

Overview of the *SORCE* Mission and its Future

Tom Woods [tom.woods@lasp.colorado.edu], Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder.

The NASA Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment (*SORCE*) satellite was launched in January 2003 and has aboard five instruments to measure the solar irradiance. The total solar irradiance (TSI) is measured by the Total Irradiance Monitor (TIM), and the solar spectral irradiance (SSI) is measured by the Spectral Irradiance Monitor (SIM) in the 200 nm to 2700 nm range, two Solar Stellar Irradiance Comparison Experiments (SOLSTICE) in the 115 nm to 320 nm range, and the XUV Photometer System (XPS) for wavelengths shortward of 27 nm. The standard *SORCE* data products are the daily averages of the TSI and the SSI in the 115 nm to 2000 nm range at modest spectral resolution. Additional higher spectral resolution and higher time cadence data are also available for the solar irradiance. While the *SORCE* observations are so far only about one third of a 11-year solar cycle, the *SORCE* mission began near solar maximum, and the solar cycle is approaching solar minimum conditions now. The *SORCE* mission is currently funded for operations until 2008 and will be considered for an extended mission until 2012.