

Wet tropospheric correction: NCEP vs COMPOSITE

Study variable (<i>WetTro_NCEP</i>)	TRO_HUM_NCEP
Reference variable (<i>WetTro_Composite</i>)	TRO_HUM_COMPOSITE
Missions	ERS-1 (<i>e1</i>), ERS-2 (<i>e2</i>), Envisat (<i>en</i>), Topex-Posedon
Period	[15636, 22279]

Creation date : 2011/08/06

Contents

A001	4
A002	9
A003	14
A101	24
A102	29
A103	34
A104	39
A201	44
A202	69
A203	79
A204	94
A205	104
A206	114
B201	129
B202	139

C001	145
C002	147
C003	149
C004	151

Study overview

In this study, the wet tropospheric correction computed from NCEP model reanalyses has been compared with the composite correction used in CNES/AVISO product to calculate the ERS-1, ERS-2, Envisat, Jason-1 and Topex-Poseidon sea-level height (SSH).

The impact of using these both wet troposphere corrections on the SSH calculation has been analyzed for ERS-1, ERS-2, Envisat, Jason-1 and Topex-Poseidon missions :

- for ERS-1 : from November 1992 (cycle 16) to April 1996 (Cycle 52)
- for ERS-2 : from May 1995 (cycle 1) to July 2003 (Cycle 85)
- for Envisat : from September 2002 (cycle 9) to October 2010 (Cycle 94)
- for Jason-1 : from January 2002 (cycle 1) to December 2010 (Cycle 331)
- for Topex-Poseidon : from December 1992 (cycle 11) to October 2005 (Cycle 481)

The NCEP Reanalysis data are provided by the NOAA-CIRES Climate Diagnostics Center, Boulder, Colorado, USA, and are available from their Web site at <http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/>.

The reference wet troposphere corrections are composite ones:

- for ERS-1: Composite correction : wet radiometer correction for coastal distance greater than 50 km and the ECMWF operational correction close to coasts (coastal distance lower than 50 km)
- for ERS-2: a neuronal correction is used offshore and the ECMWF operational model is used close to coasts (coastal distance lower than 50 km)
- for ENVISAT: the radiometer wet troposphere correction present in GDR products is used for coastal distances greater than 50 km while the ECMWF operational correction model is used for coastal distances lower than 50 km.
- for Jason-1: the radiometer wet troposphere correction present in GDR-C products is used for coastal distances greater than 50 km while the ECMWF operational correction model is used for coastal distances lower than 50 km.
- for Topex-Poseidon: the radiometer wet troposphere correction present in GDR products is used for coastal distances greater than 50 km while the ECMWF operational correction model is used for coastal distances lower than 50 km.

For all satellites, the ECMWF operational correction is adjusted on the radiometer wet troposphere correction to provide the continuity in the wet troposphere correction dataset.

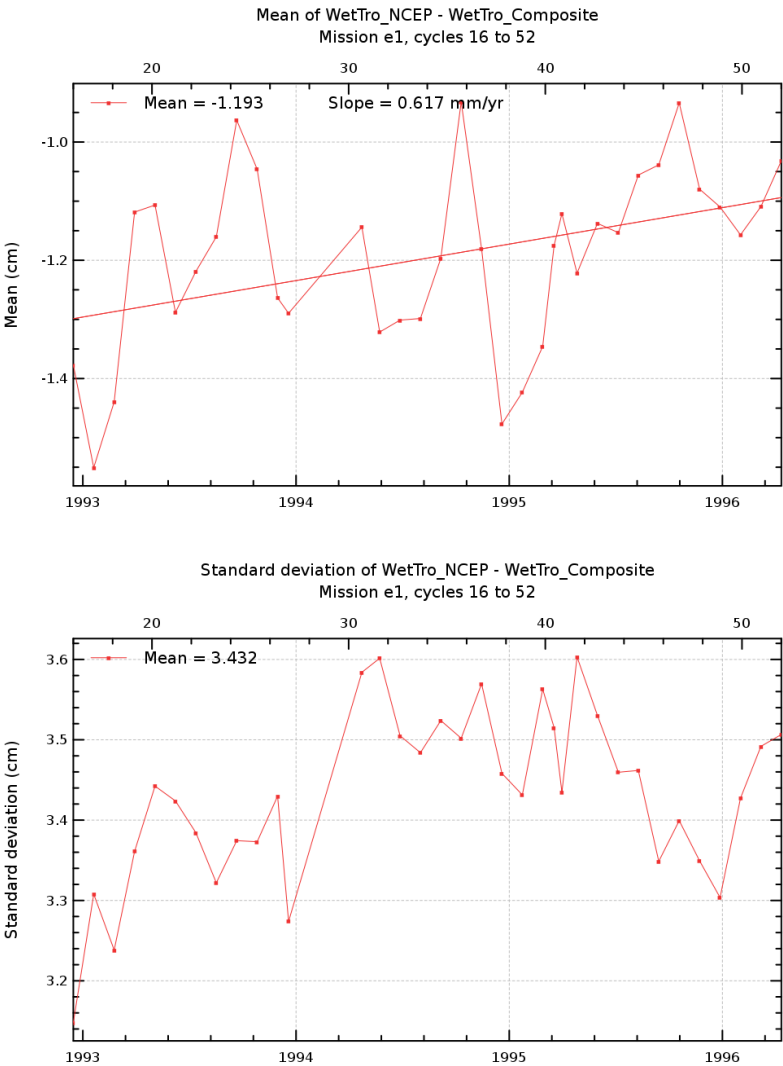
All the validation diagnostics displayed in this report have been performed in agreement with the Sea-Level CCI Product Validation Plan (PVP).

Diagnostic A001 (mission e1)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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



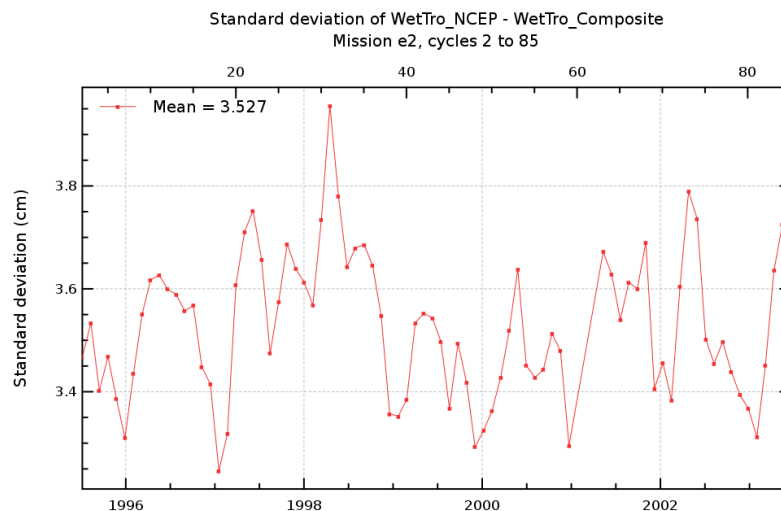
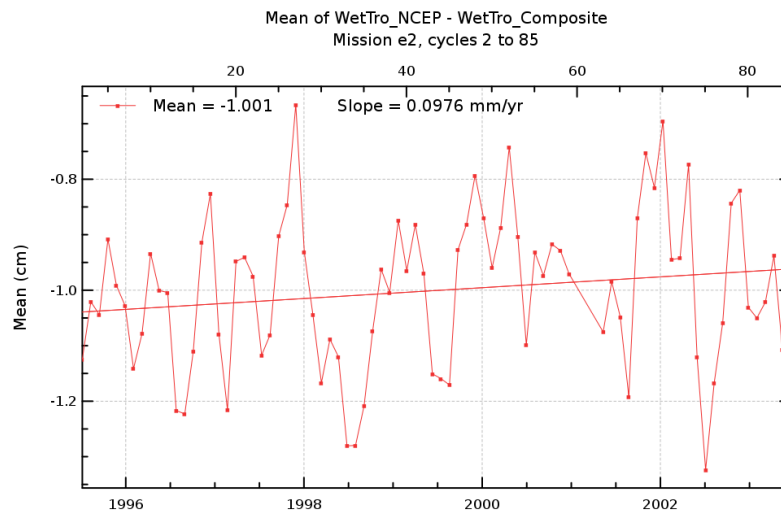
Diagnostic A001 (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



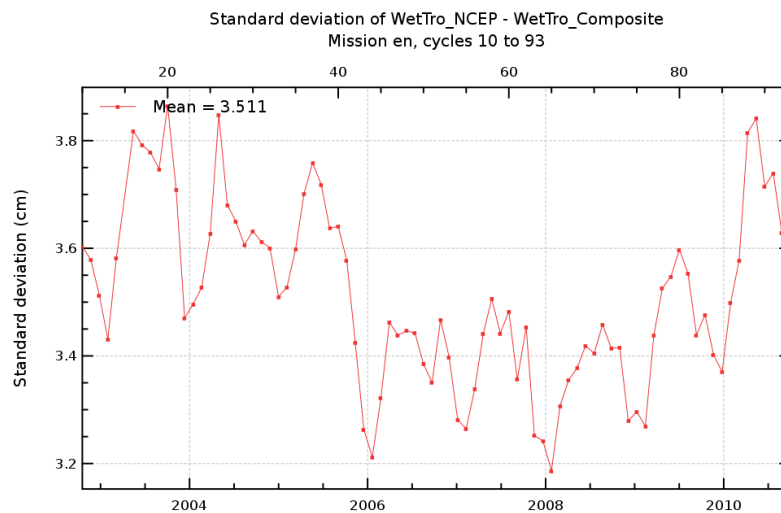
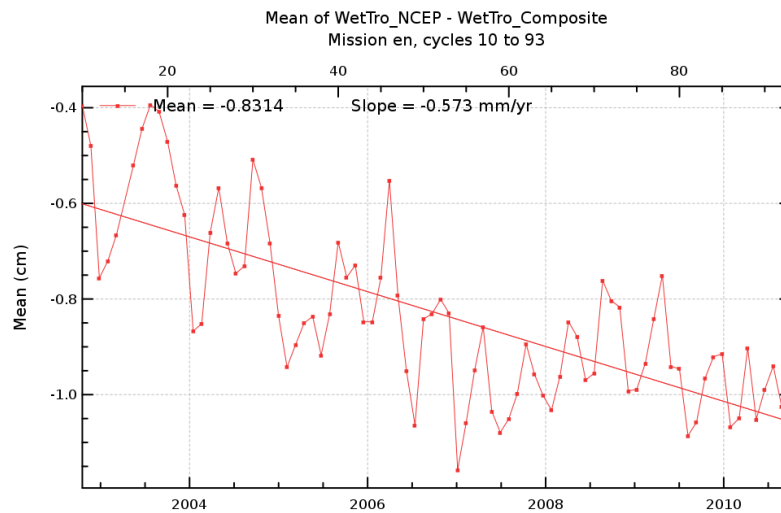
Diagnostic A001 (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



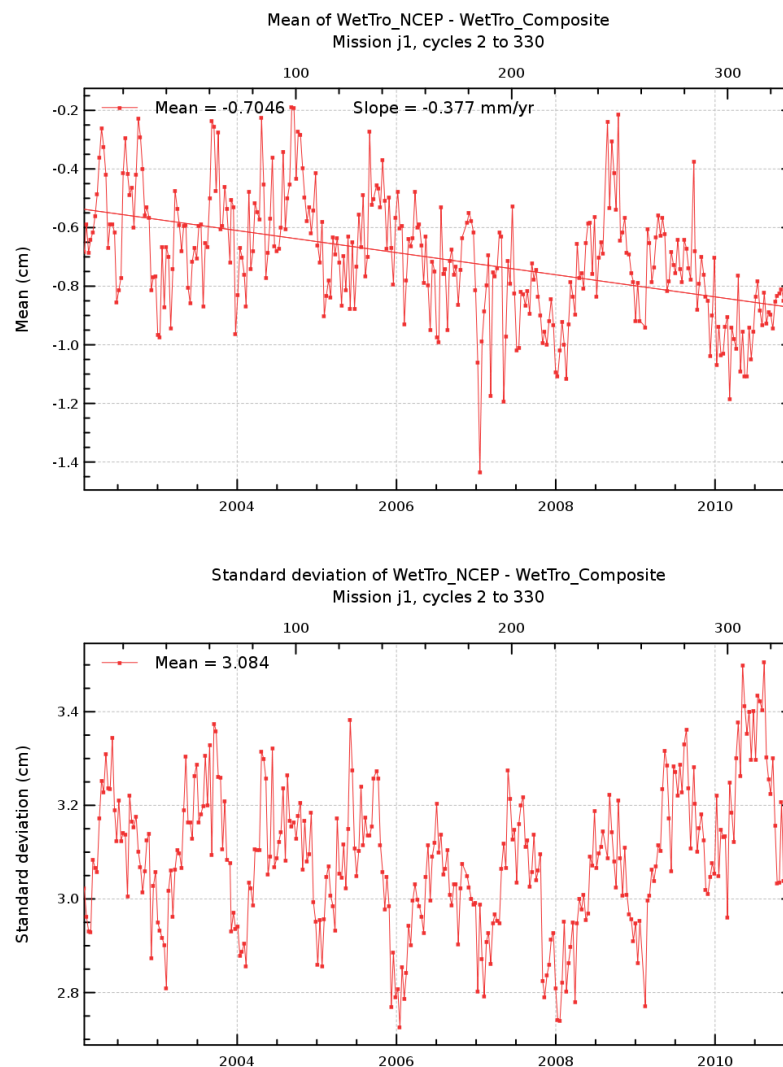
Diagnostic A001 (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



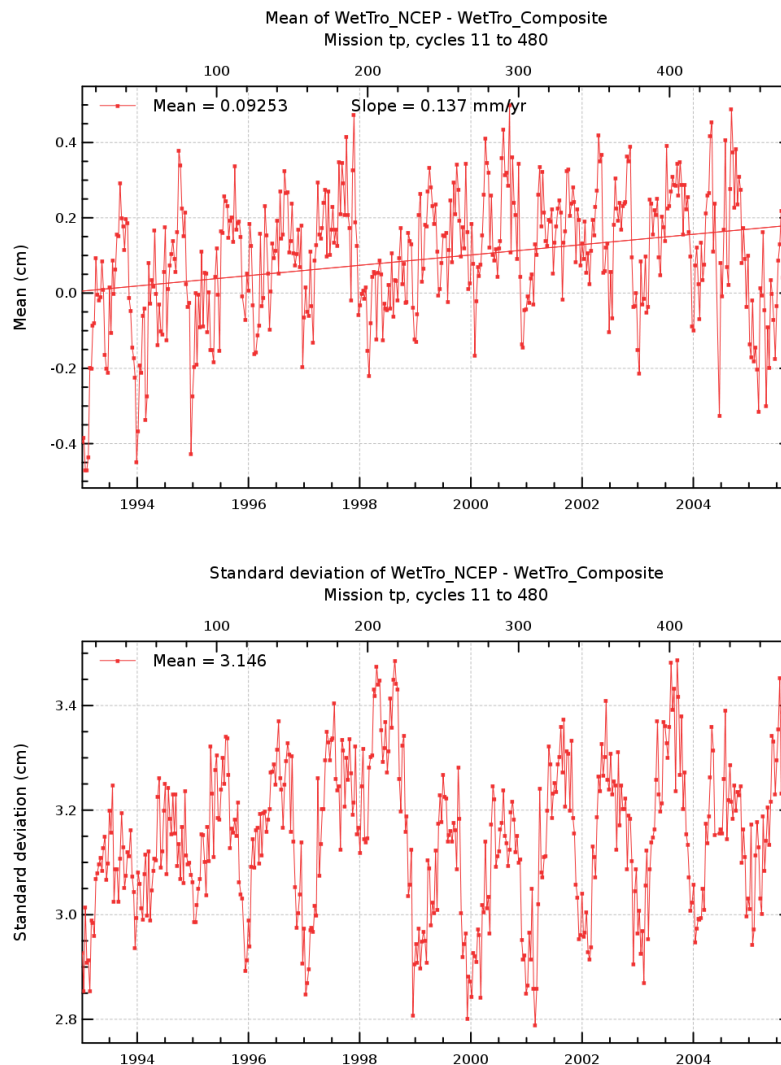
Diagnostic A001 (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

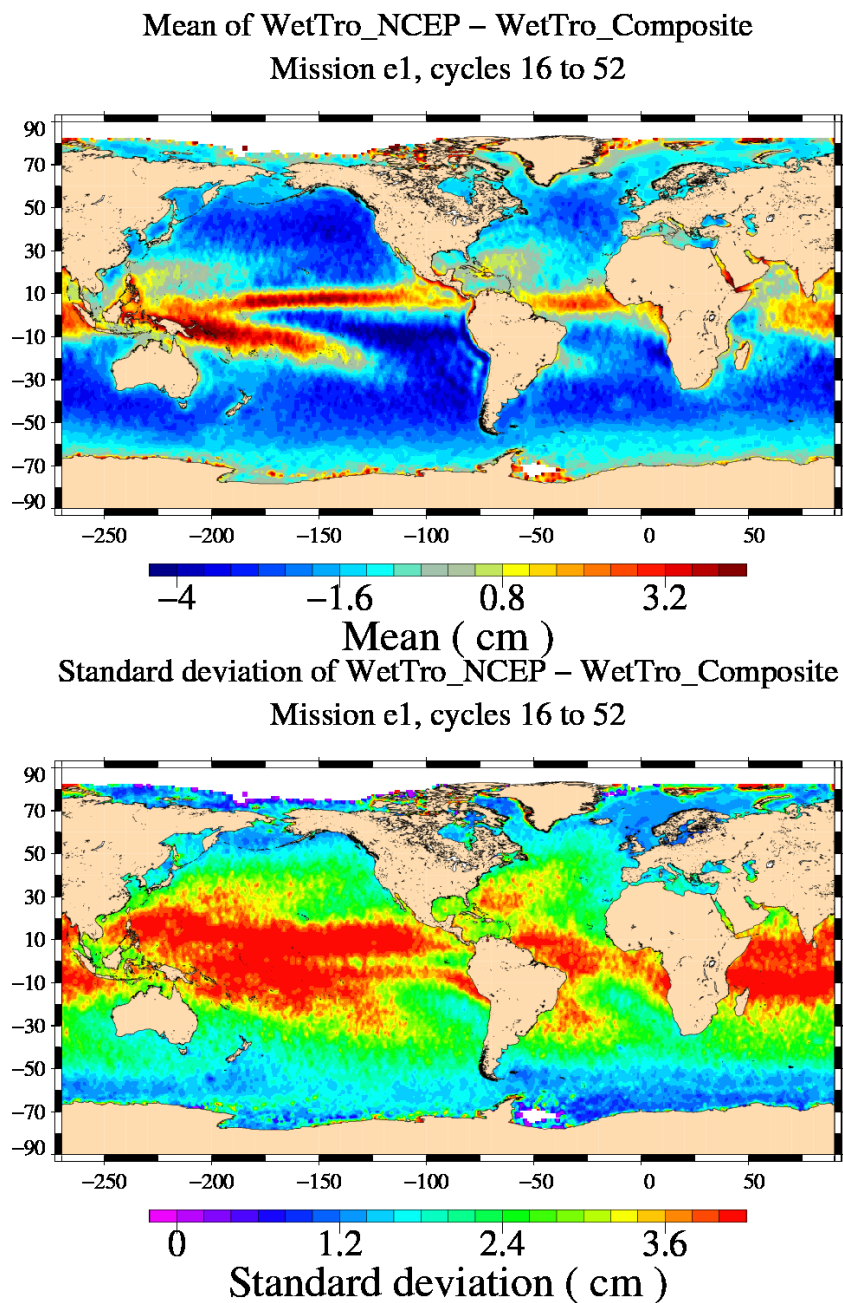
Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A002 (mission e1)	
Name :	Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period
Input data :	Along-track altimetric components
Description :	The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.



Diagnostic A002 (mission e2)

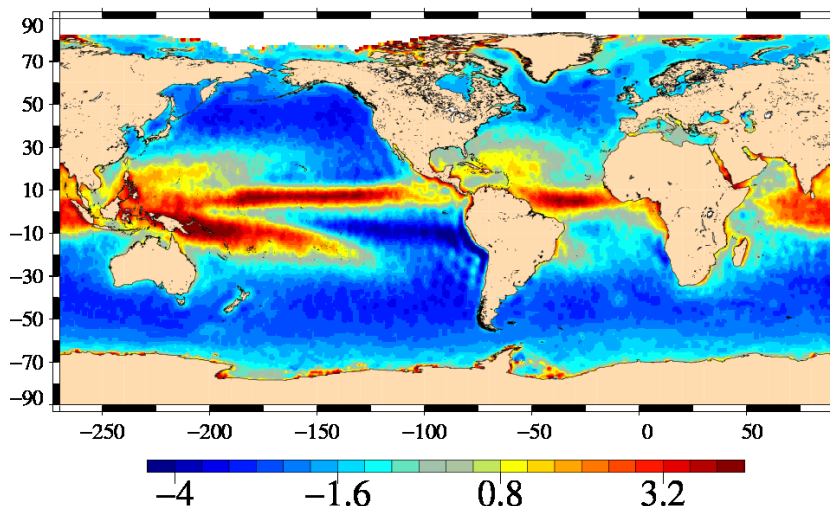
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

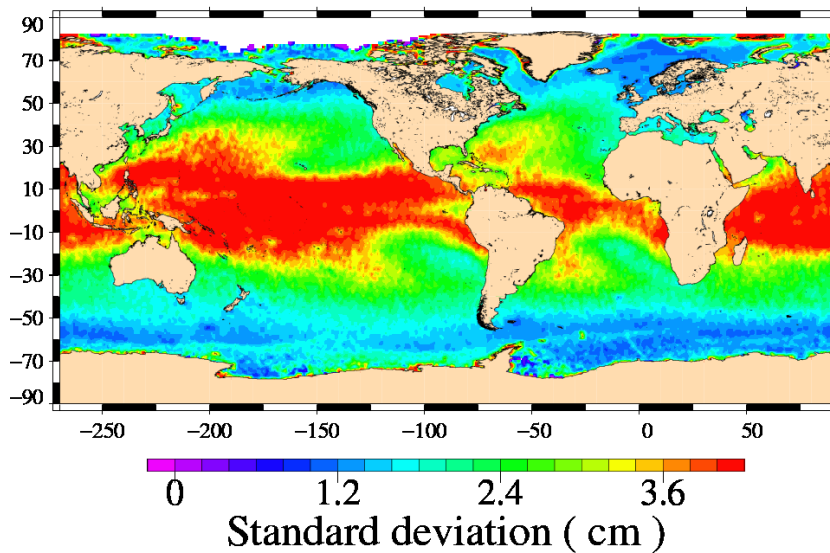
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



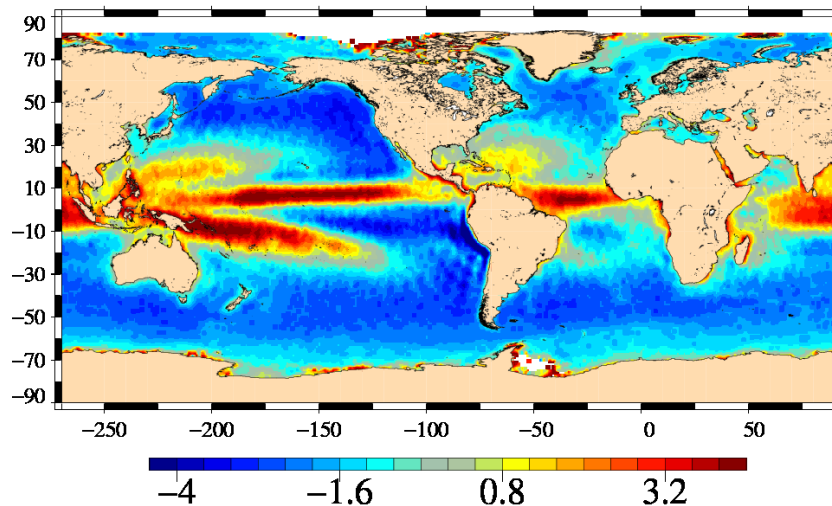
Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

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

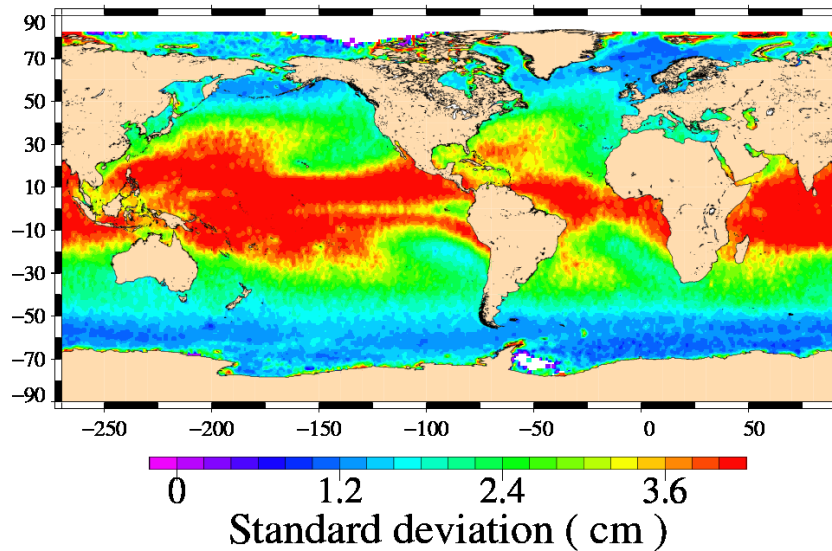
Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Mean of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

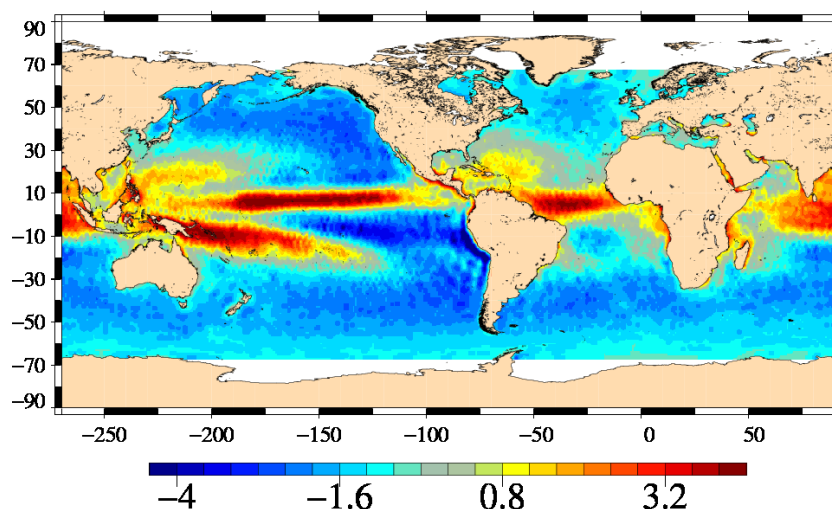
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

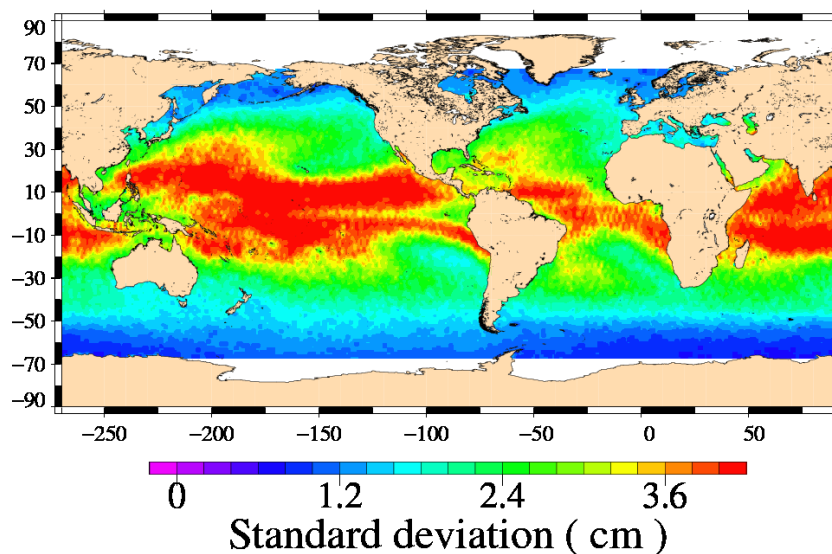
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Mean (cm)
Standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A002 (mission tp)

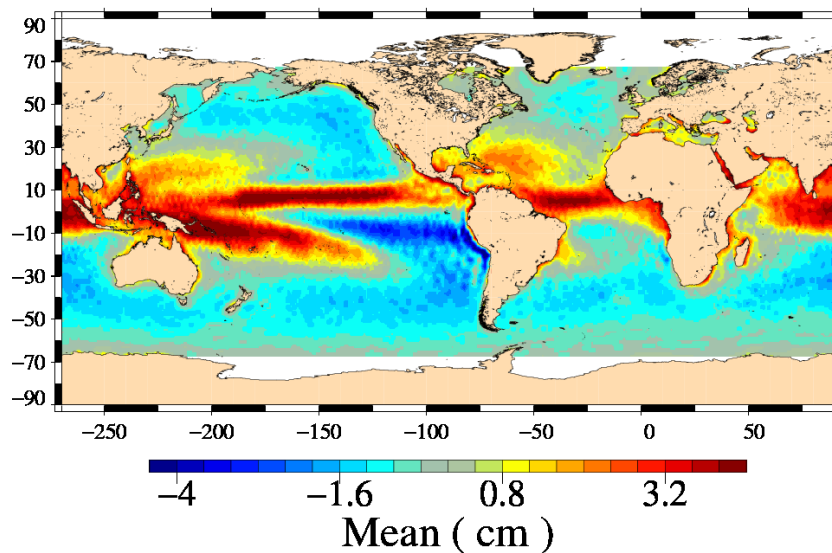
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

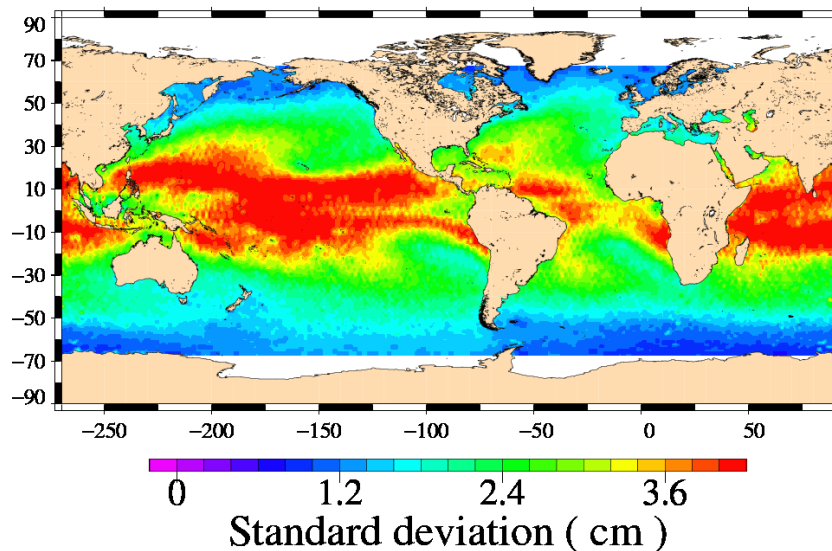
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

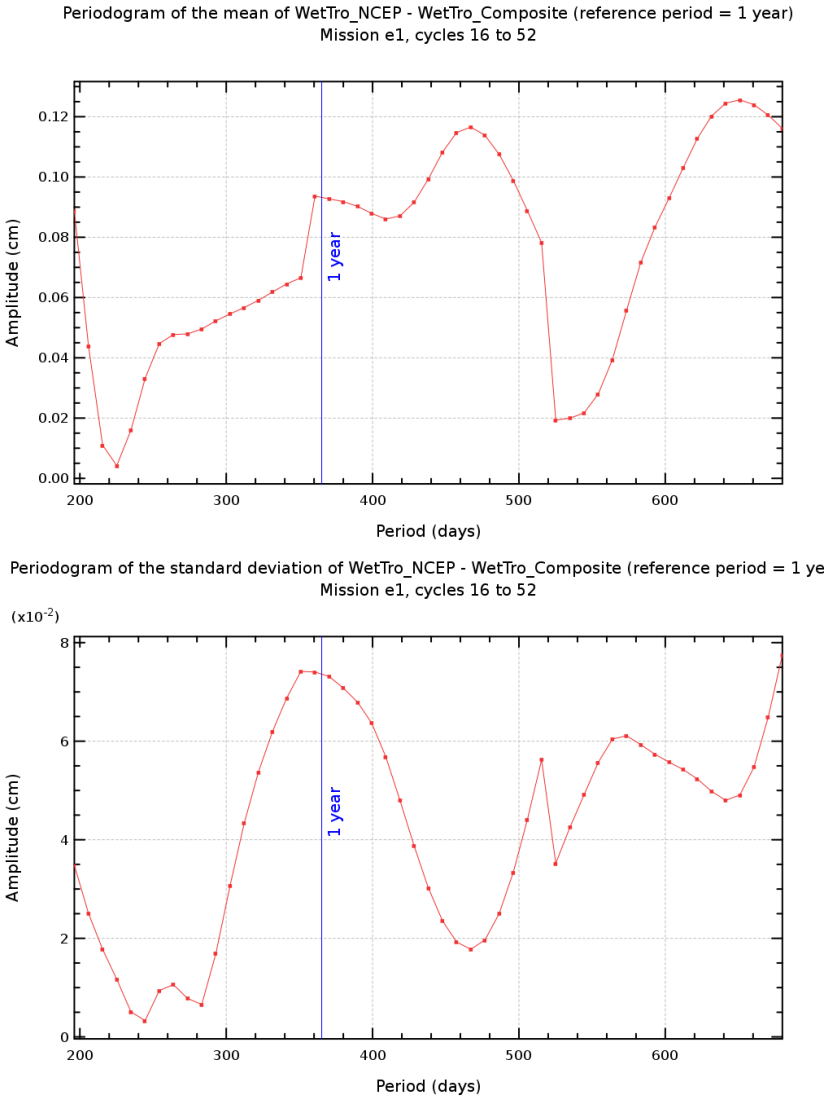
Mean of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP – WetTro_Composite
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A003_a (mission e1)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along-track altimetric components	
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.	



Diagnostic A003_b (mission e1)

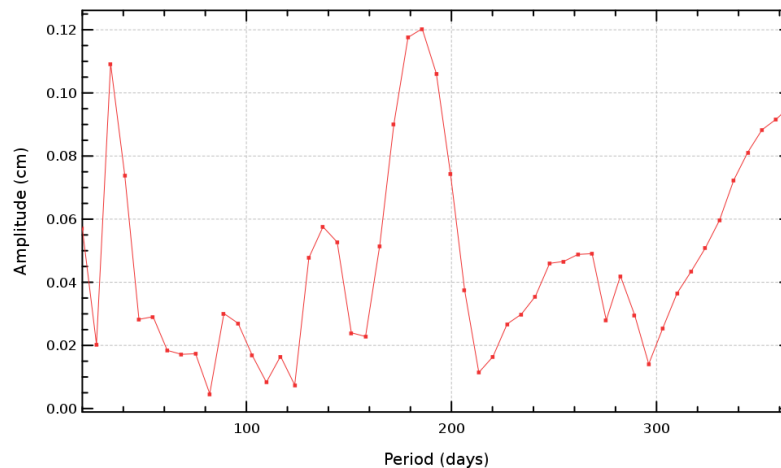
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

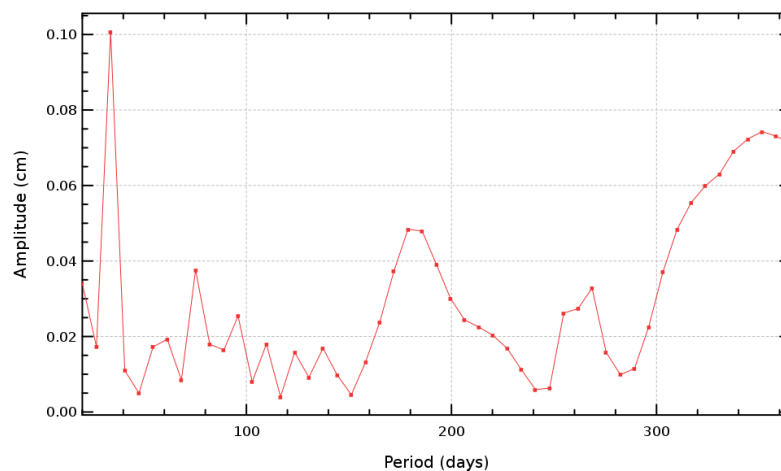
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Diagnostic A003_a (mission e2)

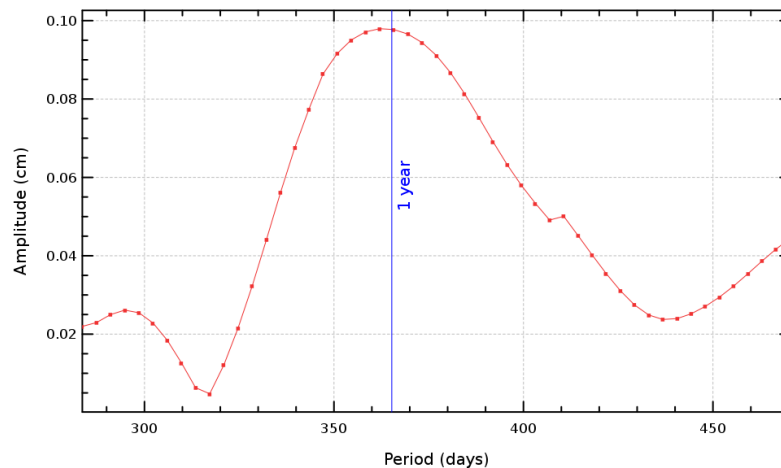
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

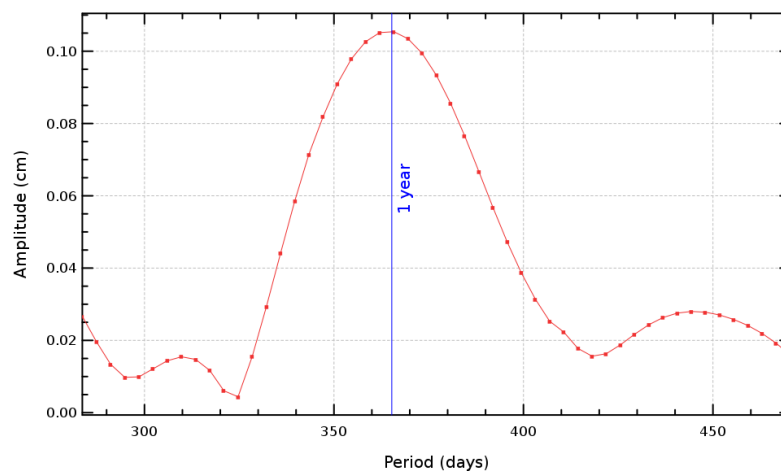
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 year)
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 ye
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A003_b (mission e2)

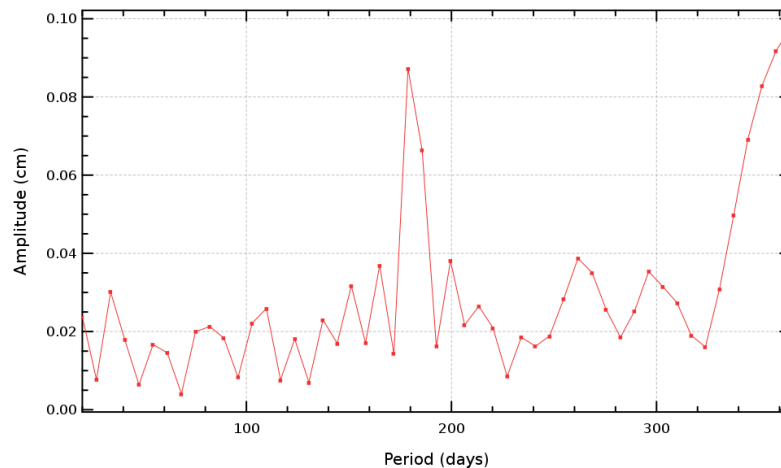
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

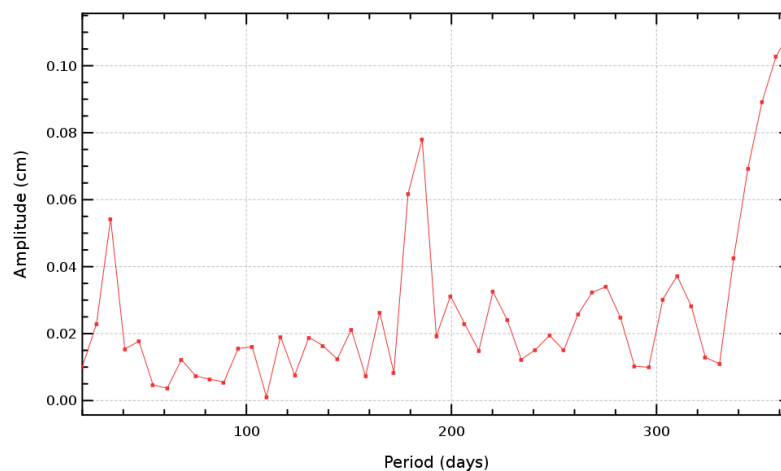
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



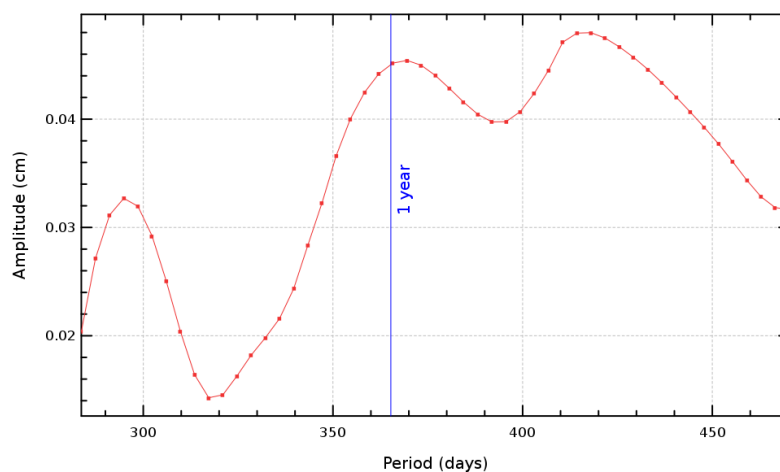
Diagnostic A003_a (mission en)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

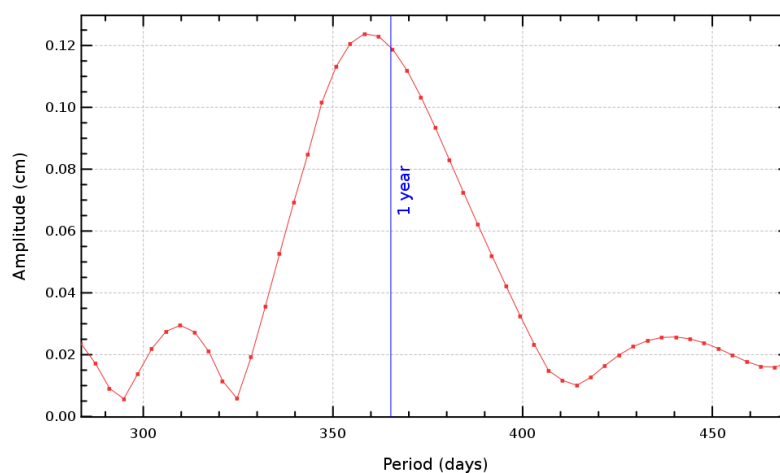
Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 year)
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 ye
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



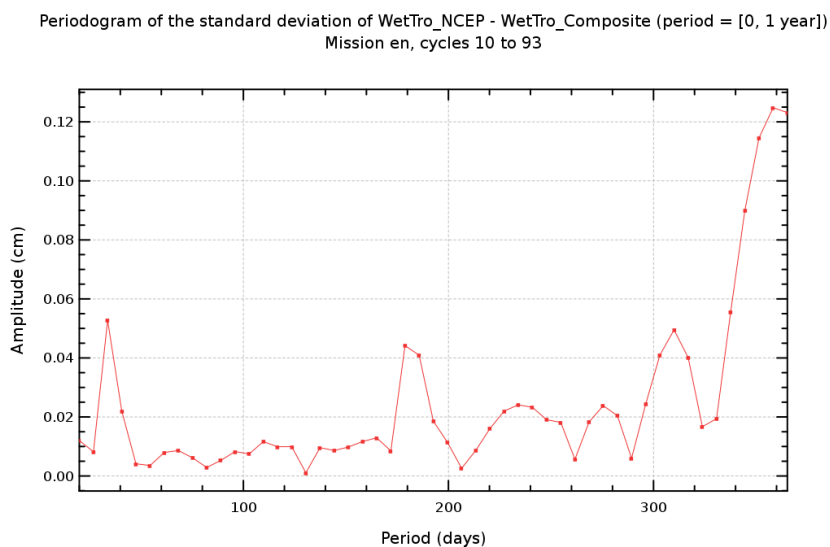
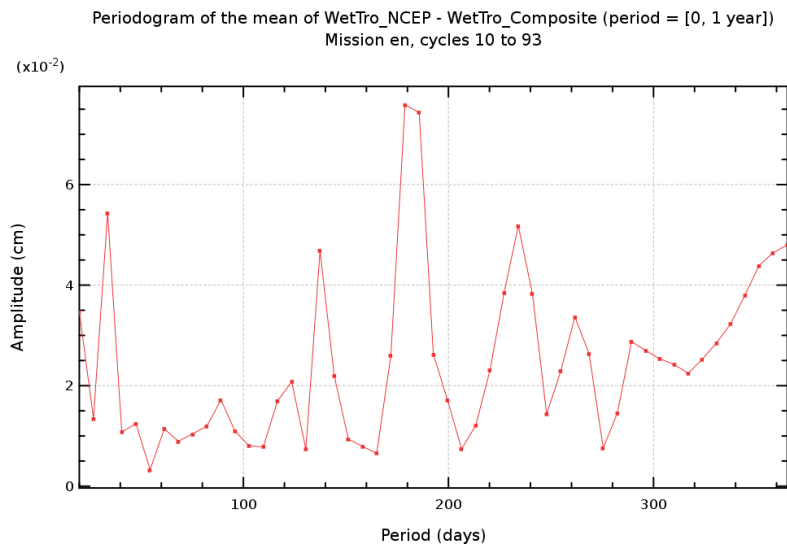
Diagnostic A003_b (mission en)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A003_a (mission j1)

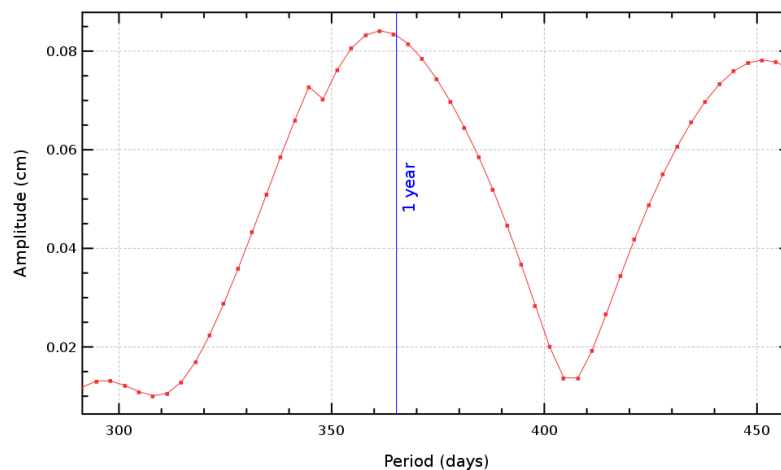
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along-track altimetric components

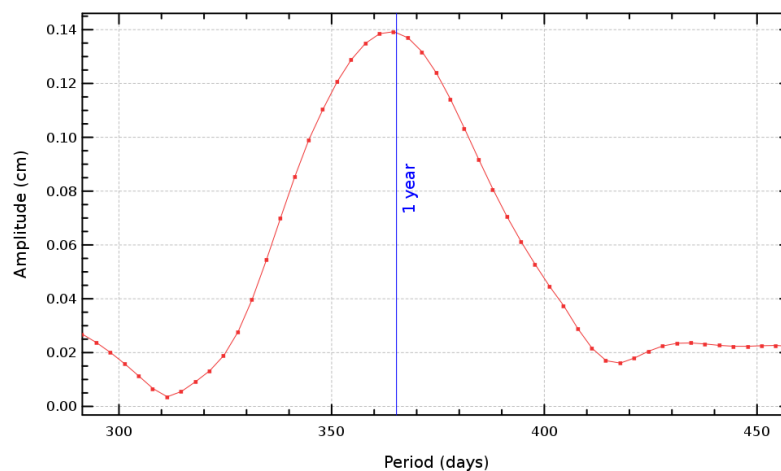
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 year)
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (reference period = 1 ye
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



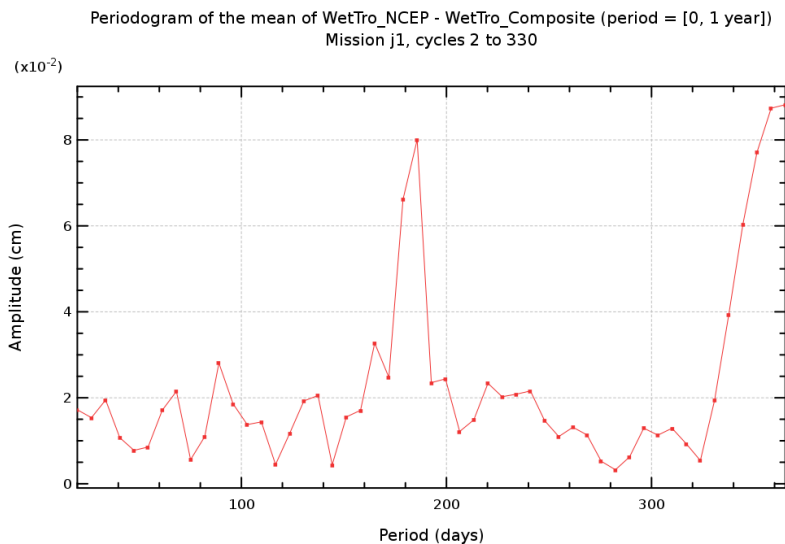
Diagnostic A003_b (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

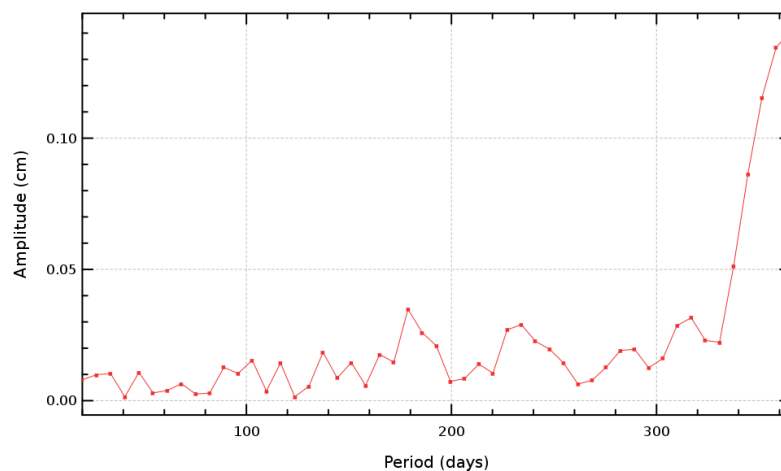
Input data : Along-track altimetric components

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 : Global internal analyses



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330

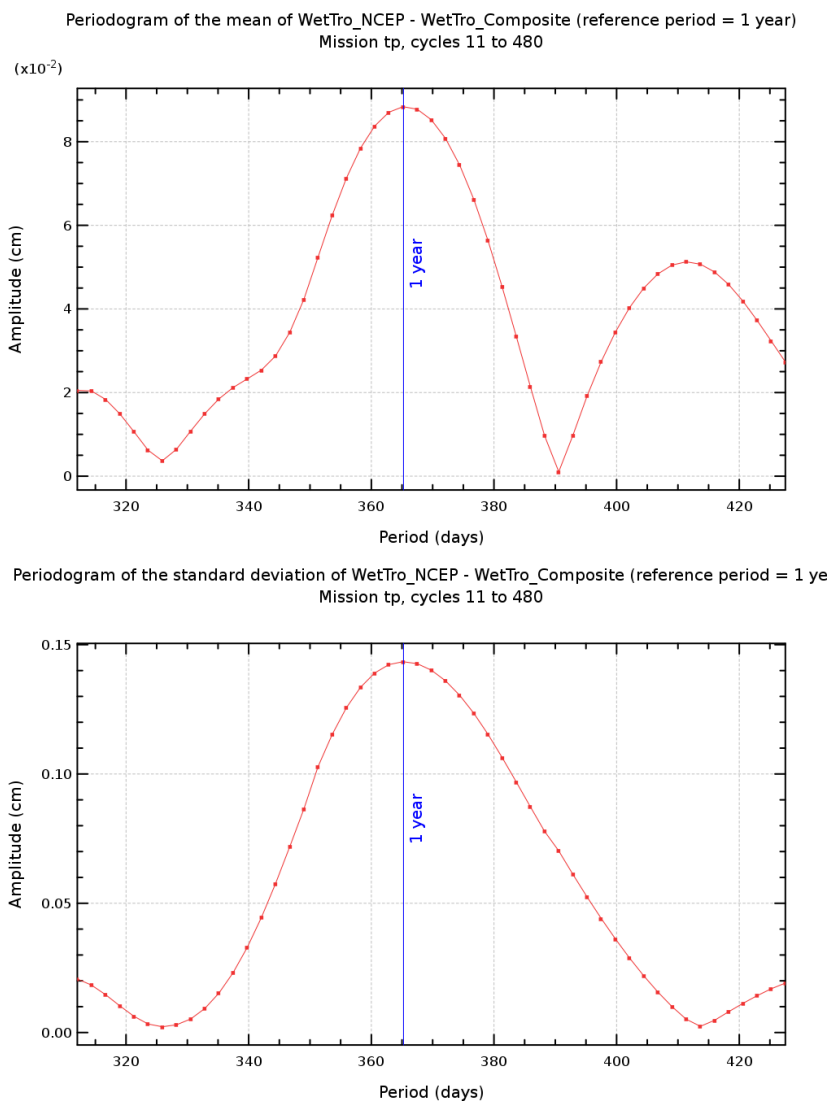


Diagnostic A003_a (mission tp)

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.



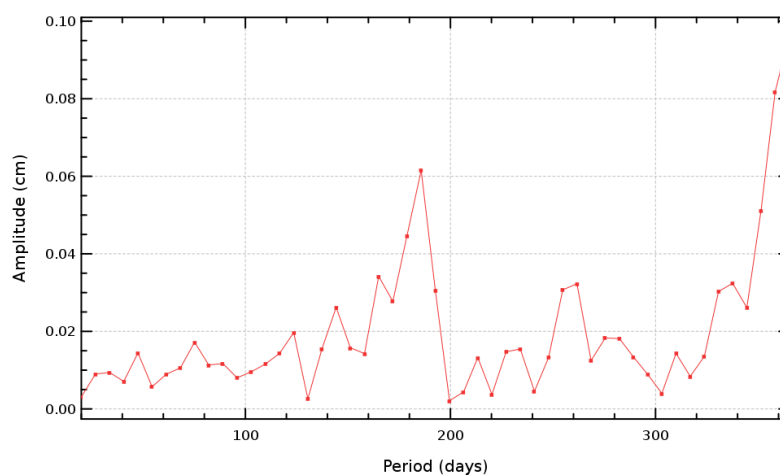
Diagnostic A003_b (mission tp)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

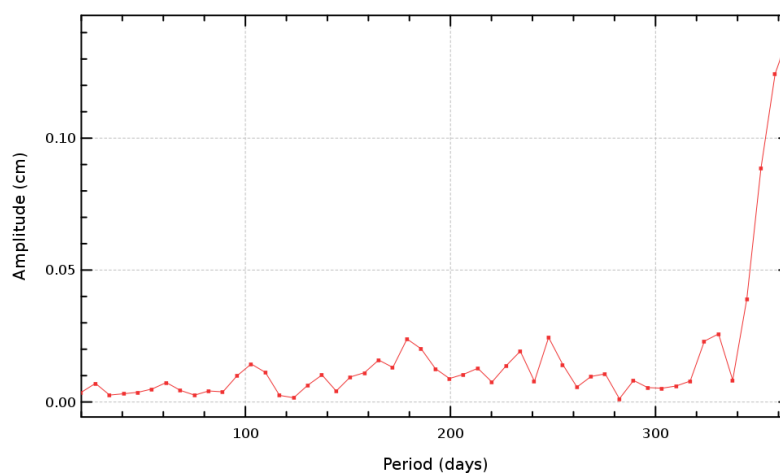
Input data : Along-track altimetric components

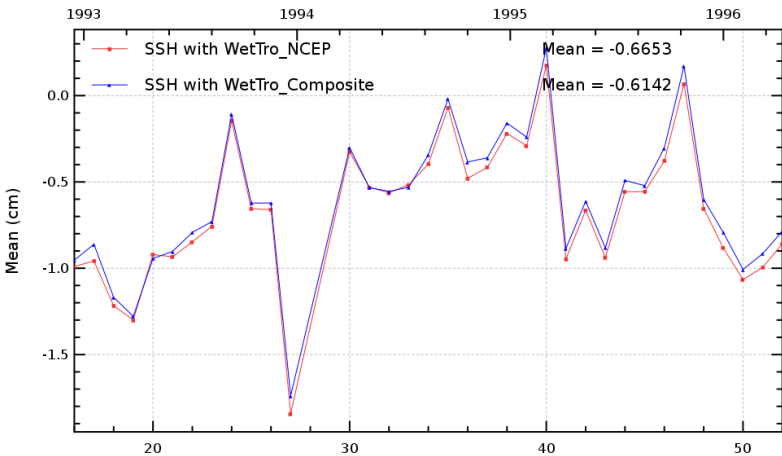
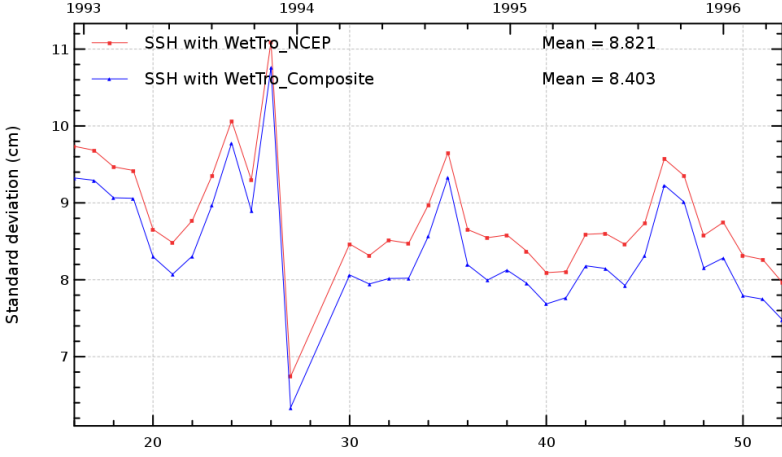
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated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

Periodogram of the mean of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Periodogram of the standard deviation of WetTro_NCEP - WetTro_Composite (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A101 (mission e1)	
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 Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div><div></div></div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div><div></div></div></div>	

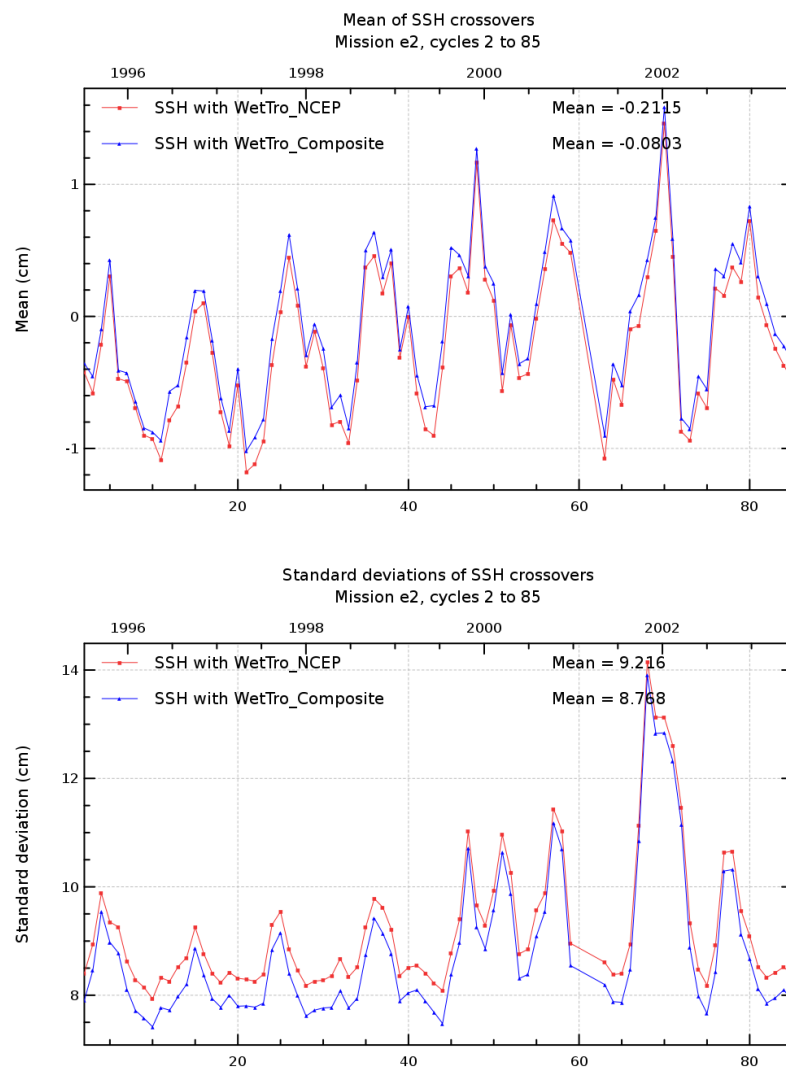
Diagnostic A101 (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



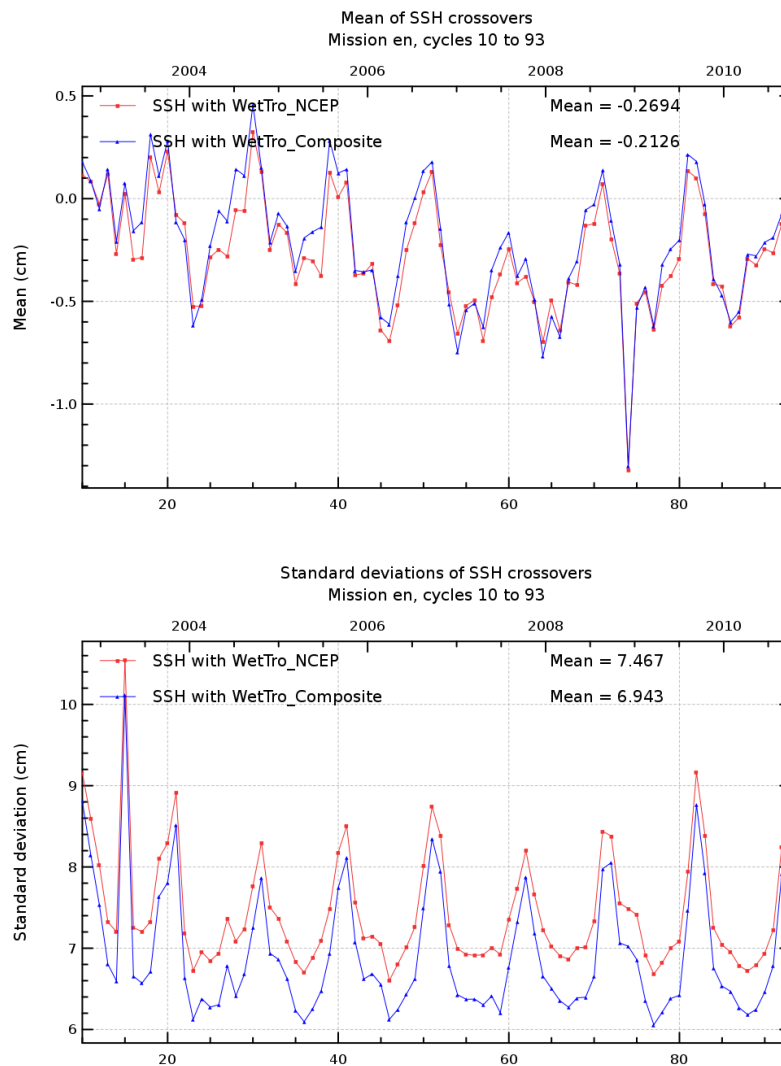
Diagnostic A101 (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



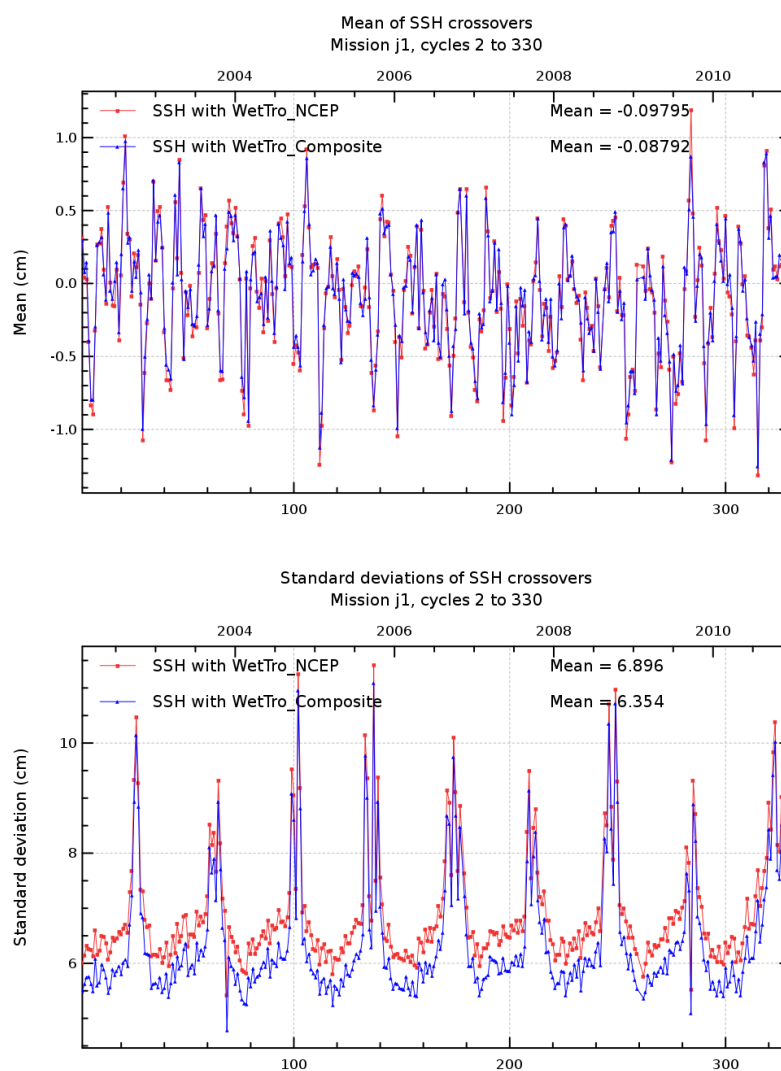
Diagnostic A101 (mission j1)

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 : Global internal analyses



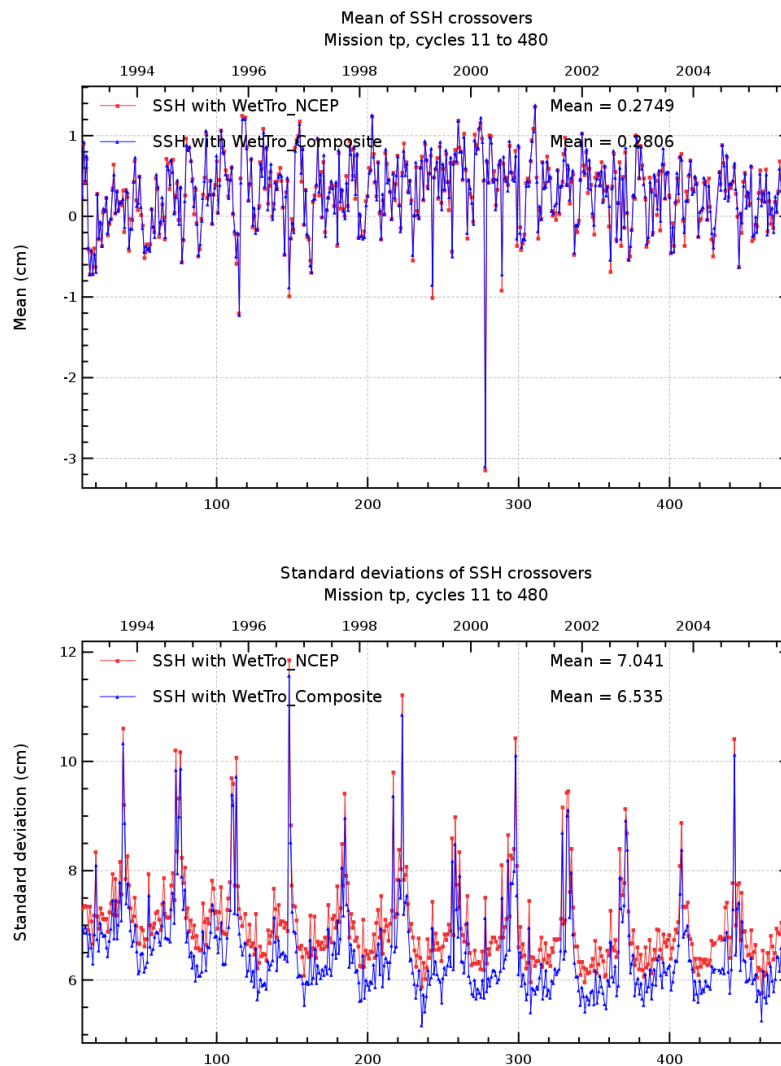
Diagnostic A101 (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



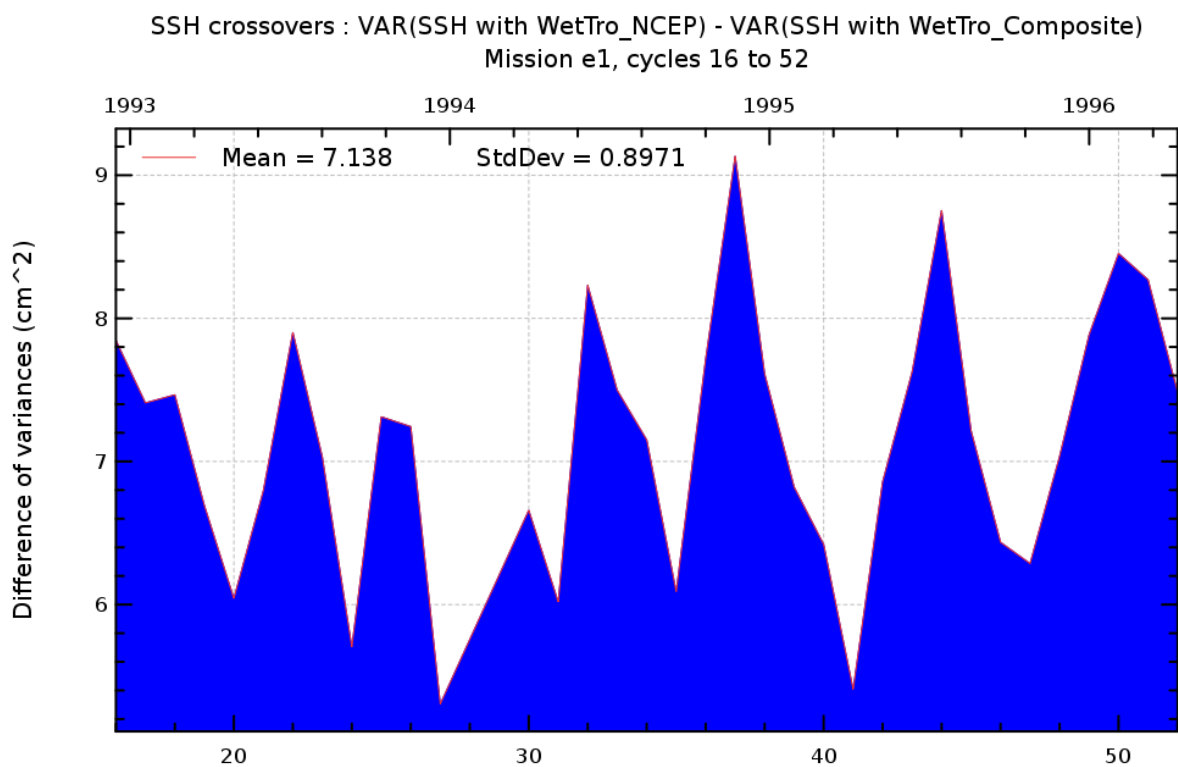
Diagnostic A102 (mission e1)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



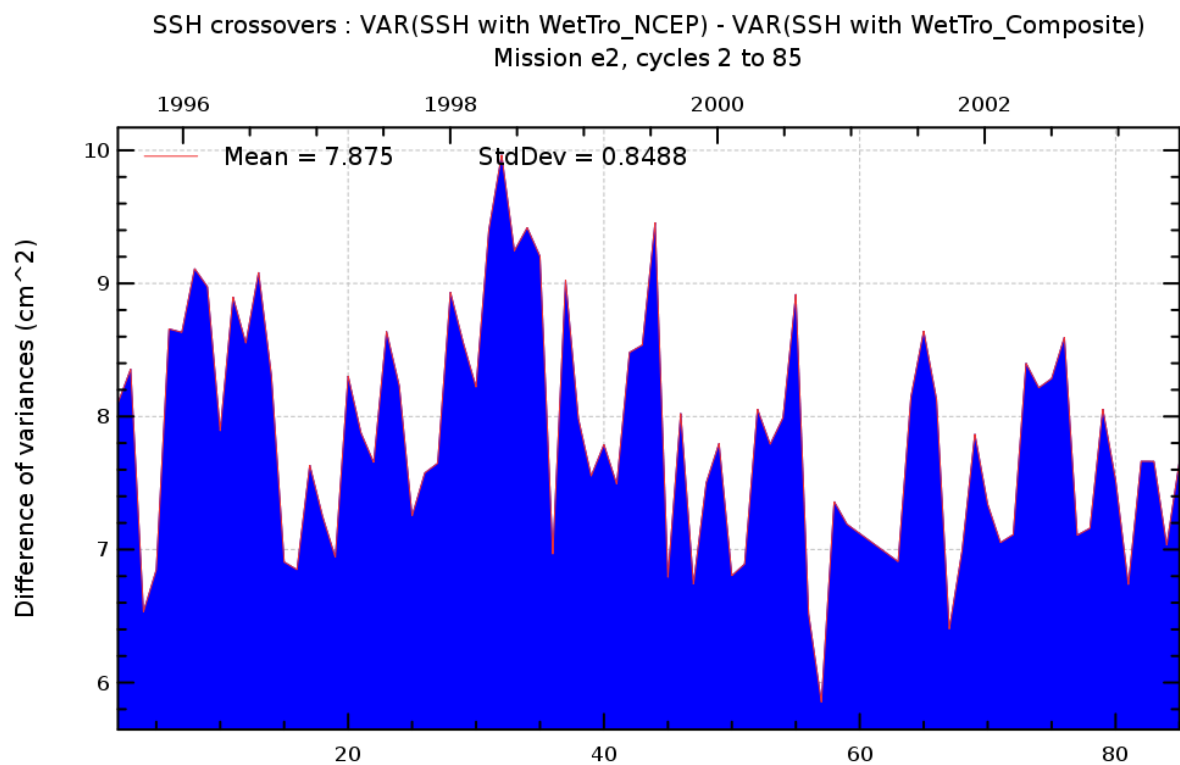
Diagnostic A102 (mission e2)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



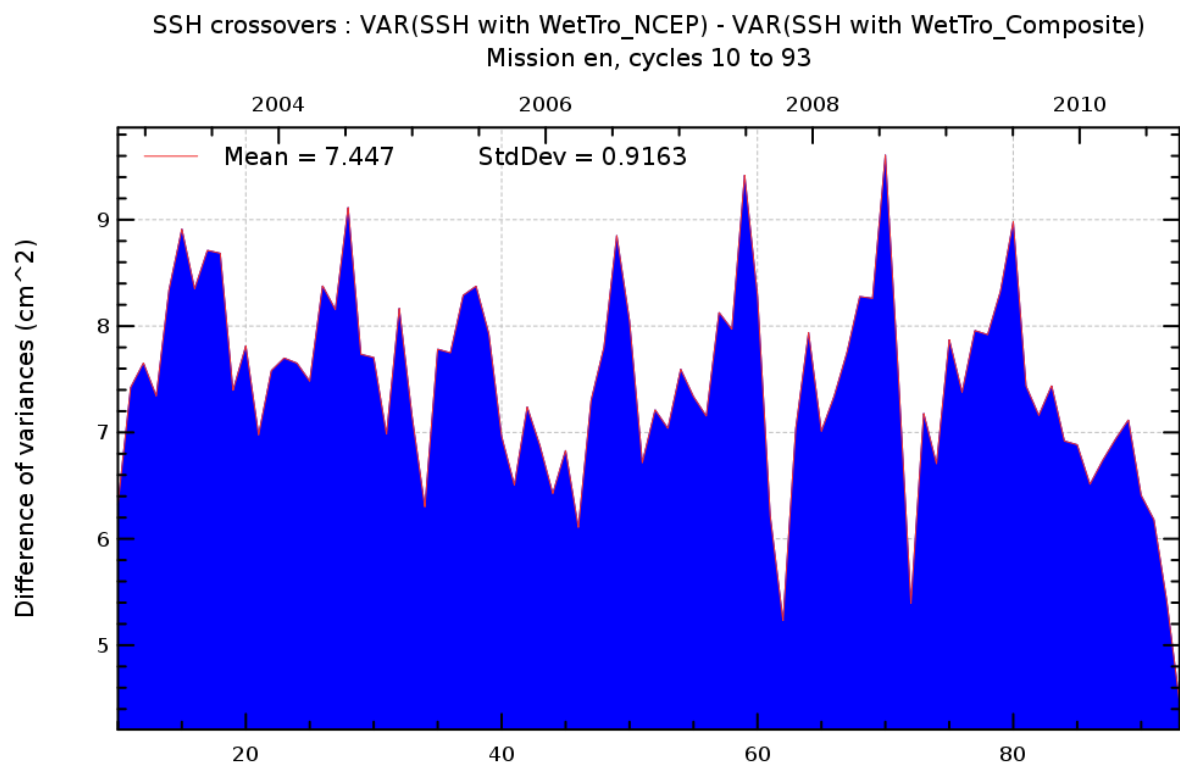
Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



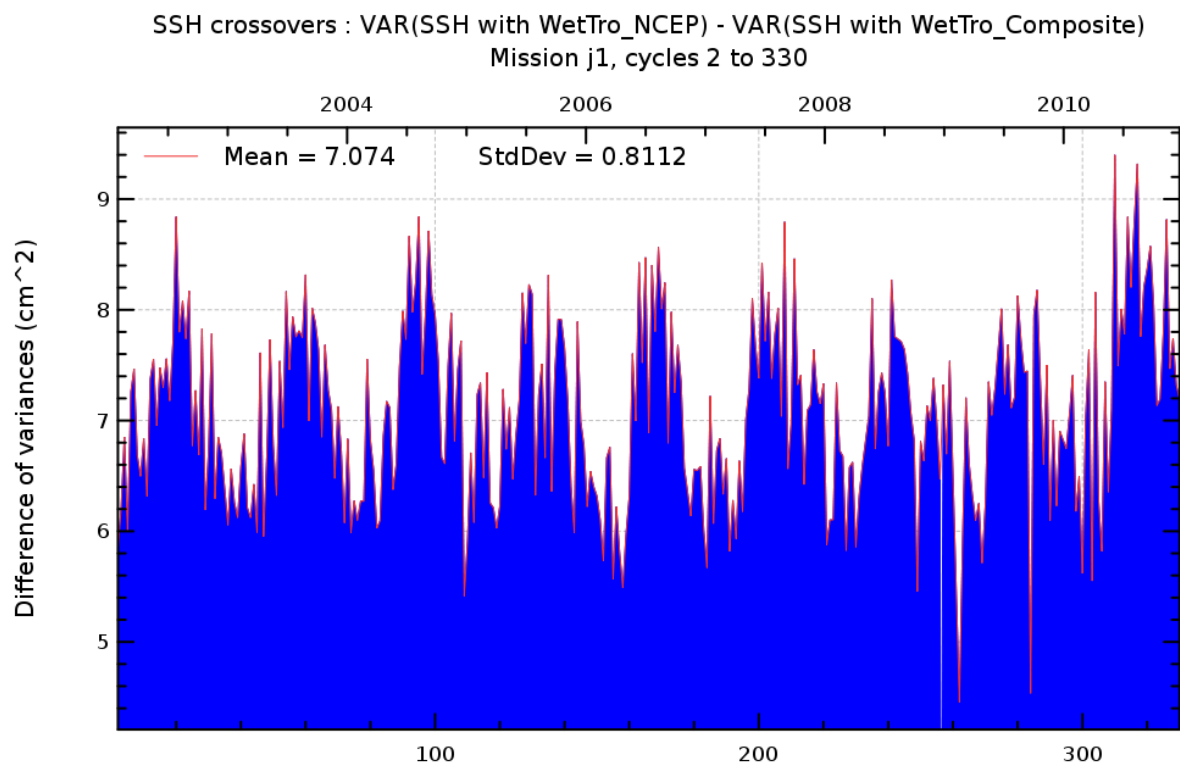
Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



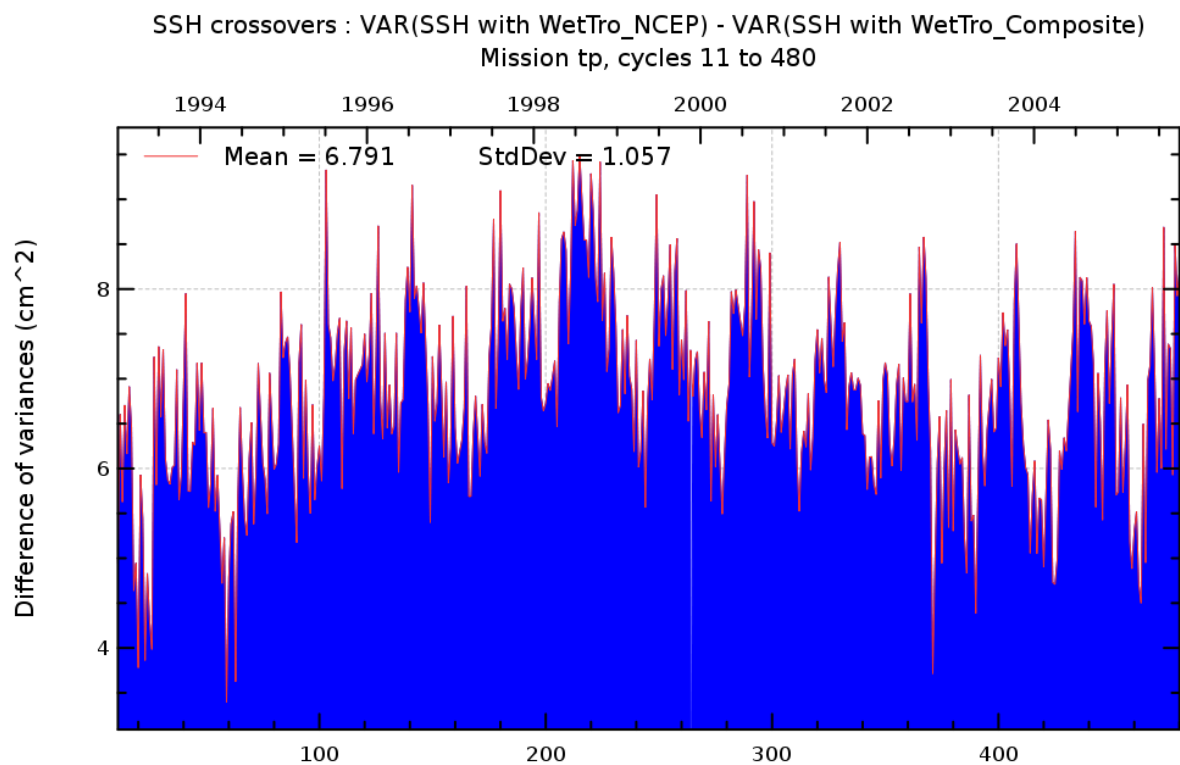
Diagnostic A102 (mission tp)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

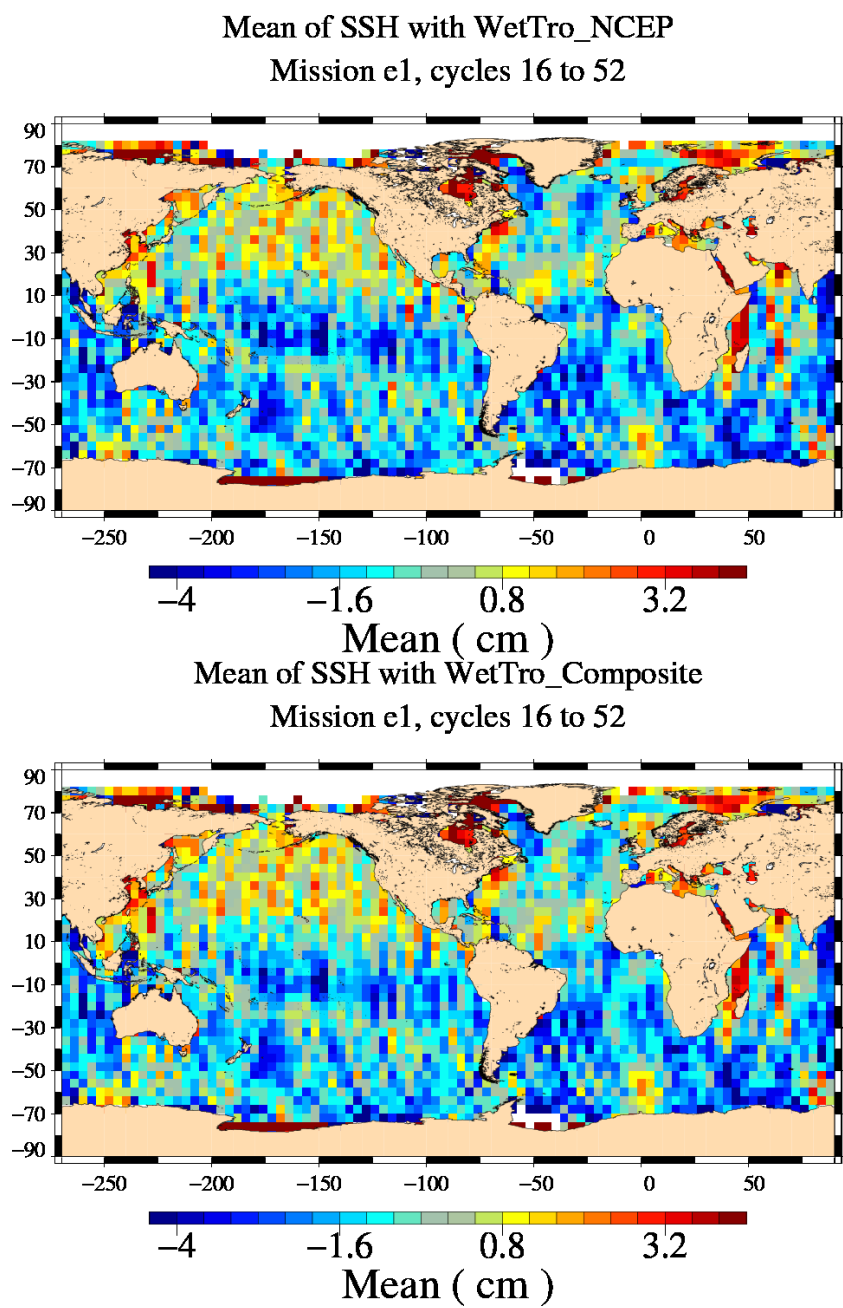
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A103 (mission e1)	
Name :	Map of SSH crossovers
Input data :	Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers
Description :	The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).



Diagnostic A103 (mission e2)

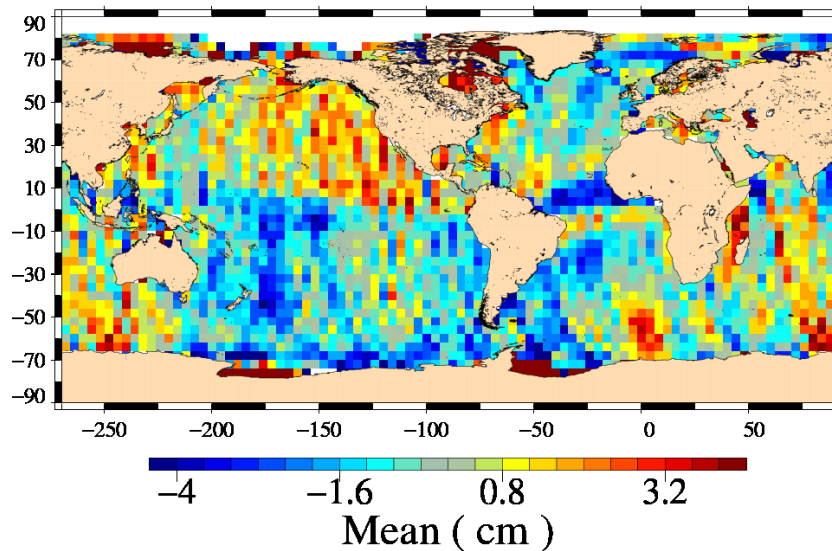
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

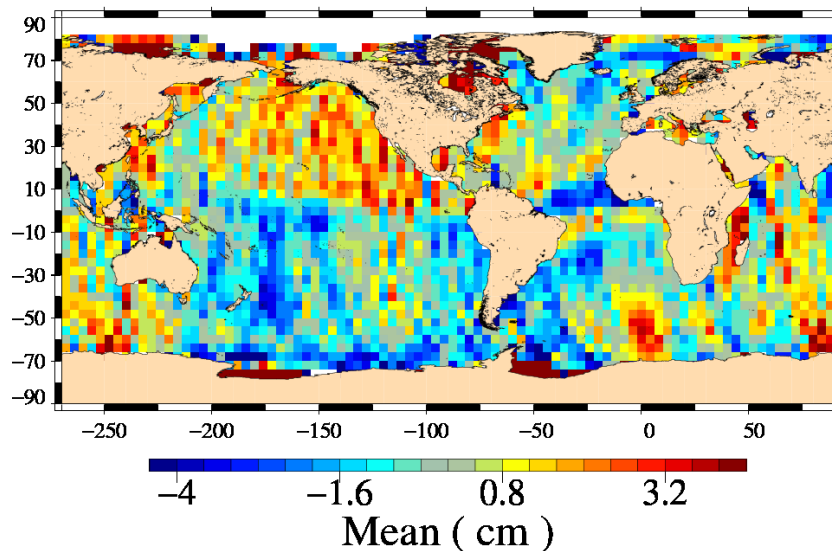
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of SSH with WetTro_NCEP
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Mean of SSH with WetTro_Composite
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

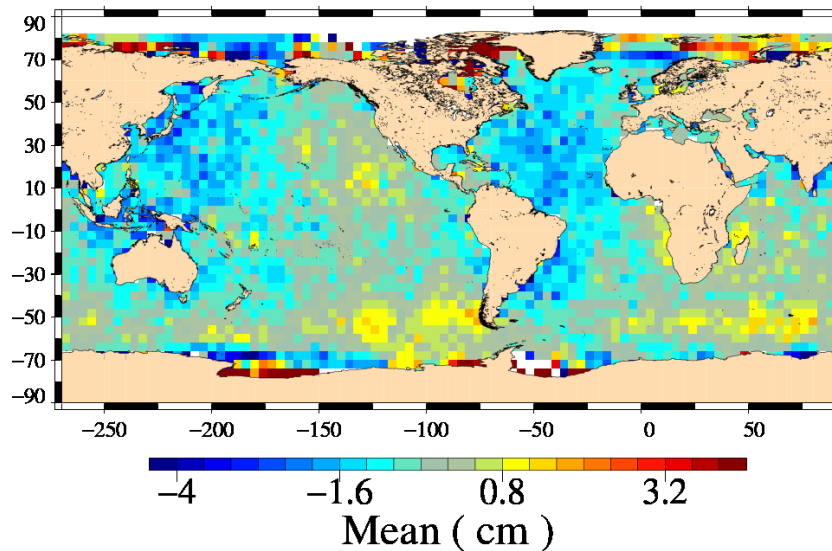
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

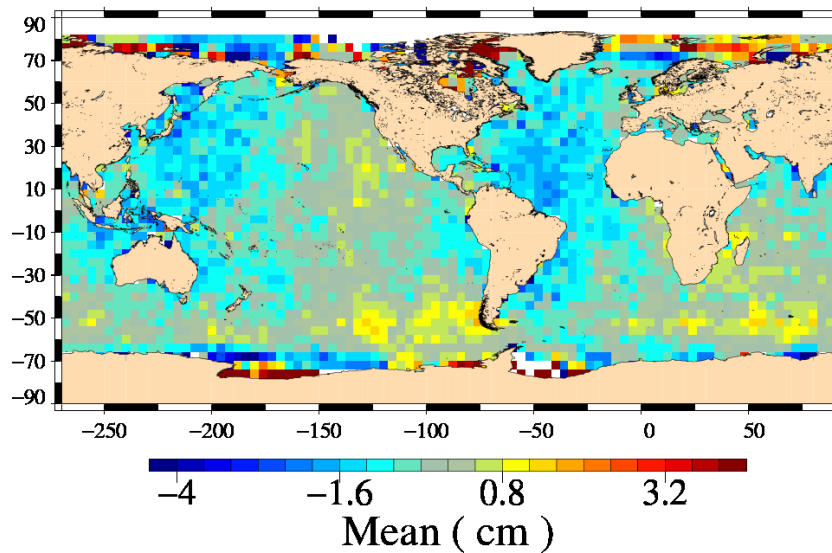
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of SSH with WetTro_NCEP
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Mean of SSH with WetTro_Composite
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

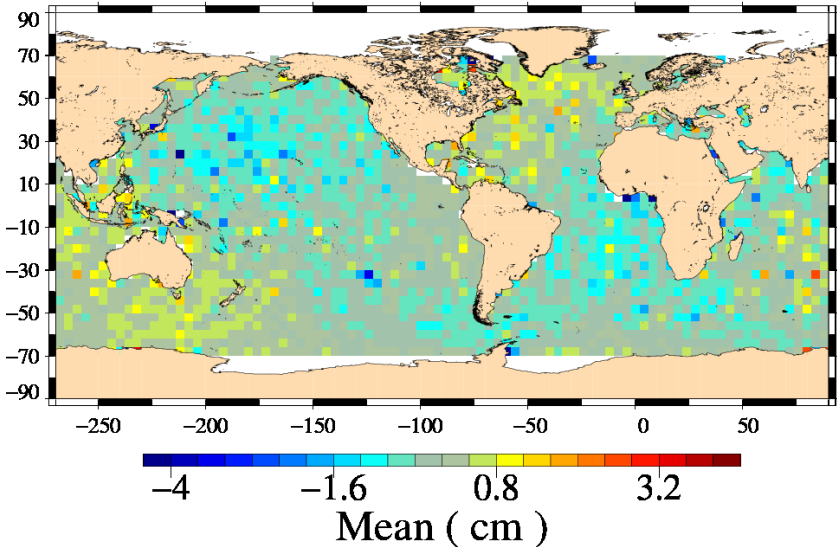
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

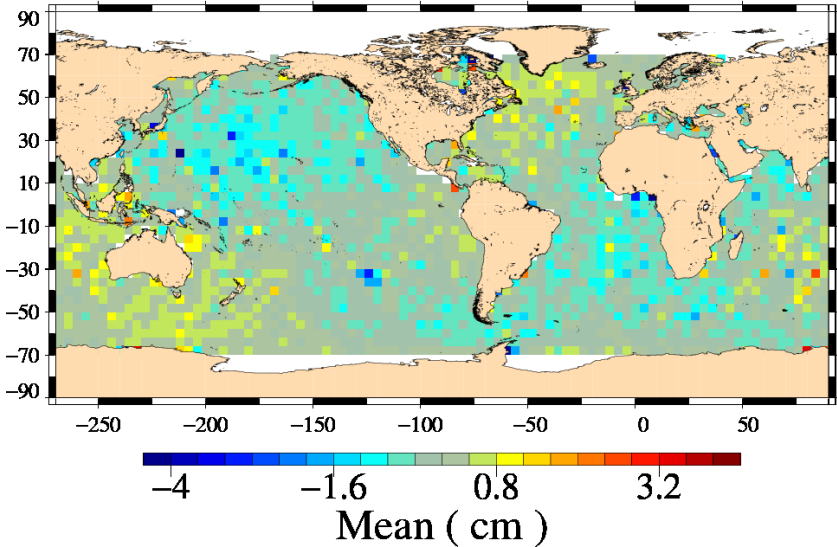
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of SSH with WetTro_NCEP
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Mean of SSH with WetTro_Composite
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A103 (mission tp)

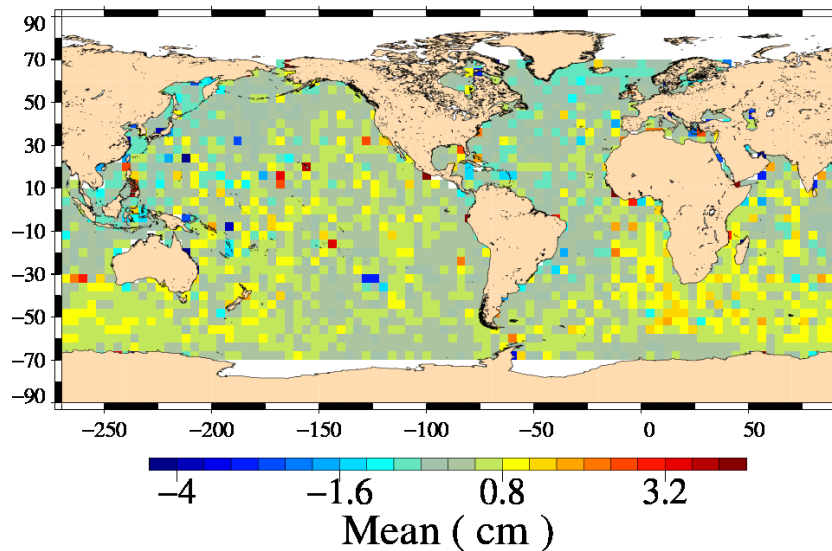
Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

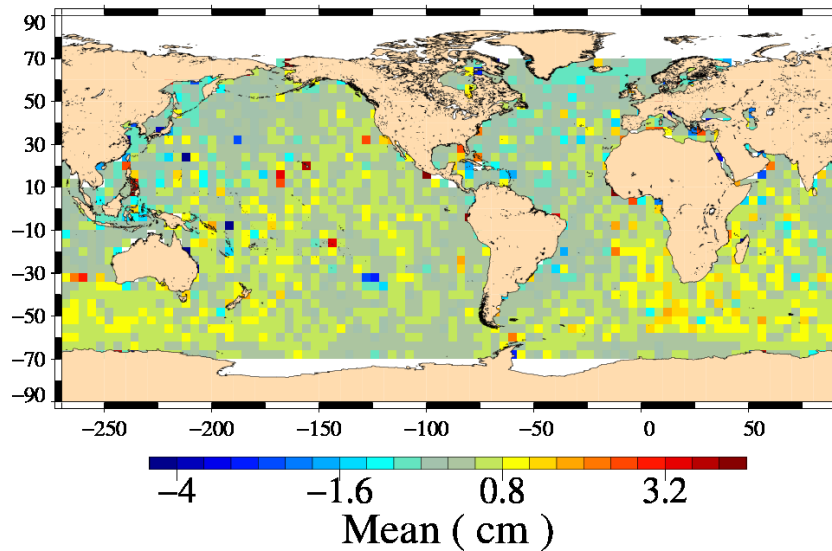
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Mean of SSH with WetTro_NCEP
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Mean of SSH with WetTro_Composite
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



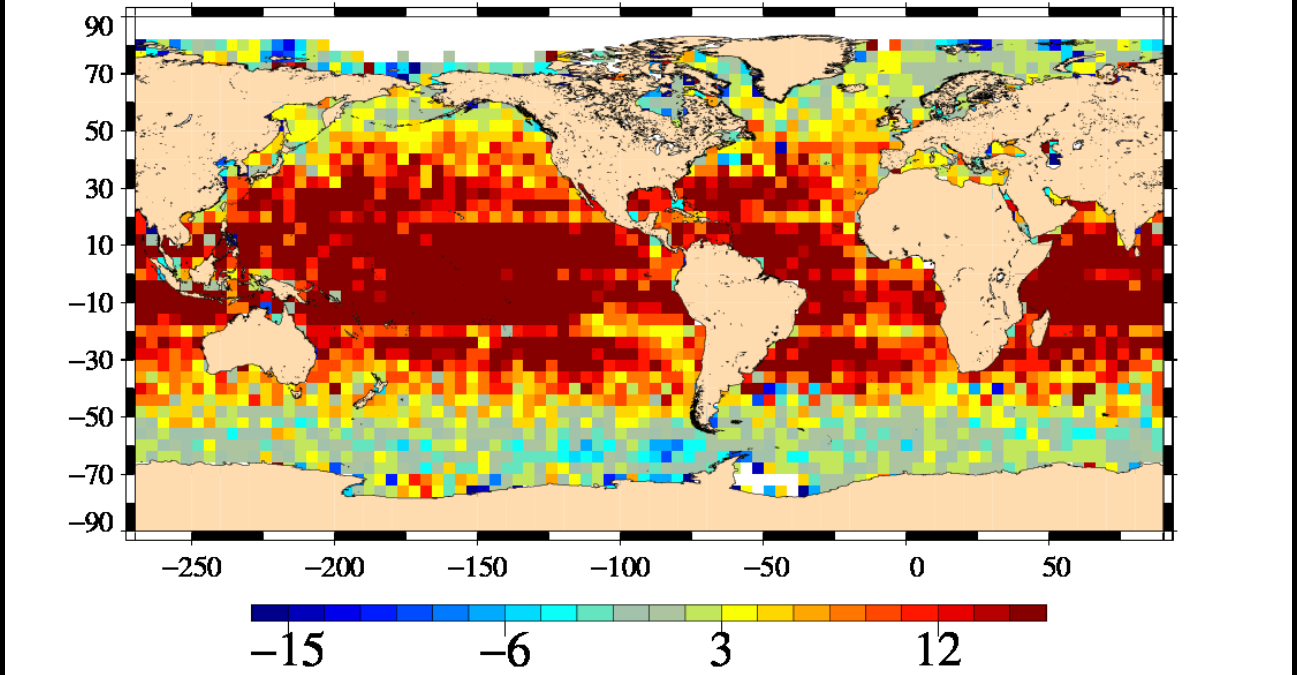
Diagnostic A104 (mission e1)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

VAR(SSH with WetTro_NCEP) – VAR(SSH with WetTro_Composite)
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52

SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm^2)

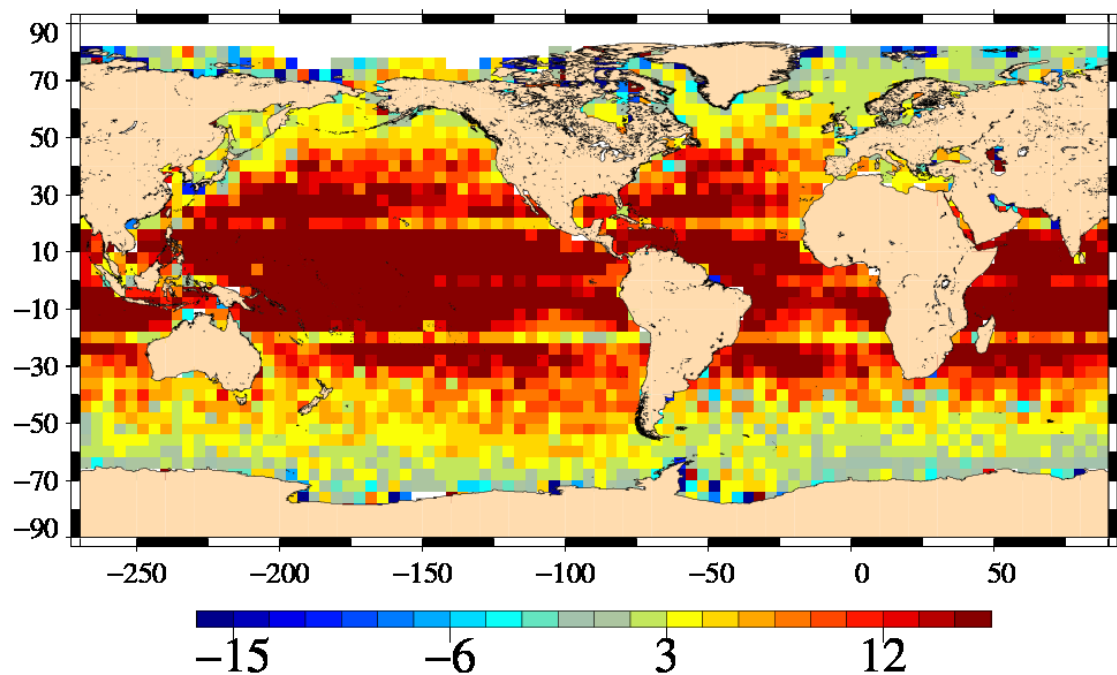
Diagnostic A104 (mission e2)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

VAR(SSH with WetTro_NCEP) – VAR(SSH with WetTro_Composite)
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)

Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

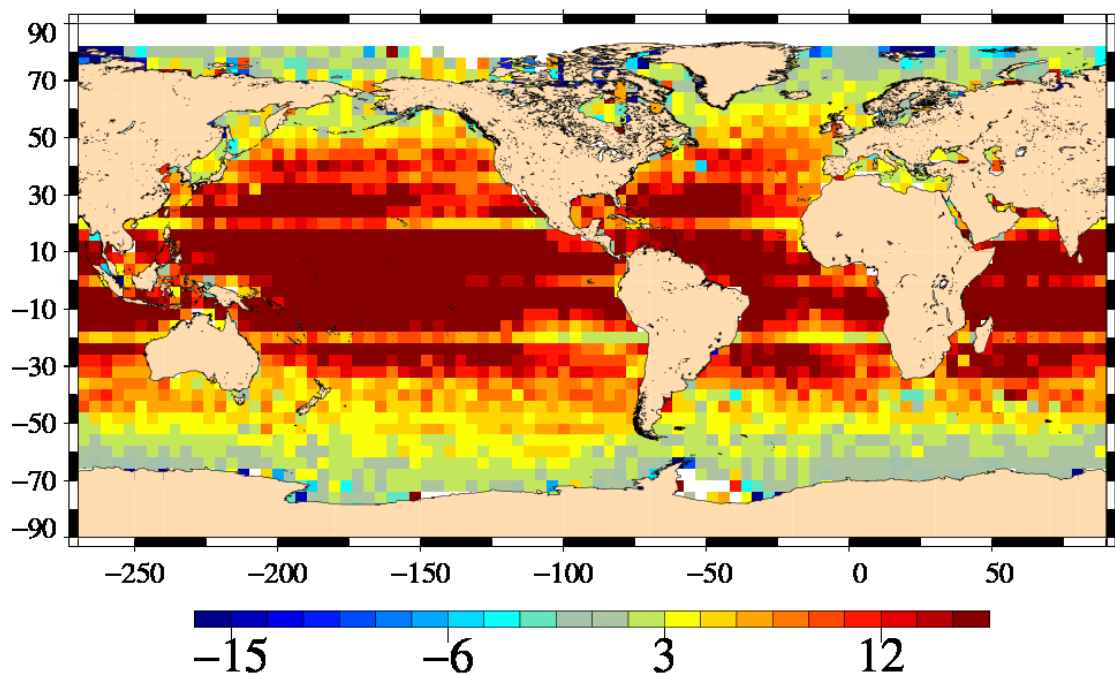
Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

$\text{VAR}(\text{SSH with WetTro_NCEP}) - \text{VAR}(\text{SSH with WetTro_Composite})$
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



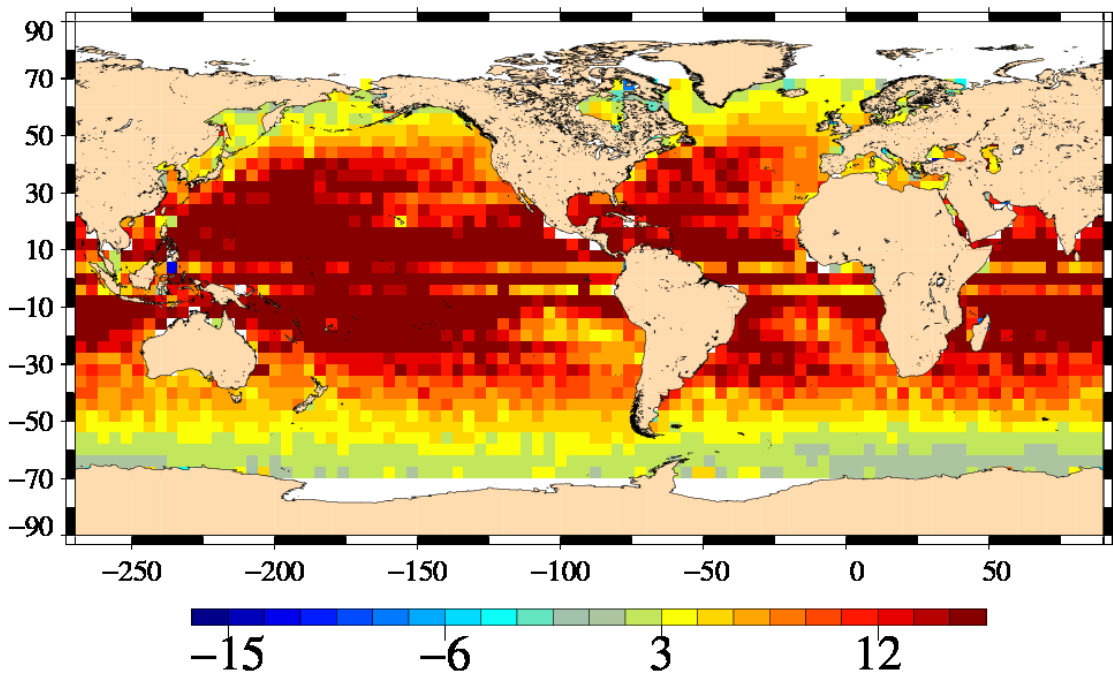
Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

VAR(SSH with WetTro_NCEP) – VAR(SSH with WetTro_Composite)
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)

Diagnostic A104 (mission tp)

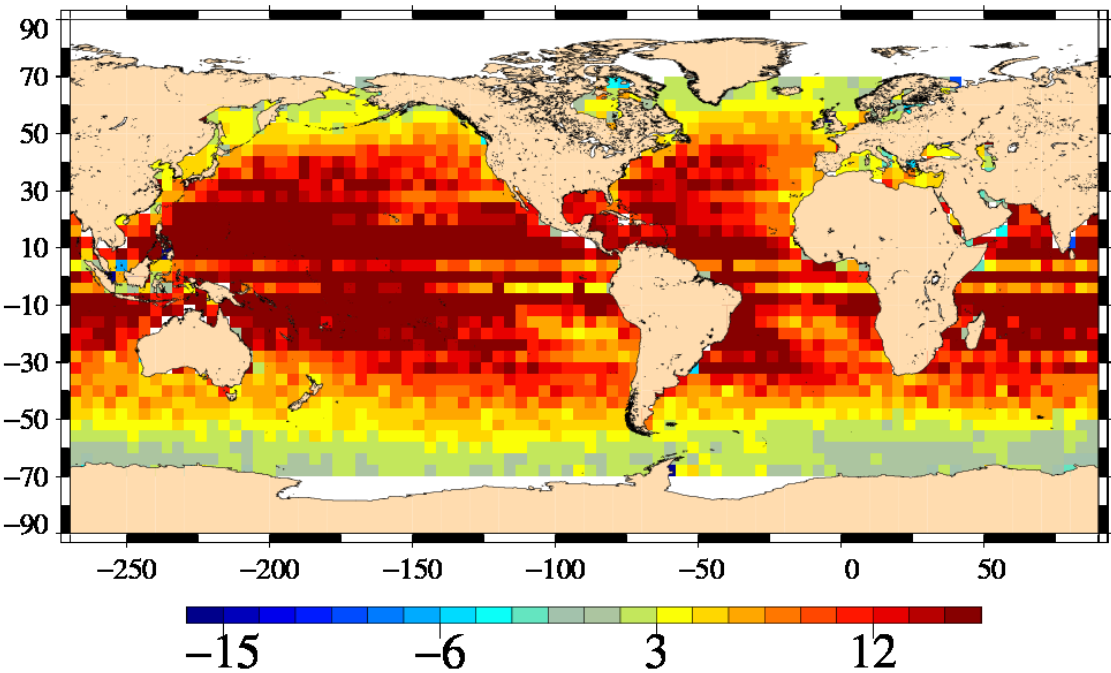
Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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 : Global internal analyses

VAR(SSH with WetTro_NCEP) – VAR(SSH with WetTro_Composite)
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A201_a (mission e1)															
	Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)															
	Input data : Along track SLA															
	<p>Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>															
	<div>Global MSL Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div> <table border="1"><caption>Approximate data points from the Global MSL graph</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>SLA with WetTro_NCEP (cm)</th><th>SLA with WetTro_Composite (cm)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1993</td><td>41.5</td><td>41.2</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>42.5</td><td>41.8</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>43.5</td><td>42.5</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>44.0</td><td>43.0</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	SLA with WetTro_NCEP (cm)	SLA with WetTro_Composite (cm)	1993	41.5	41.2	1994	42.5	41.8	1995	43.5	42.5	1996	44.0
Year	SLA with WetTro_NCEP (cm)	SLA with WetTro_Composite (cm)														
1993	41.5	41.2														
1994	42.5	41.8														
1995	43.5	42.5														
1996	44.0	43.0														

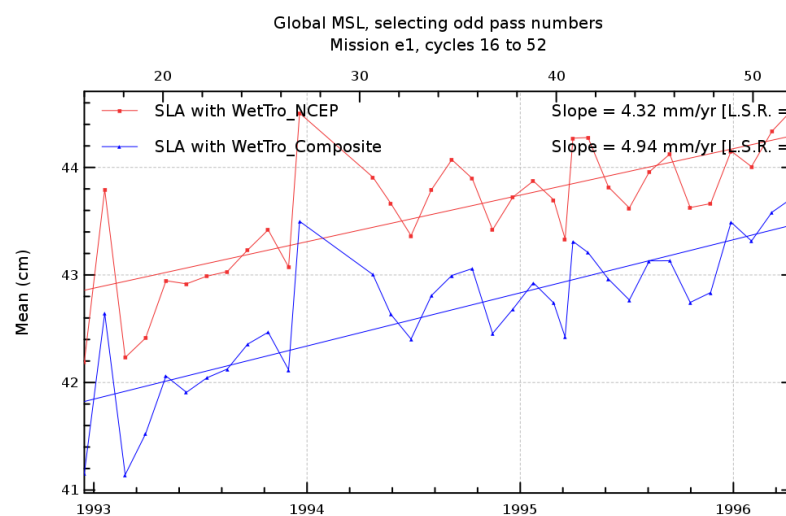
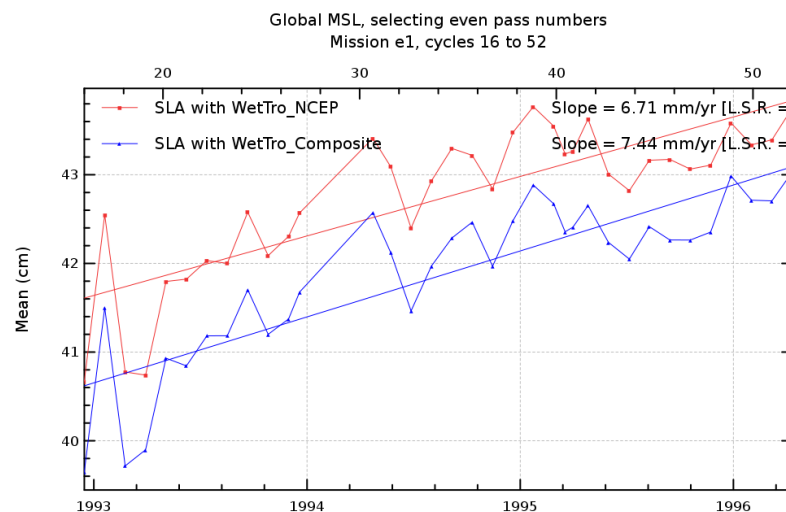
Diagnostic A201_b (mission e1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



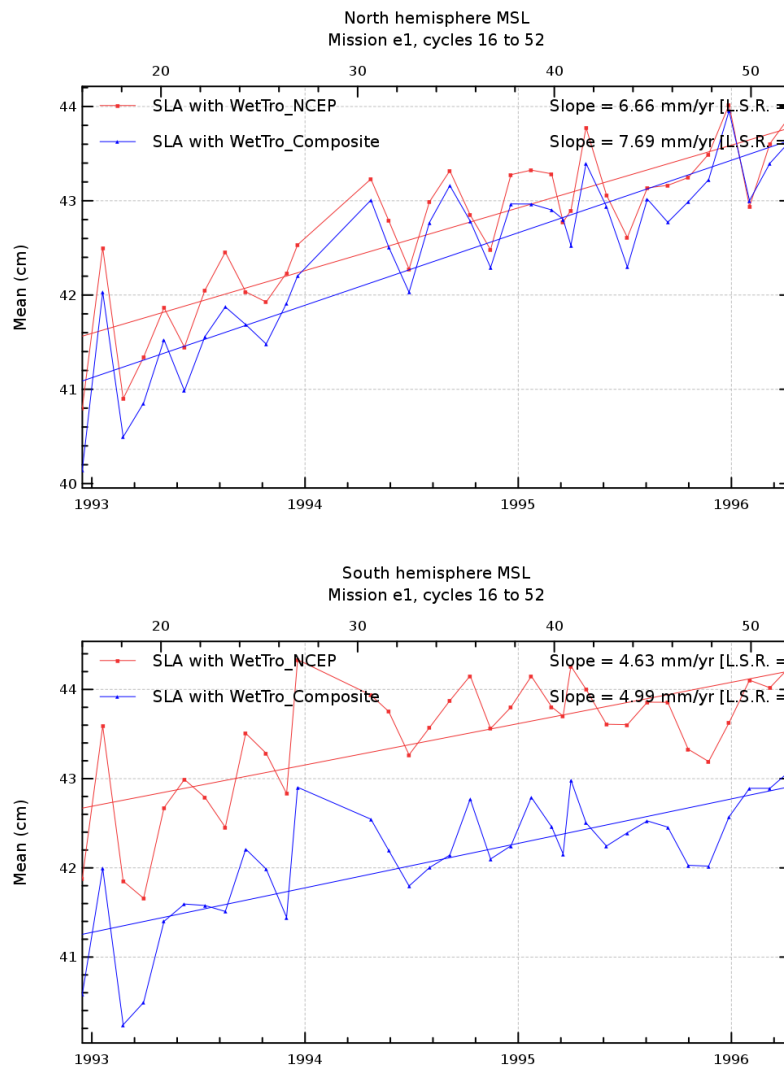
Diagnostic A201_c (mission e1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A201_d (mission e1)

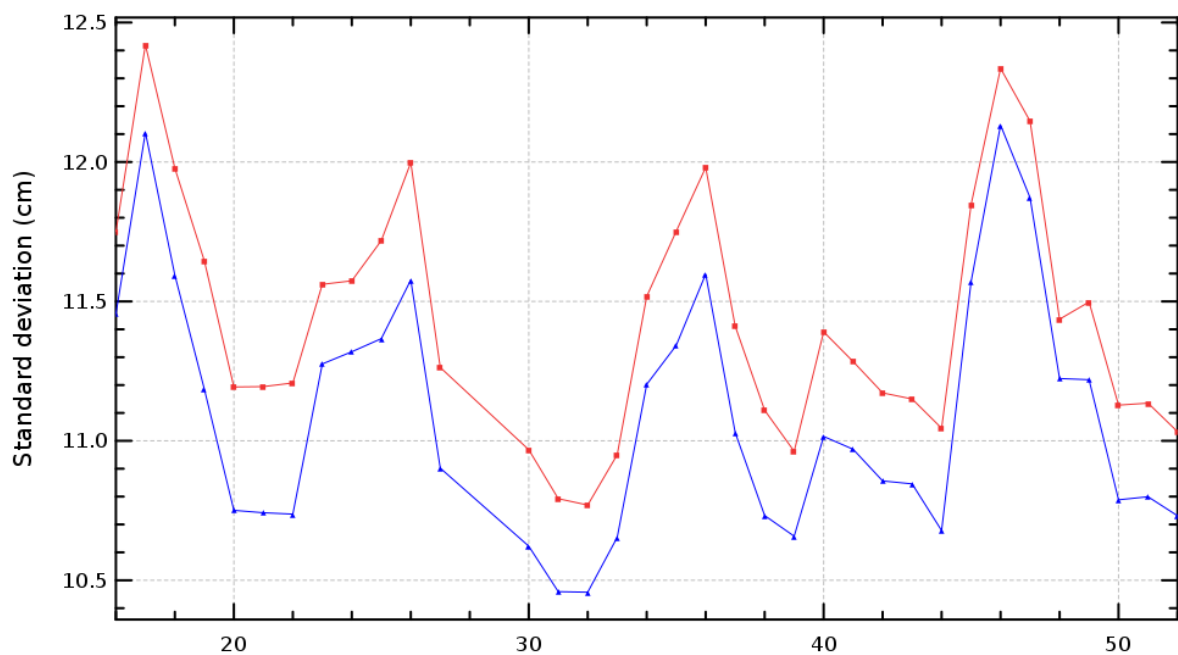
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Diagnostic A201_e (mission e1)

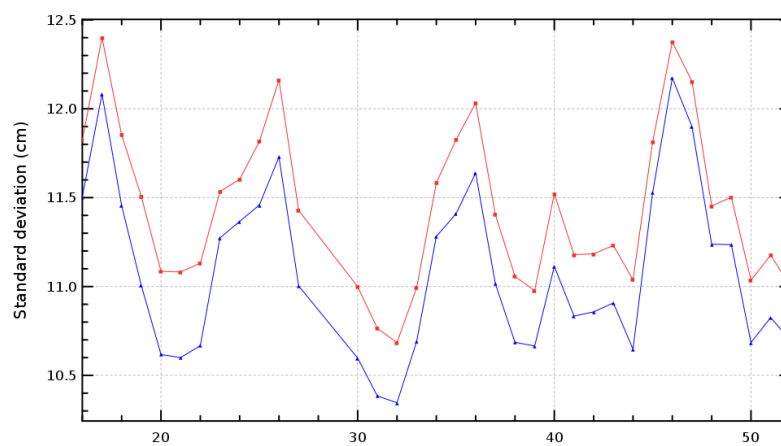
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

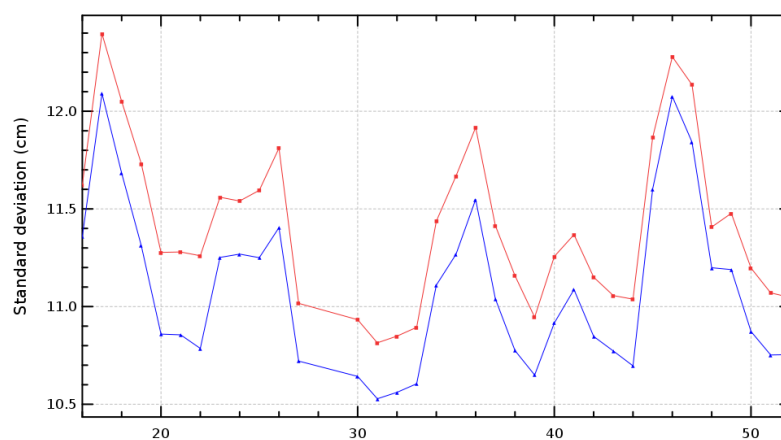
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



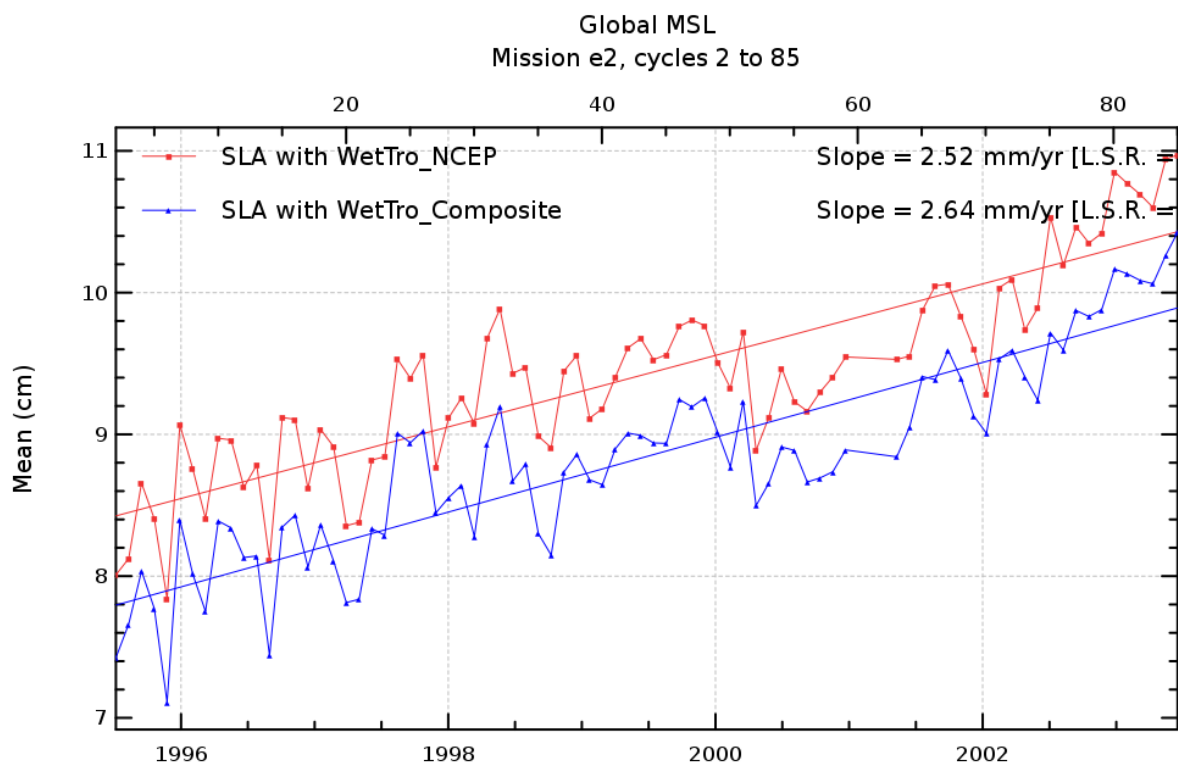
Diagnostic A201_a (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



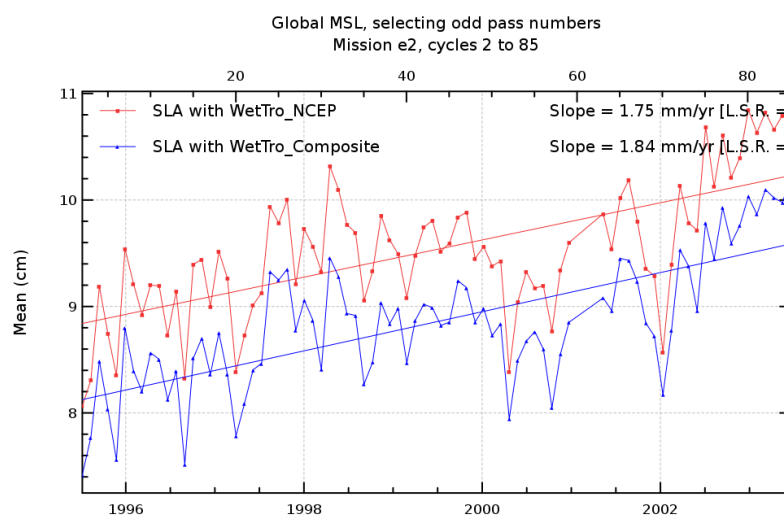
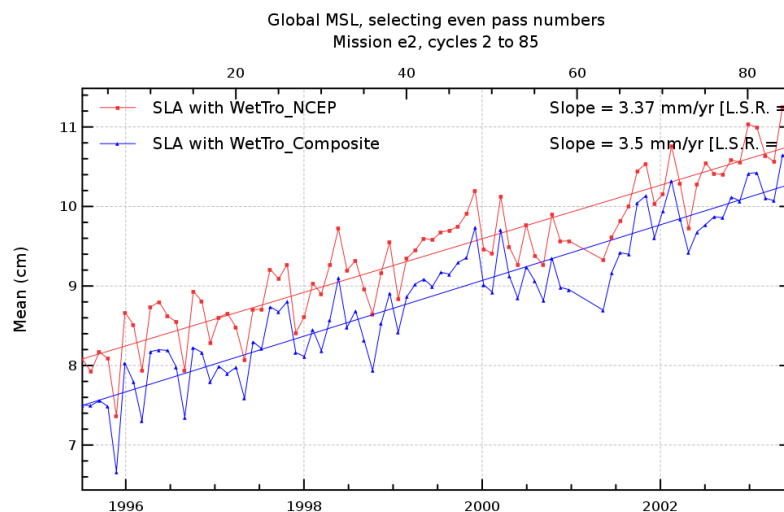
Diagnostic A201_b (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



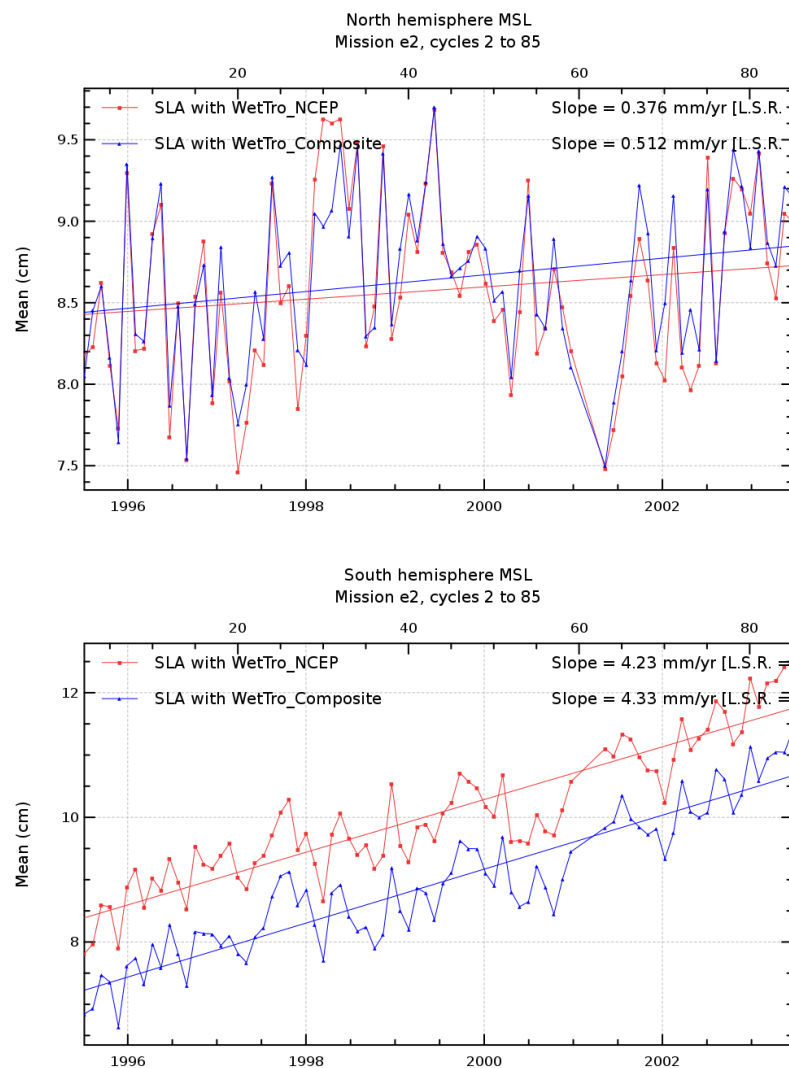
Diagnostic A201_c (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A201_d (mission e2)

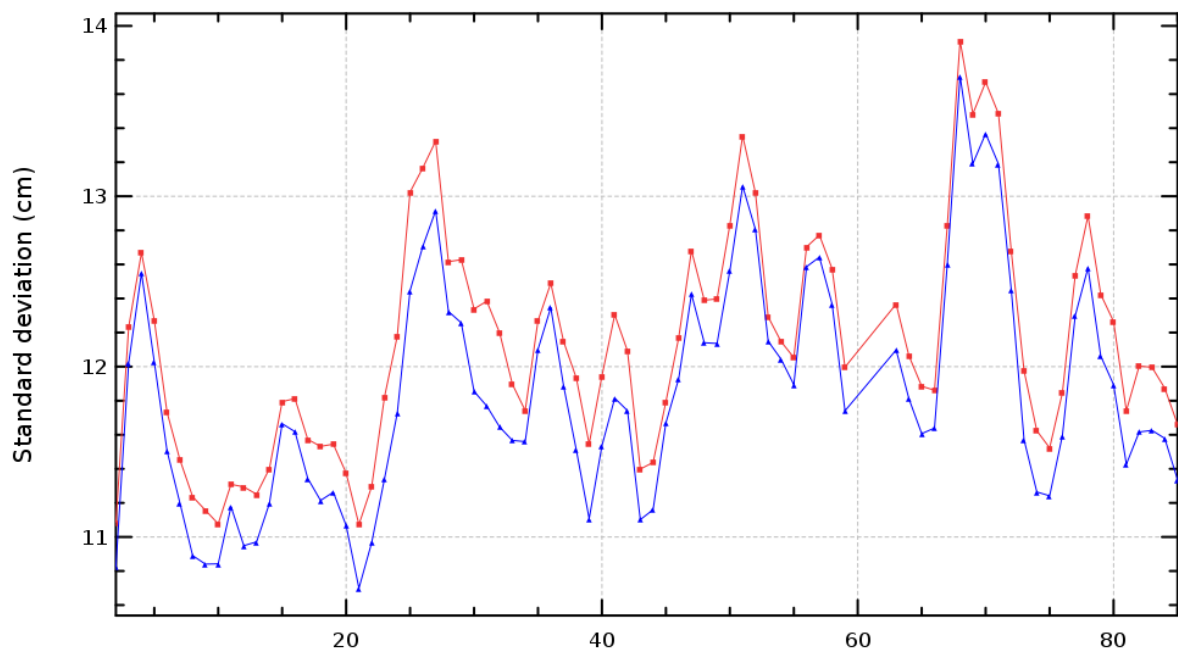
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A201_e (mission e2)

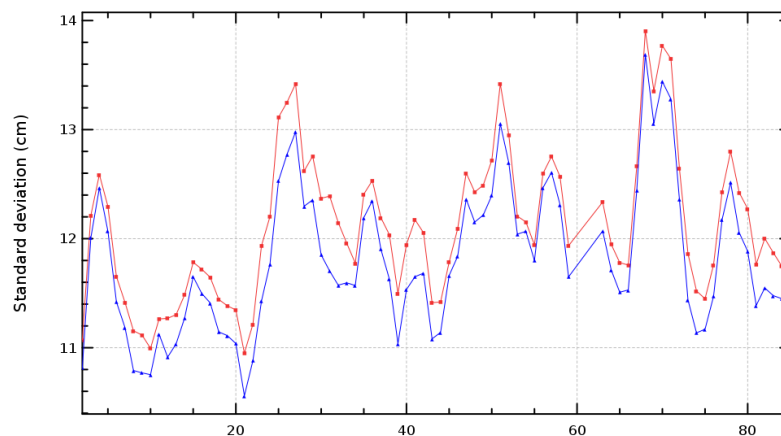
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

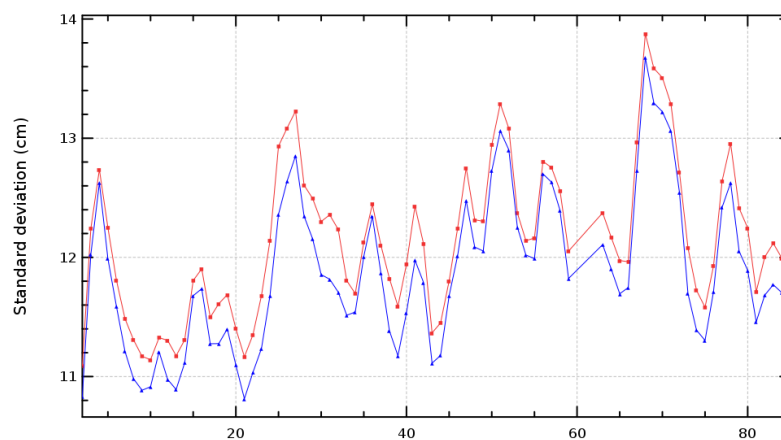
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetitivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after 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 : Global internal analyses

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



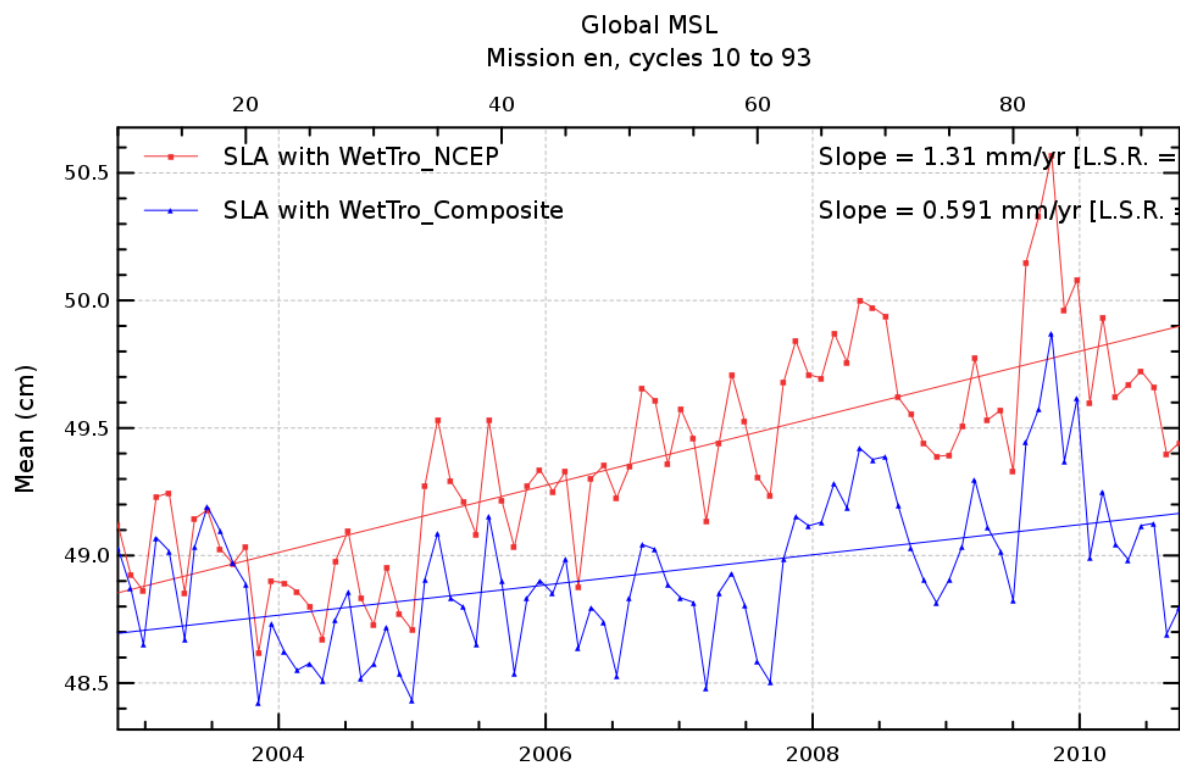
Diagnostic A201.a (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



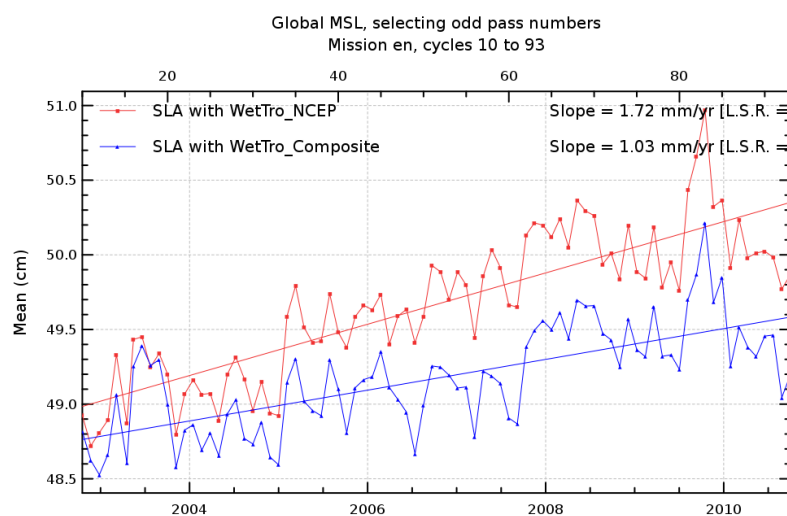
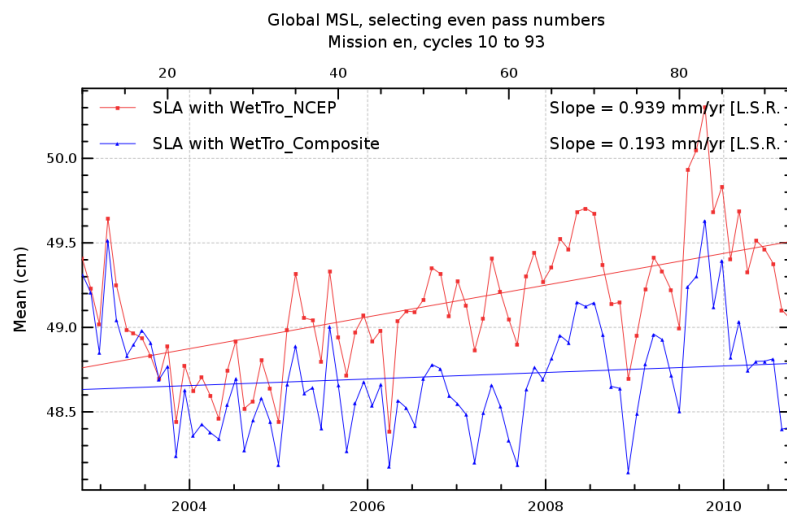
Diagnostic A201_b (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



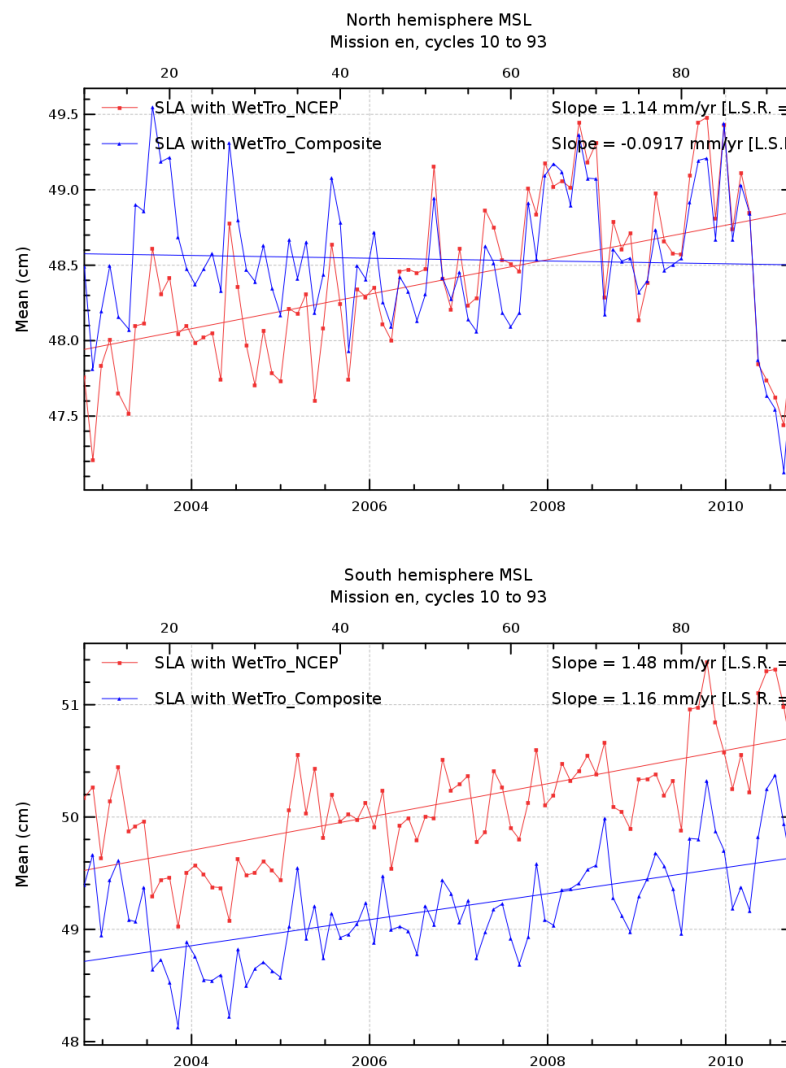
Diagnostic A201_c (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A201_d (mission en)

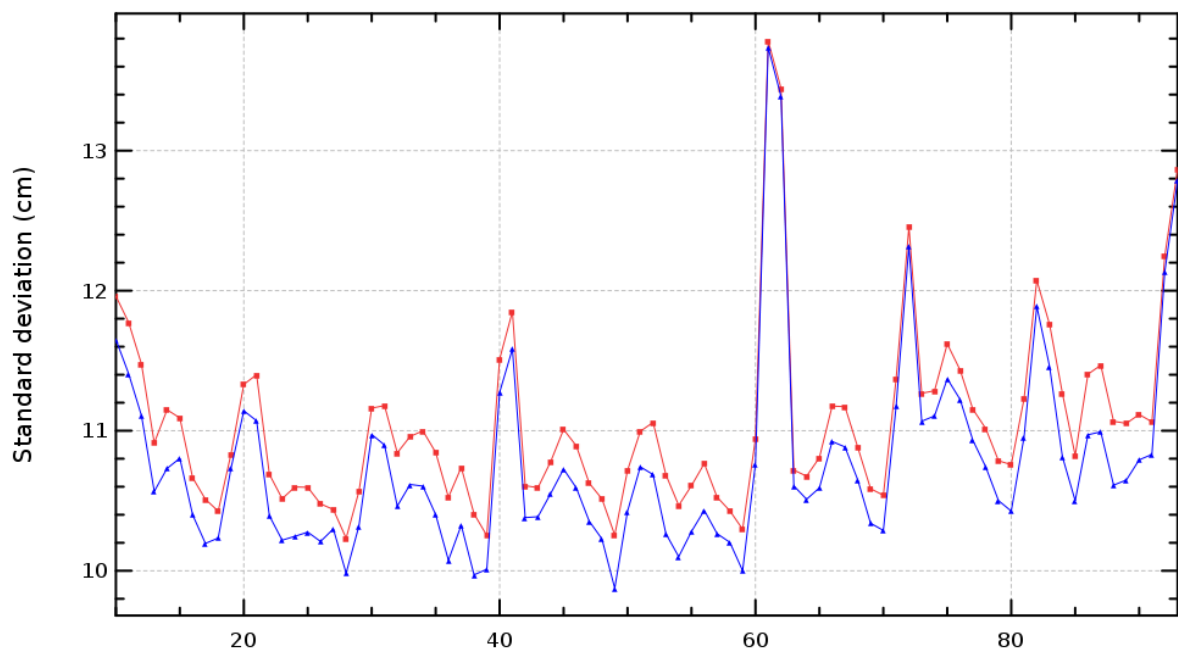
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A201_e (mission en)

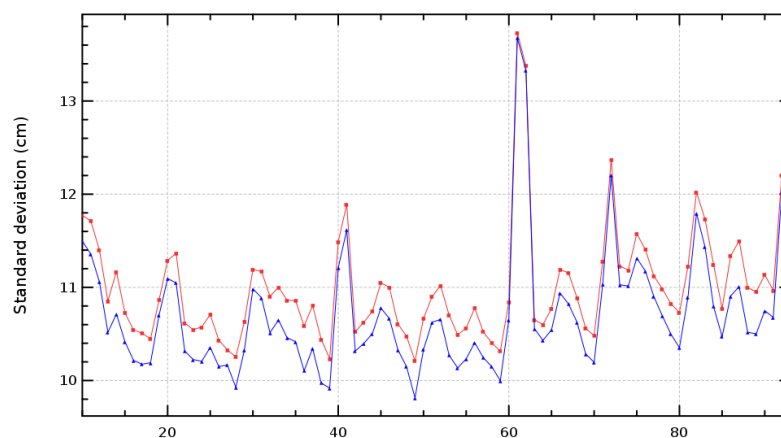
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

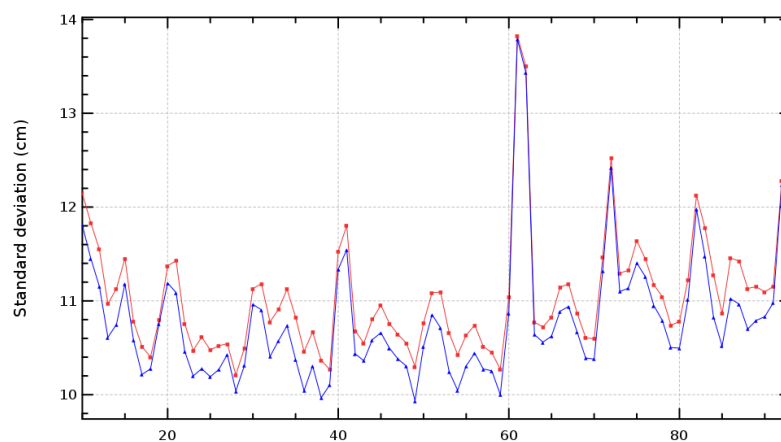
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



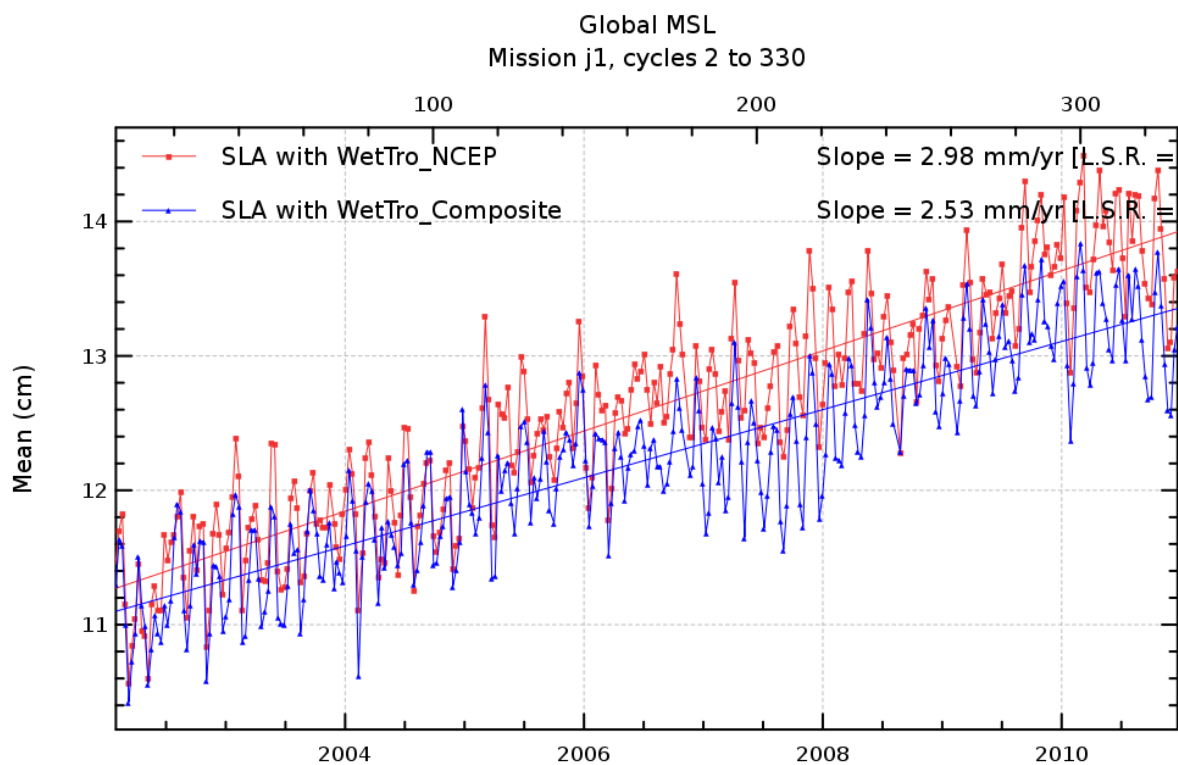
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)

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 : Global internal analyses



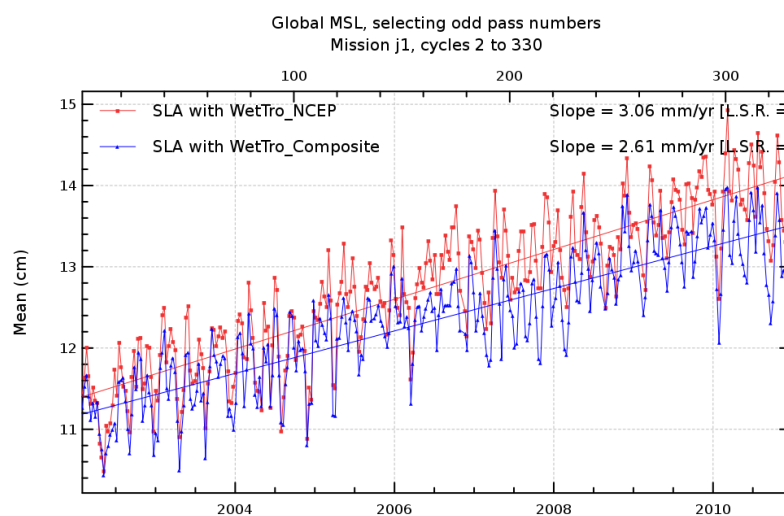
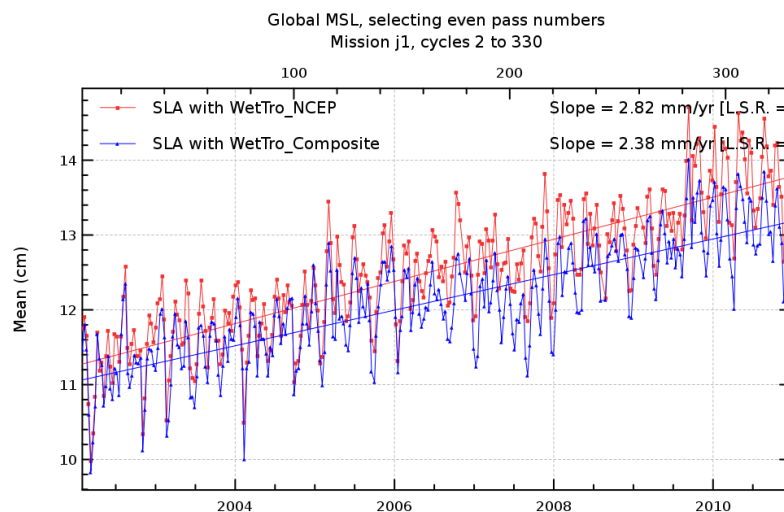
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

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 : Global internal analyses



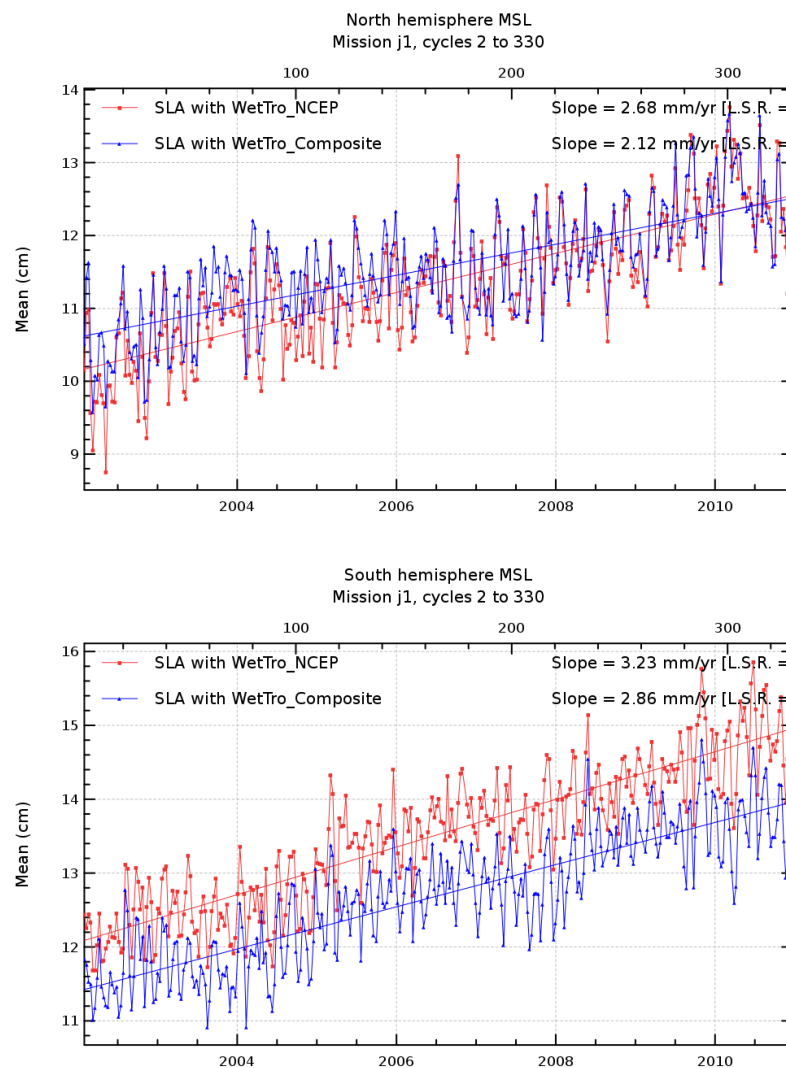
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

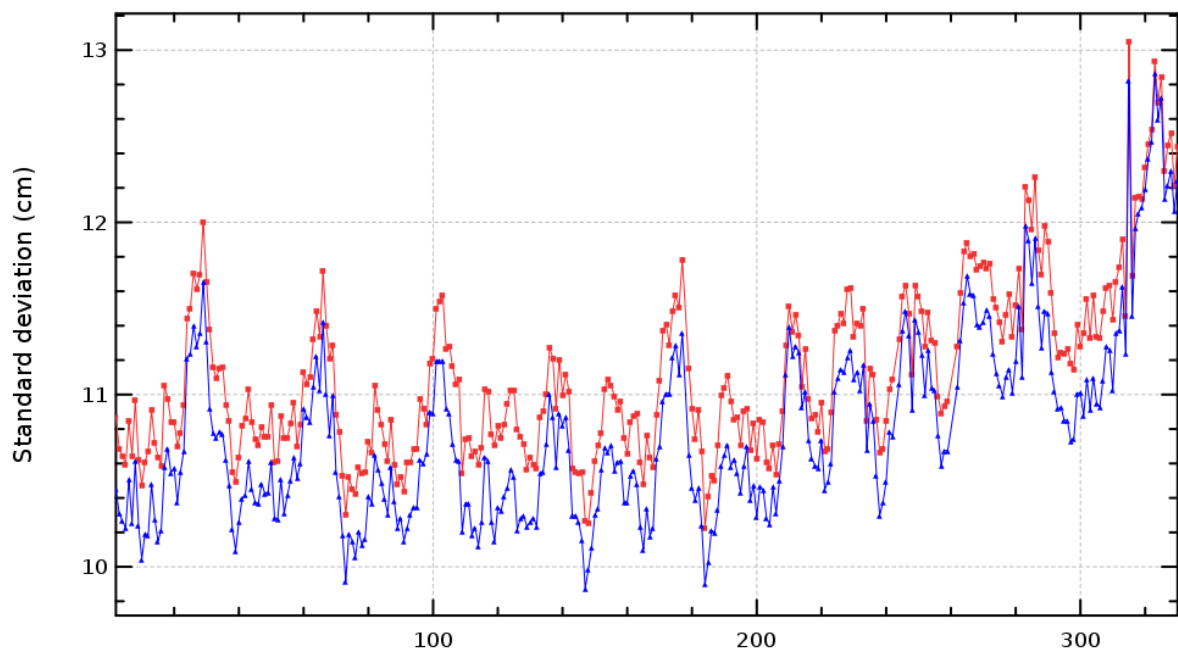
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

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 : Global internal analyses

Global MSL
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

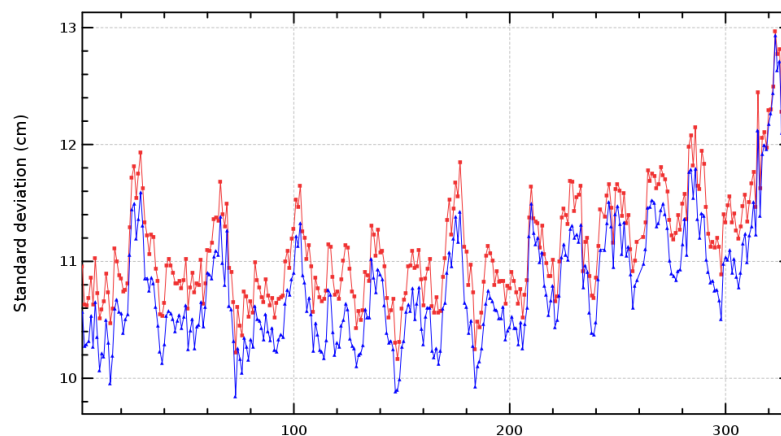
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

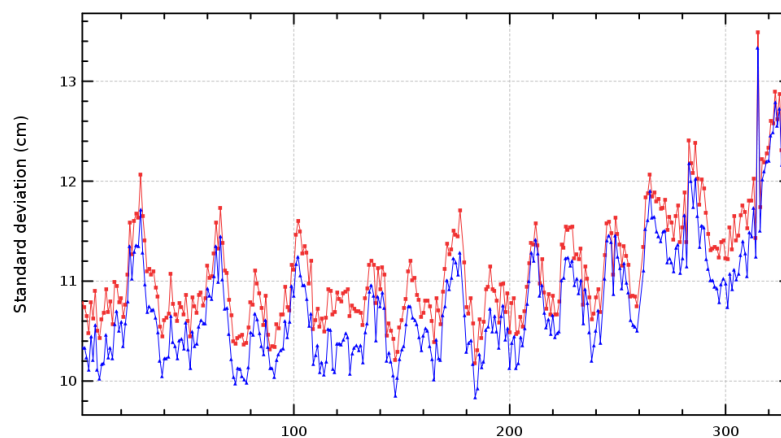
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after 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 : Global internal analyses

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



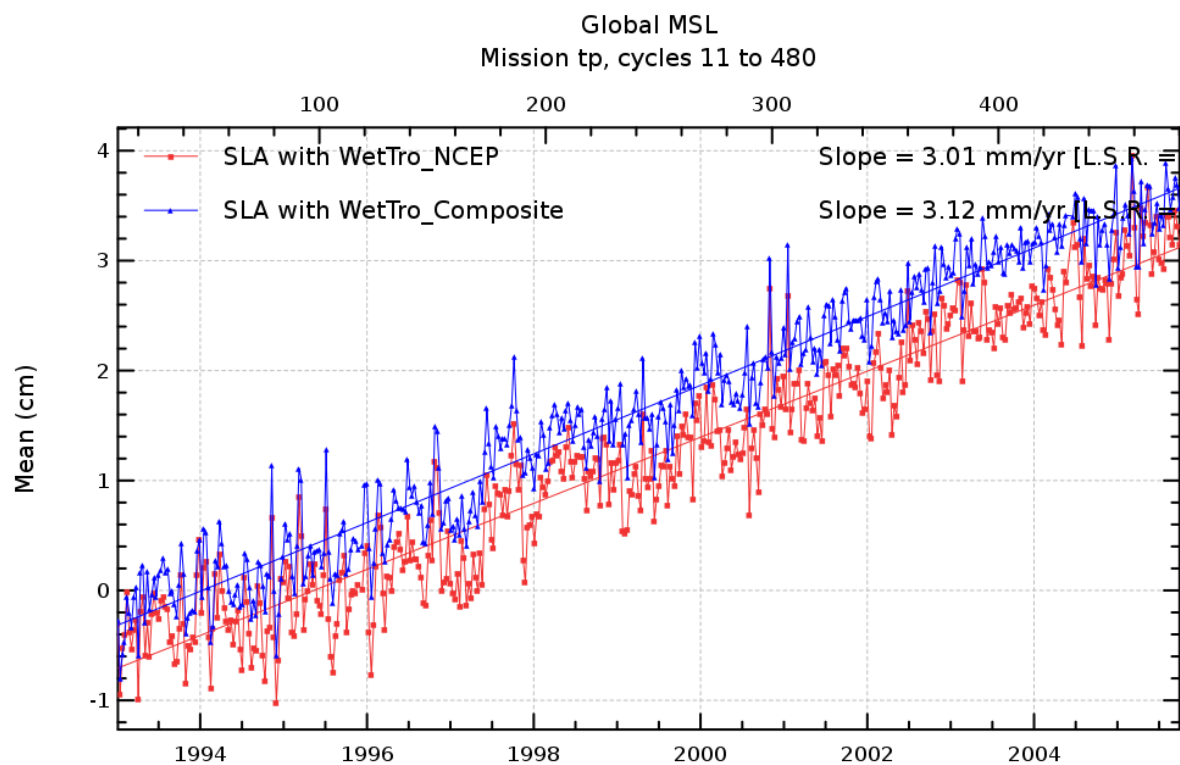
Diagnostic A201_a (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



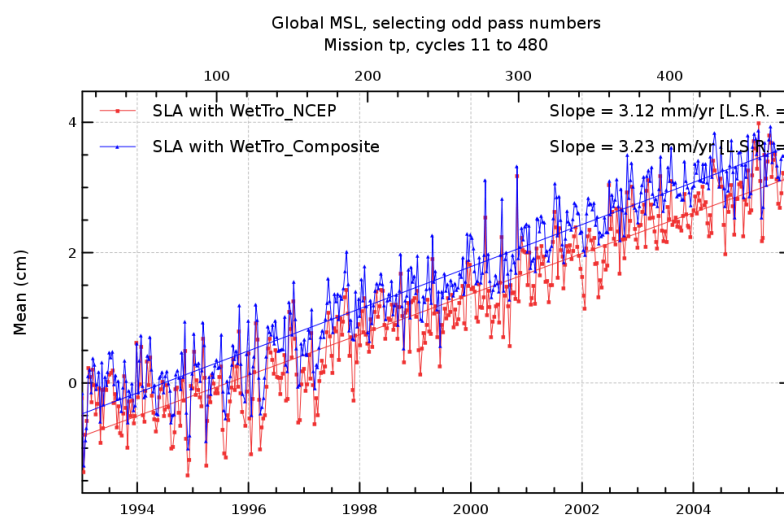
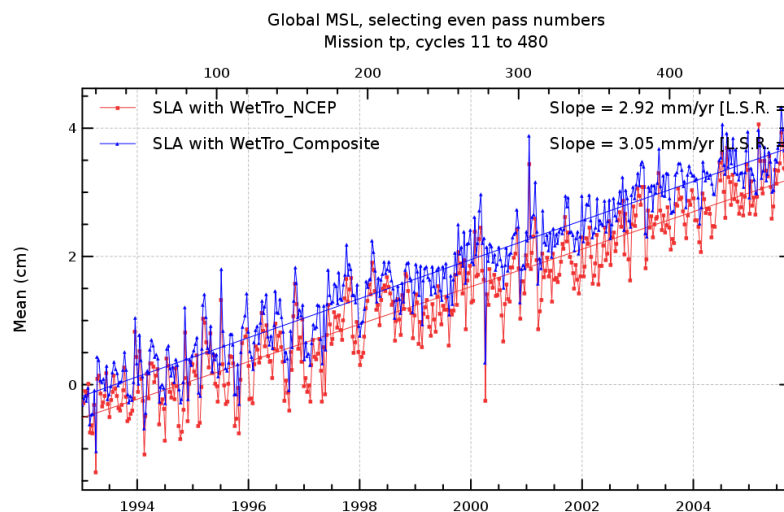
Diagnostic A201_b (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



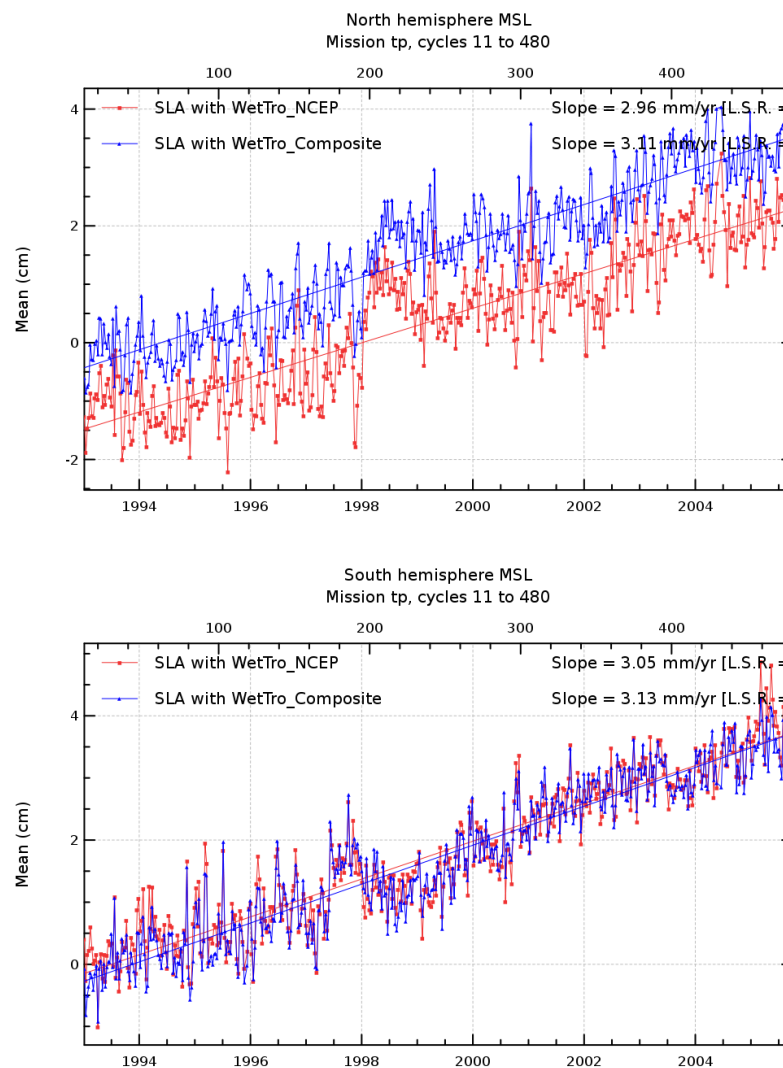
Diagnostic A201_c (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A201_d (mission tp)

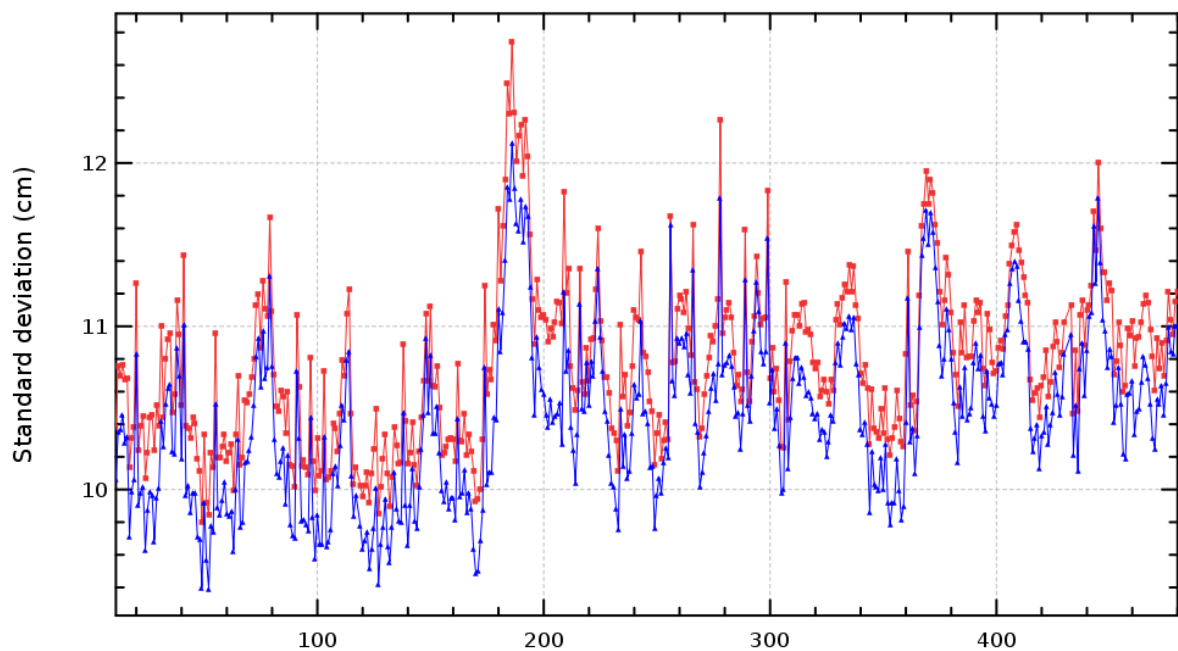
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter 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 : Global internal analyses

Global MSL
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A201_e (mission tp)

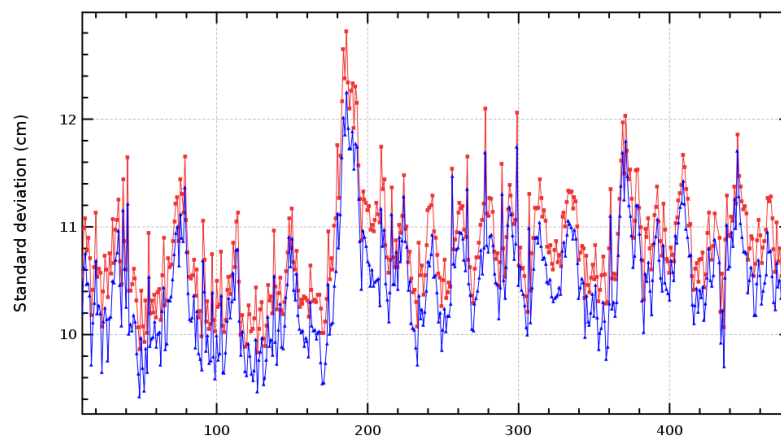
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

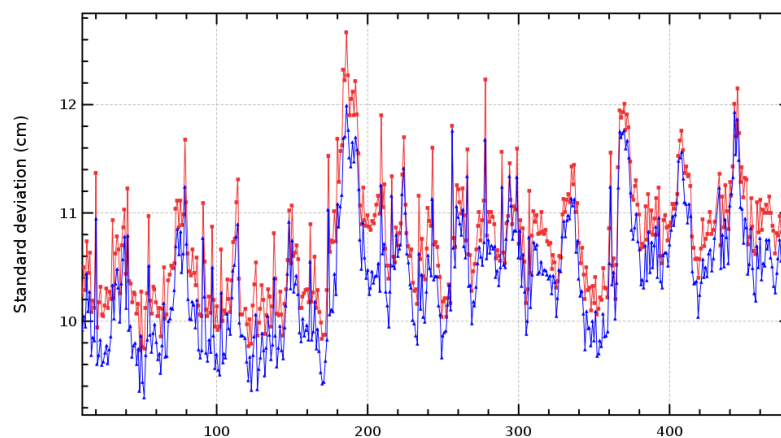
Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetitivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after 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.

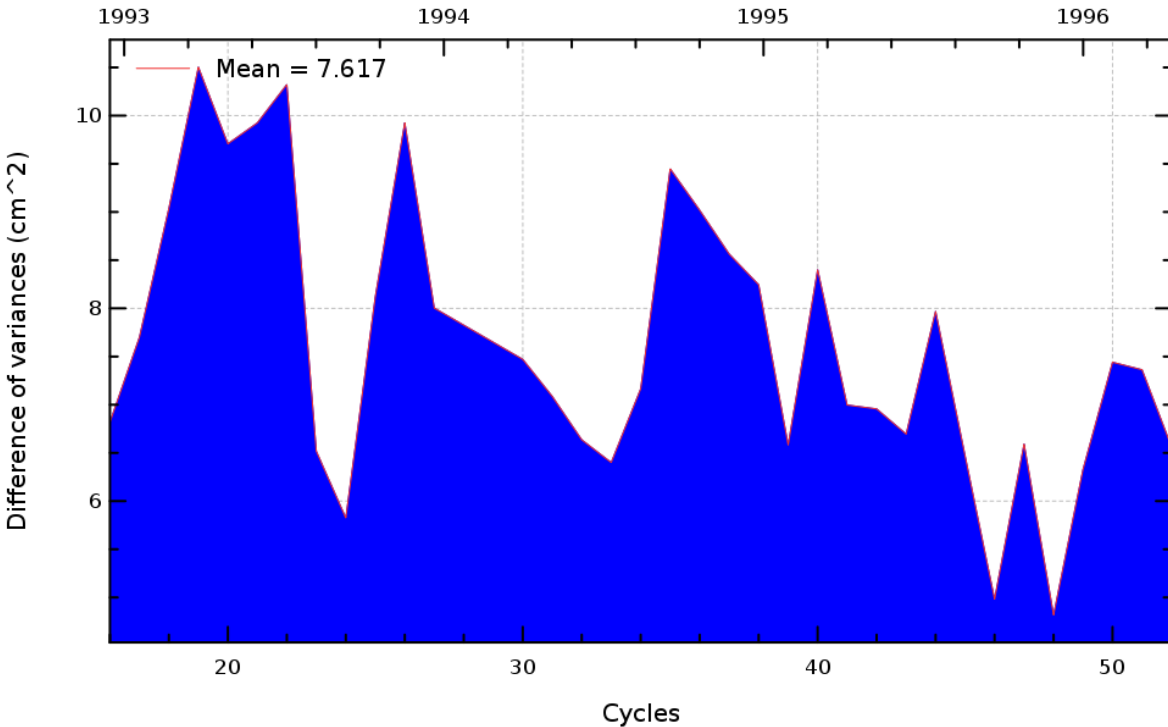
Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A202_a (mission e1)																						
	Name : Differences of 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.																						
	<div>VAR(SLA with WetTro_NCEP) - VAR(SLA with WetTro_Composite) Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div>  <table><caption>Approximate data points from the chart</caption><tr><th>Cycles</th><th>Difference of variances (cm²)</th></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>10.5</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>6.0</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>9.5</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>36</td><td>9.0</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>44</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>48</td><td>5.5</td></tr><tr><td>52</td><td>7.0</td></tr></table>		Cycles	Difference of variances (cm ²)	16	7.0	20	10.5	24	6.0	28	9.5	32	6.5	36	9.0	40	7.0	44	7.5	48	5.5	52
Cycles	Difference of variances (cm ²)																						
16	7.0																						
20	10.5																						
24	6.0																						
28	9.5																						
32	6.5																						
36	9.0																						
40	7.0																						
44	7.5																						
48	5.5																						
52	7.0																						

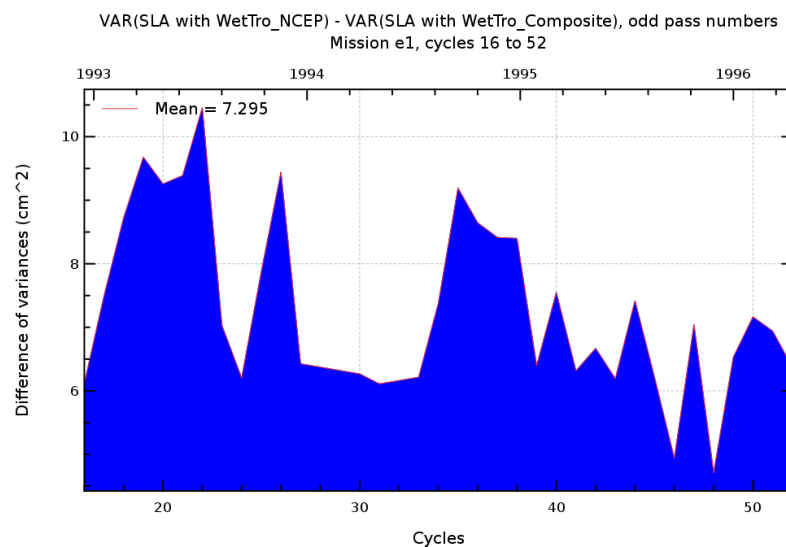
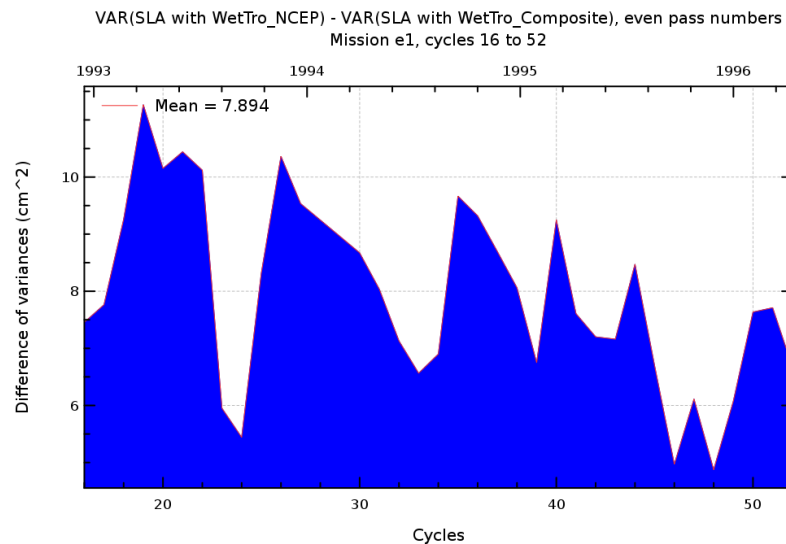
Diagnostic A202_b (mission e1)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



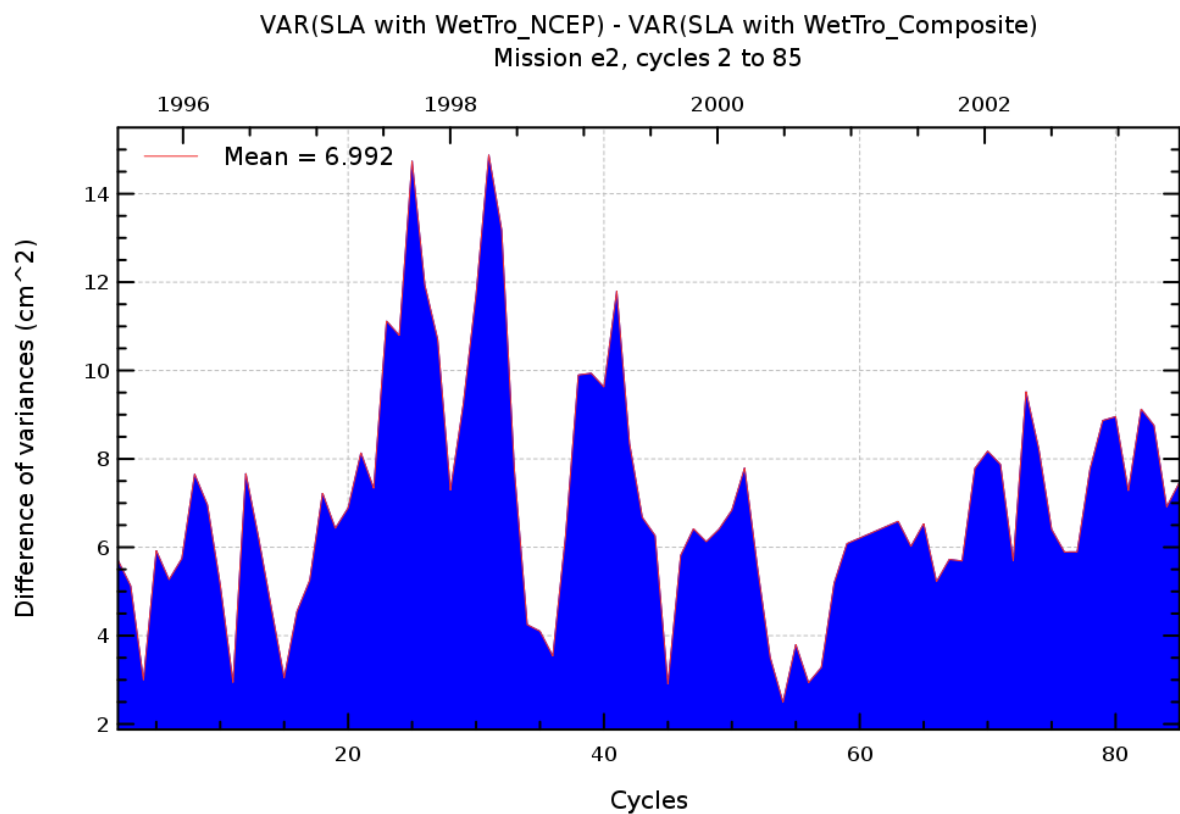
Diagnostic A202_a (mission e2)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



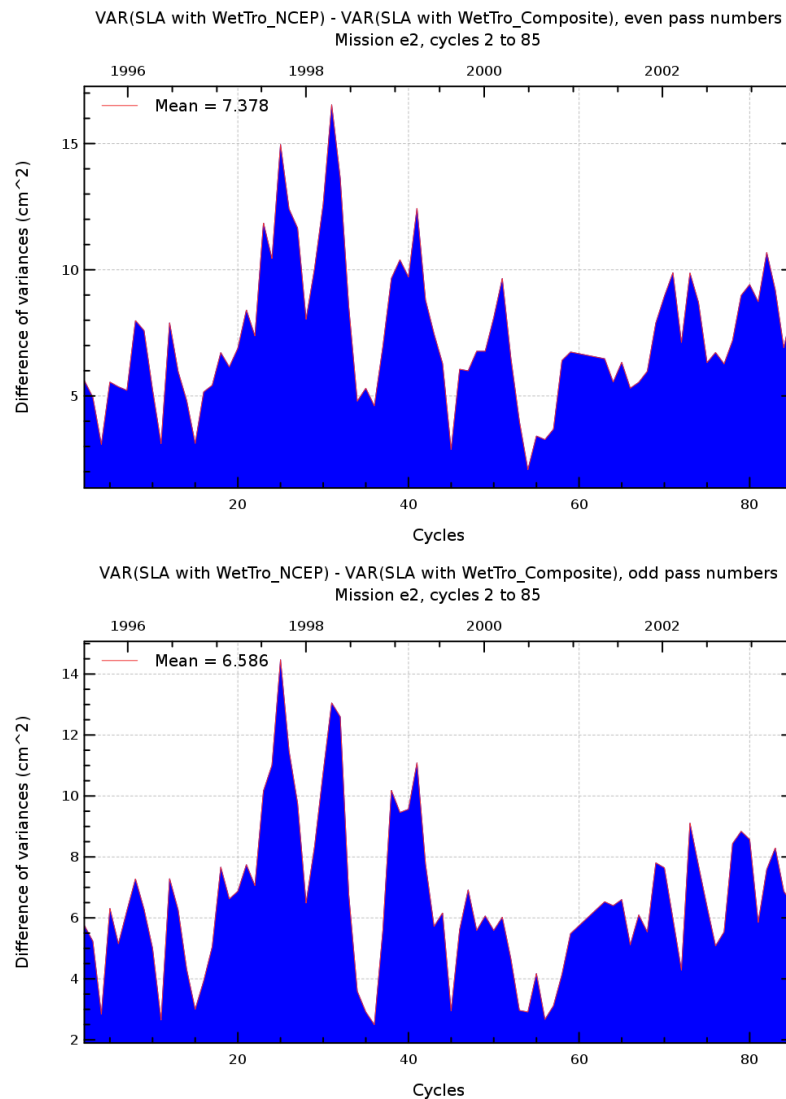
Diagnostic A202_b (mission e2)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



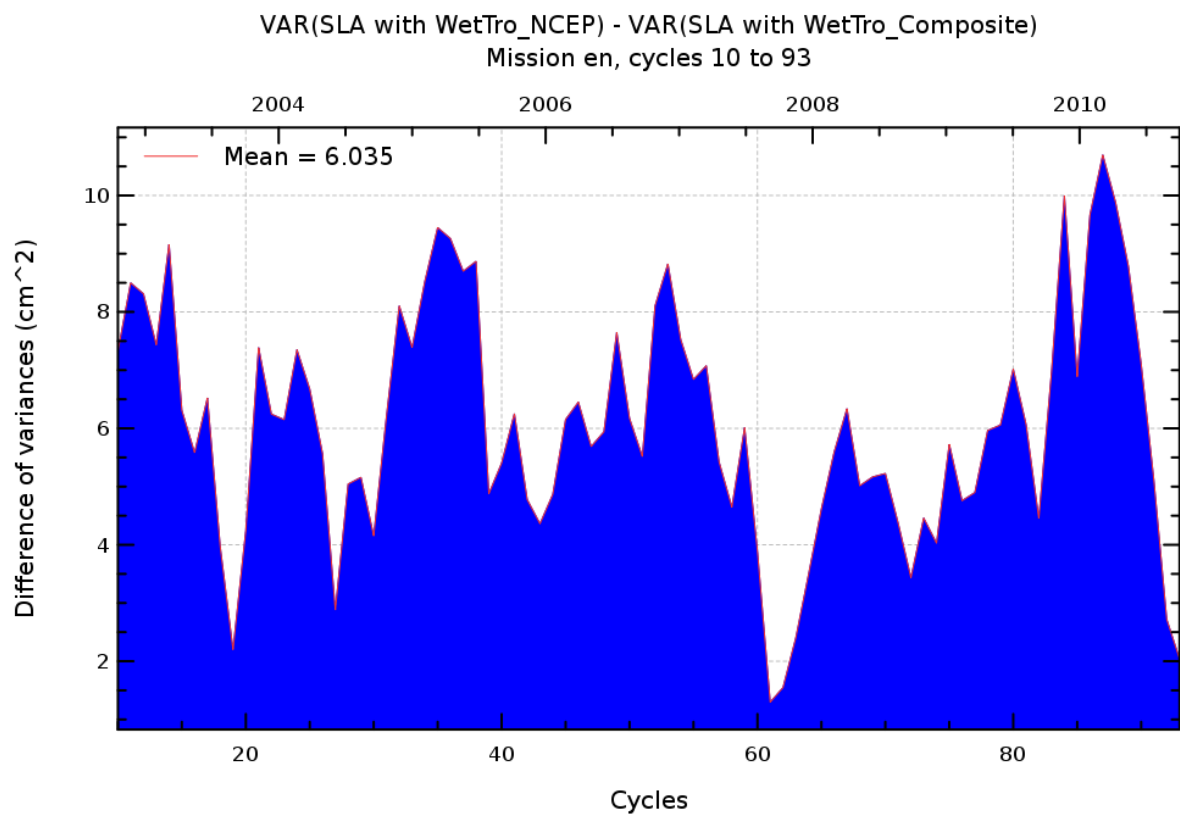
Diagnostic A202.a (mission en)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



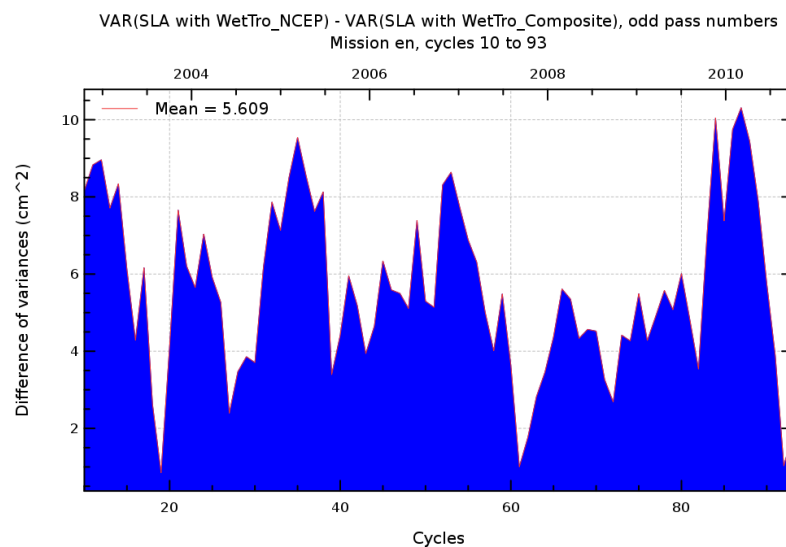
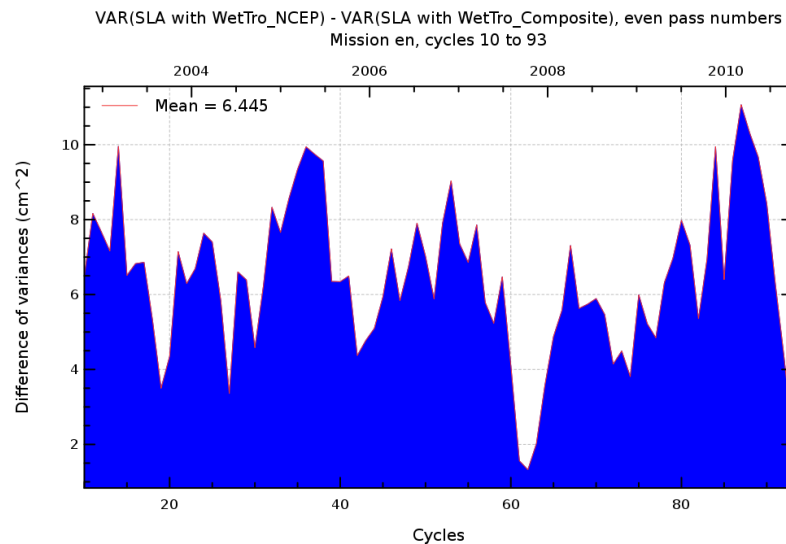
Diagnostic A202_b (mission en)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



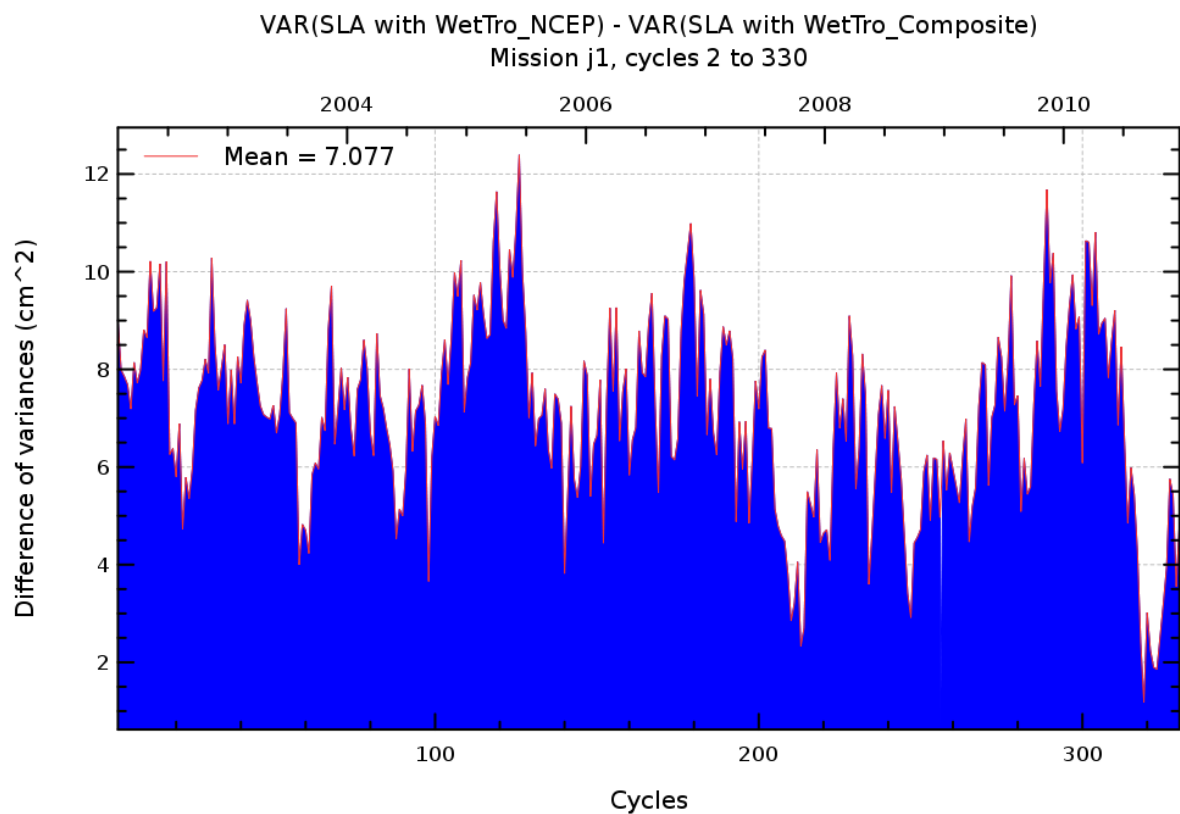
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j1)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



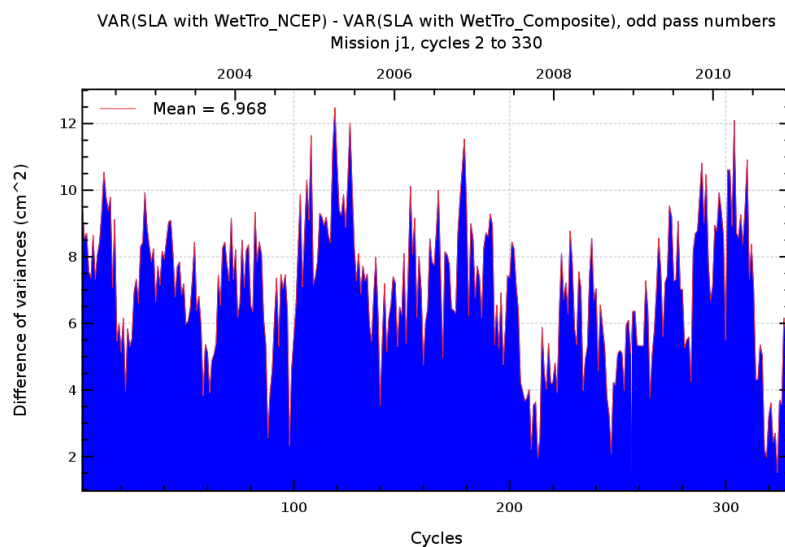
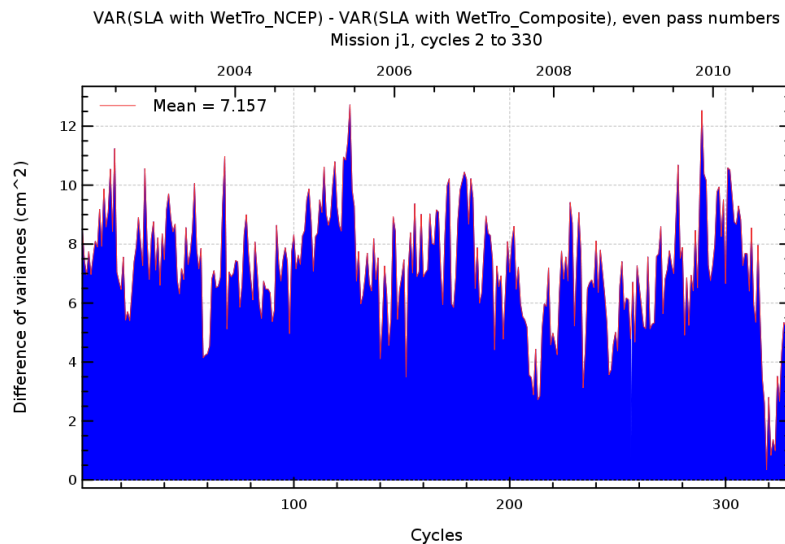
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



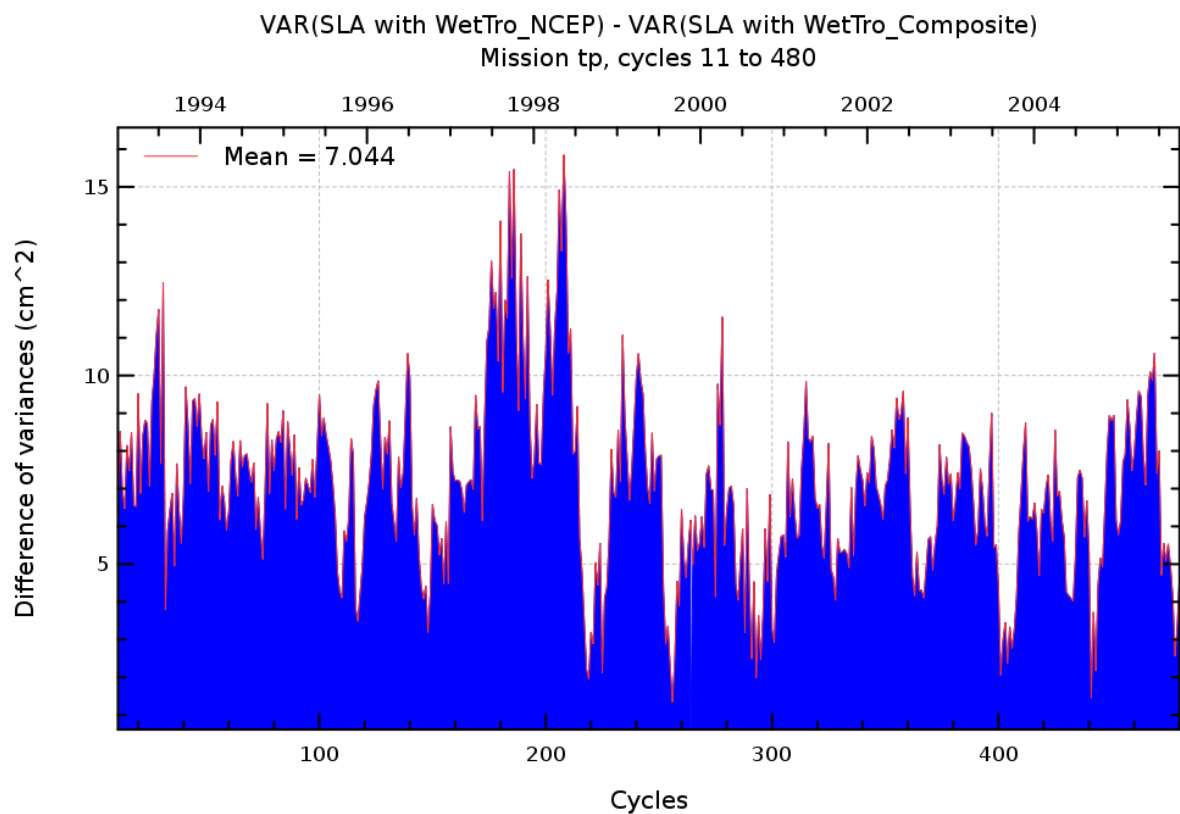
Diagnostic A202_a (mission tp)

Name : Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



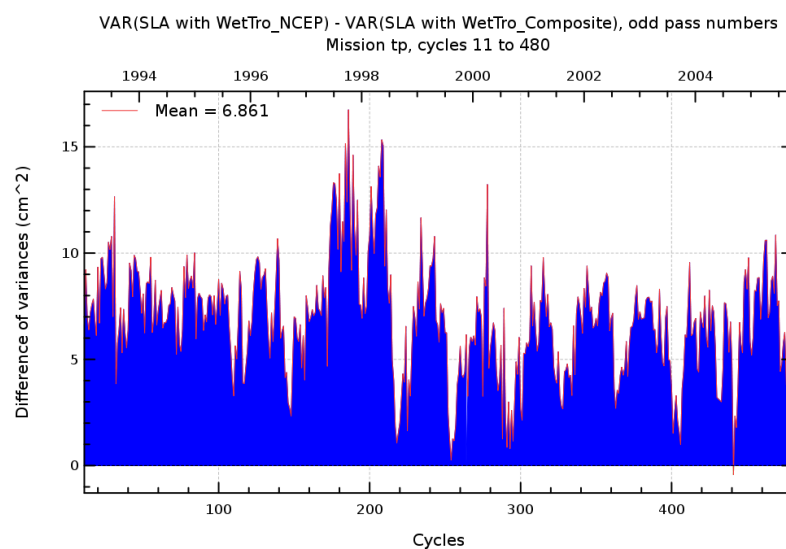
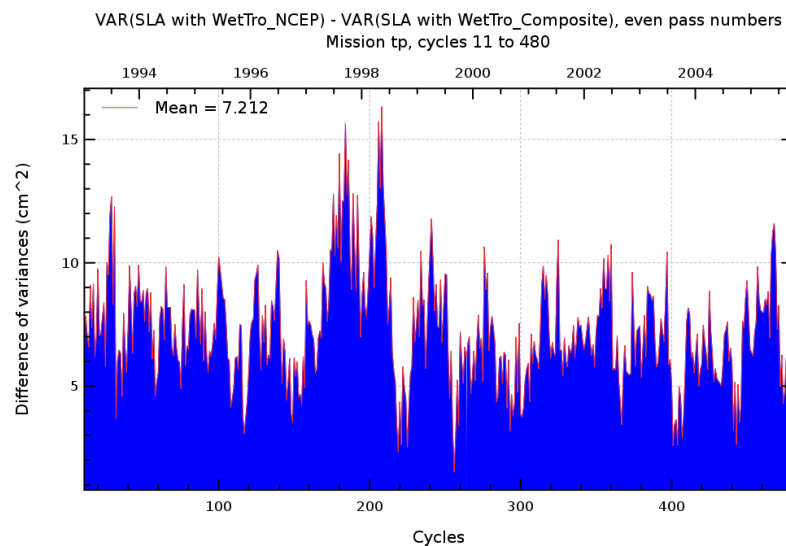
Diagnostic A202_b (mission tp)

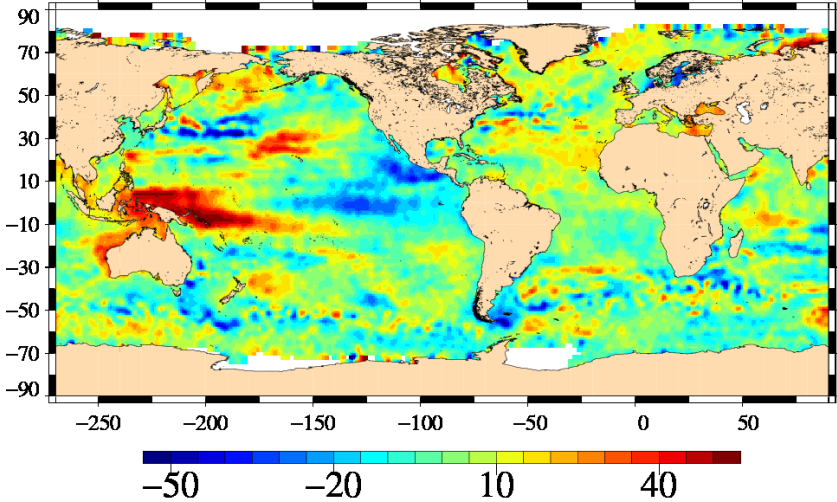
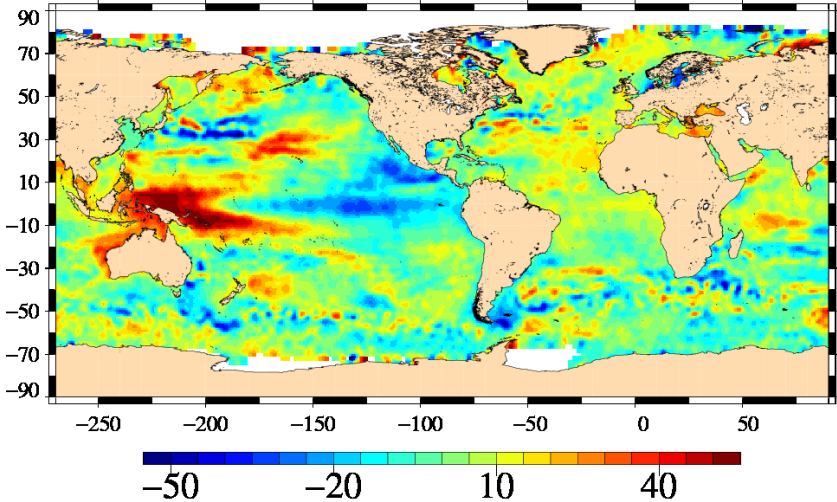
Name : Differences of temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission e1)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div>  <div>Trends (mm/yr)</div> <div>SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div>  <div>Trends (mm/yr)</div>	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission e1)

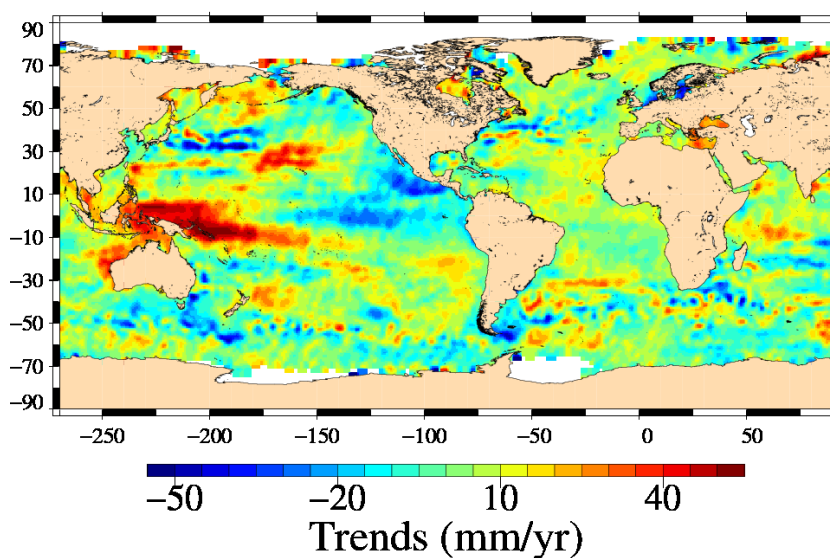
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

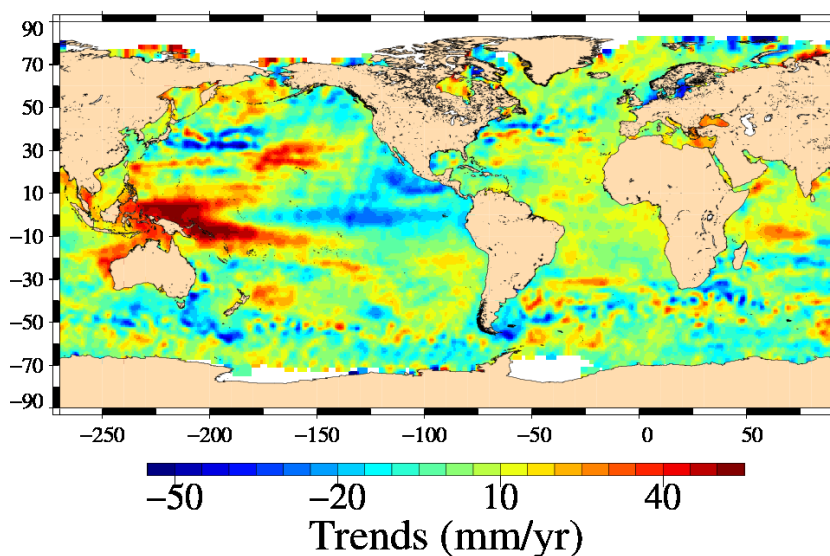
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Diagnostic A203_c (mission e1)

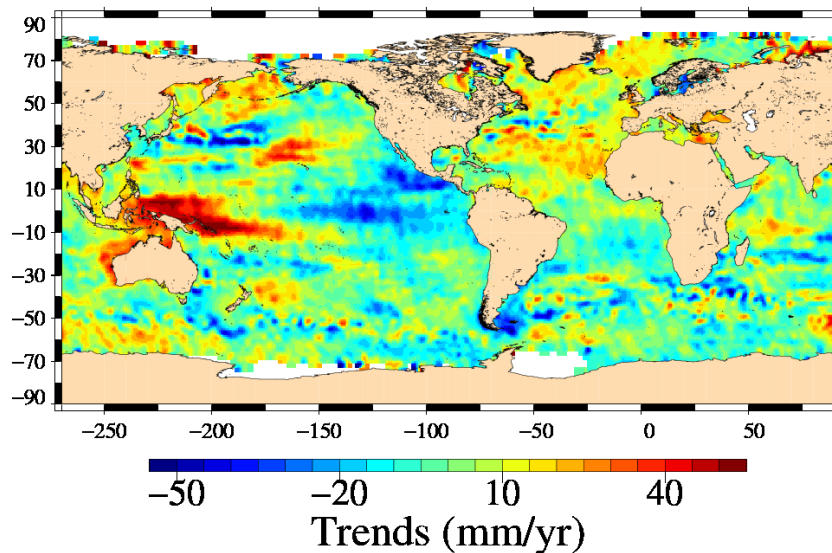
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

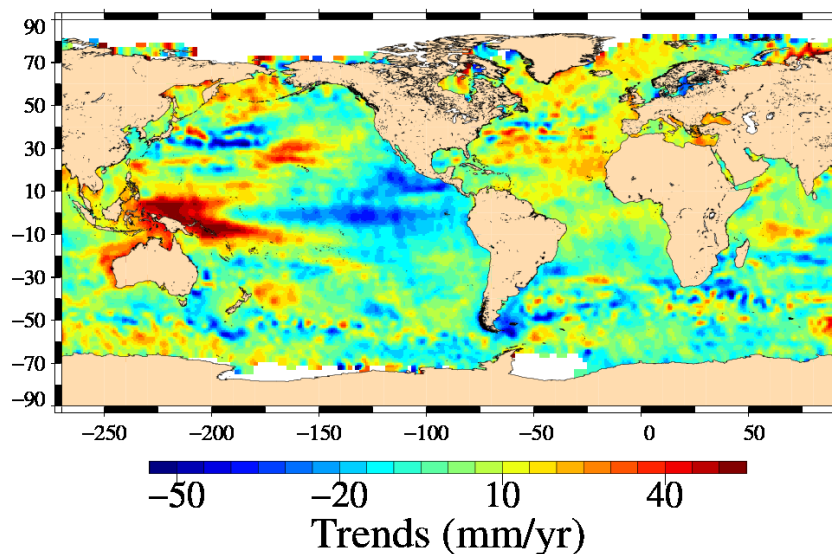
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Diagnostic A203_a (mission e2)

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

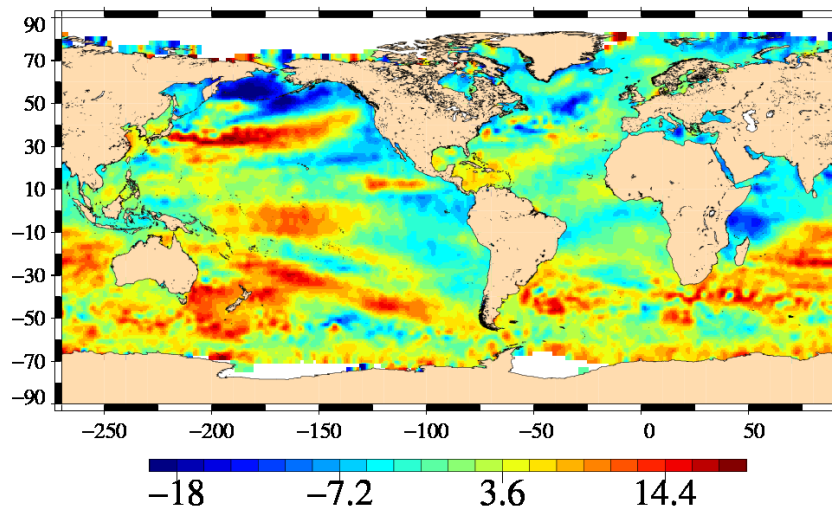
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends

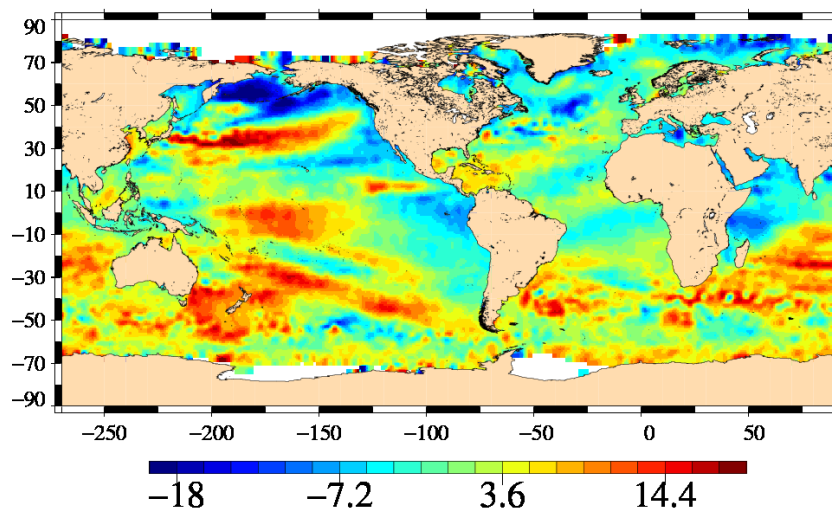
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Trends (mm/yr)

SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends

Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Trends (mm/yr)

Diagnostic A203_b (mission e2)

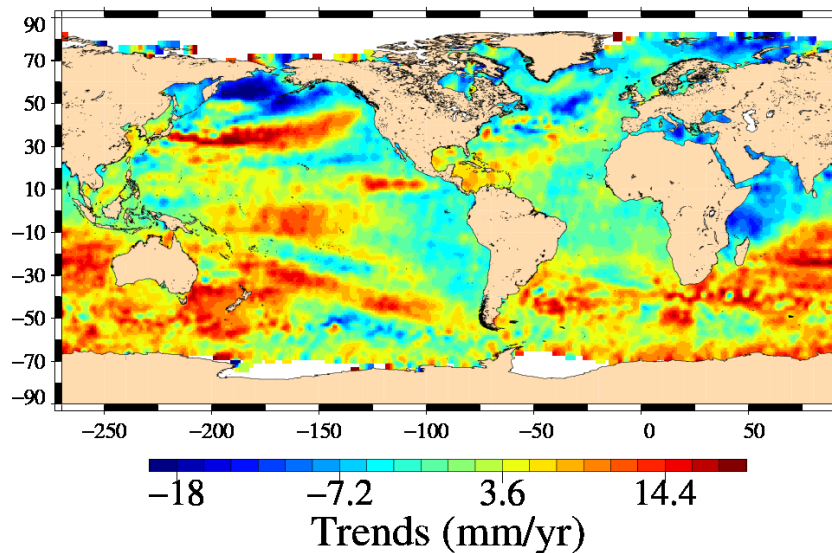
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

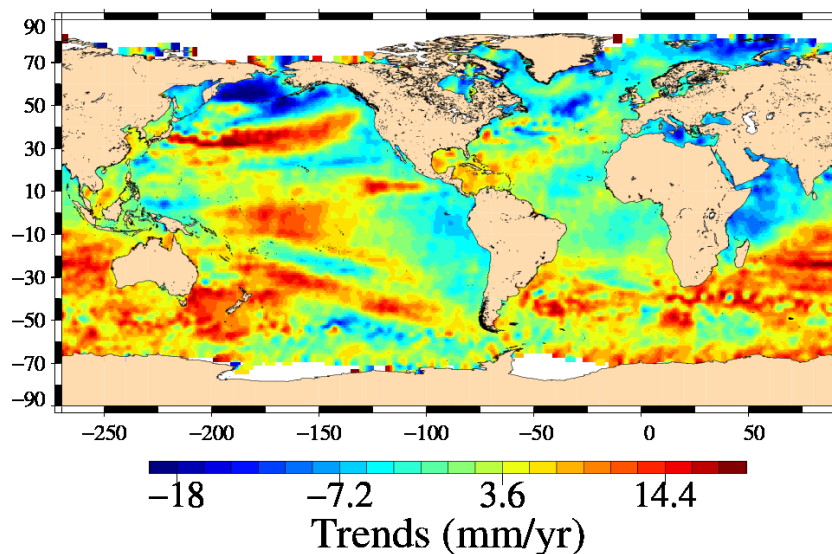
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A203_c (mission e2)

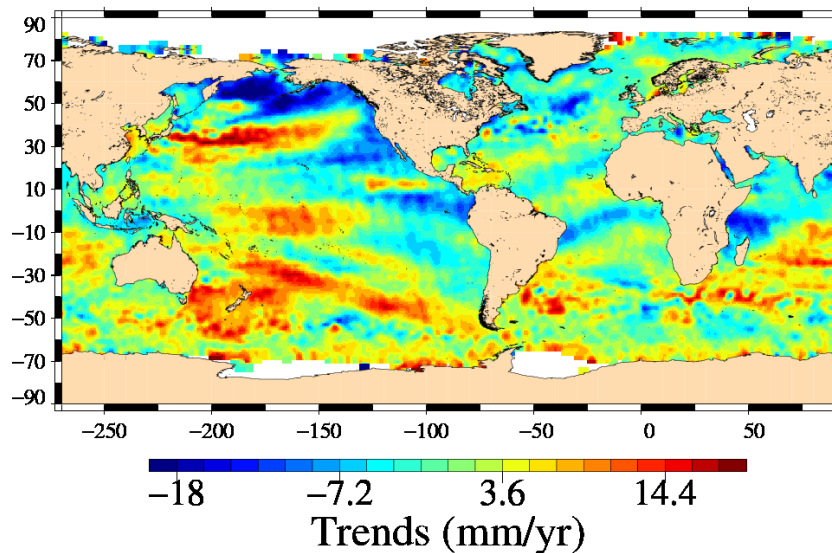
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

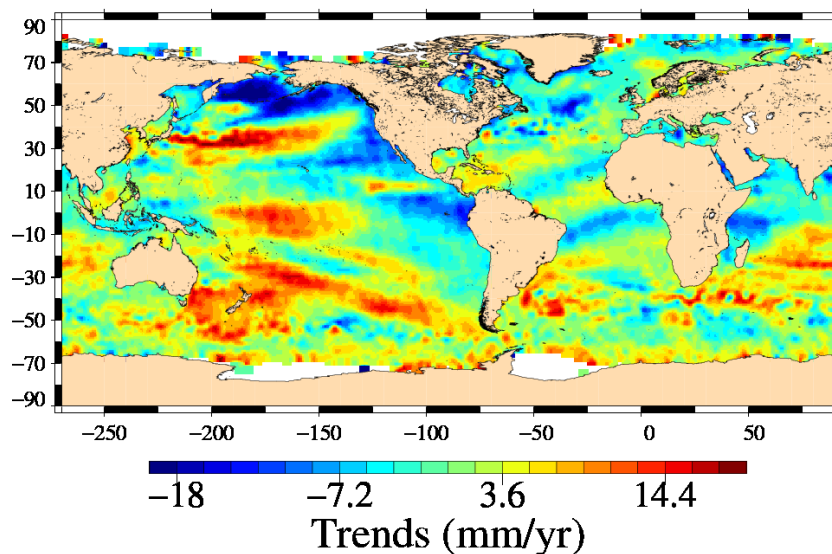
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A203_a (mission en)

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

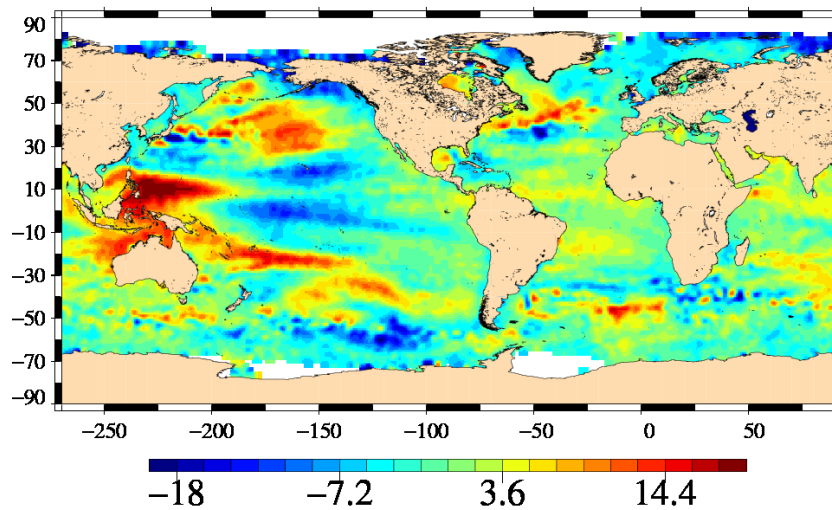
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends

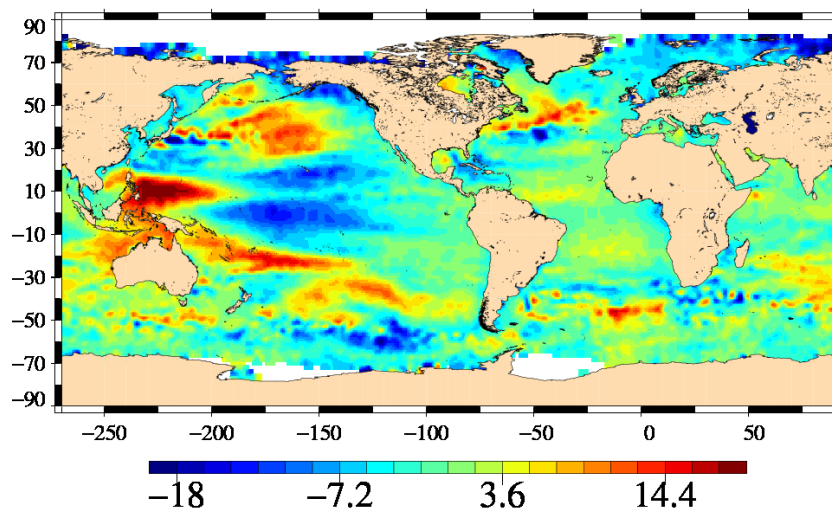
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Trends (mm/yr)

SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends

Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Trends (mm/yr)

Diagnostic A203_b (mission en)

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

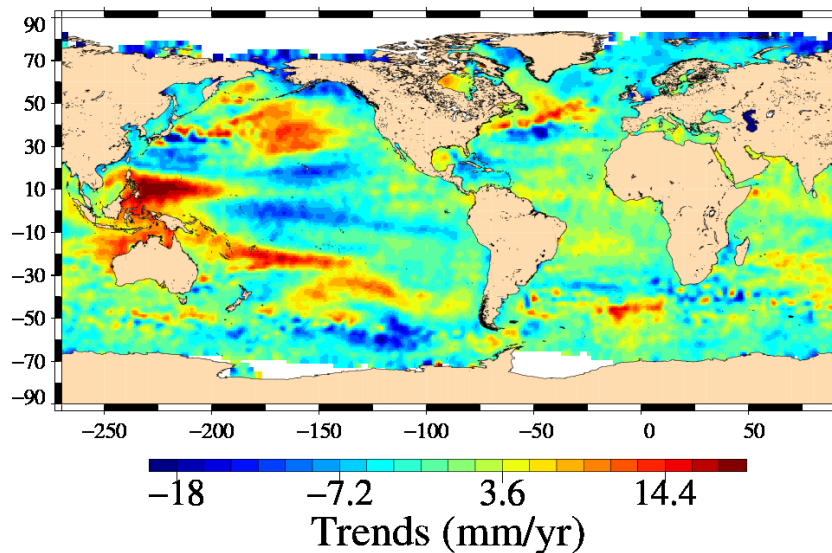
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

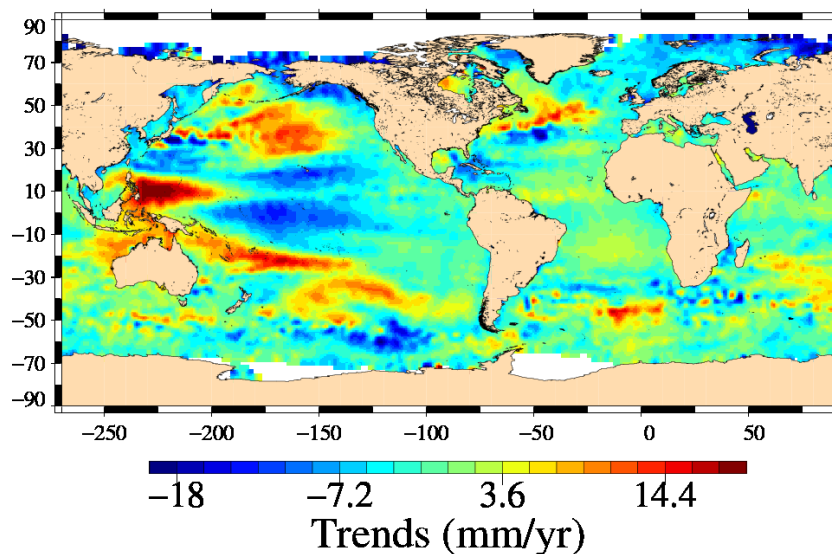
SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A203_c (mission en)

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

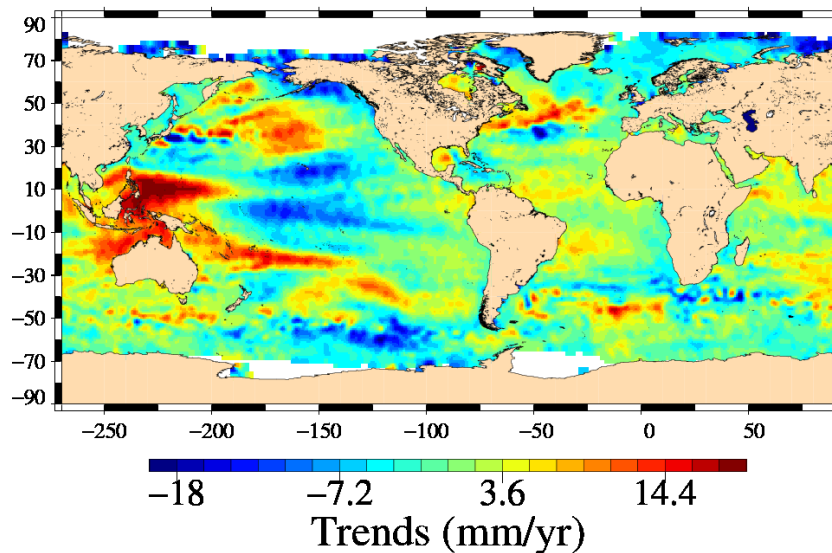
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

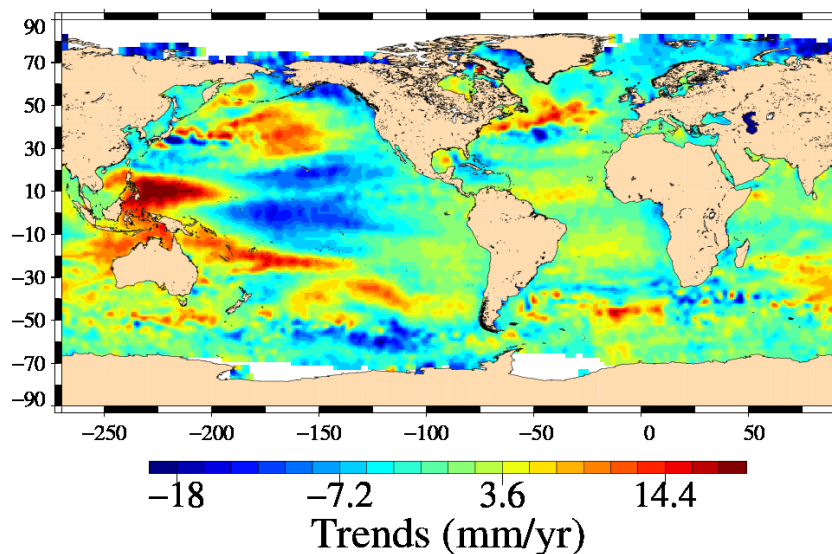
SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A203_a (mission j1)

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

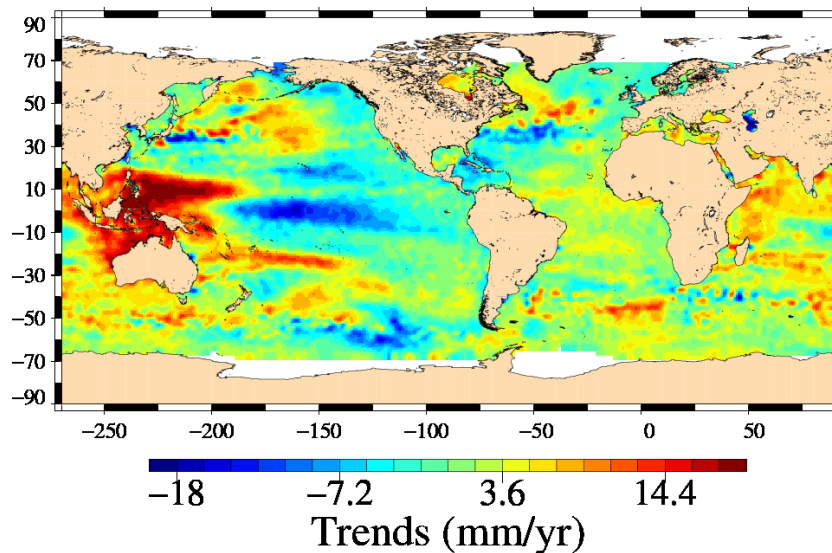
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

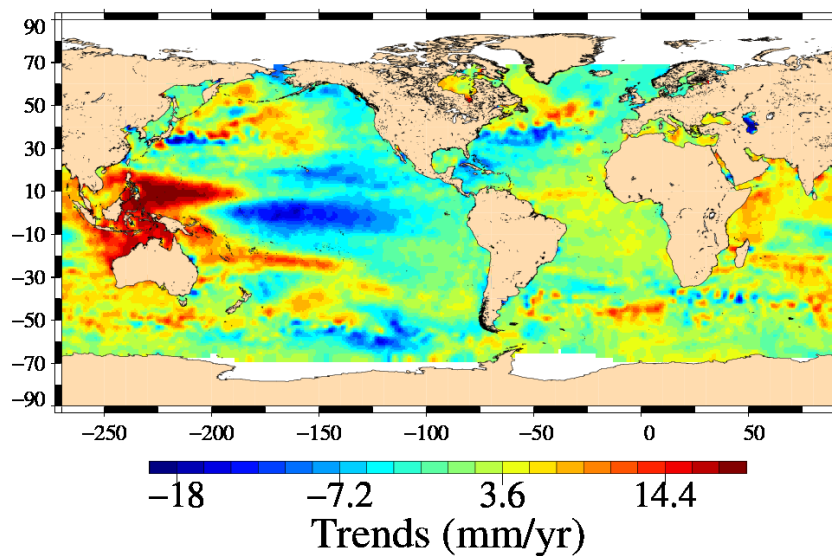
SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A203_b (mission j1)

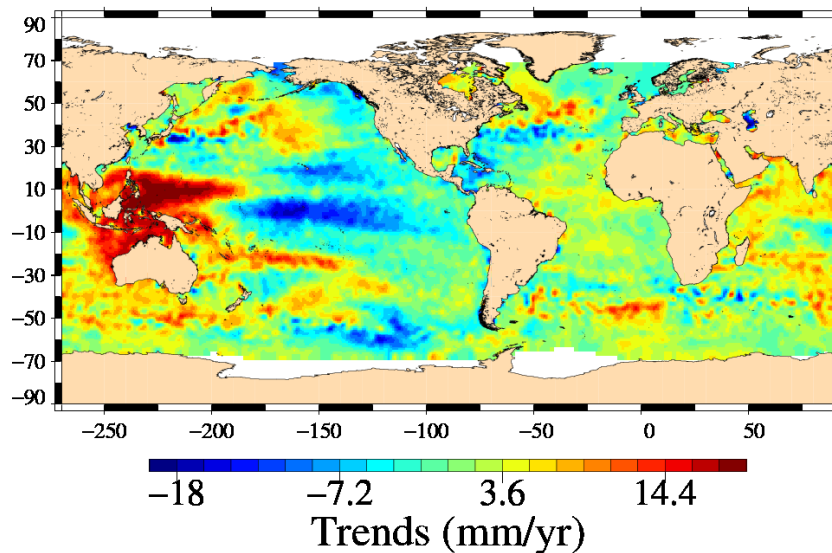
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

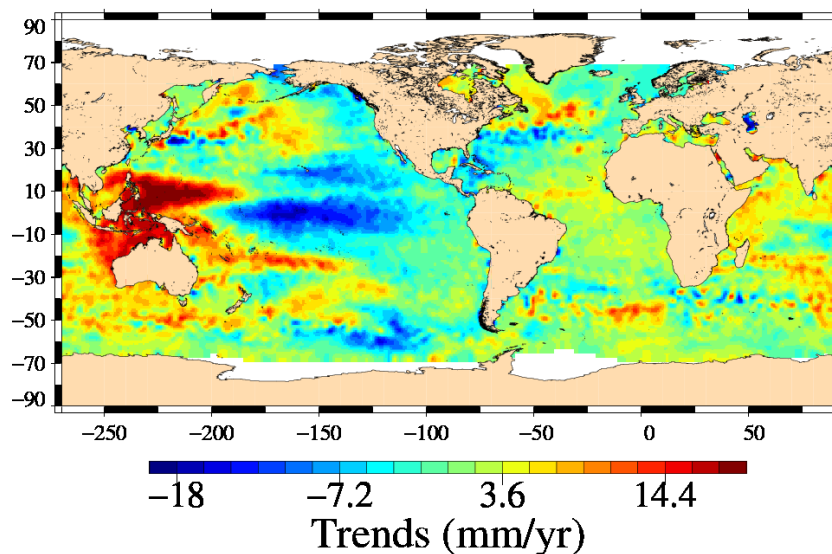
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

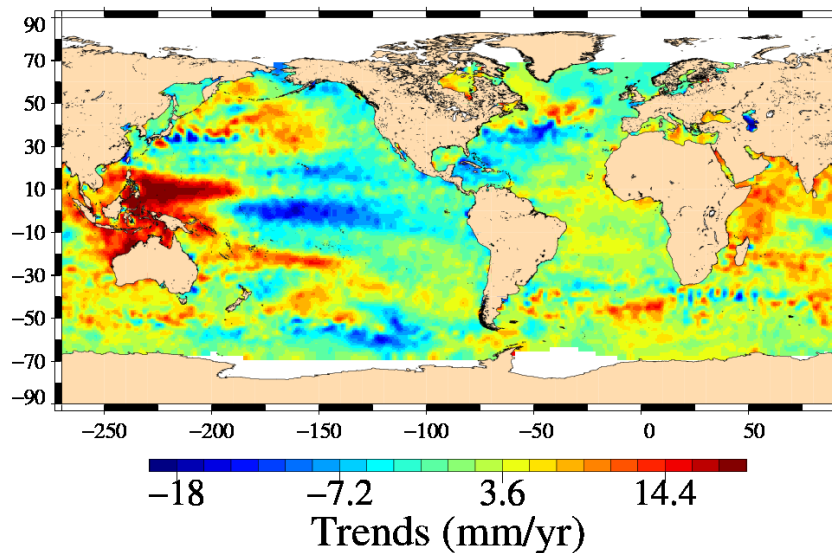
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

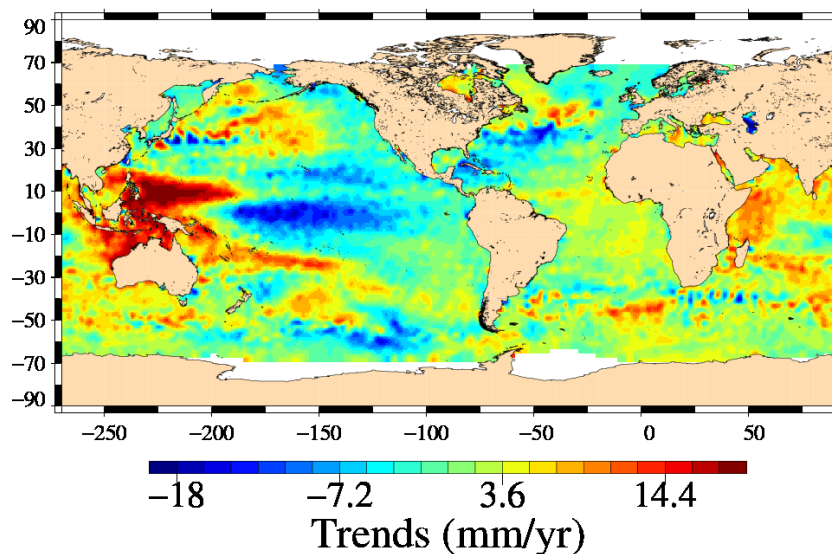
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A203_a (mission tp)

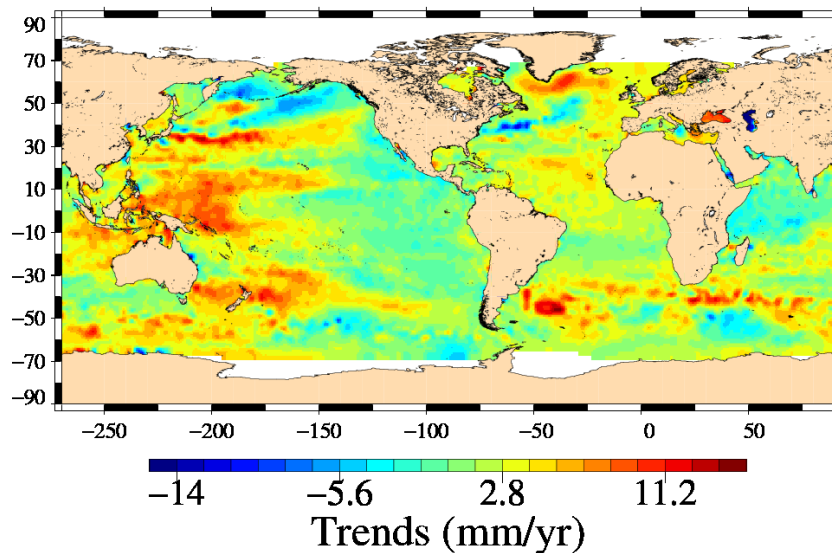
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

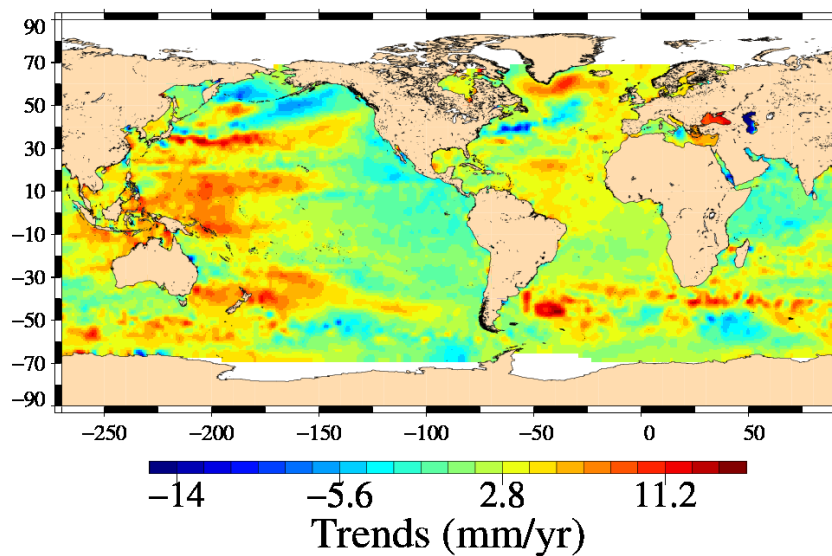
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A203_b (mission tp)

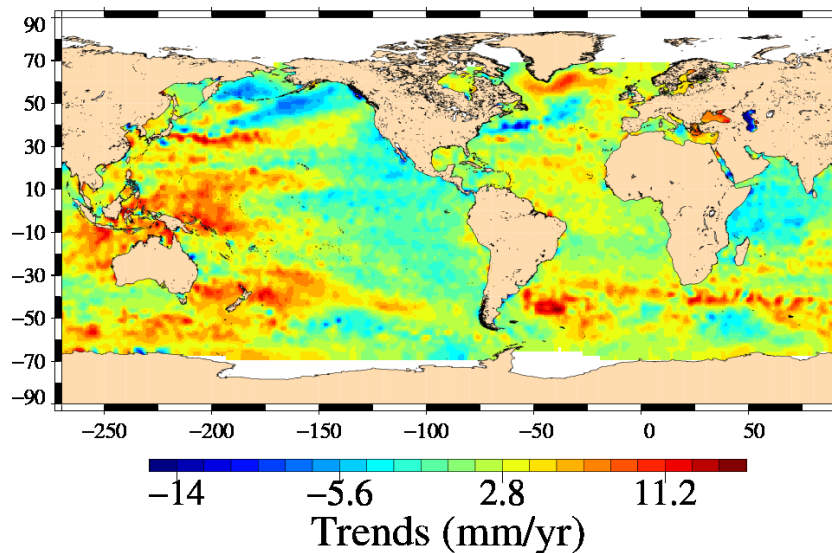
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

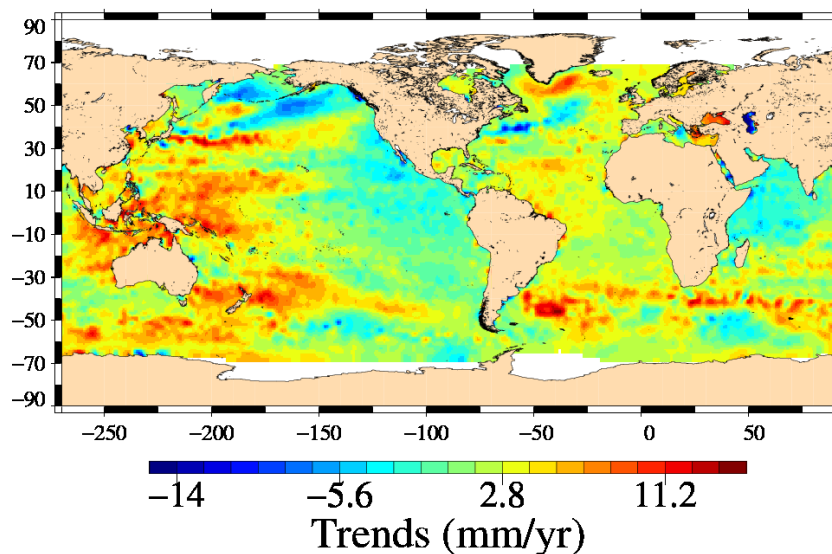
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A203_c (mission tp)

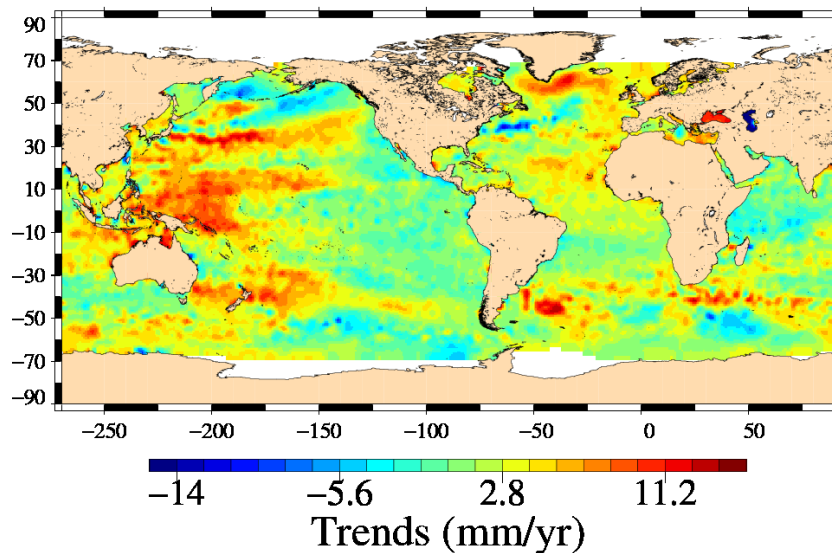
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

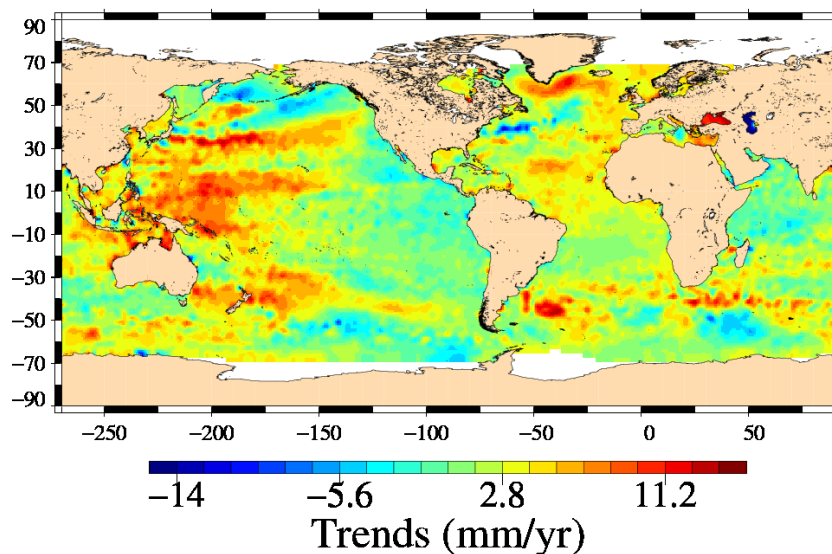
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

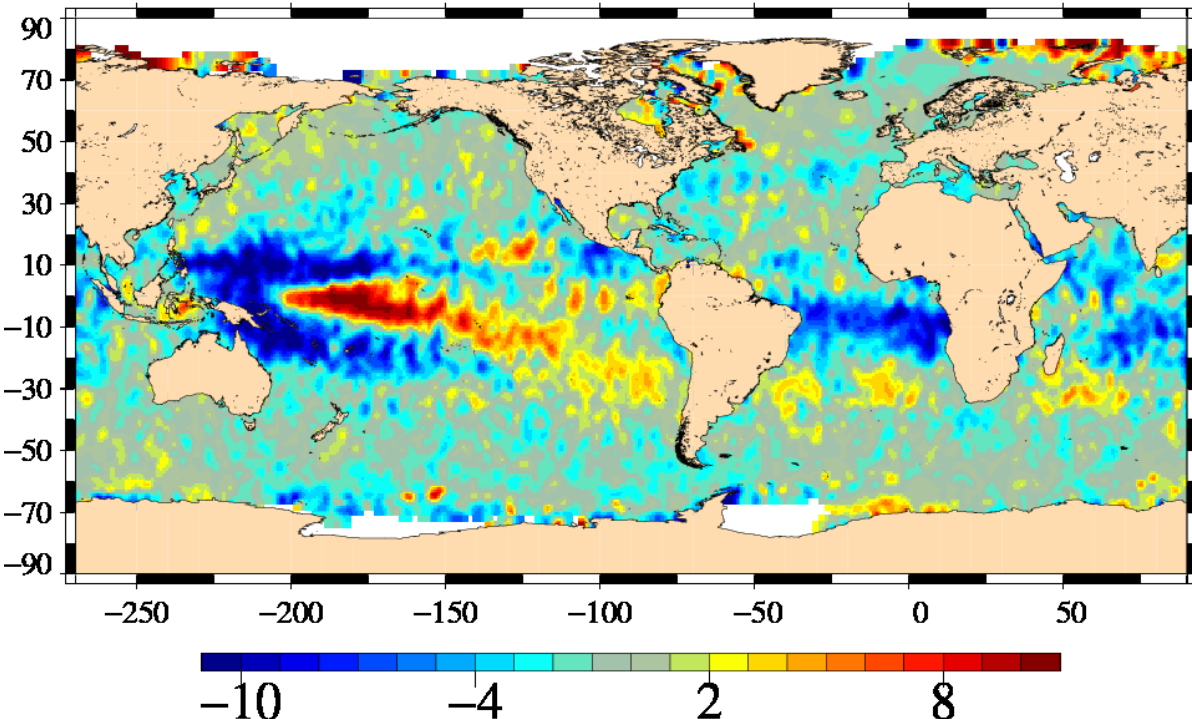
Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A204_a (mission e1)
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA
	Input data : Along track SLA
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).
	<div>SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div> 

Diagnostic A204_b (mission e1)

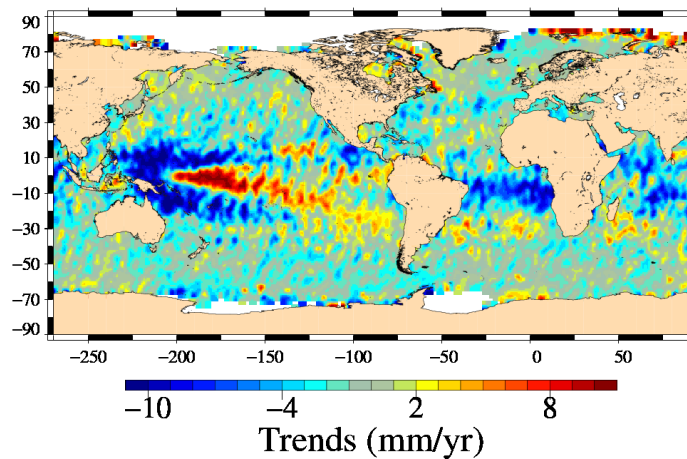
Name : Differences between maps of SLA

Input data : Along track SLA

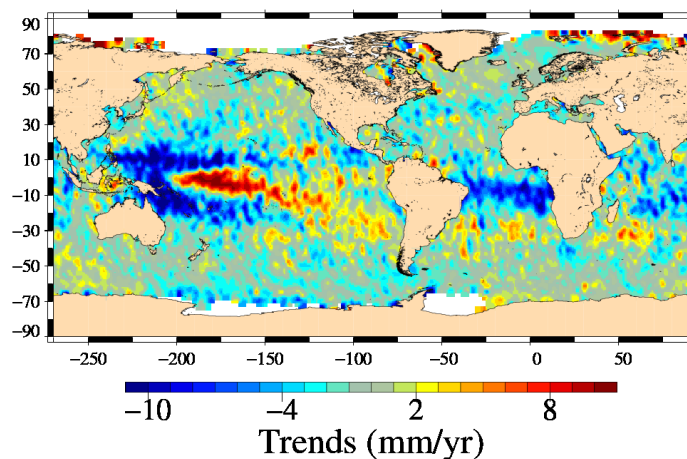
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

. with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass num
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



\ with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass num
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



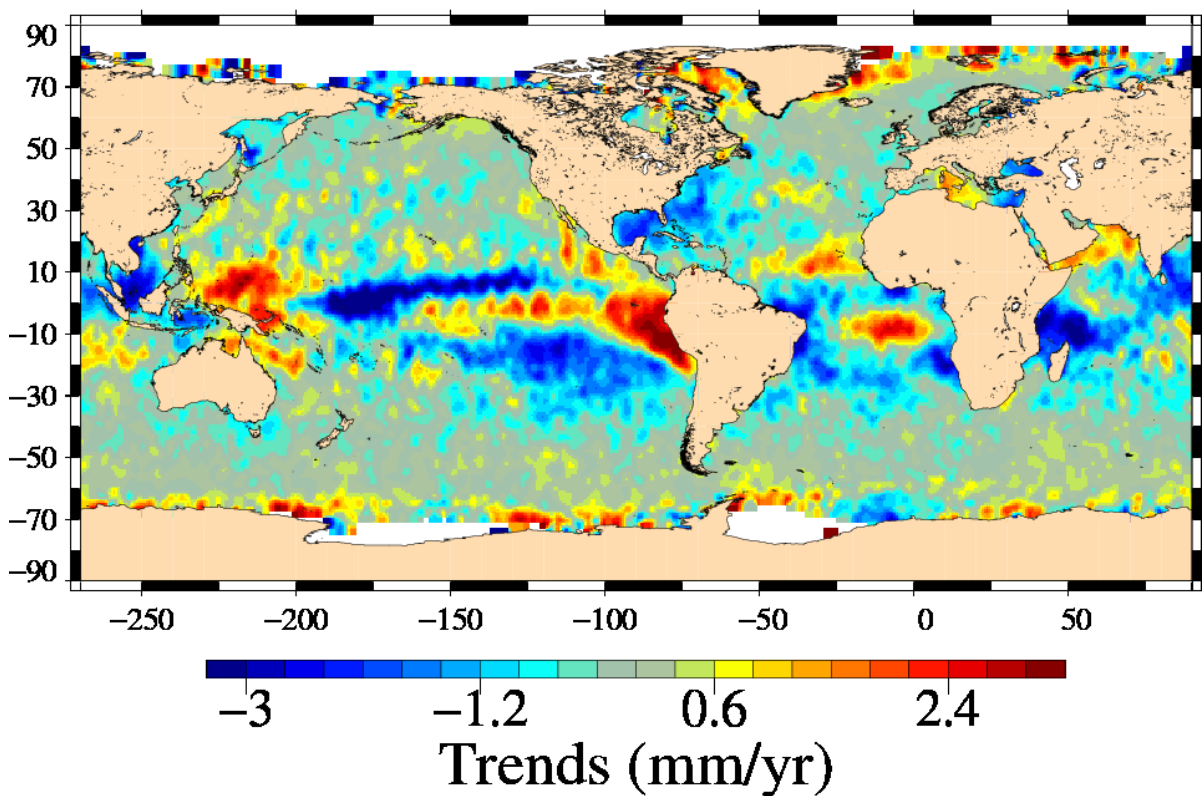
Diagnostic A204_a (mission e2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA

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).

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Diagnostic A204_b (mission e2)

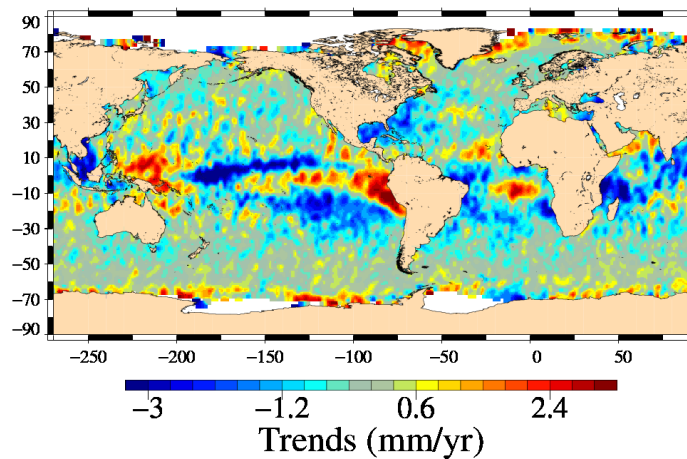
Name : Differences between maps of SLA

Input data : Along track SLA

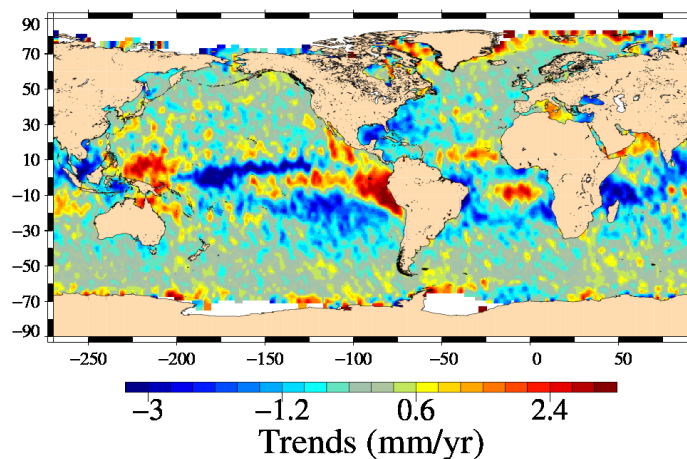
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass num
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass num
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



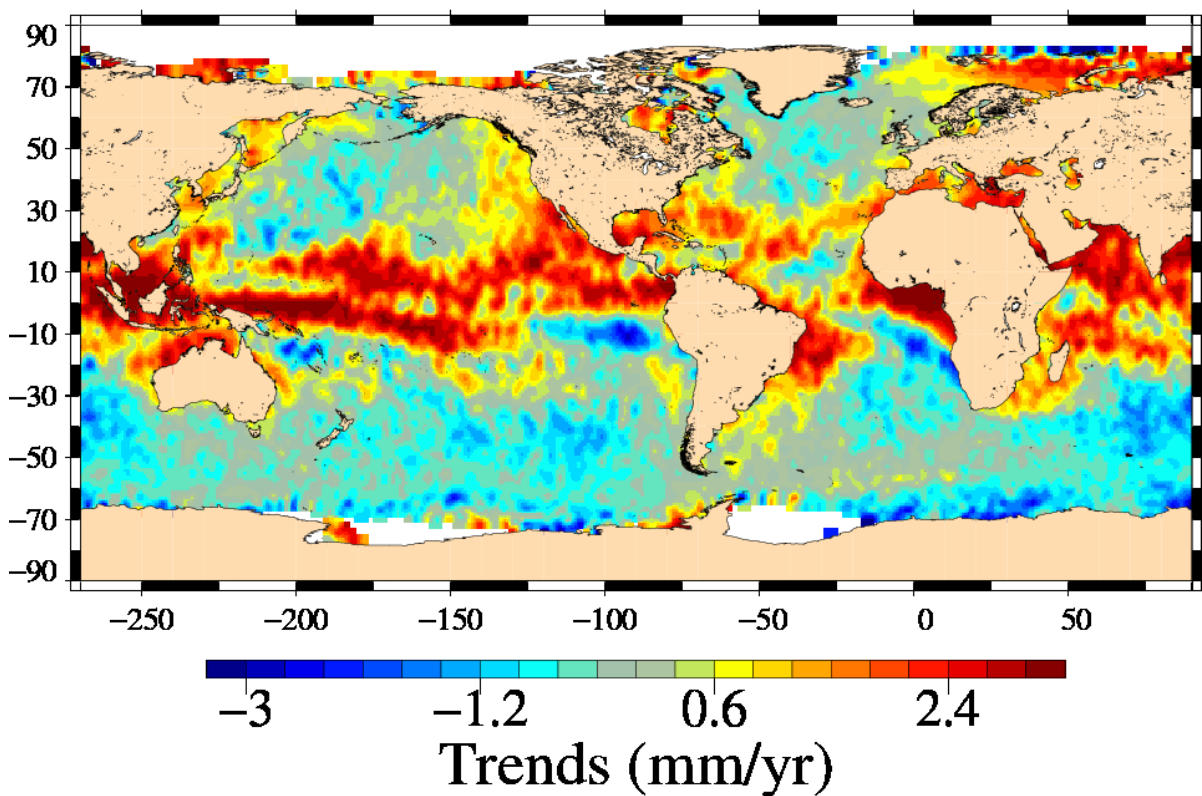
Diagnostic A204.a (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA

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).

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A204_b (mission en)

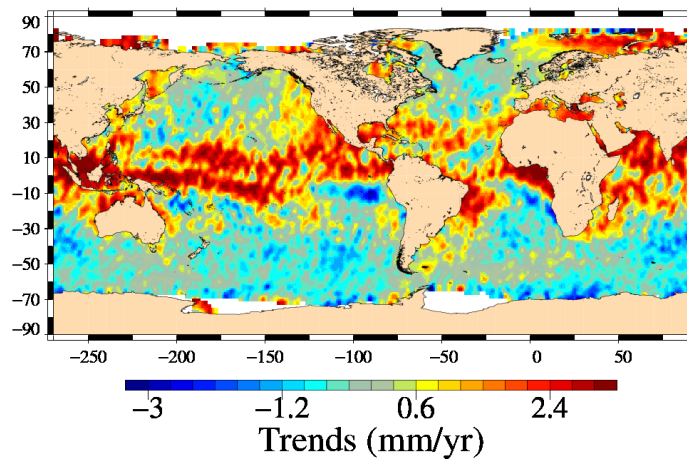
Name : Differences between maps of SLA

Input data : Along track SLA

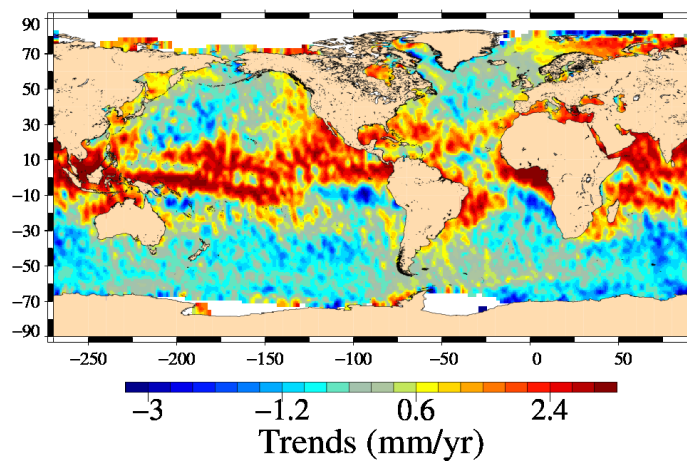
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

. with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass num
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



\ with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass num
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



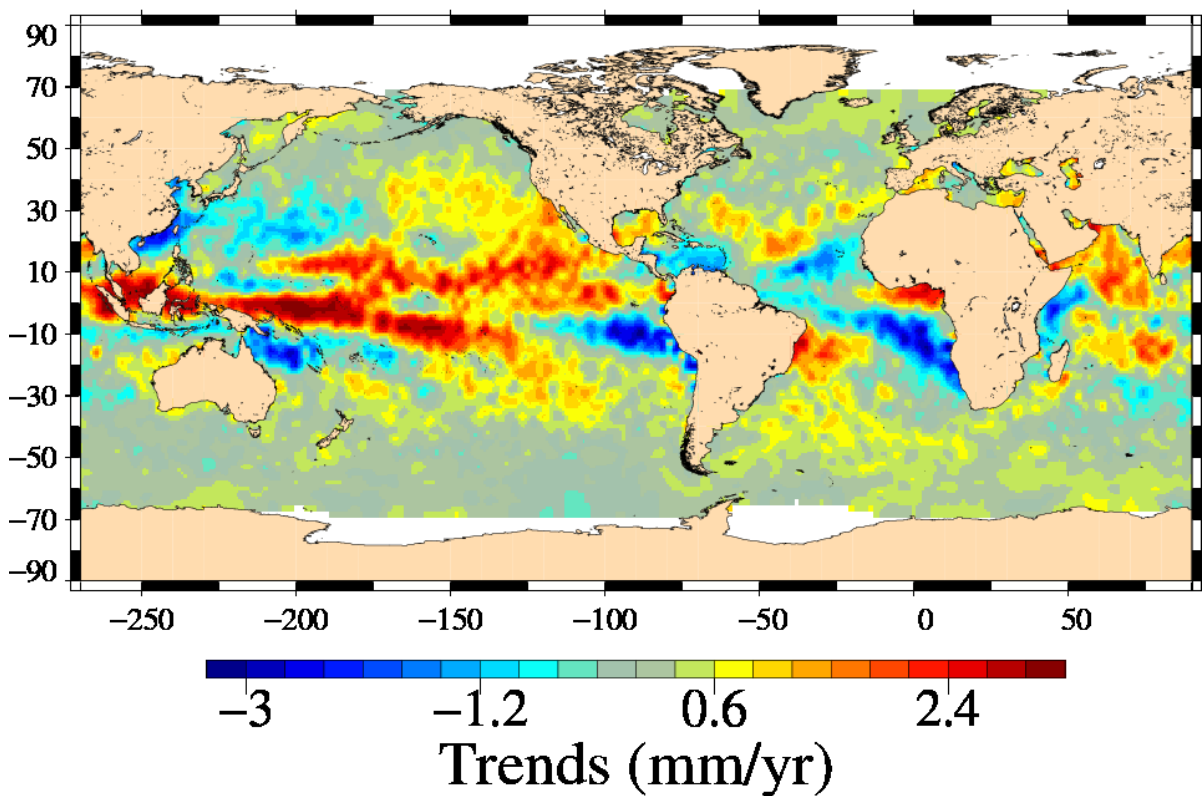
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA

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).

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Diagnostic A204_b (mission j1)

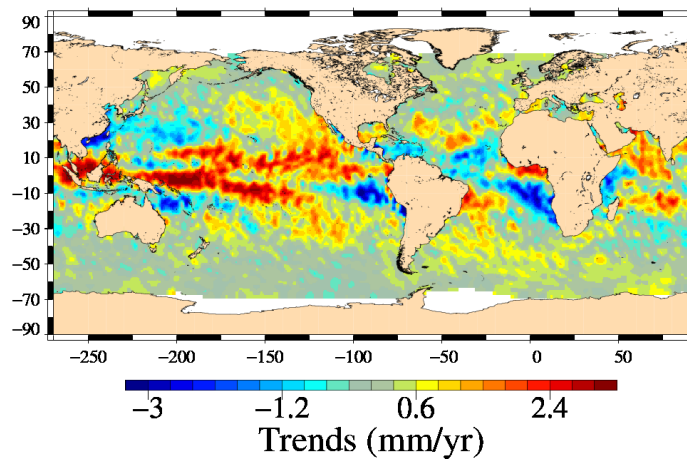
Name : Differences between maps of SLA

Input data : Along track SLA

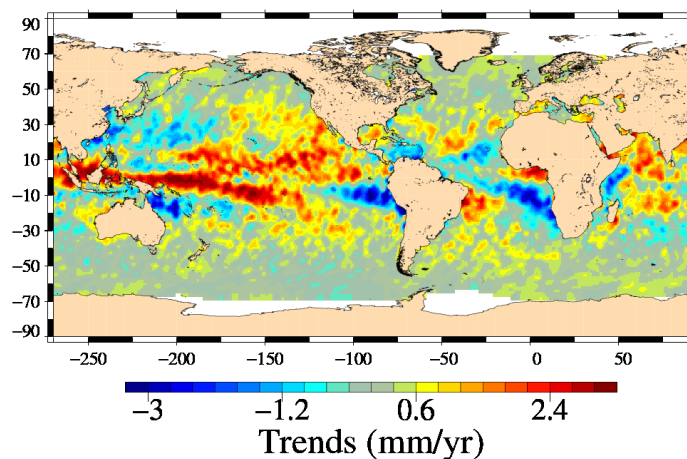
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

. with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass num
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



\ with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass num
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



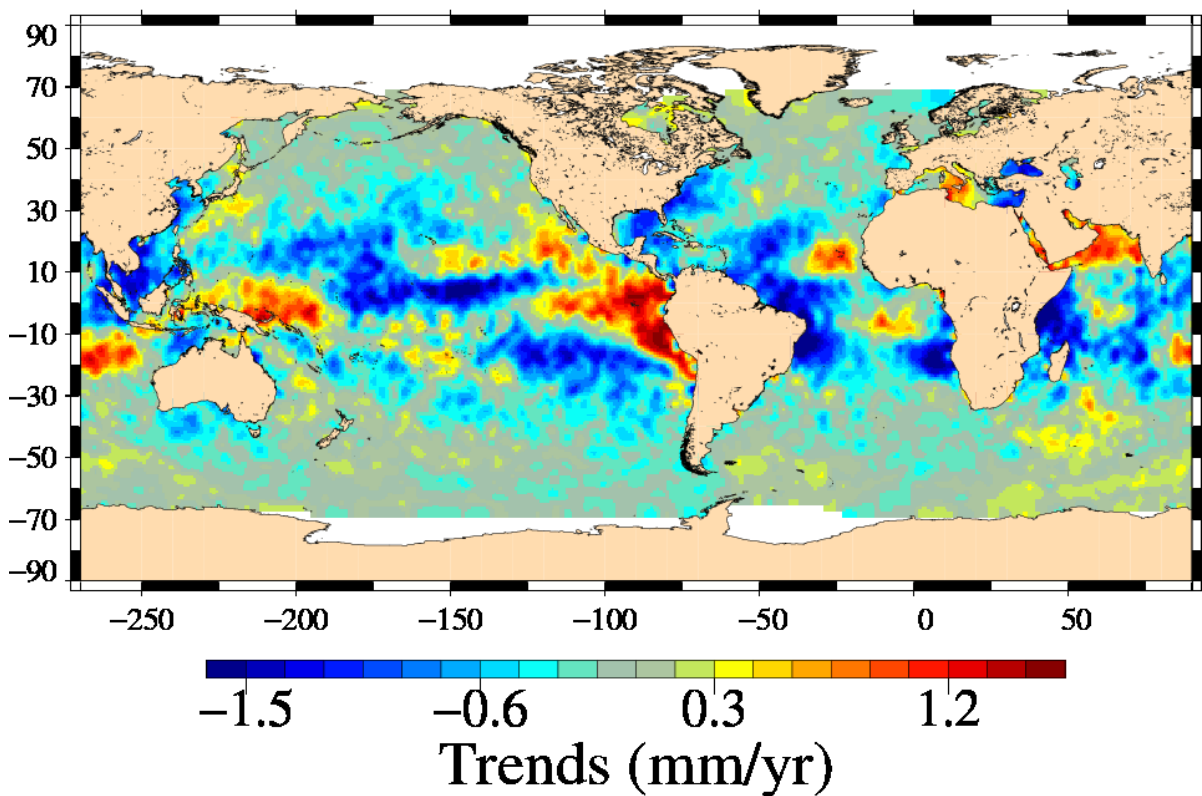
Diagnostic A204_a (mission tp)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA

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).

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic A204_b (mission tp)

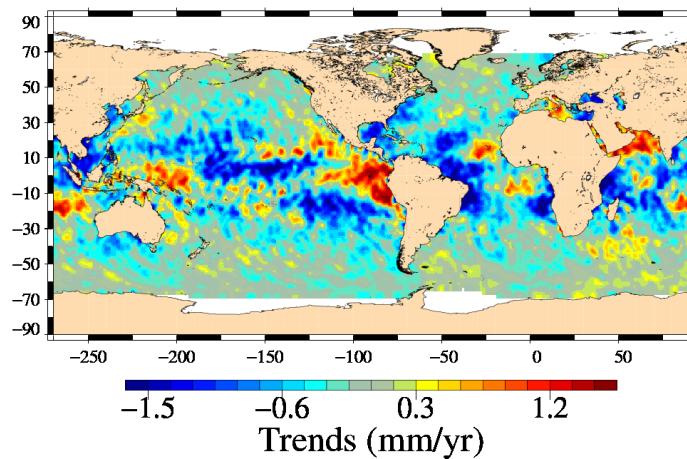
Name : Differences between maps of SLA

Input data : Along track SLA

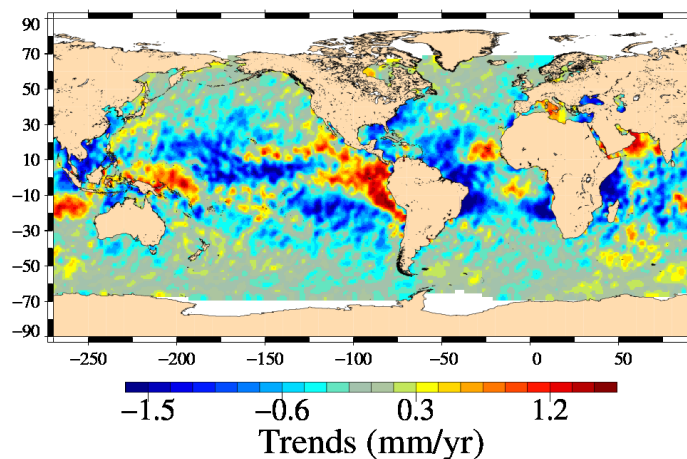
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

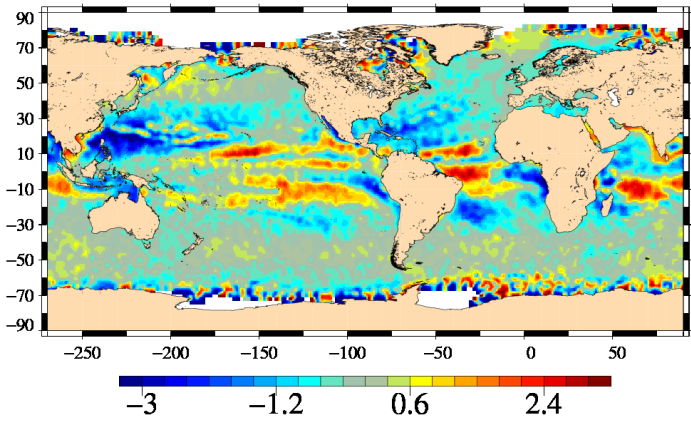
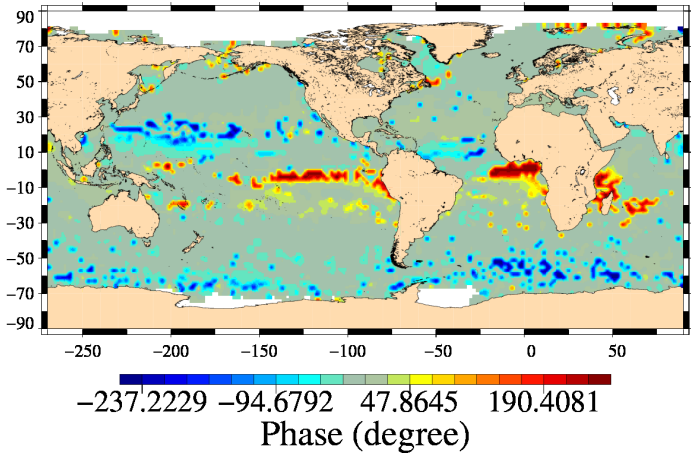
Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

. with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, even pass num
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



\ with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : trends, odd pass num
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A205_a (mission e1)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<div>SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal amplitude Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div>  <div>SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal phase Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52</div> 	

Diagnostic A205_b (mission e1)

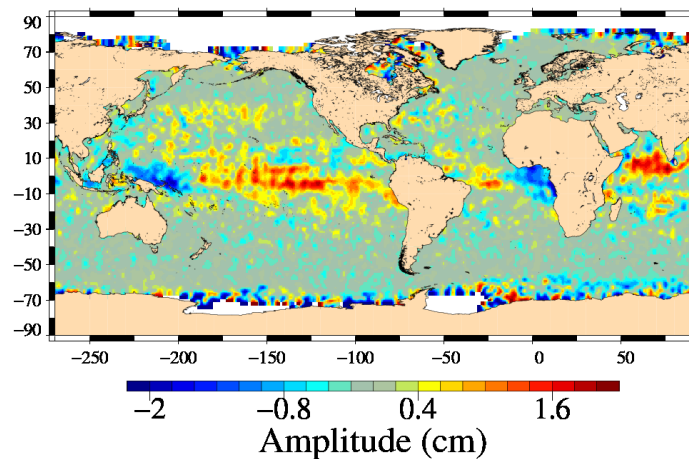
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

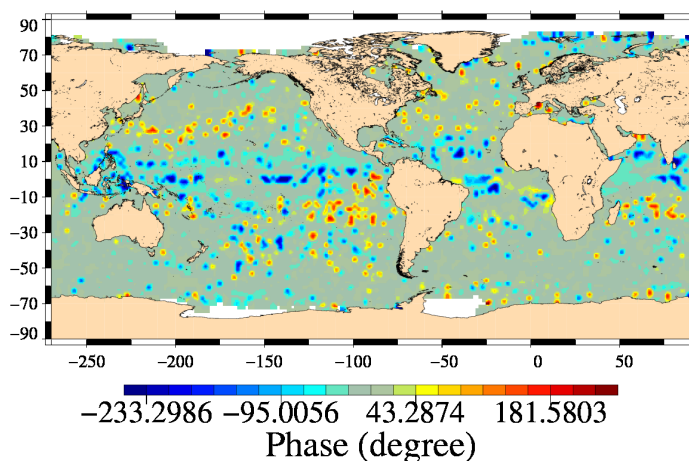
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

ith WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal amp
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal ph
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Diagnostic A205_a (mission e2)

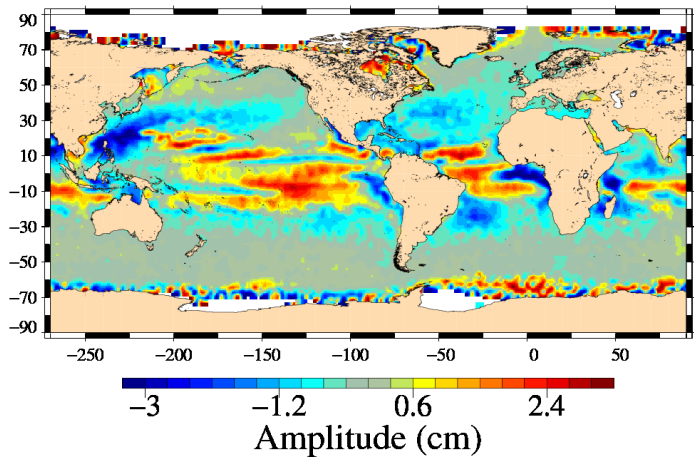
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

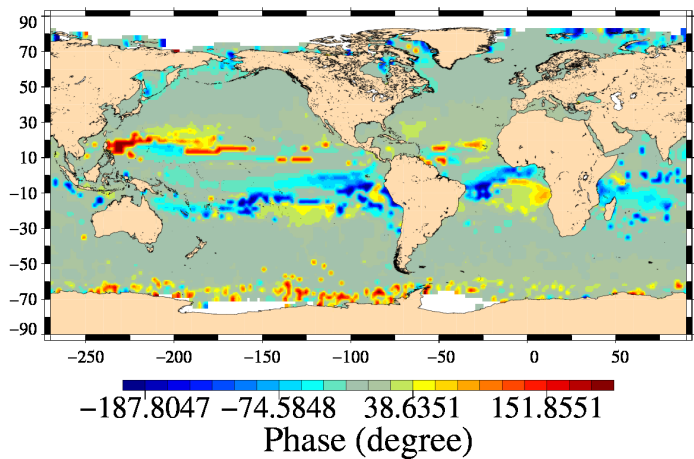
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal amplitude
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal phase
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A205_b (mission e2)

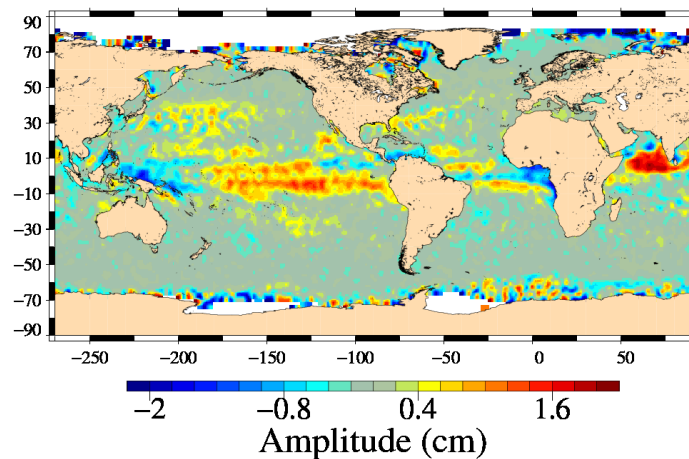
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

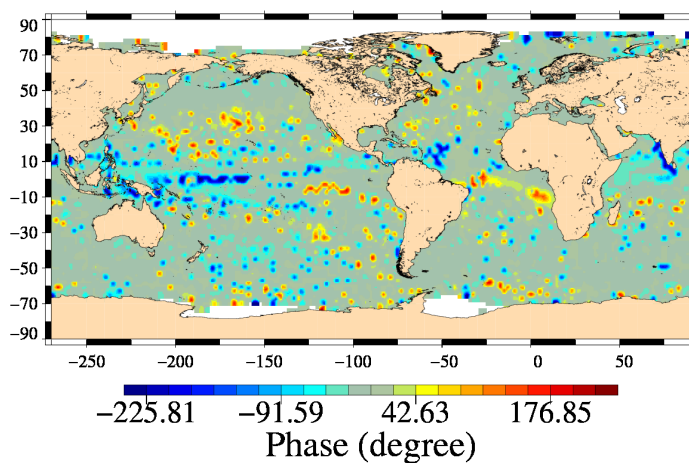
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

ith WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal amp
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal ph
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Diagnostic A205_a (mission en)

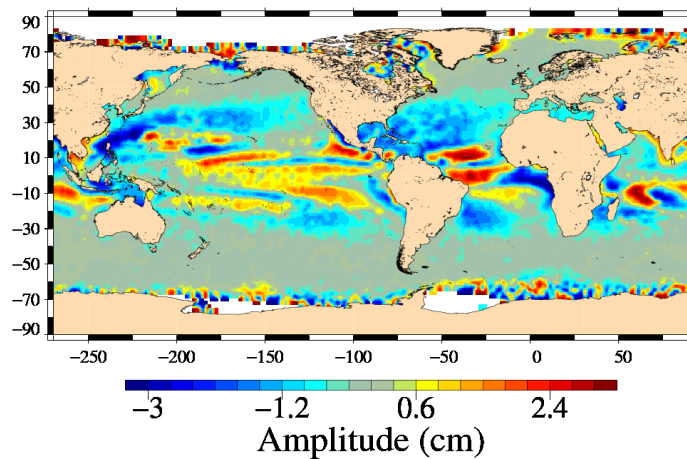
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

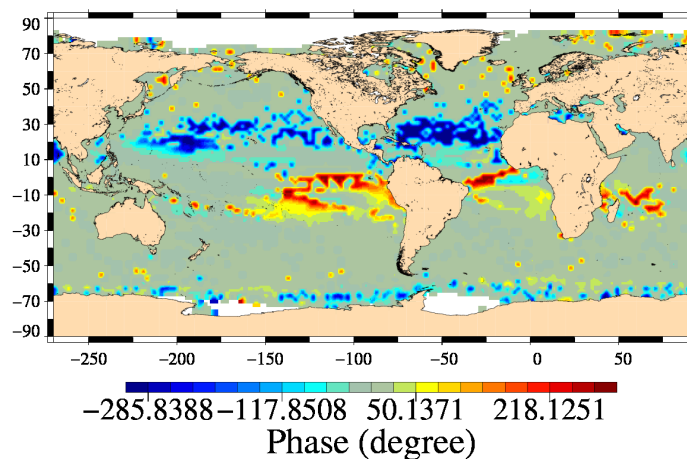
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal amplitude
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal phase
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A205_b (mission en)

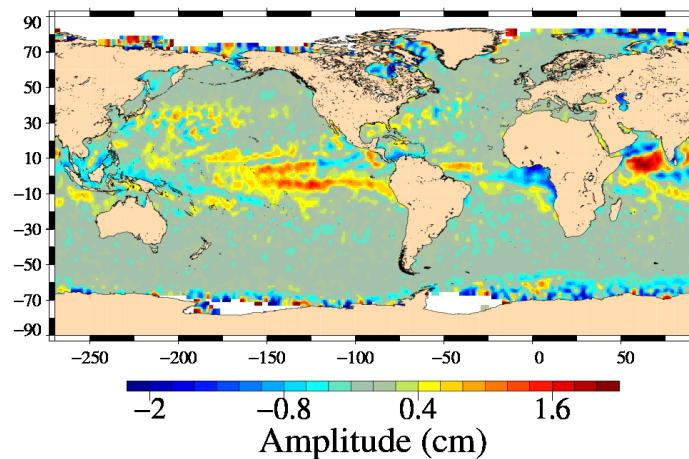
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

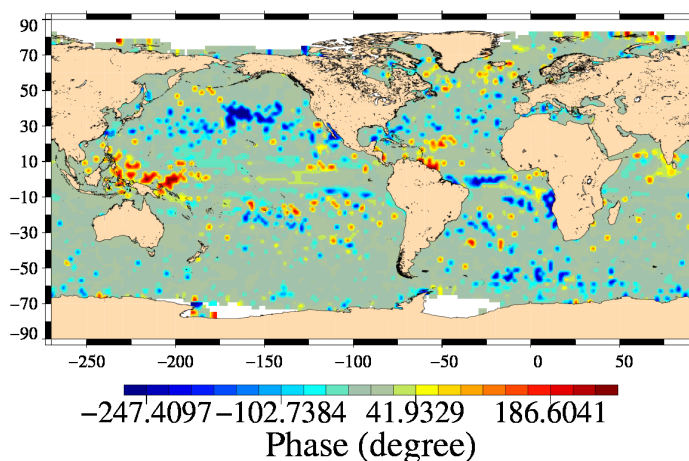
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

ith WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal amp
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal ph
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j1)

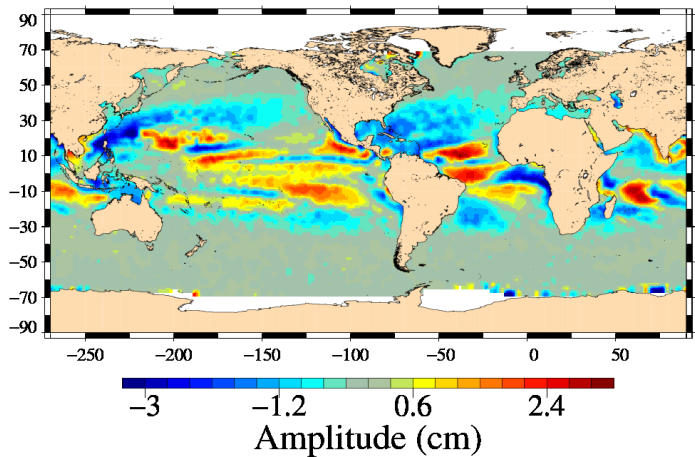
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

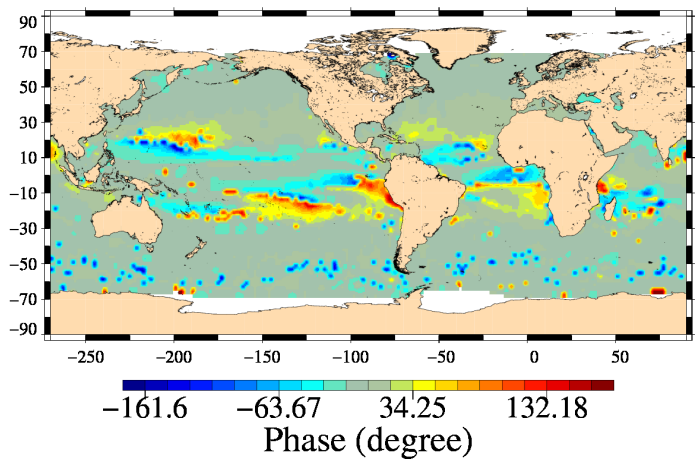
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal amplitude
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal phase
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A205_b (mission j1)

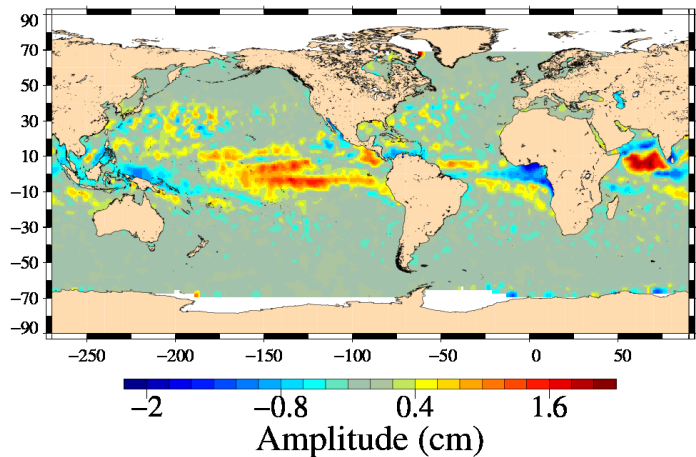
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

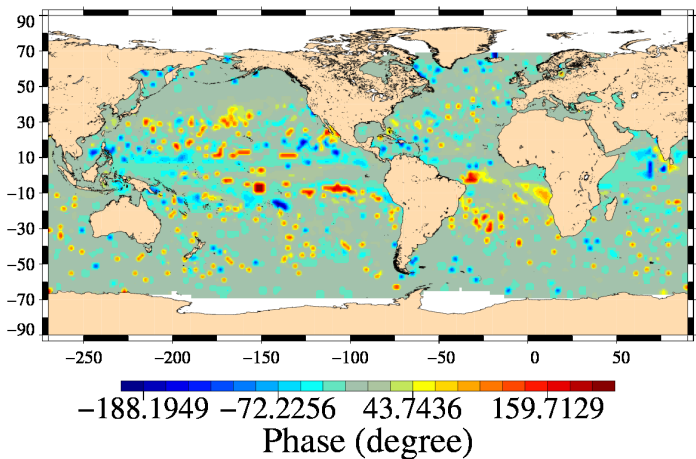
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

ith WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal amp
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal ph
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



Diagnostic A205_a (mission tp)

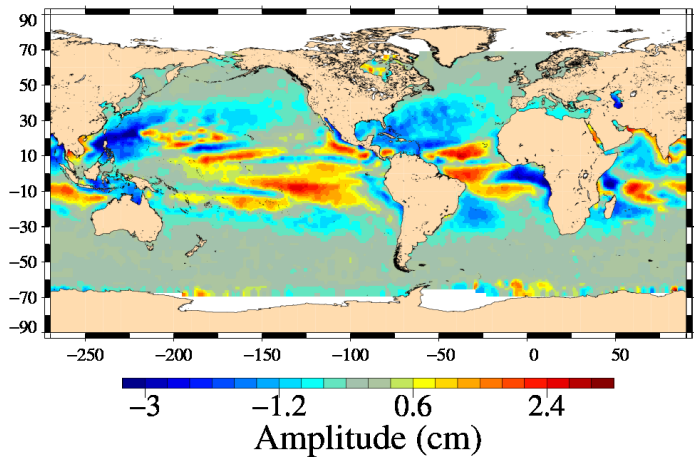
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

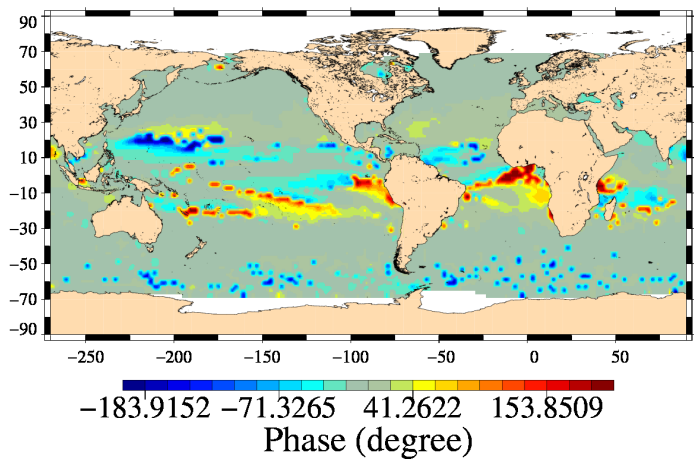
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal amplitude
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



SLA with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : annual signal phase
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



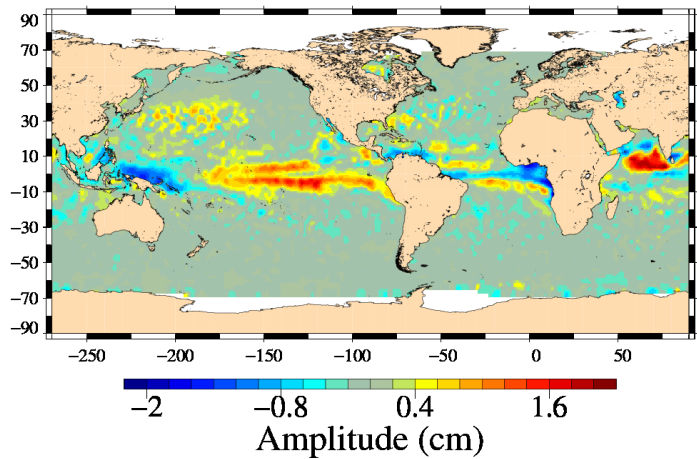
Diagnostic A205_b (mission tp)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

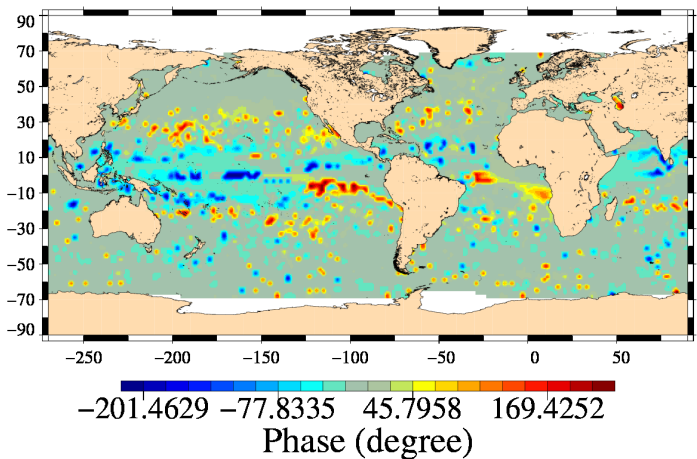
Input data : Along track SLA

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

ith WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal amp
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



with WetTro_NCEP – SLA with WetTro_Composite : semi-annual signal ph
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480

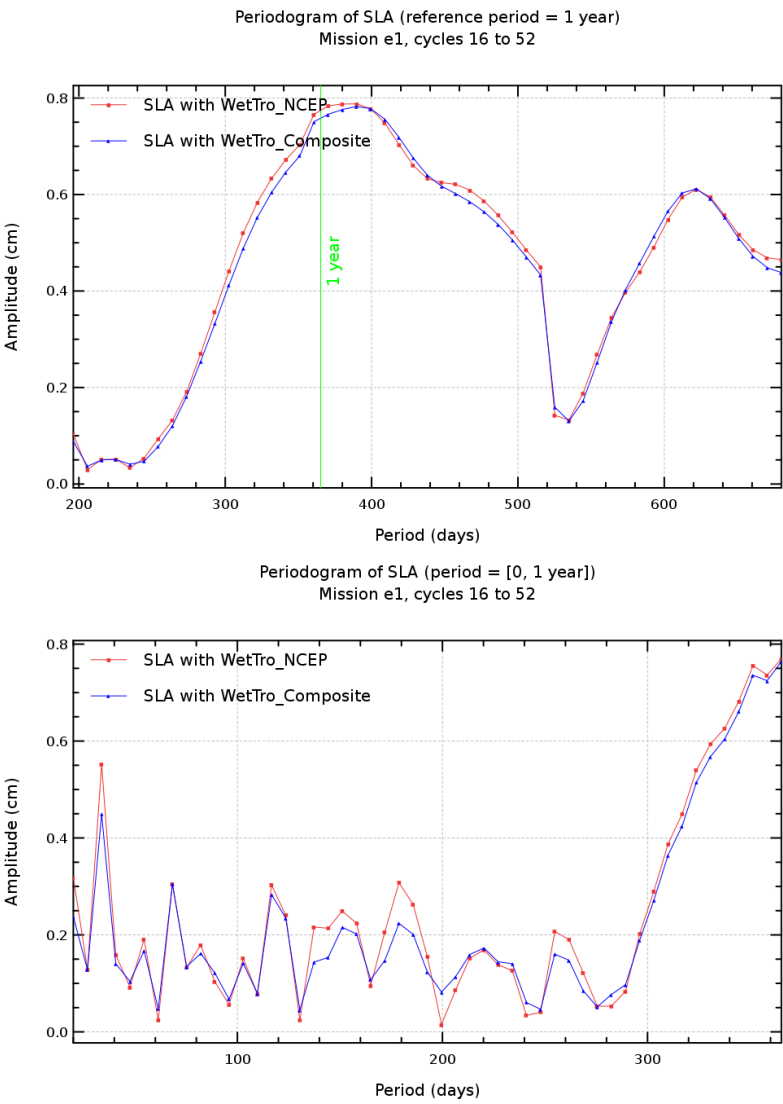


Diagnostic A206_a (mission e1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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



Diagnostic A206_b (mission e1)

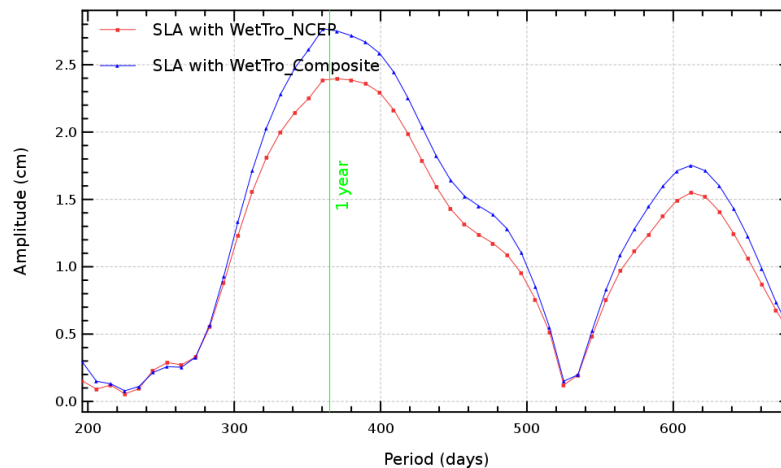
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

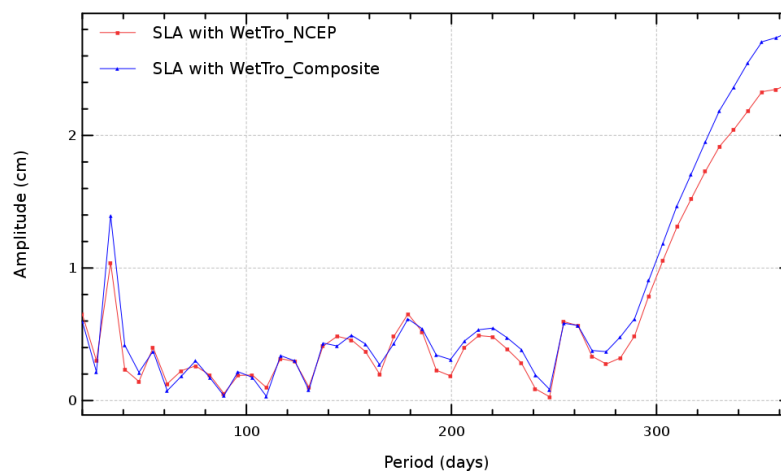
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e1, cycles 16 to 52



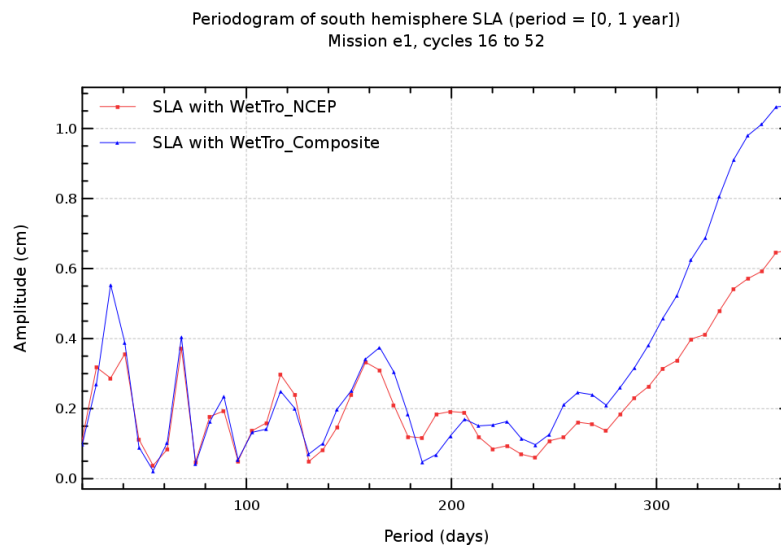
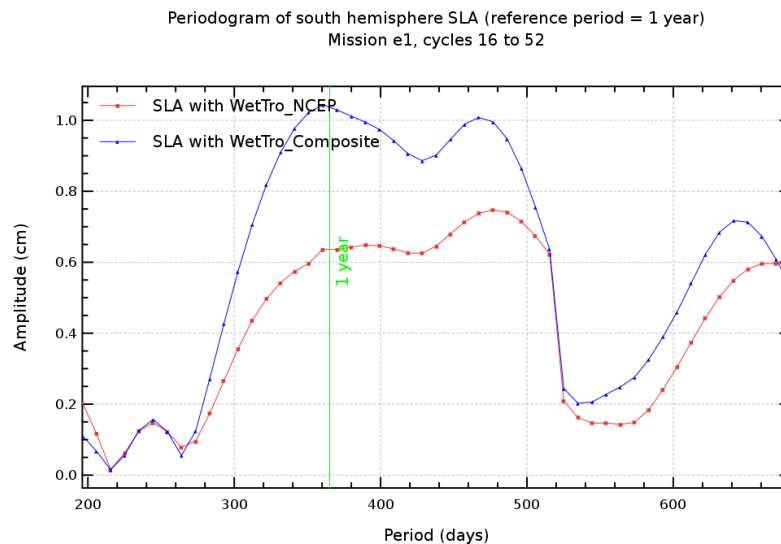
Diagnostic A206_c (mission e1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



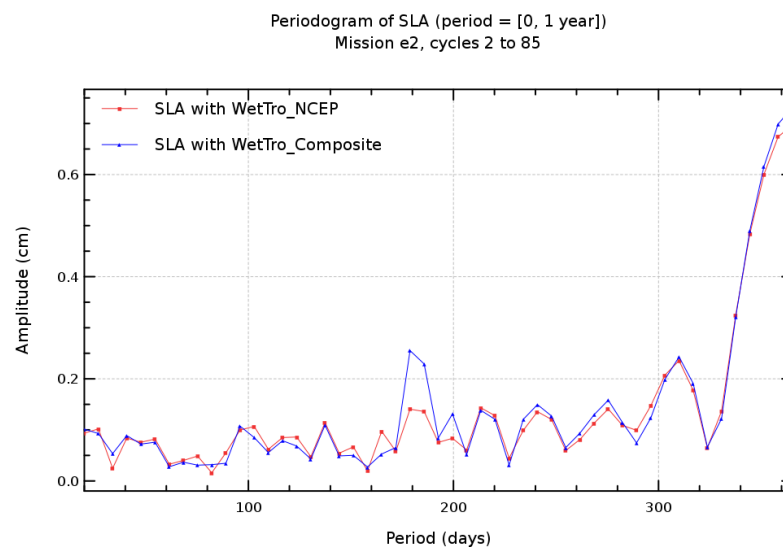
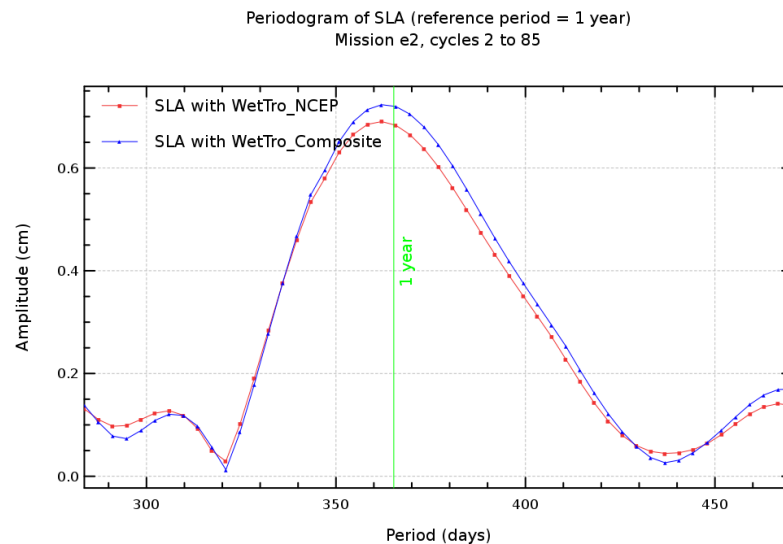
Diagnostic A206_a (mission e2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A206_b (mission e2)

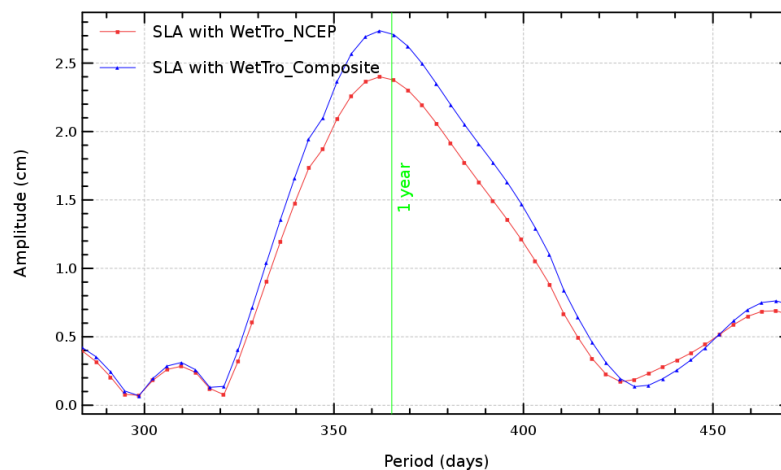
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

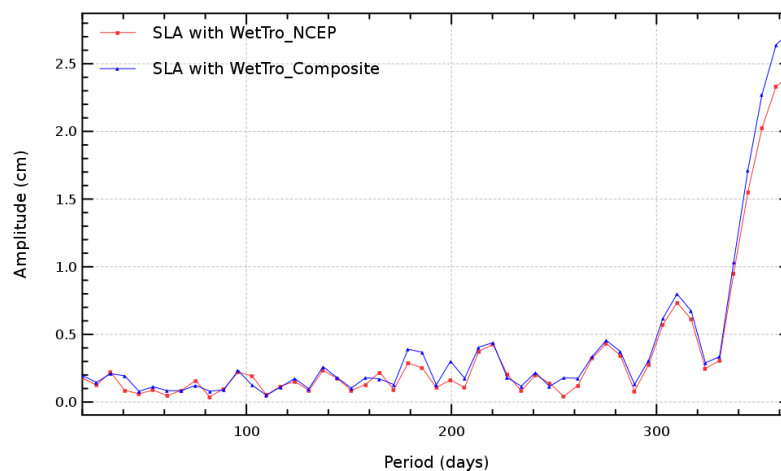
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Periodogram of north hemisphere SLA (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



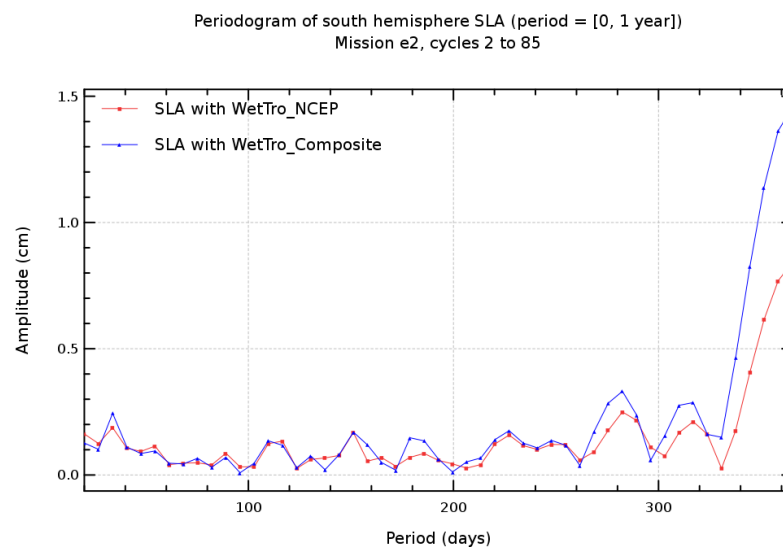
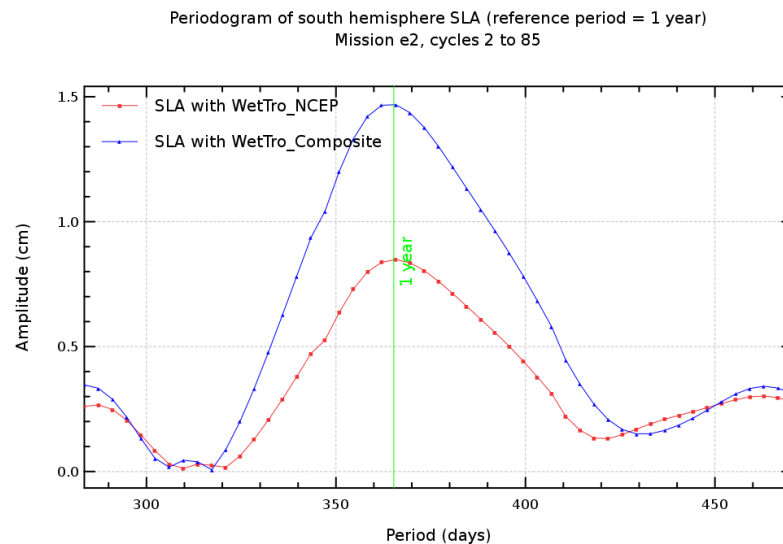
Diagnostic A206_c (mission e2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



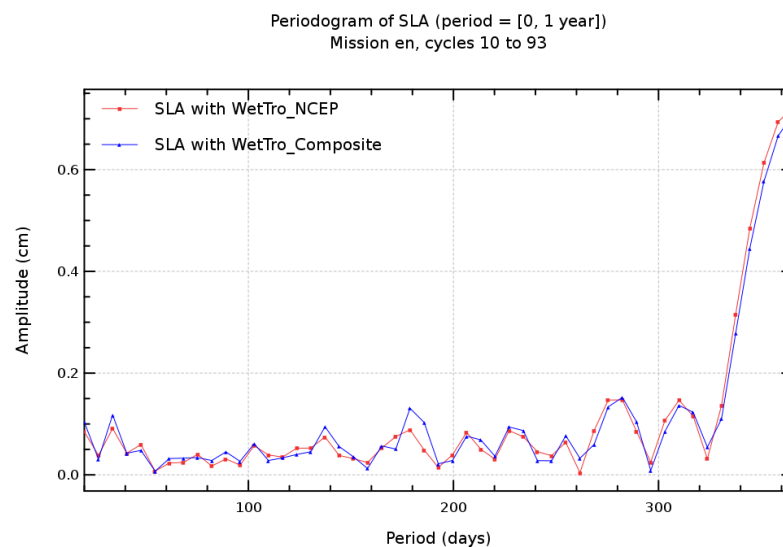
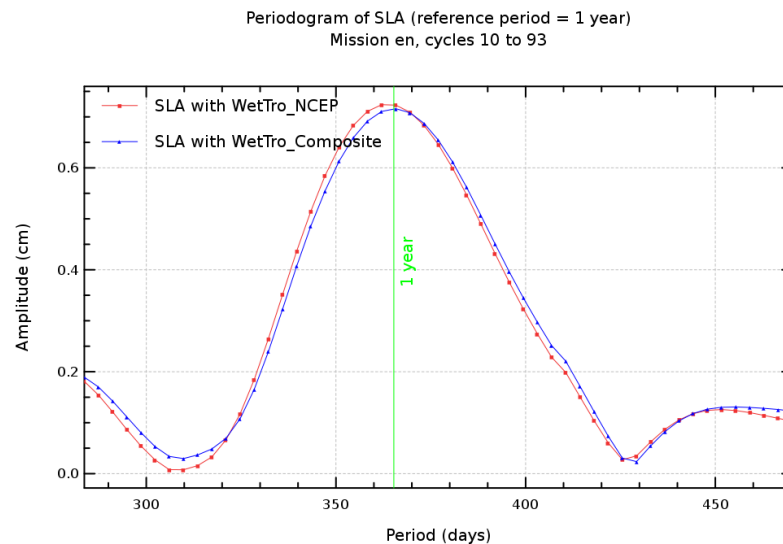
Diagnostic A206_a (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



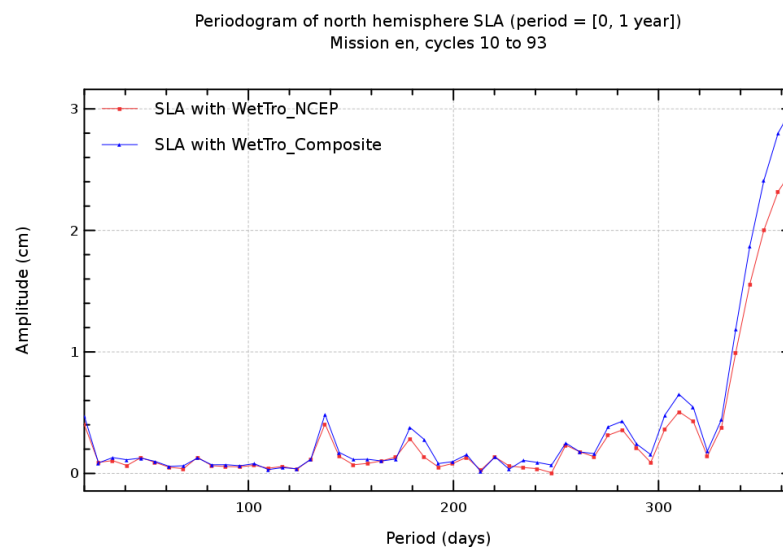
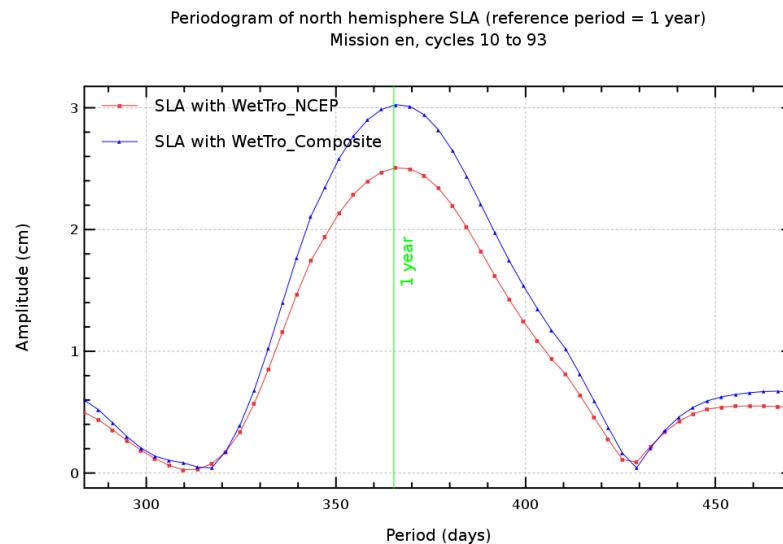
Diagnostic A206_b (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



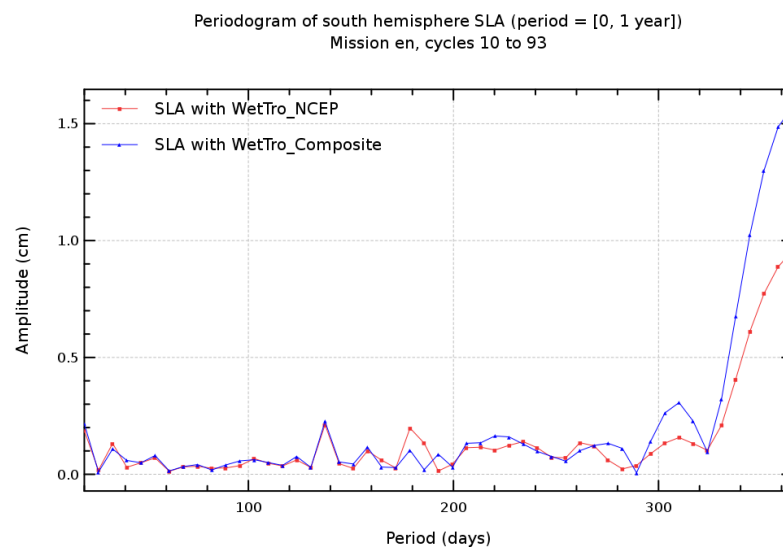
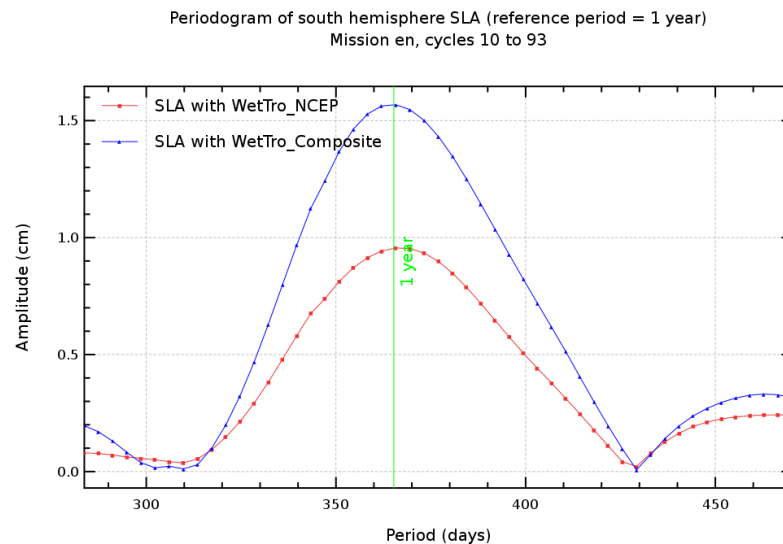
Diagnostic A206_c (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



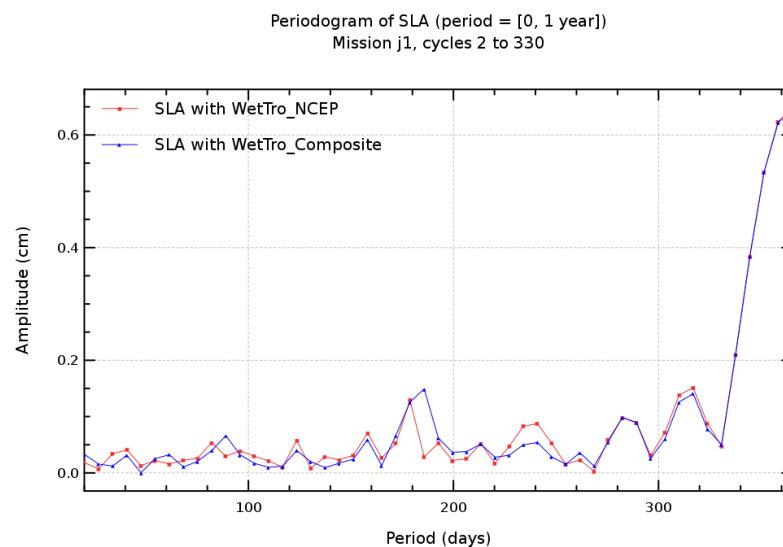
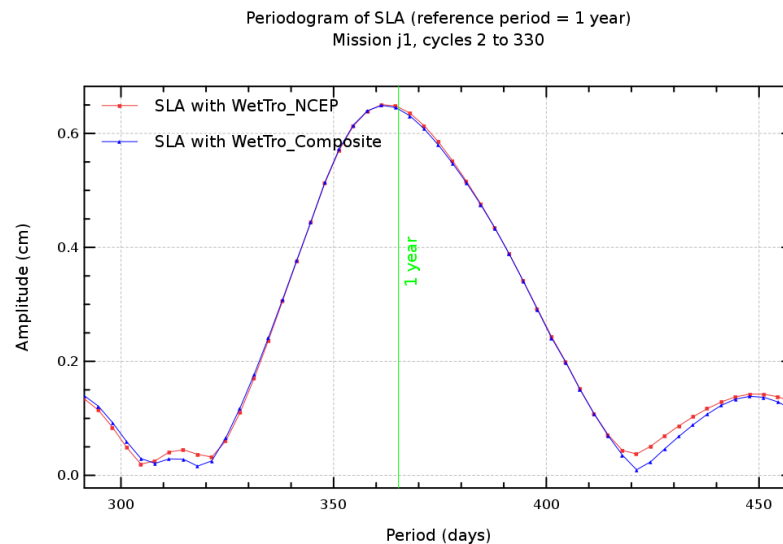
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



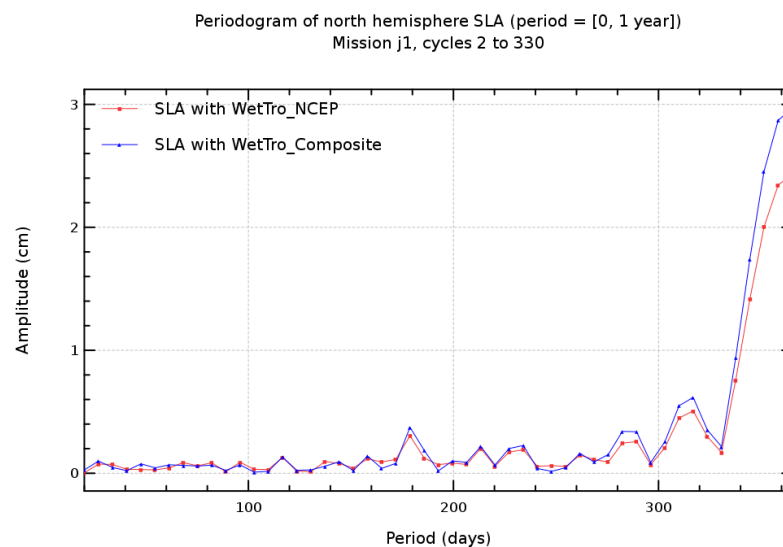
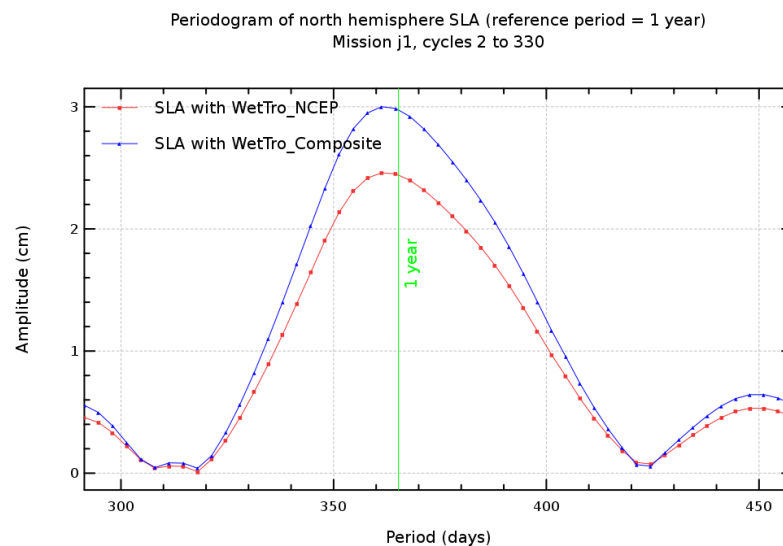
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



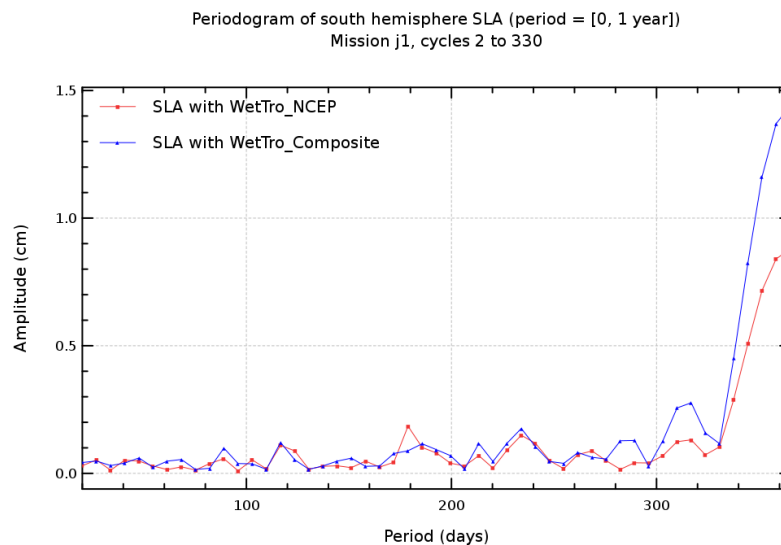
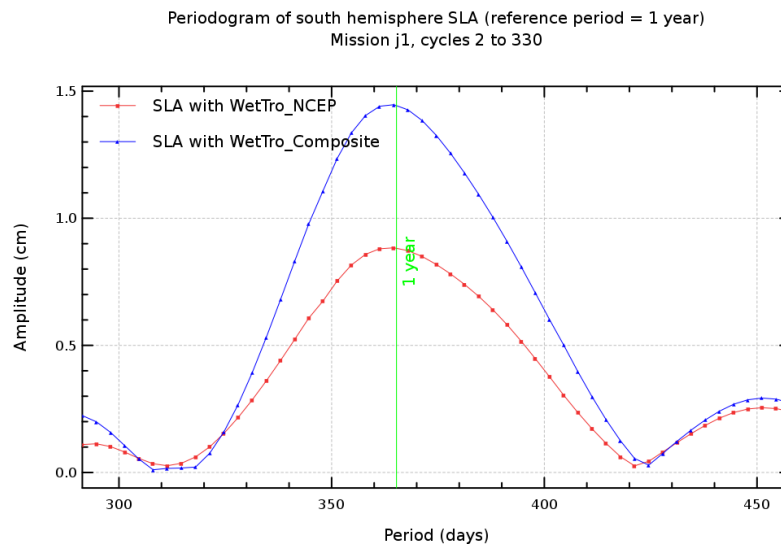
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



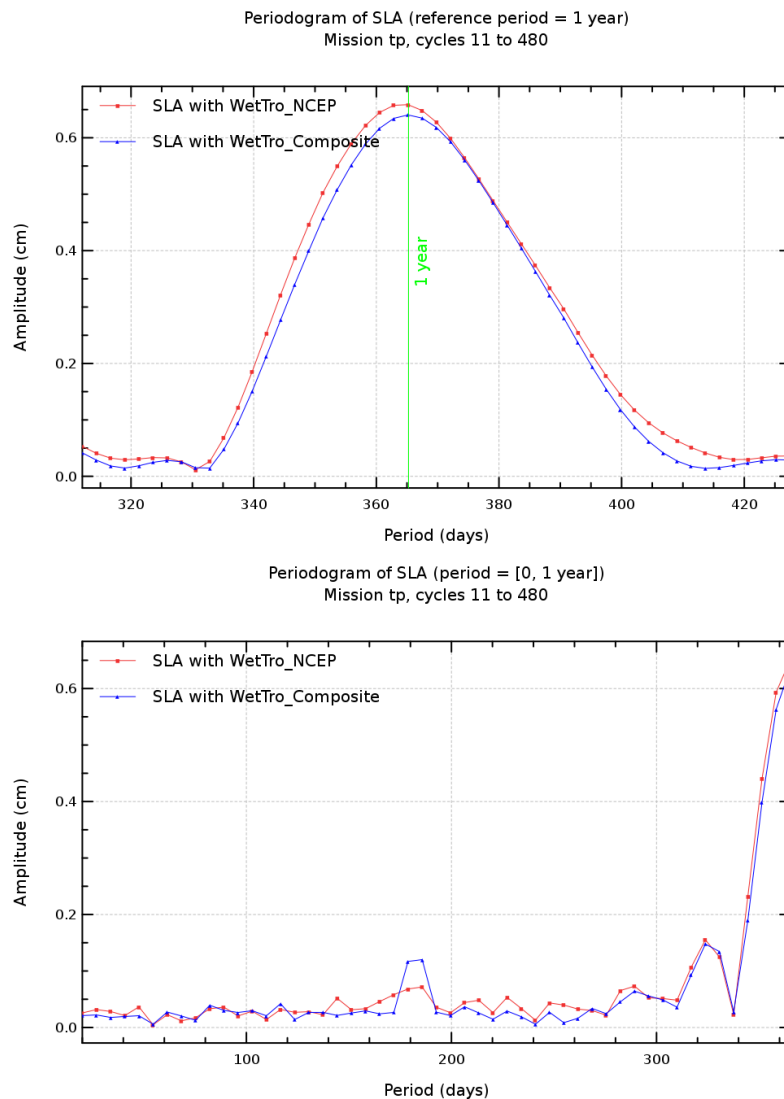
Diagnostic A206_a (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



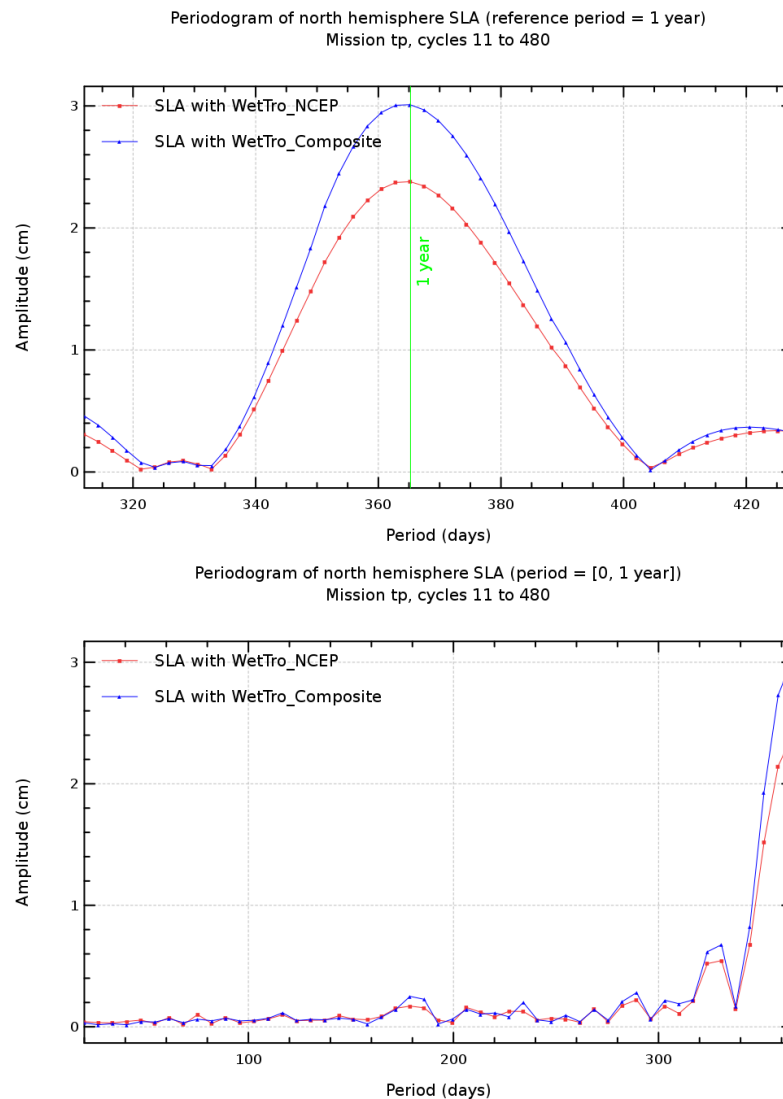
Diagnostic A206_b (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses



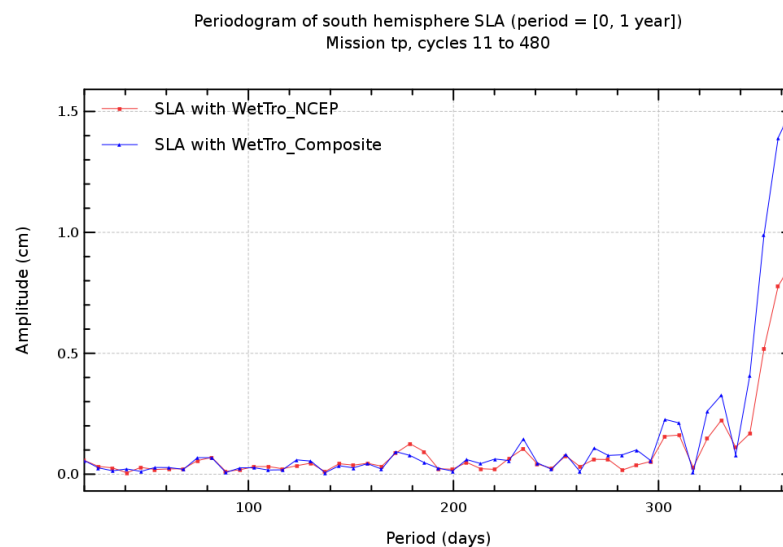
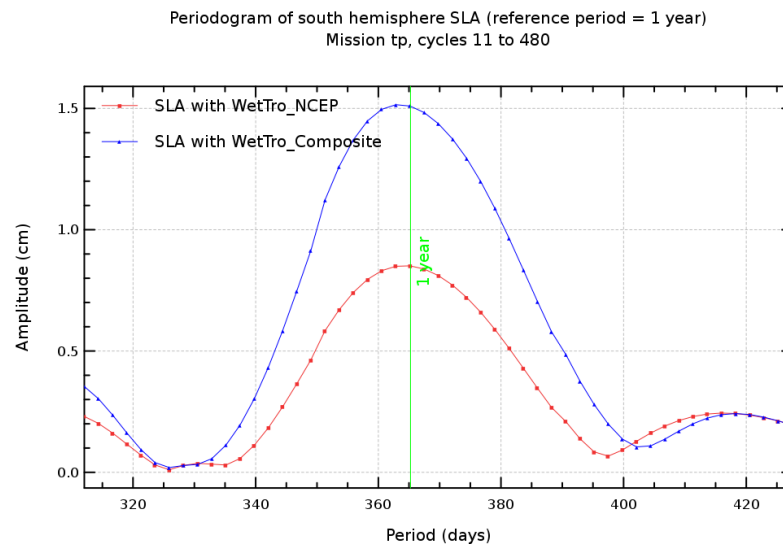
Diagnostic A206_c (mission tp)

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 : Global internal analyses

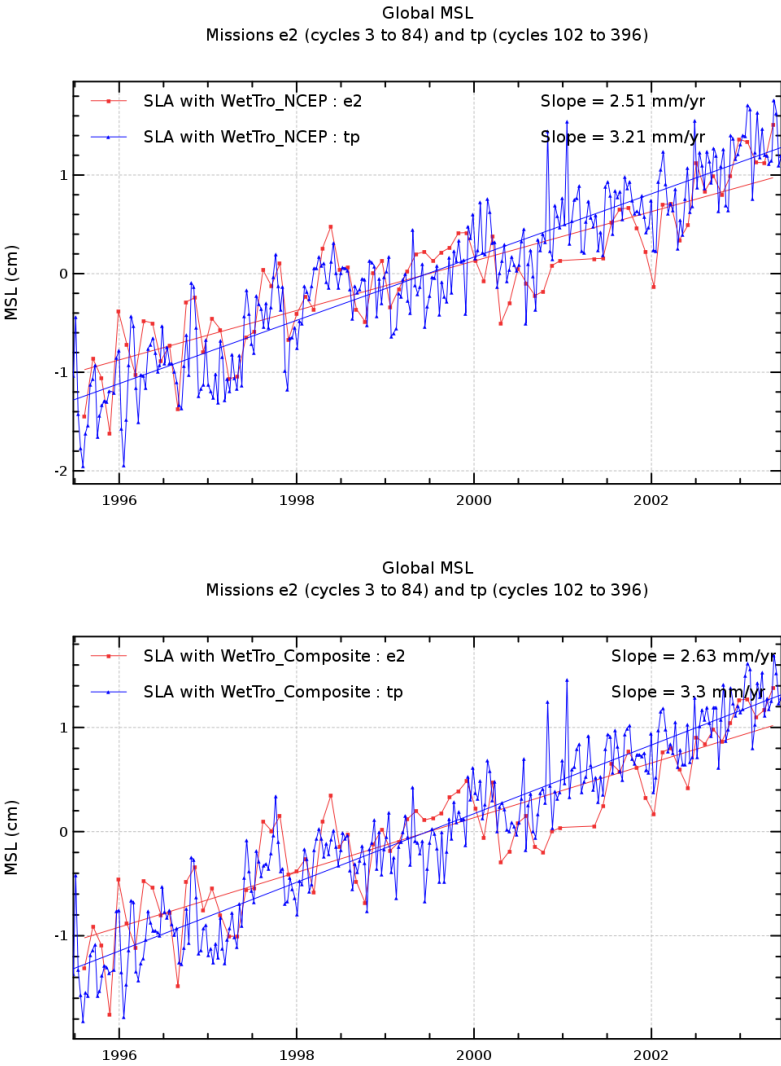


Diagnostic B201_a

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 B201_b

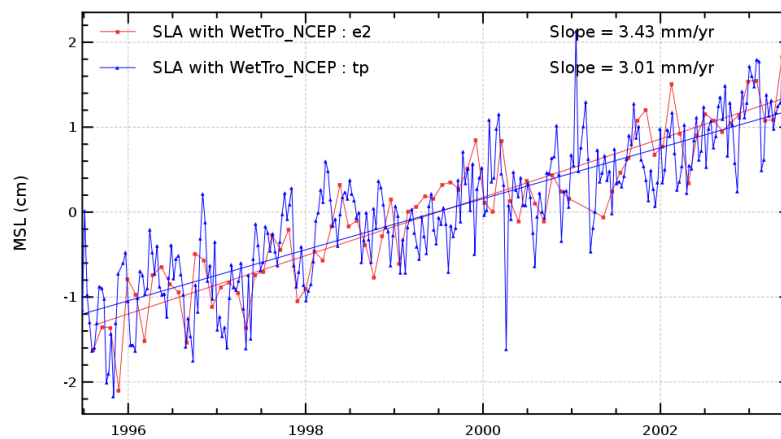
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

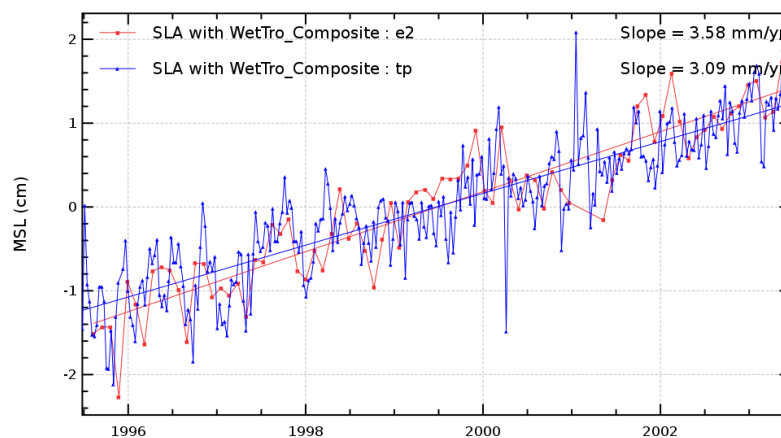
Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and 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 : Global multi-mission comparisons

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



Diagnostic B201_c

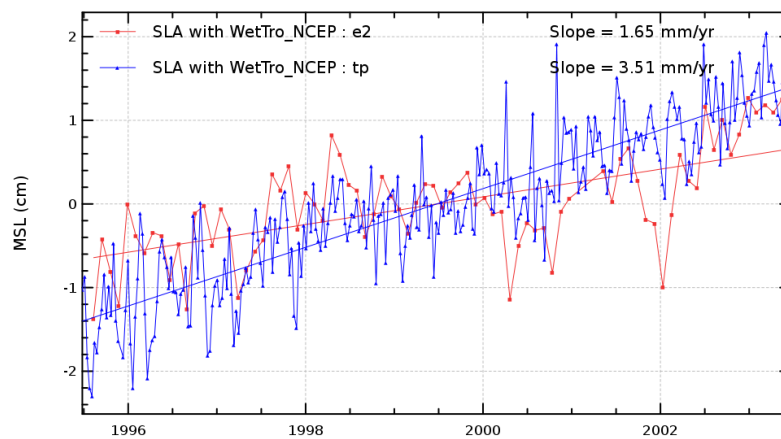
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

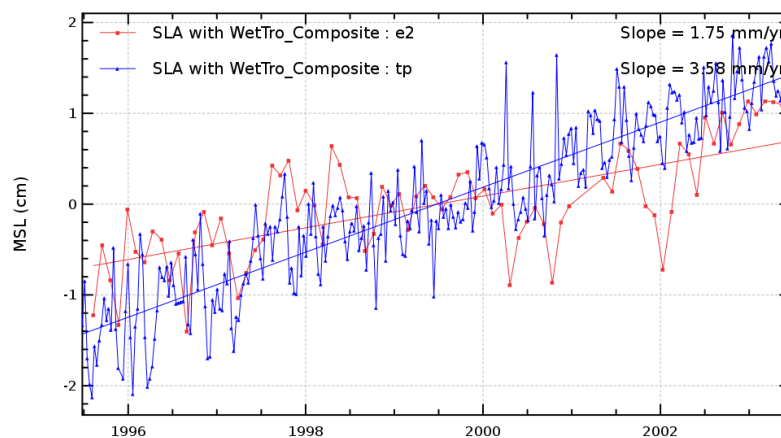
Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and 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 : Global multi-mission comparisons

Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



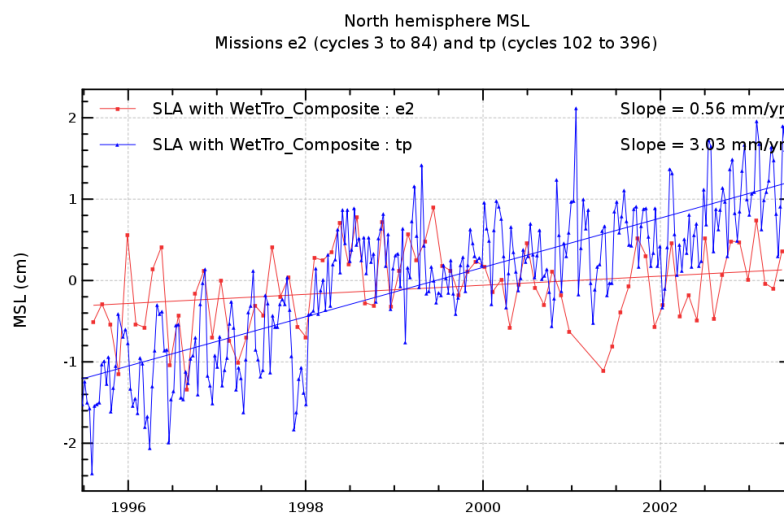
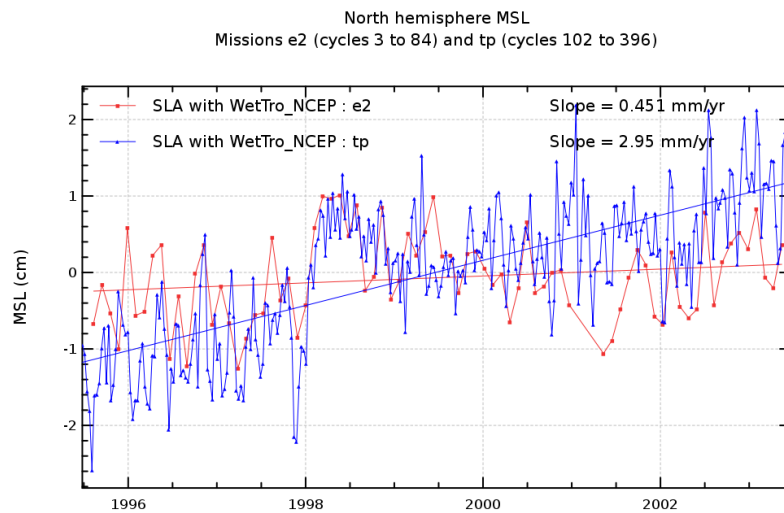
Diagnostic B201_d

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 : Global multi-mission comparisons



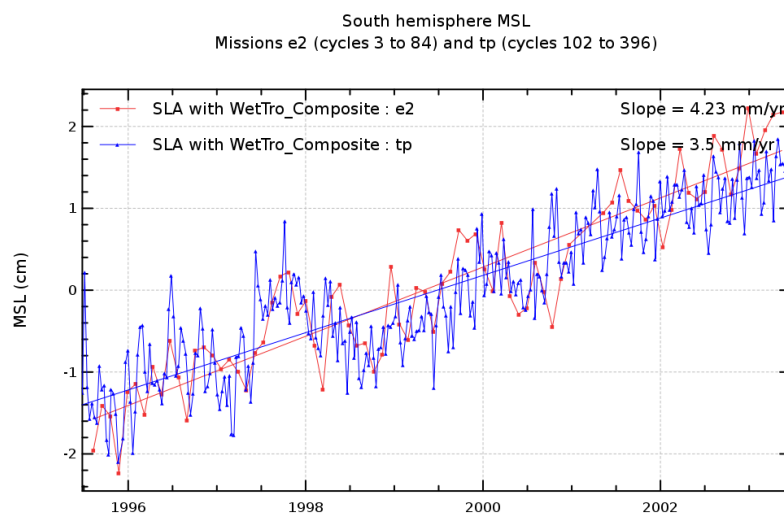
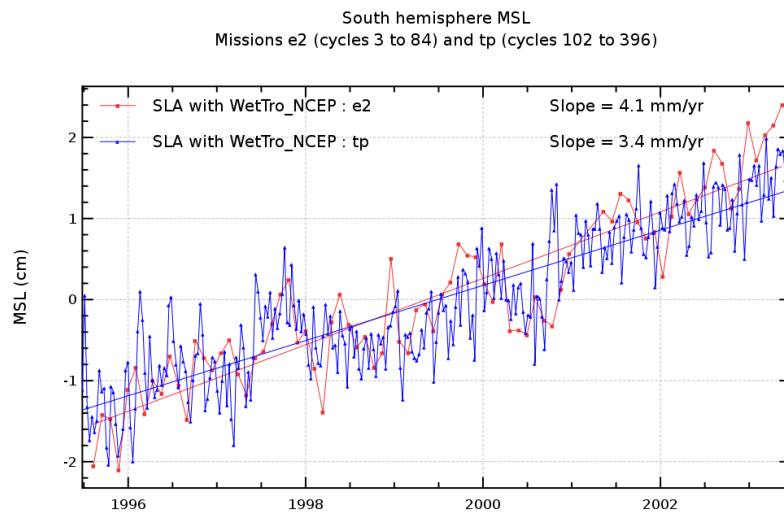
Diagnostic B201_e

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 : Global multi-mission comparisons



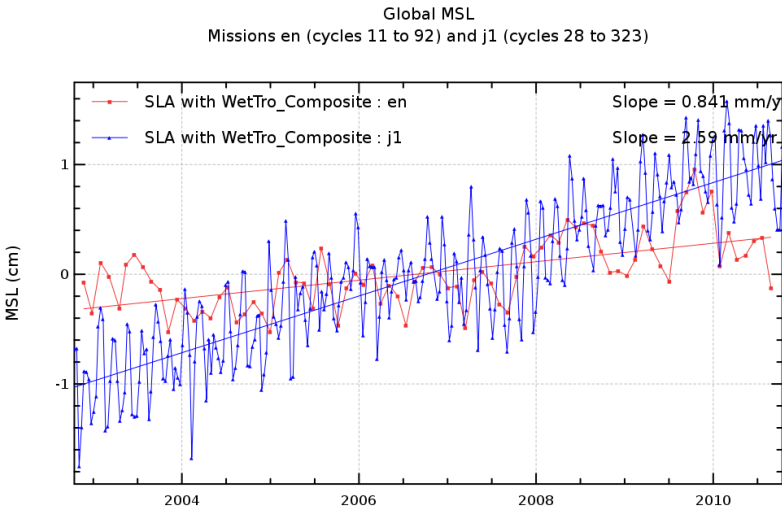
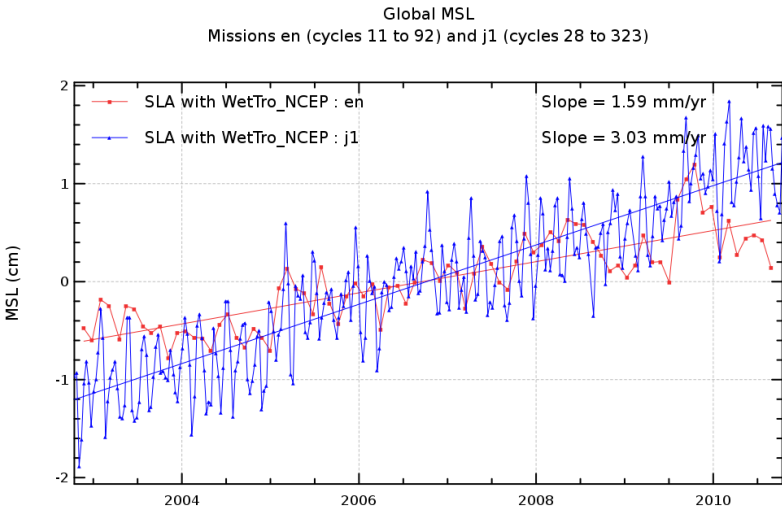
Diagnostic B201_a

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 : Global multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B201_b

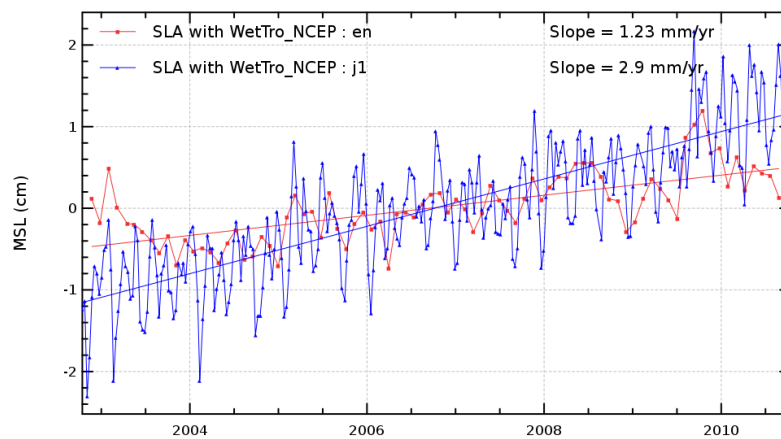
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

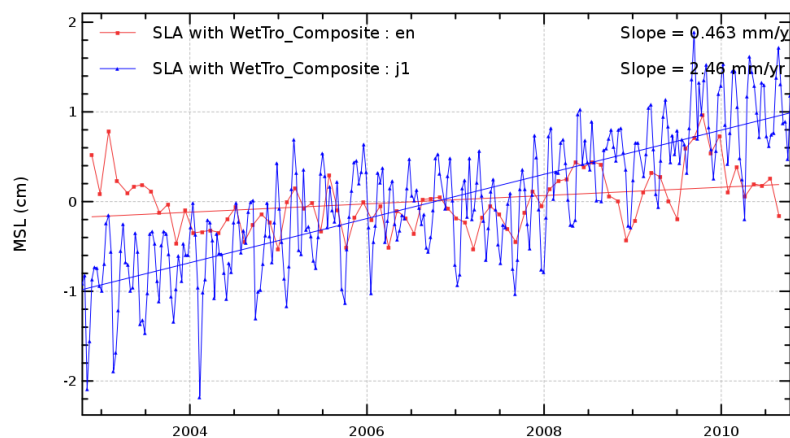
Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and 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 : Global multi-mission comparisons

Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



Diagnostic B201_c

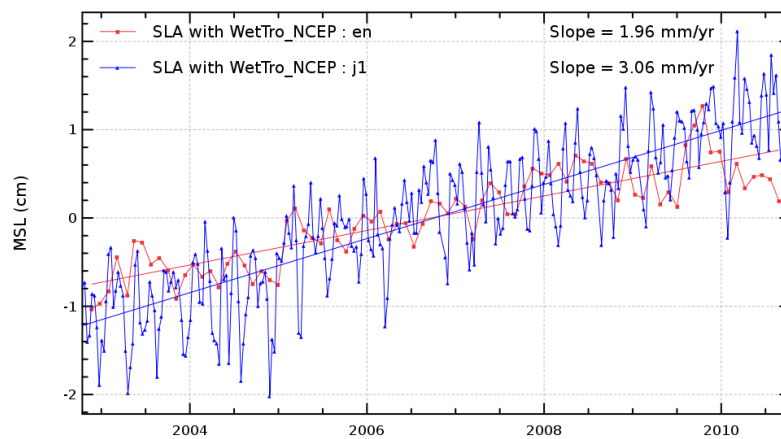
Name : Temporal evolution of Sea level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

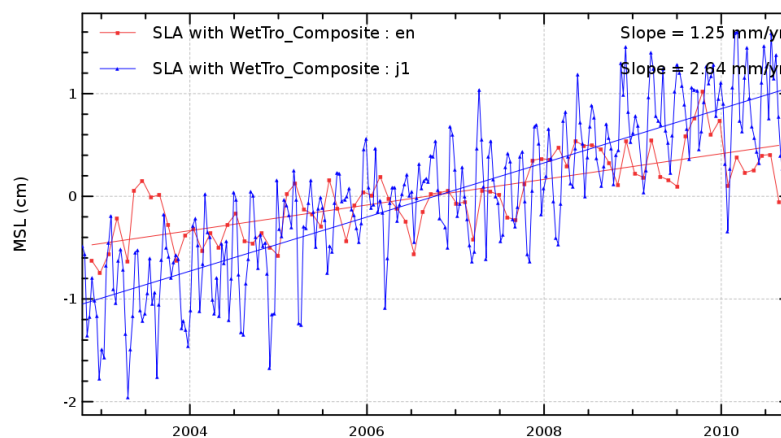
Description : Temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) of 2 or more missions are computed over the same period as longest as possible using successively both components in the SLA calculation. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending or in northern and 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 : Global multi-mission comparisons

Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



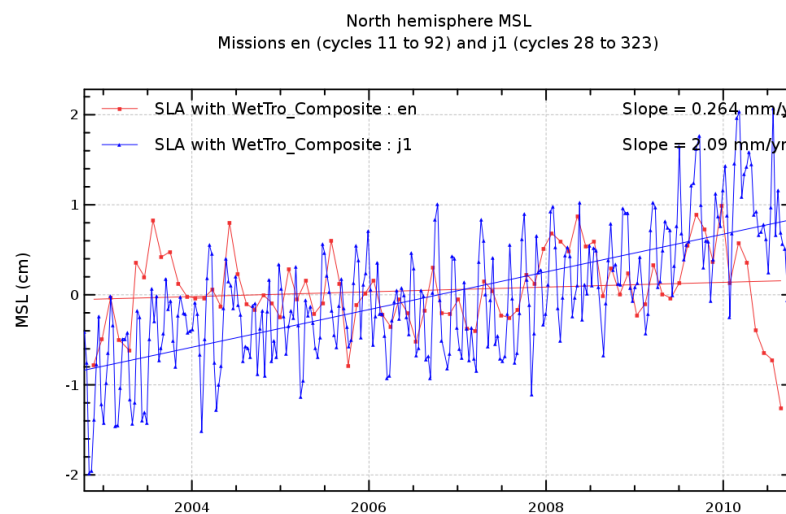
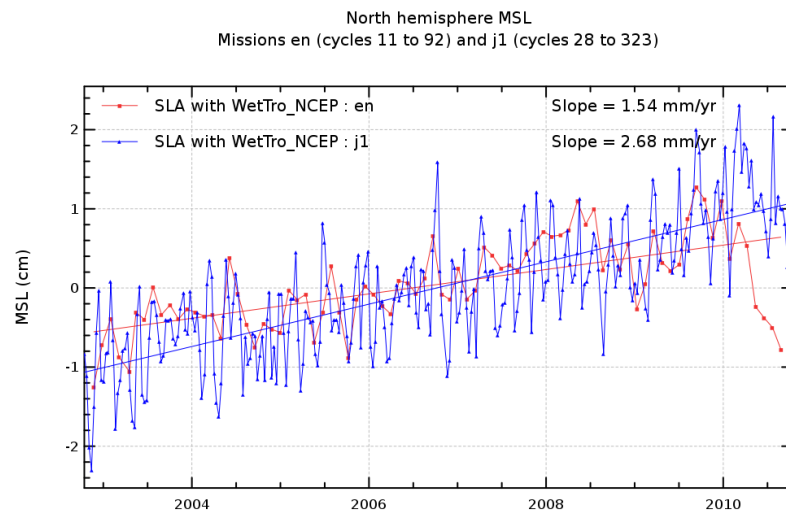
Diagnostic B201_d

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 : Global multi-mission comparisons



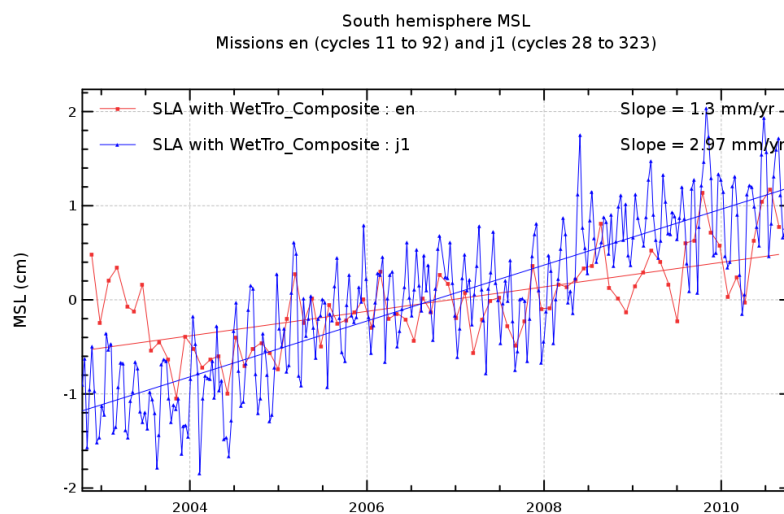
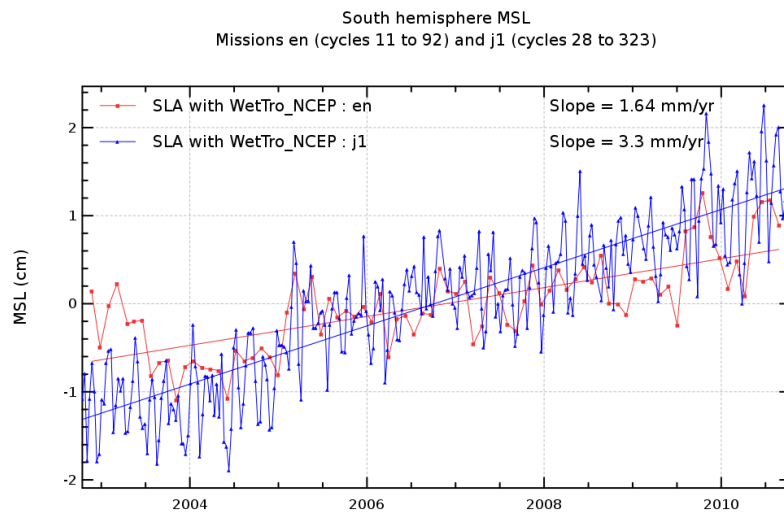
Diagnostic B201_e

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

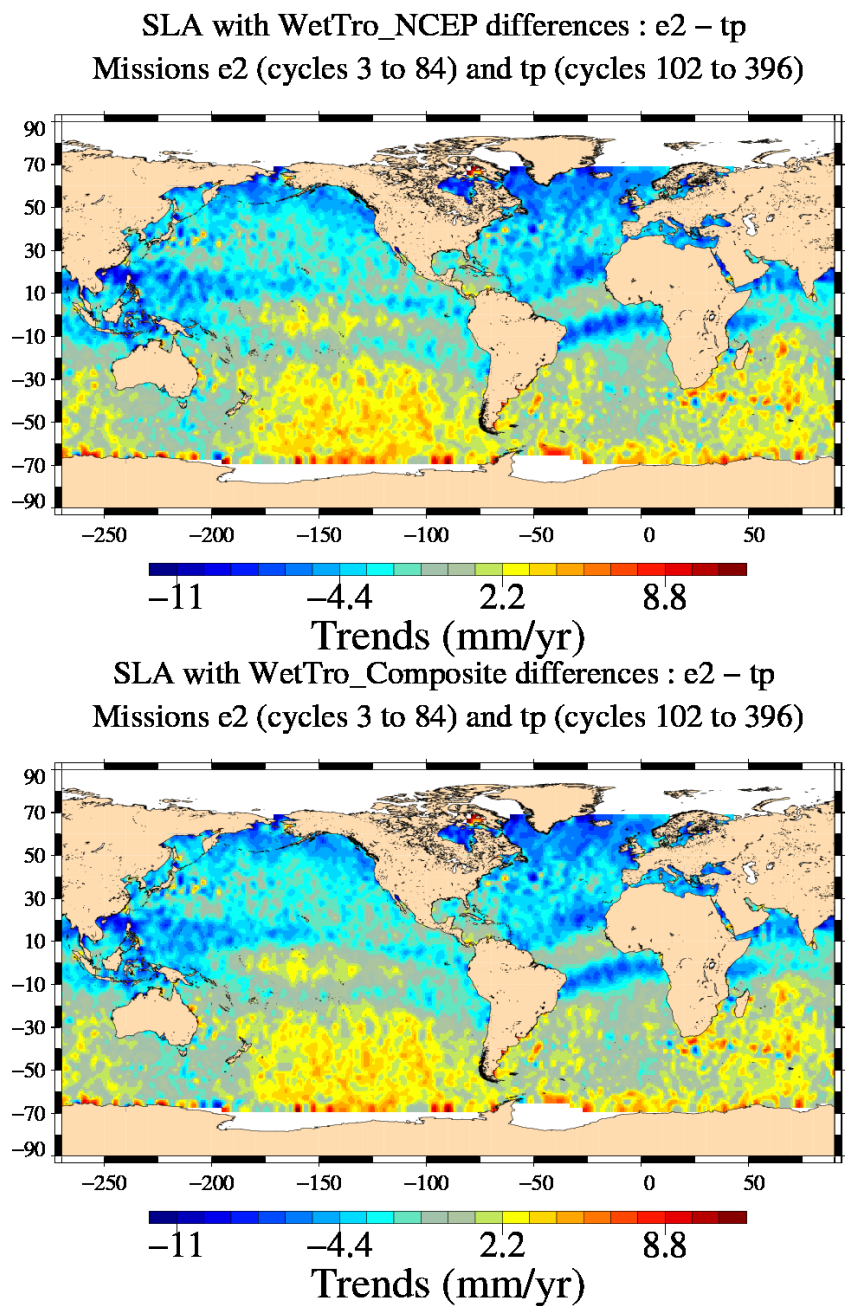
Input data : Along track SLA

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 : Global multi-mission comparisons



Diagnostic B202_a
Name : Difference 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.



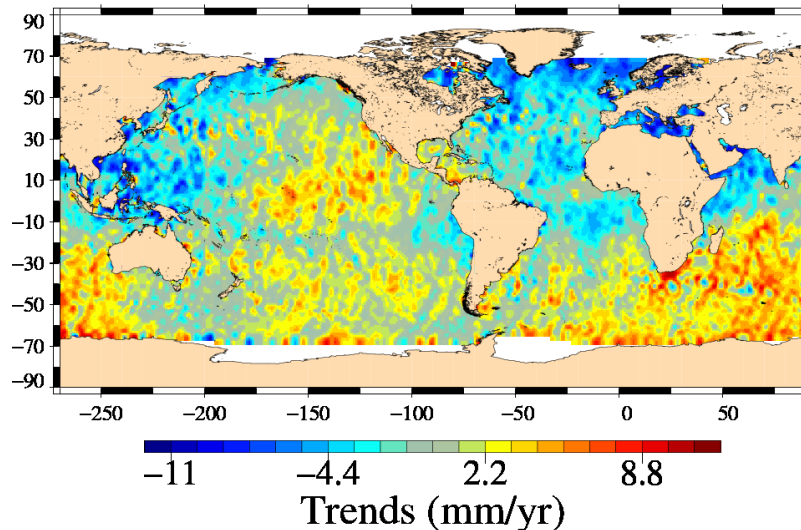
Diagnostic B202_b

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

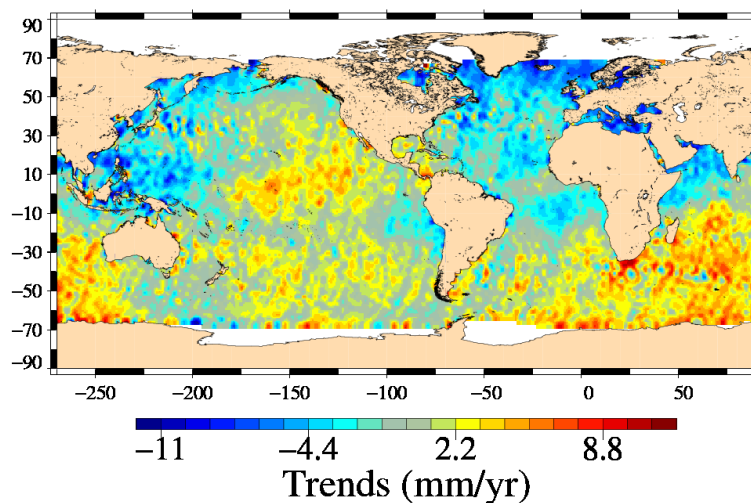
Input data : Along track SLA

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.

SLA with WetTro_NCEP differences : e2 – tp, even pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



SLA with WetTro_Composite differences : e2 – tp, even pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



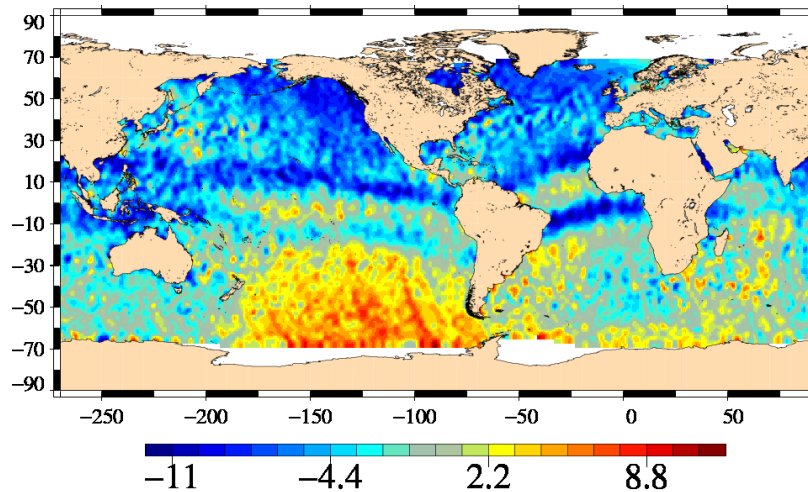
Diagnostic B202_c

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

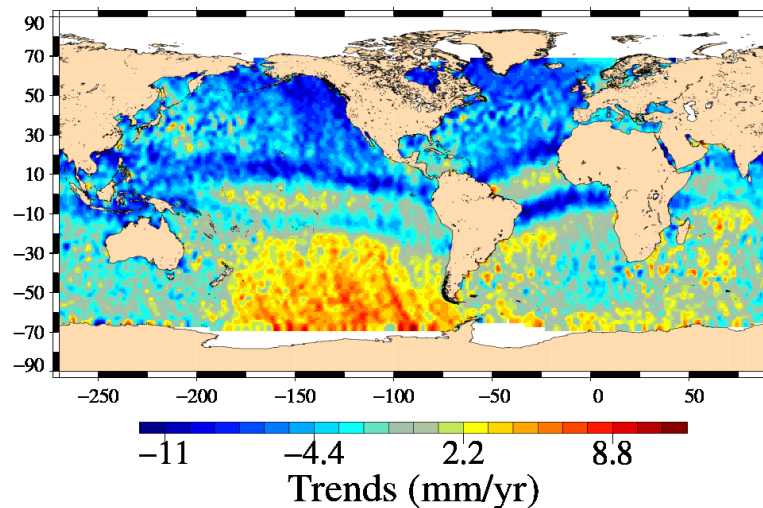
Input data : Along track SLA

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.

SLA with WetTro_NCEP differences : e2 – tp, odd pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



SLA with WetTro_Composite differences : e2 – tp, odd pass numbers
Missions e2 (cycles 3 to 84) and tp (cycles 102 to 396)



Diagnostic B202_a

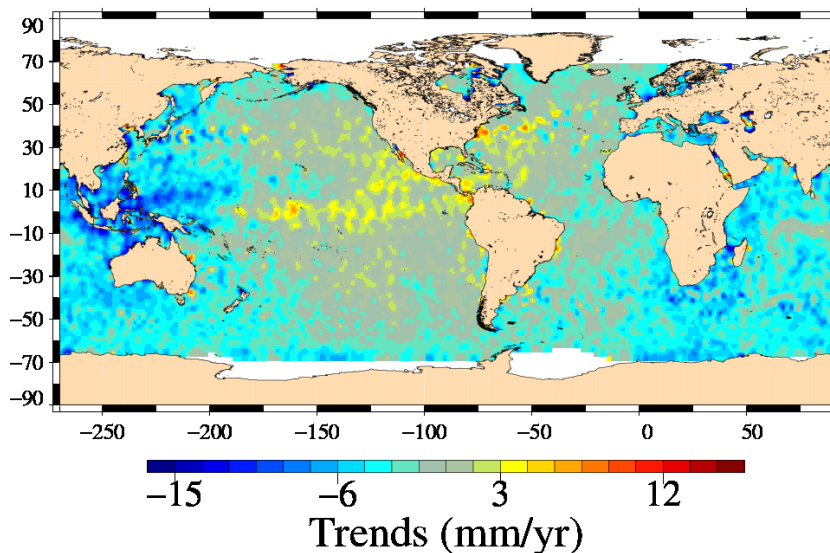
Name : Difference between maps of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) for 2 missions over the same period

Input data : Along track SLA

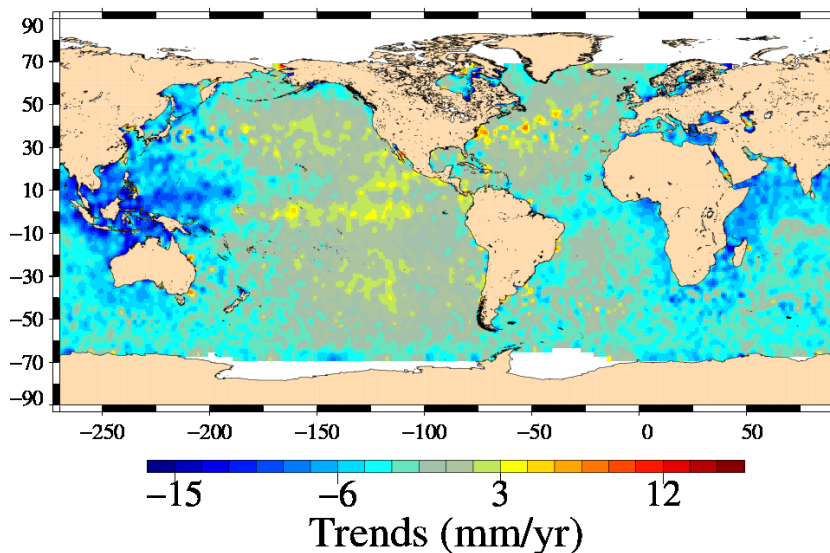
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating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

Diagnostic type : Global multi-mission comparisons

SLA with WetTro_NCEP differences : en – j1
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



SLA with WetTro_Composite differences : en – j1
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



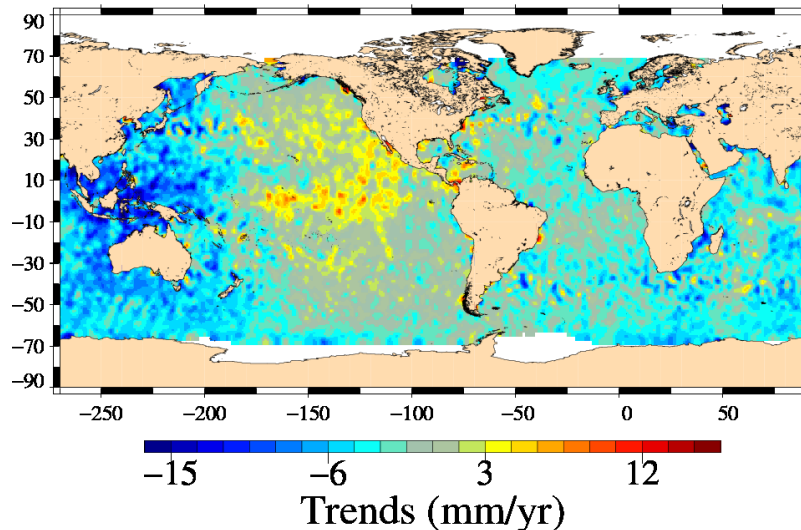
Diagnostic B202_b

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

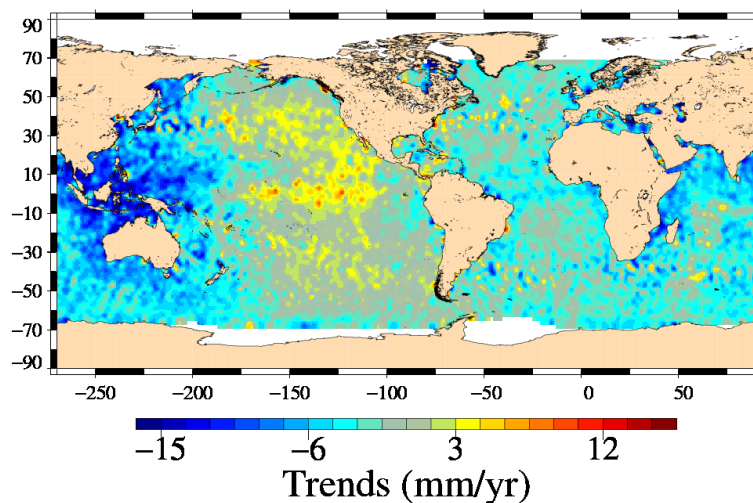
Input data : Along track SLA

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.

SLA with WetTro_NCEP differences : en – j1, even pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



SLA with WetTro_Composite differences : en – j1, even pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



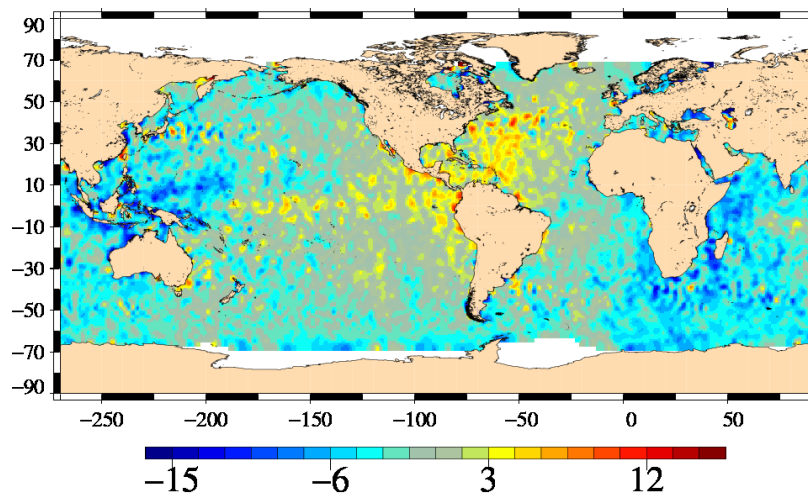
Diagnostic B202_c

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

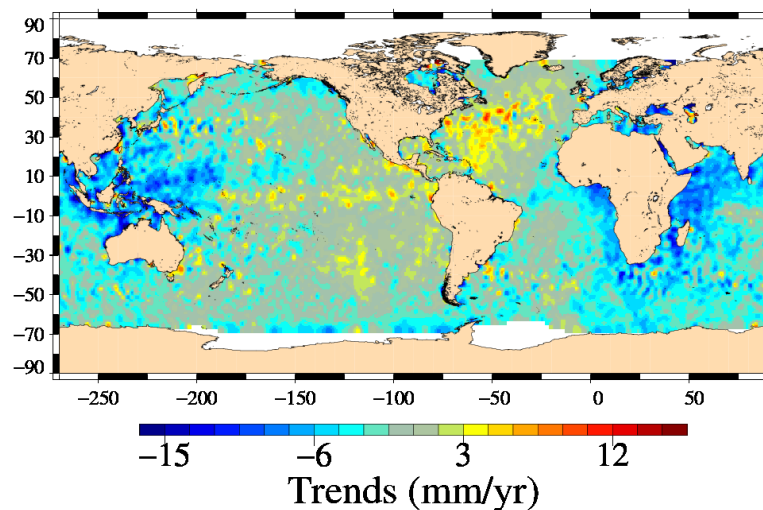
Input data : Along track SLA

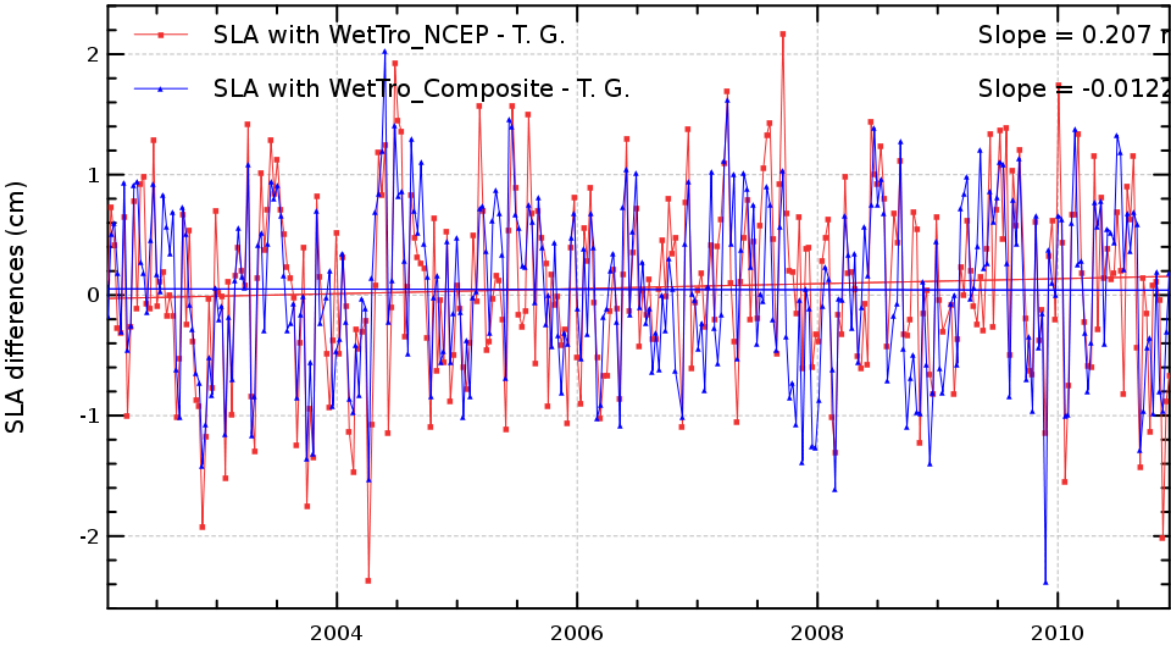
Description : The differences between maps of SLA (mean, variance or slope) derived from 2 altimetric missions are computed over the same period (as long as possible) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. Maps are calculated globally, they can be also calculated separating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

SLA with WetTro_NCEP differences : en – j1, odd pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



SLA with WetTro_Composite differences : en – j1, odd pass numbers
Missions en (cycles 11 to 92) and j1 (cycles 28 to 323)



Diagnostic C001 (mission j1)	
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry measurements	
Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements	
<p>Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimeter measurements are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetitivity) using successively both altimetric components in SSH calculation. The altimetric and tide gauges data are colocated with criteria of maximum of correlation, and tide gauges used are derived from global networks (GLOSS/CLIVAR, REFMAR).</p>	
<div>SLA differences : altimetry measurements - tide gauges Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330</div> 	

Diagnostic C001 (mission tp)

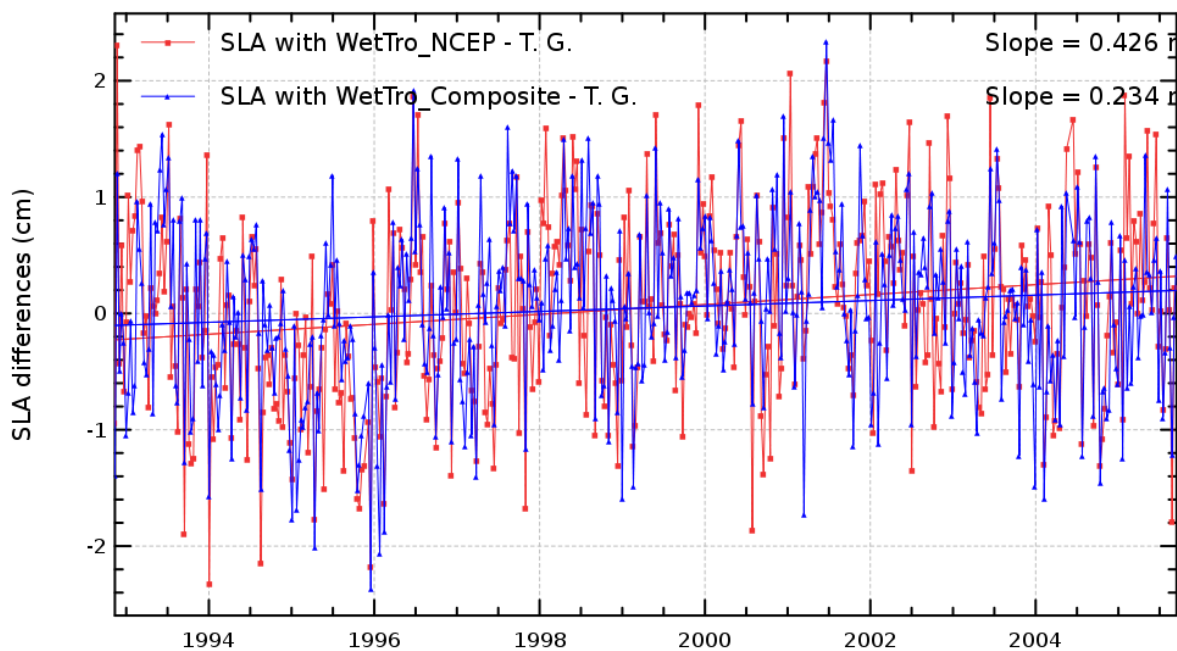
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry measurements

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimeter measurements are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity) using successively both altimetric components in SSH calculation. The altimetric and tide gauges data are colocated with criteria of maximum of correlation, and tide gauges used are derived from global networks (GLOSS/CLIVAR, REFMAR).

Diagnostic type : Altimetry and in-situ data comparison

SLA differences : altimetry measurements - tide gauges
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic C002 (mission j1)

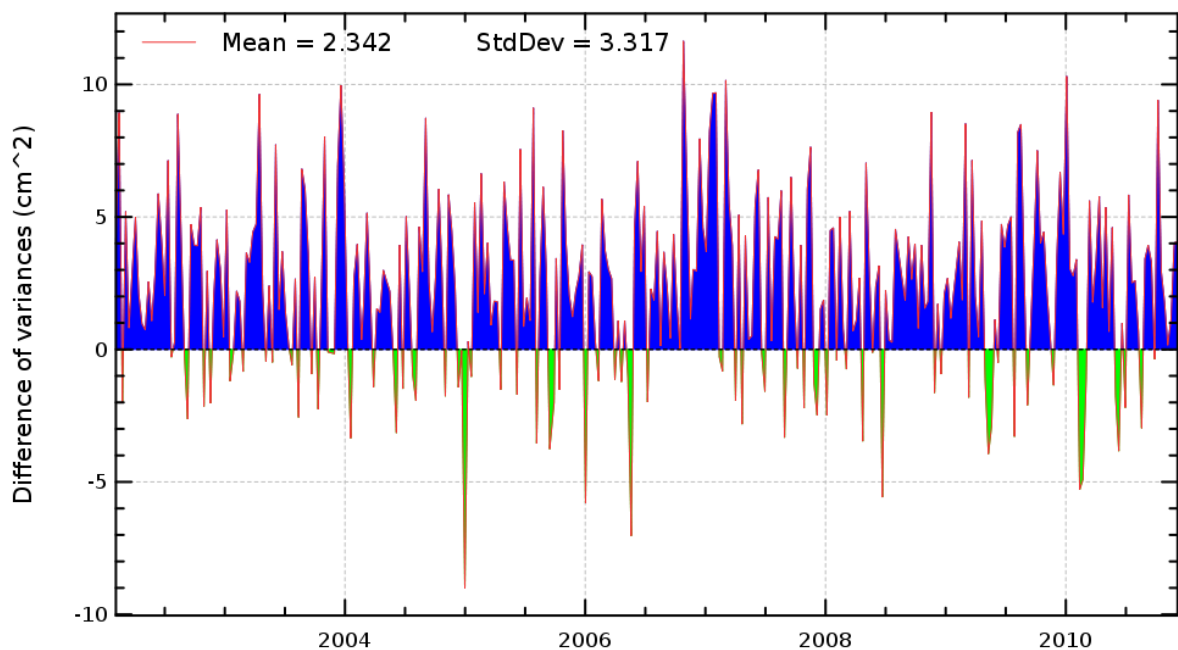
Name : Difference of temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry measurements

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

Description : The difference between temporal evolution of global statistics of differences between tide gauge and altimeter data differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in altimetric SSH calculation. The altimetric and tide gauges data are collocated with criteria of maximum of correlation, and tide gauges used are derived from global networks as GLOSS/CLIVAR.

Diagnostic type : Altimetry and in-situ data comparison

Difference of variances : $\text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_NCEP} - \text{T. G.}) - \text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_Composite} - \text{T. G.})$
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330



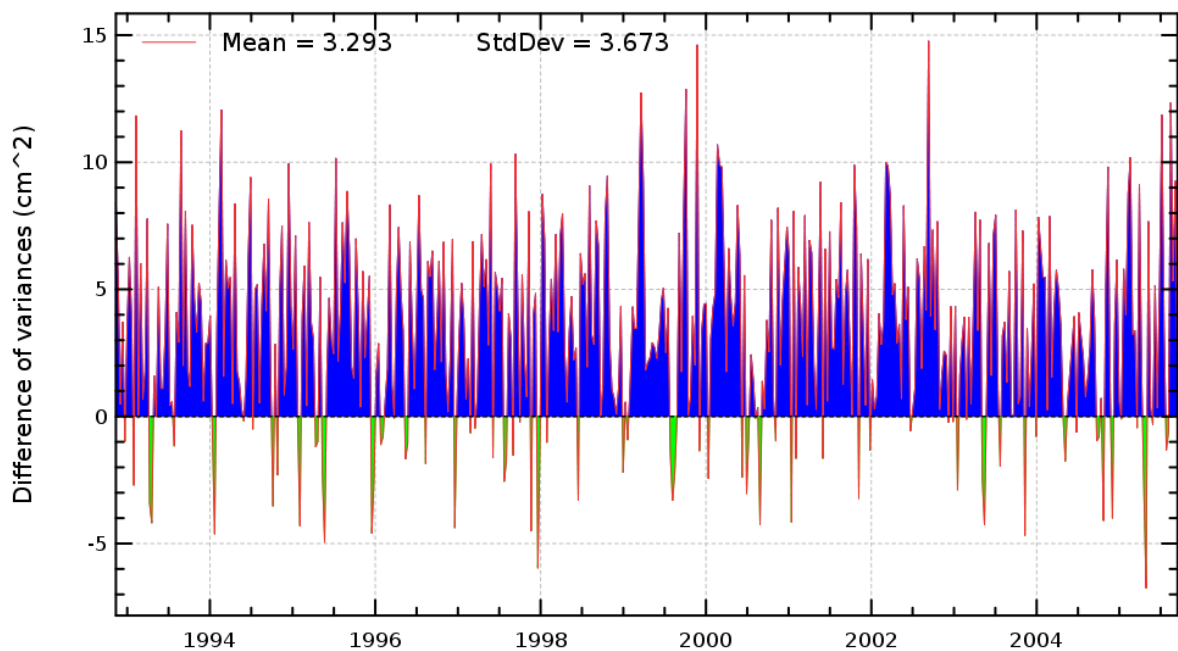
Diagnostic C002 (mission tp)

Name : Difference of temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry measurements

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

Description : The difference between temporal evolution of global statistics of differences between tide gauge and altimeter data differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in altimetric SSH calculation. The altimetric and tide gauges data are collocated with criteria of maximum of correlation, and tide gauges used are derived from global networks as GLOSS/CLIVAR.

Difference of variances : $\text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_NCEP} - \text{T. G.}) - \text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_Composite} - \text{T. G.})$
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480

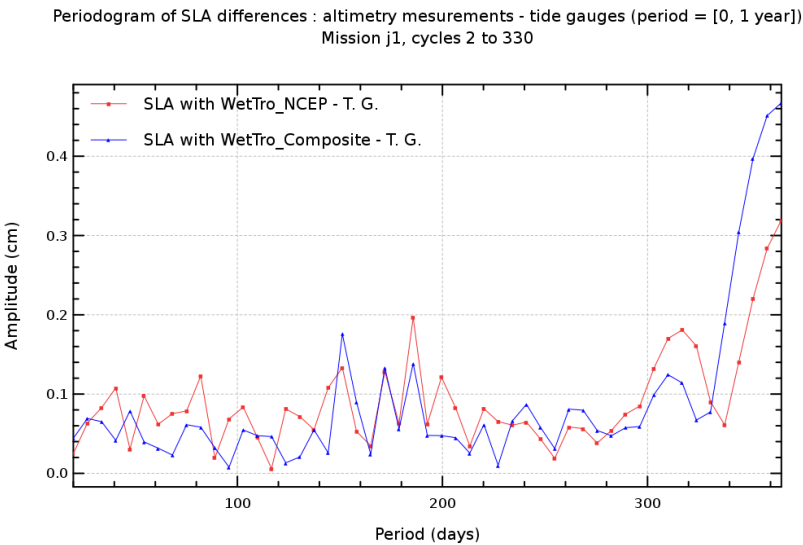
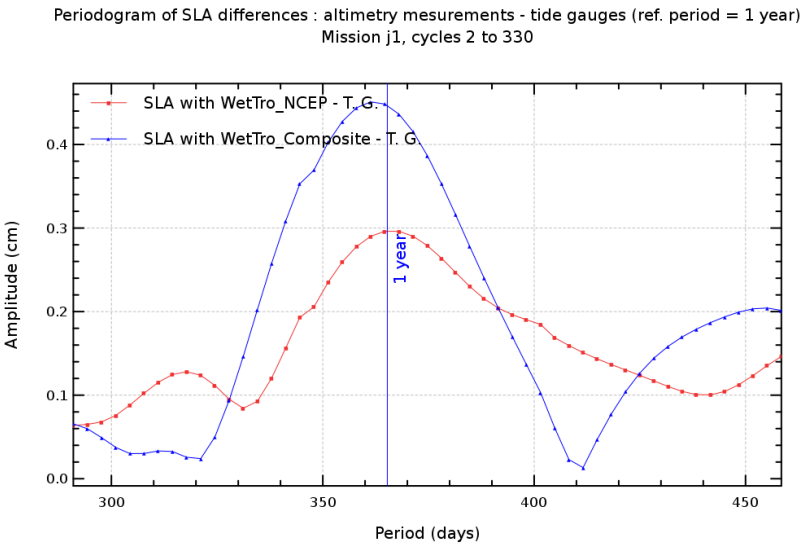


Diagnostic C003 (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric and tide gauges SSH differences is calculated using successively both altimetric components in the altimetric SSH. The periodogram is calculated from the mean or variance statistics and it can be displayed for all the whole time period or a dedicated one



Diagnostic C003 (mission tp)

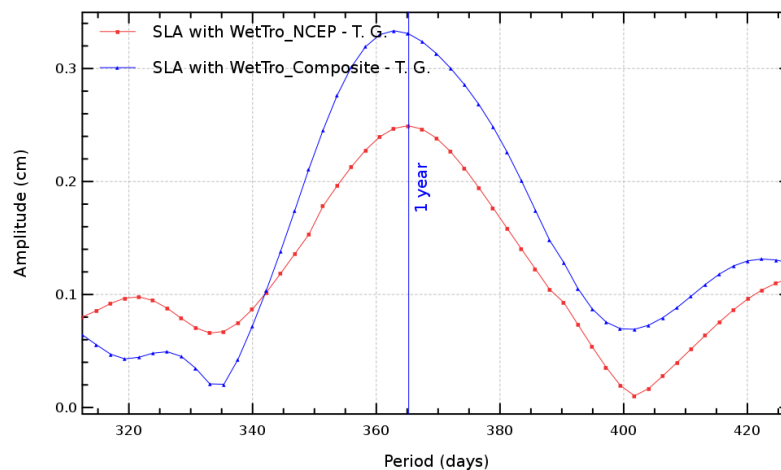
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SSH differences between tide gauges and altimetry

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

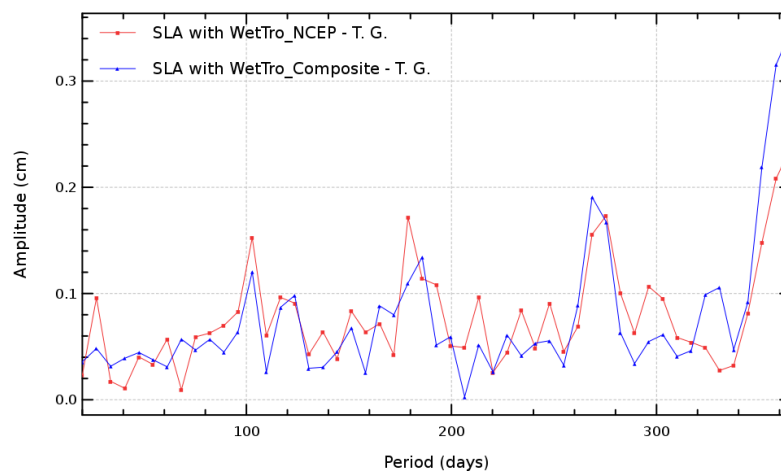
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric and tide gauges SSH differences is calculated using successively both altimetric components in the altimetric SSH. The periodogram is calculated from the mean or variance statistics and it can be displayed for all the whole time period or a dedicated one

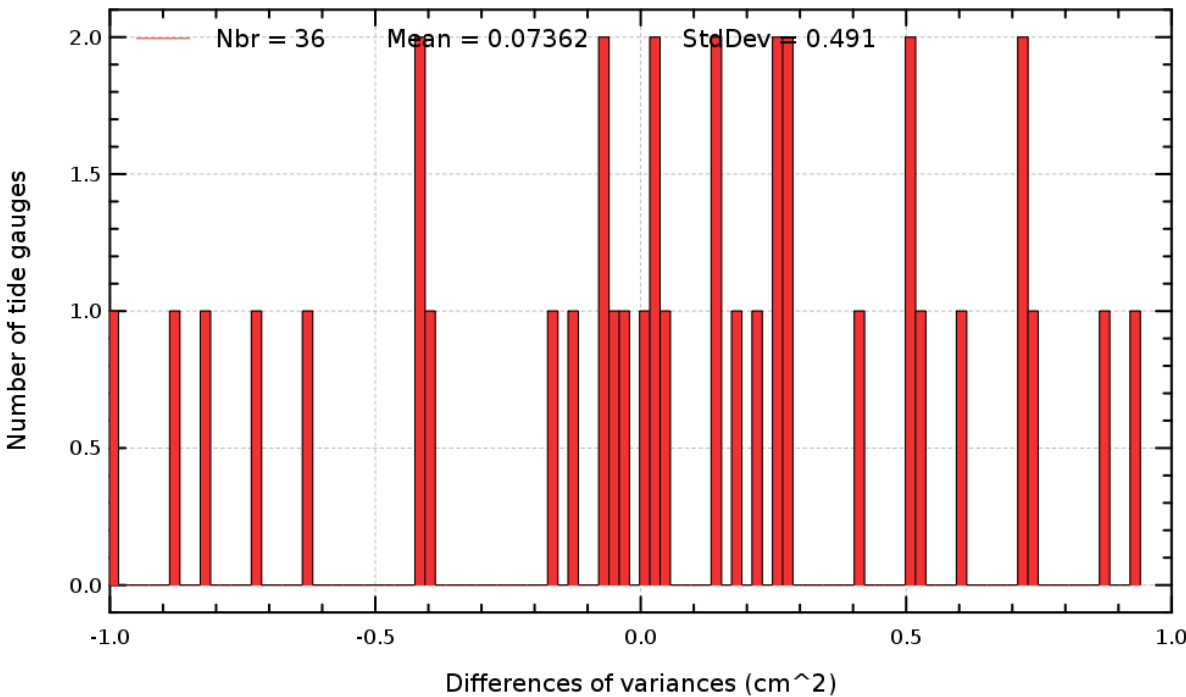
Diagnostic type : Altimetry and in-situ data comparison

Periodogram of SLA differences : altimetry measurements - tide gauges (ref. period = 1 year)
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Periodogram of SLA differences : altimetry measurements - tide gauges (period = [0, 1 year])
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480



Diagnostic type : Altimetry and in-situ data comparison	Diagnostic C004 (mission j1)																																												
	Name : Histograms of differences between tide gauges and altimeter SSH differences																																												
	Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements																																												
	Description : The difference of histograms between altimeter and tide gauge SSH differences is computed from the elementary statistics (mean, variance) at each tide gauge using successively both altimetric components in the altimetry SSH.																																												
	<p>gram of the difference of variances : VAR(SLA with WetTro_NCEP - T. G.) - VAR(SLA with WetTro_Compo Mission j1, cycles 2 to 330</p>  <table><caption>Histogram Data (Approximate)</caption><tr><th>Differences of variances (cm^2)</th><th>Number of tide gauges</th></tr><tr><td>-1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.9</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.8</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.7</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.6</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.5</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.4</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.3</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.2</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>-0.1</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.1</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.3</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.4</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.6</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.7</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.8</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>0.9</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr></table>		Differences of variances (cm^2)	Number of tide gauges	-1.0	1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.8	1.0	-0.7	1.0	-0.6	1.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	2.0	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Differences of variances (cm^2)	Number of tide gauges																																												
-1.0	1.0																																												
-0.9	1.0																																												
-0.8	1.0																																												
-0.7	1.0																																												
-0.6	1.0																																												
-0.5	0.0																																												
-0.4	2.0																																												
-0.3	1.0																																												
-0.2	1.0																																												
-0.1	1.0																																												
0.0	2.0																																												
0.1	1.0																																												
0.2	2.0																																												
0.3	1.0																																												
0.4	1.0																																												
0.5	2.0																																												
0.6	1.0																																												
0.7	1.0																																												
0.8	2.0																																												
0.9	1.0																																												
1.0	1.0																																												

Diagnostic C004 (mission tp)

Name : Histograms of differences between tide gauges and altimeter SSH differences

Input data : Tide gauges SSH measurements

Description : The difference of histograms between altimeter and tide gauge SSH differences is computed from the elementary statistics (mean, variance) at each tide gauge using successively both altimetric components in the altimetry SSH.

gram of the difference of variances : $\text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_NCEP} - \text{T. G.}) - \text{VAR}(\text{SLA with WetTro_Compo})$
Mission tp, cycles 11 to 480

