



MTC INDUSTRY ALIGNMENT FUNDS – PRE-POSITIONING (MTC IAF-PP)

OFFICIAL (OPEN) / NON-SENSITIVE



Contents

RIE2025 Key Strategies & Framework Manufacturing, Trade & Connectivity (MTC) Domain **MTC IAF-PP Overview & Governance** Key Differences between IAF-PP & IAF-ICP **Eligibility and General Assessment Criteria Key Performance Indicators, Tracking Indicators** Industry R&D Spending **Application Process**

Pre-Award Evaluation Workflow & Post-Award Grant Management

RIE2025: KEY STRATEGIES AND FRAMEWORK





1

MANUFACTURING, TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY (MTC)

Manufacturing

- Aerospace
- Energy & Chemicals
- Electronics
- Precision Engineering (Additive Manufacturing)
- Precision Engineering (Laser & Optics)
- Marine & Offshore
- Food Manufacturing
- Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing

Trade

• Supply Chain & Logistics

Connectivity

- Aviation
- Satellites
- Sea Transport



MTC IAF-PP Overview

- To develop <u>industry-ready</u> capabilities towards deepening the alignment of public sector research
- To develop multidisciplinary and integrated programmes with early industry involvement
- Supports new programmes, as well as existing programmes that have demonstrated strong track record of success and industry potential
- Supported programmes should be aligned with RIE2025 domain themes and strategies
- The maximum duration of IAF-PP projects should not exceed 5 years
- Programmes requesting funding of ≥\$10M (incl. overheads) are required to set up a Scientific Advisory Board (SAB). Applicants to include list of proposed SAB members and their credentials in Full Proposal.



Governance

- Strategic Oversight Committee (SOC)
 - Makes decisions on all IAF-PP policies and programmes
 - Comprises CE A*STAR, MD EDB and CE NRF



• A*STAR has been tasked as the Implementing Agency (IA) and reports to the SOC



Key Differences between IAF-PP & IAF-ICP

| | IAF-PP | IAF-ICP |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Funding Initiative Goals | IAF-PP projects are expected to lead to industry investments within 3-5 years. | IAF-ICP projects aim to foster industry- relevant public sector R&D efforts and encourage public research performers to collaborate with industry, with a line of sight to potential economic outcome. |
| Alignment to RIE2025 | Must be aligned either to <u>MTC (for MTC</u> IAF-PP) or HHP (for HHP IAF-PP) domain objectives. | Pan domain , can be aligned to MTC, HHP, SNDE or USS domains. Projects can also be cross-domain. |
| Nature of awarded Projects | IAF-PP projects are awarded to develop platform technologies, applicable to a particular industry ecosystem. This can include consortiums. | IAF-ICP projects are awarded to research performers to co-develop new capabilities and technologies with a specific company. |
| Industry commitment | The research performer is required to secure industry commitment <u>during the</u> IAF-PP project. | <u>Upfront industry commitment</u> is required as a condition of the fund award. |



Eligibility Criteria

Programme directors (PD) / lead Principal Investigator (PI) should:

- a. Hold at least a 0.7 full-time equivalent (FTE) primary appointment in a Singapore publicly funded research or tertiary institution;
- b. Run a laboratory or research programme that carries out research in Singapore; and
- c. Have a track record of leadership ability in coordinating research programmes, as well as achieving productive research outcomes.



CREATING GROWTH, ENHANCING LIVES

General Assessment Criteria

- Programmes supported by IAF-PP are expected to lead to industry investments within 3-5 years
- Key criteria:
 - Potential for industry development and economic impact
 - Alignment of programme to MTC domain strategic outcomes and ability to deliver RIE2025 outcomes (Details at <u>https://www.nrf.gov.sg/rie2025-plan</u>)
 - Pre-positioning for value creation and value capture in Singapore
 - Potential to attract industry R&D spending (IRS) and investments (e.g. joint lab, co-development of project, creation of high-quality jobs)
 - Differentiation and competitiveness at regional or global level



\$ (1)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)*

| KPI | Definition | Data Collection Methodology |
|--|---|--|
| Amount of industry spending on R&D (IRS) | This refers to the investment that a company from the MTC sector commits to spend in Singapore on R&D activities as a result of projects funded by MTC IAF-PP in RIE2025. It comprises cash and/or in-kind contributions. Industry R&D spending should be segmented by sector and enterprise. | Data to be reported via company declarations that accompany annual progress reports, midterm reviews and final reports. Company contributions leading up to R&D industry spending should be accounted for via Research Collaboration Agreements (RCAs) and not service agreement (SAs)/contracts. RCAs must be submitted for verification of the declared IRS commitment. Admissibility of IRS contributions found in Clinical Trial Agreements (CTAs) would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Site of R&D spending must be in Singapore. Contributions from public sector and non-profit companies (cash/in-kind) are excluded from IRS computations. |



Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)*

| KPI | Definition | Data Collection Methodology |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. of industry | This measures the total number of | Data to be reported via annual |
| projects | R&D projects (excluding services | progress reports, mid-term |
| | projects and projects with public | reviews and final reports. |
| | sector and non-profit companies) | |
| | undertaken by companies from | |
| | MTC sector as a result of projects | |
| | funded by MTC IAF-PP in RIE2025. | |
| | | |
| | Industry projects should be | |
| | segmented by sector and enterprise. | |

* Additional KPIs may be set at project level for tracking of outcomes.



Tracking Indicators (TIs)*

CREATING GROWTH, ENHANCING LIVES

| TI | Definition | Data Collection Methodology |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Amt of industry cash funding | This refers to cash funding received from private sector industry sources for R&D projects as a result of projects funded by MTC in RIE2025. Industry cash funding should be segmented by sector and enterprise segment. | Data reported via company declarations that accompany annual progress reports, mid-term reviews and final reports. Company contributions leading up to R&D industry spending should be accounted for via Research Collaboration Agreements (RCAs) and not service agreements/contracts. Site of R&D spending must be in Singapore. Contributions from public sector and non-profit companies (cash/in-kind) are excluded from IRS computations. |



1

Tracking Indicators (TIs)*

| TI | Definition | Data Collection Methodology |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| No. of patent applications | This measures the number of complete patent applications that have entered national phase (in MTC fields) filed by public research performers as a result of projects funded by MTC IAF-PP in RIE2025. | Data reported via annual progress reports, mid-term reviews and final reports. |

* Additional TIs may be set at project level for tracking of outcomes.



Industry R&D Spending (IRS)

Admissible in-kind contributions:

- Manpower
- Equipment
- Technical Software (purchased from 3rd party)
- Consumables

Non-admissible in-kind contributions:

- Overhead costs
- Operational costs like rental, outfitting fees, utilities, admin costs, cleaning fees, post-project deployment work
- Products like company manufactured software and products, generic nontechnical computer software (e.g. Microsoft Office)
- Others like travel costs, relocation costs, equipment depreciation costs, R&D contribution from other statutory boards or ministries



Examples of Admissible and Inadmissible In-Kind IRS

| Admissible in-kind (direct R&D related spending) | Non-admissible in-kind (indirect R&D related spending) |
|---|--|
| Manpower persons with scientific contributions to the project, or project management | Indirect costs Non-R&D headcounts Non-R&D equipment or consumables Infrastructure costs e.g. construction costs, rental Non-R&D operating costs e.g. utilities, admin costs, cleaning fees, post-project deployment work |
| Equipment purchased from third party or manufactured by Industry Partner in collaboration (pro- rated for the period of project) | Manpower costs of research personnel based outside of Singapore |
| Technical Software from third party | Company-manufactured technical software and non- technical software e.g. Microsoft Office |
| Consumables | Others e.g. overseas travel, relocation costs |



Application Process

Applications to IAF-PP are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

Applicants are invited to submit their IAF-PP Letter of Intent (LOI) to the MTC IAF-PP Secretariat (<u>iaf_pp_mtc@hq.a-star.edu.sg</u>) by the quarterly submission deadlines indicated on our website <u>IAF-PP (a-star.edu.sg</u>).

Important Note:

- Applicants must use the latest version of the LOI template that can be downloaded from the website <u>IAF-PP (a-star.edu.sg)</u>.
- All applications must be endorsed by the Research Office of the Programme Lead's Institution.
- Incomplete applications may result in the application being rolled over to the next quarter for evaluation. Please ensure that all applications are complete before submitting, and that all the necessary supporting documentation (e.g. Letters of Support) are included.
- Applications for MTC IAF-PP should be submitted by 31 March 2025*, to be in time for award within RIE2025.

*While applications can still be submitted after 31 March 2025, these applications might not be evaluated and awarded in time by the end of 16 RIE2025 and the applications may need to be re-submitted in RIE2030 based on the new funding guidelines.



Industry Engagement

- Applicants are encouraged to contact Enterprise or their institute's Tech Transfer Office during the scoping stage to understand key industry trends, market landscape, and identify potential industry partners/users of their technology. Early with EDB (proposals involving MNCs/LLEs) and/or ESG (proposals involving SMEs) are also encouraged.
- Full proposal should be accompanied by letters of support from potential industry partners that address the following:
 - How the proposed work scope is differentiated from and compares with international efforts
 - How the company may use outcomes from the project
 - What forms of formal collaboration will the company enter with the programme, if successful
 - What milestones the company would like to see next
 - Company's potential cash/in-kind contribution to the programme



Evaluation Process for IAF-PP LOIs < \$25M

| Submission | LOI Review Stage | FP Preparation | FP Review Stage | Project Award |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOIs are submitted directly to Secretariat mailbox. | LOIs are reviewed by the LOI Review Panel via circulation or PI presentation. LOIs supported by the LOI Review Panel will proceed to the full proposal (FP) stage. | PI has up to 3 months to prepare FP. *Not part of evaluation timeline. | PI to present FP to the IAF-PP Review Panel . *FPs may be sent for expert review prior to panel review. FPs recommended for funding by IAF-PP Review Panel are endorsed by SOC via circulation. | IA will obtain budget approval from appropriate authority before issuing <u>Letter</u> of <u>Award</u>. |



Post-Award Project Management

Start of Project Annual Progress Reports



Final Progress Report Closure

- Follow the A*STAR Grants T&Cs and Guidelines
- All projects are required to <u>submit</u> <u>annual progress reports</u> within 2 months from the end of each FY.
- Projects that <u>do not demonstrate</u> <u>adequate progress</u> may be required to present to the respective review panel.

- All projects are required to undergo at least <u>one mid-term</u> <u>review</u>. Final review is conducted before the end of term. Projects with awarded budgets ≥\$10M are required to submit an SAB report with their mid-term and final reviews.
- Projects will be reviewed by the **IAF-PP Review Panel**.
- **Projects that are not on track** will be required to provide recovery plans, which can include downsizing and re-scoping. Projects that are unable to provide convincing recovery plans may be closed early.
- Final report is due within 3 months following end of term, and Final Statement of Accounts is due 6 months after end of term.





THANK YOU

www.a-star.edu.sg

Annex

Manufacturing, Trade & Connectivity (MTC)

Domain Focus Areas for MTC IAF-PP, Programmatic and IRG

The following document gives a brief outline of the focus areas for each of the MTC domain, for the <u>sole</u> <u>purpose of preparing grant applications for the MTC IAF-PP</u>, <u>Programmatic and IRG Funding Initiatives</u>.

Grant applications should address the following:

- The specific problem in the domain focus area/key capability/application that the proposal is attempting to address
- A clear description of the proposal's approach, and how it is differentiated from other international efforts
- IP development and IP value capture plans
- (IAF-PP) Extent of local value capture in Singapore, and potential for new/differentiated products or services in or via Singapore
- (Programmatic/IRG) How the proposal aims to build scientific excellence and capabilities

Grant applications in other areas of physical sciences and engineering are welcome for submission, but such applications must clearly articulate how they aim to address the challenges and needs of the MTC domain, and the pathway towards commercialization in Singapore (<u>https://www.nrf.gov.sg/rie2025-plan/manufacturing-trade-and-connectivity</u>).

Note: Focus areas for Satellites and MedTech will be included in due course.

Precision Engineering (Additive Manufacturing)

| Focus Areas/Technology | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|--|---|---|
| Aerospace/Space | Fast efficient computational/digital models for quick robust evaluation of parts and processes Composite Materials (Metal, Polymer & Ceramics) Lightweighting & Generative Design End-to-End Hybrid AM process & system integration Integrated end-to-end digital workflow Post Processing (Hot Isostatic Pressing, machining) | Materials and design for lightweighting & high temperature (metal, polymer, ceramics & construction of the aerospace sector e.g. specialised metal alloys, specialised ceramic performance polymer composites, Continuous Fibre Reinforced Polymers (CFRP). Development of composite materials and hybrid multi material printing capabilities. eg: 4D components with increased functionality & sensorization, structural battery power storage Development and optimization of print repeatability. Development of standards for in-process monitoring for various AM technologies Powder recyclability for AM sustainability HIP capability, advanced robotic machining, internal surface finish technologies, integrated Automation of post-processing with AM In-process monitoring systems Material-process-property correlations and machine variability |
| M&O, Maritime and Land Transport | Digital Models for rapid part qualification Metal alloys & metal composites Polymer & polymer composites Wire-based & Powder-based large format printing (metal & polymer) Hybrid Manufacturing End-to-end Hybrid AM process & system integration Integrated end-to-end digital workflow | Optimization of post processing for part quality (HIP, heat treatment, surface finish, etc.) Integration of topology optimization and process development (Building of additional functidigital twin and models) Development of novel advanced materials, such as high-entropy metals, metal and ceramic Reinforced Polymers (CFRP) Metallic Additive Materials for AM processes and corrosion resistant steel. Development and industry acceptance of sustainable AM materials Building and scaling of large-scale Directed-Energy Deposition (DED) and hybrid platforms of Smart/Reconfigurable Factory with AM, including integrated part inspection methods, eg a destructive testing, etc. Development of novel post-processing methods such as internal channel support removal, Development of HIP processes Hybrid Processing combining AM with joining, casting, and CNC/robotic machining etc. In-process monitoring system Improvements to process repeatability and parts reliability Development and integration of blockchain into workflows for tracebility and IP protection |
| Precision Engineering & Complex Machinery | Integrated CAD/CAM workflow & end- to-end digital workflow End-to-end Hybrid AM process & system integration In-process close-loop feedback Integrated End-to-end digital workflow Post Processing (advanced machining) | Advanced material and multi material printing technology (metal, polymer, ceramics, component of smart machines (inclusive of capability to print micro-size features with hi Integration of software and hardware to enable quality control including process stability. Efficient fine feature printing (point-based, line-based or layer-based technology) In-process monitoring system and closed-loop feedback, for process stability and consisten Component to module fabrication: Design for function. Resolution coupled with fast speed and large area output (micro features, hybrid processing) Data analytics for AM: Requirement for smart AM machines Component to module fabrication: post-processing Part traceability, certification, and standardisation |
| | Issue/Organ Engineering | Customised surgical guides & models to suit specific procedures |

| omposites). |
|-------------------------------------|
| c-metal composites, high-temp high- |

D printing for deployable structures and smart ge systems, multi material printing.

ed process development

ctions based on industry needs, development of

nics, composite matrices, Continuous Fibre

s with integrated smart systems automatic inspection, quality assurance, non-

logies for new builds and repair , etc.

nposites)

ptics igh consistency and high throughput)

ent quality.

ing)

| other medical devices; Implants and other medical devices with ember atible, biomimetic and printable materials/material formulations. enhanced biocompatibility meeting product-specific requirements. y with material, improvements to printing speeds, improving functions safety and efficacy. tandards: Data quality and reliability to ensure reliable product output vnstream eco-system development including regulatory, prototyping, r |
|---|
| aterials/ composite materials and advanced materials and concrete, printing of rebar and concrete simultaneously for bette – carbon fiber and graphene ls – integration of services / optical fibers / solar cells and structural applications and capabilities bon capture concrete (carbon negative materials in construction) e, reconfigurable, customisable platforms, autonomous/ robots s and printing methodology for multi-materials rs for construction 3D printing int structures, bridges, habitats, ancillary buildings for data and user an building components that respond to external stimuli for thermal effic ptimisation of processes for large parts (non-structural and structural) ndards to be adopted by BCA, HDB and developers as part of building credited procedures and processes for building components, ie walls, of tification programme with TUV-SUD, ASTM and BCA |
| on of 3D printed renewable structures rials & new printing technologies for CleanTech applications and produ al management products, electrochemical energy storage and polymer printing technology for products such as wind turbines na ing of renewable energy structures repair, replacement and remanufacturing technology with AM AM materials and applications in the renewable space |
| gridhong, <u>ond</u> ar contrid termination <u>bins</u> , <u>ond</u> ar contrid termination |

e Model for material and product testing (Short and prosthetics tment for seniors, printing optimization to ensure edded advanced electronics, such as stents. of products, finishing and biocompatibility of ts manufacturing for translation and er bonding properties nalysis ciency g codes. , ceilings, floors grating Industry 4.0 for Construction 3DP

lucts such as battery, fuel cells, water

acelles

Precision Engineering (Laser & Optics)

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Flat Optics/Metalenses | Modeling and simulation | Broadband / achromatic and efficient flat optics (imaging, lenses, fibre integration, structure) |
| | • Design | Flat optics system integration (imaging, 3D sensing, HUD/HMD) |
| | New material development | Deep-UV & resilient flat optics |
| | Fabrication techniques | Soft X-ray/EUV flat optics |
| | | Engineered micro-optics |
| Fibre Lasers | Laser sources | Wavelength-tunable DUV generation |
| | Laser system and components | Ultrashort (<10 fs) pulse generation |
| | | High power beam combiners at near IR and eye safe wavelengths (>1 kW) |
| | | Hollow core fibre based combiners and splitters |
| | | Beam delivery hollow core fibre near IR, 1 kW and ultrafast lasers |
| | | Beam delivery hollow core fibre (VUV) |
| | | Hollow core fibre for > 5 mm applications (delivery, supercontinuum source) |
| Image Processing and | Intelligence for automated inspection | Deep learning with small number of samples (HMLV) |
| Metrology | 3D inline inspection | High speed processing |
| | | Low contrast features detection & identification |
| | | Freeform / complex geometric surface inspection |
| | | High resolution X-ray inspection (< sub μm) |
| Functional Coatings for | Coating materials | Coatings for DUV-UV-VIS-IR optics |
| Optics | Coating processes | PVD process for applications with high thermal stability up to 400 degrees Celsius |
| | | PVD-based hybrid coating for ultra high temperatures & wear protection |
| | | Computational materials design & multifunctional development for new coatings & proce |

| red light) | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| sses for harsh environments | | |

٦

Aerospace

| Focus Areas/Technology | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Digitalisation and Automation | Data Analytics Visual Analytics Artificial Intelligence Robotics/Cobots IOT 5G Applications | Leveraging aircraft / equipment data to create new service offerings, e.g. aircraft health is a service offering of the service of the s | |
| | | Automation of manufacturing / maintenance processes, e.g. high-mix low-volume application | |
| | | Improving shopfloor intelligence and decision-making for operations/processes in the hat | |
| Advanced Materials | Polymer Composites Ceramic Composites Metal Alloys Functional Coatings NDI/NDT | Development of advanced materials for new applications, e.g. in harsh environment, light | |
| | | Improving manufacturability to reduce production costs, and repairability | |
| | | Enhanced inspection techniques for in-service aircraft / engine parts to improve accuracy | |
| Modelling & Simulation | Digital Twin Integrated Computational Materials Engineering Model-based systems engineering | Digital twins for manufacturing processes (e.g. AM, welding, cold spray) for parameter op materials and manufacturing processes. | |
| | | • Development of material models and integration of the models of various length scales in Engineering (ICME) approach, to enhance understanding of associated processing methors | |
| | | Model-based systems engineering (MBSE) to companies' product / system development analysis, verification and validation, from the conceptual design phase to development a | |
| Additive Manufacturing | Refer to Precision Engineering (Additive I | ve Manufacturing) Aerospace/Space Focus Area. | |
| Autonomy | SensorsAI / Algorithms | Sensors / software for new or improved autonomous performance of aircraft system | |
| | | New aircraft concepts for urban air mobility applications | |
| | | Unmanned Traffic Management (UTM), and UTM integration into manned airspace | |
| Sustainable Aviation | Electrification Alternative Fuels Alternative Shopfloor Processes | Development of supporting materials, electronics and systems (e.g. battery management future electrical propulsion systems | |
| | | Sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), alternative fuels (eg hydrogen) and their associated mat industry adoption. | |
| | | • Development of more sustainable or environmentally friendly alternatives to existing sho harmful chemicals or to reduce energy requirements. | |

monitoring, resource optimisation

cations

angars or workshops

htweighting of aircraft structures

cy, turn-around time etc.

optimisation and to support the enhancement of

in an Integrated Computational Materials ods and mechanical properties.

t process covering system requirements, design, and later life cycle phases.

t system) for use in More-Electric Aircraft and

terials analysis and metrological needs, to support

opfloor processes, e.g. to reduce reliance on

Marine & Offshore

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Key Capabilities and Applications | |
|--|--|--|
| Offshore Renewable Energy | Predictability of operating environment | |
| | Design, implementation & operations of offshore renewable energy systems, including floating offshore wind | |
| | Coupled vessel + marine robotics for operations & maintenance | |
| | Metocean platform, including for Southeast Asian seas | |
| | Intelligent asset management of offshore wind and ocean energy systems | |
| Marine Electrification and Clean Fuels | Predictability of operating environment | |
| Supply Chain Solutions | Vessel or platform for production, offloading, transport and storage | |
| | Vessel or platform powered by LNG and clean fuels | |
| | Risk assessment for clean fuels | |
| | Design concept of a smart FPSO and other platforms for LNG, novel energy or CO₂, and ammonia/LH₂ or CO₂ carrier | |
| | Intelligent asset management | |
| | Design of a vessel with operating range & endurance similar to that of fossil-fuel powered vessels via digitalisation and AI To | |
| | other key systems, electrification, and novel techniques e.g. wing-in-ground | |
| | Simulation of gas leakage + explosion, and assessment of impact on platforms, gas carriers or terminals to identify safety co | |
| | operations. e.g rapid prediction of plume dispersion for safety monitoring + leak source identification | |
| Smart Ocean Systems | Cyber Physical systems with real-time predictability and control | |
| | Autonomous and remotely operated systems, and robotics, including coupled human-machine and vessel – underwater rob | |
| | Biomimetic systems for underwater or surface vehicles | |
| | Smart systems for greater efficiency, reliability, safety and resilience, through enhanced decision support, intelligent asset r existing FPSOs) | |
| | Autonomous systems for maintenance of offshore wind farms and ocean energy systems: autonomous inspection, including | |
| | coupled systems with man-in-the-loop via remote control | |
| | Biomimetic swimming mechanisms to enhance operational endurance of ocean systems, targeted at underwater vehicles for | |
| | pipelines + telco/power networks, (ii) deep sea mining ops, and (iii) seabed surveys | |
| Nearshore Infrastructure addressing SG | Smart multi-purpose, multi-body, nearshore infrastructure for habitats and other socio-economic uses complementary with | |
| national priorities | Design, implementation and operations of large-scale floating systems, involving dynamics of coupled bodies, including fatigues | |
| | • Design, implementation and ops of deepwater cages + other novel concepts for sustainable aquaculture farms, inc. use of c | |

ool for Ship Design, including hull, propeller and

onsiderations to facilitate design, planning and

botics / aerial vehicle operations

management, and enabling life-extension (e.g.

ng to define and enhance operating envelopes of

or applications on (i) inspection of subsea

h coastal defence networks igue and stress analysis ocean energy

Supply Chain & Logistics

| Focus Areas/Technology | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Verticals | | |
| Digitalisation | Artificial Intelligence | System-level AI for real-time advisory |
| | Machine Learning | Large Language Model (LLM)-Generative AI (Gen-AI) enabled integrated busine |
| | Low Code Platforms | management |
| | Data Analytics | AI toolkit for explanation of causality and actions for managing disruption ever |
| | Digital Control Tower | Al-enabled urban logistics simulator |
| | Supply Chain Planning | Supply Chain Control Tower |
| | Digital Trust | Control tower use case development |
| | | Solution test bedding |
| | | Immutable product authentication and tracking |
| | | Automated services orchestration |
| | | LLM-based automated code generation for service orchestration |
| Robotics & Automation | Automated Guided Vehicles | Next Generation Distribution Centres & Warehouses |
| | Auto Vanning/Devanning | Auto vanning and devanning |
| | Goods to Man Machines | Warehouse control platform |
| | Robotic Arms for Picking | Robotics for cold chain warehousing |
| | Smart Warehouse | Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMRs) |
| | | Goods-to-Persons AMRs |
| | | Unit transport AMRs |
| | | Enabling Technologies for Lights-Out Warehousing |
| | | Lidar sensing robotics |
| IoT Connectivity | • Low Cost IoT | IIoT solutions for barsh environments |
| lot connectivity | Remote Condition Monitoring | IIoT-enabled end-to-end supply chain track and trace for visibility |
| | Track and Trace | Low-cost low-power low-maintenance active IIoTs |
| | Trusted and Secure IoT | Energy harvesting IIoT tracker |
| | | Secure IoT Management in Supply Chain Management |
| Modelling and Simulation | Digital Twins for: | Distribution network design and ontimisation |
| | Warehouse | Logistics capacity planning/re-planning |
| | Mannower | Demand-driven inventory planning across channels |
| | Route Optimisation | Intelligent vehicle routing and scheduling |
| | Supply Chain Risk Management | Lob consolidation and matching functions |
| | | Job consolidation and matching functions Dynamic pricing functions for job matching |
| | | Dynamic pricing functions for job matching |
| | | Supply Chain Resilience Assessment |
| Deckering Colutions | - Sustainable Deckasing | Digital twinning for warehouse operations |
| Packaging Solutions | Sustainable Packaging | Sustainable Packaging Materials |
| | Green Pallet Green Pallet Green Pallet | Plastic and paper materials with improved recyclability and/or increased recycl Devedable bis election and pairs |
| | | Degradable bioplastics packaging |
| | | |
| | | Iemperature sensitive labels |
| | | Traceable cold chain packaging |
| | | Novel materials for ice packs |
| | | Next generation reusable or upcyclable packaging design |
| Platform Solutions | Interoperable Platform to enable: | Trusted Data Platform |
| | Cross-border Digital Connectivity & Data Sharing | Federated microservice-based supply chain collaborative platform |
| | Enabled by Trust Technologies and Sharing Economy | Authentication and onboarding framework for massive IoT devices |
| | Collaborative & Integrated Business Planning | Secure end-to-end privacy-preserving data exchange |
| | | Collaborative end-to-end logistics |

| ess planning (IBP) for supply chain and logistics |
|---|
| nts |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| lable content |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

| | • Modular Platforms for logistics ecosystem for pooling and dynamic assignment |
|-----|--|
| | Collaborative fulfilment for quick commerce and return management |
| | IBP for logistics management |
| | Carbon emission management for logistics |
| | Automated container inspection |
| | Automated container end-to-end return to service |
| Wa | arehouse-as-a-Service |
| | Inventory management for multi-client warehousing |
| | Cloud-based warehouse management system |
| Col | llaborative and Integrated Procurement and Sourcing |
| | IBP for procurement and sourcing |
| | • Consolidated platform for multi-enterprise sourcing & procurement orchestrat |
| | Multi-tier resilient & sustainable supply network optimisation |
| | Cross-enterprise supply disruption sensing and handling |
| | |

tion

Electronics

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Heterogenous integration | • GaN | Next generation simulation of materials and manufacturing processes | |
| | • GaAs | • Package Design Technology Co-optimization (P DTCO) to meet power, performance, area | |
| | • SiGe | Innovative solutions for cross-layer interconnects | |
| | • CMOS | Advanced Through Die/Stack | |
| | Photonics | Wafer Via/Nano TSV Technologies for packaging scaling of high performance products such | |
| | | Bonding techniques to bring wafers and chips together | |
| | | Advanced Bonding for 2.5D and 3DIC for very high density routing and interconnects | |
| | | Optimized chiplet placement for power, performance and area assisted by AI | |
| | | Heterogeneous Multi Chiplet System in Package | |
| Wide bandgap | • SiC | SiC as substrates to ongoing GaN-on-SiC HEMT efforts | |
| | GaN for clean energy, energy | | |
| | storage systems | GaN-on-SiC and GaN-on-Si RF HEMT for mmWave and beyond applications | |
| | E-mobility, defense & space | Gallium oxide as longer-term material for advanced power devices on 6" | |
| | Telecom infrastructure | GaN-based HEMT fabrication and packaging | |
| Sensors and actuators | PVD-based PZT | | |
| | Piezoelectric ultrasonic transdue | cers, speakers, micro-mirrors | |
| | PZT piezoelectric actuation | | |
| | AIN with higher concentrations of scane | dium | |
| | Photonic IC | | |
| | Multispectral LiDAR sensor | | |
| | RF resonators | | |
| | Piezoelectric micromachined ult | ctric micromachined ultrasonic tranducers (PMUT) ulti-physics | |
| | ScAIN multi-physics | | |
| | Ge infrared sensors | | |
| | Waveguides, ring resonators, gr | ratings | |
| | Metasurfaces, photonic crystals | | |
| | MEMS emitters and detectors | | |
| | Ge infrared chemical sensing | | |
| mmWave and beyond | Reference design flow for SatCo | om | |
| | RF & mmWave ICs/modules, Ga | N-on-Si power amplifiers | |
| | SiGe beamformer IC | | |
| | 77Ghz radar RFCMOS | | |
| | Heterogeneously integrated fro | nt end modules for RF & mmWave | |
| | Fan Out Wafer Level Packaging | (FOWLP) & Si interposer platforms | |
| | RF/ mmWave package level cha | racterization | |
| | THz design blocks LNA, PA, LO, r | mixer | |
| | RF MEMS Sub-mm ² ScAIN basec | d MEMS filters, phase shifters & timing devices | |
| | MEMS based metasurface for m | nW level THz beam steering | |
| | Photonic components | | |
| Edge Al | Ultra low power Microcontrolle | rs (MCUs) and compute modules | |
| | Sensor fusion, Sensing (100uW) | and detection (1uW) | |
| | Hardware-software optimization | n | |
| | Machine Learning (ML) resistant | t, non-volatile memory (NVM) based, non-CMOS root of trust | |
| | Cross device deep learning side | channel attack (>95% accuracy) | |
| | Hardware security | | |

| and cost requirements |
|---|
| h as Field Programmatic Gate Array (FPGA) |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

| Scalable neural network (NN) accelerators and compute in memory array |
|---|
| Cryogenic capabilities for quantum |

Aviation

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Next Generation Air Navigation | Performance improvement & workload | Decision support & analytical tools to optimise airspace management, air traffic |
| Services | reductionEnable seamless operations within Singapore | New airspace design architecture and concept of operations to maximise airspace workload of air traffic controllers |
| | FIR & beyond | Open ATM architecture platform and associated tools (including ATM twin) |
| | Strengthen resilience in ANS systems | System for comprehensive coverage of comms within Singapore's Flight Information |
| Automated & Smart Airport | Digital Airport | Sensorisation of airport assets and enabling smart & efficient operations throug |
| | Robotics & Automation | Mobile & dexterous robotics systems to automate manpower-intensive operation |
| | Autonomous Assets | Automate towing of baggage & cargo |
| | | Fleet management systems for improved productivity and dynamic response to |
| Unmanned Systems and Advanced | Autonomous Control Technologies | Al-enabled communication & control and flight dynamics planning for autonom |
| Air Mobility | Advanced / Hybrid Propulsion Technologies | Intelligent battery management system & cooling solutions |
| | Digitalised Remote Monitoring / | Electrification and propulsion technologies |
| | Communications | Optimisation of flight performance and noise reduction |
| | | Development of auto flight deviation detection & diagnostics |
| Sustainable Air Transport | Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) | Validation of SAF production pathways, feedstock and life cycle assessment to a |
| | Hydrogen Technologies | Hydrogen fuel cell powered airside ground vehicles |

c flows and aircraft movements on ground ace capacity, enhance efficiency and reduce

ation Region (FIR) gh optimisation engines

ions

o disruptions nous navigation

align with global standards

Sea Transport

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Next generation port | • Full automation of cargo terminals | Maritime simulation platform |
| | • Smart port maintenance & inspection of port | AGV deadlock detection |
| | equipment | Wharf-side coning/ deconing of twist-locks |
| | Next generation vessel traffic management | Next generation vessel traffic management system |
| | Port call optimization | Additive manufacturing for marine parts (refer to Precision Engineering/Additive Manuf |
| Smart shipping | Smart fleet (ship-shore) operations | Digital metaocean predictor based on oceanographic models |
| | Smart harbour craft operations | Vessel performance prediction |
| | Autonomous shipping | Structural health management (digital twin) of vessels |
| | | Immersive technologies tools to create walkthough of vessels |
| | | Next generation navigational research training simulator that takes into conside |
| | | Maritime autonomous surface ships (MASS) |
| Maritime green technologies | • Full electric harbour craft and port | Simultaneous removal od SOx and NOx |
| | infrastructure | NOx removal from ship exhaust gas for vessels |
| | Circular economy for terminals | LNG-fueled vessels |
| | Alternative fuels, eg. biofuels, ammonia, | LNG bunkering vessels |
| | hydrogen | Electrification of terminal equipment |
| | Carbon capture, utilisation and storage | |

facturing for details)

eration of human factors and skills for MASS

Food Manufacturing

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Food Technology and Functional | Productisation in Stratified Nutrition | Asian Children Nutrition (2-7 years old) |
| Food Innovation | | Functional food development for brain development and mental health support |
| | | Natural (organic) ingredients and reformulation into final food products for 'clear |
| | | Asian Elderly Nutrition (55+ years old) |
| | | Complete food structures development with enhanced bioavailability of nutrients |
| | | properties |
| | | Fortified food formulation such as bioactives for healthier aging and elderly media |
| | | Asian Food Gut Microbiome |
| | | Novel functional products formulation such as prebiotics, probiotics, postbiotics a |
| | | Fermentation techniques and cost effective novel delivery methods development food formats productisation |
| | | Microbiome associated interventions e.g. design of food products, to improve number |
| | | Proposals deemed more suitable for other existing programmes (e.g. Singapore Food Stor for better governance and prevent duplicative funding. In general, biomedical and clinica funding. |
| Sustainability | Food Side Stream Valorisation | Green Extractions |
| | | Novel green solvents for extraction of bioactive compounds, biopeptides, enzyme |
| | | Development of cost-effective, scalable green extraction technologies e.g. novel |
| | | technologies, combinations of novel techniques |
| | | Biomass Processing Techniques |
| | | Fermentation technology innovation e.g. microbes for improved biomass convers |
| | | accumulation, strain engineering for solid state fermentation, synthesis of chemic |
| | | Nanotechnology development for entrapment and release of biomass waste for i |
| | | Processing Systems Design |
| | | Biocatalytic membrane systems development for upcycled food products |
| | | Pre-processing/separation system design of homogeneous food waste to facilitat commercialisation |
| | | Food-grade processes and spoilage preventive systems development at side streat |
| | Sustainable food packaging | Novel biopolymers/nanomaterials |
| | | Novel circular polymer materials, natural polysaccharides, and their derivatives |
| | | Bio-based composites and nanocomposites for enhanced biodegradability or recy |
| | | Coatings/green additives development for plastics |
| | | Cellulose-based polymers, polyesters |
| | | Water-based coating materials |
| | | Biodegradable-based additives |
| | | Food-grade fillers |
| | | Performance improvement of sustainable material |
| | | Improved physicochemical properties of biopolymer-based films (including development) |
| | | Enhancement of mechanical and barrier properties of materials |

ı label'

s and improved organoleptic and sensorial

ical issues like dysphagia

and synbiotics t such as encapsulation or coating materials for

itritional uptake

ory, Human Potential) would be directed accordingly al studies are unlikely to be supported under MTC

es, biopolymers enzyme-assisted technology, solvent-free

sion of lignin, saccharification and lipid icals/bioactives etc. improved biomass conversion

te downstream value adding activities and

am source

yclability

lopment of manufacturing technologies)

| Controlled degradation of materials New sustainable wood and non-wood fibres innovation Novel impulse drying technologies optimisation Fibre preparation and processing technique development |
|--|
| Fibre preparation and processing technique development |

Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing

| Focus Areas/Technology Verticals | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabilities and Applications |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing | Small molecules, Biologics and New | Biologics |
| | Modalities | Sensing and modelling, simplification and acceleration of closed loop control of b |
| | | Sustainability and resilience of supply chain |
| | | Compliance agility, making compliance automatic |
| | | New Modalities (Cell Therapy) |
| | | Scalable manufacturing platforms |
| | | Characterisation and quality |
| | | Predictive modelling & system analytics |
| MedTech | Sensor Development & Miniaturization | New laser and flat optical-electronics design and fabrication capabilities for but not limite Raman, spectroscopy nanooptics, laser doppler, photoacoustic at component, sub-syster Ultrasound component, sub-system, system design Hybrid imaging systems Non-invasive point-of- care small volume biochemical sensing that is rapid, accurate and limited to 1) new material development. 2) enzyme development & 3) flexible electronic |
| | Resilient & Sustainable MedTech Manufacturing | Net zero cold chain and clean room management e.g. production, transport, storage Lyophilization process engineering Sustainable, reusable, recyclable medical materials/polymers Alternative approaches to critical supplies e.g. PTFE, resin Optimized MedTech manufacturing processes to support net zero goals Enzyme Engineering |
| | Next-Gen Fluidics Chip Development | Next-generation microfluidic chip design i.e. bonding, channel resolution, sustainable ma Integration with silicon photonics/integrated circuits |
| | Design & Development, Critical Supplier Development | Product (sub-system/system) design & development Verification and validation Design for manufacturing, sustainability, cost-effectiveness Pilot manufacturing Qualification of suppliers and contract manufacturers ISO13485 processes and facility |
| | Requalification for Alternative Sterilization | Requalification into alternative sterilization i.e. vaporized hydrogen peroxide, x-ray Optimized instrumentation, software, database and testing for sterilization Standards/guidance development and certification Alternative sterilization technique development and optimization |

oiological systems

ted to i.e. multi-spectral sensing, substrate-enhanced m and system level

I can do multiplexing of at least 3 analytes; but not

aterial, packaging, label-free, multi-plexing

Energy & Chemicals

| Focus Areas/Technology | Sub-Focus Areas | Key Capabi |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Verticals | | |
| Specialty polymers | Alternative feedstock and monomer innovation Develop novel and eco-friendly methods to obtain next-generation sustainable polymers from alternative renewable feedstock (biomass and CO2) Material Circularity and viable End-of-Life solutions Improve recycling and reprocessing plastics into high-quality recyclates Polymer process Innovation Green processes and chemicals for polymer processing and End-of-Life solutions including the use of digital tools (AI/ML). | These outco the Petroche new • Redu perfo phys • Redu inter man |
| Electronic chemicals & | Battery Materials | Battery Mat |
| materials | High-performance battery materials Li-alternative materials (Na,Mg,Al) that are cheaper with higher charge capacity and potential niche applications. Solid-state batteries Solid-state batteries using solid electrolyte instead of liquid for improved energy density and safety. Battery End-of-Life(EoL) management and recycling Sustainable/recycled materials used in battery manufacturing.(electrode substrate, separators, casing) EoL management of batteries through automation of battery diagnostics, facilitating 2nd life applications and remanufacturing of the batteries (including urban mining). | To for high by late Control procession To set the set of the |
| | Proposals seeking battery-related funding should ensure that they have strong industry relevance. | |

ilities and Applications

omes should target application areas and use cases in emicals and Specialty Chemicals industry sectors.

- **uce dependence on fossil fuel based plastics**: To develop y polymers made of renewable feedstock.
- **uce reliance on virgin plastics:** New green highformance polymers with improved recyclability without sical property deterioration with green processes.
- uce use of unsustainable chemicals and energy nsive processes: Develop sustainable polymer ufacturing processes

terials

- ocus on **battery chemistries** that can command
- ner price premiums and are not currently dominated arge battery players.
- tribution to advanced materials development,
- cessing, and battery circularity
- support the overall battery ecosystem in Singapore