

DeepTech Rangers SPD: Why DeepTech Is Here to Stay

Introduction

Every few generations, technology resets the rules of the world. Steam created industry. Electricity created cities. The internet created networks. Each cycle built prosperity but also dependency, until progress began to outpace resilience.

We have now entered the next reset. This time, the foundation is not consumption but capability. Data has become the new strategic infrastructure. Engineering has returned as the true source of power. Together, they are shaping a system that does not merely digitise existing industries but redesigns them from the atomic level up.

This is deeptech — not a single sector, but the operating system of a new industrial age. It is where science meets scale, where sovereignty meets systems, and where nations compete not for markets but for technological self-determination.

The following write-up explores this shift through a simple metaphor: the DeepTech Rangers. Each Ranger represents a frontier — aerospace, security, life sciences, and climate — equipped with a shared arsenal of AI, blockchain, quantum compute, and advanced materials. Together, they form the command unit of the next global transformation.

Because what is unfolding now is not another tech cycle. It is the architecture of the future.

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1. The Command Centre: The Paradigm Shift

Every industrial cycle has had its foundation. In the 19th century, it was steam, steel, and rail. The 20th century was defined by electricity, aviation, petrochemicals, and eventually the internet. Each cycle was driven by a small cluster of core technologies that cascaded into economic transformation.



We are entering a new industrial cycle—following the ages of steam, electricity, aviation, petrochemicals, and digital networks—with data and engineering at its centre. Data has become the new strategic infrastructure, compounding in value as it is collected, refined, and deployed. Engineering, long a lever of sovereignty, now plays an even more pronounced role—no longer just an enabler of production, but a determinant of national power, security, and resilience. Together, they form the morphing grid of our age, powering the next wave of transformation.

Surrounding this core are five structural fields:

- **Physical technology:** advances in materials, robotics, and energy systems.
- **Digital technology:** decentralised networks, distributed compute, immersive systems.
- **Economics:** tokenisation, new capital structures, impact-driven finance.
- **Social:** decentralised governance, community-driven economies, redistribution of agency.
- **Ecology:** sustainable systems, food security, ecological balance.

These fields do not evolve in isolation. Their convergence is what creates the conditions for deeptech. The command centre is therefore not a single sector or industry, but a tightly interlinked ecosystem where data and engineering act as the force multipliers.

2. The Rangers: Sectors of DeepTech

If the command centre provides the infrastructure, the Rangers are the operators in the field. Each sector represents a Ranger with distinct capabilities and objectives, yet interdependent on the others.



Aerospace Ranger

Aerospace has historically been the frontier where defence and civilian applications converge. Radar, GPS, and the internet all began as military technologies before becoming global standards. Today, the aerospace sector is undergoing a similar transformation.

The global space economy is projected to reach one trillion dollars by 2040. This is driven by three converging trends:

- **Commoditisation of launches:** Reusable rockets have drastically lowered launch costs, opening access to new players.
- **Satellite constellations:** From defence to internet connectivity, satellite networks are becoming core infrastructure.
- **Privatisation and dual-use:** Commercial ventures in propulsion, space manufacturing, and observation systems are increasingly aligned with national security priorities.

For investors, this sector offers dual-use applications, sovereign alignment, and scale potential across industries. Aerospace is no longer limited to exploration; it is becoming a key enabler of data, security, and communication systems on Earth.

National Security Ranger

Global defence expenditure reached **USD 2.46 trillion in 2024**, up from **USD 2.24 trillion in 2023**—a **55% increase over the past two decades** (SIPRI 2025). National security is now inseparable from technology strategy.

The key challenges are **cybersecurity, autonomy in warfare**, and **resilience of supply chains**. Cybercrime costs alone are projected to exceed **USD 10 trillion annually by 2025**, creating an urgent demand for secure systems.

The driver here is not choice but necessity. States require **sovereign stacks** for semiconductors, compute, and AI to secure their autonomy. For investors, national security represents **resilient demand** and **dual-use spillovers** into civilian markets.

Emerging solutions include:

- **Quantum-safe compute** to secure communications and critical infrastructure.
- **Autonomous defence systems** capable of ISR (intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance) and rapid response.
- **Blockchain-based trust networks** for defence supply chains.

Life Sciences Ranger

Healthcare and life sciences are being redefined by the intersection of AI, biotechnology, and immersive technologies.

The biotechnology sector is expected to reach nearly four trillion dollars by 2030. AI in healthcare is projected to surpass 180 billion dollars by the same date. The demand is driven by ageing populations, post-pandemic preparedness, and the rise of chronic diseases.

The opportunity is systemic. Healthcare is not cyclical consumption; it is a structural demand. Life sciences provide near-term traction in productivity, medium-term disruption in drug pipelines, and long-term transformation of human health.

The core technologies include:

- **Generative AI for drug discovery**, reducing timelines from decades to years.
- **Living therapies**, using engineered biology for targeted treatment.
- **Neuromorphic-enabled diagnostics**, enabling rapid pattern recognition in imaging.
- **Immersive training and surgical systems**, which reduce errors and improve skill development.

Climate Ranger

The climate sector is the most urgent of all. Global temperatures have already risen by 1.2°C. To meet net-zero targets by 2050, systemic transformation is unavoidable.

Climate investment has already surpassed seventy billion dollars annually. The hydrogen economy is projected to reach 410 billion dollars by 2030, while alternative proteins could become a 290 billion dollar industry by 2035.

The critical technologies include:

- **Hydrogen and nuclear small modular reactors** for decarbonising heavy industries.
- **Carbon capture and storage** at scale.
- **Solid-state batteries** for energy resilience.
- **Blockchain-based carbon tracking** to improve accountability.
- **Alternative proteins** for food security and reduced ecological strain.

This sector aligns environmental urgency with sovereign interest. It represents one of the clearest areas where policy, capital, and technology are aligned.

3. The Shared Arsenal: Foundational Technologies

Each Ranger operates with a common arsenal — technologies that transcend sectors and define the deeptech frontier.

The SPD Rangers only succeed when they combine. The same principle applies here.



- AI (Artificial Intelligence)**
 The intelligence layer powering every domain. From autonomous systems in defence to generative models in biotech and predictive analytics in climate, AI is the tactical brain that turns data into decision.
- Quantum & Novel Compute**
 The expansion of computational frontiers. Quantum and neuromorphic architectures push beyond classical limits, enabling breakthroughs in cryptography, simulation, and large-scale optimisation, the raw compute power for the next era of discovery.
- Blockchain**
 The trust fabric of the digital age. It ensures data integrity, enables asset tokenisation, and supports decentralised systems where transparency and security are not optional but inherent.
- Materials & Energy**
 The enabling substrate of the physical world. Advanced materials, sustainable energy systems, and engineered bio-matter form the backbone of progress in aerospace, climate, and life sciences, enhancing efficiency, resilience, and longevity.

Together, these four form the interoperable arsenal that enables each sector to scale.

4. The Mission: The Agna Way

A Rangers unit is defined by its mission. The Agna Way rests on three directives.

Build the East–West Corridor

The global economy is becoming multipolar. The centre of gravity is shifting from the West to Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Dubai and the wider GCC are emerging as neutral hubs that connect capital with opportunities.

The corridor thesis is simple. Sovereign funds in the East are deploying capital into frontier technologies. Emerging markets in Asia and Africa represent the next billion users and consumers. Western technology ecosystems seek access to new markets. Agna’s role is to become the bridge where capital and technology converge.

Back Frontier Convergence

The most powerful outcomes do not come from standalone technologies but from their

convergence. AI combined with quantum can accelerate drug discovery. Blockchain combined with energy grids can decentralise power distribution. Robotics combined with novel materials can reinvent manufacturing.

Agna’s strategy focuses on such intersections. This reduces binary risk of isolated bets and creates platform potential.

Discover Hard-to-Build Technology

Not all opportunities are equal. Agna focuses on emergents and exponentials: proven technologies in high-growth phases and those at the cusp of scalable adoption. Moonshots are included selectively.

The key criterion is difficulty. Hard-to-build technologies create IP moats, require capital intensity, and cannot be commoditised easily. These provide defensibility and compounding value over 10 to 20 years.

5. The Villains: Structural Drivers of Demand

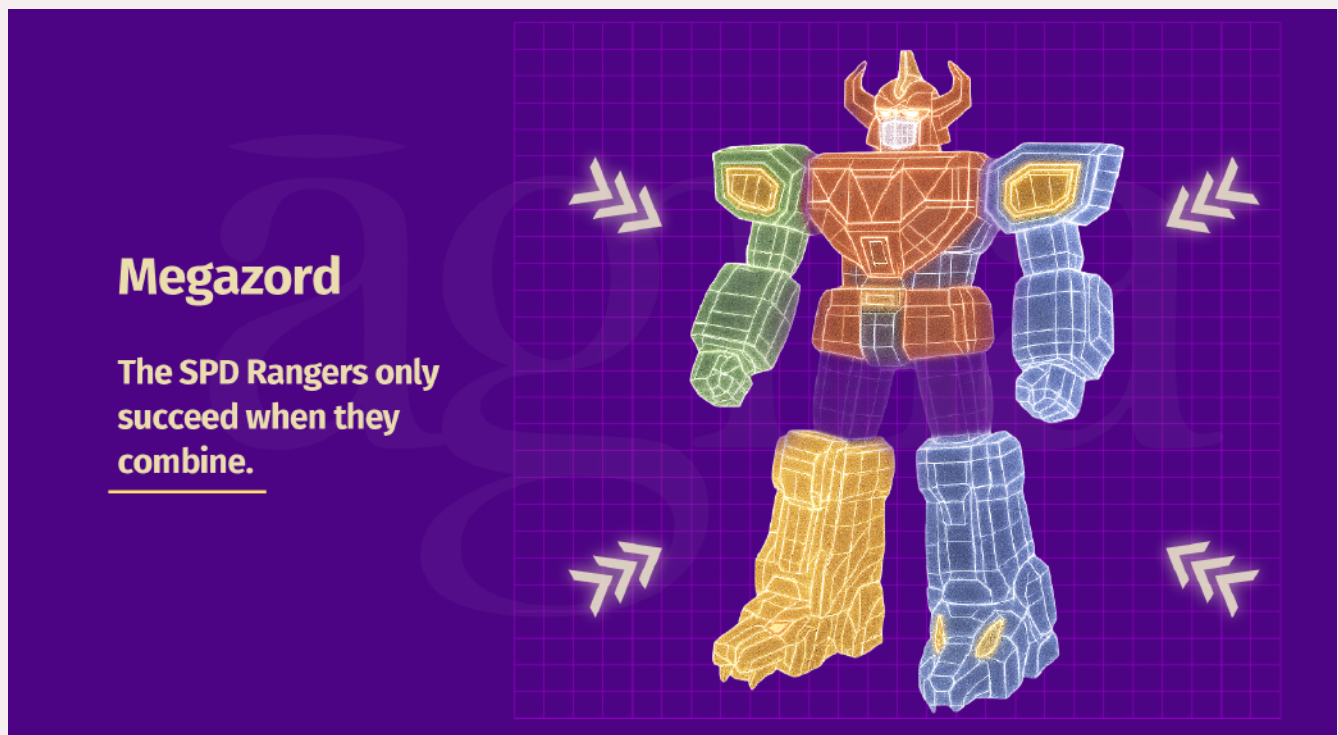
The Rangers exist because the threats are real. DeepTech exists because the challenges cannot be solved by existing tools.

- **Climate collapse:** Current energy systems cannot sustain growth while achieving net zero. DeepTech solutions like hydrogen, nuclear, and carbon capture are essential.
- **Digital fragility:** Centralised infrastructures are vulnerable to cyberattacks, data breaches, and manipulation. Decentralised systems, quantum-safe compute, and blockchain-based trust are the only alternatives.
- **Geopolitical fragmentation:** The return of great power rivalry and the decline of globalisation require sovereign technology stacks. National security and aerospace are direct responses.
- **Health crises:** Pandemics, demographic ageing, and chronic disease burden require biotech and AI.
- **Erosion of trust:** From financial instability to misinformation, blockchain-based systems of verification and decentralised governance are the countermeasures.

Each challenge maps directly to a deepTech solution. Without these technologies, the villains remain unchallenged.

6. The Megazord: Why DeepTech Is Durable

The SPD Rangers only succeed when they combine. The same principle applies here.



Interdependence: AI requires compute; compute requires new materials; energy requires blockchain-secured infrastructure; biotech requires AI. These technologies cannot scale in isolation.

Defensibility: Long R&D cycles, capital intensity, and IP moats make deepTech difficult to copy. Consumer apps can be cloned; sovereign stacks cannot.

Non-substitutability: Consumer technology is optional. Energy, security, and healthcare systems are not.

Long cycle: These are 20 to 30 year industrial waves, not short 2 to 3 year hype cycles.

Sovereign alignment: National strategies across the US, EU, China, India, UAE, and Saudi Arabia are mobilising billions in capital for deepTech. Sovereign demand ensures longevity.

Capital shift: Sovereign wealth funds and institutional investors are pivoting into frontier technology as part of resilience strategies. This is not opportunistic, it is structural.

The Megazord is not a metaphorical flourish. It is the reality that only when these interdependent technologies converge do they unlock the full potential to confront systemic risks.

7. The Story: From Past Cycles to the Present

The progression is clear.

- **The age of atoms:** steam, electricity, aviation, petrochemicals.
- **The age of bits:** computers, networks, software, new media.
- **The age of convergence:** data and engineering as the central grid, fusing atoms and bits.

In the earlier cycles, adoption timelines stretched across decades. Today, innovation cycles compress into years. ChatGPT reached 100 million users in two months, while the telephone took over seventy years. This speed of adoption accelerates the importance of frontier technologies, but it also increases fragility. That fragility is what drives sovereign demand for resilient deeptech systems.

The key insight is this: while consumer technologies plateau quickly, deeptech compounds. It compounds because it is foundational, dual-use, and systemic. Once a nation or corporation builds quantum capacity, hydrogen infrastructure, or sovereign compute, it is not replaced every three years like a mobile app. It becomes a backbone for decades.

8. Conclusion: DeepTech Is Here to Stay

Deeptech is not a trend. It is the structural foundation of the next industrial era.

- The **Command Centre** is data and engineering.
- The **Rangers** are aerospace, national security, life sciences, and climate.
- The **Shared Arsenal** are AI, blockchain, novel compute, and novel materials.
- The **Mission** is corridor, convergence, and hard-to-build innovation.
- The **Villains** are existential risks that current systems cannot solve.
- The **Megazord** is convergence, which makes the whole greater than the sum of parts.

The permanence of deeptech rests on four facts:

1. The challenges it addresses are non-negotiable.
2. The technologies are interdependent, defensible, and non-substitutable.
3. The cycles are long, compounding, and sovereign-aligned.
4. Capital is shifting towards it not as opportunism but as necessity.

This is why deeptech is not just another wave. It is the infrastructure of the future.

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