

# Total Solar Irradiance measurements: Quantification of the solar radiative forcing of the earth's climate from 30 years of observations from space

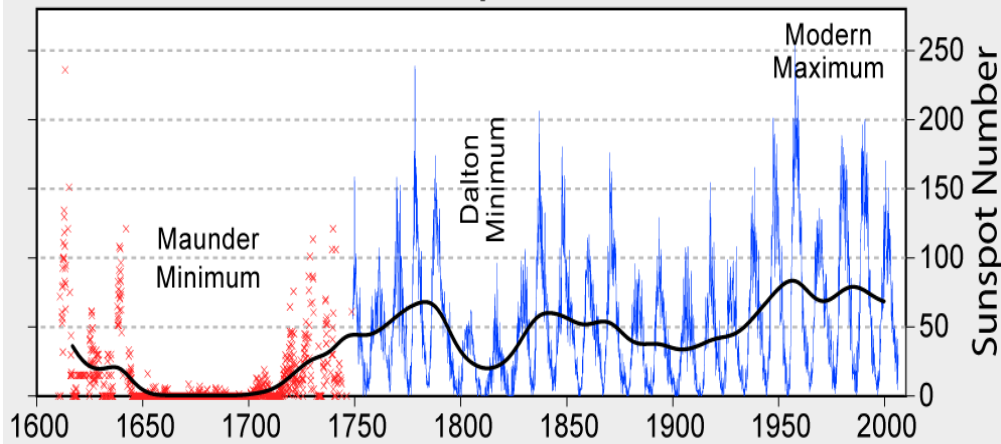
STEVEN DEWITTE – RMIB

[ftp://gerb.oma.be/steven/RMIB\\_TSI\\_composite/](ftp://gerb.oma.be/steven/RMIB_TSI_composite/)  
Solar Metrology Symposium, 8/10/2014

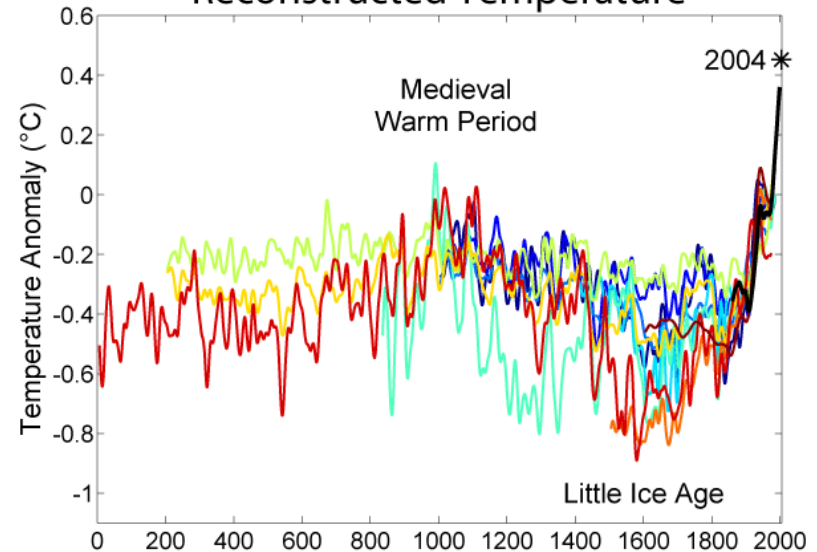


# Little Ice Age caused by Maunder Minimum ?

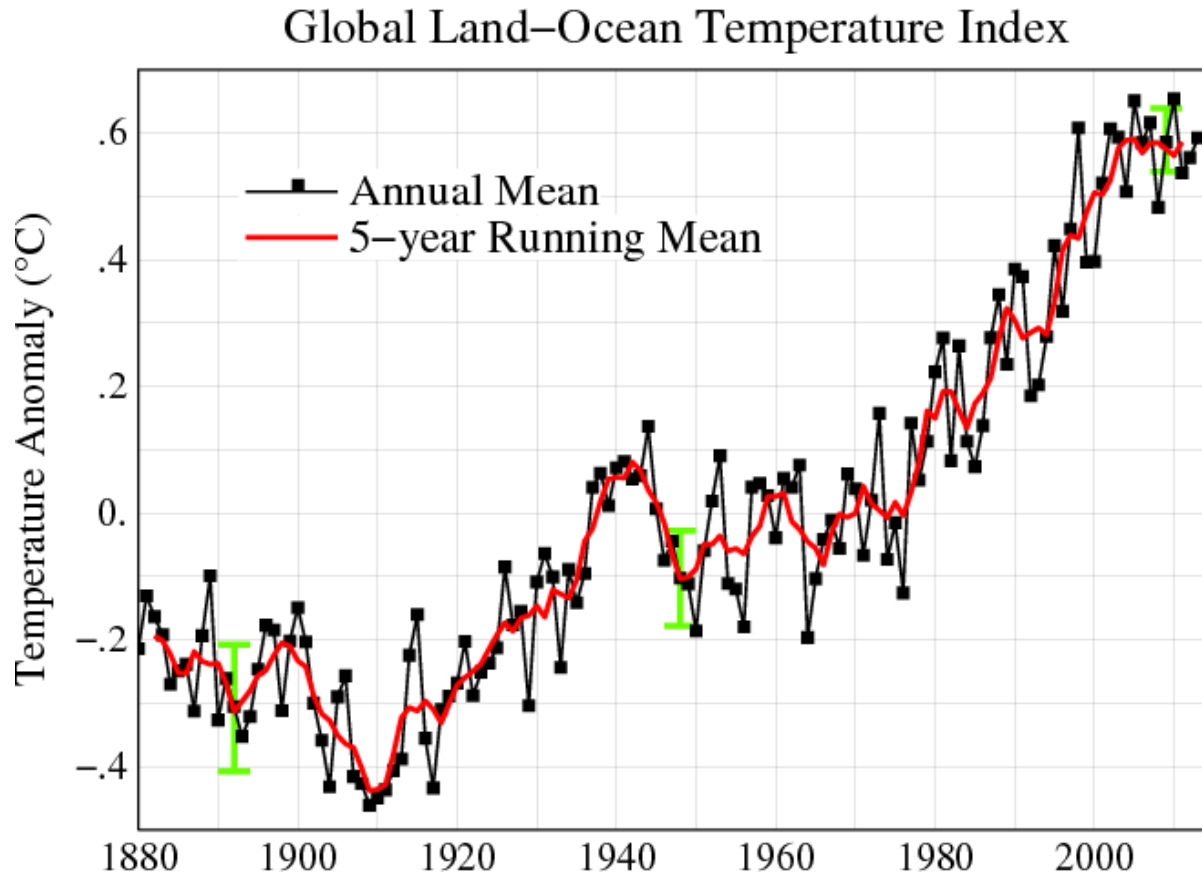
## 400 Years of Sunspot Observations



## Reconstructed Temperature











# T plateau since 2000 partly caused by sun ?



# RMIB SPACE RECORD: 11!

## PAST IN SPACE:

-  1983 SPACELAB 1 NASA ESA
-  1992 ATLAS-I NASA STS-45
-  **1992 EURECA ESA STS-46: returned to ground**
-  1993 ATLAS-II NASA STS-56
-  1994 ATLAS-III NASA STS-66
-  1997 HITCHHIKER NASA STS-85
-  1998 HITCHHIKER NASA STS-95
-  2003 FREESTAR NASA STS-107

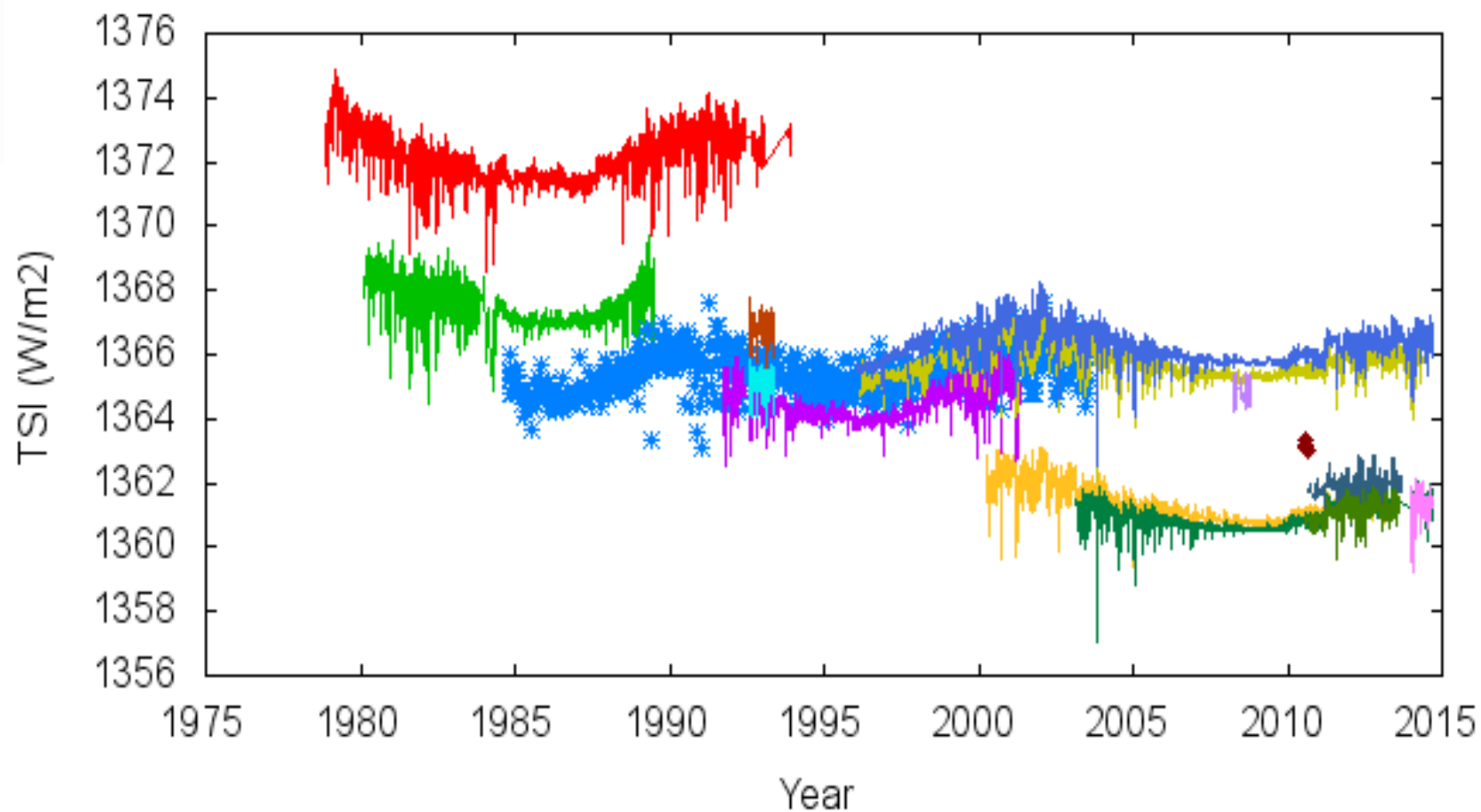
## NOW IN SPACE:

 **SOHO/VIRGO/DIARAD ESA** December 1995 > **ongoing (> 18 y)**

 **ISS/SOVIM/DIARAD ESA** February 2008 > 1 year

 **PICARD/SOVAP CNES** June 2010 > terminated

# Long term Total Solar Irradiance measurement time series



# DIARAD absolute level revision

Use as independent absolute radiometer -> no calibration

New method of non-equivalence characterisation (see presentation A.Chevalier) -> lower irradiance

Best radiometers: DIARAD/SOVIM, SOLCON, SOVAR

Thick sidewalls -> good spatial uniformity -> low uncertainty non equivalence

DIARAD/SOVIM: improved shutter design + most recent characterisation

Revised Solar Constant:  $1362.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ W/m}^2$  (2 sigma uncertainty) at solar minimum

DIARAD/VIRGO, Sova-Picard: thin sidewalls -> high uncertainty non equivalence

## LASP TRF with Sovar radiometer: Validation, not calibration



- Sovar: DIARAD type radiometer that flew on Eureka 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

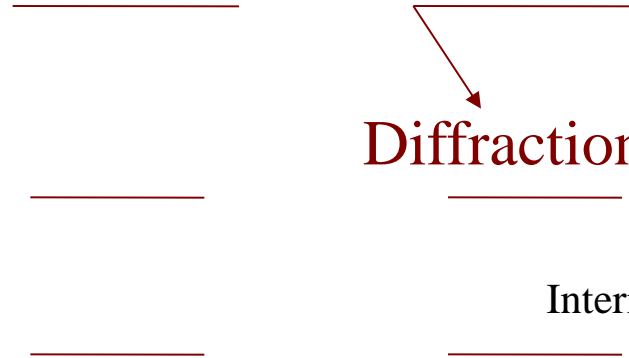


cavity

Precision aperture

Diffraction and scattering

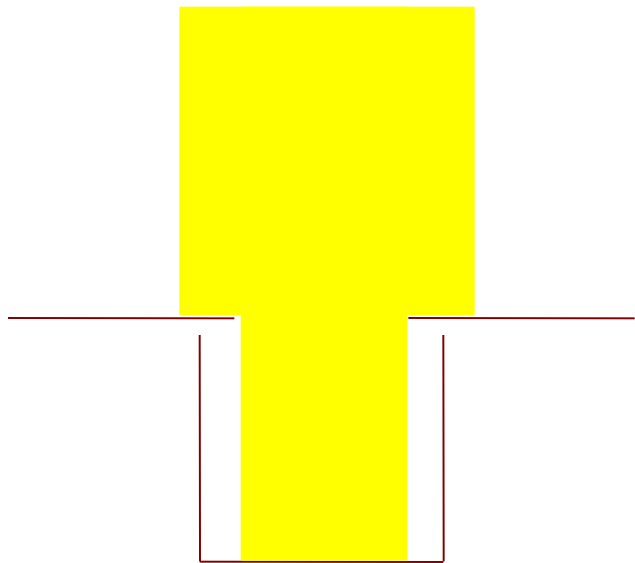
Internal baffles



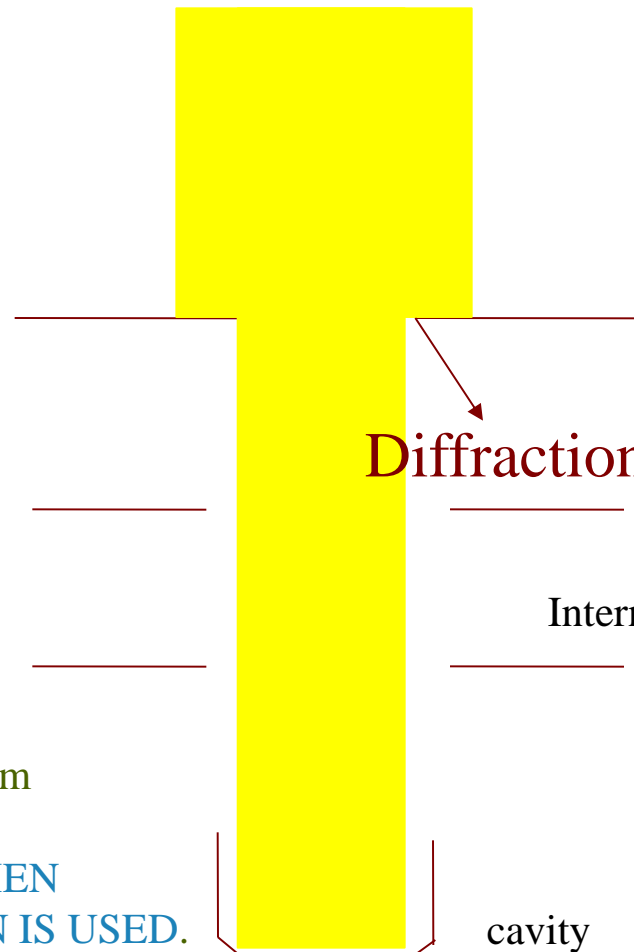
cavity



# Irradiance comparison = TRF diffraction characterisation



cavity



Diffraction and scatter

Internal baffles

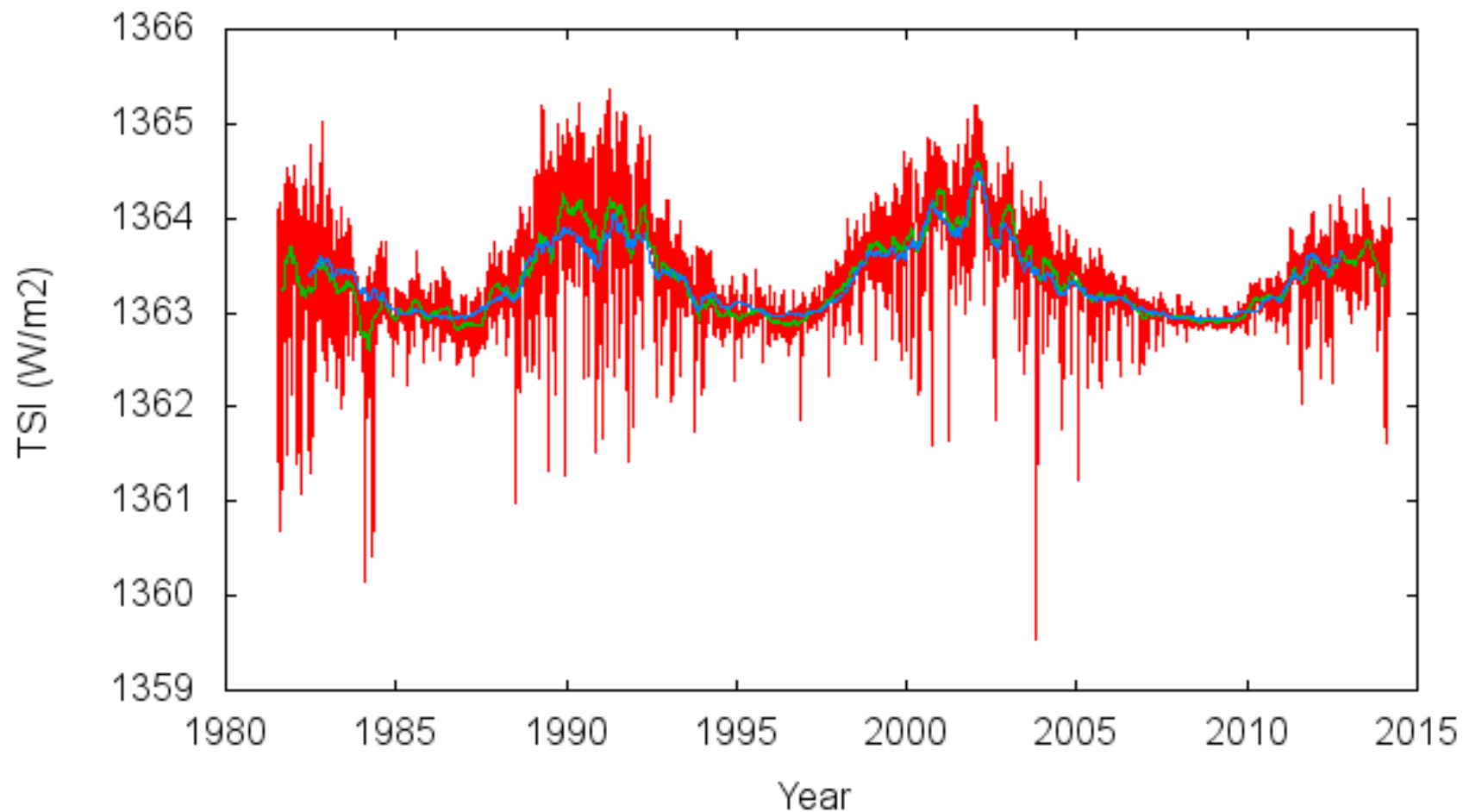
cavity

## RESULT:

Cryo experimental diffraction correction: 2549 ppm  
= Much higher than theoretical value

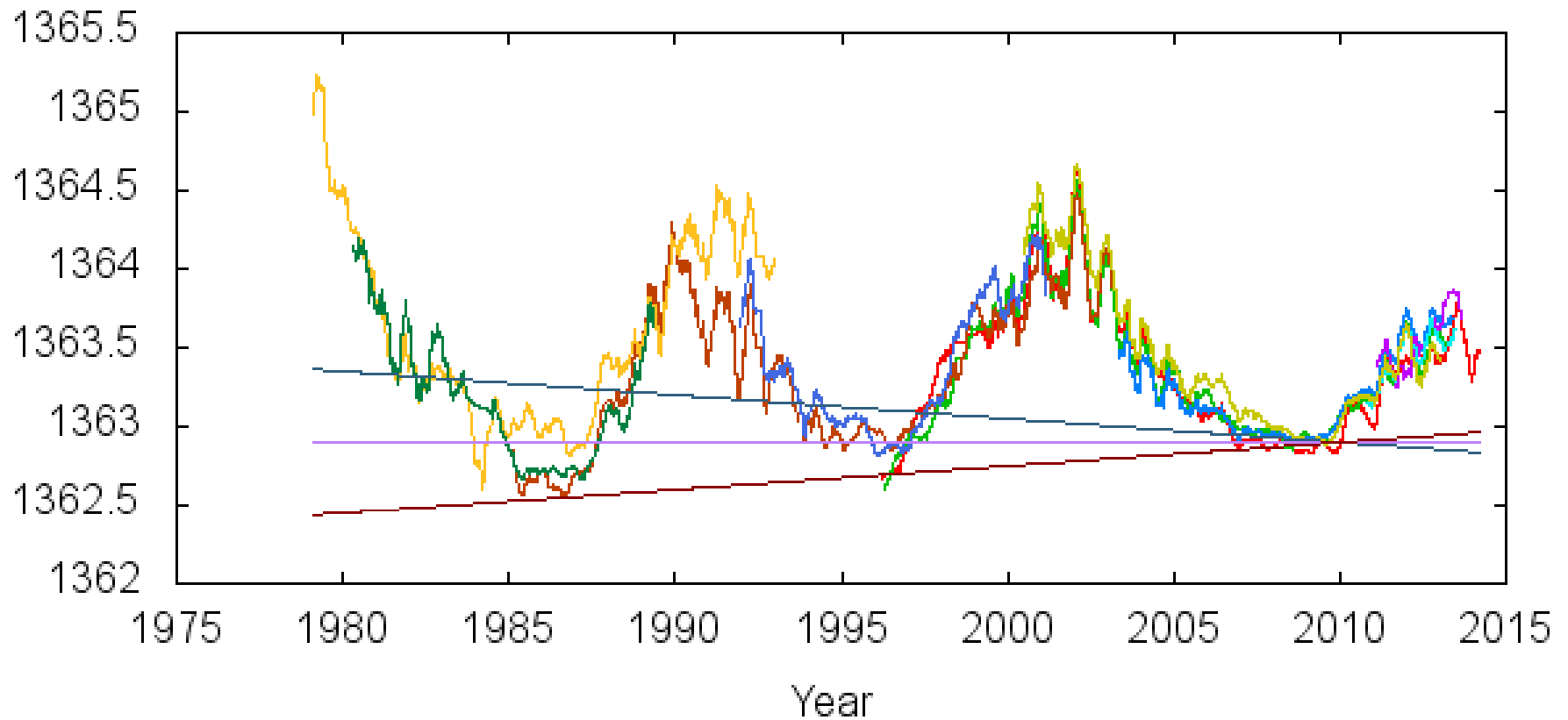
-> **TOO LOW IRRADIANCE IS MEASURED WHEN  
THEORETICAL DIFFRACTION CORRECTION IS USED.**

RMIB Total Solar Irradiance composite



Daily mean measurements ————  
121 day running mean measurements ————  
121 day running mean Mount Willson magnetic model ————

121 day running TSI measurements adjusted to Diarad/Sovim absolute level

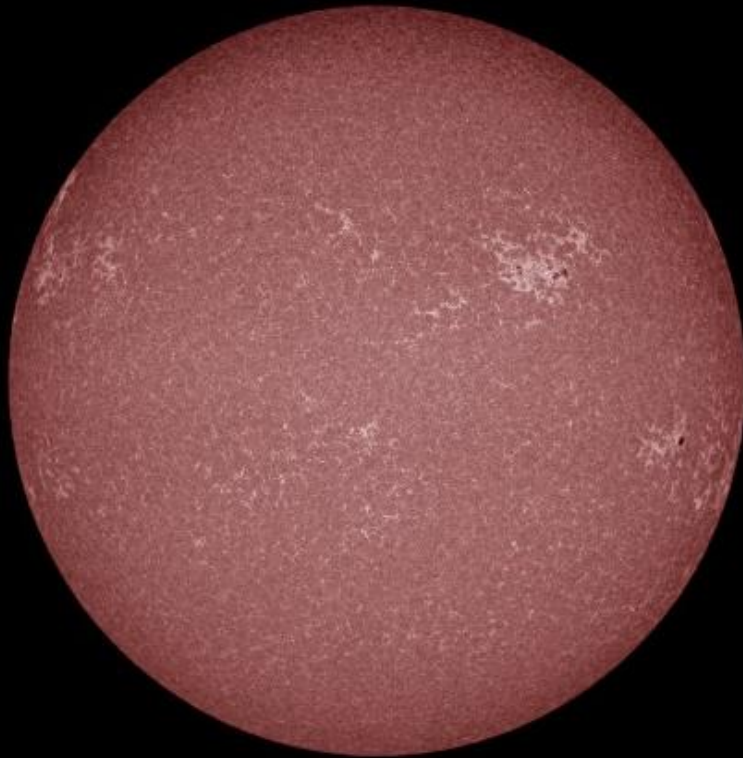


UV image

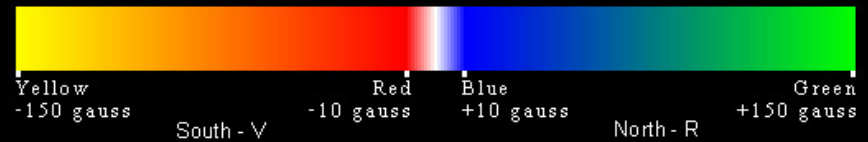
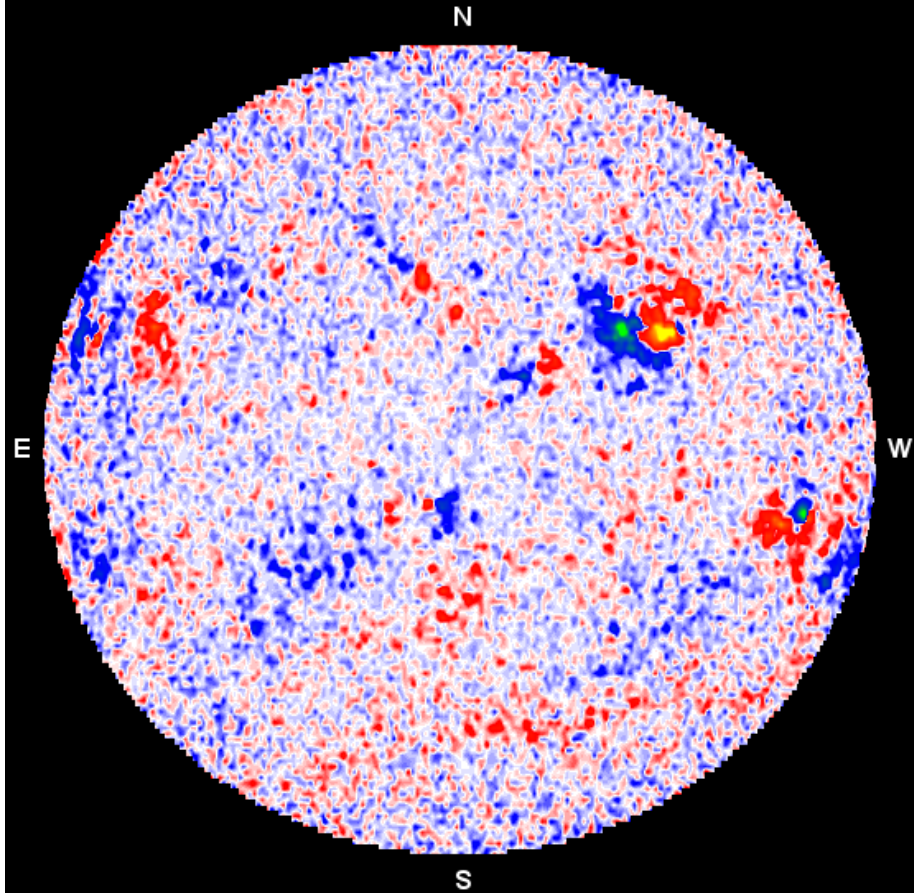


# The 150-Foot Solar Tower Current Magnetogram

Date	Avg. Time	Lambda	Comment 1	Comment 2
01-22-13	20.58 U.T.	5250.2Å	LIGHT CIRRUS	LIGHT CIRRUS



SDO/AIA 1700 2013-01-22 21:03:19 UT



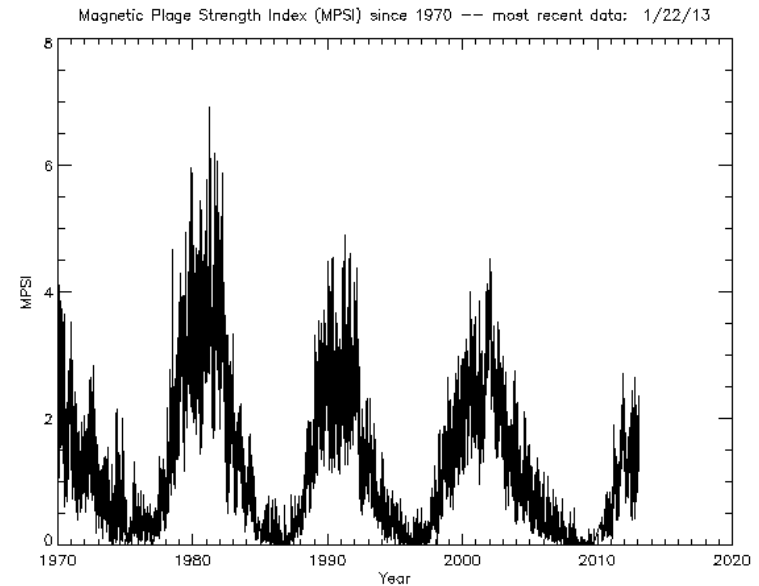
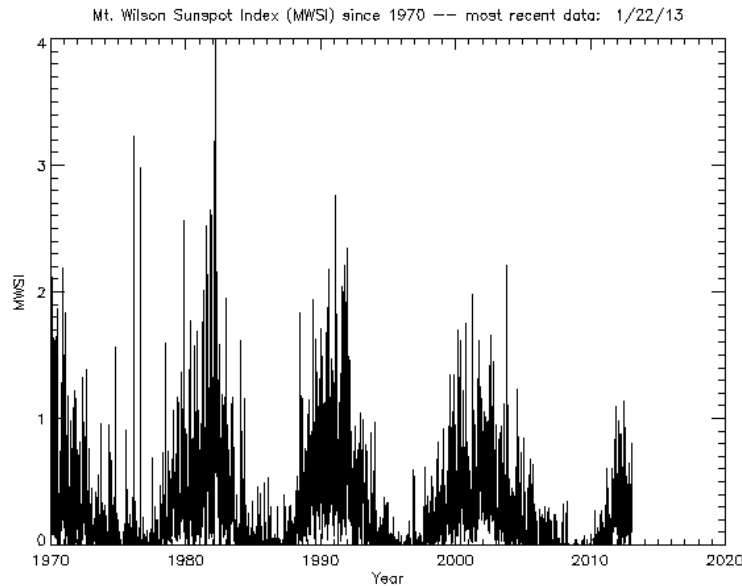
# Mount Willson indices

MWSI

Strong magnetic fields  
Sunspots

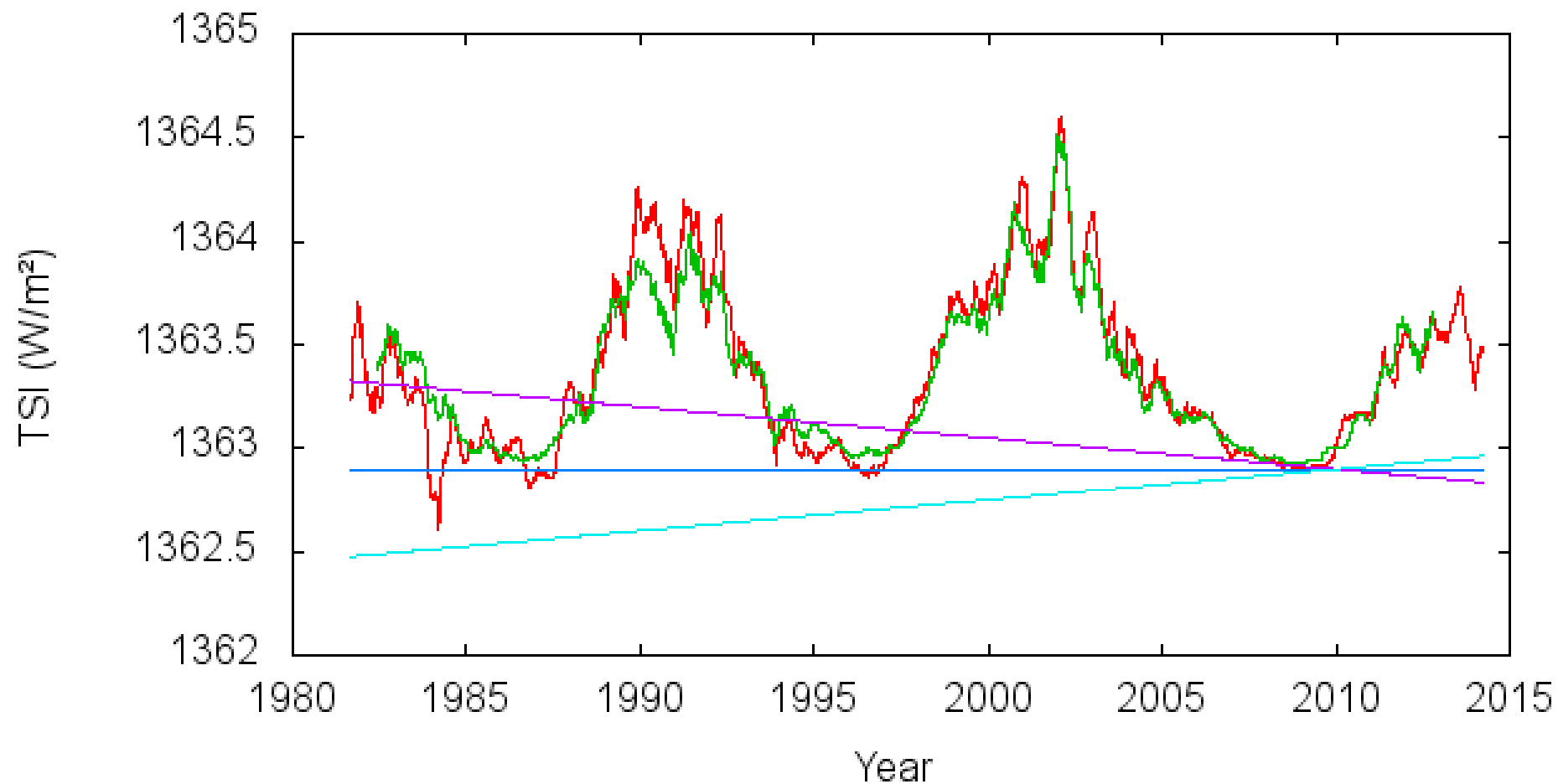
MPSI

Intermediate magnetic fields  
Facula



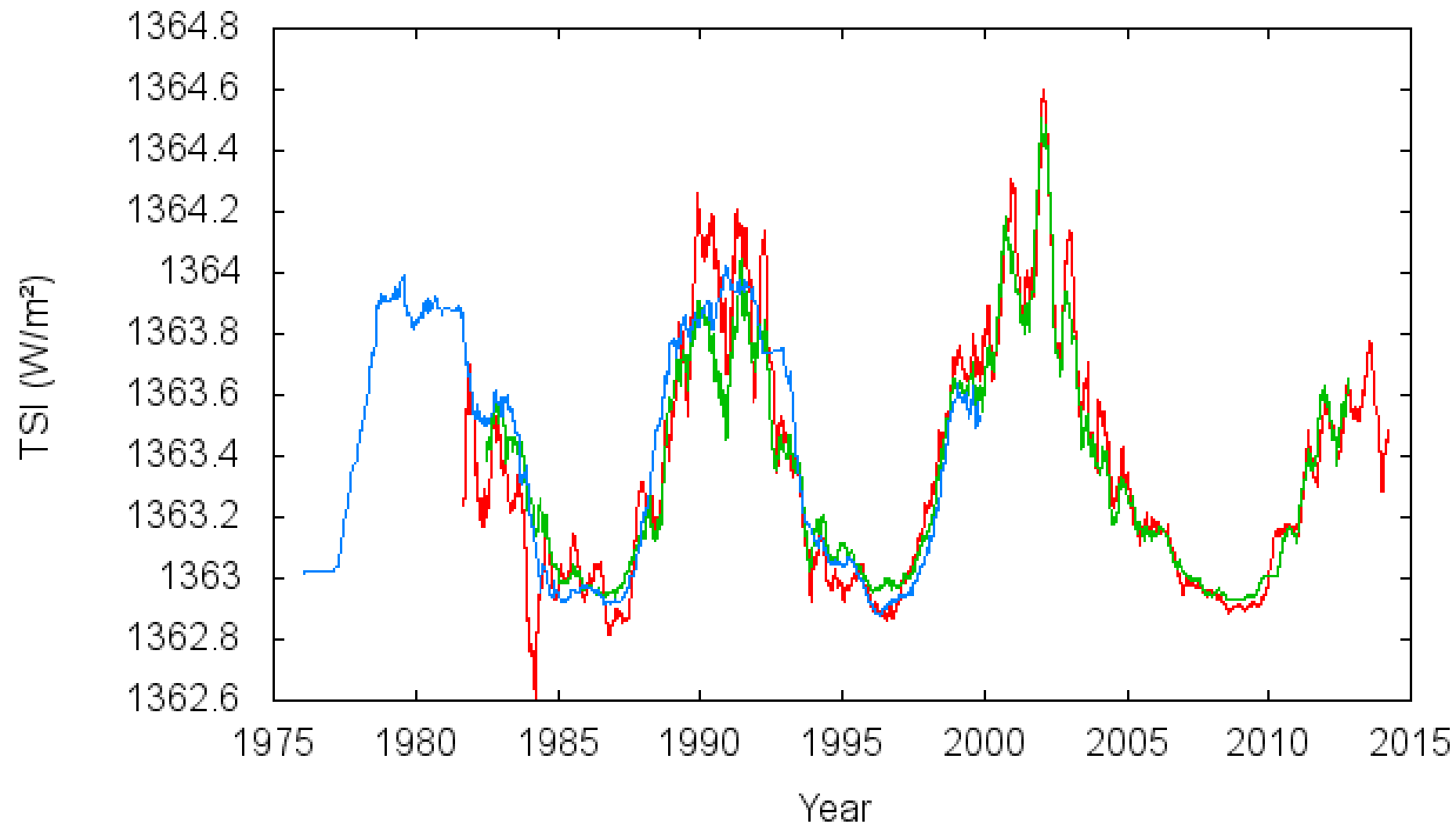
$$\text{TSI model} = A + B * \text{MWSI} + C * \text{MPSI}$$

121 day running mean Total Solar Irradiance



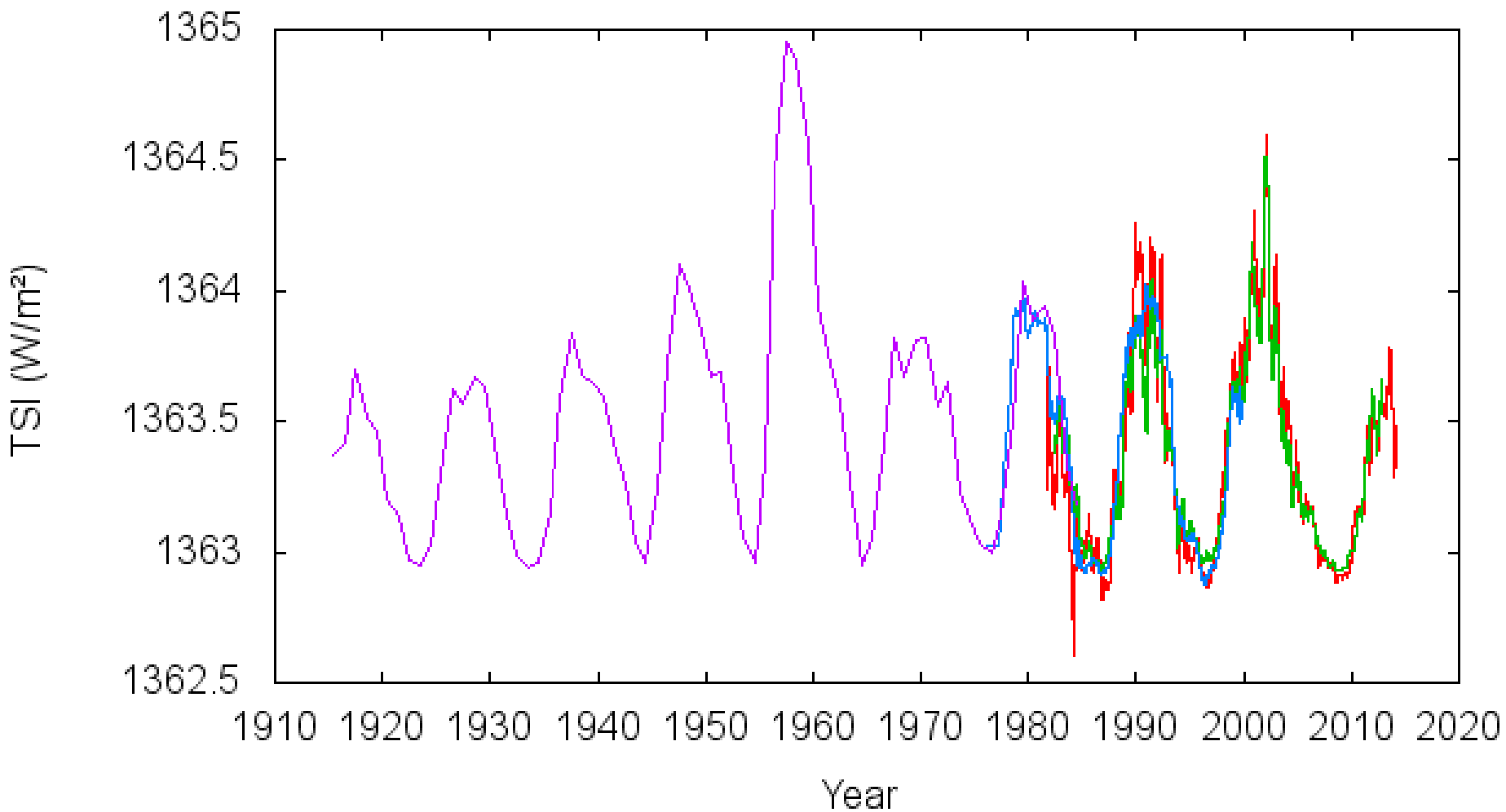
- RMI composite measurements — red line
- Mount Willson magnetic model — green line
- 1362.9 — blue line
- $1362.9 - 0.015 \cdot (x - 2010)$  — purple line
- $1362.9 + 0.015 \cdot (x - 2010)$  — cyan line

# 121 day running mean Total Solar Irradiance



RMIB composite measurements ———  
Mount Willson magnetic model ———  
Kitt Peak Satire magnetic model ———

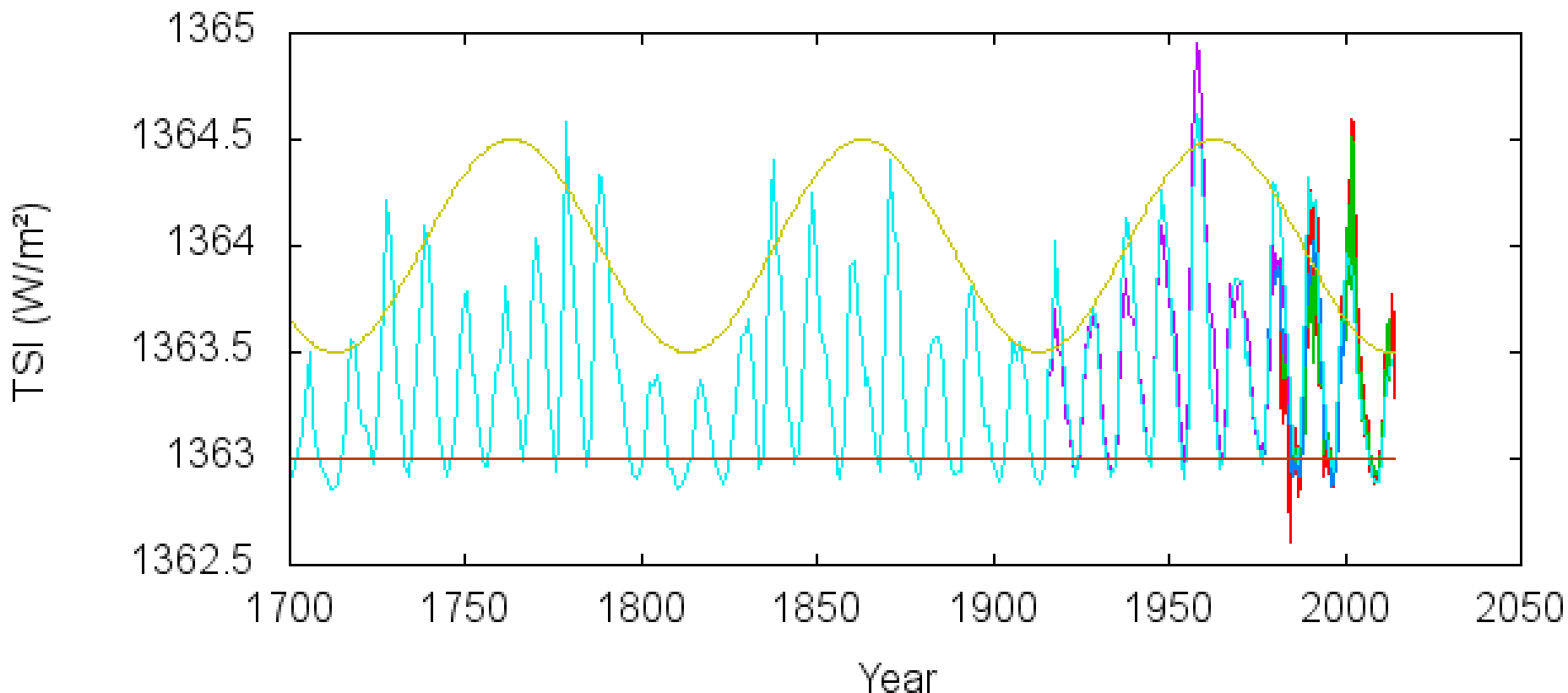
# Total Solar Irradiance reconstruction



- RMIB composite measurements — red line
- Mount Willson magnetic model — green line
- Kitt Peak Satire magnetic model — blue line
- Yearly Mount Willson Calcium plage area model — purple line



# Total Solar Irradiance reconstruction



- RMIB composite measurements ————
- Mount Willson magnetic model ————
- Kitt Peak Satire magnetic model ————
- Yearly Mount Willson Calcium plage area model ————
- Yearly Sunspot Number model (preliminary revision) ————
- 1363 ————
- $1364 - 0.5 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot (x - 2013) / 100)$  ————

## Conclusions

Our best estimate of the revised Solar Constant is 1363 W/m<sup>2</sup> at solar minimum.

Within the measurement uncertainty of +/- 0.15 W/m<sup>2</sup>/dec there is no variation of the TSI quiet sun level during the last 30 years

Over the last 300 years there is a 100 year modulation rather than a long term increase of the solar activity

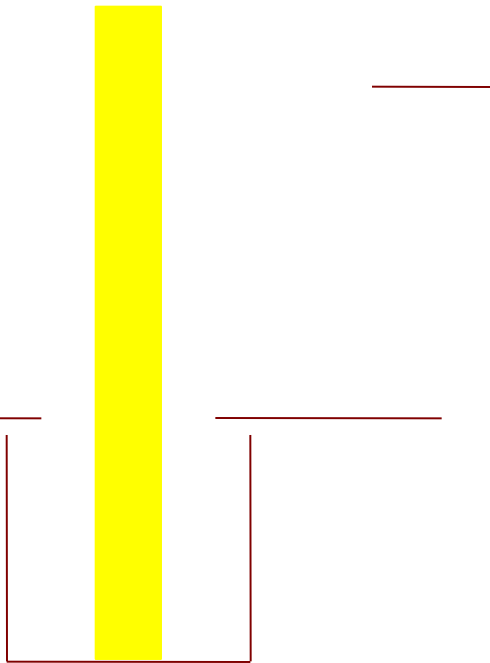
The average 11 year solar radiative forcing is of the order of 0.25 W/m<sup>2</sup> with a 100 year modulation of the order of +/- 0.125 W/m<sup>2</sup>

So TSI variations can not explain the Little Ice Age nor the recent T plateau

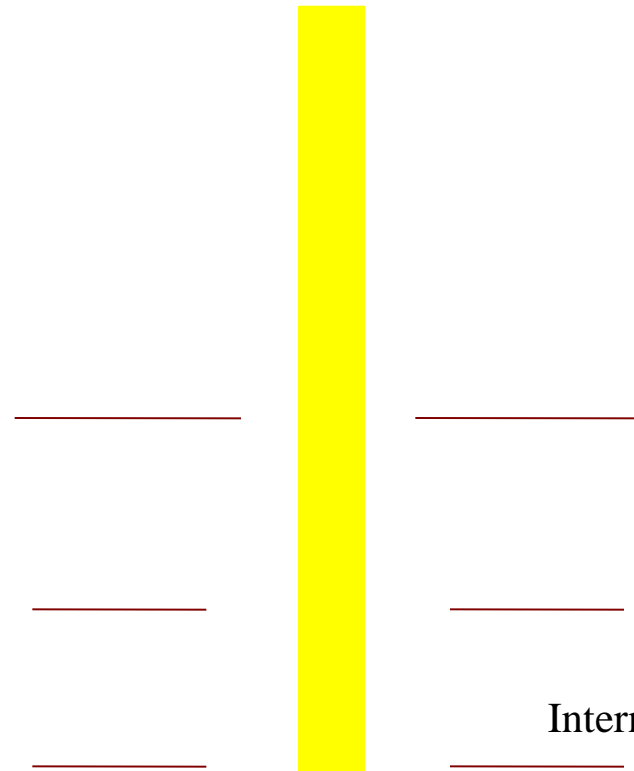
Open question: what causes the 100 year modulation of solar activity ?

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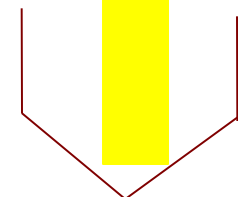
# Power comparison



cavity



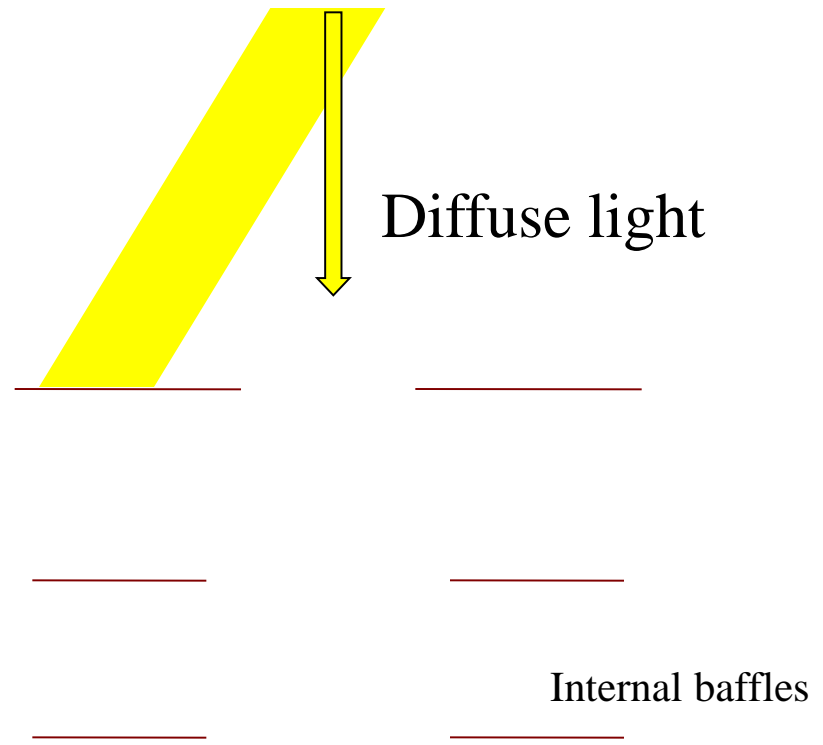
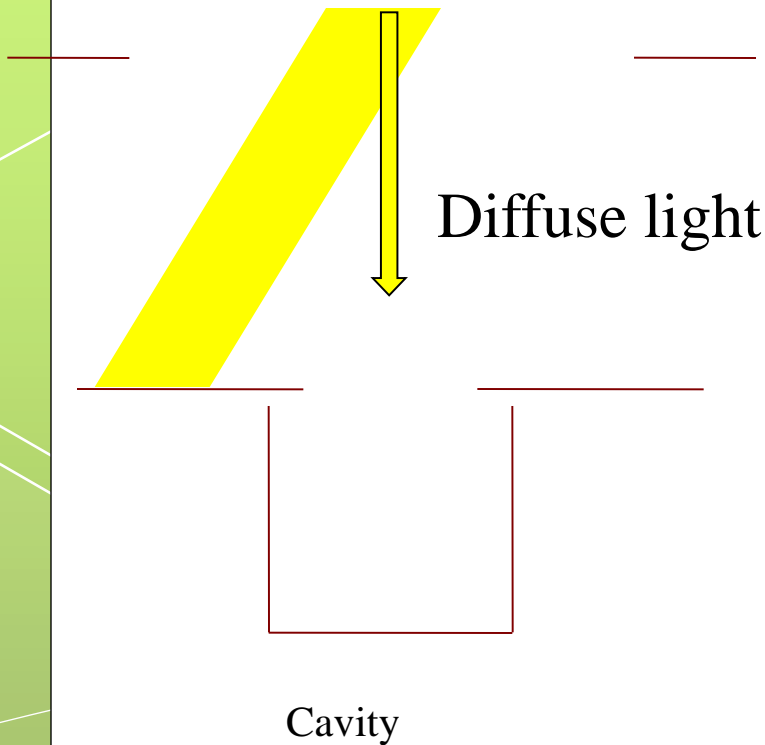
Internal baffles



cavity

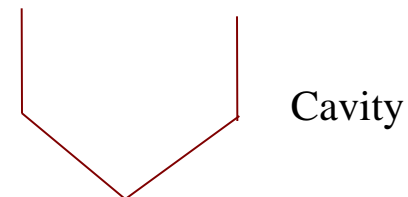
**RESULT:**  
Sovar and Cryo power agree within 3 ppm !

# Diffuse light characterisation

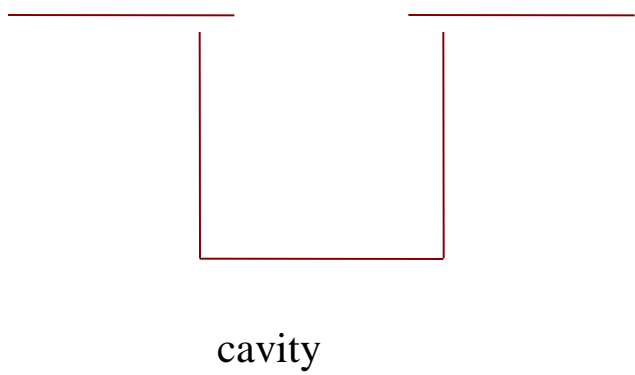
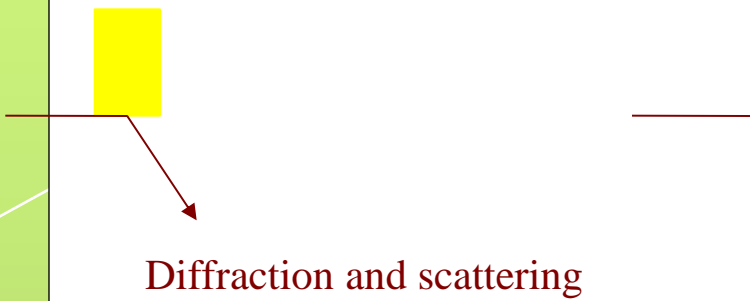


## RESULT:

Sovar and Cryo measure same amount of diffuse light  
-> diffuse light is coming from TRF



# Sovar diffraction characterisation



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

