## Results of Competition:Open Round 2 24 to 36 MonthsCompetition Code:1612\_EE\_OPEN

Total available funding is £15m (for all streams)

Note: These proposals have succeeded in the assessment stage of this competition. All are subject to grant offer and conditions being met.

| Participant organisation names   | Project title             | Proposed project costs | Proposed project grant |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Far-UK Ltd                       | Thermoplastic: Monomer to | £249,746               | £174,822               |
| M Wright & Sons Ltd              | Autmotive Parts (TMAP)    | £249,504               | £149,702               |
| Oxford Advanced Surfaces Limited |                           | £239,837               | £167,886               |
| University of Derby              |                           | £238,977               | £238,977               |

#### Project description - provided by applicants

To meet the future needs of the vehicle production industry ways of reducing CO2 are required. Improvements in powertrain are only able to meet a portion of this challenge, to deliver the complete reduction in CO2 required a massive weight reduction of current vehicles is required. This weight reduction also must be accomplished by without affecting the performance, safety or qualty of the vehicles. In addition, if the vehicles are to be taken to production then this must all be achieved cost effectively. This programme aims to develop a new range of materials that meet all of these challenges. The materials being developed are based around thermoplastics. Therse materials benefit from enhanced recyclability and the processes employed in this this programme will allow these materials to be used cost effectively in structral applications in the automobile industry.

Note: you can see all Innovate UK-funded projects here
<u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/innovate-uk-funded-projects</u> Use the Competition Code given above to search for this competition's results

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Dice Industries Ltd            | Biodice (Super light Thermal | £242,483               | £169,738               |
| JWA Racing Limited             | Propulsion Unit)             | £500,000               | £350,000               |
| University of Birmingham       |                              | £255,984               | £255,984               |

#### Project description - provided by applicants

Dice offers a subtle but game changing advancement to the proven Otto cycle by utilizing the cylinder space under the piston as a secondary 'boost' combustion chamber. The reduced engine mass leads to lower fuel consumption, consequent lower emission output and manufacturing costs. Thus, the project is aligned with the scope of boosting UK growth, opportunity and sustainable transport. The University of Birmingham (UoB) has a wealth of knowledge, knowhow and expertise in the optimisation, emissions reduction and simulation of ICEs. The funding would bring about a final prototype, small production line and a small concept vehicle. This technology will allow the mass of the engine to be reduced thereby increasing fuel efficiency of vehicles and aims to demonstrate how to reduce the carbon impact of ICEs. DICE technology is compatible with any spark or compression ignition fuel and is aligned with hybrid electric vehicles, where adoption of the technology will allow larger batteries to be fitted. Fuel consumption reductions have considerable economic benefits to users, and Dice is aimed at the attainment and advancement of EU directive 333/2014 to reduce CO2 emissions, especially for trucks. The DICE engine does not change the fundamentals of internal combustion, and can be used with any fuel including biofuels, alcohol and hydrogen etc. A huge contributor to CO2 are trucks and it is widely accepted that electrification for trucks is not feasible. This is just one area where Dice technology should be implemented.

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|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Faiveley Brecknell Willis                 | Self-sensing railway electrification                       | £651,467               | £325,734               |
| City University of London<br>Sengenia Ltd | system for efficient operation and<br>improved maintenance | £270,994<br>£76,955    | £270,994<br>£53,869    |

#### Project description - provided by applicants

The increasing demand for improved efficiency and reliability in the rail industry worldwide drives the market for advanced asset and fleet management tools, including remote diagnostics (or prognostics) and better asset planning offering real value-for-money to operators. The focus on safety will also increase: rail automation will help increase efficiency without compromising on safety and thus reduce what could be a major area of rising costs. There are some measurement systems available for monitoring rail electrification systems, for example, by using multiple strain gauges and accelerometers, however their power delivery and data transmission require a careful insulation under such a high voltage condition. This limitation could lead to some extreme scenarios, such as dewirement, thus causing a widespread traffic disruption. This project addresses the above challenge by exploiting the ideal insulator nature of the optical fibre itself through integration of optical fibre sensors into the current-collecting pantographs for remote monitoring, when AC lomotives are powered at 25kV and travel at speeds up to 350 km/h under all weather conditions. The sensor data obtained will be used both for integrated control and for the development of a condition-based maintenance model, to allow better asset and fleet management without comprising on safety. The key objective of this project is to translate the innovative research into a new product that is able to improve the reliability and efficiency and lower the cost of rail operation and maintenance that benefits the large population worldwide.

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|---|---|--|--|
| Ncam Technologies Ltd   | RTC - Real-Time Compositing   | £862,543   | £603,780   |
| Project description - provided by applica   | ants  | ·  | •  |
| RTC – Real-Time Compositing - will carry out Re<br>traditional compositing in a post-production pipel<br>exploit recent CPU & GPU advances in modern I<br>elements at high quality a real possibility. This wi<br>on-demand results providing huge efficiency gair<br>solution for compositing of visual effects which ca<br>enabling professional level Augmented Reality (A<br>many industry sectors. | esearch & Development to create a<br>ine and also greatly improve on lim<br>PC architecture, and include game<br>ill disrupt the outdated iterative posi-<br>ns and quality improvements for co<br>an be used both in the traditional n<br>AR) and wide ranging use in genera | a new real-time compositing 'VFX<br>nited overlay systems used on se<br>engine technology to make real-<br>st-production workflow (using fina<br>ompanies that use it.RTC will ach<br>narkets (broadcast and film/TV per<br>al live presentation techniques fo | -in-a-box' product to replace<br>t locations. The approach will<br>time compositing of 3D object<br>l-frame renders) with real-time<br>ieve the first ever real-time<br>ost-production); as well as<br>r emerging markets across |

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|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Metrosol Limited   | The Development of an Industrial       | £316,865               | £221,806               |  |
| NPL Management Limited   | Primary (Johnson Noise)<br>Thermometer | £30,982                | £15,491                |  |
| Project description - provided by applica  | ants                                   |                        |                        |  |
| This project aims to develop a fundamentally different type of thermometer (based on the measurement of Johnson noise) that will not drift.<br>Conventional thermometers are "secondary thermometers" in which a property is measured that is affected by temperature, for example most<br>digital thermometers measure either the resistance of or the voltage produced by the sensor. However, the property measured can be affected by<br>other things so these thermometers drift as they age. This new thermometer is a "primary thermometer" in which the parameters measured are<br>linked directly to temperature by a fundamental physical law, which does not change with time. The phenomenon has been known for a long time,<br>but the signals involved are so small that it has not, so far, been possible to make these measurements reliably in a typical industrial environment.<br>A new approach to measuring Johnson noise will be employed that overcomes the problems that have so far prevented this technique from being<br>used to measure temperature in industrial applications. A successful, commercial Johnson noise thermometer is expected to capture a significant<br>share of the high-performance segment of the industrial temperature measurement market. |  |                        |                        |  |

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|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Worldwide Fruit Ltd             | VisionDSS: a low cost portable                                 | £219,524               | £109,762               |
| Fruition PO Ltd                 | imaging solution to improve quality, increase productivity and | £209,200               | £104,600               |
| Stemmer Imaging Ltd             | reduce storage losses of premium                               | £236,650               | £118,325               |
| NIAB                            | apple varieties  | £295,979               | £295,979               |
| T&G Group (Turners and Growers) |  | £38,080                | £0                     |

### Project description - provided by applicants

There is increasing consumer and retailer demand for high-quality UK-grown premium dessert apples, and this will increase further post-BREXIT as retailers favour British produce. However, achieving consistent high quality across variable growing seasons is difficult, and premium varieties are susceptible to storage disorders that can render whole consignments unmarketable, leading to losses of £2.5-8.3Mp.a. In some years, losses of 30% present a serious reputational risk and jeopardise future production and marketing strategies. The pre-harvest factors that lower eating quality and predispose fruit to storage disorders are not yet known, but research has shown that targeted nutrition management can elevate antioxidants in apple tissue that help to mitigate against the development of disorders. However, little is known of the changes in fruit biochemical composition during the growing season that predispose fruit towards storage disorders, and so the development of mitigation strategies has been restricted to adjusting post-harvest, high cost, high stringency storage conditions. New technologies that provide assurance of quality after long-term storage will help to extend the selling season of UK-grown apples and drive import substitution. This project will develop a low-cost, portable vision system, incorporating mathematical models and algorithms to deliver a DSS for growers to inform in-season mitigation strategies and optimum picking times, to identify 'at risk' crops pre-harvest, to inform storage and marketing strategies, and to enhance the production, quality and reputation of premium varieties in the UK and globally.

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| Participant organisation names   | Project title                     | Proposed project costs | Proposed project grant |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| OMass Technologies Limited   | A new platform for drug discovery | £659,463               | £461,624               |
| Carol Robinson Research Group (Oxford<br>University)   | on membrane protein targets       | £20,098                | £20,098                |
| Project description - provided by applicants   |                                   |                        |                        |
| Membrane proteins represent the largest class of drug targets. Developing new ways to study these targets is therefore of paramount importance<br>in drug development programmes. This project addresses this need by developing and applying novel technology to understand drug binding to<br>membrane proteins in the most natural environment possible. Our innovation consists of a stage upon which we place cell membranes or<br>mimetics, a jet of solvent is directed at the membranes and an inlet samples the particles, producing a stream of charged particles for study in a<br>mass spectrometer. The key advantage of this approach is that it enables us to add drugs to the target in a natural membrane or mimetic, not<br>possible proviously. In addition, it addresses the limitations of current methods as it allows high throughout analyzes. Drugs to be tasted can be |                                   |                        |                        |

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|--|--|--|---|
| Forensic Pathways Ltd  | LOQUITUR: bringing the field of  | £341,706   | £239,194  |
| University of Huddersfield   | ballistic forensics to DNA-type standards.   | £200,853   | £200,853  |
| Project description - provided by applica  | ints   |  |   |
| The increased use of firearms in criminal and ter<br>enables efficient and successful prosecution of c<br>ballistic analysis technologies perform poorly con<br>system where Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA's<br>scientific and technological developments, and th<br>systems. This is specifically a problem for countr<br>between countries to enable comparison. Ultimat<br>project will exploit the most recent scientific and the<br>efficient, reliable, totally compatible and more com- | rorist acts drives the need for develo<br>riminals by providing high quality bu<br>npared to DNA evidence and the lea<br>s) do not legally own their recorded e<br>neir approach severely hinders evide<br>ies sharing a border, where sometim<br>tely this delays, and in some cases,<br>technological advances to produce a<br>st-effective methods of generating/sl | ppment of technology in the are<br>llet, cartridge and thus firearm r<br>ding technology providers only<br>evidence. Current technologies<br>nce sharing between LEA's, us<br>hes bullets/cartridge cases have<br>prevents, the successful prosec<br>a cutting-edge technology which<br>haring ballistic evidence. | a of ballistic analysis which<br>matching evidence. Current<br>offer a highly restrictive<br>a do not make use of the latest<br>sing what should be compatible<br>to be physically transported<br>cution of criminals. This<br>a provides LEA with highly |

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|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Future Intelligence Ltd  | Wide Smart Safe, Robust and                                       | £223,986               | £156,790               |  |
| London South Bank University   | Resilient Smart Cities Application<br>Uisng Fog Computing (WATCH) | £87,915                | £87,915                |  |
| Project description - provided by application  | ints  |                        |                        |  |
| Project description - provided by applicants<br>The aim of the WATCH project is to distribute processing to the network edge as much as possible exploiting a new type of unified<br>telecommunication and micro-datacenter nodes able to jointly provide networking, local processing and storage resources for the support of novel<br>applications across users with heterogeneous capabilities. The WATCH platform brings a collaborative environment to a variety of sources and<br>devices in a smart city domain. This will be accomplished by utilising novel technologies such as SDN and NFV to facilitate the creation of<br>"islands" of interconnected devices, which in turn form Fogs (lightweight cloud computing at the edge) to abstract resources into a unified pool.<br>Resources on the pool will be utilised to carry out Computing, Caching and Communication (3C) resources, services/tasks and deploy them close<br>to the end user, while at the same time use the enhanced cloud resources. WATCH objective is to improve the provisioning of smart surveillance<br>(object detection, object racking, and face or text recognition) using edge computing from different types of cameras (for example, body-worn<br>cameras, Smartphone cameras, city cameras and car recorders), IoT devices and vehicles, generating media analytics. Future Intelligence Ltd,<br>leading SME, is already providing solutions for smart city and smart lighting and markets. This project will expand its solution portfolio with new<br>capabilities and new featured products and services. On the other hand, London Southbank Univercity will expand its academic leadership in |   |                        |                        |  |

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