# STATUS OF THE WSG

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#### The World Standard Group of Pyrheliometers (WSG) – established in 1977

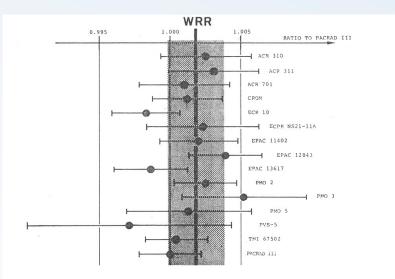
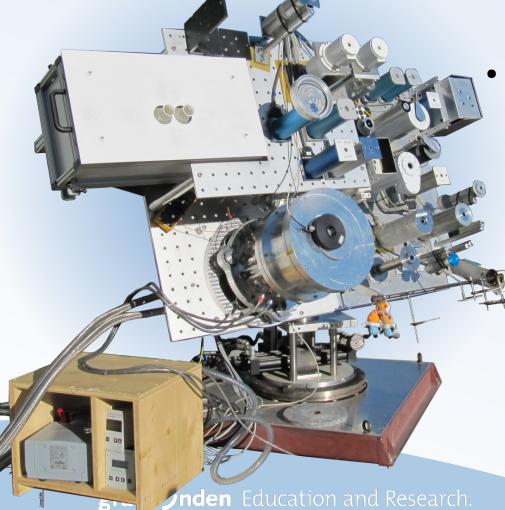


Figure 1: The definition of World Radiometric Reference (WRR) and the results of the Absolute Radiometer Comparisons 1970 - 1976. The shaded area represents a ± 0.2 % range around WRR Fröhlich, 1977



WrC pma

#### The World Standard Group of Pyrheliometers (WSG) - in 2021



### Today the WSG consists of six pyrheliometers

- 3 "active" cavities
  - PMO2
  - PMO5
  - CROM2L
  - 3 "passive" cavities
    - PAC3
    - HF18748
    - MK67814



"Active" vs. "Passive" Cavity Principle

- "Active" cavity radiometers employ temperature control of the cavity sensor
  - Servo controller, usually PID
  - Controller output is measured
- "Passive" cavity radiometers employ a free floating cavity sensor
  - Electrical self-calibration every ~20 minutes
  - Cavity temperature is measured





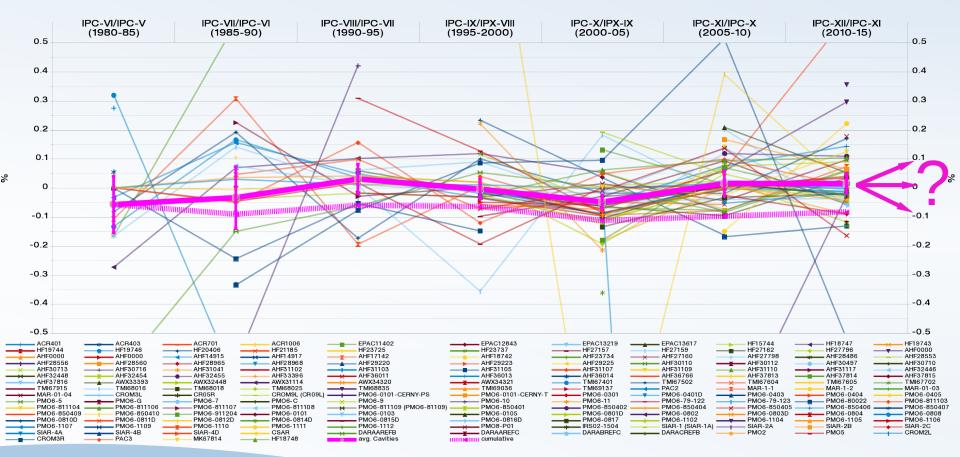
The World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

- The WRR is the weighted average of the readings from the WSG pyrheliometers. The weights (WRR Factor) are re-defined every five years based on the IPC
- The long-term stability of the WRR can be checked in different ways
  - Consitency of the WSG
  - Consitency of the "rest of the world" (apparent drift between IPCs)
  - Comparison to external reference





#### Consistency of the "rest of the world" (apparent drifts between IPCs)



pmod) wrc

graub<sup>y</sup>nden Education and Research.

Consistency of the WSG





