



## Agenda

- 9:30- Welcome
- 9:35- ESA presentation on Cosmic Vision plan
  - 1. Cosmic Vision Cycle 1
  - 2. Selected Missions
  - 3. Assessment Studies
  - 4. National Activities Parallel to Cosmic Vision studies
  - 5. Technology Developments
  - 6. Schedule
- 11:45- Questions
- 13:00- End





## 1- Cosmic Vision Cycle 1





### Call for CV planning cycle 1 Mission Proposals

- ☐ First CV planning cycle (CV 1) covers 2015–2018 period Current Call released March 2007.
- ☐ Aims at final selection of
  - 1 "medium M" mission, ESA cost < 300 ME
  - 1 "large L" mission, ESA cost < 650 ME
- ☐ Launch in mid 2017 & late 2018.
- □ Total available envelope for first cycle: ~ 950 M€.





# Cosmic Vision cycle 1 Overall schedule

5 March 07 Call for Mission Proposals

29 June 07 Proposals due

2007 - 2009 Assessments (competitive)

end 2009 Down selection (2M, 2L)

2010 - 2011 Definition (competitive)

end 2011 Final Selection and Approval

2012 - 2017 Implementation

Mid 2017 & late 2018 M1-L1 Launches

Total budget envelope 950 M€





## **Proposals Overview**

- ☐ Total of 50 proposals, often of high quality
- ☐ Astrophysics: 19 proposals
  - 4 'L' and 15 'M' class.
- ☐ Fundamental Physics:12 proposals
  - 1 'L' and 11 'M' class.
- ☐ Solar System: 19 proposals
  - 5 'L' and 14 'M' class.
- ☐ About half include potential collaboration with NASA, JAXA, CNSA, Roscomos.





## **Selection process**

- ☐ Evaluation carried out by ad-hoc Peer Review Teams (as necessary) under responsibility of ESA advisory bodies.
- □ Recommendation for selection by discipline Working Groups (i.e. AWG, FPAG & SSWG).
- ☐ Final recommendation for selection across disciplines by SSAC.
- ☐ Pls of proposals excluded from selection process.
- □ Agreed rules of conduct for members of advisory bodies involved as Co-ls in proposals





### Selection criteria

•	Scientific excellence	WG/S	SSAC
•	Scientific return	WG/S	SSAC
•	Compatibility with CV scientific prioriti	ies WG/S	SSAC
•	Timeliness of the mission	WG/S	SAC
•	Need to go to space	WG/S	SSAC
•	"Science value for money" rating	WG/SSAC	-ESA
•	Technology maturity and technical fea	sibility	<b>ESA</b>
•	Compatibility with Class M or L envelo	pes	<b>ESA</b>
•	Cost to Member States (payload, etc.)		<b>ESA</b>
•	Overall project risk		<b>ESA</b>
•	Status of international cooperation		<b>ESA</b>
•	Communication potential	WG/SSAC	-ESA





### CV selection outcome

Seven missions selected for assessment over 2008-2009

- Five M-class missions (ESA cost < 300 ME)</li>
  - ✓ Goal: Down-selection end 2009, launch 2017
- Two L-class missions (ESA cost < 650 ME)</li>
  - **✓ Compete with LISA**
  - ✓ Goal: Down-selection end 2009, launch 2018
- A number of science mission themes (~ 10) highly ranked, requiring technology developments for enabling readiness for the next Call for Missions





### 2- Selected missions



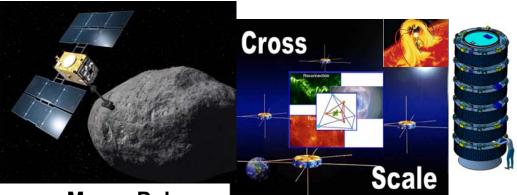


## SSAC SELECTION

Fields	M Class	L Class	Mission of Opportunity		
Solar System	Space Plasmas (CROSS-SCALE)	Giant planets (TANDEM – Saturn)/ LAPLACE – Jupiter)			
	Neo sample return (MARCO POLO)				
Astrophysics	Dark Energy (DUNE/SPACE)	X-ray astronomy (XEUS)	IR astronomy (SPICA)		
esa_	Astero- seismology/ Exoplantets (PLATO)				

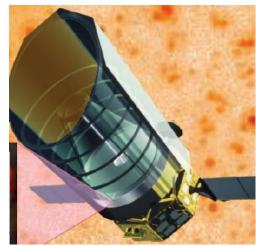


### M class missions



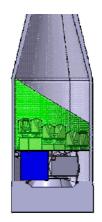
Marco-Polo
NEO sample return
in collaboration with JAXA

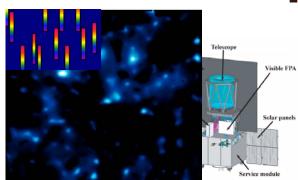
**Cross-Scale** *Plasma physics* 



Planet Pl

Exoplanet detection & star characterization





**Dark Energy**Deep space survey







### L class missions





#### Characteristics of L & M missions

#### ☐ L missions

- ✓ Ambitious long term missions, down-selection of two L missions end 2009
- ✓ Mission budget requires international collaboration, to be defined during the assessment phase
- ✓ Technology developments to be implemented as soon as possible. Coordination between ESA/national agencies for technology development activities (SPC workshop in June)

#### M missions

- ✓ High technology readiness level (supposed TRL ≥ 5)
- ✓ No technology developments before down-selection end 2009
- ✓ Pre-developments can be envisaged in the development phase, if justified by the mission schedule risk minimisation



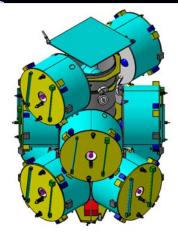


## **Cross Scale – Status of assessment** study activities

- ☐ Study Science Team in place, Sci-RD and PDD are being reviewed (all instrument data sheets are in)
- ☐ System level CDF completed in Dec 2007
- Industrial ITT documentation under preparation.
- ☐ JAXA and NASA included in Study Science Team
- ☐ Two baselines studied:
  - SF2-1b launch to LEO or GTO
  - $1.4 \times 25 \text{ Re or } 10 \times 25 \text{ Re target orbit } (i = 14^\circ)$
  - Option 1: 10 S/C on a dispenser, cost and mass critical
  - Option 2: 6 S/C in stacked configuration, cost critical

Convergence on going towards 7 S/C, stacked configuration





Option 1: 10 S/C + dispenser, launch and transfer configuration



Option 2: 6 stacked S/C, no dispenser, launch and transfer configuration



# Marco Polo – Status of assessment study activities

- ☐ Study science team in place, Sci-RD drafted, PDD work on-going
- Mission in collaboration with JAXA
  - Collaboration scheme not yet frozen
  - JAXA lead
  - ESA lead scenario with JAXA as junior partner also considered
- ☐ System level CDF study planned in Mar08
  - Investigation of simplest possible mission
- ☐ Industrial study scope: whole spacecraft
- □ Planetary Protection Working Group initiated



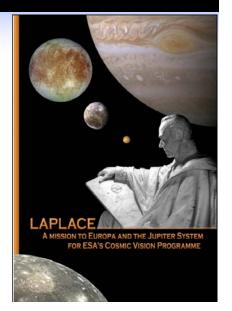


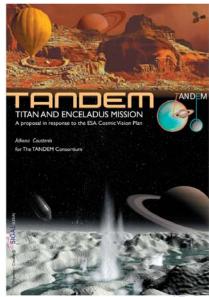


# Outer planet mission – Status of assessment study activities

- □ Cooperation scenario with NASA as baseline discussions ongoing; JAXA expressed also interest for Laplace/Tandem
- NASA milestone: 3 to 1 down-selection of outer planets Flagship mission in October 2008
  - Organisation and cross-participation for the near future work under discussion
- Work focused on critical mission aspects through dedicated working groups
- Two CDF studies planned for Laplace/Tandem, to be completed by July 08
- ☐ ITT planned for end 08









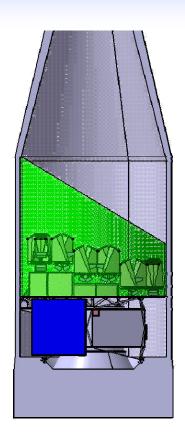
# PLATO - Status of assessment study activities

- ☐ SST in place, Sci-RD and PDD are being reviewed
- ☐ Dedicated payload module study made by ESA
  - ✓ Viable staring option elaborated in Dec07,
  - ✓ Adopted as baseline by SST
- ☐ ESA system study (CDF) is completed
- Industrial ITT documentation in preparation

#### <u>'Staring mode'</u> baseline:

- SF2-1b launch to L2 (direct transfer)
- ~ 30 identical telescopes
- Total collecting area ~0.3 m<sup>2</sup>, FOV > 400 deg<sup>2</sup>
- 4 CCD's / focal plane (compatible with realistic detector procurement constraints), 3k x 3k, 18 um pixel
- Options to improve science performance: larger CCD/FOV (~ 530 deg²), modified operations scenario (2<sup>nd</sup> field + longer lifetime).





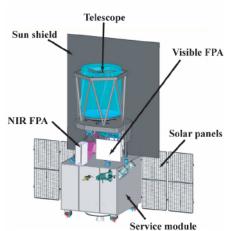


# **Dark Energy Mission – Status of** assessment study activities

- □ Concept Advisory Team in place for convergence on Dark Energy Mission payload concept
  - ✓ Achieve a robust dark energy measurement and consolidate technical feasibility
- ☐ Convergence concept
  - Telescope aperture diameter of 1.2 m
  - VIS focal plane for weak lensing
  - NIR focal plane shared by photometry and spectroscopy
  - Limit design to 1 spectrometer (+ no DMD back-up)
- ☐ CDF study planned for April 2008
- ☐ ITT in May 2008





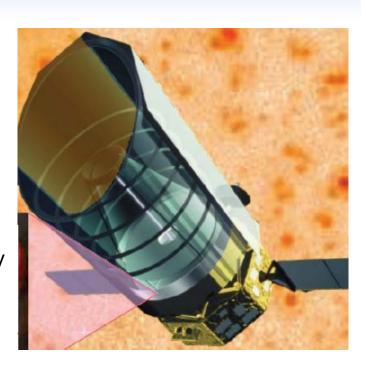




# **SPICA – Status of assessment** study activities

- ☐ JAXA-ESA mission
  - ✓ JAXA led mission
  - ✓ ESA contribution
    - Cryogenic 3.5 m Telescope
    - SAFARI science instrument (through Member States funding, MIRI-like scheme)
  - ✓ ESA-JAXA letter of agreement drafted, for defining respective responsibilities during assessment study
- □ SAFARI (European instrument) PDD on going
- □ CDF activities (Telescope Assembly & SAFARI) planned in April/May







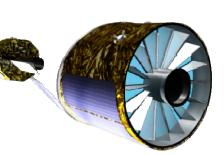
# XEUS - Status of assessment study activities

- ☐ Internal critical review performed in Dec 07
  - ✓ take stock of work performed to date,
  - ✓ identify critical areas requiring for attention
- ☐ First meeting of XEUS Study Science Team (9-10 Jan 08):
  - ✓ presentation on study process and objectives, study status and criticalities, and technology development,
  - ✓ discussion on alternative design solutions.



- ✓ Science topics and science drivers
- ✓ Required technology developments
- ✓ Recent progress on X-ray instrumentation and optics
- ✓ Evaluation of International collaboration potential
- System CDF study planned in June 08







### 3- Assessment studies





# **Key elements of Cosmic Vision** implementation plan

#### **☐** Spacecraft Assessment Studies

- ✓ ESA internal studies & industrial studies.
- ✓ Programmatic inputs for down-selection process

#### ☐ Science Instrument Assessment Studies

- ✓ National activities conducted in parallel to ESA system studies
- ✓ Enable robust spacecraft definition and instrument selection (AO) at the beginning of the Definition Phase

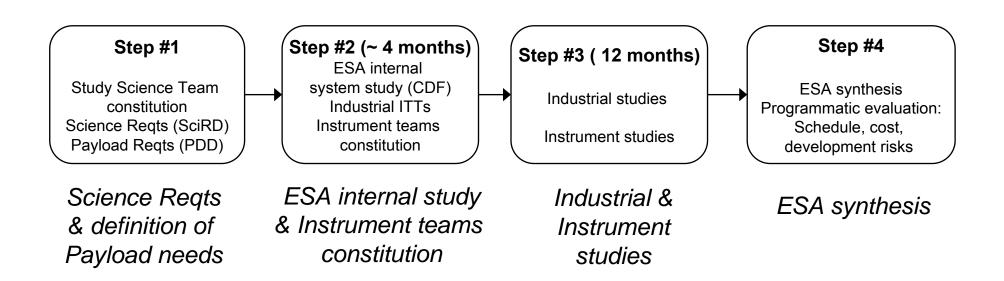
#### ☐ Technology Development Plan

- ✓ For spacecraft and science instruments
- ✓ Harmonisation with Member States requested (June 08 SPC workshop)





# **Assessment Phase Logic:** Four major steps







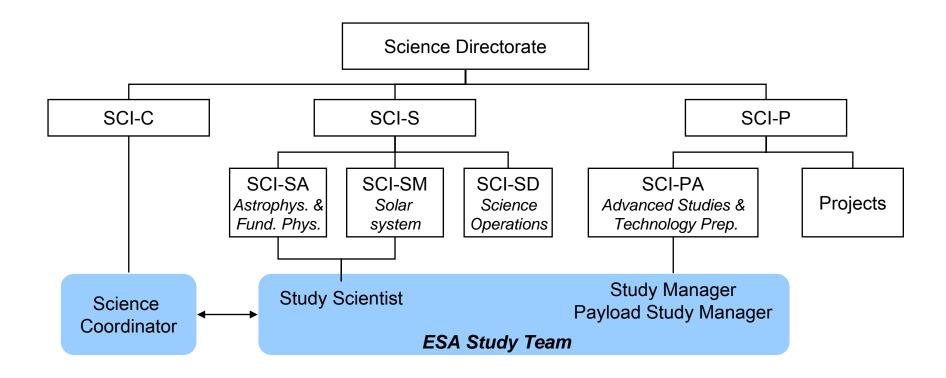
## **Assessment study actors**

- ☐ Study Science Team
  - ✓ Represents the science community for the study field
- ☐ ESA study team
  - ✓ Study scientist: Responsible for all Science aspects related to the study needs.
    Chairs the Study science team
  - ✓ Study manager: Overall study management, including technical management and programmatic aspects
  - ✓ Payload study manager: Responsible for payload aspects, in support to the study manager
  - ✓ ESA technical experts
- ☐ Industrial study teams
  - ✓ Selected through open competition
- □ Instrument teams
  - ✓ Phase A level study of non recurring science instruments
  - ✓ Funded by Member States





## **CV** Implementation in ESA



The Science Coordinators are in charge of the overall implementation and coordination of the Cosmic Vision Plan





### **Industrial studies: ITTs**

### **Competitive Invitation To Tenders**

- ✓ Parallel contracts envisaged for each study, provided good offers are received
- ✓ Documentation inputs: SOW, Science Requirements, Payload Definition Document
- ✓ ESA internal studies outcome will be made available the latest at the study kick-off
- ✓ 6-7 weeks for offer preparation





## **Industrial studies: Objectives**

#### □ Space segment definition

- Spacecraft concept and definition, meeting science objectives and programmatic requirements
- Payload definition (ESA part)
- Consolidation of technical requirements

#### ■ Mission Technology Readiness Evaluation

Requirement: TRL ≥ 5 at the beginning of Implementation Phase.
 Applicable to the whole spacecraft, including science payload

#### ☐ Spacecraft programmatic evaluation

- Spacecraft development plan
- Technology development plan, if relevant
- Risk assessment and cost estimate





### **Industrial studies: Structure**

### ☐ Three major phases

- Concept review and trade-offs ~ 4-5 months
- Detailed design ~ 6-7 months
- Programmatic evaluation ~ 1 month

□ Overall study duration: ≤ 1 year (must)





# **4- National Activities Parallel to Cosmic Vision Studies**





# ESA approach on Payloads, resulting from SPRT/SPC recommendations

- □ Science Payload Phase A/B1 to be completed before entering the implementation phase
- ☐ Payload AO is moved at the beginning of the Definition Phase
- ☐ Perform Instrument assessment studies before entering the Definition Phase





# **Consequences of SPRT/SPC:** Illustration for M missions

Mission Down-selection Mission Launch selection & Payload AO adoption

Assessment Phase	<b>Definition Phase</b>	Implementation Phase			
~ 2 years	~ 2 years	~ 5-6 years			

Spacecraft

And

Payload

activities

n missionstwo missionsone missionAssessment studiesDesign consolidation<br/>& pre-developmentsDevelopment

ESA /
Member States
agreements

LOE
Letter Of
Endorsement

**MLA** *Multi-Lateral Agreement* 

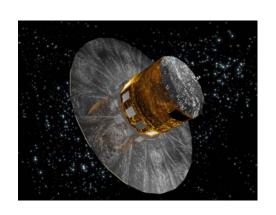


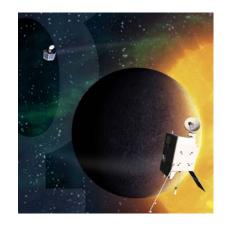


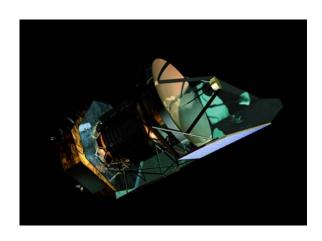
## **Payload categories**

**Payload = Instrument or instrument suite.** 

Hardware from useful signal collection/detection device to digital output signal







Category A
"ESA only" Payload
(Gaia)

Category B
Payload = Instrument suite
from science institutes
(Bepi Colombo)

Category C Shared payload ESA + Institutes (Herschel)





# Instrumentation activities during the assessment phase

- □ Instrument teams expected to be in place at the start of the industrial assessment studies
- ✓ Phase A type study required during the assessment phase.
- ✓ Work funded by National Agencies, requested for non recurring instruments
- ✓ Work input: Payload Definition Document, elaborated by ESA payload study manager with inputs from the study science team.

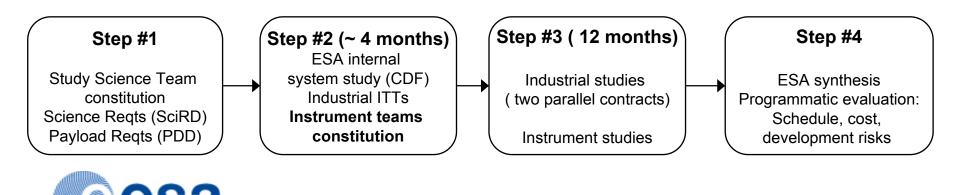
Mission	Payload category	Member state provision			
Marco-Polo	В	Instrument suite			
Cross-scale	В	Instrument suite			
Laplace/Tandem	В	Instrument suite			
Plato	С	Focal planes, and potentially the whole instruments. The payload will be treated as category A in the industrial studies.			
Dark Energy mission	С	Focal planes (IR and VIS). The payload will be treated as category A in the industrial studies.			
SPICA	С	Telescope provided by ESA. ESI cryo instrument provided by science institutes under ESA management.			
XEUS	С	Optics under ESA responsibility, cryogenic elements TBD, focal plane instruments provided by institutes			





## Instrument teams constitution: Procedure

- ☐ Instrumentation requirements are defined in the PDD
  - ✓ Needs established by the Study Science Team,
  - ✓ PDD book captain is the Payload Study Manager
- ☐ Call for "Declaration of Interest", includes instrumentation requirements (PDD)
- ☐ Instrument teams are requested to respond to the Call within 3 months
  - ✓ Instrument team response: organisation, technical background, study logic, expected funding scheme
  - ✓ Copy is sent to the relevant Member States
  - ✓ ESA will close the loop with the relevant Member States: confirmation of the support, instrument study follow-up, meeting plan details





### Instrument study follow-up

- ☐ The overall process preserves the future competition for both the spacecraft and instrument developments
  - ✓ Instrument and industrial teams are independent. Formal interface goes through the ESA Study Team.
  - ✓ Several instrument teams may work on the same instrument
  - ✓ Synthesis of spacecraft and instrument studies to be made by ESA at the end of the assessment phase, with the SST support.
- ☐ Instrument requirements and interfaces visible to all parties
  - ✓ Instrument teams, industrial study teams, study science team
  - ✓ Instrument science requirements monitored by SST, expressed in PDD
  - ✓ Technical interface requirements monitored by the ESA Payload Study Manager
- ☐ Technical meetings on instrument definition
  - ✓ Meeting location: ESTEC. Participants: Instrument team, ESA, Member States representatives





## 5- CV Technology Developments





## **Technology Developments**

#### ■ Medium Class Missions (M)

- Proposals based on existing technology, due to launch 2017
- Need TRL 4-5 for down-selection in 2009, and TRL ≥ 5 for Implementation in 2011
- Identification of pre-implementation technology activities, but no technology developments foreseen before down-selection in 2009

#### □ Large Class Mission Themes (L)

- Include technologies requiring maturing, target launch date 2018
- Need TRL 4-5 for down-selection in 2009, and TRL ≥ 5 for Implementation in 2011
- Determination of required technology developments, to be implemented ASAP
- Coordination with national Agencies required on payload developments

#### ☐ Future Science Programme Themes (F)

- Important future themes identified by AWG, SSWG, FPAG in Oct 2007
- Need TRL4 by next CV call in 2010/11
- Potential activities identified, need prioritisation by Advisory Structure, and harmonisation with National Agencies' developments

#### □ Generic Technologies for Future Science Missions (G)

- Multiple-use technologies required for future Science Programme
- Technologies related to European Non-dependence





## **Technology Programmes**

- ☐ Technology Research Programme (TRP)
  - ESA wide technology developments (all ESA programmes)
  - Science is Service Domain 2 (SD2)
  - TRL not beyond 3
- □ Core Technology Programme (CTP)
  - Funded by Science Programme
  - Covers all mission stages, from assessment to implementation
  - All TRL levels are supported
- ☐ General Support Technology Programme (GSTP)
  - Co-funded by ESA and National Funding Agencies
  - Wide range: from basic technologies to in-orbit demonstrations (eg Proba 2)
  - All TRL levels are supported, with emphasis on higher TRL levels
- National Funding Programmes (National)
  - Direct national funding
  - Funding of activities managed by ESA





## Technology development: programmes, project phases and risks

P	Technology Readiness Levels									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Basic principles observed and reported	Concept and/or application formulated	Analytical / experimental critical function / characteristic proof of concept	Component or breadboard Validation in laboratory environment	Component or breadboard validation in relevant environment	System / subsystem model or prototype demonstrated in relevant environment	System prototype demonstration in a space environment	Actual system completed and "flight qualified" through test and demonstration (ground or space)	Actual system flight proven trhough successfulk mission operations	
TRP		ì	1							Basic / generic
СТР										Science
EOEP			CONTROL COME COME COME COME COME COME COME COME			TO ANY COME SCHOOL SCHO				EO
ARTES								1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10		Telecomm
GNSS										Navigation
FLPP										Launchers
Aurora										Human Expl
GSTP						<b></b>	<del></del>			Generic
NewPro										
										0
Project Phases	<b>s</b>				!	╅	<u> </u>			В
										C/D E
										0
Risk if starting phase										A B
au III										C/D





# Preparation of ESA Technology Work plan

#### □ ESA Technology End-to-End process (E2E)

- Is organized in service domains (SD)
- facilitating the coordination between corporate multi-domain programmes and specific domain programmes developments (all ESA programmes)

#### ☐ There are six programme driven SDs

- Earth Observation
- Space Science
- Telecommunications
- Automatic Exploration and Human Space Flight
- Navigation
- Launchers
- Generic SD that covers multi-use technologies and technology push.

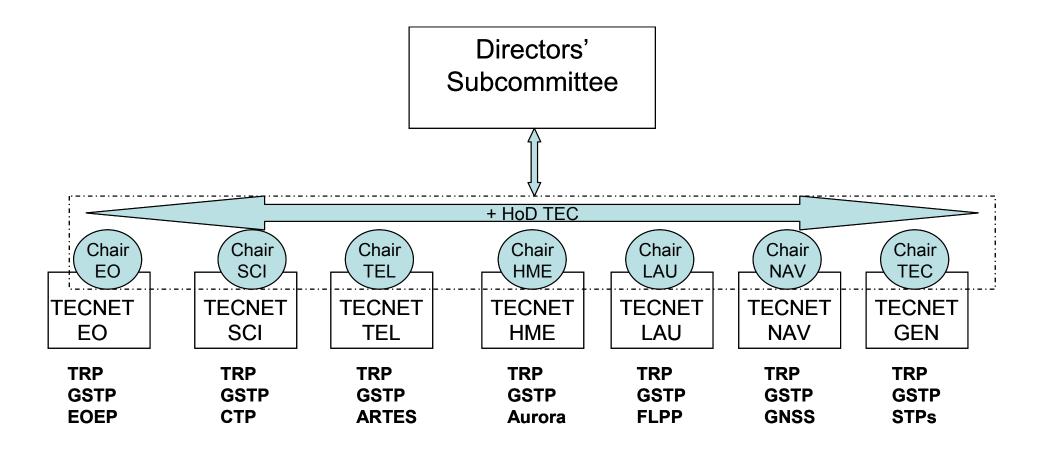
#### □ TECNET

- There is a working group (called TECNET) for each SD
- Each TECNET is composed of members of the Programme Directorate as required and including the chairperson, and of D/TEC.
- The Generic SD is chaired by TEC and includes representatives of TEC, OPS and of Programme Directorates as Directorates find appropriate.
- A Directors' Subcommittee for Technology oversees the process





#### **TECNET** and Directors' Subcommittee







#### T.D.P. Elaboration

- ☐ Technology Development Plans will be elaborated in the course of 2008
  - Starting position: proposals for Missions as submitted
  - System level work (ESA internal) just started, considered only as far as available
  - Planning horizon: 3-4 years

#### ☐ ESA TECNET has started Q1/2008

- Will provide expert involvement and harmonisation with other service domains
- Objective is to issue plan <u>as complete as possible</u> for June 2008 SPC workshop, for submission to SPC/IPC for discussion and approval
- Work will be harmonised with SPC Task Group 2, for June SPC workshop
- □ Some activities are not yet defined and require further studies/decisions
  - GSP activities will complement (partly preceding) technology items
  - Some science mission decisions still open (eg Laplace or Tandem? Exoplanet search approach)





### 6- Schedule





### **Milestones**

#### □ITTs for industrial studies

- Cross-scale Apr 08
- Plato Apr 08
- Marco-Polo May 08
- Dark energy May 08
- SPICA May 08
- XEUS TBD (before end 08)
- Laplace /Tandem TBD (before end 08)

All industrial studies are expected to be completed by 2009

### ☐ Technology developments

Prioritisation for future missions from Advisory Bodies: Mar 08 SPC workshop for Technology development plan: Jun 08





### End

