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The realisation of a long-term partnership



The European Commission's Deputy Director General for Research and Innovation, Patrick Child and ESA's Director general of ESA, Josef Aschbacher at the signing ceremony, January 2020.

A common goal

".... to jointly advance Earth System Science and its contribution to respond to the global challenges that society is facing in the onset of this century"



Joint EC-ESA Earth System Science Initiative



ESAFutureEO

ESA new Science and Innovation Earth Observation Programme

EC-RTD Horizon Europe

New EU Research and Innovation Framework Programme



- Advance EO capabilities, Advance Earth System Science, and predictive capabilities
- Accelerate science and innovation
- Maximize scientific impact of Earth observation
- > Transfer results into solutions for society
- Promote international cooperation



Priority Themes

Disasters





In preparation full implementation phase 2023*

COCO2: Budget Estimates for CO₂ and CH₄ coordinated by: ECMWF, UK



The CoCO2 project builds the prototype systems for a European Monitoring and Verification Support capacity for anthropogenic CO₂ emissions (CO2MVS), building on VERIFY project CoCO2 works towards the following key objectives:

- Deliver prototype anthropogenic CO₂ emission estimation systems at global, regional and local scales;
- Develop methodologies to assess the propagation of uncertainties within the system as well as of the outputs resulting in an Evaluation and Quality Control framework;
- Provide first inputs to the global stocktake process in time for the first global stocktake in 2023;
- Provide recommendations for the operational implementation of the CO2MVS within the Copernicus Programme.

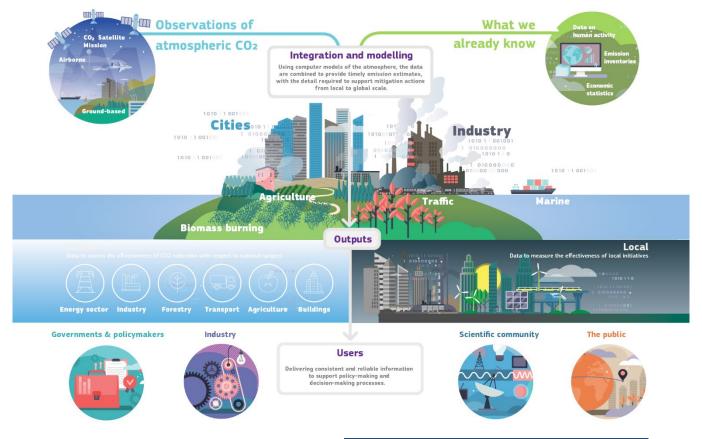




COCO2: Budget Estimates for CO₂ and CH₄

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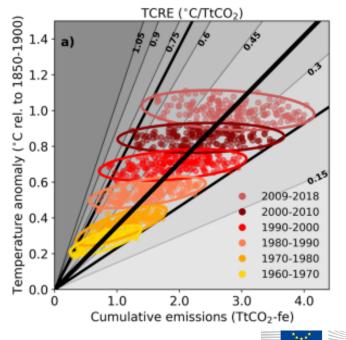
Climate-Carbon Interaction in the Current Century coordinated by: University of Exeter, UK



Climate-Carbon Interactions in the Coming Century (4C) addresses the crucial knowledge gap in the climate sensitivity to carbon dioxide emissions, by reducing the uncertainty in the quantitative understanding of carbon-climate interactions and feedbacks.

This is achieved through innovative integration of models and observations, providing new constraints on modelled carbon-climate interactions and climate projections





Atmosphere Science Cluster Carbon Science Cluster

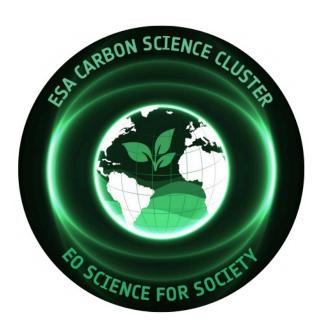


Scientific projects that develops new algorithms beyond primary objectives of the missions:

• <u>MethEO</u> - Carbon cycle in the Arctic and boreal regions links strongly to the evolving cryosphere – ice, snow and frost. Especially natural methane emissions from wetlands are controlled by seasonal frost and thaw of the soil;



- Methane+ project aims at exploiting the SWIR and TIR CH₄ observations from different satellites in order to better differentiate between sources and sinks of CH₄ on the regional and global scale;
- Contribute to bottom-up and top-down estimates of changes in methane emissions in the Arctic, MethaneCAMP;
- <u>HiresCH</u>₄ aims for detection and repair of methane leaks from fossil fuel production activities.

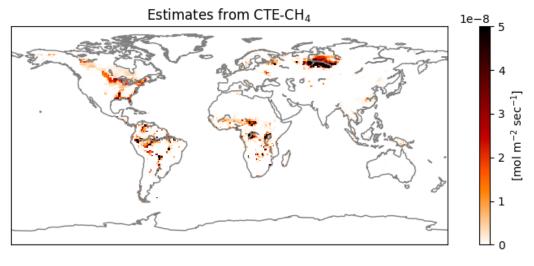


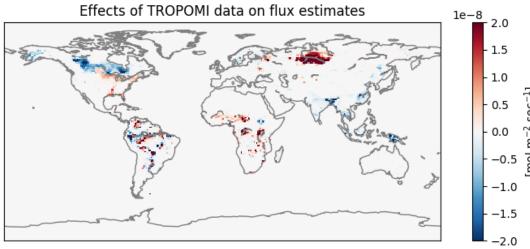


MethE Finish

Biospheric CH₄ fluxes for 25-28 May 2018









FMI





HiResCH₄





O&G wells in Permian Basin, U.S. 2021/02/17 $Q=1700 \pm 600 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q = 2000 \pm 600 \text{ kg/h}$

 $O=2100 \pm 800 \text{ kg/h}$

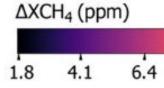
 $Q_1 = 3800 \pm 1500 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q_R = 2300 \pm 900 \text{ kg/h}$ Coal mines in Shanxi, China O&G fields in Turkmenistan $Q_T = 35500 \pm 12200 \text{ kg/h}$ 2020/07/03 ← 5.28 m/s $Q=10500 \pm 4200 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q_a = 8700 \pm 3500 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q_c = 7700 \pm 3100 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q_h = 9600 \pm 3800 \text{ kg/h}$ $Q_d = 5900 \pm 2400 \text{ kg/h}$ ΔXCH₄ (ppb)

350 (Permian Basin and Algeria)

560 (Turkmenistan and Shanxi)

CH₄ plume from an offshore platform as detected with the WV3 satellite on December 18, 2021

WorldView3: December 18, 20



ΔΧCH₄ maps from plumes detected in real PRISMA images acquired in four different parts of the world (oil and gas extraction fields in Algeria, Turkmenistan, and the Permian Basin (USA), 8.7 11 and coal mines in the Shanxi region in China)

270

 $Q = 92,000 \pm 40,000 \text{ kg/h}$

75 190

 $Q=2800 \pm 1000 \text{ kg/h}$

O&G fields in Algeria

250 m

Preparing 2023-2024



ESA © esa FutureEO

Major step forwards in the ESA RTD collaboration: development of a package of coordinated topics under the WP 23-24 of Horizon Europe.

Moving into a more structured approach: 10 topics of the WP 23-24 of Horizon Europe will be specifically coordinated with ESA counterpart actions.

The coordination with ESA will add value to projects that will be funded in bringing in EO based science and EO ESA actions.



11 topics across clusters 3,5,6. Broad areas of collaboration include:

- Climate (Clouds-Aerosol 2023, Methane 2024, ecosystem carbon 2024)
- Biodiversity and Ecosystems (terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems 2023)
- Polar and Ocean (Blue carbon 2023, EOV 2023, Land-Sea interface 2023, Inland Ice 2024)
- A disaster resilient society for Europe (2x 2024)
- Deploying and adding value to Environmental Observations (MetSat 2024)



Preparing 2023-2024

ESA esa FutureEO



- Complementary calls in WP 2023- 2024
- Potential top-up of projects for collaboration with HE funded projects.
- Applicants are requested to get in touch with related ESA science clusters of FutureEO Programme.
- Activities for ensuring collaborations need to be described in proposals.



Launching an ambitious European scientific coordinate effort in 2023





Kick-off of the Full Implementation Phase May 2023 (TBD)

EC-ESA Earth System Science Initiative Forum:
Science for Green and Sustainable Society



Thank you

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