

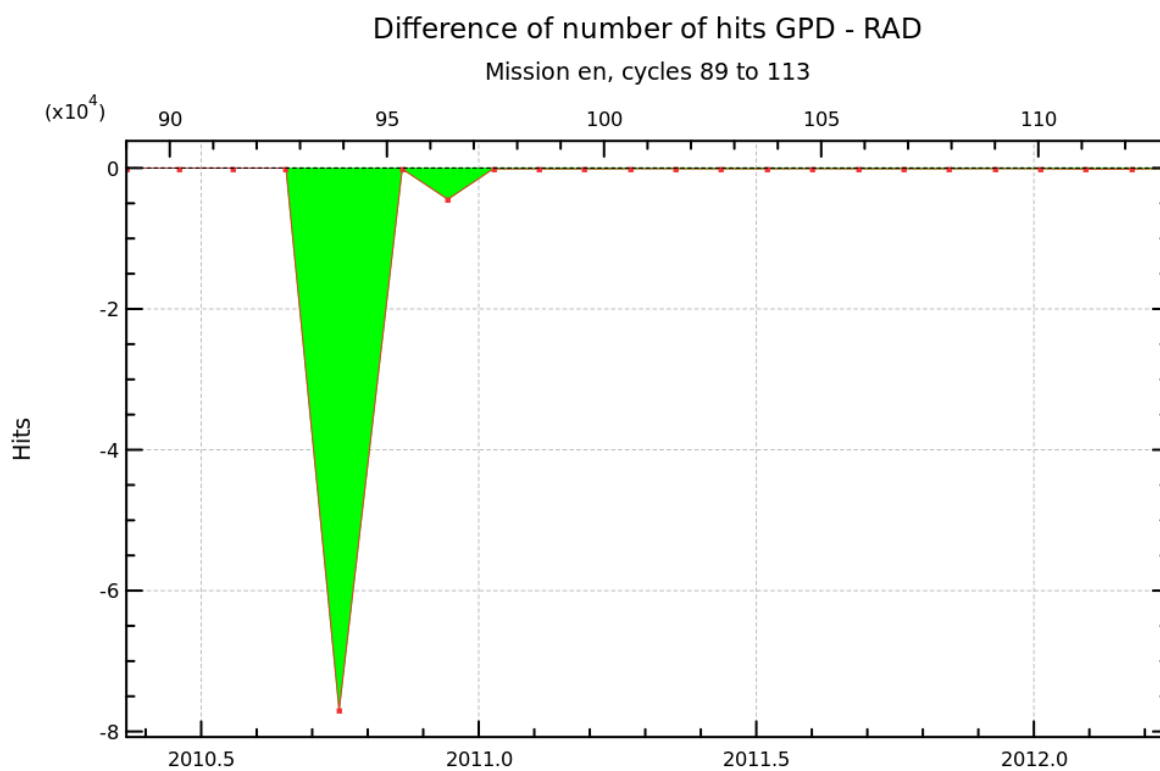
Wet Troposphere atmospheric corrections comparison : GPD versus RAD

Study variable	GPD
Reference variable	RAD
Missions	Envisat (<i>en</i>), Jason-1 (<i>j1</i>), Jason-2 (<i>j2</i>)
Period	[22000, 23810]

Creation date : 2015/08/07

Contents

A000 - Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components	2
A001 - Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	5
A002 - Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	8
A101 - Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	11
A102 - Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	17
A103 - Map of SSH crossovers	20
A104 - Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	23
A201 - Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	26
A202 - Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	44
A203 - Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	50
A204 - Differences between maps of SLA trends	59
A209 - Differences between maps of SLA variance	65



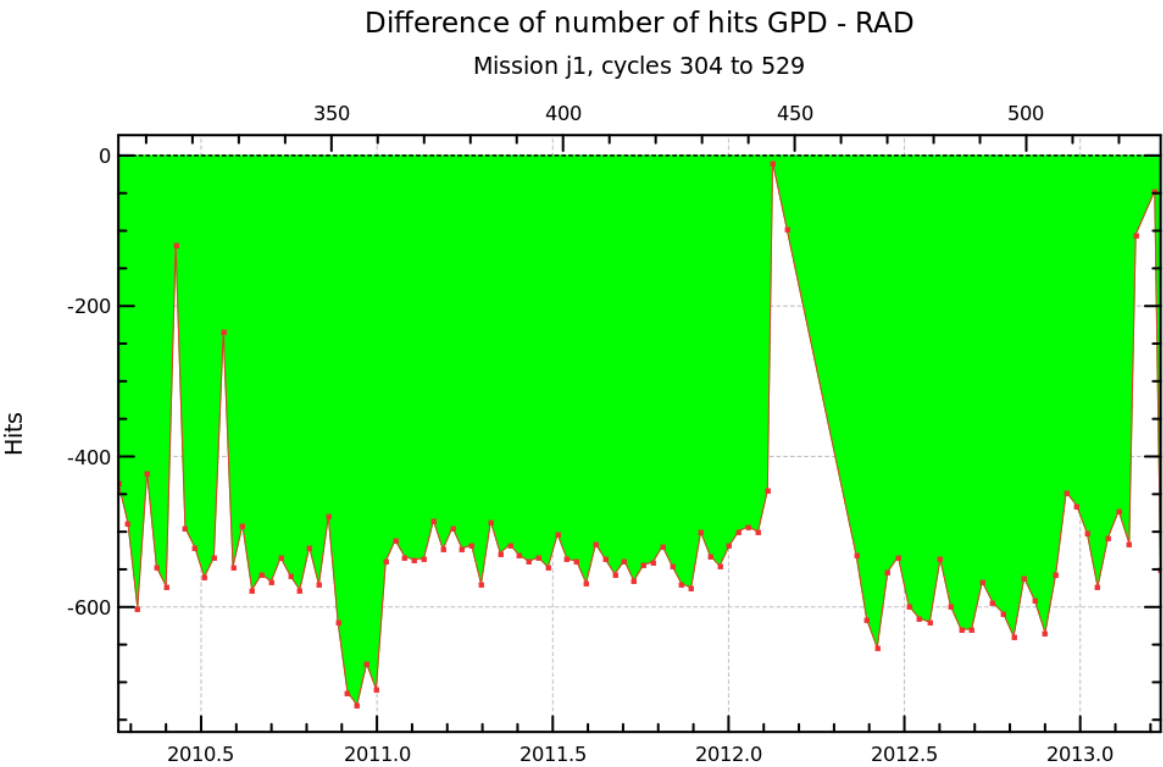
Diagnostic A000 (mission j1)

Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



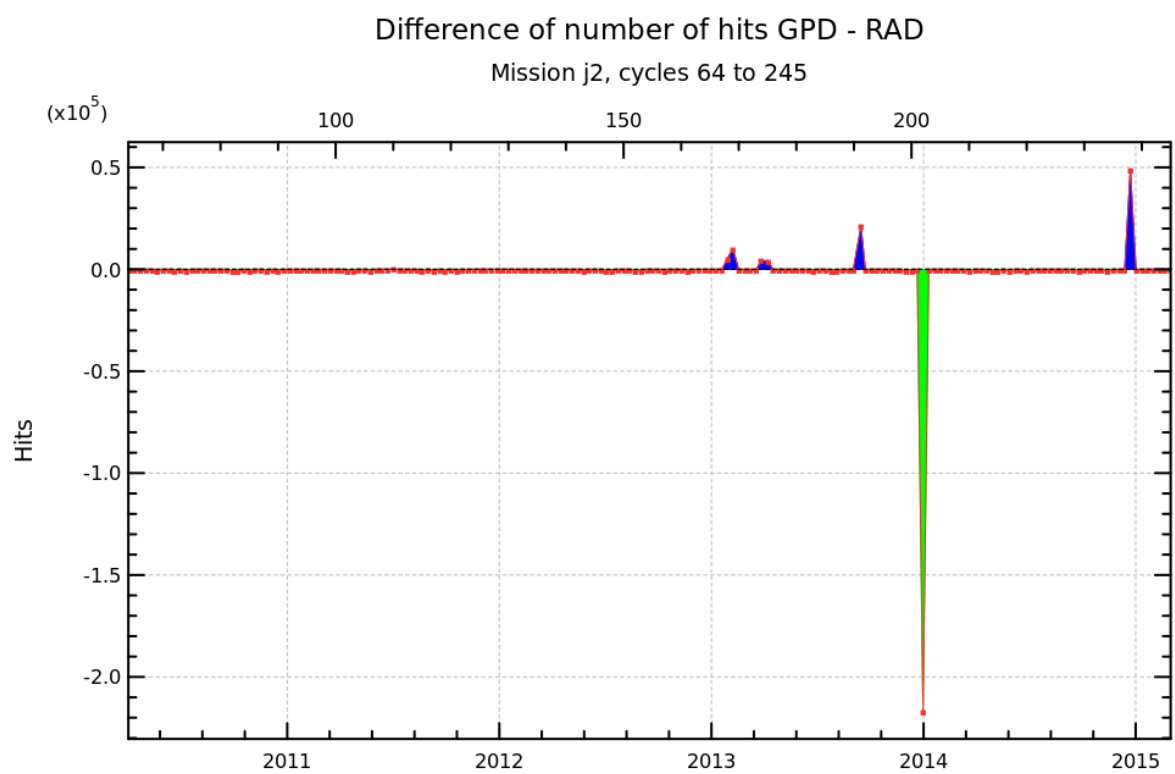
Diagnostic A000 (mission j2)

Name : Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

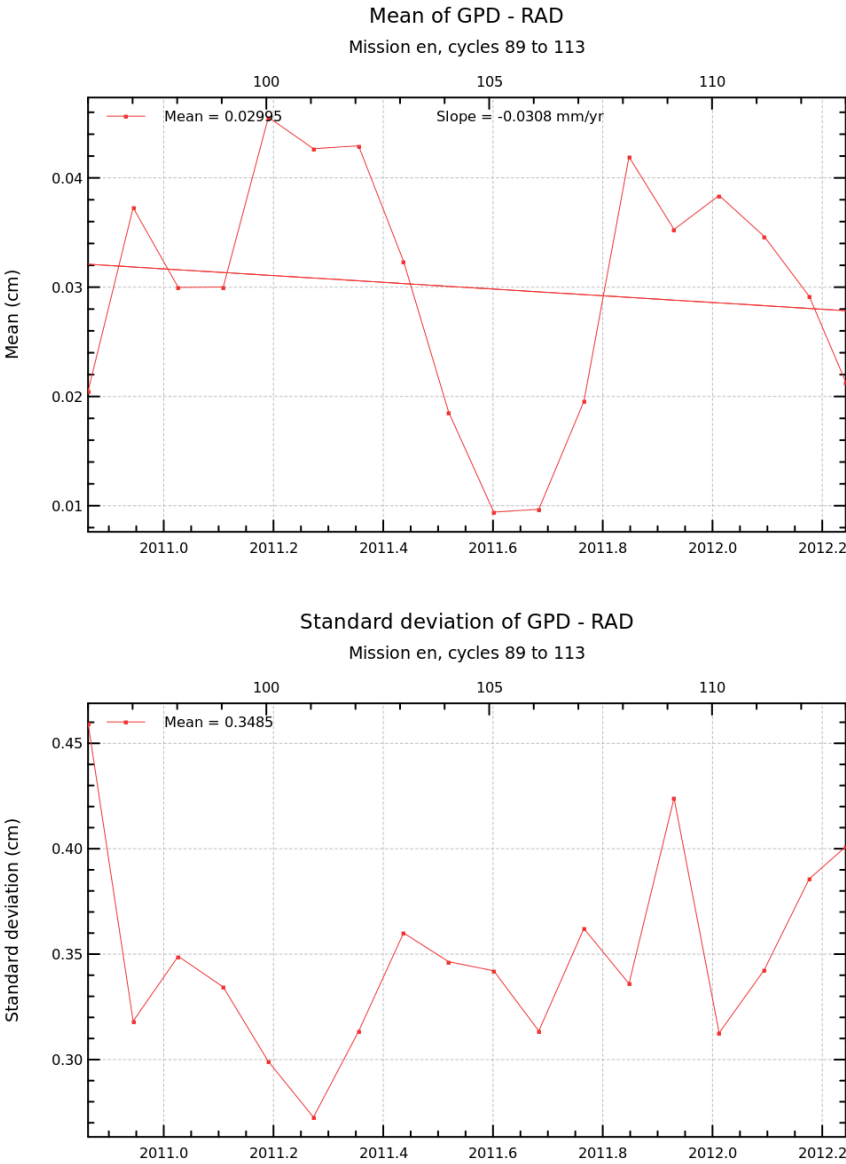
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A001 (mission en)	
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	



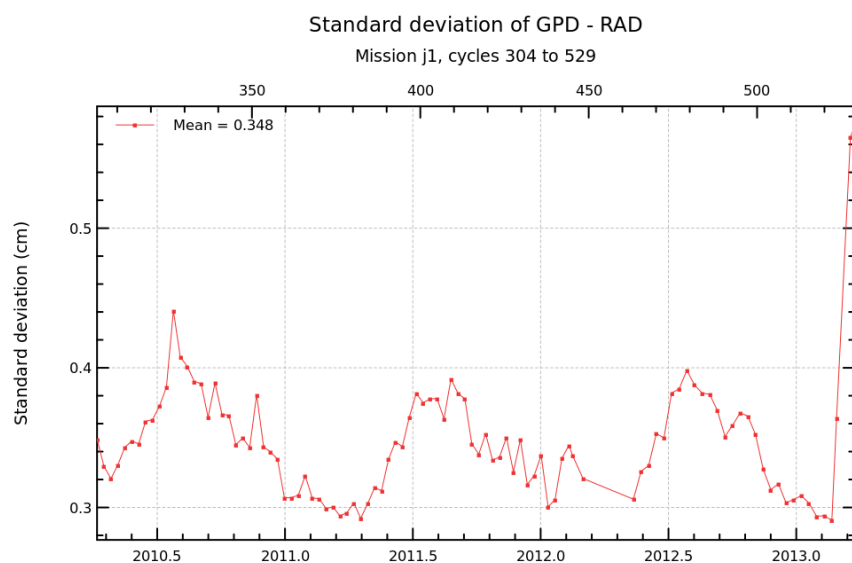
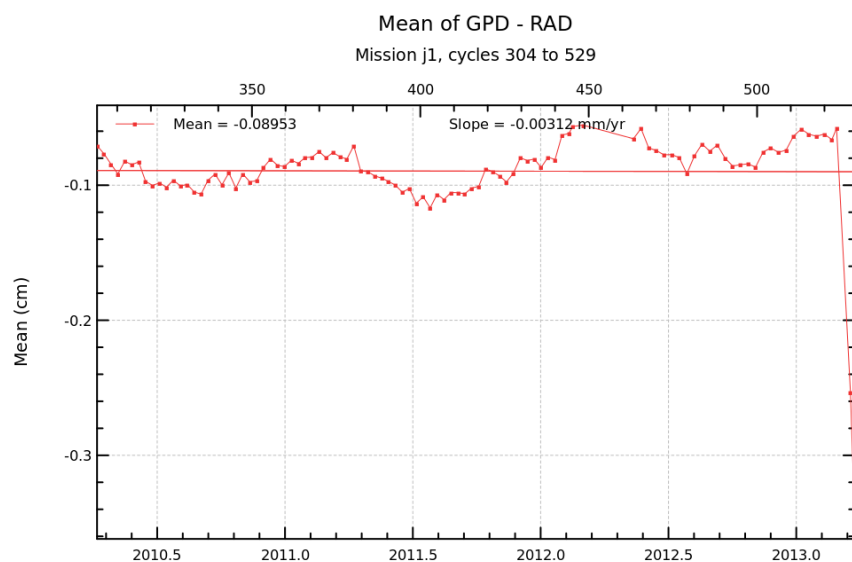
Diagnostic A001 (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



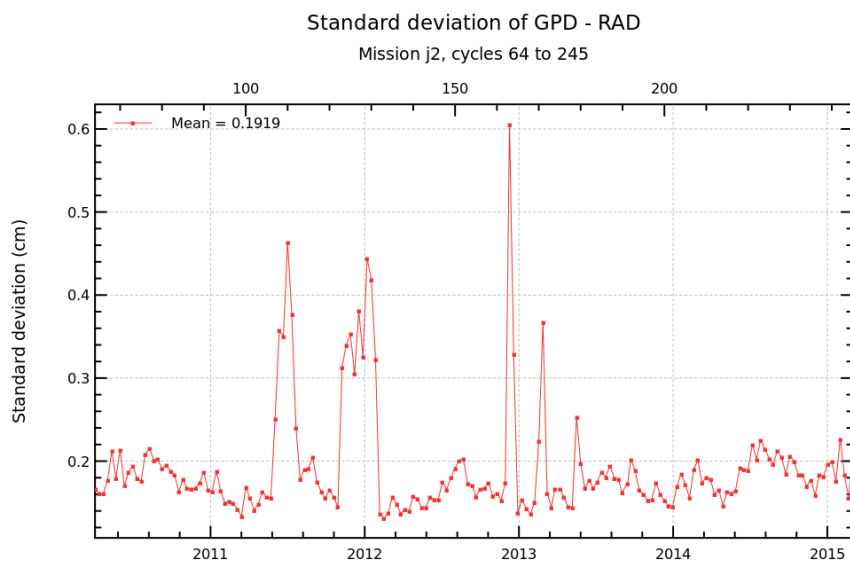
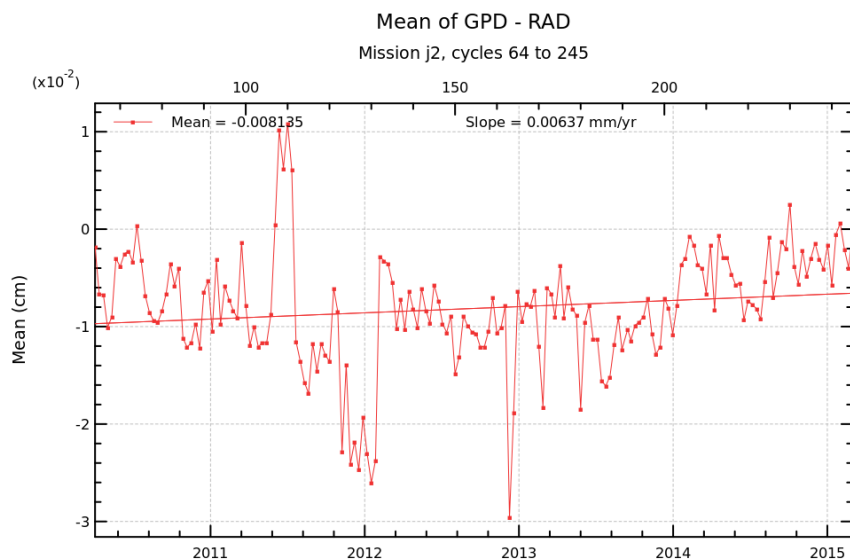
Diagnostic A001 (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

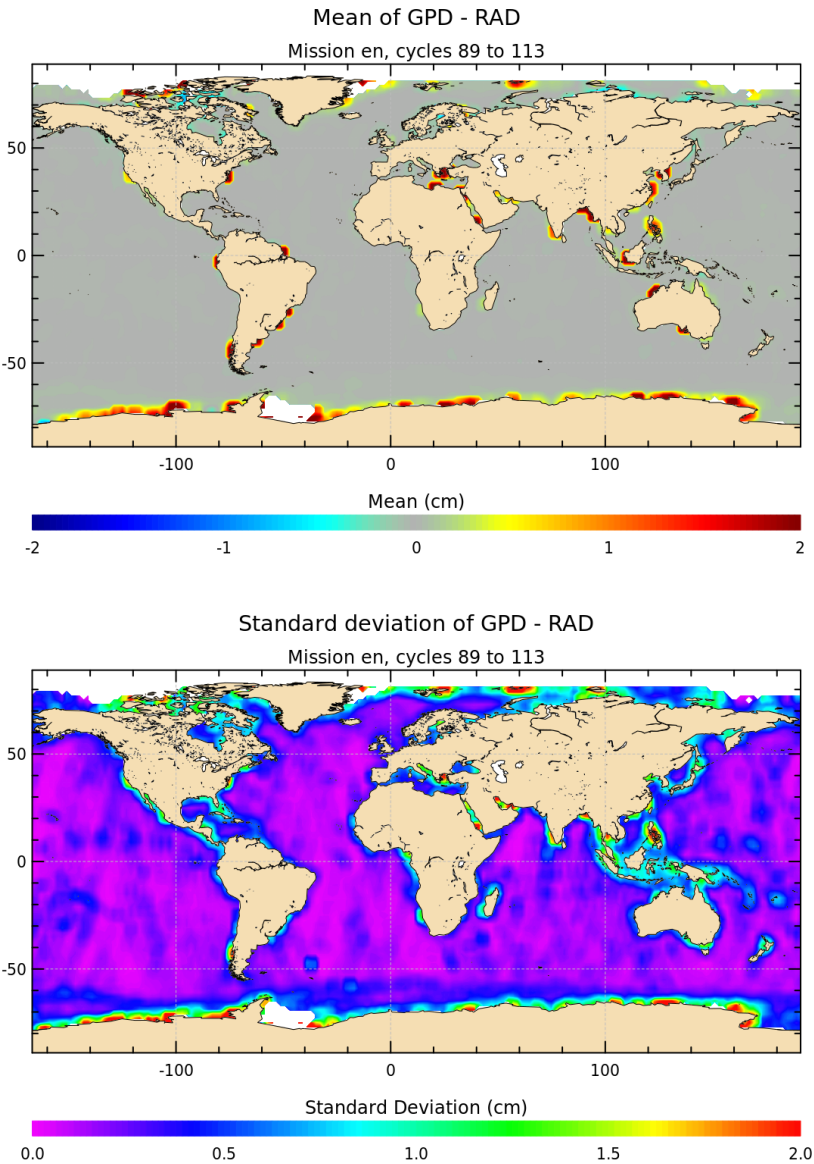


Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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



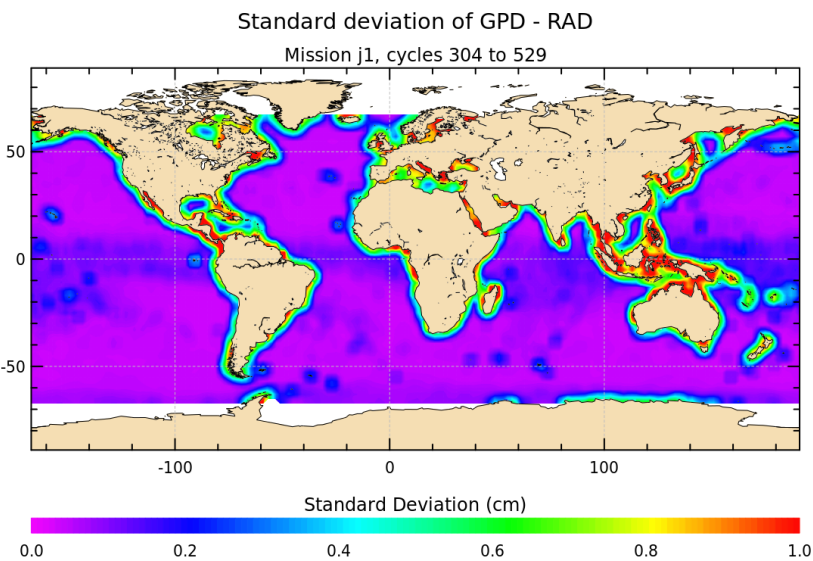
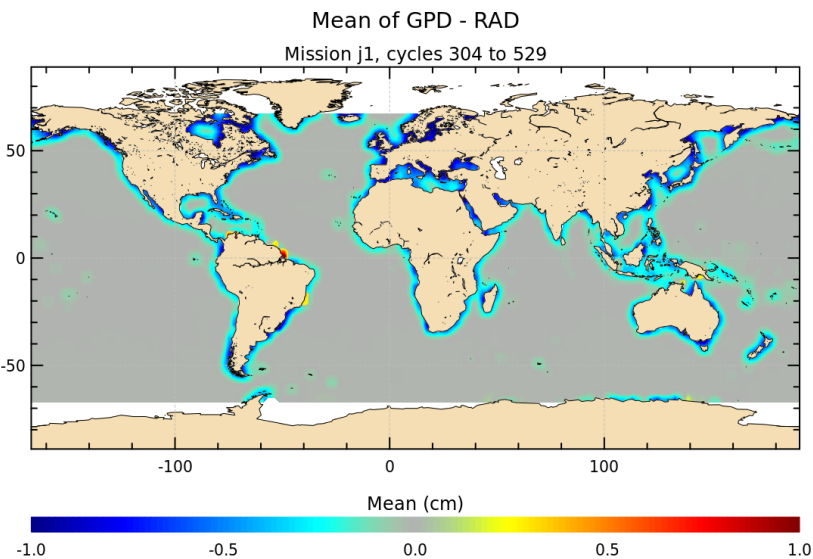
Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



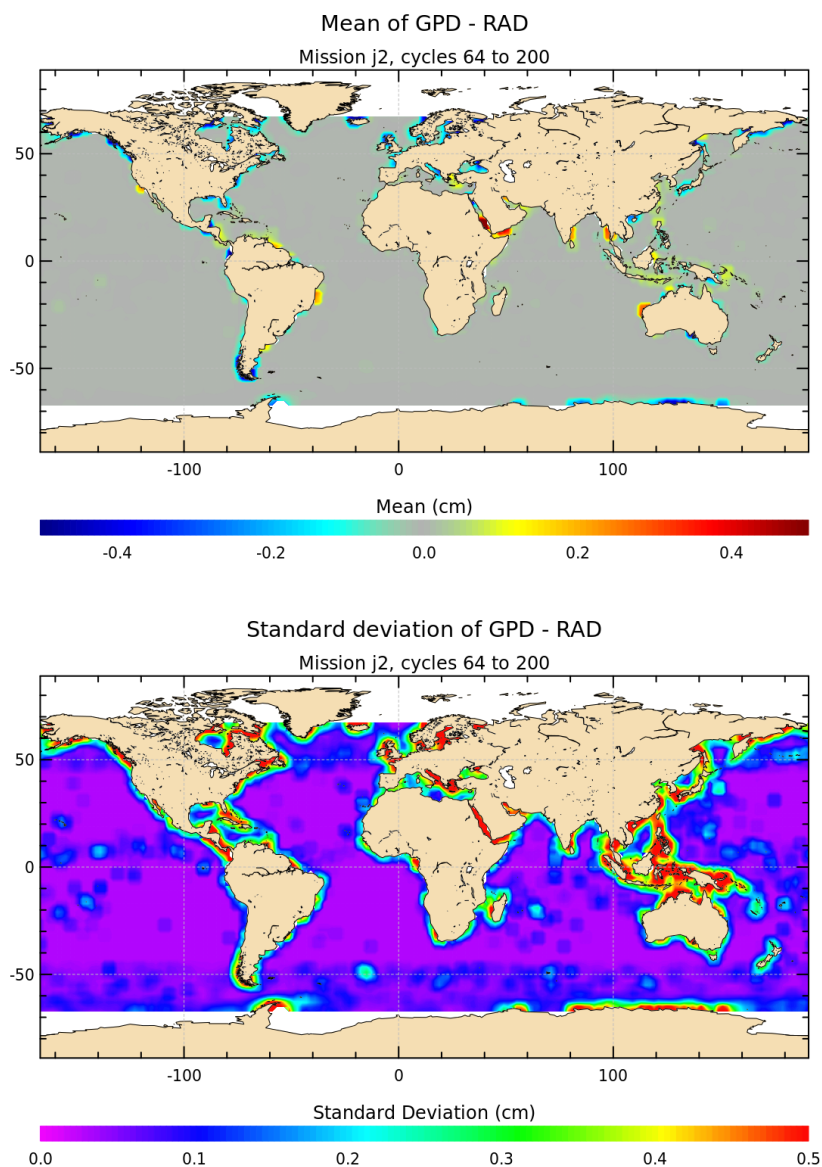
Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

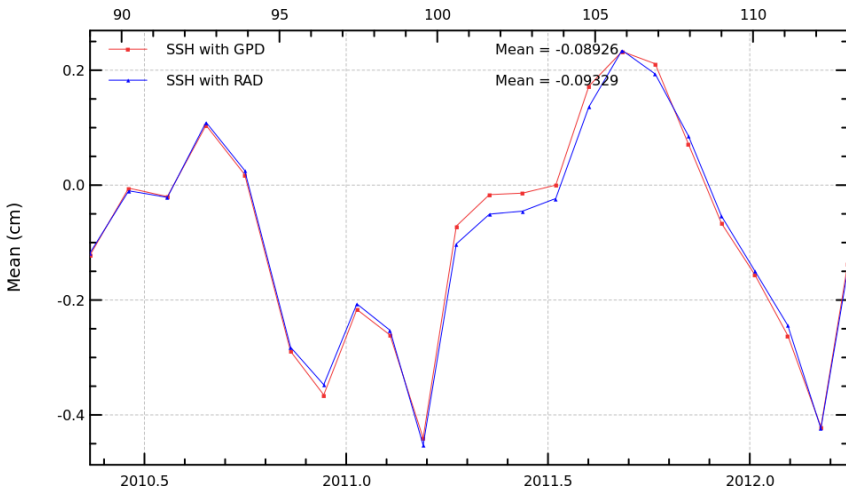
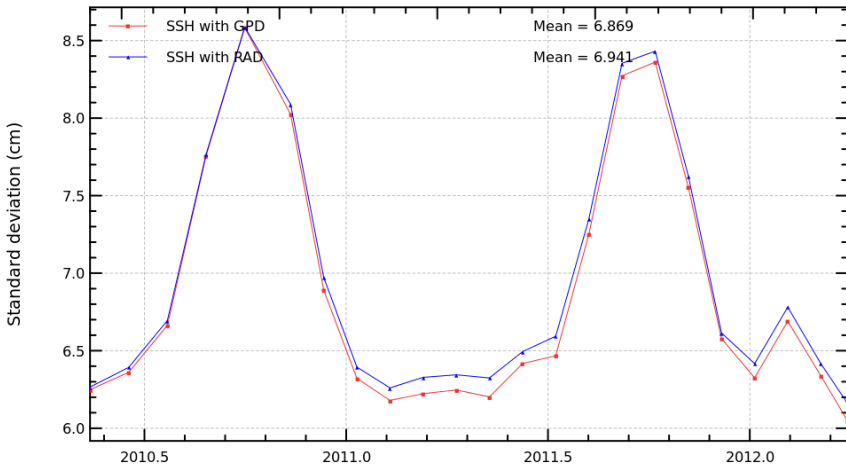
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A101 a (mission en)																																																																																									
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers																																																																																									
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers																																																																																									
<p>Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).</p>																																																																																									
<div><div><div>Mean of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div><table><caption>Approximate data for Mean of SSH crossovers (cm)</caption><tr><th>Mission Cycle</th><th>Time (Year)</th><th>SSH with GPD (cm)</th><th>SSH with RAD (cm)</th></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>2010.5</td><td>-0.10</td><td>-0.10</td></tr><tr><td>93</td><td>2010.7</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.10</td></tr><tr><td>96</td><td>2010.9</td><td>-0.30</td><td>-0.30</td></tr><tr><td>99</td><td>2011.1</td><td>-0.20</td><td>-0.20</td></tr><tr><td>102</td><td>2011.3</td><td>-0.45</td><td>-0.45</td></tr><tr><td>105</td><td>2011.5</td><td>-0.05</td><td>-0.05</td></tr><tr><td>107</td><td>2011.7</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.20</td></tr><tr><td>110</td><td>2011.9</td><td>-0.15</td><td>-0.15</td></tr><tr><td>112</td><td>2012.1</td><td>-0.40</td><td>-0.40</td></tr><tr><td>113</td><td>2012.2</td><td>-0.15</td><td>-0.15</td></tr></table></div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div><table><caption>Approximate data for Standard deviations of SSH crossovers (cm)</caption><tr><th>Mission Cycle</th><th>Time (Year)</th><th>SSH with GPD (cm)</th><th>SSH with RAD (cm)</th></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>2010.5</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>93</td><td>2010.7</td><td>8.5</td><td>8.5</td></tr><tr><td>96</td><td>2010.9</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>99</td><td>2011.1</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>102</td><td>2011.3</td><td>6.2</td><td>6.2</td></tr><tr><td>105</td><td>2011.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>107</td><td>2011.7</td><td>8.4</td><td>8.4</td></tr><tr><td>110</td><td>2011.9</td><td>6.4</td><td>6.4</td></tr><tr><td>112</td><td>2012.1</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>113</td><td>2012.2</td><td>6.1</td><td>6.1</td></tr></table></div></div>		Mission Cycle	Time (Year)	SSH with GPD (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)	90	2010.5	-0.10	-0.10	93	2010.7	0.10	0.10	96	2010.9	-0.30	-0.30	99	2011.1	-0.20	-0.20	102	2011.3	-0.45	-0.45	105	2011.5	-0.05	-0.05	107	2011.7	0.20	0.20	110	2011.9	-0.15	-0.15	112	2012.1	-0.40	-0.40	113	2012.2	-0.15	-0.15	Mission Cycle	Time (Year)	SSH with GPD (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)	90	2010.5	6.3	6.3	93	2010.7	8.5	8.5	96	2010.9	7.0	7.0	99	2011.1	6.3	6.3	102	2011.3	6.2	6.2	105	2011.5	6.5	6.5	107	2011.7	8.4	8.4	110	2011.9	6.4	6.4	112	2012.1	6.3	6.3	113	2012.2	6.1	6.1
Mission Cycle	Time (Year)	SSH with GPD (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)																																																																																						
90	2010.5	-0.10	-0.10																																																																																						
93	2010.7	0.10	0.10																																																																																						
96	2010.9	-0.30	-0.30																																																																																						
99	2011.1	-0.20	-0.20																																																																																						
102	2011.3	-0.45	-0.45																																																																																						
105	2011.5	-0.05	-0.05																																																																																						
107	2011.7	0.20	0.20																																																																																						
110	2011.9	-0.15	-0.15																																																																																						
112	2012.1	-0.40	-0.40																																																																																						
113	2012.2	-0.15	-0.15																																																																																						
Mission Cycle	Time (Year)	SSH with GPD (cm)	SSH with RAD (cm)																																																																																						
90	2010.5	6.3	6.3																																																																																						
93	2010.7	8.5	8.5																																																																																						
96	2010.9	7.0	7.0																																																																																						
99	2011.1	6.3	6.3																																																																																						
102	2011.3	6.2	6.2																																																																																						
105	2011.5	6.5	6.5																																																																																						
107	2011.7	8.4	8.4																																																																																						
110	2011.9	6.4	6.4																																																																																						
112	2012.1	6.3	6.3																																																																																						
113	2012.2	6.1	6.1																																																																																						

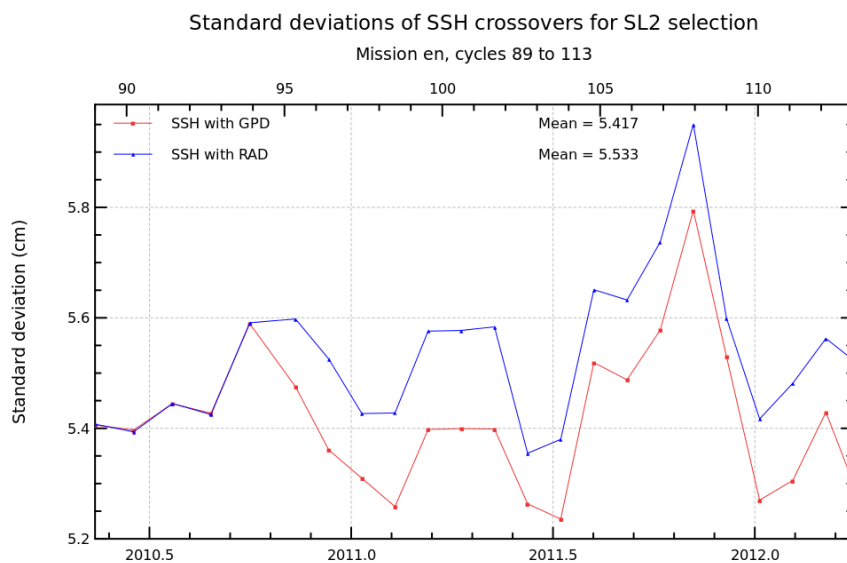
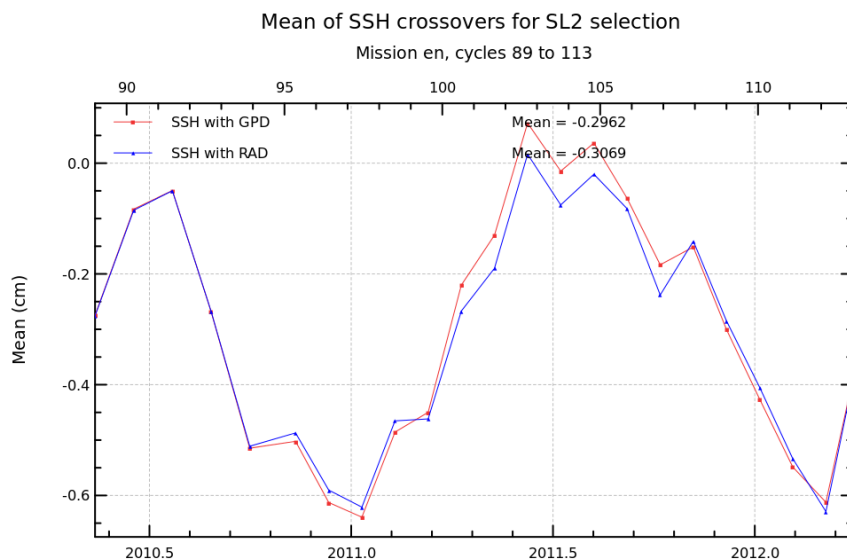
Diagnostic A101_b (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



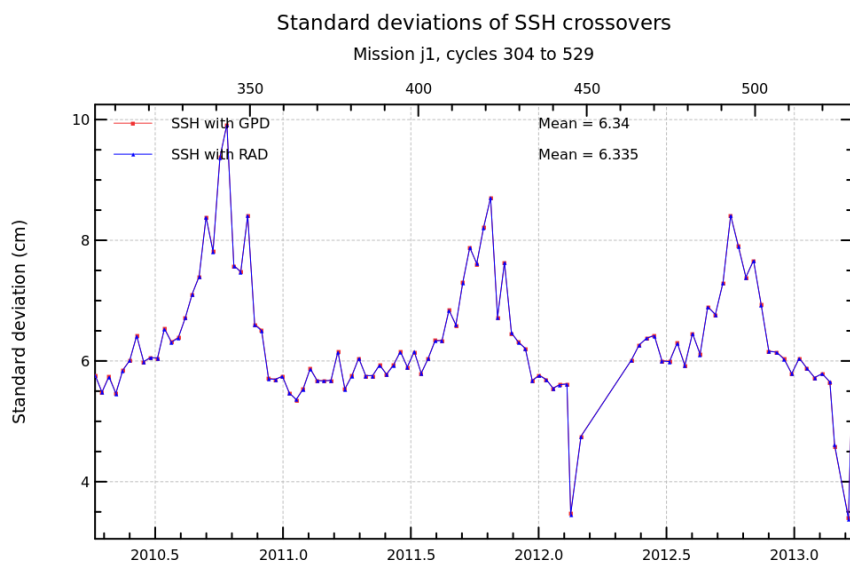
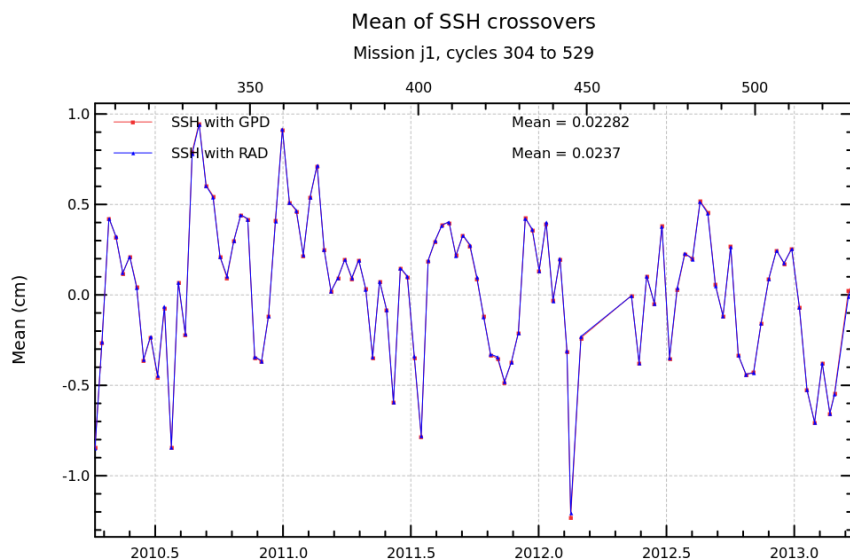
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



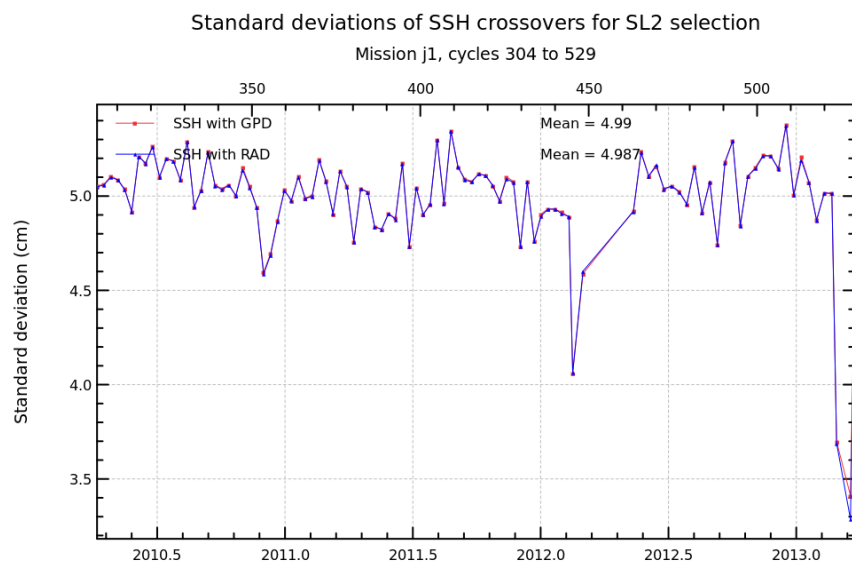
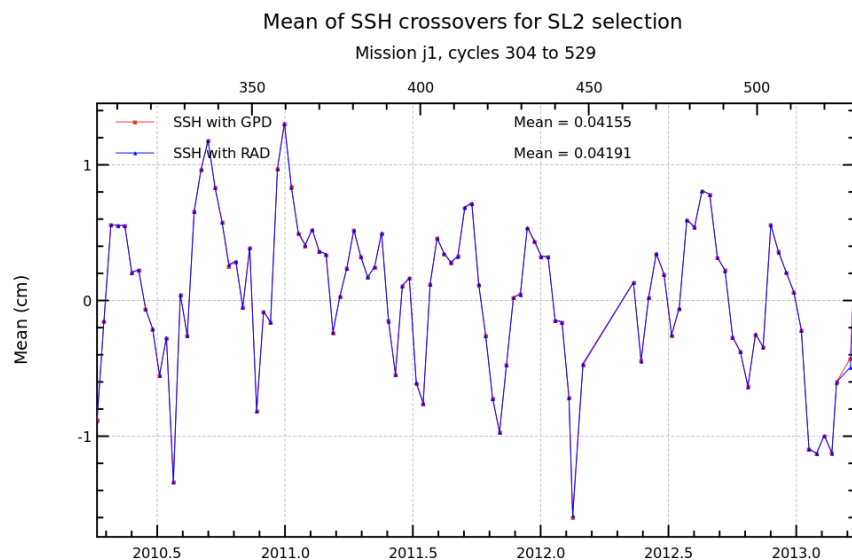
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



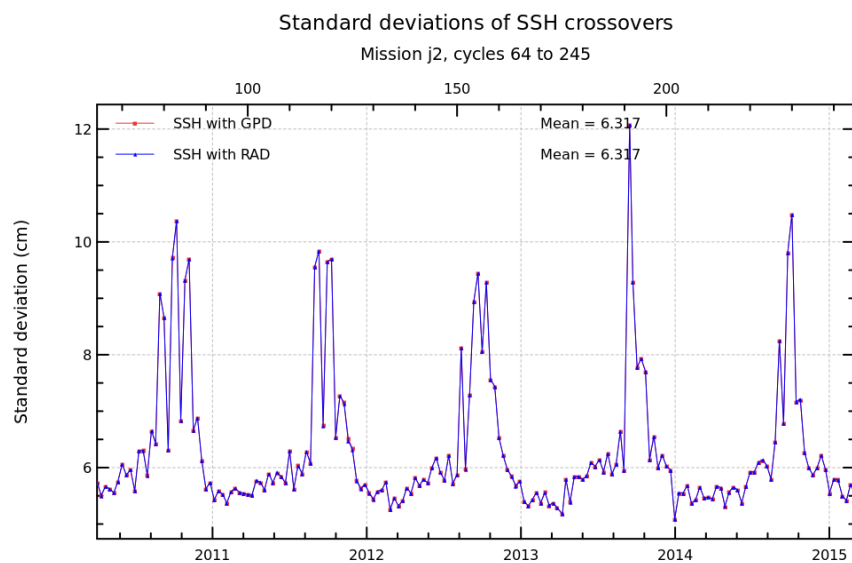
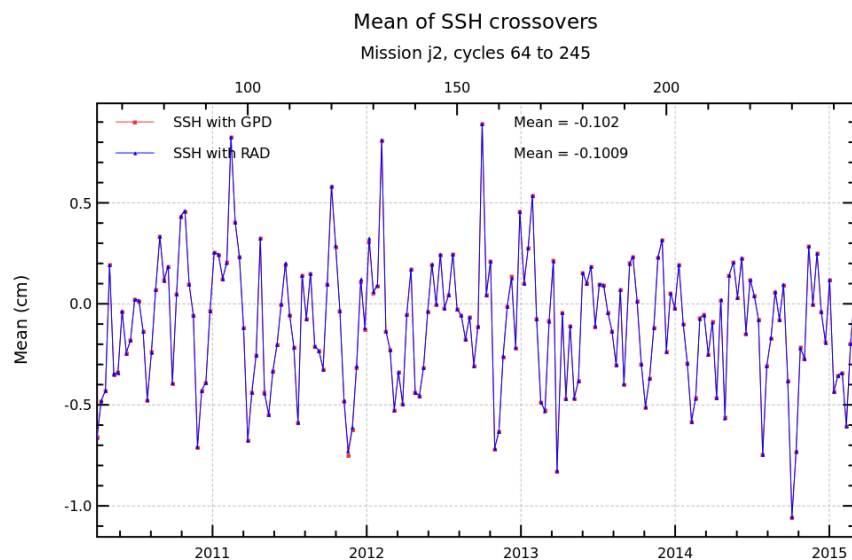
Diagnostic A101_a (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



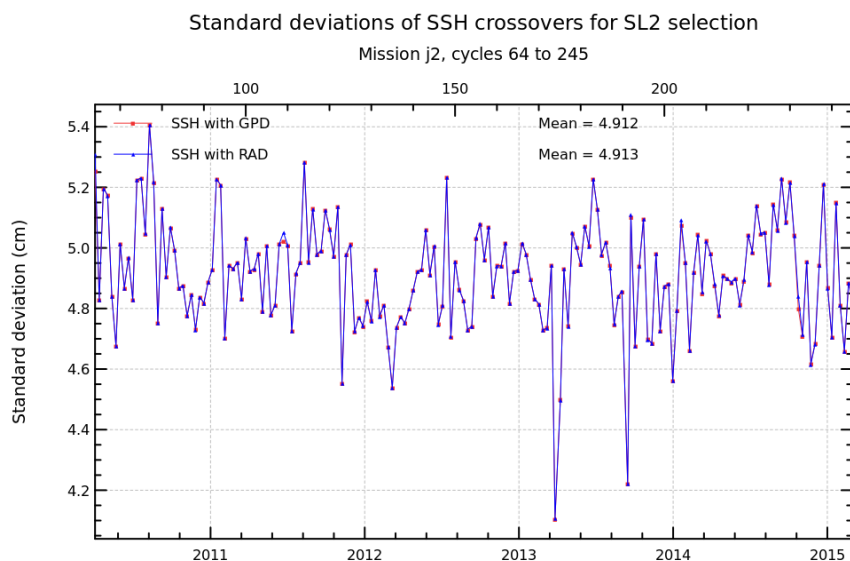
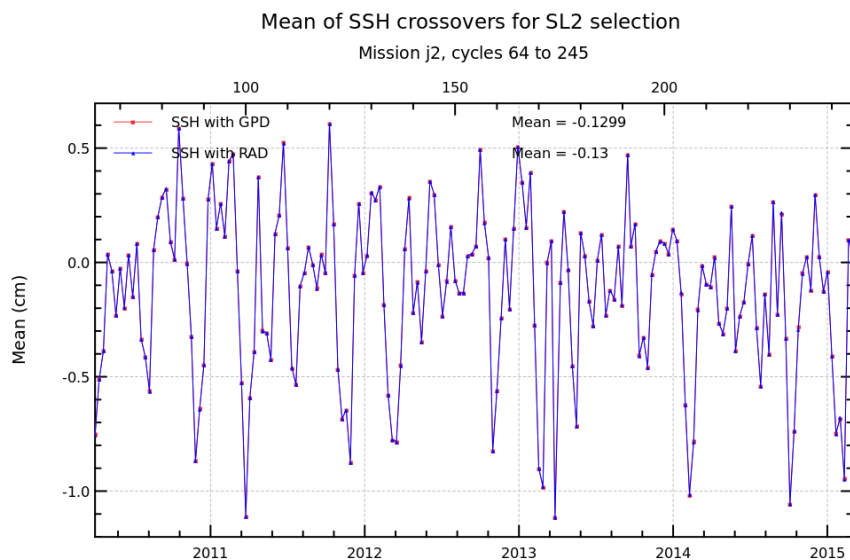
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

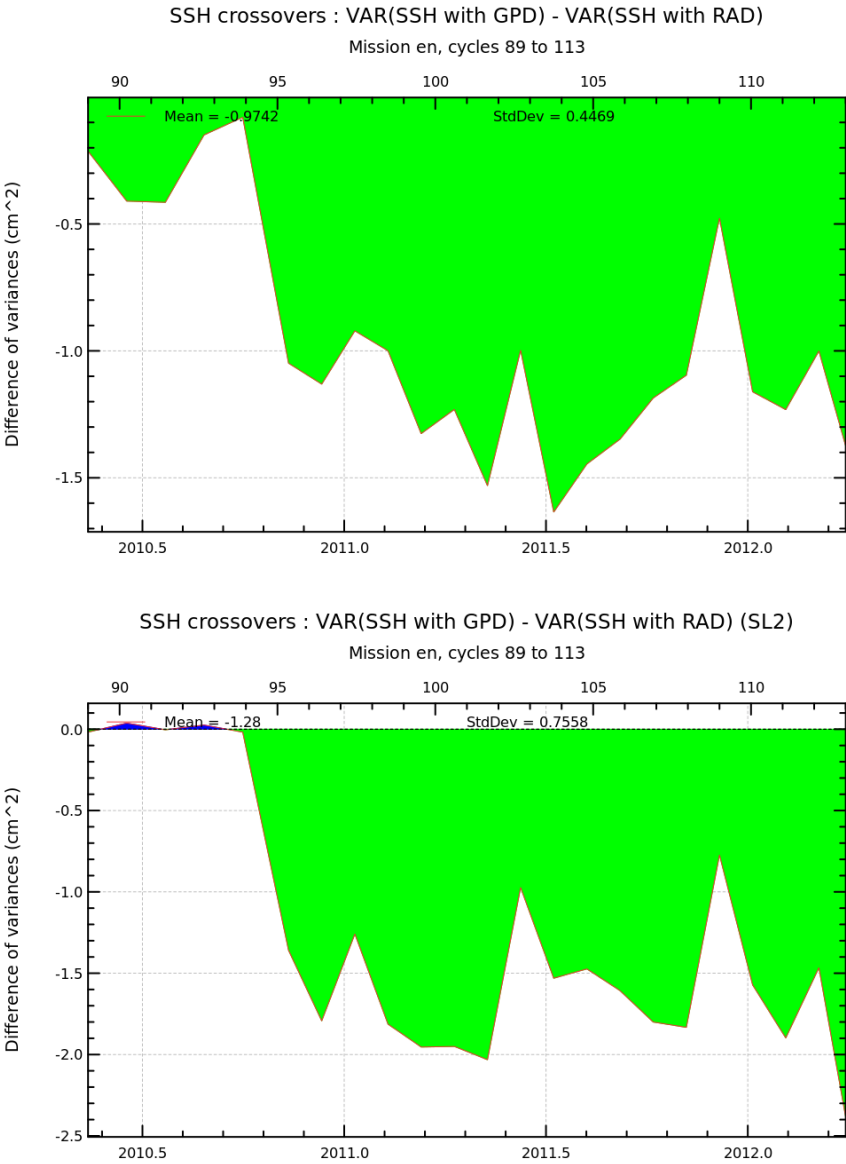
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A102 (mission en)	
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).	



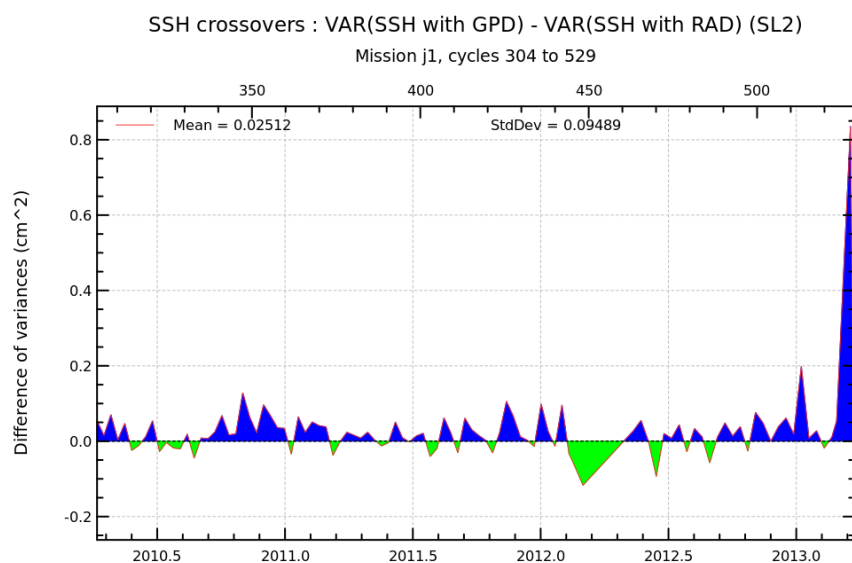
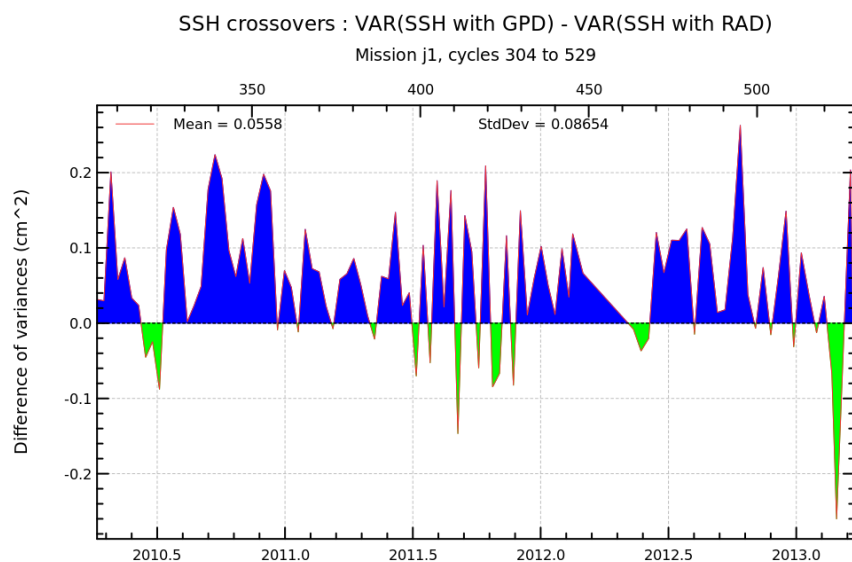
Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

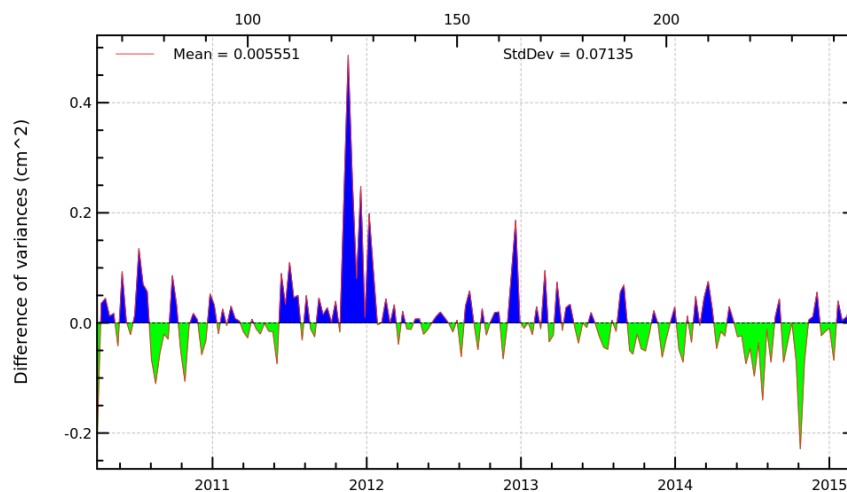
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

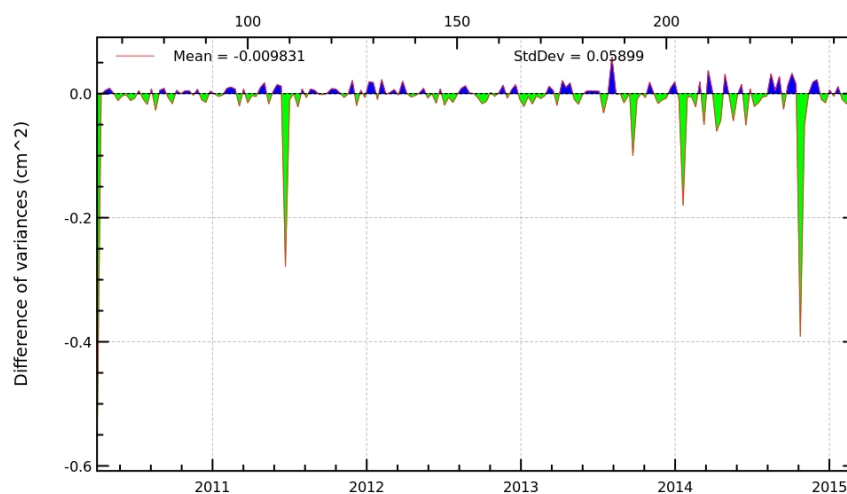
SSH crossovers : VAR(SSH with GPD) - VAR(SSH with RAD)

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245

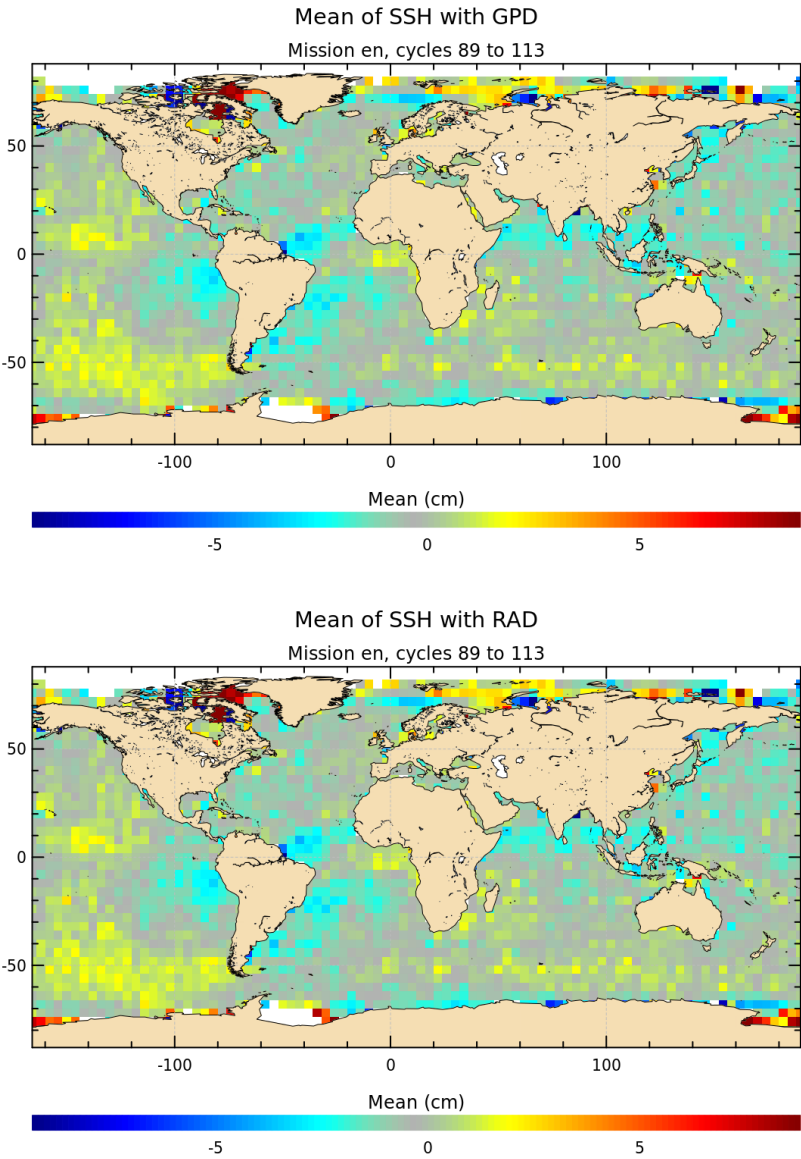


SSH crossovers : VAR(SSH with GPD) - VAR(SSH with RAD) (SL2)

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



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).	



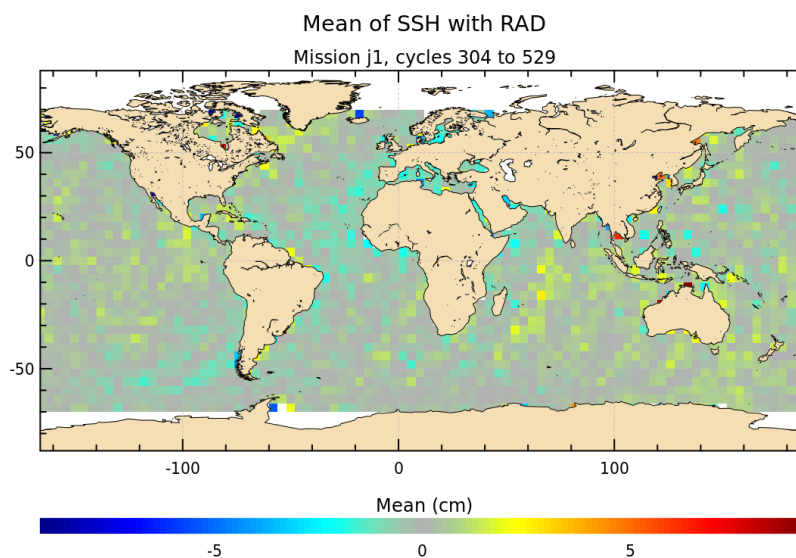
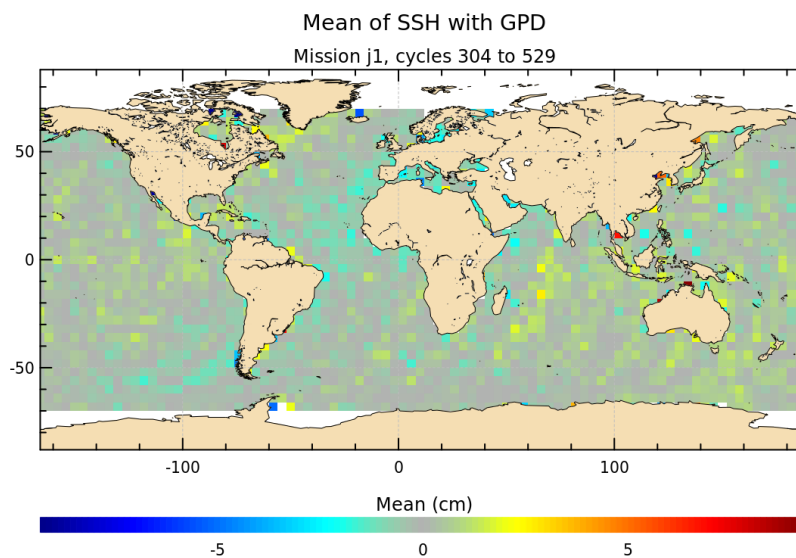
Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



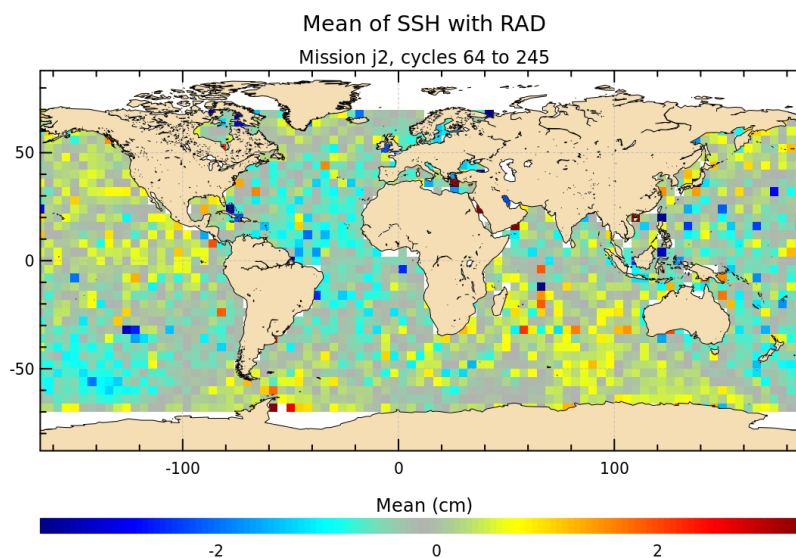
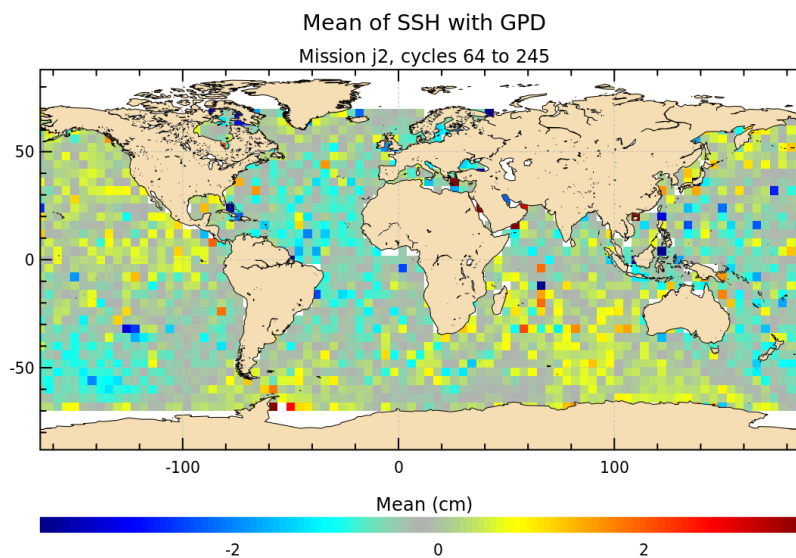
Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



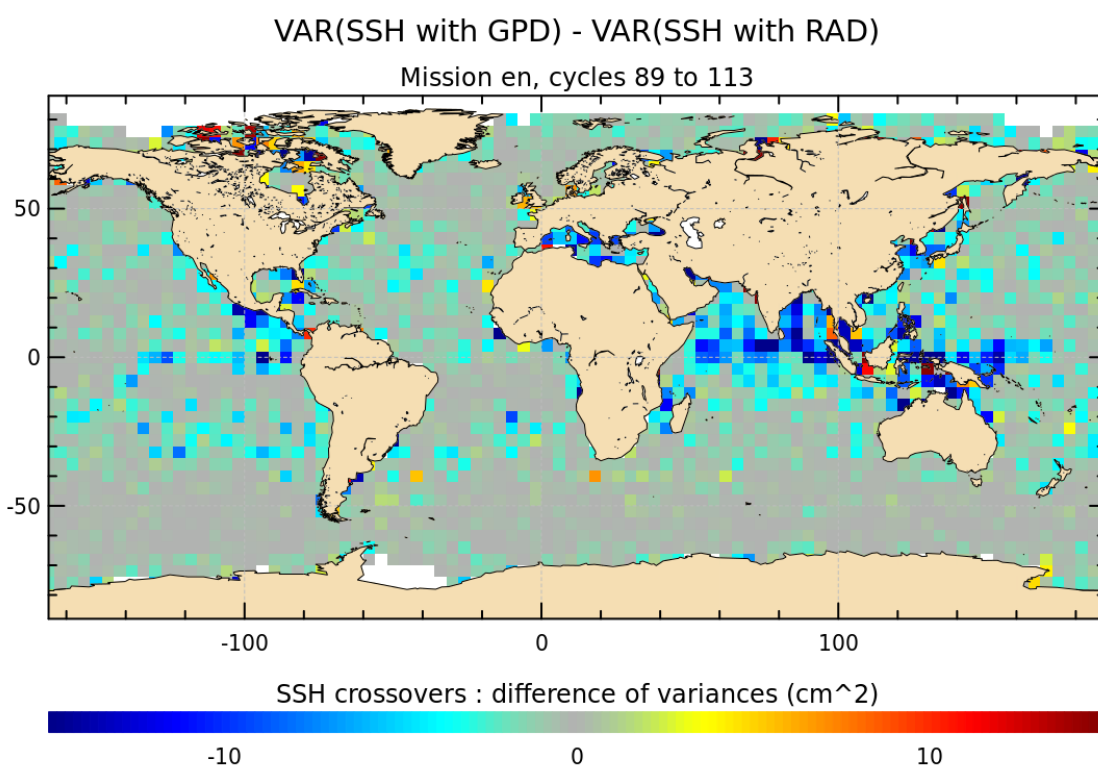
Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



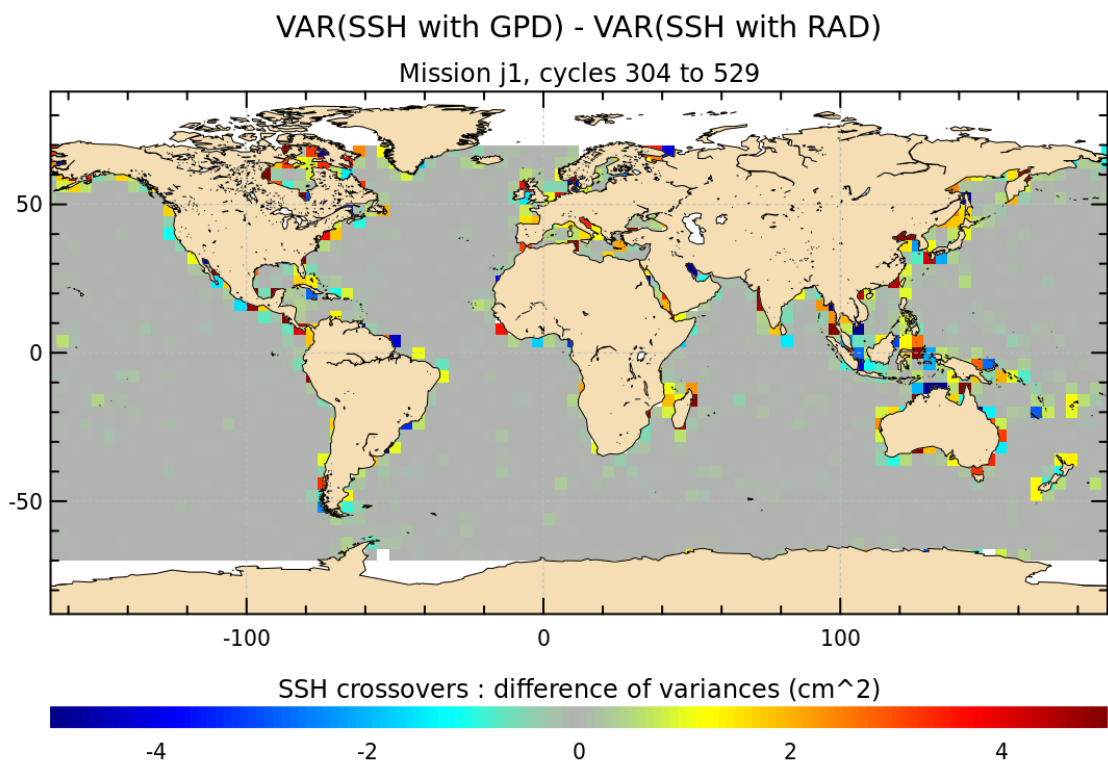
Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



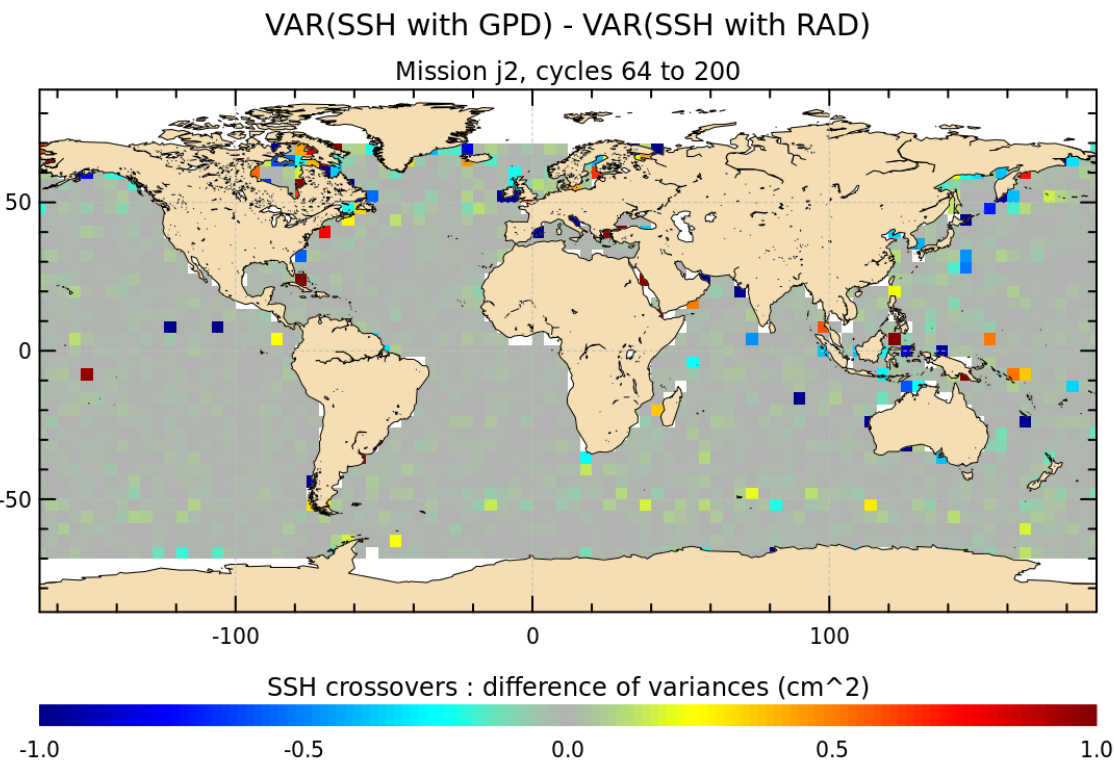
Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A201 a (mission en)																								
	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</div> <div>Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div> <table border="1"><caption>Estimated data points from the Global MSL graph</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>SLA with GPD (cm)</th><th>SLA with RAD (cm)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011.0</td><td>45.55</td><td>45.70</td></tr><tr><td>2011.2</td><td>45.35</td><td>45.45</td></tr><tr><td>2011.4</td><td>45.90</td><td>45.95</td></tr><tr><td>2011.6</td><td>45.85</td><td>45.95</td></tr><tr><td>2011.8</td><td>45.80</td><td>45.95</td></tr><tr><td>2012.0</td><td>46.25</td><td>46.35</td></tr><tr><td>2012.2</td><td>46.50</td><td>46.60</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	SLA with GPD (cm)	SLA with RAD (cm)	2011.0	45.55	45.70	2011.2	45.35	45.45	2011.4	45.90	45.95	2011.6	45.85	45.95	2011.8	45.80	45.95	2012.0	46.25	46.35	2012.2	46.50
Year	SLA with GPD (cm)	SLA with RAD (cm)																							
2011.0	45.55	45.70																							
2011.2	45.35	45.45																							
2011.4	45.90	45.95																							
2011.6	45.85	45.95																							
2011.8	45.80	45.95																							
2012.0	46.25	46.35																							
2012.2	46.50	46.60																							

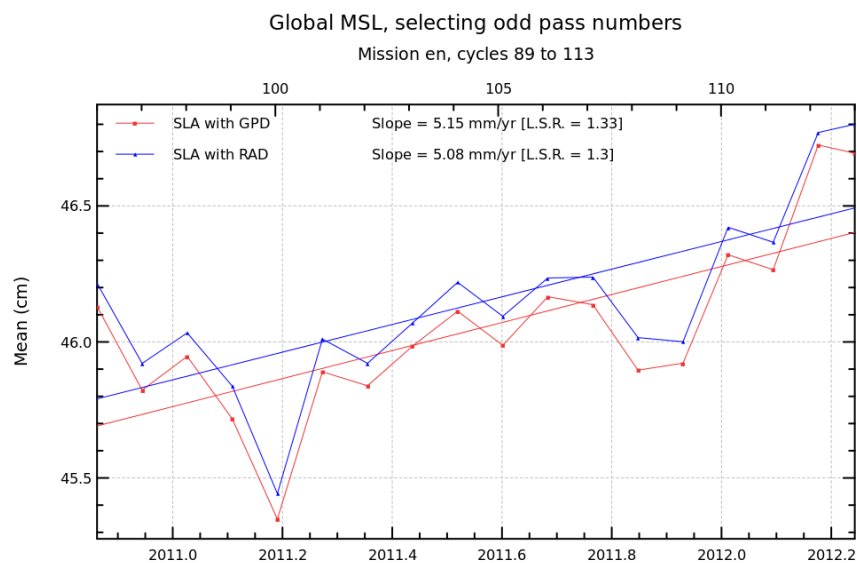
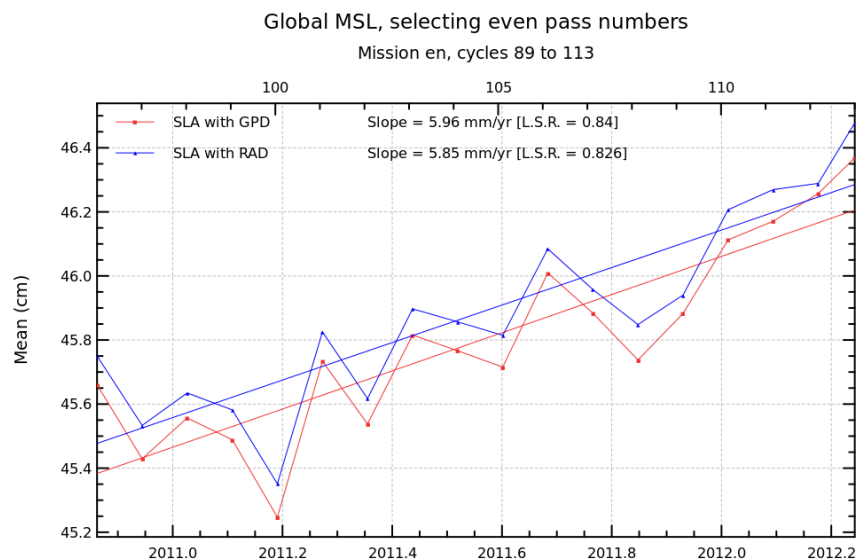
Diagnostic A201_b (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



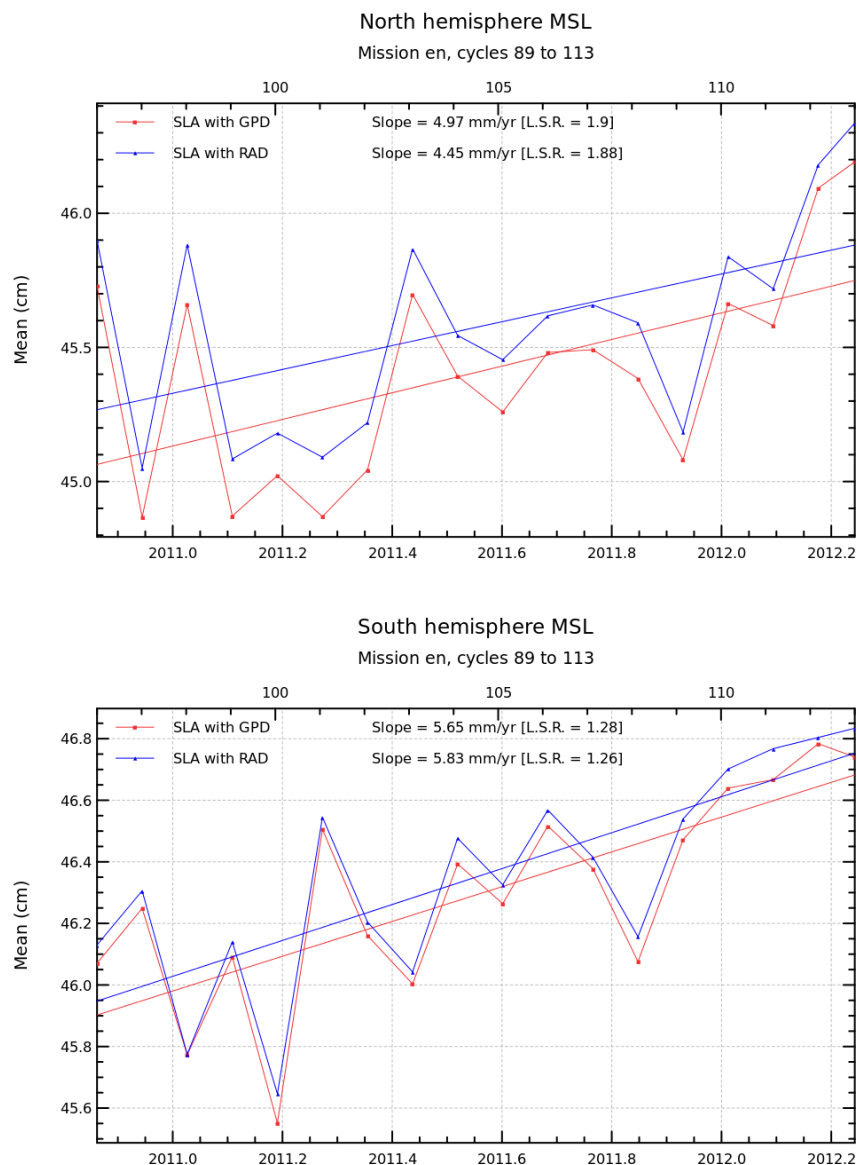
Diagnostic A201_c (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



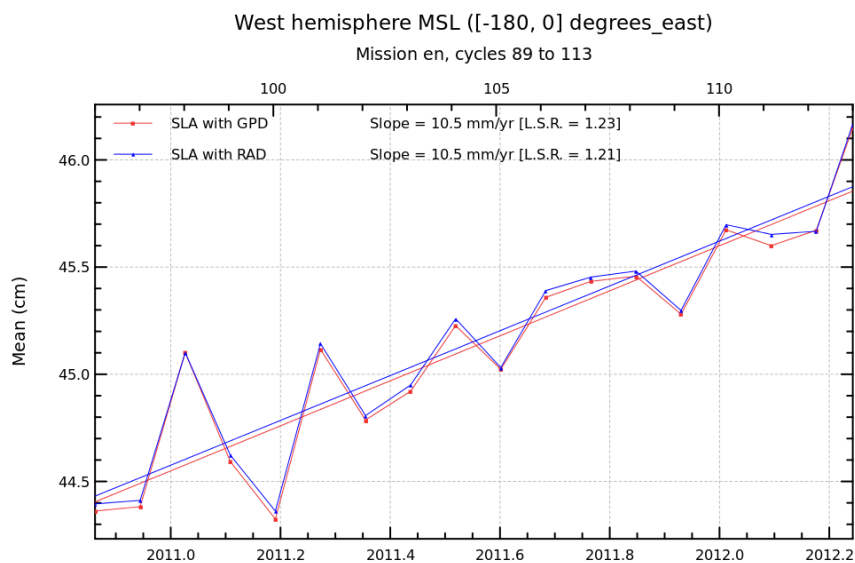
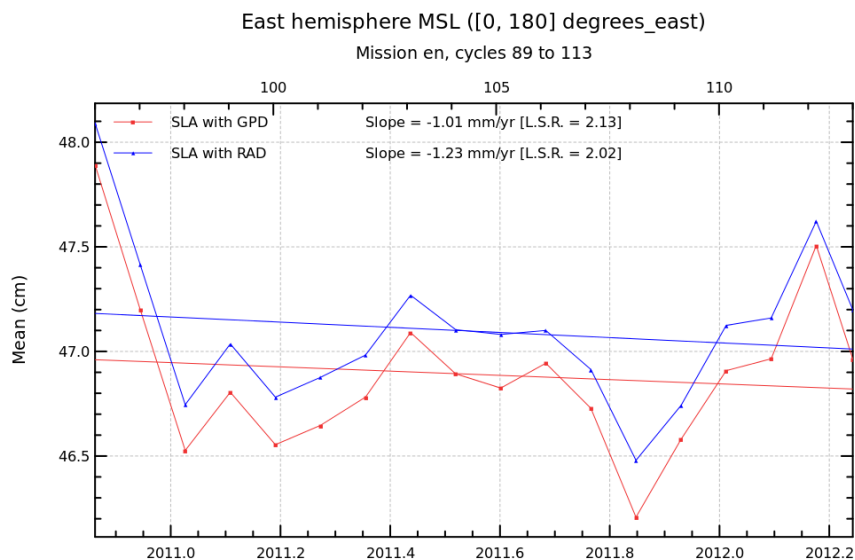
Diagnostic A201_d (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



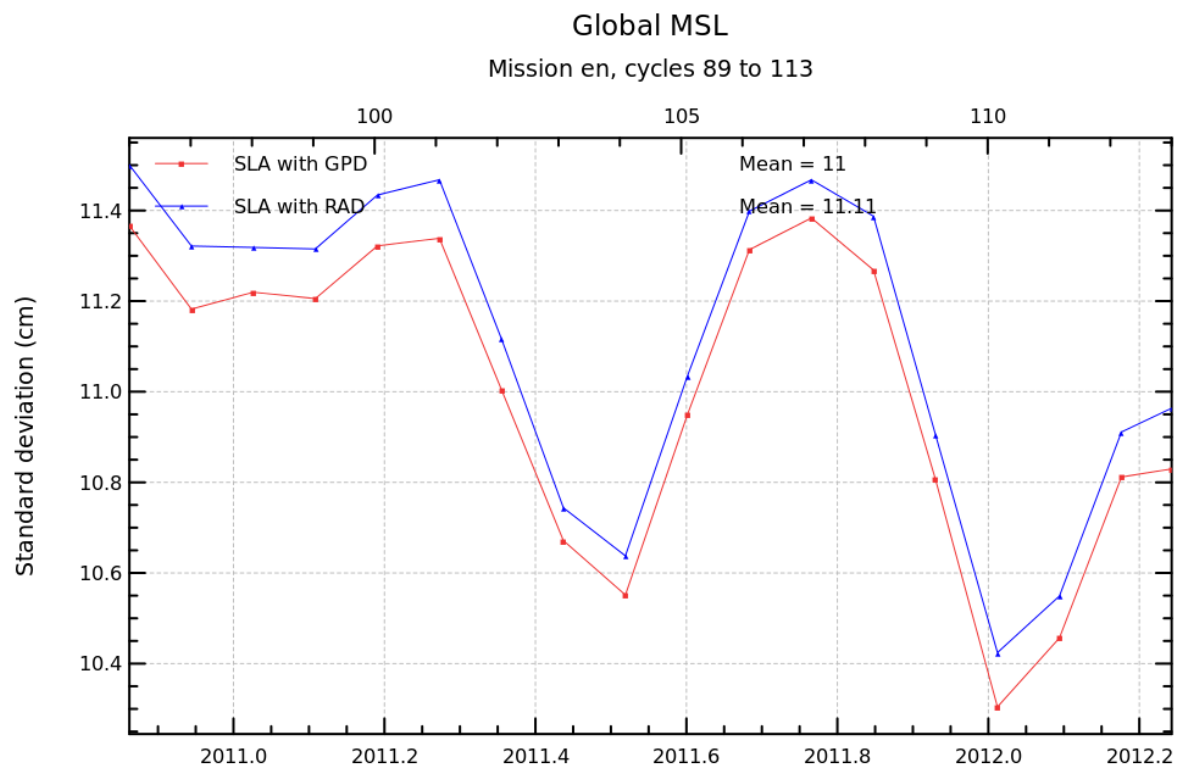
Diagnostic A201_e (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



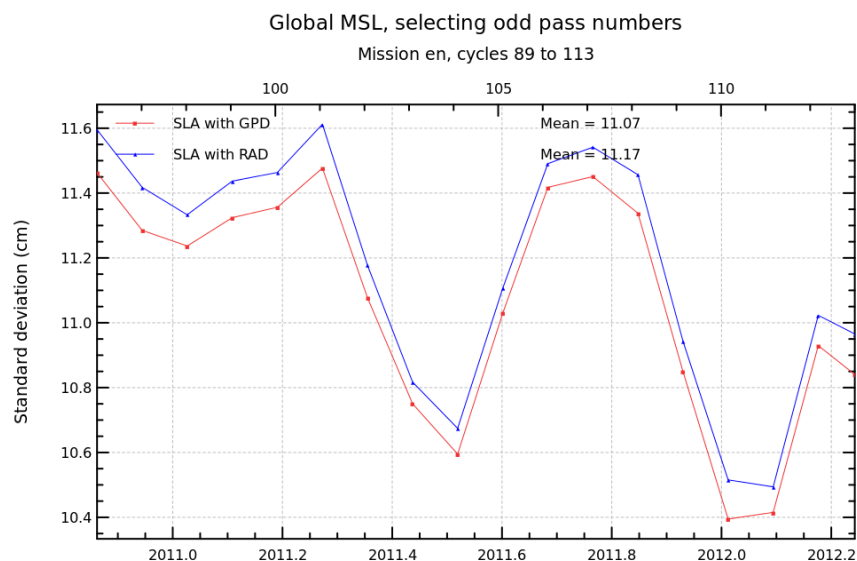
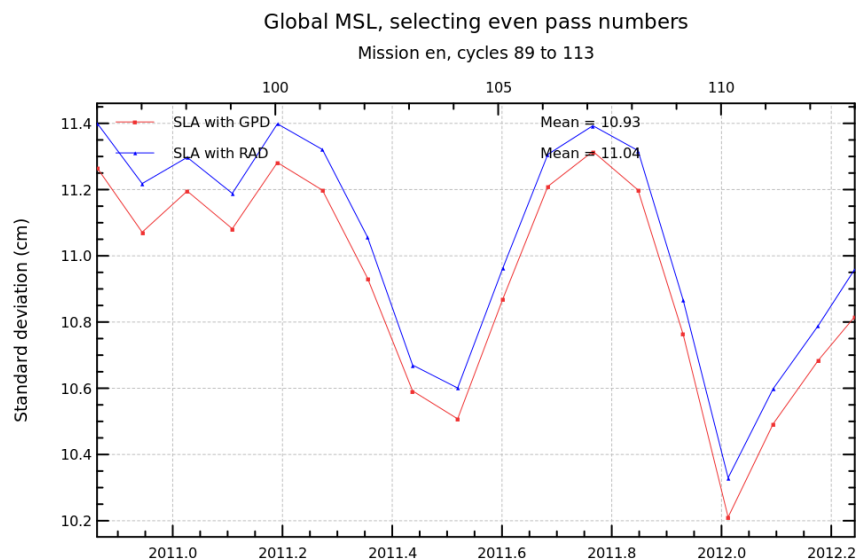
Diagnostic A201_f (mission en)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



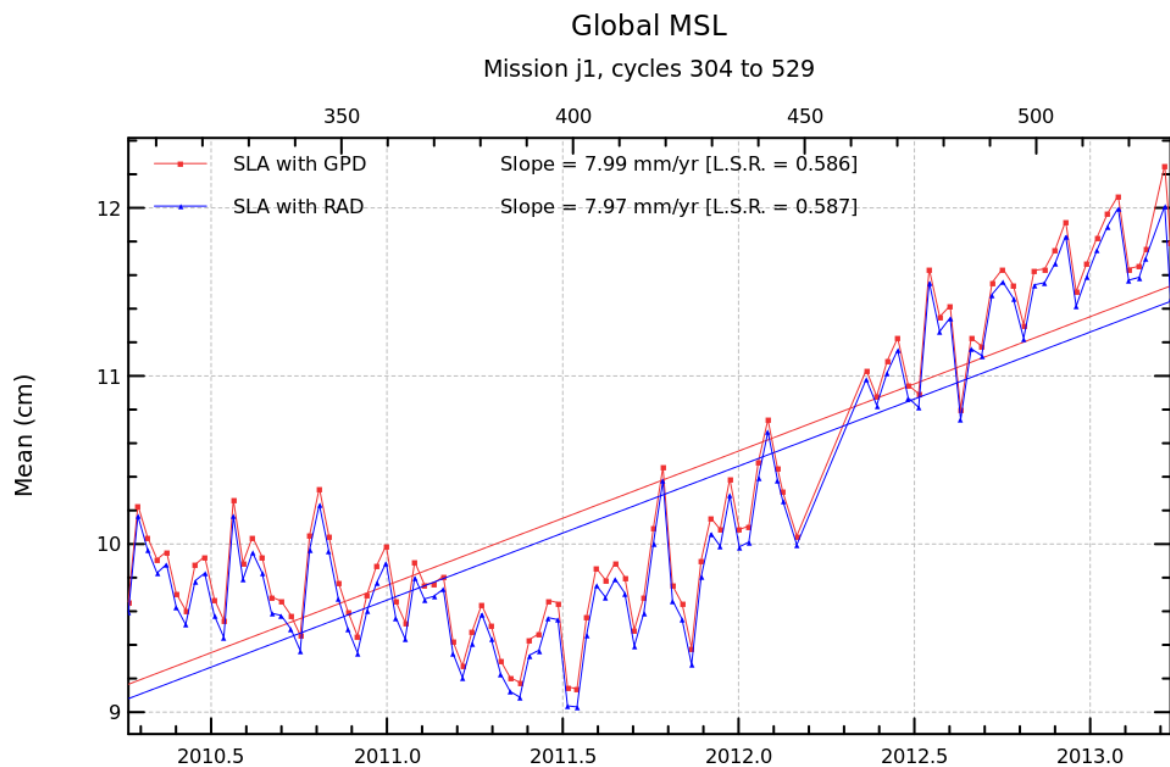
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



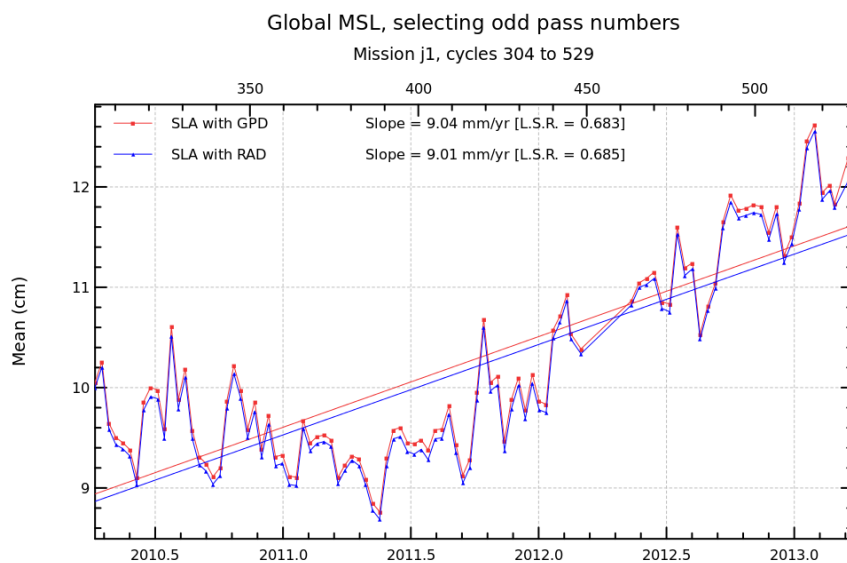
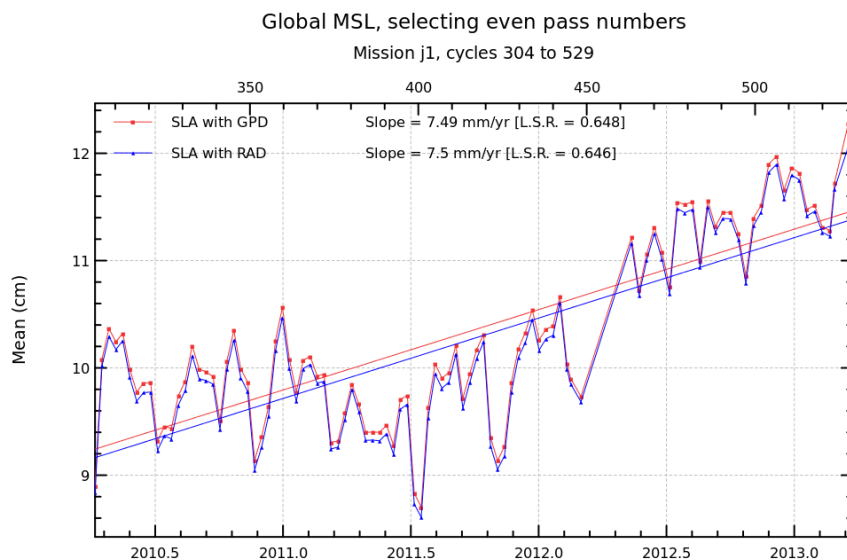
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



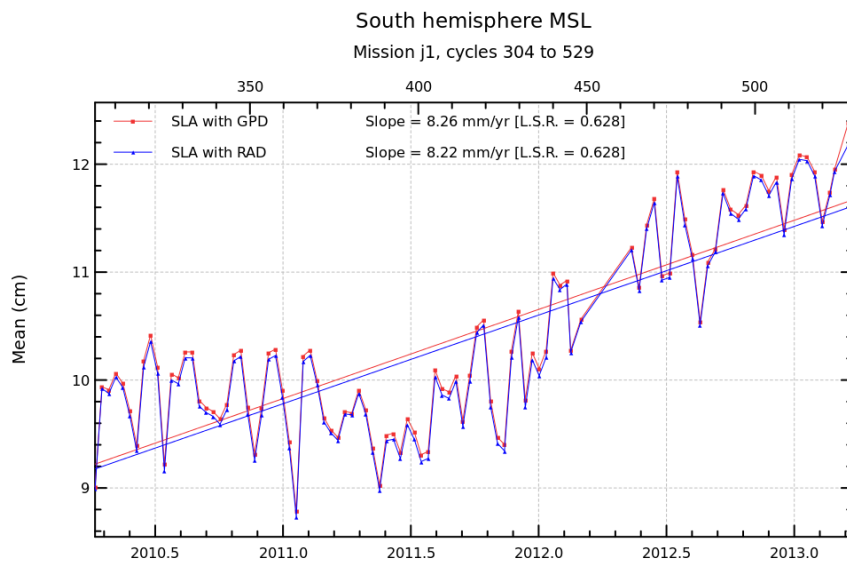
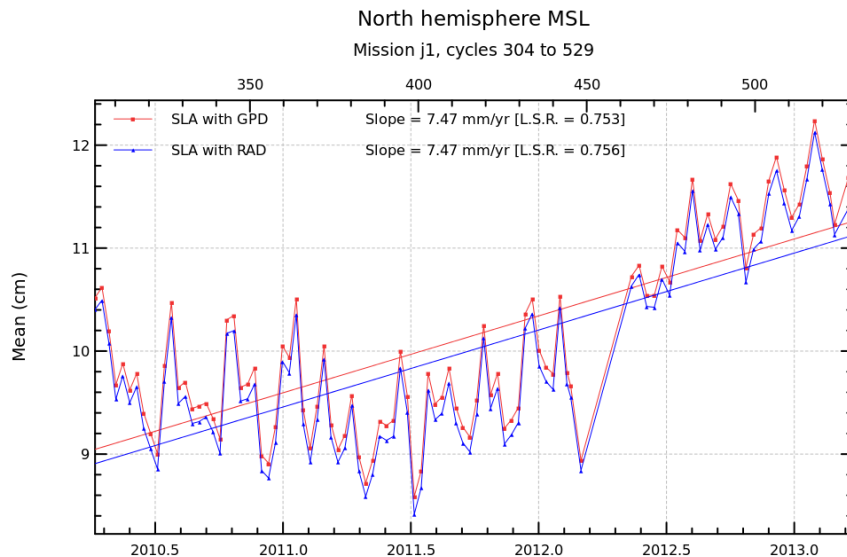
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



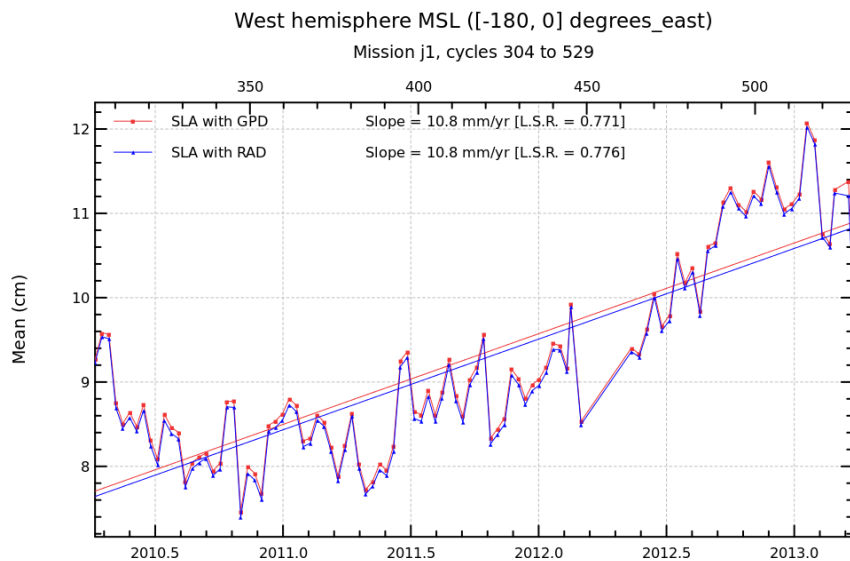
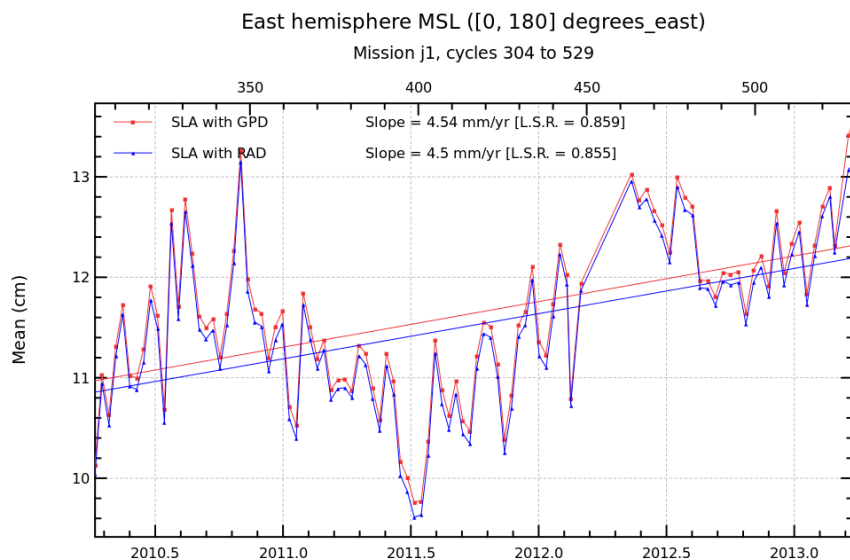
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



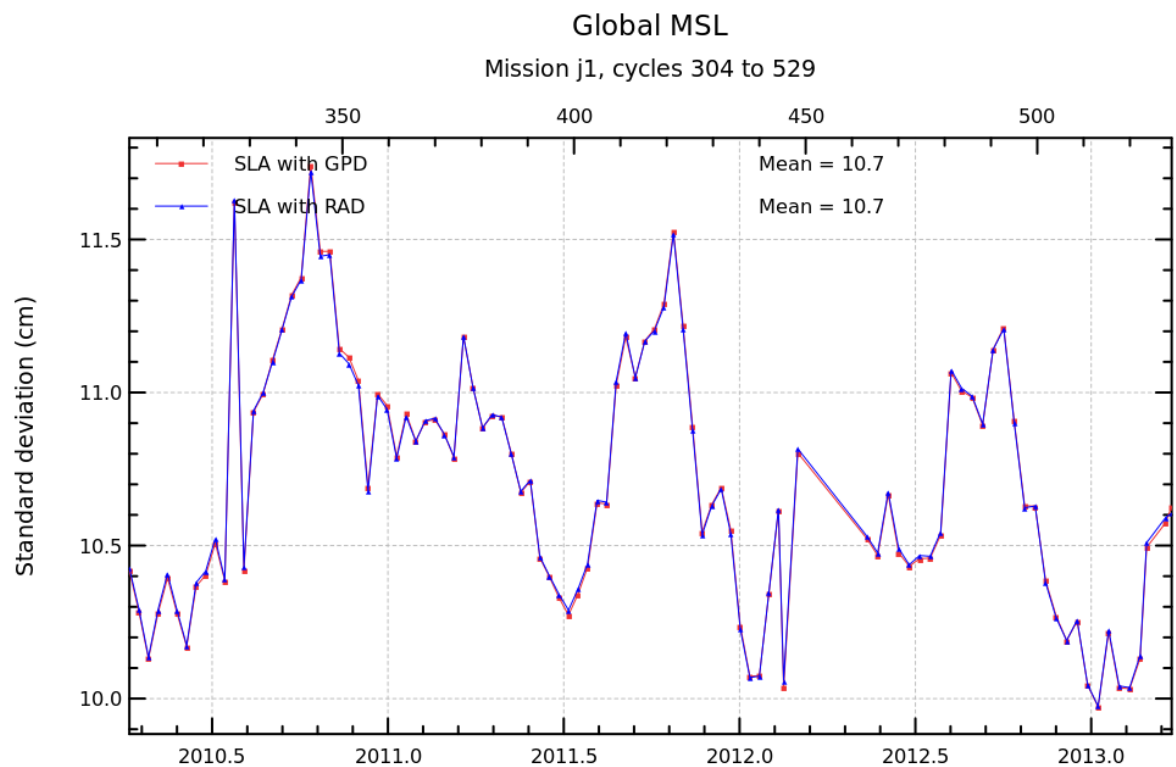
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



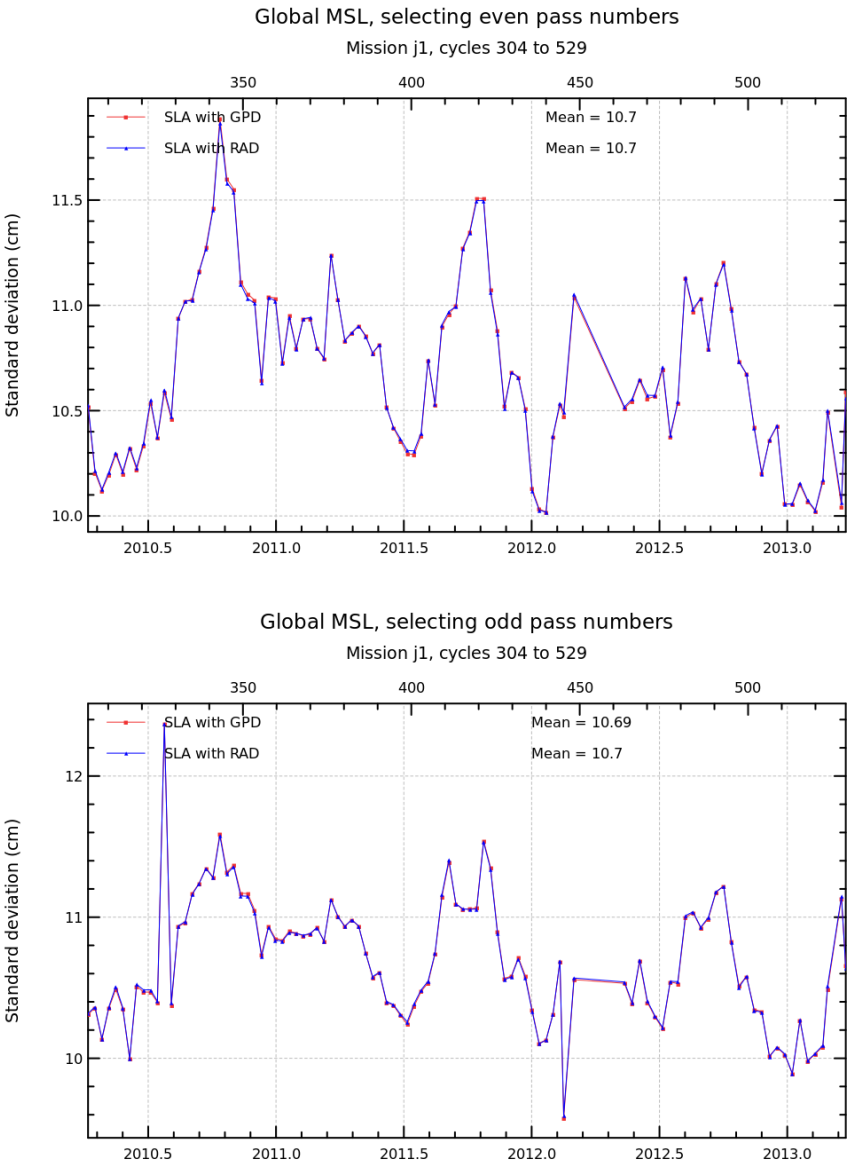
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



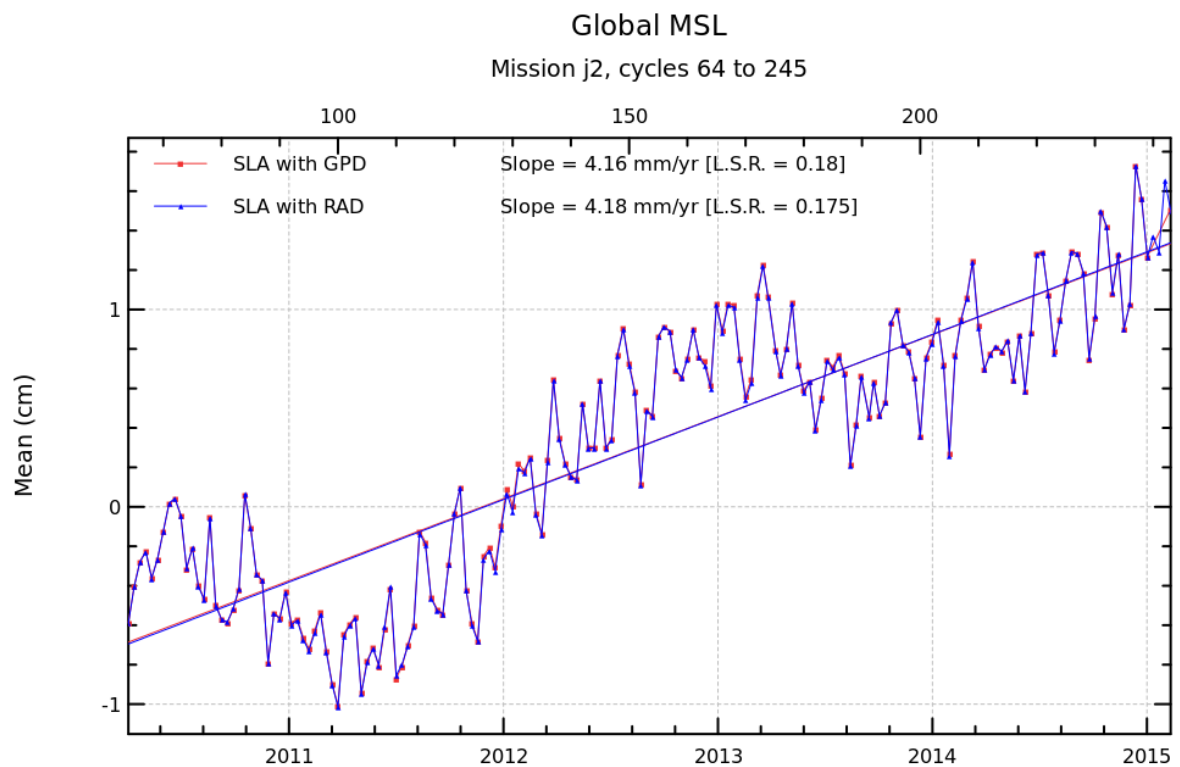
Diagnostic A201_a (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



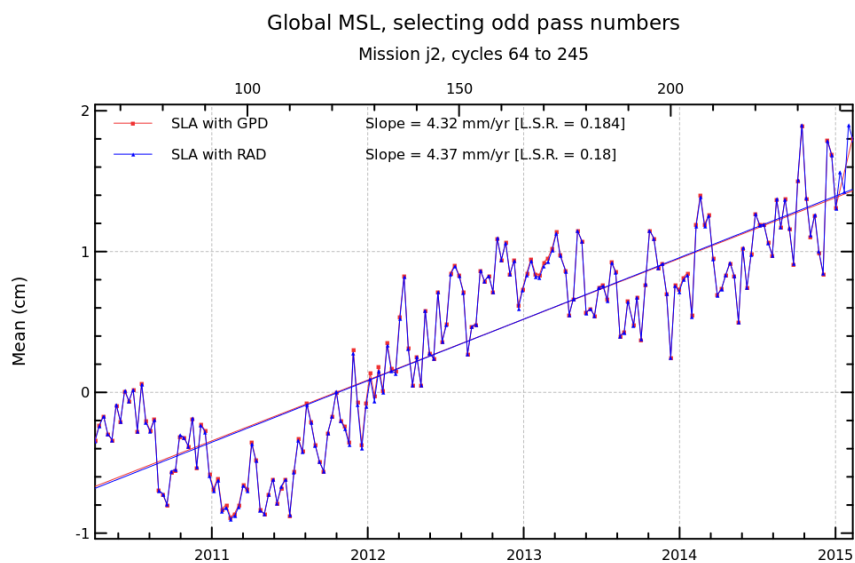
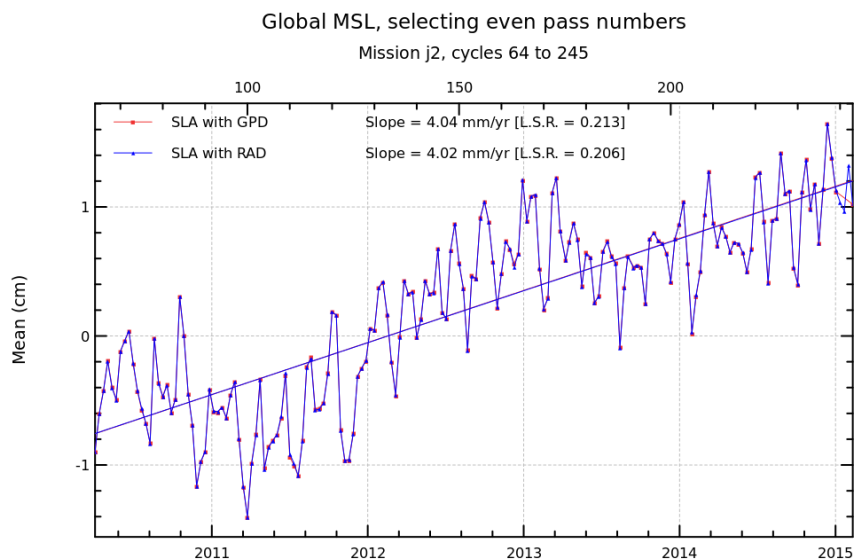
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



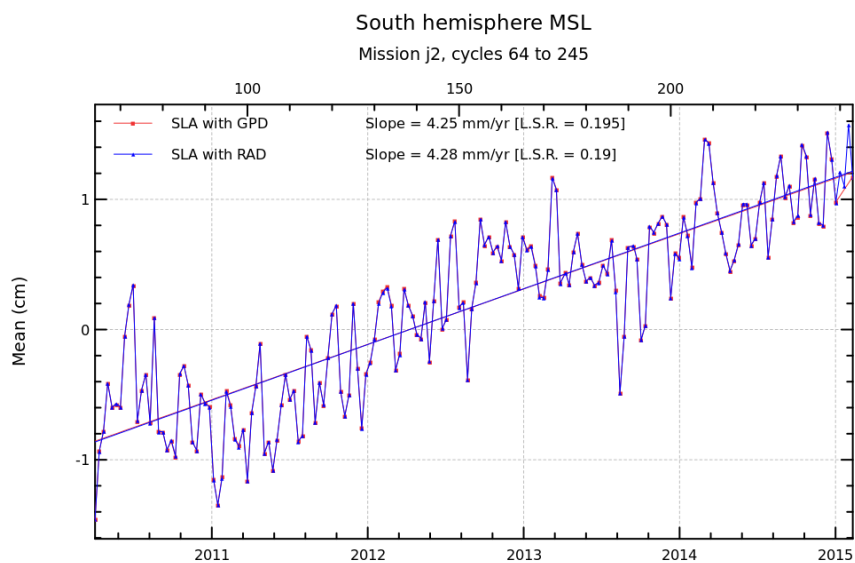
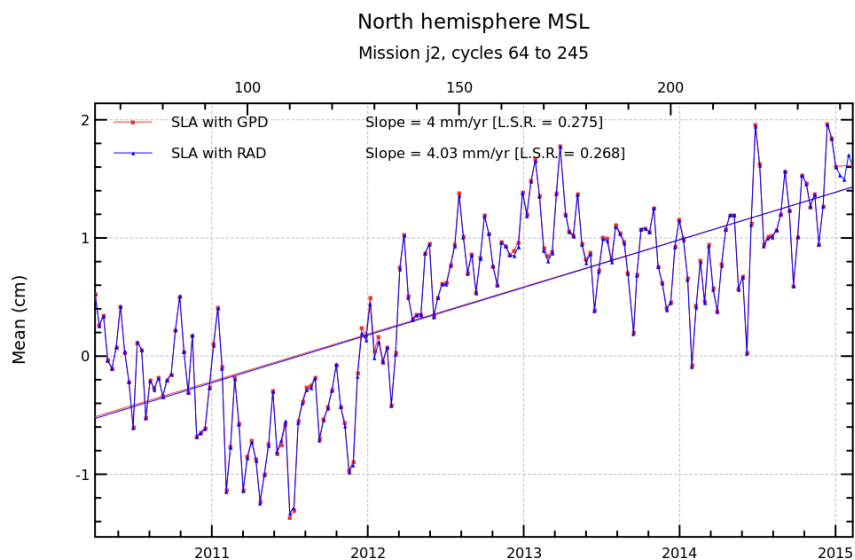
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



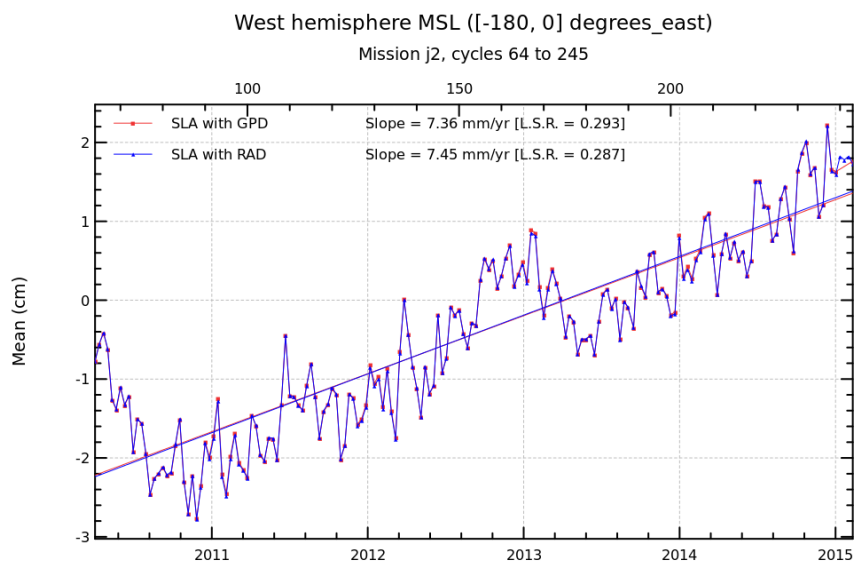
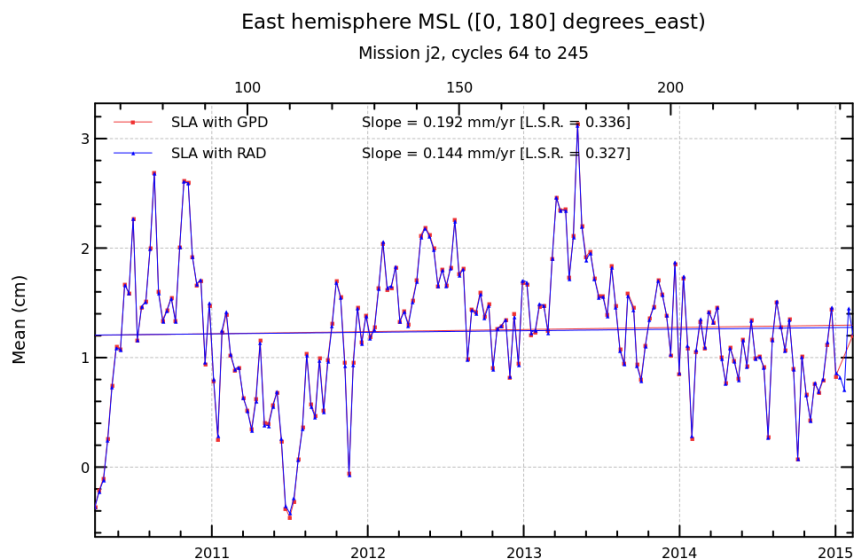
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



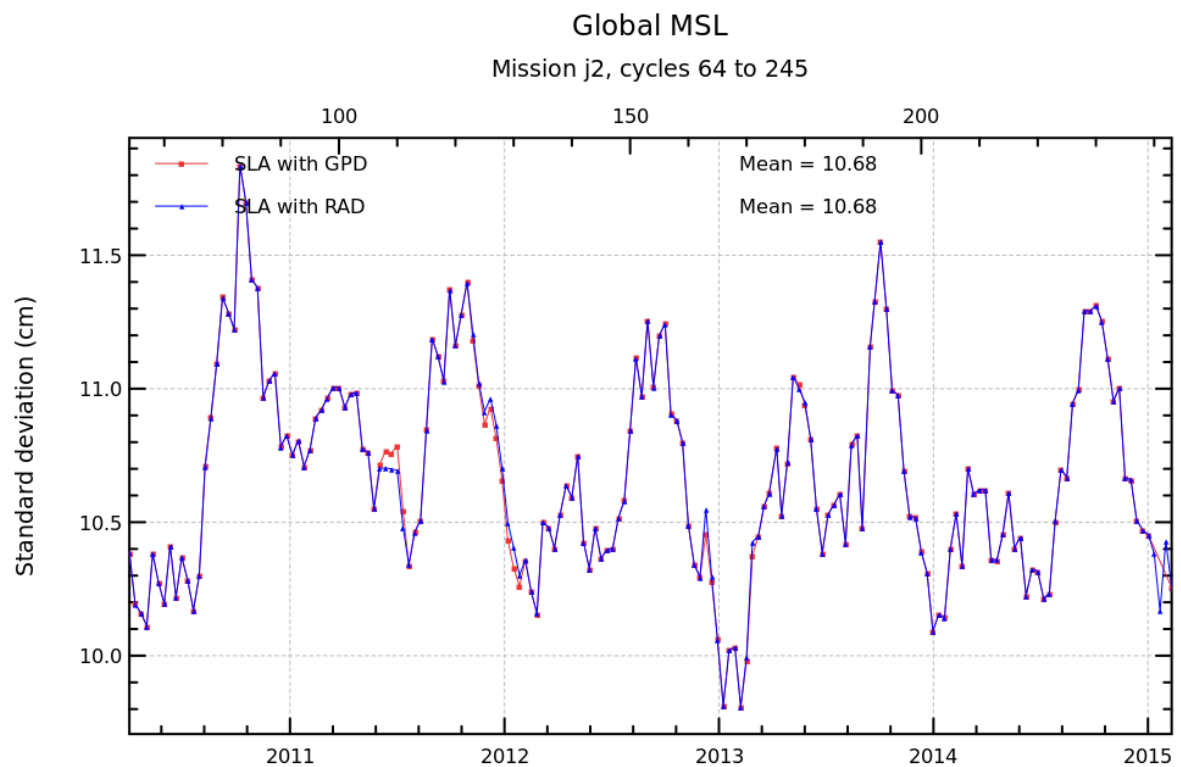
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A201_f (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

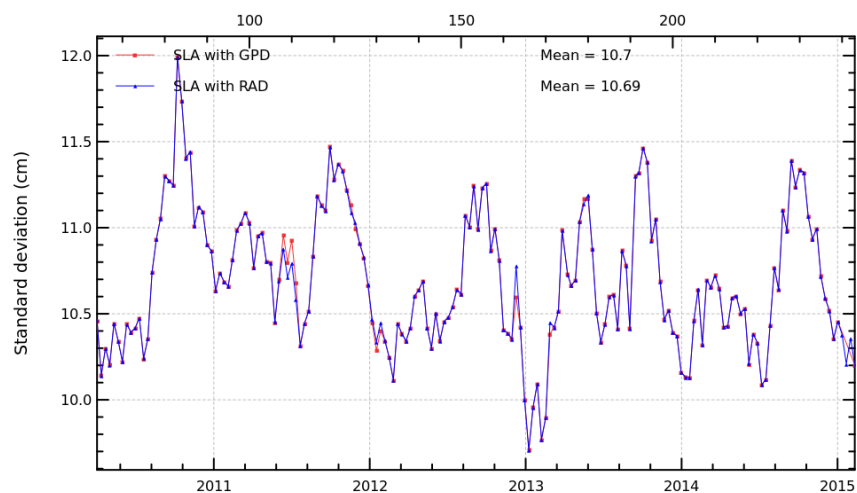
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

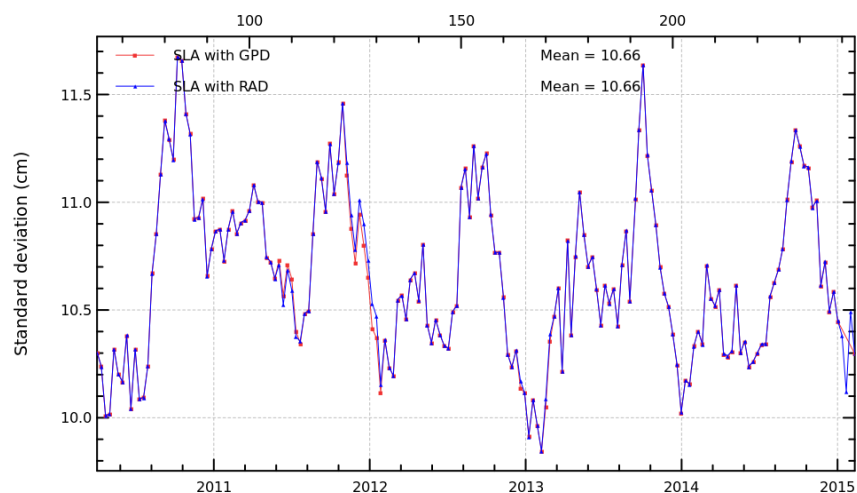
Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A202_a (mission en)																											
	Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)																											
	Input data : Along track SLA																											
	Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.																											
	<div>VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD) Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div> <table border="1"><caption>Approximate data points from the chart</caption><thead><tr><th>Cycles</th><th>Difference of variances (cm^2)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011.0</td><td>-2.8</td></tr><tr><td>2011.1</td><td>-2.3</td></tr><tr><td>2011.2</td><td>-2.5</td></tr><tr><td>2011.3</td><td>-2.9</td></tr><tr><td>2011.4</td><td>-1.6</td></tr><tr><td>2011.5</td><td>-1.8</td></tr><tr><td>2011.6</td><td>-1.9</td></tr><tr><td>2011.7</td><td>-1.9</td></tr><tr><td>2011.8</td><td>-2.7</td></tr><tr><td>2011.9</td><td>-2.1</td></tr><tr><td>2012.0</td><td>-2.5</td></tr><tr><td>2012.1</td><td>-1.9</td></tr><tr><td>2012.2</td><td>-2.8</td></tr></tbody></table>	Cycles	Difference of variances (cm^2)	2011.0	-2.8	2011.1	-2.3	2011.2	-2.5	2011.3	-2.9	2011.4	-1.6	2011.5	-1.8	2011.6	-1.9	2011.7	-1.9	2011.8	-2.7	2011.9	-2.1	2012.0	-2.5	2012.1	-1.9	2012.2
Cycles	Difference of variances (cm^2)																											
2011.0	-2.8																											
2011.1	-2.3																											
2011.2	-2.5																											
2011.3	-2.9																											
2011.4	-1.6																											
2011.5	-1.8																											
2011.6	-1.9																											
2011.7	-1.9																											
2011.8	-2.7																											
2011.9	-2.1																											
2012.0	-2.5																											
2012.1	-1.9																											
2012.2	-2.8																											

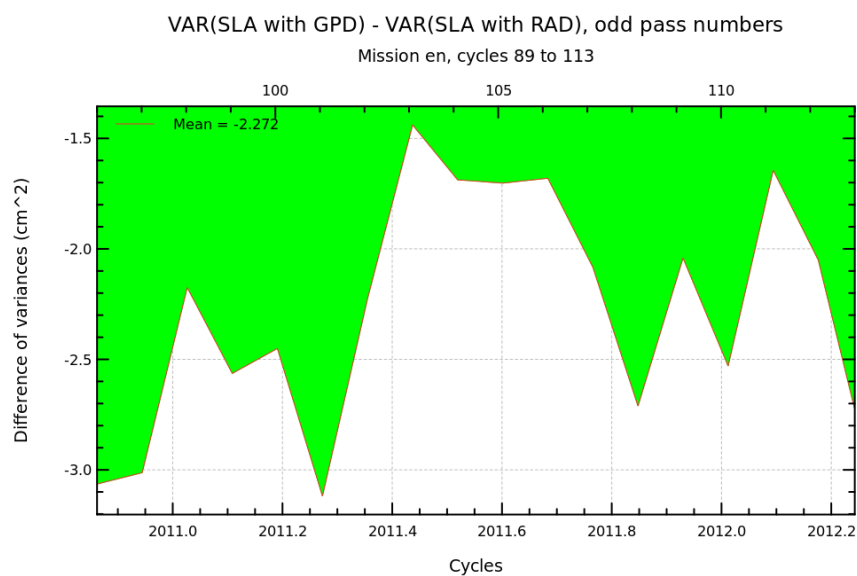
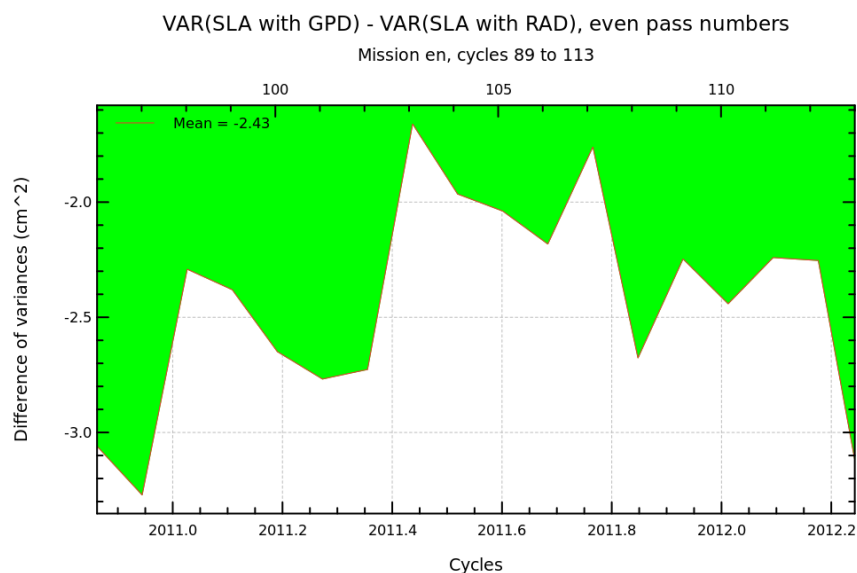
Diagnostic A202_b (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



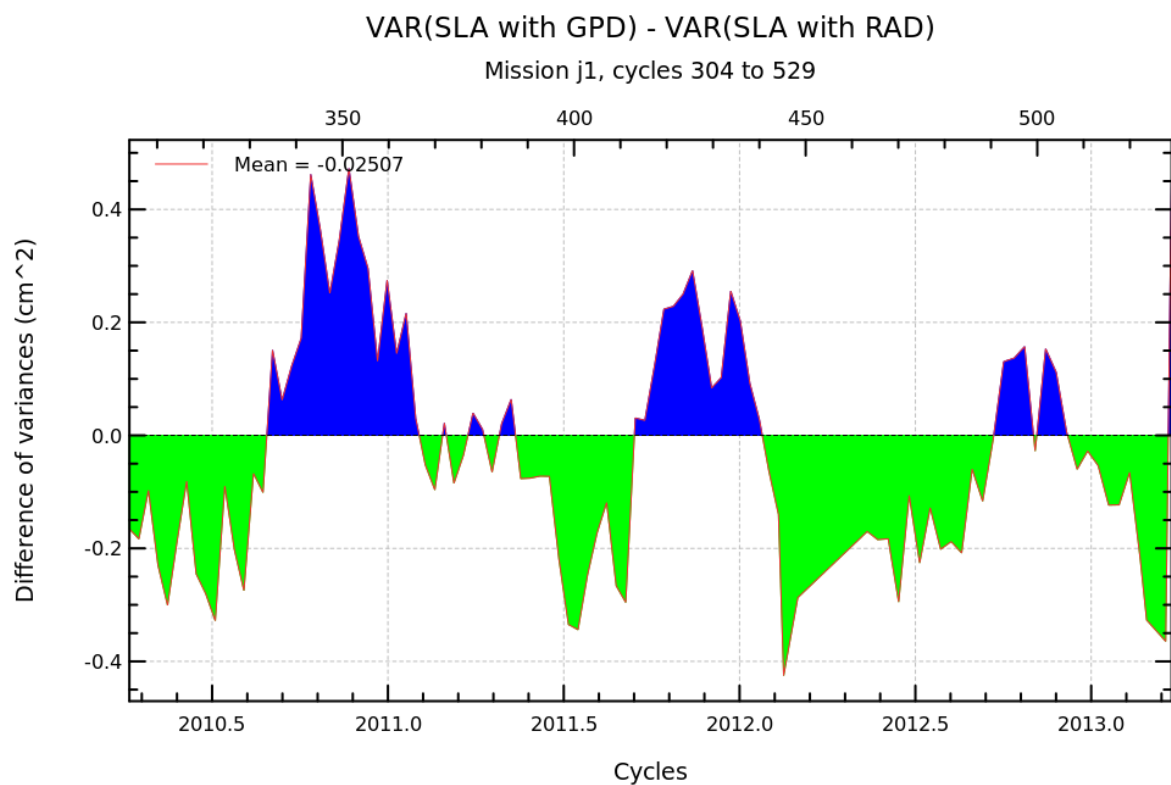
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



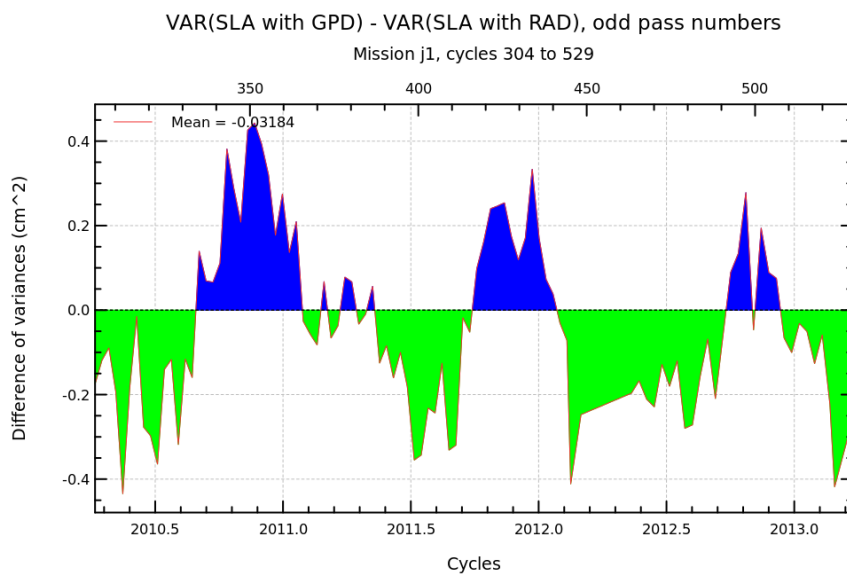
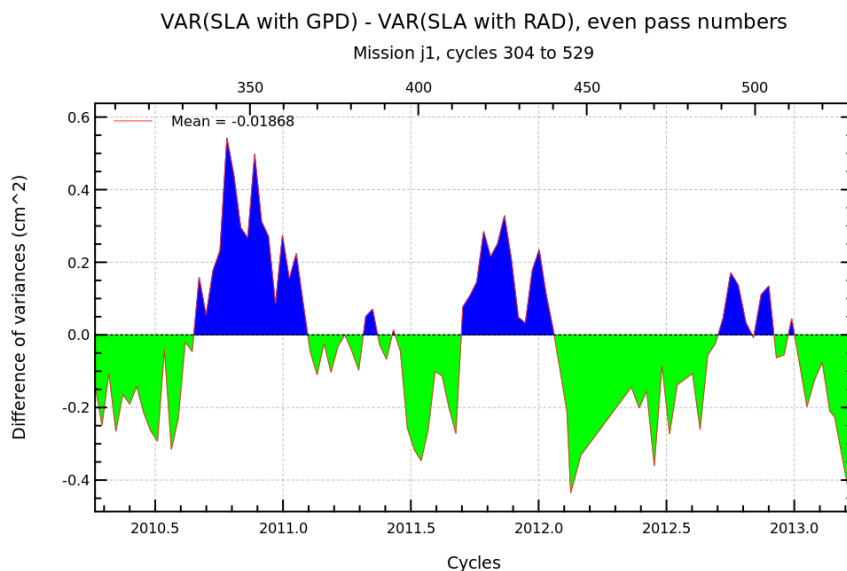
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



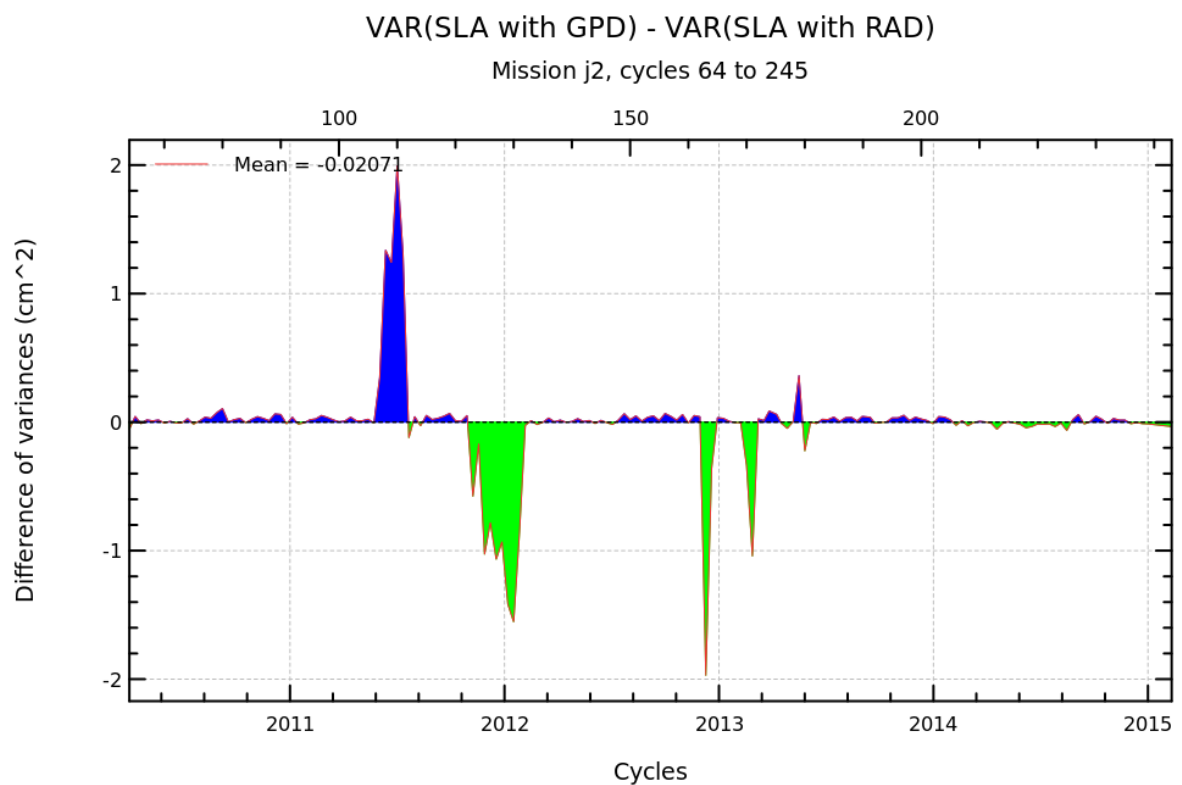
Diagnostic A202_a (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A202_b (mission j2)

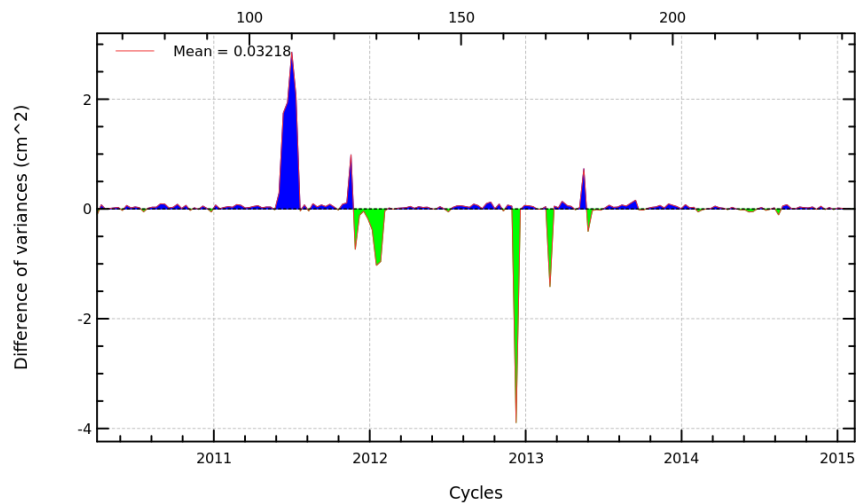
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

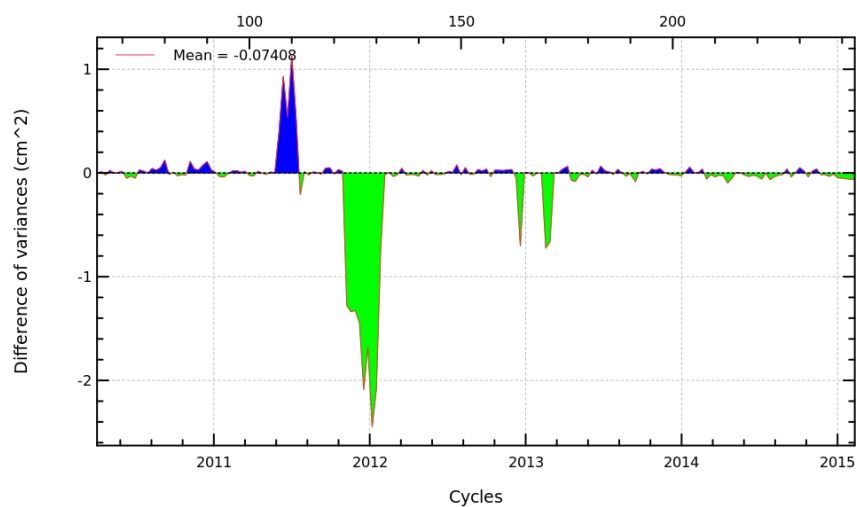
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or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

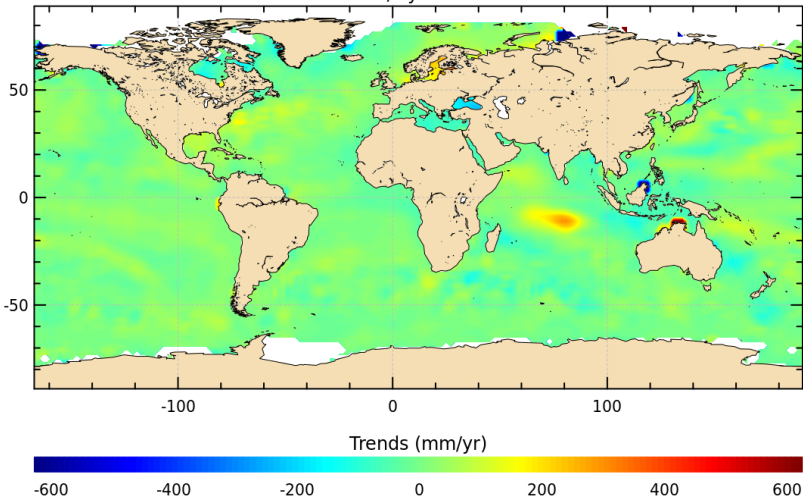
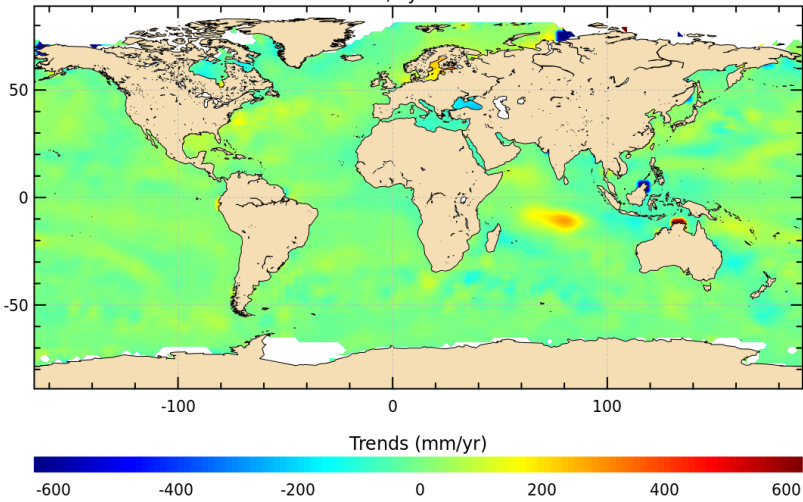
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD), even pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD), odd pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission en)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with GPD trends Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div>  <div>SLA with RAD trends Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</div> 	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission en)

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

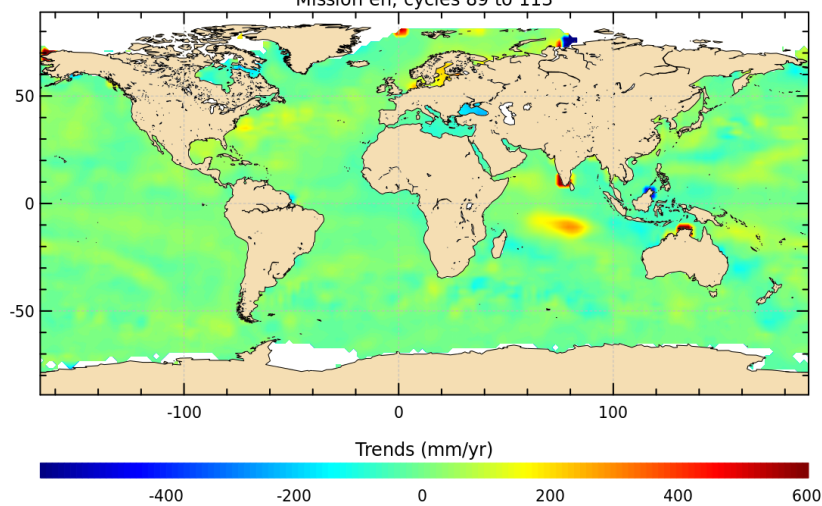
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

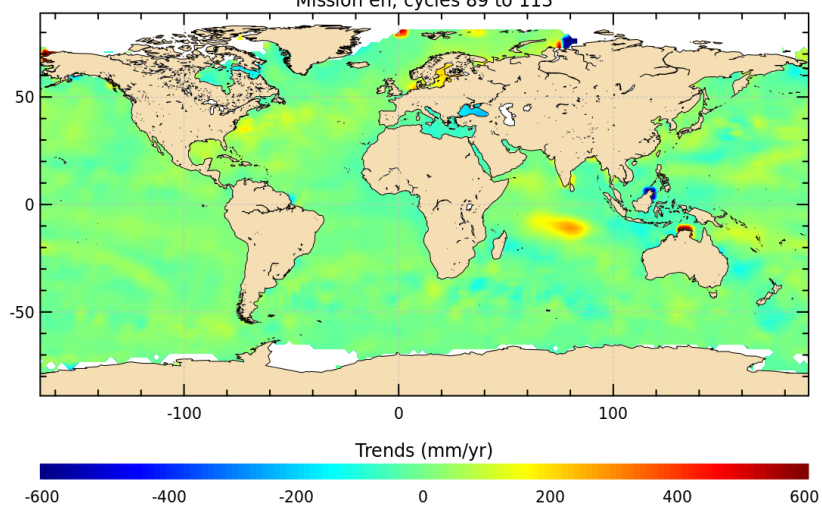
SLA with GPD trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



Diagnostic A203_c (mission en)

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

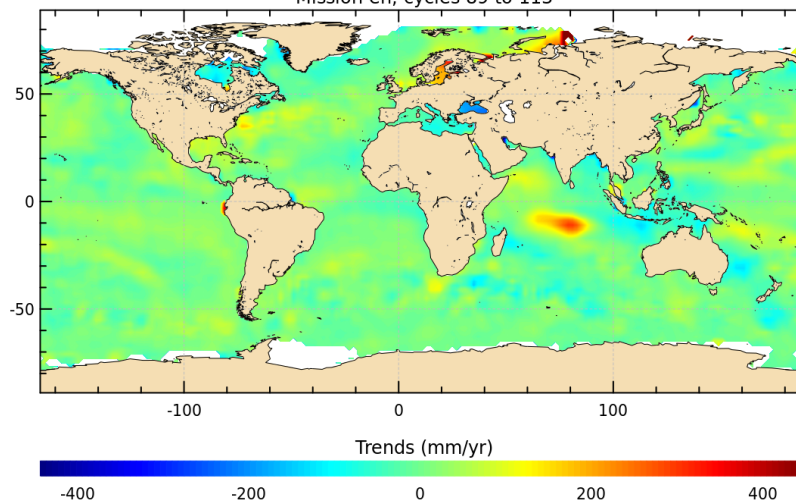
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

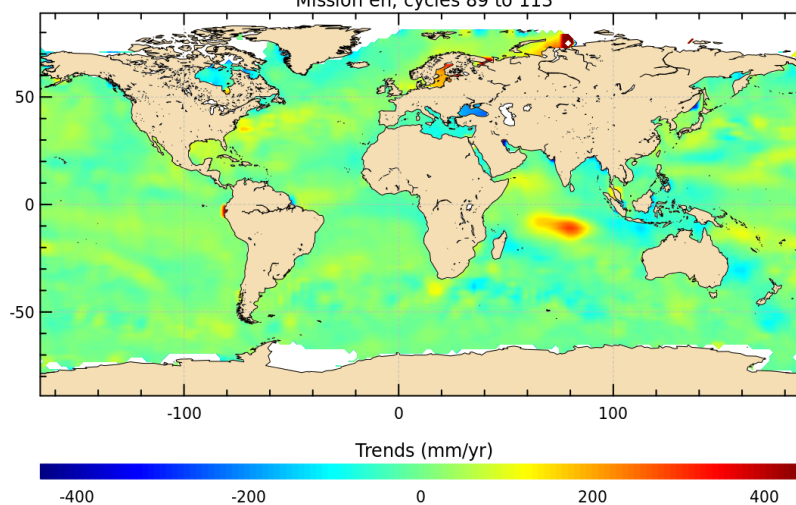
SLA with GPD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



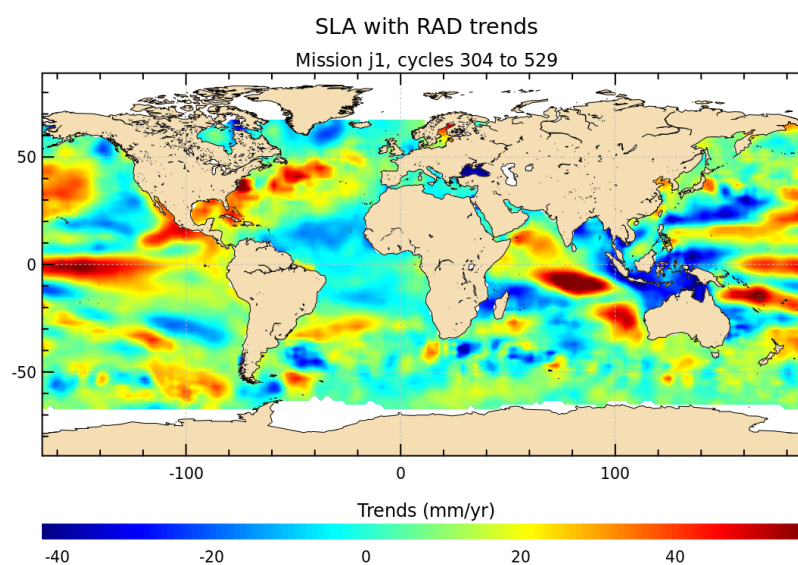
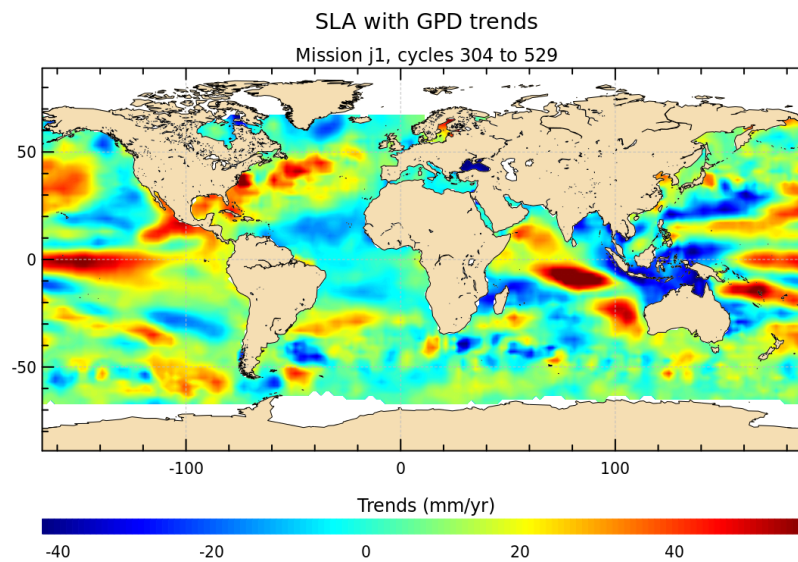
Diagnostic A203_a (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A203_b (mission j1)

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

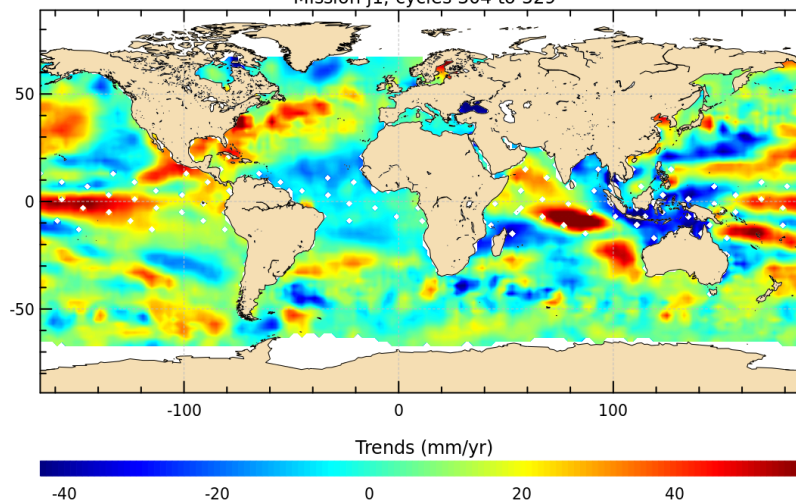
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

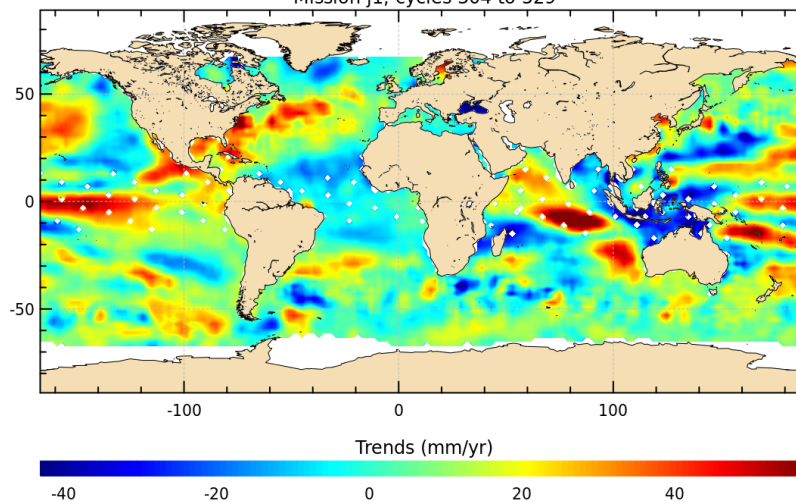
SLA with GPD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

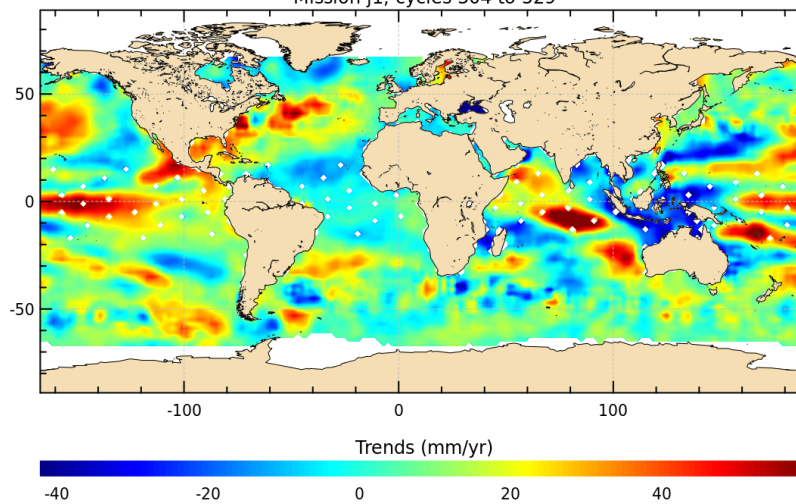
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

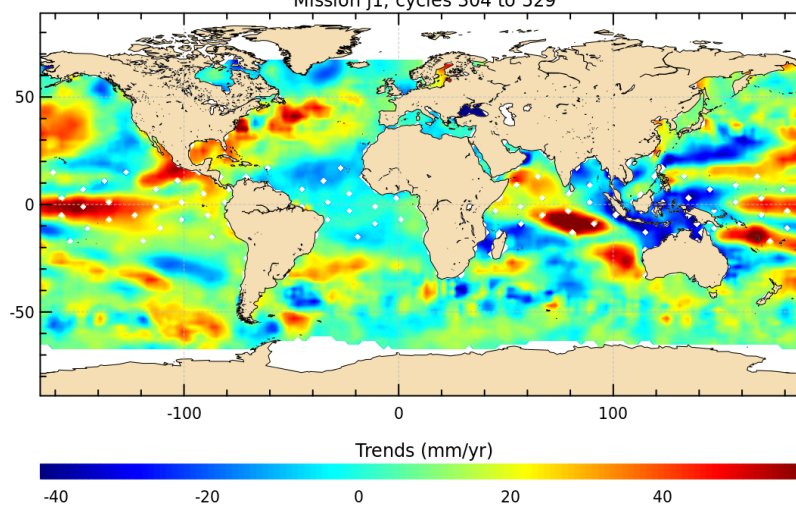
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



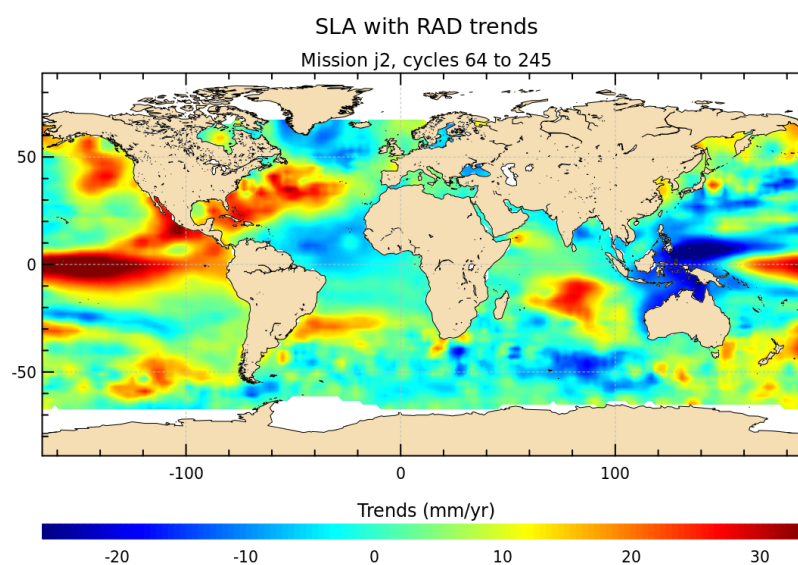
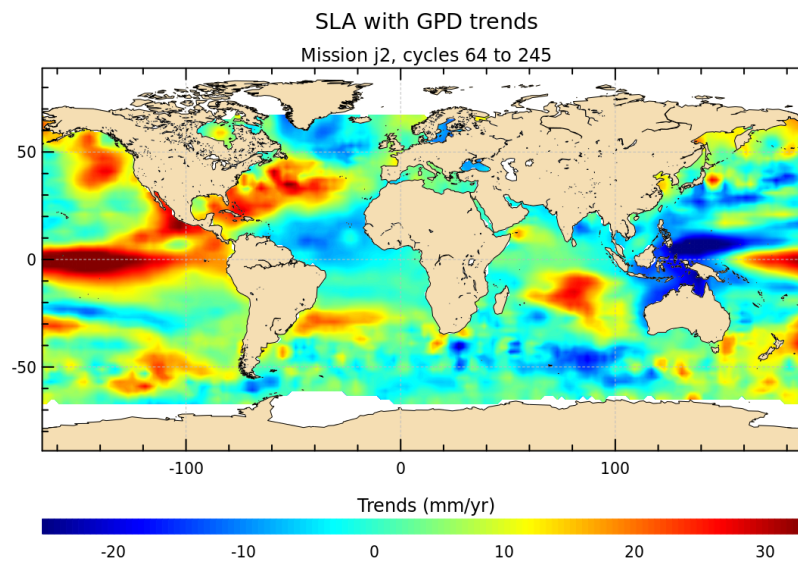
Diagnostic A203_a (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A203_b (mission j2)

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

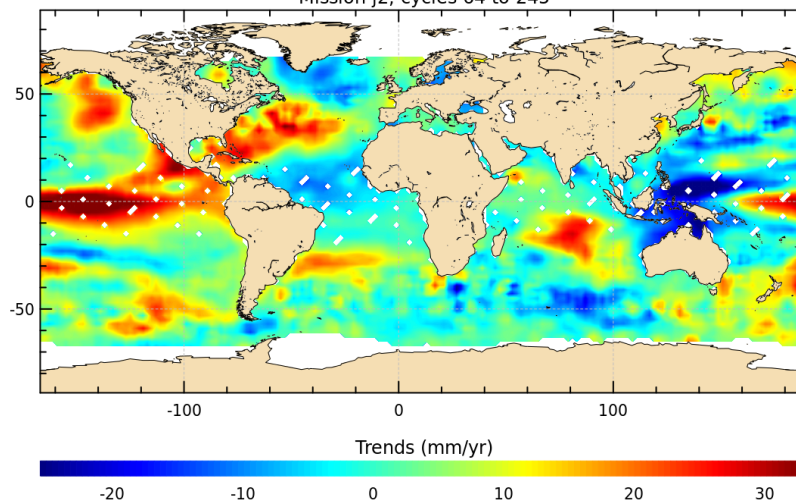
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

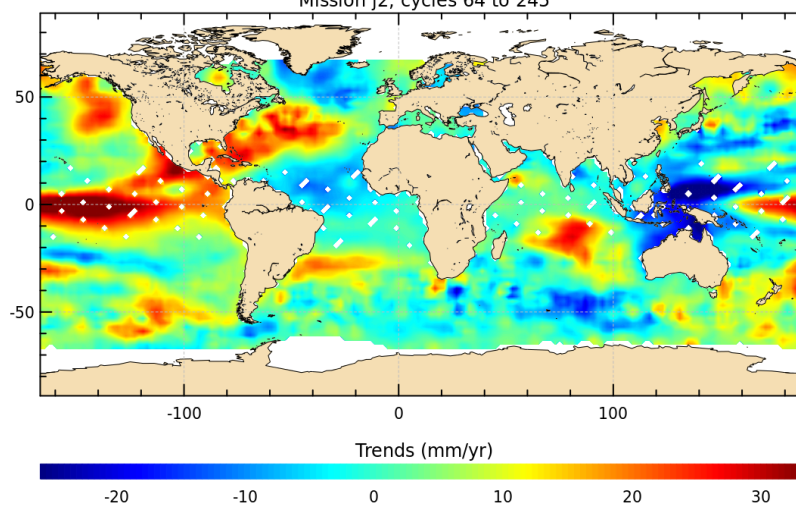
SLA with GPD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j2)

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

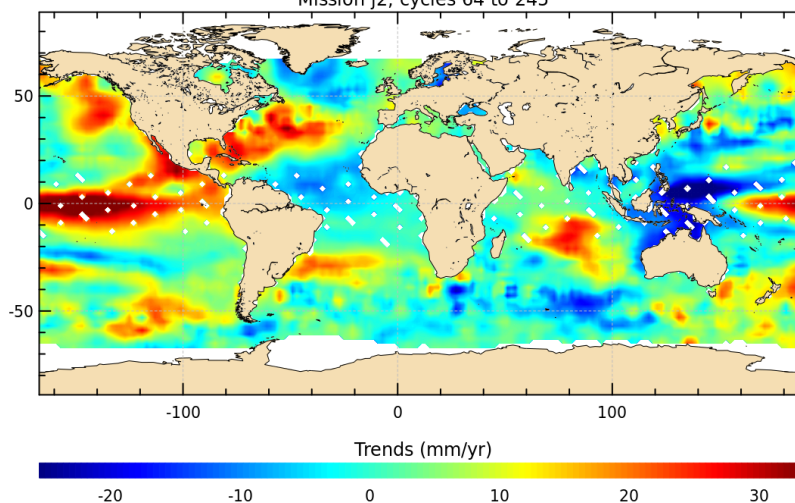
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

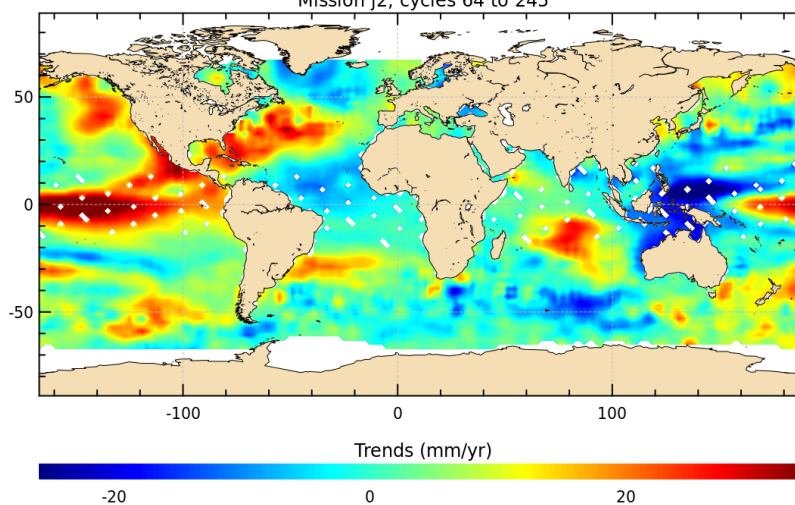
SLA with GPD trends : odd pass numbers

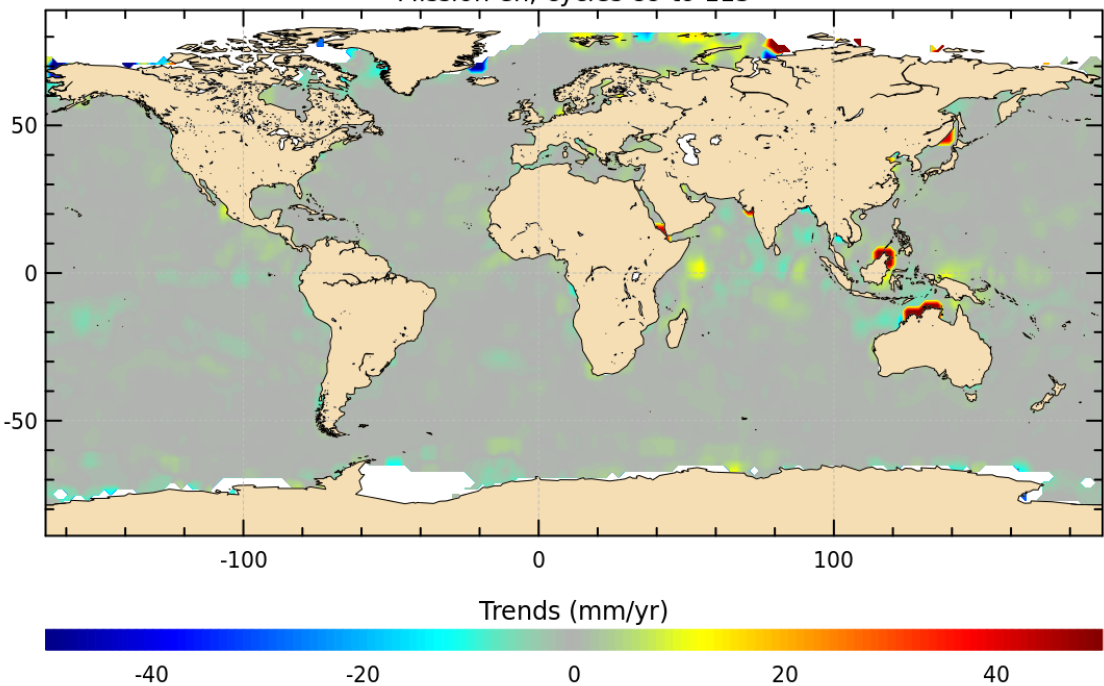
Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A204 a (mission en)
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends
	Input data : Along track SLA
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).
	<div><p>SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends</p><p>Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</p></div>

Diagnostic A204_b (mission en)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

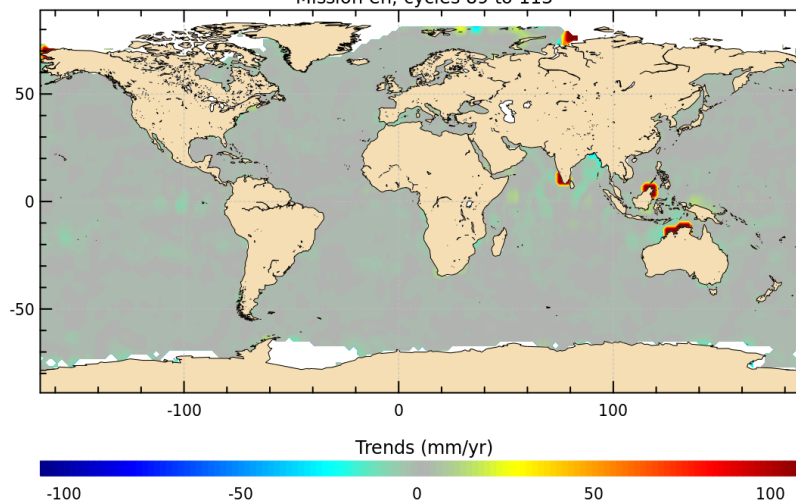
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

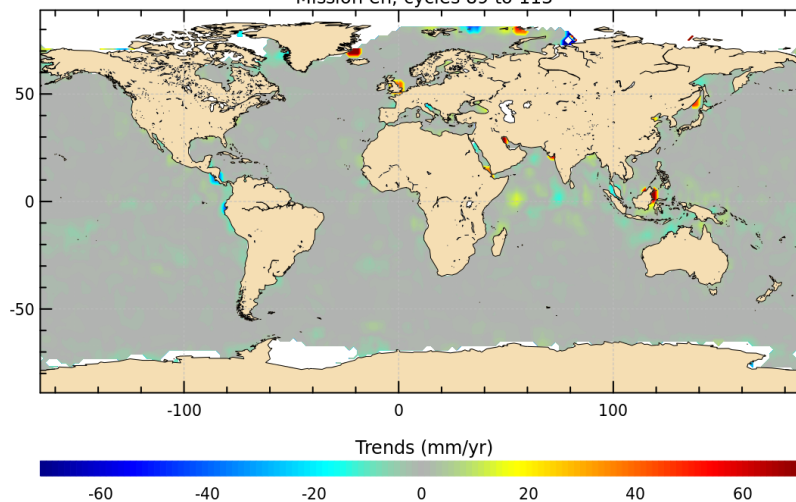
SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



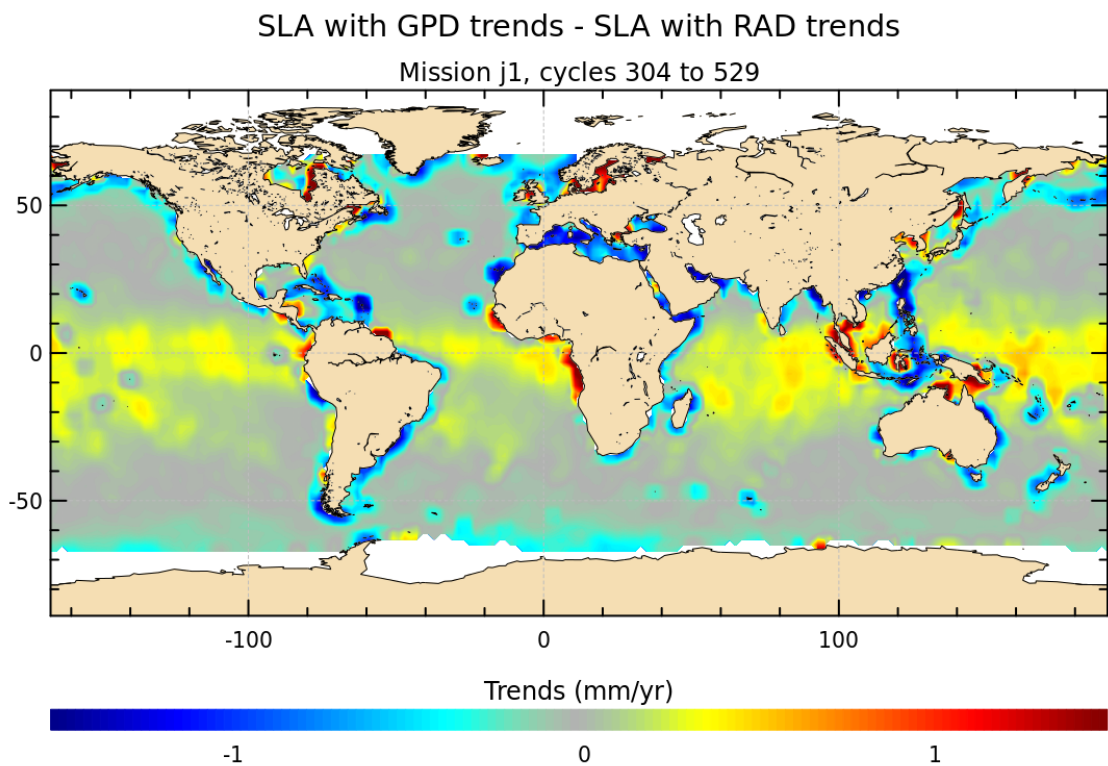
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A204_b (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

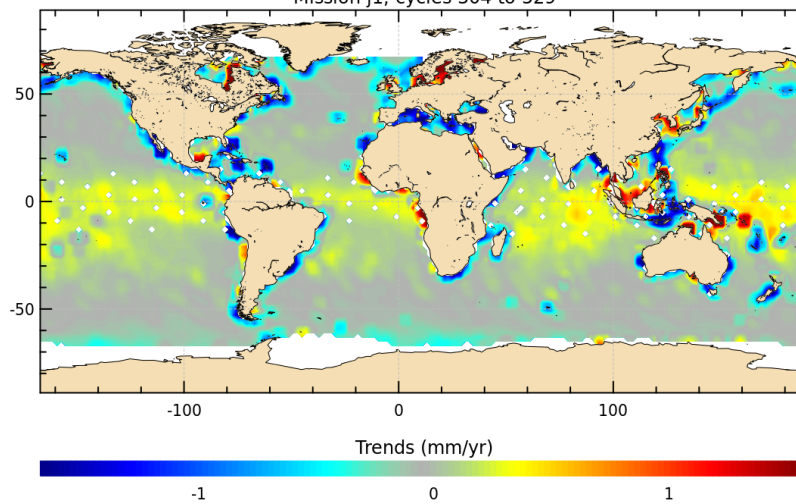
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

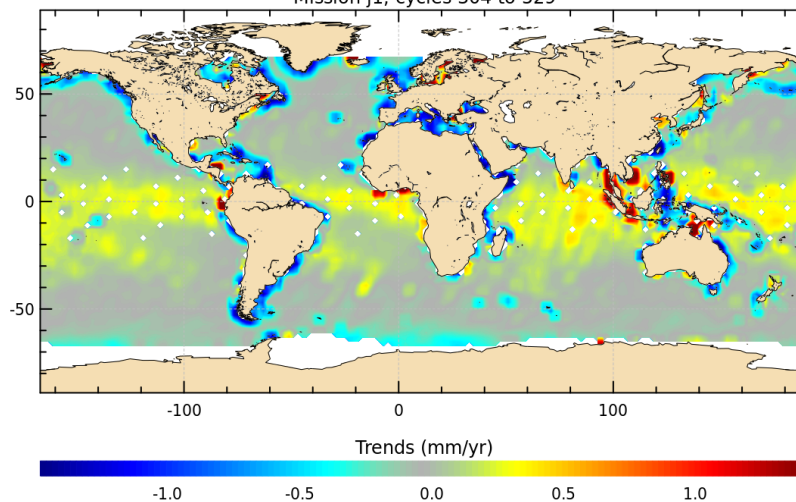
SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



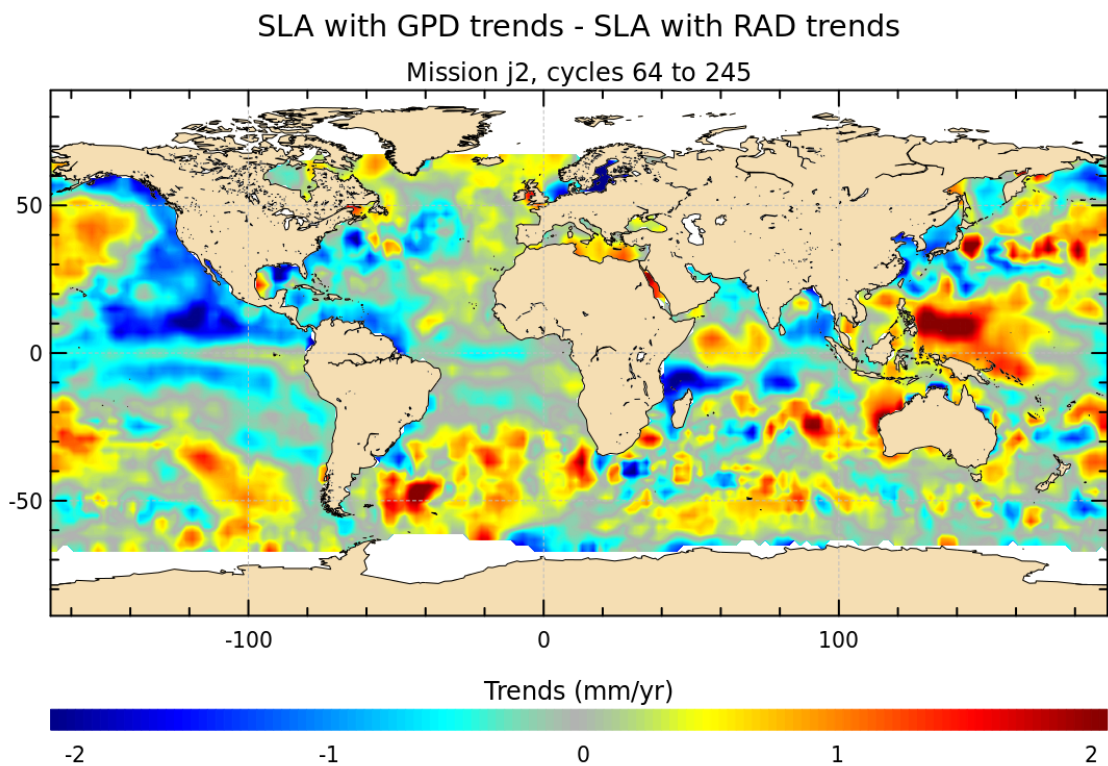
Diagnostic A204_a (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A204_b (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

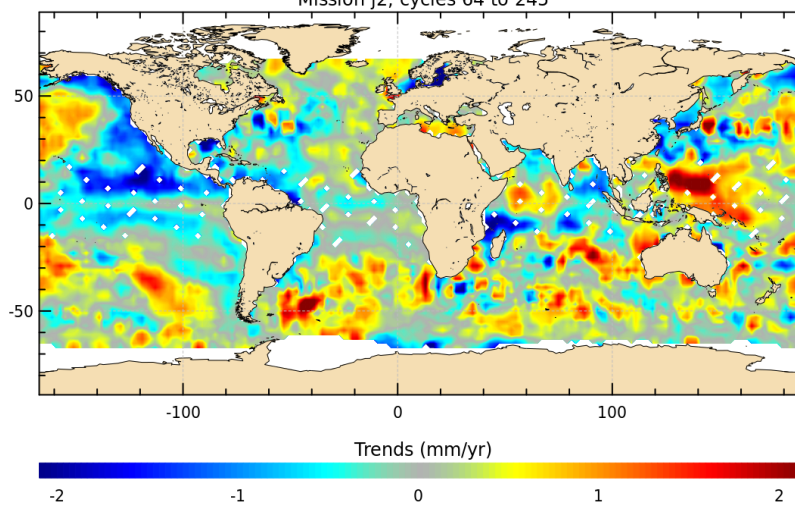
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

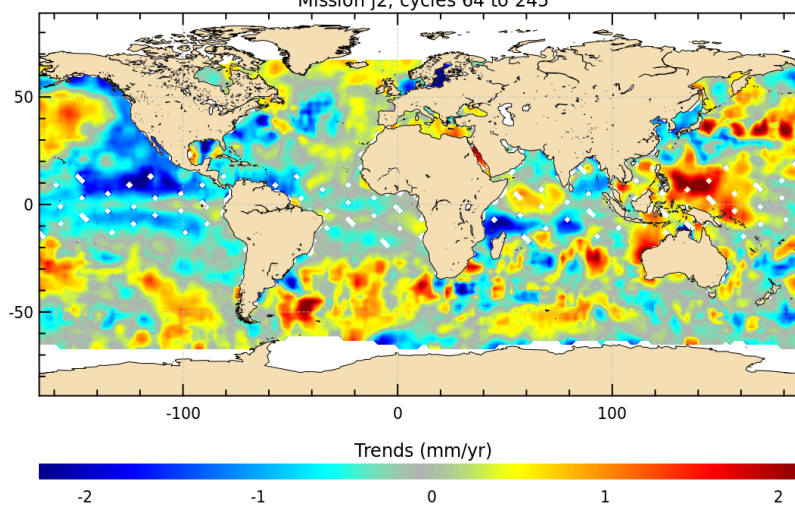
SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245

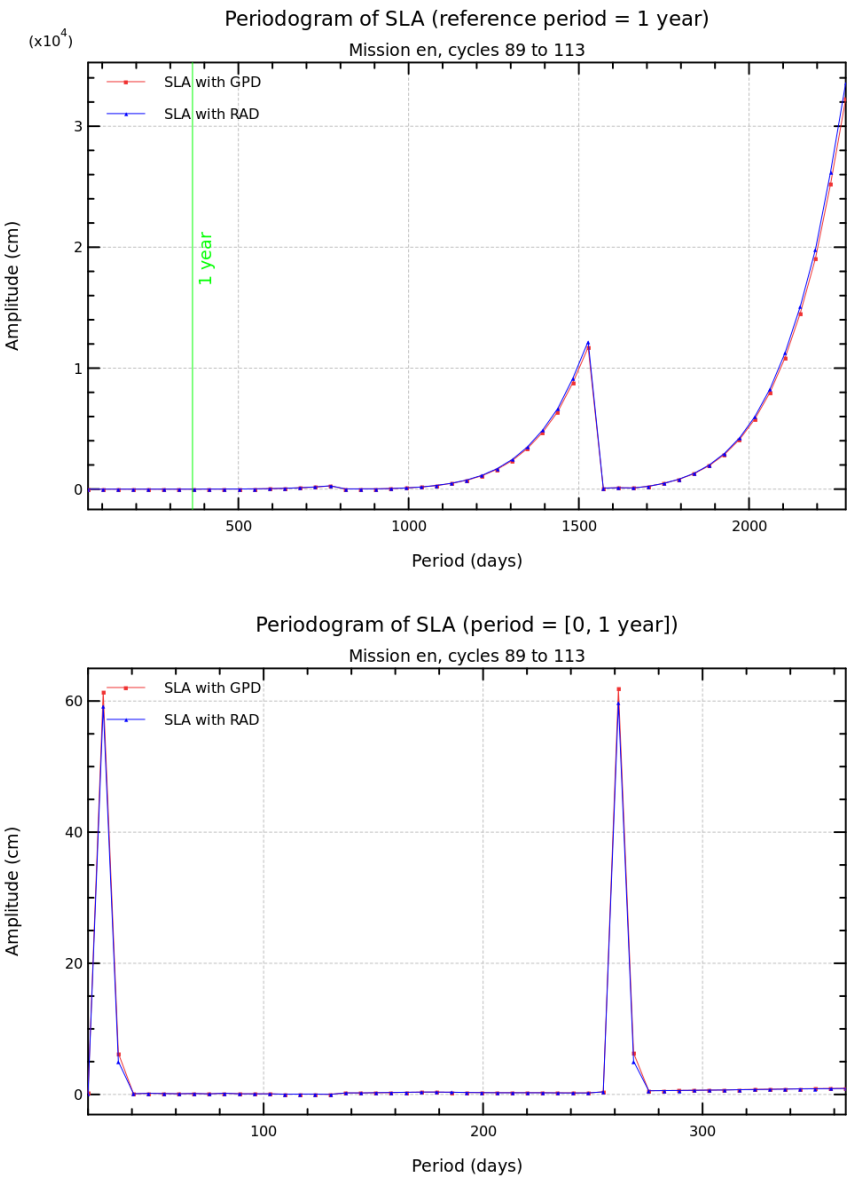


Diagnostic A206_a (mission en)

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.



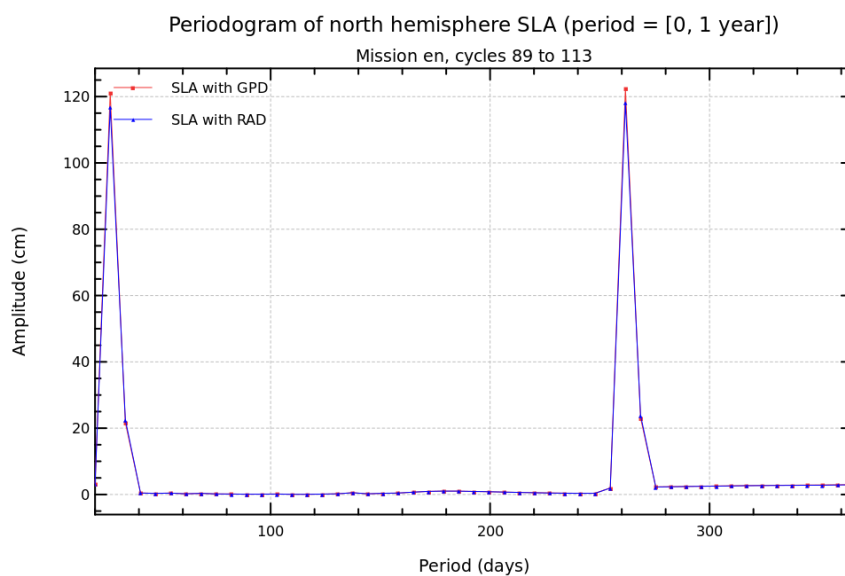
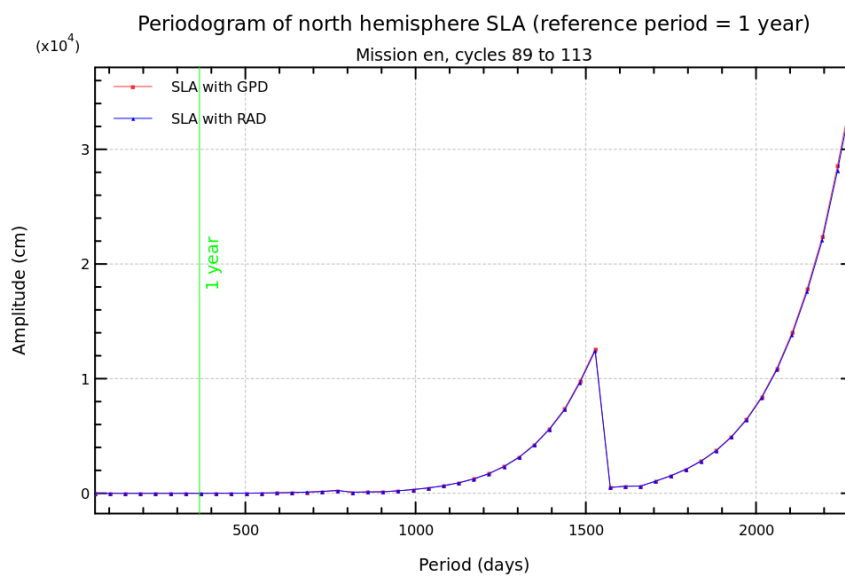
Diagnostic A206_b (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



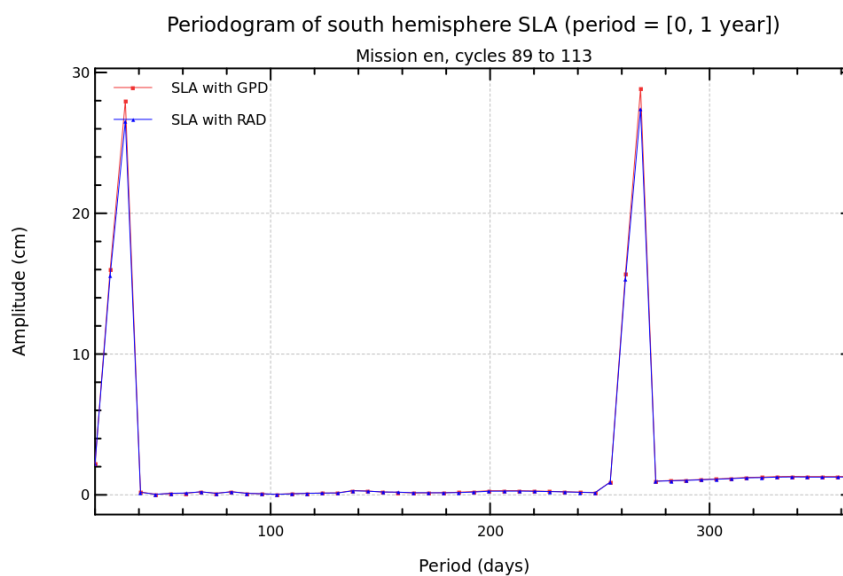
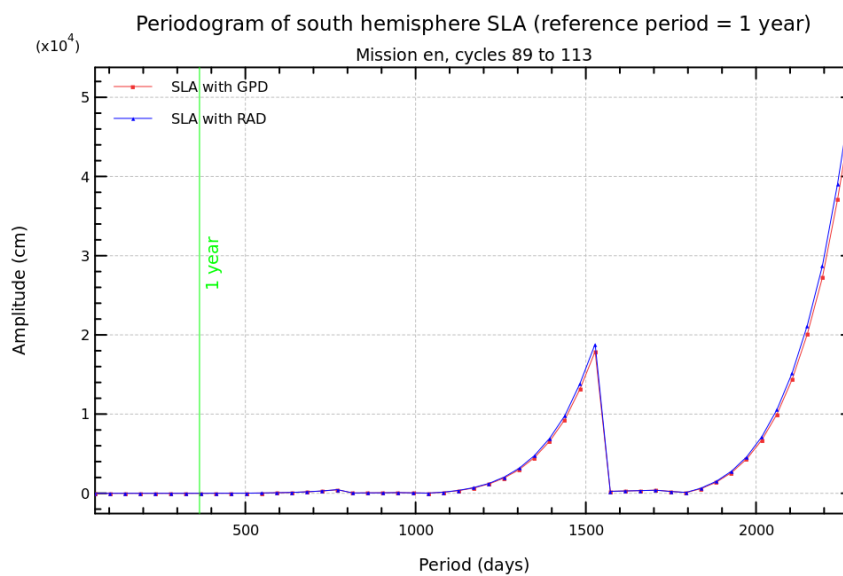
Diagnostic A206_c (mission en)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



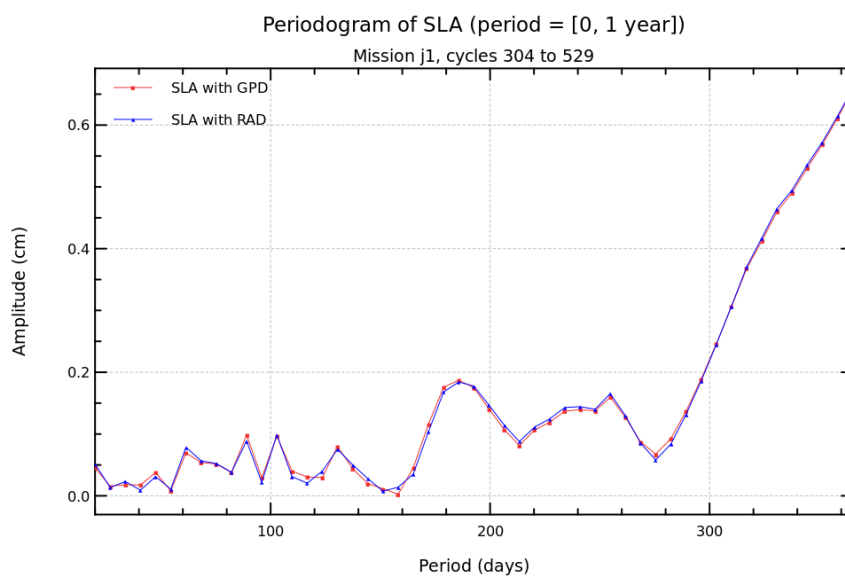
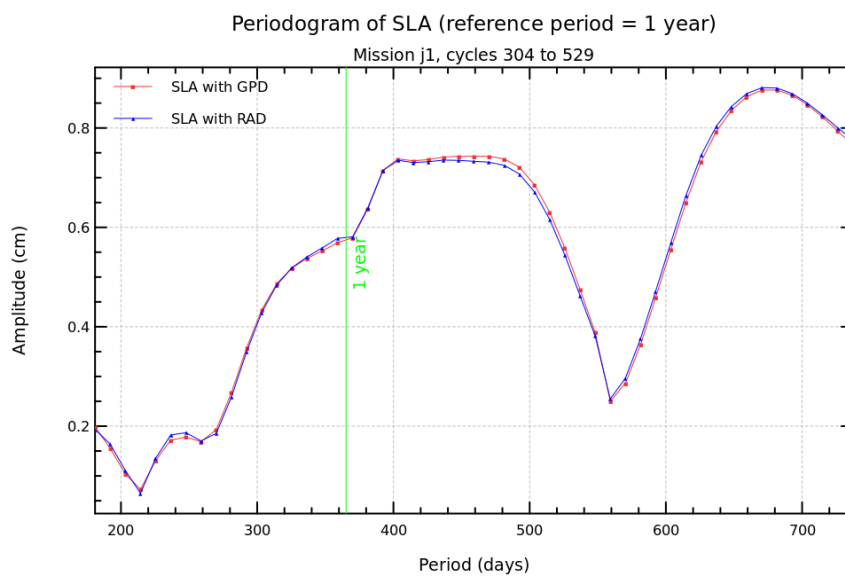
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

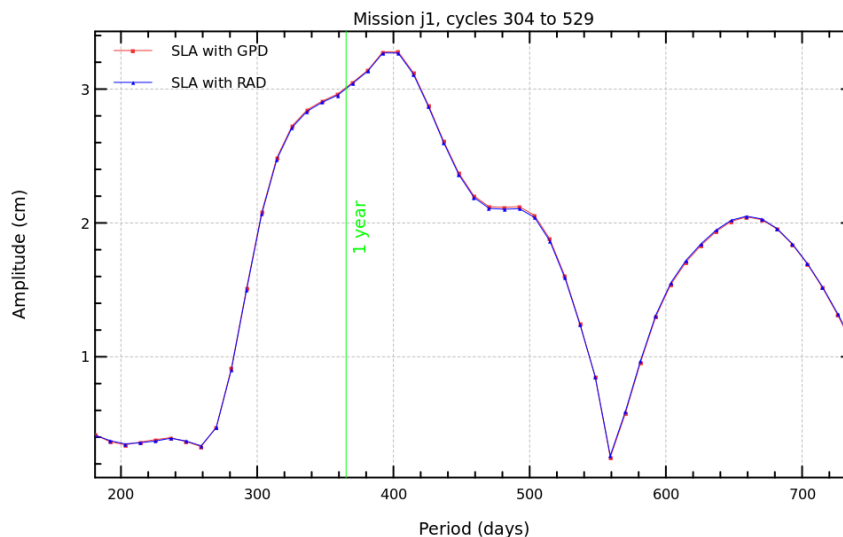
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

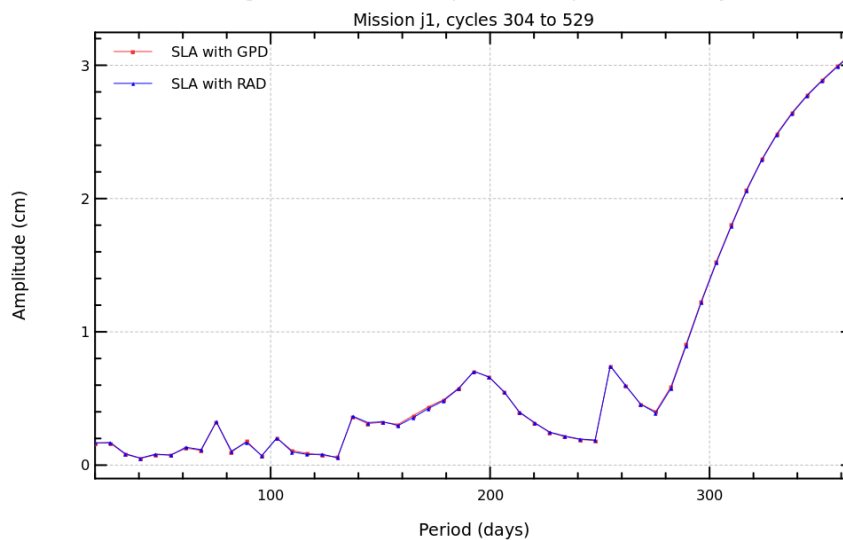
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

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



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



Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

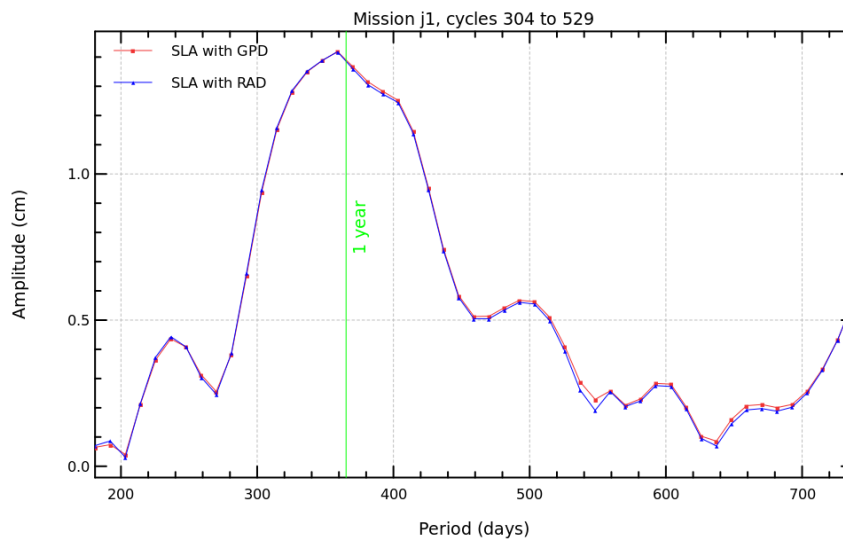
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

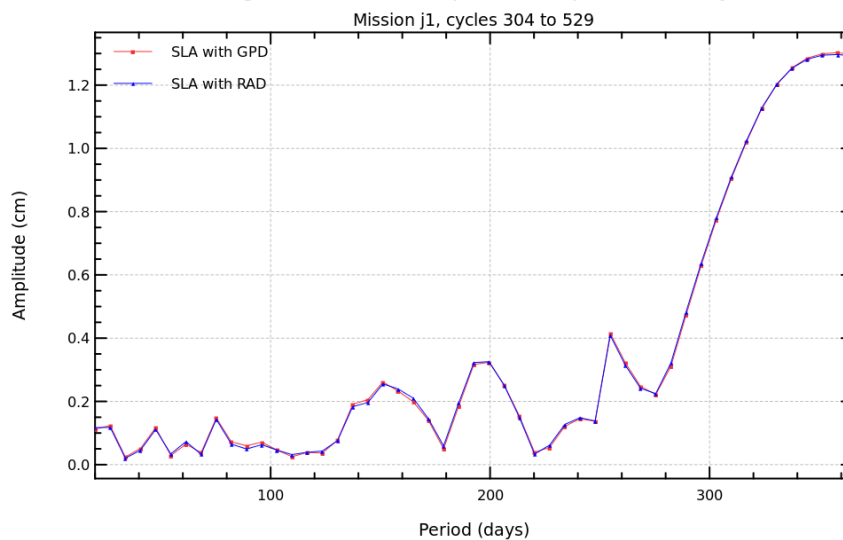
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

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



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



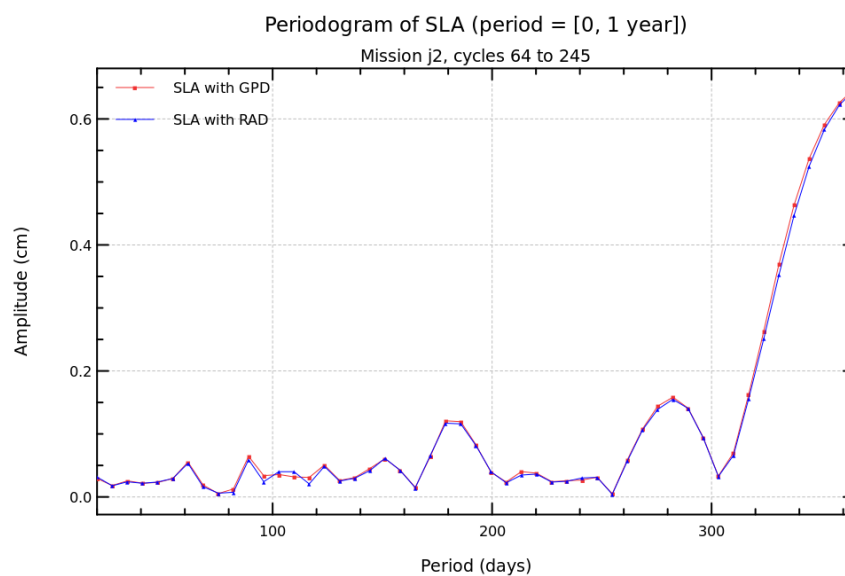
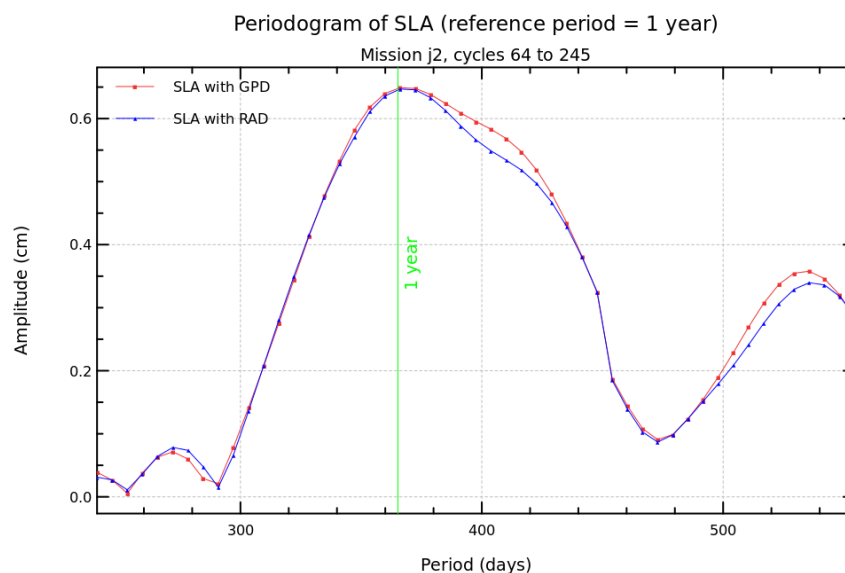
Diagnostic A206_a (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



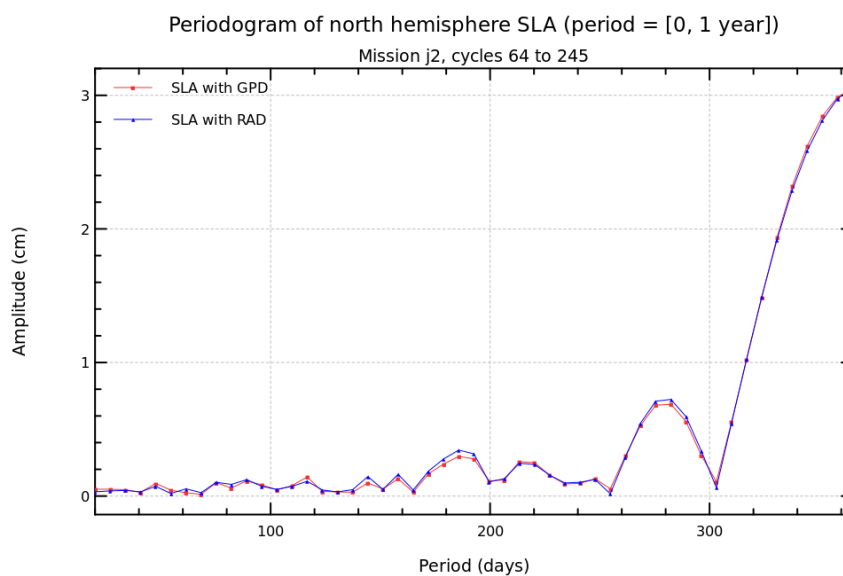
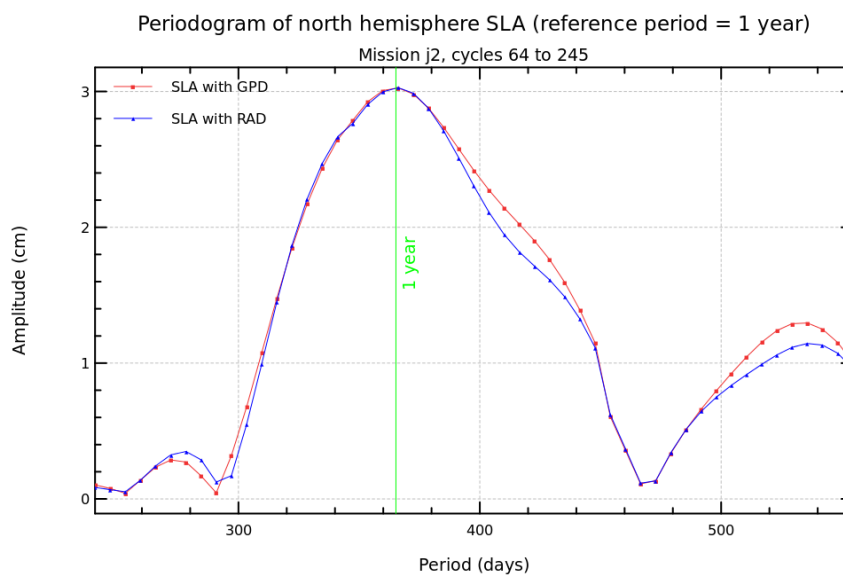
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



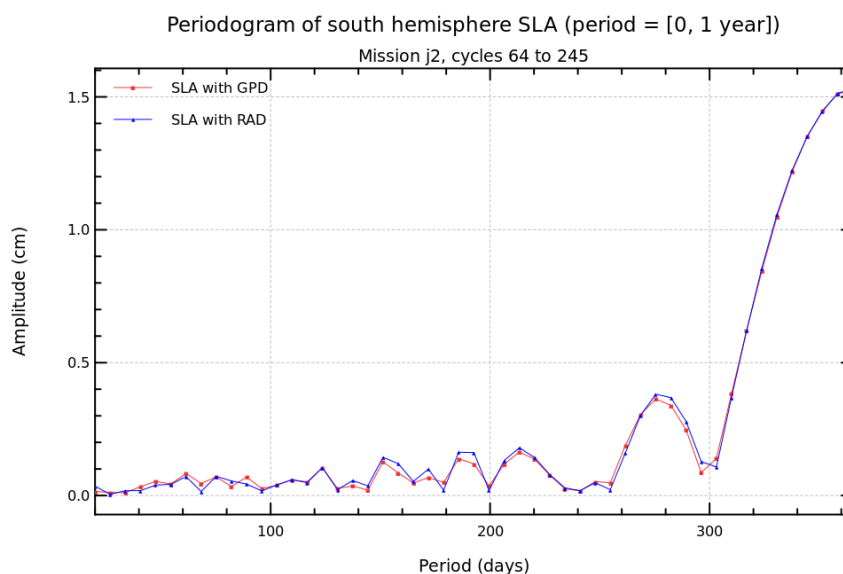
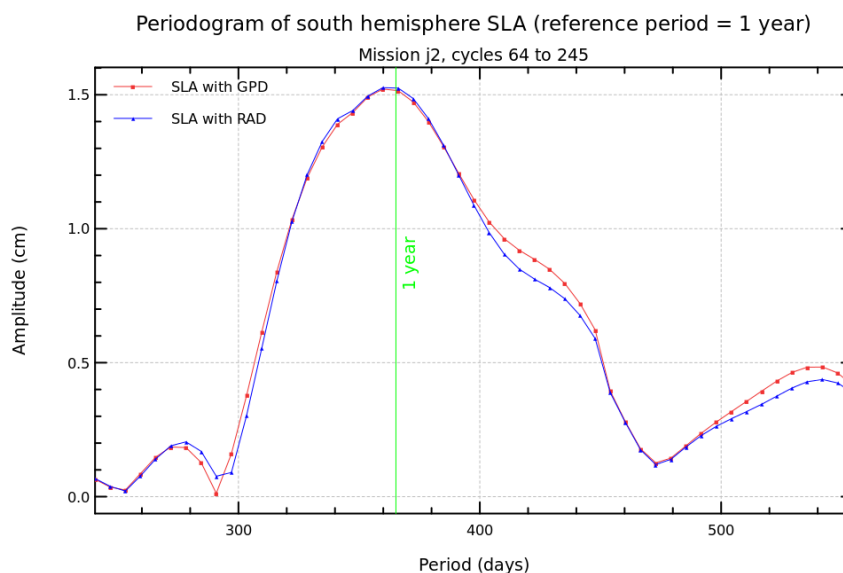
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j2)

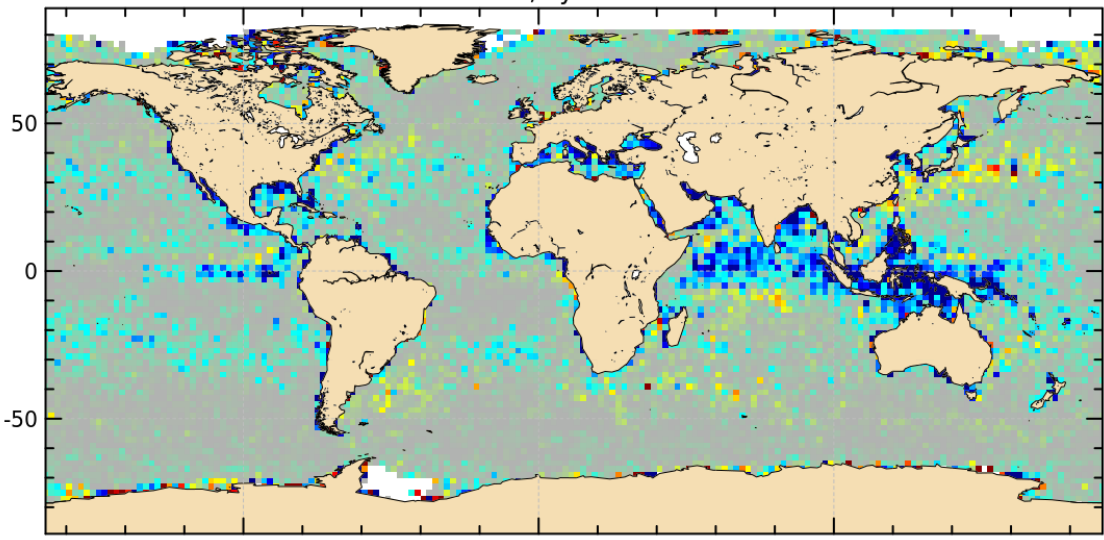
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A209 (mission en)
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance
	Input data : Along track SLA
	Description : The differences between maps of SLA are calculated from the SLA differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation.
	<div><p>VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD)</p><p>Mission en, cycles 89 to 113</p><p>Difference of variances (cm²)</p><p>-10 0 10</p></div>

Diagnostic A209 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

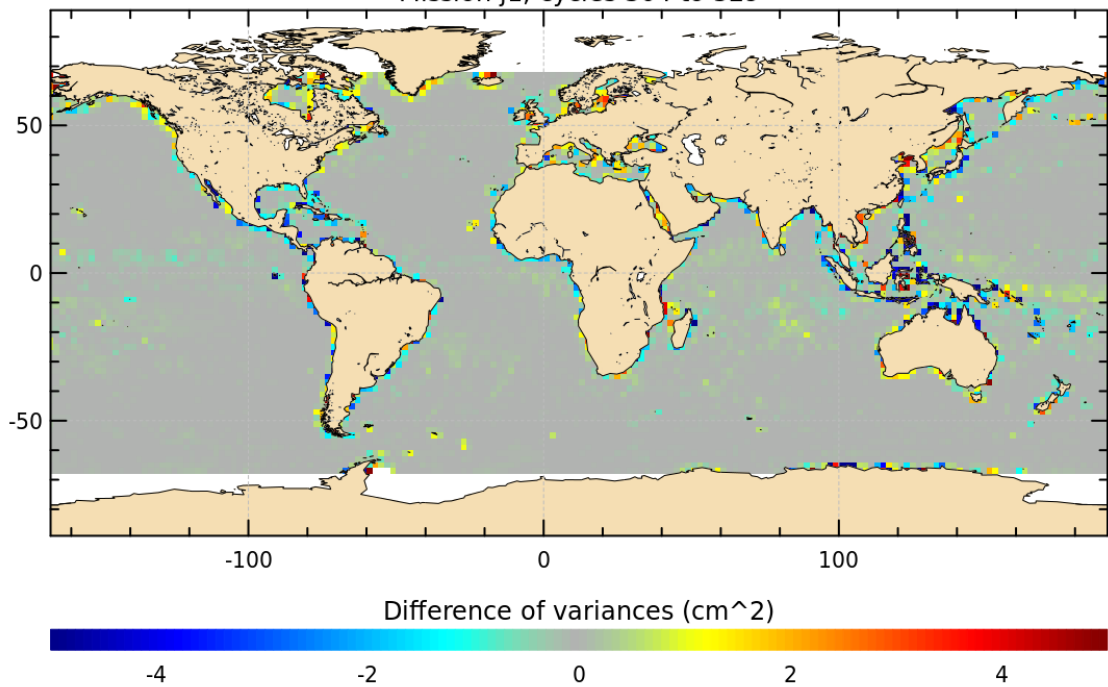
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD)

Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GPD) - VAR(SLA with RAD)

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 200

