





SCARLET - das europäische Netz wird supraleitend

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April 20, 2023

Rheinland-Pfälzischer Supraleiterkongress, Mainz































Structure

- ☐ Ten-year network development plan (TYNDP 2022)
- ☐ Superconducting cables for high-power transmission
- ☐ The new EU project SCARLET





TYNDP 2022: Ambitious goals for the EU grid

In 2030



64 GW of capacity increases after 2025 on over 50 borders



17 TWh of curtailed energy saved each year



Dependence on gas for power generation decreases by 9 TWh/year



14 Mton of CO, emissions avoided each year



Generation costs decrease by 5 billion euro per year



Existing transmission projects do not cover all system needs, a 15 GW investment gap remains

In 2040



88 GW of capacity increases after 2025 on over 65 borders, 41 GW of storage in 19 countries and 3 GW of CO₂-free peaking units in 4 countries



42 TWh of curtailed energy saved each year



Dependence on gas for power generation decreases by 75 TWh/year. That's equivalent to 14 % of the EU gas-based electricity generation in 2021.



31 Mton of CO2 emissions avoided each year



Generation costs decrease by 9 billion euro per year



Increased security of electricity supply, with 1,6 TWh of avoided energy-not-served



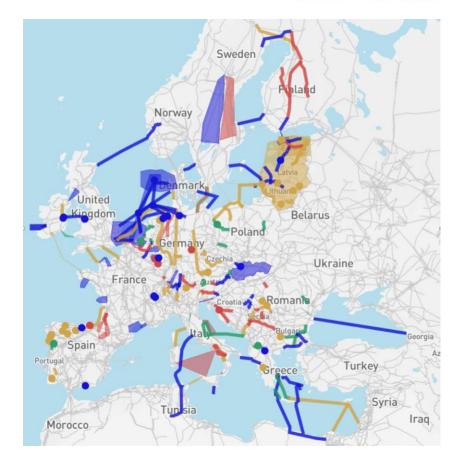
There are opportunities for new solutions to address the needs throughout Europe



TYNDP 2022: Transmission projects

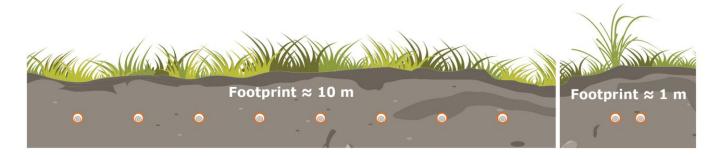
141 transmission projects in 38 countries

green = under construction (14) yellow = in permitting (43) red = planned (29) blue = under consideration (55)





Superconducting cables for long-distance transmission



Resistive cables (XLPE) 8 cables (320 kV/2500 mm² Cu) Superconducting cables (MgB₂) 2 cables (320 kV/10000 A)

- ☐ No resistive losses (10% loss over 1000 km for conventional cables)
- ☐ High efficiency and design flexibility
- ☐ Compact size (footpath vs. motorway)
- ☐ Reduced environmental impact (small RoW, no heat leakage etc.)



Best Paths results: transmission of very high powers

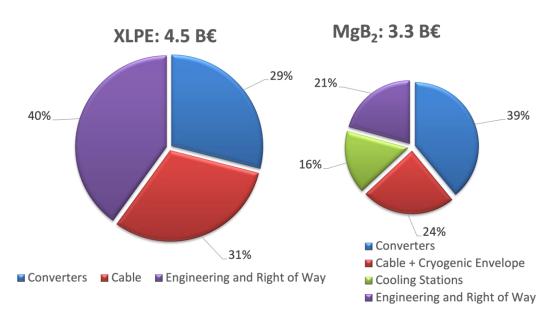
- □ Demonstrated full-scale 3-GWclass HVDC superconducting cable system operating at 320 kV and
 10 kA
- Validated the MgB₂
 superconductor for high-power
 electricity transfer
- Assessed economic viability, and environmental impact of this innovative technology





Best Paths results: Capital cost comparison for 6.4 GW and 500 km

- the MgB₂-based superconducting link is overall 27% less expensive than the resistive solution
- expenditure on engineering and right-of-way can be reduced by a factor of 2.5 for superconducting links
- cost of cryogenic envelope
 expected to decrease by at least
 30% when upscaling the existing
 production lines





New EU project on superconducting transmission: SCARLET

Goal: develop and industrially manufacture superconducting cable systems at the gigawatt level, bringing them to the last qualification step before commercialization

☐ **Duration**: September 2022— February 2027

☐ EU contribution: 15 million euro

☐ Total budget: 20 million euro

☐ Partners: 15

☐ Countries: 7

☐ Coordinator: SINTEF, Norway





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SCARLET partners

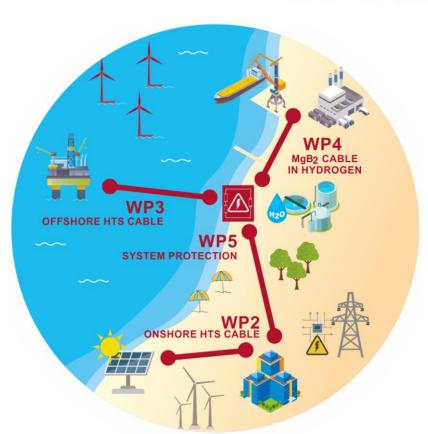
- **Goal:** develop and industrially manufacture superconducting cable systems at the gigawatt level, bringing them to the last qualification step before commercialization
- Expertise from 15 industry and research organisations in the fields of material sciences, cryogenics, energy systems and electrical engineering





Project structure

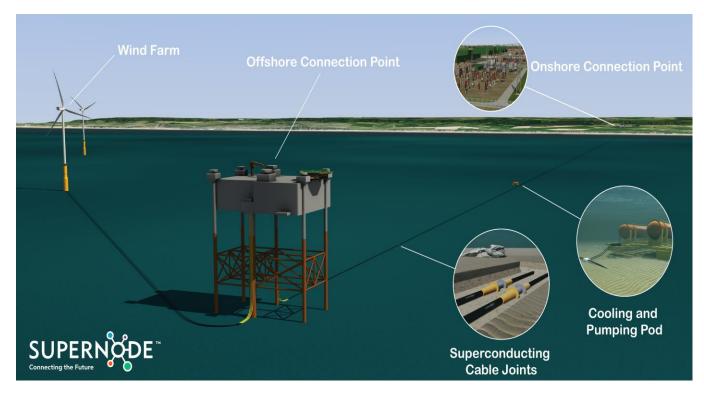
- ☐ 3 demonstration work packages
 - long-length onshore superconducting cable systems (HTS, 70 K)
 - superconducting cables in liquid hydrogen (MgB₂, 20 K)
 - system protection
- ☐ 1 work package on architectures of offshore superconducting cable systems (HTS, 70 K)
- 1 work package for integration studies and economic evaluation
- ☐ lastly, work packages for communication and coordination





Scarlet highlight: Offshore superconducting cables

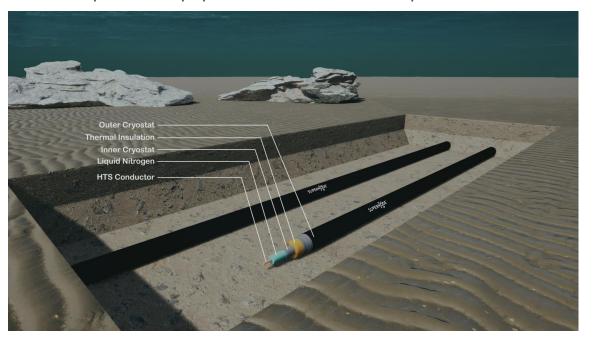
- Offshore development is one of the basic pillars of the European Green Deal
- 131 GW of offshore wind expected by 2040 (TYNDP 2020)
- SCARLET is the first publicly funded offshore superconducting project





Offshore superconducting cables at MVDC

Main idea: MVDC operation eliminates costly high-voltage converter stations and allows for smaller and much less expensive equipment at offshore wind power farms



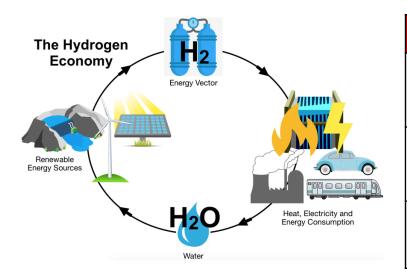


Scarlet highlight: Dual transport

■ Main idea: combination of MgB₂-based cables and liquid hydrogen in the same pipeline to simultaneously transmit two independent energy vectors: electricity and hydrogen

H₂: Storage and distribution with a LH₂ pipeline grid

Electricity: up to 1 GW with a compact DC cable inserted in the LH₂ pipeline grid



H ₂	Electricity
10t/h steel smelter for reduction	50 to 200 MW
200-300 m ³ LH ₂ on board 2-3 t/h	50-100 MW
80 kg/truck - 100 truck: 0,3 t/h - 1000 truck: 3t/h	150 kW per fast charge point -100 vehicles: 15 MW



Dual transport: Possible solution

Design example for a bipolar cable:

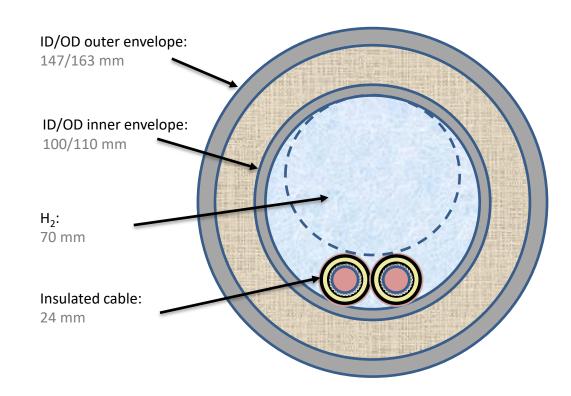
1 GW power: 2 x 20 kA and 25 kV

H₂ mass flow: 2.8 t/hour

System length: 5 km

Important: Safety issues will be addressed in detail within Scarlet

Long-term test: last 6 months of the project





Conclusions

- MVDC superconducting cables allow for high-power transmission with improved system efficiency and environmental impact
- ☐ Growing interest of Transmission System Operators recently, thanks to the high ampacity, compactness and grid simplification, especially for offshore applications (suppression of high-voltage transformers)
- ☐ Improvement of Technology Readiness Level toward commercial availability expected in the next 4 years within the framework of SCARLET



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https://scarletproject.eu

