

Wet Troposphere atmospheric corrections comparison : GPD V2.0 versus RAD

Study variable	GPD_V2.0
Reference variable	RAD
Missions	Topex-Poseidon (<i>tp</i>), Jason-1 (<i>j1</i>), Jason-2 (<i>j2</i>),
	ERS-1 (<i>e1</i>), ERS-2 (<i>e2</i>), Envisat (<i>en</i>), Altika (<i>al</i>)
Period	[15636, 23806]

Creation date : 2015/10/14

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Study overview

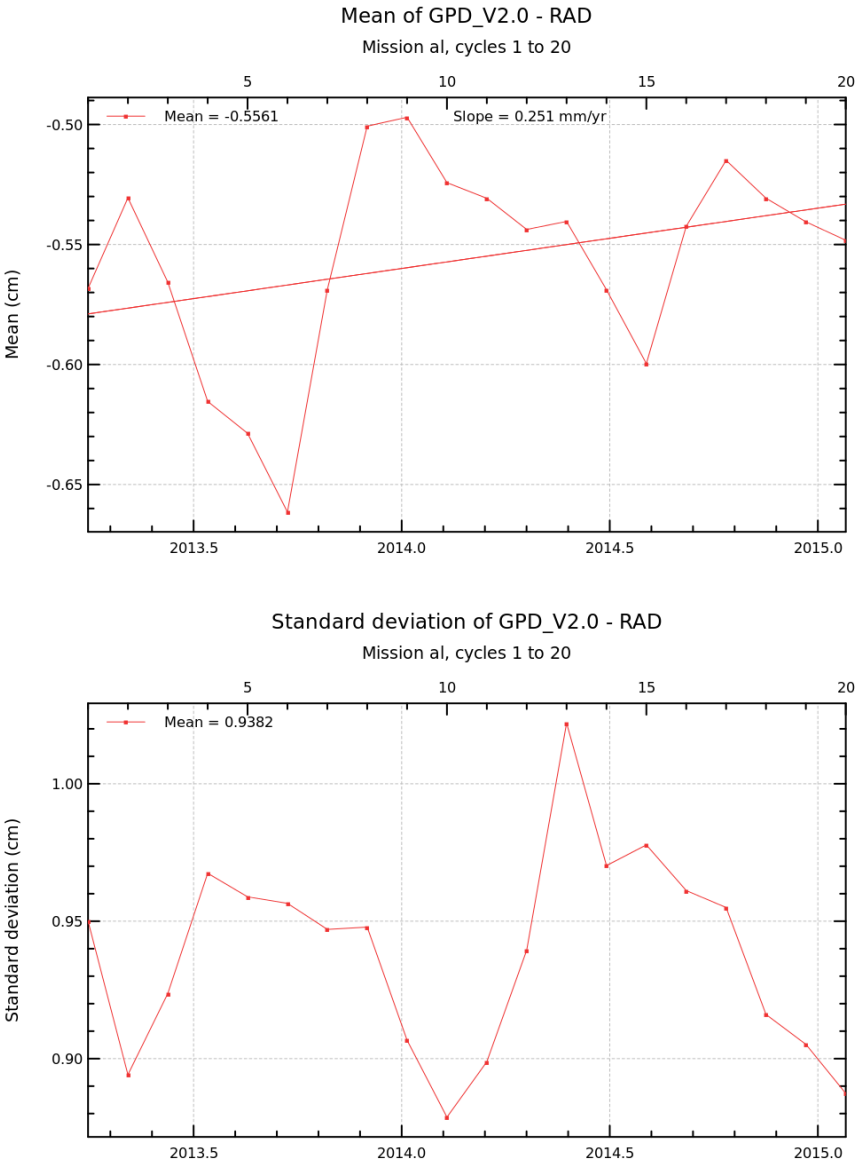
In this study, the Wet Troposphere Corrections (WTC) GPD V2.0, computed by UP (University of Porto) have been compared to the instrumental corrections of each mission.

The impact of using these WTC solutions on the SSH calculation has been analyzed for ERS-1, ERS-2, Envisat, SARAL/AltiKa, TOPEX/Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason-2 missions.

- for ERS-1: from October 1992 (cycle 15) to April 1996 (Cycle 53)
- for ERS-2: from May 1995 (cycle 1) to July 2003 (Cycle 85)
- for Envisat: from May 2002 (cycle 1) to April 2012 (Cycle 113)
- for SARAL/AltiKa: from March 2013 (cycle 6) to December 2014 (Cycle 20)
- for TOPEX/Poseidon: from October 1992 (cycle 2) to October 2005 (Cycle 480)
- for Jason-1: from January 2002 (cycle 1) to June 2013 (Cycle 529)
- for Jason-2: from July 2008 (cycle 1) to December 2014 (Cycle 239)

The GPD V2.0 solution corresponds to the latest version of the GPD WTC solutions produced by J. Fernandes (2015). The main difference with V1.1 comes from the intercalibration of input data with SSM/I data. The radiometer corrections used in this study are only based on radiometer measurements, no model is involved. All the validation diagnostics displayed in this report have been performed in agreement with the Sea-Level CCI Product Validation Plan (PVP).

Diagnostic A002 (mission al)	
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.	



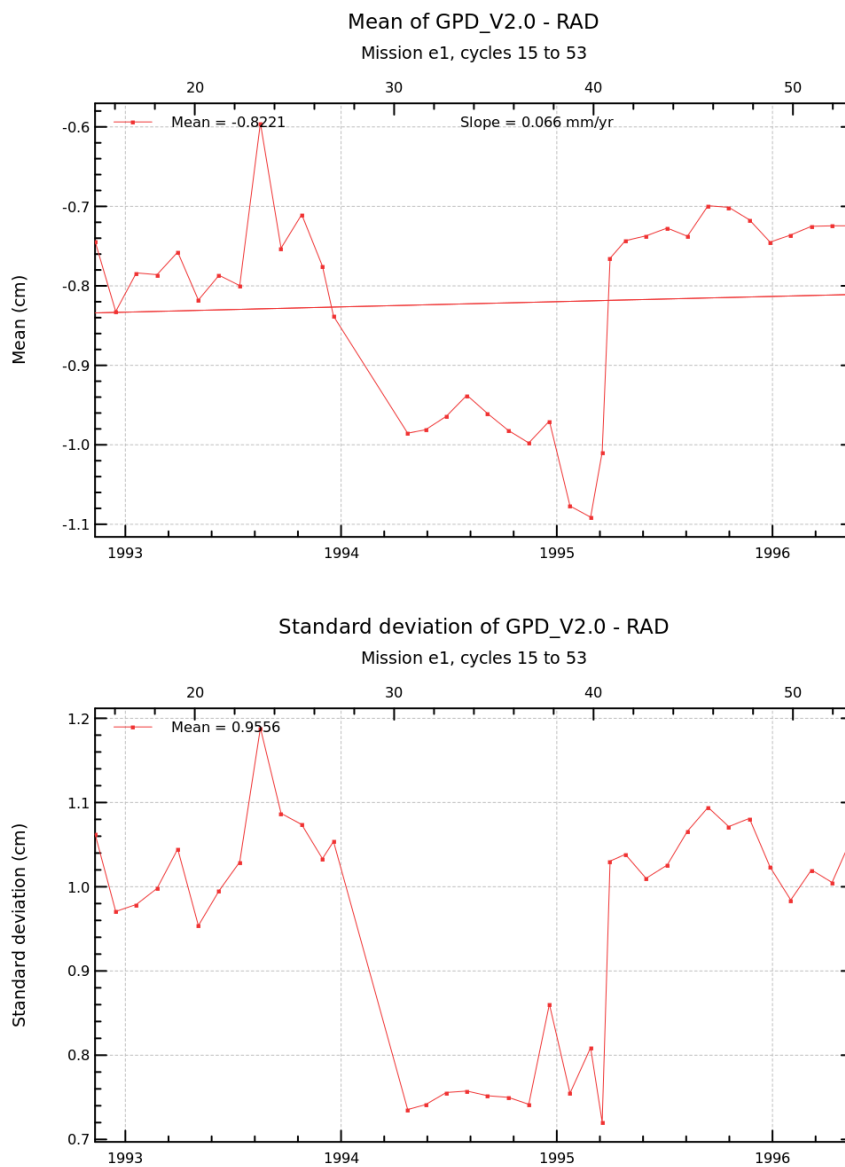
Diagnostic A002 (mission e1)

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



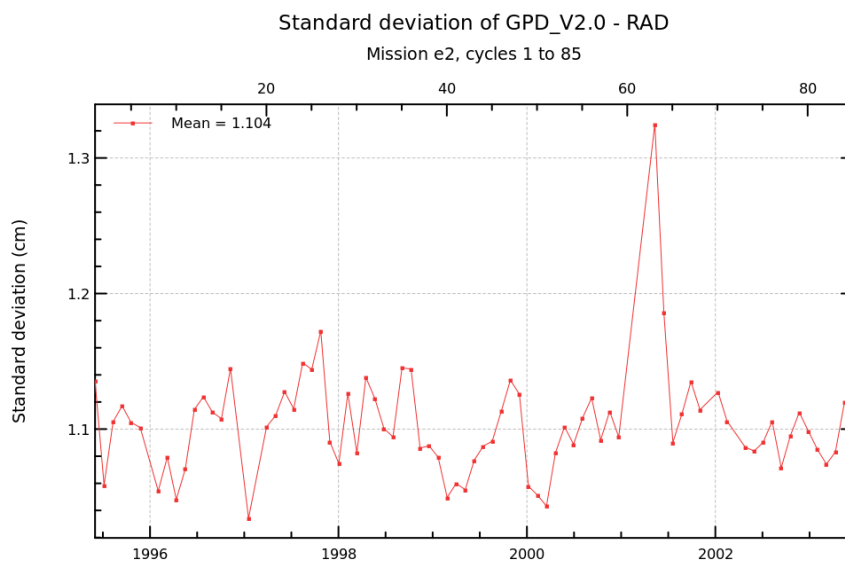
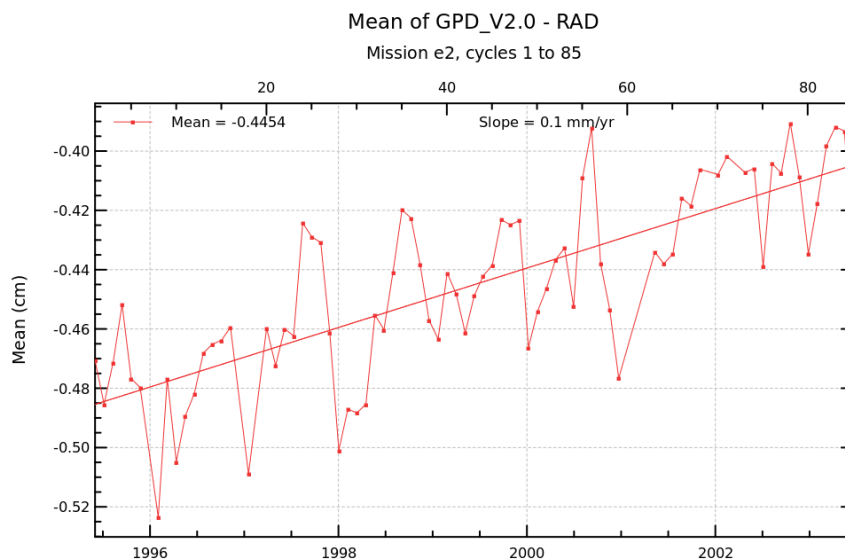
Diagnostic A002 (mission e2)

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



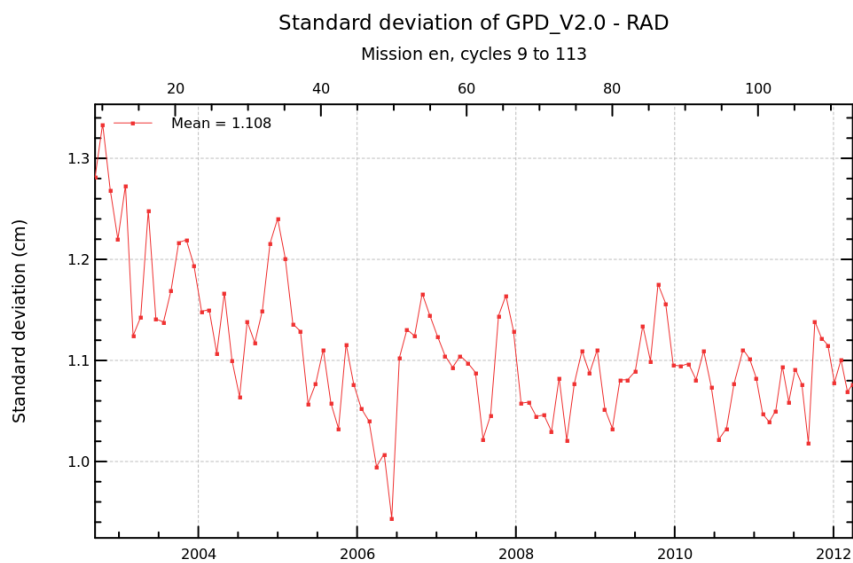
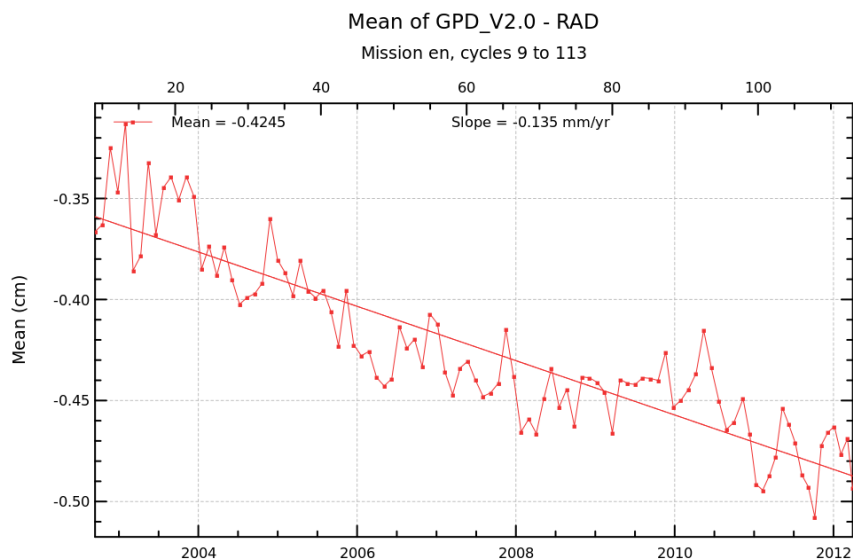
Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

Name : 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



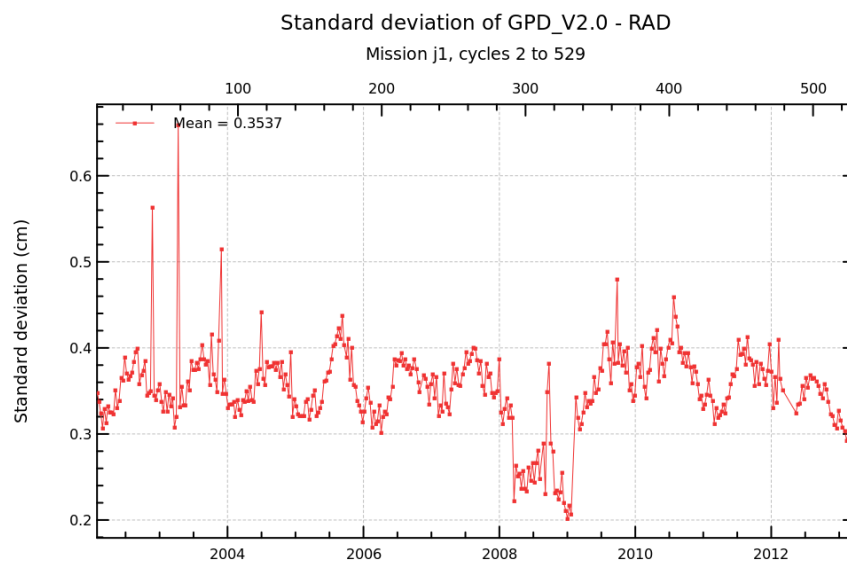
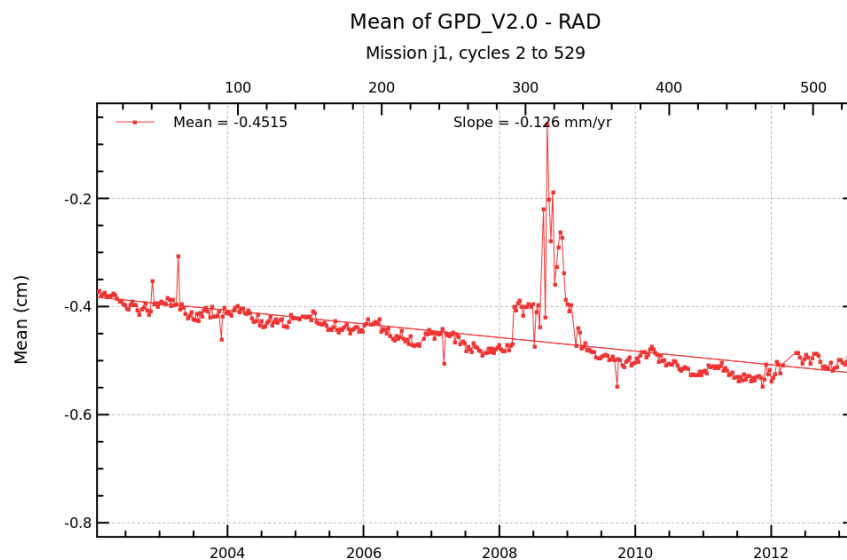
Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

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



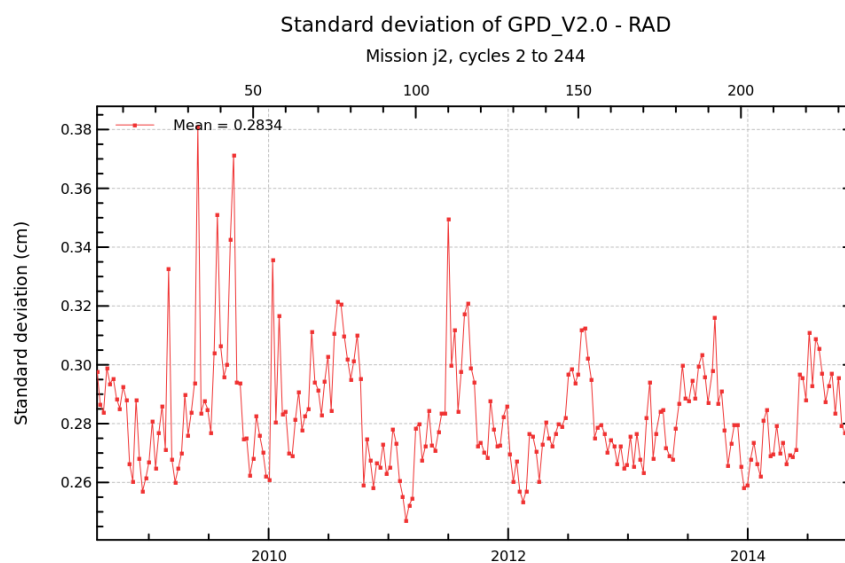
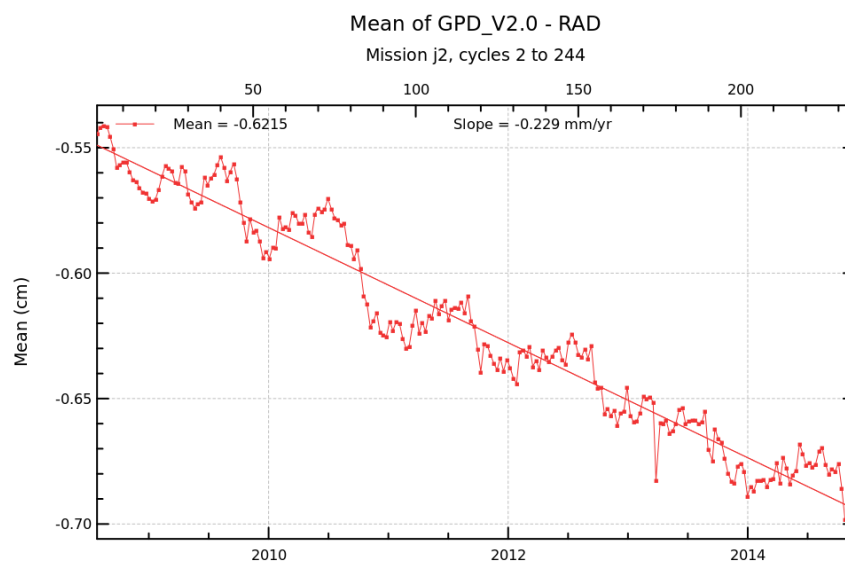
Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

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



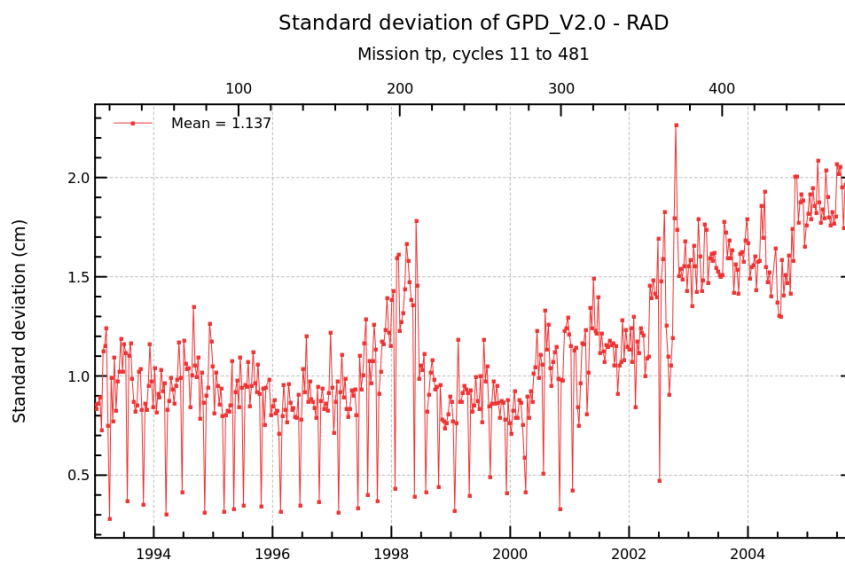
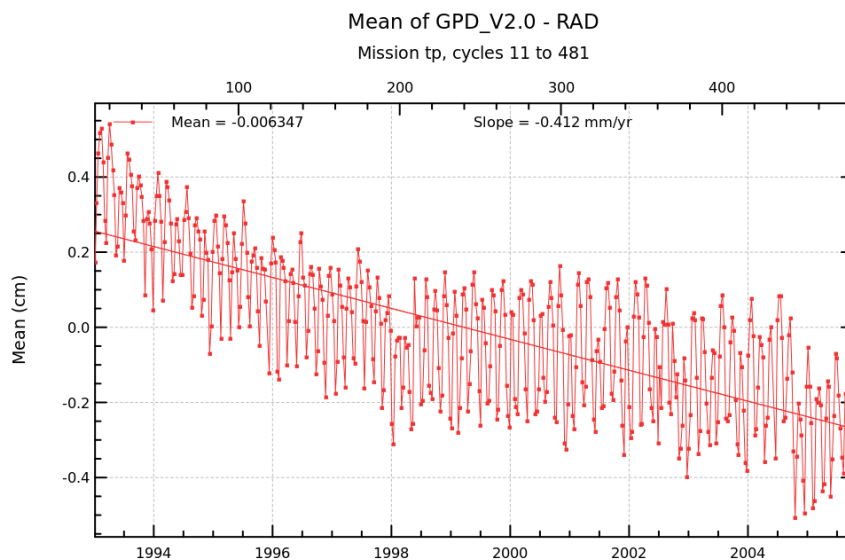
Diagnostic A002 (mission tp)

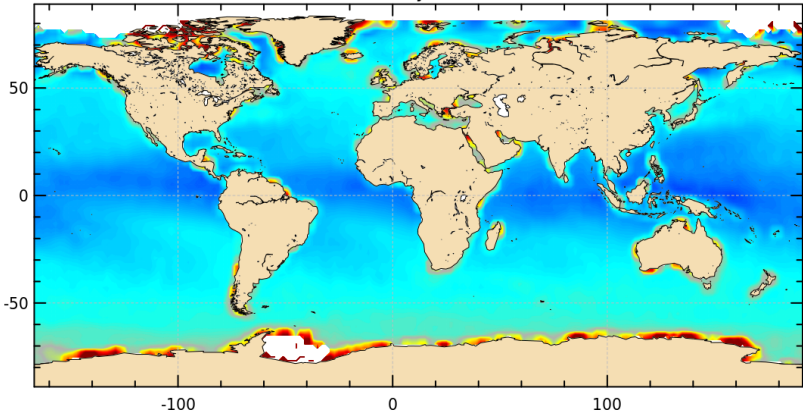
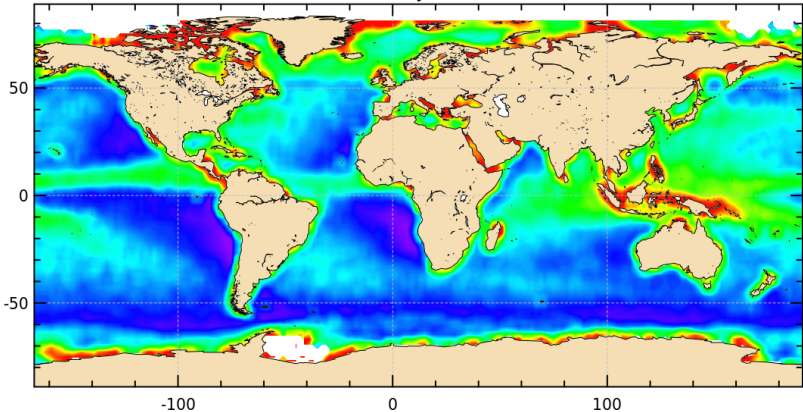
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

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 A003 (mission al)	
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.	
<div>Mean of GPD_V2.0 - RAD</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div>  <div>Mean (cm)</div> <div>-2-1012</div> <div>Standard deviation of GPD_V2.0 - RAD</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div>  <div>Standard Deviation (cm)</div> <div>0.00.51.01.52.0</div>	

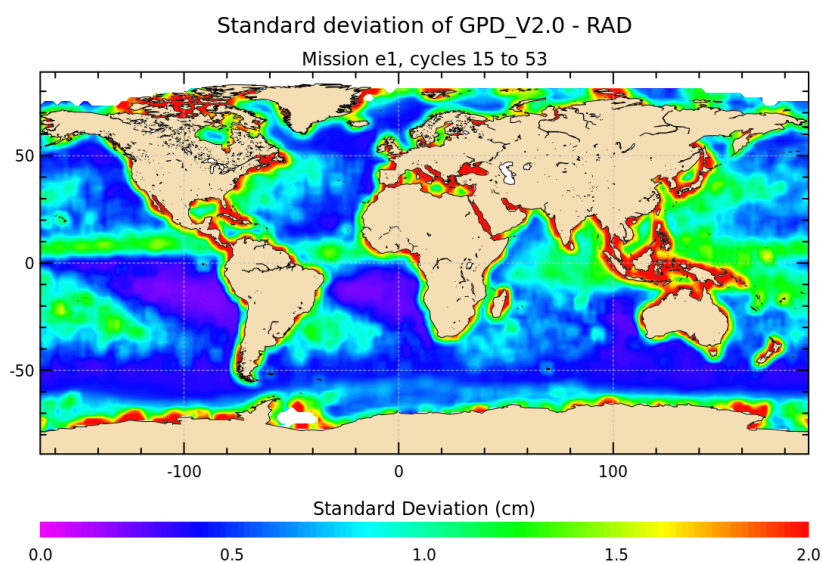
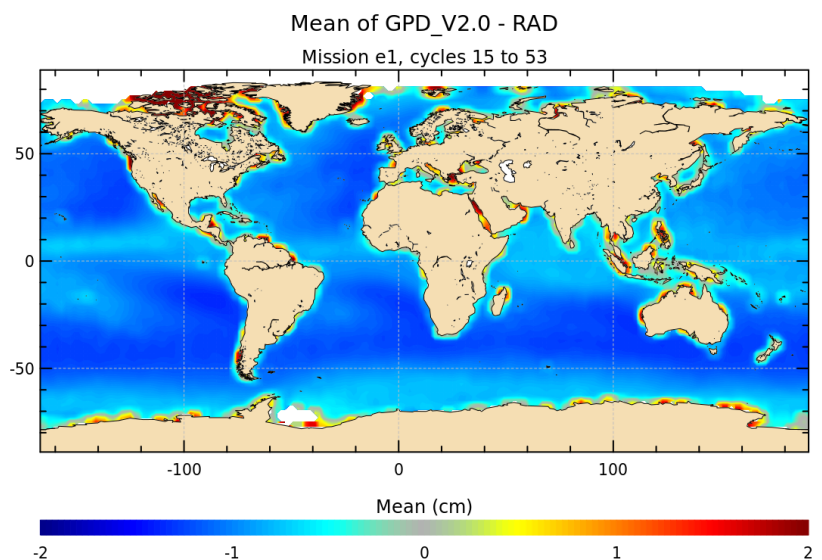
Diagnostic A003 (mission e1)

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



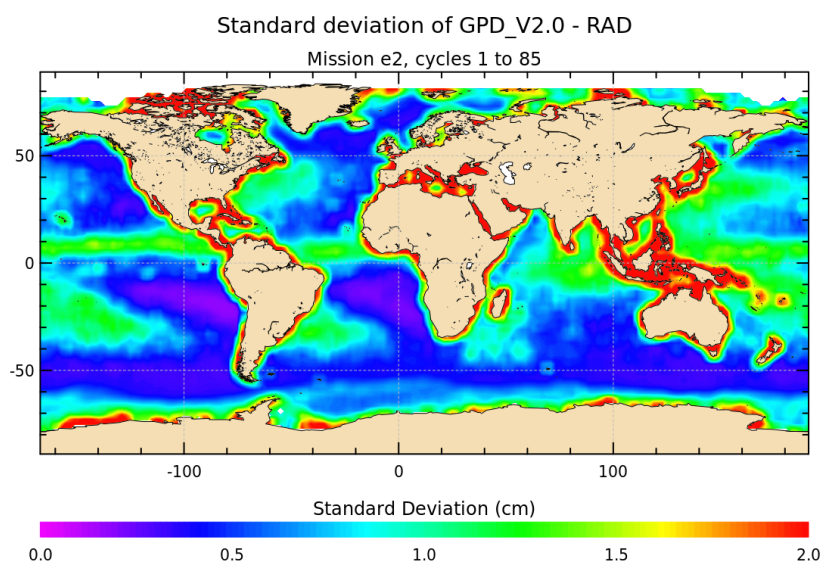
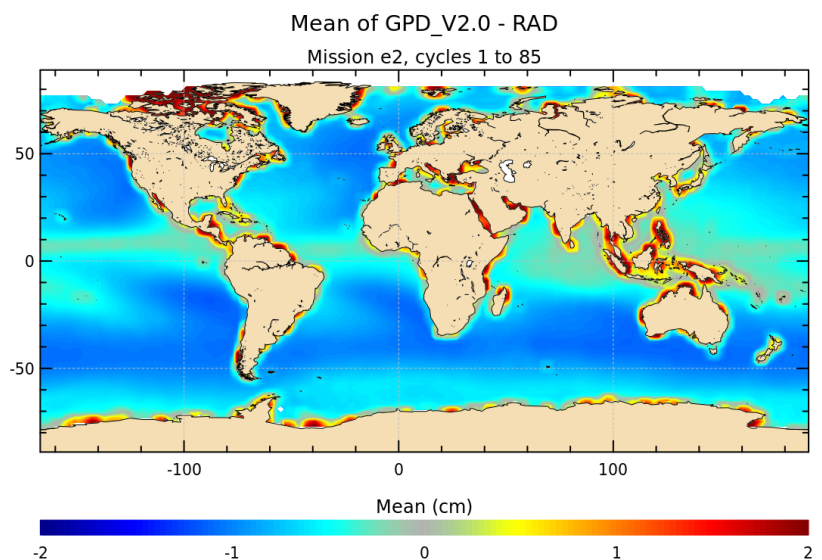
Diagnostic A003 (mission e2)

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



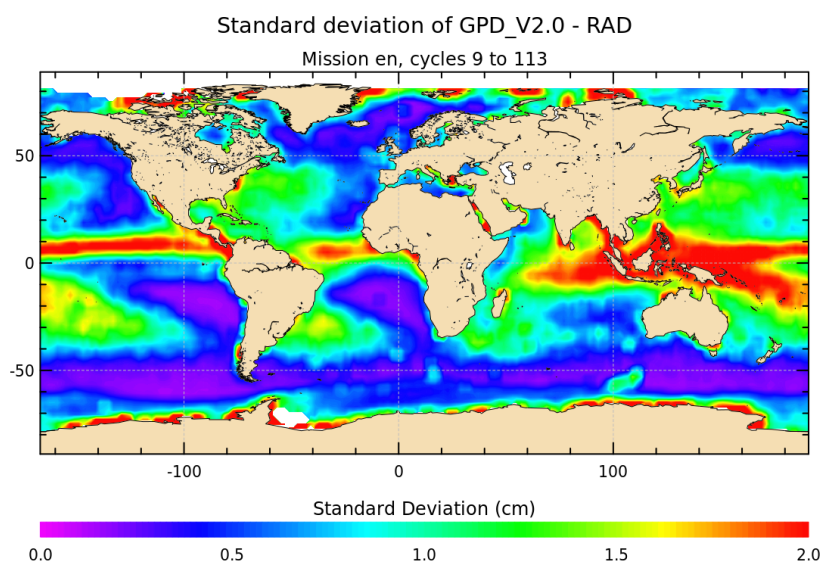
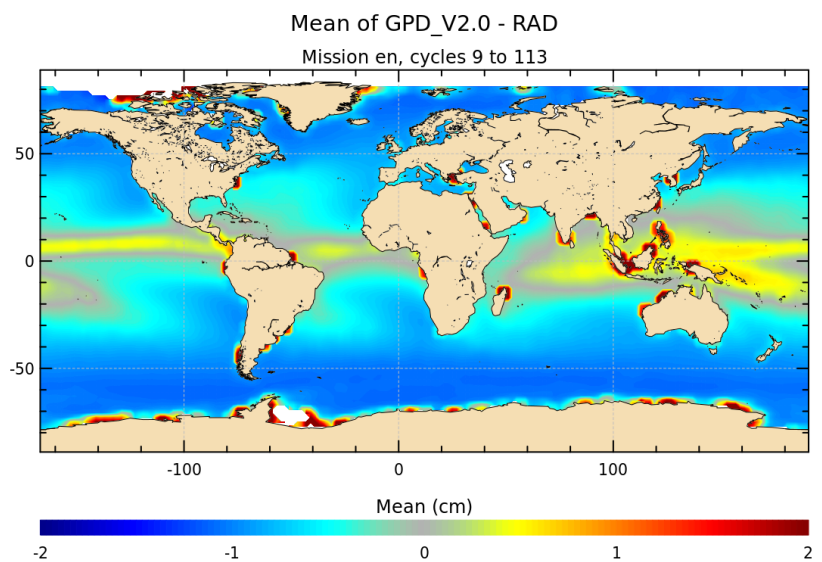
Diagnostic A003 (mission en)

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



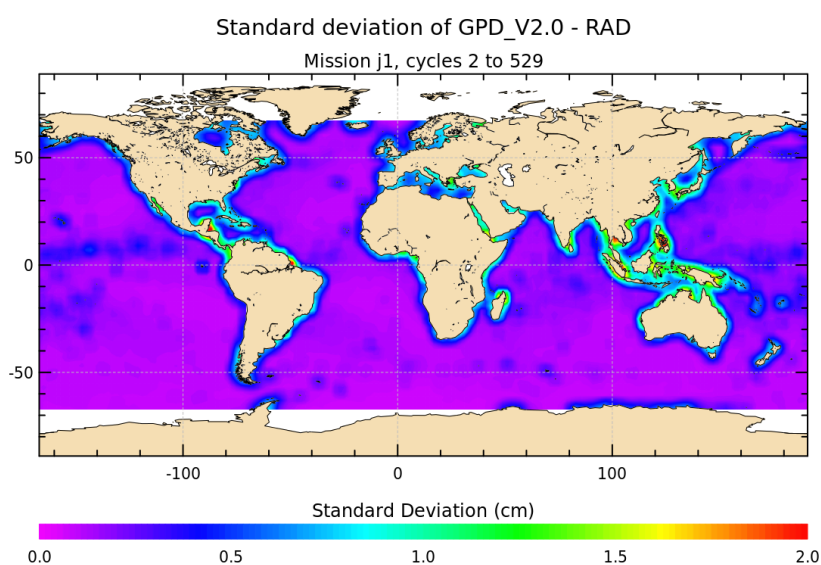
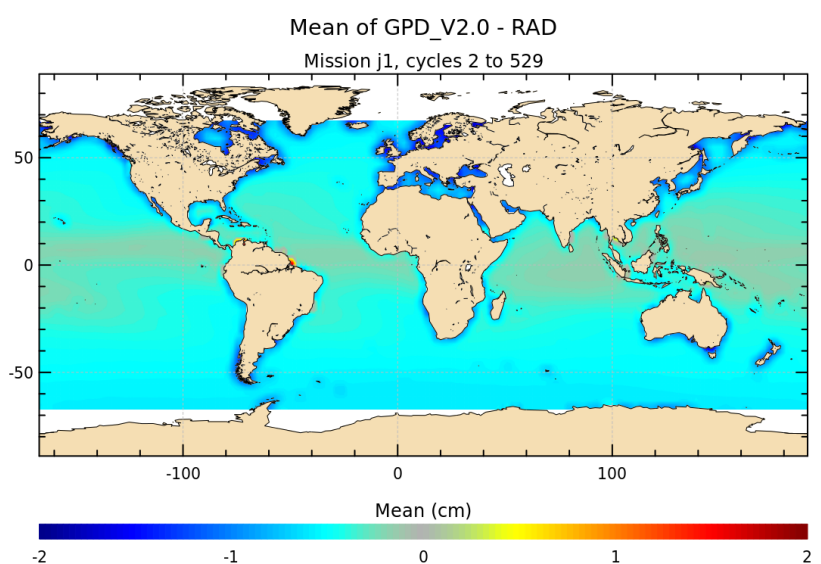
Diagnostic A003 (mission j1)

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



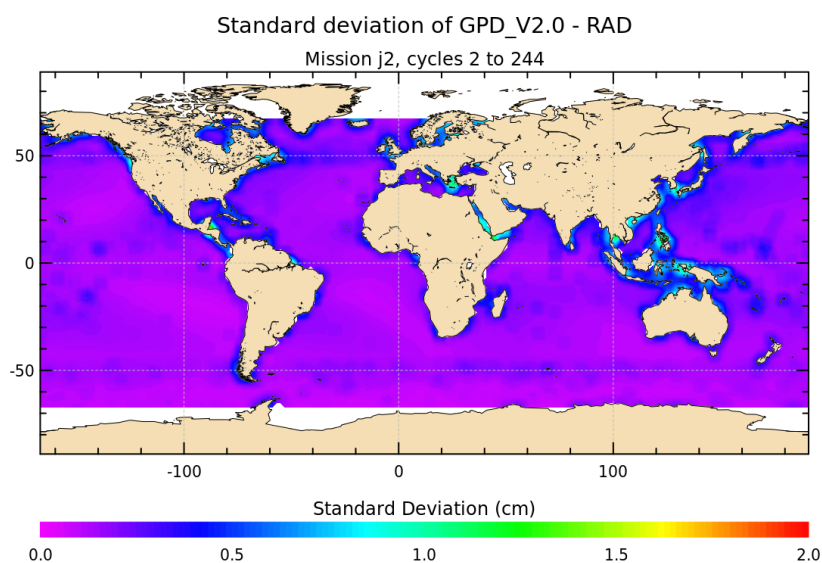
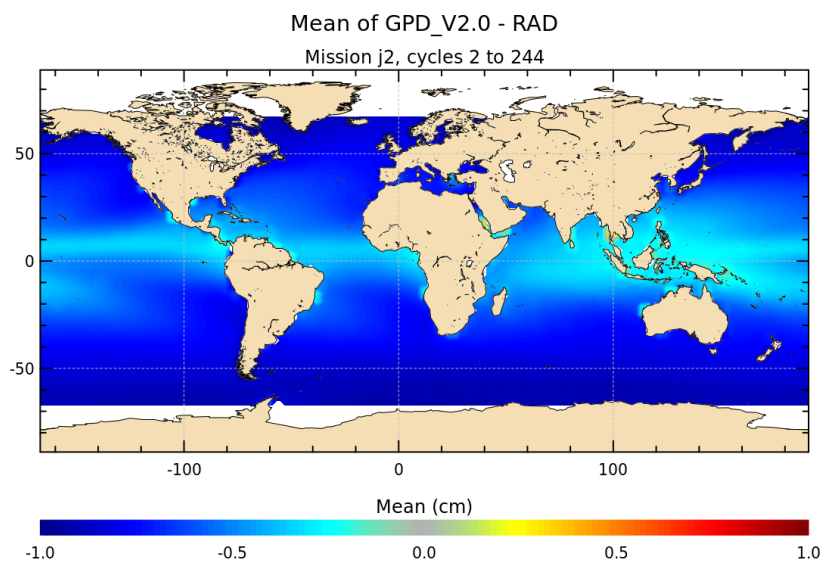
Diagnostic A003 (mission j2)

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



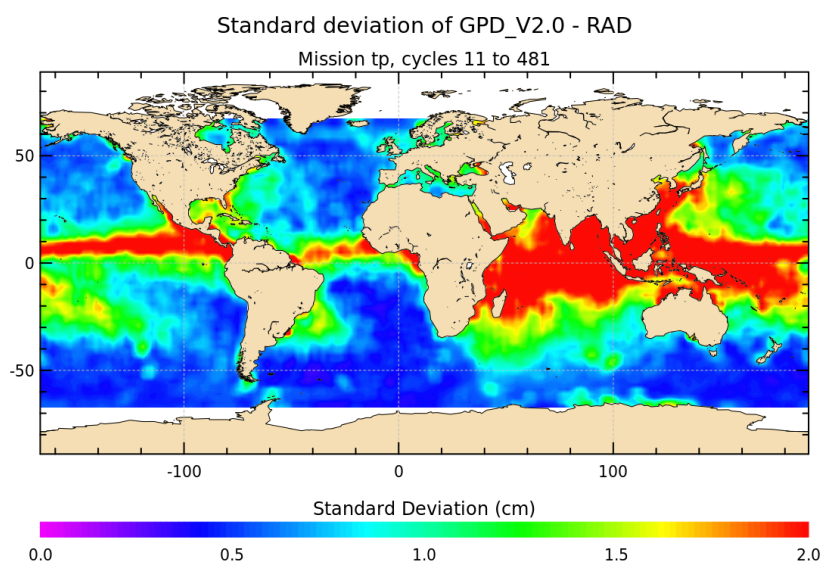
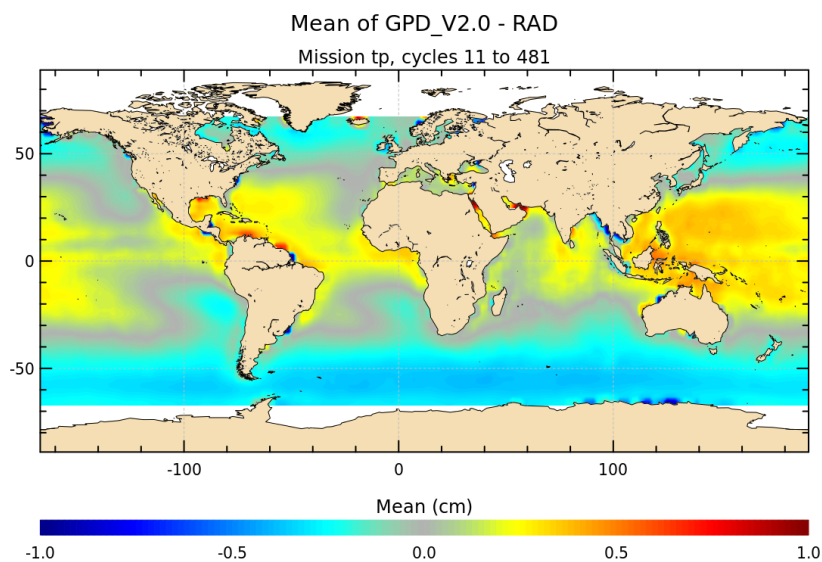
Diagnostic A003 (mission tp)

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

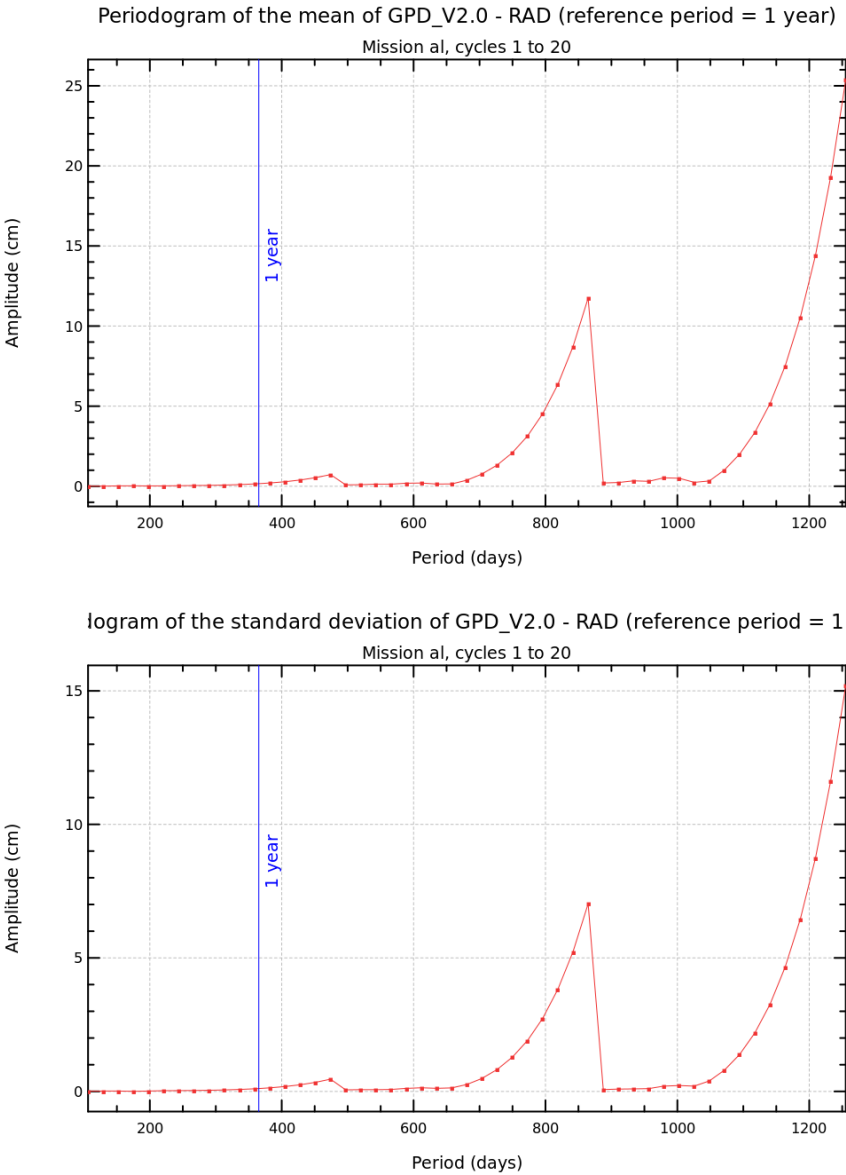
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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 A004_a (mission al)	
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.	



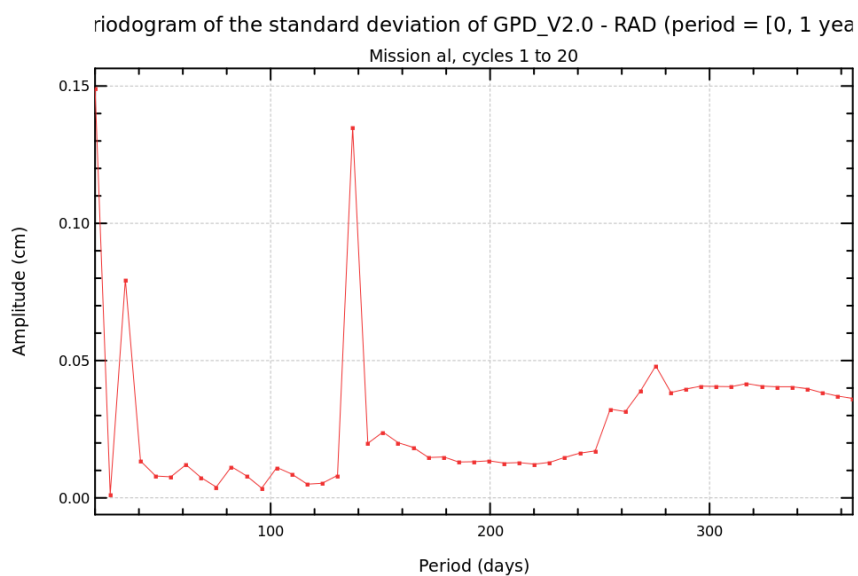
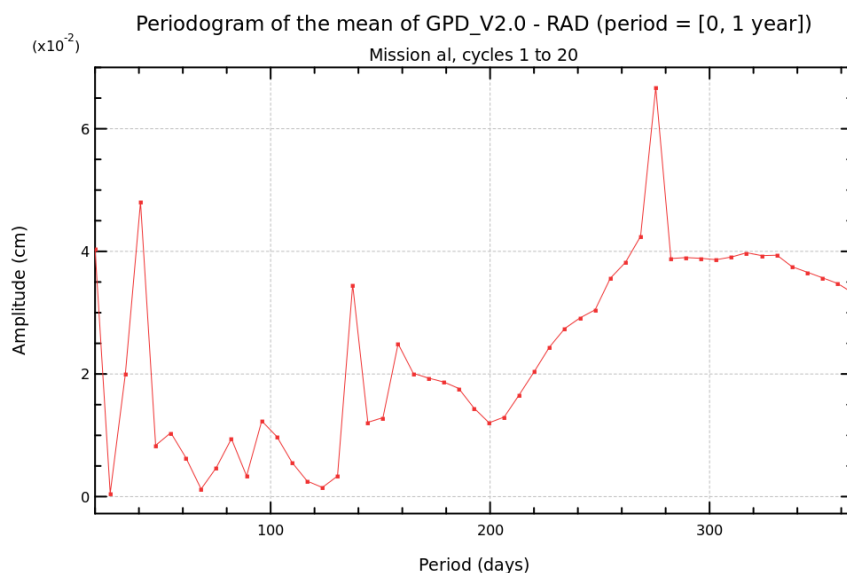
Diagnostic A004_b (mission al)

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 A004_a (mission e1)

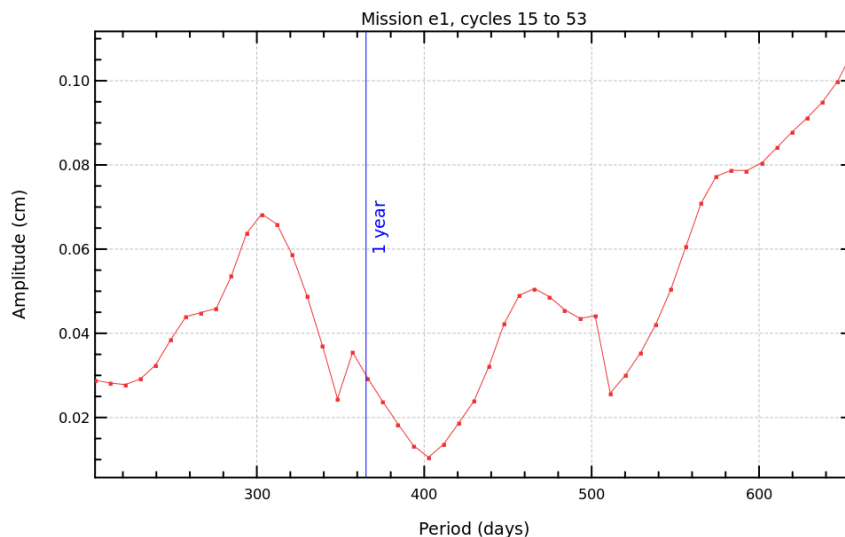
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

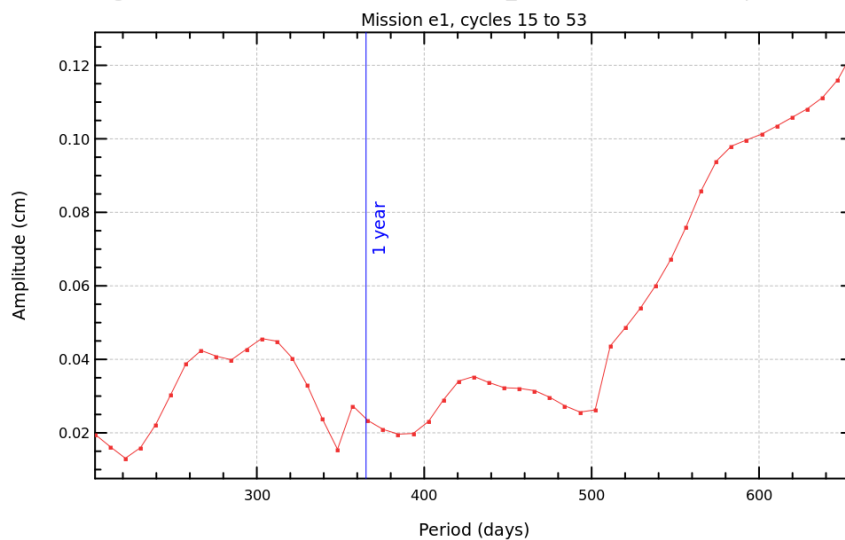
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

Periodogram of the mean of GPD_V2.0 - RAD (reference period = 1 year)



Periodogram of the standard deviation of GPD_V2.0 - RAD (reference period = 1 year)



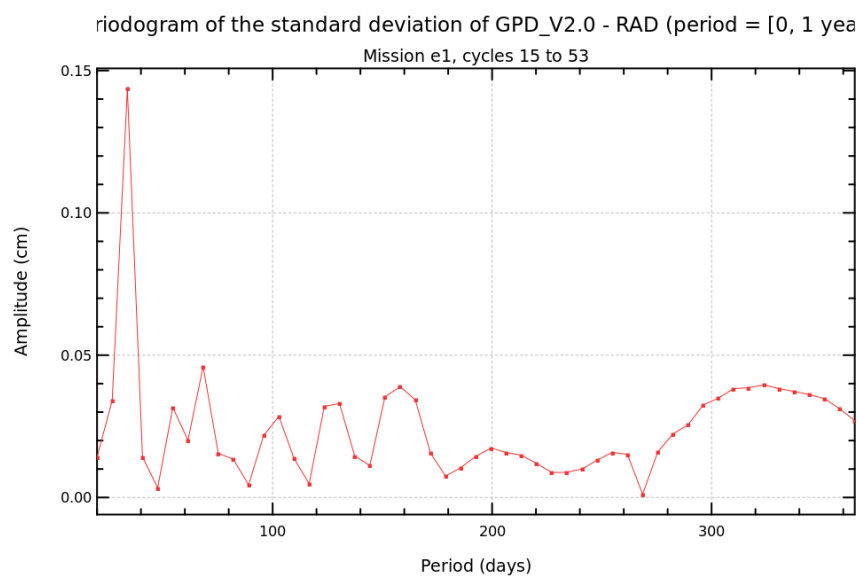
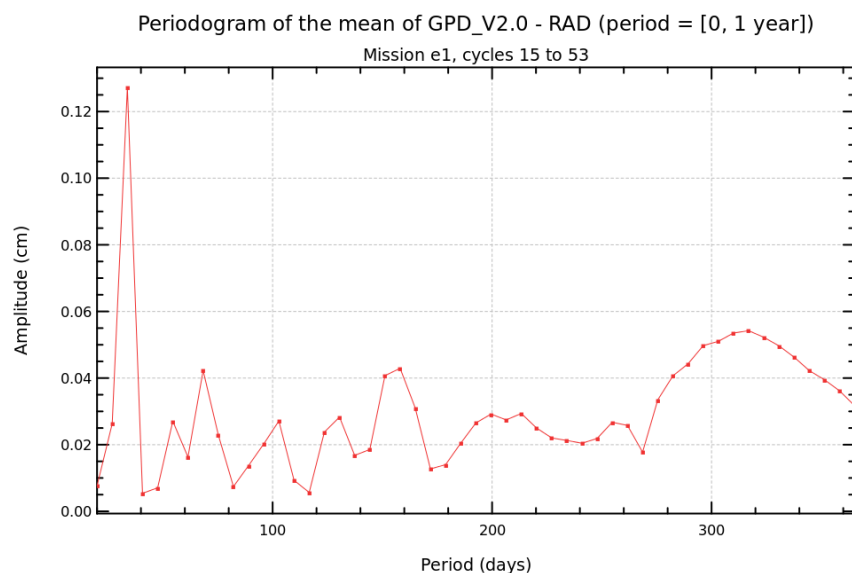
Diagnostic A004_b (mission e1)

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



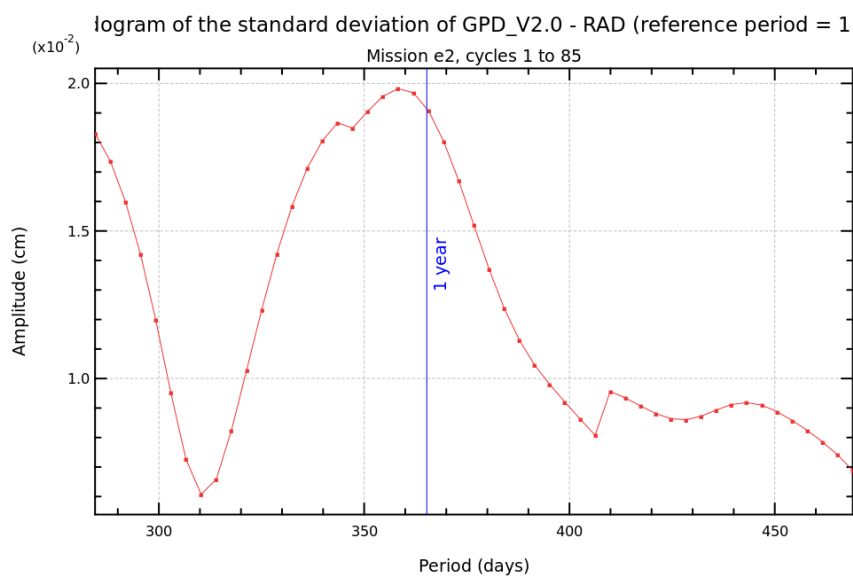
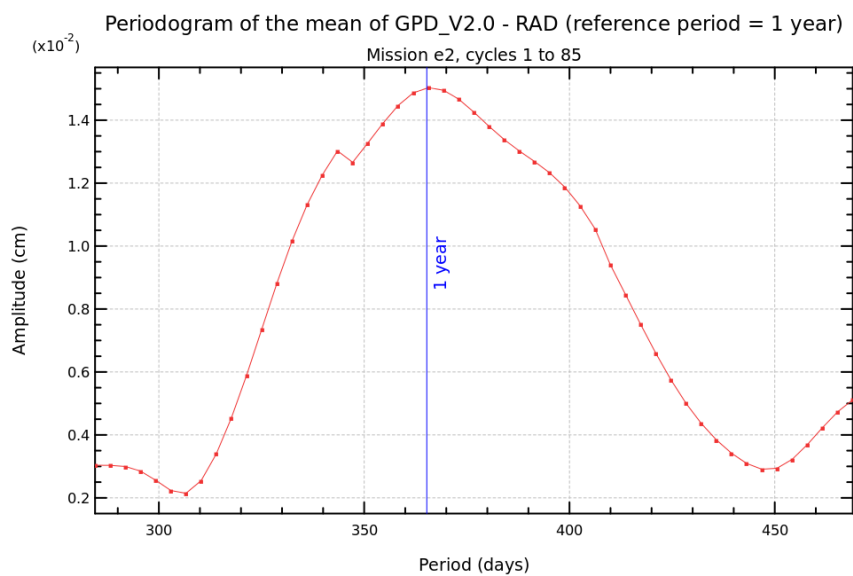
Diagnostic A004_a (mission e2)

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



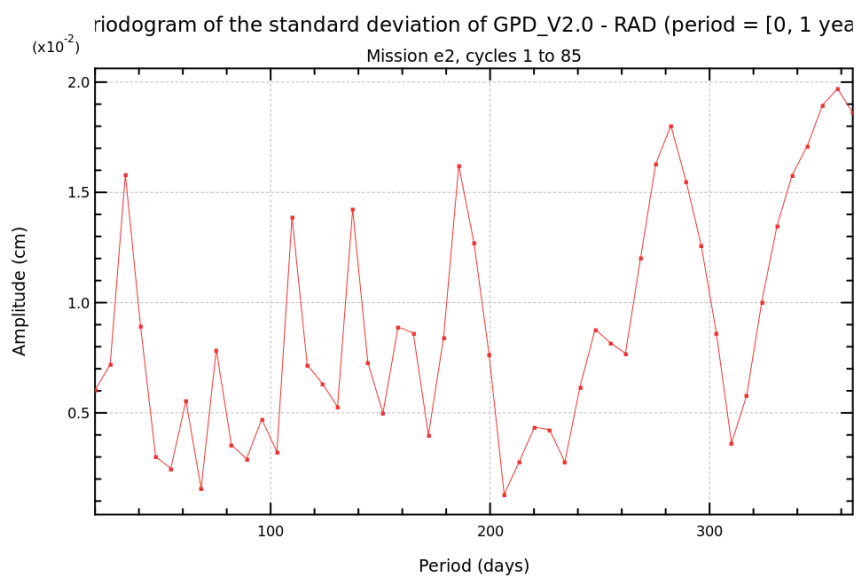
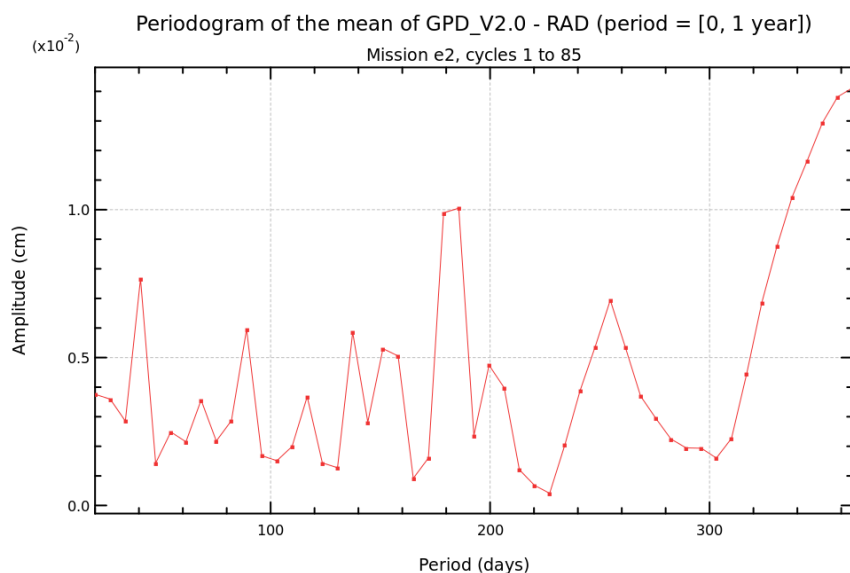
Diagnostic A004_b (mission e2)

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



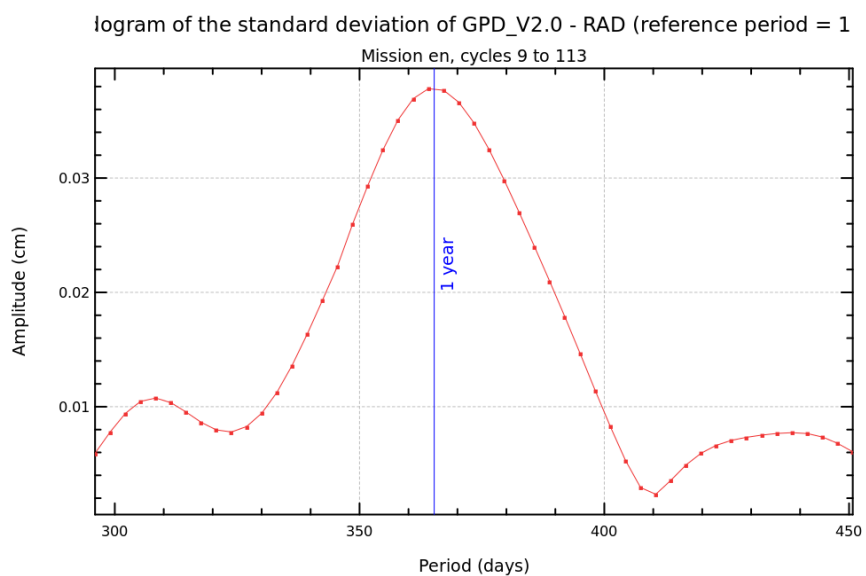
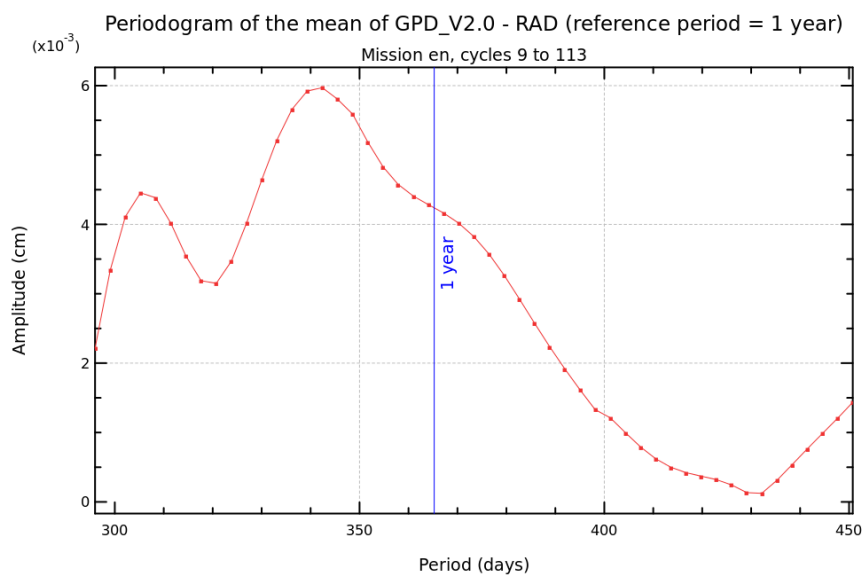
Diagnostic A004.a (mission en)

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



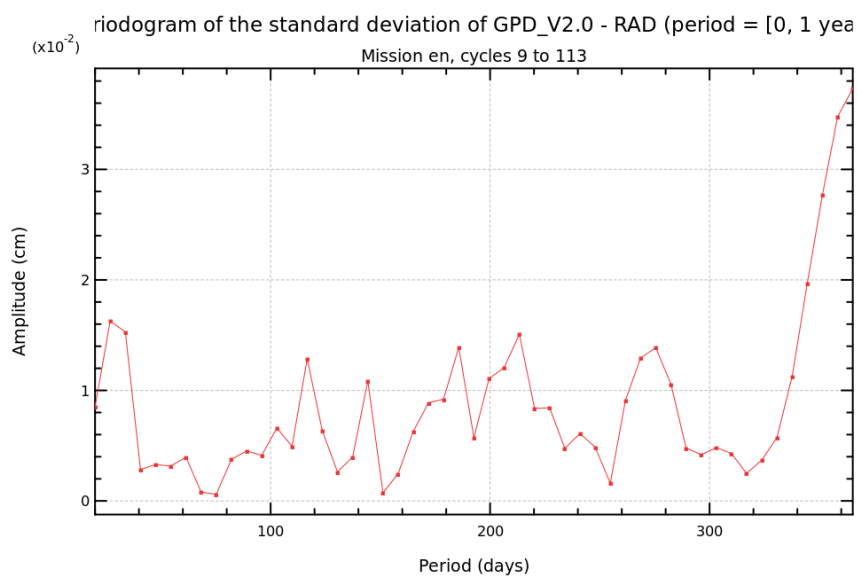
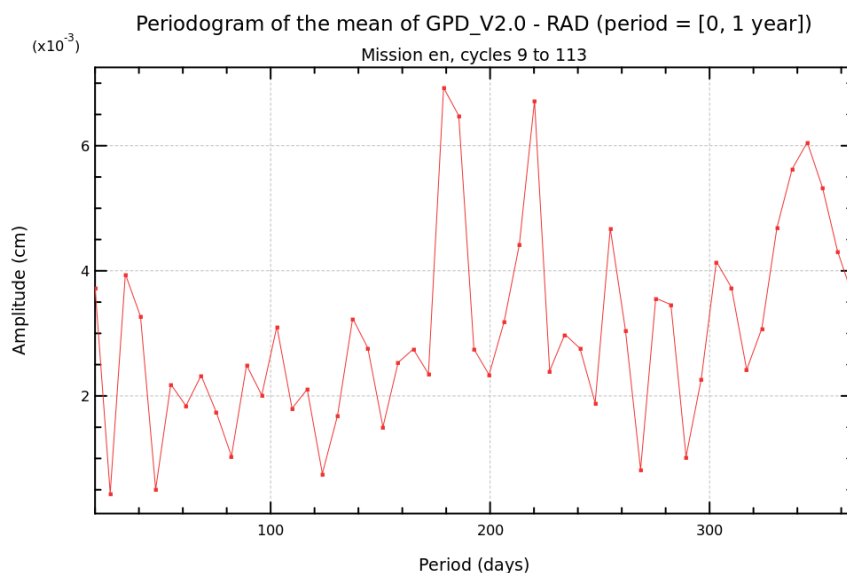
Diagnostic A004_b (mission en)

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



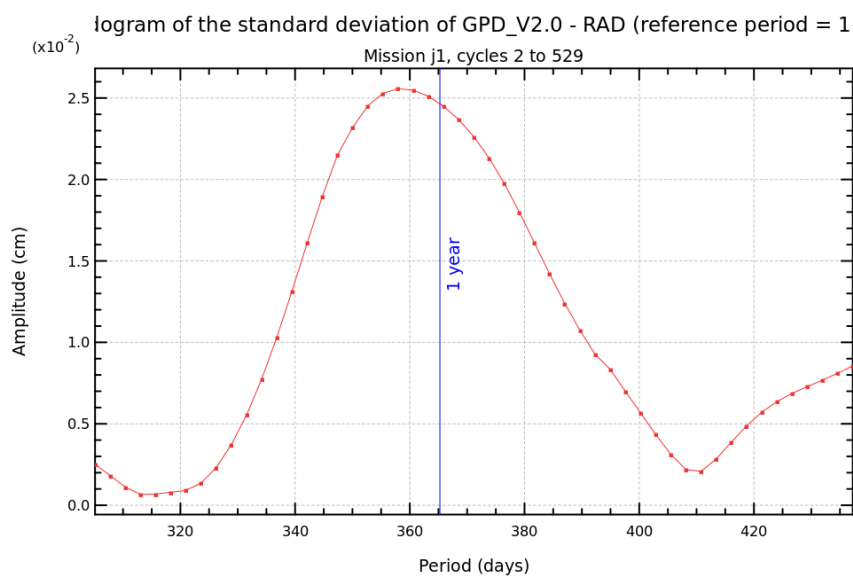
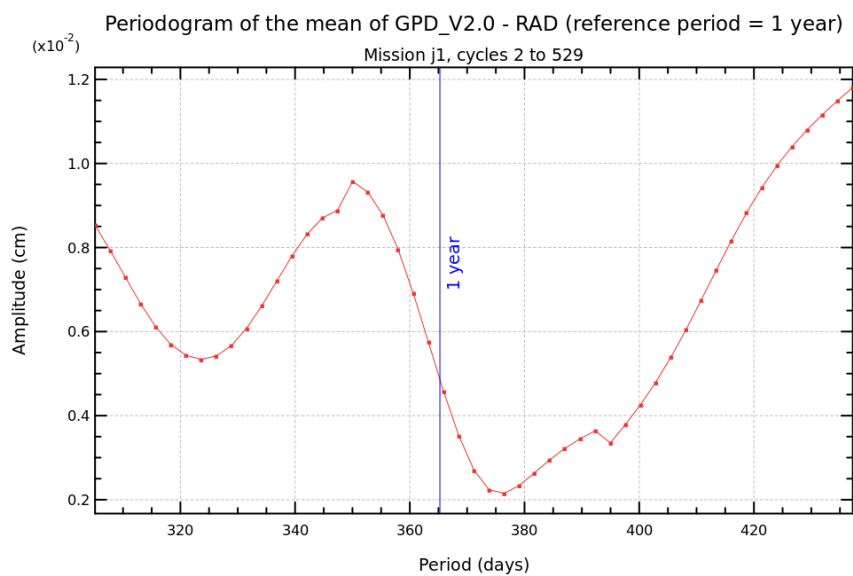
Diagnostic A004_a (mission j1)

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



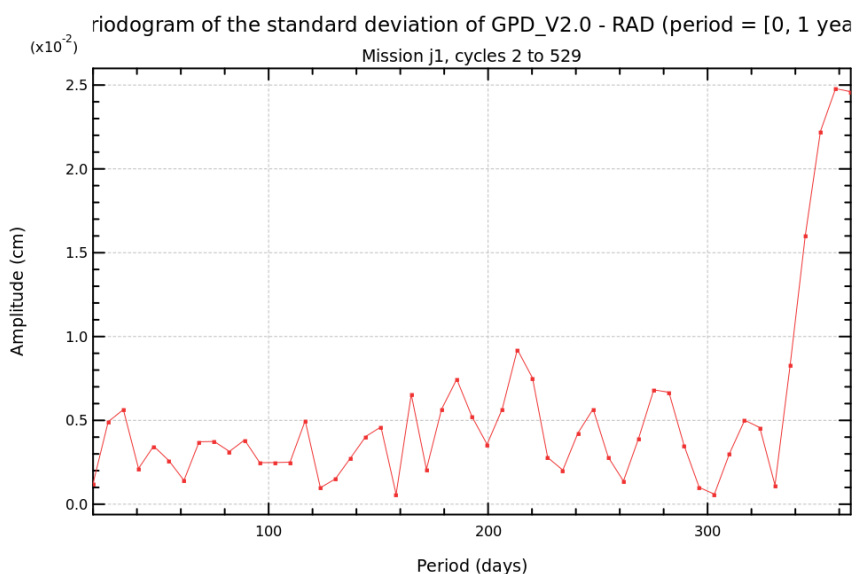
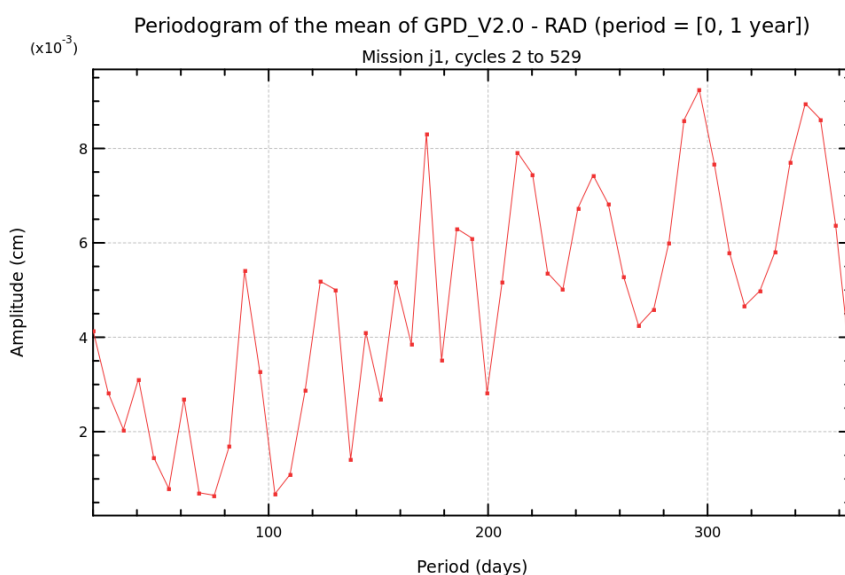
Diagnostic A004_b (mission j1)

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



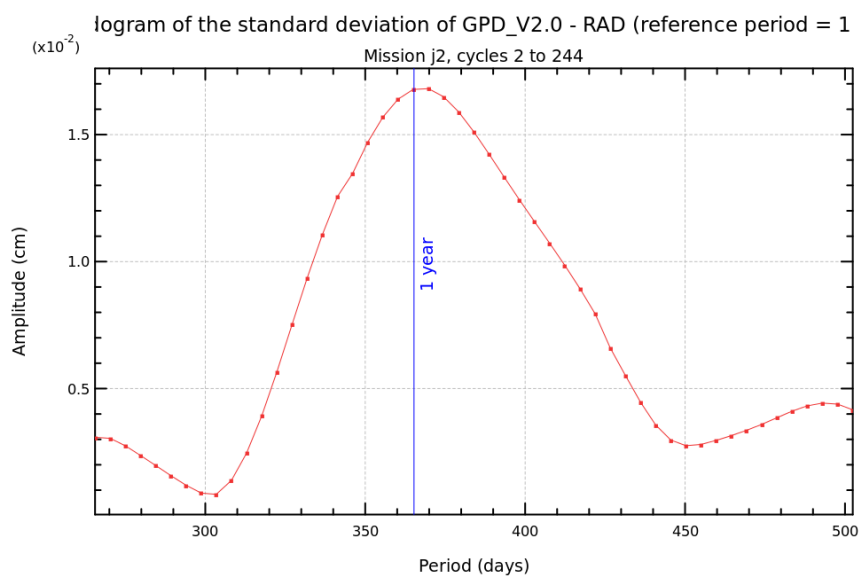
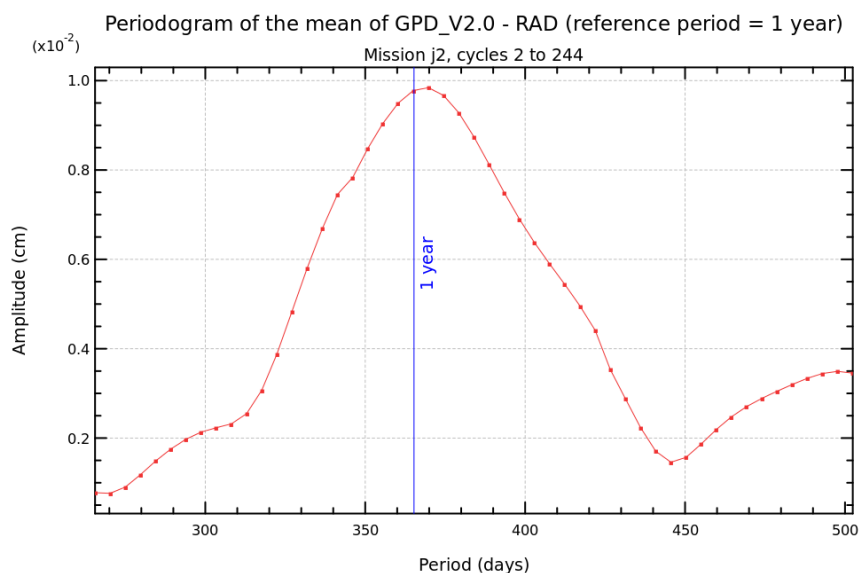
Diagnostic A004_a (mission j2)

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



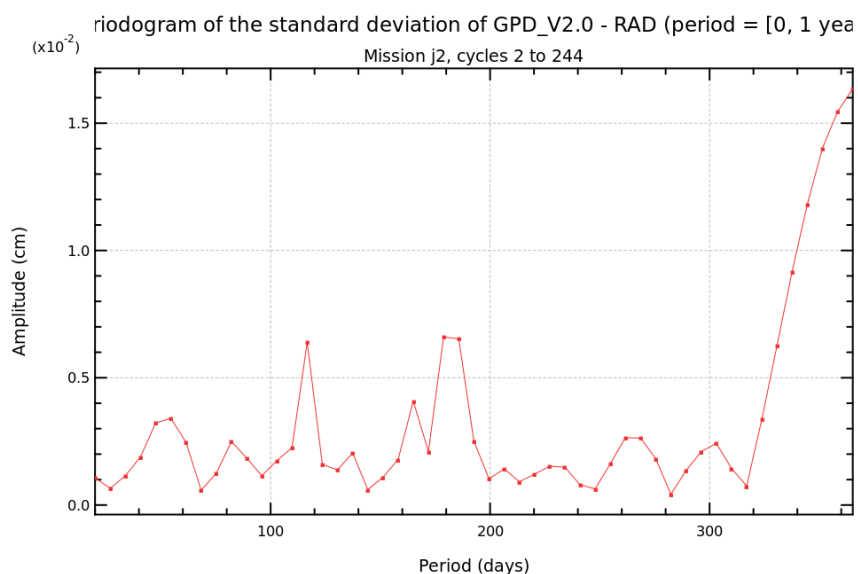
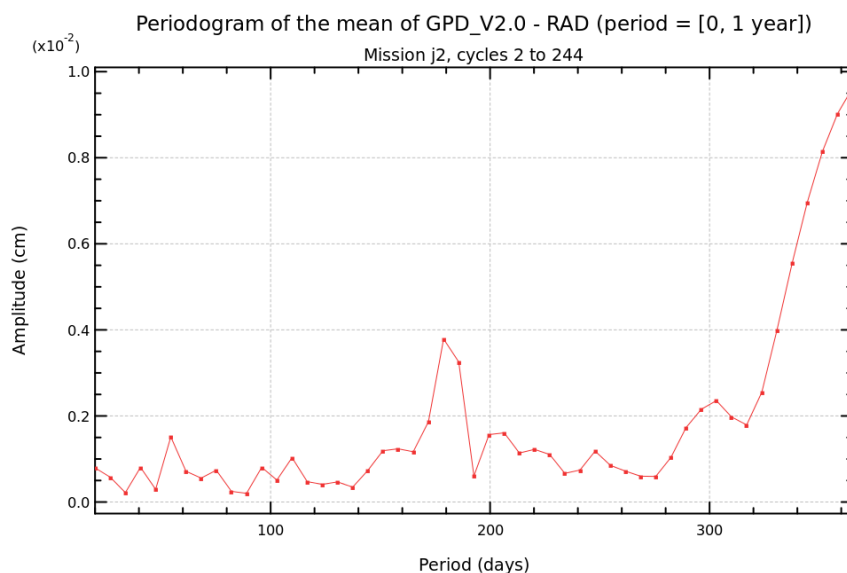
Diagnostic A004_b (mission j2)

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



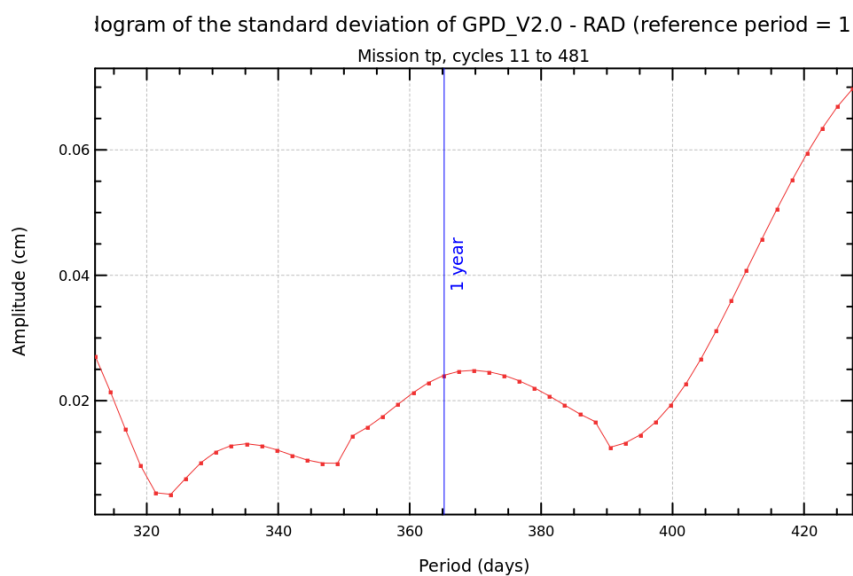
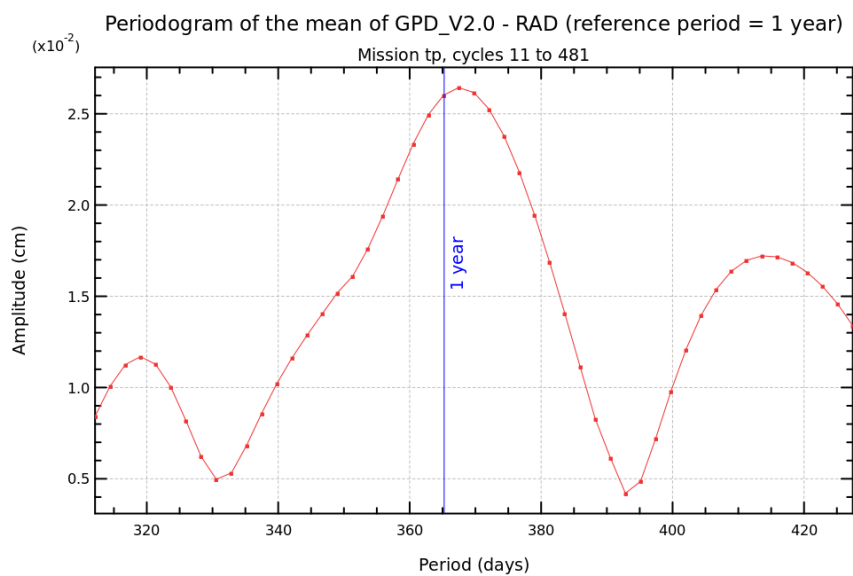
Diagnostic A004_a (mission tp)

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



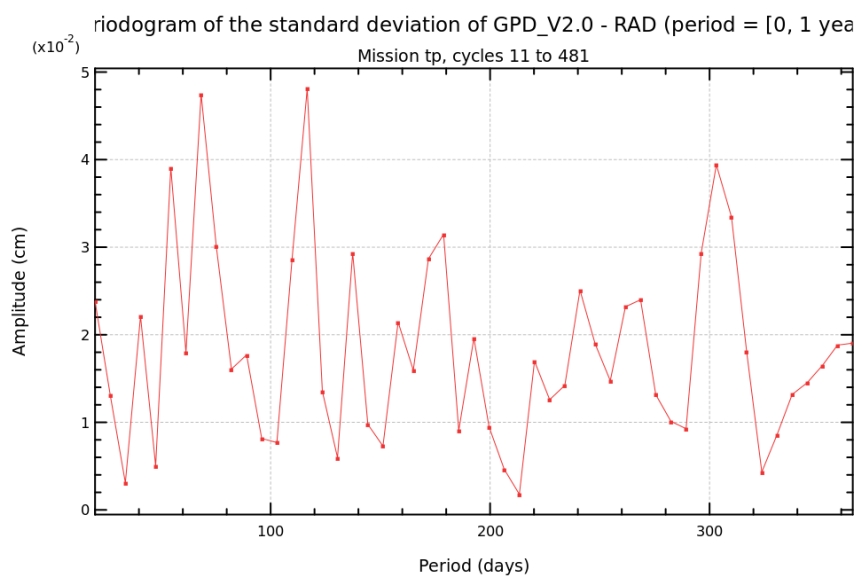
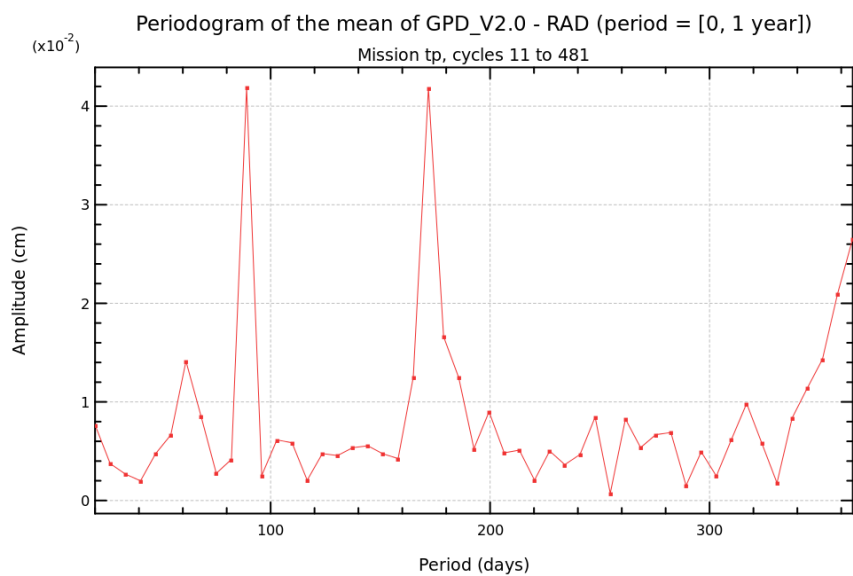
Diagnostic A004_b (mission tp)

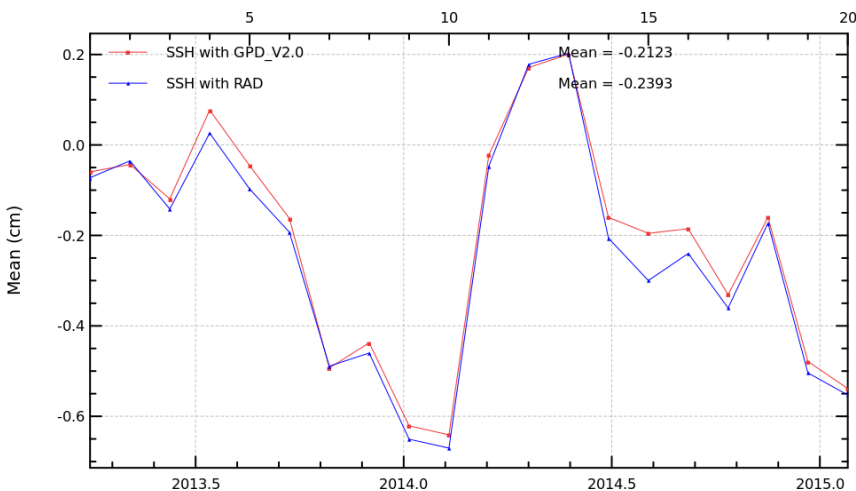
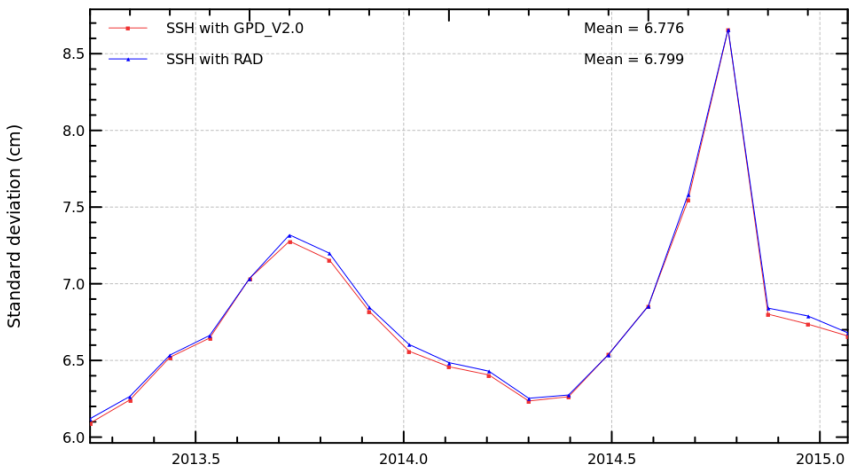
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

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 al)																																																																																																																																									
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers																																																																																																																																									
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers																																																																																																																																									
<p>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).</p>																																																																																																																																									
<div><div><div>Mean of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><table><caption>Estimated data for Mean of SSH crossovers</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Mission Cycle</th><th>SSH with GPD_V2.0 (cm)</th><th>SSH with RAD (cm)</th></tr><tr><td>2013.5</td><td>1</td><td>-0.05</td><td>-0.05</td></tr><tr><td>2013.6</td><td>2</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.05</td></tr><tr><td>2013.7</td><td>3</td><td>-0.10</td><td>-0.10</td></tr><tr><td>2013.8</td><td>4</td><td>-0.15</td><td>-0.15</td></tr><tr><td>2013.9</td><td>5</td><td>-0.20</td><td>-0.20</td></tr><tr><td>2014.0</td><td>6</td><td>-0.50</td><td>-0.50</td></tr><tr><td>2014.1</td><td>7</td><td>-0.60</td><td>-0.60</td></tr><tr><td>2014.2</td><td>8</td><td>-0.05</td><td>-0.05</td></tr><tr><td>2014.3</td><td>9</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.15</td></tr><tr><td>2014.4</td><td>10</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.18</td></tr><tr><td>2014.5</td><td>11</td><td>-0.15</td><td>-0.15</td></tr><tr><td>2014.6</td><td>12</td><td>-0.20</td><td>-0.20</td></tr><tr><td>2014.7</td><td>13</td><td>-0.18</td><td>-0.18</td></tr><tr><td>2014.8</td><td>14</td><td>-0.35</td><td>-0.35</td></tr><tr><td>2014.9</td><td>15</td><td>-0.15</td><td>-0.15</td></tr><tr><td>2015.0</td><td>16</td><td>-0.50</td><td>-0.50</td></tr></table></div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><table><caption>Estimated data for Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Mission Cycle</th><th>SSH with GPD_V2.0 (cm)</th><th>SSH with RAD (cm)</th></tr><tr><td>2013.5</td><td>1</td><td>6.1</td><td>6.1</td></tr><tr><td>2013.6</td><td>2</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>2013.7</td><td>3</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>2013.8</td><td>4</td><td>6.6</td><td>6.6</td></tr><tr><td>2013.9</td><td>5</td><td>7.3</td><td>7.3</td></tr><tr><td>2014.0</td><td>6</td><td>7.2</td><td>7.2</td></tr><tr><td>2014.1</td><td>7</td><td>6.8</td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td>2014.2</td><td>8</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014.3</td><td>9</td><td>6.4</td><td>6.4</td></tr><tr><td>2014.4</td><td>10</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>2014.5</td><td>11</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014.6</td><td>12</td><td>6.9</td><td>6.9</td></tr><tr><td>2014.7</td><td>13</td><td>7.6</td><td>7.6</td></tr><tr><td>2014.8</td><td>14</td><td>8.6</td><td>8.6</td></tr><tr><td>2014.9</td><td>15</td><td>6.8</td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td>2015.0</td><td>16</td><td>6.7</td><td>6.7</td></tr></table></div></div>		Year	Mission Cycle	SSH with GPD_V2.0 (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)	2013.5	1	-0.05	-0.05	2013.6	2	0.05	0.05	2013.7	3	-0.10	-0.10	2013.8	4	-0.15	-0.15	2013.9	5	-0.20	-0.20	2014.0	6	-0.50	-0.50	2014.1	7	-0.60	-0.60	2014.2	8	-0.05	-0.05	2014.3	9	0.15	0.15	2014.4	10	0.18	0.18	2014.5	11	-0.15	-0.15	2014.6	12	-0.20	-0.20	2014.7	13	-0.18	-0.18	2014.8	14	-0.35	-0.35	2014.9	15	-0.15	-0.15	2015.0	16	-0.50	-0.50	Year	Mission Cycle	SSH with GPD_V2.0 (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)	2013.5	1	6.1	6.1	2013.6	2	6.3	6.3	2013.7	3	6.5	6.5	2013.8	4	6.6	6.6	2013.9	5	7.3	7.3	2014.0	6	7.2	7.2	2014.1	7	6.8	6.8	2014.2	8	6.5	6.5	2014.3	9	6.4	6.4	2014.4	10	6.3	6.3	2014.5	11	6.5	6.5	2014.6	12	6.9	6.9	2014.7	13	7.6	7.6	2014.8	14	8.6	8.6	2014.9	15	6.8	6.8	2015.0	16	6.7	6.7
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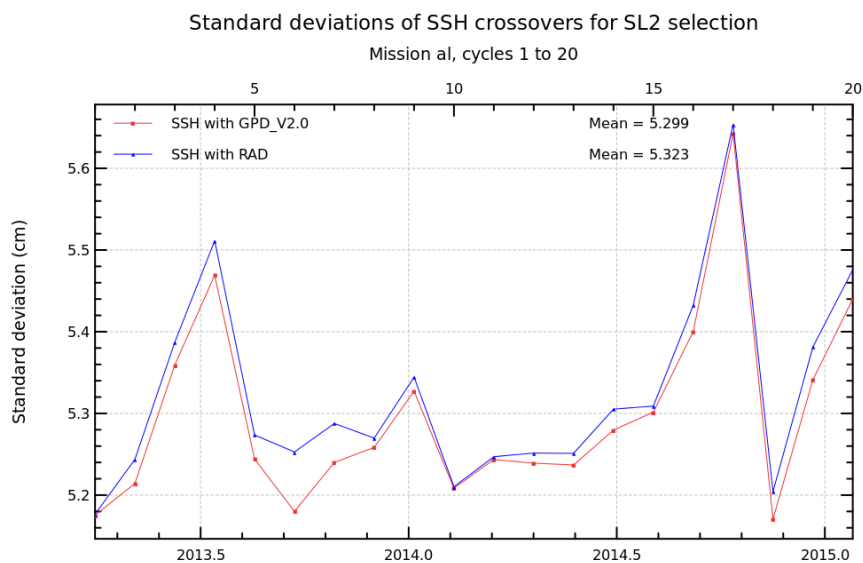
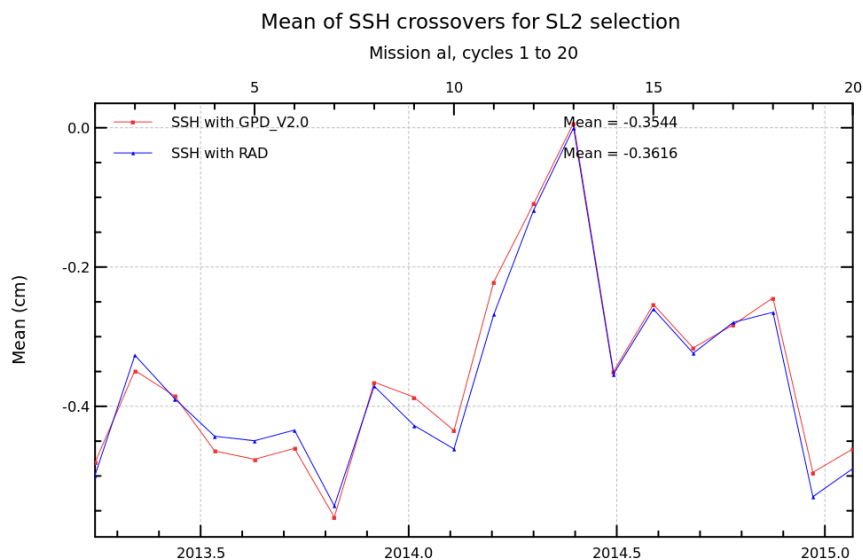
Diagnostic A101_b (mission al)

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



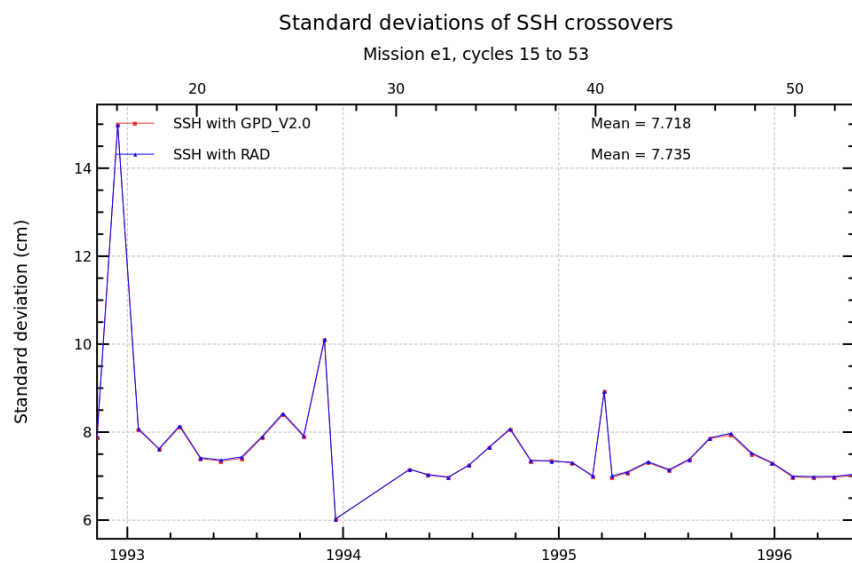
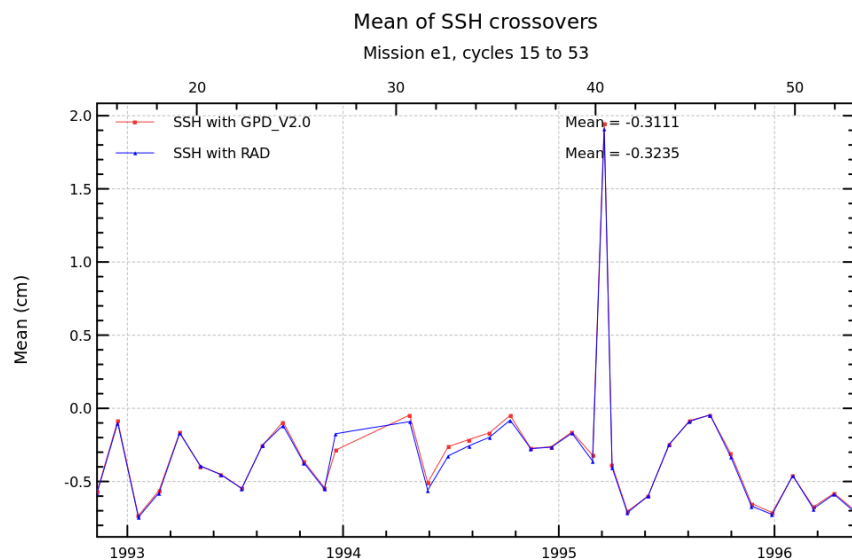
Diagnostic A101_a (mission e1)

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



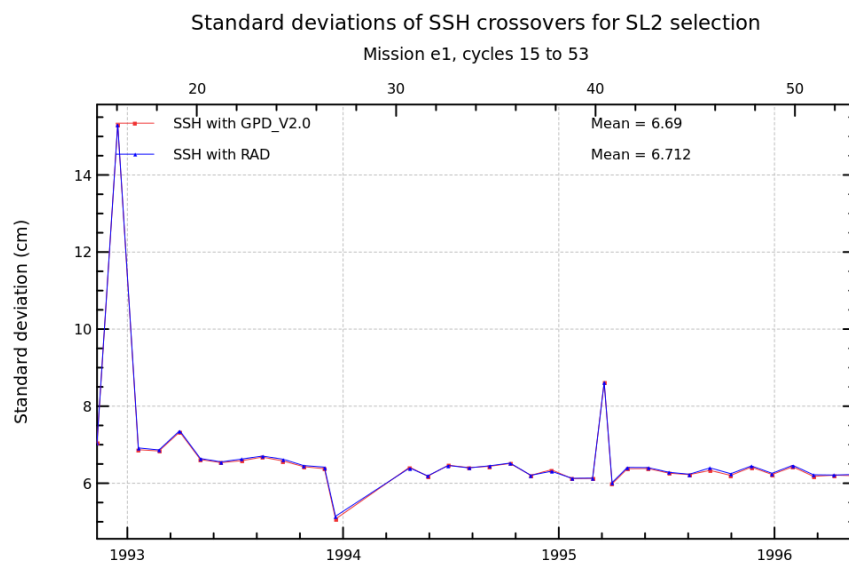
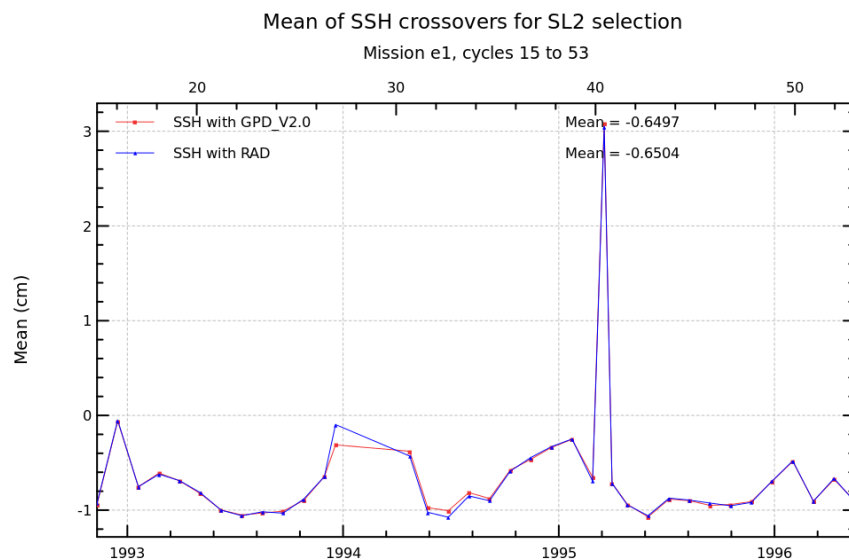
Diagnostic A101_b (mission e1)

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



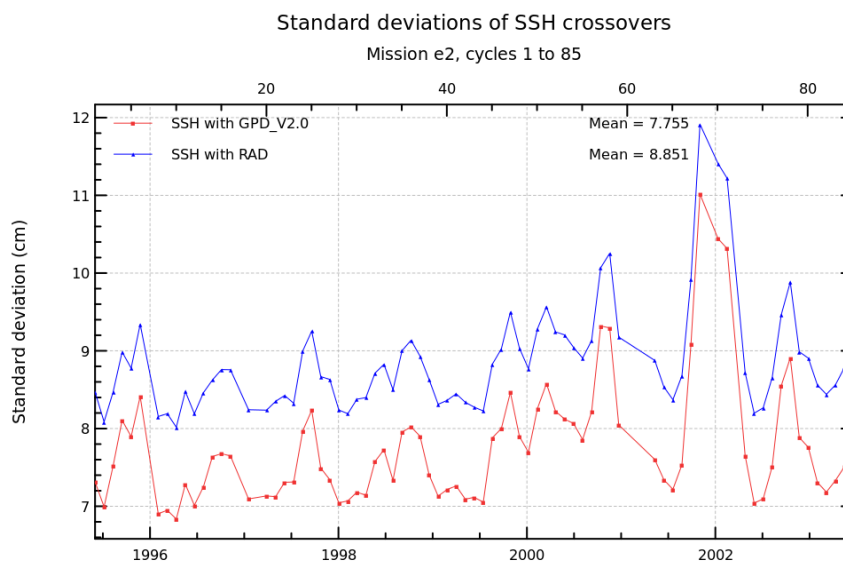
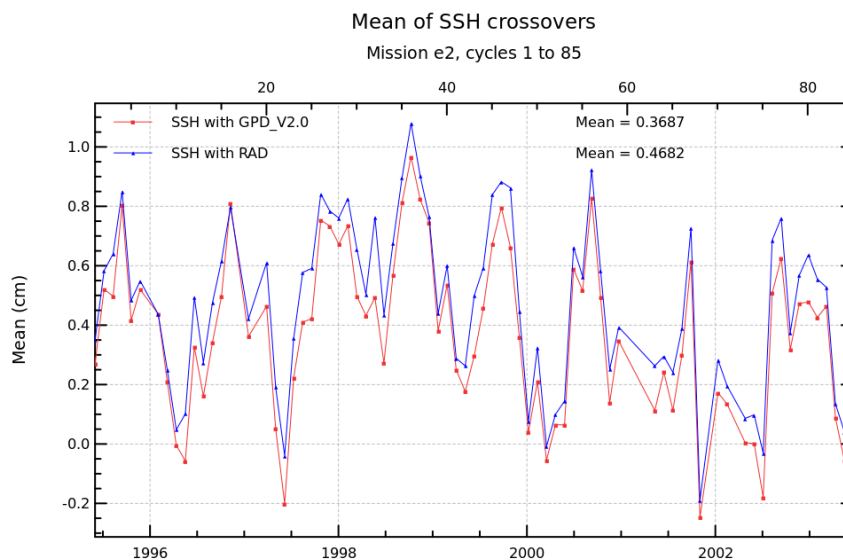
Diagnostic A101_a (mission e2)

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



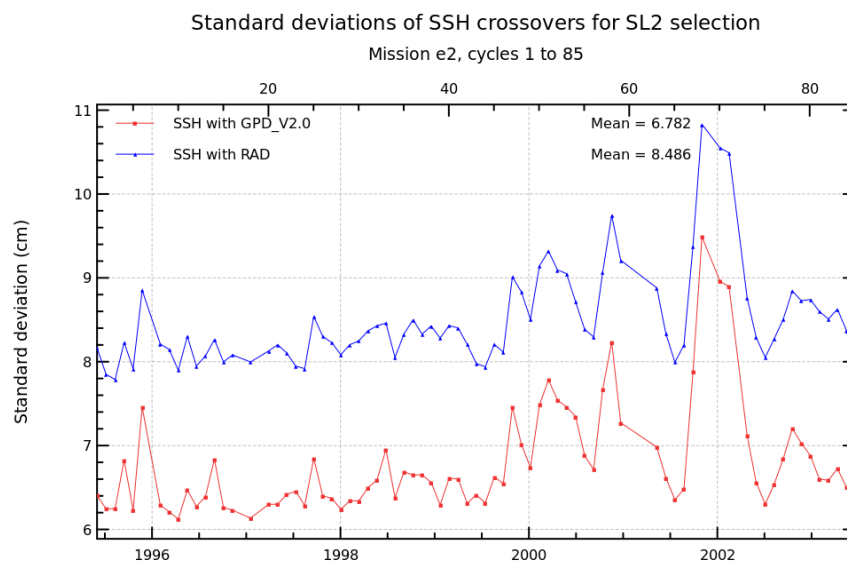
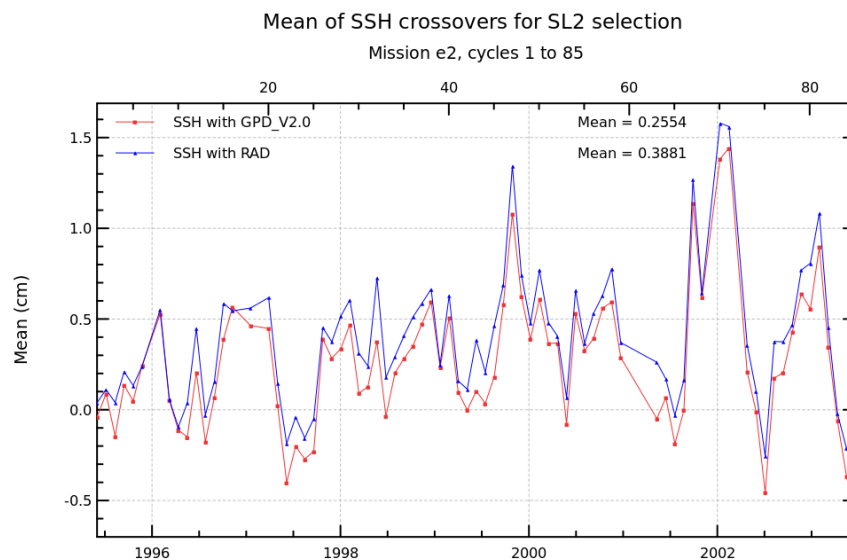
Diagnostic A101_b (mission e2)

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



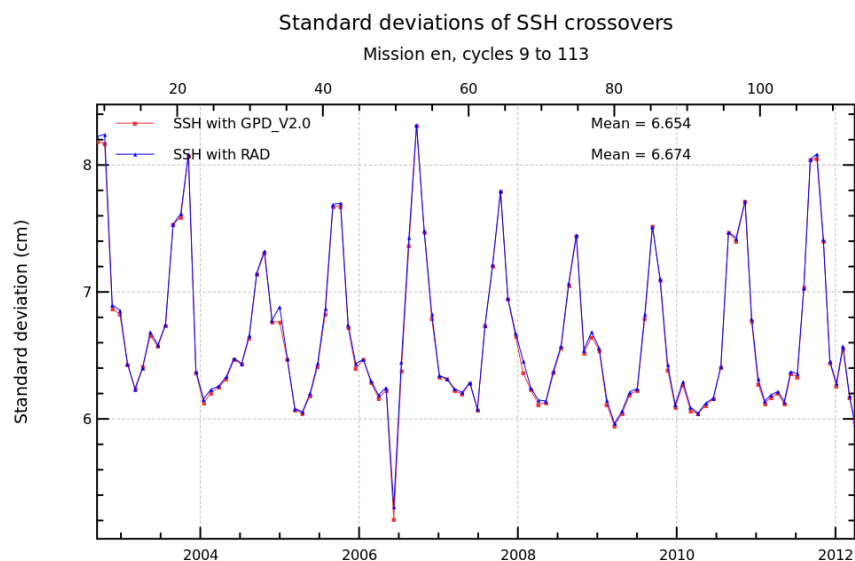
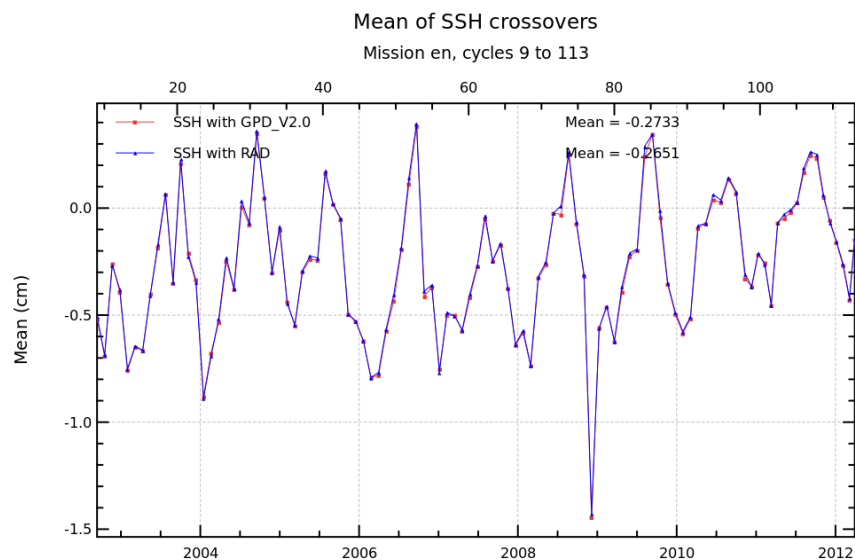
Diagnostic A101 a (mission en)

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



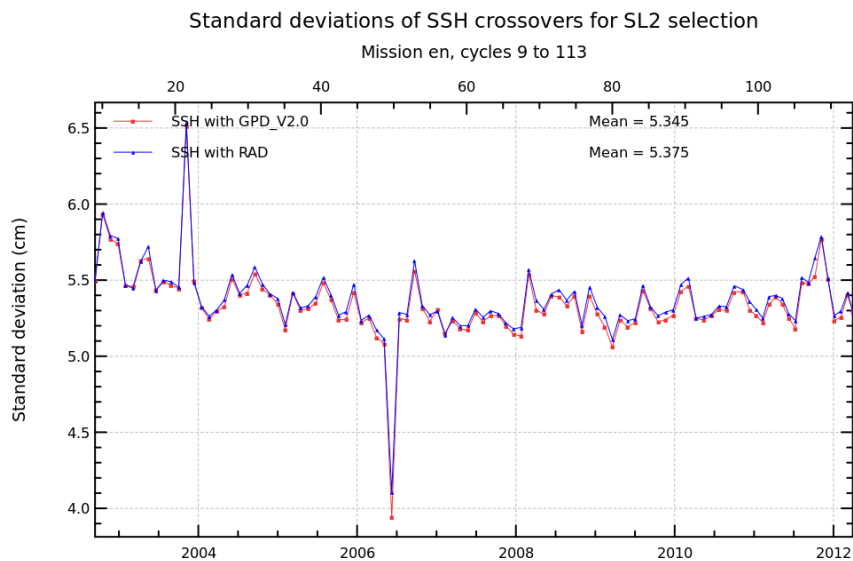
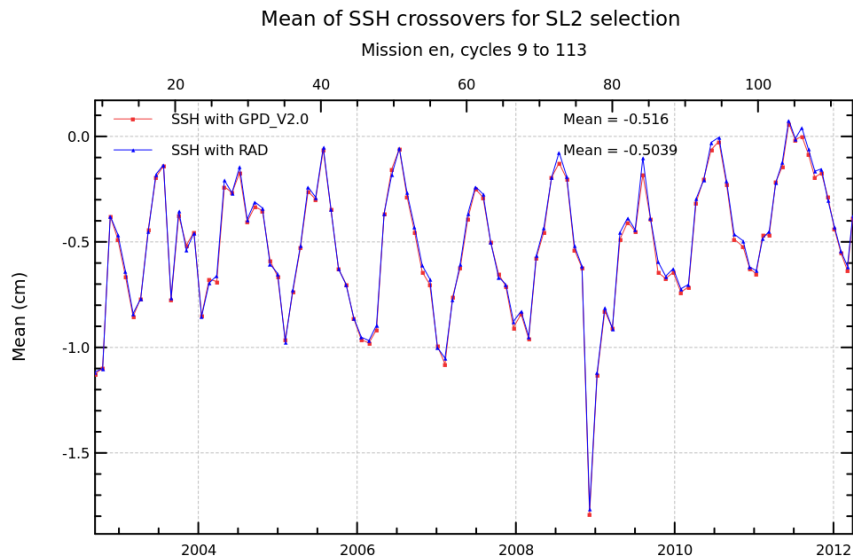
Diagnostic A101_b (mission en)

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



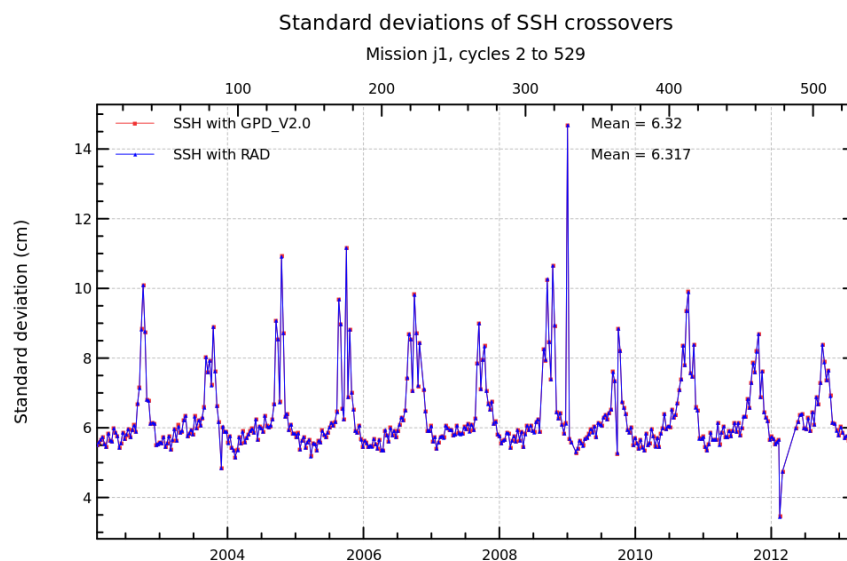
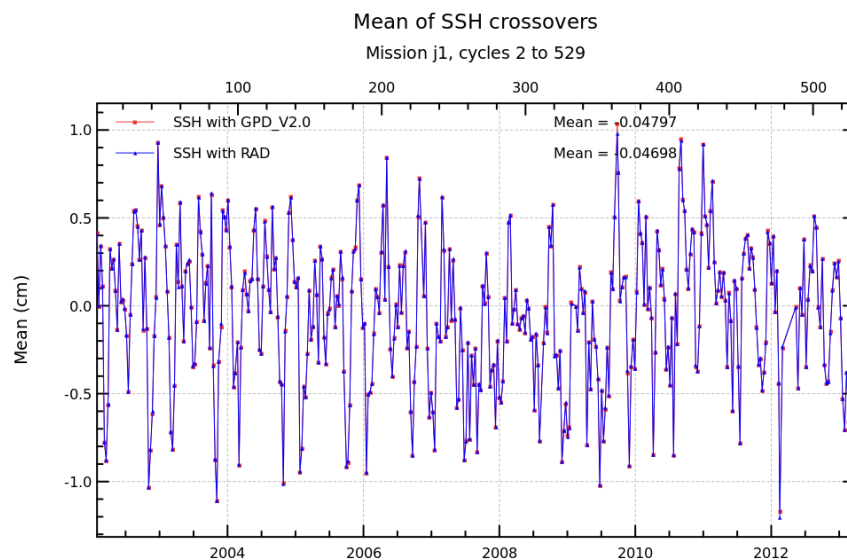
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j1)

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



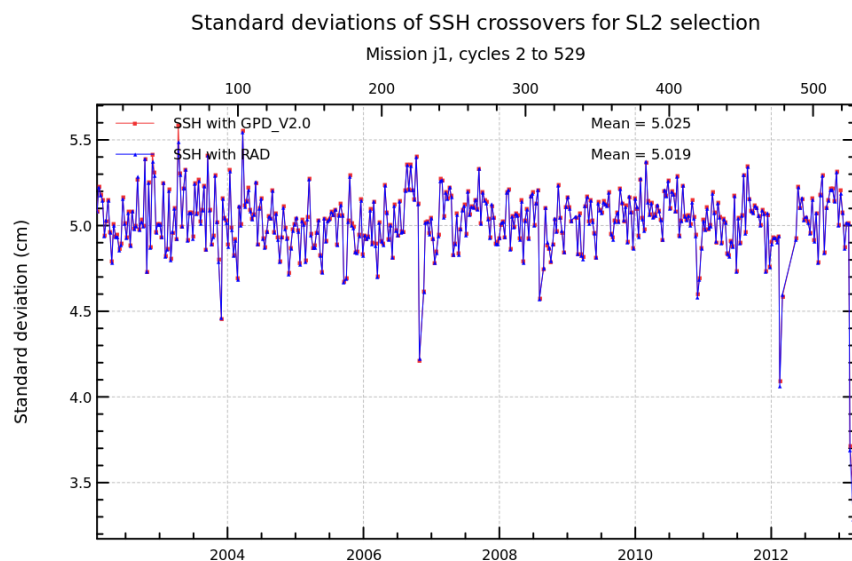
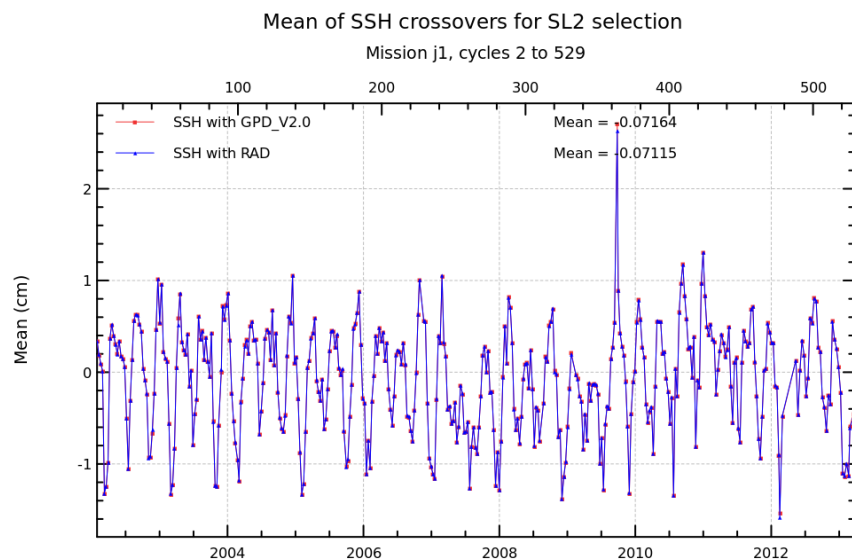
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j1)

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



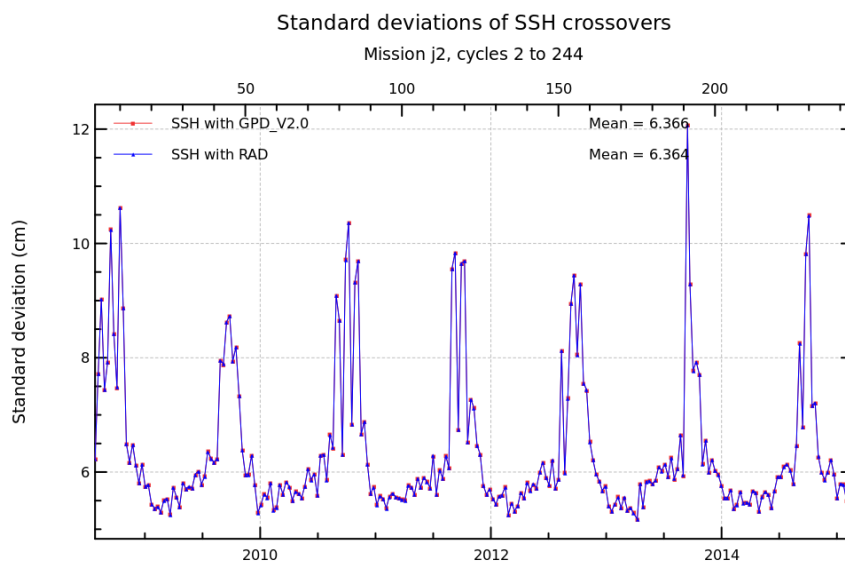
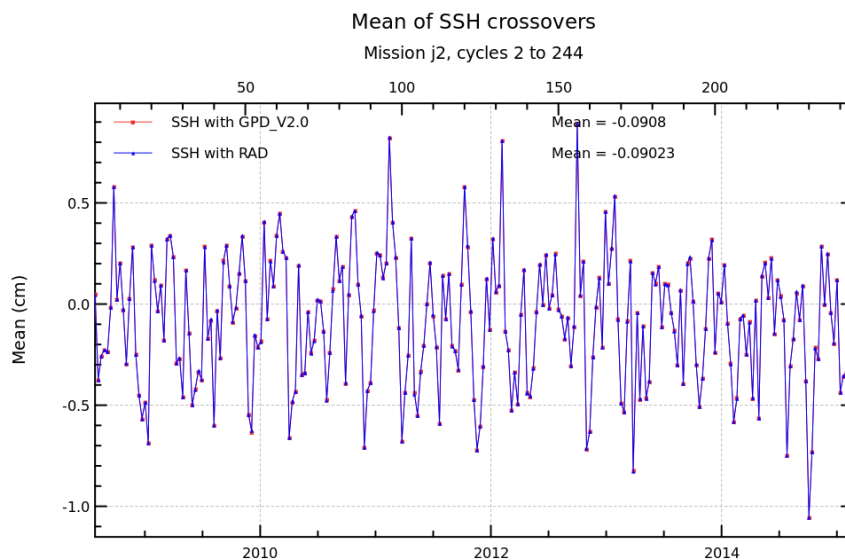
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j2)

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



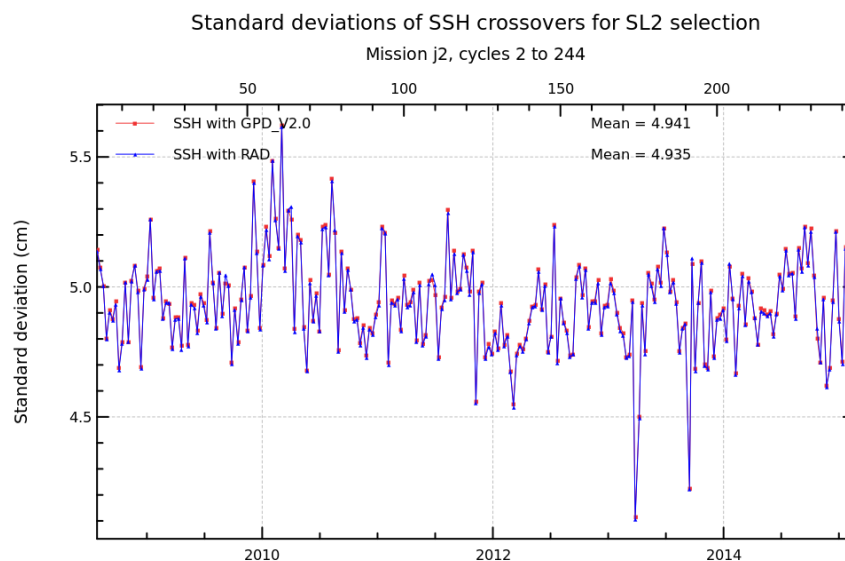
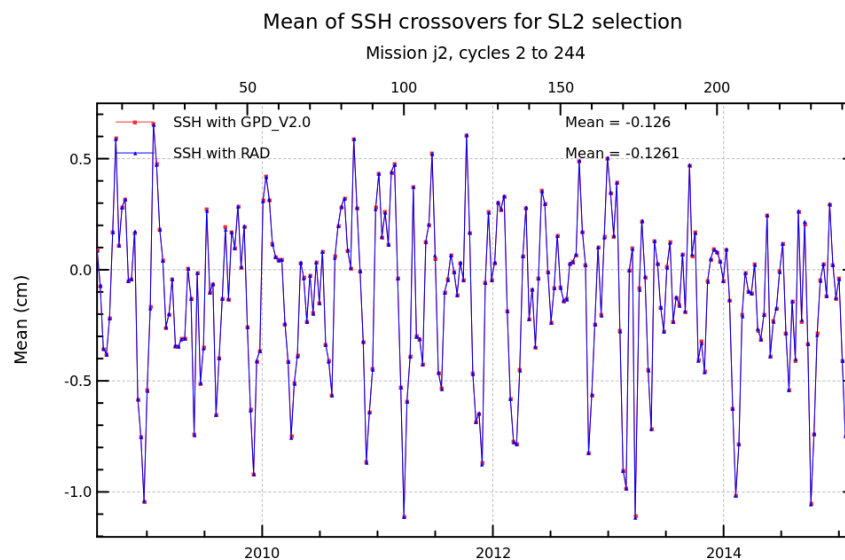
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j2)

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



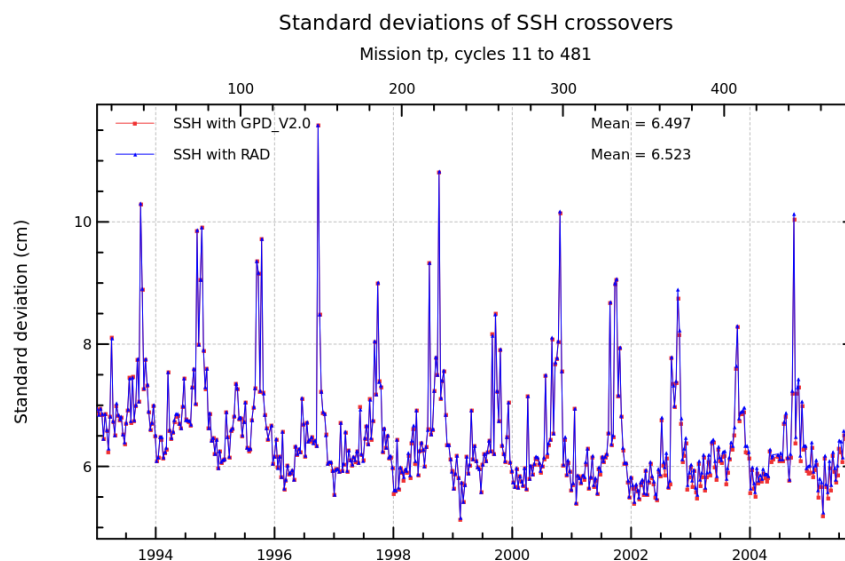
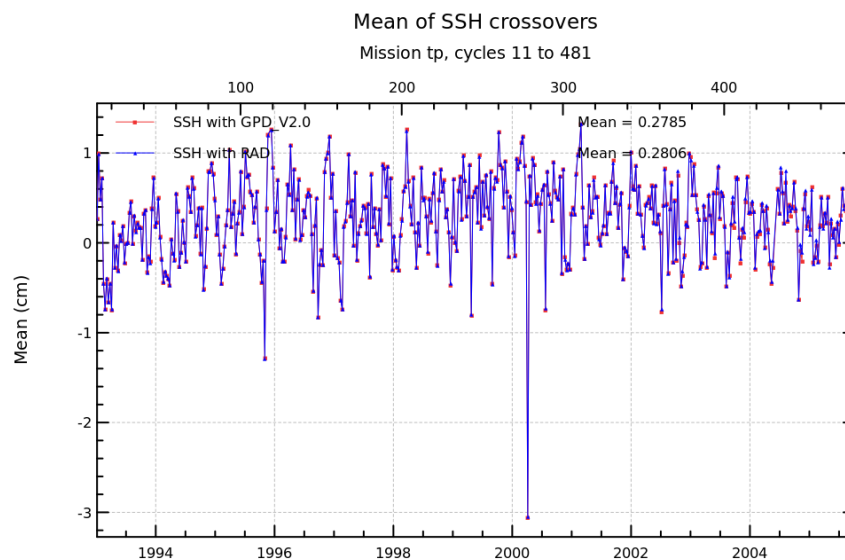
Diagnostic A101_a (mission tp)

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



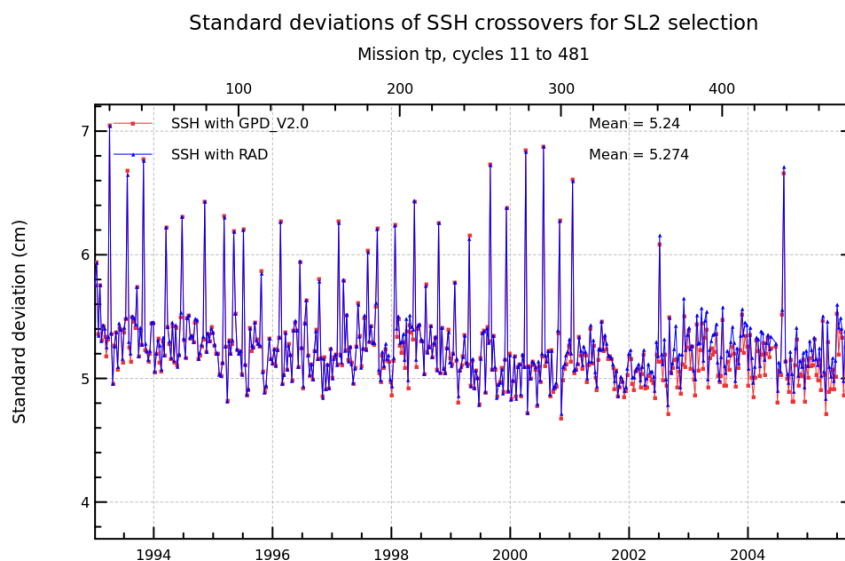
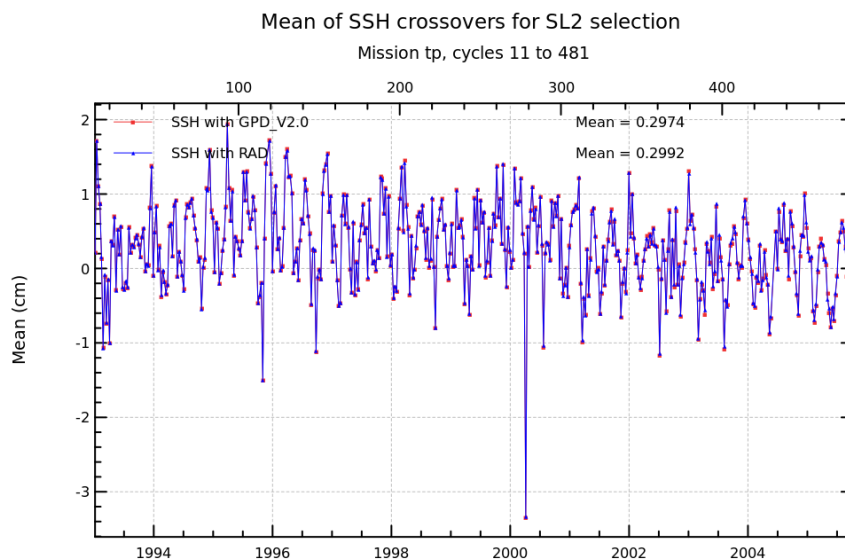
Diagnostic A101_b (mission tp)

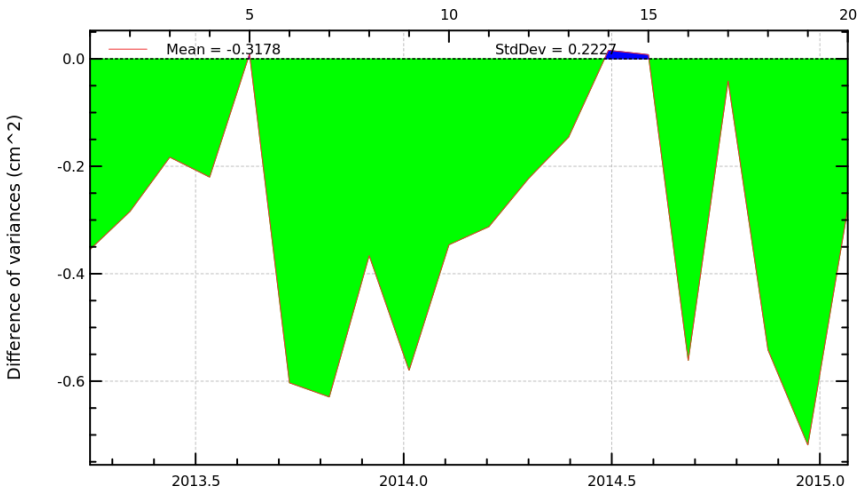
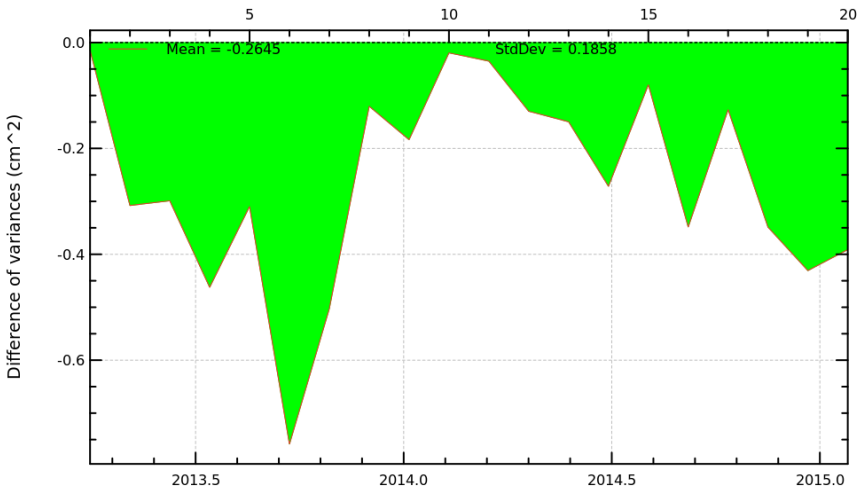
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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 al)	
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).	
<div>SSH crossovers : VAR(SSh with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSh with RAD)</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div> <div></div> <div>SSH crossovers : VAR(SSh with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSh with RAD) (SL2)</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div> <div></div>	

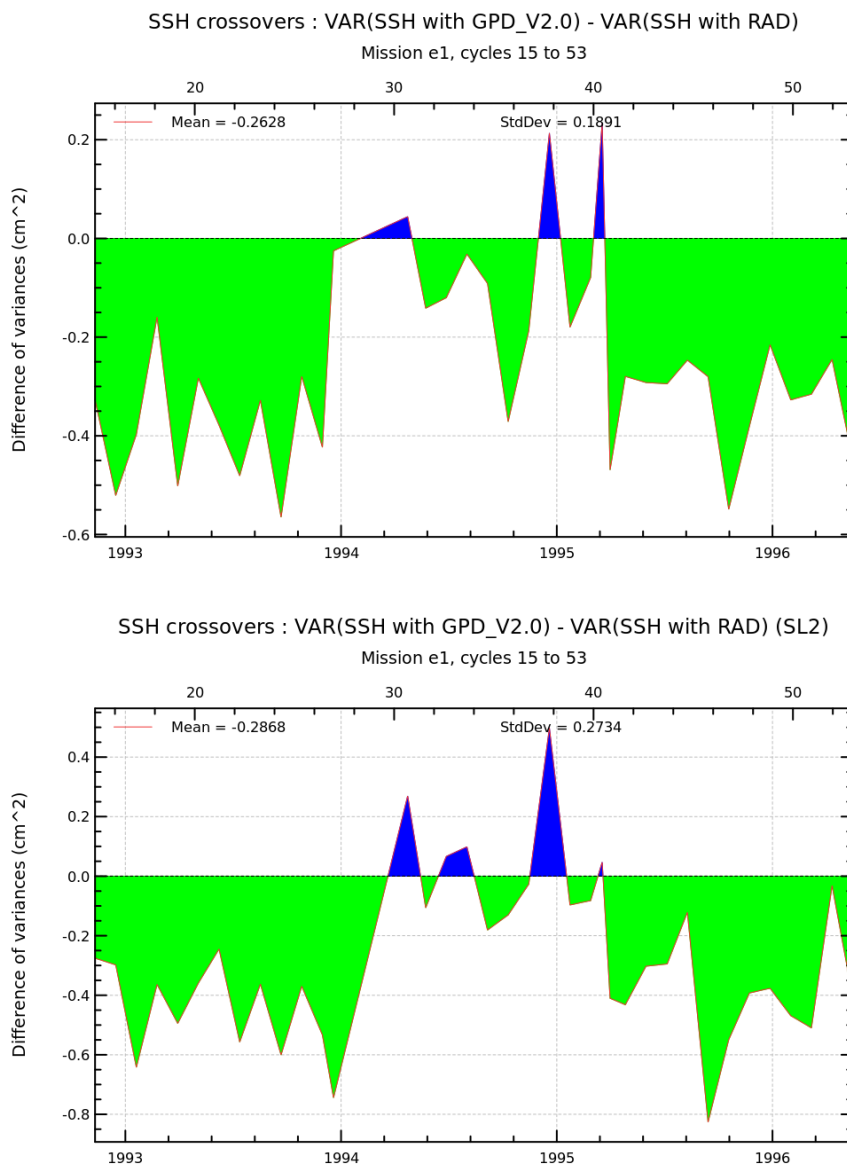
Diagnostic A102 (mission e1)

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



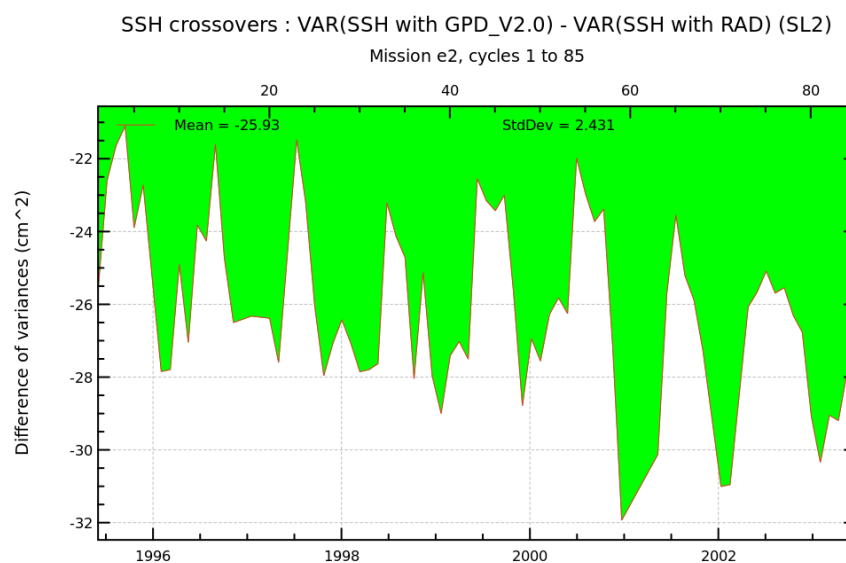
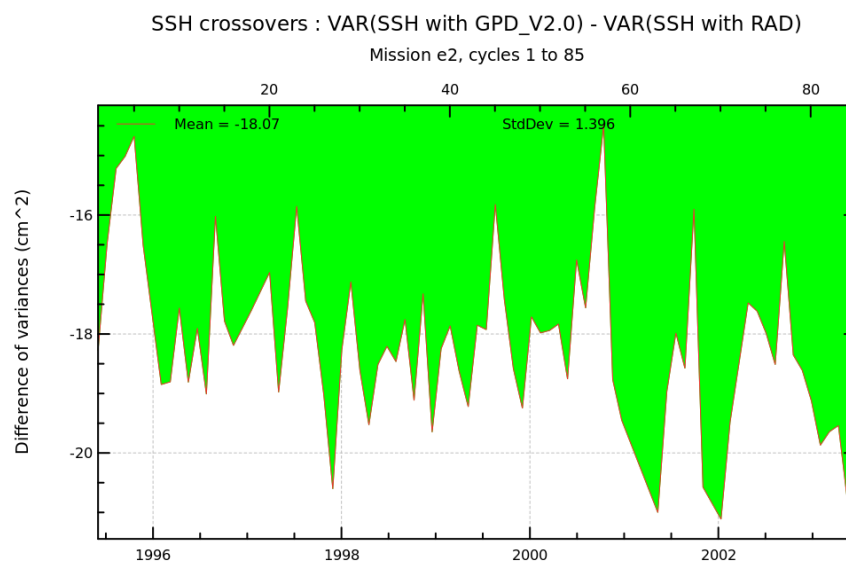
Diagnostic A102 (mission e2)

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



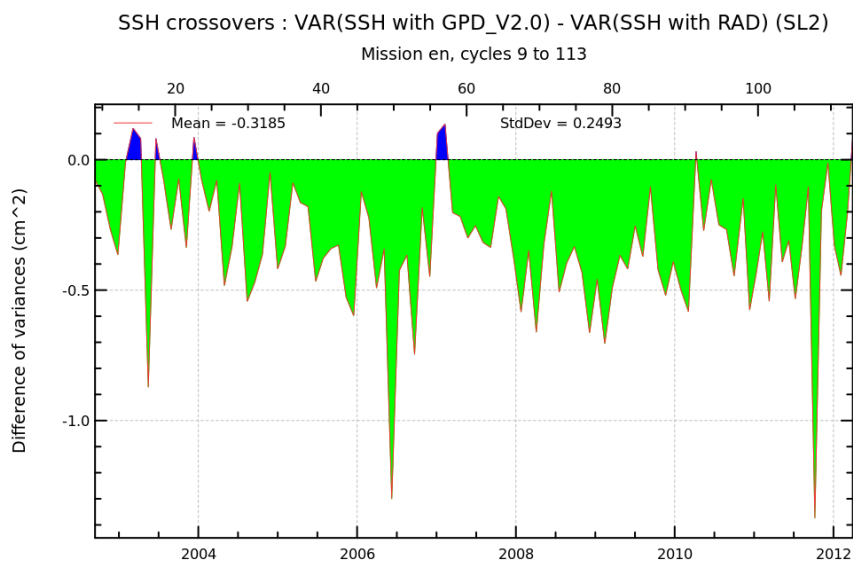
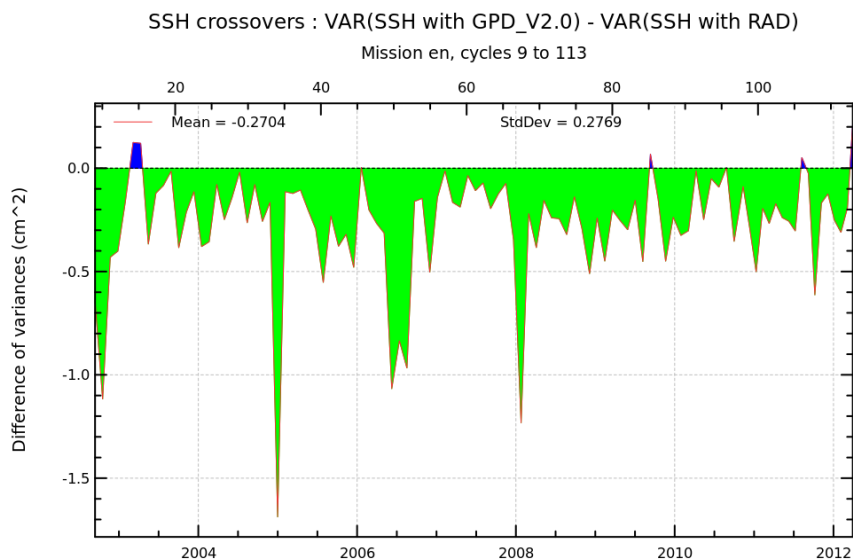
Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

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



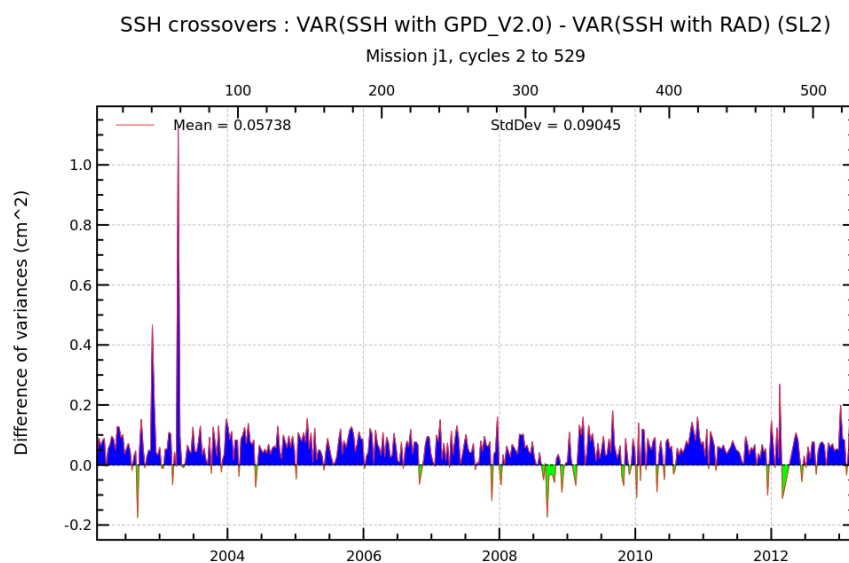
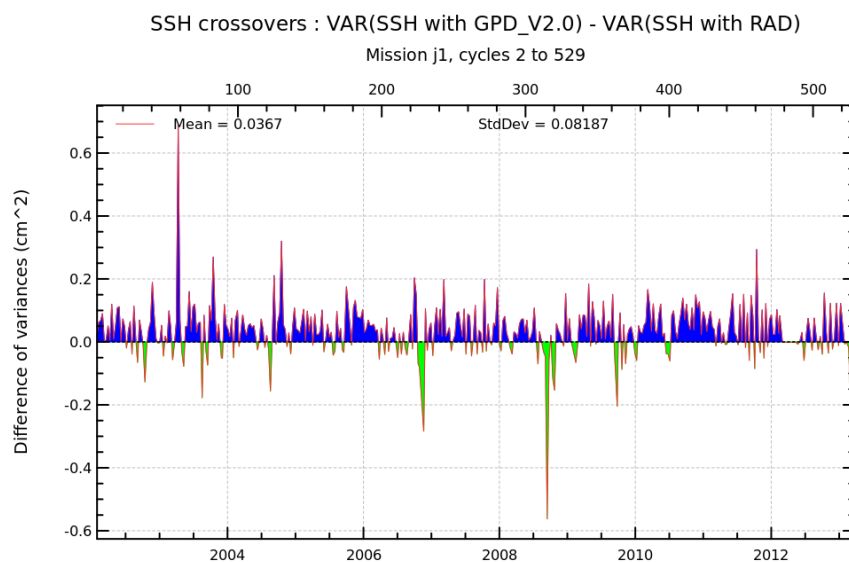
Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

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



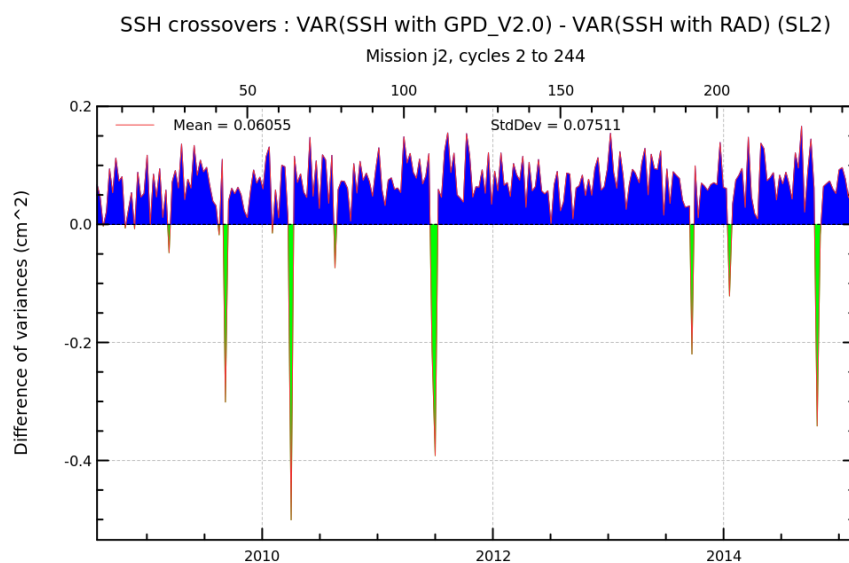
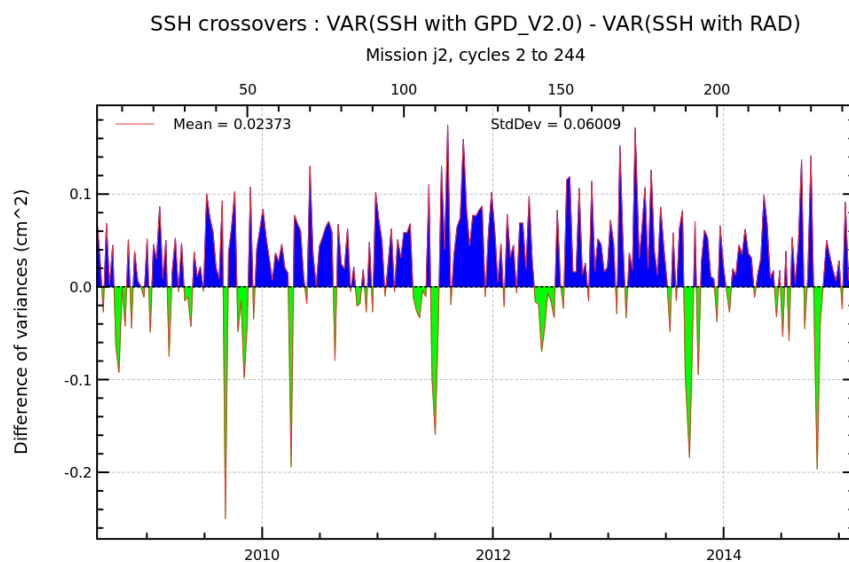
Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

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 A102 (mission tp)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

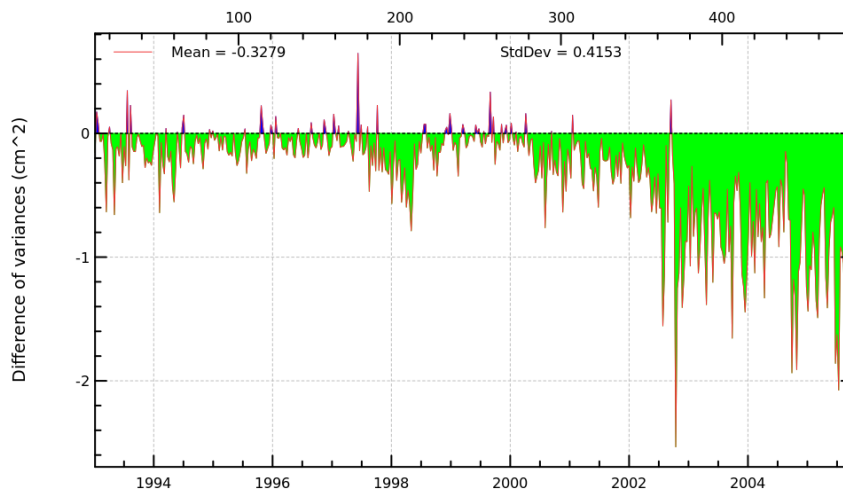
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

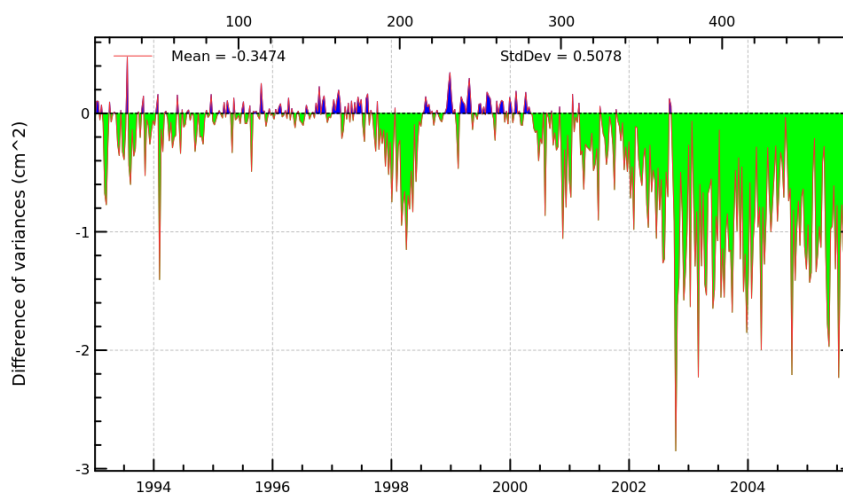
SSH crossovers : VAR(SSh with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSh with RAD)

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481

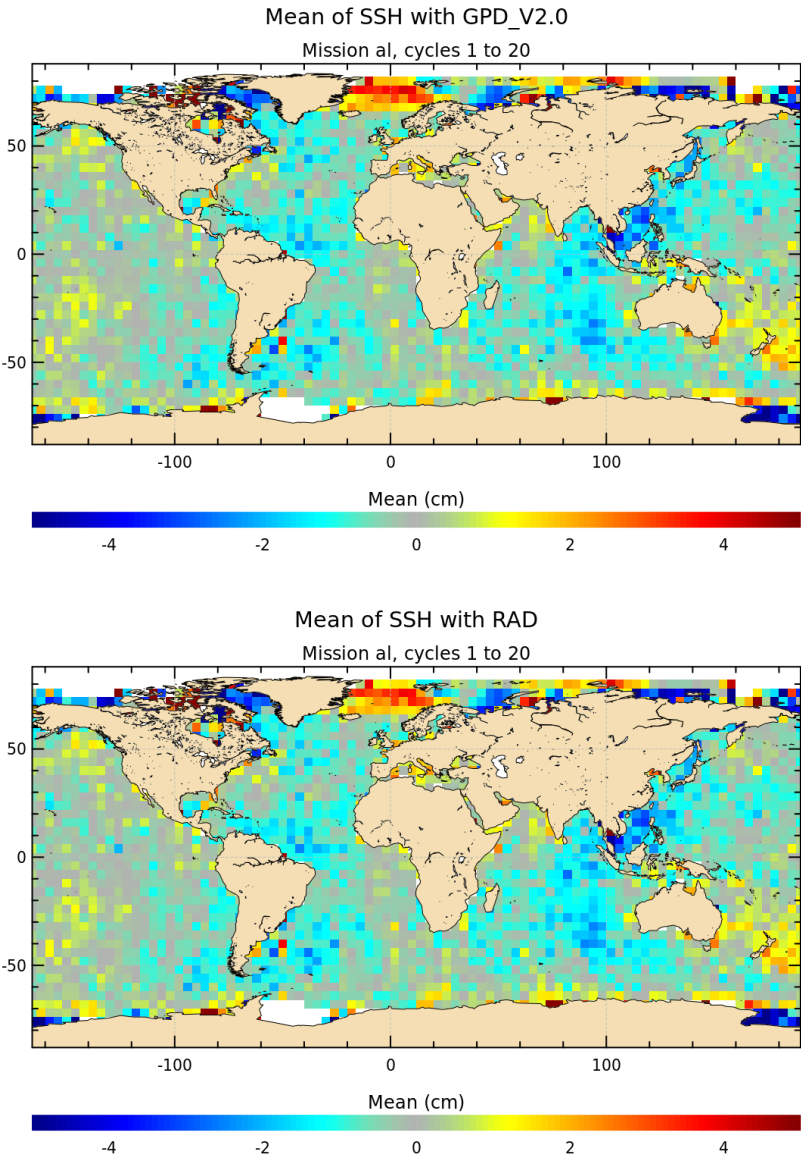


SSH crossovers : VAR(SSh with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSh with RAD) (SL2)

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A103 (mission al)	
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).	



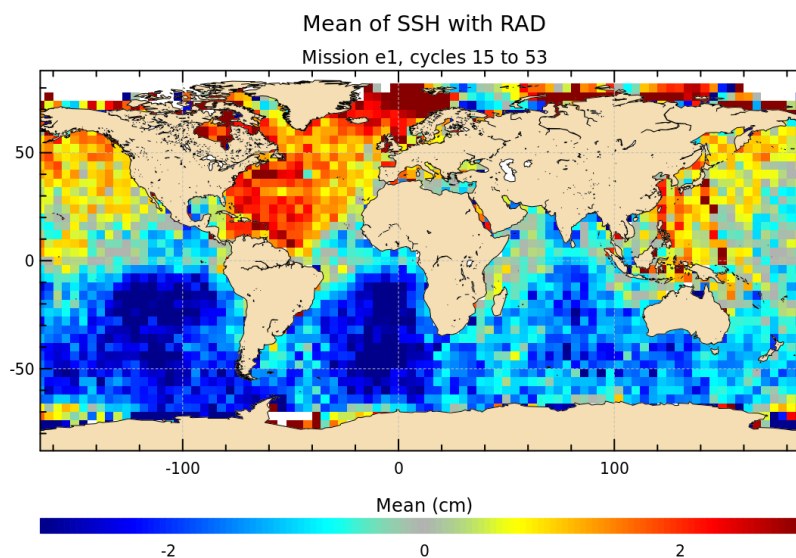
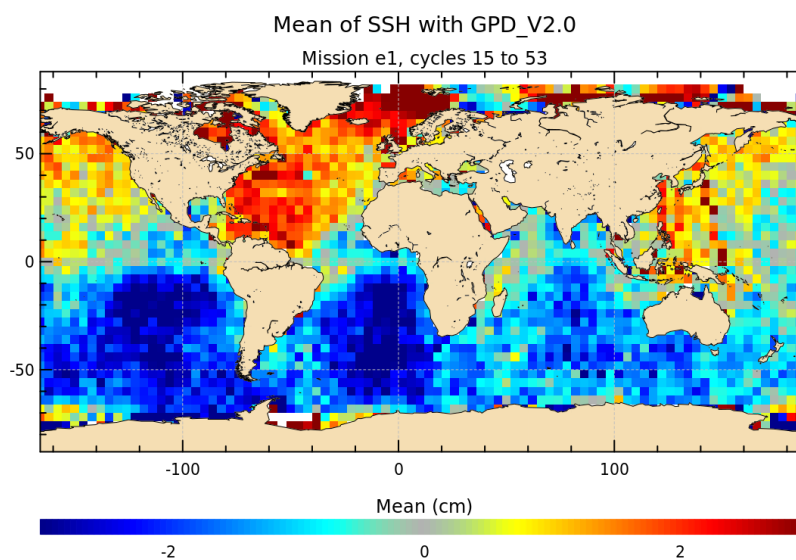
Diagnostic A103 (mission e1)

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



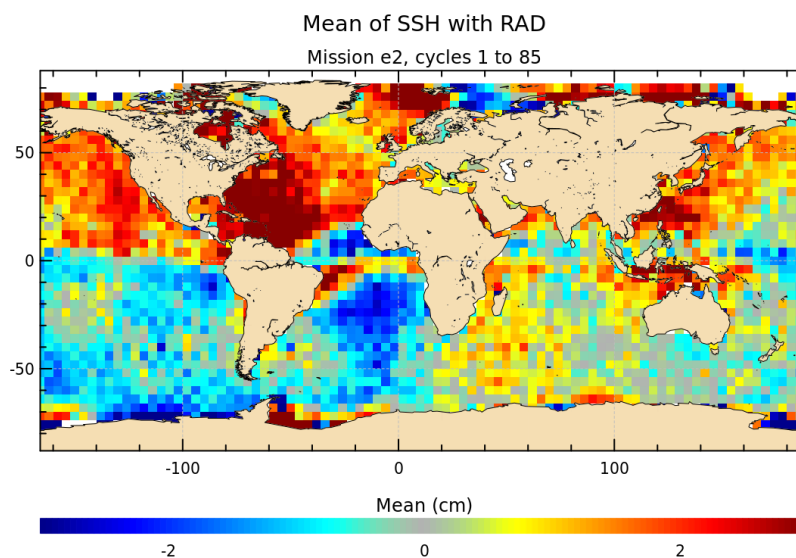
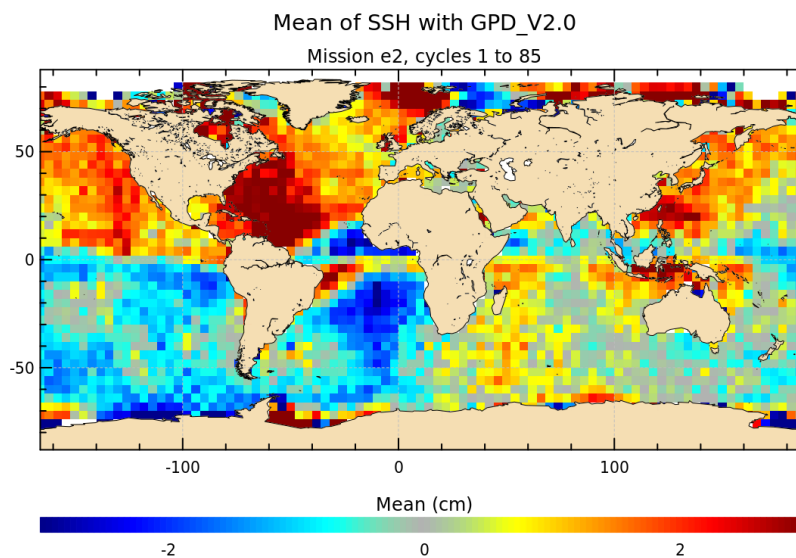
Diagnostic A103 (mission e2)

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



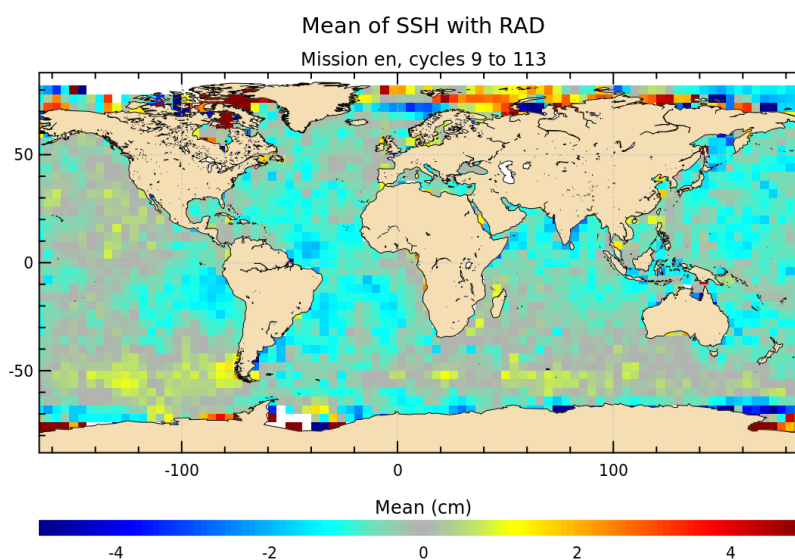
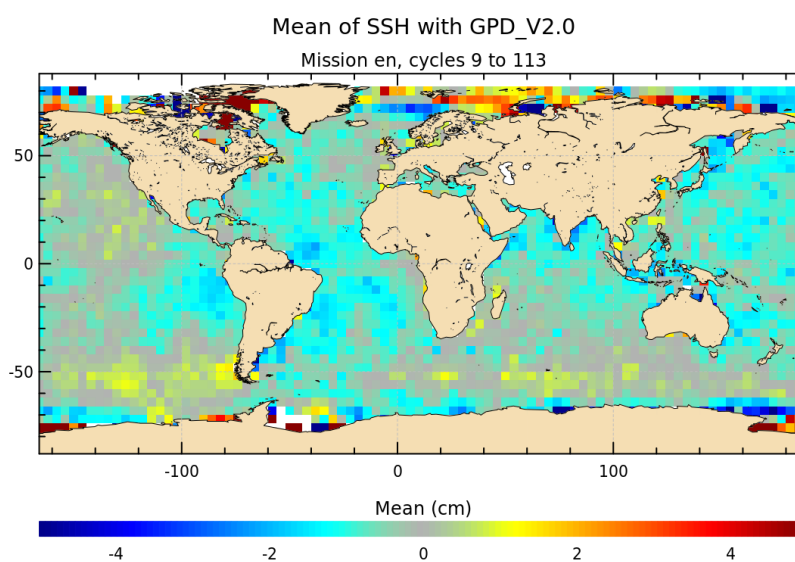
Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

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



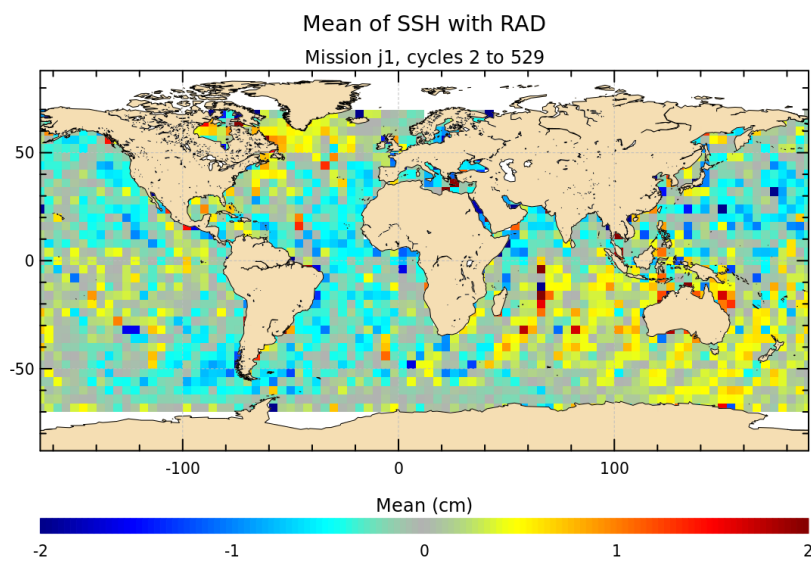
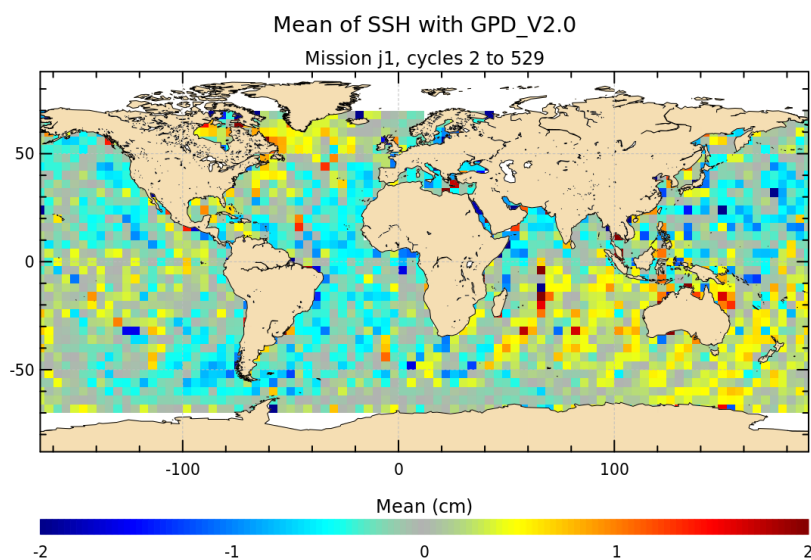
Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

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



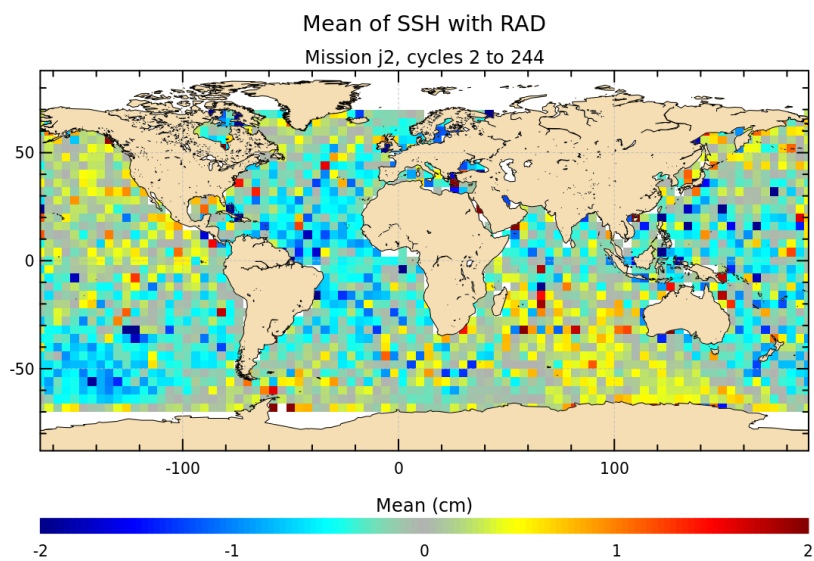
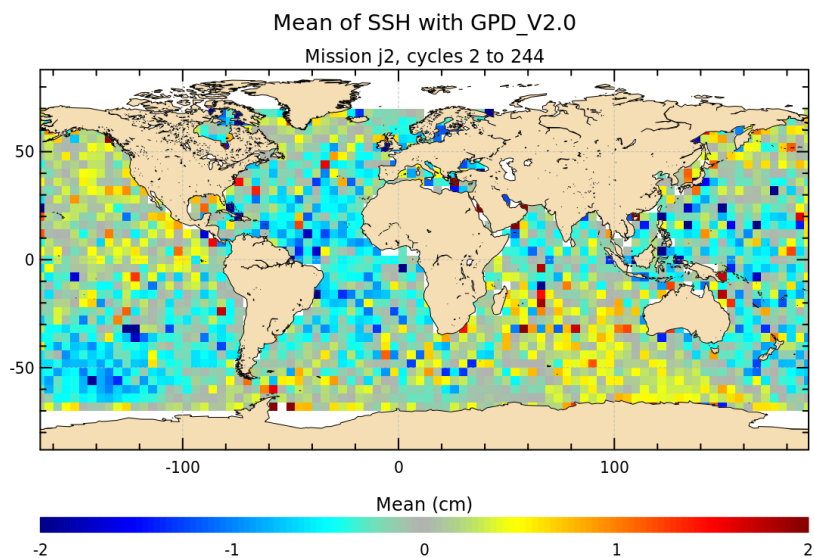
Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

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



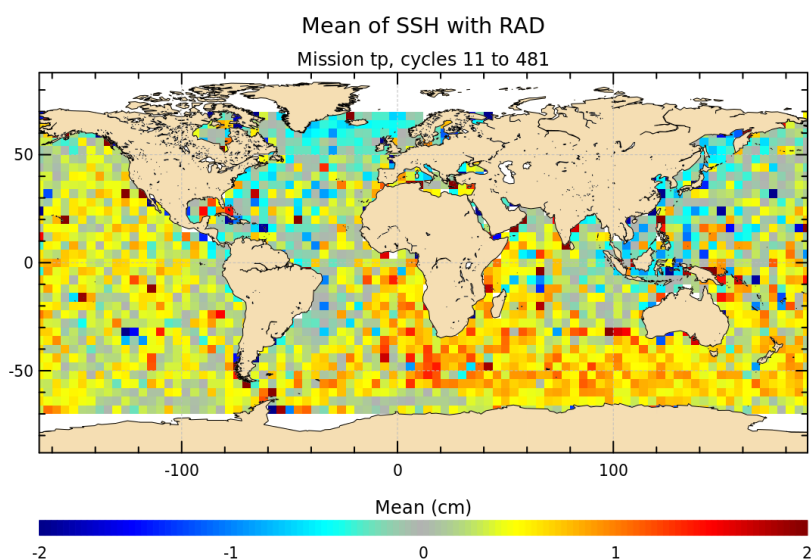
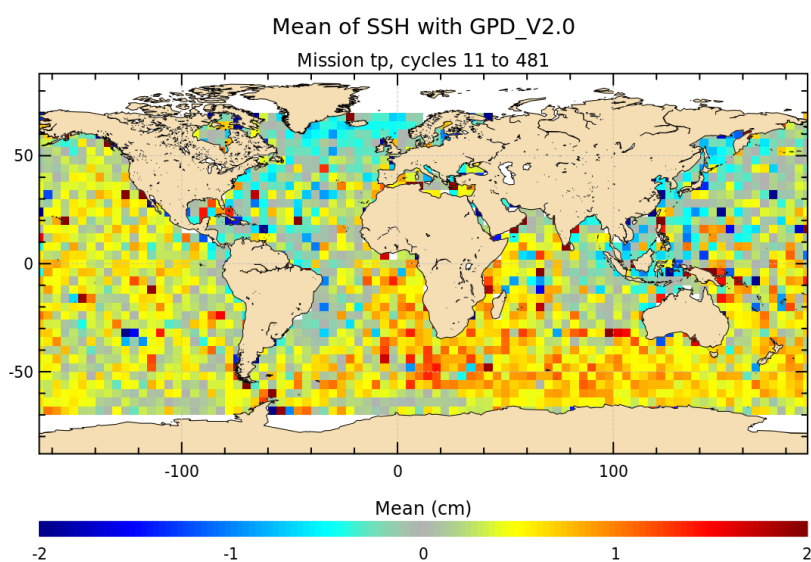
Diagnostic A103 (mission tp)

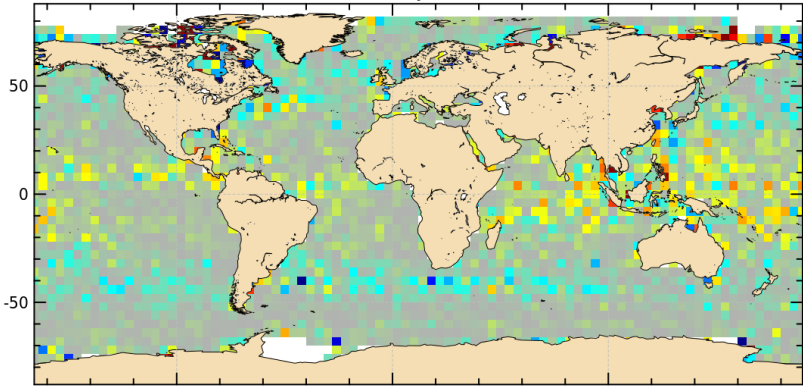
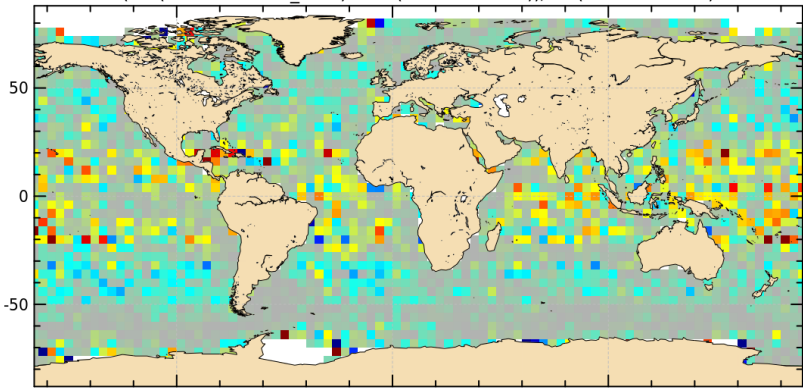
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

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 type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A104 (mission al)	
	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).	
	<div>VAR(SSH with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSH with RAD)</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div>  <div>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm^2)</div> <div>-10-50510</div> <div>Percentage of X_SSH error reduction</div> <div>(Var(SSH with GPD_V2.0) - Var(SSH with RAD))/Var(SSH with RAD)</div>  <div>Reduction/Increase of variance of X_SSH - ln %</div> <div>-20020</div>	

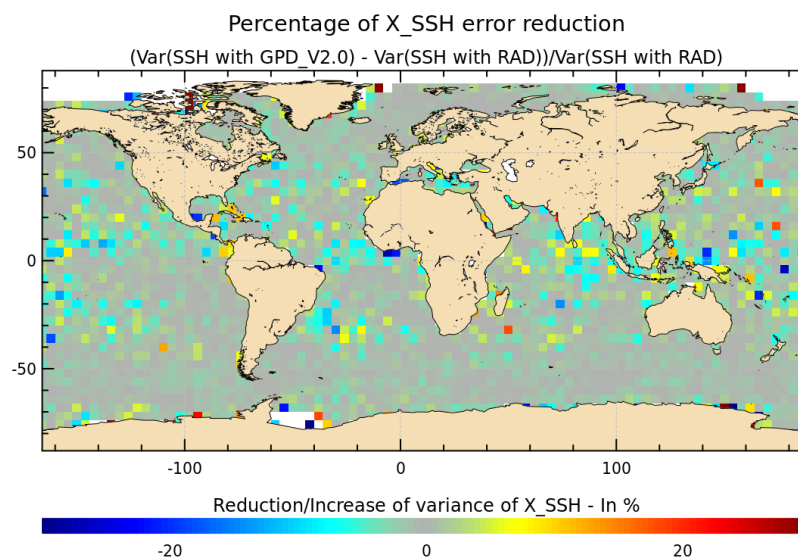
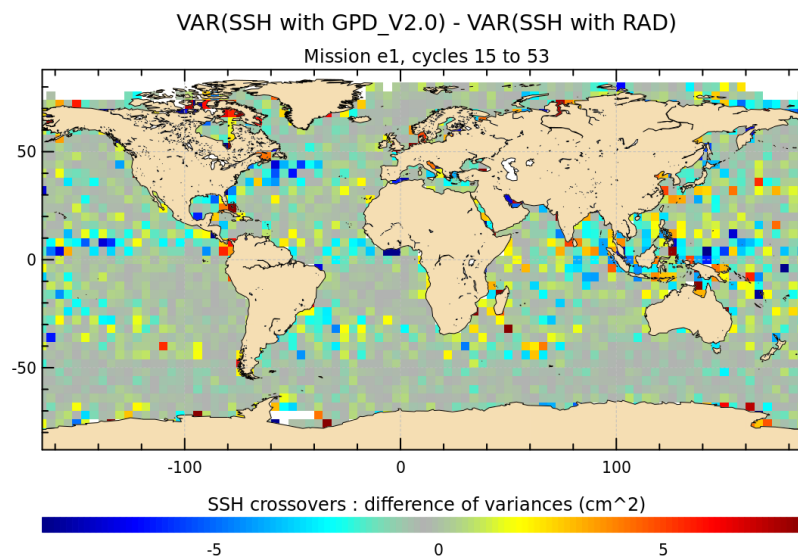
Diagnostic A104 (mission e1)

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



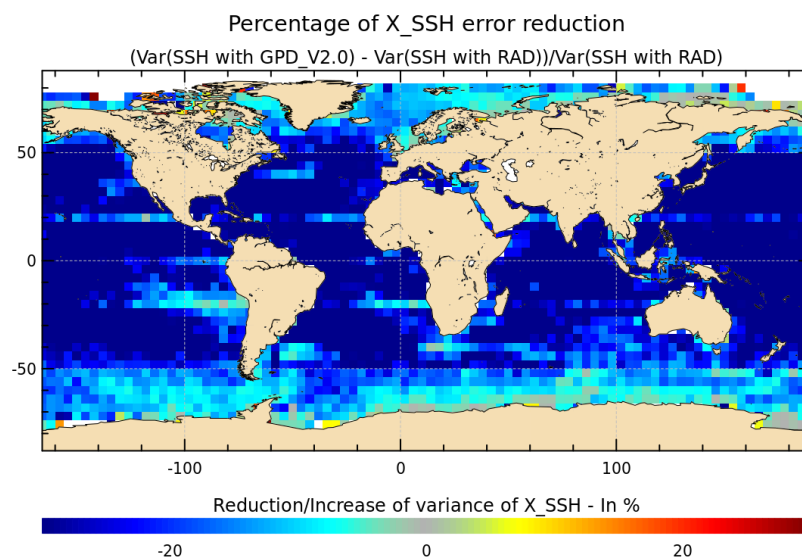
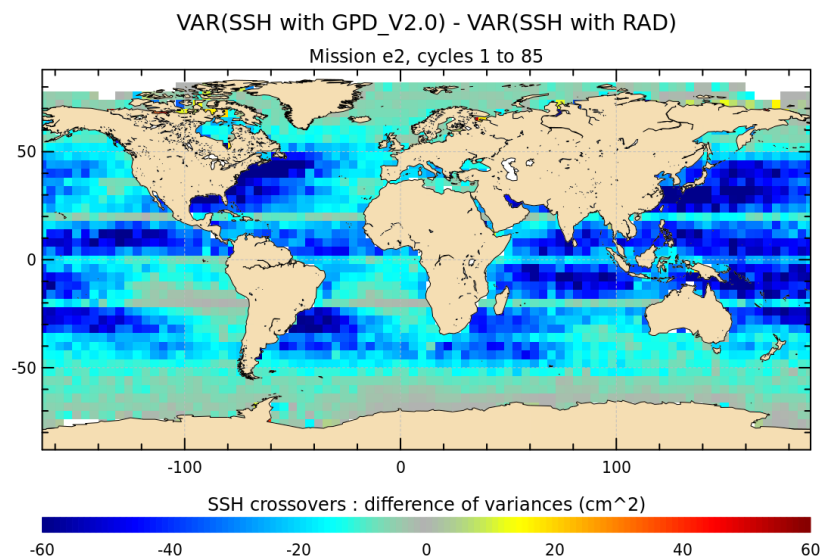
Diagnostic A104 (mission e2)

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



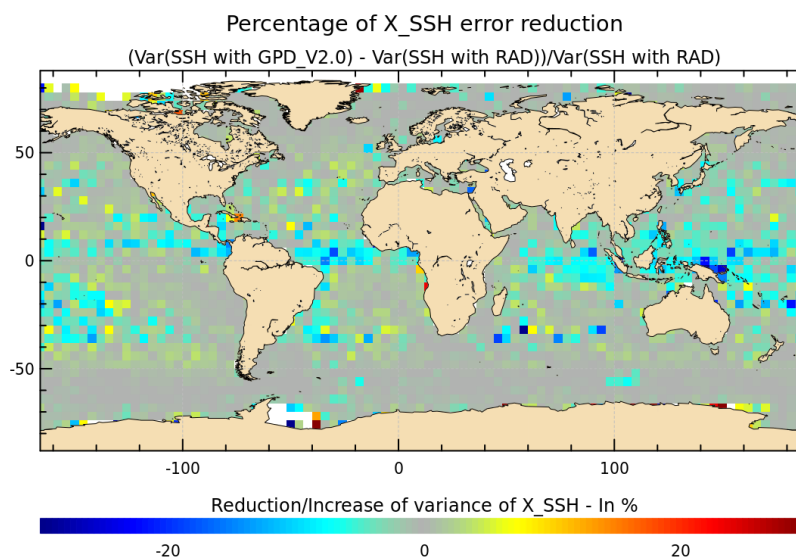
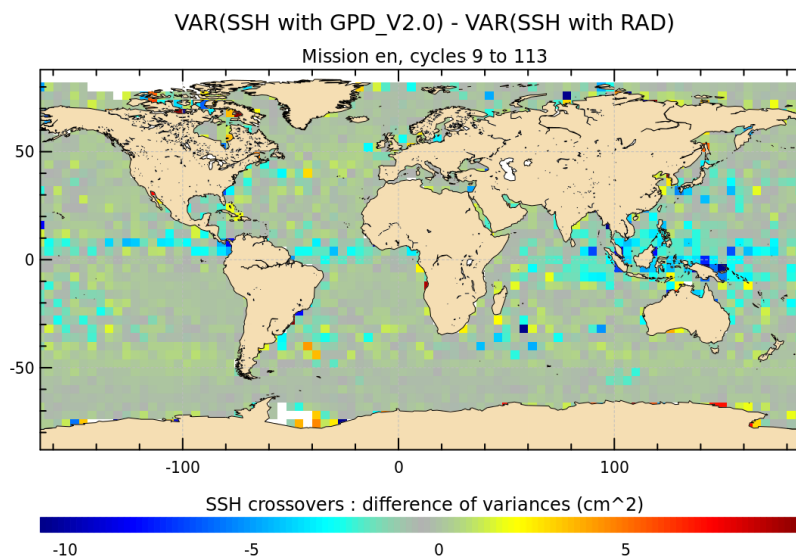
Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

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



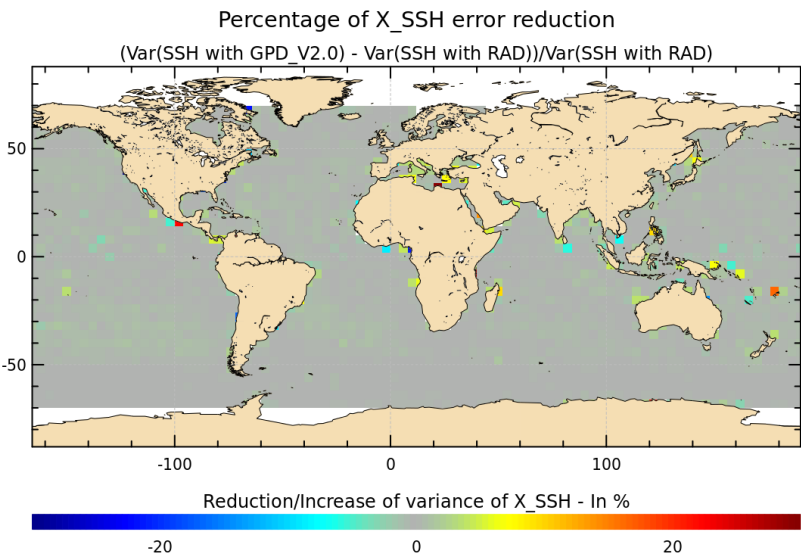
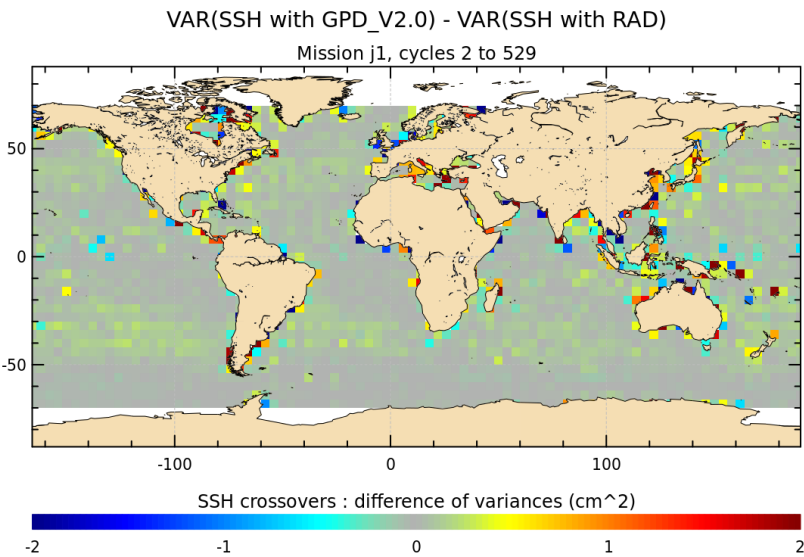
Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

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



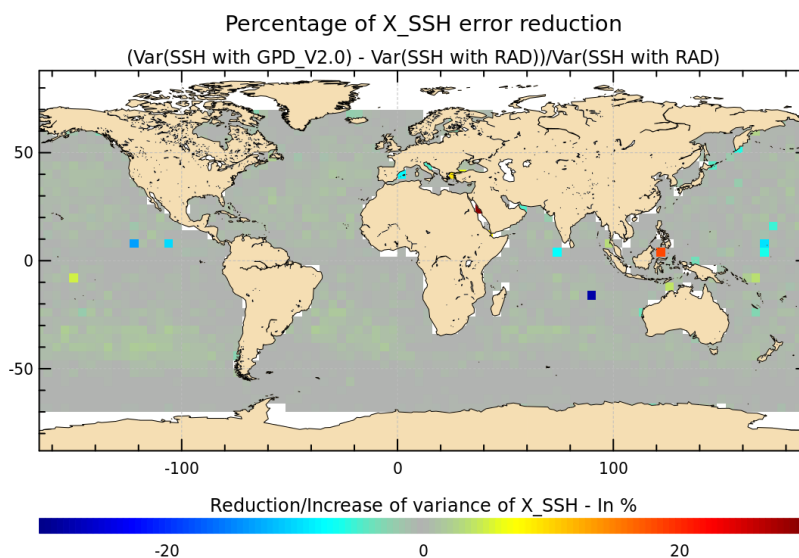
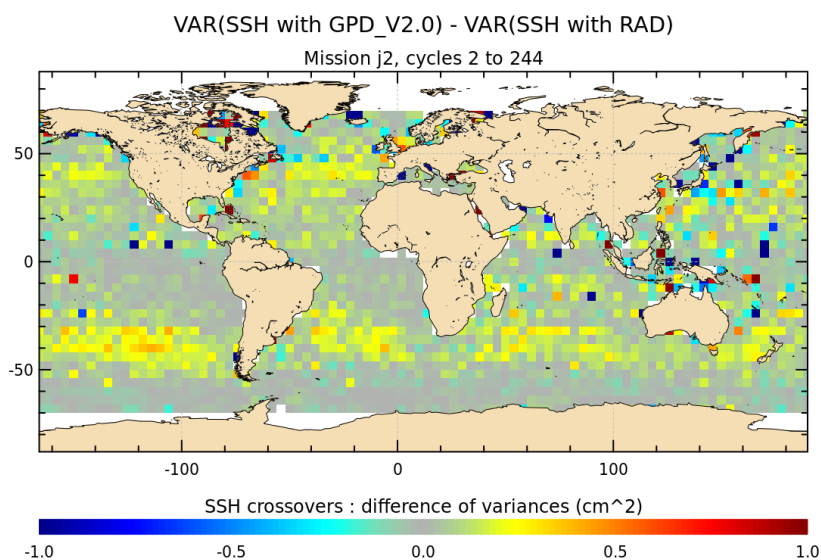
Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

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



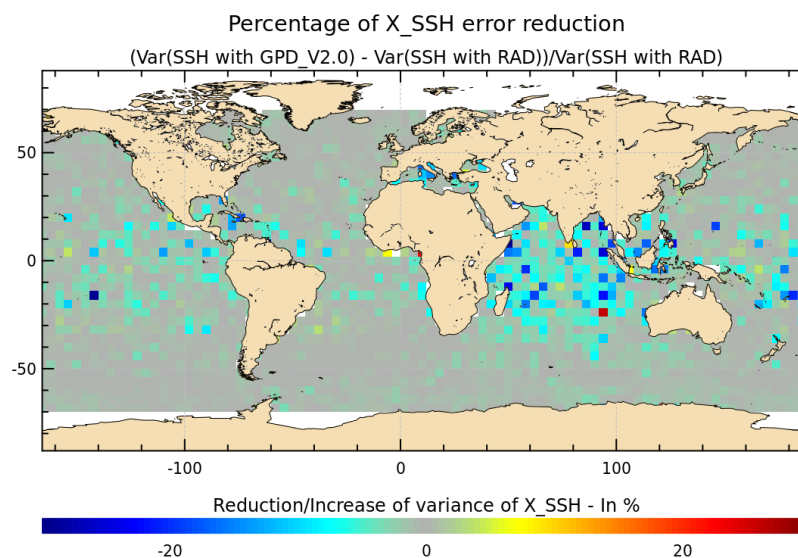
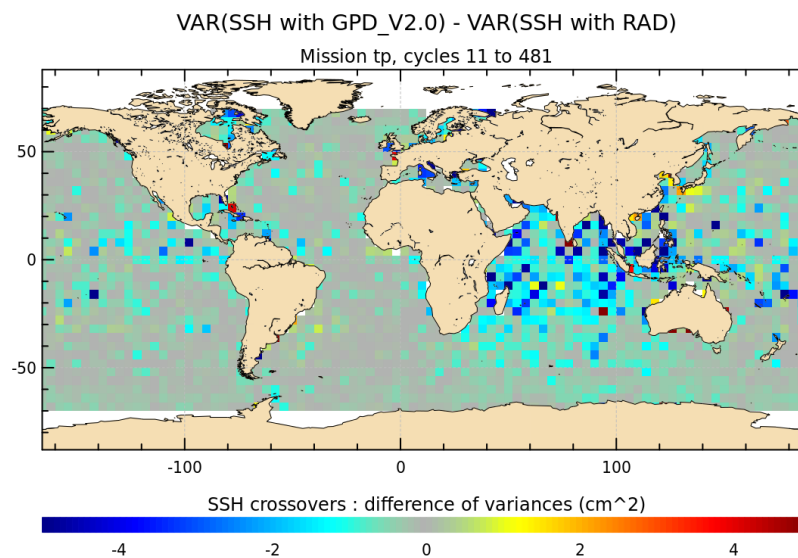
Diagnostic A104 (mission tp)

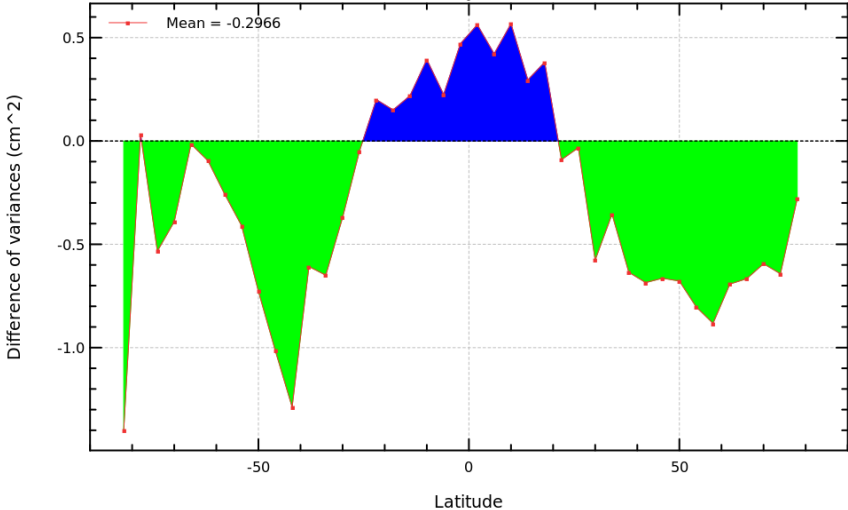
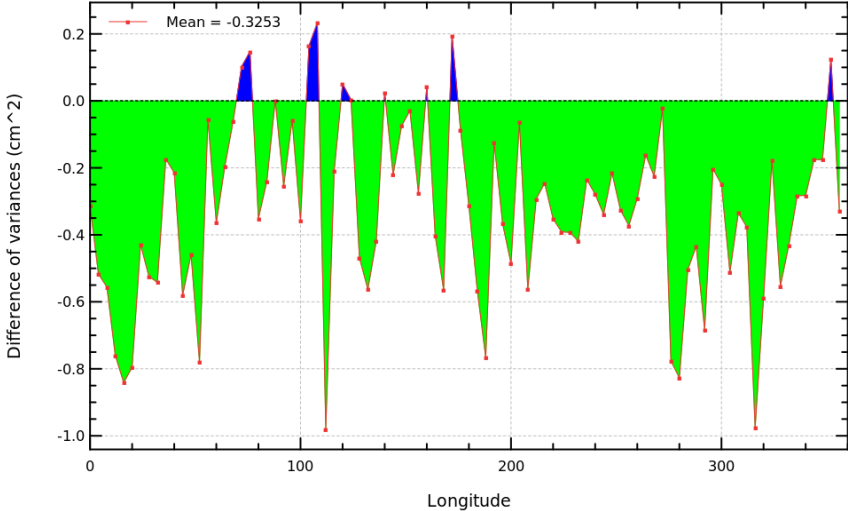
Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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 type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A105 (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.	
	<div><div><div>VAR(SSH with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSH with RAD)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><div>Mean = -0.2966</div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SSH with RAD)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><div>Mean = -0.3253</div></div></div>	

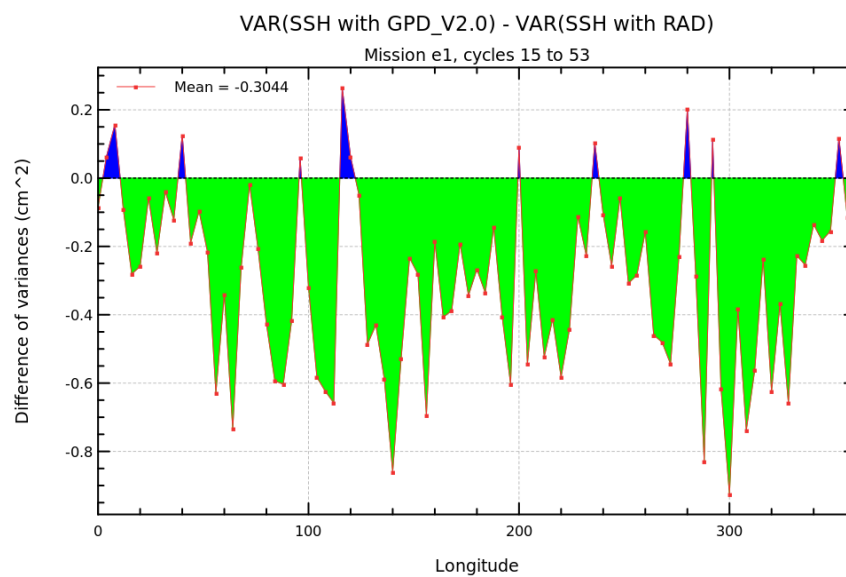
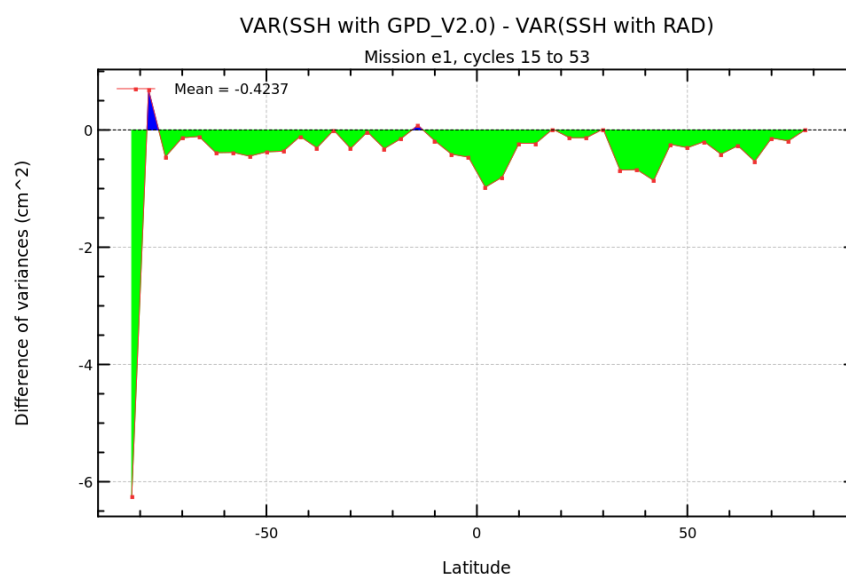
Diagnostic A105 (mission e1)

Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



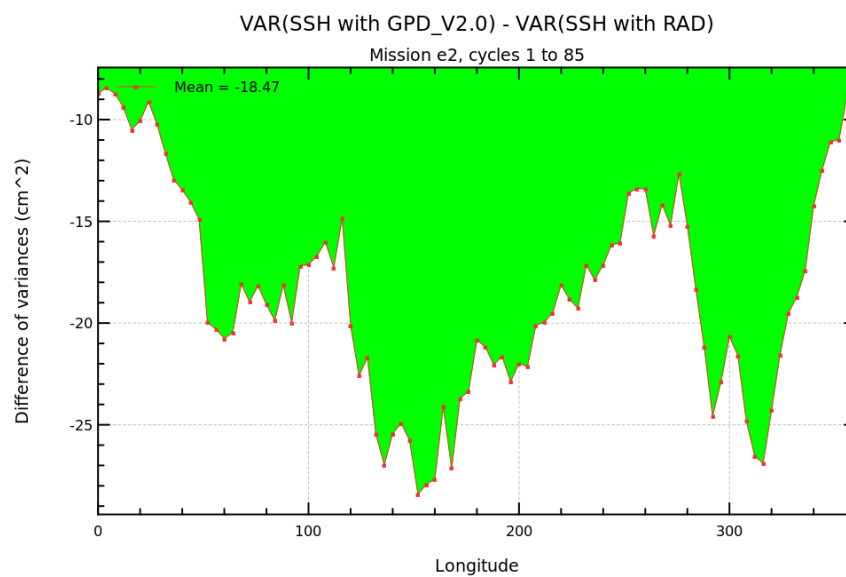
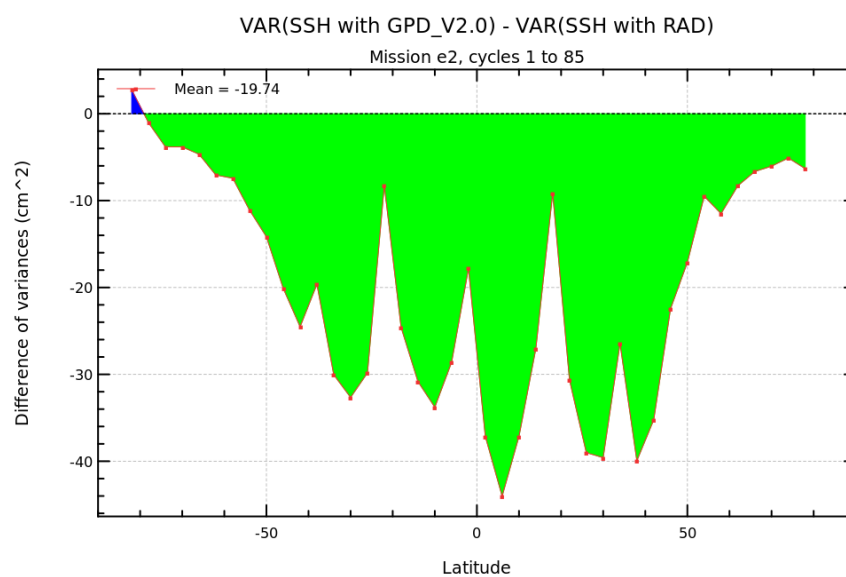
Diagnostic A105 (mission e2)

Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



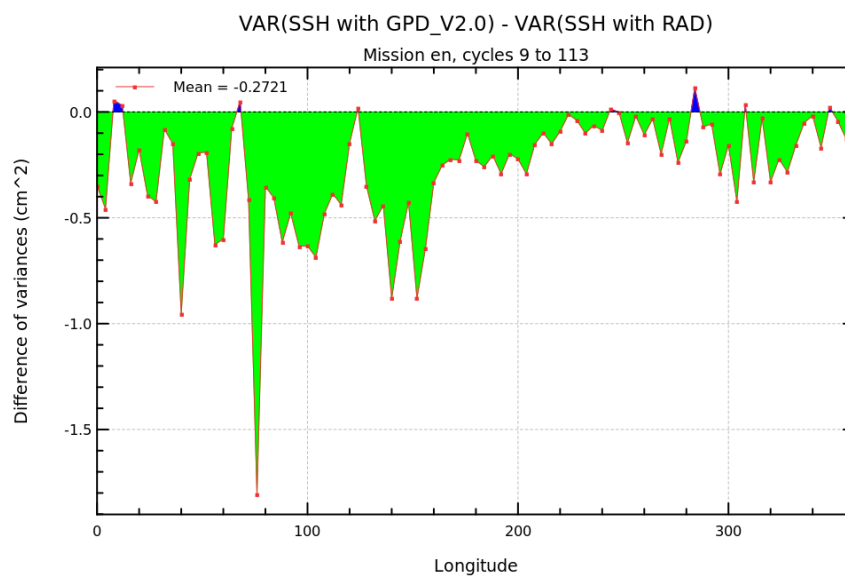
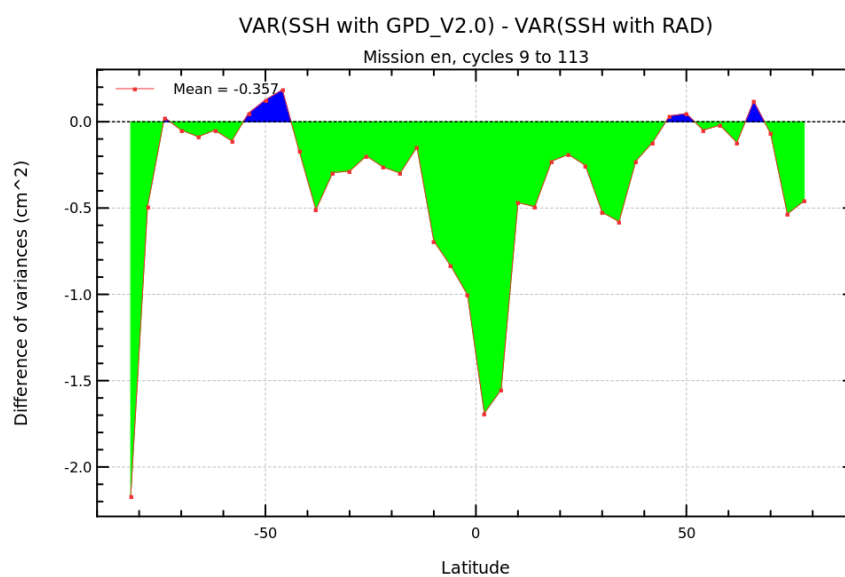
Diagnostic A105 (mission en)

Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



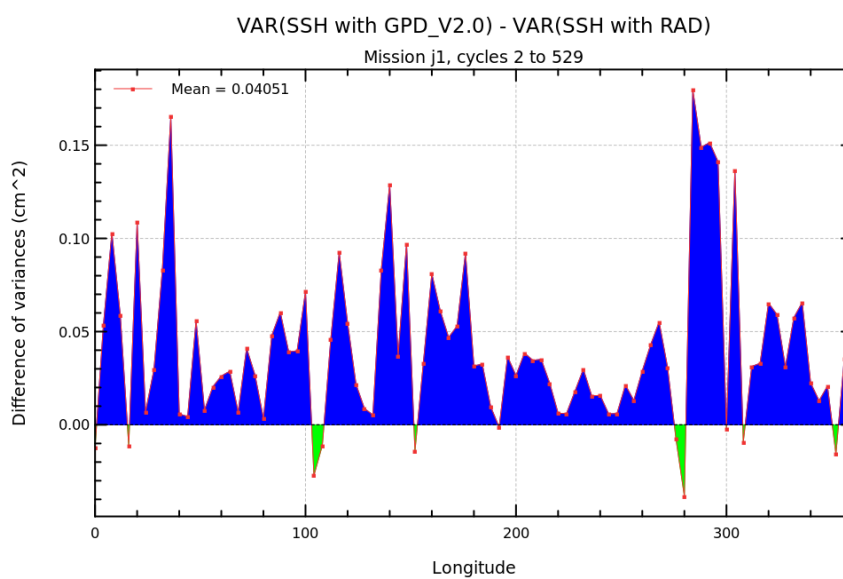
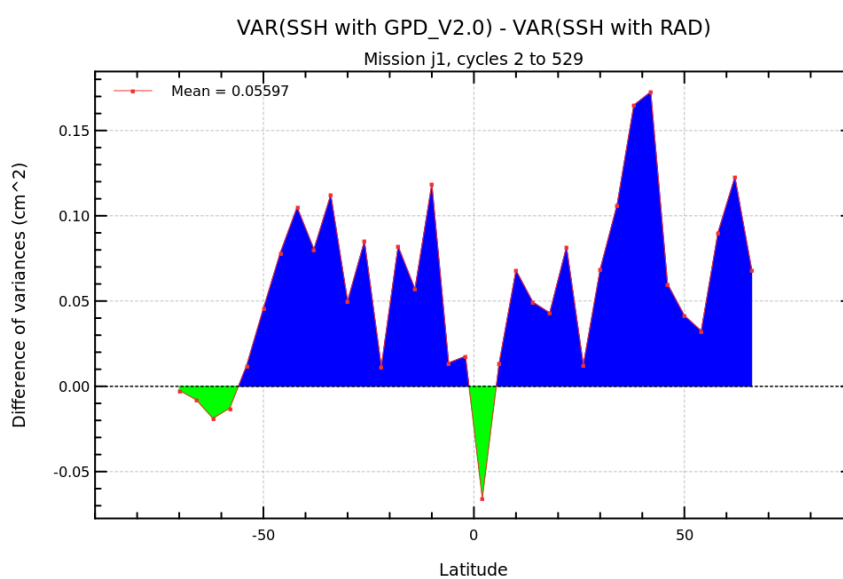
Diagnostic A105 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



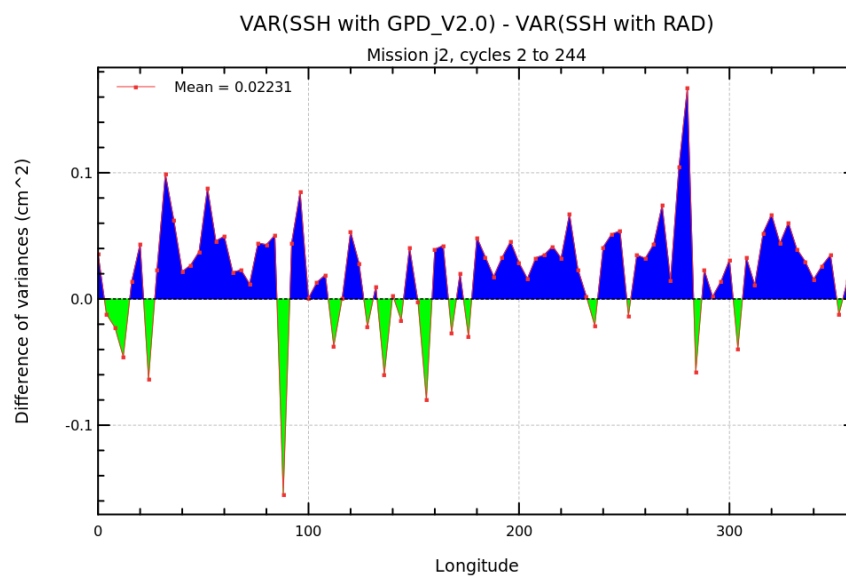
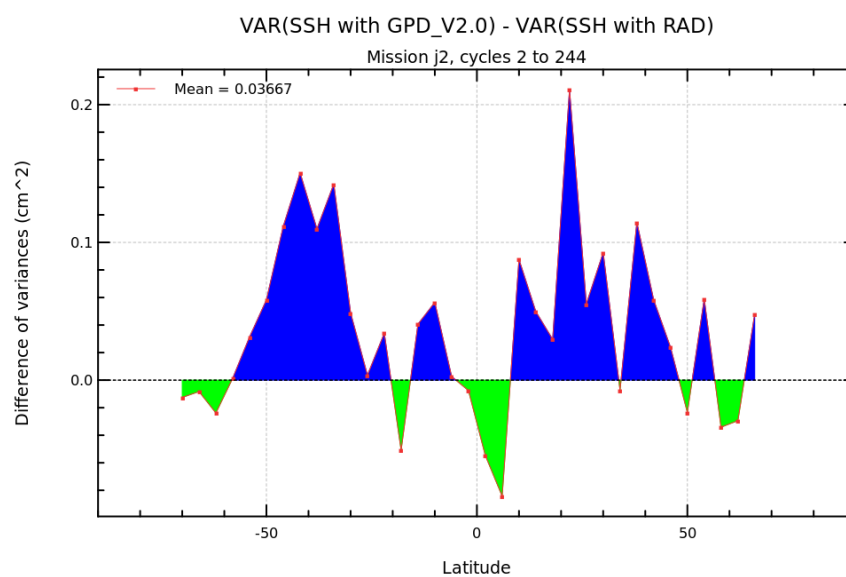
Diagnostic A105 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



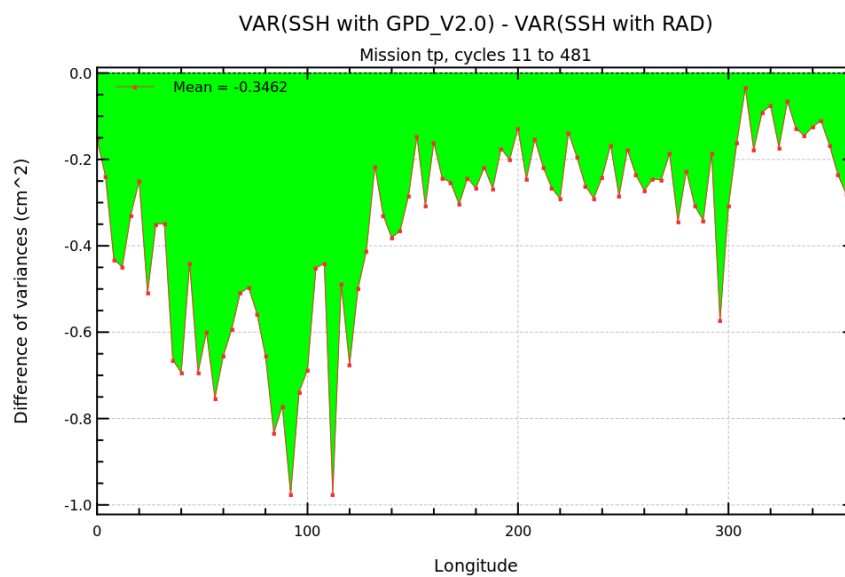
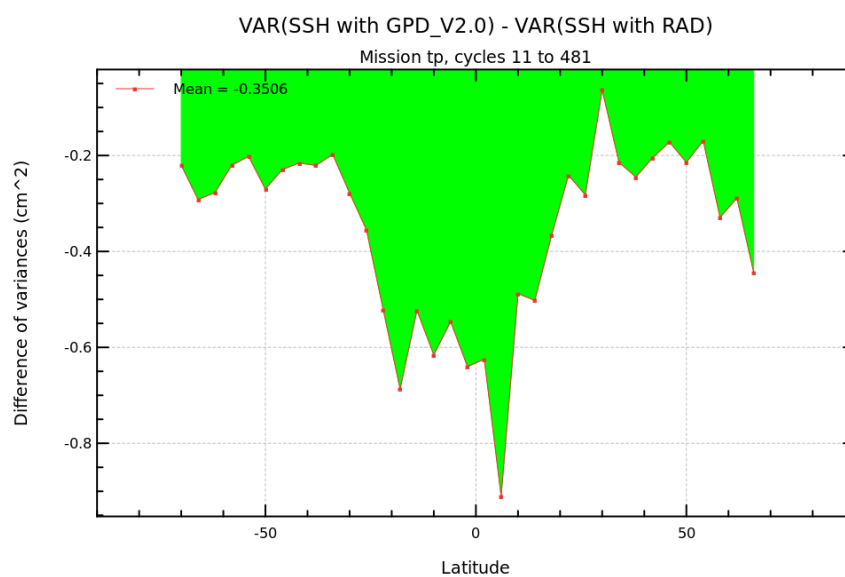
Diagnostic A105 (mission tp)

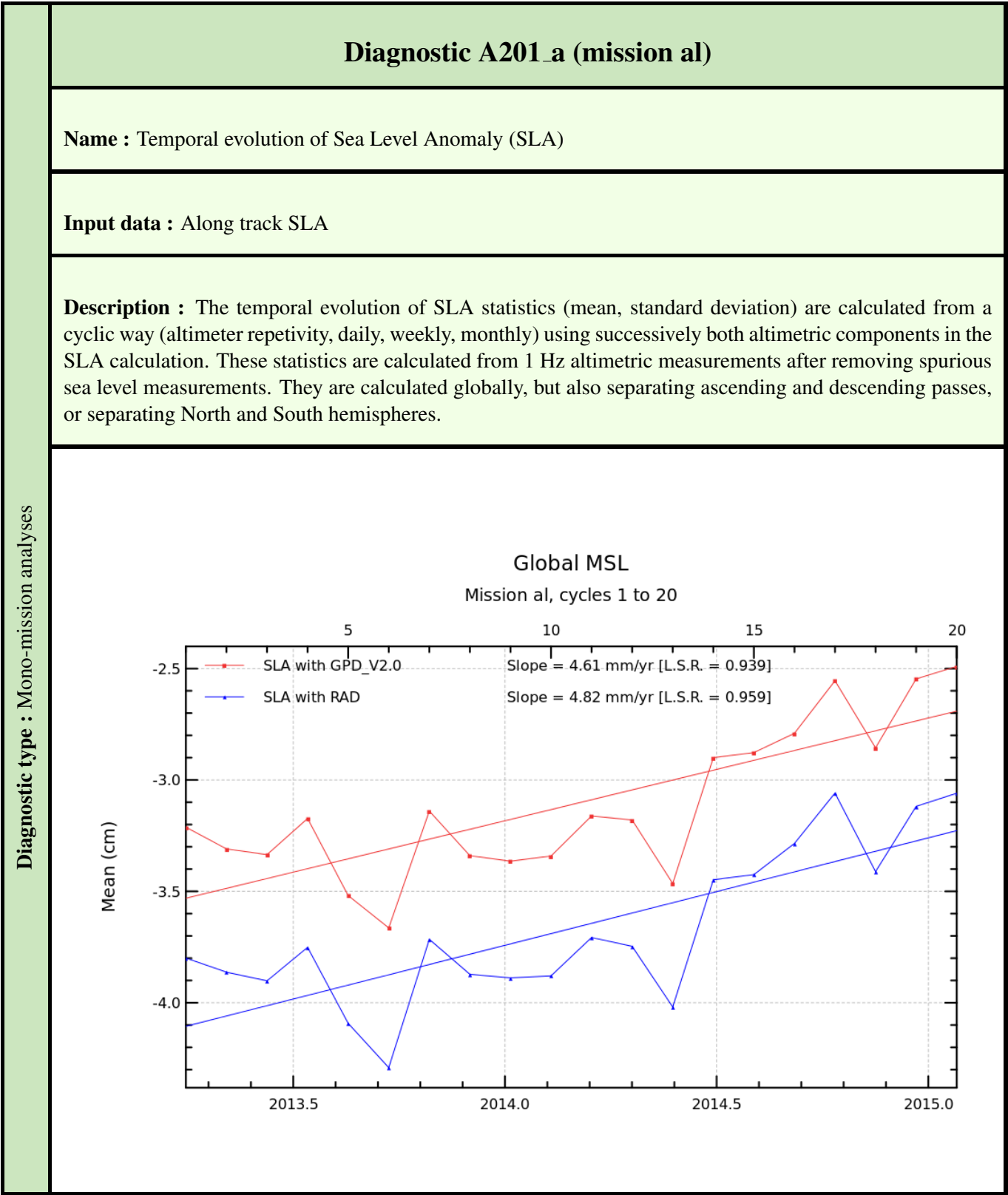
Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses





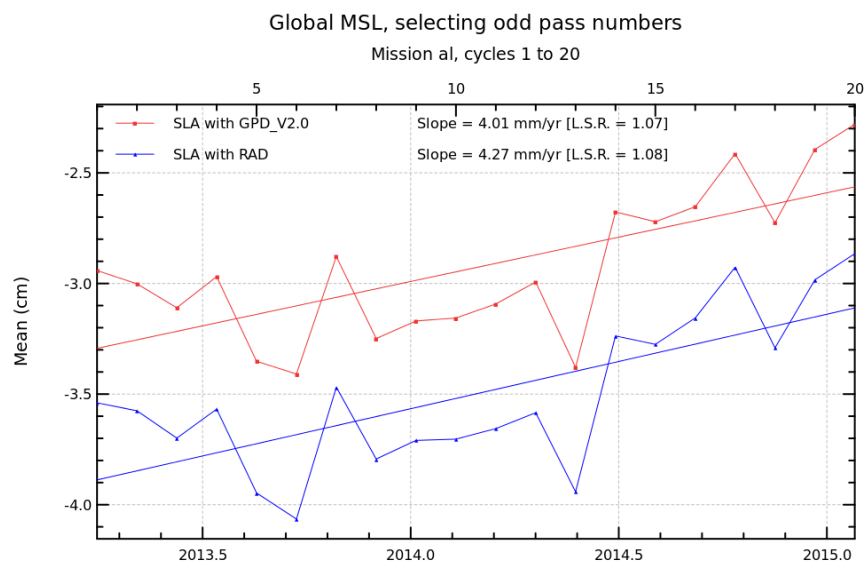
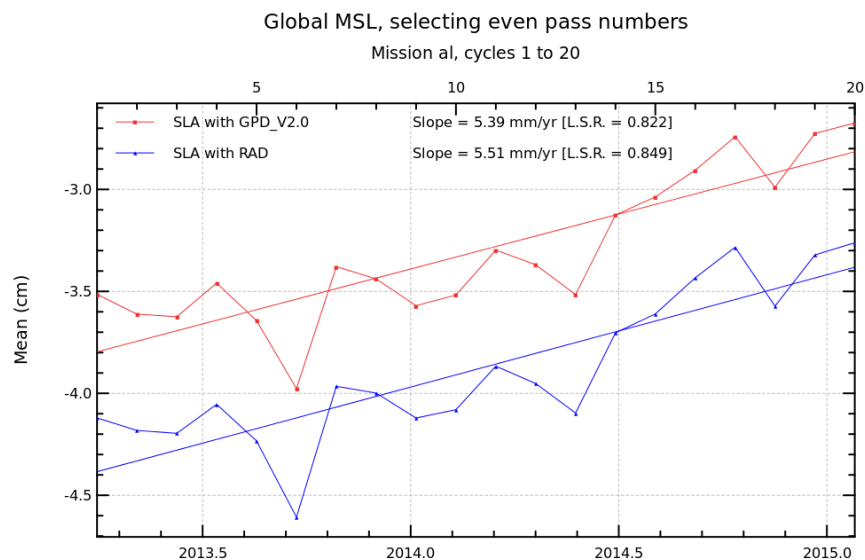
Diagnostic A201_b (mission al)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



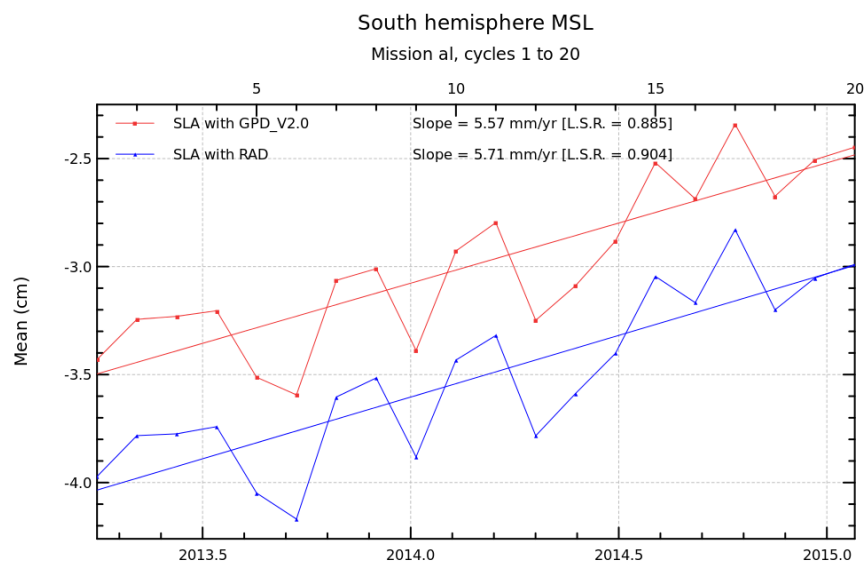
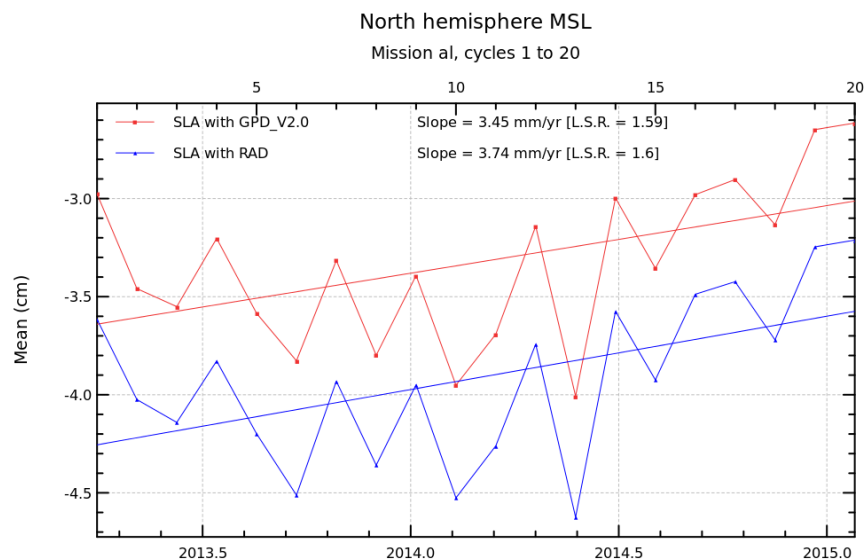
Diagnostic A201_c (mission al)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



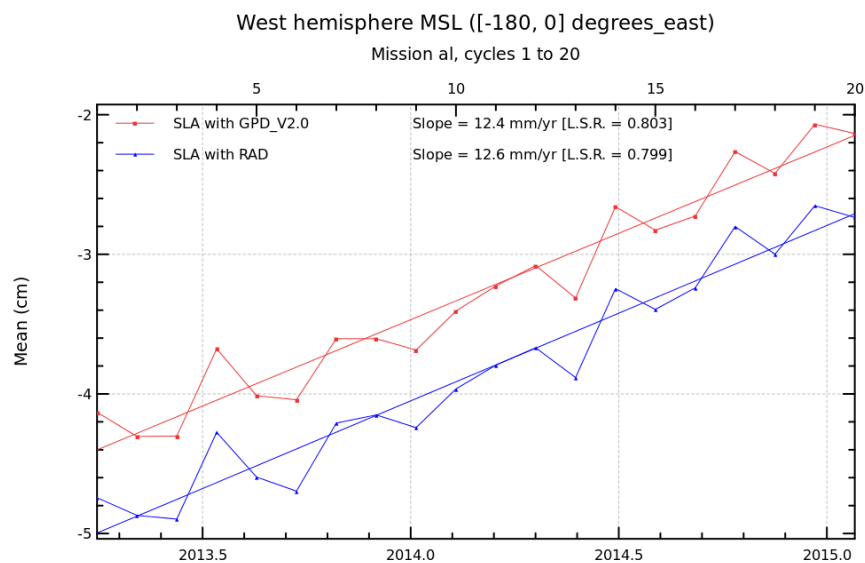
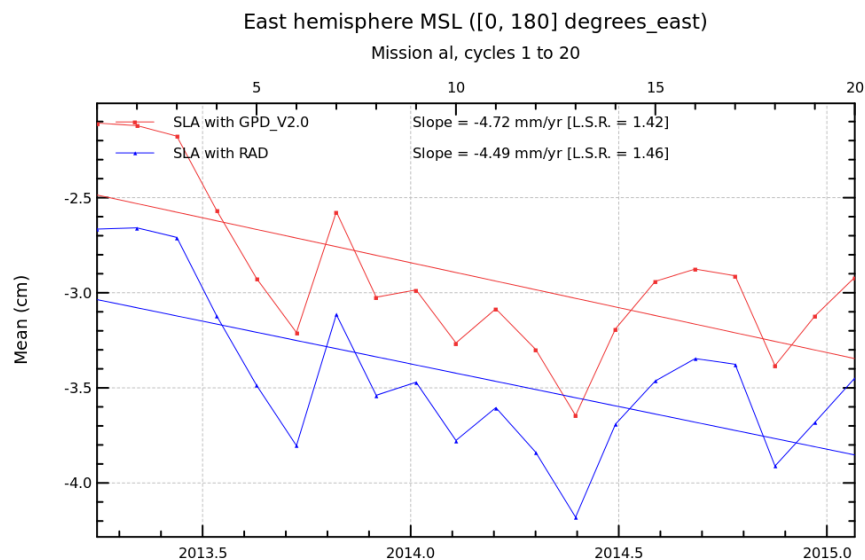
Diagnostic A201_d (mission al)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



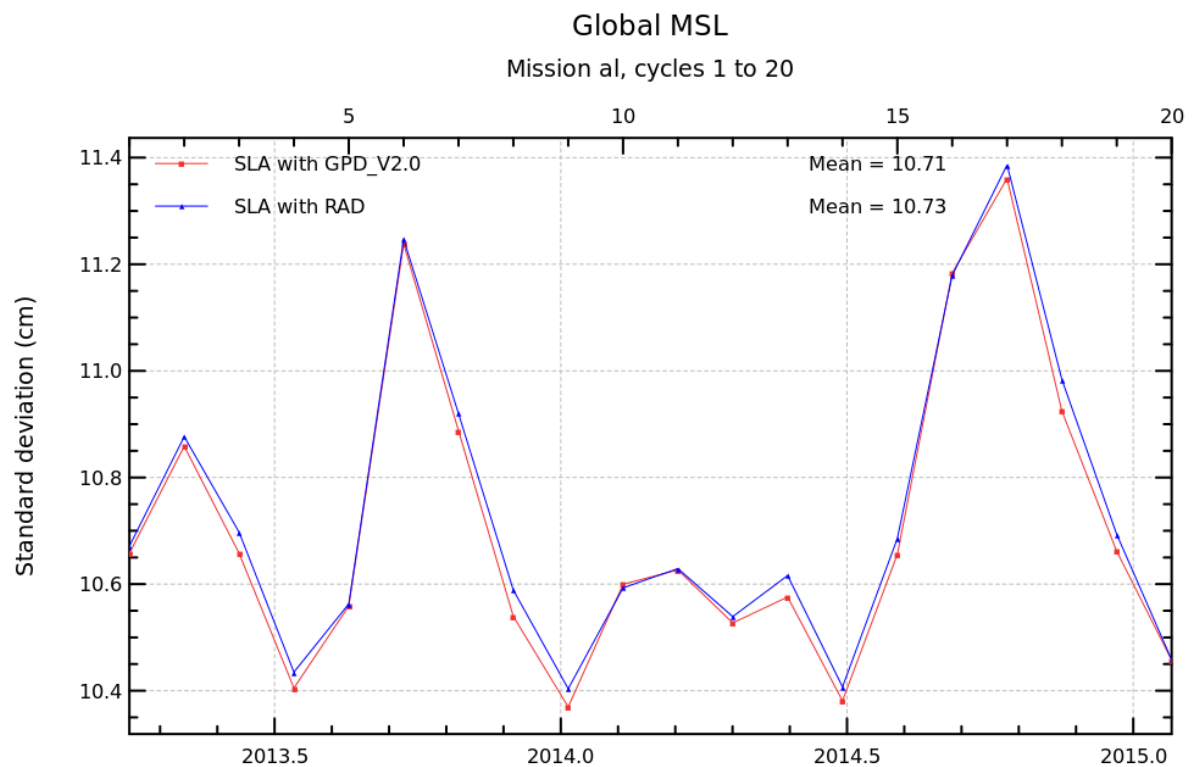
Diagnostic A201_e (mission al)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



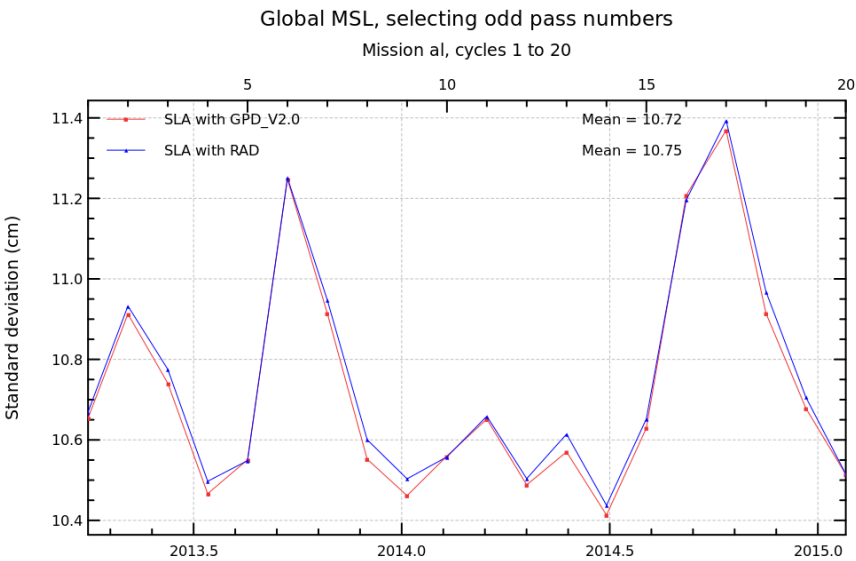
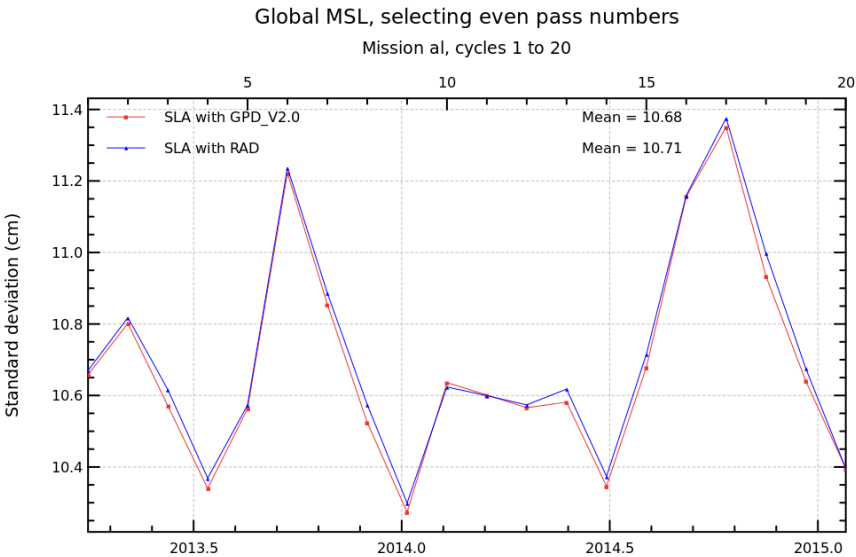
Diagnostic A201_f (mission al)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



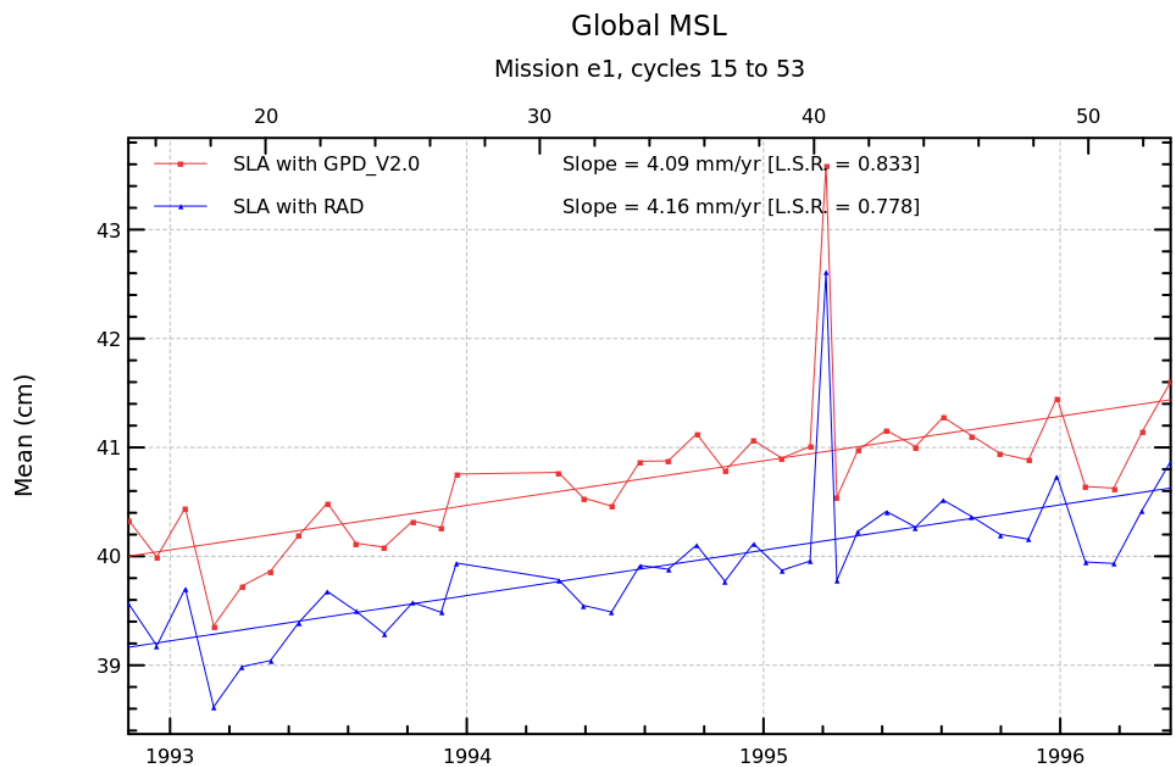
Diagnostic A201_a (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



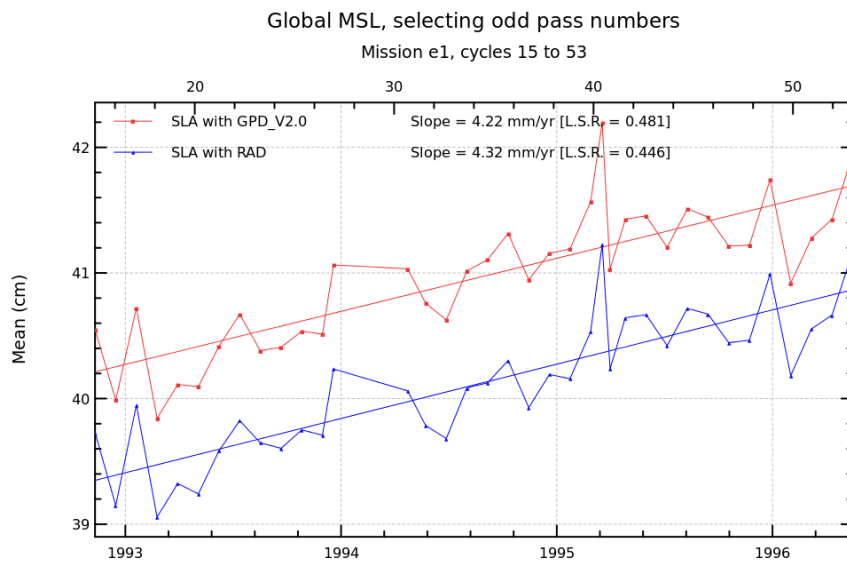
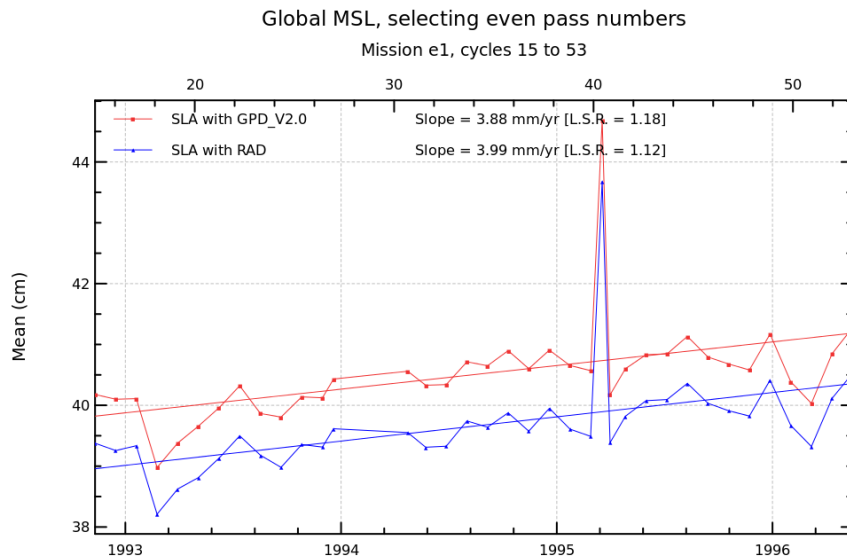
Diagnostic A201_b (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



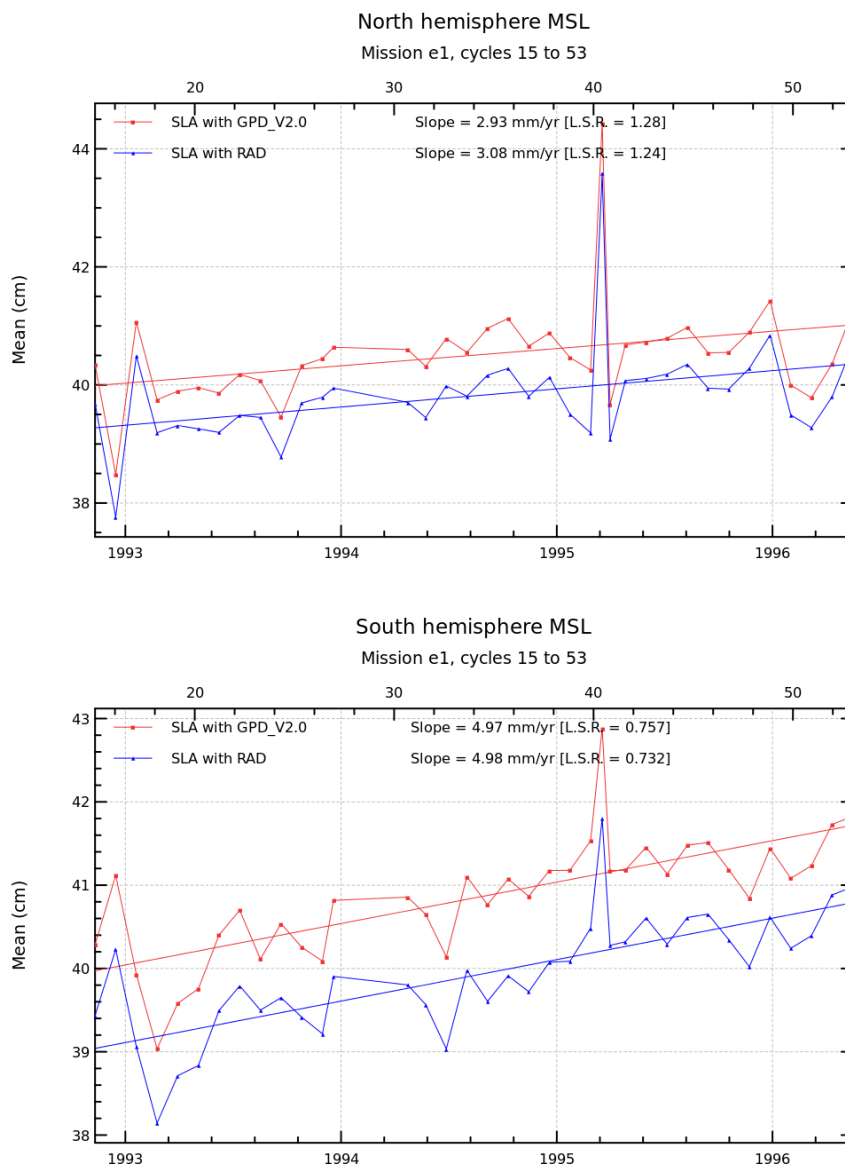
Diagnostic A201_c (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



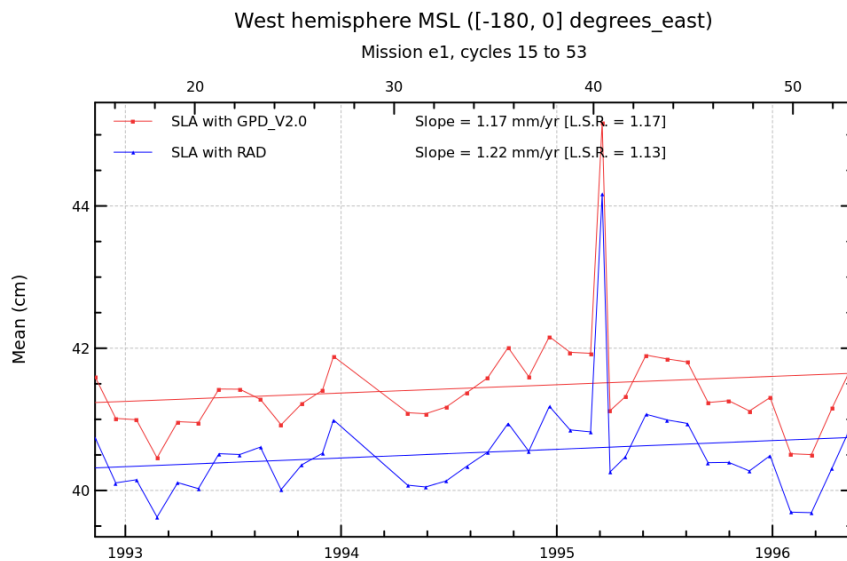
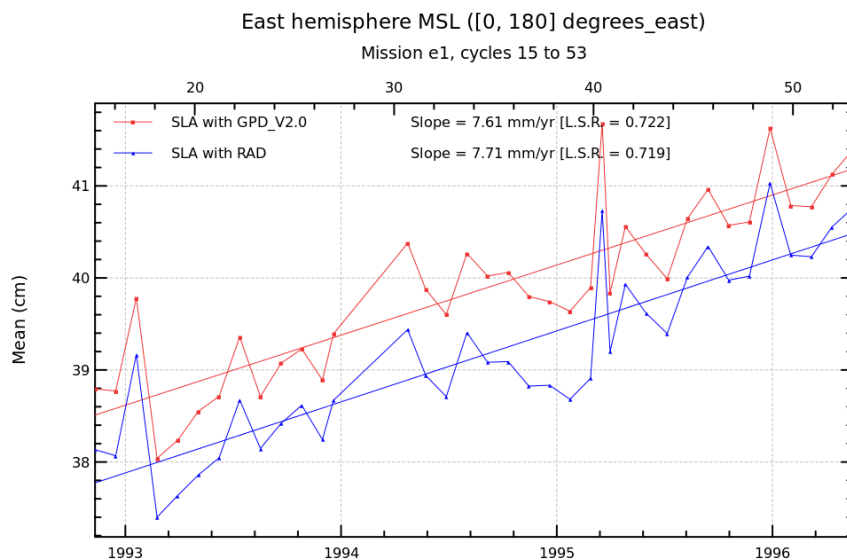
Diagnostic A201_d (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



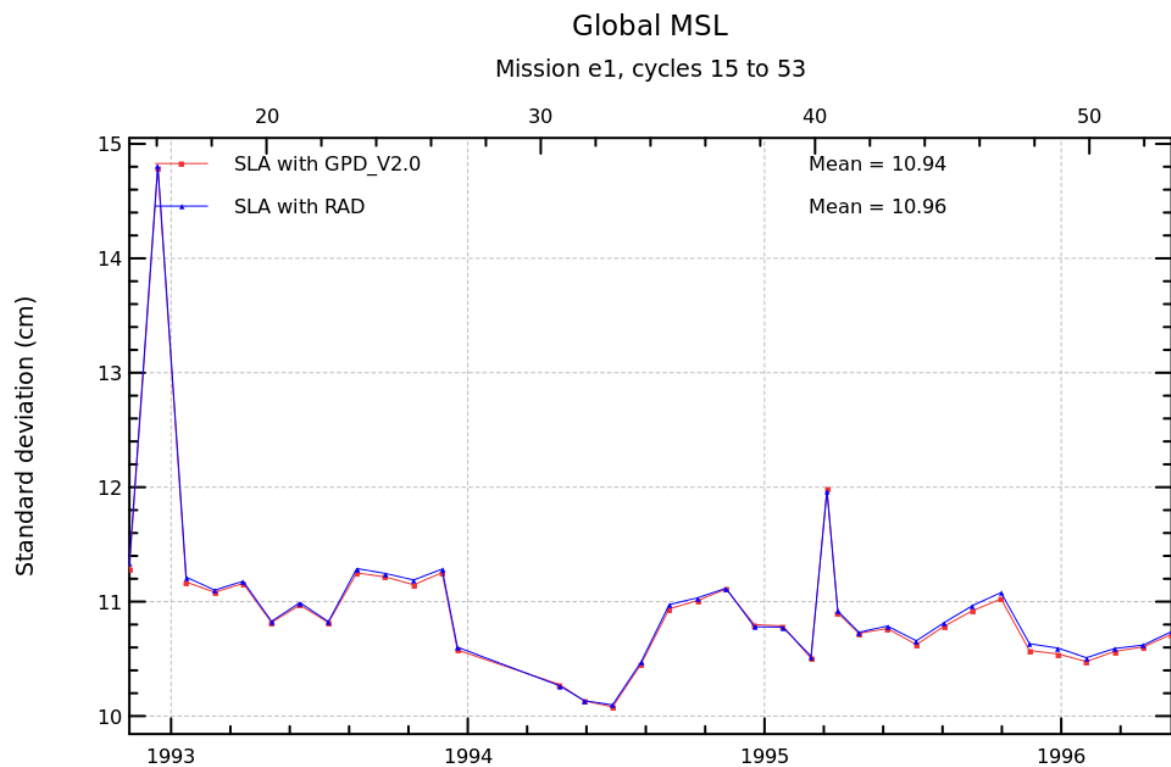
Diagnostic A201_e (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



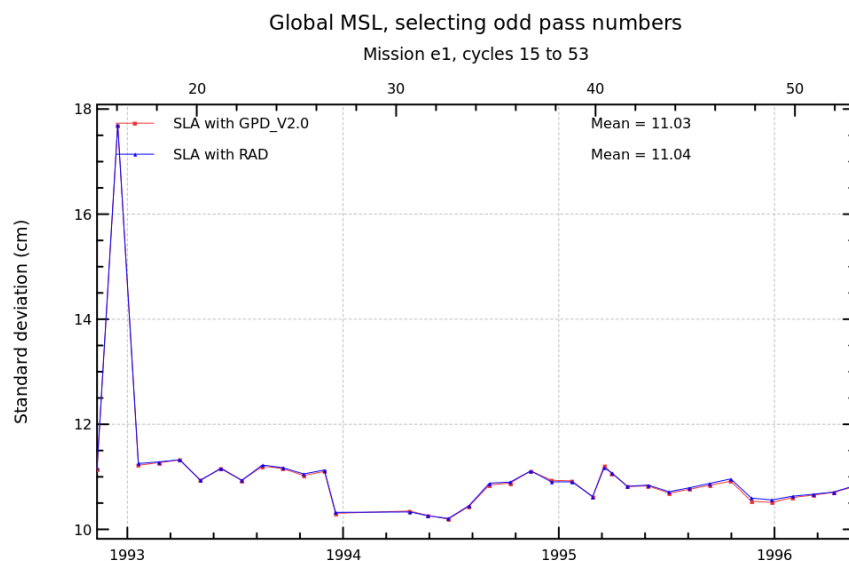
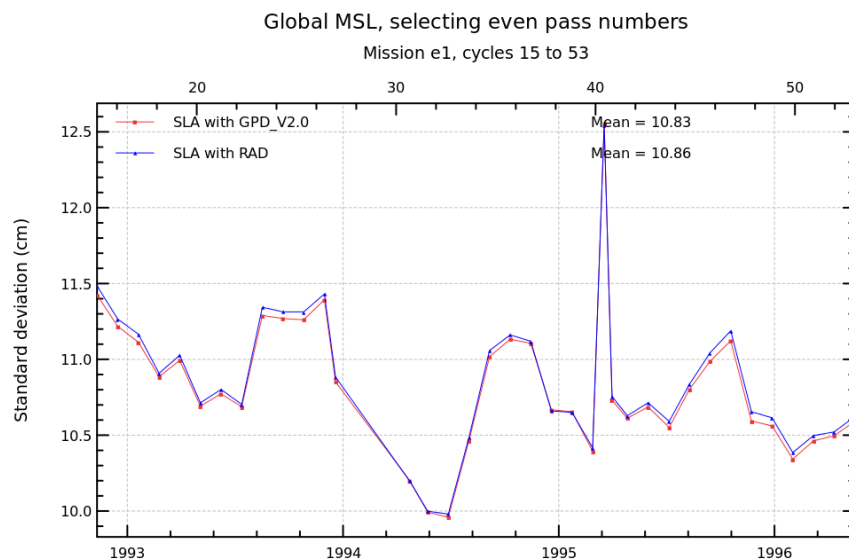
Diagnostic A201_f (mission e1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



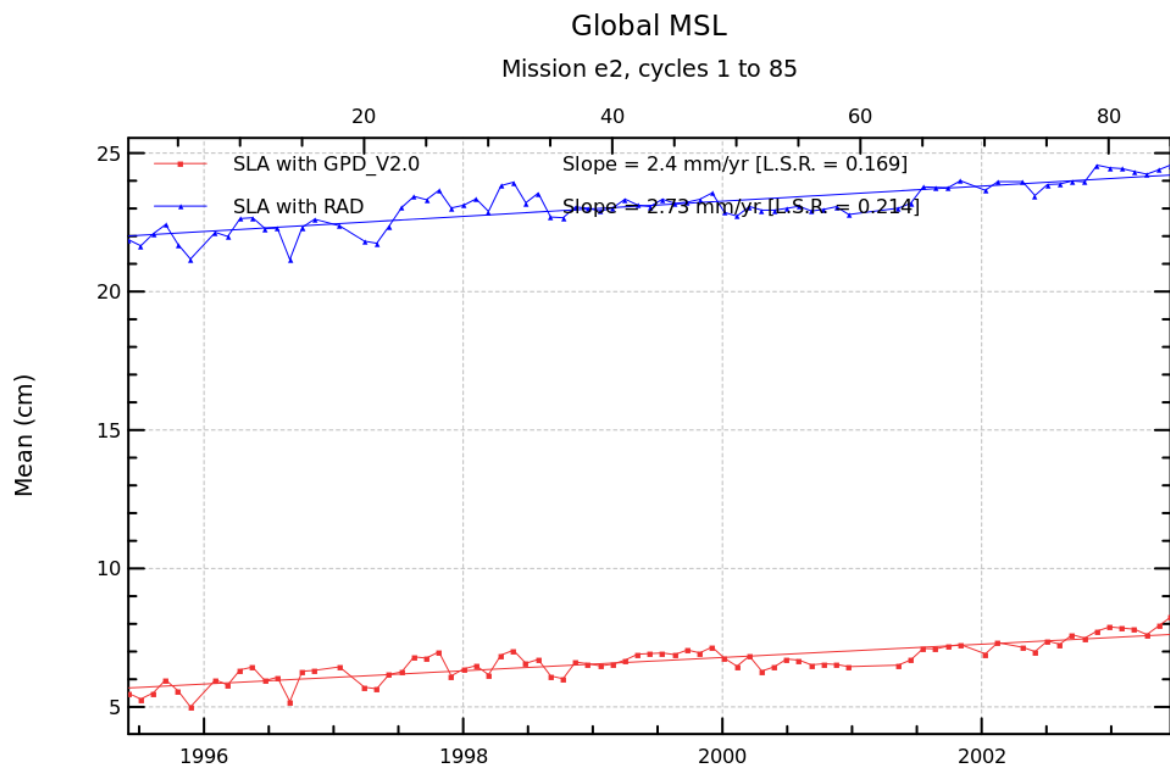
Diagnostic A201_a (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



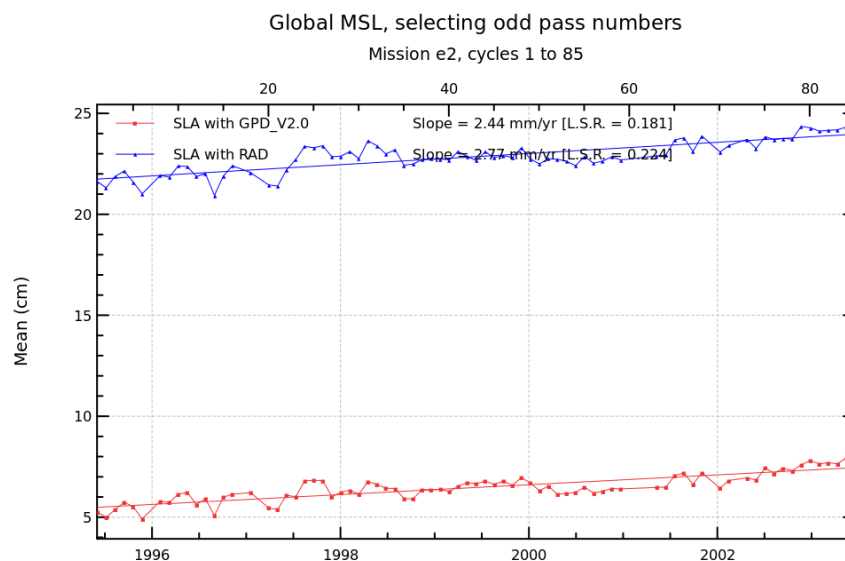
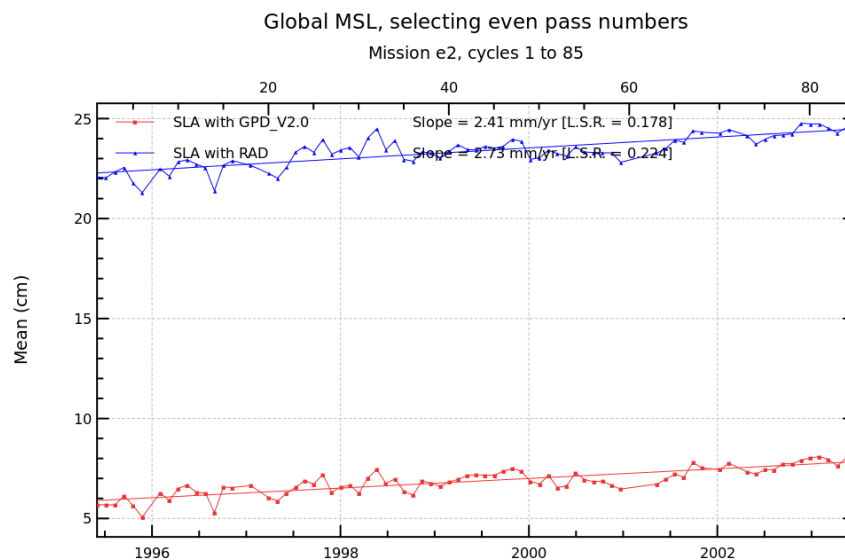
Diagnostic A201_b (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



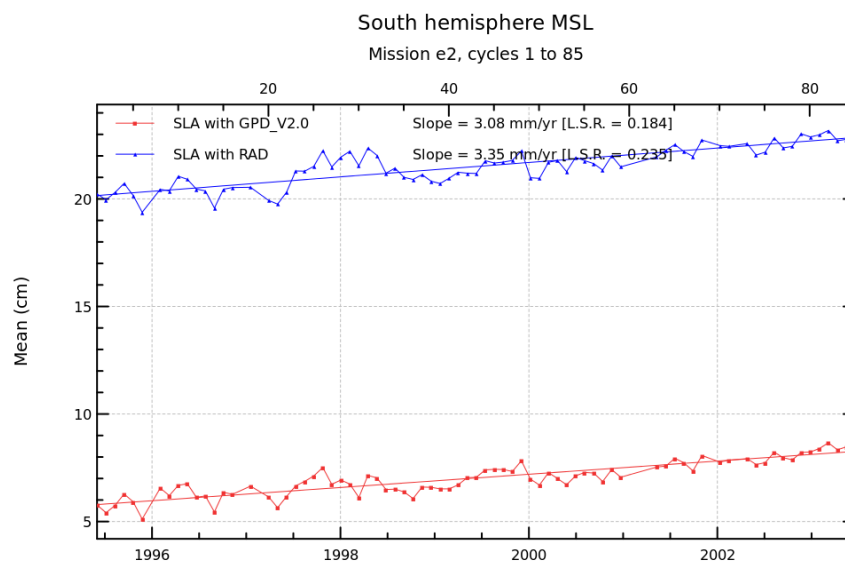
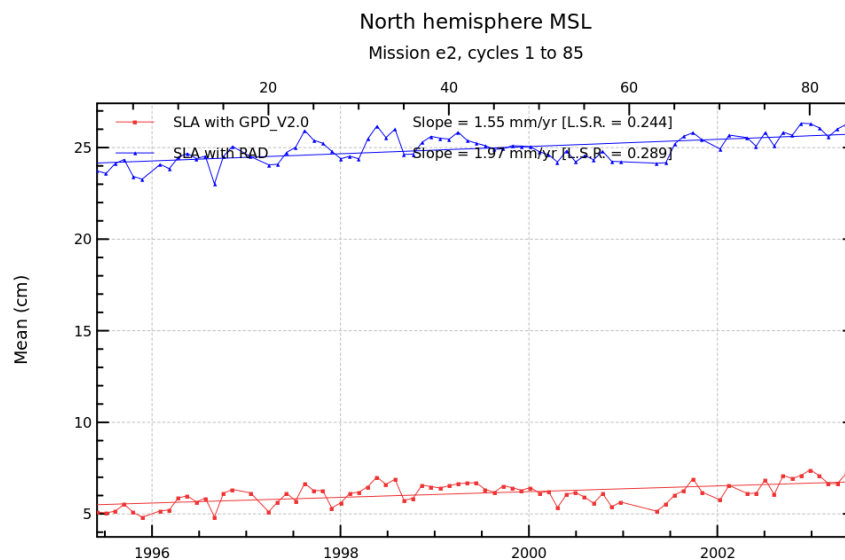
Diagnostic A201_c (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



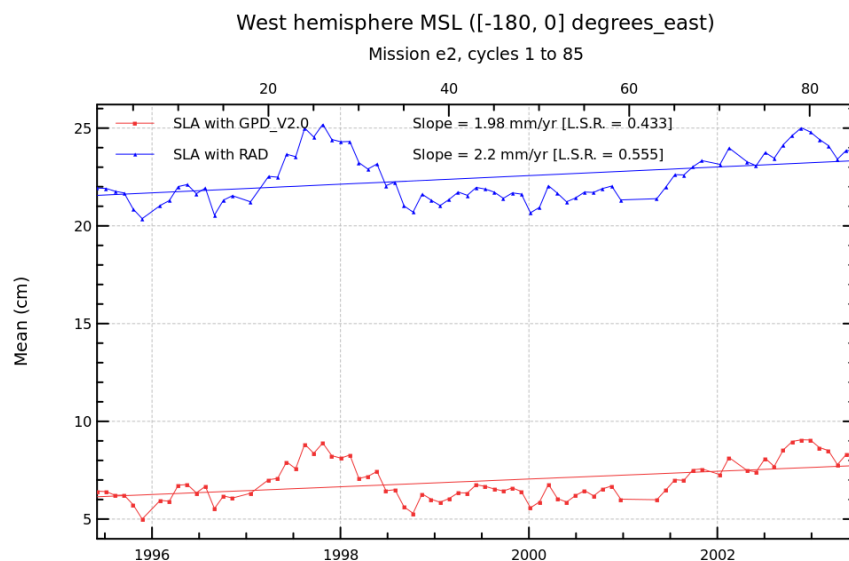
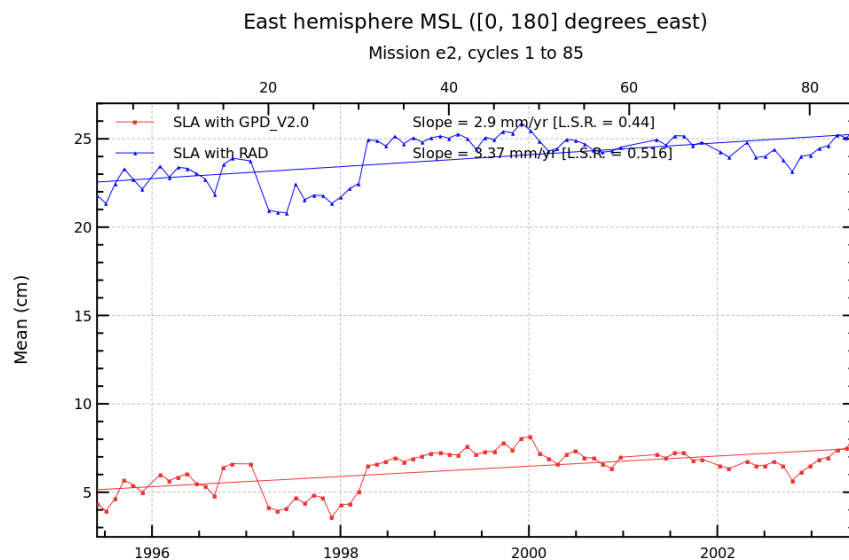
Diagnostic A201_d (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



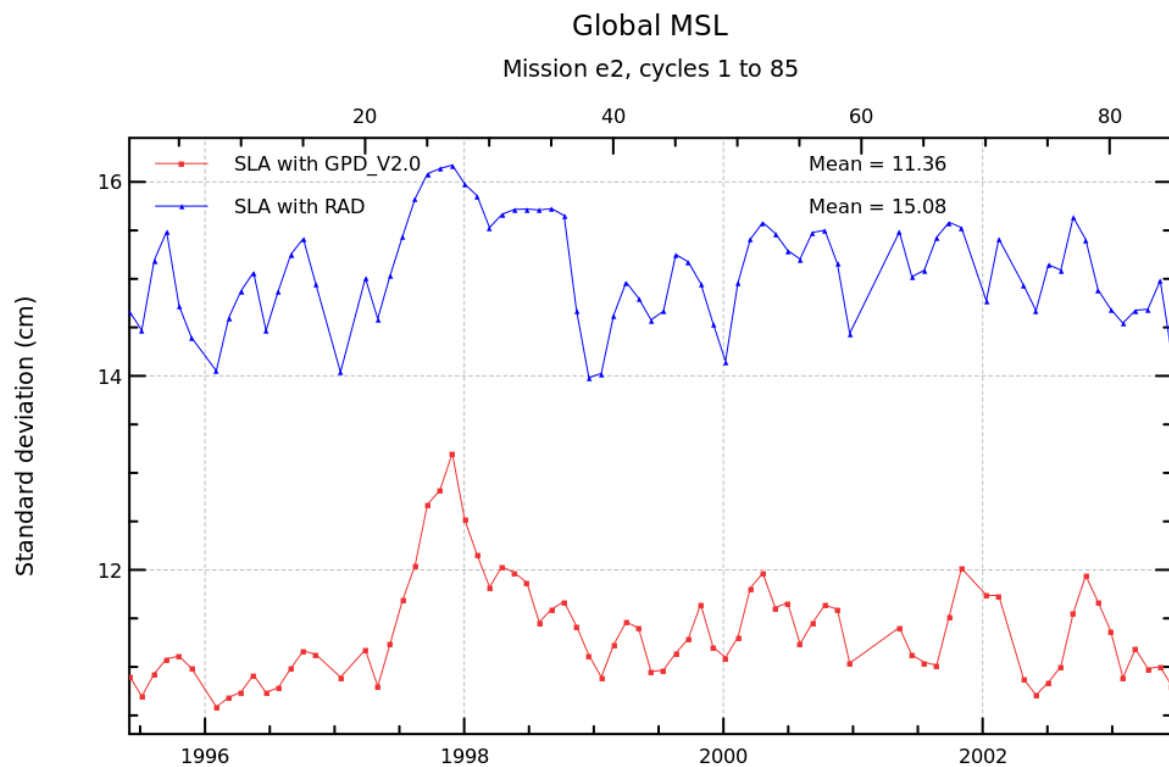
Diagnostic A201_e (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



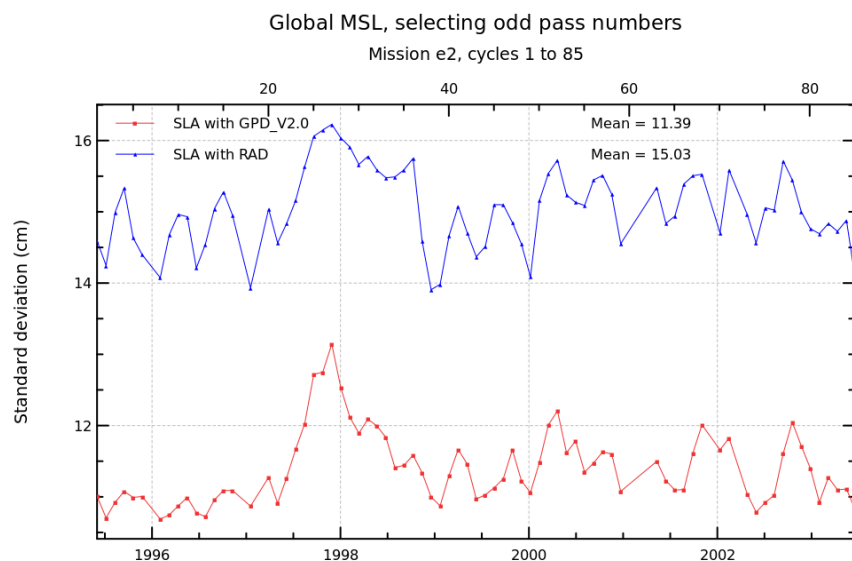
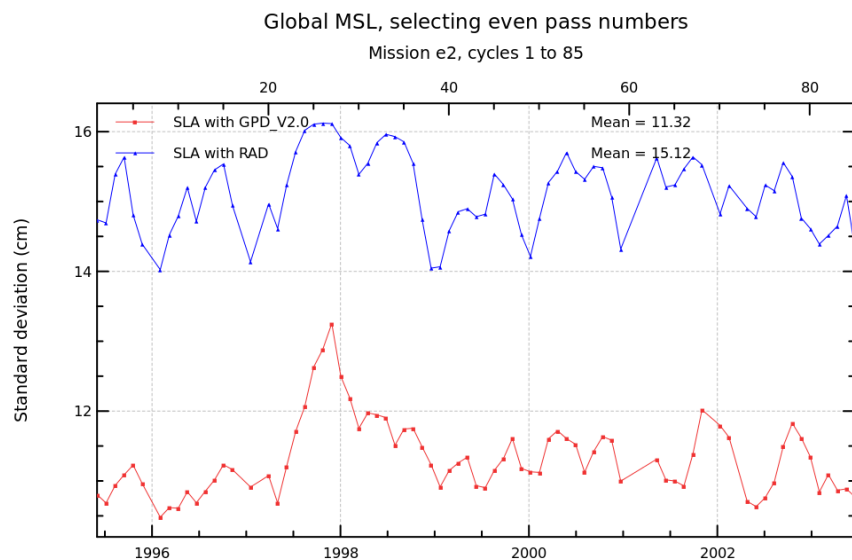
Diagnostic A201_f (mission e2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



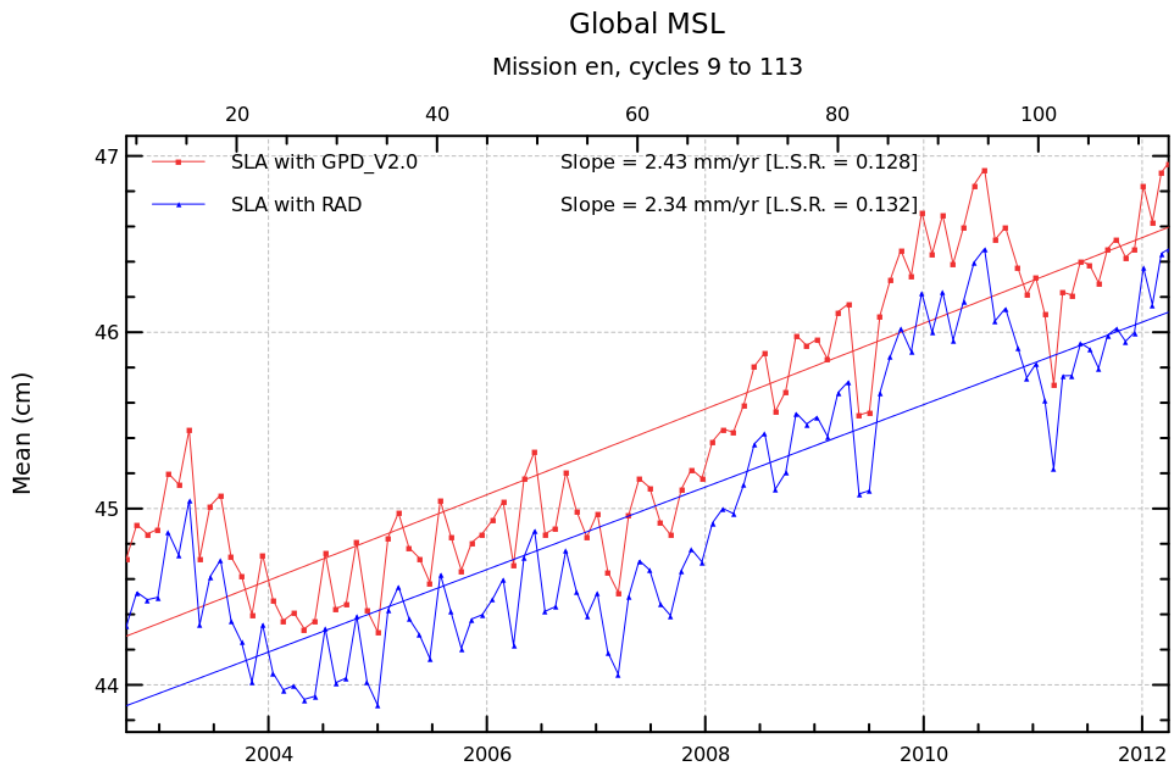
Diagnostic A201.a (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



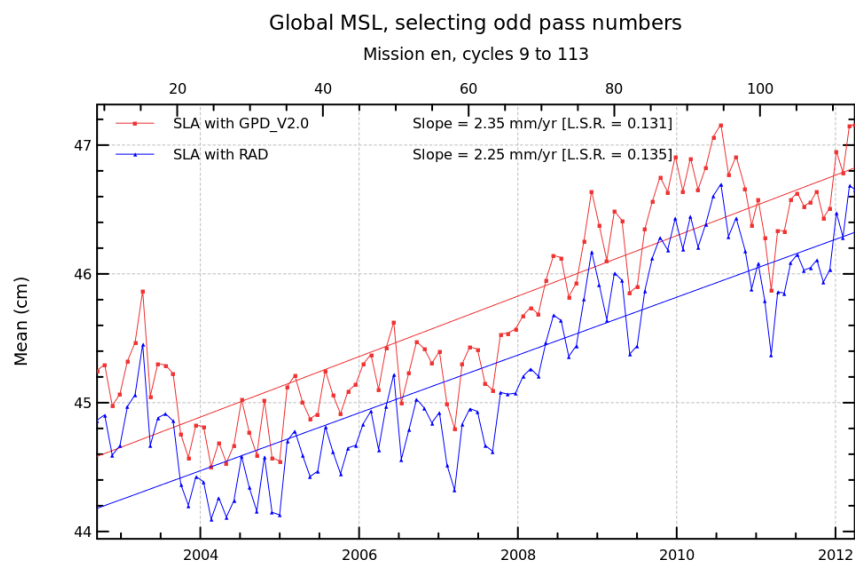
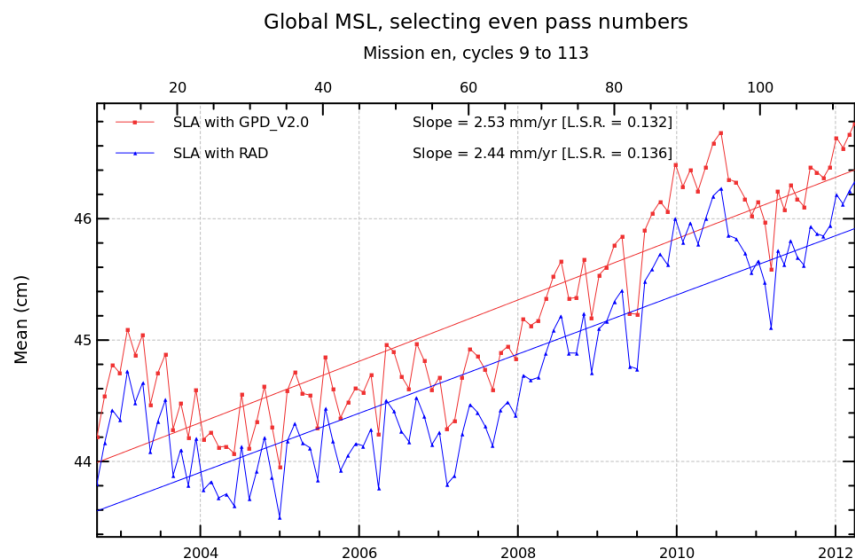
Diagnostic A201_b (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



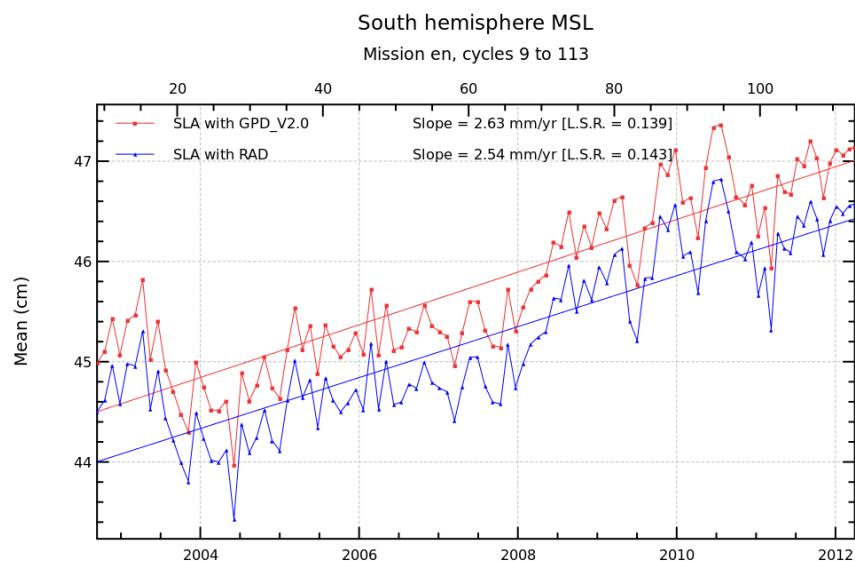
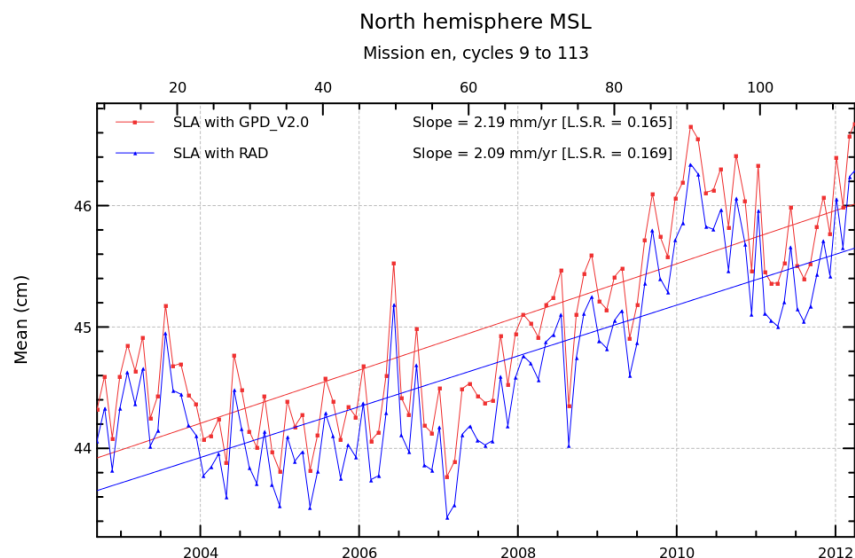
Diagnostic A201_c (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



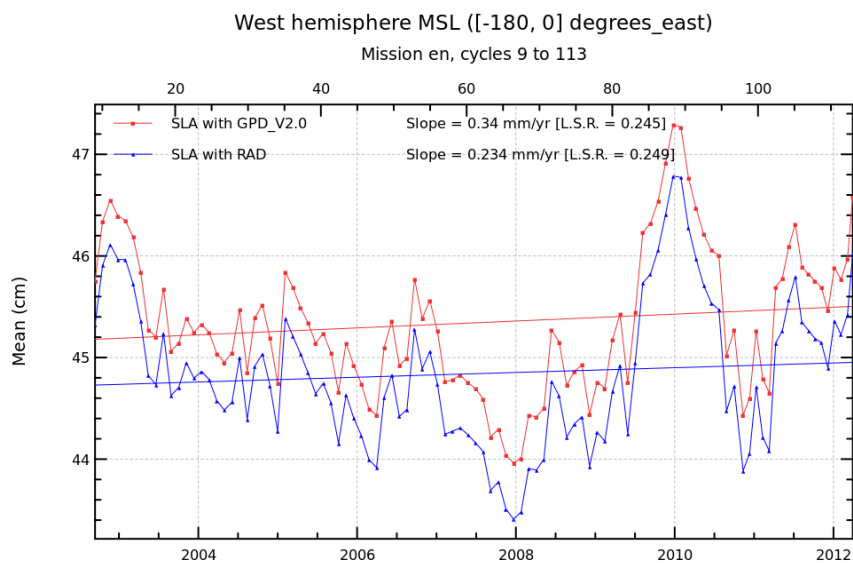
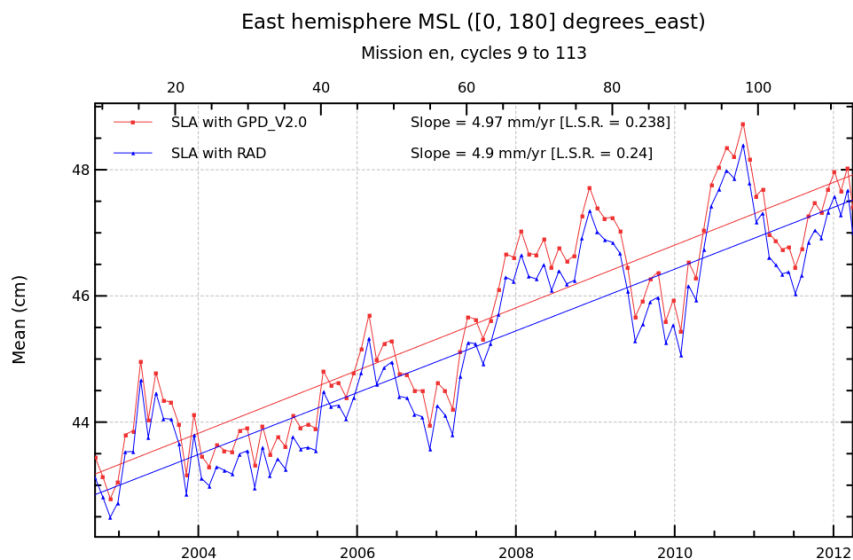
Diagnostic A201_d (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



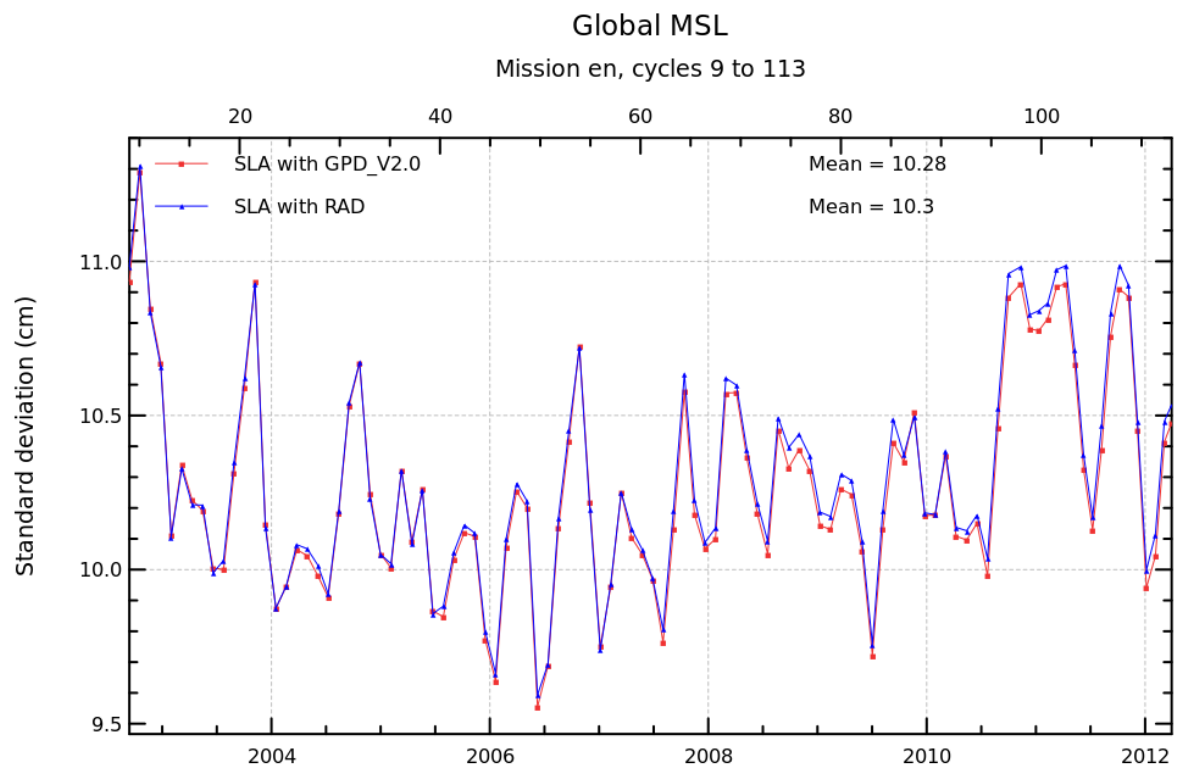
Diagnostic A201_e (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



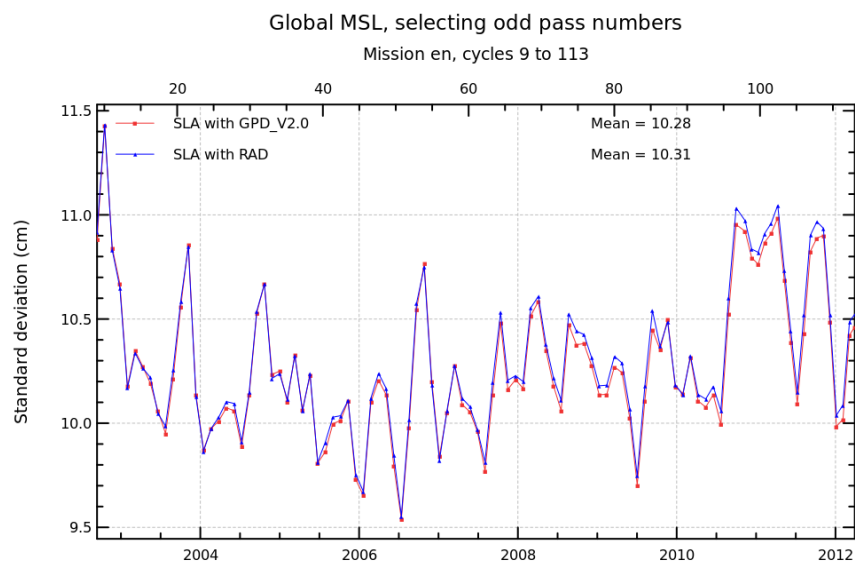
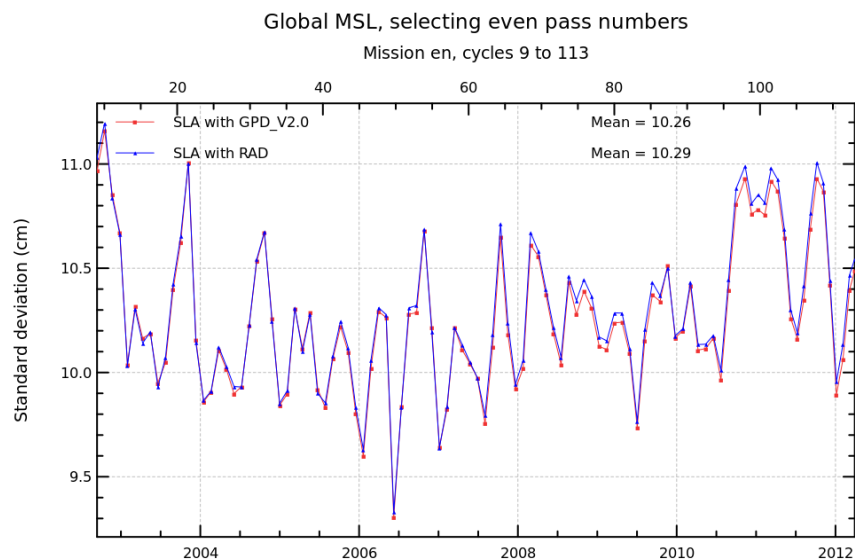
Diagnostic A201_f (mission en)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



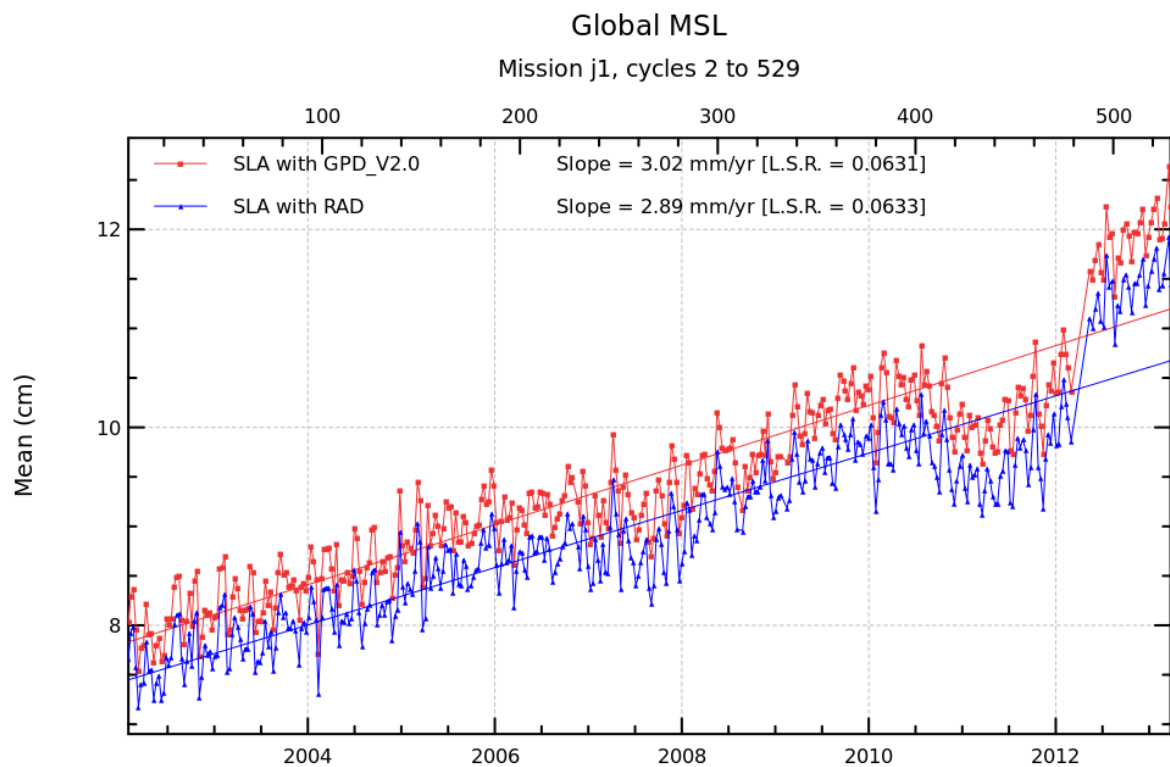
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



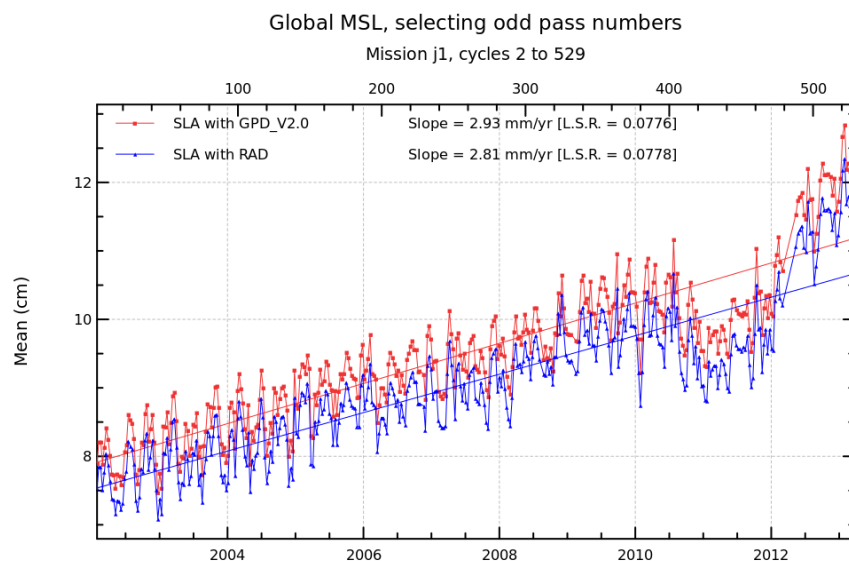
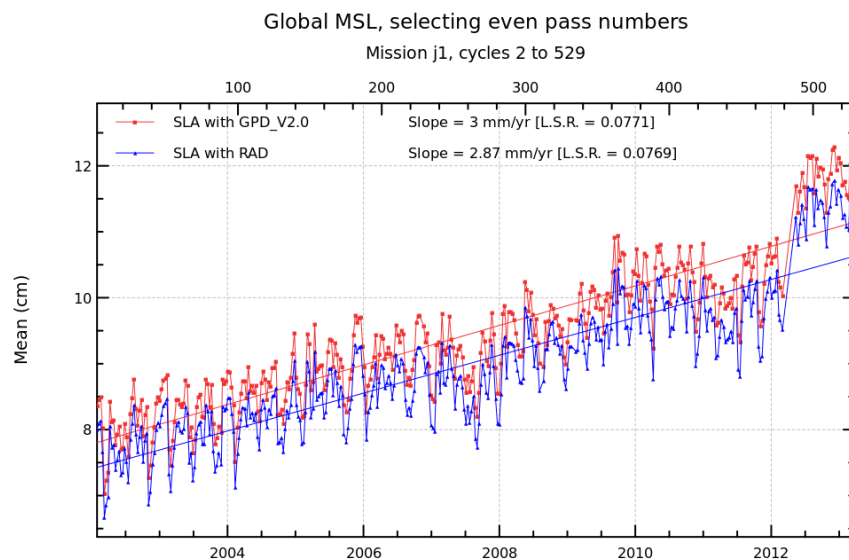
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

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 repetitivity, 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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



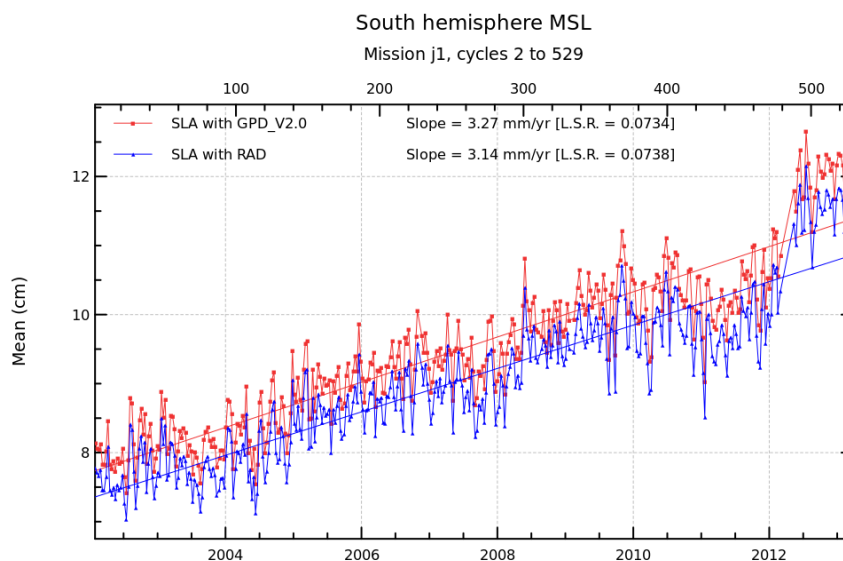
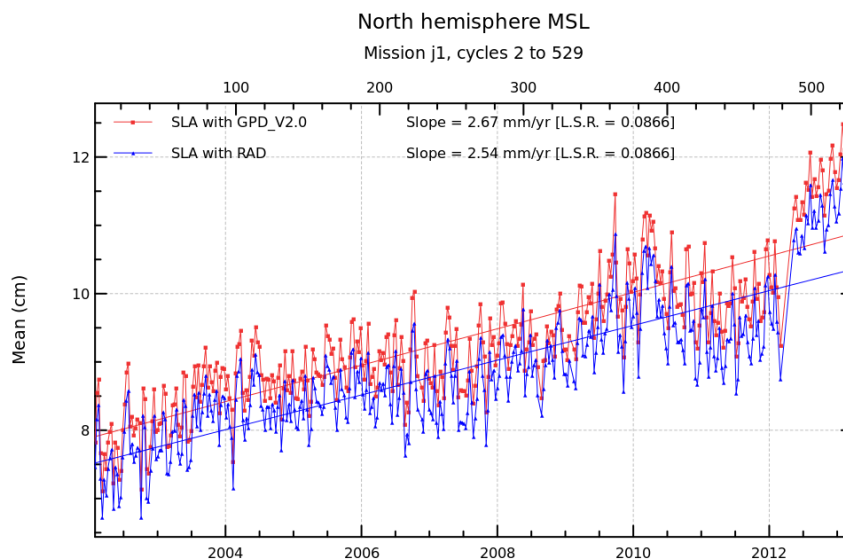
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



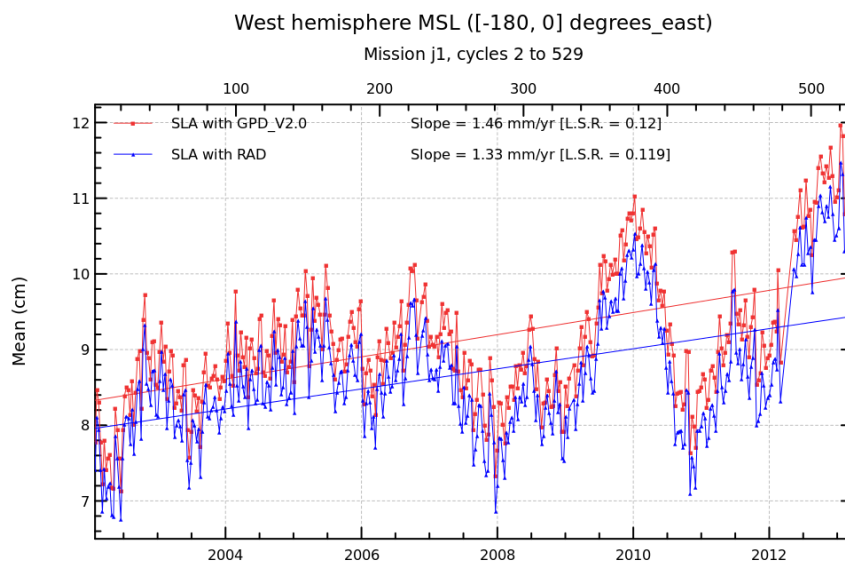
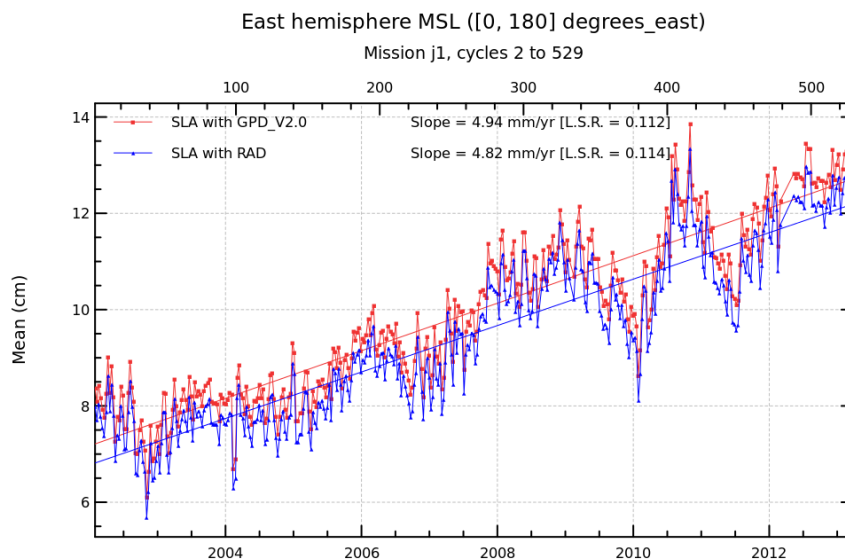
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



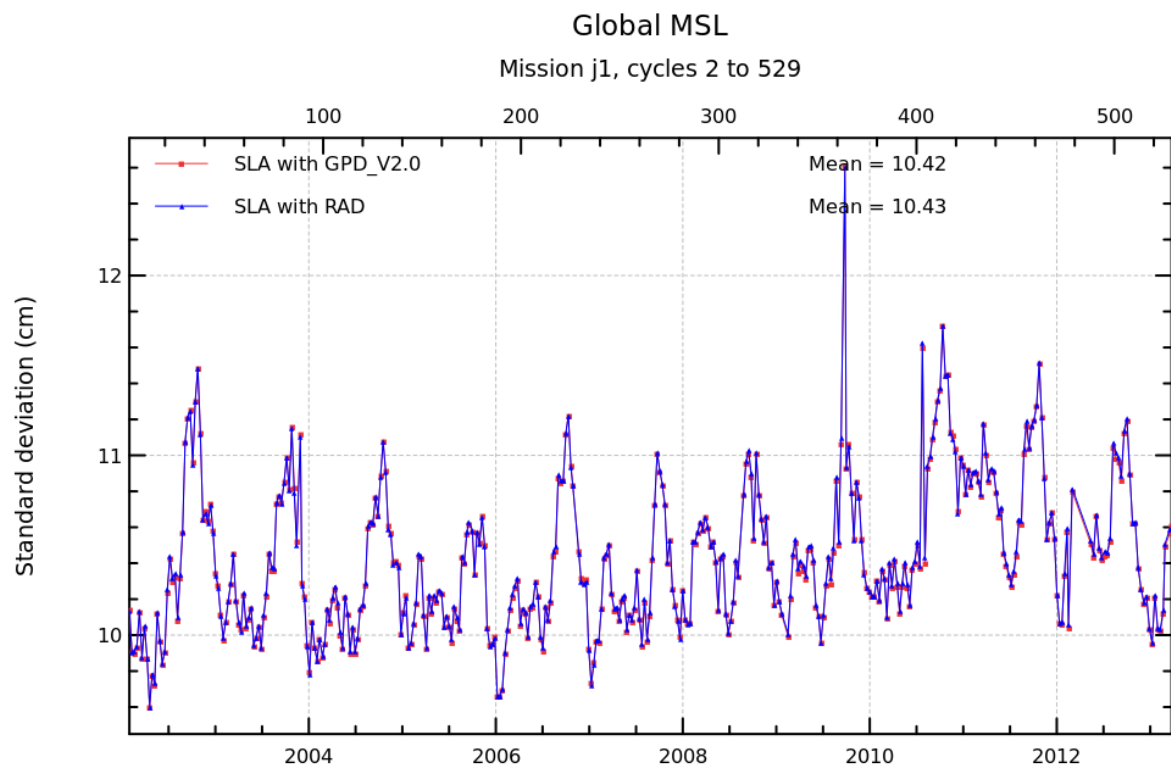
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

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 repetitivity, 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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



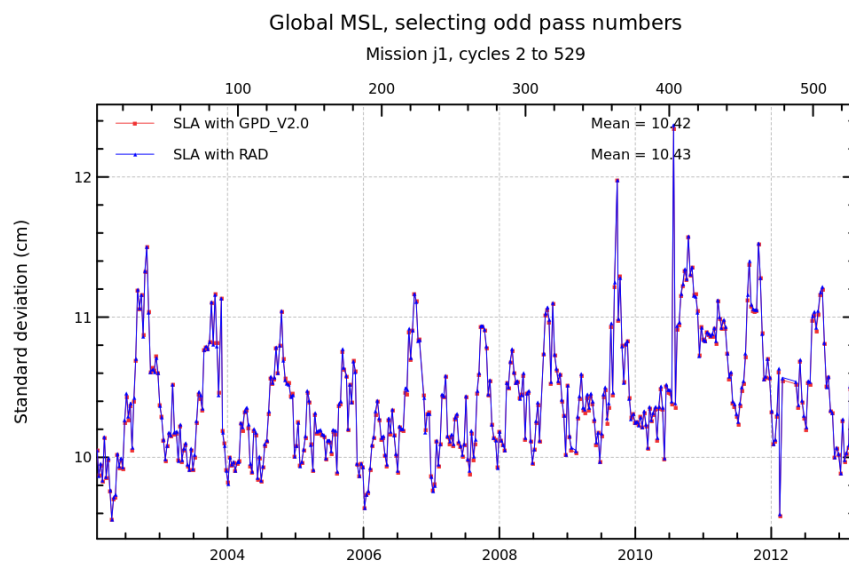
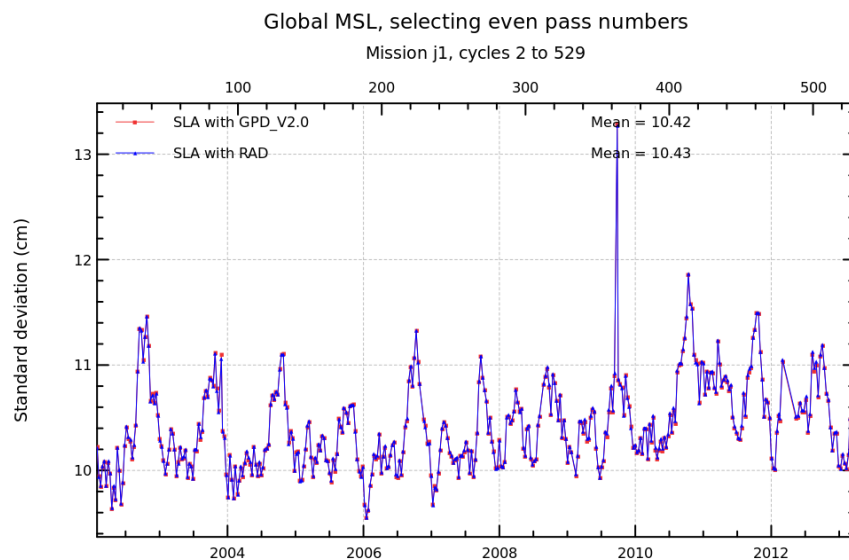
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j1)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



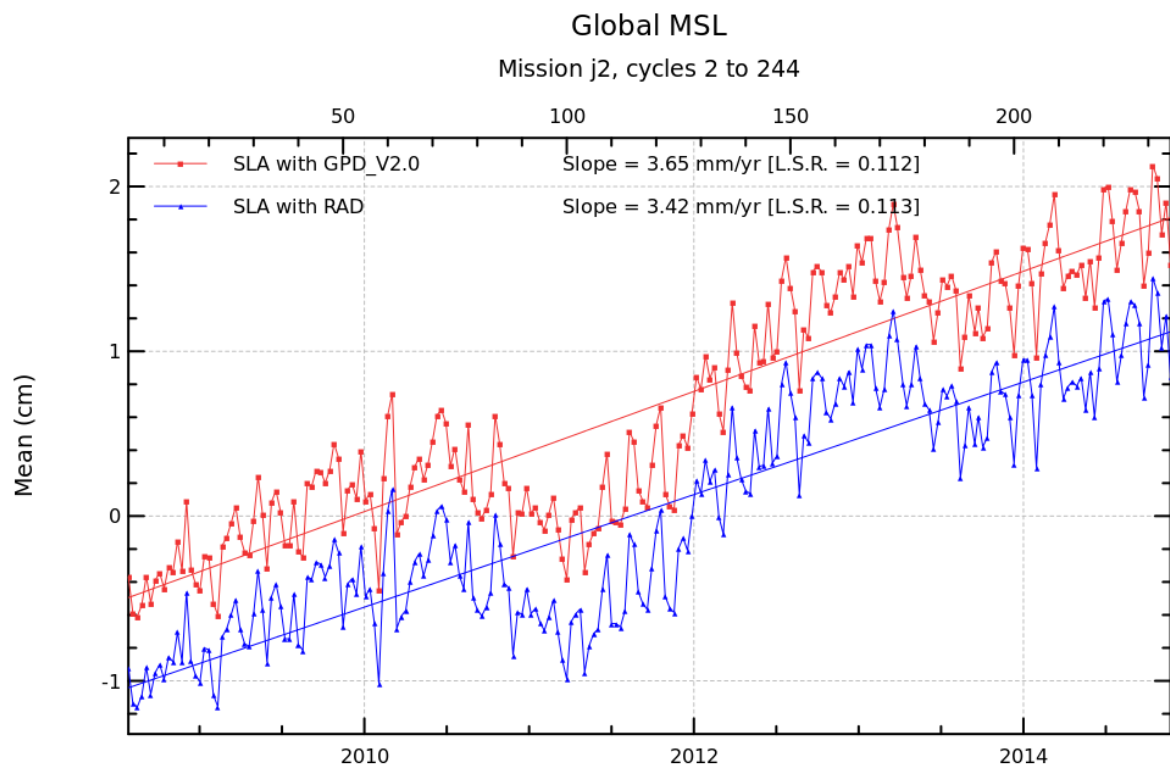
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



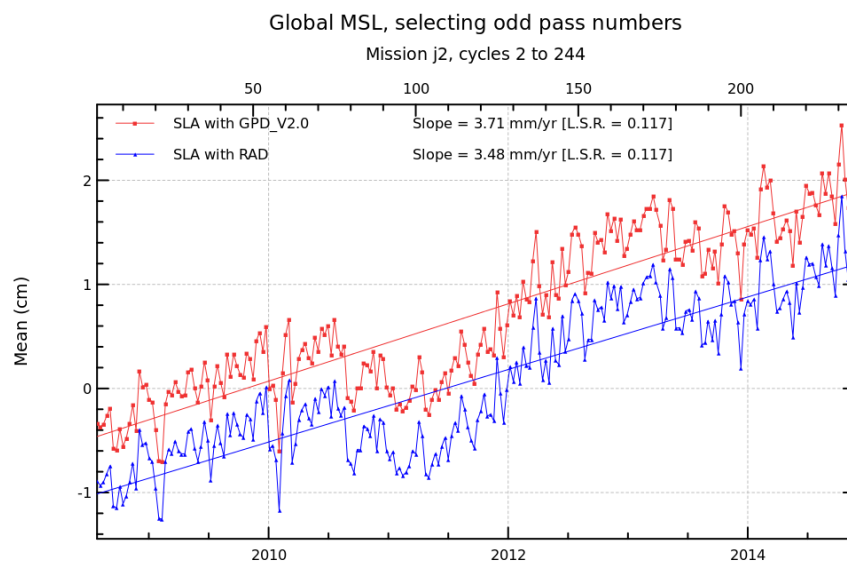
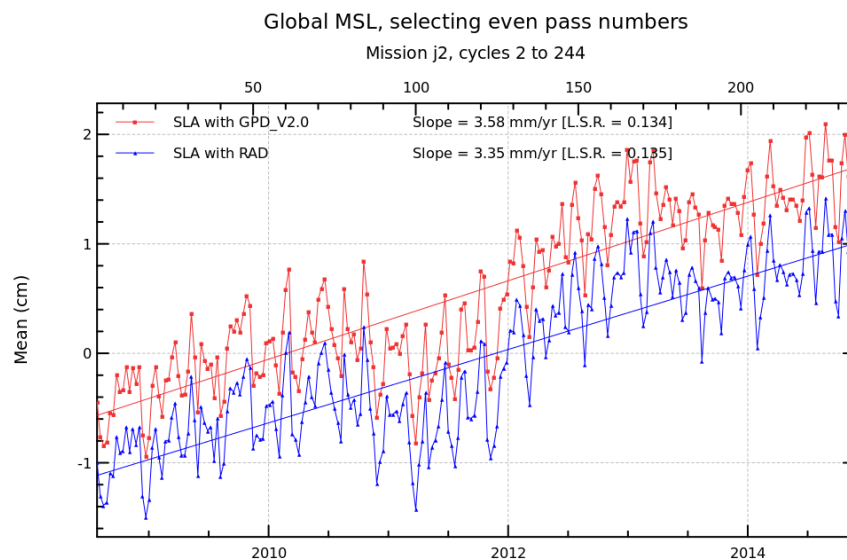
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



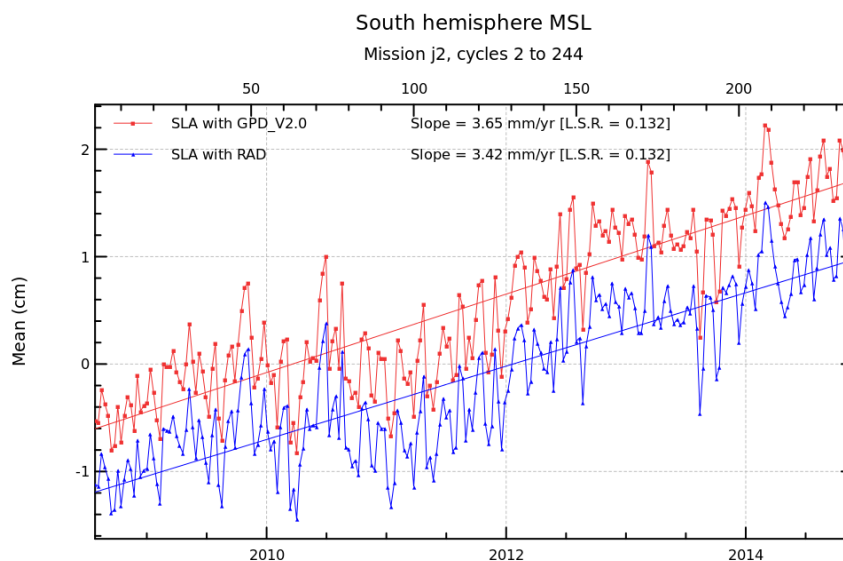
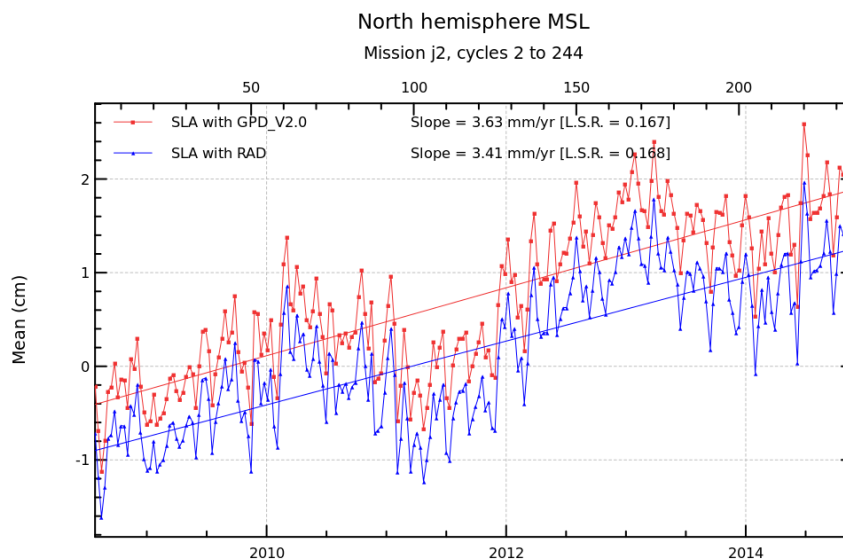
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



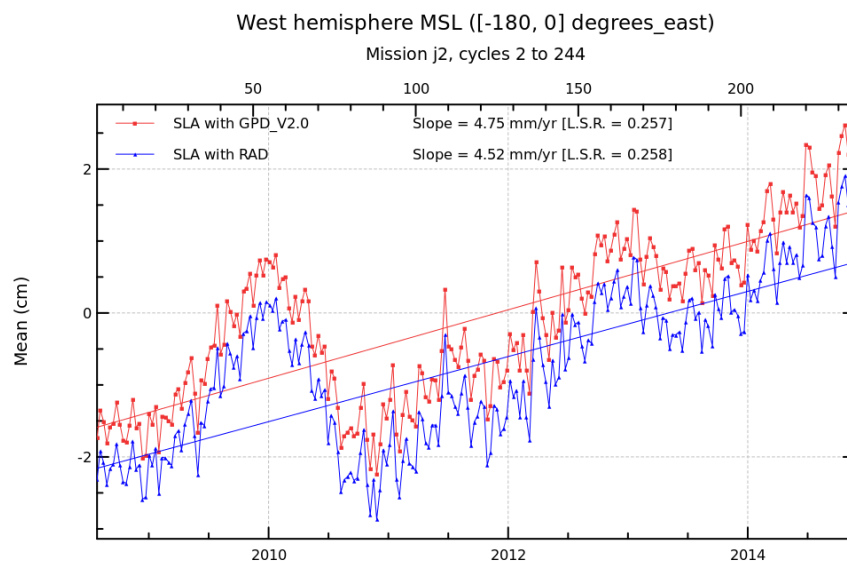
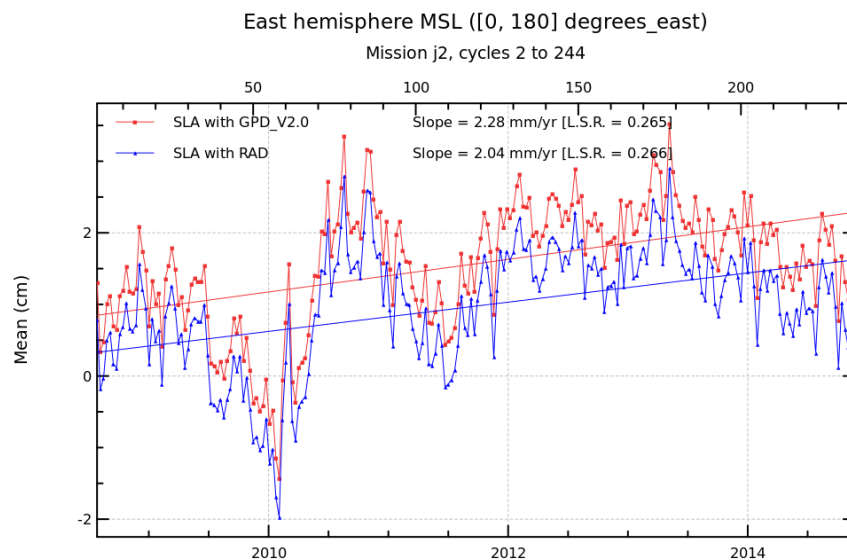
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



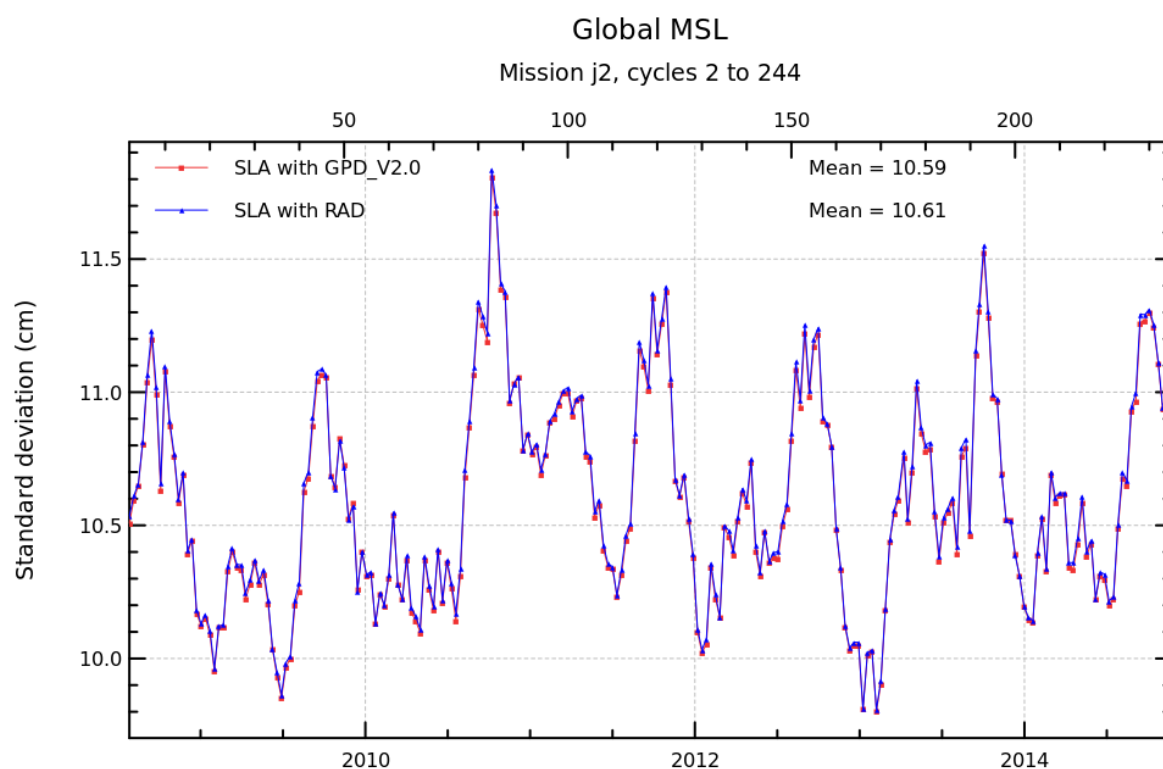
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



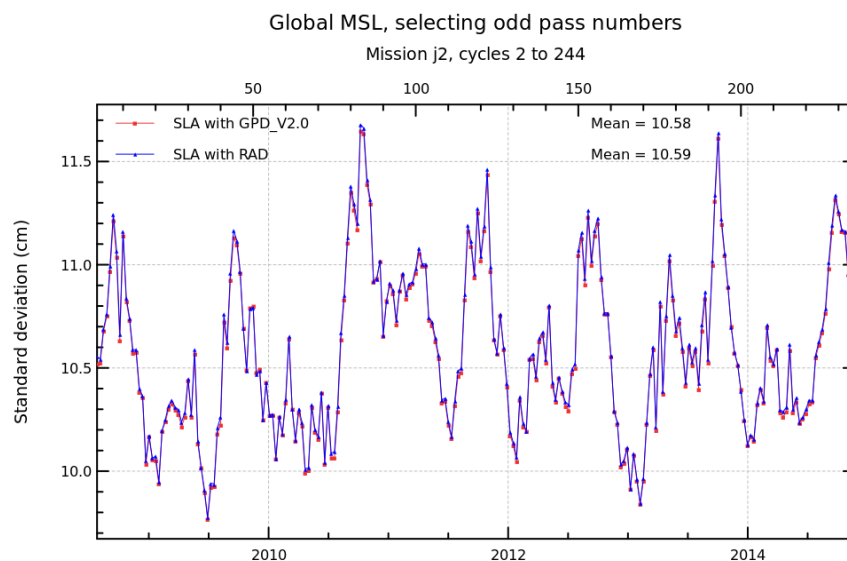
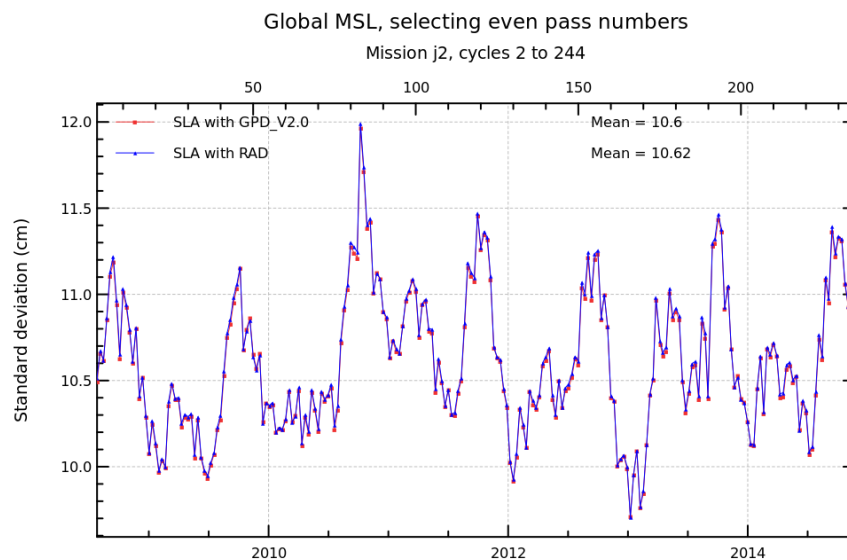
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



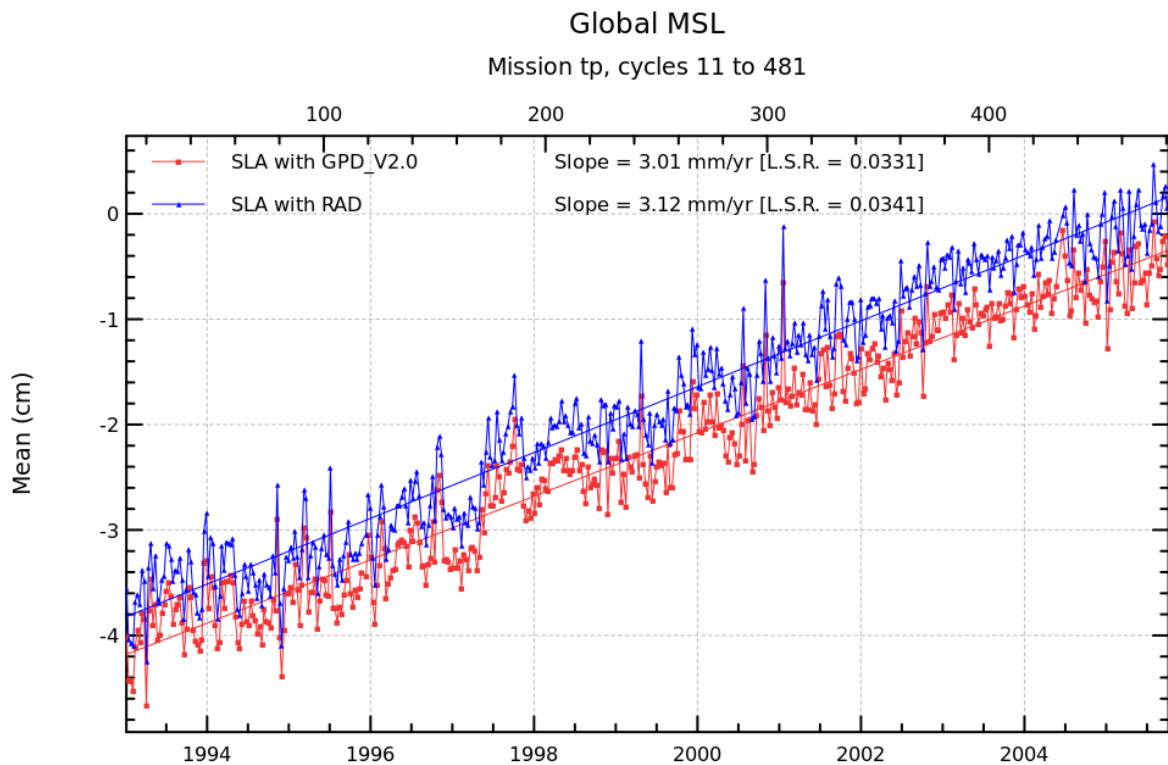
Diagnostic A201_a (mission tp)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



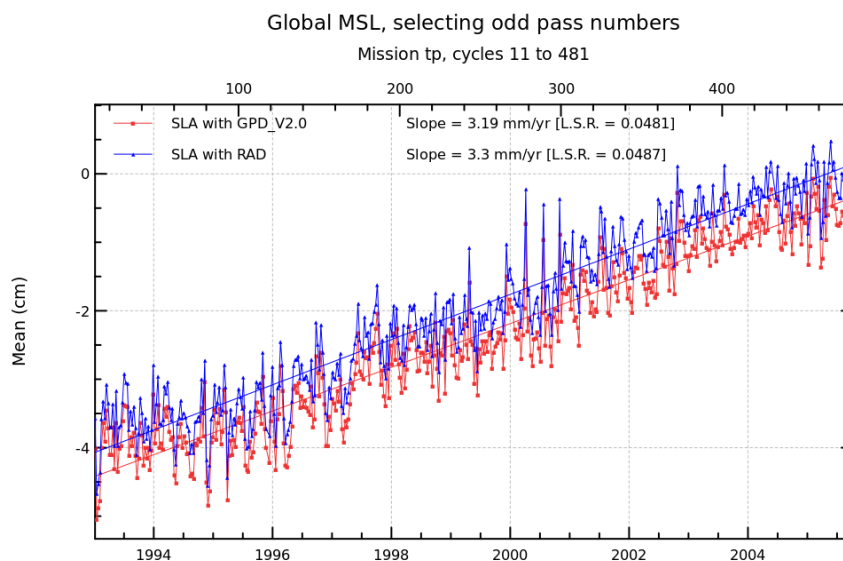
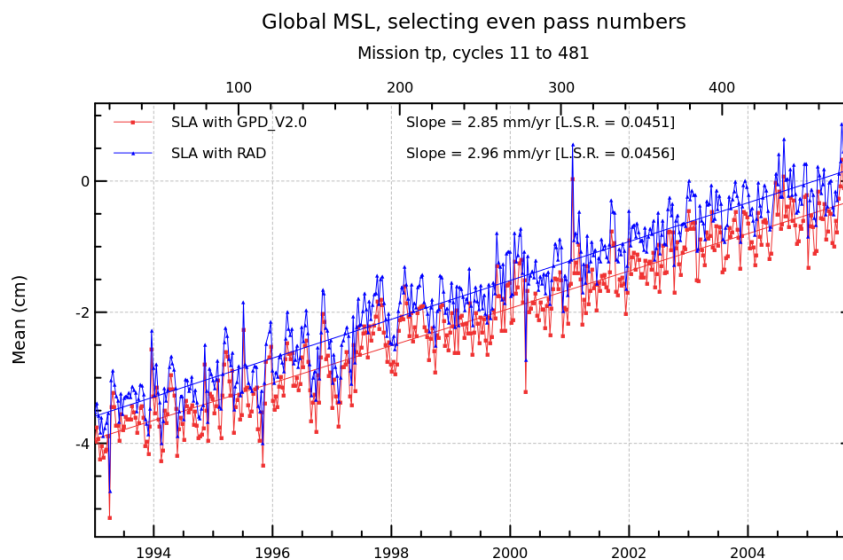
Diagnostic A201_b (mission tp)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



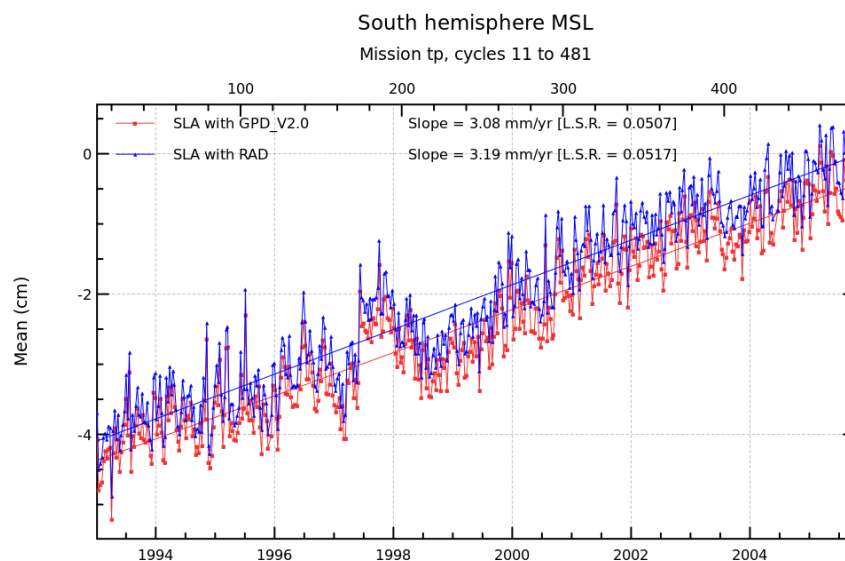
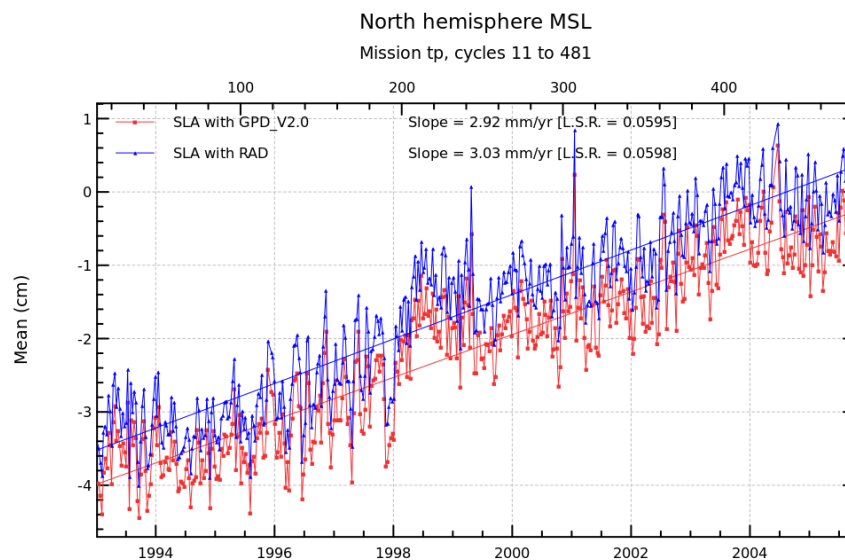
Diagnostic A201_c (mission tp)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



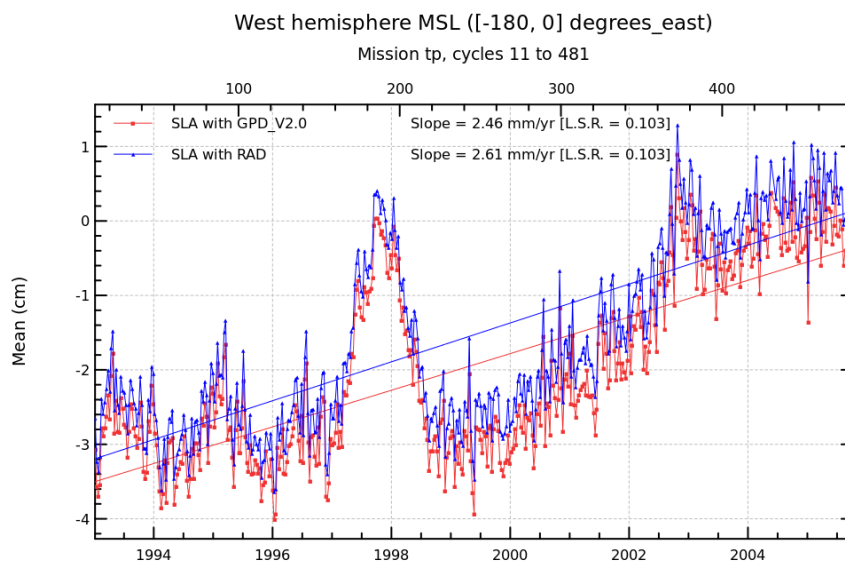
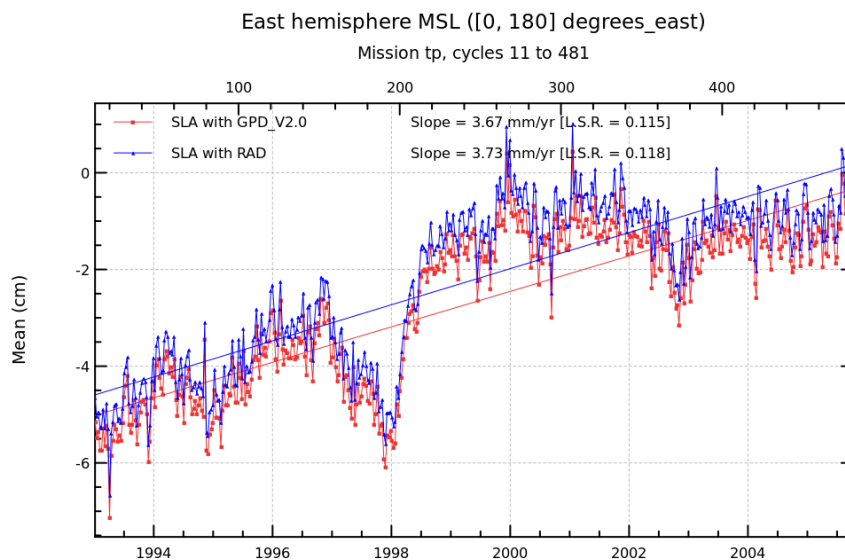
Diagnostic A201_d (mission tp)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



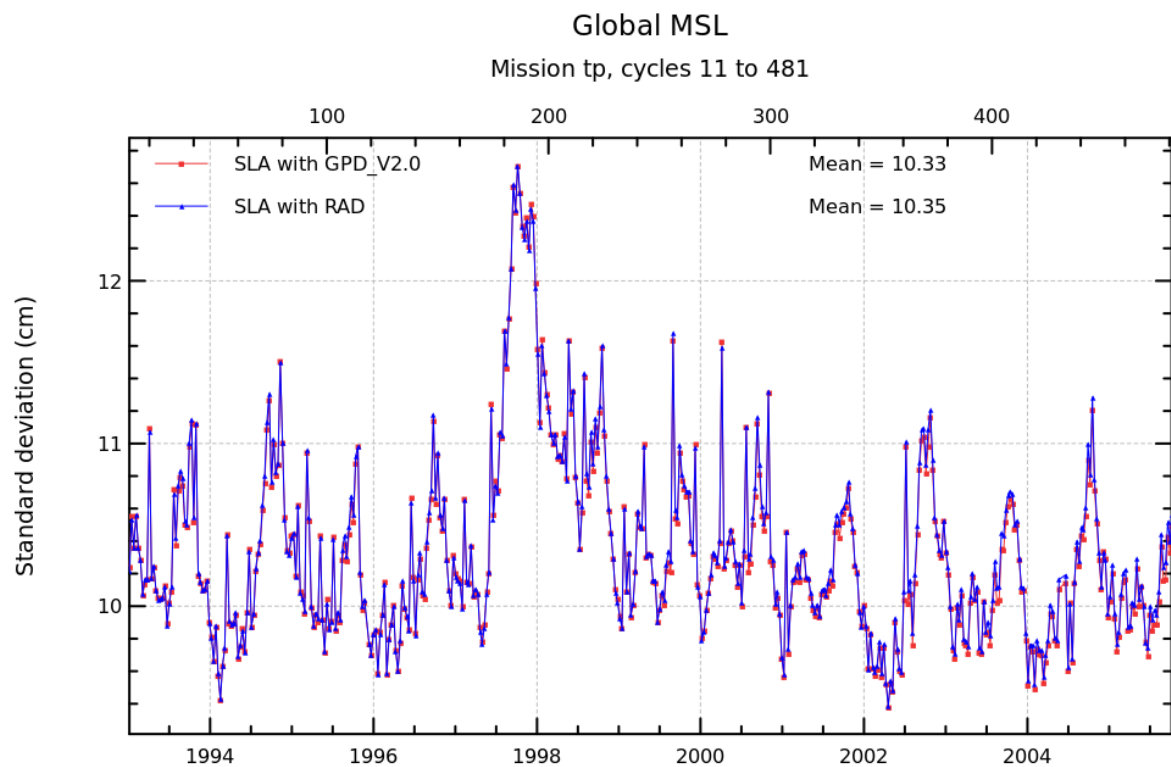
Diagnostic A201_e (mission tp)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



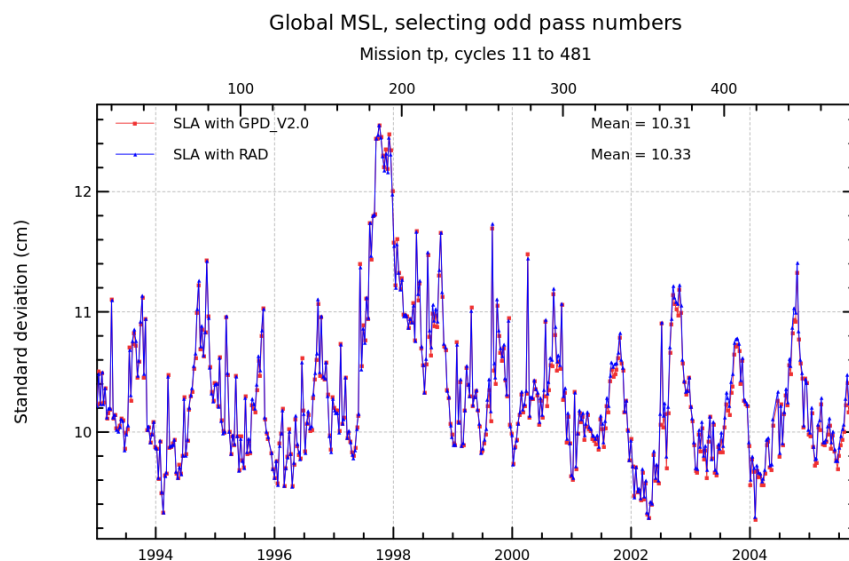
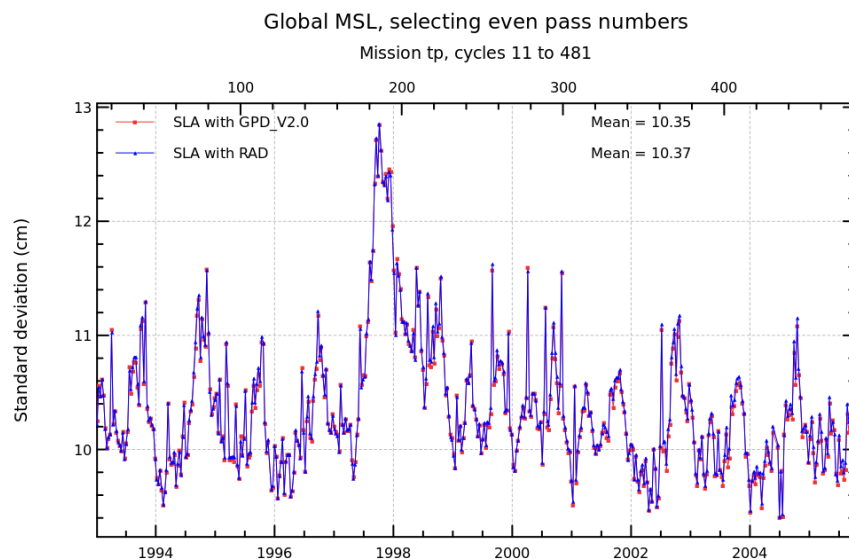
Diagnostic A201_f (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

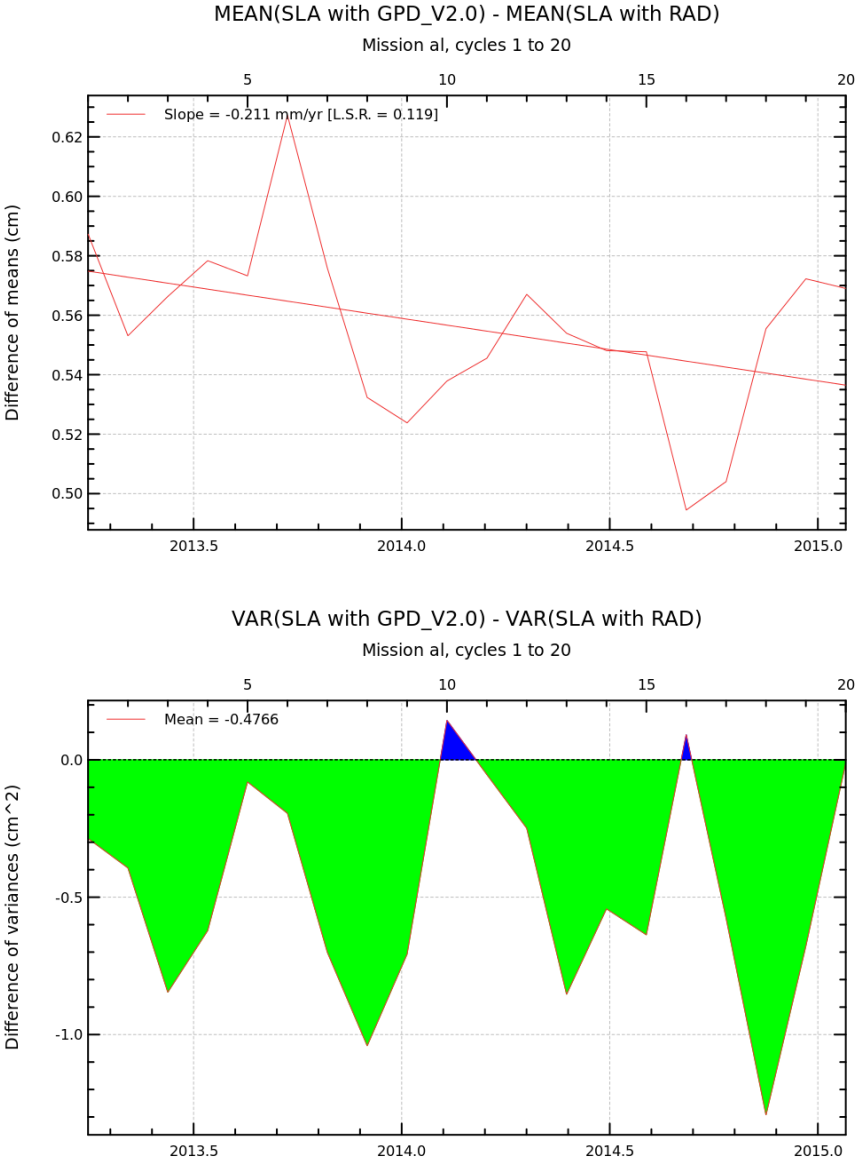
Input data : Along track SLA

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A202_a (mission al)
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 or separating North and South hemispheres.



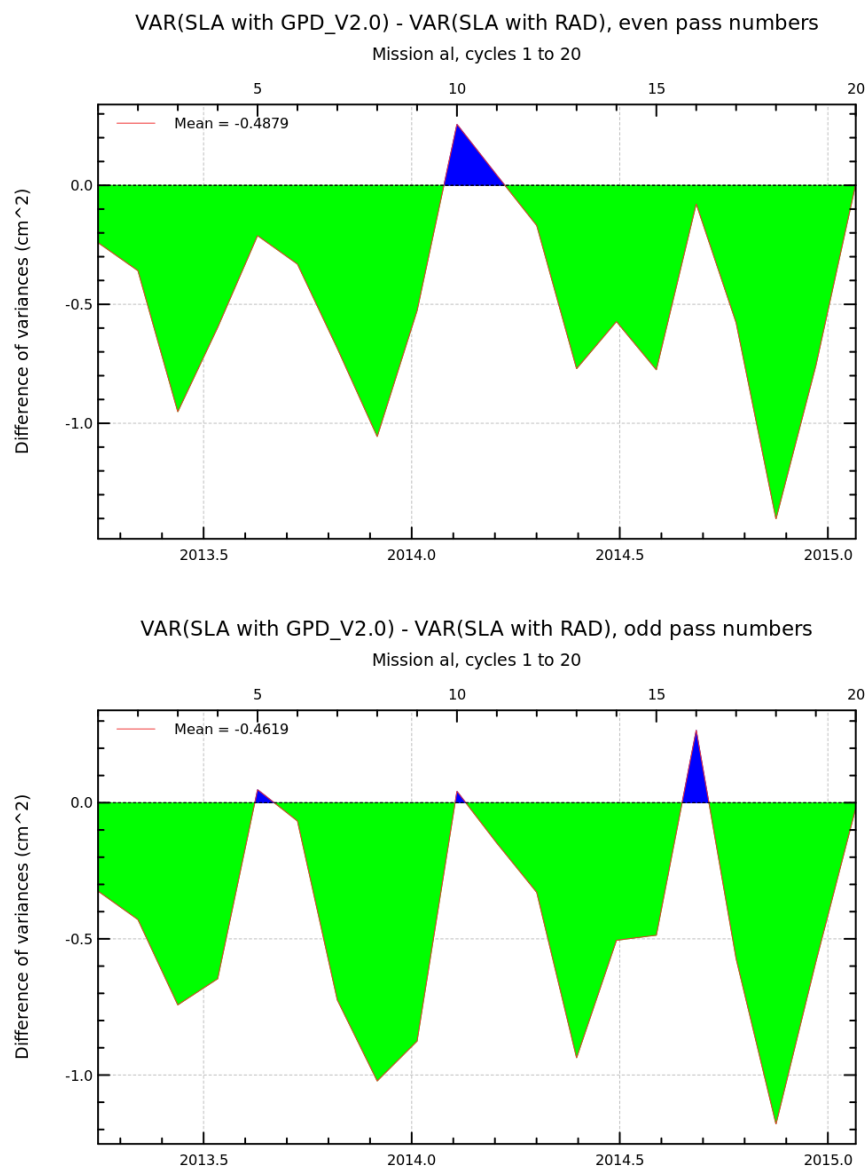
Diagnostic A202_b (mission al)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



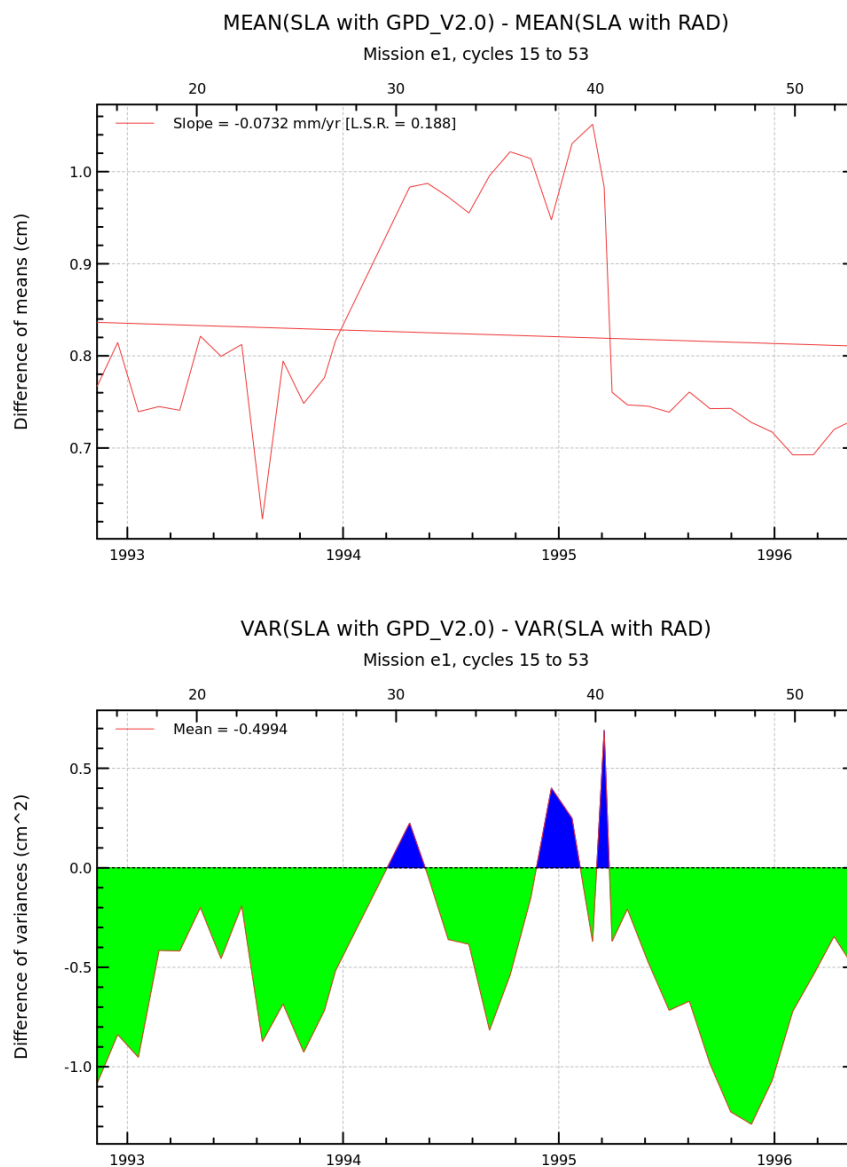
Diagnostic A202_a (mission e1)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



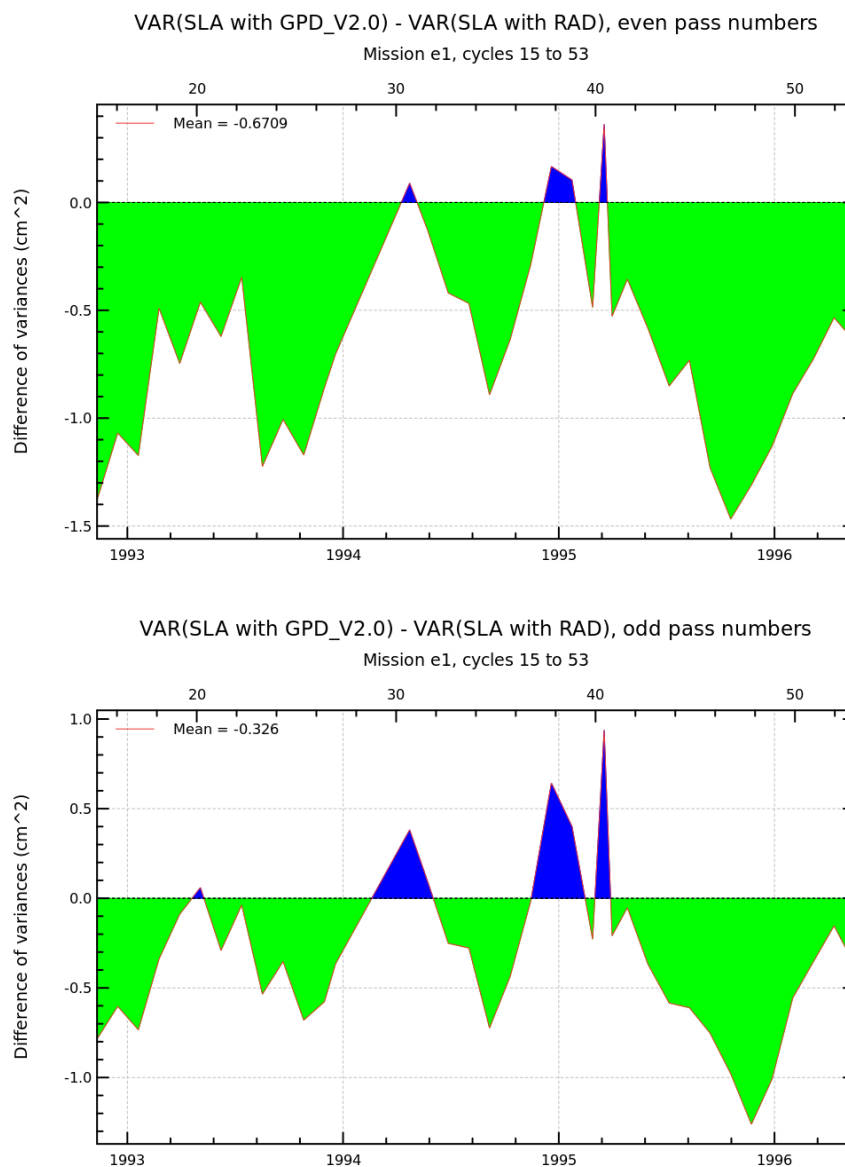
Diagnostic A202_b (mission e1)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



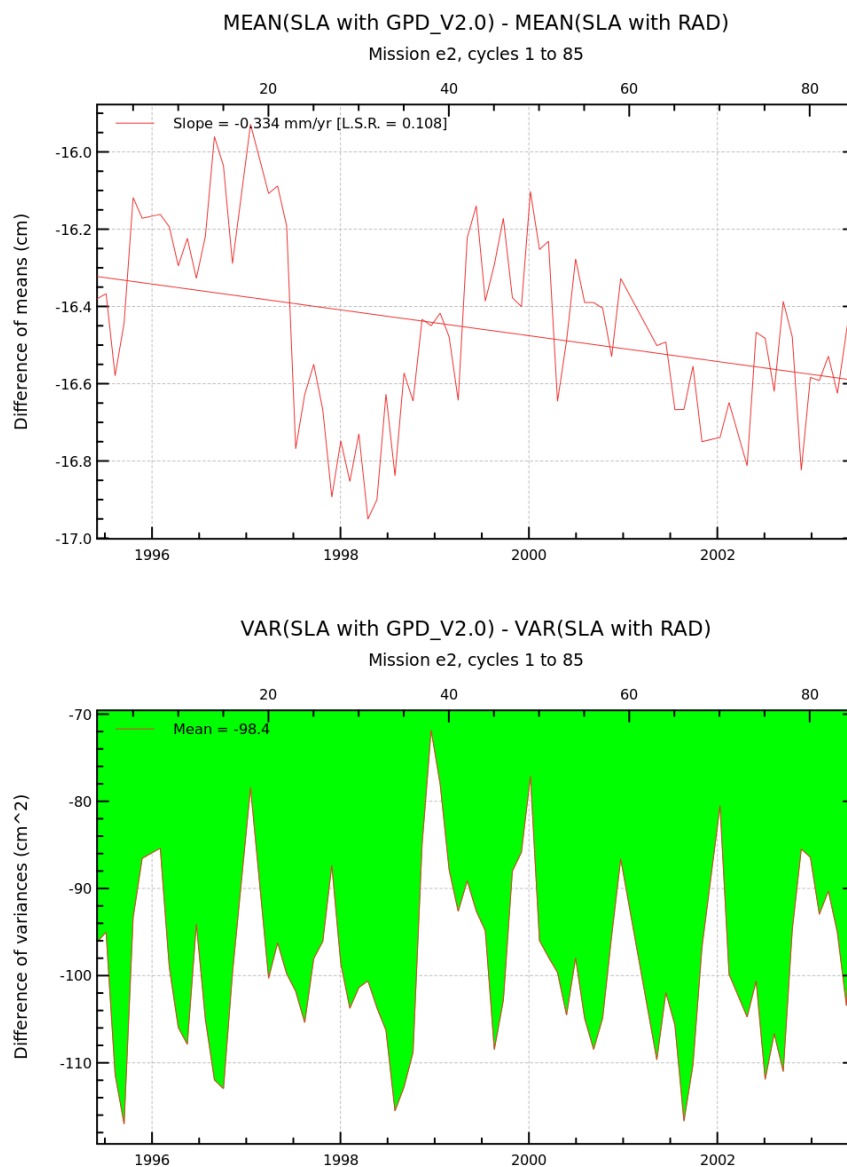
Diagnostic A202_a (mission e2)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A202_b (mission e2)

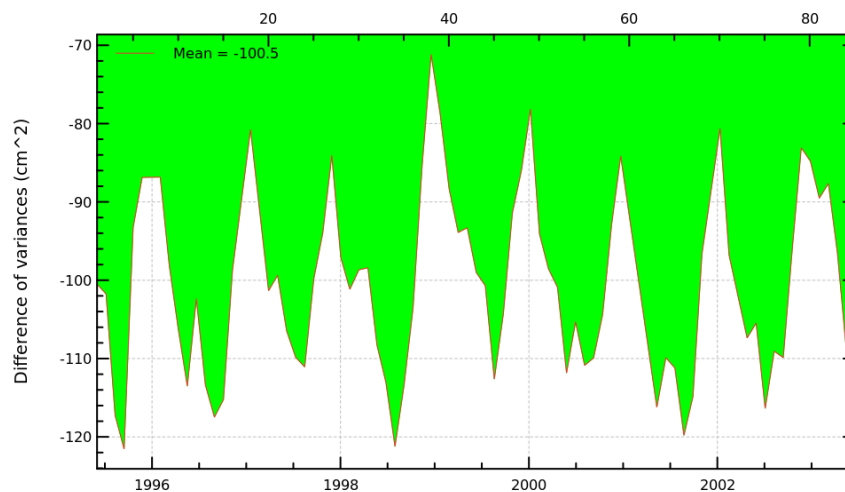
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

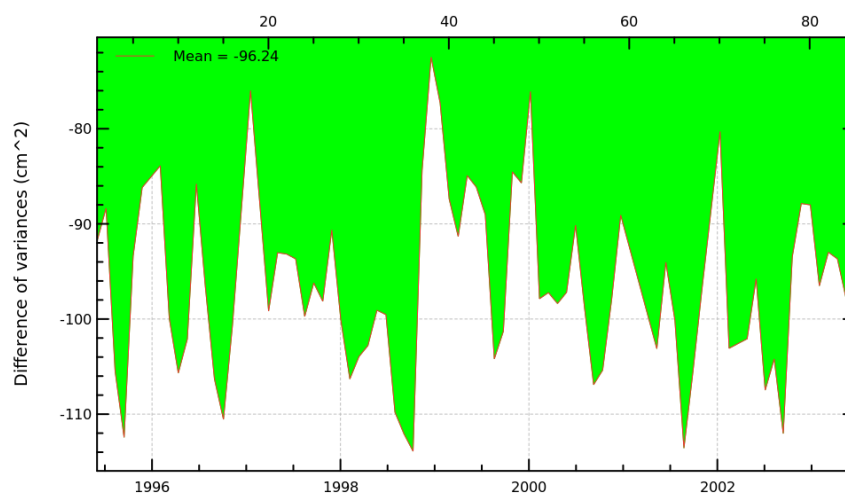
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD), even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD), odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



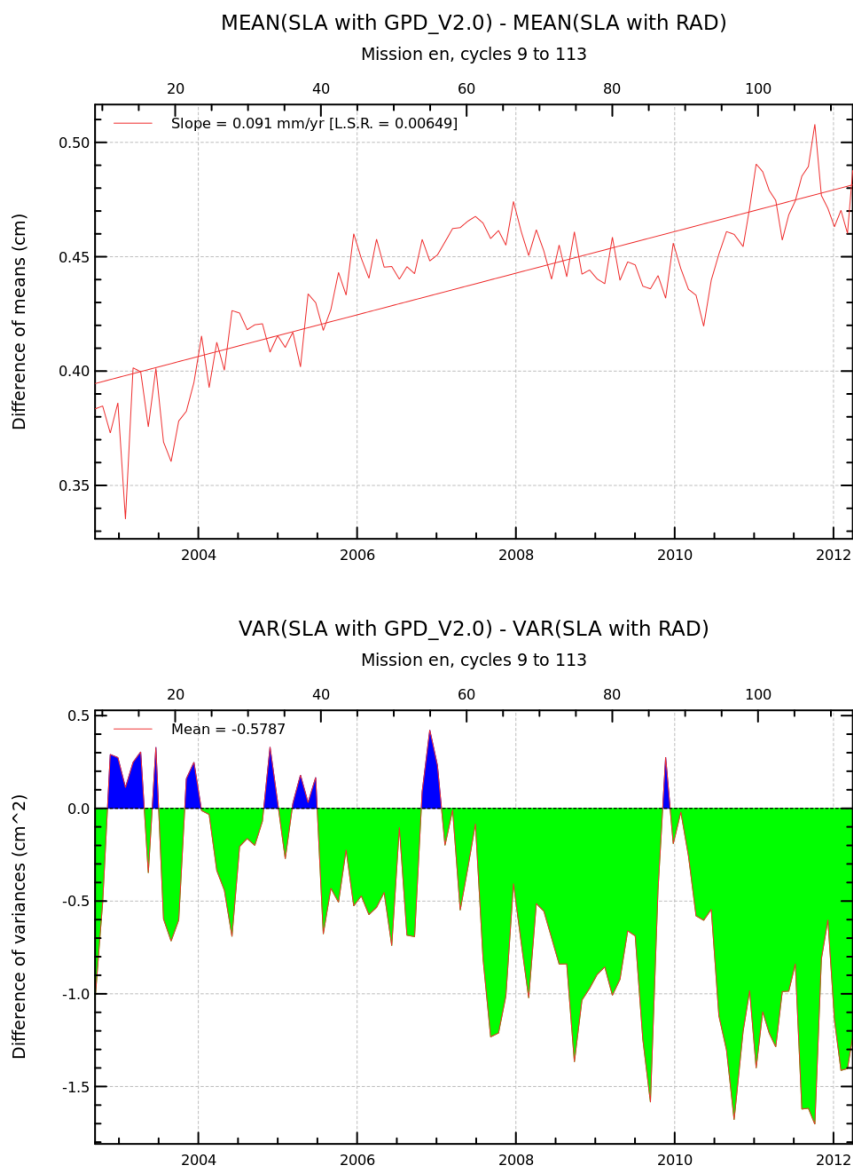
Diagnostic A202.a (mission en)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



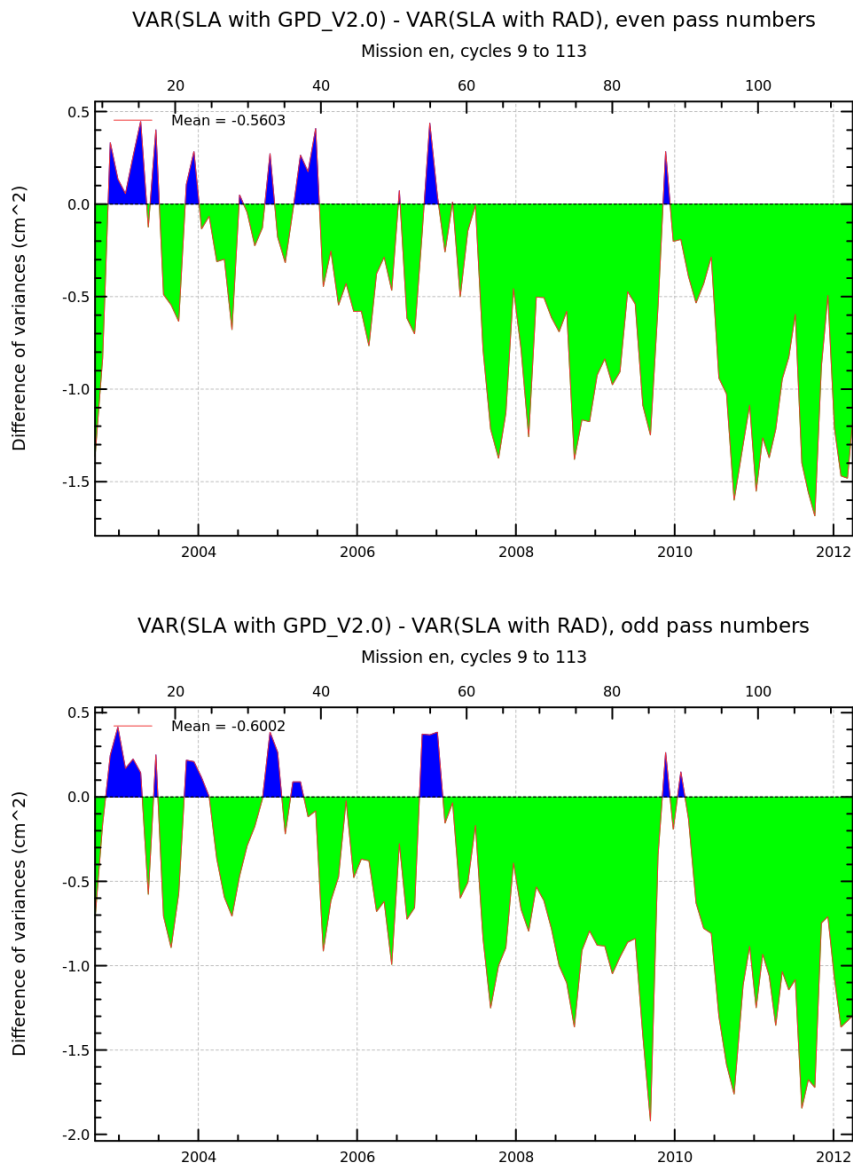
Diagnostic A202_b (mission en)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



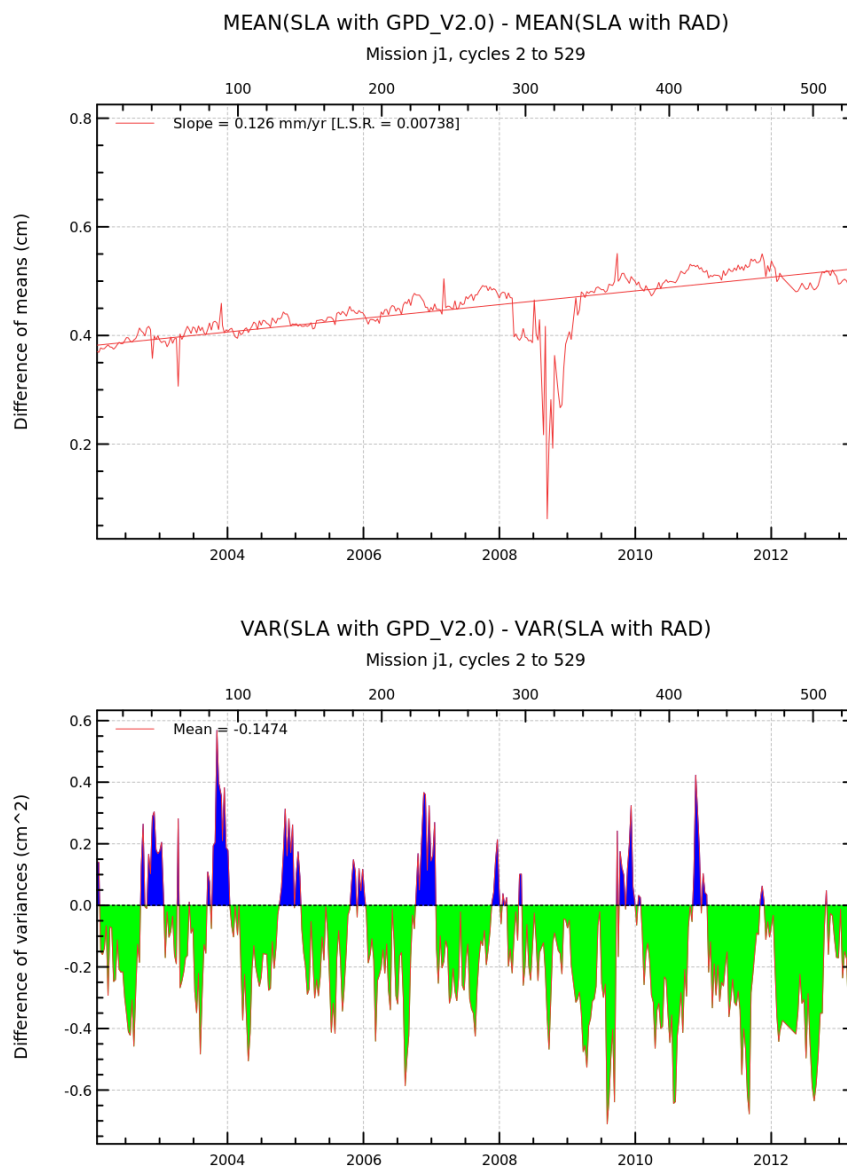
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j1)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



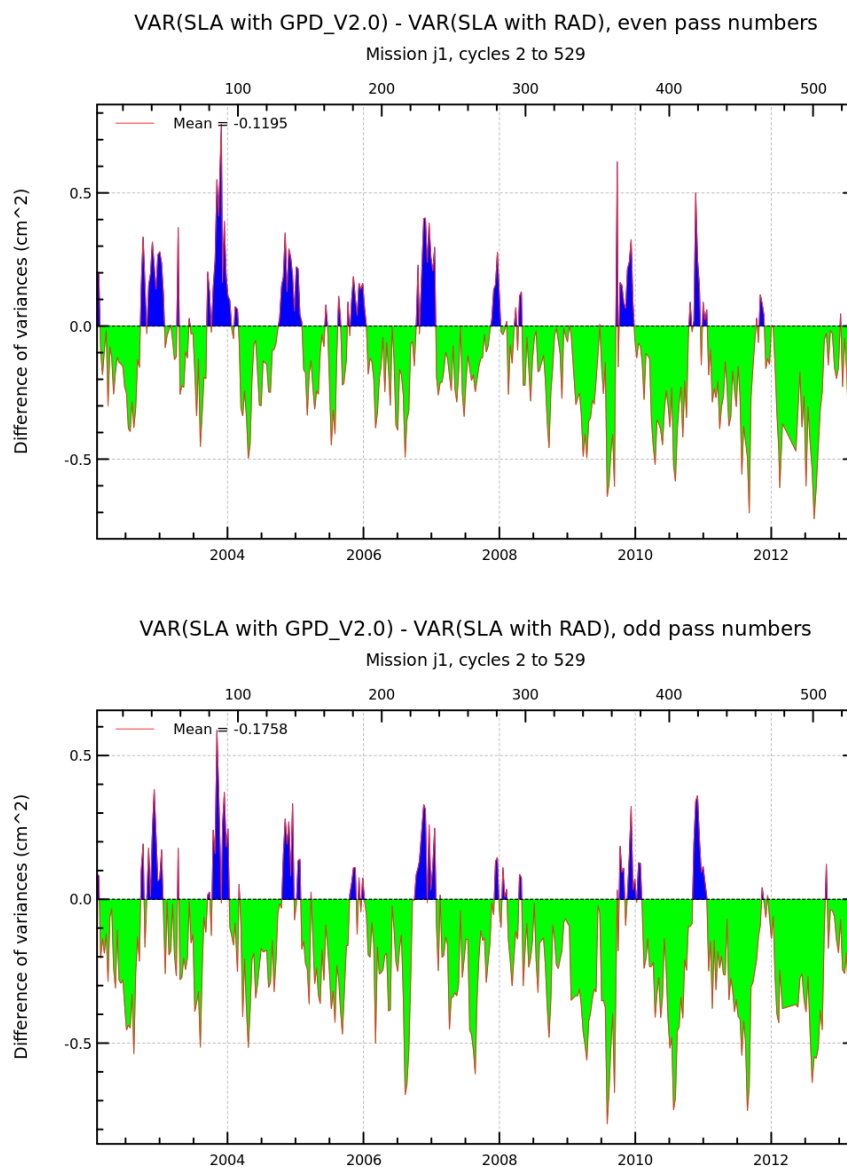
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



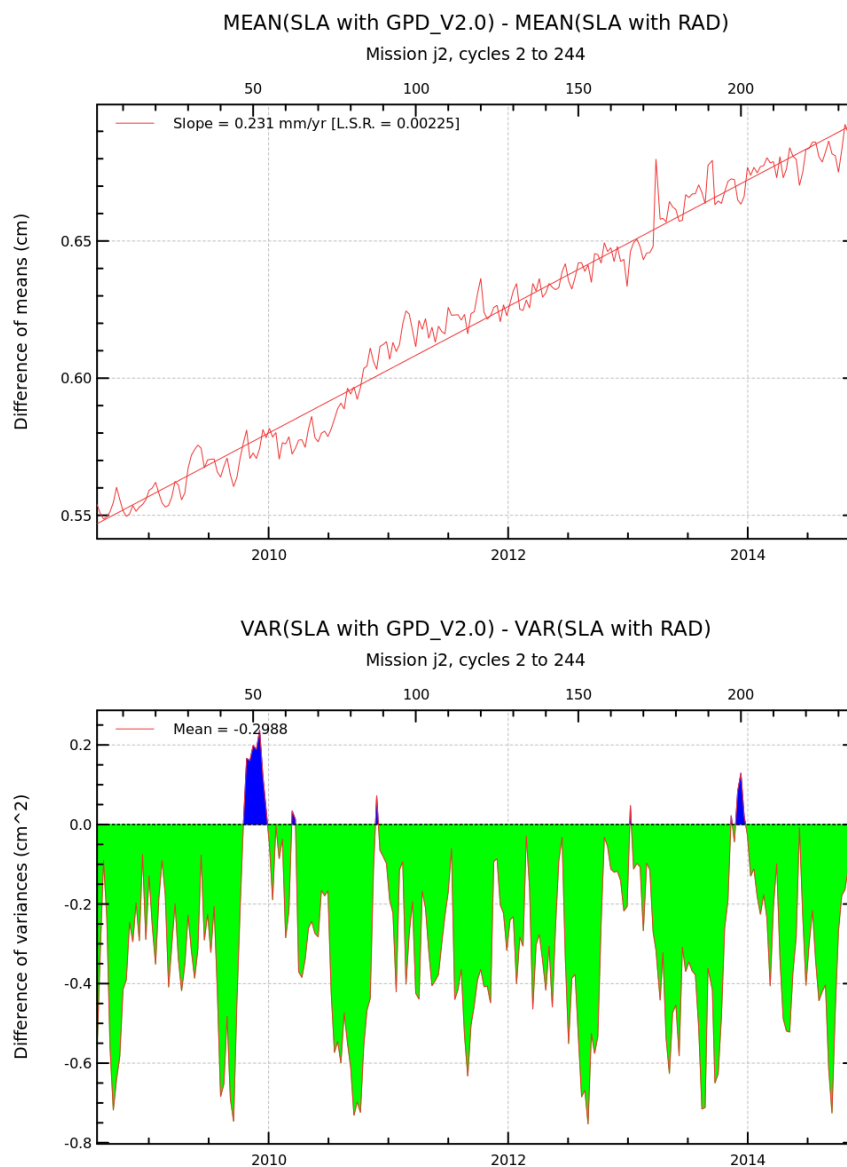
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j2)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



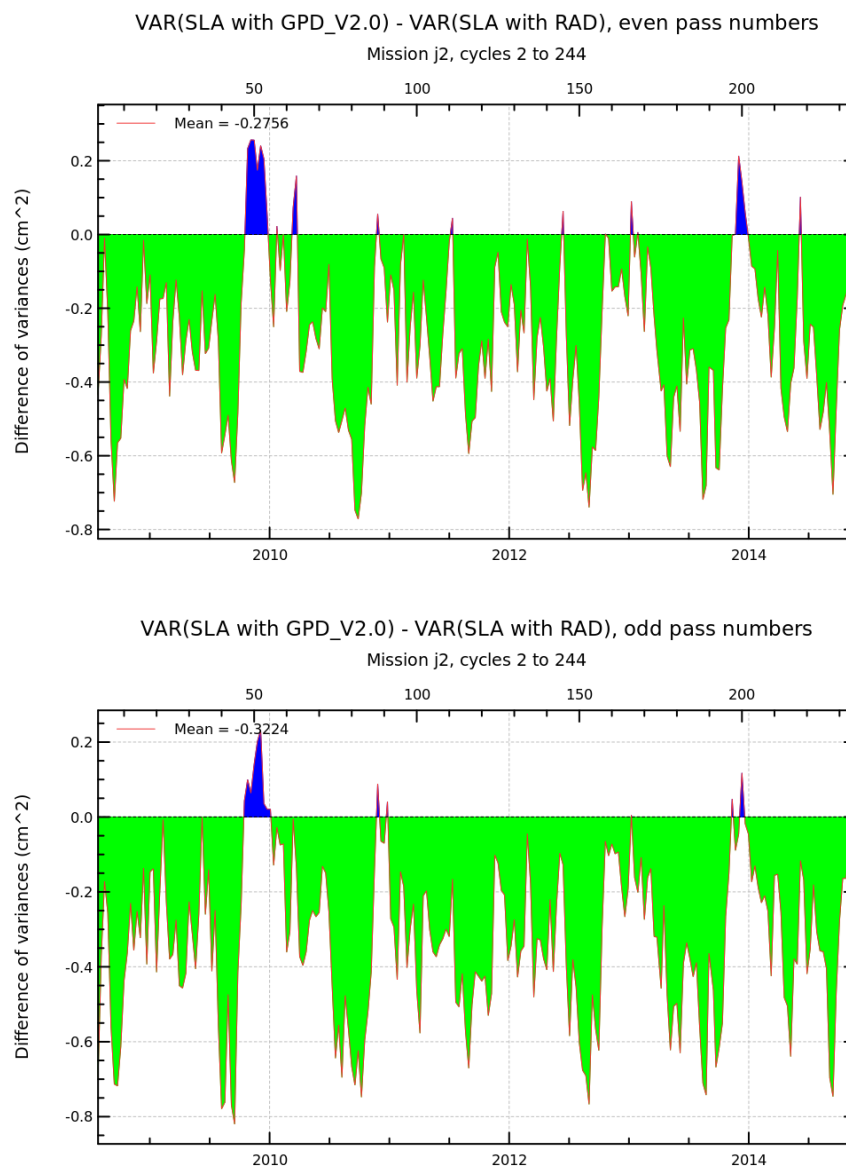
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j2)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



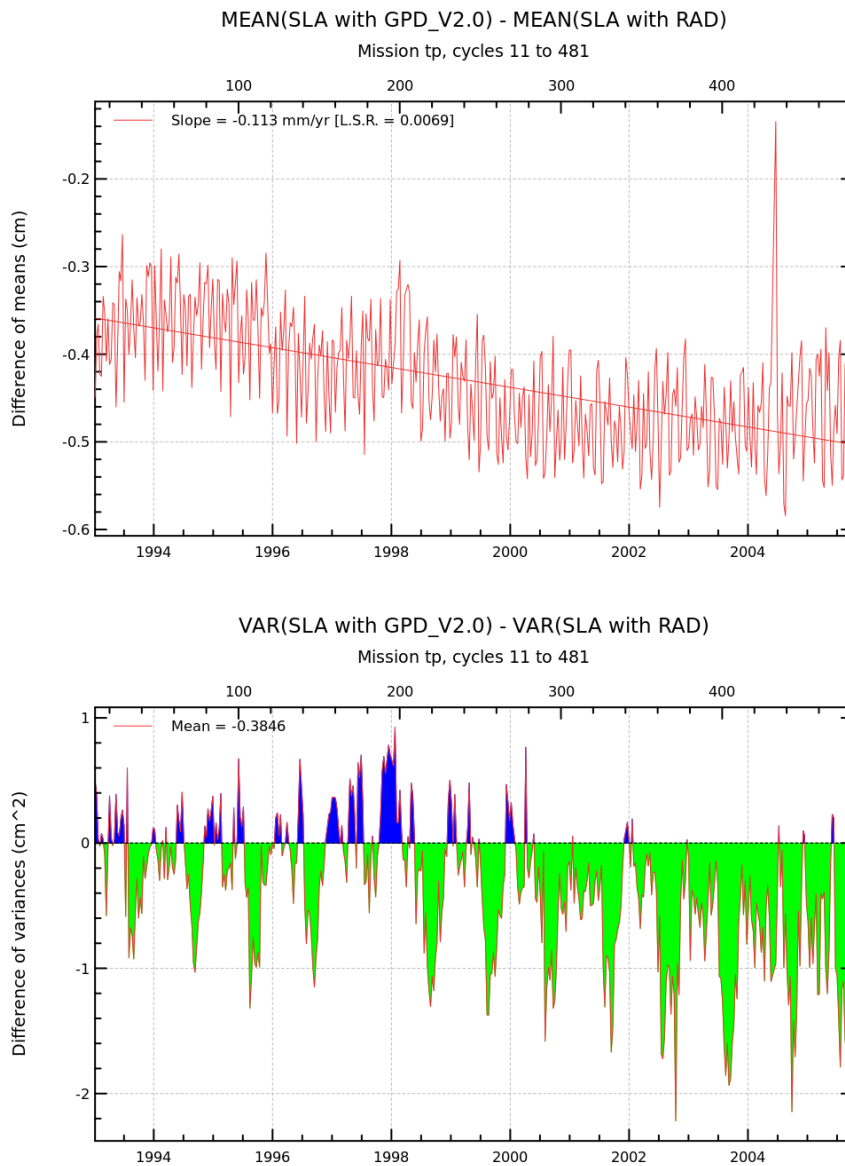
Diagnostic A202_a (mission tp)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A202_b (mission tp)

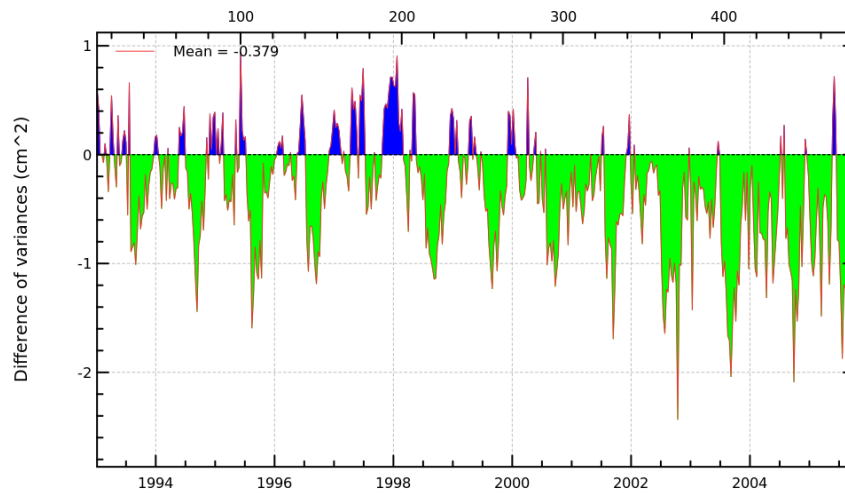
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

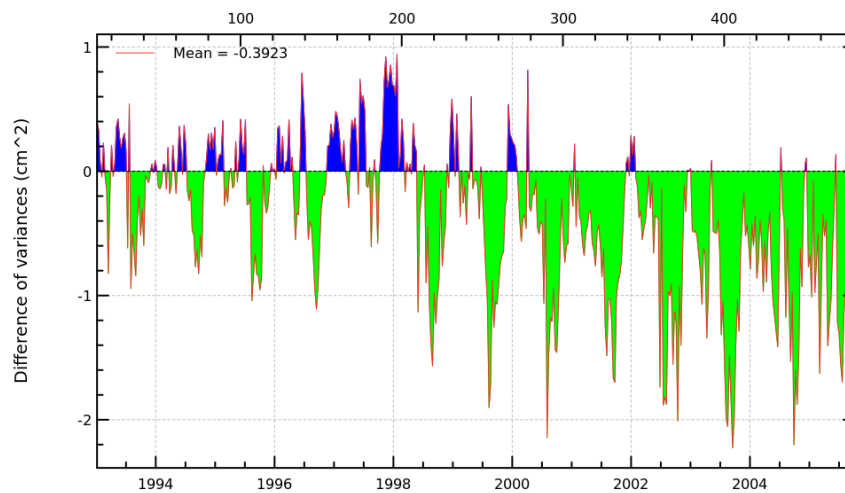
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes or separating North and South hemispheres.

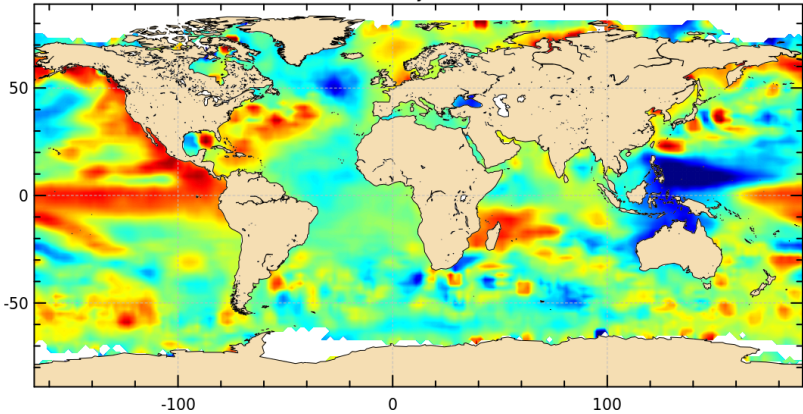
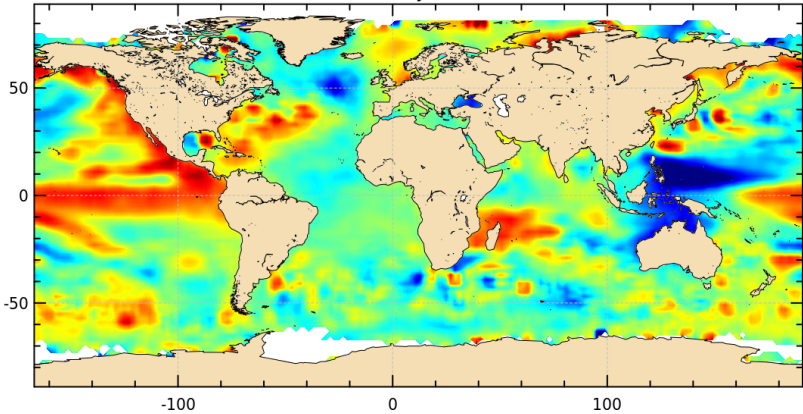
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD), even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD), odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission al)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div>  <div>Trends (mm/yr)</div> <div>-100-50050100</div> <div>SLA with RAD trends Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div>  <div>Trends (mm/yr)</div> <div>-100-50050100</div>	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission al)

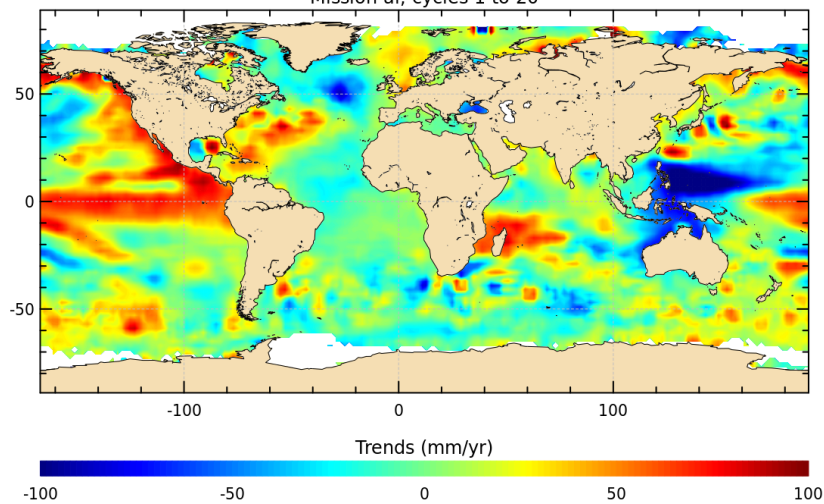
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

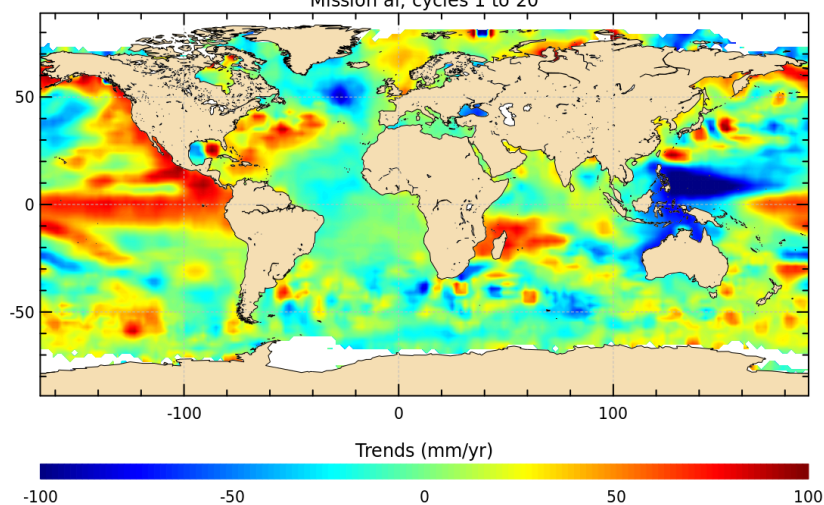
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



Diagnostic A203_c (mission al)

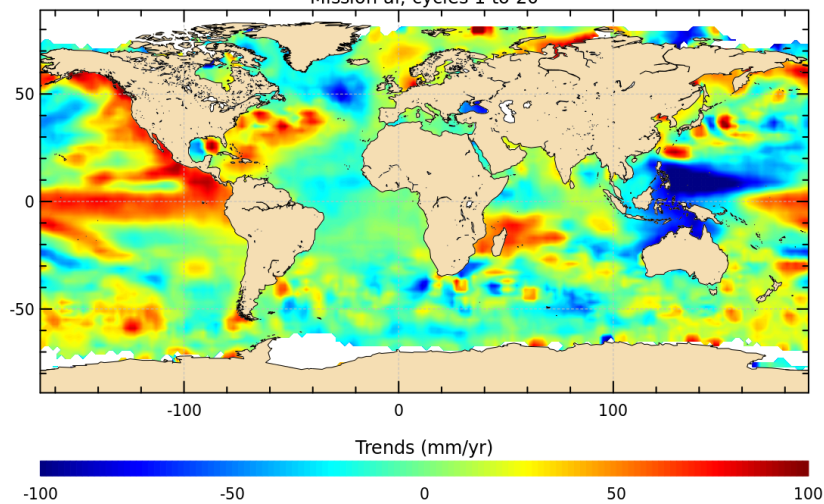
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

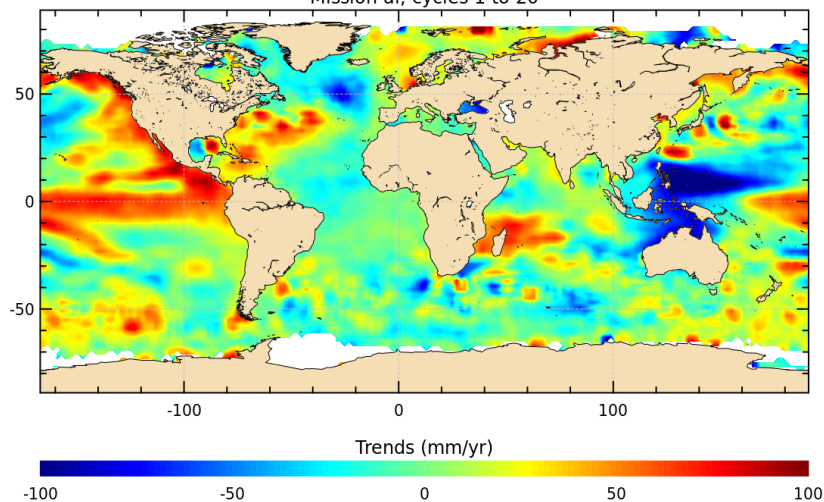
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



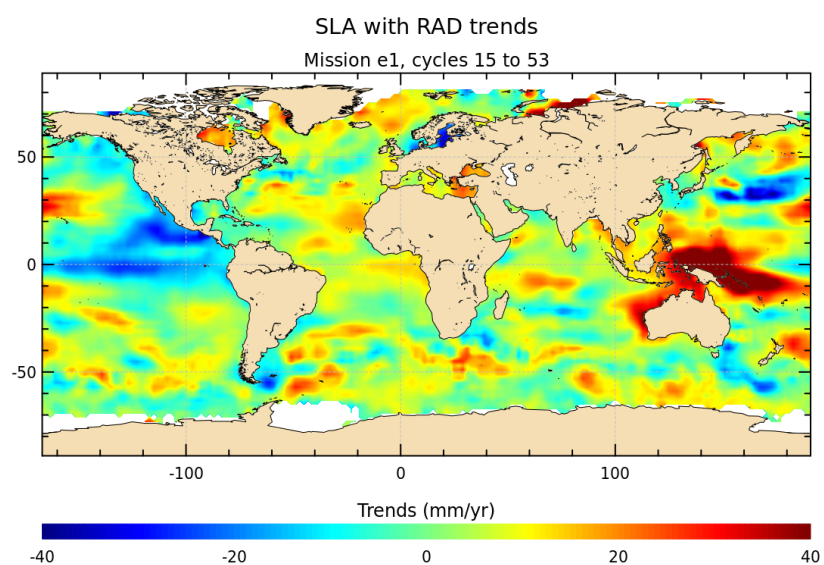
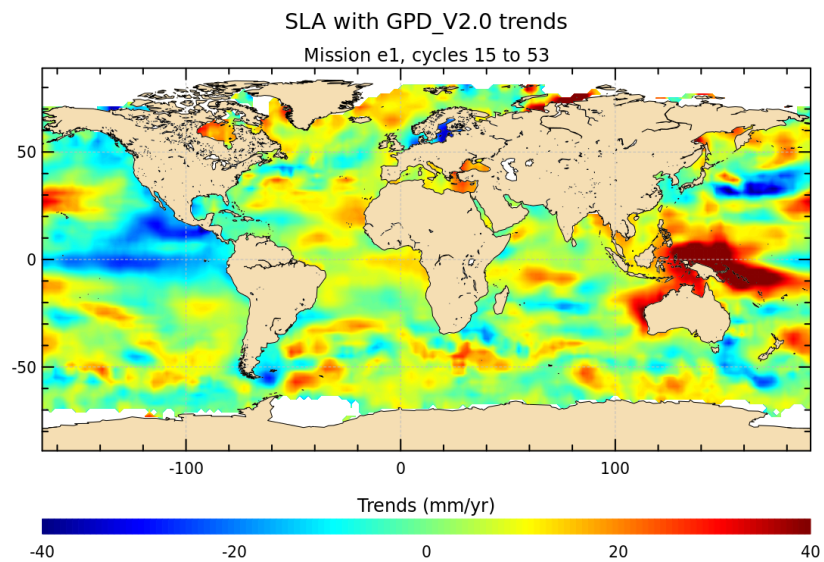
Diagnostic A203_a (mission e1)

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 e1)

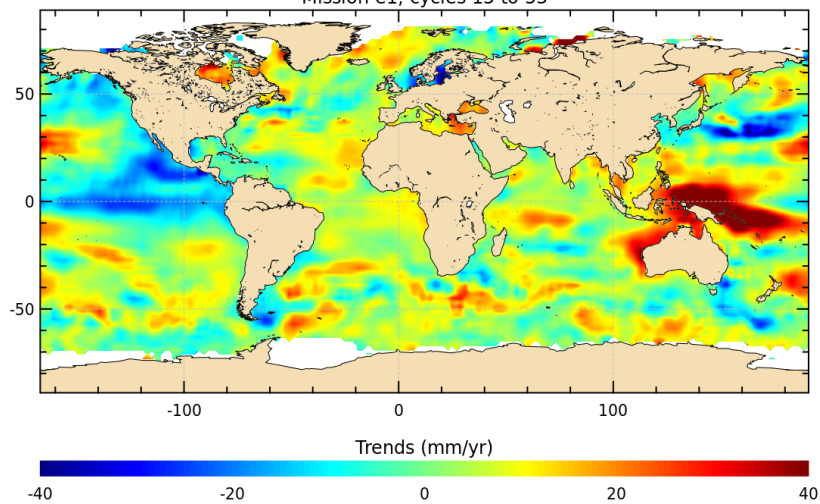
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

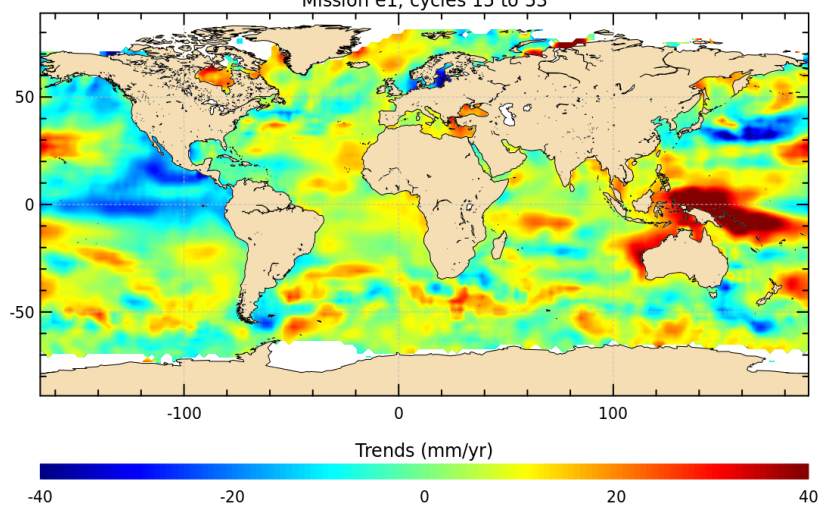
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



Diagnostic A203_c (mission e1)

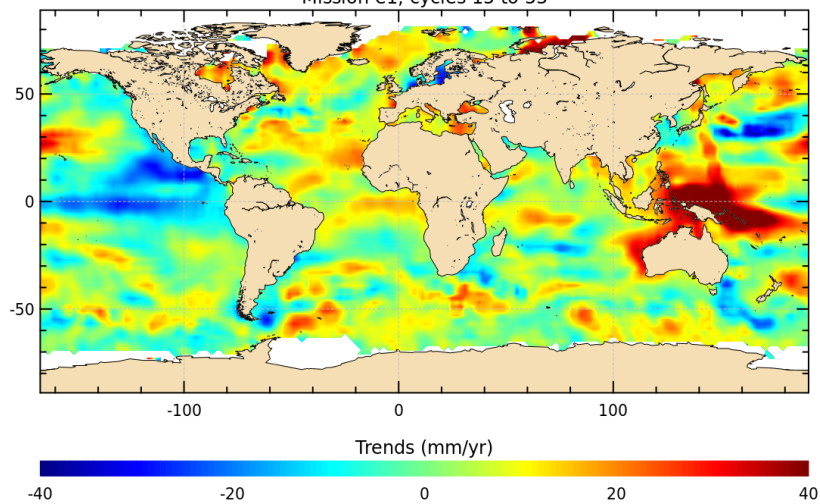
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

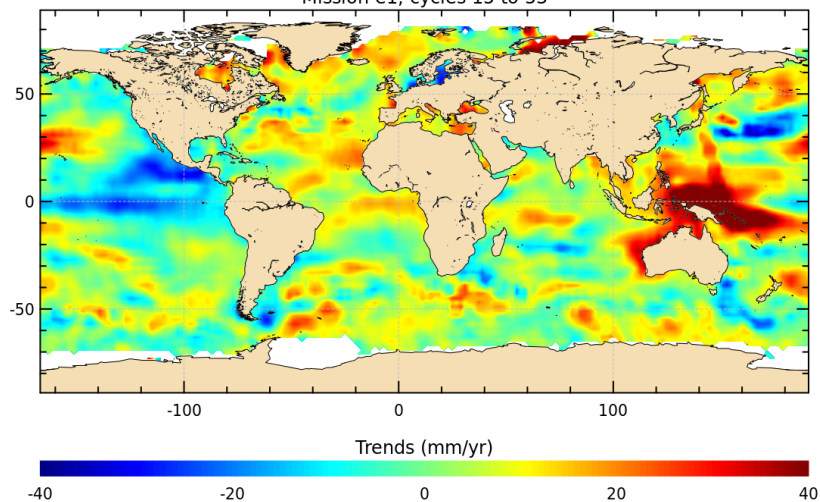
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



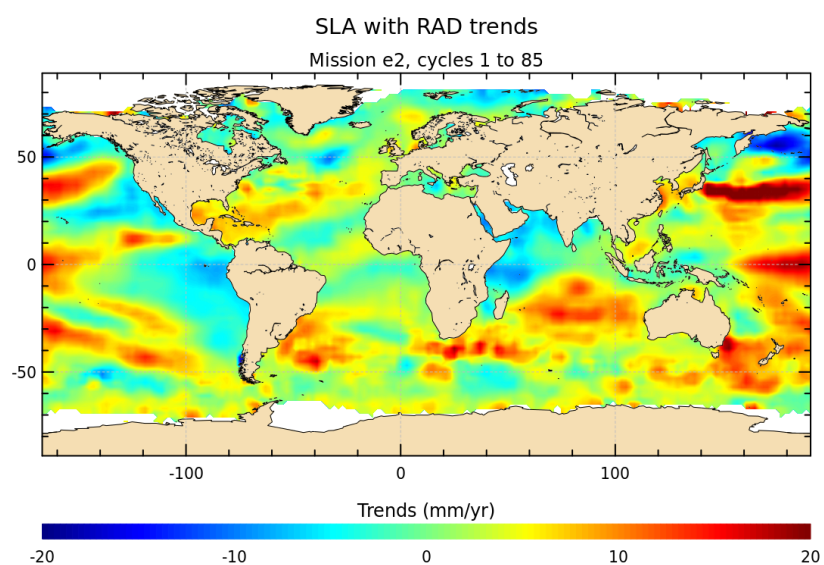
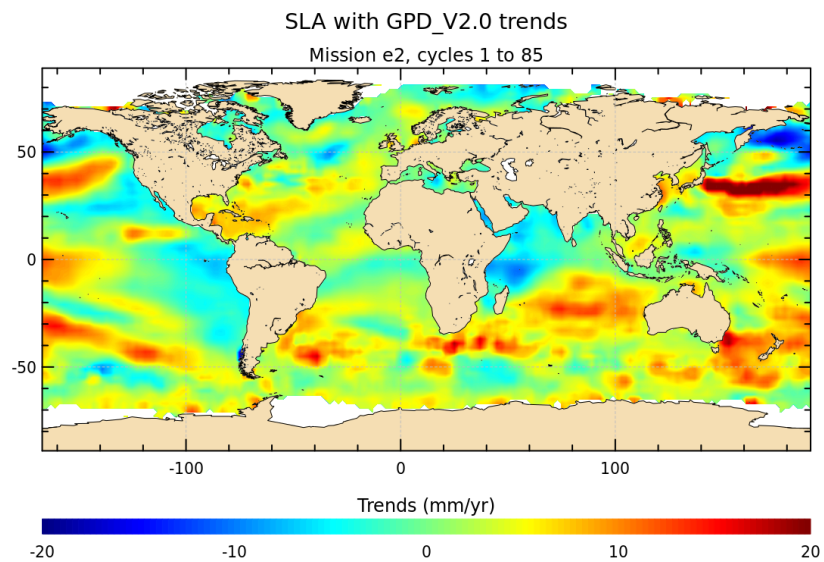
Diagnostic A203_a (mission e2)

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 e2)

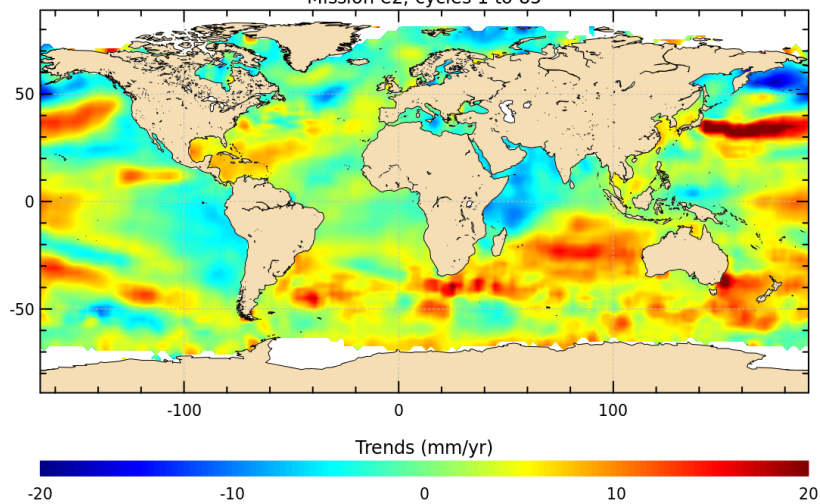
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

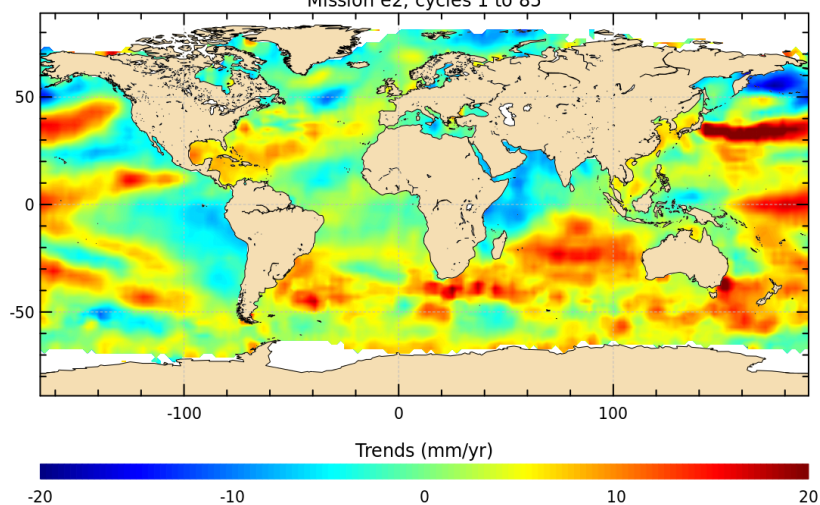
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



Diagnostic A203_c (mission e2)

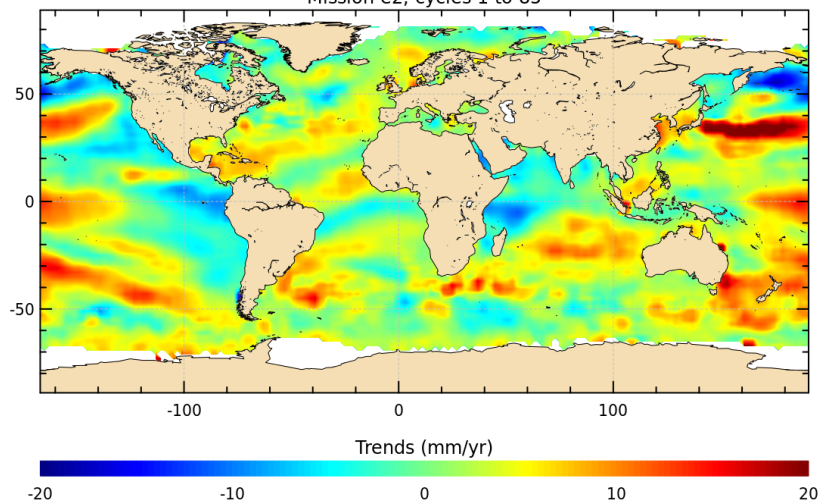
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

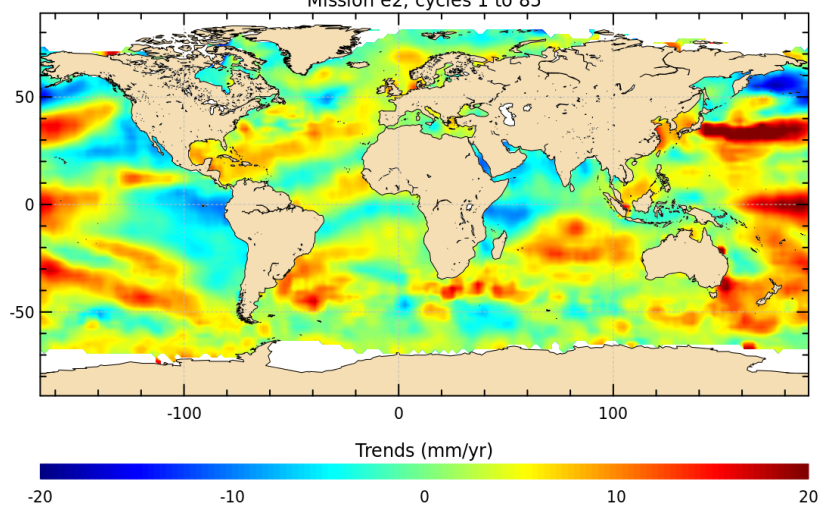
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



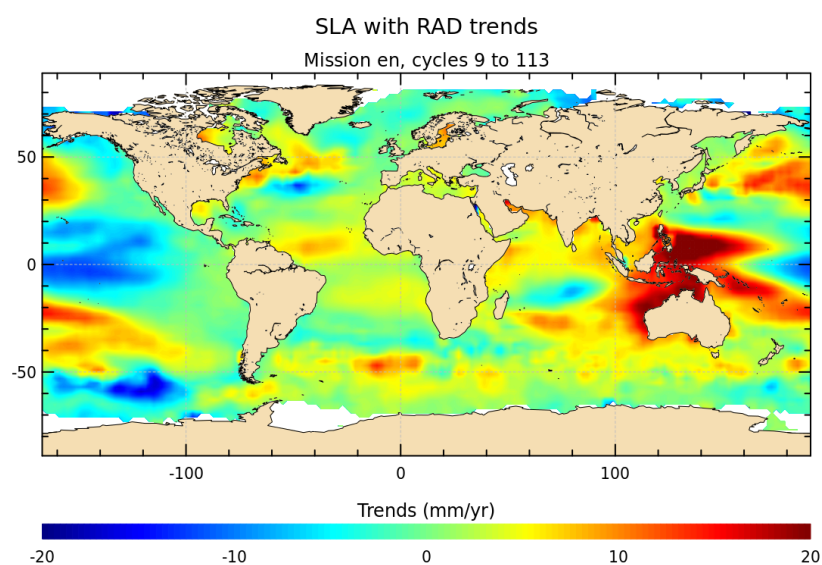
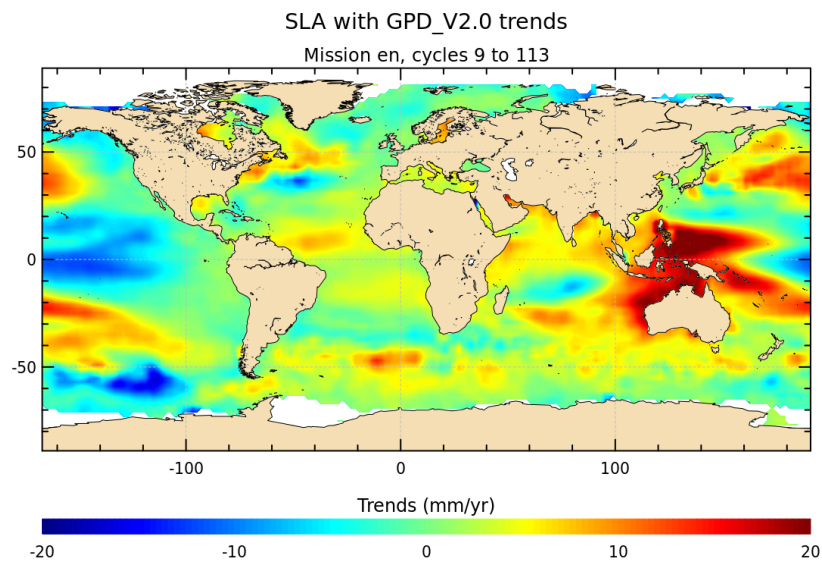
Diagnostic A203_a (mission en)

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

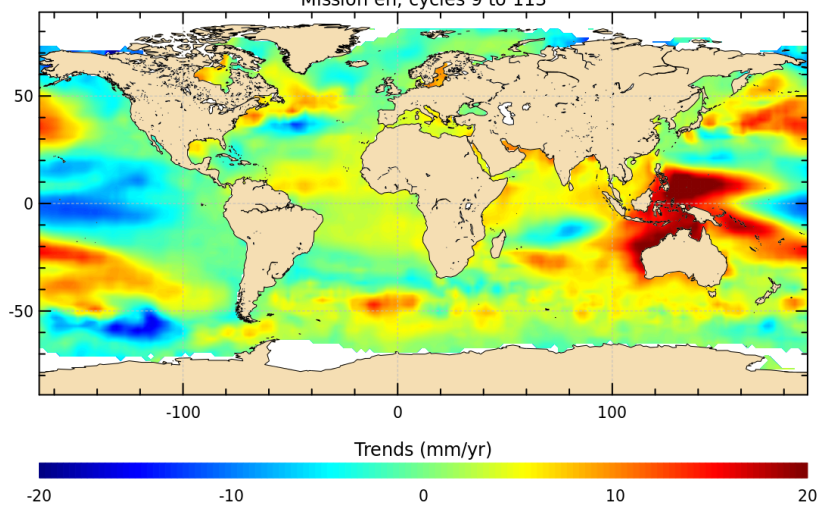
Input data : Along track SLA

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

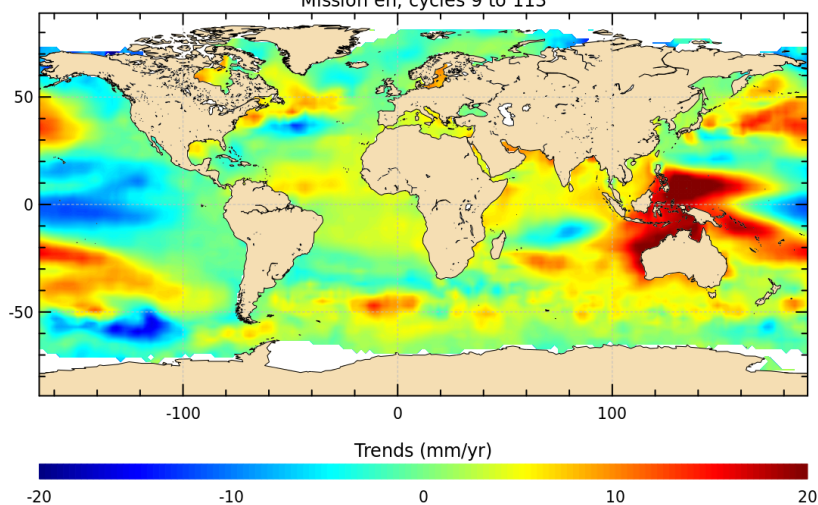
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



Diagnostic A203_c (mission en)

Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

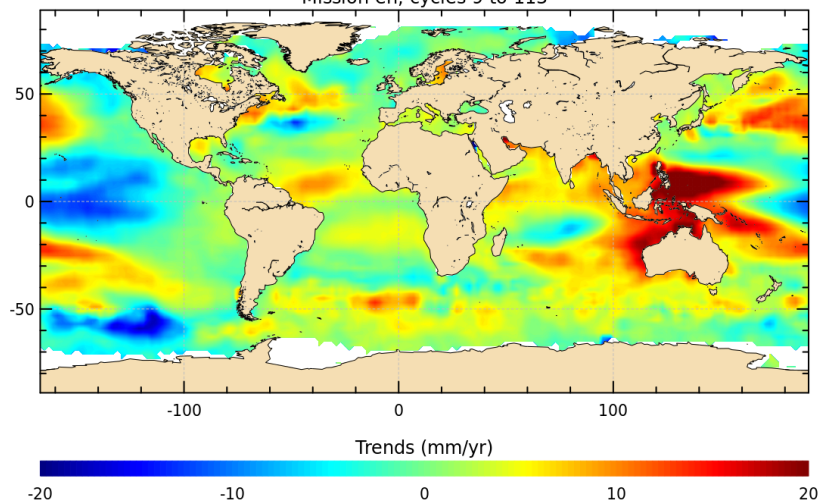
Input data : Along track SLA

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

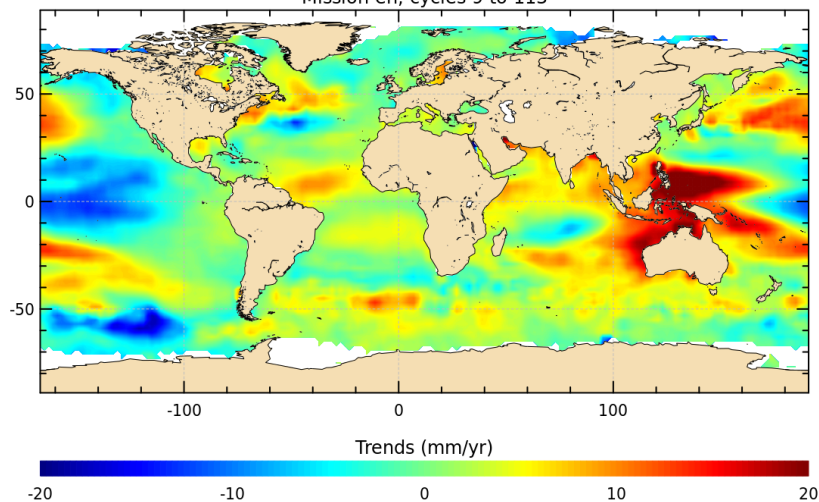
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



Diagnostic A203_a (mission j1)

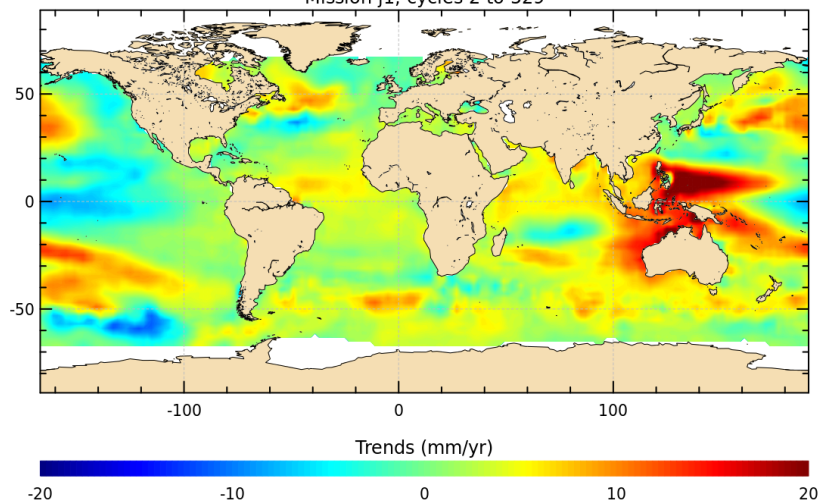
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

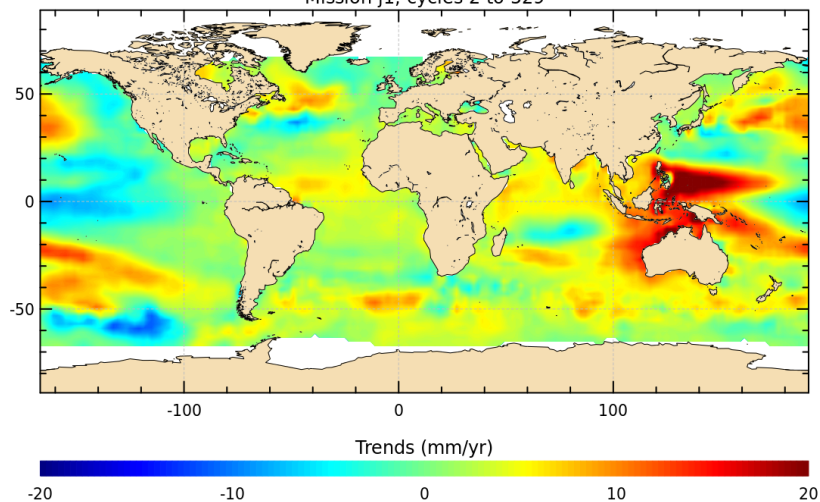
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with RAD trends
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



Diagnostic A203_b (mission j1)

Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

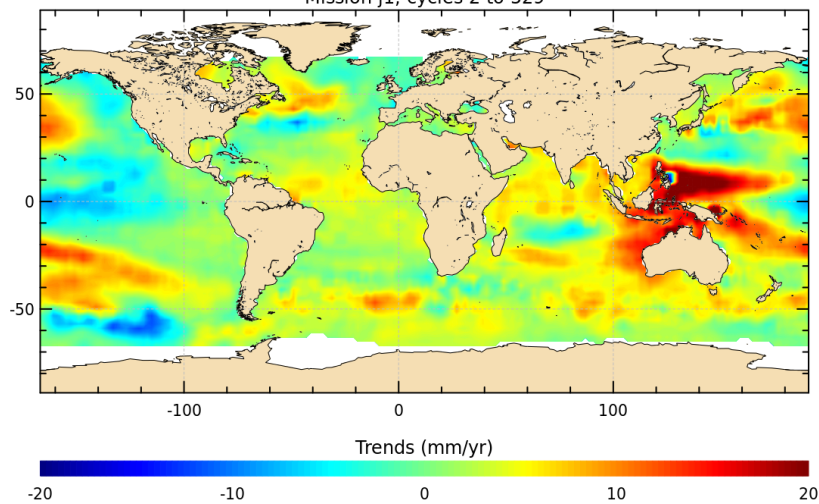
Input data : Along track SLA

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

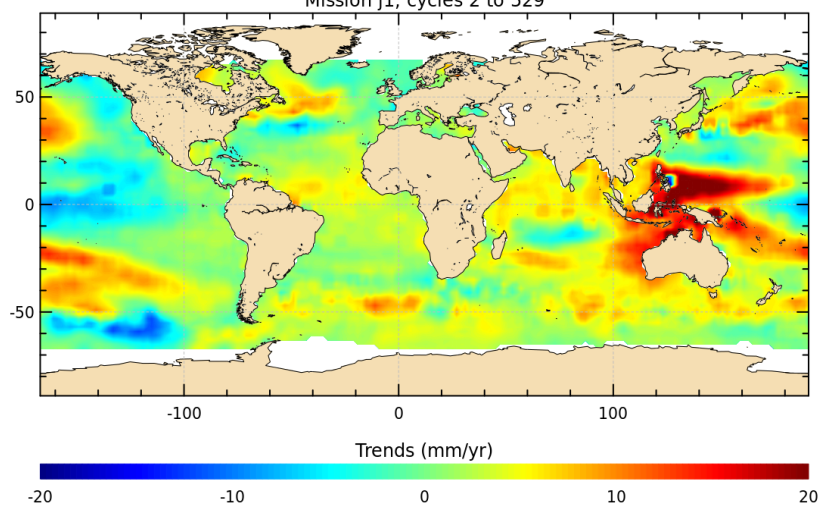
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

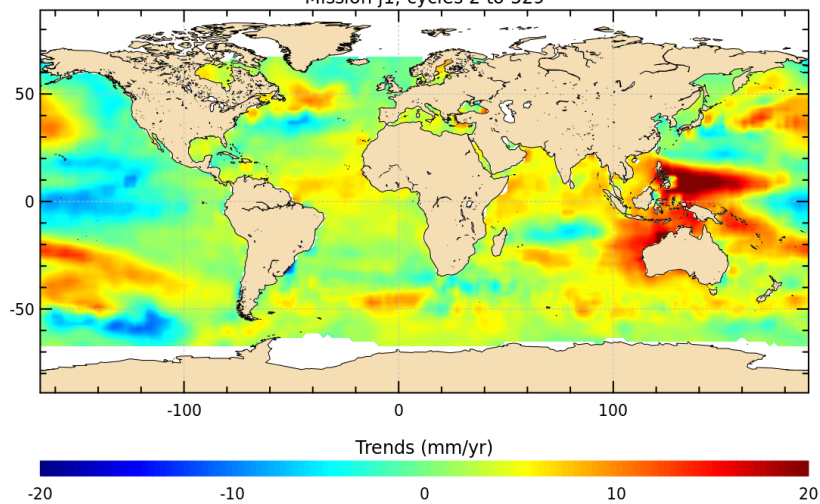
Input data : Along track SLA

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

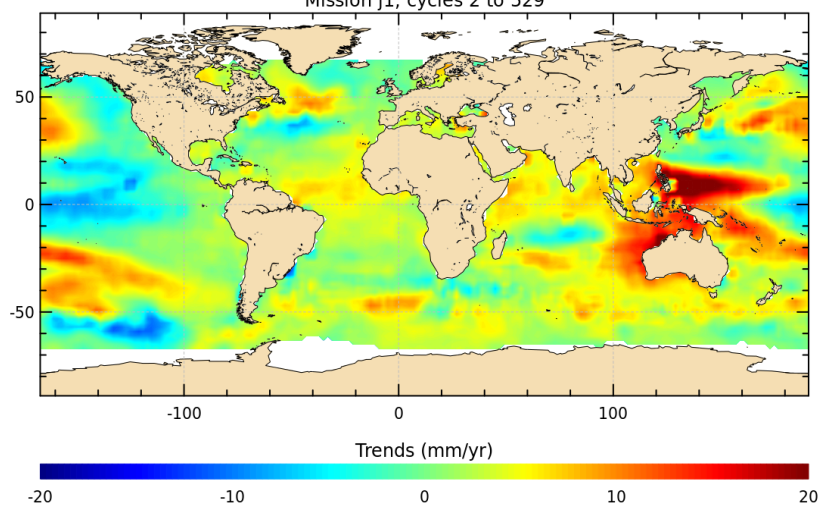
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



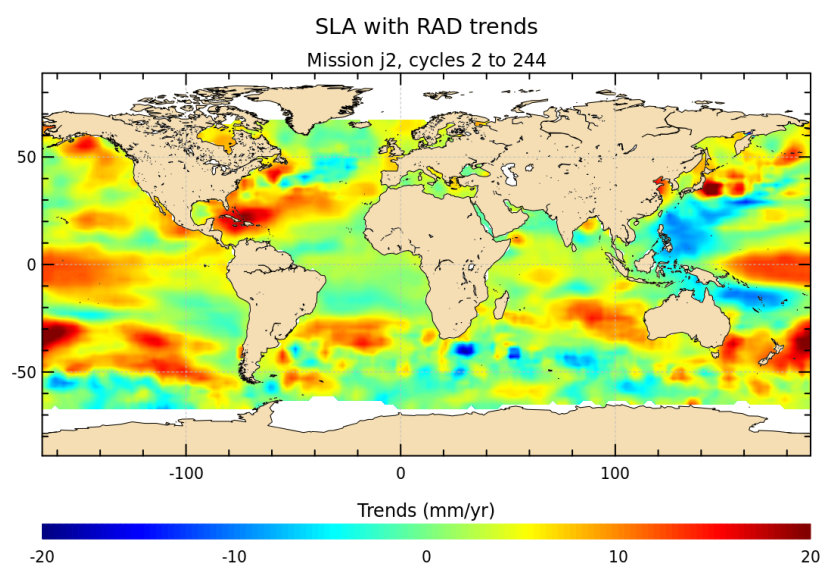
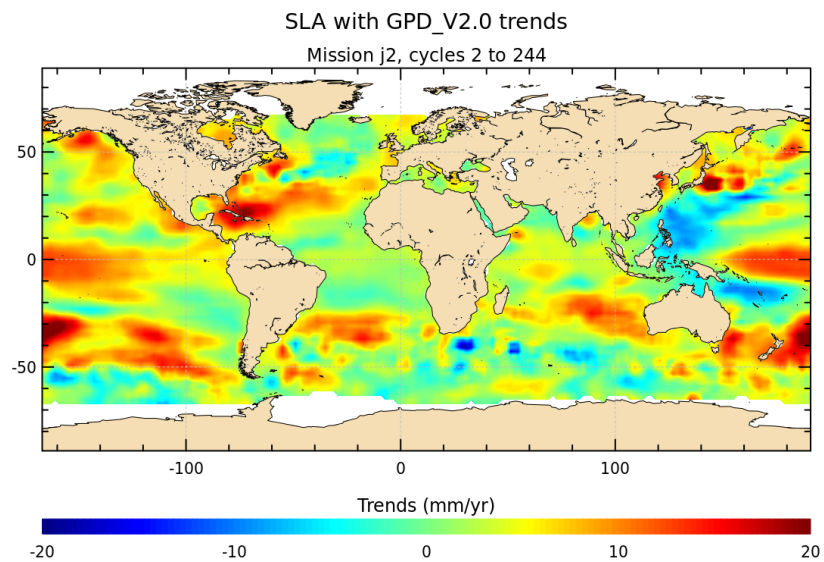
Diagnostic A203_a (mission j2)

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)

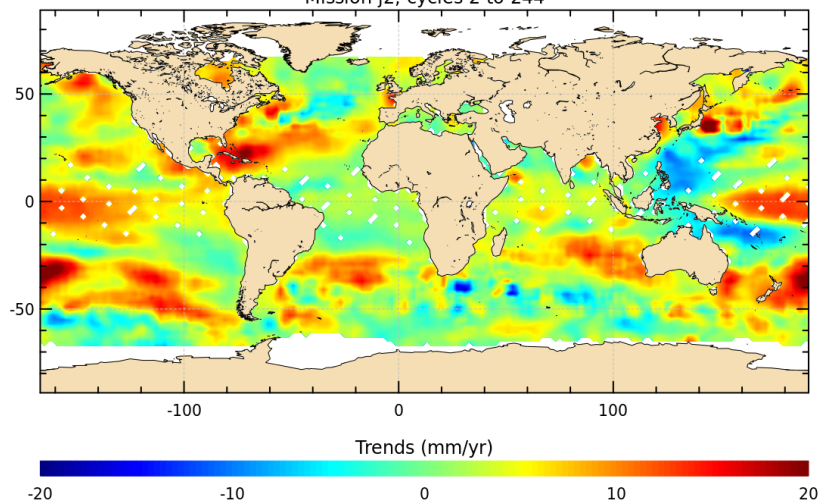
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

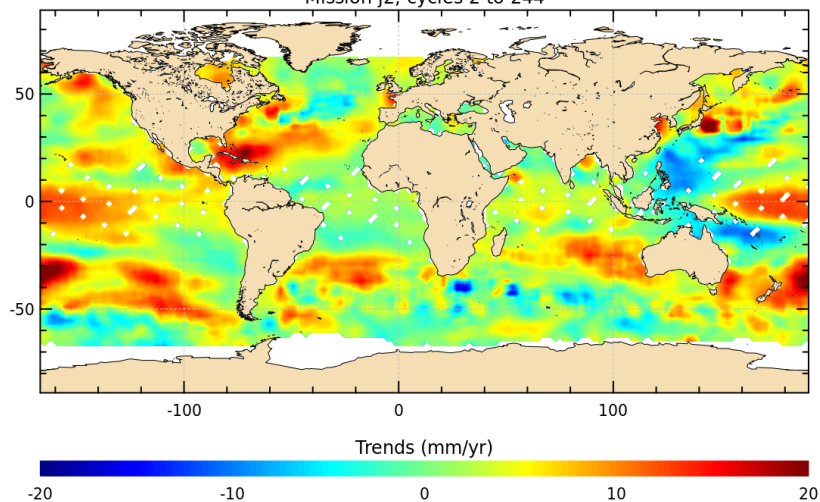
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j2)

Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

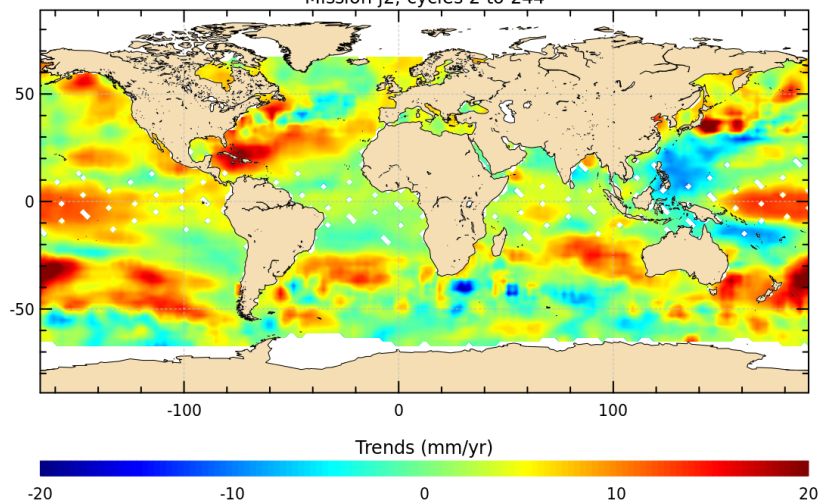
Input data : Along track SLA

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

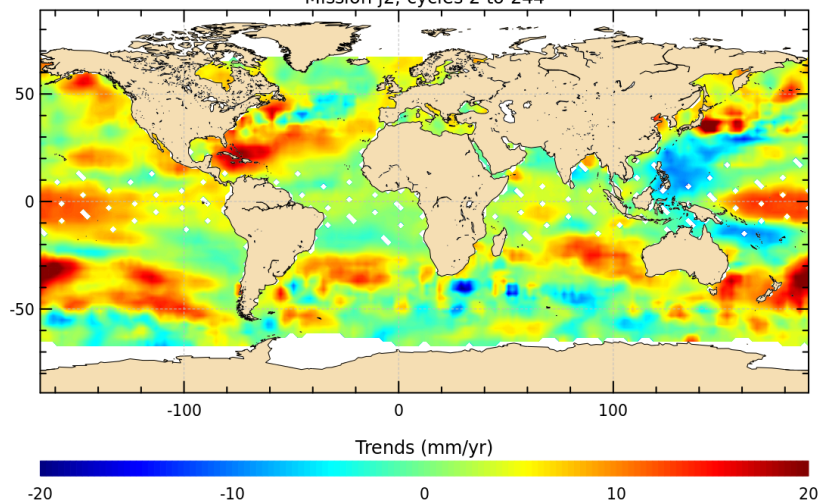
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



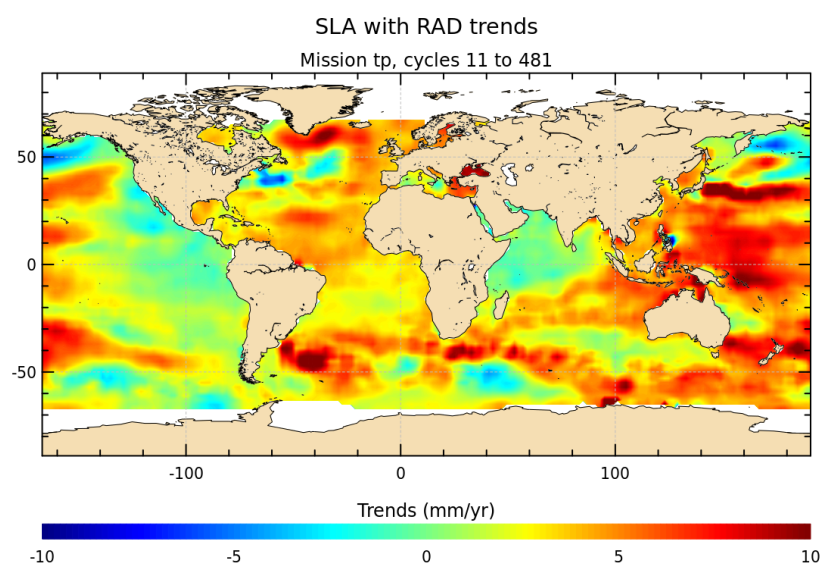
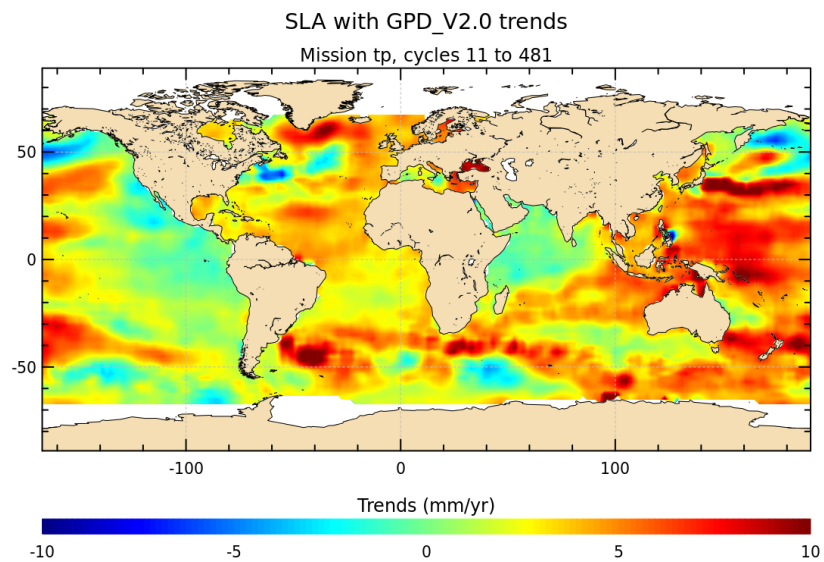
Diagnostic A203_a (mission tp)

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 tp)

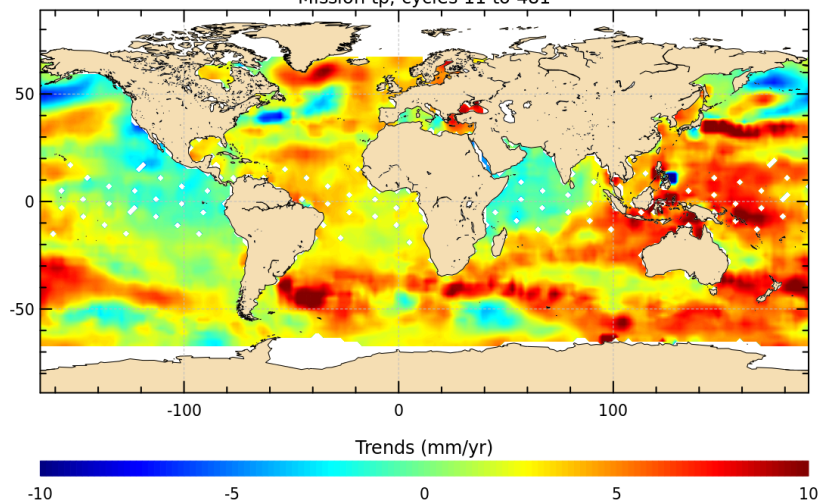
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

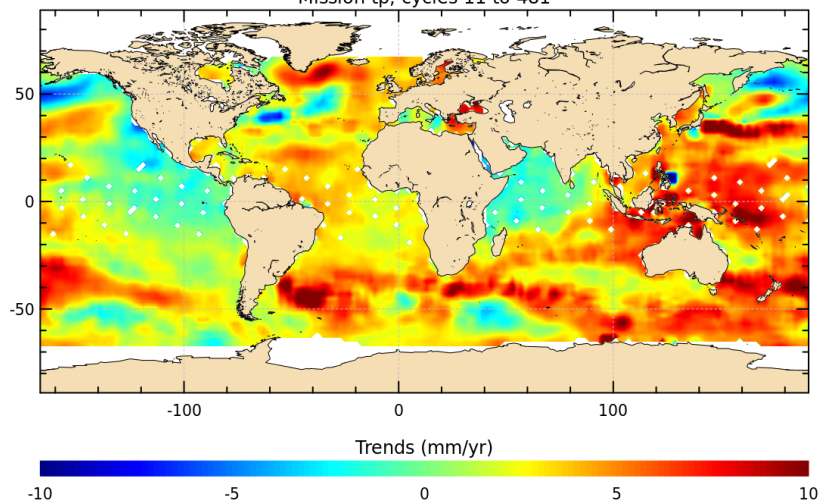
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A203_c (mission tp)

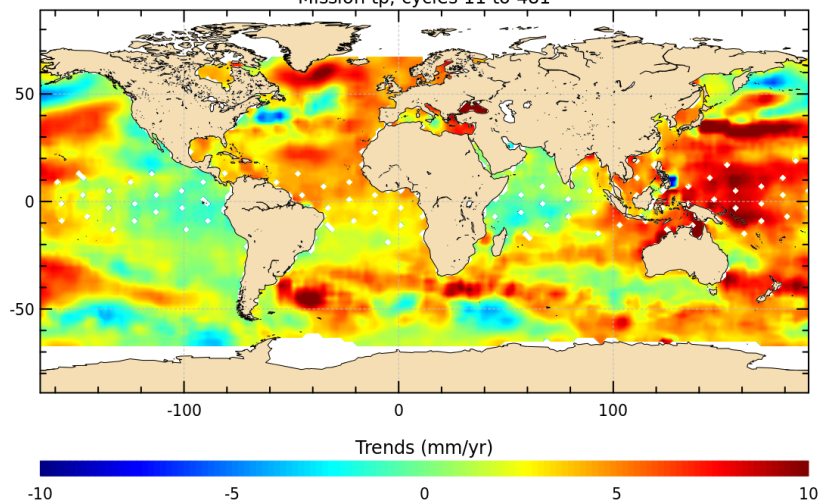
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

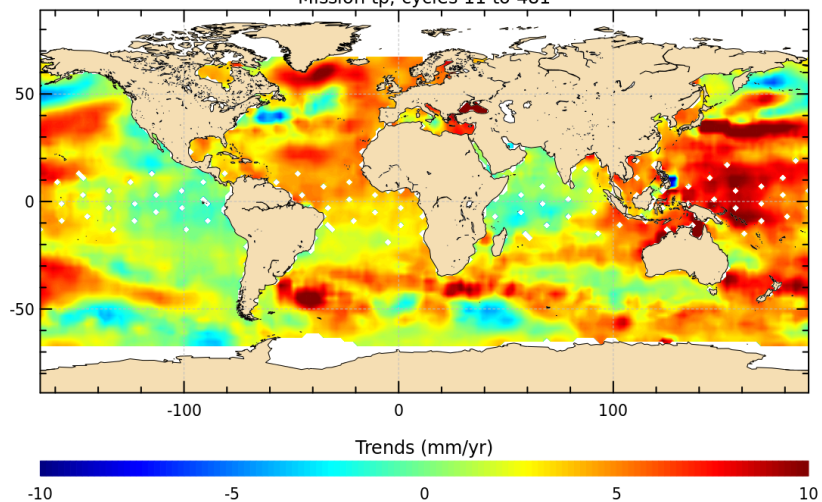
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

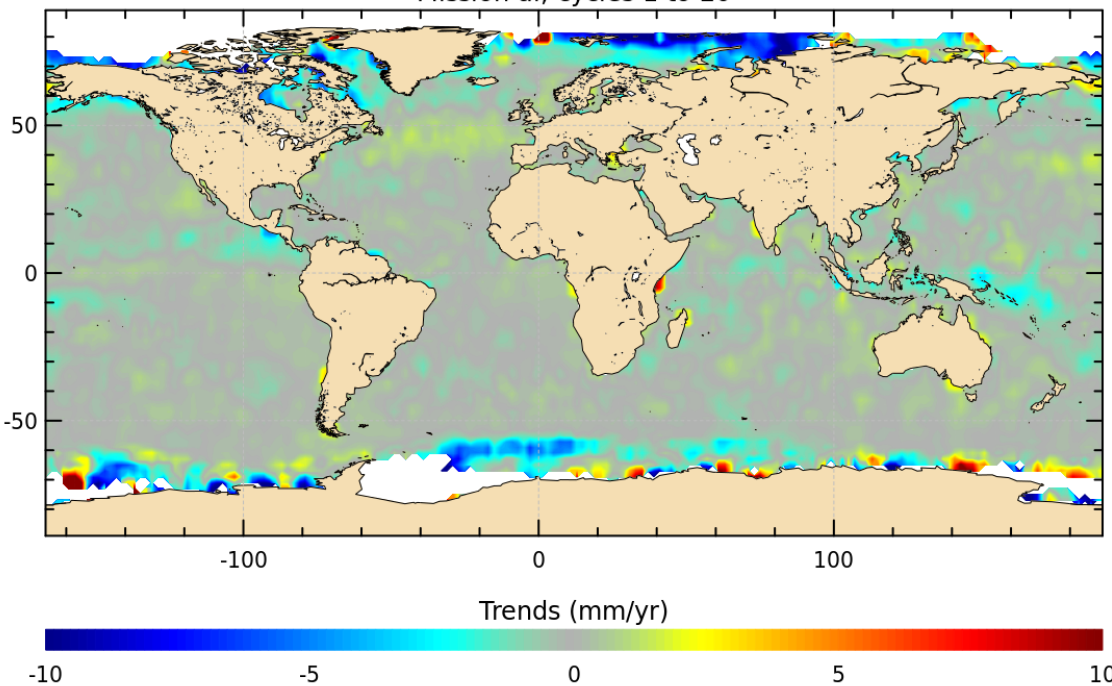
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends : odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A204_a (mission al)
	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).
	<div><p>SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends</p><p>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</p></div>

Diagnostic A204_b (mission al)

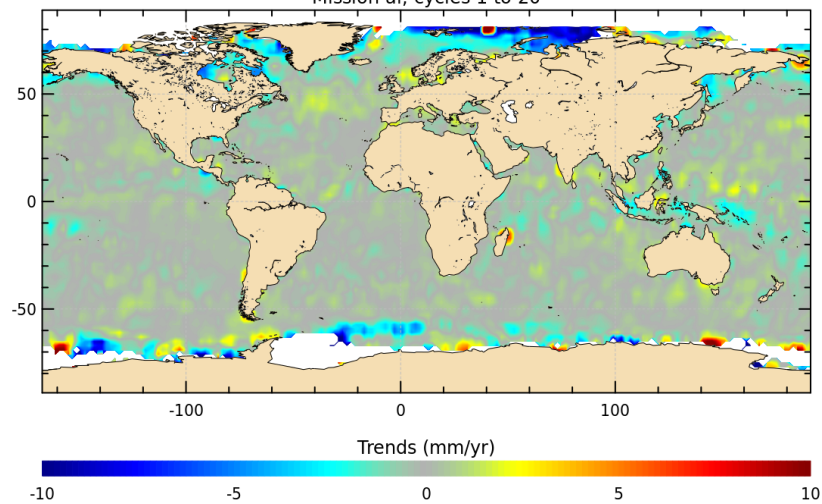
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

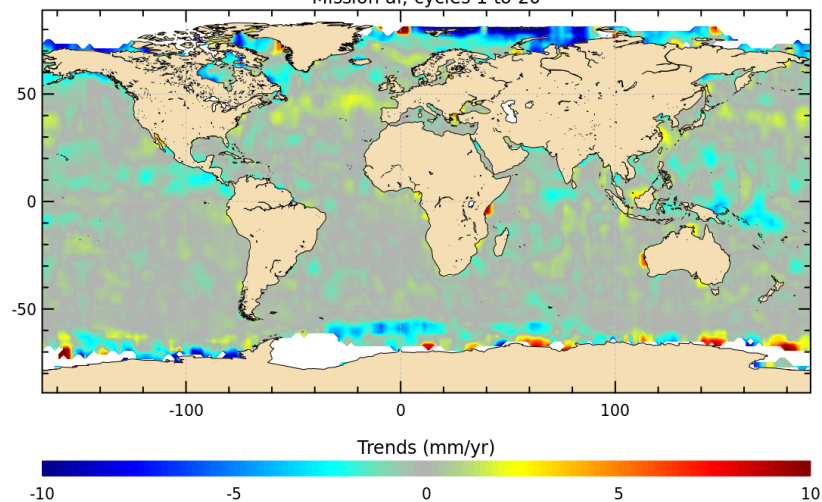
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission al, cycles 1 to 20



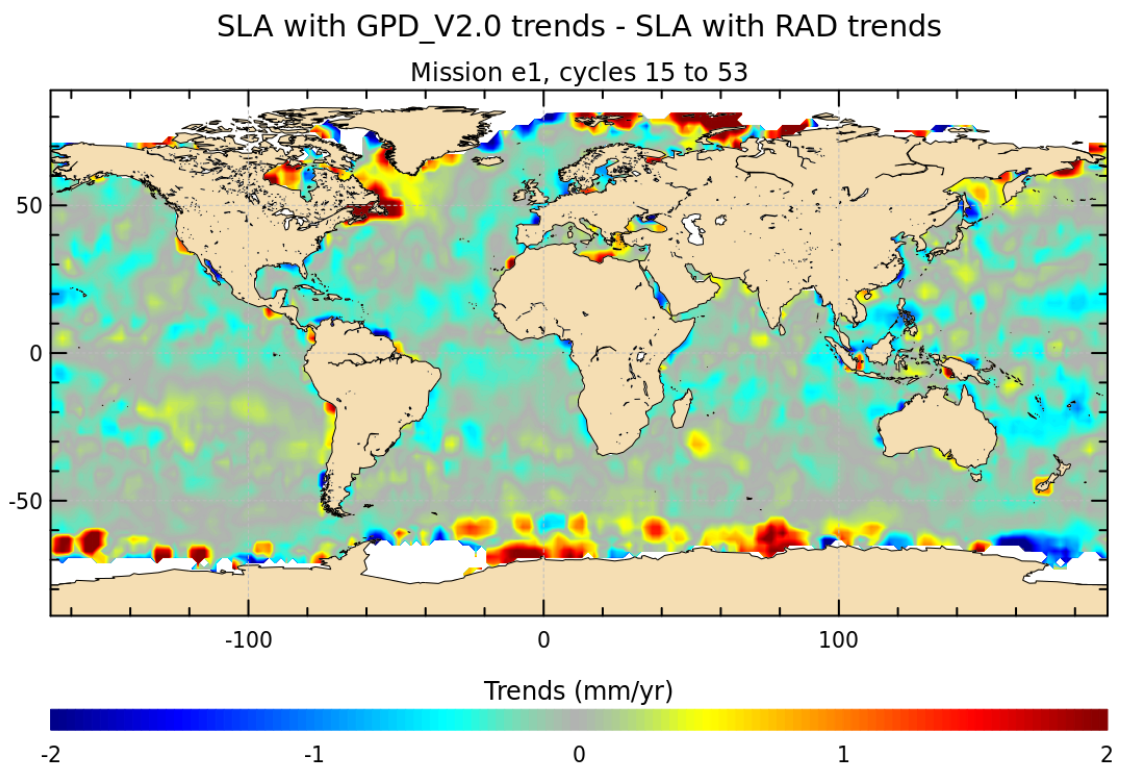
Diagnostic A204_a (mission e1)

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 e1)

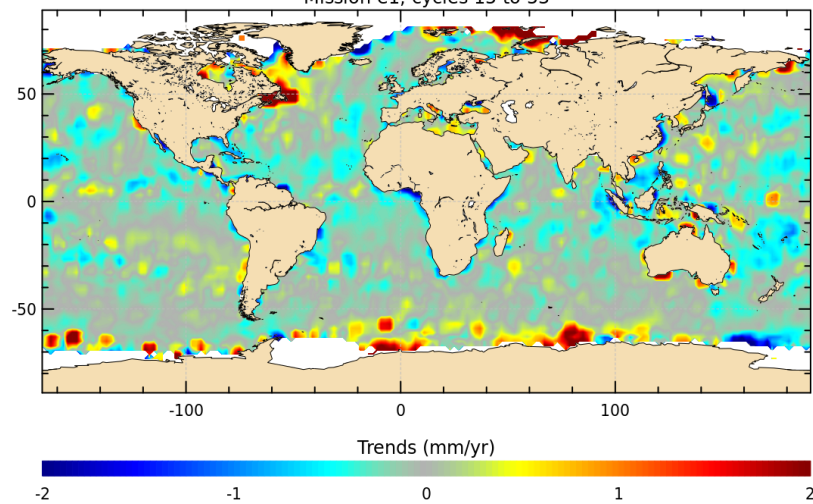
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

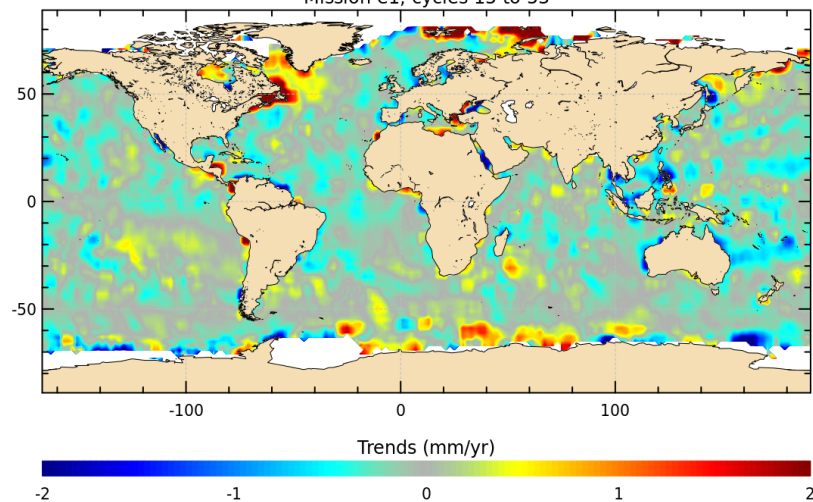
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



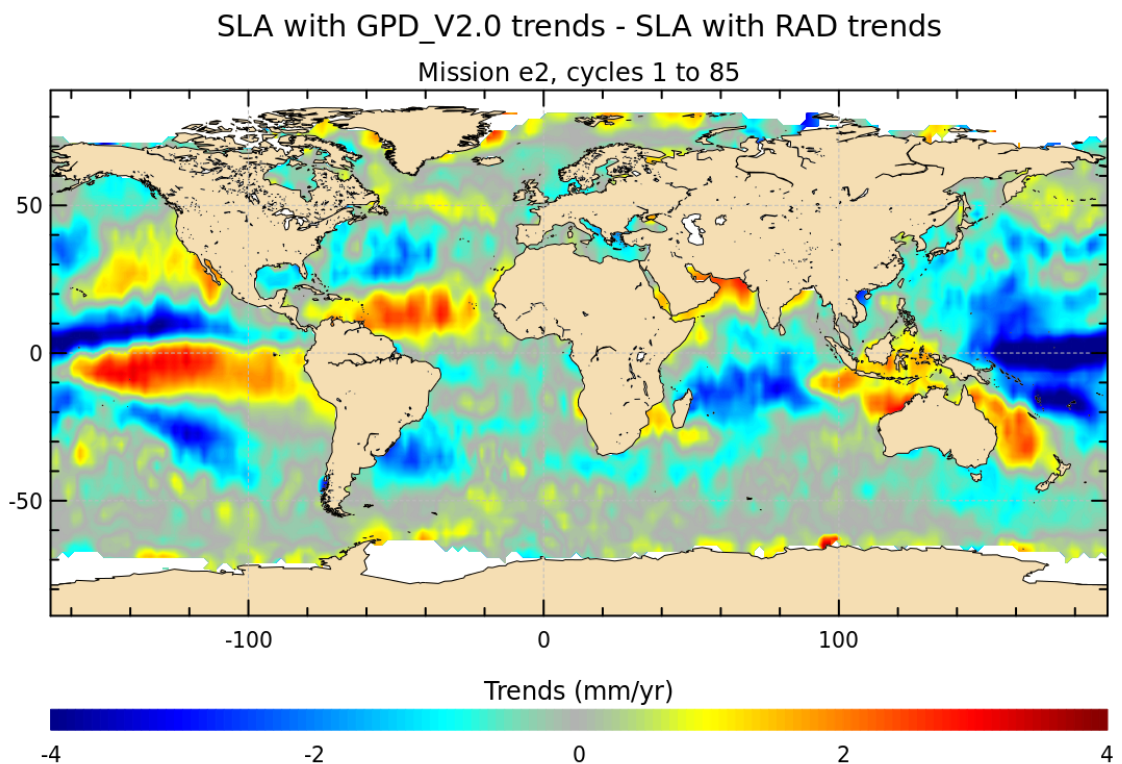
Diagnostic A204_a (mission e2)

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 e2)

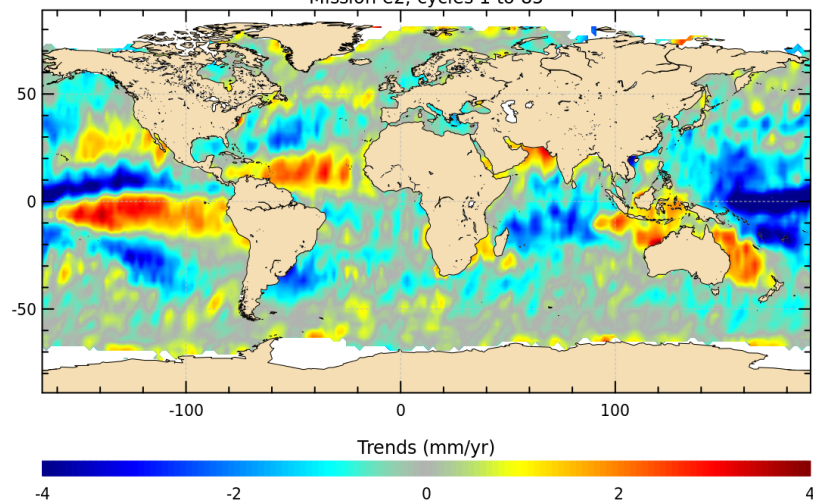
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

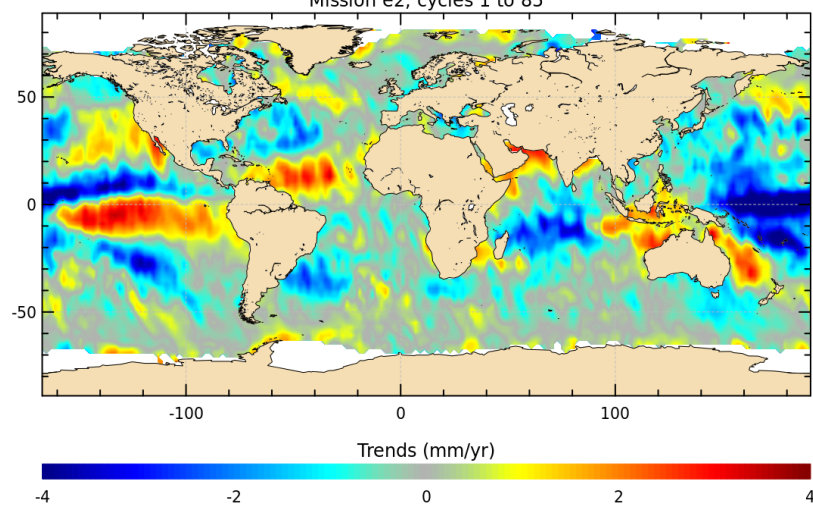
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



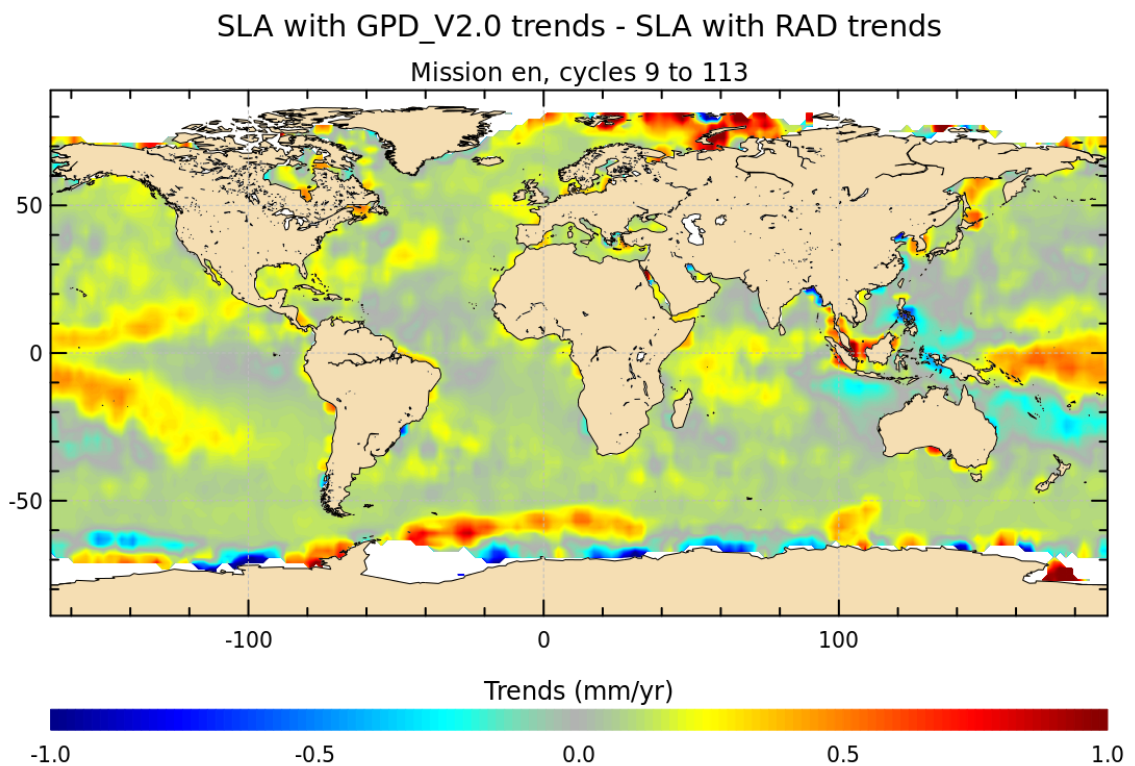
Diagnostic A204.a (mission en)

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)

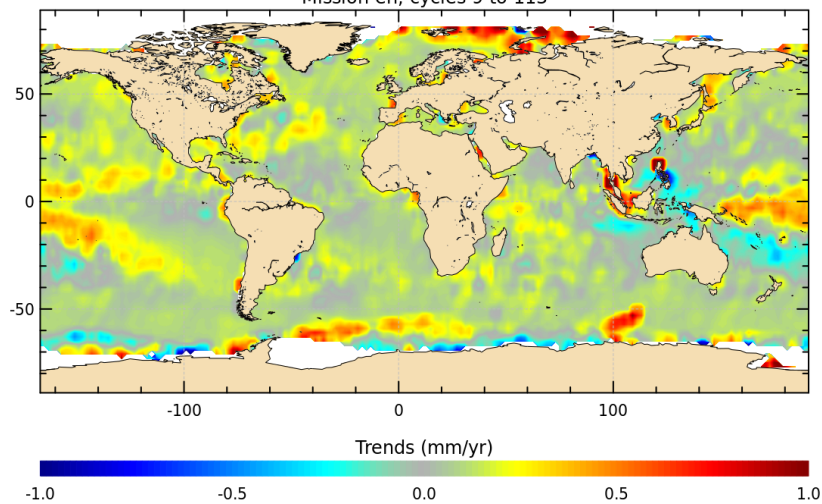
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

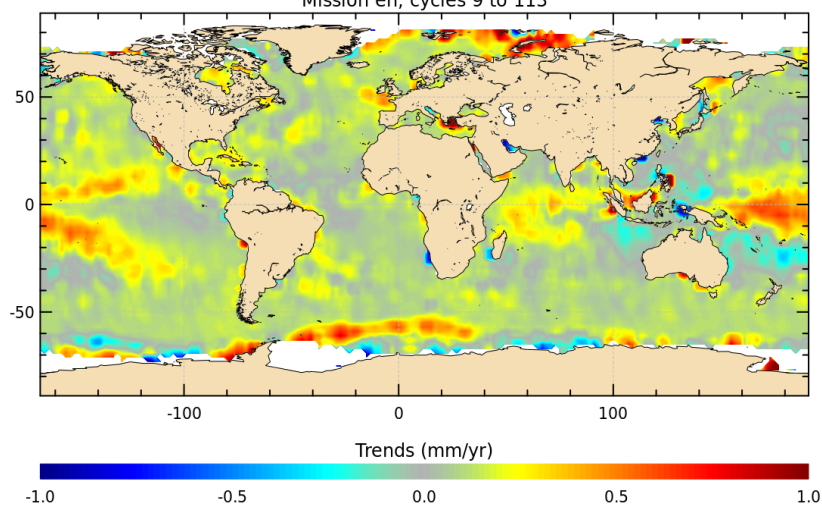
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



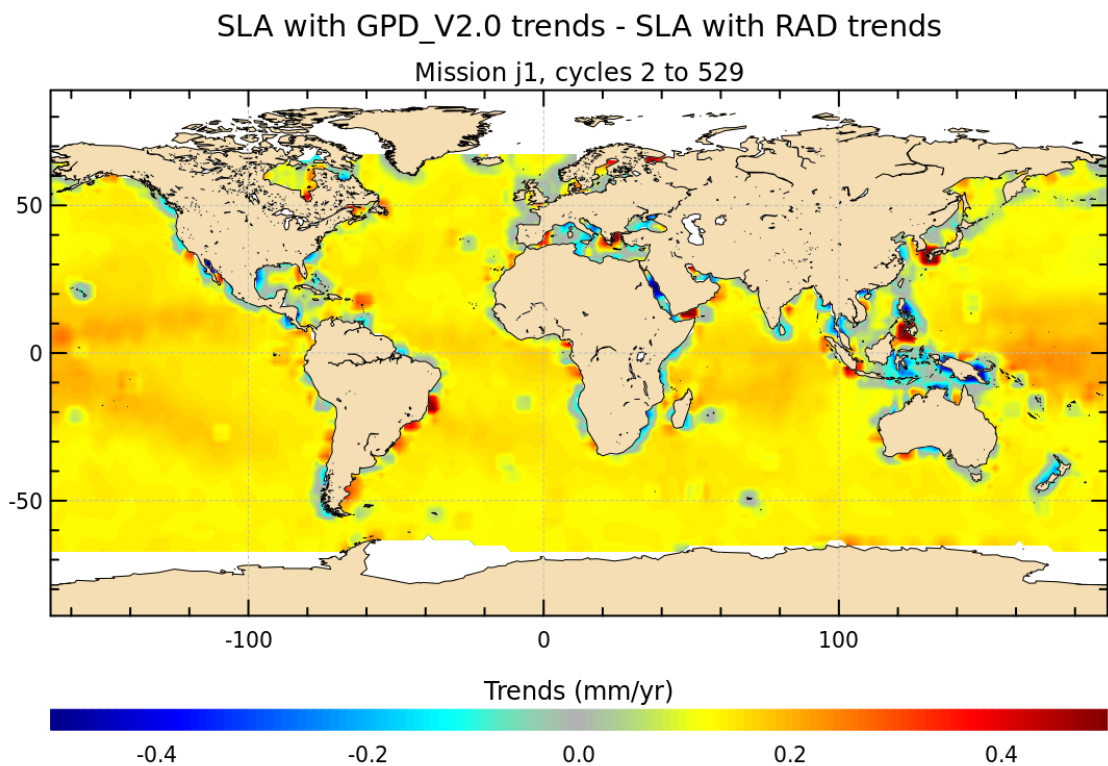
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j1)

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

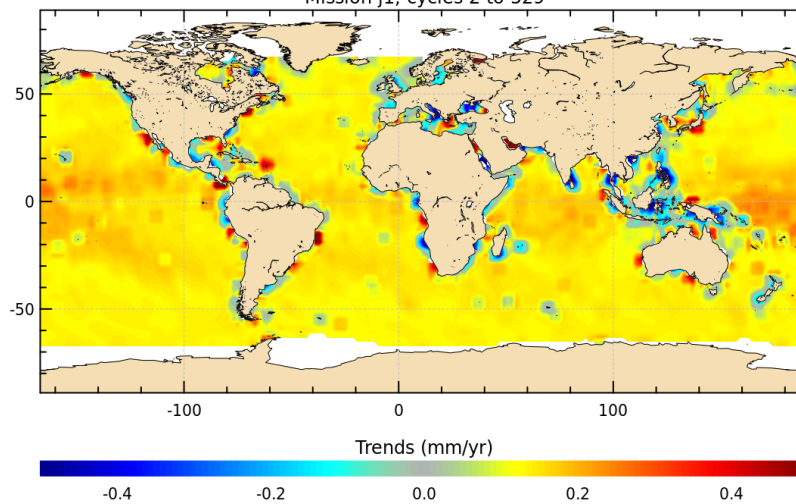
Input data : Along track SLA

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

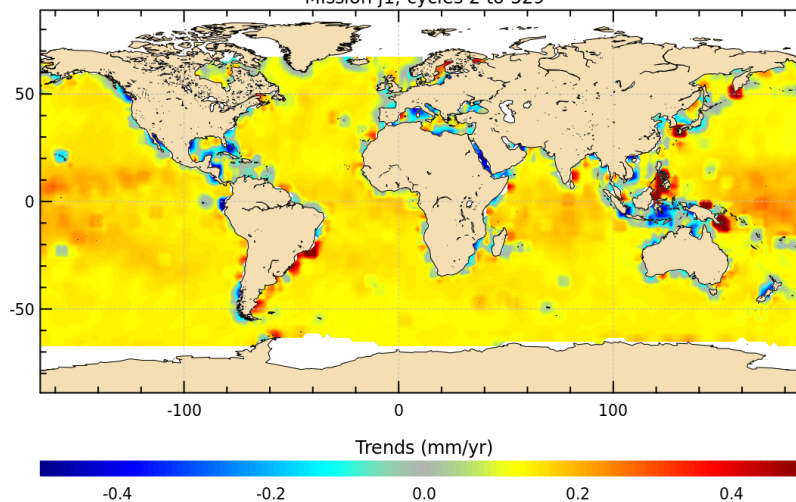
SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



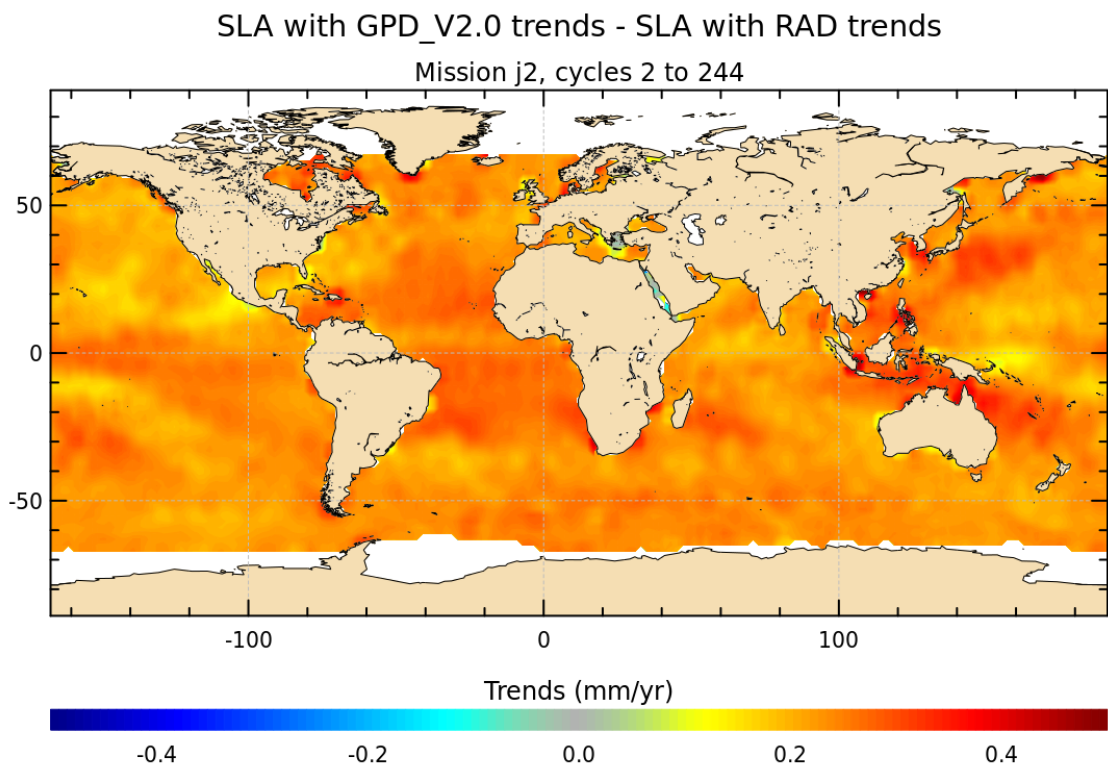
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j2)

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)

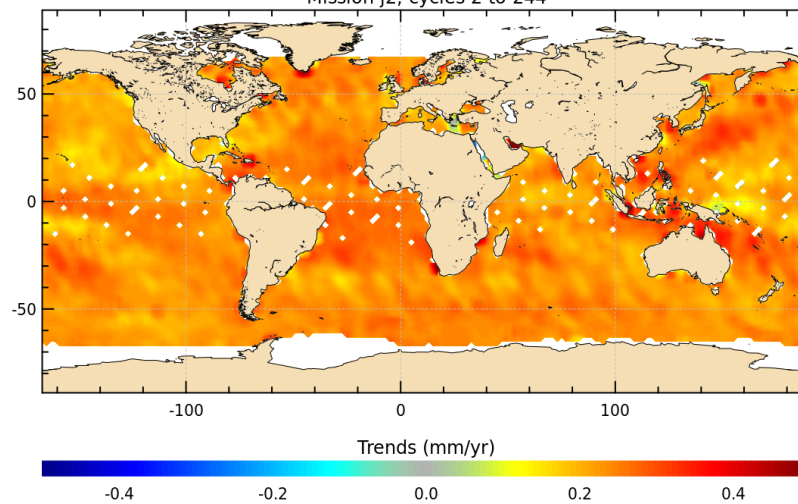
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

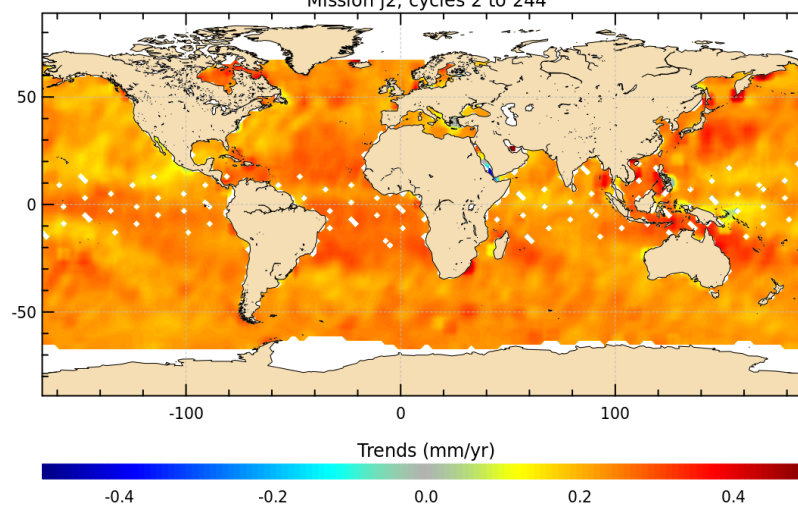
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



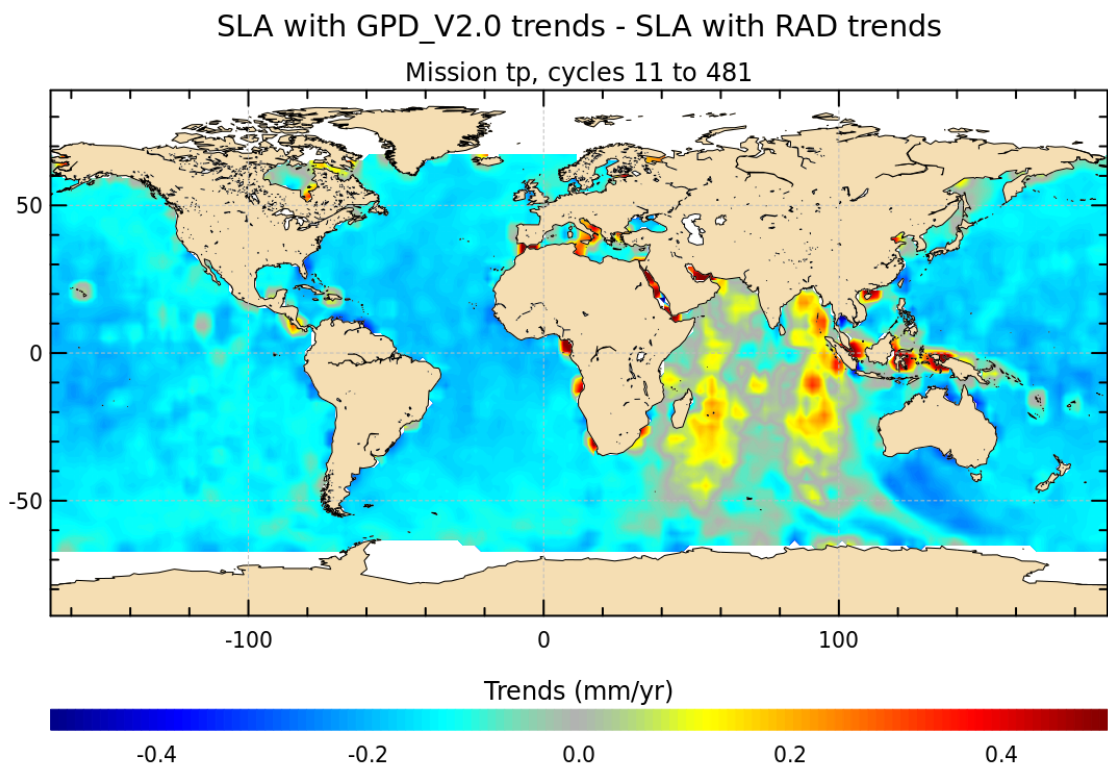
Diagnostic A204_a (mission tp)

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 tp)

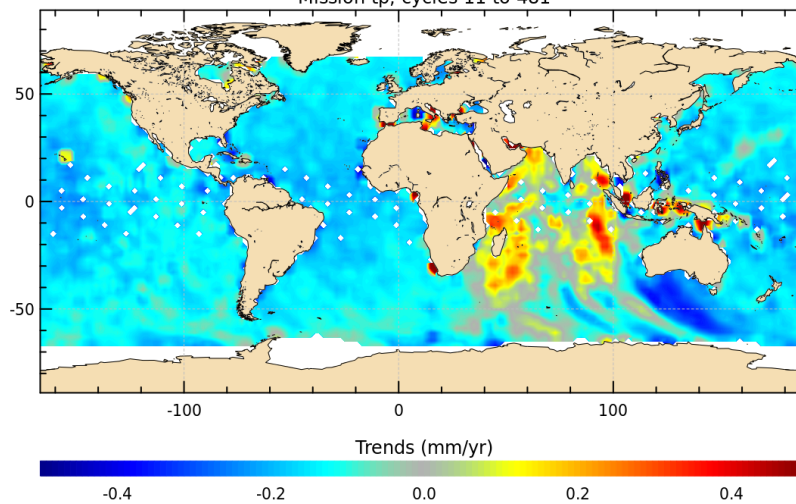
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

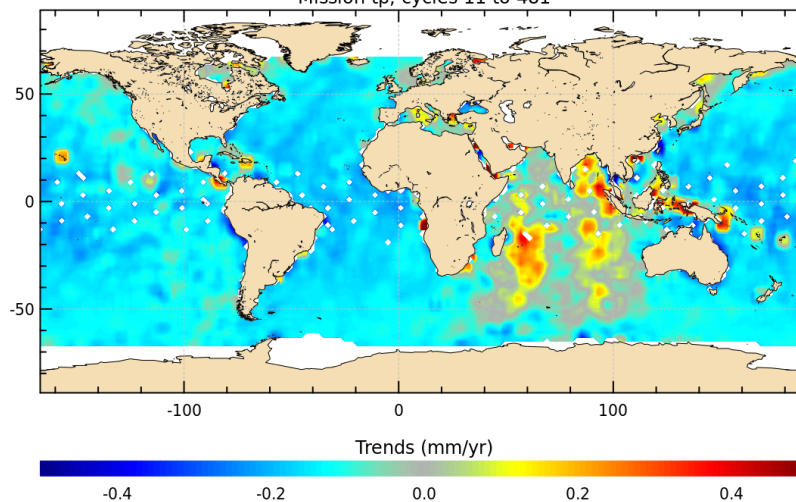
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

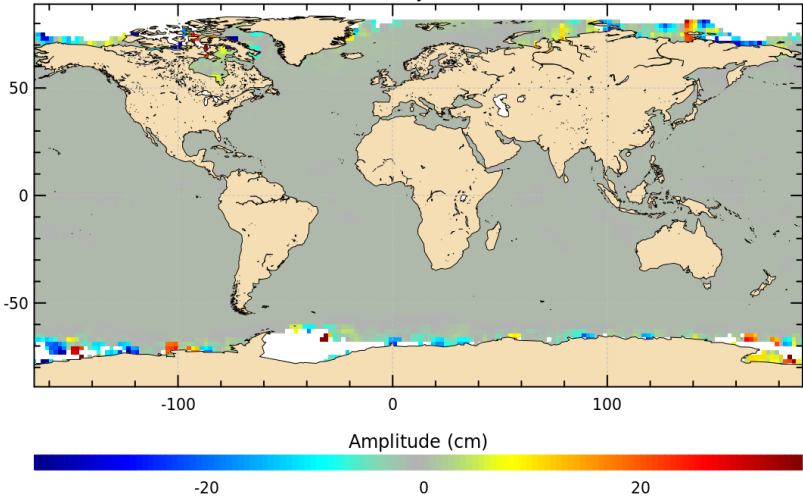
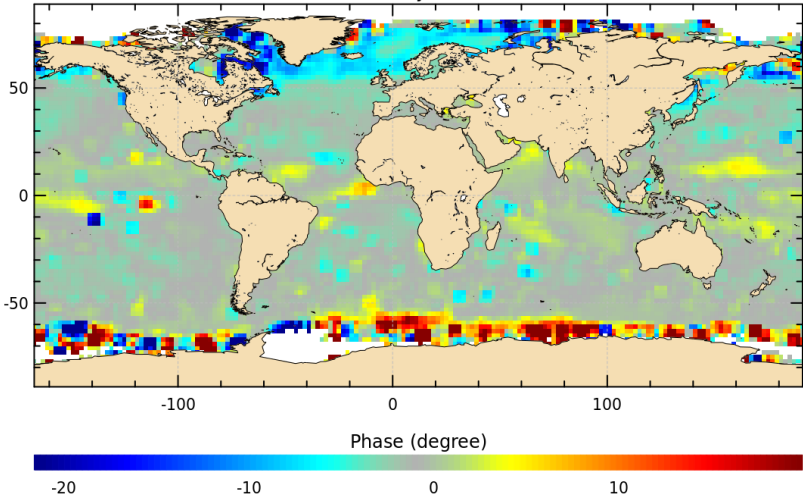
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with GPD_V2.0 trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	<div>Diagnostic A205_a (mission al)</div>
	<div>Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase</div>
	<div>Input data : Along track SLA</div>
	<div>Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).</div>
	<div><div>SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><div>Amplitude (cm)</div><div>SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><div>Phase (degree)</div></div>

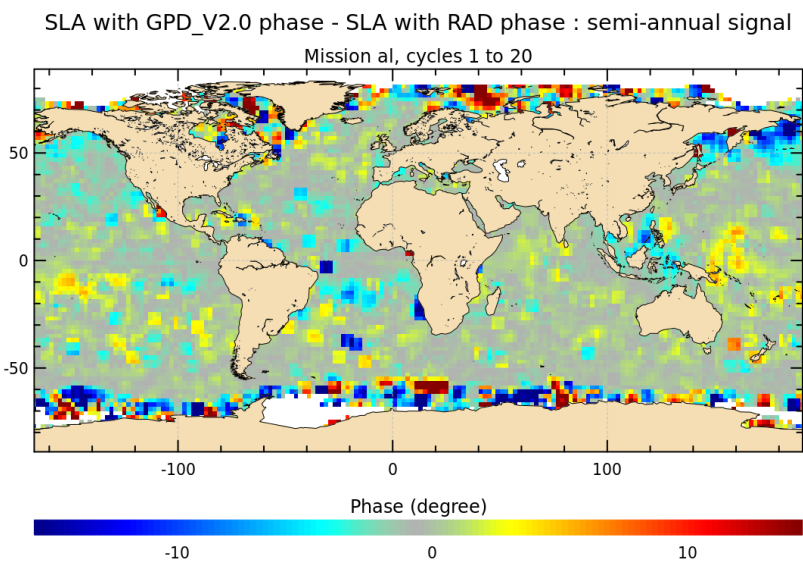
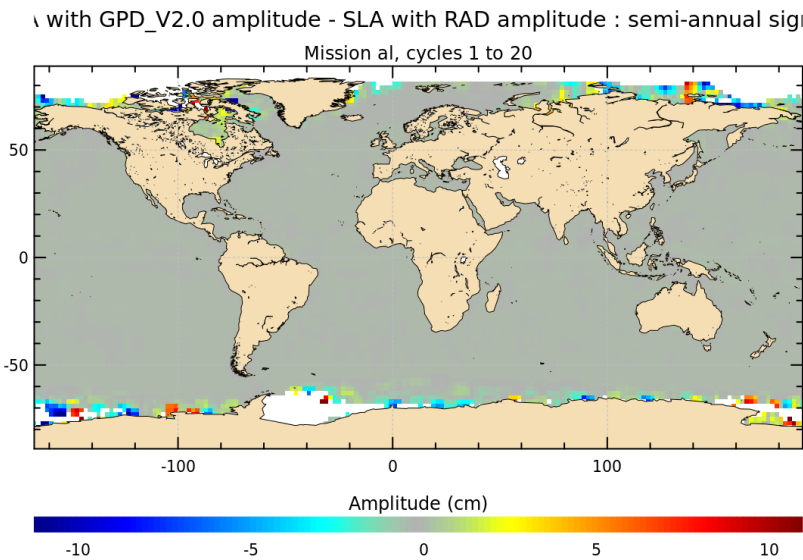
Diagnostic A205_b (mission al)

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



Diagnostic A205_a (mission e1)

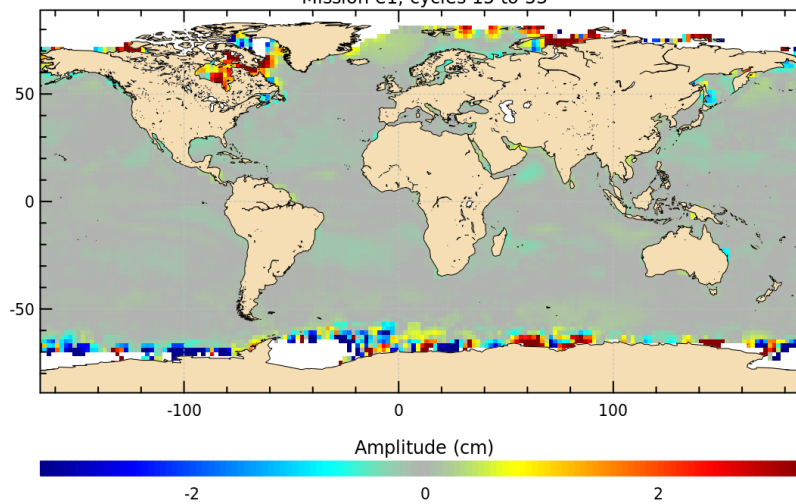
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

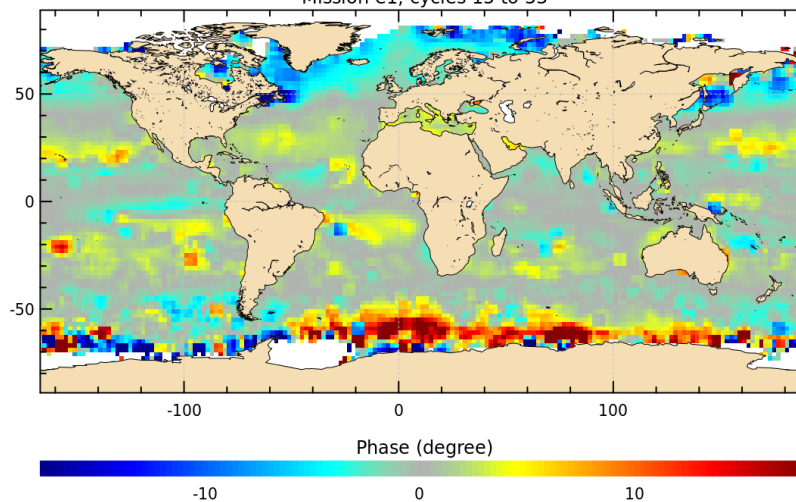
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



Diagnostic A205_b (mission e1)

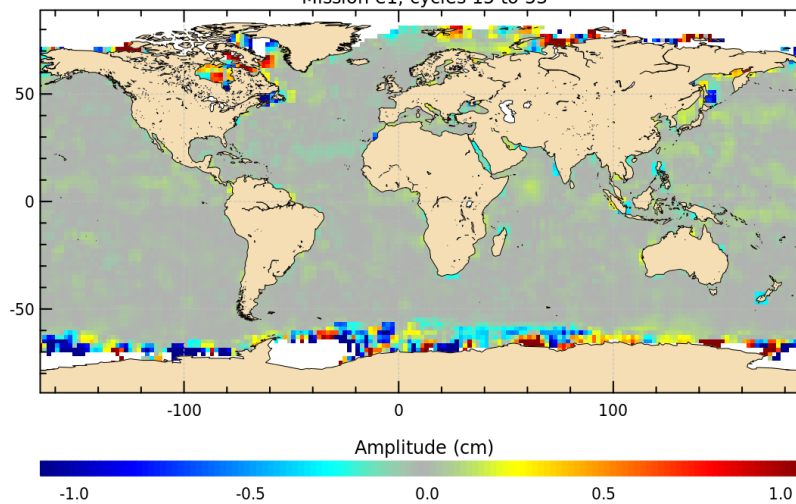
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

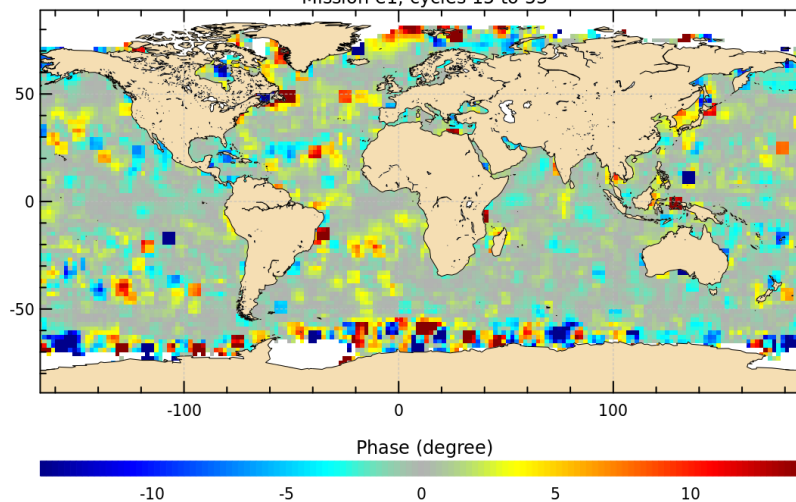
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



Diagnostic A205_a (mission e2)

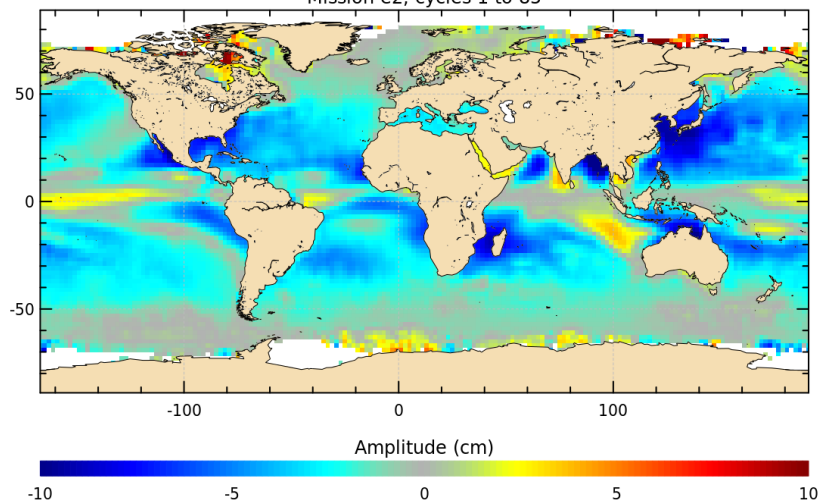
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

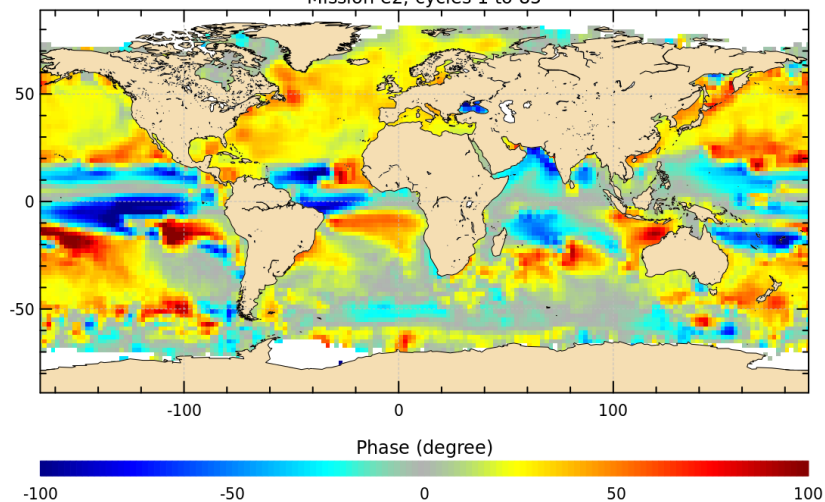
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



Diagnostic A205_b (mission e2)

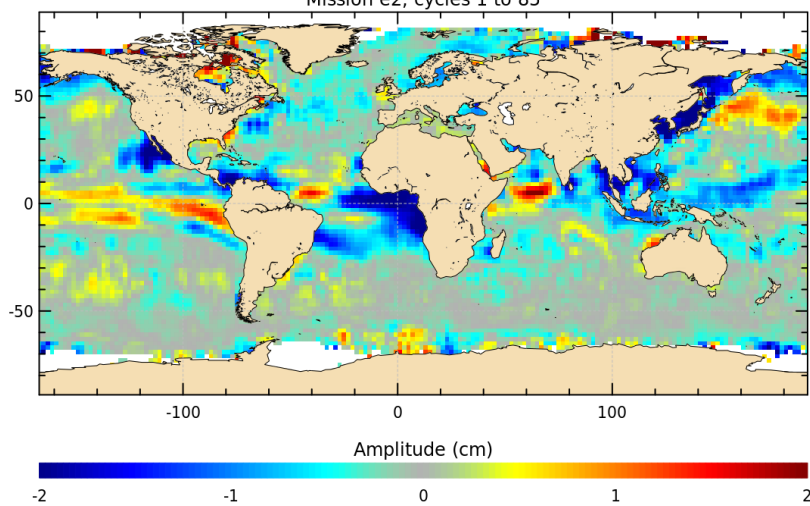
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

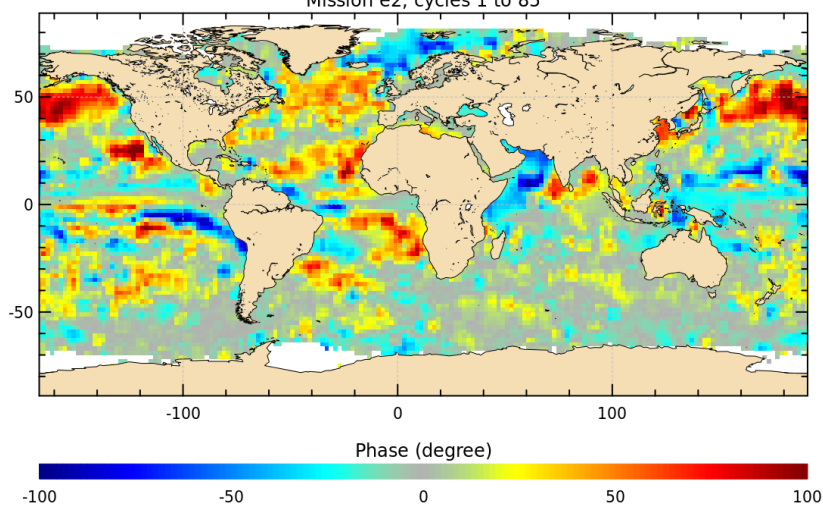
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



Diagnostic A205_a (mission en)

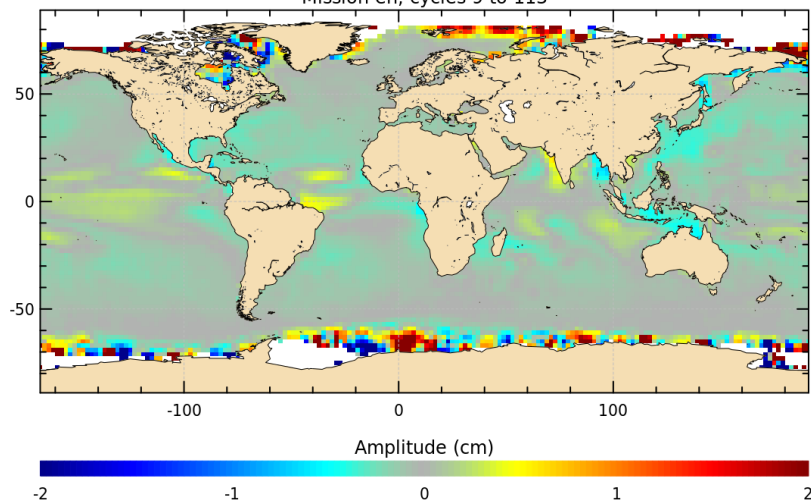
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

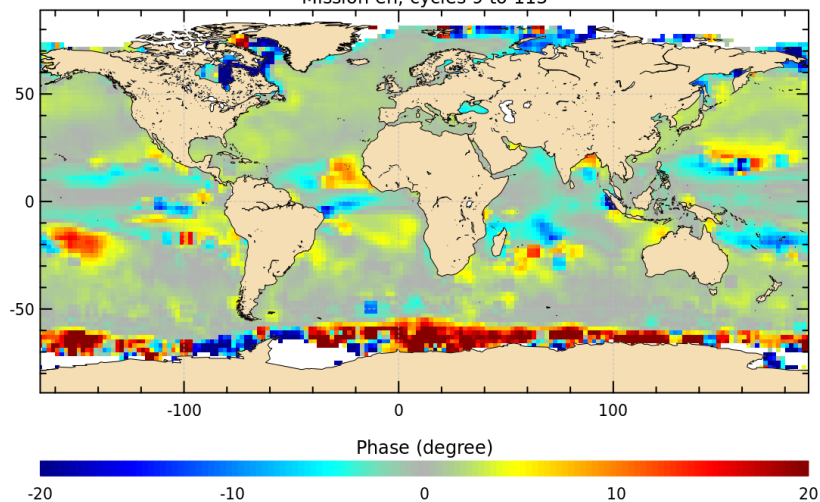
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



Diagnostic A205_b (mission en)

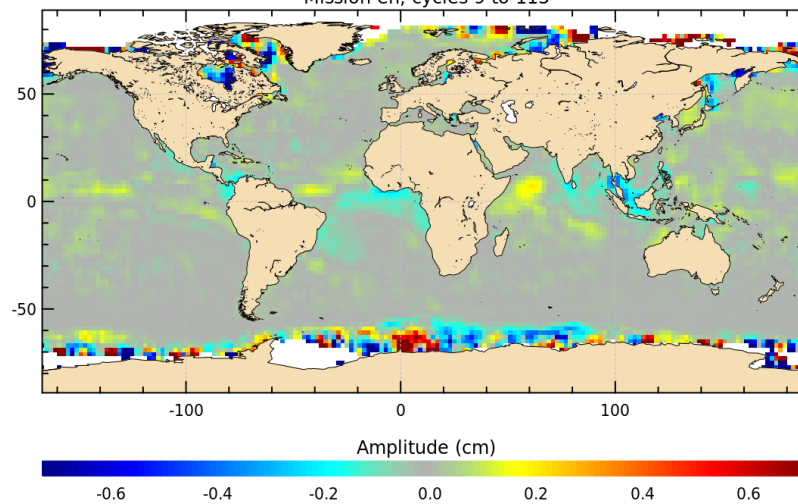
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

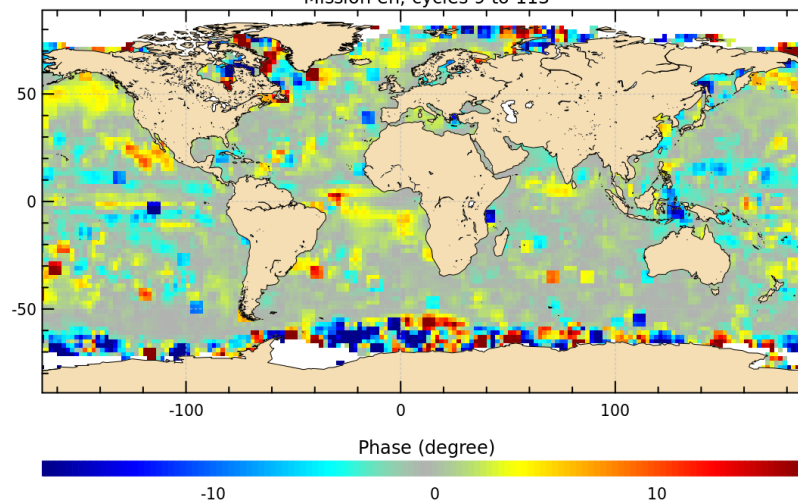
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission en, cycles 9 to 113



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j1)

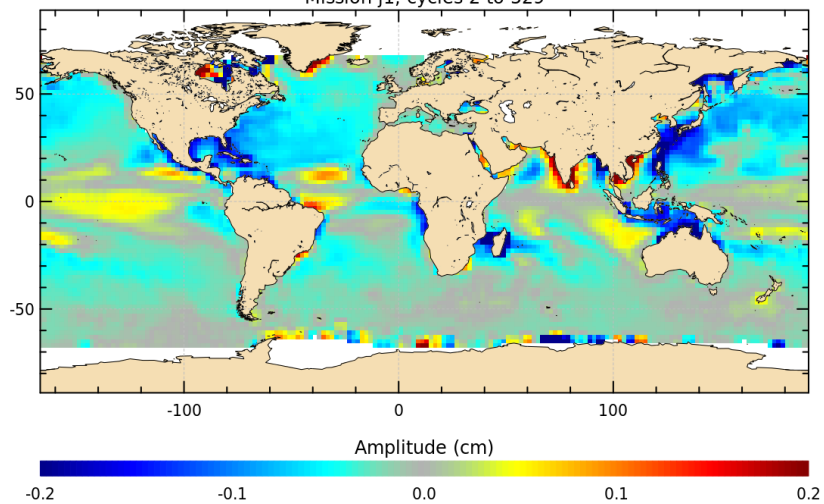
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

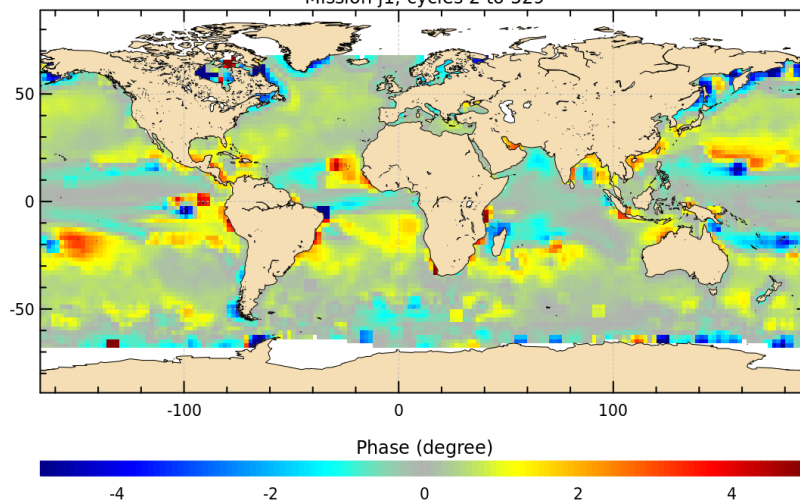
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j1)

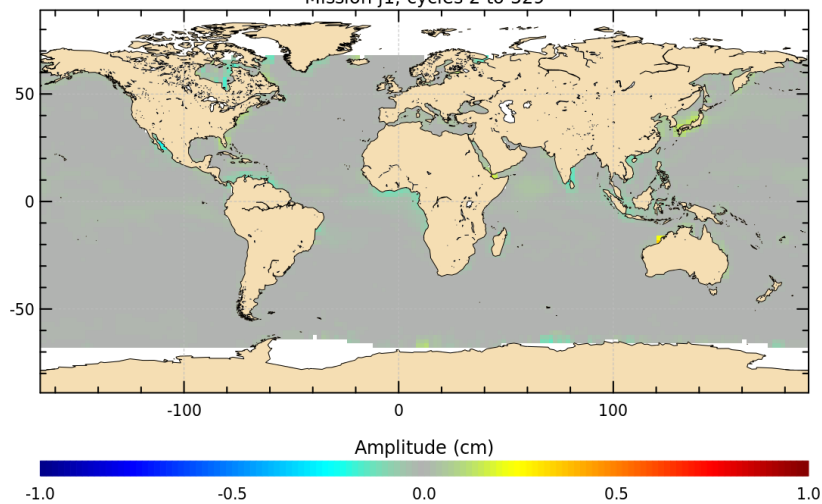
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

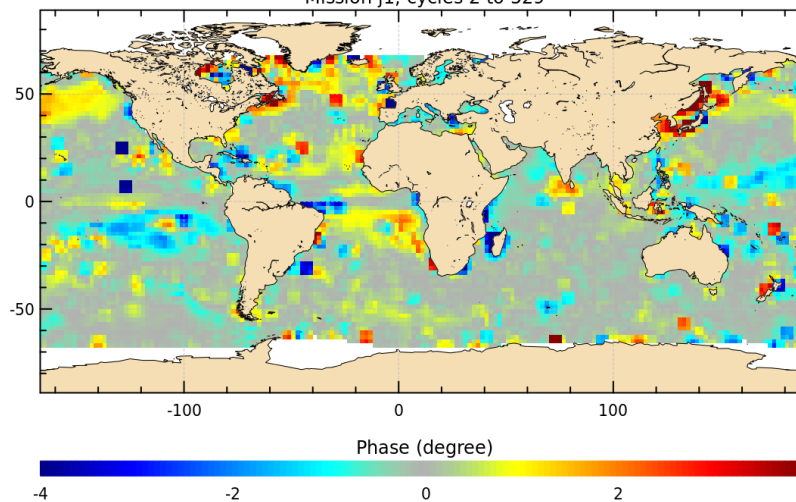
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j2)

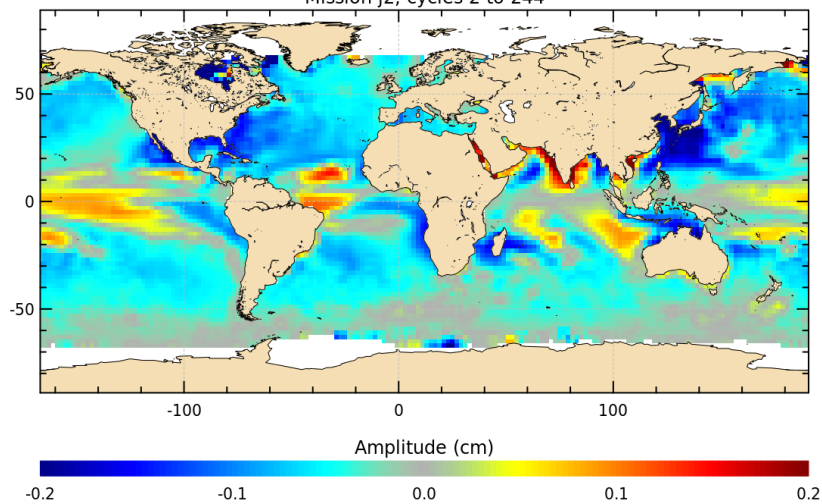
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

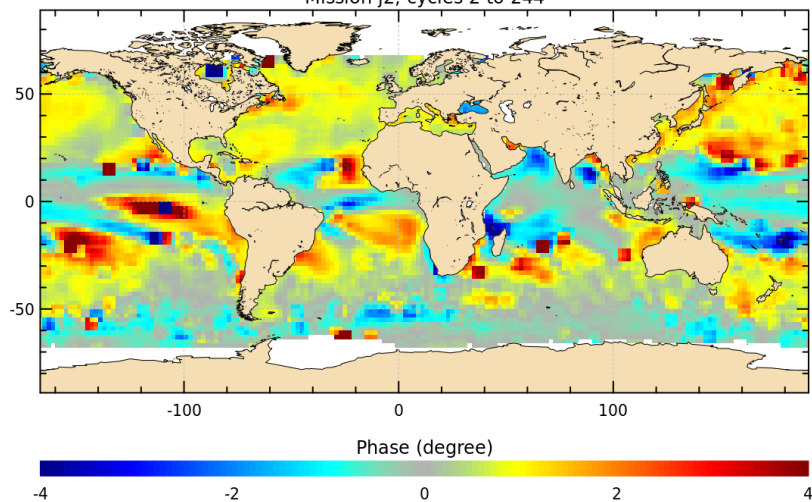
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j2)

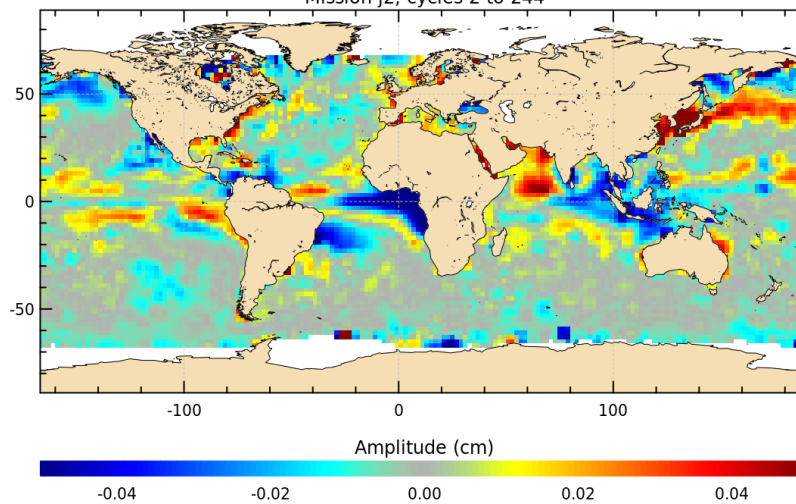
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

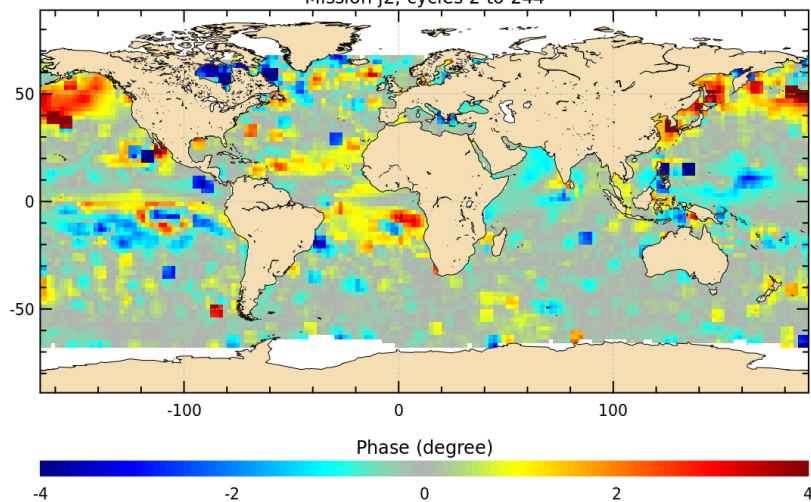
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 244



Diagnostic A205_a (mission tp)

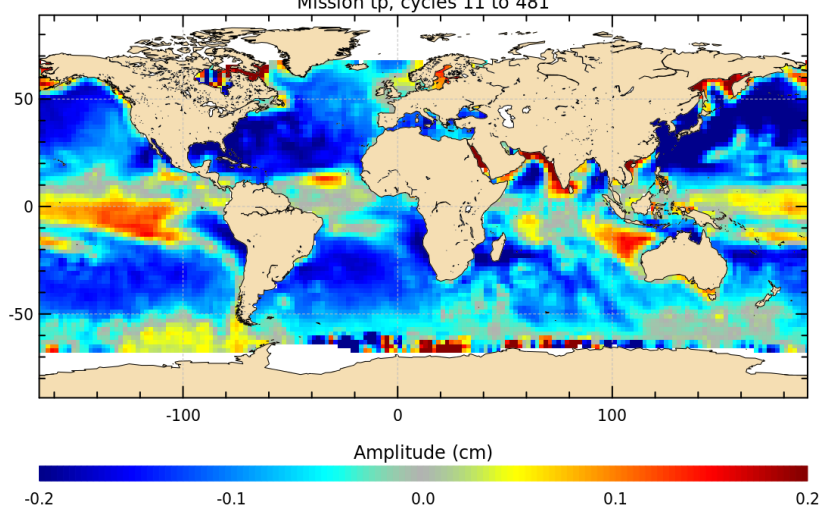
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

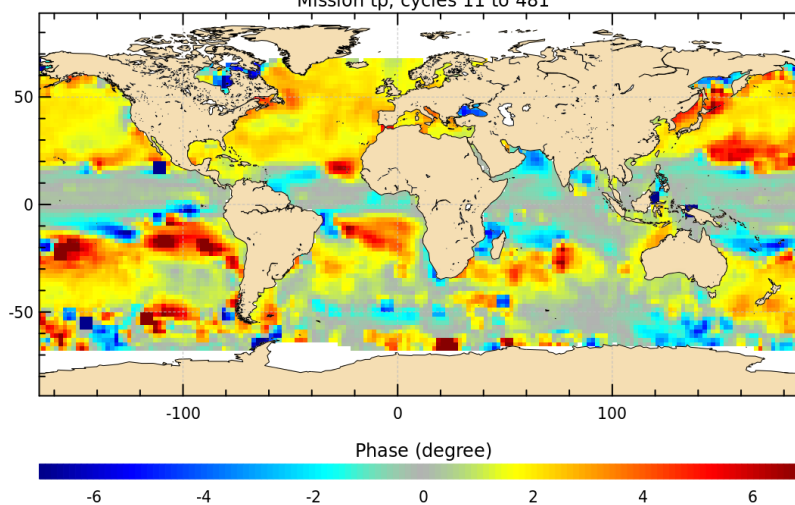
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : annual signal
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : annual signal
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A205_b (mission tp)

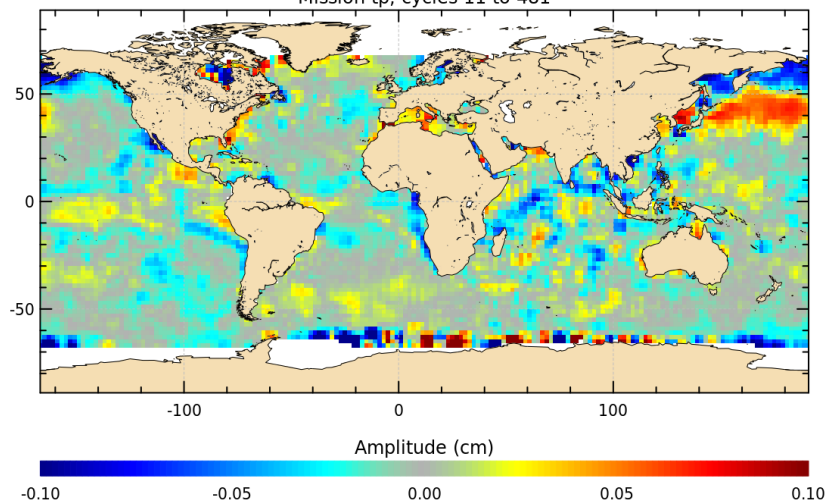
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

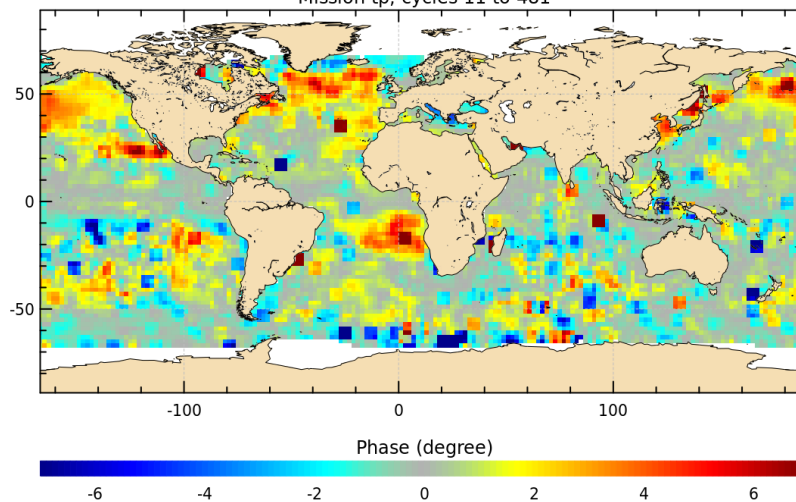
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD_V2.0 amplitude - SLA with RAD amplitude : semi-annual signal
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with GPD_V2.0 phase - SLA with RAD phase : semi-annual signal
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A206_a (mission al)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
Input data : Along track SLA	
<p>Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data series are plotted as a periodogram.</p>	
<div><div><div>Periodogram of SLA (reference period = 1 year)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><p>This plot shows the amplitude of SLA in centimeters versus the period in days for mission cycles 1 to 20. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 120 cm, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 1200 days. Two data series are shown: 'SLA with GPD_V2.0' (red line with dots) and 'SLA with RAD' (blue line with dots). A vertical green line at approximately 365 days is labeled '1 year'. Both series show a significant peak at the 1-year period, with the RAD series reaching a higher amplitude of about 60 cm compared to the GPD series at about 50 cm. There are also smaller peaks around 800-900 days and a rising trend after 1100 days.</p></div><div><div>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div><p>This plot shows the amplitude of SLA in centimeters versus the period in days for mission cycles 1 to 20, focusing on the period from 0 to 1 year. The y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.2 cm, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 350 days. Two data series are shown: 'SLA with GPD_V2.0' (red line with dots) and 'SLA with RAD' (blue line with dots). Both series show a very sharp peak at the shortest period (around 20 days), with the RAD series reaching an amplitude of approximately 1.2 cm. The amplitudes for both series decrease significantly as the period increases, with a small secondary peak around 150 days and a broad peak between 250 and 350 days.</p></div></div>	

Diagnostic A206_b (mission al)

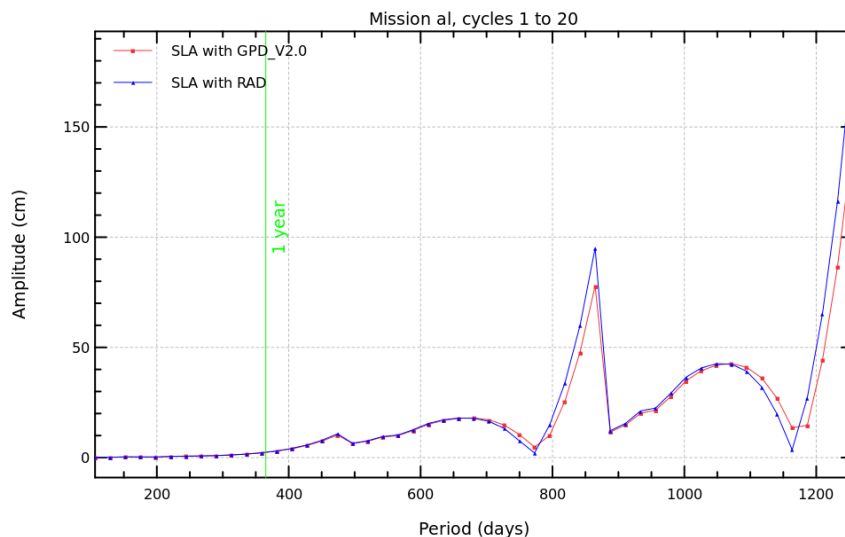
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

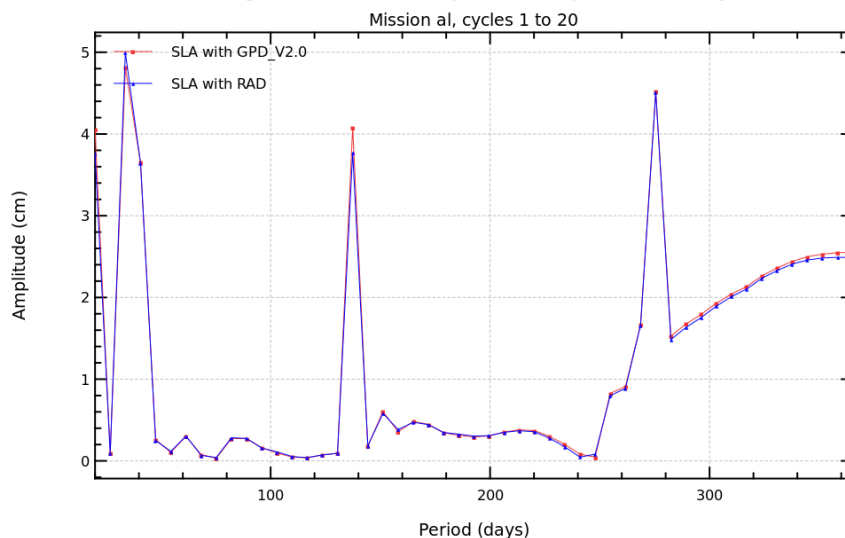
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)



Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])



Diagnostic A206_c (mission al)

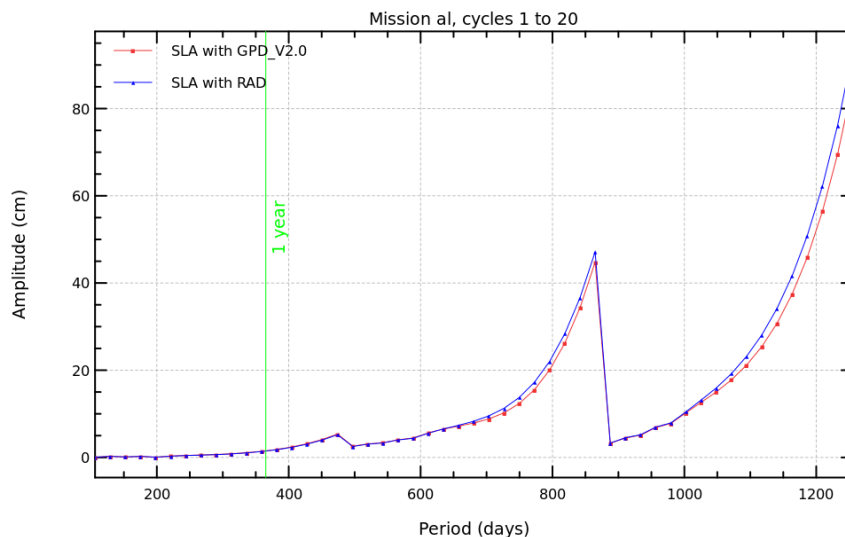
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

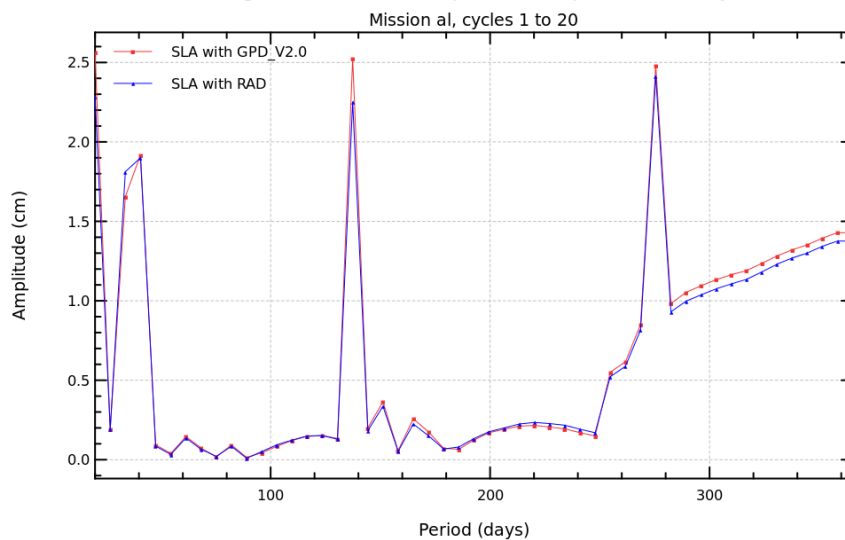
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

Periodogram of south hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)



Periodogram of south hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])



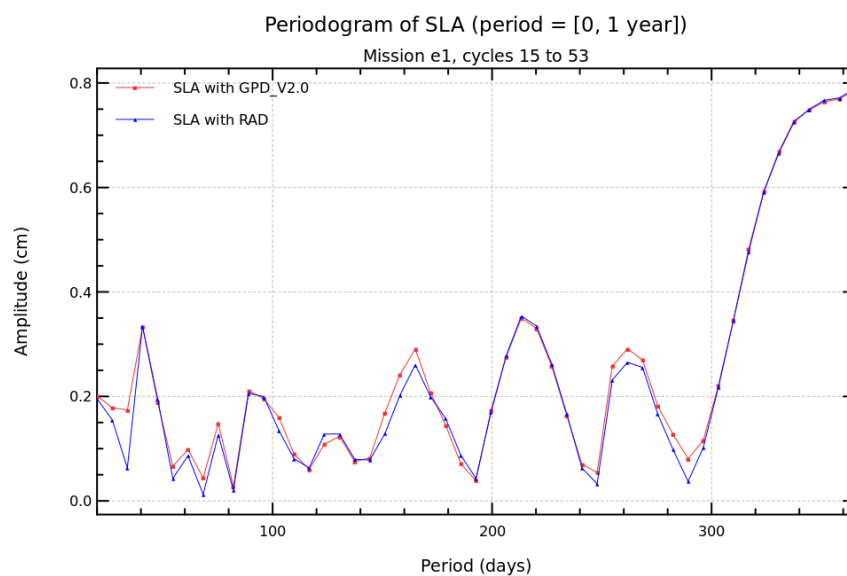
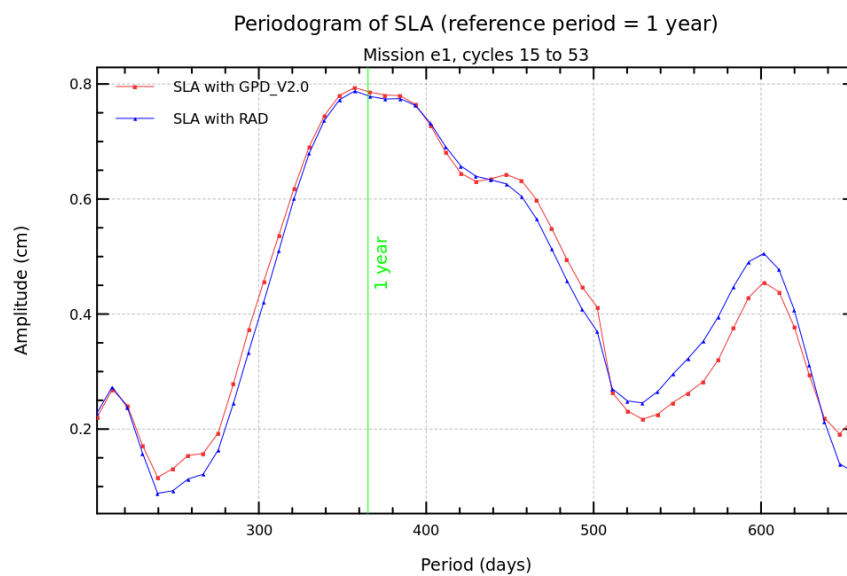
Diagnostic A206_a (mission e1)

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



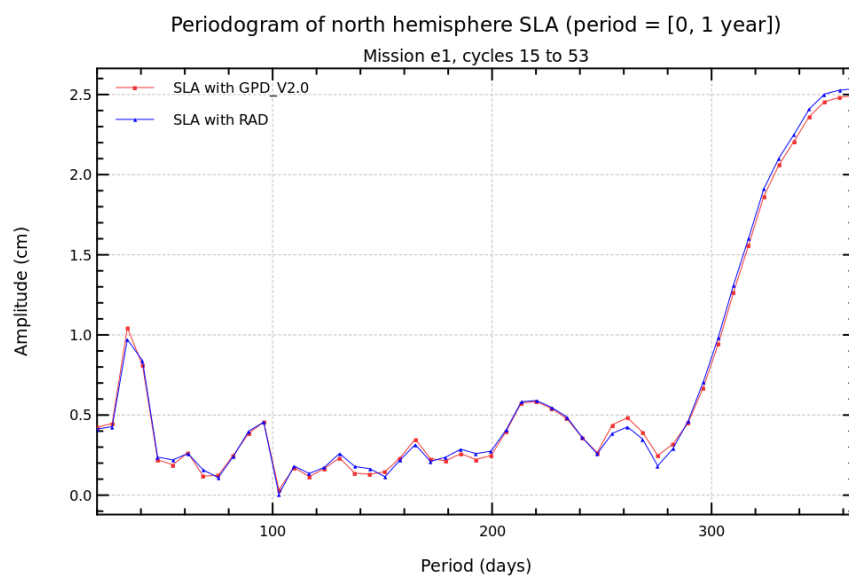
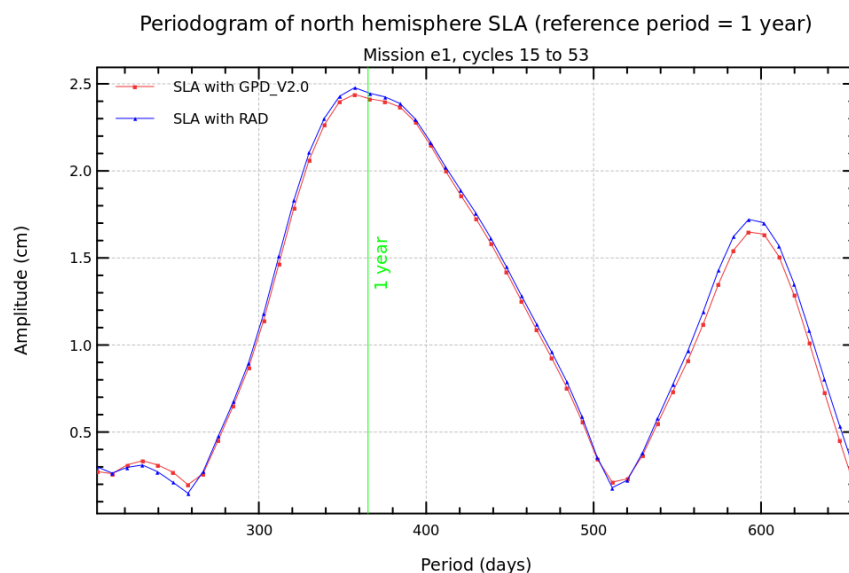
Diagnostic A206_b (mission e1)

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



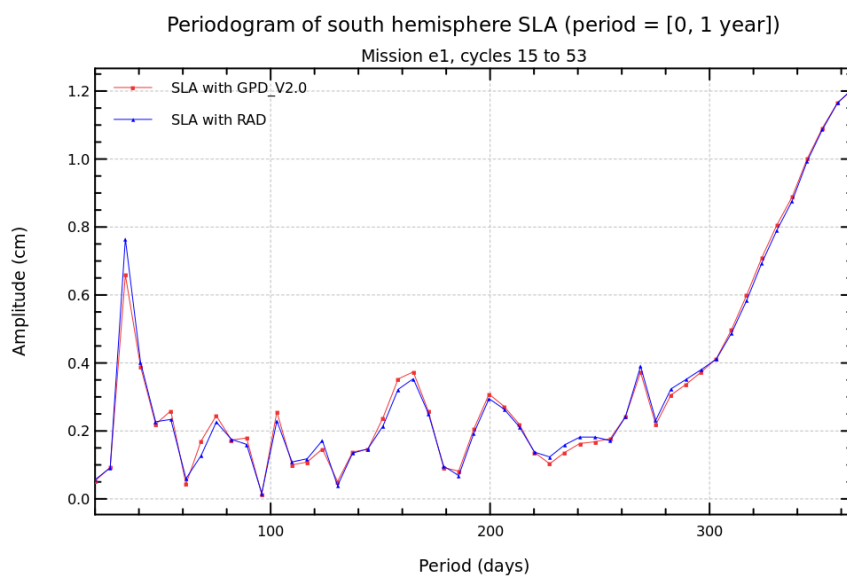
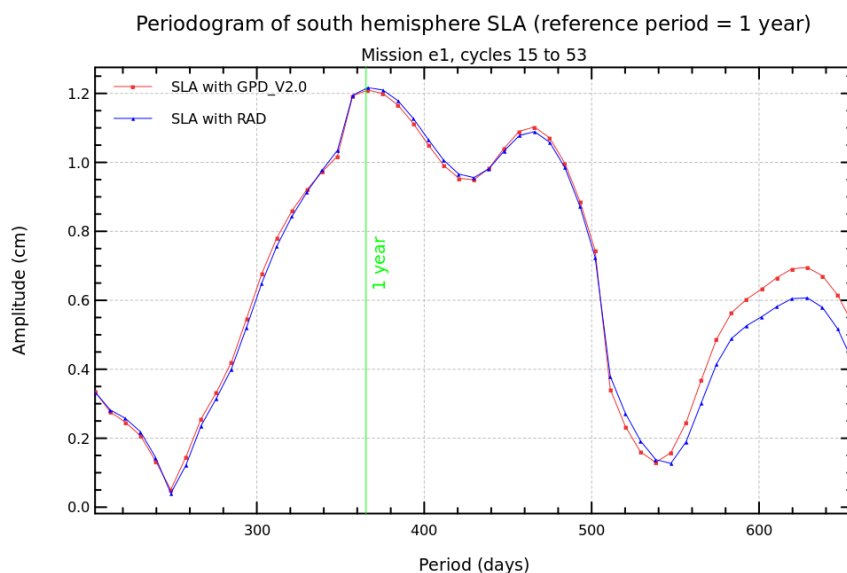
Diagnostic A206_c (mission e1)

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



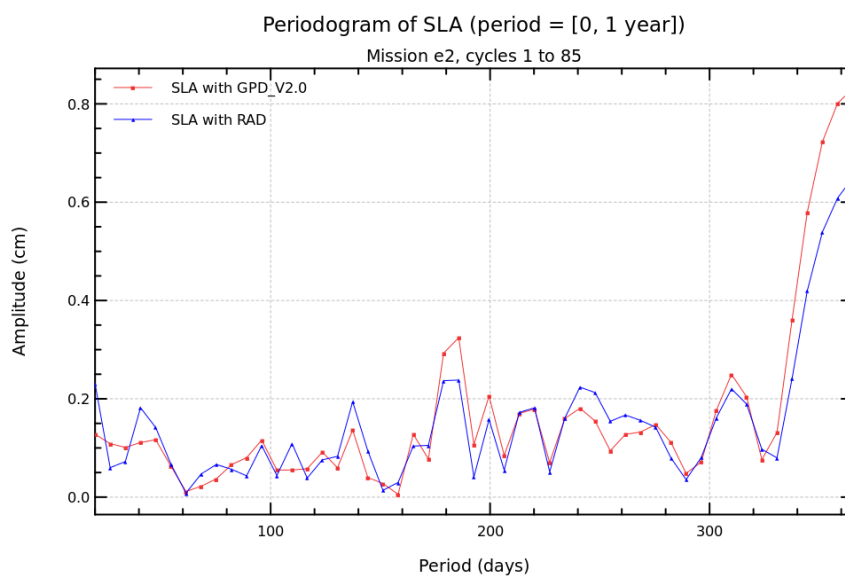
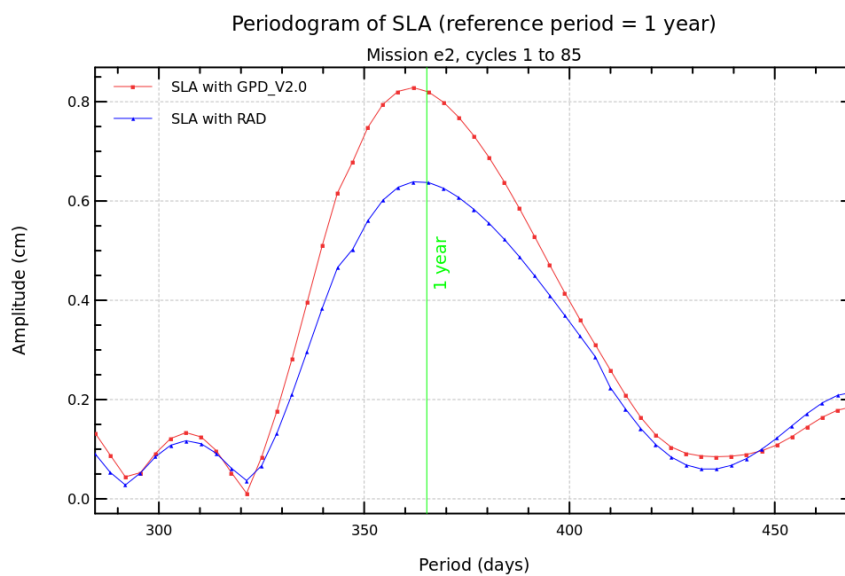
Diagnostic A206_a (mission e2)

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



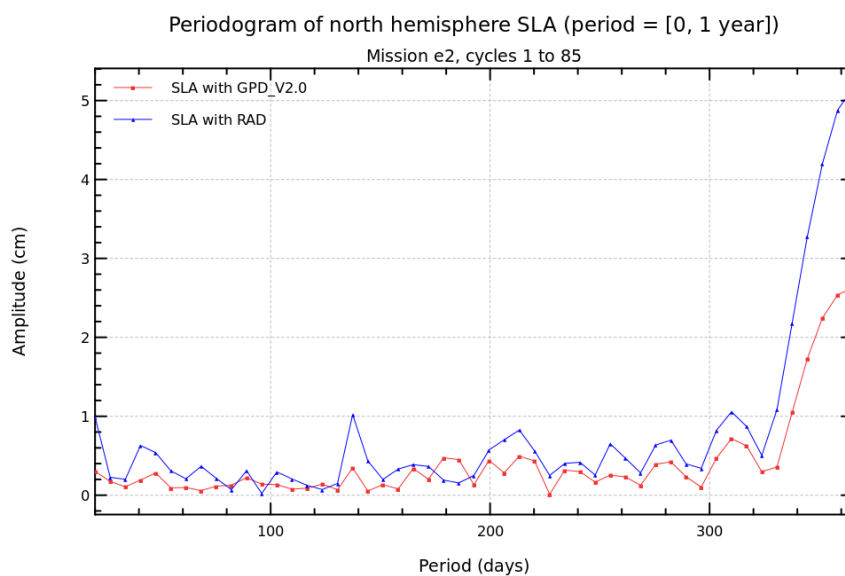
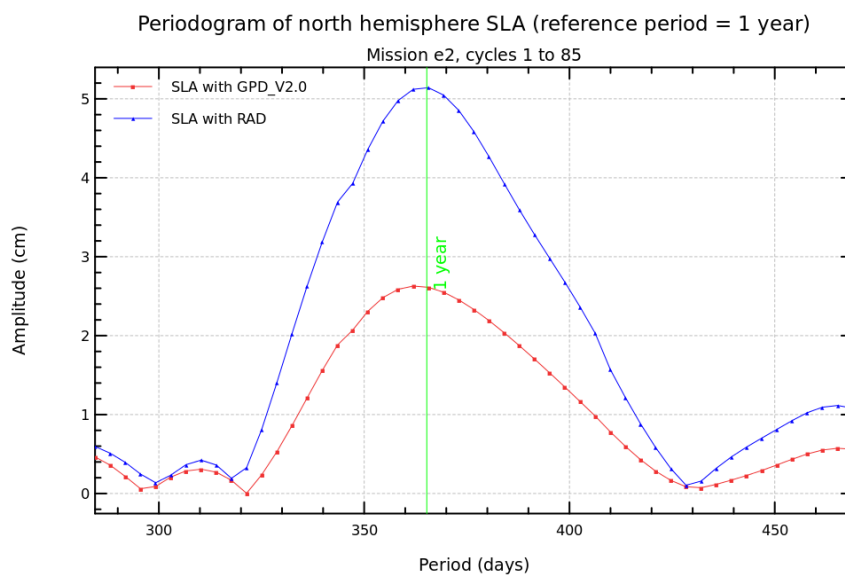
Diagnostic A206_b (mission e2)

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 e2)

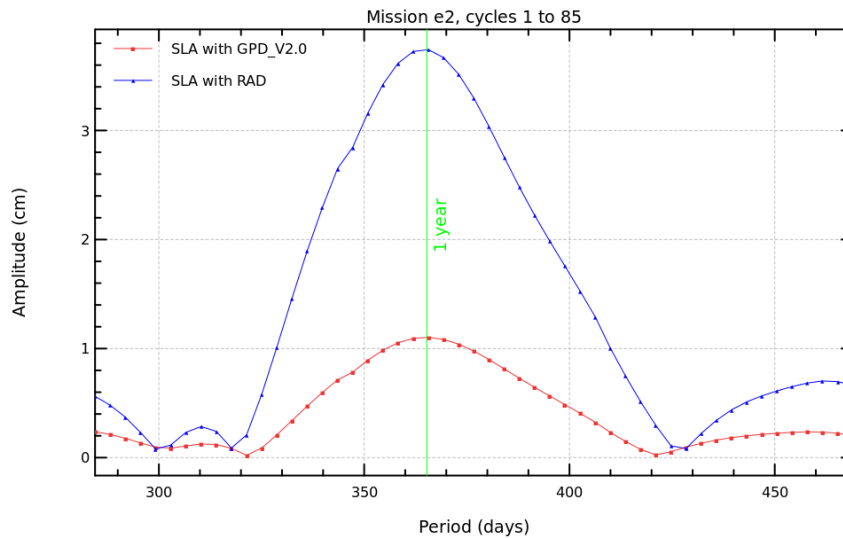
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

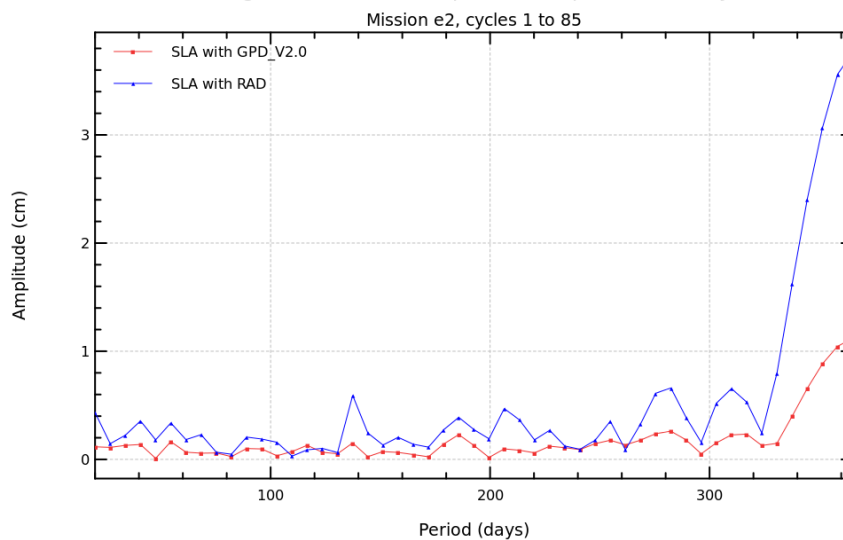
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

Periodogram of south hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)



Periodogram of south hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])



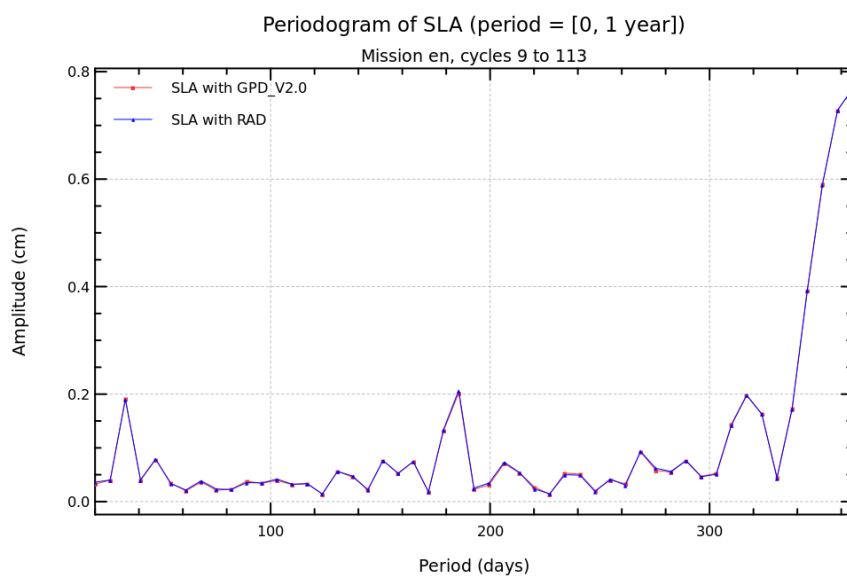
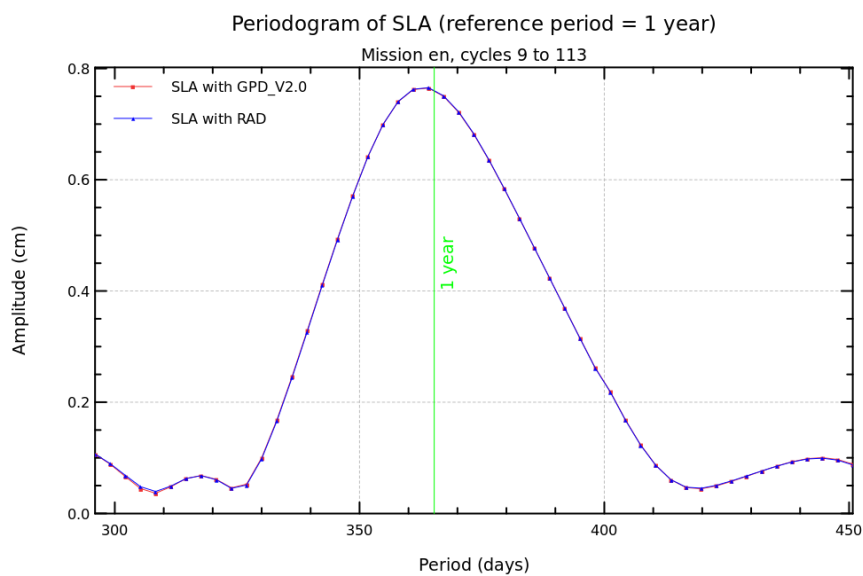
Diagnostic A206.a (mission en)

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



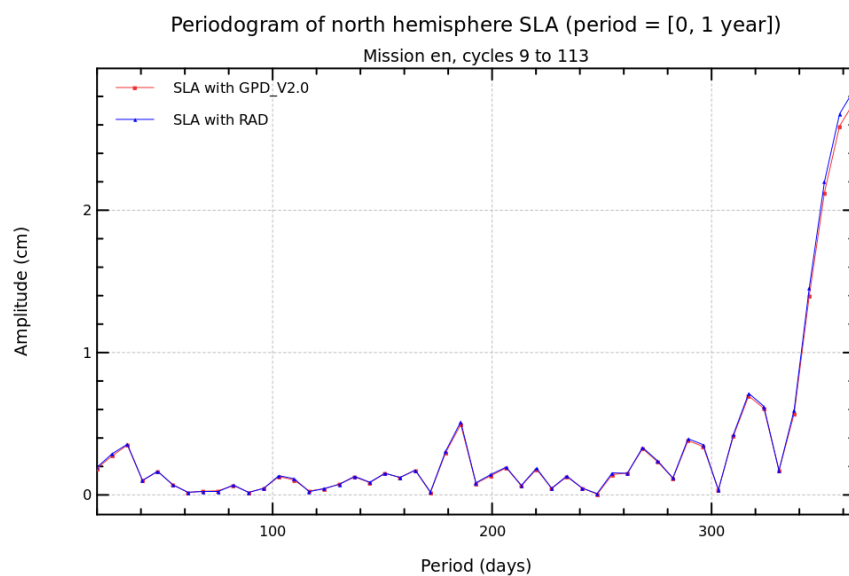
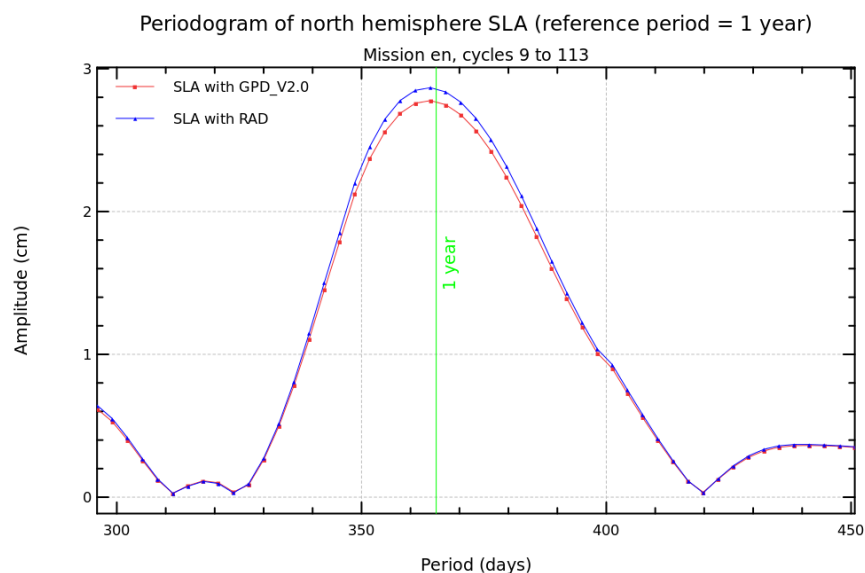
Diagnostic A206_b (mission en)

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



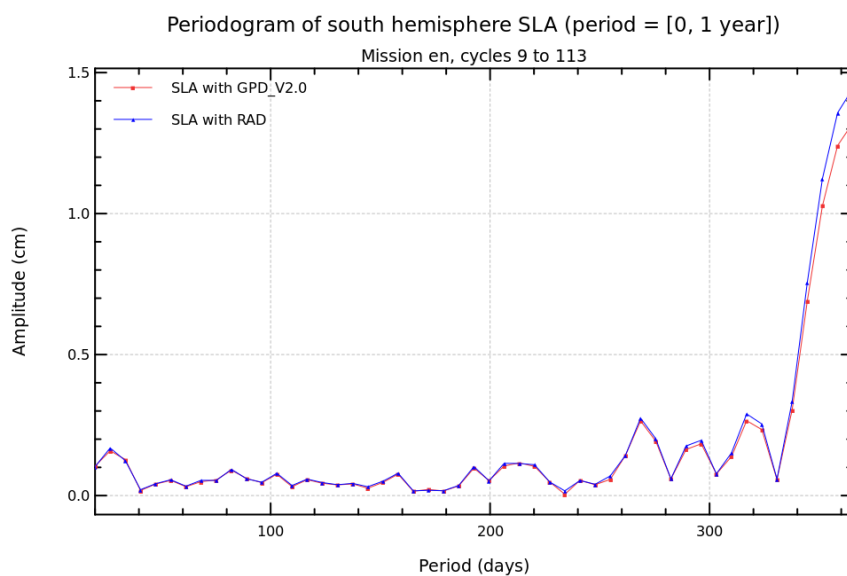
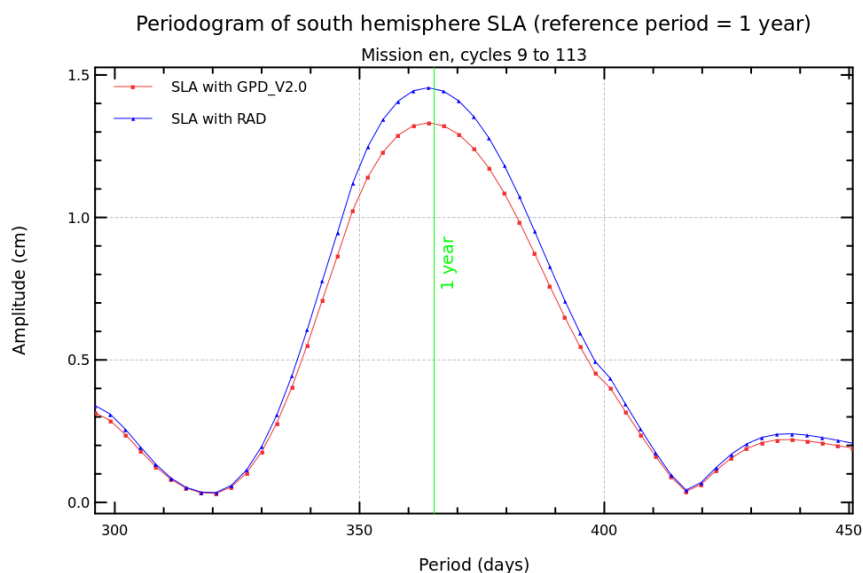
Diagnostic A206_c (mission en)

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



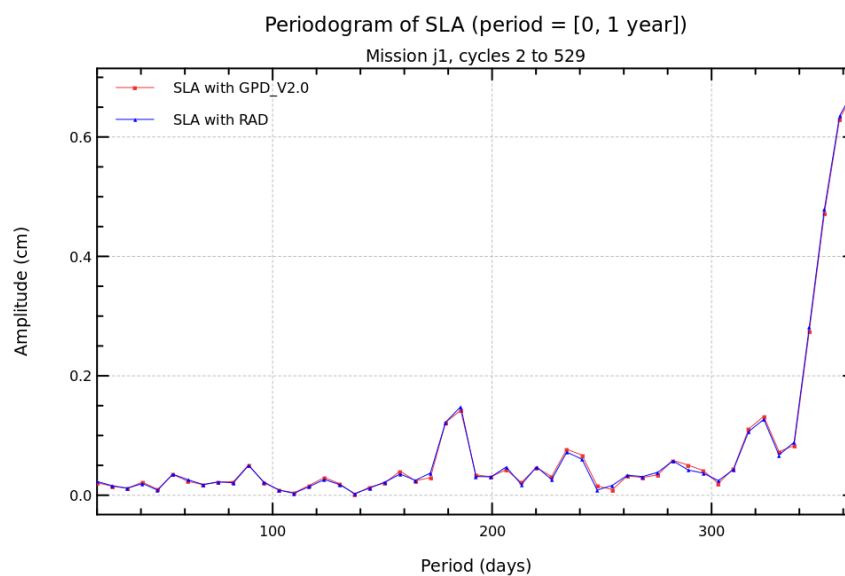
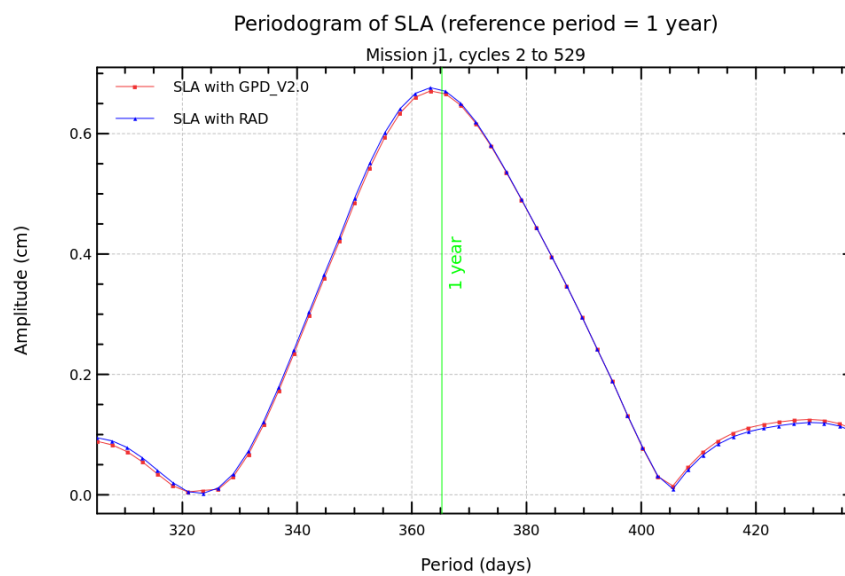
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j1)

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



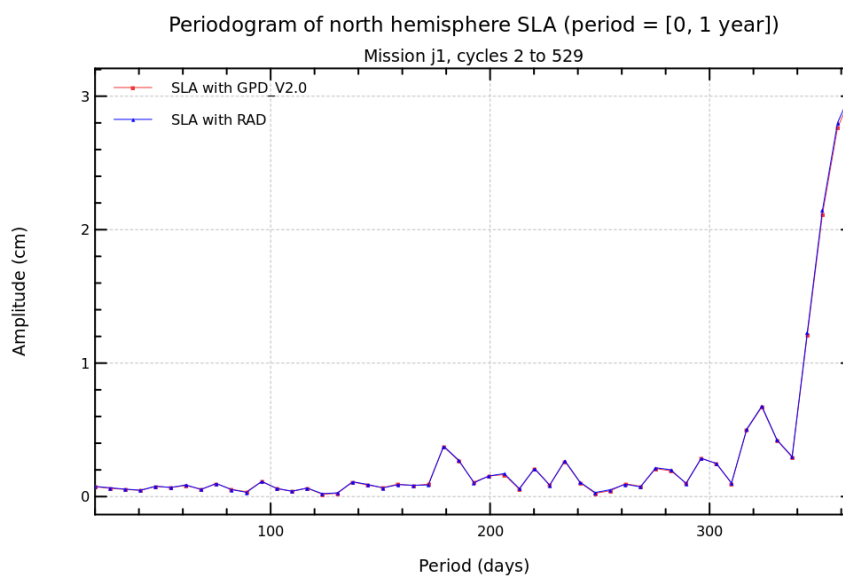
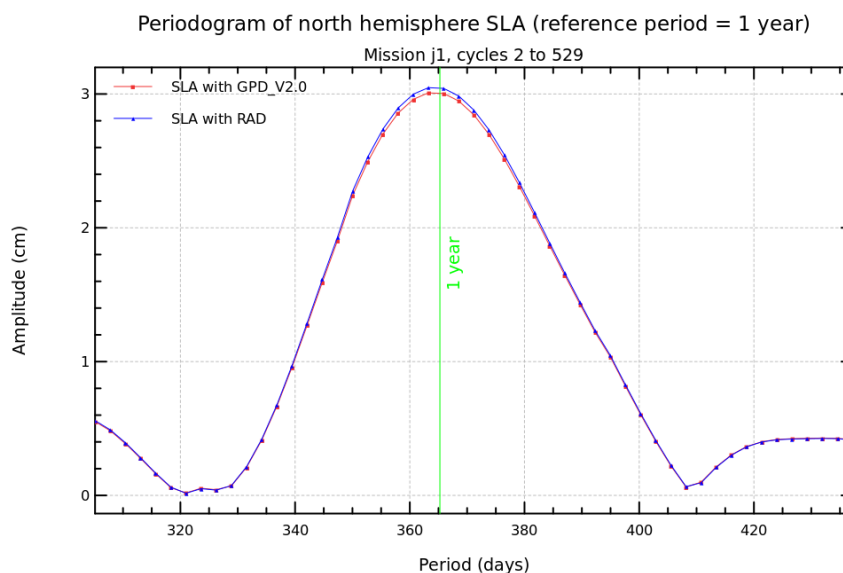
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

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



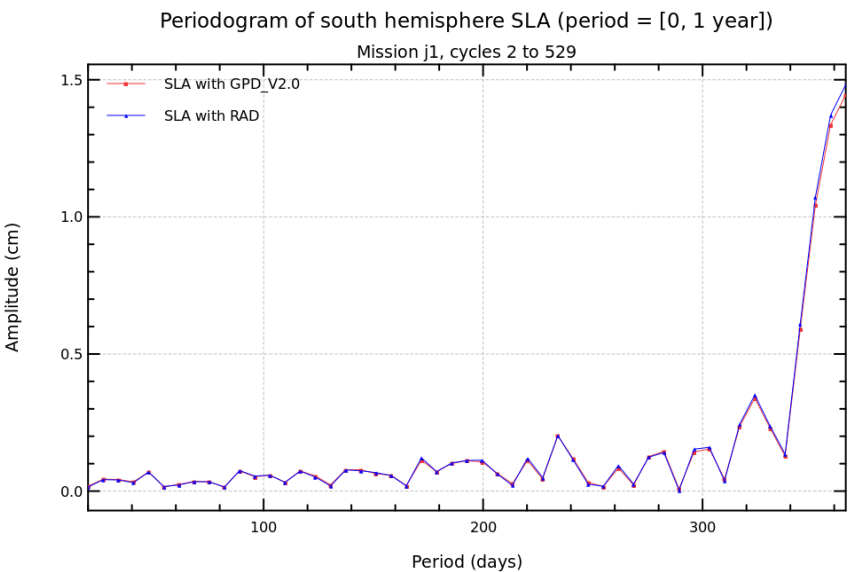
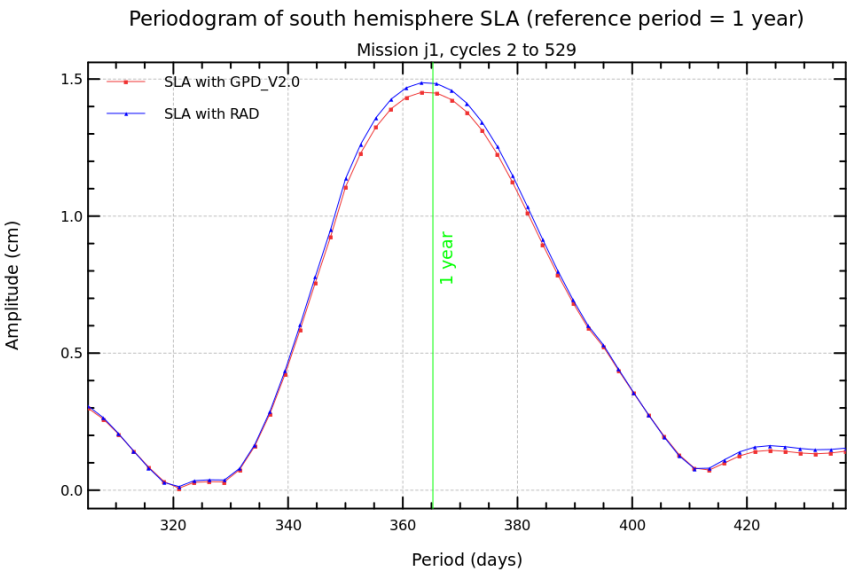
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

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



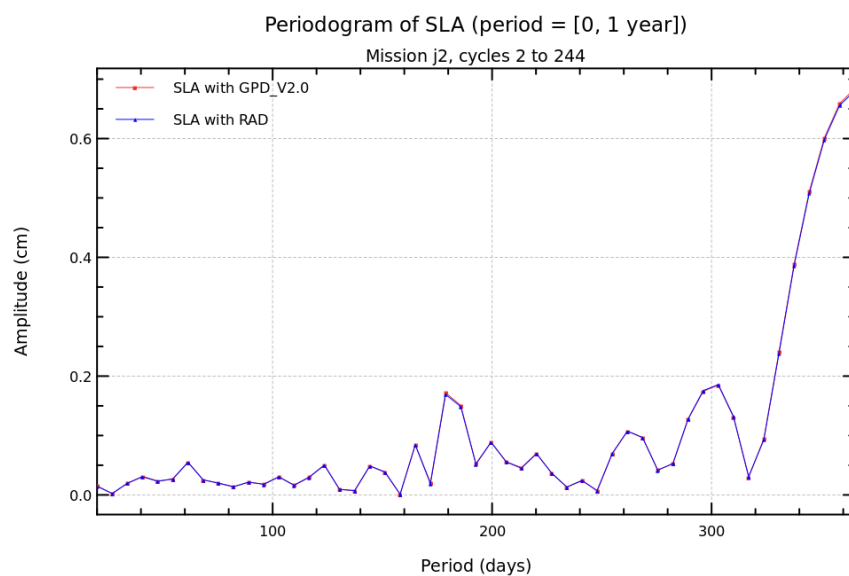
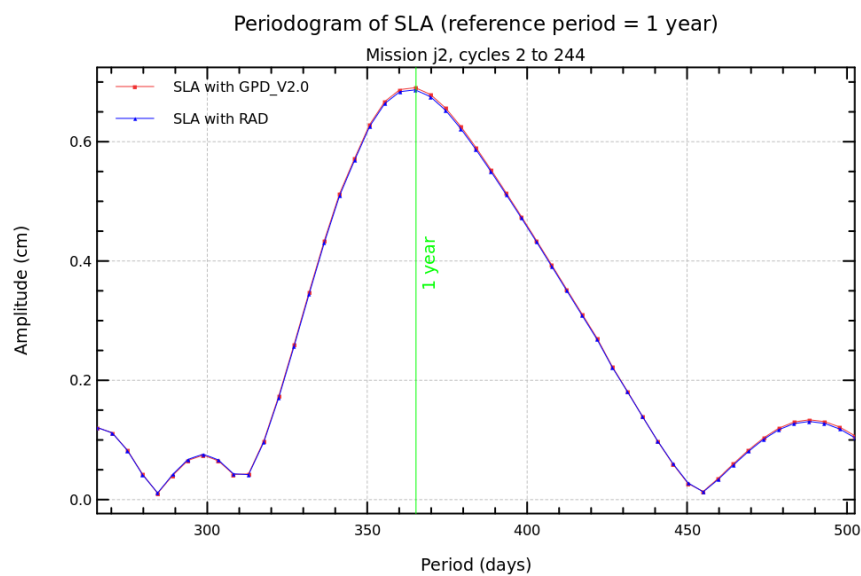
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j2)

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)

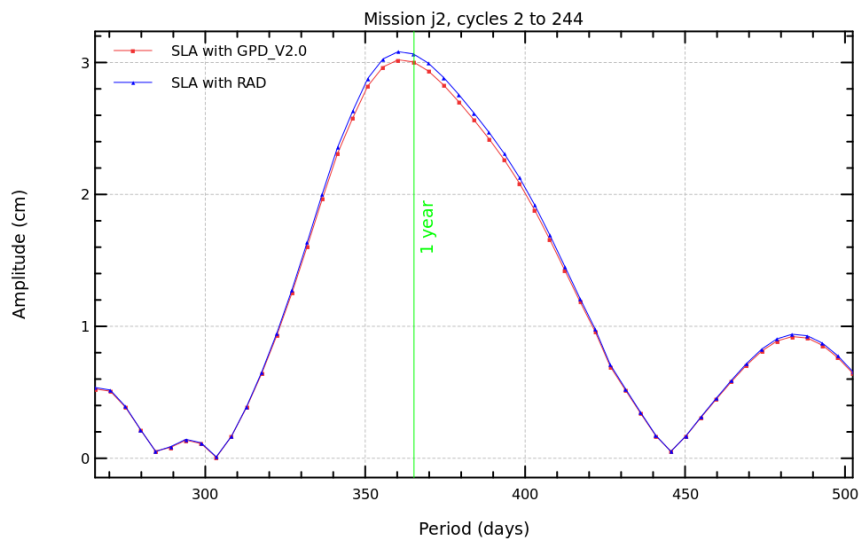
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

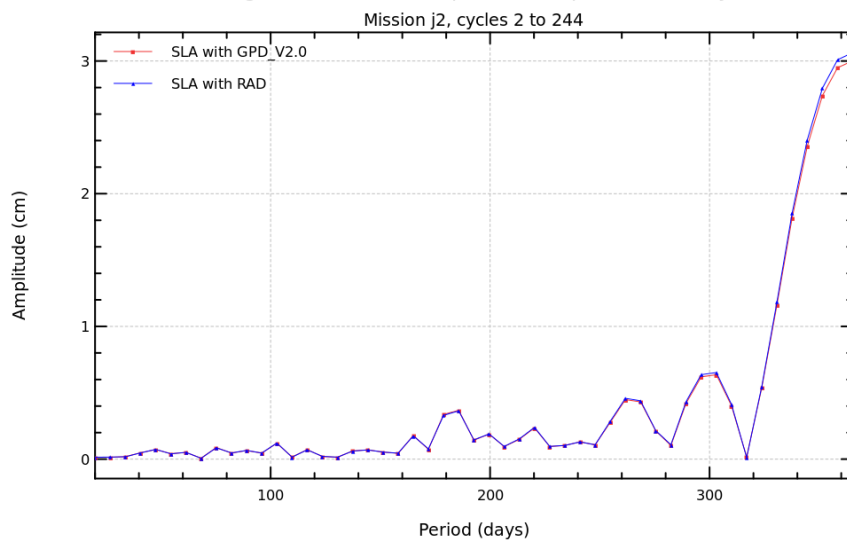
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)



Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])



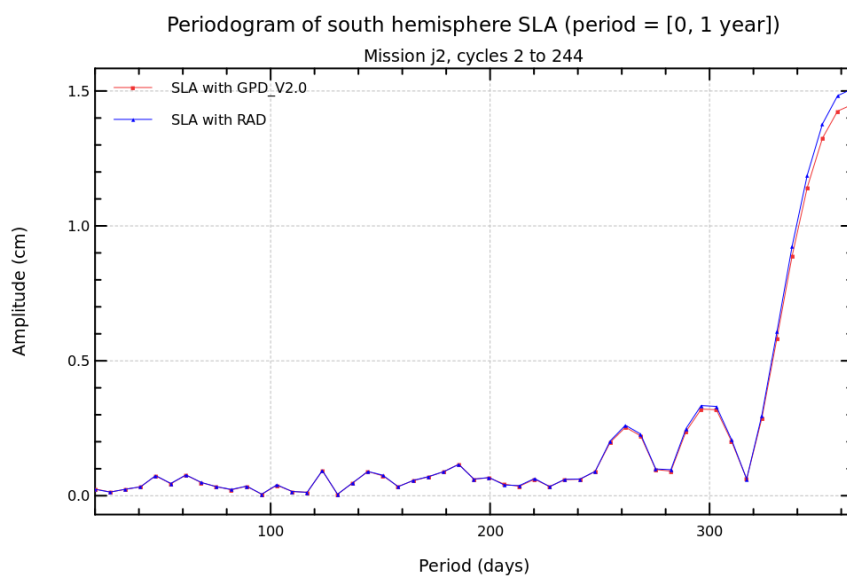
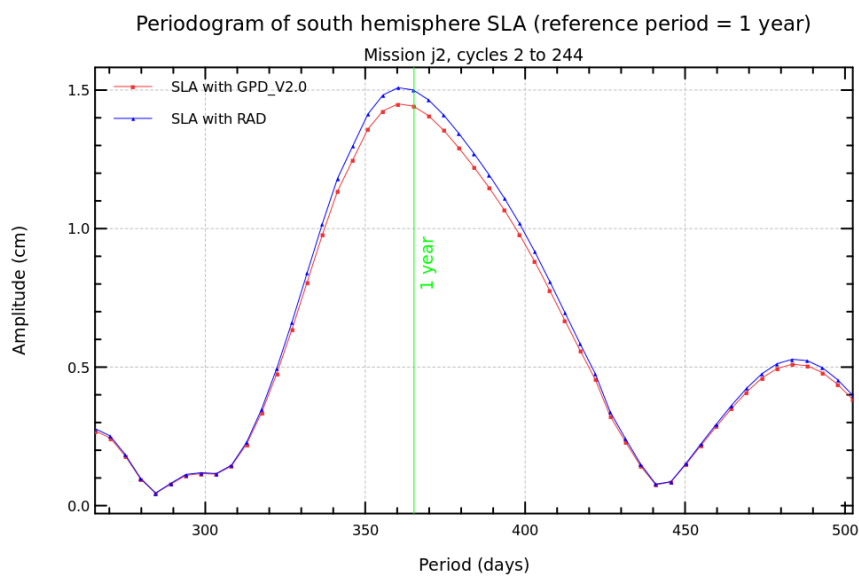
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j2)

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



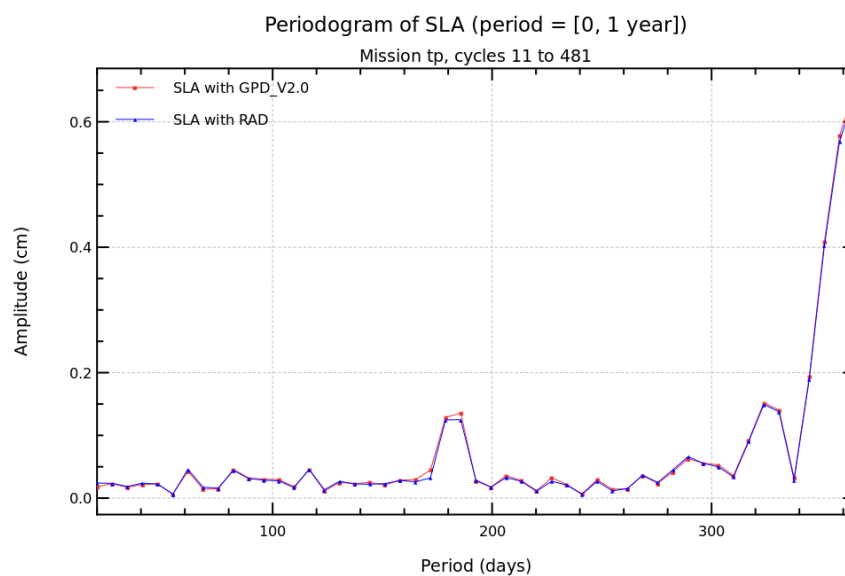
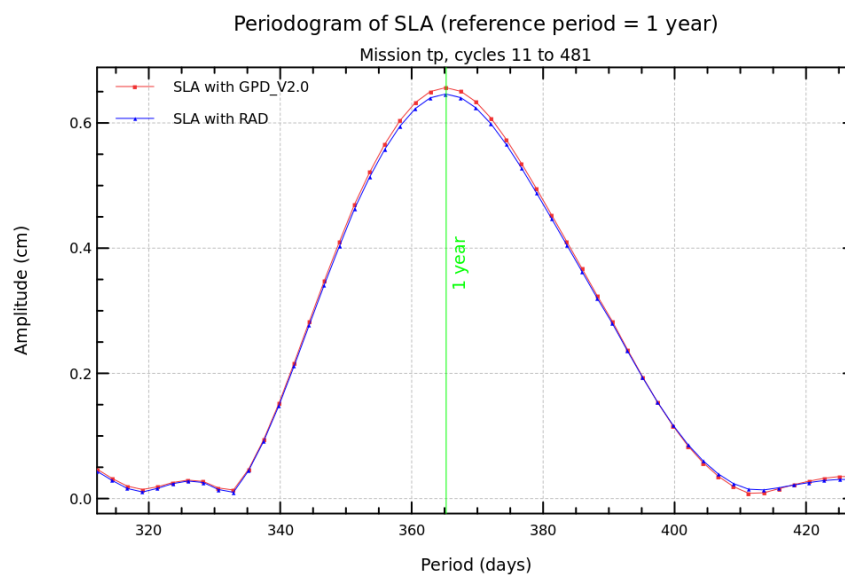
Diagnostic A206_a (mission tp)

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



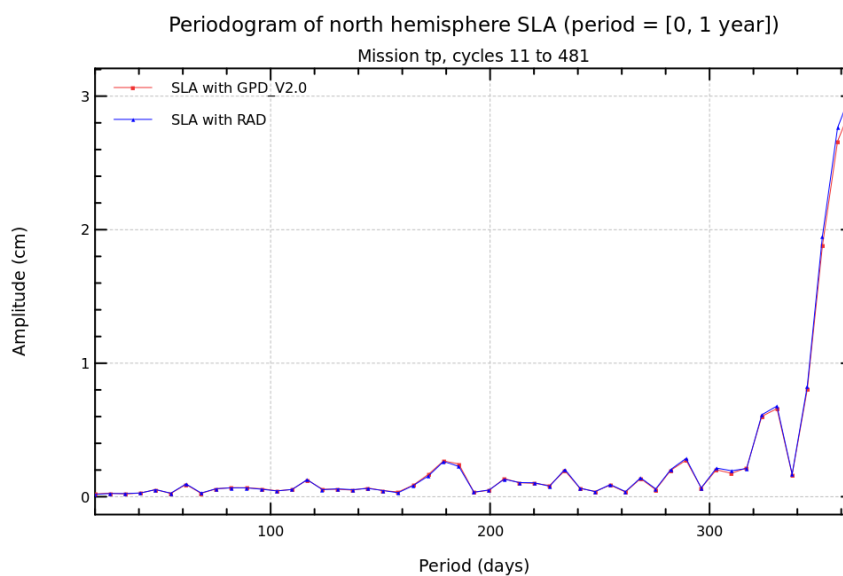
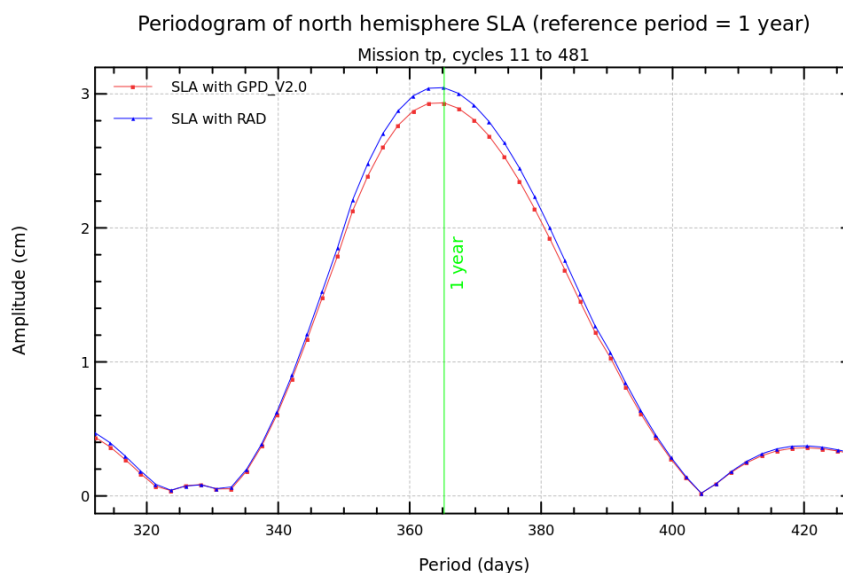
Diagnostic A206_b (mission tp)

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



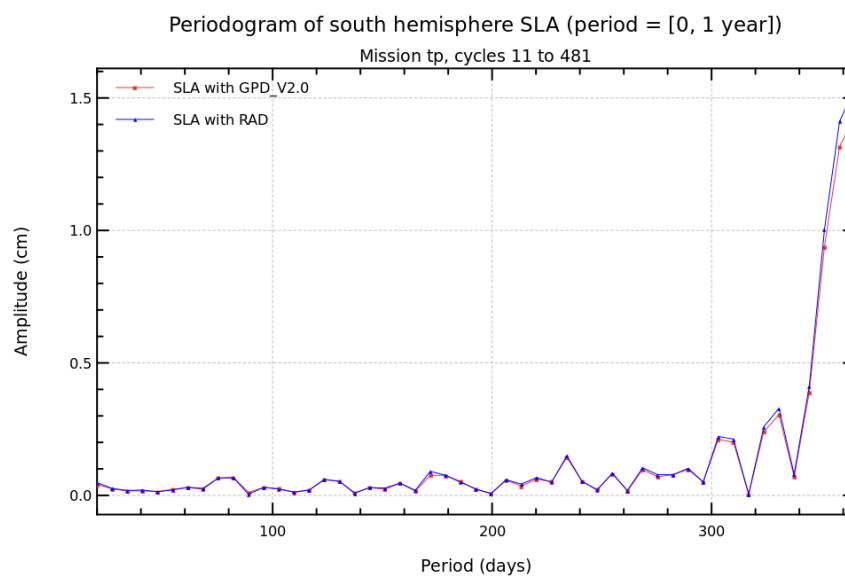
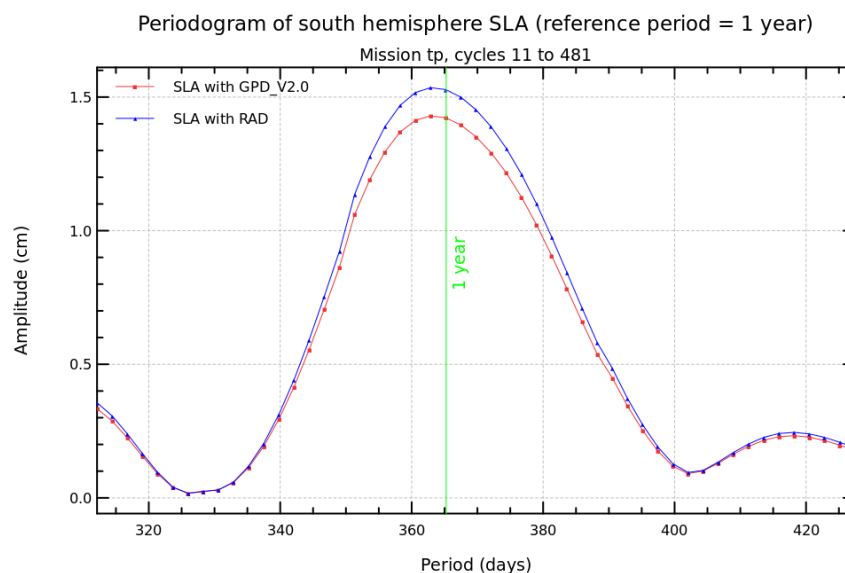
Diagnostic A206_c (mission tp)

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

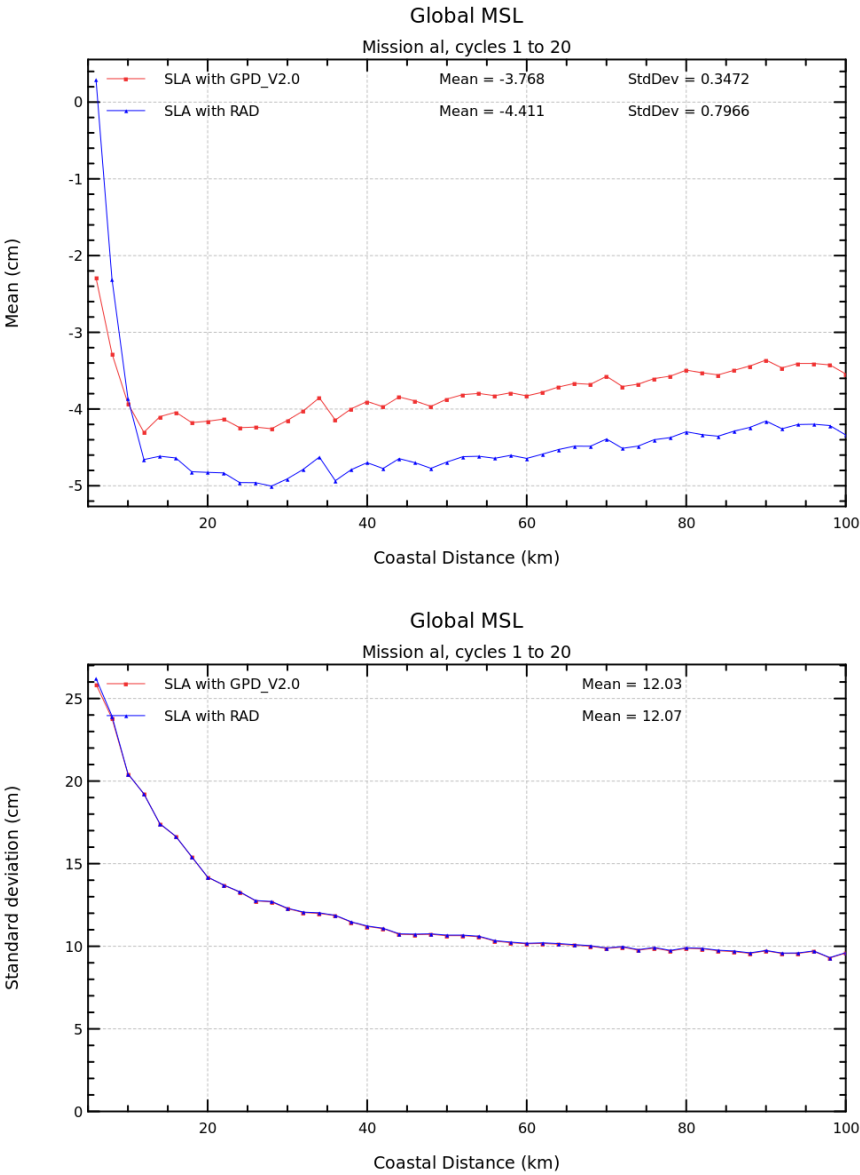
Input data : Along track SLA

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 A207 (mission al)	
Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance	
Input data : Along track SLA	
Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.	



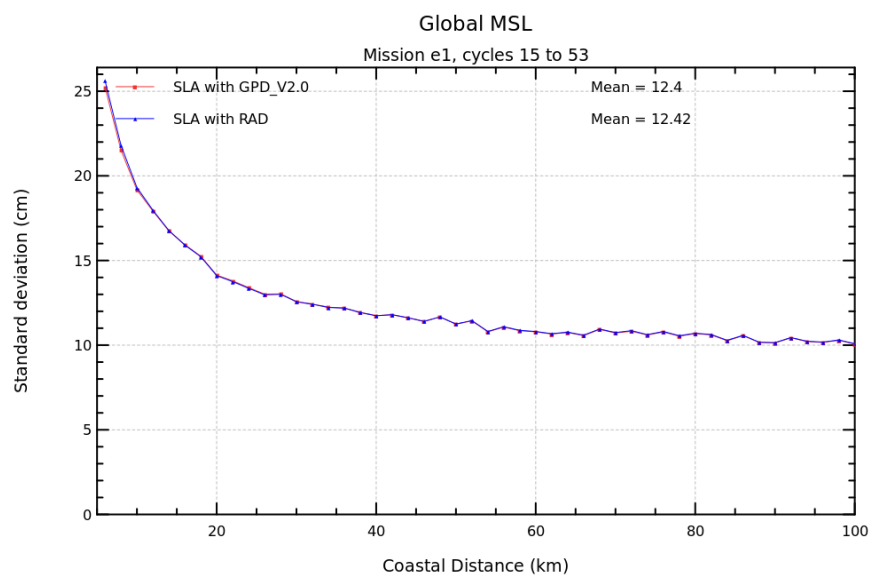
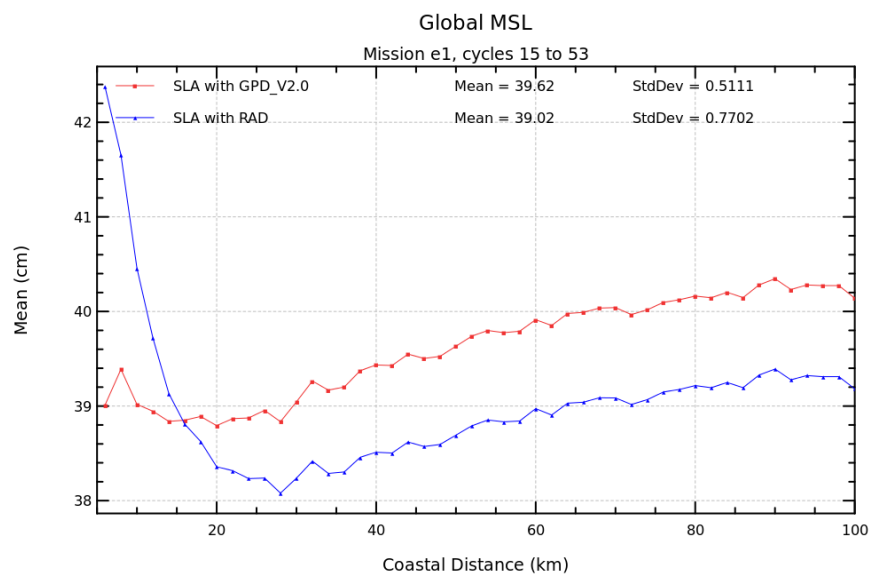
Diagnostic A207 (mission e1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



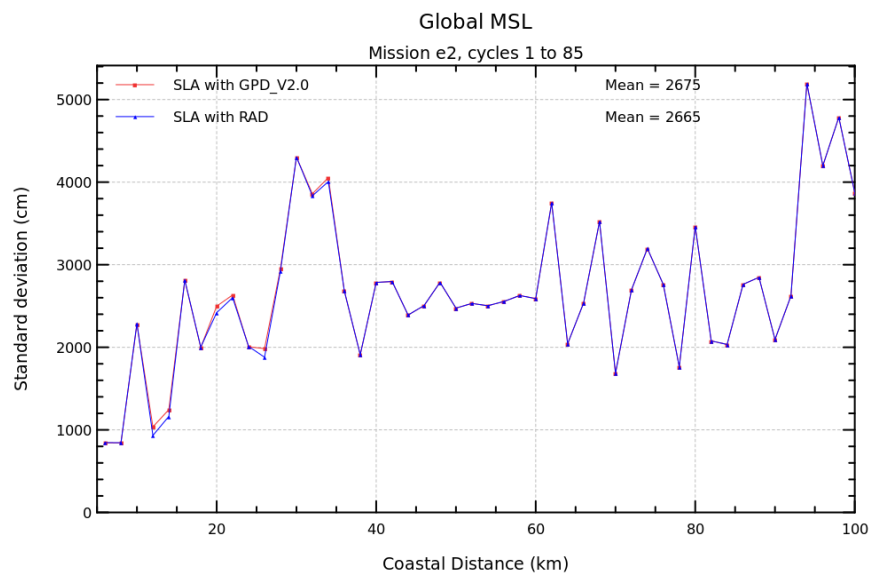
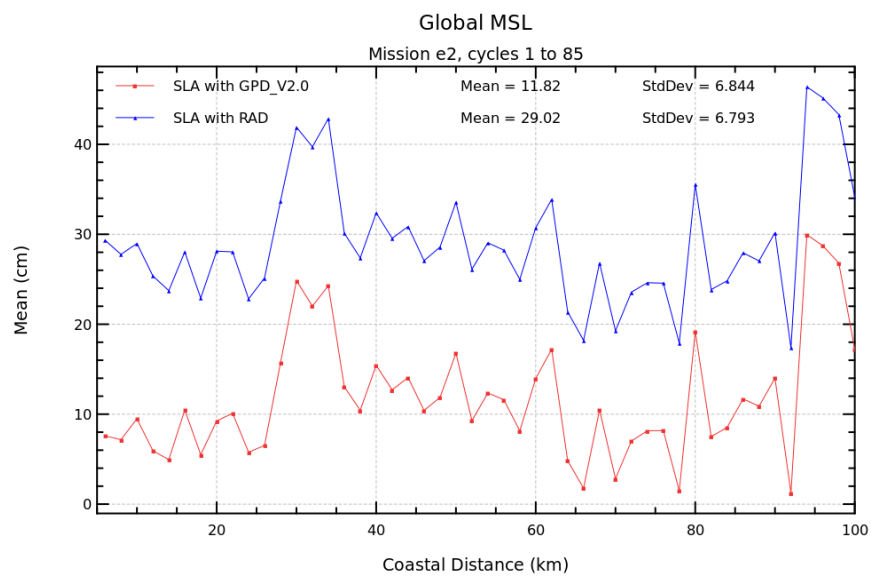
Diagnostic A207 (mission e2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



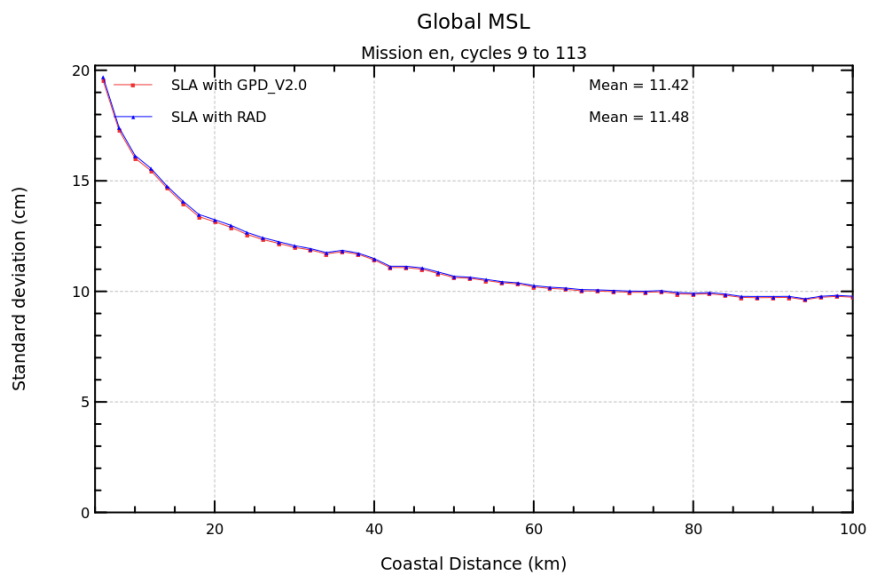
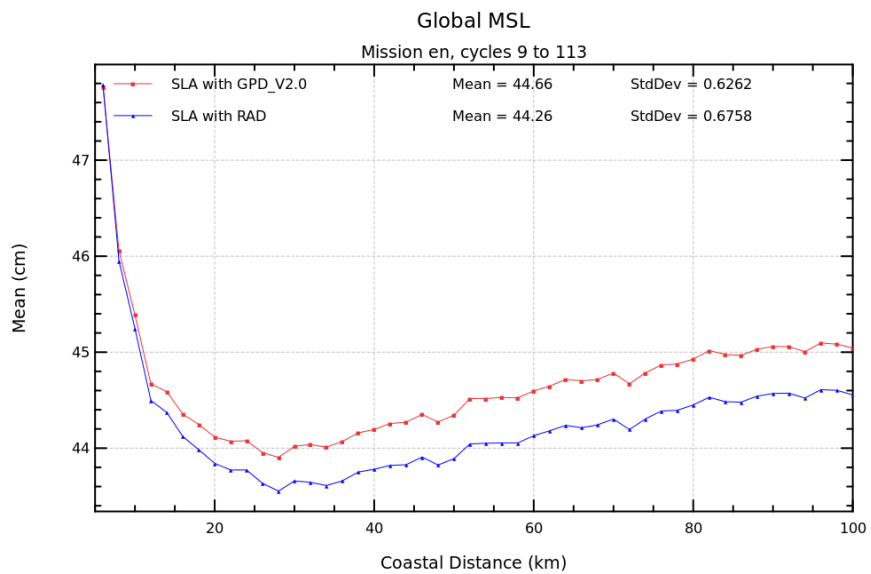
Diagnostic A207 (mission en)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



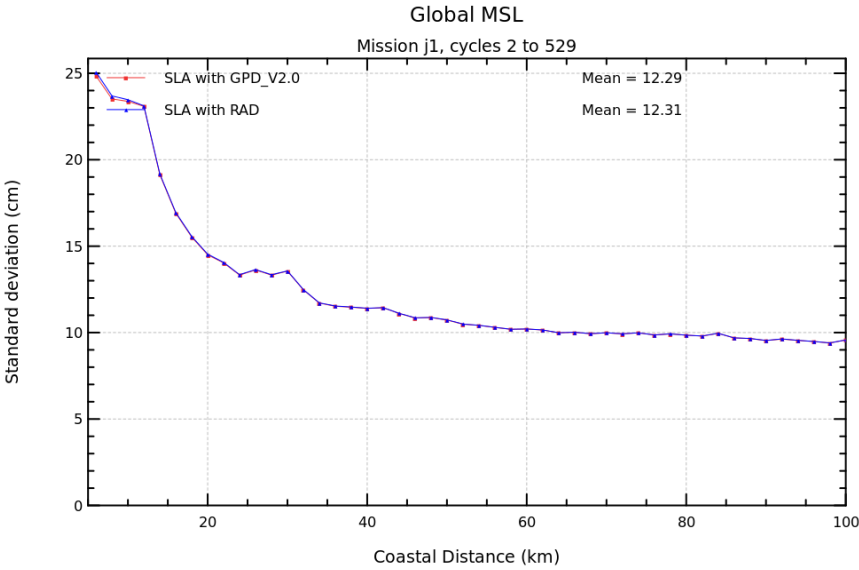
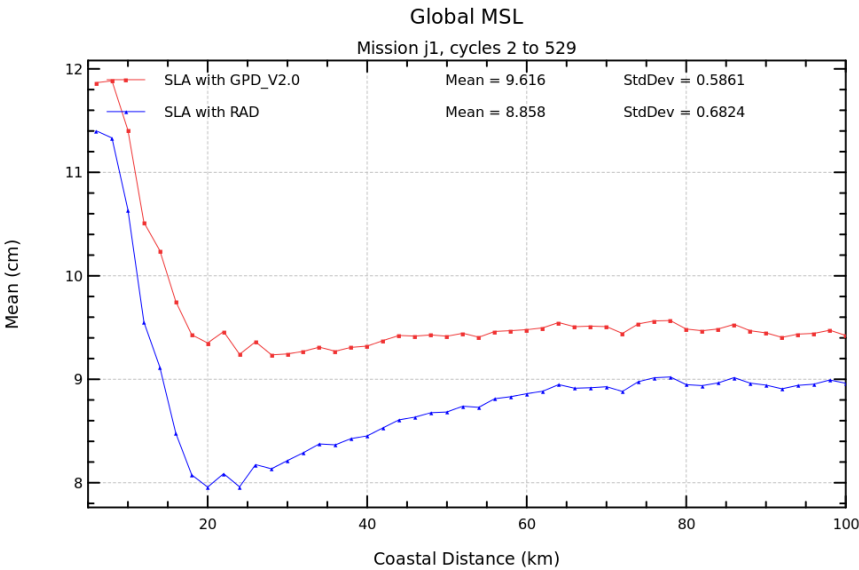
Diagnostic A207 (mission j1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



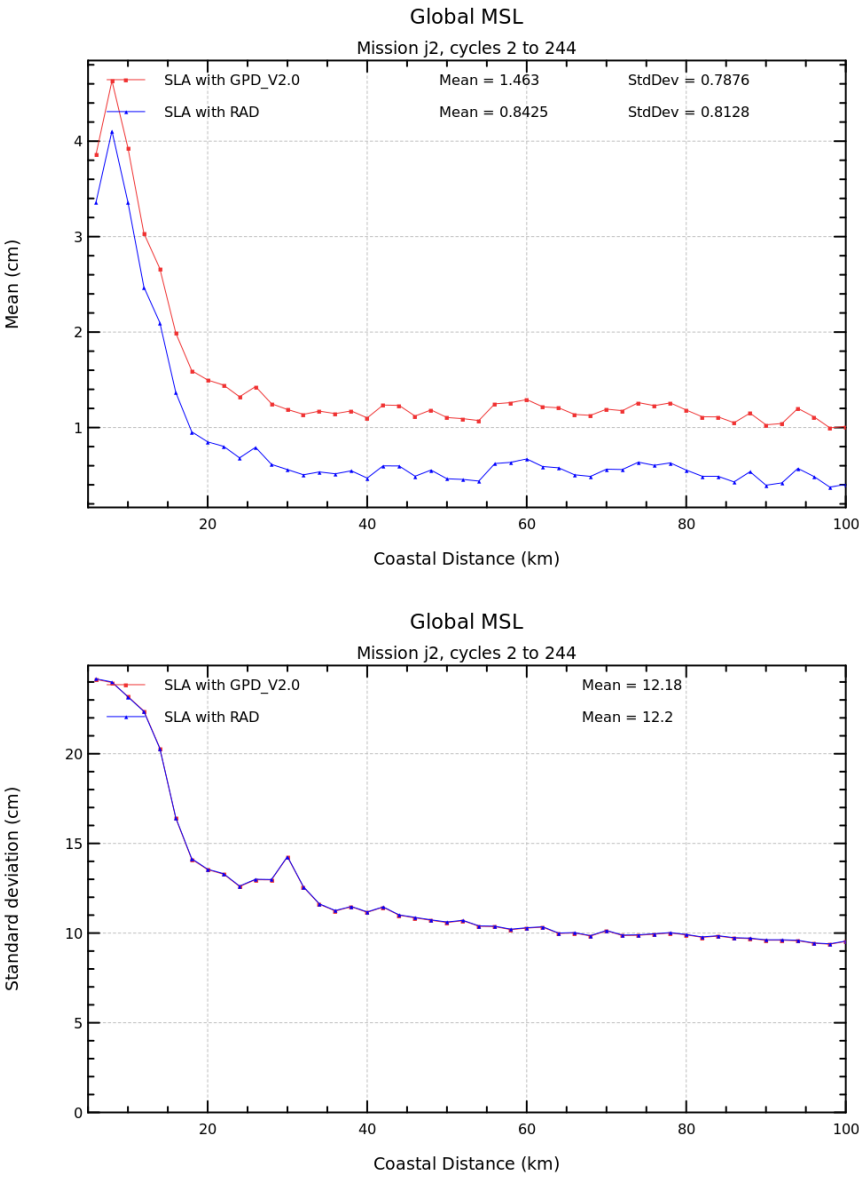
Diagnostic A207 (mission j2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



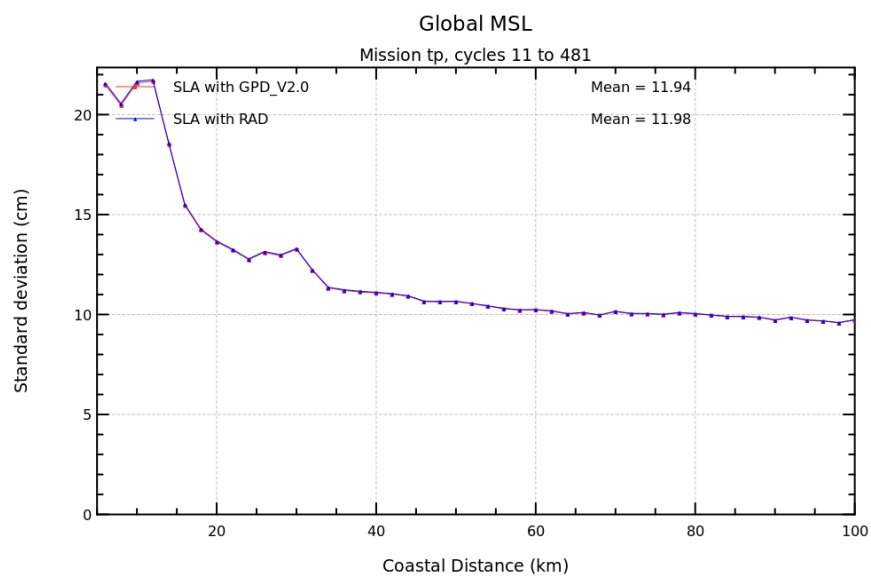
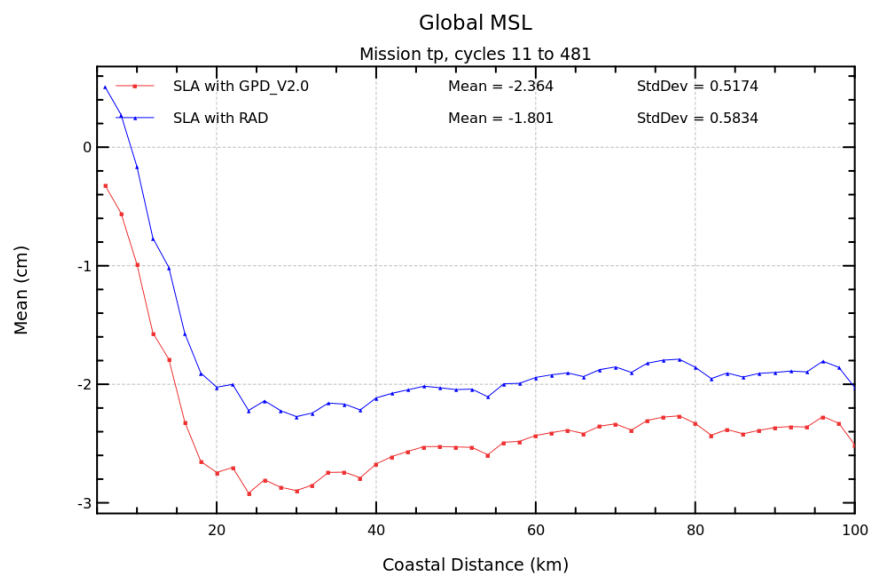
Diagnostic A207 (mission tp)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



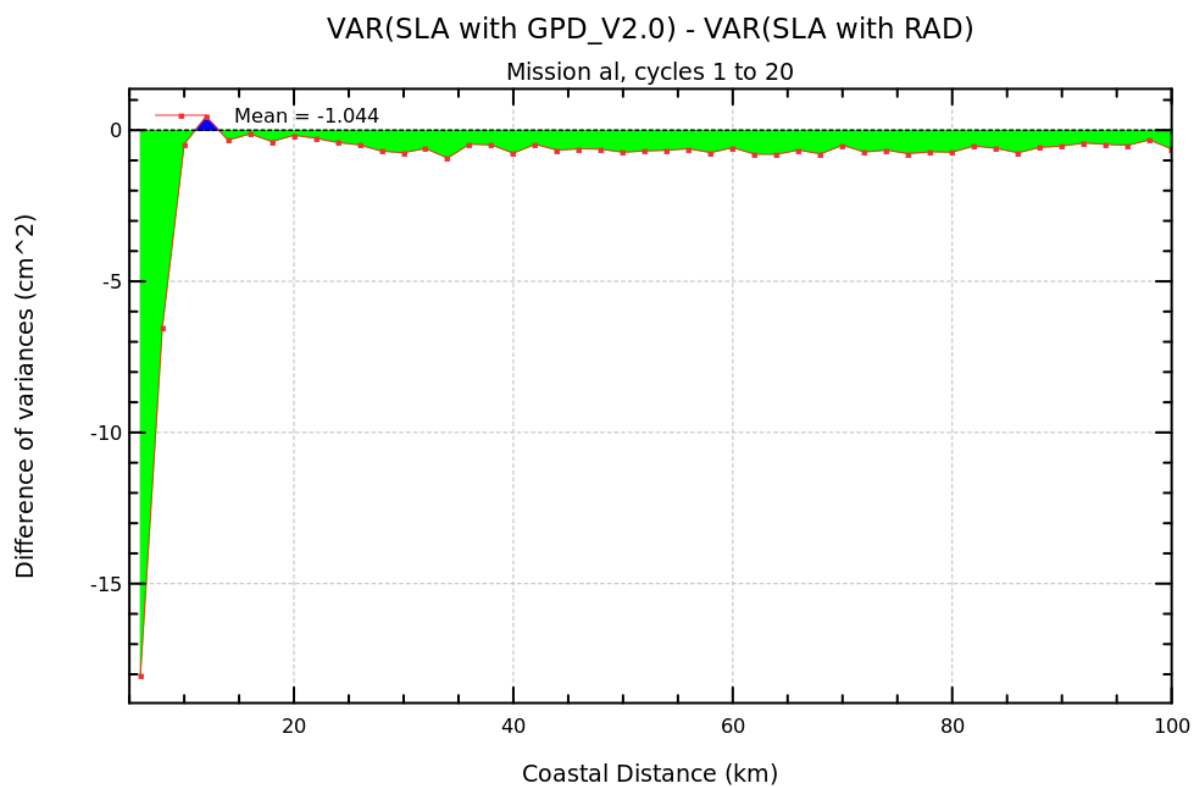
Diagnostic A208 (mission al)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



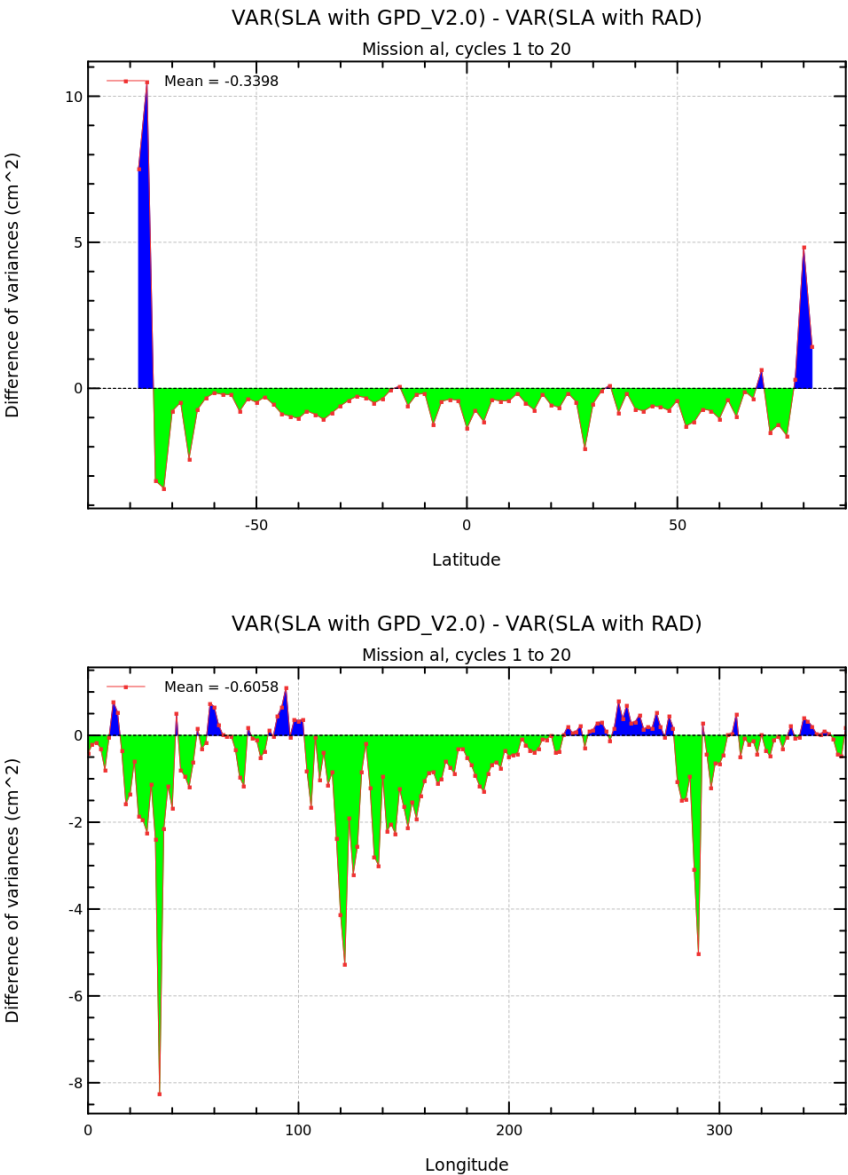
Diagnostic A208 (mission al)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



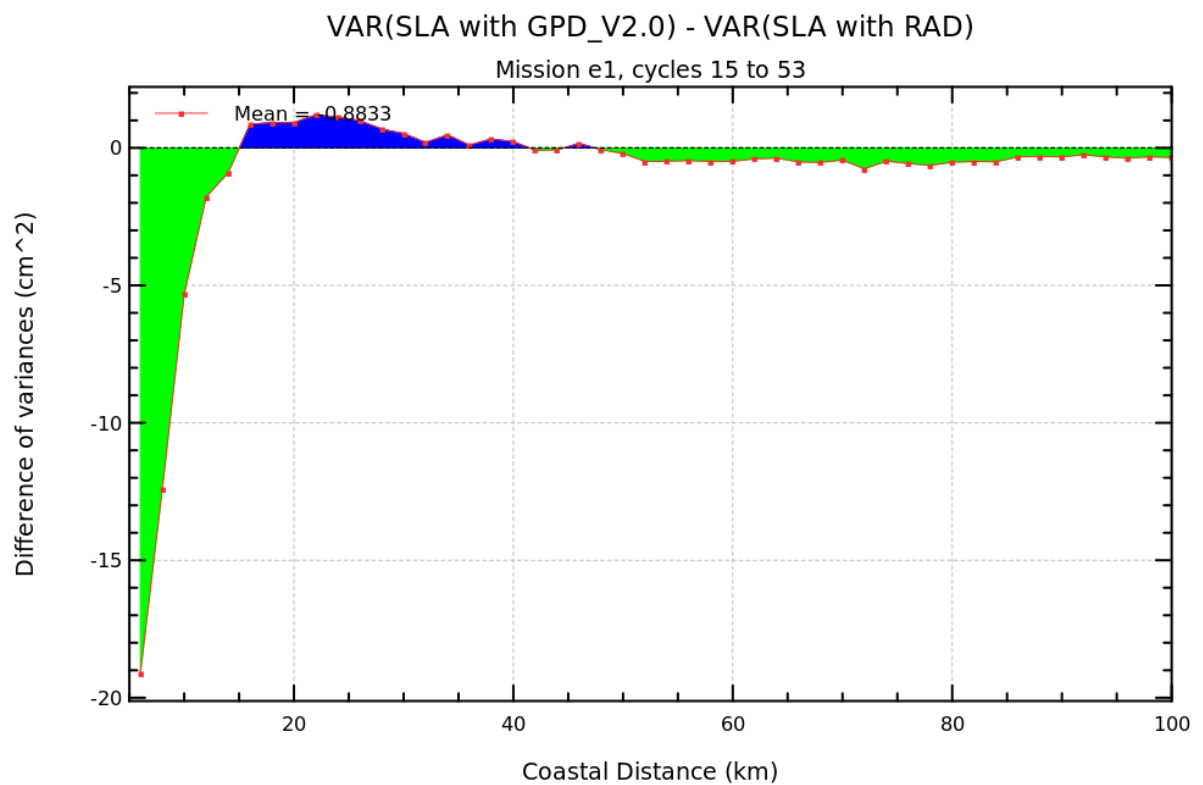
Diagnostic A208 (mission e1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



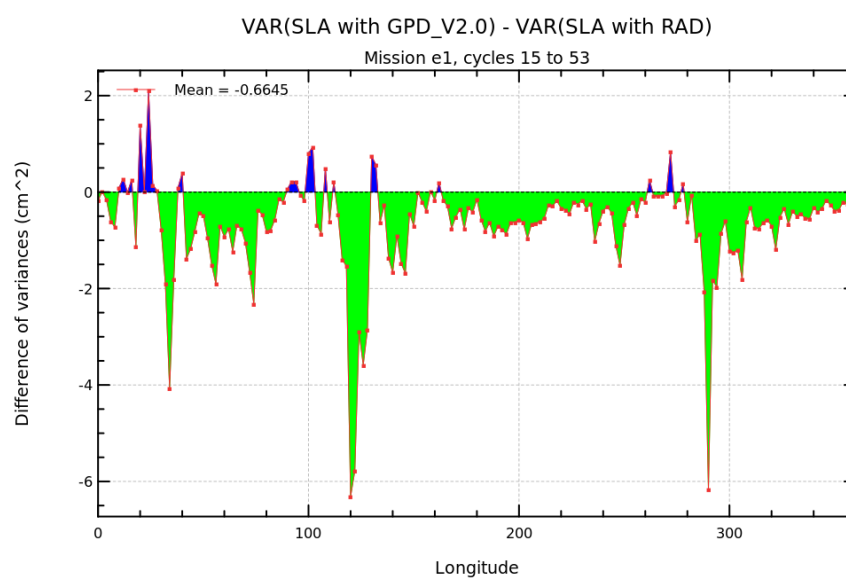
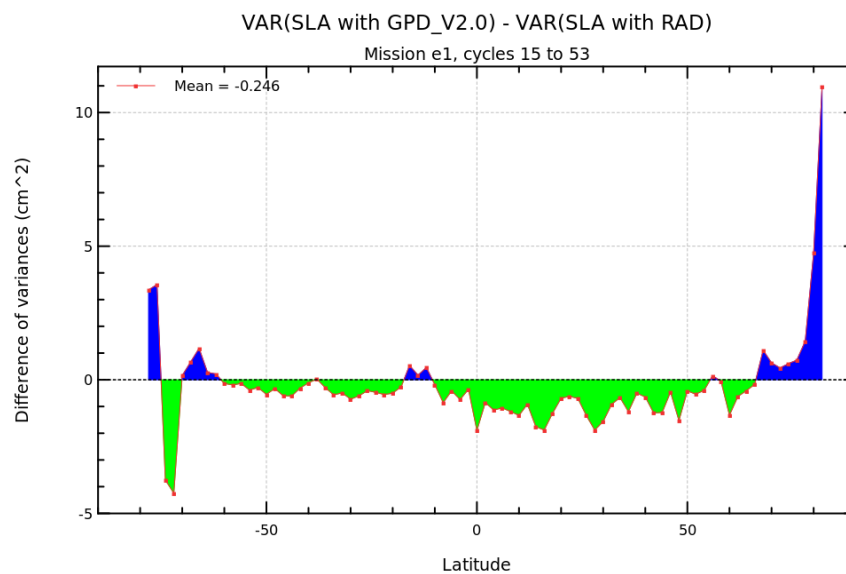
Diagnostic A208 (mission e1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



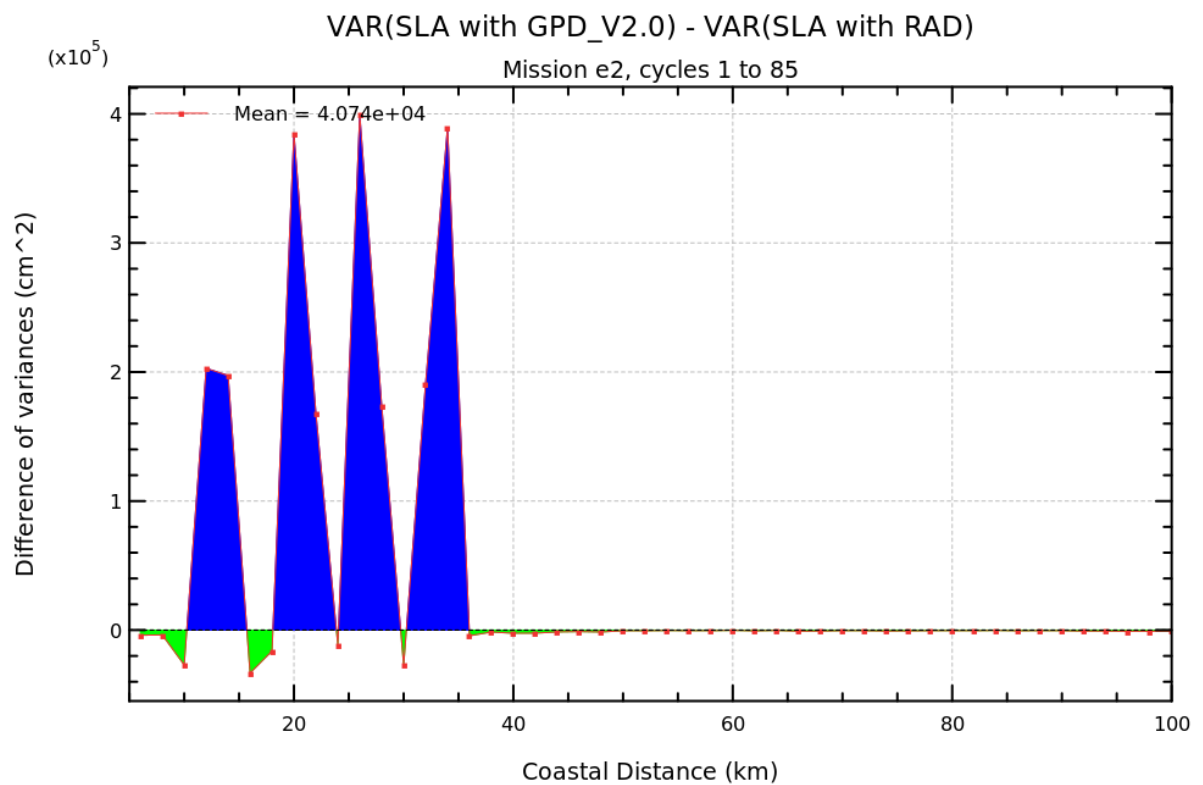
Diagnostic A208 (mission e2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



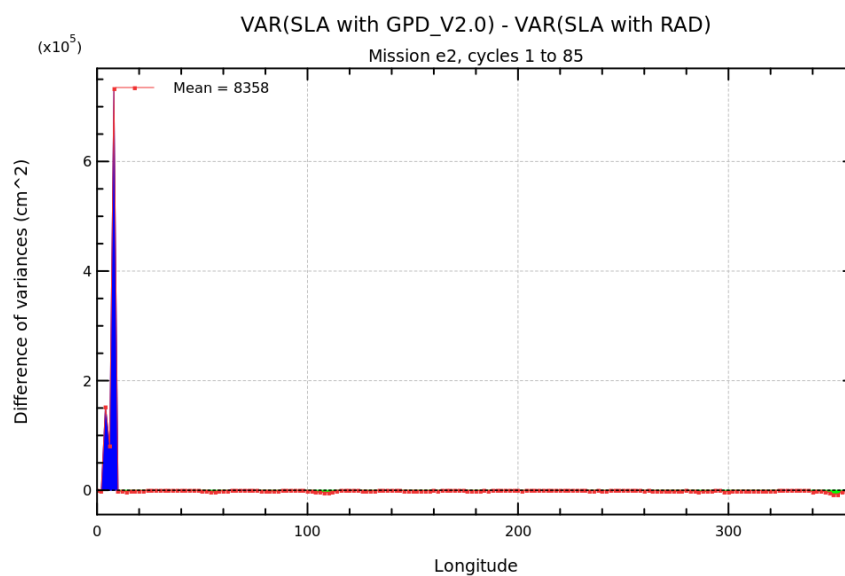
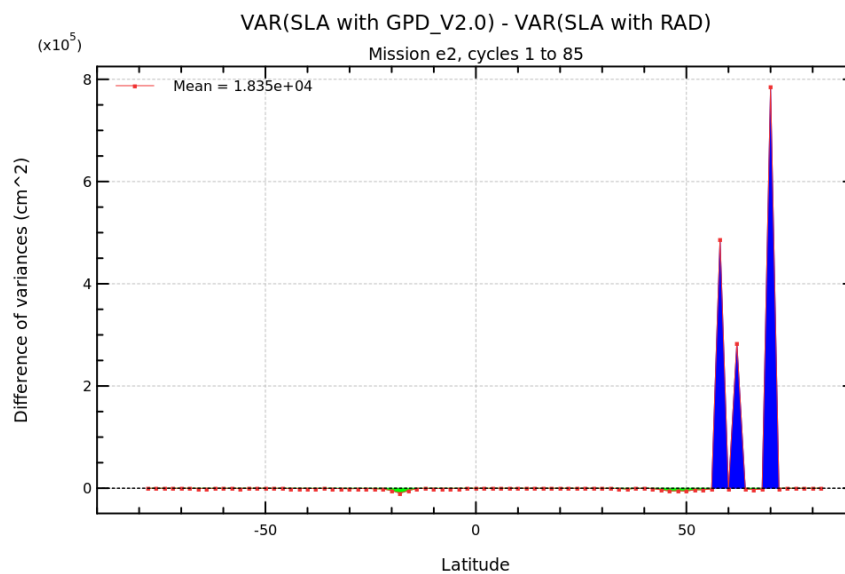
Diagnostic A208 (mission e2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



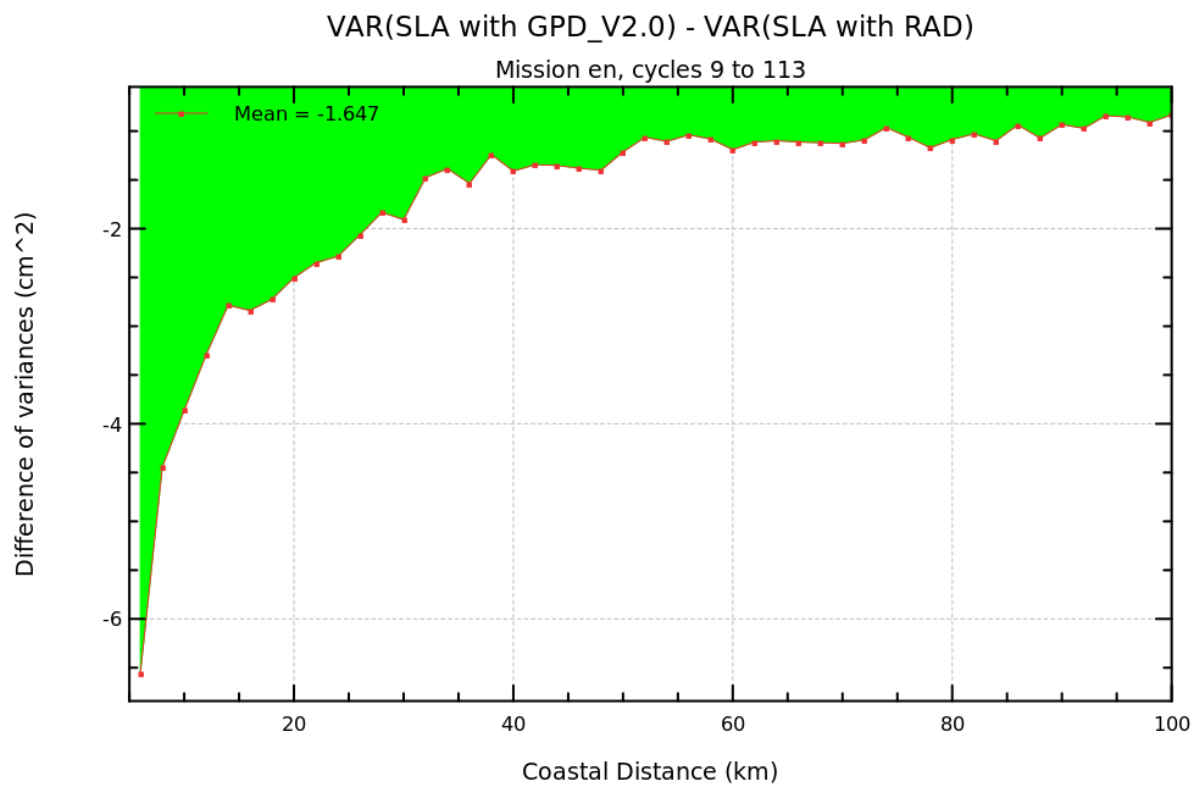
Diagnostic A208 (mission en)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



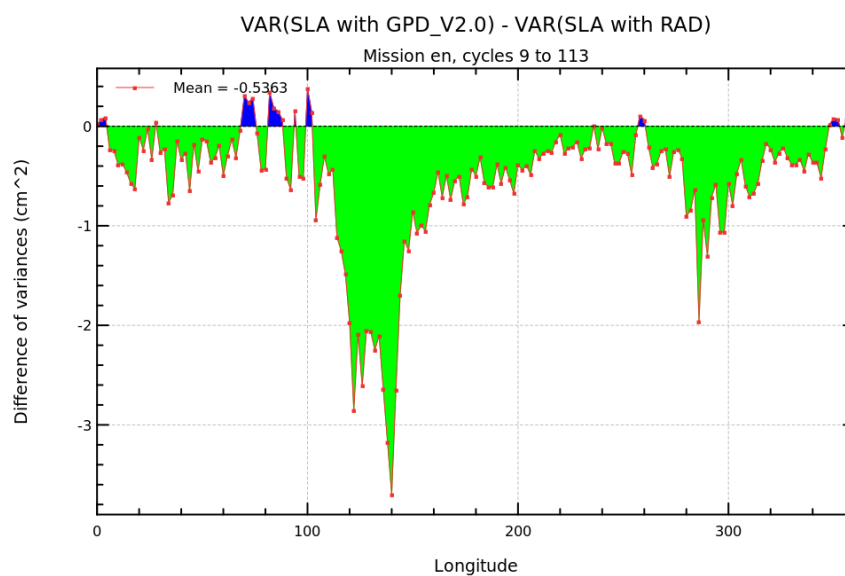
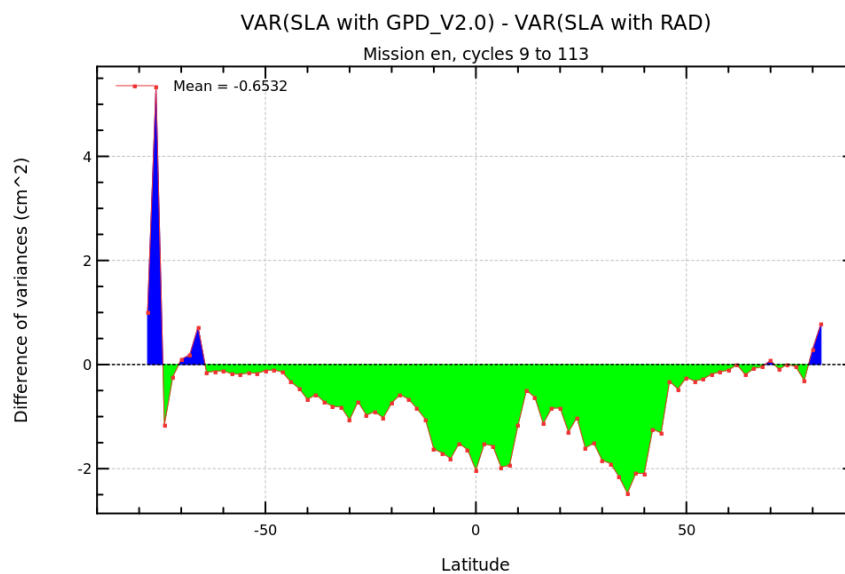
Diagnostic A208 (mission en)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



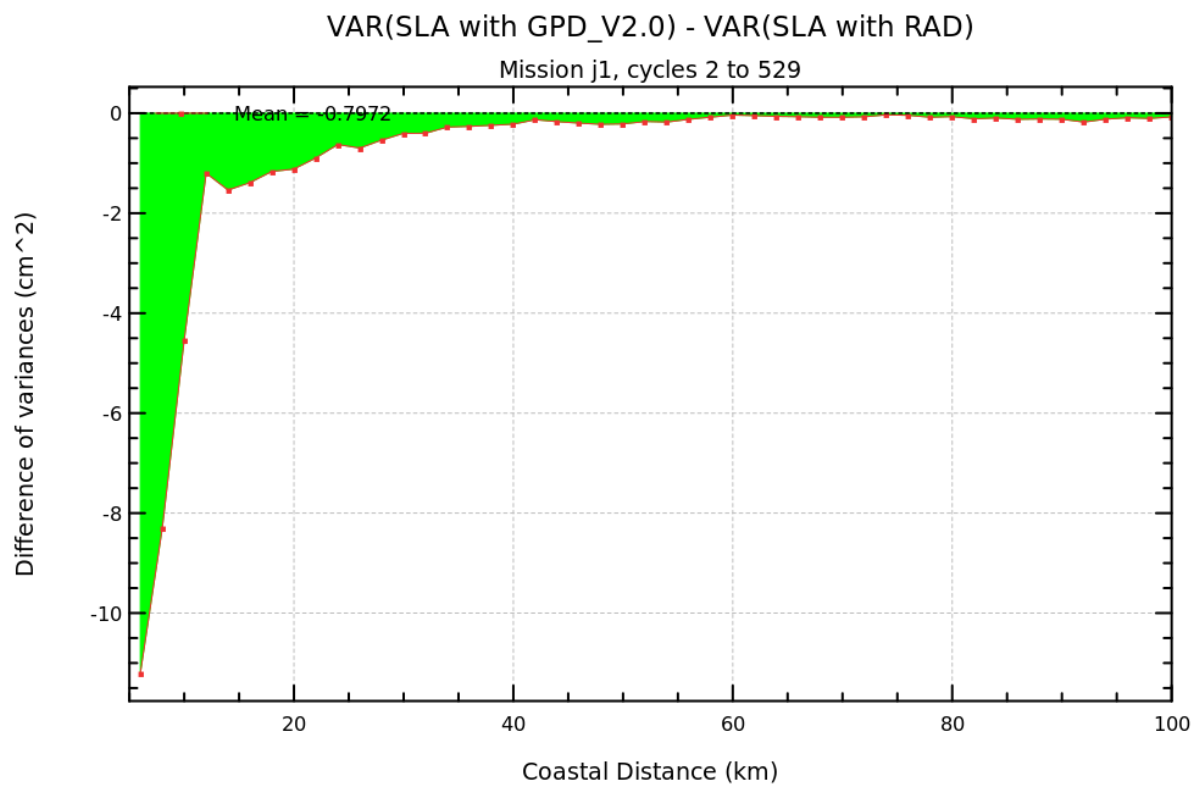
Diagnostic A208 (mission j1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



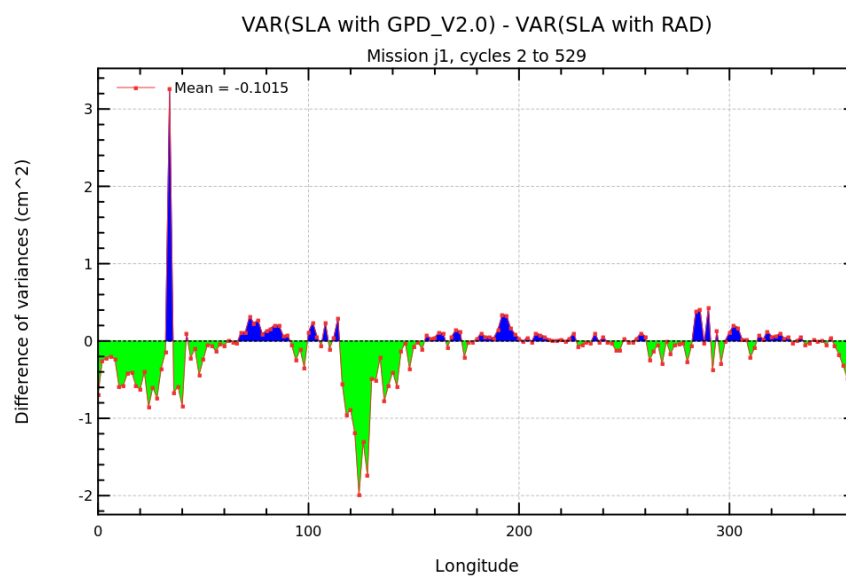
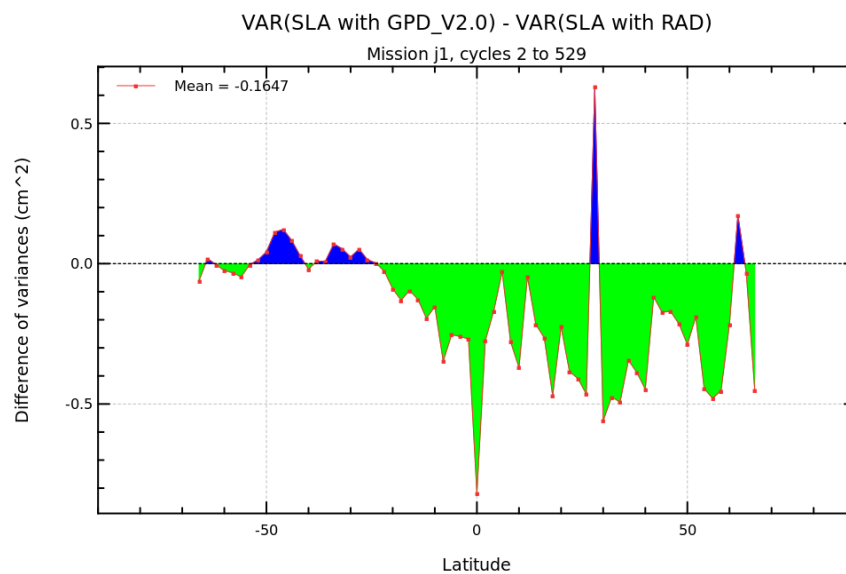
Diagnostic A208 (mission j1)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



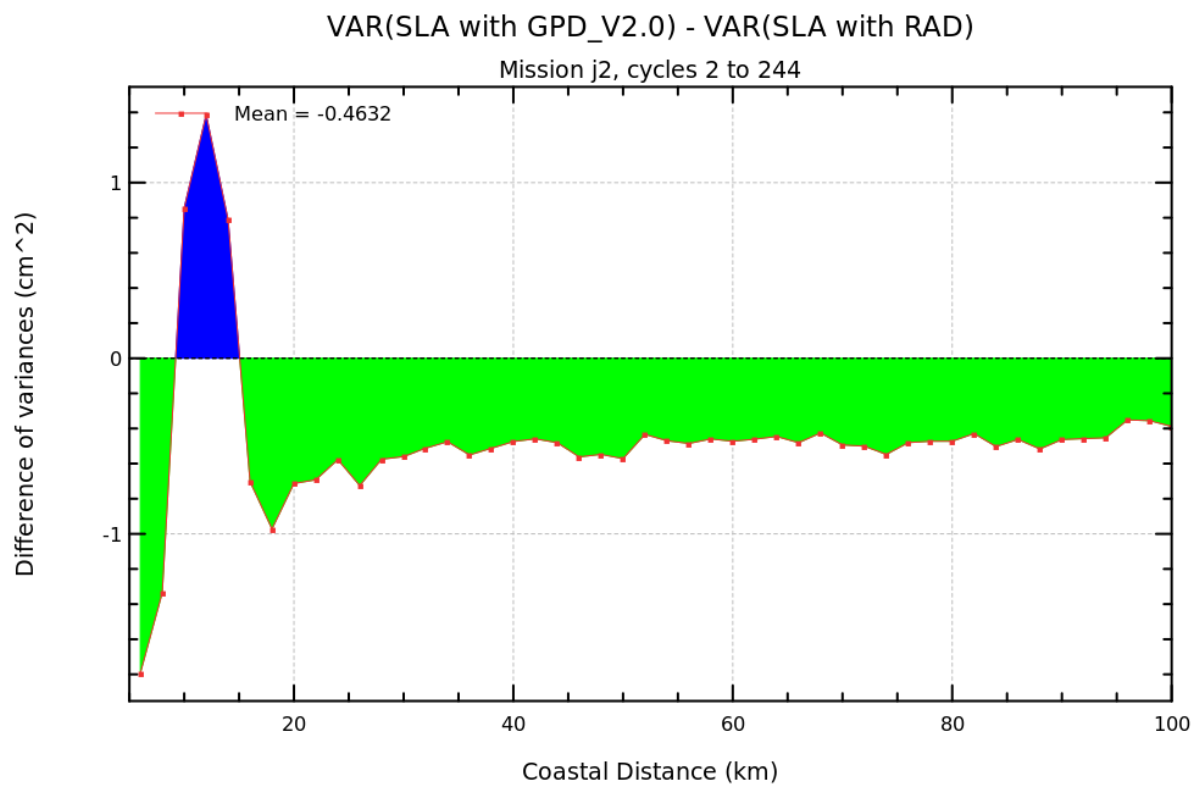
Diagnostic A208 (mission j2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



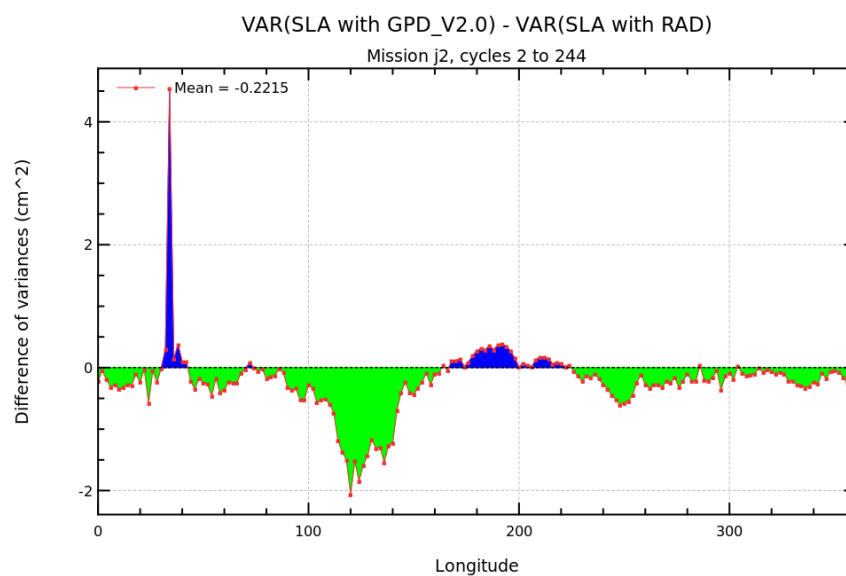
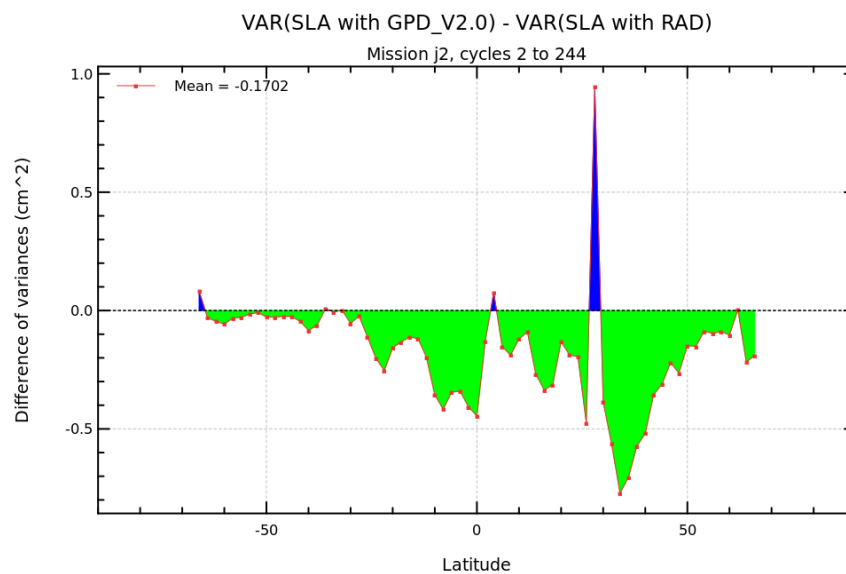
Diagnostic A208 (mission j2)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



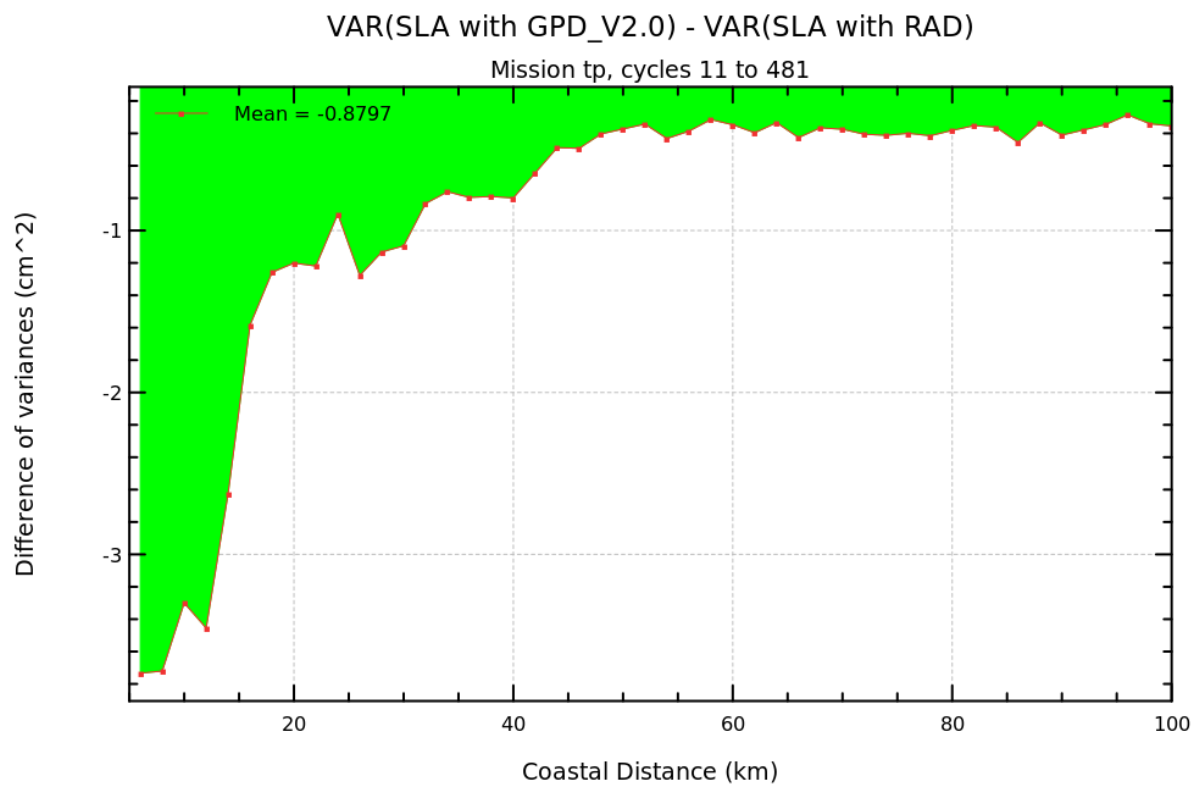
Diagnostic A208 (mission tp)

Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



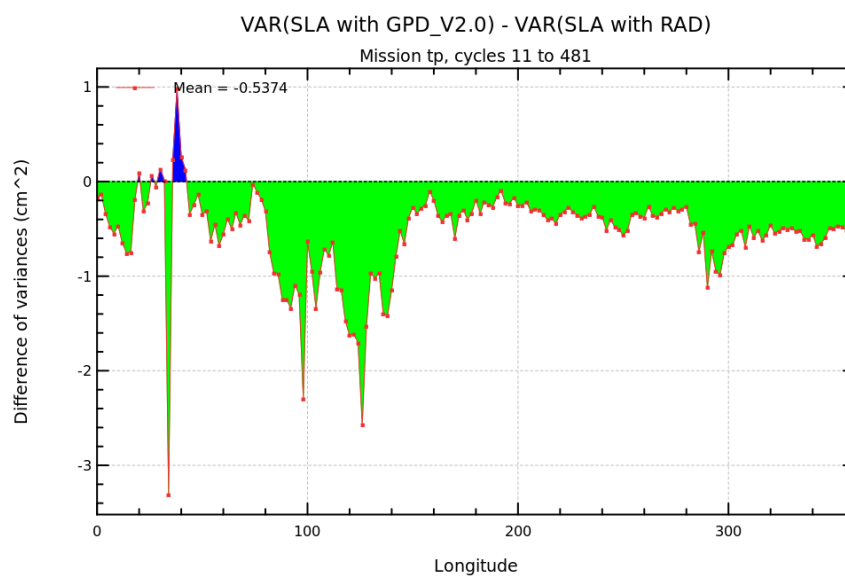
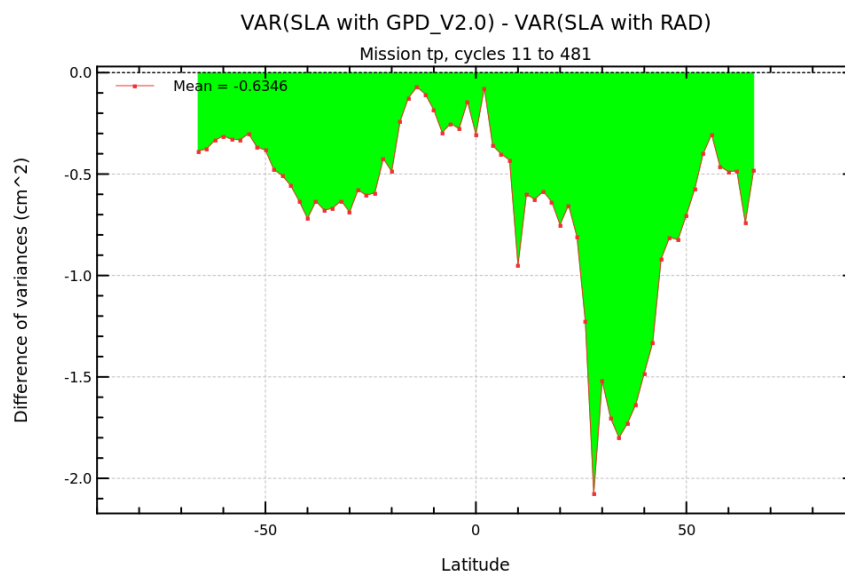
Diagnostic A208 (mission tp)

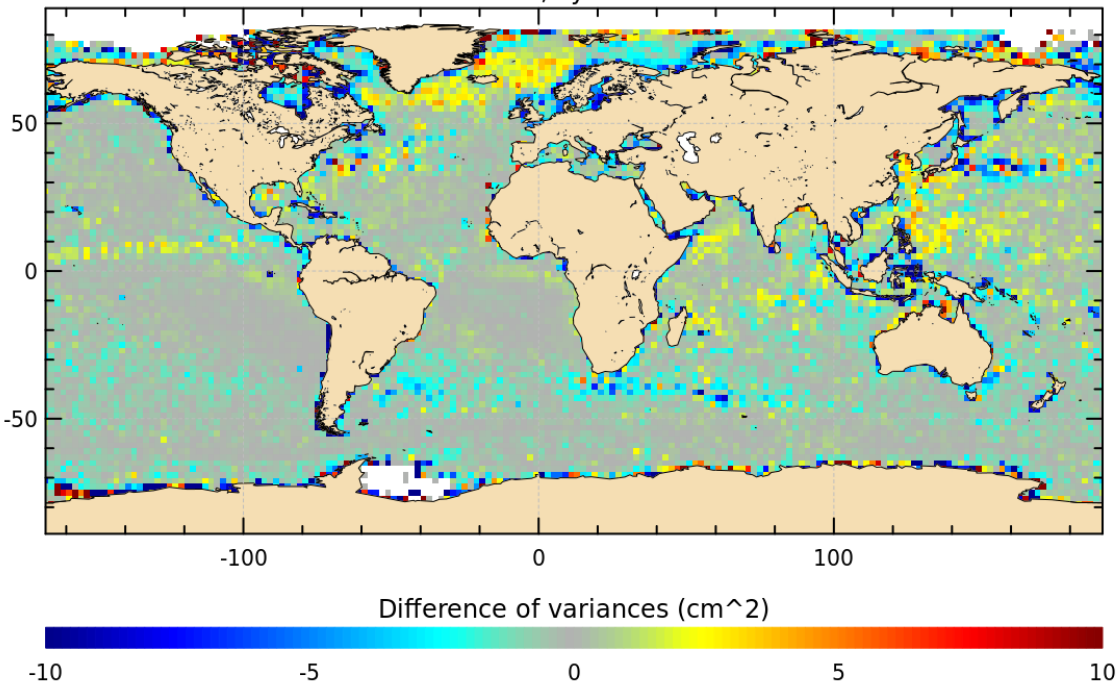
Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A209 (mission al)	
	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.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD)</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</div> 	

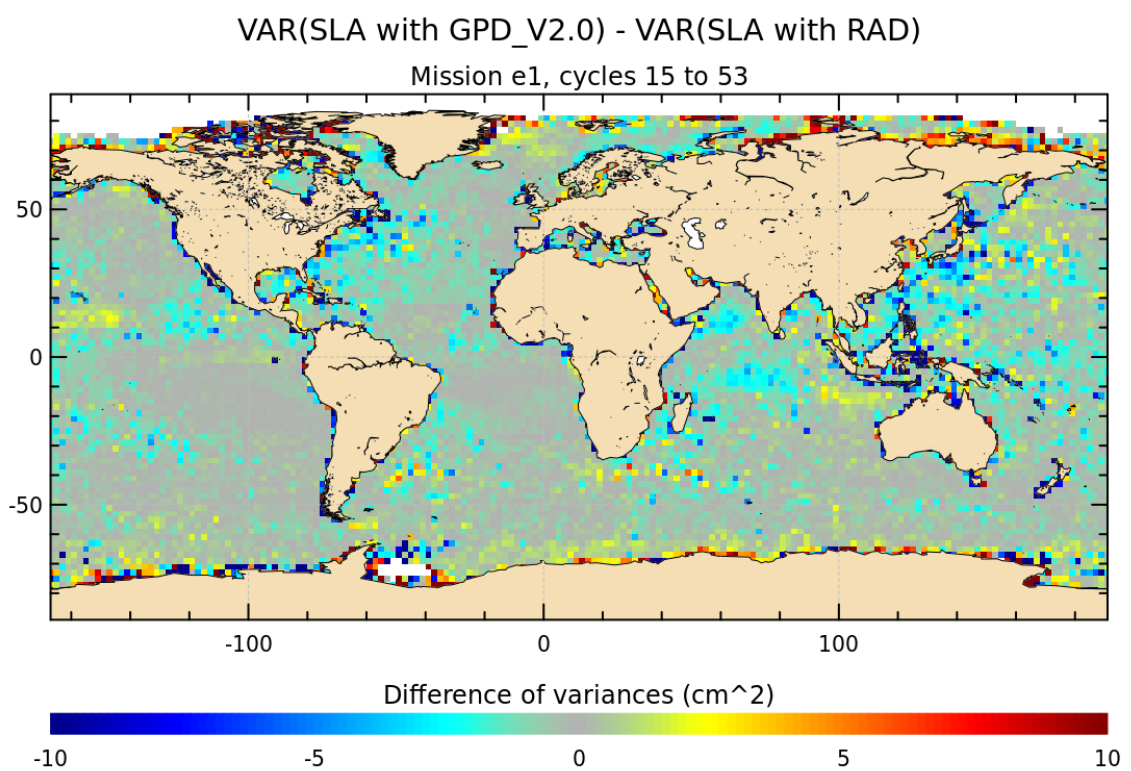
Diagnostic A209 (mission e1)

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



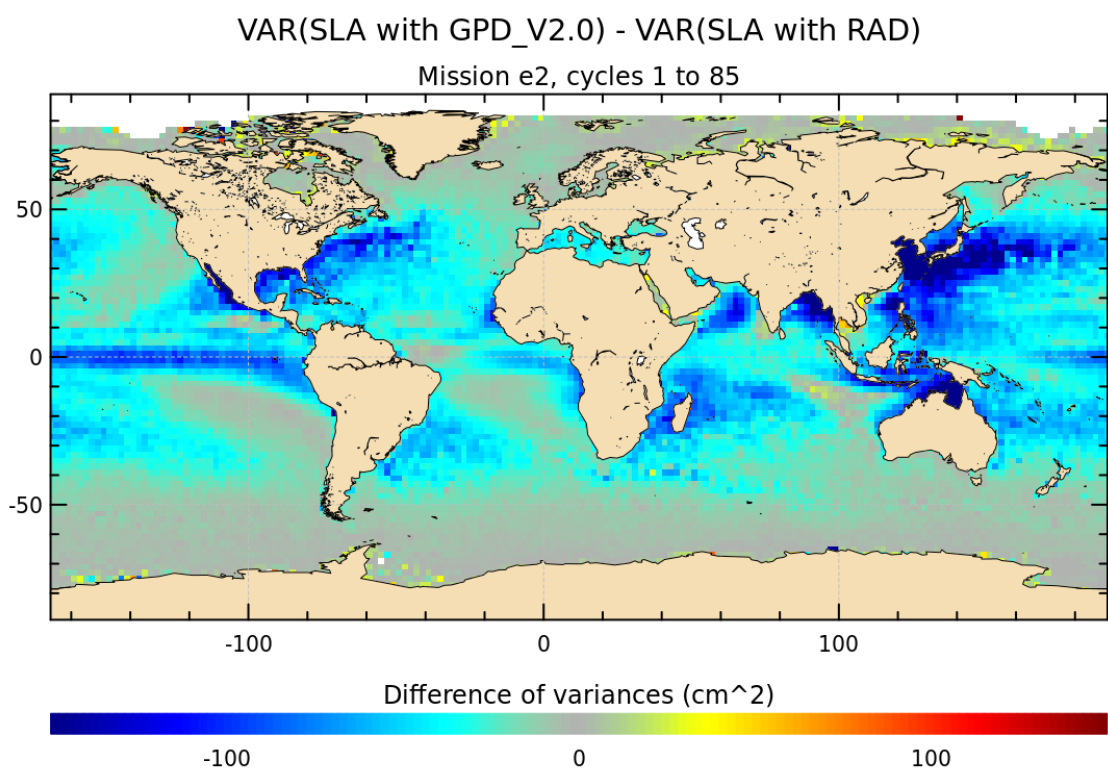
Diagnostic A209 (mission e2)

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



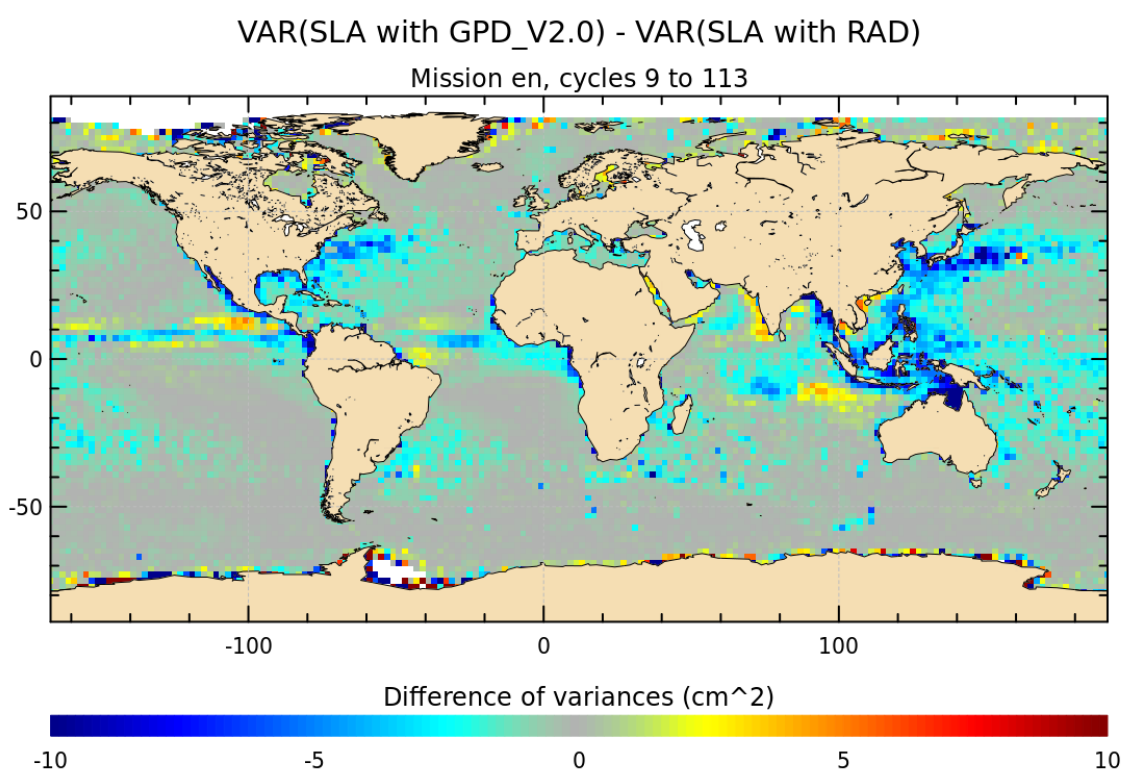
Diagnostic A209 (mission en)

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



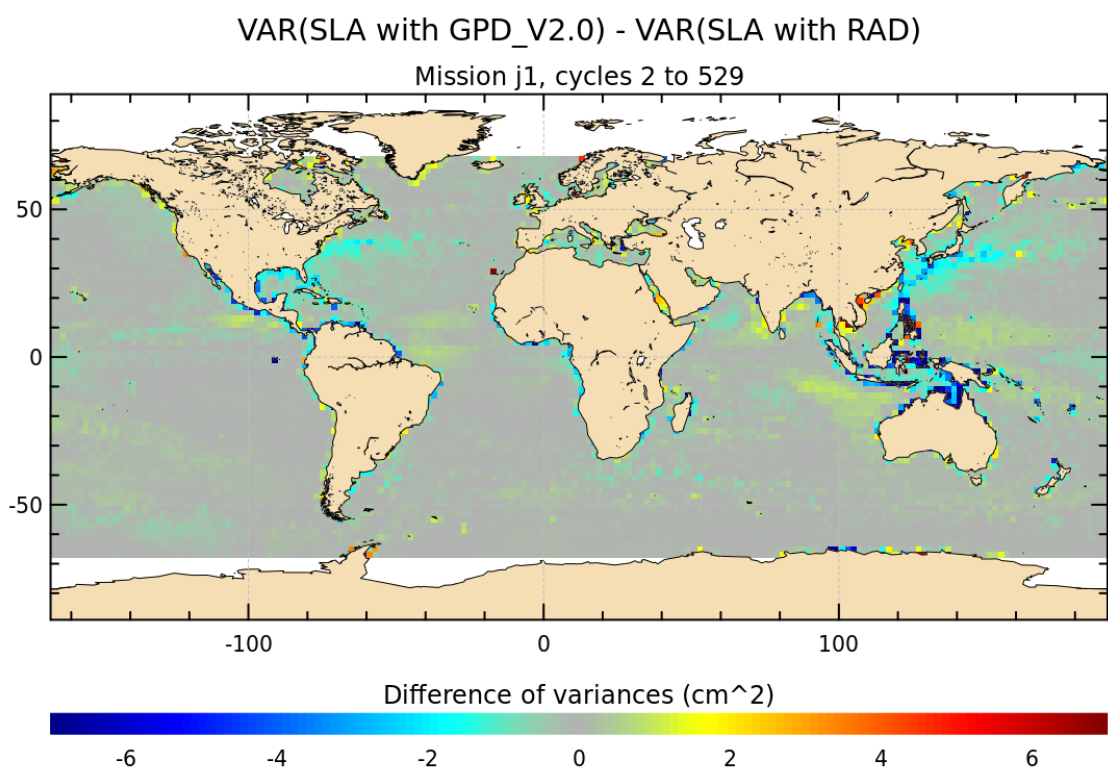
Diagnostic A209 (mission j1)

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



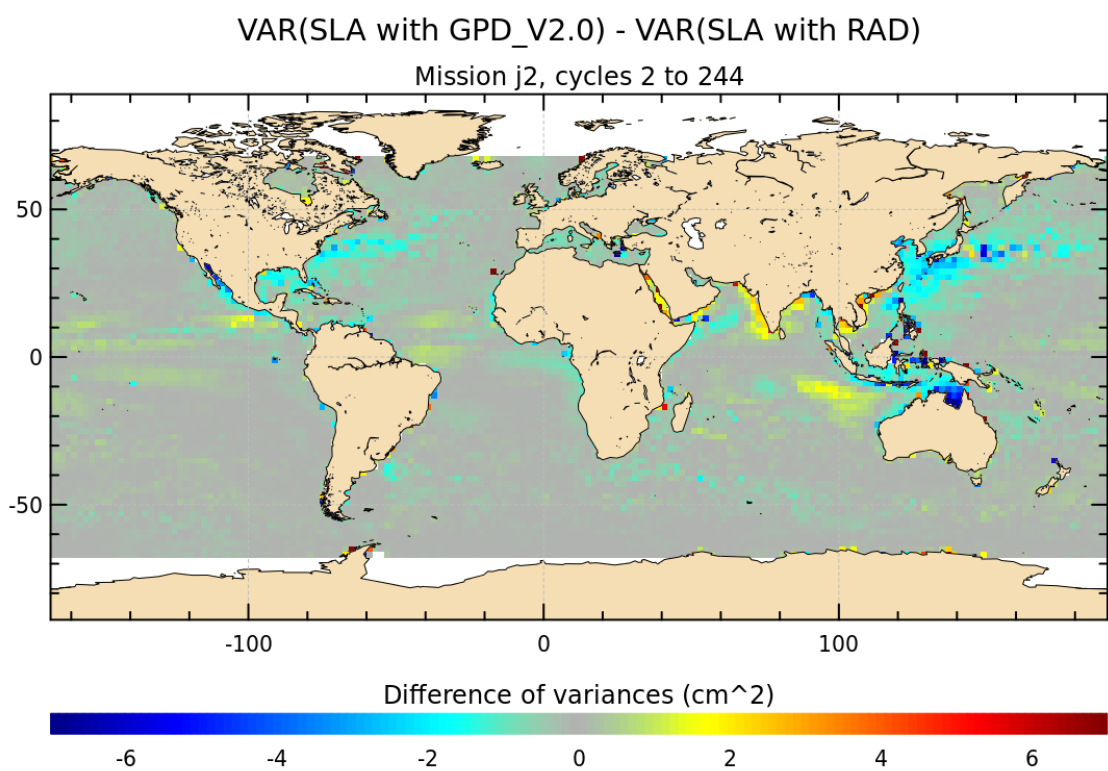
Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

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



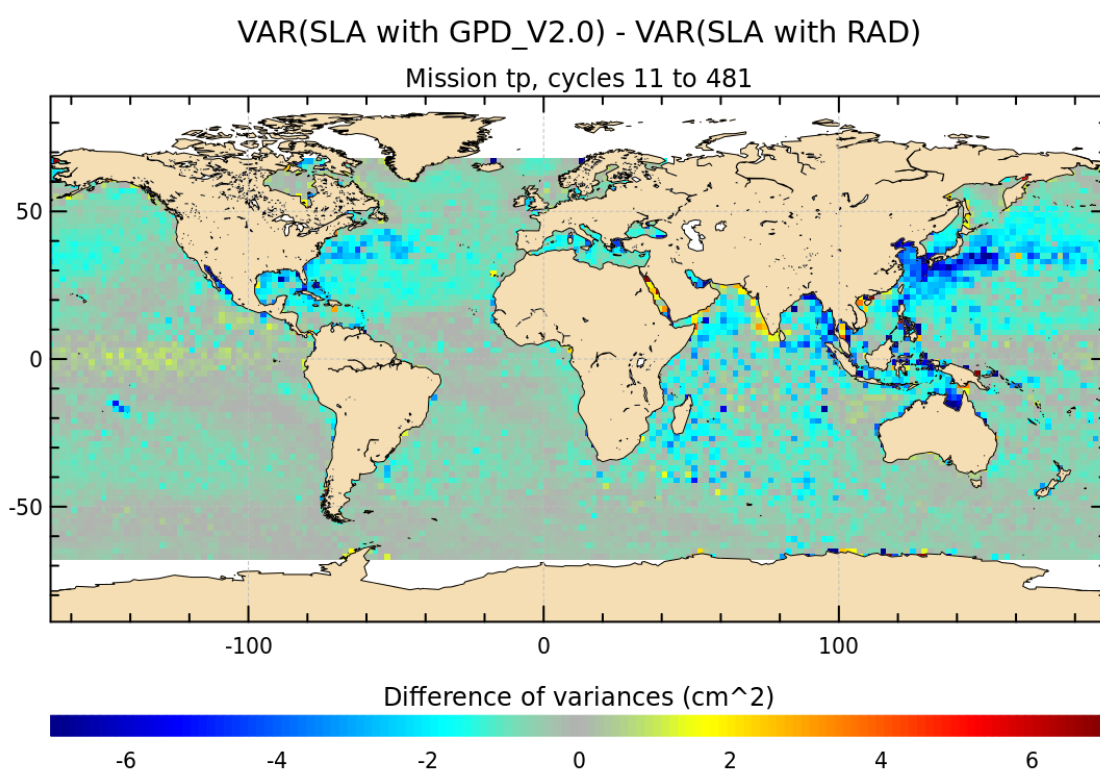
Diagnostic A209 (mission tp)

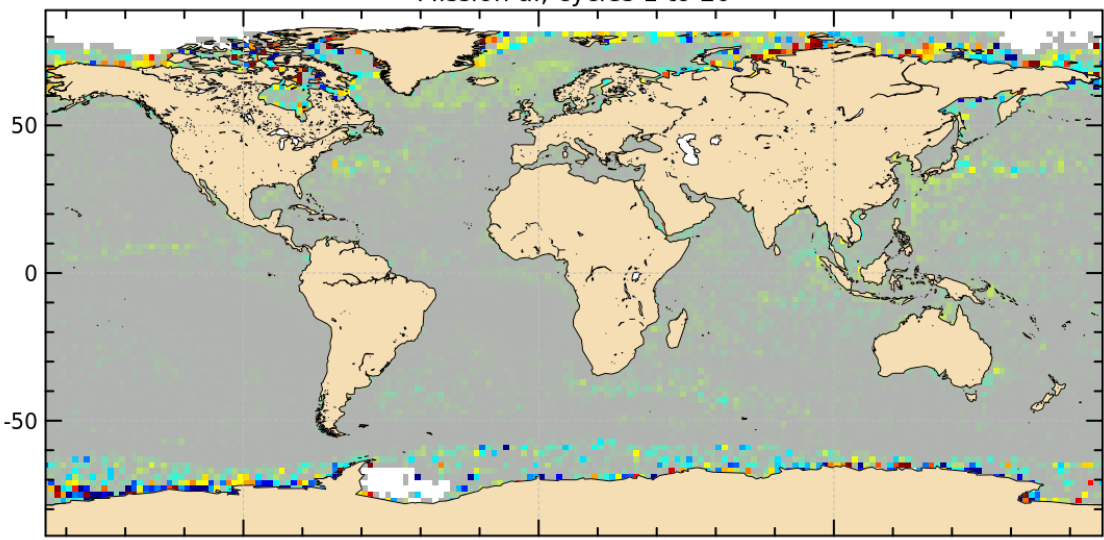
Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

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 type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A210_a (mission al)
	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.
	<div><p>VAR(SLA with GPD_V2.0) - VAR(SLA with RAD) for FILTER HF</p><p>Mission al, cycles 1 to 20</p><p>Difference of variances HF (cm^2)</p><p>-20 -10 0 10 20</p></div>

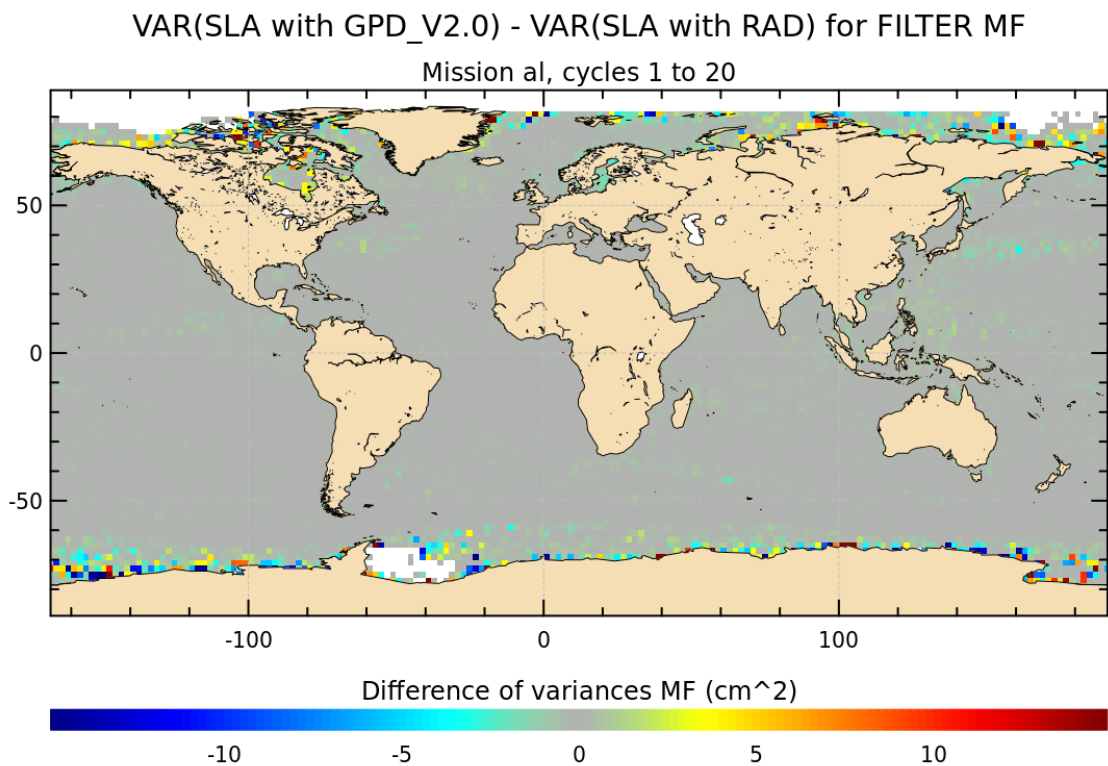
Diagnostic A210_b (mission al)

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



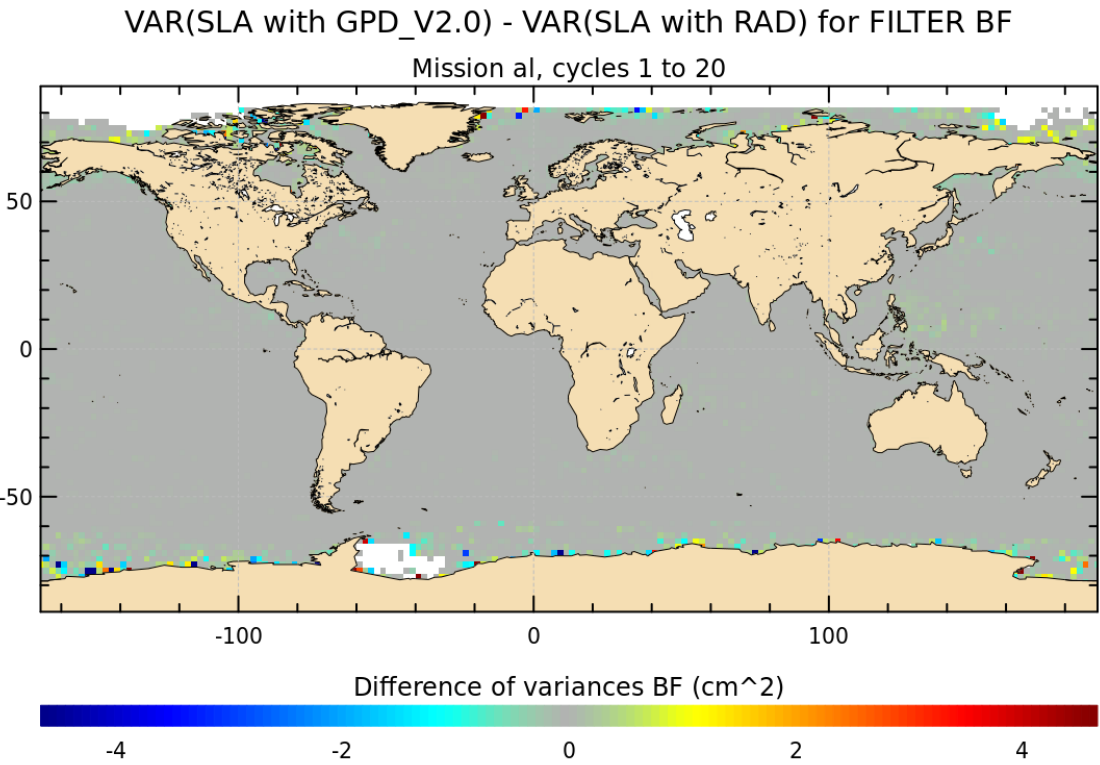
Diagnostic A210_c (mission al)

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



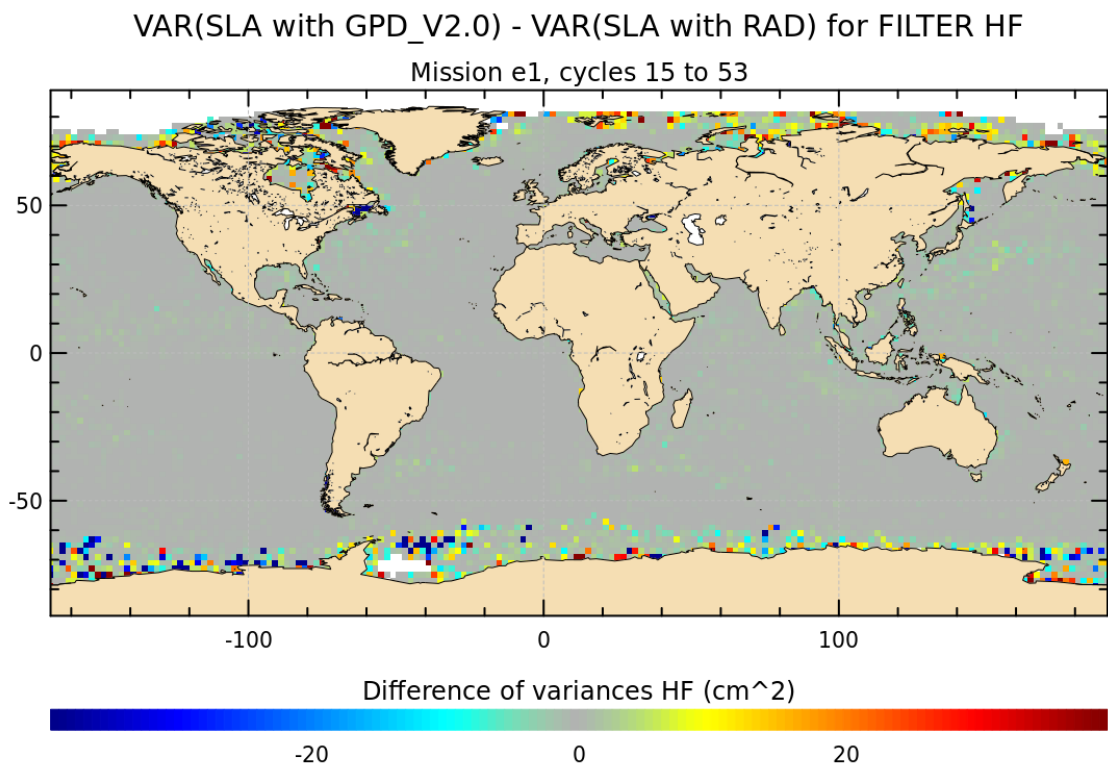
Diagnostic A210_a (mission e1)

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 ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3 \text{ yrs}$) and low-frequency ($T > 3 \text{ yrs}$) signals.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



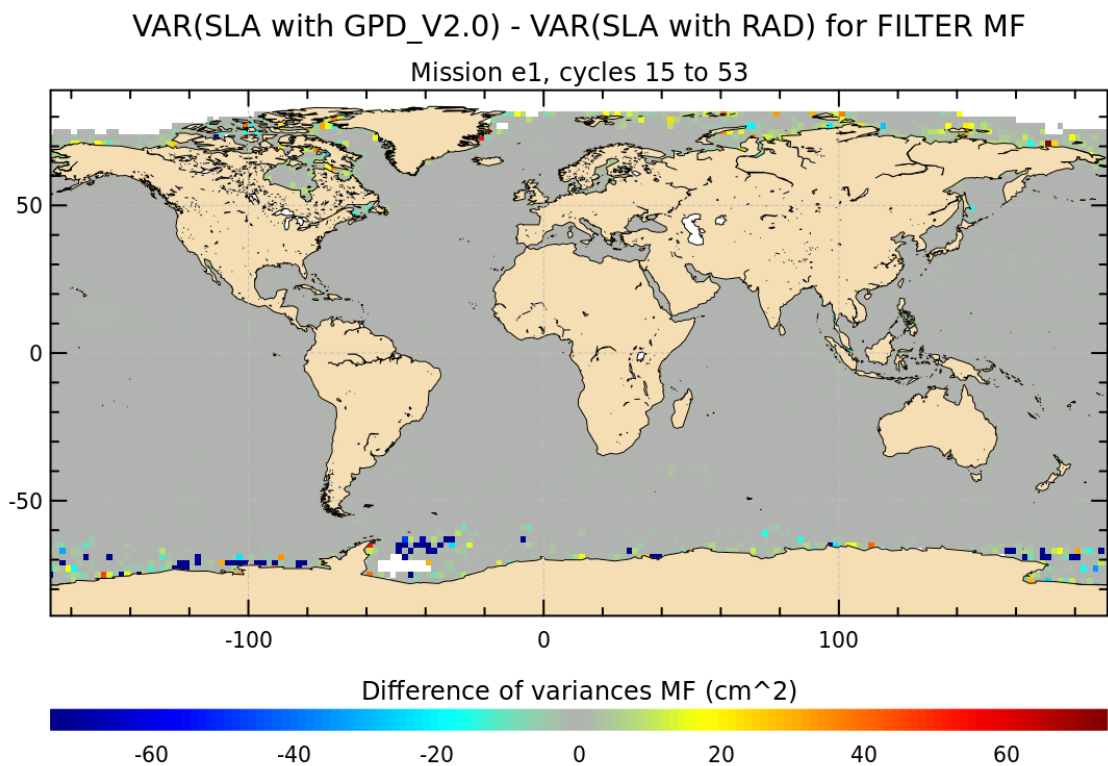
Diagnostic A210_b (mission e1)

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



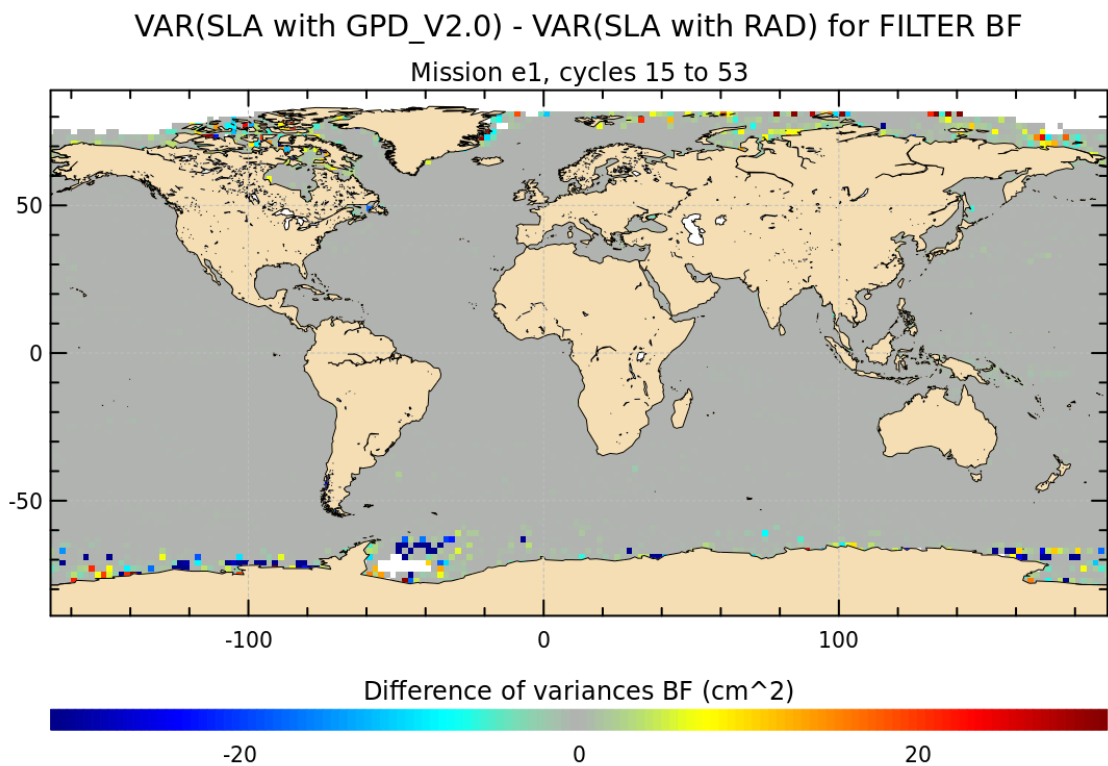
Diagnostic A210_c (mission e1)

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



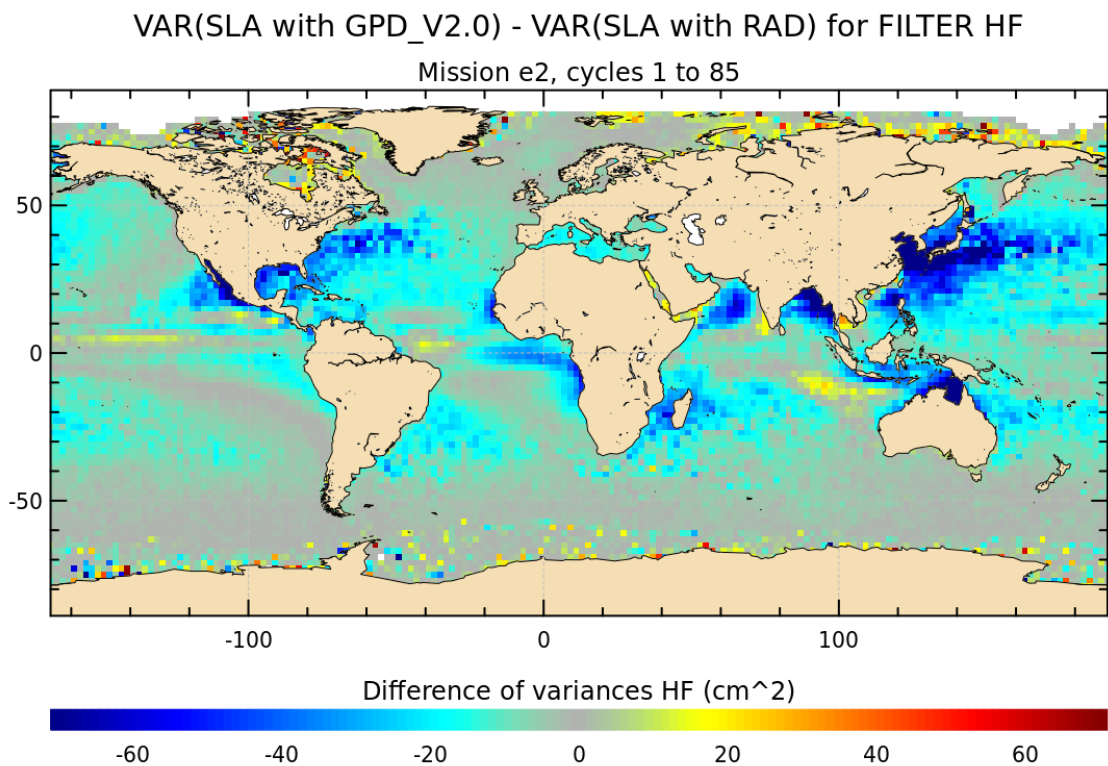
Diagnostic A210_a (mission e2)

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



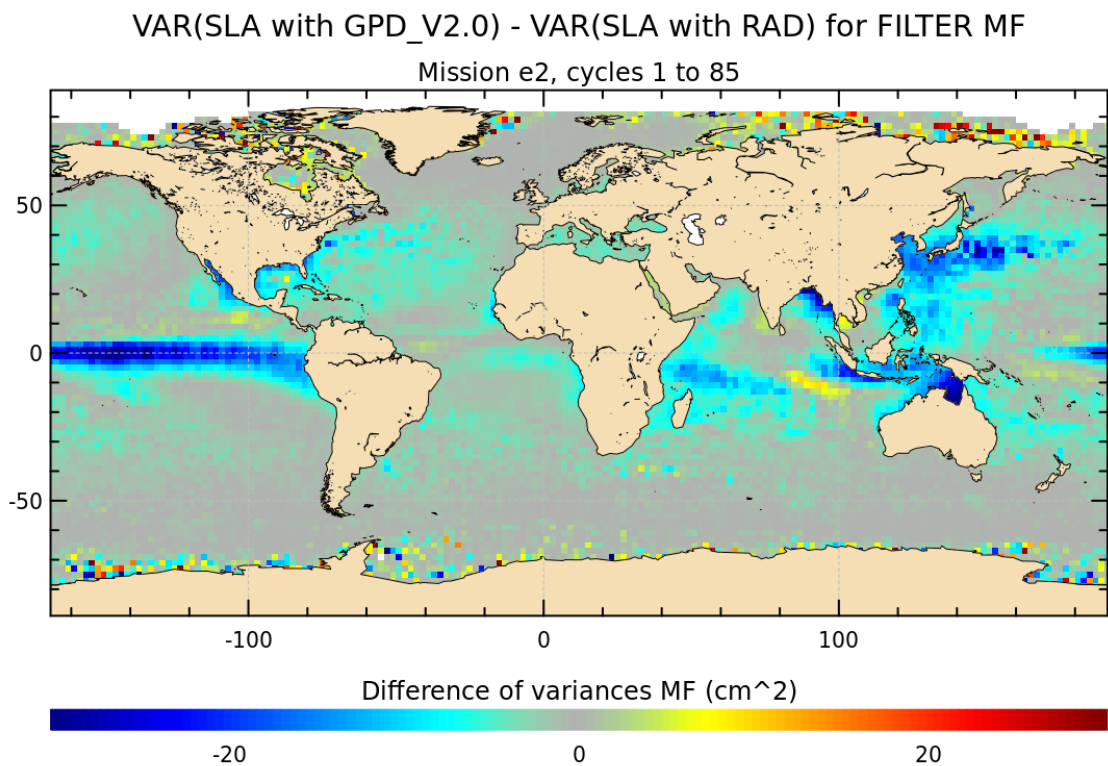
Diagnostic A210_b (mission e2)

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



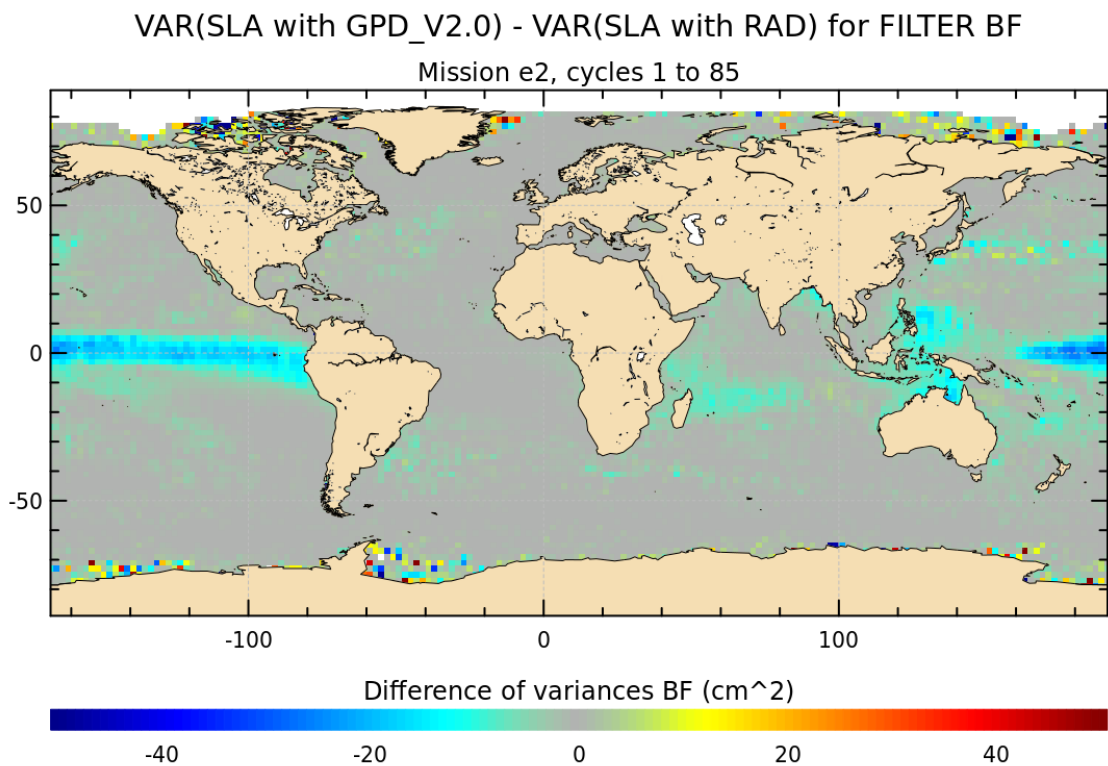
Diagnostic A210_c (mission e2)

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



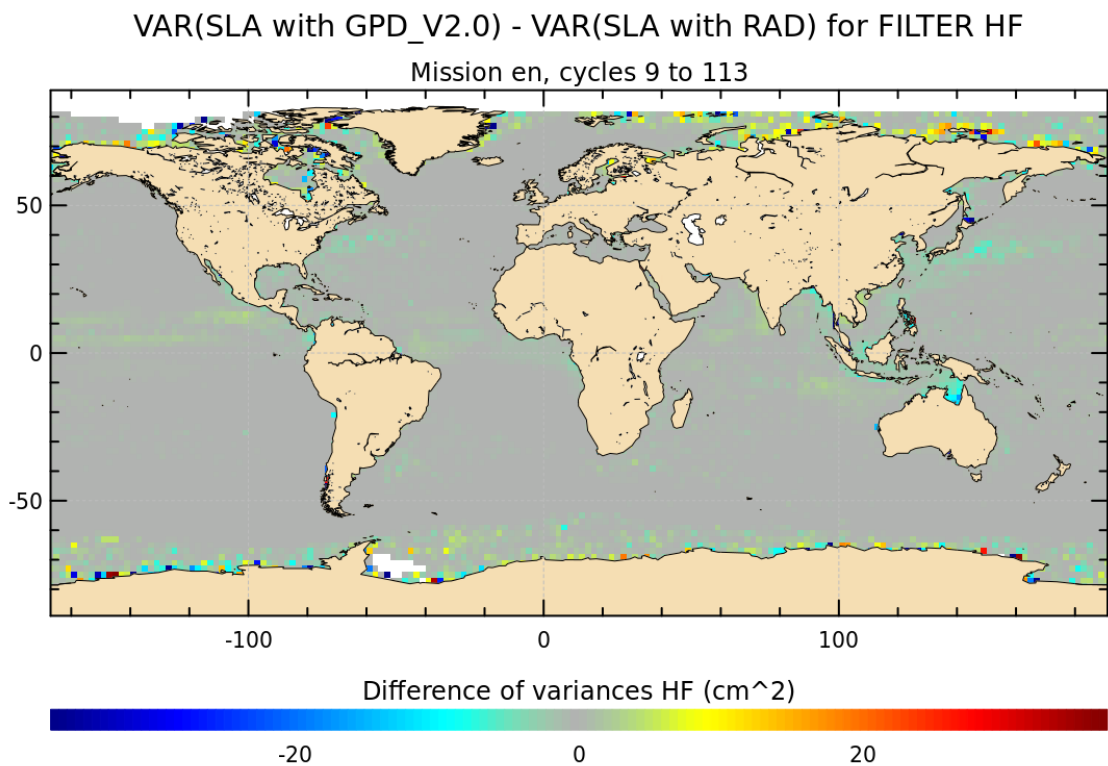
Diagnostic A210.a (mission en)

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



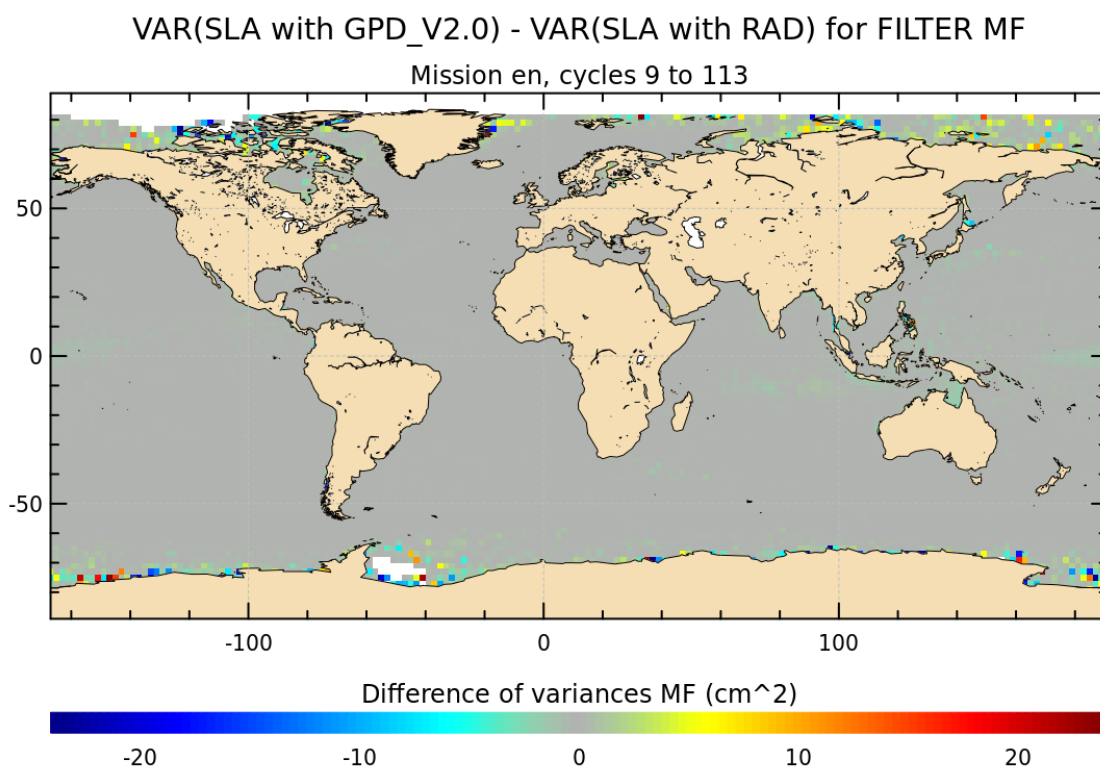
Diagnostic A210_b (mission en)

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



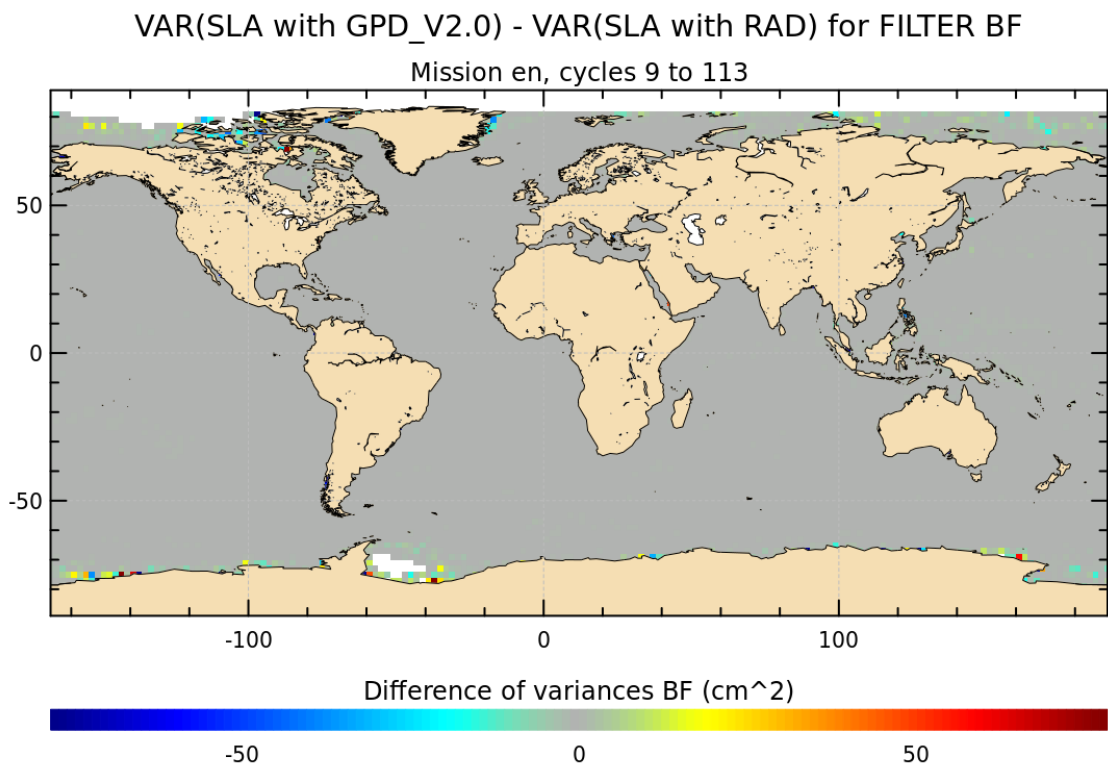
Diagnostic A210_c (mission en)

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



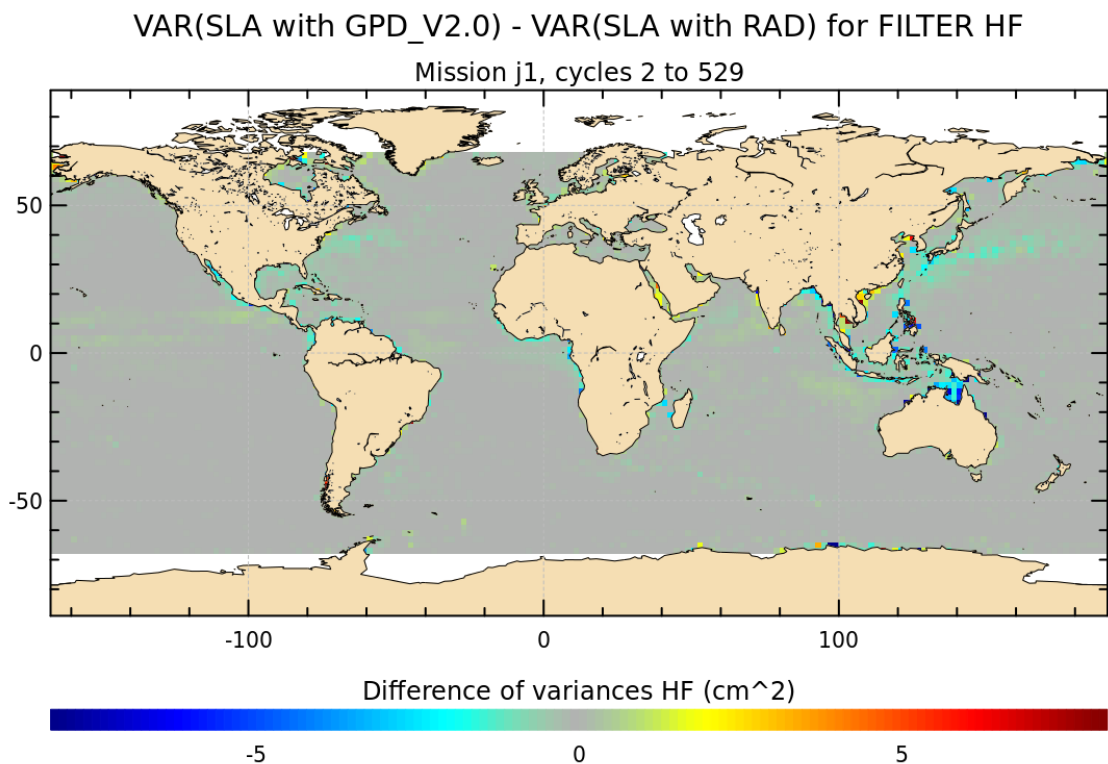
Diagnostic A210_a (mission j1)

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



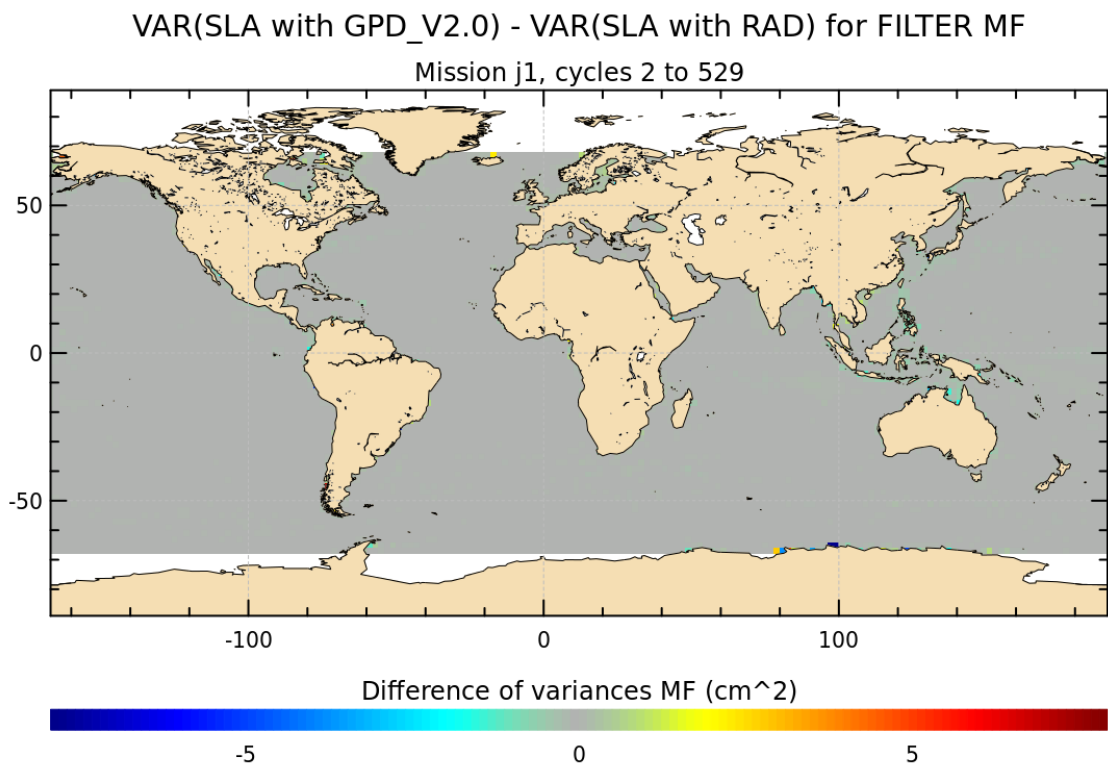
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j1)

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



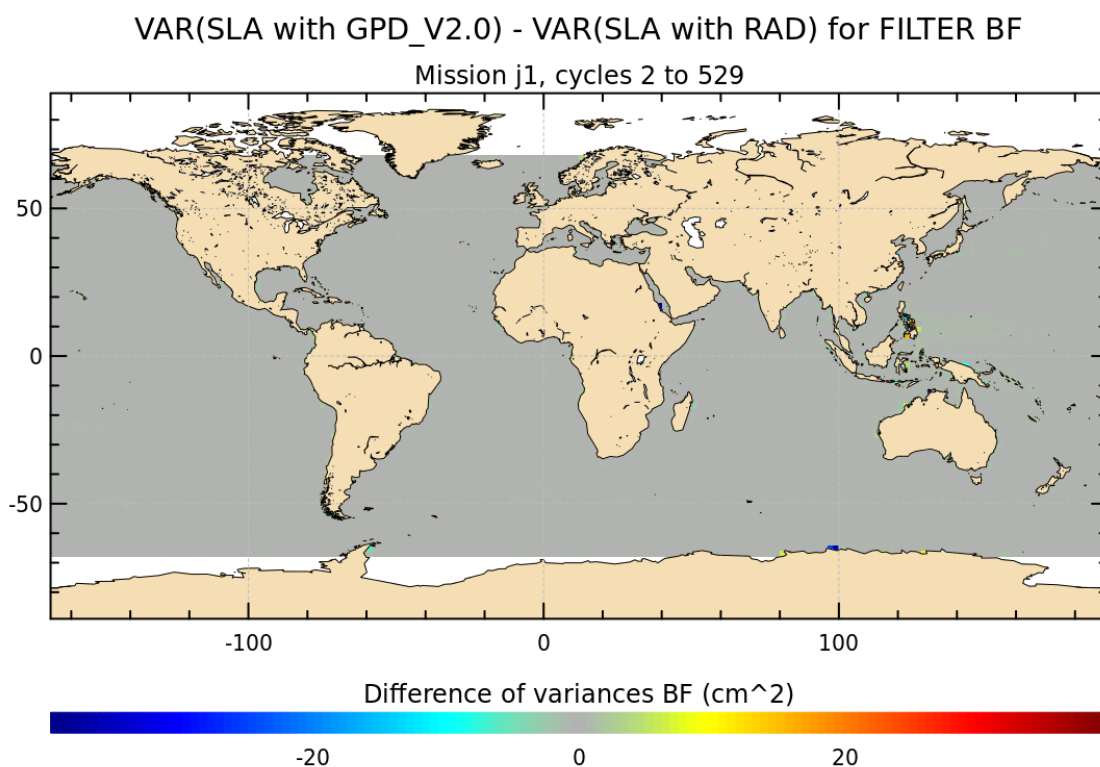
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j1)

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



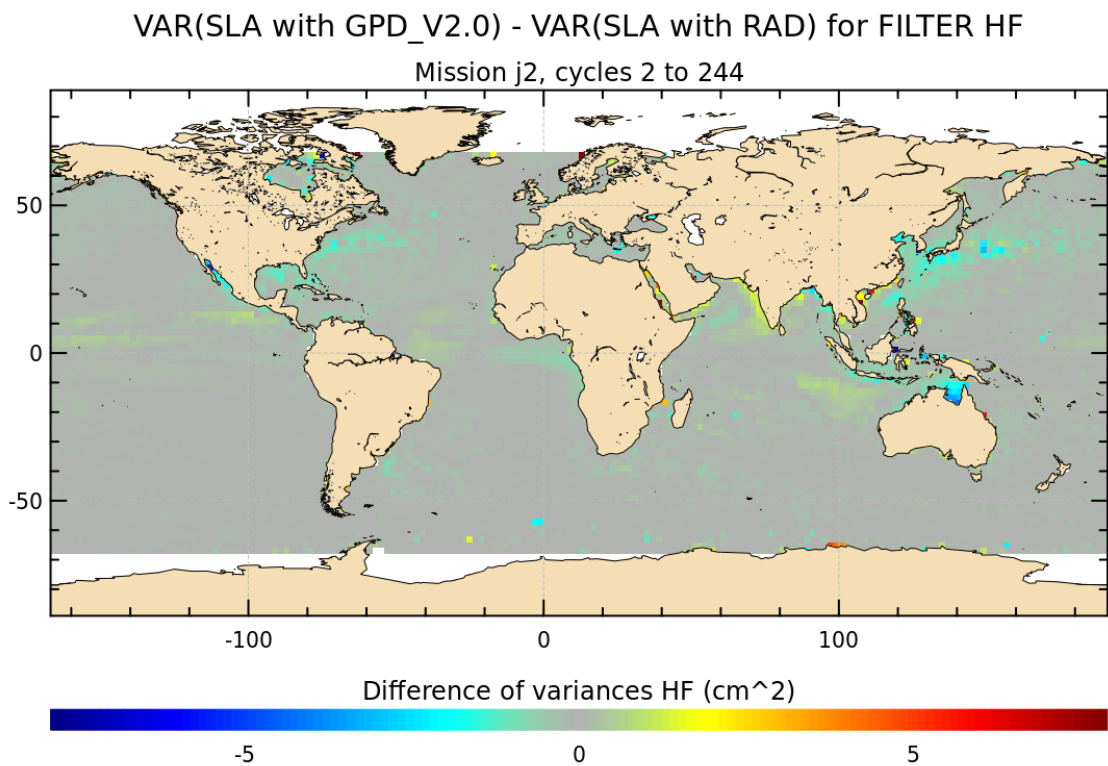
Diagnostic A210_a (mission j2)

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



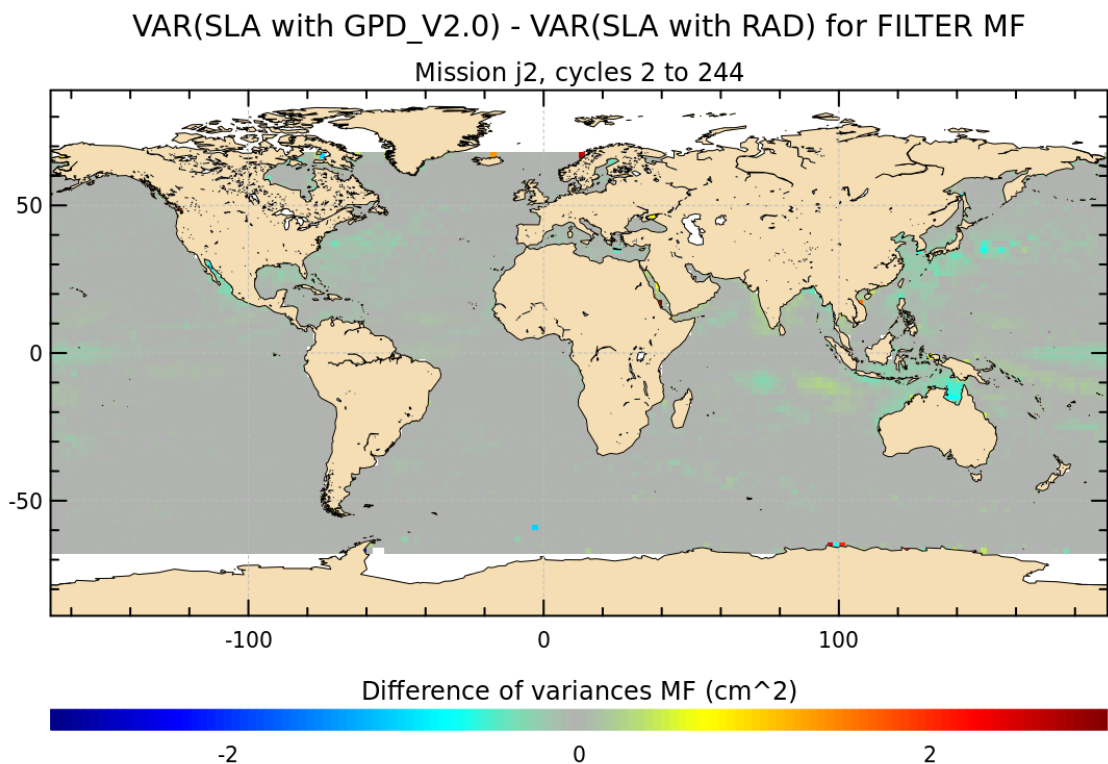
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j2)

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



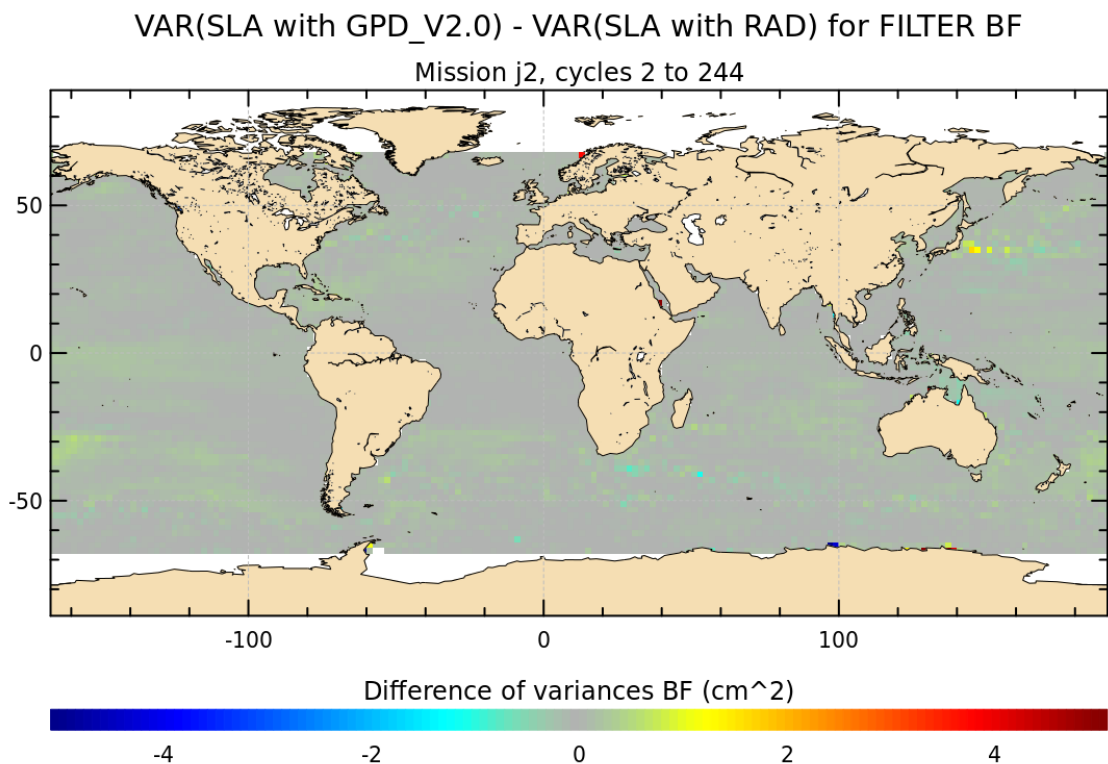
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j2)

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



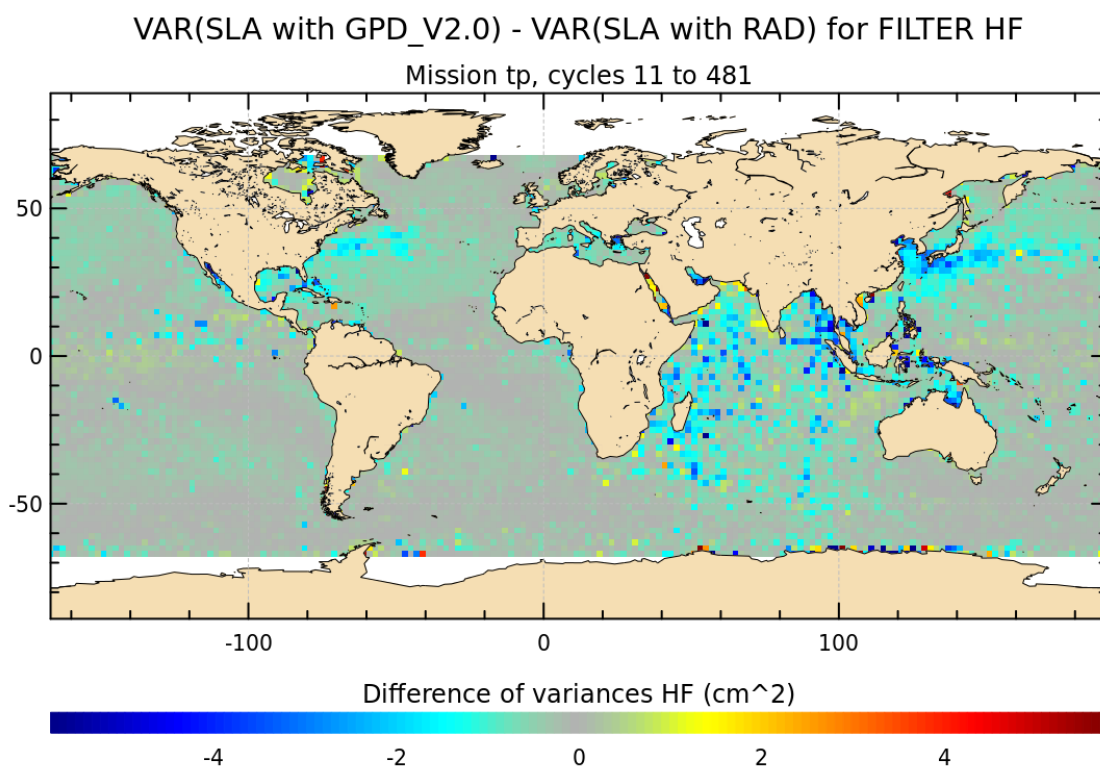
Diagnostic A210_a (mission tp)

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



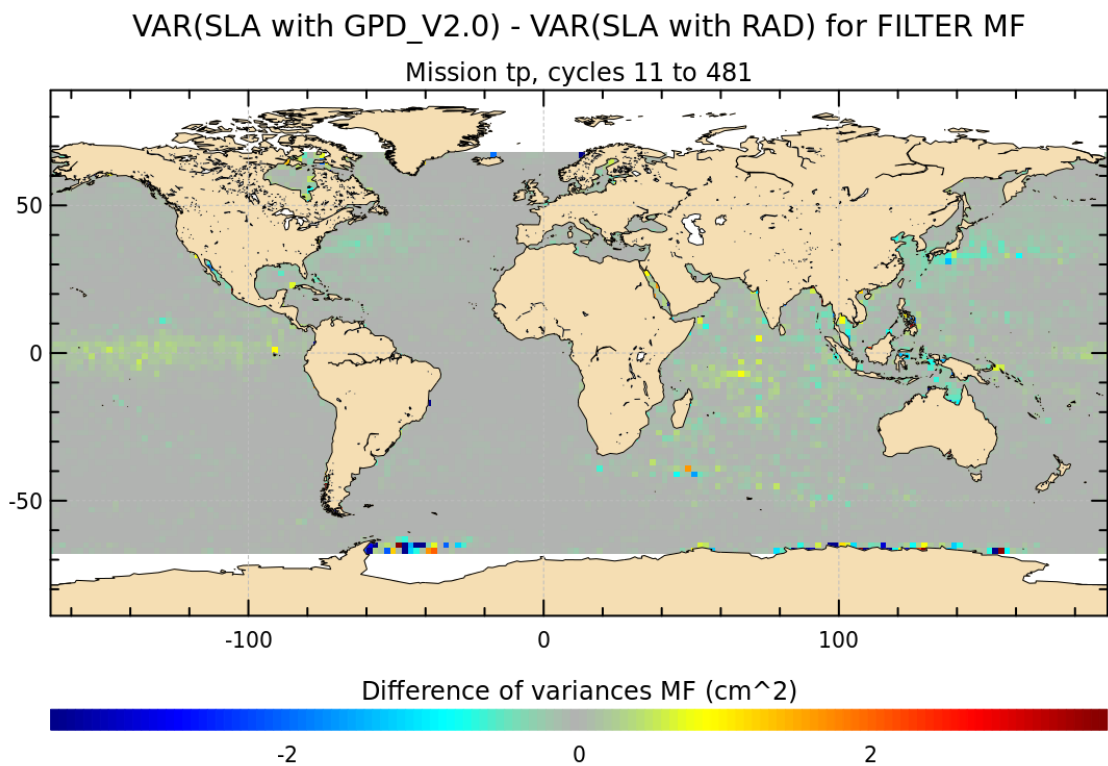
Diagnostic A210_b (mission tp)

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 tp)

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

