



ZERO RESISTANCE

SUPERCONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGIES

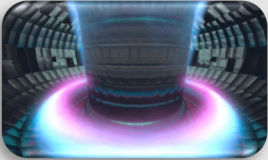


Growing technology and energy demand is pushing the limits to conventional conductors such as copper making HTS a necessity in the future (1/2)

Technological advancements across sectors

Energy and Power sector

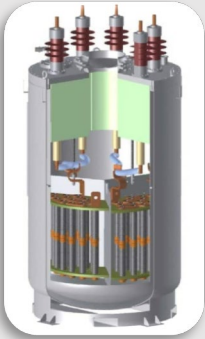
Nuclear Fusion



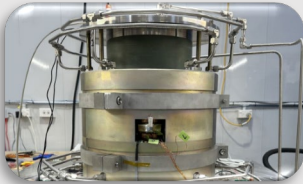
Superconducting cable



HTS Fault Current Limiter



Superconducting generator



SMES



Transportation and Space tech

Maglev trains



Electric Aircrafts



Superconducting propulsion



Applications	Why?	Scope of HTS
Nuclear Fusion	Copper cannot hit required magnetic fields	Compact, viable fusion reactors
Superconducting Cable	Urban space constraints and grid losses	High-capacity, zero-loss urban power
HTS FCL	Power surges exceed switchgear limits	Instant, self-healing surge protection
Generator/Motor	Multi-megawatt units are too heavy and bulky	Lightweight, high-power/torque generation
SMES	Batteries are too slow for instant spikes	Near-instant, infinite-cycle stabilization
Maglev Trains	Standard magnets require too much power	Efficient, frictionless high-speed transit
Electric Aircrafts	Standard motors are too heavy to fly	Ultra-light, high-density flight motors
Superconducting Propulsion	Massive torque requires massive engines	Compact, high-torque ship propulsion



Growing technology and energy demand is pushing the limits to conventional conductors such as copper making HTS a necessity in the future (2/2)

Technological advancements across sectors

Medical and Pharma

NMR Spectroscopy

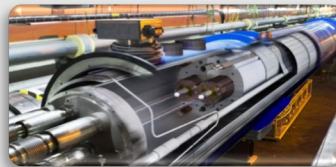


MRI Machine



R&D

Particle accelerator



High field magnets



Industrial and Research

Magnetic separation



Si-crystal growth



Induction heaters



Applications

Why?

Scope of HTS

NMR Spectroscopy

Low fields limit molecular resolution and sensitivity

Ultra high-resolution chemical and structural analysis

MRI Machines

Helium shortages and bulky, heavy scanner designs

Helium-free, open, or ultra-high-field medical imaging

Particle Accelerators

Standard magnets limit beam energy and ring size

Next-gen, ultra-high-energy compact colliders

High Field Magnets

Resistive magnets melt under extreme power/cooling needs

Continuous, ultra-high steady-state fields for physics research

Magnetic Separation

Weak fields fail to capture fine, weakly magnetic impurities

High-throughput, efficient industrial ore/fluid purification

Si-Crystal Growth

Thermal convection causes defects in large silicon ingots

High-field damping for flawless, larger semiconductor wafers

Induction Heaters

Massive resistive losses heating large metal billets

Near-zero loss, deep-penetration industrial thermal processing



Technological advancements have pushed copper to its physical limits, making superconductors with 10x higher power density and near-zero losses essential for the future of power transmission.



Current & spatial density

Smart grids, RE integration and smart cities require a denser current conductor



HTS deployment opportunities across sectors

Power T&D

Smart
Grids

Data
Centers



Power density & Weight

Motors and generators are bottlenecked by iron + copper mass



Wind Turbine
Generators

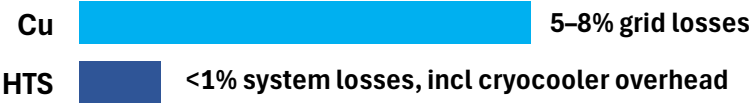
Electric
Aircrafts

Space-Tech



Energy Losses

Copper loses margin as heat through I²R resistance



AI Data
Centers

Power
Substations

RE
integration

AI Data
Centers



Magnetic field ceiling

Copper magnets are heat-limited; REBCO enables high-field systems



Superconducting propulsion

Si-Crystal growth

Particle
accelerators

MRI
Machines

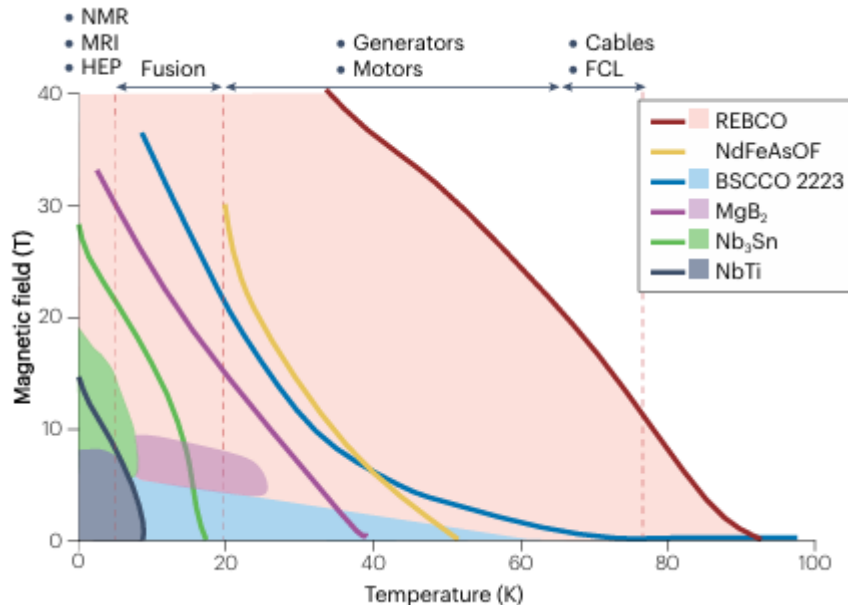
Nuclear
Fusion

Maglev trains



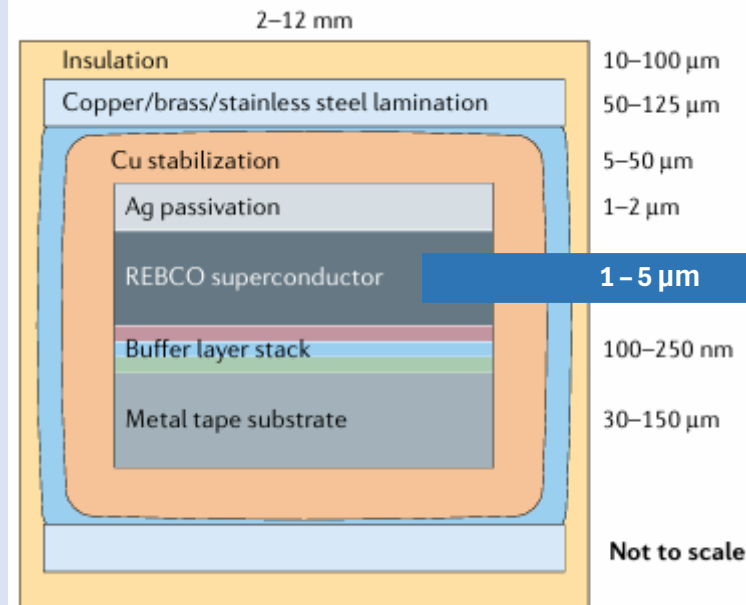
REBCO is the most advanced commercial superconductor, uniquely combining high operating temperatures, ultra-high current density, and unmatched performance in extreme magnetic fields

REBCO vs other superconducting materials



- REBCO is the only commercially viable superconductor that combines high operating temperature, ultra-high current density, and exceptional performance in extreme magnetic fields making it the enabling material for next-generation power infrastructure, fusion, and advanced electrification.

REBCO stack



- A REBCO HTS tape is a multilayer engineered composite. While the superconducting layer is only 1–5 μm thick, it is supported by specialized structural, thermal, electrical, and buffer layers that enable ultra-high current density, mechanical durability, and reliable operation

REBCO deposition techniques

Pulse Laser Deposition

Uses high-energy laser pulses to vaporize a ceramic target and deposit a highly crystalline REBCO thin film with exceptional performance

Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition

Deposits REBCO by decomposing metal-organic precursor gases onto a heated substrate, enabling scalable, continuous manufacturing

Metal-Organic Deposition

Applies a liquid metal-organic precursor that is heat-treated to form the REBCO superconducting layer, offering a low-cost solution process

Reactive Co-Evaporation

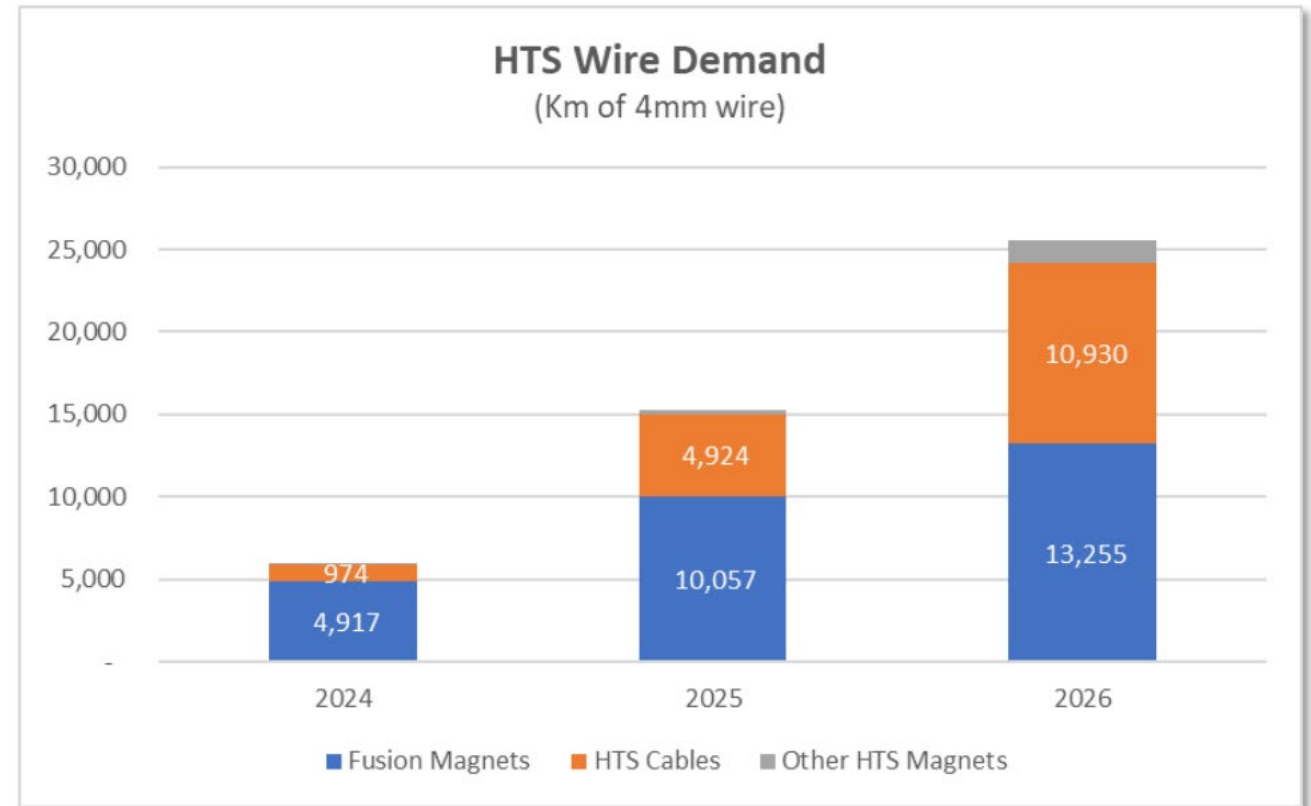
Simultaneously evaporates constituent metals in an oxygen atmosphere to directly form a high-quality REBCO film with high deposition rates



Global HTS demand is mainly driven by Nuclear Fusion applications followed by Power T&D, HTS motors/generators followed by Defense Applications

- Direct expressions of interest from customers/government are ~5,000+ km today, rising to **~25,000+km by 2026**
- We estimate the total addressable market (TAM) can rise over **\$5B by 2030** with tape cost reductions over time with volume.

Actual demand from customer interests across the globe





Additionally, Zero Resistance will capitalize on the rising demand for finished HTS products including wires, cables and superconducting coils as well as the HTS Tape

Development of indigenized solutions for HTS wire, cable and coil manufacturing

Initial Business Plan – Applied Superconducting Devices using imported HTS tape

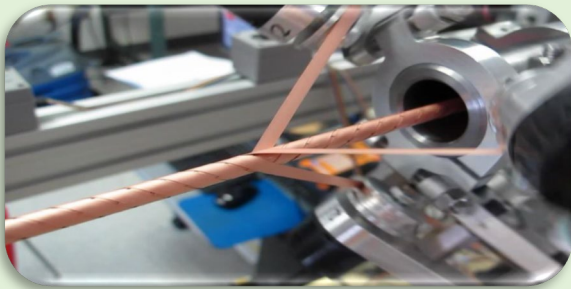
1 Prototype Lab

Objective

Prove ZR-HTS wire architecture and measurement credibility before heavy CAPEX

Milestones / Outputs

1–10 m ZR-HTS wire samples with validated I_c retention, bend/handling performance, and repeatable characterization



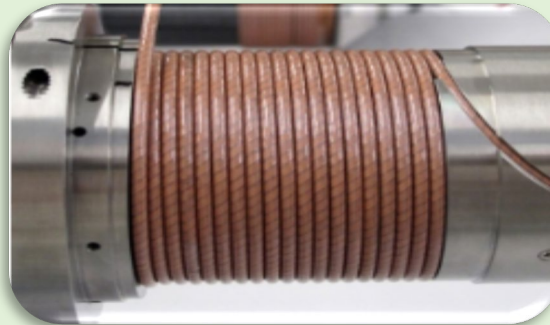
2 Pilot Wire Line and Devices

Objective

Convert commercial REBCO tapes into saleable ZR-HTS wire/conductor products

Milestones / Outputs

Deliver HTS device prototypes and 50–100 m saleable conductor pilot lots, scalable to km-length production



Manufacturing indigenous HTS tape Reducing import dependencies

3 Full Coated-Conductor Pilot

Objective

Localize the high-value REBCO tape stack and reduce dependence on imported HTS tape

Milestones / Outputs

Produce 10–100 m in-house REBCO tape and establish an integrated Indian HTS tape-to-wire manufacturing stack



0 – 12 months

12 to 30 months

5 to 7 years



Our promoters possess deep expertise in materials science, robotics, automation, and destructive & non-destructive testing, providing the technical leadership required to realize our vision

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Uganda



Metal Analysis and IXAR Robotic Solutions bring a combined experience of 30+ years across multidisciplinary technical domains – Energy, Defense, Railways, Maritime, Nuclear & Civil Infrastructures



Metal Analysis
& Services



TC-6680

Sample Preparation



Workshop

Mechanical Testing

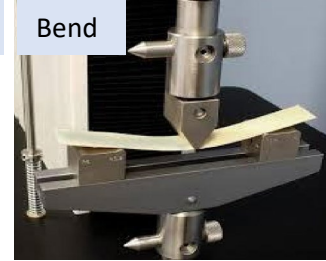
Charpy



UTS



Bend



Hardness



Non Destructive Testing



Thickness

Chemical Testing

OES



PMI



Wet Lab



Microstructural Testing



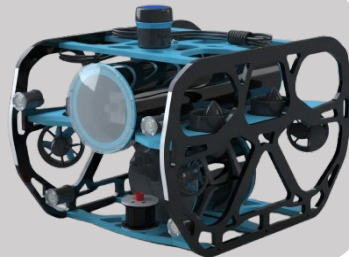
Profile
Projector



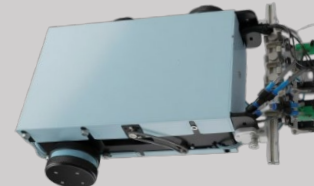
Optical



Remotely
Operated
Vehicles



Magnetic
Crawlers



Ship Hull
Cleaner

