



Numerical Modelling of HTS Applications

Francesco Grilli

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“Numerical modeling of HTS” is a vast field.

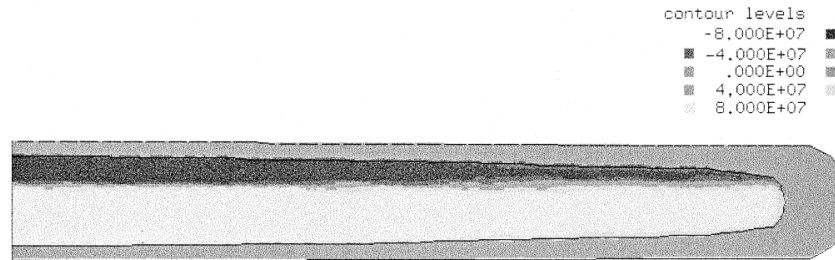
Several different aspects can be modeled

- Electromagnetic effects
- Thermal effects
- Mechanical forces
- Network behavior
- Cryogenics (CFD)
- ...

Focus on electromagnetics: motivation

- The electromagnetic behavior of HTS is very peculiar → specific modeling approaches need to be devised
- Superconductors' performance determined by the way magnetic flux penetrates and moves
- This is strongly determined by
 - The superconductor's non-linear electrical behavior
 - The superconductor's shape
 - The presence of other materials
- Particular interest for applications: AC losses

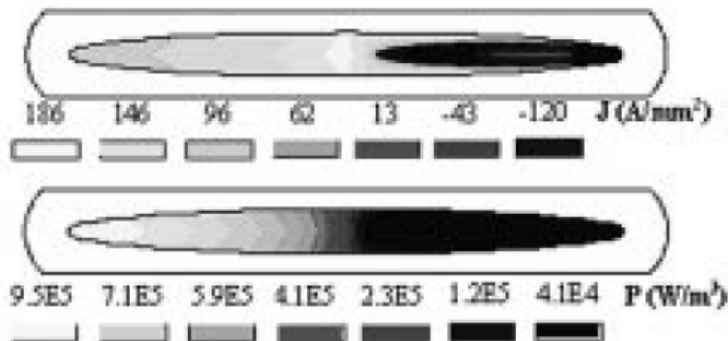
Models for individual tapes date back to the end of 1990s.



Amemiya et al., 1998 *Physica C* **310** 30-35

$T-\phi$ formulation

Home-made code

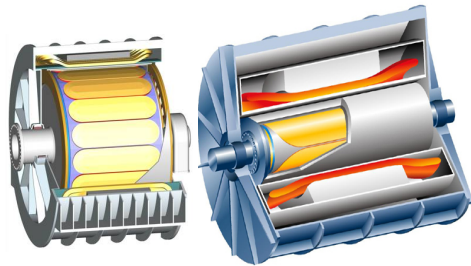


Stavrev et al., 2002 *IEEE TAS* **3** 1857-1865

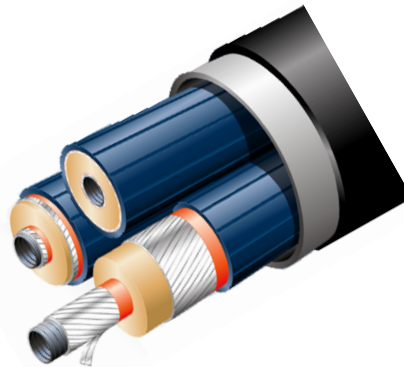
A-V formulation

Flux 2D, commercial code

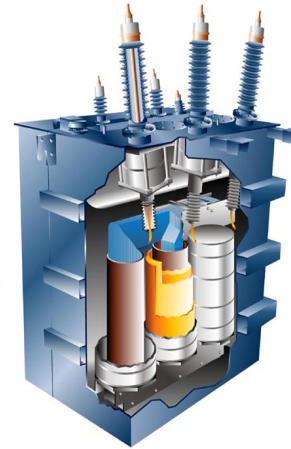
We have now complex HTS applications.



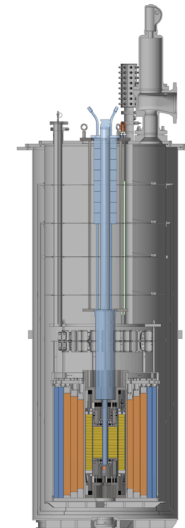
Motors & generators



Cables



Transformers



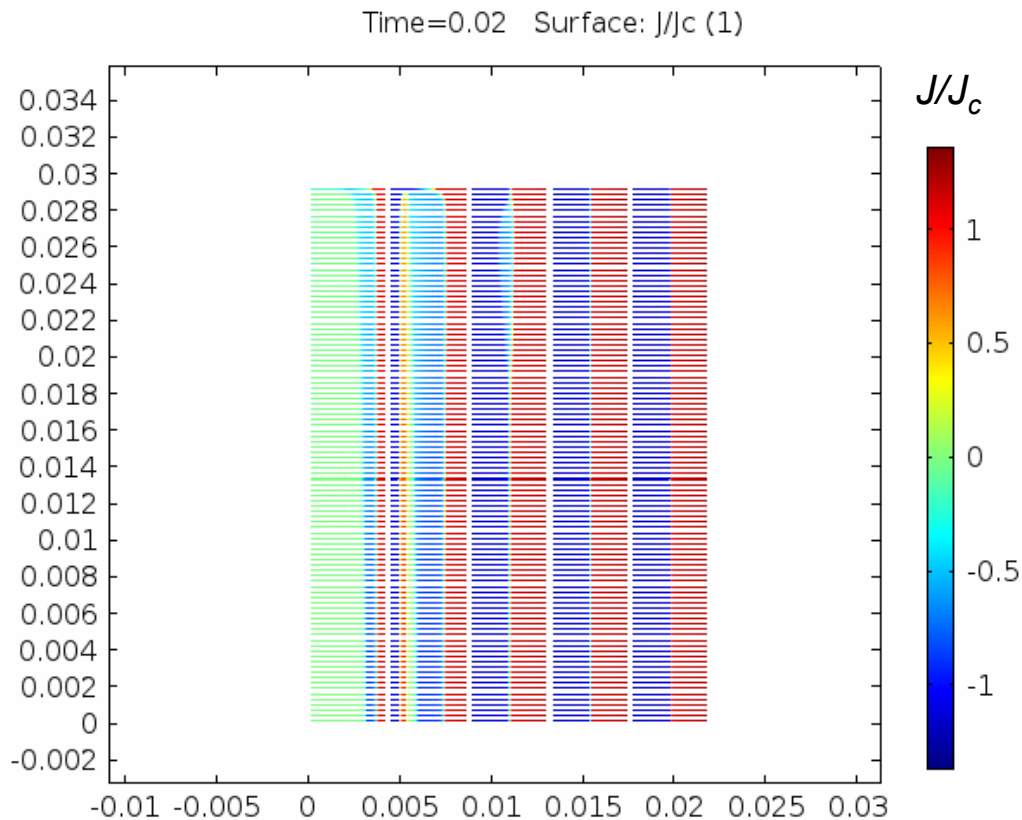
Source:NHFML

Magnets

How have models evolved to handle the simulation of such devices?

Increased computing power has helped.

E.g. 500 coated conductors, current distribution at each instant of a cycle



Evolution

Applications

Discussion

What is the purpose of this presentation?

1. **Evolution.** To give a glimpse at what it is possible to do now
 - Not a review - apologies in advance for the examples I didn't show
2. **Applications.** To show some examples of how the models have been used to simulate HTS applications
3. **Discussion.** To suggest a few possible topics to the discussion that will follow.

Evolution

Evolution

Applications

Discussion

A variety of models has flourished.

8001920

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY, VOL. 23, NO. 2, APRIL 2013

Analytical Methods and Formulas for Modeling High Temperature Superconductors

Grigorii P. Mikitik, Yasunori Mawatari, Andy T. S. Wan, and Frédéric Sirois, *Senior Member, IEEE*

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY, VOL. 24, NO. 1, FEBRUARY 2014

8200433

Computation of Losses in HTS Under the Action of Varying Magnetic Fields and Currents

Francesco Grilli, Enric Pardo, *Member, IEEE*, Antti Stenvall, Doan N. Nguyen,
Weijia Yuan, and Fedor Gömöry, *Member, IEEE*

Evolution

Applications

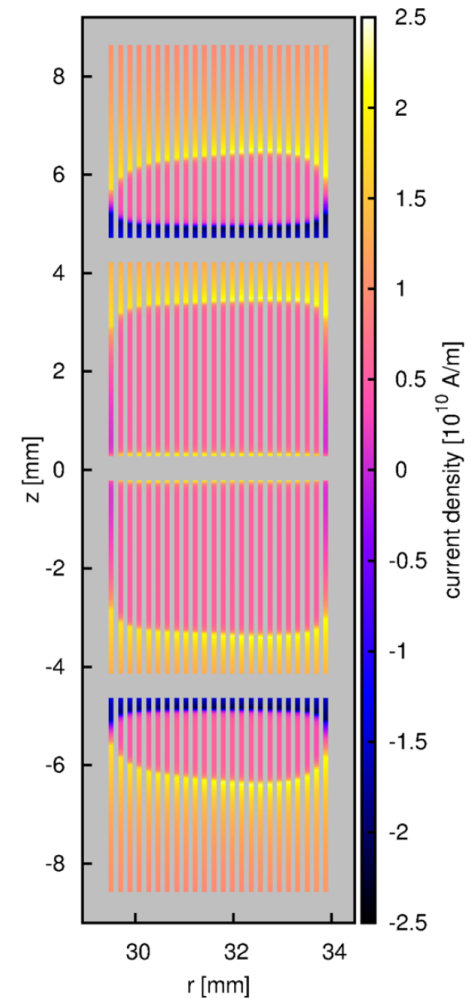
Discussion

Those models can now handle complex situations.

1. Interacting superconductors
2. 3-D modeling
3. Magnetic materials

Then, models have been adapted for complex situations.

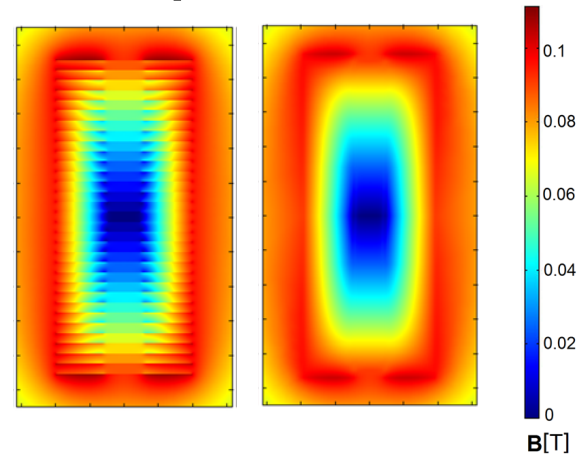
1. Interacting superconductors
 - Simulation of individual tapes



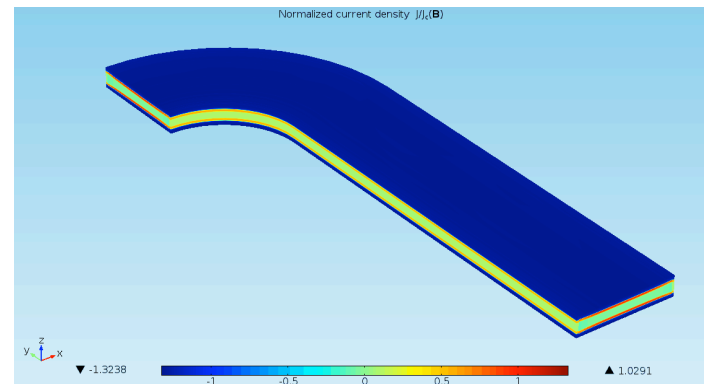
Then, models have been adapted for complex situations.

1. Interacting superconductors

- Simulation of individual tapes
- Homogenization



Clem et al., 2007 SuST **20** 1130
Prigozhin et al., 2011 SuST **24** 075012
Yuan et al., 2010 SuST **23** 085011
Zermeno et al., 2013 JAP **114** 173901

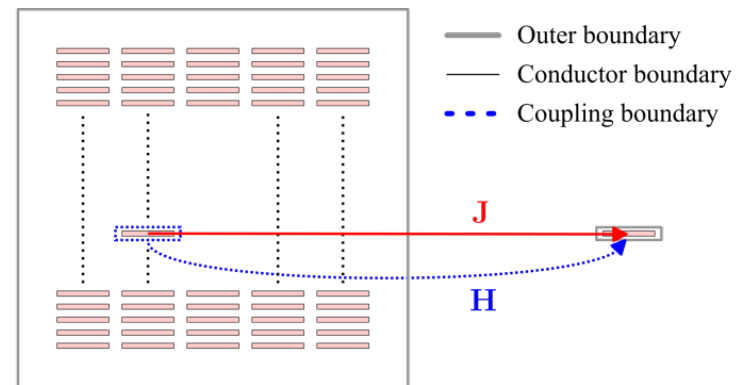
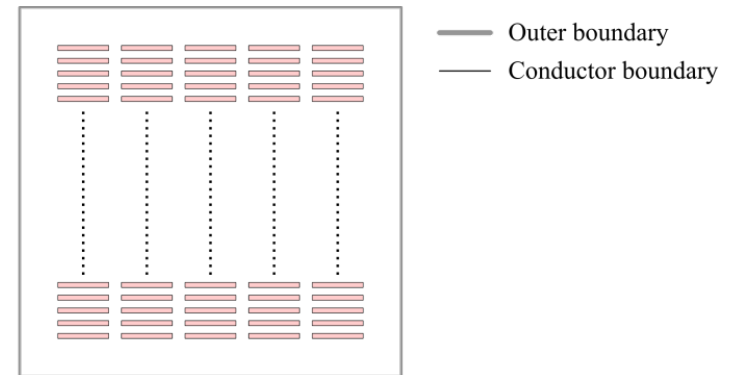


Zermeno, Grilli, 2014 SuST **27** 044025

Then, models have been adapted for complex situations.

1. Interacting superconductors

- Simulation of individual tapes
- Homogenization
- Multi-scale



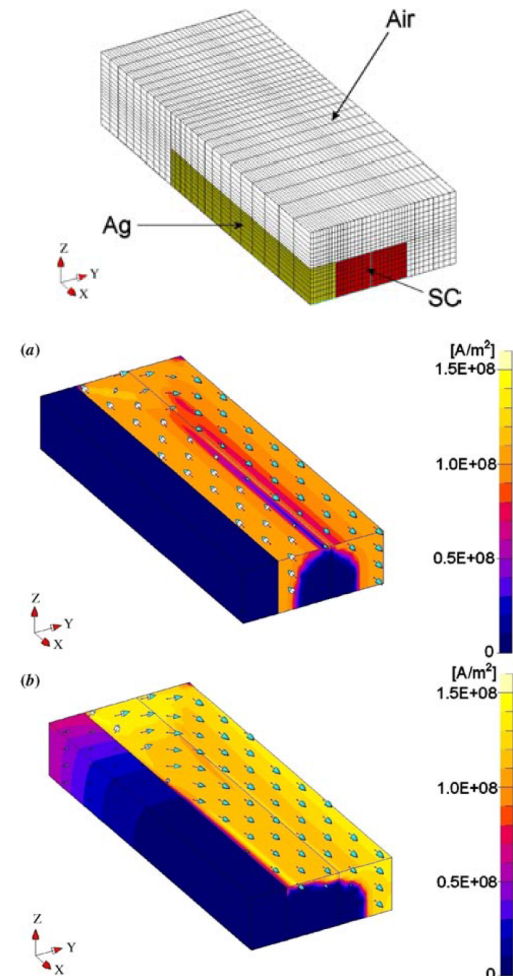
Coil sub-model
A-formulation

Tape sub-model
H-formulation

Then, models have been adapted for complex situations.

1. Interacting superconductors
 - Simulation of individual tapes
 - Homogenization
 - Multi-scale
2. 3-D modeling
 - Full 3-D

See also E. Pardo's poster
in this session



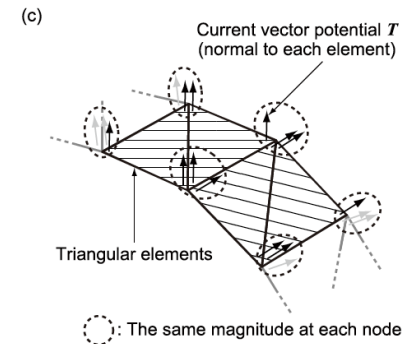
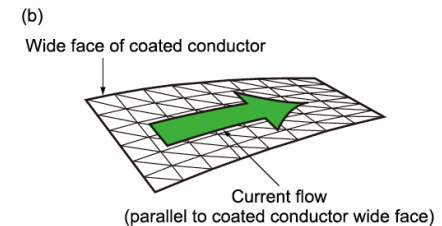
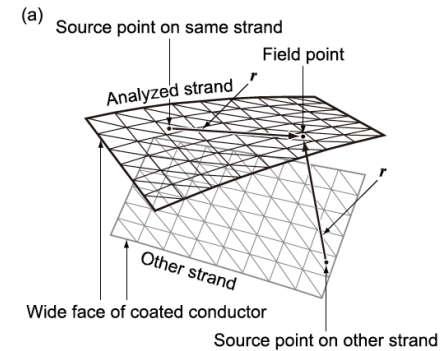
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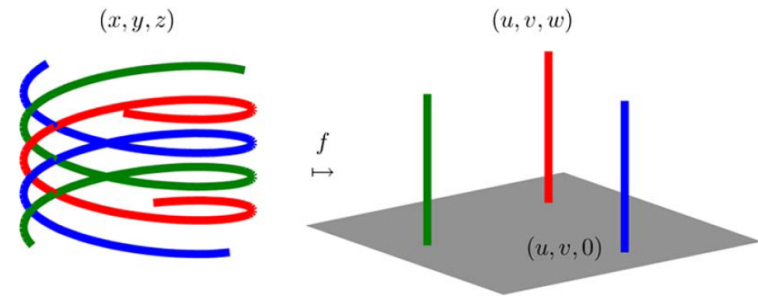
2. 3-D modeling

- Full 3-D
- Infinitely-thin-tape approximation

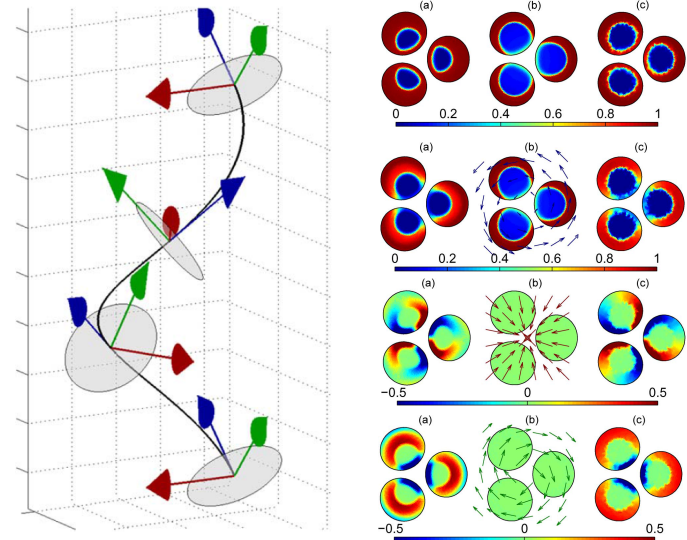


Then, models have been adapted for complex situations.

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 - Homogenization
 - Multi-scale

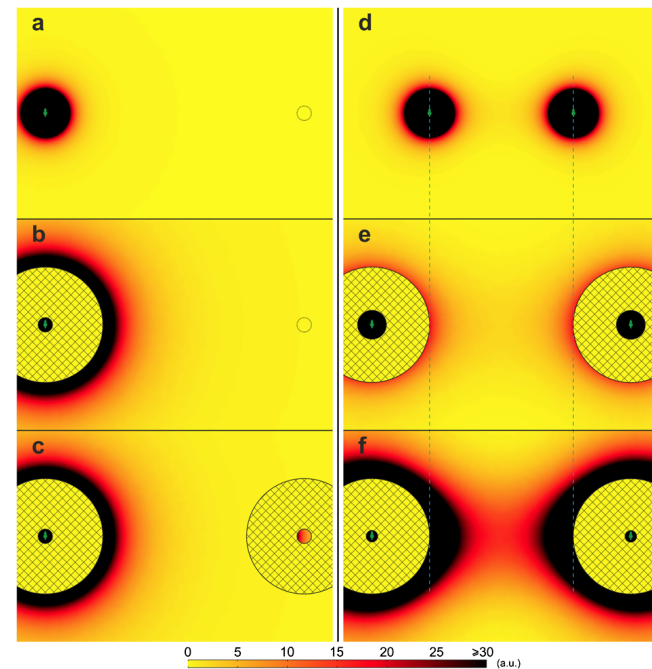


2. 3-D modeling
 - Full 3-D
 - Infinitely-thin-tape approximation
 - Change of coordinates



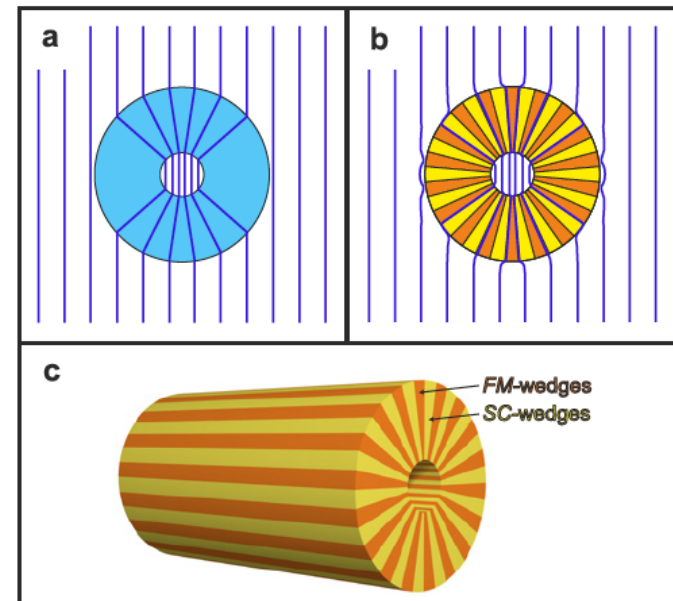
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1. Interacting superconductors
 - Simulation of individual tapes
 - Homogenization
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2. 3-D modeling
 - Full 3-D
 - Infinitely-thin-tape approximation
 - Change of coordinates
3. Magnetic materials
 - Flux concentration/transportation



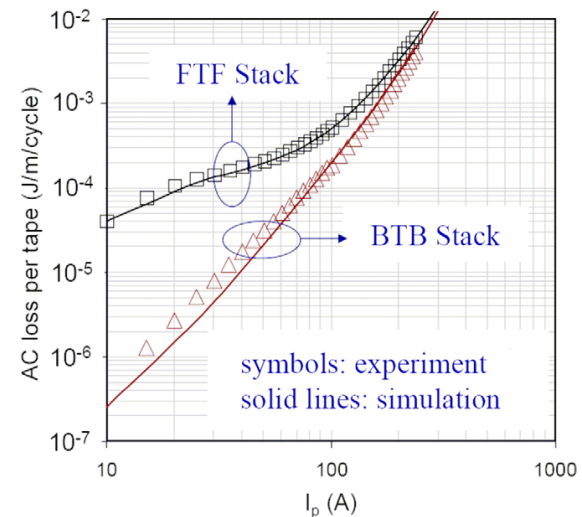
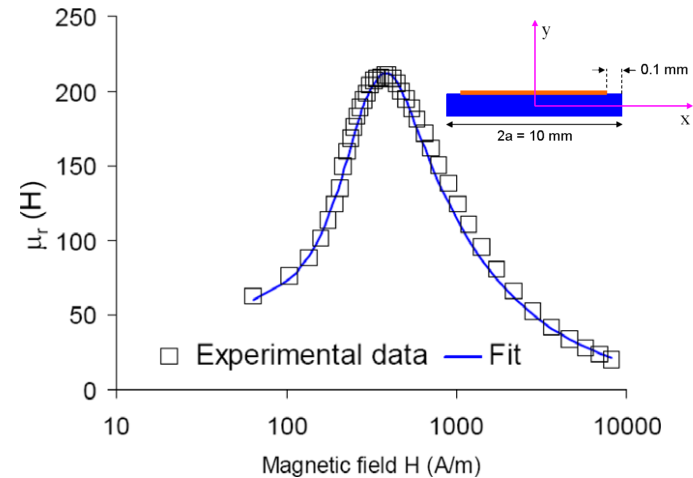
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2. 3-D modeling
 - Full 3-D
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3. Magnetic materials
 - Flux concentration/transportation
 - Handling two non-linearities



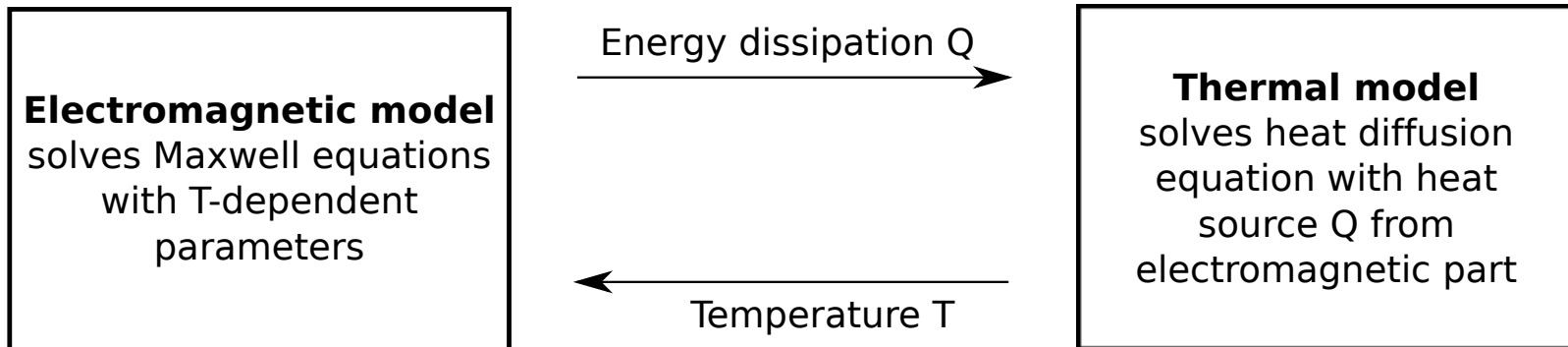
Evolution

Applications

Discussion

Beyond electromagnetics: thermal models

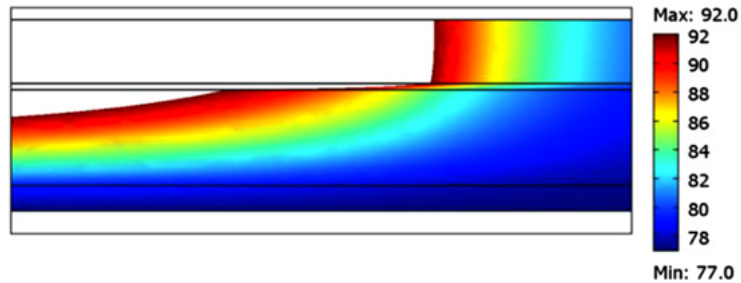
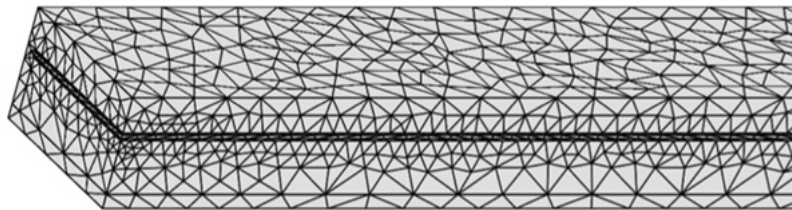
Electromagnetic-thermal coupling



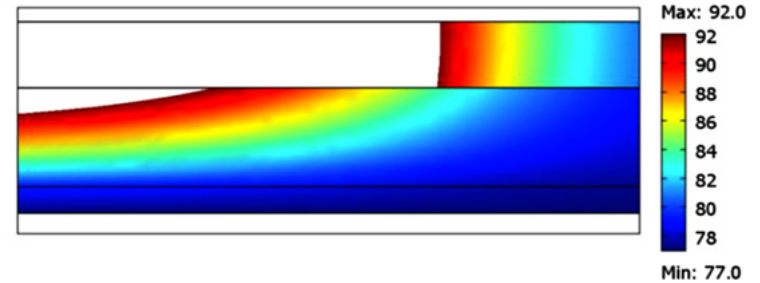
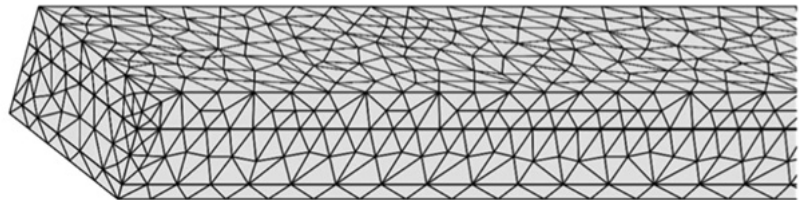
Beyond electromagnetics: thermal models

- Electromagnetic-thermal coupling

Full 3D model



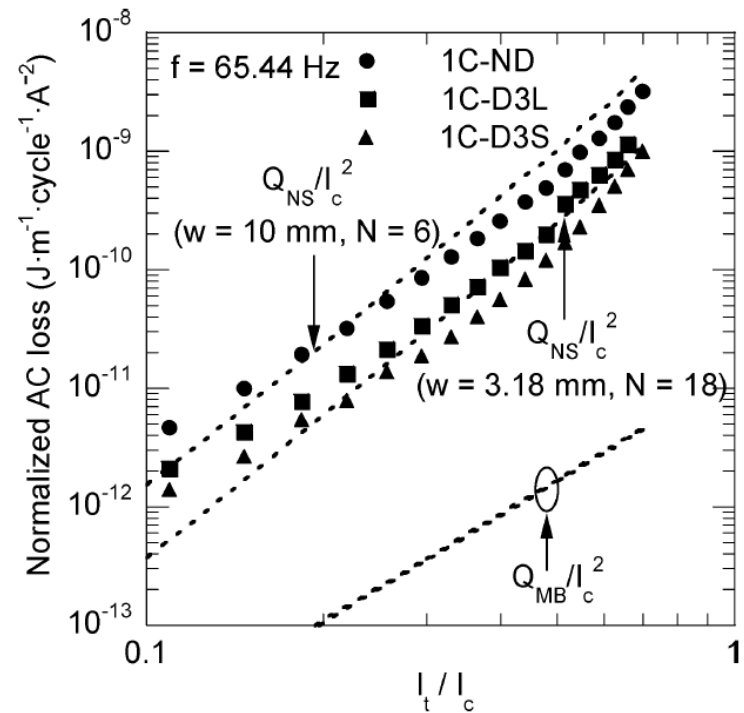
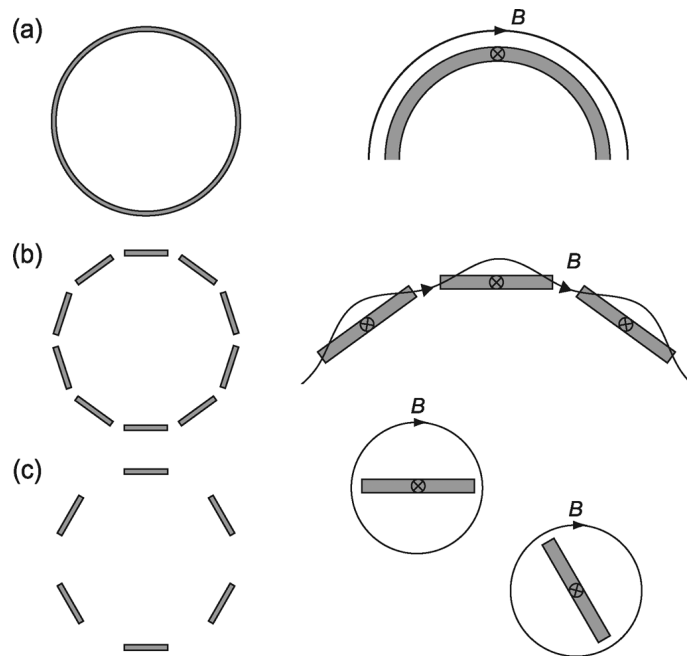
3-D/2-D model



Applications

Cables (for power transmission)

- Generally simulated in 2-D, axial field neglected
- Good agreement with experimental data



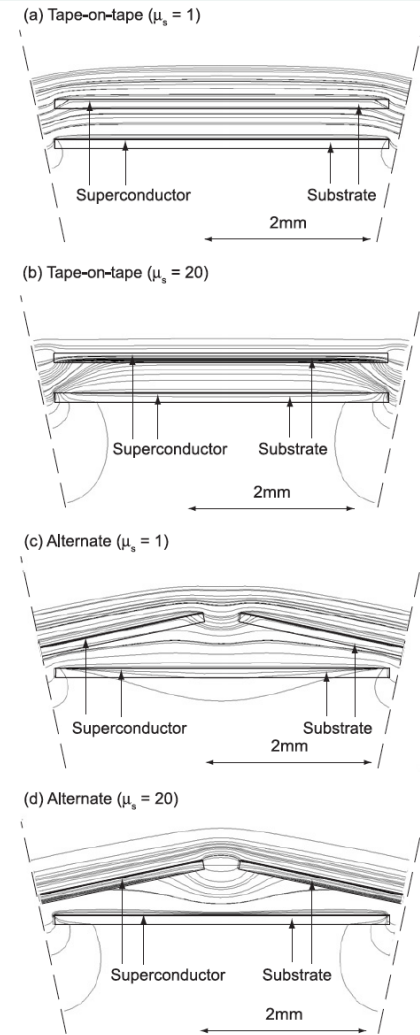
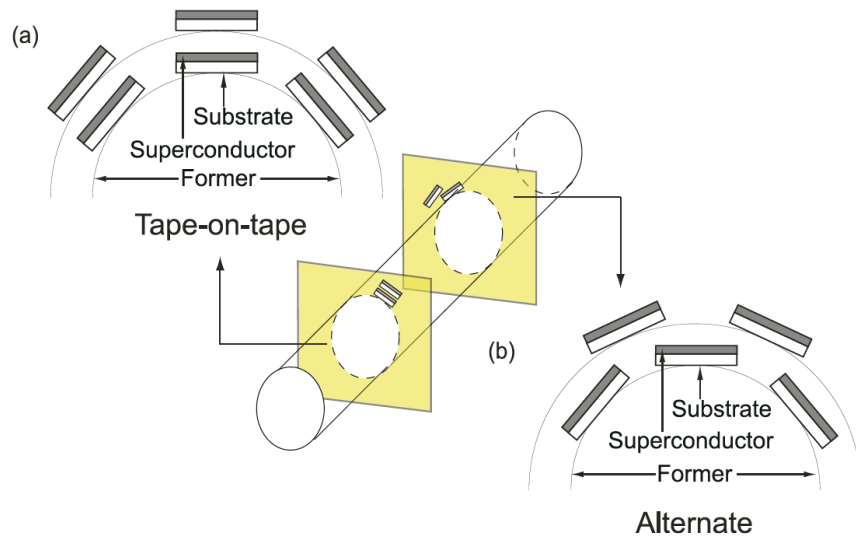
Evolution

Applications

Discussion

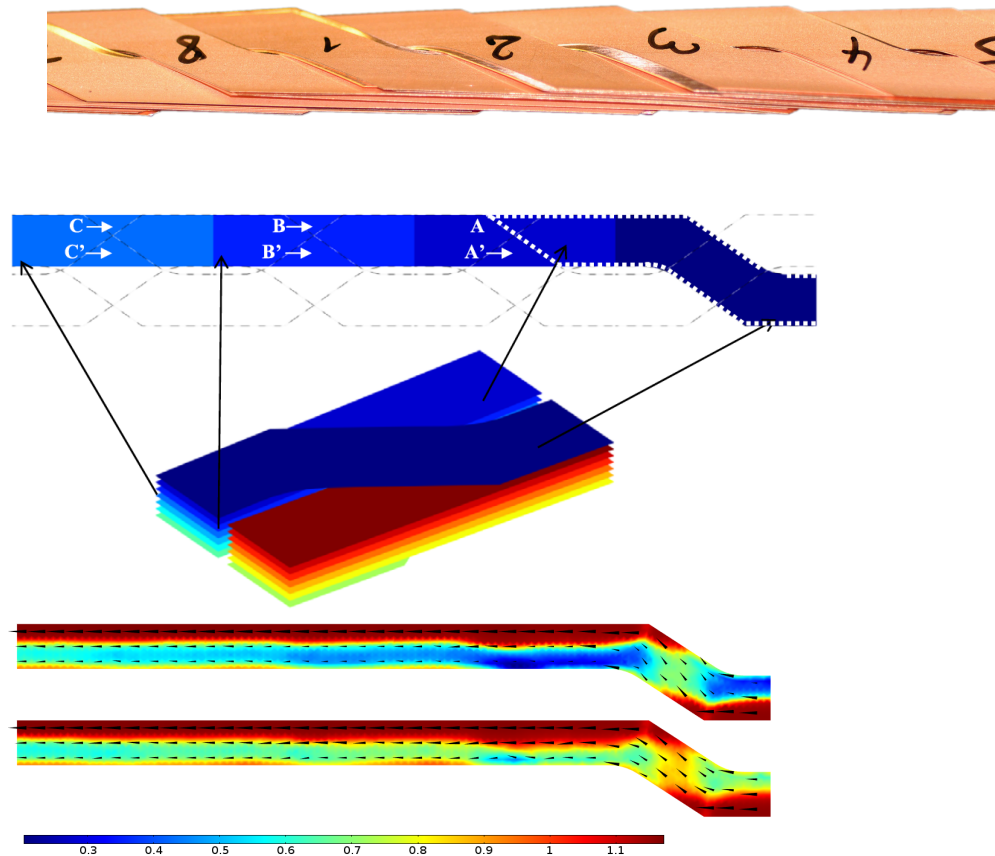
Cables (for power transmission)

- “2.5-D” to handle changing relative tape position in multi-layer cables



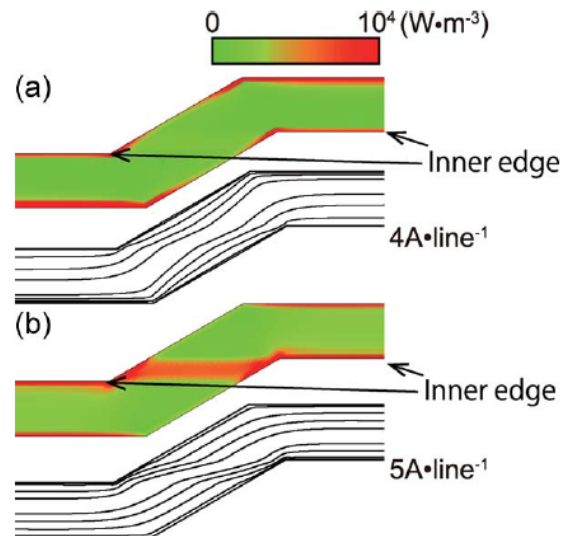
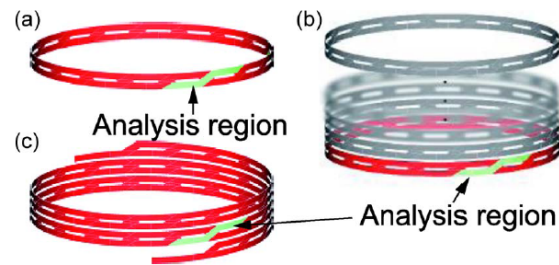
Cables (Roebel)

Full 3-D model: x00,000 DOFs, days of simulations



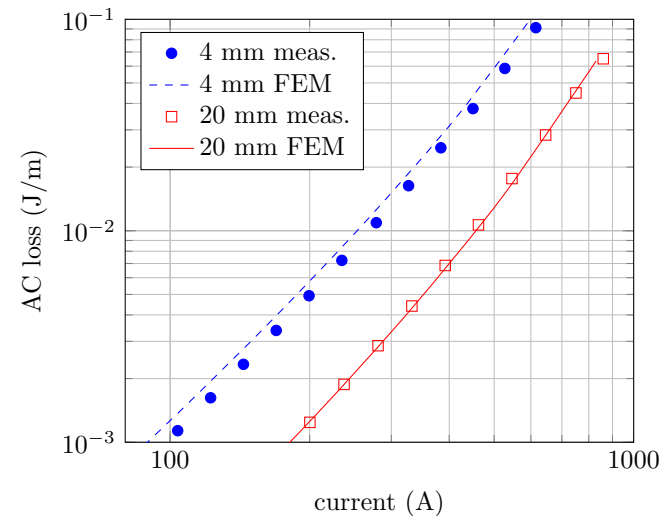
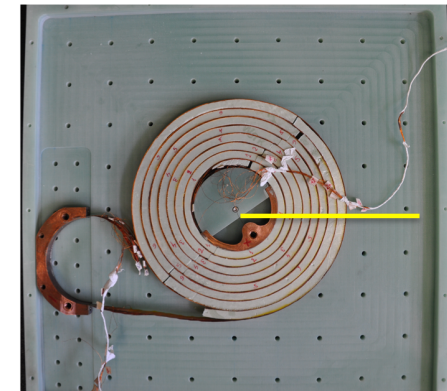
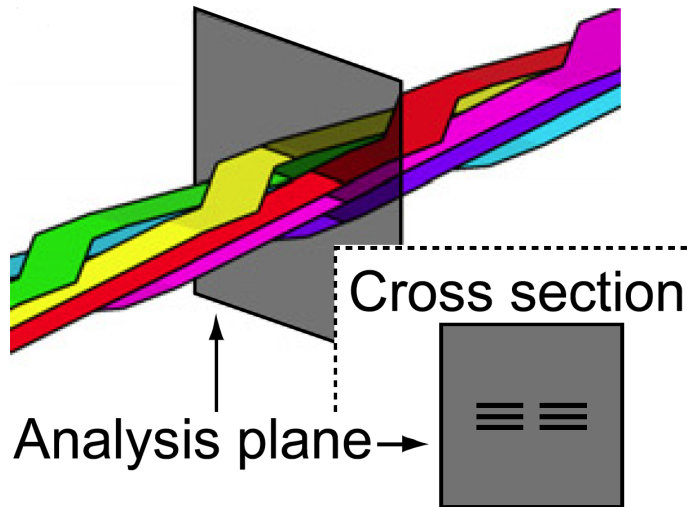
Cables (Roebel)

Infinitely thin tape approximation



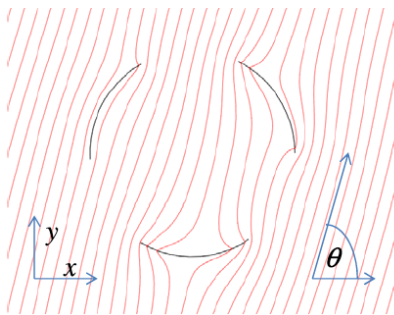
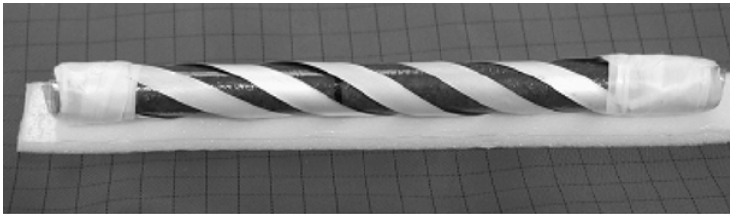
Cables (Roebel)

For many purposes, simulation of the 2-D cross-section is sufficient

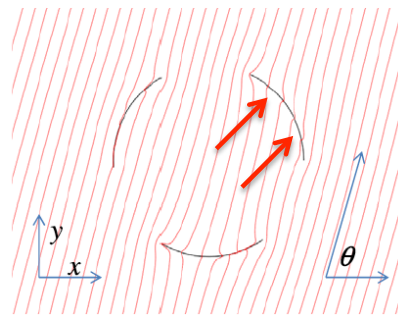


Cables (CORC)

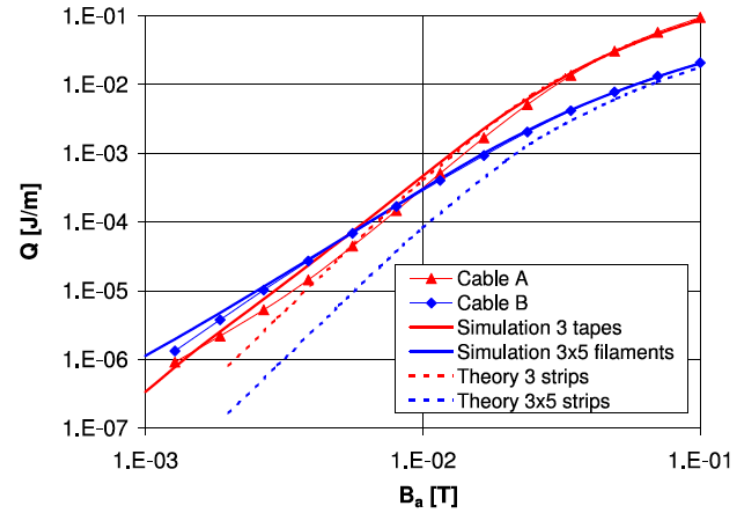
- In principle, the axial field cannot be neglected
- Magnetization losses of a 1-layer cable (with filaments) were reproduced by successive 2-D simulations.



3 tapes, no filam.

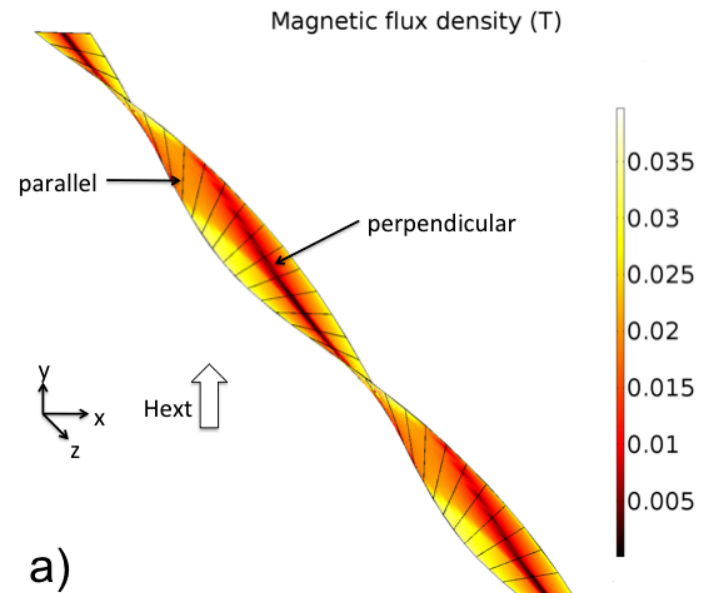
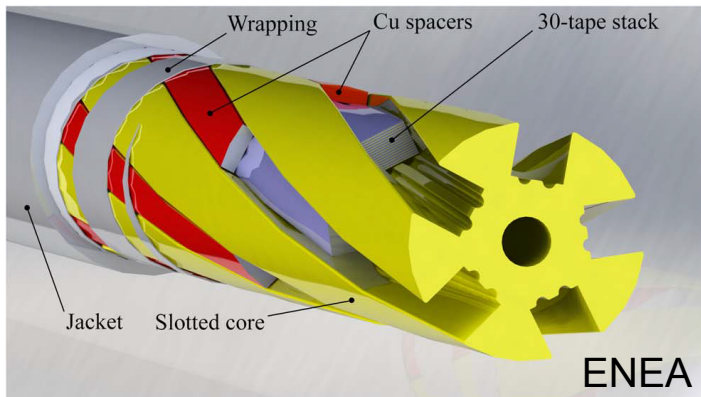
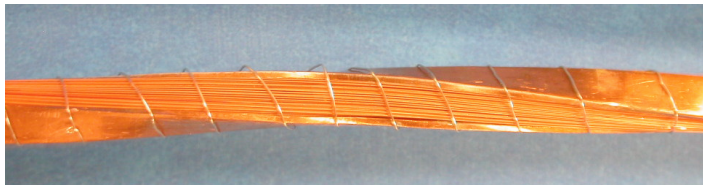


3 tapes, 3 filam.



Cables (TSTC): complex, generally 3-D

In principle, they can be simulated by a series of 2-D slices



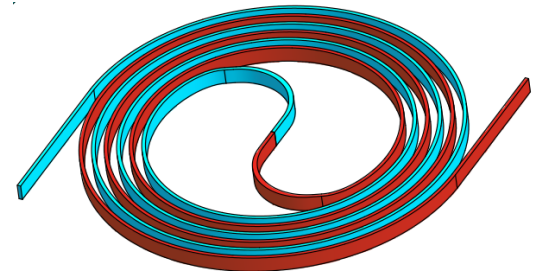
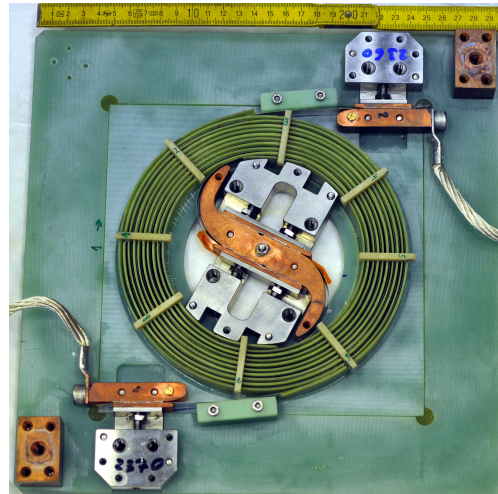
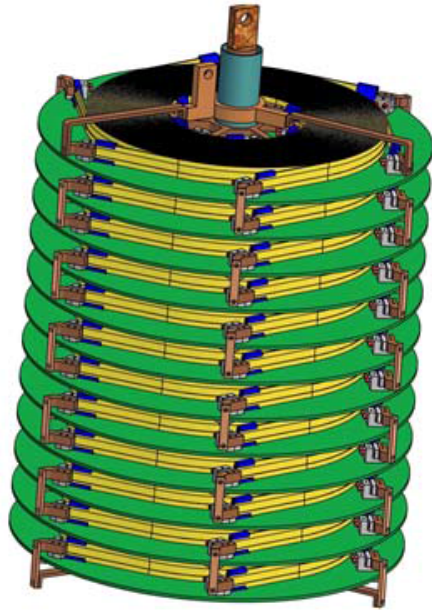
Evolution

Applications

Discussion

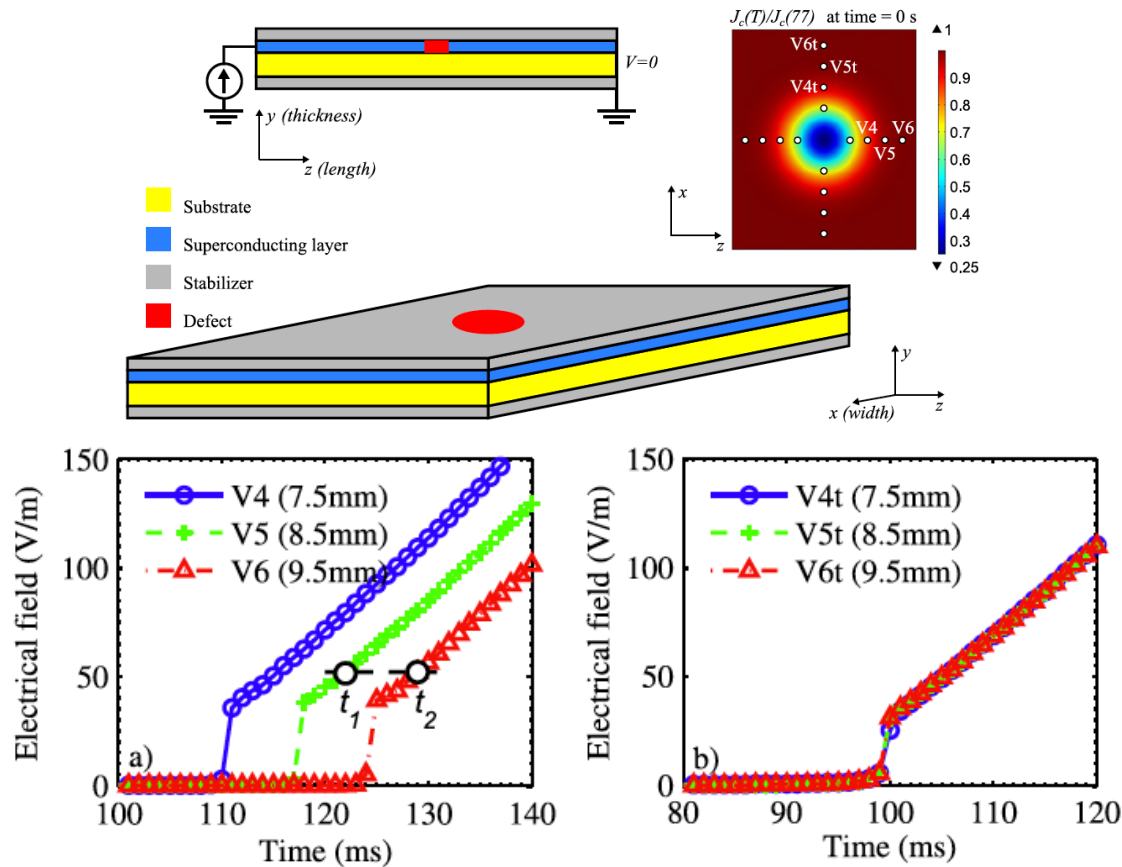
Fault current limiters

- Resistive FCLs: (bifilar) coils
- Simulation of electromagnetic behavior: no particular problems



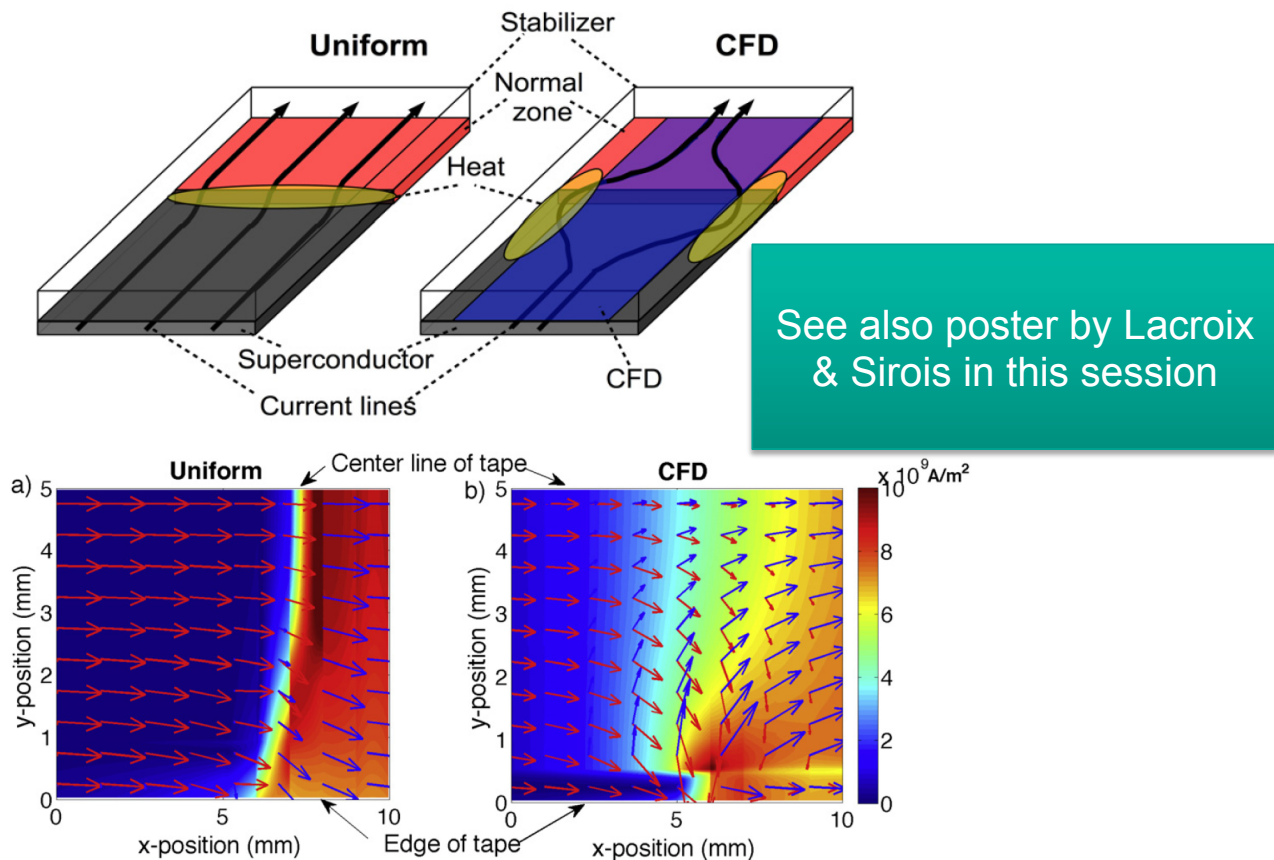
Fault current limiters

Quench propagation → normal zone propagation velocity (NZPV)



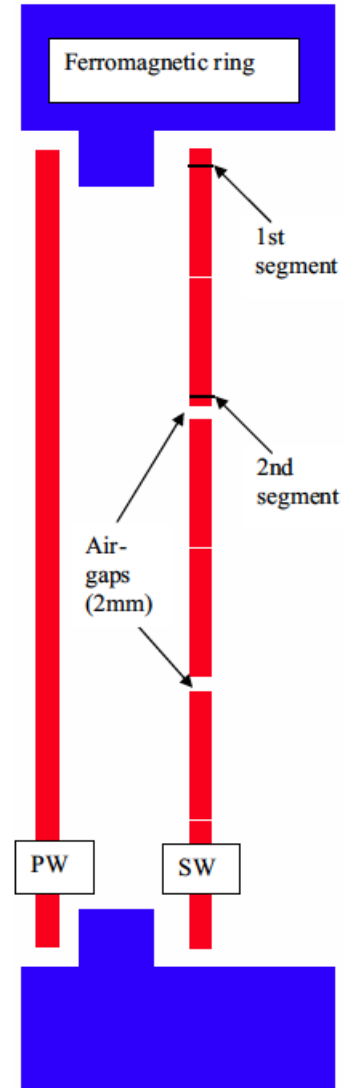
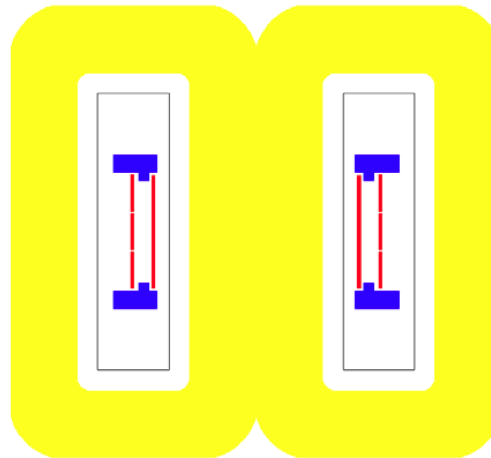
Fault current limiters

New tape architecture with higher NZPV (current flow diverter)



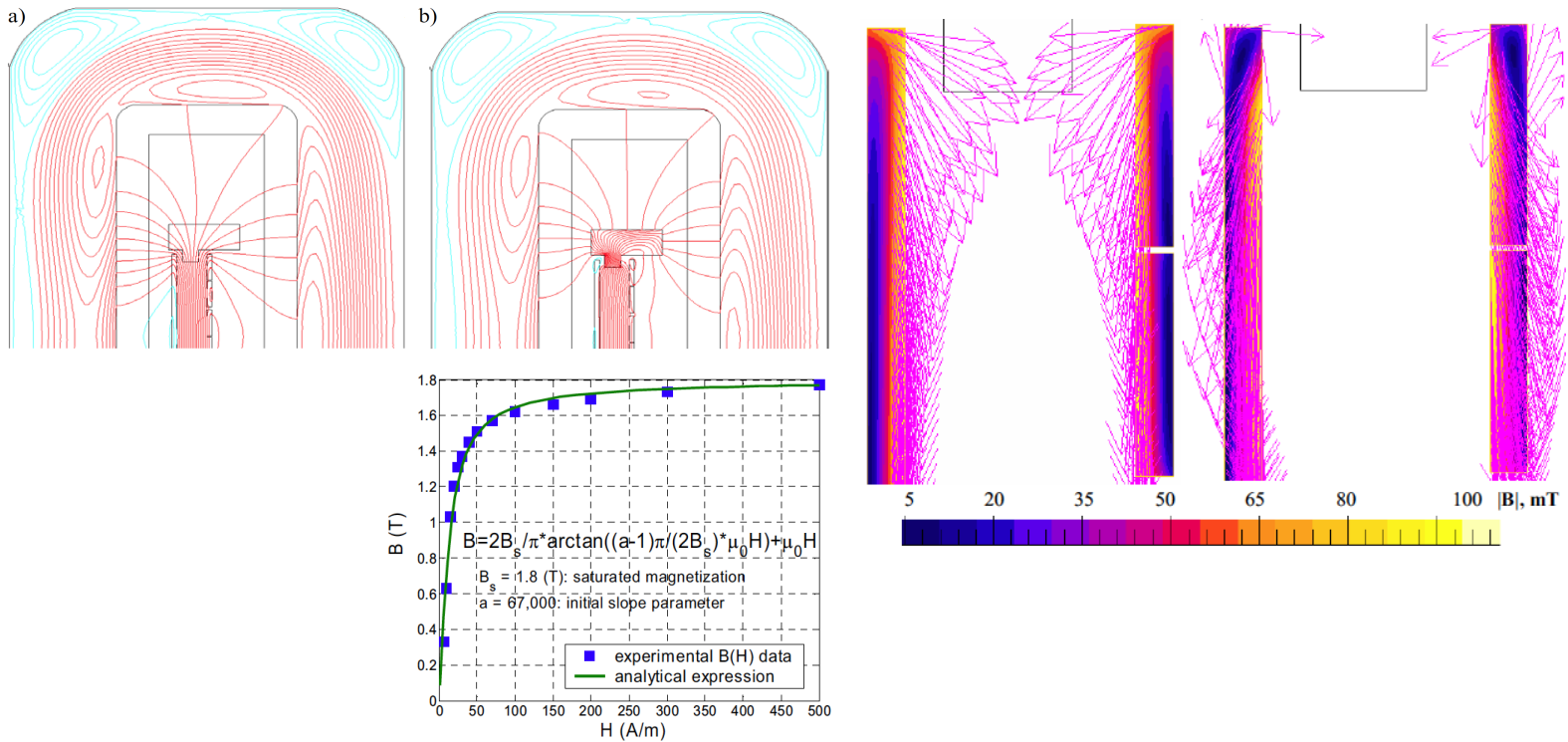
Transformers

- Axisymmetric models with multiple tapes



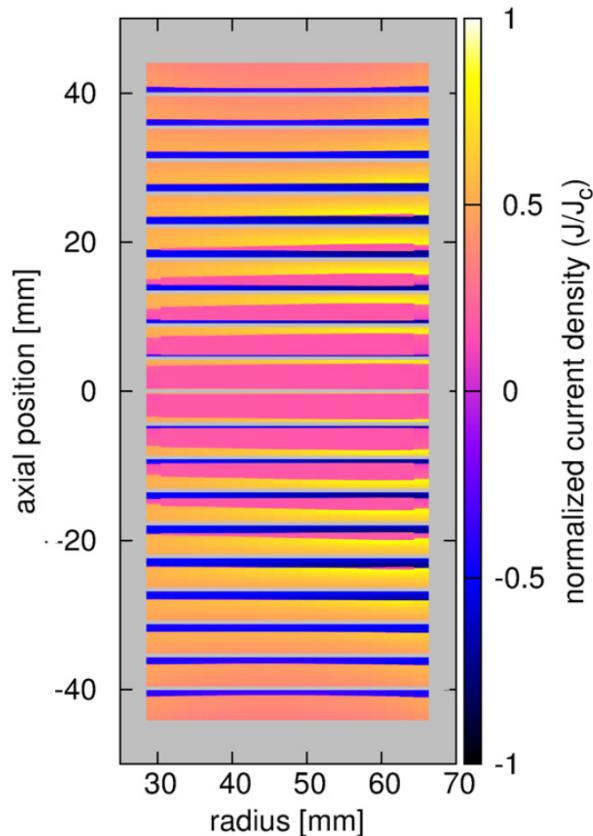
Transformers

- Axisymmetric models with multiple tapes



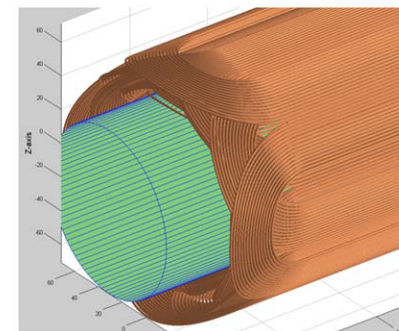
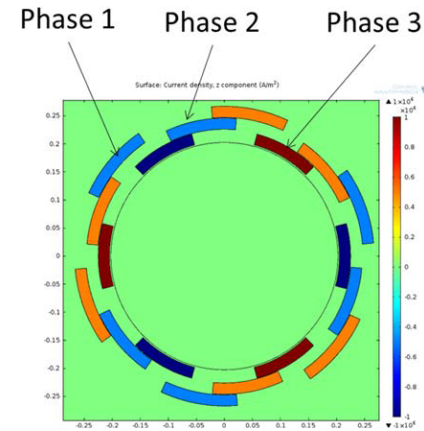
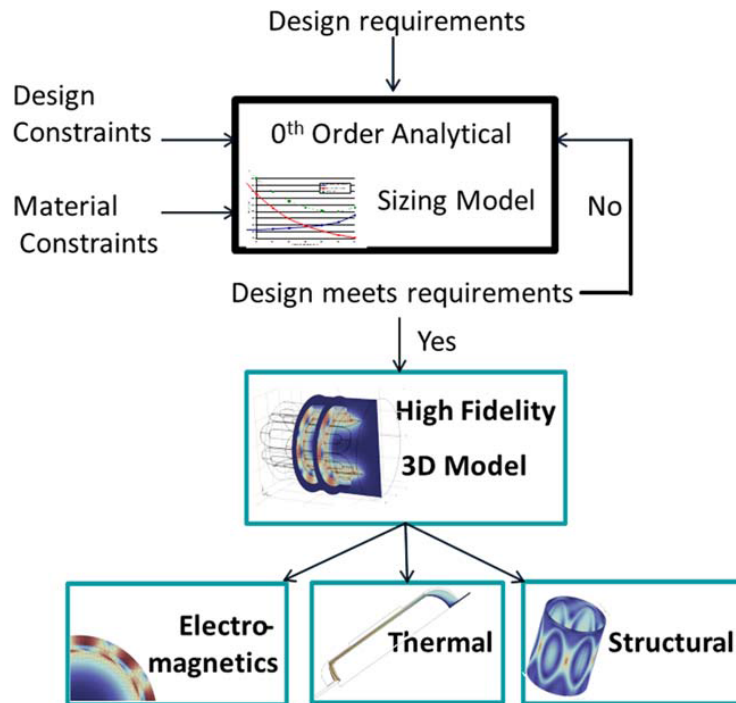
Large coils and magnets

- Very large number of turns, simulation of all 1000+ turns demonstrated
- Homogenization technique: valid alternative to reduce problem size

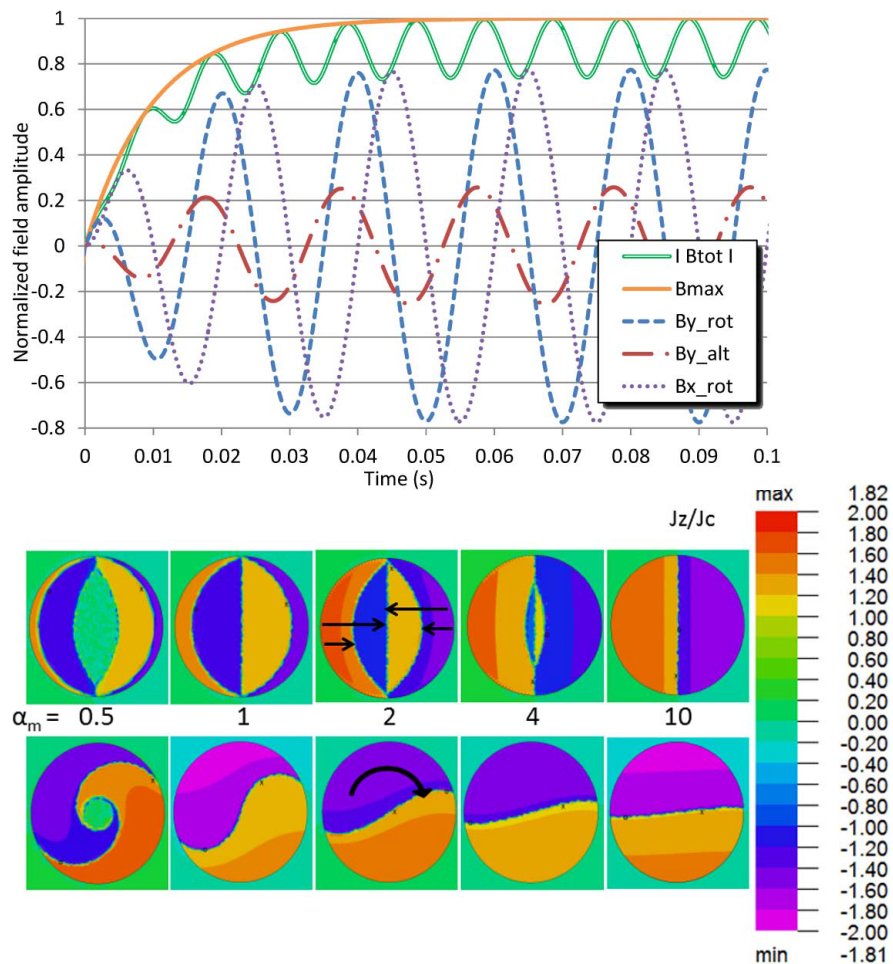


20 pancakes, 200 turns each

Electrical machines

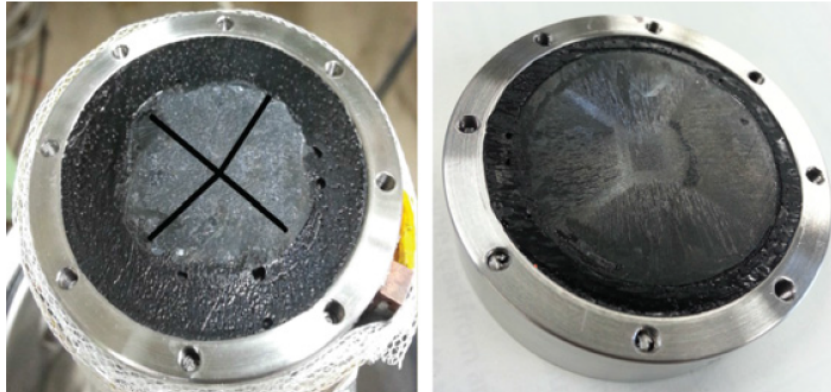


Electrical machines



Numerical modeling of bulks

- Magnetization pulses → Full electromagnetic-thermal model necessary
- Simple geometry allows for 3-D



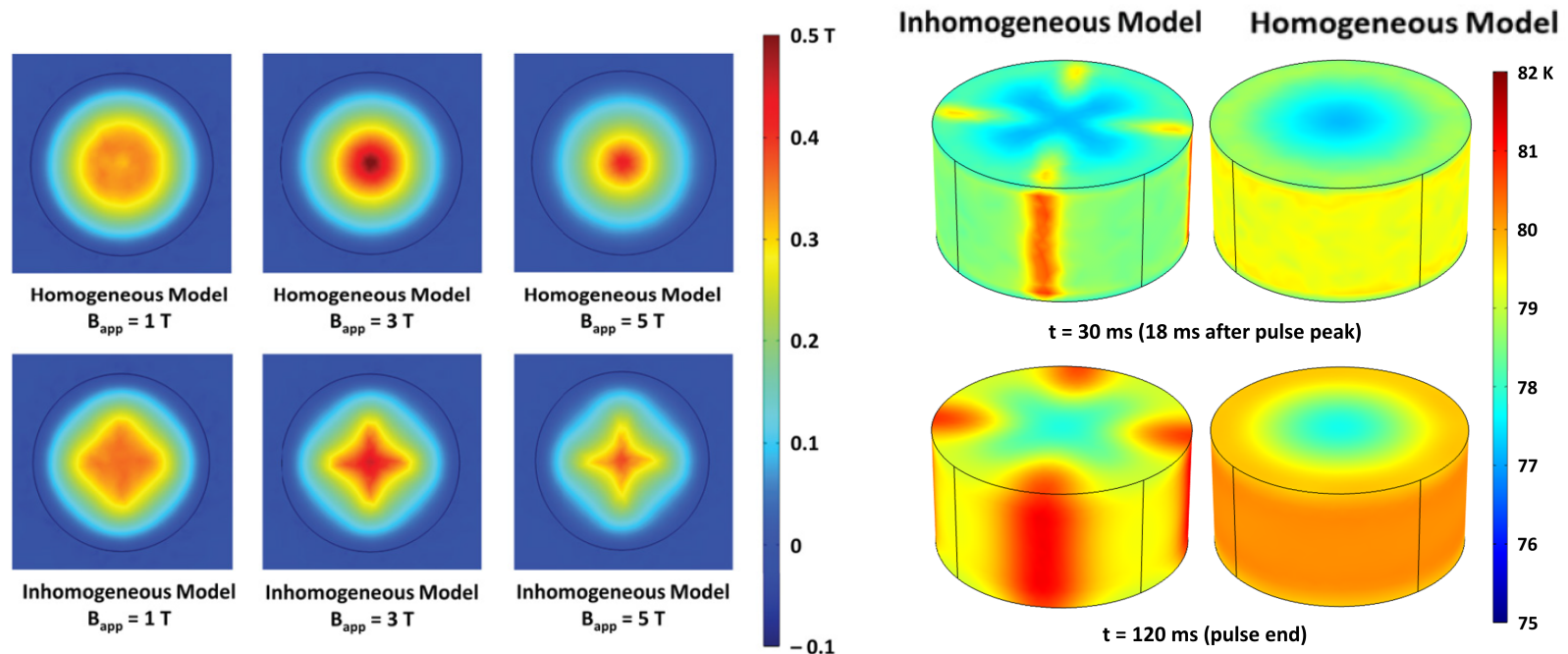
$$\rho \cdot C \frac{dT}{dt} = \nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + Q$$

$$J_{c0}(T) = \alpha \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2 \right]^{1.5}$$

Ainslie et al., 2014 SuST 27 065008

Numerical modeling of bulks

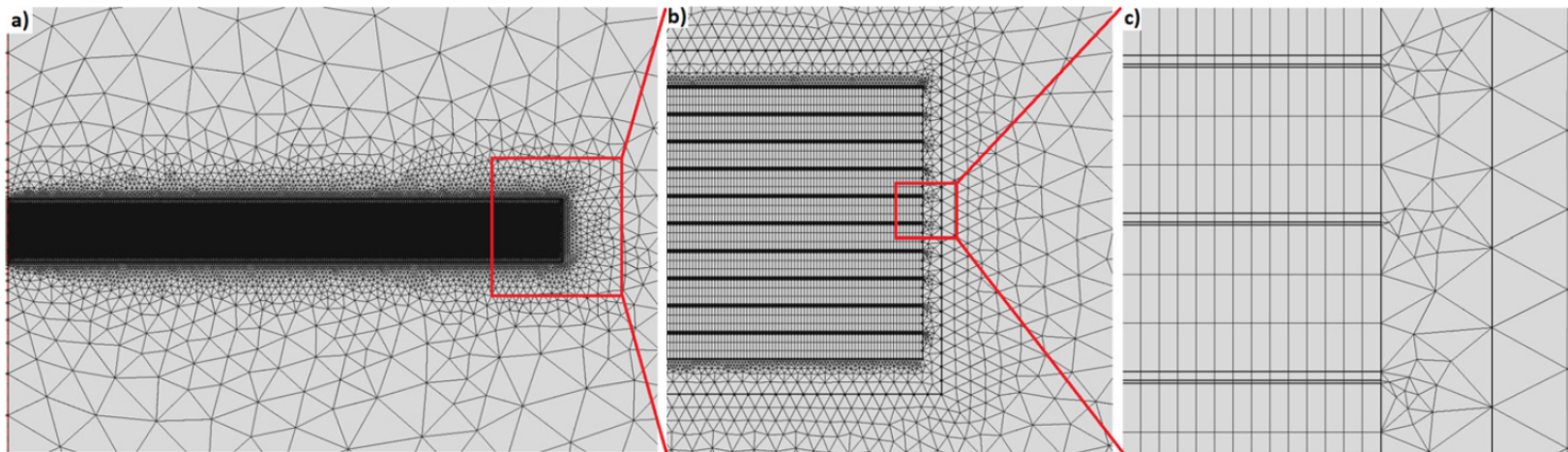
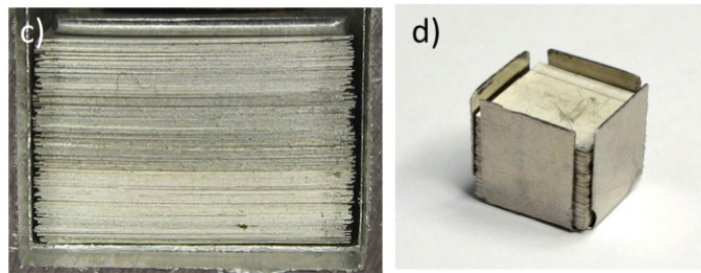
- Magnetization pulses \rightarrow Full electromagnetic-thermal model necessary
- Simple geometry allows for 3-D



Ainslie et al., 2014 SuST 27 065008

What about stacks of HTS as permanent magnets

Similar approach to bulks, but more challenging geometry \rightarrow 2-D only



Open challenges & possible topics for discussion

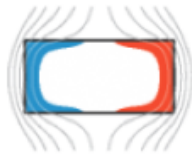
- To make the modeling palette complete:
 - Basic aspects (e.g. flux cutting, top/bottom losses,...)
 - Complexity: modeling of multi-layer cables in 3-D (HTS CORC / MgB₂)
 - New modeling approaches still necessary and welcome!
- To make the models useful for designing actual devices
 - Materials' properties available in wide range of temperatures and fields
 - Improvement of computation speed (adaptive solvers etc.)
- To avoid work duplication and advance faster
 - Sharing models
 - Sharing materials' properties

Evolution

Applications

Discussion

Share & Collaborate



HTS MODELLING
WORKGROUP

Modelling of high temperature superconductors (HTS)

WELCOME!

BOARD

MODEL FILES

BENCHMARKS

WORKSHOPS

PUBLICATIONS

Shared models

See also poster by
V. Zermeño in this session

This page contains the following shared examples of numerical models:

1. Integral equation for thin conductors solved by finite-elements (Comsol);
2. 2-D H-formulation of Maxwell's equations with edge elements (Comsol, FlexPDE);
3. 2-D homogeneous model to estimate AC losses in coated conductor stacks and coils (Comsol);
4. 3-D homogeneous model to estimate AC losses in coated conductor stacks and coils (Comsol);
5. 2-D Campbell's model to estimate magnetization losses in a wire in the critical state (FreeFem++);
6. 2-D model for magnetization of superconducting bulks (Comsol)
7. 3-D model for magnetization of superconducting bulks (Comsol)

Feel free to download the files and use them!

If you use them for your presentations/publications, please cite the related references.

Thank you for listening!

I also would like to thank the people who helped me put together the material for this talk and clarify some aspects:

Frederic Sirois, Daniele Colangelo, Victor Zermeno, Mark Ainslie,
Enric Pardo, Michal Vojenciak, Antti Stenvall