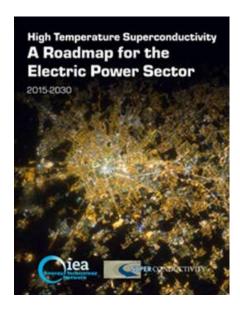




Roadmap Purpose

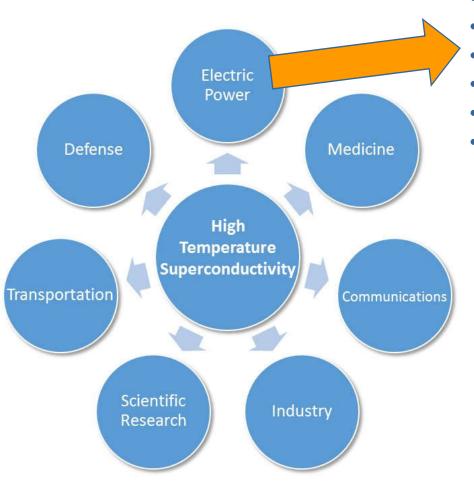
- Paints a picture of where the HTS industry is at present and what steps it should take to promote widespread adoption of HTS based devices.
- Outlines challenges and needs.
- Provides members of executive committee with info to help inform management in government and industry for future HTS R&D.
- Does not make predictions about the future nor identify specific organizations to tackle problems.

The analysis conducted was based on the best data available at the time; it's intended to be updated in another year.





Superconductivity has Broad Applications



Focus of Roadmap

- HTS Wire
- Cables
- Fault current limiters
- Generators
- SMES
- Transformers



Aging Infrastructure

- For the global power sector, \$16.4 trillion of investment will be made; transmission and distribution is expected to account for \$7 trillion 2014-2035 (in 2012 US\$).[ii]
- The Edison Electric Institute estimated that the total infrastructure investment in the US will be between \$1.5 and \$2.0 trillion; transmission \$16.4 trillion and distribution is expected to account for about \$900 billion by 2030. [iii]
- HTS based devices have the potential to play a critical role in helping to transform the global transmission and distribution grid.

Hydro

Fossil fuels

16%

Other renewables

Transmission

& distribution

^{🗓 &}quot;Cumulative global power sector investment by type and selected region in the New Policies Scenario, 2014-2035" from IEA, "World Energy Investment Outlook - Special Report", OECD/IEA, 2014. https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/WEIO2014.pdf Edison Electric Institute. "Transforming America's Power Industry: The Investment Challenge 2010-2030." November 2008. http://www.eei.org/ourissues/finance/Documents/Transforming Americas Power Industry Exec Summary.pdf.



Challenges

Needs

Economics. The cost associated with manufacturing HTS wire is several times more expensive than copper.



Because of the unique attributes of HTS devices, a system cost analysis should be conducted.

Process control. There is a general lack of manufacturing knowledge in producing HTS wires over kilometer lengths.



QA/QC and process control tools that can meet the requirements of high-yield manufacturing in high volume.

Long term reliability. Data are not available that proves undiminished product-performance HTS components life time over 30 years.



Accelerated lifetime testing is essential to confirm reliability and guide product improvements

Outreach. Utilities and regulatory community are generally unaware of HTS applications & benefits.



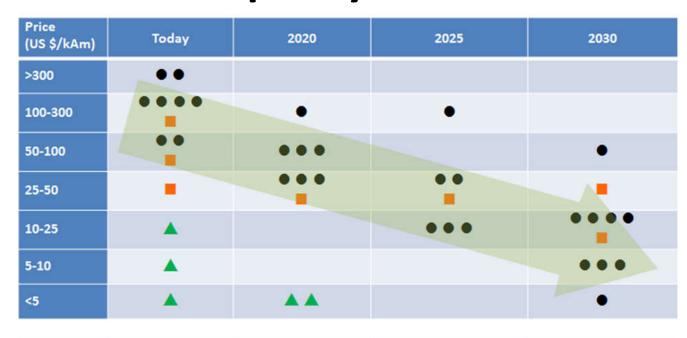
Targeted communications and outreach on system benefits; regulatory structures could be modified to better incentivize HTS.



R&D Needs for Cables

- Reduced cost of wire and cooling system, (e.g., lower capital expenditures)
- Improved cooling system characteristics such as COP, reduced operating expenditures, cooling power, reliability, and maintenance downtime
- AC loss reduction
- Overcoming electric insulation issues and withstand and impulse voltage problems
- Improved total reliability that enables a "fail free" system and easy operation

Price and Capacity for HTS Wire



Capacity (km/year)	Today	2020	2025	2030
>1000	** *	••	•••	•••
500-1000	•			
300-500	•••	••		
100-300	••	••		
50-100	• •			
25-50	16			
<25				









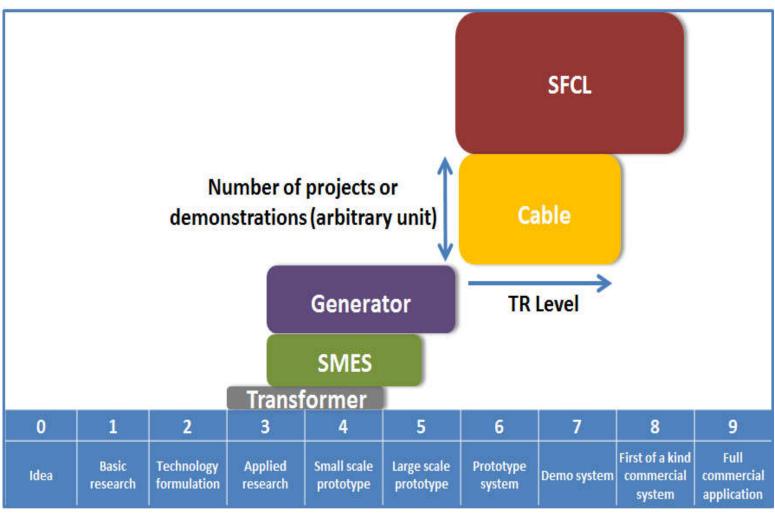
Stages of Market Maturity Cable

Stages of Market Maturity	Today	2020	2025	2030
Widespread market maturity			***	***
Mass production		•••	•••	•
Initial market penetration	••	••	•	•
Demonstration in the field		••		
Research and development	•			

● Distribution <60 kV, ■ Transmission >60 kV



TRL (Technology Readiness Level)





So Where Do We Go From Here?





For More Information

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