





THE HELIOS STORY

Established in 2018, as a space-tech company.

Developing technologies to enable the **separation of oxygen from lunar minerals** in extreme environments, where zero emissions are not an option but a necessity.

Derived from its space technology, Helios developed a novel process to produce iron from iron ore, using only thermal energy while emitting only oxygen.







THE STEEL INDUSTRY'S PROBLEM

- The Steel industry is responsible for 7% of the global CO₂ emission
- Climate regulations force the steel industry to transition to a green solution (and carbon leakage)
- Insufficient clean production alternatives Green premium
- Declining availability of high-grade ores which is required for current green alternatives









HELIOS

INTRODUCING - THE HELIOS CYCLE

About Helios cycle:

- Using sodium as a reducing agent, to replace coal, hydrogen, or electrolysis
- The required input is iron ore and heat, and the output is iron and oxygen
- Helios cycle can reuse the sodium (turning OPEX into CAPEX).
- Iron making between 350°C to 750°C



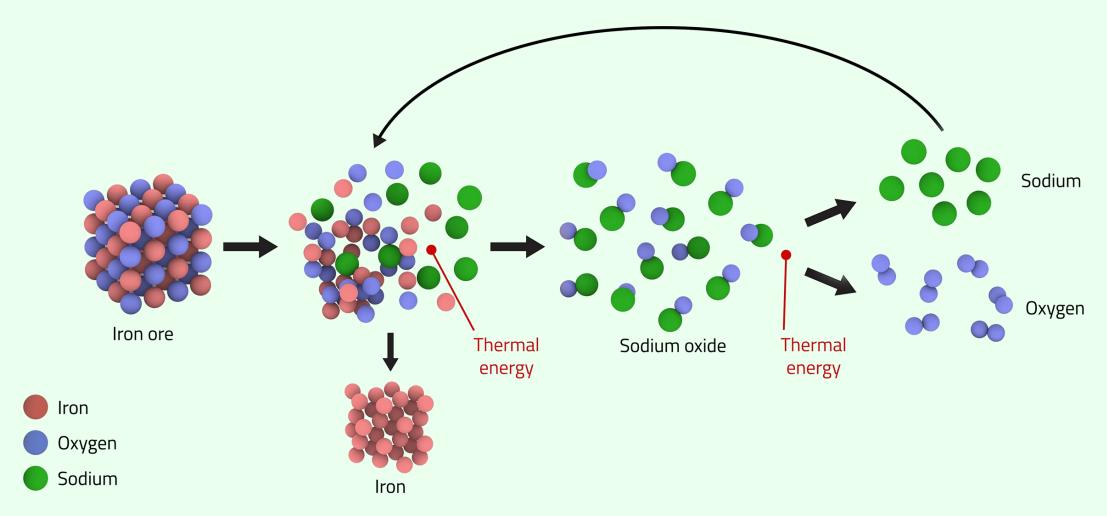






THE HELIOS CYCLE - ZERO CARBON EMISSION





*The required input is iron ore and heat, the output is iron and oxygen.

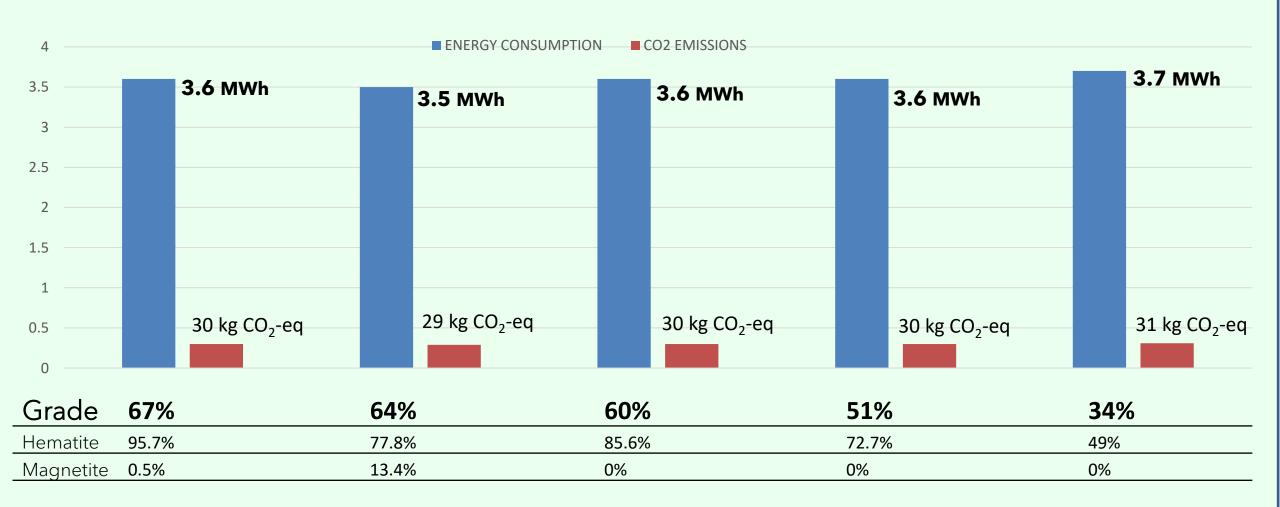






ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CO2 EMISSIONS PER TON

* Manufacturing emissions are derived from use of electricity





TECHNOLOGY VALIDATION - TRL5

- Semi-continuous lab scale system with a capacity of 1 kg/hour reduced iron
- Reactor resembles a rotary kiln with several heat zones, auger system, continuous ore and sodium feeder and control system
- Synchronized technology development at all TRL stages for efficient scale-up and de-risking





R&D GOALS FOR - TRL7 PILOT

The end goal is to build an iron ore reducing machine:

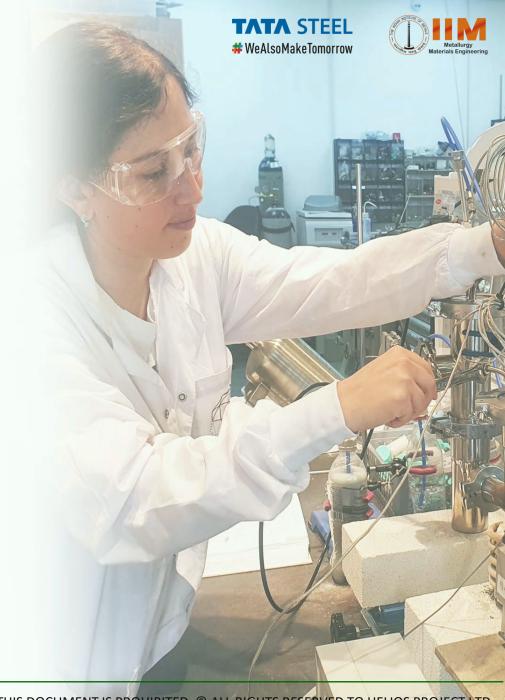
- Production volume of 1ton/day
- Over 92% metallization
- Below 2% sodium in the slag and below 0.2% sodium in the iron
- Full sodium reclamation





ADVANTAGES CONCLUSIONS

- Zero direct carbon emissions
- 30% less energy and 30% OPEX reduction than traditional production
- No use of coal, hydrogen, or electrolysis in the reduction process
- Compatible with low-grade ores and ironcontent minerals
- Geographic flexibility
- Applicable to additional transition metals (e.g., Copper, Nickel, Chromium, Cobalt, etc.)

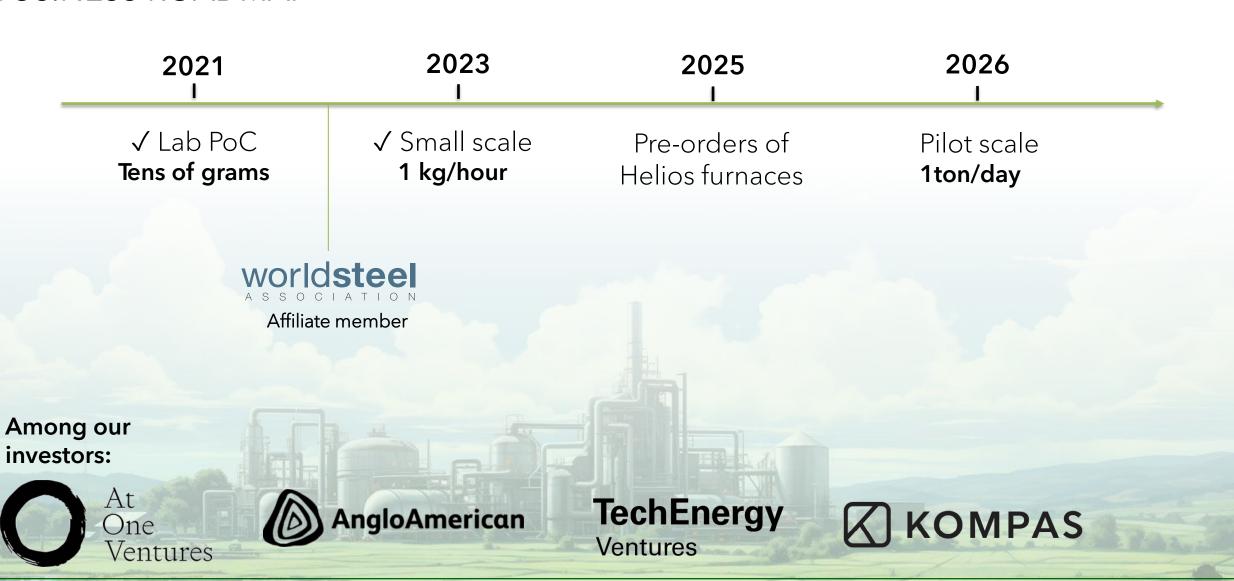








BUSINESS ROADMAP









THANK YOU - STAY UPDATED





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