

AUROLA:

leArning sUpeRcOnductivity thRough Apps

Nicolò Riva (EPFL, MIT)

Francesco Grilli (KIT)

Bertrand Dutoit (EPFL)





**Aurora now had left her saffron bed, and beams
of early light the heav'ns o'erspread**
Aeneid Book IV, Verses 585-586.

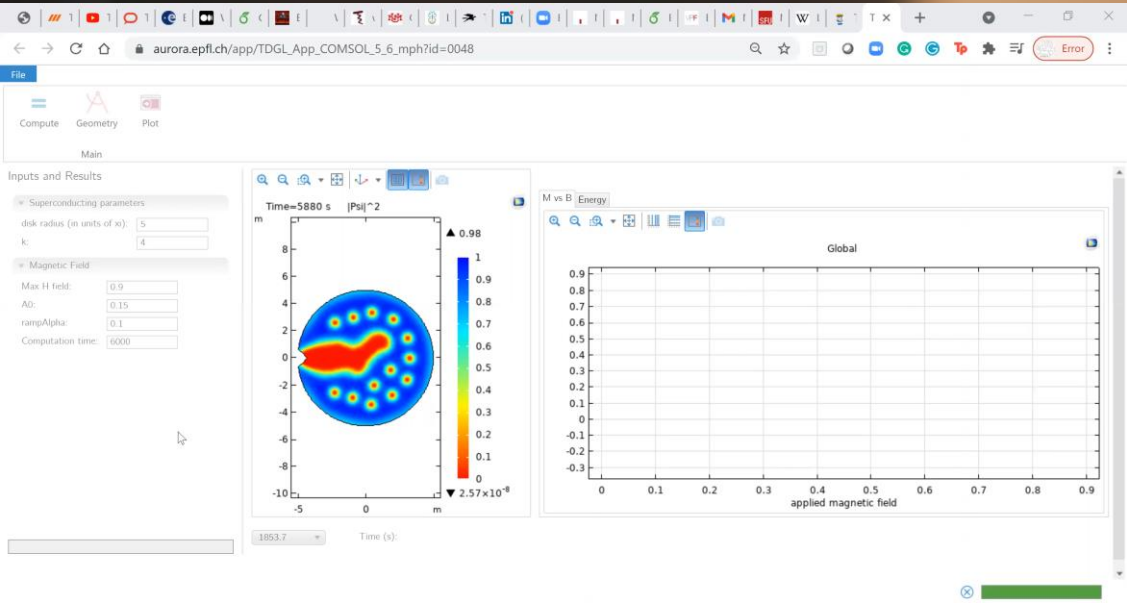
AURORA

LEARNING SUPERCONDUCTIVITY THROUGH APPS



EPFL

The logo for the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) consists of the letters 'EPFL' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.





<https://aurora.epfl.ch/app-lib>



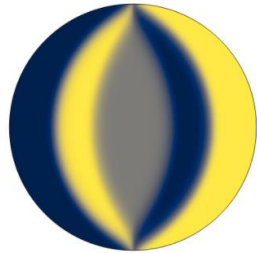
 Anonymous
guest

Application Library



Your Settings

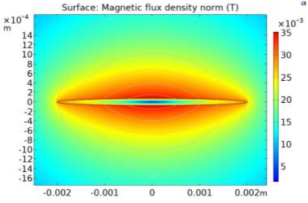
Critical State Model





Run in browser

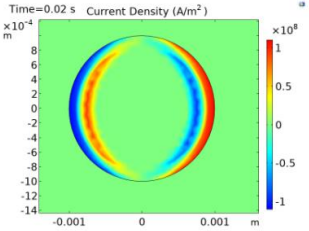
Critical current calculation





Run in browser

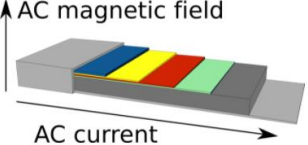
H Formulation





Run in browser

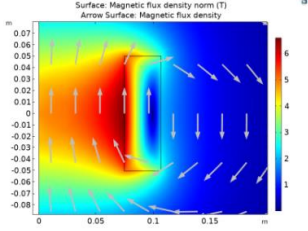
Integral equation model with power-law resistivity





Run in browser


Magnet design





Run in browser

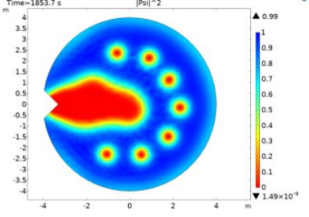
Teaching Superconductivity: SFCL



Run in browser

Time dependent Ginzburg-Landau (Type I and Type II)



Run in browser

<https://aurora.epfl.ch/app-lib>

Critical State Model

Campbell's Implementation

- Geometry
- Mesh
- Compute
- Current Density
- Magnetic Flux Density
- Magnetization cycles (inclined field)

Main

Input 1

ratio:

Jc: A/m²

Ba: T

theta_deg:

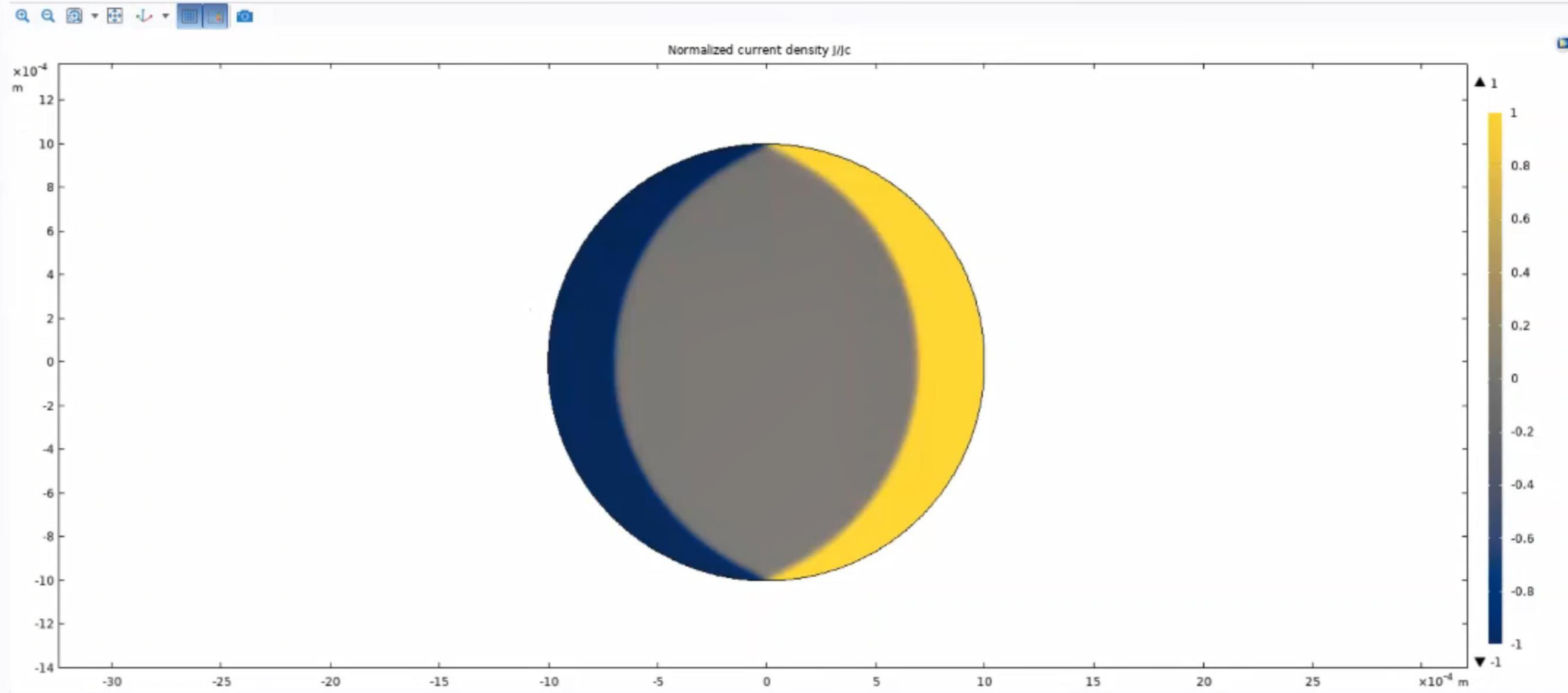
Ai: Wb/m

Output 1

Cyclic AC losses:

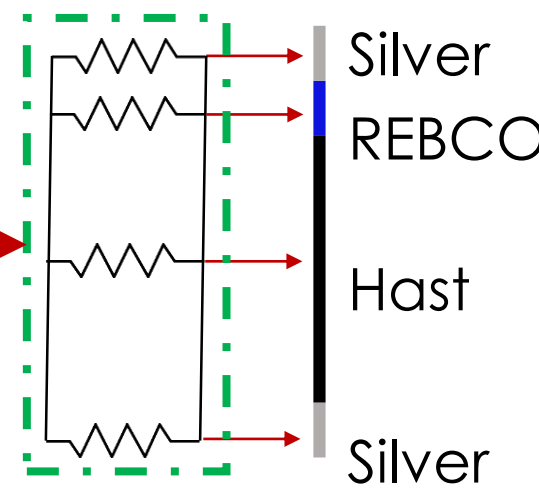
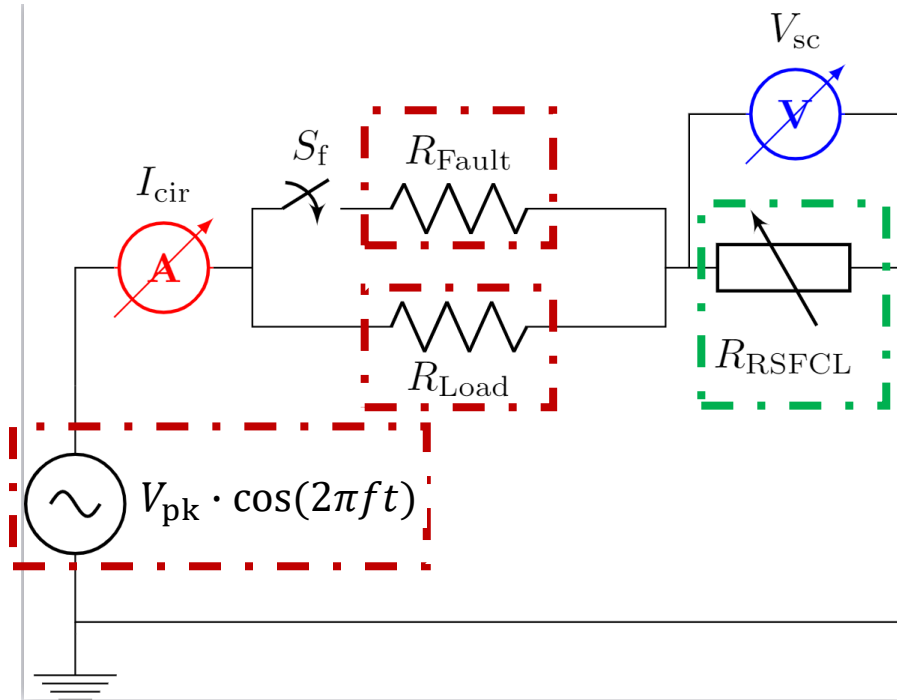
Time (current density):

Time (magnetic flux):



Superconducting Fault Current Limiter

Method: 1-D FEM Model for Resistive SFCL



R_{Fault} → Fault currents

$$R_i(I_i, T_i) = \frac{\rho_{\text{el},i}(I_i, T_i) \cdot L}{S_i}$$

With i indicating
Ag, REBCO(PWL), Hast

Circuit (**ec module**) + 1-D Thermal Model (**ht module**)

$$\rho_{\text{m},i}(T_i)C_{\text{p},i}(T_i) \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-k(T_i)\vec{\nabla}T_i) = \underbrace{\frac{R_i(I_i, T_i) \cdot I_i^2(t)}{L \cdot S_i}}_{\text{Heat Source (Joule Heating)}} - \underbrace{h_{\text{LN2}} \cdot (T_i - T_0)}_{\text{Convection Cooling (Boundary Condition)}} \Big|_{\partial\Omega}$$

Heat Source
(Joule Heating)

Convection Cooling
(Boundary Condition)

Simulation Data

Circuit

VGrid: (V_{pk}) 12 k

Applied Field: (E_{app}) 60 V/m

Nominal Current: (I_{nom}) 600 A

Critical Current: (I_c) 720 A

Ratio Imp: $\frac{R_{load}}{R_{fault}}$ 1

Fault Impedance: (R_{fault}) 5 Ω

Prospective Current: (I_{fault}) 2400 A

Tape

n-value: (n_0) 30

Silver: (h_{Ag}) 2 mm

Hast: (h_{Hast}) 50 mm

Solution not yet available.

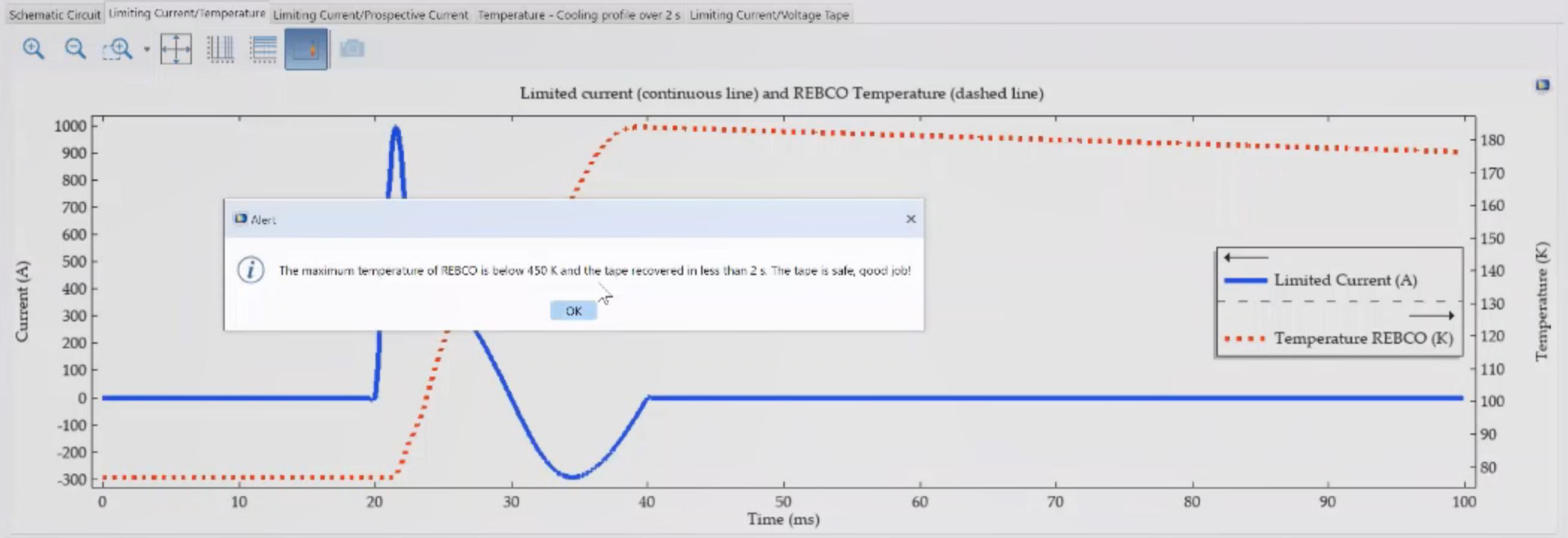
Results

Max temperature REBCO: 184.1 K

Max limited current: 997.8 A

Prospective current: 2400 A

Graphics



Simulation Performance

Last computation time: 1 min 1 s

CONCLUSIONS:

- Various apps simulating multi-scale aspects of superconductivity

Advantages

- The AURORA server is public (license on our side) and can be used from PC/tablet/phone by everyone
- The students are engaged and they can learn several physical and practical aspects of superconductivity

Disadvantages

- AURORA currently runs on limited computing resources
 - > Simple models, limited number of simultaneous users

AURORA



*Curious about **AURORA** and
you want to test it right away?*

<https://aurora.epfl.ch/app-lib>

HTS Modeling Website



*Curious **many other** models for
superconducting applications?*

Special thanks:

- EPFL and the IT team for providing the physical server where AURORA lives
- Sven Friedel, Hinrich Arnoldt (COMSOL) and Ivar Kjelberg (CSEM SA) for having provided feedback and useful tips to developing the apps

