

Paihau—Robinson  
Research Institute



# High power density electric motors for large-scale transport

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July 2021



**Acknowledgement:**

We are grateful to the MBIE Advanced Energy Technology Platforms programme RTVU2004 "High power electric motors for large-scale transport" that has enabled much of this work

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CEC/ICMC J3Or1A-03 [Invited]  
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# The AETP Programme – Workstream Collaboration

## Advanced Energy Technology Platforms

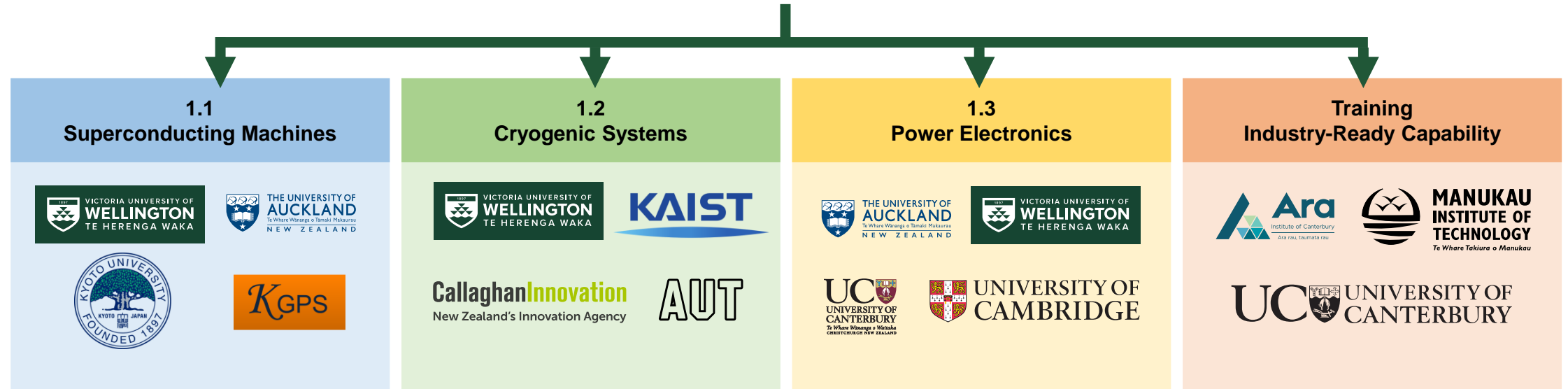
4 Workstreams, 7 Years



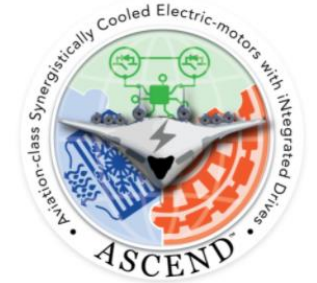
Grant RTVU2004. Funded by New Zealand's Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,  
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**  
HIKINA WHAKATUTUKI



# The AETP Programme – Connected and Engaged



# Victoria University Wellington – Superconducting Application Team

## Lead Agency: Robinson Research Institute

An applied science and engineering institute

Professional team that have gained New Zealand a reputation for excellence in the application of superconductivity for MRI, Electrical Machines, Magnets and Space



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CEC/ICMC J3Or1A-03 [Invited]  
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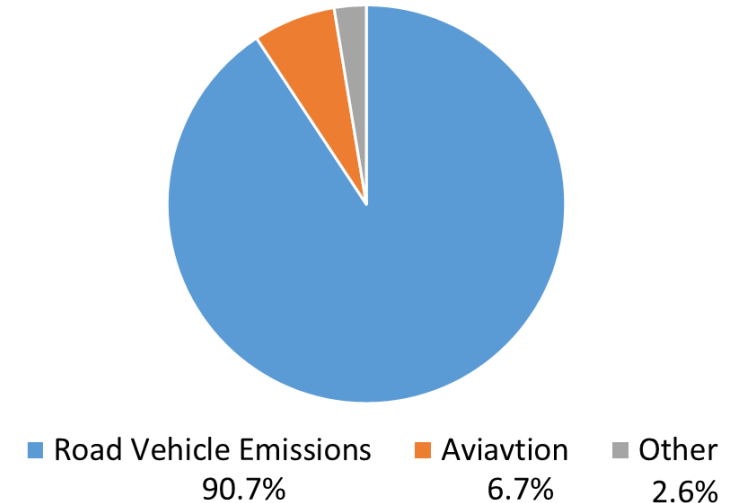


# New Zealand Context

- New Zealand is both ***blessed by our resources*** and ***cursed by our geography!***

- We have truly sustainable, and renewable, electricity supply (>90%)
- Transport accounts for about 20% of NZ's greenhouse gas emissions (of which 85% comes from fossil fuels)
- Our transport routes are long and skinny
  - The only current rapid transport option is aviation
- Our aviation routes are short-hop, barely reaching cruise altitude

Transport Emission - 2018



- **Electric aviation could make an enormous impact on our fuel imports and greenhouse gas emissions**
  - What power do we transfer? How do we store the energy?

# Otago Daily Times

Dunedin 16 | 10 Wednesday, 28 October 2020 Send us news & photos

- News
- Sport
- Life & Style
- Entertainment
- Business
- Regions
- Fe

Friday, 2 October 2020

## NZ's first electric plane unveiled

<https://www.eviation.co/>



<https://www.airbus.com/innovation/zero-emission/electric-flight/e-fan-x.html>



<https://www.electricair.nz/>



**RNZ** Home News Radio Podcasts & Series Topics Pacific  
New Zealand World Politics Pacific Te Ao Māori Sport Business Country Local Democracy Reporting

**BUSINESS**

### Sounds Air aims to offer first regional zero-emission flights

3:39 pm on 28 September 2020

Sounds Air is endeavouring to become the first regional airline to offer zero-emission flights.

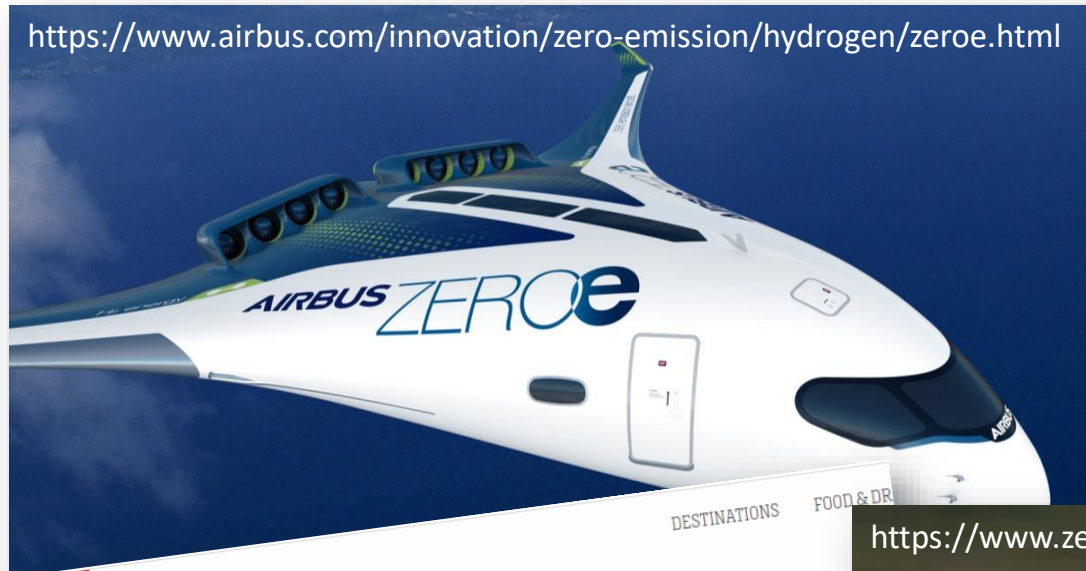
Share this [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Email](#) [Reddit](#) [LinkedIn](#)

<https://heartaerospace.com/>

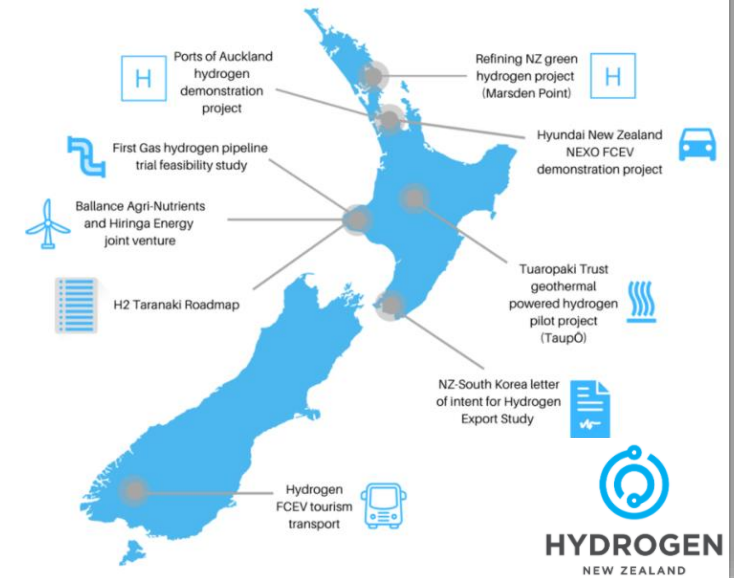


CEC/ICMC J30r1A-03 [Invited]  
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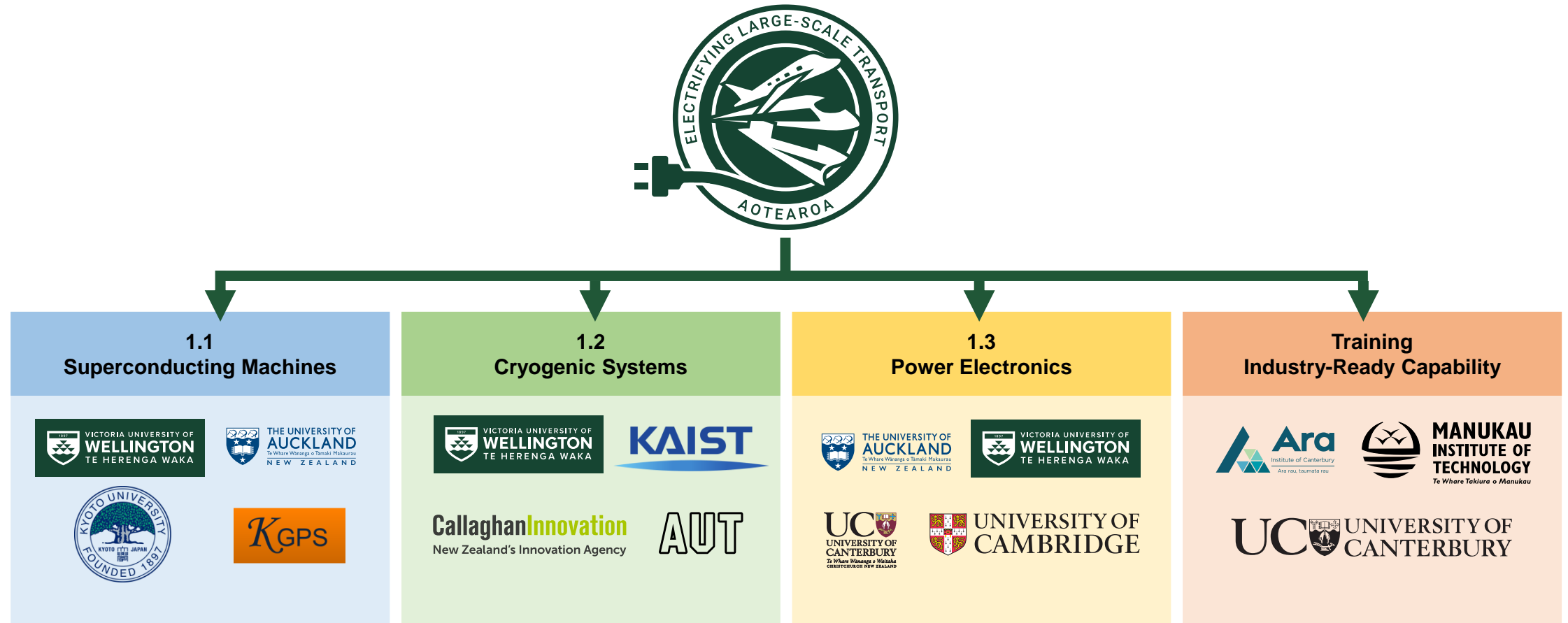
# Will electric aviation also use hydrogen?



## Current Hydrogen Projects in New Zealand

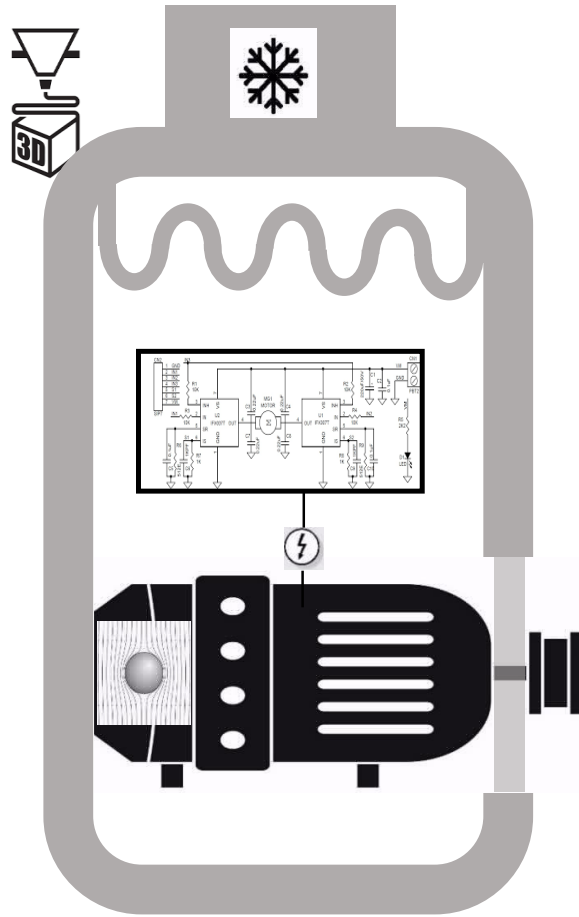


# The AETP Programme – Workstreams





# AETP - Multidisciplinary research at the leading edge <sup>9</sup>



## Technology problem

Low weight, high-power optimization for whole system

### 1. Fully Superconducting Machines

- new motor topologies combining HTS stator and rotor windings

### 2. Cryogenic Cooling Systems

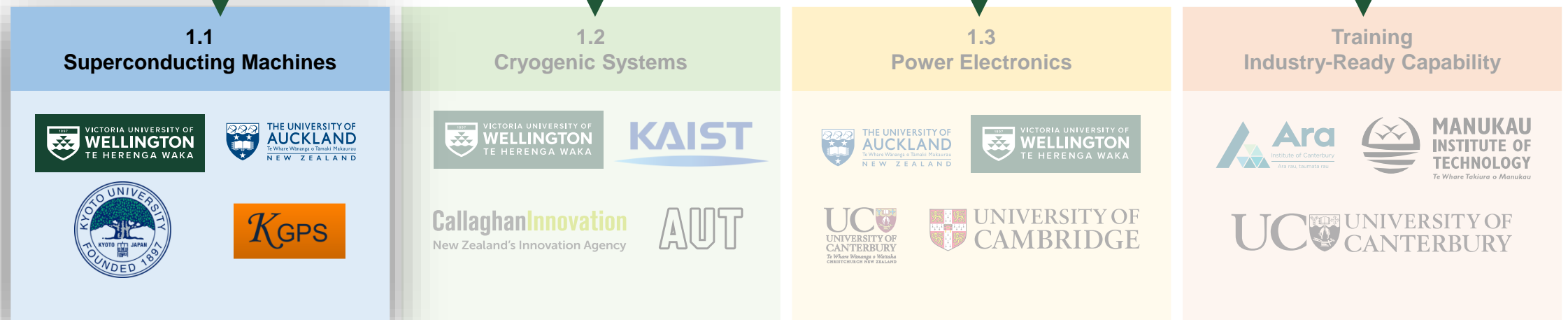
- optimized mechanical cryocoolers
- additively manufactured heat exchangers
- whole-of-system modelling

### 3. Lightweight Power Electronics

- new concepts for size and weight optimization:
- GaN-based cryogenic electronics
- packaging/interconnects, and cooling options.

### 4. Industry-ready Training Strategies

# The AETP Programme – Workstreams



# The AETP Programme – Workstream 1



**1.1**  
**Superconducting Machines**

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON  
TE HERENGA WAKA

THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND  
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau  
NEW ZEALAND

KYOTO UNIVERSITY  
FOUNDED 1897

KGPS

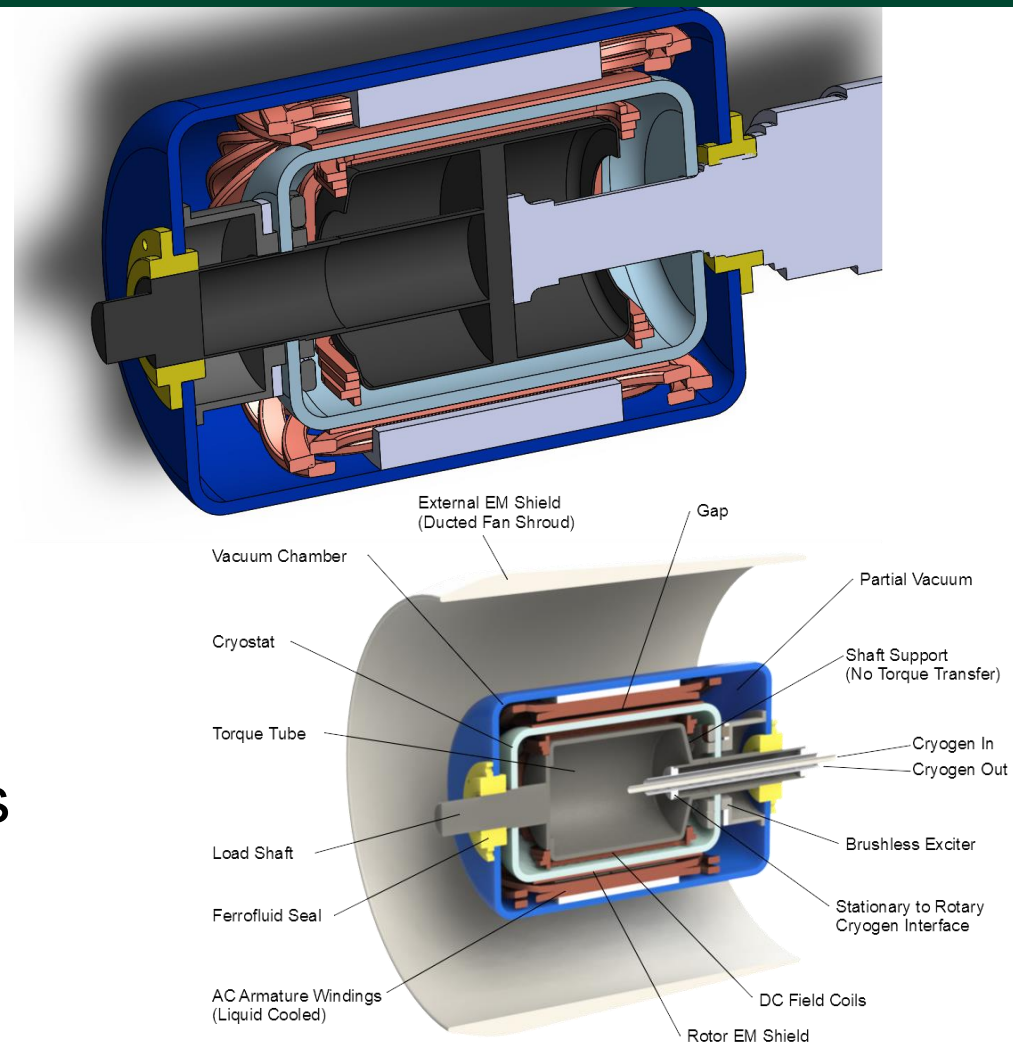
- Superconducting (HTS) machine design and prototyping
- Superconducting stator and rotor windings optimisation
- Contactless excitation of the rotor field windings (flux pumps)
- Loss measurements of superconducting windings
- Aircraft propulsion system simulation to quantify emissions benefits



# HTS Machines – Fully Superconducting

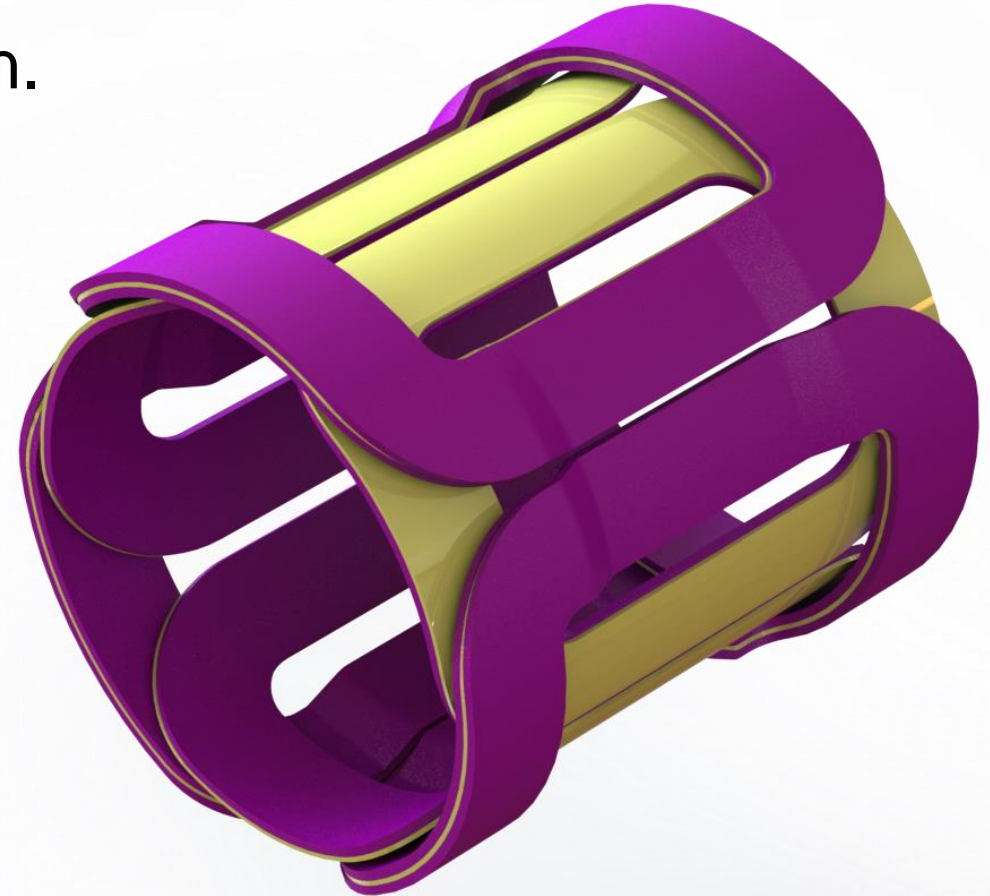
## 3 MW Aircraft Motor design

- 4500 RPM, 100 kW Demonstrator.
  - **High Specific Power: > 20 kW/kg including cryocooler**
  - $T_{amb.} = 300$  K, power density = 27 kW/kg, Efficiency = 97.5%
  - $T_{amb.} = 120$  K, power density = 29 kW/kg, Efficiency = 99.2%
- $MgB_2$  toothless saddle armature windings.
- ReBCO tape saddle coil field windings
- Several options for cryo-system including internal cryocooler



# Stator Optimisation - $\text{MgB}_2$ Armature Windings

- Continuous stator toothless design.
- Small outer radius.
- High current density.
- High magnetic field output.
- Low AC Loss.
- Iron teeth not required.



# HTS Machines - High TRL AC Homopolar Motor

- High speed: 20,000 – 30,000 RPM.
- Non-rotating HTS field coils.
- Flux pump demonstrator.
- HTS Dynamo demonstrator.
- Fibreoptic monitoring demonstrator.

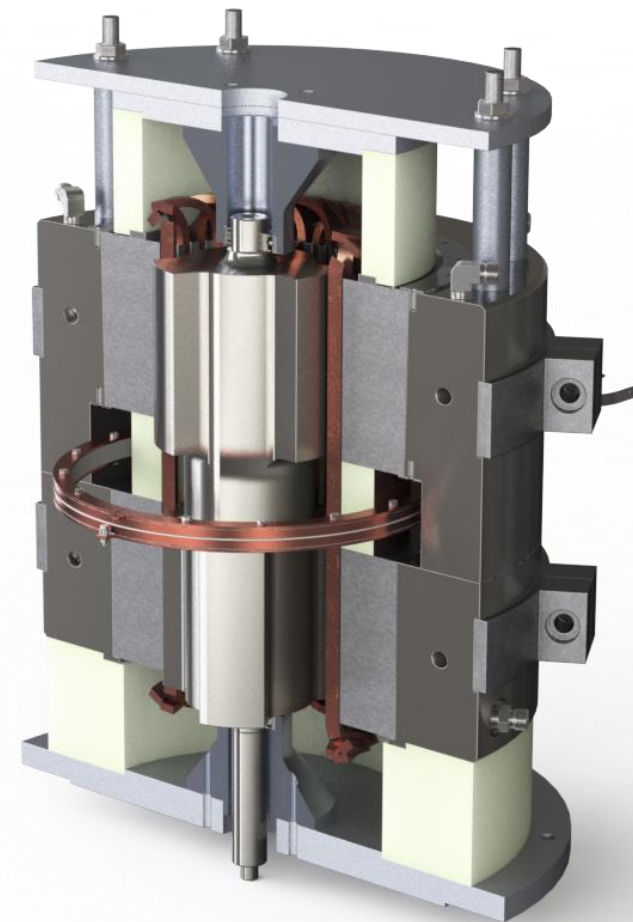


# HTS Machines - High TRL AC Homopolar Motor

Homopolar architecture:

- Single piece steel rotor.
- Stationary ReBCO Coil.
- Partially laminated steel stator.
- Hybrid ceramic vacuum bearings.
- Ferrofluid vacuum coupling.

Non-rotating HTS coil eliminates complicated cryogenic and high current rotating connections.



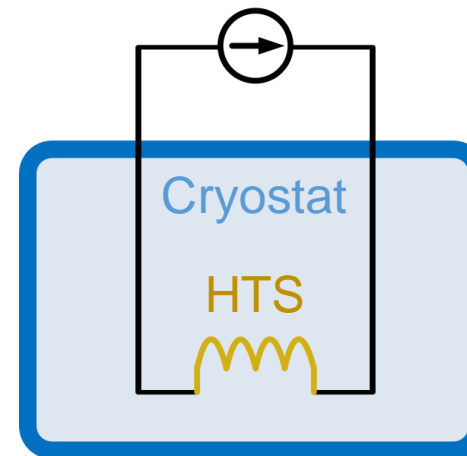
# Superconducting Flux Pumps

- Flux Pumps energise superconducting circuits wirelessly.
- **Motivation:**
  - How significant are the motor performance improvements when using flux pumps to supply motor field coil current?
  - Build flux pumps as current supplies for superconducting motors in marine and aerospace applications.

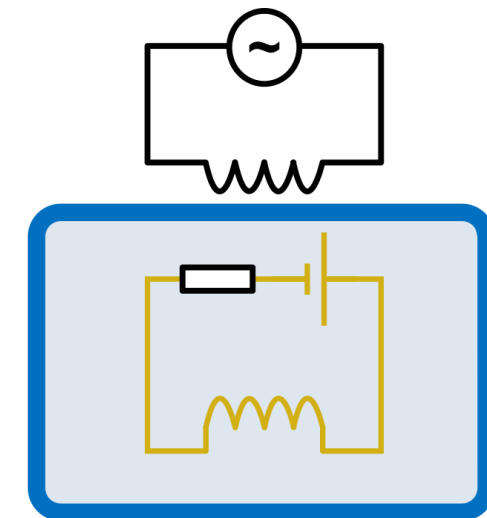


# Superconducting Flux Pumps

- Fully superconducting power supplies.
- Kiloamp current output demonstrated.
- **No feedthrough:**
  - Power supplied wirelessly through the cryostat wall with no thermal conduction.
- **Quasi-persistent HTS circuit current:**
  - Constant HTS current operation only requires small power input to flux pump.
- **Reduction in Cryogenic Load:**
  - No thermal conduction path.
- **Rotating (HTS Dynamo) or solid state.**

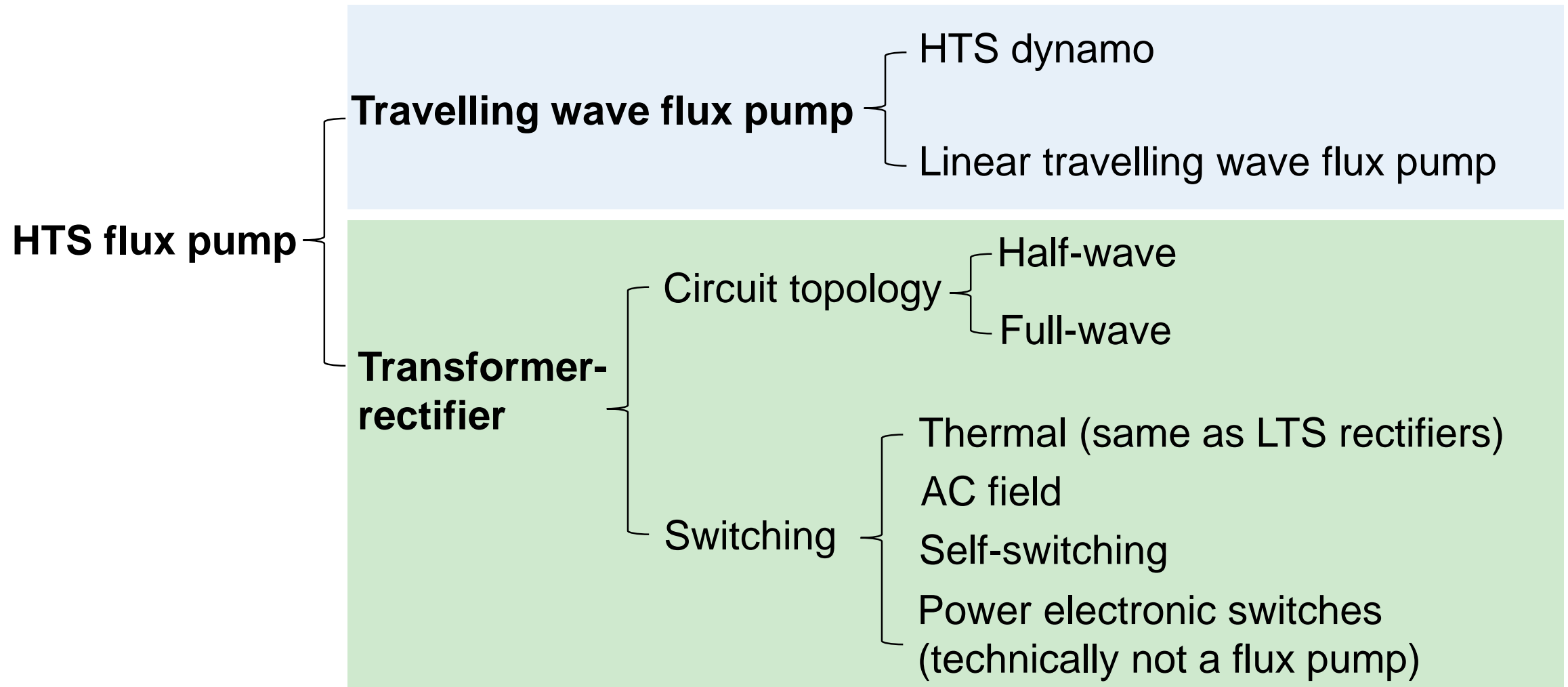


Current Leads

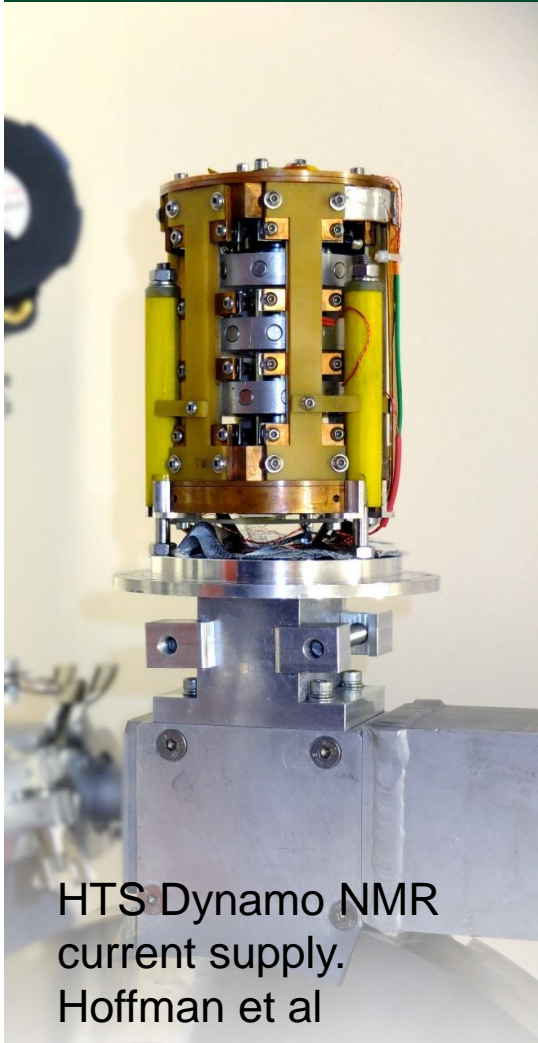


Flux Pump

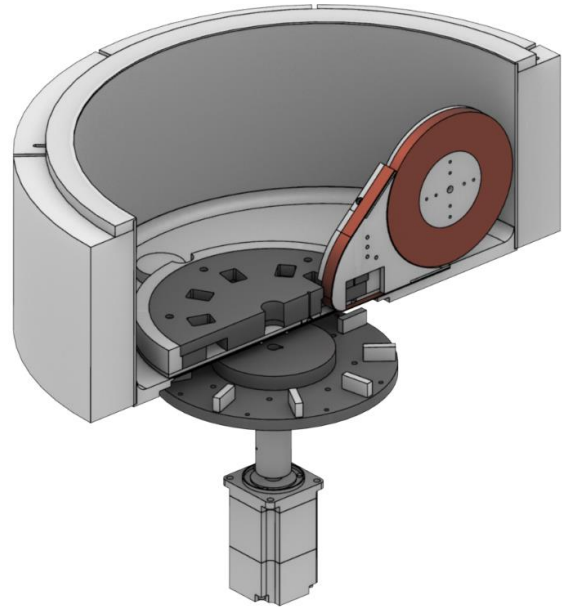
# Superconducting Flux Pumps



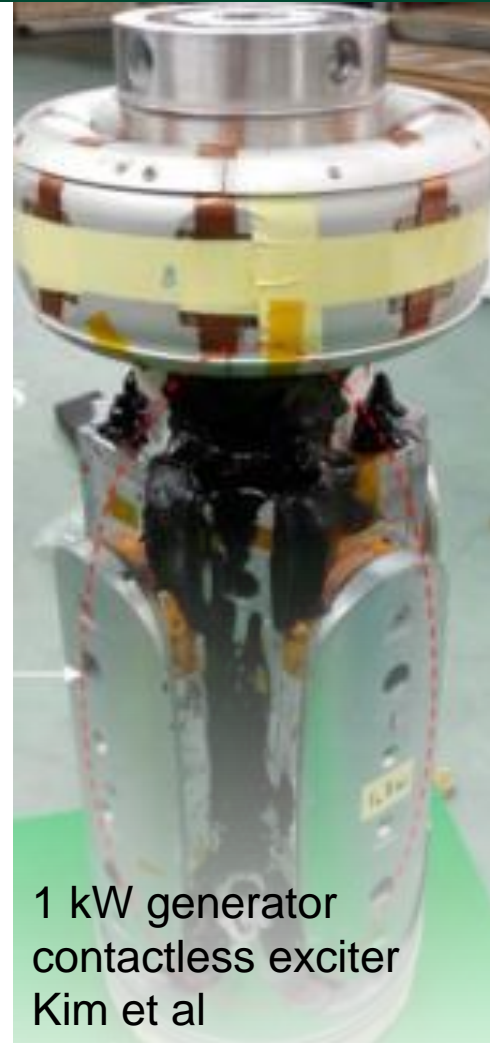
# Superconducting Flux Pumps – Dynamos



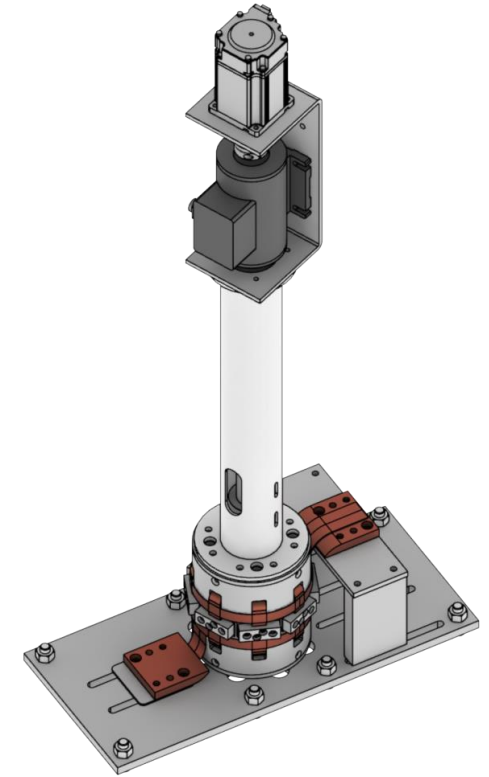
HTS Dynamo NMR  
current supply.  
Hoffman et al



Through cryostat wall  
HTS Dynamo.  
Bumby et al



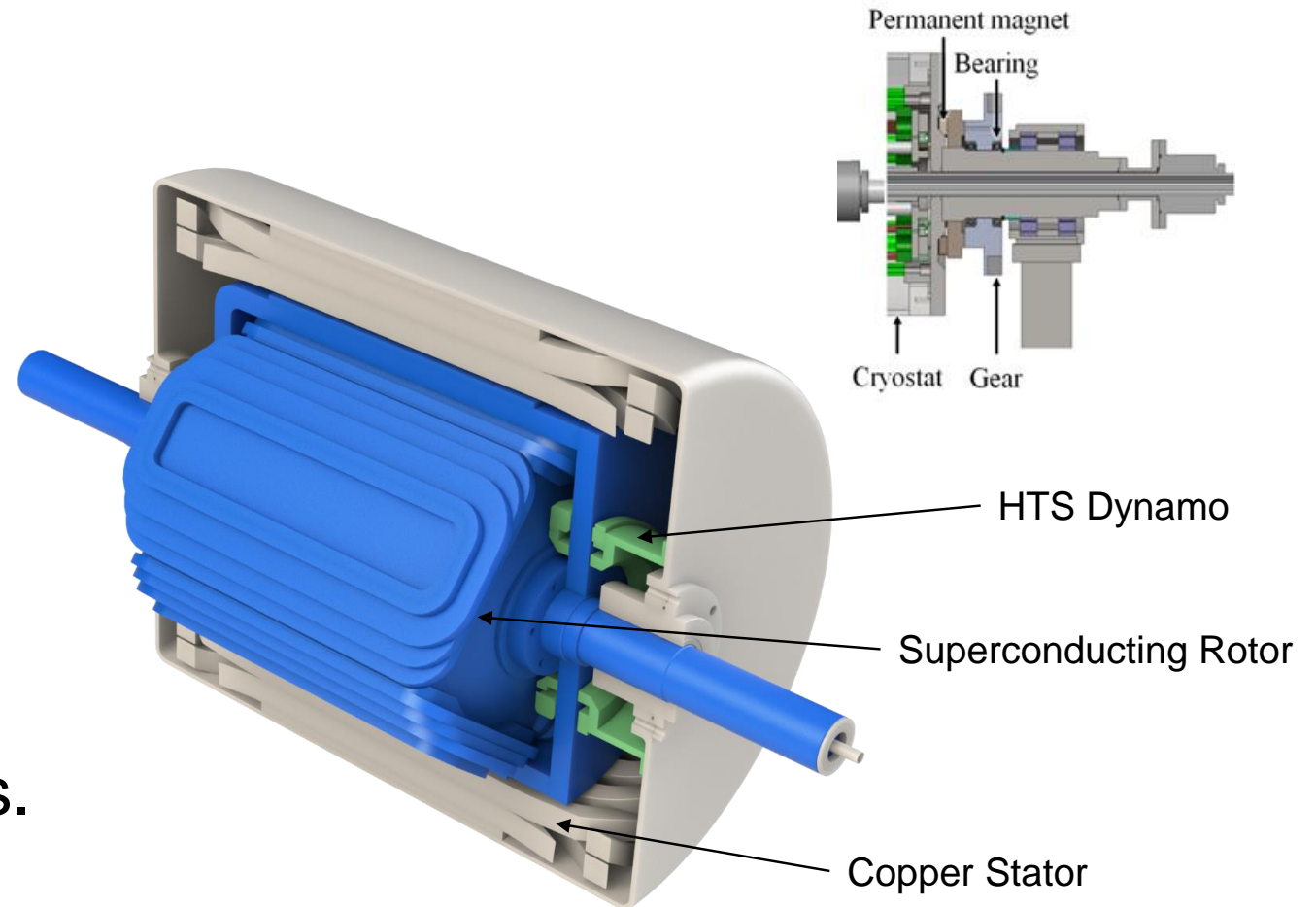
1 kW generator  
contactless exciter  
Kim et al



Kiloamp Squirrel Cage  
HTS Dynamo  
Hamilton et al

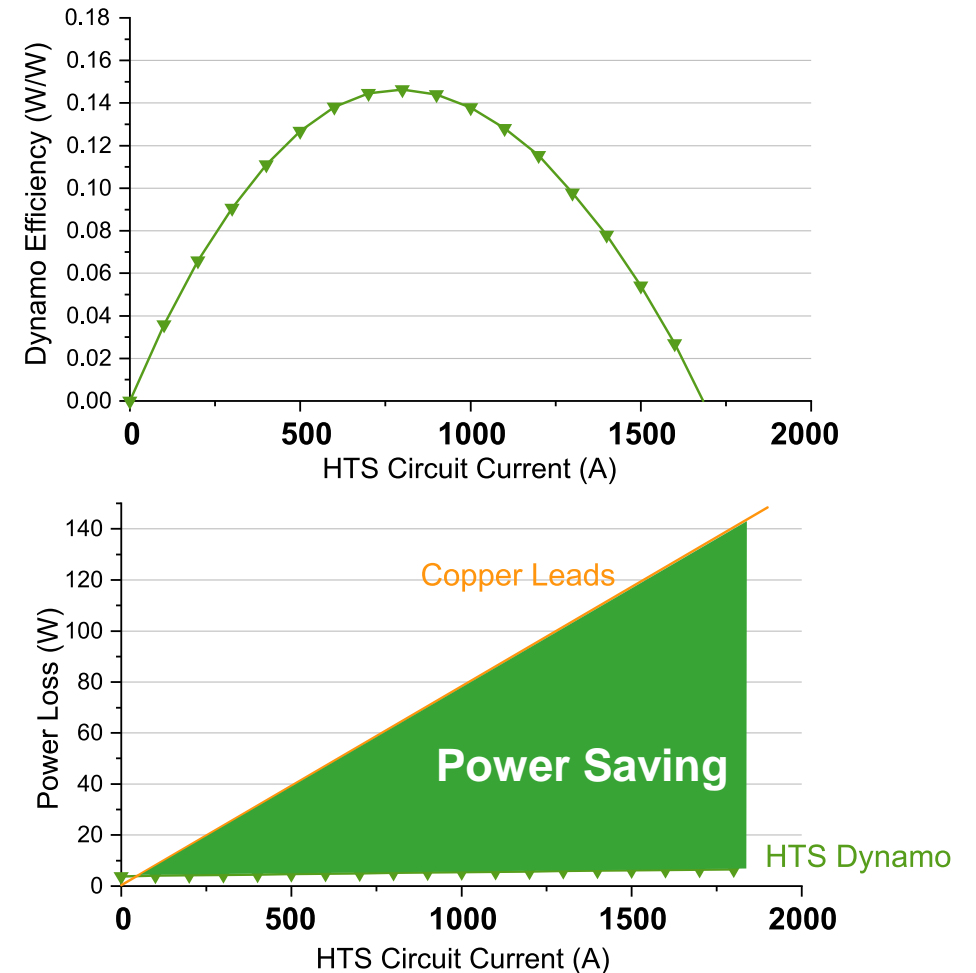
# Superconducting Flux Pumps – for Aircraft

- Dynamo design
- Wireless energisation of superconducting coils.
- Current delivery across rotating joint.
- Well suited to motors with superconducting field coils.
- Miniature PSU.



# Superconducting Flux Pumps – for Aircraft

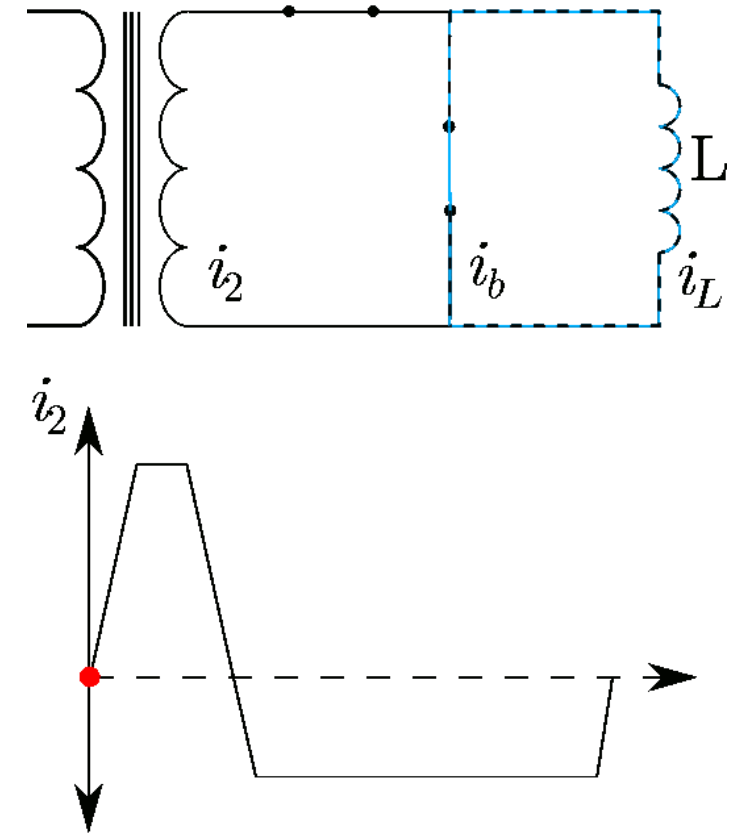
- Measured HTS Dynamo performance:
  - Low losses compared to copper leads.
  - Low weight compared to DC supply.
  - Loss remains low at high current.
  - Weight remains low at high current.
- In aircraft, weight becomes important:
  - Low loss = Low cryocooler load and weight.
  - Low loss and low weight = Reduced fuel use.



# Superconducting Flux Pumps – Solid State

## Transformer-Rectifier

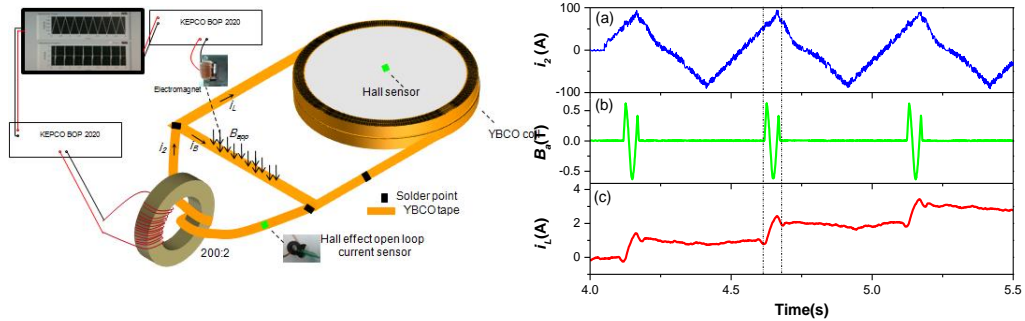
- AC current  $\rightarrow$  DC voltage rectifier
- Switching by variable resistance [2]
- Superconducting properties provide voltage



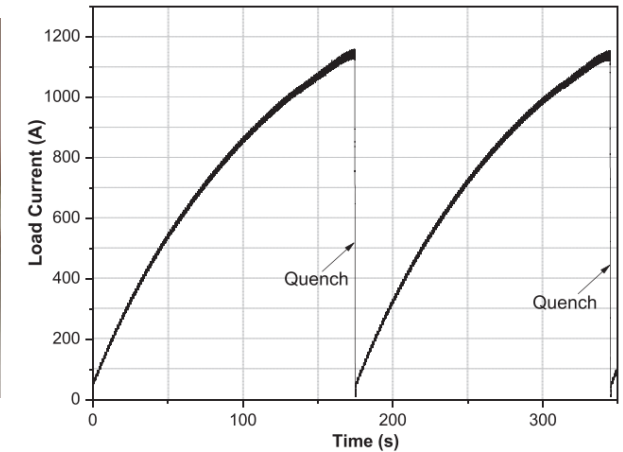
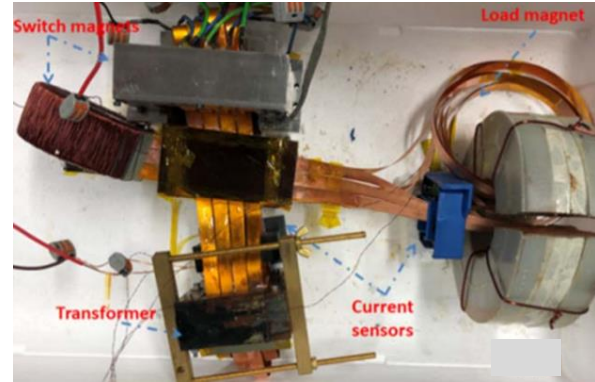
[2] J. Geng *et al*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, **108** (26), 262601 (2016).

# Superconducting Flux Pumps – Solid State

## AC field switched rectifiers



First field switched HTS rectifier [1]



First reported HTS rectifier that exceed 1 kA [2]

The device uses ac field to generate dynamic resistance in the superconducting switches, achieving accurate flux pumping.

[1] Geng et al, 107 (14), 142601, 2015

[2] Geng et al, SUST 32 (7), 074004, 2019

# Stator Optimisation - Research Aims

- Demonstrate and test low-loss twisted  $\text{MgB}_2$  and  $\text{Bi2212}$  superconducting wires incorporating ultra-fine ( $\sim 20$   $\mu\text{m}$ ) filaments.
- Develop new finite element modelling techniques to predict the AC stator losses in a synchronous superconducting motor, and validate through experimental measurements of stator windings.
- Design a concept first-in-world fully superconducting synchronous machine (targeting 3 MW, 4 pole, 4500 rpm); and, for the first time, build a 100 kW all-superconducting machine.
- Test the dynamic performance of an experimental-scale ( $< 500\text{kW}$ ) motor at the CHEETA test pit at University of Illinois and the AFRL high dB/dT spin test rig in Dayton Ohio.



# Loss Measurements

Reducing AC loss in stator windings is one of key issues to achieve practical fully – superconducting rotating machines.

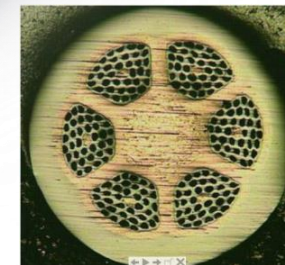
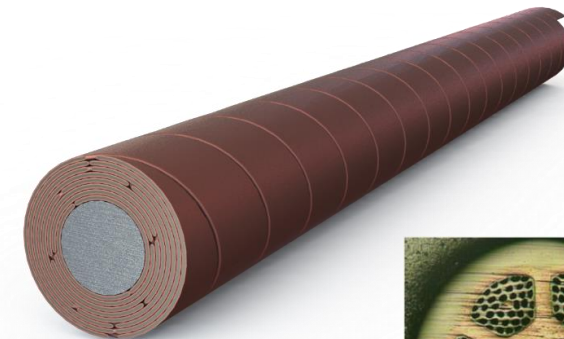
## Conductor candidates

- REBCO coated conductors

- Large achievable filament size using laser ablation ( >100  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Degradation of critical current density due to laser ablation
- Difficulty in making saddle-shaped coils

- $\text{MgB}_2$  wires

- Fine filament size ( < 10  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Round shape wires – easy to make saddle coils
- With a  $T_c$  of 39 K,  $\text{MgB}_2$  wires are suitable to be operated at 20 K or LH2 temperature



- No experimental AC loss data exist for  $\text{MgB}_2$  wires at high magnetic field at 20 K.

# Loss Measurements

## Objectives for MgB<sub>2</sub> Stators

### ❑ Experiments

- An in-house AC loss measurement system is being built (details in next slide)
- AC loss measurements in low-loss MgB<sub>2</sub> wires/coils at various operating temperatures at high magnetic field – In-house built system
- AC loss measurements in low-loss MgB<sub>2</sub> wires/coils at various operating temperatures under rotating magnetic field – in collaboration with AFRL/OSU
- Coupling loss measurements in low-loss MgB<sub>2</sub> wires at LHe – in collaboration with Kyoto University
- Hysteresis loss measurement in low-loss MgB<sub>2</sub> wires/coils at various operating temperatures using PPMS

### ❑ Simulations

- 3D AC loss simulation in MgB<sub>2</sub> wires considering full 3D multi-filamentary geometry – in collaboration with Cambridge University
- 2D AC loss simulation in a fully – superconducting 3 MW motor using MgB<sub>2</sub> wires in the stator windings and REBCO conductors in the rotor windings – in collaboration with Cambridge University/Swarn Kalsi (KGPS)

# Loss Measurements

## AC loss rig

- ❑ AC magnetic field: ~ 500 mT peak
  - (Copper magnet cooled by liquid nitrogen)
- ❑ Temperature range for superconductor samples: 15 K – 80 K (He gas-cooled using AL600 cryocooler)
- ❑ Frequency range: – 200 Hz
- ❑ Type of measurements:
  - Magnetization loss
  - Dynamic resistance/loss
- ❑ Sample DC current: ~ 500 A
- ❑ Superconductors: MgB<sub>2</sub>, REBCO, Bi2212, Iron based SCs
- ❑ Sample envelope: 40 mm (W) x 250 mm (L) x 20 mm (H)



AL600 cryocooler (CRYOMECH)

# Propulsion System Simulation

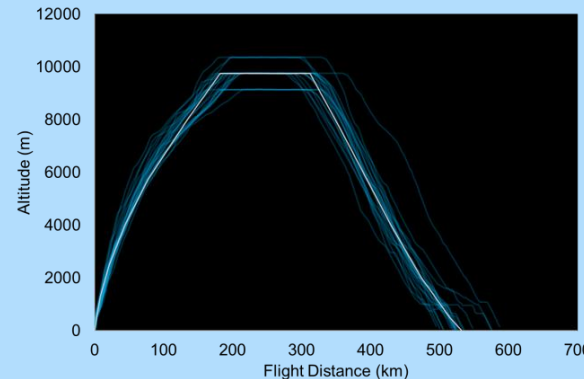
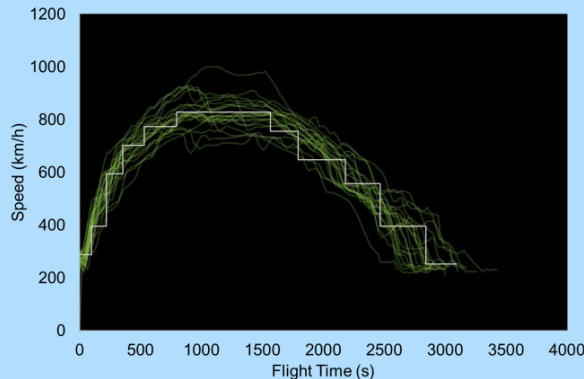
- ***Quantifying carbon emission reduction potential of electric aviation propulsion.***
  - What is the best approach to mitigate carbon emissions from aviation?
  - Modular framework to quantify the impact of new electric propulsion architectures on emissions from real long- and short-haul flight profiles.
  - Inform aircraft developers, owners and regulators of the relative benefits of pursuing either ‘incremental’ or ‘step-change’ approaches to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the aviation sector.

# Propulsion System Simulation

Flight data credit: Andrew Hewitt, Air New Zealand

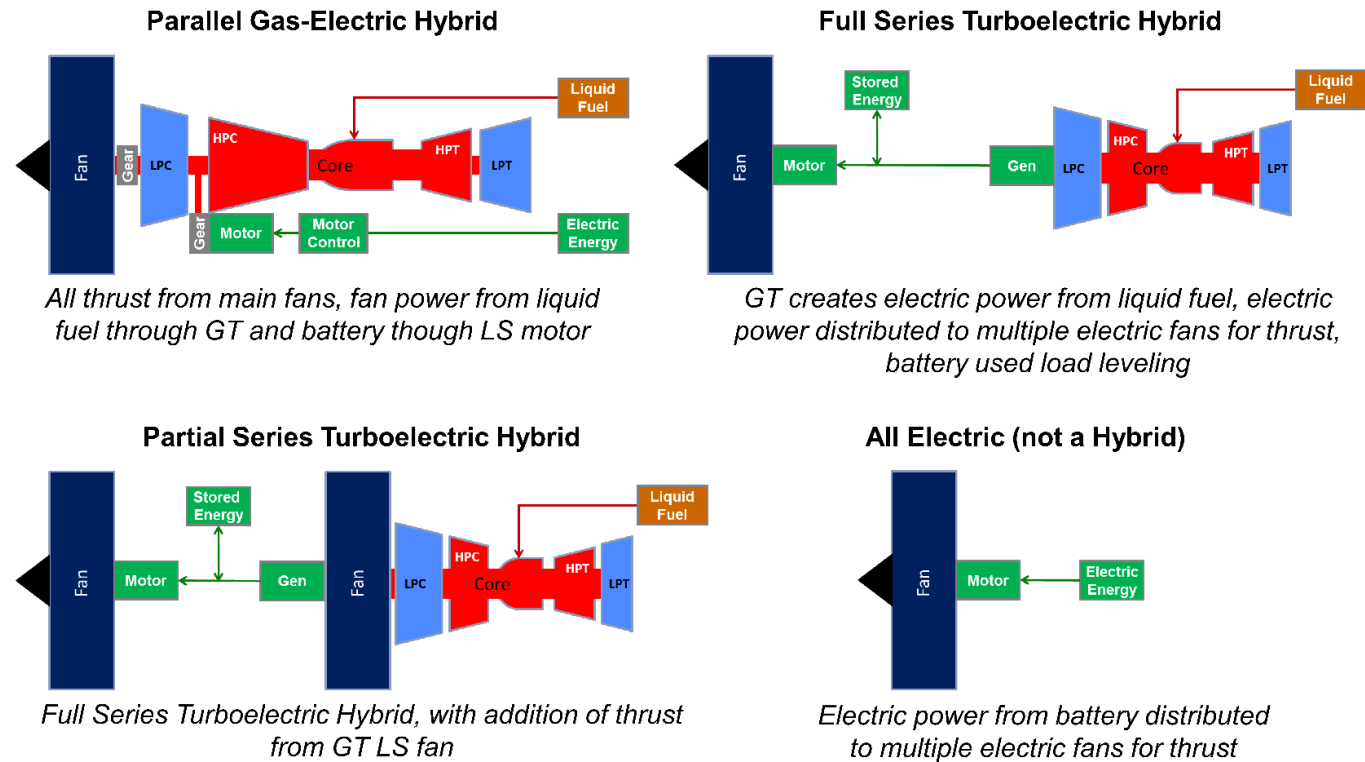
Example route tested with simulated 737:

- Estimated fuel burn for 737 AKL-WGN within 1% of AirNZ reported fuel burn.
- Flight Profile then used to assess potential reductions if electric.



# Propulsion System Simulation

- Modular software powertrain models.
- Can simulate various powertrain layouts.

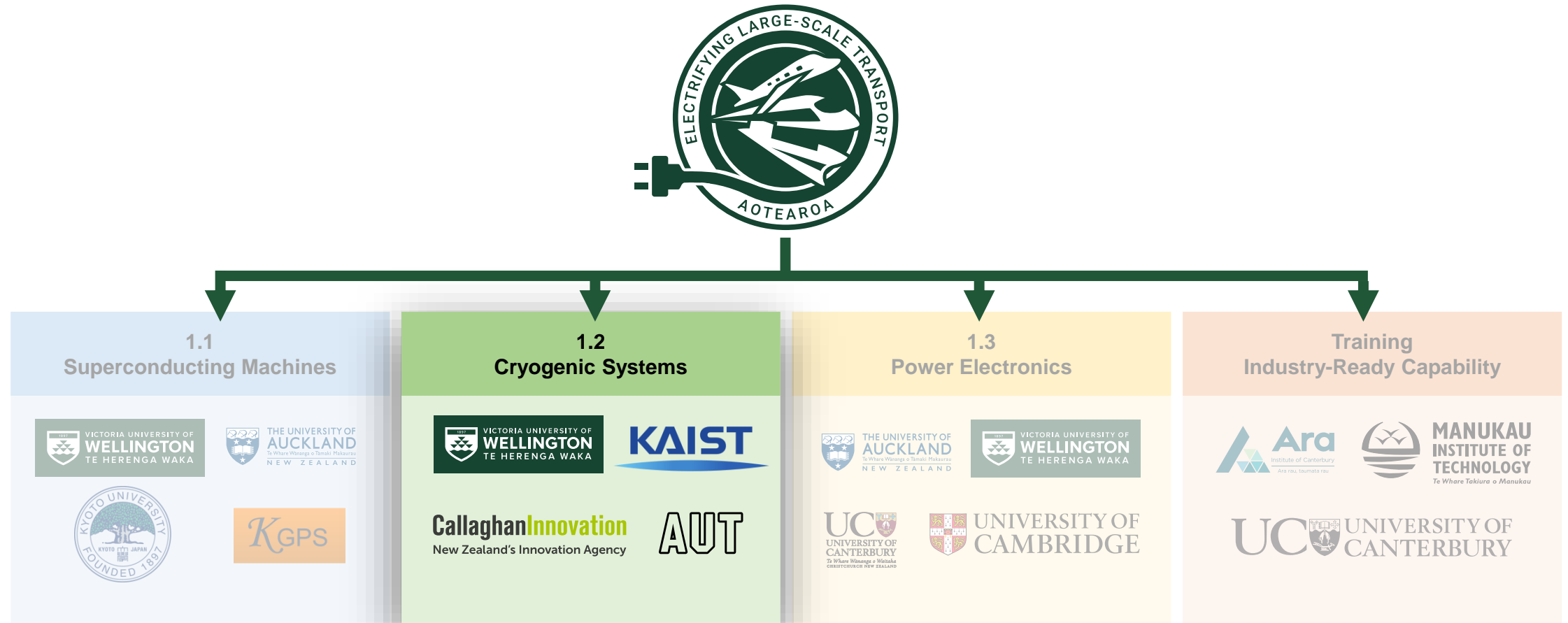


Parallel Hybrid Propulsion System for a Regional Turboprop: Conceptual Design and Benefits Analysis,  
T.Spierling, C.Lents, United Technologies, EATS 2019

# Novel HTS Machine Subcomponents

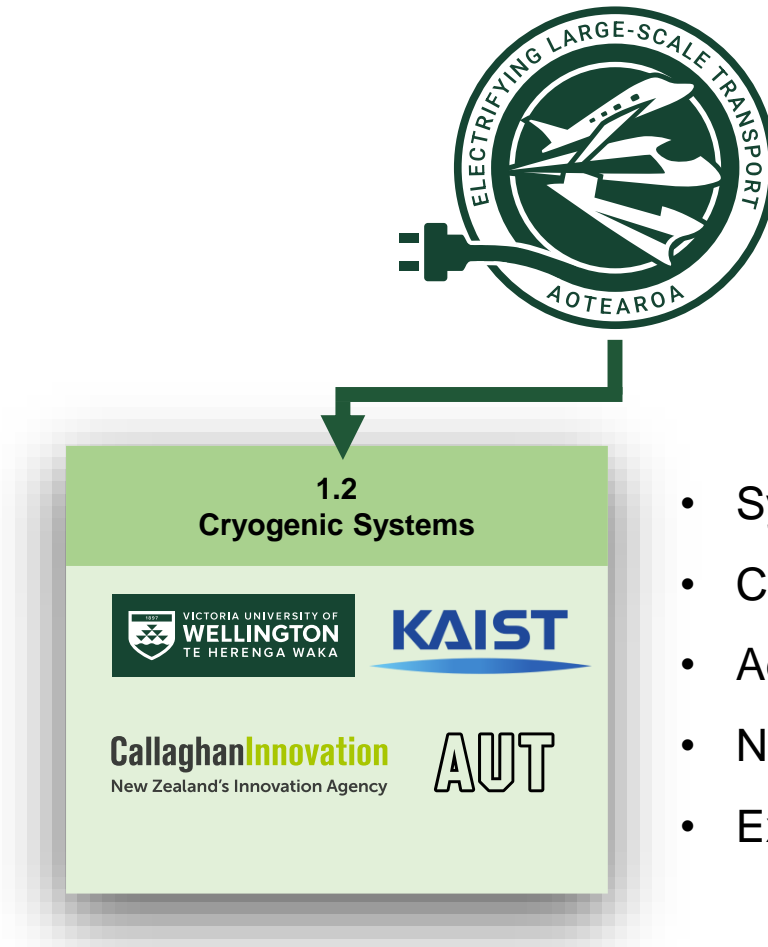
- **HTS bearings: Superconducting HTS bearings**
  - Robinson is investigating novel processing routes to produce shaped bulks.
  - We will apply this new capability to develop entirely novel hybrid-bearing designs.
- **High-saturation-field soft ferromagnets**
  - Field strengths in machines are limited by the 1.5T saturation field of the rotor material.
  - We are experimentally screening sputtered thin films for  $B_{\text{sat}} > 2.3\text{T}$ .
- **Quench prevention: Fibre optic early quench detection**
  - Distributed sensing of local temperature increases which cause a risk of quench.
  - Robinson is developing a novel optical fibre system backed up by our improved AC loss model.

# The AETP Programme - Workstreams





# The AETP Programme – Workstream 2



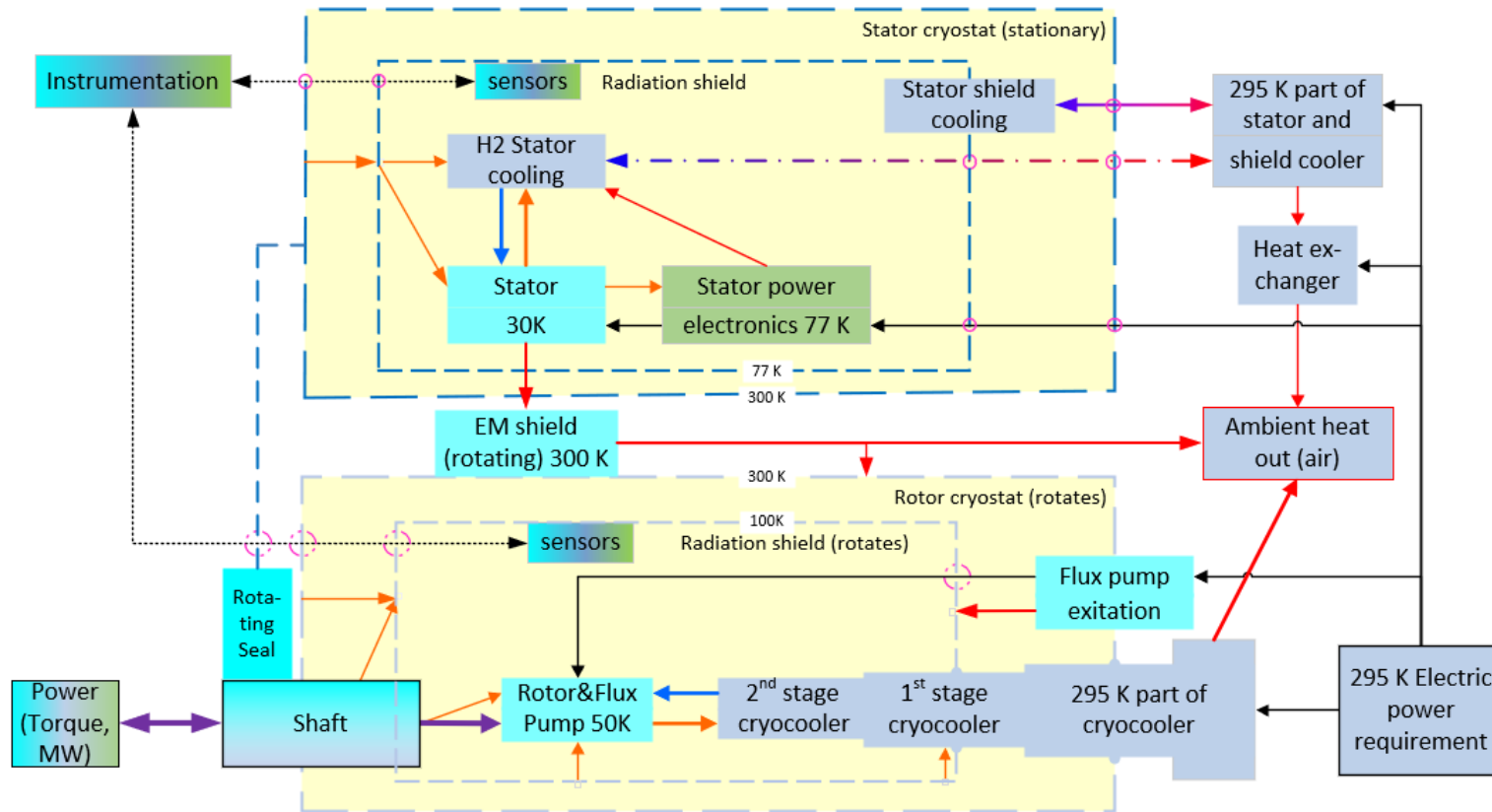
- System optimization for low mass and high efficiency
- Cryogen-cryogen heat exchanger performance
- Additive manufacturing with cryogenic materials
- Novel cryo-cooler development for aero
- Exploiting LH<sub>2</sub> fuel synergies

# The AETP Programme – System Modelling

| Legend                         |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mechanical power/Torque        | Cryostat wall                    |
| Electric power                 | Vacuum space                     |
| Cooling/ Mass flow cold        | Feed-through                     |
| Heat/ Mass flow intermediate T | Instrumentation signals (dashed) |
| Heat/Mass flow warm            |                                  |

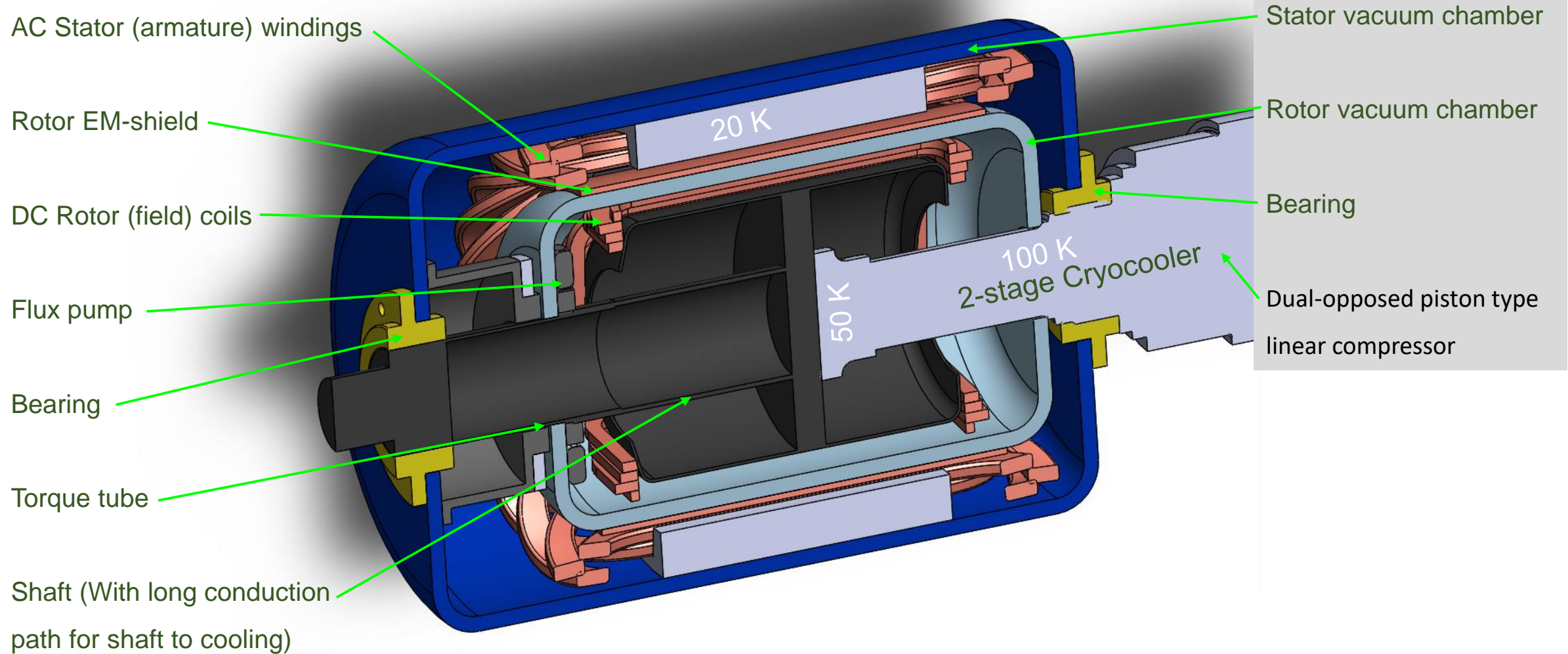
## 100 kW motor with superconducting stator

Schematic of flow of energy between components



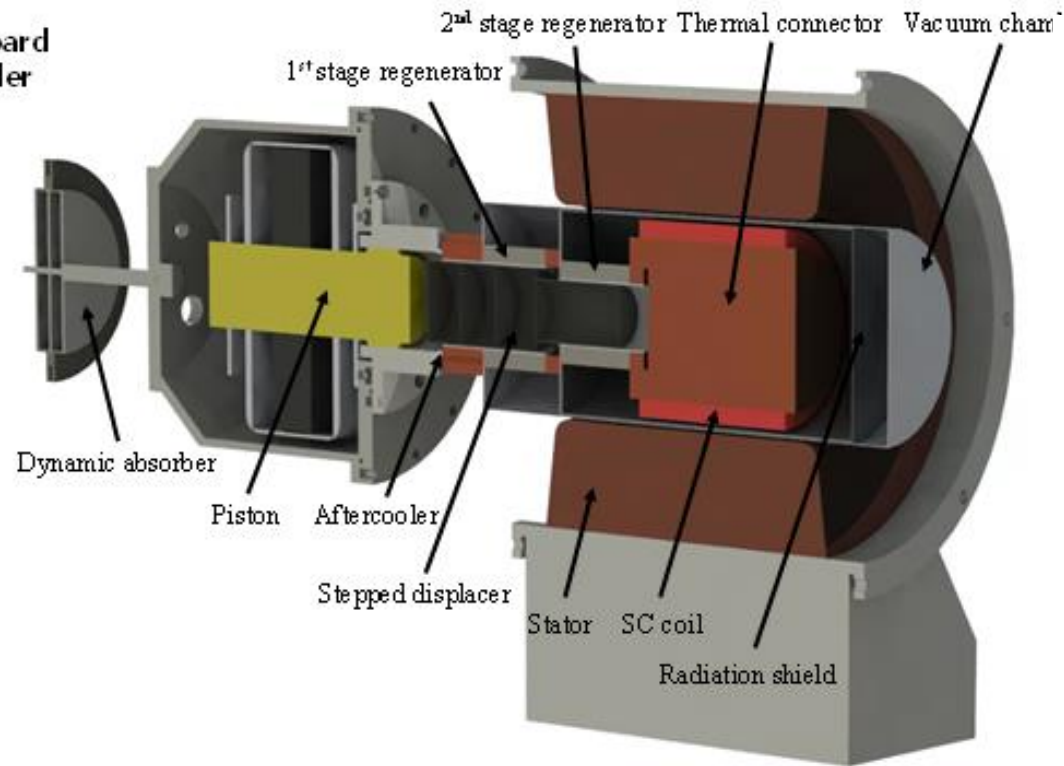
- Liquid Hydrogen cooling for stator at 20 K
- Rotating 2-stage cryocooler for Rotor and Flux Pump
- Stepping stone for 3 MW design

# The AETP Programme – Rotating Cryocoolers (Slide option1)

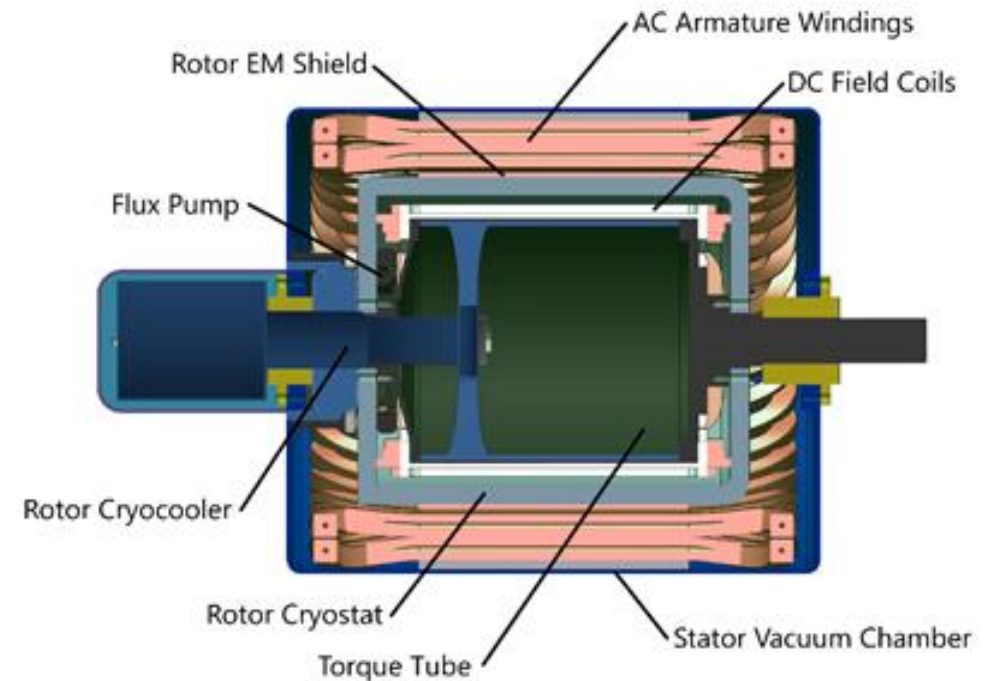


# The AETP Programme – Rotating Cryocoolers (Slide option2)

Two-stage onboard Stirling cryocooler



Cryocooler conceptual schematic

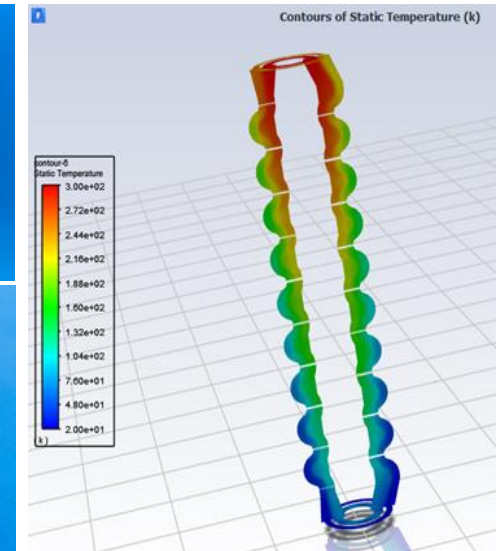
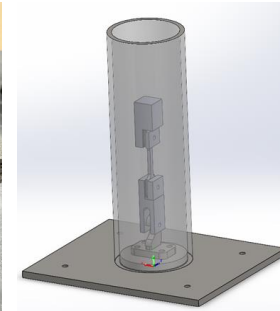


Motor Longitudinal Section

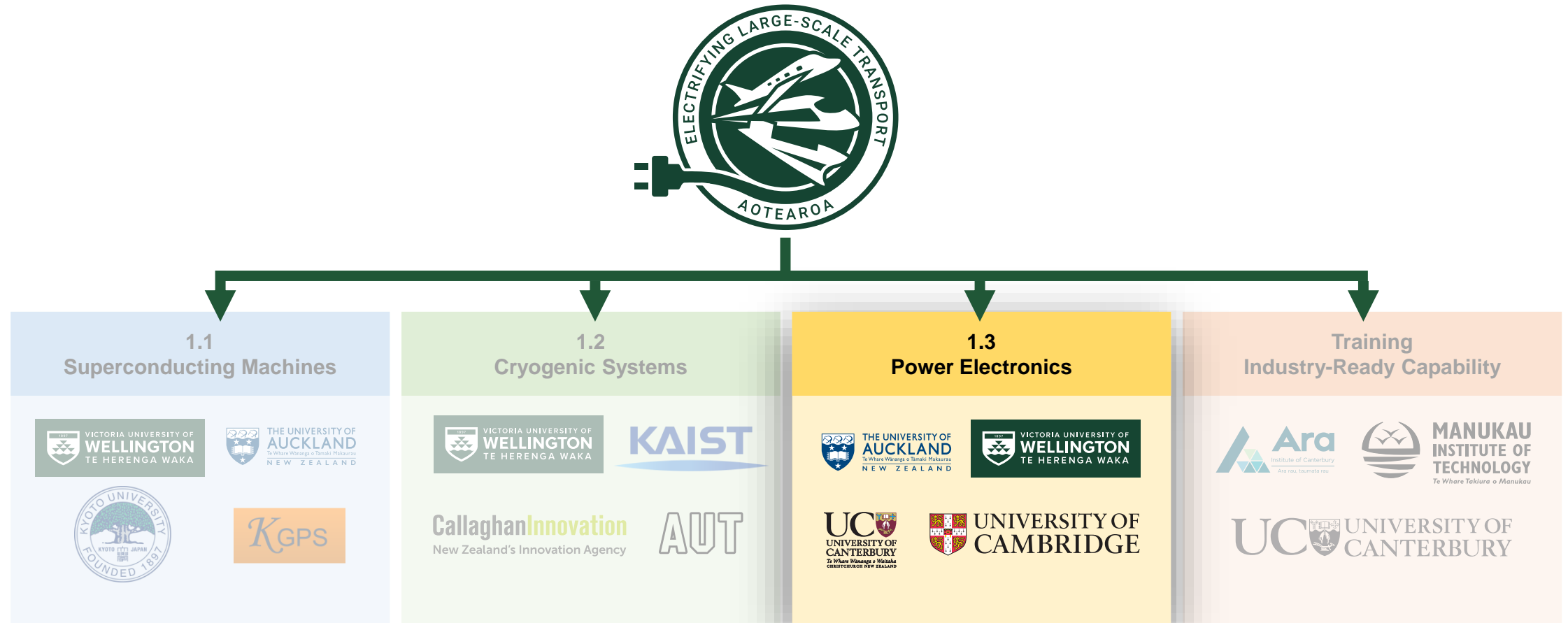
# The AETP Programme – Additive manufacturing

Progress is planned on 3 fronts:

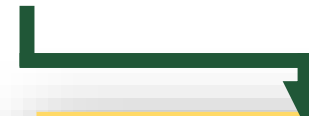
1. Evaluation of additive manufacturing solutions for counterflow heat exchangers
2. Characterisation of additively manufactured materials in cryogenic and trans-cryogenic environments
3. Exploring the development of complex geometrical forms for efficient thermal management and structural support in the motor.



# The AETP Programme - Workstreams



# The AETP Programme – Workstream 3



**1.3**  
**Power Electronics**

THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND  
Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau  
NEW ZEALAND

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON  
TE HERENGA WAKA

UC  
UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY  
Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha  
CHRISTCHURCH NEW ZEALAND

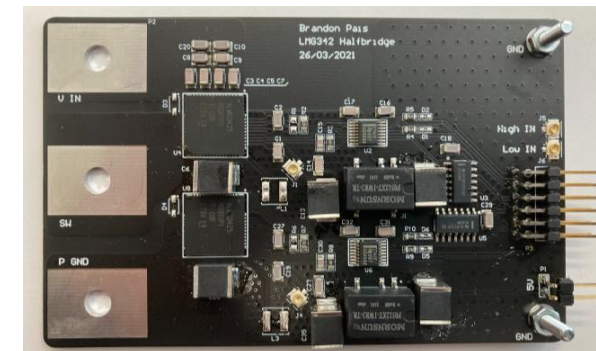
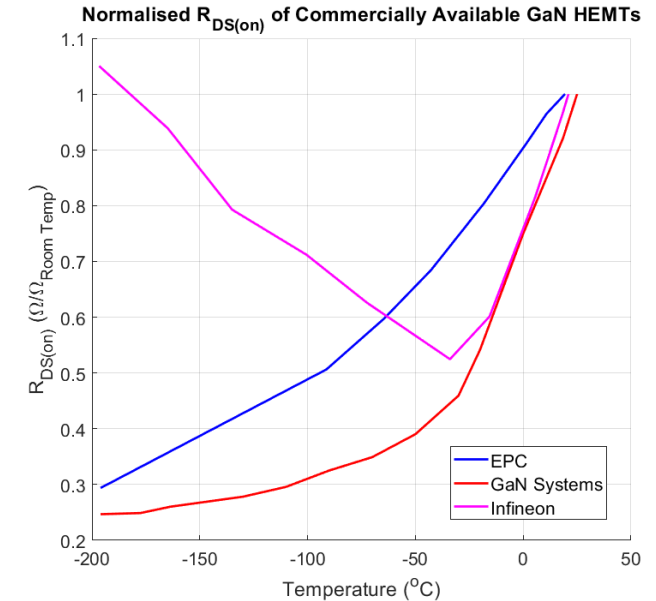
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

- Wide-gap GaN devices for weight and efficiency
- Characterising silicon systems at cryogenic Temps.
- Switched-mode motor drives for superconducting coils
- High-power, lightweight, compact controllers for aerospace motors



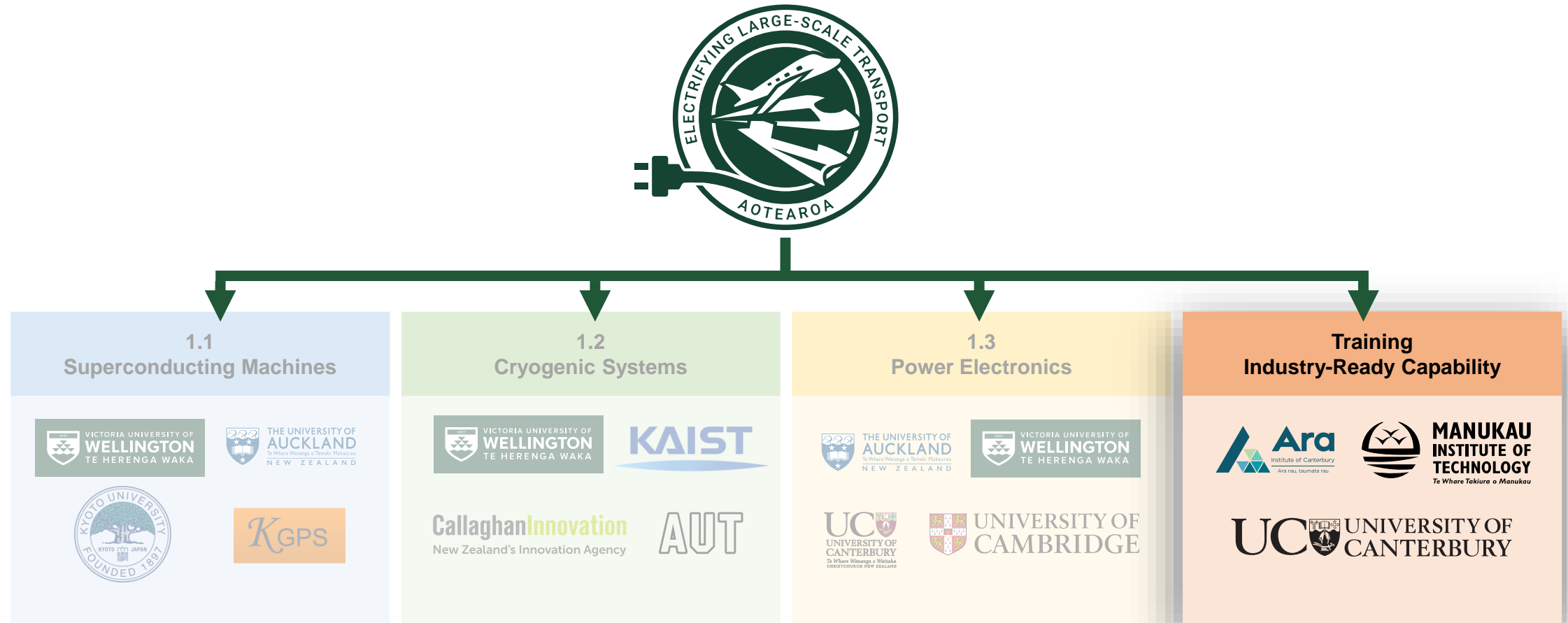
# Light Weight Converters for HTS Machines

- Research program aims to investigate system level benefits of operating power electronics at or near cryogenic temperatures
  - Investigating operation of commercial WBG switches as well as passive and active devices at low temperatures
  - Developing new WBG switches and passives with improved properties
  - Developing converters that can operate at low temperatures to drive fully superconducting motors
  - Investigating reliability of these novel solutions





# The AETP Programme - Workstreams



# The AETP Programme – Workstream 4



- Curriculum development
- Preparing industry for future technologies
- Supporting diversity in STEM

**Training**  
**Industry-Ready Capability**



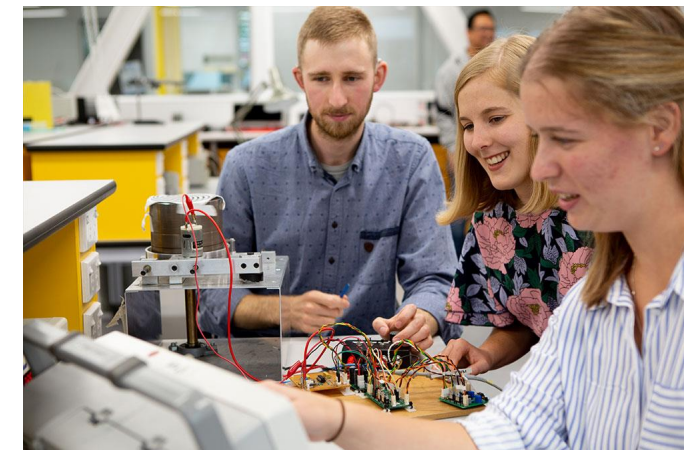
# Curriculum Development

- New course for the Electrical Engineering Strand of the NZ Diploma in Engineering with the aim of upskilling future technicians
- Level 6 course with the following learning outcomes
  - Demonstrate an understanding of superconductor theory
  - Demonstrate knowledge of cryogenic systems
  - Demonstrate knowledge of rotating electric machine used in high power to weight applications
  - Demonstrate an understanding of wide band-gap device technology
  - Demonstrate knowledge electric drive topologies.

## 2.3 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING STRAND

| Year 1 – Levels 4 and 5  |   | Year 2 – Levels 5 and 6                                     |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Engineering Fundamentals</b> L4<br>DE4101<br>Common Compulsory  | <b>Power Engineering</b> L5<br>DE5401<br>Power Compulsory   | <b>Electrical Machines</b> L5<br>DE5404<br>Power Compulsory | <b>Engineering Project (Electrical)</b> L6<br>DE6102<br>Common Compulsory |
| <b>Engineering Mathematics 1</b> L4<br>DE4102<br>Common Compulsory | <b>Introduction to Networks</b> L5<br>OR<br><b>CAD Electrical</b> L5<br>DE5408 or DE5423<br>Compulsory Elective | <b>PLC Programming 1</b> L5<br>DE5402<br>Power Compulsory   | <b>Engineering Management</b> L6<br>DE6101<br>Common Compulsory           |
| <b>Technical Literacy</b> L4<br>DE4103<br>Common Compulsory        | <b>Electrical and Electronic Applications</b> L4<br>DE4402<br>Electrical Compulsory                             | <b>Elective</b> L5 or L6                                    | <b>Elective</b> L6  |
| <b>Electrical Principles</b> L4<br>DE4401<br>Electrical Compulsory | <b>Electronic Principles</b> L5<br>DE5403<br>Electrical Compulsory  | <b>Elective</b> L6  | <b>Elective</b> L6  |

Year 1 = 120 credits  
 Year 2 = 120 credits  
 NOTE : EITHER DE5408 Introduction to Networks OR DE5423 Computer Aided Electrical Drawing must be selected in Y1



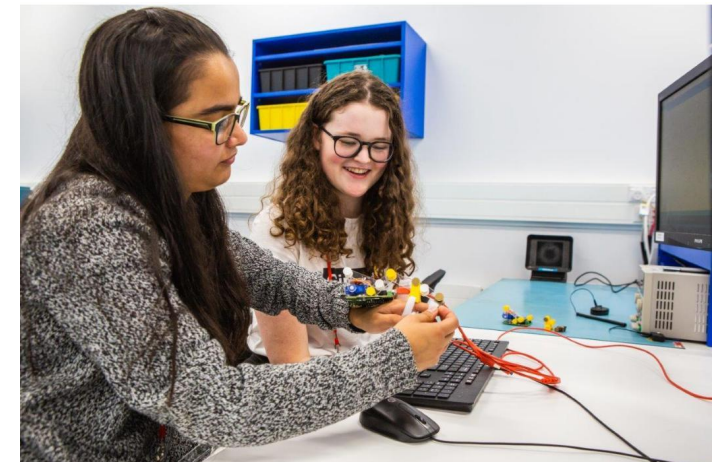
# Preparing industry for future technologies

- Pathways for preparing industry include
  - Student Internships
  - Industry Advisory Panel

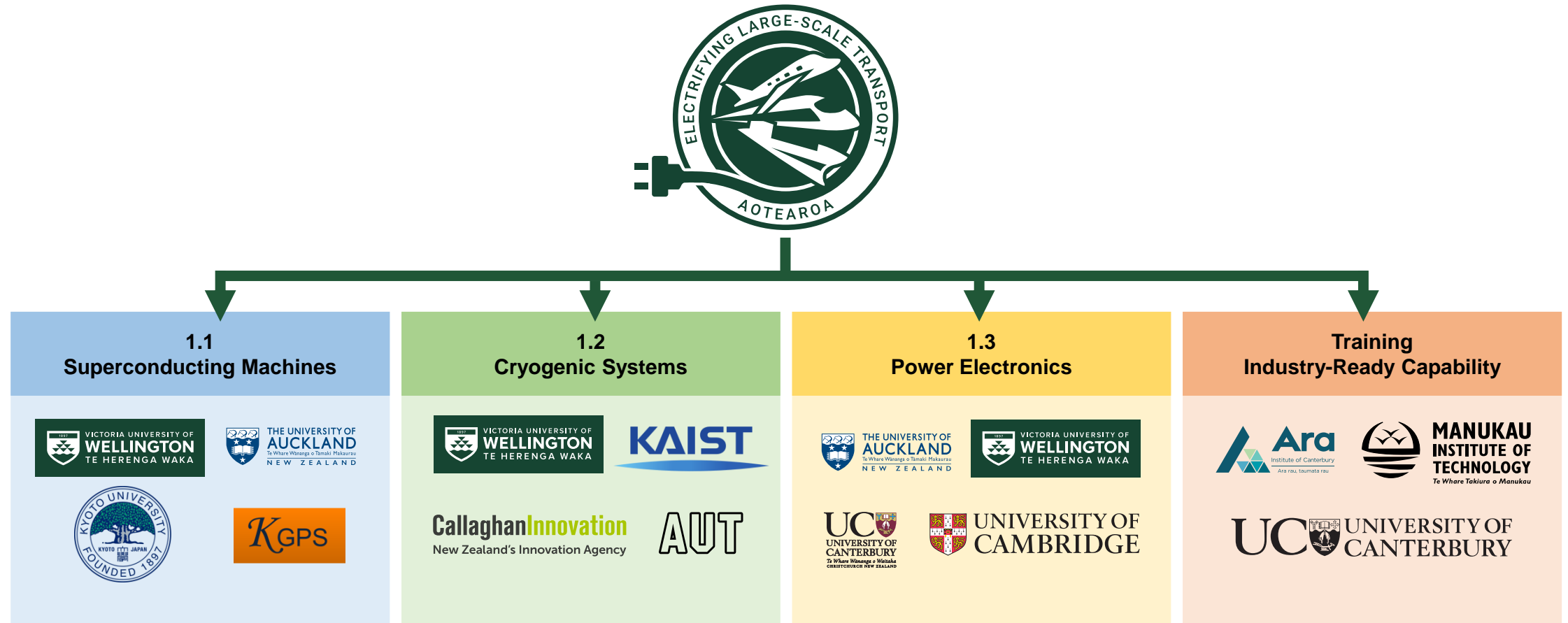


# Supporting diversity in STEM

- Tech Bootcamps with indigenous iwi focus
- Scholarships at Technical Institutes
- Student and Outreach Coordinator - Robinson



# The AETP Programme – Summary



# Paihau—Robinson Research Institute

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