



## Commissioning of the 3 MW superconducting EcoSwing wind power generator

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"Herein we reflect only the author's view. The Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains."*

# Our ambitions



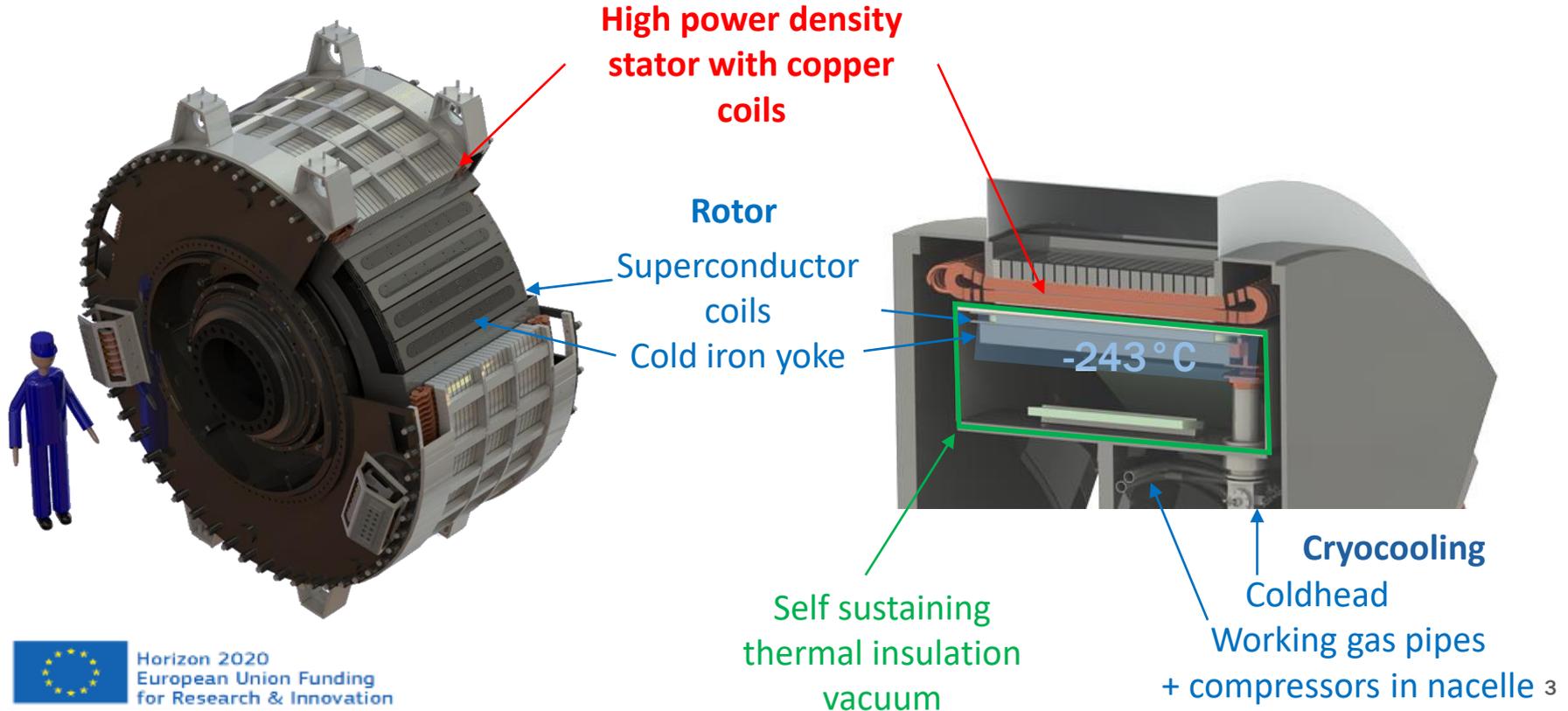
Superconductivity has matured sufficiently that we can follow an ambitious plan:

- Design, develop and manufacture a full-scale multi-megawatt superconducting wind generator
- Install this superconducting drive train on an existing modern wind turbine in Thyborøn, Denmark, replace existing PM generator (3 MW Class, 14 rpm, 128 m rotor)
- Prove that a superconducting drive train is lighter, smaller and cost-competitive.



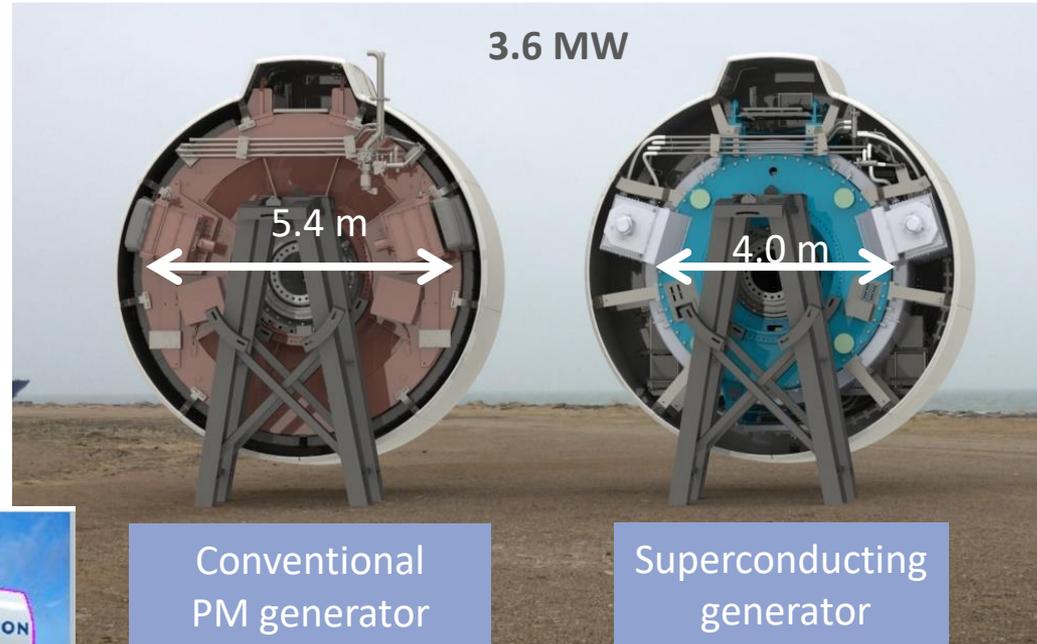
Start Date: 2015-03-01  
End Date: 2019-04-30

# Elements of the EcoSwing superconductive generator



# EcoSwing design

- Decreased diameter from 5.4 m (PM generator) to 4 m
- Built **EcoSwing generator: 25 % weight reduction** compared to PM generator of same diameter
- Commercial design: **40% weight reduction** compared to PM generator.



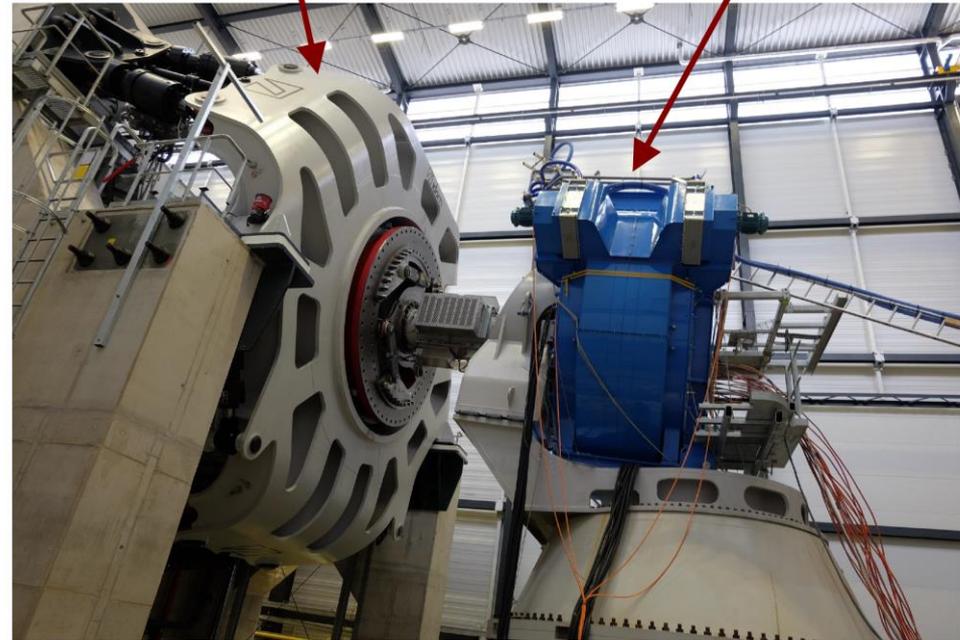
# Ground testing at IWES

Steps during ground testing at DyNaLab of IWES in Bremerhaven:

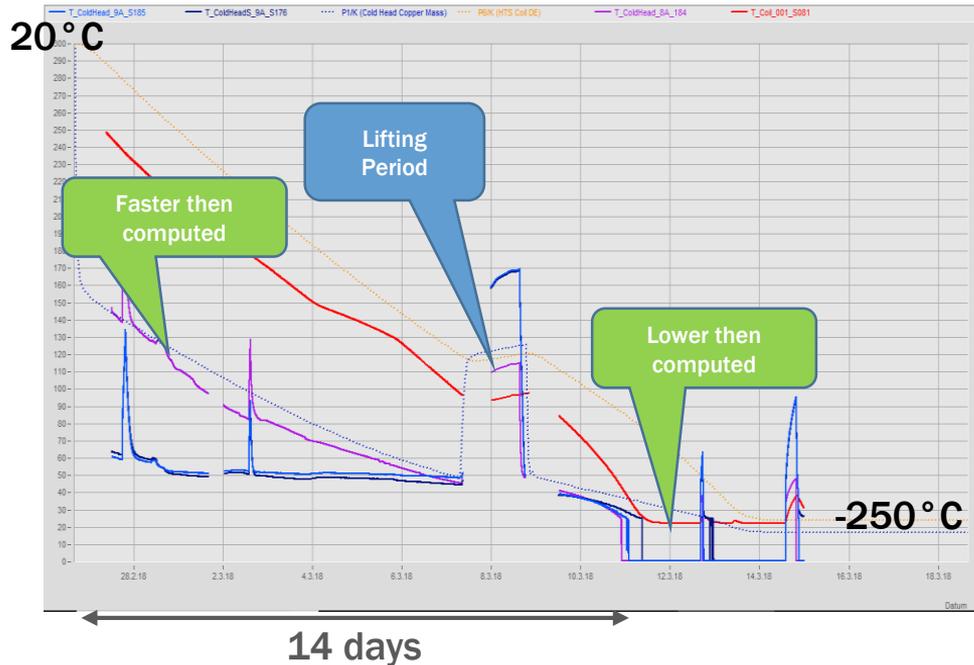
- Mounting hub adaptation and generator
- Rotor cool down
- Excitation of the rotor at standstill
- Rotation
- Short circuit test
- No load test
- Power generation

Hub adaption of the test bench

HTS generator



# 1<sup>st</sup> cool down before ground test



Cooling down period faster then calculated  
14 days compared to 18 days

- Cooling power exceeds expectations

Overall temperature level was lower than anticipated

- Thermal design conservative

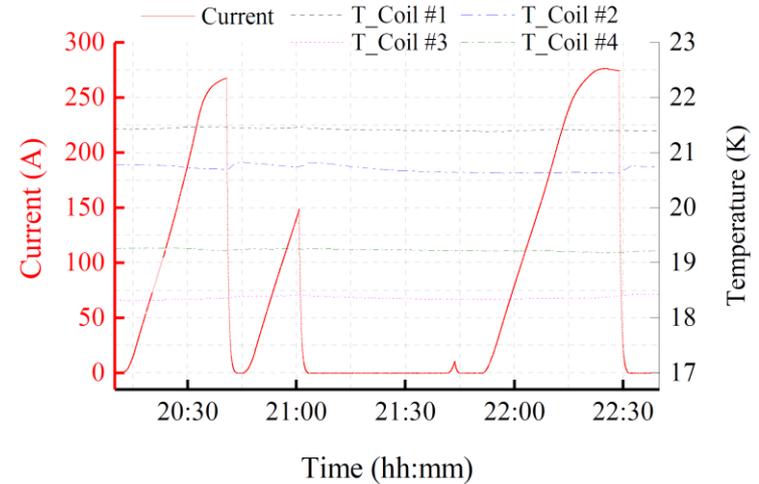
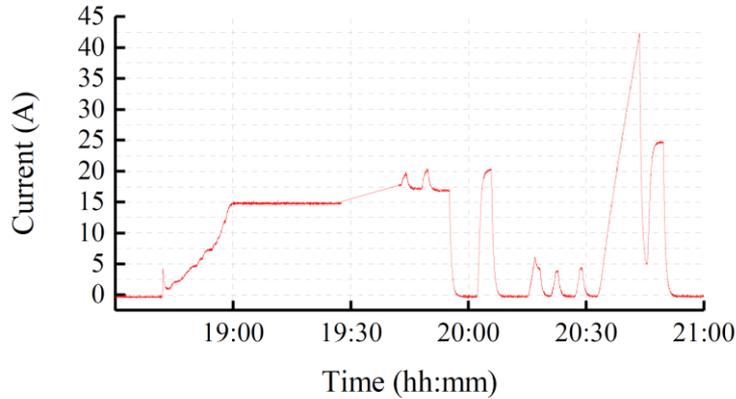
Cryostat vacuum better then expected

- $2.7 \cdot 10^{-10}$  bar and self-sustaining
- No pump required during operation

**Cryogenic system fulfilled all specifications!**

# Excitation of HTS field windings

First excitation of HTS field winding at standstill in Bremerhaven



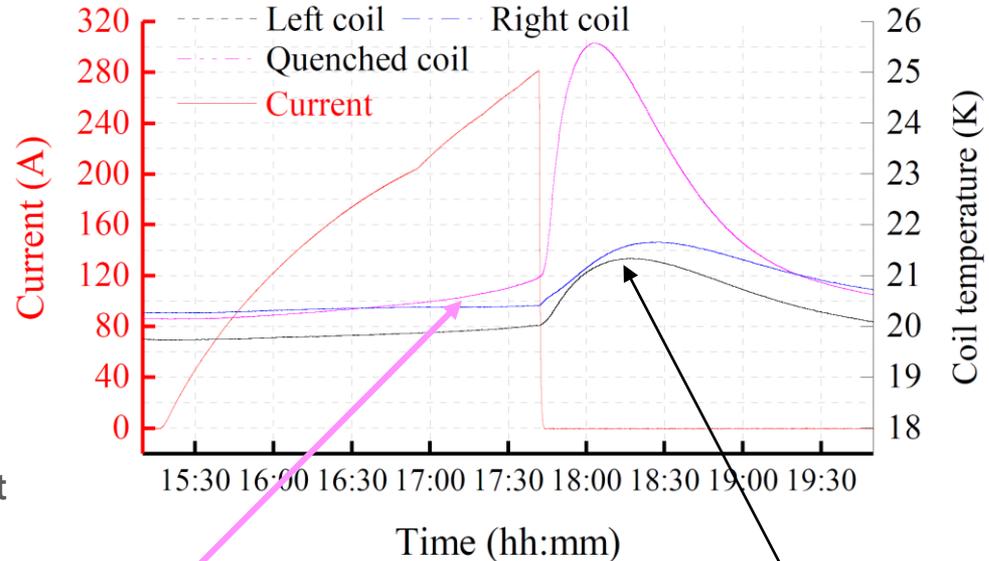
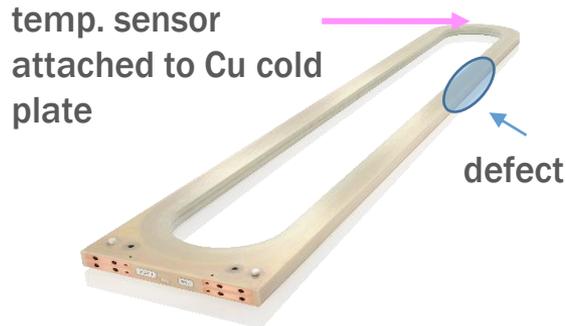
Excitation up to 275 A

- Debugging of control and QD system
- Optimization of filter constants and threshold values of QD system
- Test of shutoff safety chain

# Quench of one coil

During further increase of excitation current one coil quenched

- voltage rise detected by QD system
- automatic shut down
- temperature rise in quenched coil of up to 4.5 K



temperature rise prior to quench

temperature rise due to  $dl/dt$

# Analysis of quench

Detailed analysis of temperatures and voltages

- Only one coil with defect already before the quench

After the quench

- higher resistance in quenched coil (1.7 m $\Omega$ )

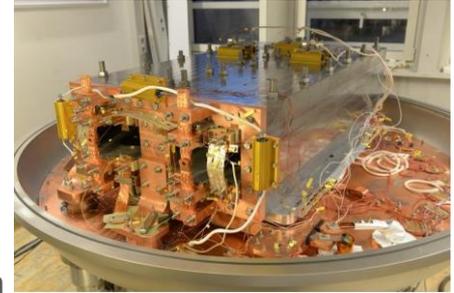
No damage to other coils

- QD system prevented further damage

Possible reasons:

- Coil only tested in LN2
  - conditions (T, B) differ from final operation conditions
  - Damaged wire with local  $I_c$  drop not detected
- Insulation failure leading to local heating
- Damage of coil after the QC test

30 K test: 4 coils per 2 weeks

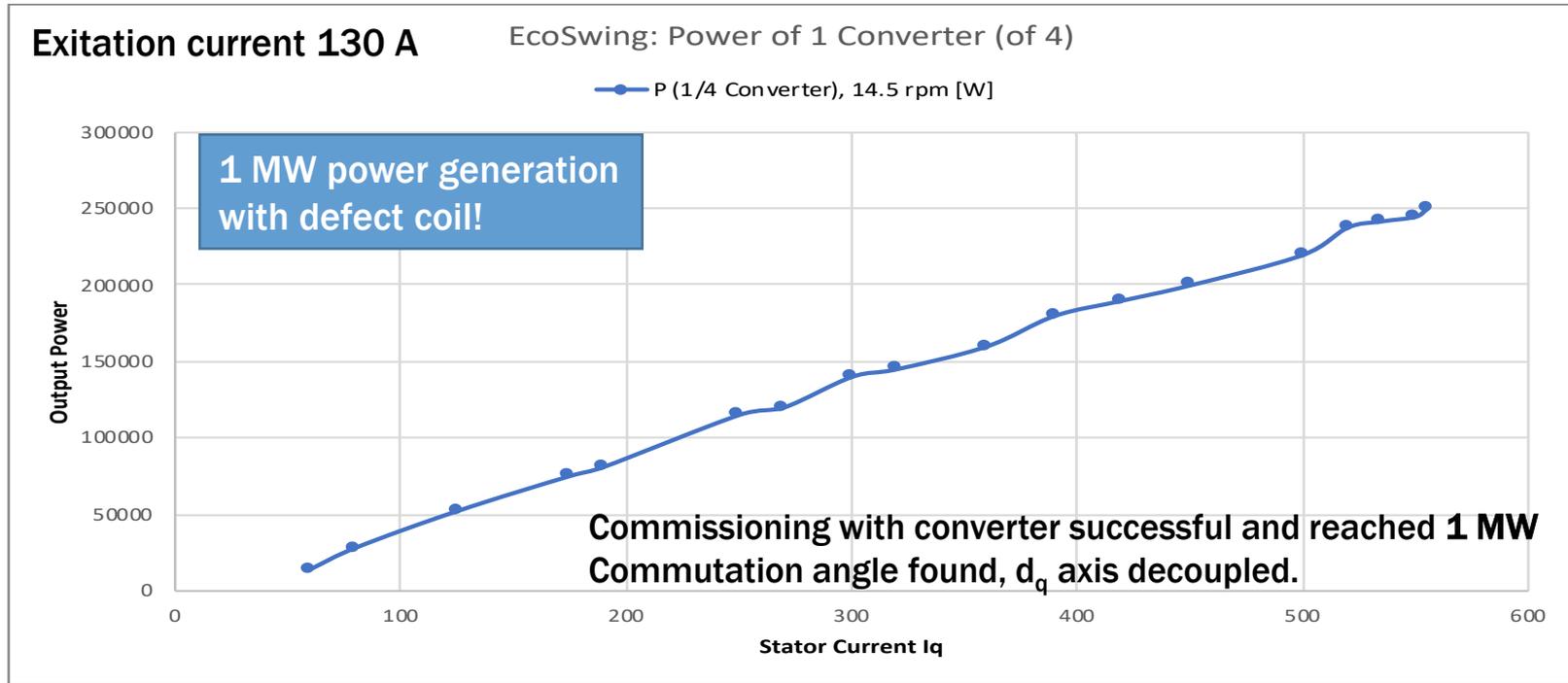


77K test:  
2 coils per  
day



# Some detail findings

## Partial power test with defect coil



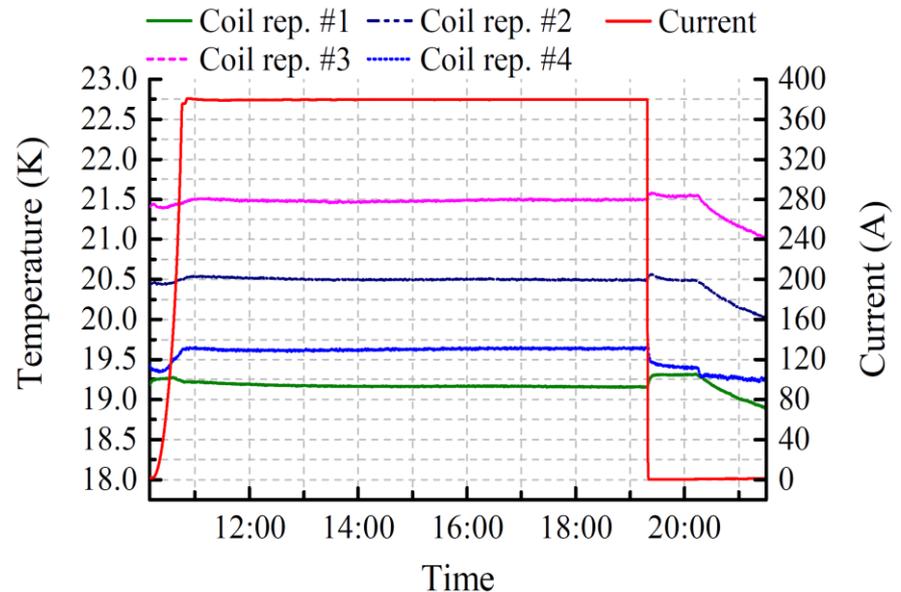
# Repair of the rotor

## Repair steps

- Transport of the generator to suitable place (cranes, welding..)
- rotor and stator separated
- vacuum recipient opened by cutting open the welding seam
- coil exchanged
  - o MLI, el. + thermal connections, screws...
- Reassemble, re-weld, evacuation

Excitation test at standstill: 380 A (8h) ✓

Excitation for operation: 330 A ✓



# Commissioning on turbine in Thyborøn, Denmark

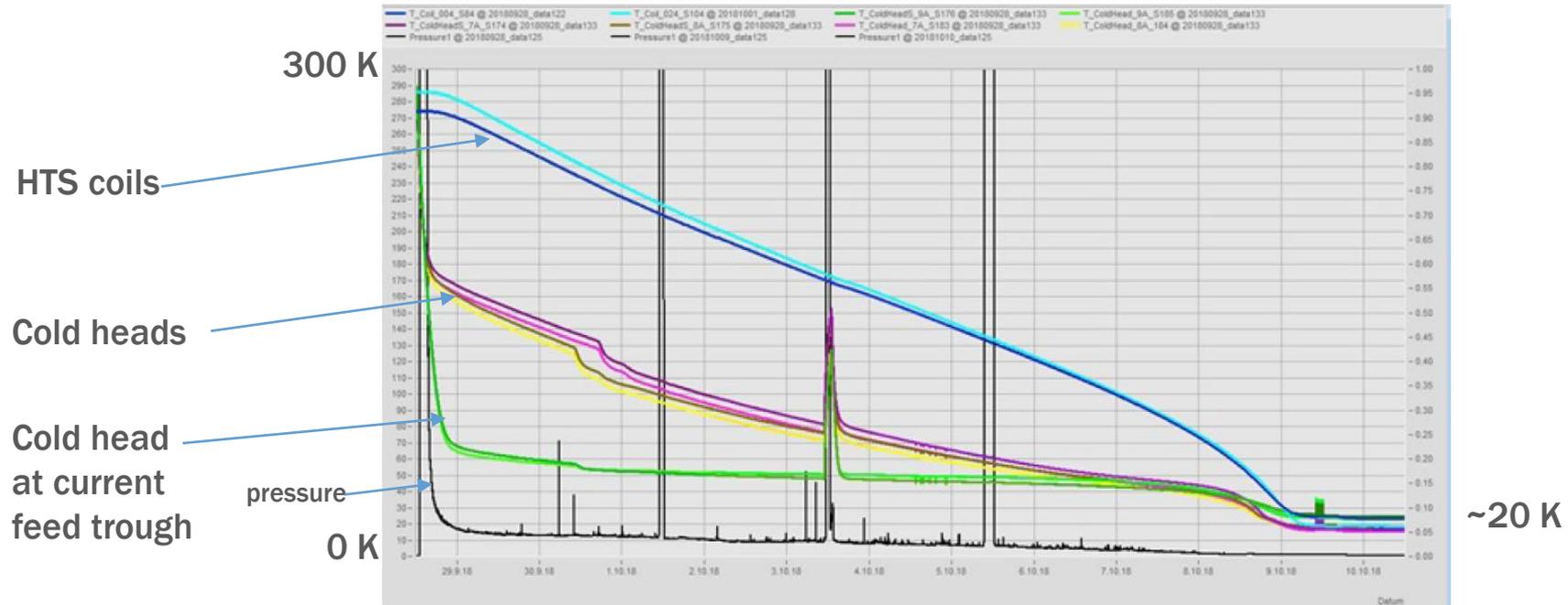
## Commissioning on the wind turbine:

- Preinstallation of components
- Mounting of generator, converter, water cooling, DAQ, ...
- Connection to PLC of wind turbine
- Safety testing
- Rotor cool down
- Excitation of the rotor
- No load rotation
- Stepwise increase to full power production

*"Anything that is not ready when the crane is there will have to be done by partners in the air."*



# 2<sub>nd</sub> cool down on turbine



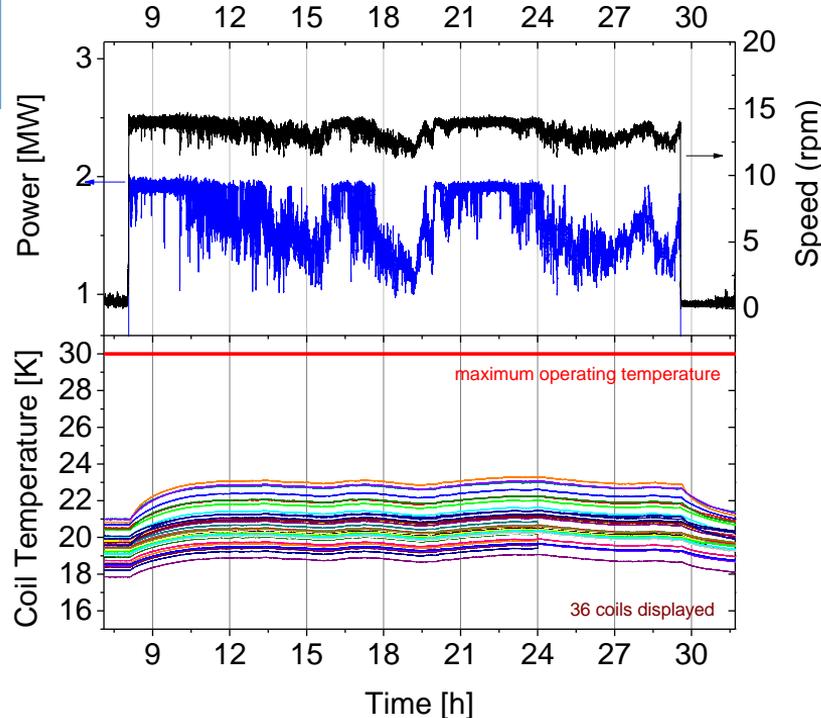
12 days from 28.9.2018 until 9.10.2018

# Power generation and cooling

2 MW test run  
255 A excitation



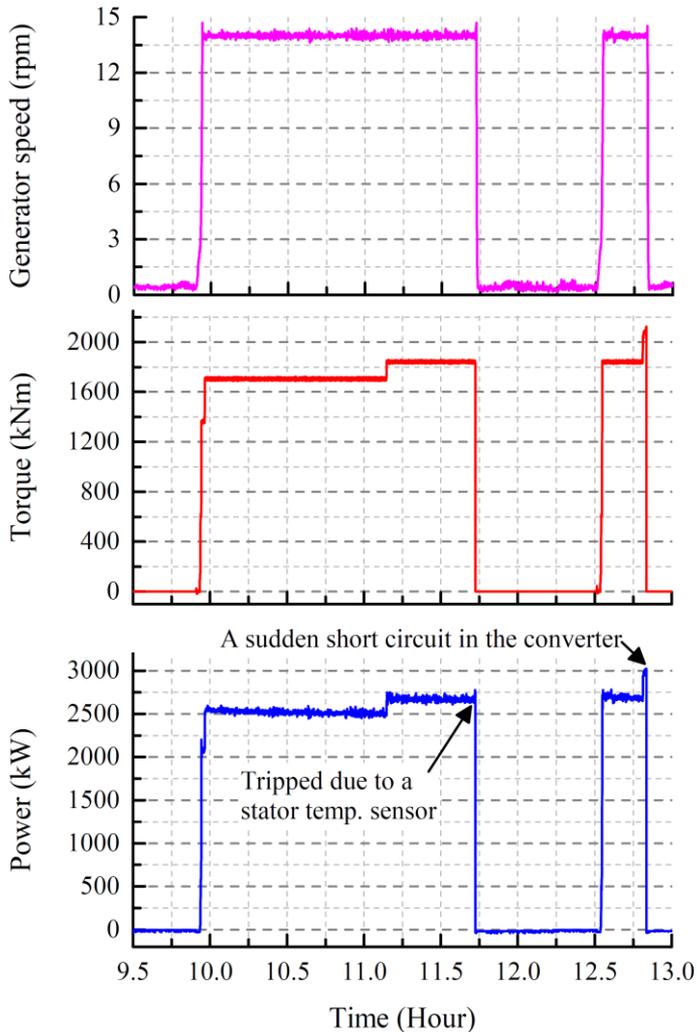
Installed on  
wind turbine



Experience with cooling system

- Off the shelf components worked as specified
- Rotation of cryocoolers is no problem (15 rpm)
- Conduction cooling is reliable
- Influence of power generation on temperatures is small

# Power production



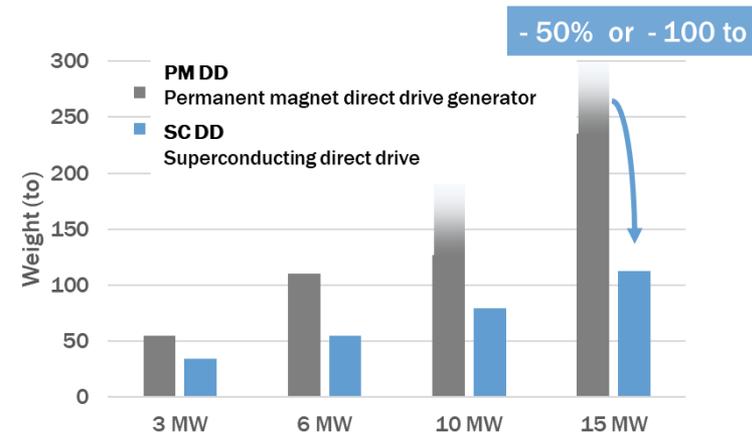
- Stable operation at 2 MW power level in unattended mode
- 2 weeks of continuous operation (remotely monitored)
- Short circuit in the converter system at 3 MW prevented reaching final 3.6 MW
  - Resonance in generator-tower cables-inverter - conventional technology
  - No problems in the rotor, no doubt that 3.6 MW are possible

**In total power was fed into the grid for 650h!  
Many Danish households could claim  
"powered by superconductivity".**

**3 MW test run  
330 A excitation**

# Conclusions

- The world's first superconducting generator was successfully built and operated on a wind turbine.
- This in general demonstrates
  - **Compact, simple and reliable** use of superconductors,
  - cryocooling **is stable and robust.**
- Superconducting generators can be
  - **much smaller** than present day “state of the art” generator
  - **much lighter** than present day “state of the art” generator
- The same technology can be applied to other slow rotating machines
  - Motors and generators for ship propulsion
  - Hydro power generators



# The EcoSwing Story



See

<https://www.theva.com/video-zum-abschluss-des-ecoswing-projekts/>

Or

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxMkZHyM9UQ>

Publications (published):

- Song et al.: Designing and Basic Experimental Validation of the World's First MW-Class Direct-Drive Superconducting Wind Turbine Generator, IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion DOI: [10.1109/TEC.2019.2927307](https://doi.org/10.1109/TEC.2019.2927307)
- Winkler et al.: The EcoSwing Project, IOP conf. series: Mat. Sc Eng. DOI: [10.1088/1757-899X/502/1/012004](https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/502/1/012004)
- Slides on AC loss calculation (in German): [https://elenia.tubs.de/fileadmin/content/sls/9sls/04\\_Krause.pdf](https://elenia.tubs.de/fileadmin/content/sls/9sls/04_Krause.pdf)

Publications (submitted)

- SUST: Design and in-field testing of world's first ReBCO rotor for a 3.6 MW wind generator
- IEEE TEC: Ground Testing of the World's First MW-Class Direct-Drive Superconducting Wind Turbine Generator
- Applied Energy: Commissioning of the World's First MW-Class Direct-Drive Superconducting Generator on a Wind Turbine

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THE ECOSWING STORY



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