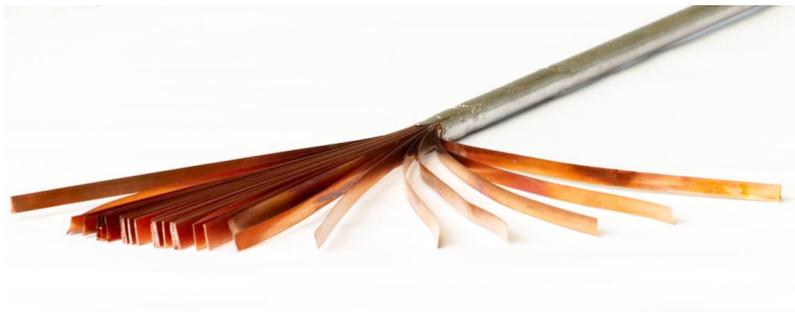


Energy-efficient Superconducting Cable for Future Technologies

The “HTS CroCo” Made by KIT Can Transport Large Amounts of Electric Power – Innovative Manufacturing Process Makes It a Potential Mass Product



By means of a novel process, thin tapes of rare-earth barium-copper oxide are processed to high-temperature superconductor cables of high current-carrying capacity. (Photo: ITEP, KIT)

For connecting wind parks, for DC supply on ships, or for light-weight and compact high-current cabling in future electric airplanes: scientists of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) have developed a versatile superconducting cable that can be manufactured easily. In case of moderate cooling, it transports electric energy with hardly any losses.

Superconductors transport electrical current at low temperatures with hardly any losses – this makes them attractive for a number of energy-efficient technologies. Usually, however, they require cooling with liquid helium to a temperature near minus 269 degrees Celsius. A new cable made by KIT, the High-temperature Superconductor Cross Conductor (HTS CroCo) can be used at minus 196 degrees Celsius already. “This is due to the special material we use,” say Dr. Walter Fietz and Dr. Michael Wolf of KIT’s Institute for Technical Physics (ITEP). The material is rare-earth barium-copper oxide (REBCO for short), whose superconductivity has been known since 1987. However, long lengths of the superconductor can only be manufactured in the form of thin tapes. “We have developed a method where several REBCO tapes are arranged such that they form a cross. The resulting cable can transport very high currents,” Fietz says.



KIT Energy Center: Having future in mind

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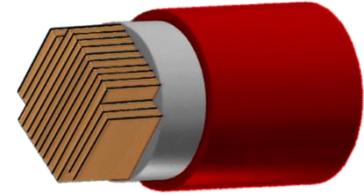
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Additional materials:

Video „Energieeffizientes Supraleiterkabel für Zukunftstechnologien“ (energy-efficient superconducting cable for future technologies, in German)
<https://youtu.be/HwplLNmpojE>

The HTS CroCo has a higher current-carrying capacity, but needs less space and has a smaller weight than conventional copper or aluminum cables. Manufacture of the cable also is highly efficient. The innovative manufacturing process developed by KIT combines several steps. “Currently, we reach a production speed of one meter per minute on the demonstration scale,” Wolf says. At an accordingly scaled industrial facility, cable lengths of several hundred meters and more might be feasible, which will reduce costs. As the superconducting layer carrying the high current measures only a few thousandths of a millimeter, material expenses are kept within reasonable limits. “Mass production still is prevented by the high costs for the complex manufacture of REBCO tapes,” Wolf says, “but industry is already developing new processes to reduce costs.”



The HTS CroCo enables energy-efficient current transport for future technologies. (Figure: ITEP, KIT)

CroCo is suited for energy-efficient generation of high magnetic fields and for transporting large amounts of electric energy. In future, these cables might be used to integrate large wind parks or solar power plants into the grid and to design leaner “electricity highways”. If liquid hydrogen is used for cooling, CroCo can even transport chemical and electrical energy together. “In principle, a CroCo can be applied wherever space is limited, but the amount of electrical energy to be transported is high,” Fietz says. Hence, application in ships and even in future electric airplanes is feasible.

More about the KIT Energy Center: <http://www.energy.kit.edu>

Being “The Research University in the Helmholtz Association,” KIT creates and imparts knowledge for the society and the environment. It is the objective to make significant contributions to the global challenges in the fields of energy, mobility and information. For this, about 9,300 employees cooperate in a broad range of disciplines in natural sciences, engineering sciences, economics, and the humanities and social sciences. KIT prepares its 25,100 students for responsible tasks in society, industry, and science by offering research-based study programs. Innovation efforts at KIT build a bridge between important scientific findings and their application for the benefit of society, economic prosperity, and the preservation of our natural basis of life.

This press release is available on the internet at http://www.sek.kit.edu/english/press_office.php.

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This year's **anniversary logo** recalls the milestones reached by KIT and its long tradition in research, teaching, and innovation. On October 1, 2009, KIT was established by the merger of its two predecessor institutions: the Polytechnic School and later University of Karlsruhe was founded in 1825, the Nuclear Reactor Construction and Operation Company and later Karlsruhe Research Center in 1956.