

Best Paths

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Transmission for sustainability

*COOLING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE LONG LENGTH
HVDC CABLES CRYOSTAT WITHIN BEST PATHS PROJECT*

Steffen Klöppel,
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BEST PATHS stands for "BEyond State-of-the-art Technologies for rePowering Ac corridors and multi-Terminal HvdC Systems". It is co-funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration under the grant agreement no. 612748.

Best Paths project

BEyond State-of-the-art Technologies for Power AC corridors and multi-Terminal HVDC Systems

RD&D project founded by the European commission under FP7

Period: Oct. 2014 - Sept. 2018 (4 years)

Demo	Objective
1	HVDC offshore connection
2	Interoperability of HVDC-VSC multiterminal multivendor solutions
3	Uprating of existing HVDCV multiterminal interconnectors
4	Innovative repowering of existing AC corridors
5	MgB₂ superconducting links



Demo 5 consortium



- Optimization of MgB₂ wires and conductors
- Cable system
- Cryogenic machines
- Testing in GHe
- Integration into the Grid



- Optimization of MgB₂ wires and conductors
- Cable system



- MgB₂ wire
- Optimization of MgB₂ wires and conductors



- Cryogenic machines



POLITÉCNICA
"Engineering the future"

- Reliability
- Integration into Transmission grid



Réseau de transport d'électricité

- Cable system
- Integration into Transmission grid
- Testing in GHe
- Reliability



- Scientific coordination
- Dissemination & exploitation



- Cable system



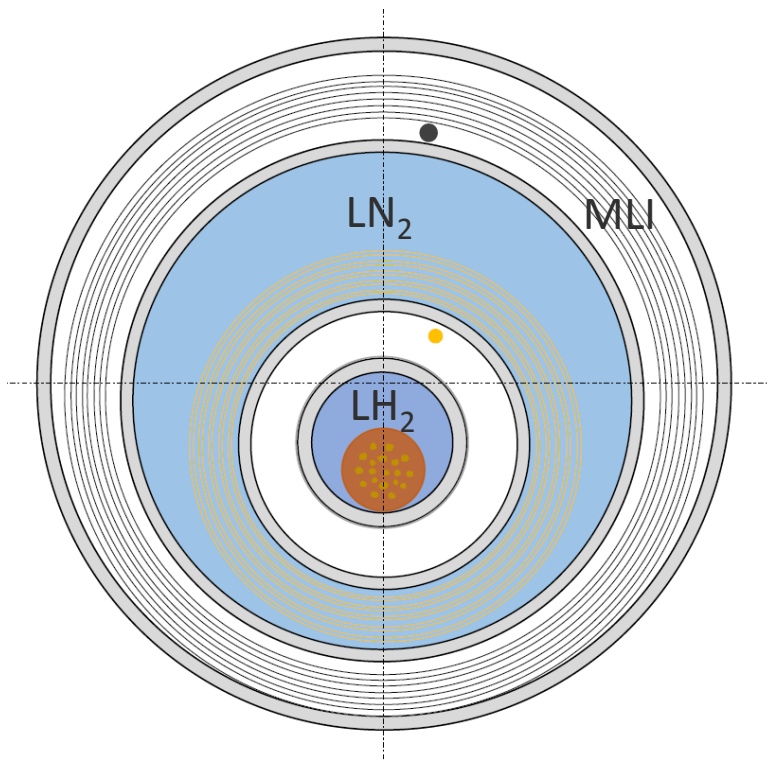
- Cable system



- Cable system



Principle cable cryostat design



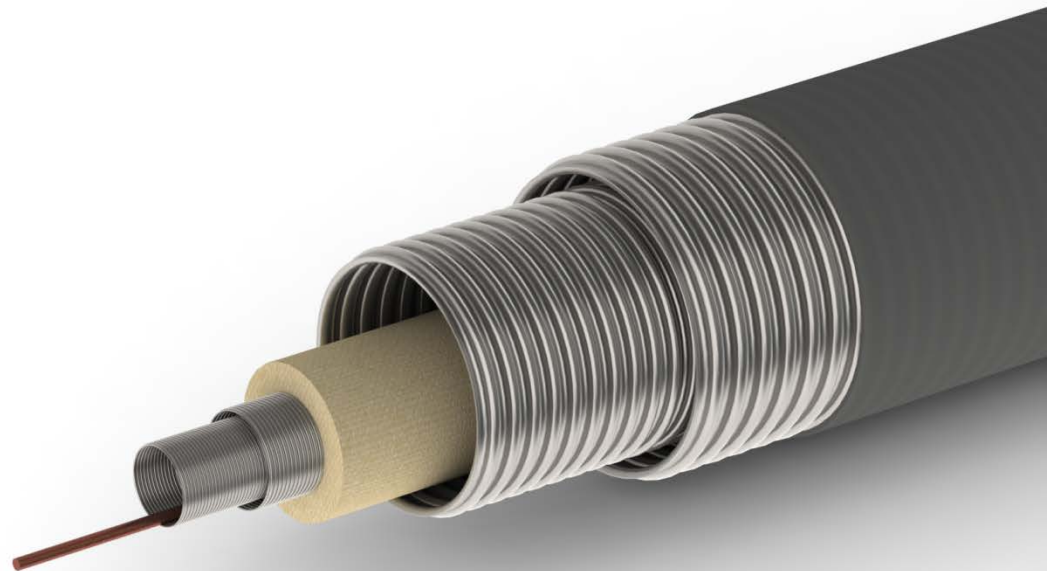
MgB_2 cable:

$$d_c = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$I = 10 \text{ kA}$$

$$U = 320 \text{ kV}$$

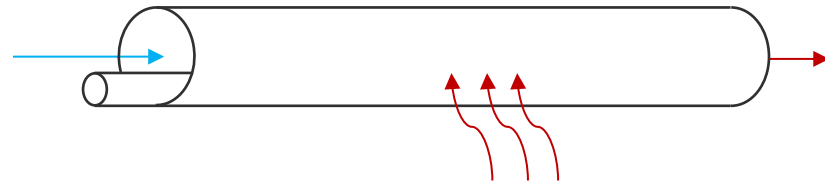
$$P_{el} = 3.2 \text{ GW}$$



Simple model

Analytical formulation shows dependencies and possible improvements

→ Fast assessment of viable options, influence of parameters on cooled length



$$\Delta p = \frac{\rho}{2} u^2 f \frac{L}{D_i}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{q} A_h = \Delta h \dot{m}$$

$$L = \frac{D_i}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\Delta p \Delta h^2 \rho}{f \dot{q}^2 \delta^2}} C$$

$$L \propto D_i$$

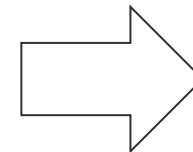
$$L \propto \Delta h^{2/3}$$

$$L \propto \Delta p^{1/3}$$

$$L \propto \dot{q}^{-2/3}$$

$$L \propto f^{-1/3}$$

$$L \propto C^{1/3}$$



Parameter space?

Diameter

$$L \propto D_i$$

Limitations outer diameter:

duct size

bending radius }
cable drum } corrugated tubing

With straight tubing, any length can be reached

$$\dot{Q} \propto D_i \rightarrow \dot{Q} \propto L$$



Pressure span

$$L \propto \Delta p^{1/3}$$

Limitations:

Pumping machinery and power

Mechanical integrity cryostat: 20 bar

Single phase fluid only

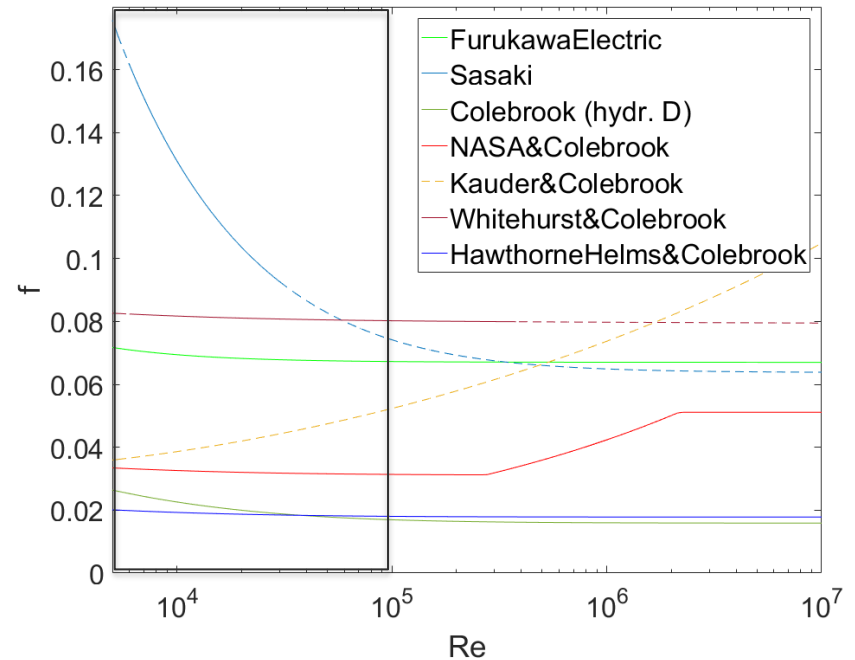


Pressure loss

$$L \propto f^{-1/3}$$

Literature correlations show large spread (0.02..0.08)

Straight tubes optimal



Enthalpy span

$$L \propto \Delta h^{2/3}$$

Limitations:

operational range MgB_2

single-phase fluid

lowest starting temperature

$$T_{out} \leq 25 \text{ K}$$



Enthalpy span

$$L \propto \Delta h^{2/3}$$

Alternative coolants:

	LH ₂	GHe	LHe→GHe	SH ₂ +LH ₂	SNe+LNe
T_{in}	15 K	15 K	5.00 K	14.4 K	25 K
p_{in}	2 MPa	2 MPa	2 MPa	2 MPa	0,975 MPa
h_{in}	-23.32 kJ/kg	69.10 kJ/kg	11.30 kJ/kg	-	-
T_{out}	25 K	25 K	25 K	25 K	25 K
p_{out}	0.35 MPa	0.5 MPa	0.5 MPa	0.35 MPa	0.1 MPa
h_{out}	55.86 kJ/kg	133.21 kJ/kg	133.21 kJ/kg	55.86 kJ/kg	-
Δh	79.19 kJ/kg	64.11 kJ/kg	121.91 kJ/kg	112.06 kJ/kg	8.3 kJ/kg
L/L_{LH2}	100%	68.8%	106%	125%	36%

Slush hydrogen is the only viable alternative

Continuous, unmanned operation of an auger plant?

Agglomeration of SH₂ in corrugations?

Heat inleak

$$L \propto \dot{q}^{-2/3}$$

Load bearing MLI

Margins for:

Long time vacuum stability

Bending

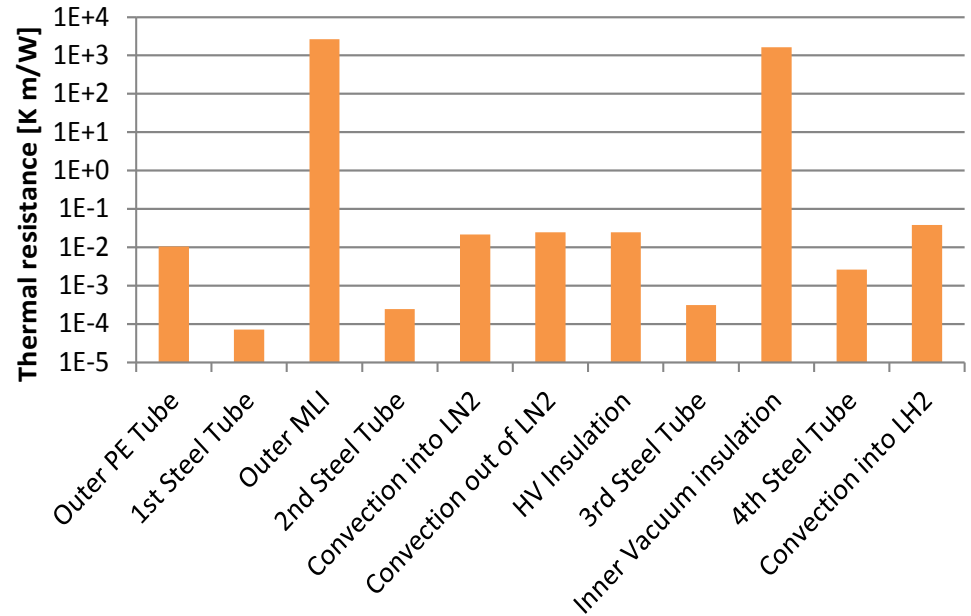
Additional AC-losses

Calculation based on literature data

$$\dot{q}_{300\text{ K} \rightarrow 77\text{ K}} = 4.3\text{ W m}^{-2}$$

$$\dot{q}_{77\text{ K} \rightarrow 20\text{ K}} = 0.9\text{ W m}^{-2}$$

→Neumann: -36% heat inleak



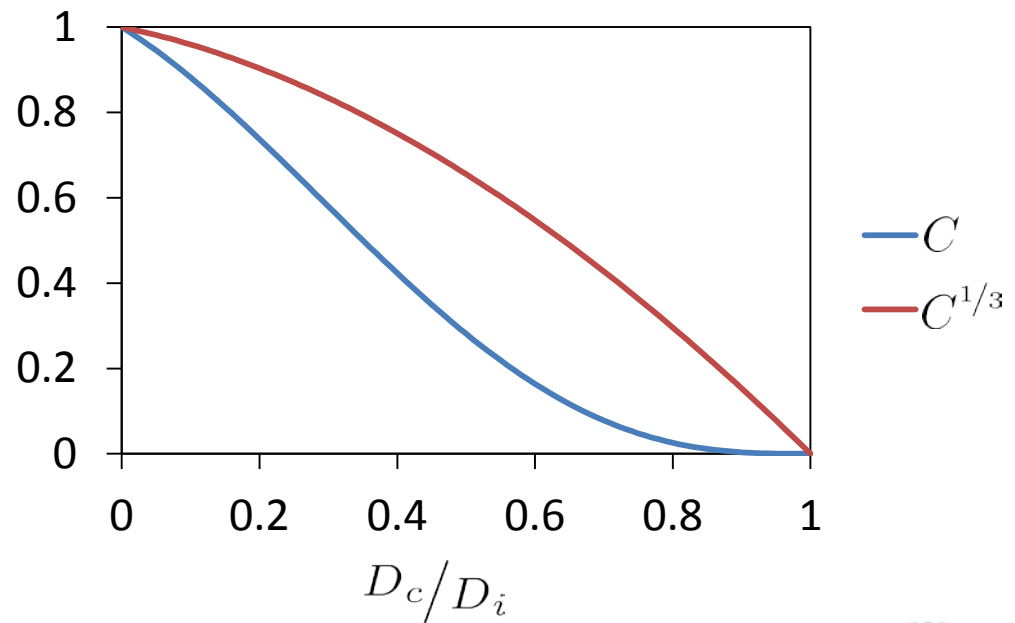
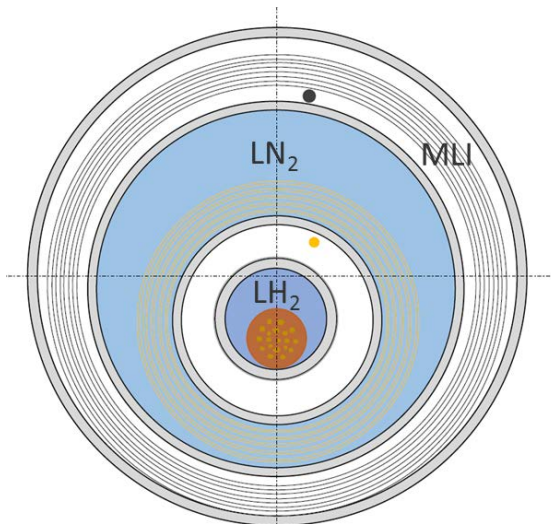
Cable diameter

$$L \propto C^{1/3}$$

$$C = 1 - \left(\frac{D_c}{D_i}\right) - 2\left(\frac{D_c}{D_i}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{D_c}{D_i}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{D_c}{D_i}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{D_c}{D_i}\right)^5$$

Small cable → minor influence on length

Larger effect for el. insulation



Exemplary geometry

Distance between reactive power compensation stations in France: ca. 50 km

→ Cable design for 50 km

Mass flow LH₂: 0.175 kg/s → 15 t/d

Mass flow LN₂: 4.4 kg/s → 380 t/d = circulation rate

→ 53 t/d for re-cooling of LN₂ from 80 K to 65 K

900 m³ storage for two weeks



Summary

Cooling of kilometric long cables is possible with flexible cryostat

Down scaling of cable cryostat not possible

→ Minimal el. power to justify investment (GW range)

- integration into grid

- redundancy etc.?

Outlook

Replacement of el. insulation with spacer

Design with straight tubing

Design of pump/recooling station



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