Roger Bonnet: a man with a mission! The Horizon 2000 Initiative



Johan Bleeker ESTeC February 8 2018



Characteristics of ESA Science Programme in 1975



- A modest science programme (excluding Earth sciences and microgravity) made of medium-class missions;
- An increasing set of substantial national programmes (some of them in cooperation with NASA and USSR), especially in the fields of Solar Physics (OSOs), Heliospheric physics (HELIOS), Plasma and magnetospheric physics (AMPTE), infrared and high-energy astronomy.
- A budget capped at 76 MAU in 1978 price levels

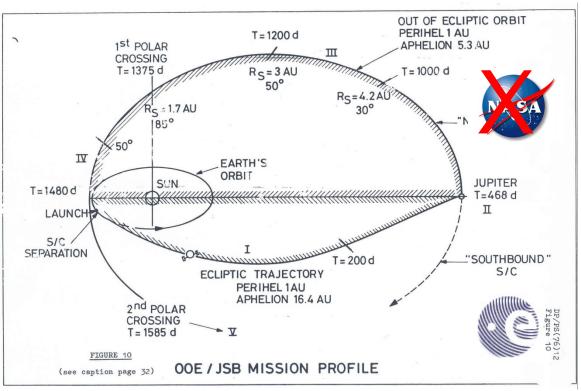


1979-1981:

Two major events



Ariane-1 successful launch 24/12/1979



In 1981 NASA cancels its participation in OOE-SPM!!

New York Times 9 May 1981:

"US Dismays Allies by Slashing Funds for Joint Science Projects"

Key Issues in the early 1980's

• After 25 years, space science had progressed from the pioneering and exploratory stage to an established branch of 'big' science, involving more than 2000 scientists in Europe: need for strategic planning to create coherence and programmatic balance

• Need to assess the desirability and potential of technology developments: in enabling instument technologies as well as in-orbit infrastructure

Approach from the onset of Roger's initiative

- No academic masterpiece conceived in splendid isolation by a group of senior scientists:
 - Involvement of the user community in the definition to the largest possible extent.

- Avoid yet another 'pie in the sky' proposal with an excessive shopping list of projects:
 - Prioritize to arrive at an affordable programme within realistic and *quantified* budgetary limits. Adopt a strict 'design to cost' approach.

The 'making of ' Horizon 2000: Oct 1983 – May 1984

Vittorio Manno, secretary

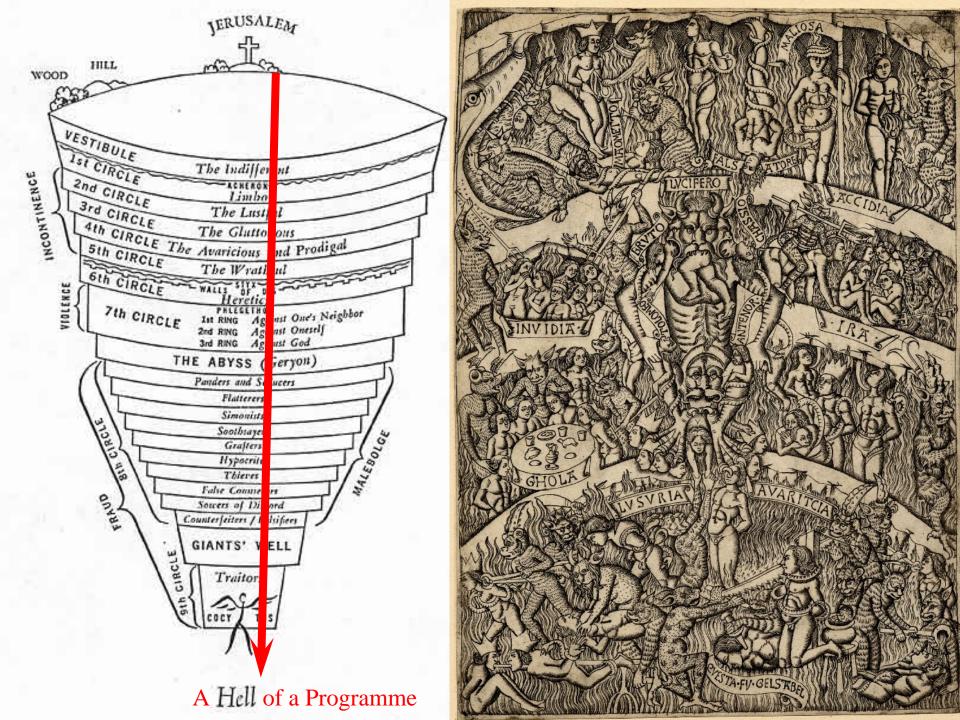


Call for mission concepts to the international science community \rightarrow 77 responses

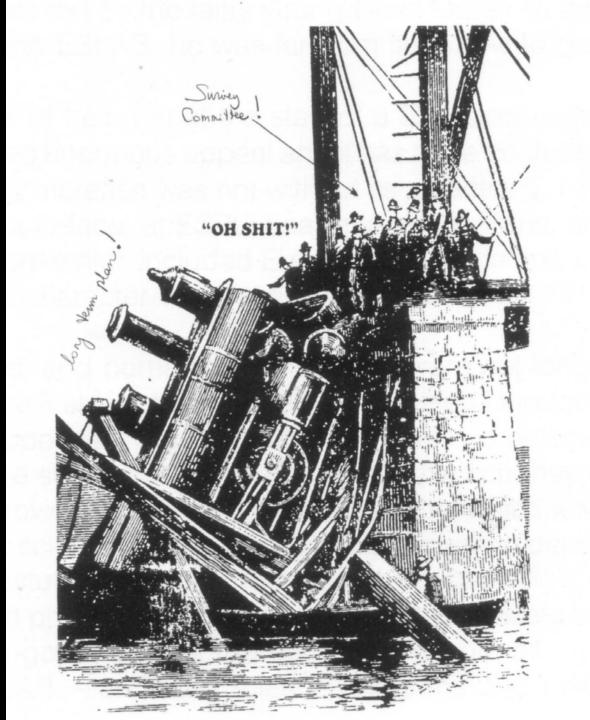
Set up of a Survey committee with the aid of 5 topical teams and panels, involving ≈ 50 scientists, tasked with assessing requirements and science priorities and identifying key enabling technologies

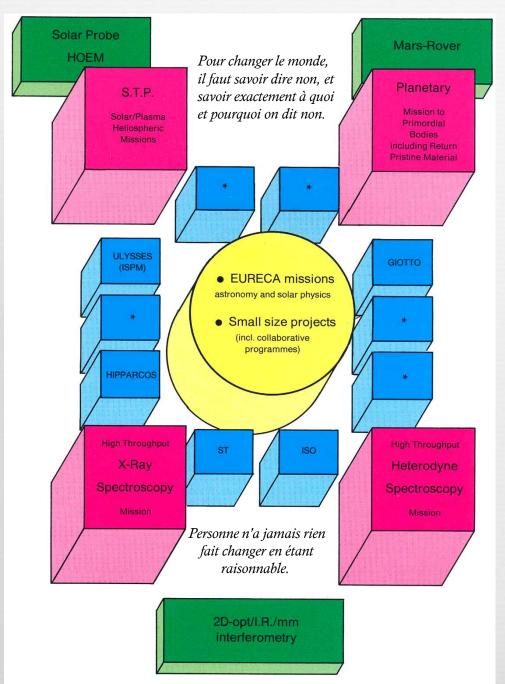
Identification of a template for a programme structure that would be both 'scientifically top notch' and yet still affordable.

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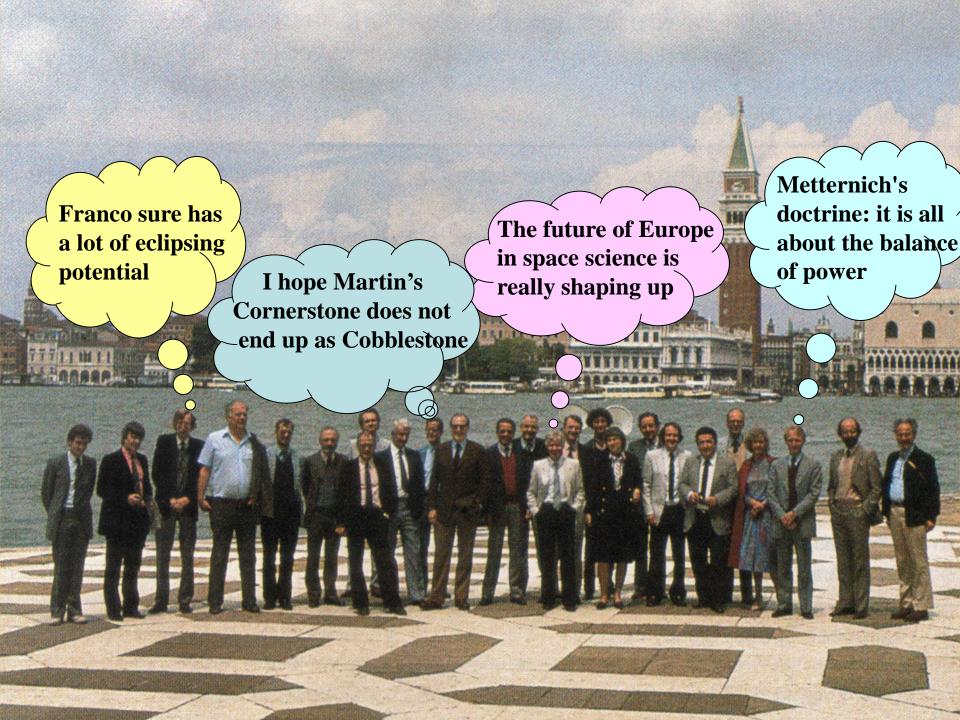


The outcome

Spanned 20 years, not 10 since it needed to encompass all major space science disciplines and its balance had to satisfy the whole space science community \rightarrow

Programme name: **Horizon 2000**

Contained 14 opportunities for medium and small size missions, supplemented by 4 Cornerstones, all representing flagship areas of science, involving and unifying more than **2000 scientists**, i.e. most of the European space science community.

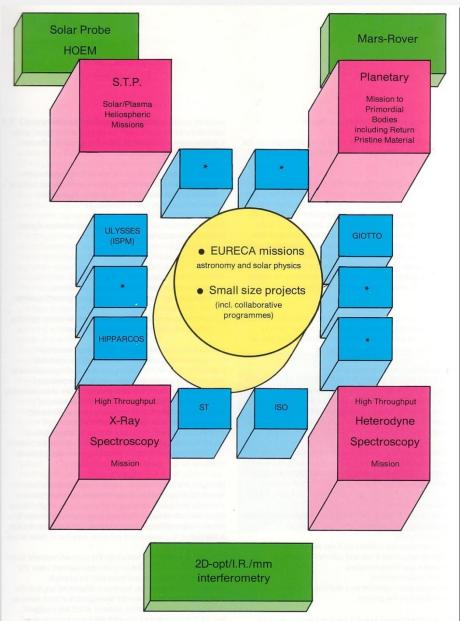


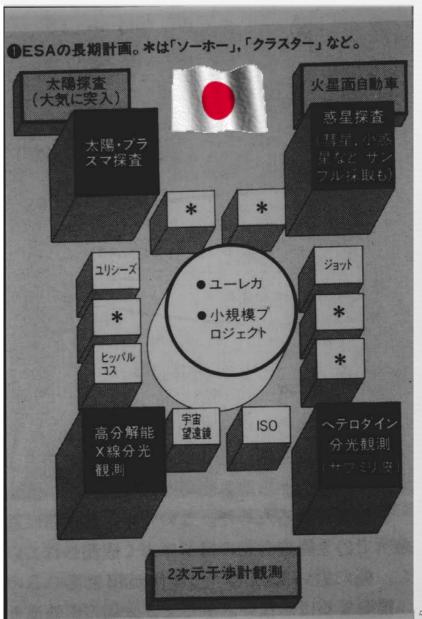


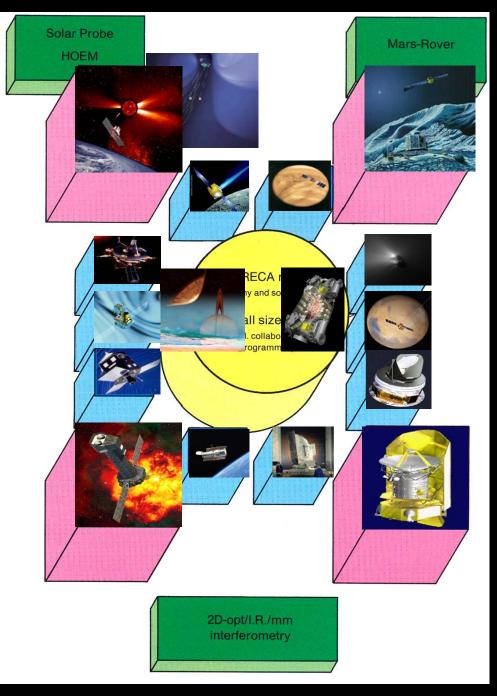
SESA Council meeting Rome January 1985



Global Acknowledgement







What was promised has been delivered!

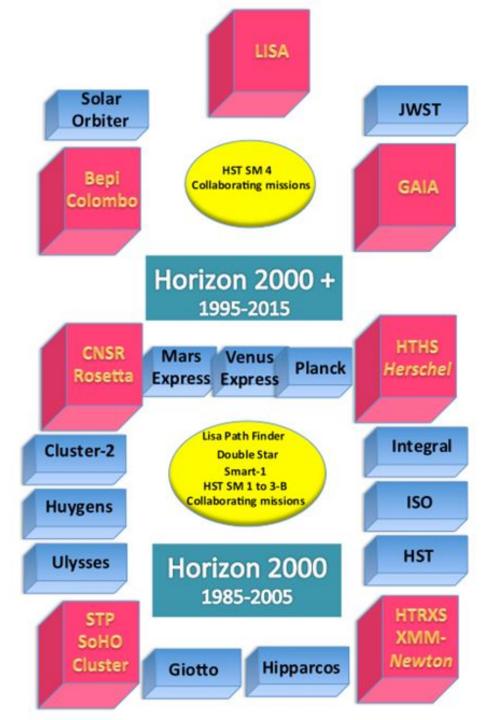
- All four Cornerstones launched (1995/2000,1999,2004,2009) within budget, 2 (STP/XMM) still operational.
- Twelve medium size missions and one small mission (Smart-1) successfully operational.
- The story continues thanks to H2000+ and Cosmic Vision.



Shaping the Horizon roll-forward: 1995 - 2015



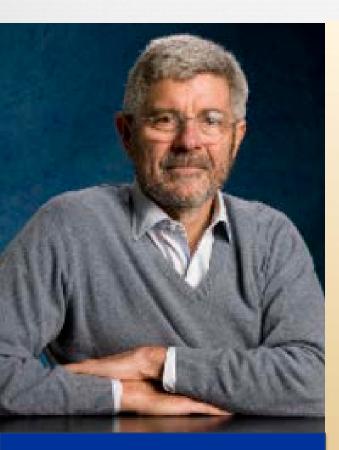
Lodewijk Woltjer Chair H2000+ Survey Committee Giacomo Cavallo Secretary



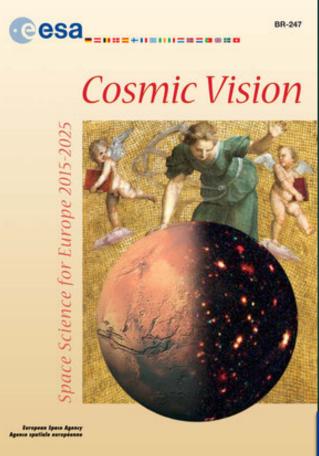
Roll-forward planning cycle of 10 years



..creating a Vision for 2015 - 2025



Giovanni Bignami Chair





Giacomo Cavallo Secretary

Roger, we owe you!

Many thanks for your

- Vision
- Leadership,
- Perseverance



in shaping European Space Science