

# High-Temperature Superconductors (HTS) Market Opportunity, Growth Drivers, Industry Trend Analysis, and Forecast 2025 - 2034

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## Abstracts

The Global High-Temperature Superconductors Market was valued at USD 729.6 million in 2024 and is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 8.5% to reach USD 1.6 billion by 2034. High-temperature superconductors, often referred to as HTS, are advanced materials capable of conducting electricity without resistance at temperatures significantly higher than traditional superconductors. Unlike conventional counterparts that operate near absolute zero, HTS materials function at or above 77 Kelvin, making them compatible with liquid nitrogen cooling systems, which are both cost-effective and easier to manage. This key attribute positions HTS as a favorable option in applications requiring high energy efficiency, including next-generation power systems, transportation, and advanced medical imaging technologies.

Growing demand for enhanced electrical performance across sectors is playing a pivotal role in driving the adoption of HTS materials. These superconductors are being integrated into modern energy infrastructures, particularly for upgrading transmission grids and minimizing energy losses. Governments and utilities worldwide are placing emphasis on revamping aging systems, and HTS-based solutions are being considered essential due to their efficiency and ability to handle higher power loads with lower operational losses. These initiatives are further encouraged by the global push for sustainable energy and the need for resilient power infrastructures that can accommodate rising electricity consumption and distributed energy resources. The use of superconducting devices in limiting fault currents, enhancing power quality, and optimizing grid performance is adding to the momentum.

Among various HTS types, Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide (YBCO) continues to dominate the market. This segment accounted for 35.1% of the global share in 2024

and reached a valuation of USD 1.1 billion. YBCO remains preferred due to its stable performance at nearly 90 Kelvin, which simplifies cooling logistics while providing superior current density and the ability to withstand strong magnetic fields. These features make it suitable for use in high-power and magnet-centric applications. Compared to older superconductors, YBCO delivers better thermal management and operational efficiency, which has led to its wide-scale use in commercial and experimental deployments.

The first-generation HTS wires segment is projected to hit USD 761.8 million by 2034, growing at an impressive CAGR of 11.6%. First-generation wires, based on BSCCO compounds, have achieved commercial availability thanks to mature production techniques like the Powder-In-Tube method. This process involves placing superconducting powder into silver-based tubes and forming them into wires, resulting in conductors that are both effective and easier to produce at scale. These wires function efficiently at temperatures compatible with liquid nitrogen, reducing the overall cost of cooling and making them an attractive option for pilot-scale and low-volume applications in energy systems and scientific research.

Energy remains the largest application segment for HTS materials, with a valuation of USD 1.1 billion in 2024 and expected to grow at a CAGR of 12% from 2025 to 2034, capturing 35.4% of the total market. The transformation of global power infrastructure relies heavily on materials that can transmit electricity without losses. HTS-enabled power lines and components are capable of transmitting higher currents over long distances compared to conventional copper or aluminum cables, particularly in areas with dense urban populations and limited physical space for new installations. Their deployment reduces energy dissipation and enhances system reliability, making them essential for modern electricity distribution networks.

In the United States, the market reached a valuation of USD 986.4 million in 2024 and is set to expand at a CAGR of 12.4% through 2034. Increased funding and collaboration between federal agencies, private entities, and research institutions are central to the country's efforts to modernize its power grid and explore new technologies for defense and clean energy. Investments are being channeled into projects focusing on superconducting power devices that can deliver greater performance while addressing system vulnerabilities. These investments are part of broader strategies aimed at reinforcing national infrastructure and advancing energy independence.

The market landscape for high-temperature superconductors is moderately competitive, with a mix of established corporations and niche innovators. Companies involved in this

field often possess vertically integrated operations, advanced research capabilities, and collaborative partnerships to remain competitive. Larger enterprises bring in extensive manufacturing experience and infrastructure, while smaller players contribute through specialized technologies and materials development. Continued innovation, along with strategic alliances between industry, academia, and government, is vital for keeping pace with evolving demands in sectors such as healthcare, energy, and transportation. This ongoing collaboration is expected to shape the next phase of high-temperature superconductivity advancements.

### **Companies Mentioned**

American Superconductor, Bruker, Fujikura, High Temperature Superconductors, IBM, Japan Superconductor Technology, Nexans, SuperOx, SuperPower, Theva

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