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Keep the mission running.

Persistent, reconfigurable orbital infrastructure for continuity of operations in contested space.

Briefing for the U.S. Space Force
Symphony Space, November 2026

Space is a warfighting domain.

Its infrastructure can’t move, adapt or recover.

Resilience	Single-mission spacecraft are fixed targets. Lose the satellite, lose the capability, with no path to restore it short of a new launch.
Time	3–7 years to design, procure and integrate. Then a 1–5 year service life.
Adaptability	Once on orbit, mission hardware can’t be swapped, upgraded or retasked as the threat changes.
Logistics	No forward-positioned supply in orbit. Every replacement starts on the ground.
Cost	$30K–$150K per kg per month. A dedicated bus, integration, launch and operations for every mission.

The threat has outpaced the architecture.

The technology to fix it is ready.

The threat

Kinetic ASATs, co-orbital RPO, jamming and cyber make fixed assets liabilities. China's Shijian-25 appears to have refueled another satellite in GEO in 2025.

The doctrine

Space Force is shifting to resilience, maneuver and Space Mobility & Logistics. Golden Dome and proliferated architectures need capacity faster than traditional acquisition can field it.

The enablers

Autonomy, RPO and docking, transfer vehicles, optical crosslinks and in-space robotics are ready. Commercial integration is policy, and DoW buys capability as a service.

How space infrastructure has evolved

Dedicated	Shared	Proliferated	Serviceable	Adaptable
1957–1990s. Purpose-built spacecraft	1990s–2010s. Stations and hosted payloads	2010s–today. Smallsats, cheaper launch	2020s–today. Docking and life extension	Next: modular, reconfigurable. Symphony Space

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Lose a capability. Restore it on orbit.



Spares in place

Replacement modules staged on orbit and swapped robotically, with no new spacecraft.

Next rideshare, or none

A degraded capability is restored at the next rideshare, or without a launch at all.

No single point of failure

A proliferated fleet of platforms, each one able to host and restore the others' missions.

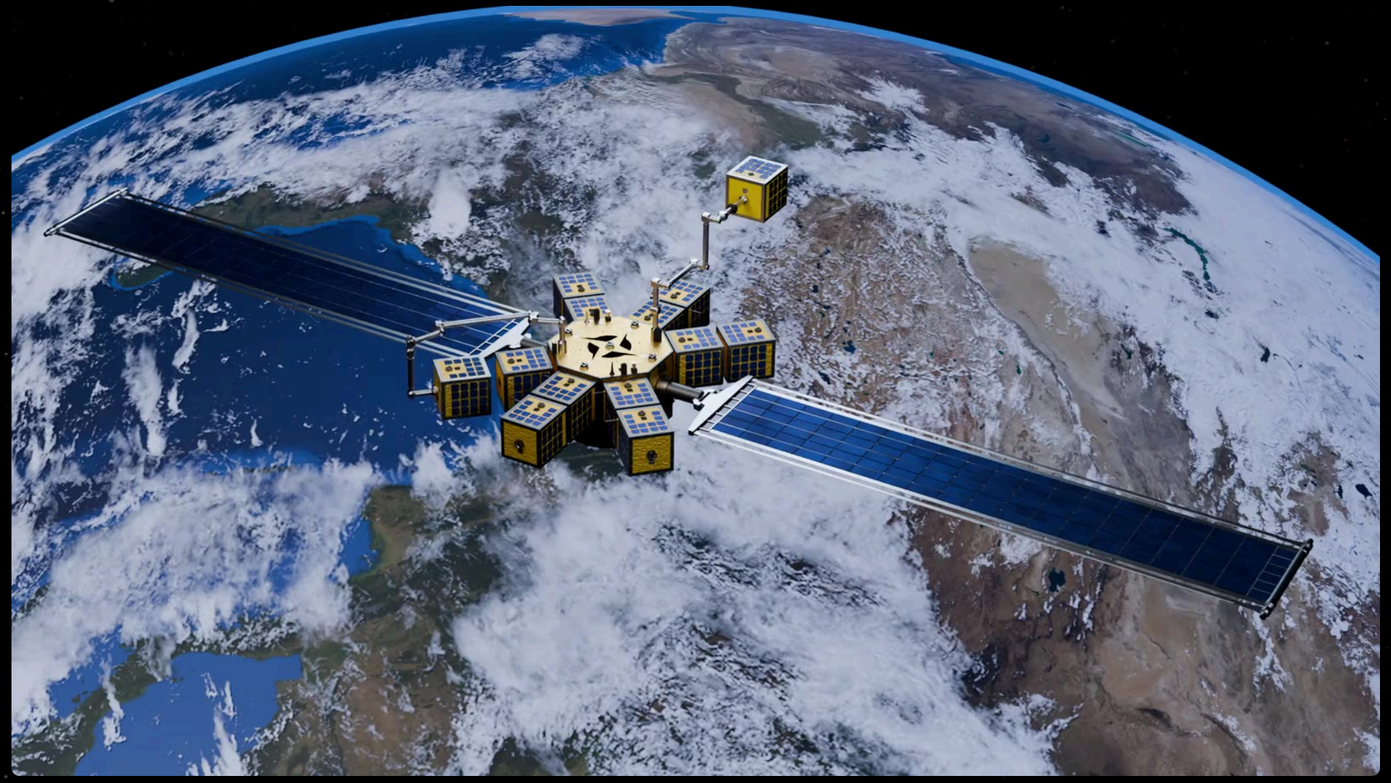
DARPA's June 2026 reconstitution RFI asked for payloads restored or refreshed in weeks. This is the architecture that does it.

Field in months. Retask in orbit.

Rapid deployment. The platform is already commissioned, so new payloads field in months on a one-year integration cycle, not 3–7 years.

Reconfiguration. Robotic module swaps retask, upgrade or scale a platform as the mission or threat changes.

Tech insertion. Today's standard port accepts tomorrow's technology. Validate new hardware in real orbital conditions on a 6–18 month timeline.



Adagio's robotic arm docking a mission module. Animation. Patent pending.

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Capacity, forward-deployed.

Defense-grade infrastructure, without the multi-year program.



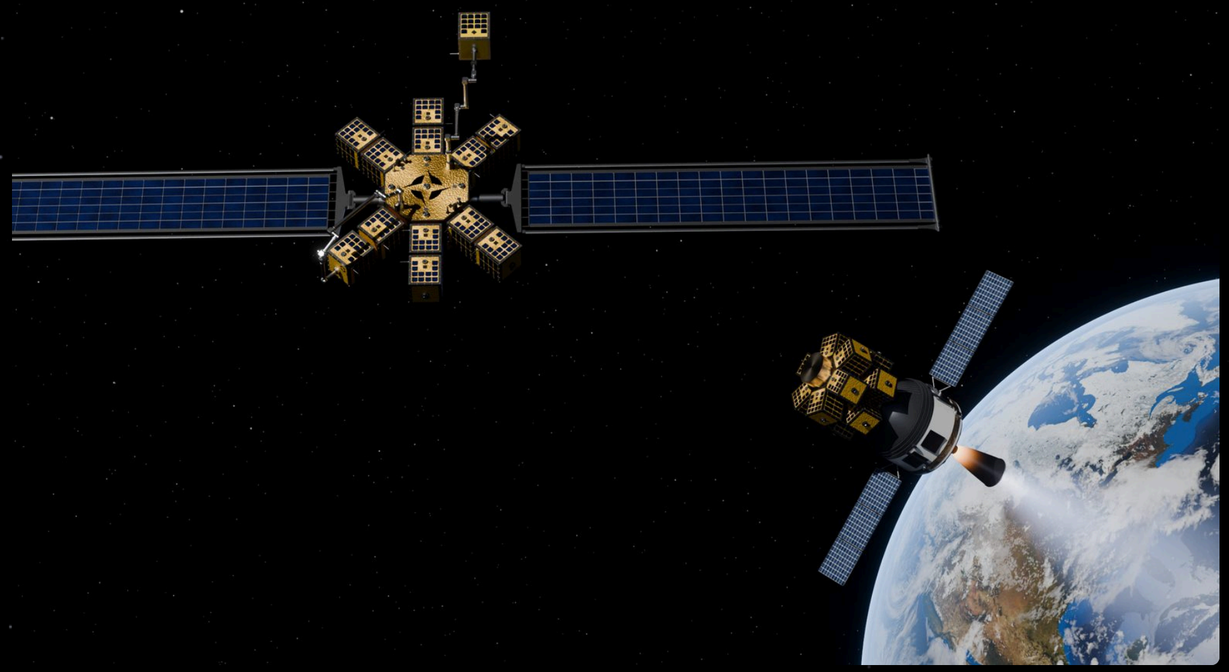
Isolated, encrypted channels
One per tenant; customers own their data and tasking

Proliferated fleet
No single point of failure

ISR and comms modules
Swapped on orbit as the mission changes

Secure optical crosslinks
1–10 Gbps; every platform is also a comms node

Orbital warehousing. A supply chain that starts in orbit.



A partner transfer vehicle arrives with modules while the arm stages one. Patent pending.

Pre-positioned

Spares, consumables and mission hardware staged on orbit, where they're needed

Store and forward

Partner transfer vehicles deliver 200 kg modules, each launched independently over the platform's 15-year life

Dispensed on demand

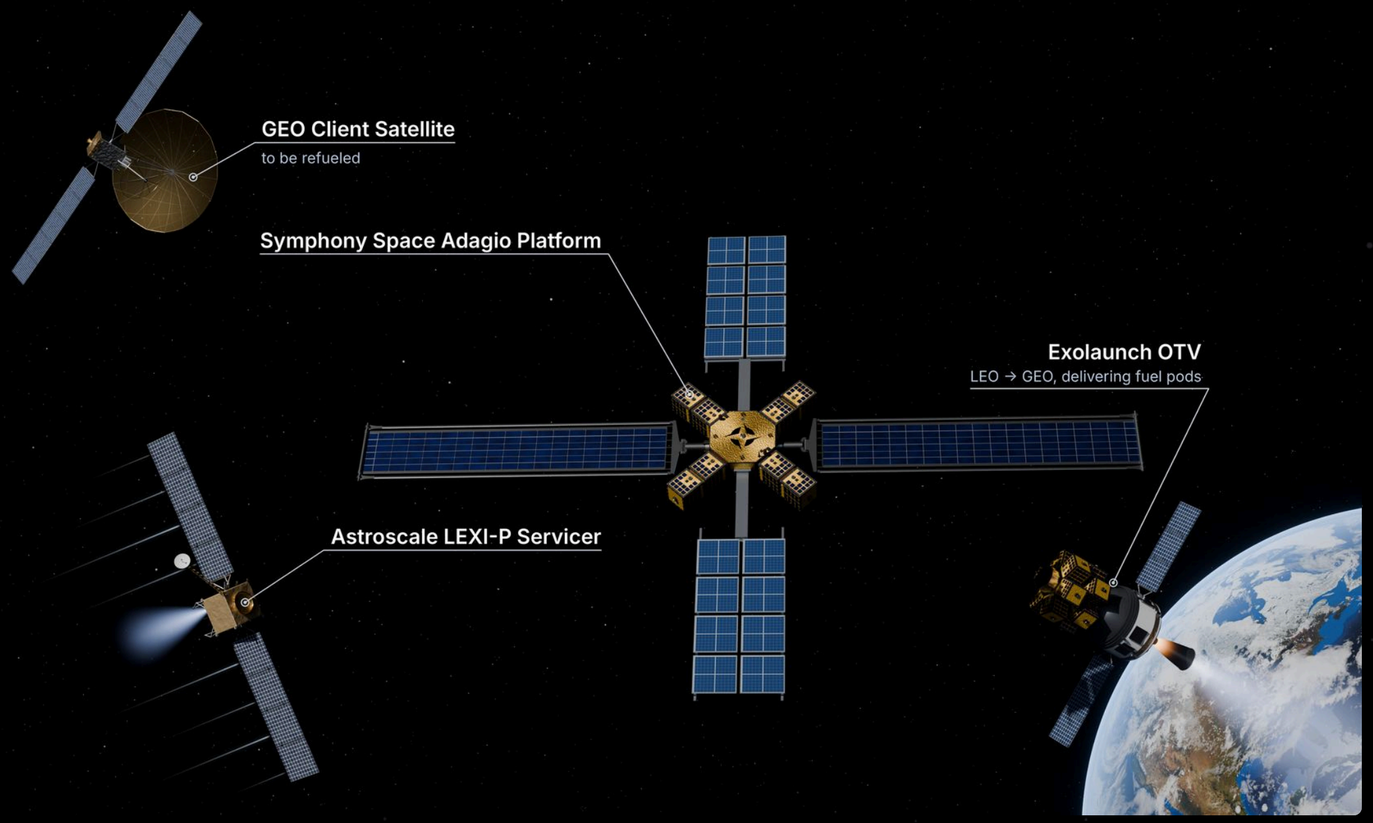
The robotic arm stages, swaps and hands off hardware to the mission

Back to Earth

Downmass and drop-ship of payloads to mission-critical areas

Fuel, forward-deployed in GEO.

Maneuver without regret: reposition and respond, then refuel and return to station.



1,200 kg
Transferable fuel across 12 pods

200 kg
Store-forward fuel modules, delivered by partner transfer vehicles

4 fuels
Hydrazine, AF-M315E, LMP-103S and xenon, through multiple port types

2030
Allegro: persistent GEO hosting, depot and servicing



One interface. Any module.

SWIS, the Symphony Wireless Interface System, carries power and data across a berthed, pin-free interface. It's what makes on-orbit swaps routine.

MOSA-aligned
Any compliant module from any vendor, with no proprietary adapters

Contactless power and data
Removes connector wear as a failure mode for repeated swaps

Patent pending
Core design held as a trade secret

What we build, what we integrate, who we partner with.

We build

The SWIS interface, modules and berthing mechanism, platform architecture and systems engineering, autonomy and mission operations software.

We integrate

Bus subsystems, avionics, power, propulsion and communications from qualified suppliers. Robotic arm hardware from Orbital Robotics. Debris impact sensing from Odin Space.

We partner for

Launch from any provider. Orbital transfer and logistics with Astroscale U.S. Cloud and ground with AWS. Compute hosting with Catalyst Data Centers.

Symphony operates the platform. Not the payload, not the tasking, not the product. Every module gets its own isolated data channel, and mission operations stay with the customer.

ITAR/EAR posture documented. CMMC and NIST 800-171 work in progress.

Readiness, stated per subsystem.

Subsystem	Where it stands	TRL today → orbit
SWIS interface	PDR complete; patent filing in progress	5 → 7
Dynamic power management	Breadboard testing on the ground	4 → 7
Adaptive ADCS	Breadboard testing on the ground	4 → 7
Robotic arm	Partner co-development	3 → 6

Prelude, scaled demonstrator

PDR	**Q3 2026**
CDR	**Q1 2027**
Flight model, AIV start	**Q2 2027**
Launch, booked rideshare	**Apr 2028**
IP demonstrations complete	**Q3 2028**

Adagio-01, first operational platform

PDR	**Q3 2027**
CDR	**Q4 2027**
Build complete	**Q3 2028**
Launch	**Q2 2029**
Module swaps begin	**Q1 2030**

> **“Our guardians should train with an actual asset on orbit. I have the mission control and the ground station piece, but I don’t have the on-orbit capacity…”**
>
> U.S. Space Force program manager, July 2026

> **“Adagio… has a huge amount of potential.”**
>
> Colonel, USAF, Director, DoW Foreign Comparative Testing, September 2026

Engagement to date

- **Space Test Program:** moving toward our first OTA; contract vehicle in place
- **SpaceWERX:** Direct-to-Phase-II proposals for Orbital Logistics and orbital warehousing, as prime and as sub
- **Space Systems Command:** modular, scalable approach validated in technical review
- **Space Force briefed 5×;** AFRL OTA discussions; DARPA, DIU, Army and Navy engaged
- **Navy SBIR Phase I** under way on optical inter-satellite links

LEO to GEO to cislunar.

LEO: continuity and reconstitution

Hosting, rapid reconfiguration, spares and warehousing for proliferated architectures

GEO: depot and servicing

Persistent hosting, refueling and life extension for national security payloads

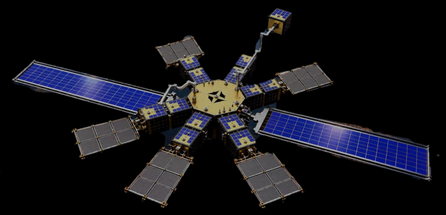
Cislunar: logistics and awareness

Orbital warehousing and domain awareness beyond GEO













LEO
Prelude
April 2028

Adagio-Mini
Dec 2028

Adagio
Q2 2029

Adagio-XL
Q4 2029

GEO
Allegro
2030

Cislunar
Nocturne
2032+

Four ways to start.

01
Fly a payload
A Space Force or STP payload on Prelude (April 2028) or Adagio-Mini (December 2028).

02
Train on a real asset
Guardians operate a live platform on orbit, using the mission control and ground stations they already have.

03
Prototype reconstitution
Demonstrate an on-orbit module swap and restore under a prototype OT through STP.

04
Stage logistics
Warehousing and depot pathfinders through SpaceWERX Orbital Logistics and Space Mobility & Logistics.

Instrument	What it covers	Status
Prototype OT, 10 U.S.C. § 4022	Fly and demonstrate on Adagio, with a path to follow-on production	**STP: contract vehicle in place**
SpaceWERX SBIR, Direct-to-Phase-II	SWIS flatsat, payload pods, orbital warehousing	**Submitted, prime and sub**
Hosted payload slot	A Space Force payload on an early mission, with data shared both ways	**Offered**

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Continuous operations. Capability that adapts as fast as the threat.

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