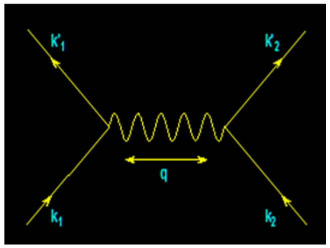
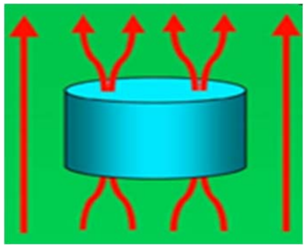
Opening…



From BCS to Vortices

A 40 Year Personal Journey



↘ *Basic Research to Power Applications* ↗

Paul M. Grant
W2AGZ Technologies
San Jose, CA USA

http://www.w2agz.com/BD_APS-March-2011.htm

AGING IBM PENSIONER

APS March Meeting
Convention Center
20-25 March 2011, Dallas, TX

1A.00003 Ballroom C1
2:20PM – 3:00PM
Sunday, 20 March 2011

PMG Timeline

- IBM (1953-1993)
  - Project SAGE (IBM, MIT, USAF) (1953-56)
  - IBM Education Plan (1956-65)
  - San Jose/Almaden (1965-90)
  - Sabbatical @ UNAM (1990-93)
- EPRI (1993-2004)
  - Science Fellow (Superconductivity, Power Electronics Devices, Fusion, “Novel Concepts”)
- W2AGZ Technologies (2004-?)
  - Visionary Energy Societies (SuperCity, SuperSuburb, SuperGrid)
  - “Due Diligence” Consulting

So Now We Have a Room Temperature Superconductor… So What?

(Will We Be Able to Use It?)

Paul M. Grant
Visiting Scholar, Stanford
IBM Research Staff Member Emeritus
EPRI Science Fellow (Retired)
Principal, W2AGZ Technologies

The Road to Room Temperature Superconductivity
Loen, Norway
17-22 June 2007
http://www.w2agz.com/rtsc06.htm

Road2RTS

IBM

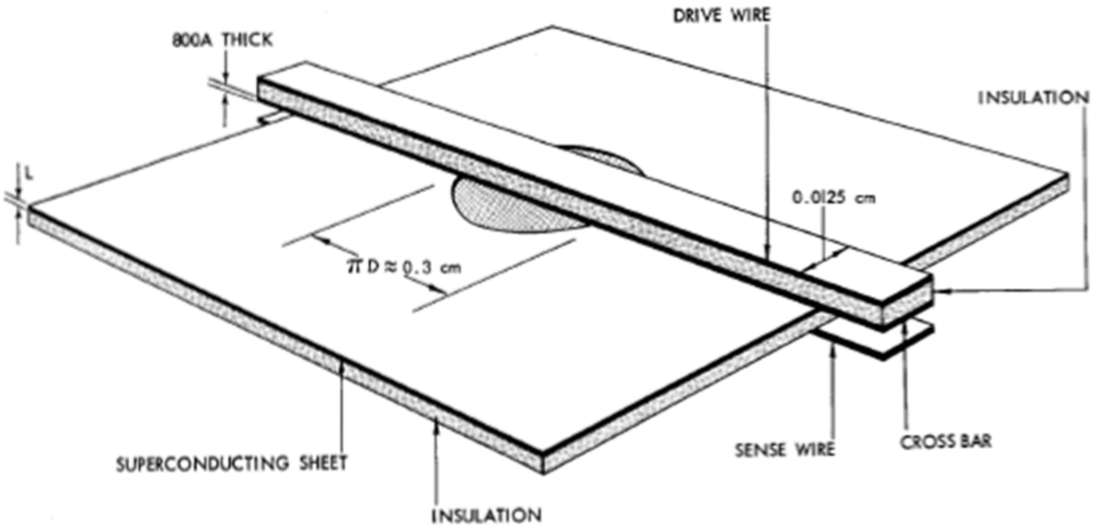
1953

Project Sage – IBM/MIT

J. W. Crowe

Trapped-Flux Superconducting Memory*

Abstract: A memory cell based on trapped flux in superconductors has been built and tested. The cell is constructed entirely by vacuum evaporation of thin films and can be selected by coincident current or by other techniques, with drive-current requirements less than 150 ma. The short transition time of the trapped-flux cell indicates its possible use in high-speed memories. The superconductive film memory does not exhibit the problems of "delta noise" in core memories resulting from the difference in half-select pulse outputs.



Out into the Cold: Early Experiences with Superconductivity

by Dr. Paul Michael Grant, W2AGZ Technologies, w2agz@w2agz.com, www.w2agz.com

The following article is part of a year-long series celebrating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of superconductivity. Contact CSA if you have ideas for submissions: theresa@cryogenicsociety.org.

One of my earliest memories was watching my parents ice skate on frozen Wappingers Pond where they had taken me swimming for my first time only a few months before. The mid-Hudson Valley was, and still is, notorious for its temperature extremes, the river itself usually completely freezing over between its banks. In mid-winter the outside temperature could approach -50°F (-46°C, 228K). I was reminded of the rigors and discomfort of my boyhood cold climate experiences this past July at ICEC-ICMC held in Wroclaw, Poland, as one of a group of attendees who underwent a "cryotherapy" session at a nearby spa, where "room temperature" was approximately -100°C. Thomas Wolfe was wrong…You **can** go home again!

Ice was the base cryogenics technology of my childhood years throughout the early 1940s, delivered daily, sawdust covered, in carts drawn by horses due to the wartime rationing of gasoline for automobiles and trucks [1]. Household refrigeration didn't really arrive for working class folks until after WWII. However, while I was in grammar school, although we didn't have formal science classes, we had occasional "science demonstrations," usually conducted by engineers from the nearby IBM plant. I remember two in particular, one on something called "dry ice," really cold to the touch, which just sat there and smoked and didn't melt; the other by a gentleman who brought what looked like a large thermos bottle containing "liquid air" into which was dunked a tomato, which was then withdrawn and struck with a hammer, shattering it as if it were glass. Pretty impressive to a seventh grade male (~1948).

My next encounter with cryogenics didn't occur until I was 18. My high school grades were atrocious, to put it mildly, not good enough to get me into college, and I did not want to go anyway—I wanted a job so I could buy a car. So I did what Wappingers Falls boys usually did: I went to work at IBM, first setting pins in the employee bowling alley and then as a mail boy in the mail room of a new IBM lab in downtown Poughkeepsie. I really wanted to be a bench technician, so between delivery runs I hung out with the engineers. One day one of them called to me, "Hey, kid. Come over here and I'll show you something really cool." (He didn't actually say "cool.") His name was Jim Crowe [2].

Jim splattered some solder on his bench top, scraped it off, cut out a small rectangle with his "dikes," wired it in series with a flashlight battery and a resistor of unknown (to me) size, and also hooked up in parallel with leads to a Hewlett-Packard vacuum tube voltmeter. Next to his bench was a huge stainless steel container which Jim told me held liquid helium, saying it was the coldest substance known to man. He dropped the wired up solder chip through a small opening in the top of the "dewar" and we watched the voltage across it slowly drop…and then suddenly disappear! At the time, I knew enough about electricity and Ohm's Law to complain, "The leads must have come off!" Jim said, "No, that's 'superconductivity'. The resistance of the lead-tin in the solder goes away under liquid helium." I thought to myself, "Yeah, sure!"

That evening I had dinner at home with another IBM engineer, my dad. I told him about my experience, and he replied, "Hmm. I've heard some talk about making a superconducting computer. But I don't know…you would have to fill up a whole building with liquid helium." This was 1953.

That was my first and last experience with superconductivity for some time to come. Shortly after turning 21, IBM decided I was worth educating and sent me (as an employee!) to college and graduate school for nine years, and I wound up with a physics doctorate from Harvard (superconductivity was not taught at Harvard in the early 60s!). IBM assigned me to the San Jose, now Almaden, Research Lab, and in 1972, Rick Greene (now at UMD) and I teamed up to start working on organic metals as possible room temperature superconductors, both of us having become disciples of Bill Little's dream that properly prepared polymeric chains might exhibit really high (> 500K) superconductivity, and in 1975 the group indeed discovered the world's first 300 degree superconductor, the inorganic polymer polysulfur nitride…alas, the units were millikelvin! In 1986, 25 years ago, Bednorz and Mueller taught us we should have been spending our time looking at layered copper oxide perovskites instead.

Paul Grant at 17. This photo shows him about six months before he went to work for IBM.

Nevertheless, I remain an ardent fan of the Little/Ginzburg exciton-mediated BCS-pairing proposal to enable superconductivity well above 300K. In 1998, I wrote a "sci-fi" piece for ***Physics Today*** predicting its fulfillment by 2028 [3]. Maybe then I can finally come in from the cold.

References

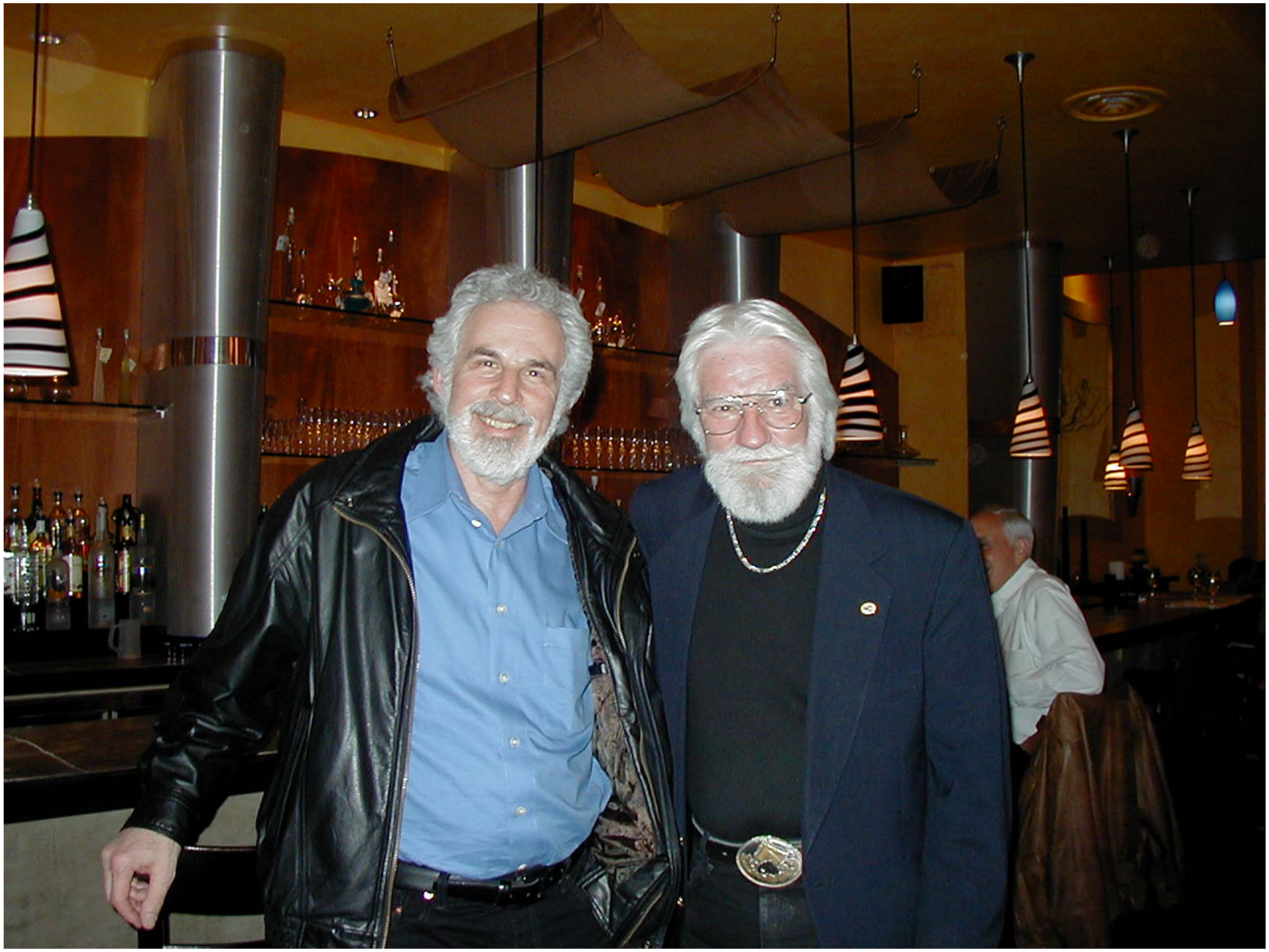
1. A fascinating tale of pre-industrial cryogenics technology can be found in Gavin Weightman's book, "The Frozen Water Trade," (ISBN 0-7868-6740-X), the story of two New England brothers who "farmed" almost every northeastern pond and lake each winter to cool the cocktails of Caribbean resorts in the 19th century.

2. Jim Crowe invented one of the very first superconducting memory elements, and arguably the first to employ trapped flux. See J. W. Crowe, "Trapped-Flux Superconducting Memory," IBM Journal, October 1957, p. 295. Jim Crowe became a good friend, mentor and my manager when I returned to work at IBM summers during my college years.

3. P. M. Grant, "Researchers Find Extraordinarily High Temperature Superconductivity in Bio-Inspired Nanopolymer," Physics Today, May 1998. Nineteen more years to go. http://www.w2agz.com/Publications/Popular%20Science/Bio-Inspired%20Superconductivity,%20Physics%20Today%2051,%2017%20(1998)a.pdf

G^2 !

THE BORSCHT BELT BOYS



VOLUME 31, NUMBER 21 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 19 NOVEMBER 1973

Temperature Dependence of the Near-Infrared Optical Properties of Tetrathiofulvalinium Tetracyanoquinodimethane (TTF-TCNQ)

P. M. Grant, R. L. Greene, G. C. Wrighton,* and G. Castro
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95114
(Received 13 August 1973)

We report the near-normal-incidence reflectivity spectrum of single-crystal TTF-TCNQ in the range 0.2–2.0 μm. A Drude-like edge, persisting through the metal-insulator transition at 60°K, is observed near 1.3 μm for light polarized parallel to the conducting axis. The temperature dependence of the optical parameters ϵ_0, τ, and ω_p are discussed in conjunction with Hopfield's relation for the electron-phonon coupling constant.

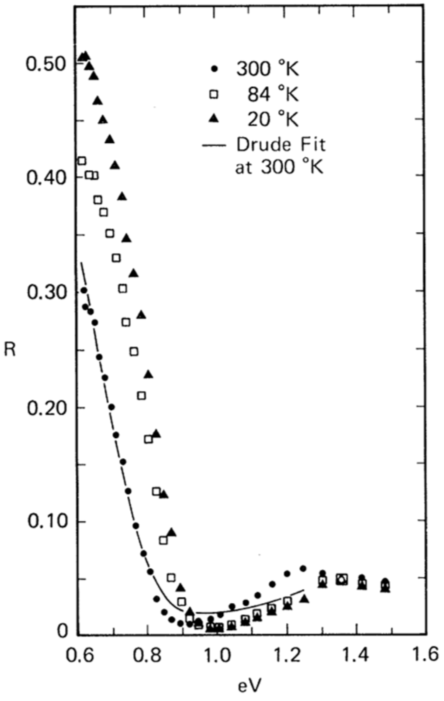


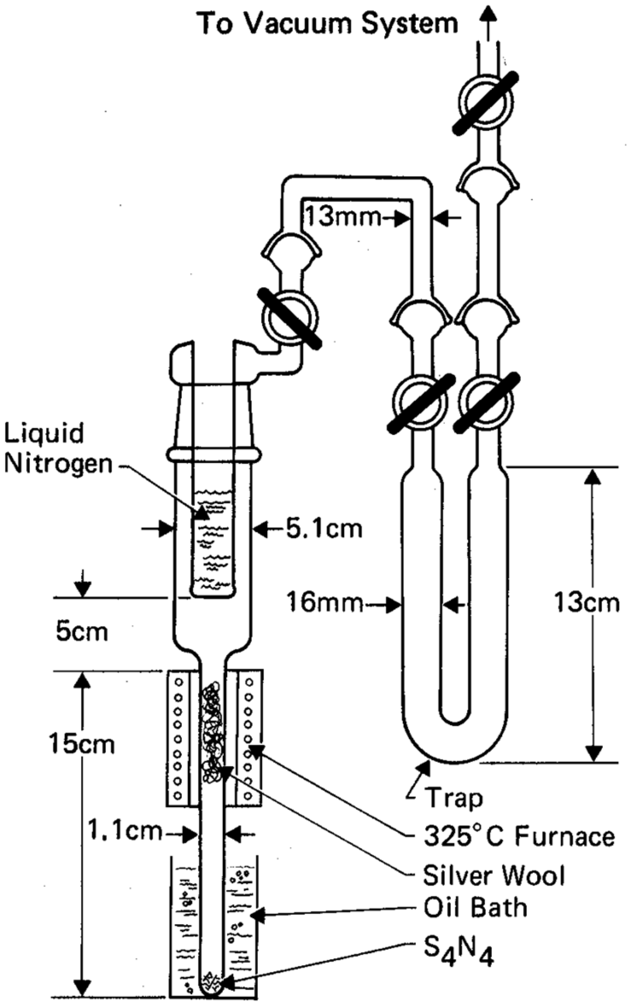
TABLE I. Summary of Drude parameters and the optical conductivity obtained from fitting the data of Fig. 2. At room temperature $\sigma_{dc} \simeq 250\ \Omega^{-1}\ \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$.

T (°K)	ϵ_0	ω_p (eV)	τ (10^{-15} sec)	σ_{op} ($\Omega^{-1}\ \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$)
300	3.3	1.38	2.3	900
84	2.8	1.41	2.5	1020
67	2.9	1.44	2.7	1170
57	3.0	1.46	3.0	1300
20	3.2	1.52	3.0	1430

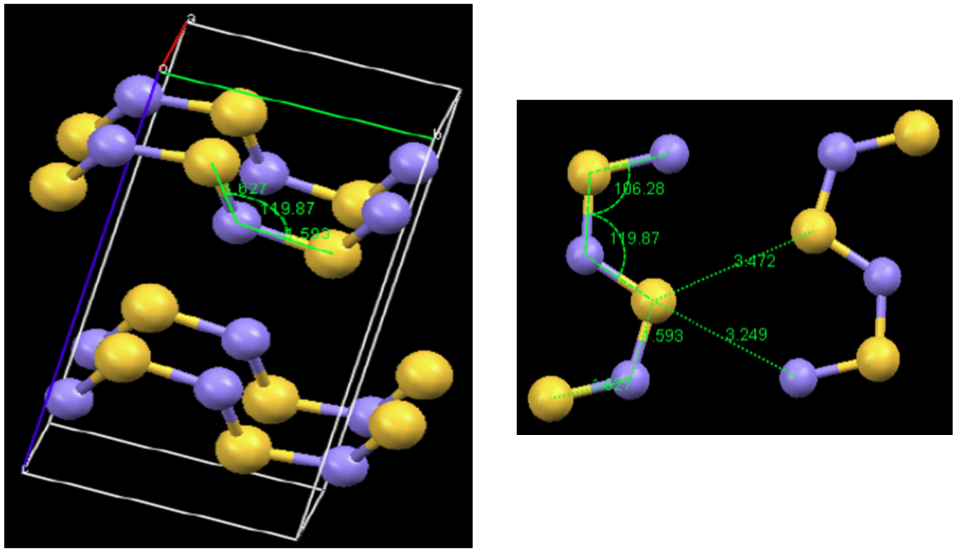
$$\lambda_1 = (\hbar/2\pi kT)\langle \tau_{ep}^{-1}\rangle, \quad \lambda_2 = (\hbar/2\pi k)\omega_p^2\,\partial\rho/\partial T.$$

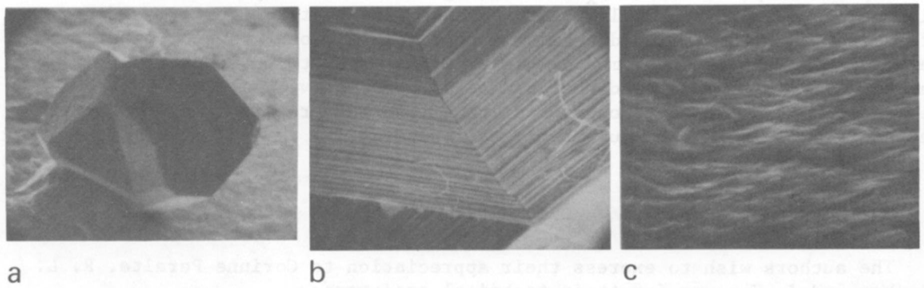
$$\lambda_1 = 1.8, \qquad \lambda_2 = 6.1$$

Polysulfur Nitride, (SNx)



F. B. Burt (1910)
M. Boudeulle (1974)
G. B. Street (1974)





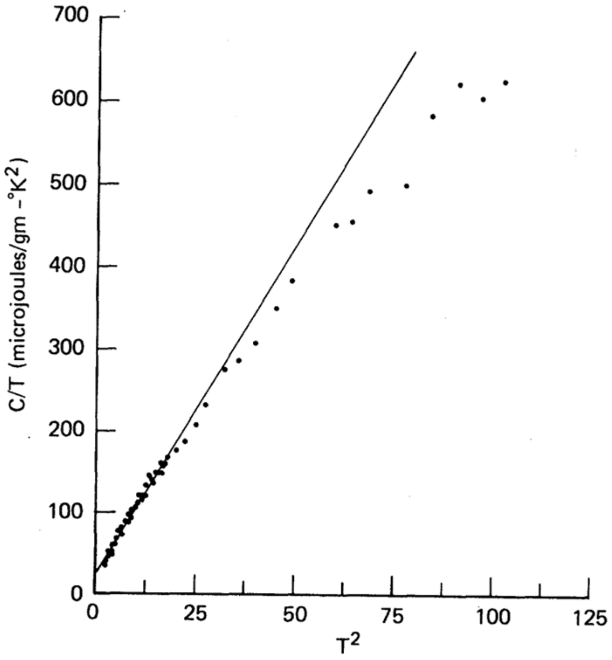
Low-Temperature Specific Heat of Polysulfur Nitride, $(SN)_x$

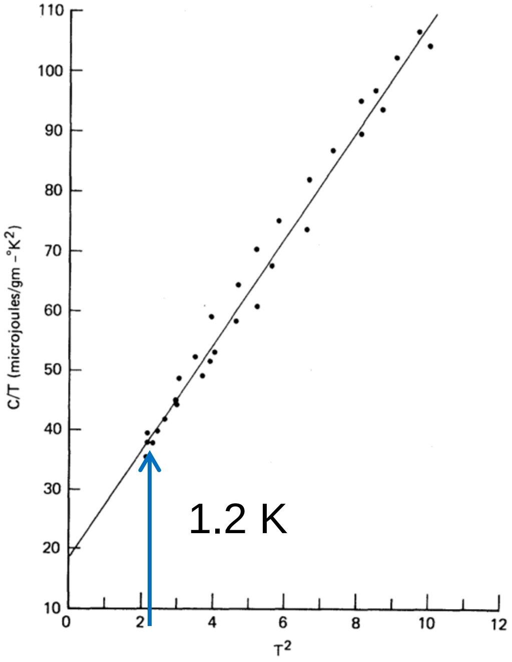
PRL 34, 89 (1975)

R. L. Greene, P. M. Grant, and G. B. Street
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

(Received 25 September 1974)

Measurements of the specific heat of crystalline $(SN)_x$ in the region 1.5–10°K are reported. A linear temperature contribution to the specific heat is found and interpreted as arising from an electron state density of 0.18 state/(eV spin molecule) and a one-dimensional tight-binding conduction band of width ≥0.9 eV. Analysis of the lattice specific-heat contribution supports existing evidence that $(SN)_x$ is a highly anisotropic crystalline polymer and suggests a possible explanation for the apparent absence of a Peierls transition.





Superconductivity in Polysulfur Nitride $(SN)_X$

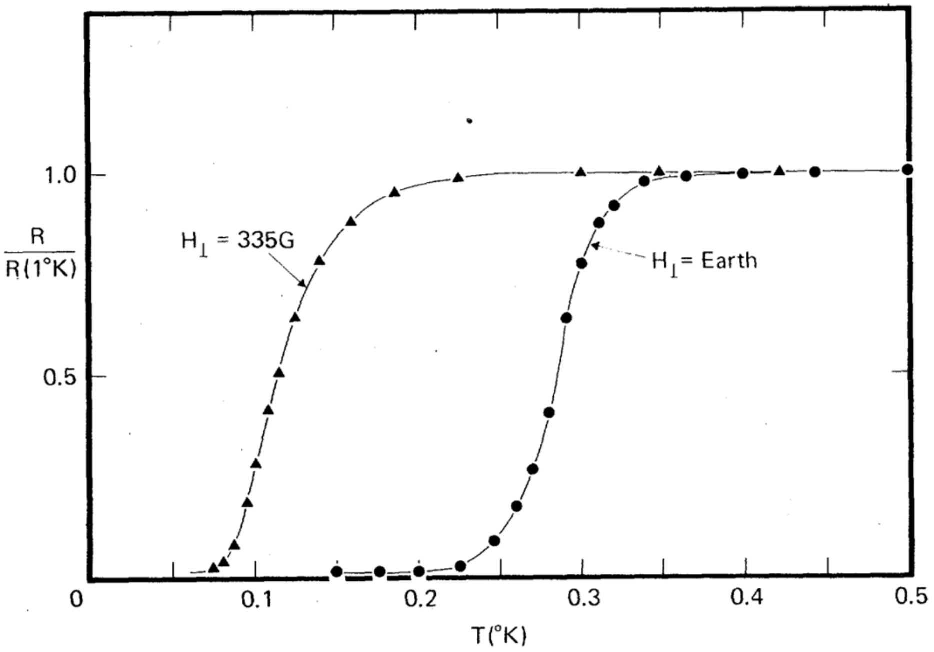
PRL 34, 577 (1975)

R. L. Greene and G. B. Street
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

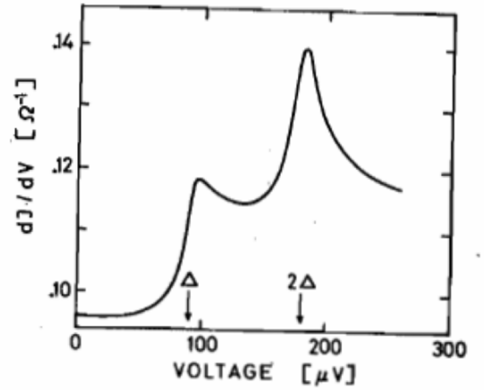
and

L. J. Suter*†
Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
(Received 27 January 1975)

The inorganic crystalline polymer polysulfur nitride has been found to become superconducting with a transition temperature of (0.26 ± 0.03)°K.



Precursor to a Nobel Prize



Tunneling Investigation of Superconducting $(SN)_x$

G. Binnig and H.E. Hoenig
Physikalisches Institut der Universität Frankfurt, Germany

Z. Physik B 32, 23 – 26 (1978)

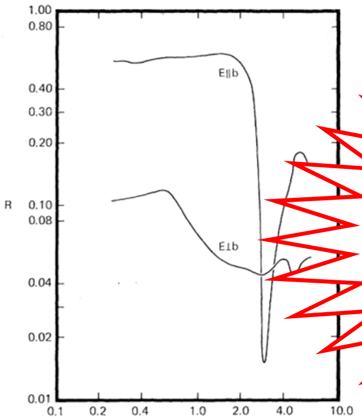
Optical Properties of Polymeric Sulfur Nitride, $(SN)_x$ †

PRL 35, 1743 (1975)

P. M. Grant, R. L. Greene, and G. B. Street
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

(Received 30 June 1975)

We report polarized reflectivity measurements on crystalline $(SN)_x$ in the range of 0.25–6.0 eV. Our analysis of the data gives $\hbar\omega_p = 4.6$ eV and $m^* = 2m_e$, values considerably different from those previously reported by other workers. The data also suggest that $(SN)_x$ has sufficient electronic dimensionality to suppress a Peierls distortion.



Orthogonalized-Plane-Wave Band Structure of Polymeric Sulfur Nitride, $(SN)_x$

PRL 35, 1799 (1975)

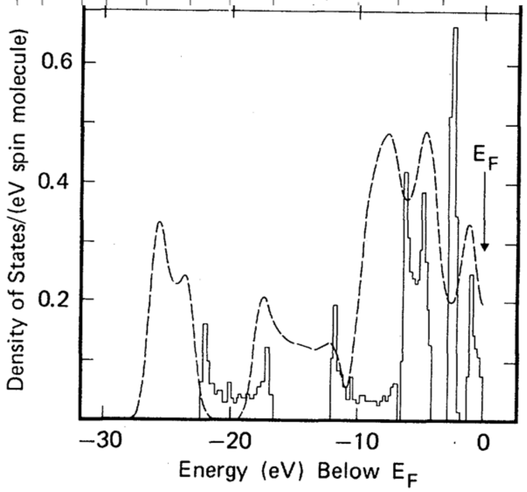
W. E. Rudge and P. M. Grant
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

(Received 22 September 1975)

We present the first orthogonalized-plane-wave band structures and corresponding densities of states for two reported crystal structures of polymeric surfur nitride, $(SN)_x$, and compare our results with experiment. We examine the band structures in light of the low-temperature stability of the metallic and superconducting states in $(SN)_x$ and conclude that this stability derives from closed Fermi surfaces introduced by electronic interchain coupling.

A RECORD ?

Three
PRLs
In One Month!



X-Ray-Photoelectron-Spectroscopy Determination of the Valence Band Structure of Polymeric Sulfur Nitride, $(SN)_x$

PRL 35, 1803 (1975)

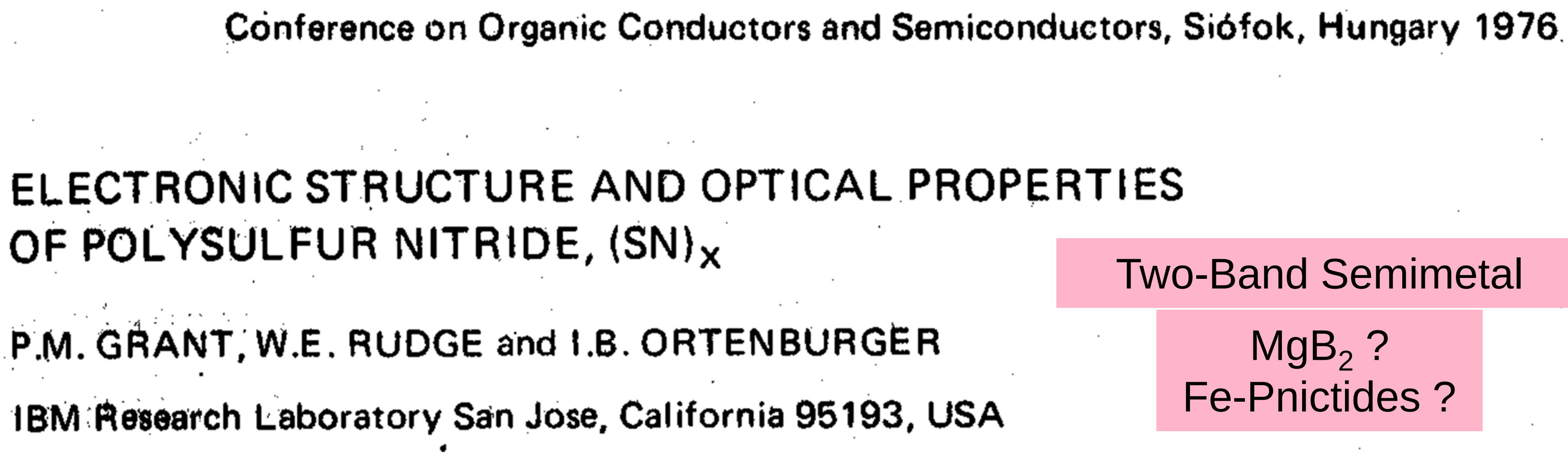
P. Mengel,* P. M. Grant, W. E. Rudge, and B. H. Schechtman
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

and

D. W. Rice
IBM General Products Division, San Jose, California 95193

(Received 22 September 1975)

We report x-ray photoemission (XPS) measurements on polymeric sulfur nitride, $(SN)_x$. Both valence-band states and core-level binding energies have been studied. The charge transfer δ in the $S^{+\delta}N^{-\delta}$ bond is estimated to be 0.30–0.42 electrons. The XPS spectra are compared with densities of states derived from a single-chain tight-binding calculation and also with three-dimensional orthogonal-plane-wave (OPW) calculations based on the two reported $(SN)_x$ crystal structures. Good quantitative agreement is found with the OPW density of states.



Conference on Organic Conductors and Semiconductors, Siófok, Hungary 1976

ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYSULFUR NITRIDE, $(SN)_x$

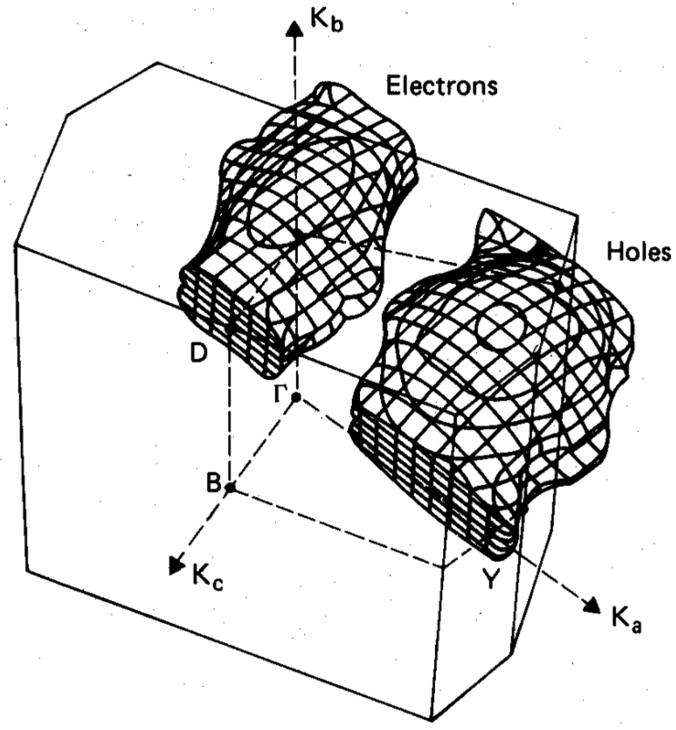
P.M. GRANT, W.E. RUDGE and I.B. ORTENBURGER

IBM Research Laboratory San Jose, California 95193, USA

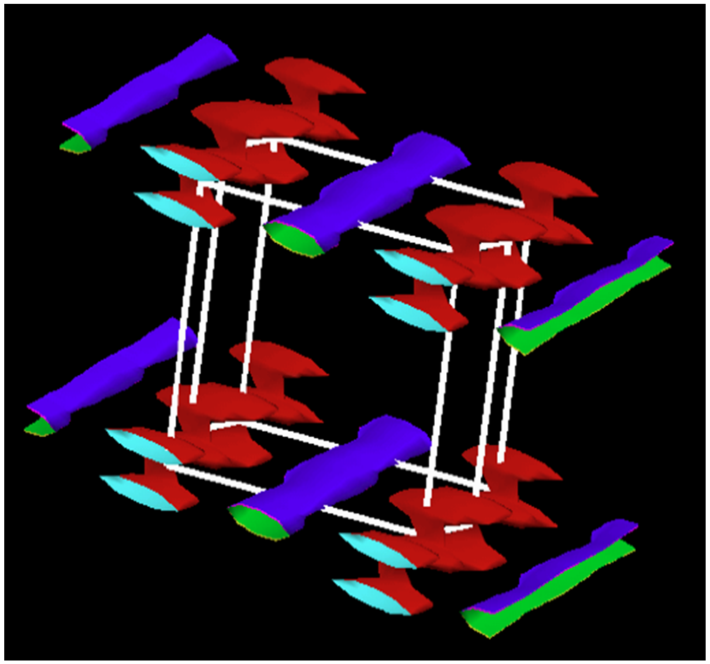
Two-Band Semimetal

MgB_2 ?
Fe-Pnictides ?

OPW, 1975-6



Quantum-Espresso, 2009




D10
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PRITING

Solid State Communications, Vol. 29, pp. 225–229.
Pergamon Press Ltd. 1979. Printed in Great Britain.

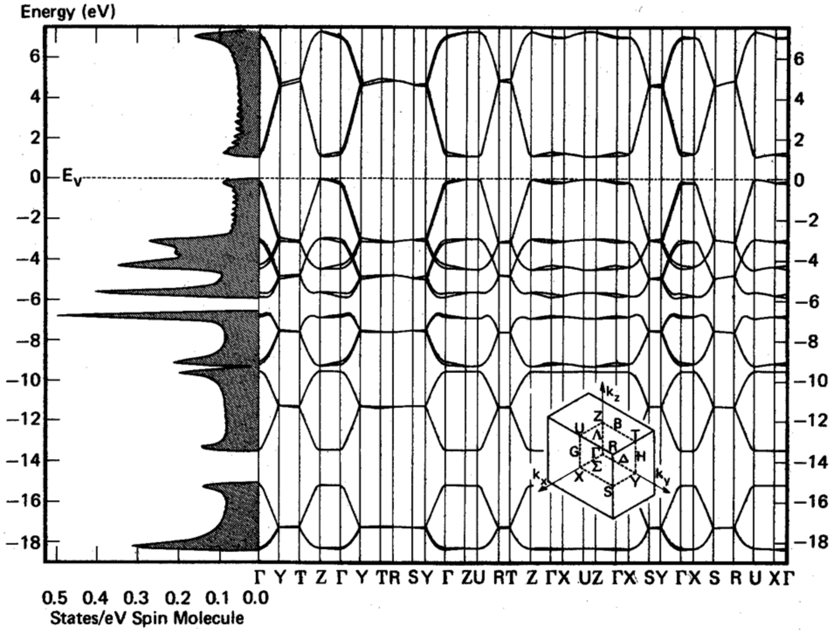
BAND STRUCTURE OF POLYACETYLENE, $(CH)_x$

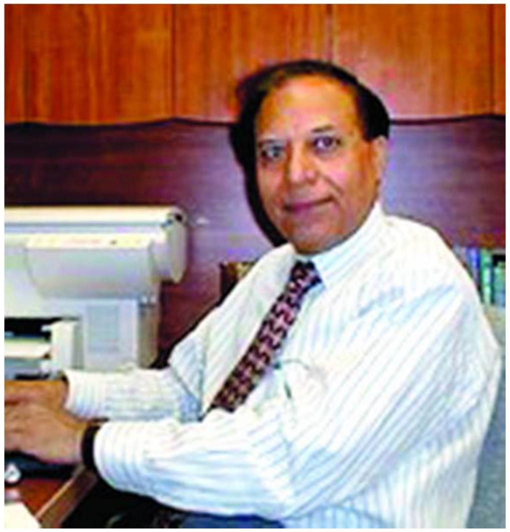
P.M. Grant and I.P. Batra

IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, CA 95193, U.S.A.

(*Received* 17 *August* 1978 *by A.A. Maradudin*)

The one-electron energy bands and densities of states of polyacetylene in both *cis*- and *trans*-conformations have been investigated. The principal issue addressed is whether the itinerant picture alone is sufficient to explain the experimental properties of this material. We conclude that the one-electron model provides an excellent zeroth-order explanation of current observations of optical and transport effects in both pure and doped forms of this unusual polymer.





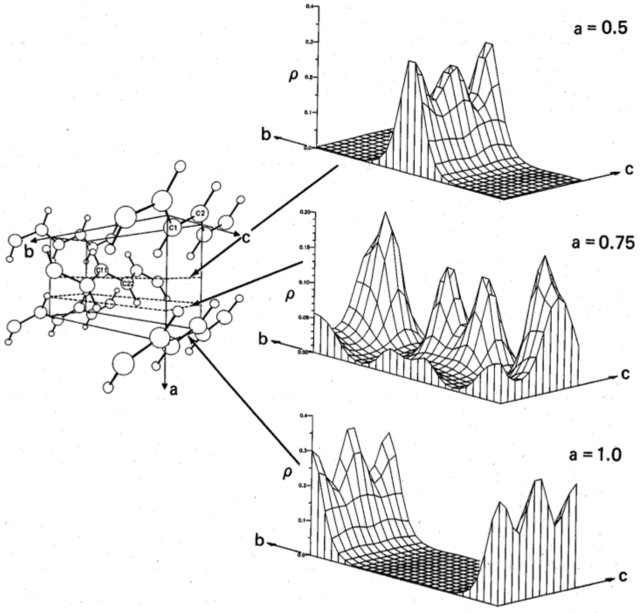
JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE
Colloque C3, supplément au n°6, Tome 44, juin 1983

SELF-CONSISTENT CRYSTAL POTENTIAL AND BAND STRUCTURE OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL TRANS-POLYACETYLENE

P.M. Grant and Inder P. Batra

IBM Research Laboratory, 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, California 95193, U.S.A.

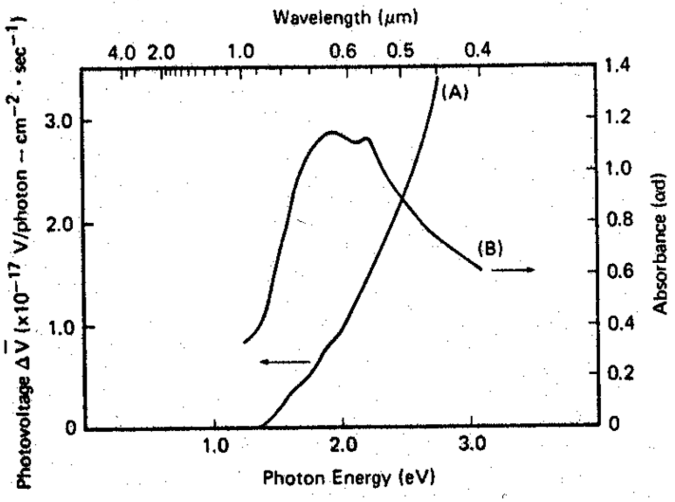
Résumé — Nous avons calculé la structure des bandes à trois dimensions d'un cristal parfait de *trans*-polyacétylène en utilisant une technique self-consistante de pseudopotentiel. Nous avons obtenu la distribution de la densité de charge dans la cellule élémentaire. Nous trouvons que les propriétés à un électron sont extrèmement anisotropes dans le *trans*-polyacétylène. Nous suggèrons que les interactions des solitons (ou <<kink>>) entre chaînes pourraient être assez faibles.

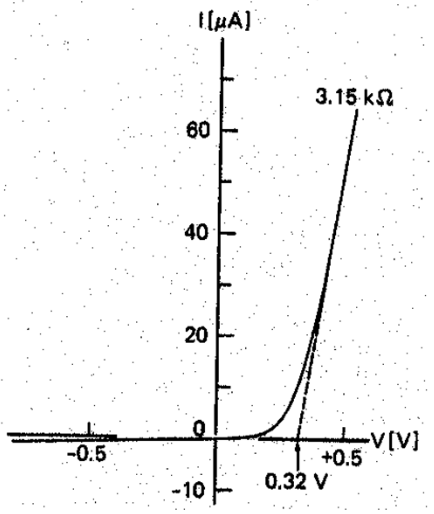


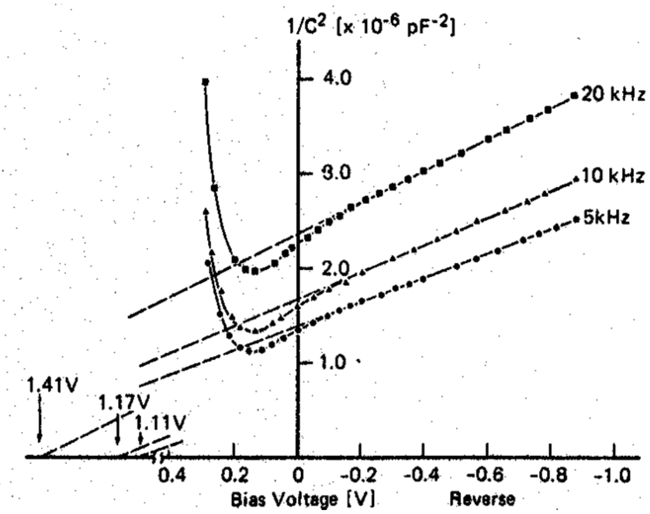
Synthetic Metals, 1 (1979/80) 301 - 306
© Elsevier Sequoia S.A., Lausanne — Printed in the Netherlands

PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY AND JUNCTION PROPERTIES OF POLY-ACETYLENE FILMS*,**

T. TANI,† W. D. GILL, P. M. GRANT, T. C. CLARKE and G. B. STREET
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, Cal. 95193 (U.S.A.)







First paper on polymer electronic and solar devices

VOLUME 50, NUMBER 13 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 28 MARCH 1983

Broken-Symmetry Band Structure of Ditetramethyltetraselenafulvalene-X [$(\mathrm{TMTSF})_2X$]

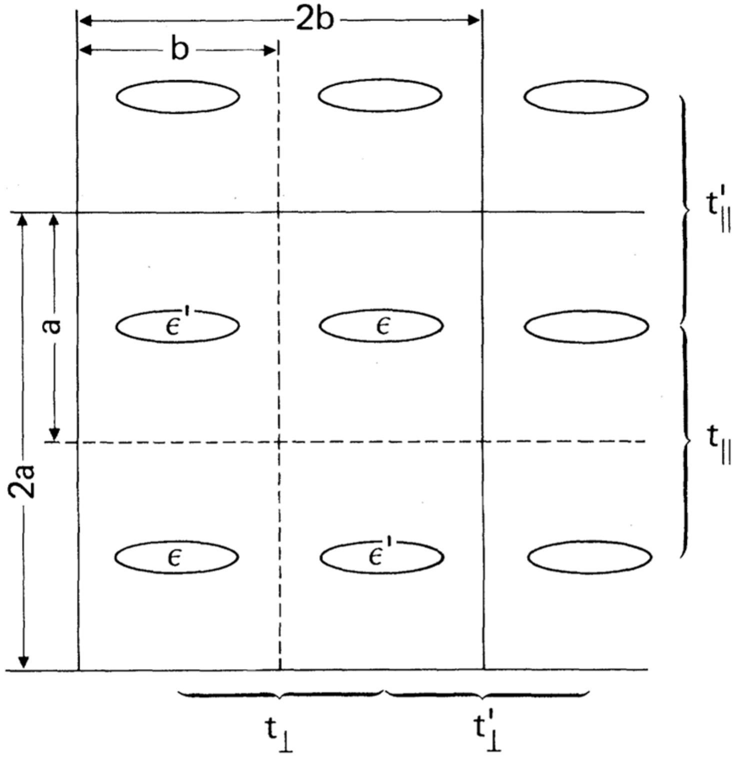
P. M. Grant
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California 95193

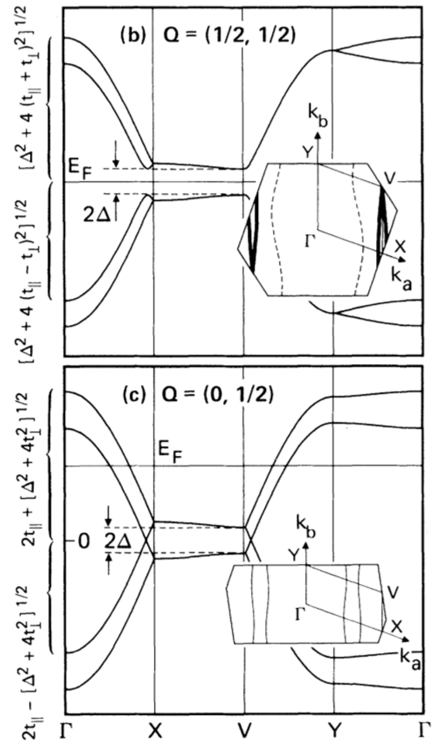
(Received 19 November 1982)

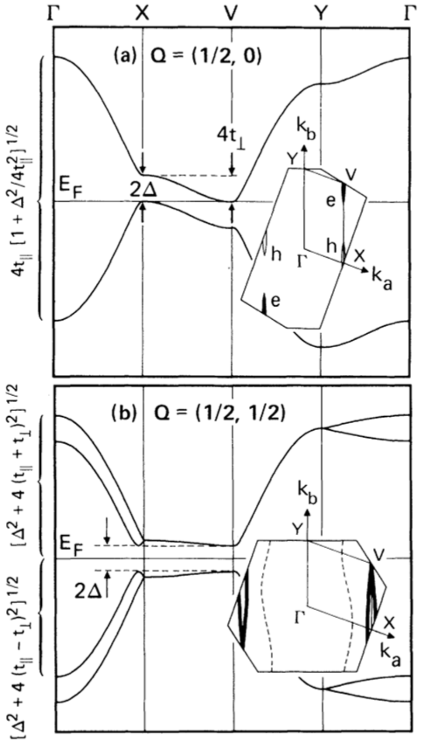
The author derives a set of two-dimensional band structures arising from spin- and/or lattice-induced commensurate symmetry breaking of the high-temperature, ambient-pressure phase of ditetramethyltetraselenafulvalene-X. These band structures are proposed as the framework for many of the low-temperature transport properties of these compounds and are shown to be consistent with experiment in those cases where the broken symmetry conditions

Relevant to today's T* - T_C conundrum?

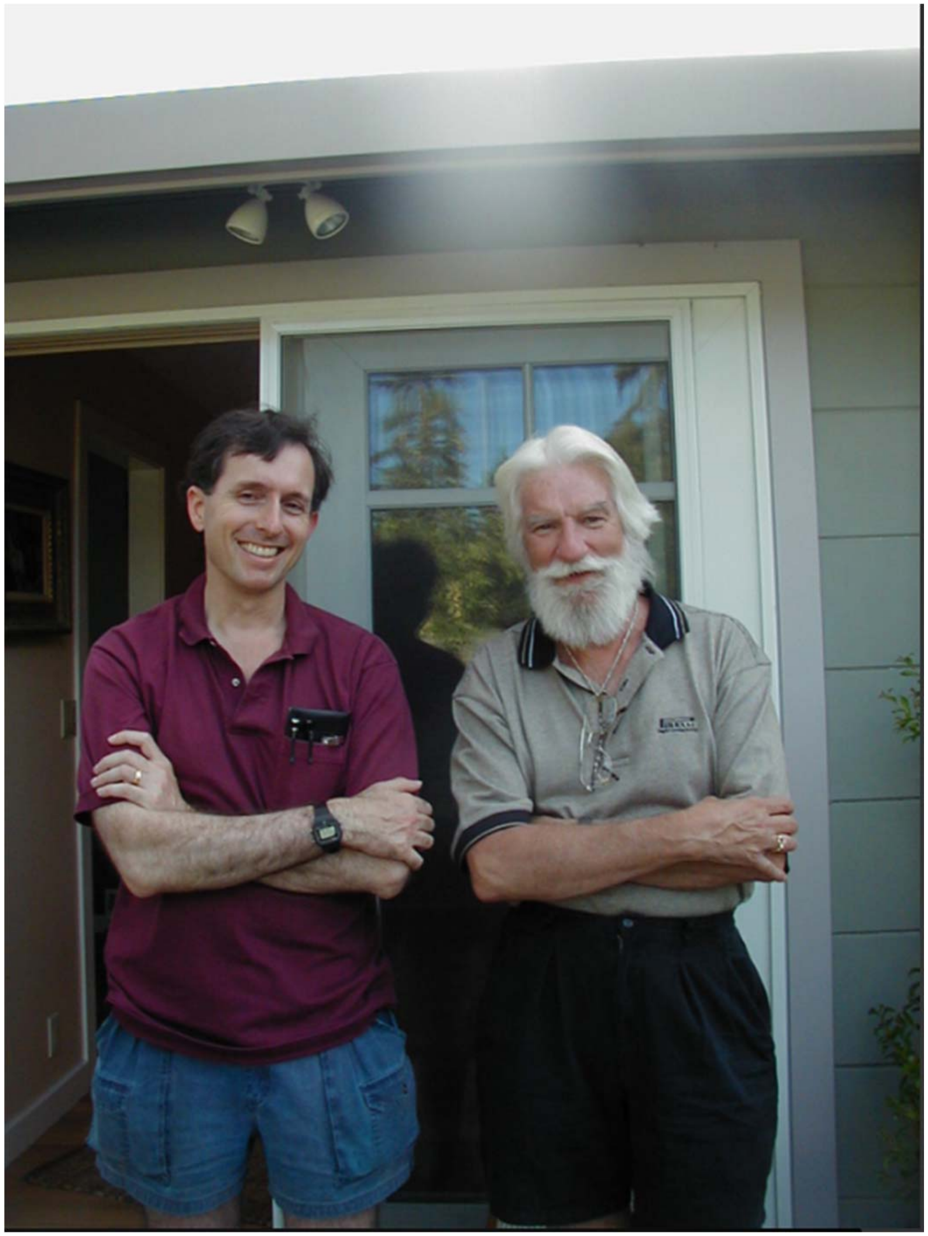
X =
PF_6
AsF_6
SbF_6
TaF_6
ClO_4
ReO_4
NO_3



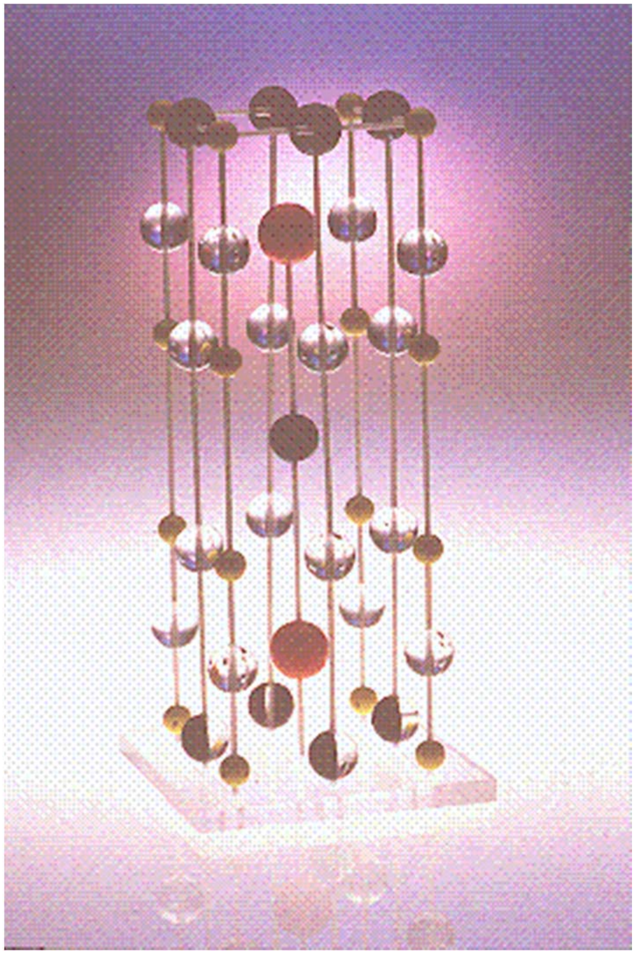




The Almaden 1-2-3 Story: 1986-89



2 March 1987
“1-2-3”



Superconductivity above Liquid Nitrogen Temperature: Preparation and Properties of a Family of Perovskite-Based Superconductors

JACS 109, 2848 (1987)

E. M. Engler,* V. Y. Lee, A. I. Nazzal, R. B. Beyers,
G. Lim, P. M. Grant, S. S. P. Parkin, M. L. Ramirez,
J. E. Vazquez, and R. J. Savoy

IBM Almaden Research Center
San Jose, California 95120

Received March 25, 1987

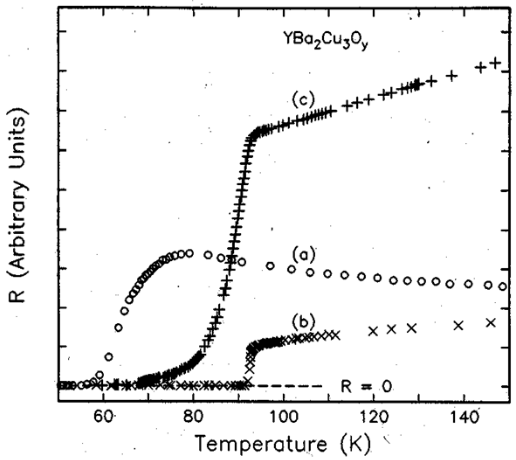
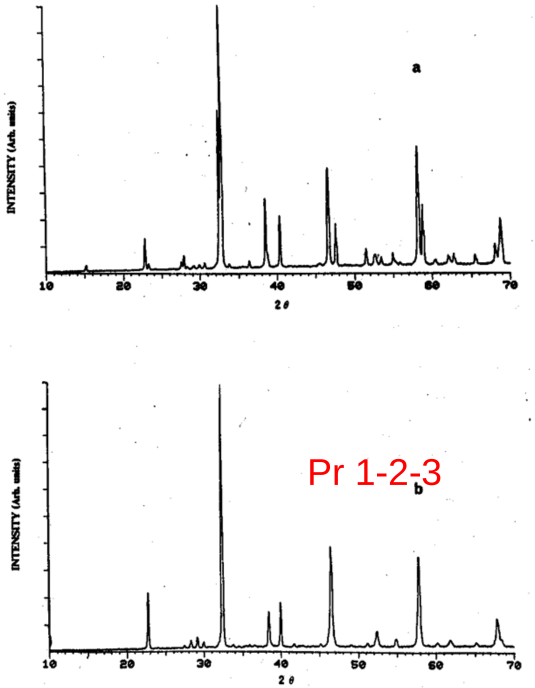


Figure 2. Plot of four-probe electrical resistivity vs. temperature for $Y_1Ba_2Cu_3O_y$ under various preparative conditions: (a) fast removal of pellets from oxygen anneal at 900 °C; (b) slow cooling of oxygen annealed sample from 900 to 200 °C over 5 h; (c) same as (b) except air anneal.

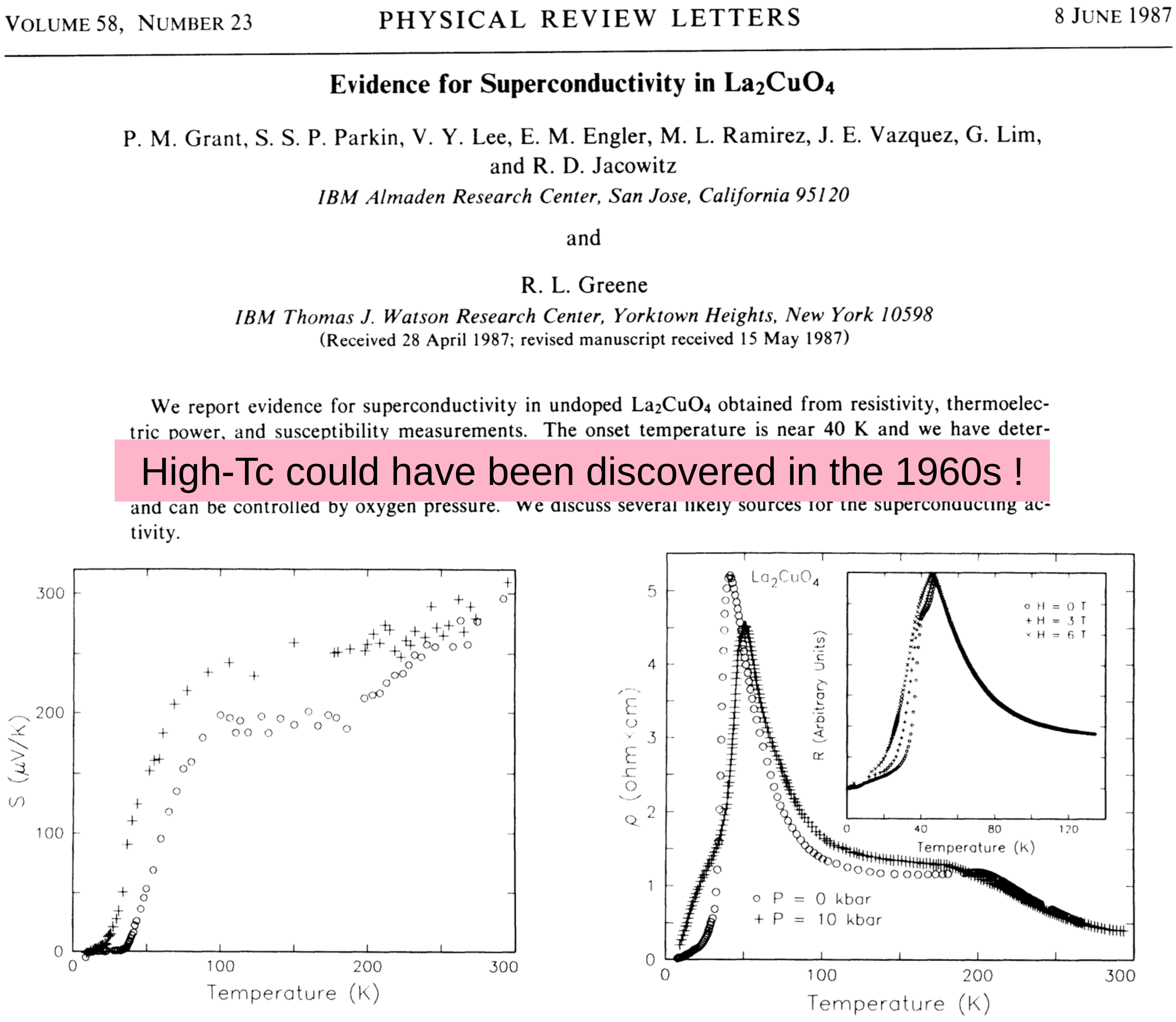


Pr 1-2-3

Figure 1. X-ray powder diffraction patterns for (a) $Y_1Ba_2Cu_3O_y$ and (b) $Pr_1Ba_2Cu_3O_y$.

Table I. Superconducting Properties of $Y_1Ba_2Cu_3O_y$ Derivatives

compd	*T* onset	T_c(midpoint), K	ΔT_c(90–10% value), K
$YBa_2Cu_3O_y$	98	94	2
$NdBa_2Cu_3O_y$	80	~45	~50
$SmBa_2Cu_3O_y$	90	85	8
$EuBa_2Cu_3O_y$	98	92	1
$GdBa_2Cu_3O_y$	92	86	8
$DyBa_2Cu_3O_y$	95	91	2
$HoBa_2Cu_3O_y$	96	92	1
$YbBa_2Cu_3O_y$	93	90	2
$LuBa_2Cu_3O_y$	45	32	~20
$Y_{0.5}Sc_{0.5}Ba_2Cu_3O_y$	94	90	4
$Y_{0.5}La_{0.5}Ba_2Cu_3O_y$	90	80	10
$Y_{0.5}Lu_{0.5}Ba_2Cu_3O_y$	96	92	1
$YSrCaCu_3O_y$	85	82	3
$YBaSrCu_3O_y$	89	85	1
$YBaCaCu_3O_y$	87	82	1
$YbBaSrCu_3O_y$	85	81	2
$YbBaCaCu_3O_y$	85	81	2



VOLUME 58, NUMBER 23 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 8 JUNE 1987

Evidence for Superconductivity in La_2CuO_4

P. M. Grant, S. S. P. Parkin, V. Y. Lee, E. M. Engler, M. L. Ramirez, J. E. Vazquez, G. Lim,
and R. D. Jacowitz
IBM Almaden Research Center, San Jose, California 95120

and

R. L. Greene
IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

(Received 28 April 1987; revised manuscript received 15 May 1987)

We report evidence for superconductivity in undoped La_2CuO_4 obtained from resistivity, thermoelectric power, and susceptibility measurements. The onset temperature is near 40 K and we have deter-

and can be controlled by oxygen pressure. We discuss several likely sources for the superconducting activity.

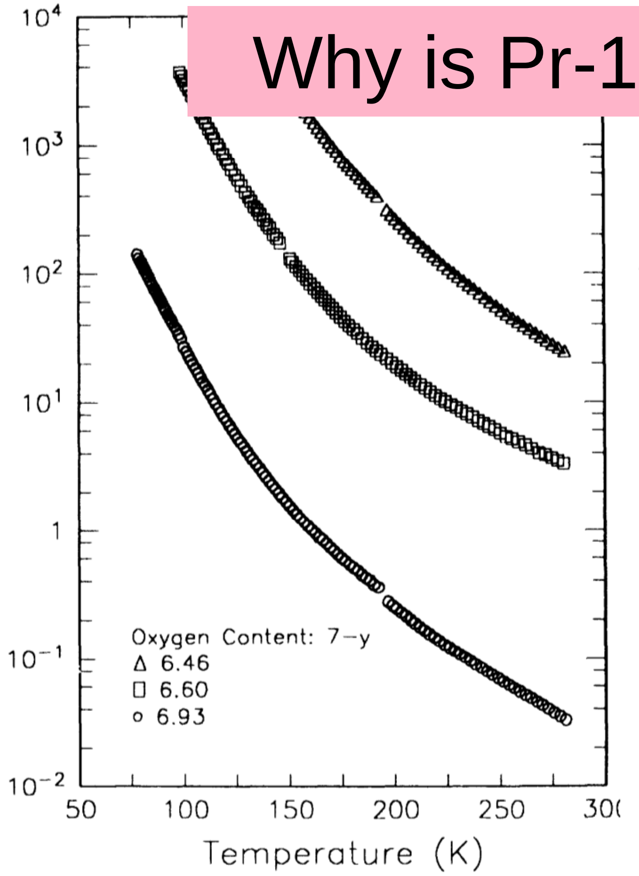
High-Tc could have been discovered in the 1960s !

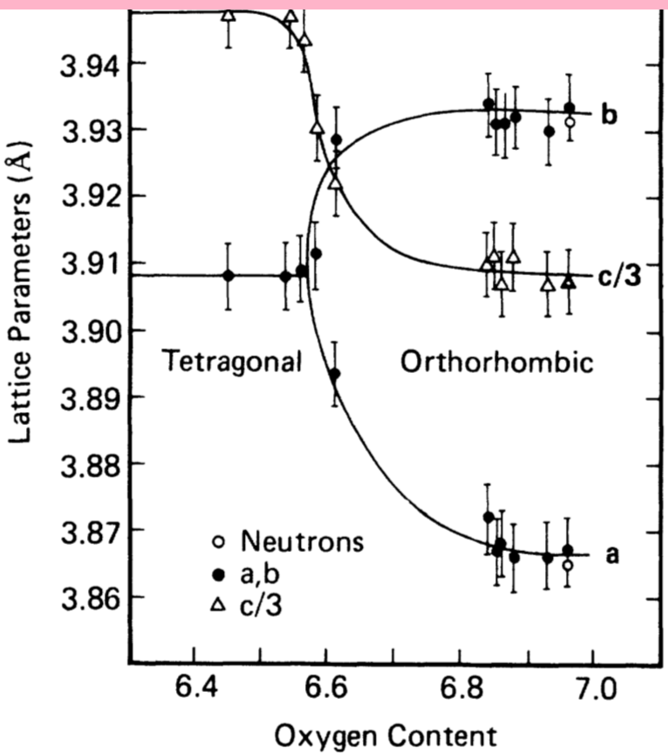
The Praseodymium Paradox

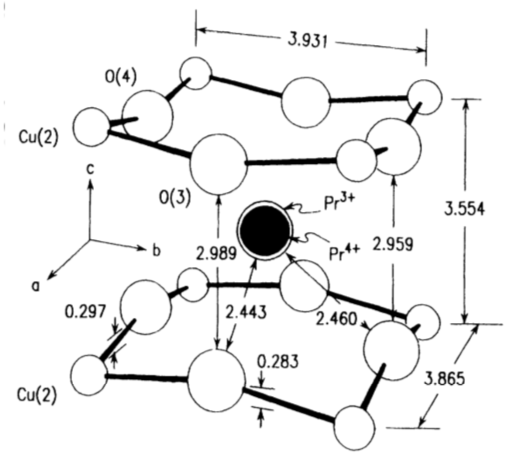
Role of oxygen in $PrBa_2Cu_3O_{7-y}$: Effect on structural and physical properties

M. E. López-Morales,* D. Ríos-Jara, J. Tagüeña, and R. Escudero
Instituto de Investigaciones en Materiales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México,

Why is Pr-123 not even a conductor?







An American Paradox!

Field Dependence of Diamagnetic Shielding Fraction with Carrier Concentration in HTSCs

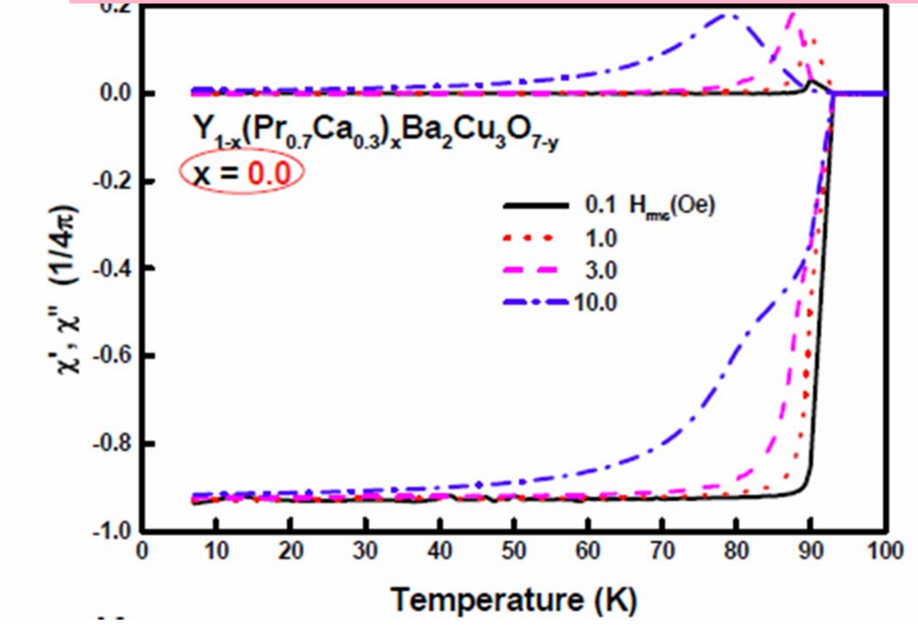
100th Anniversary of APS, Atlanta, GA

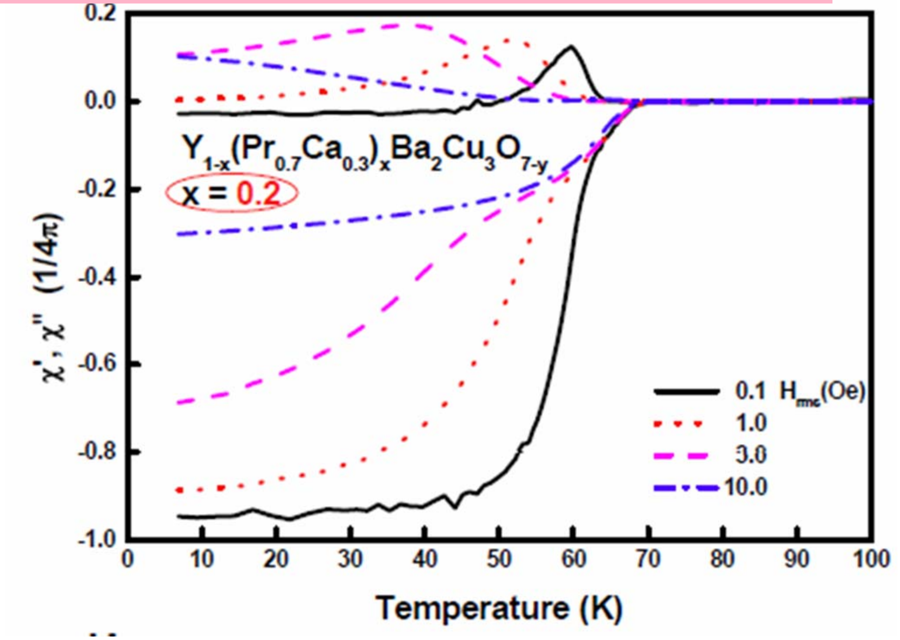
P.M. Grant, W.Y. Lee, A. Nazzal (IBM Almaden Research Center),
M.E. López-Morales (IIM-UNAM)

Work performed at IBM ARC and IIM-UNAM, May 1992-January 1993

WC25.03: 14:24 24 March 1999

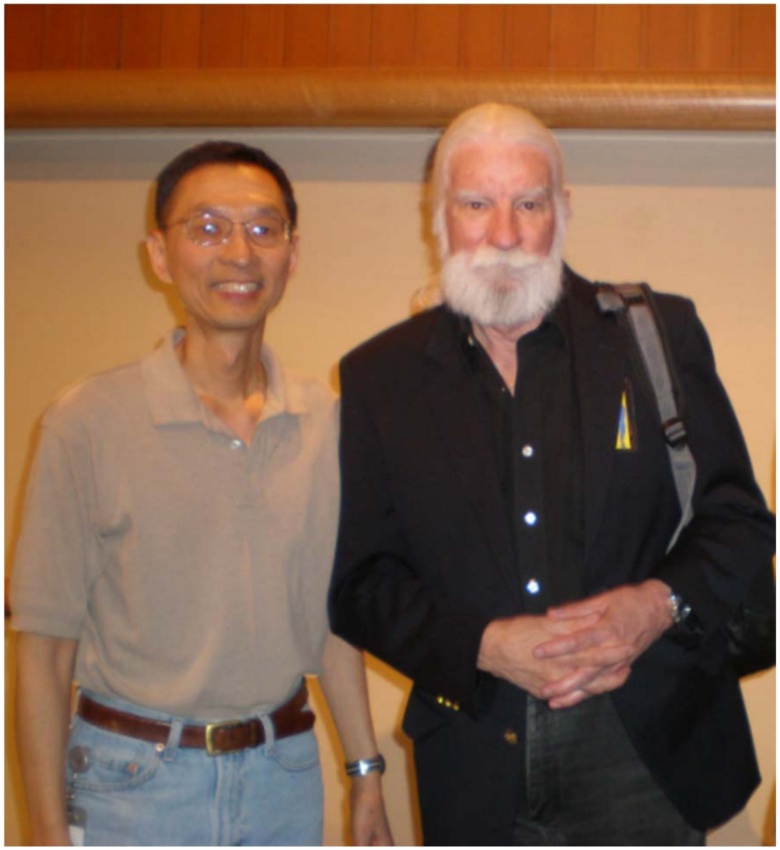
Is this evidence of "electronically granular" superconductivity?
Stripes, perhaps?





Band of Brothers (and a Sister!)

http://www.w2agz.com/The%20Picture%20Story.htm



Almaden Superconductivity Timeline

- Polysulfur Nitride
  - January, 1976
  - $T_C = 0.3$ K
- "ET" $(BEDT\text{-}TTF)_4(ReO_4)_2$
  - 1982
  - $T_C \sim 2$ K
- Undoped La_2CuO_{4+x}
  - January, 1987
  - $T_C = 40$ K
- Tl-2223 ($Tl_2Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_z$)
  - February, 1988
  - $T_C = 125$ K
- Tl-1223 ($TlBa_2Ca_2Cu_3O_z$)
  - March, 1988
  - $T_C = 110$ K

IBM RD Scoreboard

Almaden	5
Zurich	2
Yorktown	0

New Scientist 30 July 1987

Do-it-yourself superconductors

It is extremely easy to make high-temperature superconductors. Schools in the United States and Britain have already produced their own samples. Here is the recipe

Paul Grant

"Shake 'n' bake" recipe for 1-2-3 ($YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$)

Mix 1·13 grams yttrium oxide, 3·95 grams barium carbonate, 2·39 grams copper oxide
Compact
Grind in mortar and pestle
Bake in air at 950 °C (1650 °F)
Regrind in mortar and pestle
Press into pellets
Rebake pellets in flowing oxygen at 950 °C (1650 °F)
Allow to cool very slowly

Recipe by Heidi Grant

Left: Heidi Grant demonstrates superconductivity at the US National Science Foundation

- Distributed to members of US Congress (at their request)
- 35,000 copies distributed to high schools worldwide by ICTP-Trieste

Rio de Janeiro
4-6 May 1988

EPRI

…in their shoes…

- Paul Archibald Grant
    - W2AGZ
    - US Navy, WWII
    - IBM, 1948-1974
    - Ski Patrol, 1948-1970
- Mary Ann Whalen Grant
    - CYO BB Champ, 1921
    - NYS Bowling Champ, 1939
    - Women's Baseball, '33-'47
    - CHG&E, 1927-1965

From this:..faster, smaller, cooler…and cheaper!

<u>1956</u>

The First Hard Drive

5 Megabytes

$300,0

6 ¢/byt

IBM 305 Ramac

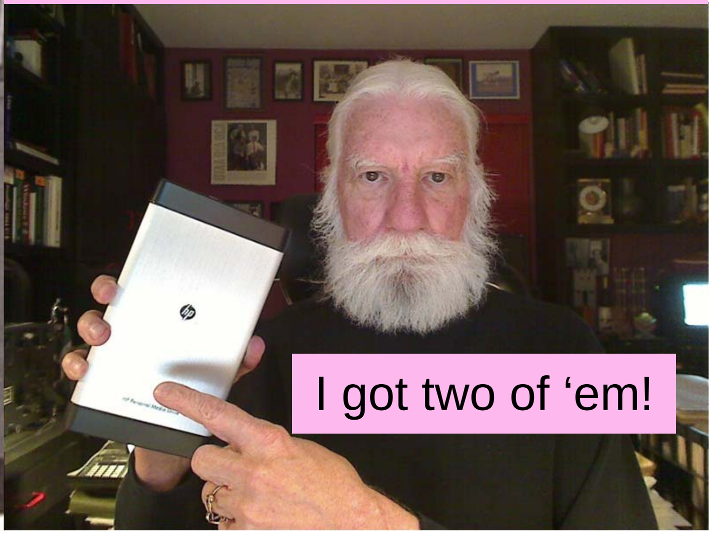
<u>2011 (+55)</u>

HP Personal Media

2 Terabytes

$100

5 nano-¢/byte



I got two of ‘em!

To this…

…and this…

Texas ‘03

New York ‘99

Chicago ‘99

Detroit ‘00

Northern California ‘01

West Coast ’96

San Francisco ‘00

Atlanta ‘99

Delaware ‘99

New Orleans ‘99

…and this!

PUC orders PG&E to let customers opt out of SmartMeter program

The PUC order is a stunning turnabout on a technology that many consider a key to managing energy use in the future. Utilities around the country have installed the electronic meters -- which can be monitored and adjusted wirelessly -- with little incident. But in Northern California, angry residents have expressed concerns that the meters can lead to overbilling and cause health problems, and PG&E has struggled to counter the bad publicity.

Bob Park!
Where are you when we need you!

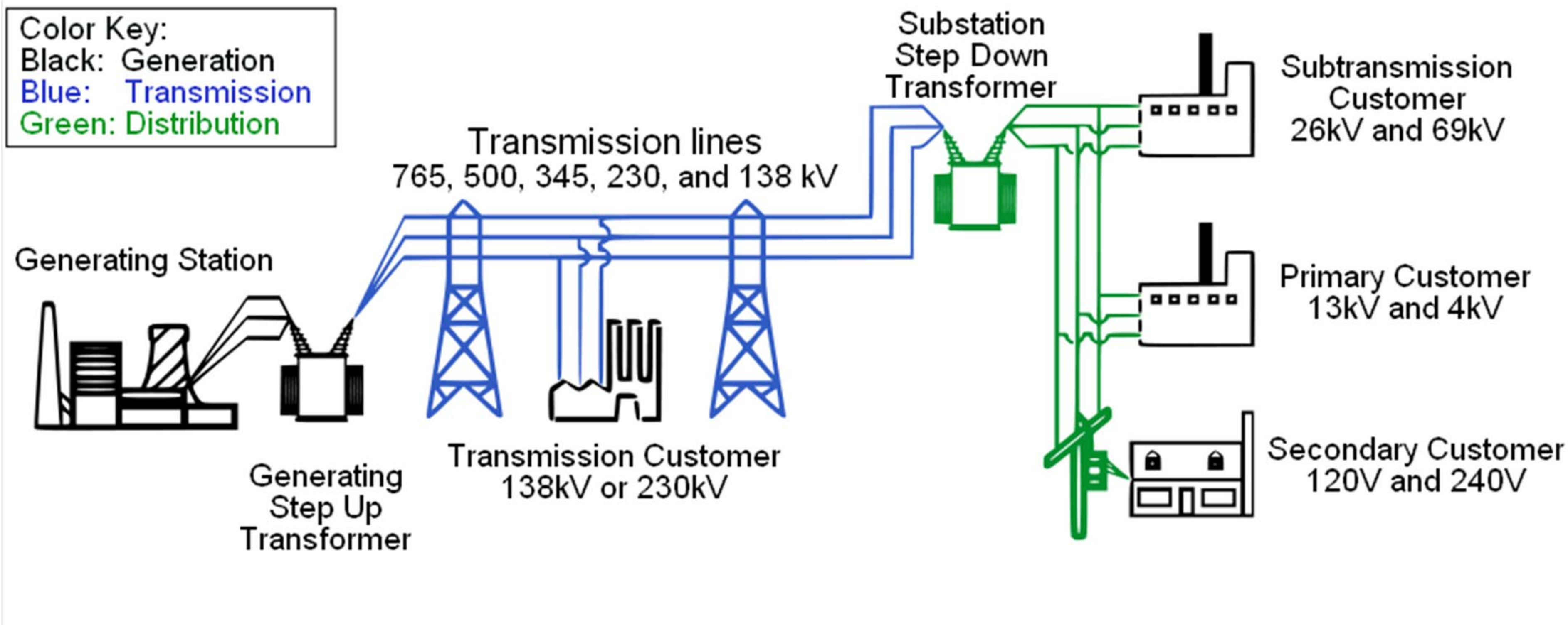
…and…Finally This!

AP/Kyodo News

Blast at Japan nuke plant; thousands missing

Spraying water to cool stressed reactor…Sure. Duh! It's a gas/petrol storage port!

Where Can We Apply Superconductivity to Electric Power?



Potentially Everywhere

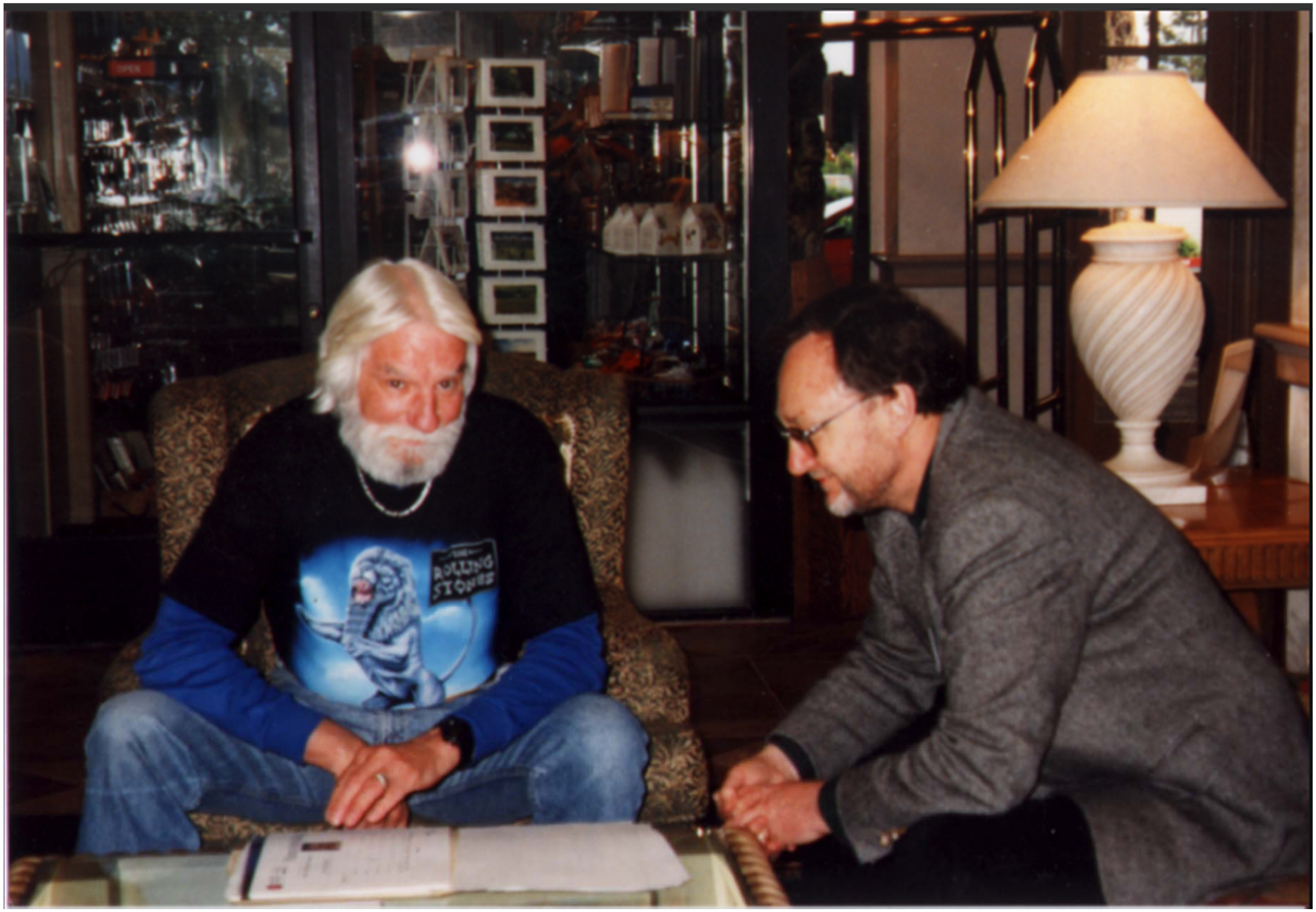
EPRI & Superconductivity

1993-2003 ($18M)

Universities	Industry	Institutions
Wisconsin	AMSC*	LANL
Stanford	Superpower	LBNL
MIT	IBM	ORNL
Houston	Pirelli	DOE (Partner)
Maryland	Westinghouse	CCAS
	Detroit Edison	

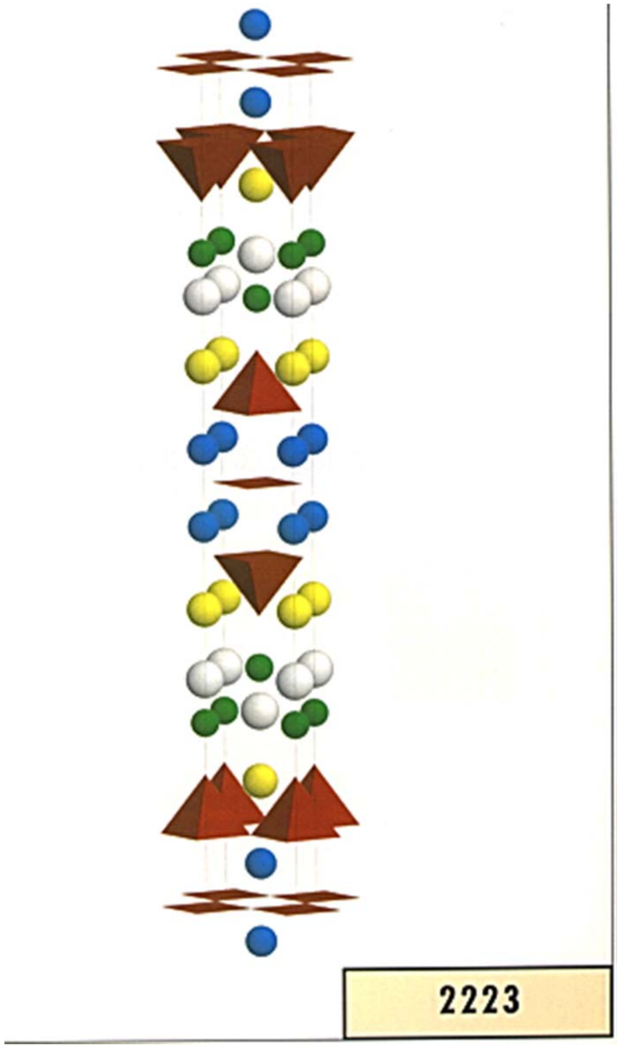
*Coated Conductor Alliance ($4M(EPRI)+$6M(AMSC))

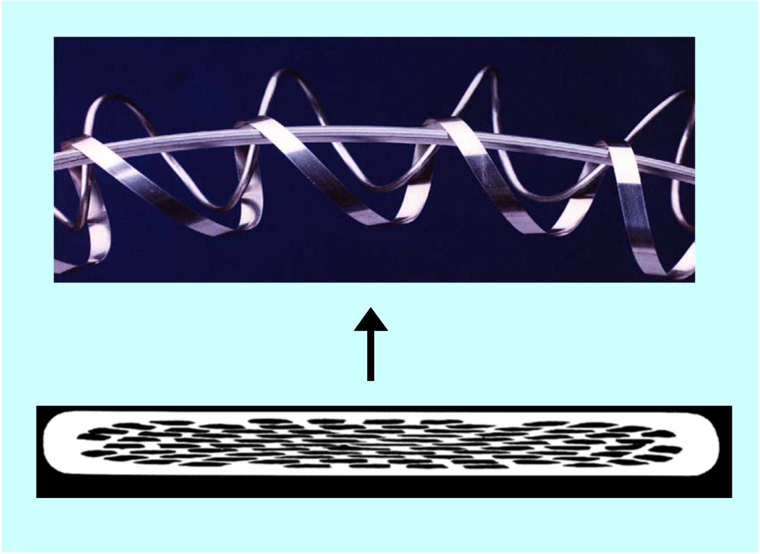
Forgive me, Father, for I have sinned….



Grant, P.M., Superconductivity and Electric Power: Promises, Promises...Past, Present and Future, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercon. (1997) 7 112-133

First HTSC “Wire”

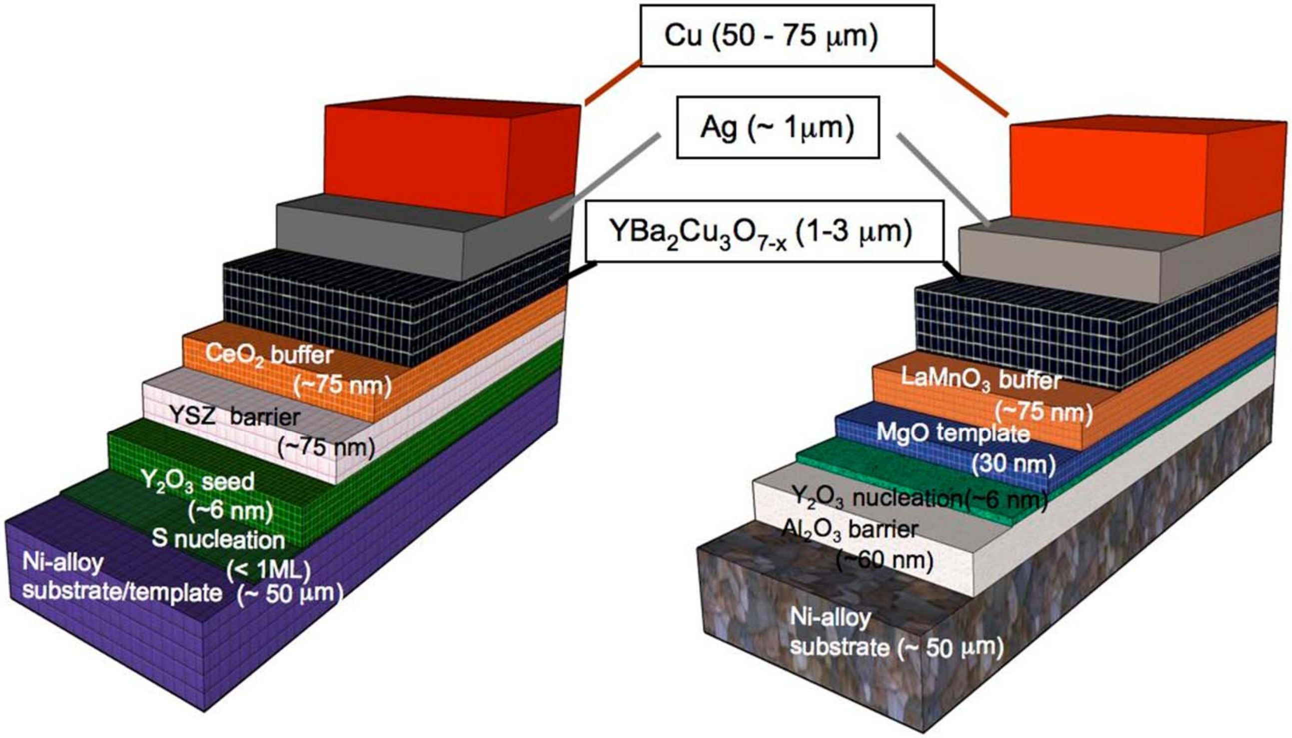




Gen 1

Pirell

Gen II Coated Conductor



Rolling-Assisted Biaxially Textured Substrates (RABiTS)

Ion-Beam-Assisted Deposition (IBAD)

American Superconductor

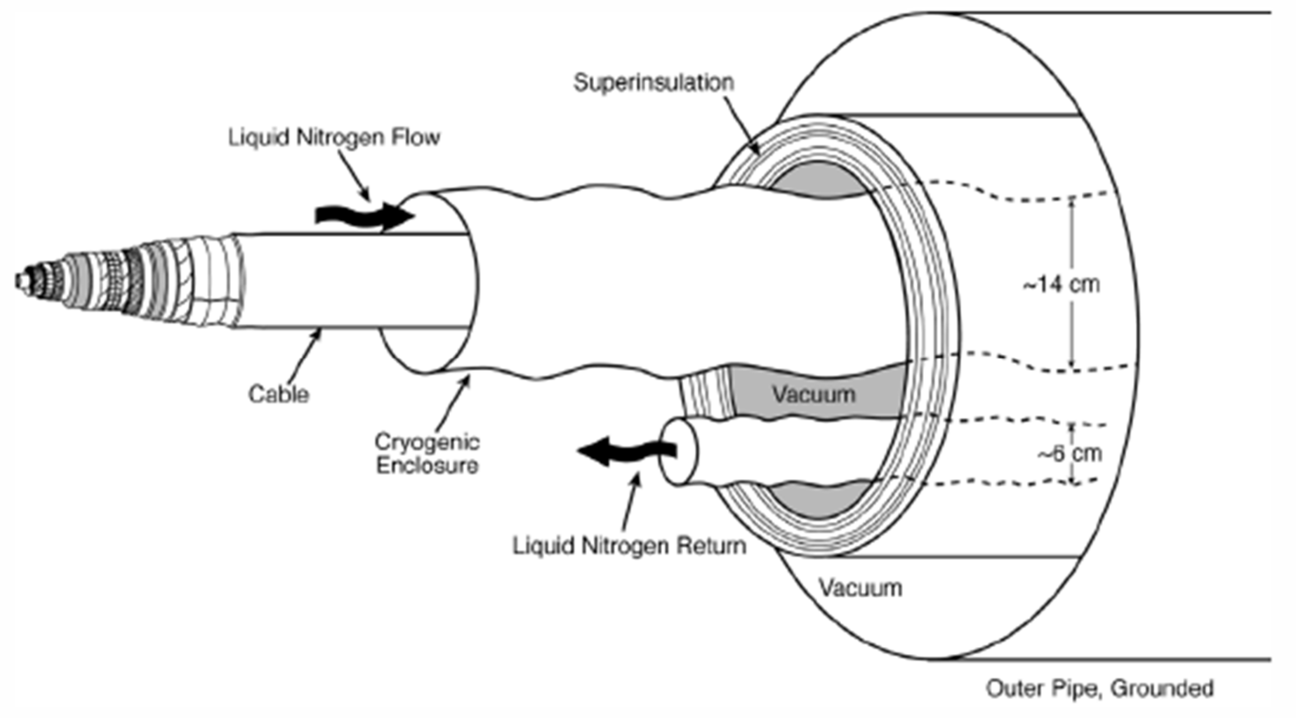
SuperPower

AMSC/Nexans
Long Island Power Authority

A Superconducting dc Cable

EPRI Report 1020458 (2009)

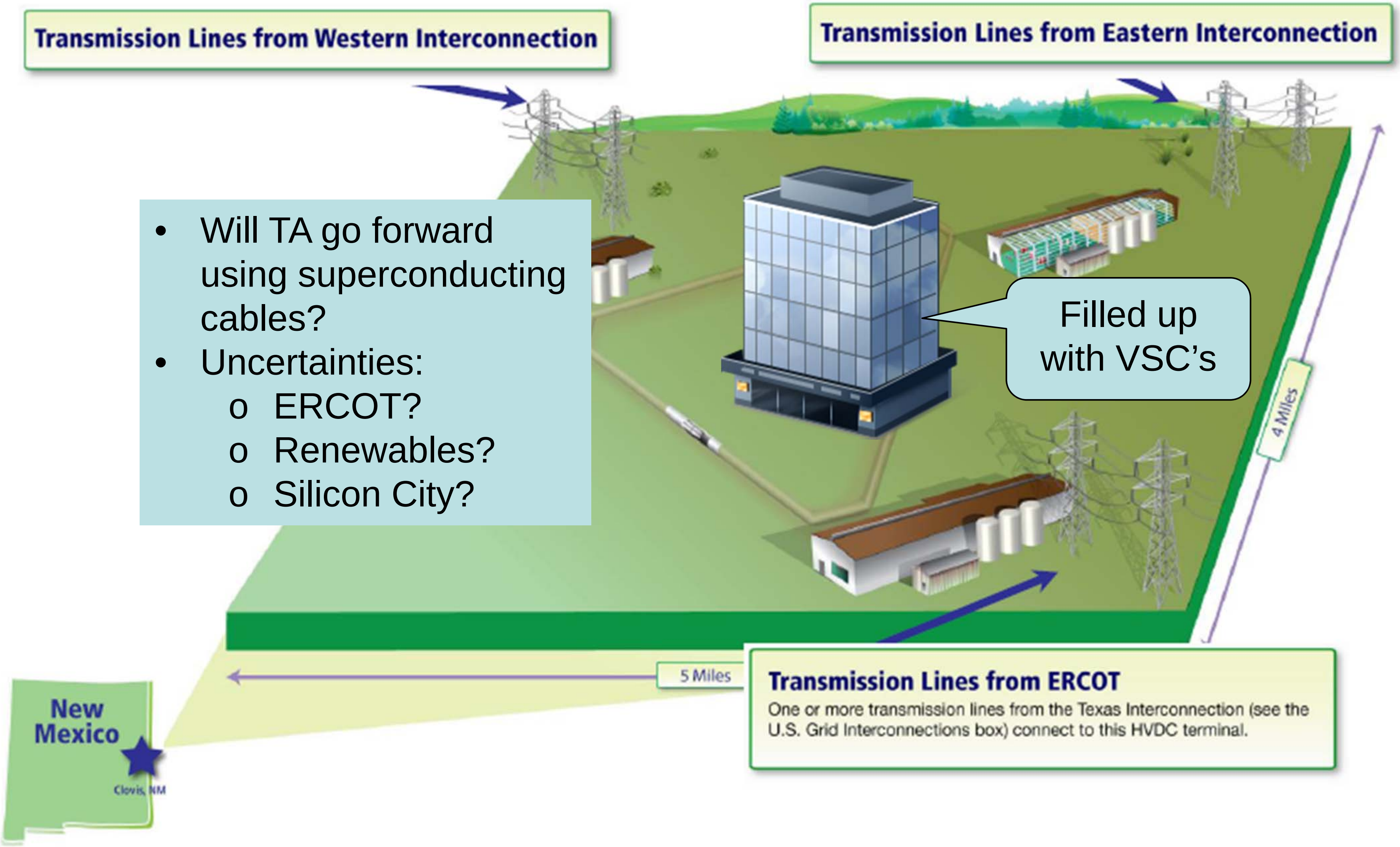
Hassenzahl, Gregory, Eckroad, Nilsson, Daneshpooy, Grant



<u>Monopole Specs</u>

100-kV, 100-kA, 10-GW
66 K < T< 69 K

The Tres Amigas SuperStation



Transmission Lines from ERCOT

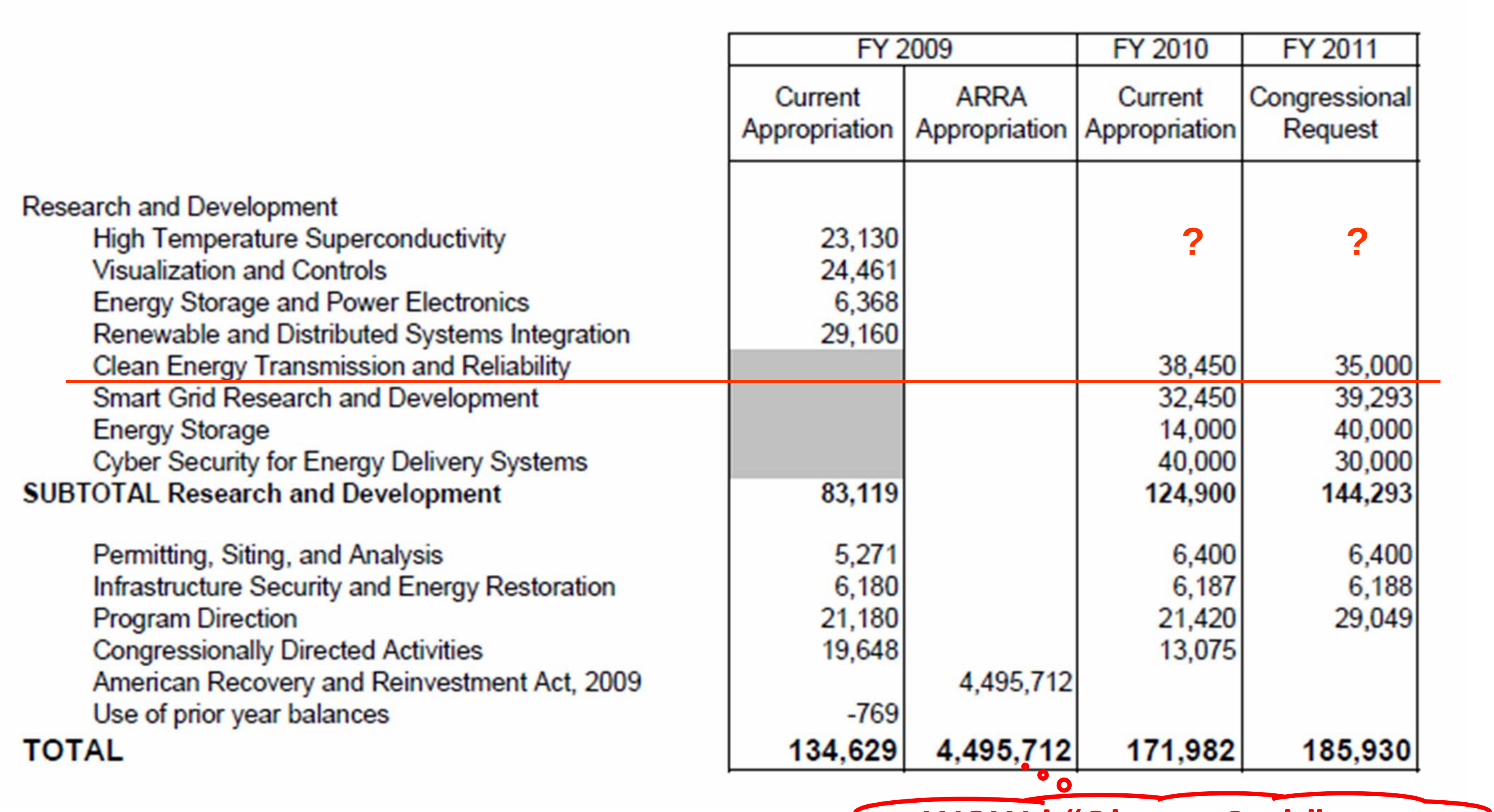
One or more transmission lines from the Texas Interconnection (see the U.S. Grid Interconnections box) connect to this HVDC terminal.

- Will TA go forward using superconducting cables?
- Uncertainties:
    - ERCOT?
    - Renewables?
    - Silicon City?

Filled up with VSC's

US Department of Energy

Budget of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability: FY 2010-11 (10^3 USD)



	FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
	Current Appropriation	ARRA Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Congressional Request
Research and Development				
High Temperature Superconductivity	23,130		?	?
Visualization and Controls	24,461			
Energy Storage and Power Electronics	6,368			
Renewable and Distributed Systems Integration	29,160			
Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability			38,450	35,000
Smart Grid Research and Development			32,450	39,293
Energy Storage			14,000	40,000
Cyber Security for Energy Delivery Systems			40,000	30,000
SUBTOTAL Research and Development	**83,119**		**124,900**	**144,293**
Permitting, Siting, and Analysis	5,271		6,400	6,400
Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration	6,180		6,187	6,188
Program Direction	21,180		21,420	29,049
Congressionally Directed Activities	19,648		13,075	
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 2009		4,495,712		
Use of prior year balances	-769			
TOTAL	**134,629**	**4,495,712**	**171,982**	**185,930**

WOW ! “Obama Cash”

A Modest Proposal

-Upbraiding the Utilities-

- More than a half-century of successful demonstrations/prototyping power applications of superconductivity (1950s - >2000, in Japan and US)…low- and high-Tc…now sitting “on the shelf.”
- Why aren’t they “in the field” today?
- Is their absence due to…
  - Cost?
  - Hassle?
  - or “lack of compelling” need?
  - or “all of the above?”

- US utilities have long claimed to “want”…
  - Efficient long-length cables
  - Oil-free transformers
  - Energy Storage
  - Fast fault current limiters at high voltage (FCLs)
  - Efficient rotating machinery (aka, motors and generators)
- Well, we got ‘em. Utilities claim:
  - They’re too high-cost, because,
    - The wire is too expensive.
    - They have to be kept too cold.
    - Electricity is cheap, and “in field” energy efficiency is not a “compelling” driver
  - Anyway, we can solve our needs by incrementally improving the “old” ways (don’t ever underestimate the ingenuity of a utility engineer to improvise, adopt and adapt)

“Then…a modest proposal…”

- If the “cost” of the wire in any given application were to be “zero,”…
- Would the utilities then “buy them?” And sign a “letter of intent” to purchase “x” number?
  - e.g., Fault Current Limiters, for which US utilities have long claimed a need
- “Zero cost” would be obtained as a Federal or State “tax credit” for the wire cost of the quantity purchased by the utility equipment vendor or the utility itself…
- Well?

Questions for US HTSC Wire Manufacturers

- AMSC
  - Estimated gross revenue from wire sales (and actual delivery) for FY2011?
  - Note: 3Q10 gross revenue from wire sales was 1.8% of total quarter
- SuperPower
  - Same as AMSC #1 above
  - Estimated employee/manpower growth in CY2011
- Ultera/Southwire
  - Is Carrolton plant cable (Gen 1) still in operation?
  - Plans to replace/extend?
- Nexans/AMSC/LIPA
  - Status of Gen II wire/cable upgrade
- AMSC/ConEd/DHS
  - Status/funding of Project Hydra

My Virtual Grandfather (@ 94)

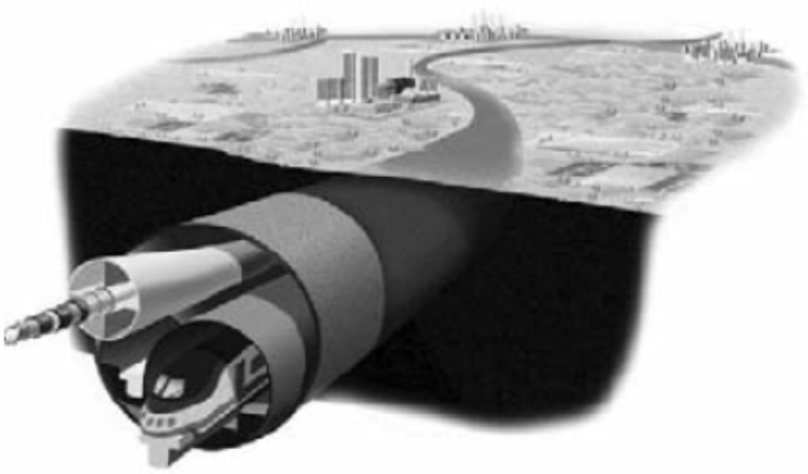
W2AGZ & Beyond

Superconductivity: 100 Years and Counting

First in a year-long series of editorial pieces celebrating the history and progress of superconductivity

by Dr. Paul Michael Grant, W2AGZ Technologies, w2agz@w2agz.com, www.w2agz.com

The following invited article is based on a presentation by Dr. Paul Grant at the July 2010 ICEC/ICMC in Wroclaw, Poland. It is the first in a year-long series of articles in which Cold Facts will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of superconductivity.



Superconductivity: 100 years of history physicsworld.com

Down the path of least resistance

Since its discovery 100 years ago, our understanding of superconductivity has developed in a far from smooth fashion. **Paul Michael Grant** explains exactly why this beautiful, elegant and profound phenomenon continues to confound and baffle condensed-matter physicists today

physicsworld.com Superconductivity: Top five applications

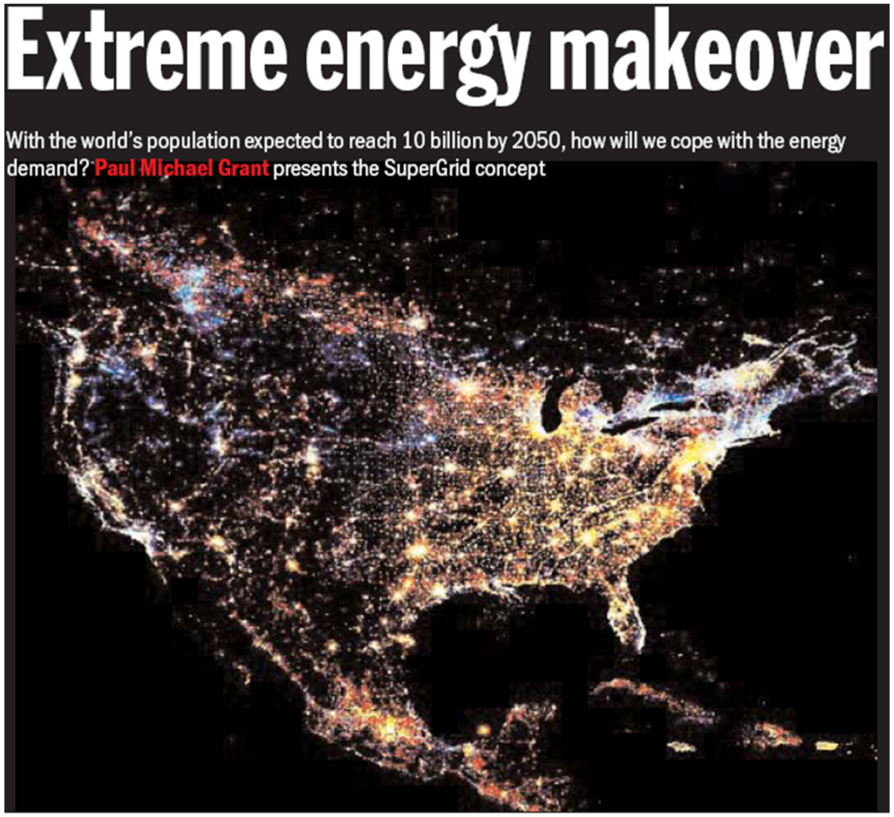
Five of the best

Superconductivity may be a beautiful phenomenon, but materials that can conduct with zero resistance have not quite transformed the world in the way that many might have imagined. Presented here are the top five applications, ranked in terms of their impact on society today

1. Wires & Films **2. Medical Imaging** **3. High Energy Physics**

4. Rotating Machinery **5. Dark Matter**

Physics World, October 2009



Extreme energy makeover

With the world's population expected to reach 10 billion by 2050, how will we cope with the energy demand? **Paul Michael Grant** presents the SuperGrid concept

From The Times

October 3, 2009

Science: Stand by for the Supergrid

Why the world needs an 'extreme energy makeover'

Anjana Ahuja

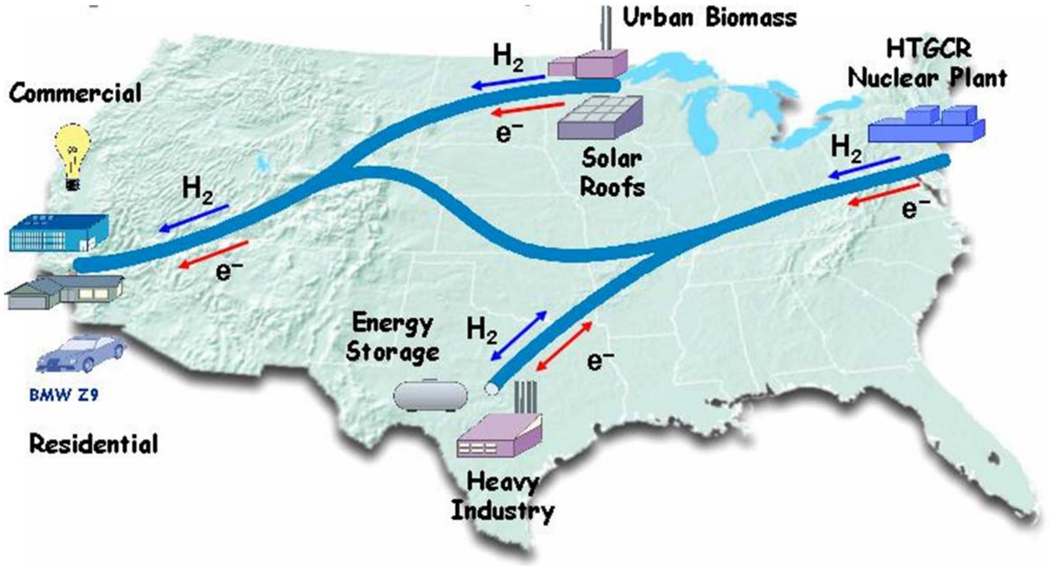
…a future editor of Nature…?

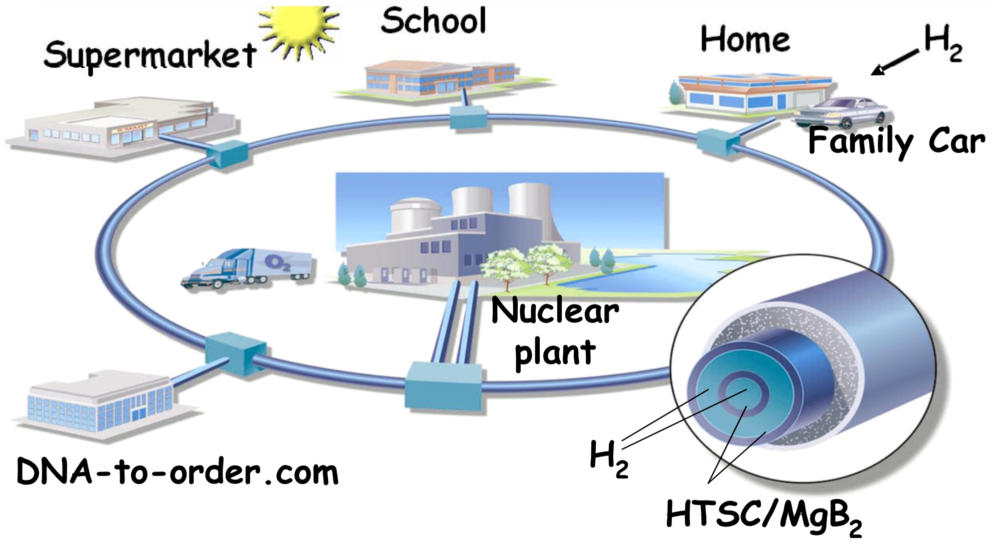
The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

http://www.mackenziegasproject.com

1220 km
18 GW-thermal
2006 - 2010

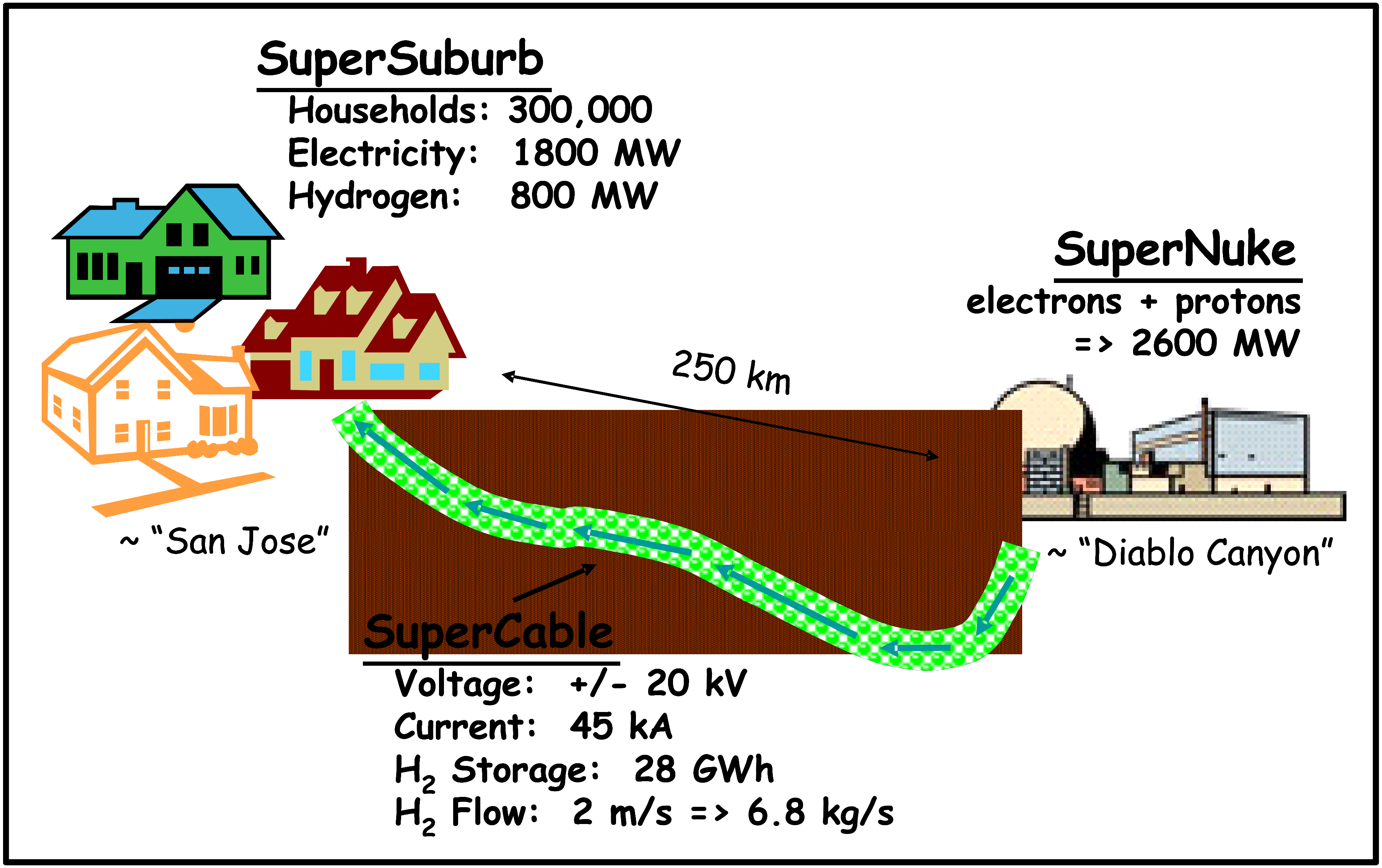
SuperCities & SuperGrids





- Nuclear Power can generate both electricity and hydrogen – "Hydricity"
- Hydricity can be distributed in underground pipelines like natural gas
- The infrastructure can take the form of a **SuperGrid**
- …or a **SuperCity**

SuperSuburb



SuperSuburb

Households: 300,000
Electricity: 1800 MW
Hydrogen: 800 MW

SuperNuke

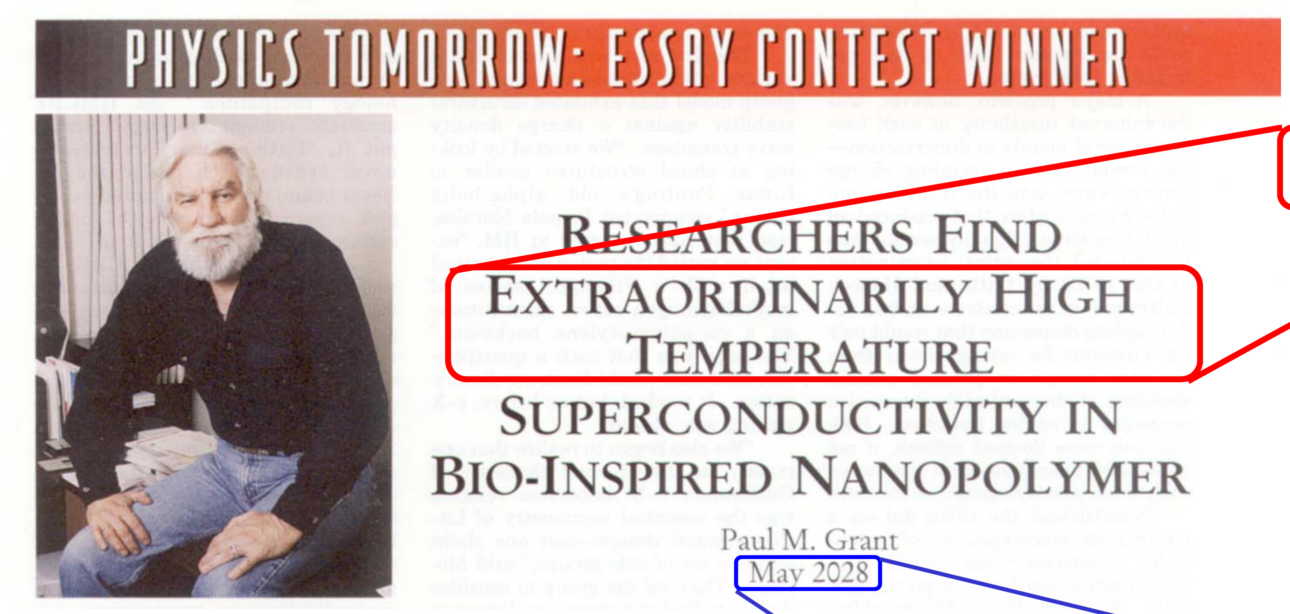
electrons + protons
=> 2600 MW

SuperCable

Voltage: +/- 20 kV
Current: 45 kA
H_2 Storage: 28 GWh
H_2 Flow: 2 m/s => 6.8 kg/s

The Future?

Physics Today, November 1998



PHYSICS TOMORROW: ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

RESEARCHERS FIND EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTIVITY IN BIO-INSPIRED NANOPOLYMER

Paul M. Grant

May 2028

700 K !

May, **2028**

“You can’t always get what you want…”

“…you get what you need!”