

Dr. Quanfang Chen Professor Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department University of Central Florida Quanfang.Chen@ucf.edu



### **Electrical Conductors and Energy Loss by Resistive Heating**



Electric power generators

#### Electric power grid

Various motors and their applications

Copper windings

NIVERSI

VTR,

ORID





**Electrical cables** 



## **Issues about Conductors**

- Currently Cu or Al are main players
- Resistivity of Cu is 1.7 $\mu\Omega/m$ , Al is 2.7 $\mu\Omega/m$
- Joule (resistive) heating Q=I<sup>2</sup>Rt, proportional to I and R
- Electric machines' efficiency is proportional to the current I, large current densities are preferred
- Large current wastes more energy due to Joule heating
- More heating needs more energy for cooling
- Thermal mechanical a threat for reliability
- How to increase the thermal and electrical conductivities at room temperature?



### Performance of Ultraconductive Copper/CNT Nanocomposite



1 um

20

Strain (%)

25

Tensile testing of Cu/CNT

Thermal conductivity >180% of copper 

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- Addition of CNT<1% •
- Cost of Cu/CNT < 4% more of copper .

# Thermal Conductivity of Cu/CNT

700 600 500

0

50





Thermal conductivity of Cu/CNT versus CNT addition in electrolyte (actual CNTs in Cu/CNT is < 1%)

150

CNT concentration in electrolyte (mg/L)

200

250

300



## **Designed for Manufacturing Scale-up**





### Manufacture of Wires and Cables



The manufacturing process from casting to the finished machined and wrapped bushing





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## Thank you for your attention!



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