



Superconducting flux modulation machines for hybrid and electric aircraft

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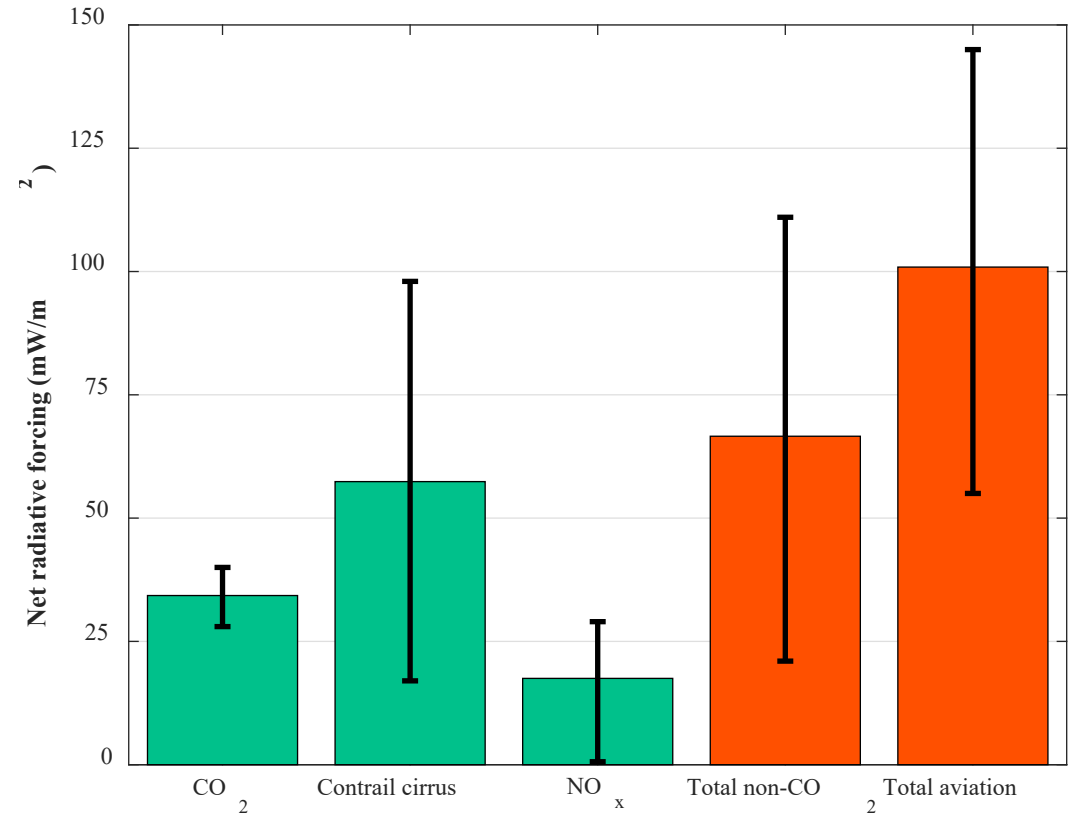
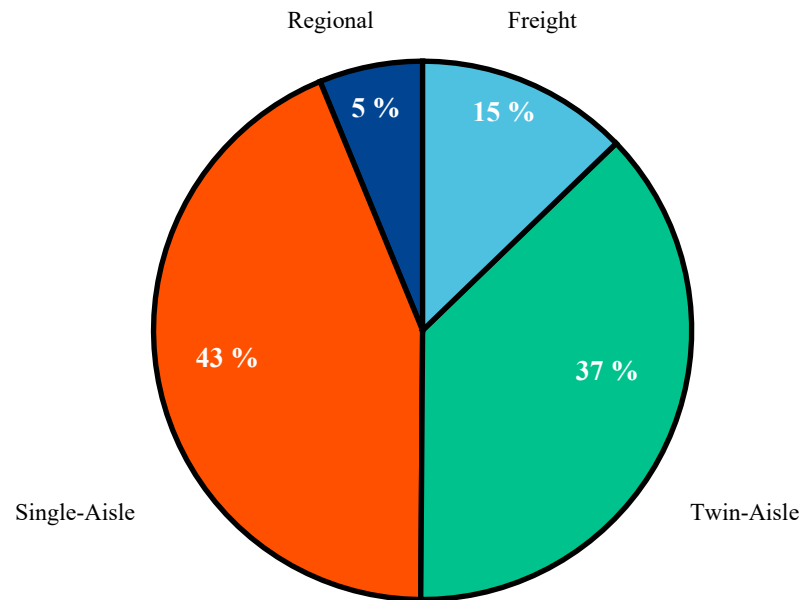
Outline

- Introduction
- Flux modulation machine
- Prior works: Project RESUM
- Project FROST: Principle
- Project FROST: Design
- Project FROST: Construction

- ❖ Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)
- ❖ Agence de l'Innovation de Défense (AID)
- ❖ Direction Générale de l'Armement (DGA)



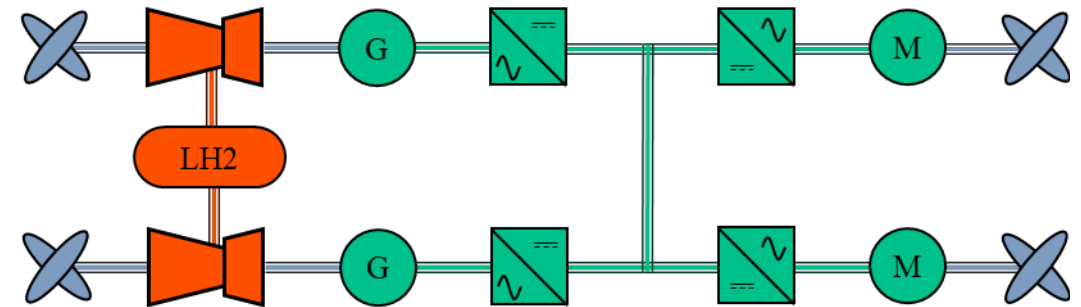
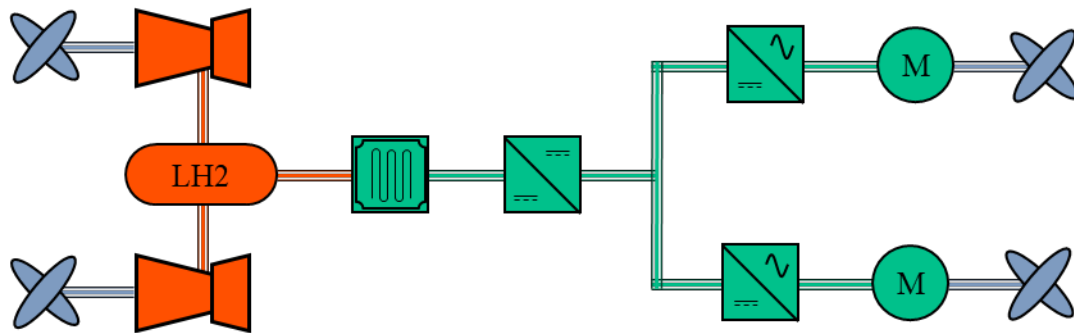
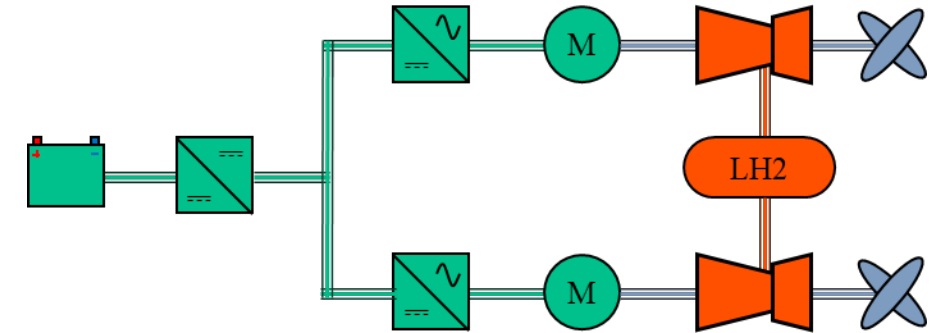
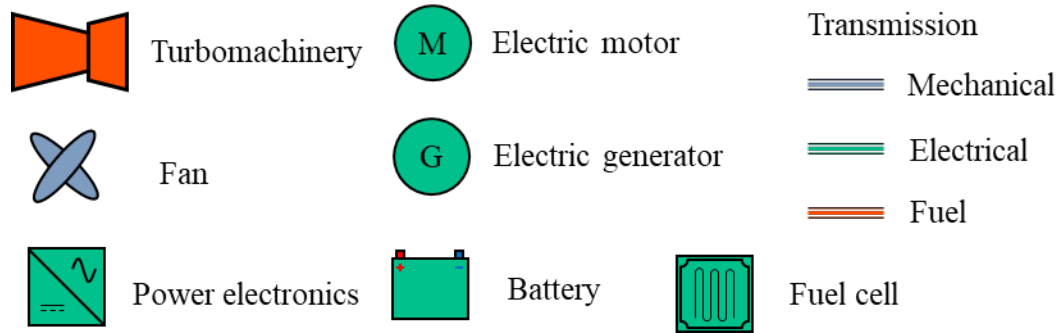
Climate impact of aviation



[1] B. Graver, D. Rutherford, and S. Zheng, "CO₂ emissions from commercial aviation: 2013, 2018, and 2019," The international council on clean transportation, Oct. 2020

[2] Lee, D. S., Fahey, D. W., Skowron, A., Allen, M. R., Burkhardt, U., Chen, Q., ... & Wilcox, L. J. (2021). The contribution of global aviation to anthropogenic climate forcing for 2000 to 2018. Atmospheric Environment, 244, 117834.

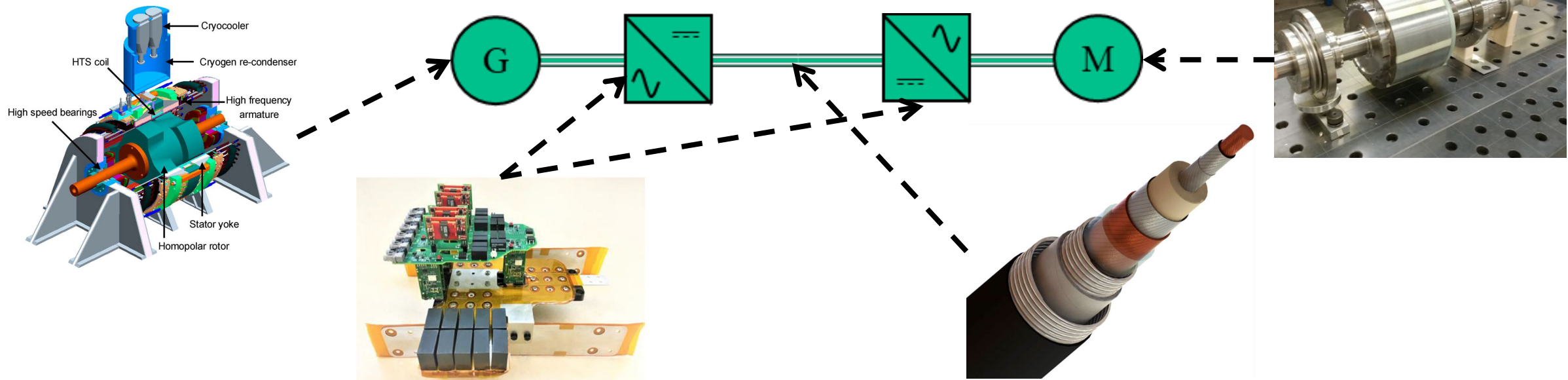
Electric architectures



Turboelectric

HTS & cryogenic technologies

- High temperature superconductivity (HTS) and cryogenic technologies can increase the specific power and efficiency of the powertrain
- Liquid hydrogen (LH2) (~20K) as auxiliary or primary fuel can overcome the main obstacle of HTS : the cooling



[3] Sivasubramaniam, K., Zhang, T., Lokhandwalla, M., Laskaris, E. T., Bray, J. W., Gerstler, B., ... & Alexander, J. P. (2009). Development of a high speed HTS generator for airborne applications. *IEEE Transactions on applied superconductivity*, 19(3), 1656-1661.

[4] Chen, R., & Wang, F. F. (2021). SiC and GaN devices with cryogenic cooling. *IEEE Open Journal of Power Electronics*, 2, 315-326.

[5] Allais, A. (2022, June 14). Nexans is paving the way for a superconducting electric world. 8th International Workshop on Numerical Modelling of High Temperature Superconductors, Nancy.

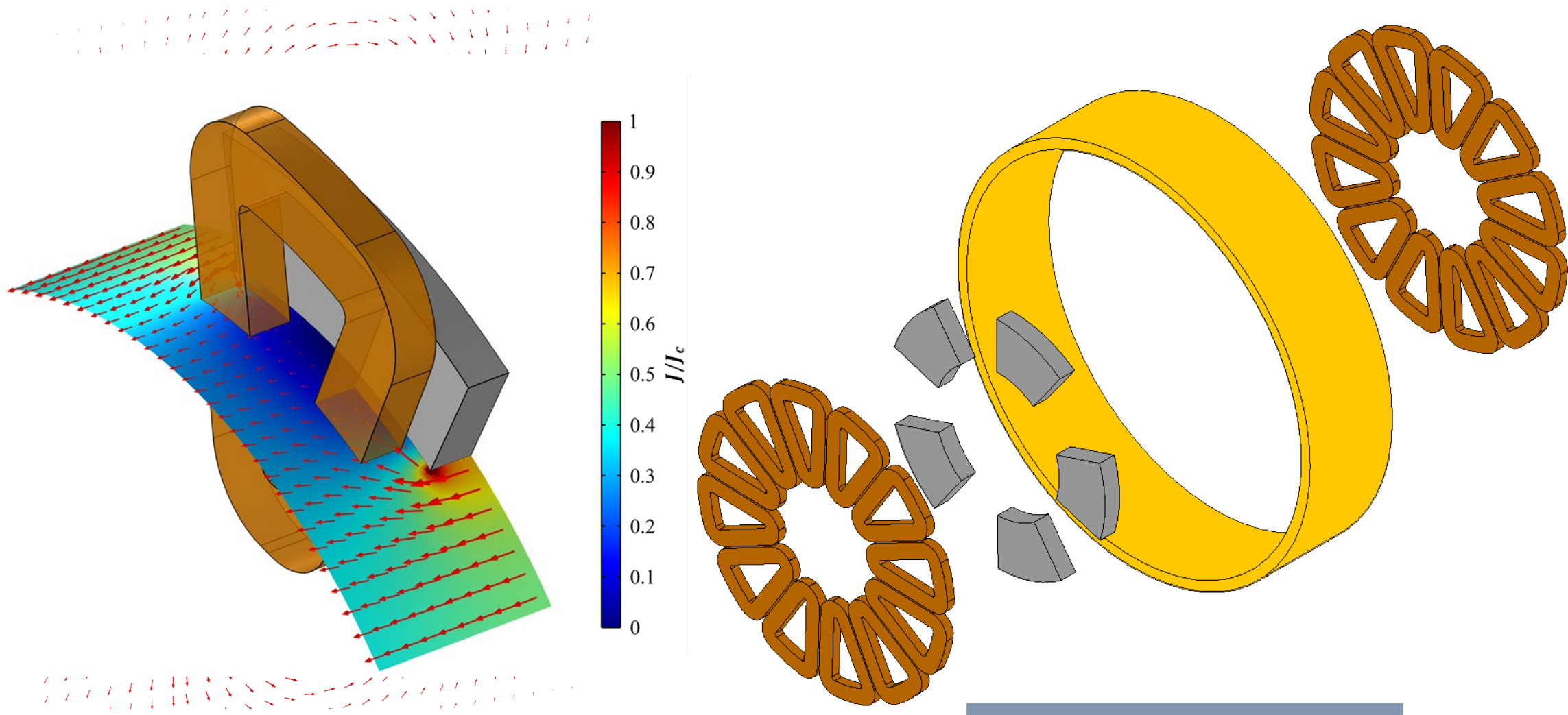
[6] Grilli, F., Benkel, T., Hänisch, J., Lao, M., Reis, T., Berberich, E., ... & Dadhich, A. (2020, July). Superconducting motors for aircraft propulsion: the Advanced Superconducting Motor Experimental Demonstrator project. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1590, No. 1, p. 012051). IOP Publishing.

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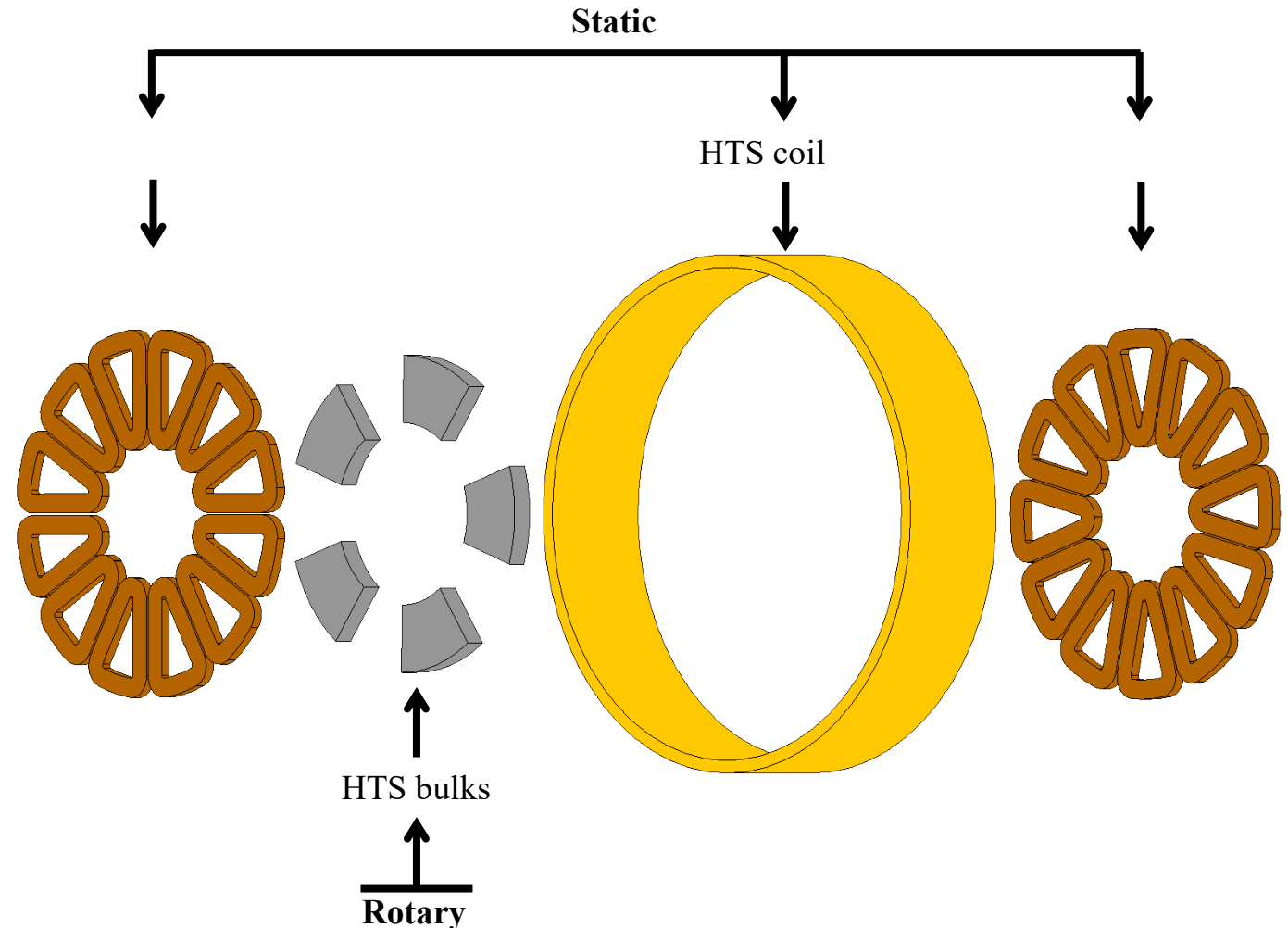


Flux modulation machine



Flux modulation machine

- 3-phases AC synchronous
- Axial flux
- Air cored
- Brushless
- Inductor flux density controllable from the HTS coil



Outline

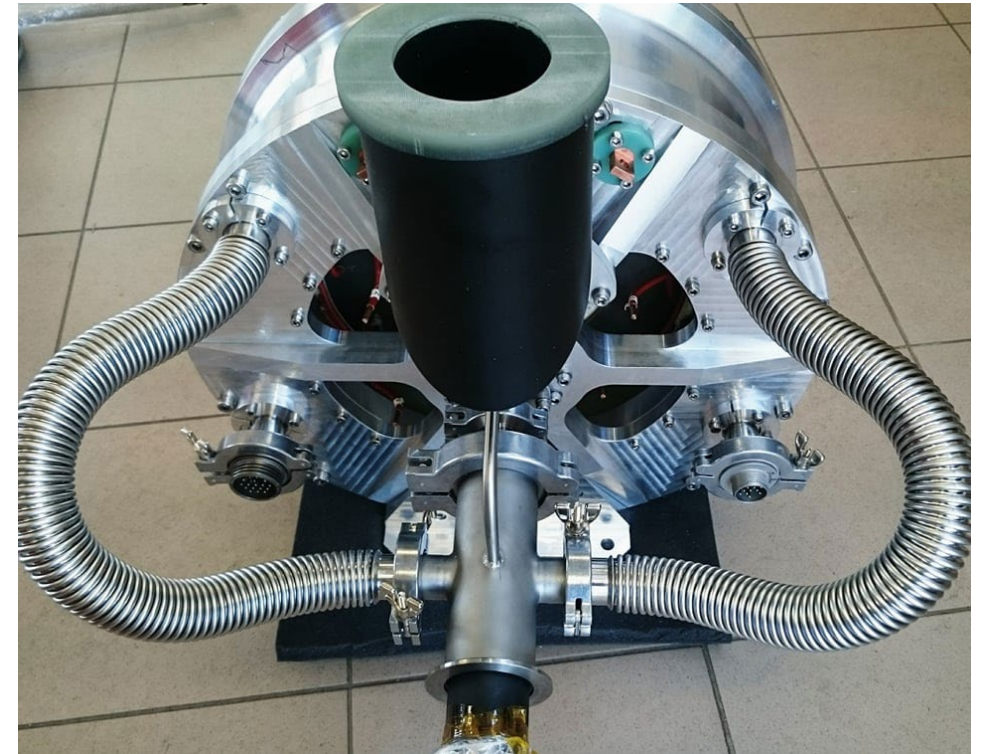
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Project RESUM

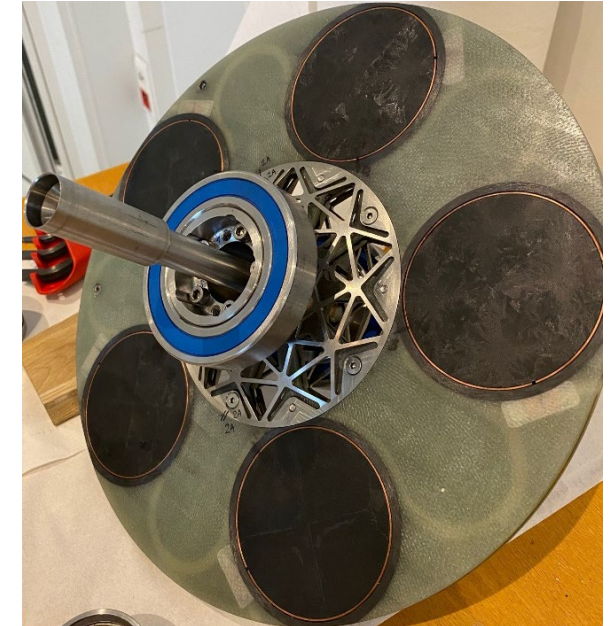
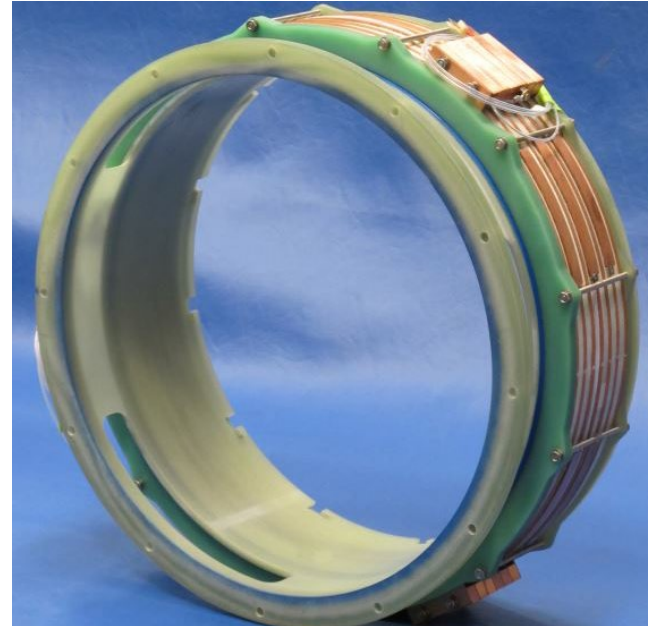
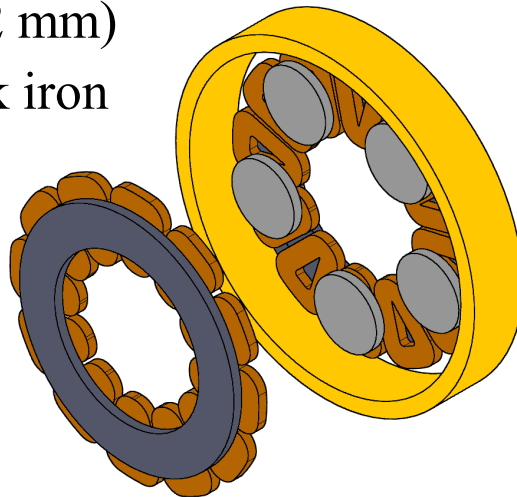
REalisation of a SUperconducting Motor (RESUM):

- Partially superconducting 50 kW proof of concept built in summer 2019
- Rated values:
 - ❖ $\varnothing = 470$ mm
 - ❖ Length = 200 mm
 - ❖ M = 52 kg
 - ❖ $\Omega = 5000$ rpm



Project RESUM

- Inductor:
 - ❖ 1G HTS coil (BiSrCaCuO)
 - ❖ HTS disk shaped bulks (YBaCuO)
 - ❖ Working temperature : 30 K
- Armature:
 - ❖ Copper Litz wire 20 AWG ($\text{\O} = 0.812 \text{ mm}$)
 - ❖ Small back iron



Picture of the rotor

Outline

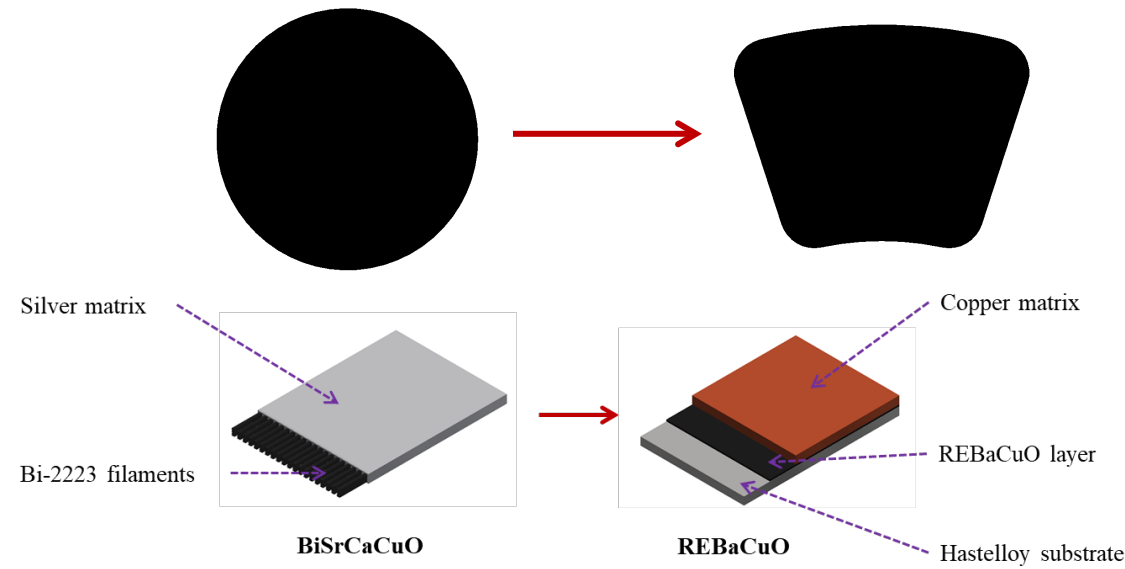
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FROST: Principle

- Flux-barrier ROtating Superconducting Topology (FROST):
 - ❖ Started in 2020
 - ❖ Partially superconducting demonstrator
- Project philosophy:
 - ❖ Change bulks shape
 - ❖ Change HTS coil material (Critical current x3)
 - ❖ Add liquid cooling to the armature (goal : 30 A/mm²)

→ Unviable design as it stands



Parameter	RESUM	FROST (pre-sizing)
Ω	5000 tr/min	
P	50 kW	373 kW
M	52 kg	42 kg
PtM	1 kW/kg	8,9 kW/kg
η	94 %	92,8 %
\emptyset	470 mm	470 mm

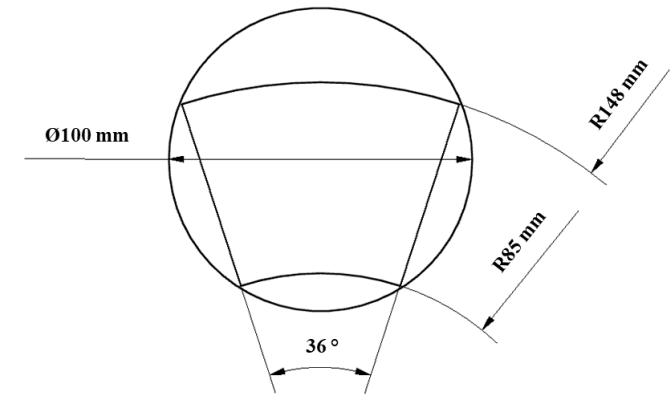
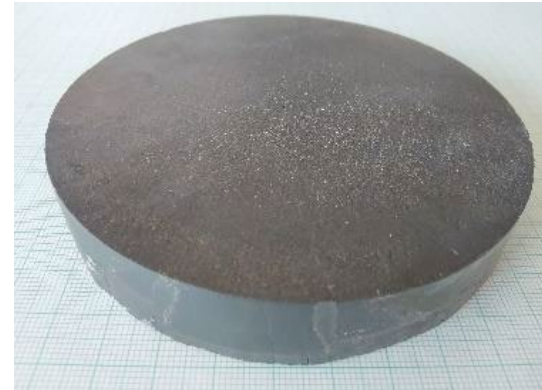
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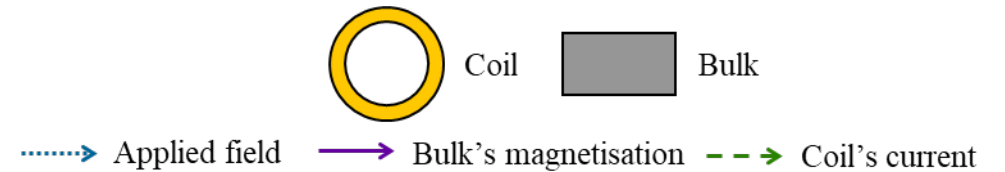
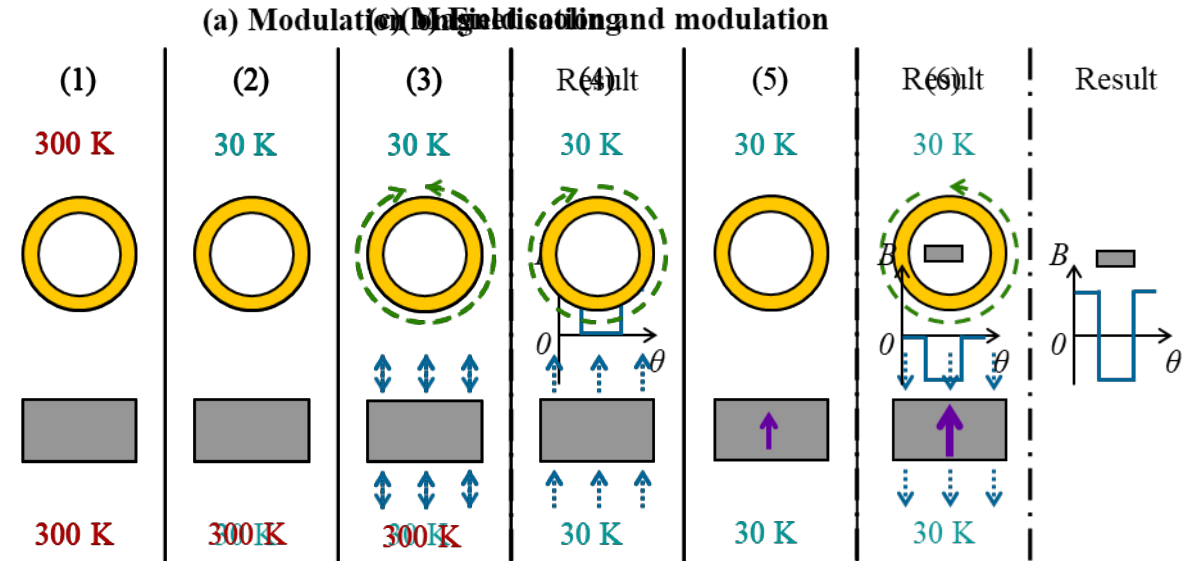


HTS bulks design

- Ring segment shaped bulks are machined from disks
 - ❖ Maximum available size commercially in single domain is **Ø 100 mm**
 - ❖ Bulk size has been reduced by 33 % because of this limit
- In 2022 : **Ø 155 mm** achieved by CAN [8]

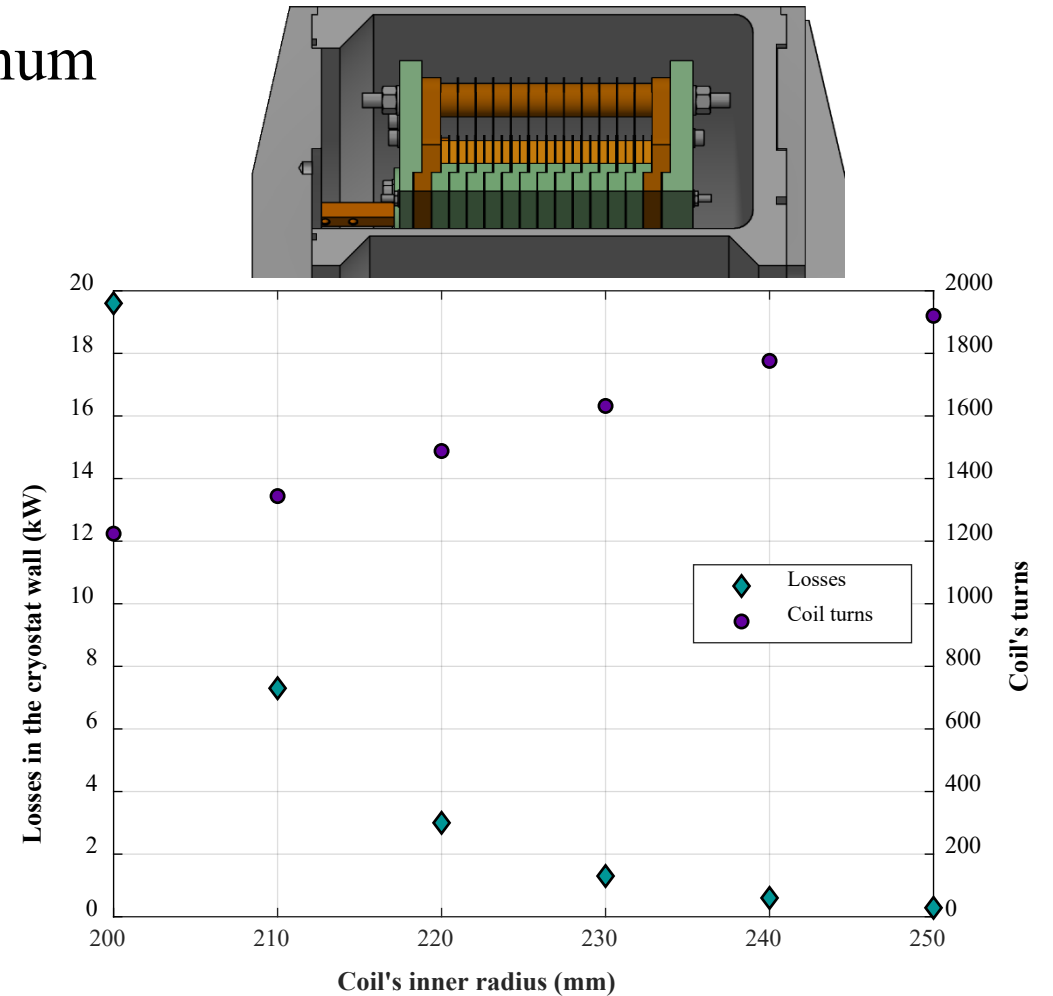
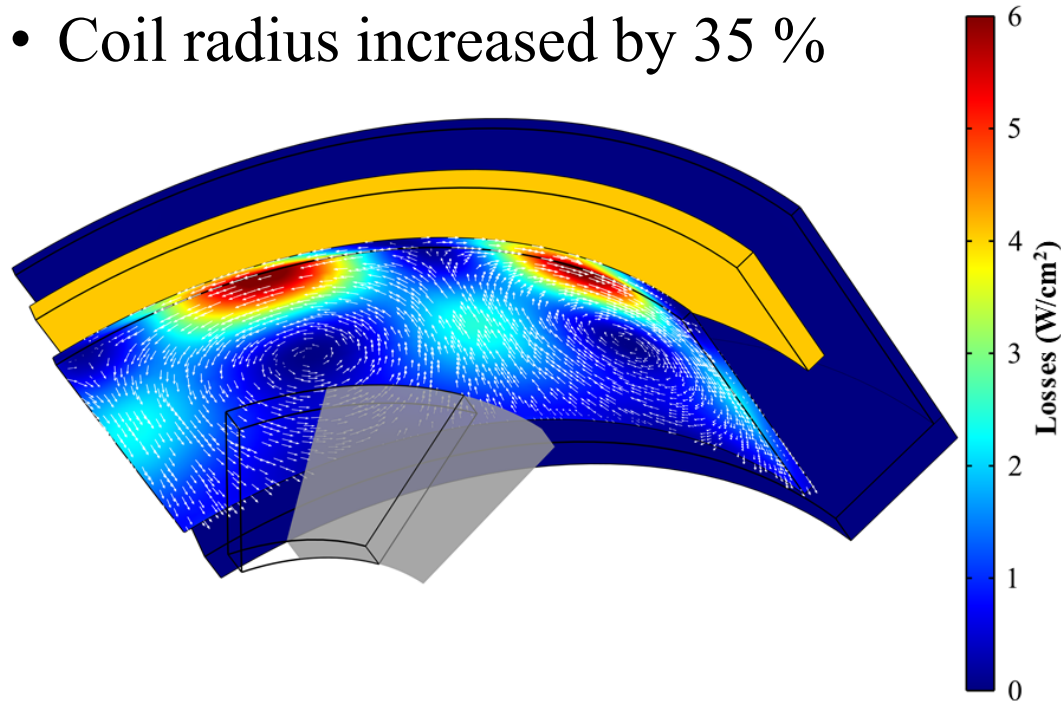


Working modes



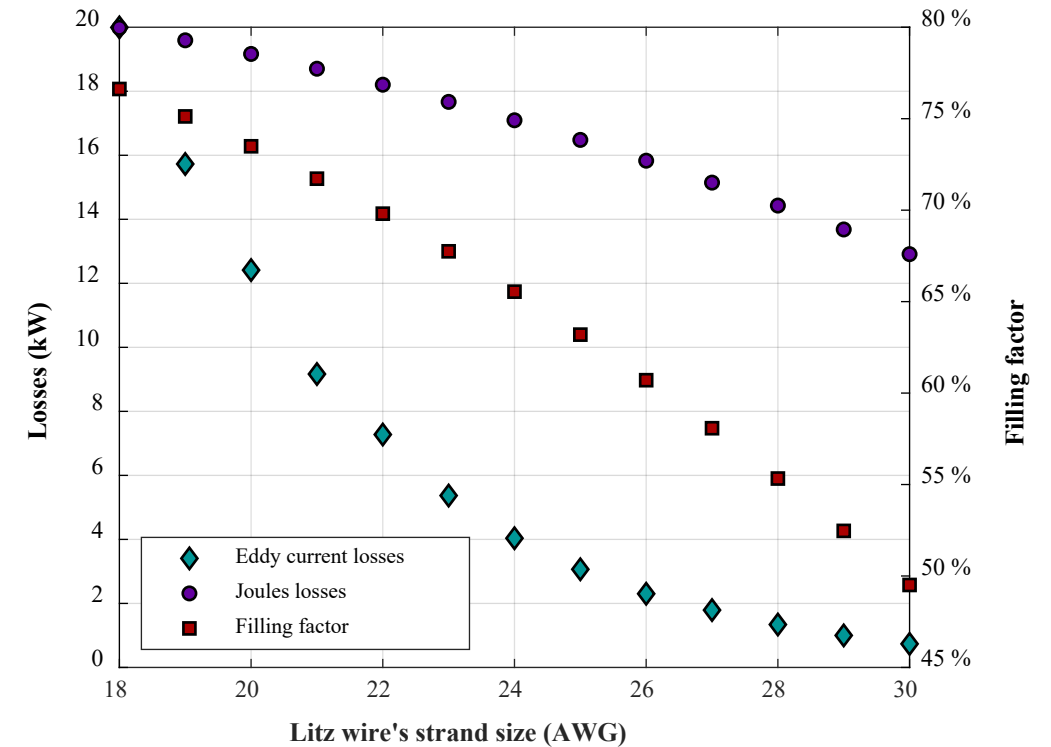
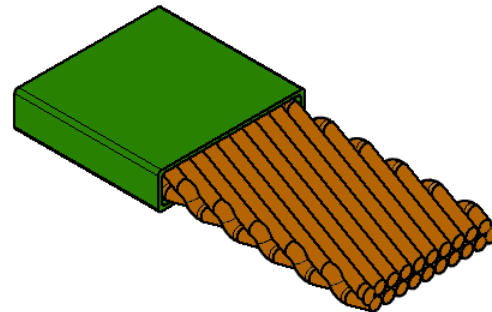
Losses in the coil cryostat

- The coil cryostat is manufactured in aluminum
 - ❖ AC losses are generated in the cryostat wall
 - ❖ Distance between rotor and cryostat must be increased to mitigate the losses
- Coil radius increased by 35 %



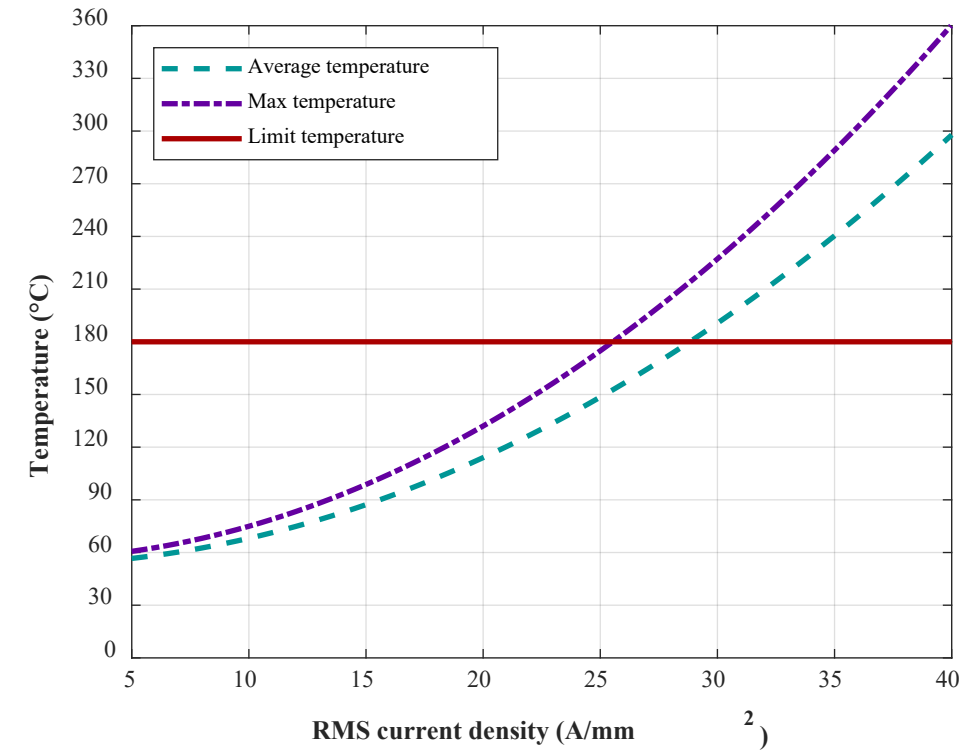
Eddy current losses in Litz wire

- Due to the absence of iron teeth :
 - ❖ The armature is subjected to the inductor field
 - ❖ Eddy-current losses are generated in the armature wires
- Litz wire with small strand size must be use
 - ❖ Reducing strand size mitigates the losses
 - ❖ Small strand Litz wire have a worse filling factor
 - ❖ 20 AWG → 28 AWG



Amarature's liquid cooling

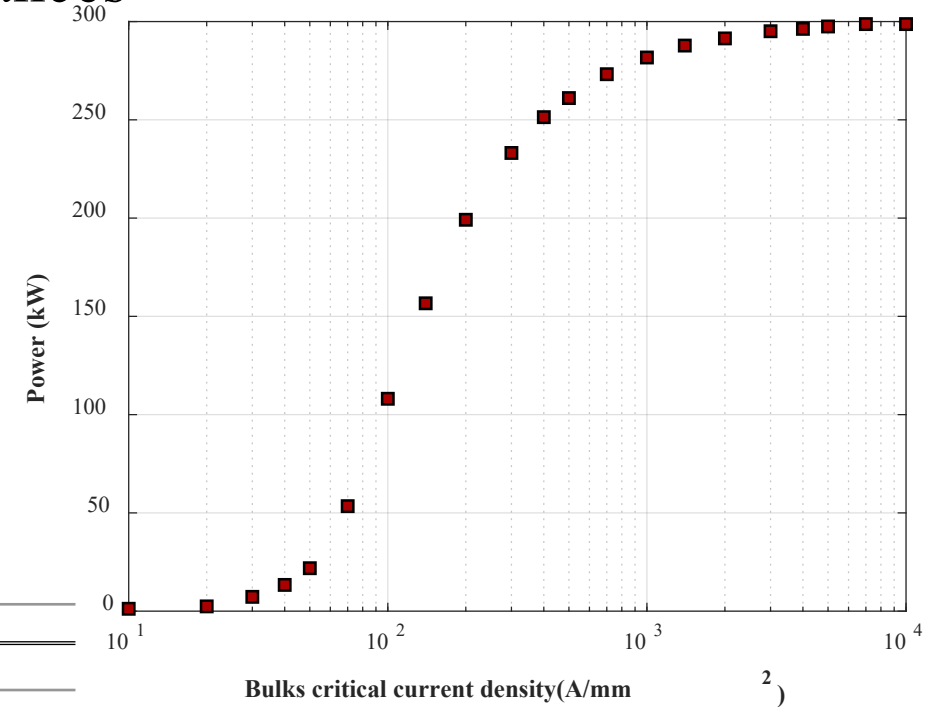
- The limited filling factor of the Litz wire implies a low thermal conductivity (6,8 W/mK)
- The expected current density in the stator is 25 A/mm² instead of 30 A/mm²



Expected performances

Several limitations have reduced the expected performances

- Technical limitations:
 - ❖ Single domain REBaCuO bulk size
 - ❖ Losses in cryostat wall
 - ❖ Litz wire small filling factor
 - ❖ Difficulty to cool the stator
- Project issues:
 - ❖ Reduced budget for the coil purchase
 - ❖ Litz wire availability



Parameter	RESUM	FROST
Ω	5000 tr/min	
P	50 kW	261 kW
M	52 kg	148 kg
PtM	1 kW/kg	1.8 kW/kg
η	94 %	95.3 %
\emptyset	470 mm	630 mm

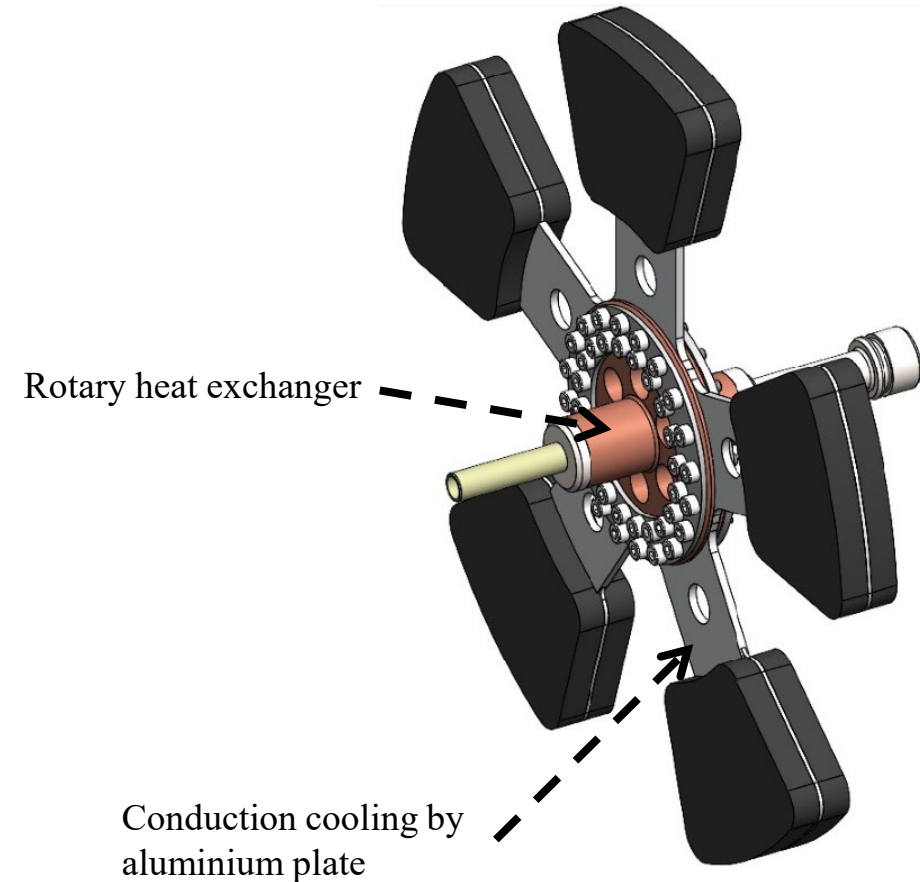
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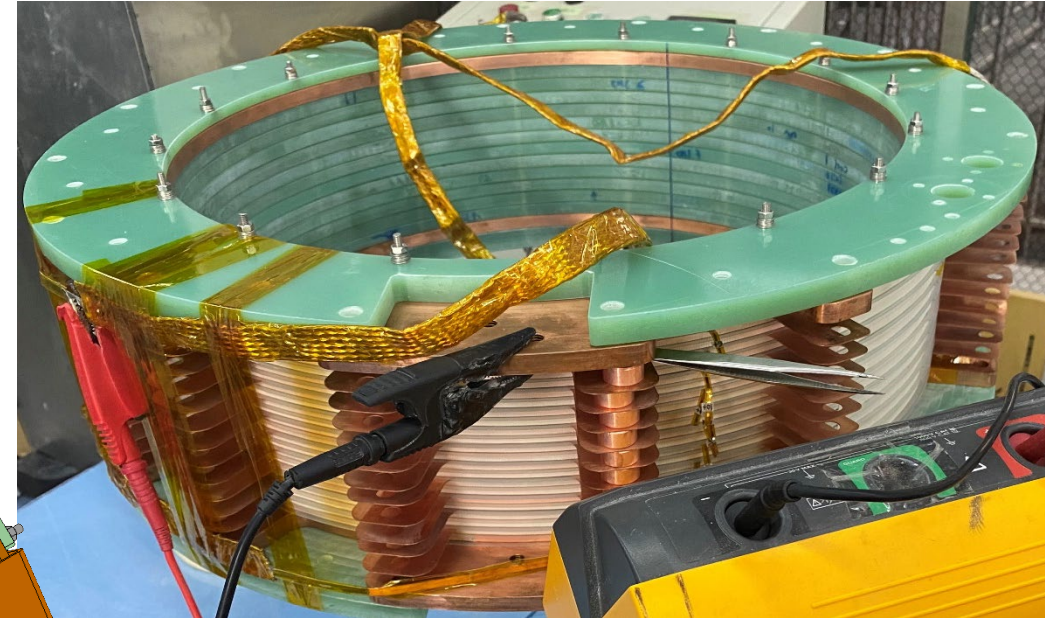
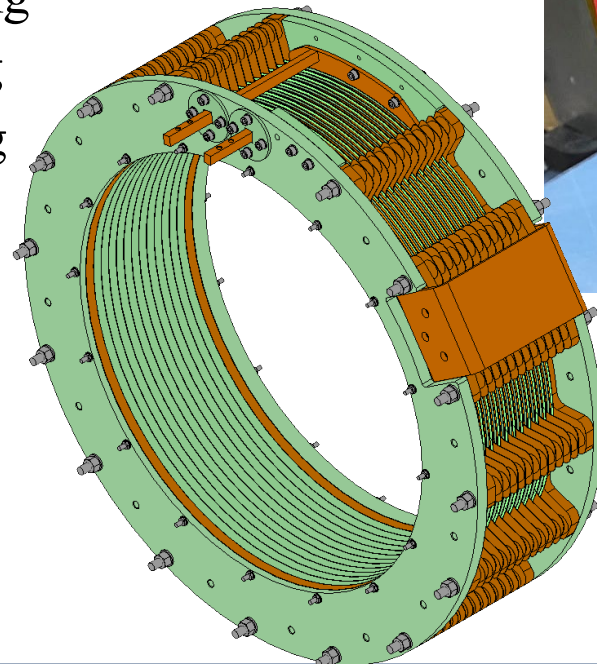
Rotor and bulks

- New cryogenic cooling for the rotor:
 - ❖ Bulks are cooled by an aluminum plate in between 2 bulks
 - ❖ The number of bulks has been doubled (5 pole pairs \rightarrow 10 bulks total)



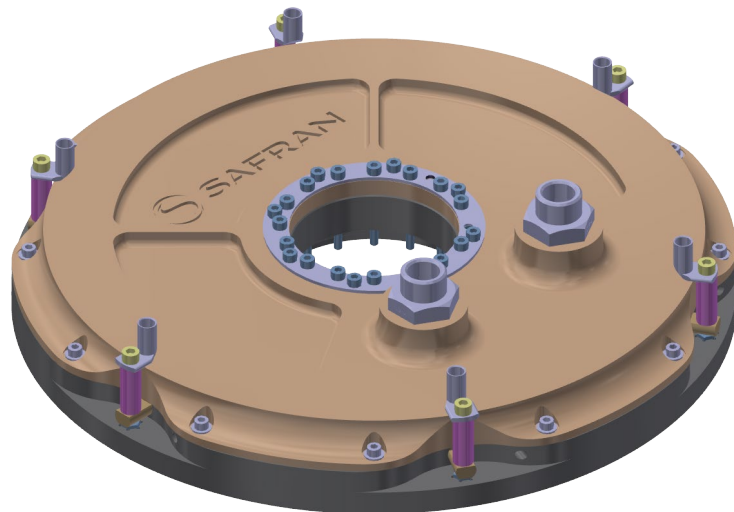
HTS coil

- Coil ordered from SHSTEC
 - ❖ 3420 m of HTS tapes
 - ❖ 38.4 kg
 - HTS tapes: 13.5 kg
 - Copper: 16.7 kg
 - G10: 6.5 kg
 - Screws & bolts: 1.7 kg



Armature

- Winding completed
 - ❖ 10 kg per armature
 - Litz wire: 2.7 kg
 - G11: 6.3 kg
 - Misc: 1 kg



Conclusion

- Full assembly of the demonstrator planned for 2023
- Rated power expected 261 kW
- Several options to further increase power:
 - ❖ Bulk size available commercially is increasing
 - ❖ High thermal conductivity Litz wire
 - ❖ Improvement in 2G HTS wire

Thank you for your attention

✉ e-mail: remi.dorget@safrangroup.com



Comparison of working modes

Comparison of the 3 modes:

- Mode (a): applied field of 1 T
- Mode (b): applied field of 1 T
- Mode (c): applied field of 0,5 T

Three modes are equivalent except for the average value

