

High-Power-Density Partially Superconducting Machines

Superconducting-Assisted Propulsion System with Large Airgap for Marine Applications

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Objective

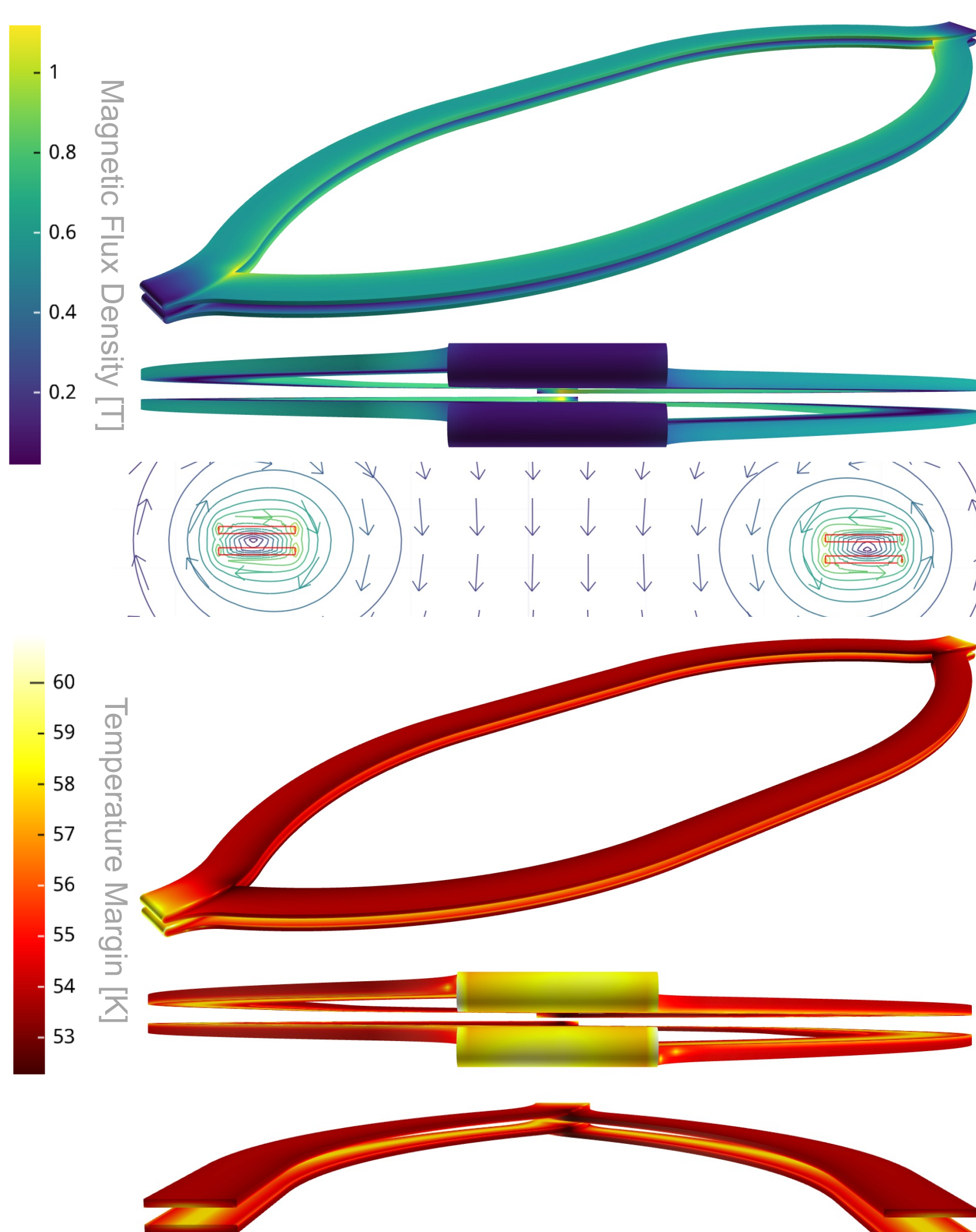
Design a partially superconducting synchronous motor using high-temperature superconductors (HTS), tailored for naval propulsion applications, with the objective of achieving superior power density through the optimization of HTS field windings and overall motor topology, employing second-generation (2G) HTS tapes operating at 30 K.

Partially HTS Motor

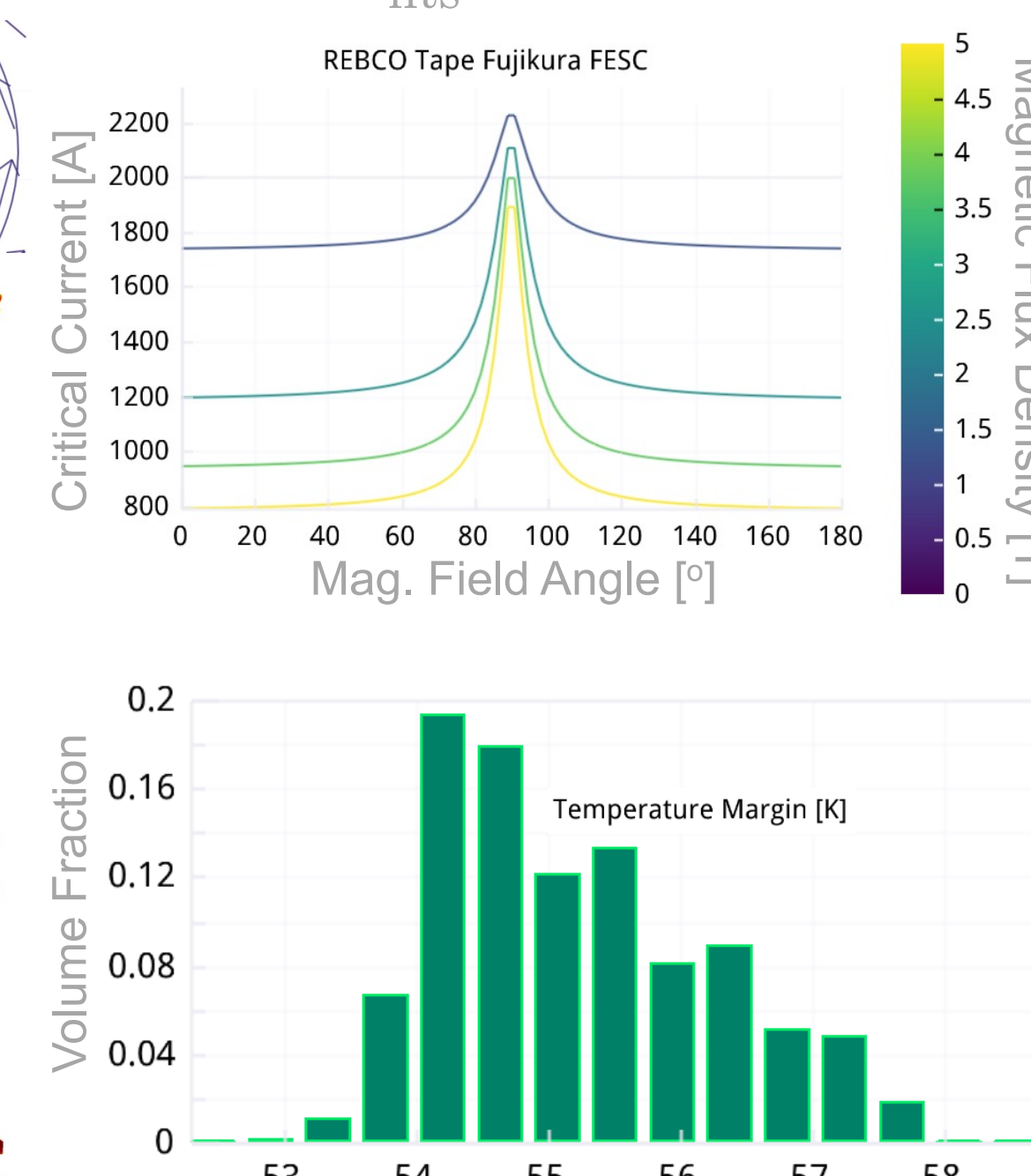
- SOR = 1.20 m
- L = 0.56m
- g_{air} = 40mm
- Y_s = 2
- N. Poles = 8
- 4-layer Winding

- ROR = 0.90 m
- Non-Salient Poles
- Rotor and Stator Laminated

DUDA HTS Field Winding @30K



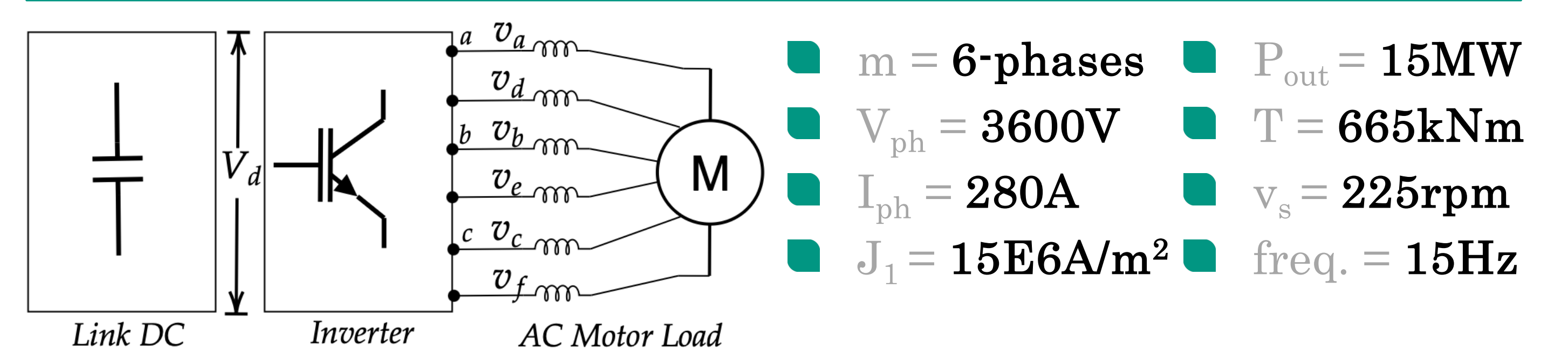
- N_t = 150
- N_{cS} = 2
- w_t = 6mm
- L_t = 4.8km
- I_{app} = 290A
- J_{hts} = 2.4E10A/m²



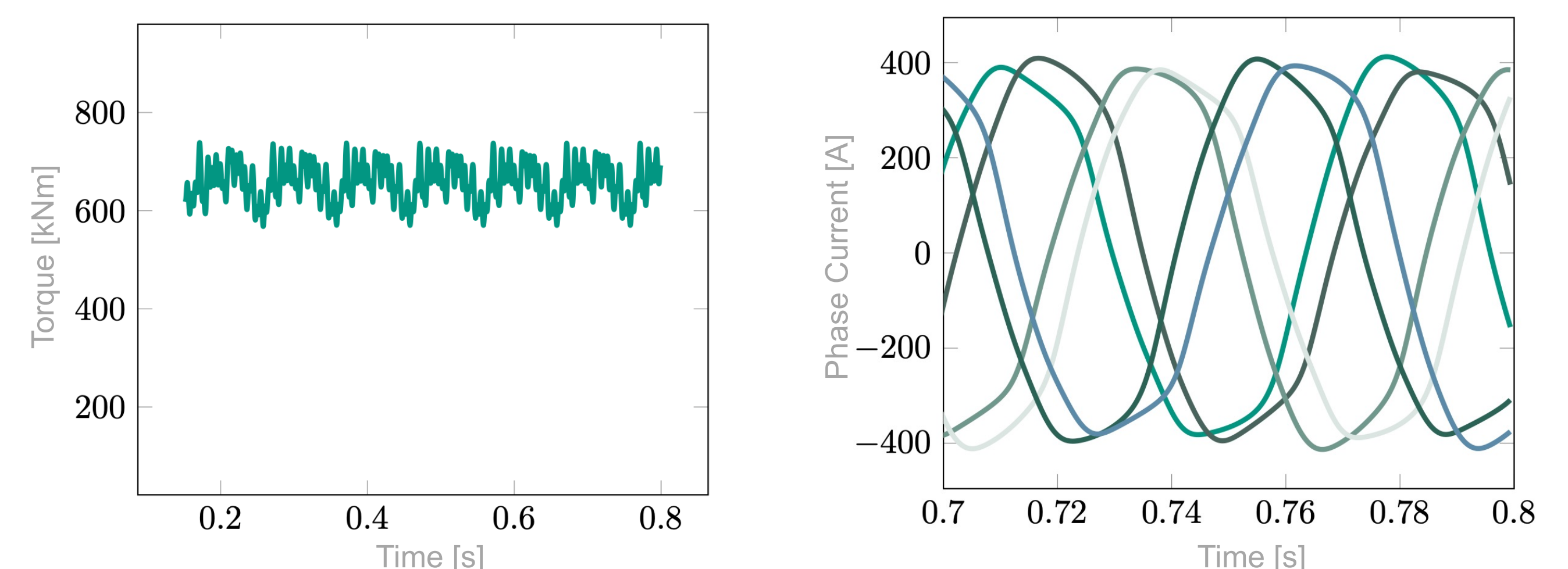
Methodology

The motor was designed using classical analytical methods, including equivalent circuit and magnetic field calculations, and optimized through multi-objective strategies to enhance power density, efficiency, and thermal performance. Coupled A- and H-formulations within the FEM framework modeled superconducting behavior, enabling adjustments to coil geometry, 2G-HTS tape stacking, and currents to minimize torque ripple, maximize torque output, and ensure cryogenic stability at 30 K while adhering to material constraints.

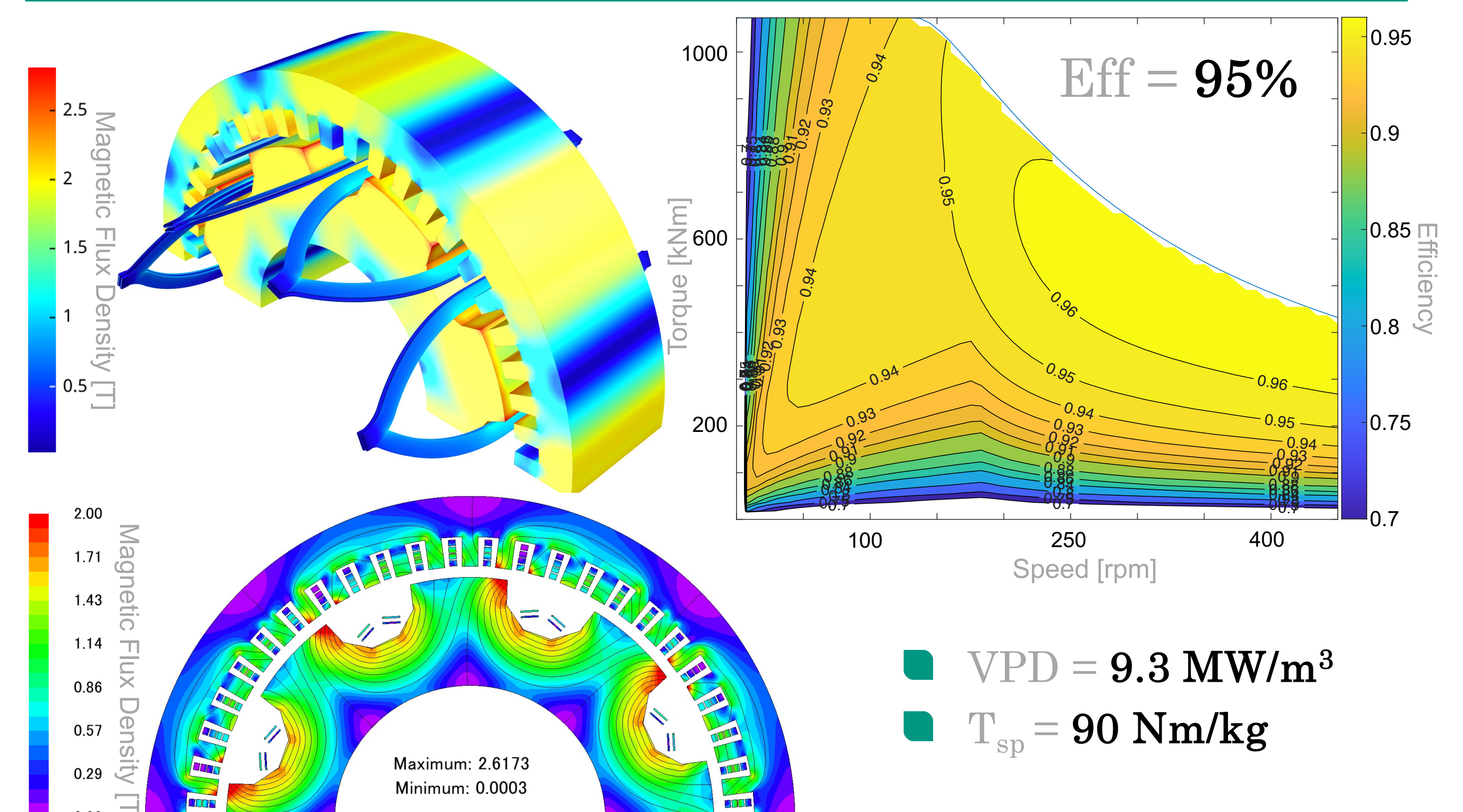
Main Data



- m = 6-phases
- V_{ph} = 3600V
- I_{ph} = 280A
- J₁ = 15E6A/m²
- P_{out} = 15MW
- T = 665kNm
- v_s = 225rpm
- freq. = 15Hz



Static and Transient Results



Conclusions

- Suitable characteristics for ships
- Operating temperatures of 30K
- DUDA coils better cooling capacity
- Efficiency up to 95% with large airgaps

- 225 rpm Low Speed
- 15 MW High Output Power
- 665 kNm Torque "Pushing" Boundaries
- 9.3 MW/m³ Good Volumetric Power Density