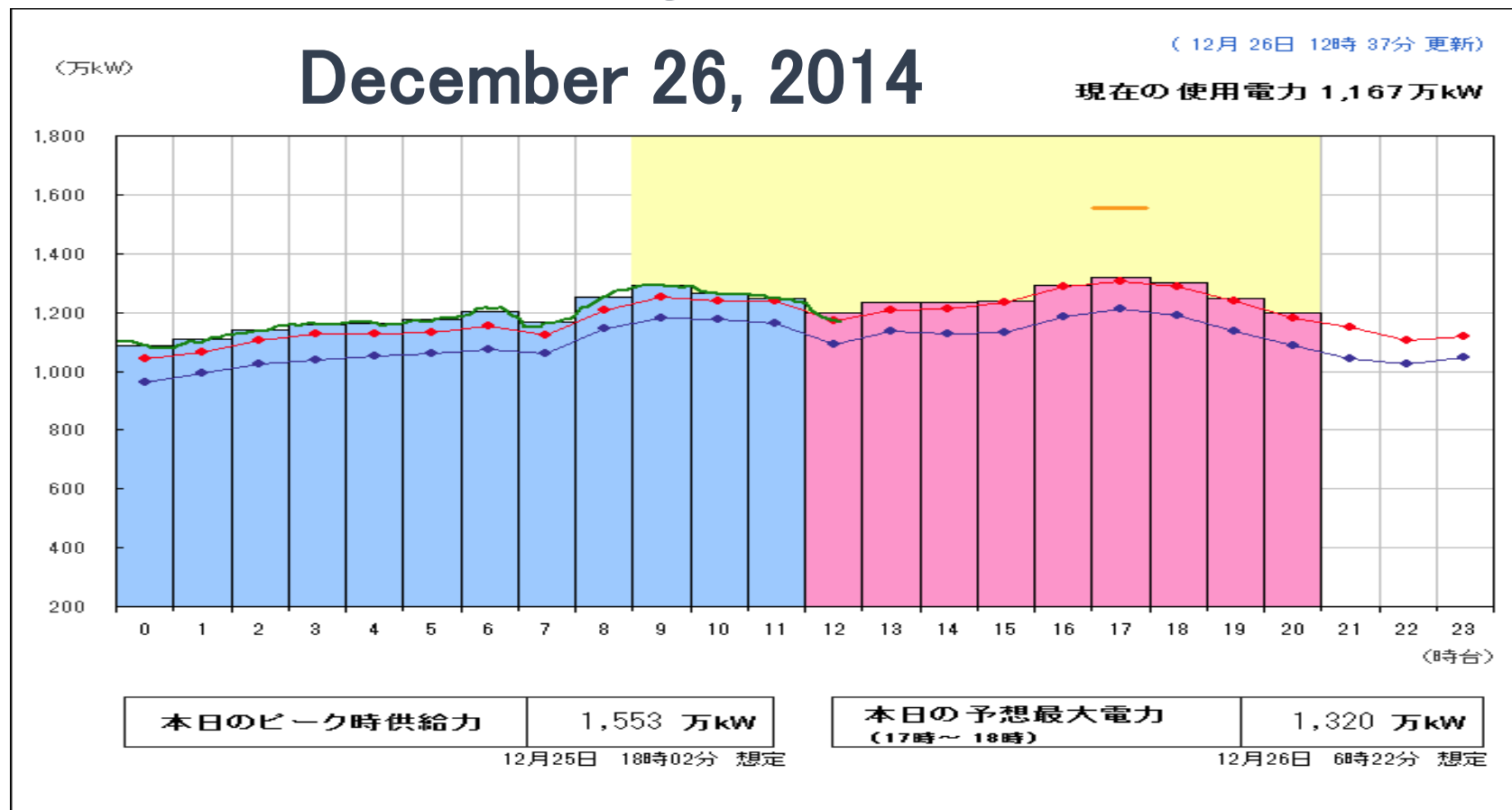


President of Commonwealth Edison
1907~

Efforts of Electric Power Industry

- **Late-night** power **rate** setting
 - Subsidy for **thermal storage** air conditioning system
 - Promoting the spread of **Eco Cute (Air to Water Heat Pump)**
- (Efforts were made to increase the facility utilization rate)

Winter Electricity Demand in Tohoku



(Electricity demand is almost the same during the day and night)

Electricity Business Today in Japan

Challenge to a Low-carbon Society

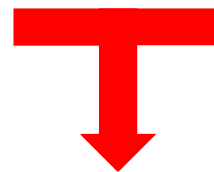
- ① Low-carbon emission power sources
- ② Energy-saving technology

demand side

**high efficiency
equipment**

supply side

Low CO₂ intensity



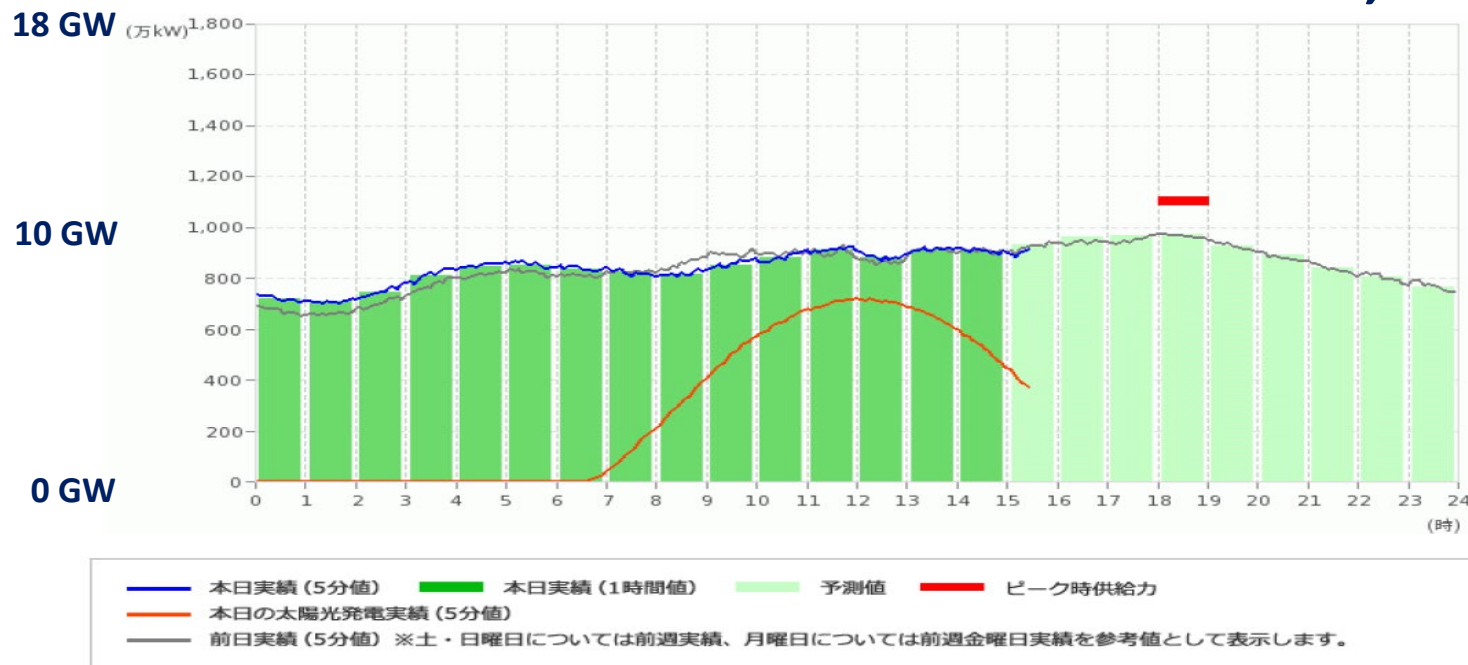
Significant CO₂ emission reduction

(Prime Minister announced carbon neutrality in 2050)

Supply and Demand Results of Kyushu Electric Power

電力使用状況の推移

October 20, 2020



(Almost the world's largest percentage
of solar power generation in large power system)

Detailed Supply and Demand Results of Kyushu Electric Power

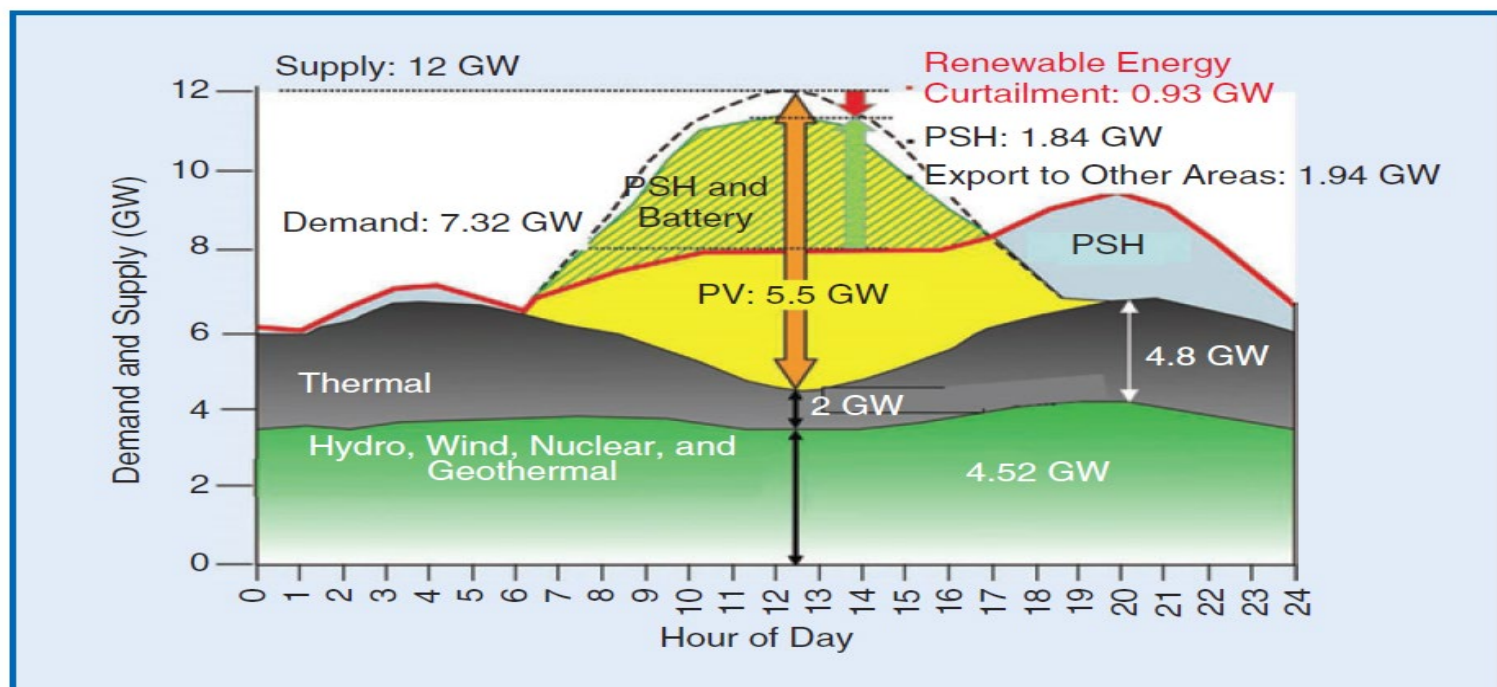


figure 5. The demand and supply operation on 21 October 2018. (Source: Kyushu EPCO; used with permission.)

(PSH : pumped-storage hydropower)

(Absorb surplus solar power by PSH)

“Making Renewables Work”, by Kazuhiko Ogimoto and Hiroshi Wani IEEE Power & Energy Magazine
November/December 2020 p.51

LTS field Winding Generator Development by Super-GM Project in Japan (FY1988~FY1999)

**(Always watching HTS technology
and including HTS wire R&D)**

Advantages of Superconducting Field Winding Synchronous Rotating Machine

- **High efficiency** is possible (low excitation loss) .
- **High field flux density** can be generated with an **air core**.
- **Miniaturization** is possible.
- **lightweighted** is possible.
- Synchronous impedance can be reduced.

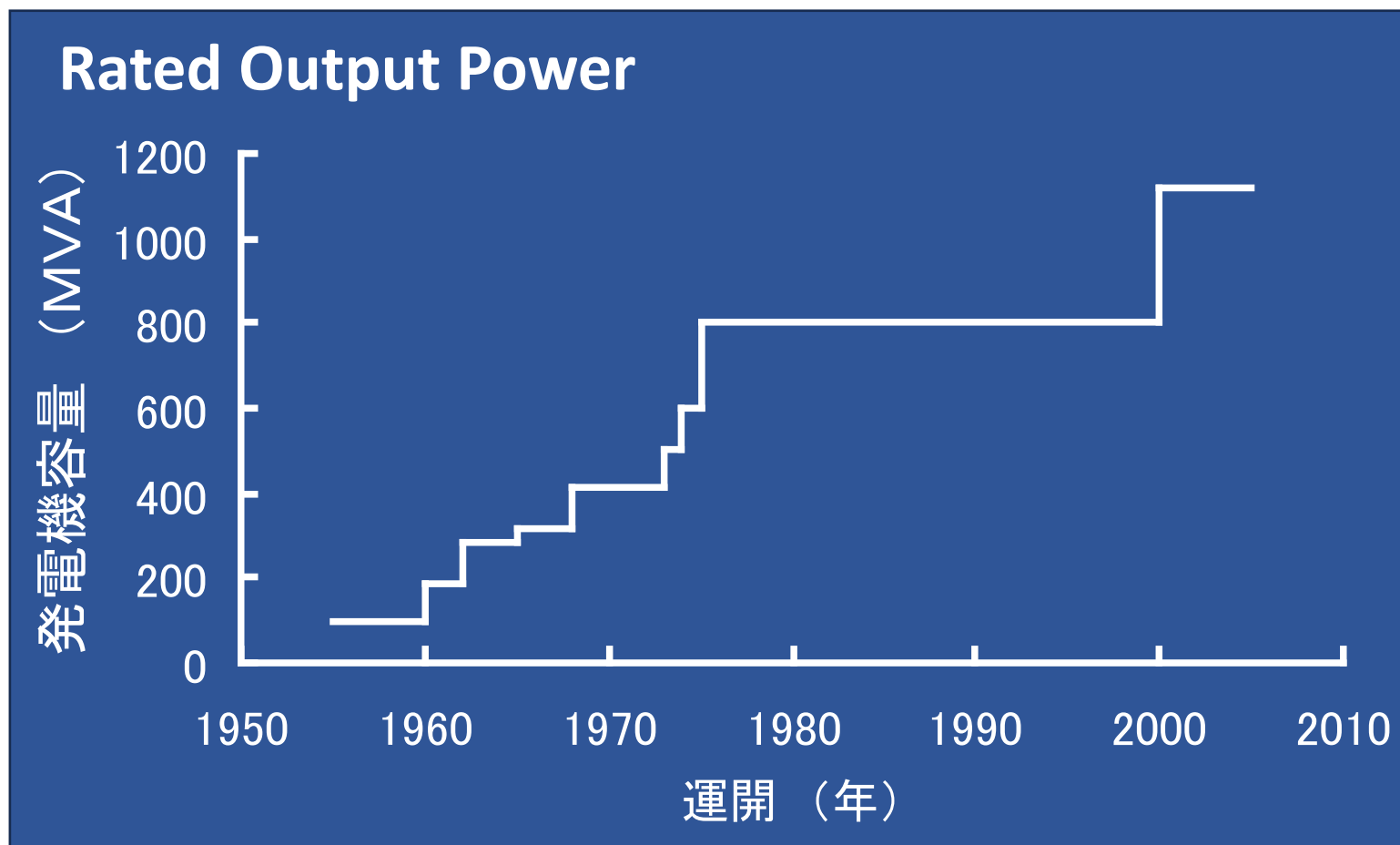
(HTS is same as LTS)

Development Challenges of Large-Capacity Turbine Generators

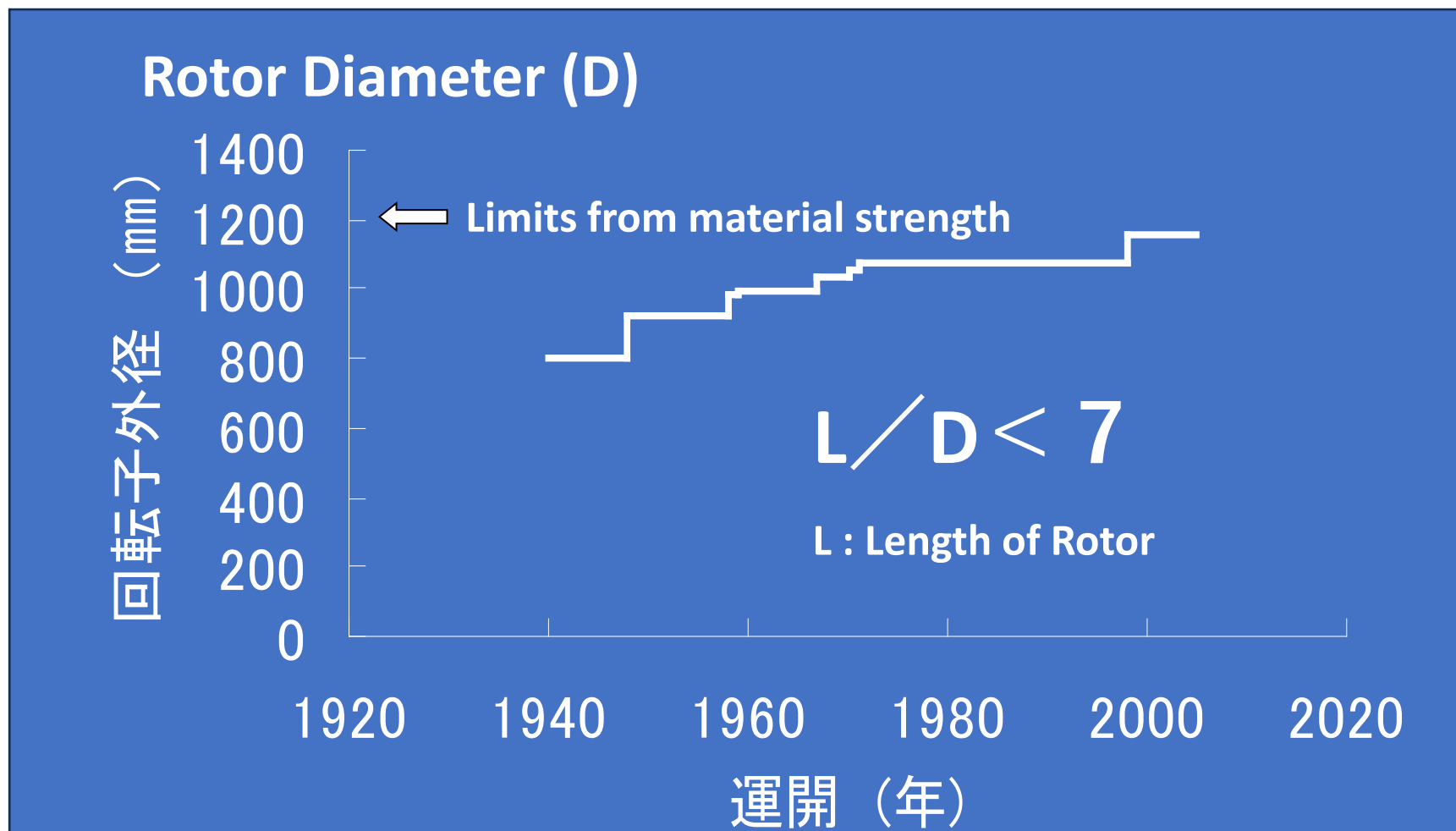
(**Motivation** for starting the Super-GM project)

- Rapid Progress in **Increasing the Capacity** of Turbine Generators
- Manufacturing Issues
 - **Rotor** manufacturing **limits**
 - **Cooling Constraints**
- Operational Issues
 - Increased synchronization reactance
⇒ Increased voltage fluctuations
 - Remote Power Supply Location
⇒ Limitations of Static Stability

Rapid Progress in Increasing the Capacity of Turbine Generators (3600rpm)

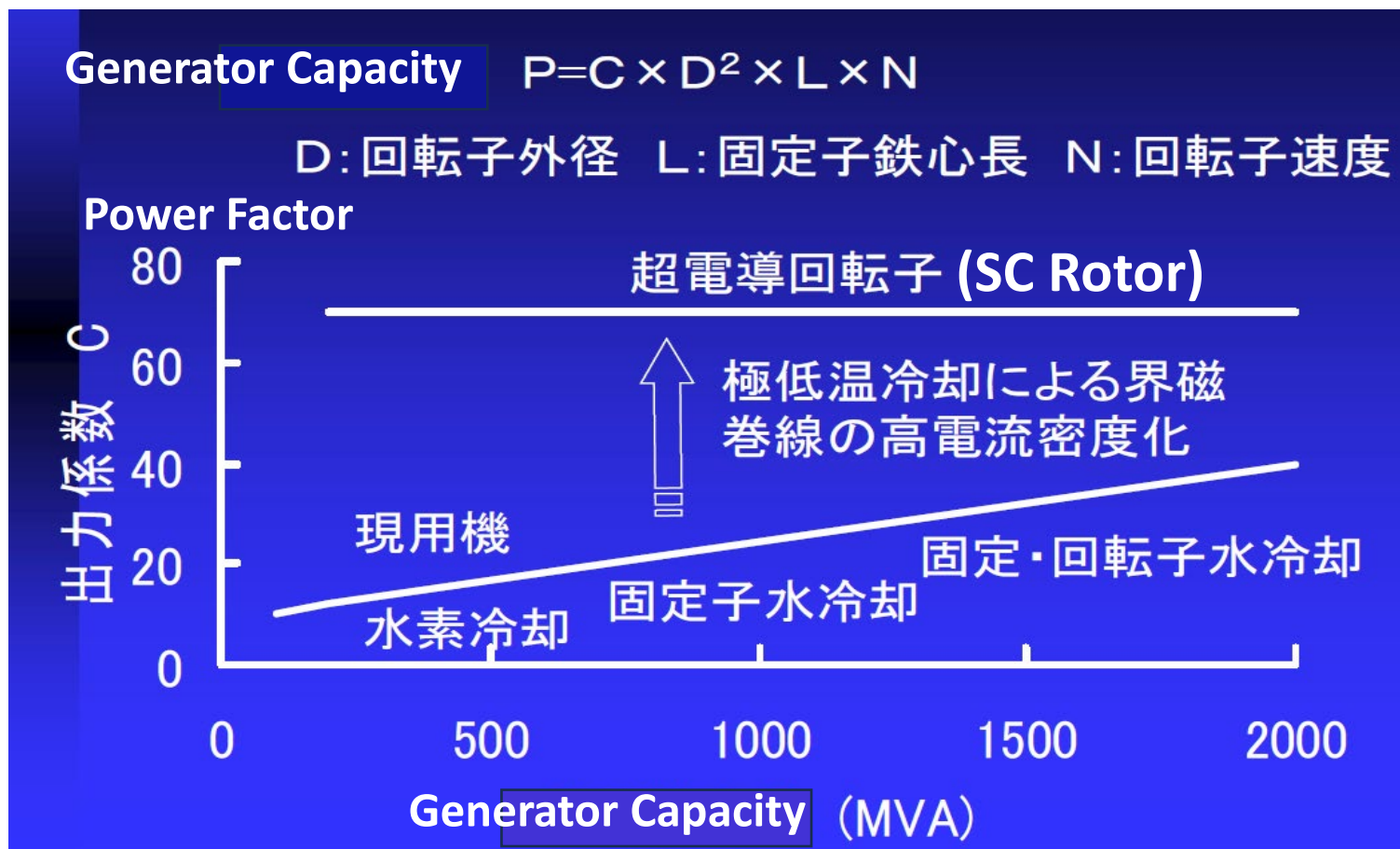


Rotor manufacturing limit (for 3600 rpm machines)



Problems in the manufacture of turbine generators

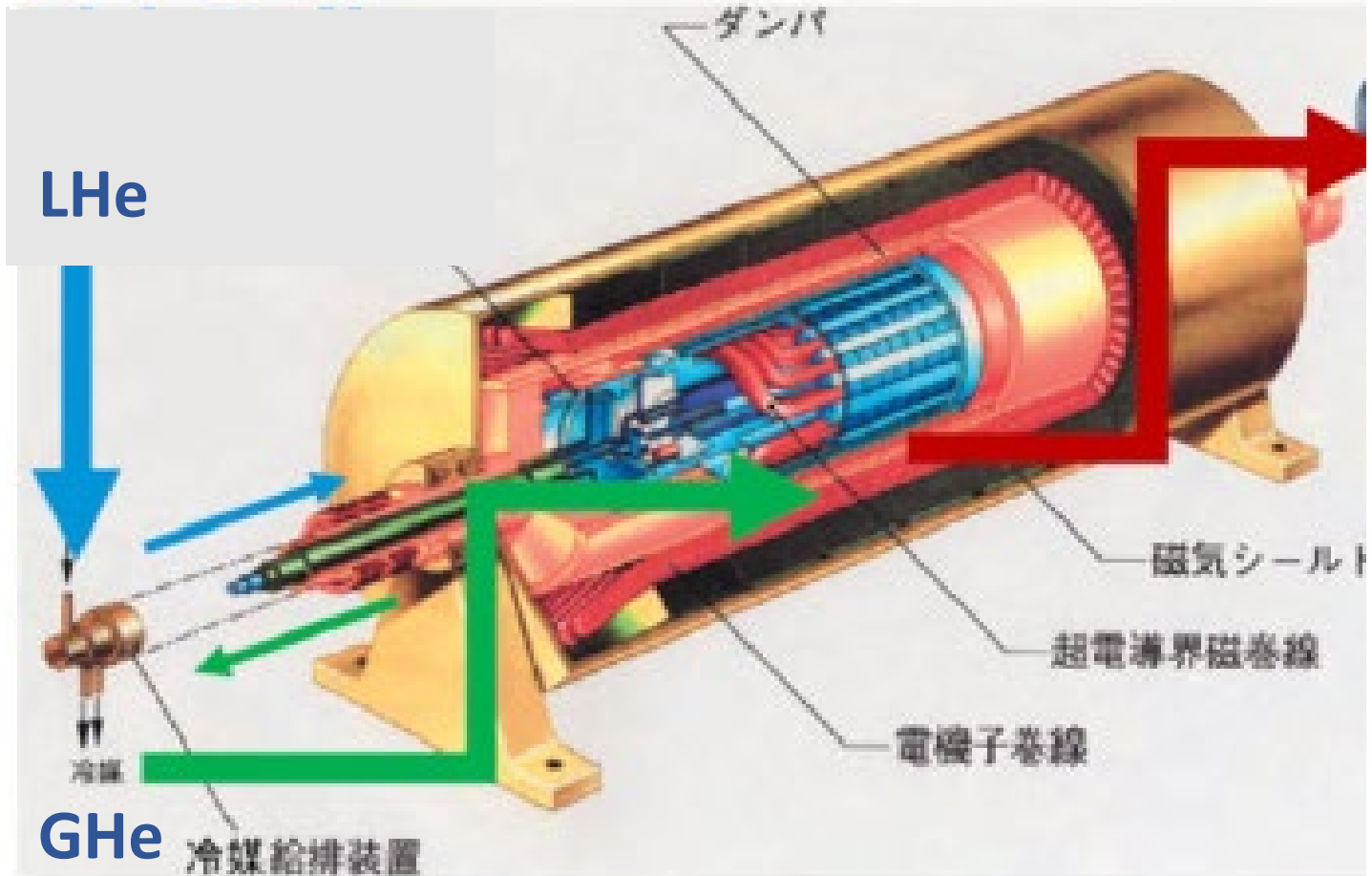
-Cooling Constraints-



Goals of the R&D plan in Super-GM

70MW Model=1/3 of 200MW rotor L and the same D

		Speed of excitation	
		Slow Response	Quick Response
Developed Model Generator	Output Power Synchronous reactance Field Current	70MW 0.4pu 1pu/10s	70MW 0.5pu 1pu/1s
SC Conductor	Rated Current Current Density Maximum Magnetic Field	3,000 A 120 A/mm ² 4.5 T	
Cooling System	Liquefaction capacity Continuous operation time	100 L/h 10,000 h	



200MW LTS field Winding Pilot Generator

Testing Center at KEPCO Osaka Power Station

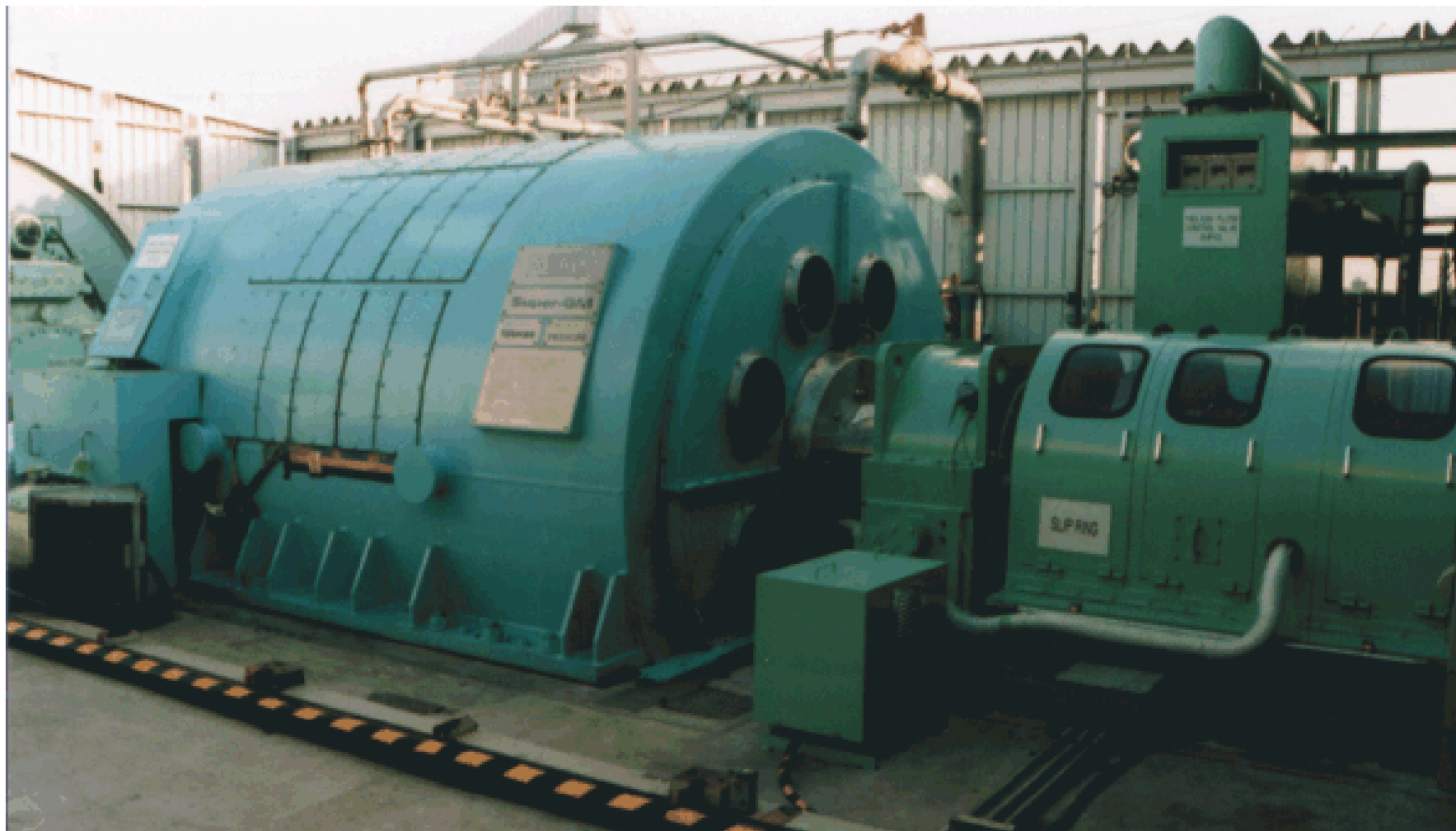


(The KEPCO Osaka Power Plant has already been decommissioned)

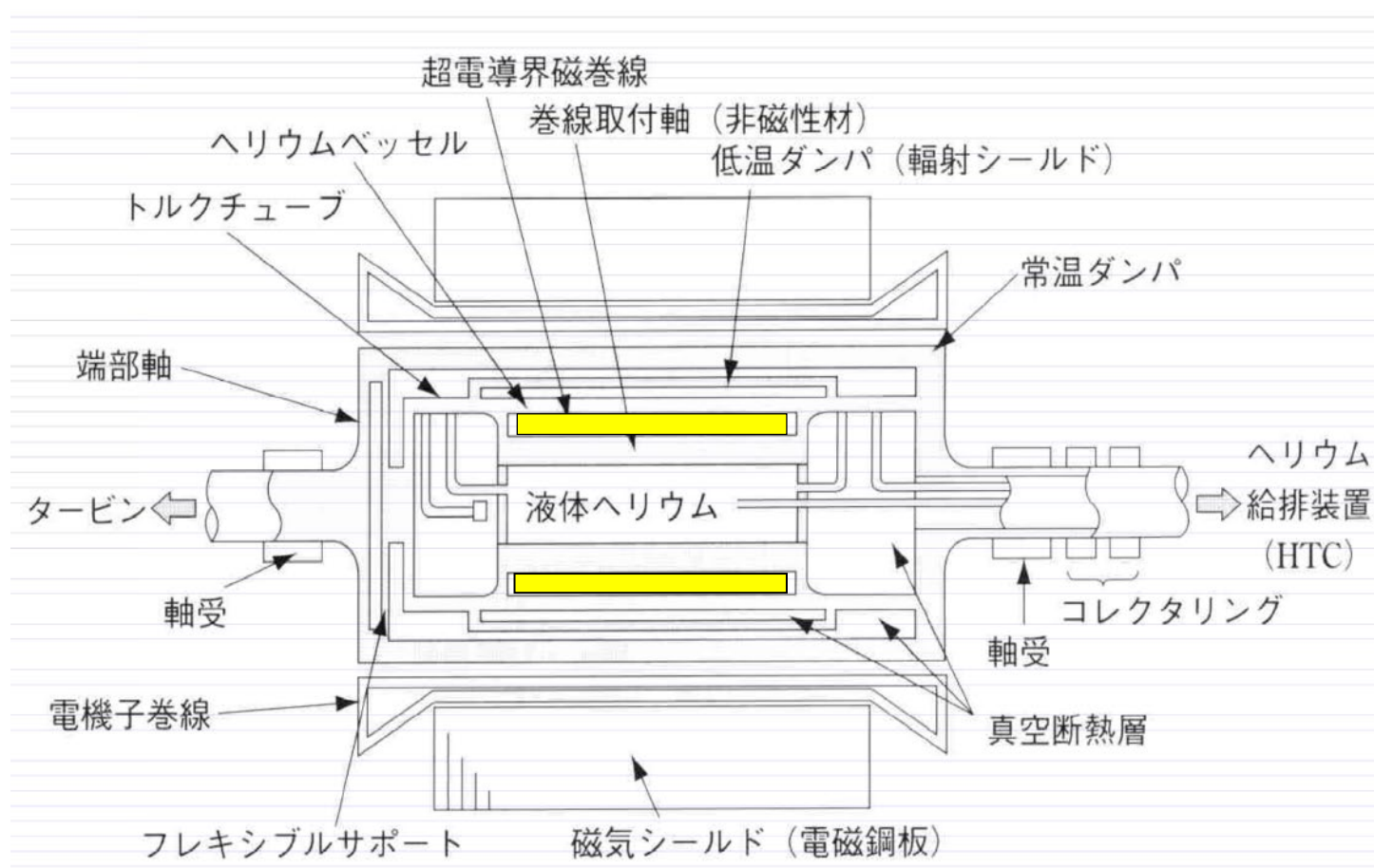
Installation status of SC generators



Exterior of 70MW SC Generator

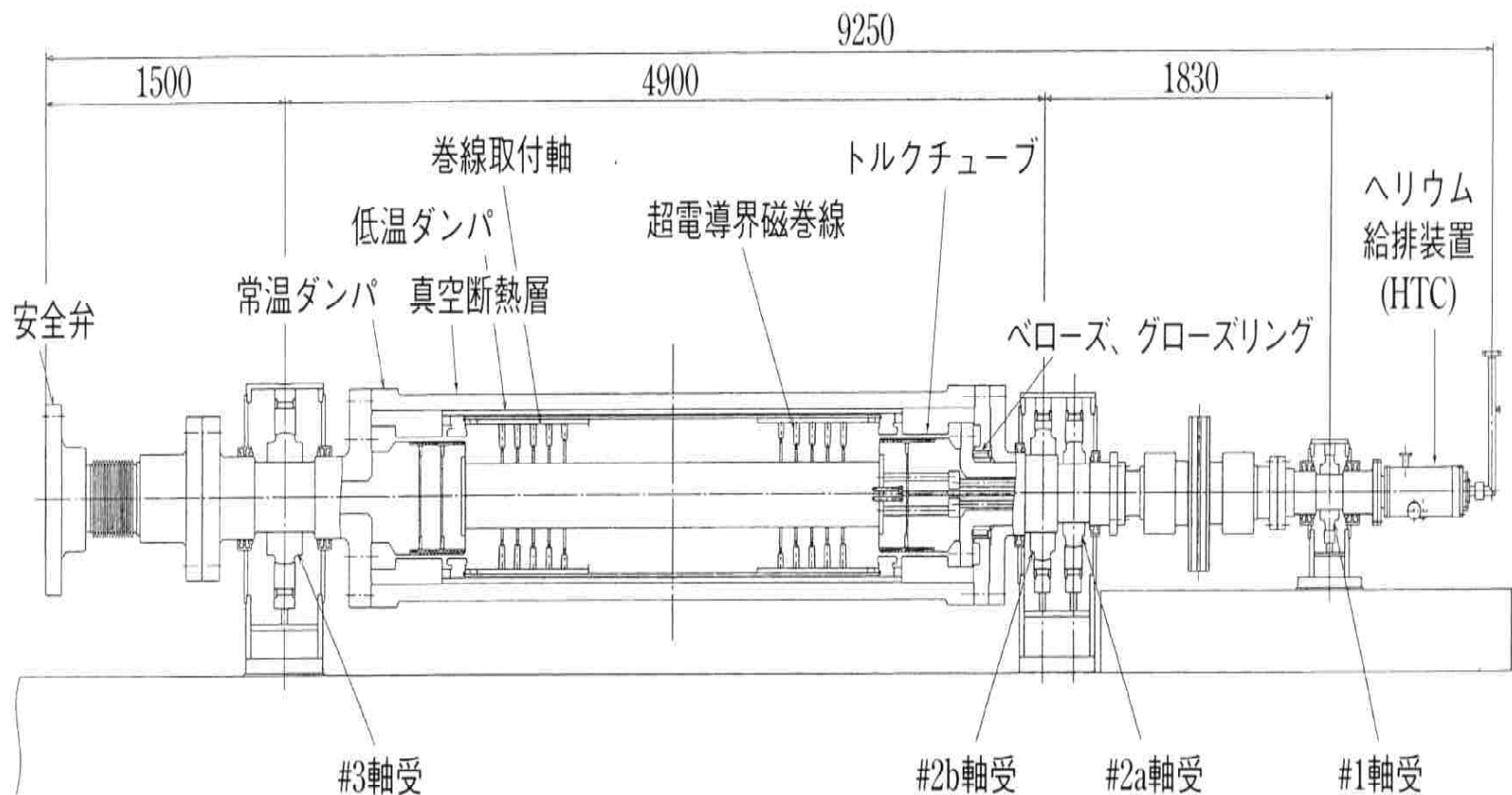


Structure of a SC generator



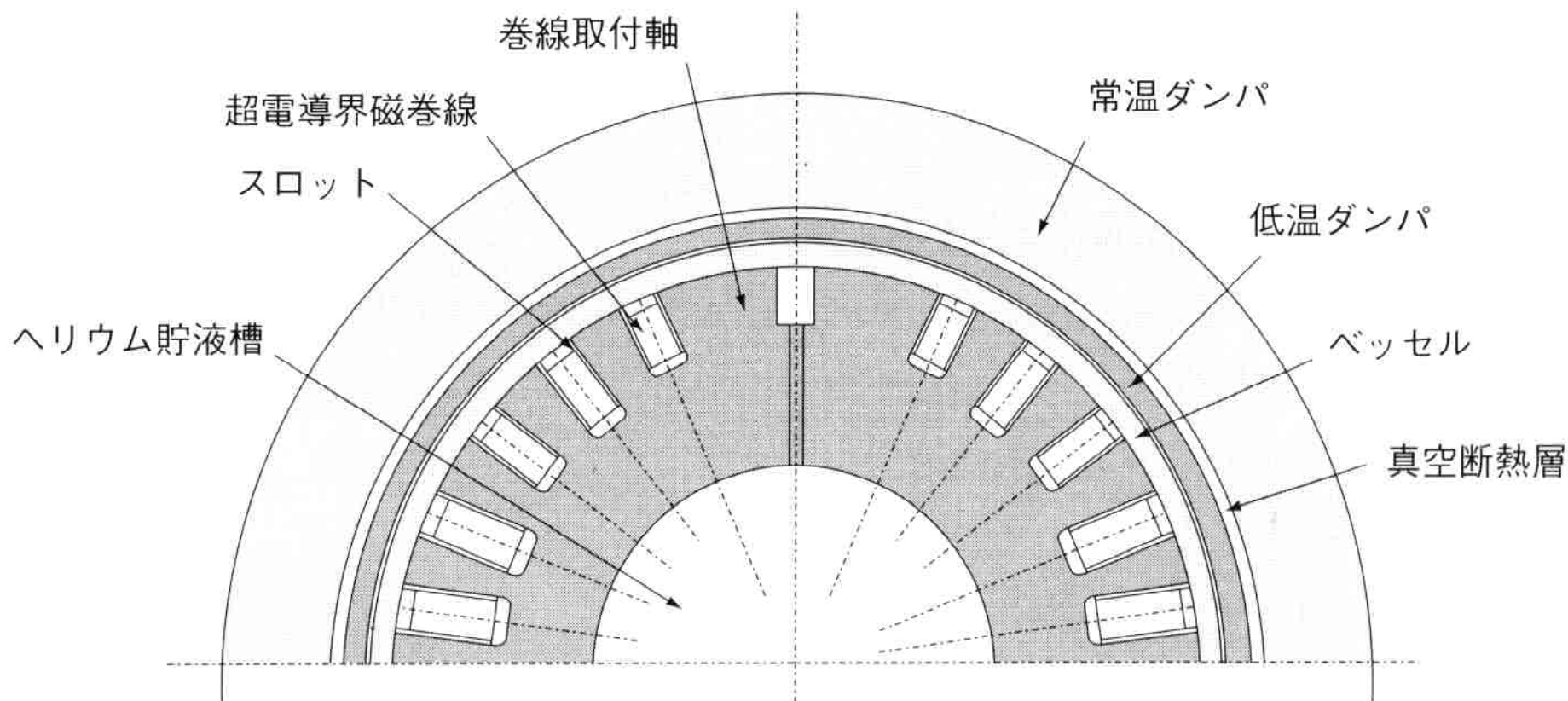
(It has a multi-cylindrical structure, with the center at liquid helium temperature and the outer surface at room temperature.)

Rotor structure by Super-GM



(The bearing on the side of the helium feeder is composed of two stages to absorb heat shrinkage.)

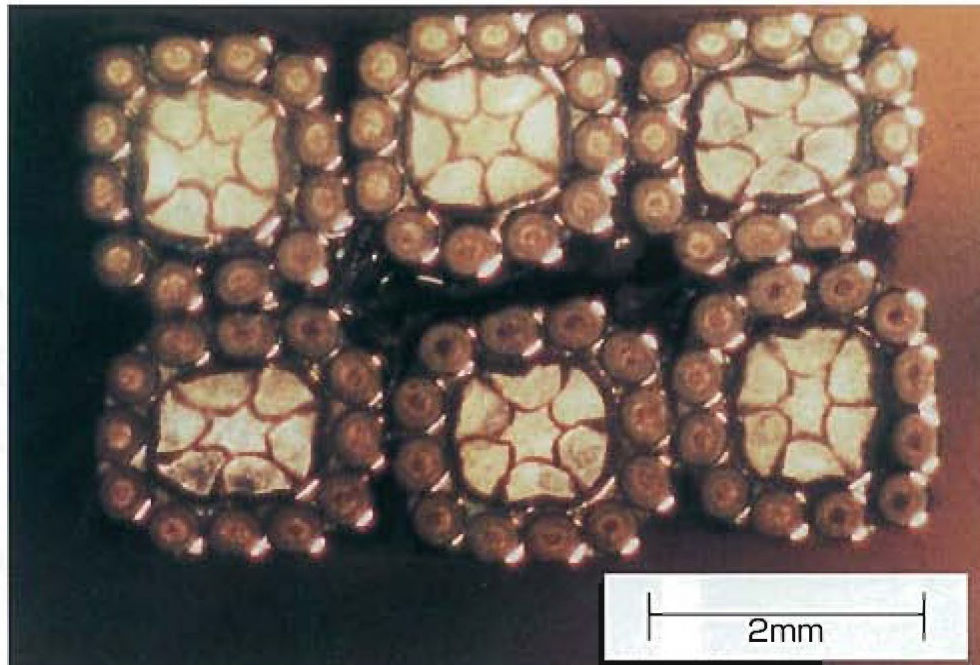
Cross-sectional structure of rotor



(In order to bring the output electric waveform closer to a sine wave, the number of field windings differs for each slot.)

SC conductors for field windings (A,B)

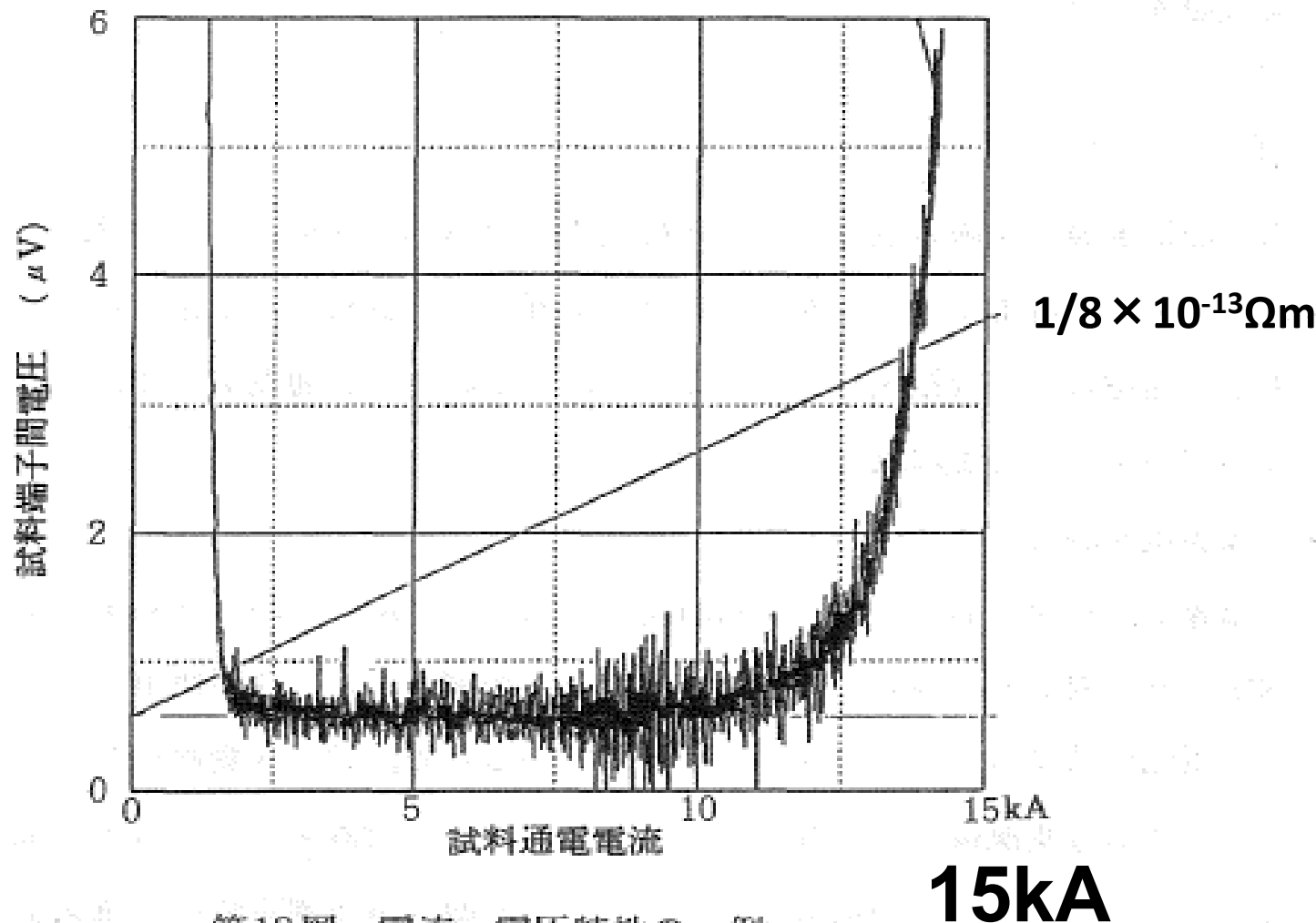
Slow Response NbTi (High Stability)



低速応型NbTi導体 (高安定型導体)

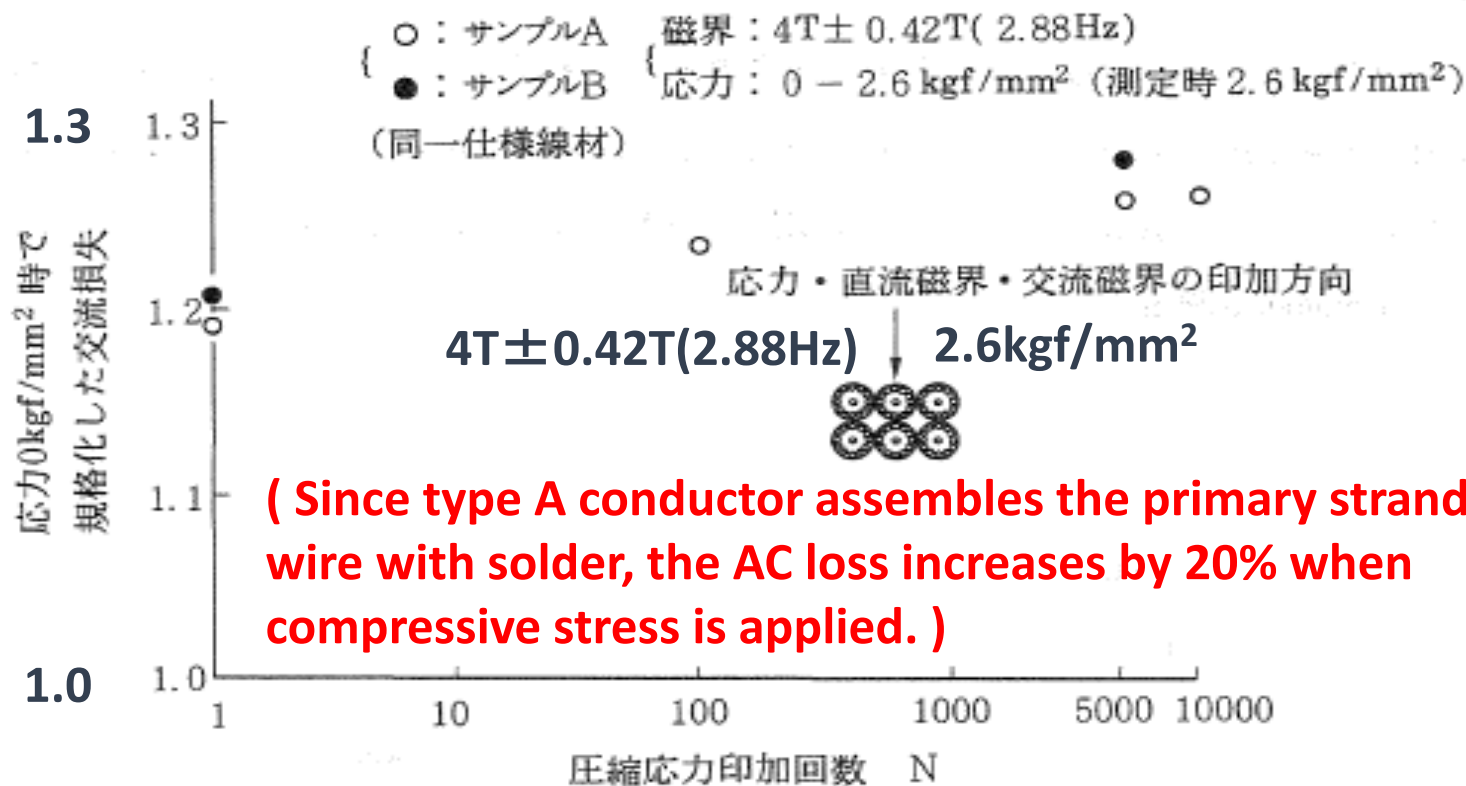
**(Aluminum Alloy is used as a transport current stabilizer,
and the primary stranded wire is soldered.)**

Critical current measurement results



第12図 電流－電圧特性の一例

Effect of recycled compressive stress on AC loss

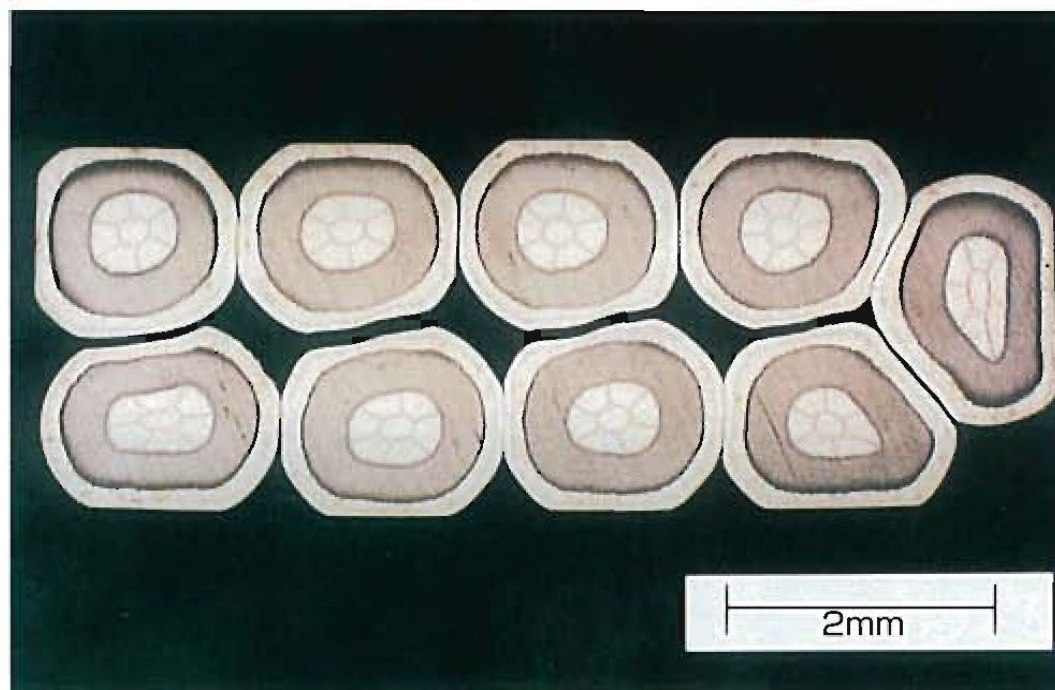


(Since type A conductor assembles the primary stranded wire with solder, the AC loss increases by 20% when compressive stress is applied.)

第17図 繰り返し圧縮応力印加時の交流損失

SC conductors for field windings (C,D)

Slow Response NbTi (High Current Density)

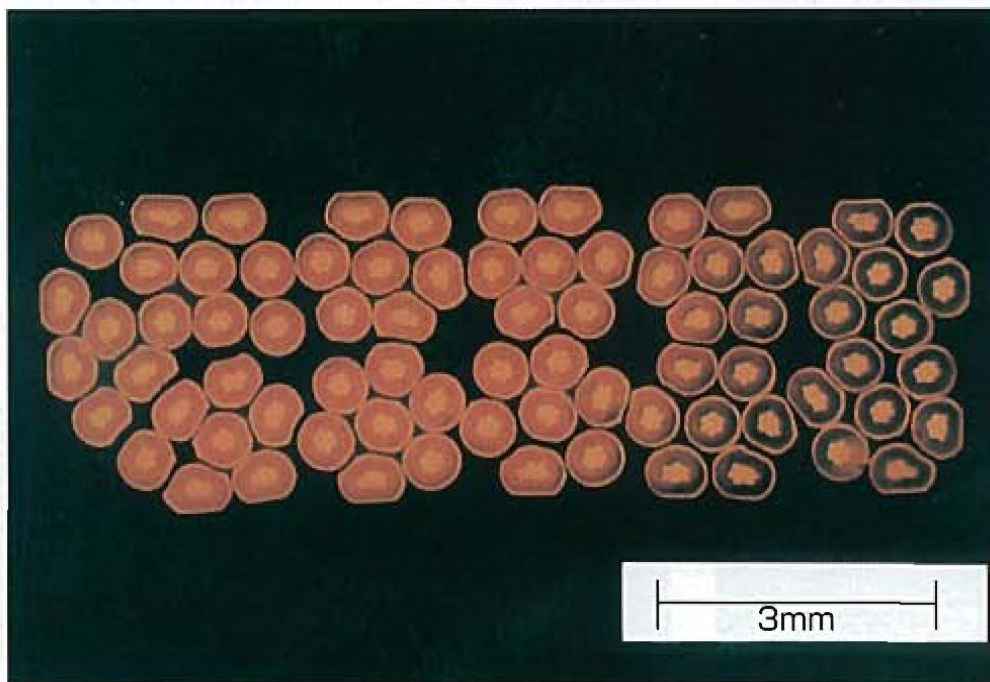


低速応型NbTi導体（高電流密度型導体）

(It has a Rutherford cable structure and high rigidity.)

SC conductors for field windings (E,F)

Quick Response NbTi



超速応型NbTi導体（低損失型導体）

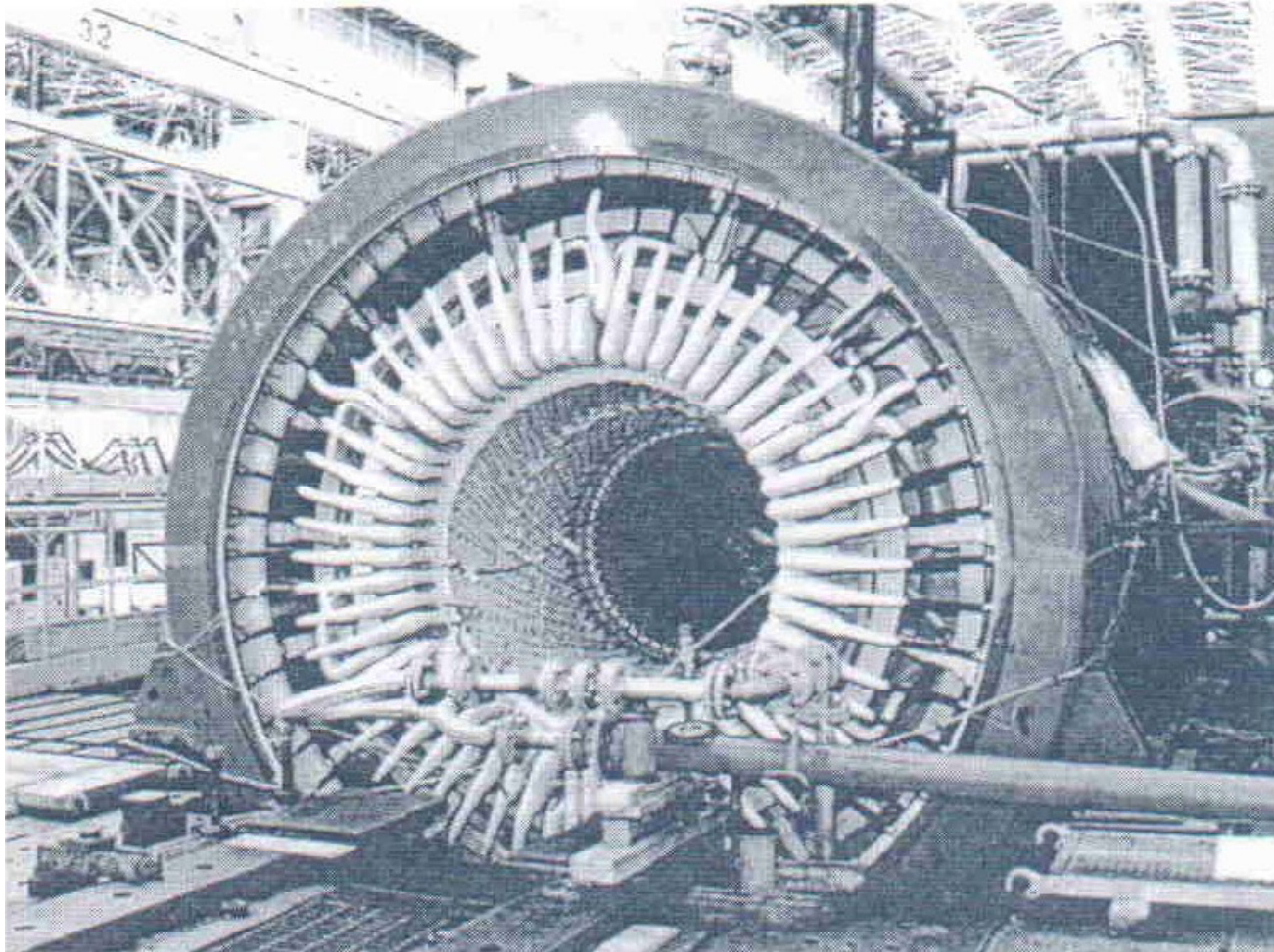
(In order to reduce AC loss, it is made into a Rutherford cable using a primary stranded wire.)

Insertion of rotor into armature



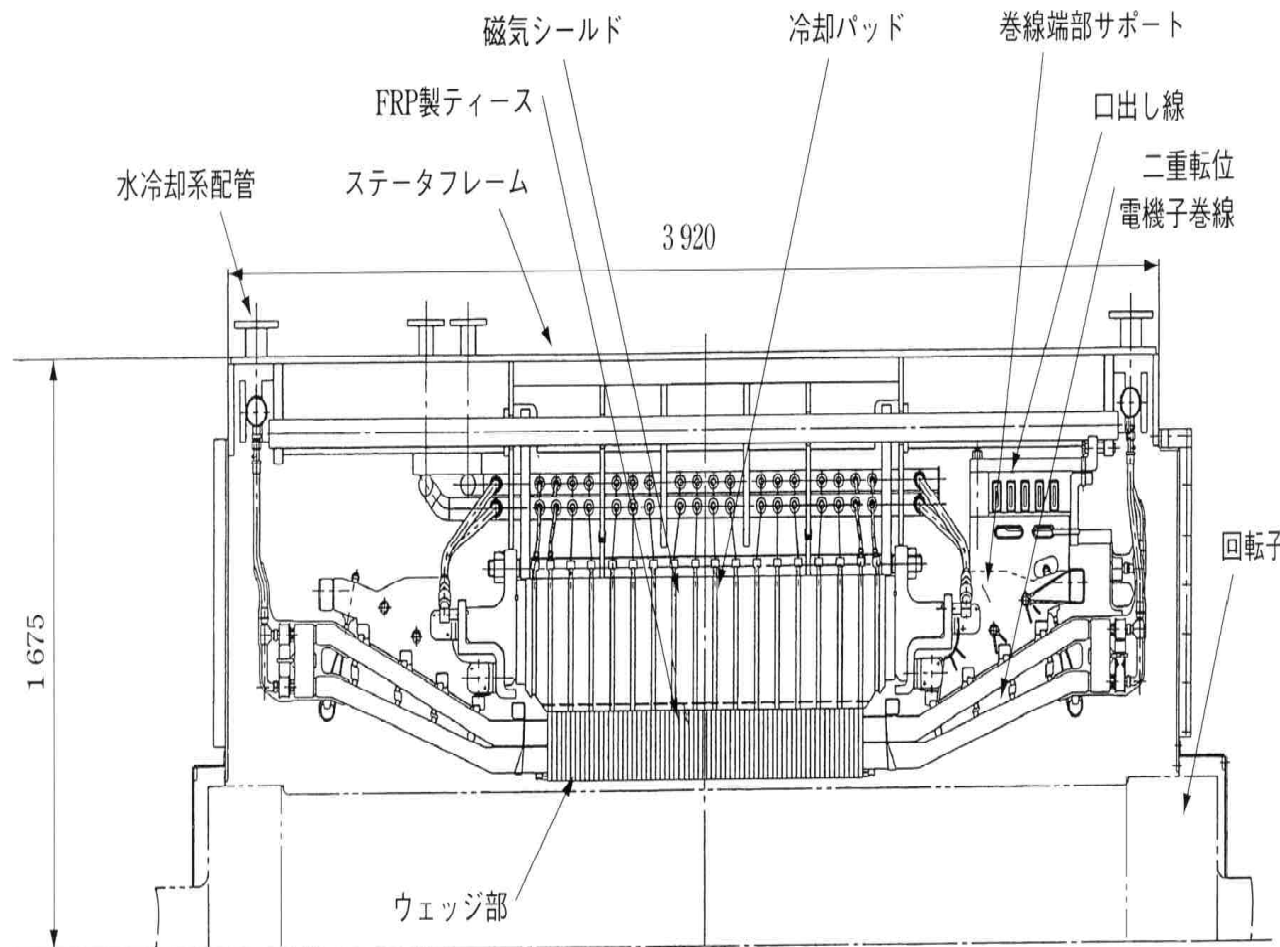
(Super-GM developed 3 types of superconducting rotors)

Developed armature



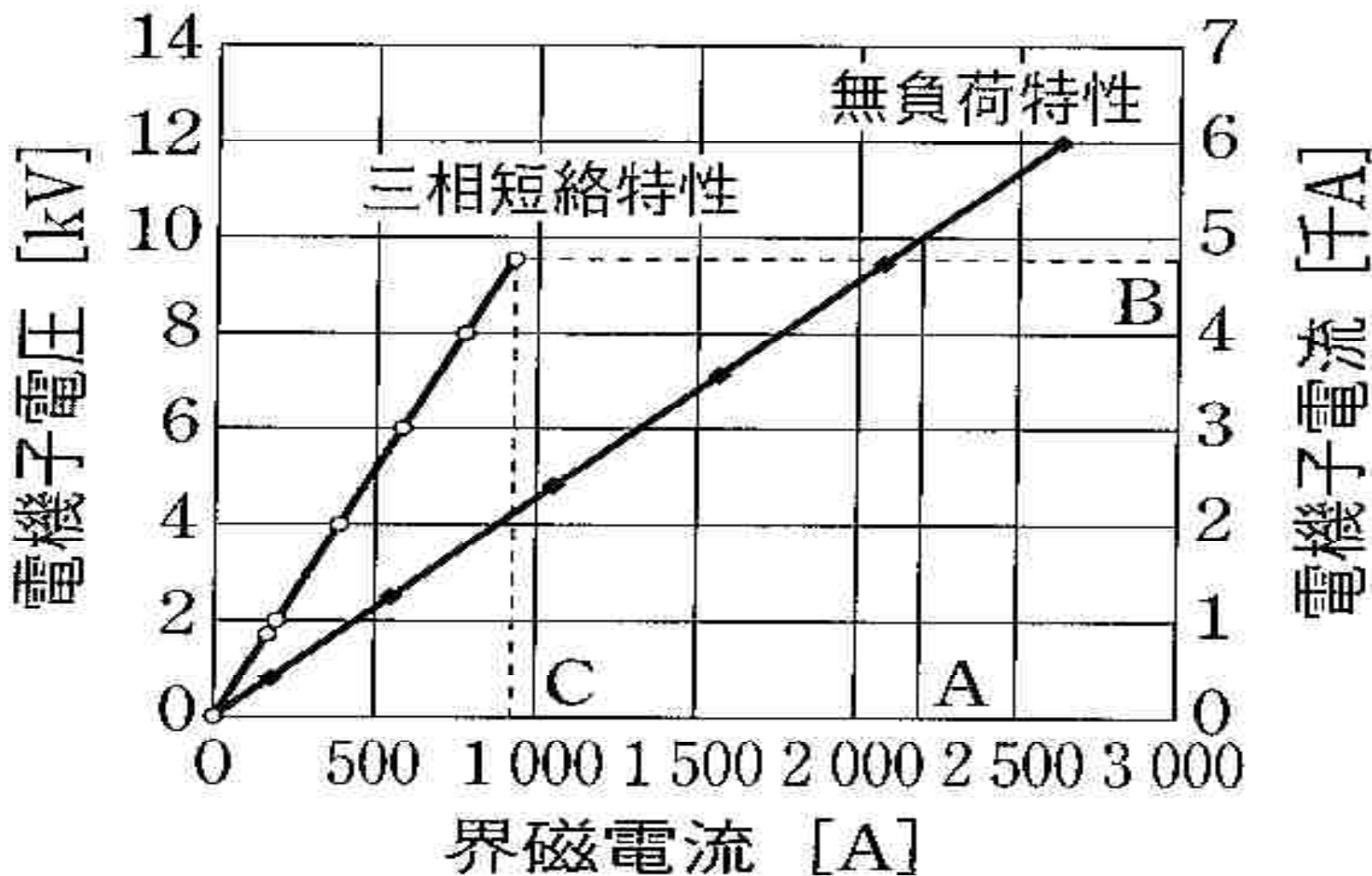
(Super-GM developed air core armature)

Cross-sectional structure of armature

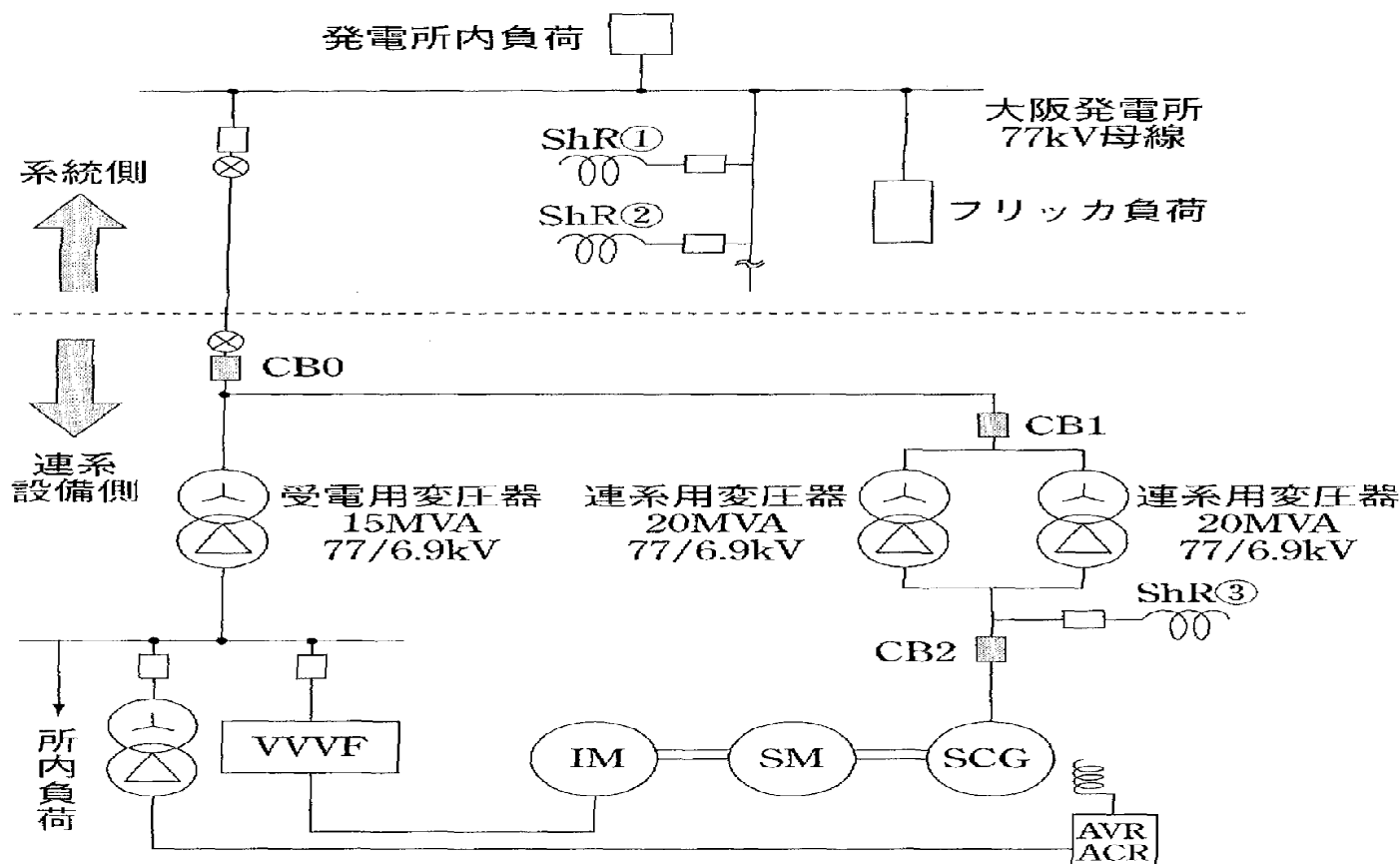


(The teeth of armature winding are FRP, a non-magnetic insulator.)

No-load and short-circuit Test

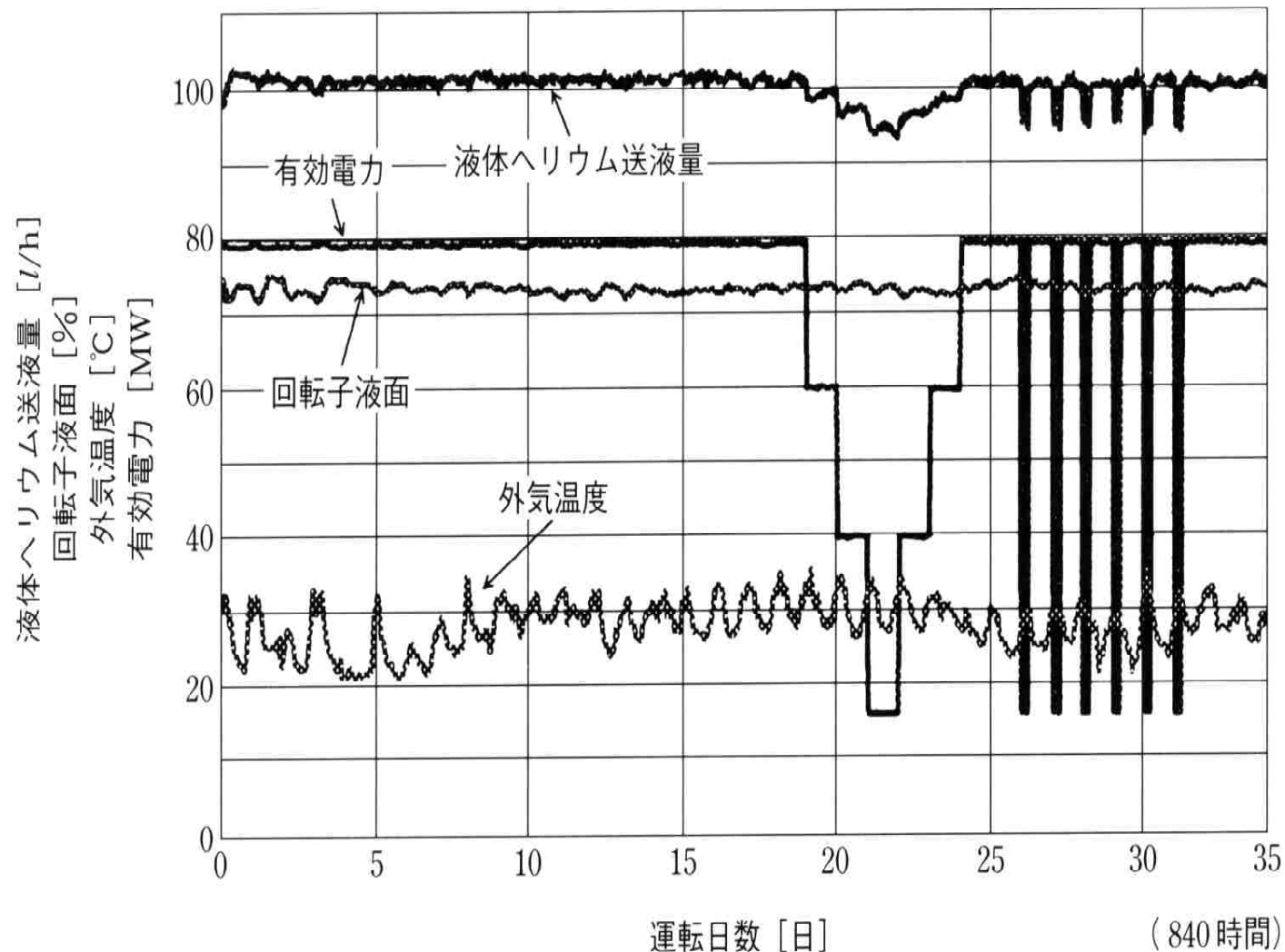


Grid connected test

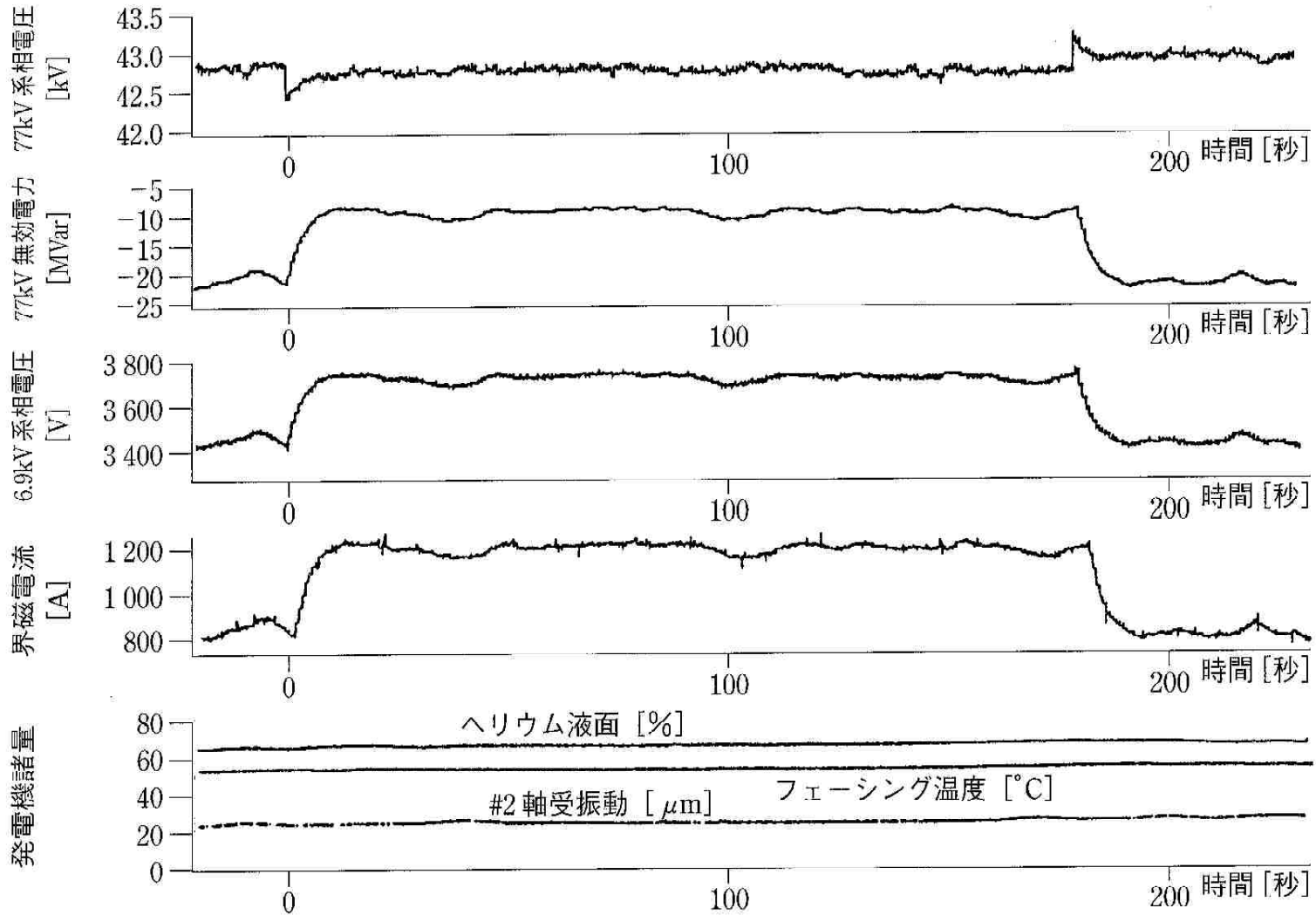


(Since there was no prime mover to drive the superconducting generator, active power was supplied to the superconducting generator from the synchronous generator for the load. For this reason, the load fluctuation test was performed only with reactive power.)

Long-term continuous test



Reactive Load Fluctuation Test



Technical Challenge to HTS Generator

(At the end of the Super-GM project, FY1999)

■ Technology Perspectives

- **Increasing the current of wires and conductors.**
 (Super-GM carried HTS wire development, including **IBAD**)
- **Large critical currents** in high magnetic fields.
- Compatibility of **Electrical insulation and cooling.**

■ Motivation & Environment

- Necessity of strong development and marketability.
- Development Support System.

The Future of the Electricity Business in Japan

80% Reduction in Society by 2050

10⁸ ton-CO₂ /year

10¹² ¥ /year

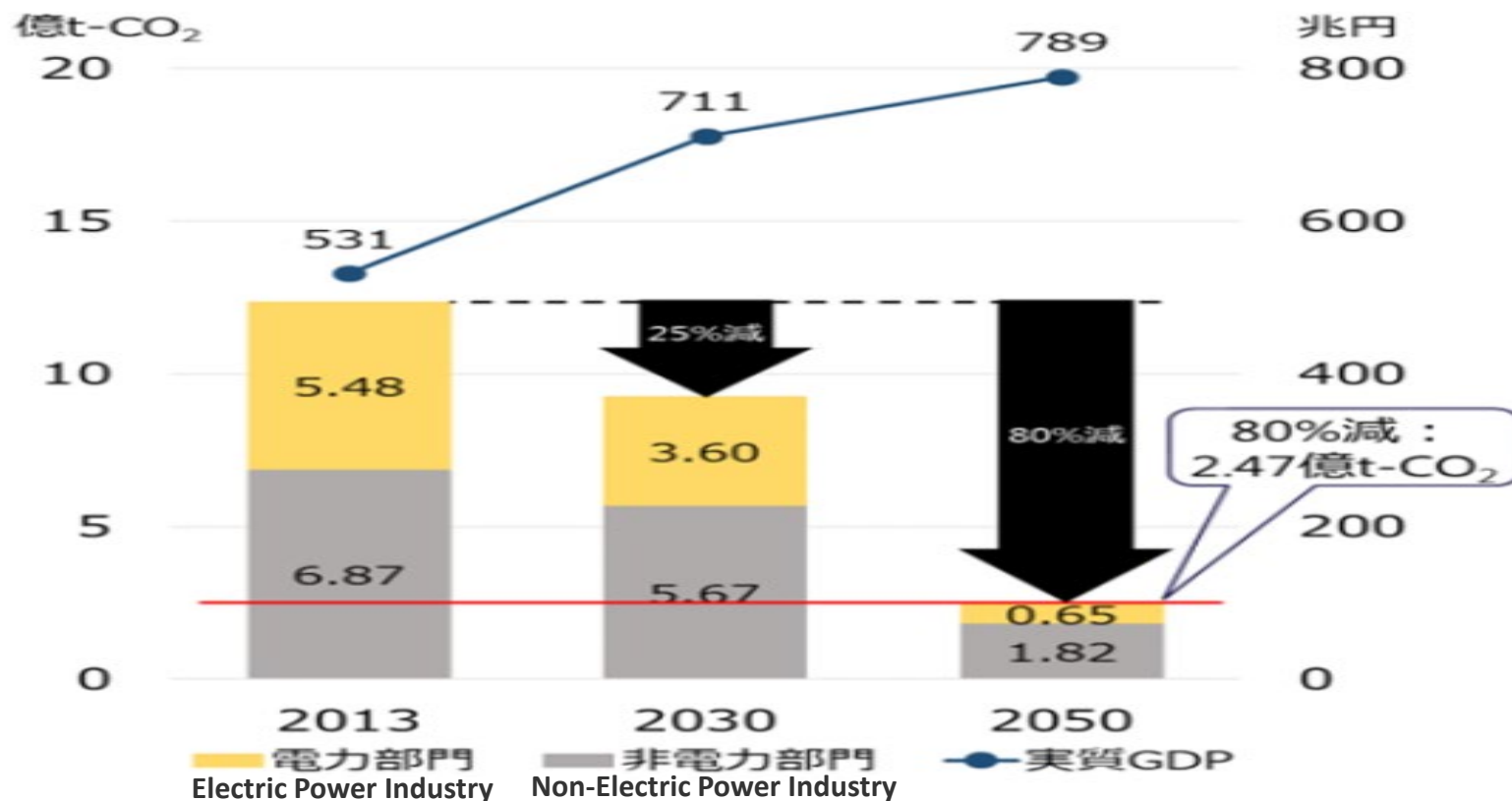


図 1 実質 GDP と CO₂ 排出量の推移

Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry Report No. Y19501 (April 2019)

⇒ 88% reduction in electricity sector emissions

80% Reduction in Power Supply in 2050

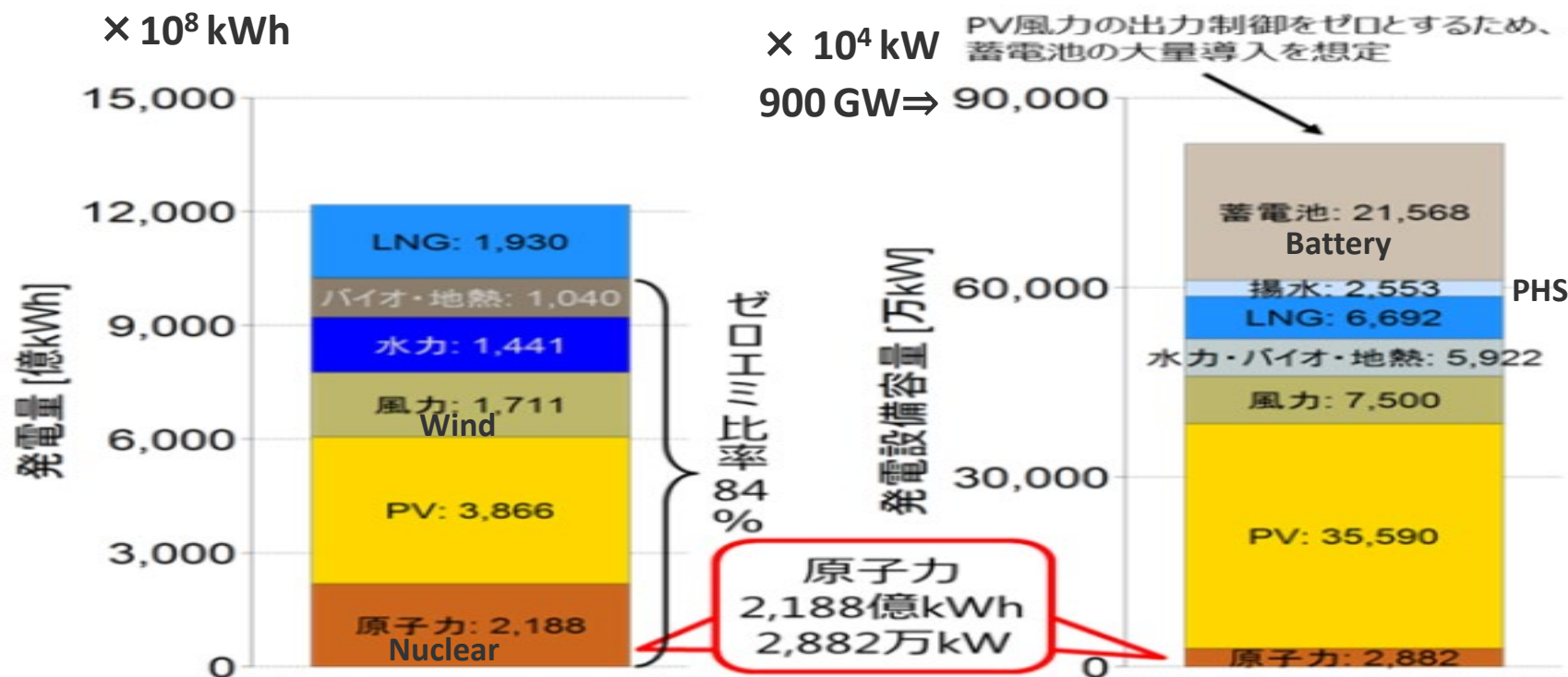
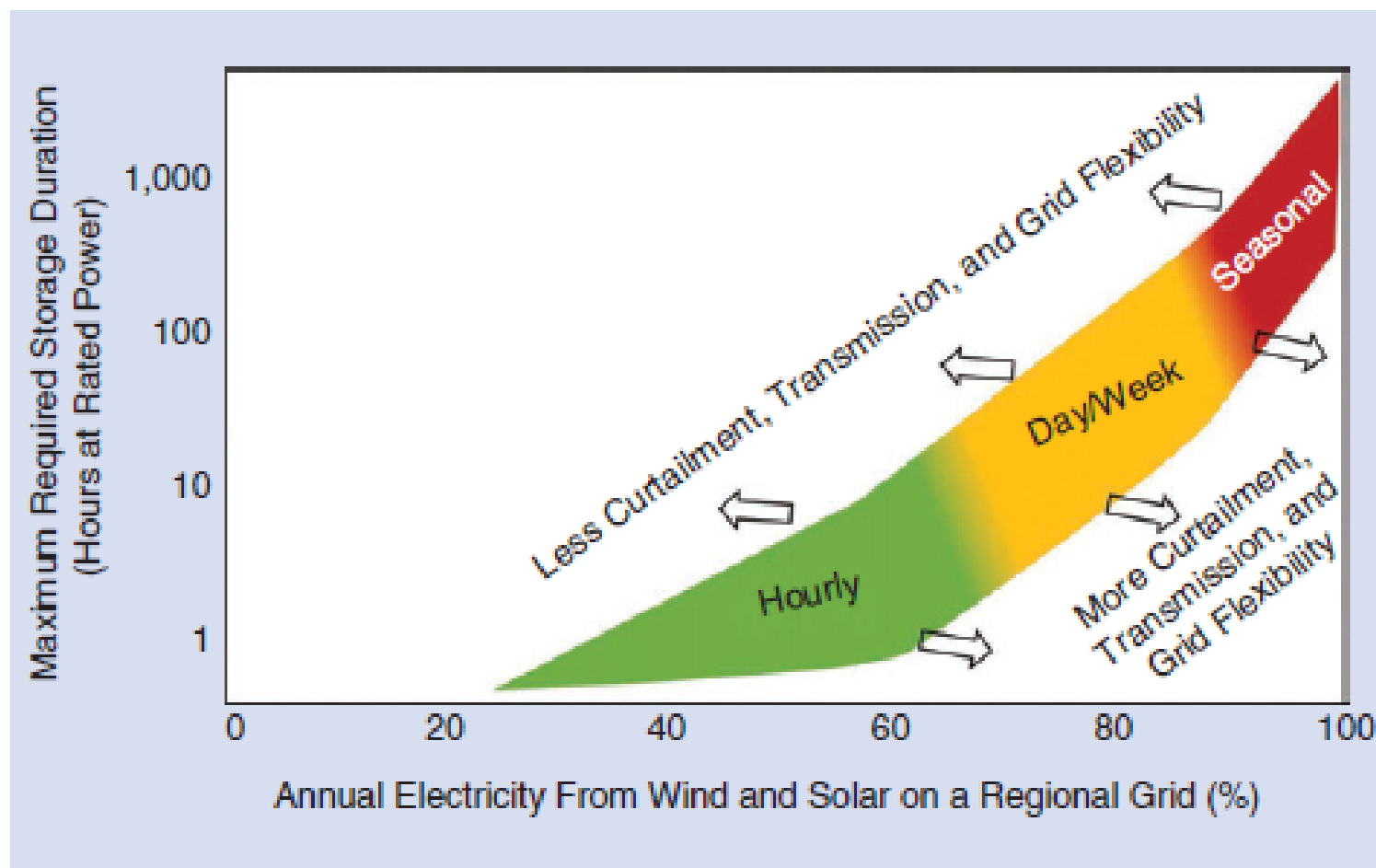


図 2 CO₂80%減を達成する際の 2050 年の電源構成

Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry Report No. Y19501 (April 2019)

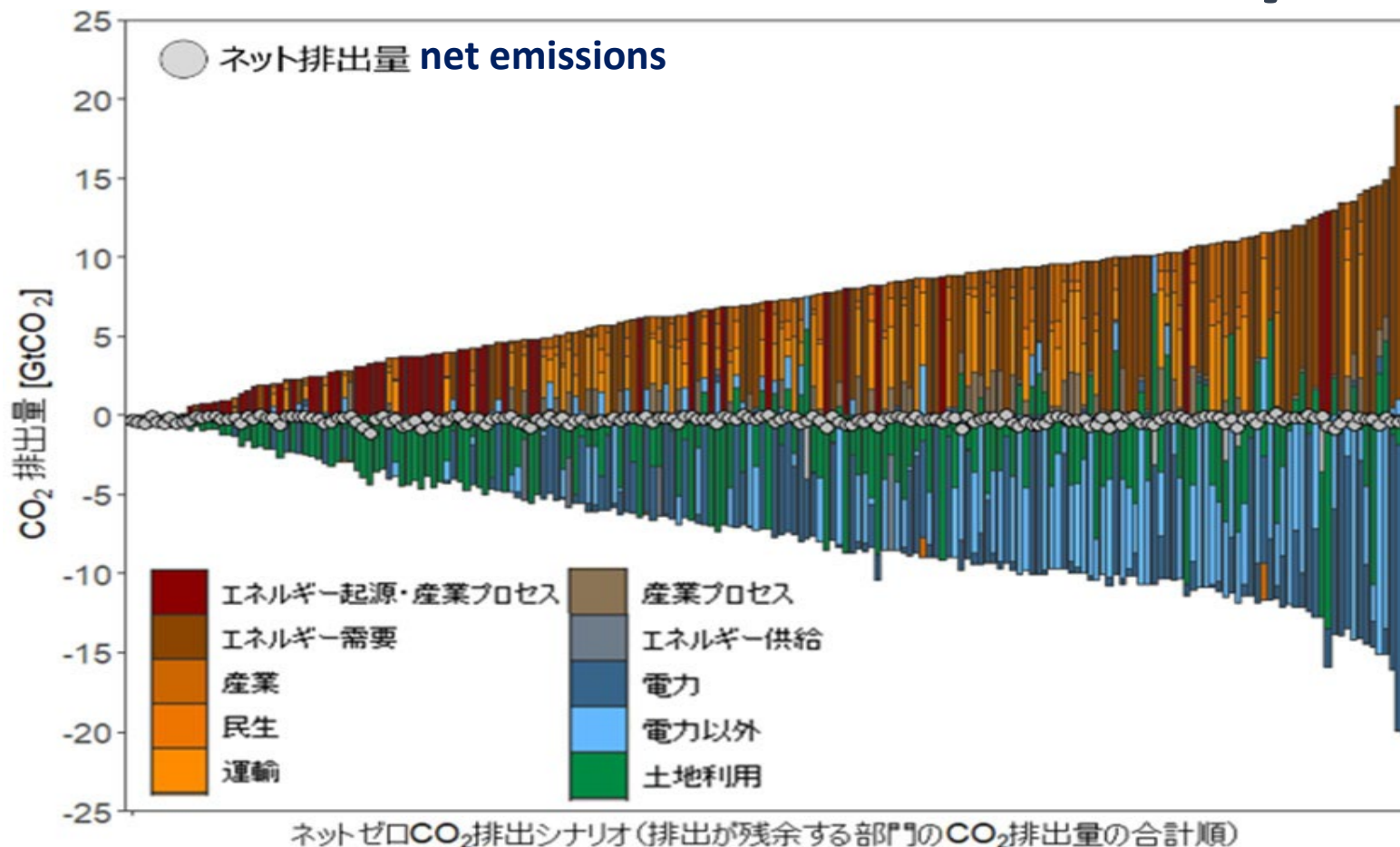
⇒ How to transmit the unevenly distributed renewable energy to the demand area has not been examined.

Electricity Storage Needed Large-scale Introduction of Wind and Solar



IEEE Electrification Magazine DECEMBER 2021 p. 6

CO₂ Emissions When Net Zero Emissions are Achieved in IPCC/SR15



Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry Report Y20001 (October 2020)

Research and Development in Electricity Business in the Future for low carbonization

- **Nuclear** power: long-term operation exceeding 60 years
- **Renewable** energy: Solar, wind, and geothermal
- Thermal power with **CCUS**: Carbon recycling and storage technology
- Direct **Air capture**: technically meaningful efficiency
- **Hydrogen** utilization technology: Utilization technology as secondary energy and carbon recycling material

⇒ **Engaging in all low-carbon technology development is needed including Superconducting.**

Expectations for Superconducting Technology & Liquid hydrogen in Carbon Neutral Society

水素基本戦略

令和5年6月6日

再生可能エネルギー・水素等関係閣僚会議

Basic Hydrogen Strategy by Japanese Government

June 6, 2023

Refers to the vision for year 2050 and action plan until 2030 to accomplish the goal of **realizing a hydrogen society** ahead of the rest of the world by making hydrogen a **new energy option** amongst other renewable energy sources.



図 1 神戸液化水素荷役実証基地の完成イメージ
 Fig. 1 Rendering image of liquefied hydrogen loading/unloading demonstration terminal in Kobe

川崎重工技報・182号 2020年9月



Liquid hydrogen Tank 2500 m³

図3 液化水素タンク

Fig. 3 Liquefied hydrogen storage tank

川崎重工技報・182号 2020年9月



「2023年度推進テーマ中間報告案(要約)」

『水素・超電導コンプレックス』

Hydrogen-Superconductivity Complex Proposal by COCN

2024(令和6)年2月

推進テーマリーダー 来栖 努

(東芝エネルギーシステムズ株式会社

パワーシステム事業部・シニアフェロー)

COCN (Council on Competitiveness-Nippon:産業競争力懇談会)

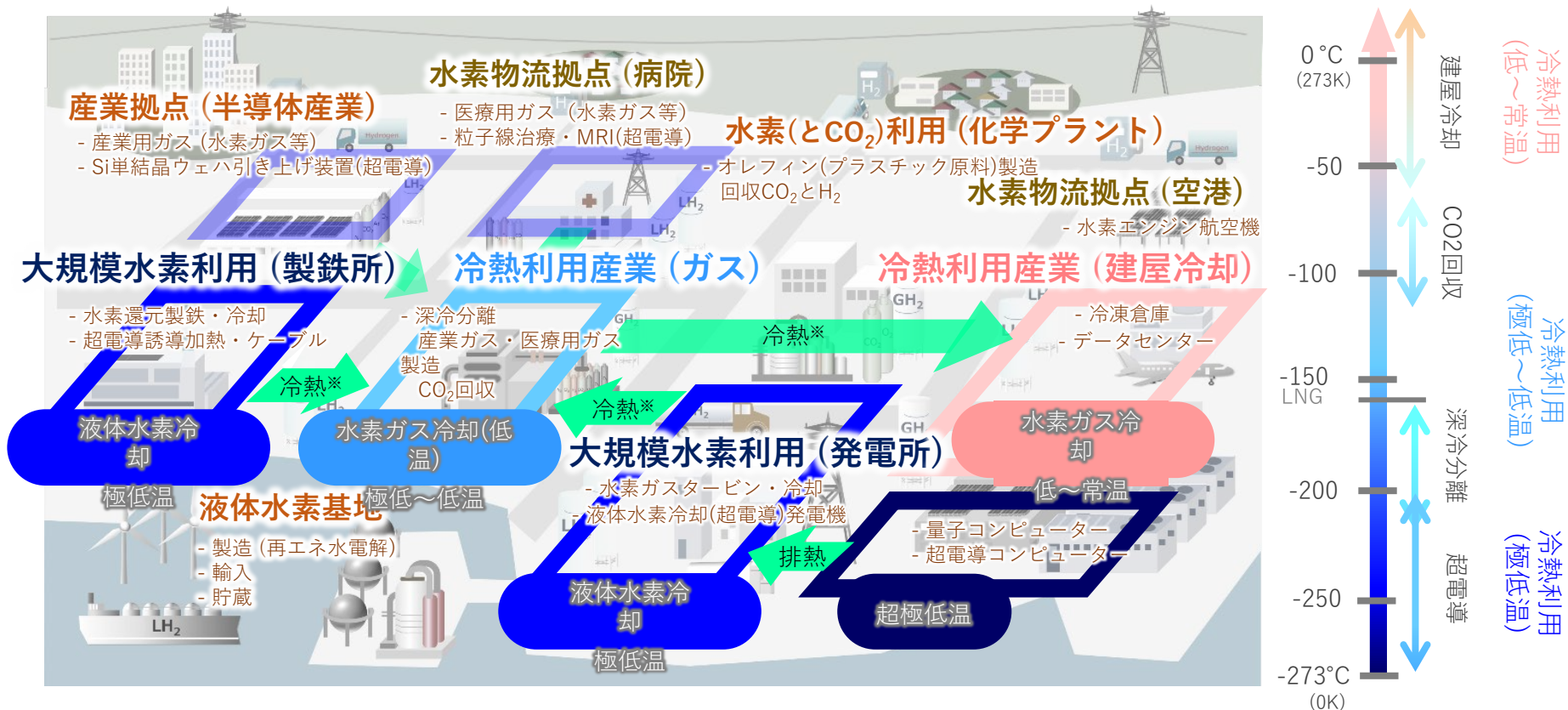
Wide Area Connection of RE

(広域再エネ連系構想)



By **connecting renewable energy** power sources over a wide area **with a superconducting generator** and a hydrogen gas turbine that uses **the cold heat of liquid hydrogen**, the power system centered on renewable energy is stabilized. (It is expected to significantly reduce the cost of strengthening the power transmission infrastructure and become **a low-cost CN measure**.)

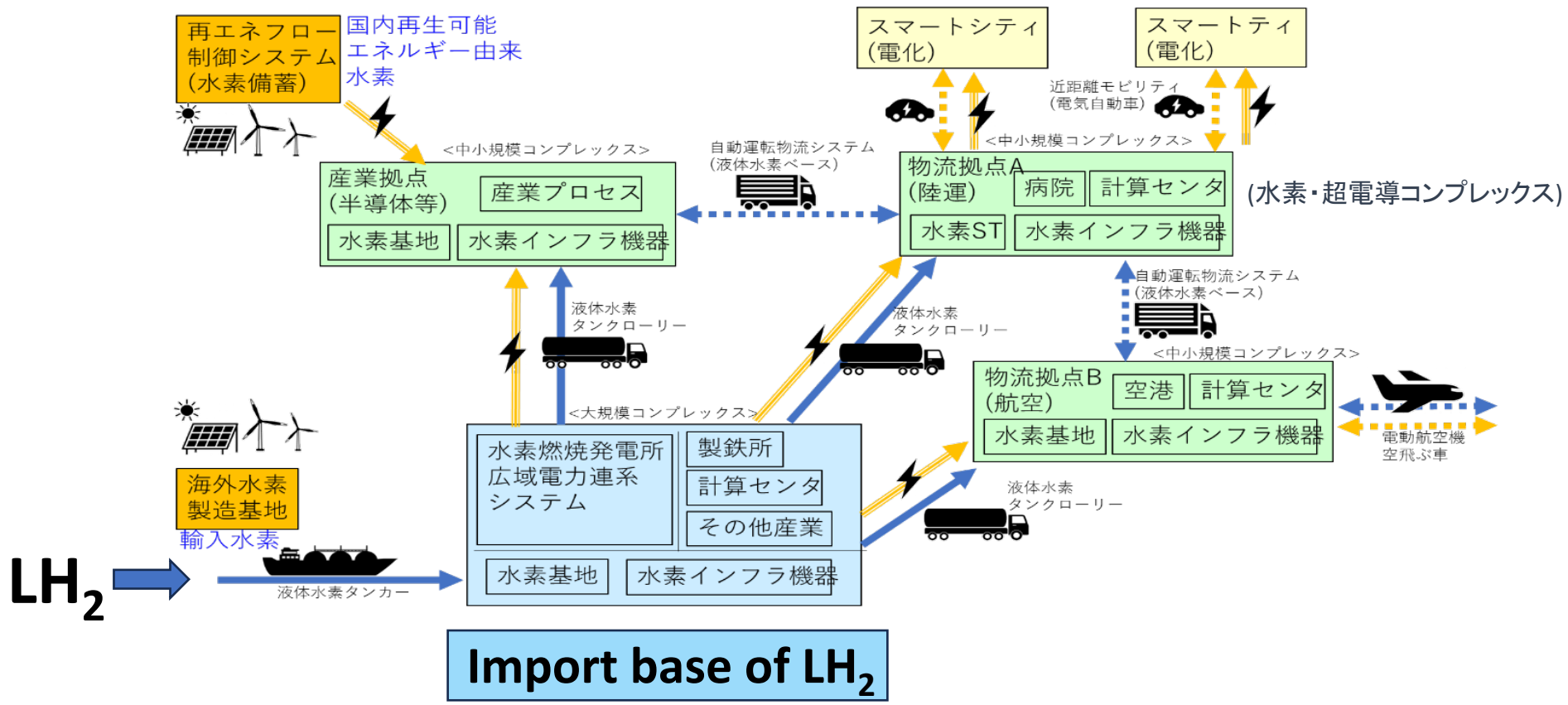
A social system that utilizes liquid hydrogen and heat without waste - **Cascade use of cold**



*1 The arrows indicating the movement of heat are in the opposite direction. Since the discussion is mainly about "cold and heat", we drew an arrow from low temperature to high temperature.

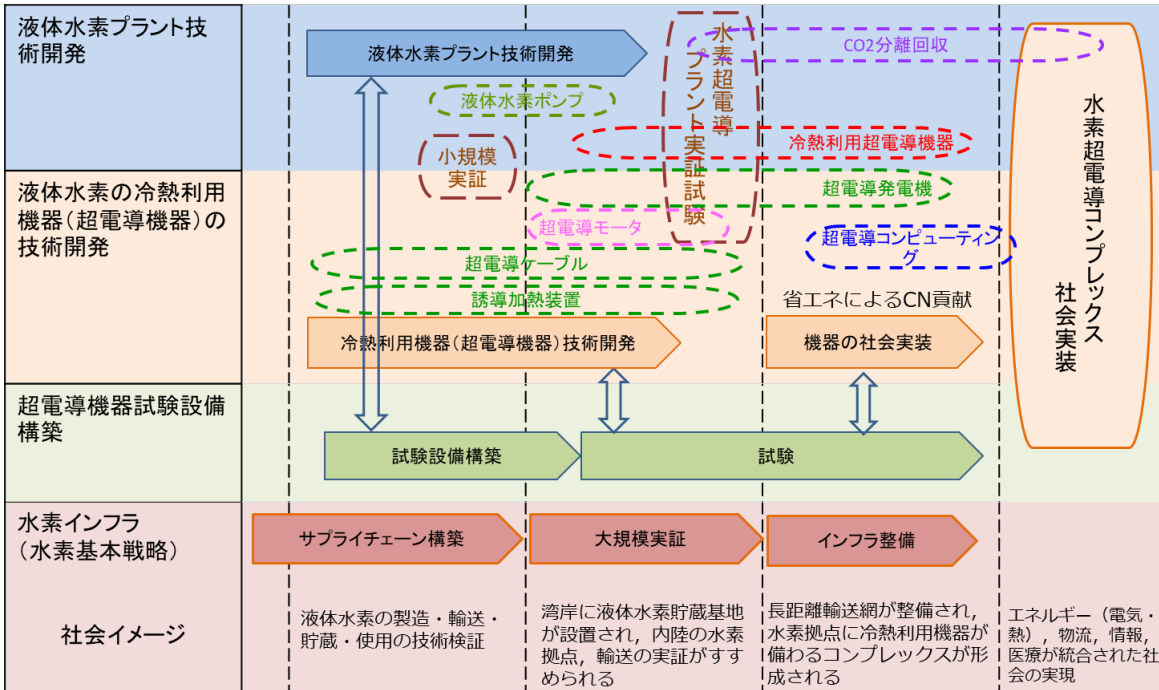
Hydrogen and SC Complex

Small and medium-sized complexes



R & D Scenario

2023年 2030年 2040年 2050年



開発推進者（案）

開発項目	推進者
液体水素プラント技術開発	冷凍機器メーカー 重工業メーカー 大学、研究所 水素団体（コンソーシアム）
液体水素の冷熱利用機器（超電導機器）の技術開発	冷凍機器メーカー 超電導線材メーカー コイルメーカー 大学、研究所
水素冷却超電導機器試験設備	大学、研究所
水素・超電導プラント実証試験	冷凍機器メーカー コイルメーカー 大学、研究所 自治体、電力会社

Key points of the development scenario

- Focusing on "development of **liquid hydrogen plant technology**" and "technology development of **liquid hydrogen cooling equipment (superconducting equipment)**", **small-scale demonstrations** will be carried out, and after plant demonstrations, social implementation will be carried out.
- In order to accelerate development, we will utilize national professionals in priority focus areas and **develop a test environment** that can be used jointly by national research institutes.

LH₂ Cooled Generator by NEDO Project (FY2022-FY2023)

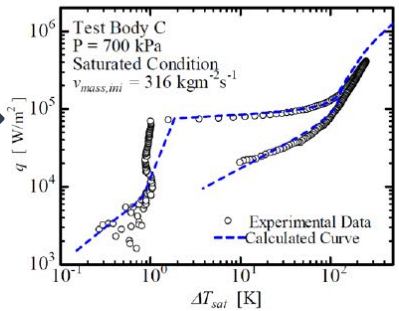
Basic technology development

Noshiro Rocket Testing Center

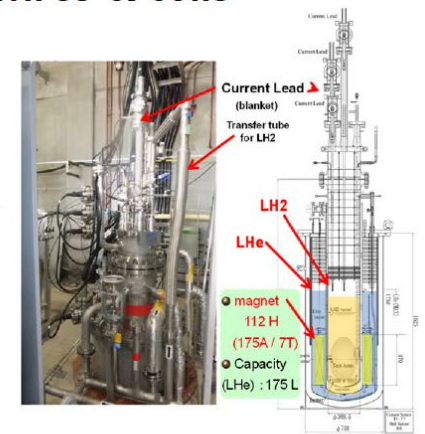


8 W/cm² ⇒

① Boiling heat transfer test



② Excitation test of HTS wires & coils



LH2 immersion cooling energization test apparatus



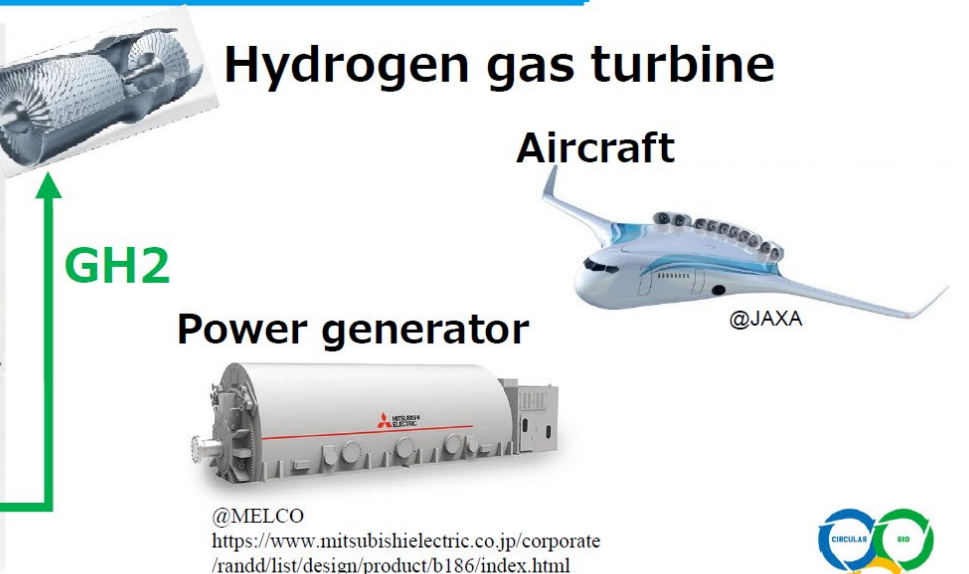
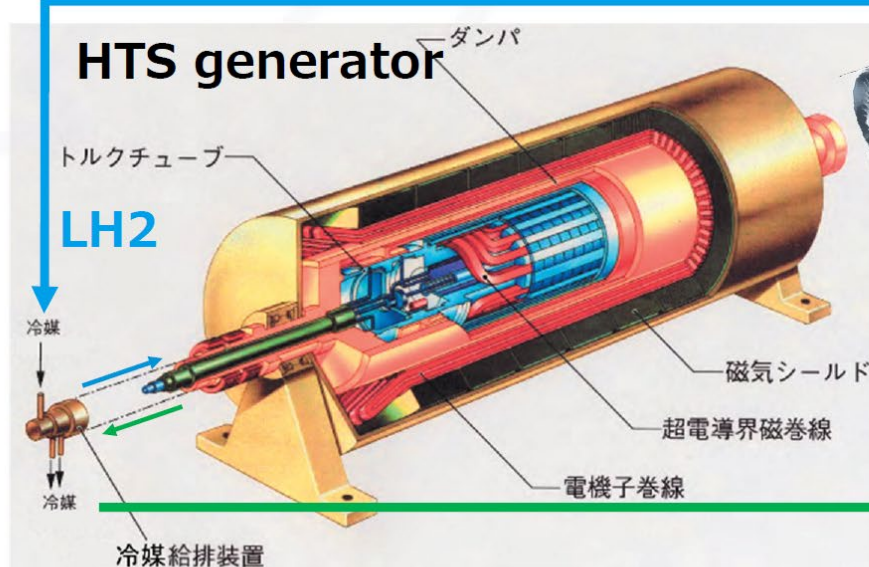
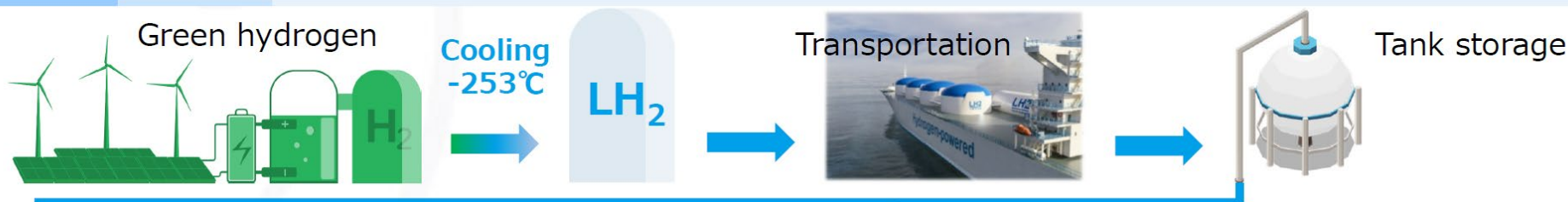
③ LH2 supply test for rotating cryo.



New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization



Future image



New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization



Implementation system

Generator design
Road map & scenarios
(Power Grid)



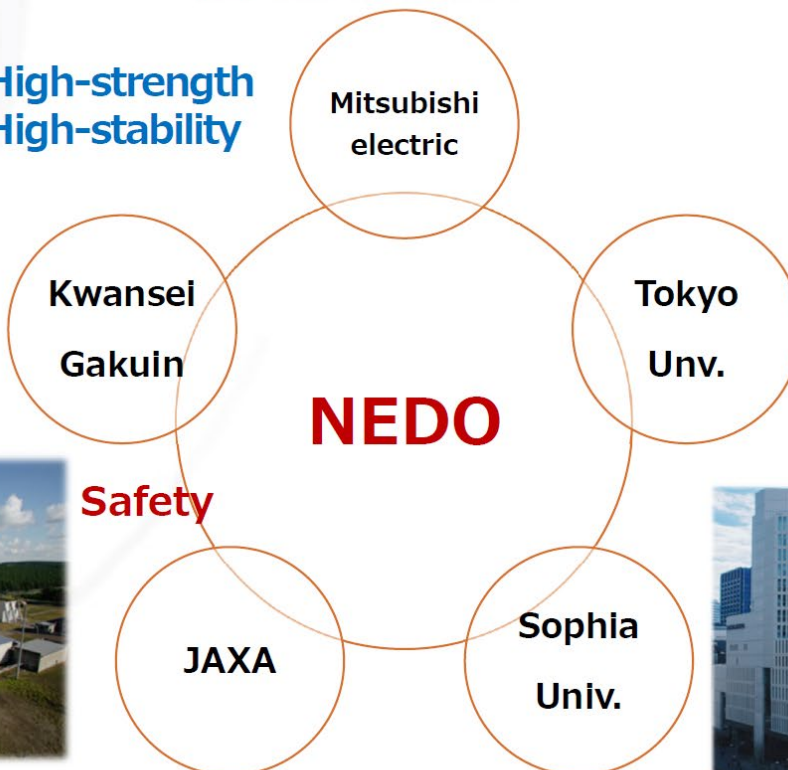
High-strength
High-stability

Mitsubishi
electric



HTS bearing
Road map & scenarios
(Aircraft)

Heat balance
Road map & scenarios
(Aircraft)



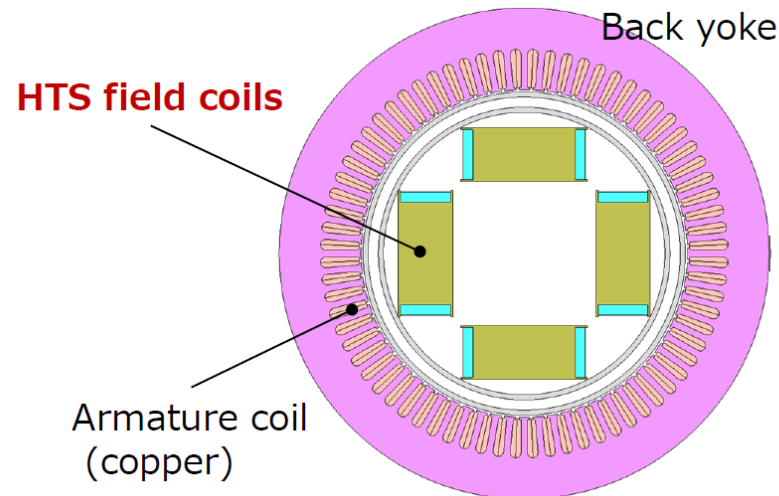
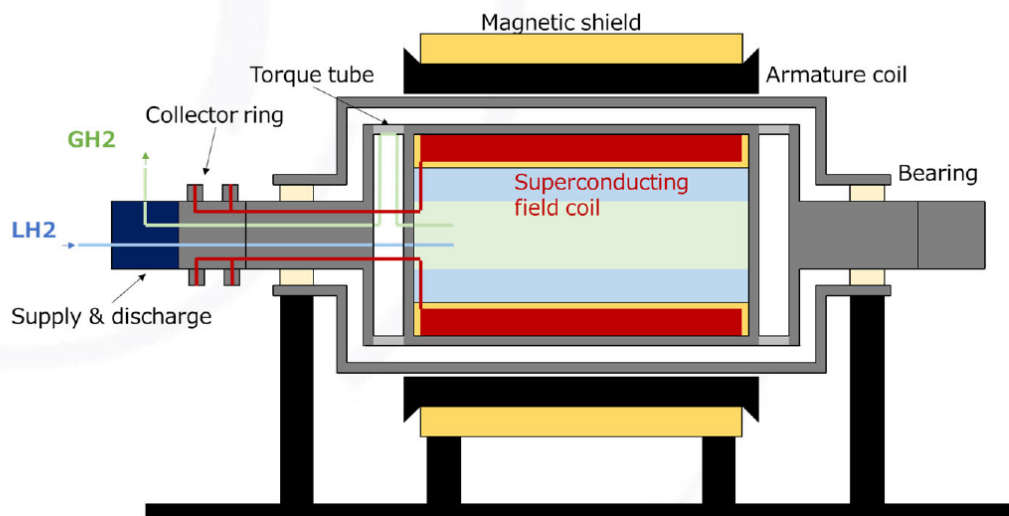
Power grid analysis



New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization



10 kW demonstrator

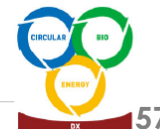


Items	Values
Output power	10 kW
Rotation speed	1,800 rpm
Number of poles	4
Field coil	REBCO (LH2 cooling)

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization

Verification of a **10 kW-class HTS generator** with the superconducting field coil is scheduled in 2024.

- **LH2 cooling (20 K)**
- 1,800 rpm rotation

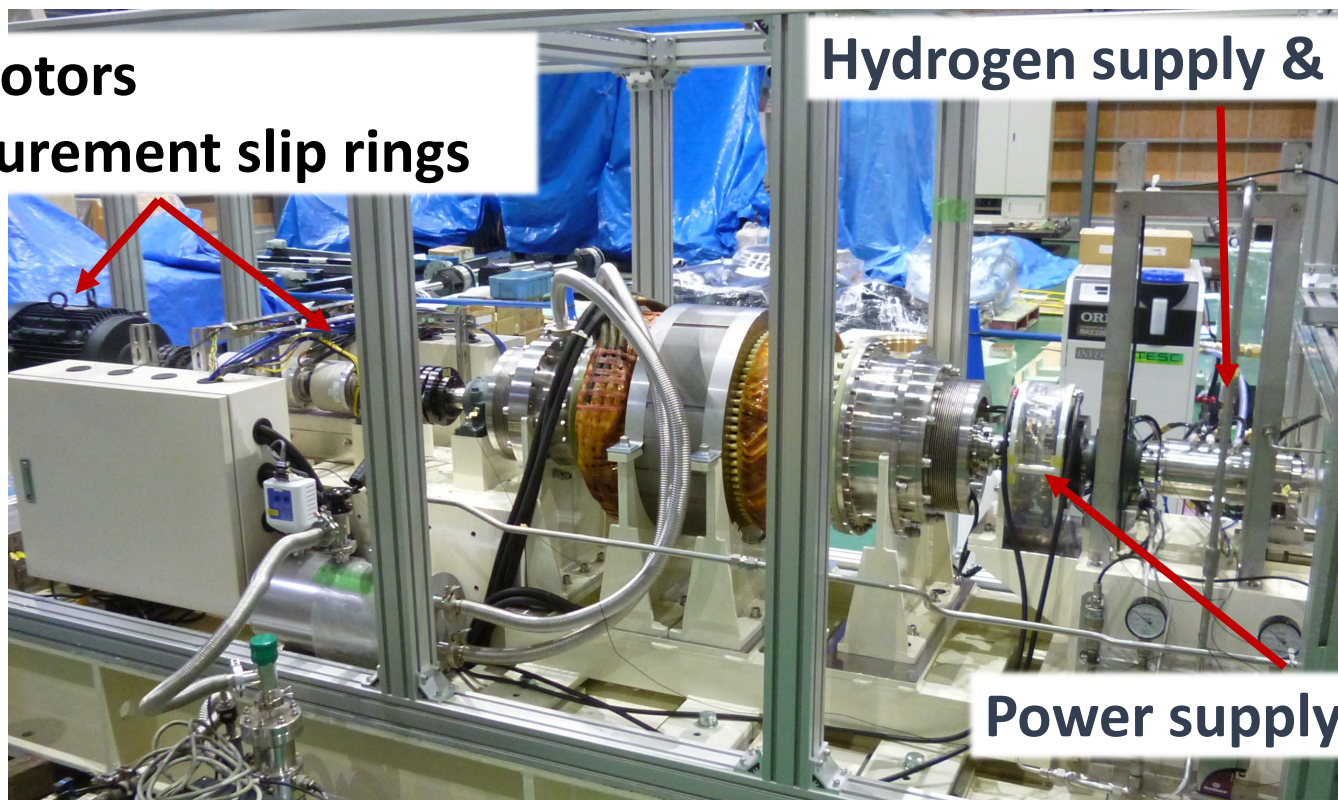


10 kW demonstrator

HTS generator: **HTS rotor (4 poles)** + Normal armature

Drive motors
& measurement slip rings

Hydrogen supply & discharge



Power supply slip ring



Summary

* **Liquid hydrogen** is the key for Carbon Neutral Society and Superconducting Application.

* We should consider how we can apply already developed **superconducting technology to carbon neutral** society.

* Both of **superconducting** technology and **liquid hydrogen** should be used for **power application**.

**Thank you
for your attention !**