

Wet Troposphere atmospheric corrections comparison : ERA versus ECMWF

Study variable	ERA
Reference variable	ECMWF
Missions	Envisat (<i>en</i>), Jason-1 (<i>j1</i>), Jason-2 (<i>j2</i>)
Period	[22280, 23375]

Creation date : 2014/05/20

Contents

A000 - Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components	4
A001 - Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	7
A002 - Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	10
A003 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	13
A101 - Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	19
A102 - Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	25
A103 - Map of SSH crossovers	28
A104 - Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	31
A201 - Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	34
A202 - Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	52
A203 - Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	58
A204 - Differences between maps of SLA trends	67
A205 - Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	73
A206 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	79

A209 - Differences between maps of SLA variance	88
A210 - Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands	91

Study overview

In this study, the Wet Troposphere Correction (WTC) model ERA Interim has been compared to the ECMWF one.

The impact of using these both WTCs on the SSH calculation has been analyzed for Jason-1, Jason-2 and Envisat missions :

- for Jason-1 : from January 2011 (cycle 332) to June 2013 (Cycle 529)
- for Jason-2 : from January 2011 (cycle 93) to December 2013 (Cycle 200)
- for Envisat : from January 2011 (cycle 99) to April 2012 (Cycle 113)

The ERA Interim wet troposphere correction is based on the ERA INTERIM model which corresponds to the latest global atmospheric reanalysis produced by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). For more details, see The ERA-Interim reanalysis: configuration and performance of the data assimilation system (Q. J. R. Meteorol. Soc. 137: 553-597, April 2011 A). The reference wet troposphere correction is produced by EUMETSAT which uses 3D data from the ECMWF model to generate wet troposphere values.

All the validation diagnostics displayed in this report has been performed in agreement with the Sea-Level CCI Product Validation Plan (PVP).

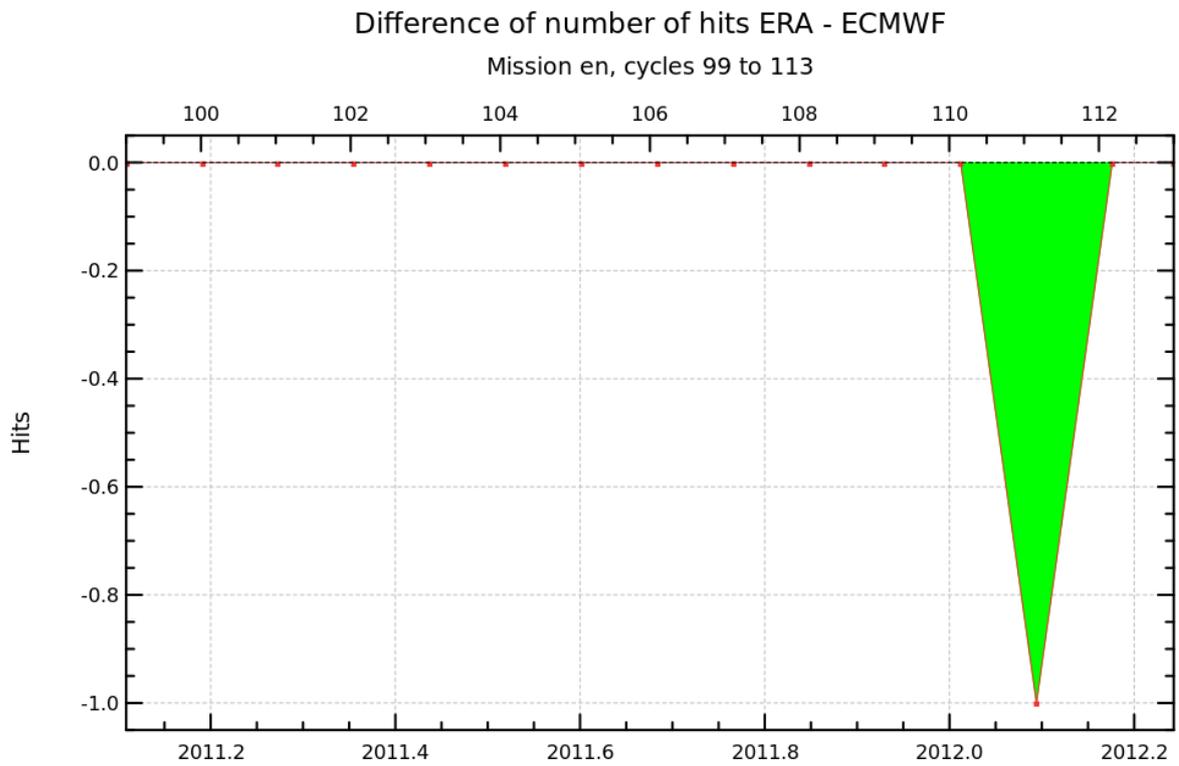
Diagnostic A000 (mission en)

Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The difference of number of hits between both parameters.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



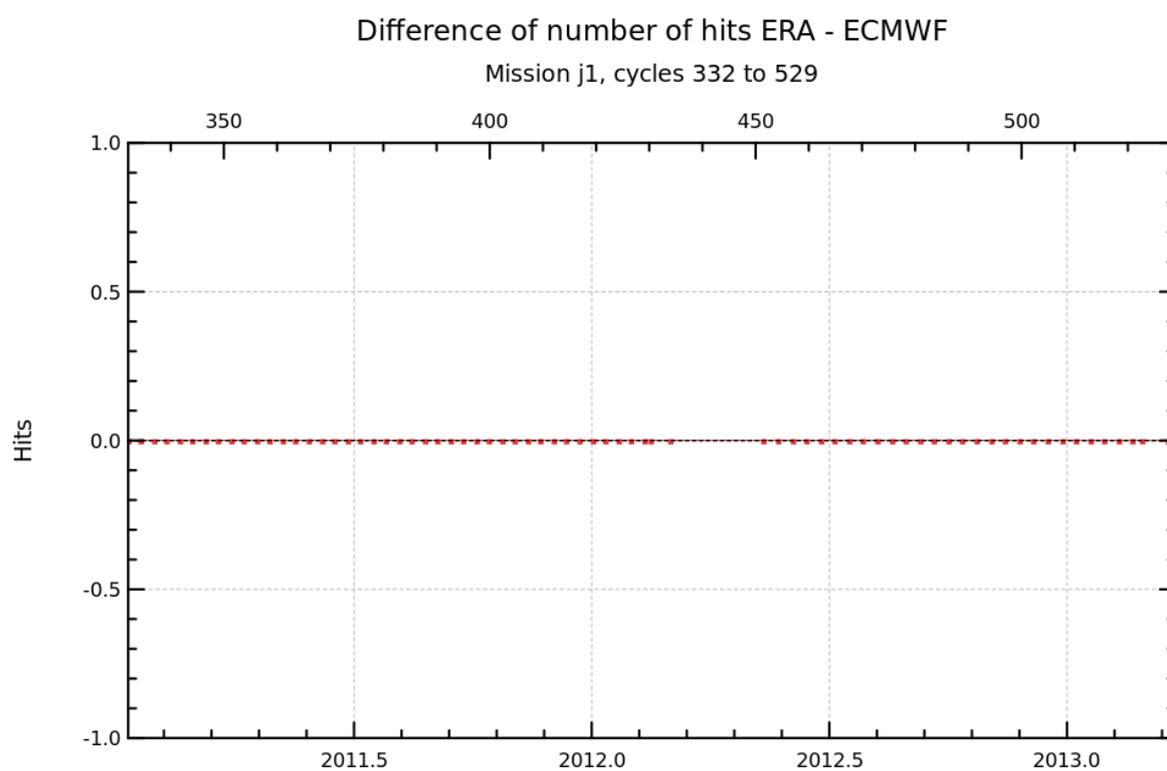
Diagnostic A000 (mission j1)

Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The difference of number of hits between both parameters.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



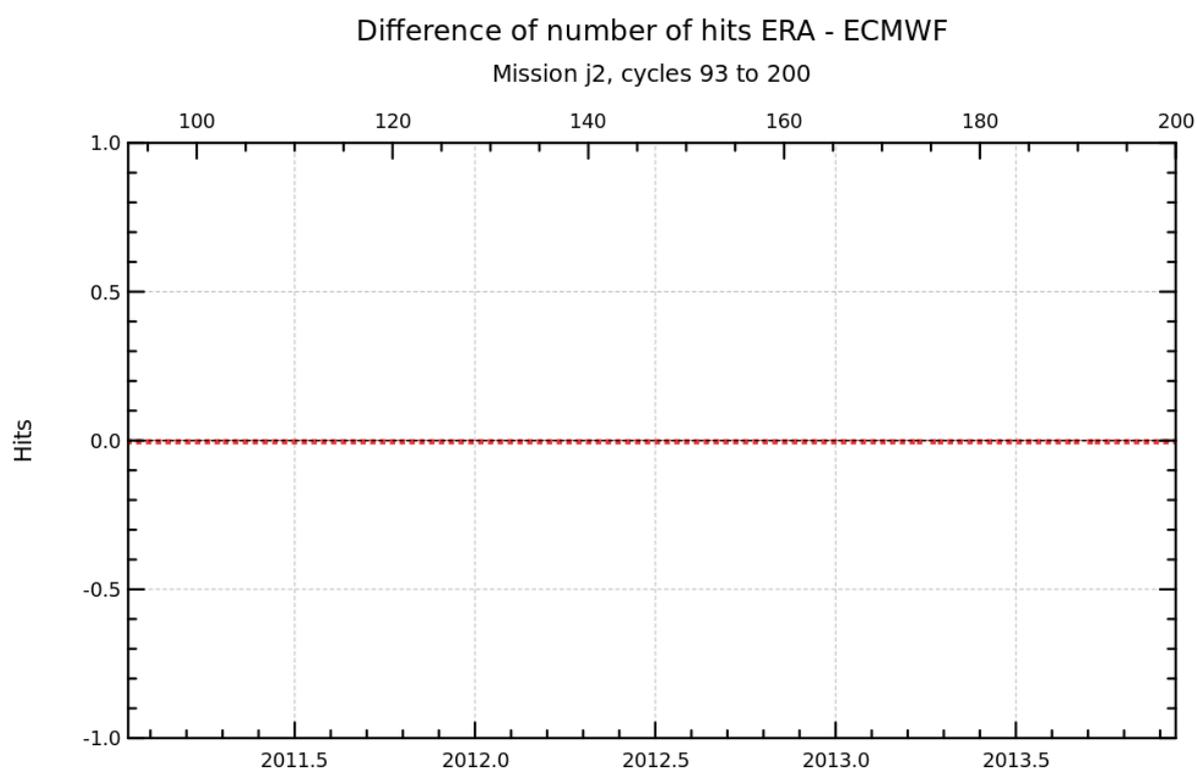
Diagnostic A000 (mission j2)

Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The difference of number of hits between both parameters.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



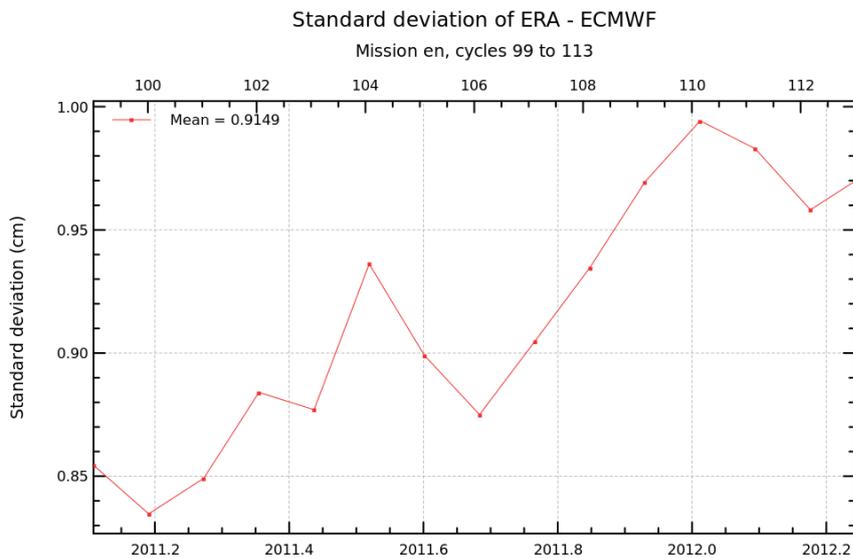
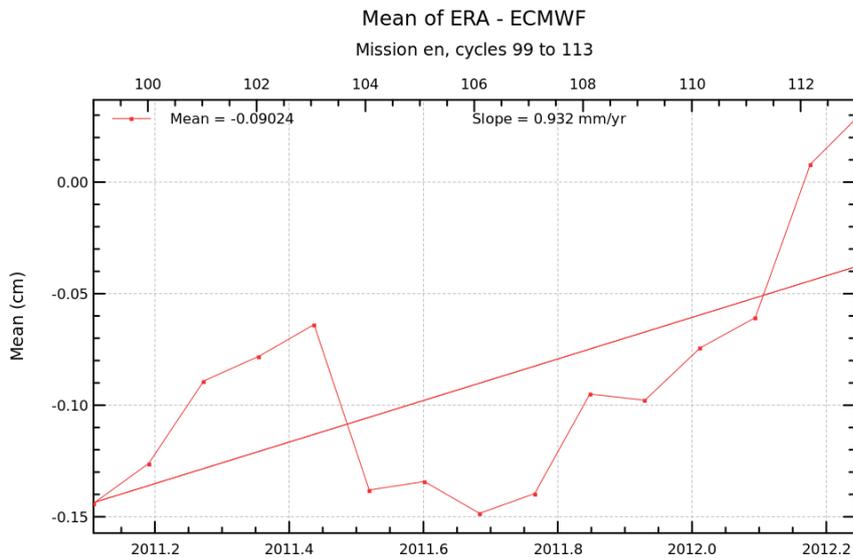
Diagnostic A001 (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



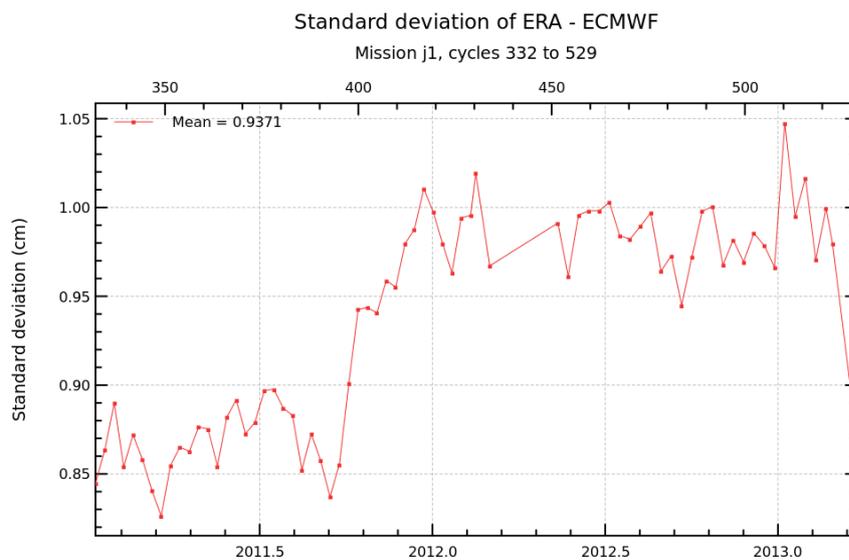
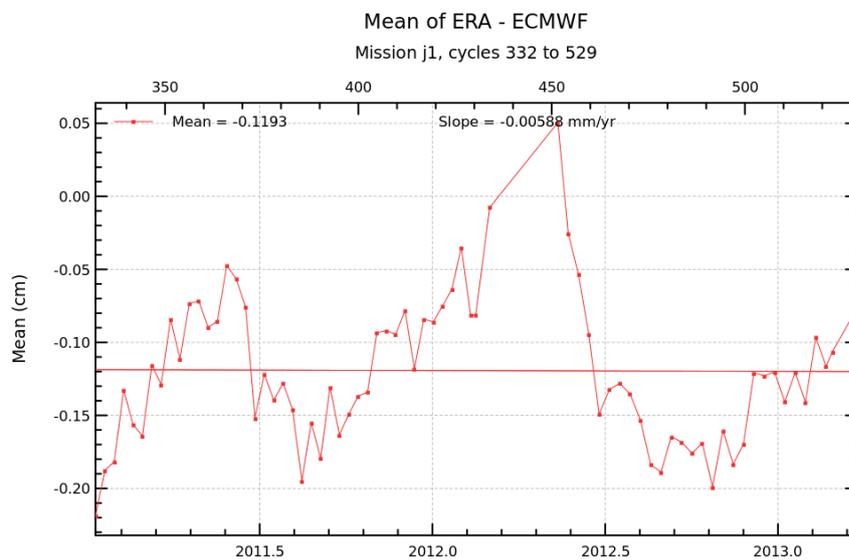
Diagnostic A001 (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



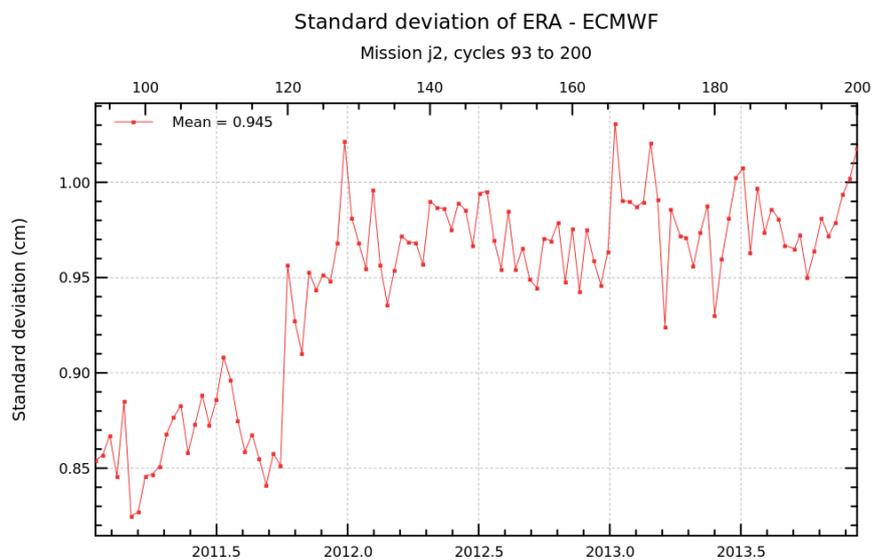
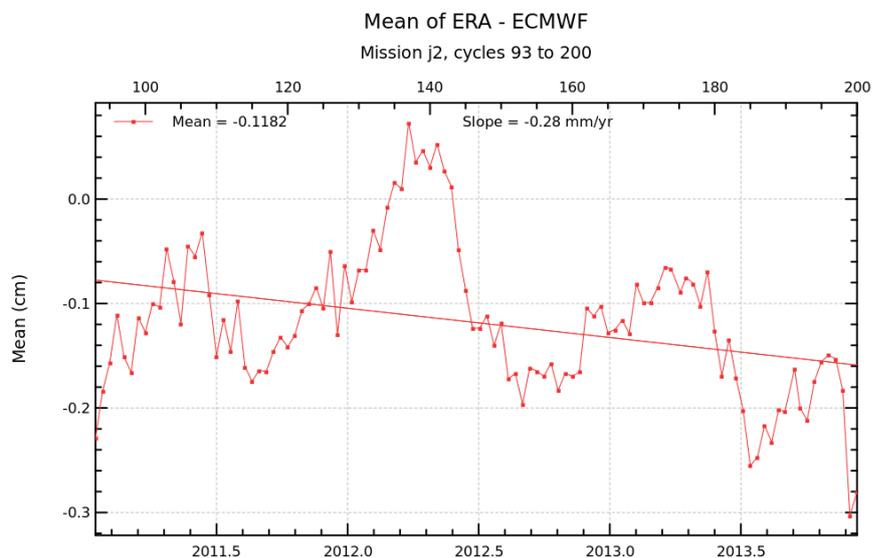
Diagnostic A001 (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



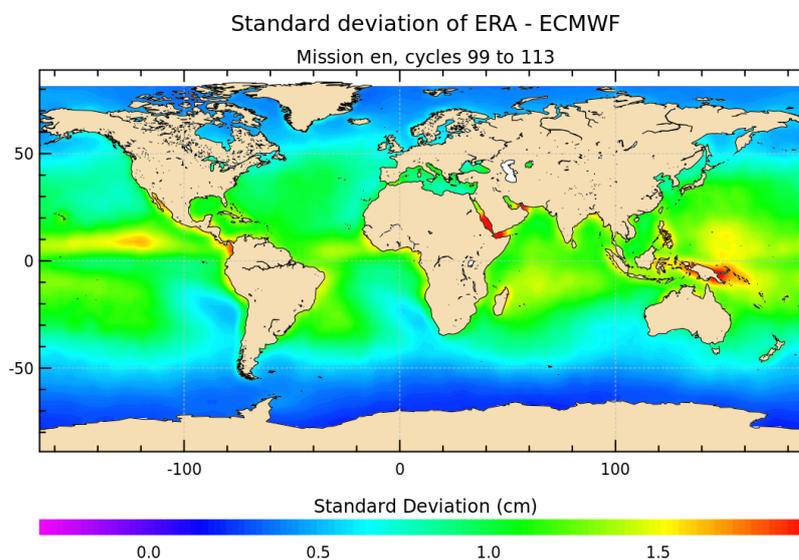
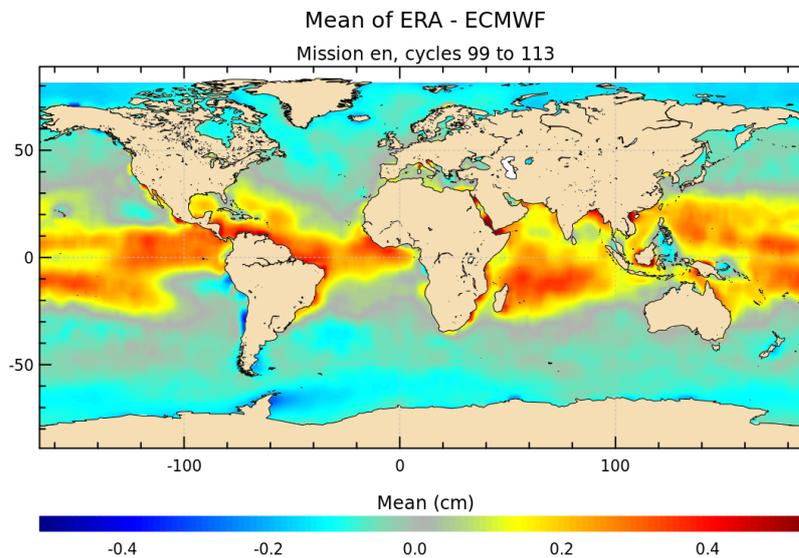
Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



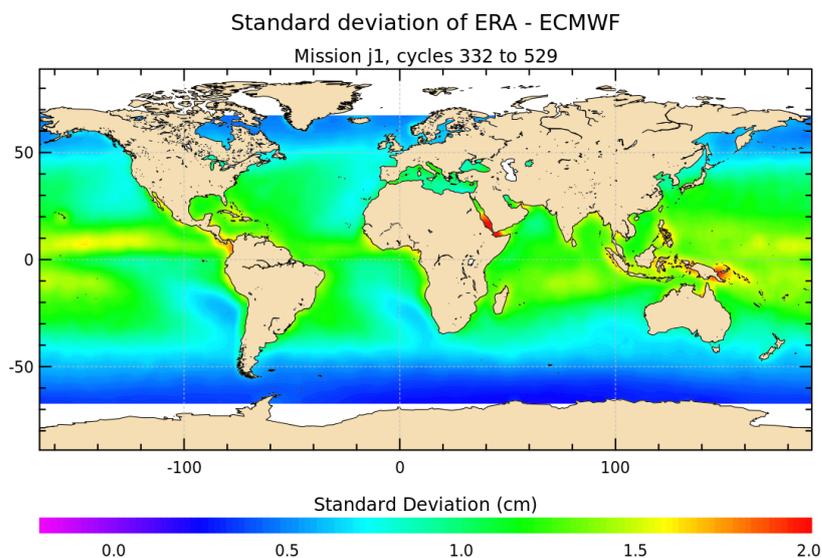
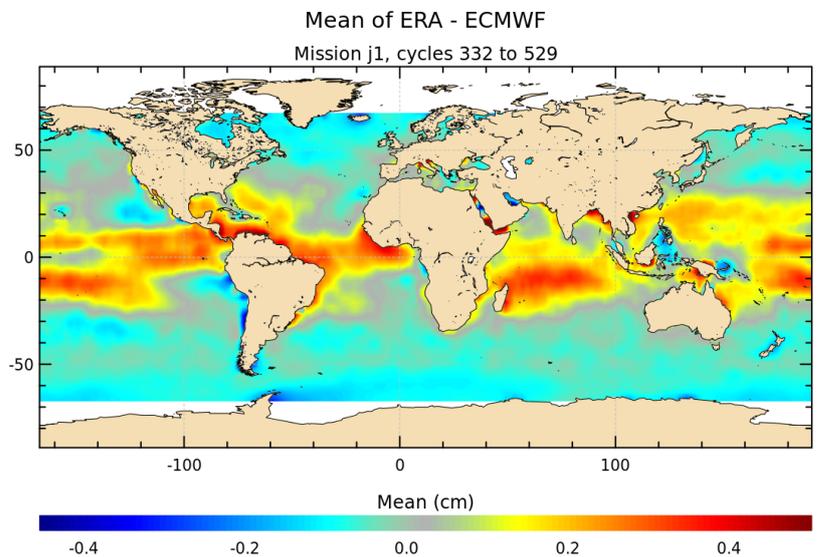
Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



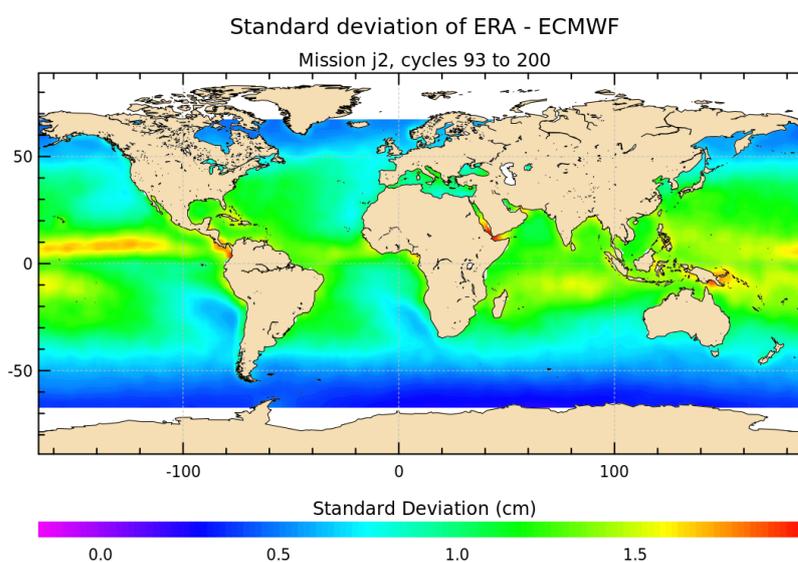
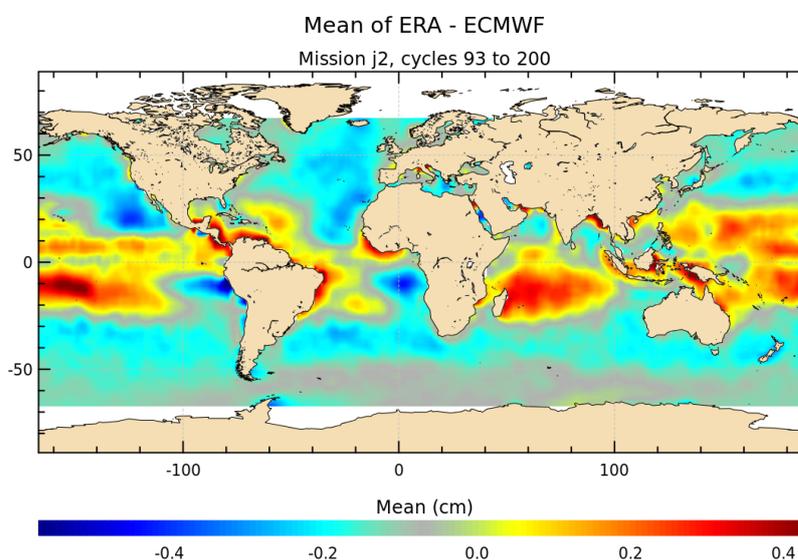
Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



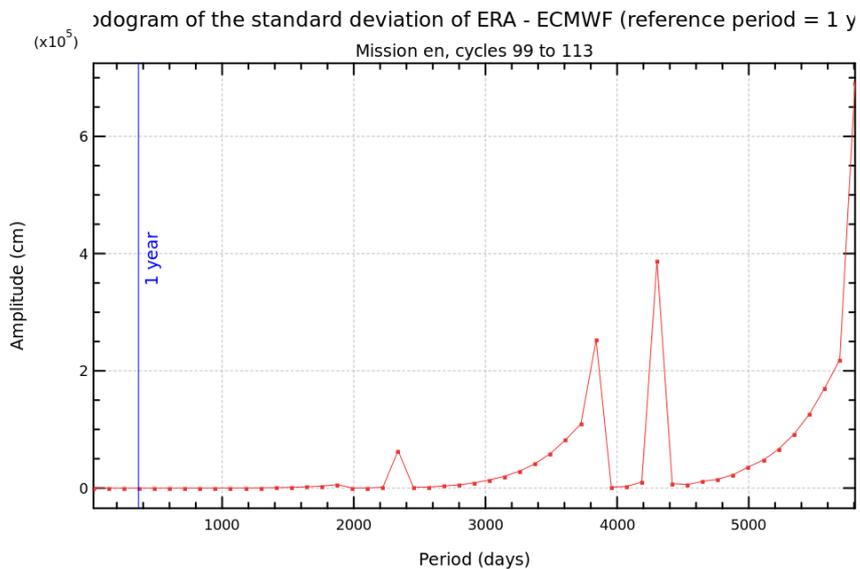
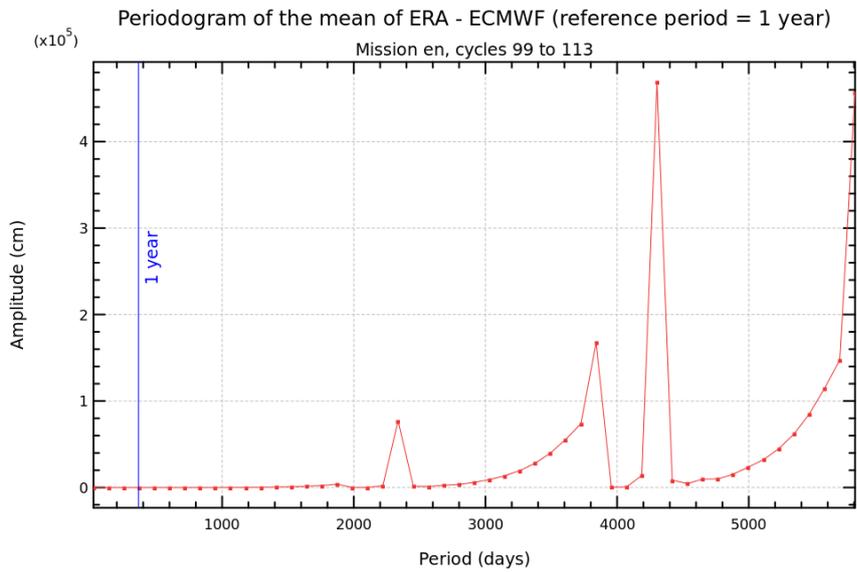
Diagnostic A003_a (mission en)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



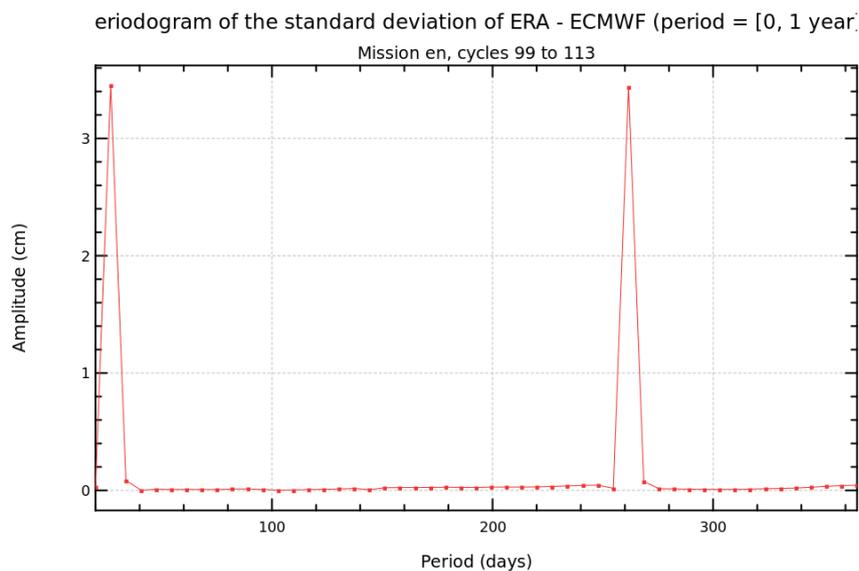
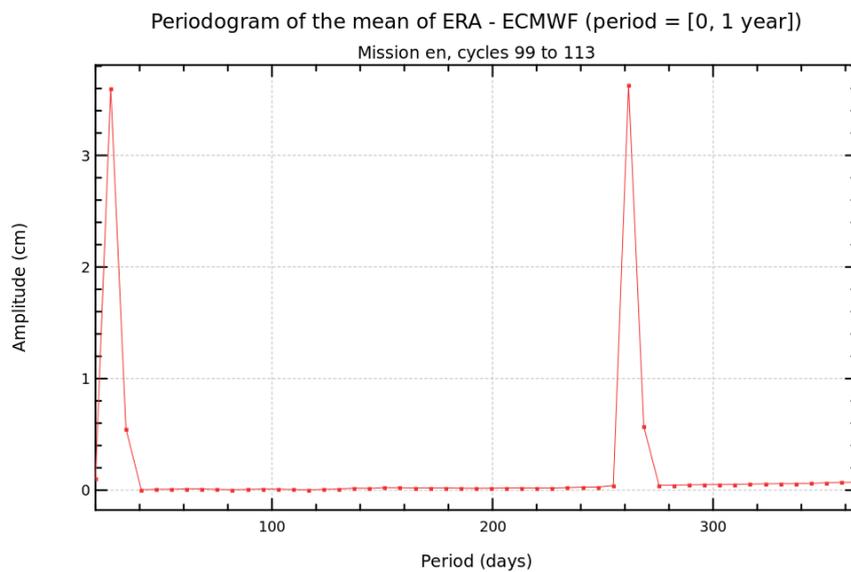
Diagnostic A003_b (mission en)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



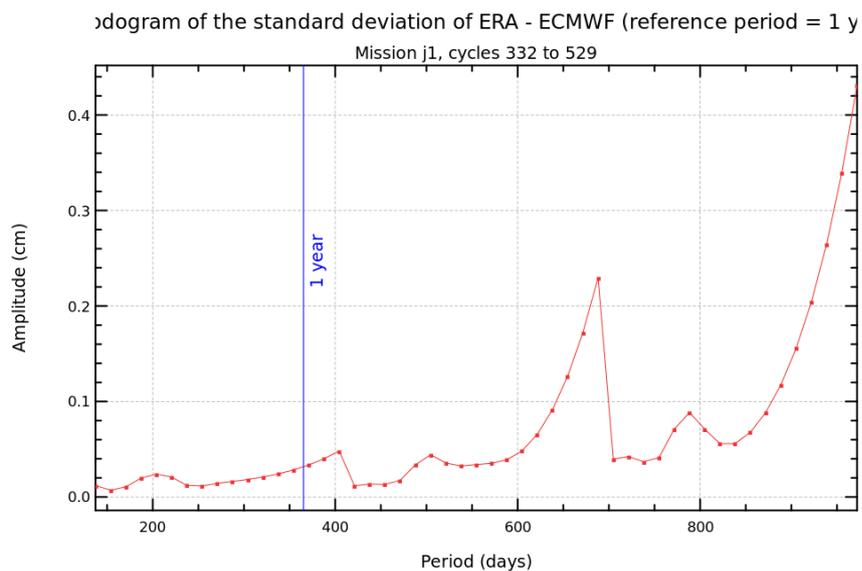
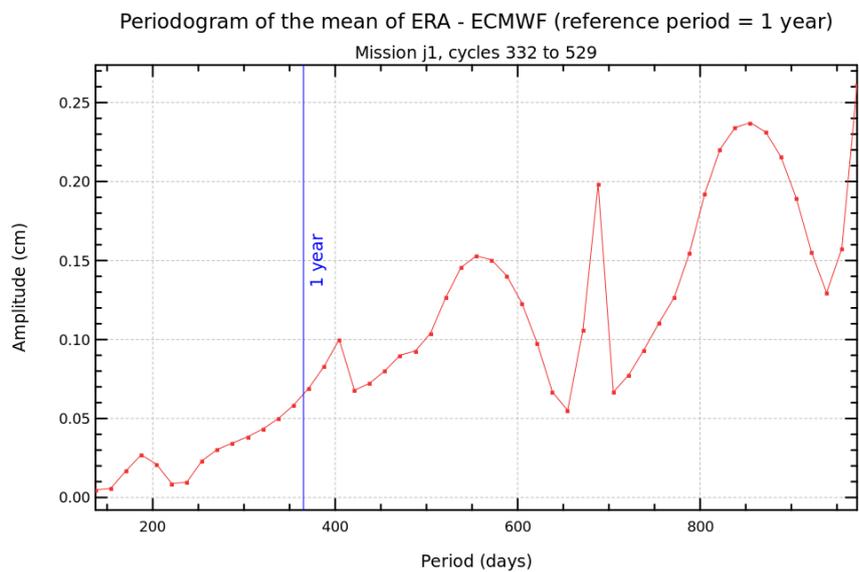
Diagnostic A003_a (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



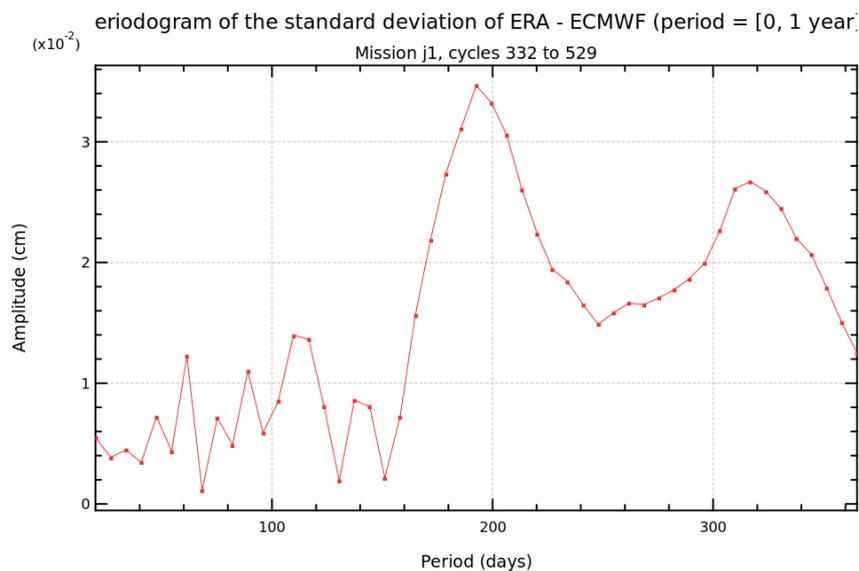
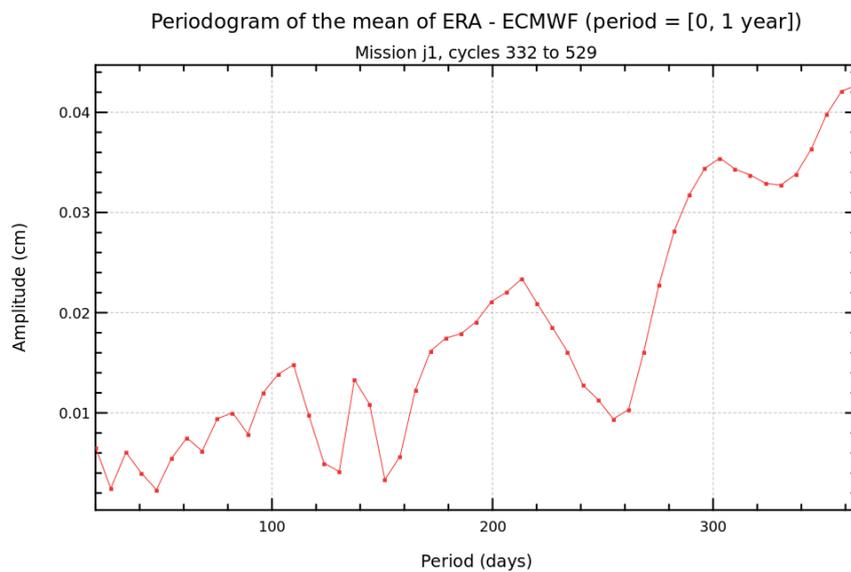
Diagnostic A003_b (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



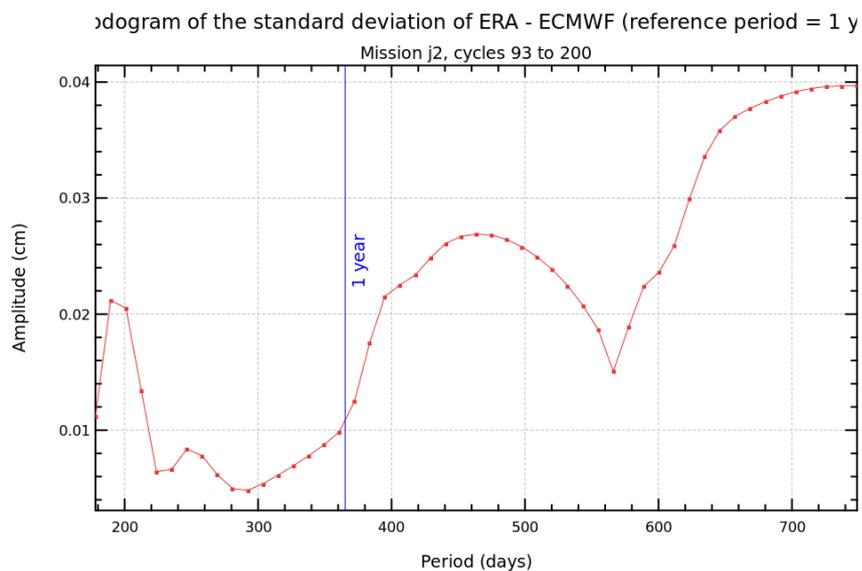
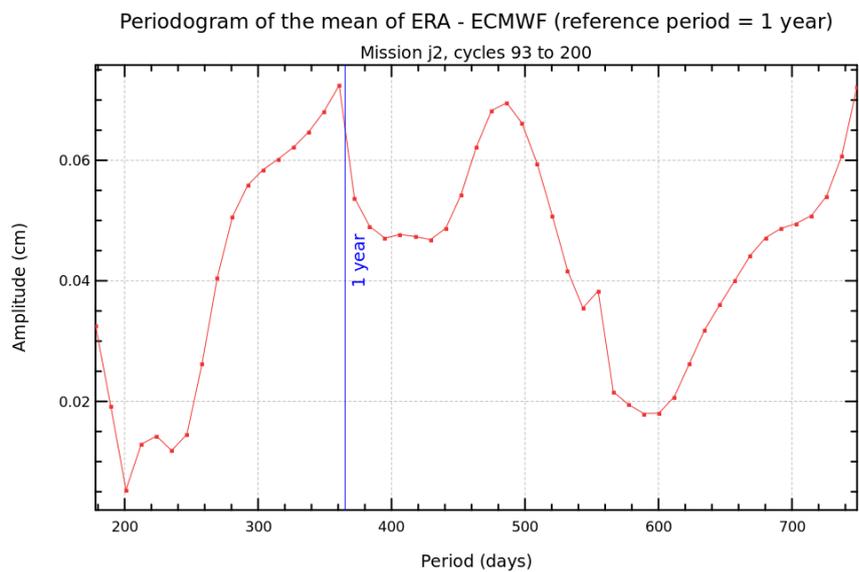
Diagnostic A003_a (mission j2)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



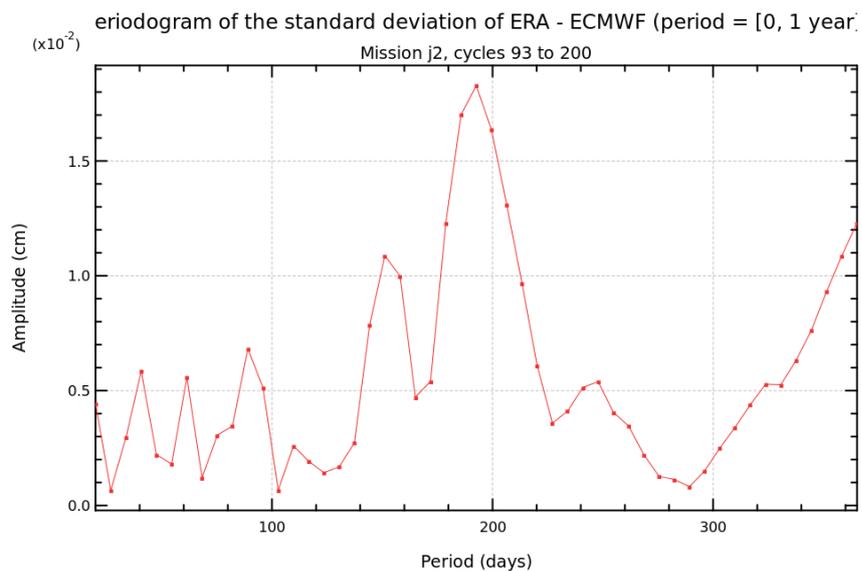
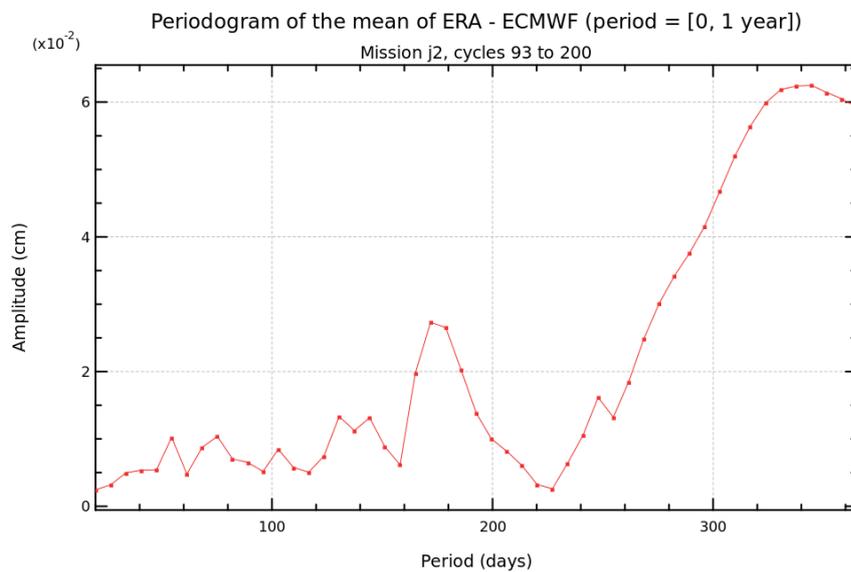
Diagnostic A003_b (mission j2)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



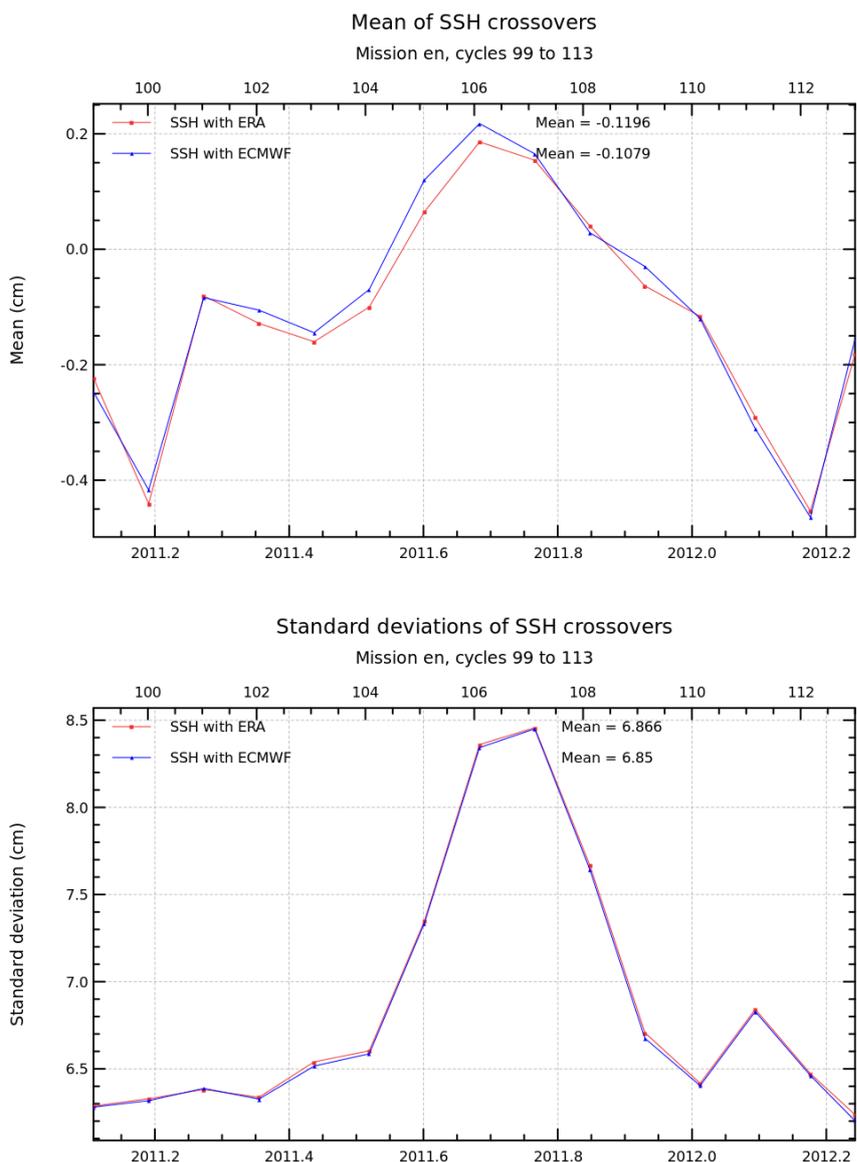
Diagnostic A101 a (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



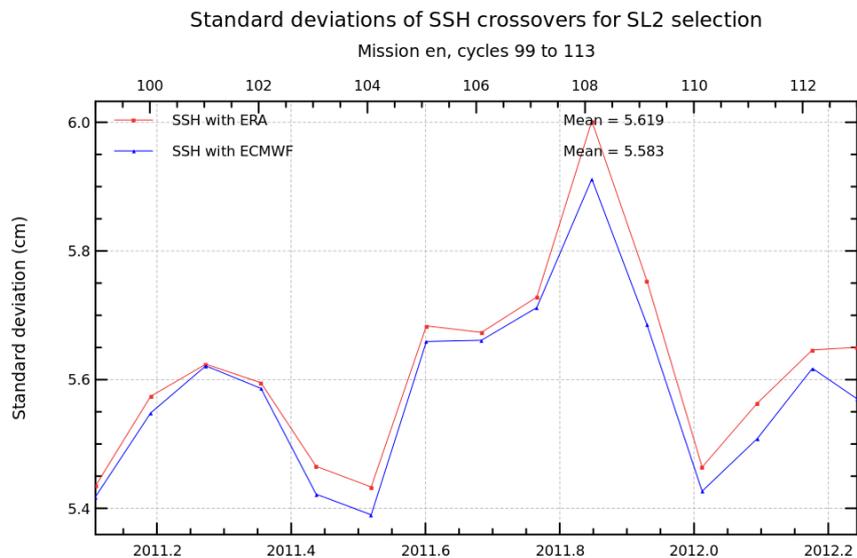
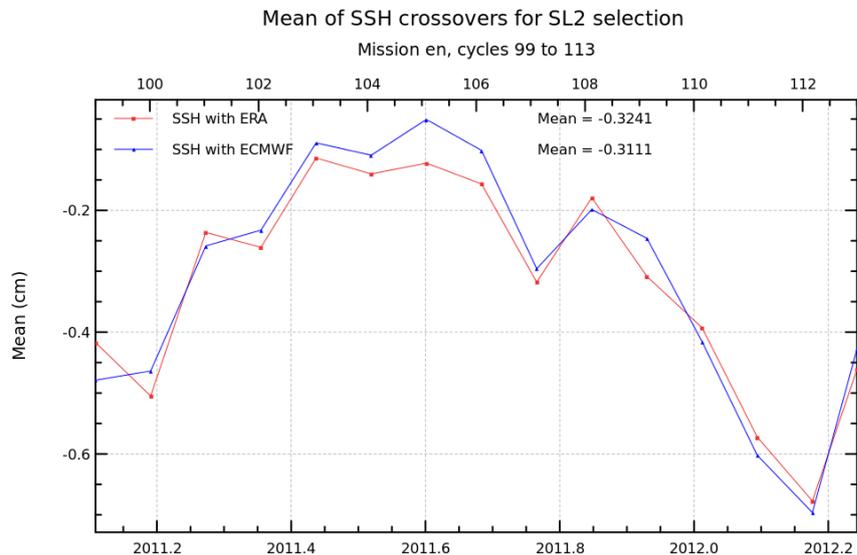
Diagnostic A101_b (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



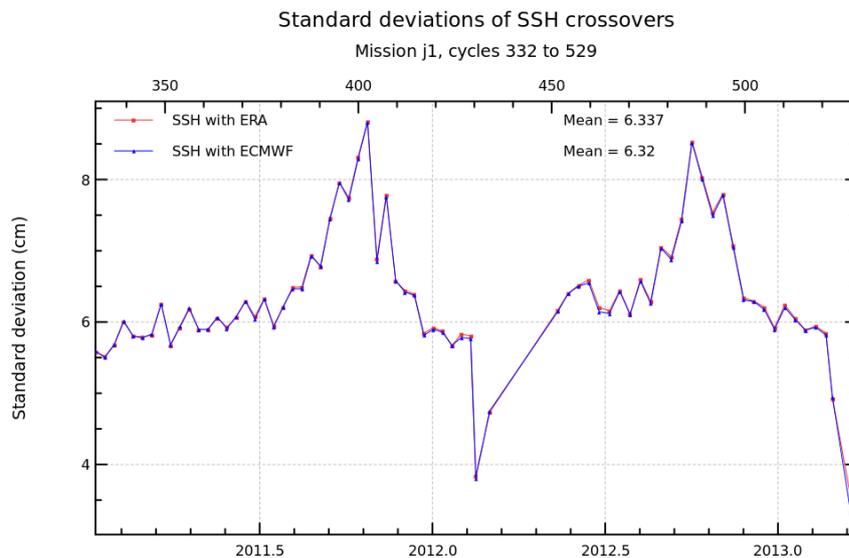
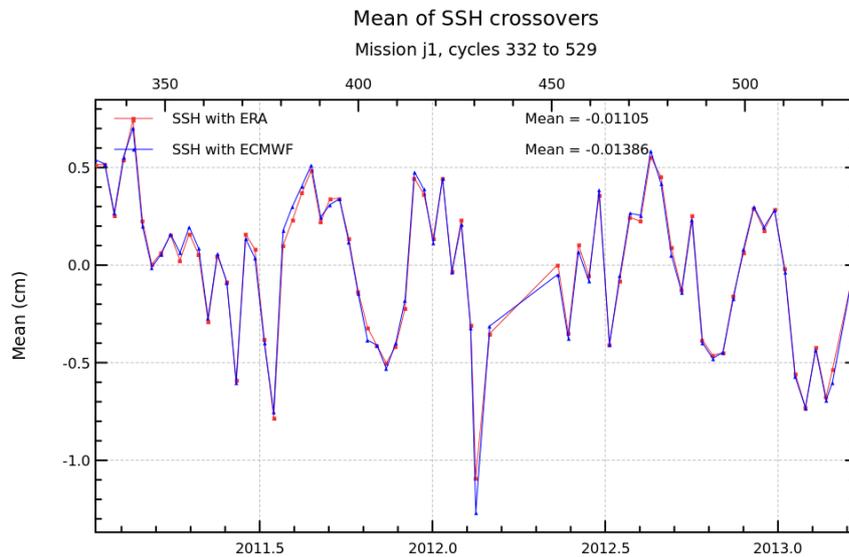
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



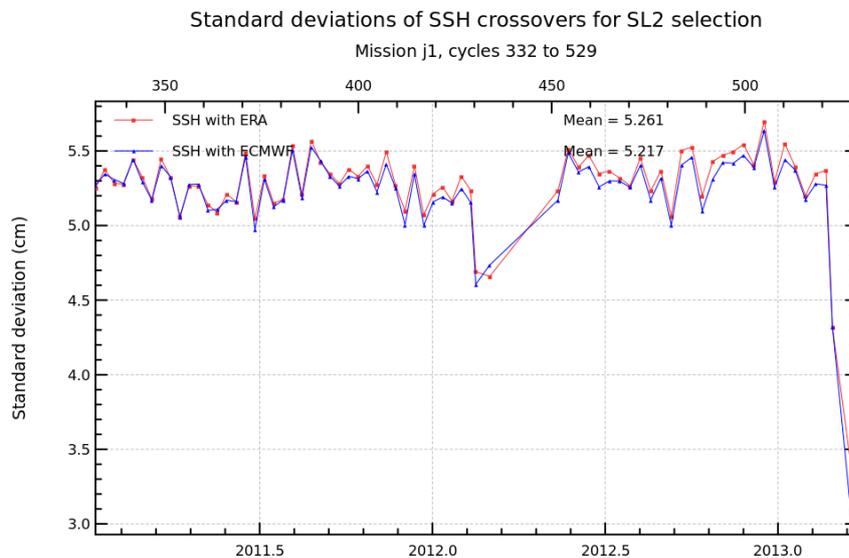
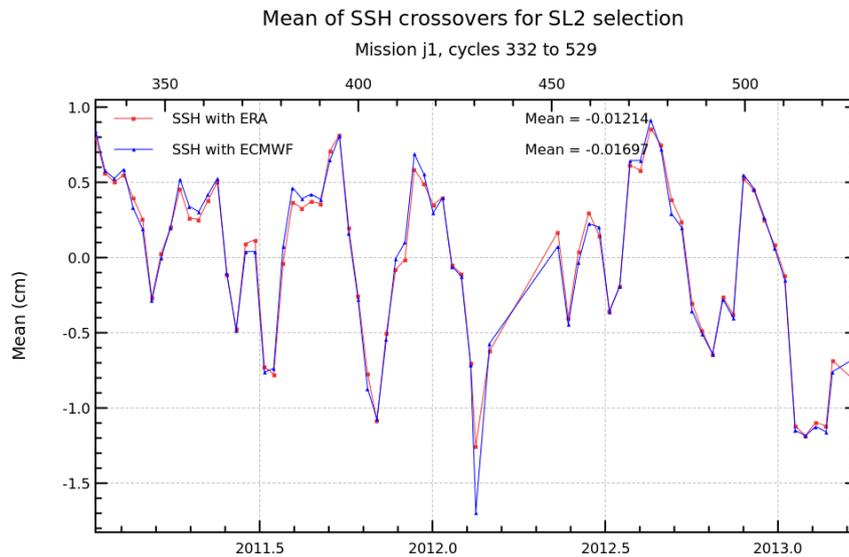
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



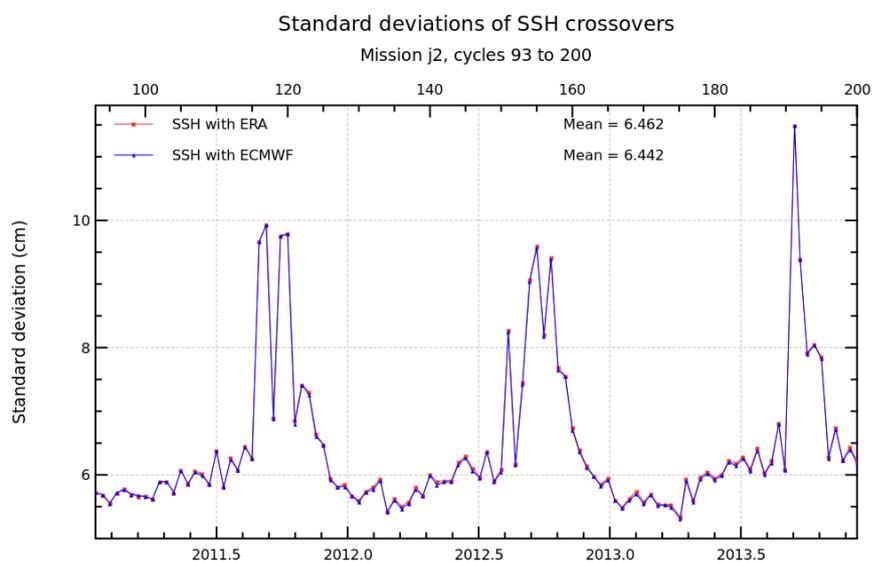
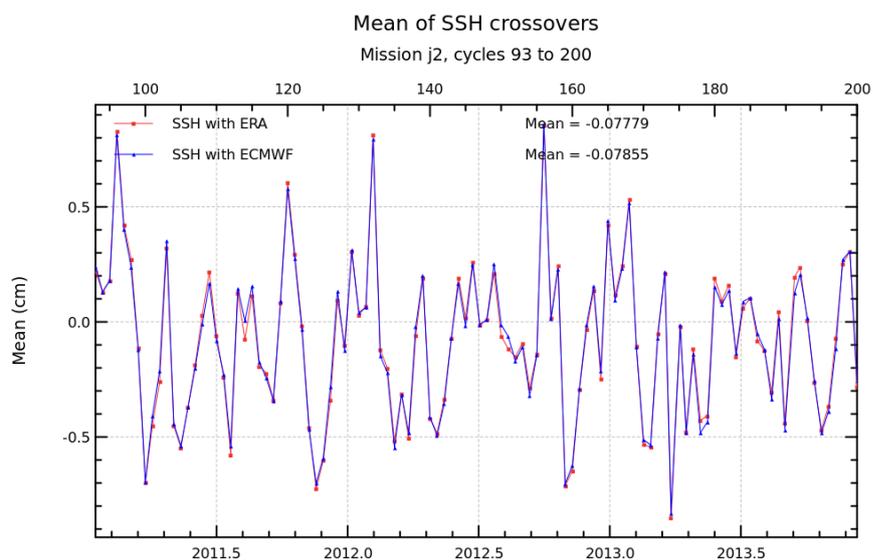
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



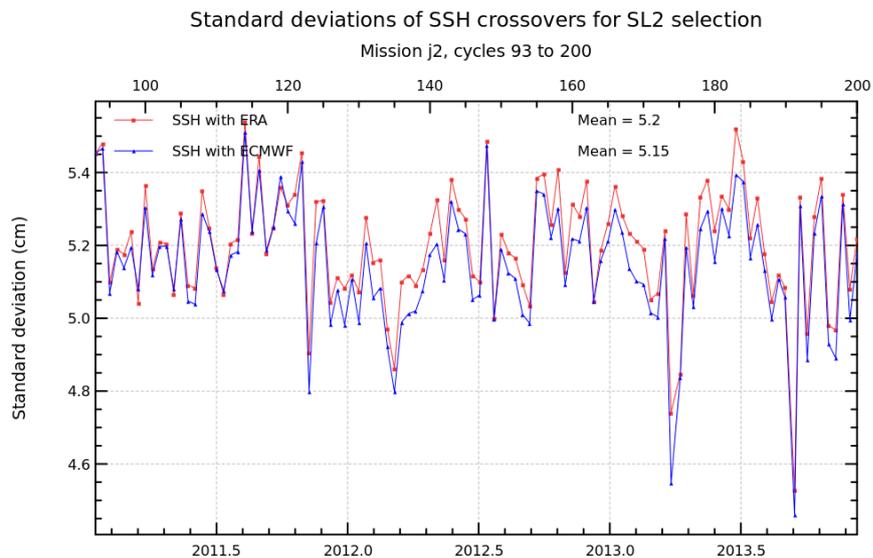
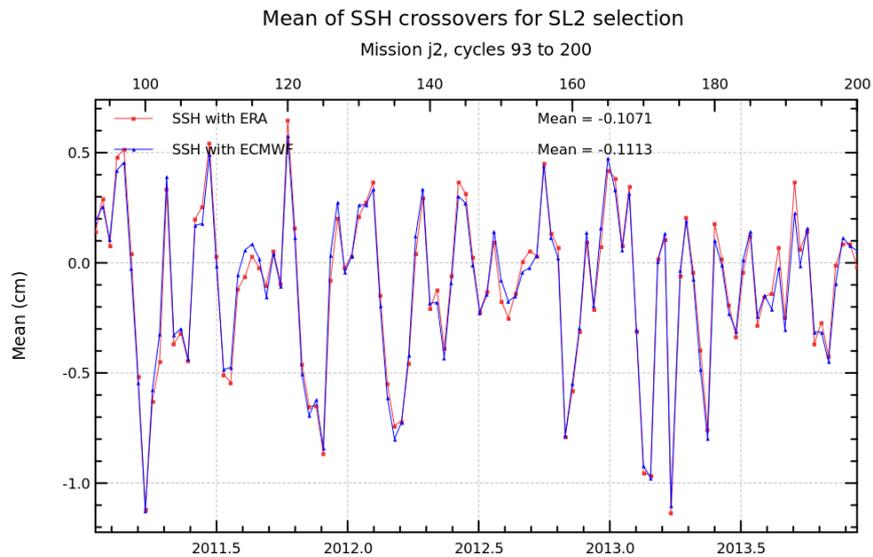
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



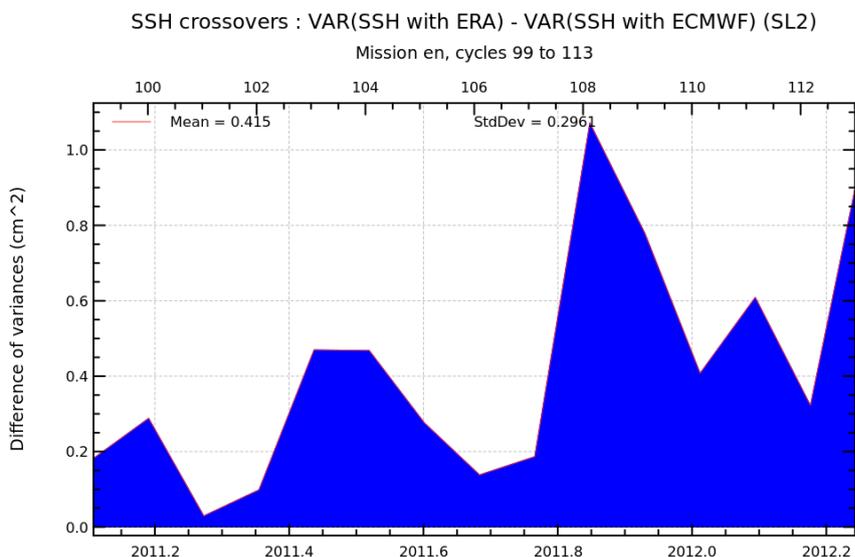
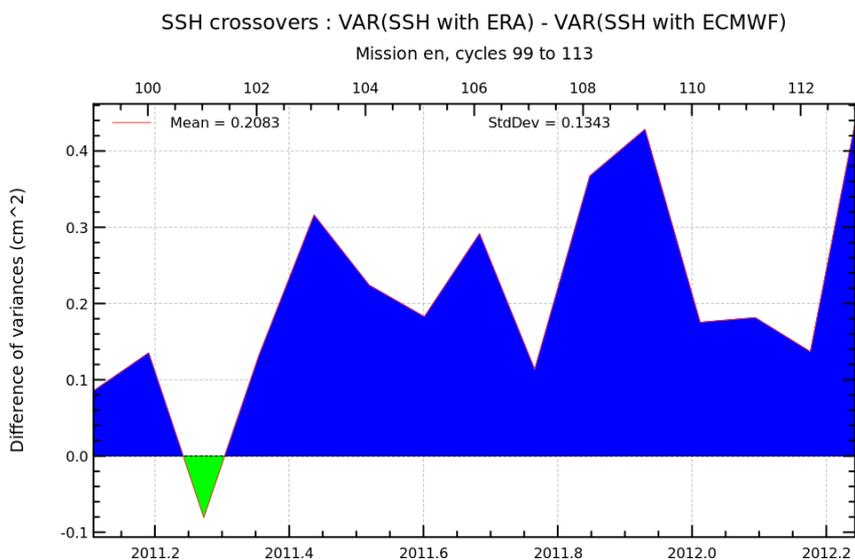
Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



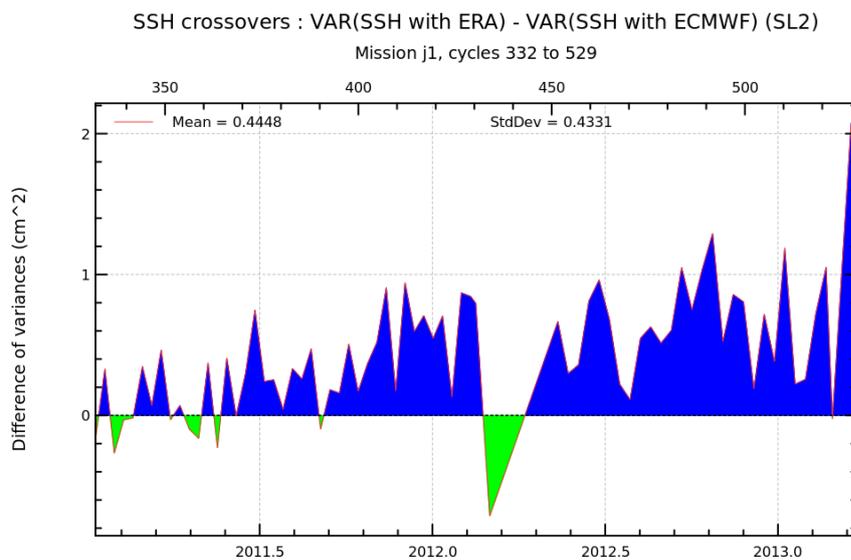
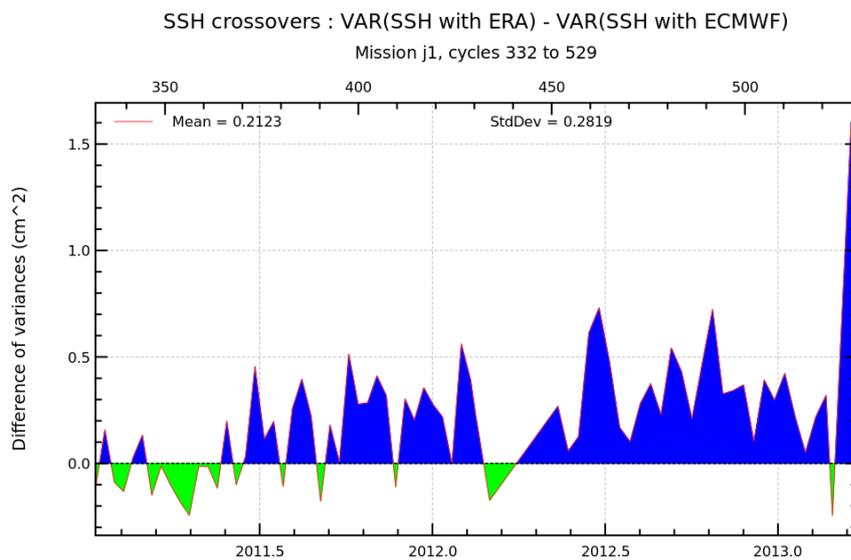
Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



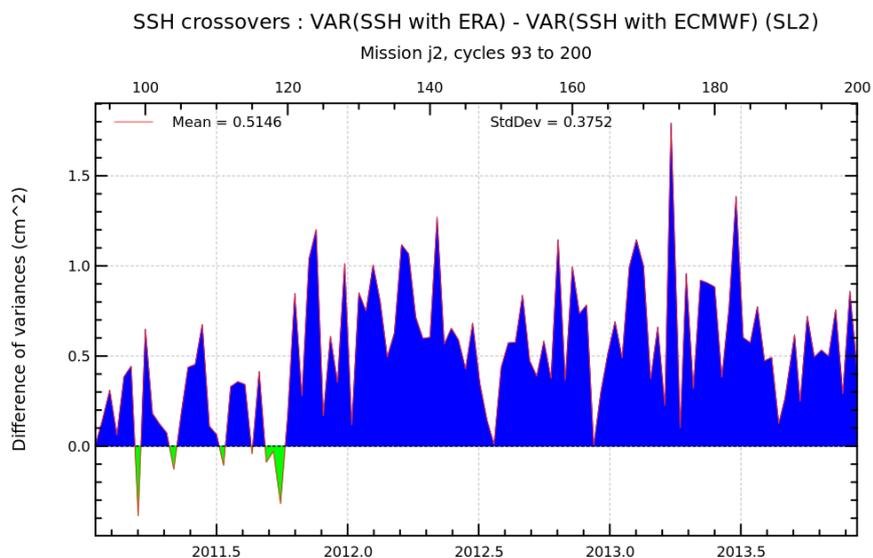
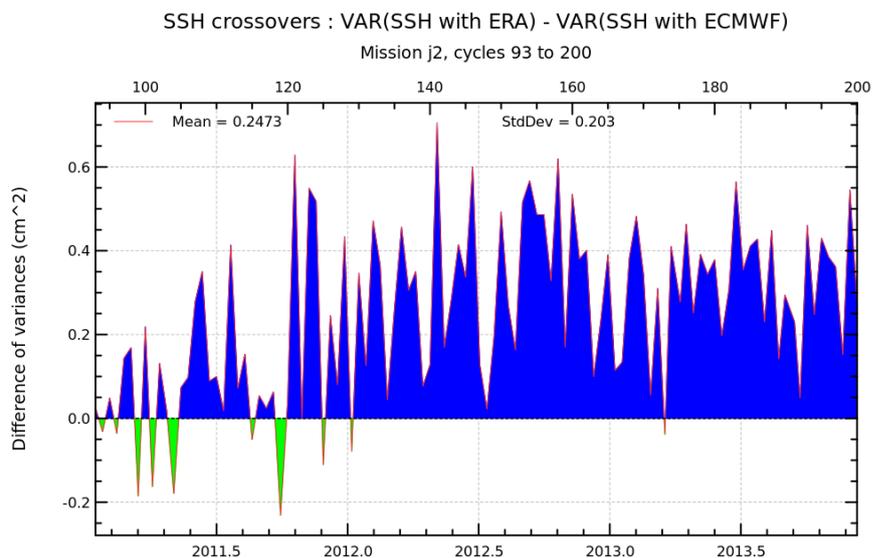
Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



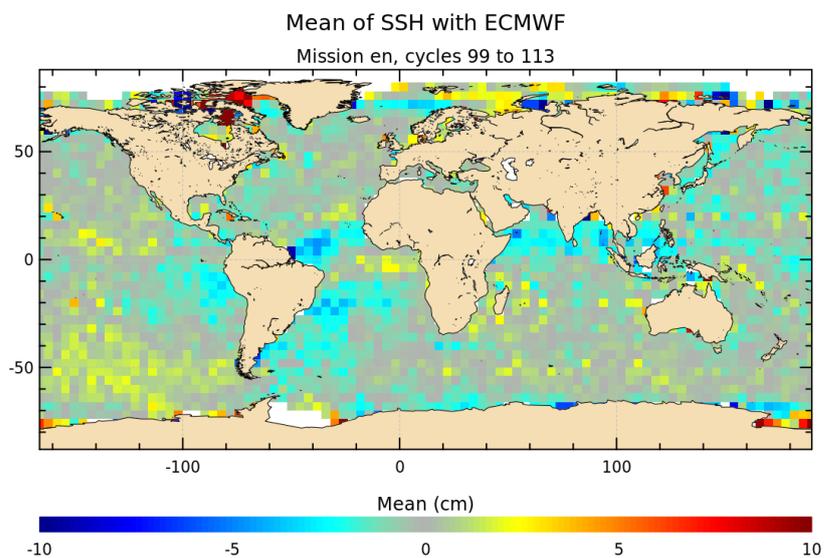
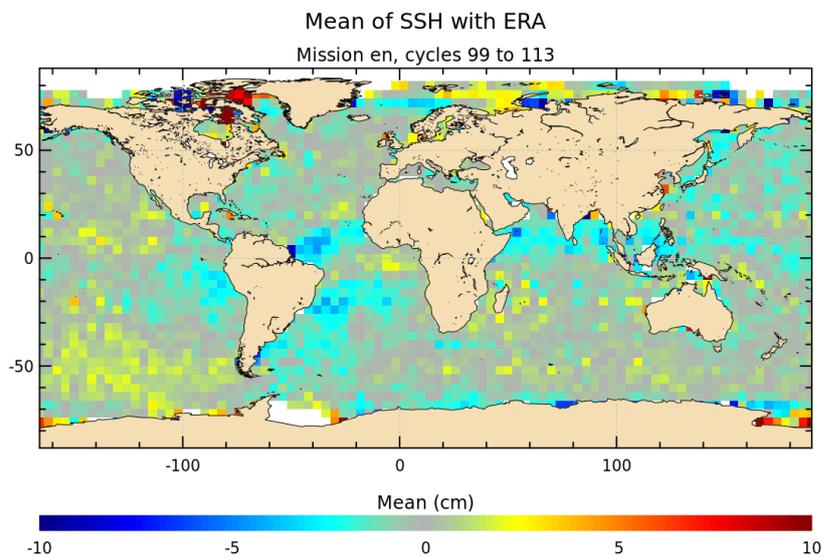
Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



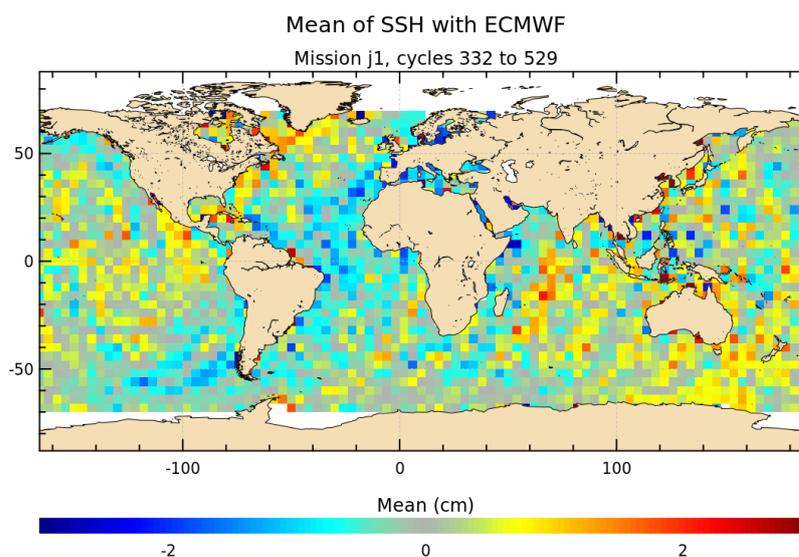
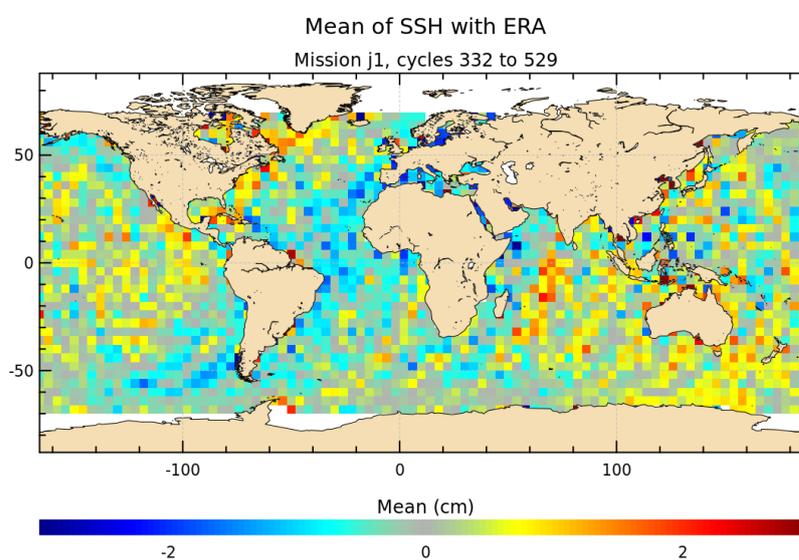
Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



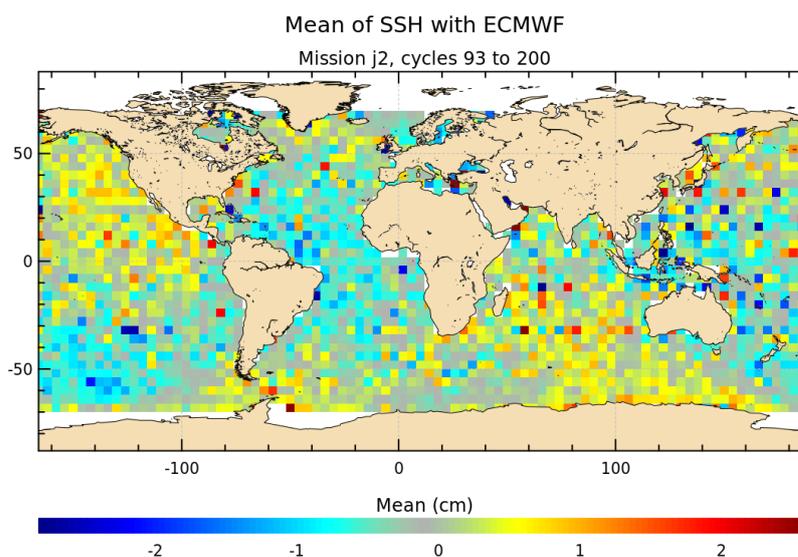
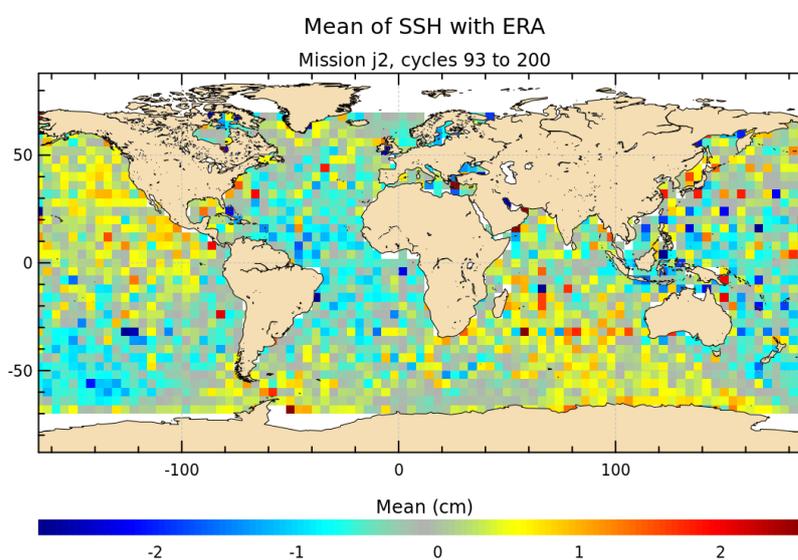
Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



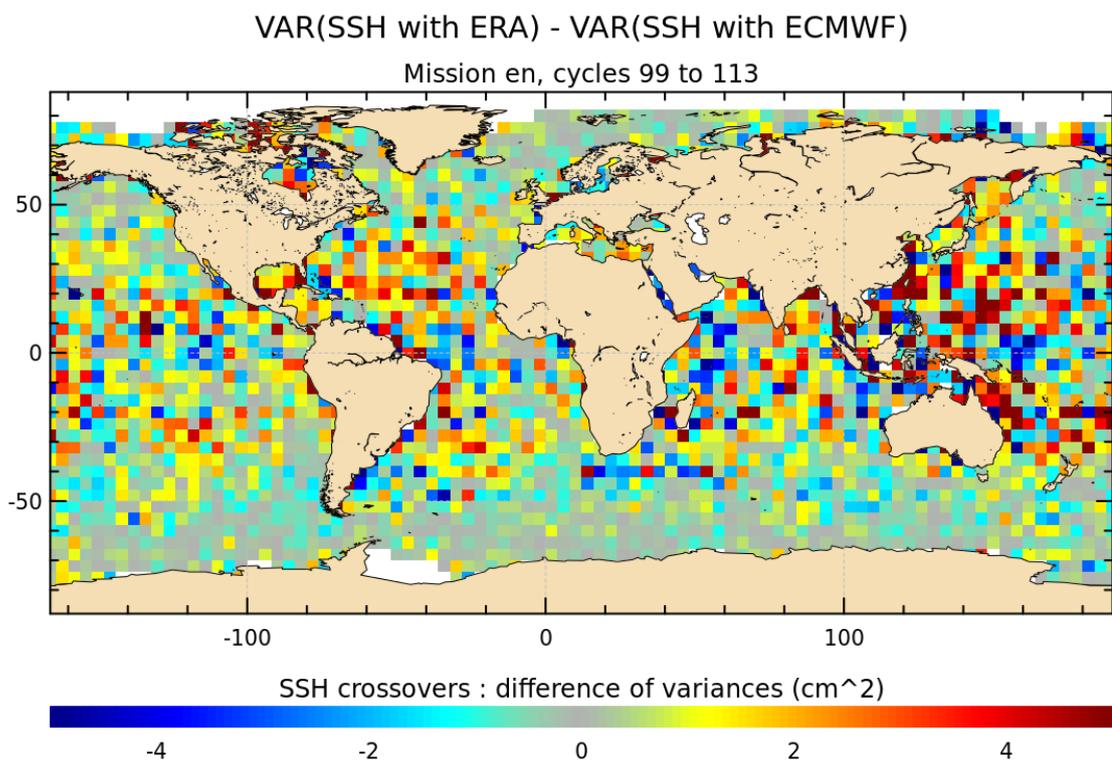
Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers (derived from diagnostic A103) are calculated from the SSH crossover differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



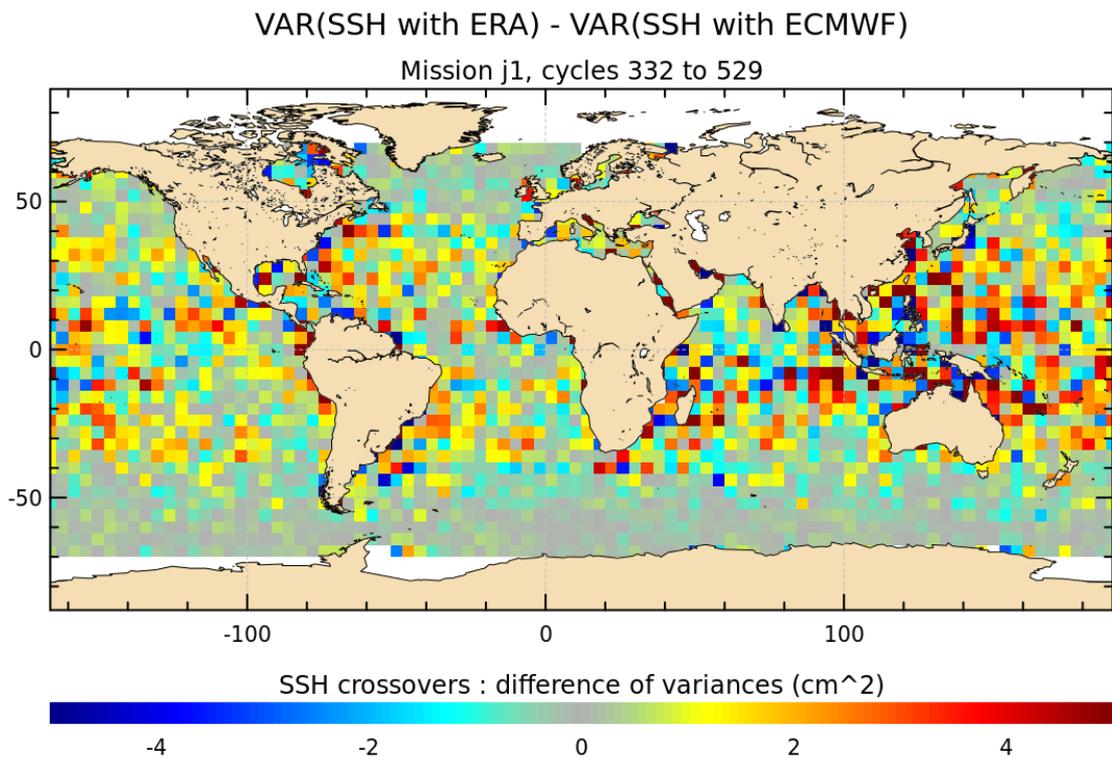
Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers (derived from diagnostic A103) are calculated from the SSH crossover differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

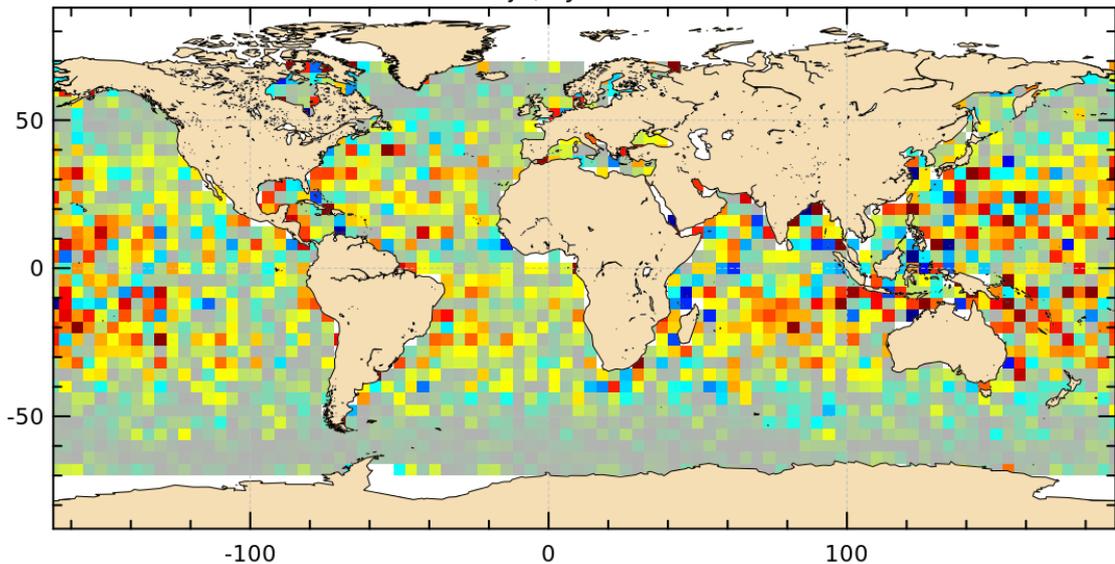
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers (derived from diagnostic A103) are calculated from the SSH crossover differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).

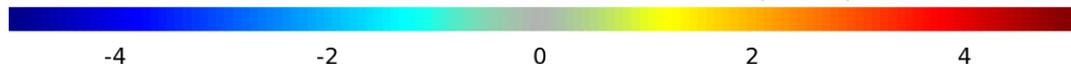
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SSH with ERA) - VAR(SSH with ECMWF)

Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)



Nbr :	2340	Std Dev :	1.8042887	Min :	-17.628978
Mean :	0.50224534	Median :	0.23015278	Max :	35.425568

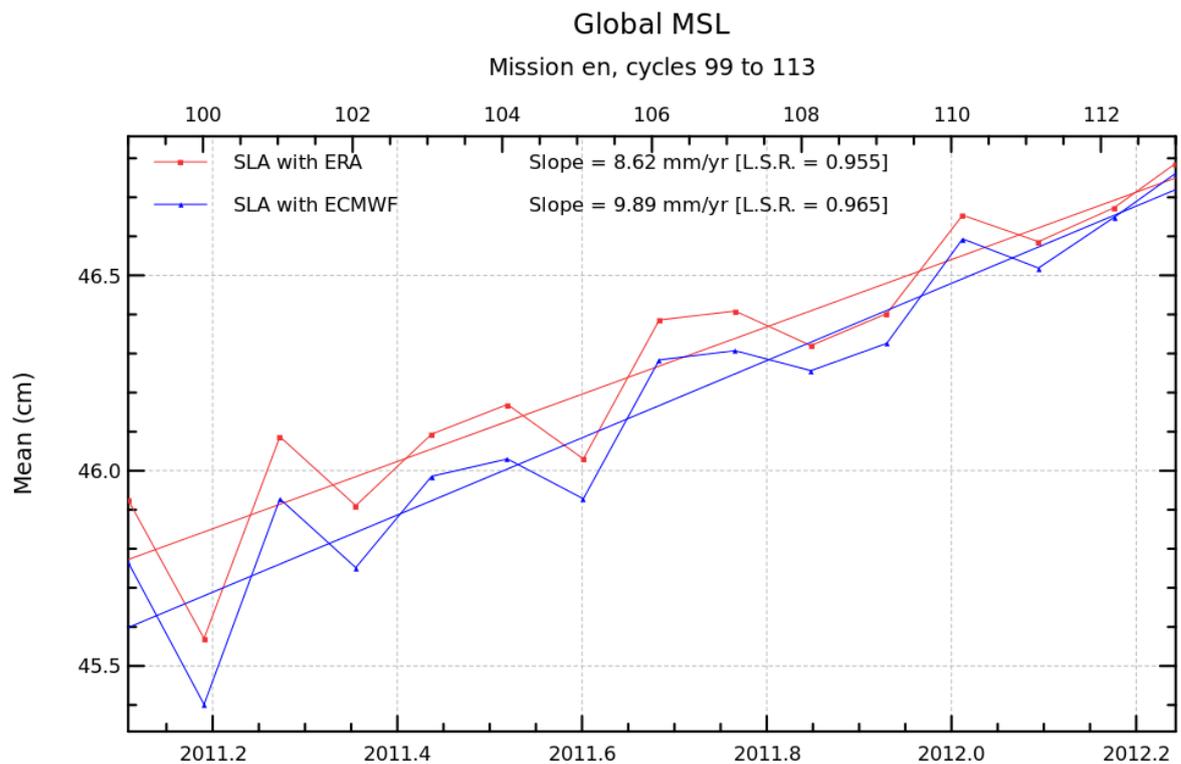
Diagnostic A201 a (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



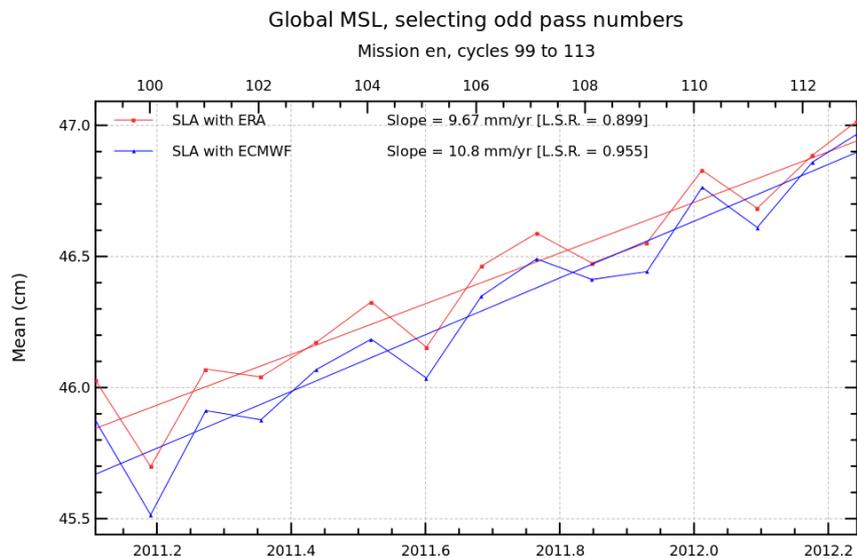
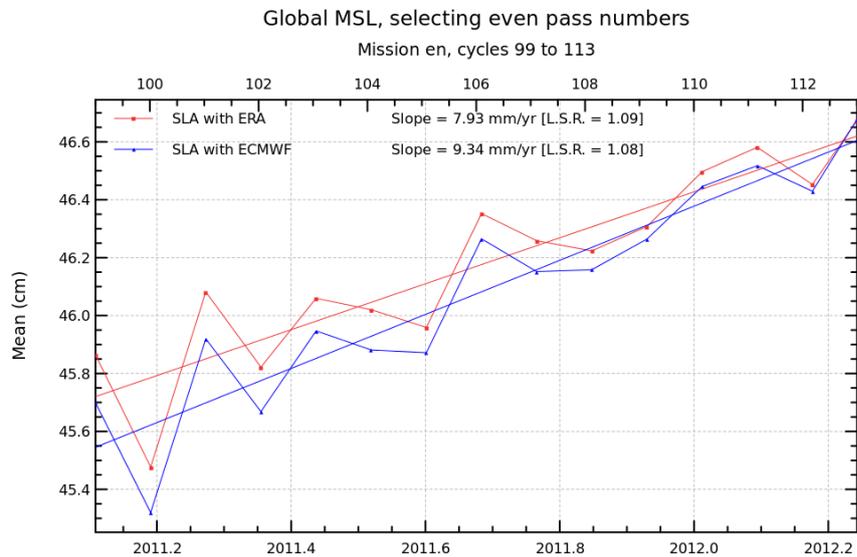
Diagnostic A201_b (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



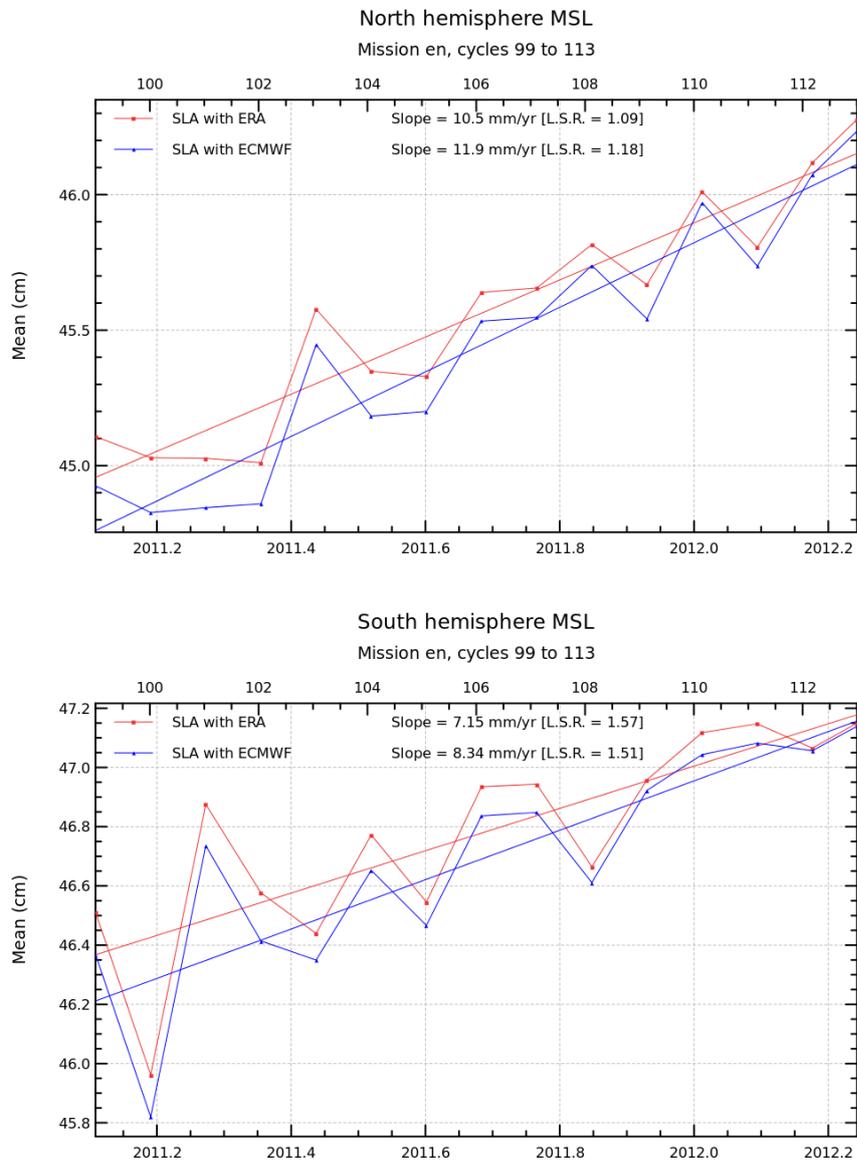
Diagnostic A201_c (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



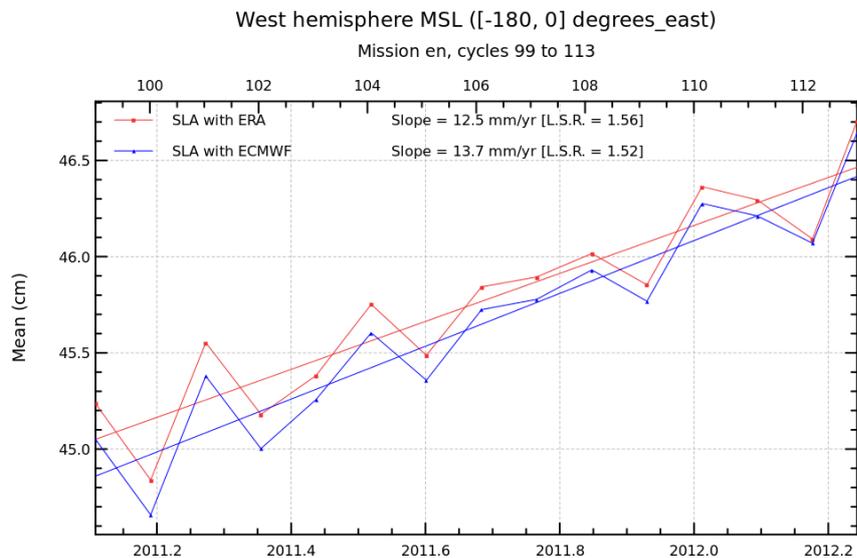
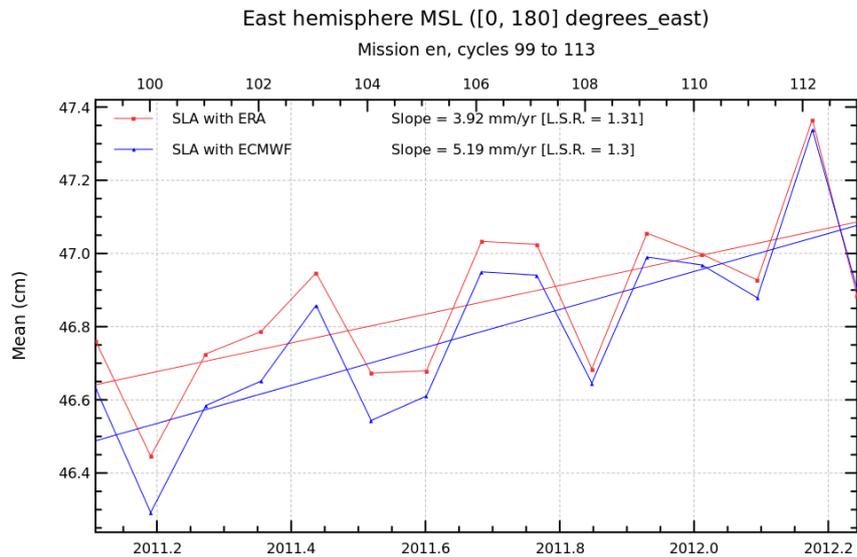
Diagnostic A201_d (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



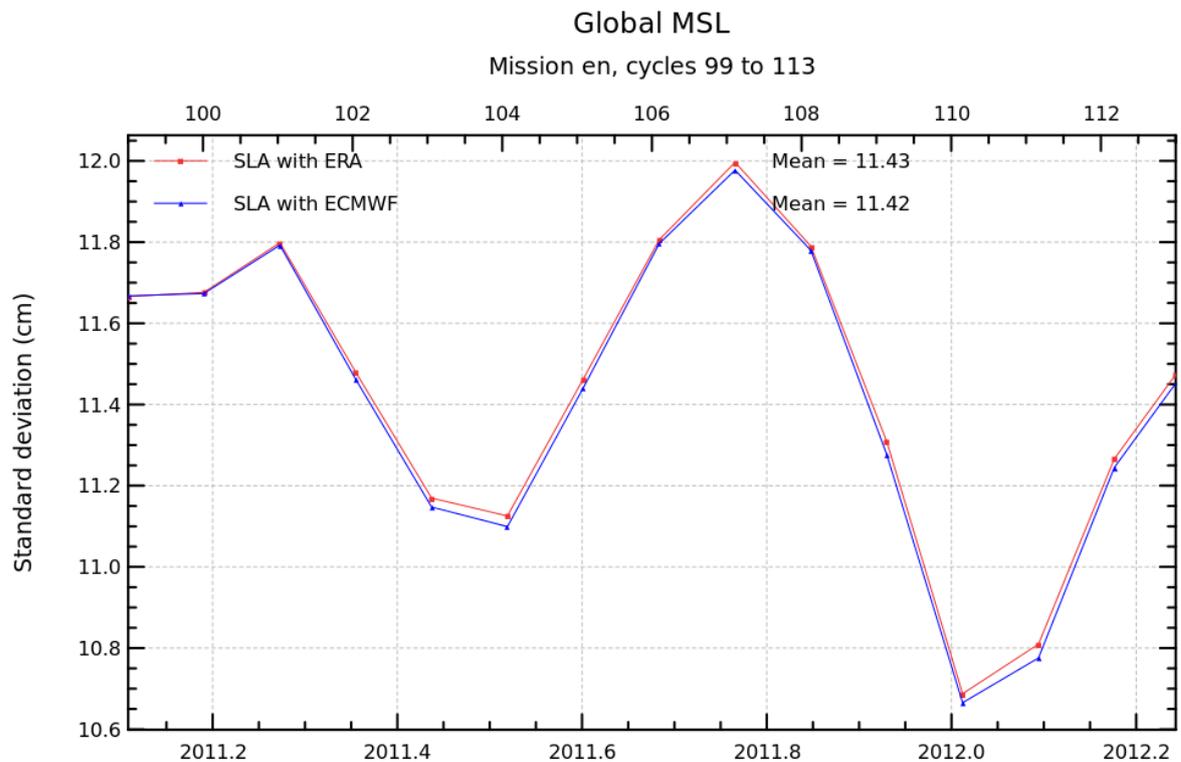
Diagnostic A201_e (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



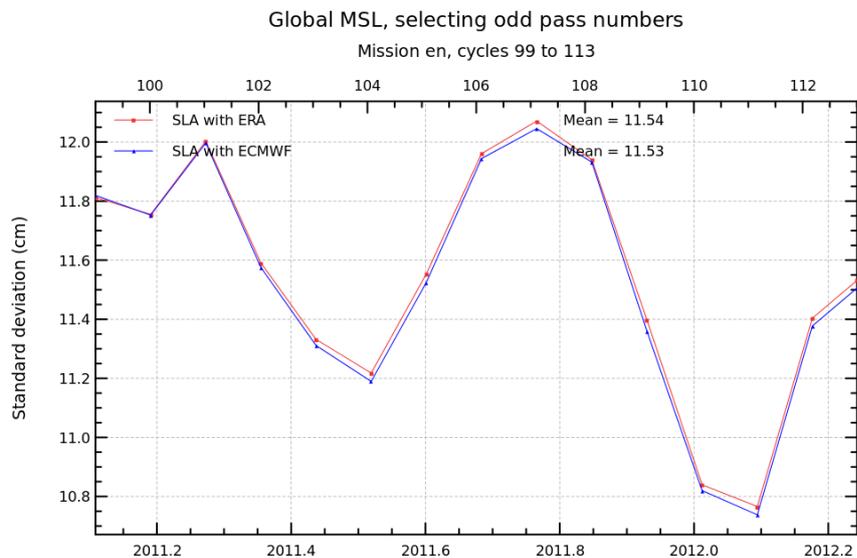
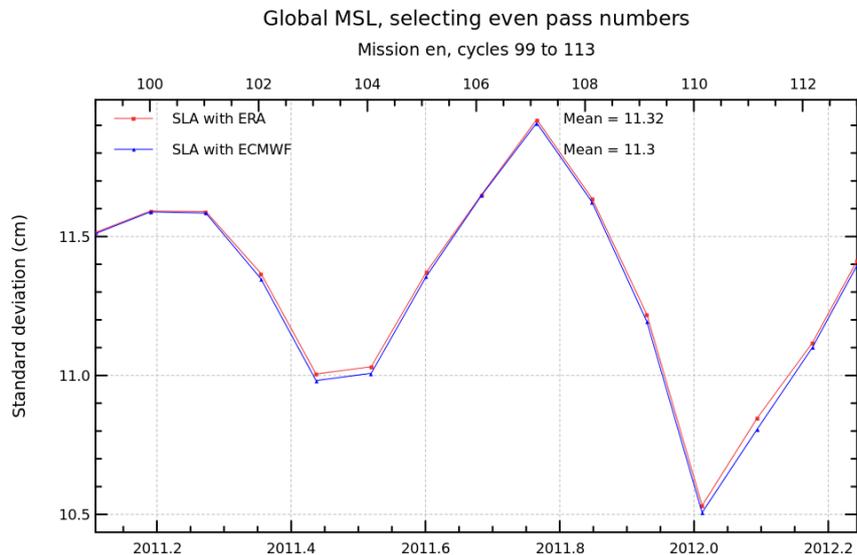
Diagnostic A201_f (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



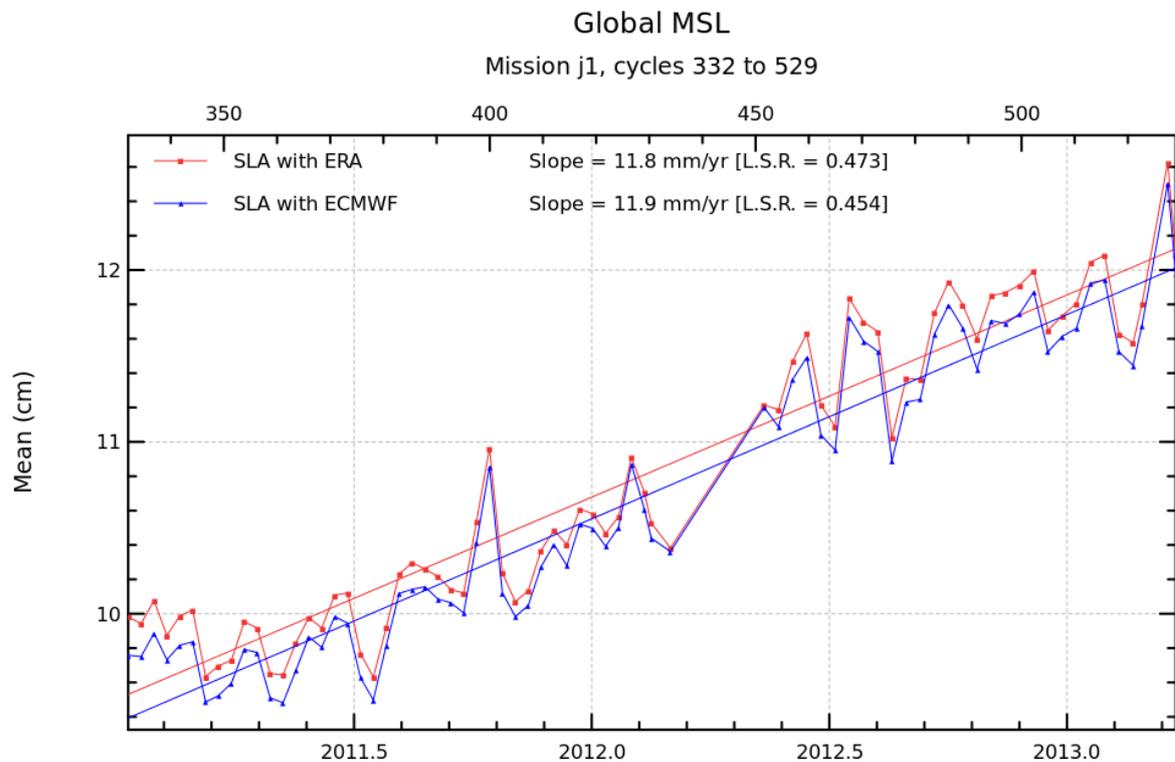
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



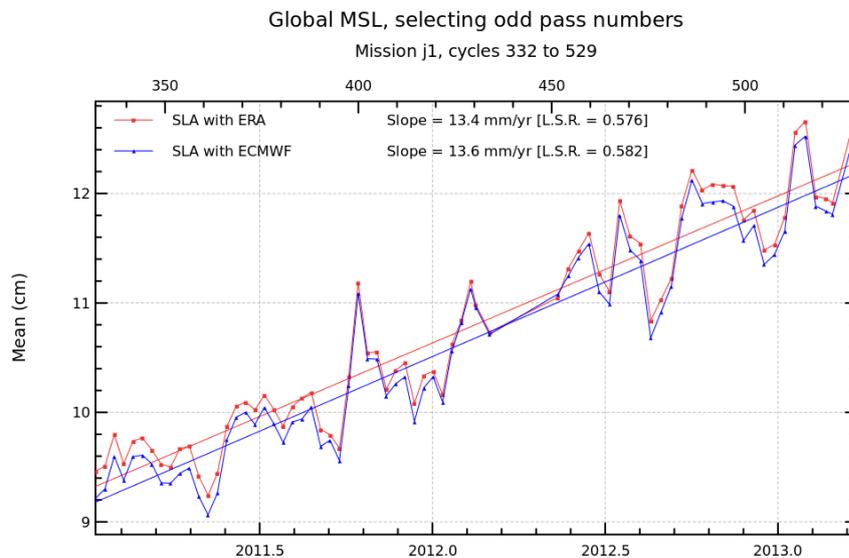
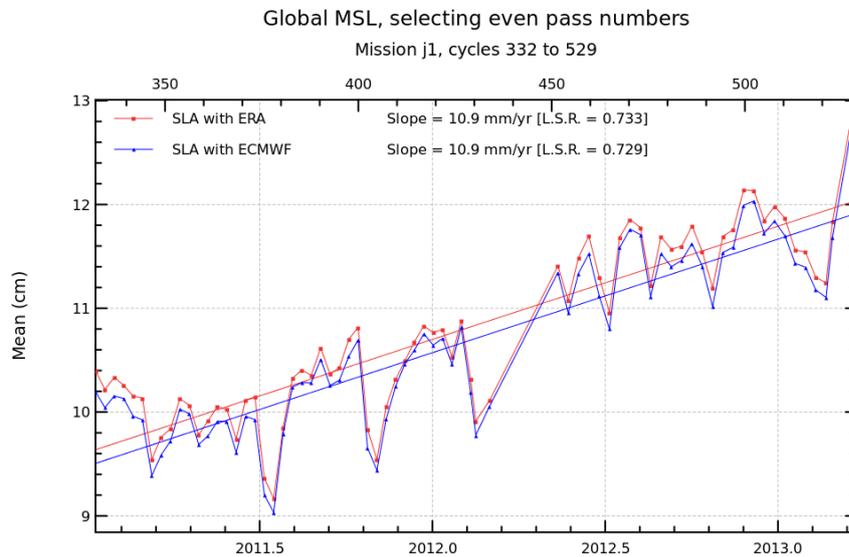
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



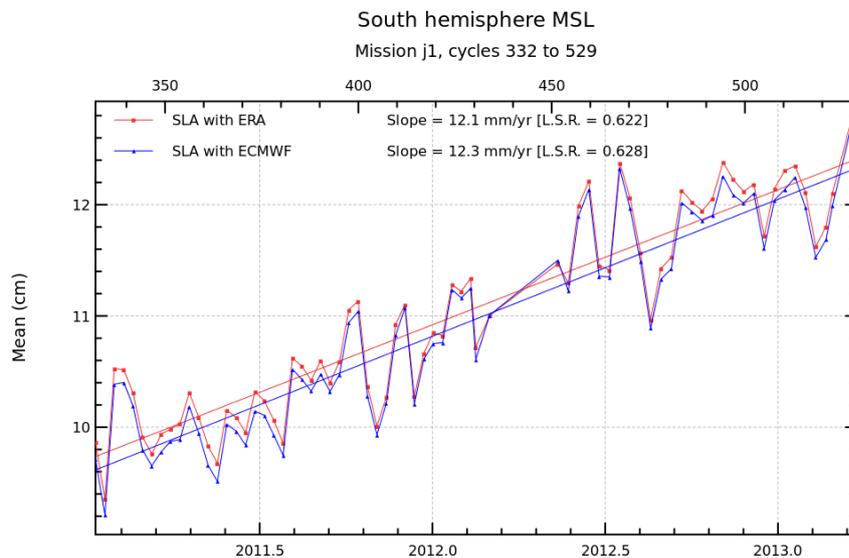
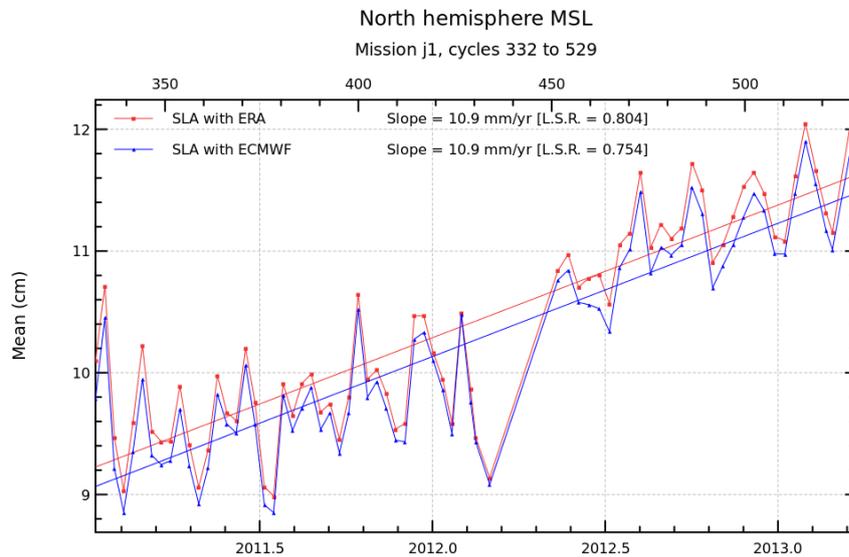
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



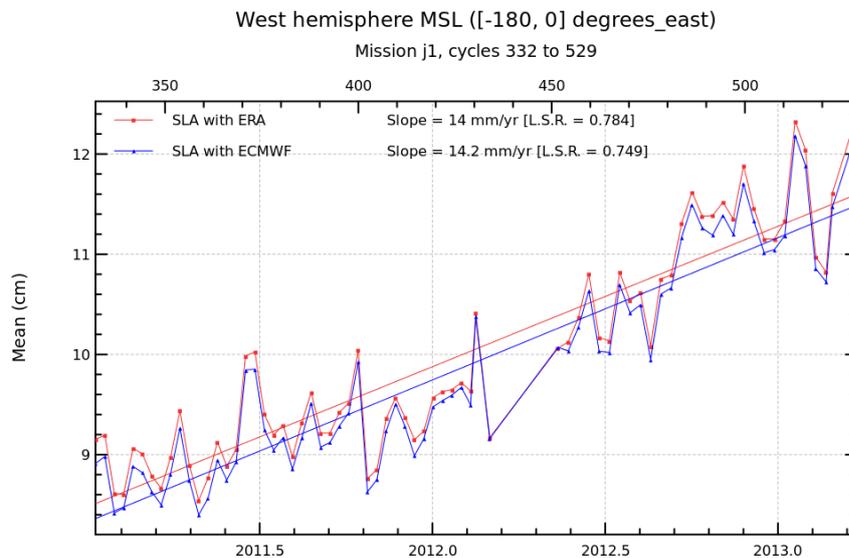
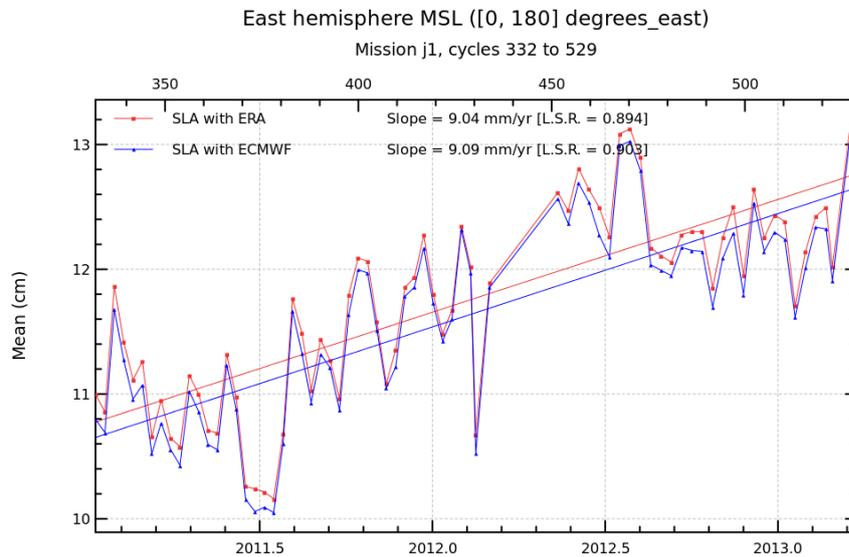
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



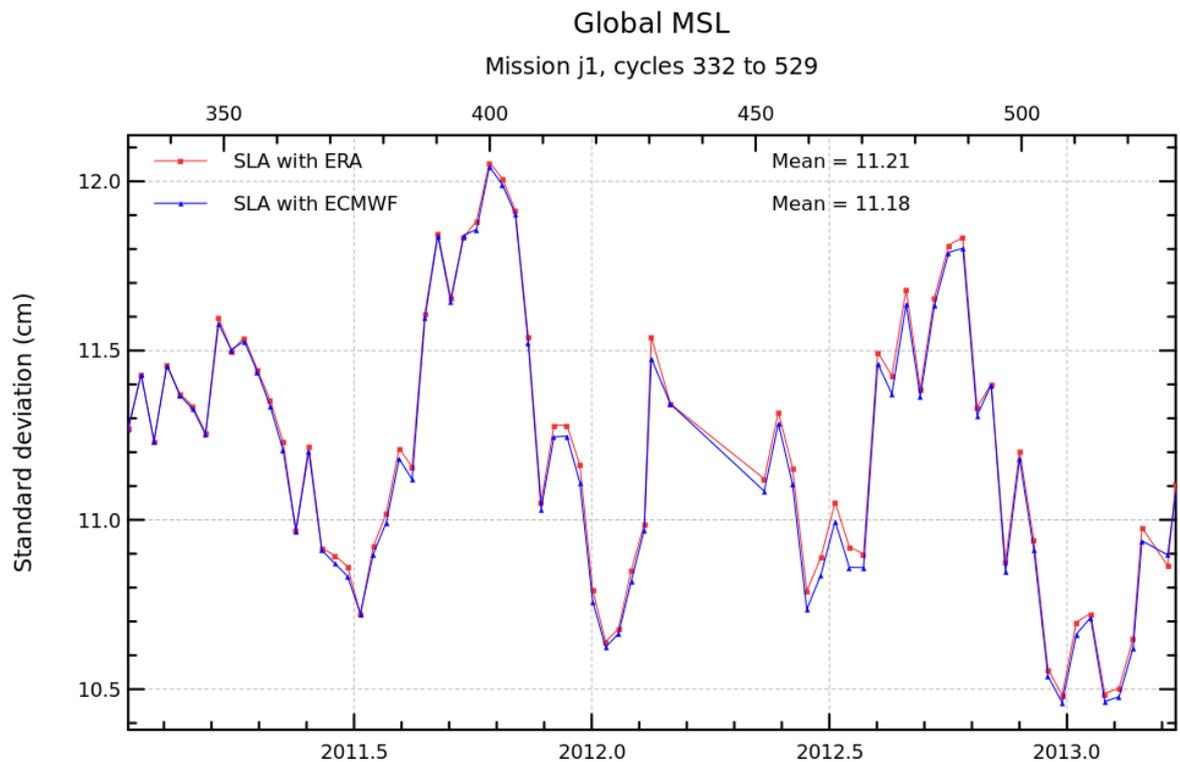
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



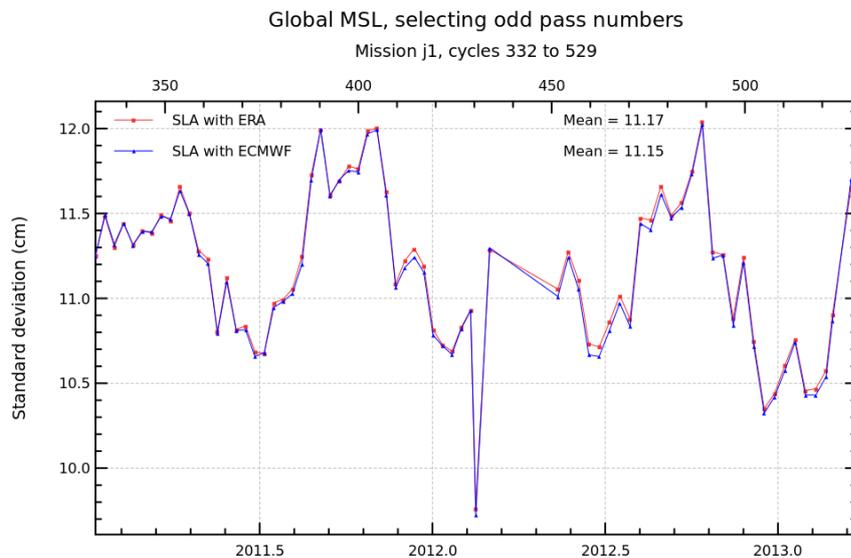
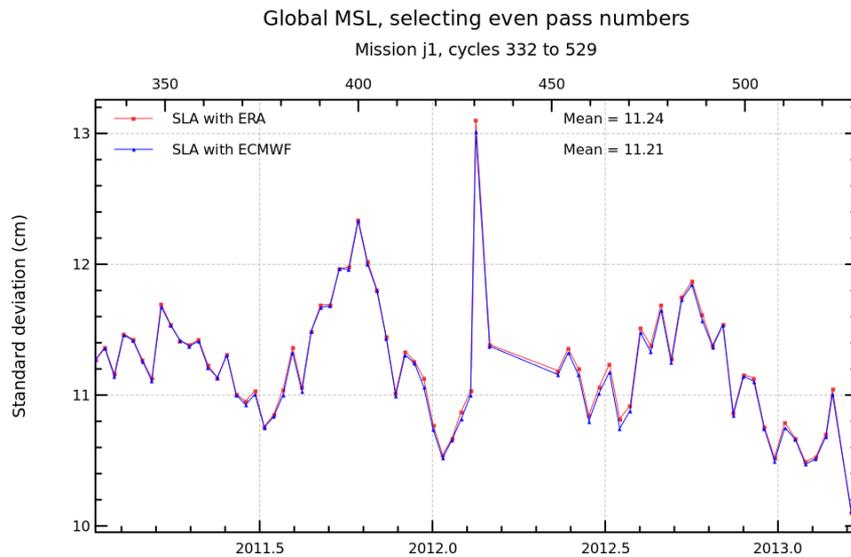
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



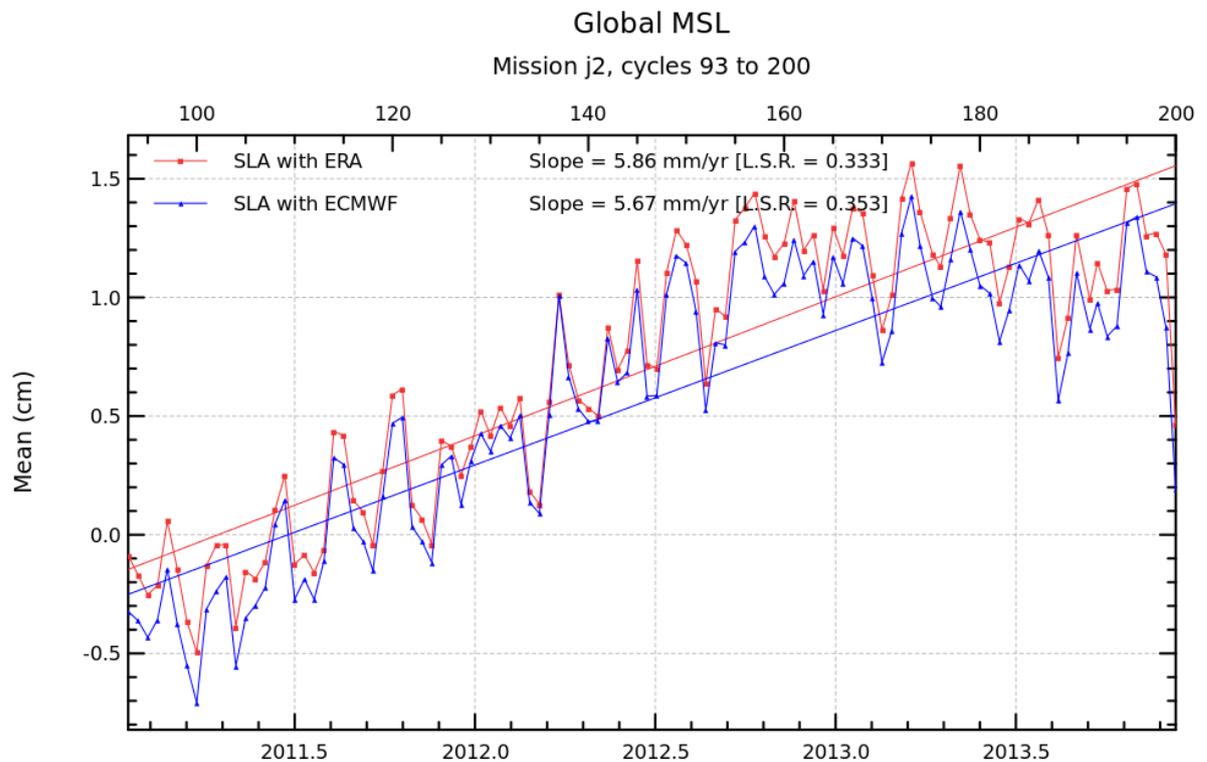
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



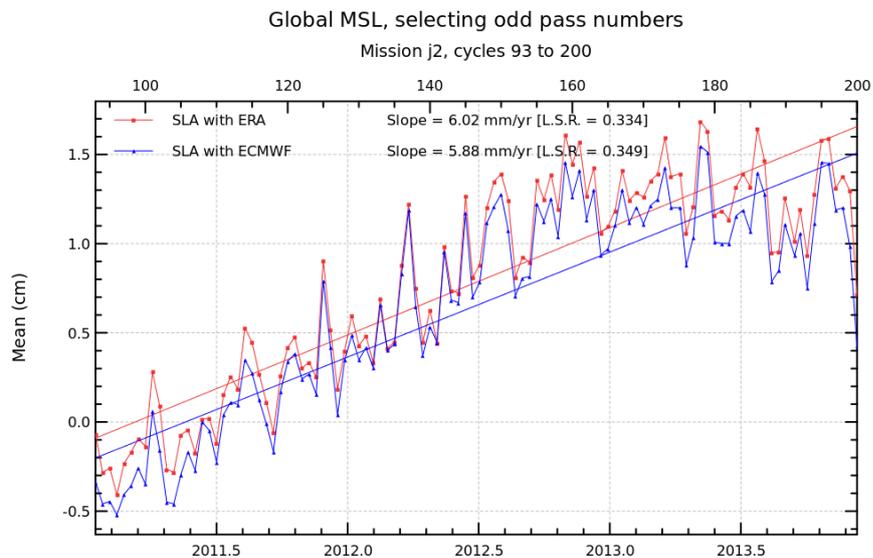
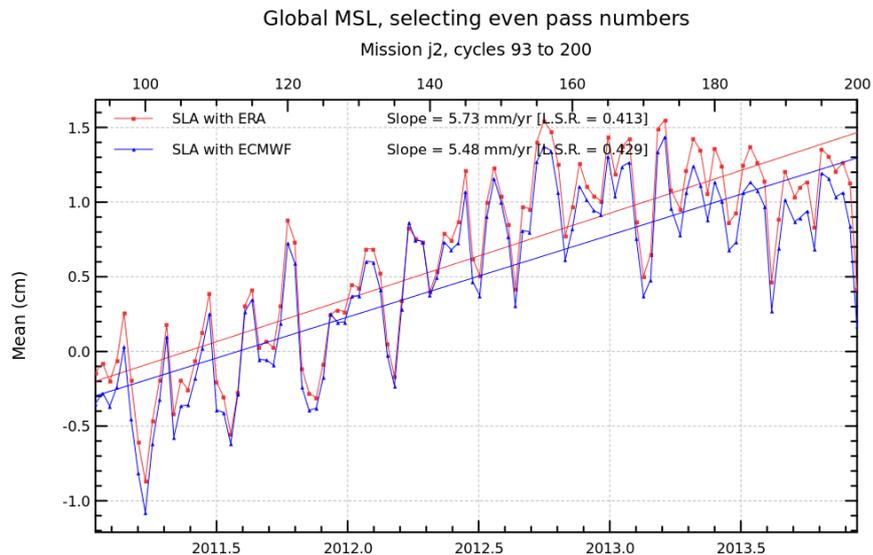
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



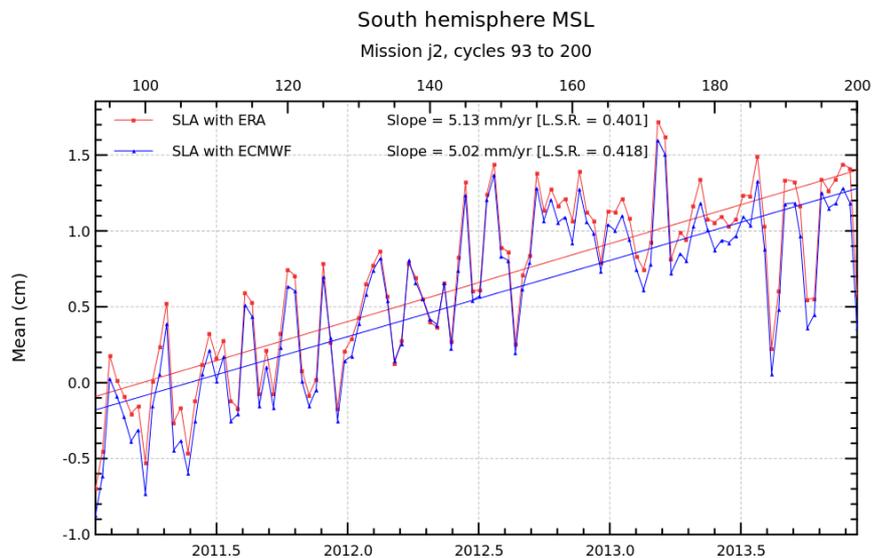
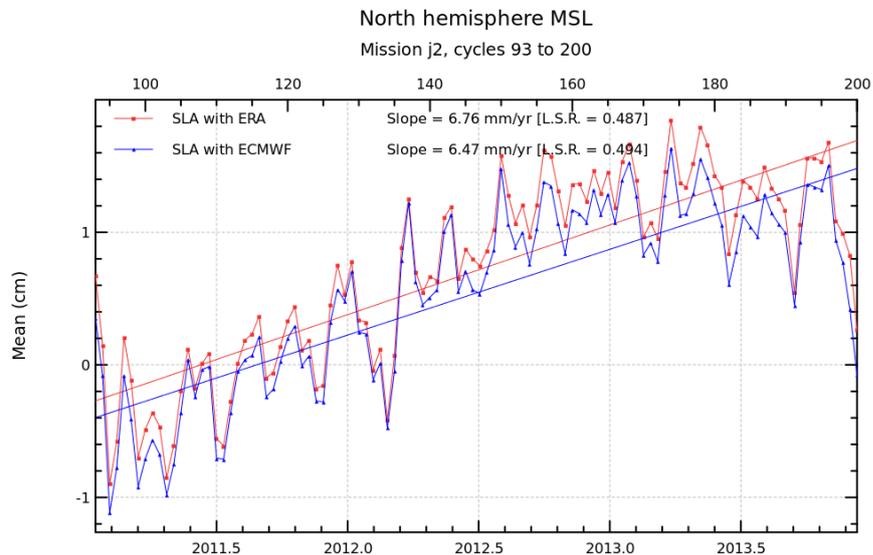
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



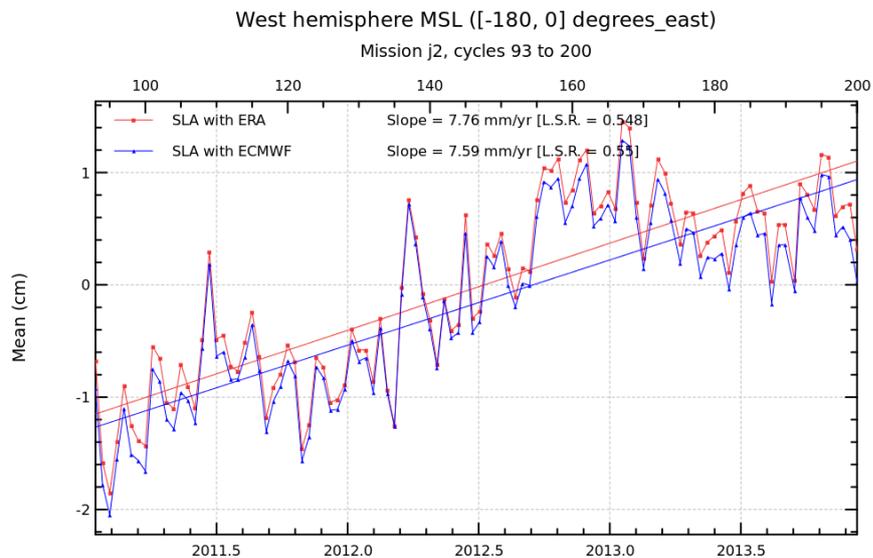
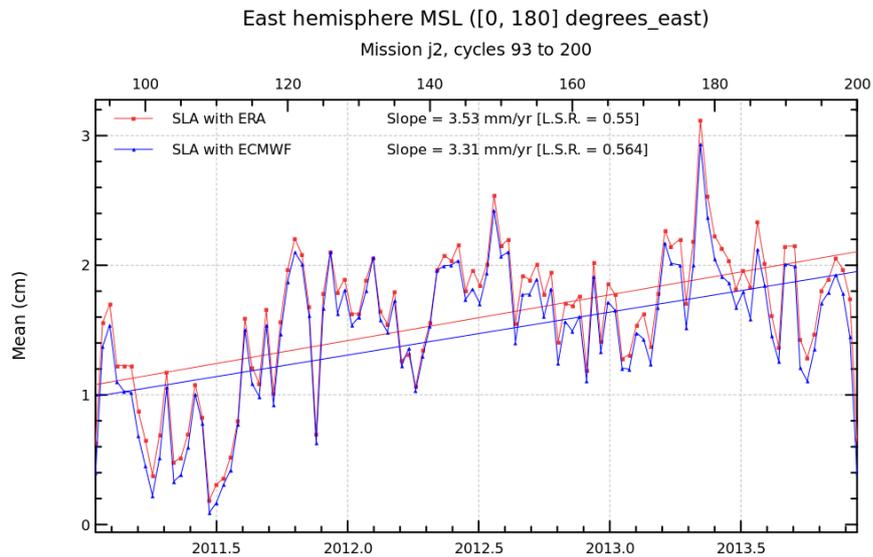
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



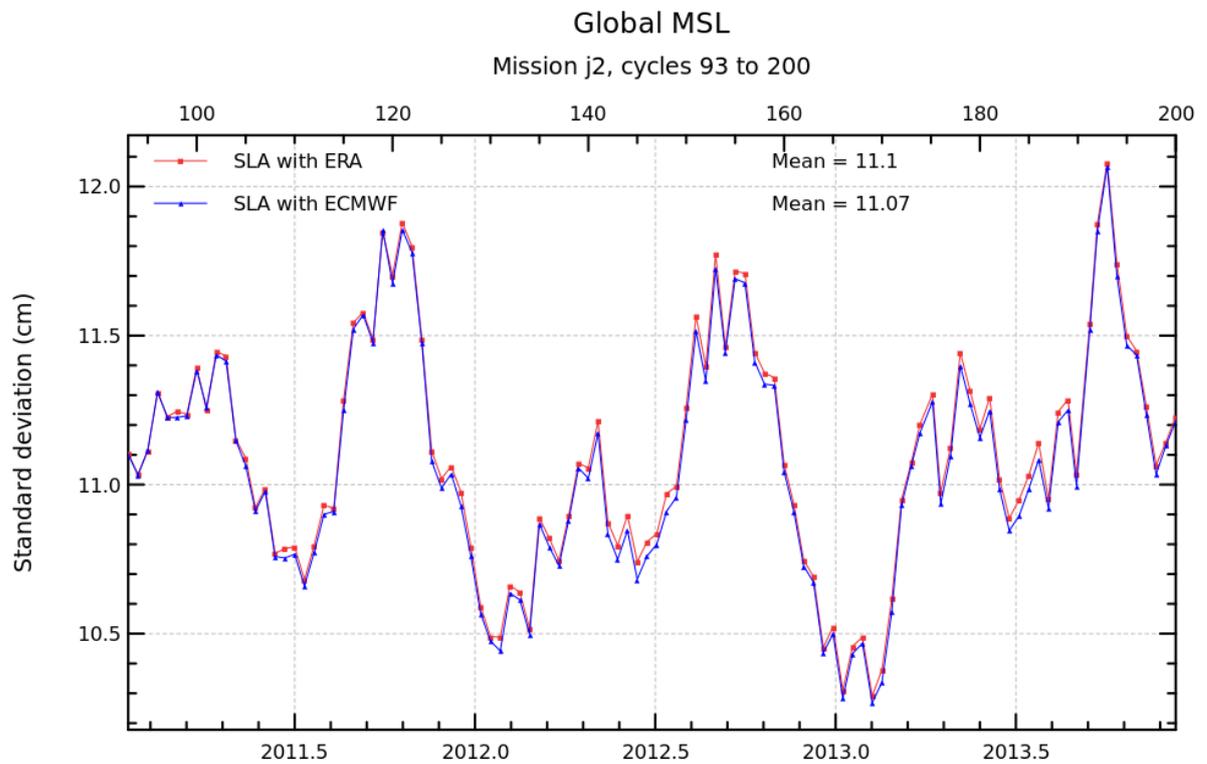
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



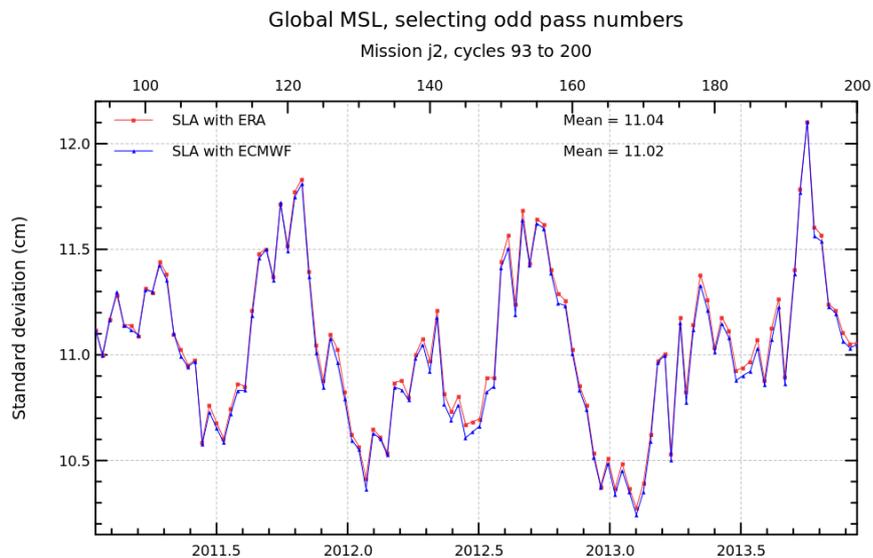
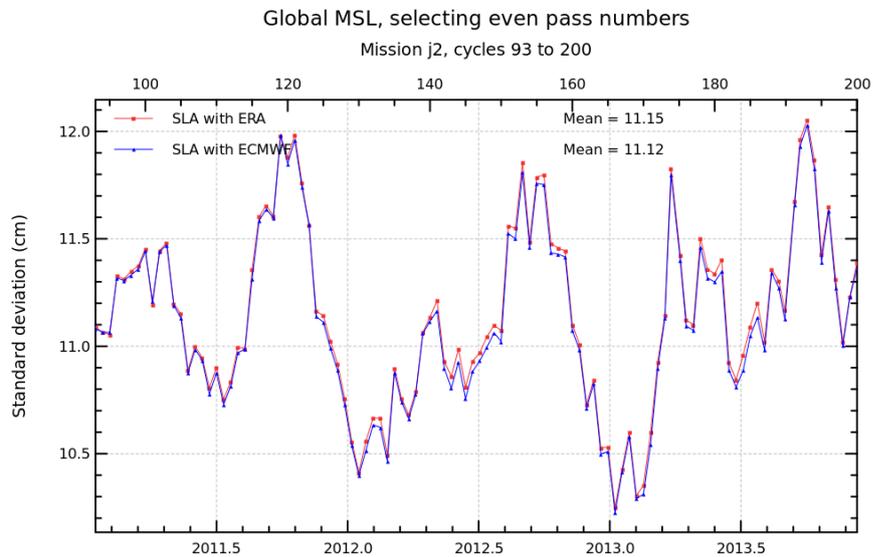
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



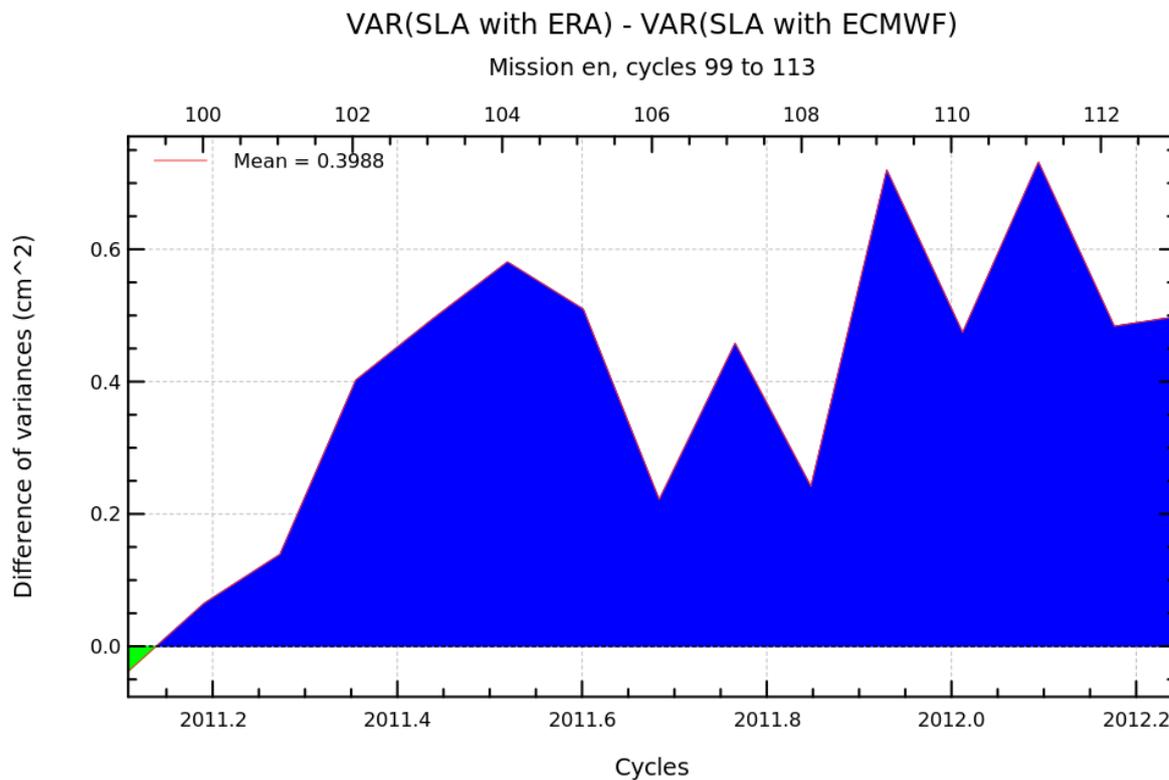
Diagnostic A202.a (mission en)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



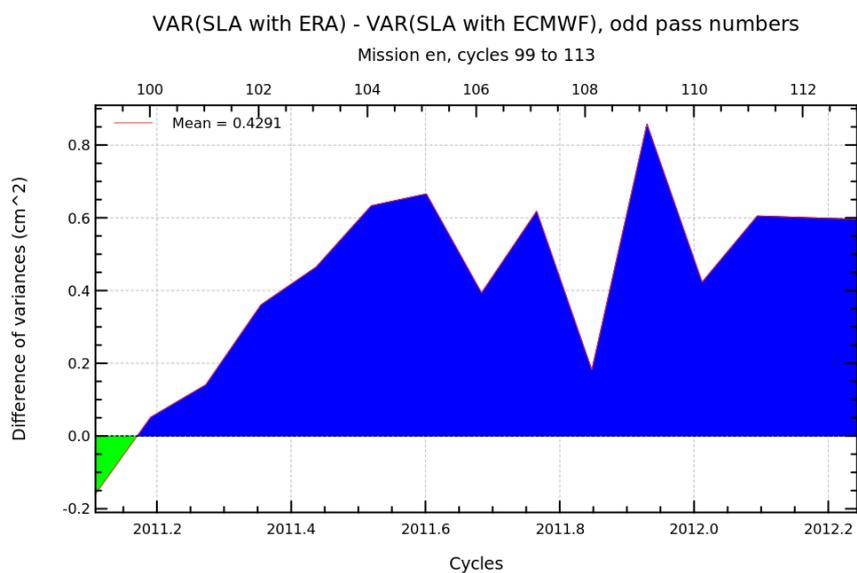
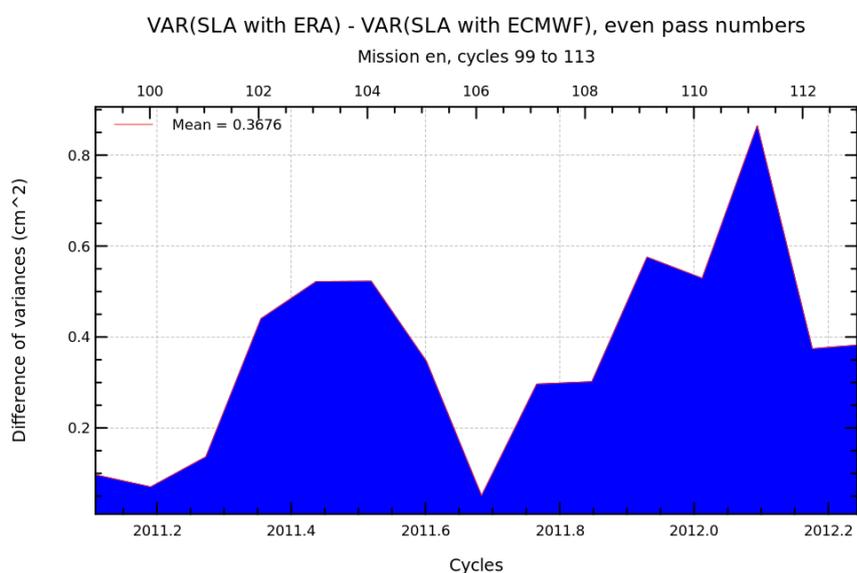
Diagnostic A202_b (mission en)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



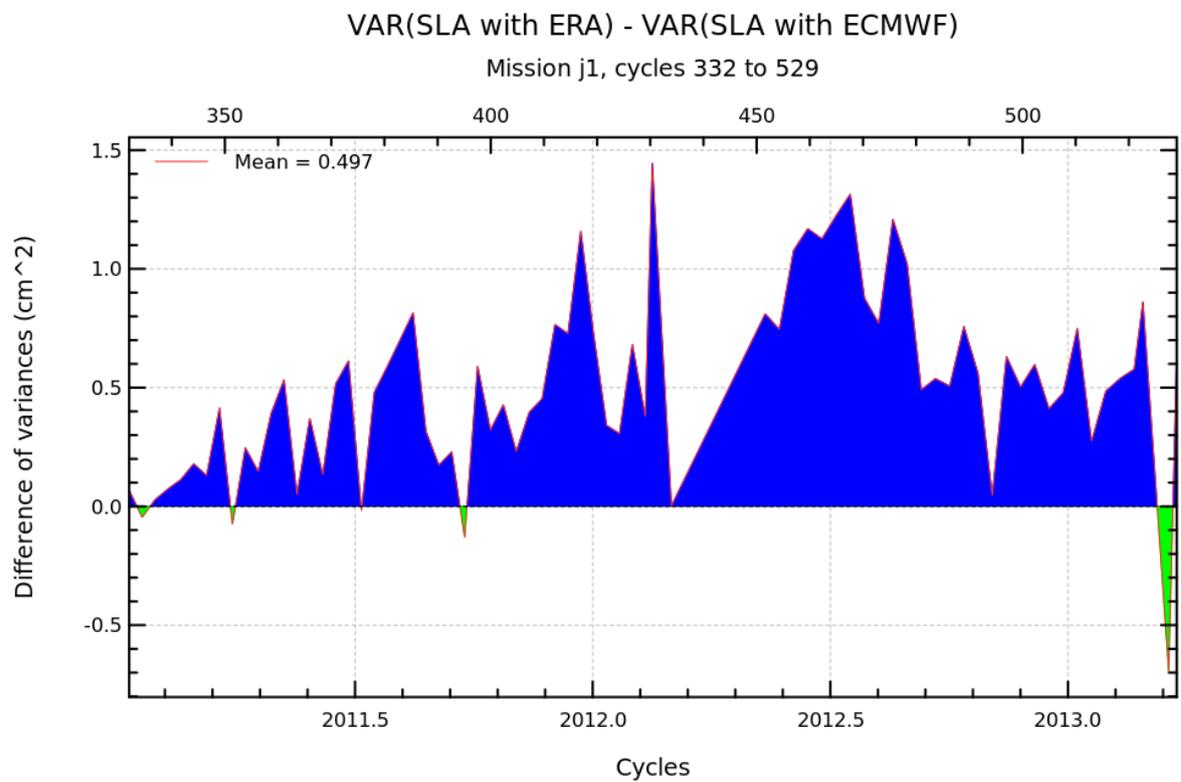
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j1)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



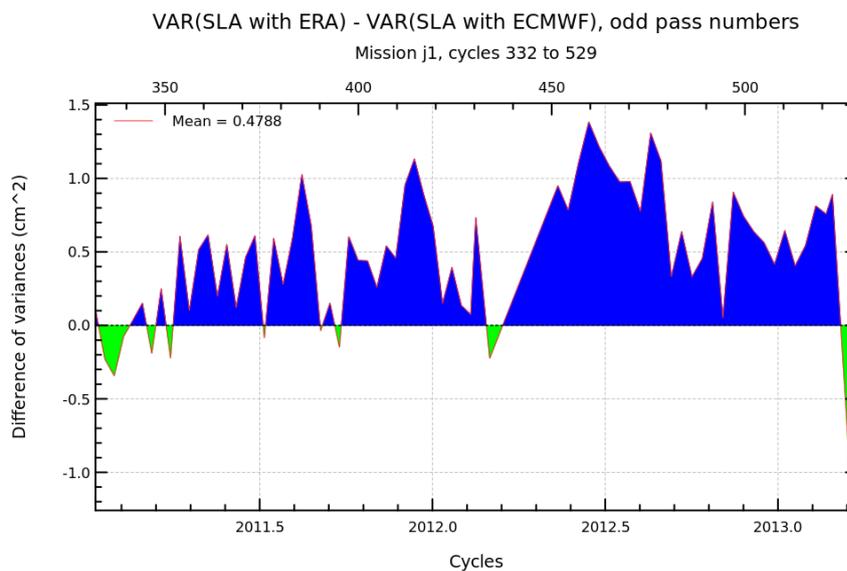
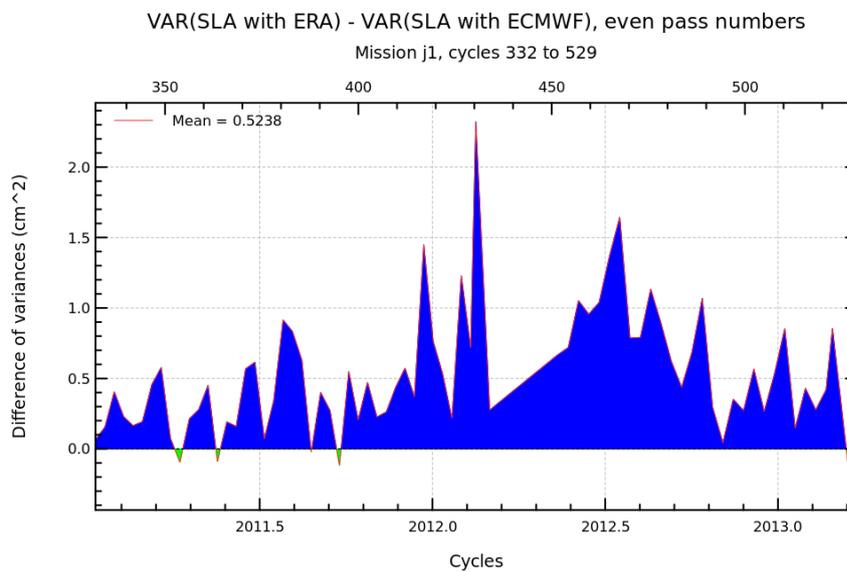
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



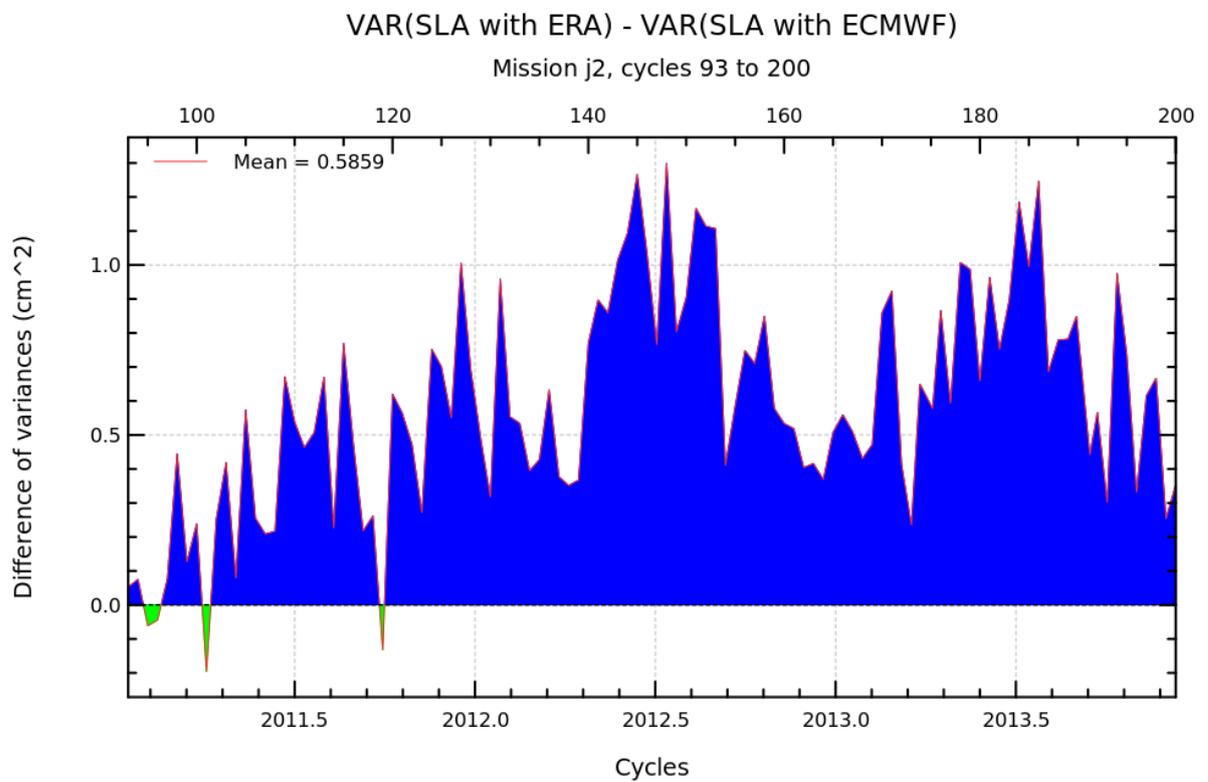
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j2)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



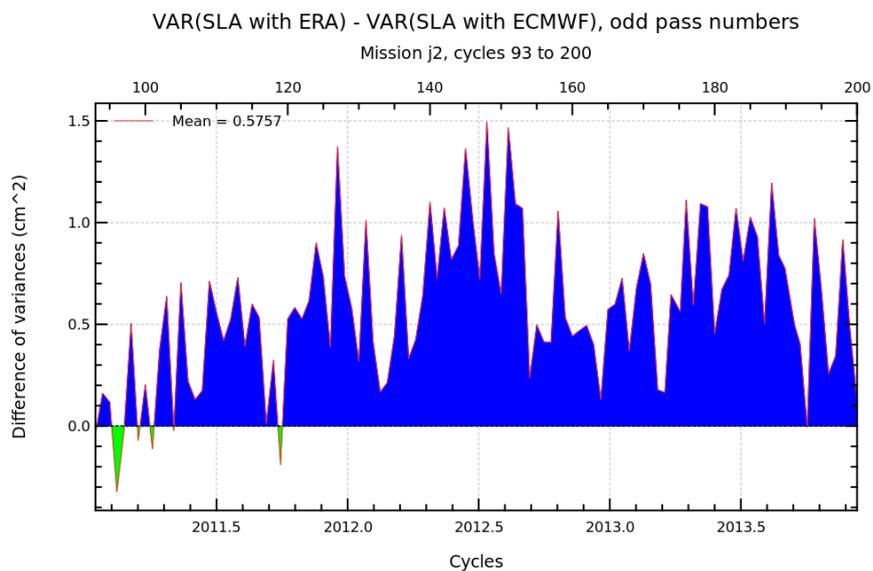
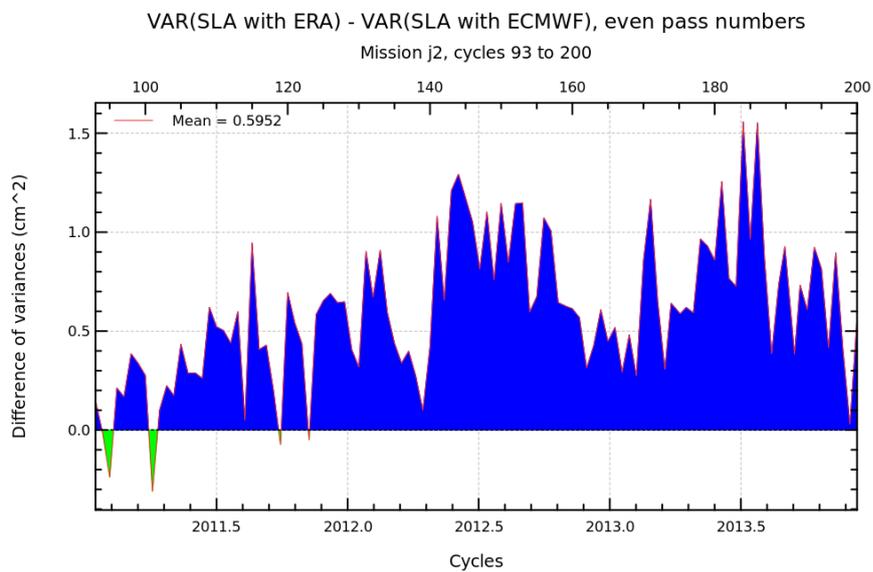
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j2)

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 A201 (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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



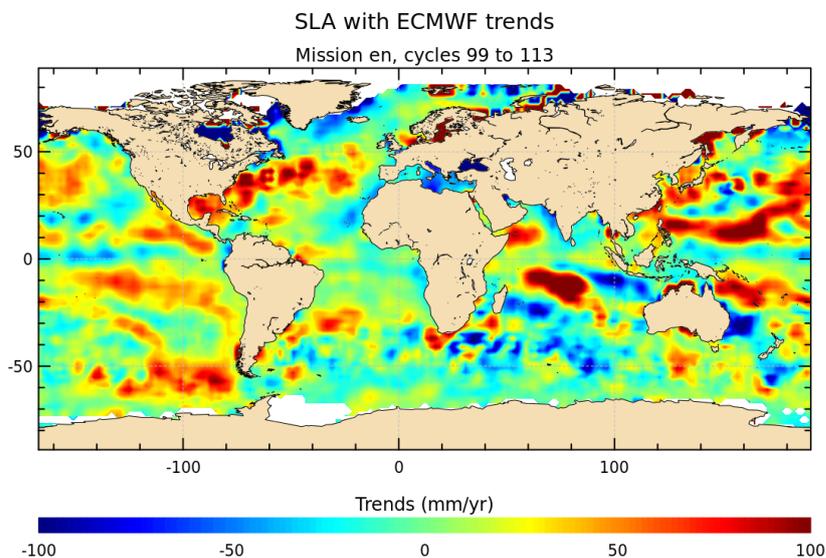
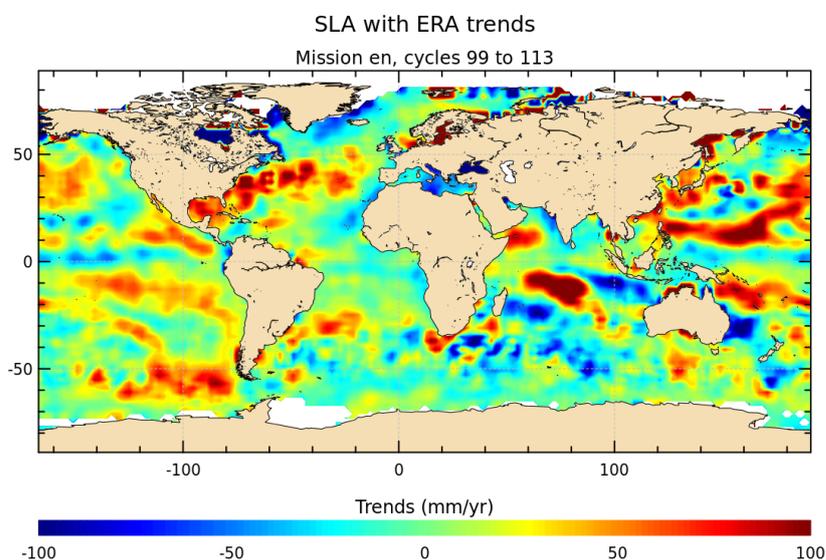
Diagnostic A203_a (mission en)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



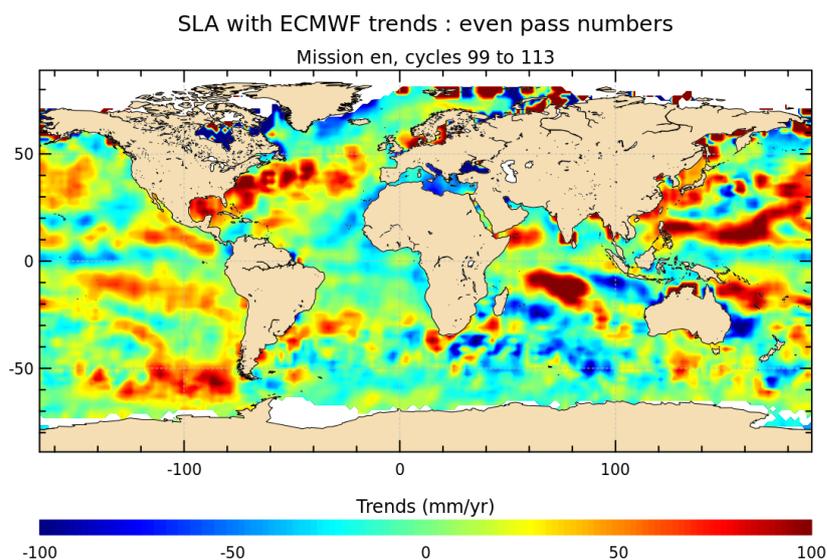
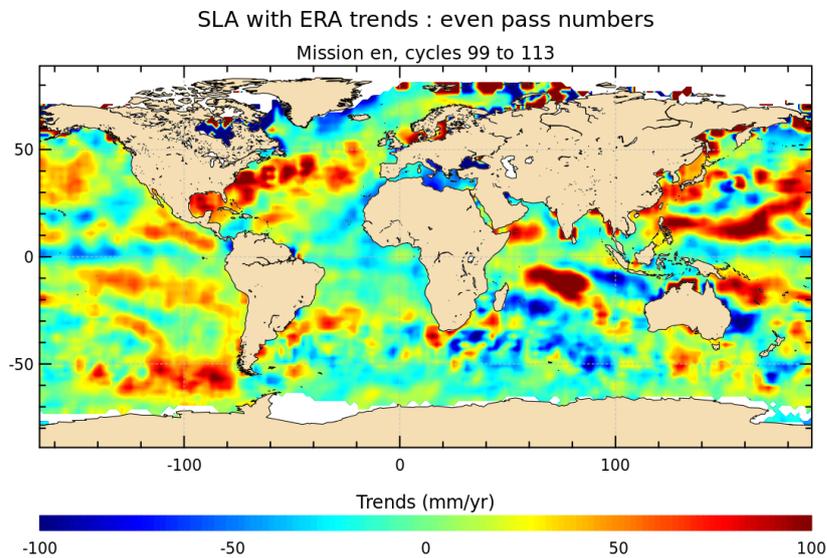
Diagnostic A203_b (mission en)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



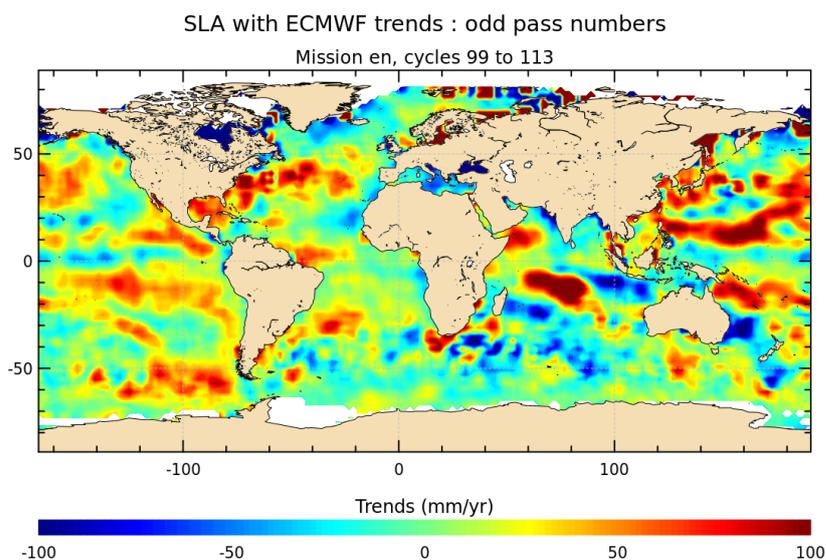
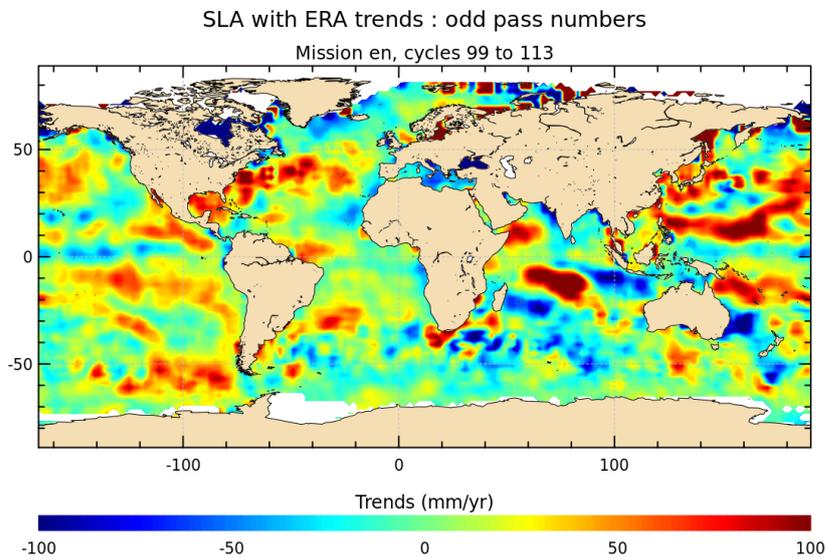
Diagnostic A203_c (mission en)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



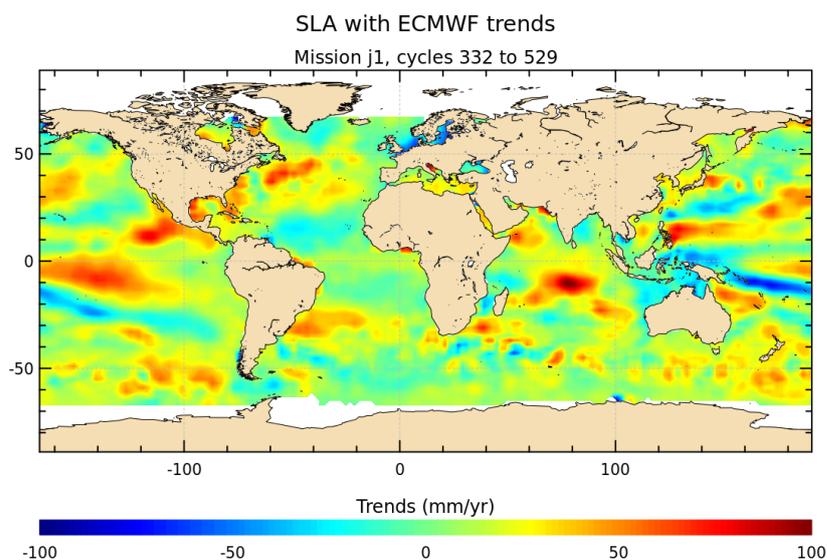
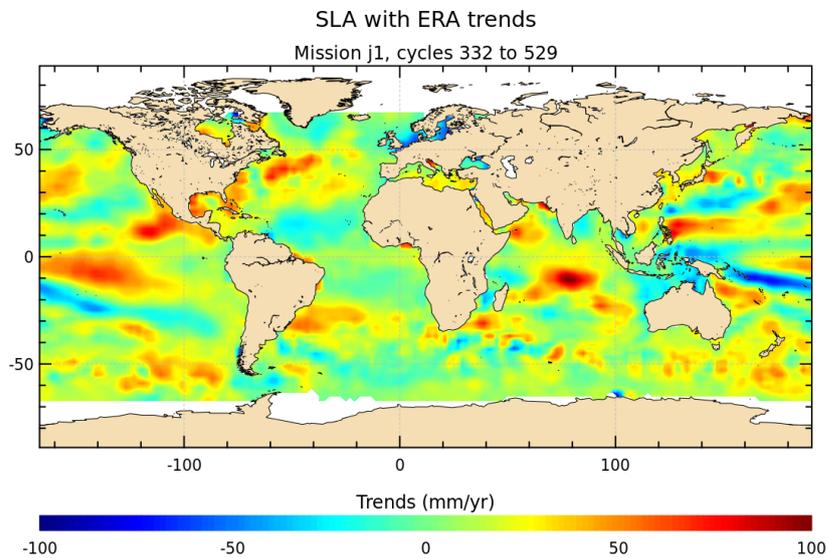
Diagnostic A203_a (mission j1)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



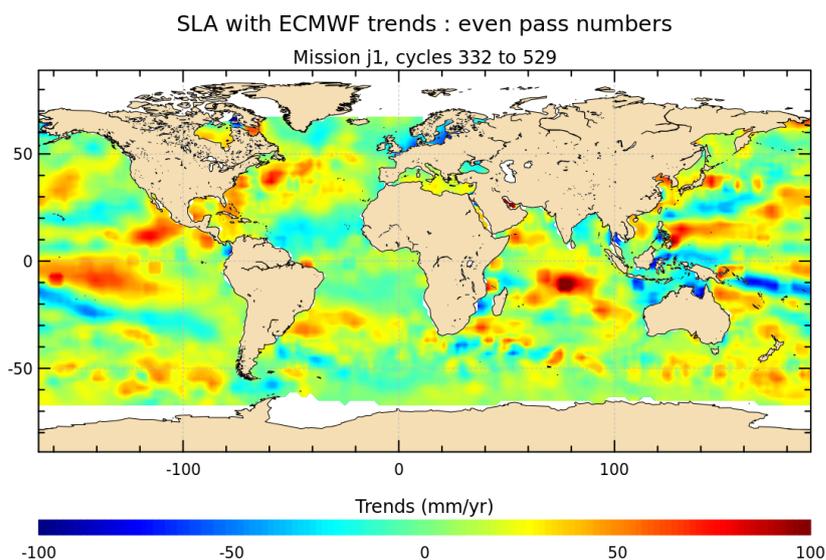
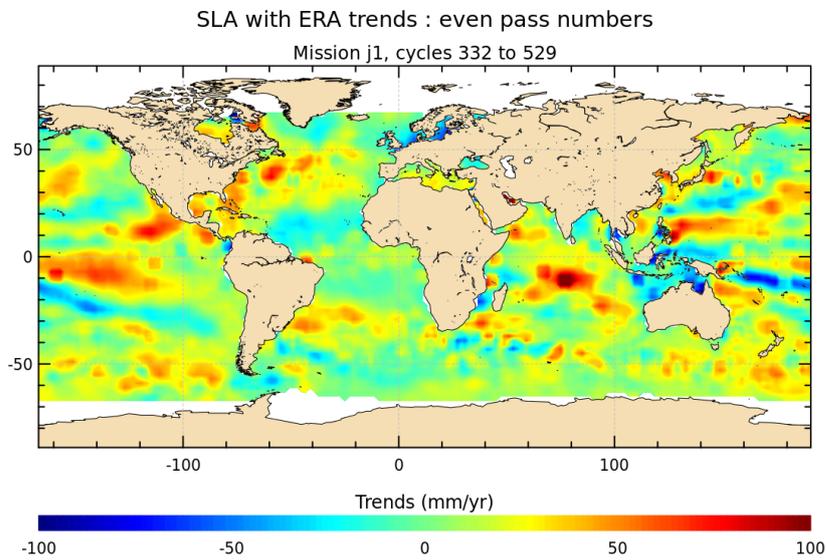
Diagnostic A203_b (mission j1)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



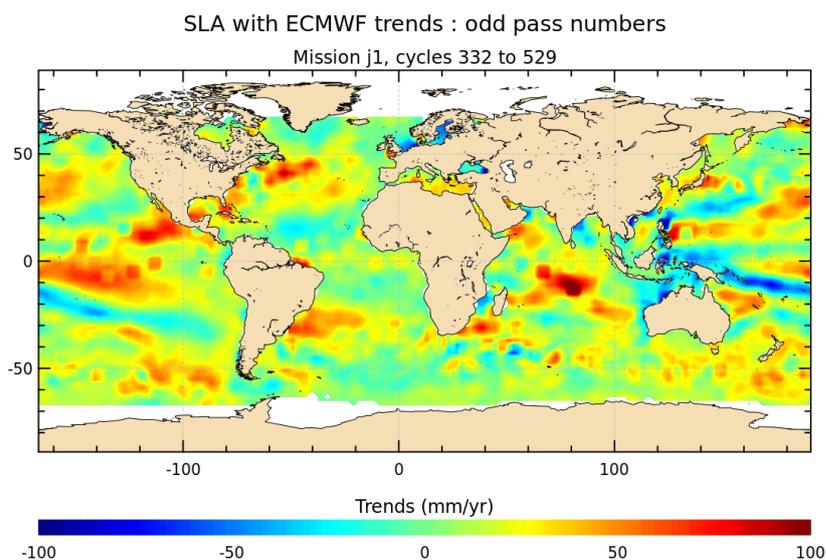
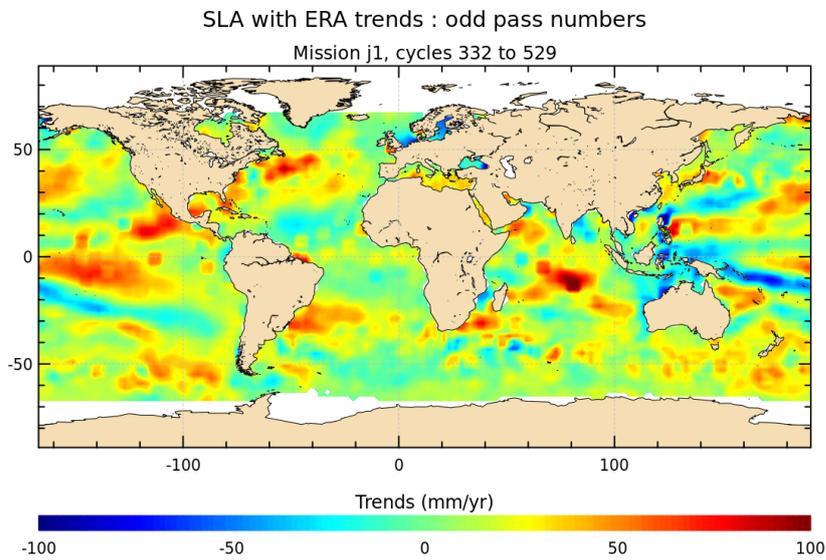
Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



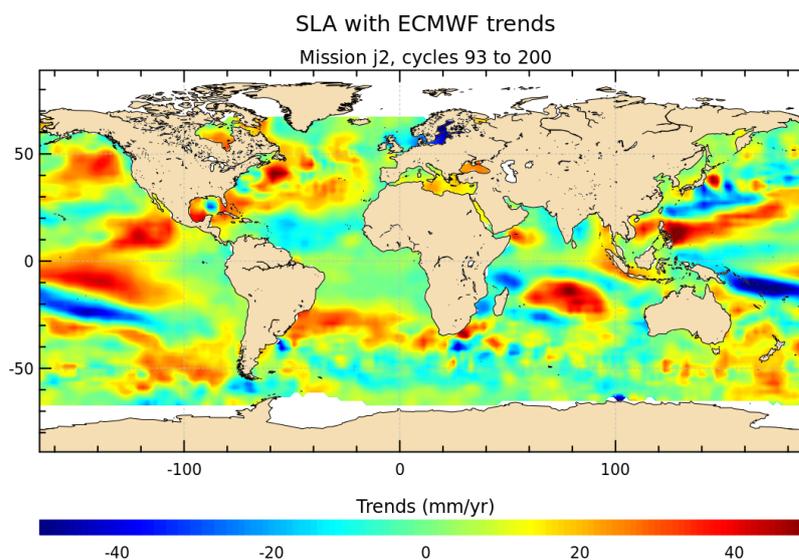
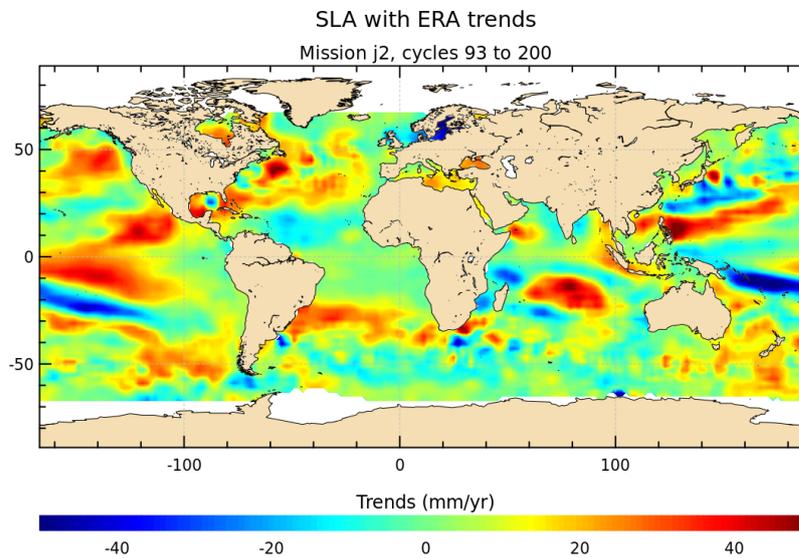
Diagnostic A203_a (mission j2)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



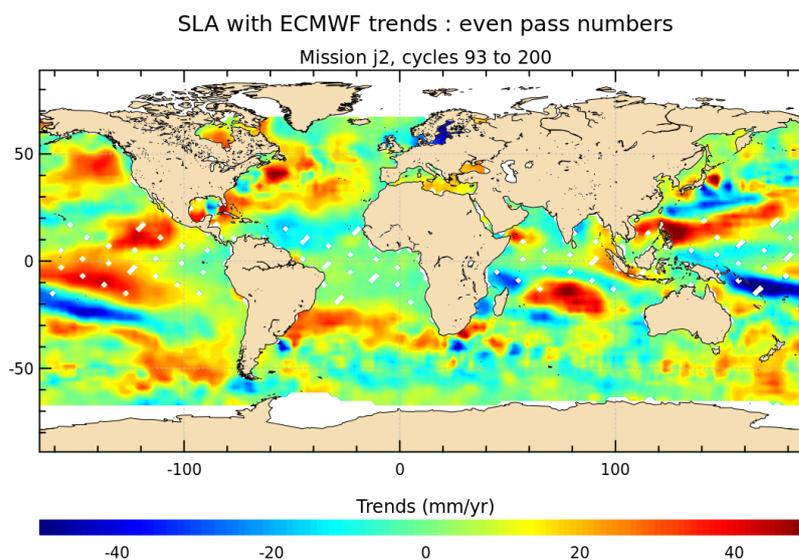
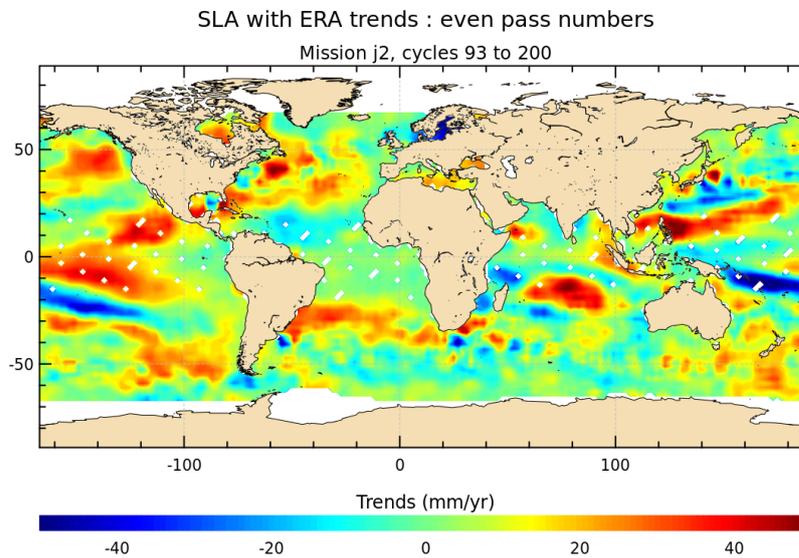
Diagnostic A203_b (mission j2)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



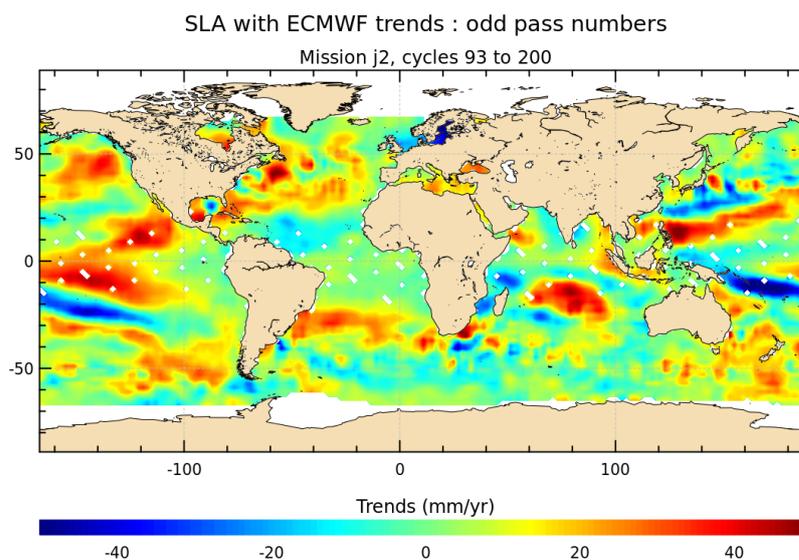
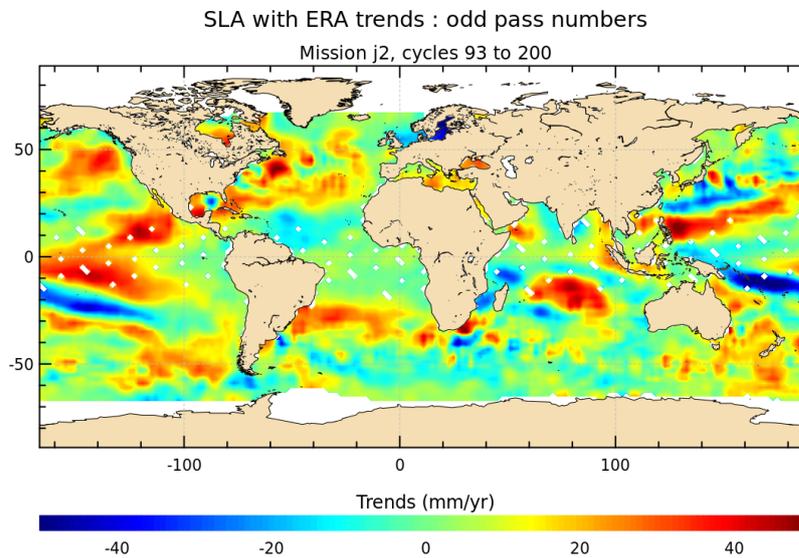
Diagnostic A203_c (mission j2)

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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



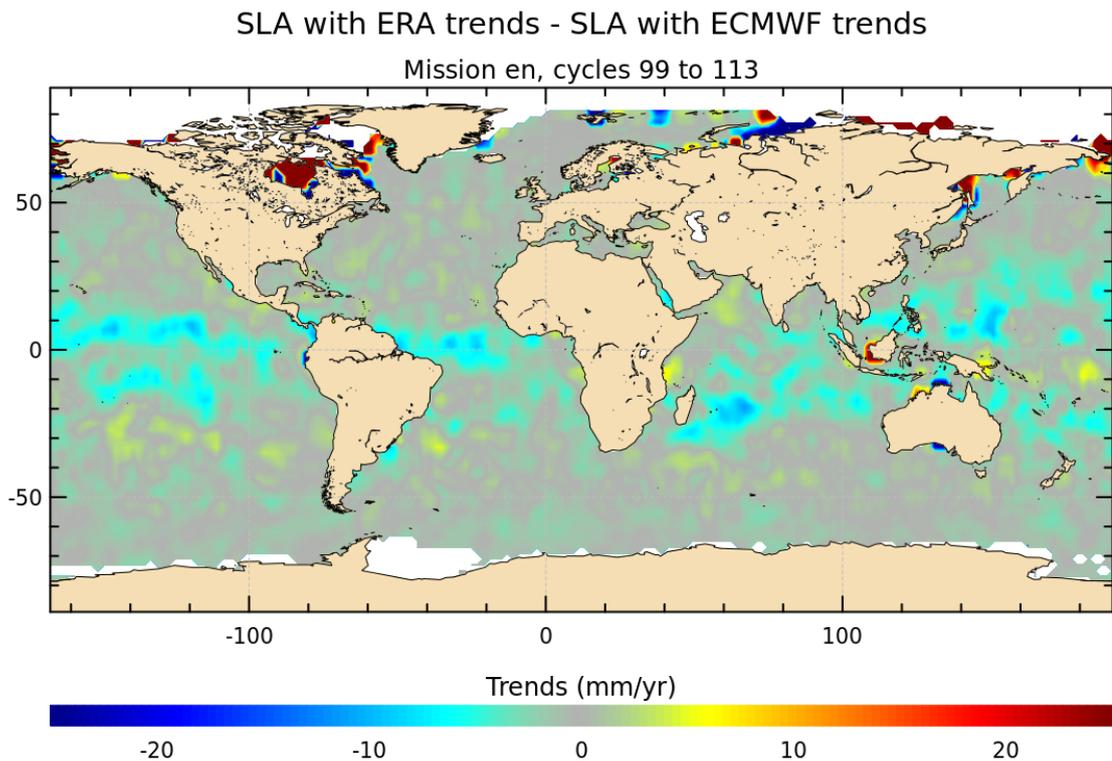
Diagnostic A204 a (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

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 : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A204_b (mission en)

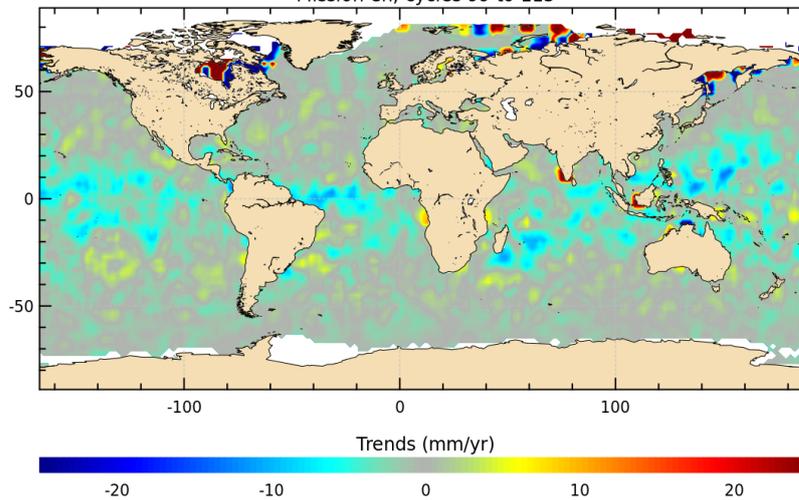
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

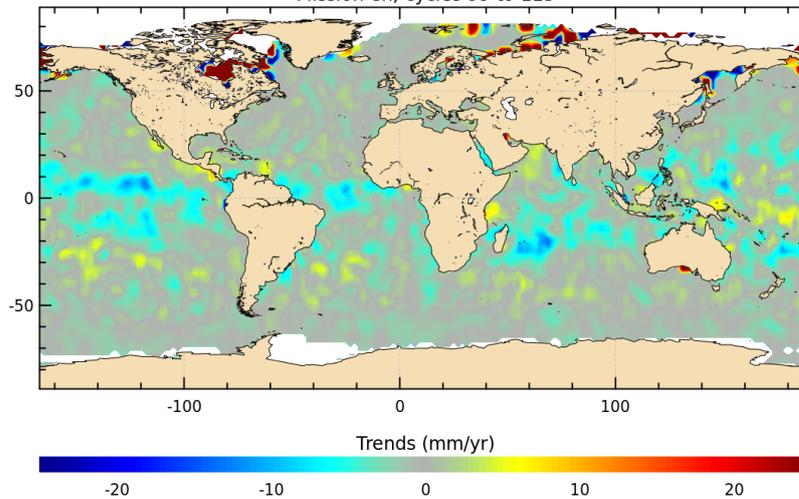
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : even pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : odd pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



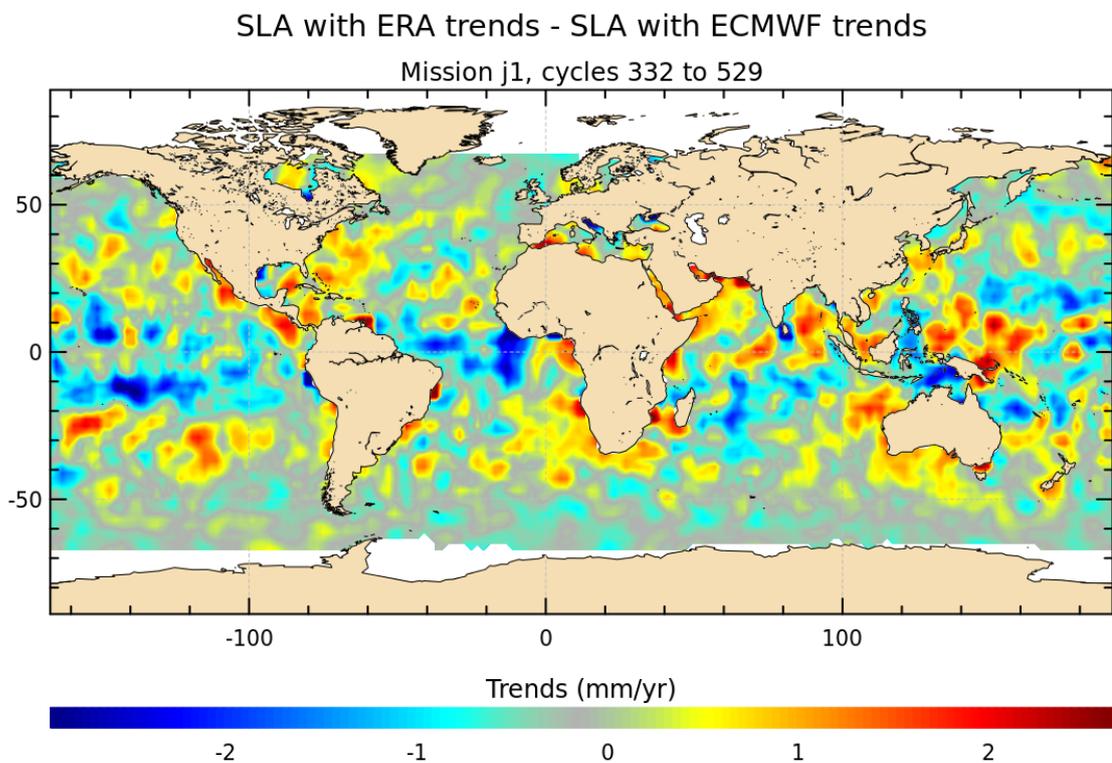
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

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 : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A204_b (mission j1)

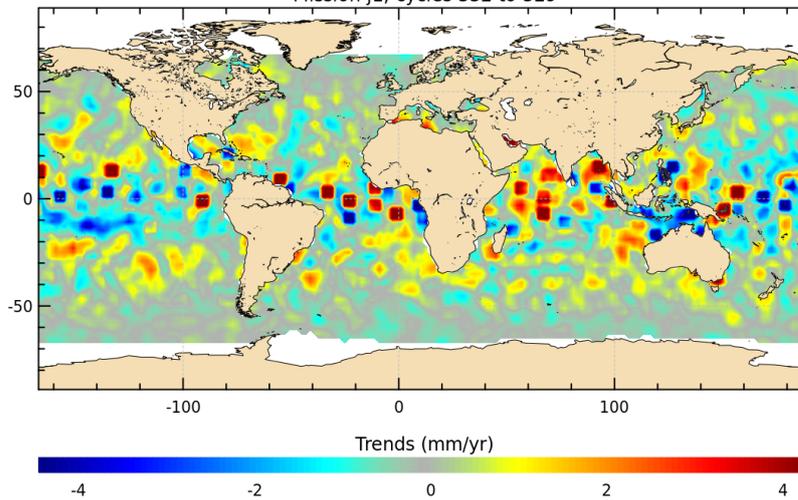
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

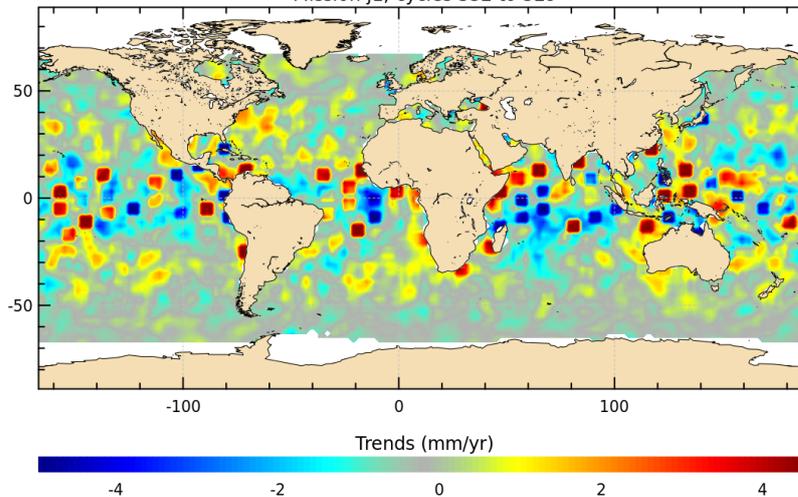
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



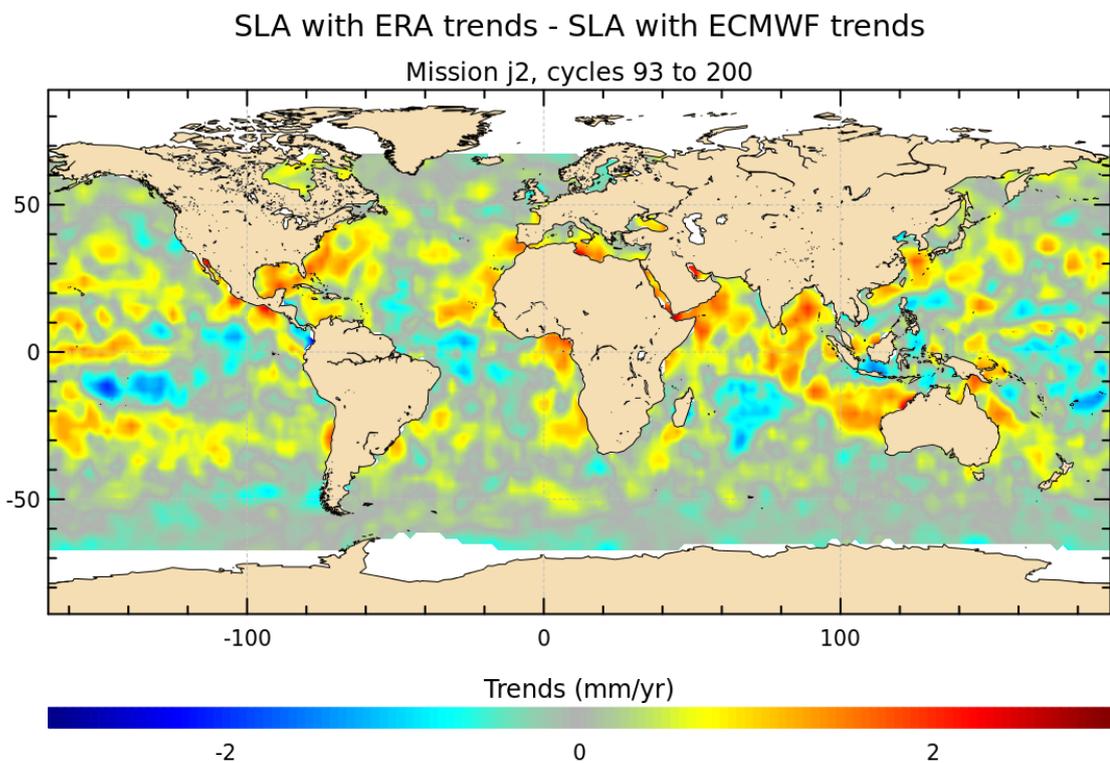
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

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 : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A204_b (mission j2)

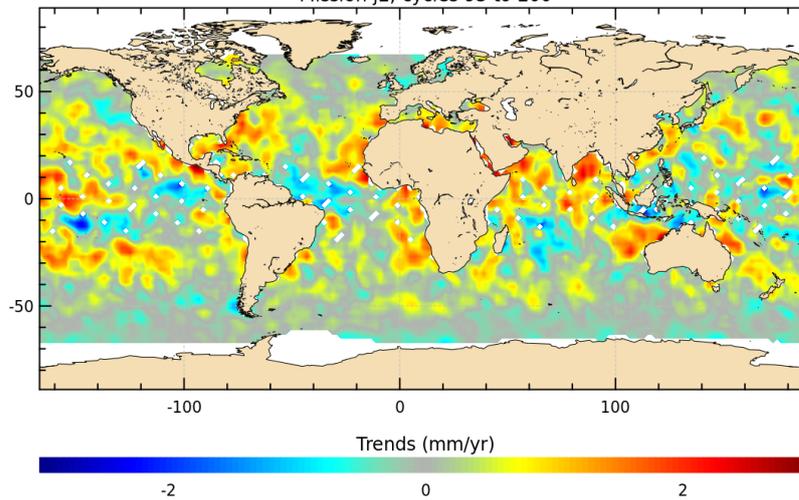
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

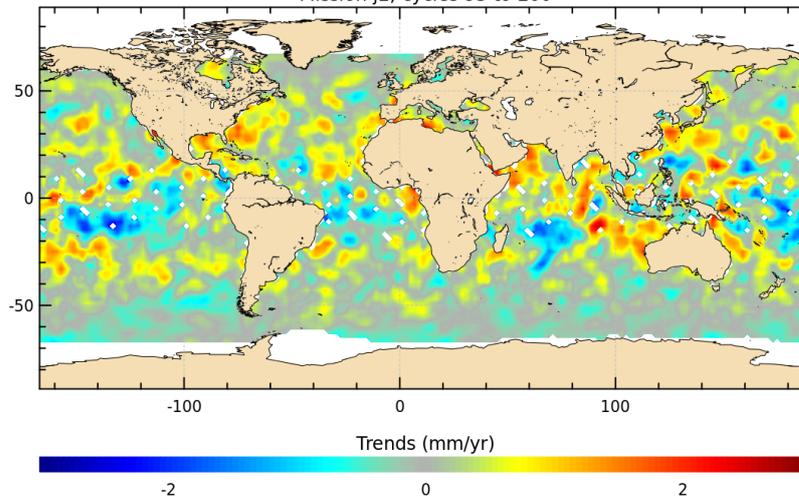
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



SLA with ERA trends - SLA with ECMWF trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



Diagnostic A205_a (mission en)

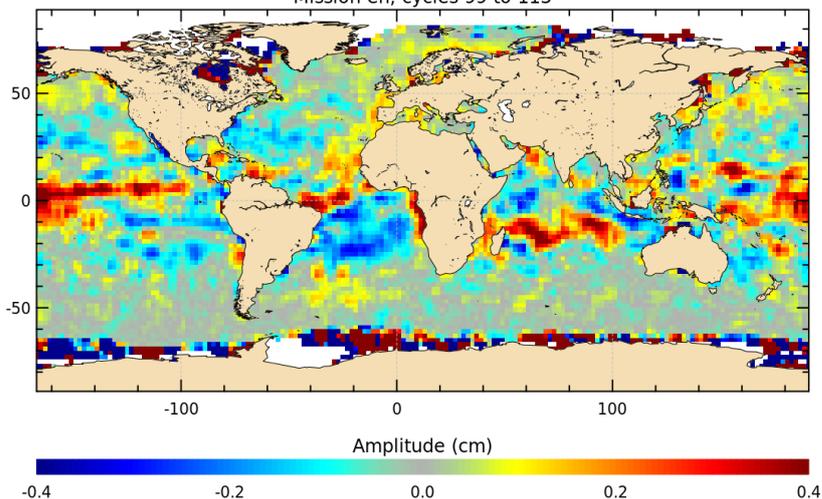
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

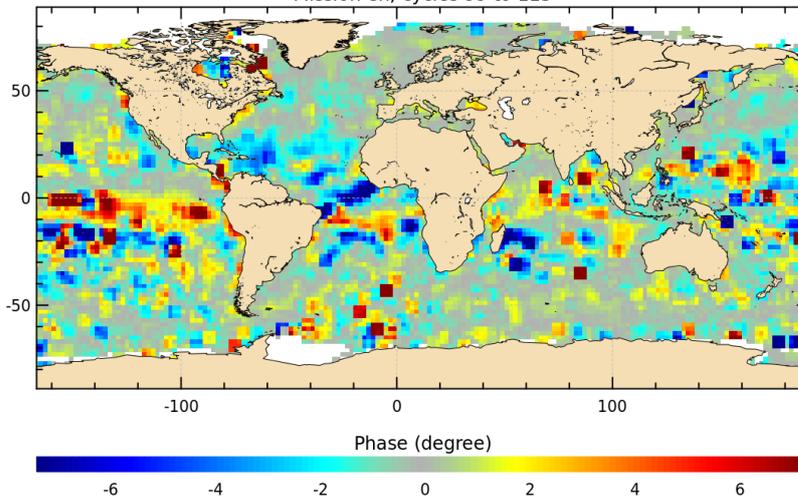
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : annual signal
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : annual signal
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



Diagnostic A205_b (mission en)

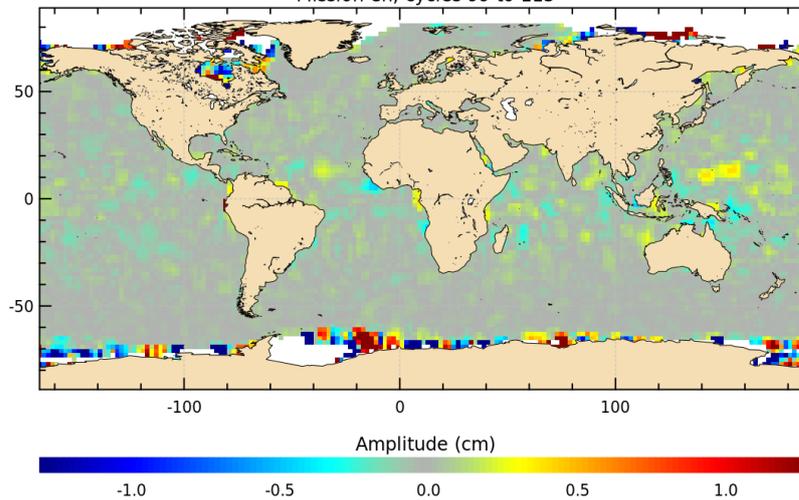
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

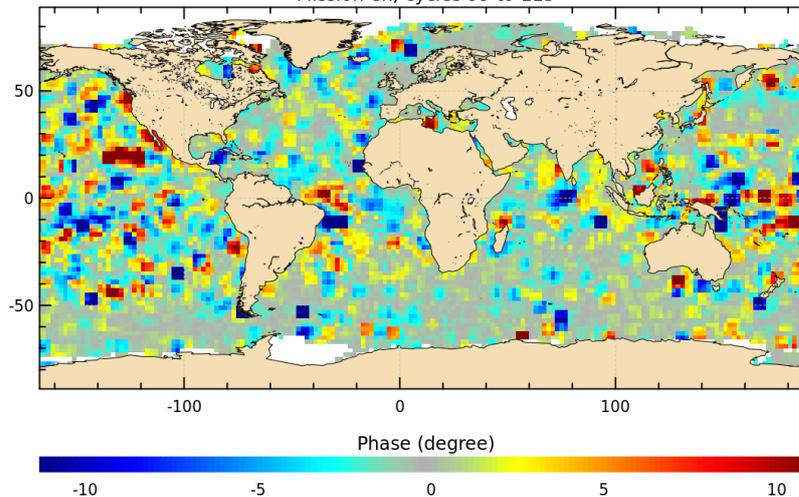
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

.A with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : semi-annual signal
Mission en, cycles 99 to 113



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j1)

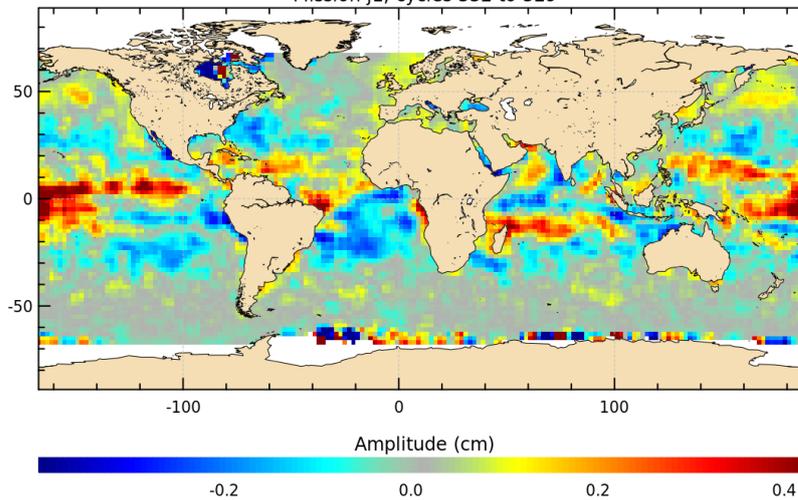
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

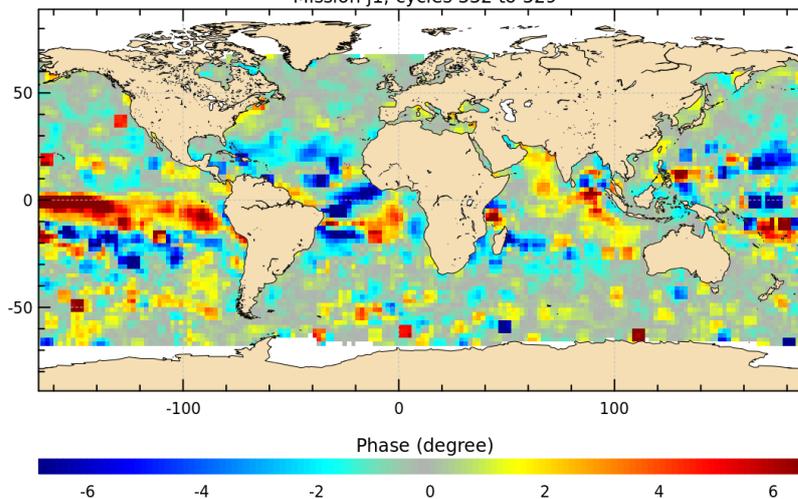
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j1)

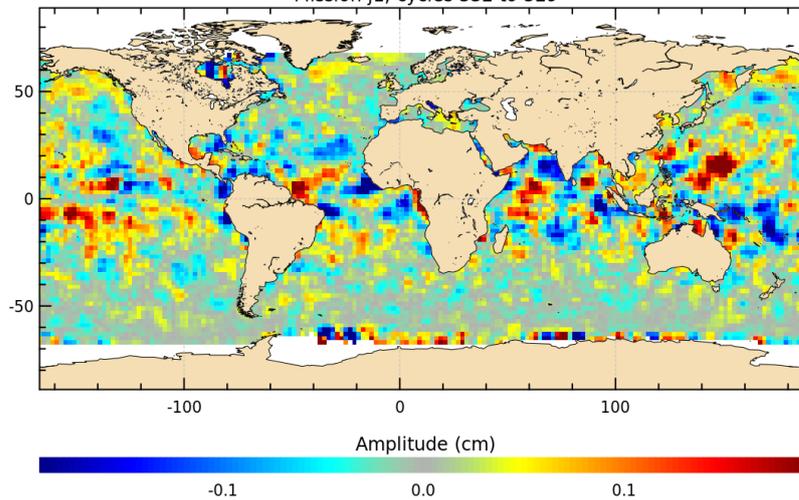
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

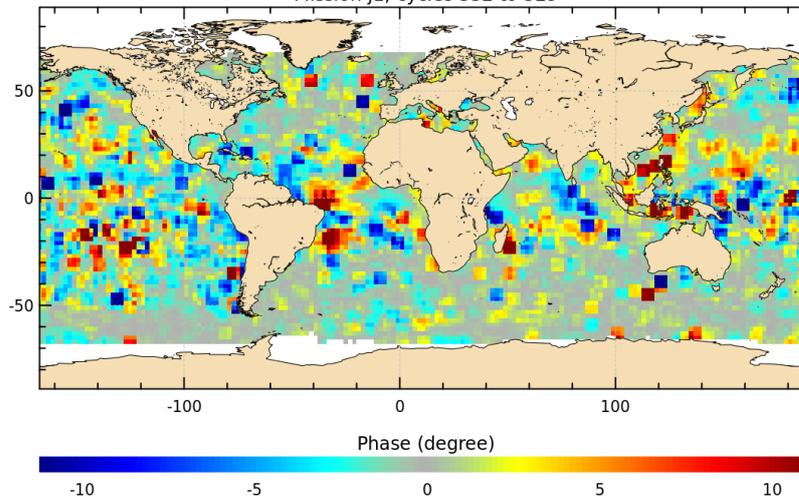
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

.A with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : semi-annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 332 to 529



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j2)

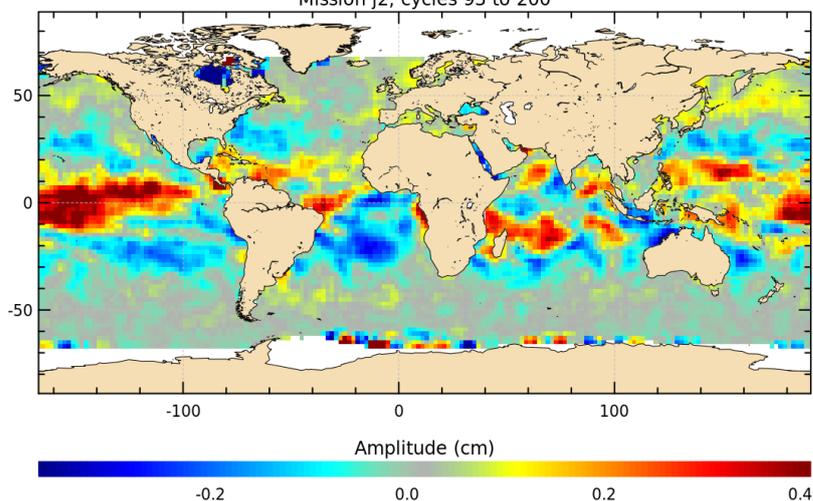
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

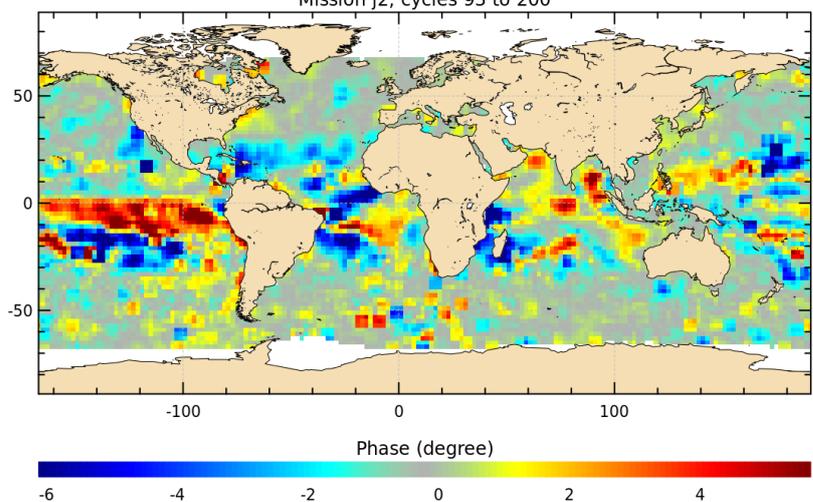
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j2)

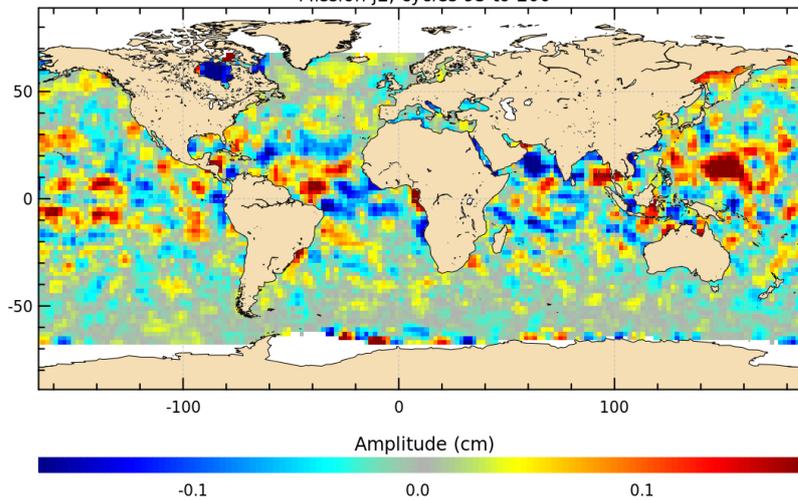
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

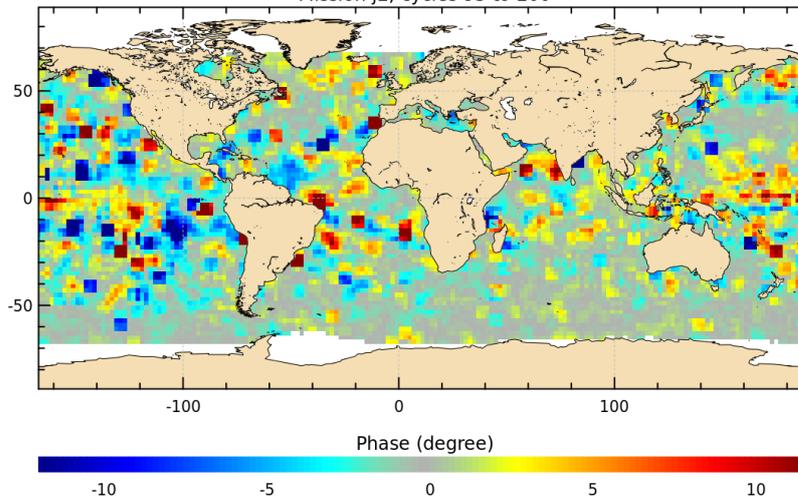
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

.A with ERA amplitude - SLA with ECMWF amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



SLA with ERA phase - SLA with ECMWF phase : semi-annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 93 to 200



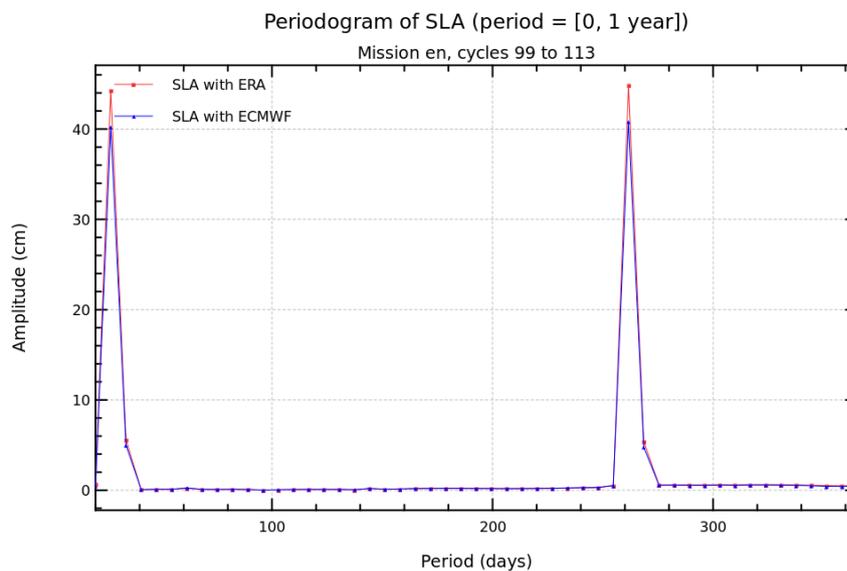
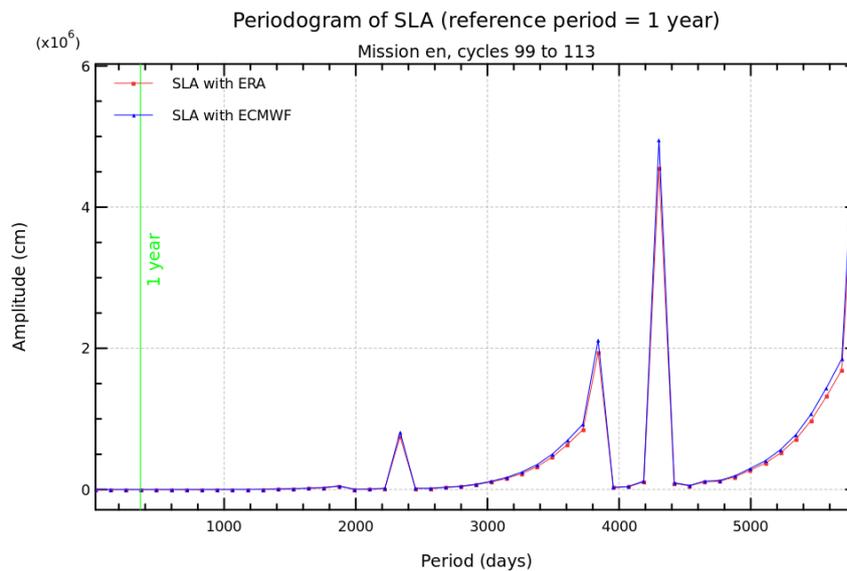
Diagnostic A206_a (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



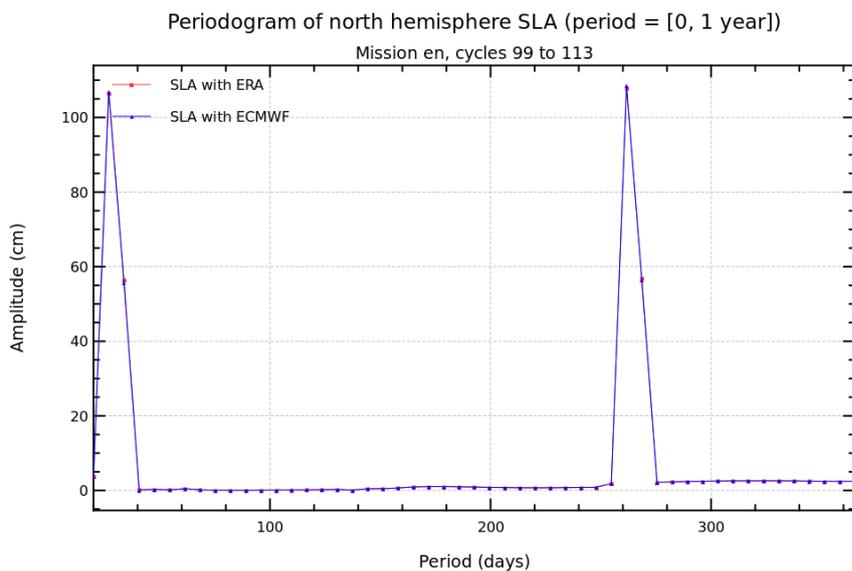
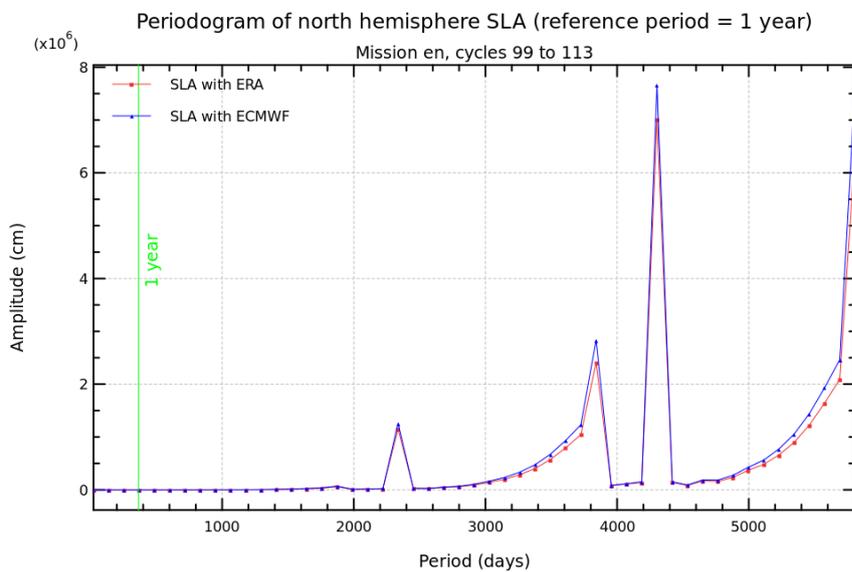
Diagnostic A206_b (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



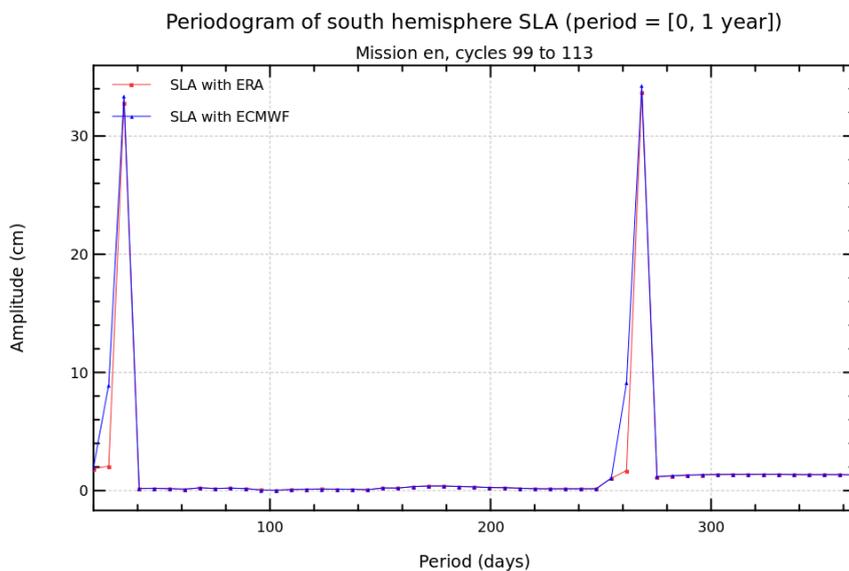
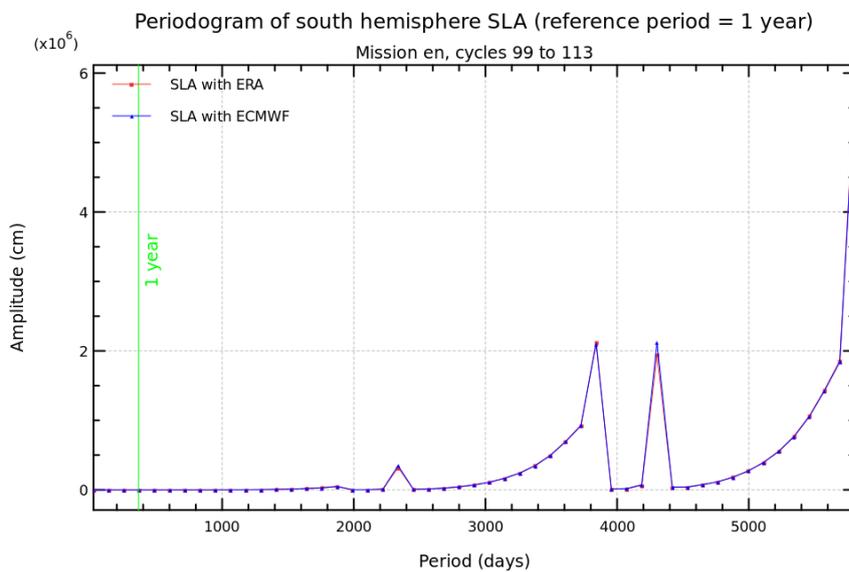
Diagnostic A206_c (mission en)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



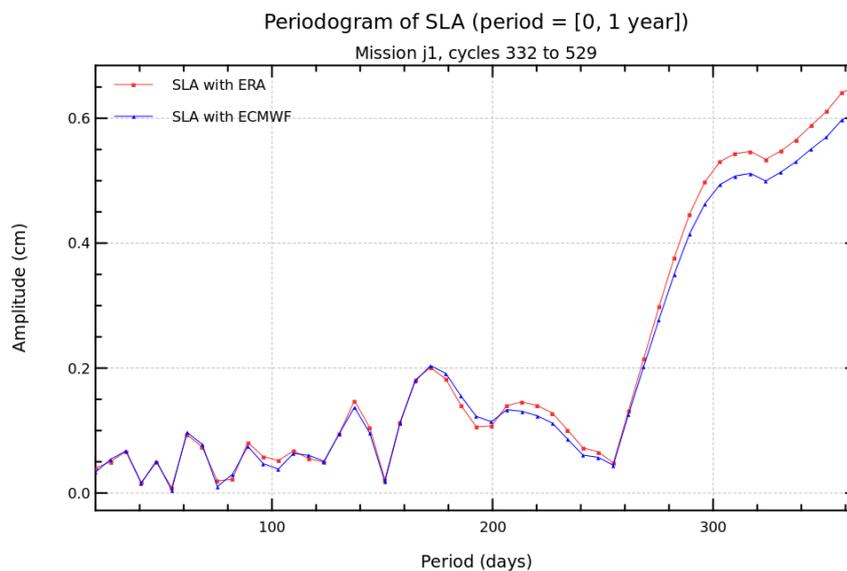
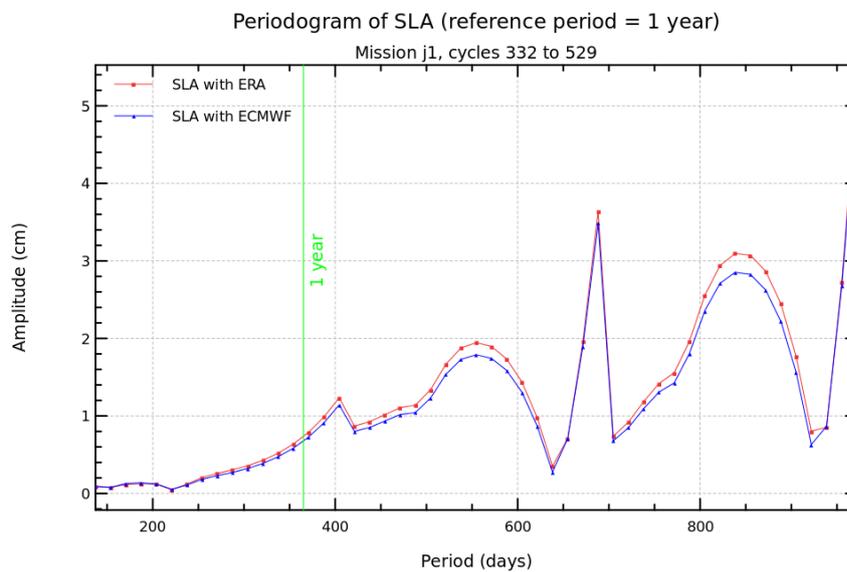
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



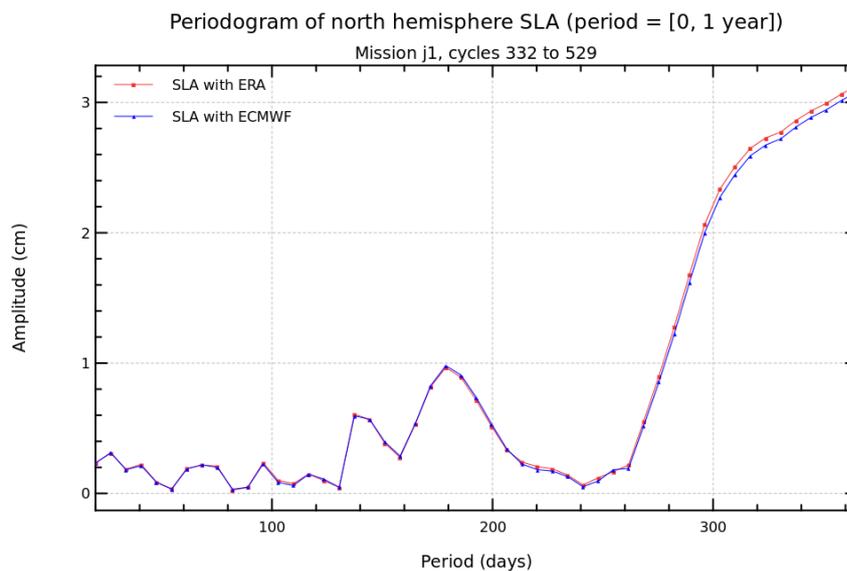
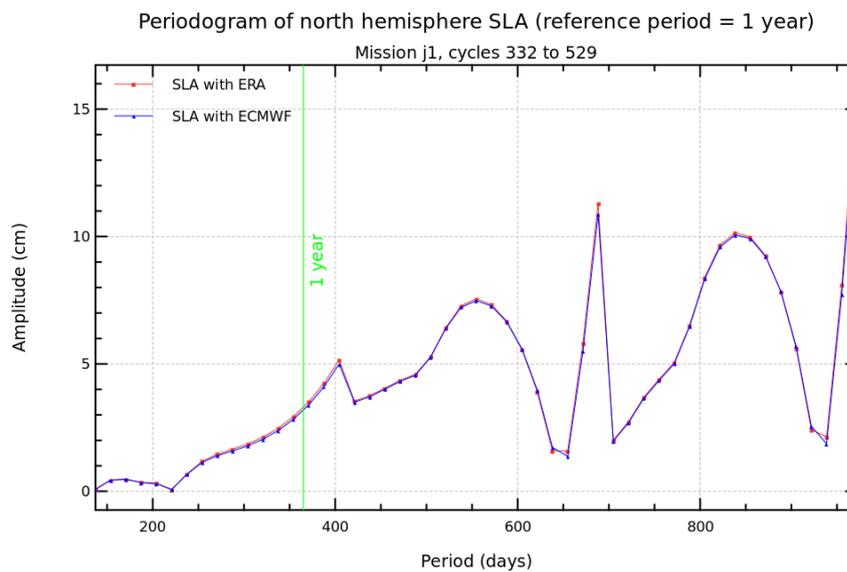
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



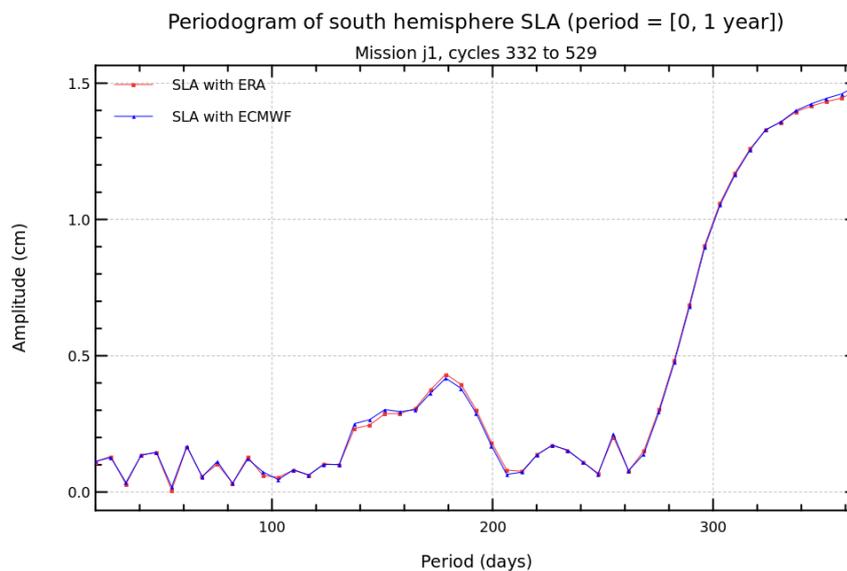
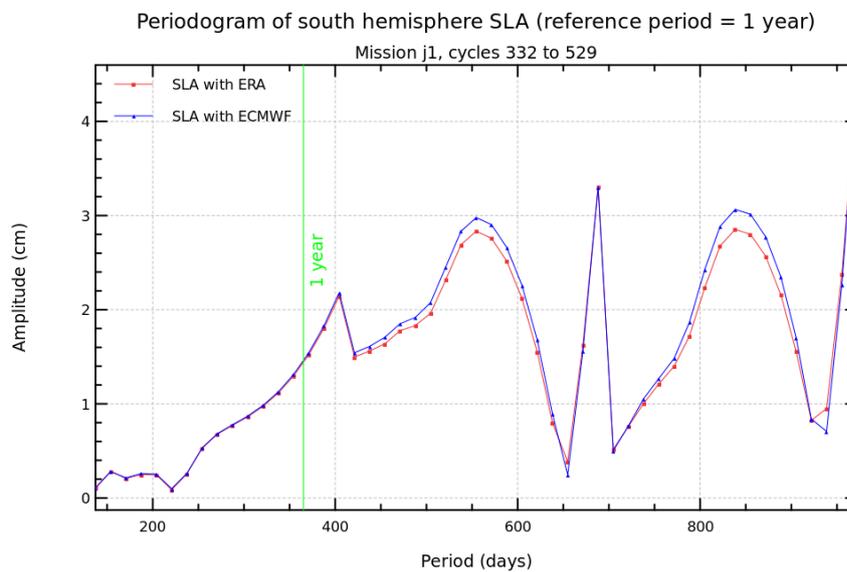
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



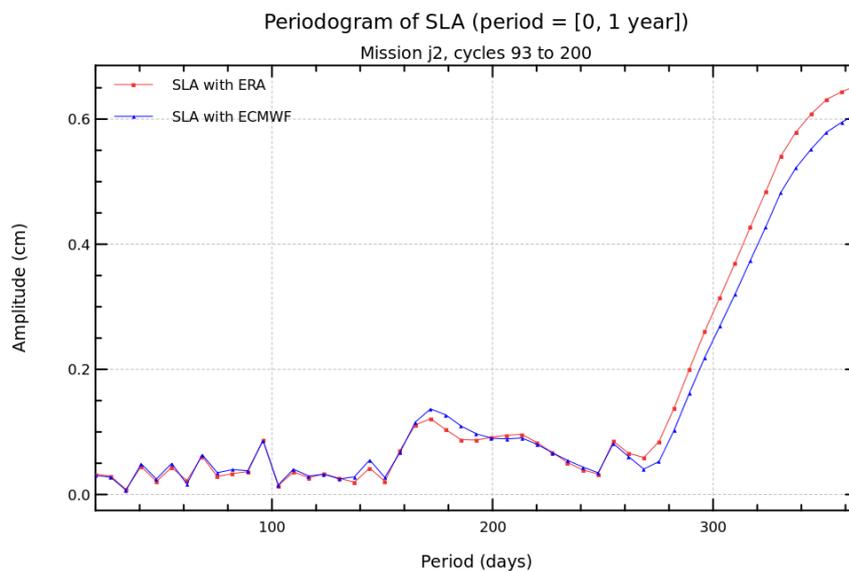
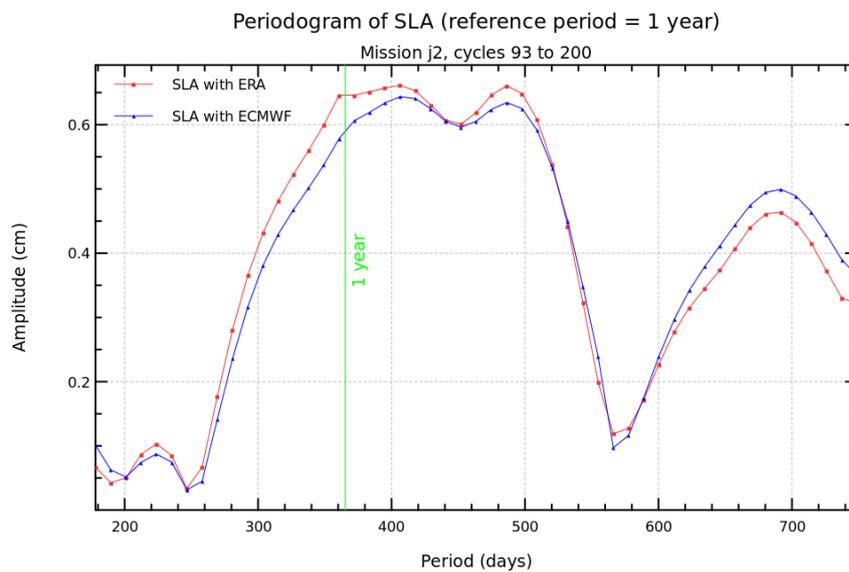
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



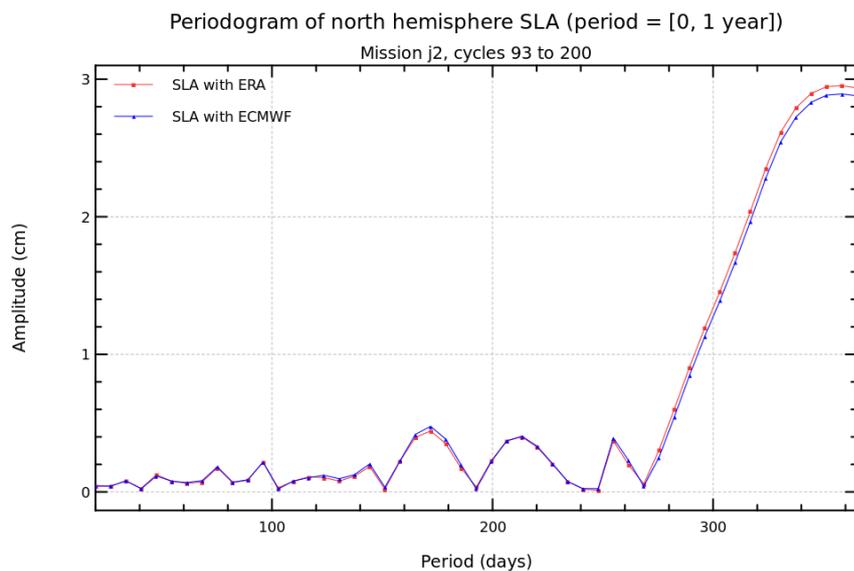
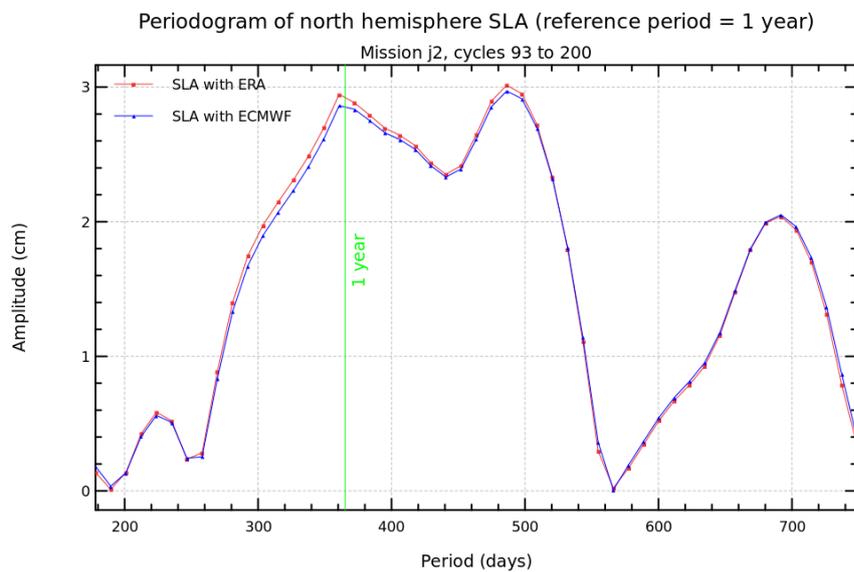
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



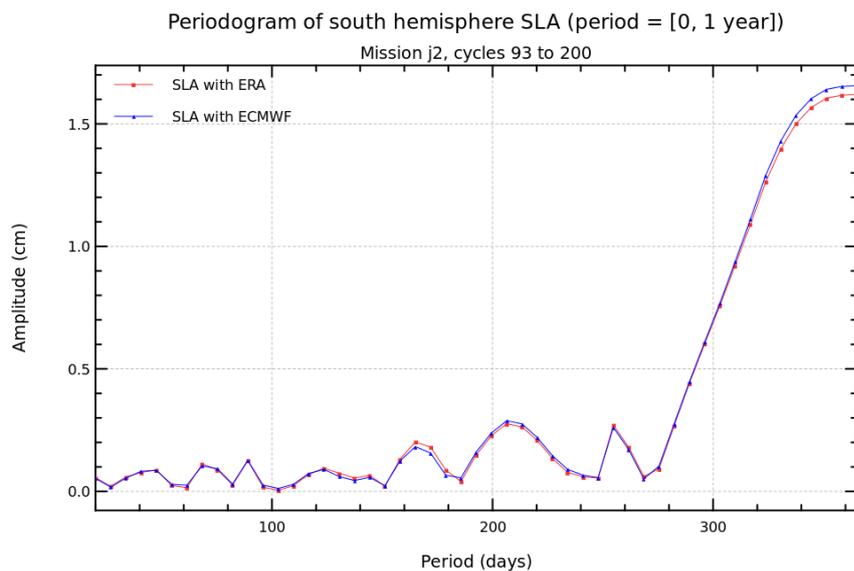
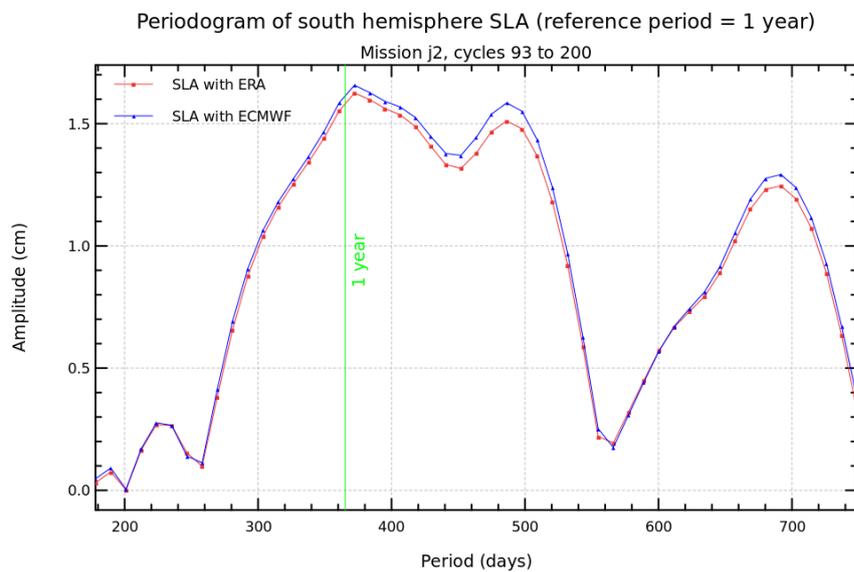
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j2)

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 : Mono-mission analyses



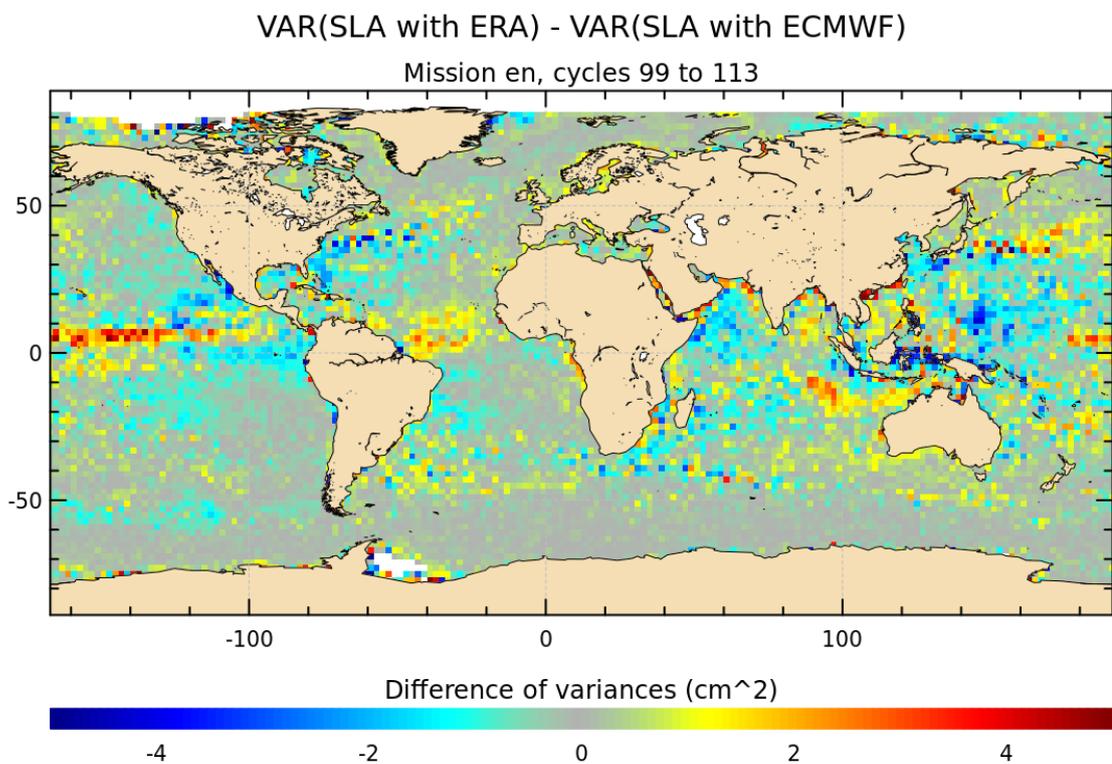
Diagnostic A209 (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

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 : Mono-mission analyses



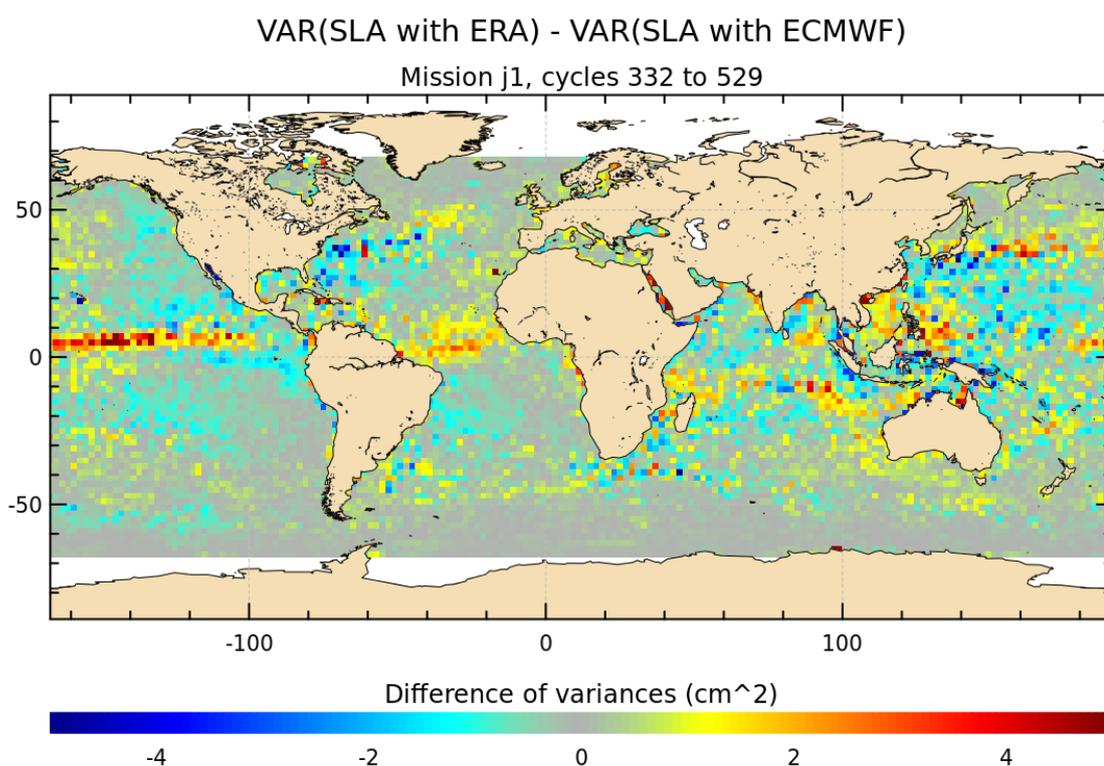
Diagnostic A209 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

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 : Mono-mission analyses



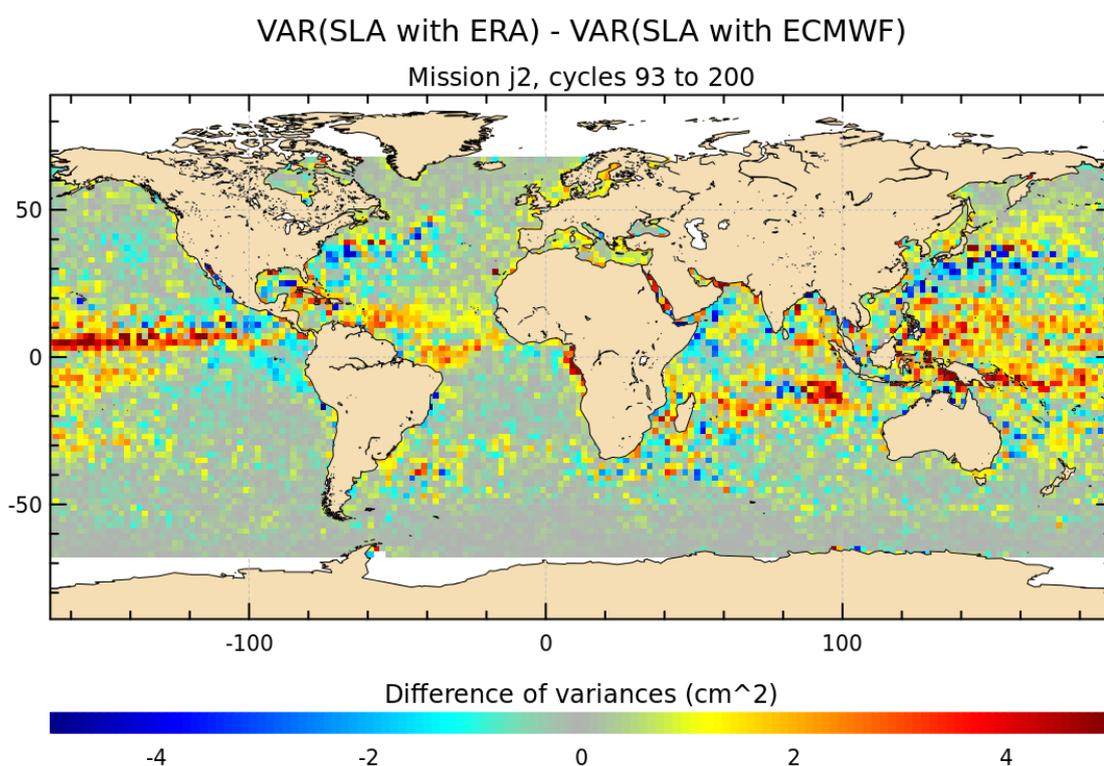
Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

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 : Mono-mission analyses



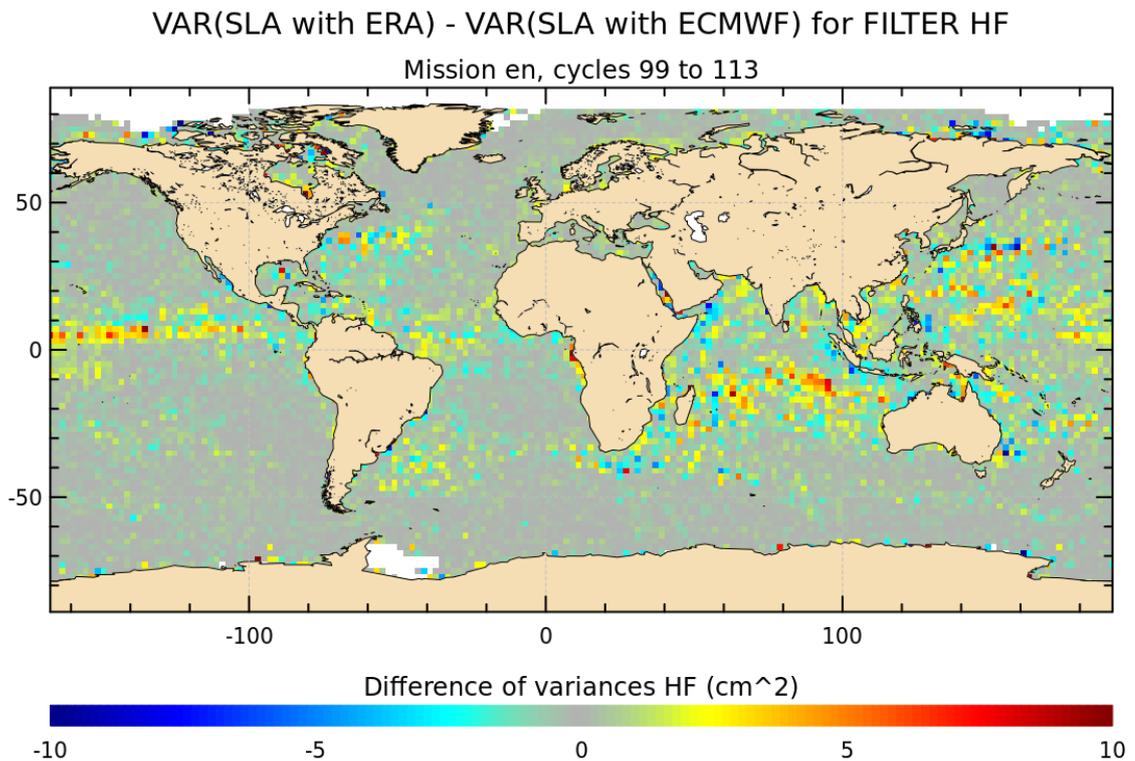
Diagnostic A210 a (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



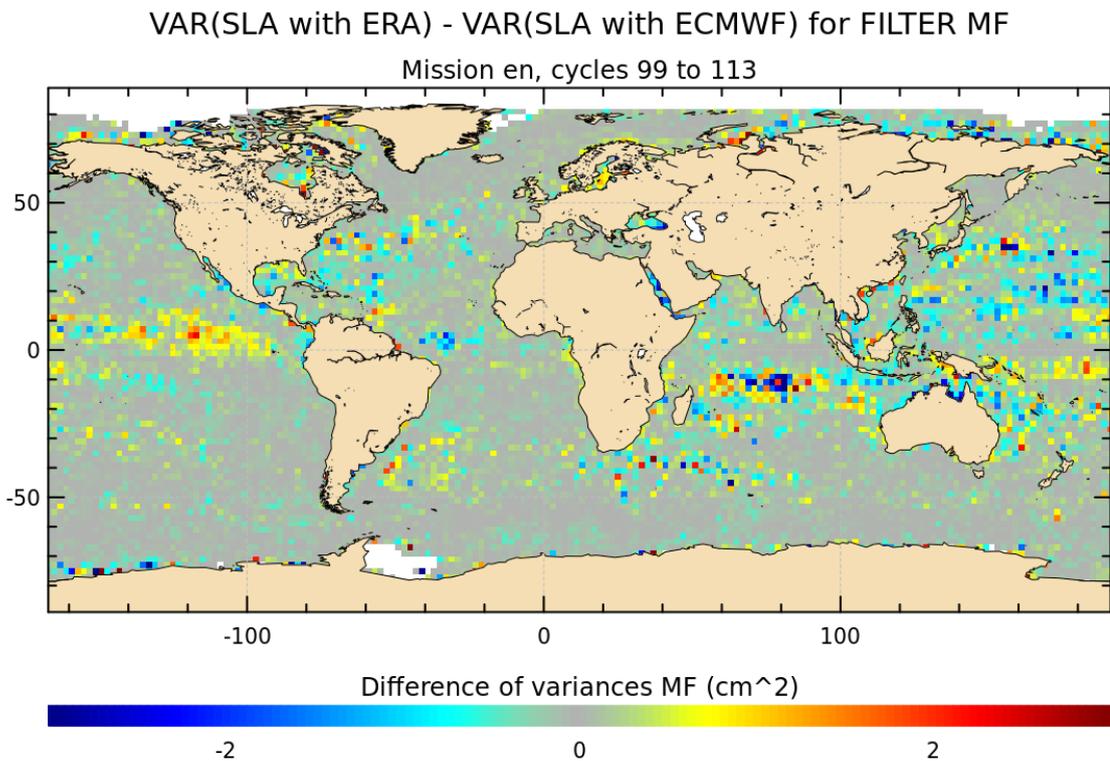
Diagnostic A210_b (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



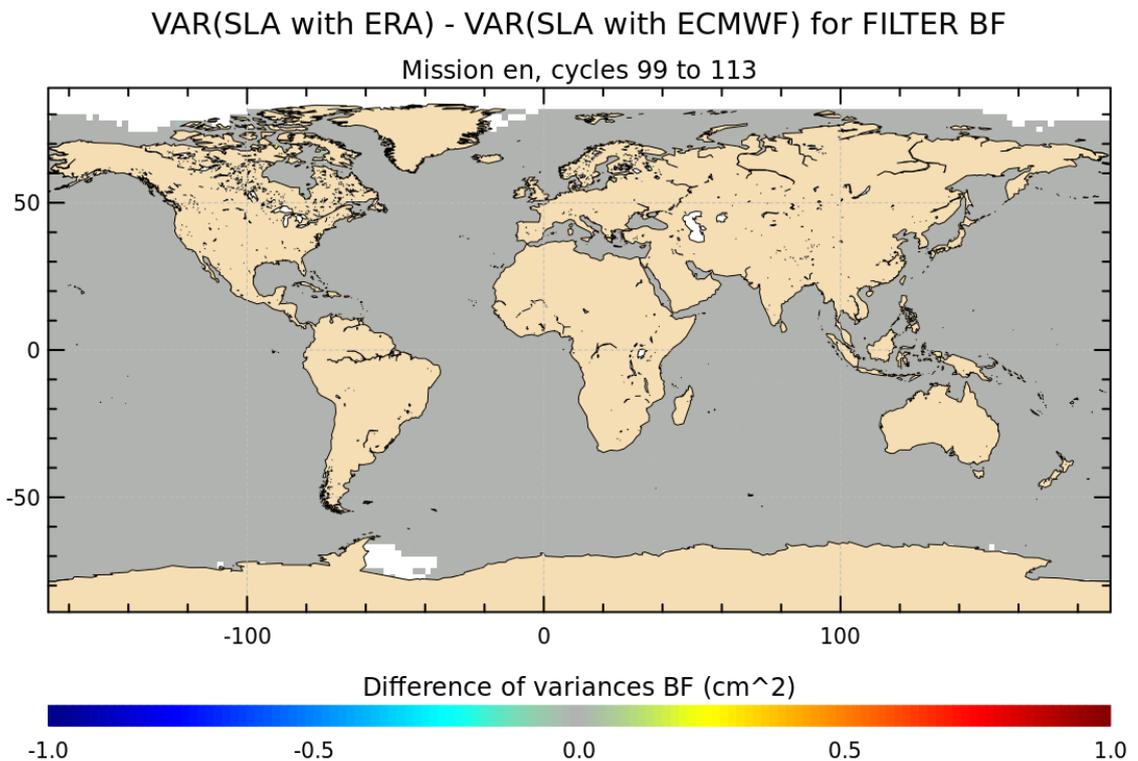
Diagnostic A210_c (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



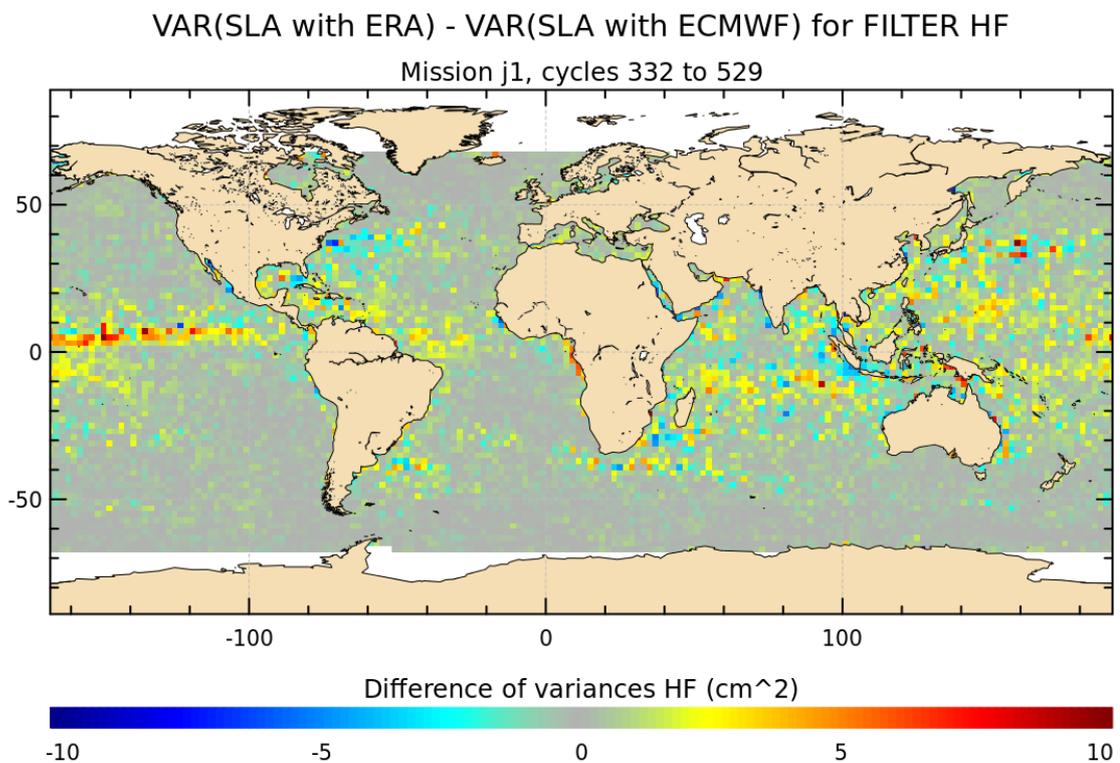
Diagnostic A210_a (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



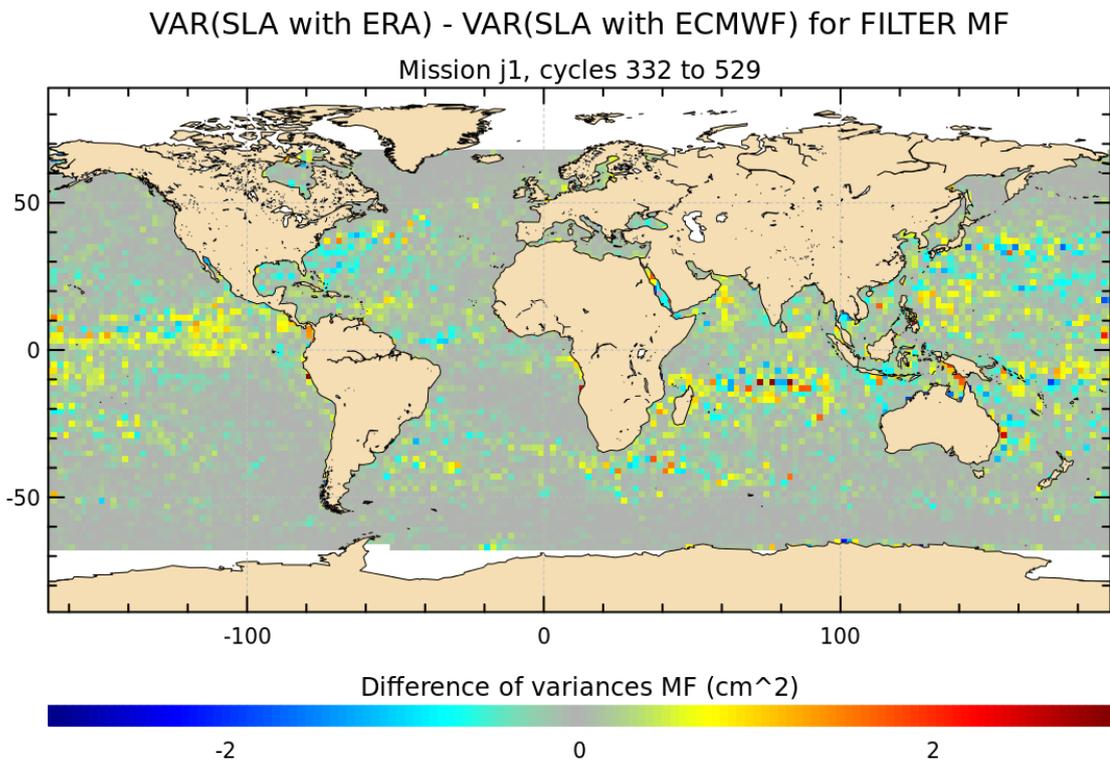
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



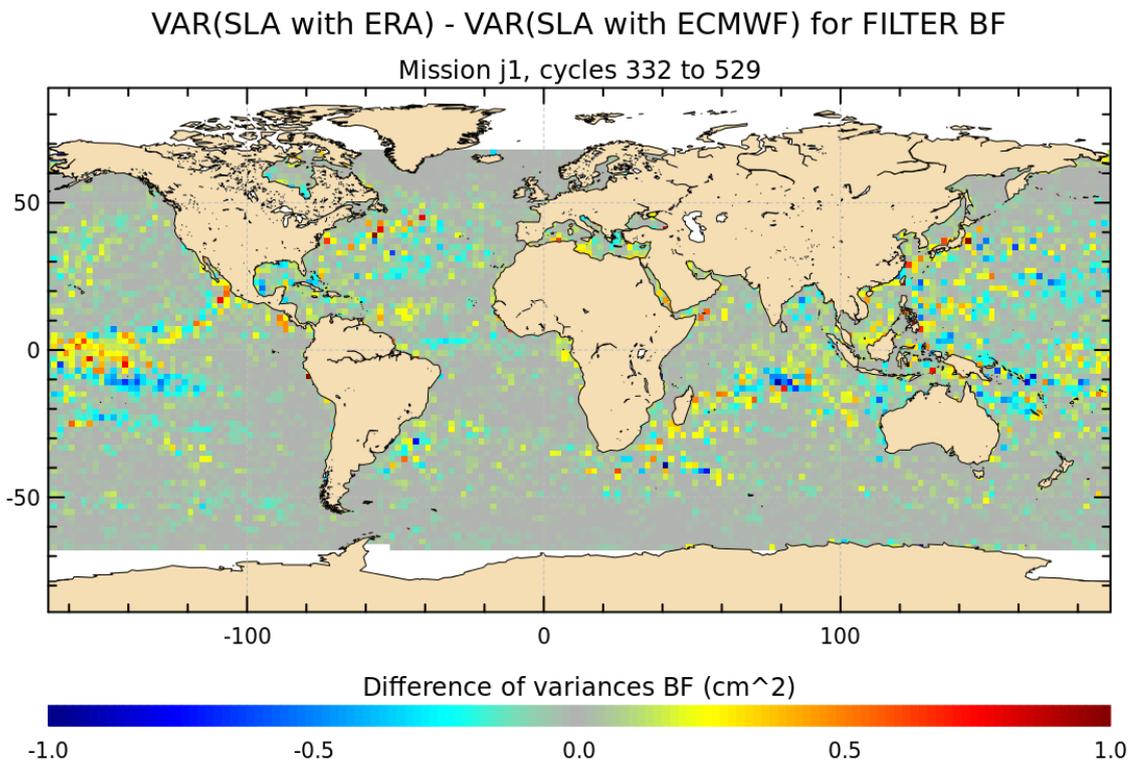
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



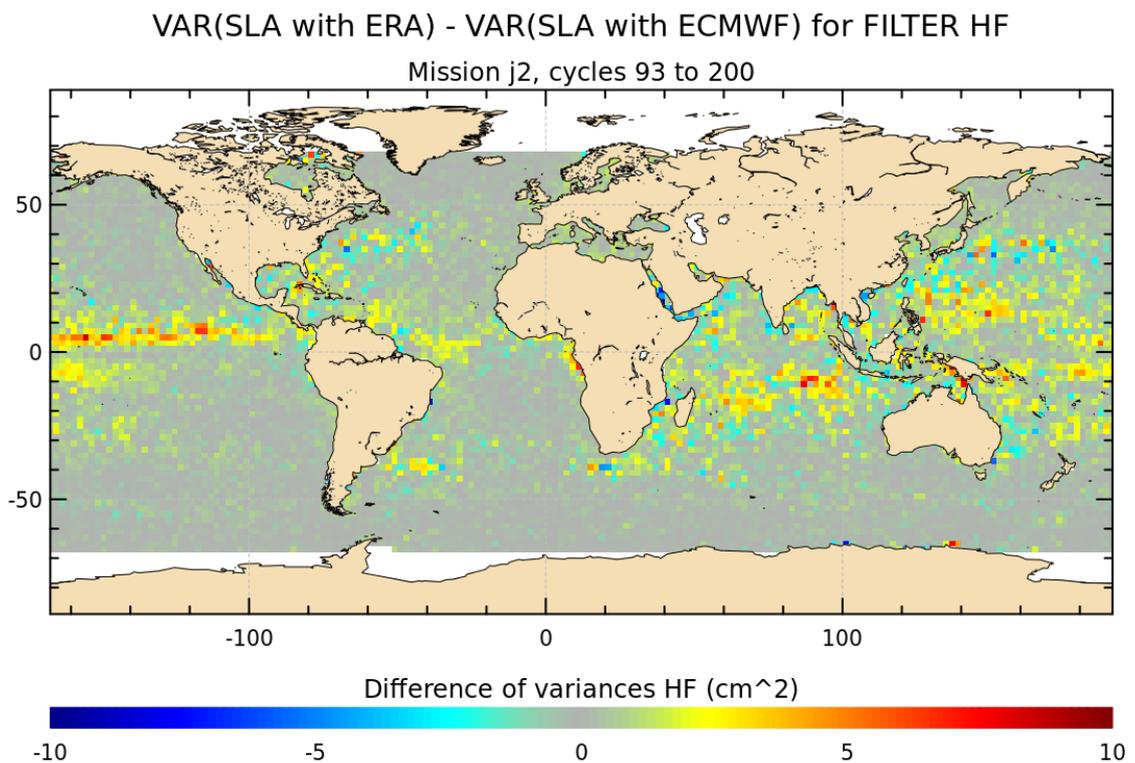
Diagnostic A210_a (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



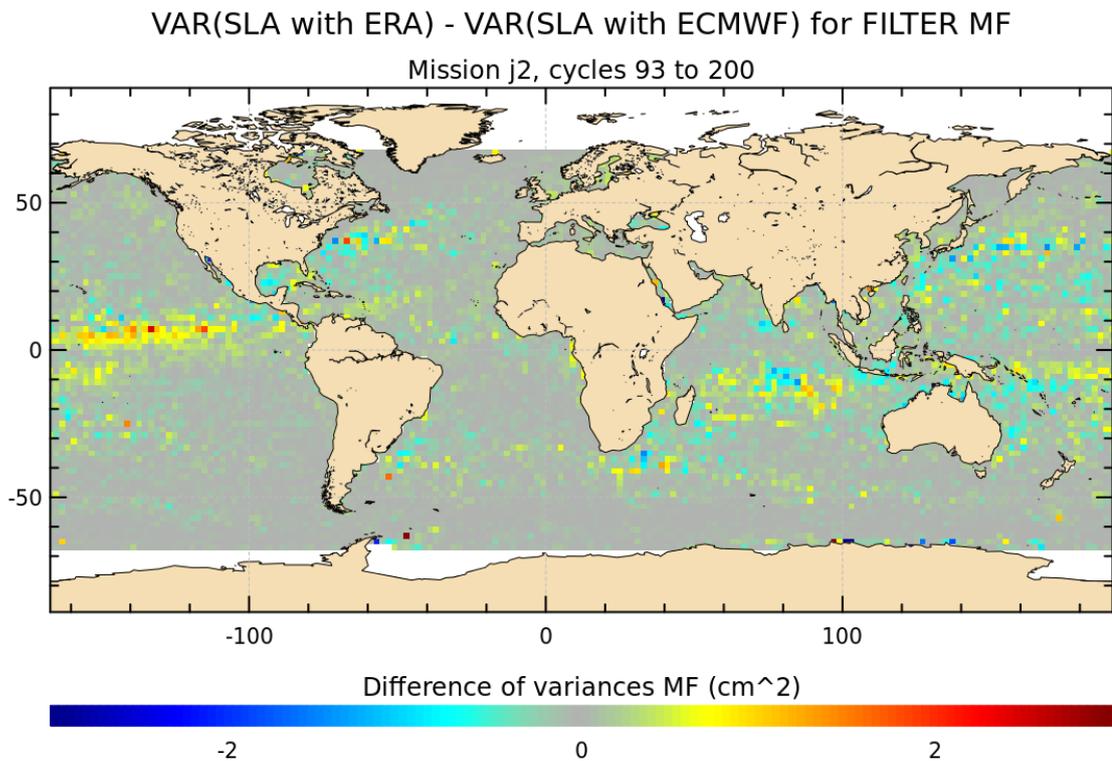
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A210_c (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

