

Orbit comparison : GSCF1504 versus GSFC1204

Study variable	GSFC1504
Reference variable	GSFC1204
Missions	TOPEX-Poseidon (<i>tp</i>)
Period	[15608, 19216]

Creation date : 2015/11/20

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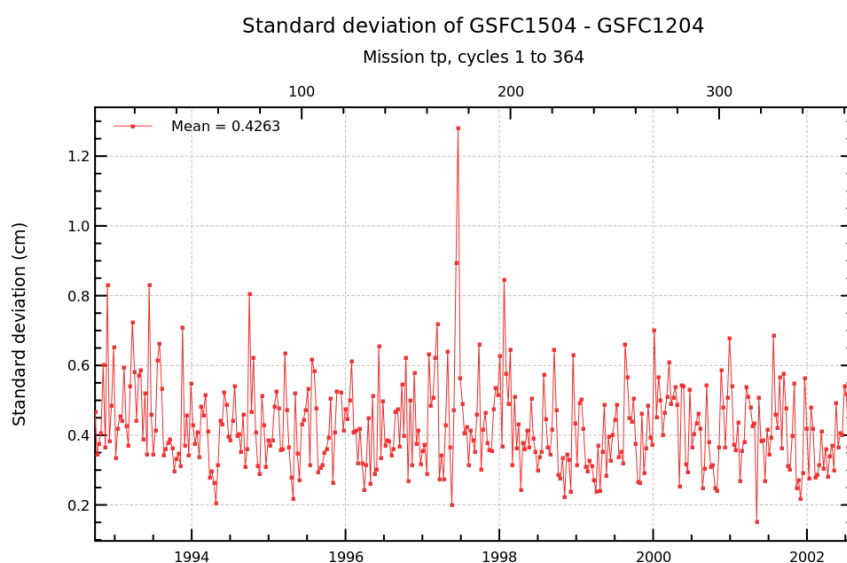
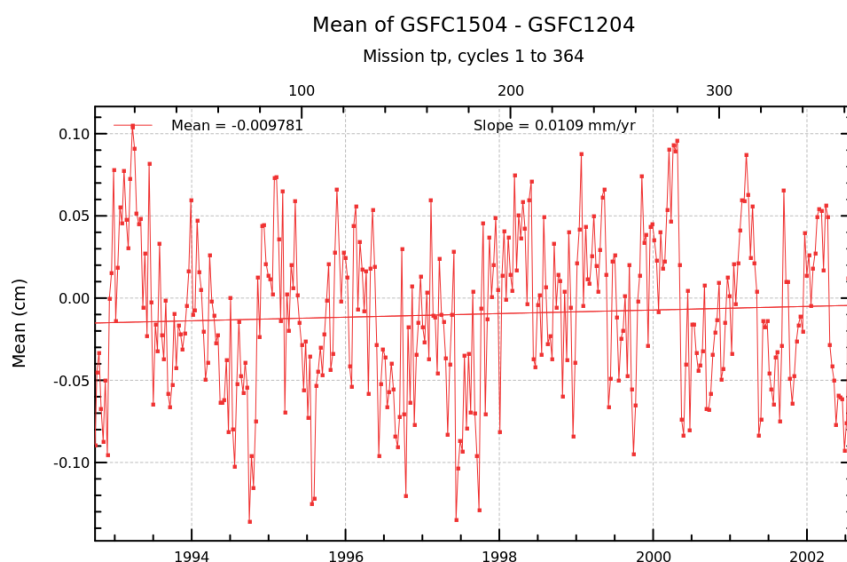
Diagnostic A002 (mission tp)

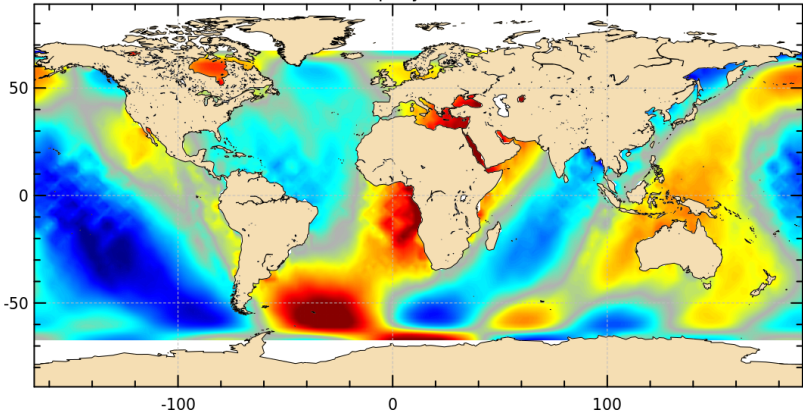
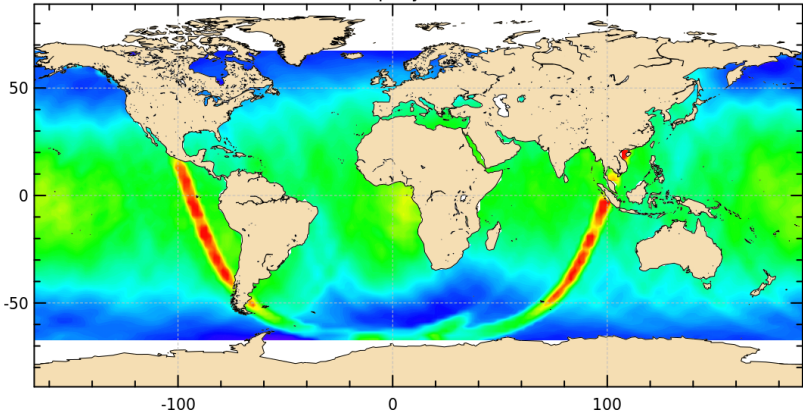
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

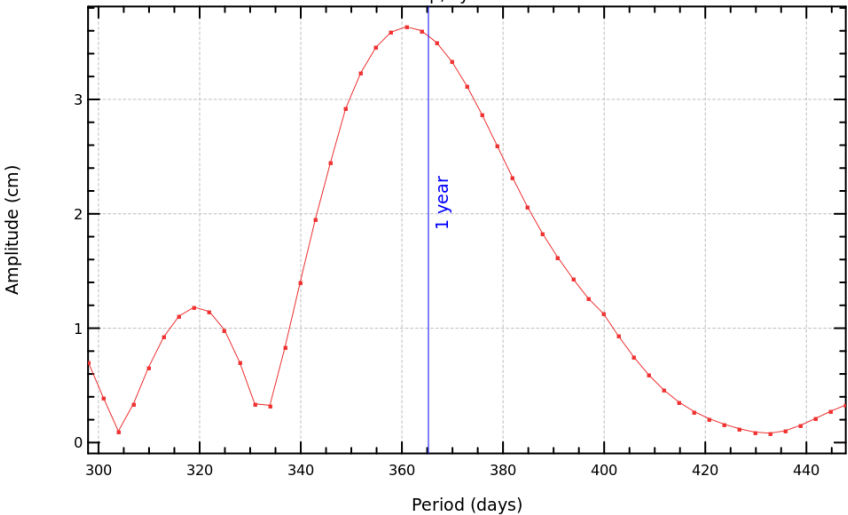
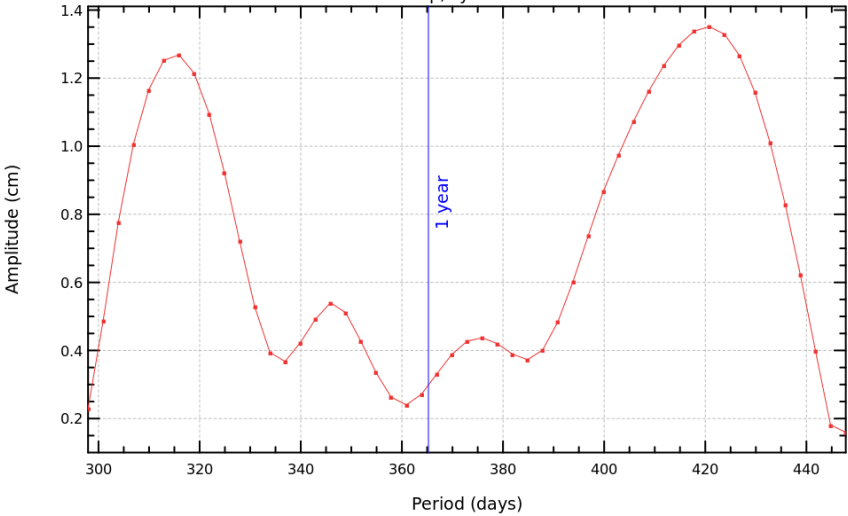
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A003 (mission tp)	
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
<div><div>Mean of GSFC1504 - GSFC1204</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div><div>-0.2</div><div>-0.1</div><div>0.0</div><div>0.1</div><div>0.2</div></div></div> <div><div>Standard deviation of GSFC1504 - GSFC1204</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div>Standard Deviation (cm)</div><div><div>0.2</div><div>0.3</div><div>0.4</div><div>0.5</div><div>0.6</div><div>0.7</div></div></div>	

Diagnostic A004_a (mission tp)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
<p>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.</p>	
<div><div><div>riodogram of the mean of GSFC1504 - GSFC1204 (reference period = 1 ye.</div><div><div>(x10⁻²)</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div></div><div>Amplitude (cm)</div><div>Period (days)</div></div></div><div><div>riodogram of the standard deviation of GSFC1504 - GSFC1204 (reference period :</div><div><div>(x10⁻²)</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div></div><div>Amplitude (cm)</div><div>Period (days)</div></div></div></div>	

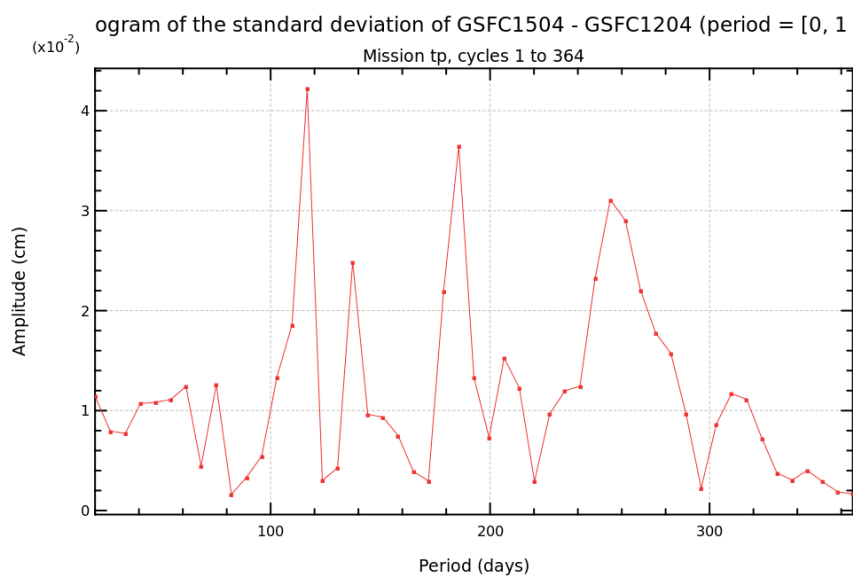
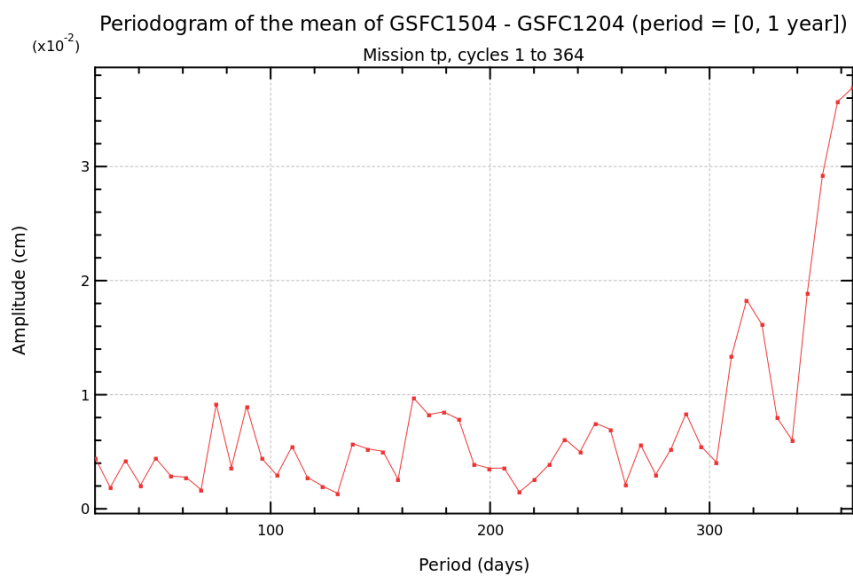
Diagnostic A004_b (mission tp)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

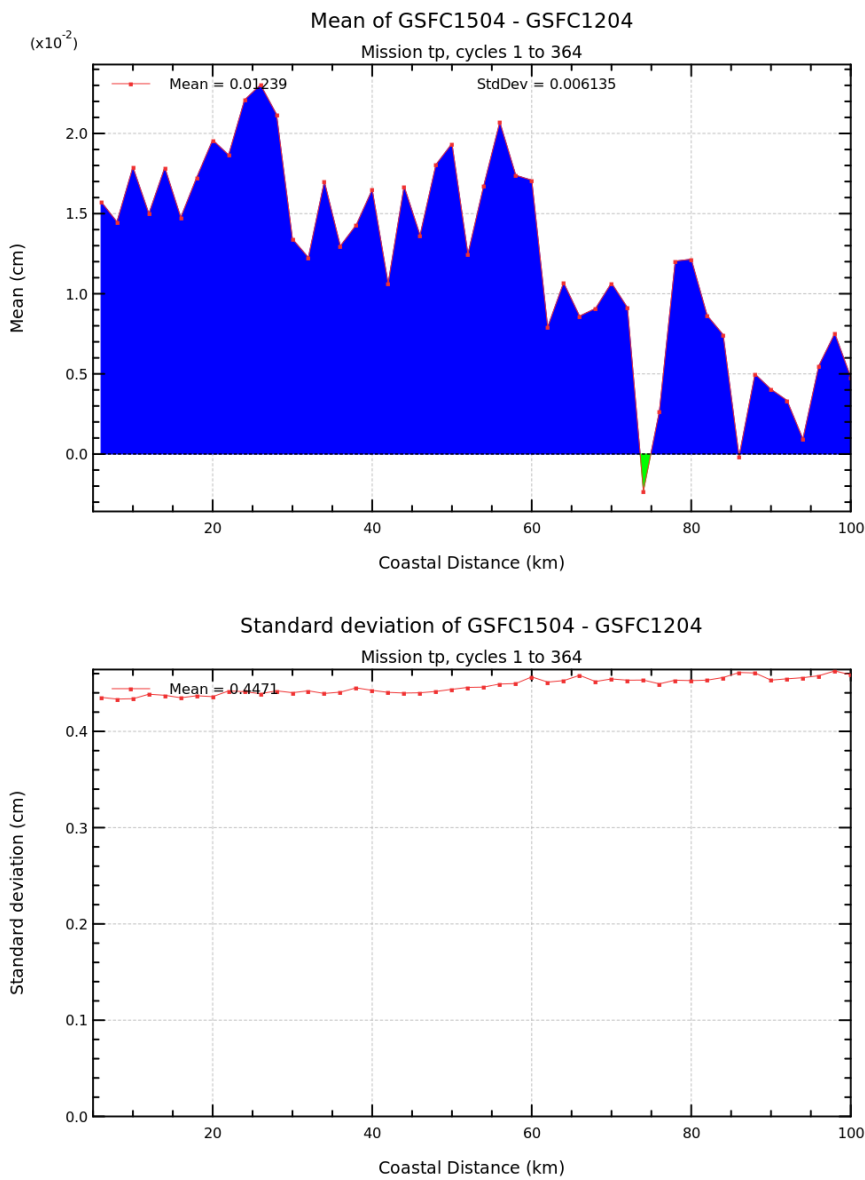
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A005 (mission tp)	
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 fonction of longitudes.	



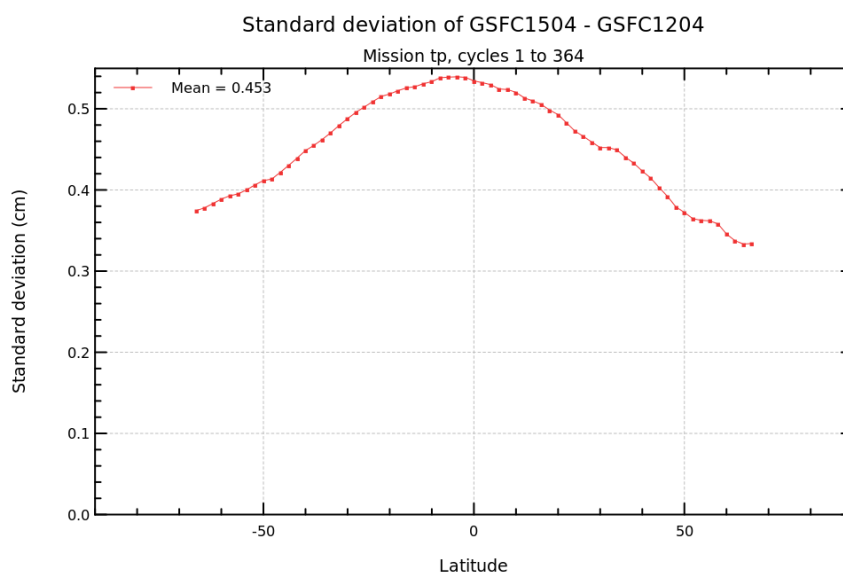
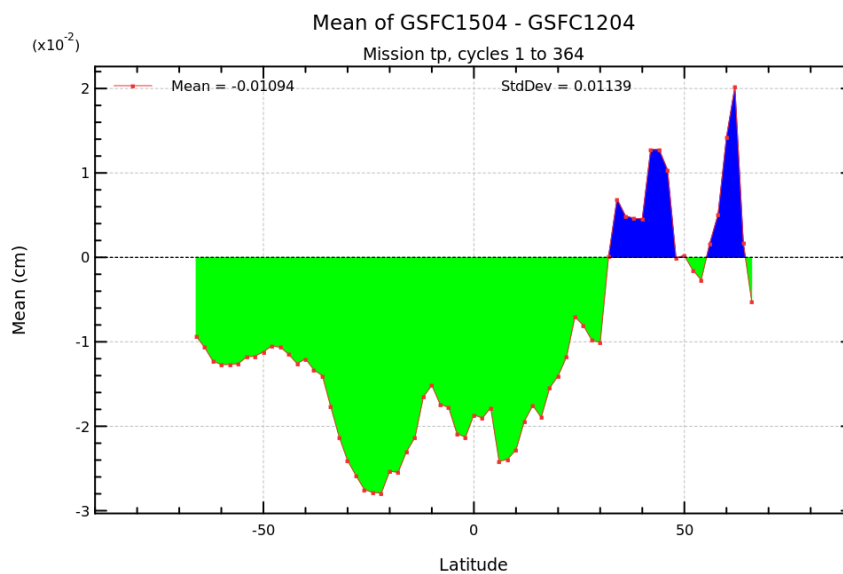
Diagnostic A005 (mission tp)

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



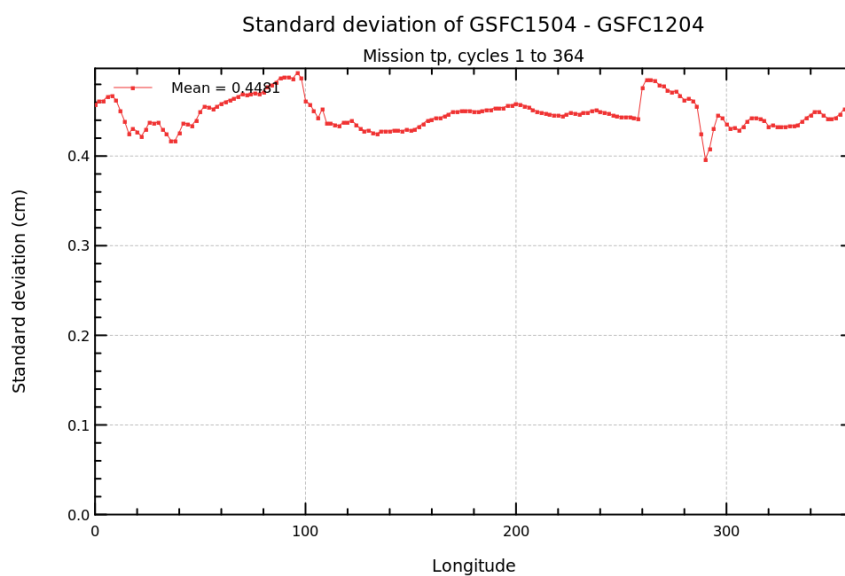
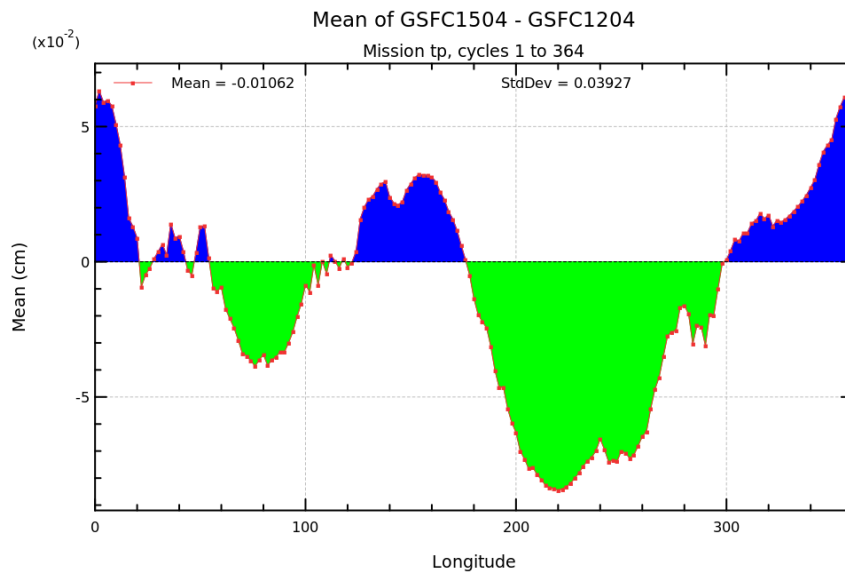
Diagnostic A005 (mission tp)

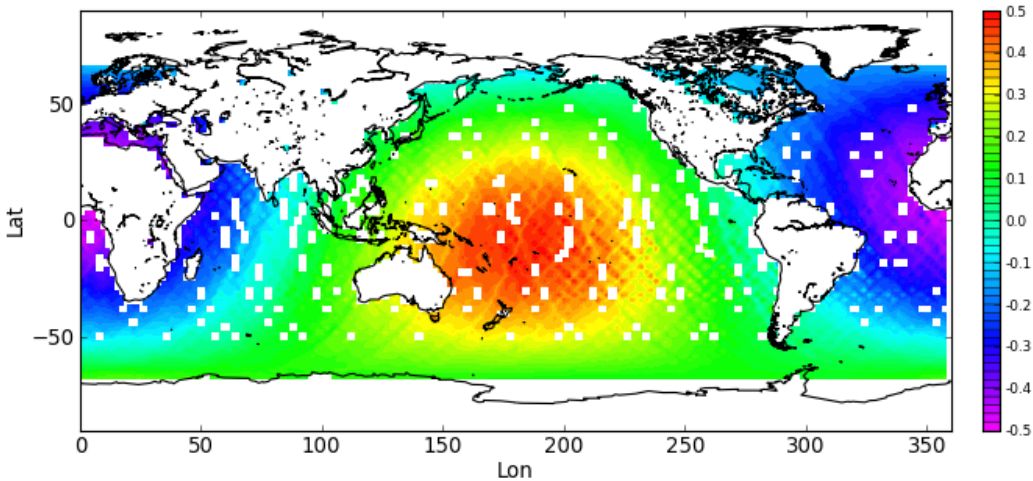
Name : Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude

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 tp)	
	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=38.0%</div>  <div>Time series plot of the first EOF (PC1) over time. The y-axis is labeled 'Pcs' and ranges from -4 to 3. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and ranges from 0 to 400. The plot shows a highly variable signal fluctuating around zero, with peaks reaching approximately 2 and troughs reaching approximately -3.</div>	

Diagnostic A006_b (mission tp)

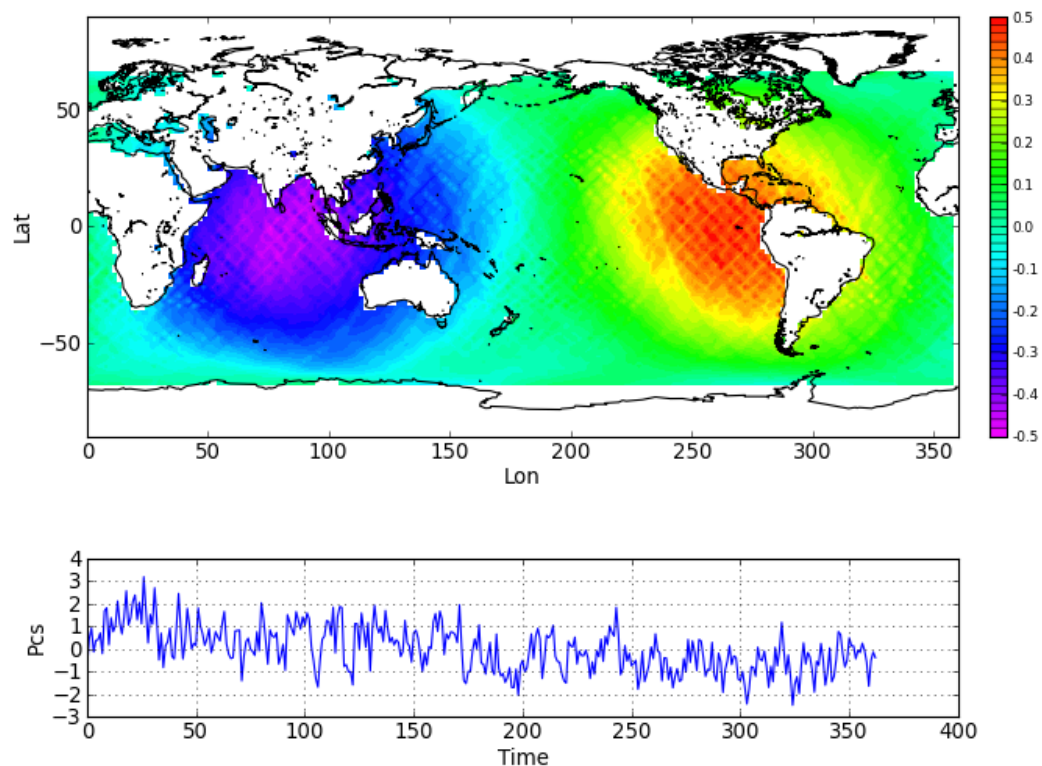
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=31.0%



Diagnostic A006_c (mission tp)

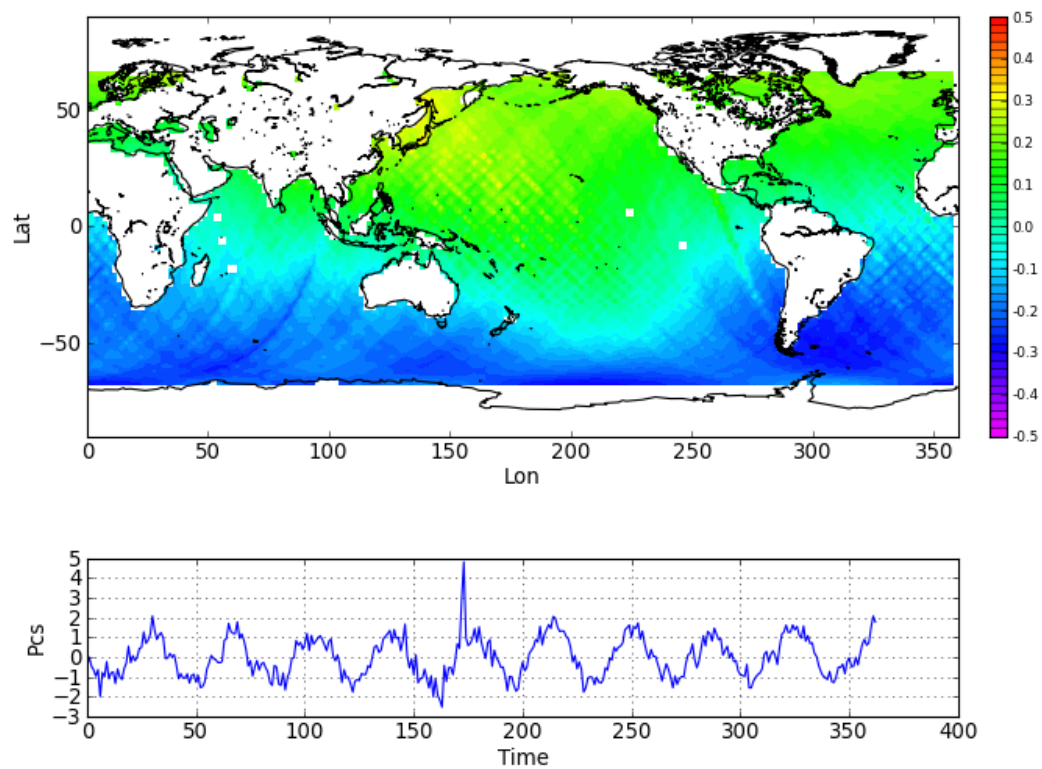
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=17.0%



Diagnostic A006_d (mission tp)

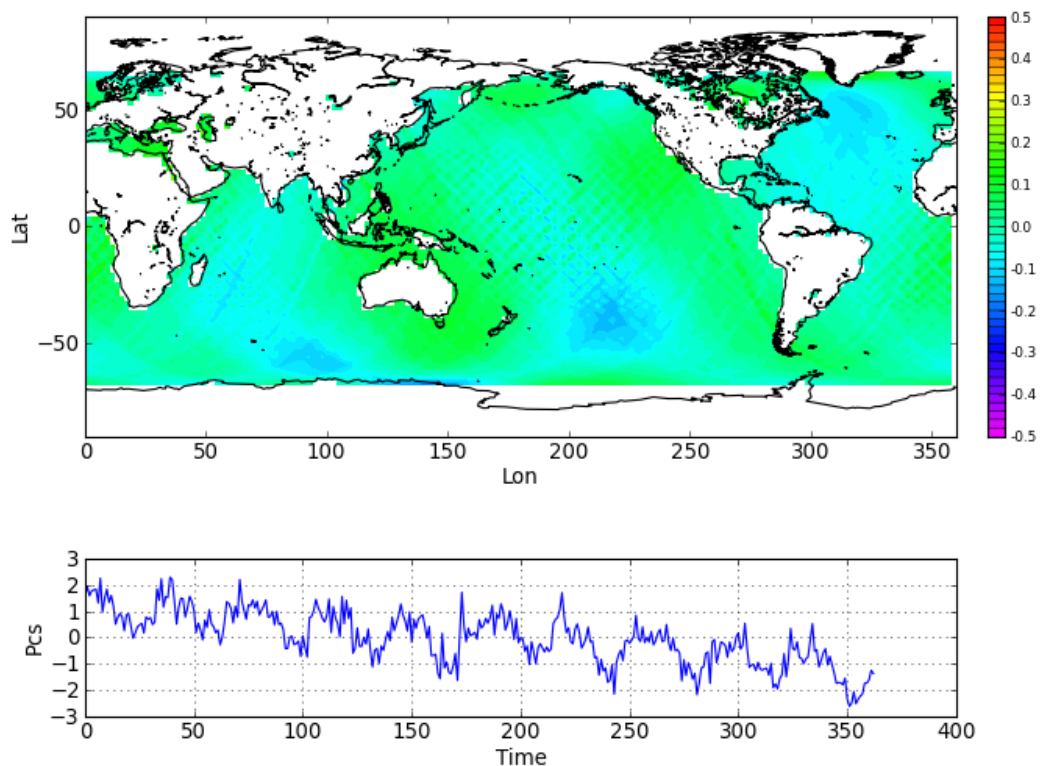
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=2.0%



Diagnostic A006_e (mission tp)

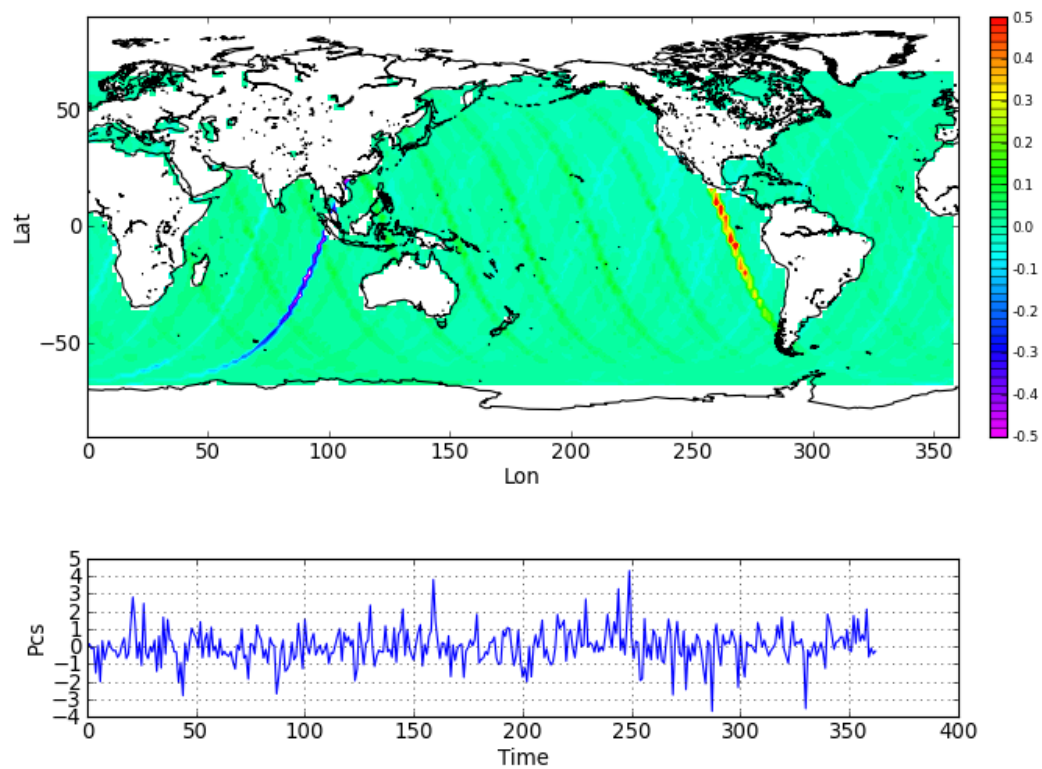
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

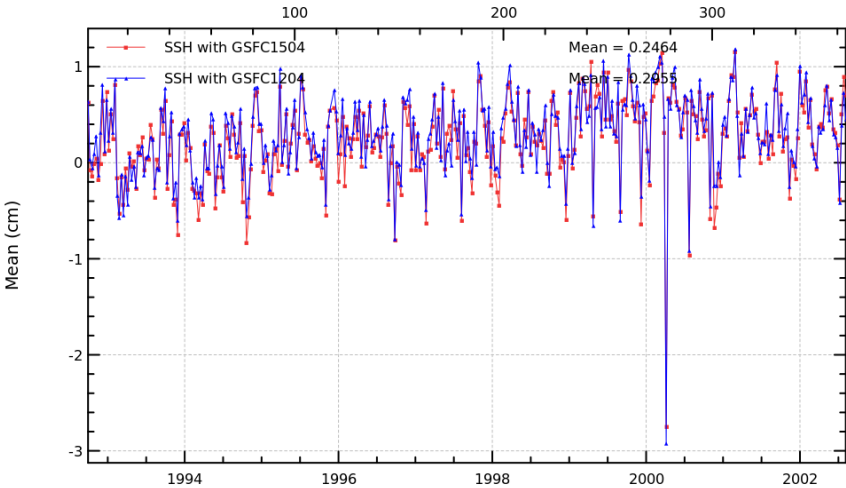
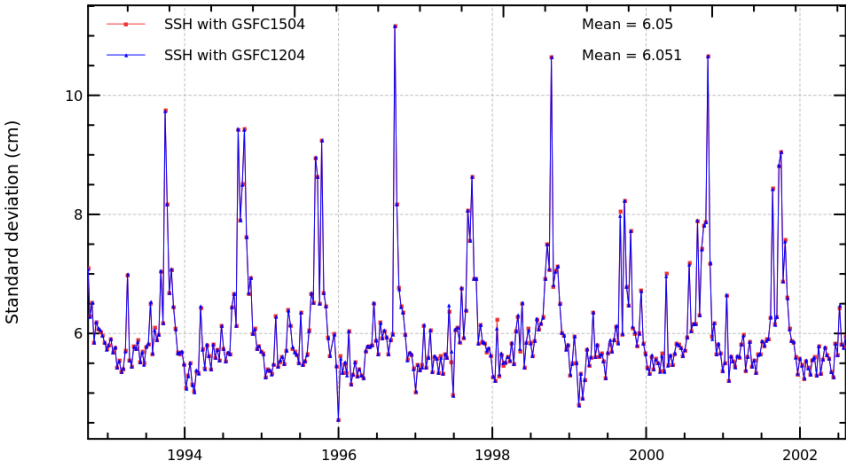
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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 #5-Mean- Explained Variance=2.0%



Diagnostic A101_a (mission tp)	
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 tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div></div></div><div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div></div></div></div></div>	

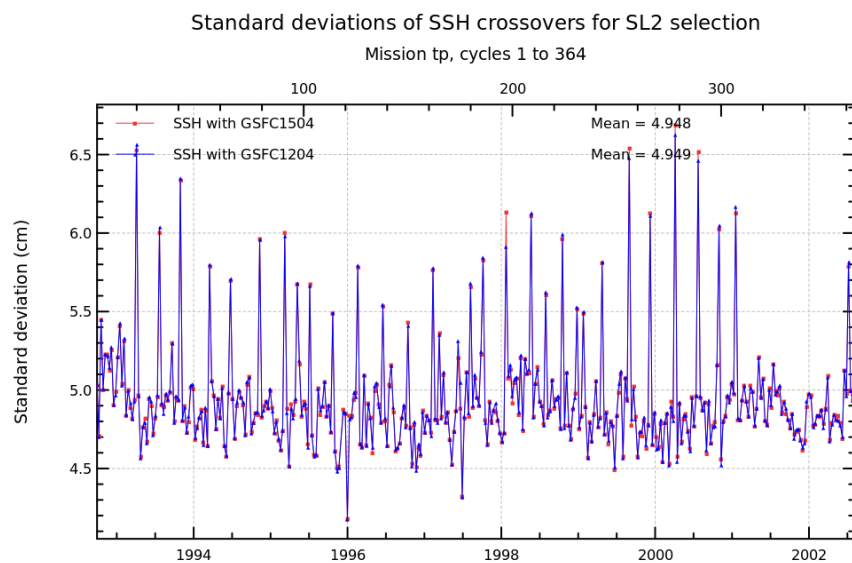
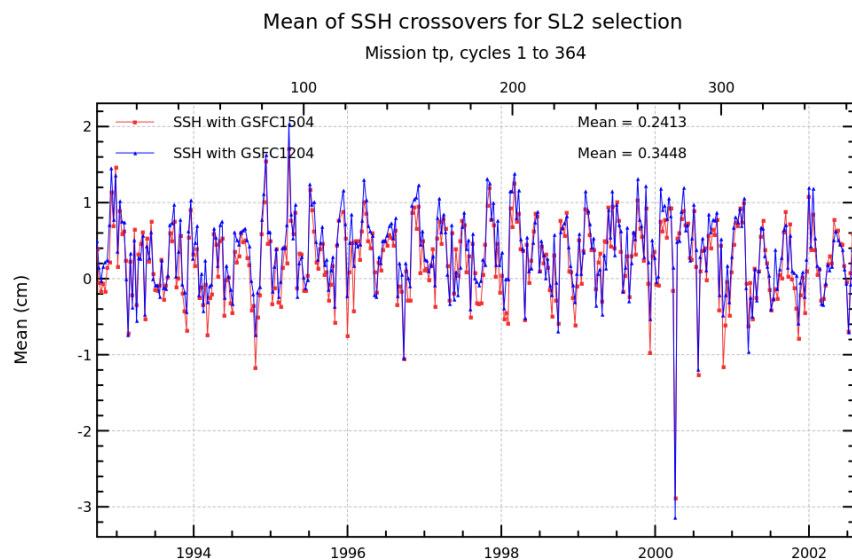
Diagnostic A101_b (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



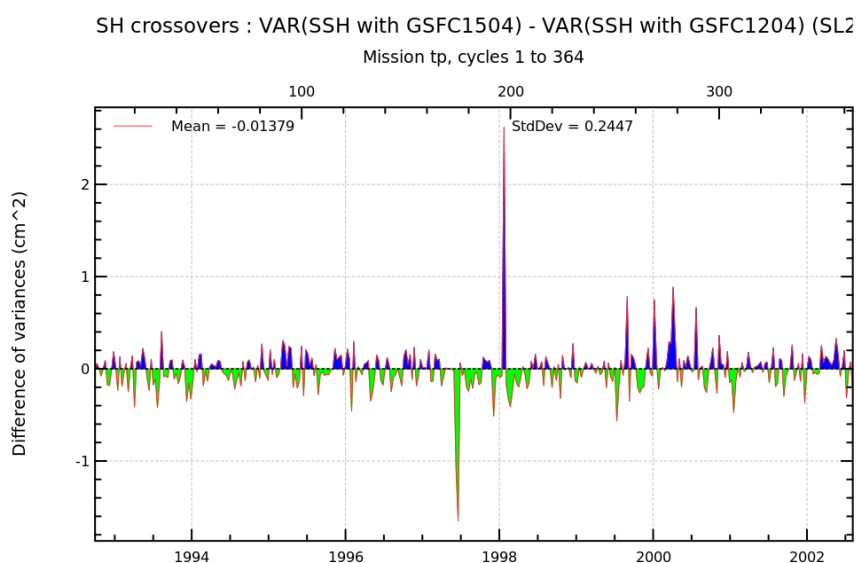
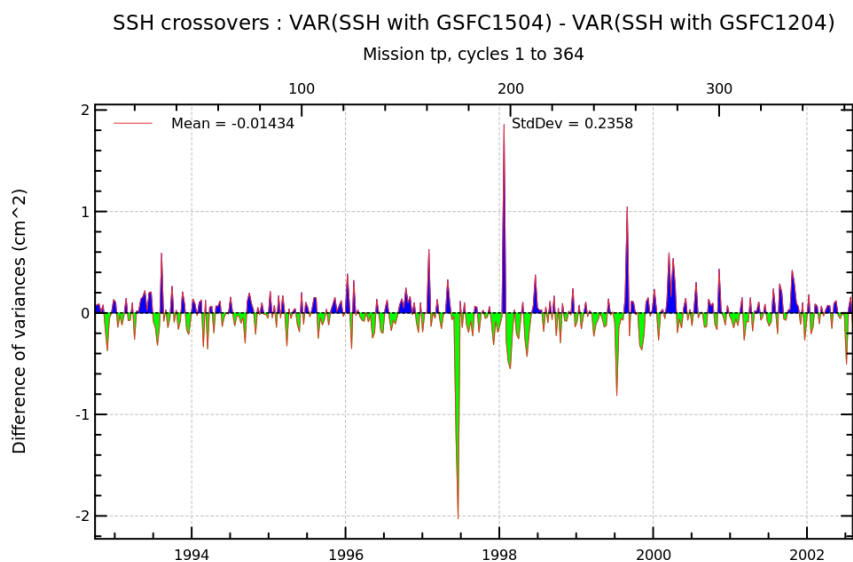
Diagnostic A102 (mission tp)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

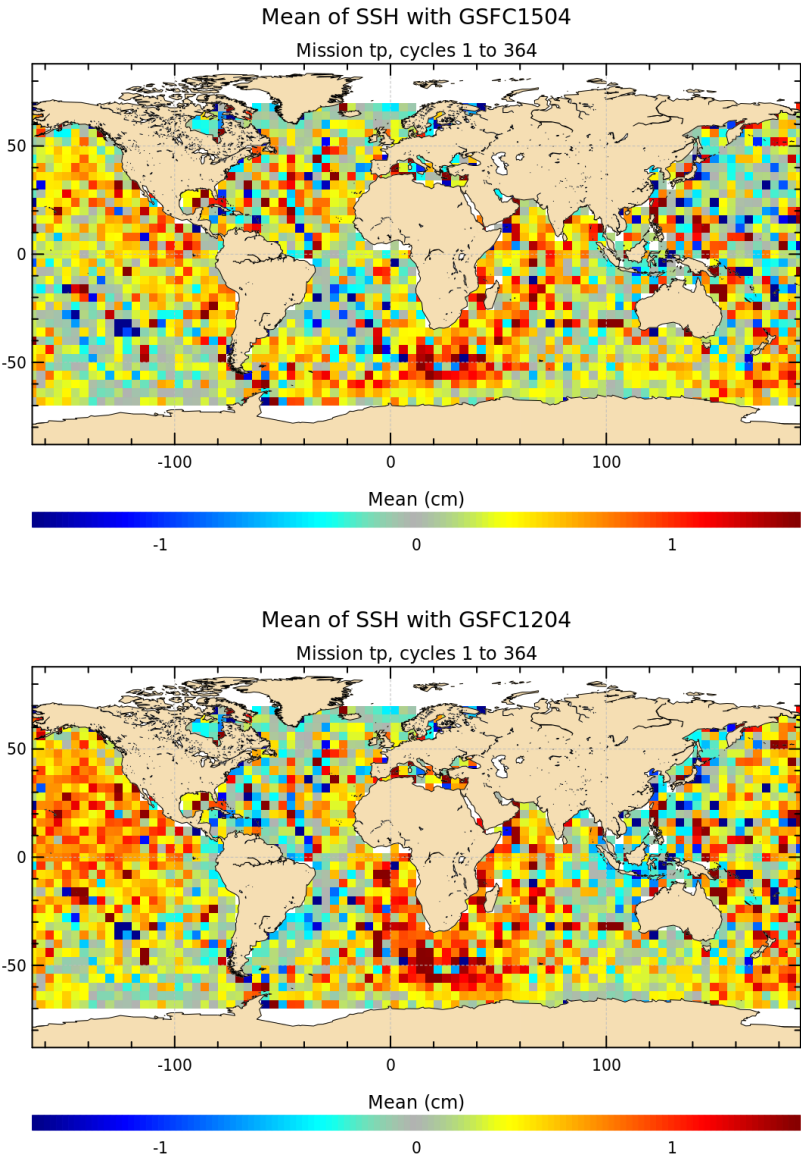
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

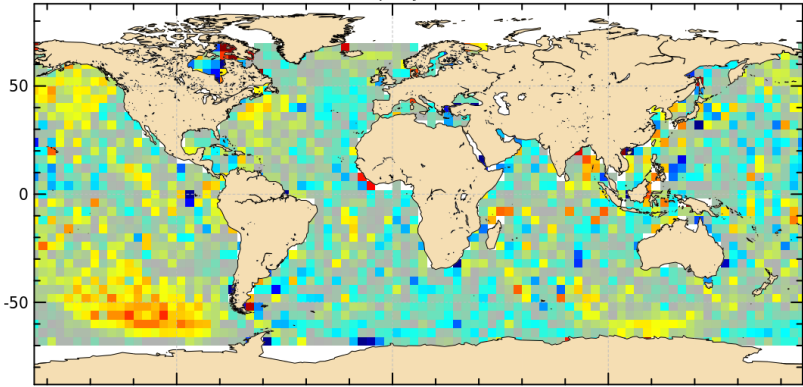
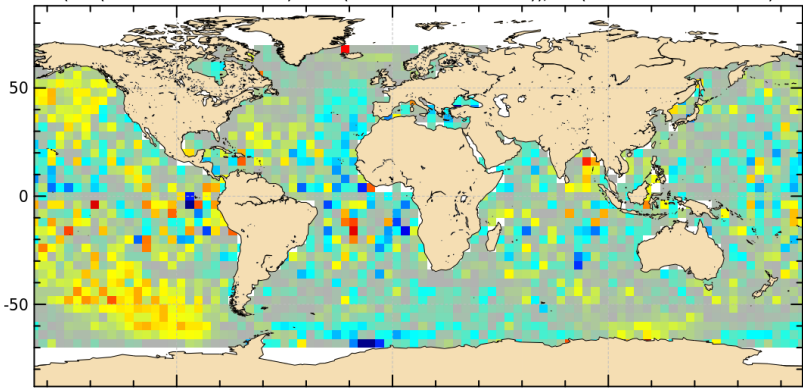
Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences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

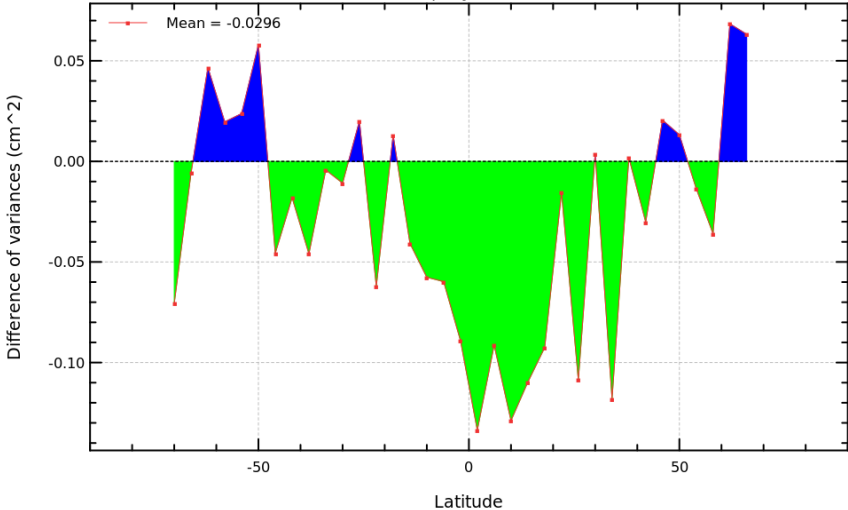
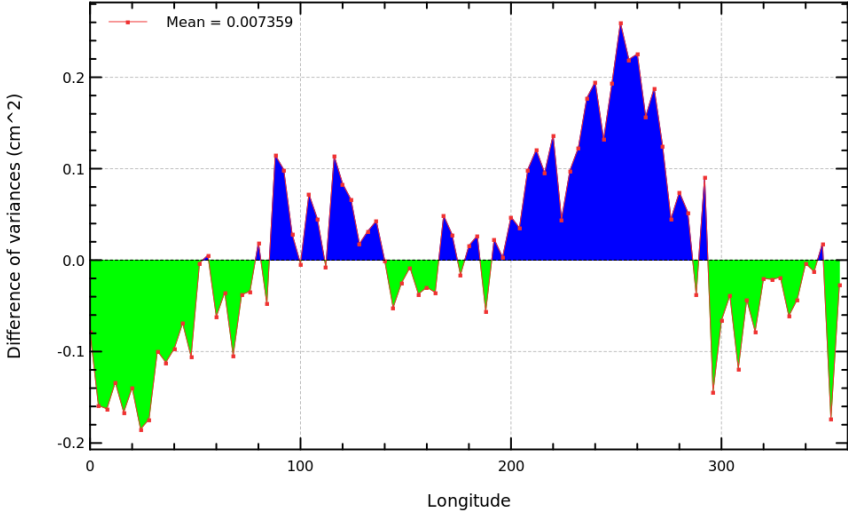
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

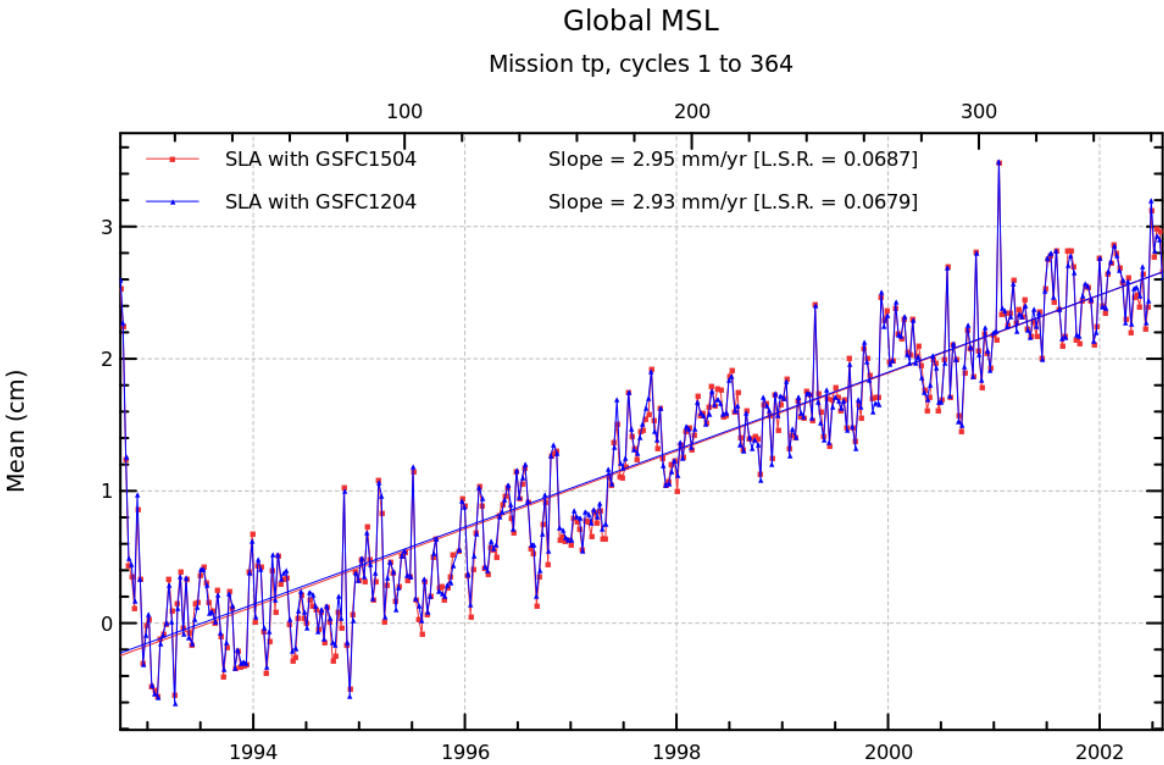


Diagnostic A103 (mission tp)	
Name : Map of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are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



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A104 (mission tp)	
	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><p>VAR(SSH with GSFC1504) - VAR(SSH with GSFC1204)</p><p>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</p><p>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm²)</p><p>-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0</p><p>Percentage of X_SSH error reduction</p><p>(Var(SSH with GSFC1504) - Var(SSH with GSFC1204))/Var(SSH with GSFC1204)</p><p>Reduction/Increase of variance of X_SSH - ln %</p><p>-4 -2 0 2 4</p></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A105 (mission tp)	
	Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.	
	<div><div><div>VAR(SSH with GSFC1504) - VAR(SSH with GSFC1204)</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div>Mean = -0.0296</div><div></div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with GSFC1504) - VAR(SSH with GSFC1204)</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div>Mean = 0.007359</div><div></div></div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A201_a (mission tp)	
	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, or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>	
	<div>Global MSL</div> <div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div> 	

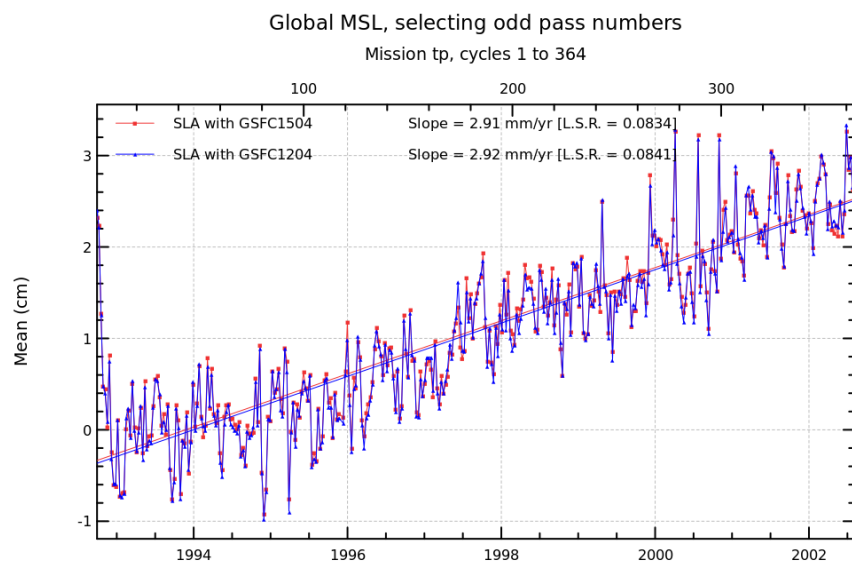
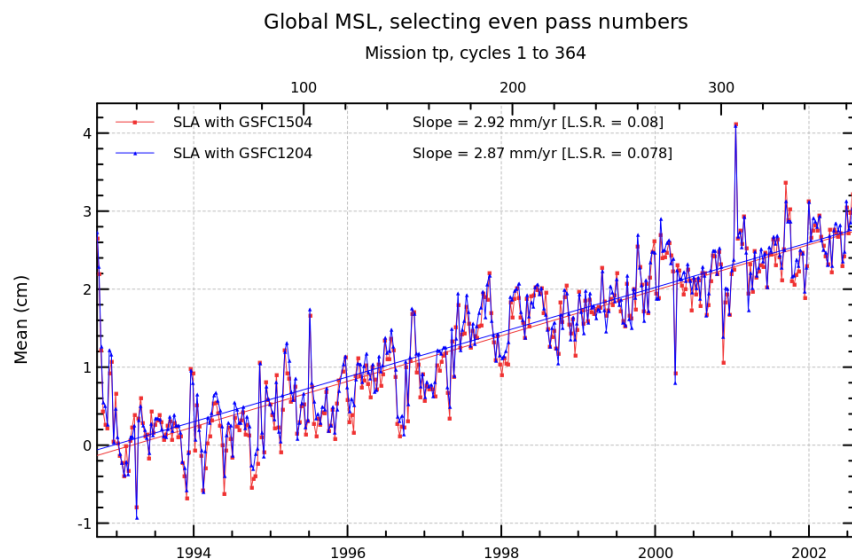
Diagnostic A201_b (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



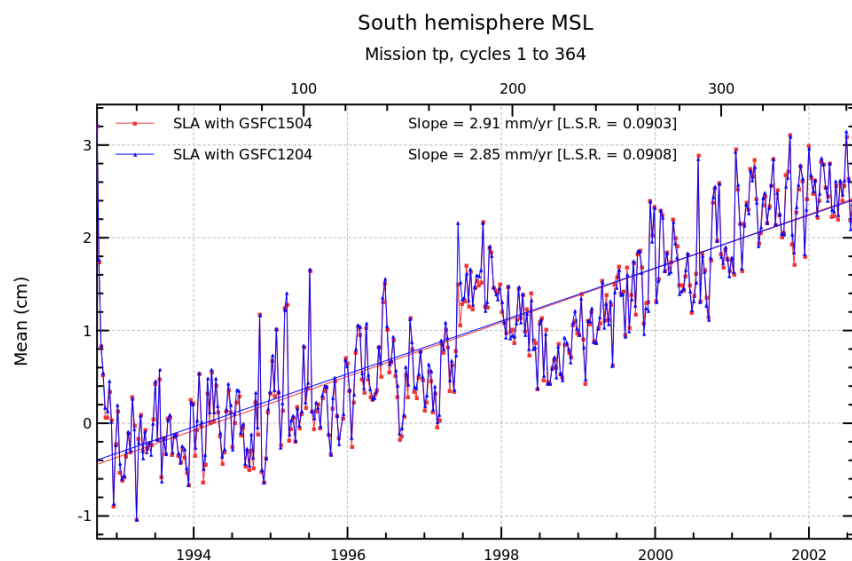
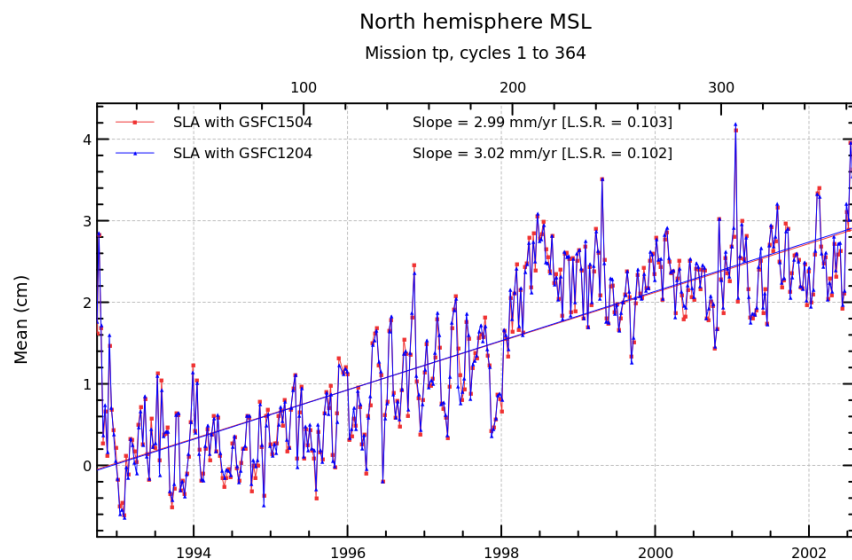
Diagnostic A201_c (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



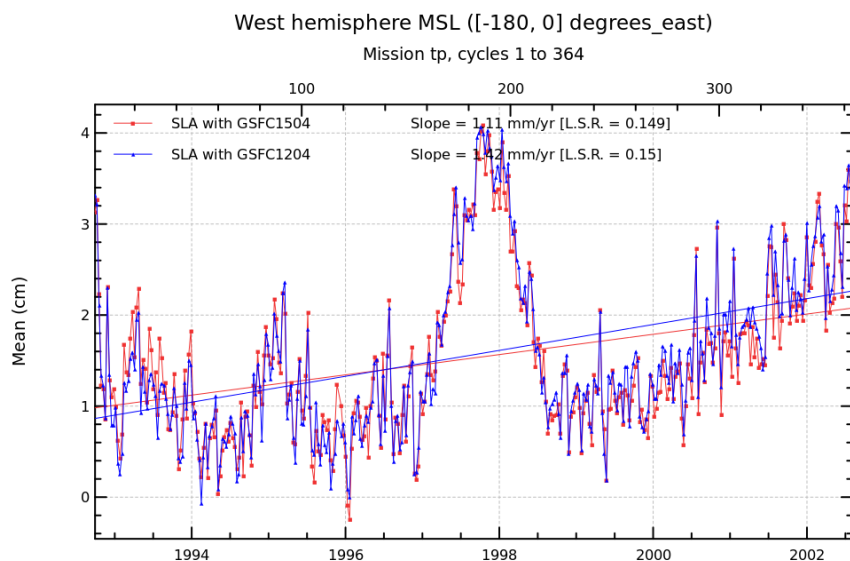
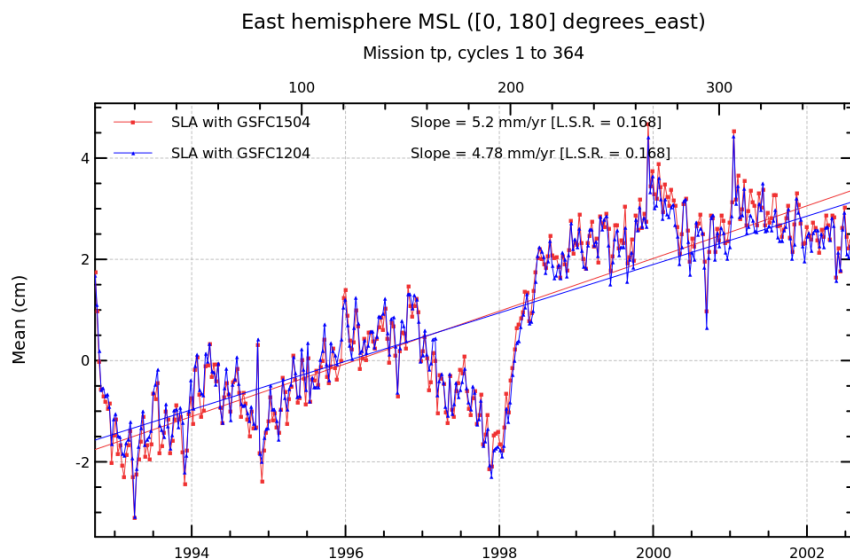
Diagnostic A201_d (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



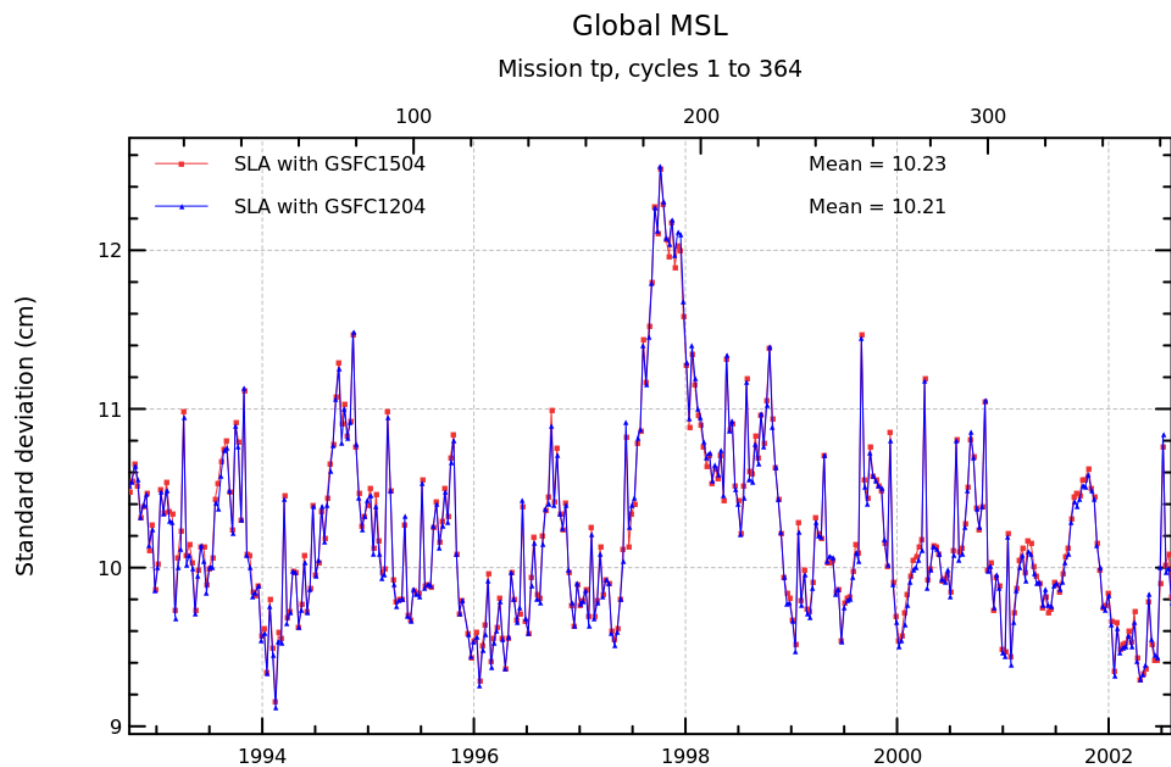
Diagnostic A201_e (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A201_f (mission tp)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

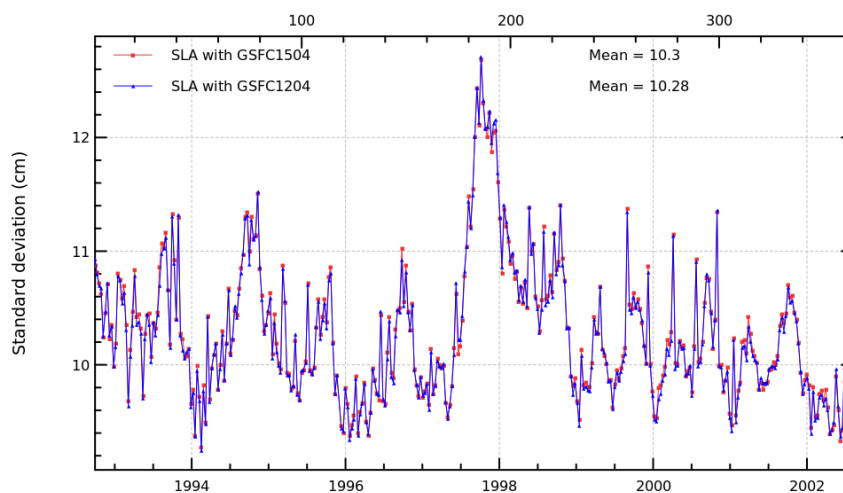
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

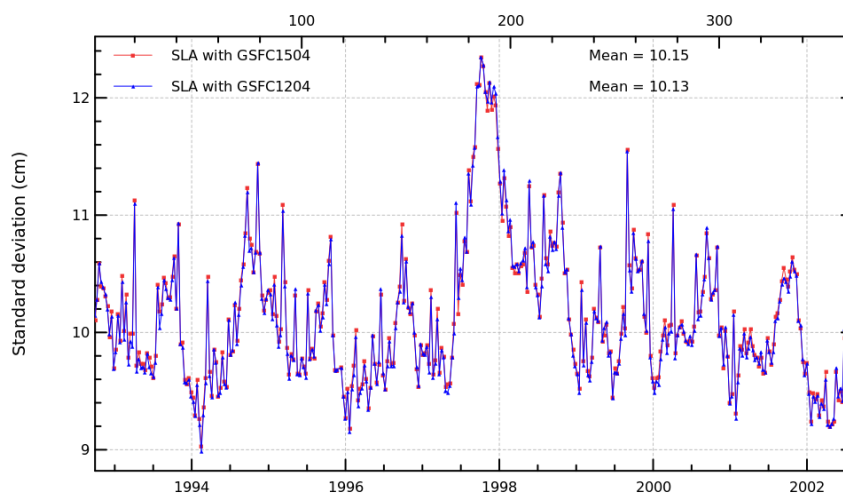
Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364

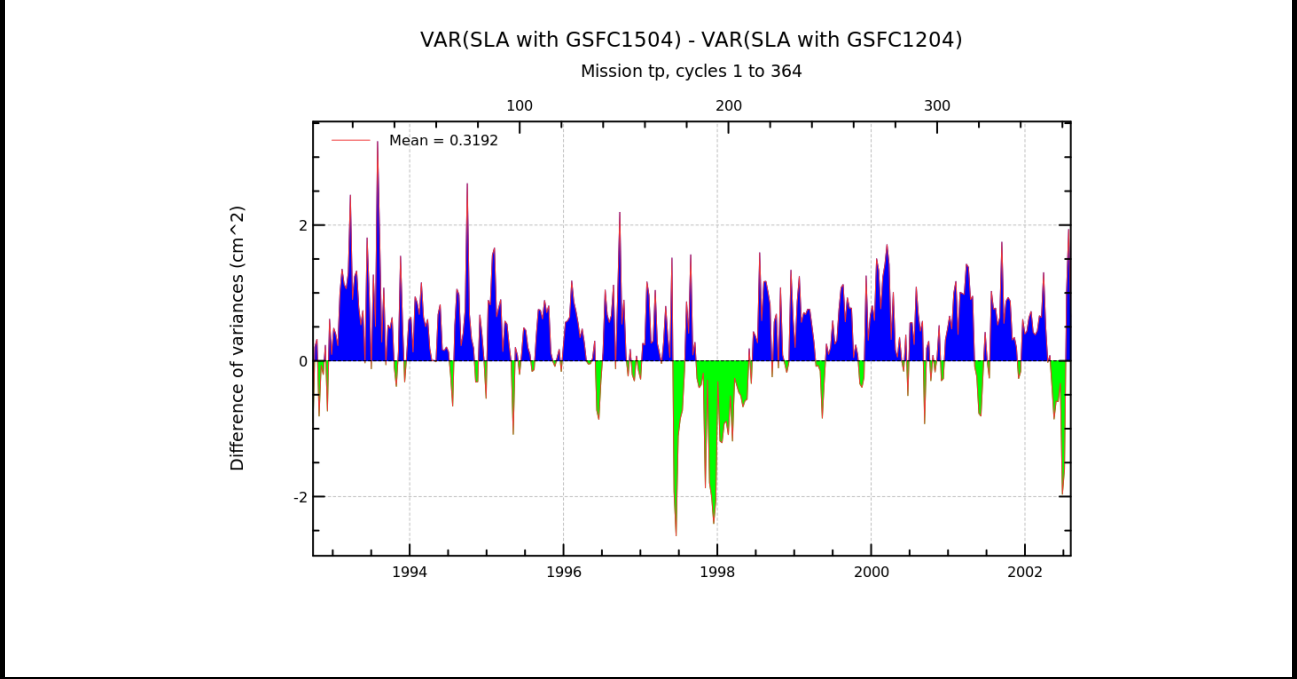
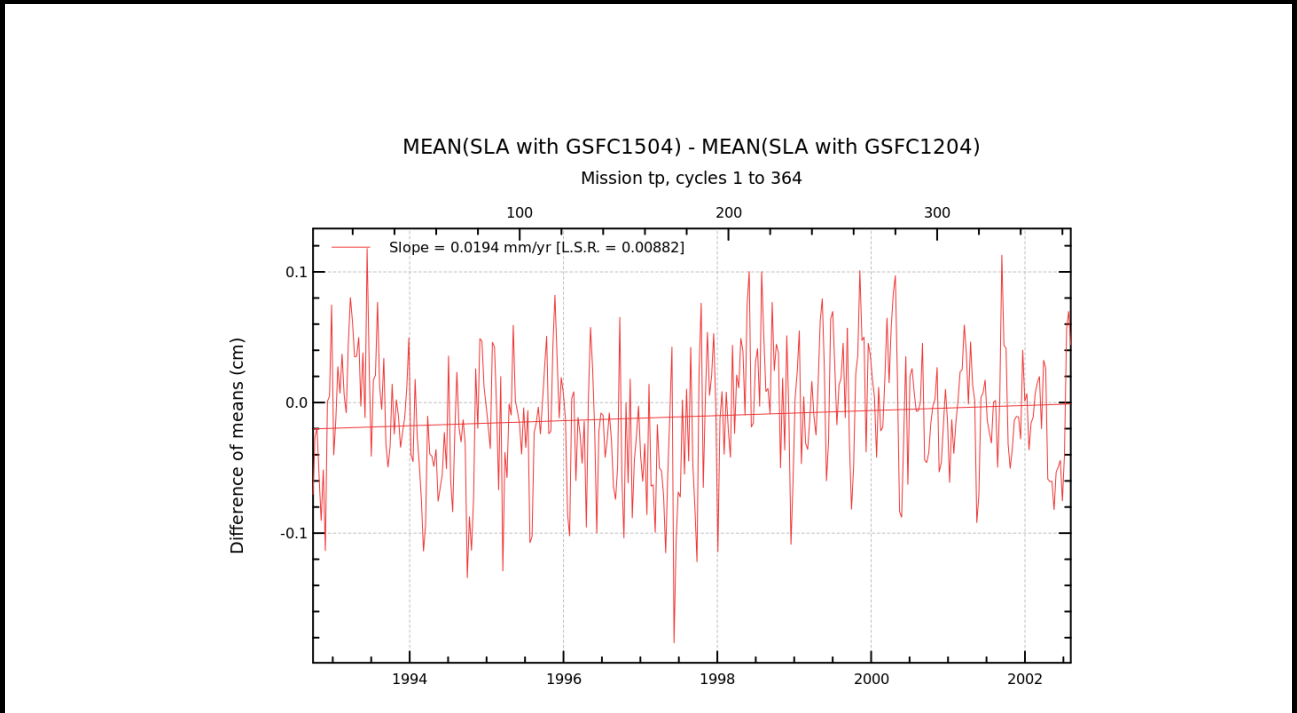


Diagnostic A202_a (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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



Diagnostic A202_b (mission tp)

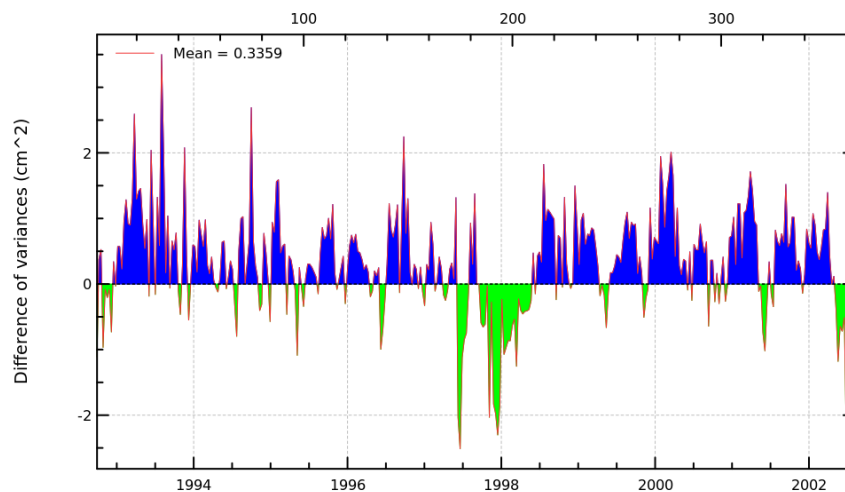
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

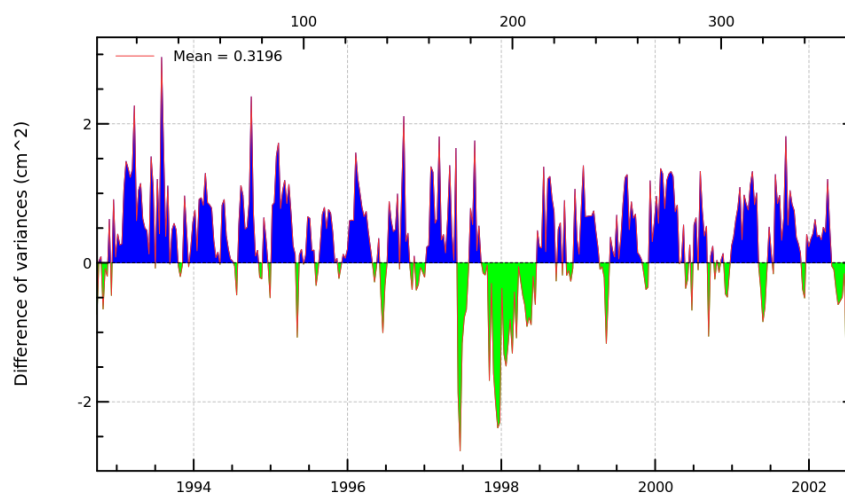
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes or separating North and South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

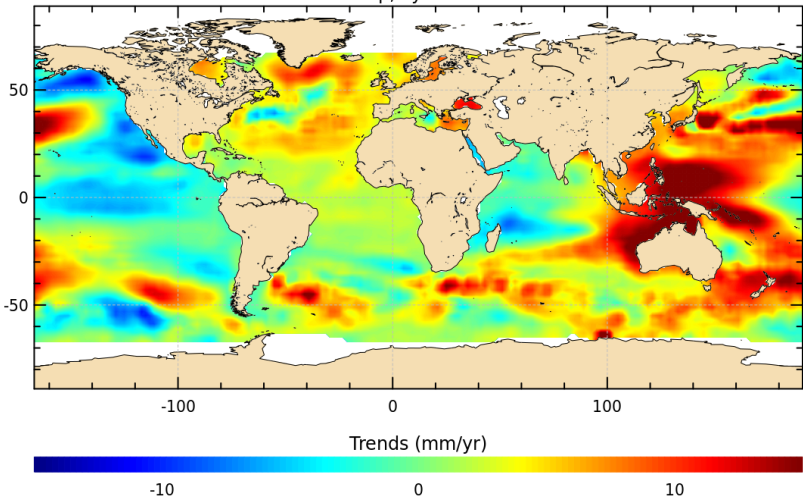
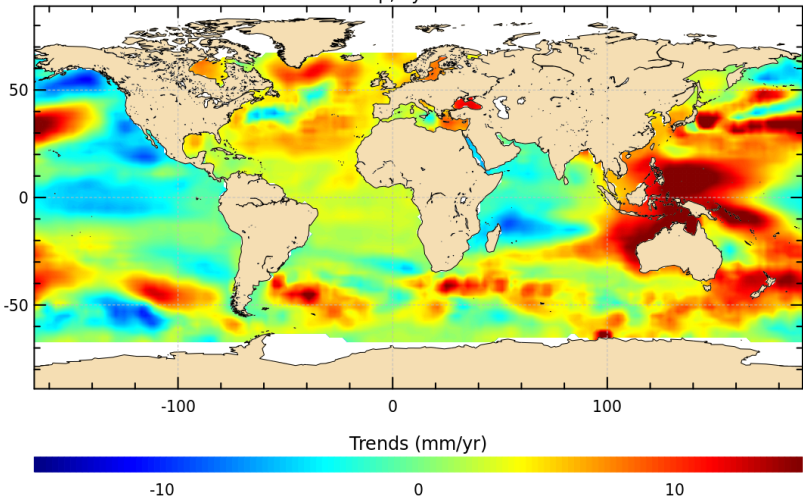
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with GSFC1504) - VAR(SLA with GSFC1204), even pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



VAR(SLA with GSFC1504) - VAR(SLA with GSFC1204), odd pass numbers
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission tp)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with GSFC1504 trends Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div>  <div>SLA with GSFC1204 trends Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div> 	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission tp)

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

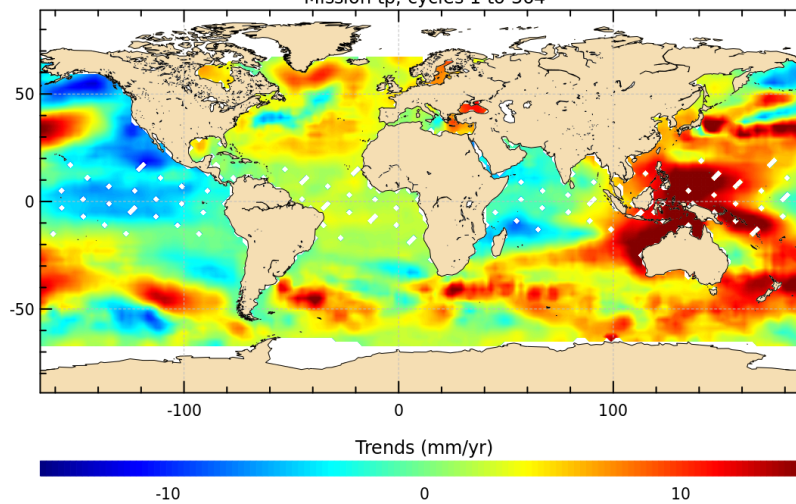
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

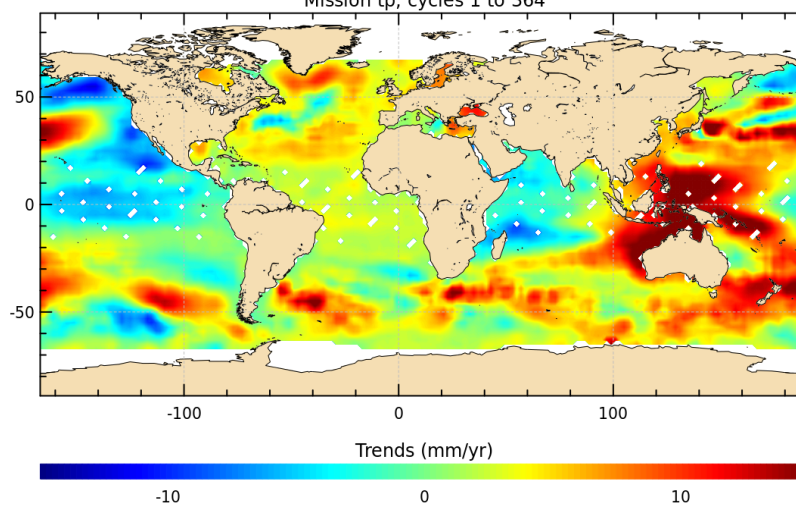
SLA with GSFC1504 trends : even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



SLA with GSFC1204 trends : even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



Diagnostic A203_c (mission tp)

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

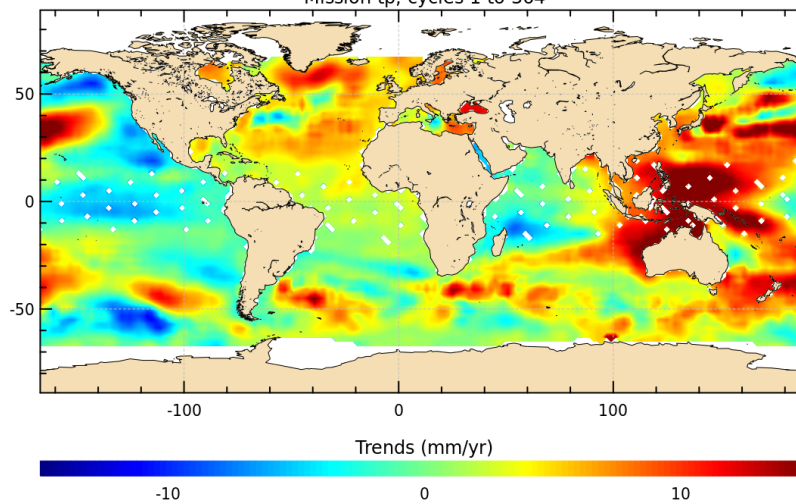
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

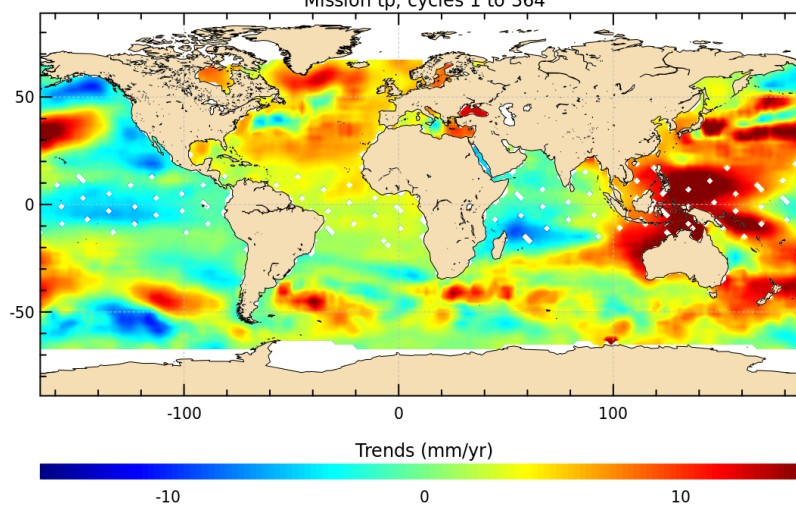
SLA with GSFC1504 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



SLA with GSFC1204 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A204_a (mission tp)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<div>SLA with GSFC1504 trends - SLA with GSFC1204 trends</div> <div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div> <div>Trends (mm/yr)</div> <div>-1.0-0.50.00.51.0</div>	

Diagnostic A204_b (mission tp)

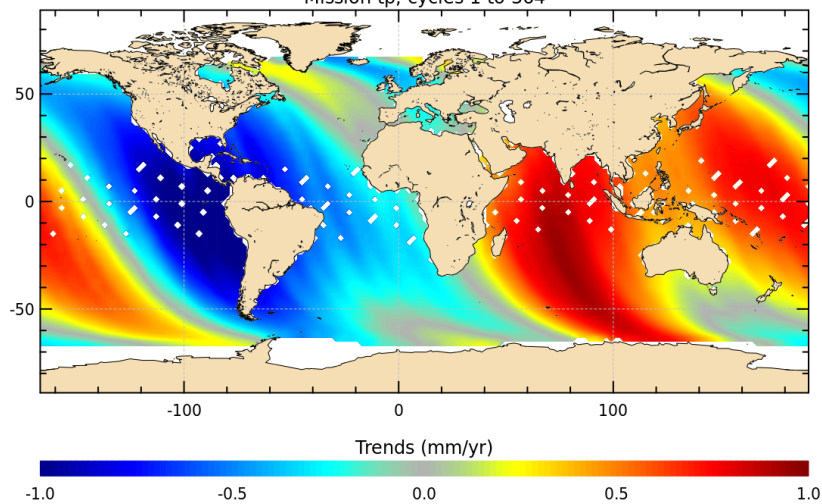
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

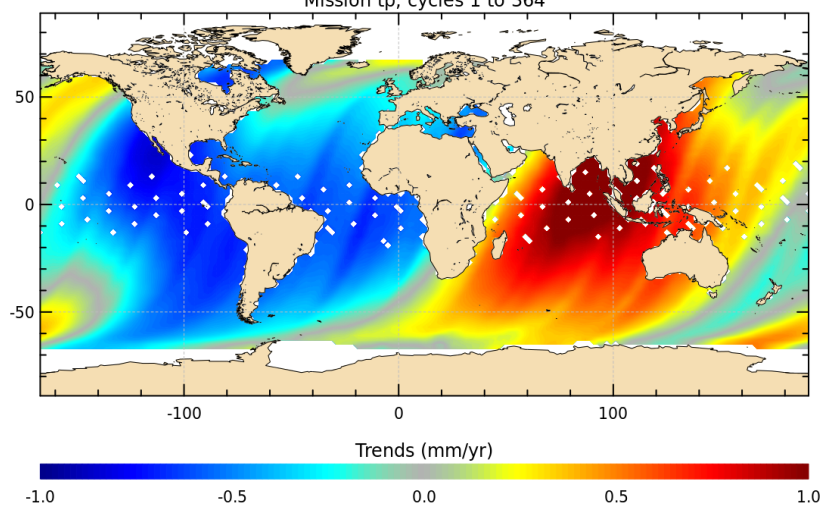
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

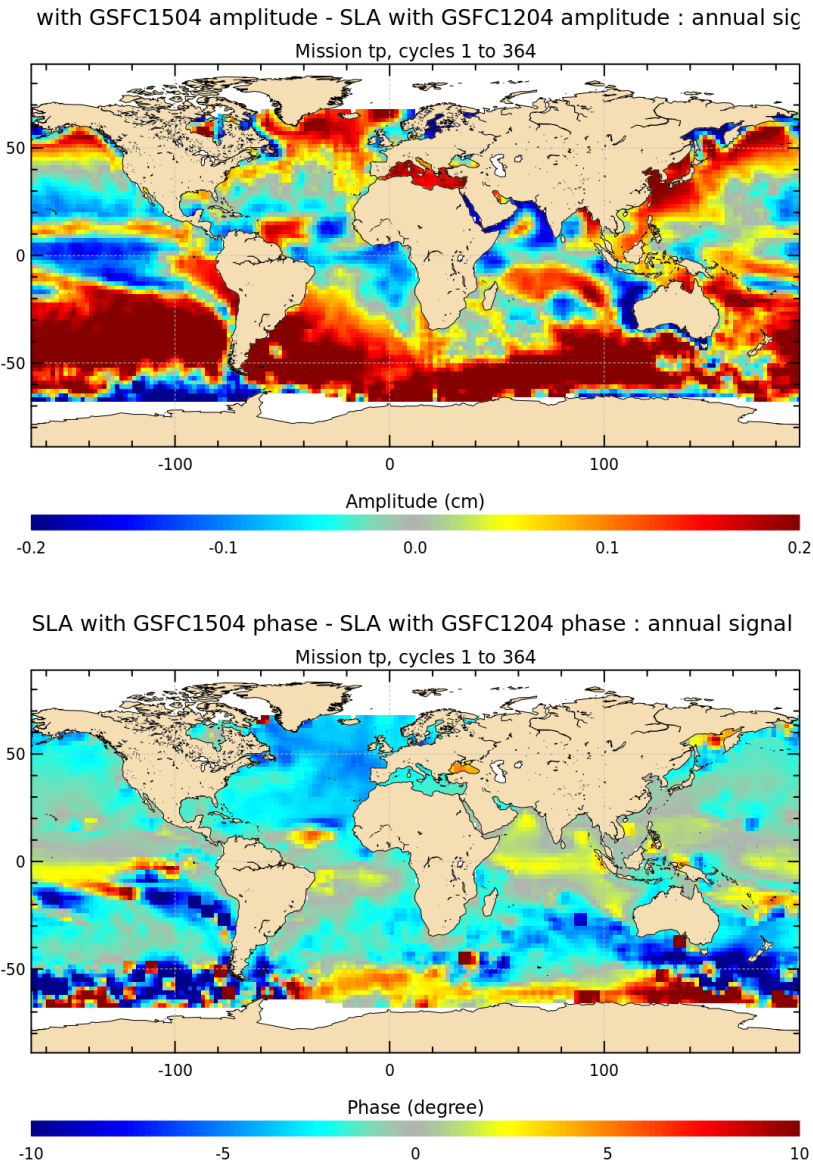
A with GSFC1504 trends - SLA with GSFC1204 trends : even pass numb
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



A with GSFC1504 trends - SLA with GSFC1204 trends : odd pass numbe
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



Diagnostic A205_a (mission tp)
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase
Input data : Along track SLA
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).



Diagnostic A205_b (mission tp)

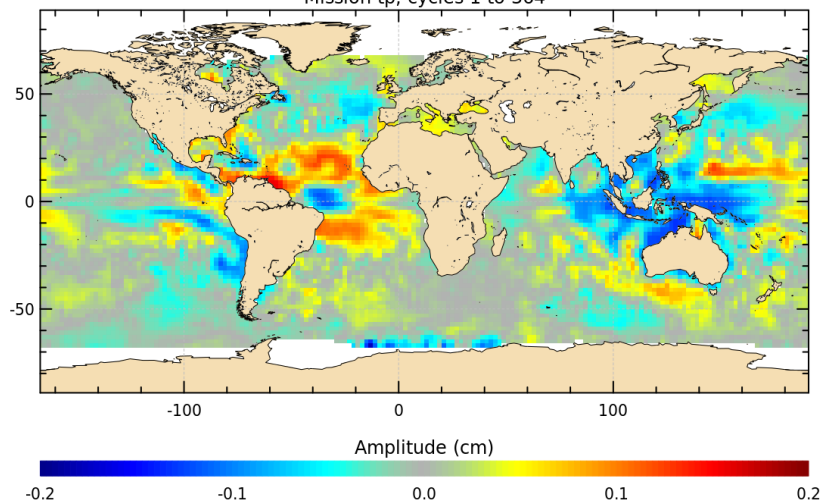
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

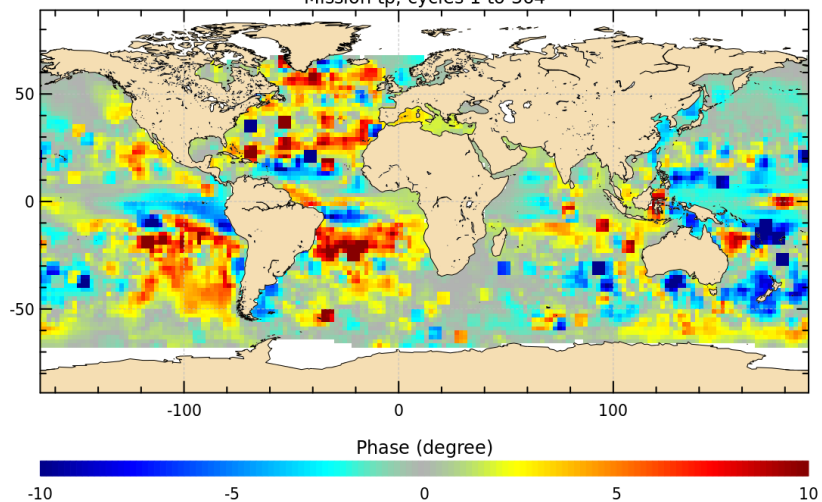
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

th GSFC1504 amplitude - SLA with GSFC1204 amplitude : semi-annual
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364



A with GSFC1504 phase - SLA with GSFC1204 phase : semi-annual sig
Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364

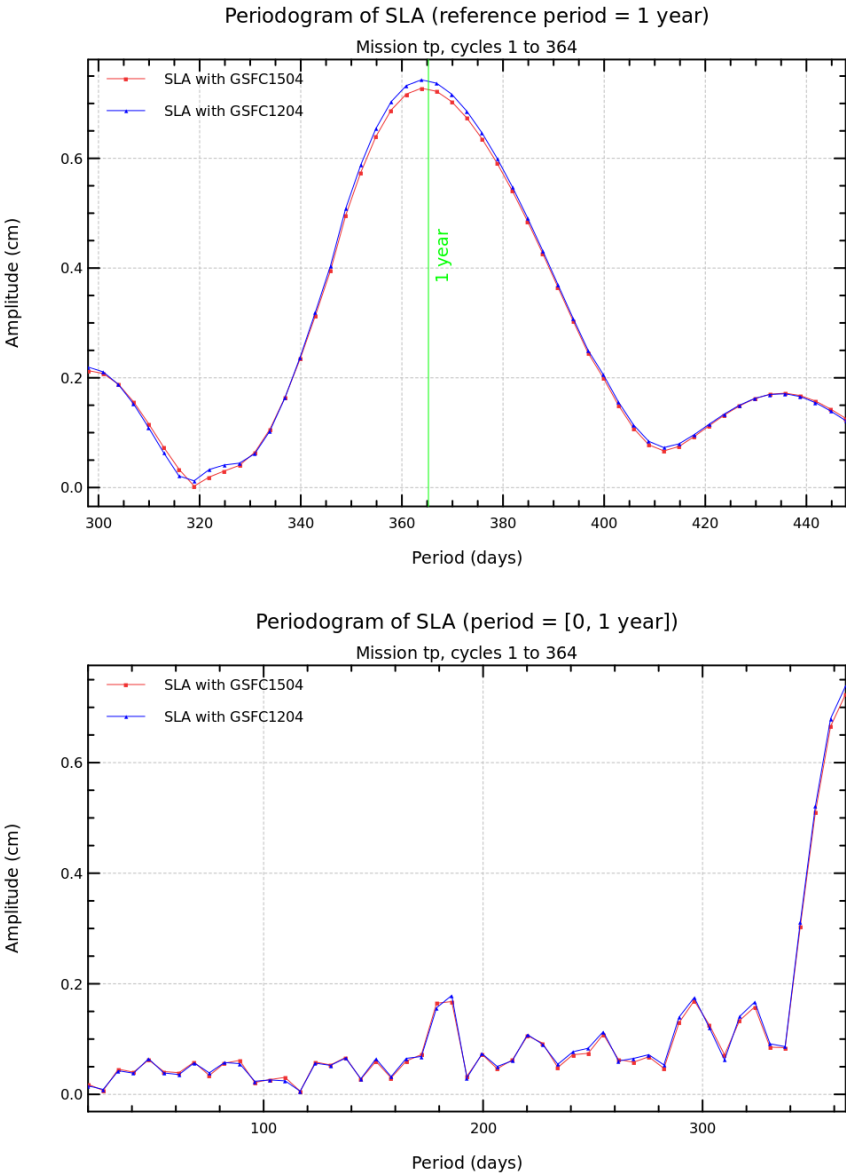


Diagnostic A206_a (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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



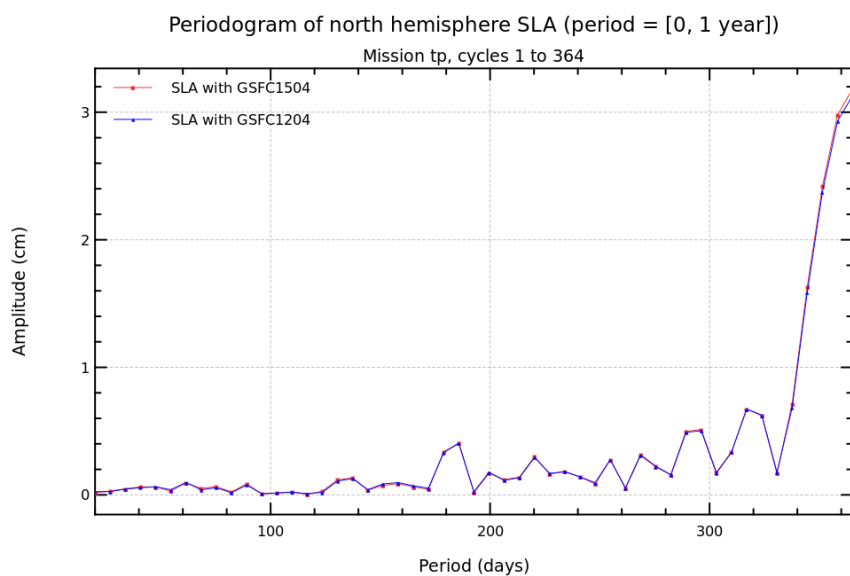
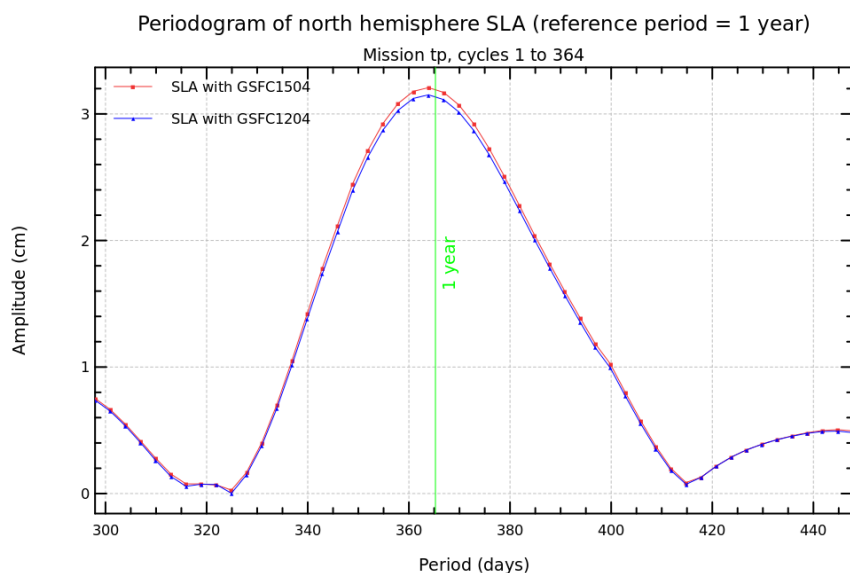
Diagnostic A206_b (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



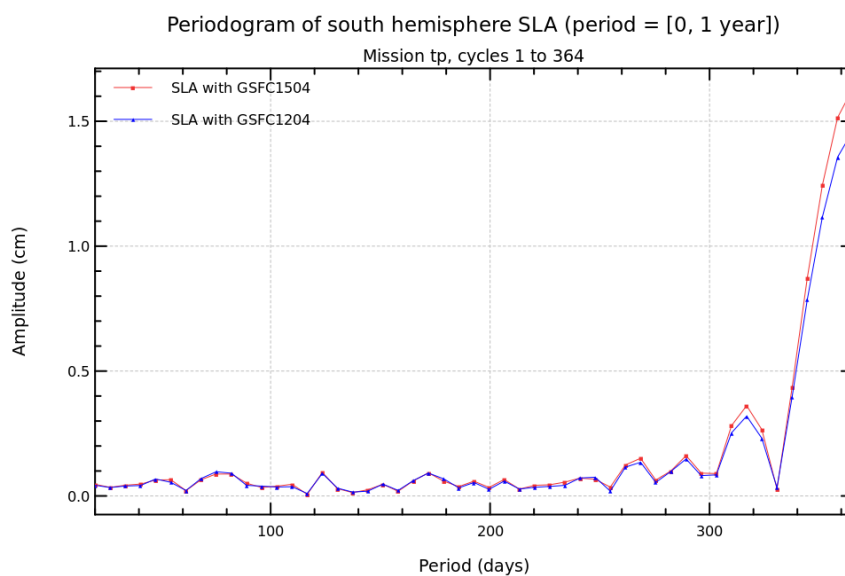
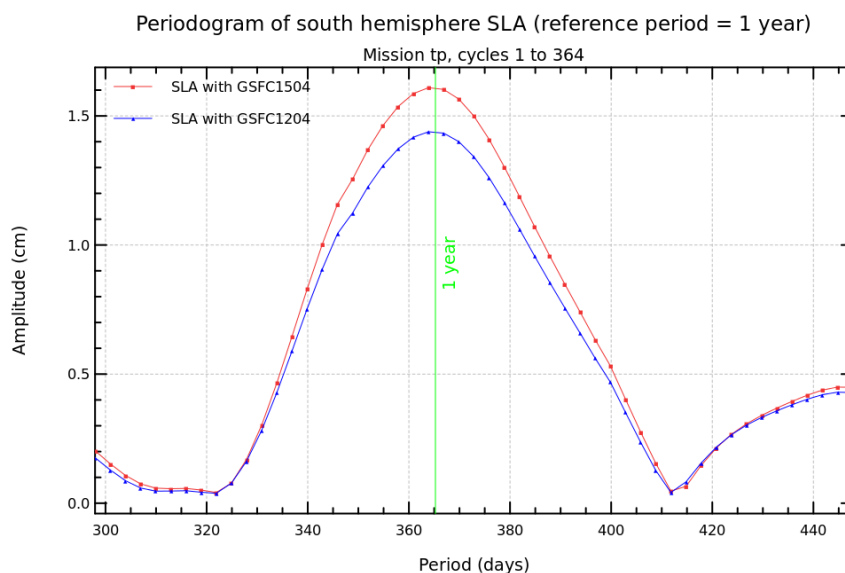
Diagnostic A206_c (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A207 (mission tp)	
	Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.	
	<div><div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div><div>SLA with GSFC1504</div><div>SLA with GSFC1204</div></div><div><div>Mean = 1.457</div><div>StdDev = 0.1604</div><div>Mean = 1.431</div><div>StdDev = 0.1624</div></div><div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>Coastal Distance (km)</div></div></div><div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div><div><div>SLA with GSFC1504</div><div>SLA with GSFC1204</div></div><div><div>Mean = 11.88</div><div>Mean = 11.86</div></div><div><div>Standard deviation (cm)</div><div>Coastal Distance (km)</div></div></div></div>	

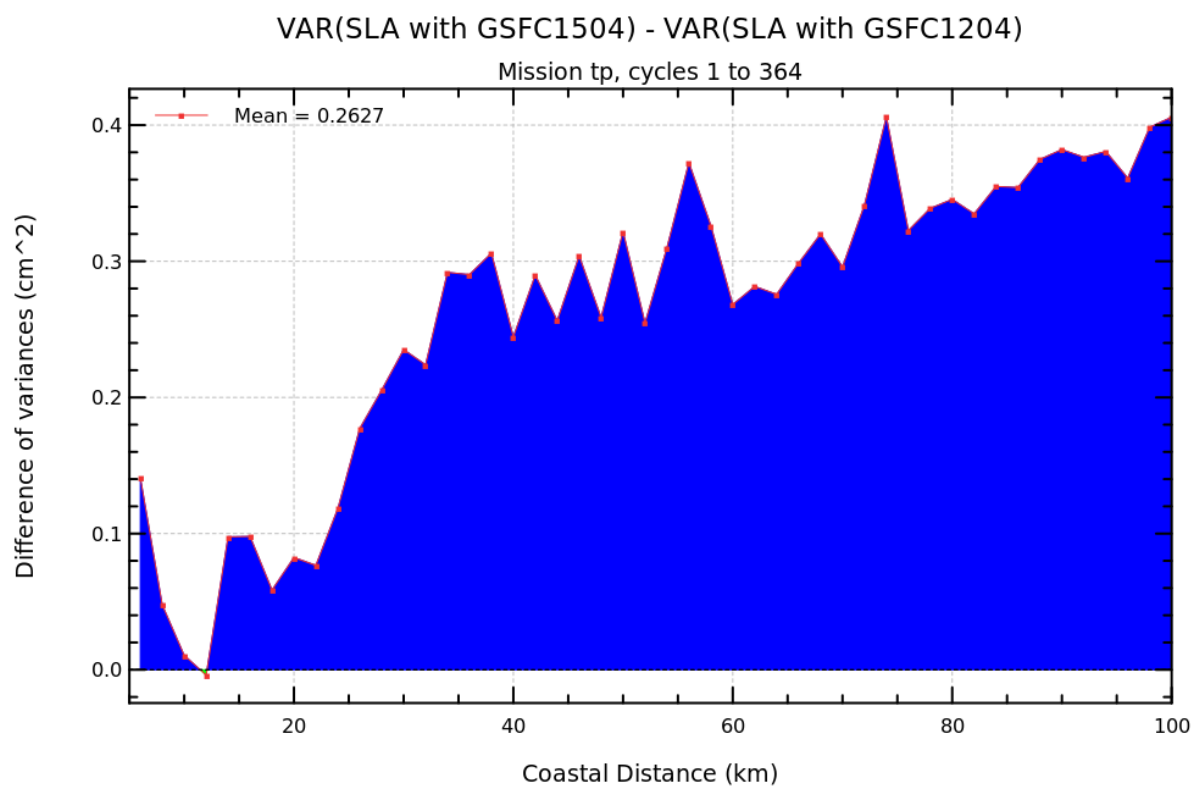
Diagnostic A208 (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



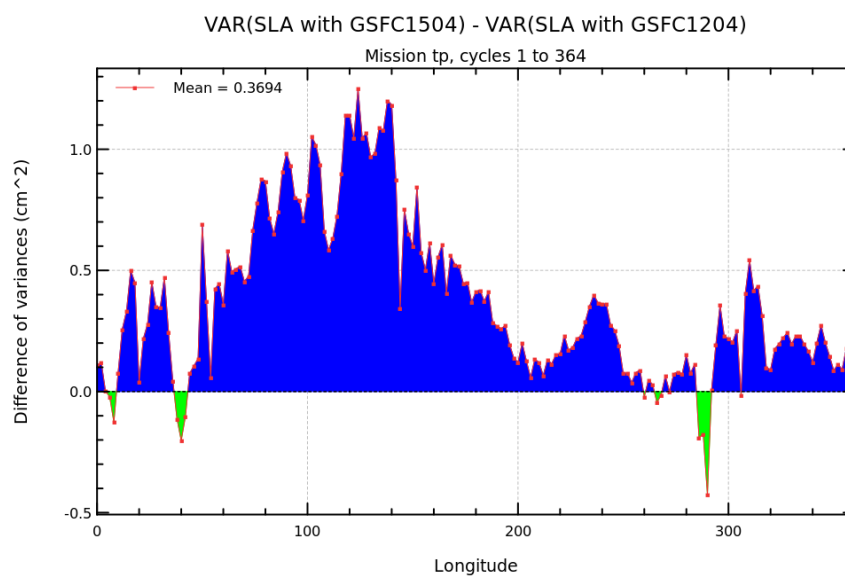
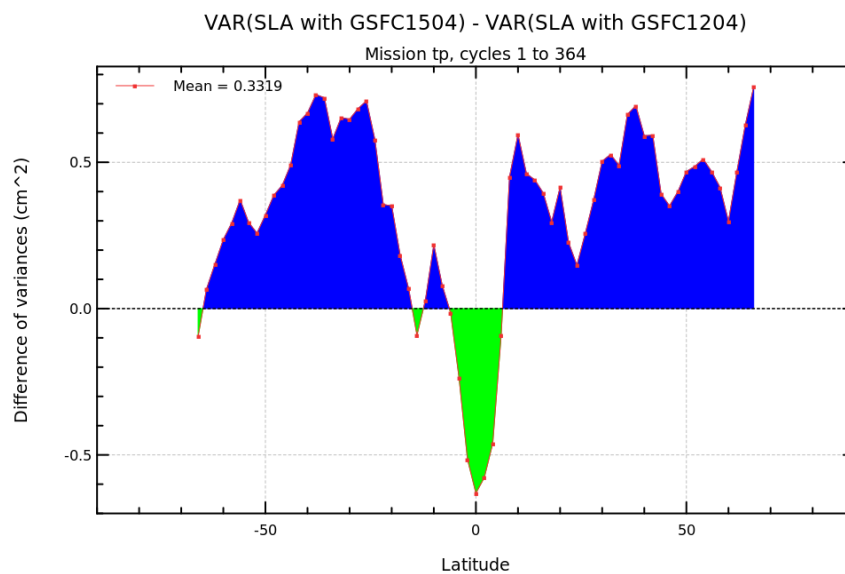
Diagnostic A208 (mission tp)

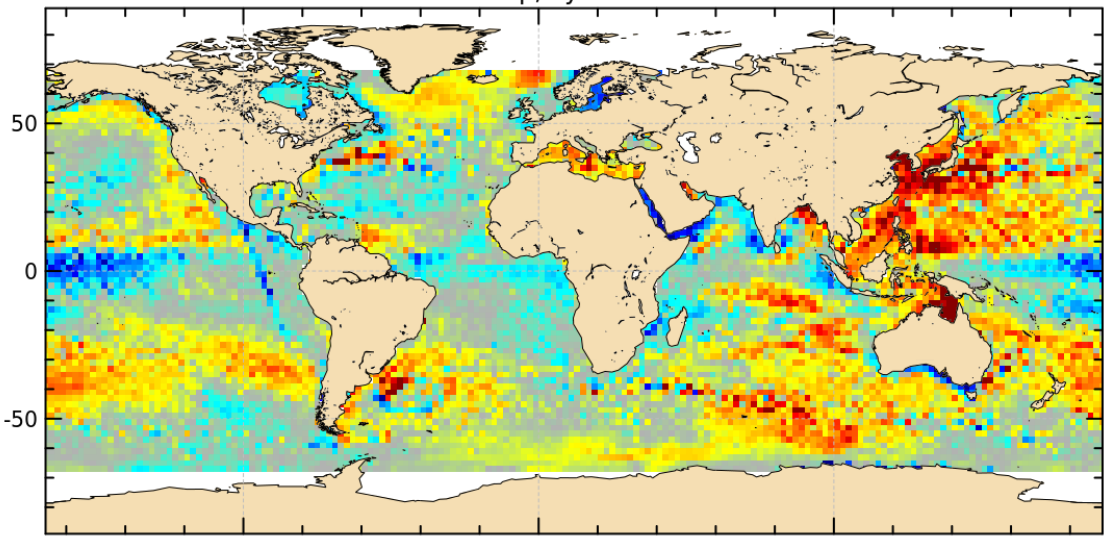
Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A209 (mission tp)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The differences between maps of SLA are calculated from the SLA differences (mean, standard deviation) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with GSFC1504) - VAR(SLA with GSFC1204)</div> <div>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</div>  <div>Difference of variances (cm^2)</div> <div><div></div><div>-2</div><div>0</div><div>2</div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	<h2>Diagnostic A210_a (mission tp)</h2>
	<p>Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands</p>
	<p>Input data : Along track SLA</p>
	<p>Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.</p>
	<div> <p>VAR(SLA with GSFC1504) - VAR(SLA with GSFC1204) for FILTER HF</p> <p>Mission tp, cycles 1 to 364</p> <p>Difference of variances HF (cm²)</p> <p>-1 0 1</p> </div>

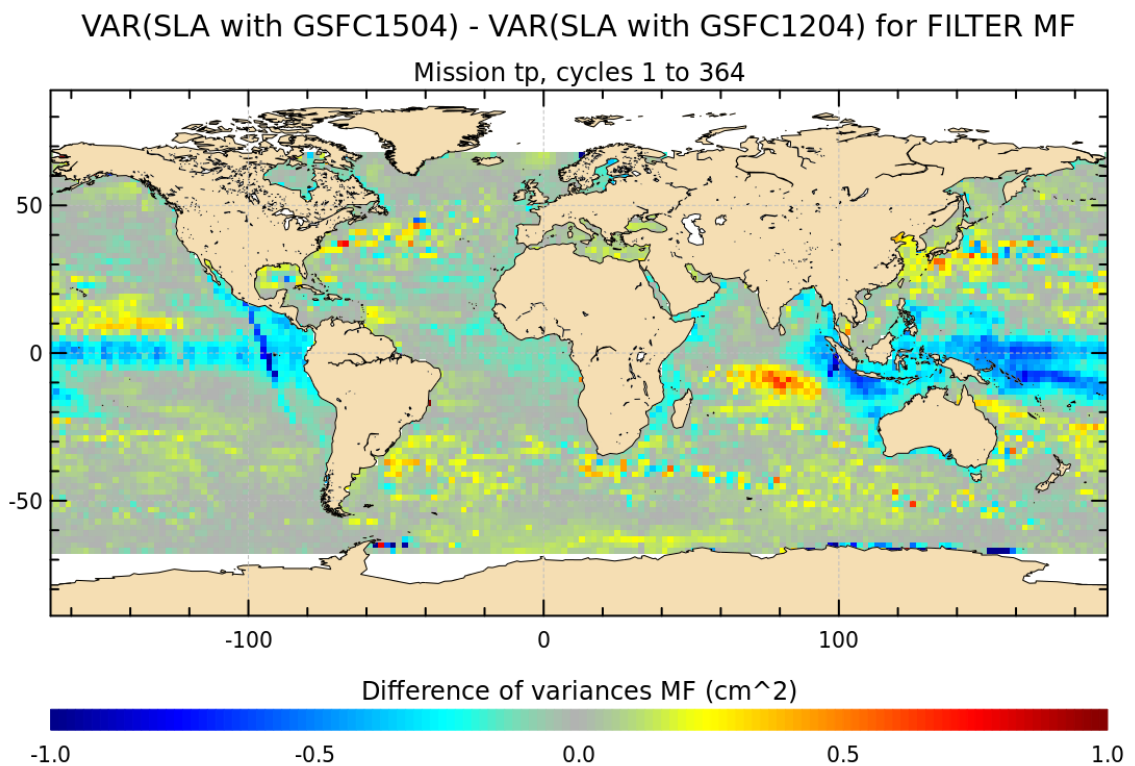
Diagnostic A210_b (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



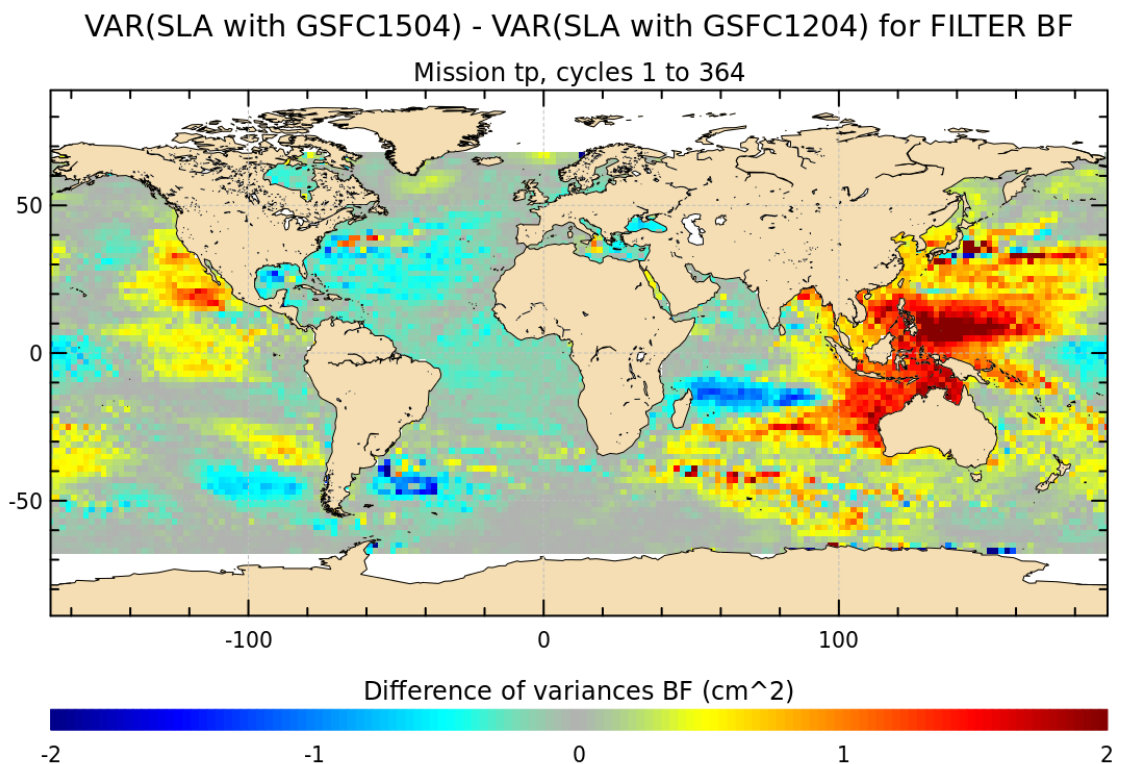
Diagnostic A210_c (mission tp)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A211 (mission tp)

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

