

Orbit comparison :ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 vs POE-D

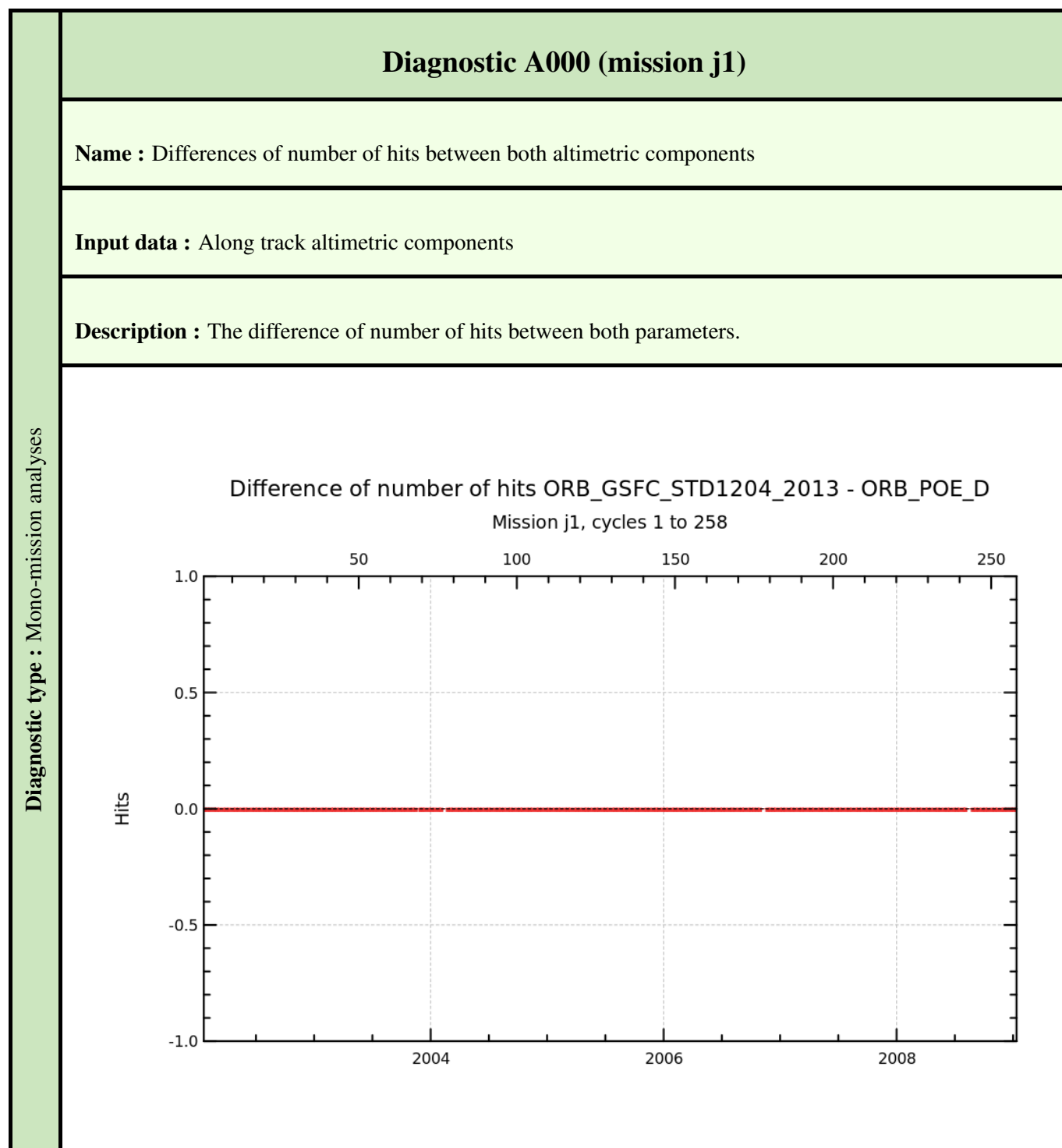
Study variable	ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013
Reference variable	ORB_POE_D
Missions	Topex-Posedon (<i>tp</i>), Jason-1 (<i>j1</i>), Jason-2 (<i>j2</i>)
Period	[15705, 23241]

Creation date : 2014/03/03

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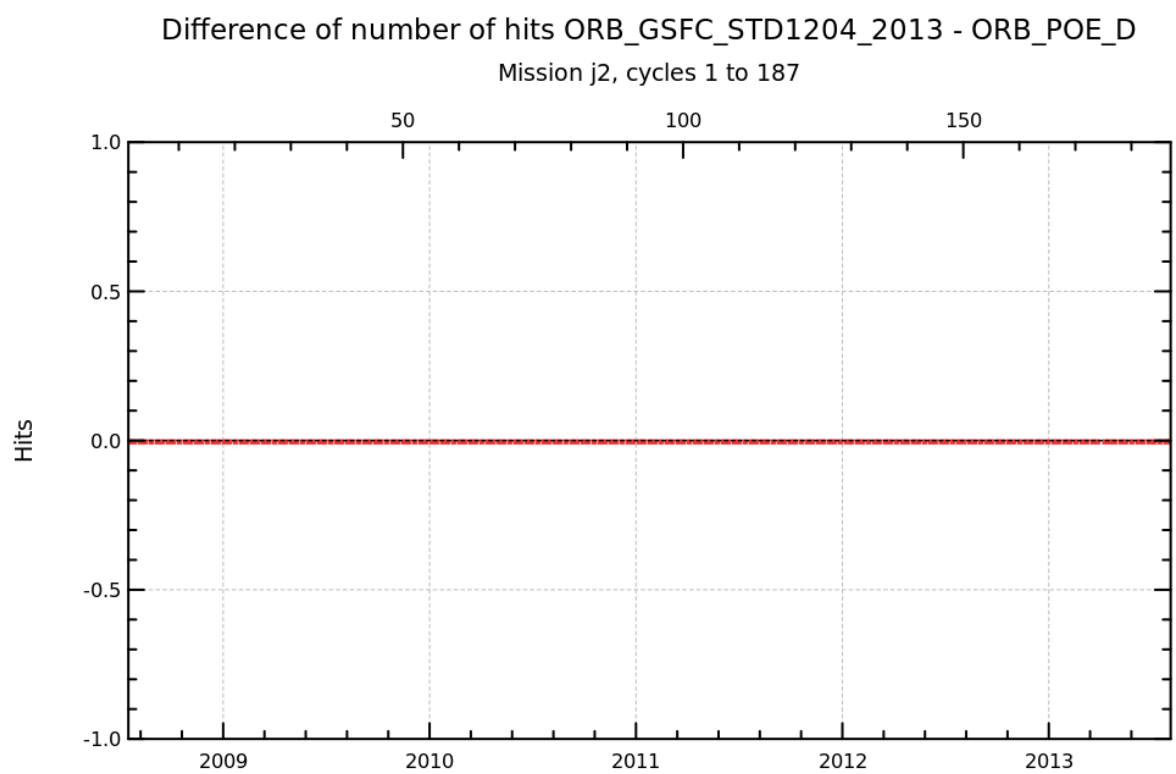
Diagnostic A000 (mission j2)

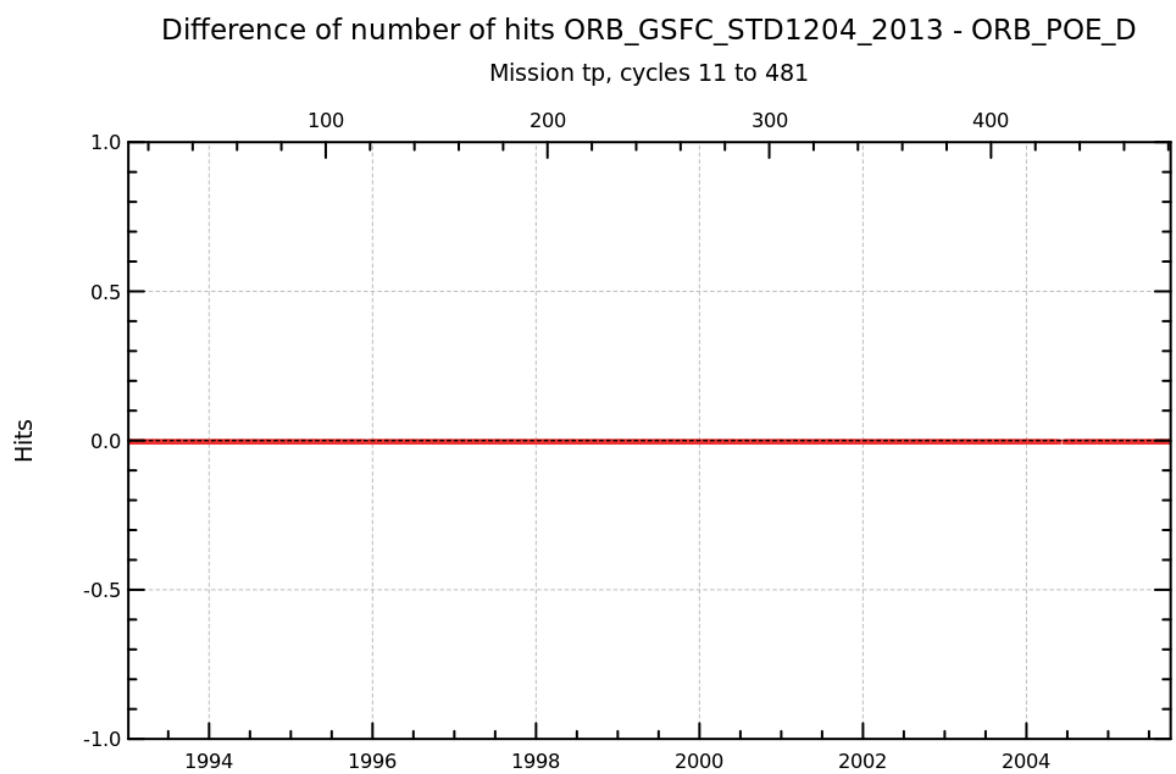
Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A000 (mission tp)**Name :** Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components**Input data :** Along track altimetric components**Description :** The difference of number of hits between both parameters.

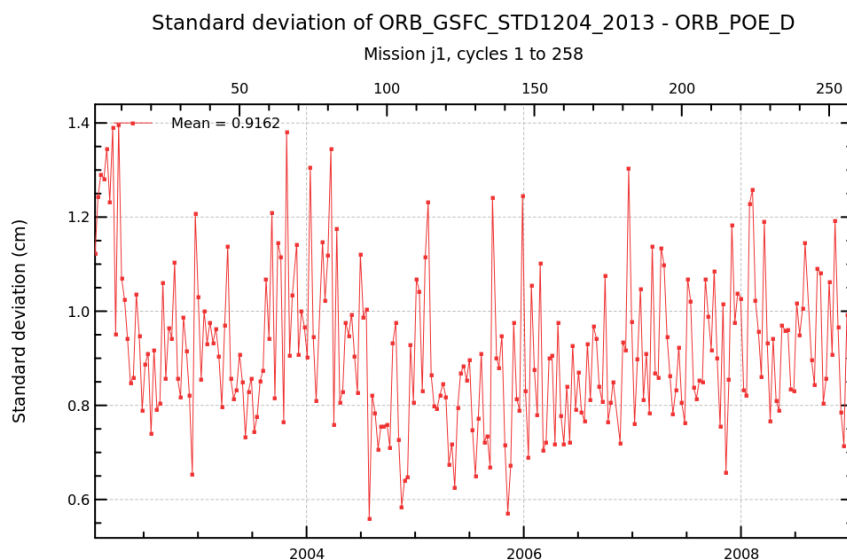
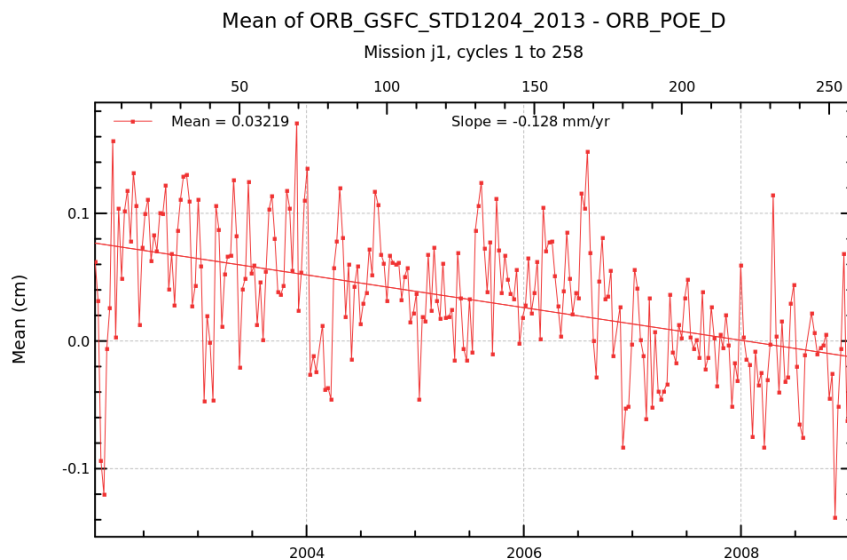
Diagnostic A001 (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



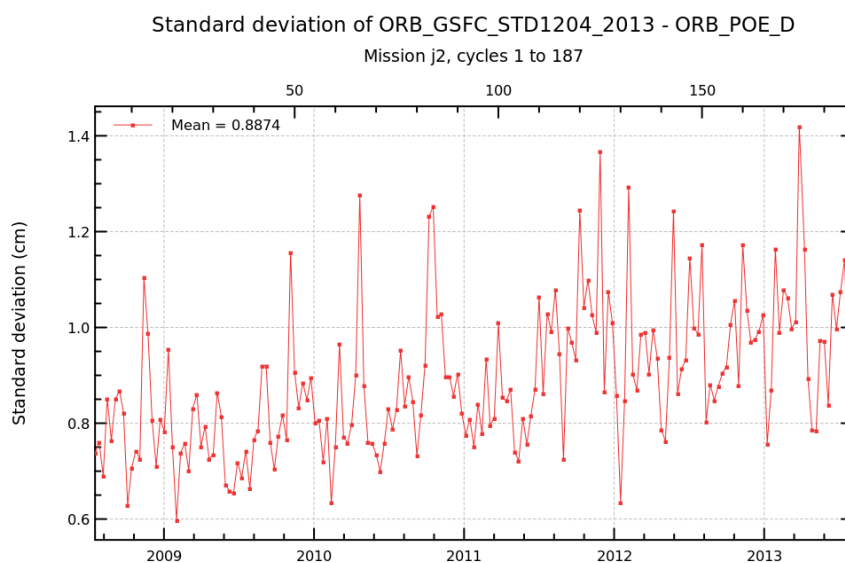
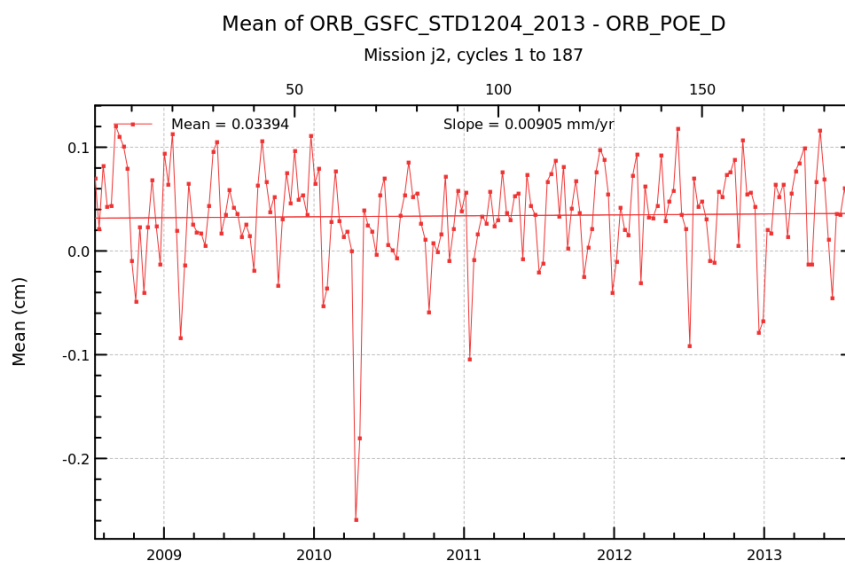
Diagnostic A001 (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



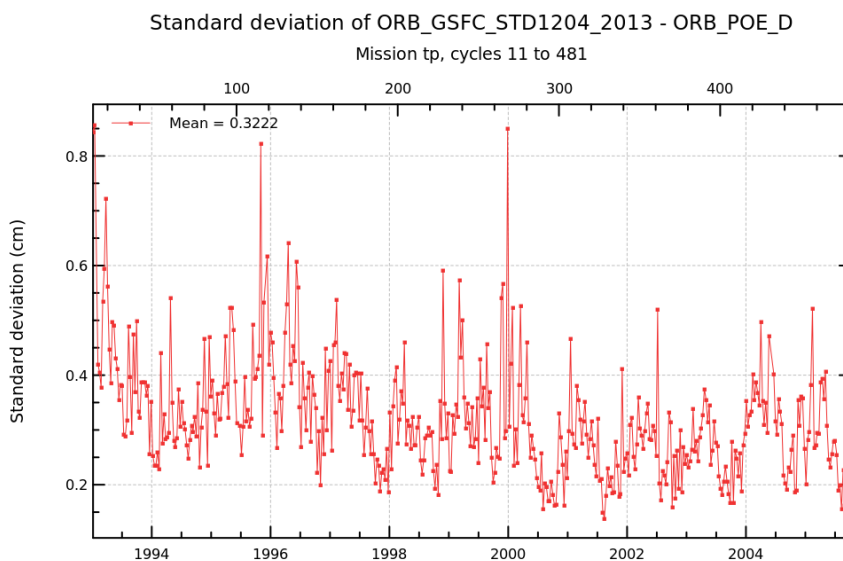
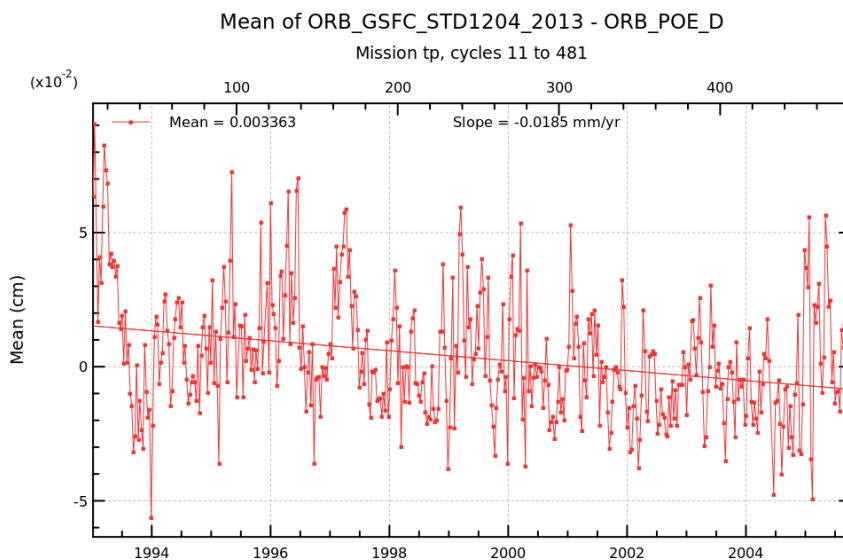
Diagnostic A001 (mission tp)

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

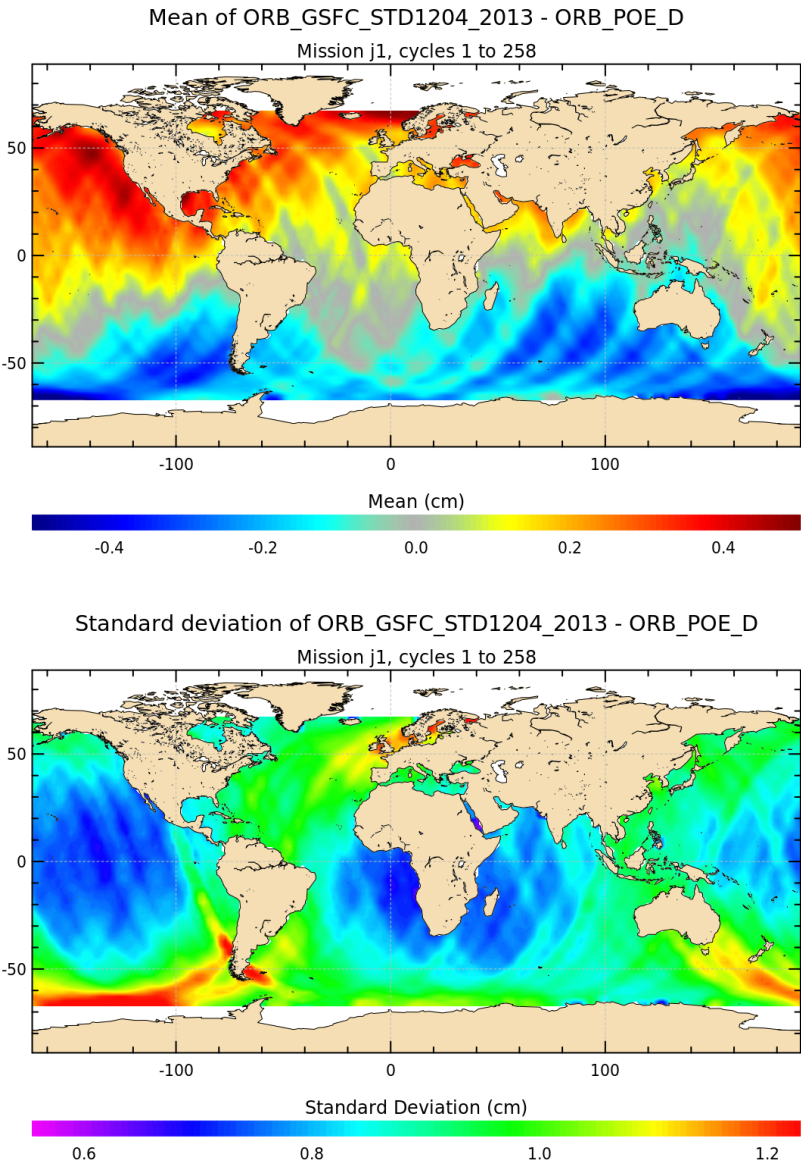


Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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



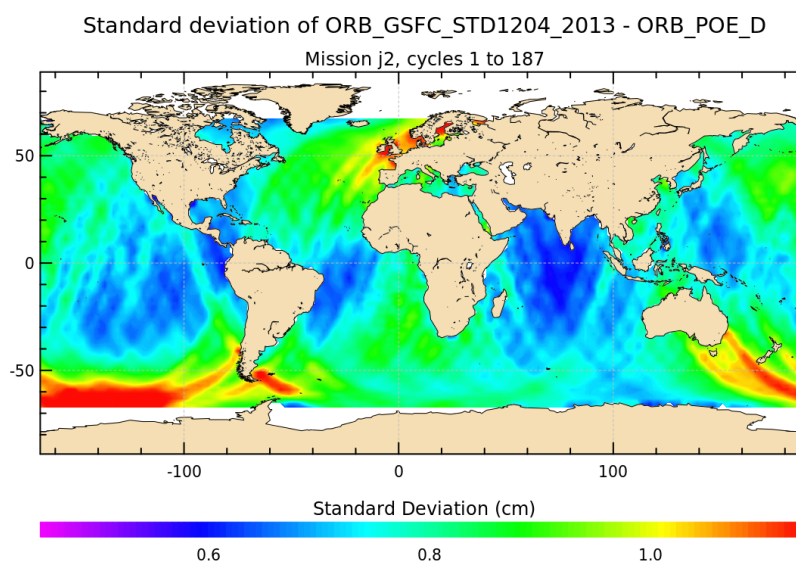
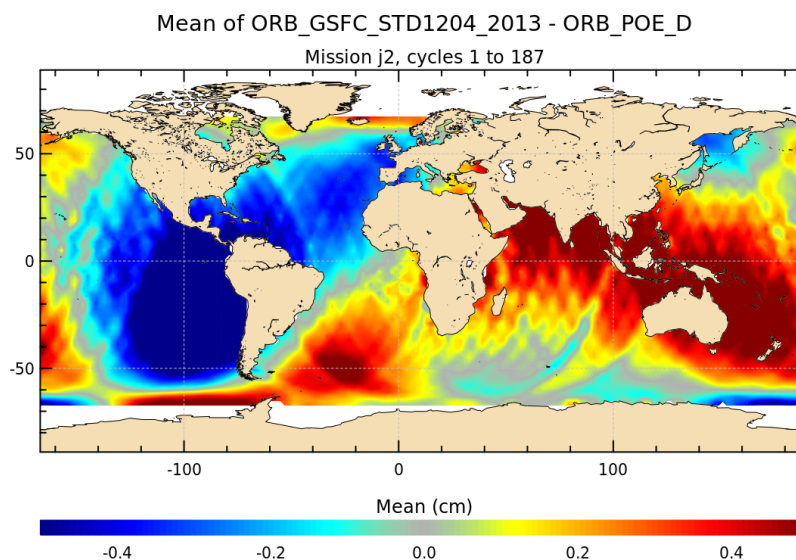
Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



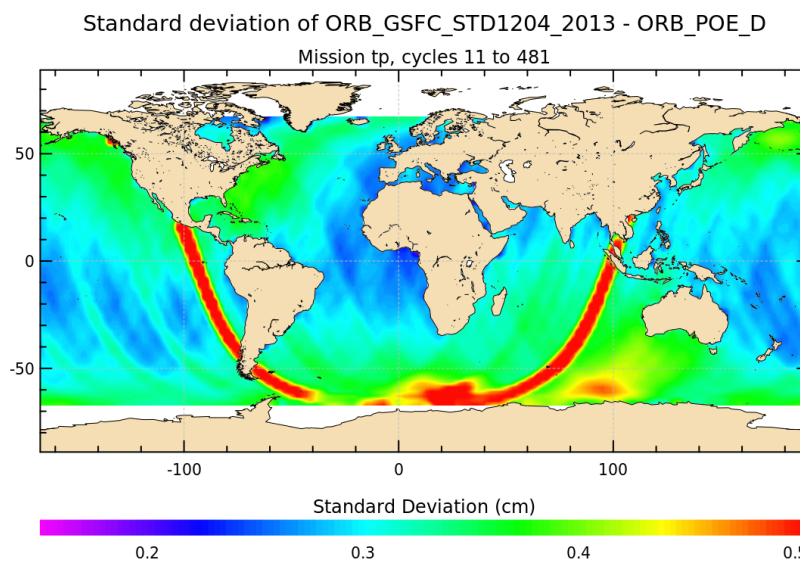
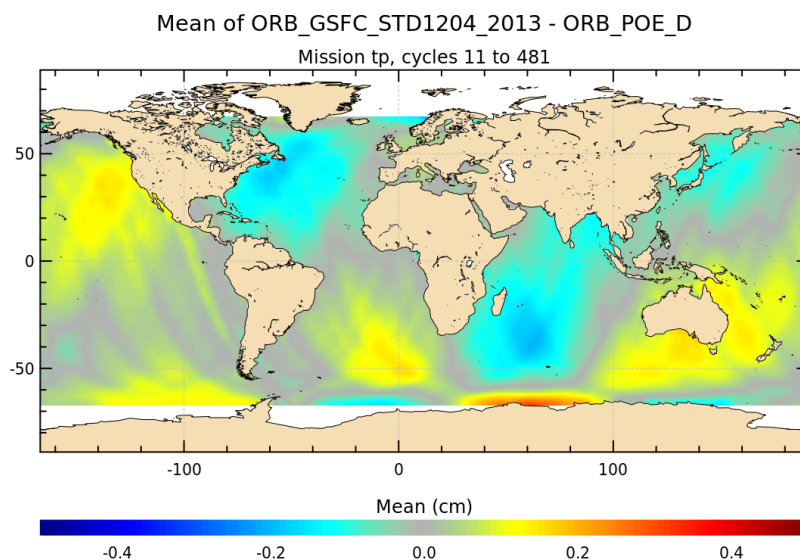
Diagnostic A002 (mission tp)

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

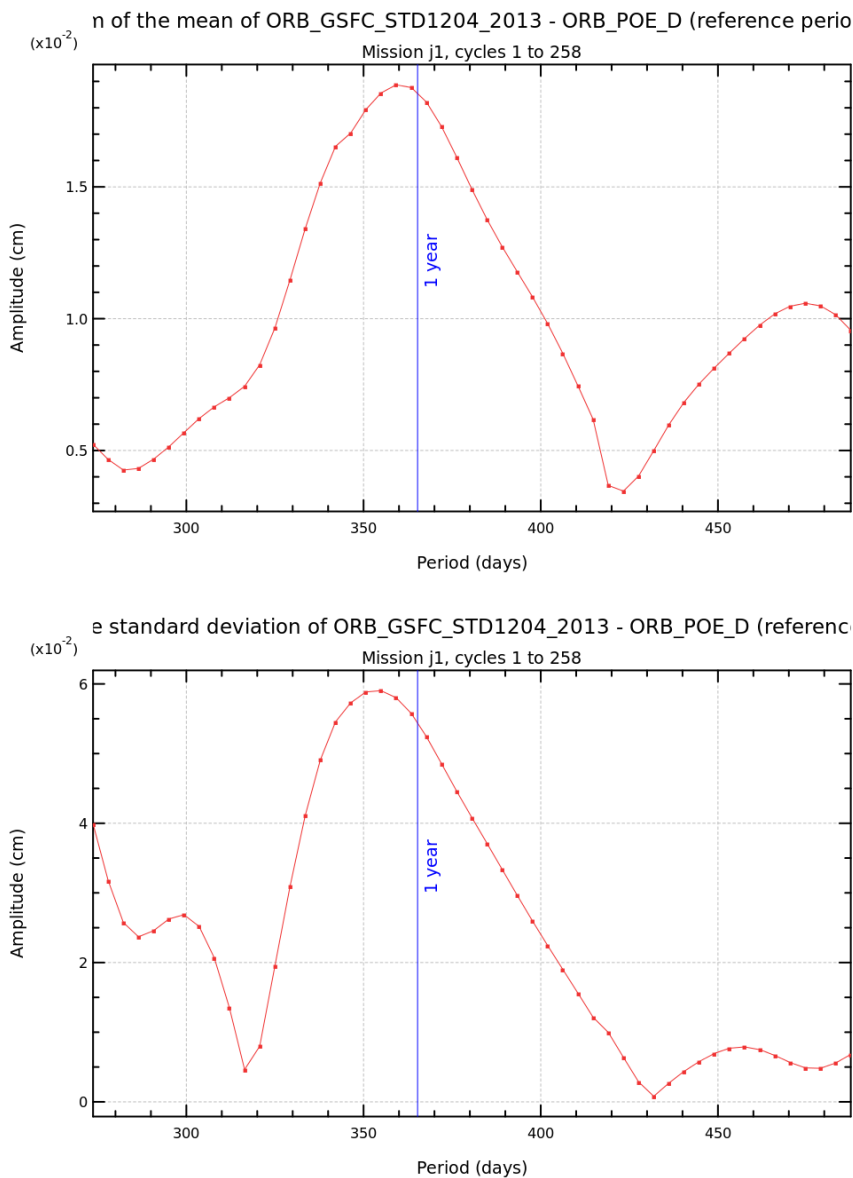
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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 A003_a (mission j1)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.	



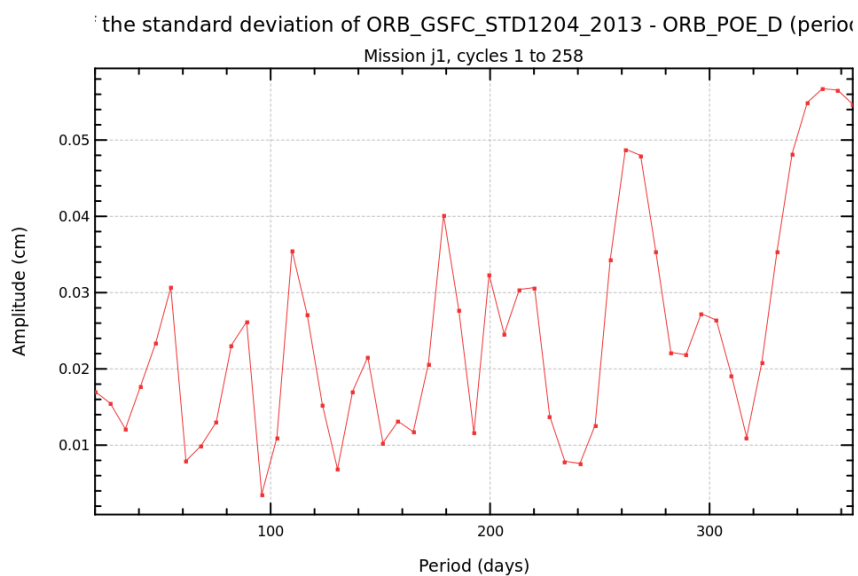
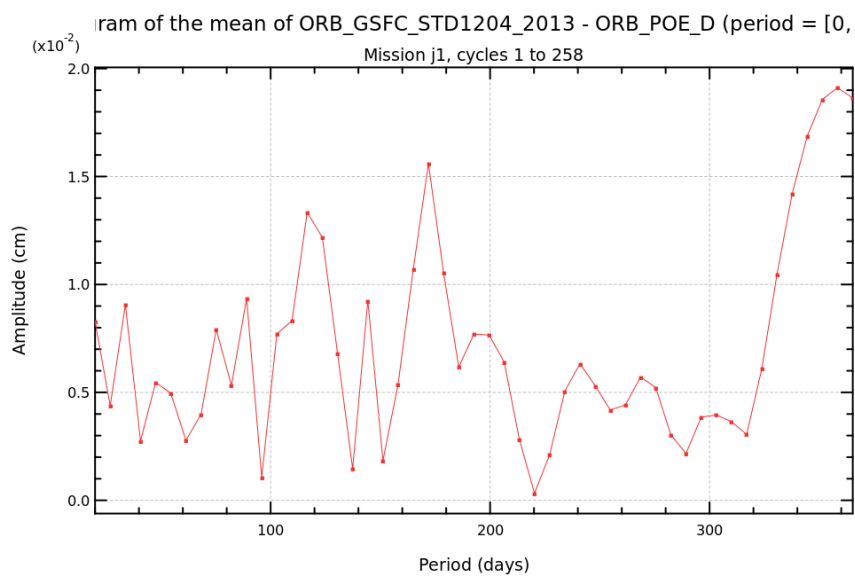
Diagnostic A003_b (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



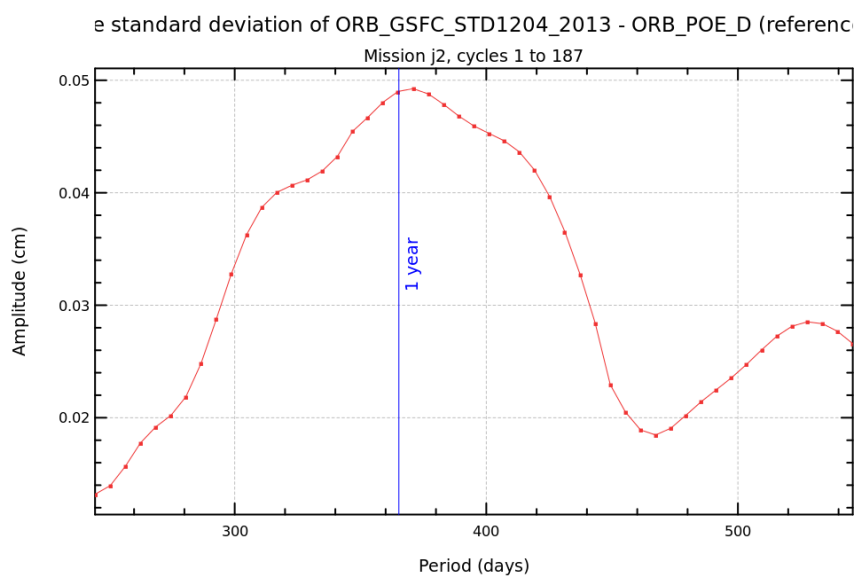
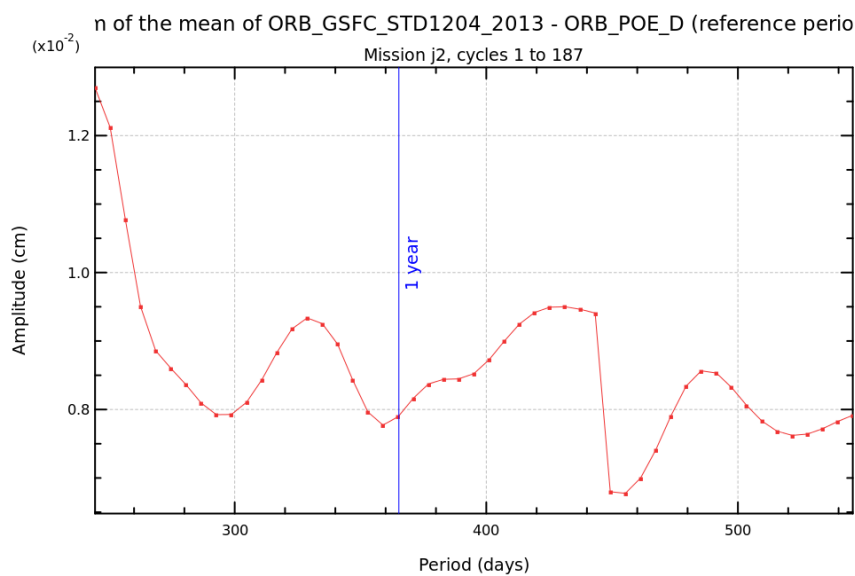
Diagnostic A003_a (mission j2)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



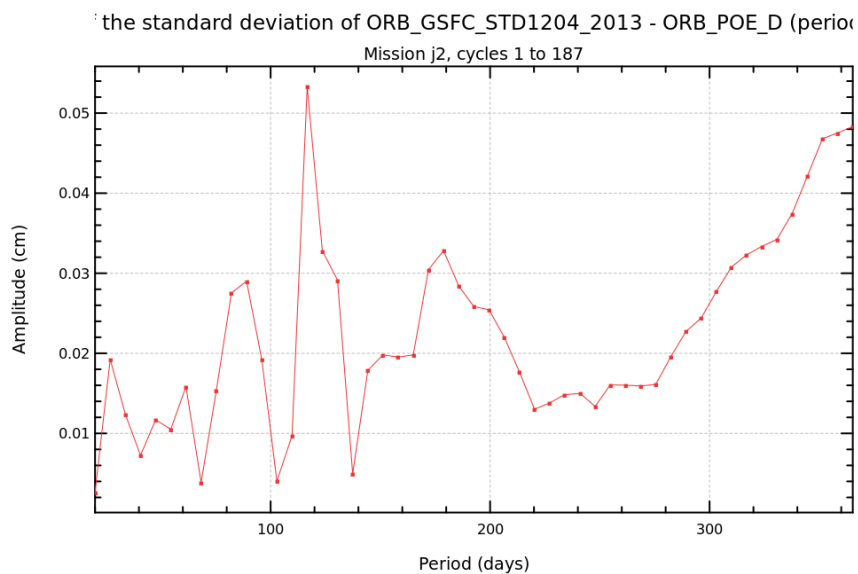
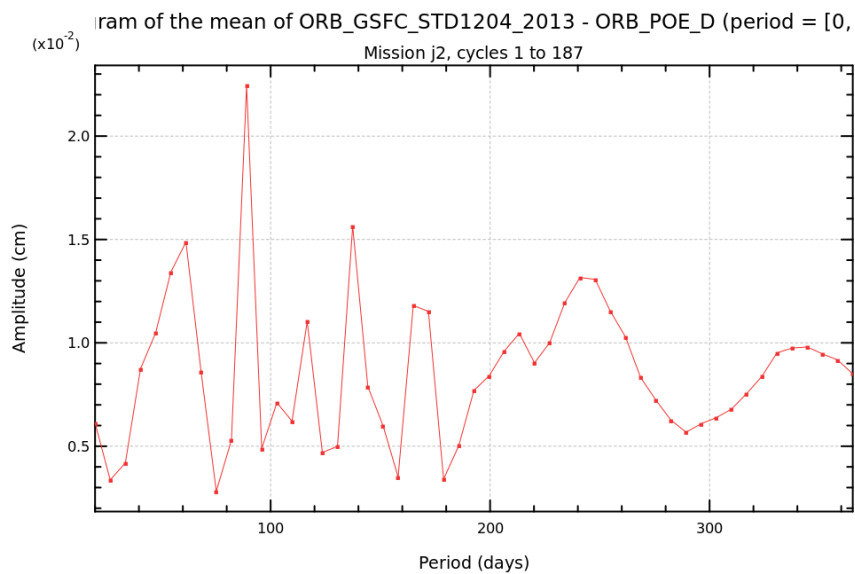
Diagnostic A003_b (mission j2)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



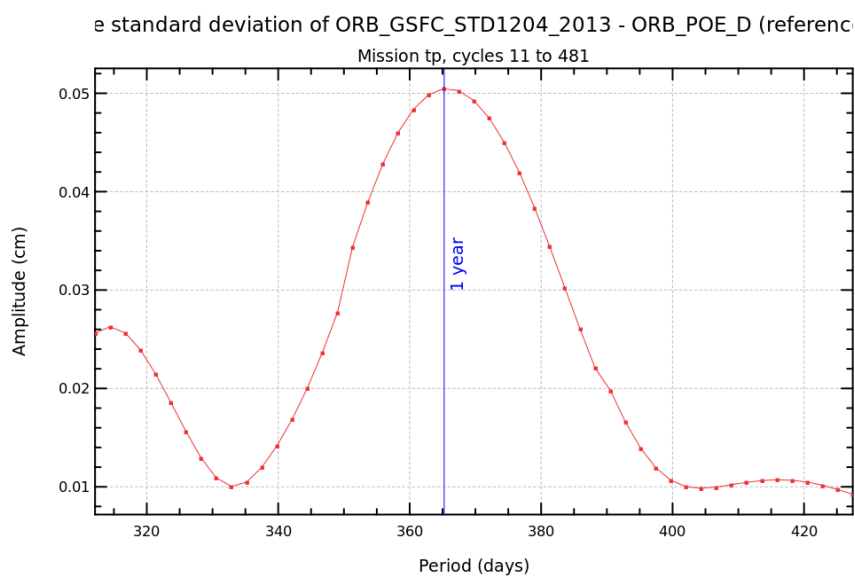
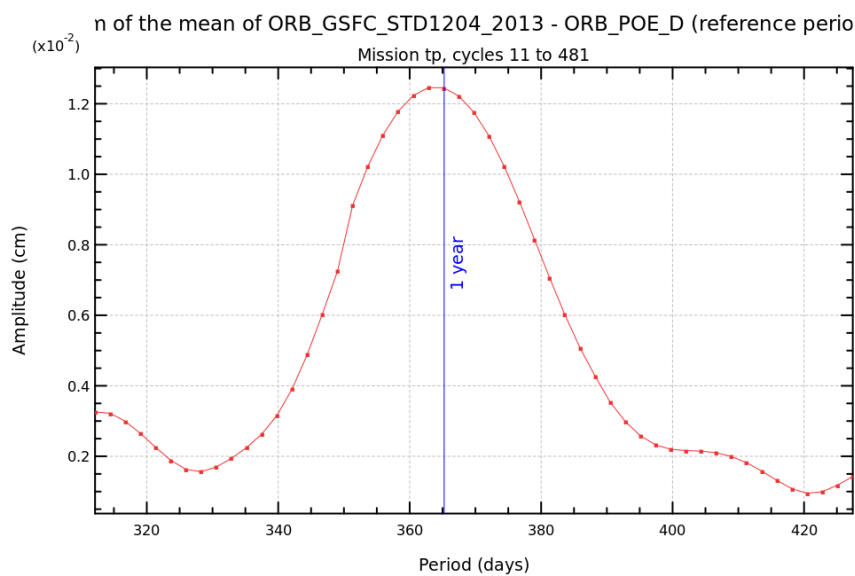
Diagnostic A003_a (mission tp)

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



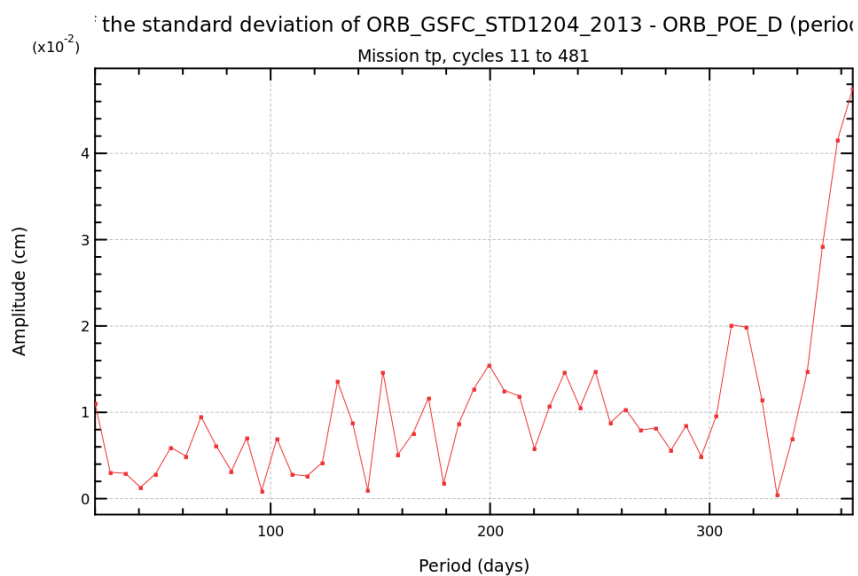
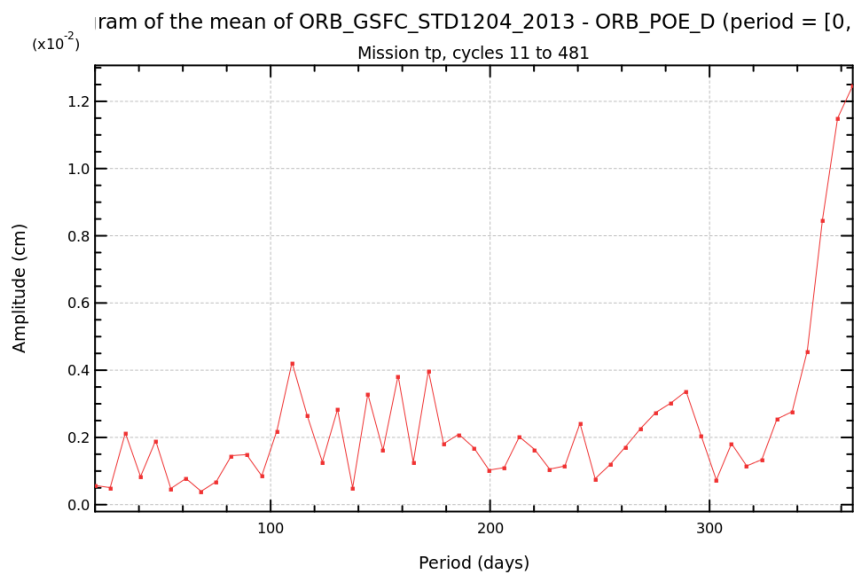
Diagnostic A003_b (mission tp)

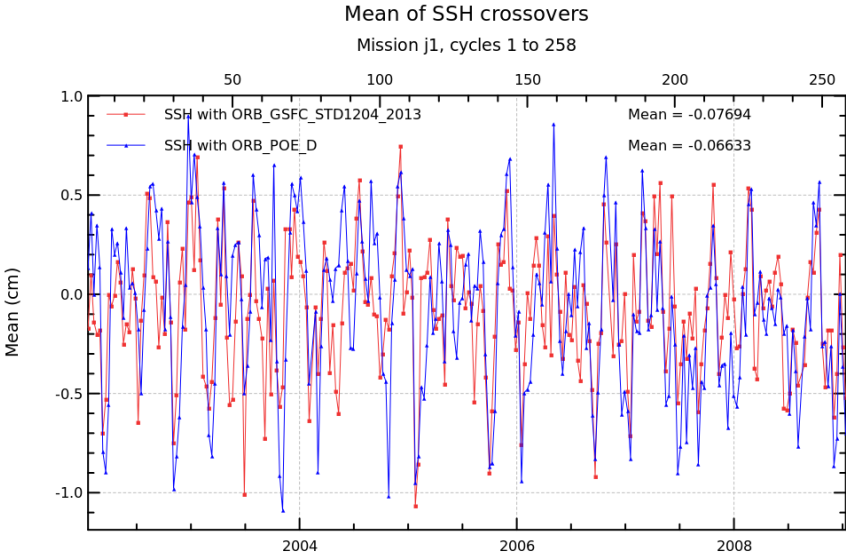
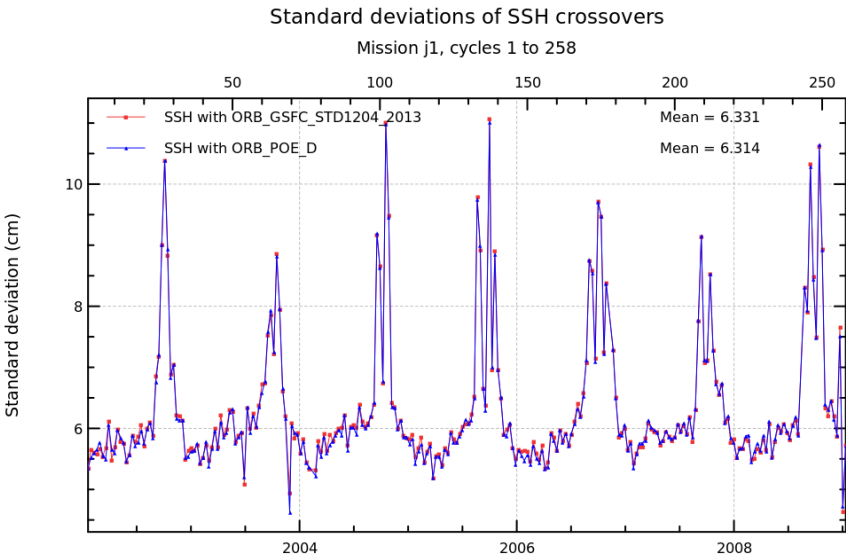
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

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 j1)	
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 j1, cycles 1 to 258</div><div></div></div><div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</div><div></div></div></div></div>	

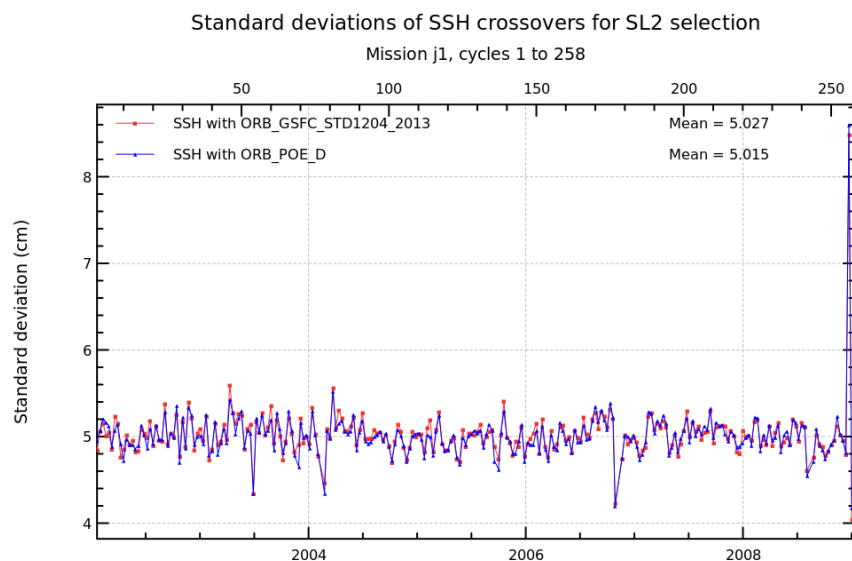
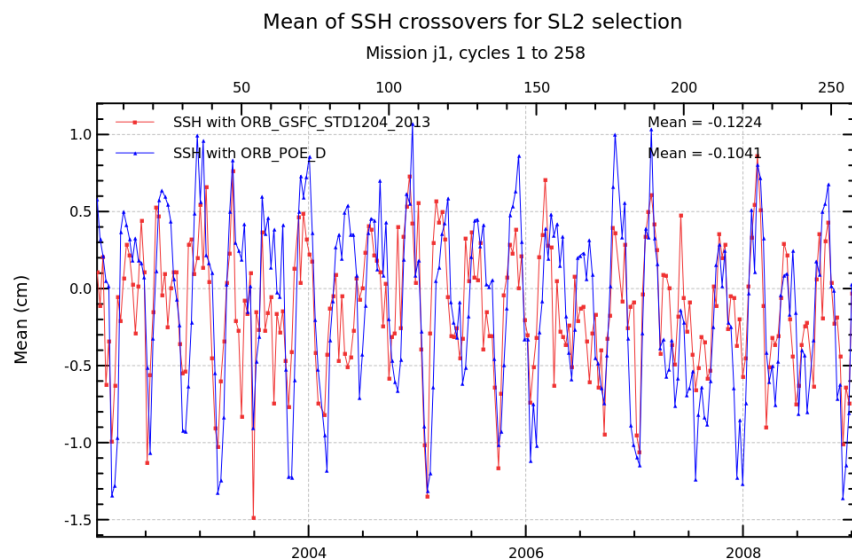
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j1)

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



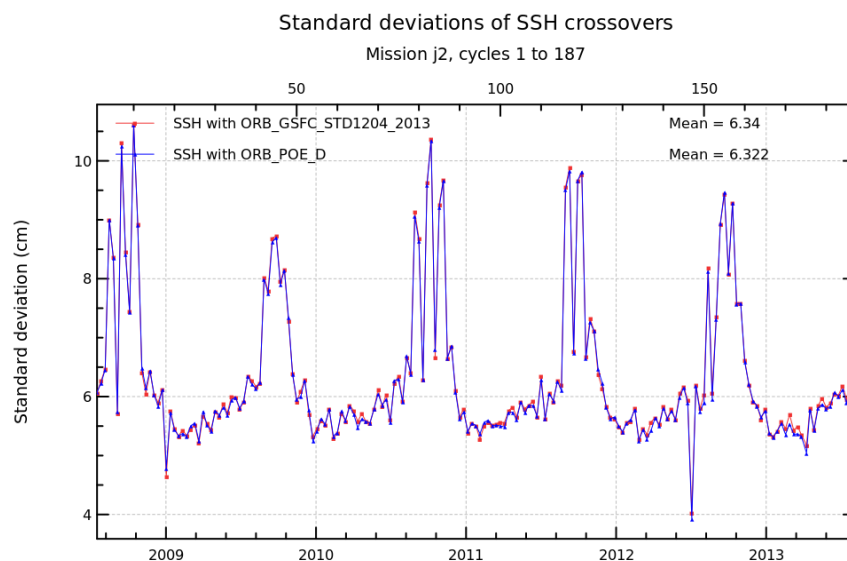
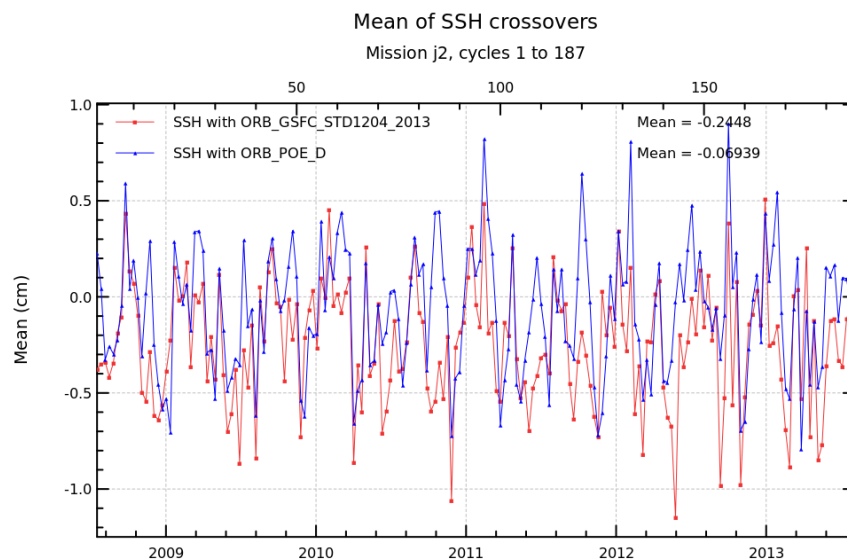
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j2)

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



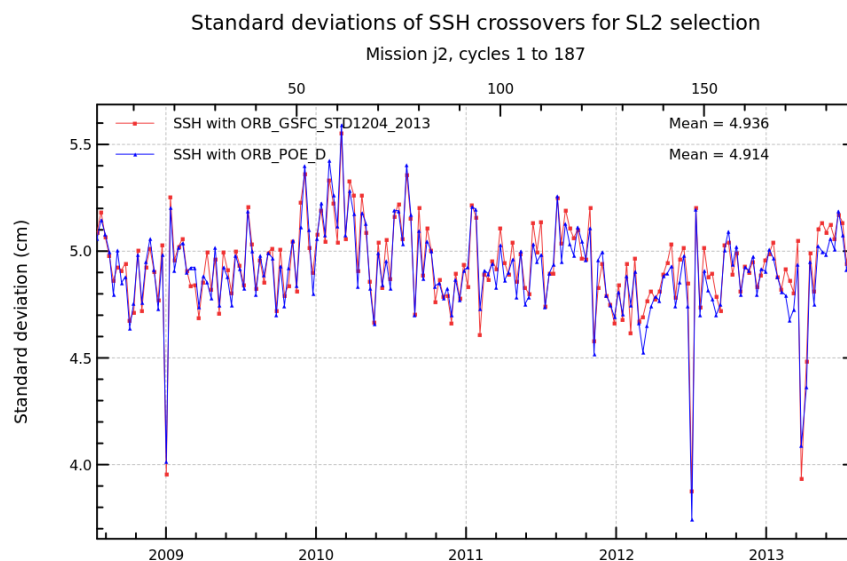
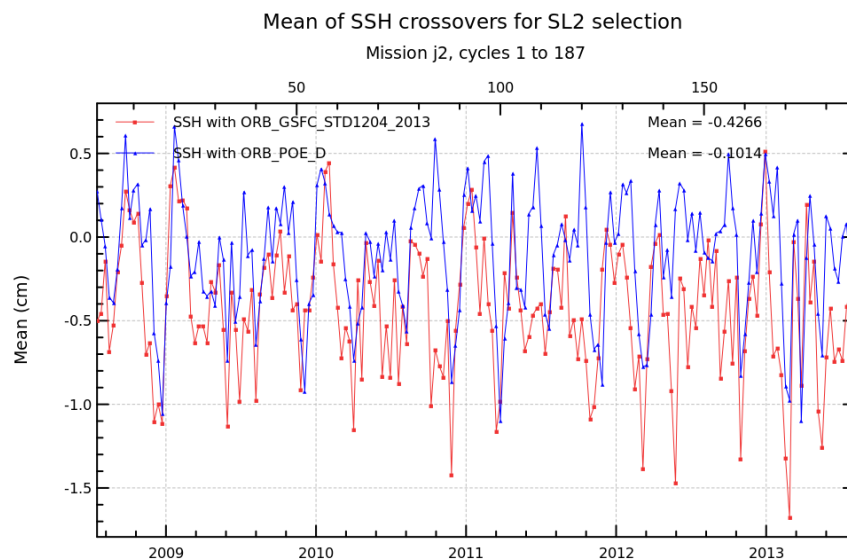
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j2)

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



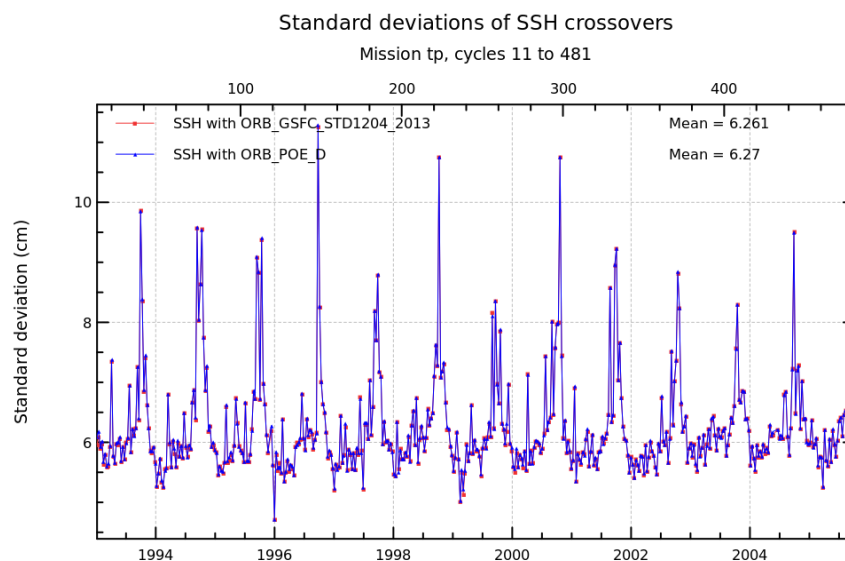
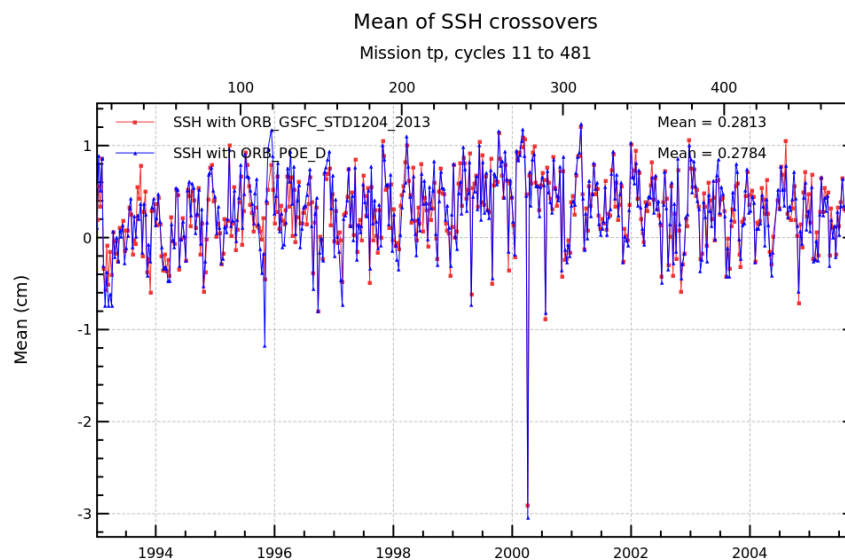
Diagnostic A101_a (mission tp)

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



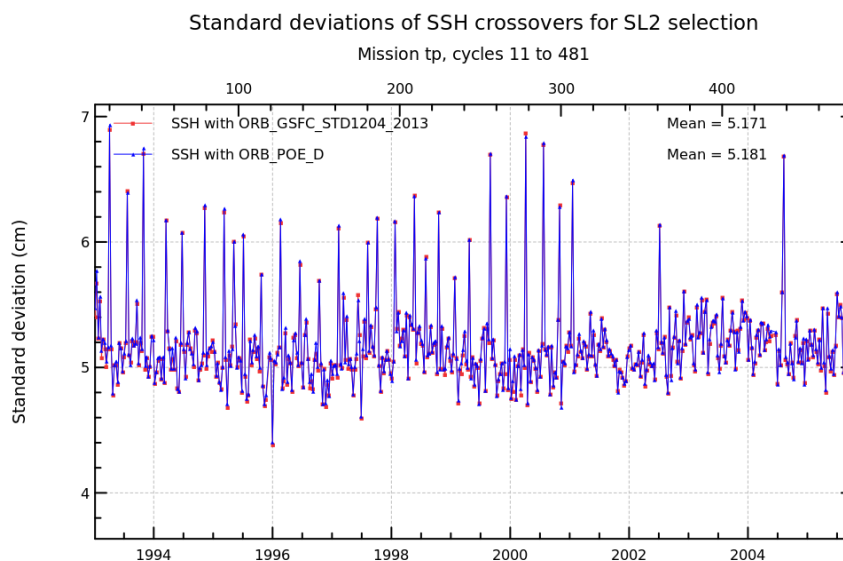
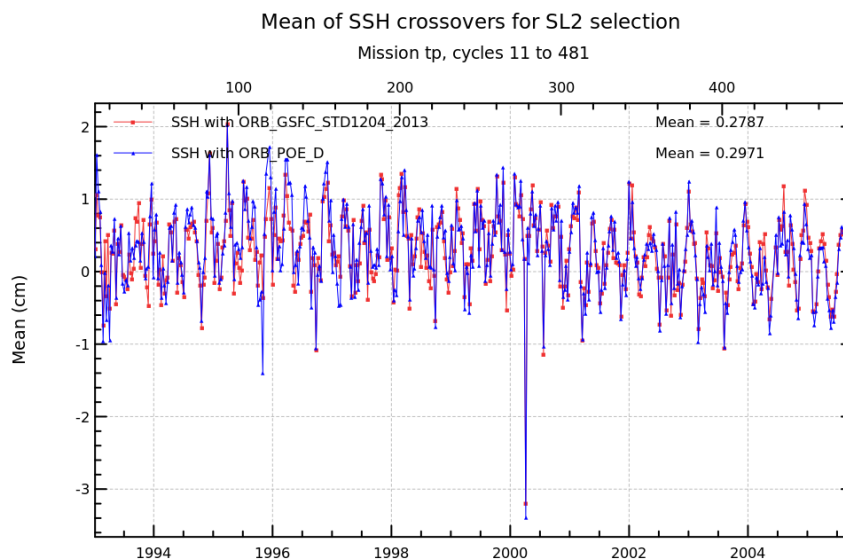
Diagnostic A101_b (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

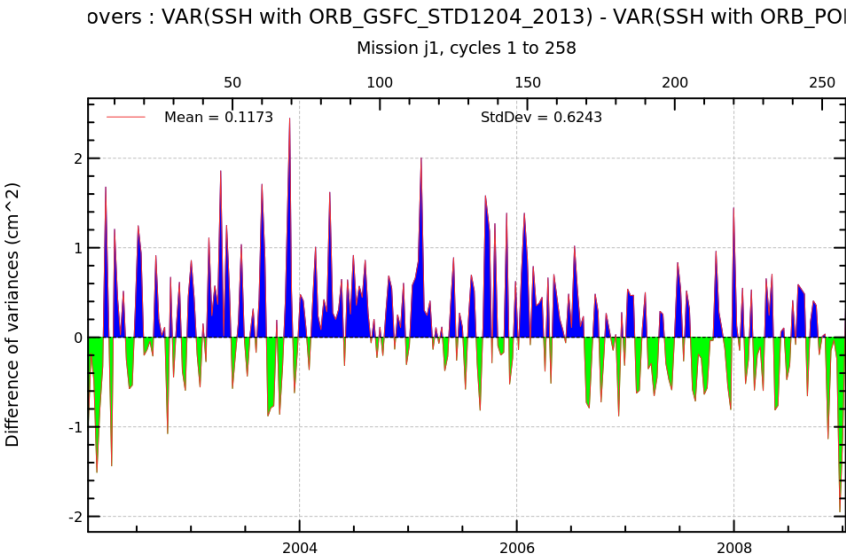
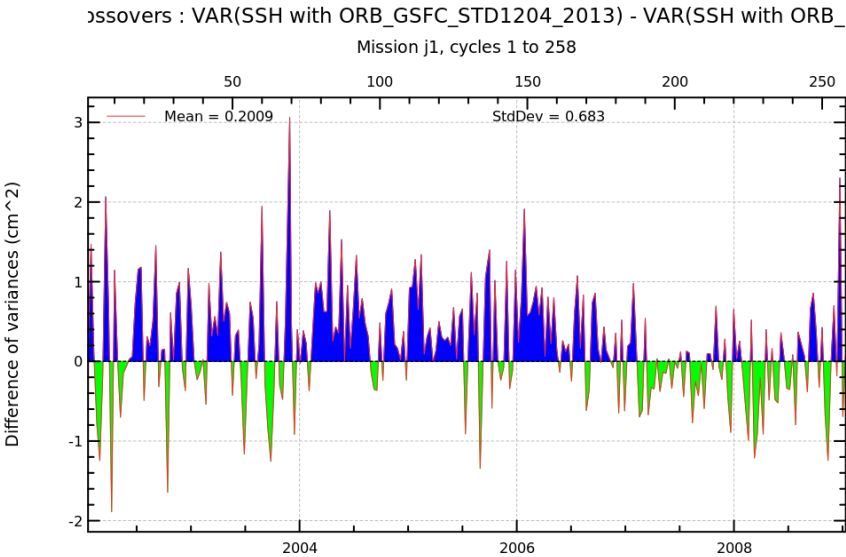
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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 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).	



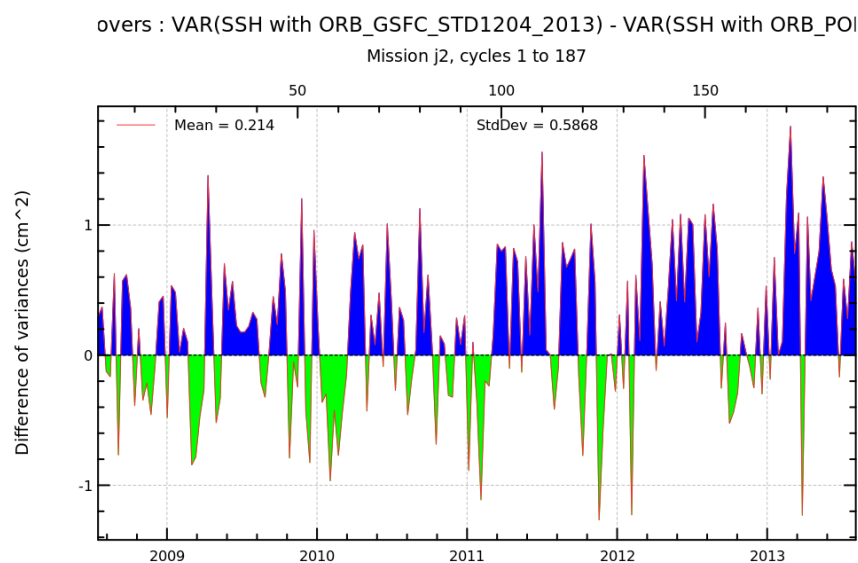
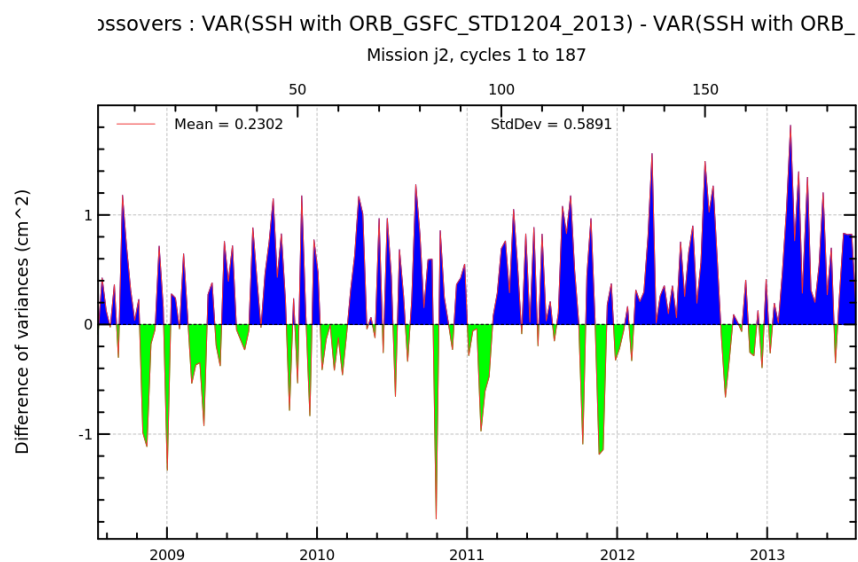
Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

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



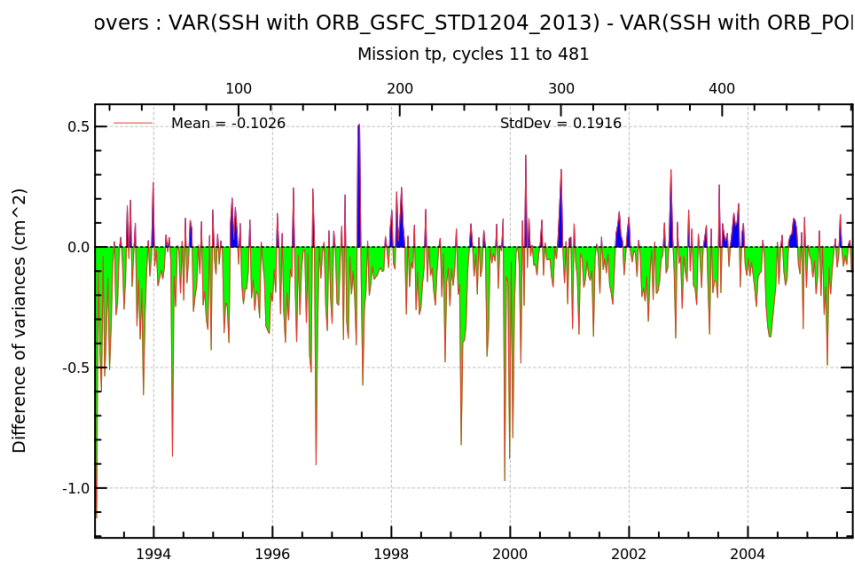
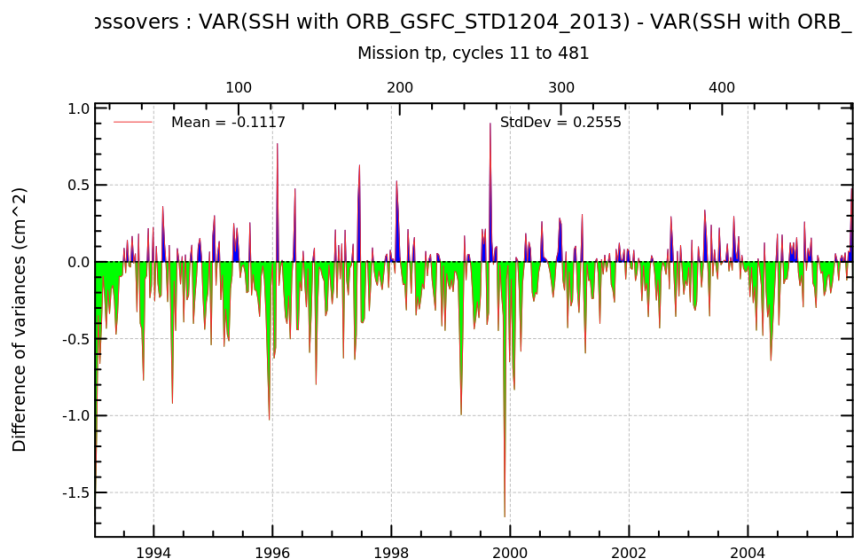
Diagnostic A102 (mission tp)

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



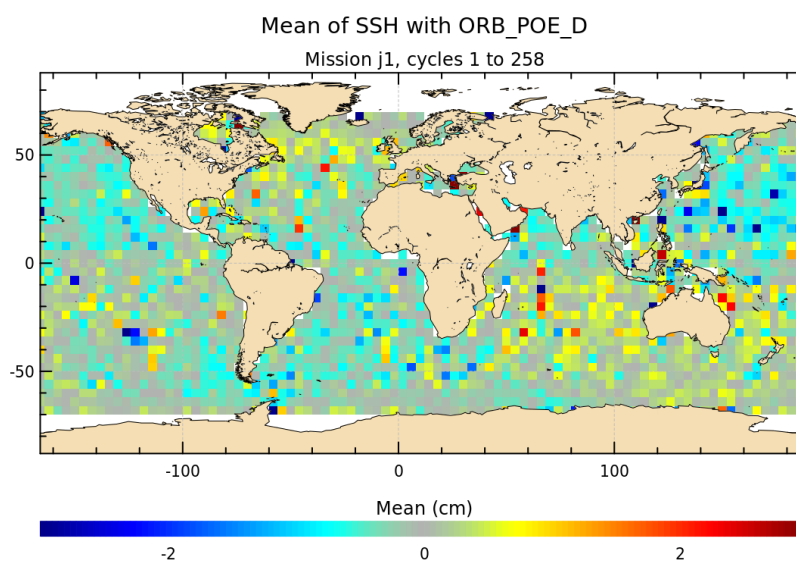
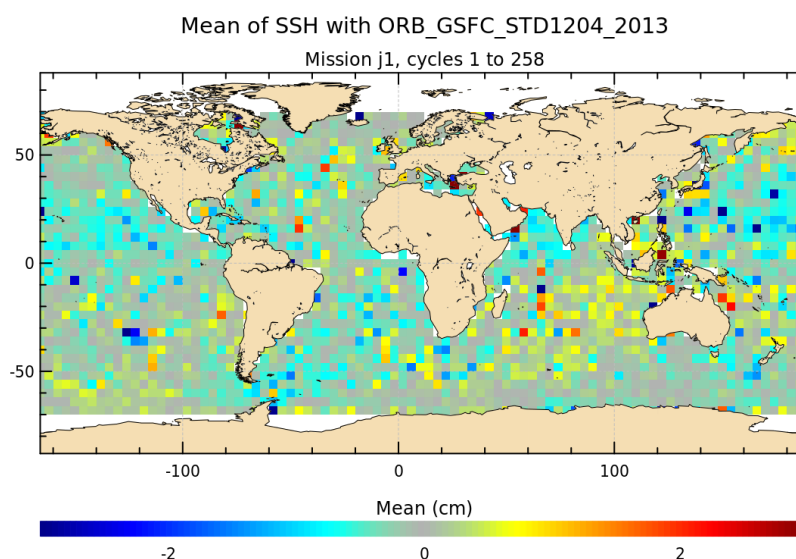
Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

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



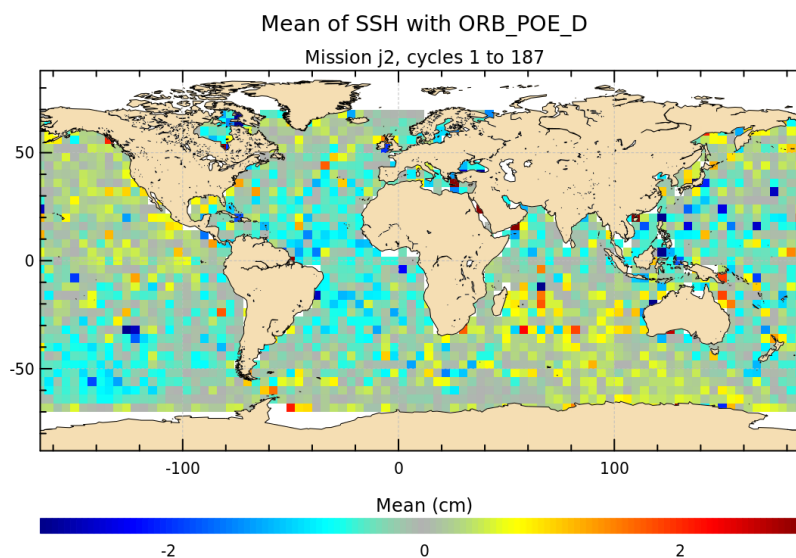
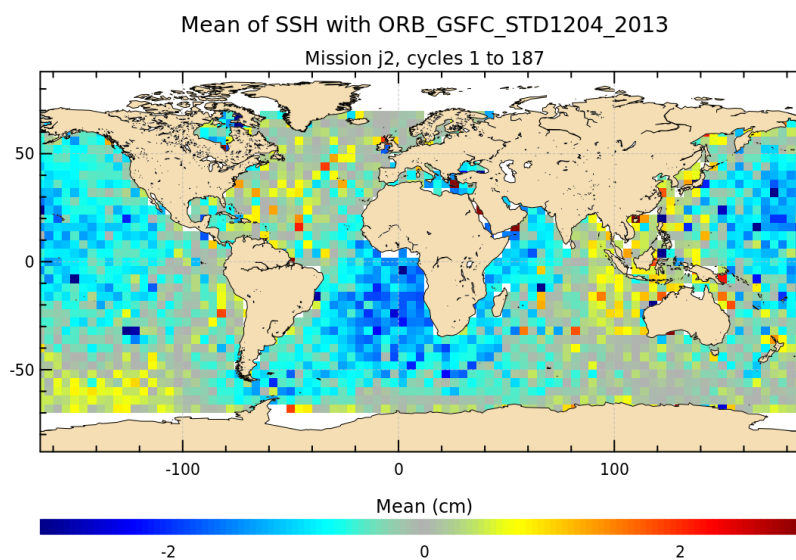
Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

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



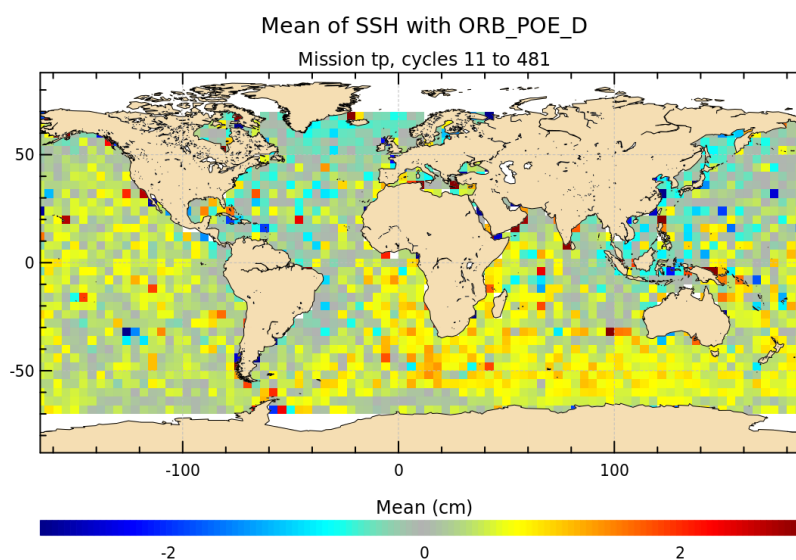
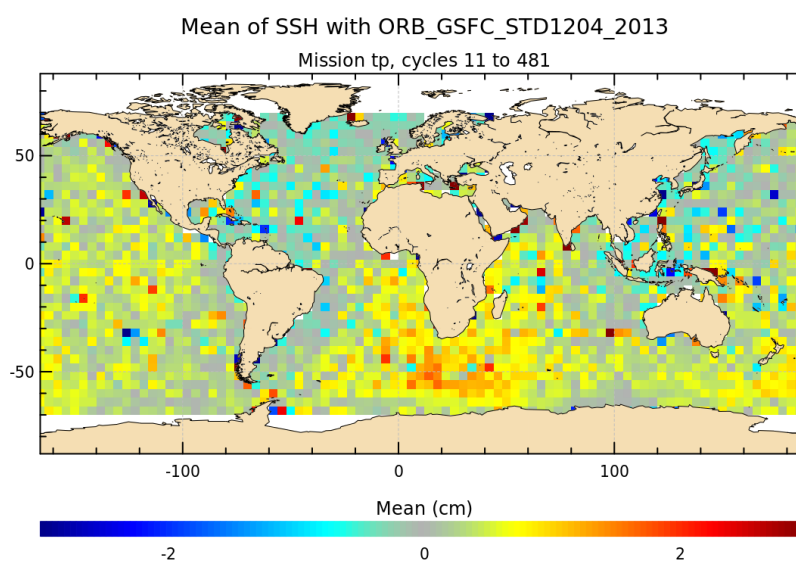
Diagnostic A103 (mission tp)

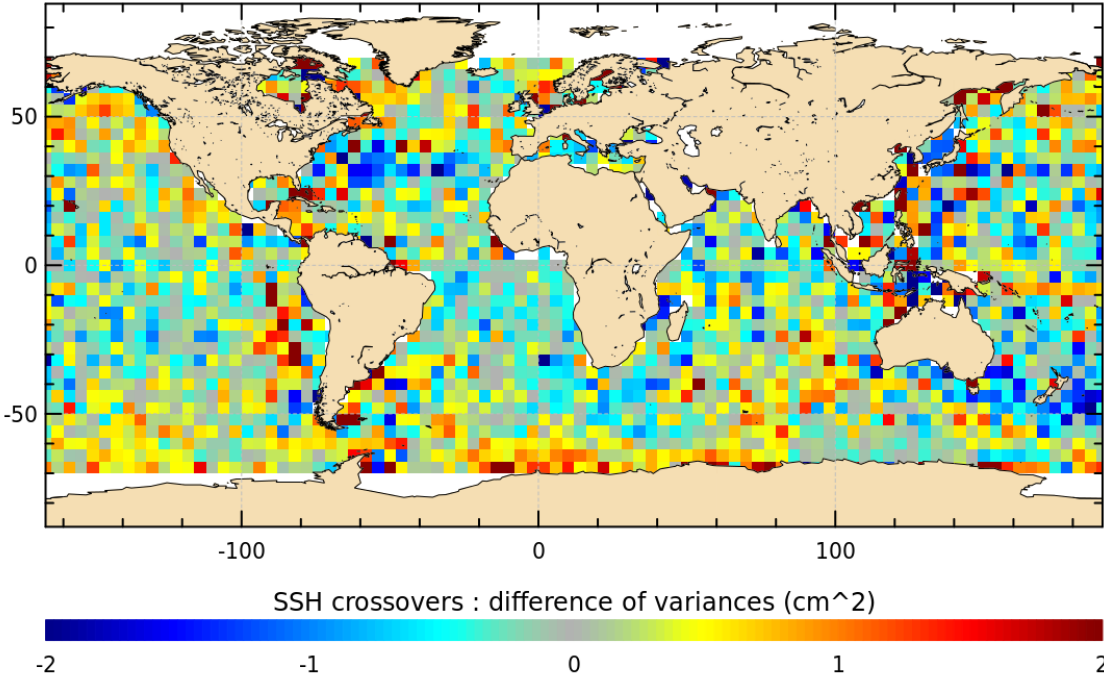
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

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 j1)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	<p>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).</p>	
	<p>VAR(SSH with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SSH with ORB_POE_D)</p> <p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</p>  <p>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)</p> <p>-2 -1 0 1 2</p>	

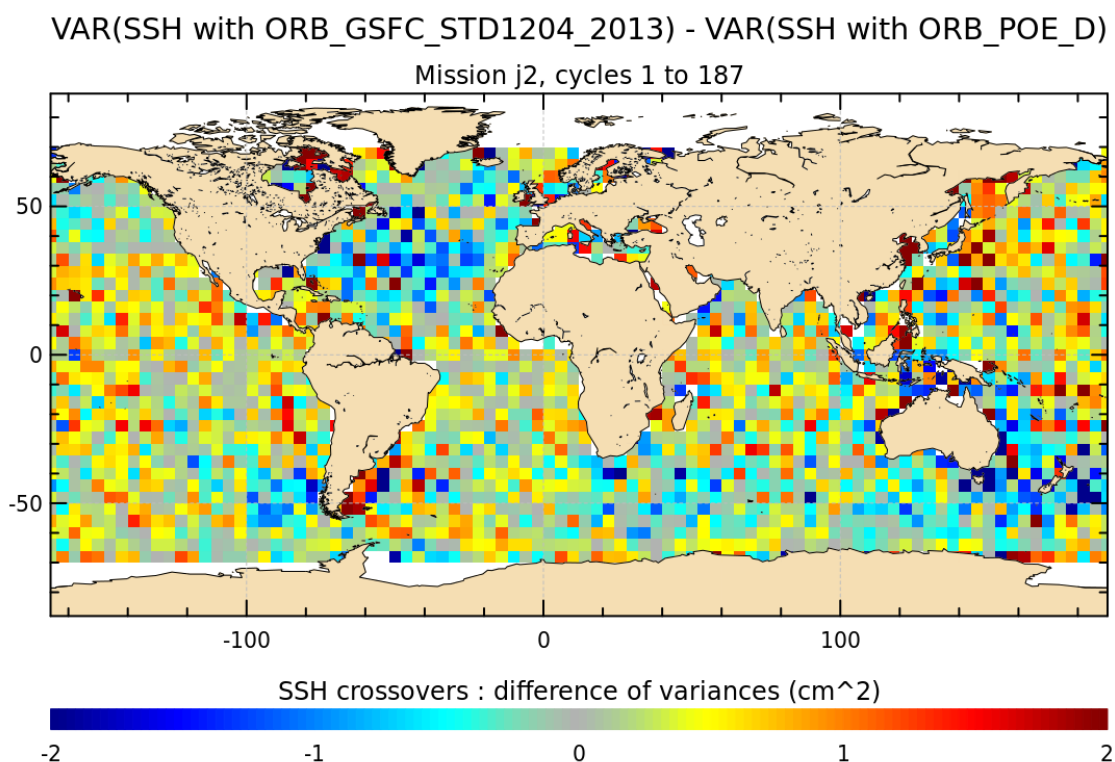
Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

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



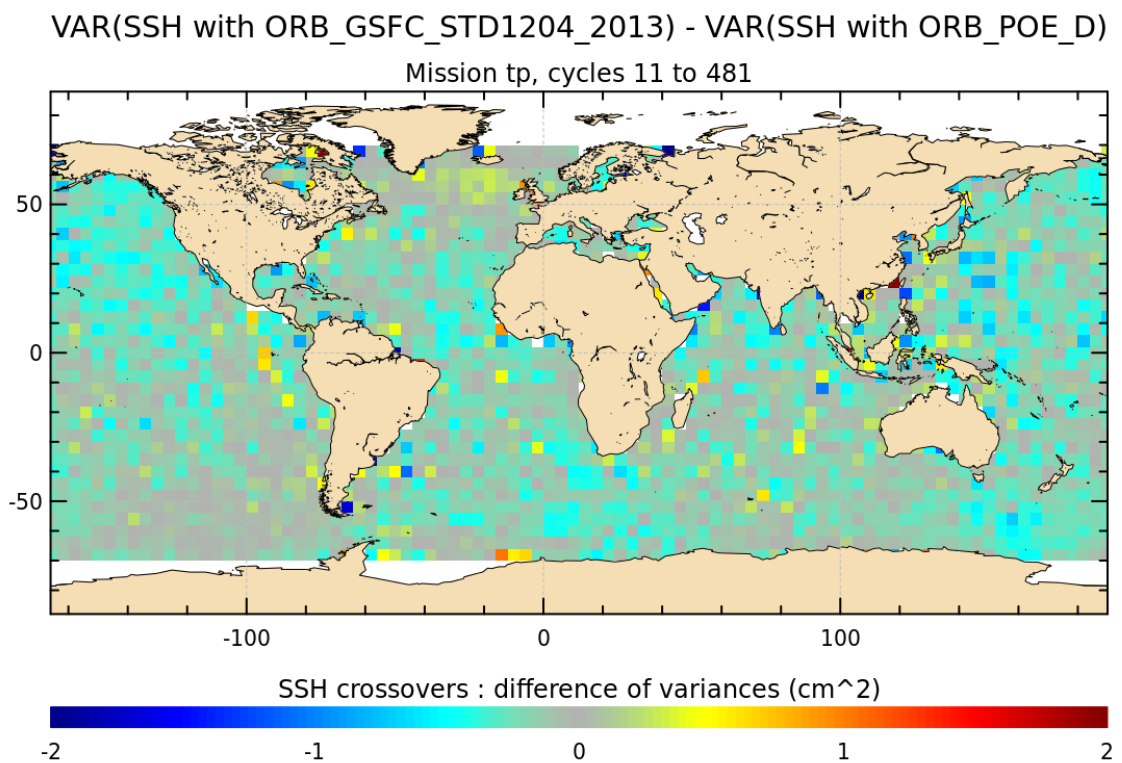
Diagnostic A104 (mission tp)

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



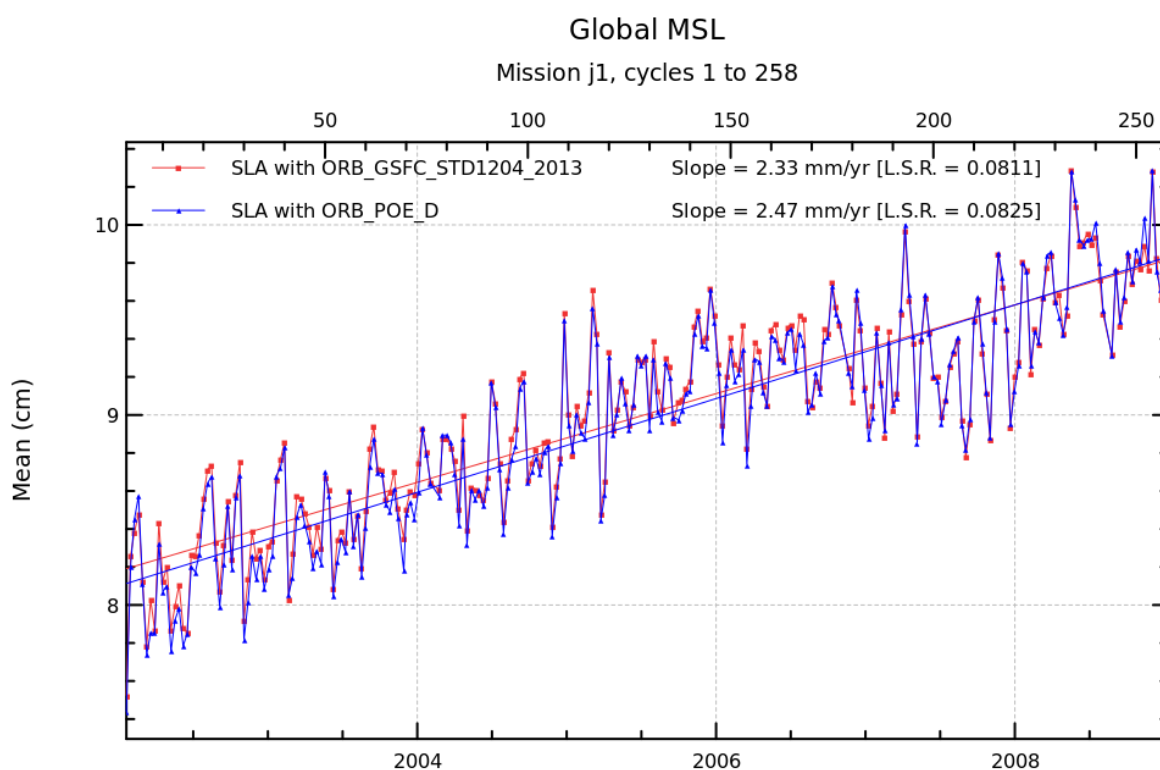
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



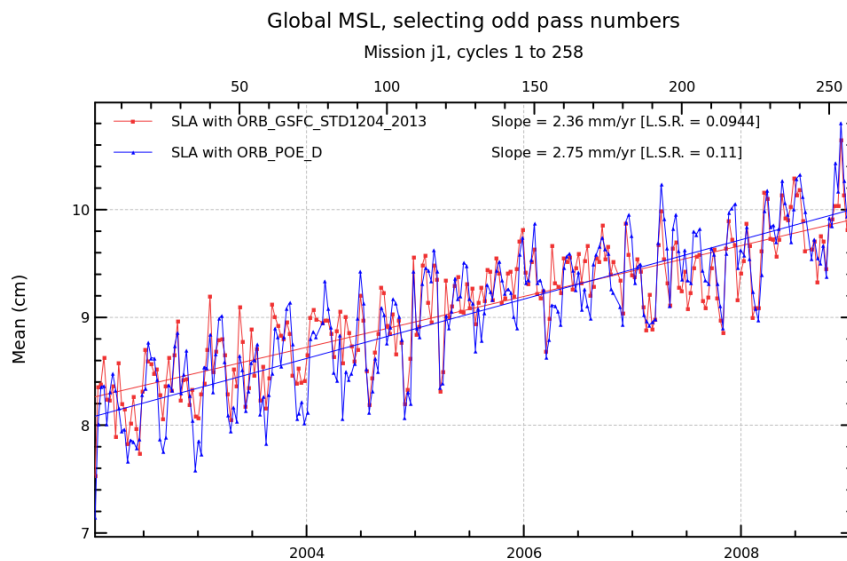
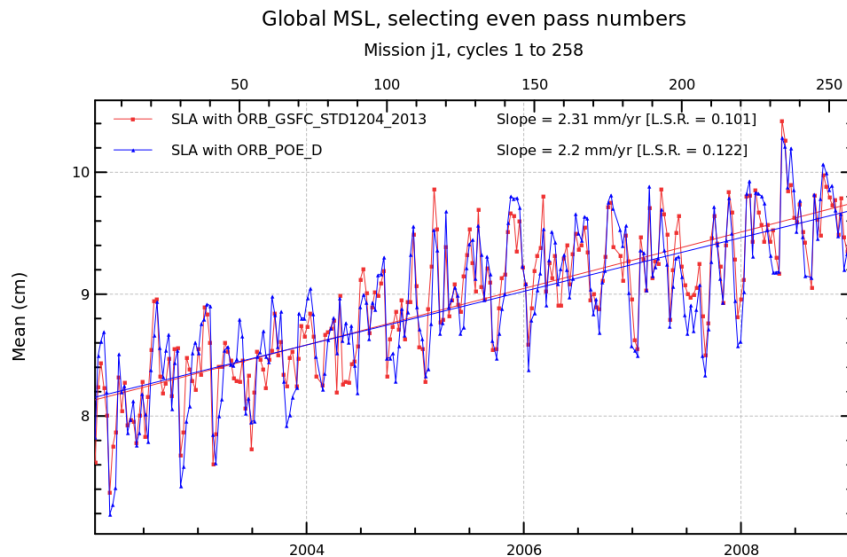
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter 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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



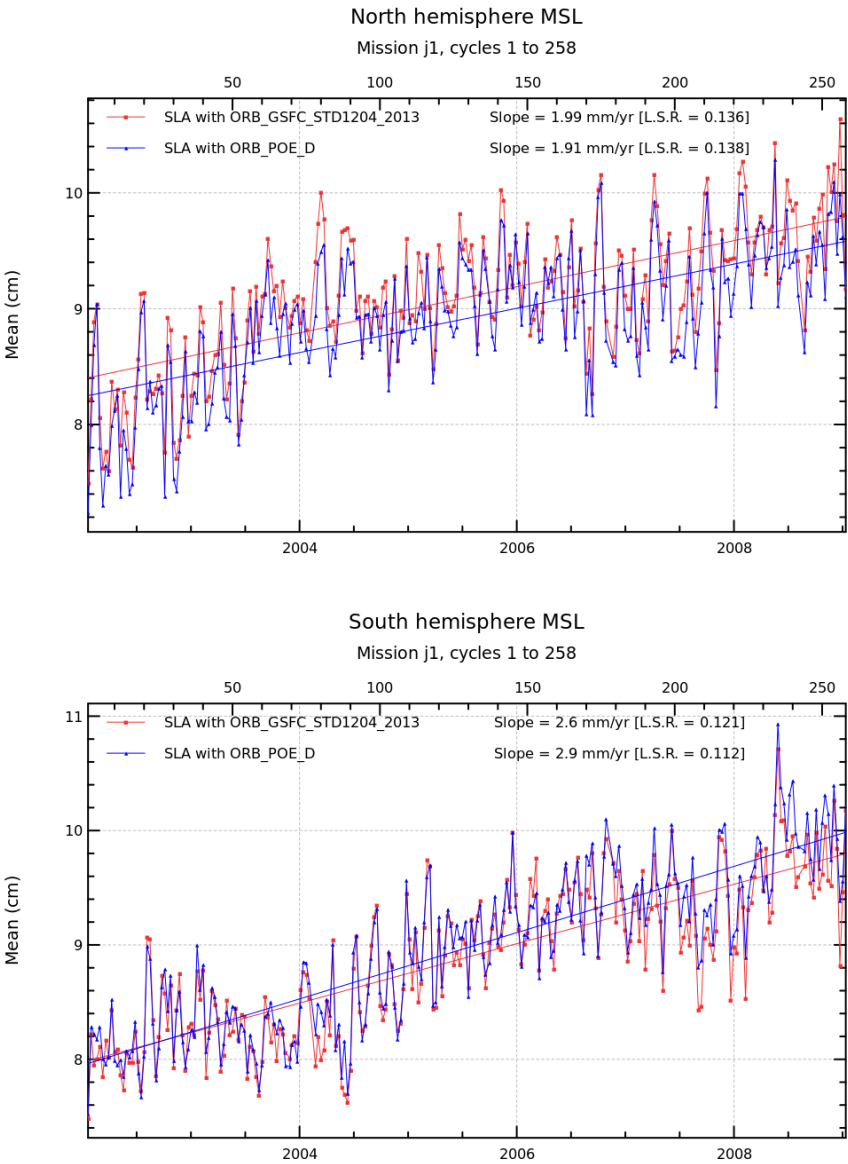
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



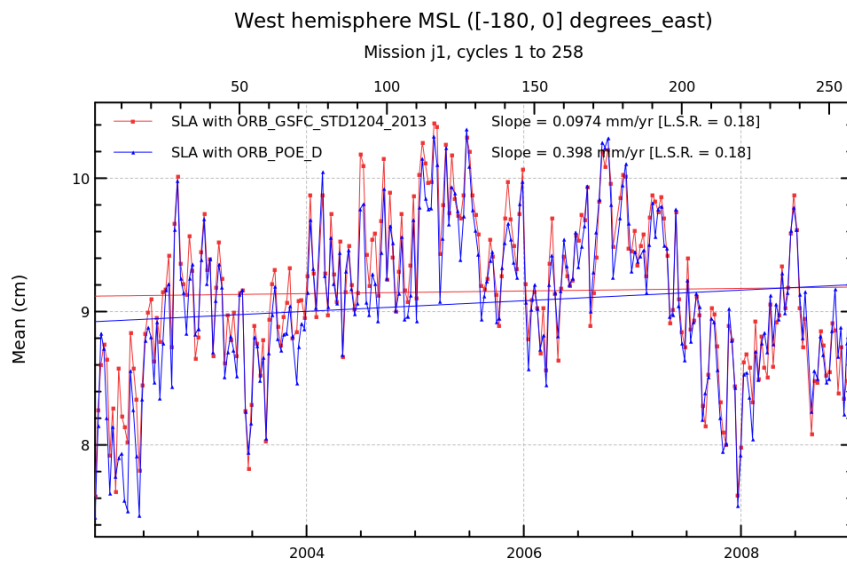
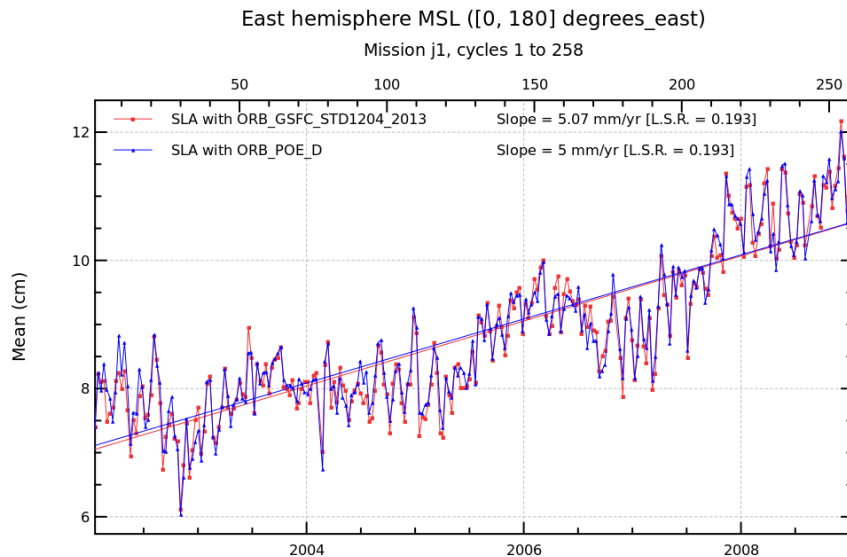
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



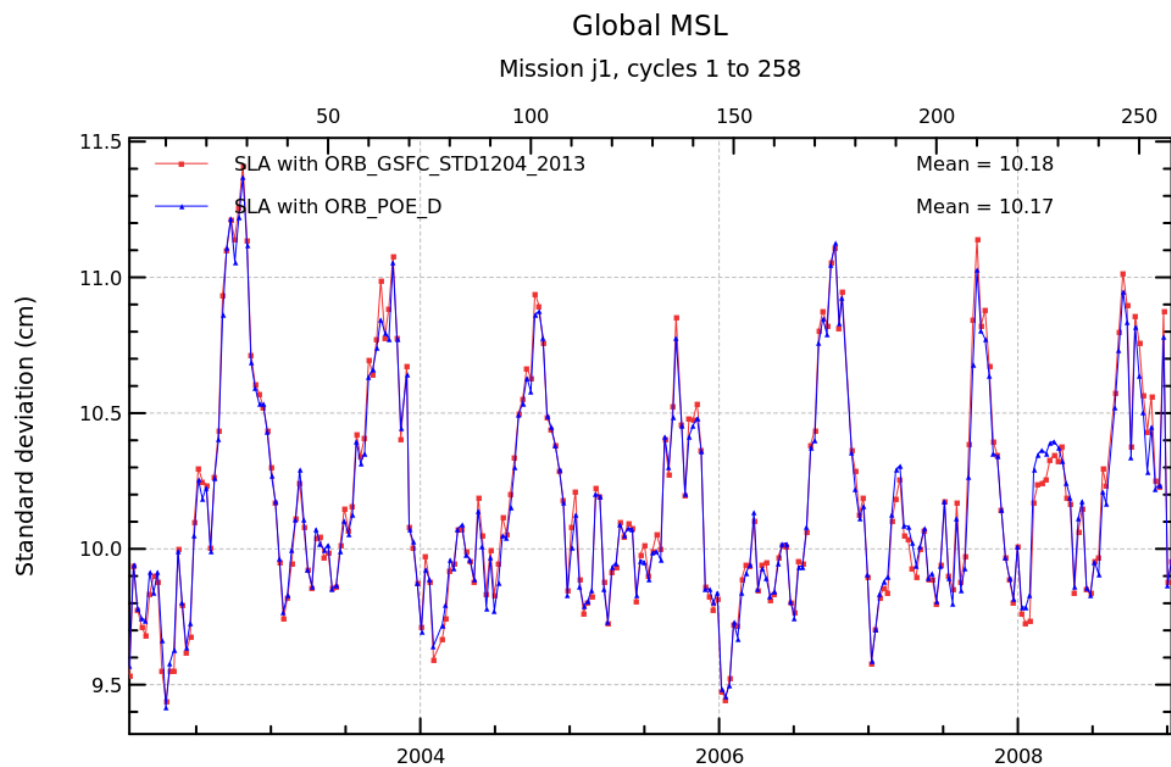
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



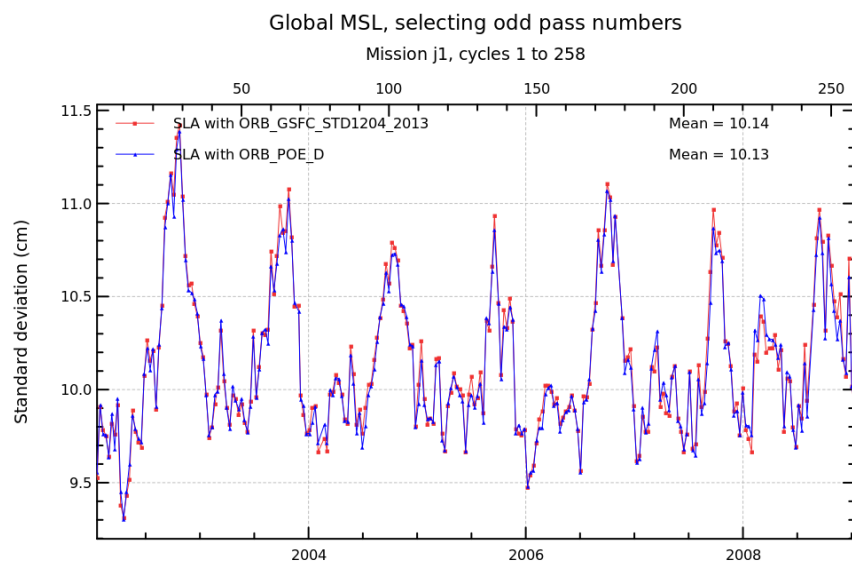
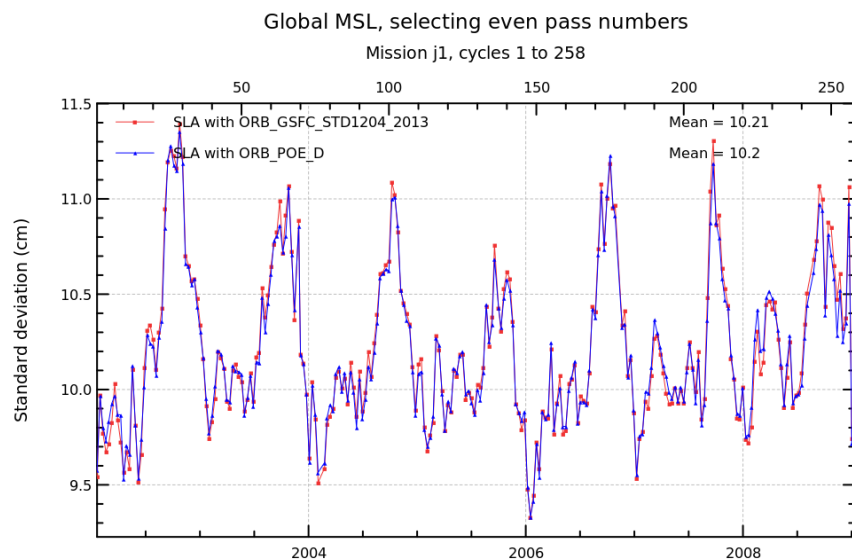
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



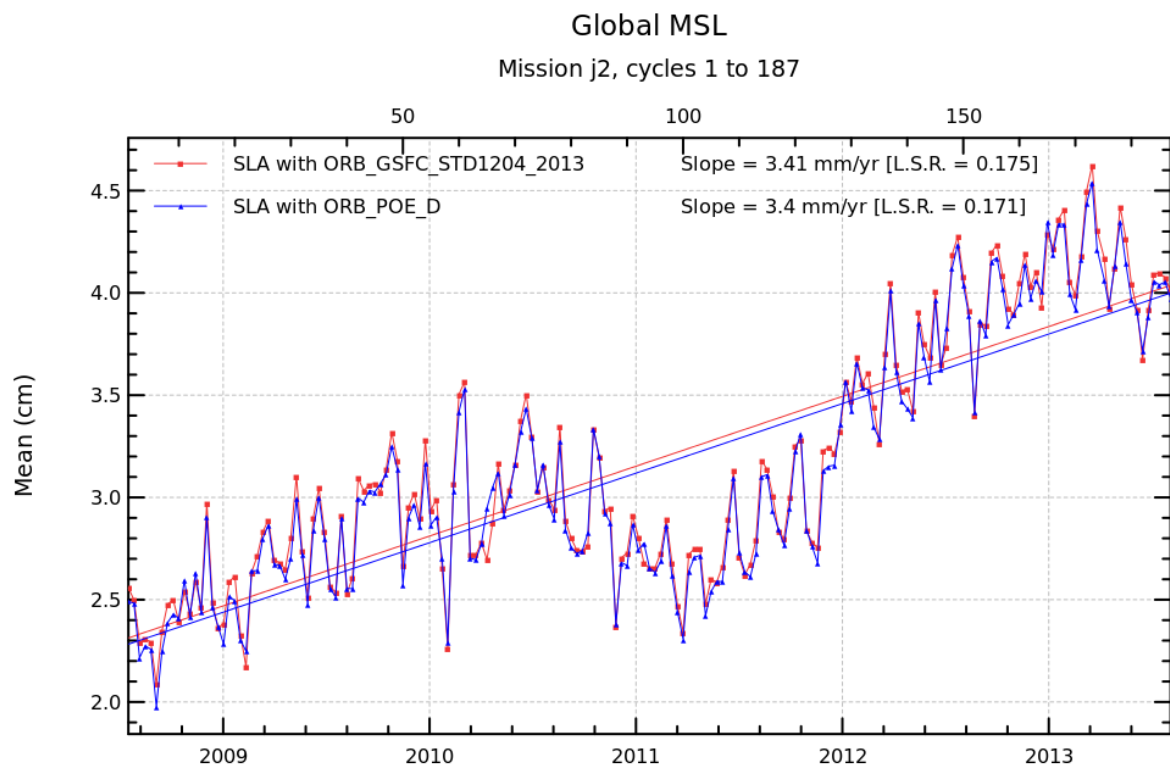
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



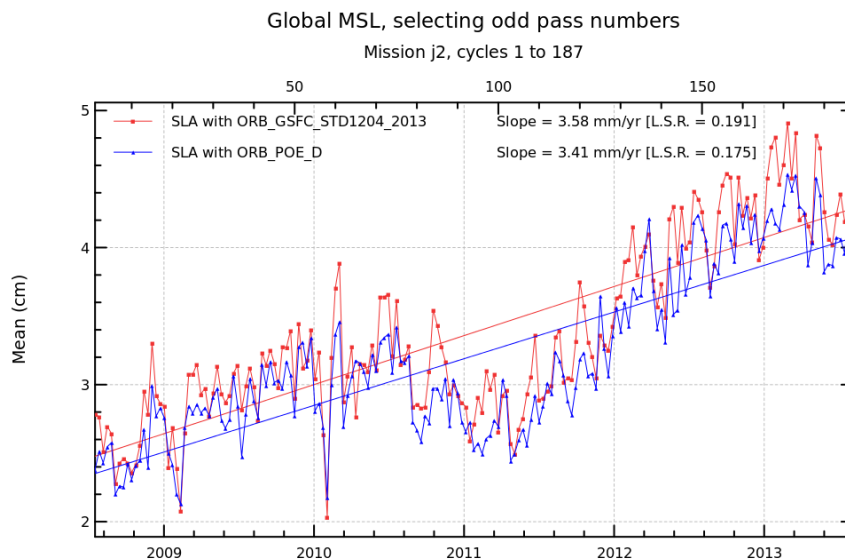
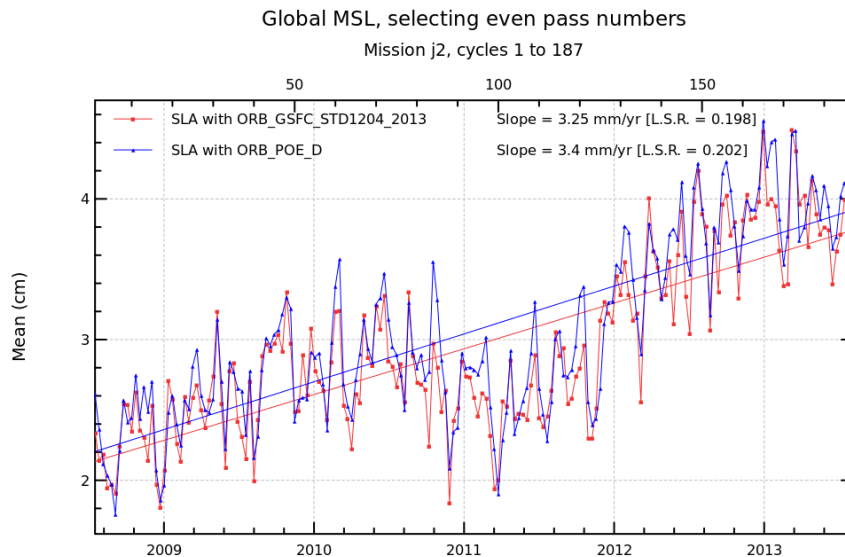
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



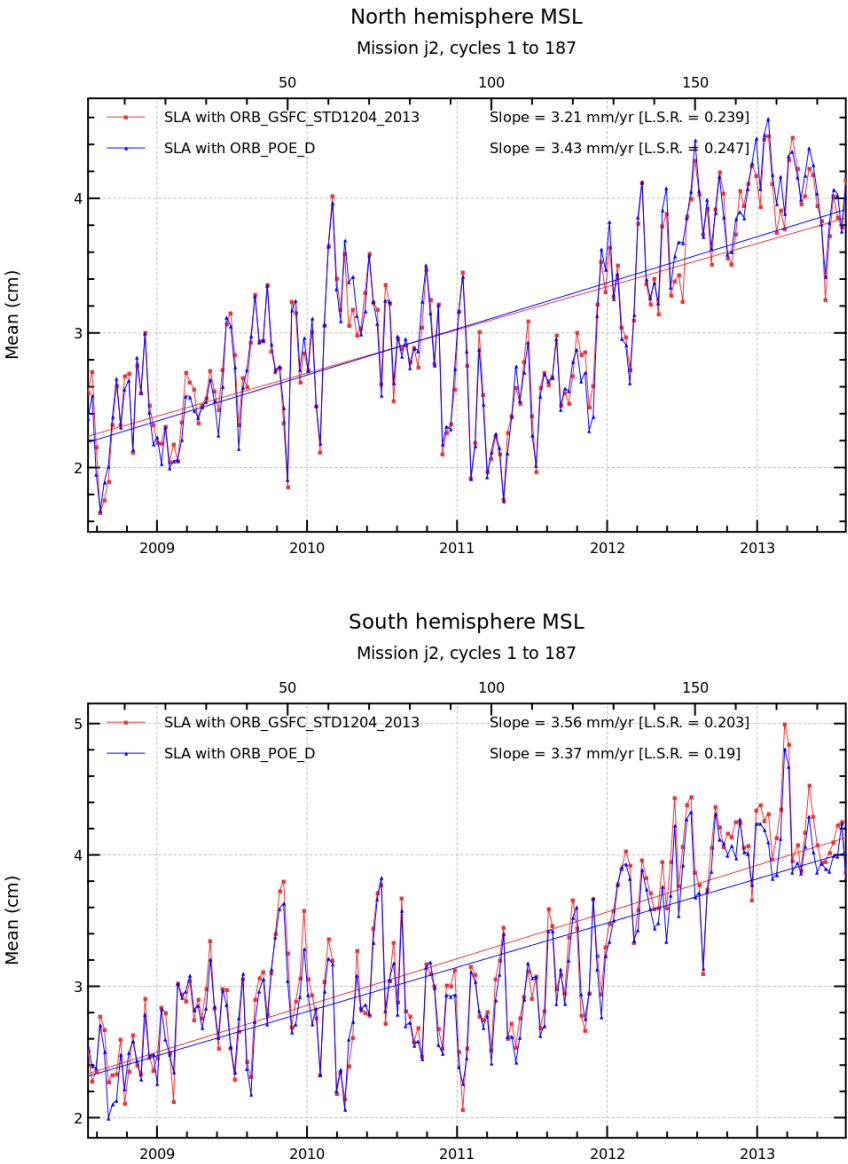
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



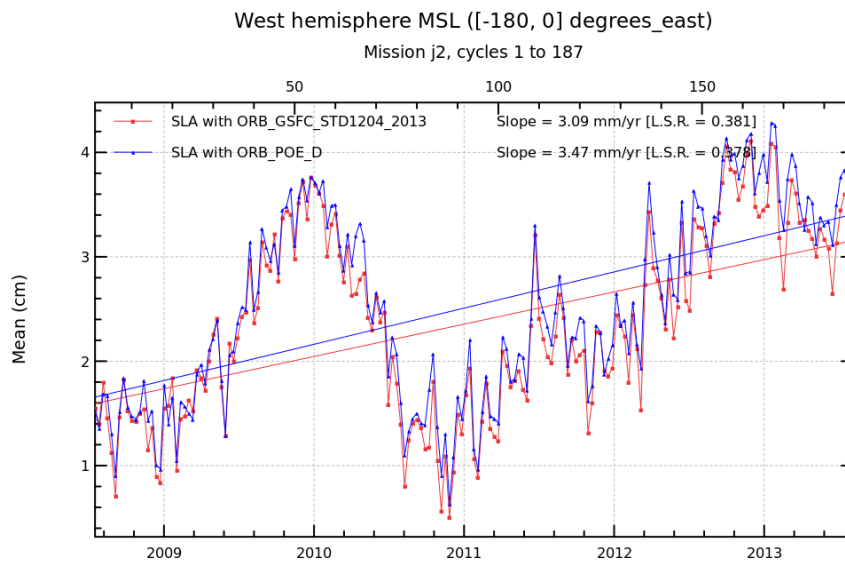
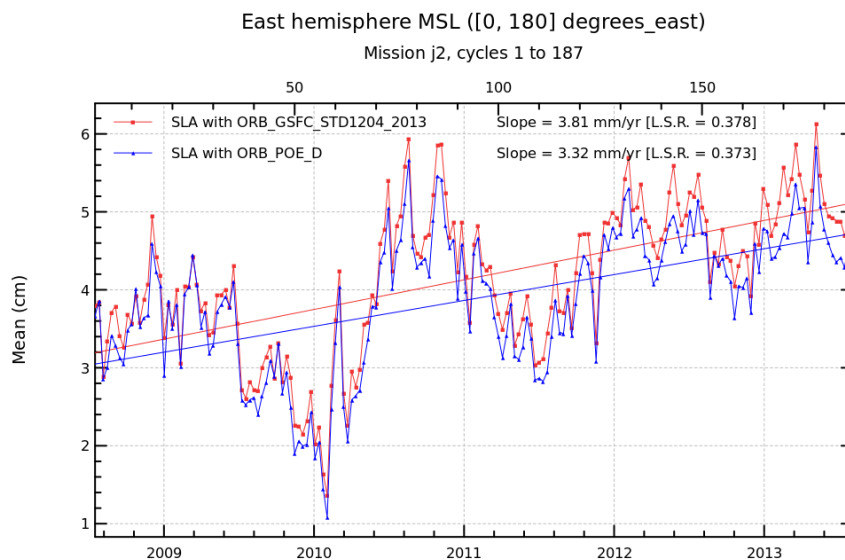
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



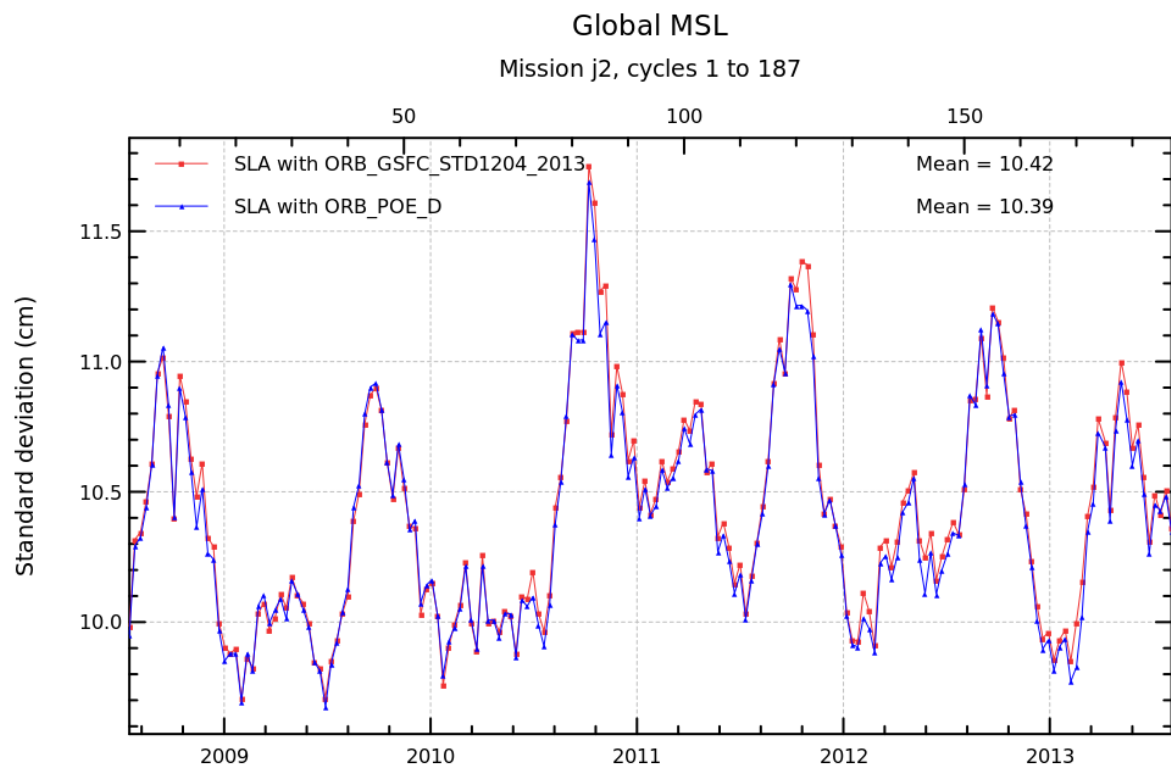
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



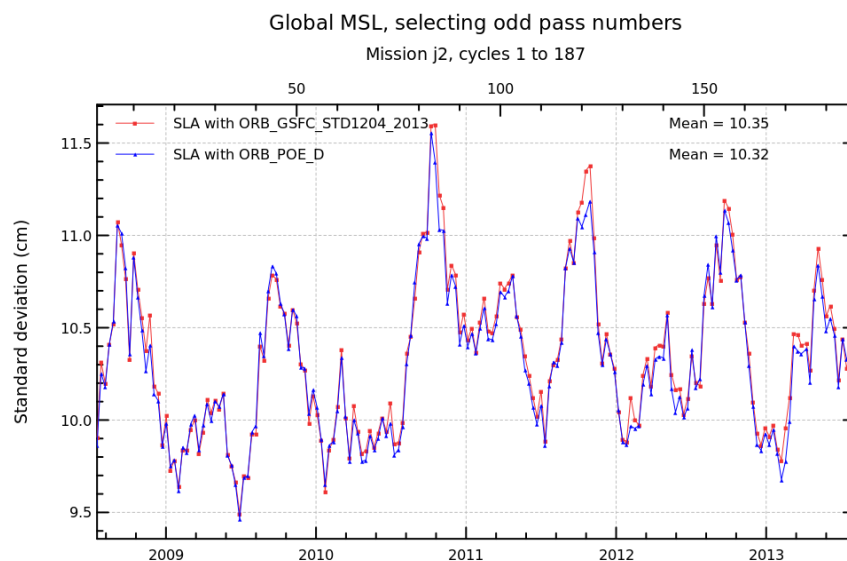
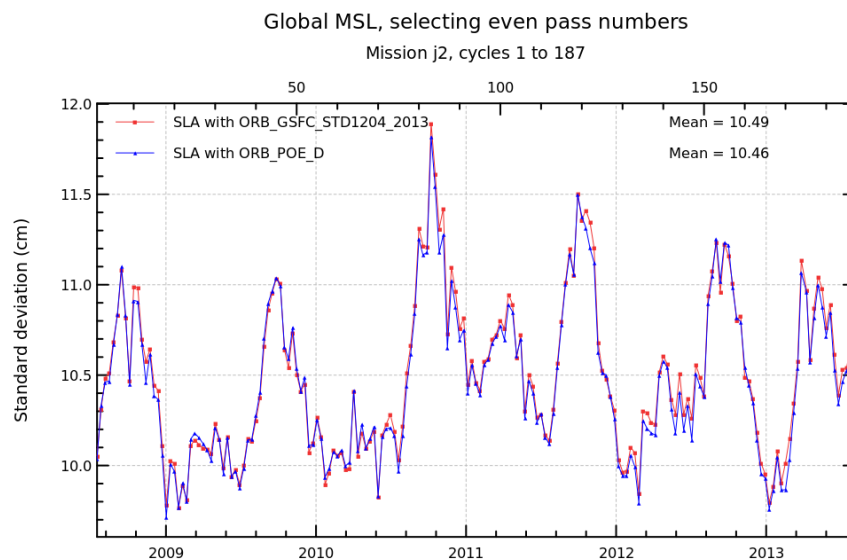
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



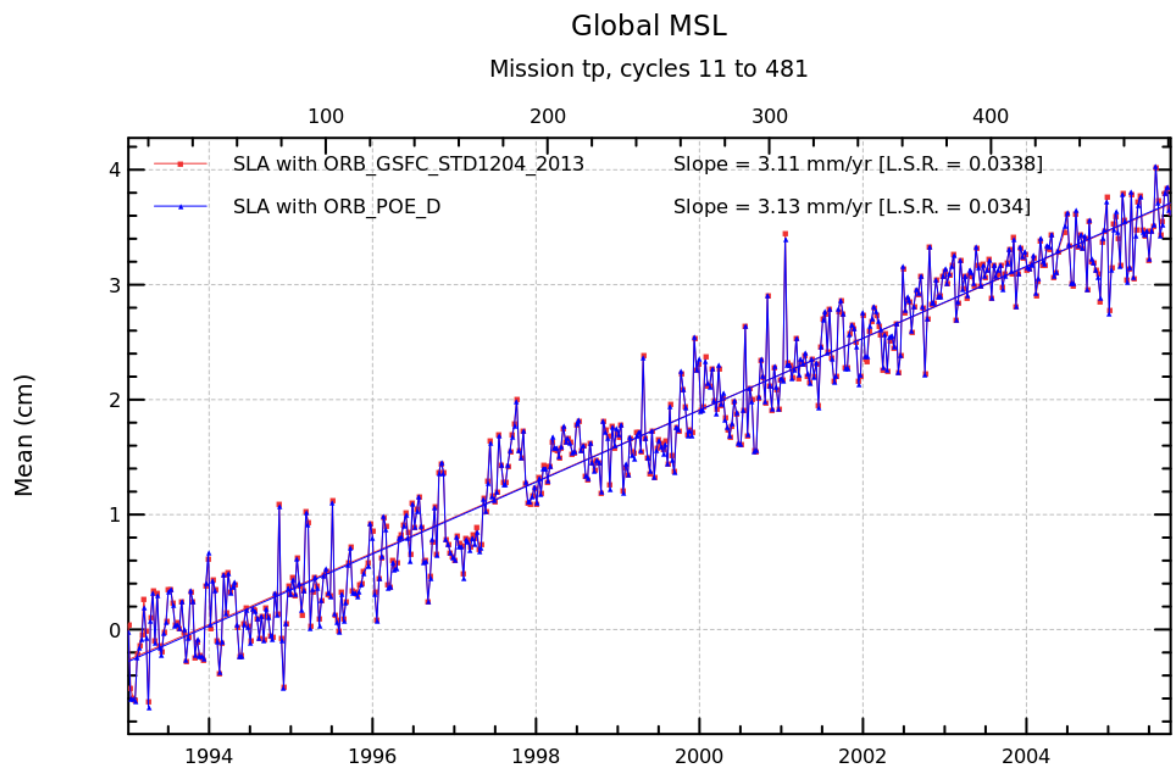
Diagnostic A201_a (mission tp)

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



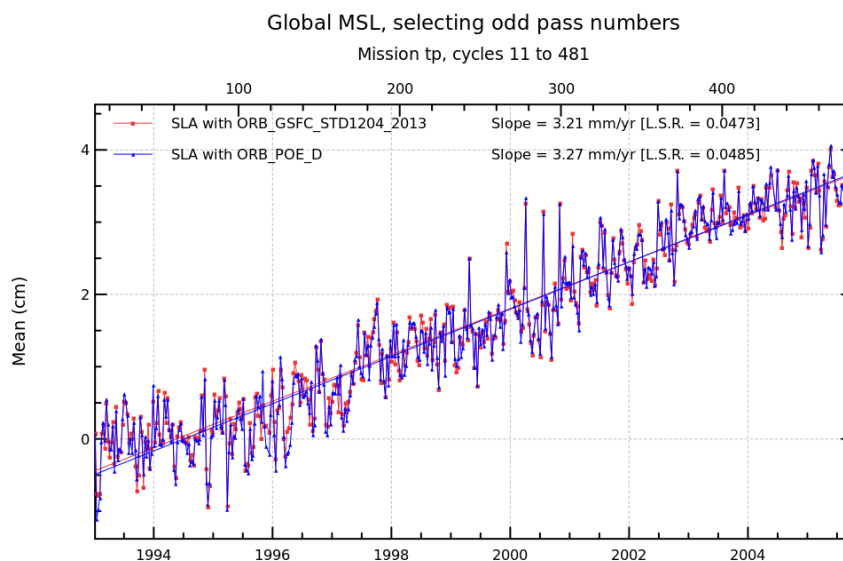
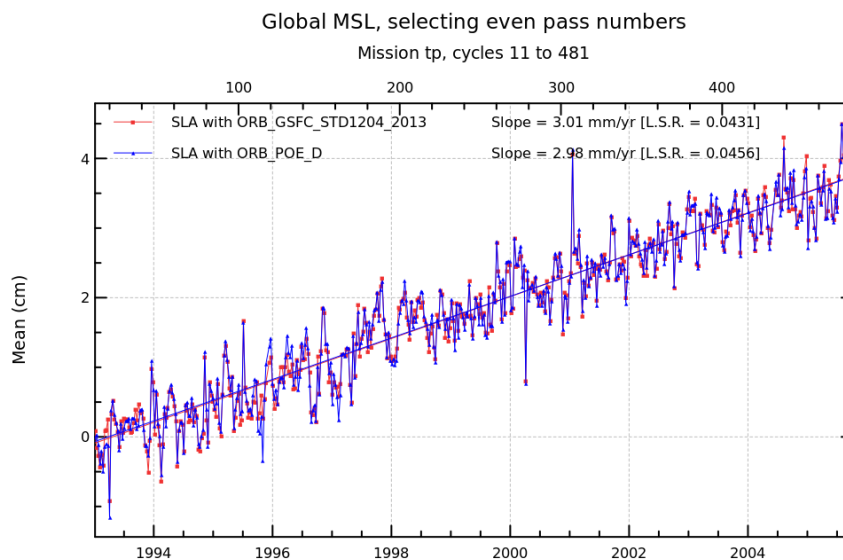
Diagnostic A201_b (mission tp)

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



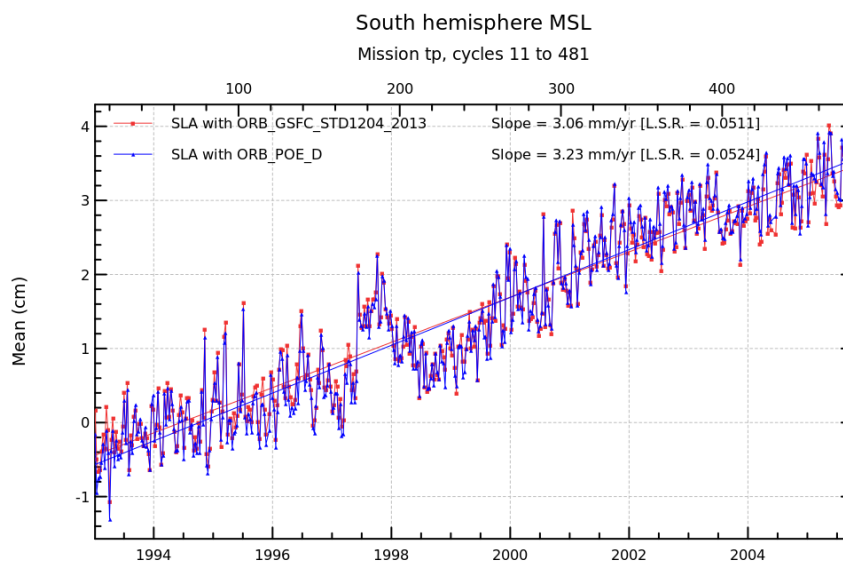
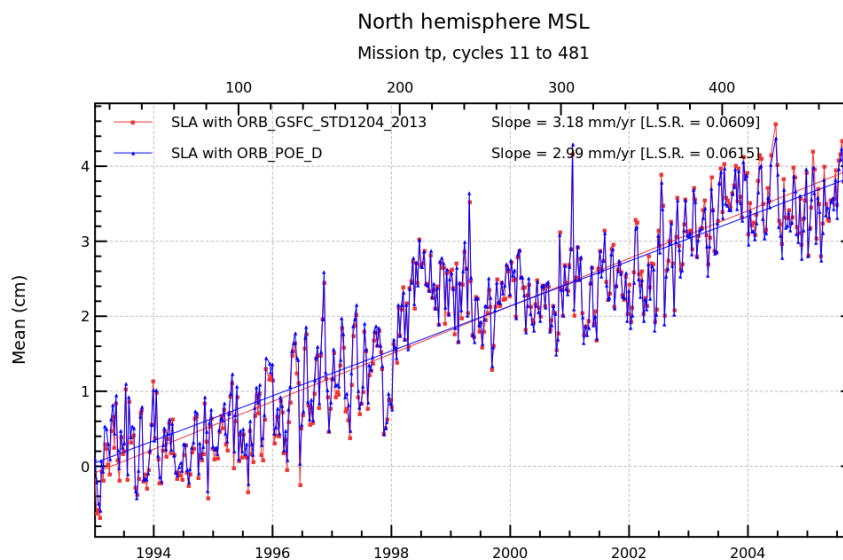
Diagnostic A201_c (mission tp)

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



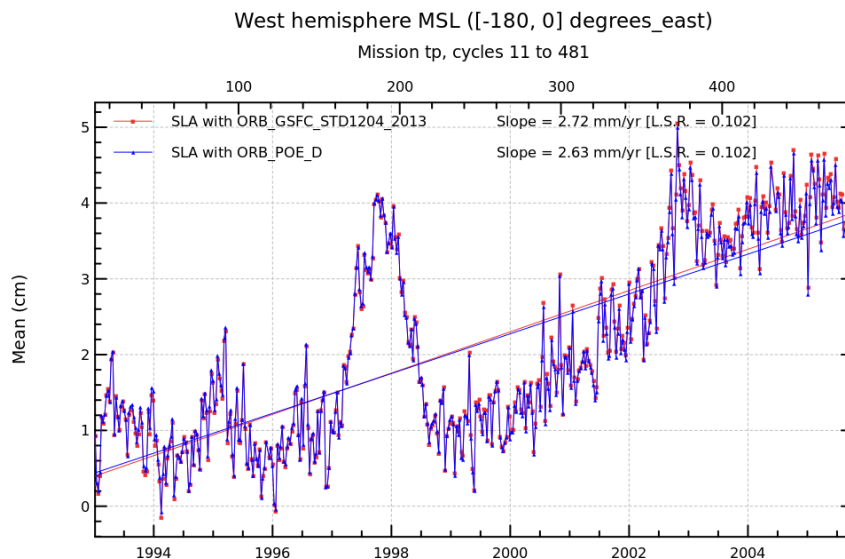
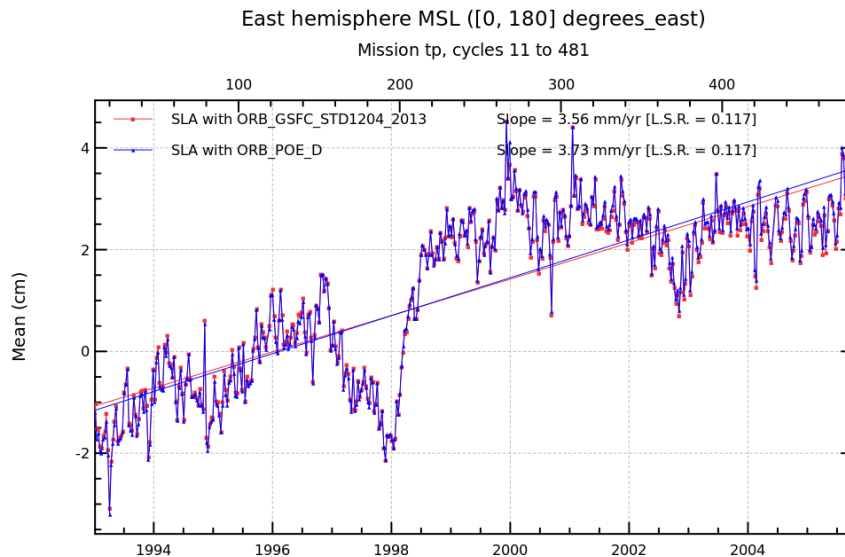
Diagnostic A201_d (mission tp)

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



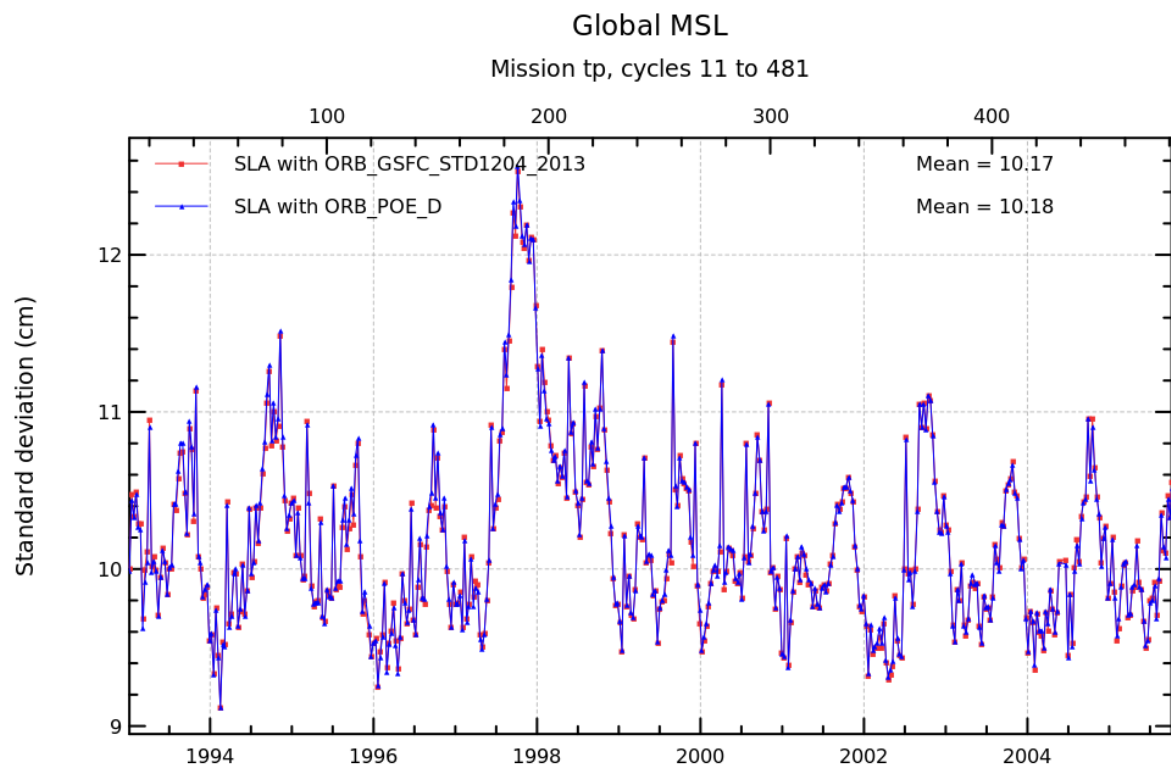
Diagnostic A201_e (mission tp)

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A201_f (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

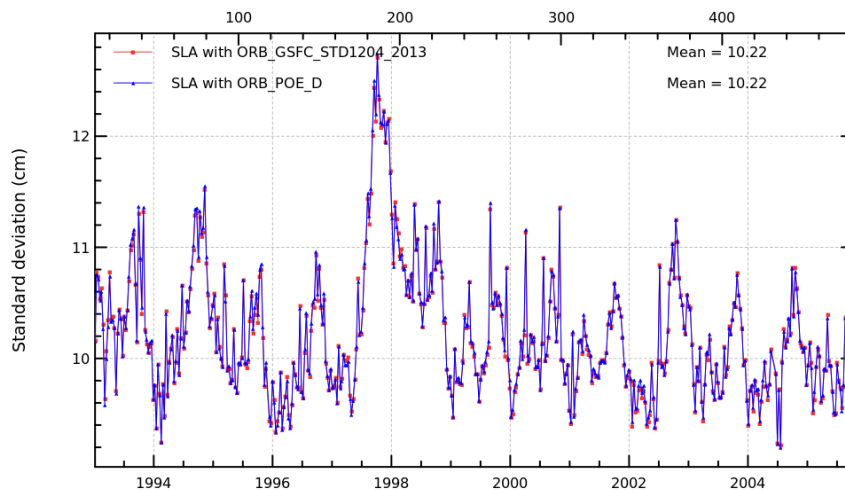
Input data : Along track SLA

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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

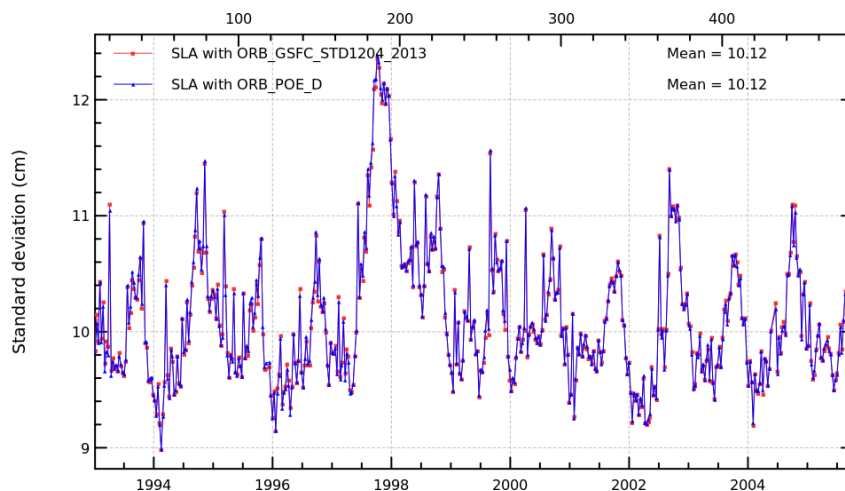
Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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	
	<p>Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>	
	<p>VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)</p> <p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</p>	

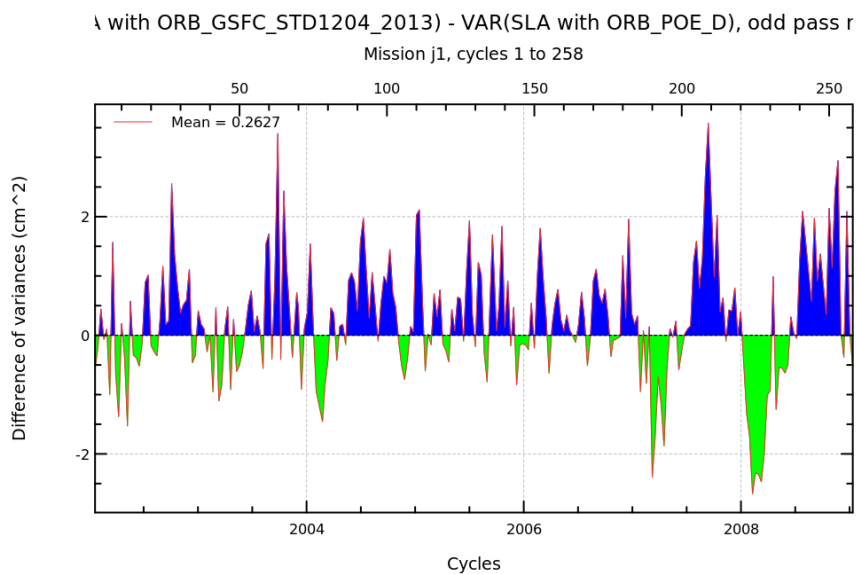
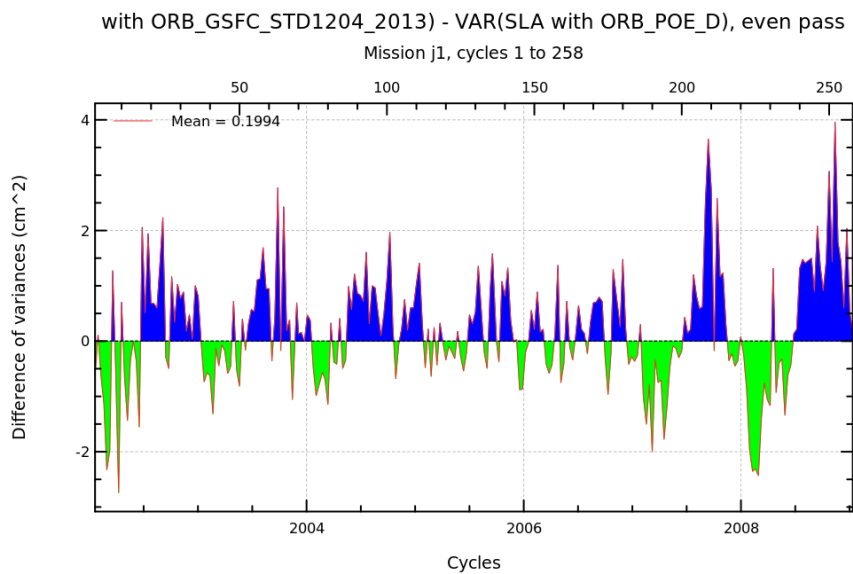
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A202_a (mission j2)

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

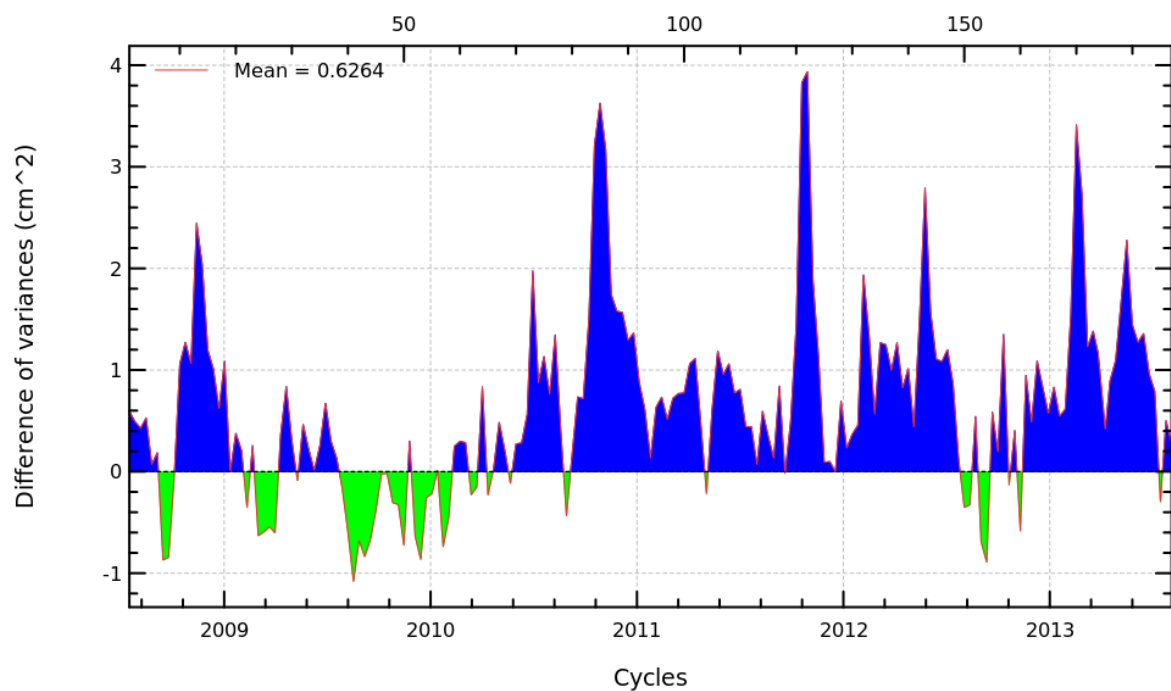
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A202_b (mission j2)

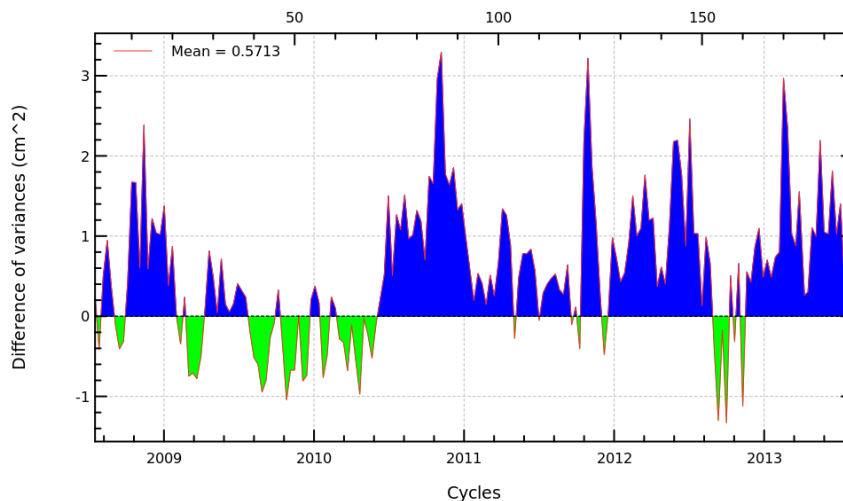
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

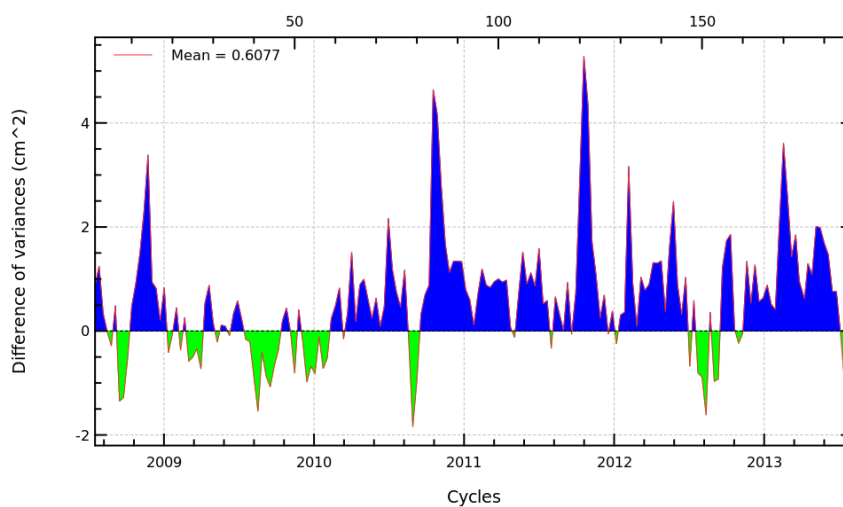
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D), even pass
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D), odd pass r
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A202_a (mission tp)

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

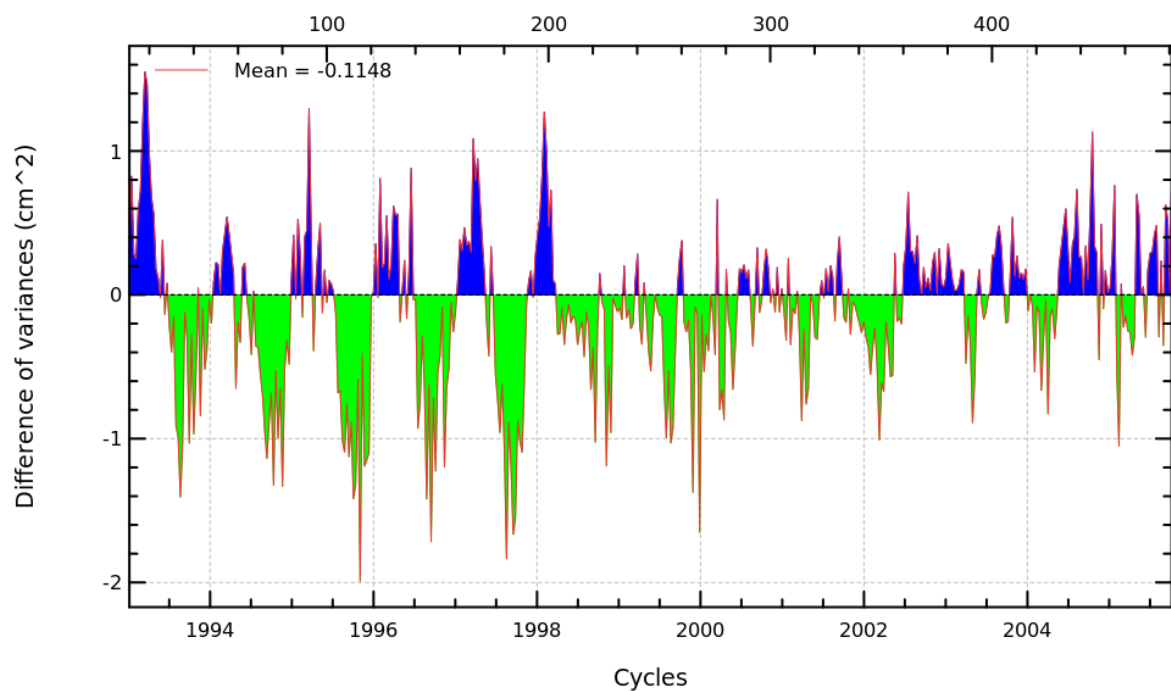
Input data : Along track SLA

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 (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A202_b (mission tp)

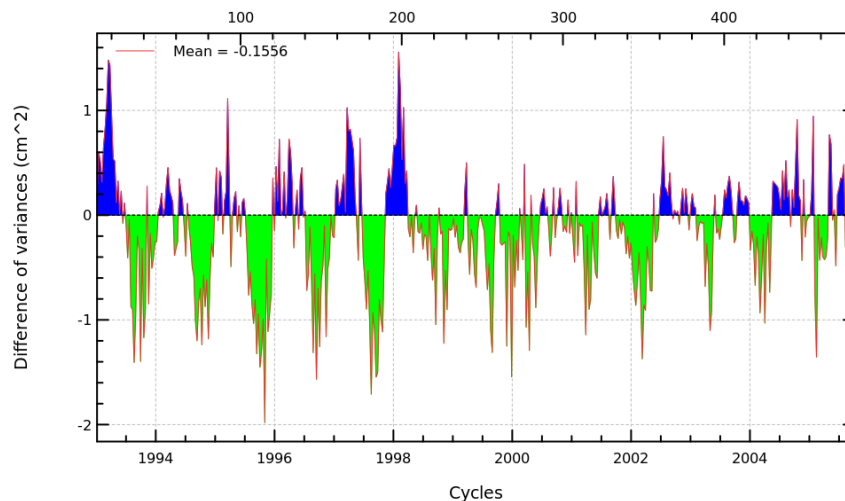
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

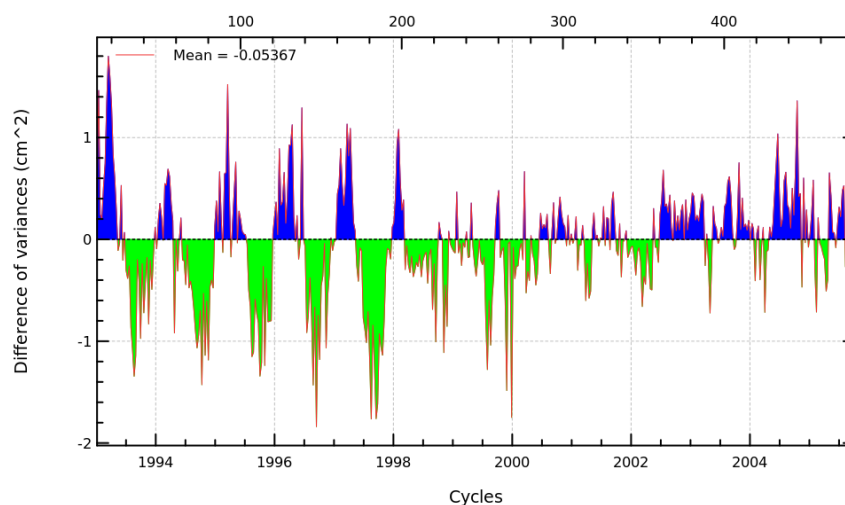
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

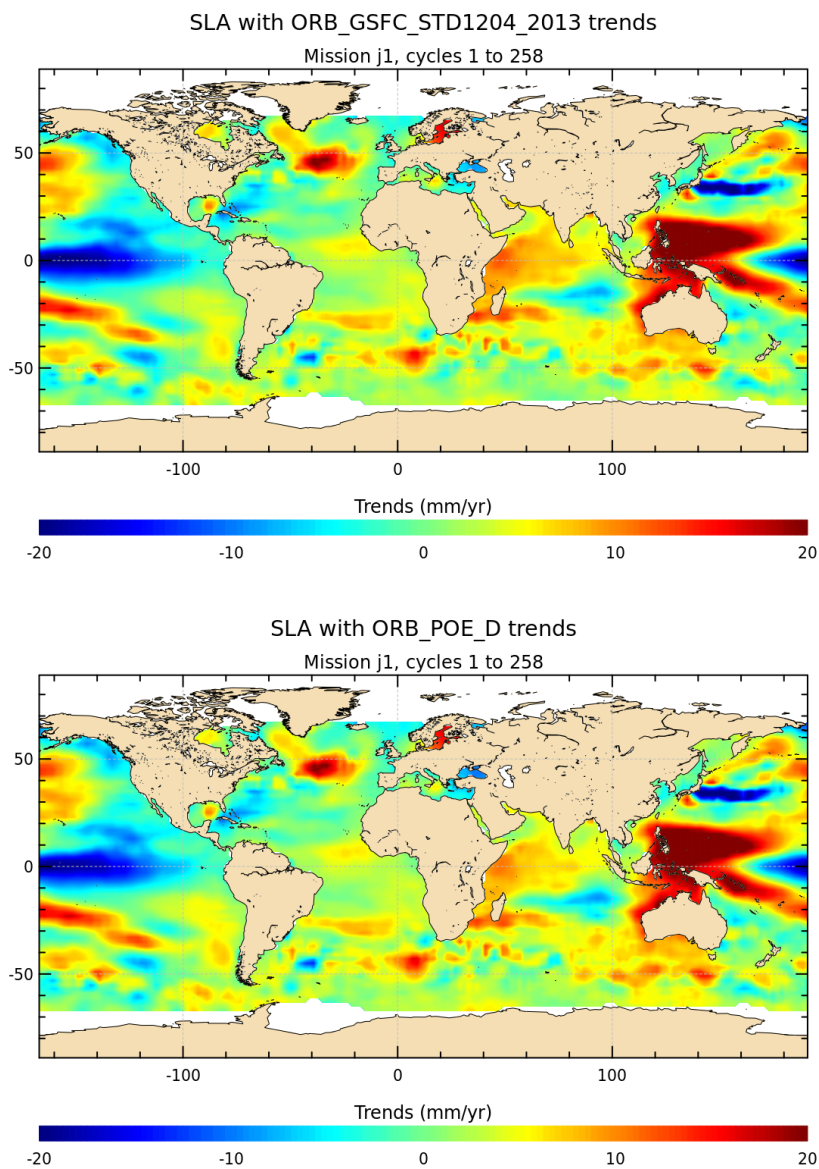
with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D), even pass
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D), odd pass r
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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 A203_b (mission j1)

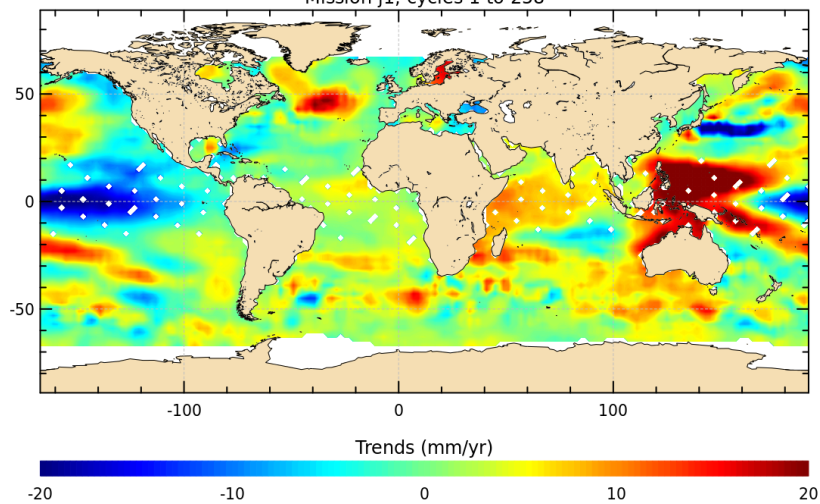
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

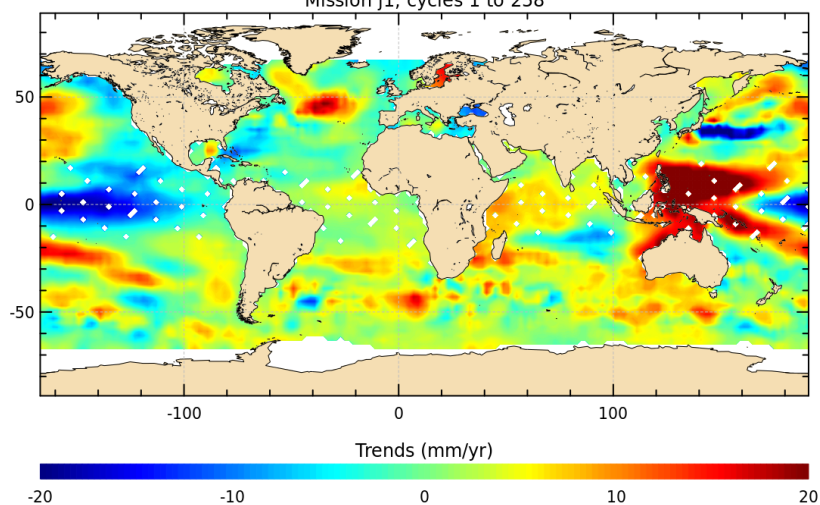
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

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

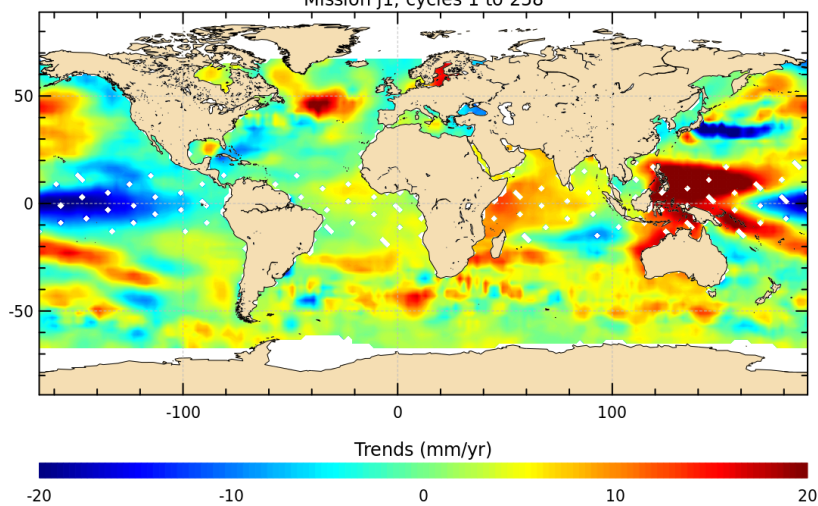
Input data : Along track SLA

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

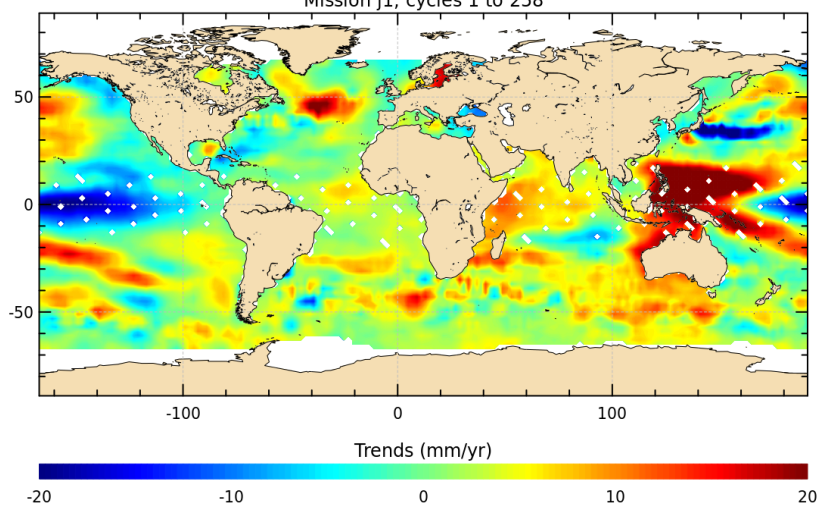
SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



Diagnostic A203_a (mission j2)

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

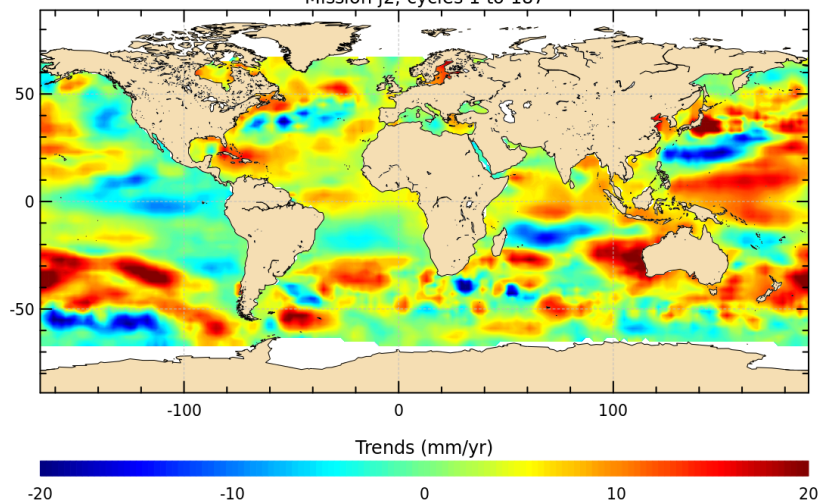
Input data : Along track SLA

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

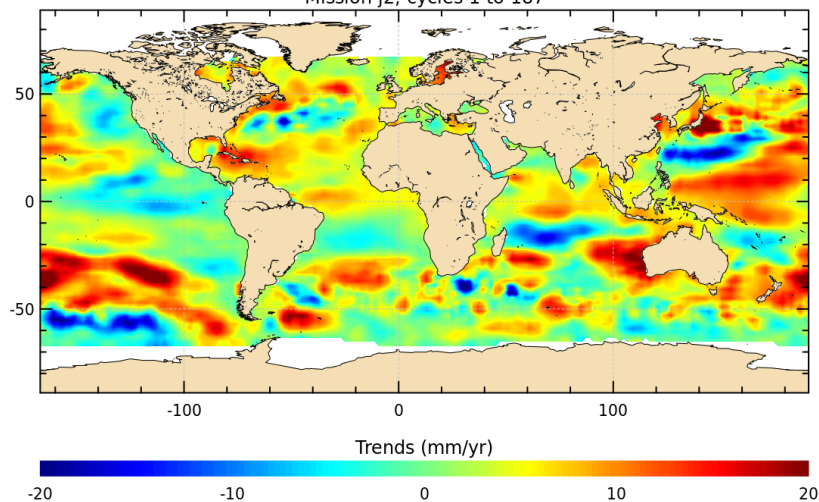
SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A203_b (mission j2)

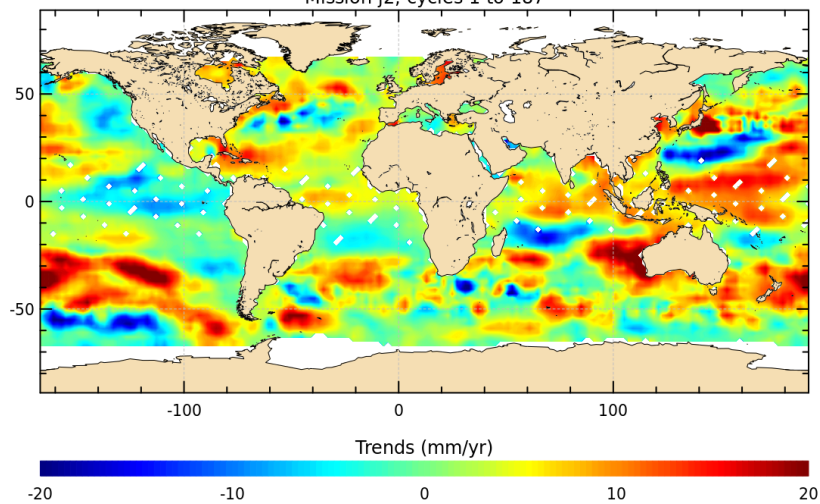
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

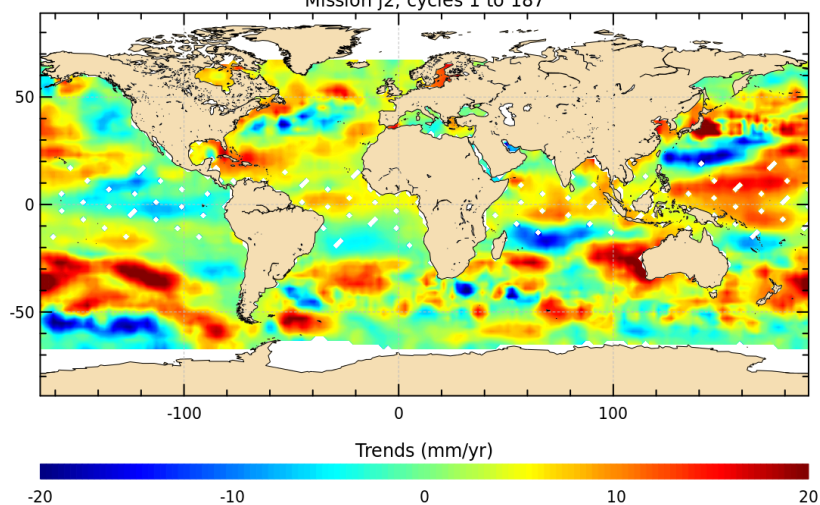
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j2)

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

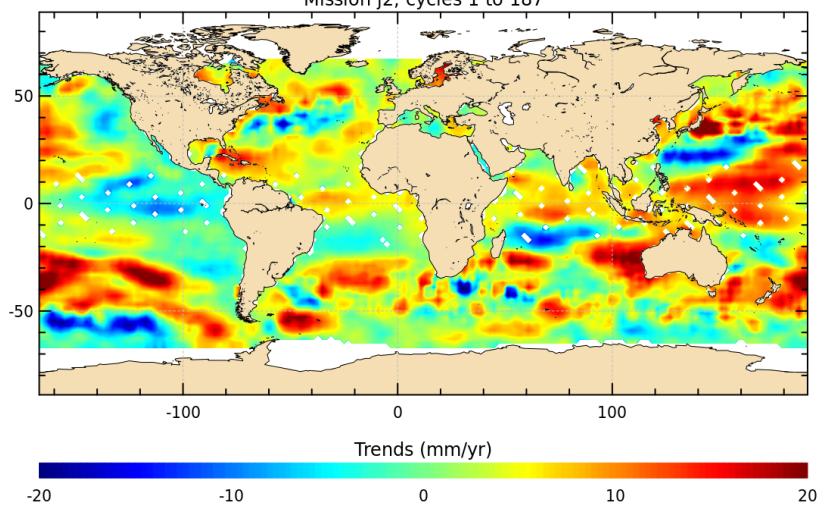
Input data : Along track SLA

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

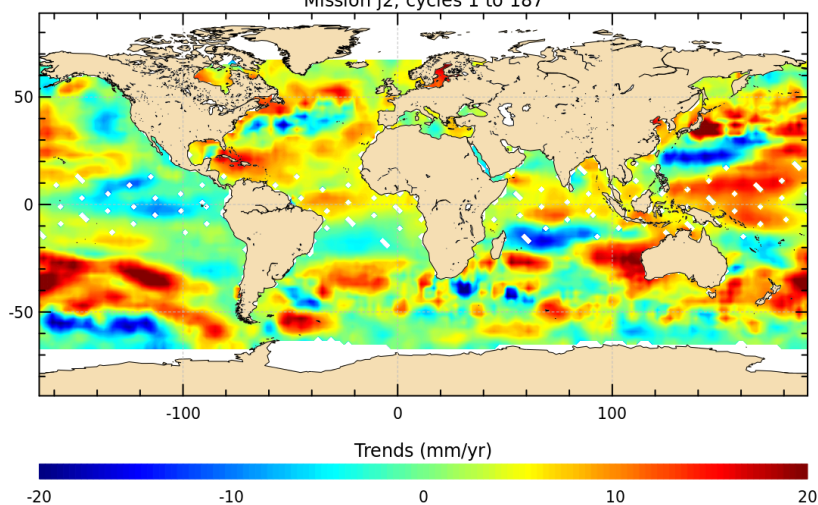
SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A203_a (mission tp)

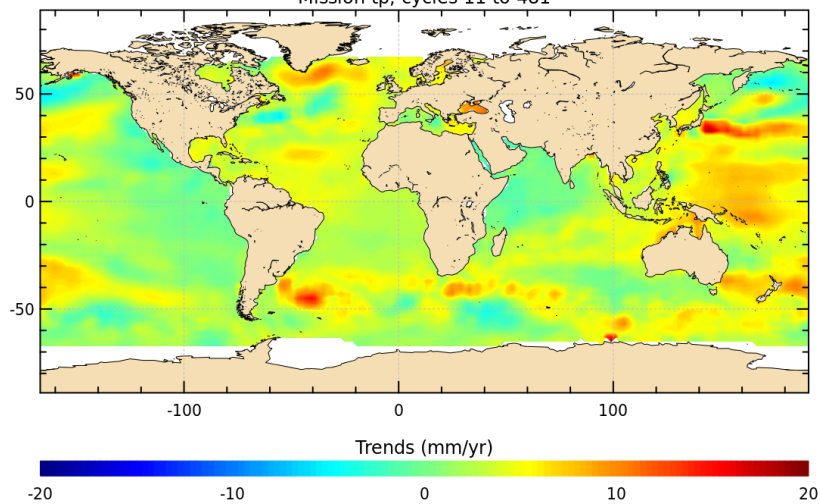
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

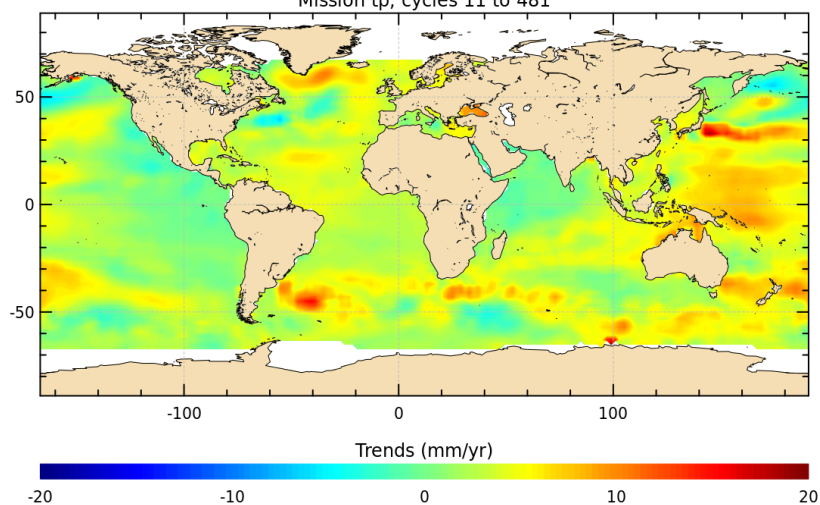
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



SLA with ORB_POE_D trends
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A203_b (mission tp)

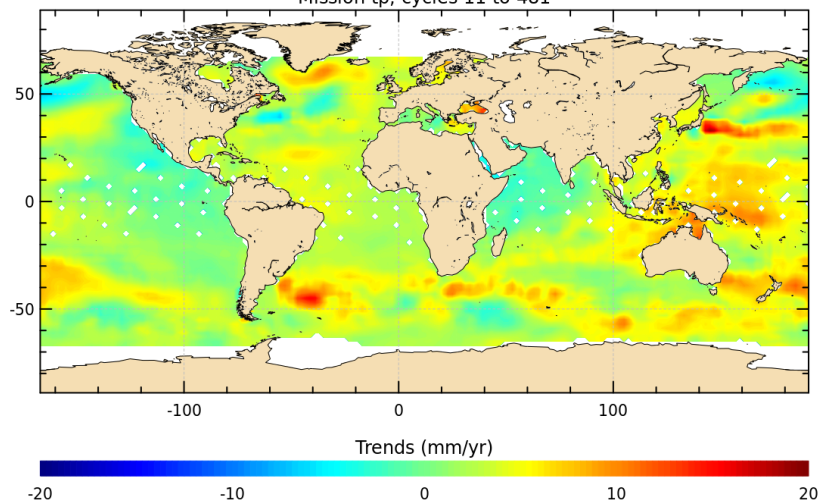
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

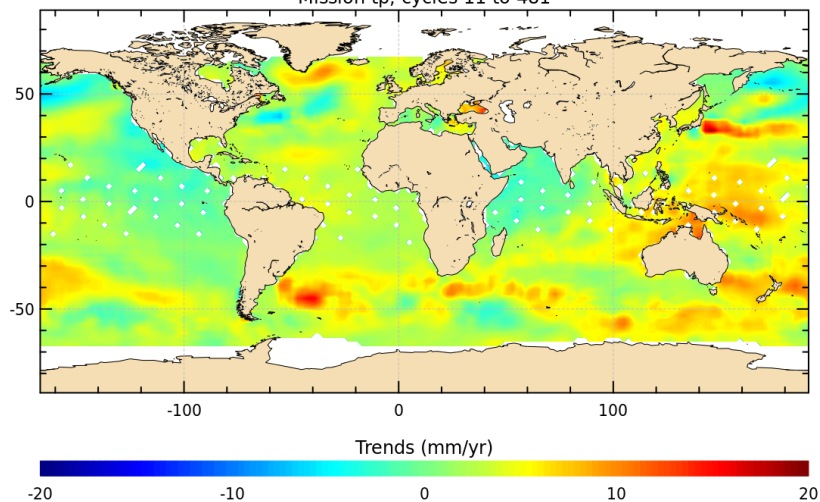
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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



Diagnostic A203_c (mission tp)

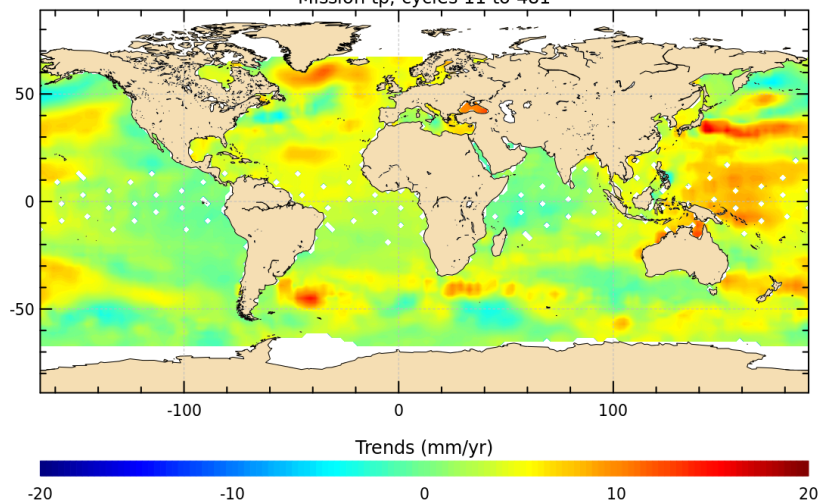
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

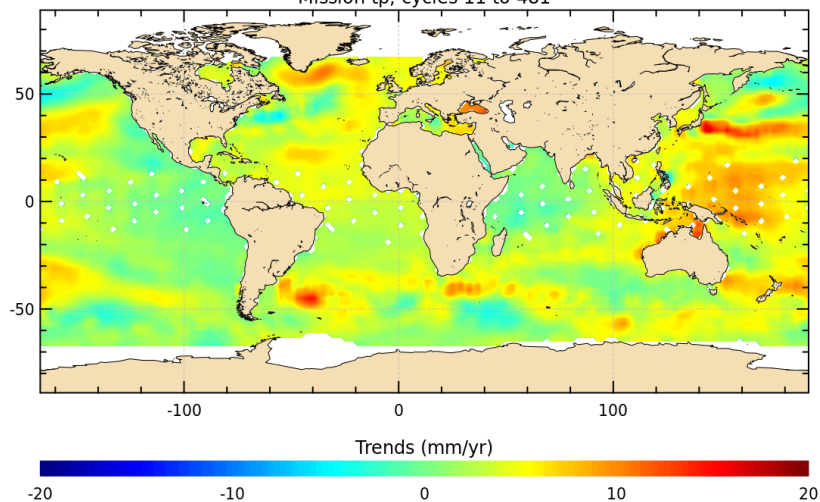
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends : odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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



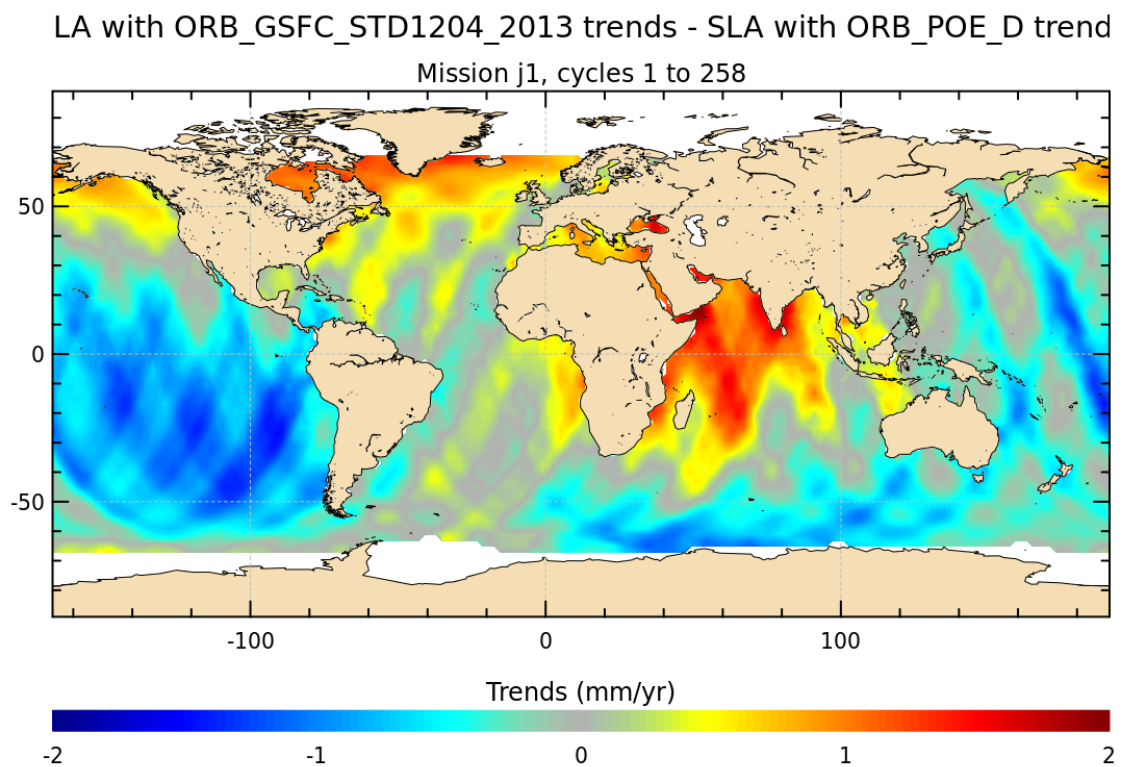
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j1)

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)

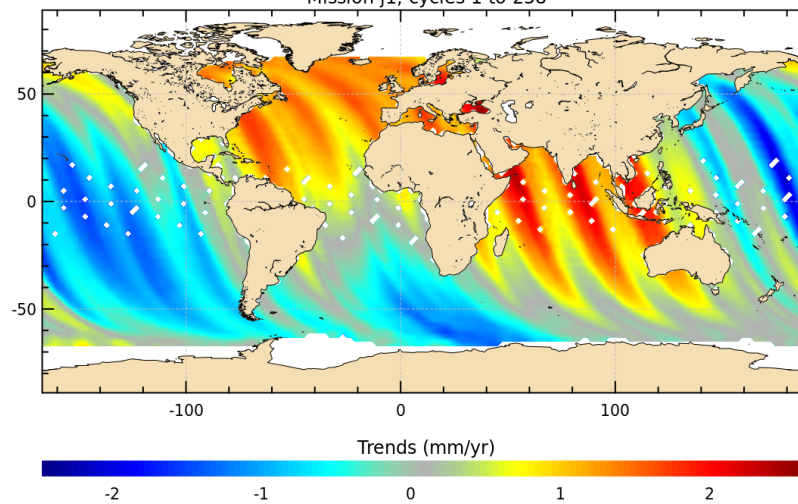
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

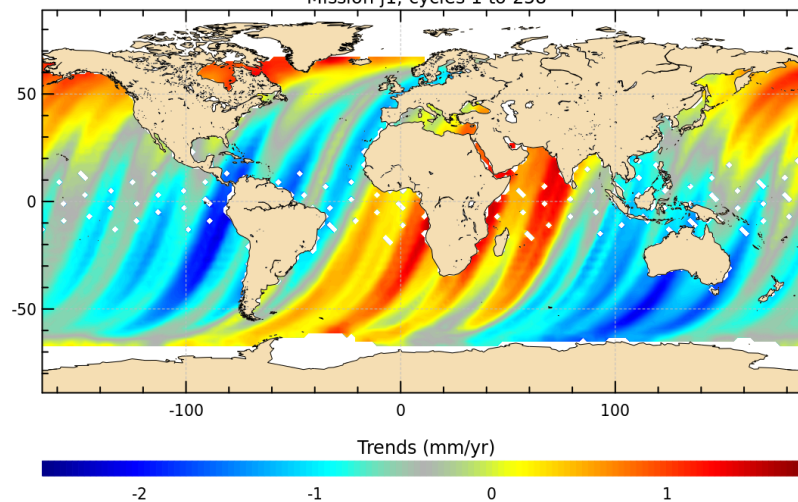
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

IB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : even passes
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



RB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : odd passes
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



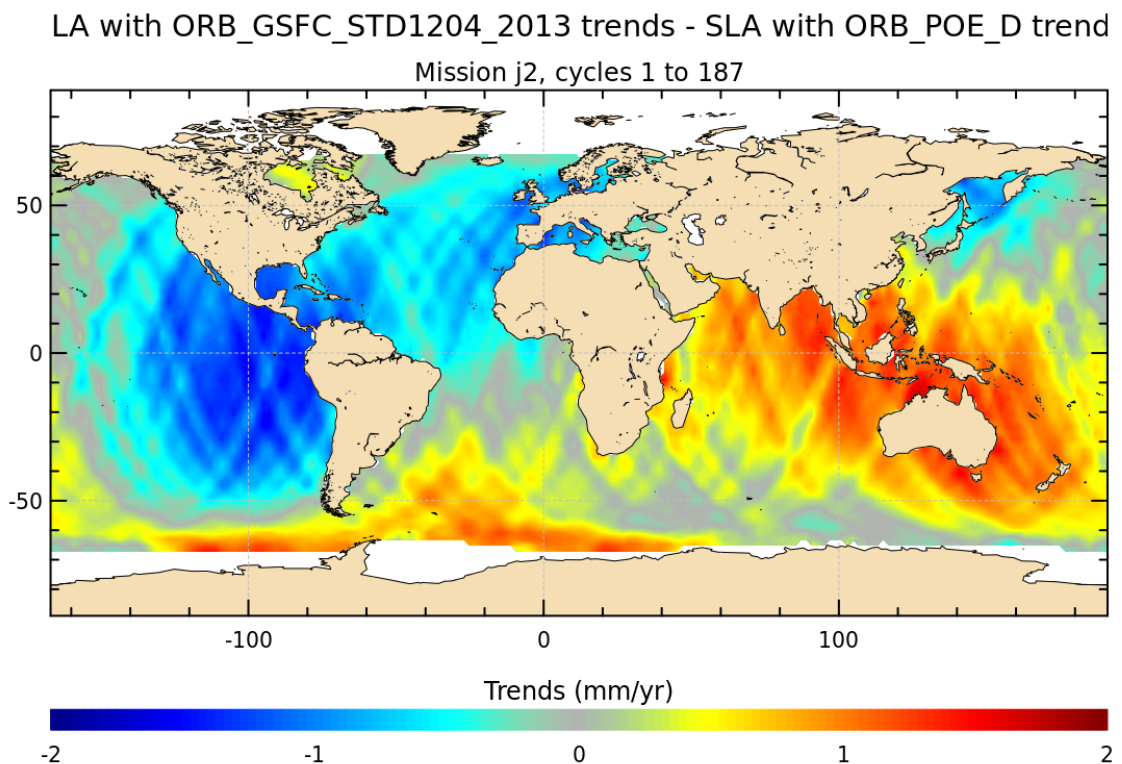
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j2)

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)

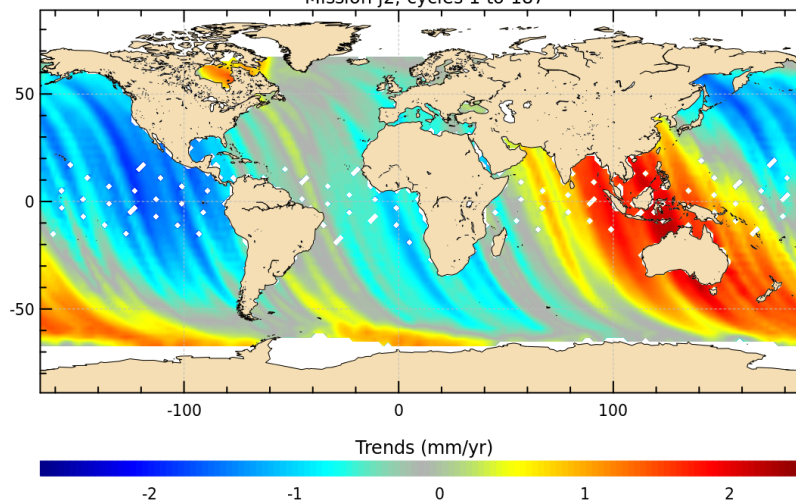
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

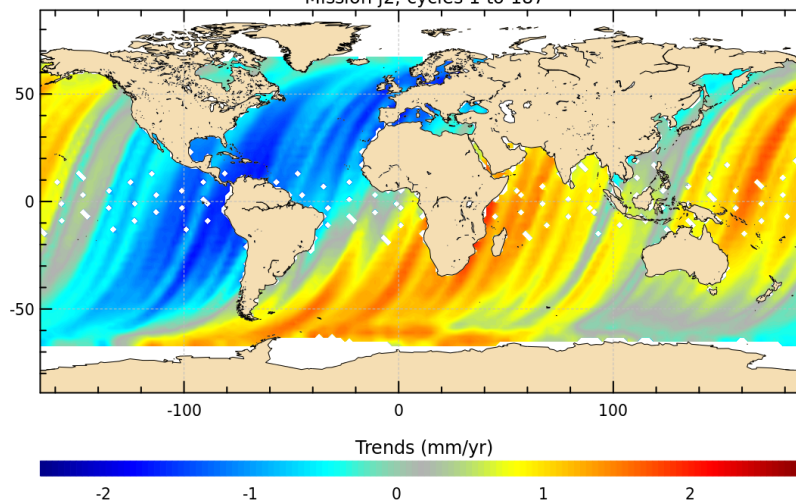
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

RB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : even passes
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



RB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : odd passes
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



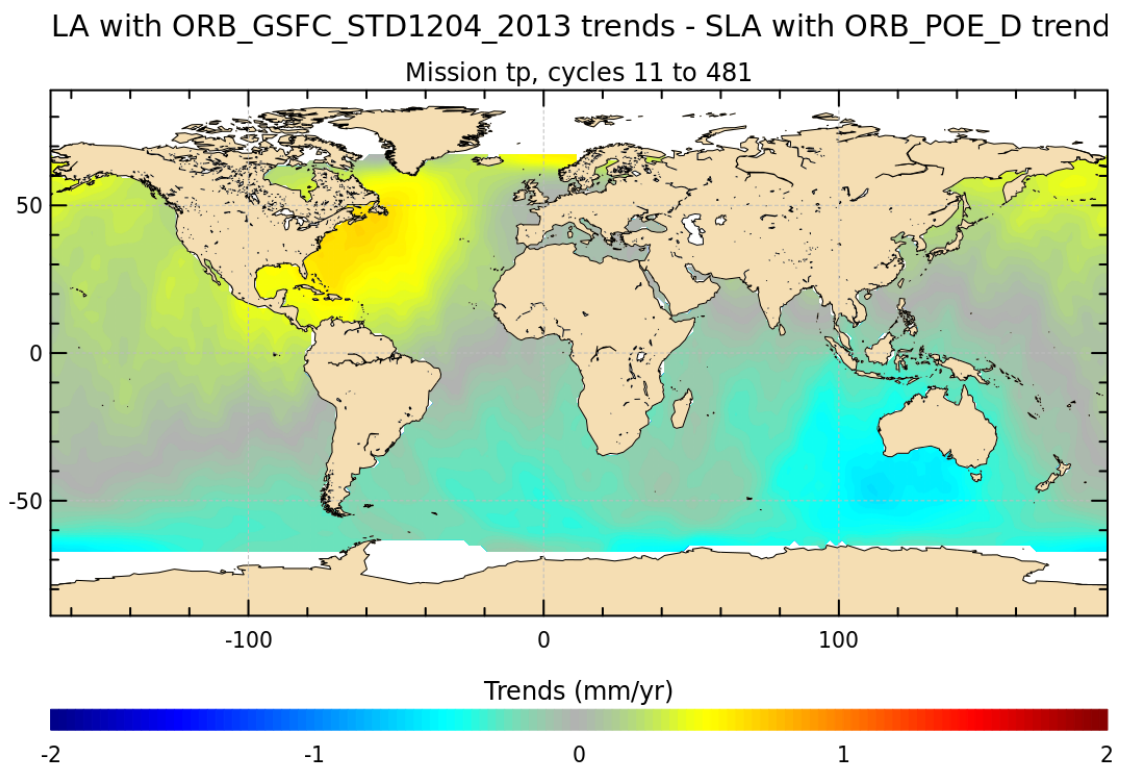
Diagnostic A204_a (mission tp)

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)

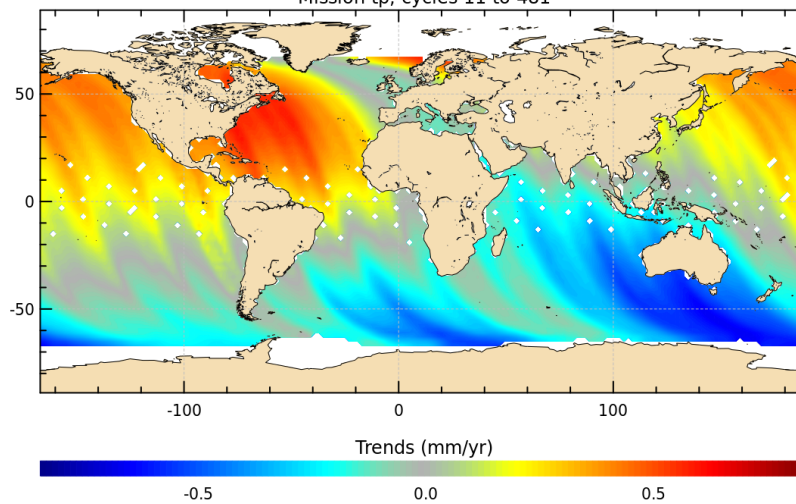
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

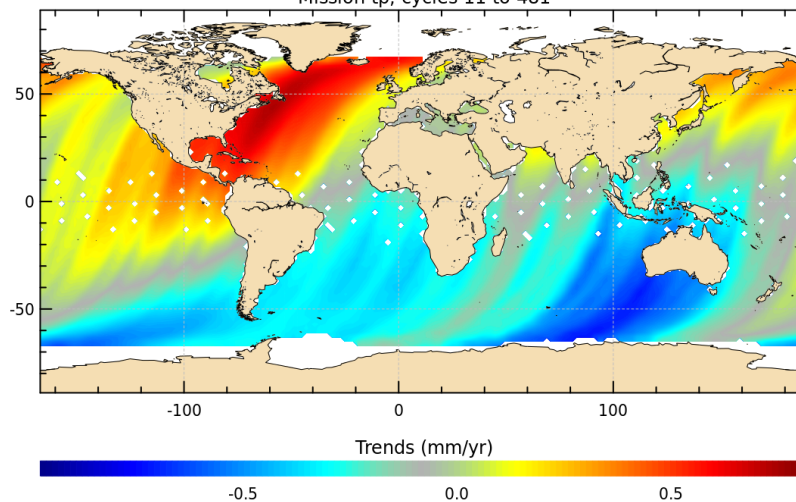
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

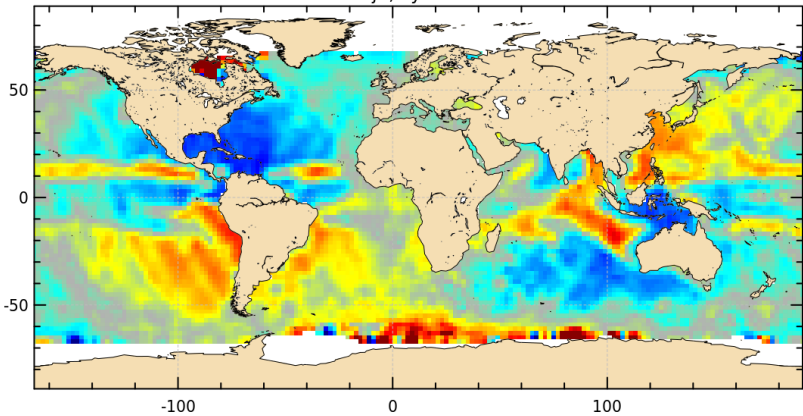
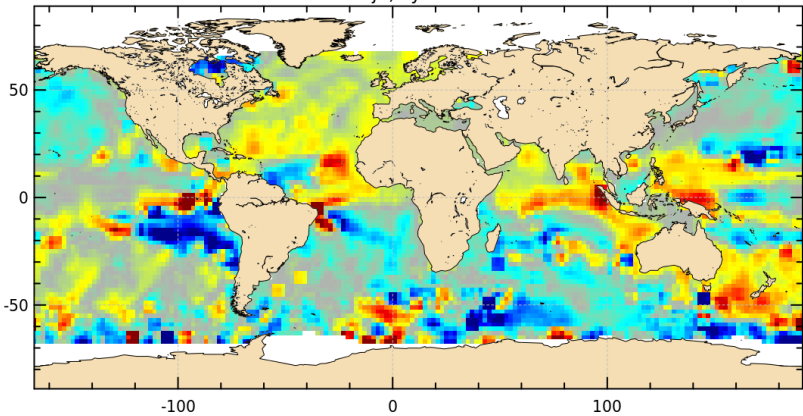
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

RB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : even passes
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



RB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 trends - SLA with ORB_POE_D trends : odd passes
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	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).	
	<div>3_GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : a</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</div>  <div>Amplitude (cm)</div> <div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div> <div>ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : annu</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</div>  <div>Phase (degree)</div> <div>-5 0 5</div>	

Diagnostic A205_b (mission j1)

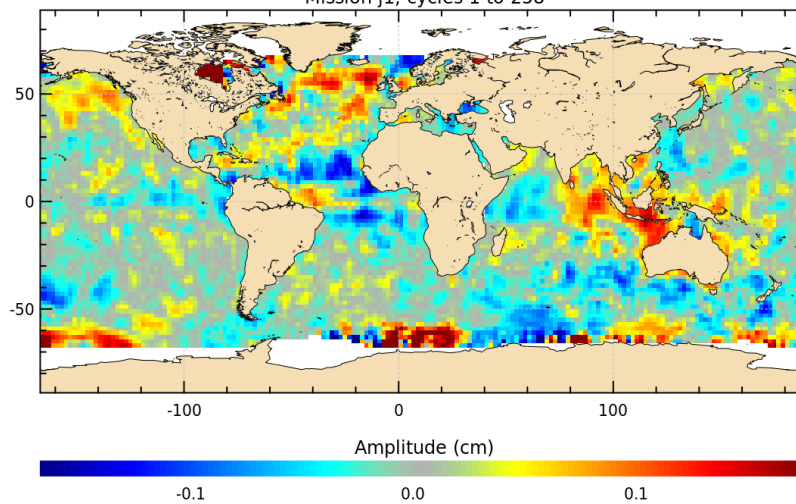
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

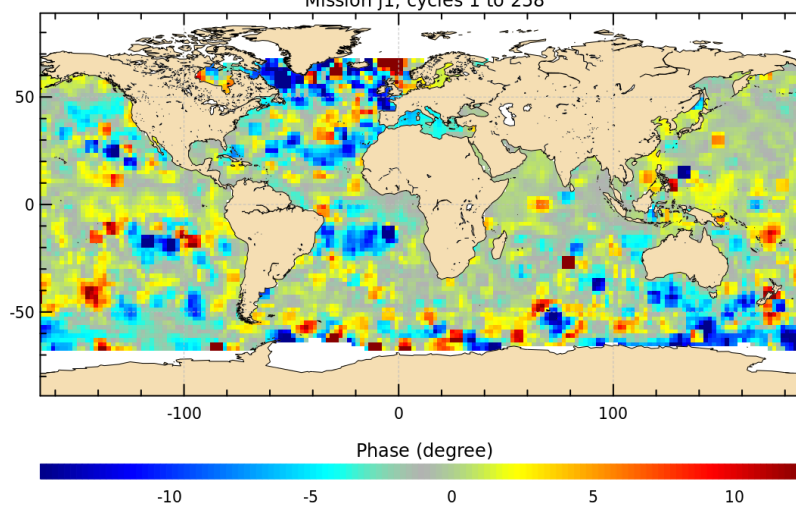
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : semi-arctic
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : semi-arctic
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j2)

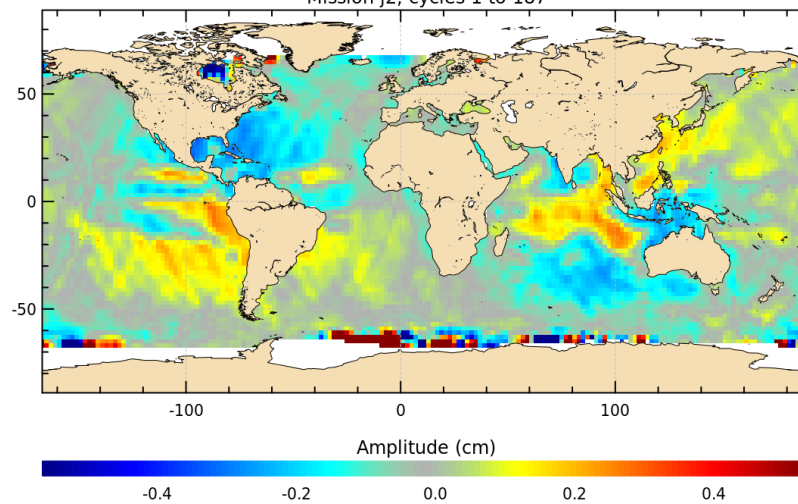
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

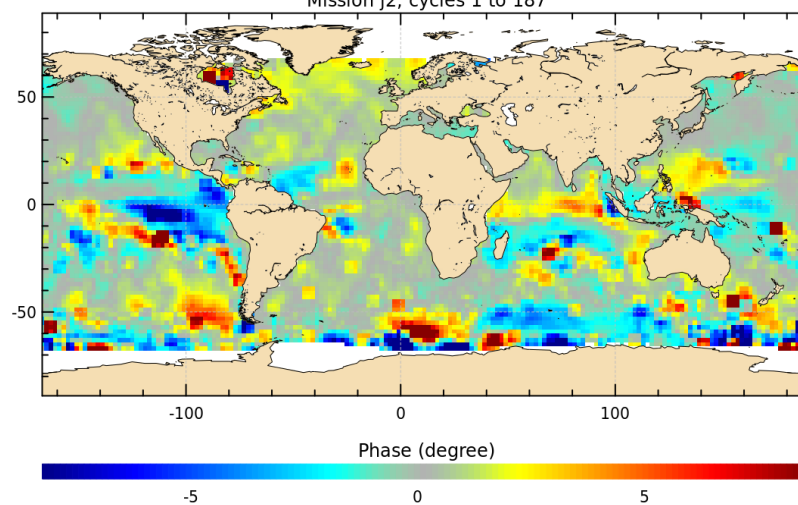
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

3_GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : a
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : annu
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j2)

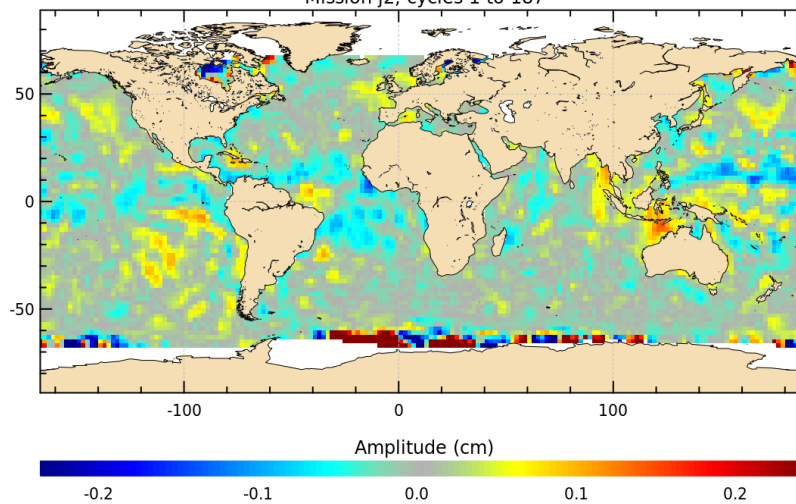
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

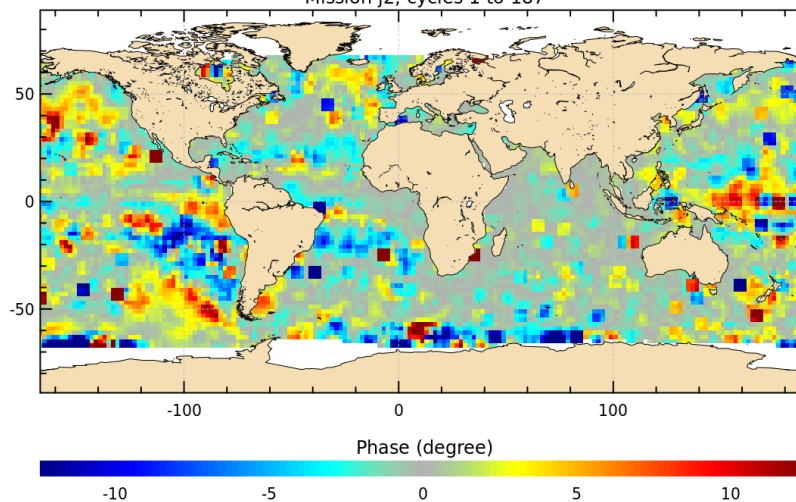
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : semi-arctic
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : semi-arctic
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A205_a (mission tp)

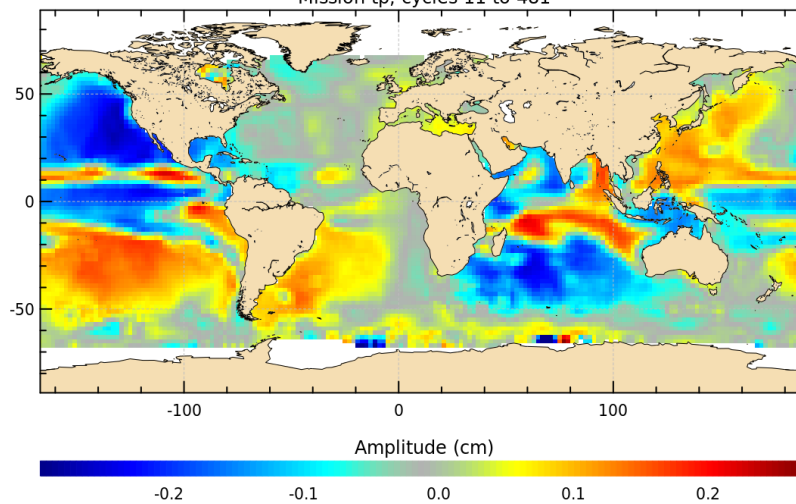
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

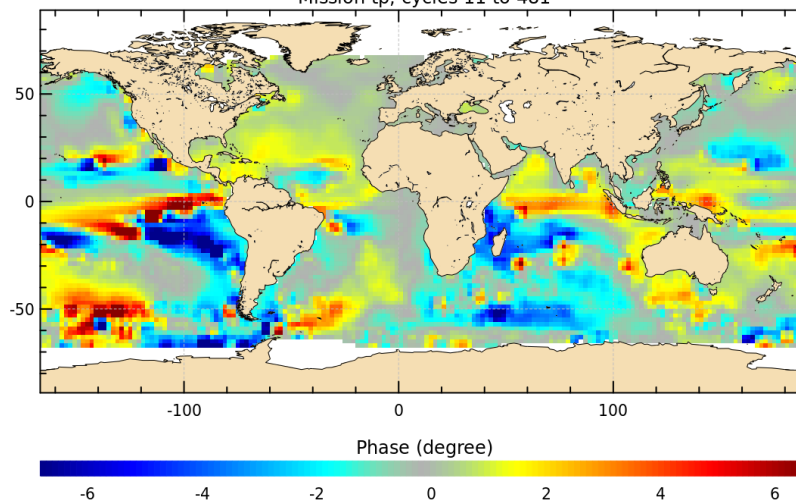
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

3_GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : a
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : annu
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



Diagnostic A205_b (mission tp)

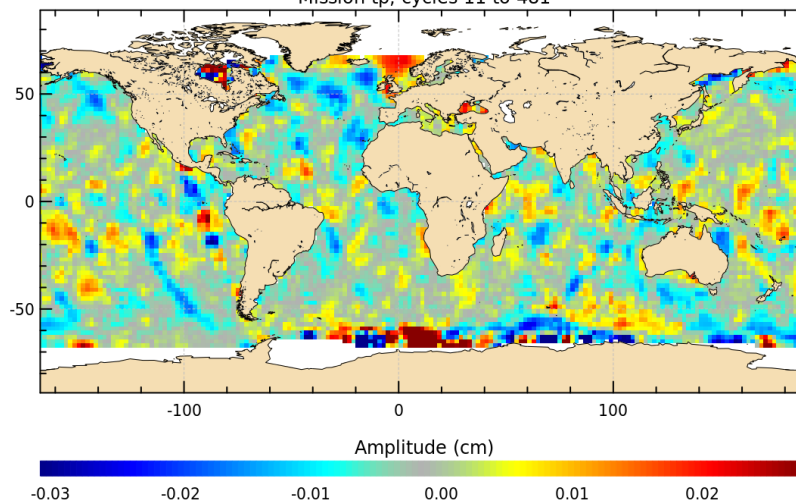
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

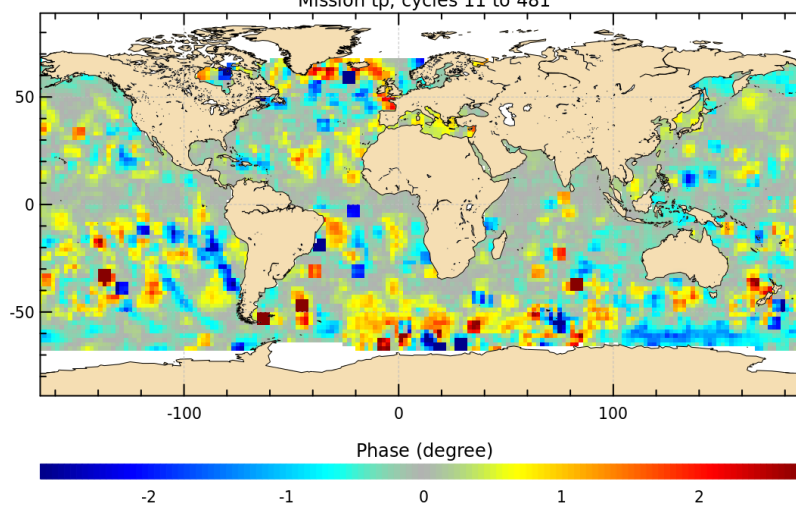
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

GSFC_STD1204_2013 amplitude - SLA with ORB_POE_D amplitude : semi-arctic
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 phase - SLA with ORB_POE_D phase : semi-arctic
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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.	
<div>Periodogram of SLA (reference period = 1 year)</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</div> <p>This plot shows the amplitude of SLA in centimeters versus the period in days for Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258. The y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 0.6 cm, and the x-axis ranges from 300 to 450 days. Two data series are plotted: 'SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013' (red line with markers) and 'SLA with ORB_POE_D' (blue line with markers). Both series show a prominent peak at approximately 365 days, which is marked by a vertical green line labeled '1 year'. The amplitude at this peak is approximately 0.65 cm. There are smaller peaks at approximately 300 days and 450 days.</p> <div>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</div> <p>This plot shows the amplitude of SLA in centimeters versus the period in days for Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258, focusing on the period range [0, 1 year]. The y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 0.6 cm, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 350 days. Two data series are plotted: 'SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013' (red line with markers) and 'SLA with ORB_POE_D' (blue line with markers). The plot shows several small peaks, with the most significant one at approximately 365 days, which is marked by a vertical green line labeled '1 year'. The amplitude at this peak is approximately 0.65 cm. There are also smaller peaks at approximately 100, 200, and 300 days.</p>	

Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

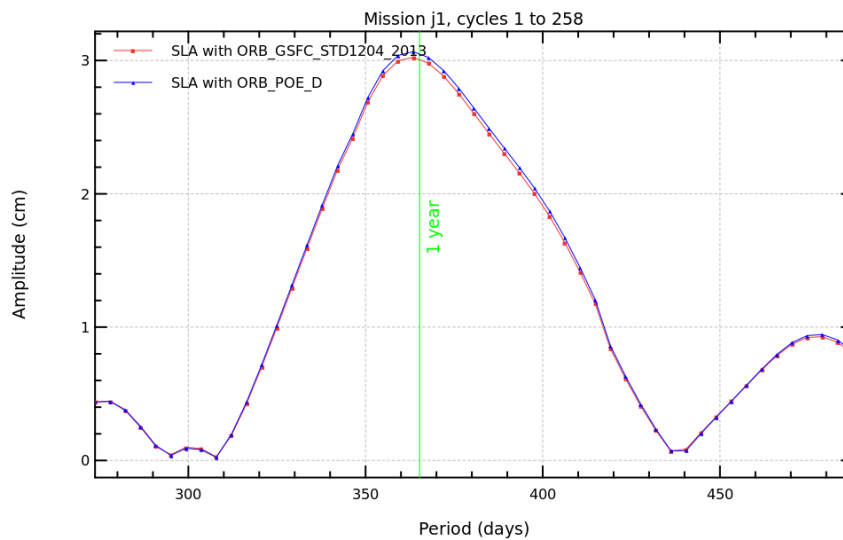
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

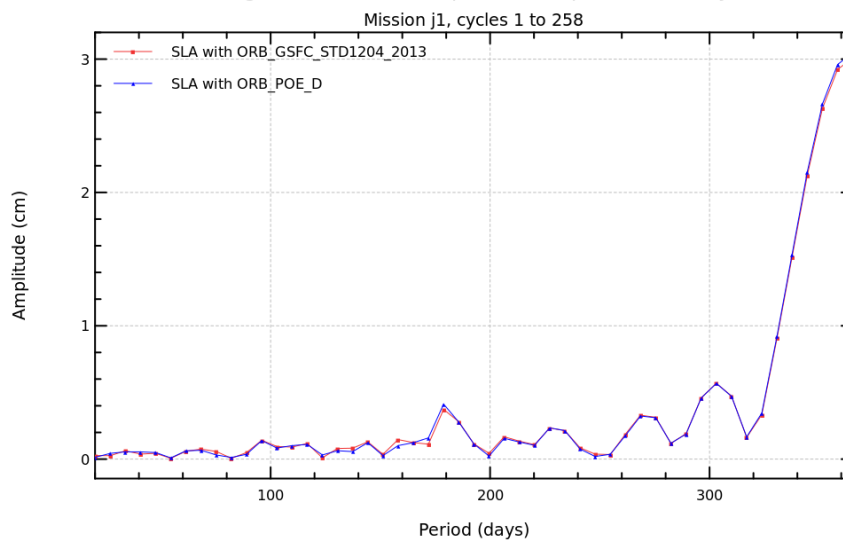
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

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



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



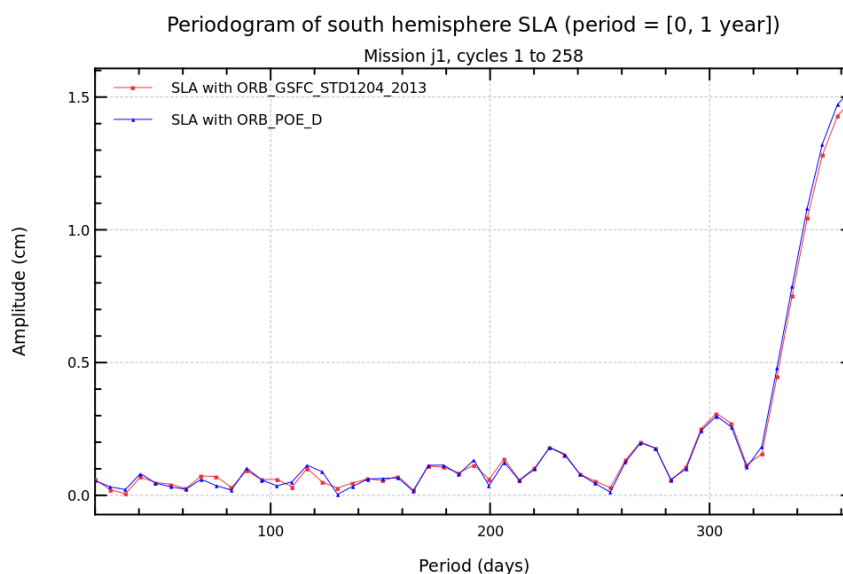
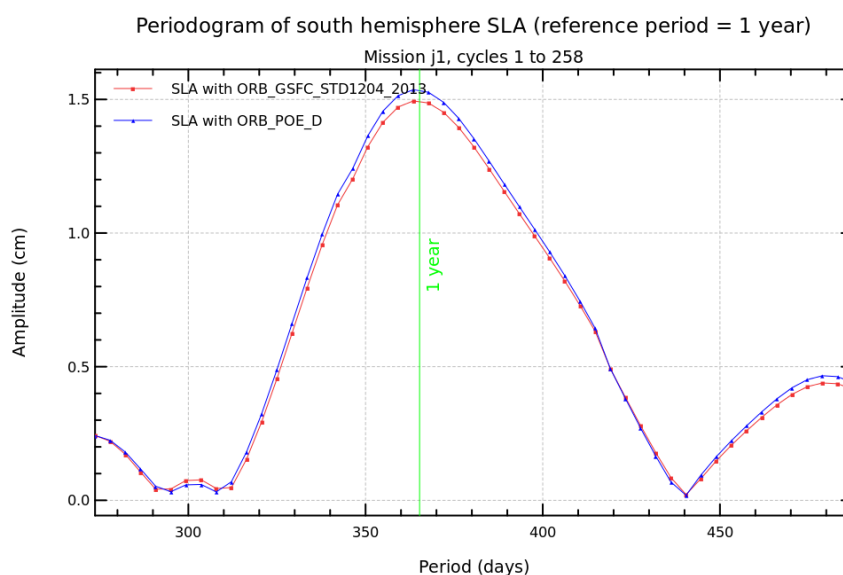
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



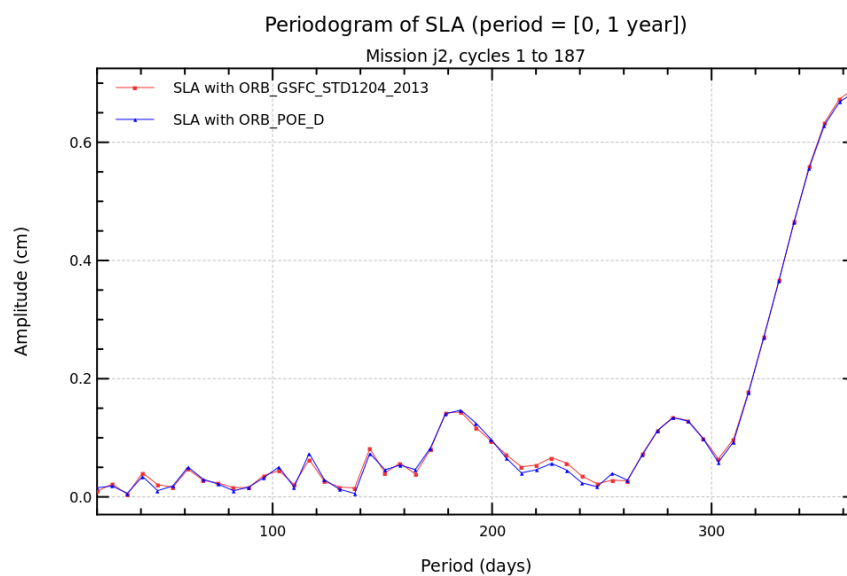
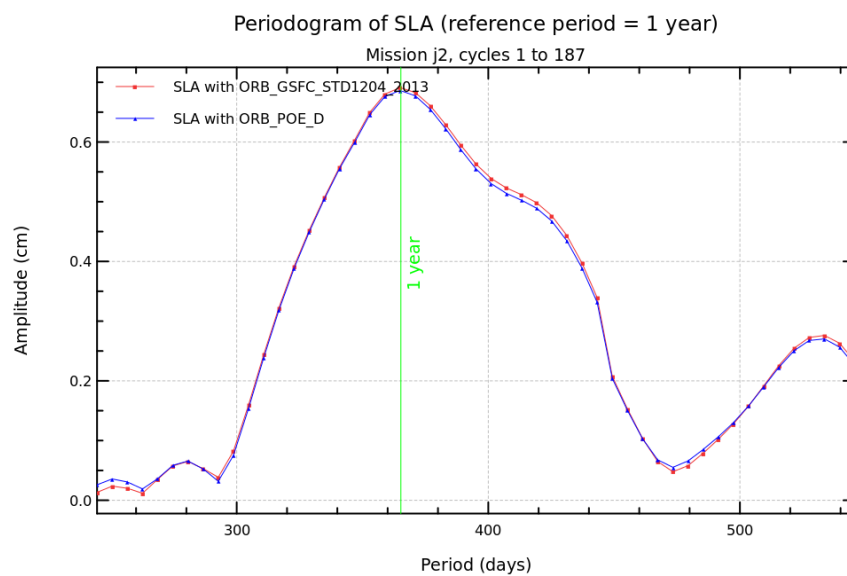
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



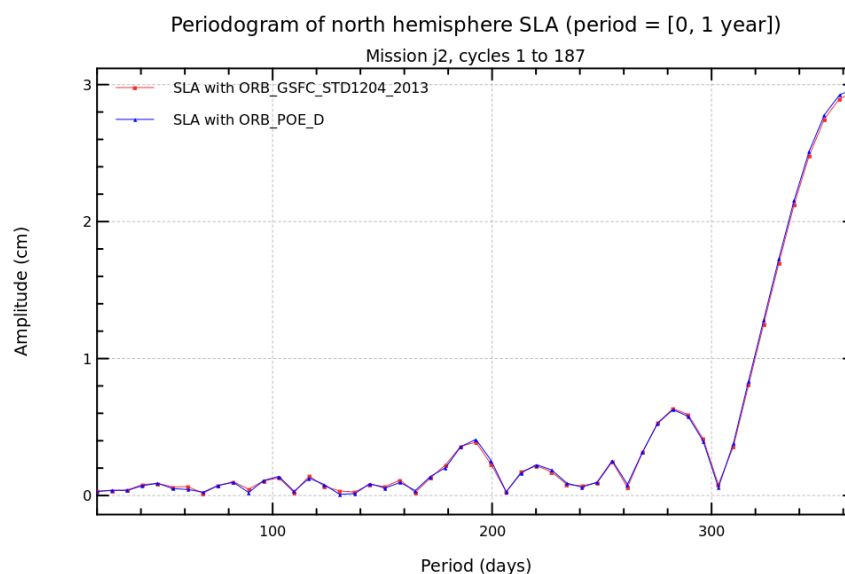
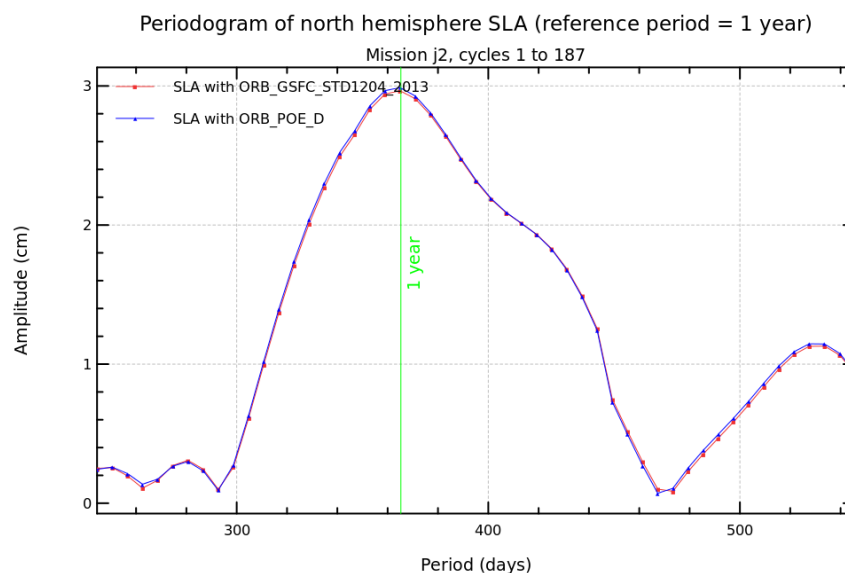
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



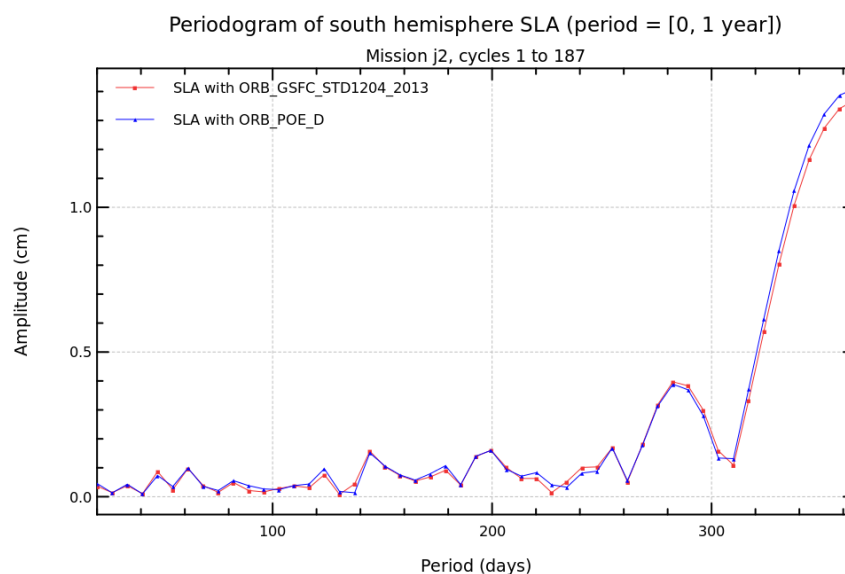
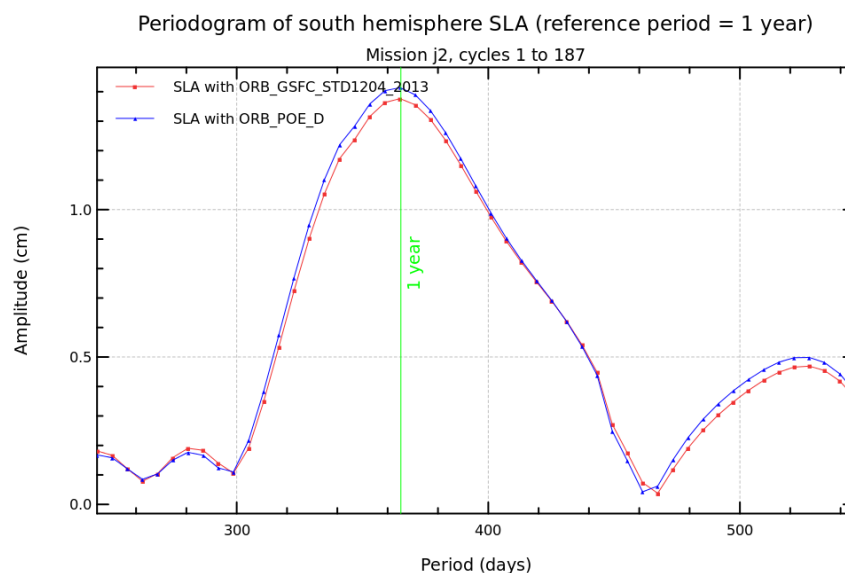
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



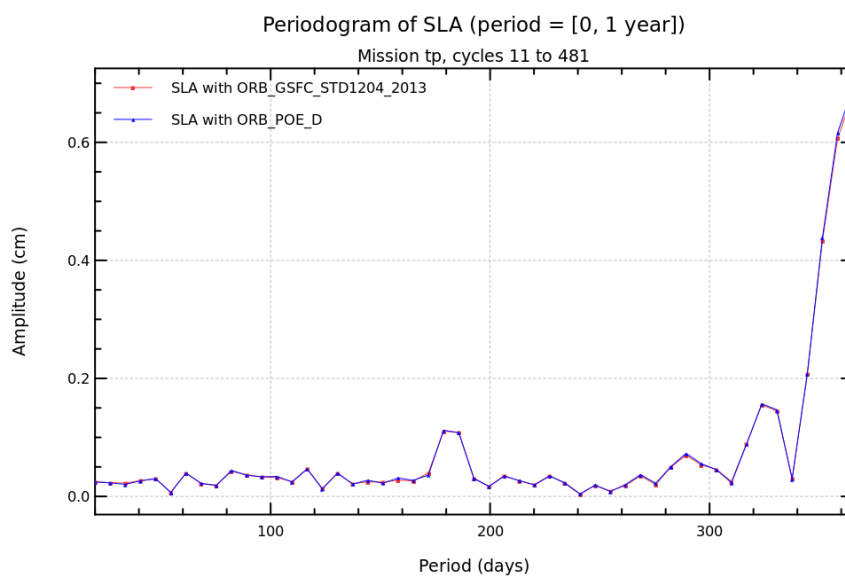
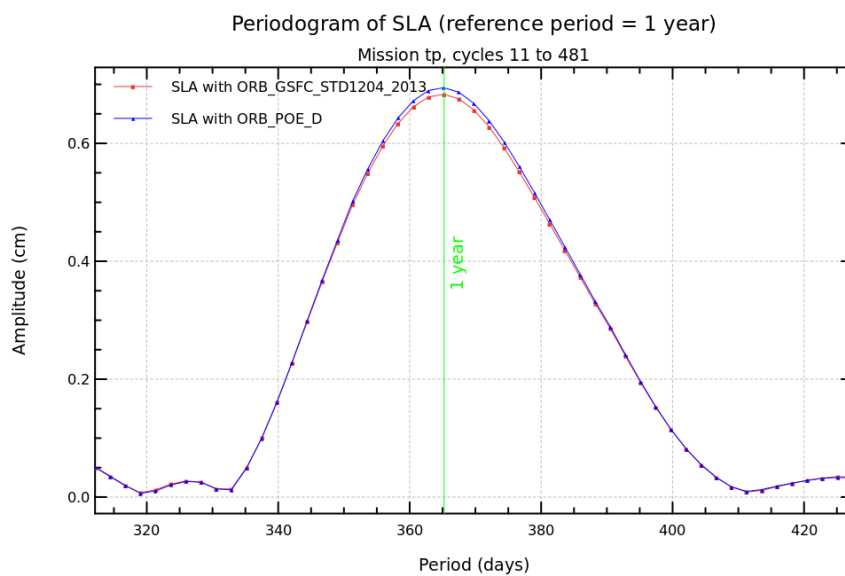
Diagnostic A206_a (mission tp)

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



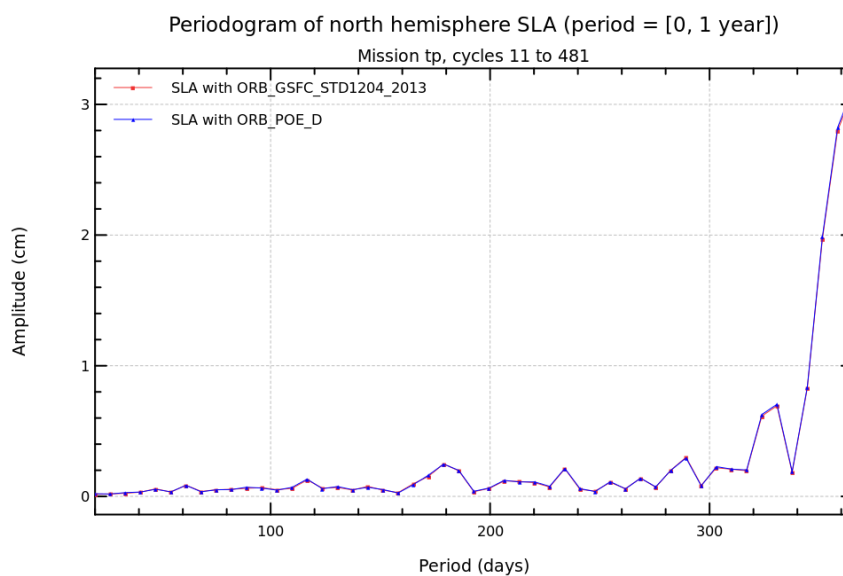
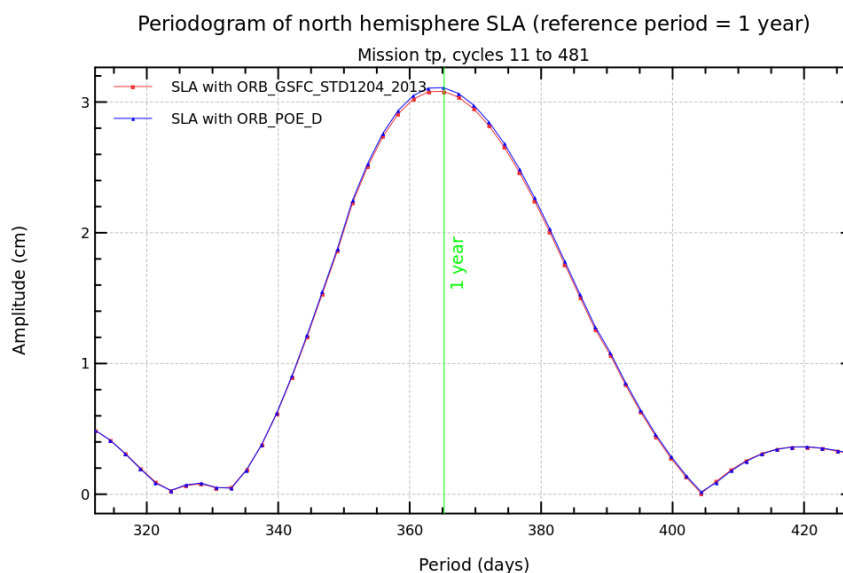
Diagnostic A206_b (mission tp)

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



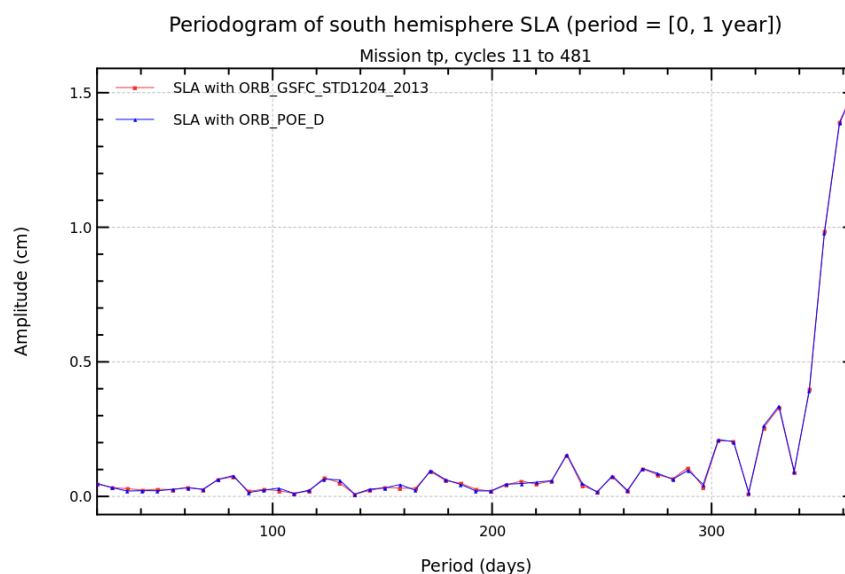
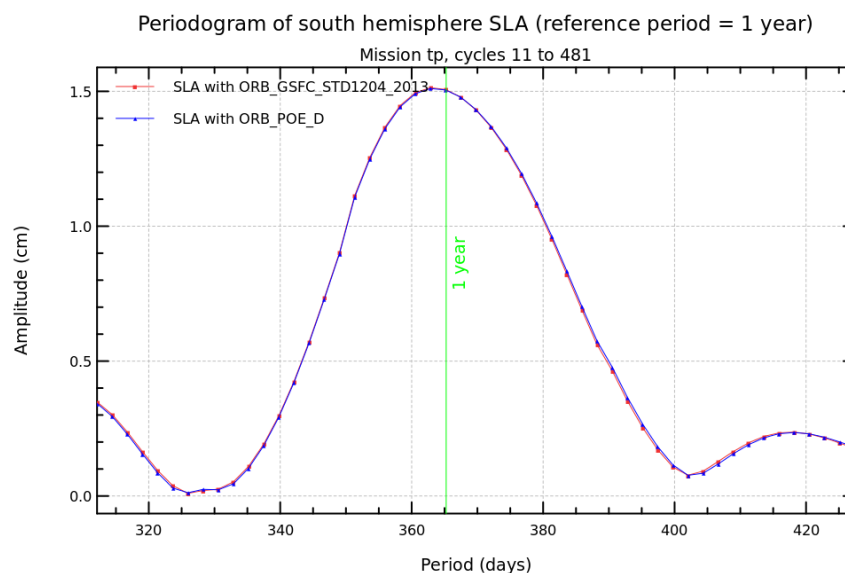
Diagnostic A206_c (mission tp)

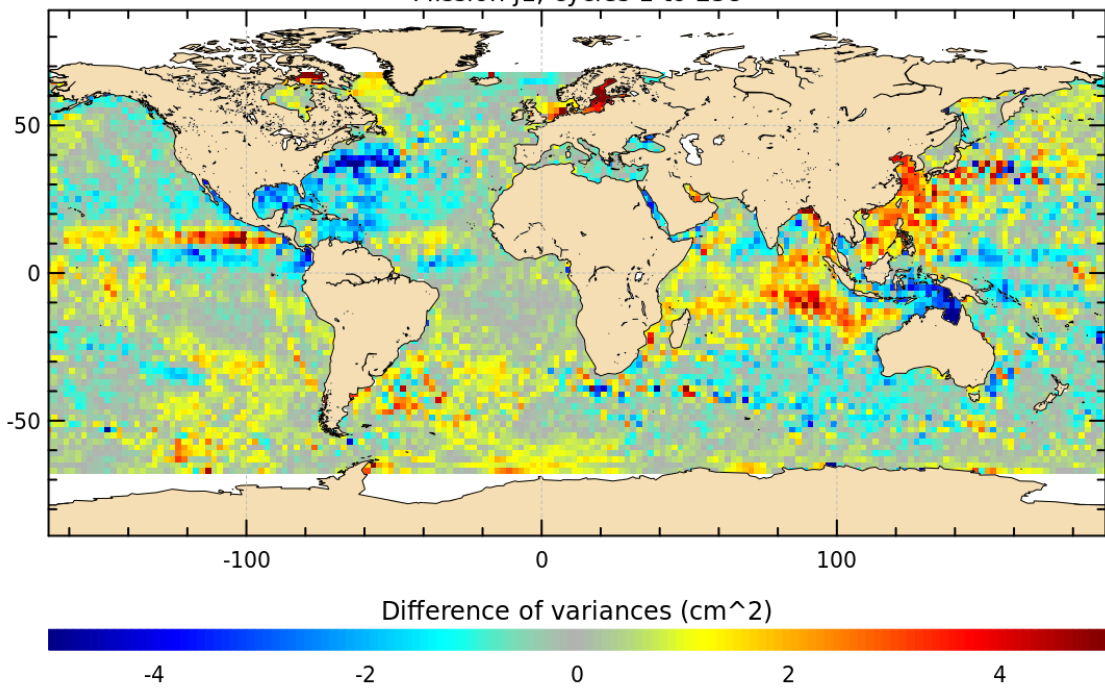
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

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 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.
	<p>VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)</p> <p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</p>  <p>Difference of variances (cm²)</p>

Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

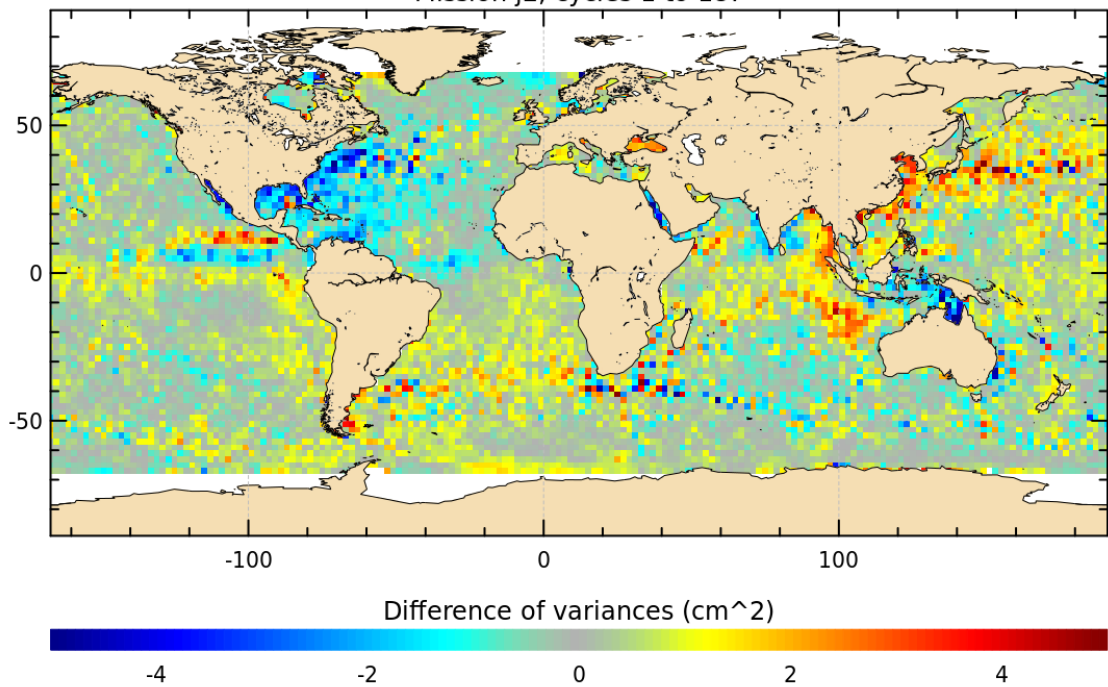
Input data : Along track SLA

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

VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 187



Diagnostic A209 (mission tp)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

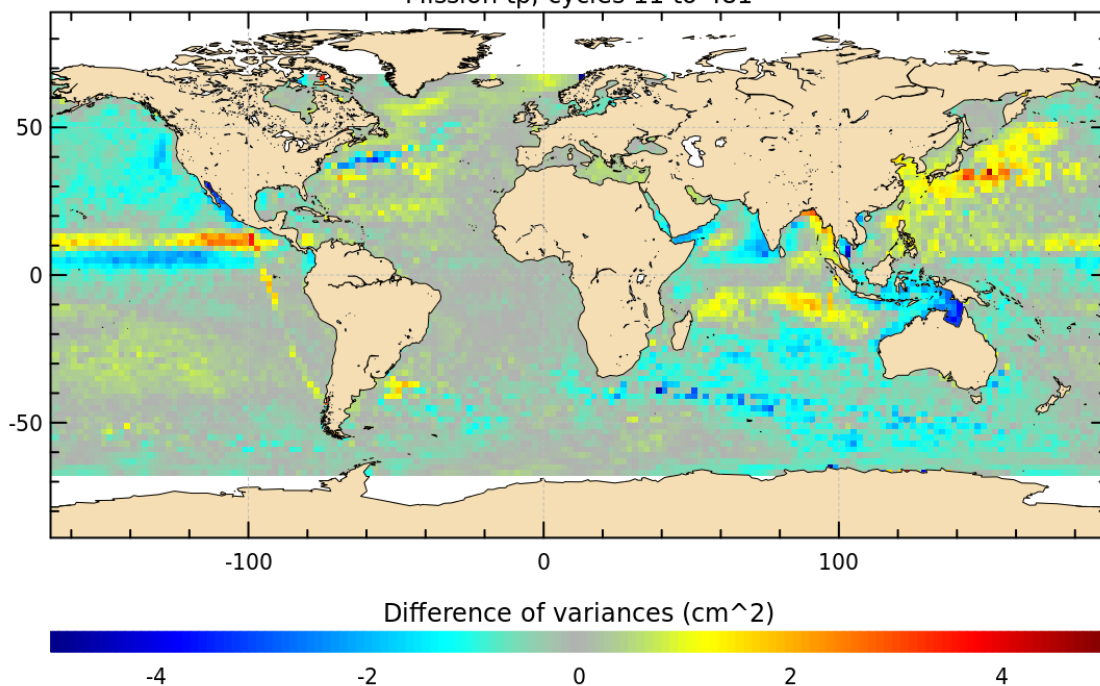
Input data : Along track SLA

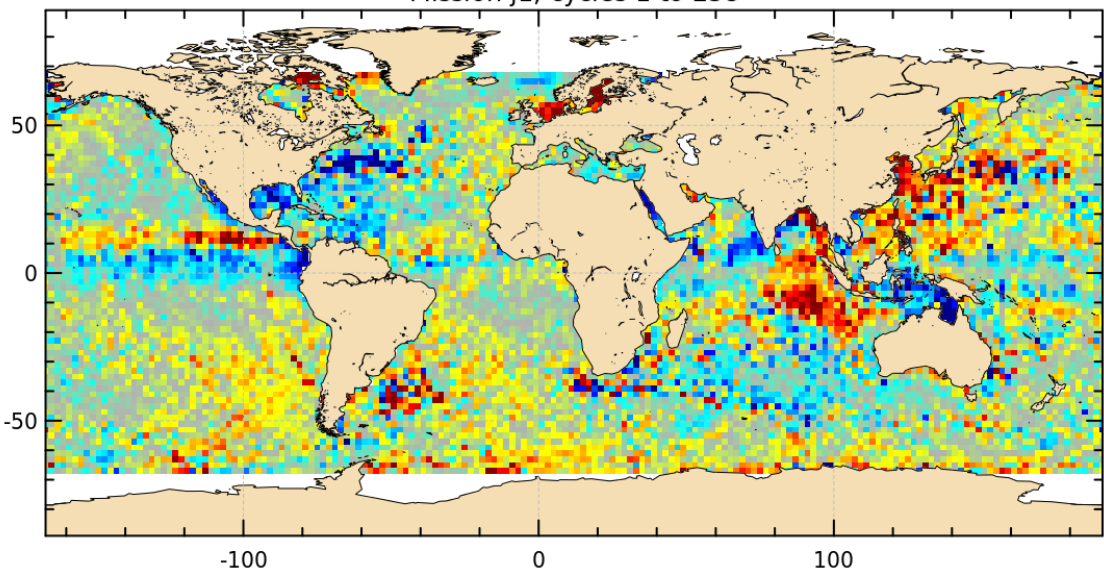
Description : The differences between maps of SLA are calculated from the SLA differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D)

Mission tp, cycles 11 to 481



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.	
	<p>.A with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013) - VAR(SLA with ORB_POE_D) for FIL</p> <p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 258</p>  <p>Difference of variances HF (cm^2)</p> <p>-2 -1 0 1 2</p>	

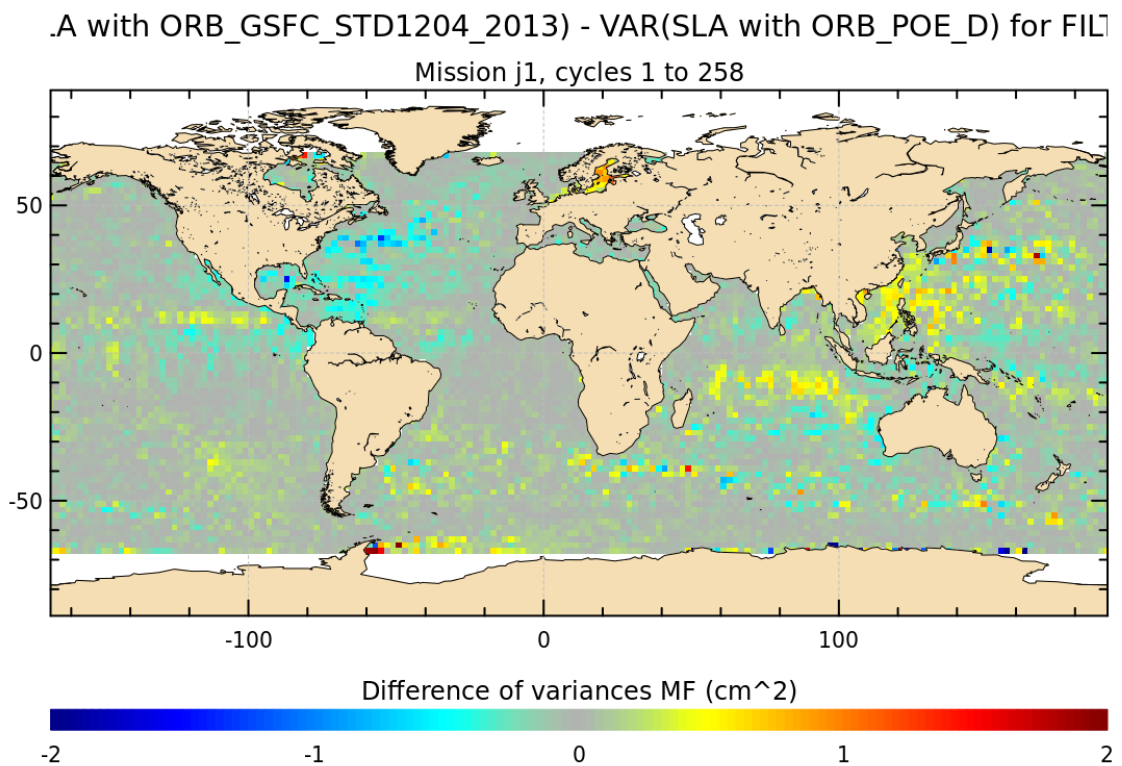
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j1)

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



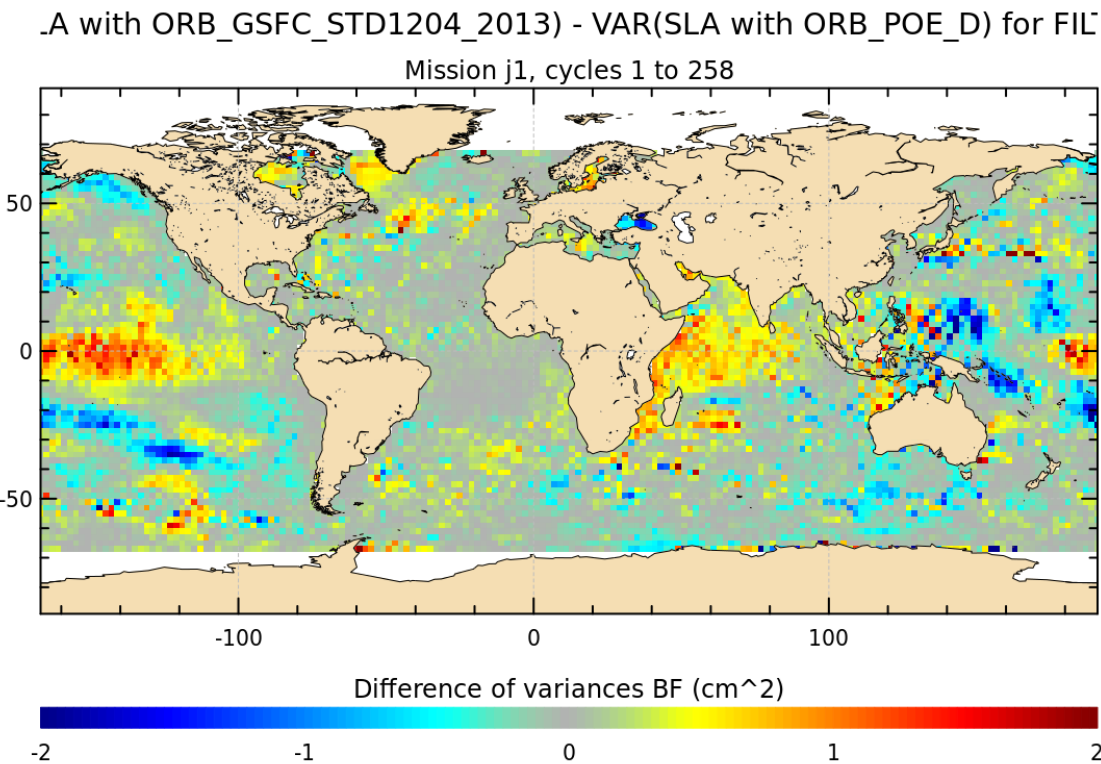
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j1)

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



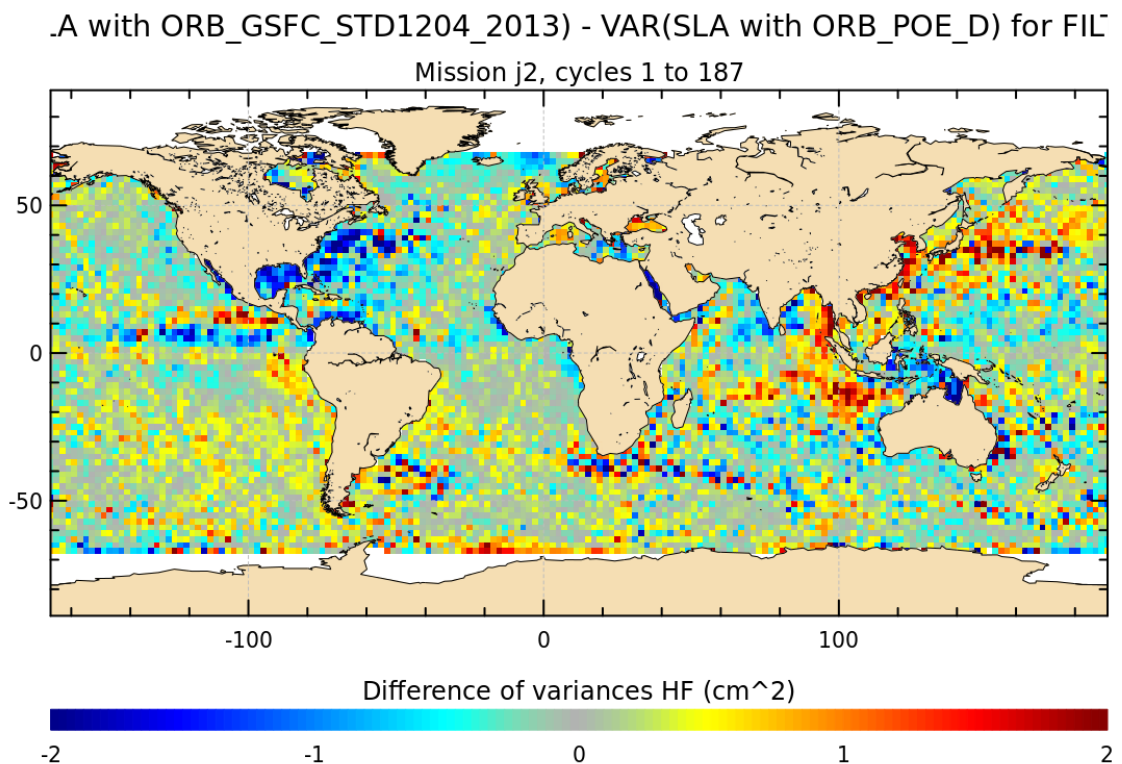
Diagnostic A210_a (mission j2)

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



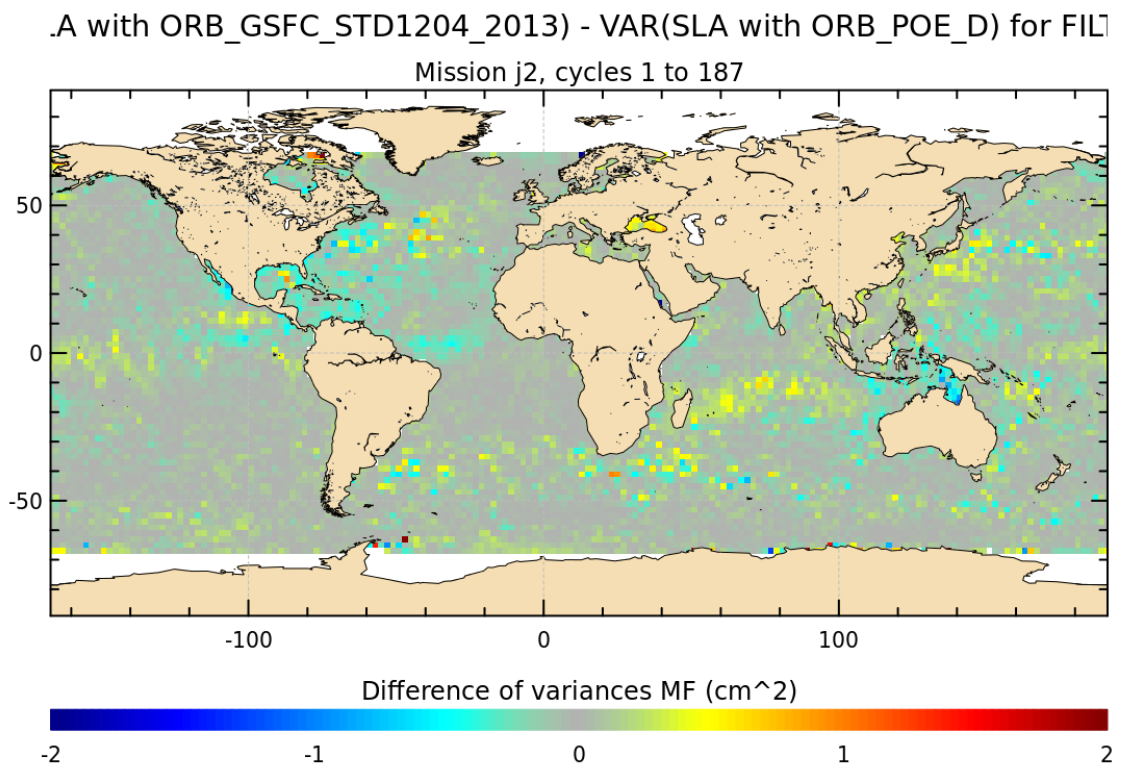
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j2)

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



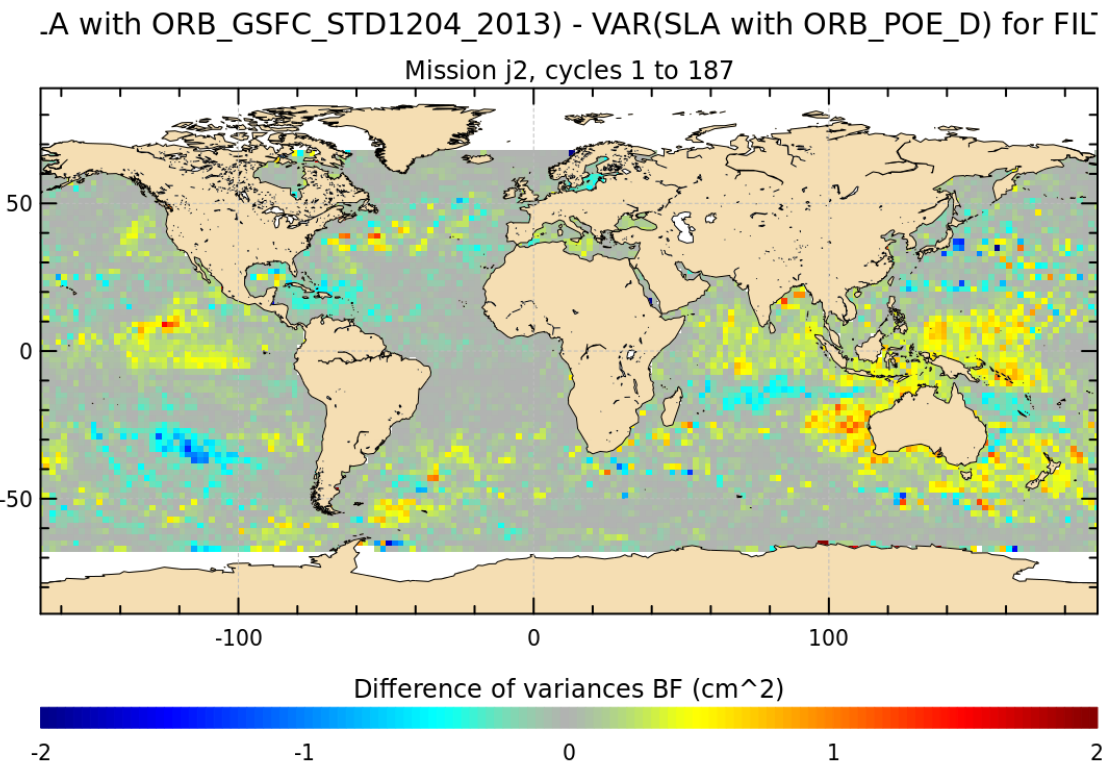
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j2)

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



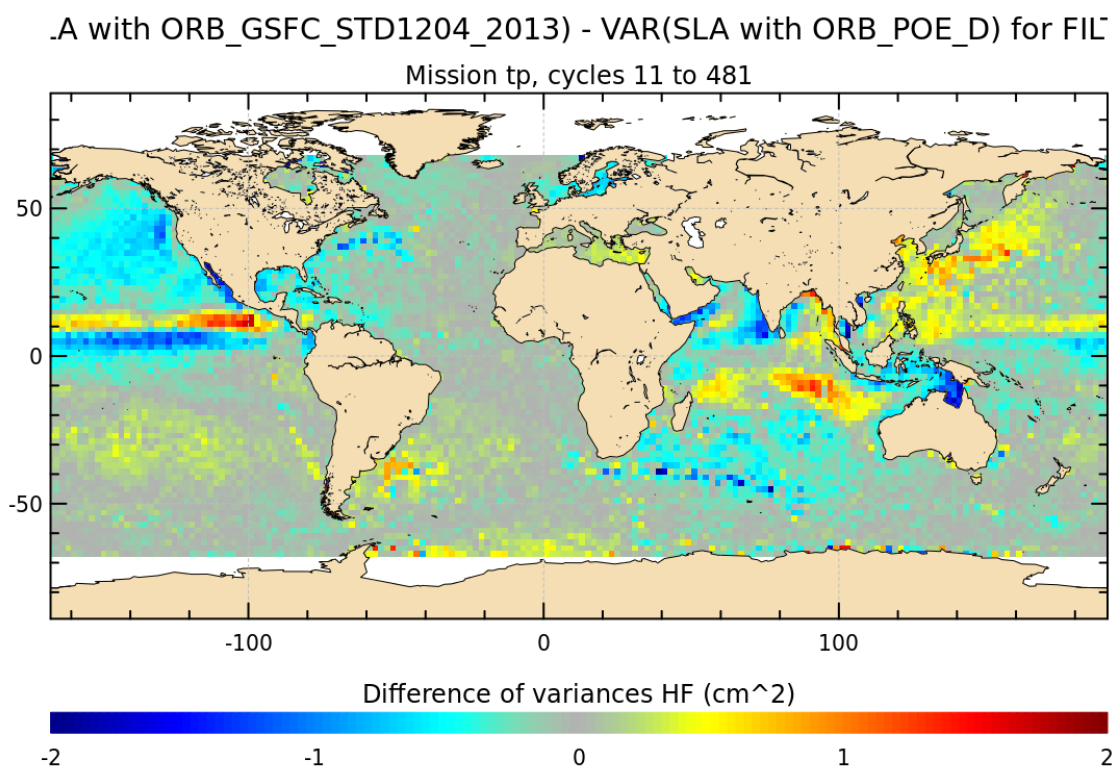
Diagnostic A210_a (mission tp)

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



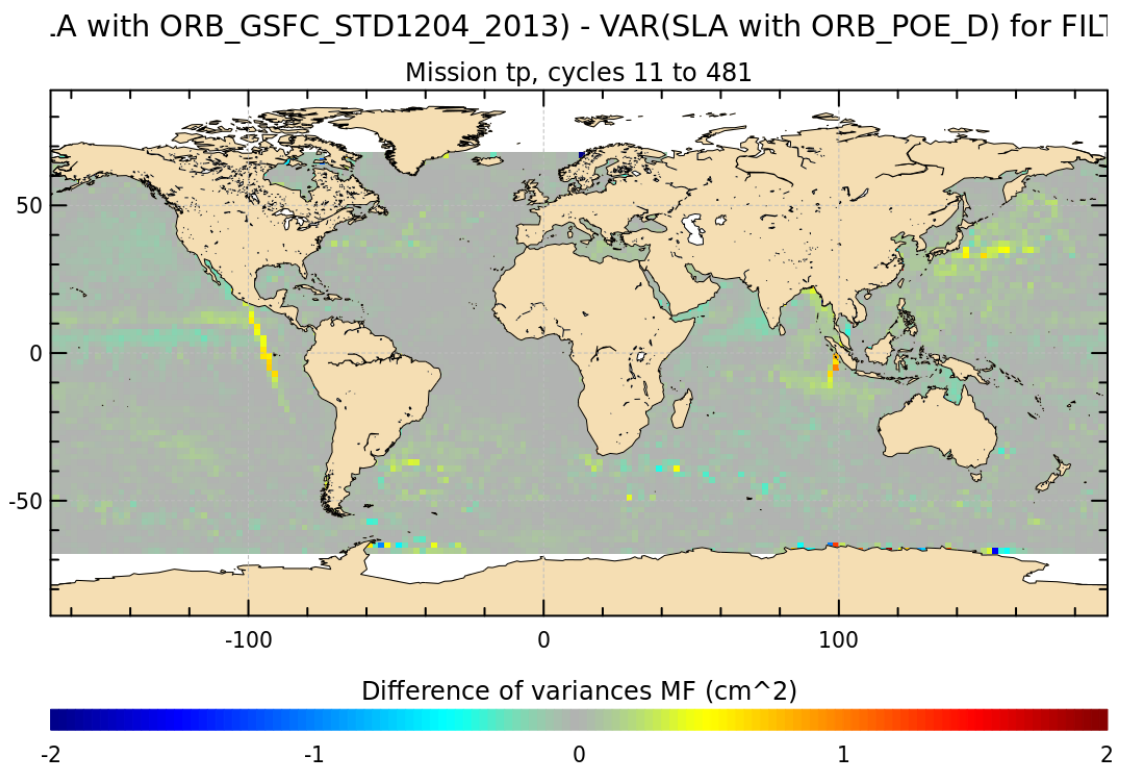
Diagnostic A210_b (mission tp)

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



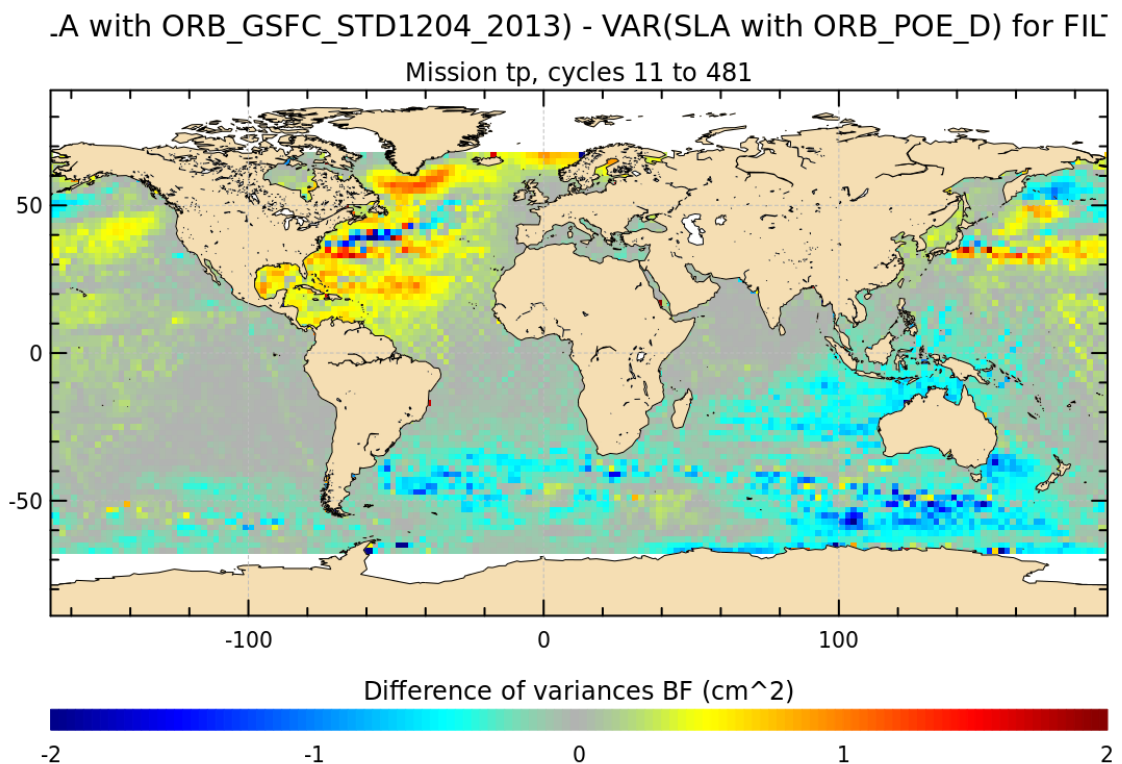
Diagnostic A210_c (mission tp)

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic B201_a	
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period	
Input data : Along track SLA	
<p>Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.</p>	
<div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Missions j1 (cycles 241 to 258) and j2 (cycles 1 to 18)</div><div><div>SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 : j1</div><div>Slope = -20.1 mm/yr</div></div><div><div>SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 : j2</div><div>Slope = -162 mm/yr</div></div><div></div></div> <div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Missions j1 (cycles 241 to 258) and j2 (cycles 1 to 18)</div><div><div>SLA with ORB_POE_D : j1</div><div>Slope = 7.84 mm/yr</div></div><div><div>SLA with ORB_POE_D : j2</div><div>Slope = -87.8 mm/yr</div></div><div></div></div>	

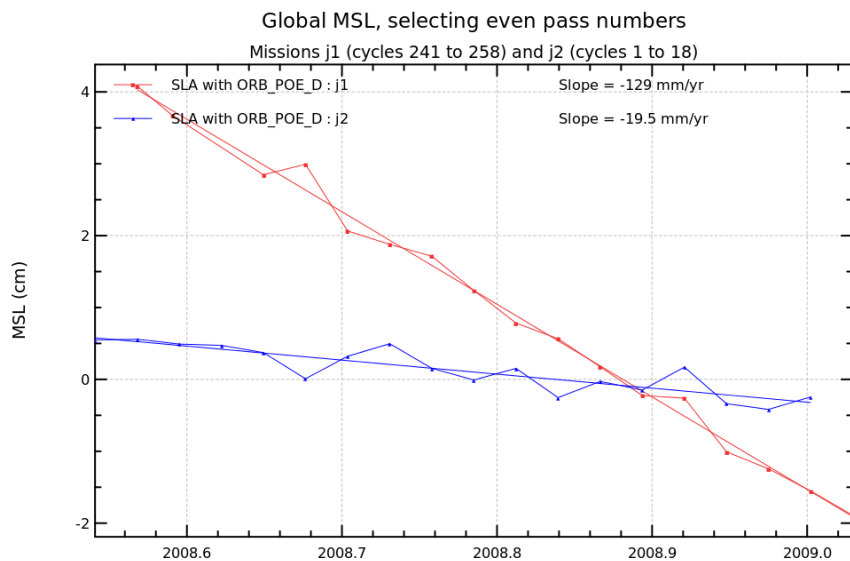
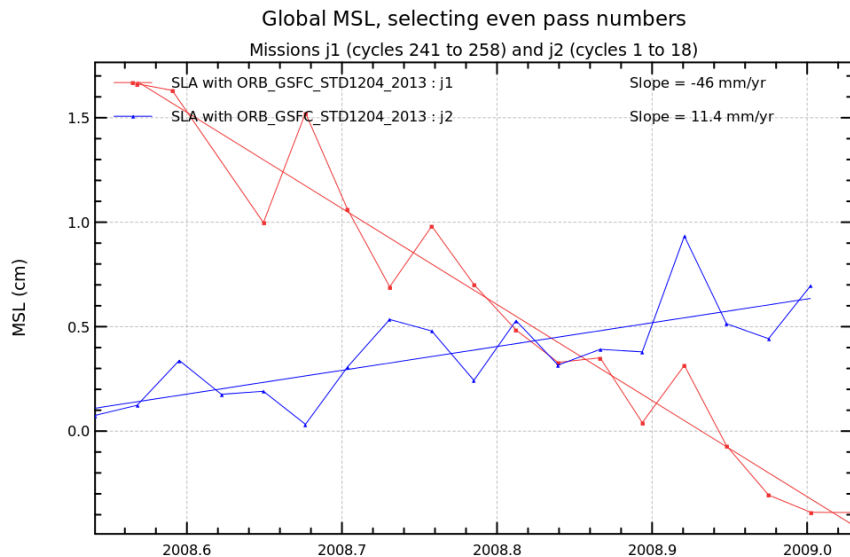
Diagnostic B201_b

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



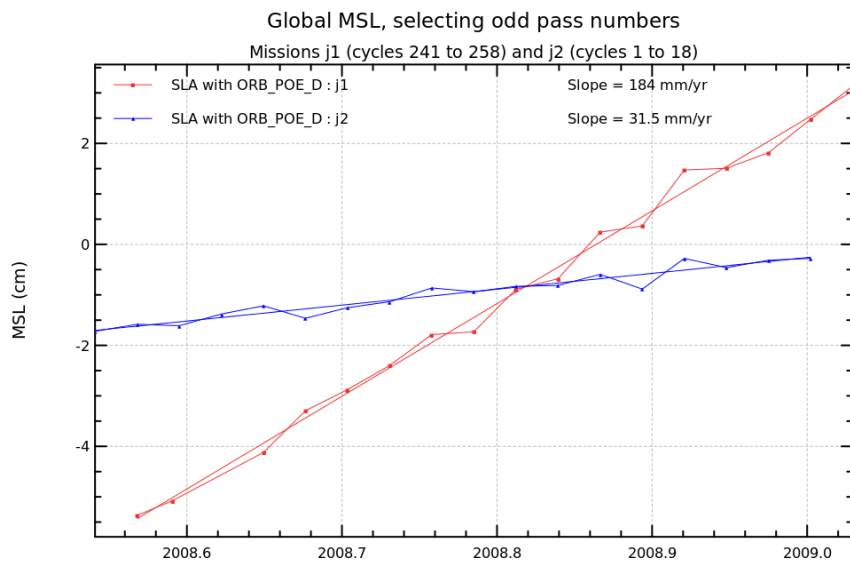
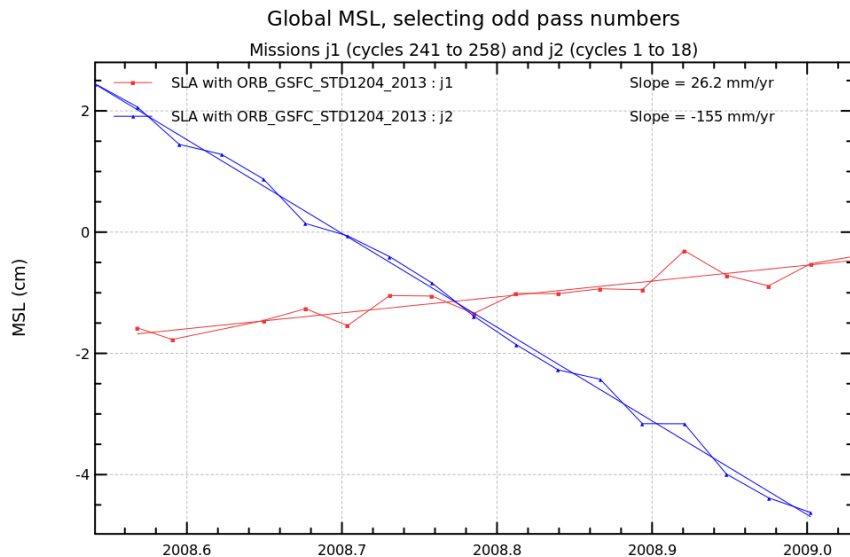
Diagnostic B201_c

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



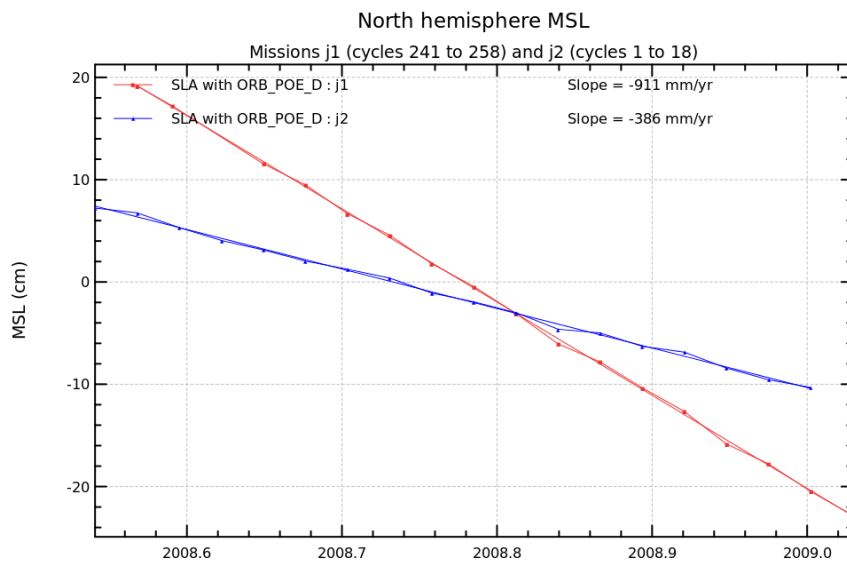
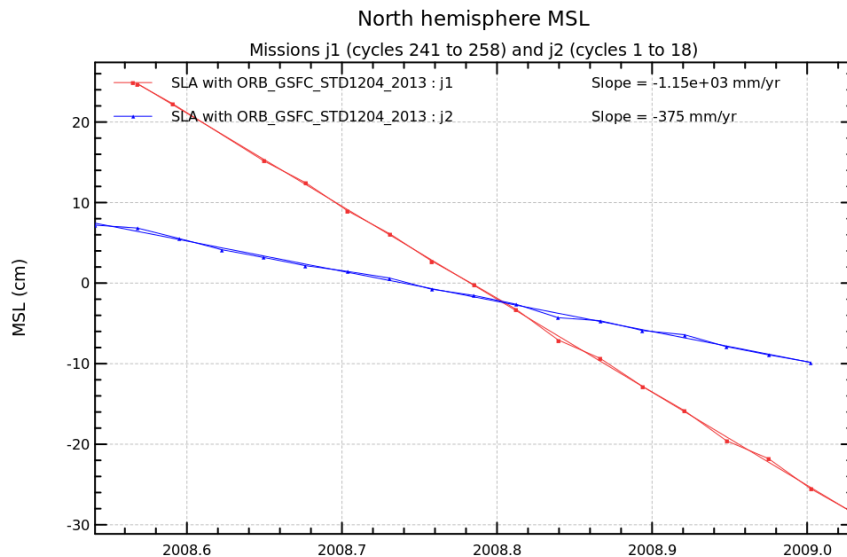
Diagnostic B201_d

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



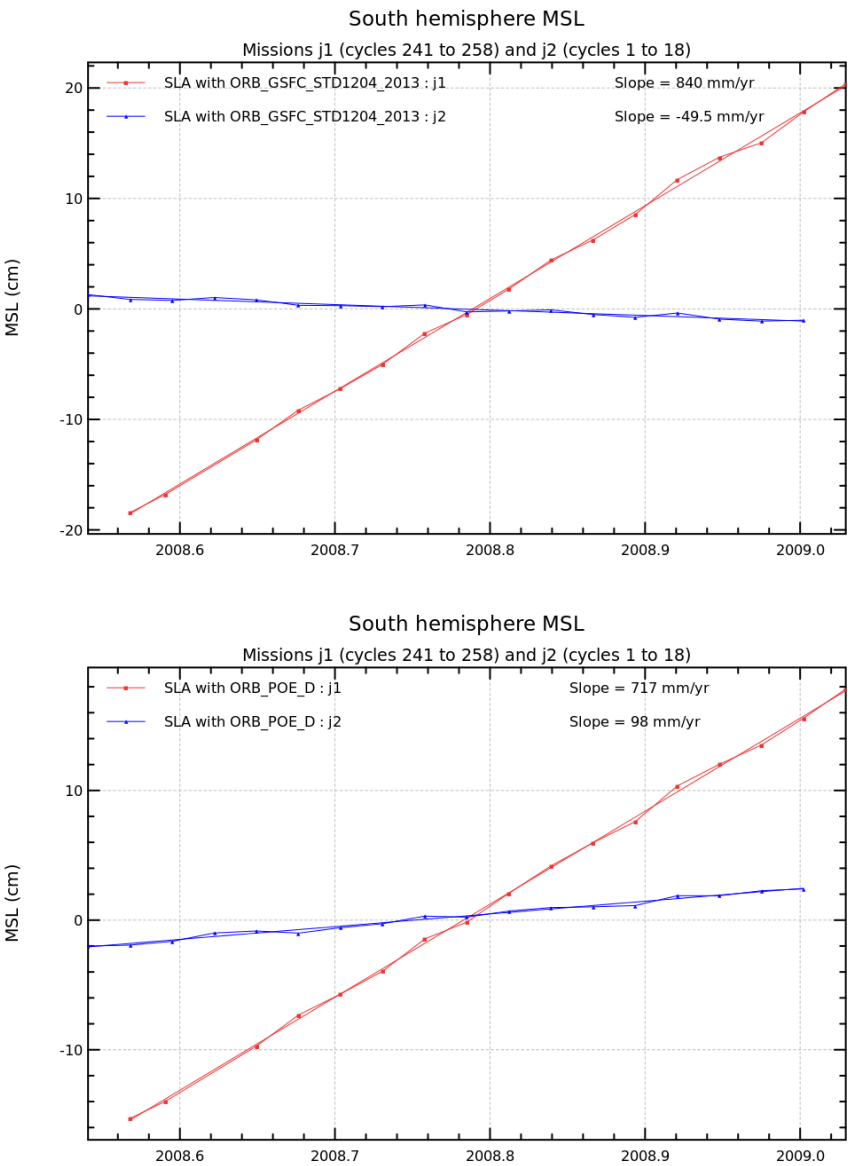
Diagnostic B201_e

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



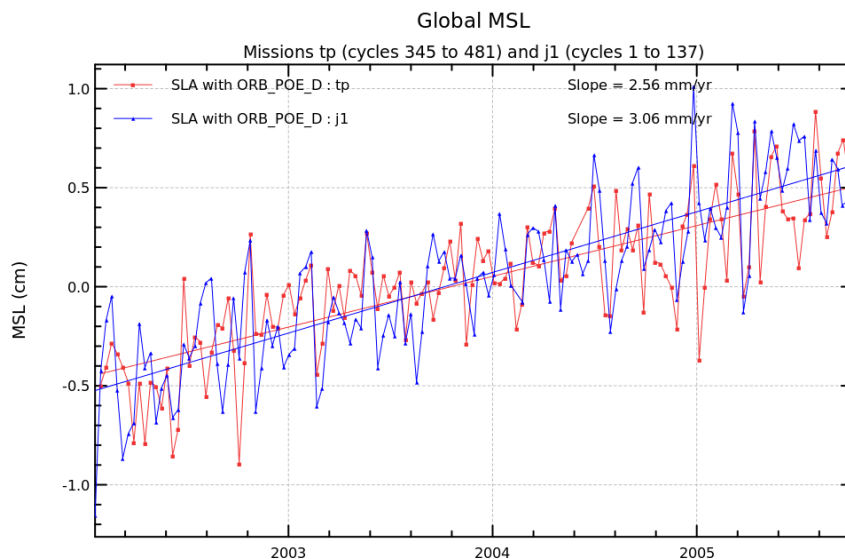
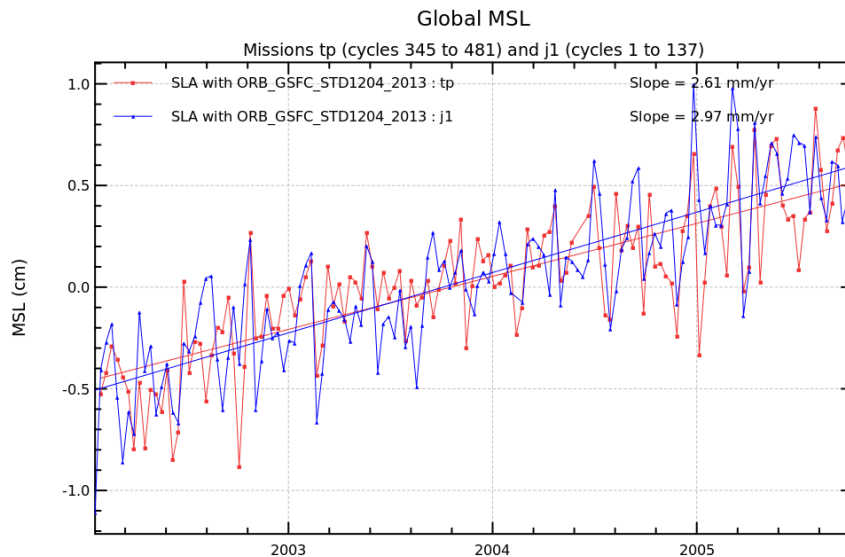
Diagnostic B201_a

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



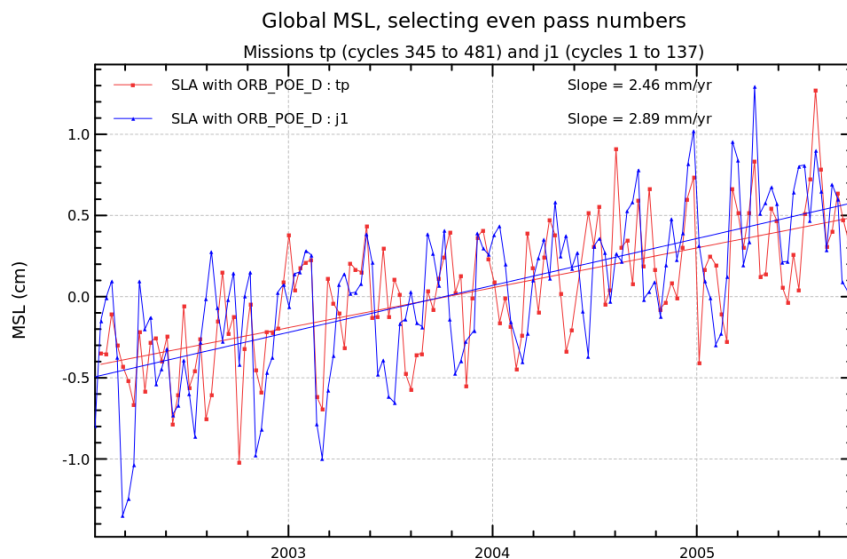
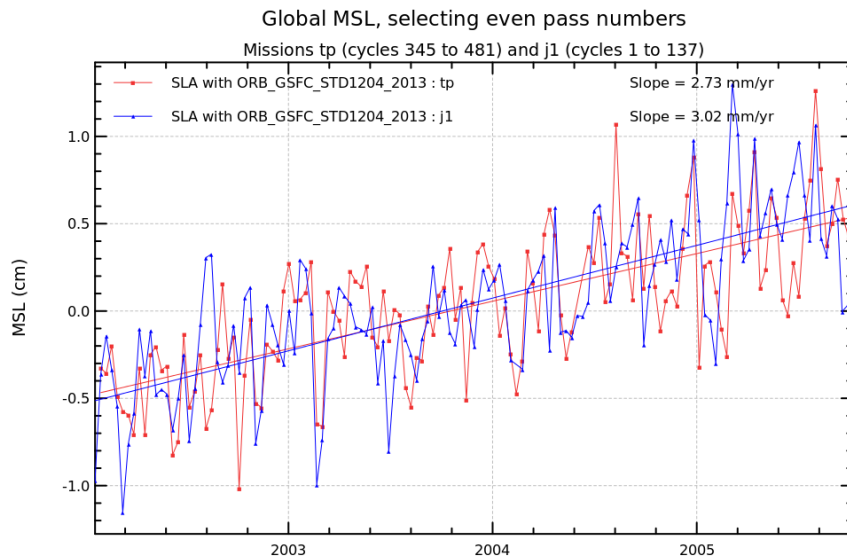
Diagnostic B201_b

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



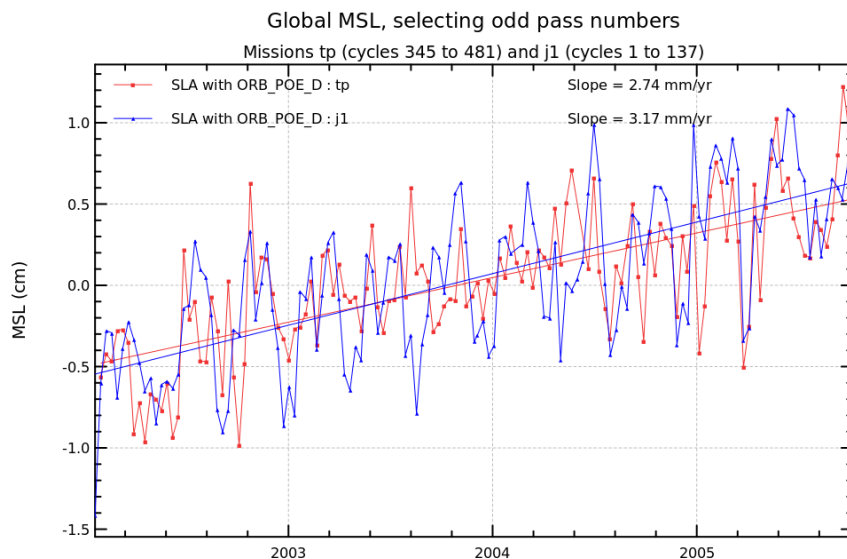
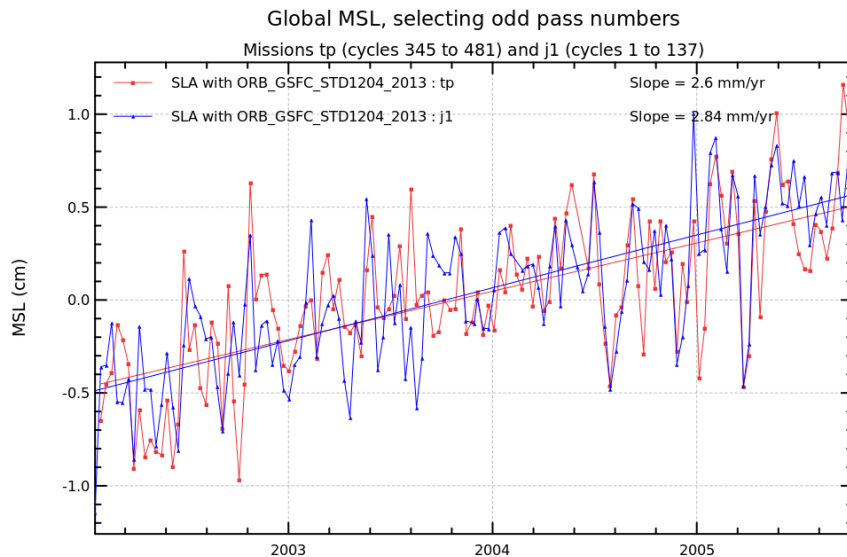
Diagnostic B201_c

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



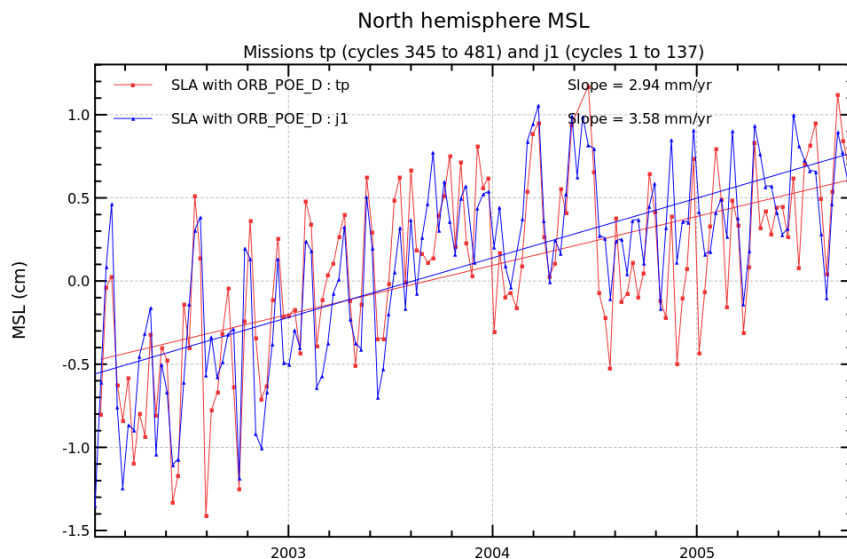
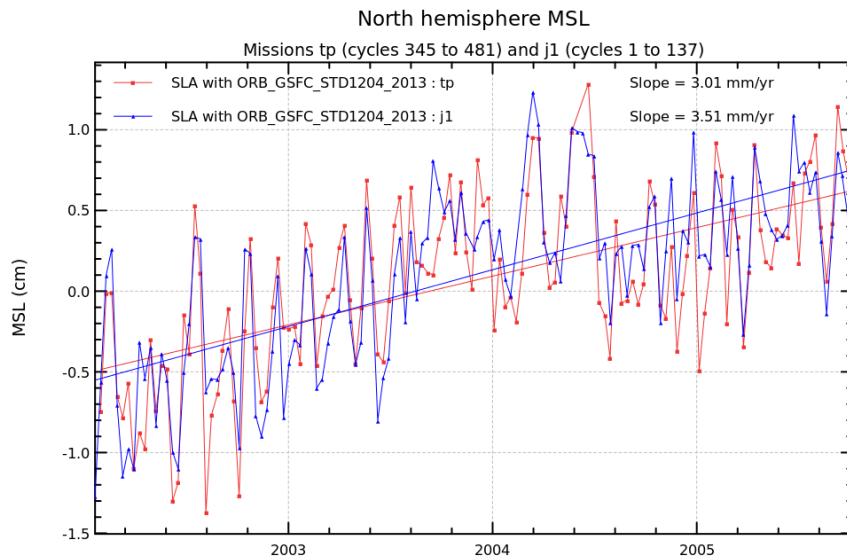
Diagnostic B201_d

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



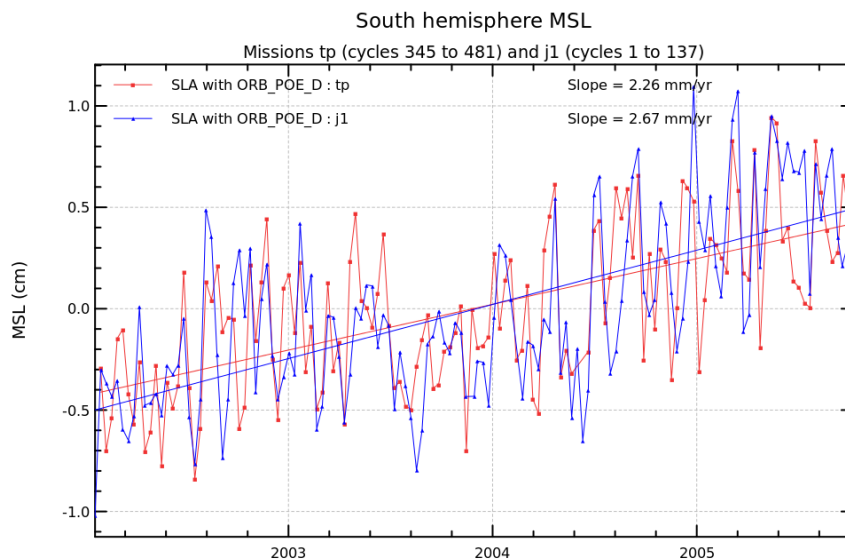
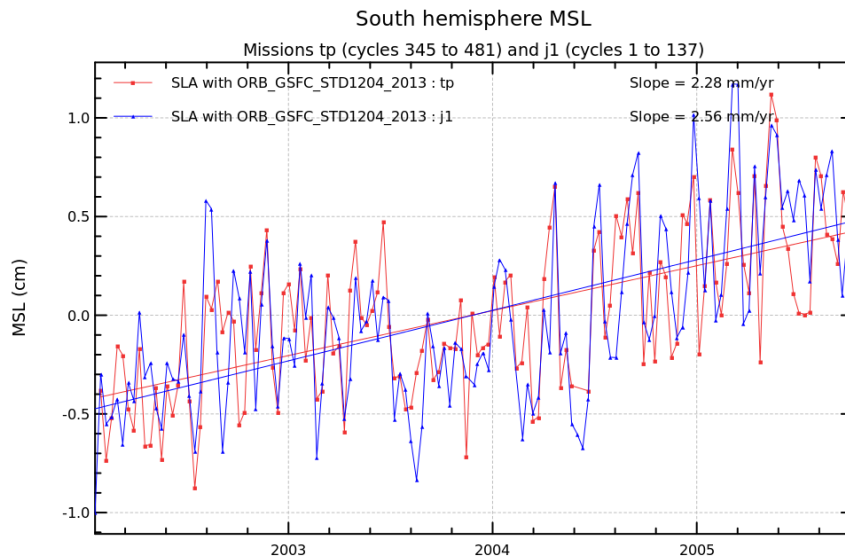
Diagnostic B201_e

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



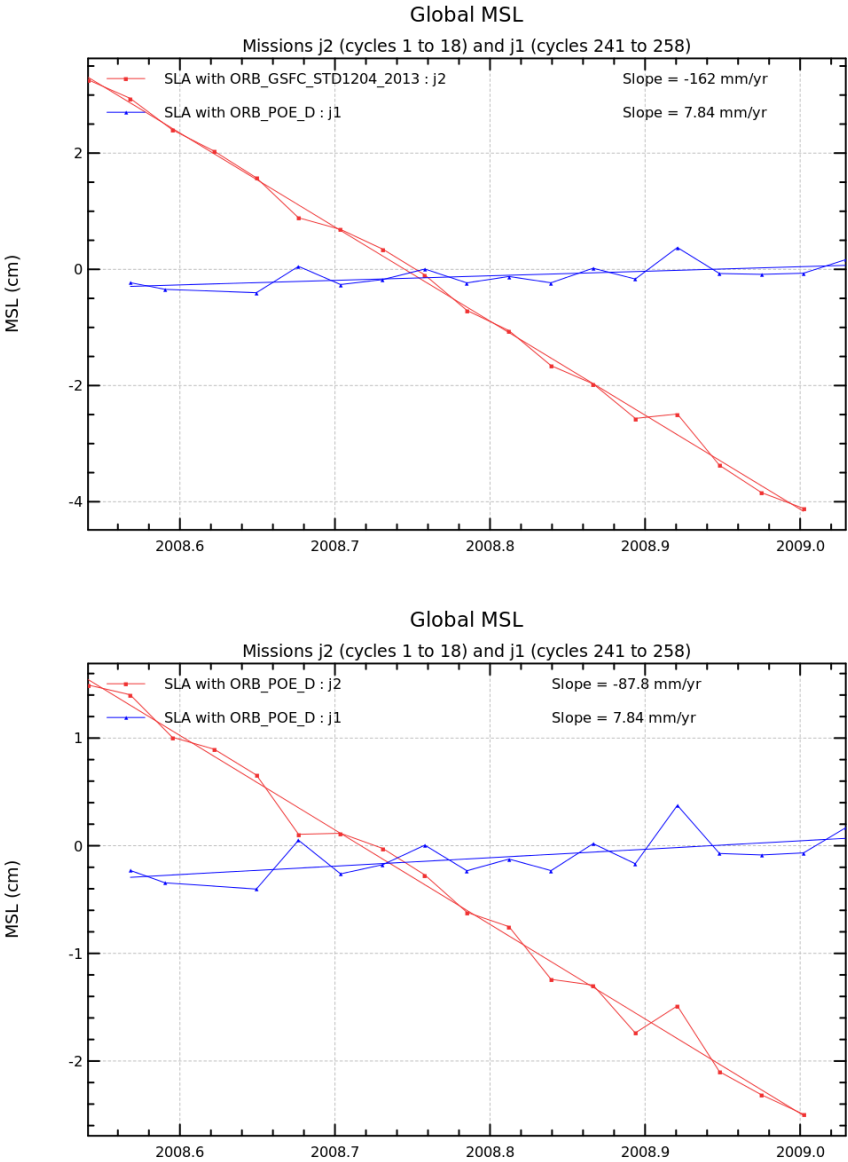
Diagnostic B201_a

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



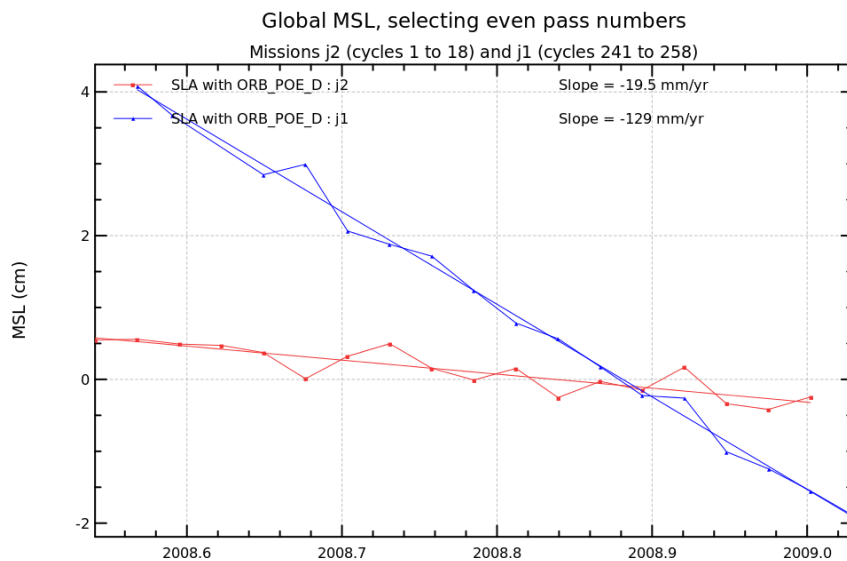
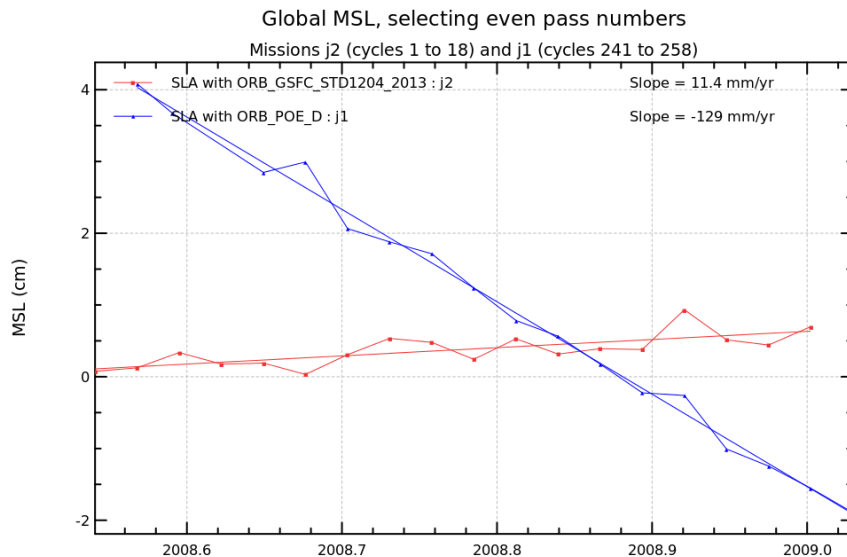
Diagnostic B201_b

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



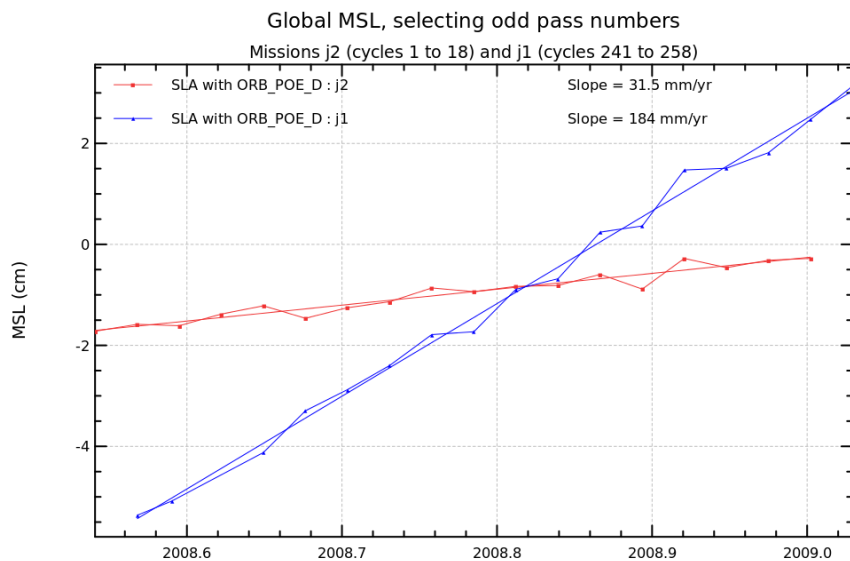
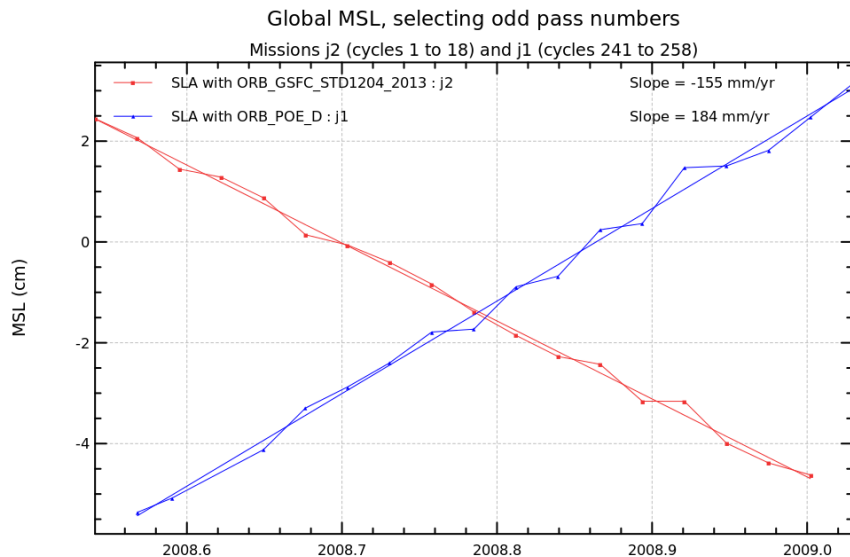
Diagnostic B201_c

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



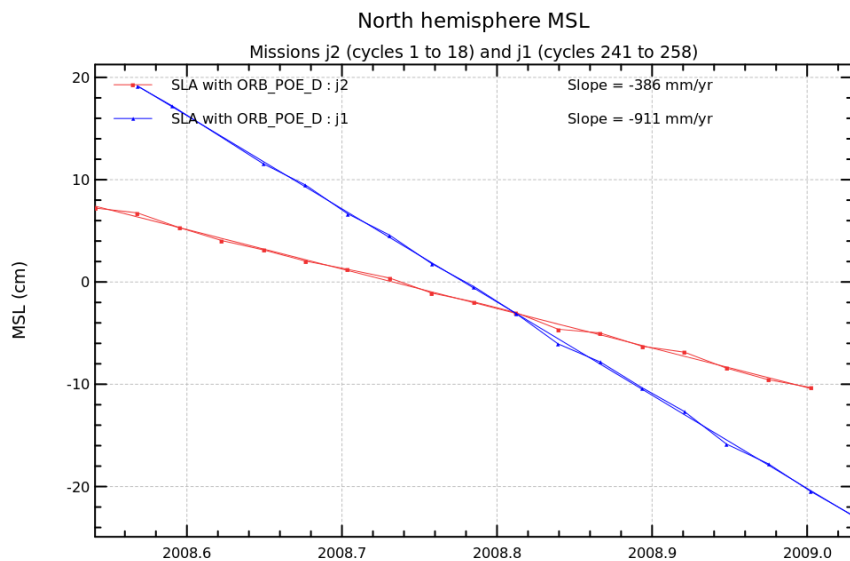
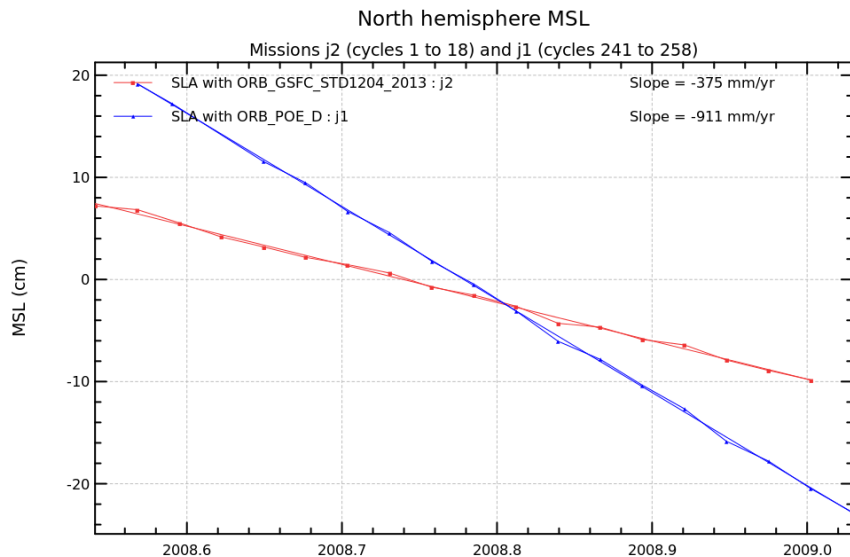
Diagnostic B201_d

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



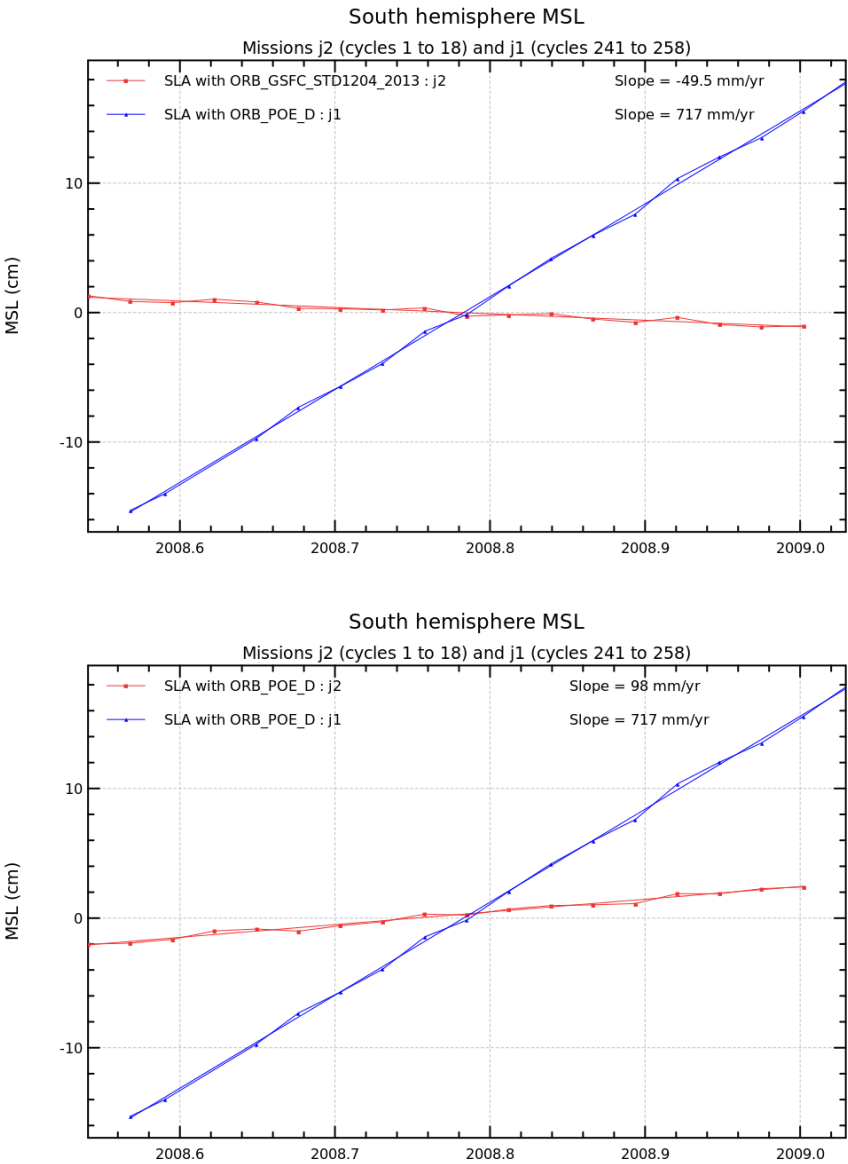
Diagnostic B201_e

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



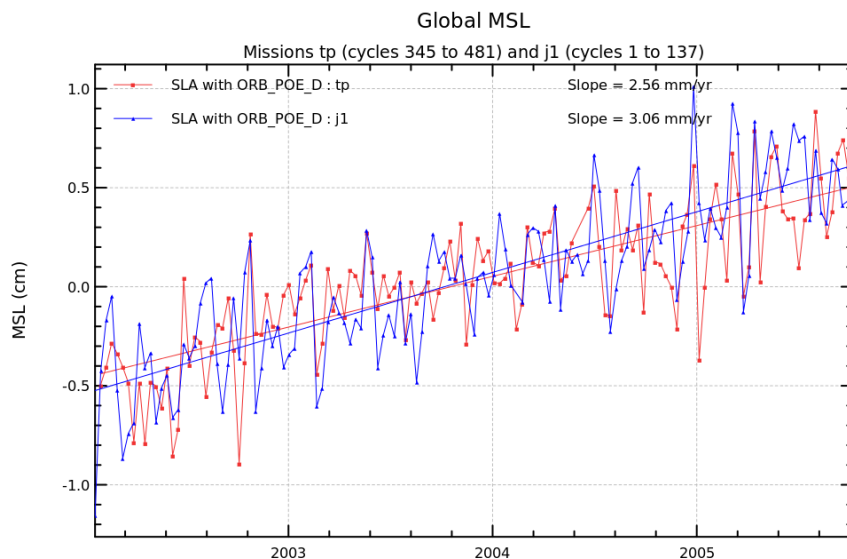
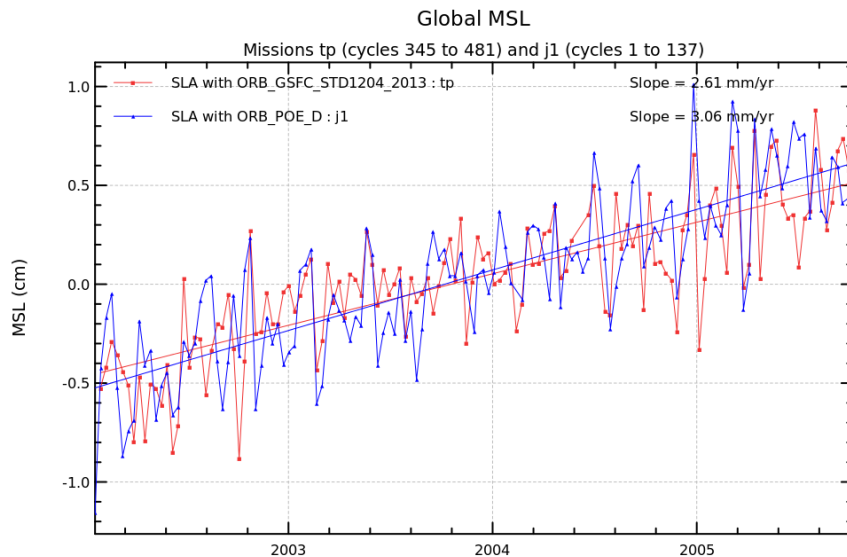
Diagnostic B201_a

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



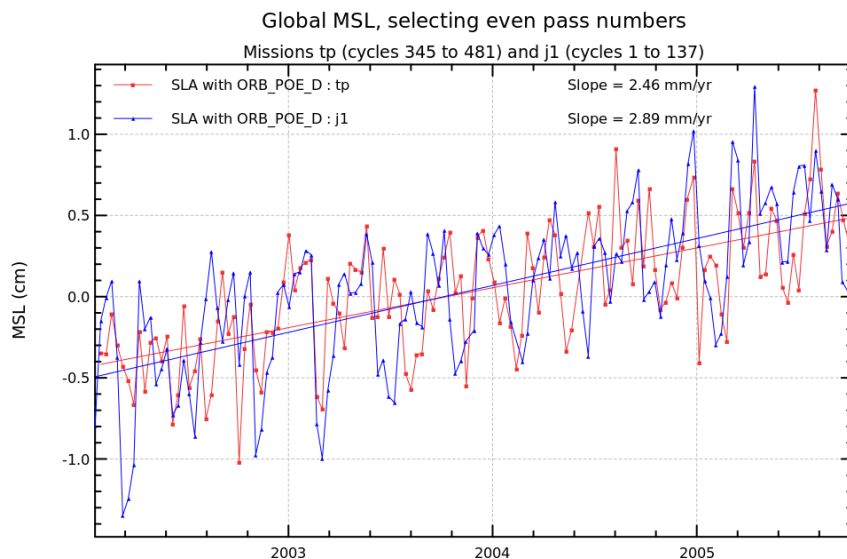
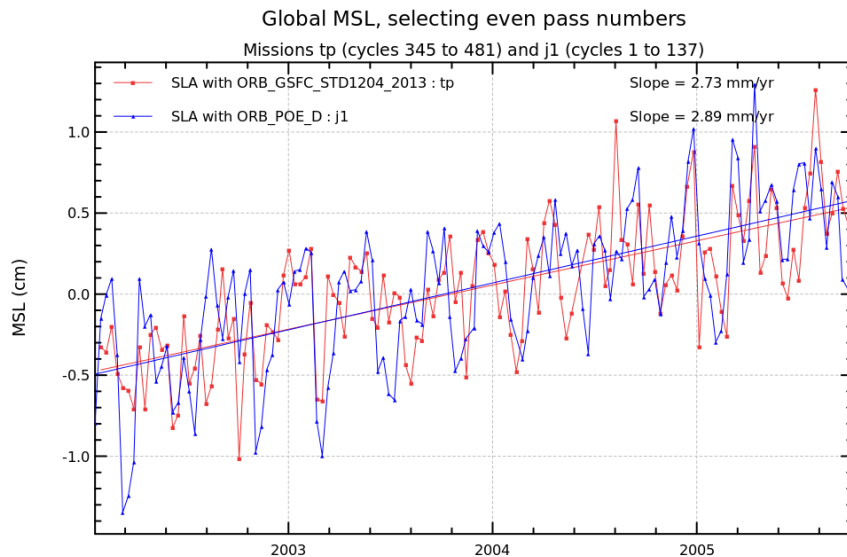
Diagnostic B201_b

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



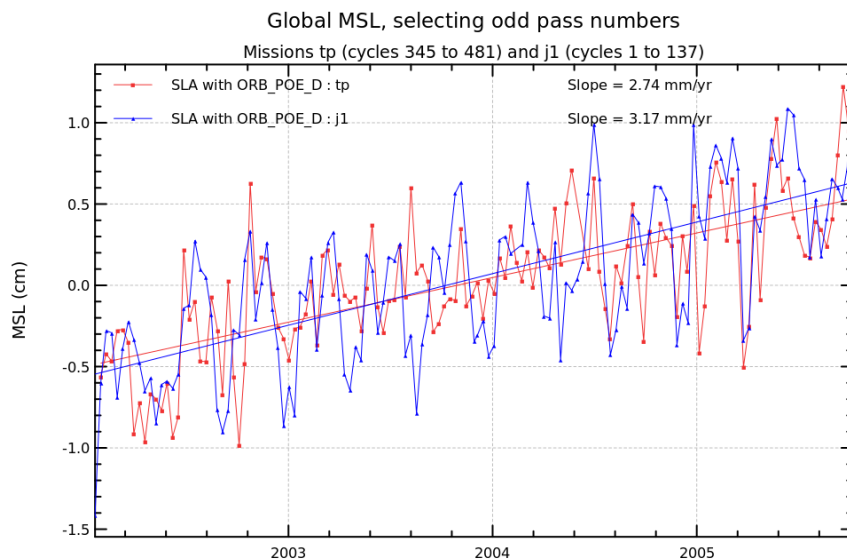
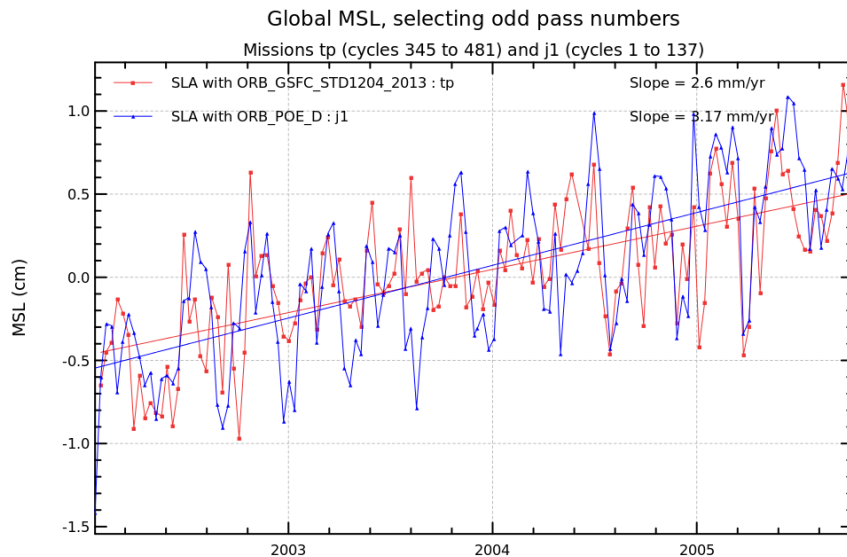
Diagnostic B201_c

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



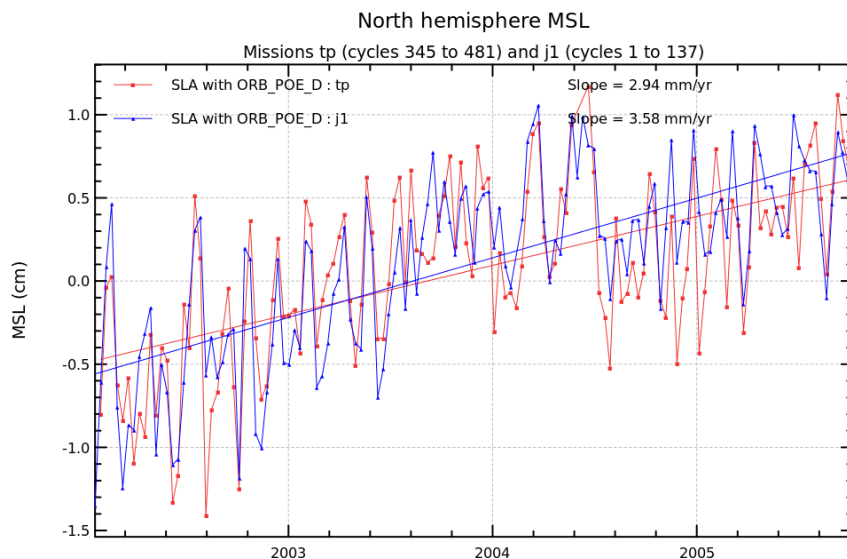
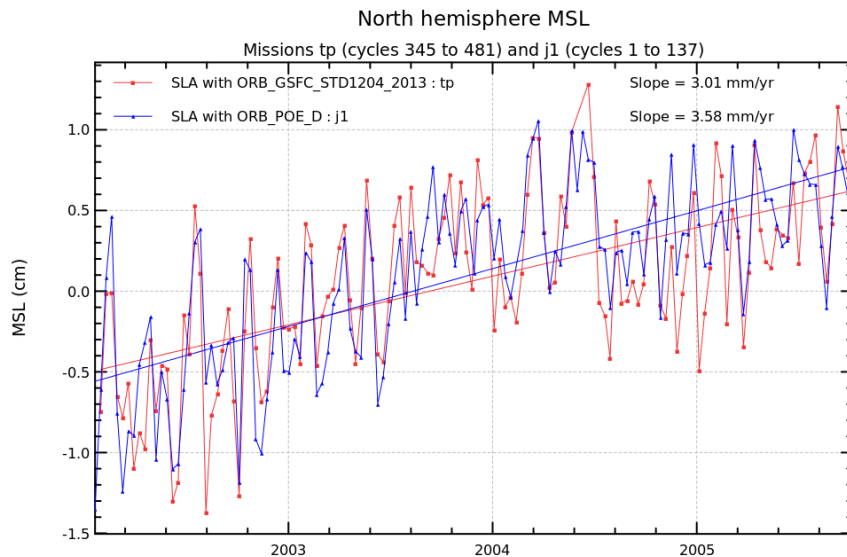
Diagnostic B201_d

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



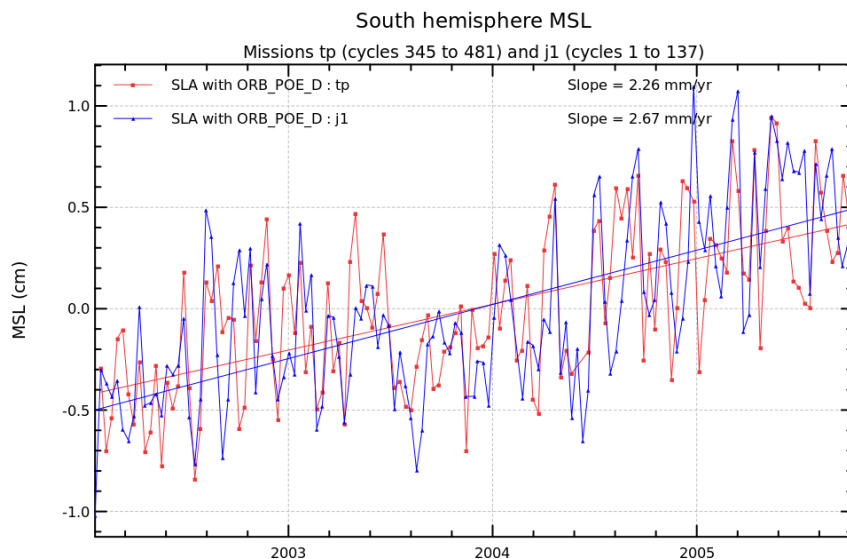
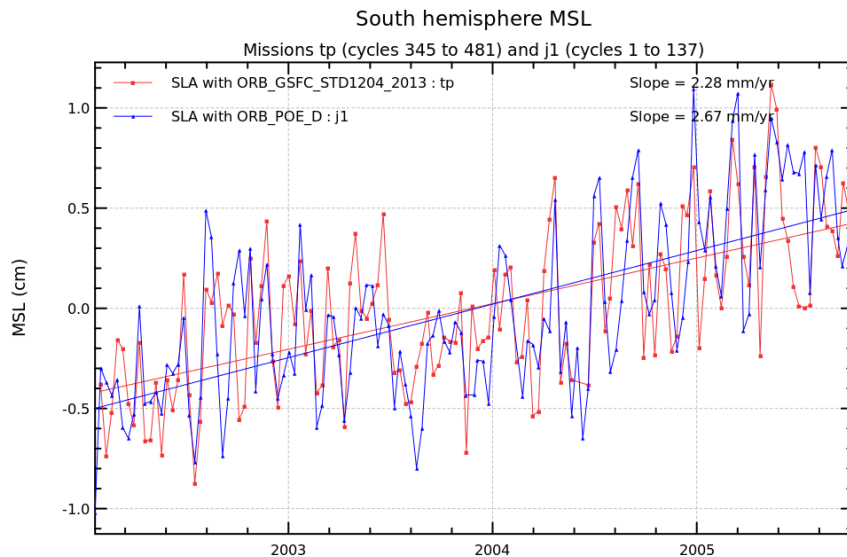
Diagnostic B201_e

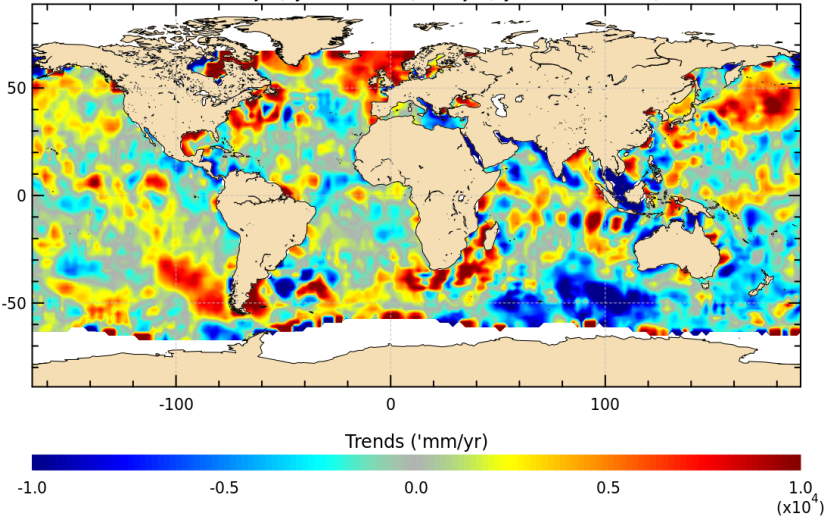
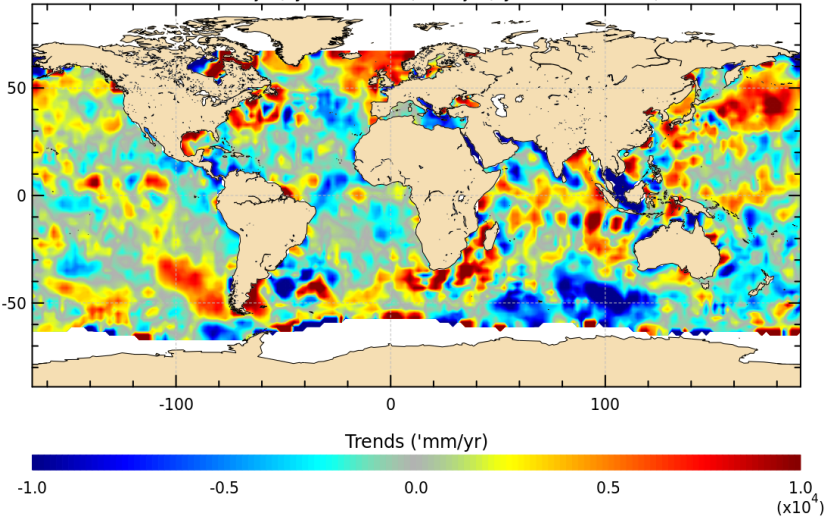
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and southern hemisphere. In order to assure comparability, statistics are computed using sea level standard calculation (mean per box of 2x2 and weighted by cosine of latitude for the global mean) limited to 66 latitude.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B202_a	
Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period	
Input data : Along track SLA	
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.	
<div>SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 differences : j2 - j1</div> <div>Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)</div>  <div>SLA with ORB_POE_D differences : j2 - j1</div> <div>Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)</div> 	

Diagnostic B202_b

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

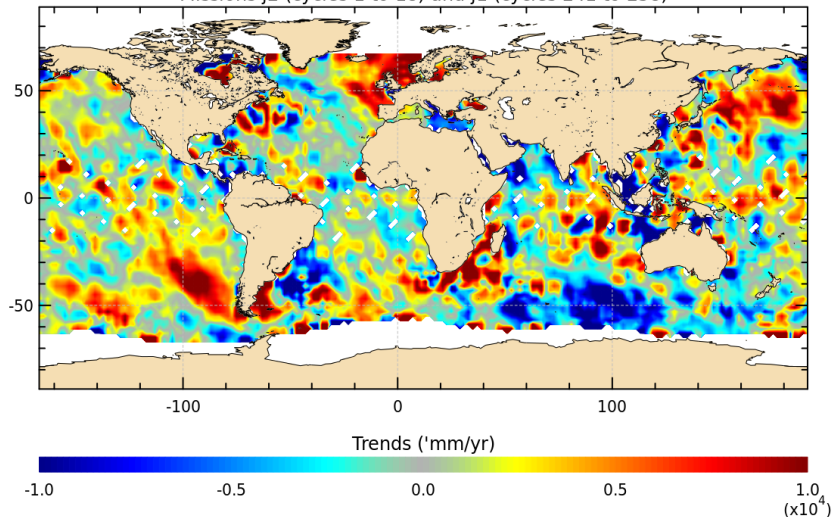
Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

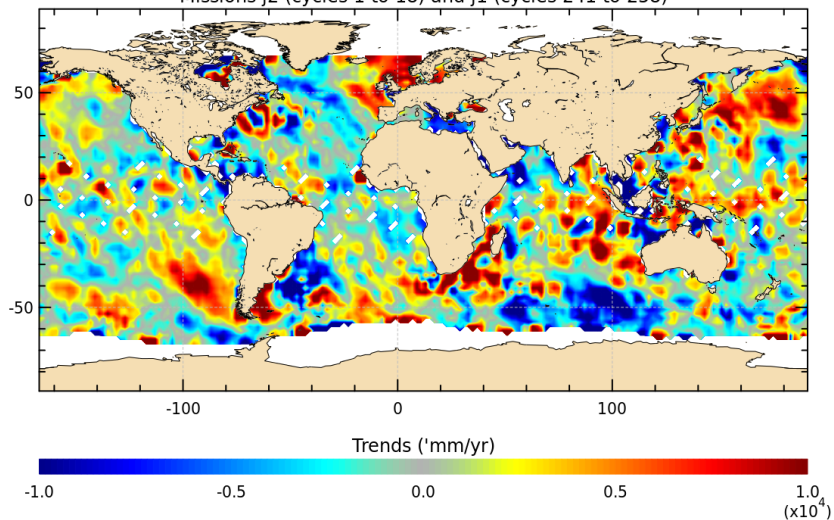
λ with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 differences : j2 - j1, even pass number

Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



SLA with ORB_POE_D differences : j2 - j1, even pass numbers

Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



Diagnostic B202_c

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

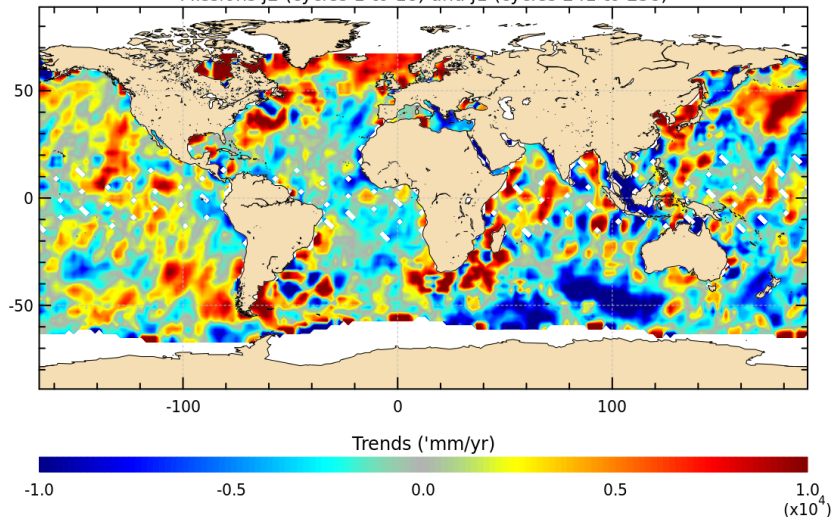
Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

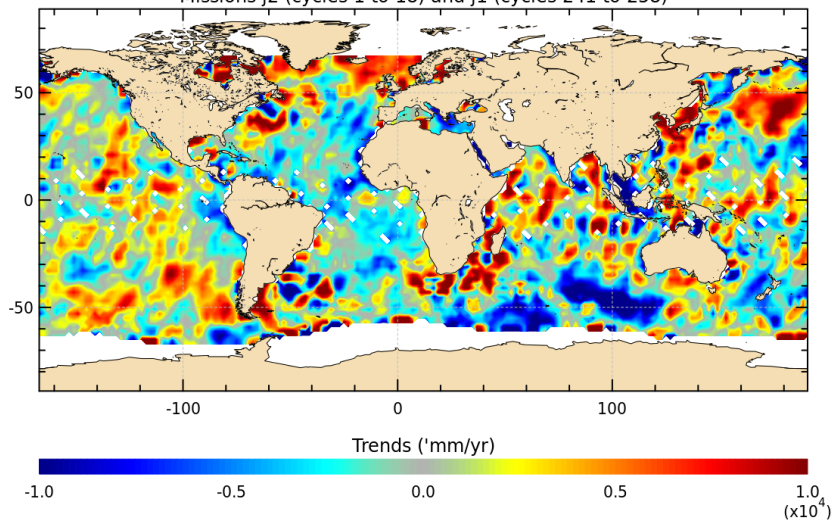
A with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 differences : j2 - j1, odd pass numbe

Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



SLA with ORB_POE_D differences : j2 - j1, odd pass numbers

Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



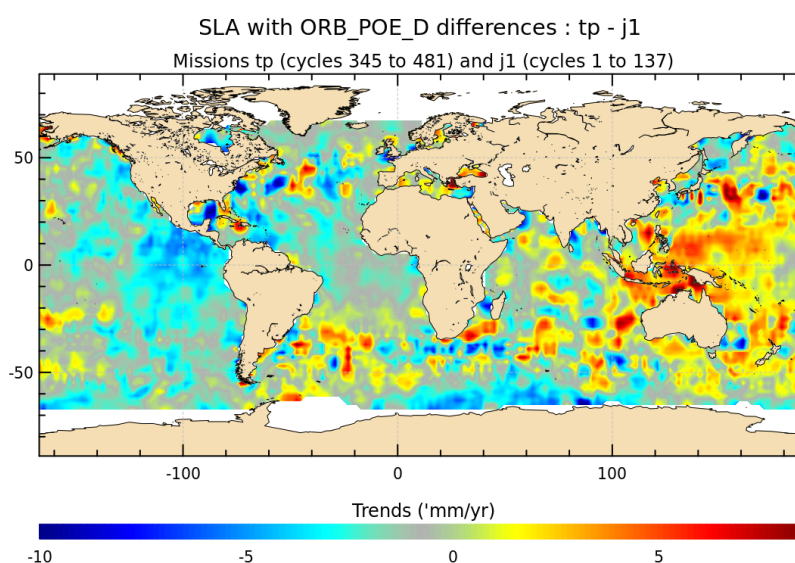
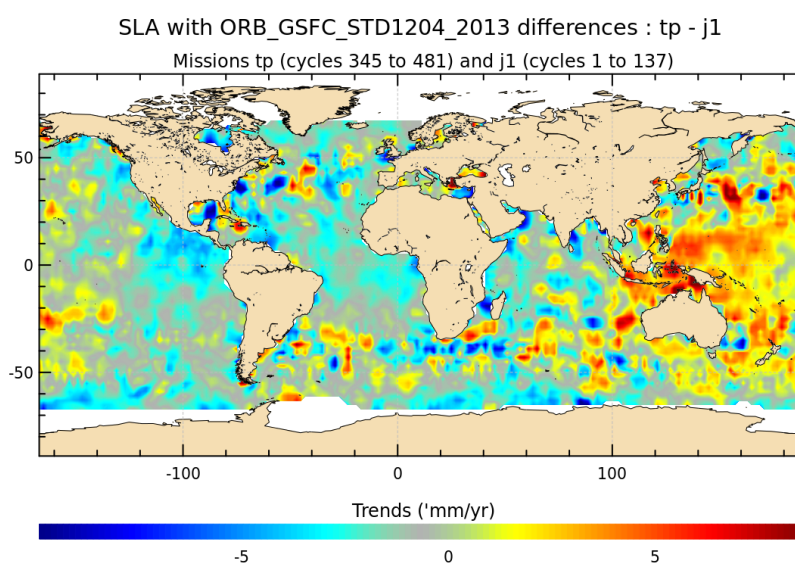
Diagnostic B202_a

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B202_b

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

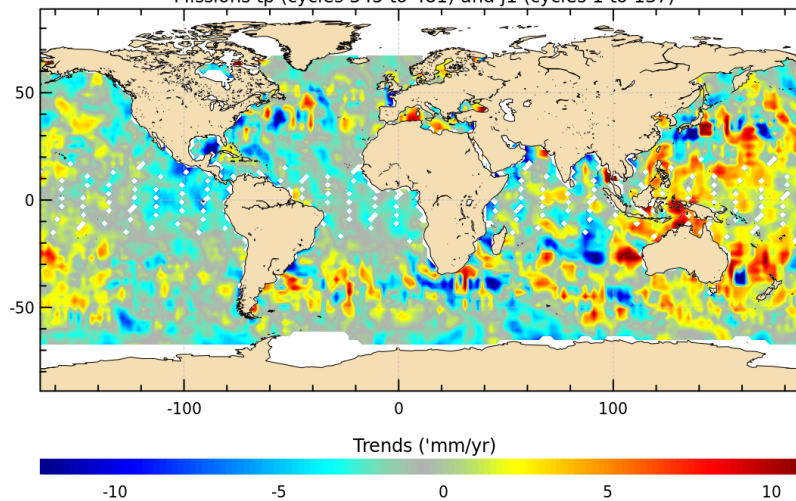
Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

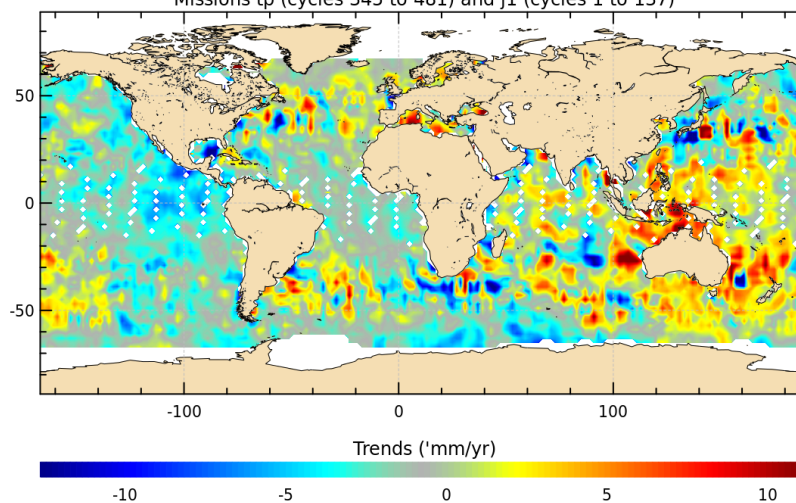
SLA with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 differences : tp - j1, even pass number

Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



SLA with ORB_POE_D differences : tp - j1, even pass numbers

Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



Diagnostic B202_c

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

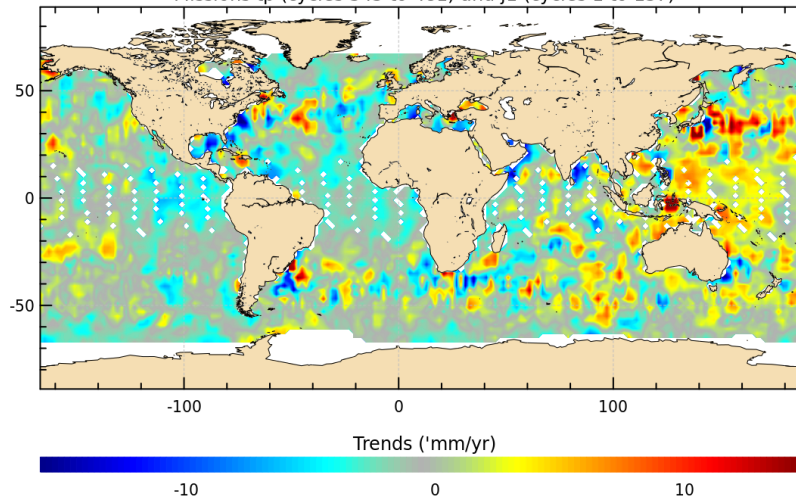
Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

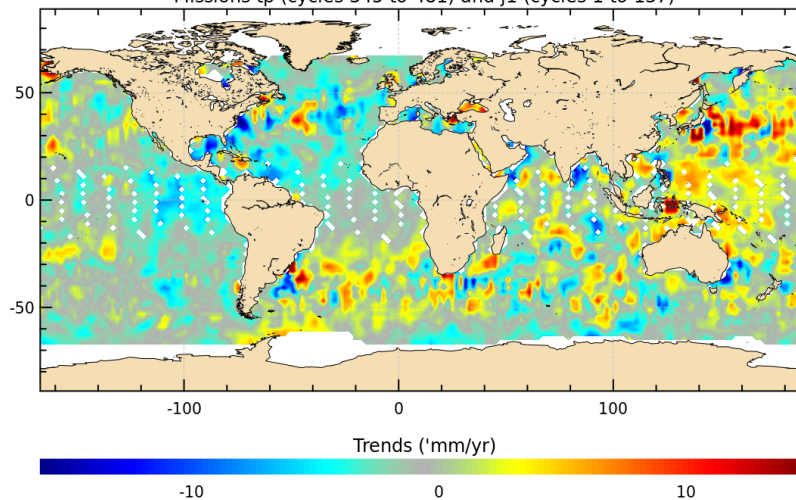
A with ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 differences : tp - j1, odd pass numbe

Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



SLA with ORB_POE_D differences : tp - j1, odd pass numbers

Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



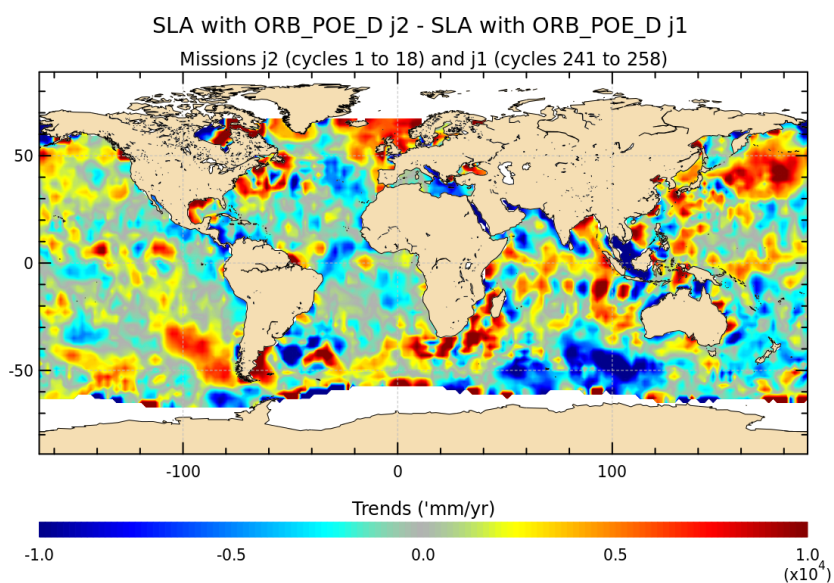
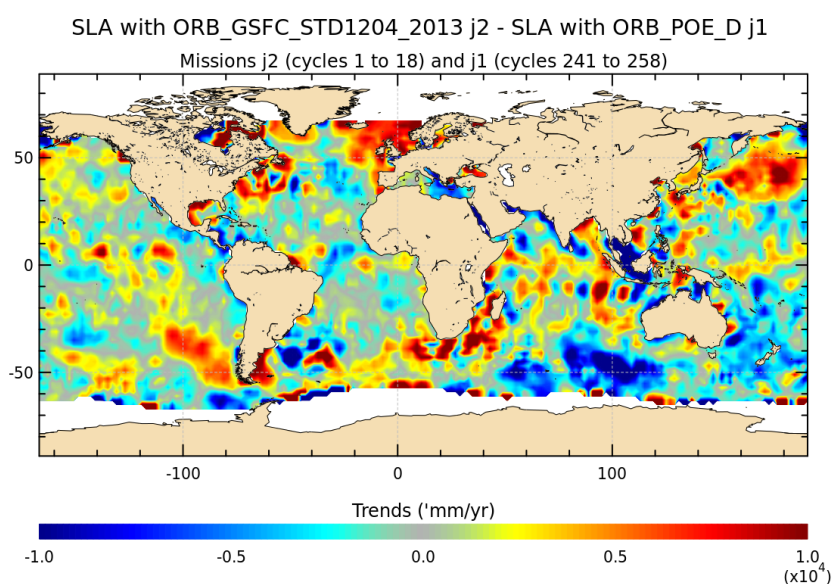
Diagnostic B202_a

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B202_b

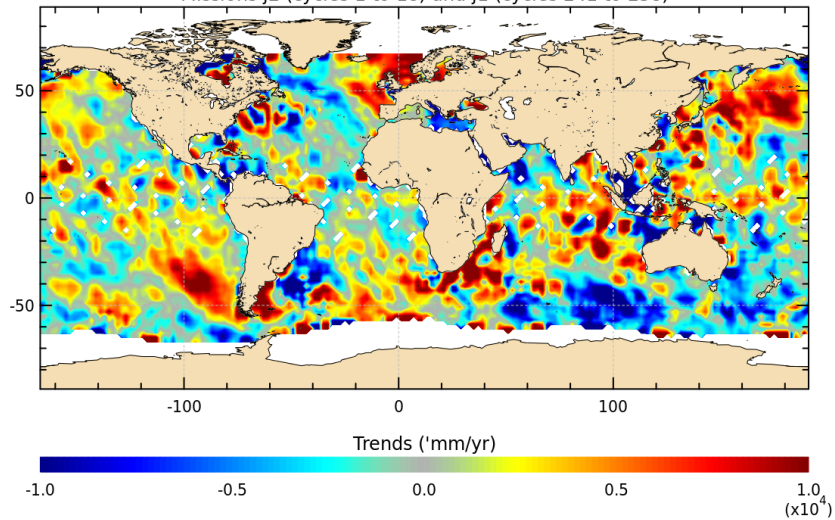
Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

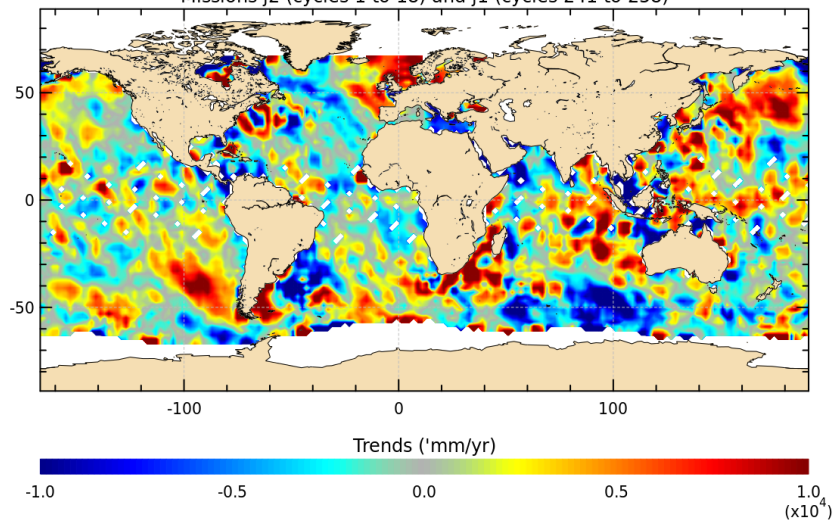
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

h ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 j2 - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, even pass numbers
Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



SLA with ORB_POE_D j2 - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, even pass numbers
Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



Diagnostic B202_c

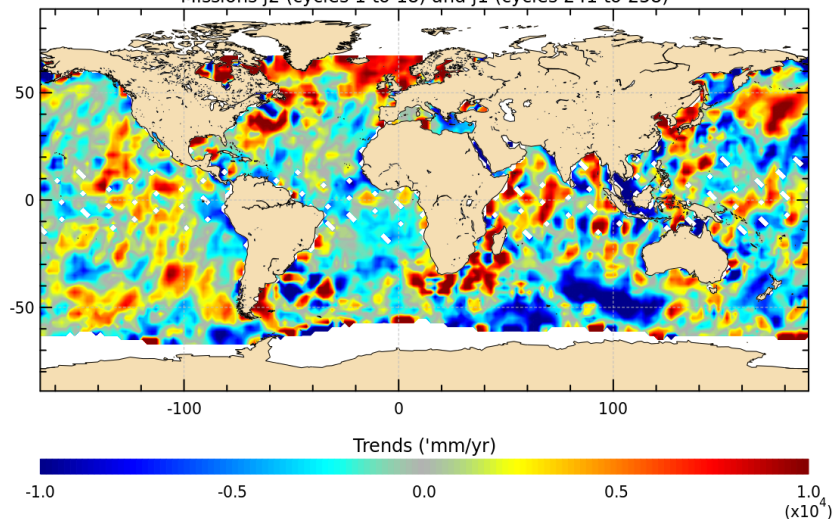
Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

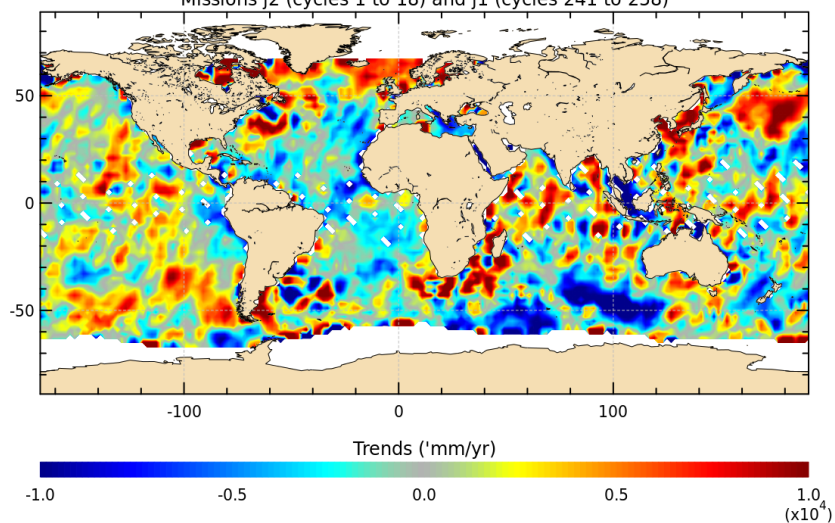
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

th ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 j2 - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, odd pass nu
Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



SLA with ORB_POE_D j2 - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, odd pass numbers
Missions j2 (cycles 1 to 18) and j1 (cycles 241 to 258)



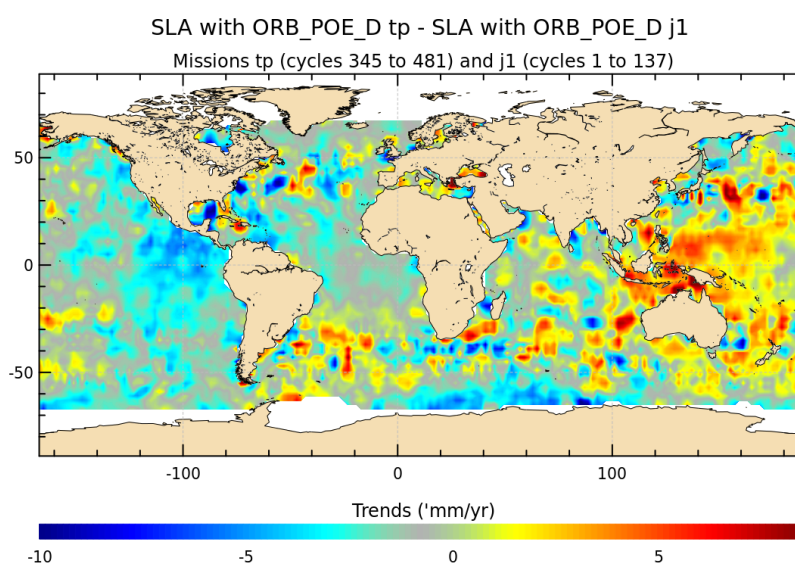
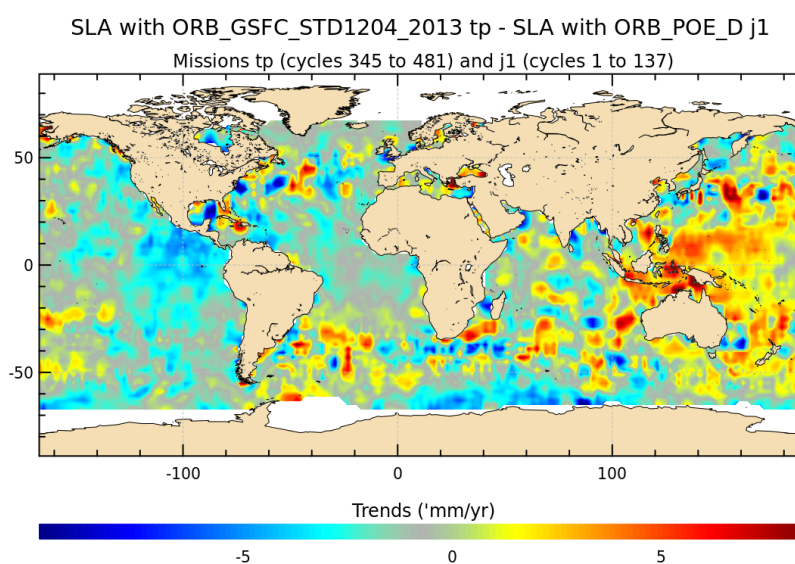
Diagnostic B202_a

Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B202_b

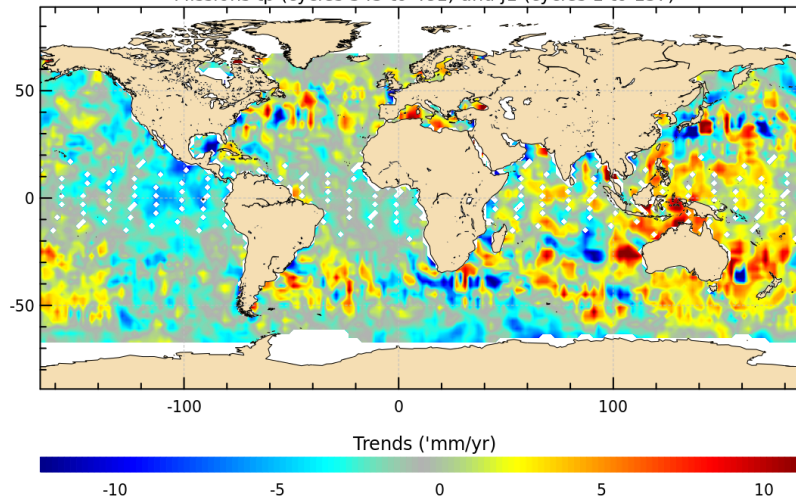
Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

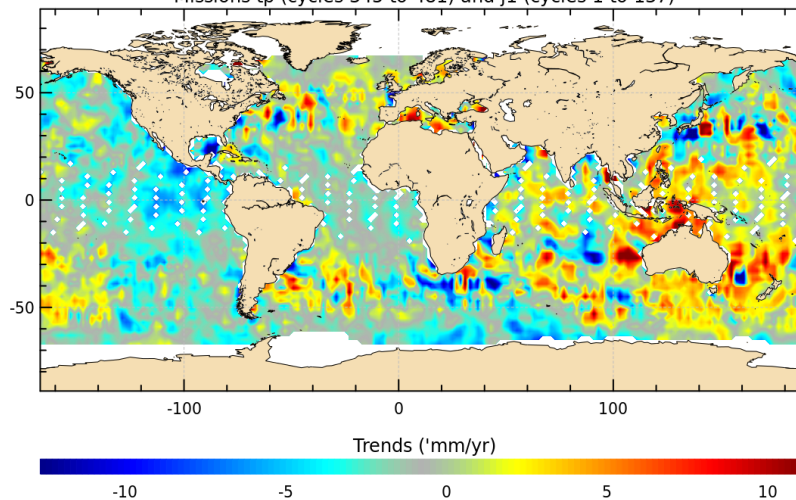
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

h ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 tp - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, even pass numbers
Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



SLA with ORB_POE_D tp - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, even pass numbers
Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



Diagnostic B202_c

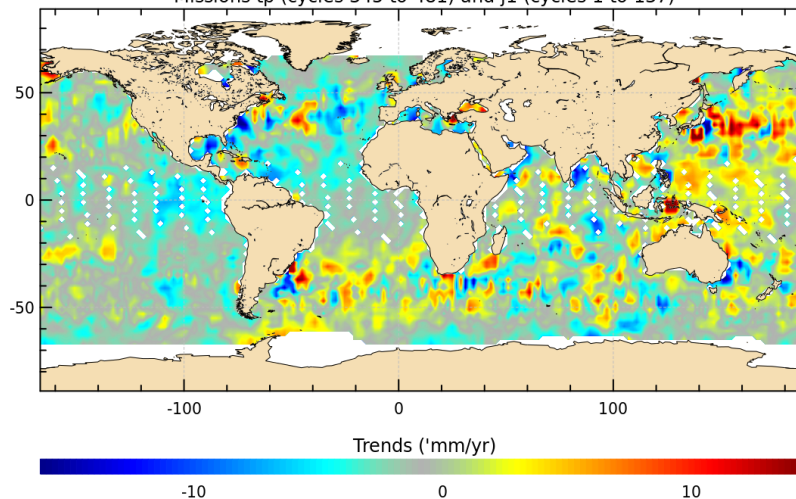
Name : Differences between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

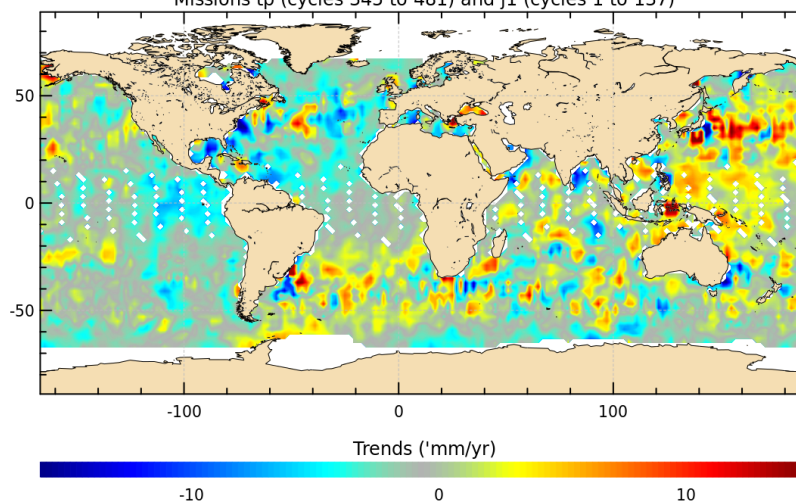
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating ascending and descending passes.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission comparisons

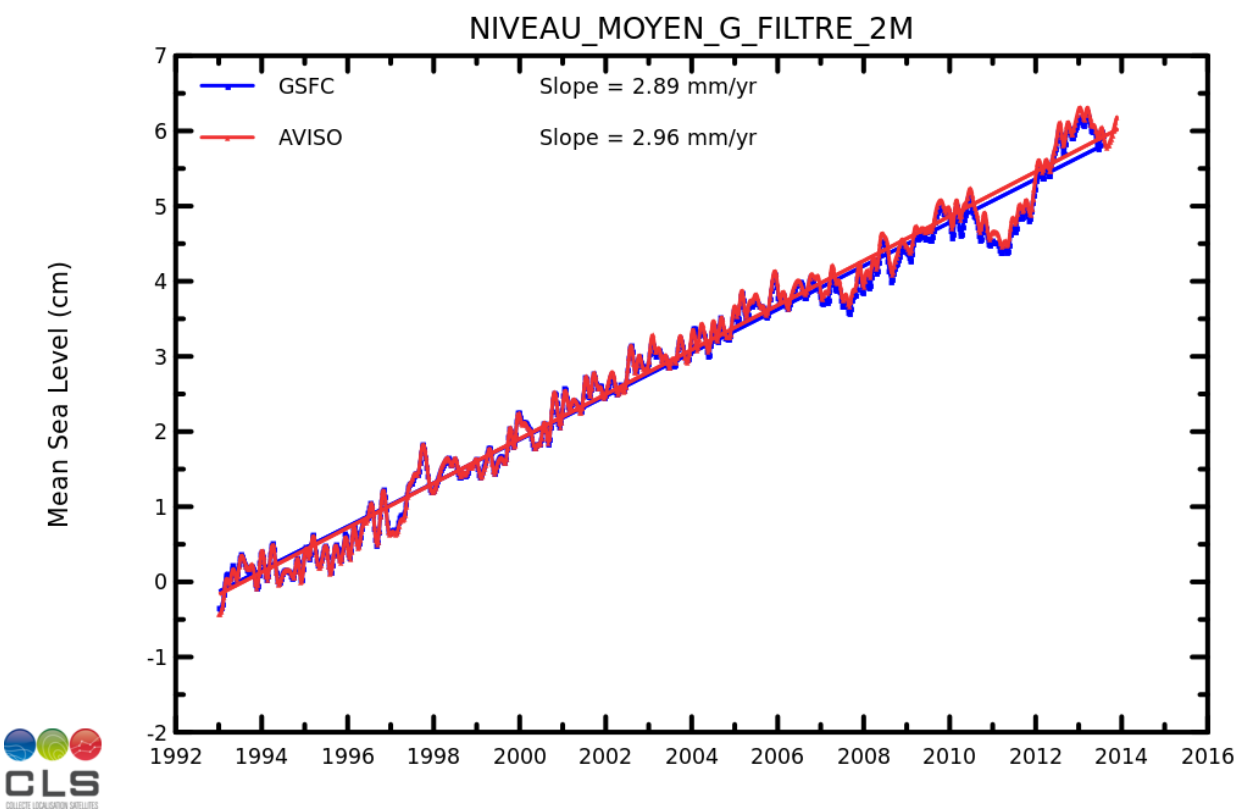
th ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 tp - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, odd pass nu
Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



SLA with ORB_POE_D tp - SLA with ORB_POE_D j1, odd pass numbers
Missions tp (cycles 345 to 481) and j1 (cycles 1 to 137)



Bonus

Diagnostic type : Mono-Mission Analyses	Comparison with MSL from AVISO	
	Name : MSL	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.	
		

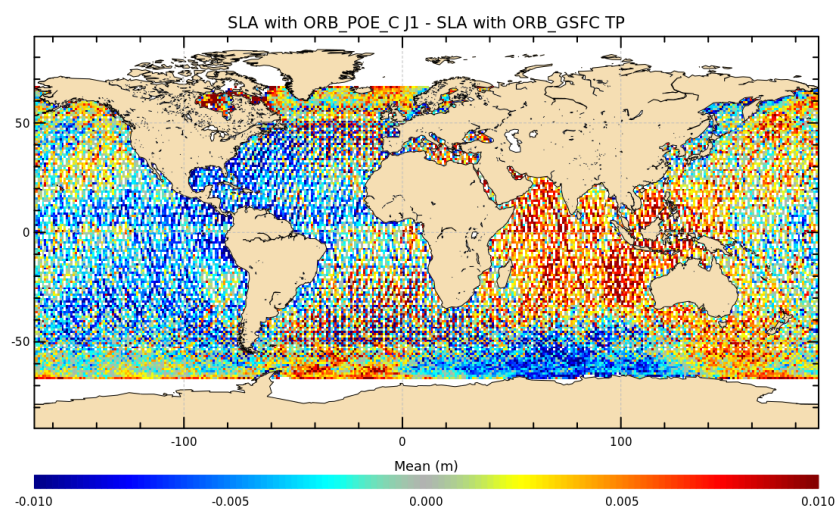
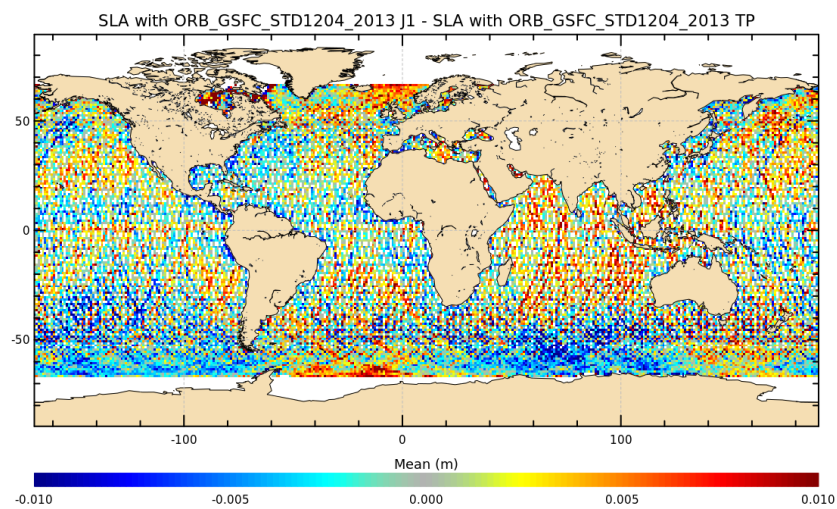
Difference of residuals for TP and J1

Name : Residuals

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The residuals are calculated over the mutual period of both satellites, then a difference is performed, and statistics by boxes are calculated.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission analyses



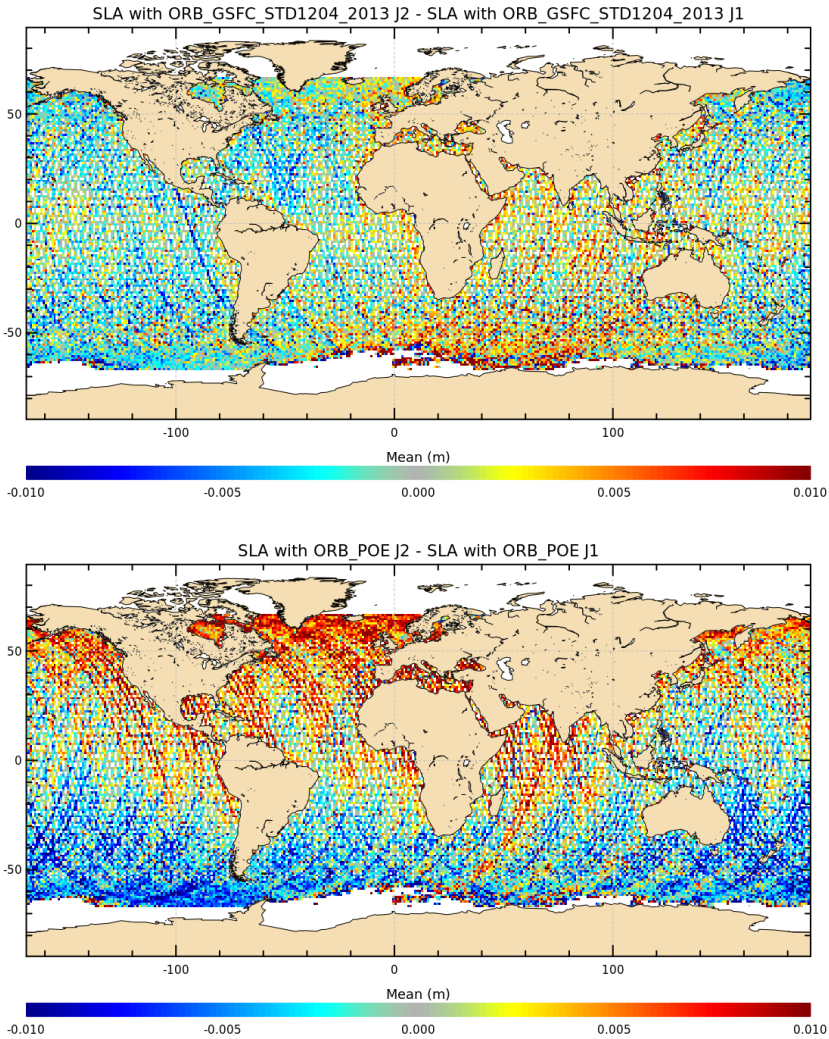
Difference of residuals for J1 and J2

Name : Residuals

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The residuals are calculated over the mutual period of both satellites, then a difference is performed, and statistics by boxes are calculated.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission analyses



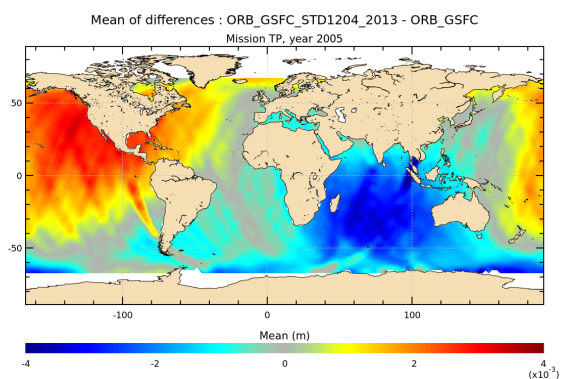
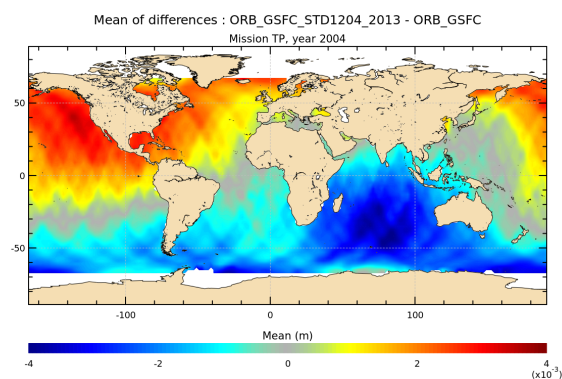
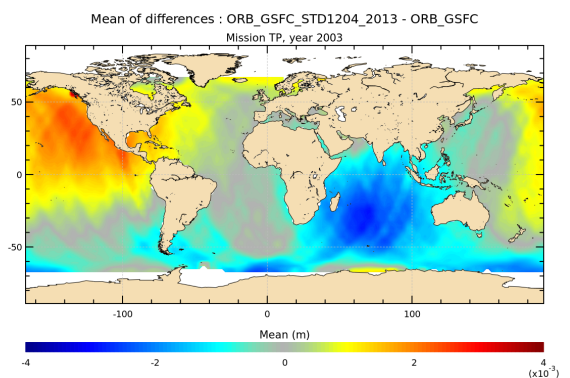
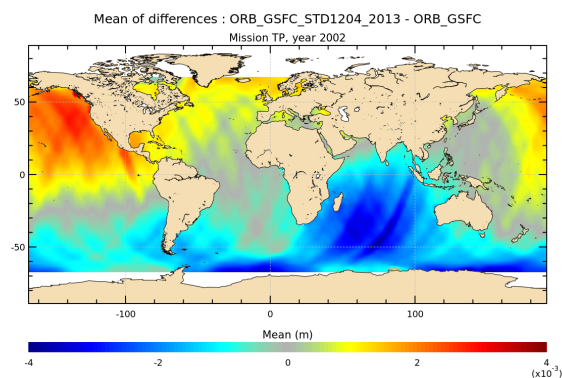
Differences of orbits by year for TP

Name :

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Differences of orbits calculated over different years.

Diagnostic type : Mono-Mission Analyses



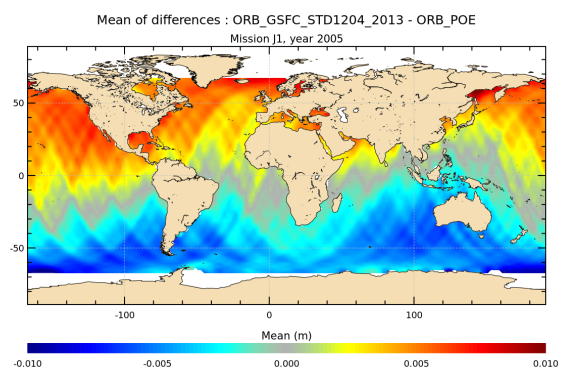
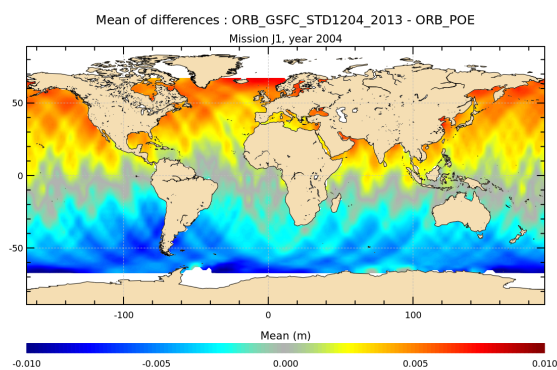
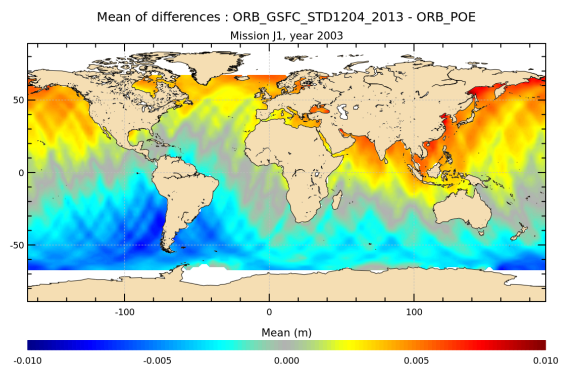
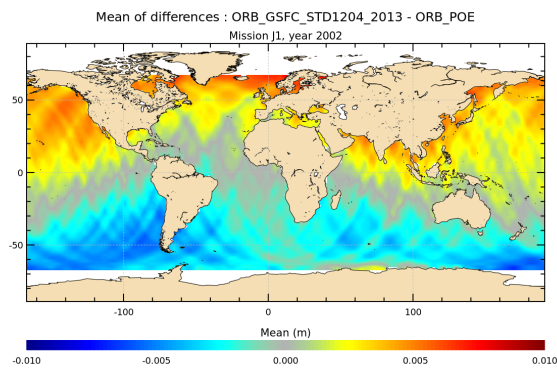
Differences of orbits by year for J1

Name :

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : Differences of orbits calculated over different years.

Diagnostic type : Mono-Mission Analyses



Differences of orbits by year for J1

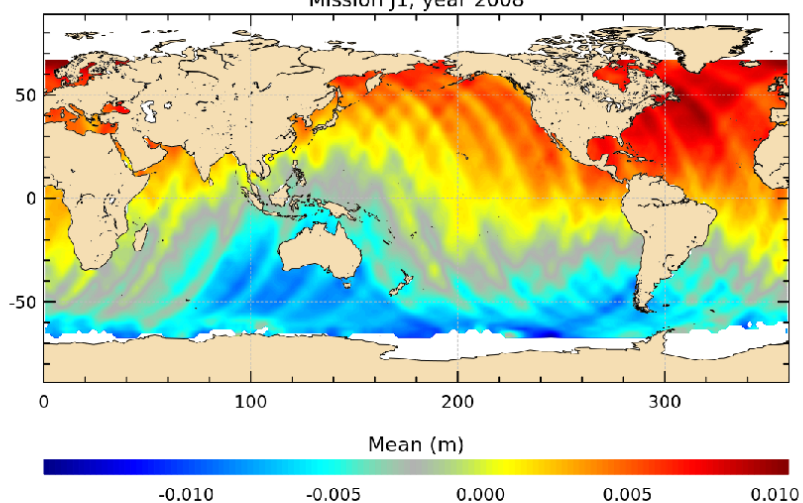
Name :

Input data : Along track SLA

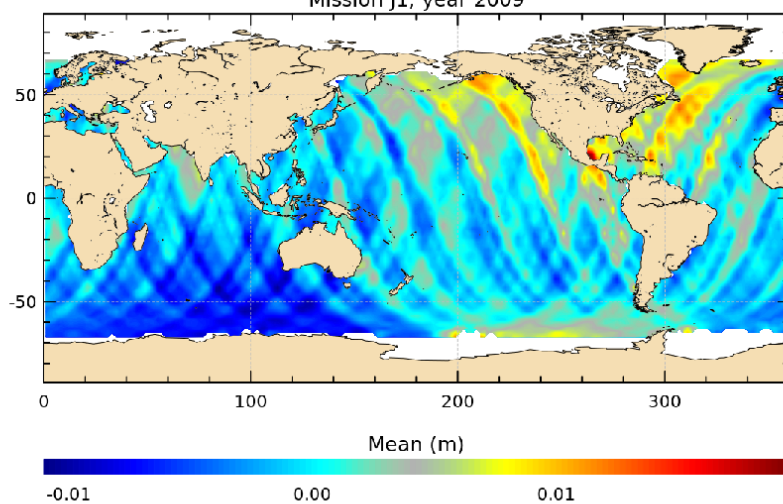
Description : Differences of orbits calculated over different years.

Diagnostic type : Mono-Mission Analyses

Mean of differences : ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 - ORB_POE_C
Mission J1, year 2008



Mean of differences : ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 - ORB_POE_C
Mission J1, year 2009



Differences of orbits by year for J2

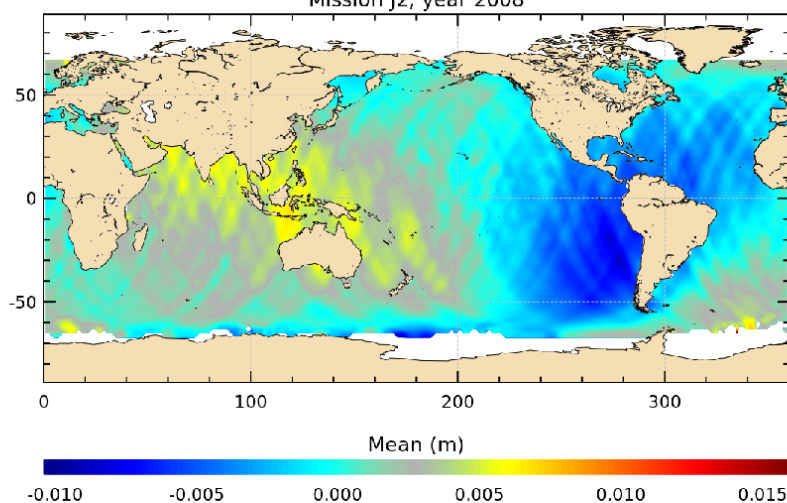
Name :

Input data : Along track SLA

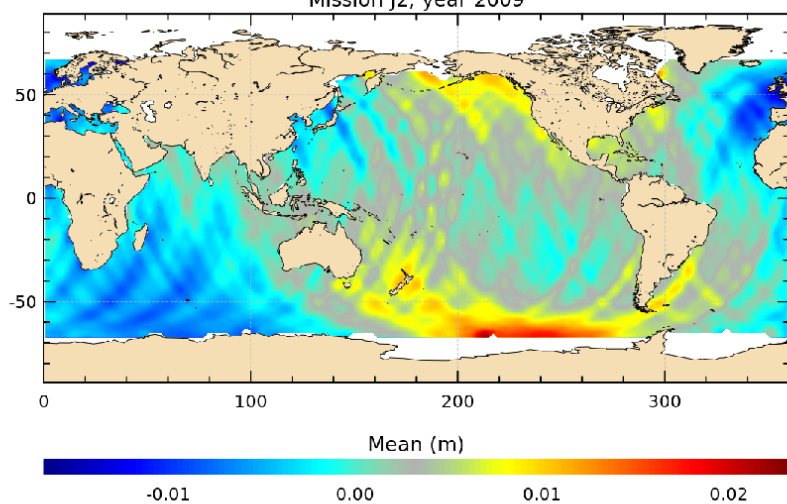
Description : Differences of orbits calculated over different years.

Diagnostic type : Mono-Mission Analyses

Mean of differences : ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 - ORB_POE_C
Mission J2, year 2008



Mean of differences : ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013 - ORB_POE_C
Mission J2, year 2009



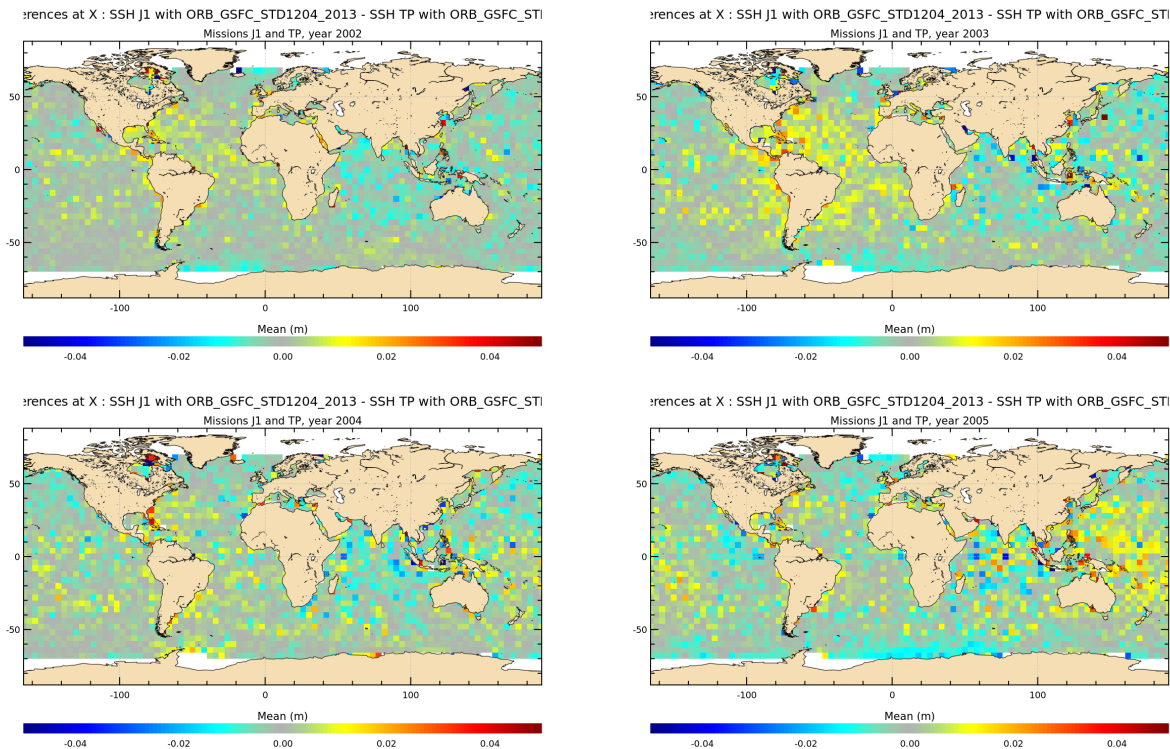
Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year for *GSFC_STD1204_2013*

Name : Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year

Input data : crossover data

Description : Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission analyses



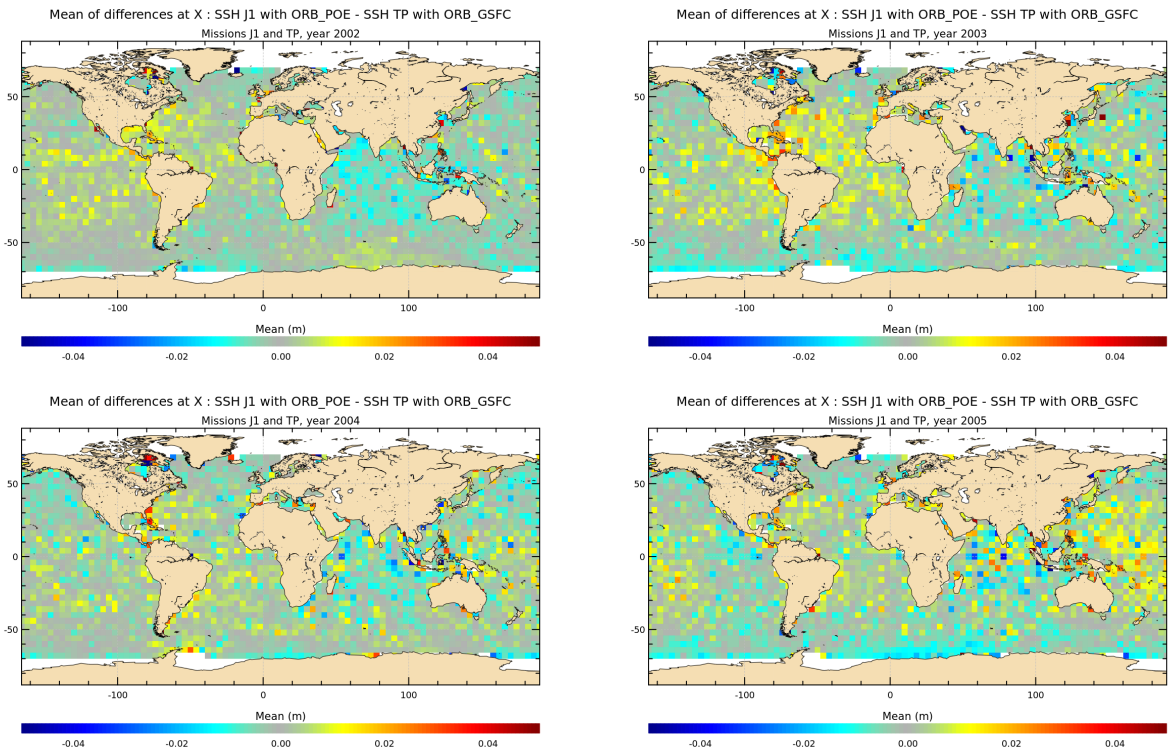
Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year for GSFC and *ORB_POE*

Name : Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year

Input data : crossover data

Description : Mean at crossover between TP and J1 by year.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission analyses



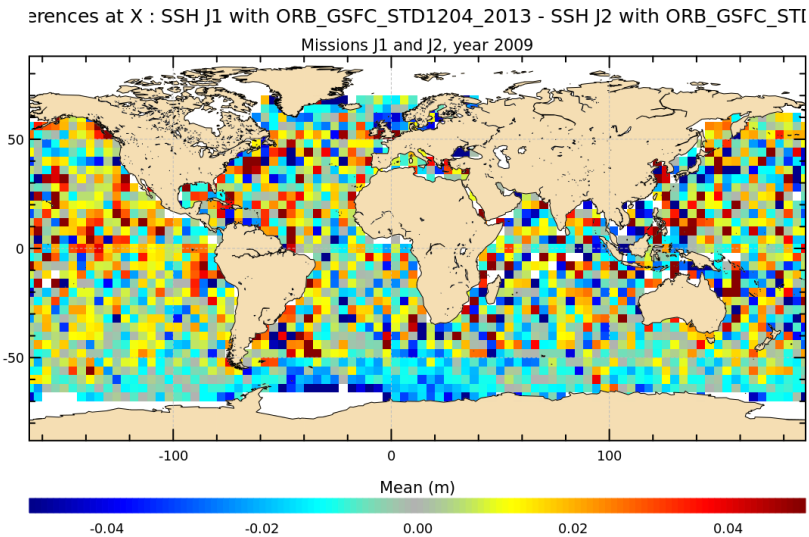
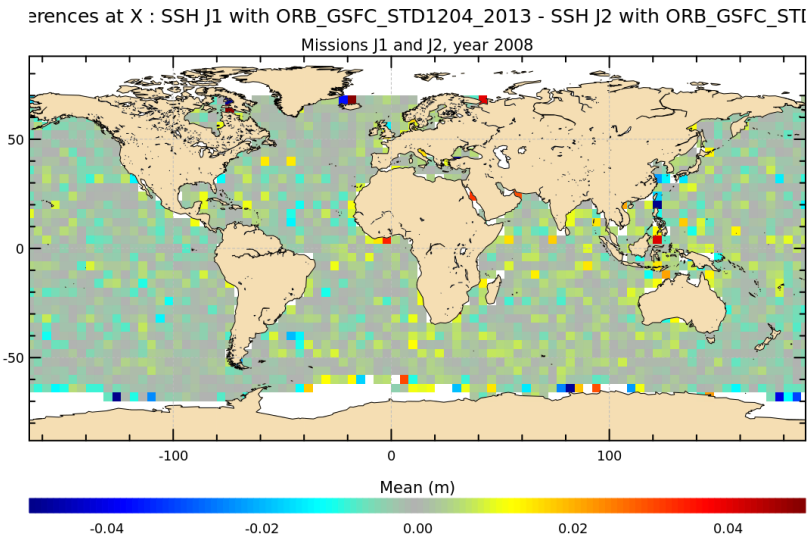
Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year for *ORB_GSFC_STD1204_2013*

Name : Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year

Input data : crossover data

Description : Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year.

Diagnostic type : Multi-mission analyses



Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year for *ORB_POE*

Name : Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year

Input data : crossover data

Description : Mean at crossover between J1 and J2 by year.

