

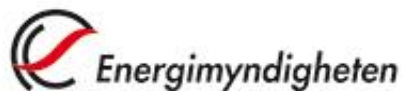


# Strategic Innovation Programme Aeronautics

[www.innovair.org](http://www.innovair.org)

Anders Blom  
Programme Director  
and Research Director FOI

Med stöd från:



STRATEGISKA  
INNOVATIONS-  
PROGRAM

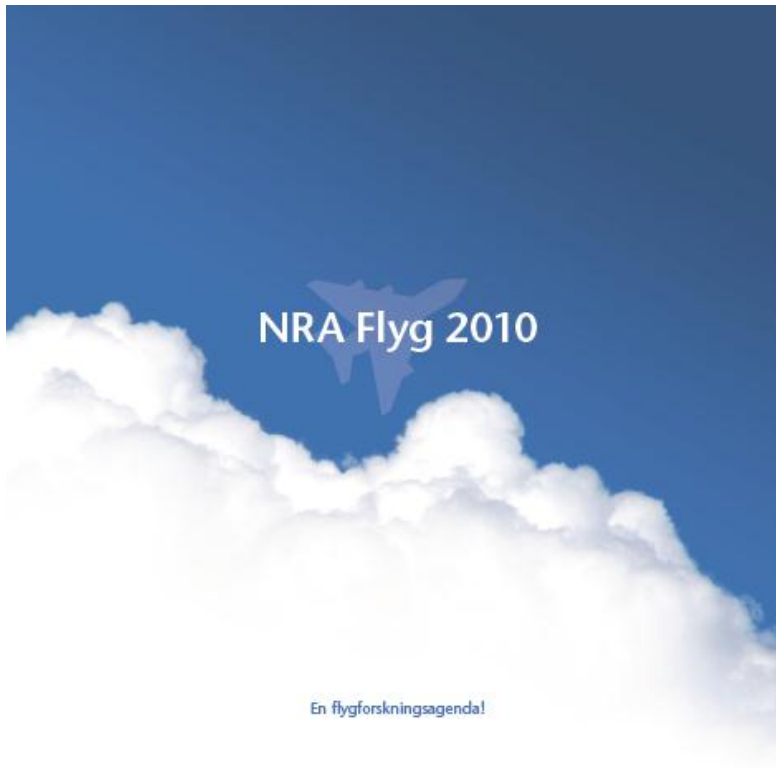
# Background

- National Research Agenda Flyg (meaning Aeronautics) 2010 produced as first common strategy for all Swedish actors  
<http://www.nraflyg.se/>
- Swedish Funding Agencies (Vinnova et al) launched in 2012 a programme to produce National Research and Innovation Agendas similar to above
- NRIA Flyg 2013 produced between all actors (Armed Forces, Defence Materiel Administration, Swedish Defence Research Agency, Saab, GKN (former Volvo Aero), Swerea SICOMP, SME:s and Universities  
<http://www.nriaflyg.se/>
- Funding agencies then launched a call for Strategic Innovation Areas with aim to fund some 15-20 for up to 10 years (500 MSEK/year)
- Aeronautics became a Strategic Innovation Programme with five other areas in the first call 2013.
- Thereafter another five areas have become Strategic Innovation Programmes.

# Current Swedish Strategic Innovation Programmes

- Innovair – Aeronautics
- Grafen
- ICT Electronic Components and Systems
- Internet of Things
- Bio innovation – new bio-based materials, products, and services
- Life Sciences – human diseases
- Mining and Metals Production
- Lighter – Light Weight Technology
- Process Industrial IT and Automation
- Production Technologies
- Metallic Materials

# National Research and Innovation Agendas - Aeronautics



# INNOVAIR

## Strategiskt Innovationsprogram Flyg

General Assembly – meets annually

Board

CEO:s or Research  
Directors

Strategic Working  
Group

Program Director  
Anders Blom

Vinnova Program Leader  
Ebba Lindegren

GF Demo  
VINNOVA

NFFP  
VINNOVA/FM

Military Demo  
FM

FOT Aeronautics  
FM

Joint actors also obtain funding through triple use, energy, materials, and other research programmes by various national funding agencies

# NRIA Flyg 2013

## National Research and Innovation Agenda Aeronautics 2013

Agenda for Swedish aerospace research and innovation → 2020, 2035, 2050

Two target groups:

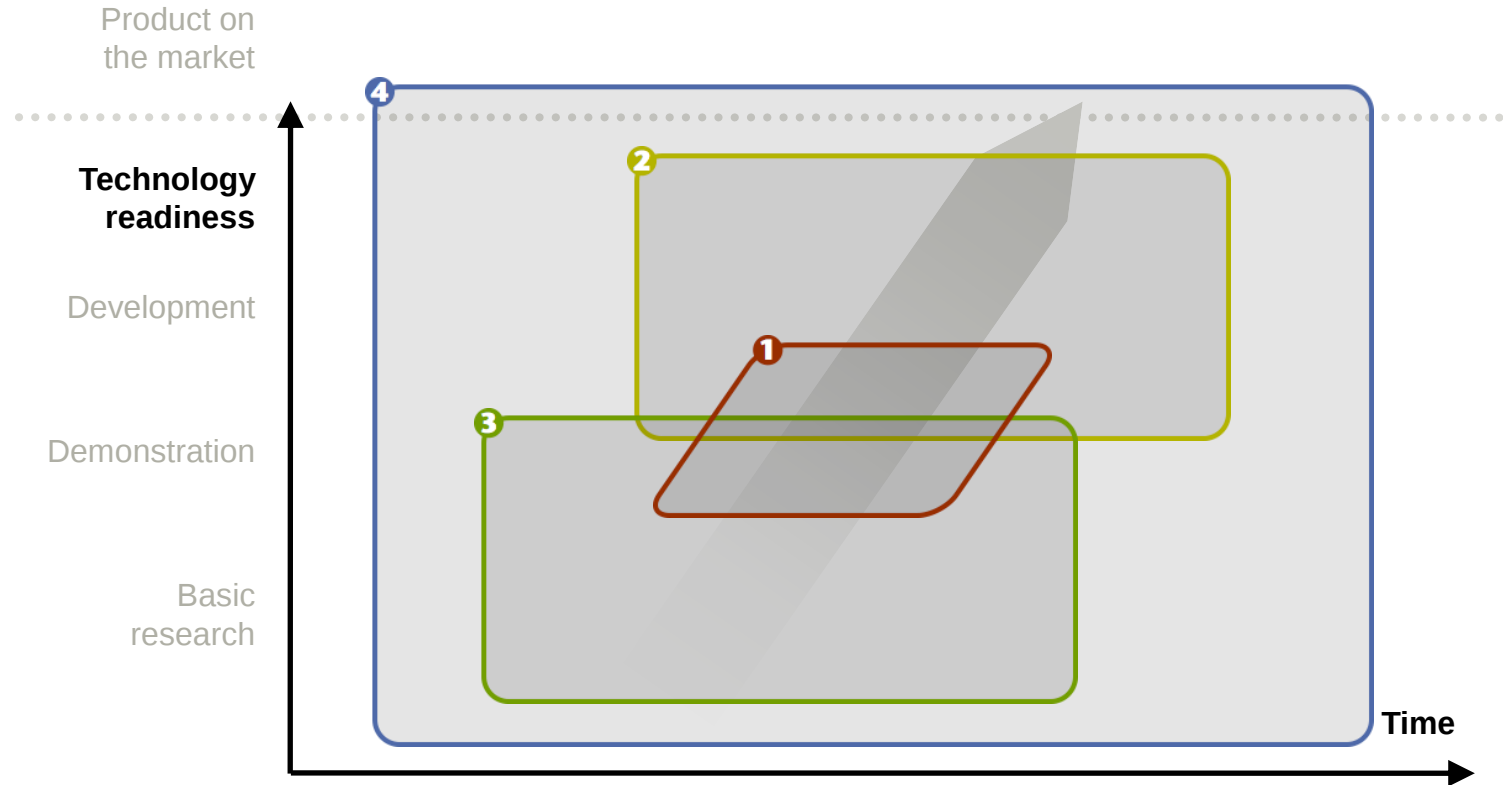
- politicians/officials
- players within the Swedish aerospace technology area

Produced by:

- universities/colleges/institutes (Chalmers, KTH, LiU, HV, BTH, Swedish Defence Research Agency, and Swerea)
- companies (Saab, GKN Aerospace, small and medium sized enterprises)
- professional and industrial organisations (Swedish Aerospace Industries, Teknikföretagen)
- authorities (Defence Materiel Administration, Armed Forces)

Under process management by Föreningen Svenskt Flyg

# Strategy for near term activities



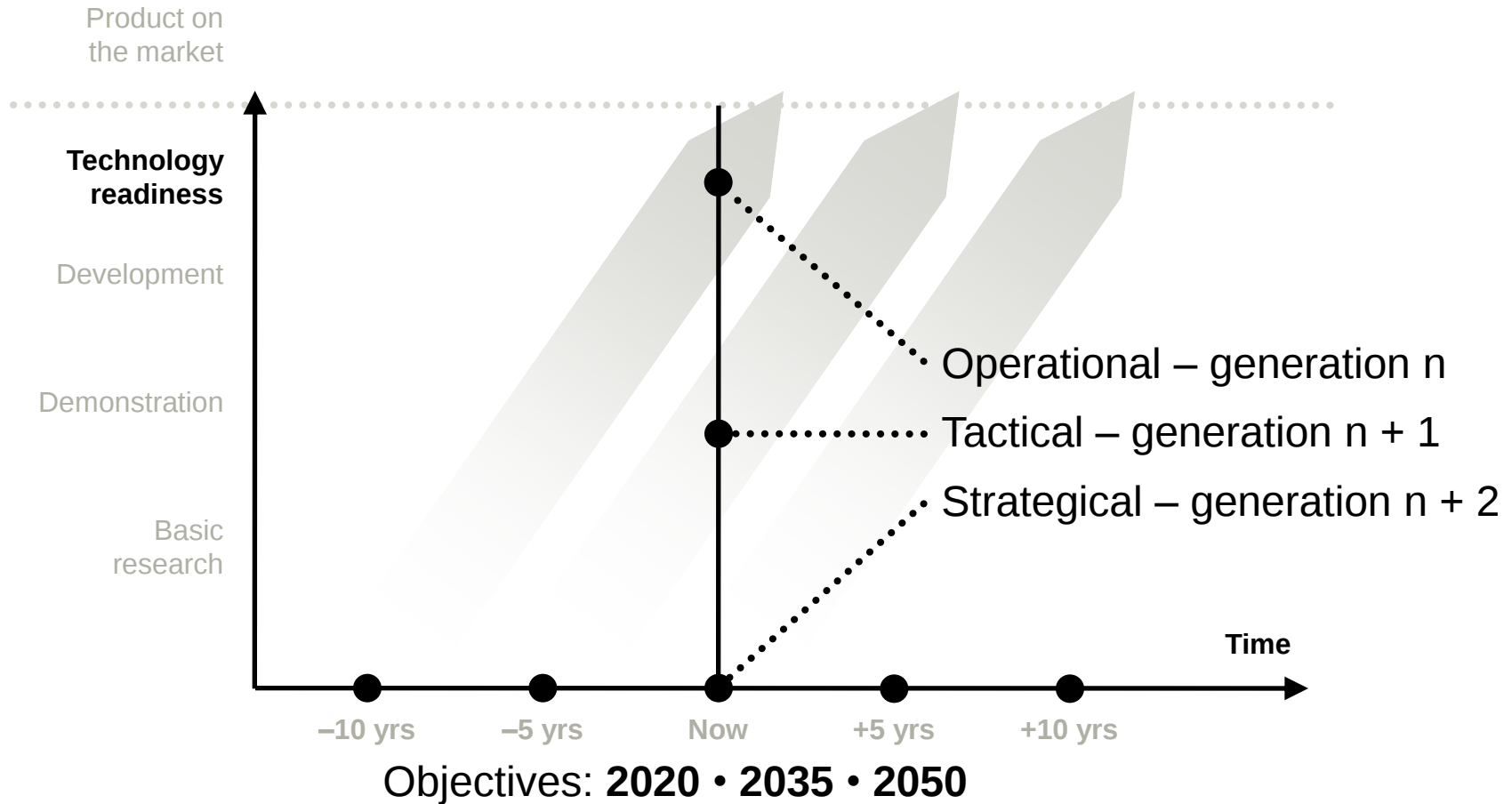
On what should we focus Swedish aerospace research and development?

How do we bring about the best possible conditions for domestic production?

How can academia best work to encourage innovation?

How do we secure consensus for and governance of the Swedish aerospace sector?

# TRL and the Slanting Wave



# Results of NFFP

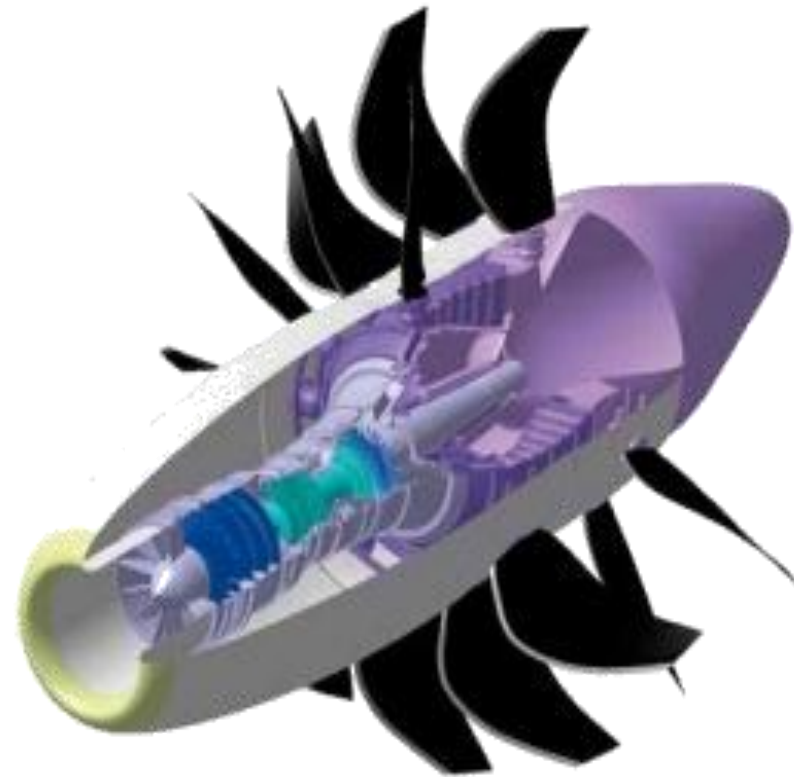


- Competence increase at U&I and Industry
- Created business positions through EU demonstrator program in FP7
  - VAC (now GKN) has obtained large long term orders for components to all engines in aircraft with over 70 passengers (ca 3 billion SEK/year for 30 years)
  - Saab has orders on components for Airbus and Boeing larger aircraft

# Results of FLUD

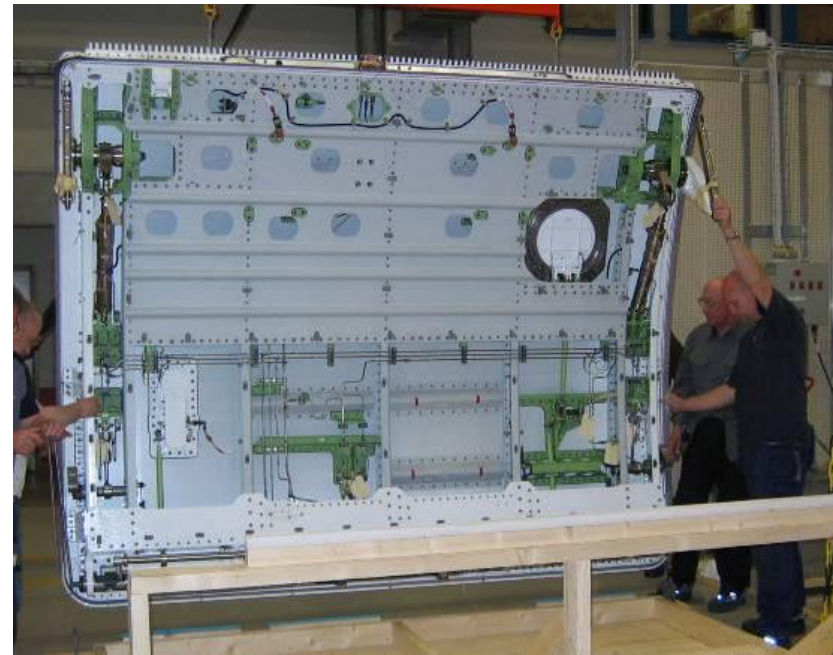
## *Flygtekniskt utvecklings- och demonstrationsprogram (Aeronautical Development- and Demonstration Programme)*

- Increased Swedish participation in int. demonstrators (Clean-Sky)
- Future Green Aircraft
- VAC example
  - Lower weight, less emissions
  - 120 billion SEK (during engine life times)
  - SME – Permanova exported Laser Welding Equipment
- Programme Positively Evaluated 2010



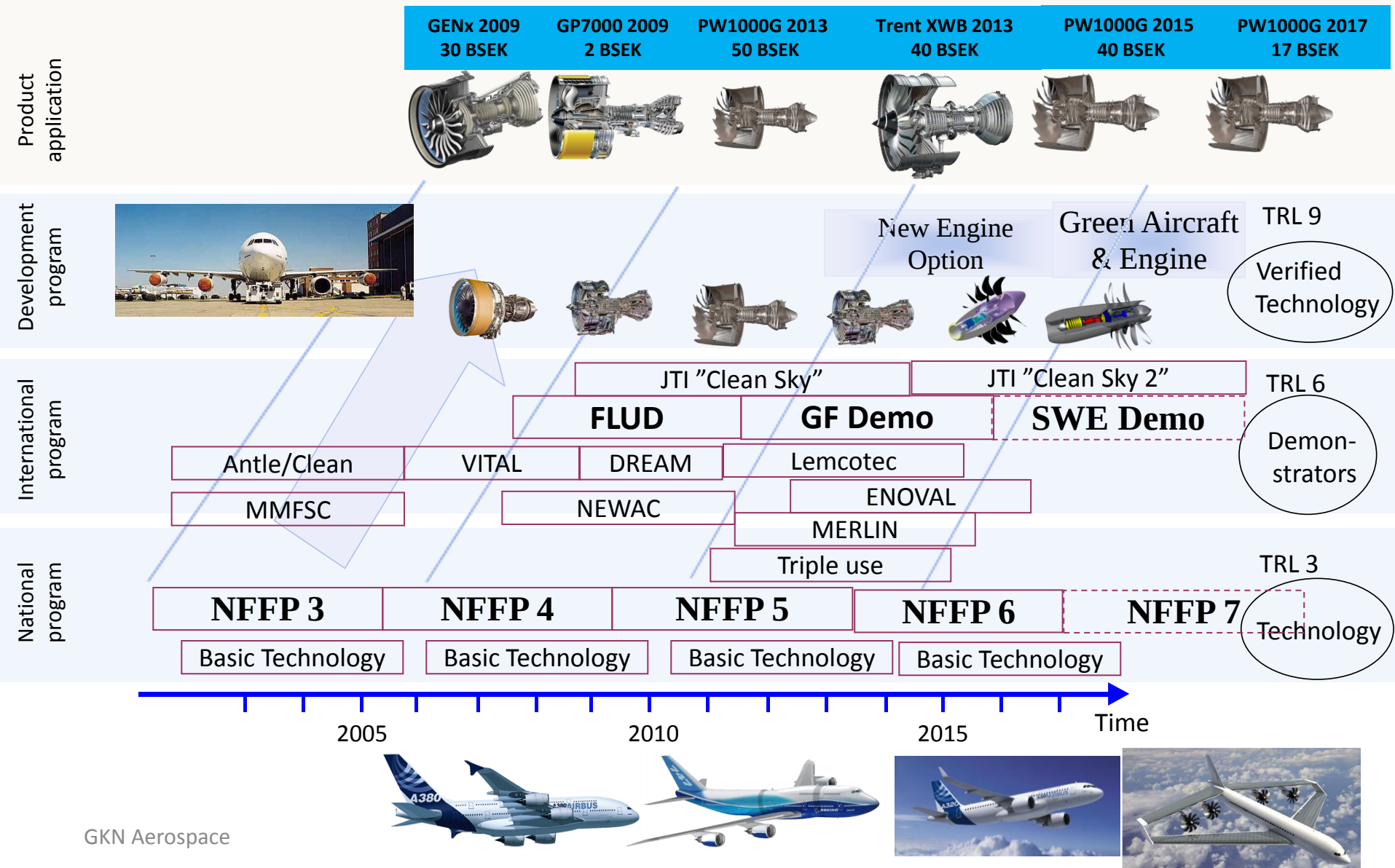
# Focus of GF Demo

- On-going Demonstrations
- Effect logic
  - Green and Growth
  - TRL 3-5
  - Locomotive for SME/univ
  - International demonstrators as in Clean Sky – business logic



# Research and Innovation Strategy

*"Principle of Slanting Wave"*

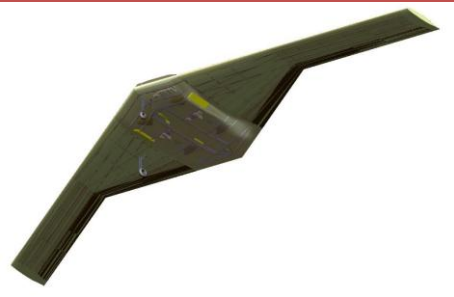


# Military FoT (Research and Technology) - Aeronautics

- Run by FM (Armed Forces) having a steering committee with participants from FM, FMV (Defence Materiel Administration), and FOI (Swedish Defence Research Agency)
- Largest topic of all FM FoT activities
- Activity consists of a research part that FM orders directly from FOI regarding basic aeronautics such as aerodynamics, structures and materials technology, flight mechanics, and purely military activity like signature reduction (radar and IR)
- The other part is coordinated by FMV and includes cooperation between industry and FOI within various IPT:s (Integrated Project Teams) for conceptual studies, the above mentioned areas, propulsion, electronics etc.
- Activities partly performed within international cooperation (EU, EDA (European Defence Agency), ETAP (European Technology Acquisition Programme))

# LO (Low Observability) ISR (Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance) Demonstration Opportunities

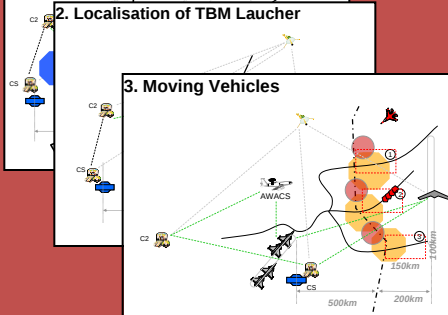
## LO ISR Capability



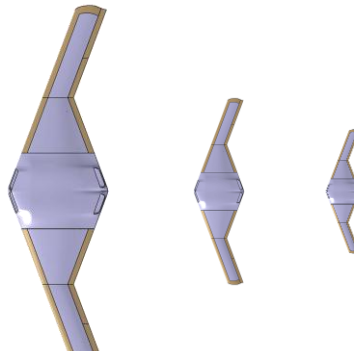
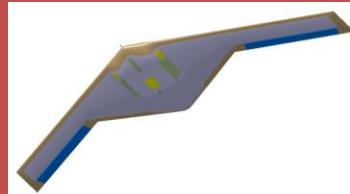
1. Cruise Missile Attack

2. Localisation of TBM Launcher

3. Moving Vehicles



## Demonstrator LO ISR



**Selection of important and challenging demonstrations**

## Demonstration possibilities

ISR Sensors and LO integration

ISR Data fusion & Analysis

Low signature

Flying wing

Laminar flow

Autonomy and decision support

Integration manned and unmanned

Operations and missions

# Current activities

- External communication – press releases and high level articles in public media
- Military demonstrators: Gripen E+, US Trainer with Boeing, ISR RPAS (Remotely Piloted Aeronautical Systems)
- R&D cooperation with Brazil, following Gripen export
- R&D cooperation with UK, Germany, France, USA
- H2020 national strategy including domestic civil demonstrator programme
- Secure funding for NFFP7 and GF Demo2
- Positioning for next national R&D-strategy 2016
- Special focus on SME participation
- 2015 – expand Innovair network internationally

# Cooperation with Brazil

- Brazil is already an important country for Swedish Industry (over 200 Swedish companies have a turnover of some 50 billion USD)
- Existing strategic partnership on governmental level in; political discussion and cooperation in multilateral fora; trade and investments; bioenergy and biofuels; defence; climate negotiations and sustainable development; science, innovation, and high technology; and cultural exchange and education
- The Gripen programme makes Brazil an even more important strategic partner for Sweden for the long term foreseeable future – certainly in aeronautics, but also in general terms

# Future joint activities

- Establish joint academic and institutional cooperation between Innovair (and the involved partners) and Brazilian actors
- Initiate within some six months at least a few joint research programmes, both to formalise contacts and to evaluate any obstacles (mobility of personnel, foreign living, funding and costs, tax issues, medical and insurance issues etc.)
- Make a joint priority of future cooperation within a number of technical fields
- Search for specific national funding in both countries for upcoming joint innovation programmes
- Start at low to medium TRL but plan for future joint demonstration possibilities, eventually leading to future common products

# Summary

- Innovair is the result of long term Swedish triple helix activities in the aeronautical field
- National Research and Innovation Agendas updated regularly by actors from academia, government, and industry
- Academic excellence is maintained through open calls and external evaluations of research programmes, both national and international
- Industrial relevance is maintained by focusing the technical content in calls and by acting as project leaders
- TRL and the Slanting Wave concept used to structure the complete innovation system
- Dual and triple use provide added value to society
- In development of Gripen E/F and future aeronautical systems Brazil will be an important partner
- Bilateral innovation programmes at all TRL levels will ultimately benefit both countries