



# **Drivetrains**

**Direct Drive Generators** High Temperature Superconductor Based Machines

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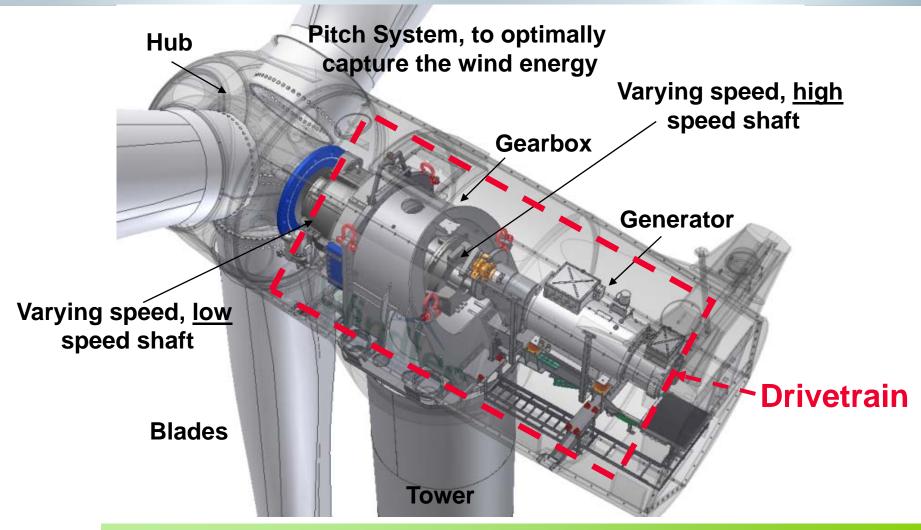


### AGENDA

- Wind turbine power conversion
- Drivetrain evolution
- Market Driver: Cost of Electricity
- Superconductor Generators

## Wind Turbines: <u>"Wind Energy Converters"</u> Classical Turbine

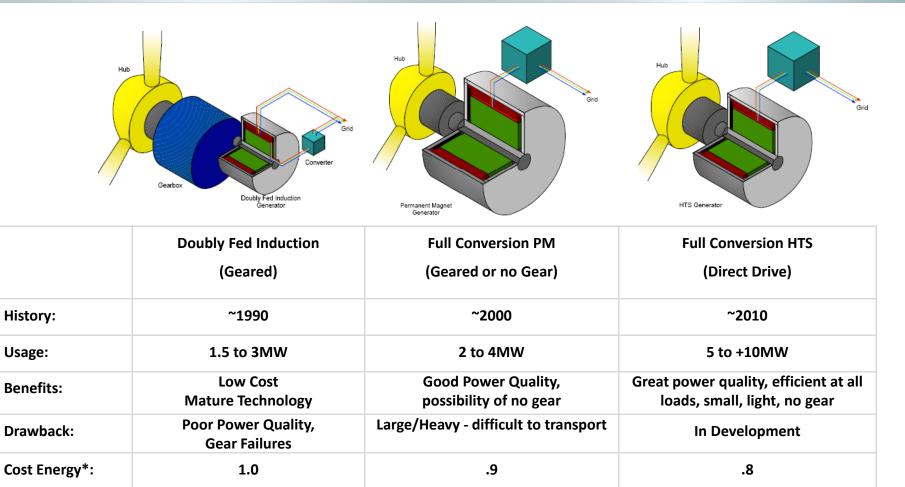




From Variable Wind Power to Mechanical Varying Speed to Fixed Frequency Electrical Power to the Grid

# Drive Train Comparison



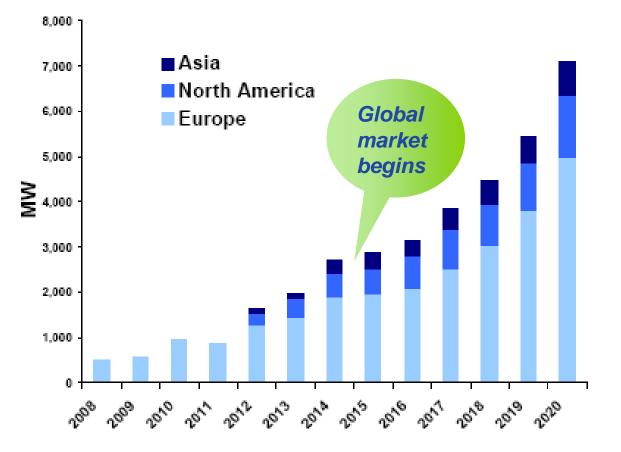


\*relative; onshore about 5¢/kwh, offshore about 10¢/kwh

#### HTS Enables OffShore and Scaling Enables Lowest Cost of Energy

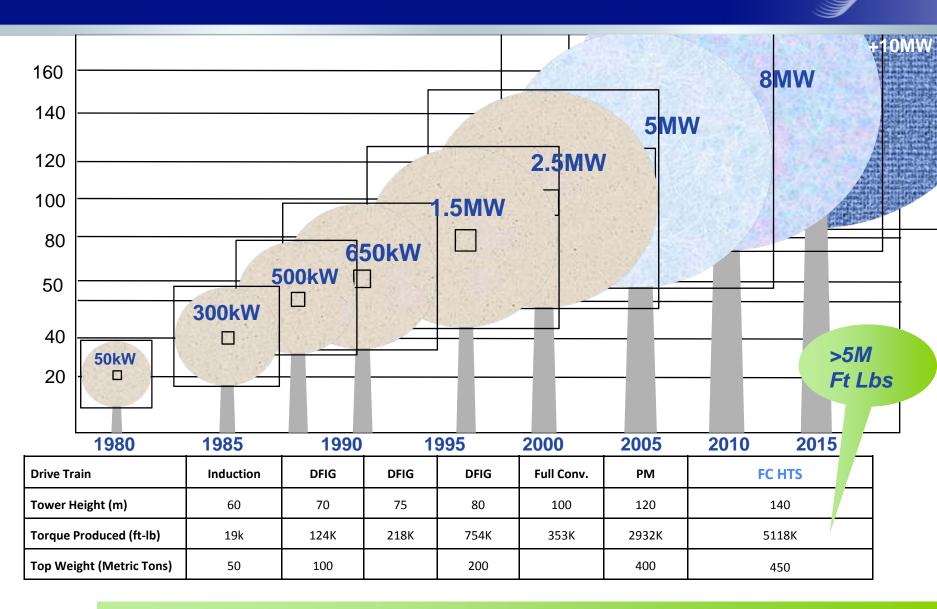


Annual Offshore MW Added



HTS Based Direct Drive Turbines Needed to Reach Low Cost of Energy

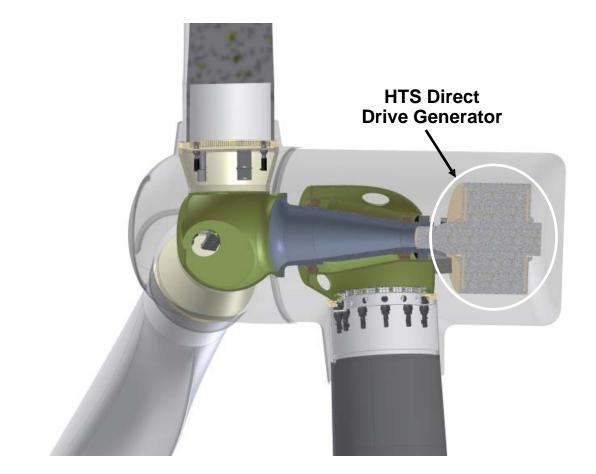
## The Growth in Turbine Size is Predictable



HTS Enables Large Turbines, Nothing else can Convert the Torque to Power

## Performance and Profitability Solution: Direct Drive Superconductor Wind Turbines

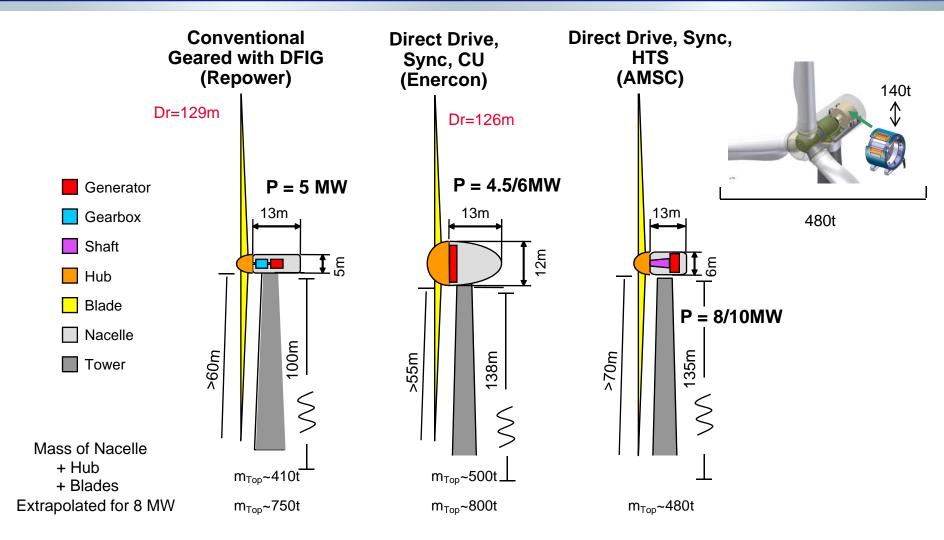




Superconductor wind generators are a key enabler of 10 MW-class wind turbines

### 10 MW Class, Direct Drive HTS Wind Turbine Size Comparison

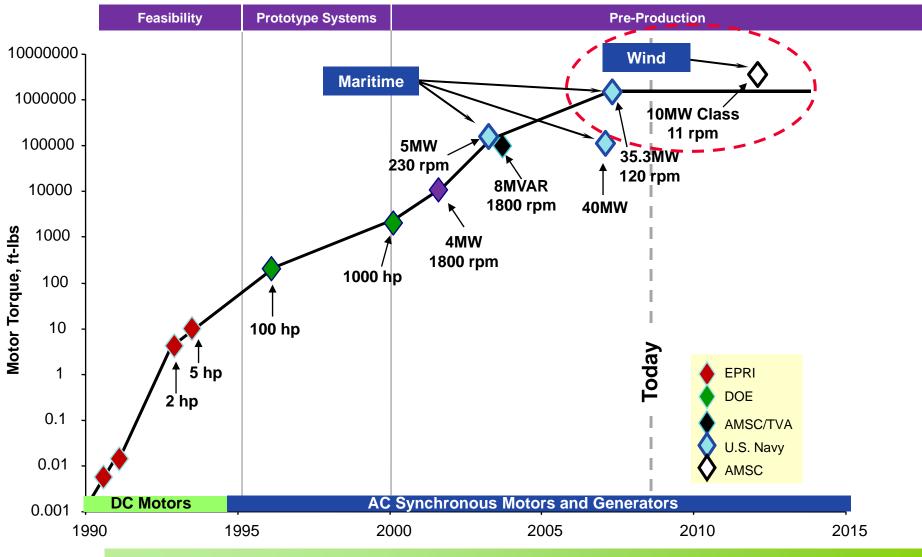




Power density of HTS generators allows for 8/10MW in a 5MW top head weight

### AMSC's HTS Machine Development History

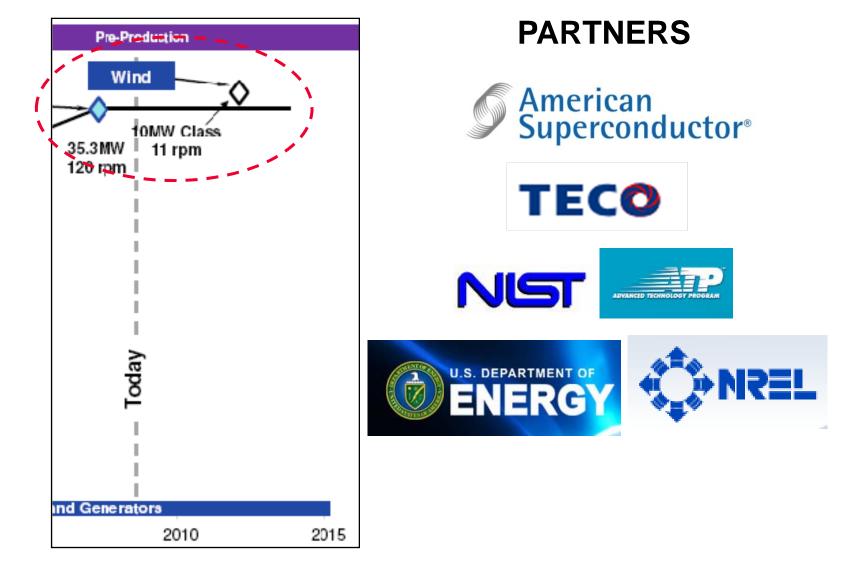




Over 18 years of HTS machine development has validated HTS benefits... New opportunity emerging with large scale wind generation

# Partners for The Development of the HTS Wind Generator





### Superconductor Facts: Wind Turbine Generators

- Zero DC electrical resistance
- Metallic superconductors were discovered in 1911
  - Require cooling to 4K; Hospital MRIs are the best example
- Ceramic High temperature Superconductors (HTS) were discovered by IBM in 1986
  - Much higher temperature
  - Less cooling required, enables ultra low speed (10rpm), power dense, synchronous generators
- Over 100 times more power than copper wire of the same dimensions

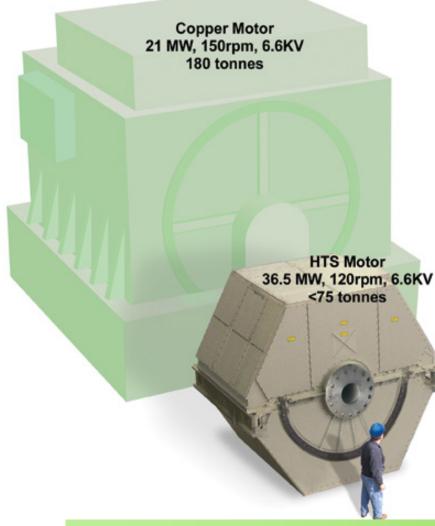


*Power density allows efficient, maintenance free, direct drive generators* 



## Superconductor Synchronous Machines: HTS Compared to Copper





- Less than half the size
- Less than a third the weight
- High Efficiency
- Controllable field
- Low noise

HTS enables slow speed machines with very high field synchronous rotor without iron

### 5MW, 230RPM HTS POD Motor, Powered by AMSC



100

5 MW Motor Testing at Center for Advanced Power Systems (CAPS)

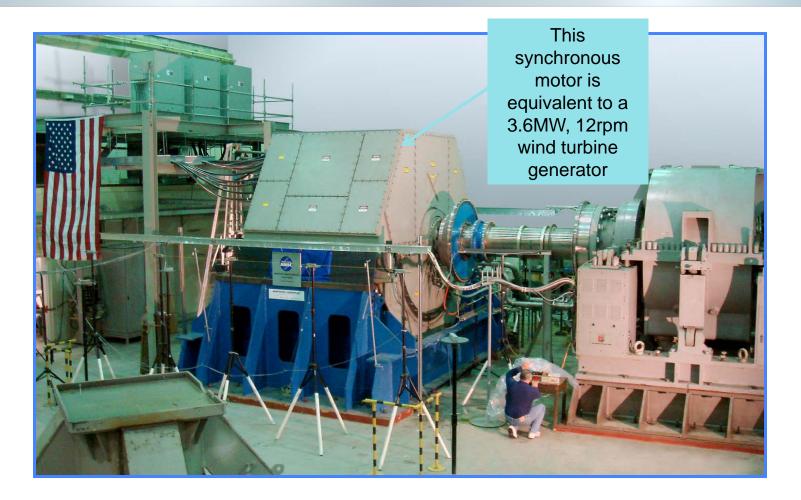
.5M Long, 1.9M High

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The Florida State University and the FAMU-FSU College of Engineering in cooperation with the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory have established the **Center** for Advanced Power Systems (CAPS). Also in association with CAPS is the Electric Ship Research and Development Consortium.

### 36.5MW, 120rpm, Superconductor Motor





More than \$150 million invested in slow-speed HTS machines at AMSC

### AMSC Windtec Approach to the Wind Energy Market



- Design and license wind turbines
- Develop customized wind turbines
- Sell turbine electrical systems
- Localization and supply chain support
- Develop superconductor wind generators

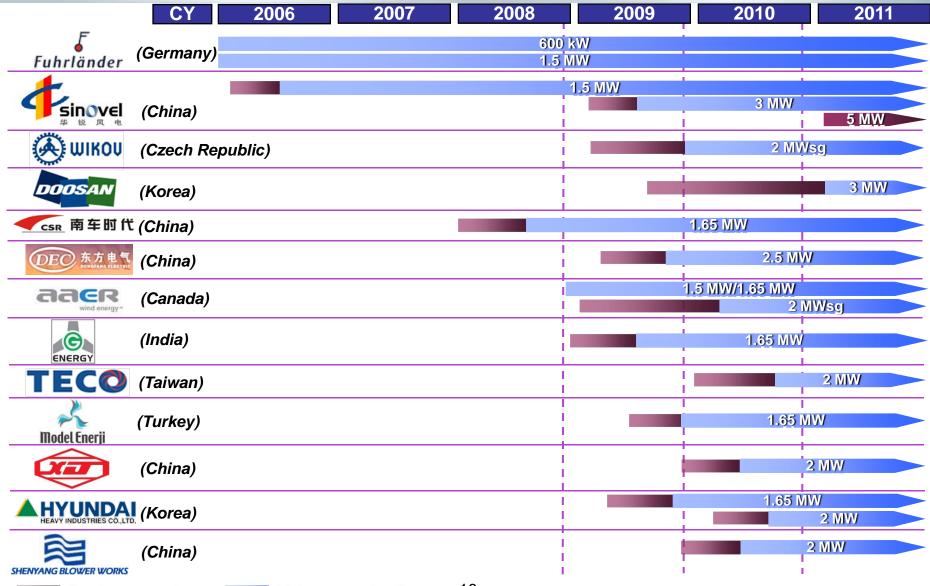
# Build Your Own Wind Turbine



Fully engaged in all aspects of the wind "value chain"

### AMSC Windtec Customer Timelines







### Benefits...

In a multi-turbine windfarm the lowest Cost of Energy of *any* solution

- High revenue and profit
- Lowest installed cost:
  - 10MW vs Multiple 5MWs or 3.6MWs or 2MWs
- Lowest operating cost:
  - Highest efficiency of any turbine
  - Availability exceeding 98%
  - Maintenance interval >2 years





