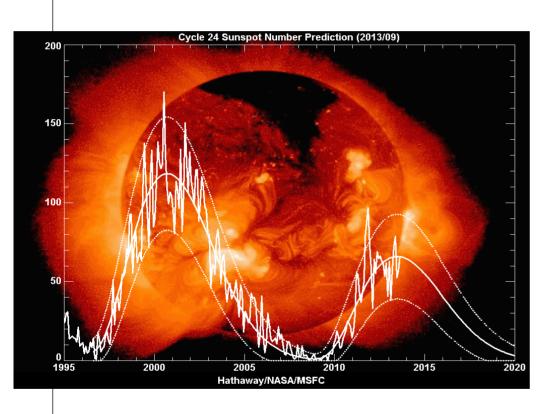


Sova-Picard Scientific Results

Steven Dewitte & The Sovap Team

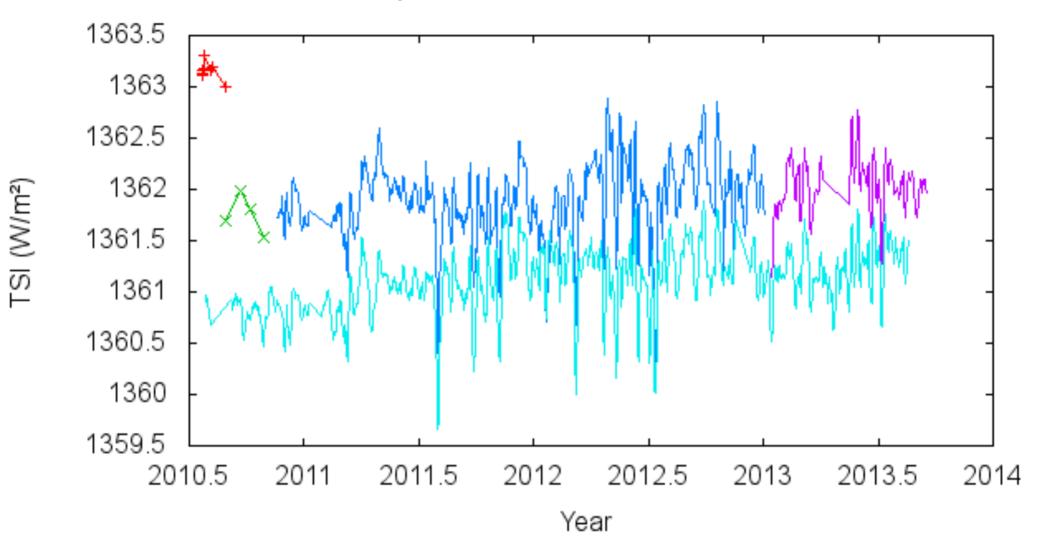
Gleissberg minimum cycle

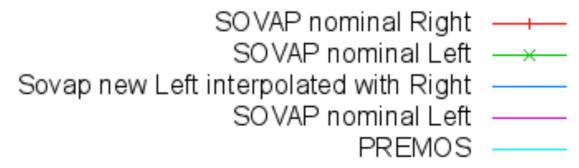




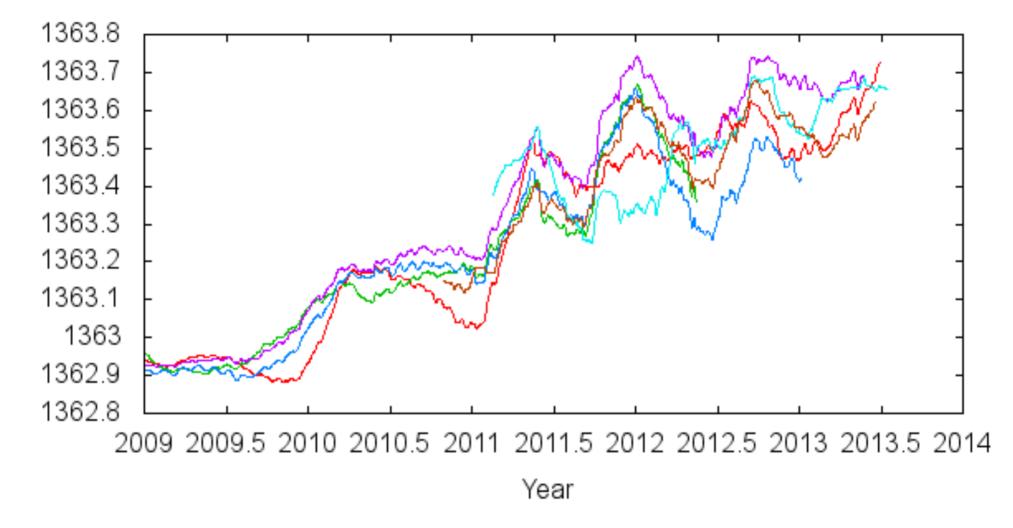
- Lowest cycle since 1906
- Smoothed maximum in summer 2013

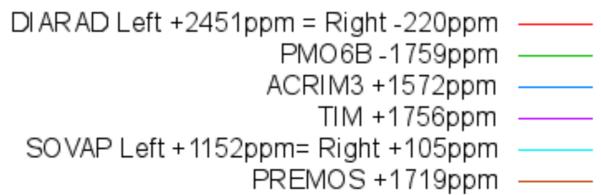
Daily mean Picard Total Solar Irradiance



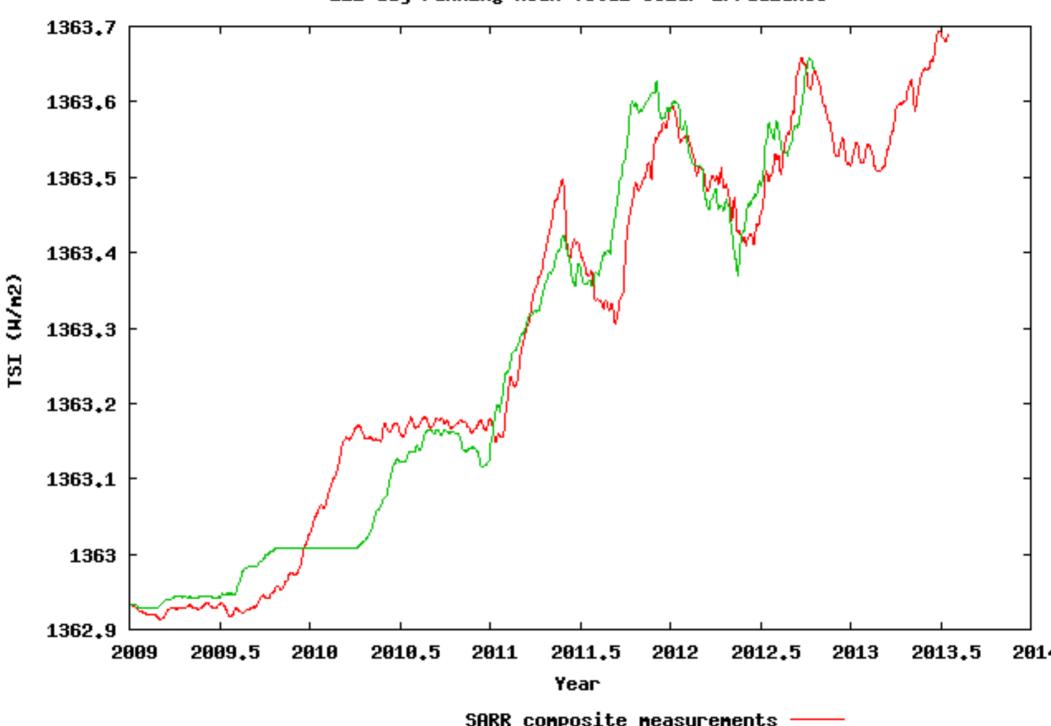






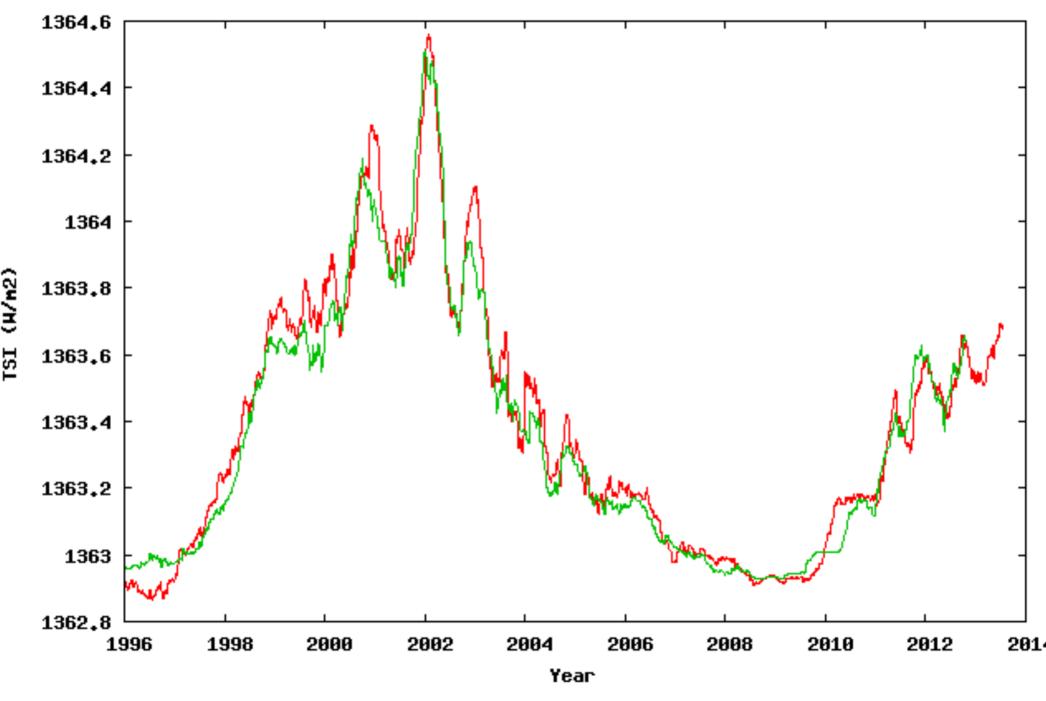


121 day running mean Total Solar Irradiance



SARR composite measurements ——
Mount Willson magnetical regression model ——

121 day running mean Total Solar Irradiance



SARR composite measurements ——
Mount Willson magnetical regression model ——

Comparison campaign at LASP TRF with Sovar radiometer

- Sovar: DIARAD type radiometer that flew on Eureca in 1992, brought back to ground by space shuttle.
- Comparison campaign with LASP TRF Crogenic radiometer in May-June 2013.

DIARAD & TIM type geometry



Front aperture

Diffraction and scattering

Precision aperture

cavity

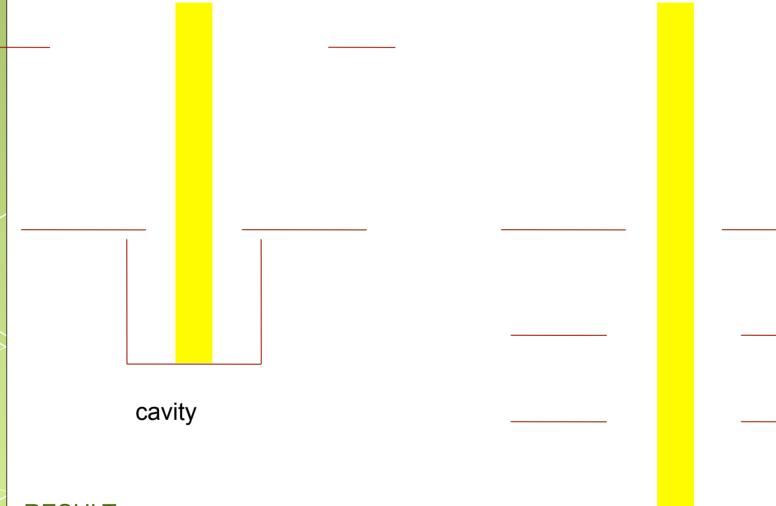
Precision aperture

Diffraction and scattering

Internal baffles

Power comparison

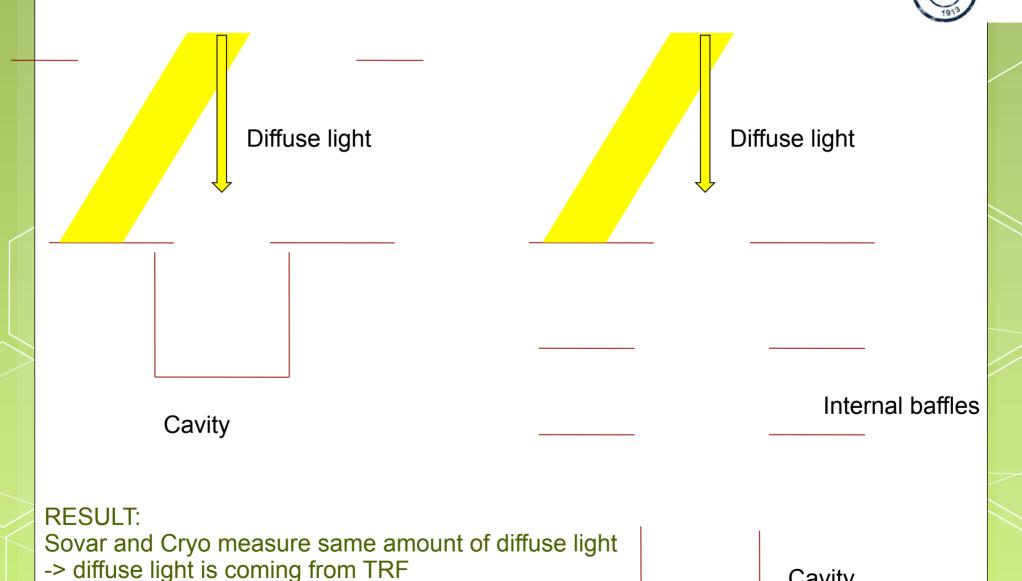




Internal baffles

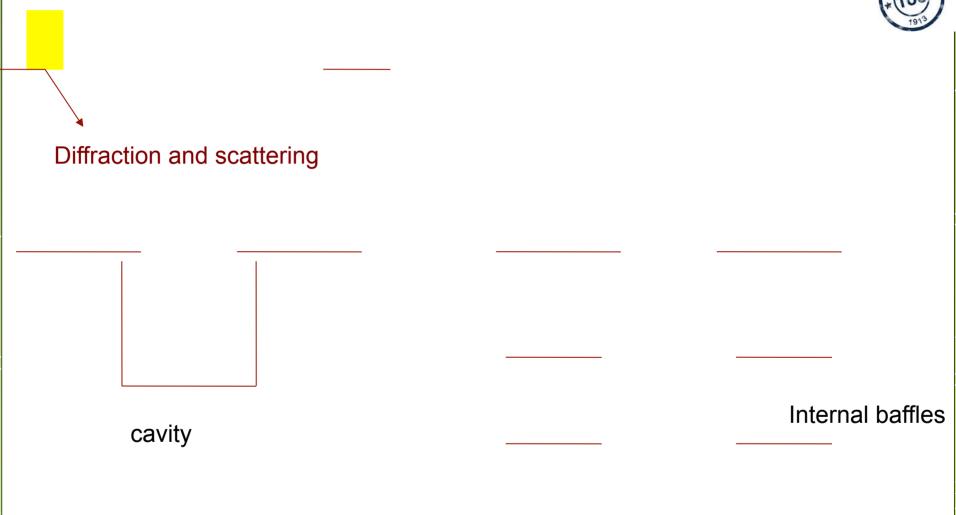
RESULT: Sovar and Cryo power agree within 3 ppm!

Diffuse light characterisation



Cavity

Sovar diffraction characterisation

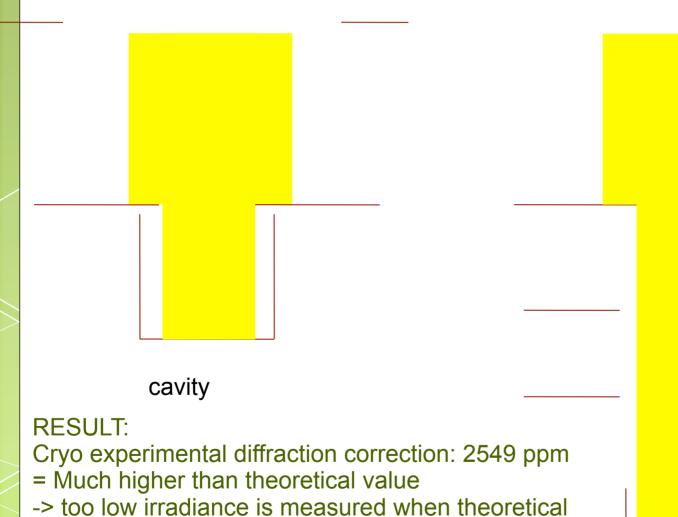


RESULT:

Sovar experimental diffraction correction: 558 ppm to be compared with theoretical value of 717 ppm

Irradiance comparison = TRF diffraction characterisation





diffraction correction is used.

Diffraction and scattering

Internal baffles

Conclusions



- Picard provides important contribution to TSI variation monitoring during historical cycle 24.
- DIARAD type radiometer absolute value has been revised using a new non equivalence calculation between optical and electrical power.
- Sovar/TRF campaign validates new DIARAD values.
- DIARAD/SOVIM is most accurate of DIARAD type radiometers, solar minimum TSI value ≈ 1362.9 W/m².