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[\[Energy\] Taiwan Power Company Looks for Partners to Develop Superconducting Technology](#)[Energy] Taiwan Power Company Looks for Partners to Develop Superconducting Technology ([Chinese Version](#))

Dajiyuan (2001/02/01) reported in 2001 that the contemporary President of Academia Sinica Yuan Tseh LEE invited American superconducting specialists to Taiwan and hoped to carry out superconducting technology in three to five years. It was expected that with the technology which could not only help reduce the power loss during the transmission but also make the overcapacity storable, the power shortage problem in Taiwan could be solved. And now, this technology drew people's attention again.

FTV (2009/08/27) reported, Taiwan Power Company wanted to cooperate with non-governmental enterprises on superconducting technology, wishing to apply superconducting cables to power transmission so that not only the transmission capacity could be tripled, but also the power loss and the side production of magnetic field and carbon dioxide could be avoided. The superconducting cables mentioned by Taiwan Power Company used liquid nitrogen to create extreme low temperature environment for electric resistance reduction and hence for superconducting. According to FTV (*ibid.*), application tests of the mentioned technology were being done in the US, Japan and China. Taiwan Power Company planned to introduce the technology by holding conferences; moreover, Taiwan Power Company wished to invite civic enterprises to R&D alliance and made Taiwan in pace with the advanced countries in the world. At the meanwhile, the forthcoming (September 2009) issue of Chinese Scientific American (2009/09/01 [sic.]) gave an introduction to the development of superconducting technology. It was written "[t]he discovery that compounds known as iron pnictides can superconduct at 50 degrees above absolute zero has reignited physicists' quest for better high-temperature superconductors, and may offer clues to unlocking a 20-year mystery." The new finding in 2008 suggested that beside of creating radical environments for superconducting, new materials might be another way out.

Further Information:

[Chinese Scientific American 2009/09/01](#) [sic.] (Chinese)[Scientific American 2009 August](#)[FTV 2009/08/27](#) (Chinese)[Dajiyuan 2001/02/01](#) (Chinese)Edited 2 time(s). Last edit at 08/28/2009 03:45AM by gustav.

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