

# MgB<sub>2</sub> superconducting wires for electric aircraft: advantages and future perspectives

T. Spina, C.E. Bruzek and G. Grasso

August 2022

[www.asgsuperconductors.com](http://www.asgsuperconductors.com)

- Introduction: superconductors for Aircraft
- Status-of-art of Ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> wires at ASG superconductors
- MgB<sub>2</sub> improvement: the need of low AC losses conductor
- Conclusions

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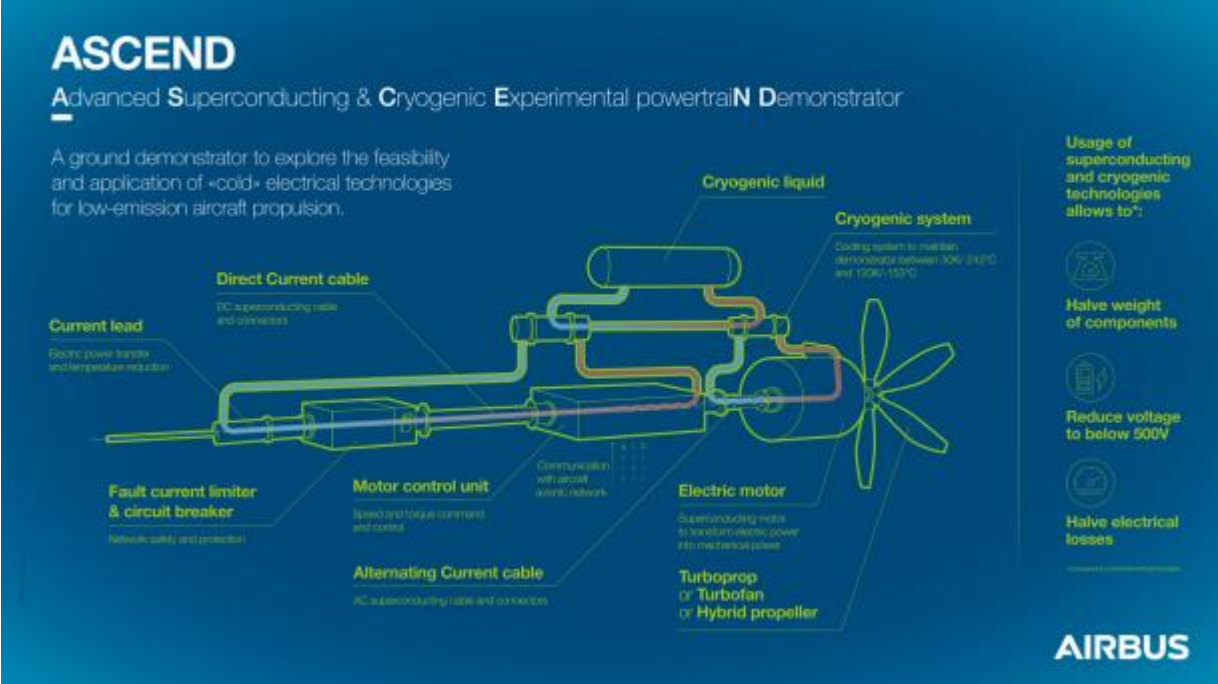
<https://www1.grc.nasa.gov/aeronautics/eap/airplane-concepts/n3x/>



*Courtesy by NASA*

The N3X aircraft assessment predicted a nominally **20-percent fuel burn improvement** for the **superconducting**, fully distributed architecture over an equivalent vehicle with advance turbofan engines mounted on pylons.

The three-year demonstrator project aims to show that an electric- or hybrid-electric propulsion system complemented by cryogenic and superconducting technologies can be more than **2 to 3 times lighter than a conventional system**

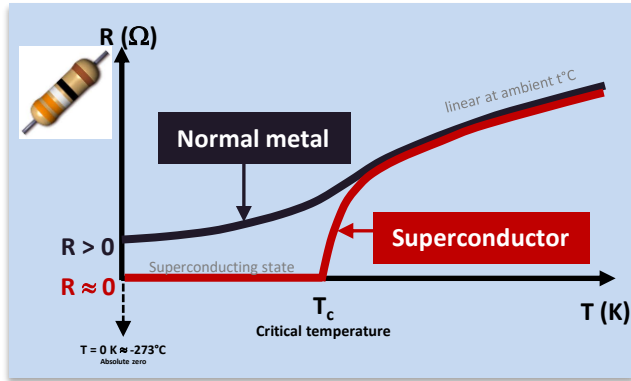


To achieve this objective, ASCEND features a **500kW powertrain** consisting of the following components:

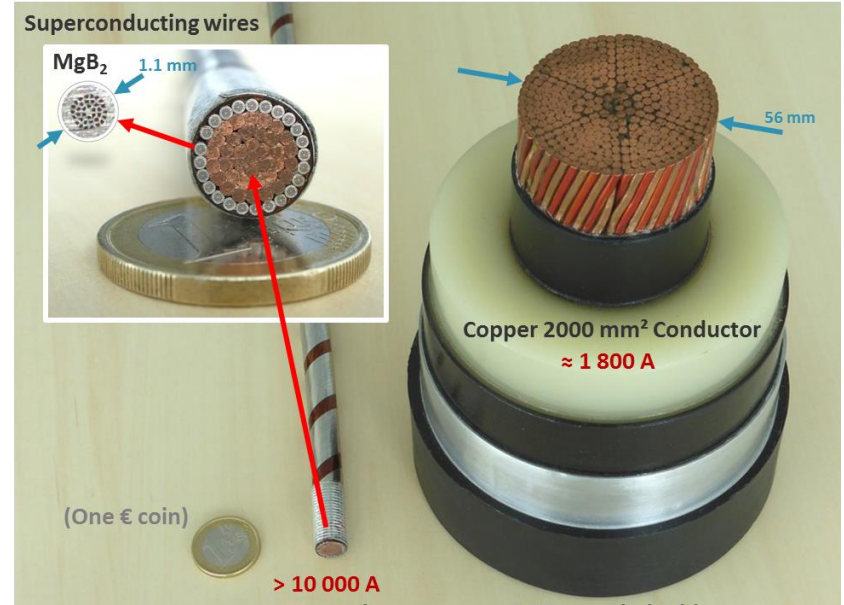
- A **superconducting distribution system**, including cables and protection item
- **Cryogenically cooled motor control unit**
- A **superconducting motor**
- A **cryogenic system**

<https://www.airbus.com/en/newsroom/stories/2021-03-cryogenics-and-superconductivity-for-aircraft-explained>

A superconductor is a material that shows zero resistance below a critical temperature ( $T_c$ )



zero resistance → zero power dissipation



**ADVANTAGES of S.C. w.r.t N.C.:**

1. Higher current
2. Lower (almost zero) Joule electrical losses

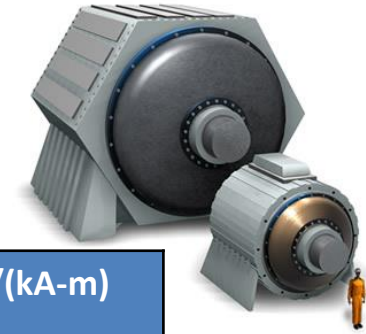


Superconducting machines can fundamentally achieve:

- higher electrical efficiency
- higher specific power (or power density)

than conventional machines





1. Superconductors are **lighter** than normal conductors (i.e. Cu, Al, etc.)
2. Superconductor **specific weight g/m** is mainly driven by the **metallic matrix**
3. MgB<sub>2</sub> wire specific weight could be reduce by a **factor 2** if titanium is used instead than nickel alloys matrix (on-going at ASG)

	Material	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Shapes	Wire specific weight	I <sub>c</sub> @1T; 20K	kg/(kA-m)
Resistive conductor	<b>Cu</b>	8,94	Tapes or Wires	Dependant on the diameter	1 A/mm <sup>2</sup> *	9
	<b>Al</b>	2,71	Tapes or Wires		0,4 A/mm <sup>2</sup> *	6,8
Superconductors	<b>MgB<sub>2</sub></b>	2,57	Tapes or Wires (1,33mm ø)	6-10 g/m	720 A	<b>~0,01</b>
	<b>Bi2223</b>	6,8	Tapes (0,3x4,3 mm)	8 g/m	1100 A	<b>~0,008</b>
	<b>ReBCO</b>	6,3	Tapes (0,2x4mm)	3,5-7 g/m	700-750 A	<b>0,006 to 0,01</b>

\*air cooled



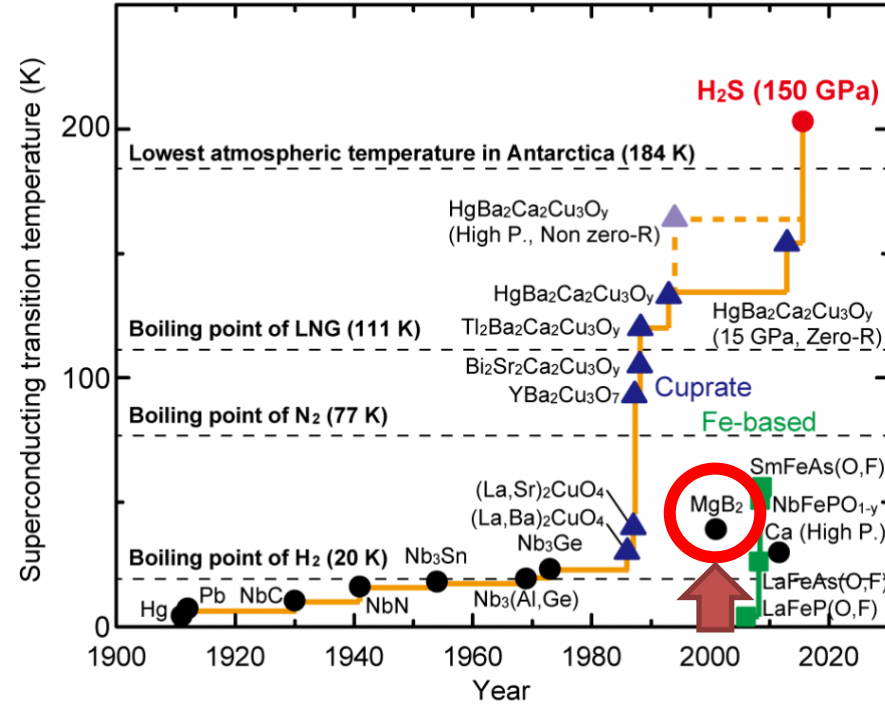
Low Density=low weight

\*Values at 15 bar

Properties	LHe	LH <sub>2</sub>	LN <sub>2</sub>
Liquid T (K)	4.2K	20K	70K
Density (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	160	72	840
C <sub>p</sub> (J/kg.K)	2600	9000	2000
Viscosity (μPa.s)	5,7	15,1	225
Solid T(K)	2,18 (superfluid)	14,5	64
Boil T(K)	5,2 (supercritical)	33	110

**High C<sub>p</sub> = Excellent coolant**

**Low Viscosity= Easy flow**



**Liquid H<sub>2</sub> is the best coolant for MgB<sub>2</sub> application (T<sub>c</sub>=39K)**



Superconducting machines

Superconducting rotors (DC)

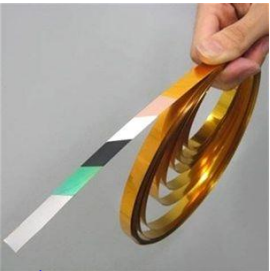
And / or

Superconducting stators (AC)

- Medium weight reduction potential
- Small efficiency improvement
- **Cryogenic cooling power required ~ 10 W**

- High weight reduction potential
- High efficiency improvement
- **Cryogenic cooling power required ~ 1000 W**

REBaCuO



- Highest current density potential
- **Critical temperature < 93 K**

MgB<sub>2</sub>



- Highest efficiency potential
- **Critical temperature < 39 K**

IEEE CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), Issue 52, January, 2023. This presentation was given at EFATS 2022 August 30-31, 2022.

## Motors Employing REBCO CORC and MgB<sub>2</sub> Superconductors for AC Stator Windings

Swarn S. Kalsi , *Life Fellow, IEEE*, Rodney A. Badcock , *Senior Member, IEEE*, James G. Storey , *Member, IEEE*, Kent A. Hamilton , *Member, IEEE*, and Zhenan Jiang , *Senior Member, IEEE*

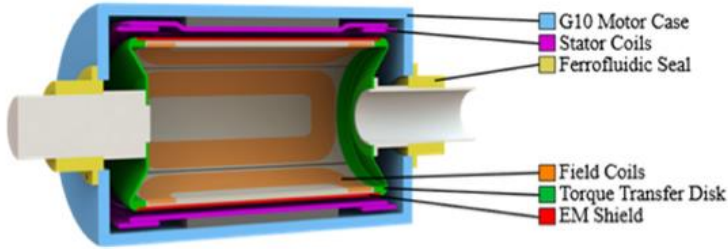


Fig. 1. Conceptual configuration of a superconducting synchronous motor.

TABLE I  
SPECIFICATIONS FOR A 3 MW, 4500-RPM AIRCRAFT PROPULSION MOTOR

Parameter	Value
Motor Rating	3 MW
Motor Speed	4,500 RPM
Line Voltage	~1000 V
Rated power factor	0.9 lag
Motor diameter	< 500 mm
Axial length	< 800 mm
Field excitation winding	CORC
Armature winding	CORC and MgB <sub>2</sub>
Operating temperature	20 K
Ambient temperature	120 K

TABLE VI  
AC LOSSES IN STATOR COILS

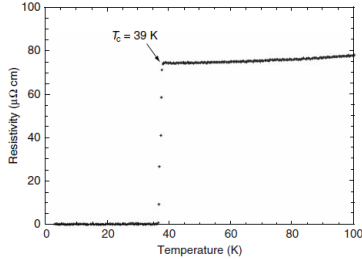
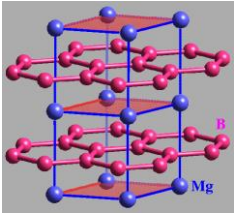
Parameter	CORC	MgB <sub>2</sub>
Hysteresis, W	23700	328
Coupling, W	0	364
Current Transport, W	7250	27
<b>Total, W</b>	<b>30900</b>	<b>727</b>



Both motors look attractive if the penalty of the cooling system is ignored—power density (>40 kW/kg) and efficiency (>99%). On the other hand, if refrigerators are needed then the REBCO CORC motor, with its higher AC losses, becomes less attractive.

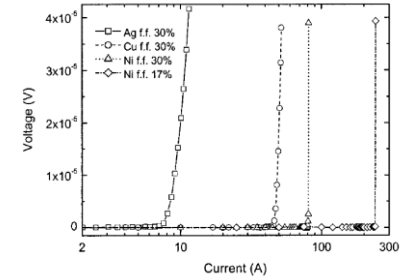
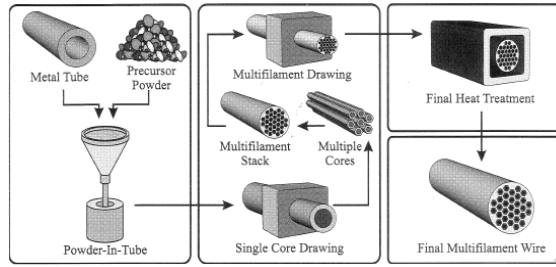
- Introduction: superconductors for Aircraft
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T<sub>c</sub> compatible with operation in LH<sub>2</sub>  
simple structure and  
common materials



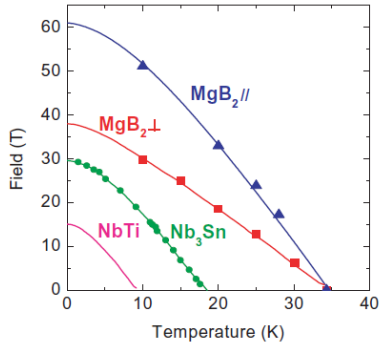
Nagamatsu et al. 2001  
Superconductivity at 39K in magnesium diboride  
Nature 410 63-4

Easy process for wire fabrication (PIT: Powder In Tube)



G.Grasso et al. 2001  
Large transport current in unsintered MgB<sub>2</sub> SC tapes  
APL Volume 72, number 9

High critical field (over 60T)



Iwasa Y et al. 2006  
A round table discussion on MgB<sub>2</sub>:  
towards a wide market or a niche production?  
IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond 16 1457-64

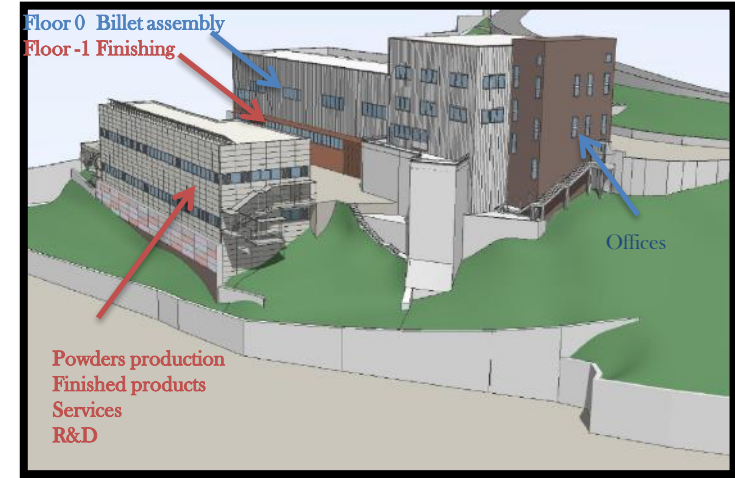
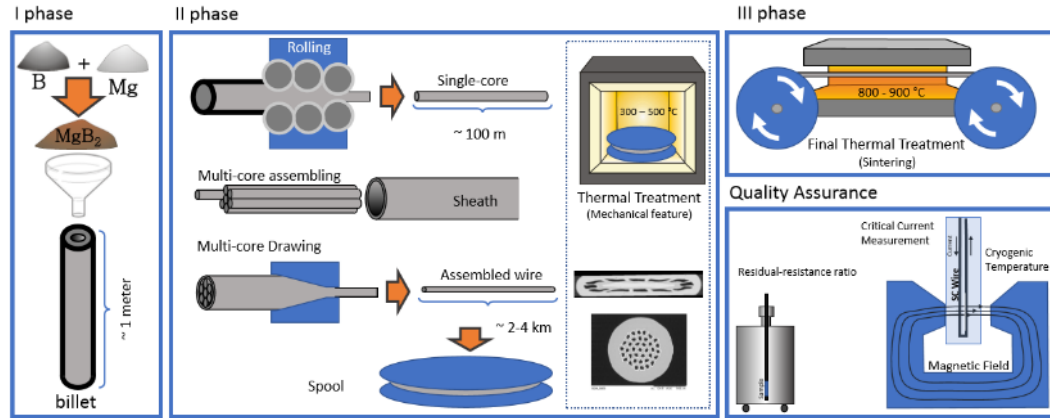
Low density

Compound	Mass density
Copper	8,96 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
NbTi	6 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Nb3Sn	5,4 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
YBCO	6,35 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
BSCCO-2223	6,5 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>MgB<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>2,6 g/cm<sup>3</sup></b>

**Advantages:**

1. Material abundant and low cost (Mg , B, metallic sheaths,..)
2. Simple production process (no grain orientation required)
3. High mechanical properties in all direction (no need of reinforcements)
4. Higher T<sub>c</sub> and T<sub>op</sub> than other metallic materials (LTS)

Ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> production process unique by ASG production plant installed entirely in Genoa, Italy;



- Actual plant is fully operational for **MgB<sub>2</sub> wire production**
- MgB<sub>2</sub> chemical synthesis** is fully implemented and ready to be used **without final heat treatment** (“React & Wind” technology, R&W)
- Wire unit length today up to **8 Km in a single piece –length**
- It will be possible up to **>20 Km in a single piece-length** with the ongoing full scale up of the process and of the plant with a nominal full capacity exceeding >1000Km/y

Clean synthesis of powders



Multistep rolling machine

High power drawing machine



20 meter in-line furnace



Multistep drawing machine

4 meter furnace  
for annealing HT





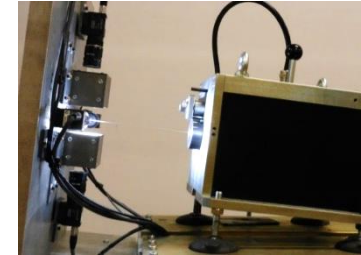
- Quality Control from **incoming raw material** to the **final product**
- Dedicated operative instructions and **procedure**
- **Real time** data collections of production and quality records
- **Materials analysis:**

- SEM with EDX
- Optical stereomicroscopes
- Fast XRD
- Particle size analyzer



## In-line defect detector

Eddy current detector  
to check the product integrity

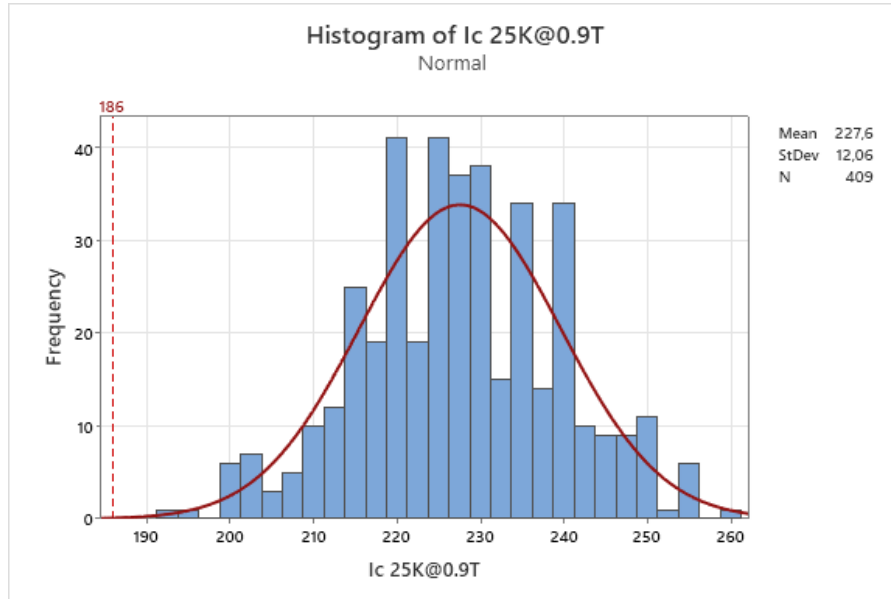


4 camera visual inspection  
to check the surface appearance



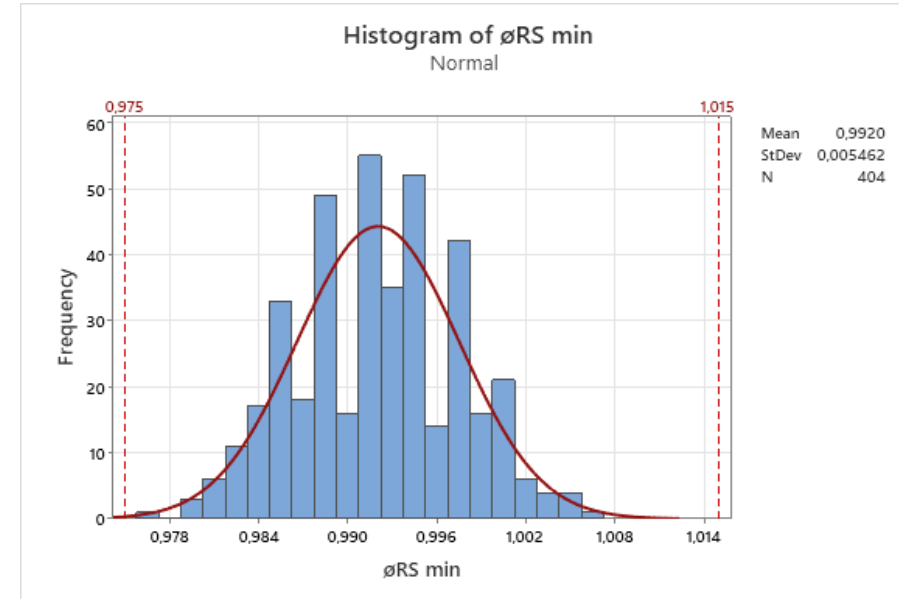
## Stable and reproducible performances over 800 km of production

### Critical current



$$I_c @25K/0,9 T = 227 A \pm 12$$

### Wire diameter

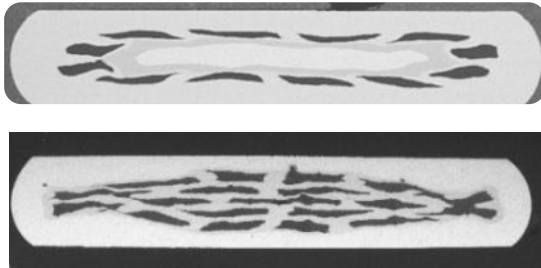


$$D = 0,992 \text{ mm} \pm 0,005$$

Production flexibility: different shape and materials possible

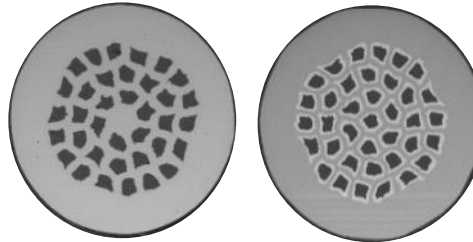


Tapes - Magnets



Materials	Unit piece length
Ni, Fe, Cu	typical 4km

Round wires - cables



Materials	Unit piece length
Monel, Nb, Ni	typical 3,5km

Special/custom shapes

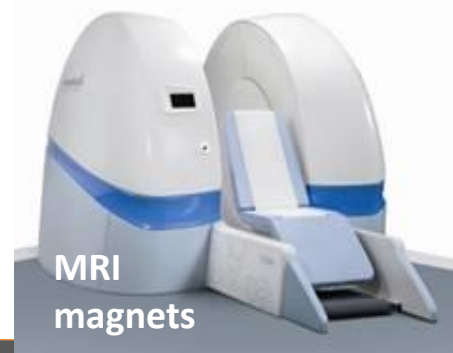
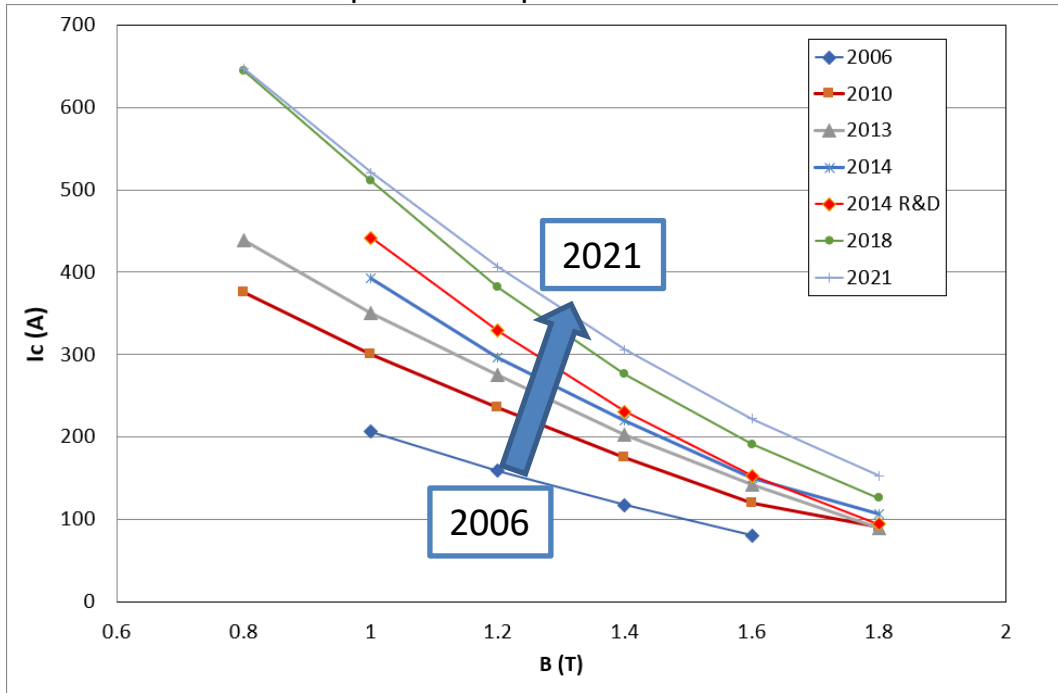


Materials	Unit piece length
Monel, Ni	Up to 8km

## MR-Open conductor

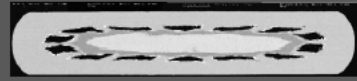
- Validation of ex-situ ASG MgB<sub>2</sub> **React & Wind** technology
- Demonstrate the production of MgB<sub>2</sub> with **high yield** and **low cost**
- Two-fold improvement in performance over 15 years – **reduction by 50%** of wire needed
- Still a lot of space for improvements!

Reduction of volume possible thanks to s.c. performance improvement!



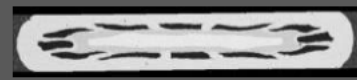
### WIRE LAYOUT IN 2006:

- 14 FILAMENTS
- UNIT PIECE LENGTH 1.6 KM

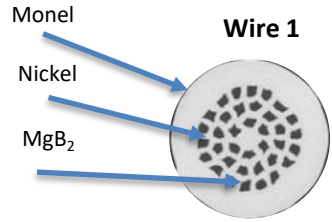


### UPDATED WIRE LAYOUT:

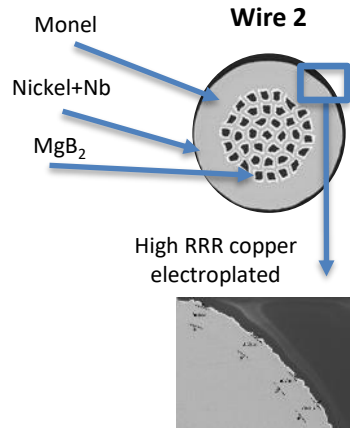
- 12 FILAMENTS
- IMPROVED FABRICATION PROCESS
- UNIT PIECE LENGTH 4.0 KM



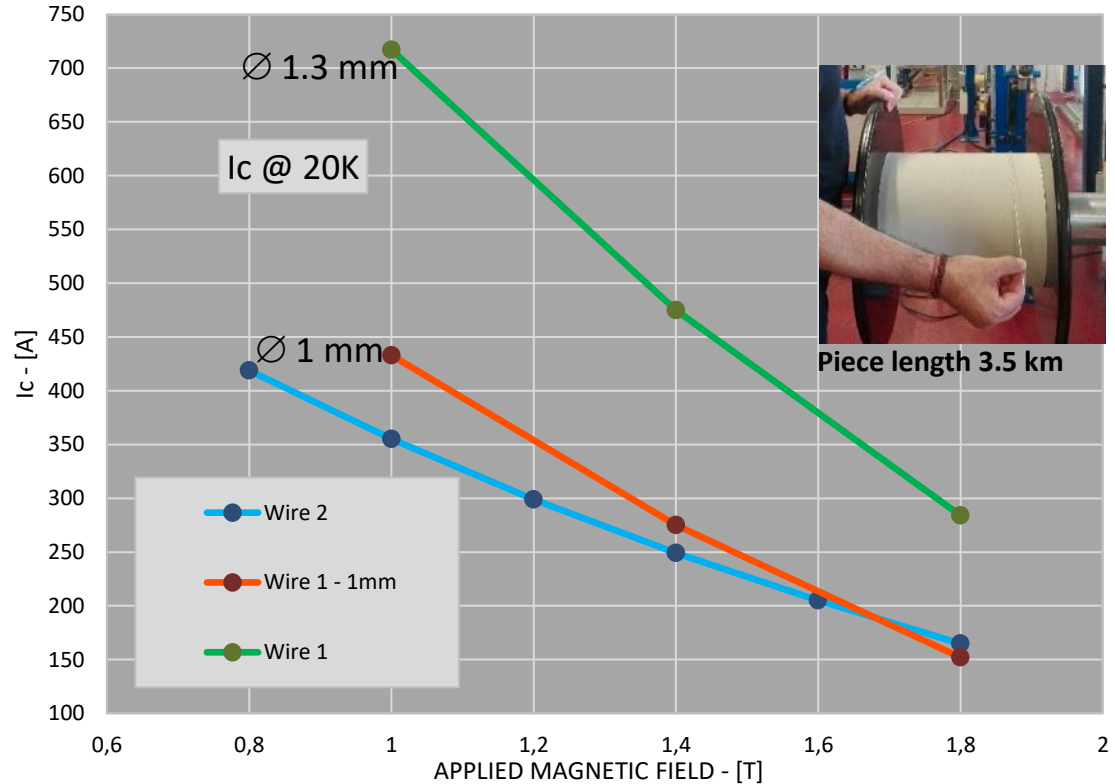
IEEE CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), Issue 52, January, 2023. This presentation was given at EFATS 2022 August 30-31, 2022.



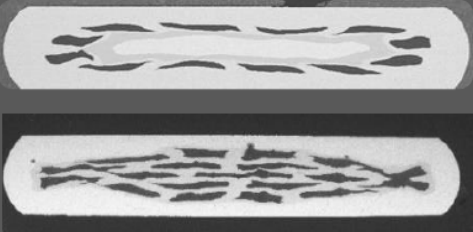
Wire 1	
Diameter (mm)	1.3
Filaments	36
MgB <sub>2</sub>	17%
Monel	53%
Nickel	30%



Wire 2	
Diameter (mm)	1
Filaments	37
MgB <sub>2</sub>	12%
Monel	46%
Nickel	15%
Nb	13%
Copper	14%

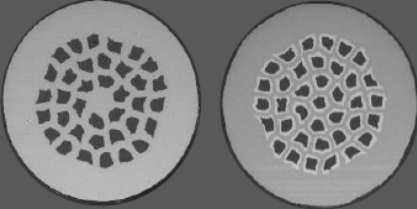


### Tapes - Magnets



Materials	Unit piece length
Ni, Fe, Cu	typical 4km

### Round wires - cables



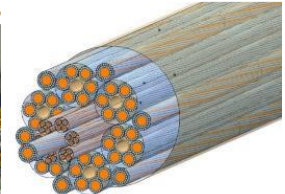
Materials	Unit piece length
Monel, Nb, Ni	typical 3,5km

IOP Publishing  
Supercond. Sci. Technol. 27 (2014) 044024 (7pp)  
Superconductor Science and Technology  
doi:10.1088/0953-2048/27/4/044024

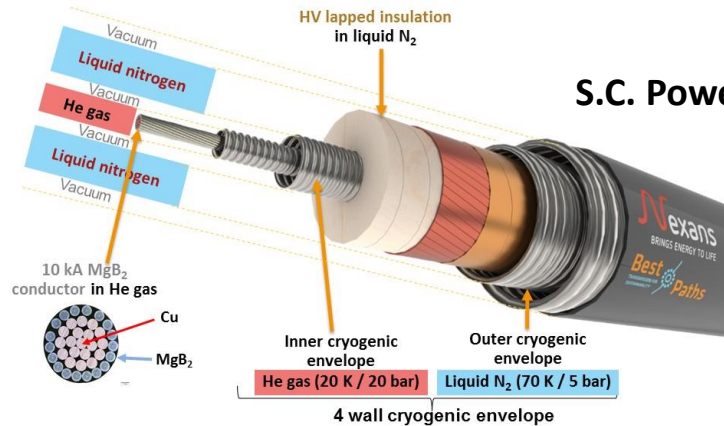
## Development of superconducting links for the Large Hadron Collider machine

Amalia Ballarino

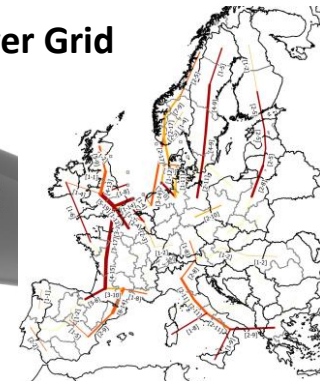
CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland



## PARAMed

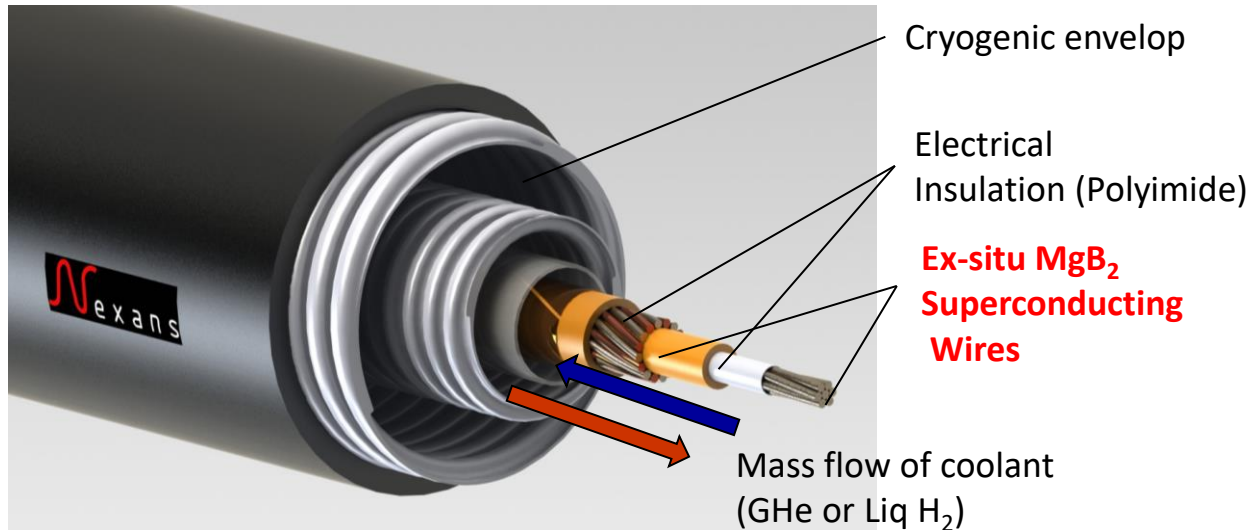


## S.C. Power Grid



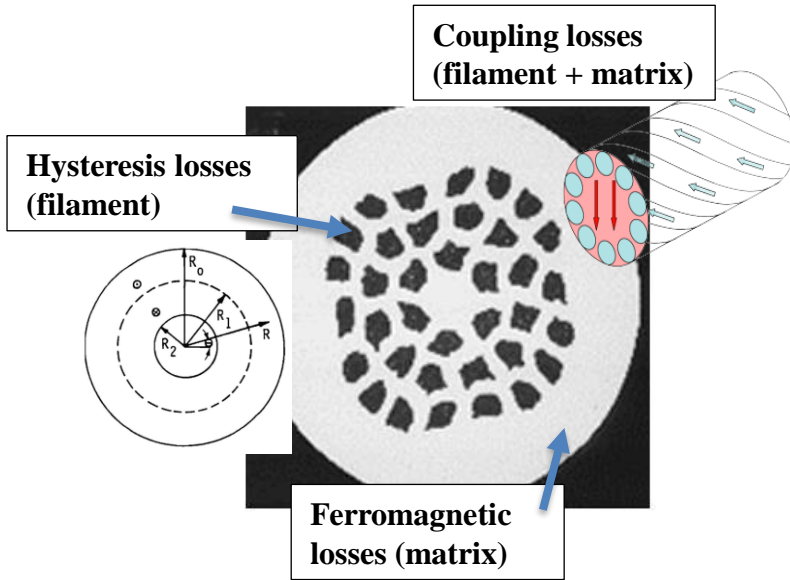


1. DISTRIBUTION OF SEVERAL MW POSSIBLE USING VERY HIGH CURRENT (SEVERAL KA) AT LOW VOLTAGE AND WITH LIMITED LOSSES
2. FAULT CURRENT LIMITING PROPERTIES SIMPLIFYING THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (SUPERCONDUCTING-NORMAL TRANSITION)



**Ready to be used!**

- Introduction: superconductors for Aircraft
- Status-of-art of Ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> wires at ASG superconductors
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- Conclusions



Type	Source	Solution
<b>Hysteresis losses (s.c. filament)</b>	from superconducting screening currents	Smaller filament <b>diameter</b>
<b>Coupling losses (s.c. filament)</b>	from current loops crossing the matrix	Smaller <b>twist pitch</b> larger <b>transverse resistivity</b> (e.g. jacketing filaments with cupronickel)
<b>Ferromagnetic losses (matrix)</b>	hysteresis cycles in magnetic materials	Remove magnetic material (Ni, Monel, Fe) → <b>non-magnetic matrix</b> (e.g. Ti)



AC losses reduction in superconductors by wire architecture optimization

1. High-performance, high yield and low-cost conductor → ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> wires open unique opportunities to develop **affordable and efficient** superconducting technologies
2. MgB<sub>2</sub> wires present **critical current performances, handling** and **mechanical properties** suitable for most of the applications (Motors, DC cables, etc.)
3. MgB<sub>2</sub> technology is the perfect solution when associated with **Liq H<sub>2</sub>** and will help our society to face the challenge toward **reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission**
4. Despite MgB<sub>2</sub> was discovered only 20 years ago, ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> conductors are already commercially available and ready to be used in medical and other **DC applications** (power grids, links, energy storage, etc.)
5. To widen the application field of ASG ex-situ MgB<sub>2</sub> wires, an extensive R&D program is on-going at ASG superconductors in order to reduce **AC losses by wire architecture optimization**



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# Thank you for your attention!