

# Overview of HTS Large Scale Application in Japan

**1st Asian ICMC and CSSJ50**

**November 8, 2016@Kanazawa**

**Kenichi Sato**

**Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)**



## Typical Superconductivity Projects

Ministry	Funding Agency	Superconductivity Project
MEXT	JST (Total FY2015 Budget: 1,207 M\$) (100¥/\$)	SENTAN (1.03 GHz NMR, 3T/MRI) S-Innovation ALCA
Science Council of Japan		High Magnetic Field Collaboratory
METI	NEDO (Total FY2015 Budget: 1,298 M\$) (100¥/\$)	Promotion of Commercialization of HTS Cable and Magnet (2016-) Yokohama HTS Cable / Safety & Reliability of HTS Cable Ishikari HTS/DC Cable CC Magnet (METI - AMED) 300kW Flywheel M-PACC 3MW Ship Propulsion Motor 100kW Motor for Bus

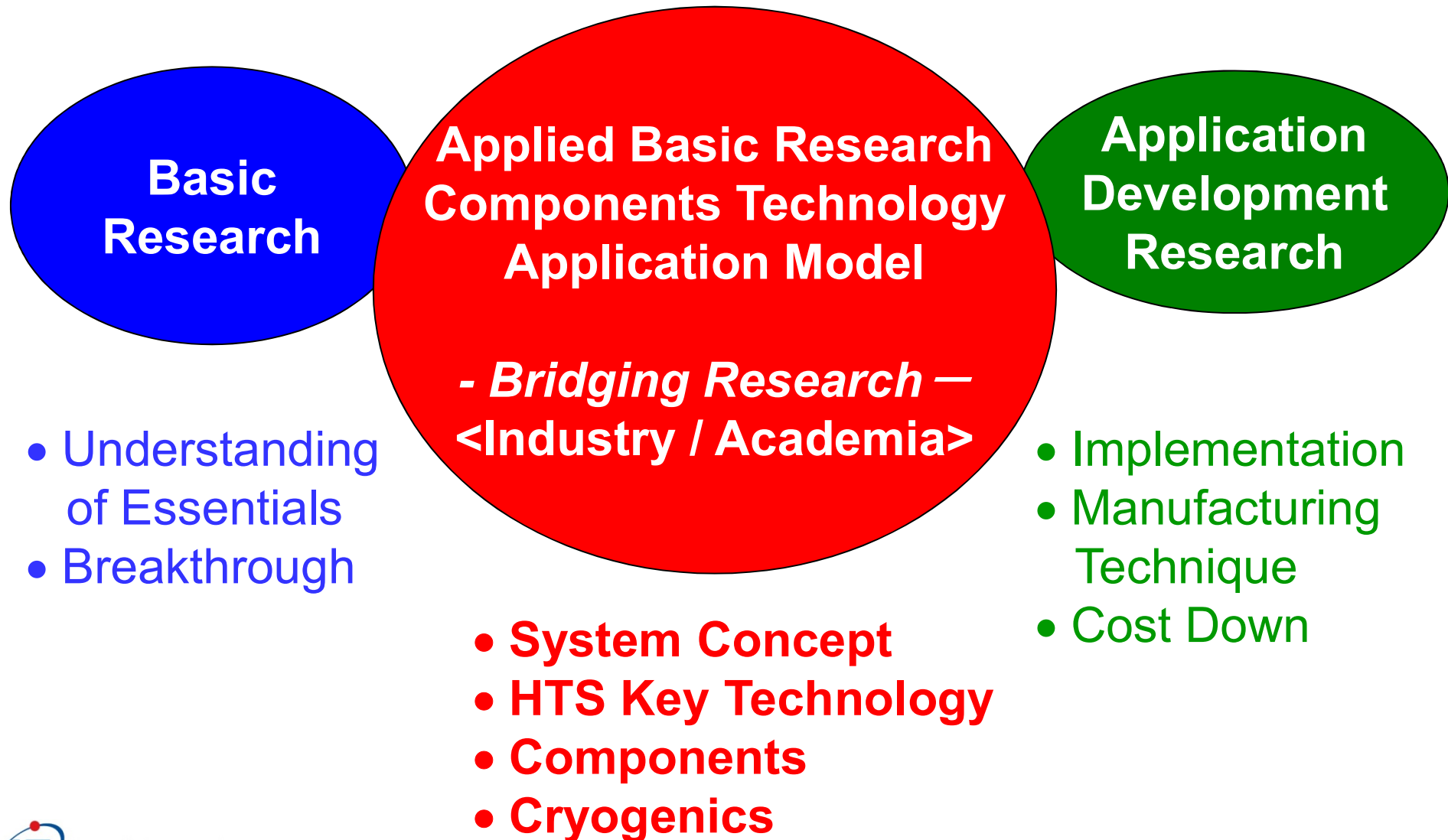
**MEXT:** Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  
**JST:** Japan Science and Technology Agency  
**METI\*:** Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry  
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**AMED:** Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development

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# JST Program “S-Innovation” on Superconducting Systems Launched in 2009FY



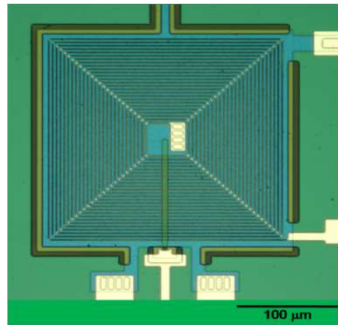
# Features of Superconducting Systems in S-Innovation

- **Focus on HTS**
- **Select 5 Teams thorough Peer Screening**
- **Plural Teams do Information Exchange**
- **Academia and Industry Collaboration**
- **Max. 10 Years Seamless Funding  
(FY 2009 – FY 2018)**

**(Program Officer: K. Sato)**

# Five Teams Developing HTS System

## HTS SQUID System



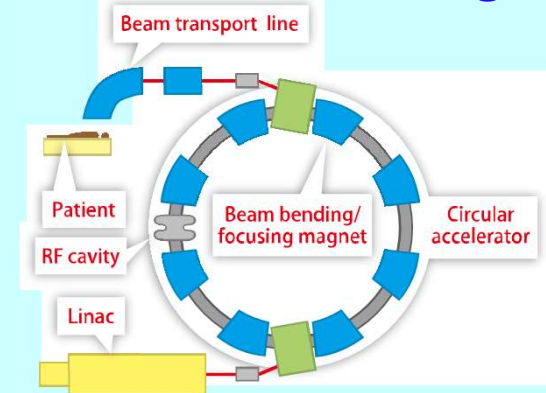
**K. Enpuku**

## 20 MW HTS Motor (2009-2013)



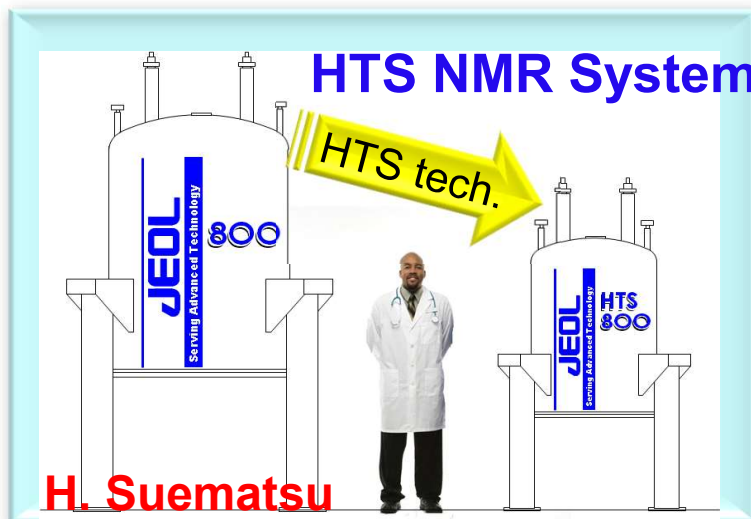
**T. Yanamoto**

## HTS Accelerator Magnet



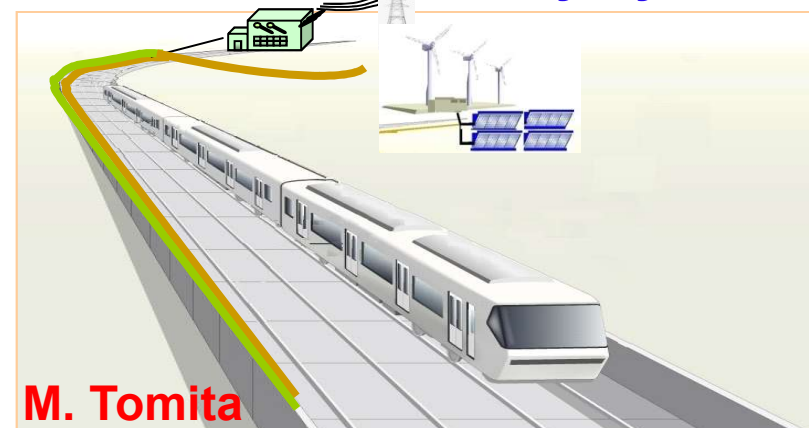
**N. Amemiya**

## HTS NMR System



**H. Suematsu**

## Next Generation Railway System



**M. Tomita**

**Applied Basic Research, Component Technology, Application Model  
FY 2009 – FY 2018**

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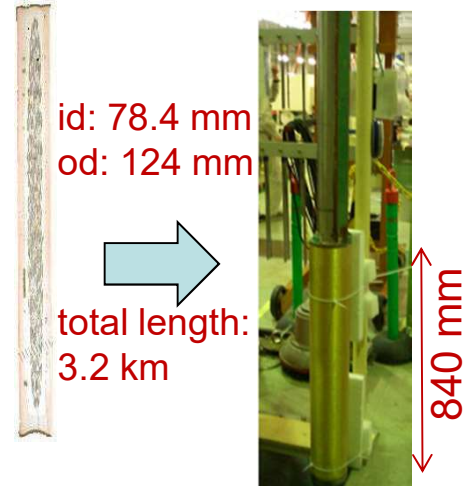
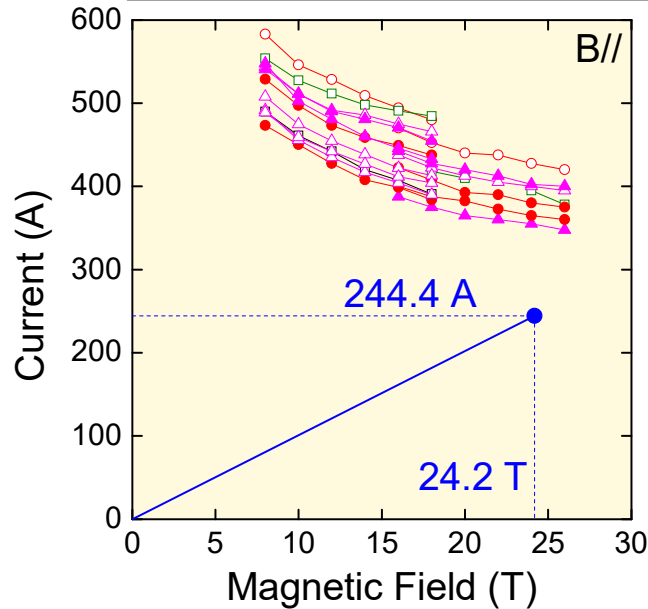
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# Magnets



# -Sentan- 1,020MHz (24 T) Achieved on Oct. 30, 2014

- NbTi + Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn + DI-BSCCO
- A Half Year Continuous Run
- Next Stage Plan:  
~1.3 GHz (30.6 T)

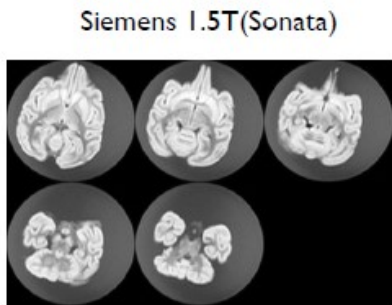
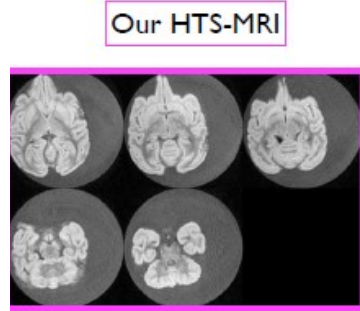
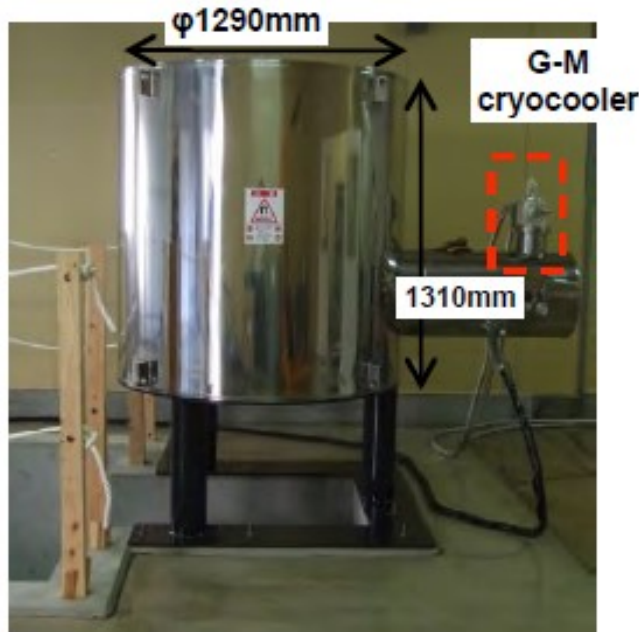


2015.7.1 <http://www.nims.go.jp/news/press/2015/07/201507010.html>

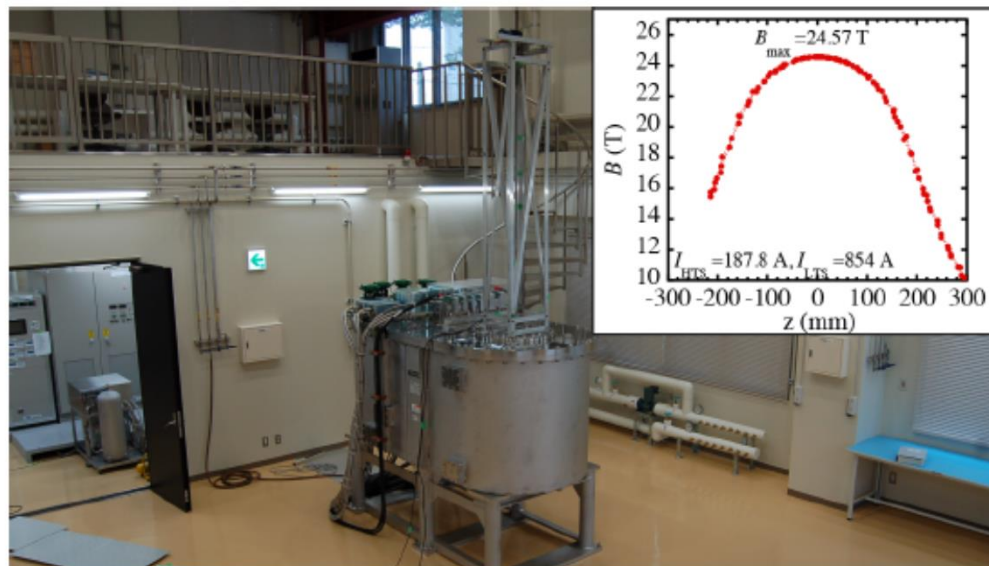
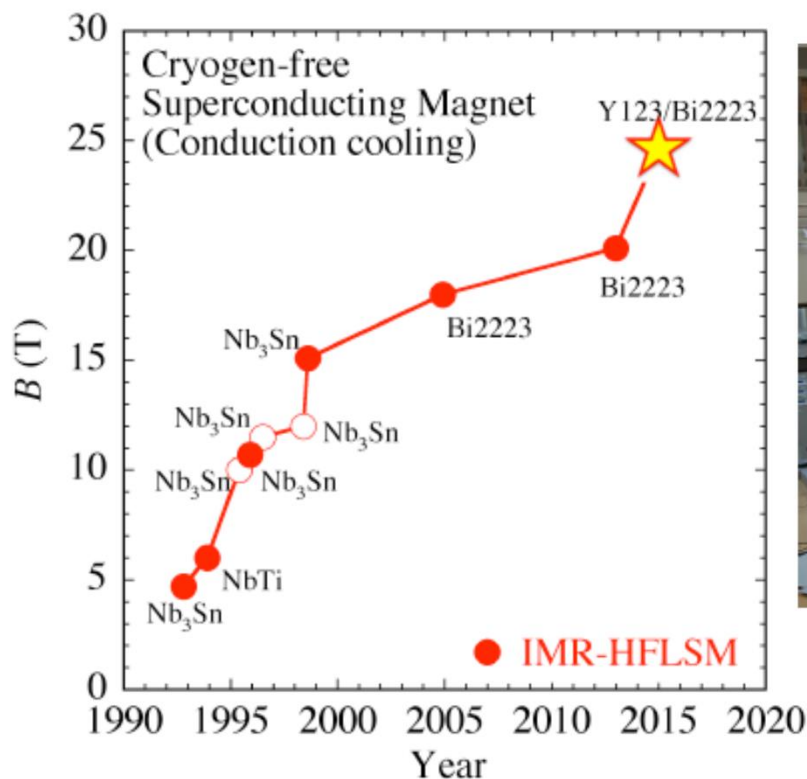
H. Maeda and T. Shimizu: J. Cryo. Super. Soc. Jpn. Vol.51(2016) p.324

# -Sentan- 3T/MRI (DI-BSCCO) for Human Brain

Diameter of RT bore	$\phi 514\text{mm}$ with iron shims
Field strength	3T
Maximum Field strength	$B_{\text{axial}}: 5.0\text{T}$ $B_{\text{radial}}: 3.6\text{T}$ at coil#1,5
Field homogeneity	5ppm in $r250\text{mm} \times z200\text{mm}$
Operation temperature	20K
$I_c/I_{op}@20\text{K}$	0.77
Stored energy	2.3MJ



# - High Magnetic Field Collaboratory - 25 T Superconducting Magnet



**NbTi + Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn + Bi-2223 NX: 24.6 T  
(14 T @ 5 K) (10.6 T @ 7.5K)**

**High Field Laboratory for Superconducting Materials (HFLSM),  
Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University**

**S. Awaji et al.: <http://snf.ieeecsc.org/abstracts/sth41-achievement-246-t-cryogen-free-superconducting-magnet-sendai-hflsm>**

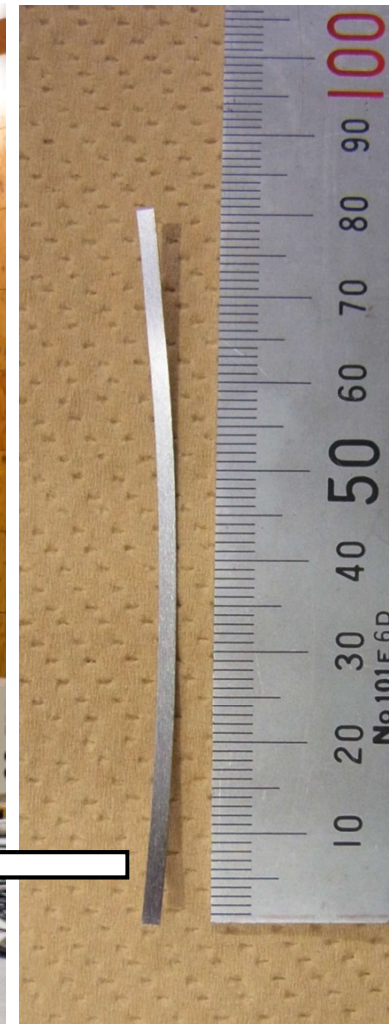
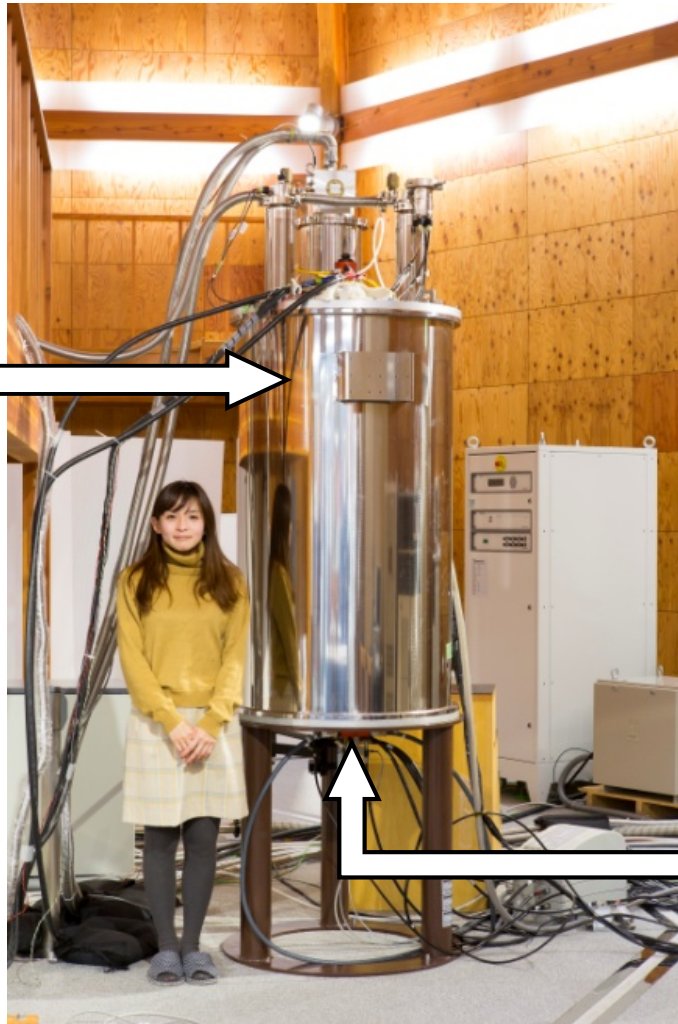
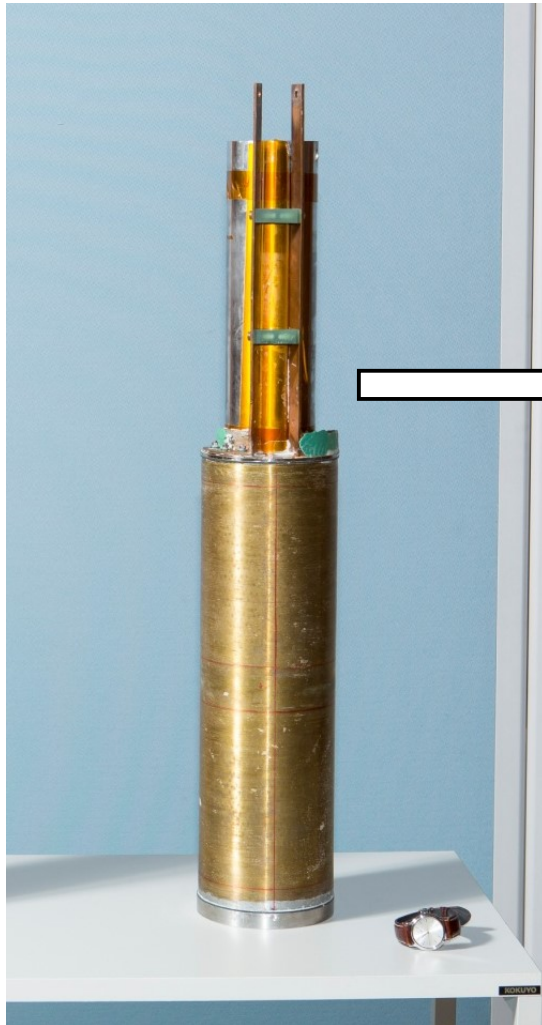
## - *S-Innovation* -

# **High-resolution NMR measurement for a 400 MHz LTS/REBCO NMR magnet**

REBCO coil

400 MHz NMR

Simple  
ferromagnetic shim



## - S-Innovation -

# Combination of a high hoop stress tolerance and a small screening current-induced field for a Bi-2223 NX coil in a high field

Bi-2223 NX

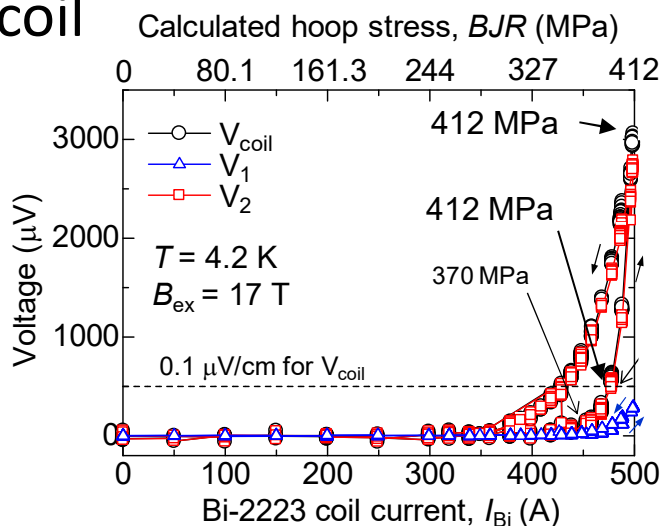
Hoop stress test

Screening current-induced field

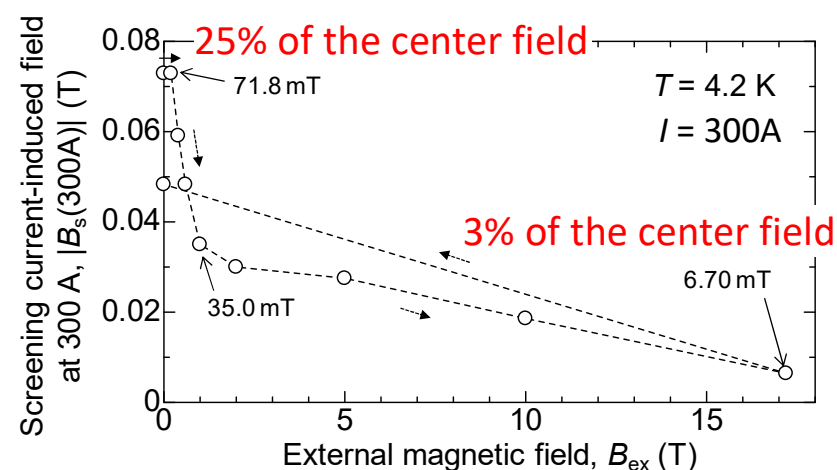
layer-wound coil



Ni-alloy reinforced conductor



*Hoop stress tolerance >370MPa*



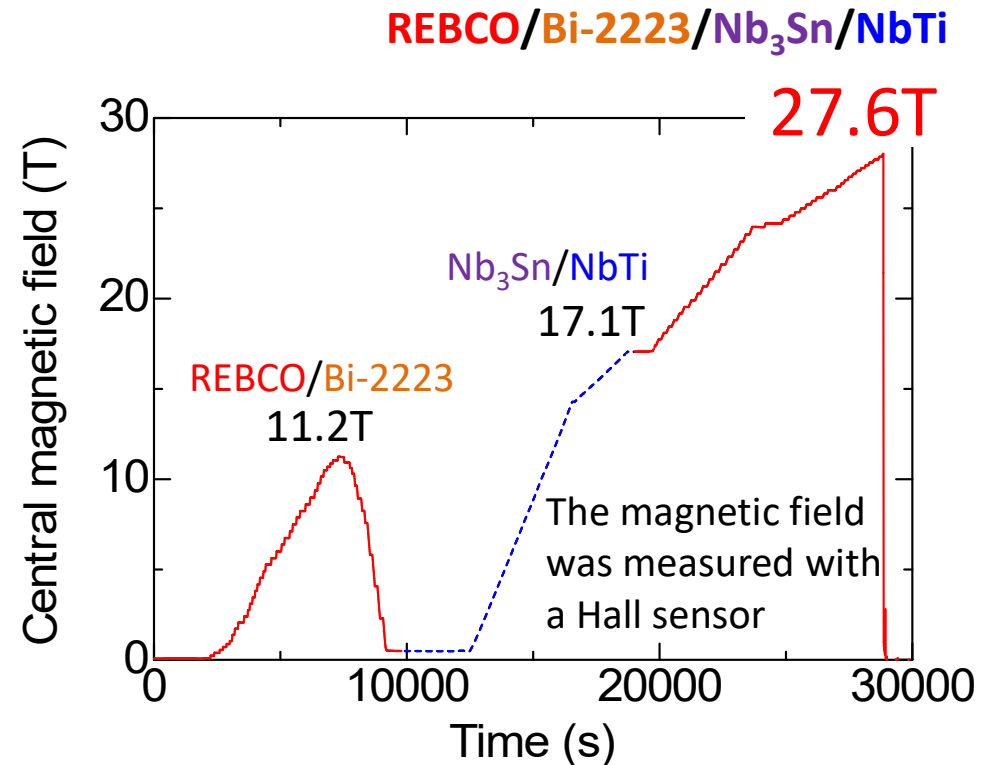
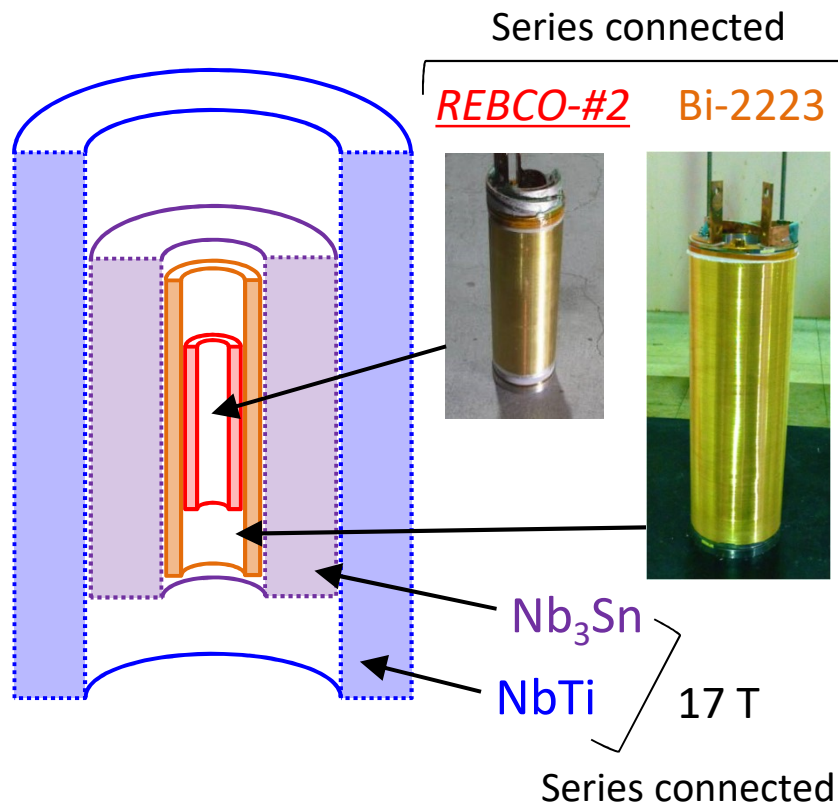
*Small screening current-induced field in an external field >1 T*

## - S-Innovation -

# A 28 T REBCO-Bi-2223-Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn-NbTi coil; 27.6 T generation

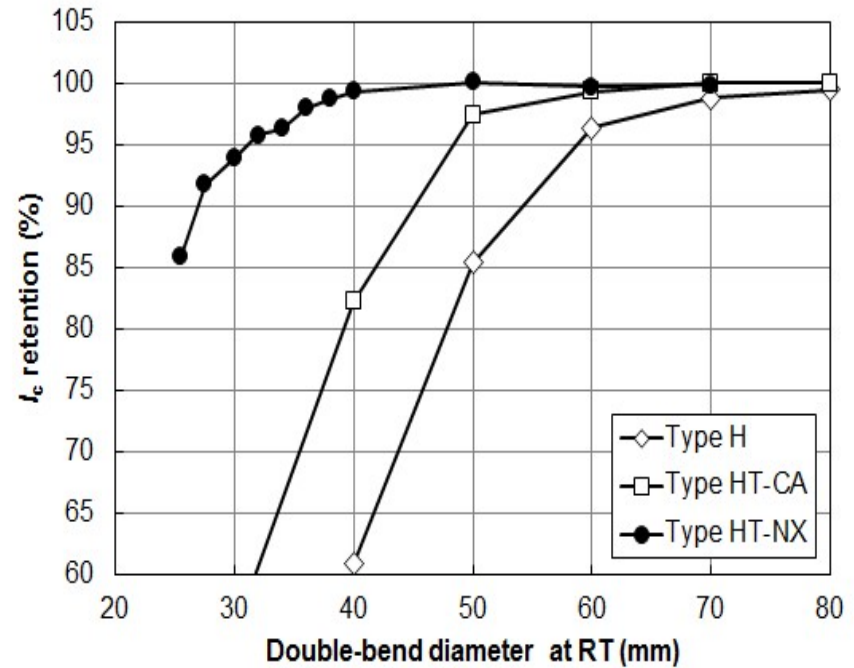
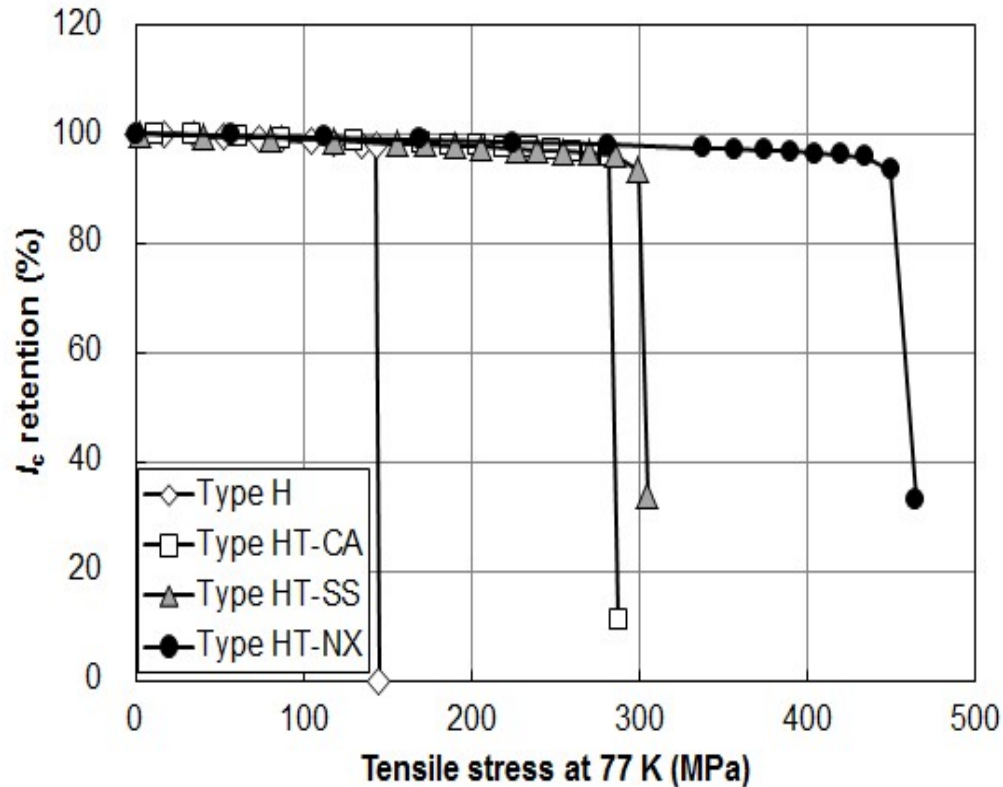
Yanasawa et al. IEEE/CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), July 2016.

The second REBCO coil was fabricated with methods to reduce the degradation (outer binder and external joint)



**An increment of the world record of a magnetic field intensity for fully superconducting magnets operated at 4.2K**

# Application Driven Materials Development



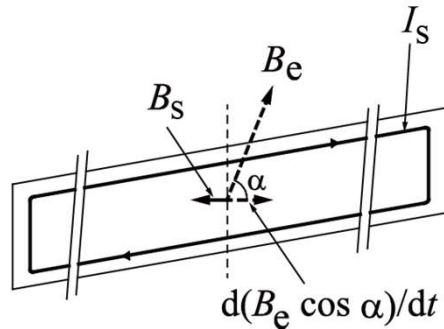
- High Strength HTS Wire for Super-High Field (Bi-2223 HT/NX) -

Ch. 2.1 S. Kobayashi and Ch. 2.3 A. Otto in “Research, Fabrication and Applications of Bi-2223 HTS Wires”, Ed. Kenichi Sato, World Scientific 2016

## - S-Innovation -

# What is particularly required for accelerator magnets and their fabrication?

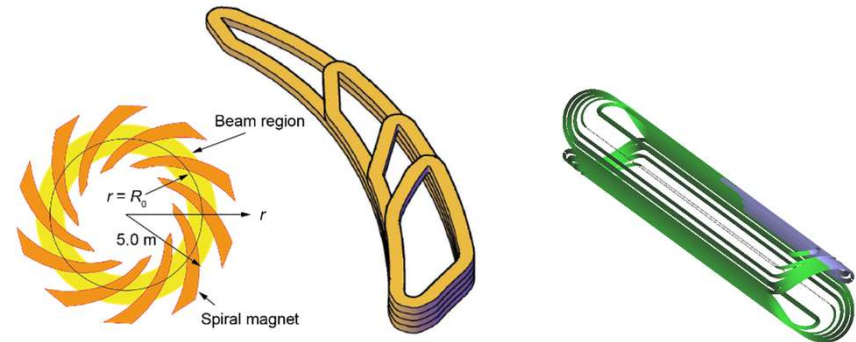
### Generation of precise magnetic fields



### Screening current

- Predicting the influence of screening current and, then, designing a magnet taking it account
- Suppressing its influence by appropriate design of coils

### Winding technology to make coils with complicated geometry



### Magnet for spiral sector FFAG accelerator

### Beam-line magnet

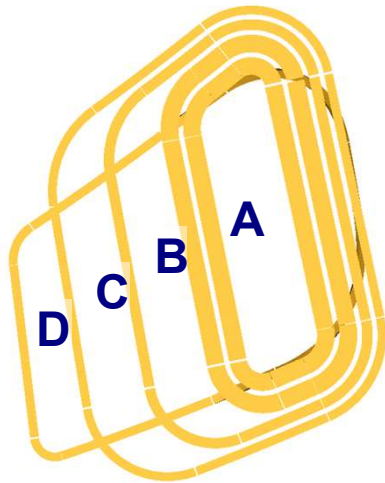
- Coils with negative bends
- Coils with 3D shapes

*With little dimensional error!*

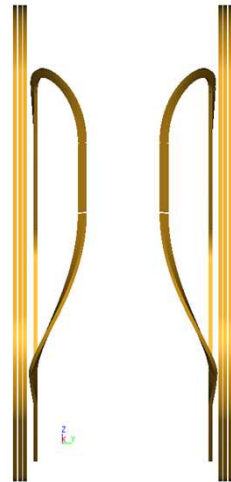


# - S-Innovation -

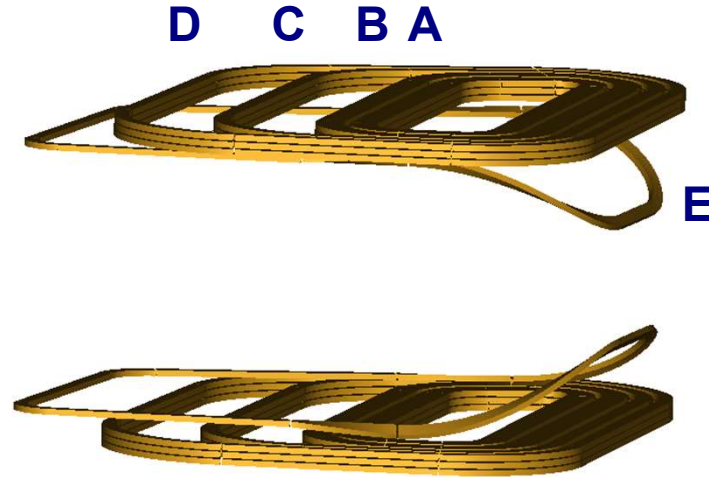
## Coils composing model magnet



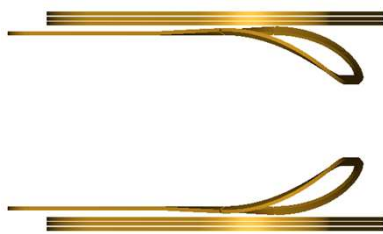
**Top view**



**Side view**



**Isometric view**

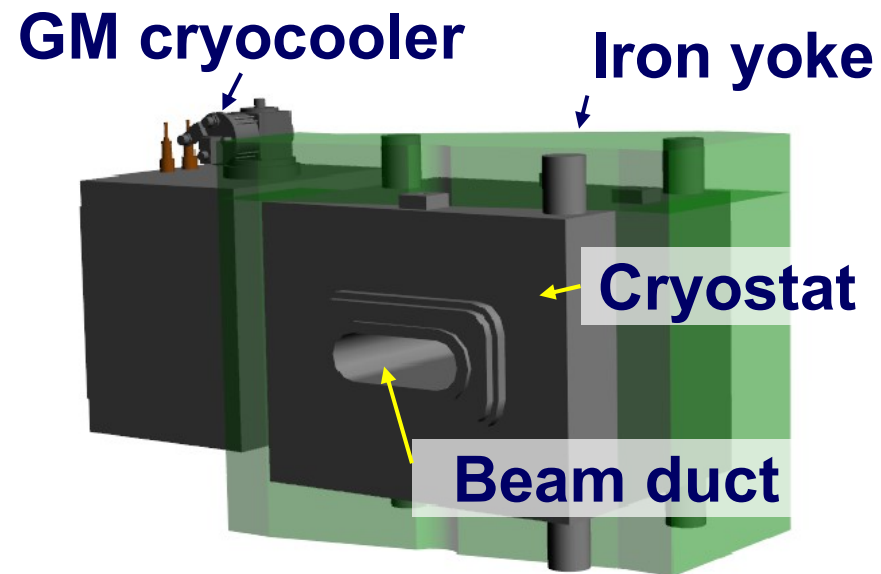


**Front view**

Coil parameter	A	B	C	D	E
Outside dimension, x-axis, mm	93	139	228	308	250
Outside dimension, y-axis, mm	100	146	185	215	100
Minimum bending radius, mm	20	58	98	130	26
negative-bend radius, mm	3262	3186	3035	2884	2700
Radius of the duct curvature, mm	-	-	-	-	150
Number of turns	100	100	60	50	50
Total tape length / coil, m	79.5	94.0	70.6	68.4	75.0
Number of coil	6	6	6	6	2



# - S-Innovation - Model Magnet for Accelerator



**- METI - AMED -**

**Development of Fundamental Technology Applicable  
 to High-temperature Superconducting Coils  
 (CC Magnets)**

Future Target	Project R&D (2013 – 2015)	
	Coil Dia. (mm)	Bo
<b>Ultra-High-Field MRI                      (Toshiba)</b>	ID: 500 OD: 520 - 548	1.5 T@192A 4.1 ppm, 0.8 ppm/hr @200mm $\phi$
	ID: 50 OD: 130	10 T
<b>Very-Stable-Field MRI                      (Mitsubishi Electric)</b>	ID: 320 OD: 471	2.9 T@125A Jcoil: 110A/mm <sup>2</sup> 2 ppm@25mm $\phi$
	ID: 850 OD: 950	Trial for ~1m Dia. Coil

**Project Period: 3 years (2013-2015)**

# **- 300kW Flywheel - Demonstration Machine of Flywheel Energy Storage System**

- 2010-2015**
- Output power / Storage capacity: 300 kW / 25 kWh**
- Superconducting Magnetic Bearing (CC Coil and YBCO Bulk)**
- CFRP Flywheel: 2m Dia., 4,000 kg, 3,000 rpm**
- Connected with 1MW Photovoltaic Plant**

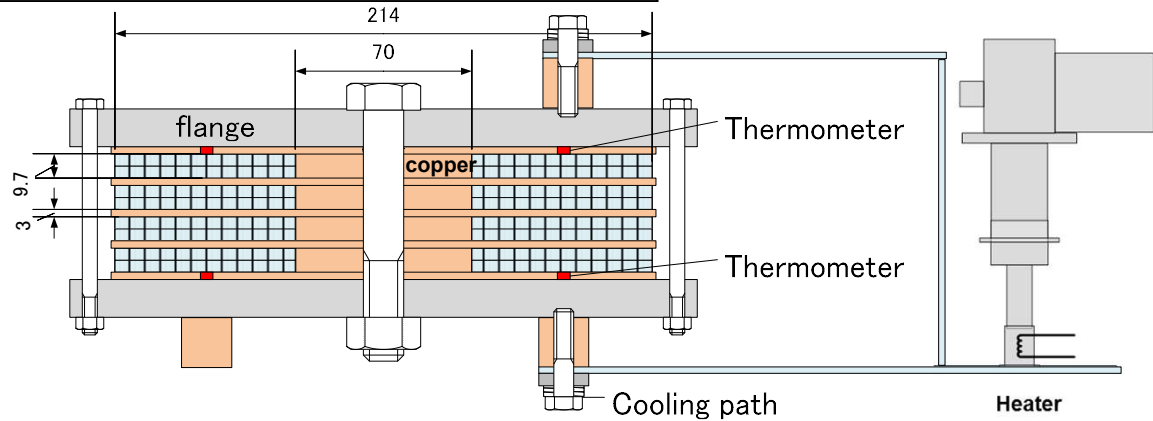
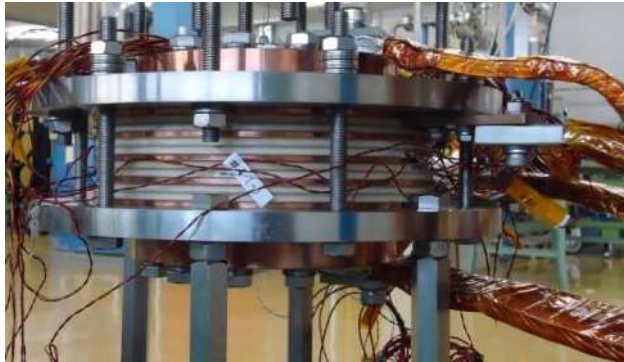
**T. Yamashita et al.; Abstracts of CSSJ Conference, Vol.93(2016)  
p.127 (RTRI, KUBOTEK, Furukawa, MIRAPRO, Yamanashi Pref.)**

# Rotating Machines

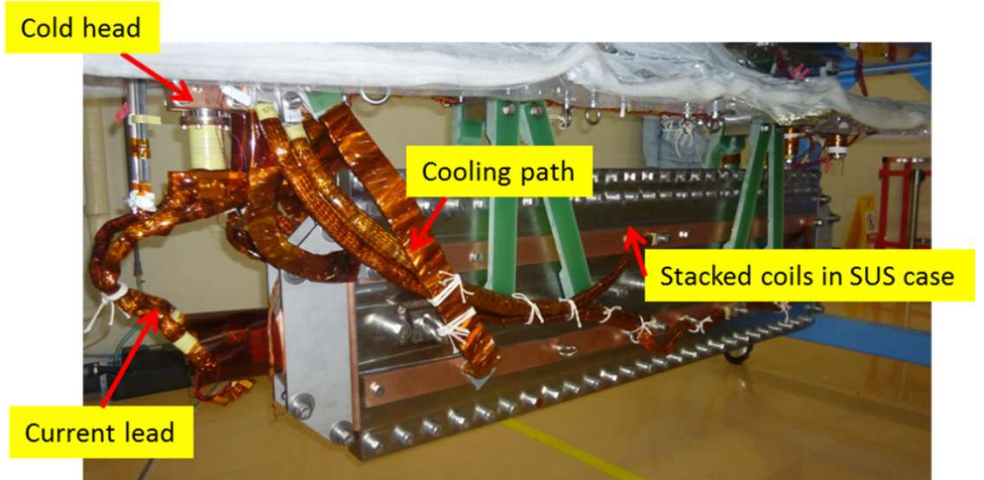
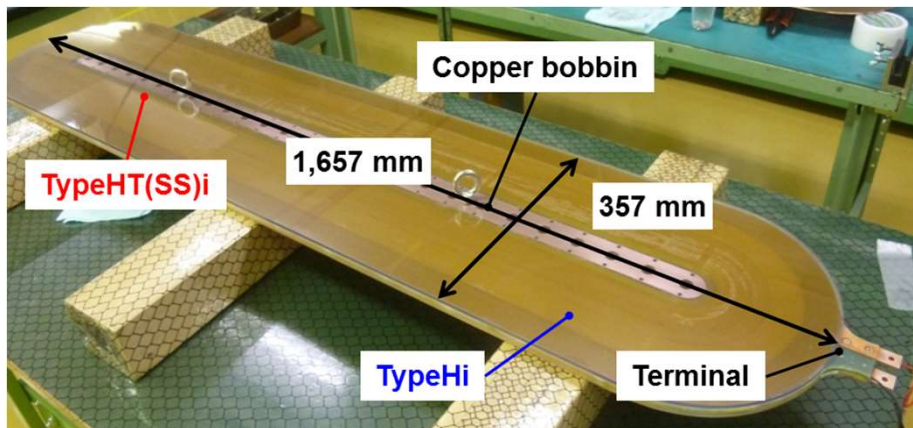
# - S-Innovation -

## Quench Protection: Coil for 20 MW Motor

**Small Coil: 0.4H, 8KJ@200A**

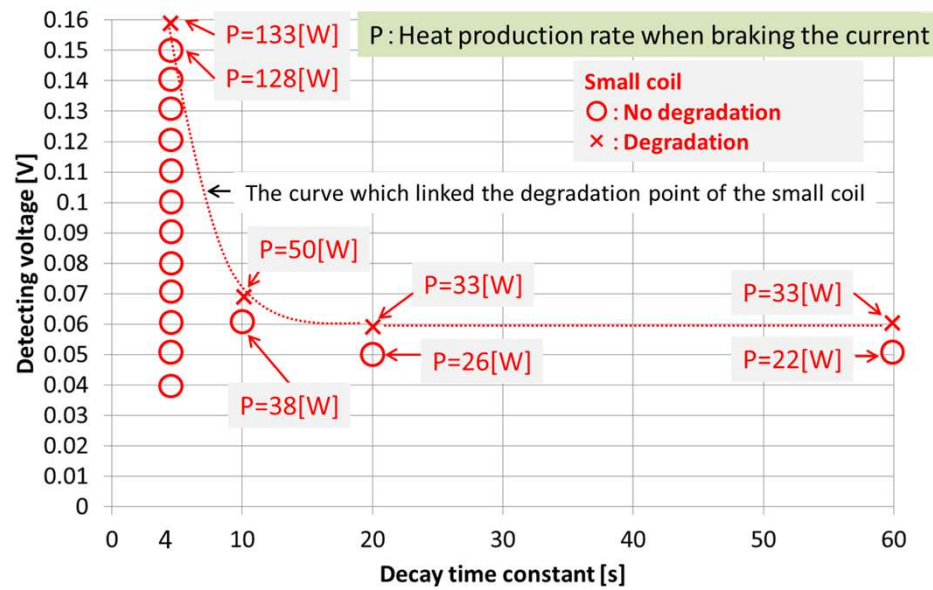


**Large Coil for 20 MW Motor: 15H, 300KJ@200A**

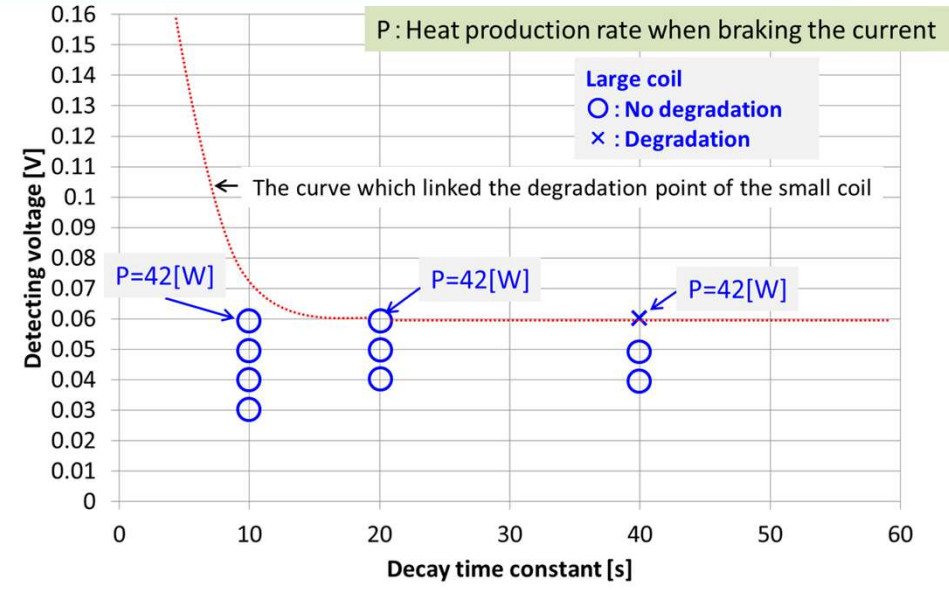


# - S-Innovation -

## Results: Small Coil & Large Coil



Small coil



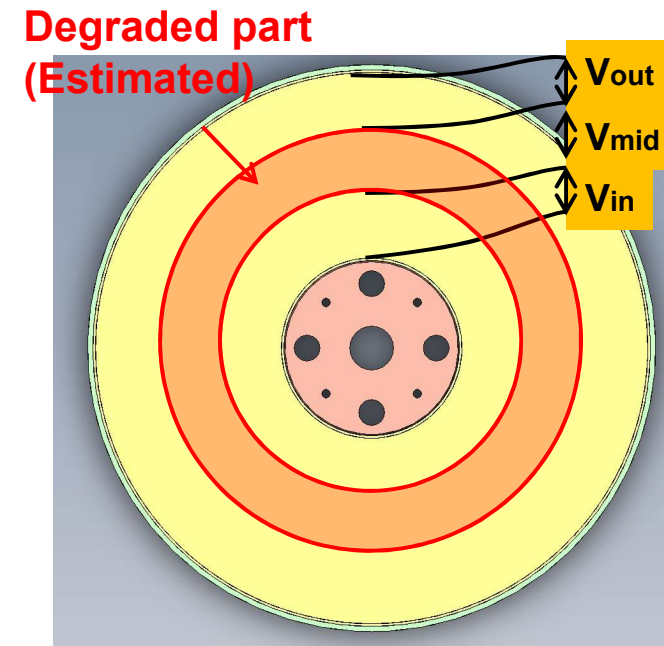
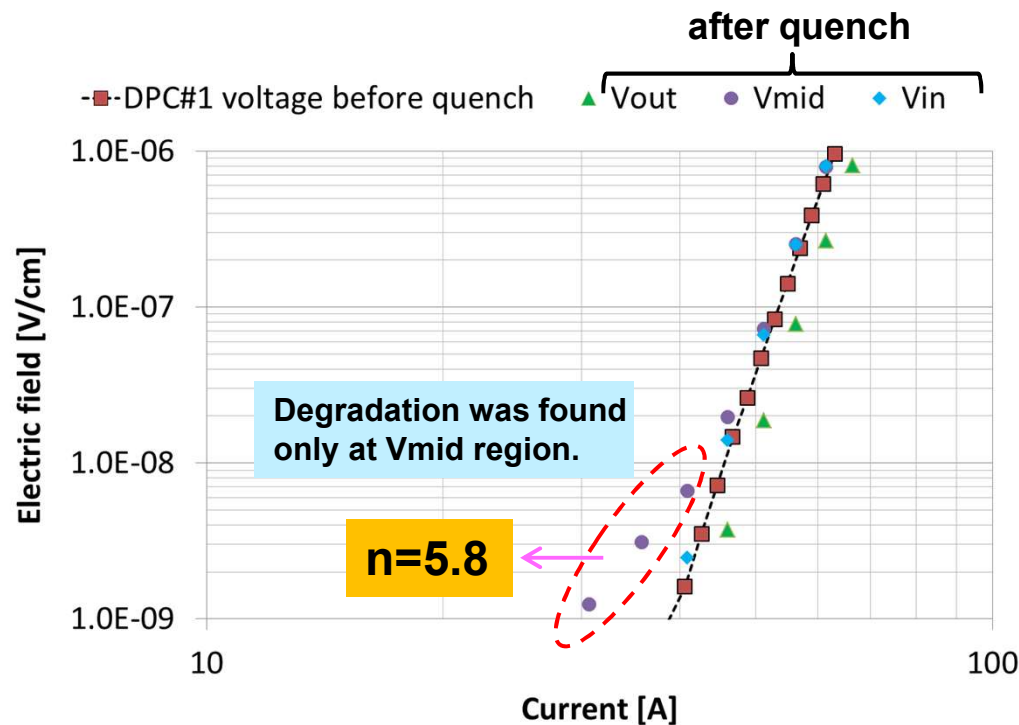
Large coil

- DI-BSCCO coil can be protected by **Detect & Dump technique** in 200A ( $J_e=202A/mm^2$ ).
- There was **not great difference** between the results of the small coil and that of the large coil.
- ⇒ **Heat production rate in hotspot are similar.**
- ⇒ **Coil protection depends on heat production rate in the hotspot, but not on the size of coil.**



# - S-Innovation - Degraded Part

The coil did **not burned out**. Degraded part was investigated.

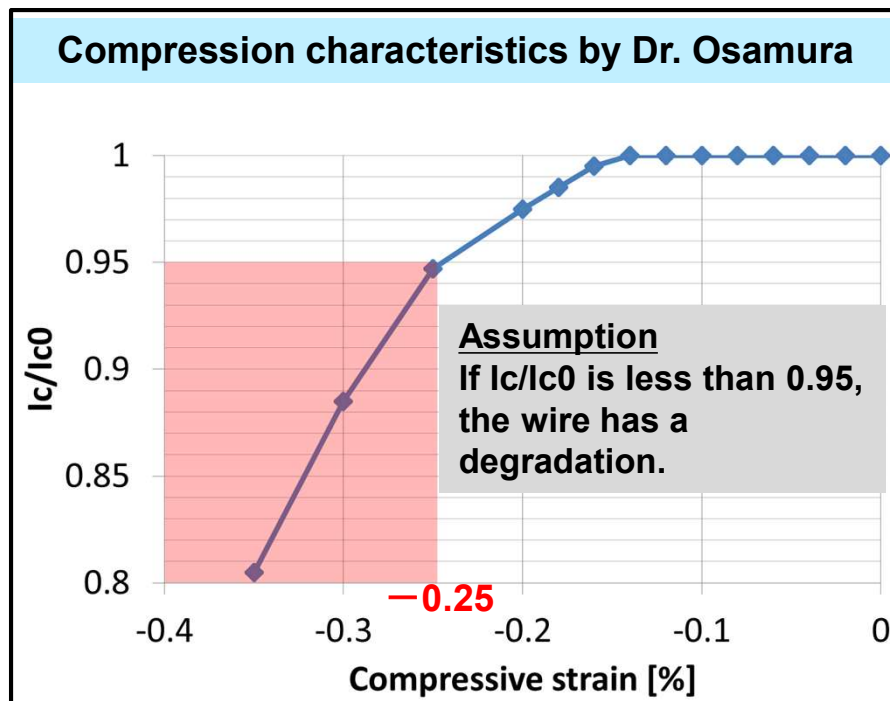


The degraded part is estimated to be red colored area.  
 $I_c@10^{-9}V/cm$  decreased from 40A to 30A.

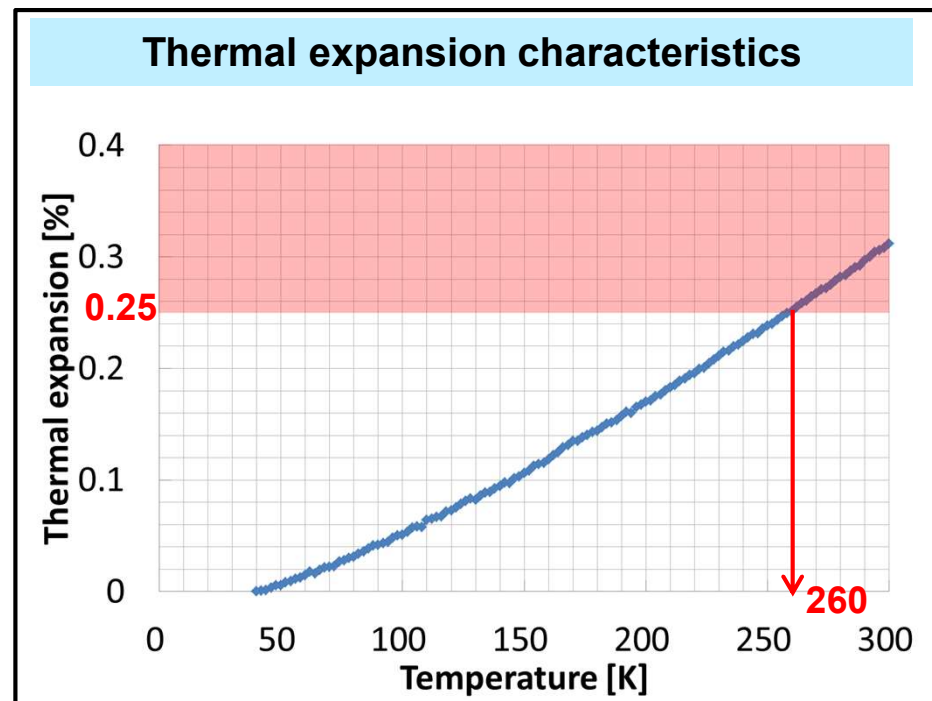


# - S-Innovation - Origin of Degradation

A degradation of the wire was caused by stress induced by difference in the thermal expansion coefficient as the temperature increased.



**Compressive strain > 0.25%,  
 $I_c/I_{c0} < 0.95$ .**



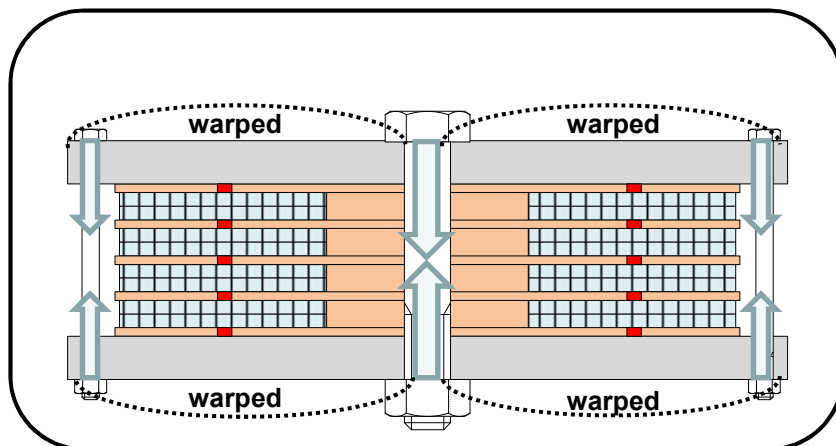
**Thermal expansion > 0.25 %,  
temperature > 260 K.**  
**⇒ It is estimated that hotspot's  
temperature is more than 260 K.**

# - S-Innovation - Better Thermal Conduction

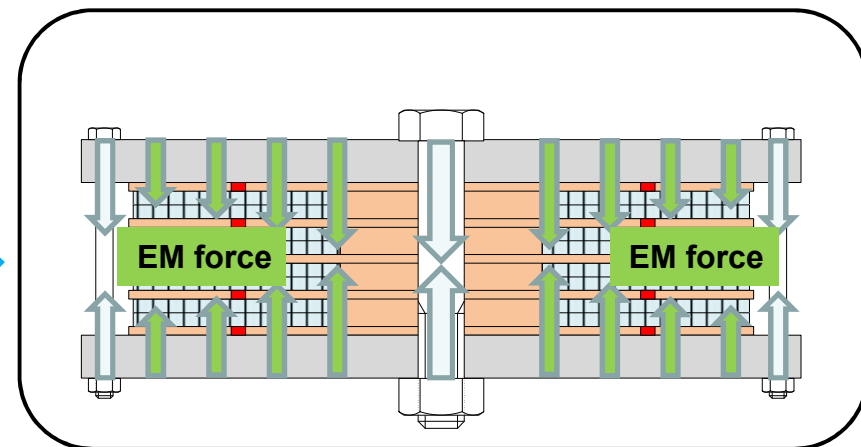
## ● Proposed measures

- With magnetic flange, the electromagnetic force is used.  
⇒ The flange is **not warped** and the contact pressure is **uniform**. **Low thermal resistance** is achieved.

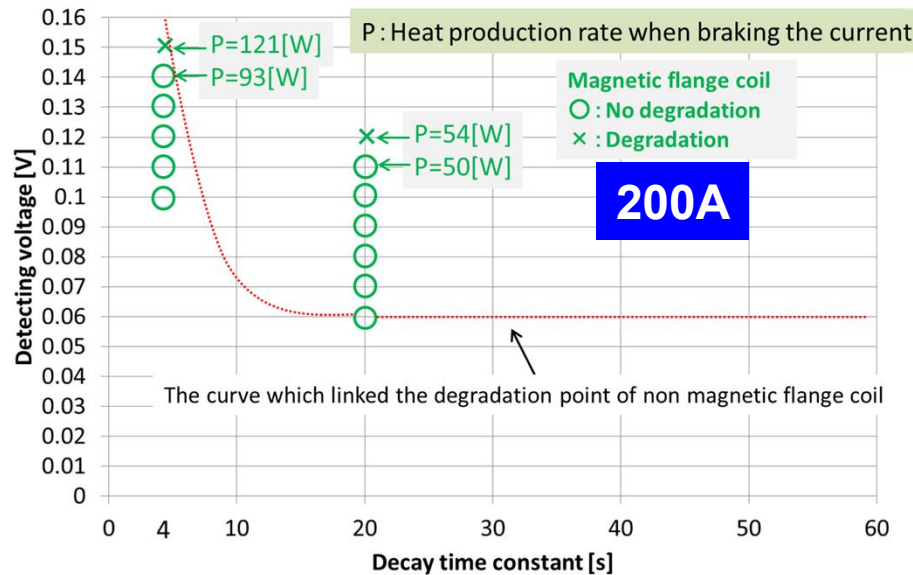
### Nonmagnetic flange coil



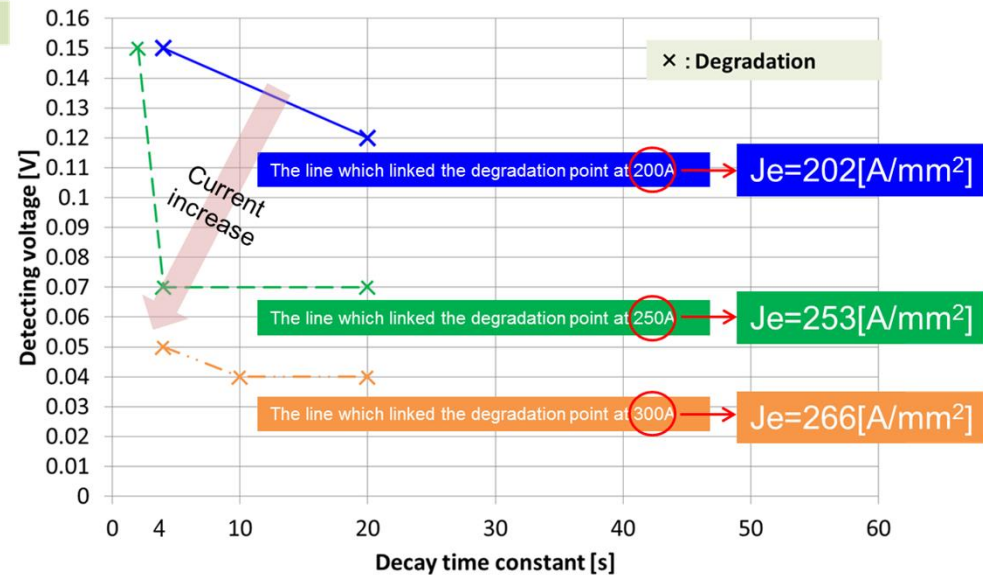
### Magnetic flange coil



# - S-Innovation - Results: Magnetic Flange Coil



Magnetic flange coil 200A



Magnetic flange coil 200A,250A,300A

- The left graph shows that when the decay time constant is 20s, an effect of the magnetic flange is found.
- When the **operating current is increased**, the lines which linked the degradation points shift to the **lower left**.
- DI-BSCCO coil can be protected by **Detect & Dump technique** even if  **$Je=266A/mm^2$** .

# 100 kW Motor for Bus (FY2012-2014)

- **Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (Superconducting Armature Type) with Liq. N<sub>2</sub> Cooling System**
- **Saddle coil with DI-BSCCO for Armature**
- **On Board Refrigerator: Split Stirling Cryocooler 151W@70K, COP=0.07 (Input: 2.15 kW)**

H. Oyama et al.; Abstracts of CSSJ Conference, Vol.90(2014) p.69

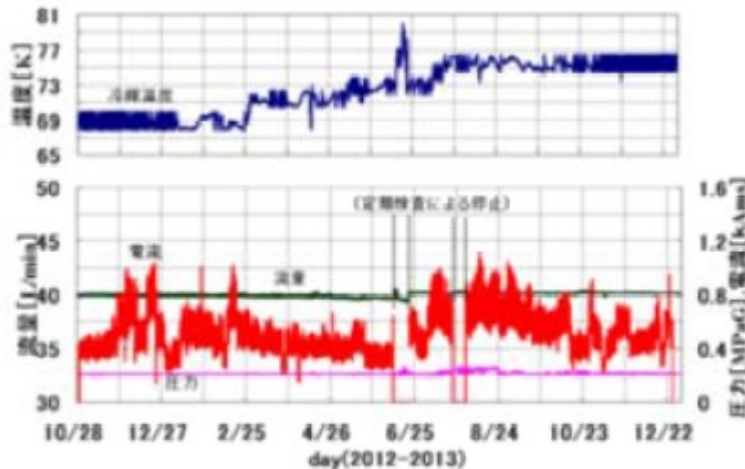
K. Nakano et al.; Abstracts of CSSJ Conference, Vol.90(2014) p.70

K. Nakano et al.; Abstracts of CSSJ Conference, Vol.92(2015) p.237

# Cables (AC, DC)

# Yokohama HTS Cable Project: Go to Grid October 29, 2012

30



Voltage – Current		66kV – 3,000A
Cable capacity		300MVA (Line capacity : 200MVA)
HTS cable	Shape	3-core in one Cryostat
	Length	250m (in 170mm duct)
	Accessories	2 End Boxes in Air and Joint
	Wire	<b>DI-BSCCO</b>
Fault Current Condition		31.5 kA X 2 sec
Members		Tokyo Electric Power Company, MAYEKAWA, NEDO, Sumitomo Electric

- **Over 1 year operated without trouble @ December 2013**
- **Continue with newly developed 5kW Cooler (30% Carnot)**
- **Cryocooler maintenance was done without the system shut down**

# Outline of New National Project

## Project :

### **Verification Tests and Study on Safety and Reliability of HTS cable**

## Purpose:

- To verify the **Safety and Reliability of HTS Cables at Accidents** by conducting model tests with actual dimension cable for 22 kV, 66kV and 275 kV class.
- To develop **5 kW class Brayton Refrigerator System** with higher performance and to confirm its stable operation in the grid at Asahi SS.

**Period : From July 2014 to March 2019**

## Members :

NEDO (Project management)

Tokyo Electric Power Company (Utility , Project leader)

Sumitomo Electric, Furukawa Electric, Fujikura (Cable manufacturer)

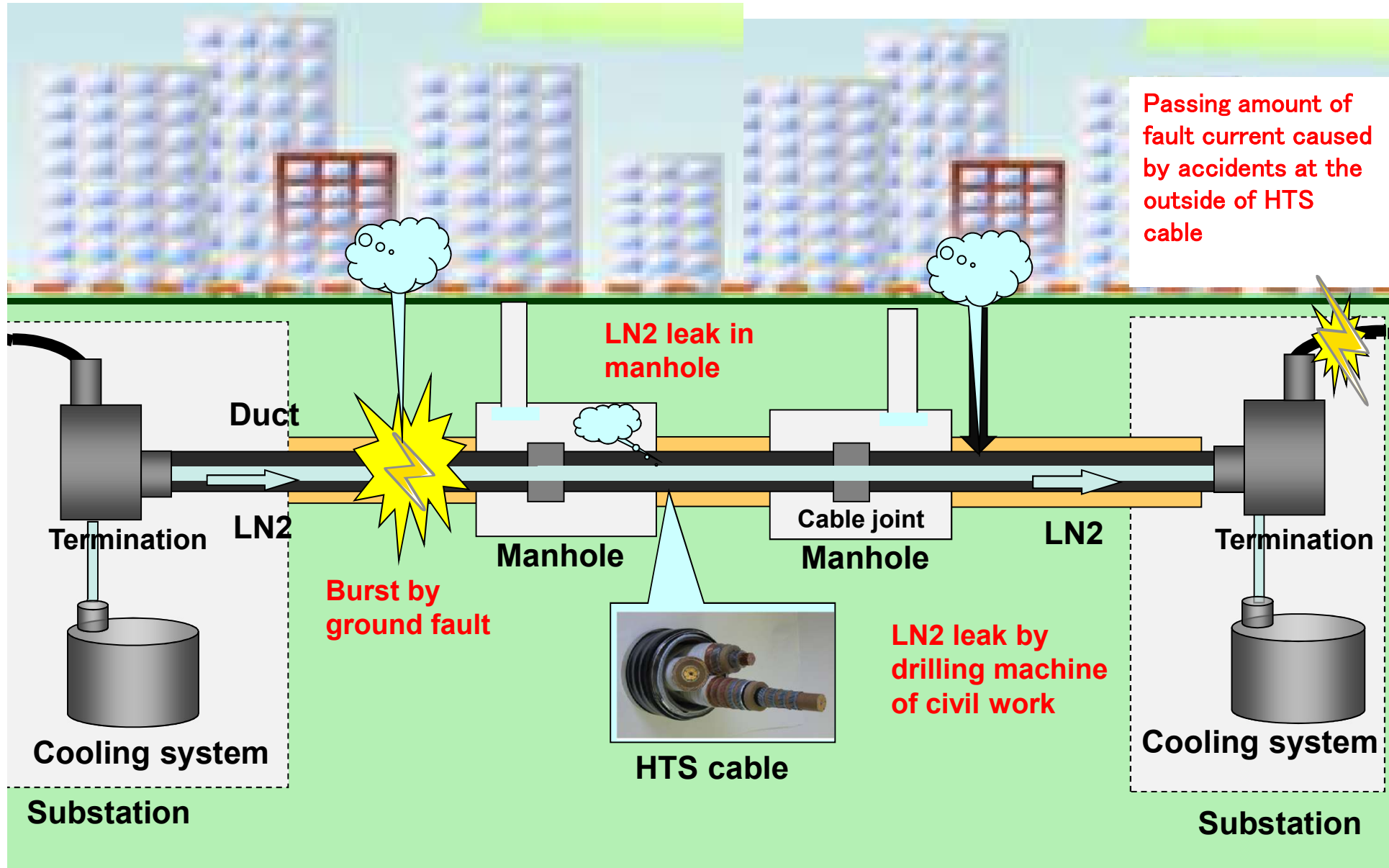
Mayekawa Co. (Refrigerator manufacturer)

# Testing Items on Safety Evaluations

	Assuming accidents	Evaluating items
a) Short Circuit Current Test	Passing amount of fault current caused by accidents at the outside of HTS cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LN2 T and P rising level</li> <li>• Damage for HTS cable</li> <li>• Possibility of rapid restart operation</li> </ul>
b) Ground Fault Test	Ground fault of HTS cable itself caused by dielectric breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LN2 T and P rising level</li> <li>• Damage for HTS cable</li> </ul>
c) Penetrating Damage Test	c-1) Damage on outer cryostat pipe followed by degradation of Vacuum rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vacuum rate degradation</li> <li>• T and P rising level caused by increasing heat invasion</li> </ul>
	c-2) Penetration damage on inner cryostat pipe followed by leakage and blow out of LN2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence on its circumference such as soil, surrounding apparatus, other cables.</li> <li>• Lack of oxygen in case of tunnel or joint vault</li> </ul>



# Image of HTS Cable System and its Accident

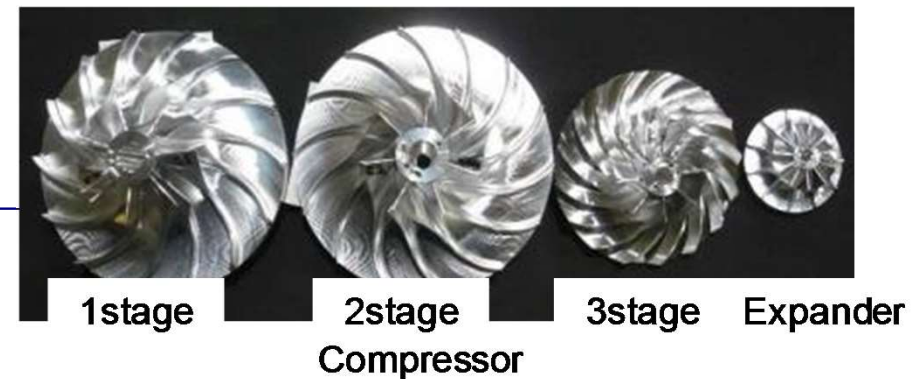
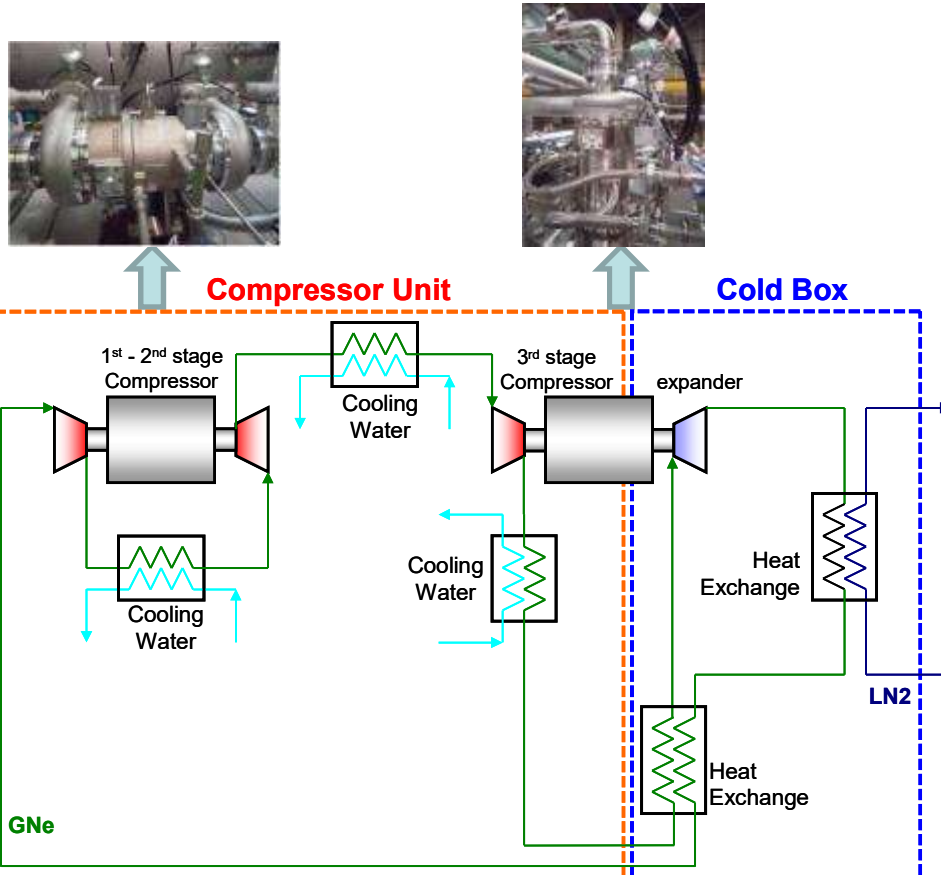




## Specifications

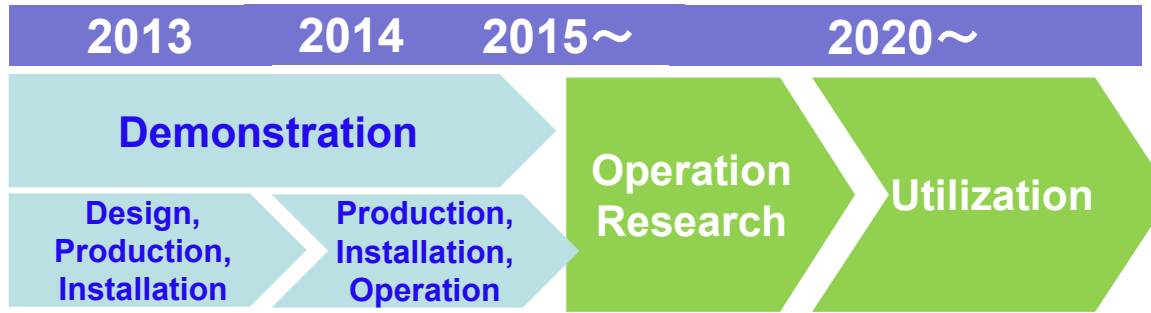
- Large capacity . . .
- High efficiency . . .
- Long maintenance interval . . .

**Cooling Capacity: 5 kW**  
**COP: 0.1**  
**30,000 hours**

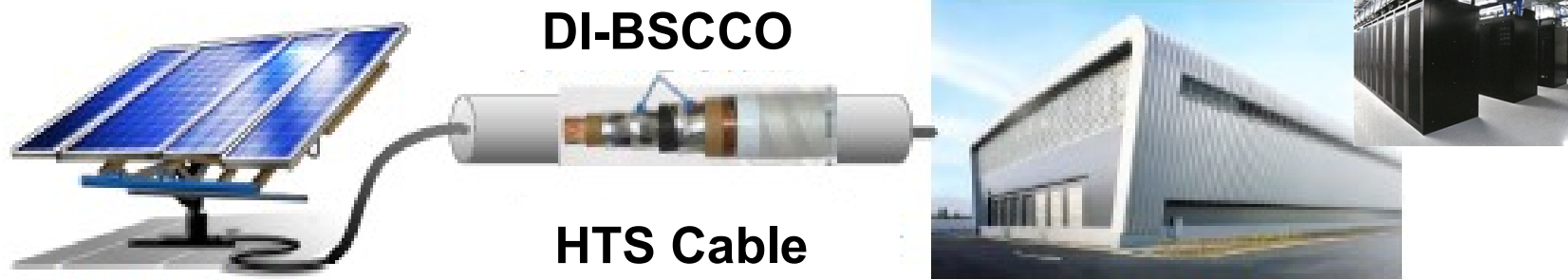


High performance impeller

# HTS DC Cable – Ishikari Project(1)



Cable Capacity	50 MW
Length	(1) 500m, (2) ~1 km
Members	Chiyoda, Corporation, Chubu University, SAKURA Internet, METI, Sumitomo Electric



← 500 m →



石狩湾新港地域

N. Chikumoto et al.;  
 Abstracts of CSSJ  
 Conference,  
 Vol.90(2014) p.23

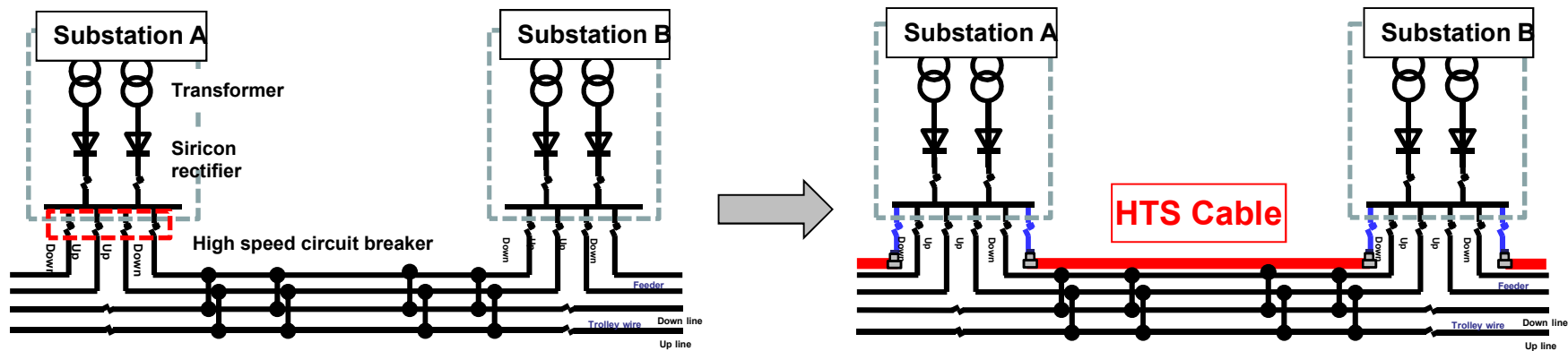
# HTS DC Cable – Ishikari Project(2)

	Line 1	Line 2
Current	5 kA	2.5 kA
Voltage	20 kV	20 kV
Number of Tape (Inner Conductor)	37 (DI-BSCCO Type CA, $I_c > 180$ A)	24 (DI-BSCCO Type CA, $I_c > 180$ A)
Number of Tape (Outer Conductor)	35 (DI-BSCCO Type CA, $I_c > 180$ A)	15 (DI-BSCCO Type CA, $I_c > 220$ A)
Cable Length	500 m	1,000 m
Layout	Connected with PV and Data Center	Hairpin Shape
Refrigerator	1kW Stirling & 2kW Turbo-Bryton	2 x 1kW Stirling & 2 x 2kW Turbo-Bryton

N. Chikumoto et al.; IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 26, 5402204 (2016)

# - S-Innovation -

## Effects of Superconducting Feeder System of Railway



### Energy saving

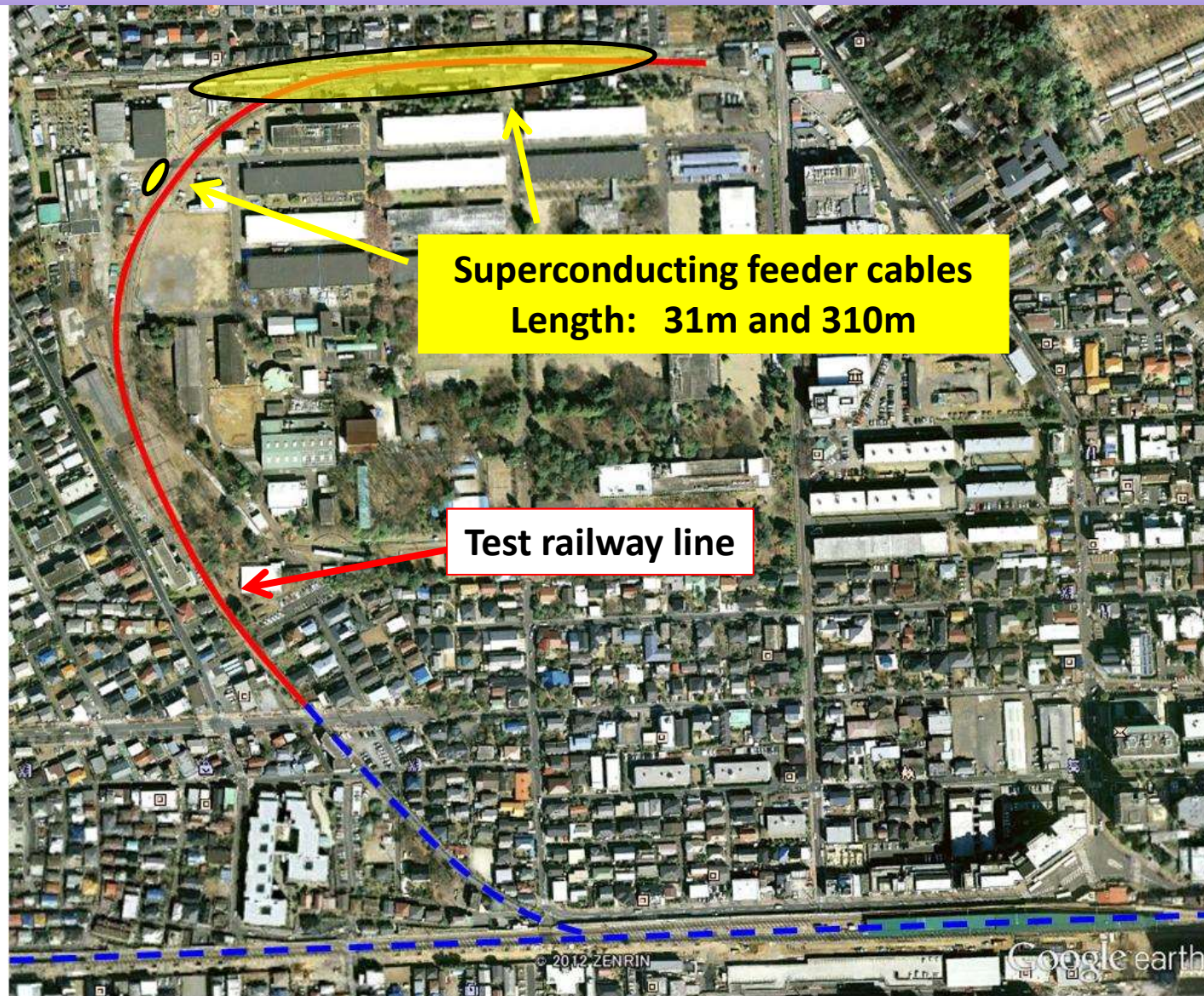
Reduction of failure of the regenerative brake > Energy loss by cooling systems

Reduction of energy loss of electric power transmissions

### Load leveling of substations

- Without enhancing substation power
- Fulfillment of enhancing transport capacity
  - Fulfillment of reducing the number of the substations

# Train test truck in Railway Technical Research Institute (JPN)



## - S-Innovation -

# Superconducting feeder cable system

## Superconducting feeder cable system

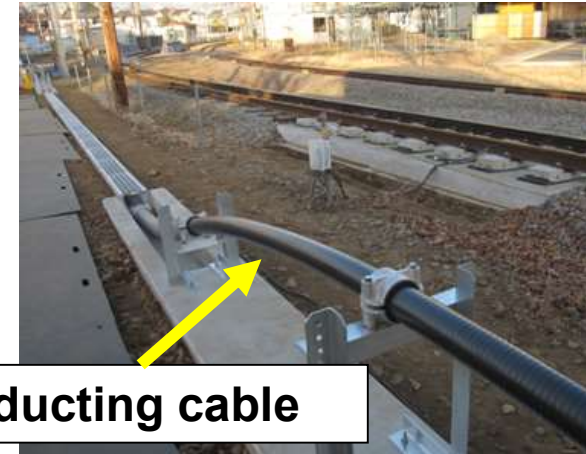
- 30 meter class superconducting cable
- Indirect cooling system
- Go & Return system

## Cooling system

- GM cryocooler : 150 W (@77 K) × 2
- Sub cooler: 300 W(@77 K)
- LN<sub>2</sub> pump: max 30L/min

## Test results

- Cooling test → Heat transfer coefficient between go & return flow was 1 W/(m·K)
- Cooling force measurement → 700 kgf at 77 K
- Current test → I<sub>c</sub> : 6960 A at 77 K
- Succeed in train running test using the superconducting cable; the first case in the world  
→ Commercial train running test in *Izuhakone Railway*



Cooling system



# - S-Innovation - Commercial Train Running Test at Actual Railway Line

## News Release



### 超電導き電ケーブルを用いた列車走行実験について —営業線における試験列車の走行実験に成功—

平成27年4月30日  
公益財団法人鉄道総合技術研究所  
伊豆箱根鉄道株式会社

公益財団法人鉄道総合技術研究所（以下、鉄道総研）は、去る平成27年（2015年）3月27日、伊豆箱根鉄道株式会社（以下、伊豆箱根鉄道）の協力の下、超電導き電ケーブルを用いた営業線における試験列車の走行実験に成功しましたのでお知らせします。

気流電気鉄道は、変電所から架線に電気を送り届けるき電線の電気抵抗に起因する同生失効や送電損失、変電所内での電圧降下などといった課題があります。鉄道総研では、これらの課題の解決に向け、超電導材料をき電線に適用して電気抵抗ゼロで送電できる、「超電導き電ケーブル」の研究開発を進めてまいりました。本技術の実用化によって、同生失効や送電損失の低減による省エネルギー化に加え、電圧降下、変電所の負荷軽減など様々な効果が期待されます。

鉄道総研では、鉄道現場で求められる仕様を満たす超電導き電ケーブルの実現に向け、超電導材料から検査まで、基礎から応用に至る研究開発に取り組んでいます。これまで、鉄道総研・国立研究所内の試験線路上、平成26年には31m、平成26年には310m長の超電導き電ケーブルを架設し、両方向未行実験により超電導き電ケーブルが直流電気鉄道へ適用できることを確認してきました。

この度、営業線における実験の設備への接続や超電導き電システムとしての動作確認など、実用化に向けた基礎的な技術検証を主な目的とし、去る平成27年3月27日に伊豆箱根鉄道・駿豆線において、超電導き電ケーブルを用いた列車走行実験を実施しました。使用した超電導き電ケーブルは、長さ6m、電流容量0.60kAで、駅直下の架線所に架設し、き電回路に組み込みました（写真1）。今回の試験では、超電導き電ケーブルを液体窒素により冷却（196K）し、超電導状態を行いました。

3月27日未明、東京～修善寺間（5.6km）を往復する試験列車（伊豆箱根鉄道3000系電車、3両編成）に超電導き電ケーブルを通して電気を供給し、国内外で初めて営業線における超電導き電による列車走行実験に成功しました（写真2）。鉄道総研では、今後、より実用的な条件で営業線での走行実験を行うとともに、JR、民鉄等への導入を目指し、超電導き電システムの開発を進めてまいります。

なお、超電導き電ケーブルの開発は、鉄道総研が、国立研究開発法人 科学技術振興機構（JST）の研究開発推進事業「戦略的イノベーション創出推進プログラム（Sイノベーション）」および国土交通省の鉄道技術開発費補助事業の一環として行っております。

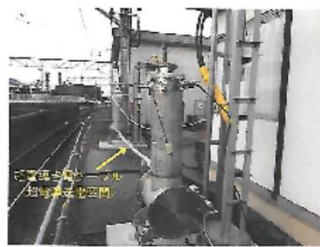


写真1 架設した超電導き電ケーブル



写真2 列車走行試験の様子

公益財団法人 鉄道総合技術研究所  
〒185-8540 東京都国分寺市光町 2-8-38

- First Trial to introduce HTS Cable to Actual Train Line
- March 27, 2015 in Izuhakone Railway Co.,LTD.
- HTS Cable: 6m length

([http://www.jst.go.jp/s-innova/index/press\\_20150430-hakone.pdf](http://www.jst.go.jp/s-innova/index/press_20150430-hakone.pdf))



# Summary

- 1. HTS Application Programs including Power Cables (AC/DC), compact NMR & Accelerator, High Field Magnets over 24T, Flywheel and Motors**
- 2. Application Driven Materials and High Efficient Cryocoolers Development**
- 3. Quench Protection of HTS Magnets**
- 4. Noble Applications:  
Cables to Railway  
Super High Field Magnets to NMR  
Compact Accelerator  
Motors to Automobiles**

**Thank you for your attention!**

