

# Comparaison d'orbites : POE-E versus POE-C

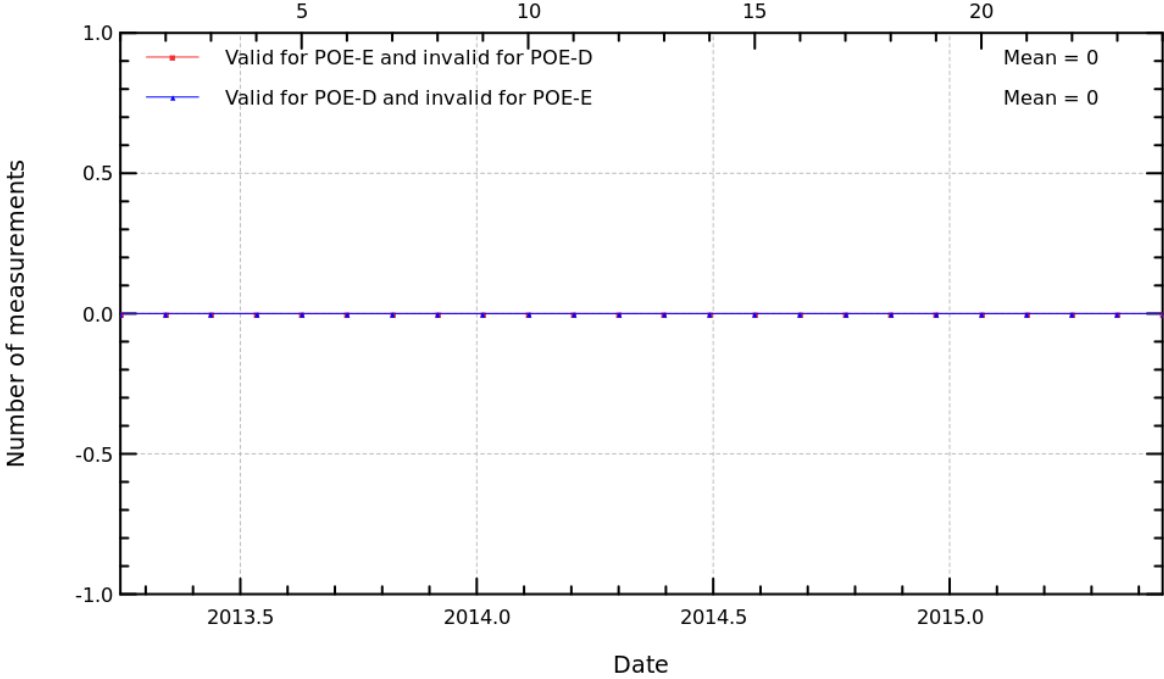
Study variable	<b>POE-E</b>
Reference variable	<b>POE-D</b>
Missions	Altika ( <i>al</i> )
Period	[23083, 23924]

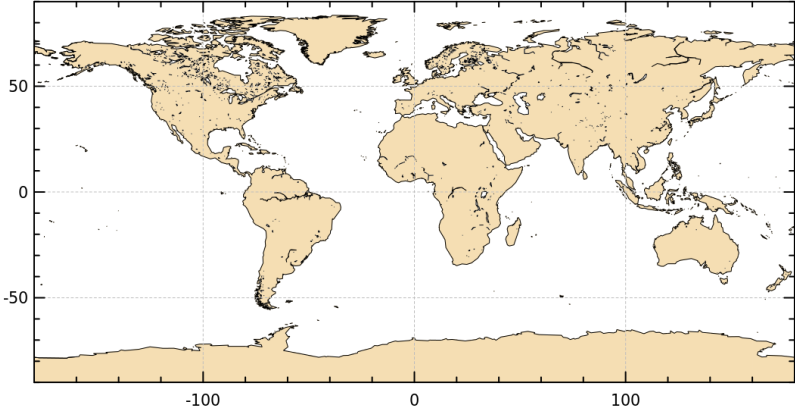
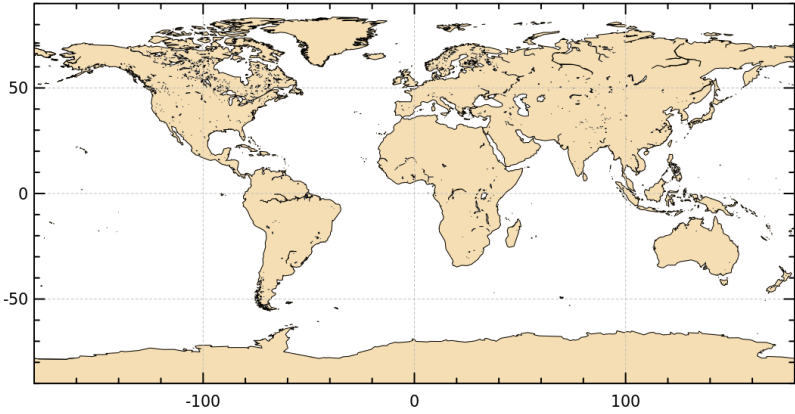
Creation date : 2015/09/22

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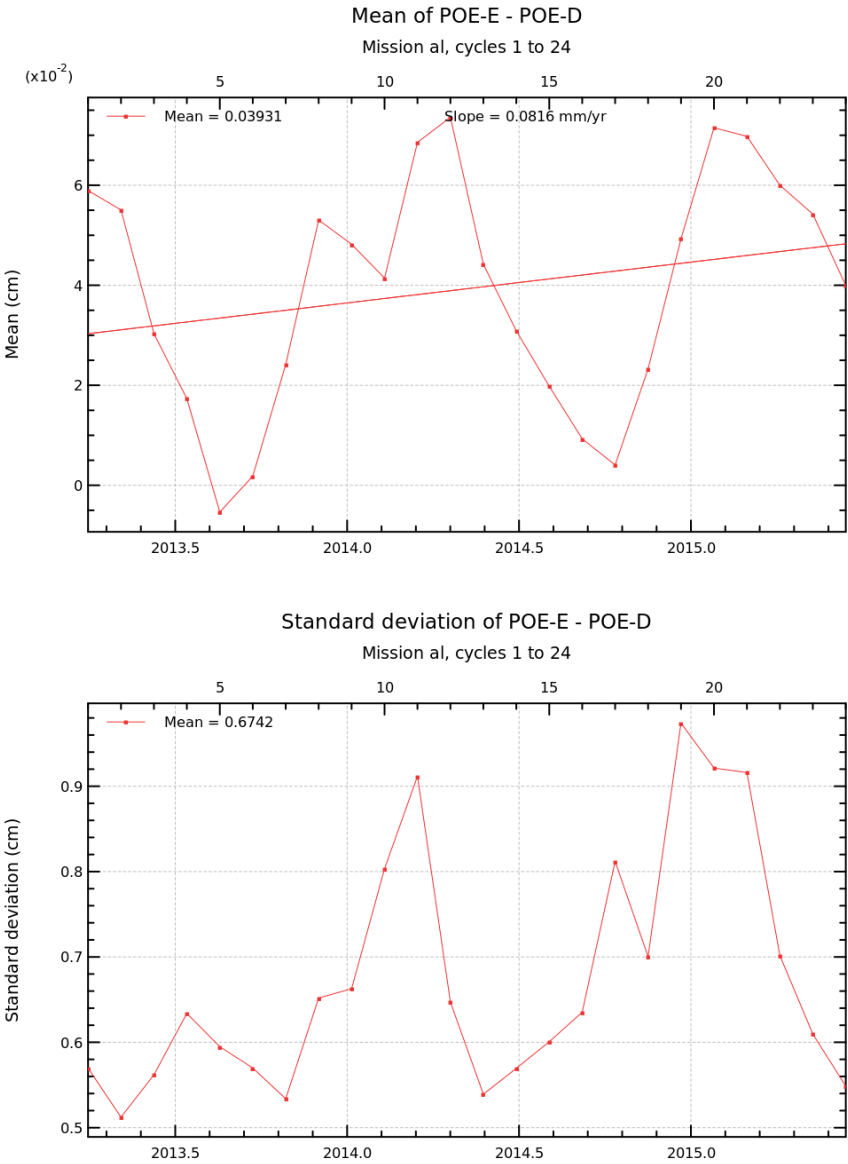
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Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A000 (mission al)	
	Name : Differences of number of valid and invalid measurements between both altimetric components	
	Input data : Along track altimetric components	
	Description : The number of valid measurements for one parameter and invalid for the other, and vice-versa.	
	<div>Valid and invalid measurements for POE-E and POE-D</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div> 	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A001 (mission al)	
	Name : Maps of differences of valid and invalid measurements between both altimetric components	
	Input data : Along track altimetric components	
	Description : The first map represents the valid measurements for one parameter and invalid for the other, and vice-versa for the second map.	
	<div>Measurements valid for POE-E and invalid for POE-D</div>  <div>Measurements valid for POE-D and invalid for POE-E</div> 	

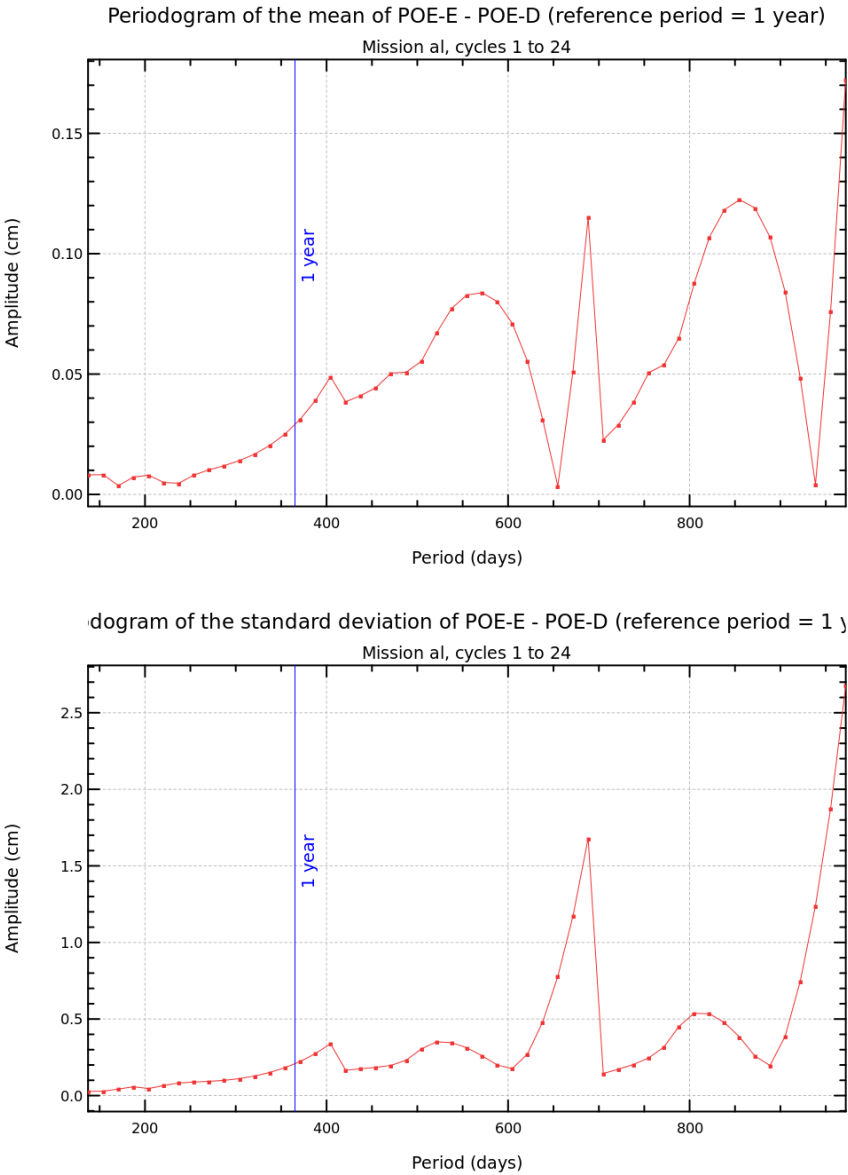


Diagnostic A002 (mission al)	
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	



Diagnostic A003 (mission al)	
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
<div><div>Mean of POE-E - POE-D Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0</div></div> <div><div>Standard deviation of POE-E - POE-D Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div><div>Standard Deviation (cm)</div><div>0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7</div></div>	

Diagnostic A004_a (mission al)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.	



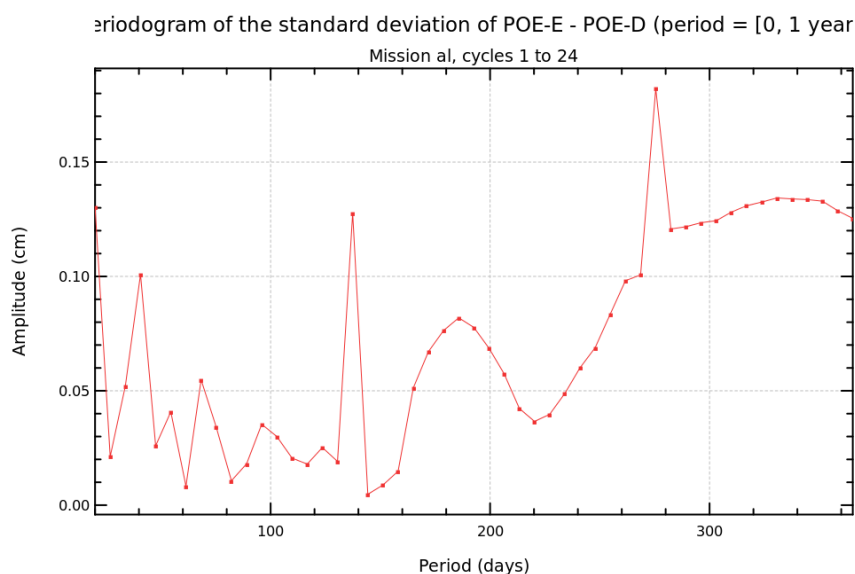
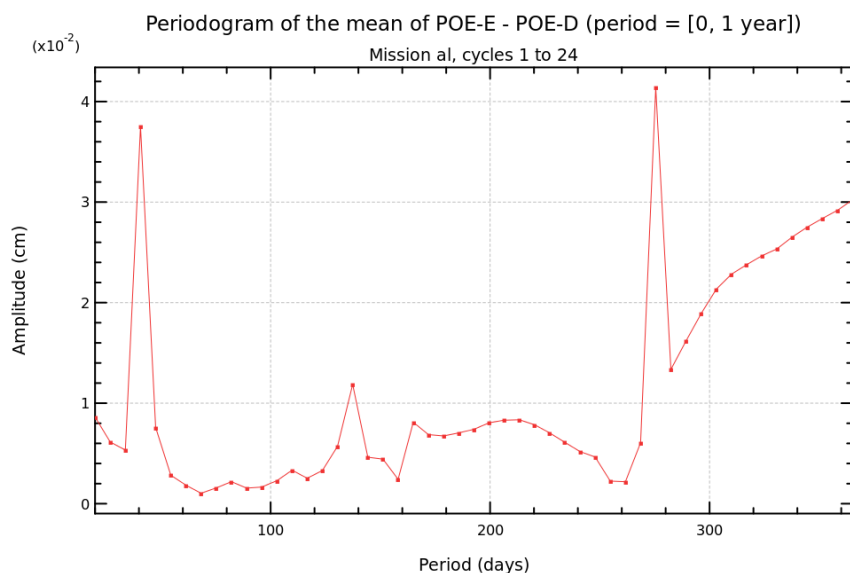
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission al)

**Name :** Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



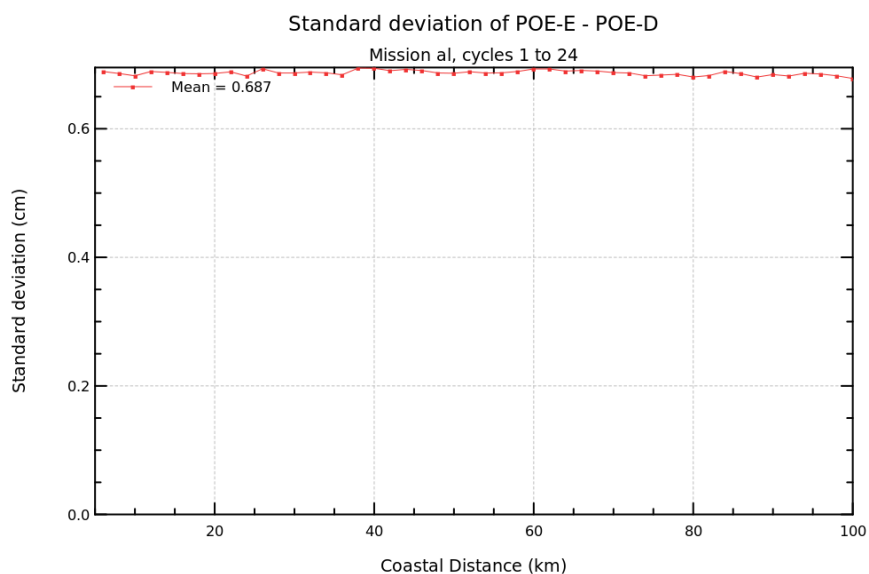
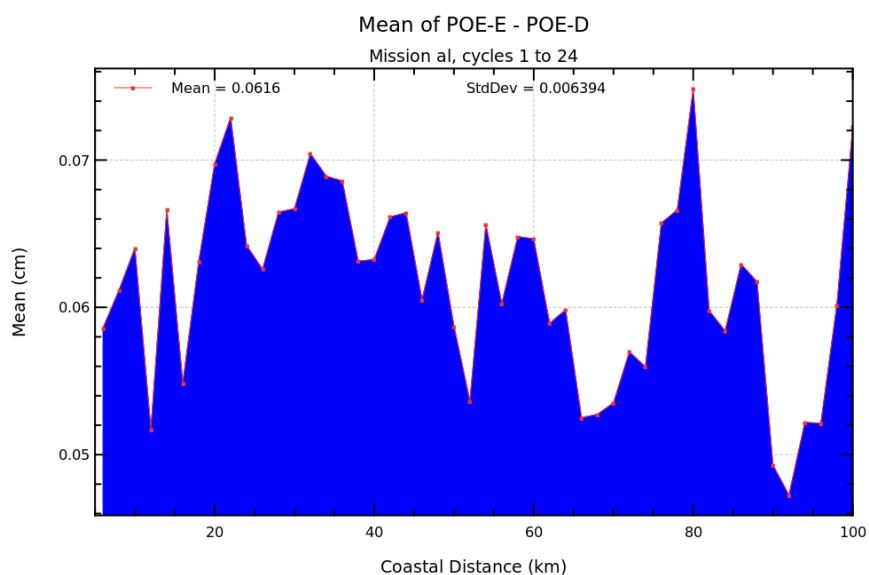
**Diagnostic A005 (mission al)**

**Name :** Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** Mean and standard deviation of the differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are computed and plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



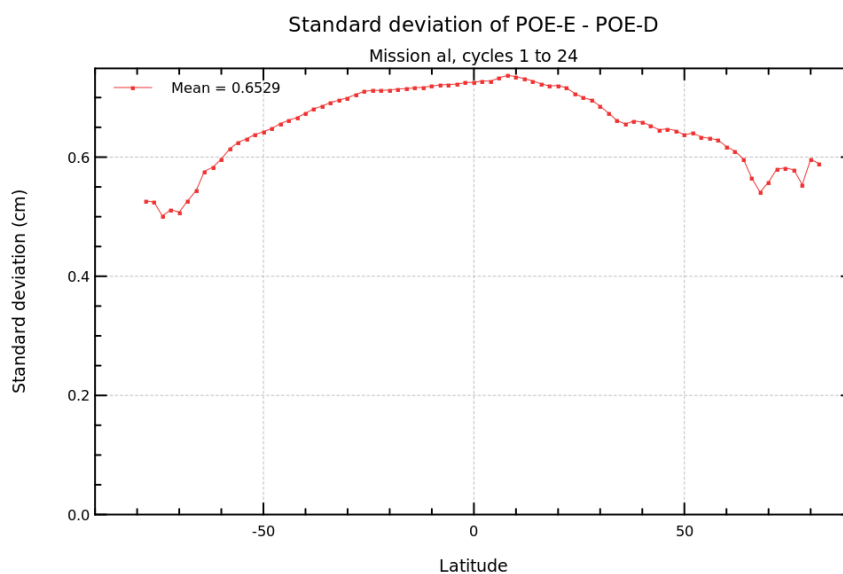
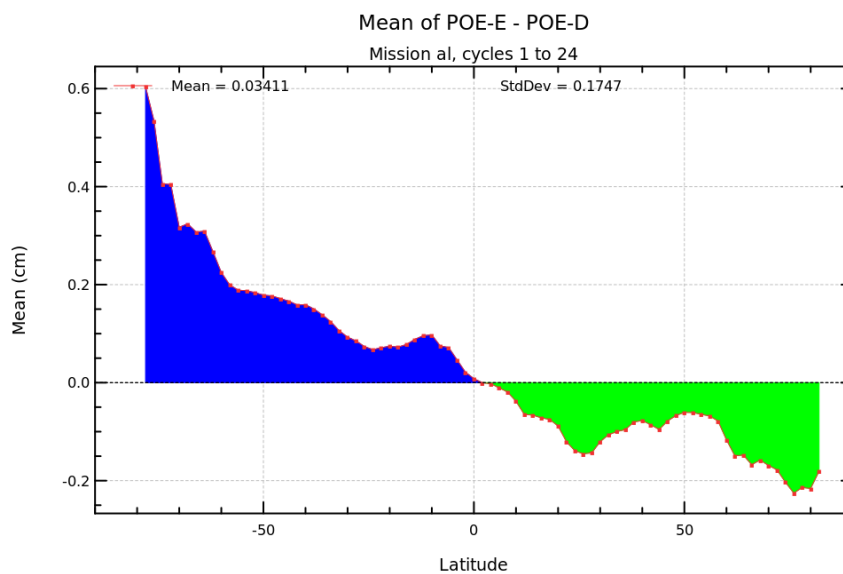
## Diagnostic A005 (mission al)

**Name :** Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** Mean and standard deviation of the differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are computed and plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



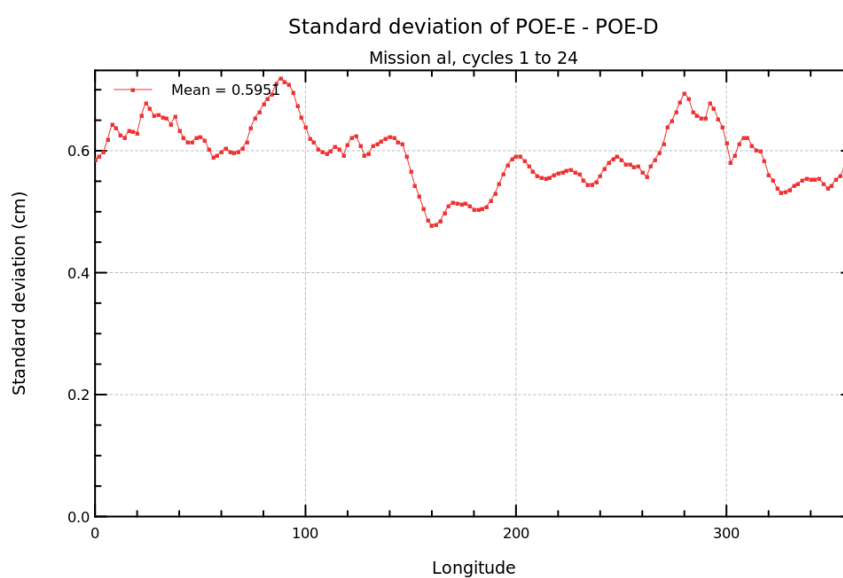
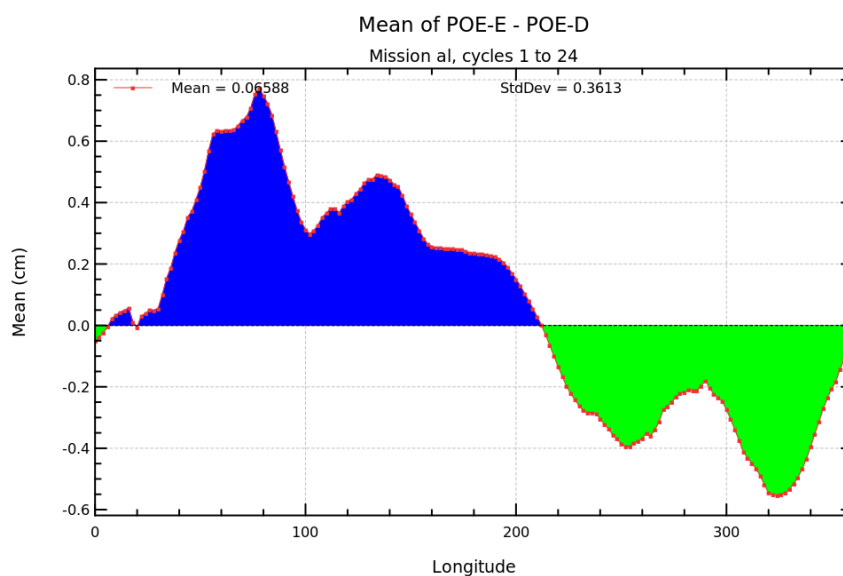
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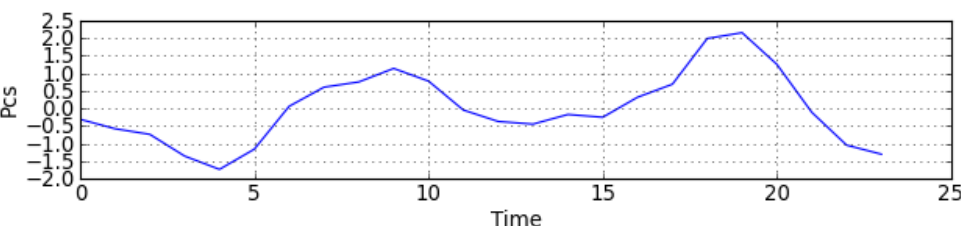
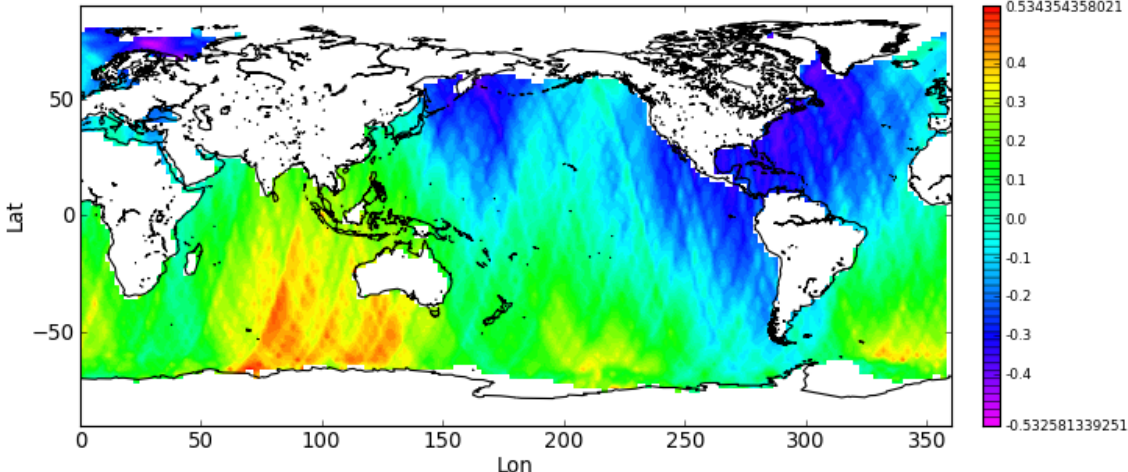
**Name :** Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** Mean and standard deviation of the differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are computed and plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A006_a (mission al)	
	Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences	
	Input data : Along track altimetric components	
	Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.	
	<div>EOF #1-Mean- Explained Variance=40.0%</div> <div></div>	



## Diagnostic A006\_b (mission al)

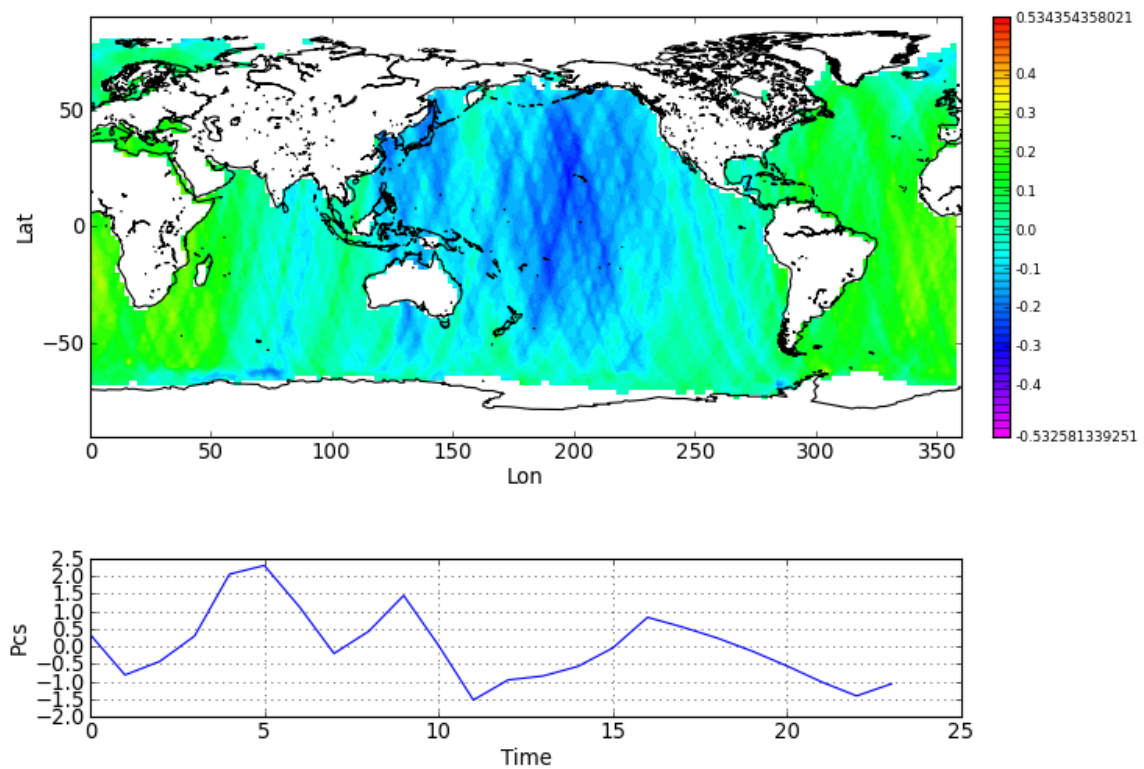
**Name :** EOF Decomposition of Differences

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

**EOF #2-Mean- Explained Variance=13.0%**



## Diagnostic A006\_c (mission al)

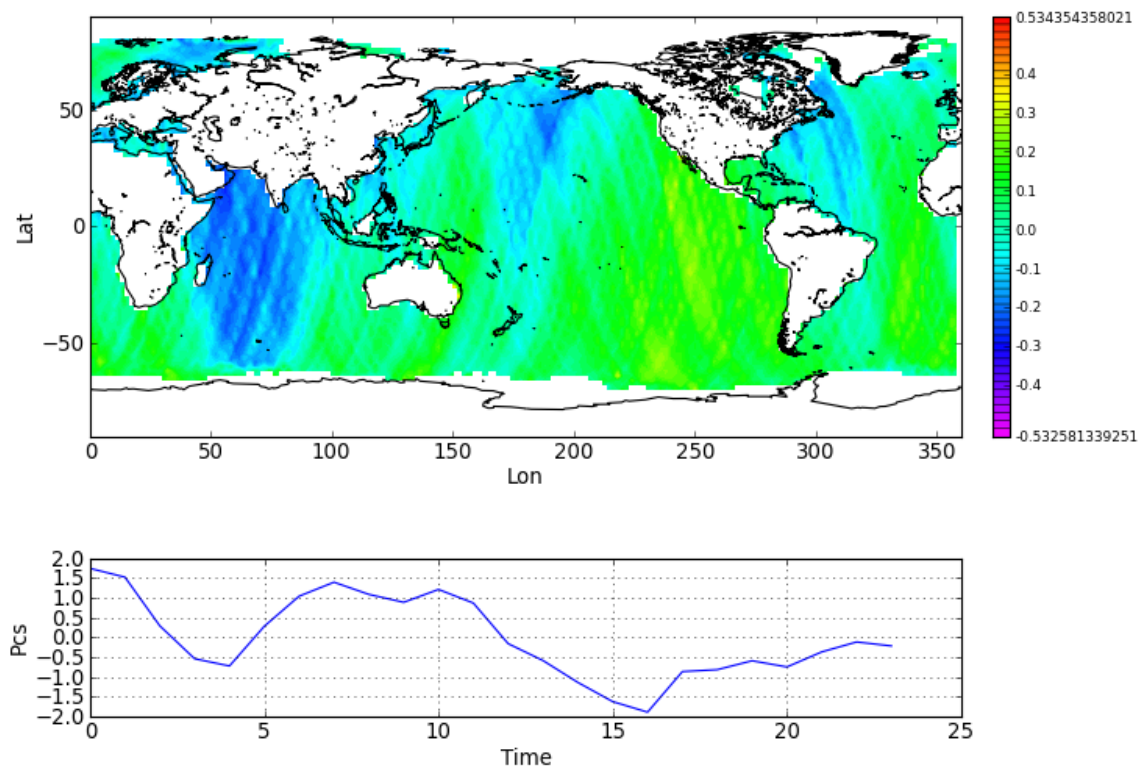
**Name :** EOF Decomposition of Differences

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

**EOF #3-Mean- Explained Variance=12.0%**



## Diagnostic A006\_d (mission al)

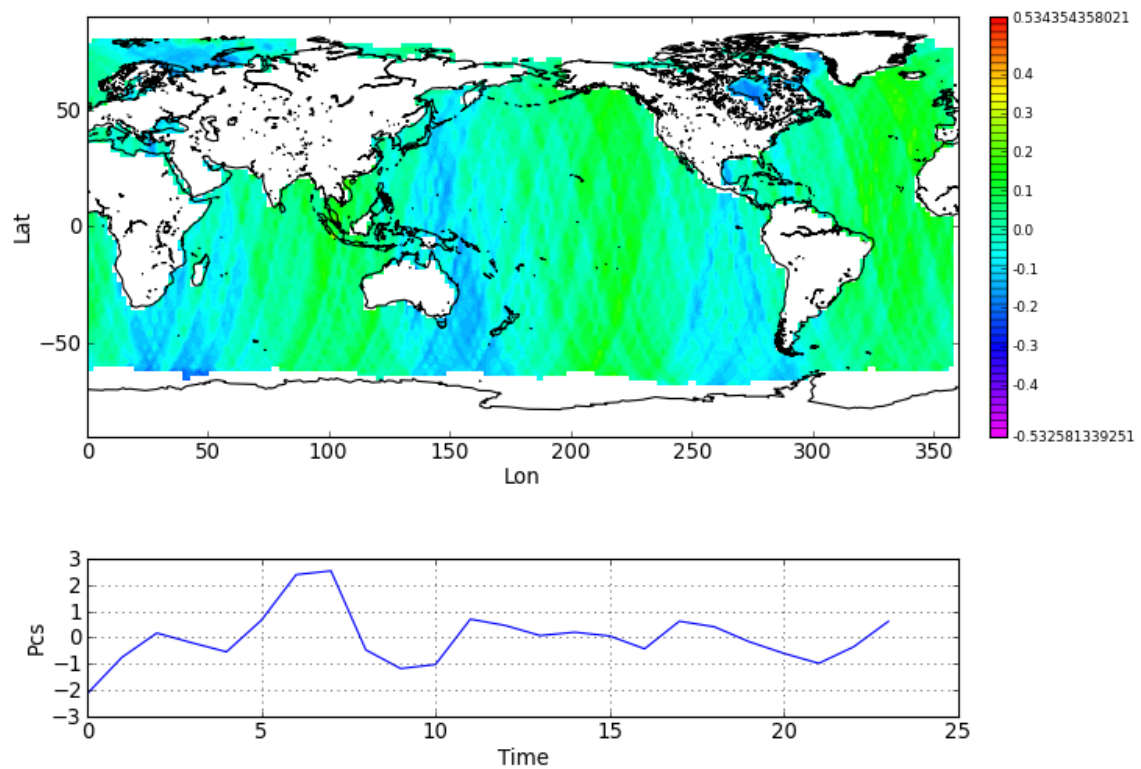
**Name :** EOF Decomposition of Differences

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

**Description :** The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

**EOF #4-Mean- Explained Variance=7.0%**



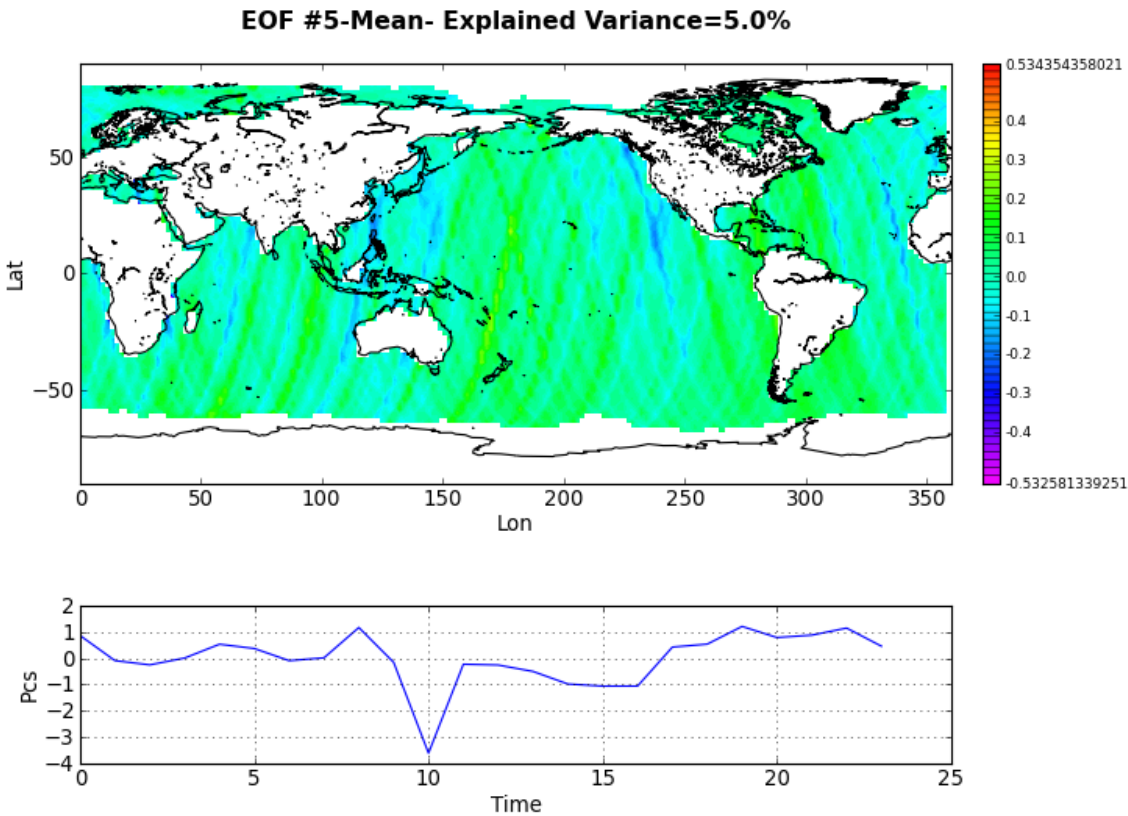
Diagnostic A006\_e (mission al)

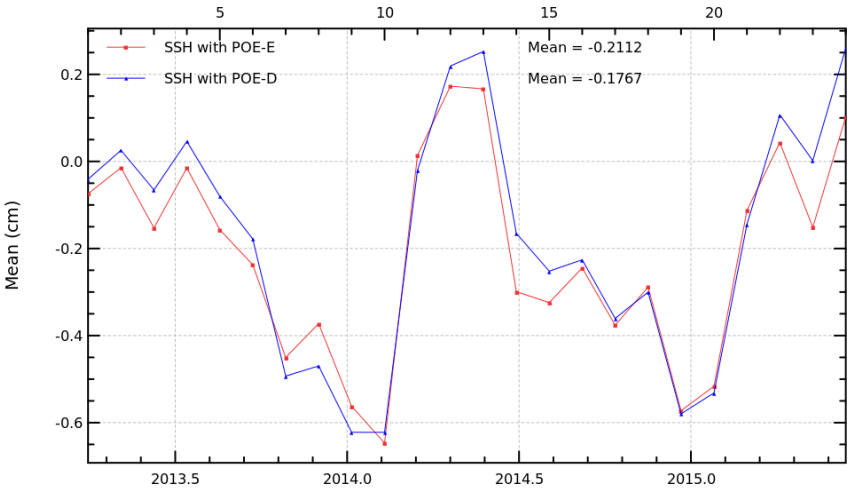
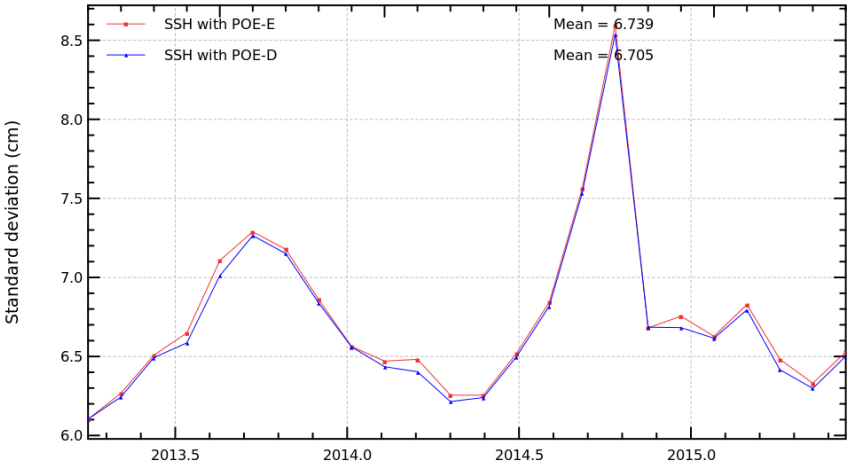
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A101_a (mission al)	
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
<p><b>Description :</b> The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).</p>	
<div><div><div>Mean of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div><div></div></div><div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div><div></div></div></div></div>	

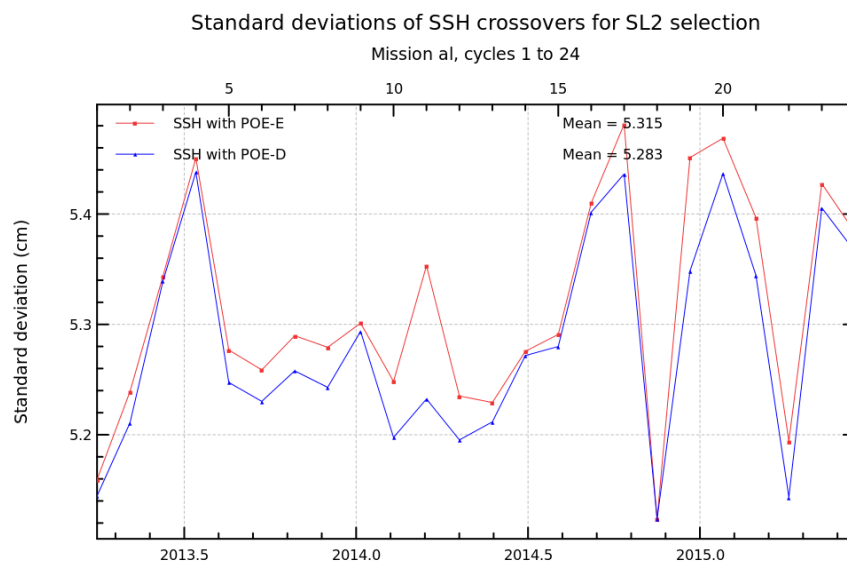
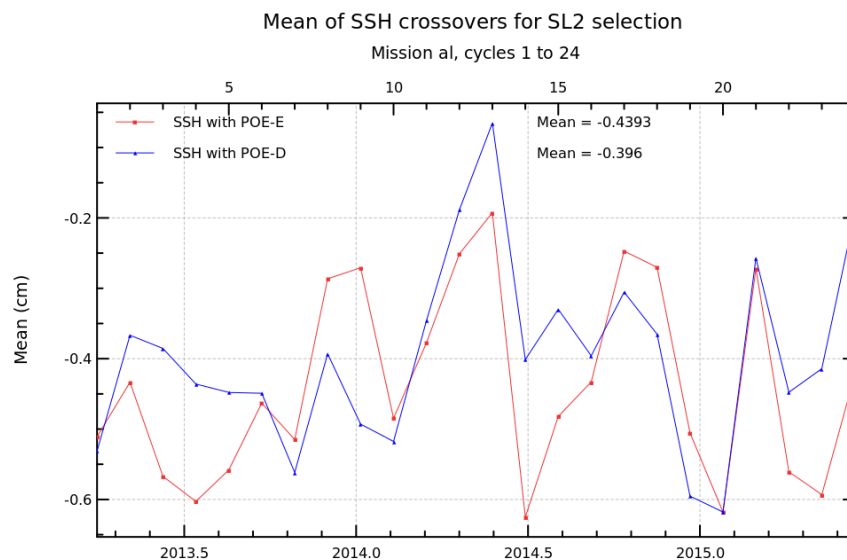
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

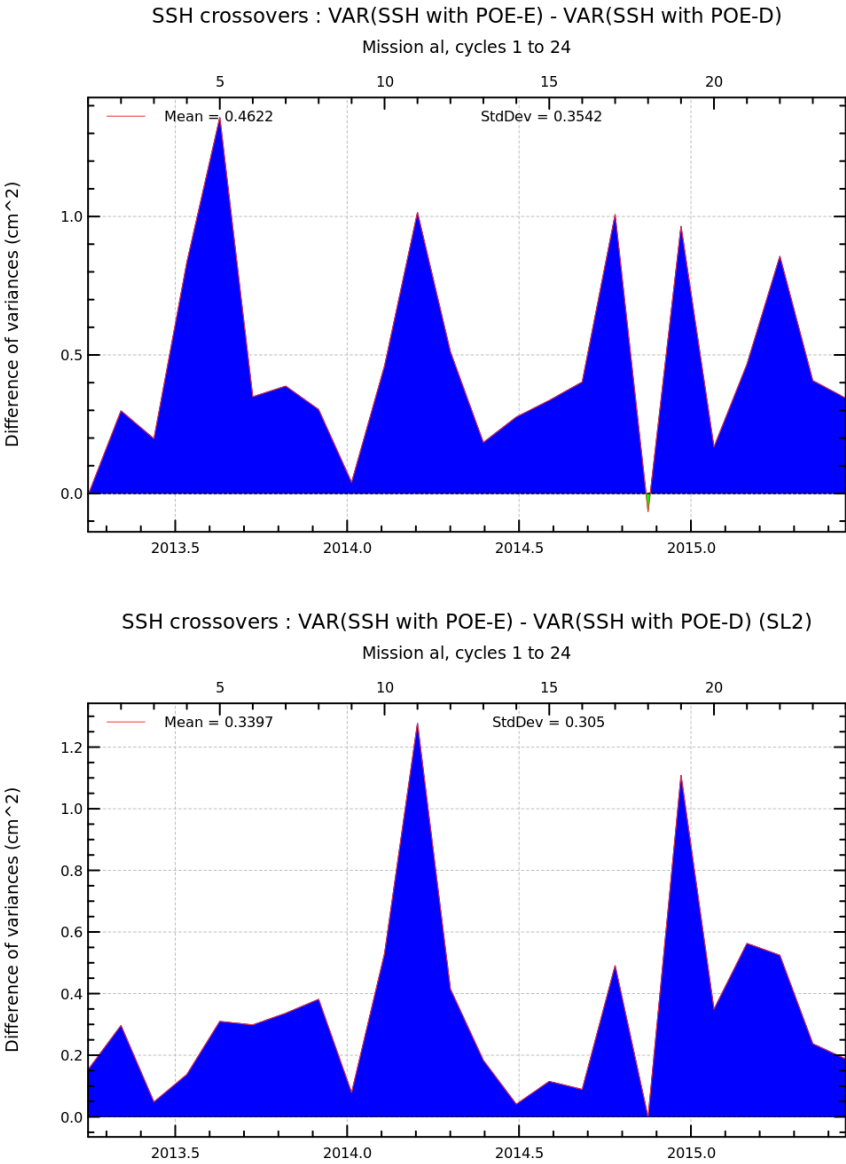
**Input data :** Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

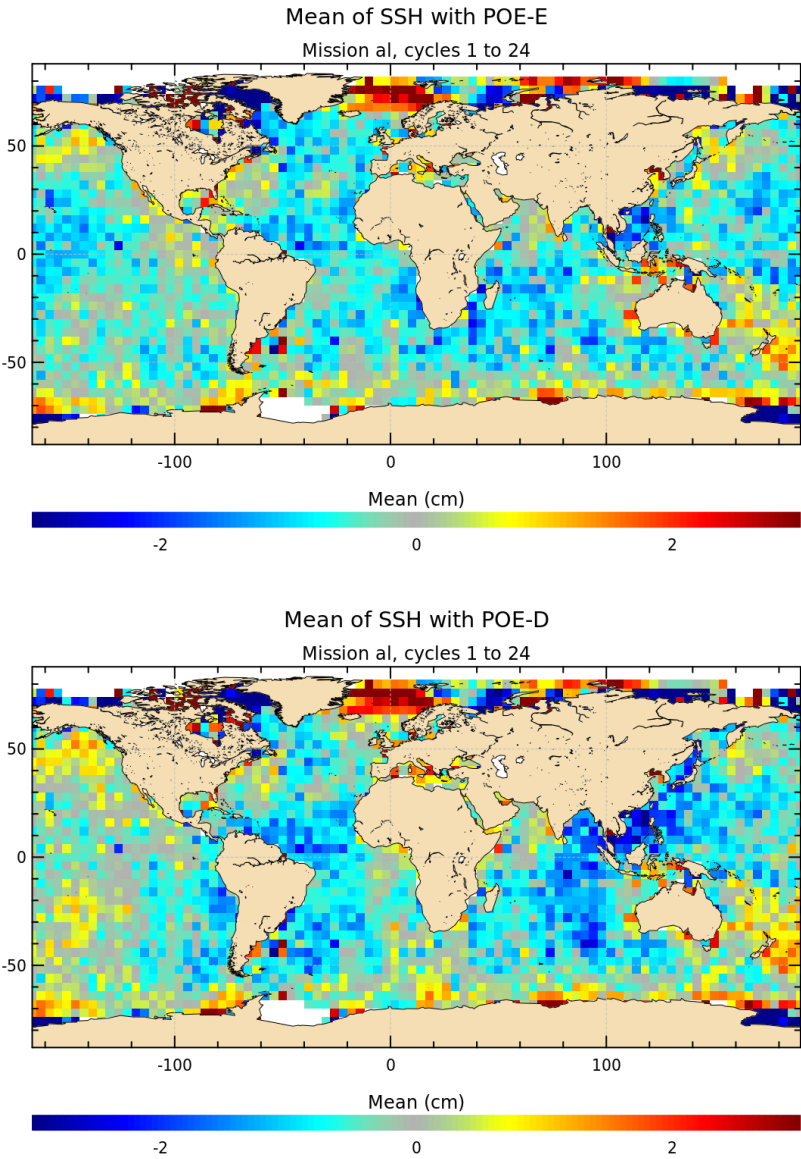
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



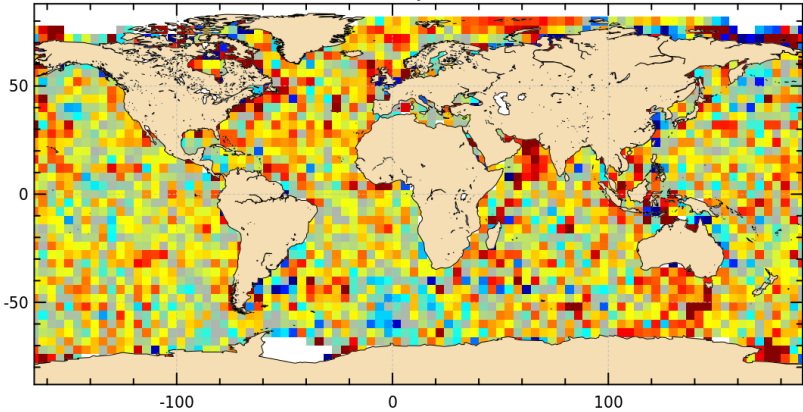
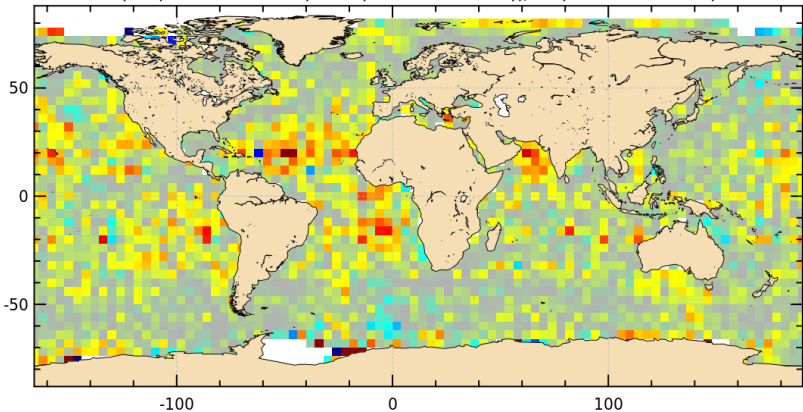
Diagnostic A102 (mission al)	
Name :	Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers
Input data :	Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers
Description :	The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively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

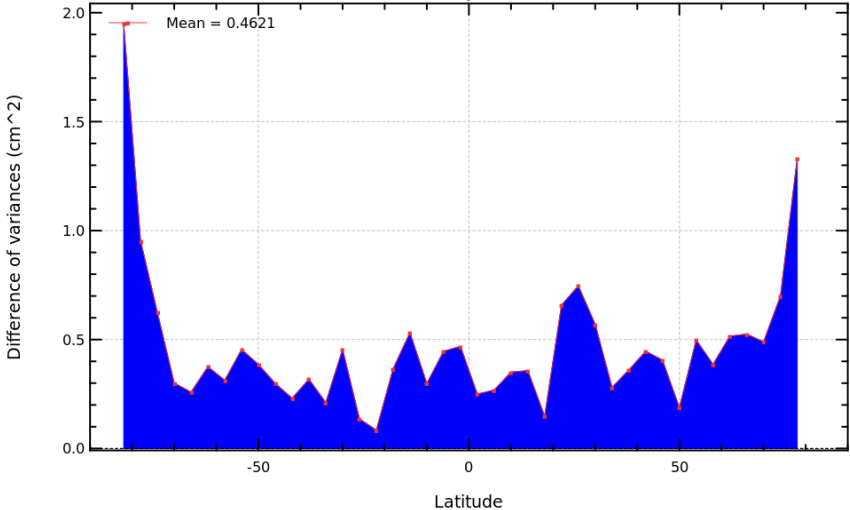
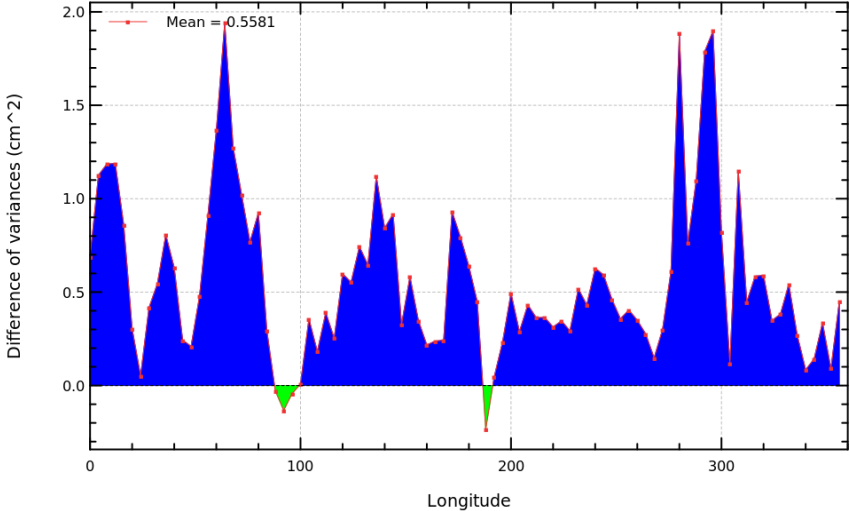


Diagnostic A103 (mission al)	
Name : Map of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are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





Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A104 (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	<p>Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers (derived from diagnostic A103) are calculated from the SSH crossover differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).</p>	
	<div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div><div>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm^2)</div><div><div>-2</div><div>-1</div><div>0</div><div>1</div><div>2</div></div></div> <div><div>Percentage of X_SSH error reduction</div><div>(Var(SSH with POE-E) - Var(SSH with POE-D))/Var(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Reduction/Increase of variance of X_SSH - ln %</div><div><div>-20</div><div>-10</div><div>0</div><div>10</div><div>20</div></div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A105 (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.	
	<div><div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div></div></div>	

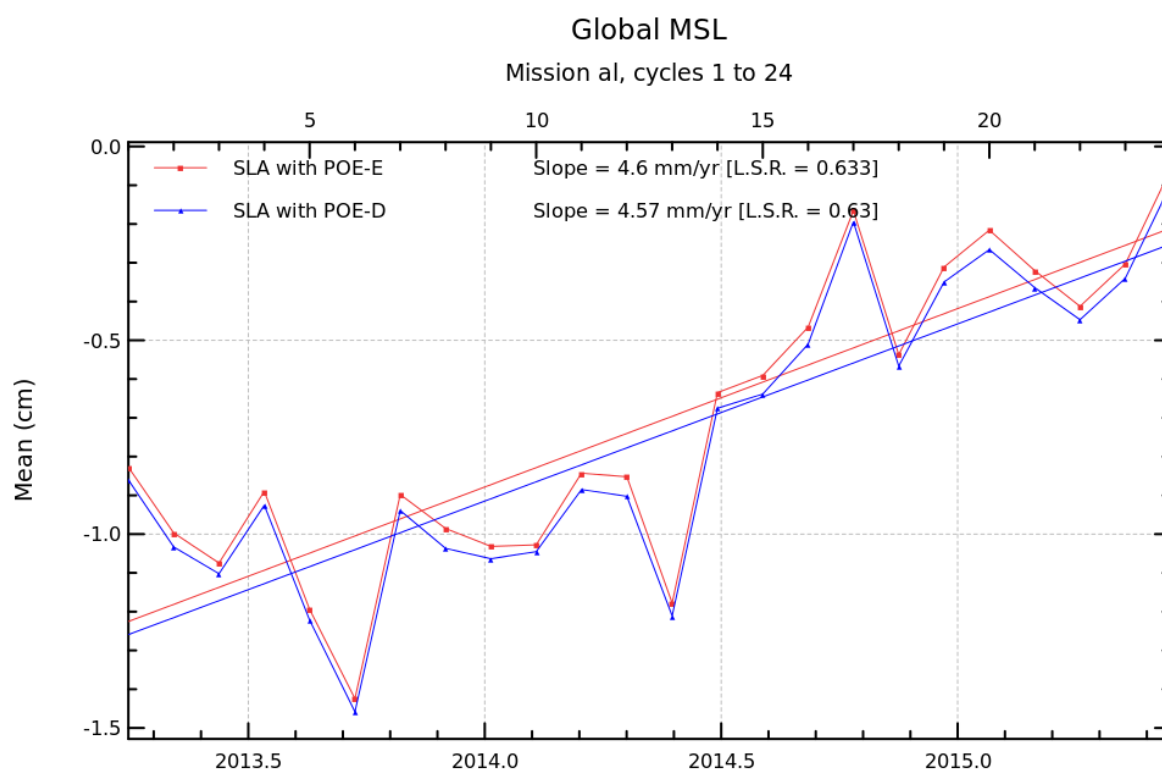
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



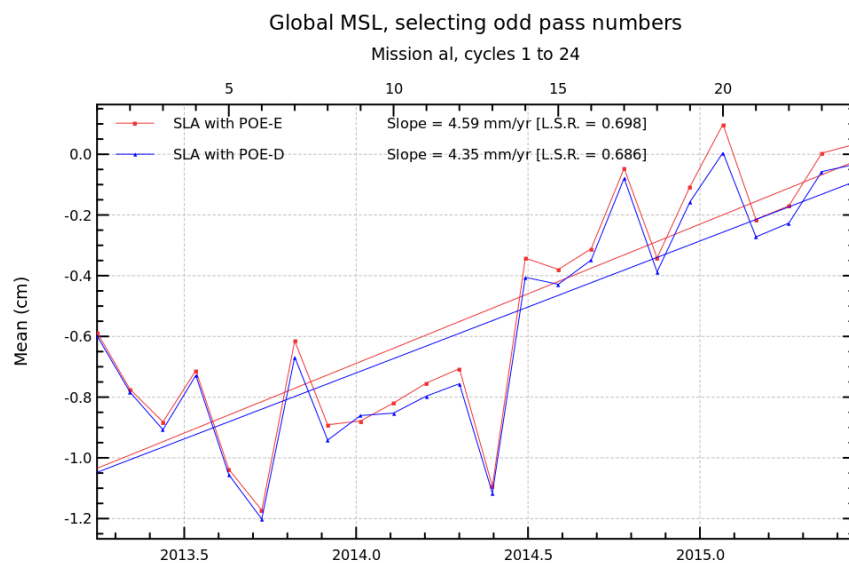
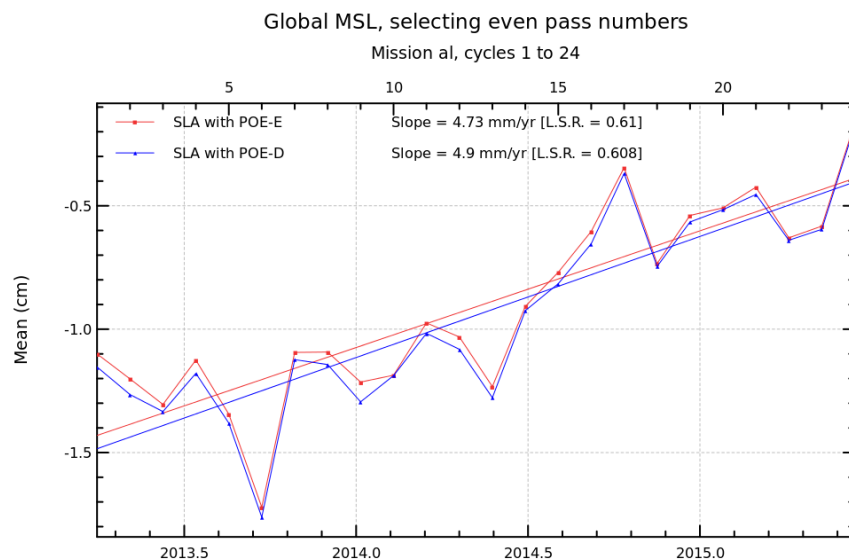
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



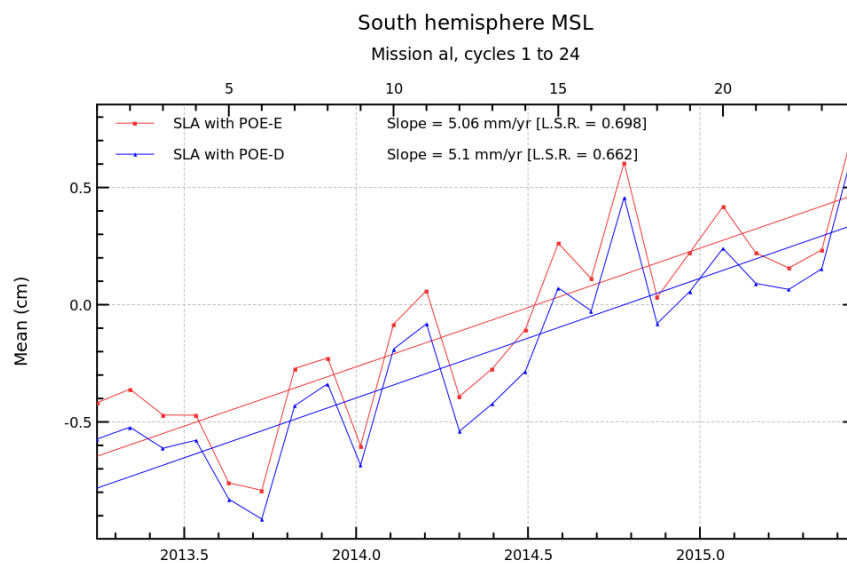
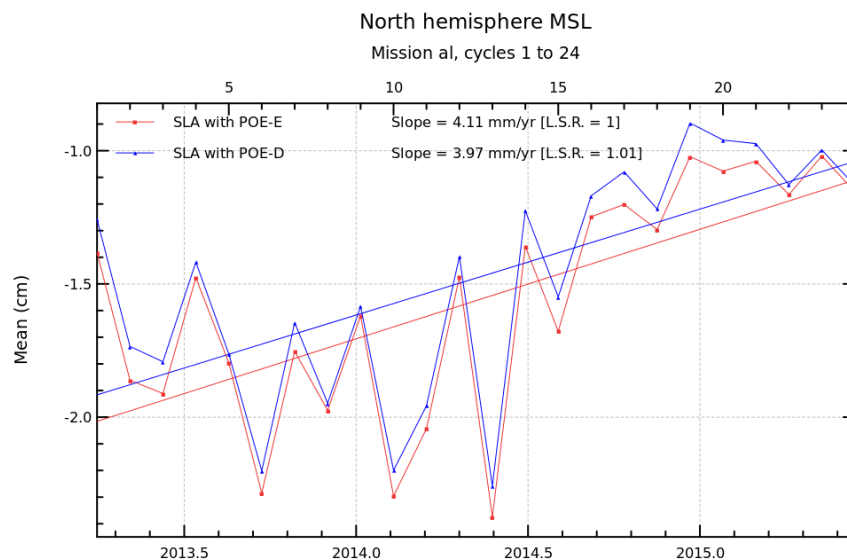
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



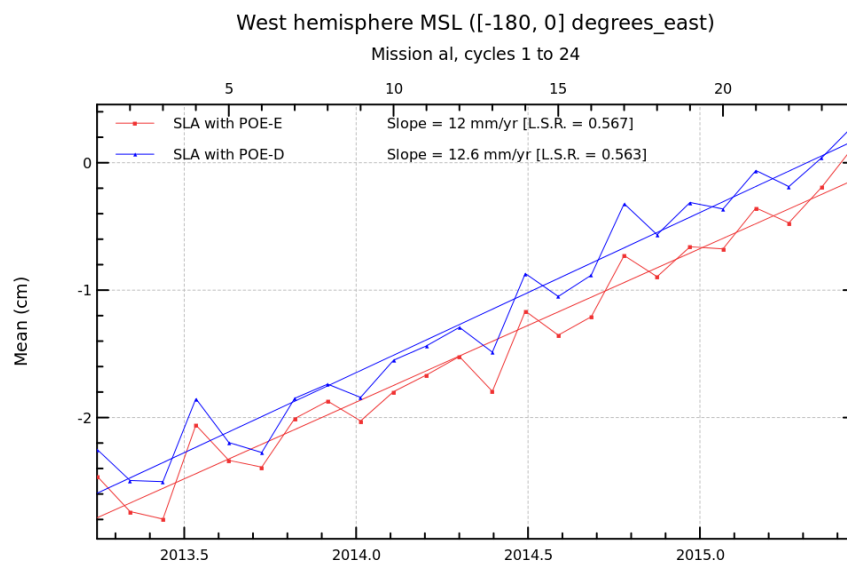
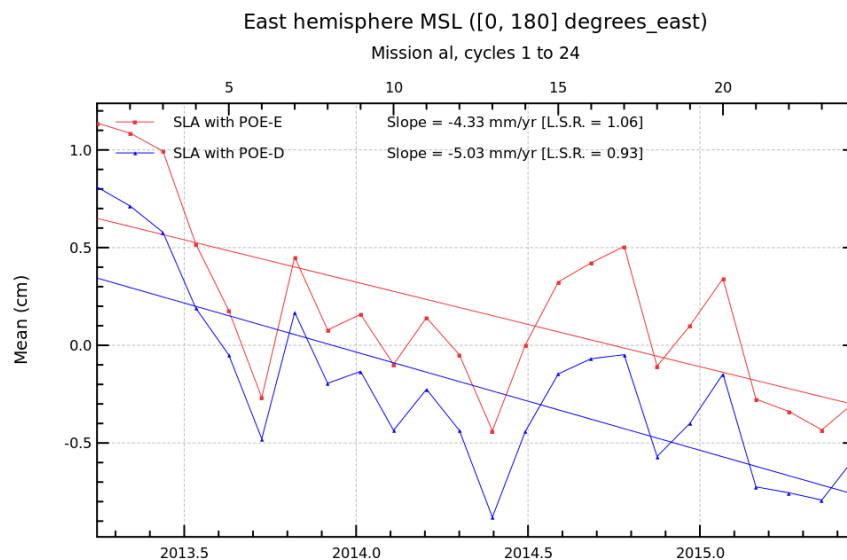
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



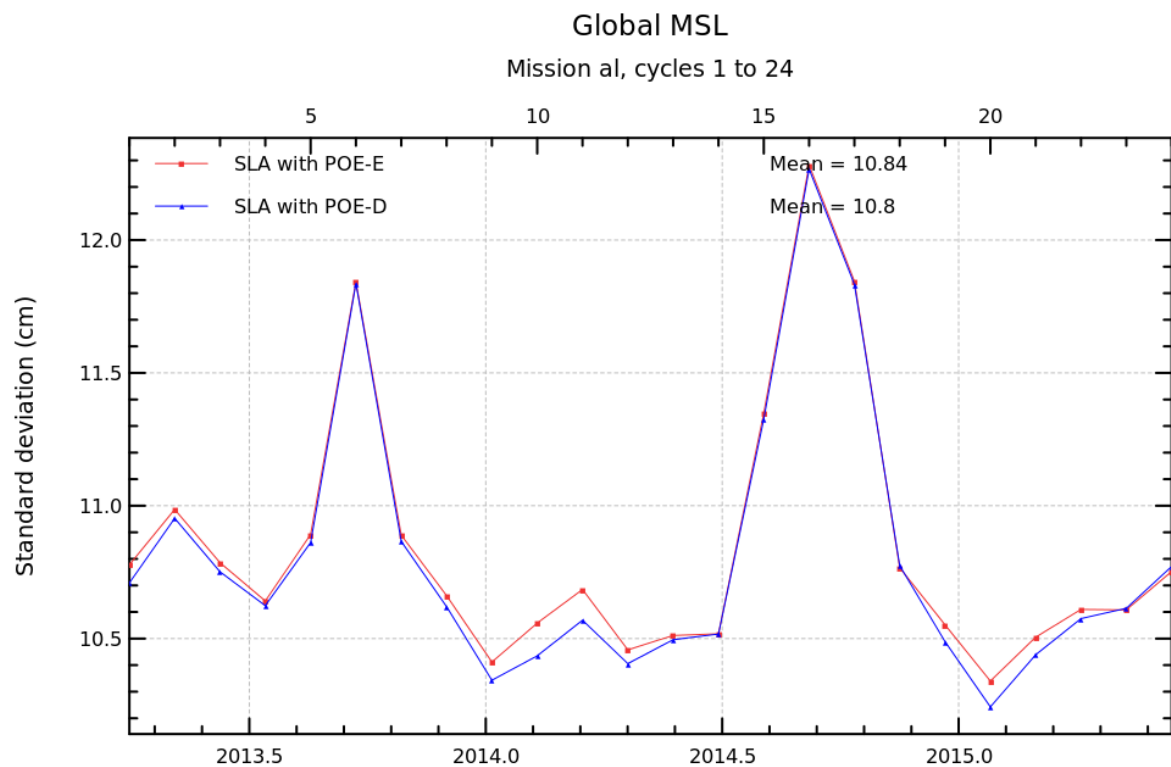
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



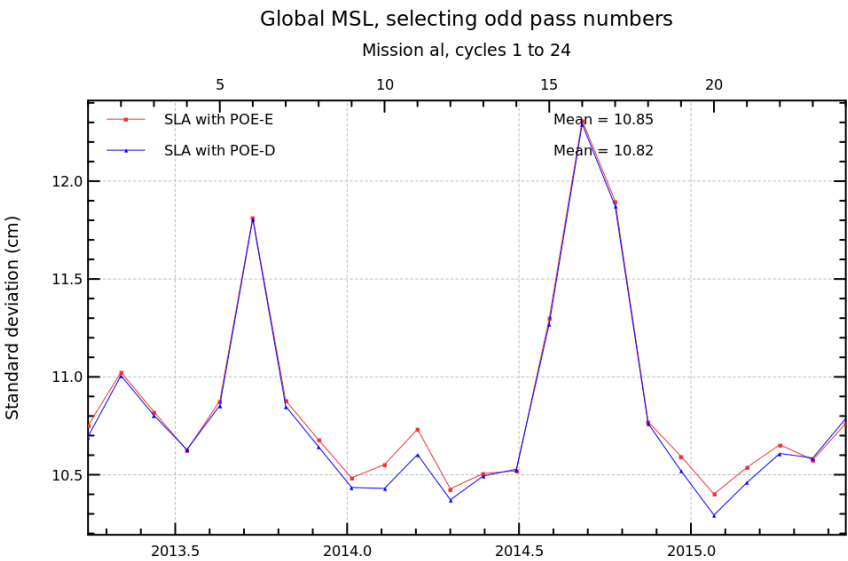
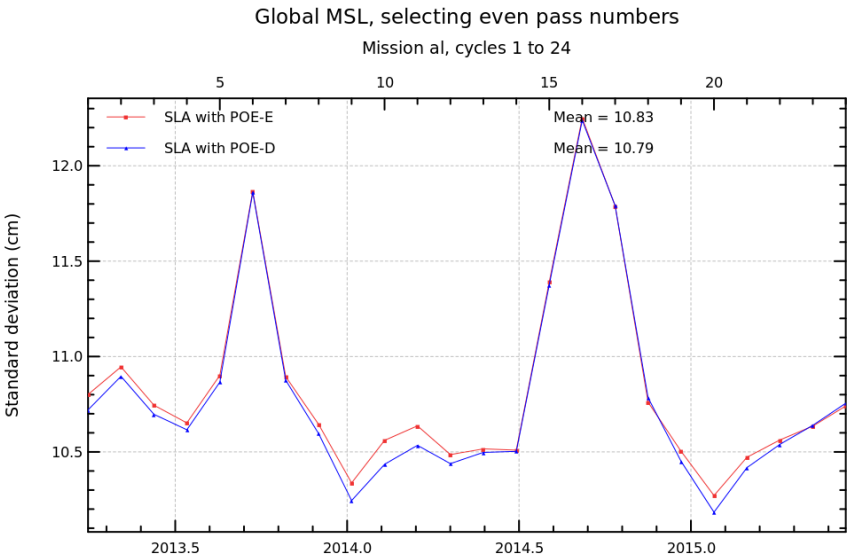
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission al)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

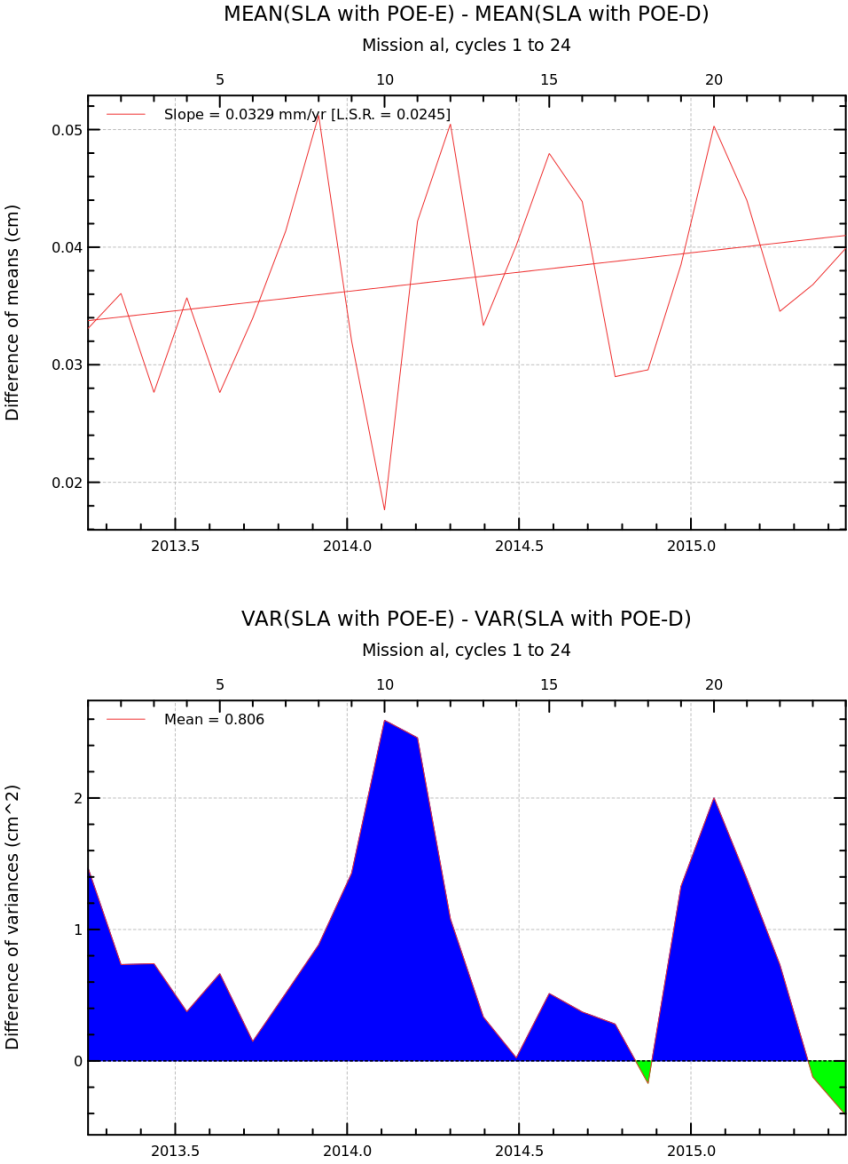
**Description :** The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses





Diagnostic A202_a (mission al)	
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
Input data : Along track SLA	
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes or separating North and South hemispheres.	



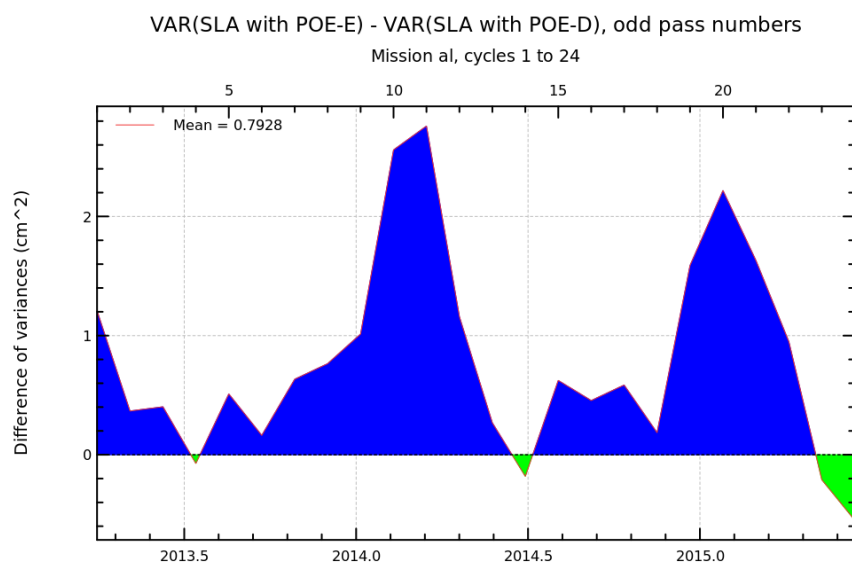
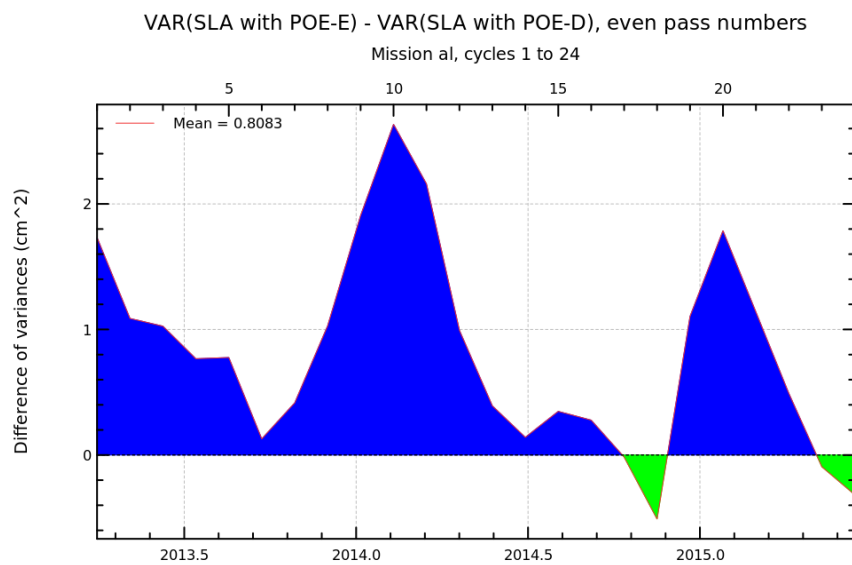
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission al)

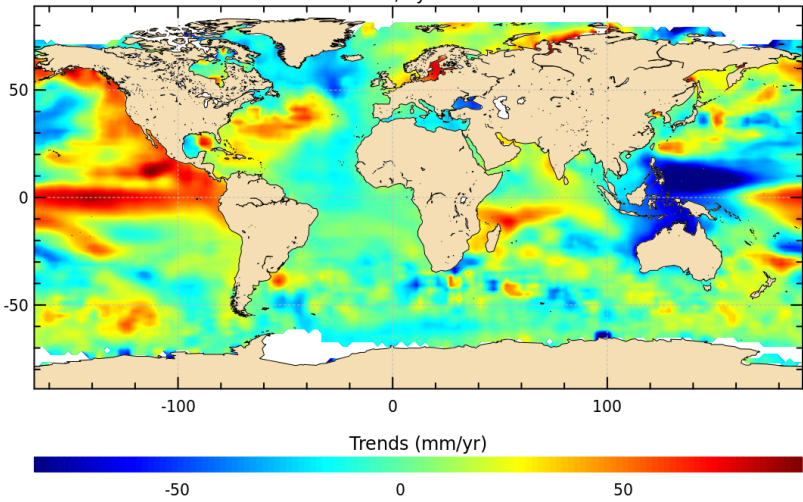
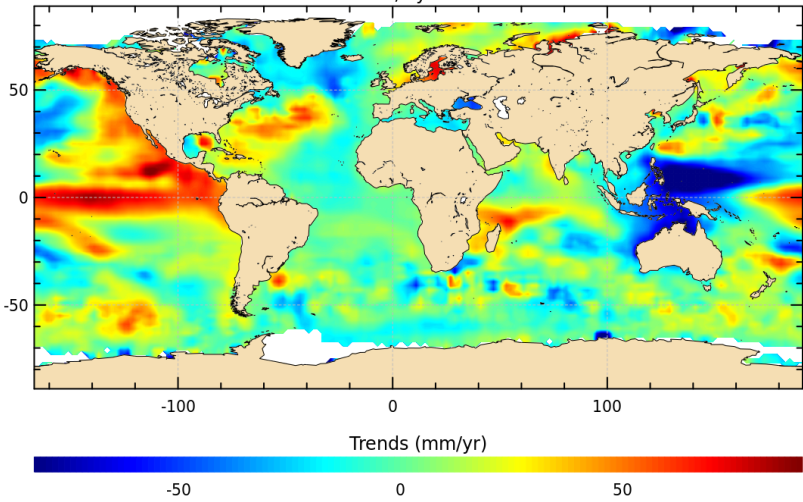
**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission al)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with POE-E trends Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div>  <div>SLA with POE-D trends Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div> 	

## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission al)

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

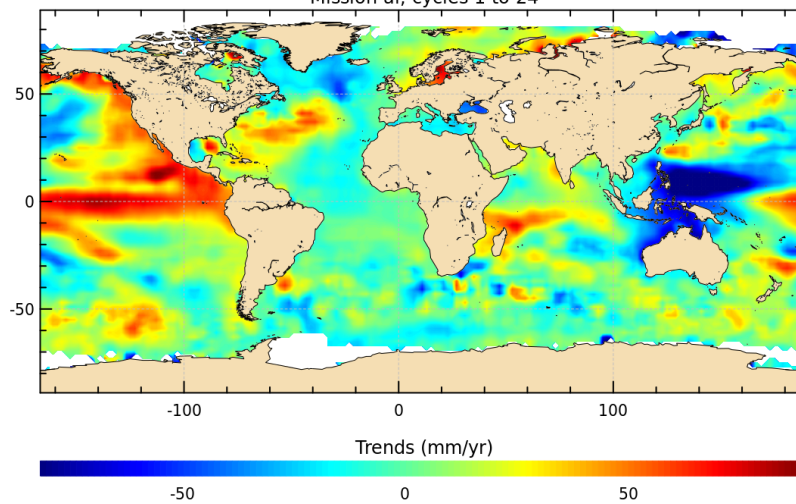
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

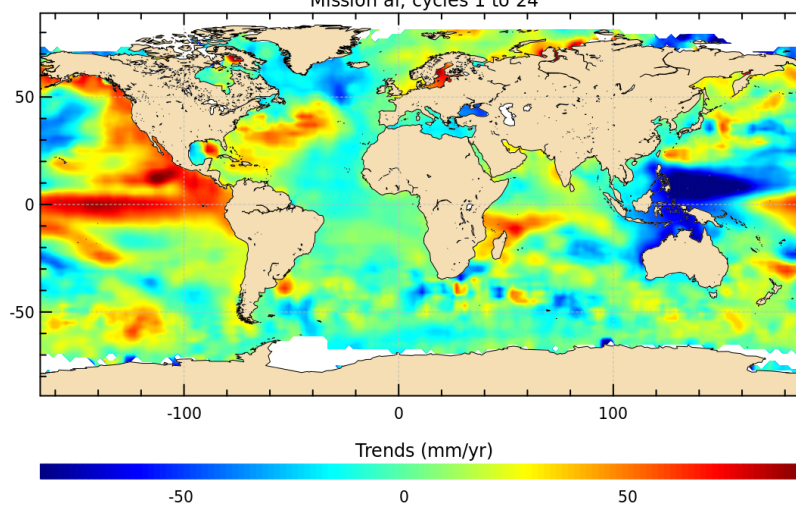
SLA with POE-E trends : even pass numbers

Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



SLA with POE-D trends : even pass numbers

Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission al)

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

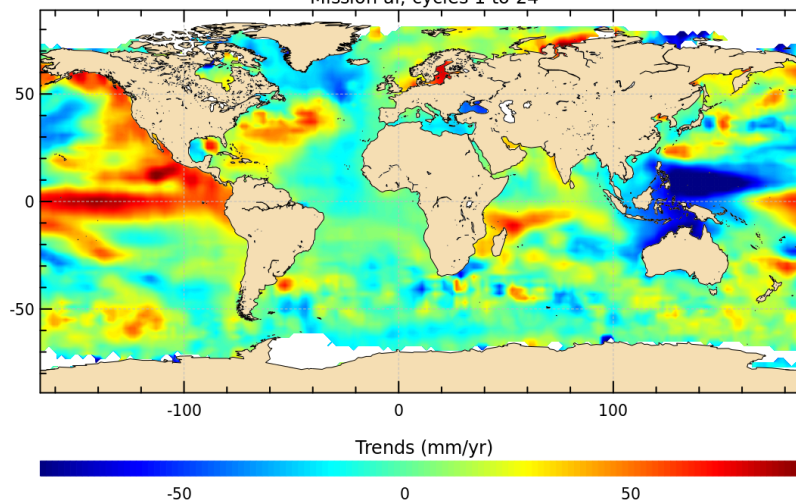
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

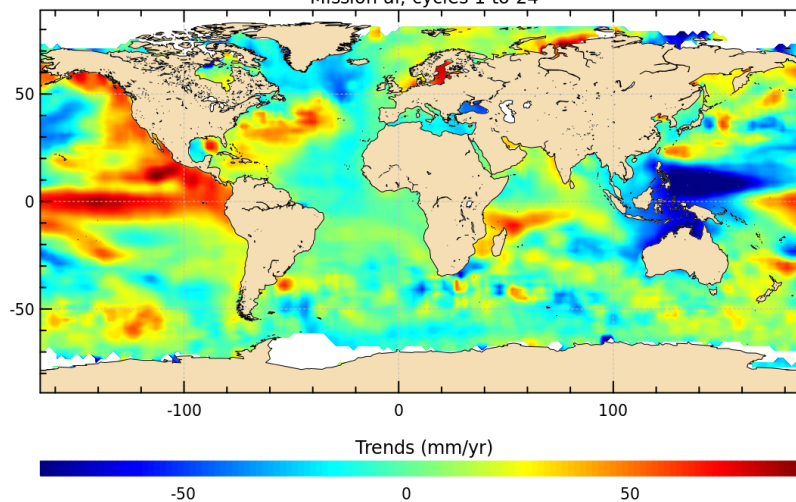
SLA with POE-E trends : odd pass numbers

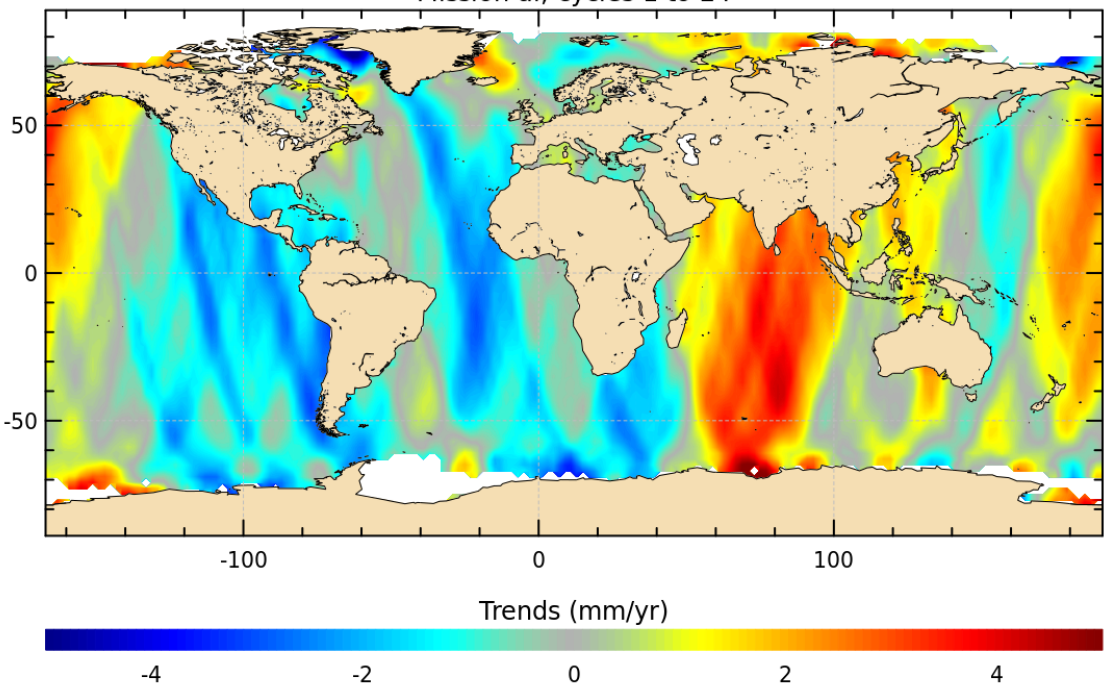
Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass numbers

Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A204_a (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<div>SLA with POE-E trends - SLA with POE-D trends</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div> 	



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission al)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

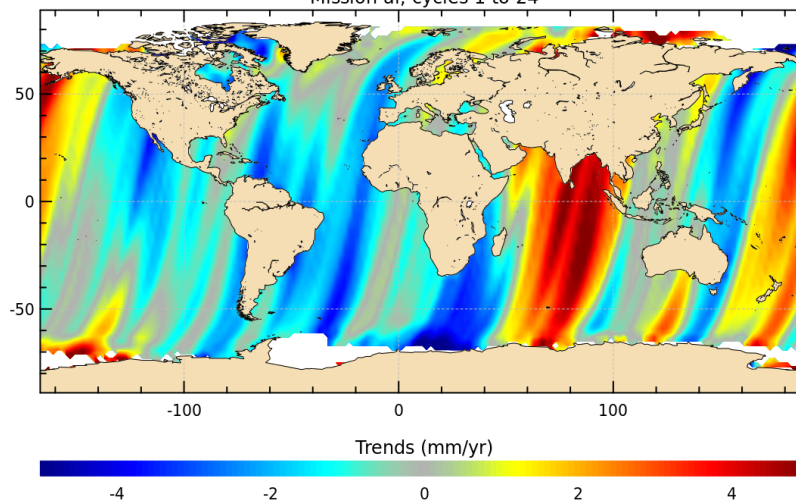
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

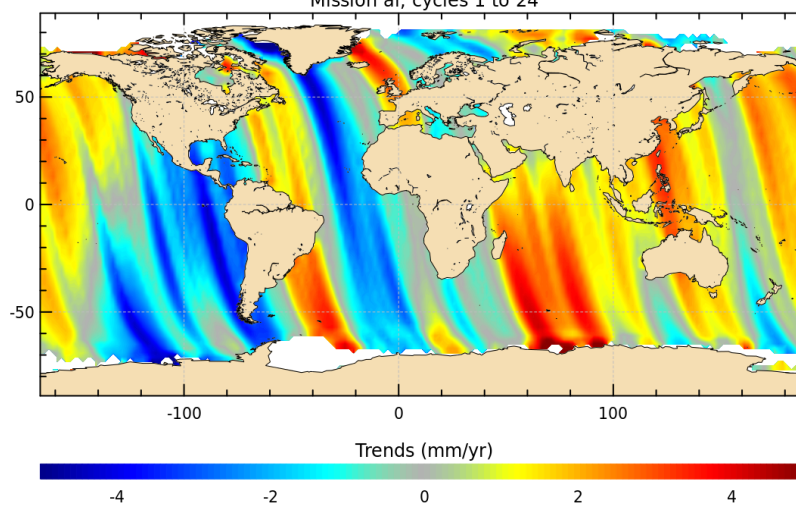
SLA with POE-E trends - SLA with POE-D trends : even pass numbers

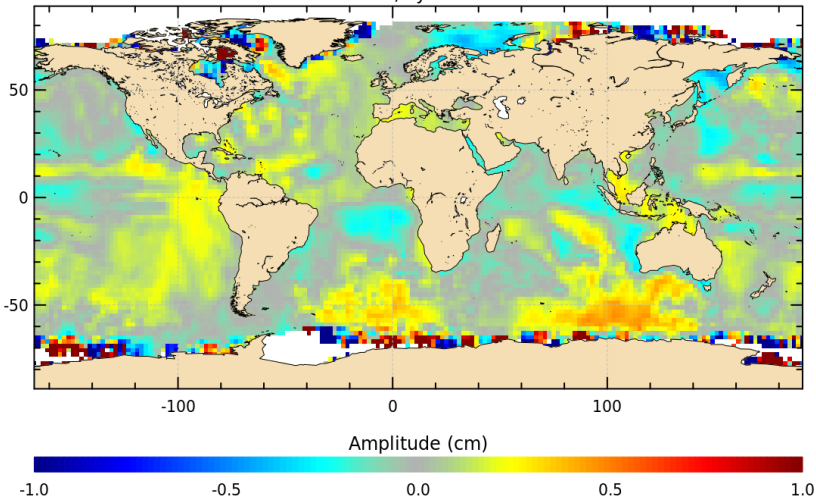
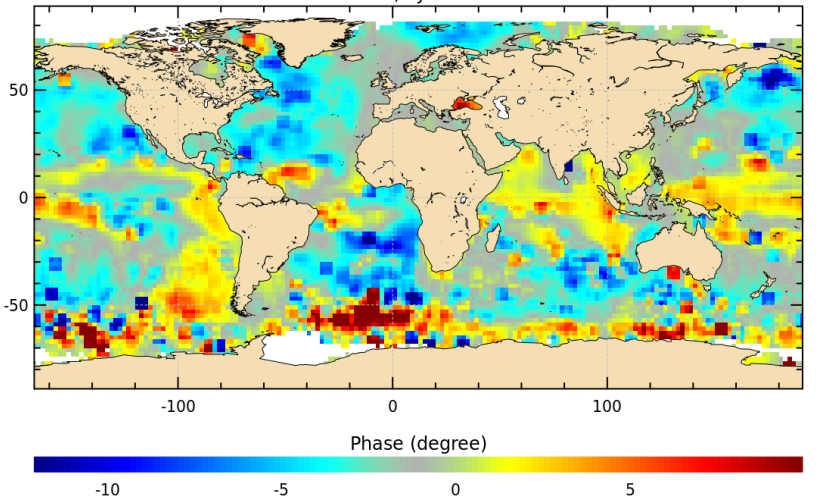
Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



SLA with POE-E trends - SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass numbers

Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A205_a (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<div>SLA with POE-E amplitude - SLA with POE-D amplitude : annual signal</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div>  <div>Amplitude (cm)</div> <div>SLA with POE-E phase - SLA with POE-D phase : annual signal</div> <div>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</div>  <div>Phase (degree)</div>	



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission al)

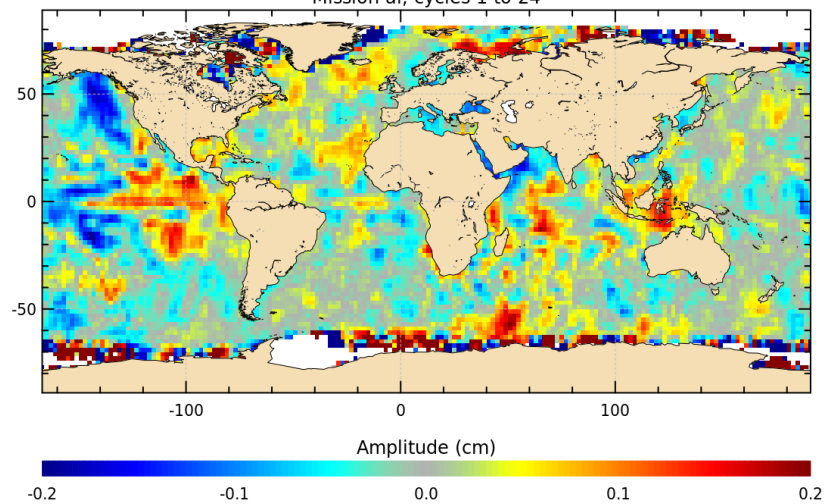
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

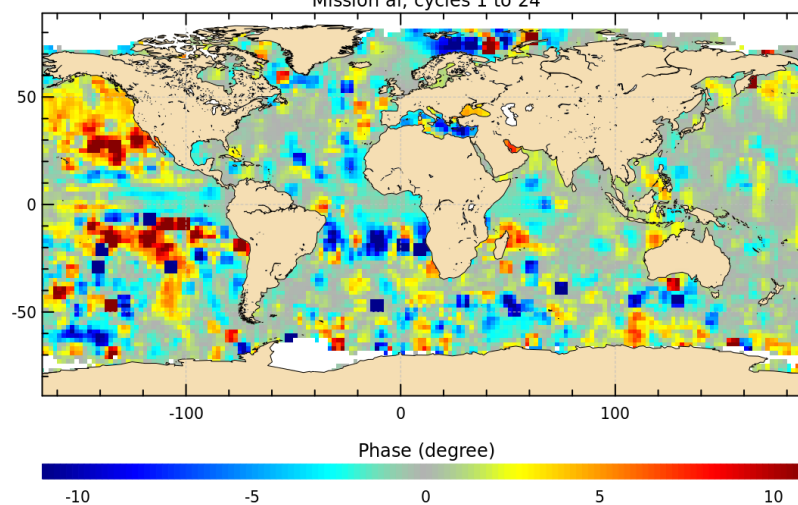
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

A with POE-E amplitude - SLA with POE-D amplitude : semi-annual sign  
Mission al, cycles 1 to 24



SLA with POE-E phase - SLA with POE-D phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission al, cycles 1 to 24

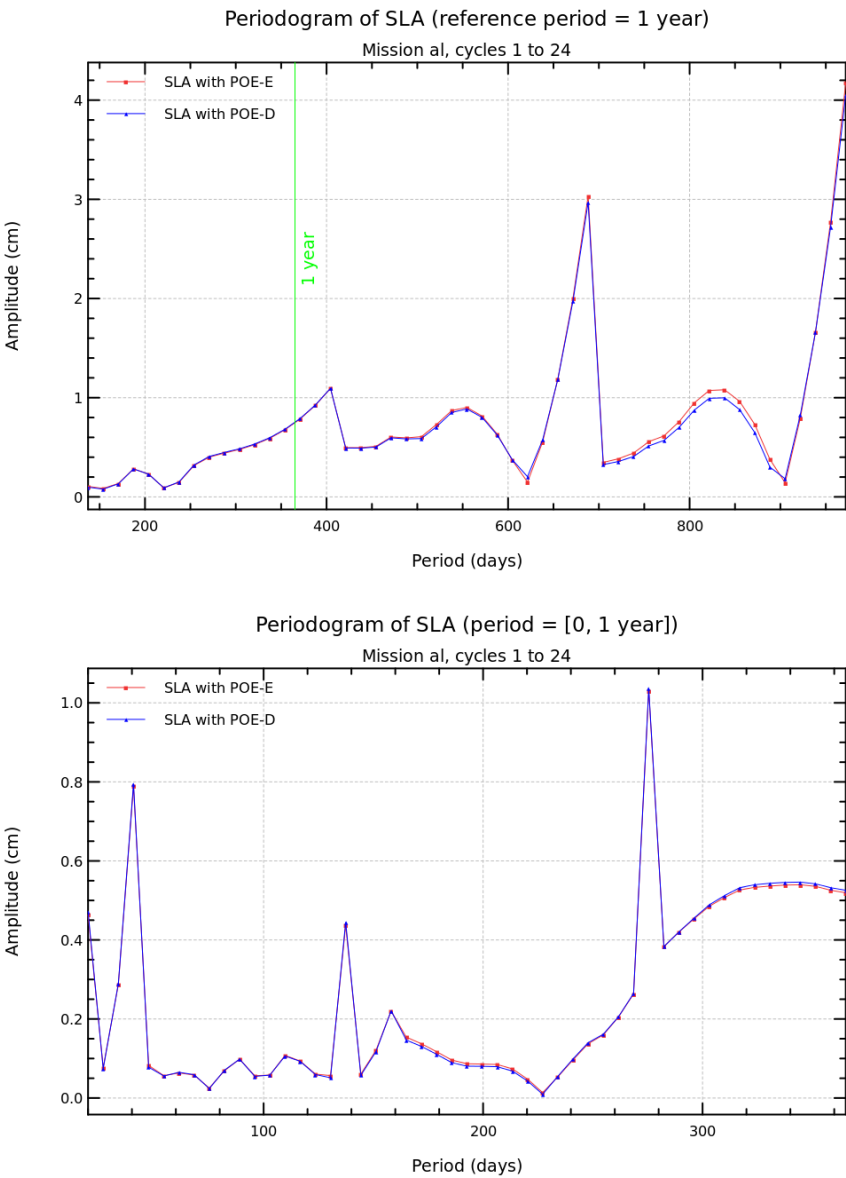


Diagnostic A206\_a (mission al)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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



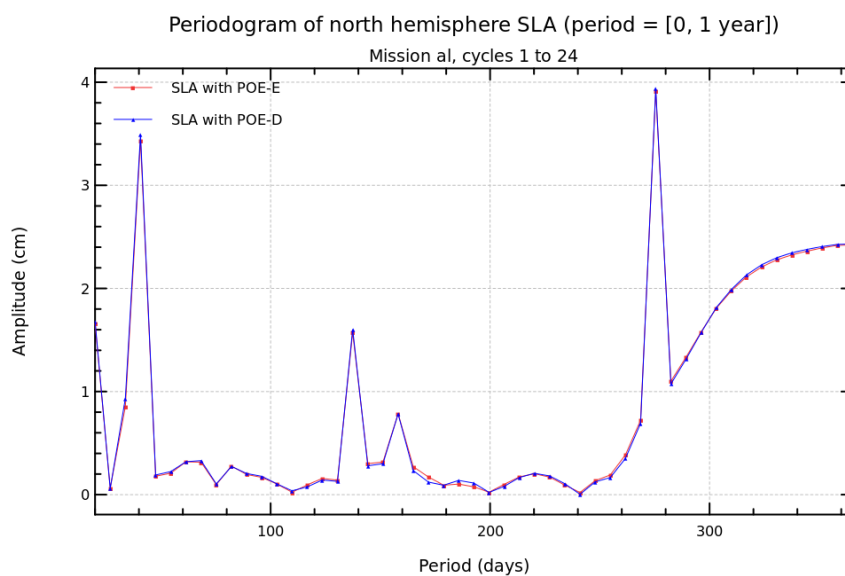
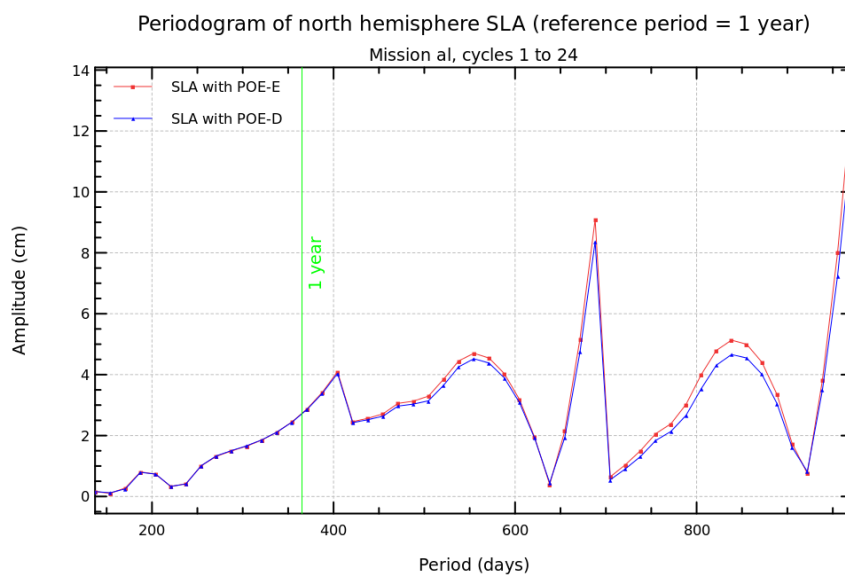
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission al)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission al)

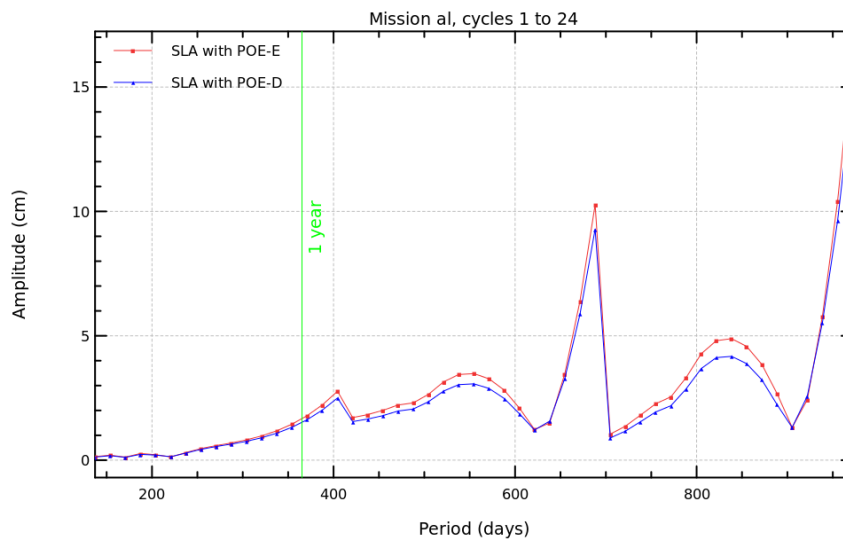
**Name :** Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**Input data :** Along track SLA

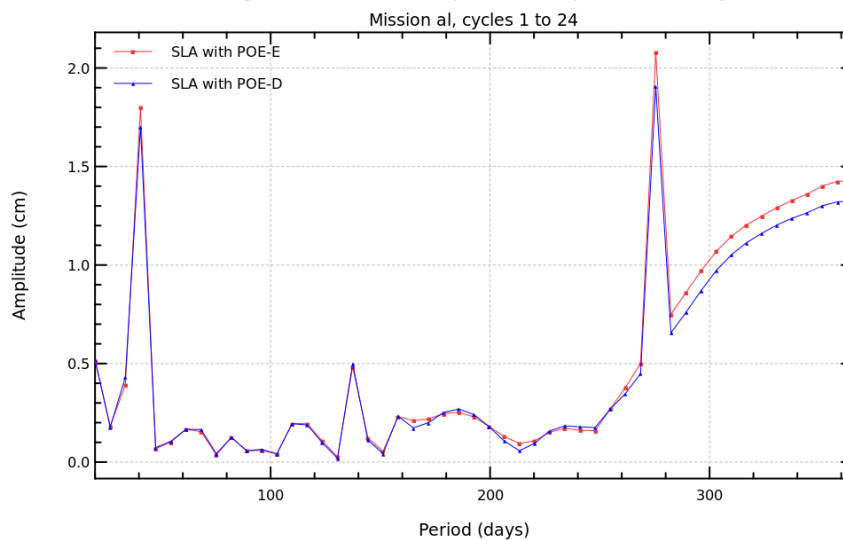
**Description :** The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

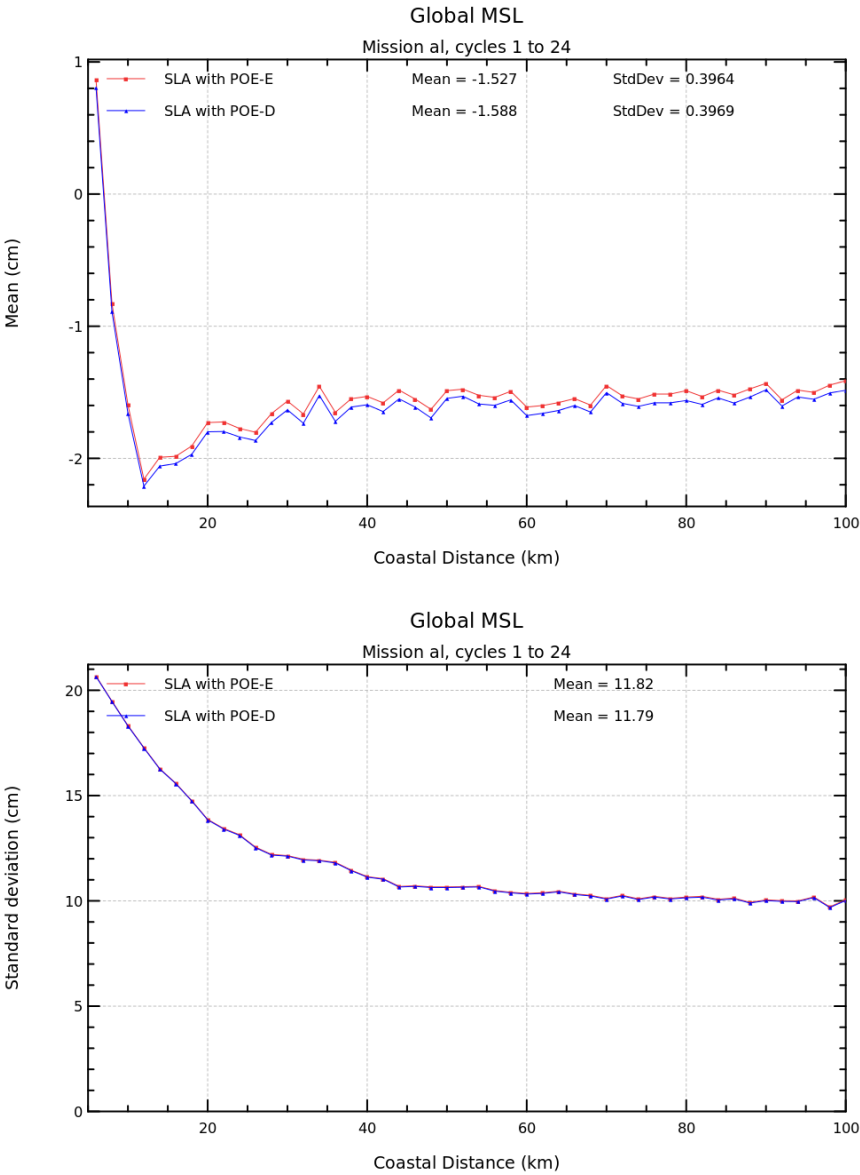
Periodogram of south hemisphere SLA (reference period = 1 year)



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



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



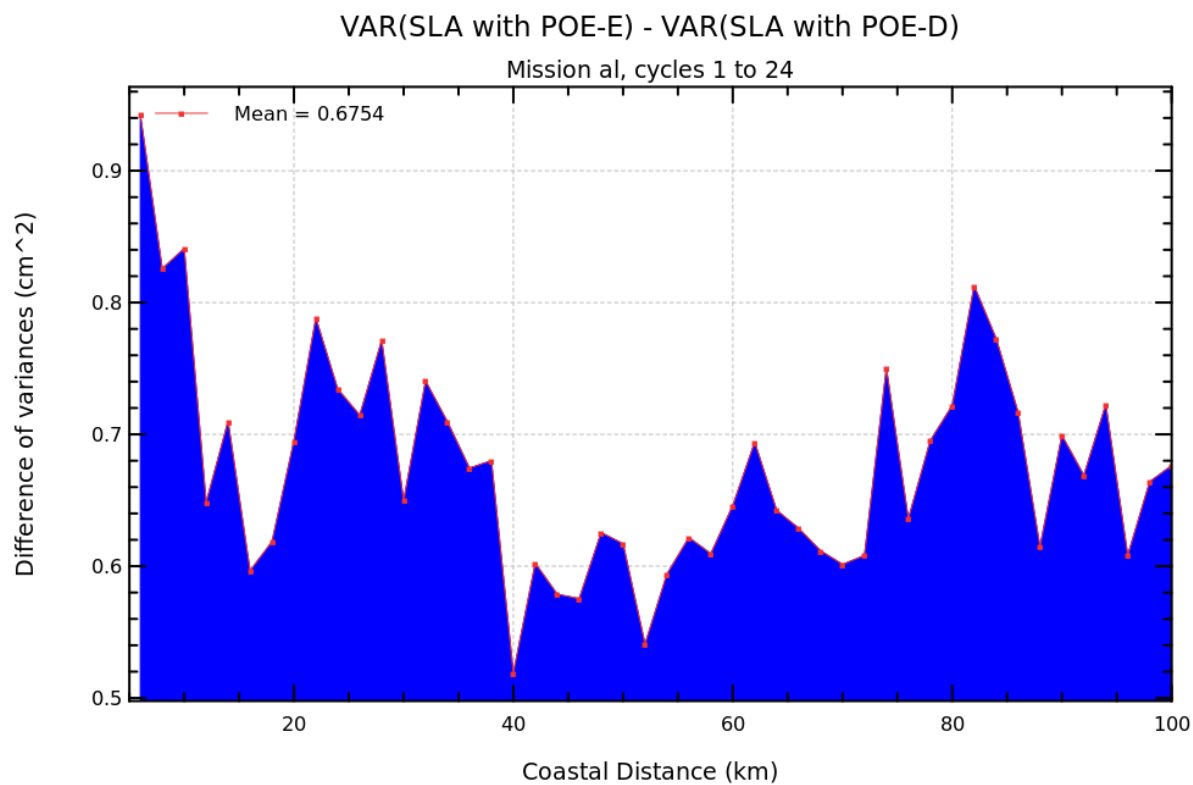
**Diagnostic A208 (mission al)**

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



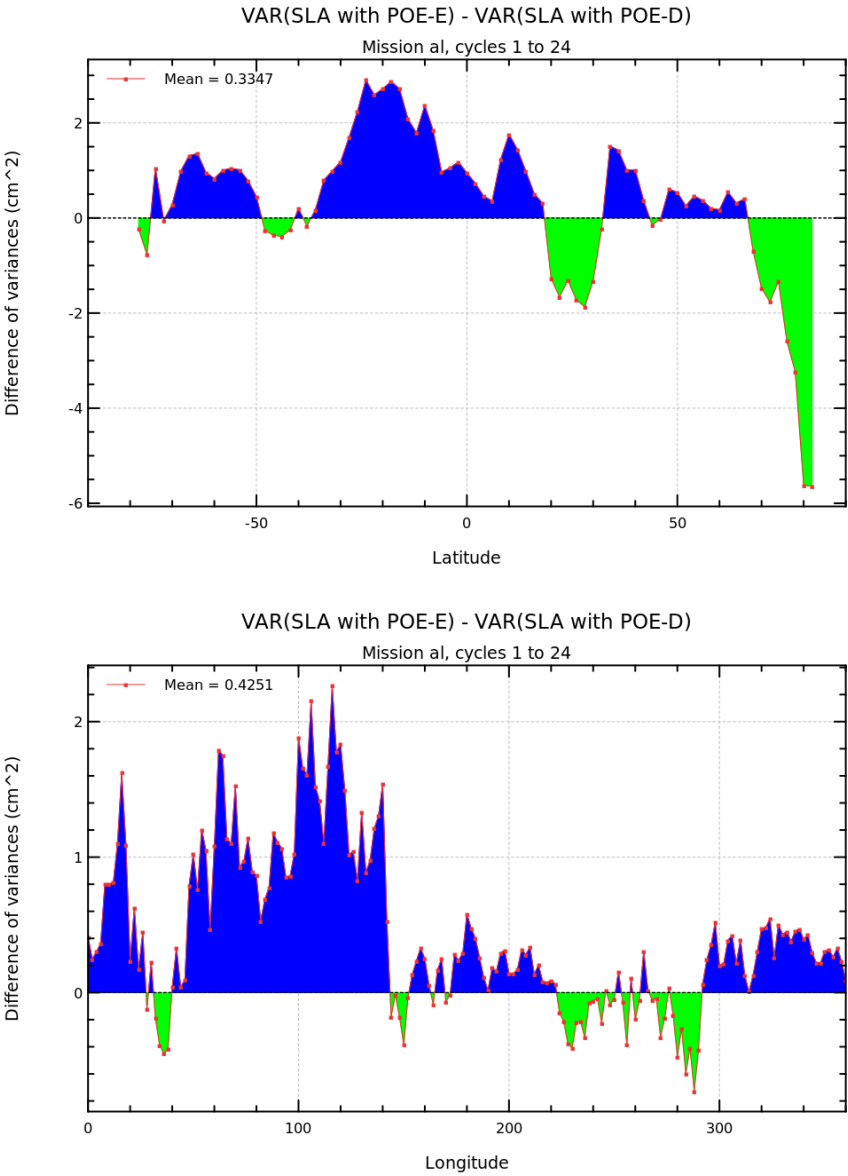
## Diagnostic A208 (mission al)

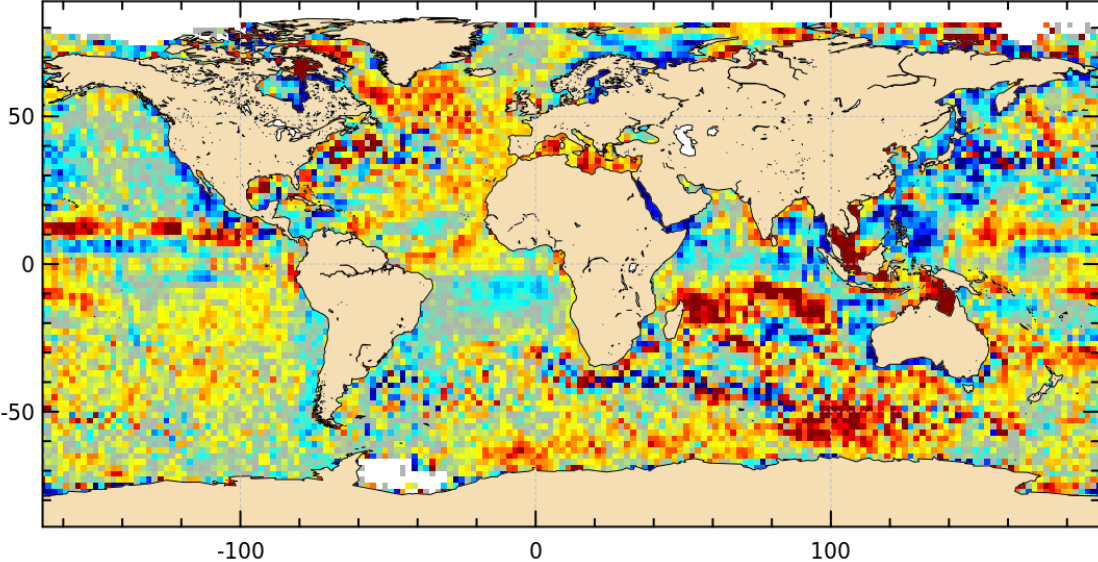
**Name :** Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

**Input data :** Along track SLA

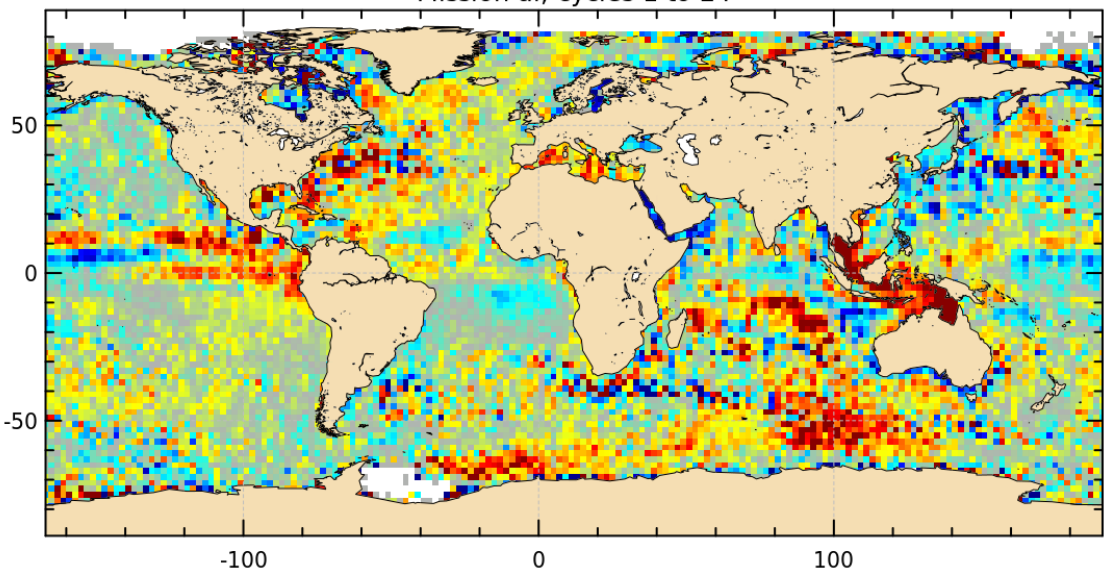
**Description :** The differences of SLA variances - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km, in function of latitudes and in function of longitudes.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A209 (mission al)	
<b>Name :</b>	Differences between maps of SLA variance
<b>Input data :</b>	Along track SLA
<b>Description :</b>	The differences between maps of SLA are calculated from the SLA differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation.
<b>Diagnostic type :</b> Mono-mission analyses	<p>VAR(SLA with POE-E) - VAR(SLA with POE-D)</p> <p>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</p>  <p>Difference of variances (cm<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>-2 0 2</p>



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	<b>Diagnostic A210_a (mission al)</b>
	<b>Name :</b> Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands
	<b>Input data :</b> Along track SLA
	<b>Description :</b> The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ( $T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ( $1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ( $T > 3$ yrs) signals.
	<div><p>VAR(SLA with POE-E) - VAR(SLA with POE-D) for FILTER HF</p><p>Mission al, cycles 1 to 24</p><p>Difference of variances HF (<math>\text{cm}^2</math>)</p><p>-2      -1      0      1      2</p></div>

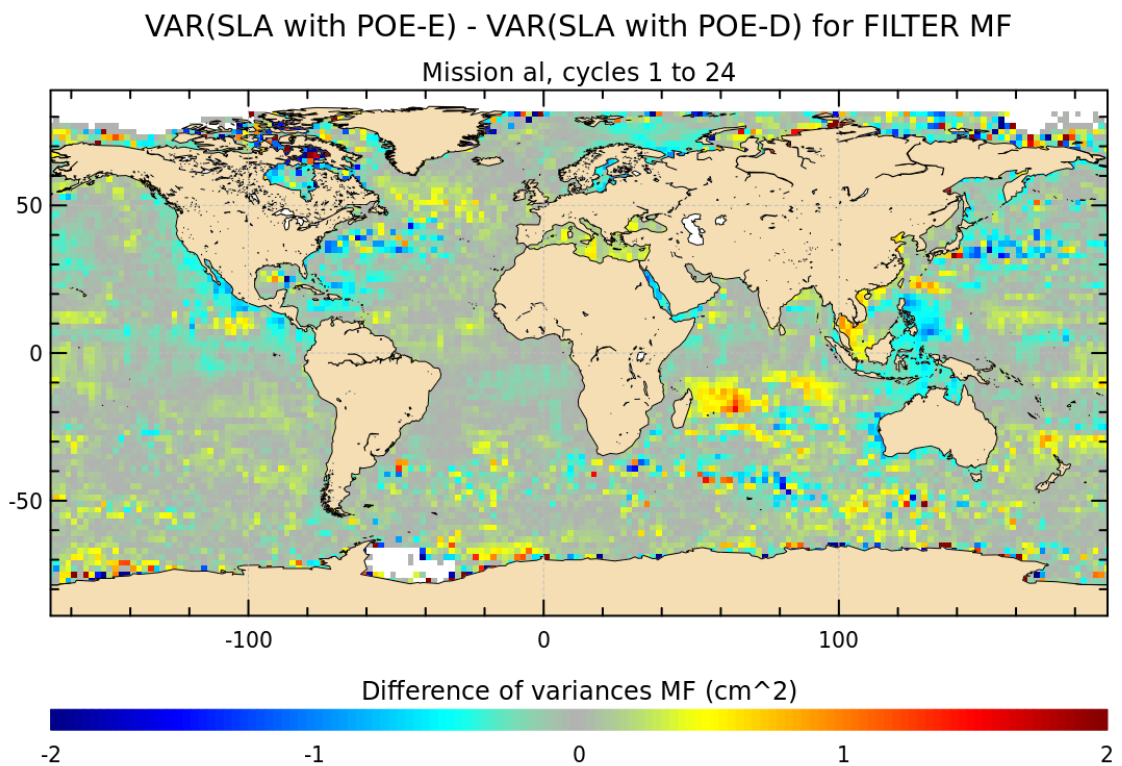
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission al)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



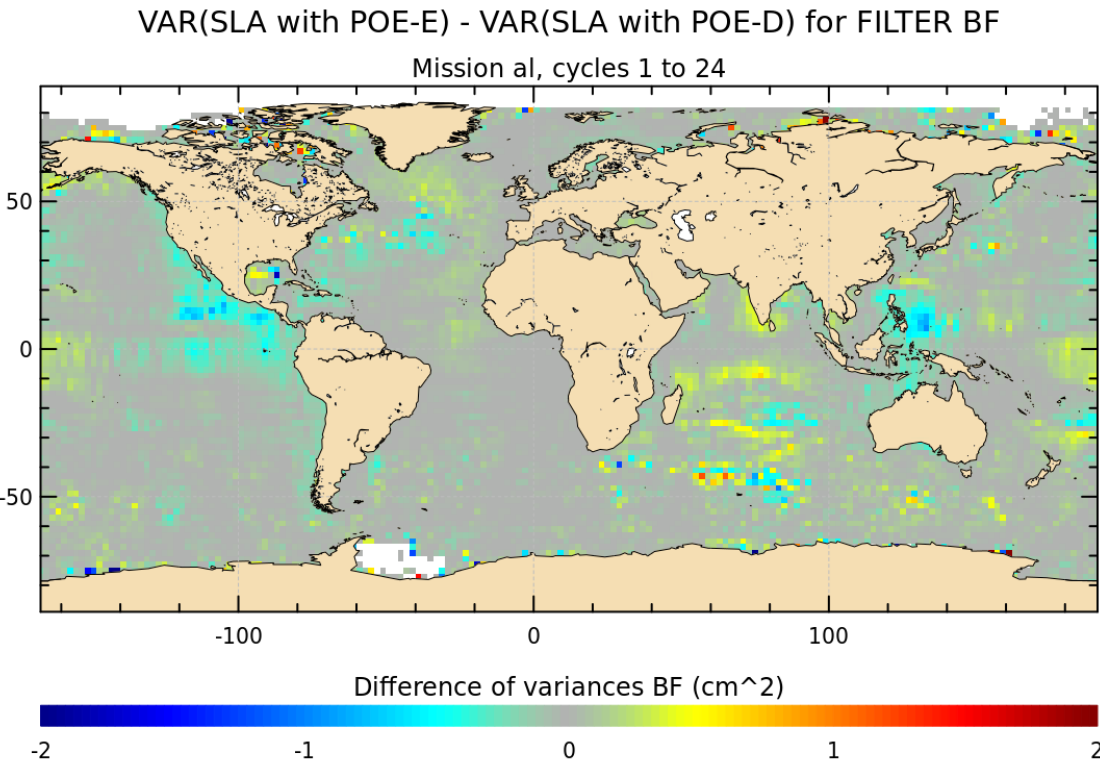
Diagnostic A210\_c (mission al)

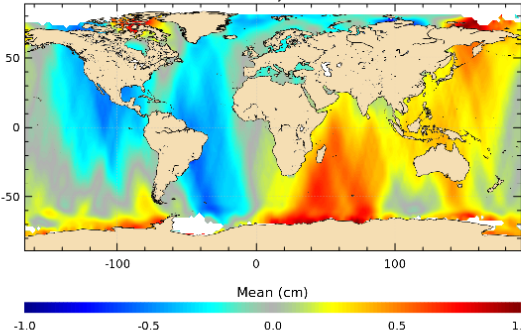
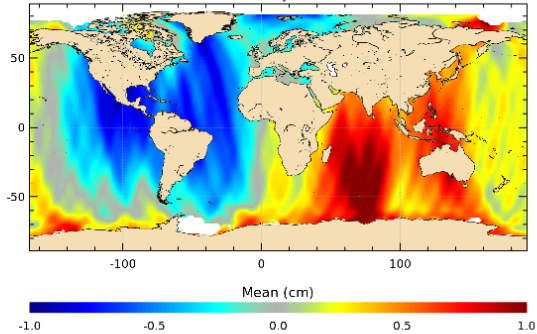
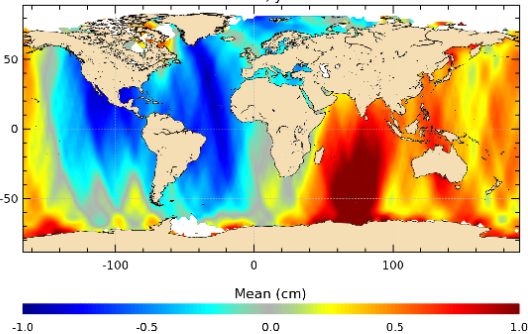
Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A211 (mission al)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA per year	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated for each year using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation	
	<div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E - SLA with POE-D</div><div>Mission al, year 2013</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E - SLA with POE-D</div><div>Mission al, year 2014</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E - SLA with POE-D</div><div>Mission al, year 2015</div></div></div>	