



Series A — Star Catcher FAQ

For media reference – May 12, 2026

THE FUNDING ROUND

Q: How much did Star Catcher raise, and who led the round?

Star Catcher raised \$65 million in an oversubscribed Series A round led by B Capital and co-led by Shield Capital and Cerberus Ventures, the venture arm of Cerberus Capital Management. GreatPoint Ventures, Helena, Oceans Ventures, and MVP Ventures also participated. The round brings the company's total capital raised to \$88 million, alongside nearly \$60M in commercial backlog and government contracts.

Q: How will Star Catcher use the capital?

The Series A accelerates Star Catcher's flight mission cadence, including the first-ever space-based optical power beaming demonstration scheduled for later this year and a second orbital mission already in development. The funding also expands the company's engineering and operations capacity to support scalable grid deployment, and deepens engagement with both commercial and U.S. national security stakeholders.

Q: What does it mean for the board that General John W. "Jay" Raymond is joining?

General Raymond was the first Chief of Space Operations of the United States Space Force and is now Senior Managing Director at Cerberus. His appointment brings unmatched depth on space operations and national security to Star Catcher's board, alongside B Capital General Partner and Global Head of Energy Jeff Johnson and SHIELD Principal David Rothzeid. Together, the new board members reflect the full spectrum of Star Catcher's commercial, energy infrastructure, and national security markets.

Q: What milestones catalyzed this round?

Star Catcher closed an oversubscribed Series A on the strength of traction across every dimension of the business. The company has made significant technical progress, setting the [world record](#) for optical power beaming, validating the end-to-end architecture, and completing a successful [on-orbit demonstration](#) of the company's satellite tracking and acquisition software. Star Catcher has signed seven Power Purchase Agreements, built a qualified pipeline representing more than \$3 billion in projected annual recurring revenue, and secured multiple government contracts. The company is also assembling a team of world-class engineers, entrepreneurs, and operators who have successfully scaled multiple space technologies and companies.



THE TECHNOLOGY

Q: What is the problem Star Catcher is solving?

Satellites deliver vital services for Earth, but every satellite today runs entirely on its own onboard solar panels and batteries — the equivalent of every house or factory generating its own electricity, with rolling blackouts every time the Sun goes down. Operators are forced into constant tradeoffs: perform mission operations, transmit data back to Earth, or maneuver around a piece of space debris. Meanwhile, demand for power-hungry capabilities in orbit is growing exponentially — direct-to-cell connectivity, space-based data centers, AI inference, persistent surveillance — and no satellite can keep up on its own. Space needs a power grid.

Q: What does Star Catcher actually do?

Star Catcher is building the first power grid in space. The grid consists of Power Nodes that beam concentrated solar energy directly to satellites in orbit using optical power beaming — with no retrofit or special receiver hardware required on the customer spacecraft. The company is eliminating power as a constraint on spacecraft design, much the way the terrestrial power grid eliminated the need for every building to generate its own electricity.

Q: What is optical power beaming? How does Star Catcher's orbital power grid work?

Optical power beaming uses concentrated light to wirelessly transmit electrical power. Star Catcher's orbital power grid captures sunlight in orbit, concentrates and tunes it to wavelengths optimized for spacecraft solar panels, and beams it on demand to client satellites — boosting their available power 2 to 10x with existing hardware.

Q: Star Catcher set a world record for optical power beaming. What does that mean?

Star Catcher beamed more laser energy than has been previously demonstrated, surpassing the prior record set by DARPA. The demonstration validated the core of the company's system architecture and underpinned the technical confidence behind this Series A round.

Q: What does "up to 10x more power" mean in practice?

The average satellite today operates with roughly 1 kilowatt of onboard power. For context, that's less than what a single AI-class NVIDIA GPU requires. With Star Catcher, that same satellite could access 10 kilowatts or more on demand. It also means power for the roughly half of every orbit that a satellite spends in Earth's shadow, where their solar panels go dark. That's the difference between a spacecraft that has to make tradeoffs about which instruments to run, and one that can run high-resolution imaging, propulsion, communications, and onboard computing simultaneously. It unlocks entirely new mission architectures.



Q: Why hasn't this been done before? What changed?

The underlying physics have been understood for decades. What changed is the convergence of recent advances in high-power lasers, precision tracking systems, and lightweight optics, combined with dramatically reduced launch costs that make on-orbit infrastructure economically viable for the first time. There are now enough satellites in orbit, and enough commercial and national security demand, to support a shared energy infrastructure model.

MARKET & CUSTOMERS

Q: Who are Star Catcher's customers?

Star Catcher has signed seven Power Purchase Agreements, including with [Loft Orbital](#), [Starcloud](#), and [Astro Digital](#), and has secured multiple government contracts. Star Catcher's qualified commercial pipeline represents more than \$3 billion in projected annual recurring revenue across telecommunications, orbital compute, remote sensing, and other space applications.

Q: What applications benefit the most from on-orbit power?

Every major application driving the space economy is power-limited today. That includes connectivity constellations seeking higher throughput; Earth observation satellites pursuing higher-resolution sensors and real-time insights; space-based computing and AI inference; and national security applications including persistent surveillance, resilient communications, and maneuverability. Star Catcher is lifting the power ceiling across all of them. Expanding beyond the near-term markets in Earth orbit, Star Catcher's beamed power has widespread applicability in space exploration including lunar surface power and lunar night survivability.

Don't just take our word for it:

"Plugging into an external power source fundamentally changes how we think about our mission offering. It boosts uptime for our customers' payloads and processors, optimizes spacecraft performance, and ensures our constellation operates at full capacity." — Alex Greenberg, Loft Orbital Co-founder and COO

"We're excited to partner with Star Catcher to increase the uptime of our satellites by utilizing the energy they can deliver directly to our constellation." — Philip Johnston, Starcloud Co-Founder & CEO

"By plugging into the Star Catcher Network, we're able to offer a cost effective platform that delivers the power our customers need for those next-generation missions, right out of the box." — Chris Biddy, Astro Digital CEO



Q: How does Star Catcher serve national security customers?

The same power constraint that limits commercial operators also limits national security satellites — persistent surveillance, resilient communications, and on-orbit maneuverability all require more power than current spacecraft can carry.

THE COMPANY

Q: How has Star Catcher moved so quickly?

Star Catcher was founded less than two years ago. The founding team has real operational depth in space systems, having previously built and scaled space companies including Made In Space, the first company to 3D print on orbit, and defense contractor Redwire (NYSE: RDW). The company takes a hardware-rich, crawl-walk-run approach to technology development, progressively retiring risk and advancing critical subsystems. Star Catcher also incorporates real customer voices and hardware into architectural decision making to ensure this technology is built to serve the market.

Q: Why is this team the right one to solve this problem?

Star Catcher is built by people who have done the hardest parts of this before — building and flying first-of-their-kind space systems, scaling space companies, and operating at the frontier of space technology. Co-founders Andrew Rush (CEO) and Michael Snyder (CTO), along with COO Nathan O’Konek, previously led Made In Space, the first company to 3D print on orbit, and helped take Redwire Space public on the NYSE. They are joined by co-founder and CBO Bryan Lyandvert, who has deep expertise in capital formation and strategic operations, and CMO Camille Bergin, who has built category-defining aerospace companies through strategic communications. The broader team is drawn from leading space, tech, and science organizations including SpaceX, Lockheed Martin, and Rocket Lab.

Q: How big is your team? What facilities do you have?

The Star Catcher team is upwards of 40 full-time team members, with plans to grow significantly by the end of year. We have about 15,000 square feet of lab, manufacturing, and office space and have plans to triple that footprint by year-end.

Q: What milestones are coming up?

Building on the success of Star Catcher’s ground and space demonstrations thus far, the company will launch the first on-orbit demonstration of optical power beaming later this year — a first-of-its-kind mission. That is the first of a series of flight missions designed to progressively retire technical risk and deploy operational capability by the end of the decade.



Q: Is Star Catcher hiring?

Yes. Star Catcher is hiring across every major discipline. Interested candidates can reach out through www.star-catcher.com.