

Effects of an electromagnetic shield and armature teeth on the short-circuit performance of a direct drive superconducting generator for 10 MW wind turbines - DTU Orbit (09/11/2017) Effects of an electromagnetic shield and armature teeth on the short-circuit performance of a direct drive superconducting generator for 10 MW wind turbines

To reduce the cost of energy of offshore wind energy conversion, large individual wind turbines of 10 MW or higher power levels are drawing more attention and expected to be desirable. Conventional wind generator systems would be rather large and costly if scaled up to 10 MW. Direct drive superconducting generators have been proposed to reduce the generator size, because the electrical machines with superconducting windings are capable of achieving a higher torque density. However, a superconducting machine is likely to produce an excessive torque during a short circuit because of its small reactance. An electromagnetic (EM) shield between the rotor and the stator as well as iron or non-magnetic composite (NMC) armature teeth affects the sub-transient reactance of a superconducting machine so that they play a role in the short-circuit performance of a superconducting wind generator. This paper presents a 10 MW superconducting generator design and studies the effects of material, thickness and position of an EM shield and the effects of NMC and iron armature teeth on the torque and the field current density during a three-phase short circuit at the generator terminal. One result shows that the short circuit torque is not able to be effectively reduced by varying the EM shield and the armature tooth material. The other result shows that the field current density is likely to exceed its critical value during a short circuit although the EM shield material and the armature tooth material take some effect.

## **General information**

State: Published

Organisations: Department of Wind Energy, Integration & Planning, Delft University of Technology Authors: Liu, D. (Ekstern), Polinder, H. (Ekstern), Abrahamsen, A. B. (Intern), Ferreira, J. A. (Ekstern)

Pages: 709 - 714 Publication date: 2015

## Host publication information

Title of host publication: Proceedings of 2015 IEEE International Electric Machines & Drives Conference (IEMDC)

Publisher: IEEE

Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Conference: IEEE International Electric Machines & Drives Conference 2015, Coeur d'Alene, ID, United States,

10/05/2015 - 10/05/2015

Direct drive, Electromagnetic shield, Field current, Finite element method, Magnesium diboride, Short circuit,

Superconducting generator, Torque, Wind turbine

DOIs:

10.1109/IEMDC.2015.7409137

## Relations

Projects:

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Source: FindIt

Source-ID: 277254491

Publication: Research - peer-review > Article in proceedings - Annual report year: 2016