



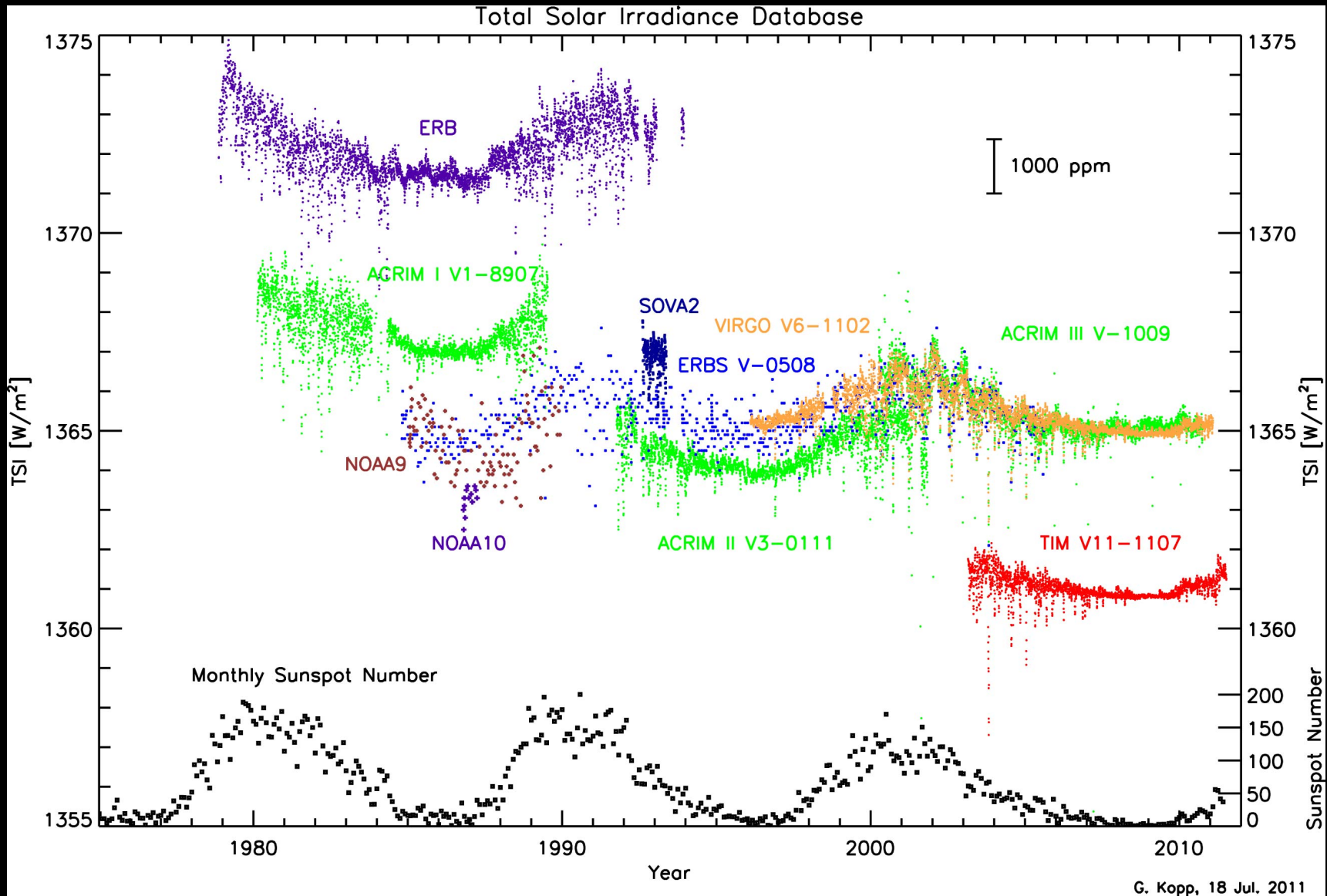
Total Solar Irradiance Data Record Accuracy and Consistency Improvements

Greg Kopp

LASP / Univ. of Colorado

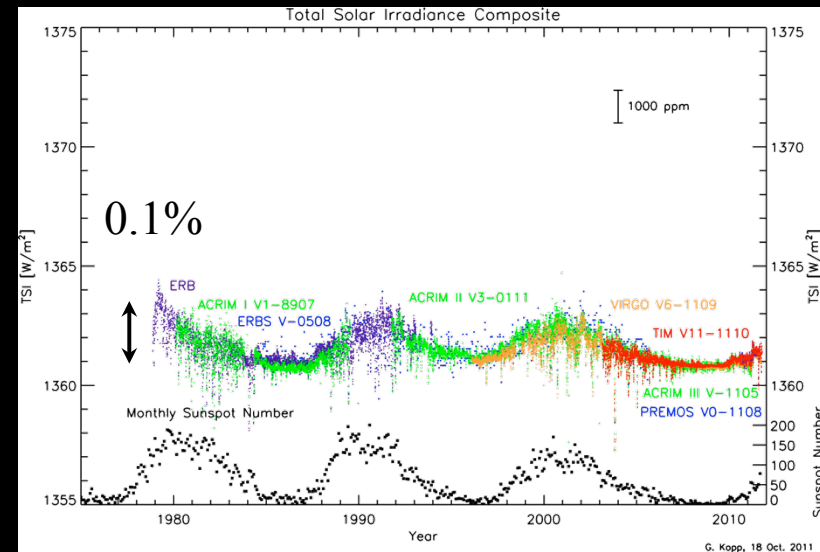
and André Fehlmann, Wolfgang Finsterle, David
Harber, Karl Heuerman, and Richard Willson

The Total Solar Irradiance Data Record



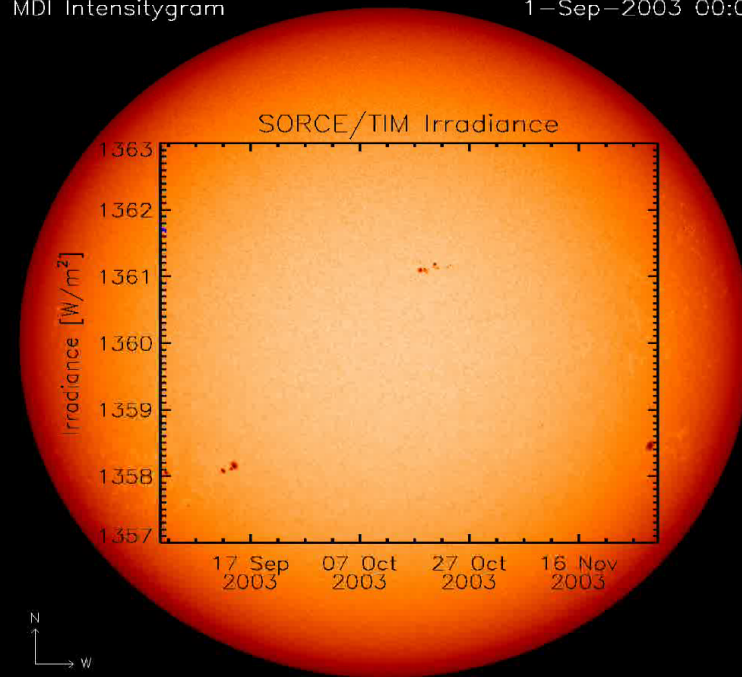
What Are the Time Scales of TSI Variability?

- 0.1-0.3% over a few days
 - Short duration causes negligible climate effect
- 0.1% over 11-year solar cycle
 - Small but detectable effect on climate
- 0.05-0.3% over centuries (unknown)
 - Direct effect on climate (Maunder Minimum and Europe's Little Ice Age)

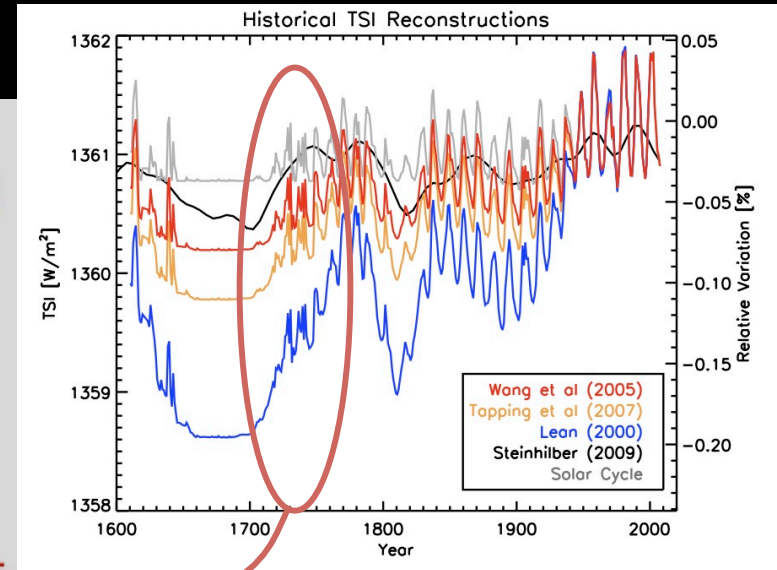
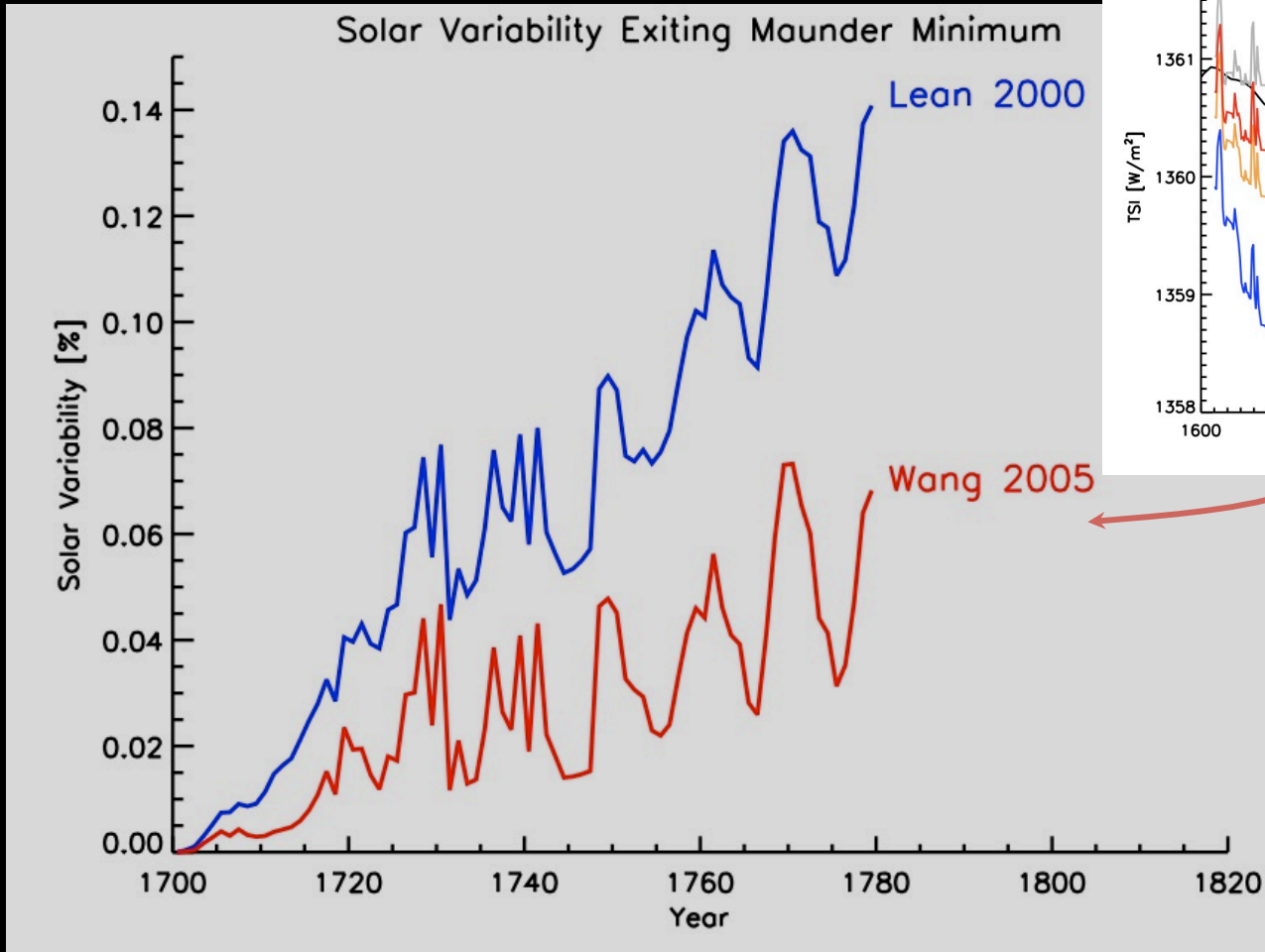


MDI Intensitygram

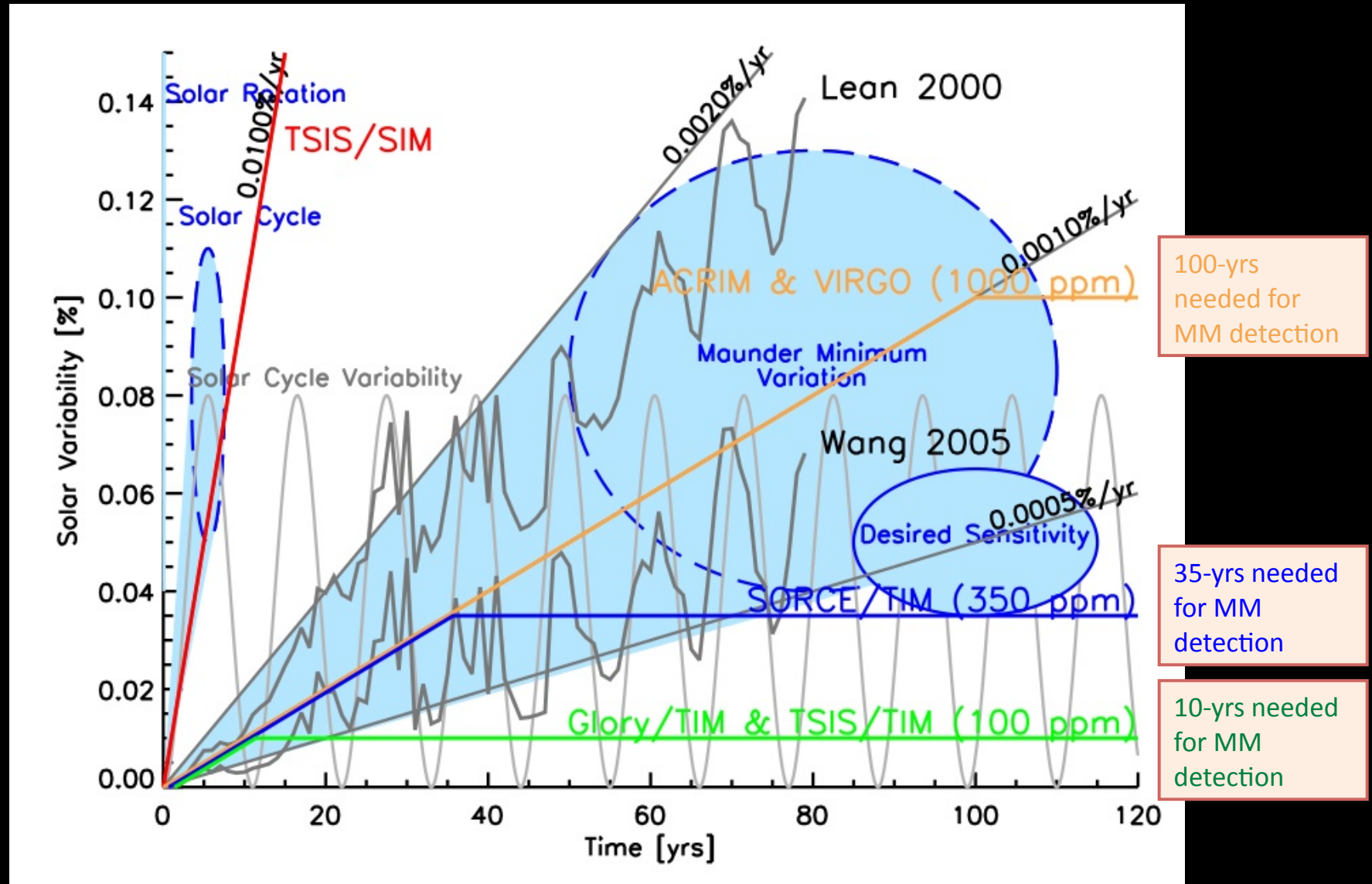
1-Sep-2003 00:00



Climate-Quality Measurements Are Difficult



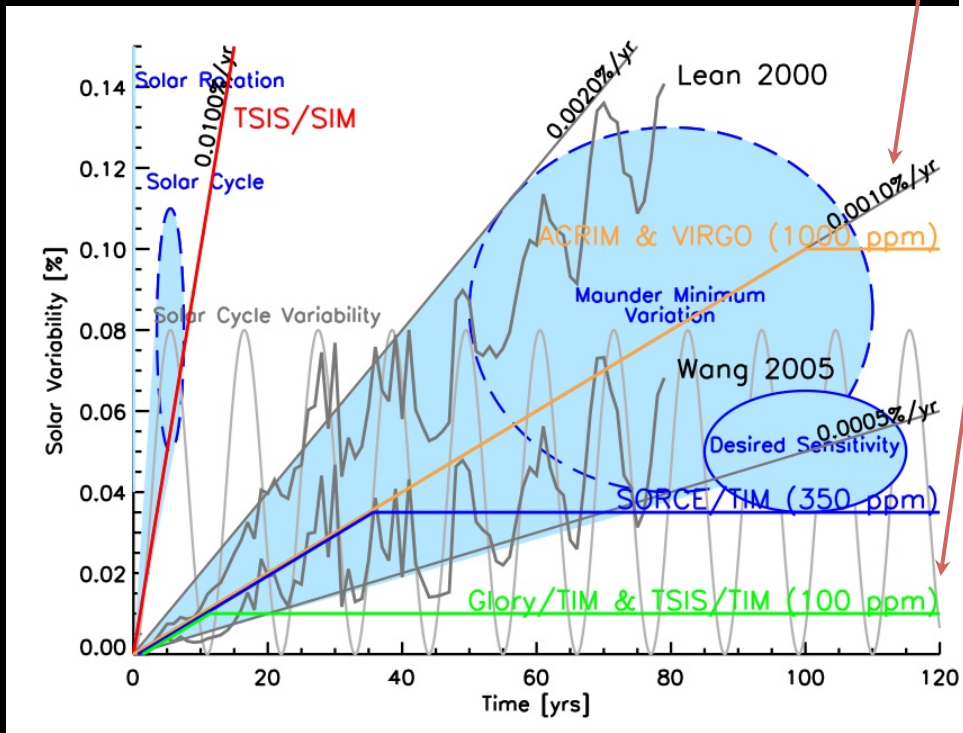
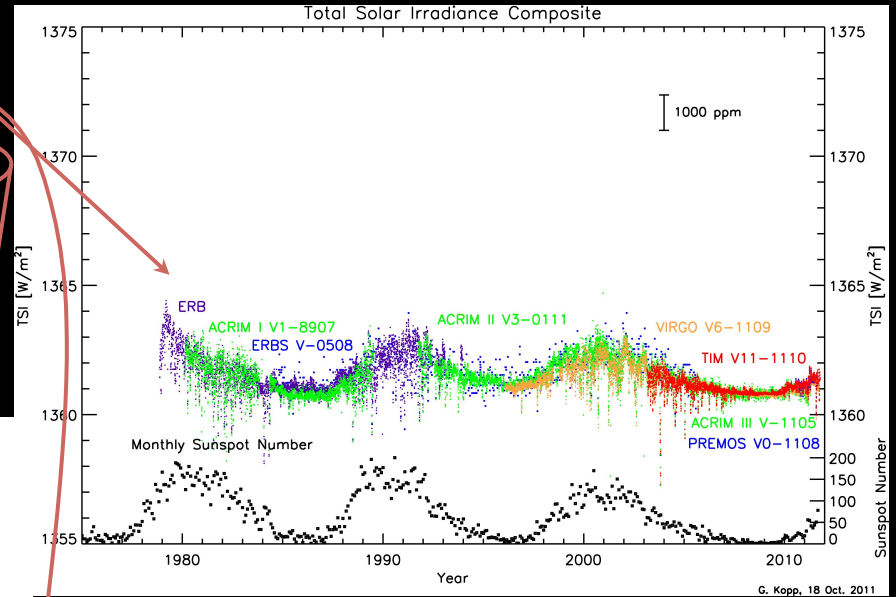
Solar Variability Drives Measurement Requirements



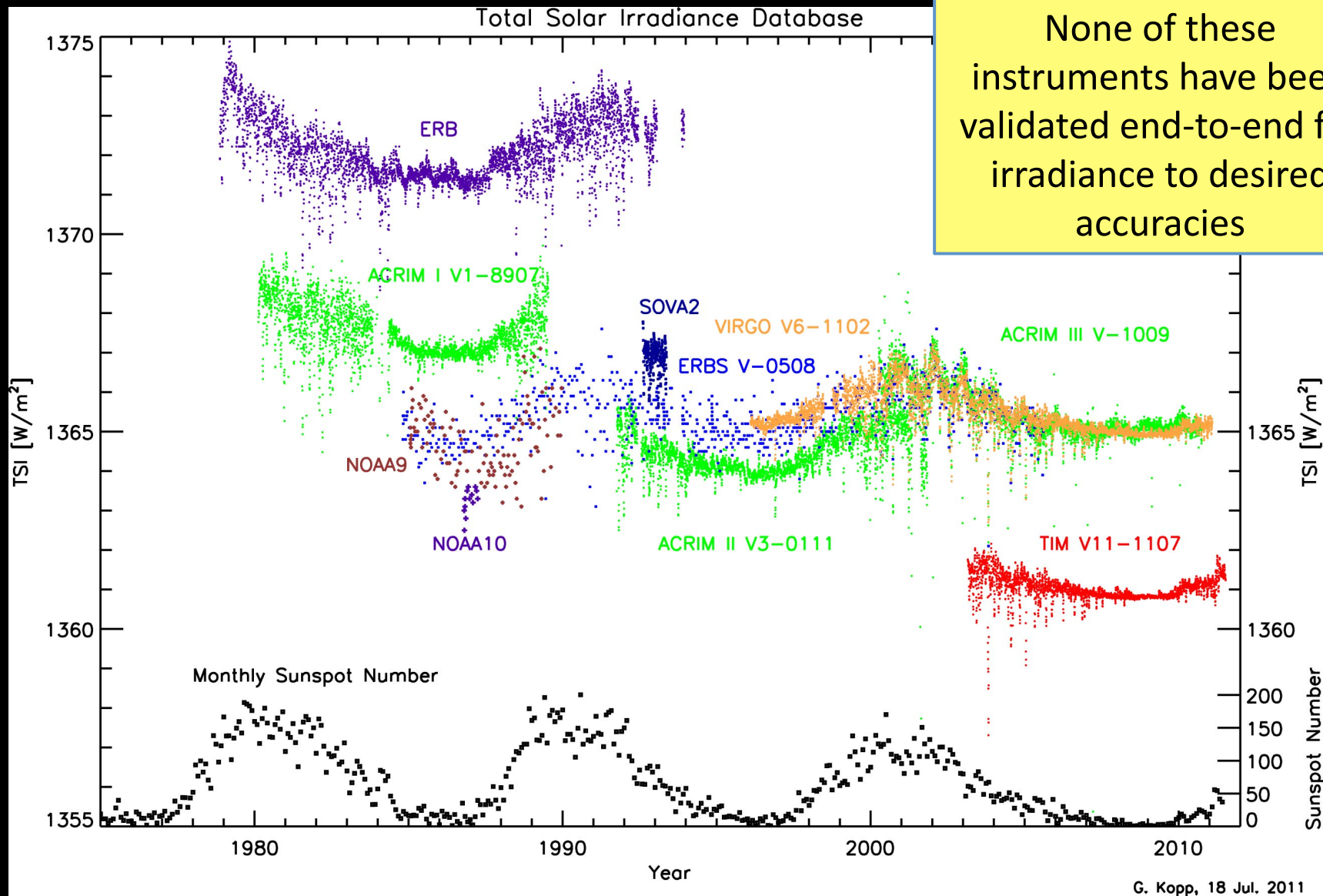
TSI Requirements To Address Climate Needs

- TIM Performance Requirements

- Accuracy 0.01% (1 σ)
- Stability 0.001%/yr (1 σ)
- Noise 0.001% (1 σ)



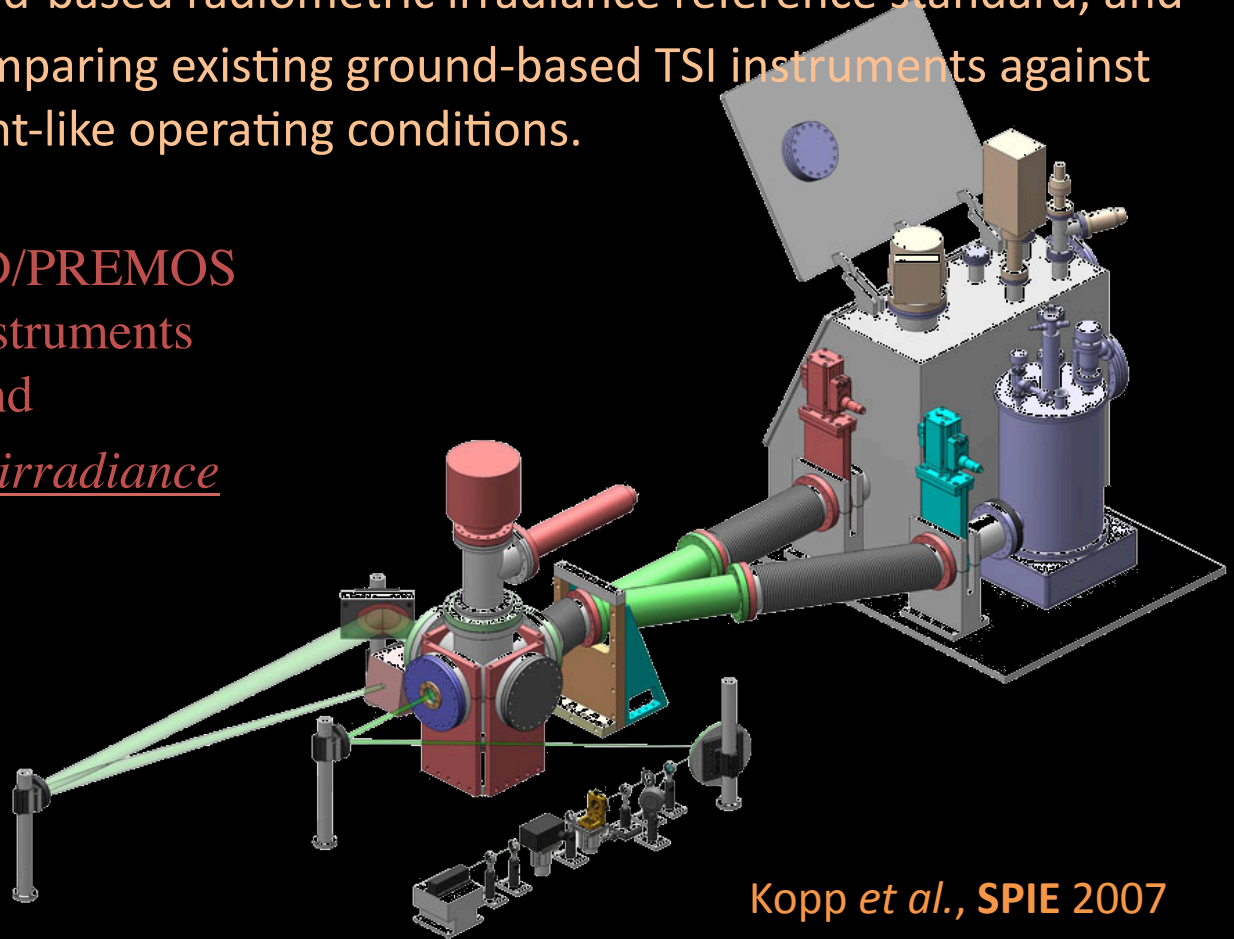
Glory Has Fixed This Problem – Without Even Flying



TSI Radiometer Facility (TRF) Measures Irradiance

The TRF

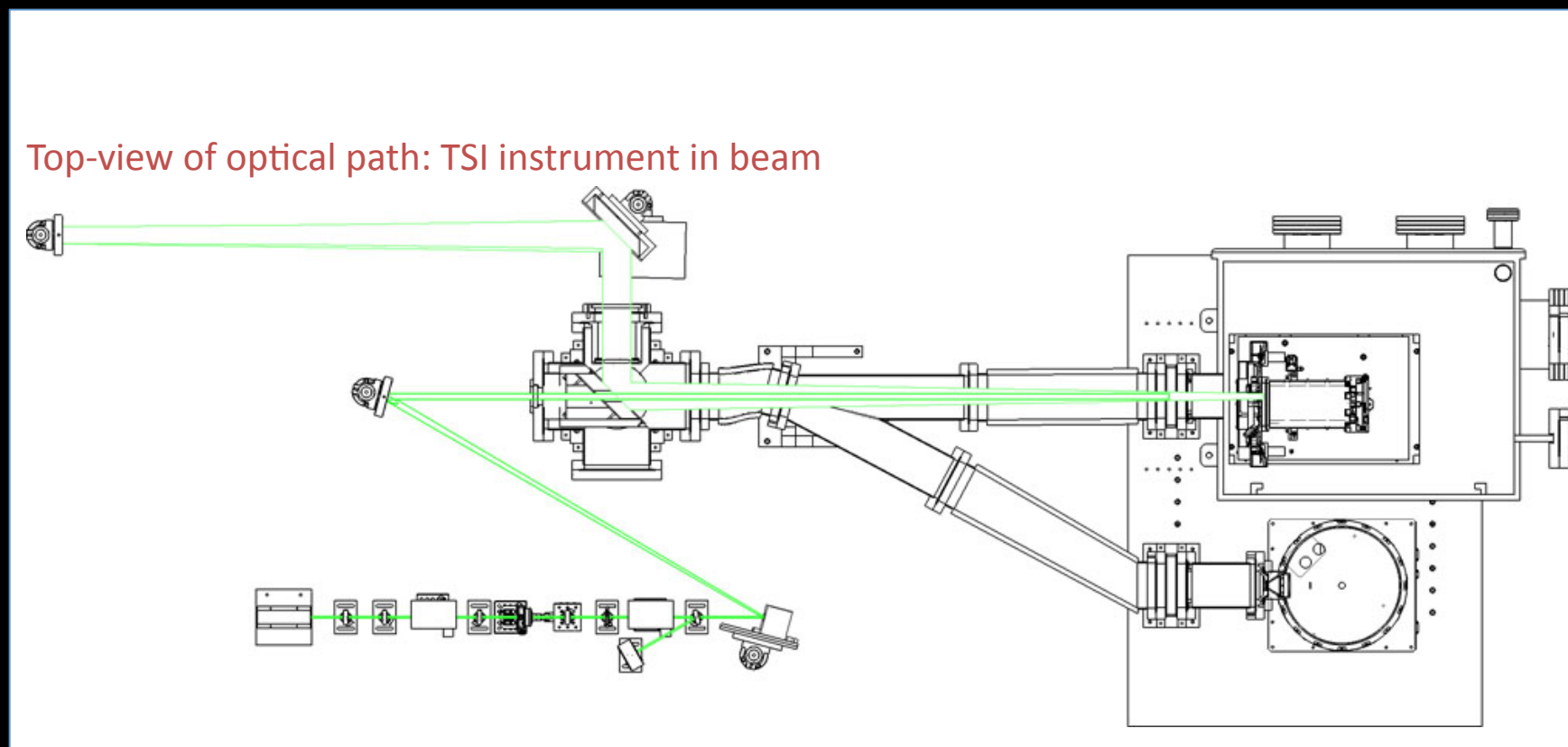
1. Improves the calibration accuracy of future TSI instruments,
 2. Establishes a new ground-based radiometric irradiance reference standard, and
 3. Provides a means of comparing existing ground-based TSI instruments against this standard under flight-like operating conditions.
- *Glory/TIM and PICARD/PREMOS are the first flight TSI instruments to be validated end-to-end*
 - *First facility to measure irradiance*
 - at solar power levels
 - in vacuum
 - at desired accuracies
 - *NIST calibrations of L-1 cryo radiometer*



Kopp et al., SPIE 2007

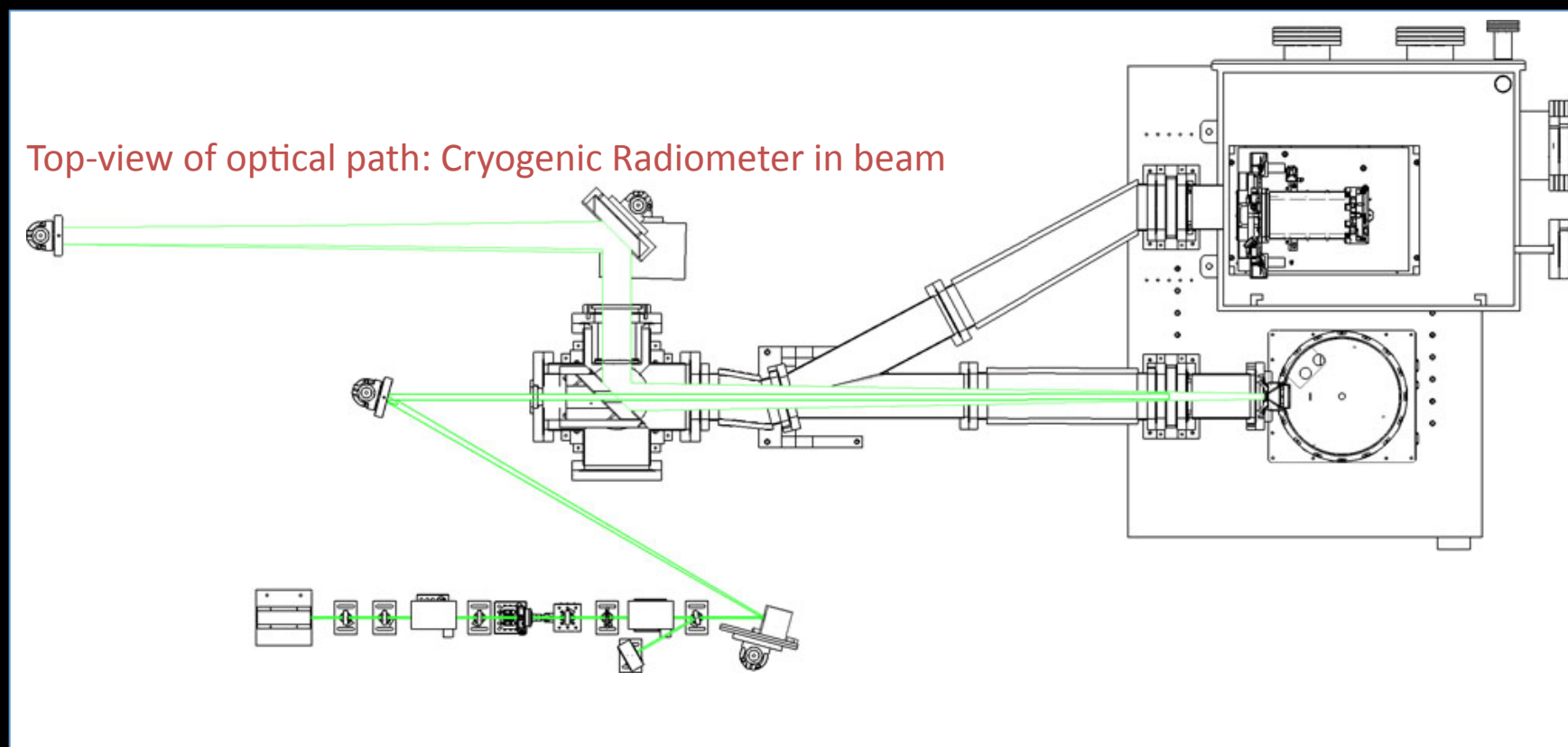
Common Vacuum Beam Path

- The facility is designed to allow a TSI instrument or the cryogenic radiometer to sample exactly the same beam
 - Beam is not displaced, instruments are placed at the same location in a stationary beam



Common Vacuum Beam Path

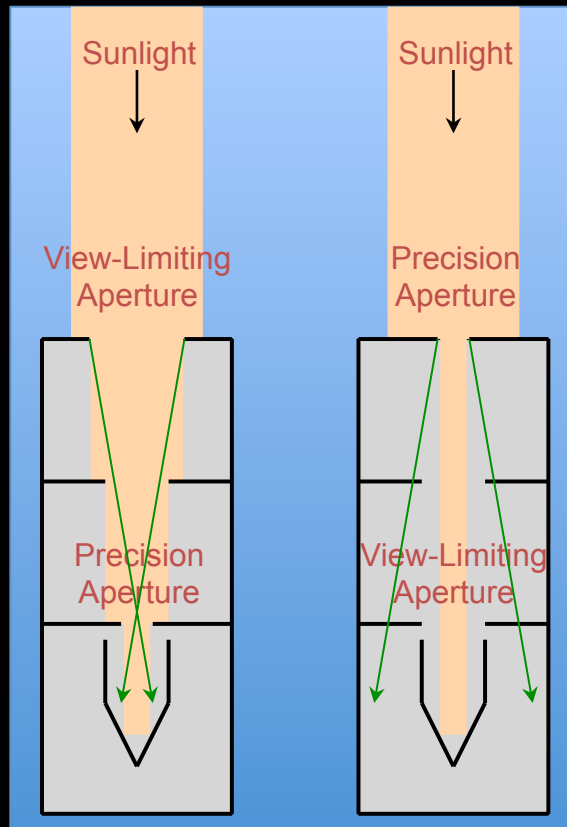
- The facility is designed to allow a TSI instrument or the cryogenic radiometer to sample exactly the same beam
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Diffraction & Scatter Erroneously Increase Signal

All instruments except the TIM put primary aperture close to the cavity

all other TSI instrument geometries



TIM geometry

NIST calculates this to be a 0.16% effect in the ACRIM instruments

Failure to correct for light diffracted into cavity erroneously increases signal

Failure to correct for light diffracted out of cavity erroneously decreases signal

Diffraction & Scatter Erroneously Increase Signal

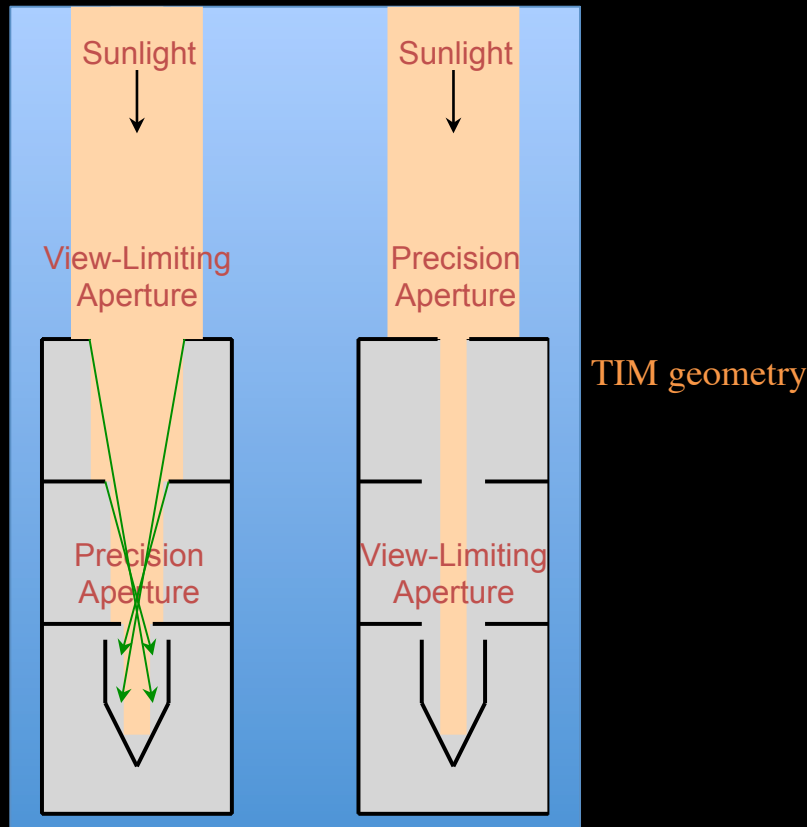
All instruments except the TIM put primary aperture close to the cavity

Expanding TRF beam from filling precision aperture while underfilling view-limiting aperture to overfilling view-limiting aperture causes increase in signal due to scatter and diffraction from front and interior sections of instrument

all other TSI instrument geometries

Measured increases due to uncorrected scatter/diffraction are surprisingly large

Instrument	Increase
PREMOS-1	0.10%
PREMOS-3	0.04%
VIRGO	0.15%
ACRIM-3	0.51%



Additional light allowed into instrument can scatter into cavity

Majority of light is blocked before entering instrument

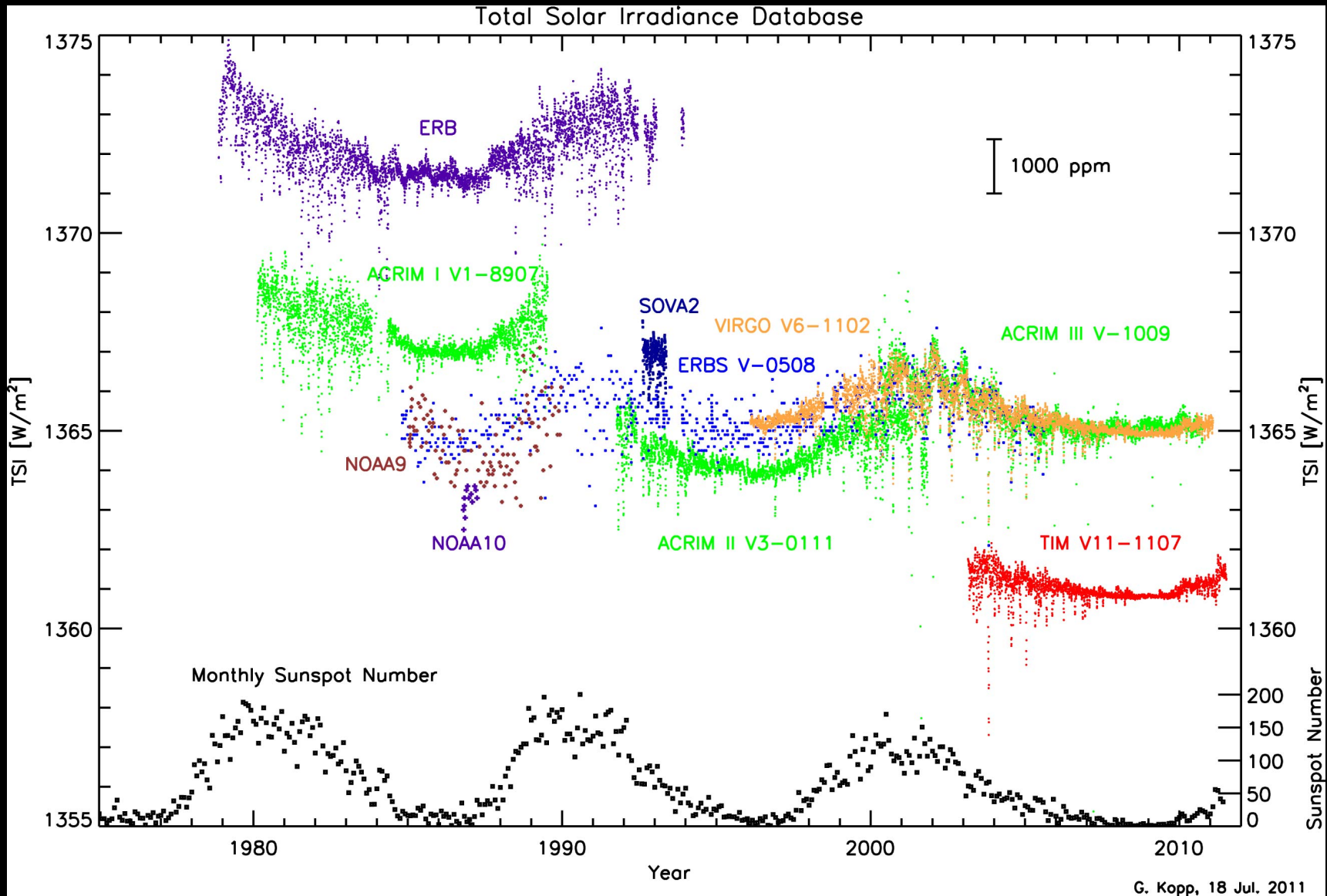
TRF Measurements Validating TSI Instruments

- Currently performed on SORCE/TIM Witness, Glory/TIM, PICARD/PREMOS-1 and PREMOS-3, VIRGO-2, and ACRIM3
- Planned with EURECA/SOVA and SOVA-P see André Fehlmann's thesis
- Social aspects are even more impressive... for updated values

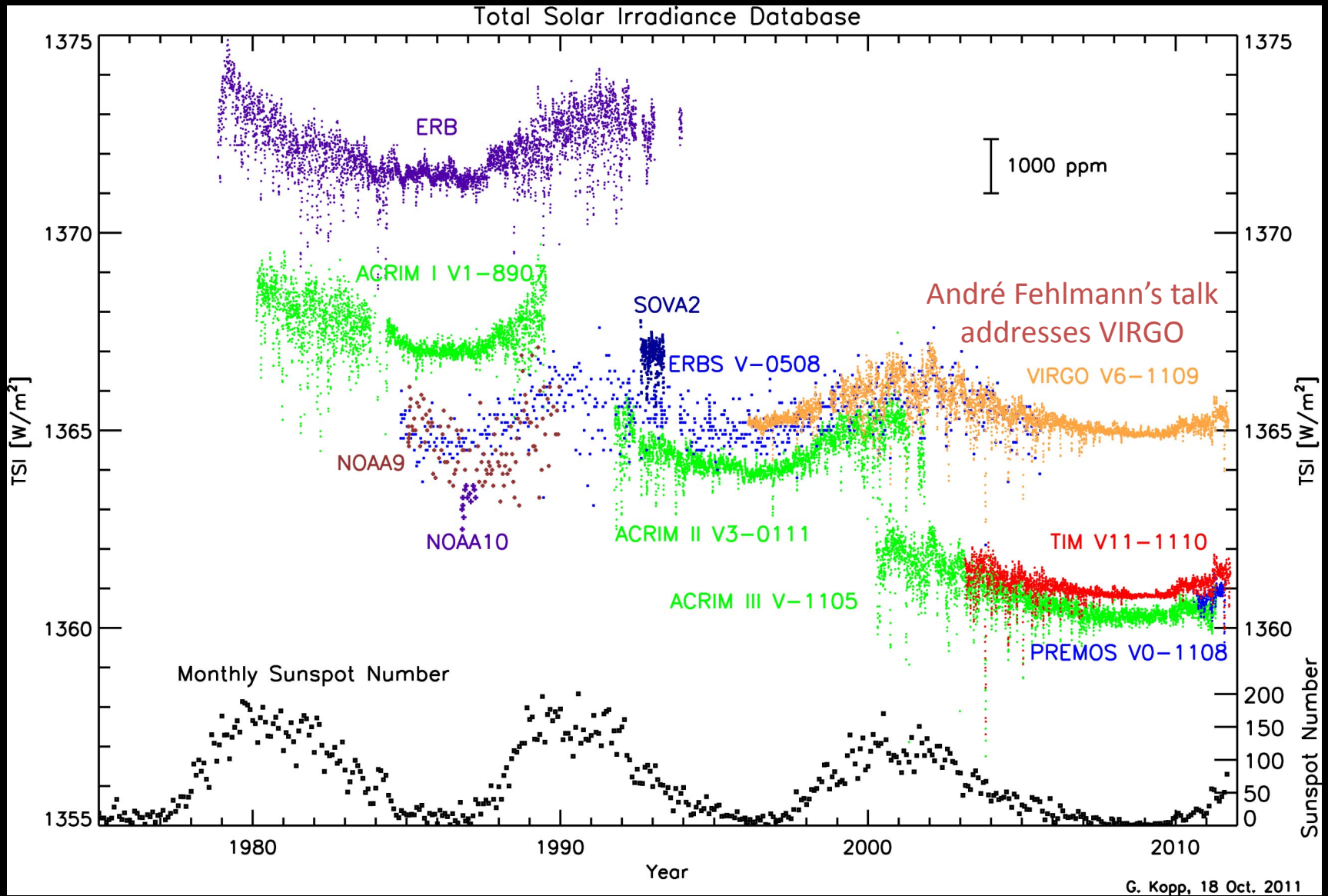
Difference Relative to TSI Radiometer Facility

Instrument	Measured Optical Power Offset	Irradiance: Precision Aperture Overfilled	Irradiance: Entrance Aperture Overfilled	Difference Attributable To Scatter Error	Residual Irradiance Offset	Uncertainty
SORCE/TIM <i>ground</i>	-0.035%	-0.035%	-0.035%	0.000%	0.000%	0.025%
Glory/TIM <i>flight</i>	-0.020%	-0.012%	-0.012%	0.000%	0.007%	0.020%
PREMOS-1 <i>ground</i>	-0.049%	-0.104%	-0.005%	0.098%	-0.055%	~0.038%
PREMOS-3 <i>flight</i>	0.631%	0.605%	0.642%	0.037%	-0.026%	~0.027%
VIRGO-2 <i>ground</i>	0.730%	0.743%	0.897%	0.154%	0.013%	~0.025%
ACRIM3 <i>ground</i>	0.021%	0.308%	0.534%	0.506%	0.007%	0.059%

TRF Corrections Now Applied by ACRIM Team ...



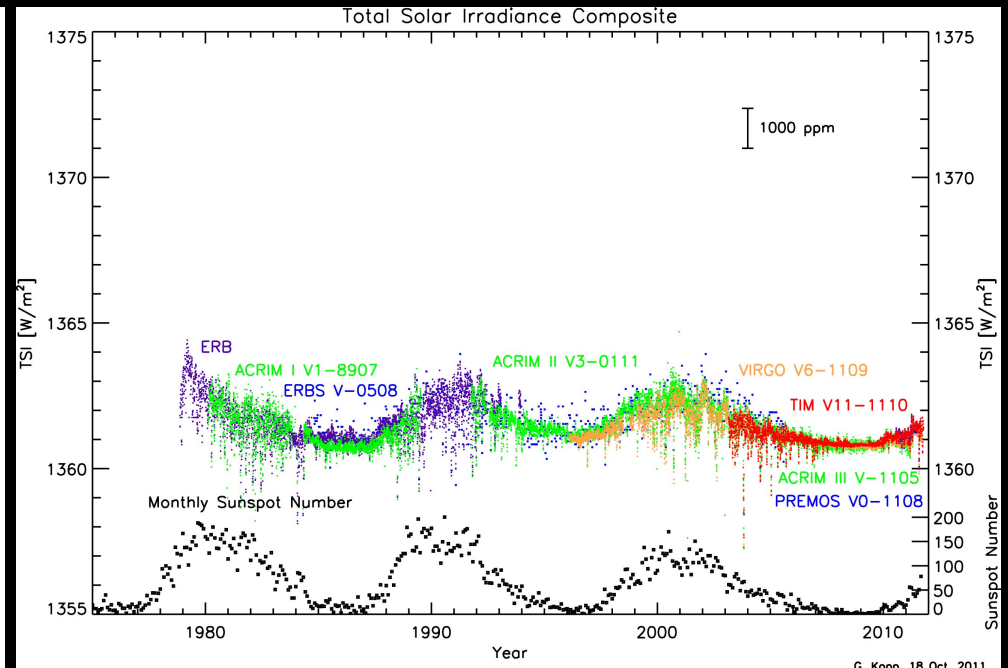
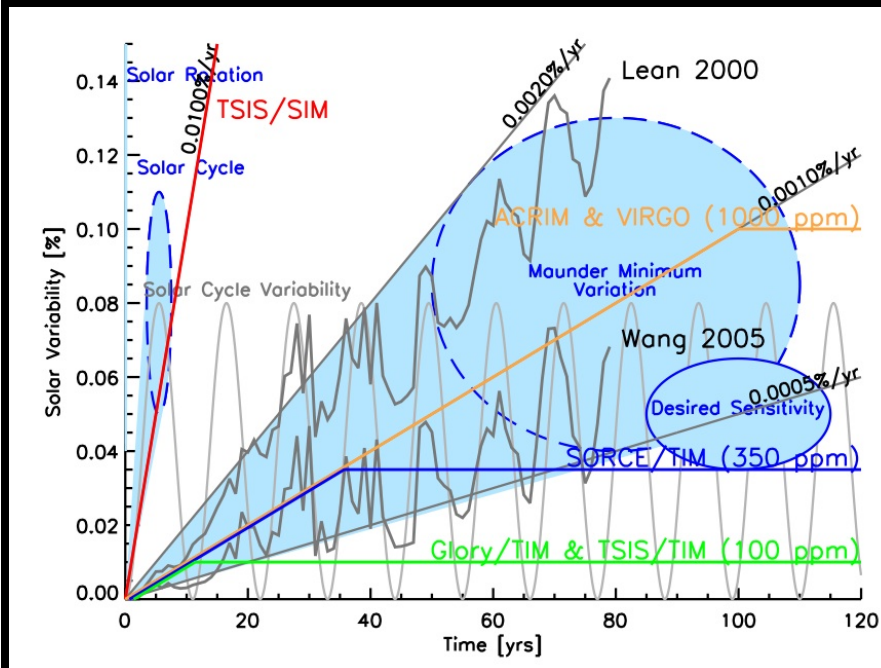
... And PREMOS Data Are Recently Available



Value of TSI Measurements for Climate Science

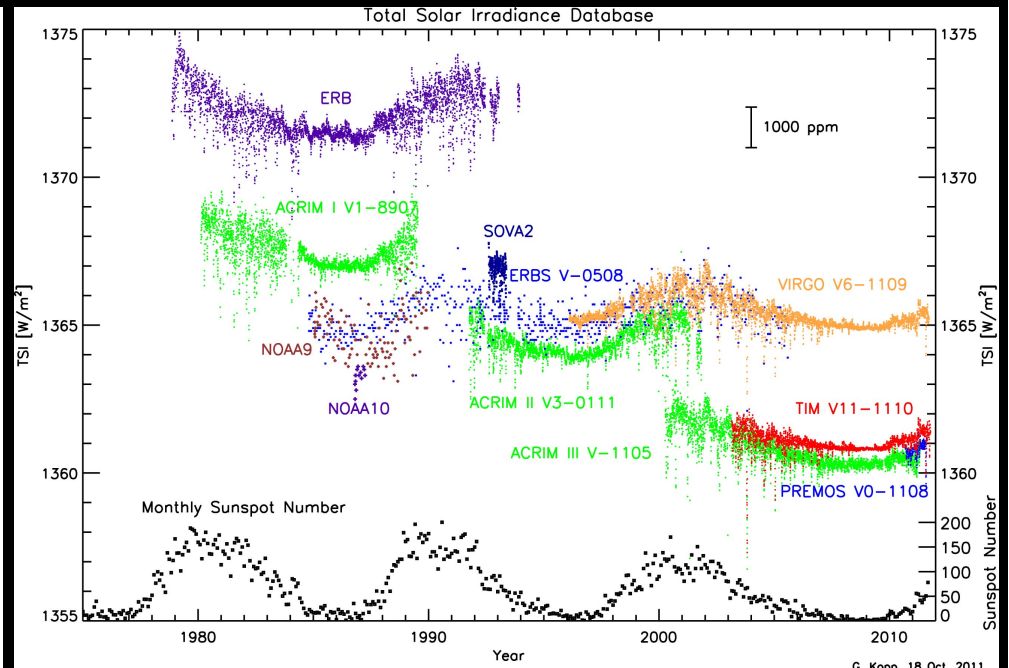
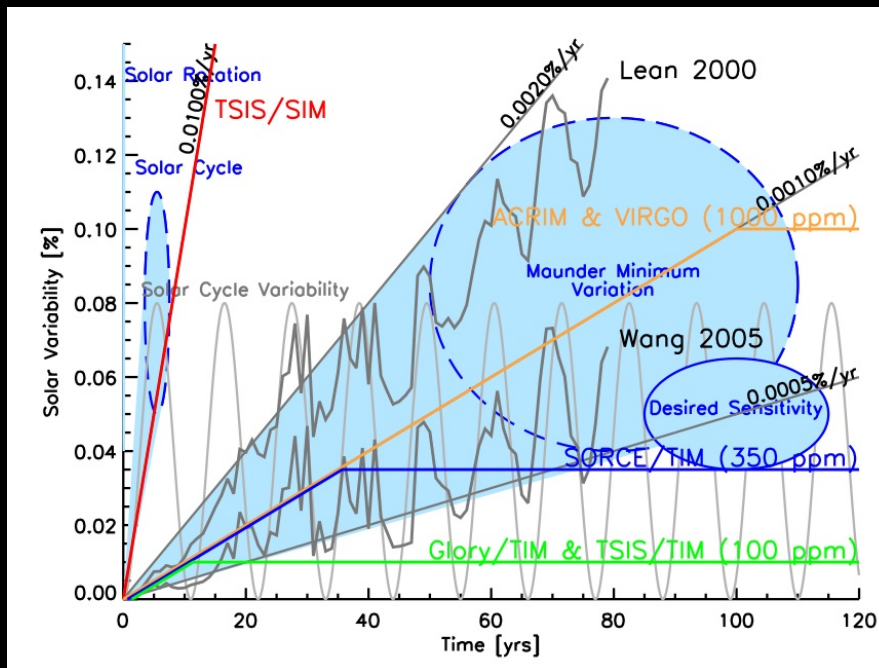
TSI Measurements

1. Are the most stable solar irradiance measurements
 - Approaching stabilities necessary to detect climate-relevant solar variability
2. Provide >30 year solar irradiance record of entire radiative input to Earth's climate system



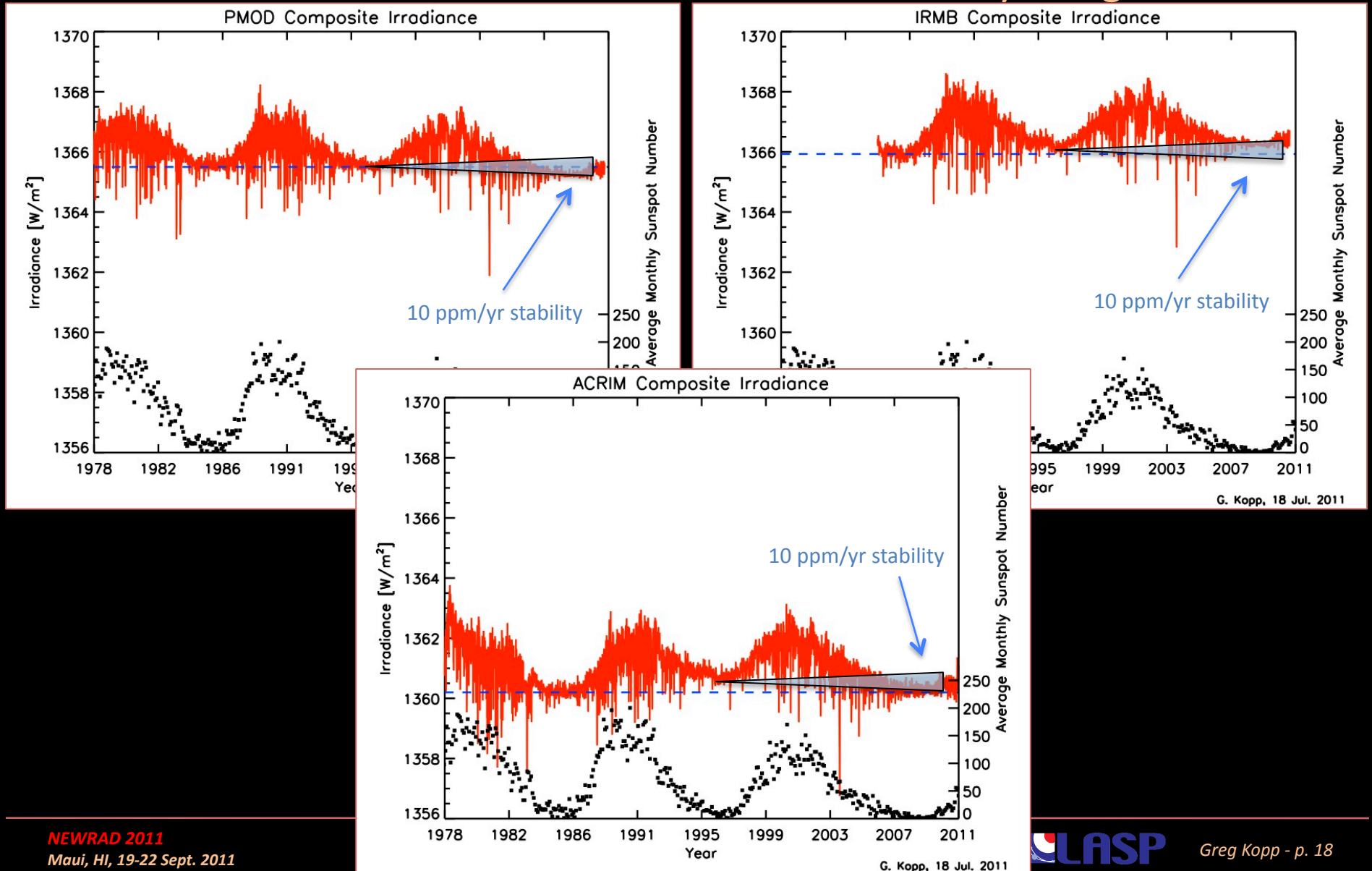
Requirements of TSI Measurements for Climate Science

1. Improve absolute accuracy to 100 ppm. In the meanwhile,
2. Continue to rely on continuity and stabilities of <10 ppm/yr
3. Perform end-to-end ground irradiance validations against an SI-traceable reference (such as TRF)



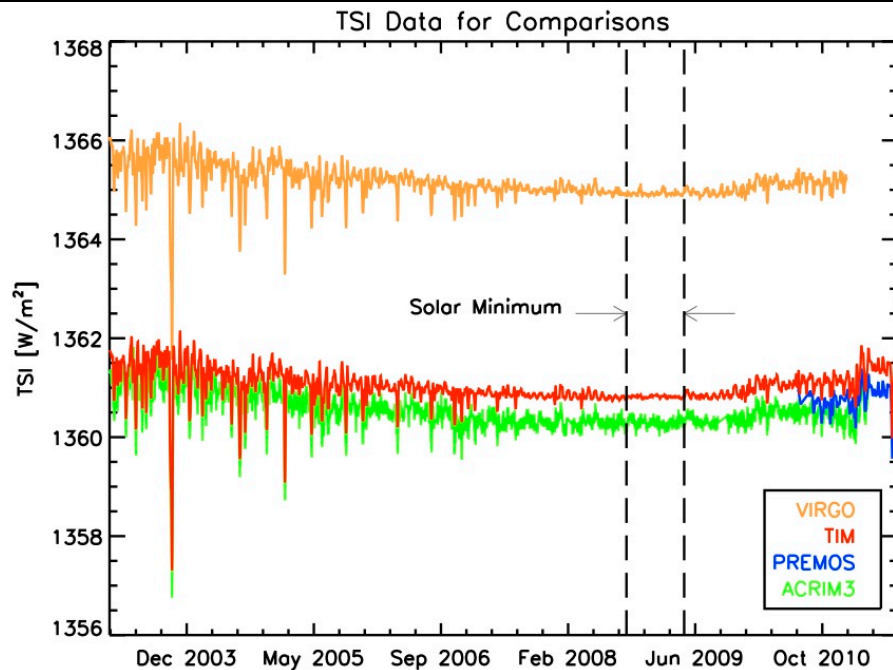
How Good Are Resulting Composites?

- Trend detection between solar minima is currently marginal

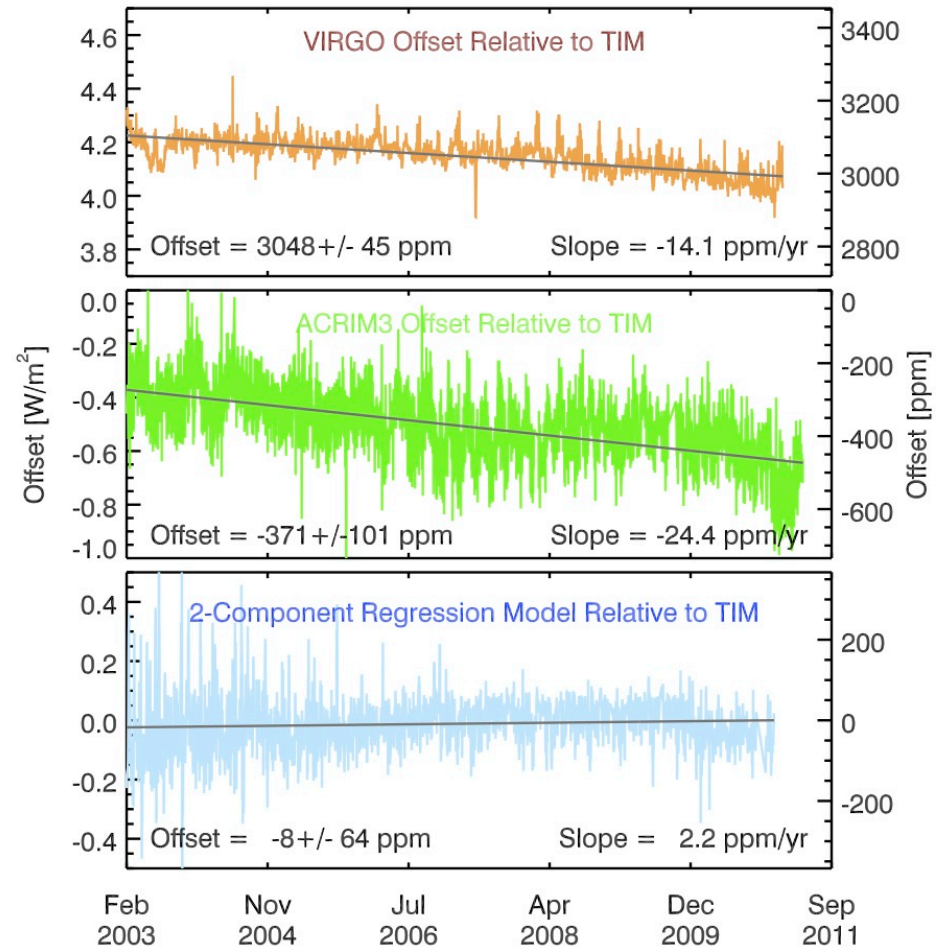


Desired Stabilities Not Yet Achieved

- There remain significant differences between existing instruments

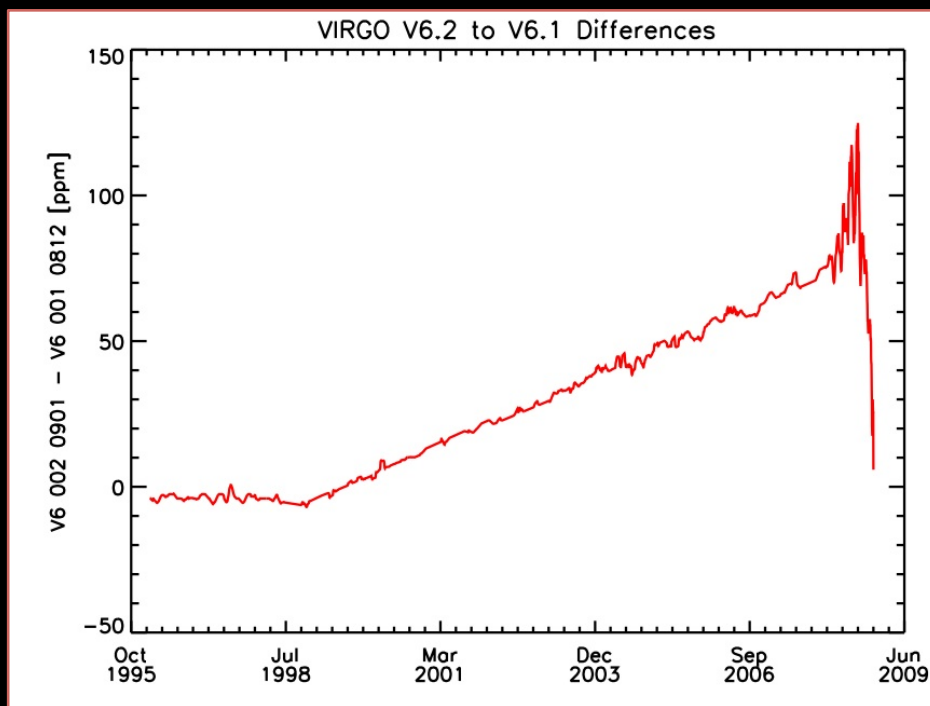
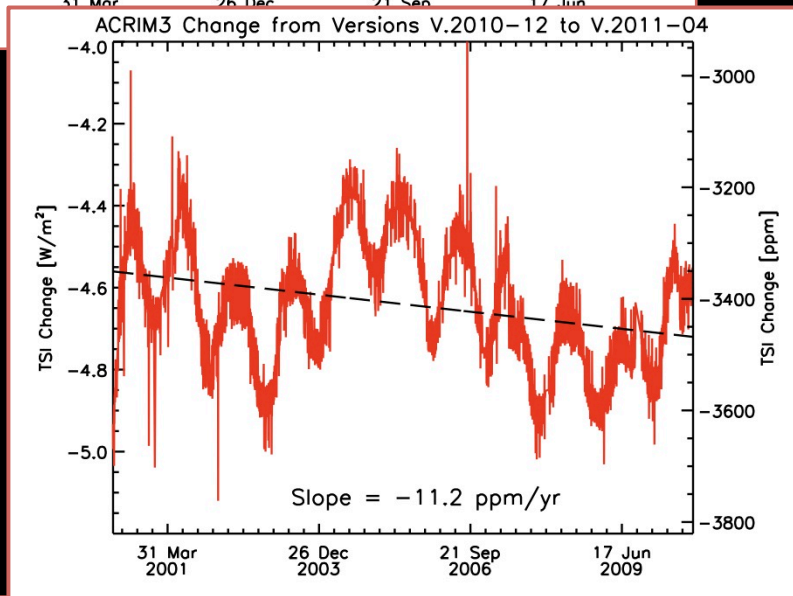
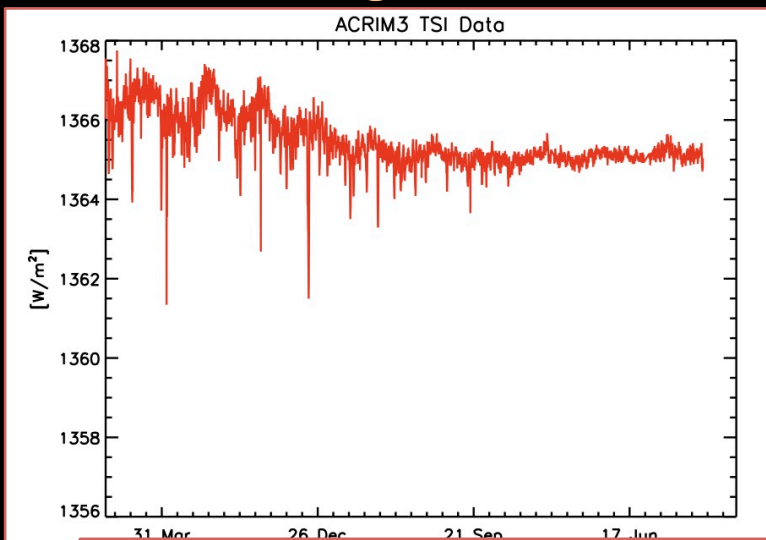


NRL, SATIRE, SFO models



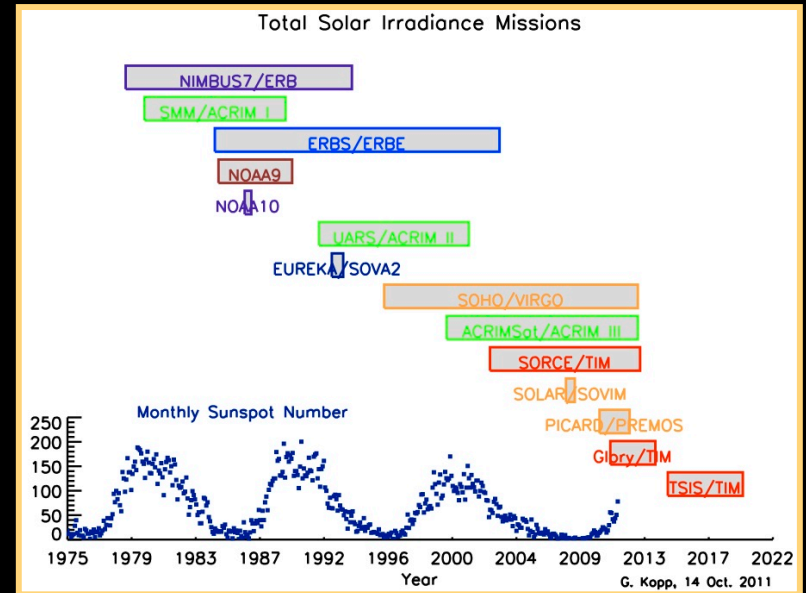
Desired Stabilities Not Yet Achieved

- There are significant differences between instrument data versions



TIM Was Planned to Fly on Three Missions

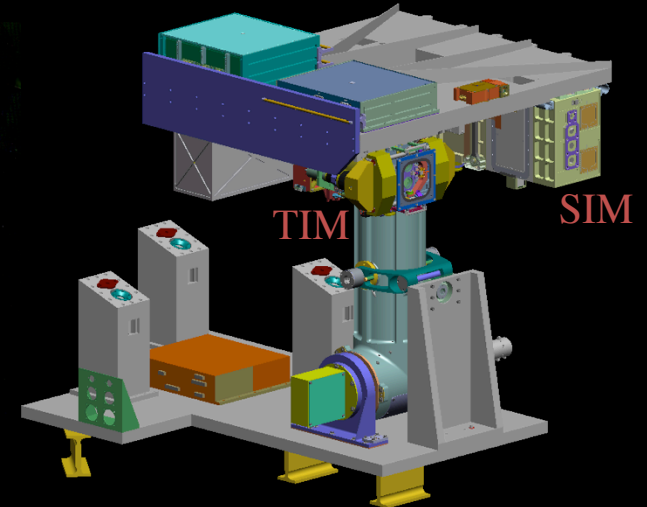
- **SORCE (Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment)**
 - Launched Jan. 2003
- **Glory**
 - Launch (failure) 4 March 2011
- **JPSS/TSIS**
 - Launch 2014 (?)



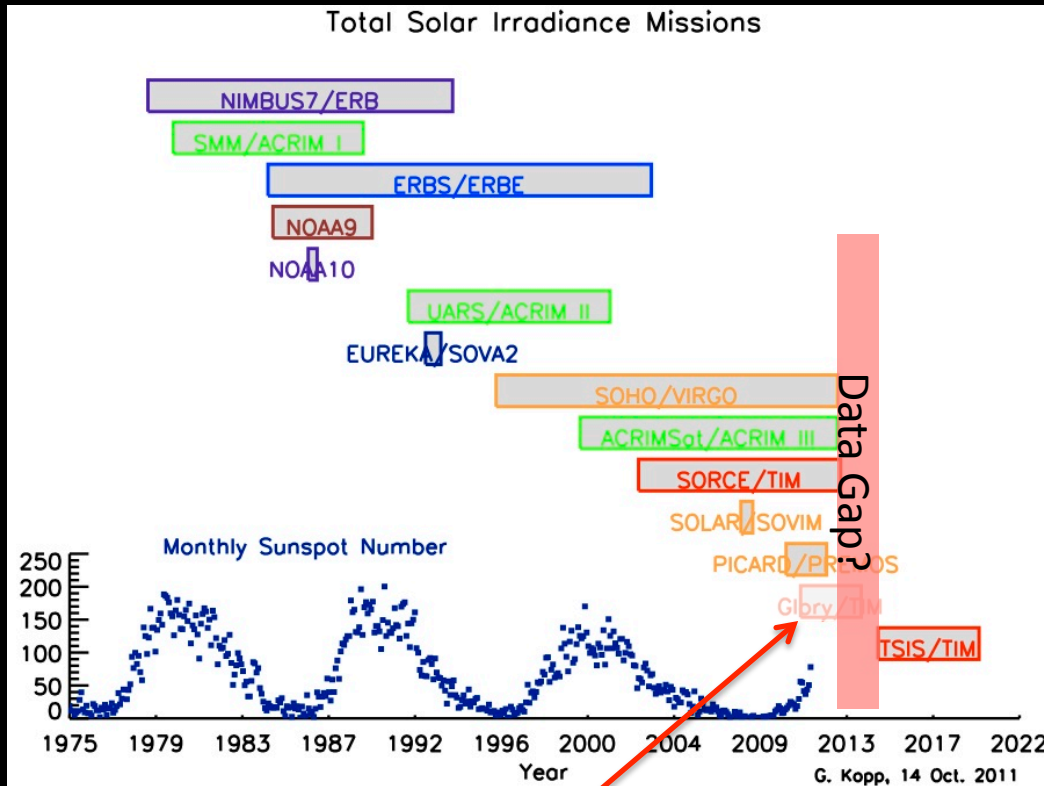
Glory/TIM



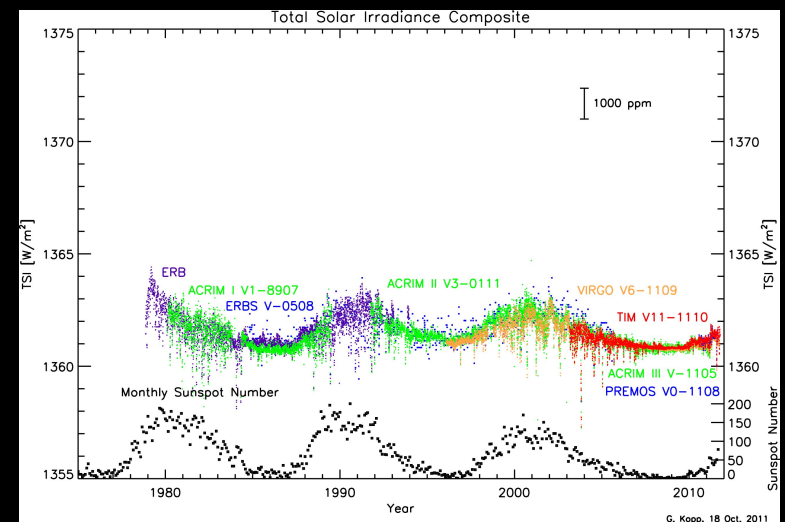
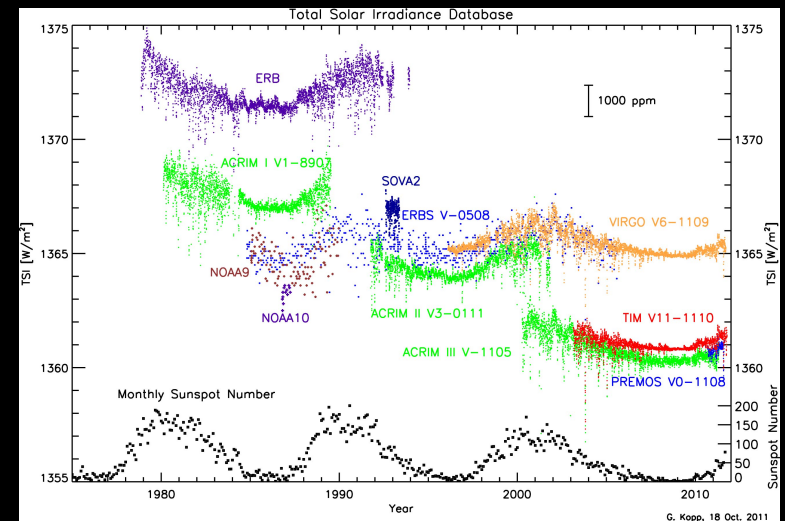
JPSS/TSIS



TSI Record Currently Relies on Stability & Continuity



With launch failure of NASA's Glory mission, TSI record continuity is currently at risk



TSI plots updated regularly at:
<http://spot.colorado.edu/~kopp/TSI/>