

# Development of high-field dipole and solenoid magnets using the latest generation of CORC<sup>®</sup> cables and wires

**Danko van der Laan & Jeremy Weiss\***

Advanced Conductor Technologies & University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA

\* Now with High Temperature Superconductors Inc, Santa Barbara, CA, U.S.A.

**Sven Dönges, Daniel Kwiatkowski & Kyle Radcliff**

Advanced Conductor Technologies, Boulder, Colorado, USA

**Dima Abraimov**

Applied Superconductivity Center, National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Tallahassee, Florida, U.S.A.

**Xiaorong Wang, Yufan Yan, Lukas Brouwer, José Luis Fernandez, Hugh Higley & Soren Prestemon**

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.



Advanced Conductor Technologies  
[www.advancedconductor.com](http://www.advancedconductor.com)

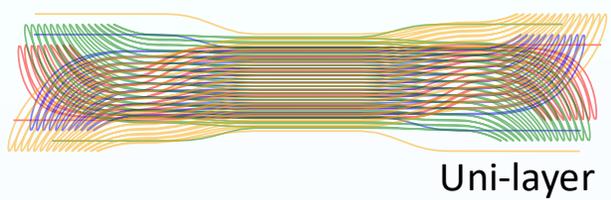
EUCAS 2025, Porto, Portugal, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2025



# Outline

## Accelerator dipole magnets under development using CORC® wires

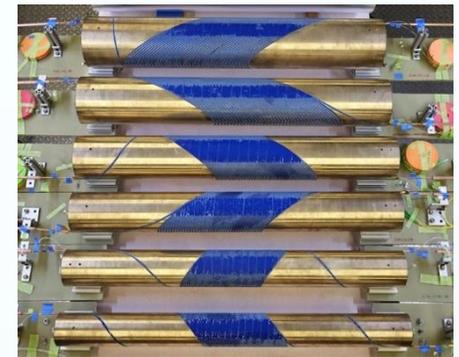
- Canted-Cosine-Theta (CCT) magnets with circular aperture (LBNL)
  - Earlier CCT magnets CCT-C1 (1.2 T) and CCT-C2 (2.9 T)
  - Latest CCT magnet CCT-C3 (6 T)
  - Future CCT magnets towards 10 T
- CCT magnets with elliptical aperture (LBNL)
- Uni-layer magnets (LBNL)



CCT-C1



CCT-C2

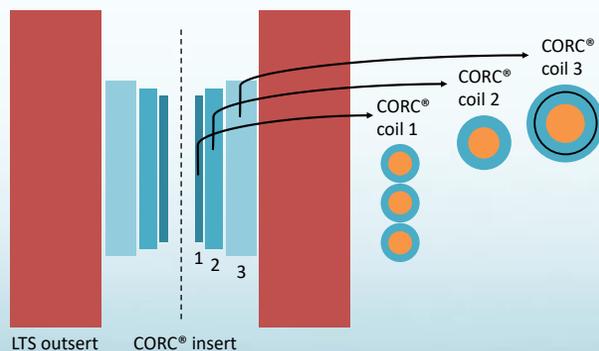


CCT-C3

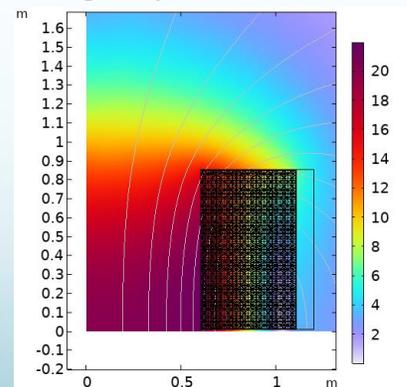
## High-field CORC® solenoids

- 40 T series-connected CORC® solenoids
- 20 T, large-bore CORC® solenoids for the muon collider

40 T CORC® solenoid



20 T large-aperture solenoid



# Development of CORC<sup>®</sup> dipole magnets



Advanced Conductor Technologies  
[www.advancedconductor.com](http://www.advancedconductor.com)



# Circular CCT magnet development based on CORC<sup>®</sup> wires

## Development of low-inductance 20 T dipole CCT magnet by

- Developing and demonstrating the CORC<sup>®</sup>-based CCT magnet technology
- Improve the in-field and bending performance of CORC<sup>®</sup> wires

### 2017: Demonstration of 1.2 T (CCT-C1)

- 2-Layer coil, 40 turns per layer
- Low- $J_e$ , 16-tape CORC<sup>®</sup> wire
- Generated 1.2 T at 4.5 kA



CORC<sup>®</sup> CCT-C1

*A 1.2-T canted  $\cos \vartheta$  dipole magnet using high-temperature superconducting CORC<sup>®</sup> wires, X. Wang, et al., Supercond. Sci. Technol. **32**, 075002 (2019)*

### 2020: Demonstration of 2.9 T (CCT-C2)

- 4-Layer coil, 40 turns per layer
- Medium- $J_e$ , 30-tape CORC<sup>®</sup> wire
- Generated 2.9 T at 6.5 kA



CORC<sup>®</sup> CCT-C2

*Development and performance of a 2.9 Tesla dipole magnet using high-temperature superconducting CORC<sup>®</sup> wires, X. Wang, et al., Supercond. Sci. Technol. **34**, 015012 (2021)*



# Improvement of CORC<sup>®</sup> wire bending flexibility

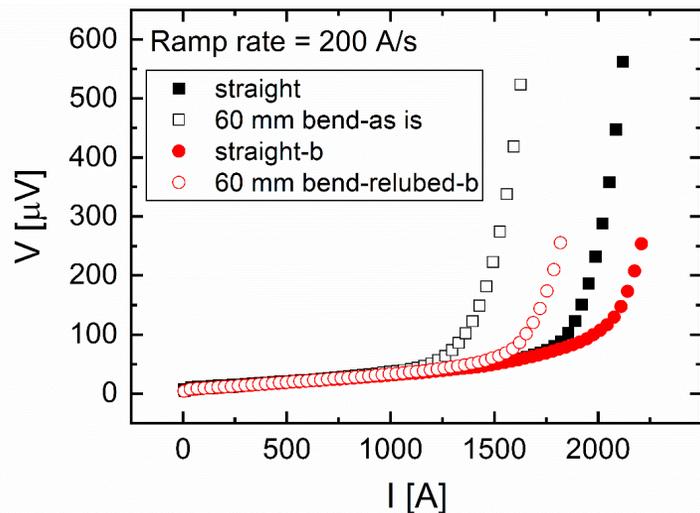
## Improve bending flexibility of standard 30-tape CORC<sup>®</sup> wire

- Reduce bending degradation for 30 mm bending radius from 20 – 30 % as seen in CCT-C2
- Allow future CCT magnets to be based on 20 mm bending radius

### CCT-C2 (AP based) CORC<sup>®</sup> wire

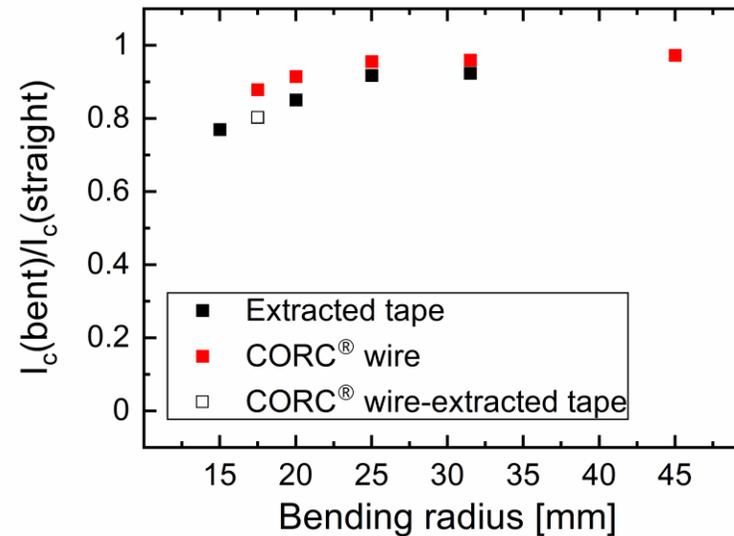
- 70 – 80 %  $I_c$  retention at 30 mm radius

Extensive optimization followed →



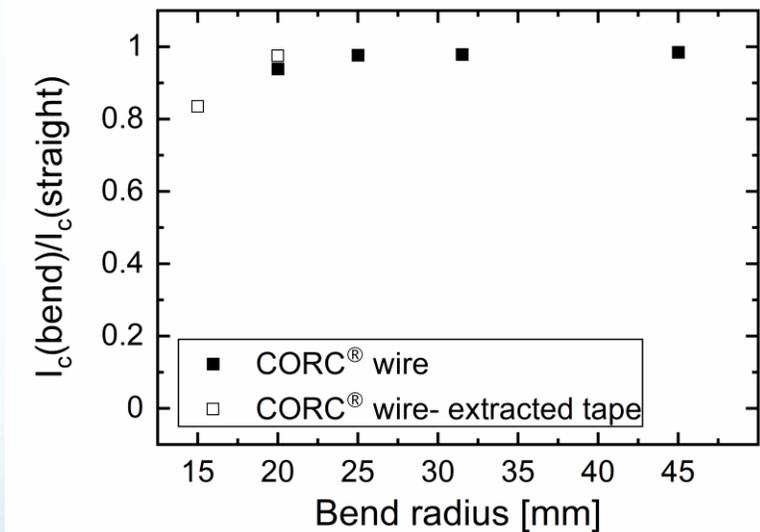
### CORC<sup>®</sup> wire (SuperPower HM)

- 91.8 %  $I_c$  retention at 25 mm radius
- 80.3 %  $I_c$  retention at 17.5 mm radius



### CORC<sup>®</sup> wire (Shanghai Superconductor)

- ~100 %  $I_c$  retention at 30 mm radius
- **97 %  $I_c$  retention at 20 mm radius**
- 83.5 %  $I_c$  retention at 15 mm radius

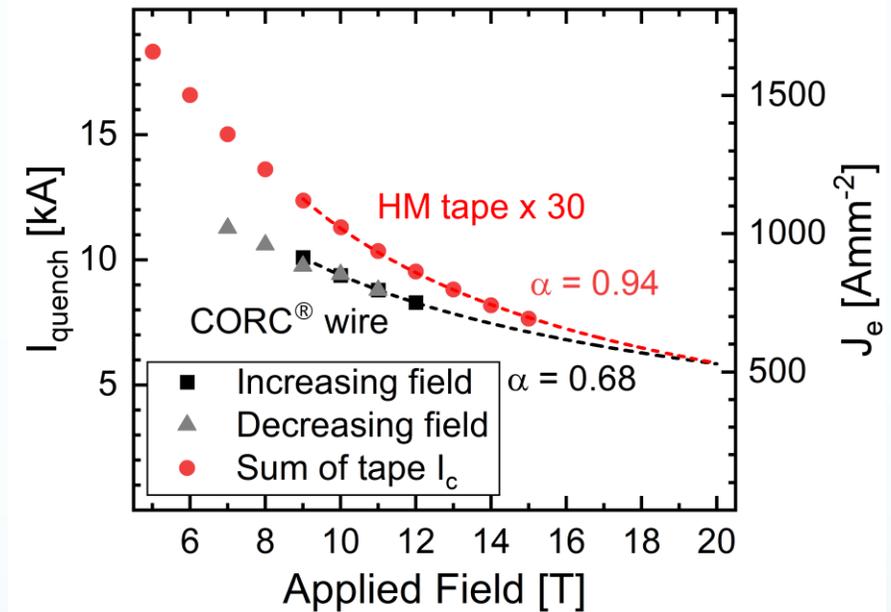
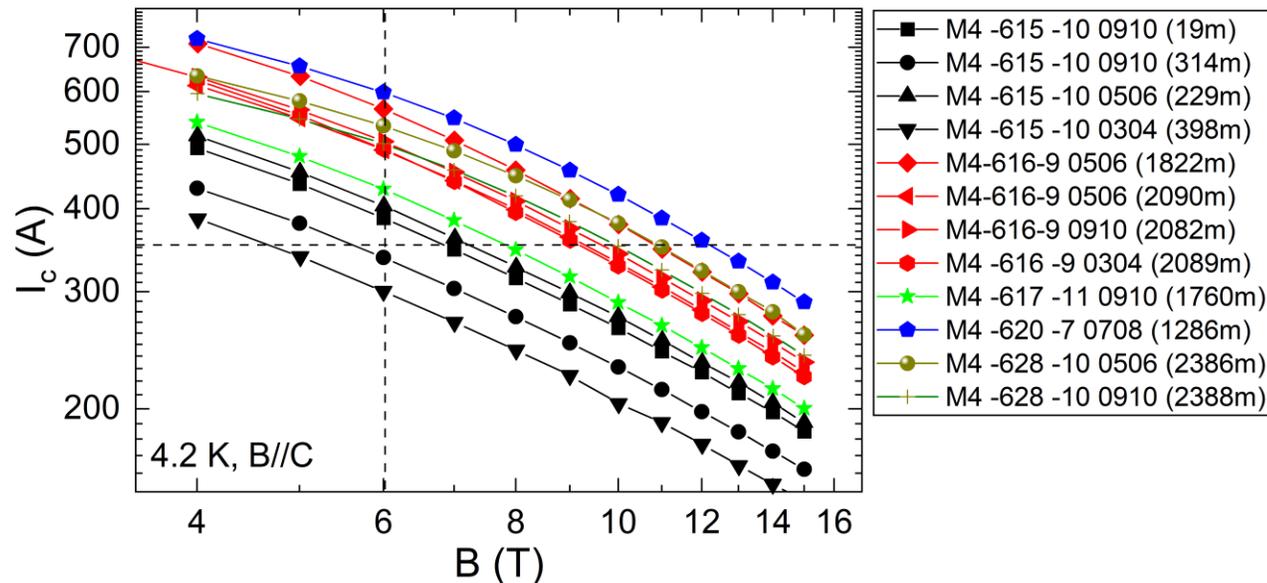


# Development for magnet CCT-C3 with 5 T dipole field

## How to reach 5 T in CCT-C3?

- Magnet containing 6 layers with 40 turns each, requiring 145 meters of CORC<sup>®</sup> wire
- Keeping the 30 mm minimum bending radius at poles
- High- $J_e$  30-tape CORC<sup>®</sup> wires using SuperPower's HM tapes

Performance of SuperPower SCS2030-HM tape 2021 - 2022



## CORC<sup>®</sup> wire (SuperPower HM tapes)

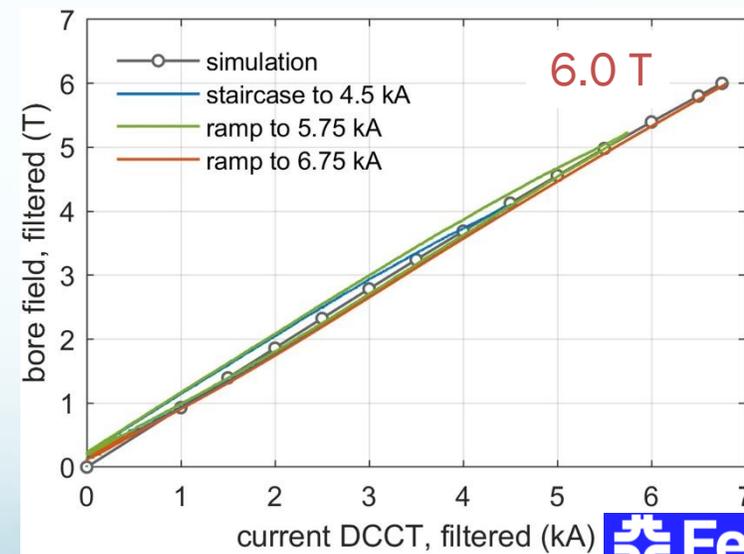
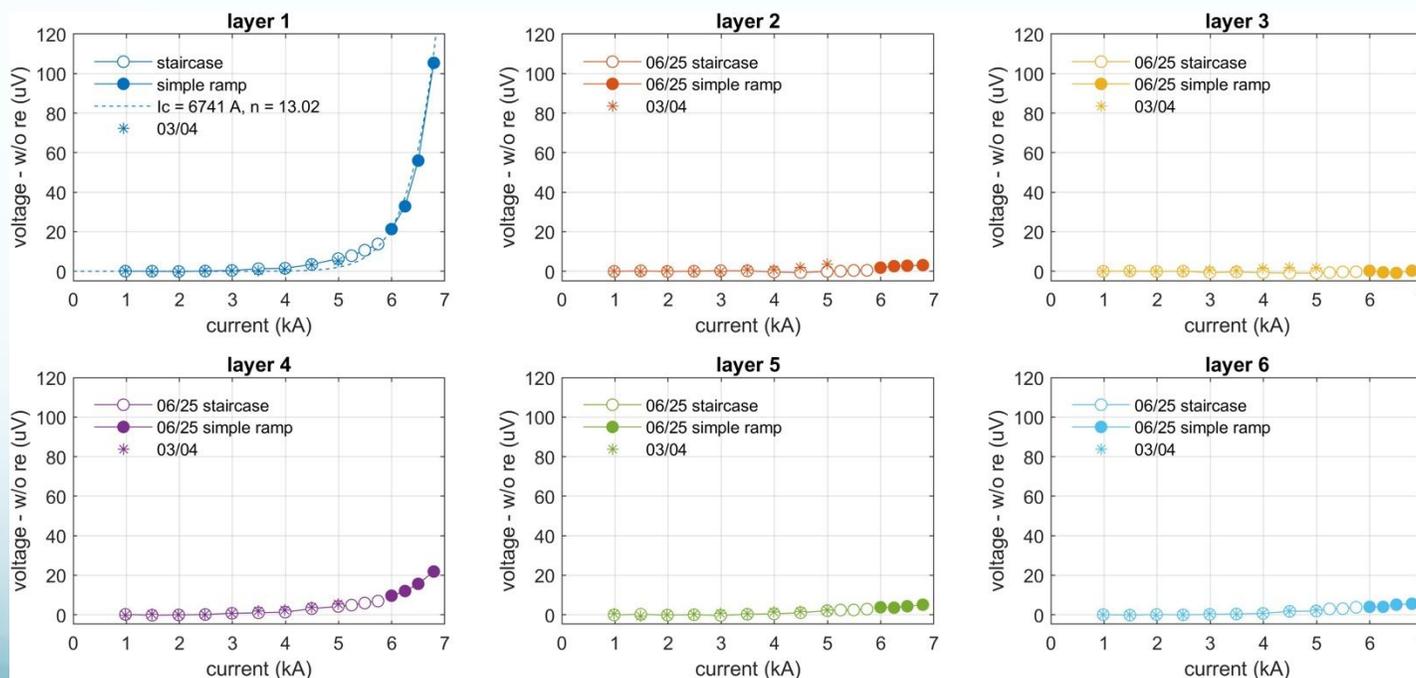
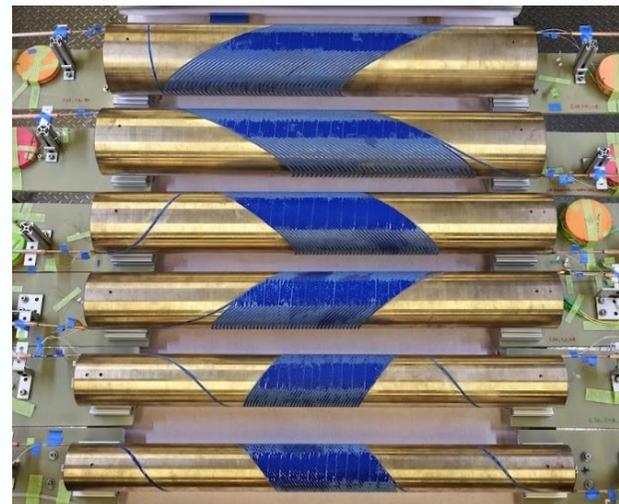
- Tested at 31.5 mm radius hairpin
- **New record  $J_e(20\text{ T})$  of 530 A/mm<sup>2</sup>**
- 87 % of tape performance at 12 T



# Dipole magnet CCT-C3 generates 6 T dipole field!

## Magnet CCT-C3 exceeded its target of 5 T dipole field

- **Dipole field of 6 T achieved at 6.75 kA**
- Much lower CORC<sup>®</sup> wire bending degradation than 30 % as assumed in the original magnet design
- Inner layer (Layer 1) transition started and reached about 0.1  $\mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$  but may have room to reach a dipole field of 6.2 – 6.3 T!



# Next step towards 20 T CCT magnets: LTS/HTS hybrid?

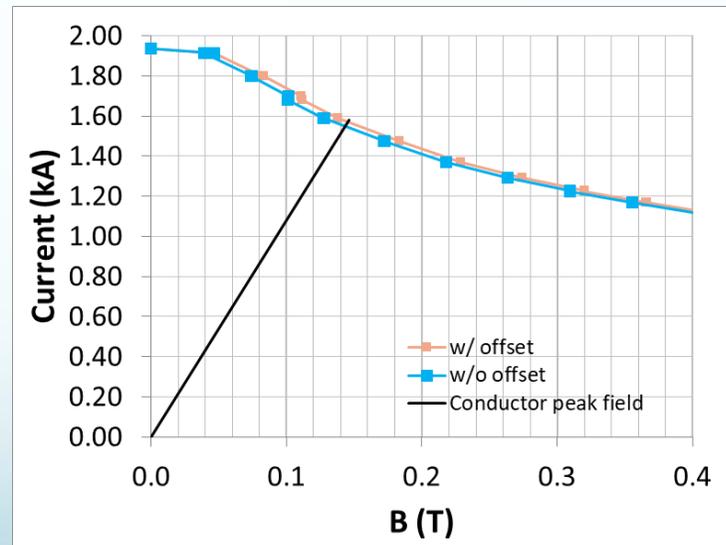
## Higher bending flexibility of CORC® wires now enables more compact CCT magnets

- **20 mm bend radius at poles** (compared to 30 mm radius for CCT-C3)
- Reduce the OD from 160 mm (CCT-C3) to less than 120 mm to fit future 11 T LTS CCT outsert
- 45 mm aperture, 6 layers, 40 turns per layer

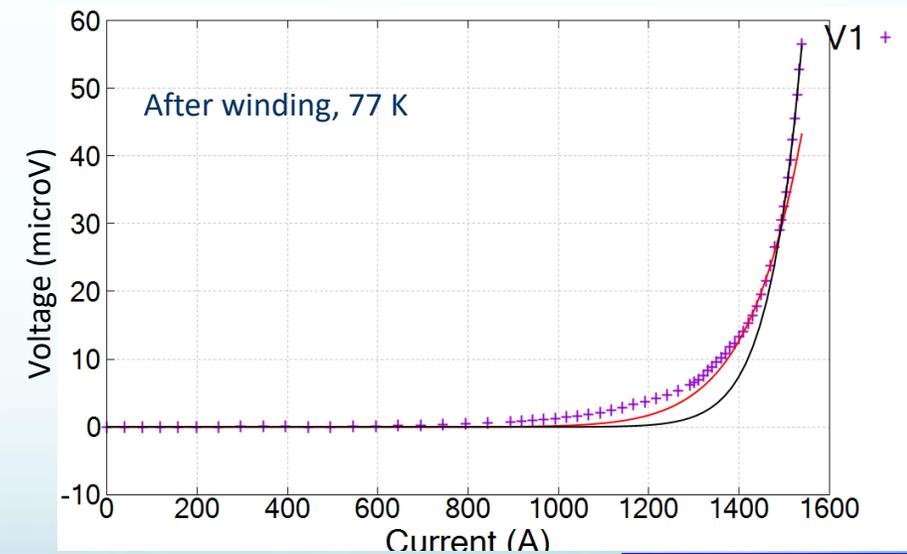
**Next generation of CORC® wire based on Shanghai Superconductor tape retained 96 % of its  $I_c$  after being wound into a 3-turn CCT structure with 20 mm bend radius at poles.**



CORC® wire  $I_c(B)$  at 77 K intersects the CCT load line at 1,578 A at 145 mT



CORC® wire in CCT structure has  $I_c$  of 1,514 A



# Elliptical CCT magnets wound from CORC<sup>®</sup> wires at 20 mm radius

## CCT magnets with elliptical aperture

- Allow for smaller inserts than circular CCTs
- Allow ellipticity as additional design parameter
- Have a higher transfer function (T/kA) at smaller major radius than circular CCTs

## Concept verification at 20 mm CORC<sup>®</sup> bend radius

5 T (stand-alone), 13 T (in 10 T LTS outsert)

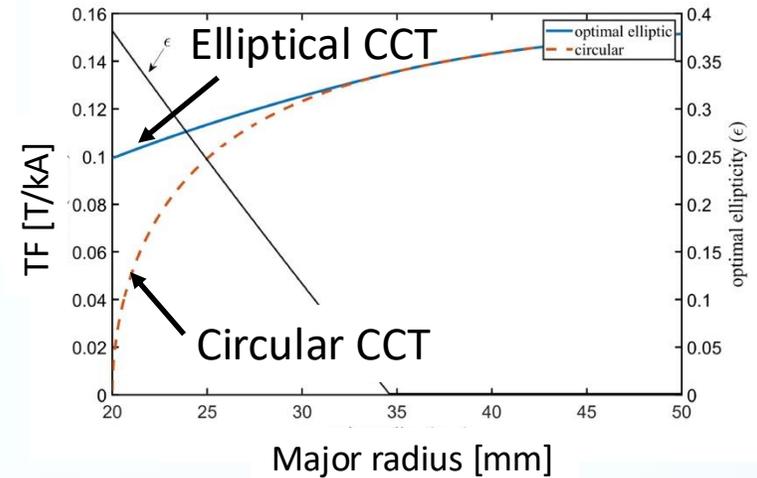
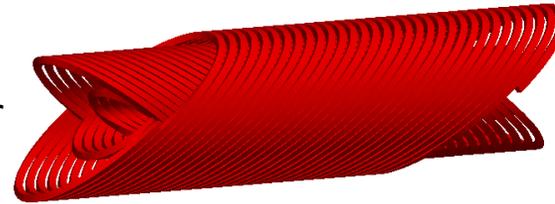
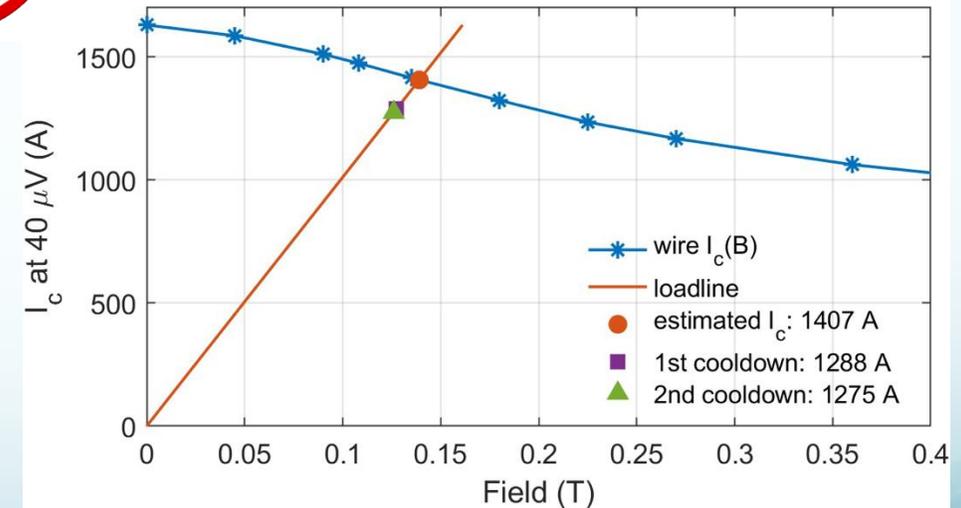
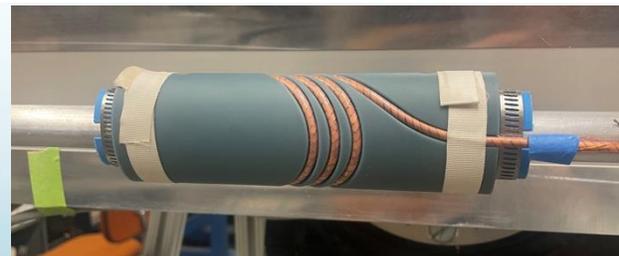
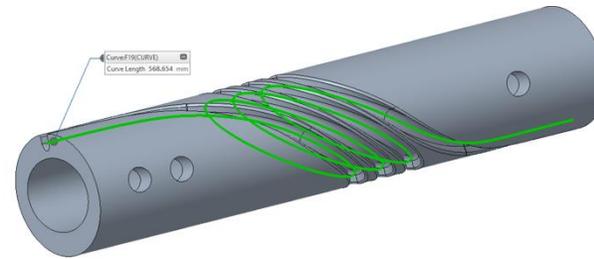


TABLE II  
SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE HTS INSERT MAGNET DESIGN

parameter	value	unit
major aperture	36.3	mm
minor aperture	22.0	mm
min. bending radii	20/21/20/23	mm
wire piece lengths	4.0/5.9/11.3/13.7	m
total wire length	34.9	m
physical length	420	mm
Short sample: standalone (4.2 K)		
$I_c$	11.0	kA
$B_1$	4.88	T
conductor $\perp$ field	5.10	T
magnetic length	241.4	mm
Short sample: in 10 T background (4.2 K)		
$I_c$ (HTS)	6.58	kA
$B_1$ (HTS)	2.92	T
$B_1$ (total)	12.92	T
conductor $\perp$ field (HTS)	13.05	T



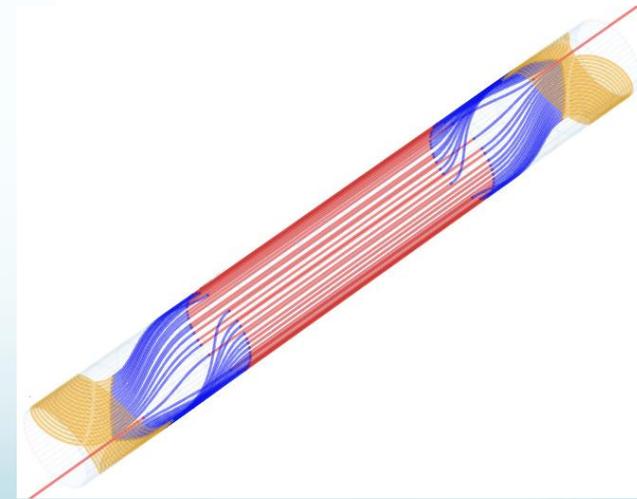
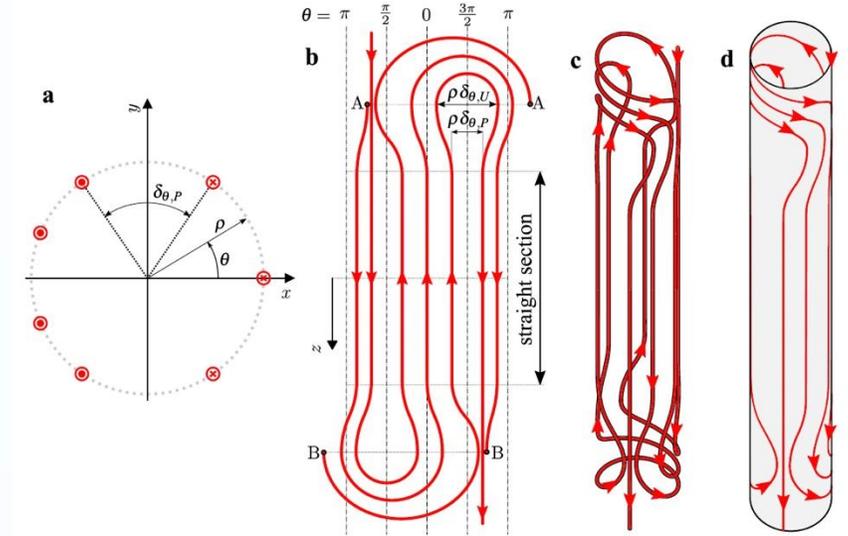
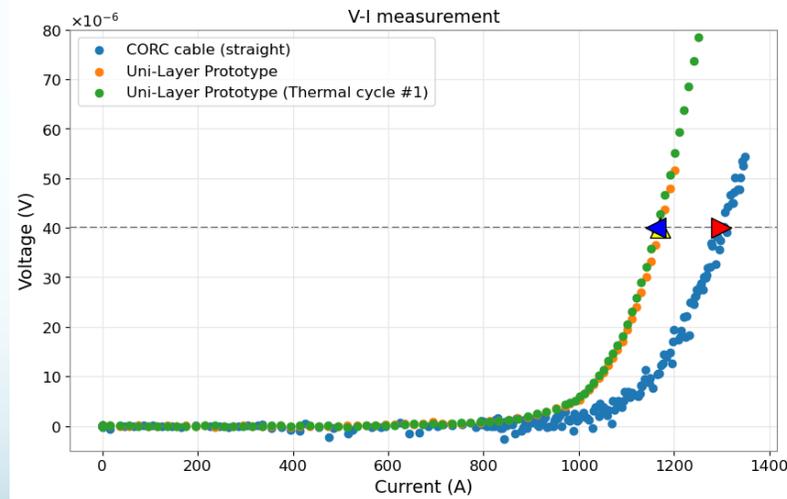
# Uni-layer dipole magnets wound from CORC<sup>®</sup> wires at 20 mm radius

## Uni-layer magnets have certain benefits

- More efficient use of conductor over others
- Allow for small aperture while limiting conductor bending radius
- Much higher transfer function than Cosine Theta and CCT magnets

## Concept verification

- 20 mm bend radius
- 38.2 mm aperture
- Performance 90 % after winding, not taking field into account



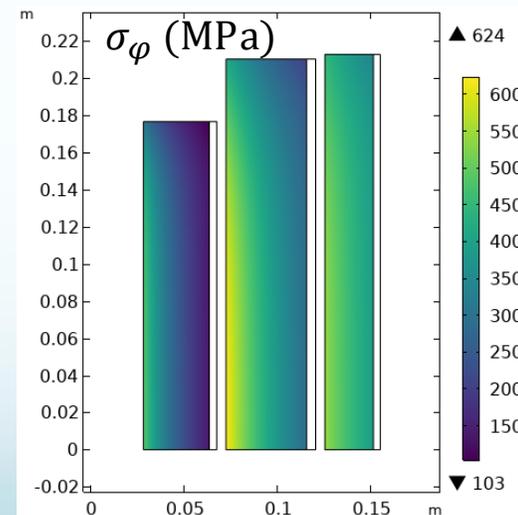
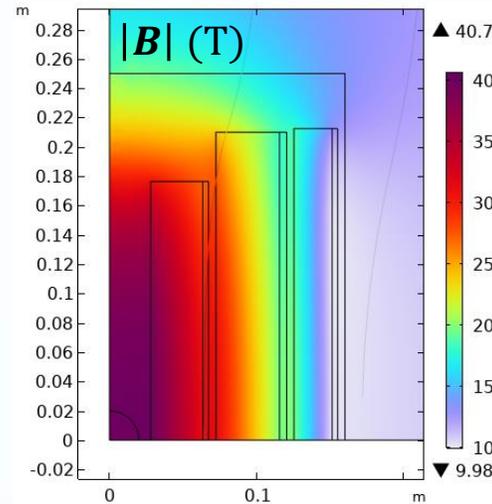
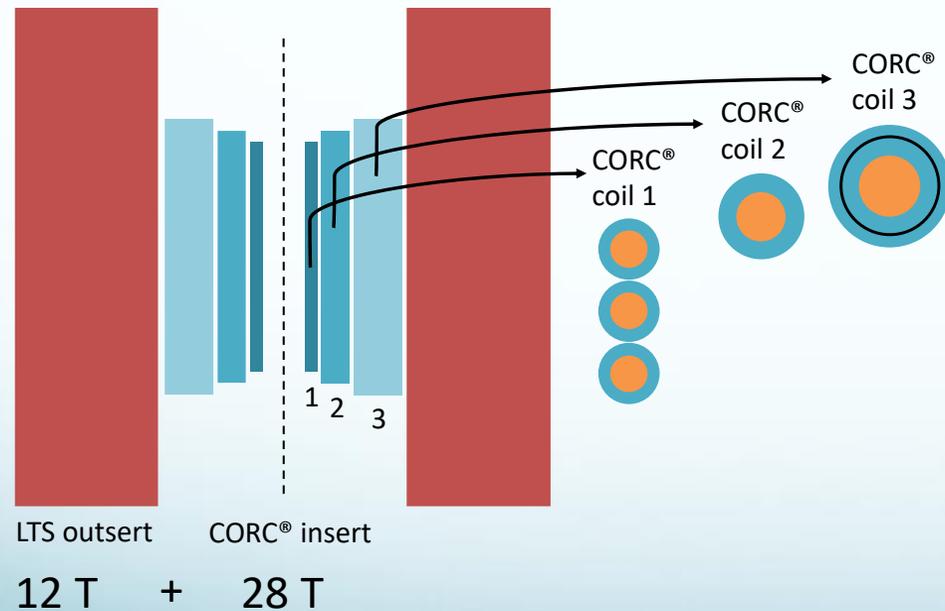
# Development of high-field CORC<sup>®</sup> solenoids



# Series-connected 40 T low-inductance CORC<sup>®</sup> solenoids

## Initial iteration of 40 T solenoid

- 50 mm bore
- 12 T LTS outsert (Oxford Instruments)
- Three CORC<sup>®</sup> coils connected in series
- Stainless steel overbanding over each coil
- Operating at 11.2 kA at 80 - 88 % of  $I_c$



	unit	Coil 1	Coil 2	Coil 3
cable type		A-U x 3	B-V	C-U / 2
cables per layer		42	30	25
number of layers		8	6	3
height	mm	176.4	210	212.5
inner radius	mm	28.0	72.3	125.3
outer radius (sc)	mm	63.4	115.5	151.3
$I_{op}$	kA		11.2	
background field	T		12	
field contribution	T	8.65	11.0	8.33
$I_{op}/I_{c0}$	%	0.88	0.86	0.79
$\sigma_{r,max}$	MPa	39.8	6.5	0.1
$\sigma_{hoop}$	MPa	495	624	544
$\sigma_{overband}$	MPa	417	875	1117

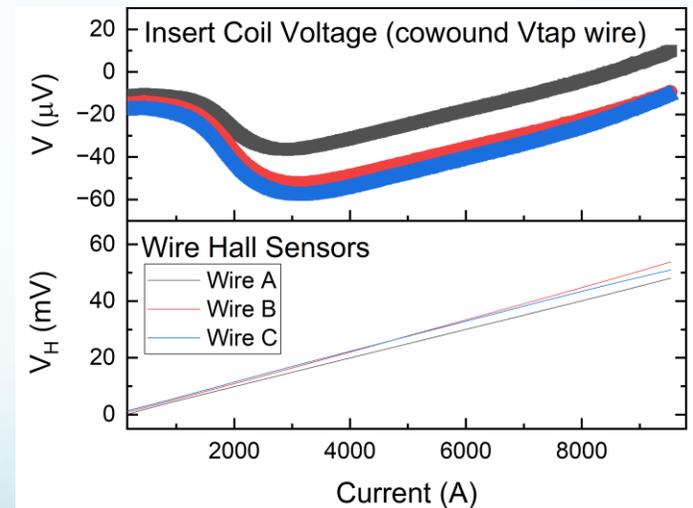
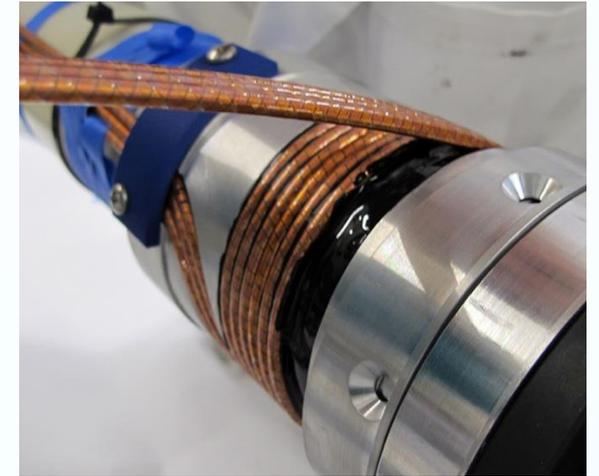
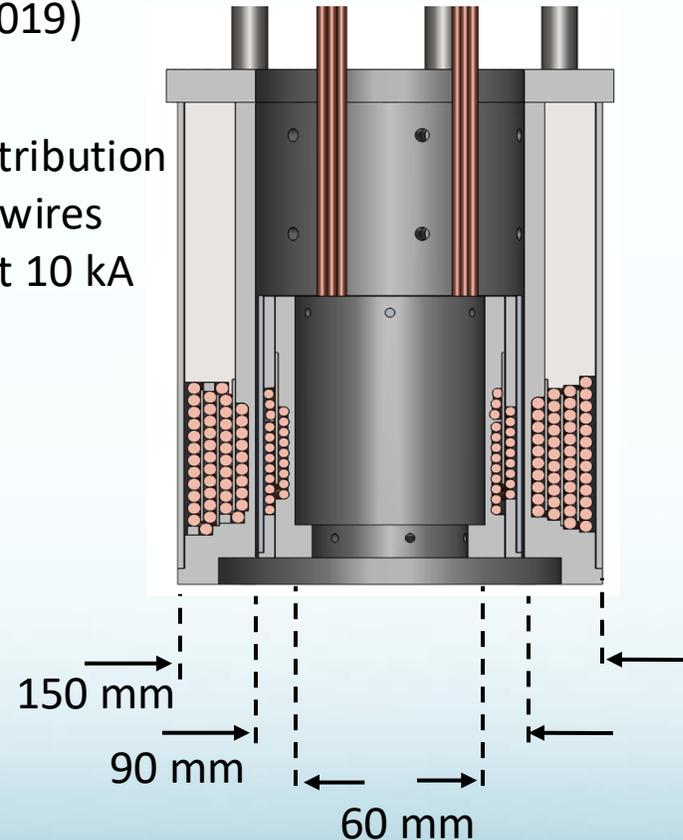
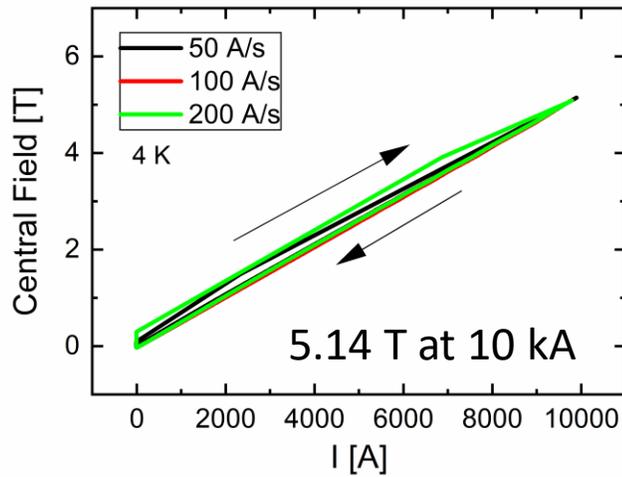
# Demonstration of series-connected CORC<sup>®</sup> solenoids

## Series-connection of inner and middle coil

- Inner coil wound from three parallel CORC<sup>®</sup> wires  
3 turns per layer, 2 layers
- Middle coil based on a single CORC<sup>®</sup> cable  
46 turns, 4 layers (magnet from 2019)

## Results

- Hall sensors show even current distribution between the three parallel CORC<sup>®</sup> wires
- Peak axial field of 5.14 T reached at 10 kA



# 20 T Large-bore CORC<sup>®</sup> solenoids

## Initial iterations of large-bore 20 T solenoids

- Single CORC<sup>®</sup> coil
- 1.2 m bore as needed for the muon collider target and capture solenoids

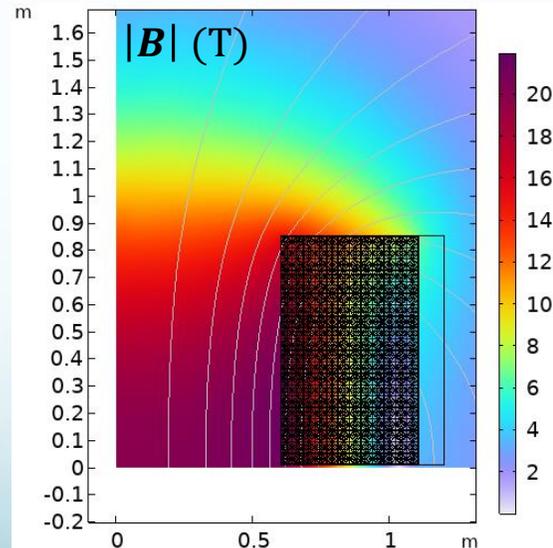


## Two options are considered

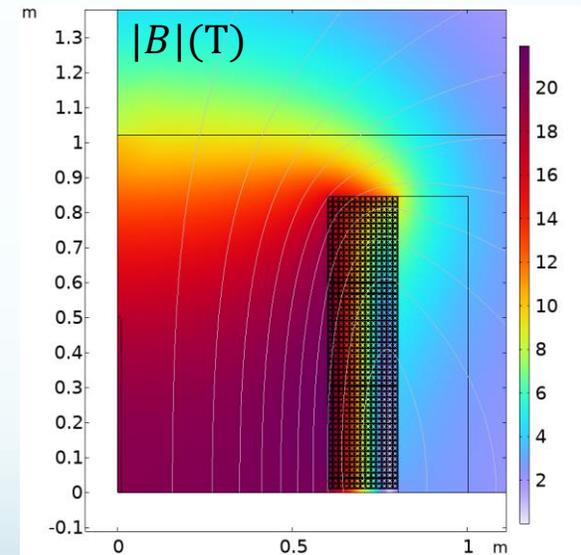
1. 6-around-1 CORC<sup>®</sup>-CICC
2. Jacketed CORC<sup>®</sup> cable



	unit	Value
number of layers (r)		12
turns per layer (z)		20
inner radius	m	0.60
outer radius (sc)	m	1.06
height	m	0.84
self inductance	H	0.0746
$I_{op}$	kA	80.0
max $I_{op}/I_c$ @4.2 K		0.68
$\sigma_{hoop,cable}$	MPa	268
$\sigma_{r,cable}$	MPa	20.4
$\sigma_{mises,jacket}$	MPa	732



	unit	Value
number of layers (r)		13
turns per layer (z)		54
inner radius	m	0.60
outer radius (sc)	m	0.80
height	m	0.837
self inductance	H	0.556
$I_{op}$	kA	25.2
max $I_{op}/I_c$ @4.2 K		0.56
$\sigma_{hoop,cable}$	MPa	324
$\sigma_{r,cable}$	MPa	25
$\sigma_{mises,jacket}$	MPa	865



# Summary

---

## Development of circular CCT dipole magnets based on CORC<sup>®</sup> wires

- Canted-cosine-theta magnets have demonstrated 1.2 T and 2.9 T dipole fields
- The improved bending performance of CORC<sup>®</sup> wires resulted in a dipole field of 6 T in the latest CCT magnet, overshooting its 5 T target by 20 %
- Improved bending flexibility of CORC<sup>®</sup> wires now allows compact and more efficient CCT magnets with minimum bending radius of 20 mm

## Development of other dipole magnets using CORC<sup>®</sup> wires

- Elliptical CCT magnets with higher transfer function than circular CCT magnets
- Uni-layer magnets with an even higher transfer function
- The feasibility of these three magnet concepts have been demonstrated using CORC<sup>®</sup> wires

## A new program developing low-inductance, high-field solenoids from CORC<sup>®</sup> cables is about to start

- 40 T hybrid and stand-alone solenoids with 50 mm bore
- 20 T stand-alone solenoids with 1.2 meter diameter bore

