MAGDRIVE

Next generation spacecraft propulsion

The first high thrust, high efficiency propulsion system. For urgent sustainable space and new business models in space.

Spacecraft need propulsion when in space

Maintaining orbit

counteracting effects for atmospheric drag and other perturbations (e.g. Earth not a perfect sphere).

End of life de-orbiting

At end of life come down to upper atmosphere so they can slowly burn up, not contributing to space debris.

Collision avoidance

Avoiding collision with other spacecraft and space debris.

Number of spacecraft launched is growing astronomically

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Powerful and efficient propulsion system is urgently needed

The number of **avoidance manoeuvres** will **increase tenfold** by 2025.

Satellites need to **efficiently de-orbit** at the end of their mission to **reduce space debris**.

Commercial operators are **severely restricted** by manoeuvrability and responsiveness in space.

Chemical propulsion cannot meet the demands of Low Earth orbit over the next 10 years.

Huge new markets, in-orbit manufacturing and missions in VLEO, require a magnitude improvement in propulsion.



Magdrive Nano Thruster for the New Space Age

First flight ~2024

1U cubesat form factor 100 x 100 x 100 mm

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Targeting spacecraft between 6 and 300 kg (can be tessellated in a grid for larger spacecraft)

Sports mode

| 100 mN at 2000 s |
|------------------|
| 20 Ns/g |
| 300 mNs |
| |

| Eco mode | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Thrust / Isp | 40 mN at 5000 s |
| Impulse per propellant | 50 Ns/g |
| Impulse per burn | 120 mNs |
| | |

Characteristics

Dimensions Dry mass Communication Total impulse Thrust vectoring Charge time 100x100x100 mm 1.0 kg RS-422 serial > 50,000 Ns > 15° 30 s at 200 W 5 mins at 20 W

*predicted performance

Breakthrough in propulsion enables new mission scenarios

High thrust-to-weight ratio an order of magnitude higher than other electric systems.

Solid metal propellant non-toxic, no cryogenics, no pressurisation.

Variable specific impulse increase efficiency or thrust for all missions.

Directional thrust propulsion and attitude control with no moving parts.

Simple integration and operation software-defined system removes complexity.

Pulsed burns increase versatility Charge slowly, store energy and discharge rapidly when needed.

In-orbit updates software updates for performance enhancement in space.

Avoidance Manoeuvres



Satellite Servicing



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End of Life Deorbiting



Sustained Operation in VLEO





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No other propulsion provides the high thrust and specific impulse for frequent avoidance manoeuvres and new missions such as orbital servicing and manufacturing.

An unprecedented combination of skills in the space industry



Mark Stokes CEO

Mechanical & Machine Learning Engineer Imperial College London.

8+ years commercial experience at start-ups and Fortune 500 companies.

Dr Thomas Clayson СТО

Plasma astrophysicist, nuclear fusion scientist Imperial College London.

Designed and built largest pulsed power machine in Europe for nuclear fusion experiments.



Imperial College London



Dr Savva Theocharous **Experimental Physics**



Dr Christos Stavrou Numerical Physics



James Bass

Mechanical Eng.

Chuong Van Dang Operations

Charlie Clark Flight Eng.

Patrick Mabin Electrical Eng.



Dr Simon Bland Plasma Physics Imperial College

Advisors



Dr Aaron Knoll Spacecraft Engineering Imperial College



Mike Curtis-Rouse Manufacturing for Space Satellite AC

Dr Chris Hobbs Commercial Development Satellite AC

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Sundeep Patel Mechanical Eng.



Electrical Eng.

Internationally supported

International venture capital backing \$2M raised in December 2020 Led by Founders Fund (investors in SpaceX)



OUTSIZED VENTURES

FOUNDERS FUND

Funding supported by government \$3M raised in equity free grants to date Alumni of ESA business incubator



International recognition and press coverage



The Daily Telegraph



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Working with future customers Collaborative grants and mission studies Mentored by Thales Alenia Space UK



Strong links with academia

Collaborative grants and masters projects Source of interns and employees

Imperial College London

Southampton



Cranfield

Magdrive's First Flight

Magdrive's first space mission Launching in October 2022 aboard SpaceX Transporter 6 Hosted payload about a 6U Endurosat spacecraft

Magdrive Hardware and firmware completed Integration with Endurosat flatsat successful

Test of power system, the heart of the Magdrive Unique charging, energy storage and discharging system 0.5U 500 g payload on 6U spacecraft Cathode arc thruster from University of Southampton

First flight heritage, first step to customer missions Magdrive Nano first flight aiming for 2024

Operation Get It Up

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Scalable solution for the ambitious future missions

Future space ambitions require larger spacecraft with a breakthrough in propulsion technology

Luna economy GEO Asteroid mining

Leverage high temperature superconducting magnets to enable higher thrust to weight and improved efficiency





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🌍 Space Energy Initiative

Future megastructures for solar energy require high power propulsions solutions. Magdrive are members of the SEI.

Future space nuclear reactors require a scalable high power propulsion solutions.

UK space agency funded work to investigate superconducting magnetic coils for Magdrive.





Rocket Engineering and Space Propulsion



Magdrive Nano Thruster for the New Space Age

Efficient electric propulsion system with unparalleled power-to-mass ratio

Provides both high thrust and high efficiency for all satellite missions and growing debris avoidance

New capabilities enable entirely new missions and business models uncapped in value

Supported by top venture capital firms, space agencies and academia

Scalable solution for ambitious future missions from Luna and asteroid mining

First prototype mission launching October 2022 First Magdrive Nano flight aiming for 2024

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