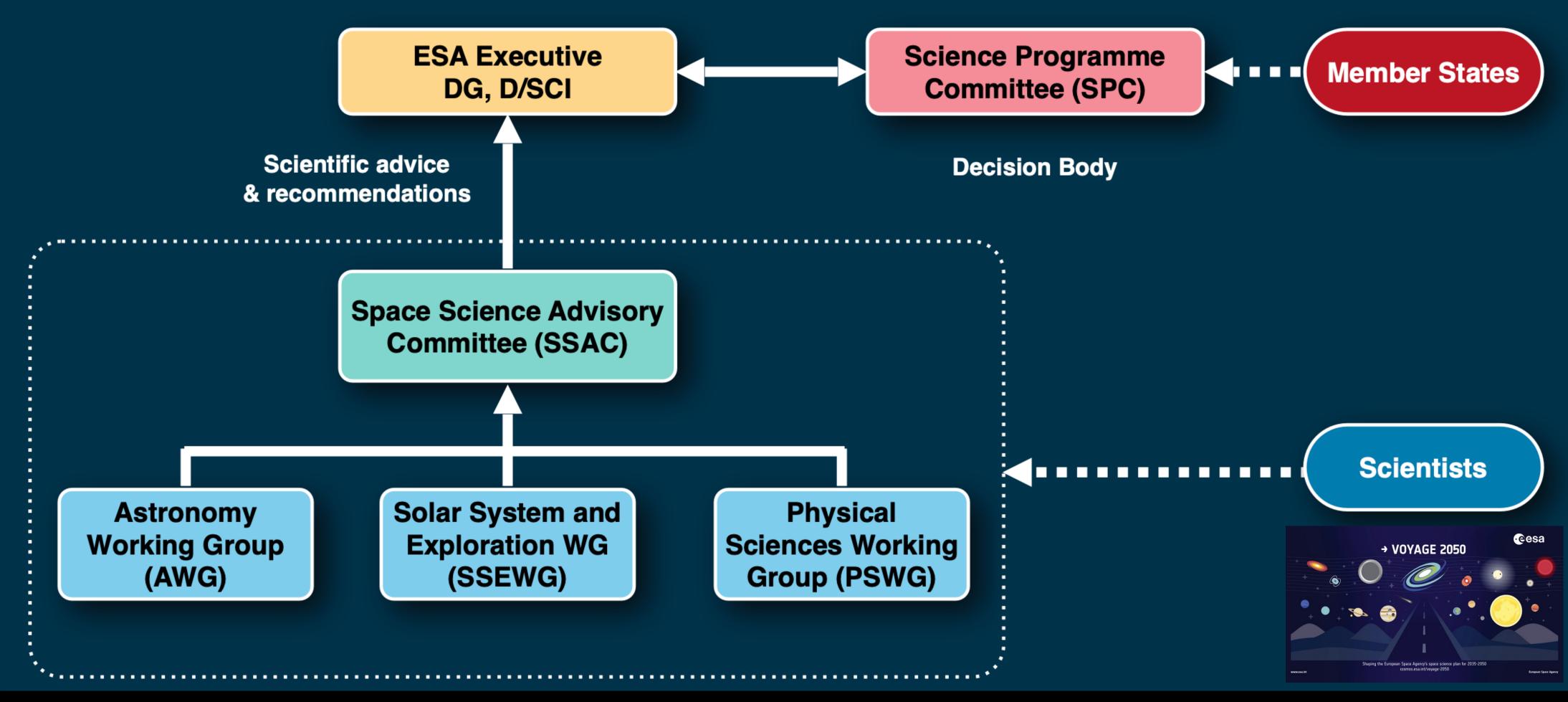


The role of the Advisory Structure and its impact on decisions

Prof Olivier Grasset SSAC Chair

D/SCI Science Advisory Structure



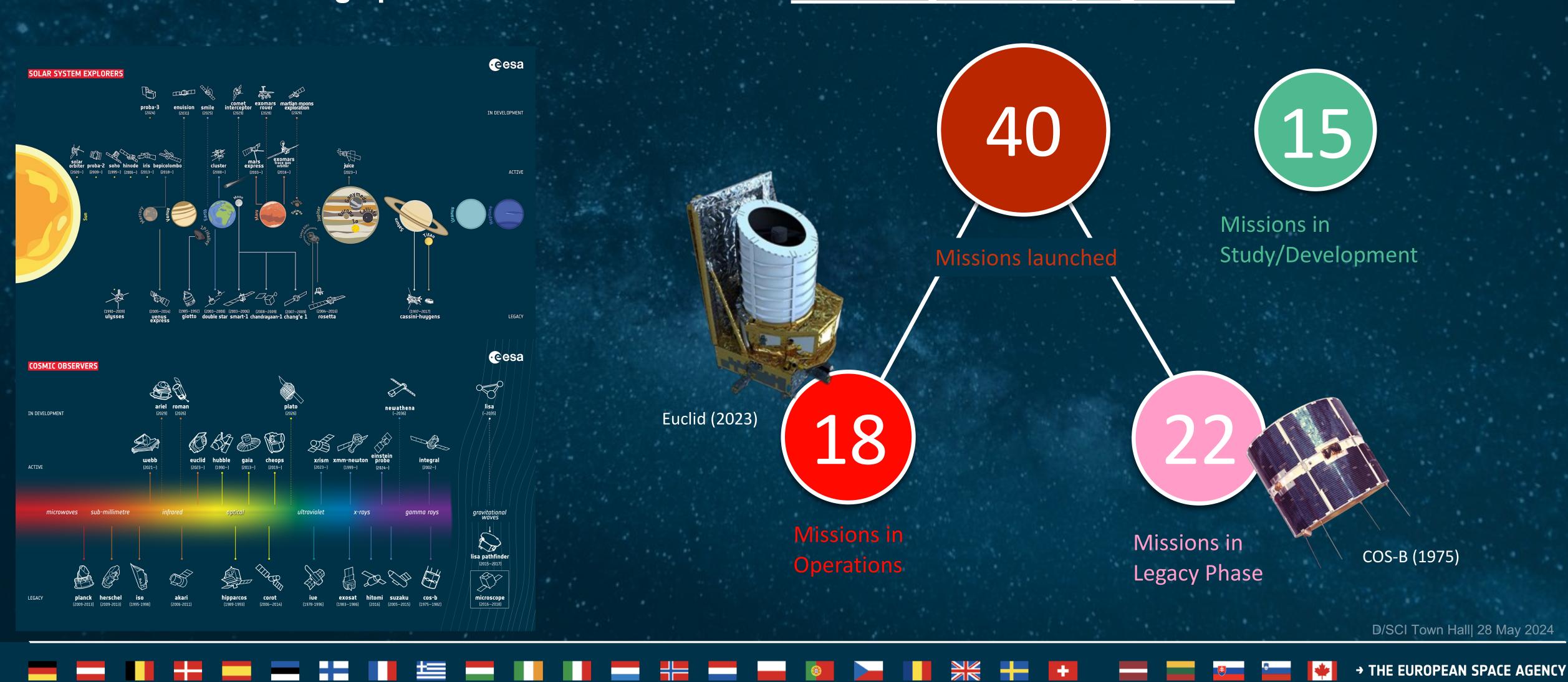


« The SSAC is the main interpreter of the views and needs of the European scientific community as regards access to space experimentation and data exploitation in the mandatory science programme ».

The mandatory science programme



The Space Science Advisory Committee (SSAC) is the senior advisory body to the Director of Science on all matters concerning space science included in the <u>mandatory science programme</u> of ESA.



Terms of Reference for the Space Science Advisory Committee



Its main tasks are to advise and/or make recommendations on

(« all matters concerning space science included in the mandatory science programme »):

- The needs of the scientific community for access to space for research;
- scientific activities during the definition, implementation and exploitation of the approved projects of ESA's mandatory science programme
- the <u>formulation and updating of medium and long term space science policy</u> in Europe <u>in regard to the interests of the scientific</u> <u>community</u>;
- the priorities of the scientific community in the selection and formulation of future space science missions;

- the scientific studies and activities required to lay the foundations for future missions, taking account of the recommendations of the Working Groups.
- the selection of new scientific projects.

The SSAC also has the highest-level advisory capacity, through the Director of Science for matters to be treated at the level of the Science Programme Committee (SPC), which may also request advice on particular issues of a scientific nature.

Terms for Reference for AWG & SSEWG



The main tasks of AWG and SSEWG are to provide assessments on

(« all matters concerning space science included in the mandatory science programme »):

- needs of the scientific community for access to space for their research;
- <u>scientific activities</u> during the definition, implementation, operations and post operations of the projects of ESA's mandatory science programme;
- interests of the scientific community;
- science case and formulation of <u>future space science missions and projects</u>;

• scientific studies and activities required for future missions.

The AWG and SSEWG provide advice and/or make recommendations on items of scientific relevance, referred to them by the Director of Science. Members of the AWG and/or SSEWG may however raise issues they wish to discuss.

Ad-hoc committees



In addition to the WGs/SSAC, ad-hoc committees may be convened by the Director of Science with a specific task

• e.g. review and prioritisation of new mission proposals

Ad-hoc committees primarily comprise members of the AWG/SSEWG and SSAC

- However, before convening the body, we first check for any member who may have a Conflict of Interest
- Any member who is conflicted cannot participate in the review
- If needed, former members of the Science Advisory Structure are appointed to the review body
- If required, due to unavailability of specific scientific expertise, external scientists not related to the Advisory Structure, may be asked to participate in a committee

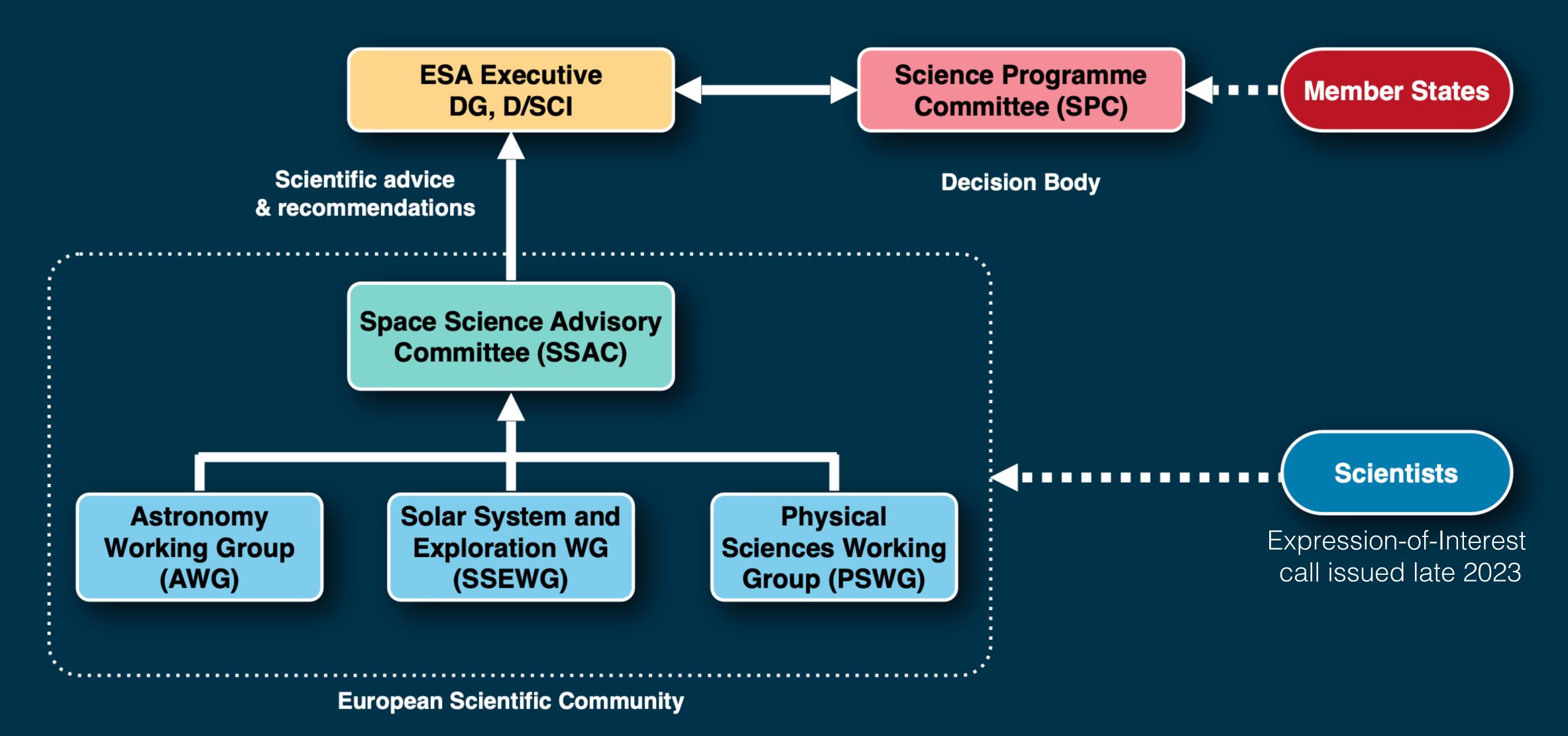
e.g. when all current and former members are conflicted

For example: Selection of the M7 mission proposals to enter Phase 0

- Science Assessment Review Panel (SARP) comprises current, and former, members of the AWG & SSEWG
- Senior Science Committee (SSC) comprises current, and former, members of the SSAC

D/SCI Science Advisory Structure





Astronomy Working Group (AWG) - Members



Prof. Elena Rossi (Chair)
Gravitational Waves

Leiden University, NL



Prof. David Hobbs
Astrometry

Lund Observatory, SE



Dr Nadine Neumayer

Galaxy Evolution

Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, DE



Dr Almudena Alonso-Herrero

Active Galaxies, Star Formation CAB INTA, ES



Prof. Pascale Jablonka

Cosmology

EPFL LASTRO - Observatoire, CH



Dr Gabriel Pratt

Galaxies, Cosmology

CEA Saclay, FR



Dr Judith Croston

High Energy Astrophysics

The Open University, UK



Dr Ágnes Kóspál

Young Stars, Astrometry

Konkoly Observatory, HU



Dr Alberto Sesana

Gravitational Waves

University of Milano Bicocca, IT



Dr Luca Fossati

Exoplanets

Austrian Academy of Sciences, AT



Prof. Martin Kunz

Dark Energy

University of Geneva, CH



Prof. Piotr Życki

High Energy Astrophysics

Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center, PL



Executive Secretary: Dr Nora Lützgendorf

27 new applications (call Nov. 23)



Solar System and Exploration Working Group (SSEWG) - Members



Dr Zita Martins (Chair)

Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), I



Prof Geraint Jones

MSSL, UK



Dr Gabriel Tobie

CNRS, FR



Dr Petr Brož

Czech Academy of Sciences, CZ



Dr Manish Patel

The Open University, UK



Prof. Francesco Valentini

University of Calabria, IT



Dr Thibaut Cavalié

LAB, FR



Dr Viviane Pierrard

BIRA-IASB, BE



Dr Audrey Vorburger

University of Bern, CH



Prof Catriona Jackman

DIAS, IE



Dr Ana-Catalina Plesa

DLR, DE



Executive Secretary: Dr Yannis Zouganelis

50 new applications (call Nov. 23)

Space Science Advisory Committee (SSAC)



Prof Olivier Grasset (C)

Planetary Science Nantes Université, FR



Dr Jörn HelbertPlanetary Science

DLR, DE



Prof Pasquale Palum Small Bodies

Small Bodies IAPS-INAF, IT



Dref Janethan De



Dr David Berghmans Pr

Solar Physics

Royal Observatory of Belgiun



Prof Luisa LaraPlanetary Science

Inst Astrofísica de Andalucia



Cosmology, Astroparticle and Fundamental Physics

Solar and Space Plasma

Solar System / Planet.

Planet, Star and Galaxy

The Extreme Universe

Physics

Evolution

Prof Fabienne Casoli

Exoplanets/Astronomy

Observatoire de Paris, FR



Dr Zita Martins

Astrobiology Instituto Superior Técnico (I



Prof Elena Rossi

Gravitational Waves Leiden Observatory, NL

+



Prof Matt Griffin

Far Infra-red astronomy Cardiff University, UK



Prof Paolo Natoli

Cosmology Università degli Studi di Ferra



Executive Secretary: Dr Paul McNamara

54 new applications (call Nov. 23)





Call for Expression of Interest to join the Science Advisory Structure



In the past the science coordinators have requested inputs from the current members and ESA Study/Project Scientists for proposals for members of the Science Advisory Structure

In order to improve transparency, a call was issued to the European Science Community for Expressions on Interest to become members of the Advisory structure (The first call was issued in November 2023)

- 100 proposals received
 - AWG: 27
 - SSEWG: 50
 - SSAC: 54

Future members will be selected from the pool of Expressions of Interest

 The first round of selections will take place after summer, to replace the outgoing AWG/SSEWG/SSAC members

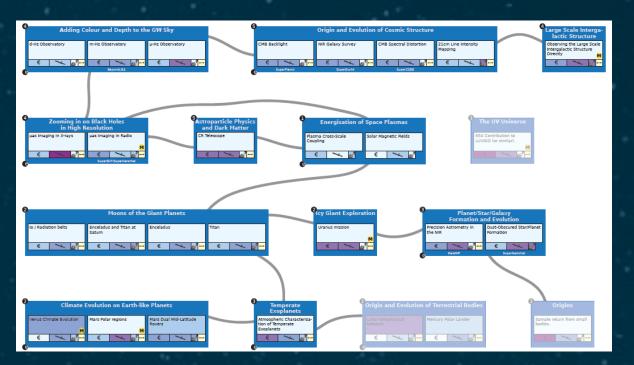
An impact on decisions? Let's talk of the scientific « appetite »



Its main tasks are to advise and/or make recommendations on « all matters concerning space science included in the mandatory science programme »

The needs of the scientific community for access to space for research;





14 science themes worth an L-class

	14 science the
Topical Team 1: Solar and Space Plasma Physics	 Magnetospheric Systems Plasma Cross-scale Coupling Solar Magnetic Fields Solar Particle Acceleration Solar Polar Science
Topical Team 2: Solar System and Planetary Evolution	Venus Geology and Geophysics
Topical Team 3: Planet, Star and Galaxy Formation and Evolution; Astrochemistry and the ISM	 High Precision Astrometry High Precision Asteroseismology The Role of the Multiphase ISM in Star Formation and Galaxy Evolution
Topical Team 4: The Extreme Universe, Including Gravitational Waves, Black Holes, and Compact Objects	 Probing the Violent and Explosive Universe at High Energies: Accretion by Compact Objects and Astroparticle Physics Space (Radio) Interferometry with Ground-based Telescopes for Probing the Physics of Black Holes
Topical Team 5: Cosmology, Astroparticle Physics and Fundamental Physics	 Mapping the Cosmic Structure in Dark Matter, Missing Baryons, and Atomic and Molecular Lines Probing the Large Scale IGM in the Local Universe through Absorption Lines in the UV and X-rays Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity

Mission to the Ice Giants	Mission to Uranus or Neptune with ESA providing a lander or entry probe, for example. Society to the second sec
	• Examples: Cassini/Huygens, BepiColombo.
Large space observatories: NASA	 Contribution to next generation space telescope far beyond Large mission envelope.
LUVOIR, Origins, HABEX, or Lynx Concepts	• Examples: <i>Hubble Space Telescope</i> (HST), <i>James Webb Space Telescope</i> (JWST).
NASA Interstellar Probe concepts	 Mission to explore interstellar space beyond our Solar System.
	• Examples: SOHO, Ulysses and Solar Orbiter.
Missions Focused on Origins of the Solar System	 Returning pristine samples to Earth from comets or sending entry probes to atmospheres of Jupiter or Saturn.

7 science themes worth an M-class contribution to an international mission

14 science themes worth an M-class



An impact on decisions?



Baseline Scenario of the programme:

The Cosmic Vision programme can be completed, but much of Voyage2050 will be delayed.

The SSAC has debated on the scientific arguments to be considered for making the programme more in line with the scientific expectations. It will provide to SPC several arguments based on the following issues:

Cadence of missions - to have periodic M and F calls at cadence of 3-4 years?

- The impact of the scenario on the interest of the scientific community to the ESA programme?
- The risk of loosing European leadership in several scientific fields e.g. astrometry (Gaia), CMB cosmology (Planck), cometary science (Rosetta, CI), Dark Energy (Euclid), Solar (SolO), Outer SS (JUICE)



Voyage 2050 is yours – you can help the advisory structure and the D/Sci to ensure that it will satisfy the scientific needs for space science.