

Enquiry Assessment Form

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| Project No | |
| Title | |
| Project Exec | |
| Preparation Date | |

1) What is the technical benefit of the technology?

2) What is the commercial benefit of the technology?

| Technology Readiness Level | Description |
|---|---|
| 1. Basic principles observed and reported | Lowest level of technology readiness. Scientific research begins to be translated into applied research and development. Example might include paper studies of a technology's basic properties. |
| 2. Technology concept and/or application formulated | Invention begins. Once basic principles are observed, practical applications can be invented. The application is speculative and there is no proof or detailed analysis to support the assumption. Examples are still limited to paper studies. |
| 3. Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept | Active research and development is initiated. This includes analytical studies and laboratory studies to physically validate analytical predictions of separate elements of the technology. Examples include components that are not yet integrated or representative. |
| 4. Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment | Basic technological components are integrated to establish that the pieces will work together. This is relatively "low fidelity" compared to the eventual system. Examples include integration of 'ad hoc' hardware in a laboratory. |
| 5. Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment | Fidelity of breadboard technology increases significantly. The basic technological components are integrated with reasonably realistic supporting elements so that the technology can be tested in a simulated environment. Examples include 'high fidelity' laboratory integration of components. |
| 6. System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment | Representative model or prototype system, which is well beyond the breadboard tested for TRL 5, is tested in a relevant environment. Represents a major step up in a technology's demonstrated readiness. Examples include testing a prototype in a high fidelity laboratory environment or in simulated operational environment. |
| 7. System prototype demonstration in an operational environment | Prototype near or at planned operational system. Represents a major step up from TRL 6, requiring the demonstration of an actual system prototype in an operational environment, such as in an aircraft, vehicle or space. Examples include testing the prototype in a test bed aircraft. |

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| 8. Actual system completed and 'flight qualified' through test and demonstration | Technology has been proven to work in its final form and under expected conditions. In almost all cases, this TRL represents the end of true system development. Examples include developmental test and evaluation of the system in its intended weapon system to determine if it meets design specifications. |
| 9. Actual system 'flight proven' through successful mission operations | Actual application of the technology in its final form and under mission conditions, such as those encountered in operational test and evaluation. In almost all cases, this is the end of the last "bug fixing" aspects of true system development. Examples include using the system under operational mission conditions. |

6) Competitive intensity?

Indicate the most appropriate category

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|--|---|--|---|---|
| Unmet technical need no other supplier has anything comparable | A new emerging technology area with few established suppliers | An established but dynamic market with several high market share suppliers | Mature market where the new technology is an alternative readily available existing products/technologies | Many similar suppliers/products with similar features/benefits and strong incumbent positions in mature markets |
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Low

High

7) IP strength

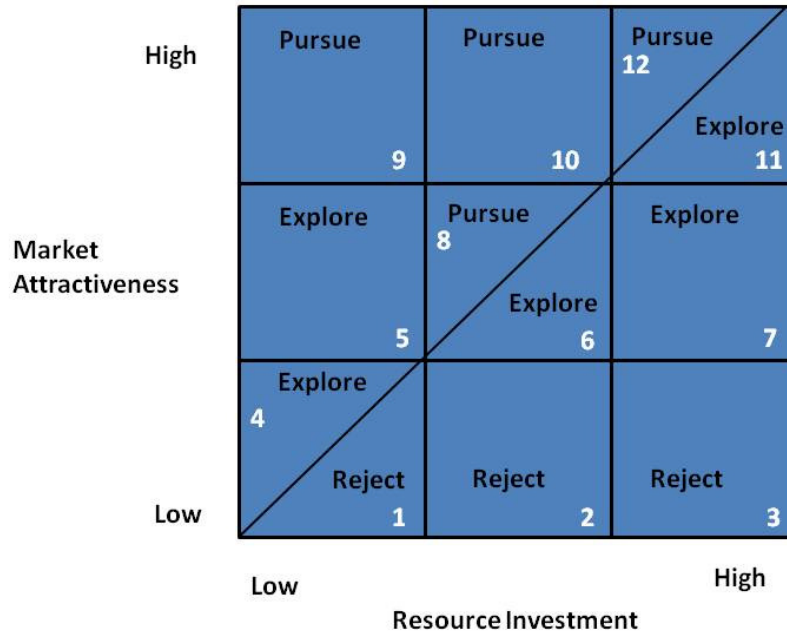
| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| IP is largely published but some know how/copy right IP remains | Nothing patentable, but high level of unpublished know how/copyright | Patentable but with narrow claims, not much know can be developed | Patentable, with fairly wide claims, know how needs to be developed and there is a high level of related prior art | Broad patent with high degree of freedom to operate and know-how required |
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Weak

Strong

8)

Project Attractiveness



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|---|--|
| Attractiveness Rating: (Insert relevant box number from above diagram into box on the right) | |
|---|--|

9) Issues to Progress

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| IP Related | |
| Technical Development Related | |
| Market Knowledge Related | |

10) Recommendation

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| Pursue | |
| Explore | |
| Reject | |

Reason for Rejection