

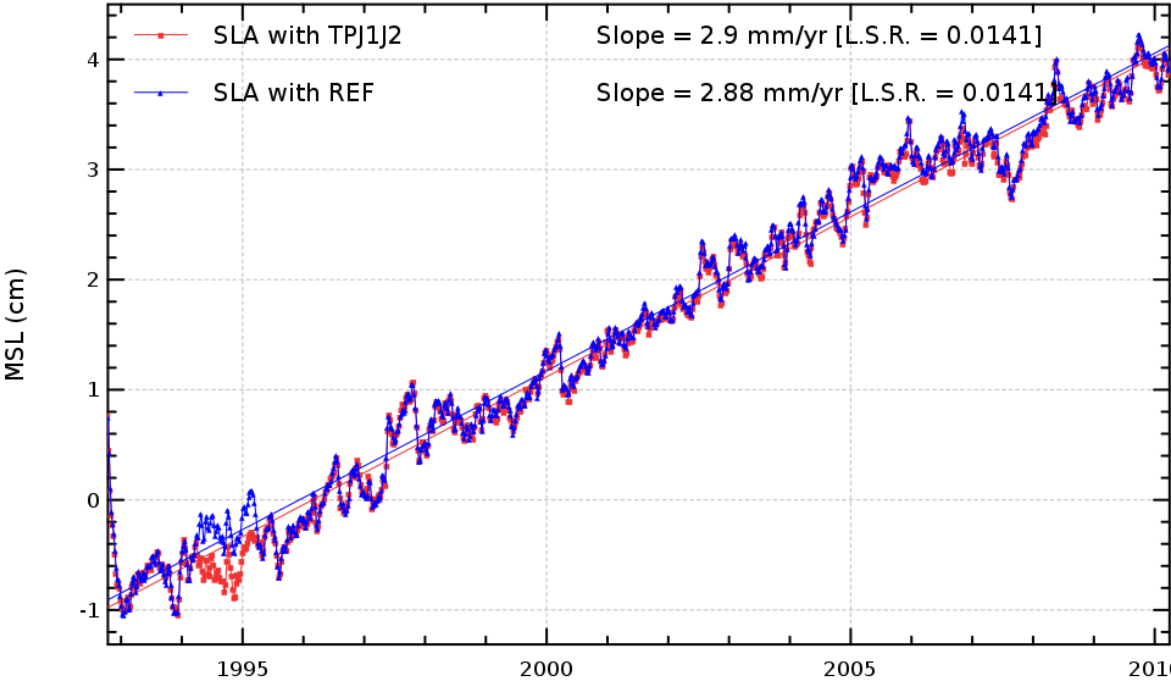
Ref versus TPJ1J2

Study variable	TPJ1J2
Reference variable	REF
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Reference serie	/home/slcci/RRDP/WP2500_MergPdt/Ref_TPJ1J2/listeref_92_10.par

Creation date : 2011/09/04

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Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A201_a	
	Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	<p>Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>	
	<p>Global MSL</p> 	

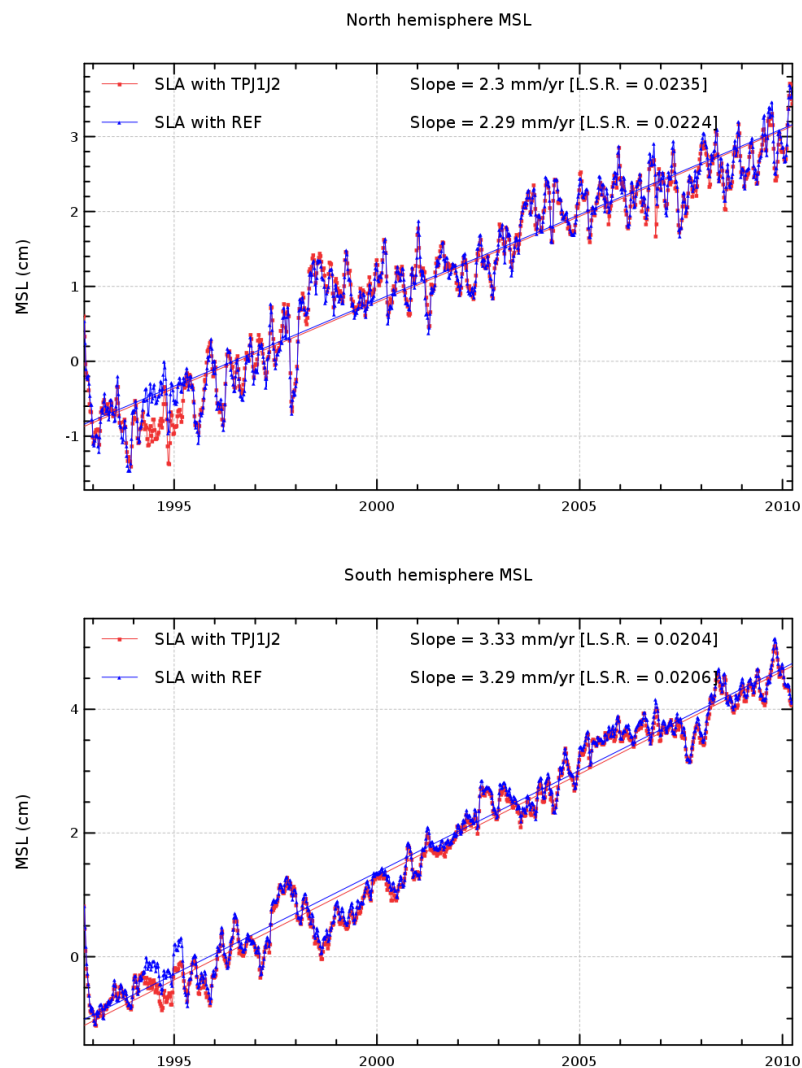
Diagnostic A201_b

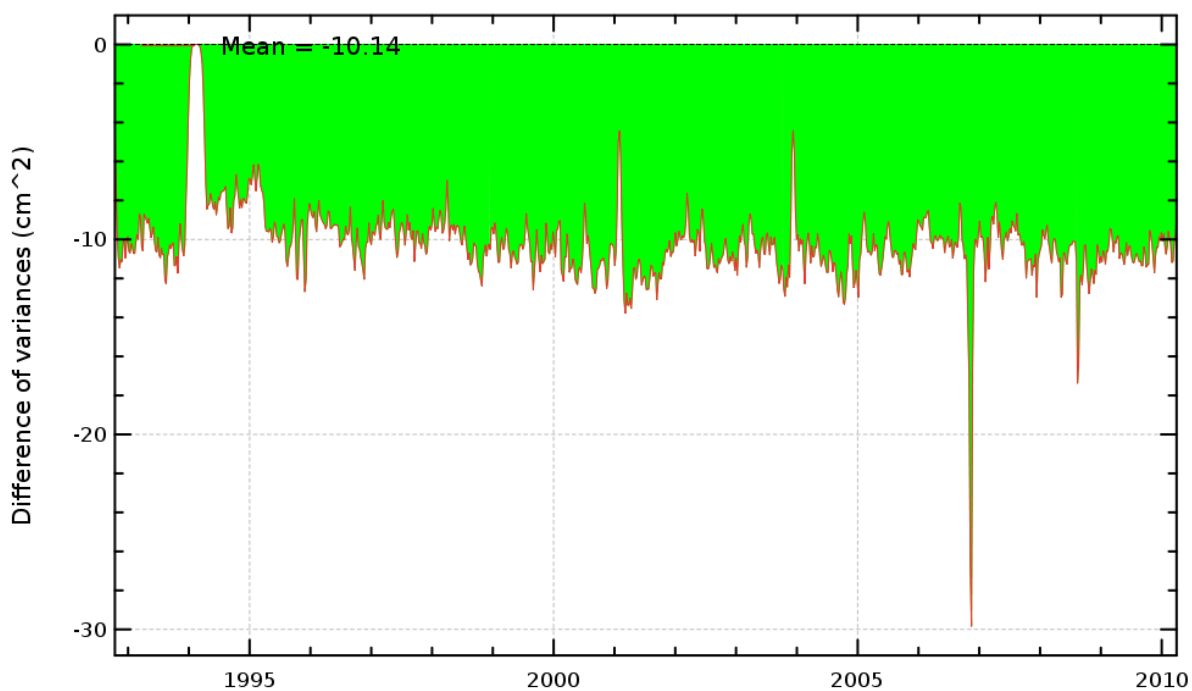
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

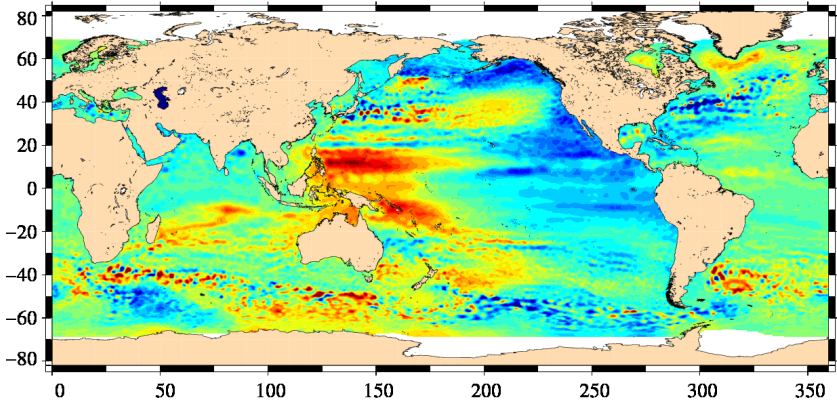
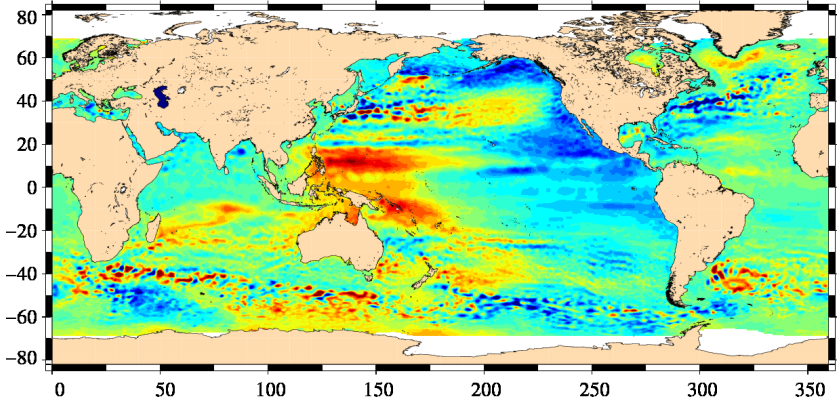
Input data : Along track SLA

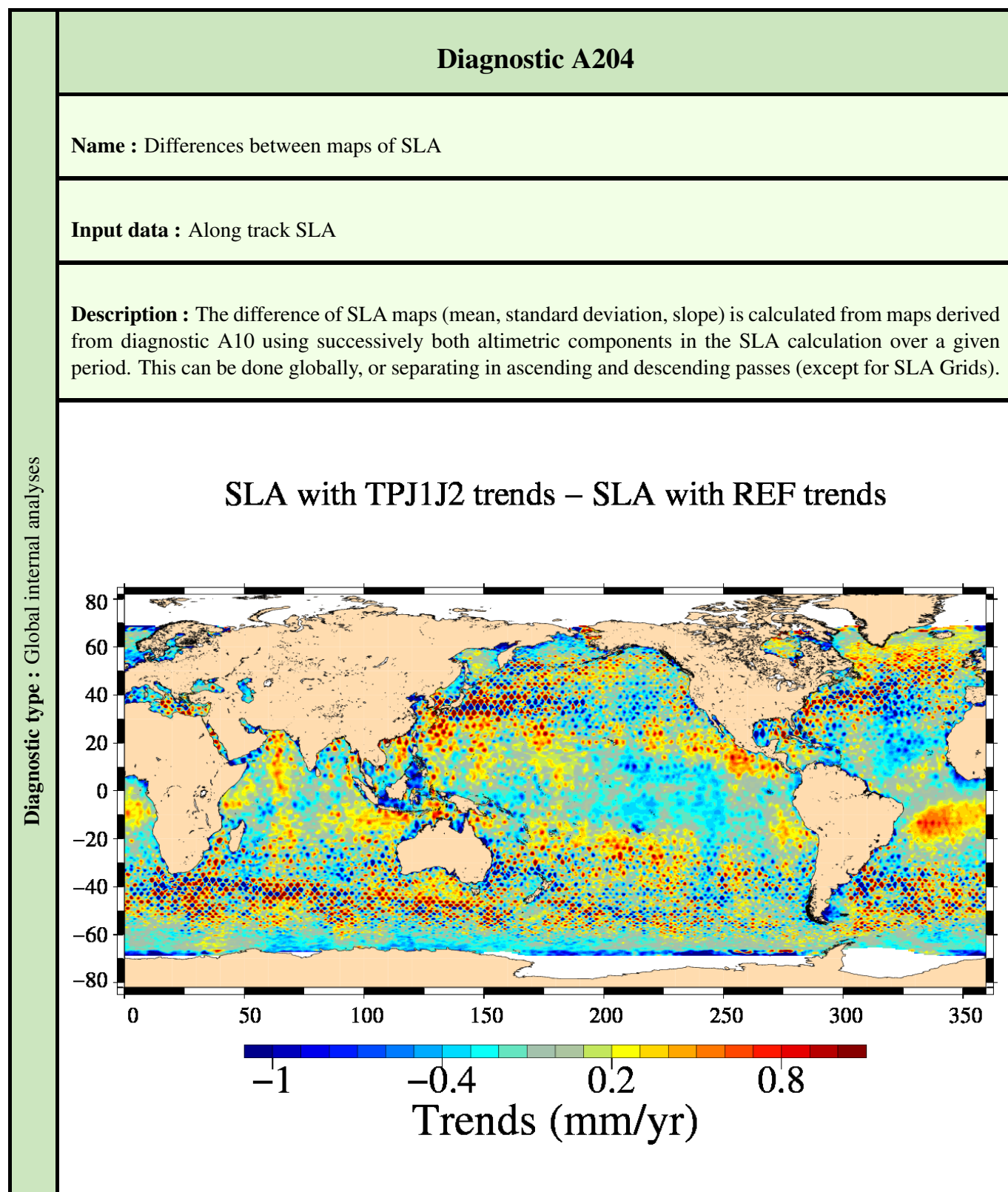
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

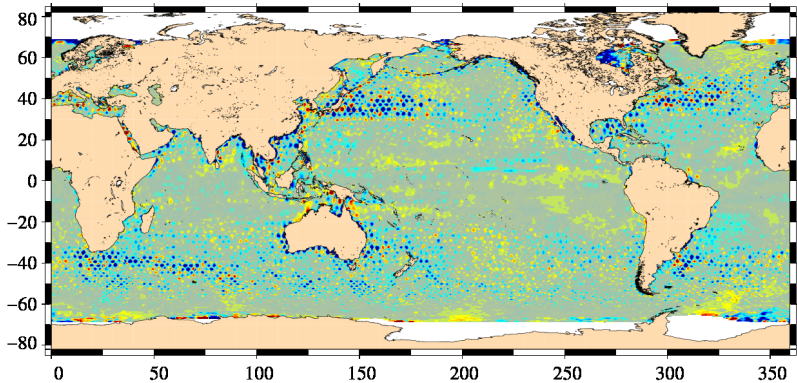
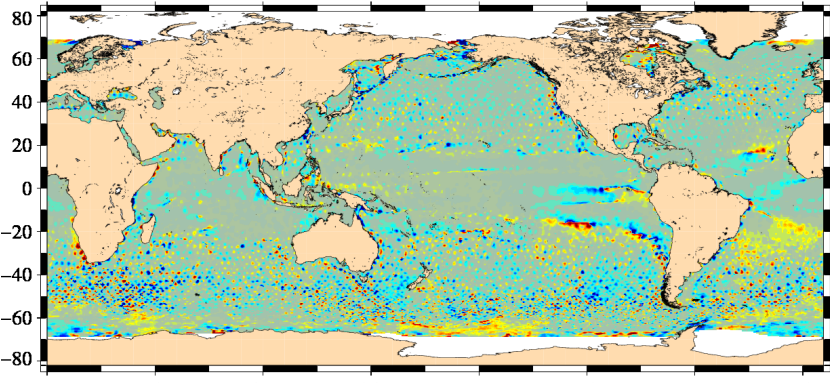
Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A202
	Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)
	Input data : Along track SLA
	Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A08 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.
	<p>VAR(SLA with TPJ1J2) - VAR(SLA with REF)</p>  <p>Difference of variances (cm²)</p>

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A203	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with TPJ1J2 trends</div> <div><div>-5.17206 -0.32612 4.51983 9.36577</div><div>Trends (mm/yr)</div><div>SLA with REF trends</div><div><div>-5.40797 -0.42326 4.56146 9.54618</div><div>Trends (mm/yr)</div></div></div>	



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A205_a	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<div>SLA with TPJ1J2 amplitude – SLA with REF amplitude : annual signal</div> <div><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>SLA with TPJ1J2 phase – SLA with REF phase : annual signal</p><p>Phase (degree)</p></div>	

Diagnostic A205_b

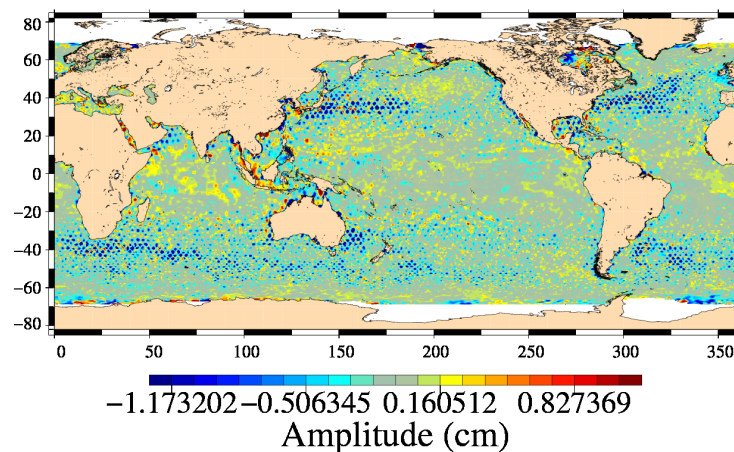
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

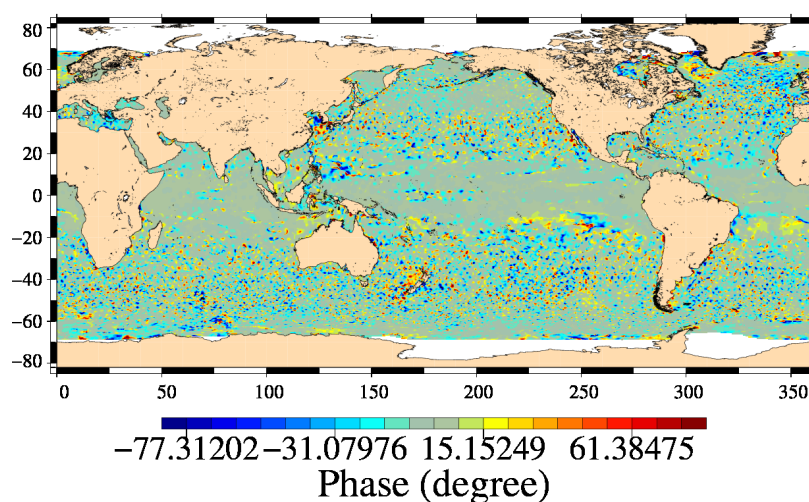
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with TPJ1J2 amplitude – SLA with REF amplitude : semi-annual signal



SLA with TPJ1J2 phase – SLA with REF phase : semi-annual signal



Diagnostic A206_a	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
Input data : Along track SLA	
<p>Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data series are plotted as a periodogram.</p>	
<div><p>Periodogram of SLA (reference period = 1 year)</p><p>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</p></div>	

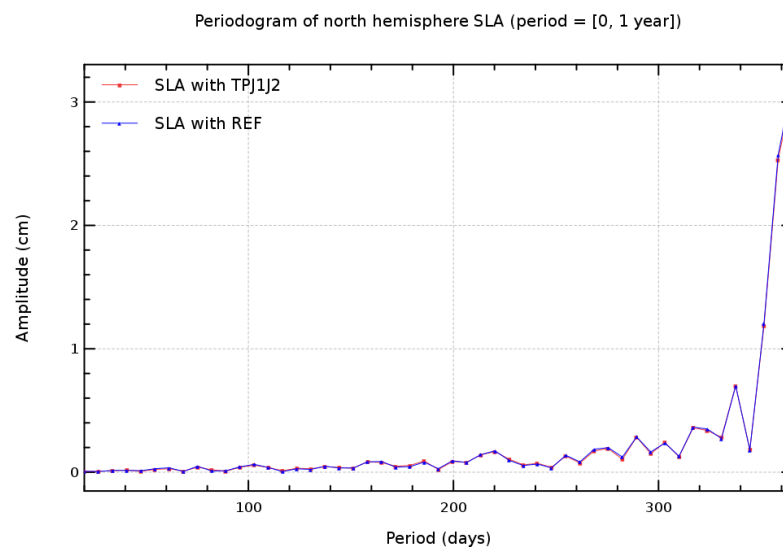
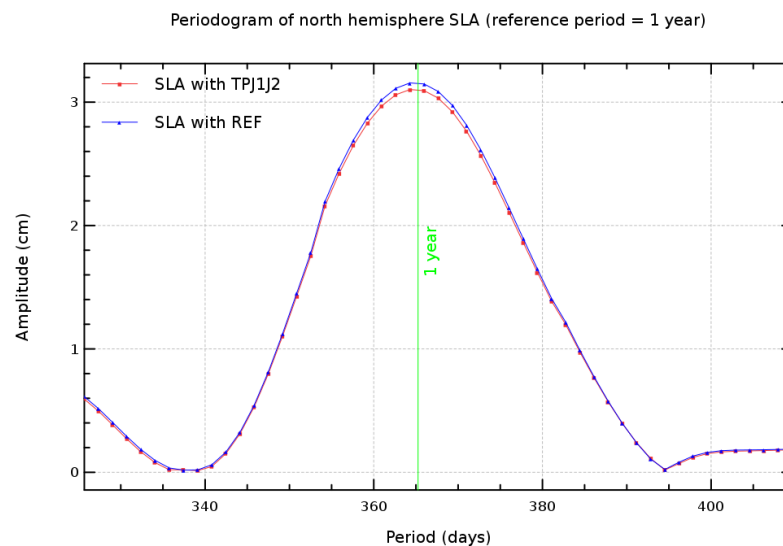
Diagnostic A206_b

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data series are plotted as a periodogram.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



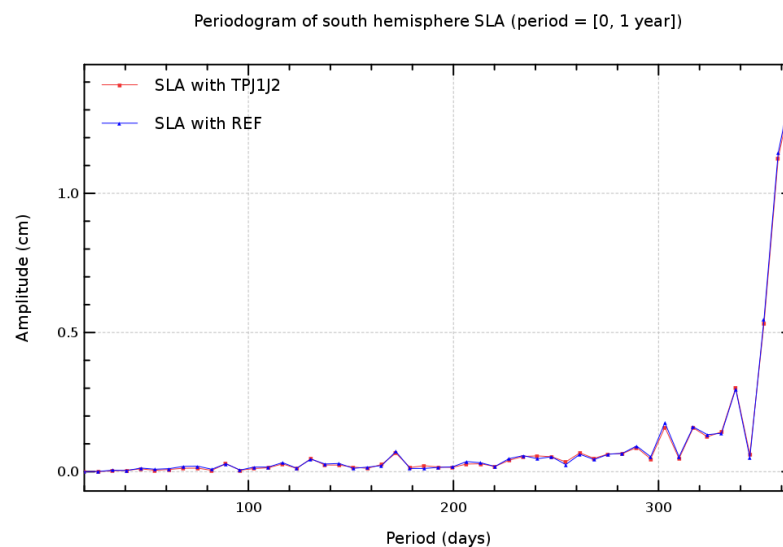
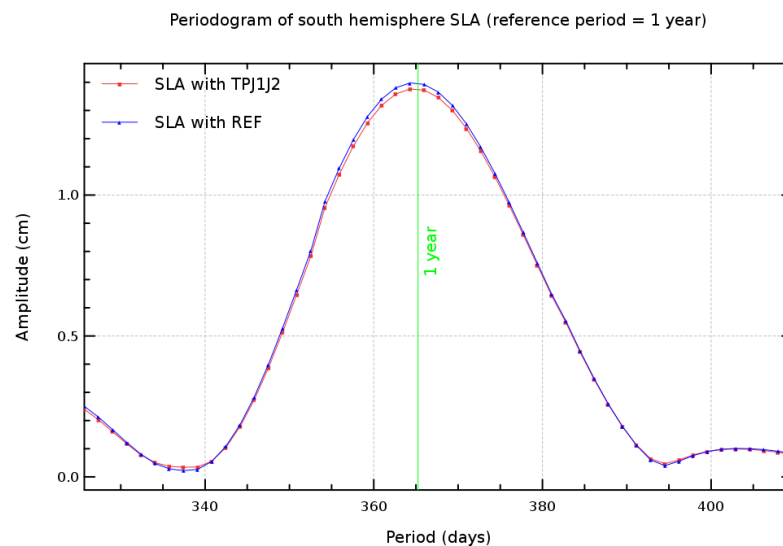
Diagnostic A206_c

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data series are plotted as a periodogram.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A209

Name : Differences between maps of SLA (3)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA are calculated from the SLA differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

VAR(SLA with TPJ1J2) – VAR(SLA with REF)

