

Use of Picard Data for Space Weather

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During the second half of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, Jean PICARD carried out diameter measurements, in order to determine the shape of the Earth's orbit. The series of measurements extend from 1650 to 1720 and then cover the entry in the Maunder minimum and the exit.

A mission named PICARD is presently in its design phase. It will carry three instruments dedicated to the sun surface observations (sun shape, and helioseismology), the total solar irradiance, and the observations of several spectral domains.

The use of UV images of the sun from PICARD can be made available for space weather use.