



*Citation for published version:*

Fu, S, Qiu, M, Zhu, J, Zhang, H, Gong, J, Zhao, X, Yuan, W & Guo, J 2018, 'Numerical Study on AC Loss Properties of HTS Cable Consisting of YBCO Coated Conductor for HTS Power Devices', *IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity*, vol. 28, no. 4, 4802005 . <https://doi.org/10.1109/TASC.2018.2816819>

*DOI:*

[10.1109/TASC.2018.2816819](https://doi.org/10.1109/TASC.2018.2816819)

*Publication date:*

2018

*Document Version*

Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication](#)

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# Numerical Study on AC Loss Properties of HTS Cable Consisting of YBCO Coated Conductor for HTS Power Devices

Shanshan Fu, Ming Qiu, Jiahui Zhu, Huiming Zhang, Jun Gong, Xin Zhao, Weijia Yuan, Jianbo Guo

**Abstract**—High-current high temperature superconducting (HTS) cables have been developed for use in HTS power devices. This paper presented the structures of HTS cables, including Conductor on Round Core (CORC) cable, Twisted Stacked-tape Conductor (TSTC) cable and Double coaxial cable. Subsequently, three dimensional (3D) finite element method numerical models were built to analyze the electromagnetic characteristics of the cables, and the critical current of the cables is about 380 Ampere @77 K, self-field. Using the T-A formulation, the numerical model assumed a sheet approximation for conductors, which shortened computational time. The T-A formulation were verified by experiments on a superconducting tape. Then HTS cables with different configurations were made, as functions of different transport current and background magnetic field, and different pitches of Double Coaxial Cable inner conducting layer. According to the results, the AC losses of Double coaxial cable and CORC cable decreased 40% than the TSTC cable with different transport current, and the Double coaxial cable AC loss decreased 20% than the CORC cable when background magnetic field was in the range of 20-60 mT. Conclusions obtained from this study will be helpful for understanding the AC loss properties of HTS cables and useful in design of HTS power devices (such as HTS transformer), using HTS cables.

**Index Terms**—AC loss, 3D FEM, Double coaxial cable.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of fabrication technologies for long superconductors with high critical current densities has opened up new possibilities for high temperature superconductor applications. Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide (YBCO) coated conductors or Bismuth Strontium Calcium Copper Oxide (BSCCO) tapes are used as superconductor tapes [1-2]. Because of the higher current-carrying capacity for fusion magnets and HTS power devices, there are several HTS cable concepts being developed at companies and research institutions around the world, such as, Roebel

Assembled coated conductor cables (RACC) [3-4], Conductor on Round Core cables (CORC) [5], Twisted Stacked-Tape Conductor cables (TSTC) [6], and Double coaxial cables [7]. These HTS cables are all presented in complex structures by twisting techniques, and the development of high current density, low AC loss and high stable cable has been ongoing.

This paper focused on the study of CORC cable, TSTC cable and Double coaxial cable. CORC cable has been mentioned by van der Lann in the study of irreversible degradation strain of superconducting tapes [4]. The original idea for TSTC cable and Double coaxial cable was first mentioned by Takayasu M, and the longitudinal field of Double coaxial cable can enhance inner and outer cables enhance each other performance by more than 20% [7]. Compared to straight tapes, these cables have more complex structure, and thus numerical study of such cables becomes crucial. As simplified two-dimensional models cannot illustrate the detailed structure of HTS cables, in previous studies, three dimensional (3D) time-dependent electromagnetic models in the numerical study have been built by H-formulation, such as, the magnetization loss, magnetic shielding effects and end effects of short CORC cables are discussed by Jie Sheng et al. [8] and M Majoros et al. [9]. Francesco Grilli et al. computed the magnetization AC losses of a twisted superconductor and current repartition among the tapes in a cable [10-12]. However, H-formulation is very difficult to set the boundary imposing the transport current when symmetry couldn't be used for dimensional reduction, and the high aspect ratio of superconducting tape results in huge mesh elements. T-A formulation uses a sheet to tackle the high aspect ratio problem of the HTS tape, and the computation regions are divided into the superconducting sheet using T formulation and the non-superconducting space using A formulation [13].

In this paper, 3D numerical models of HTS cables were proposed using T-A formulation, and electromagnetic characteristics were analyzed to calculate the AC losses of different cable transport currents and different background magnetic fields. In addition, AC loss properties with different inner conducting layer pitches of Double coaxial cable were analyzed to achieve the optimization of the Double coaxial cable, as well as the design of HTS power devices based on HTS cables.

This project is supported by China State Grid Corporation science and technology project DG71-16-002, DG83-17-002, DG71-17-020 and 2017GW-04.

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## II. METHODOLOGY

## A. Structure of the HTS Cables

The structures of the HTS cables are shown in Fig. 1, with the copper former not shown in the figure. The CORC cable mainly included a copper former, and conductor layers which were helically wound with superconducting tapes. The TSTC cable was composed of twisting freestanding flat tapes along the stack axis. The Double coaxial cable was composed of copper former, and two different types of conductor layers mounted co-axially, with the inner conductor layer made of twisted stacked tapes and the outer conductor layer a helical winding tape, as in CORC [7].

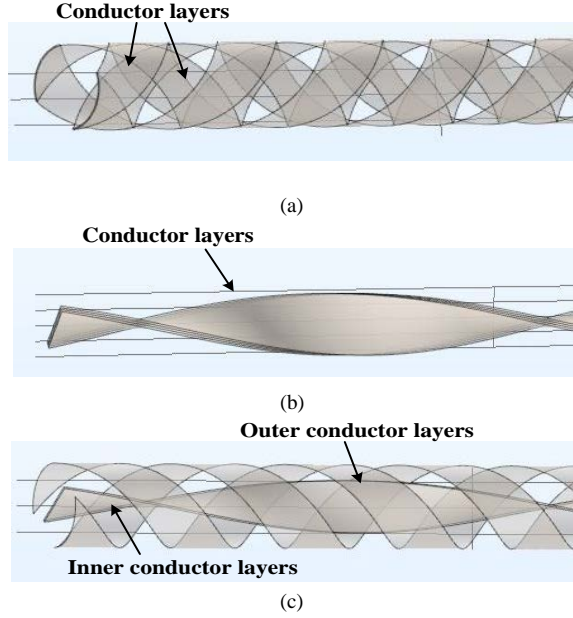


Fig. 1. Structure of the HTS cables (a) CORC cable (b) TSTC cable (c) Double coaxial cable

## B. Methodology of Numerical Model

The critical current of the HTS cables consisting of YBCO coated conductor is about 380 Ampere @77 K, self-field, and the detailed parameters of YBCO coated conductor and HTS Cables are listed in Table I. 1<sup>st</sup> conducting layer radius of CORC cable is equal to the outer conducting layer radius of Double coaxial cable. The superconducting coated conductor tape numbers of HTS cable are the same. The 3D geometry of Double coaxial cable with four superconducting tapes is shown in Fig. 2 (a).

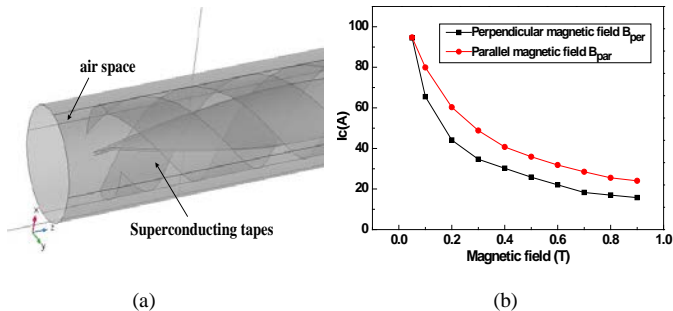


Fig. 2. (a) The geometry of Double coaxial cable (CORC and TSTC cable aren't presented in this Fig) (b)  $I_c$ - $B$  ( $B_{per}$ ,  $B_{par}$ ) curves obtained by experiment

Characteristics	Item	Value
HTS tape	Manufacturer	Superpower
	Width	4 mm
	Thickness	0.1 mm
	Critical current	95 A @77 K, self-field
CORC cable	Radius of copper former	3 mm
	Radius of 1 <sup>st</sup> conductor layer	3.1 mm
	Tape number of 1 <sup>st</sup> conductor layer	2
	Pitch	20 mm
	Radius of 2 <sup>nd</sup> conductor layer	3.1 mm
	Tape number of 2 <sup>nd</sup> conductor layer	2
TSTC cable	Pitch	20 mm
	Tape number	4
Double coaxial cable	Pitch	70 mm
	Radius of copper former	3 mm
	Radius of outer conductor layer	3.1 mm
	Tape number of outer conductor layer	2
	Pitch	20 mm
	Tape number of inner conductor layer	3.1 mm
	Pitch	70 mm

The current vector potential  $T$  is the state variable solved in the superconducting region defined by the curl of current density as (1),  $T = [T_x, T_y, T_z]$ ,  $T$  can be written as  $T \cdot n$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_y)}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_x)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_z)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(T \cdot n_x)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

The current density is combined with the  $E$ - $J$  power law as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \left( \frac{J_{norm}}{J_c} \right)^n \frac{J_x}{J_c} \\ E_0 \left( \frac{J_{norm}}{J_c} \right)^n \frac{J_y}{J_c} \\ E_0 \left( \frac{J_{norm}}{J_c} \right)^n \frac{J_z}{J_c} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Where  $n$  is assumed to be 21,  $E_0$  is  $10^{-4} \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ , and  $E_x$ ,  $E_y$ , and  $E_z$  are the electric fields. In this paper  $J_c$  is the critical current density, and the relationship between  $I_c$  and perpendicular magnetic field  $B_{per}$  and parallel magnetic field  $B_{par}$  is shown in Fig. 2 (b).  $I_c(B)$  is implemented by the numerical interpolation in the model, and  $J_c(B) = I_c(B)/\text{tape cross-section}$ .

According to the Maxwell equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow n+ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow n=0 \quad (3)$$

In this paper the magnetic field  $B$  is solved by the traditional  $A$  formulation, where  $A$  is the magnetic vector potential,  $J$  is the current flowing in the superconducting sheet. The AC loss per cycle for a superconductor is calculated as:

$$Q = 2d \int_{t/2}^t \iint_s J_{norm} E_{norm} ds dt \quad (4)$$

Where  $t$  is the period of one cycle,  $s$  is the surface of the superconductor, and  $J_{norm}$  and  $E_{norm}$  are the magnitudes of current and the electric fields respectively.

### C. Verification

The 3D numerical model, based on the  $T$ - $A$  formulation for superconducting coated conductors, was validated by the experimentally measuring the magnetization loss for a superconductor tape (Superpower) using a previously described system [14]. The magnetization loss is generated by the vertical magnetic field. Comparison between simulation and experiment results showed that they agreed well (Fig. 3a). In addition, this  $T$ - $A$  formulation has been verified by Huiming Zhang et al. [13].

## III. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

### A. The Different Transport Currents

In this section, we focus on the current distribution and AC losses. Here, each tape of HTS cable is assumed to be isolated from the others, and no current sharing considered. The current distribution with the peak current of 200A, and different penetrations are observed in Fig. 3 (b). The AC losses of HTS cables were calculated based on the current distribution.

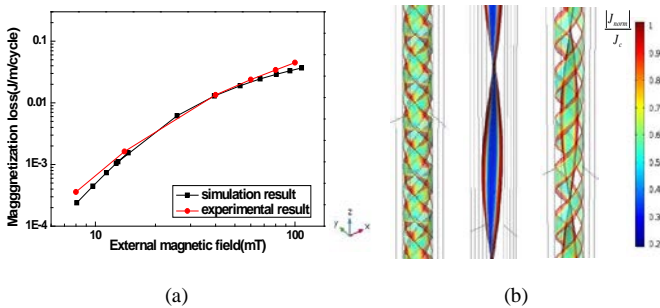


Fig. 3. (a) Comparisons of magnetization loss obtained by simulation and experiment (b)The Current distribution  $J_{norm}/J_c$  of HTS cables  $t=0.015s$  @ 50 Hz.

For analyzing magnetic field distribution in conductor layers, the magnetic flux density  $B$  of conducting layer of HTS cables can be divided into perpendicular component  $B_{\perp}$  and parallel component  $B_{\parallel}$ . The AC loss generated by the perpendicular magnetic field is larger than the AC loss generated by the parallel magnetic field for one order of magnitude. The magnetic flux density  $B_{\perp}$  distribution of HTS cable conducting layer carrying a transport current of 200 A in

shown in Fig. 4.

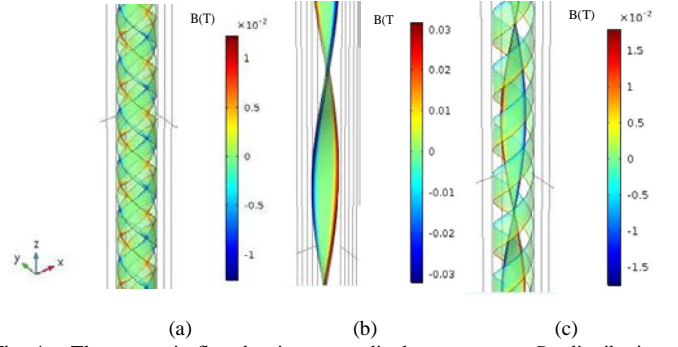


Fig. 4. The magnetic flux density perpendicular component  $B_{\perp}$  distribution of conducting layer of the HTS cable (a) CORC cable (b) TSTC cable (c) Double coaxial cable

The AC losses of HTS cables with four superconducting tapes are shown in Fig. 5. The transport current has been normalized to different HTS cables. AC loss is found to be related to the transmission current, and smaller AC loss is produced by the smaller transmission current. In addition, the result also shows the TSTC cable AC loss increases an average of 40% more than other cables, and Double coaxial cable AC loss is the least. The Double coaxial cable and CORC cable exhibit shows the better performance in AC loss properties.

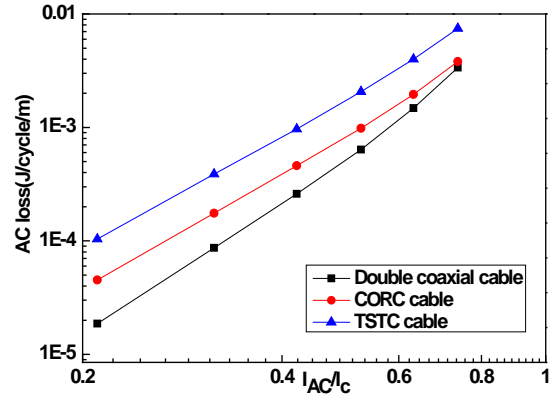


Fig. 5. AC loss of HTS cables with four superconducting tapes.

### B. The Different Background Magnetic Field

The AC loss of HTS cables with four superconducting tapes under different background magnetic field shown in Fig. 6. Because the HTS cables are employed in HTS power devices (such as HTS transformer), the background magnetic fields used here are in the range of 20-60 mT. A time varying external field is applied parallel to the HTS cable radius, which is along the  $y$  axis (as shown in Fig. 2 (a)). The HTS cable AC loss is related to external magnetic field, and smaller AC loss is produced by smaller external magnetic field. Besides, Double coaxial cable AC loss is less than 20% of that of CORC cable. In the paper [8], the AC losses in the different CORC cables with three and six tapes have been measured, and the experimental value are between 0.01 J/m/cycle and 0.1

J/m/cycle. Therefore the simulation value of the CORC cable with four tapes is found to be reasonable.

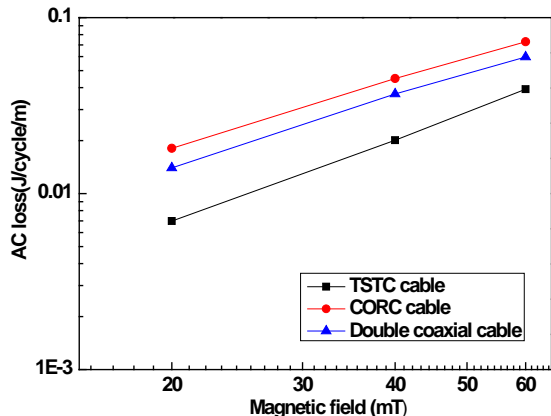


Fig. 6. AC loss of HTS cables with four superconducting tapes under different background magnetic fields.

### C. The Different Inner Conducting Layer Pitches of Double Coaxial Cable

The AC loss in Double coaxial cable with different inner conducting layer pitches of is shown in Fig. 7, and the transport currents of HTS cables reach 200 A. The parameters of Double coaxial cable with different inner conducting layer pitches are shown Table II, and a comparison is made between Cable A and Cable E. The result shows the Double coaxial cable AC loss is related to inner conducting layer pitches, and that smaller AC loss is produced by smaller inner conducting layer pitch when outer conducting layer pitch is the same. The smallest twist pitch of superconducting tape is 70mm according to the minimum-bending diameter in this paper. Therefore, Cable C is the proposed better design for the Double coaxial cable inner conducting layer pitch when outer conducting layer pitch is 20 mm.

TABLE II  
PARAMETERS OF THE DIFFERENT INNER CONDUCTING LAYER PITCHES OF DOUBLE COAXIAL CABLE

Items	Copper Radius	Tape number	Pitch (Inner)	Pitch (Outer)
Cable A	3 mm	2	20 mm	20 mm
Cable B	3 mm	2	40 mm	20 mm
Cable C	3 mm	2	70 mm	20 mm
Cable D	3 mm	2	90 mm	20 mm
Cable E	3 mm	2	No twist	20 mm

The maximum magnetic flux density of different inner conducting layer of Double coaxial cable is shown in Table III. It is found that smaller maximum magnetic flux density of the cable is produced by smaller inner conducting layer pitch. The maximum magnetic flux density  $B_{\perp}$  of Cable A is 0.0154T, however that of Cable C is 0.0192T. The magnetic field generated by outer conductor layer weakens the magnetic field generated by inner conductor layer. The magnetic field direction of two superconducting tapes for Double coaxial cable is shown in Fig. 8.

TABLE III  
THE MAXIMUM MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY OF DIFFERENT INNER CONDUCTING LAYER OF DOUBLE COAXIAL CABLE

Items	$B_{\perp}$	$B_{\parallel}$
Cable A	0.0154T	0.0182T
Cable B	0.0185T	0.0187T
Cable C	0.0192T	0.0190T

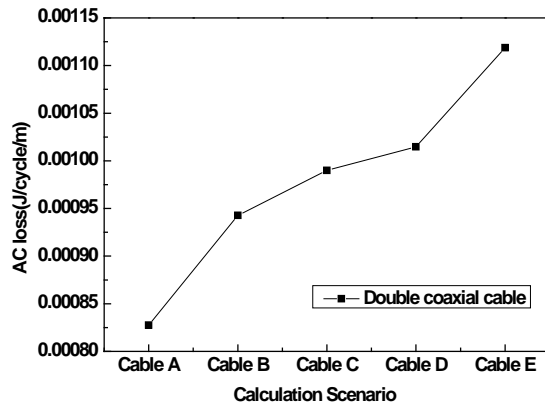


Fig. 7. AC loss of different inner conducting layer pitches of Double coaxial cable.

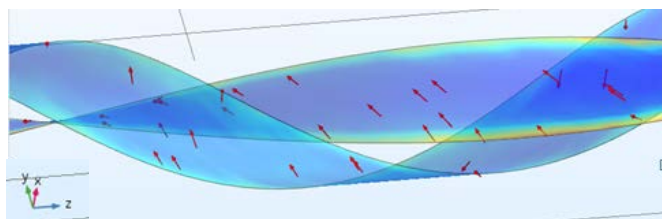


Fig. 8. The magnetic field direction of two superconducting tapes for Double coaxial cable

## IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, based on the T-A formulation, 3D electromagnetic numerical models were built to analyze AC loss properties in three kinds of HTS cables. The numerical models were generated from HTS cable structures using to governing equations. The magnetic flux density distribution in HTS cables conducting layer is shown with the peak current of 200A. AC losses of CORC cable and TSTC cable and Double coaxial cable under different transport current and the background magnetic field were discussed. In addition, AC losses in different Double coaxial cable inner conducting layer pitches were analyzed. The results demonstrated that AC loss of TSTC cable increased an average of 40% more than other cables with different transport current, and the Double coaxial cable AC loss is less 20% than that of CORC cable under different background magnetic field. Smaller Double coaxial cable AC loss were produced by smaller inner conducting layer pitch while outer conducting layer pitch was the same. Double coaxial cable shows higher performance for HTS power devices. In future, the AC loss of HTS cables will be studied through the experiment in details.

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