

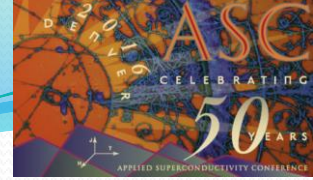
Status of Superconducting cables and SFCLs in Korea

September 5, 2016

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Background

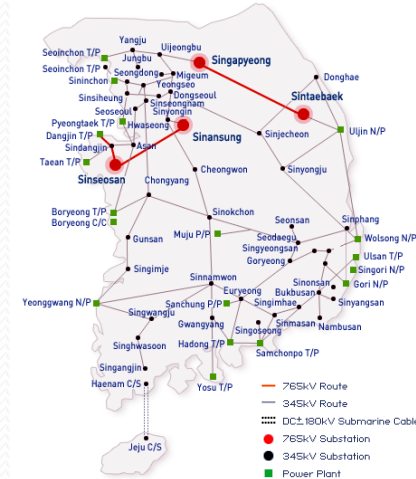


Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

- The sole distribution and transmission company in Korea (government-invested)
- 6 Brother companies: 5 thermal, and 1 nuclear and hydro generation company

Korean power systems

- 765, 345, 154 kV systems for transmission, and 22.9 kV for distribution



Issue

- Power demand is increasing steadily
→ Increasing fault current :
Exceeding the rating of CBs in some S/S's

Current measures

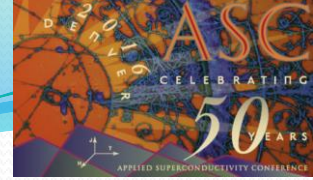
- Upgrading CBs
Problem) Economically + technically not desirable
- Bus split
Problem) Degrades system stability
- Air-core reactors
Problem) Impedance during normal operation

Needs
alternatives

With SFCLs,

- No need to upgrade CBs
- Can re-connect buses
- Don't need reactors

Superconducting cables in Korea



Development

Demonstration

Commercial

2001

2007

2009

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

DAPAS project

22.9 kV cable
50 MVA, 100 m



154 kV cable
1GVA, 100 m



22.9kV Field test



Icheon Project

22.9 kV cable
50 MVA, 410 m

22.9 kV cable
120 MVA, 100 m

22.9 kV, 50 MVA, 410 m
Cooling w/ cryocooler



Singal Project

23kV, 50MVA, 1,000m



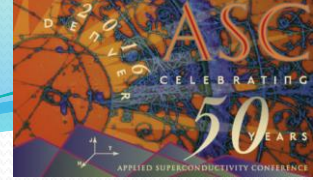
Jeju Project

AC cable
154 kV, 1 km

DC cable
80 kV, 500 m



SFCLs in Korea



Development

Demonstration

2001

2007

2009

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

DAPAS project

22.9 kV, 630 A development & field test

22.9 kV, 3,000 A devel.



154 kV Project I

154 kV, 2000 A, 1 Φ

Development

Field test



154 kV project II (planning)

154 kV, 2000 A, 3 Φ

Demonstration



Icheon Project

22.9 kV, 630 A

Installation

operation

