

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

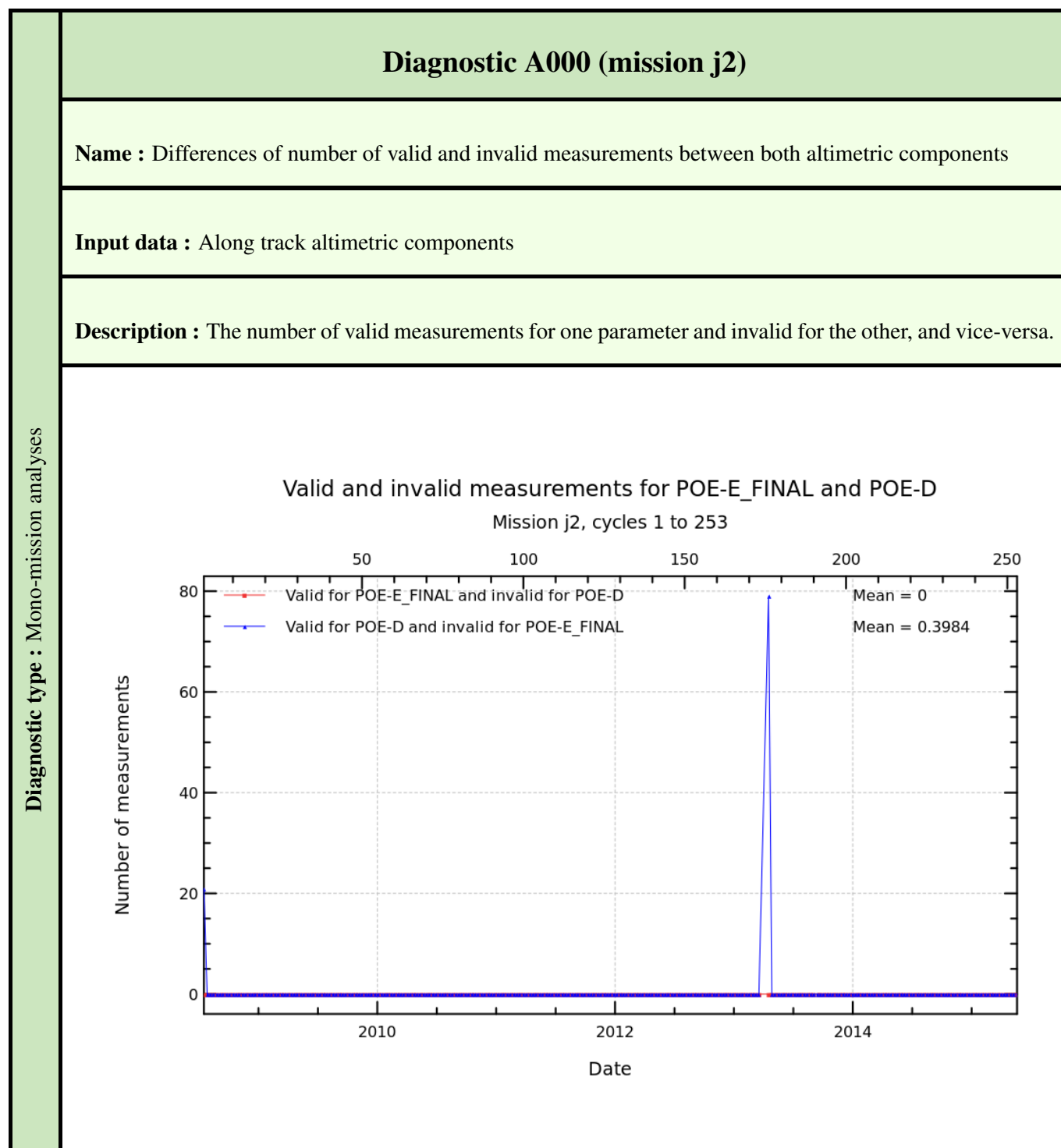
Study variable	POE-E_FINAL
Reference variable	POE-D
Missions	Jason-2 (<i>j2</i>)
Period	[21377, 23886]

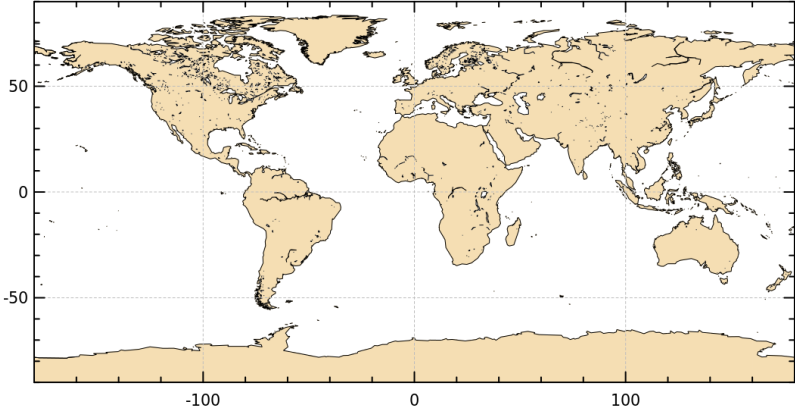
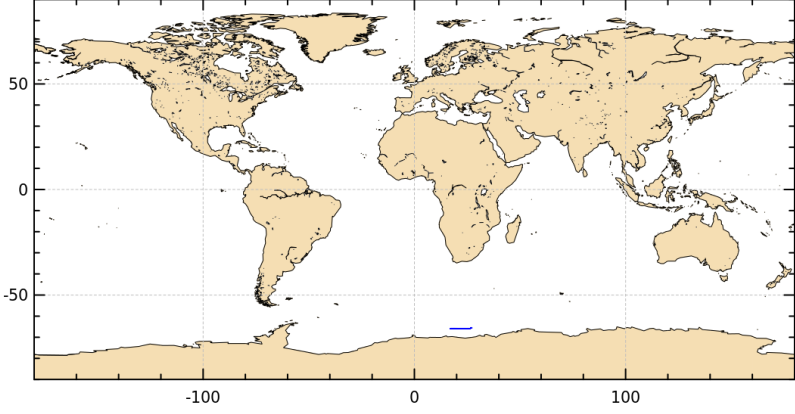
Creation date : 2015/09/22

Contents

A000 - Differences of number of valid and invalid measurements between both altimetric components	3
A001 - Maps of differences of valid and invalid measurements between both altimetric components	4
A002 - Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	5
A003 - Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	6
A004 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	7
A005 - Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude	9
A006 - EOF Decomposition of Differences	12
A101 - Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	17
A102 - Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	19
A103 - Map of SSH crossovers	20
A104 - Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	21
A105 - Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	22
A201 - Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	23
A202 - Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	29
A203 - Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	31

A204 - Differences between maps of SLA trends	34
A205 - Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	36
A206 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	38
A207 - Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance	41
A208 - Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude	42
A209 - Differences between maps of SLA variance	44
A210 - Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands	45
A211 - Differences between maps of SLA per year	48



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A001 (mission j2)	
	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_FINAL and invalid for POE-D</div>  <div>Measurements valid for POE-D and invalid for POE-E_FINAL</div> 	

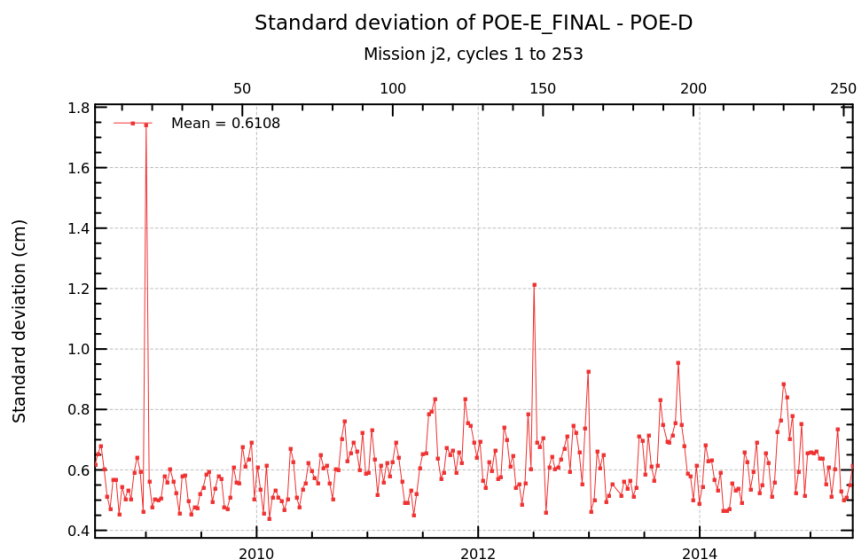
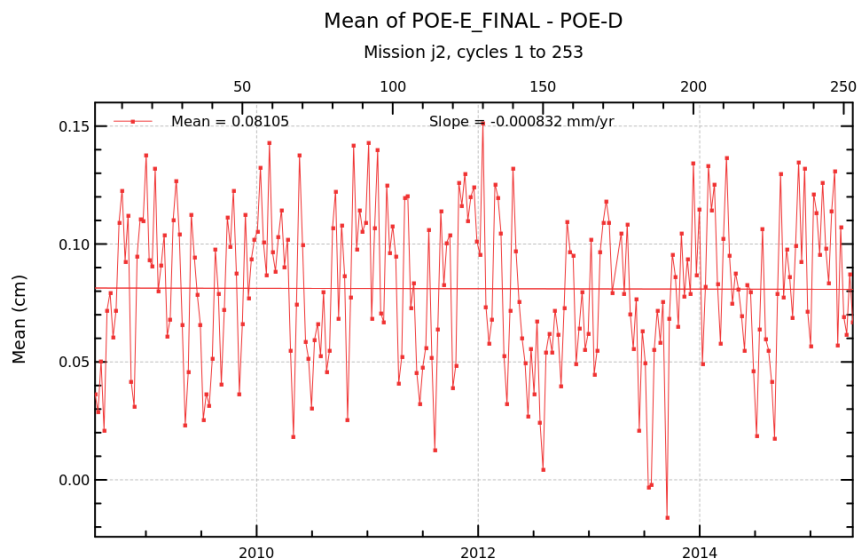
Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

Input data : Along track altimetric components

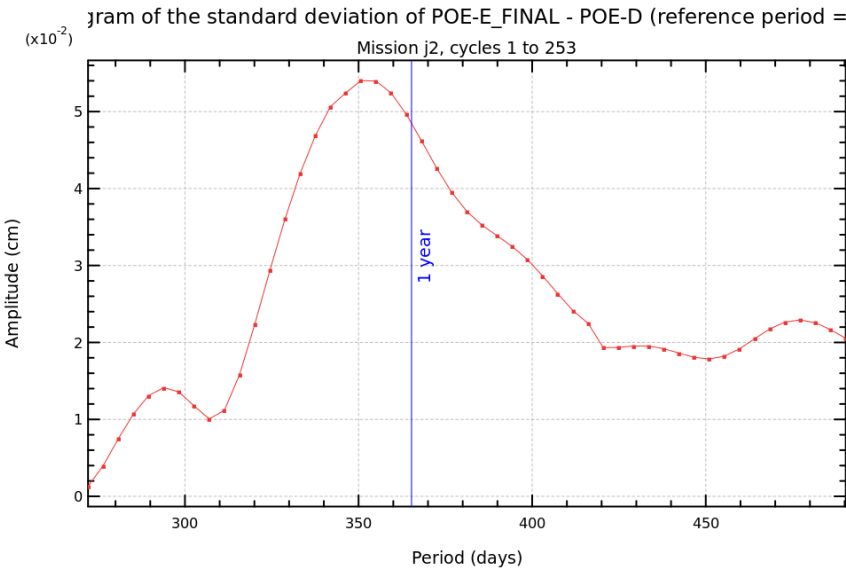
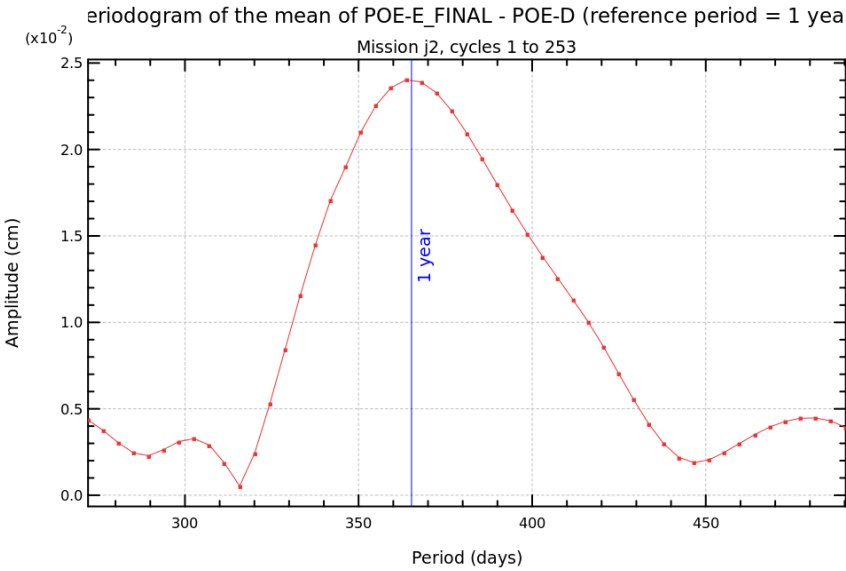
Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A003 (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.	
<div>Mean of POE-E_FINAL - POE-D Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div> <div>Mean (cm)</div> <div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6</div> <div>Standard deviation of POE-E_FINAL - POE-D Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div> <div>Standard Deviation (cm)</div> <div>0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7</div>	

Diagnostic A004_a (mission j2)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.	



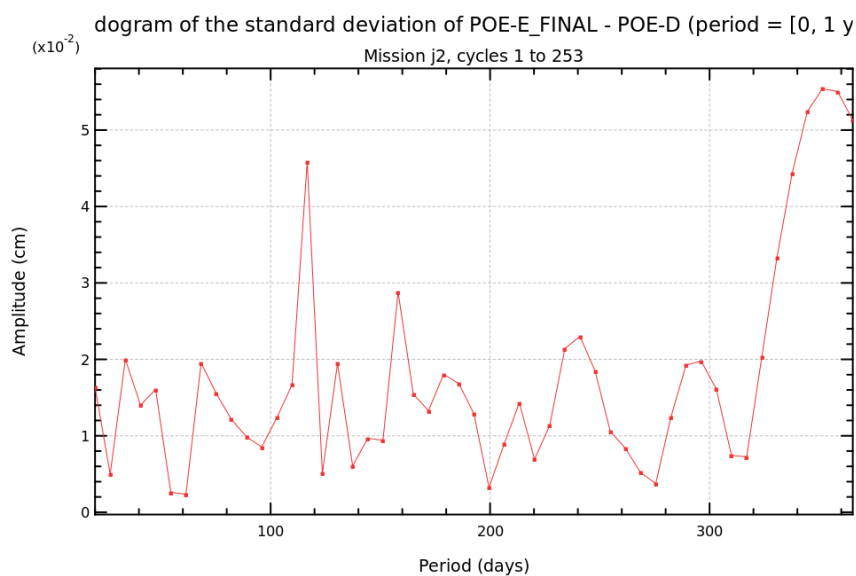
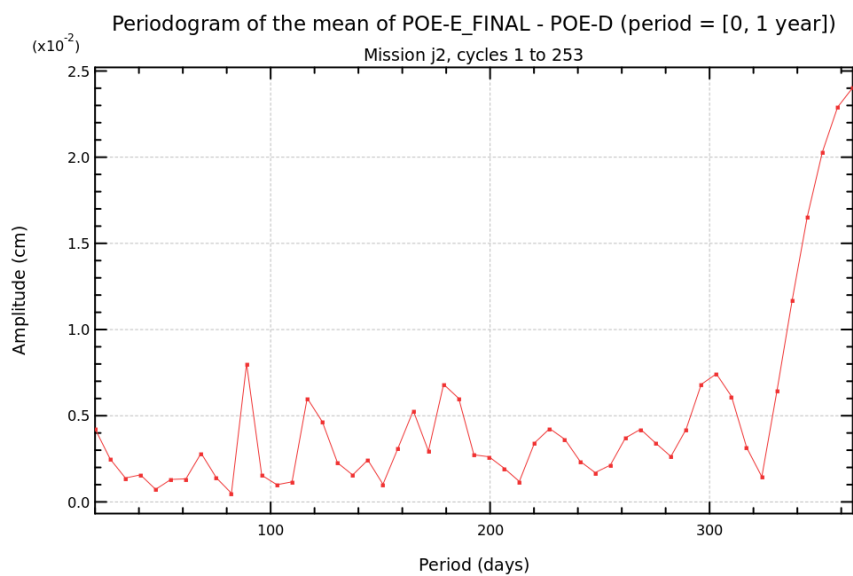
Diagnostic A004_b (mission j2)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



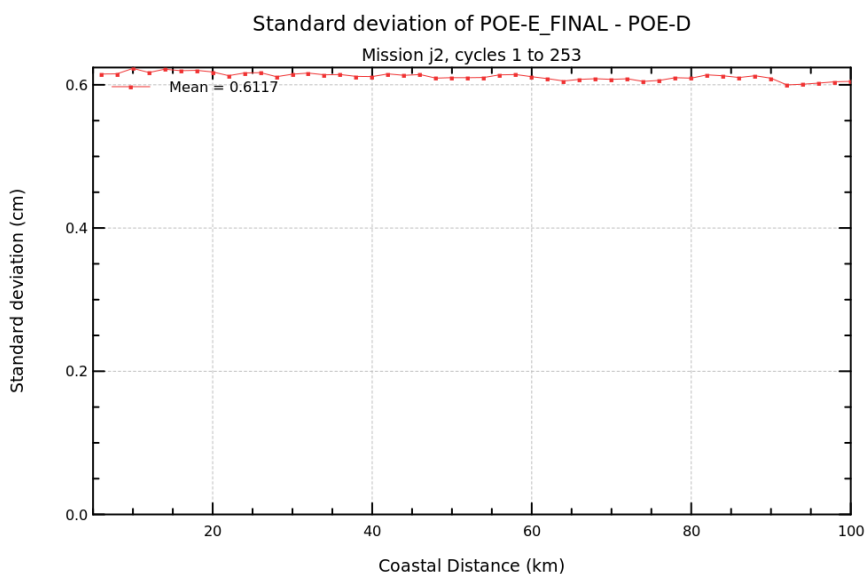
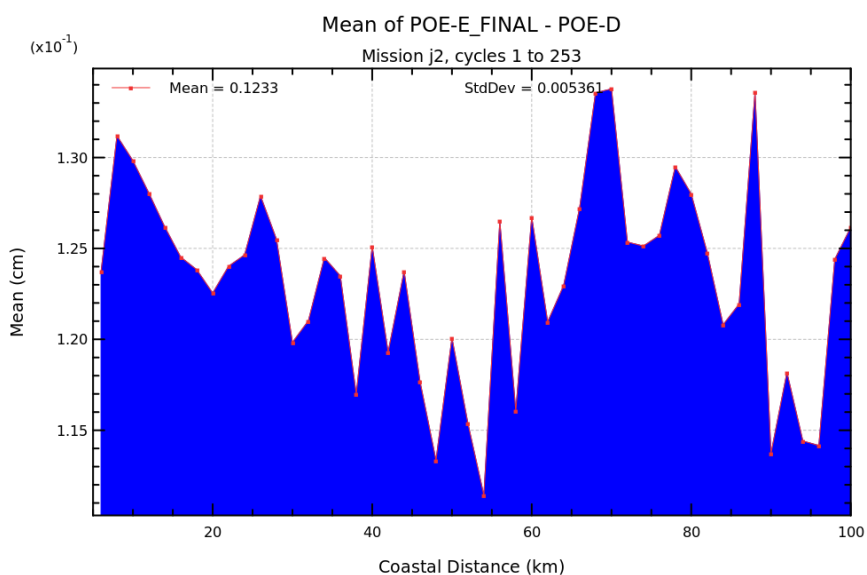
Diagnostic A005 (mission j2)

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



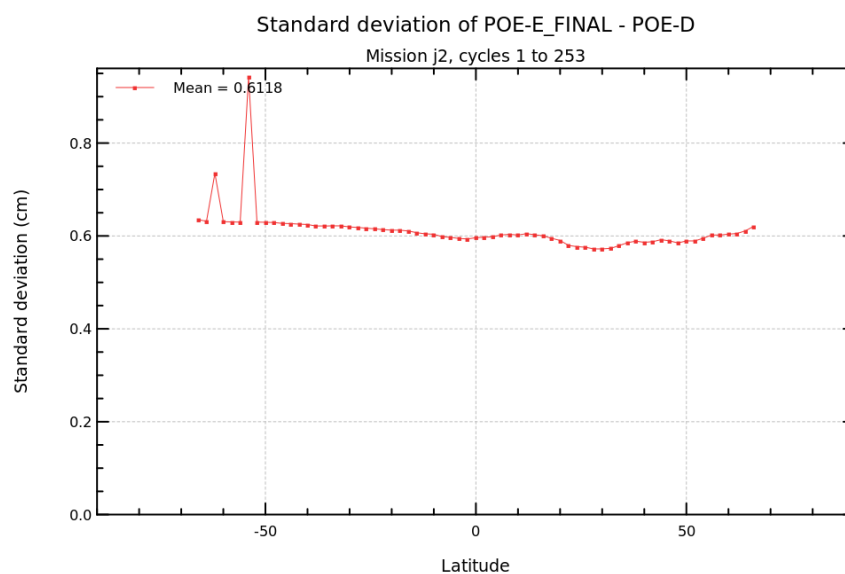
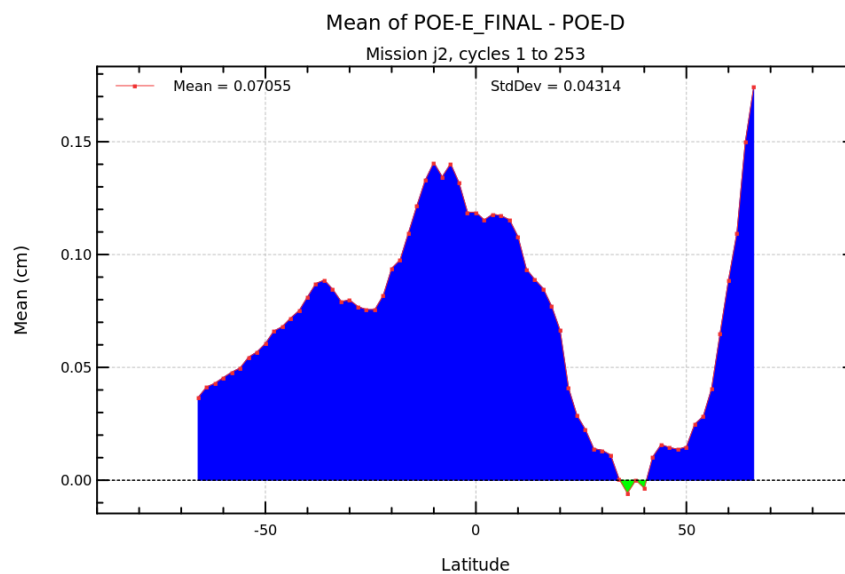
Diagnostic A005 (mission j2)

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



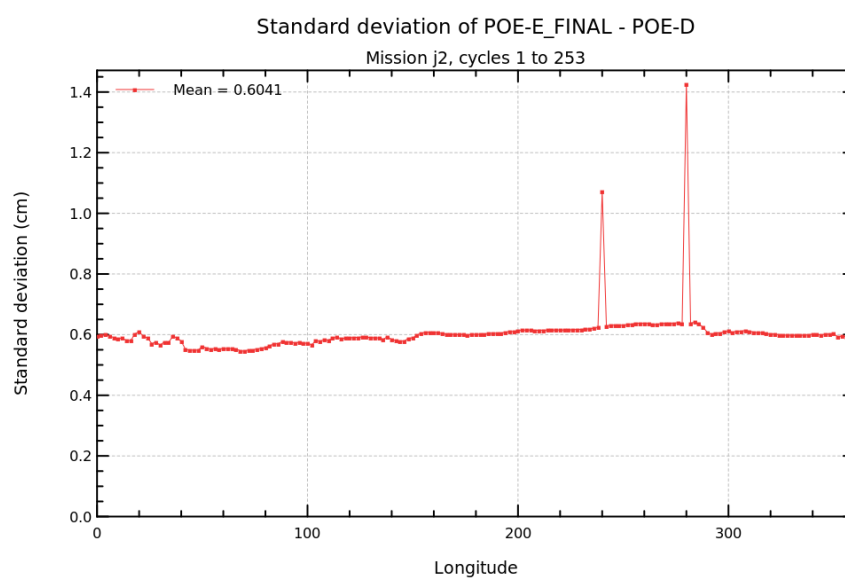
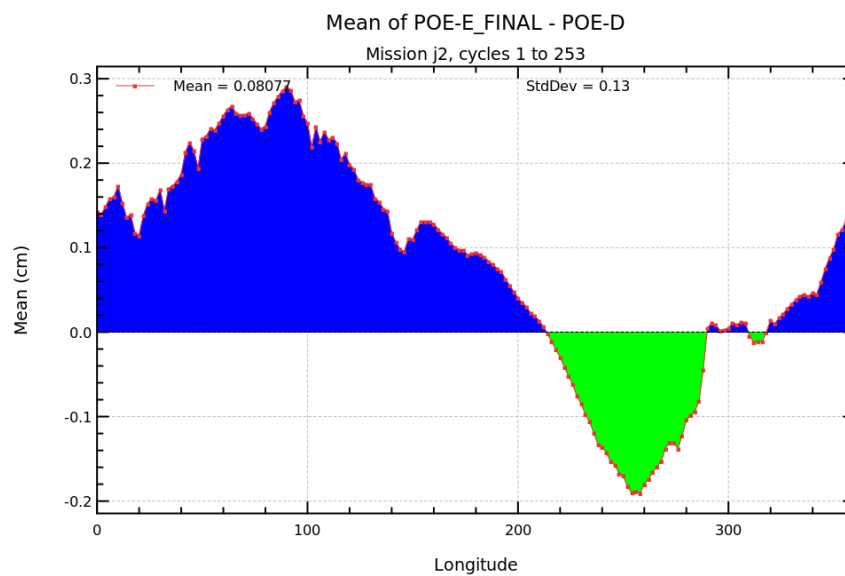
Diagnostic A005 (mission j2)

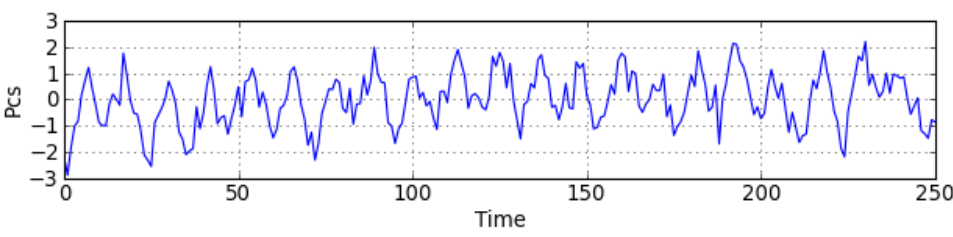
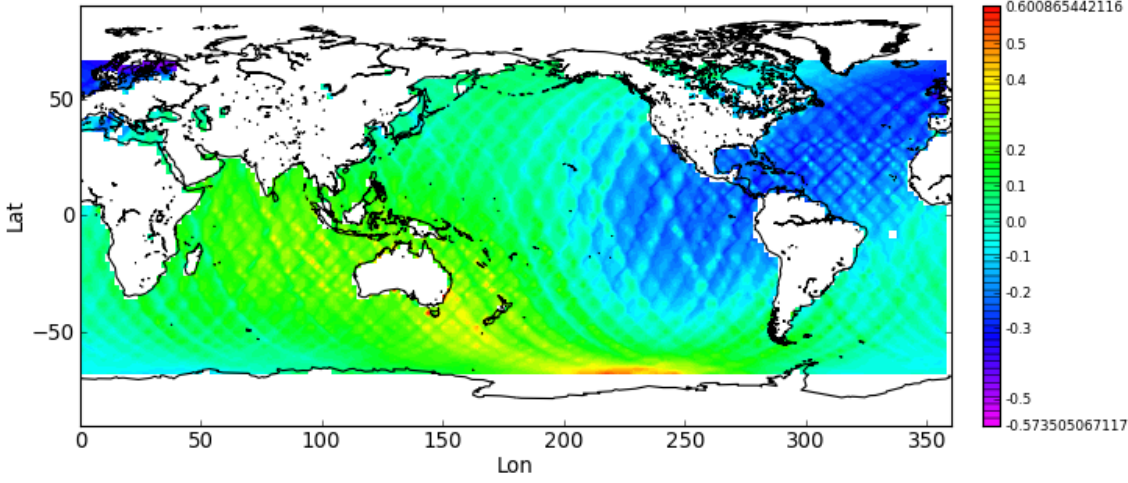
Name : Altimetric component differences versus coastal distances, latitude and longitude

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 j2)	
	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=17.0%</div> <div></div>	

Diagnostic A006_b (mission j2)

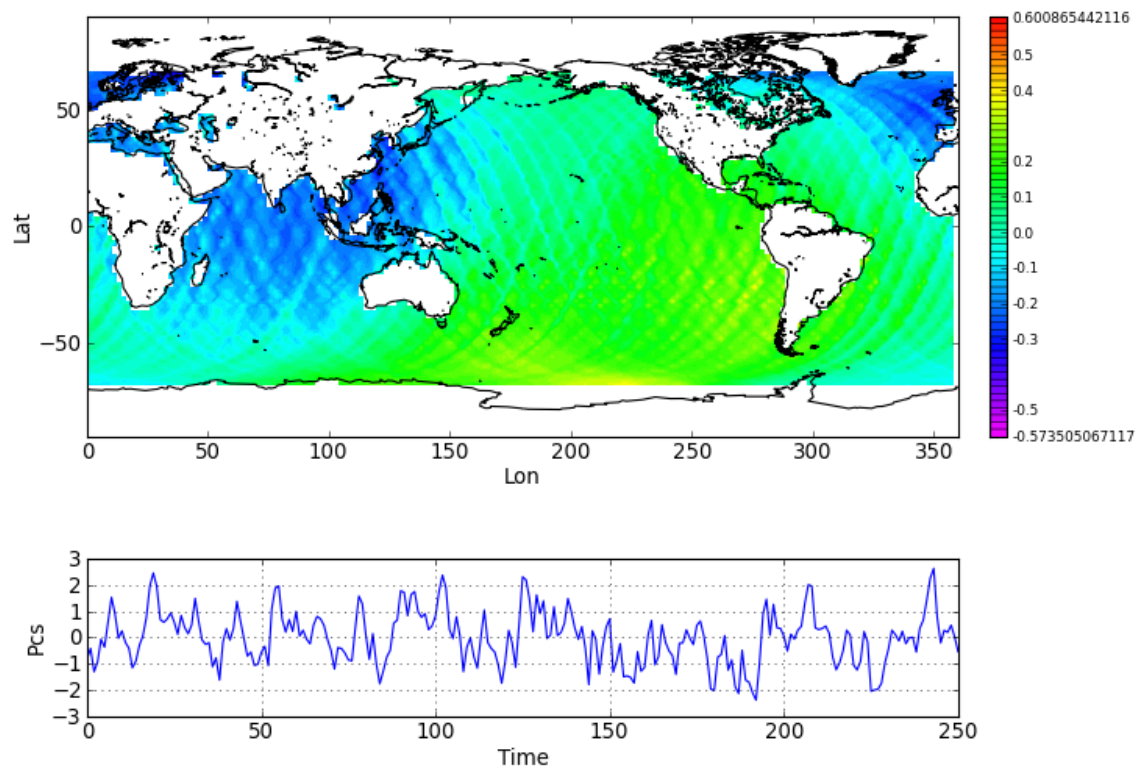
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=14.0%



Diagnostic A006_c (mission j2)

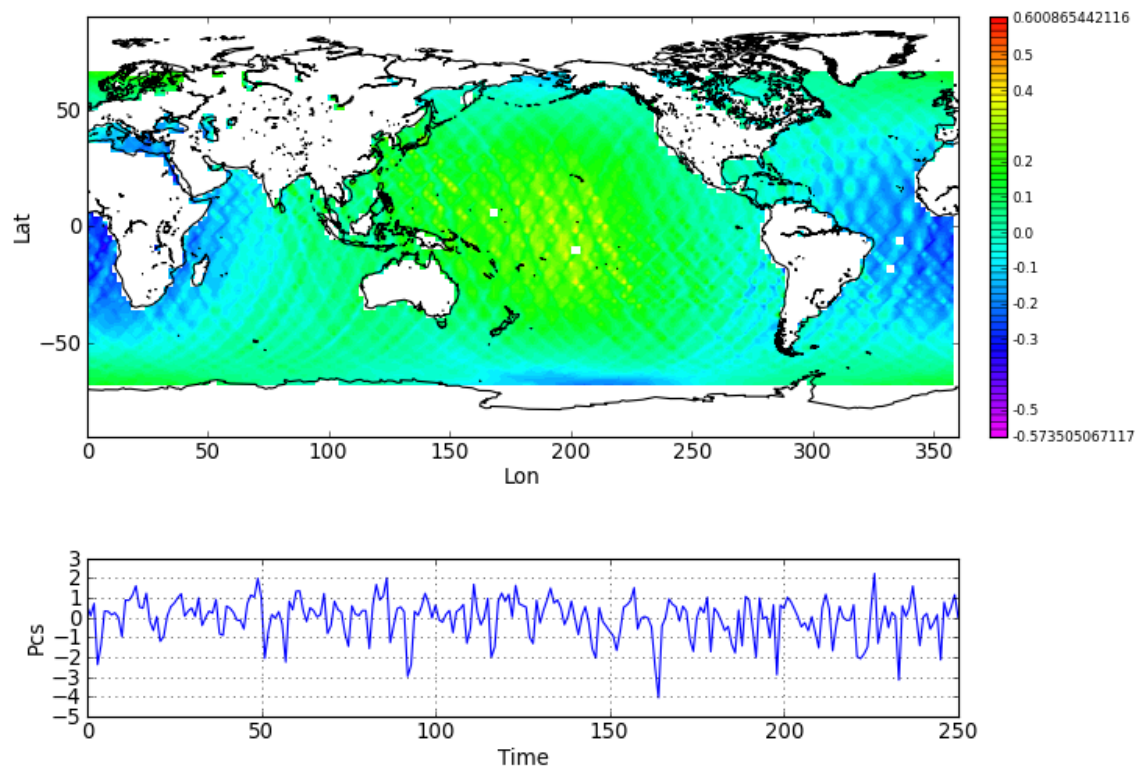
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=9.0%



Diagnostic A006_d (mission j2)

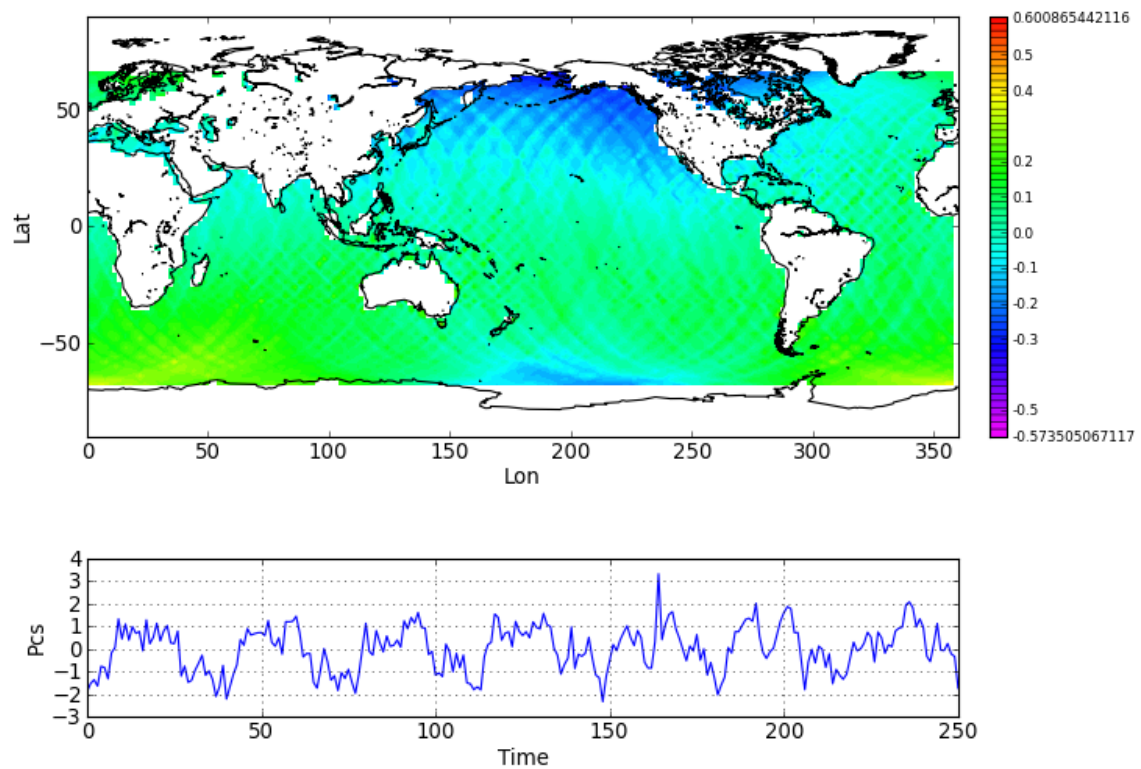
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

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=8.0%



Diagnostic A006_e (mission j2)

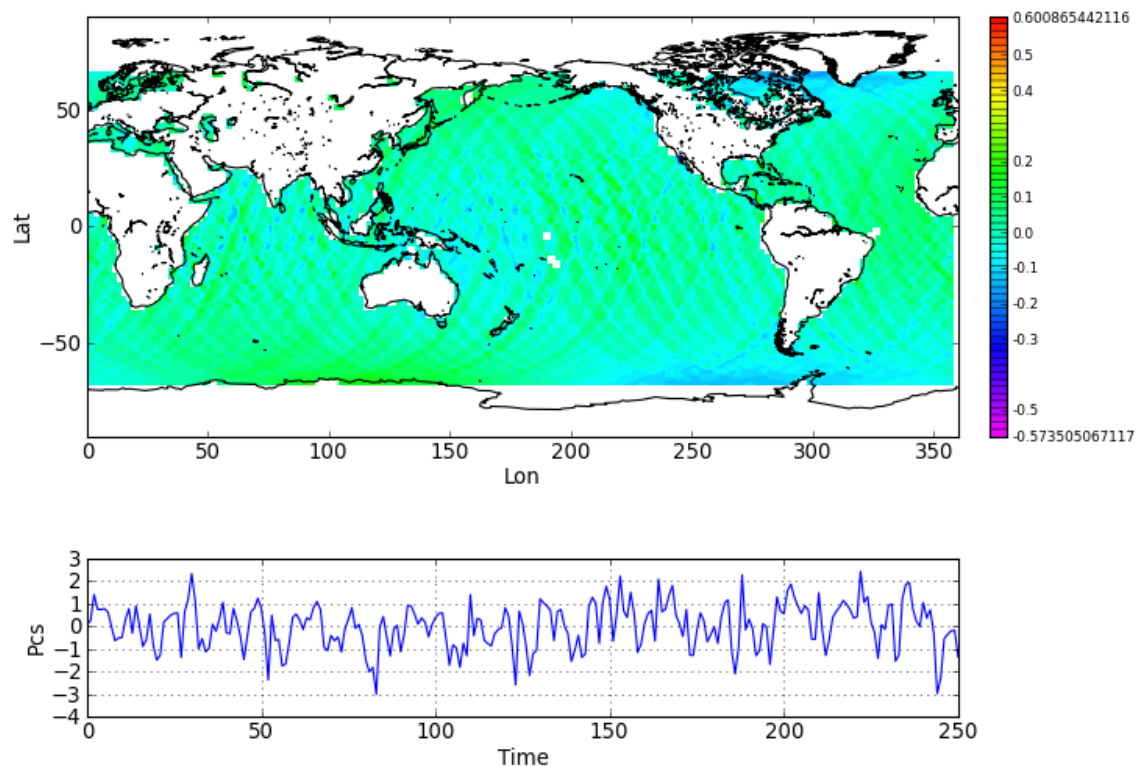
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

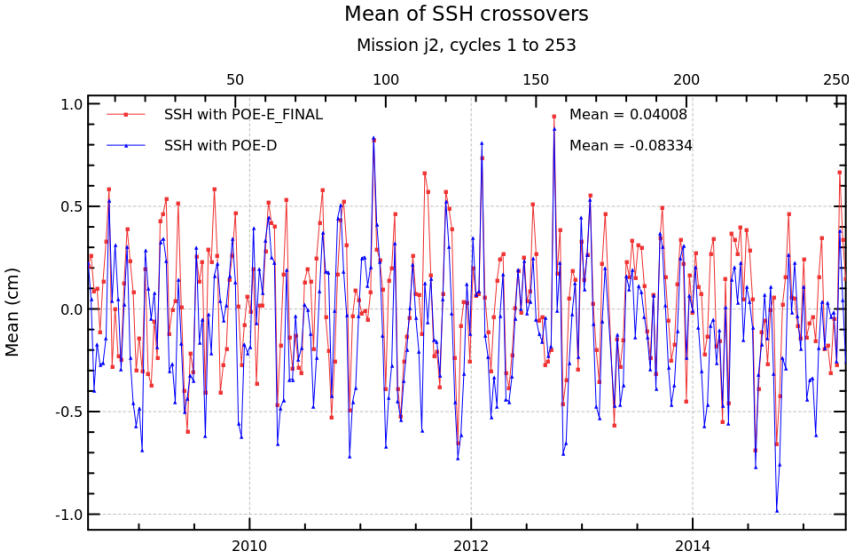
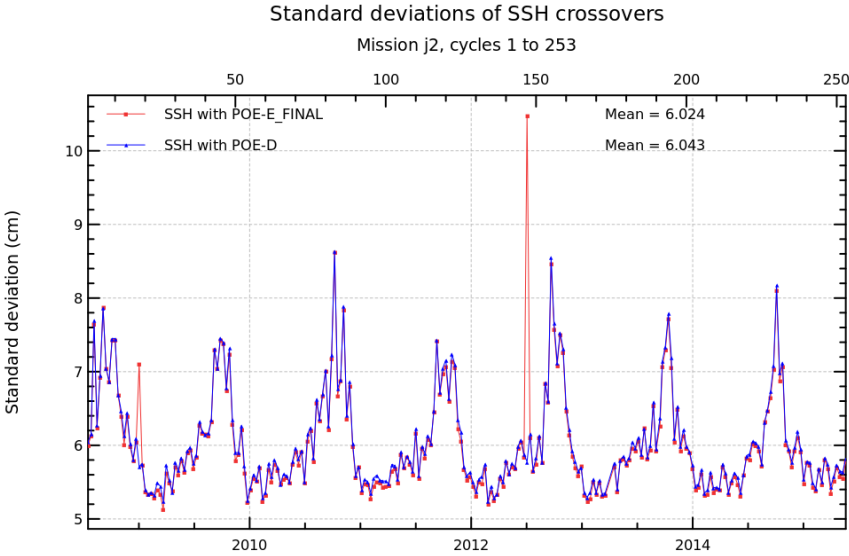
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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=3.0%



Diagnostic A101_a (mission j2)	
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 j2, cycles 1 to 253</div><div></div></div><div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div><div></div></div></div>	

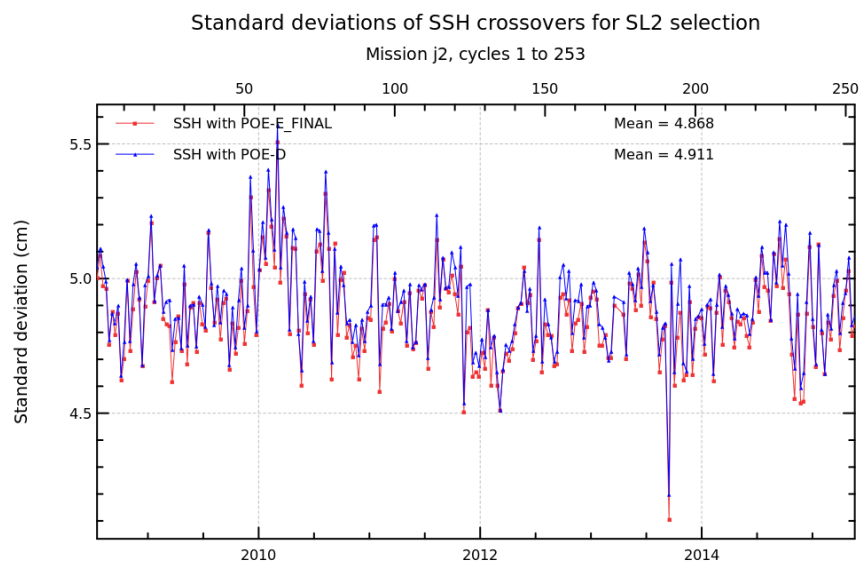
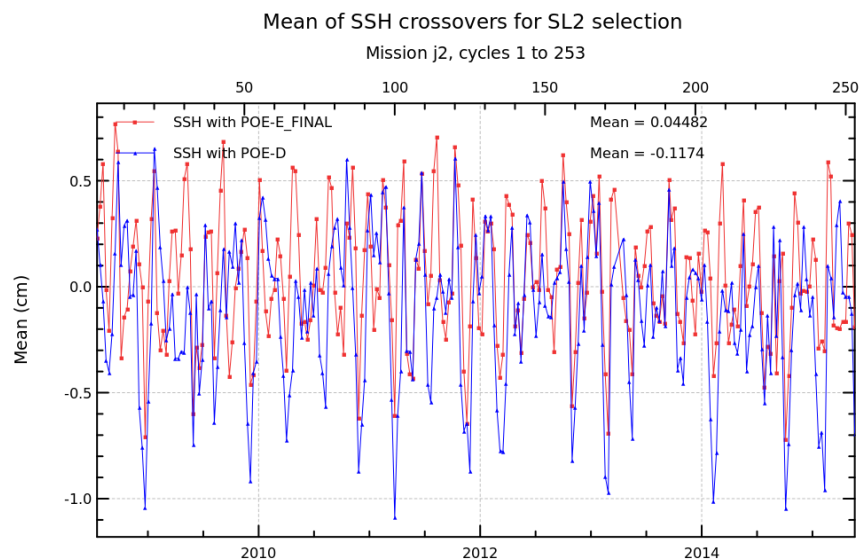
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j2)

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



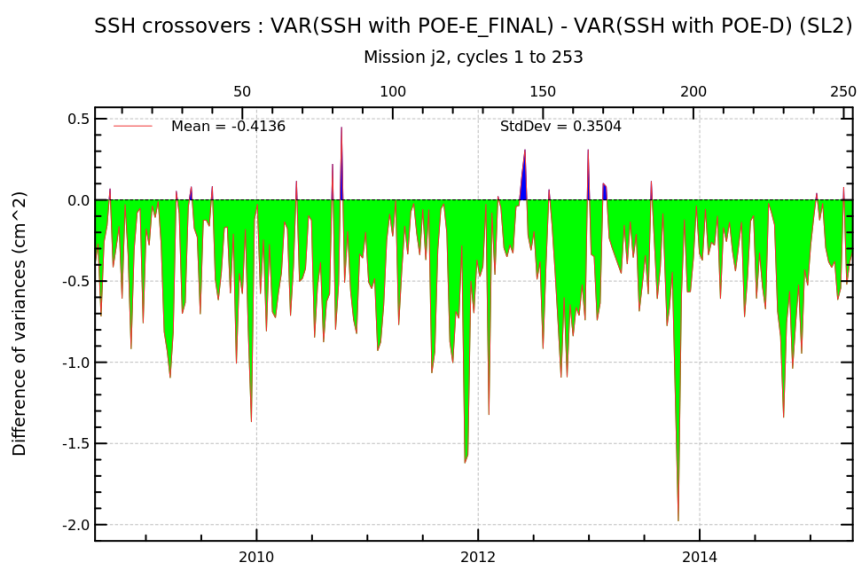
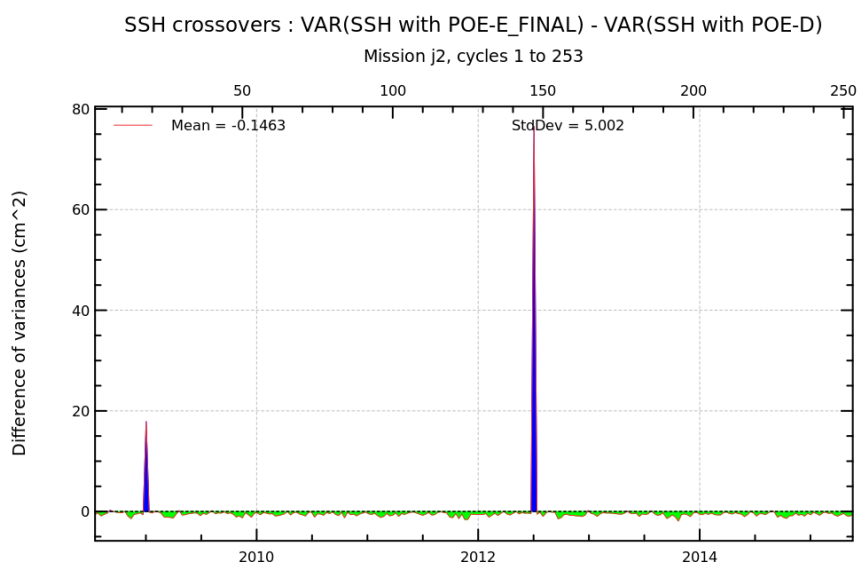
Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

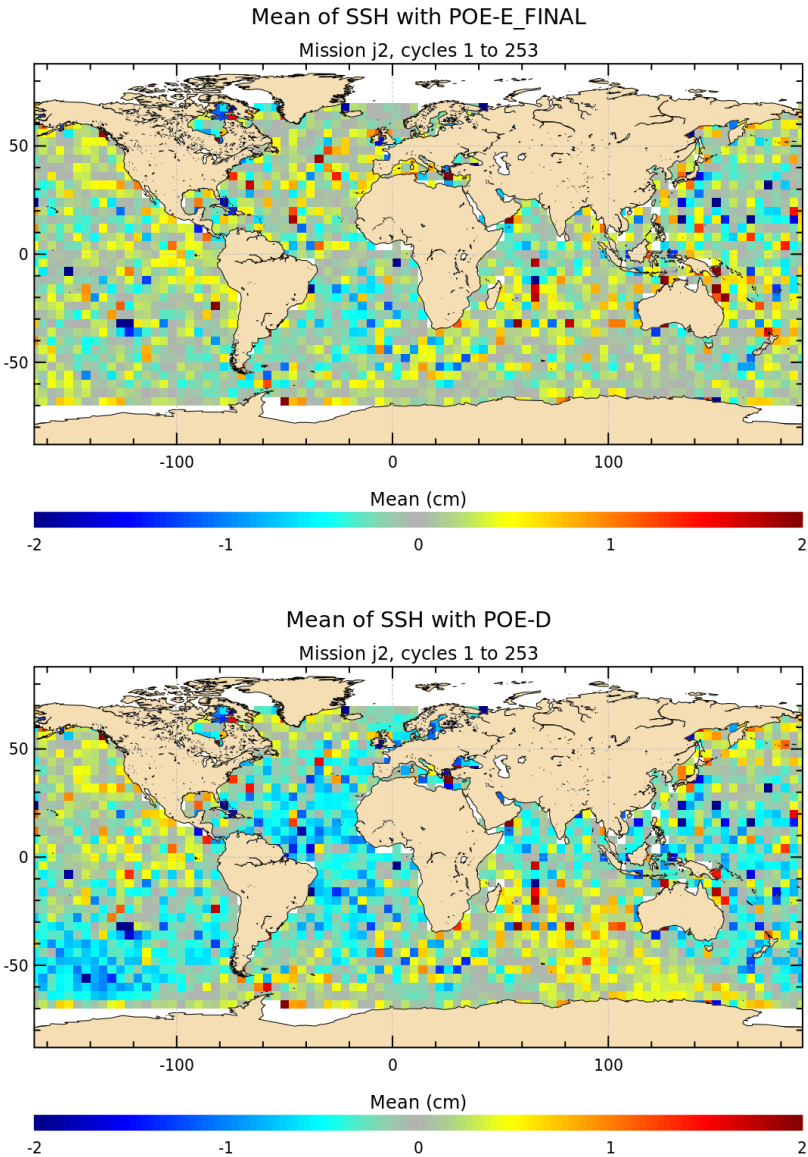
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

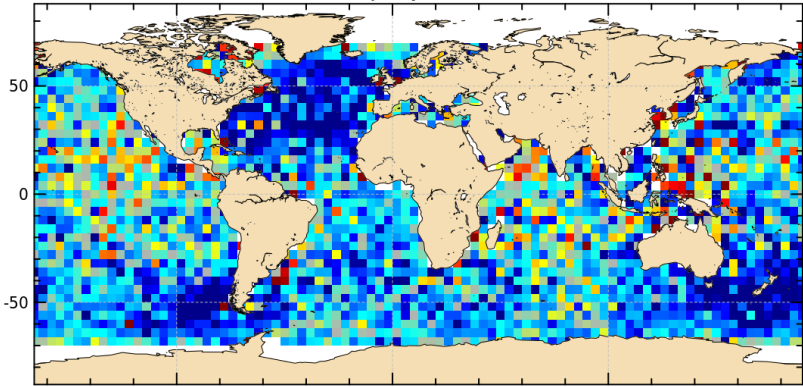
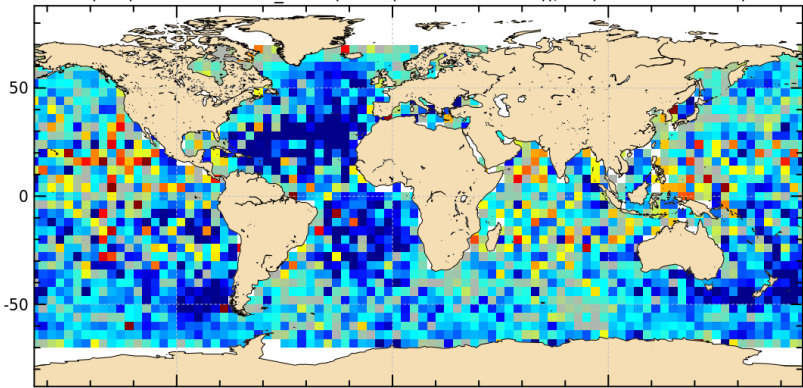
Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences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

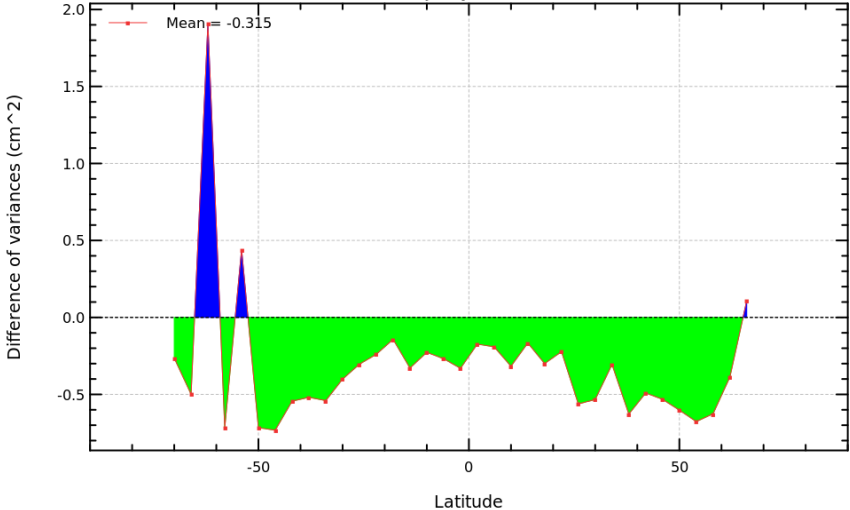
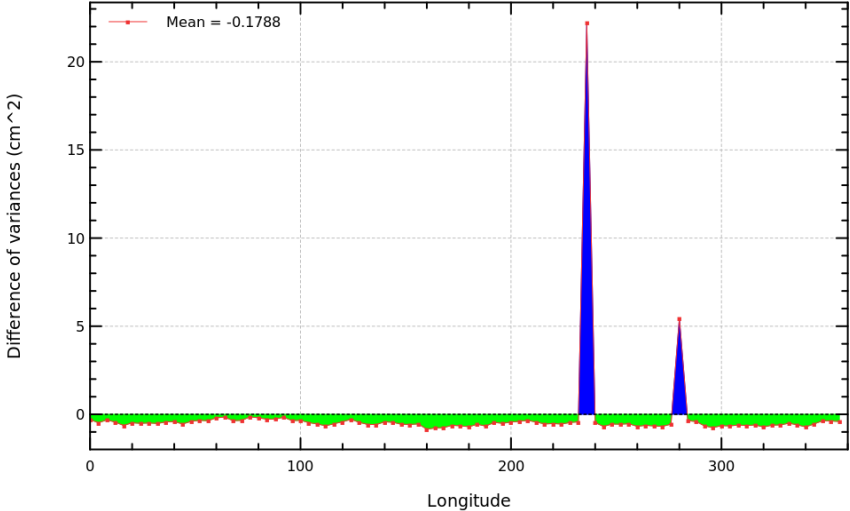
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic 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 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).	
<div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E_FINAL) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div><div>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm^2)</div><div><div>-1.0</div><div>-0.5</div><div>0.0</div><div>0.5</div><div>1.0</div></div></div> <div><div>Percentage of X_SSH error reduction</div><div>(Var(SSH with POE-E_FINAL) - Var(SSH with POE-D))/Var(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Reduction/Increase of variance of X_SSH - ln %</div><div><div>-4</div><div>-2</div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>4</div></div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A105 (mission j2)	
	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_FINAL) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E_FINAL) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div></div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A201_a (mission j2)	
	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 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, or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>	
	<div>Global MSL</div> <div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div>	

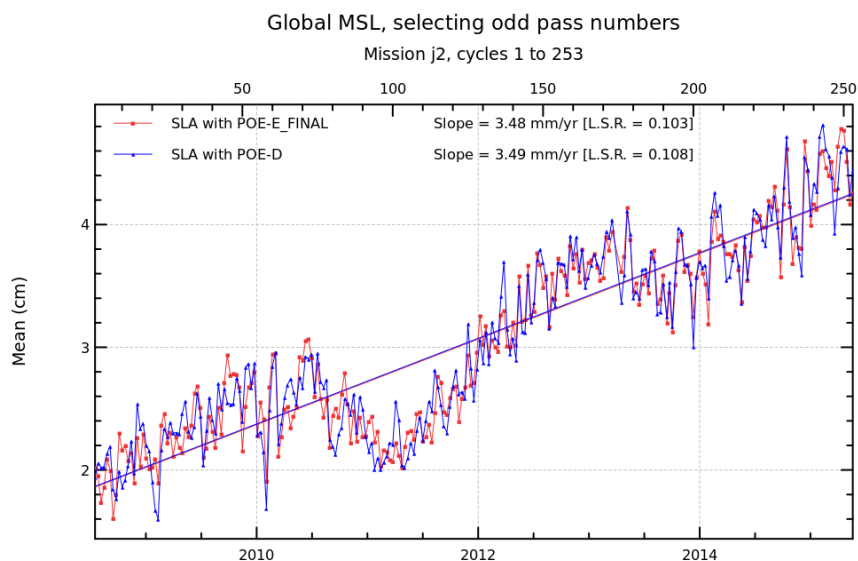
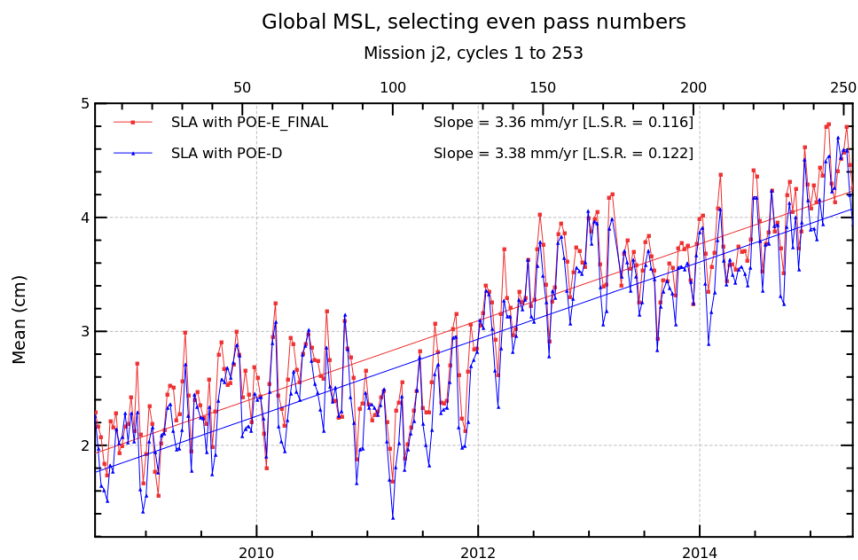
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



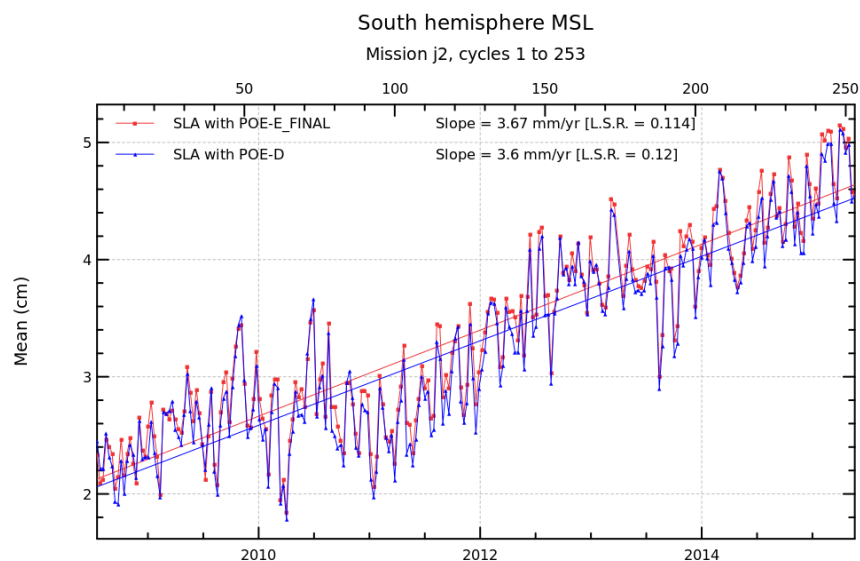
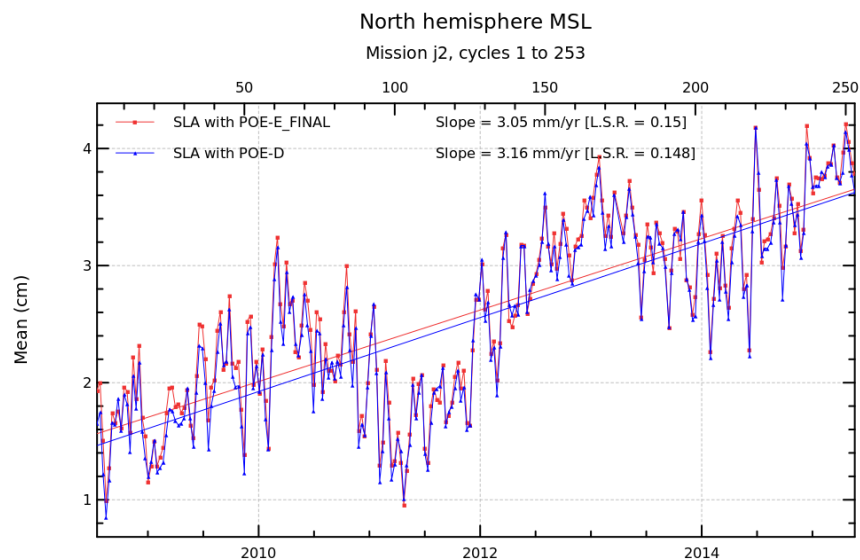
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



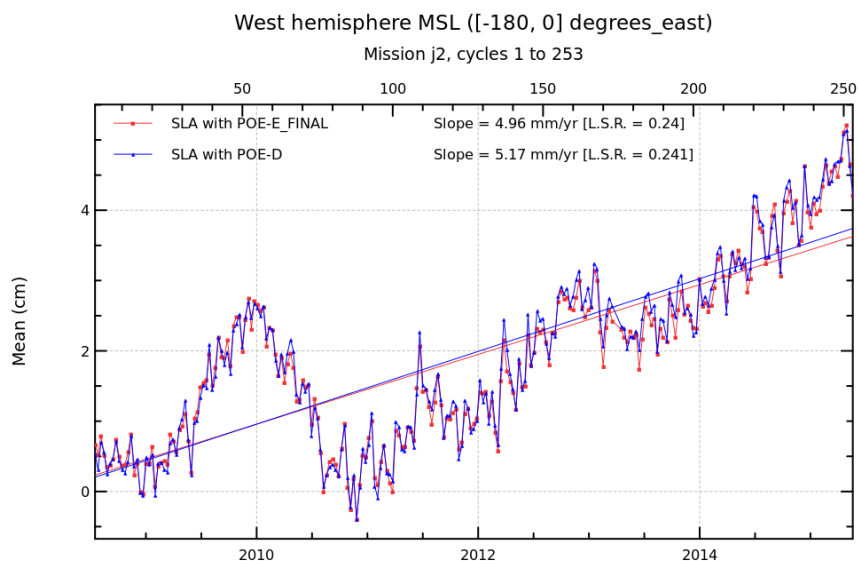
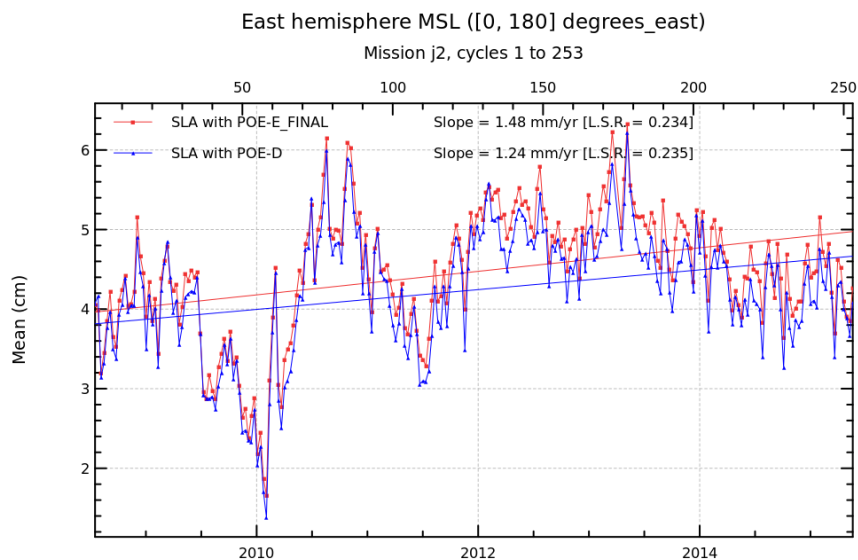
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j2)

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, or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



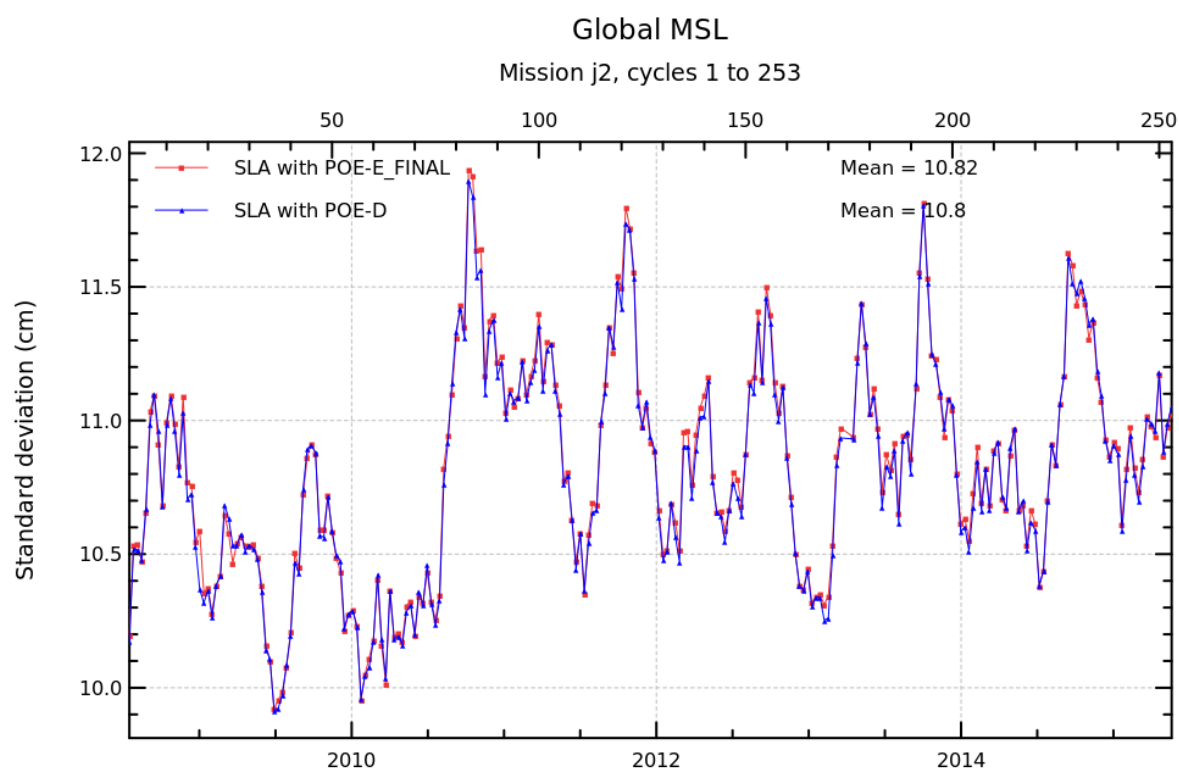
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



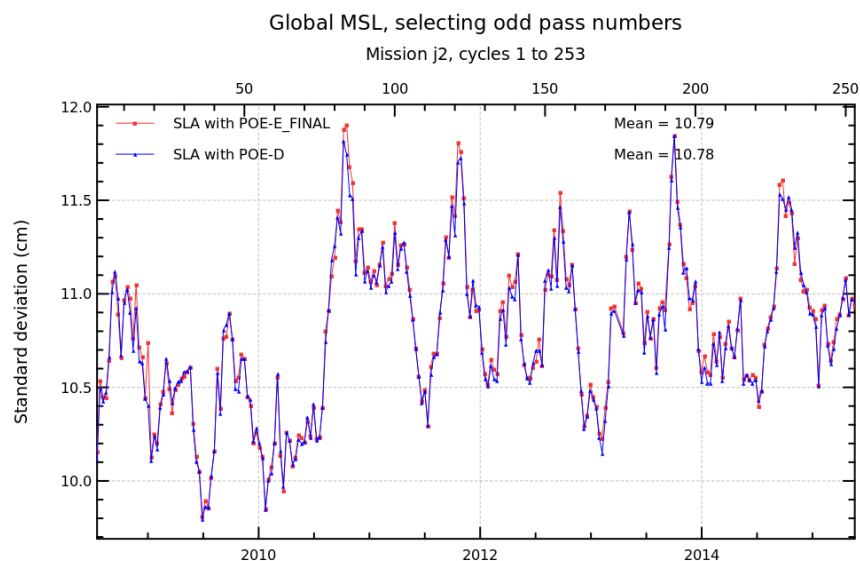
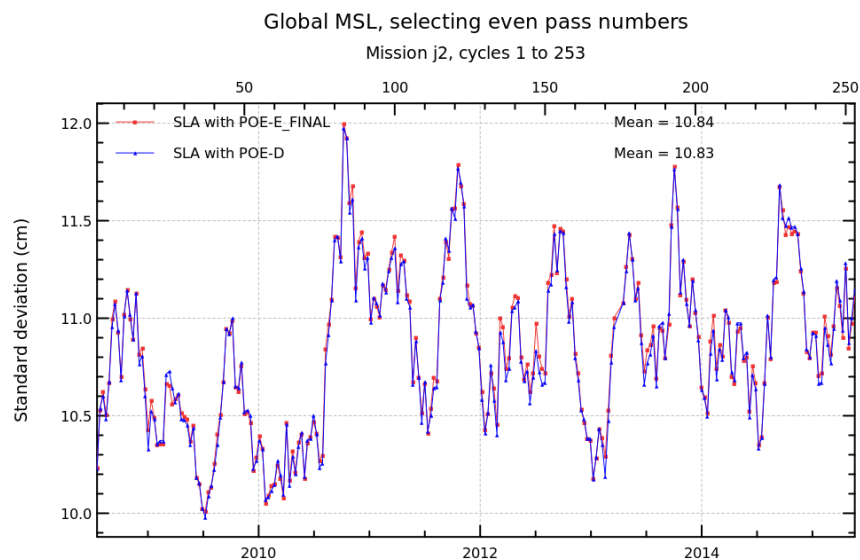
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j2)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

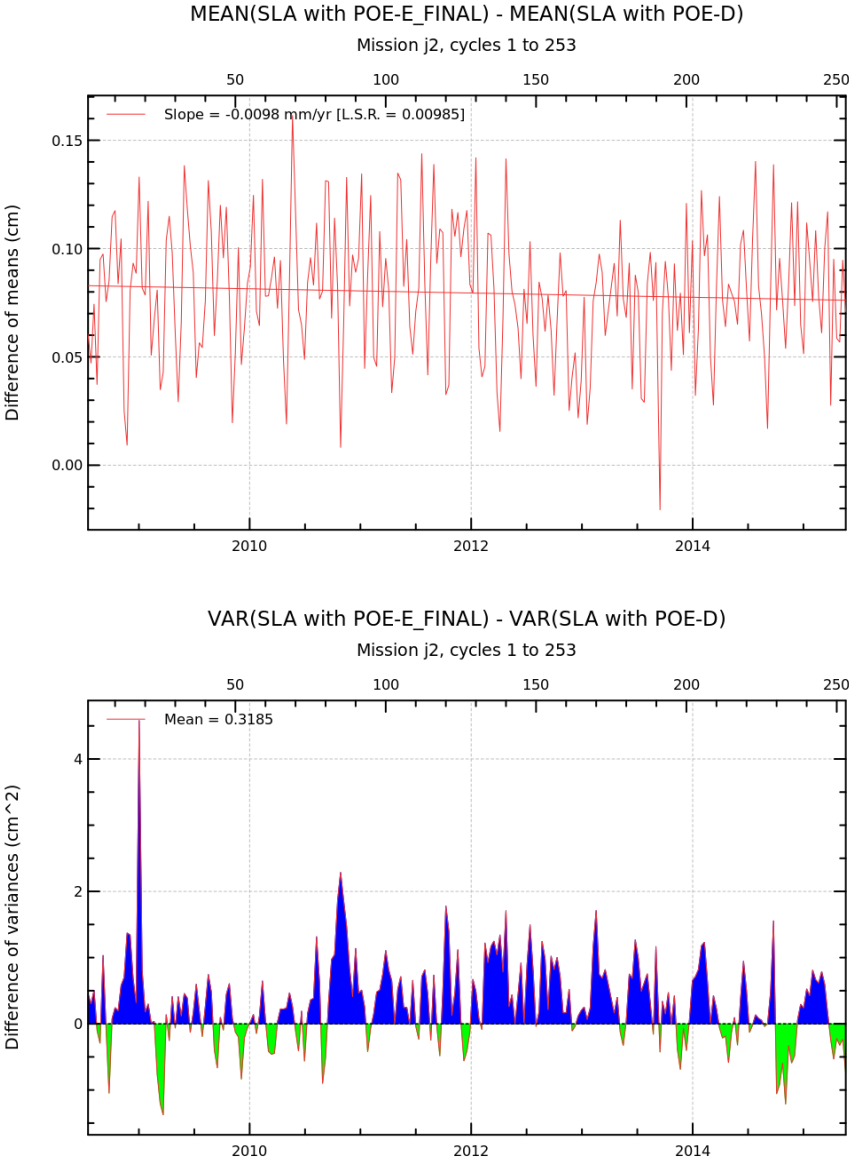
Input data : Along track SLA

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, 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 or separating North and South hemispheres.



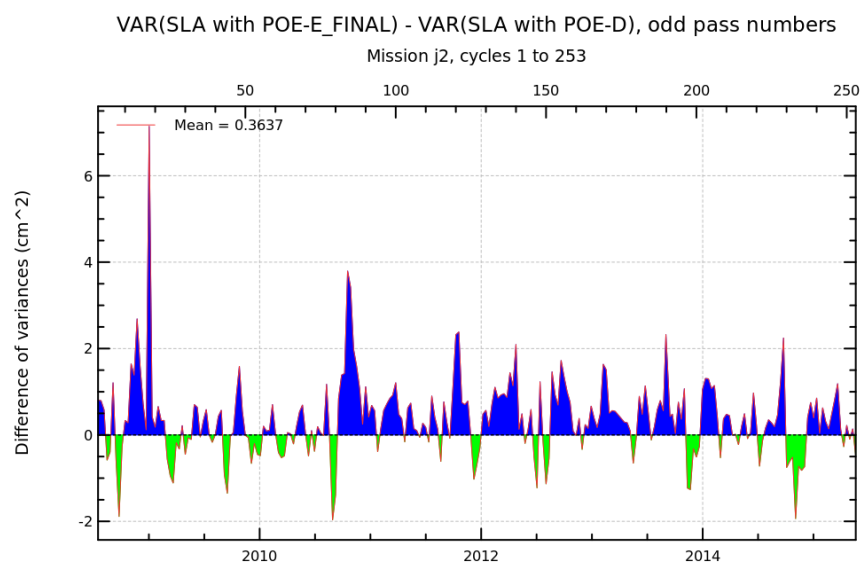
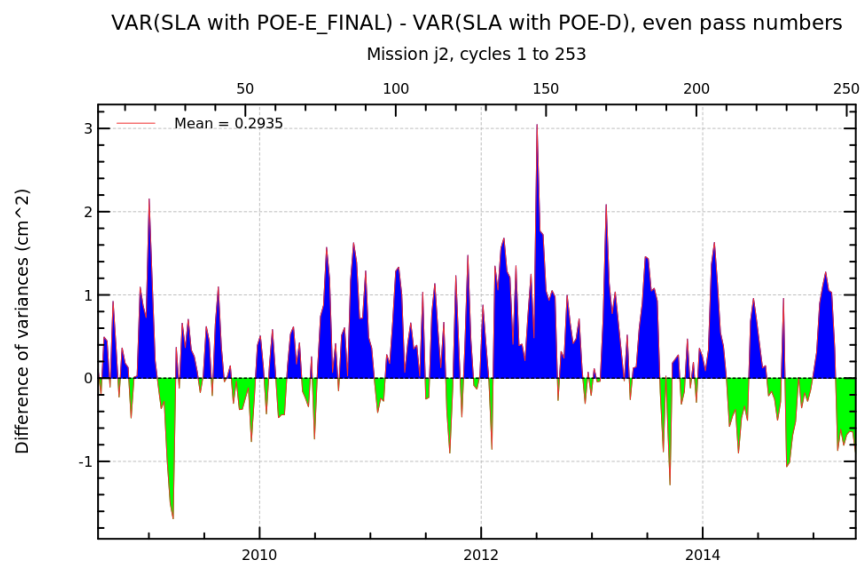
Diagnostic A202_b (mission j2)

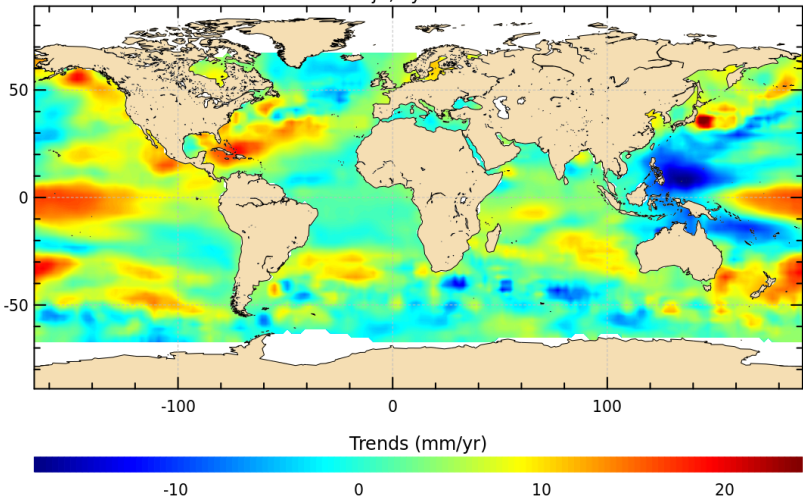
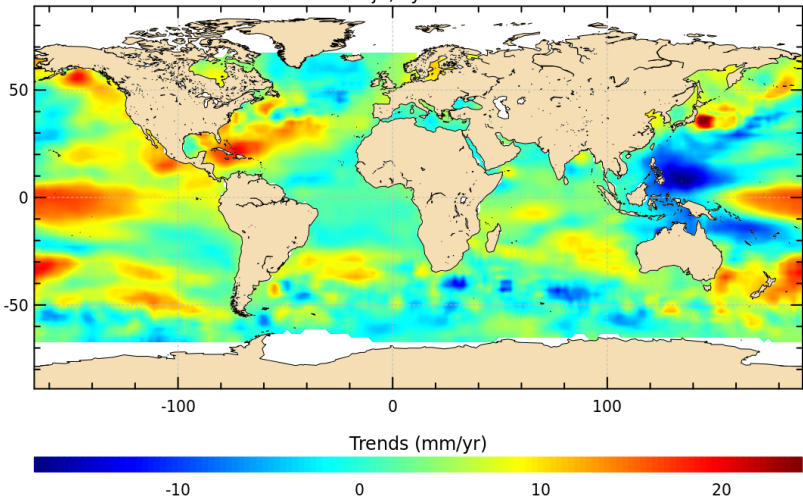
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

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 or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	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.	
	<div>SLA with POE-E_FINAL trends Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div>  <div>SLA with POE-D trends Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div> 	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission j2)

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

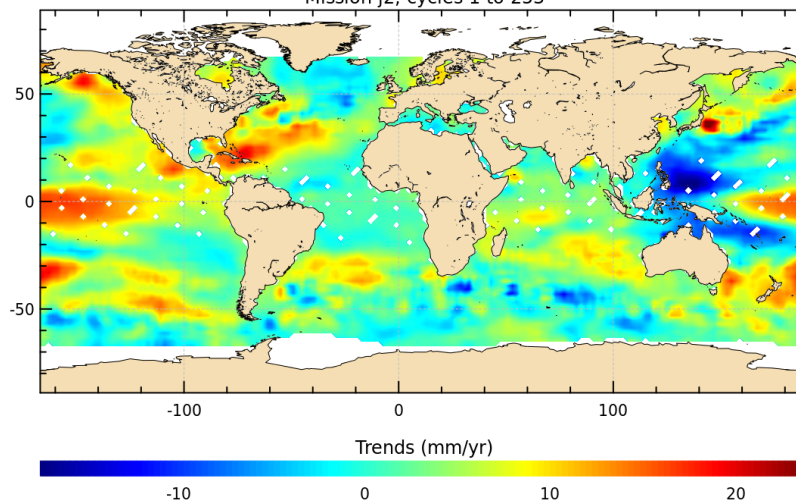
Input data : Along track SLA

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

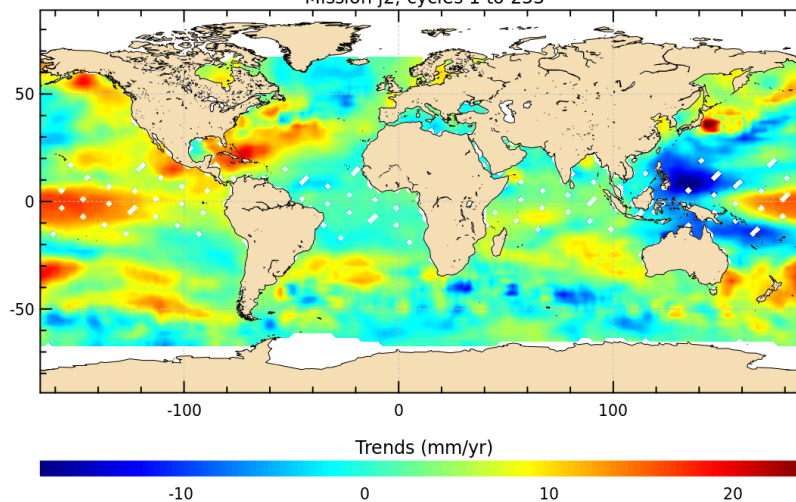
SLA with POE-E_FINAL trends : even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



SLA with POE-D trends : even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j2)

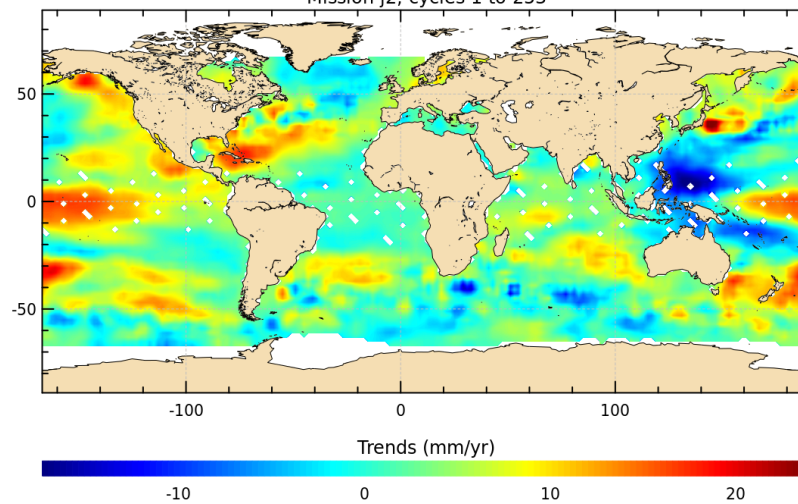
Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

Input data : Along track SLA

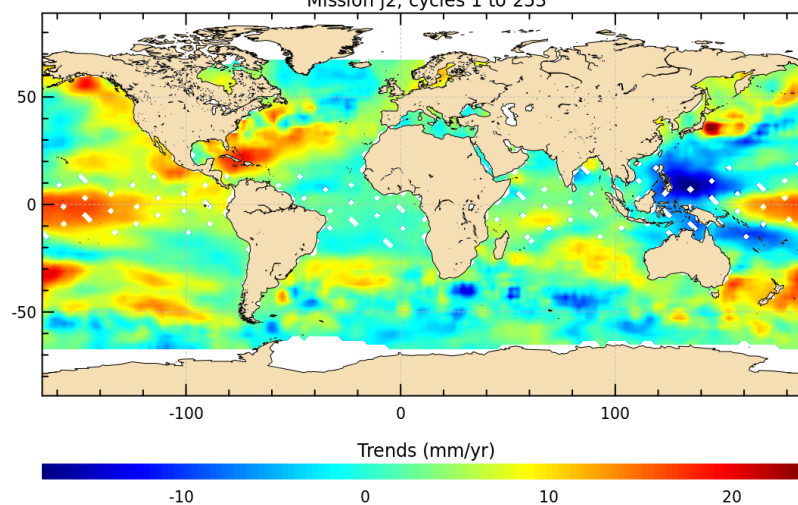
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

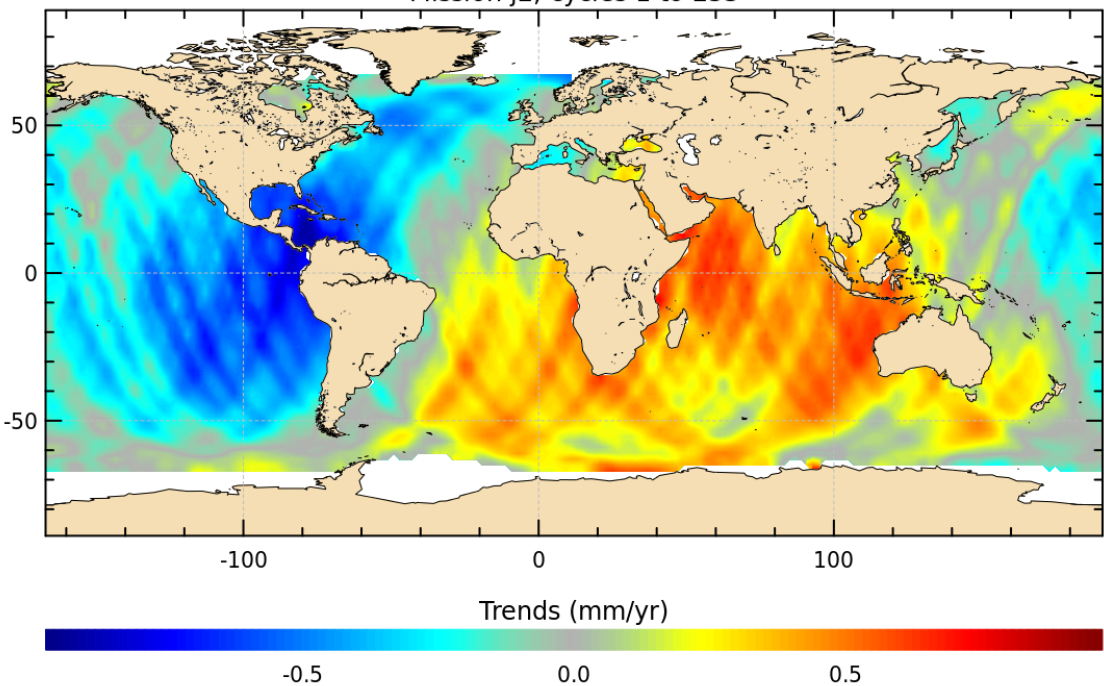
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with POE-E_FINAL trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass numbers
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	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).	
	<div>SLA with POE-E_FINAL trends - SLA with POE-D trends</div> <div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div>  <p>Trends (mm/yr)</p> <p>-0.5 0.0 0.5</p>	

Diagnostic A204_b (mission j2)

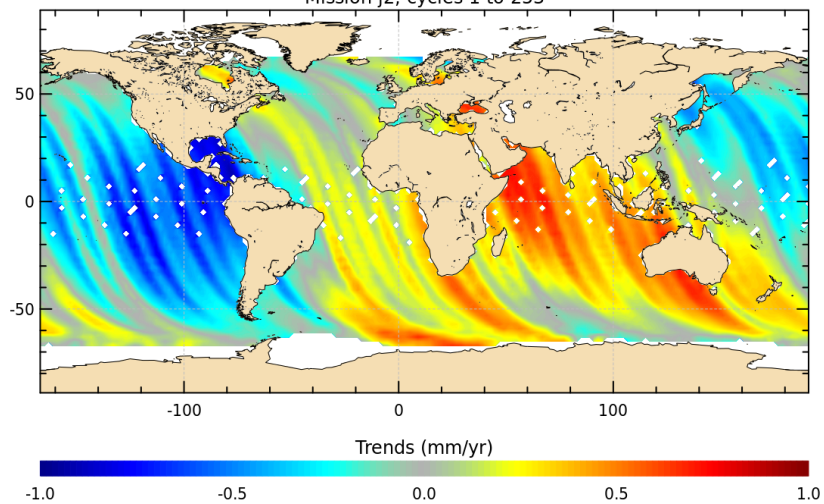
Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

Input data : Along track SLA

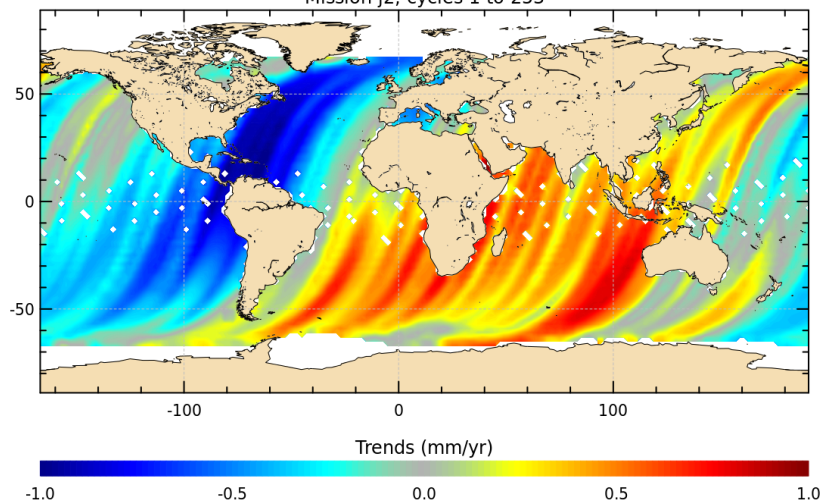
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

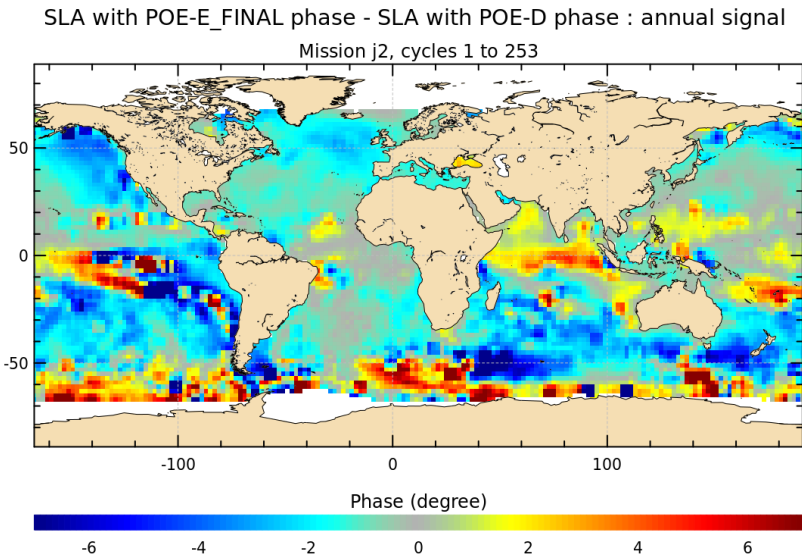
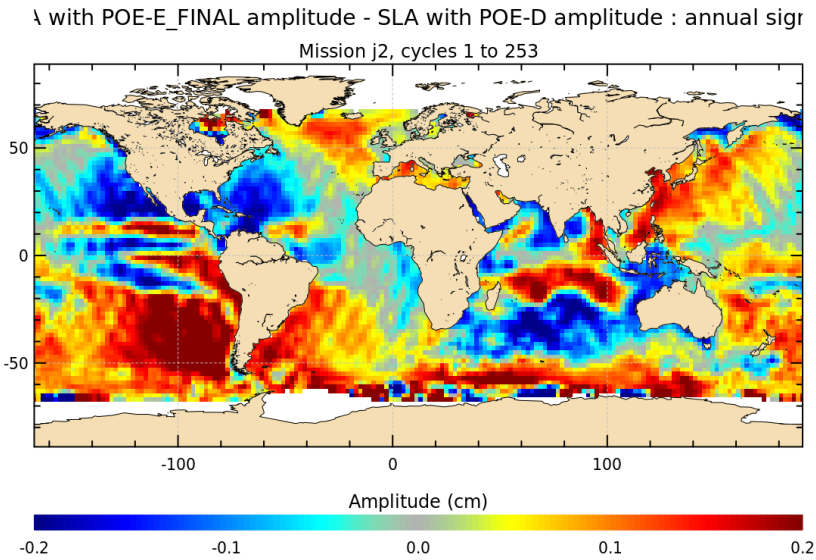
LA with POE-E_FINAL trends - SLA with POE-D trends : even pass number
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



LA with POE-E_FINAL trends - SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass number
Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253



Diagnostic A205_a (mission j2)	
Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	
Input data : Along track SLA	
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	



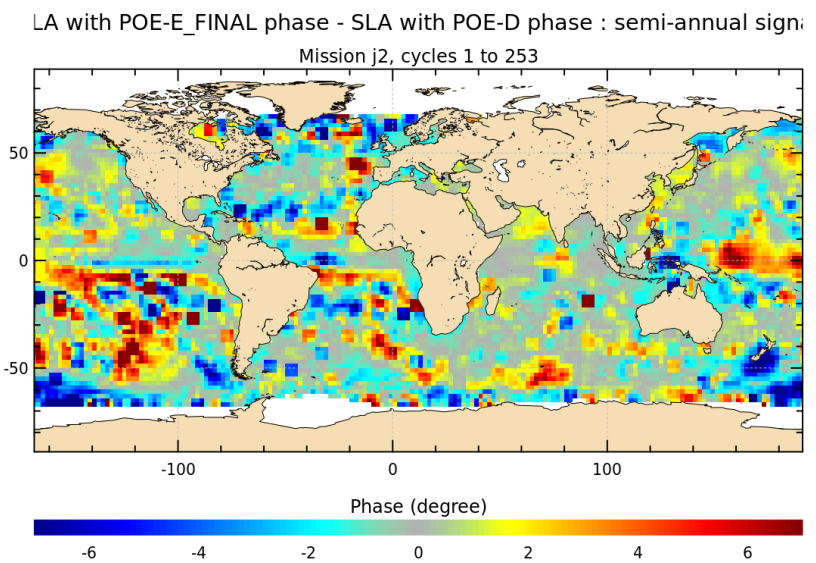
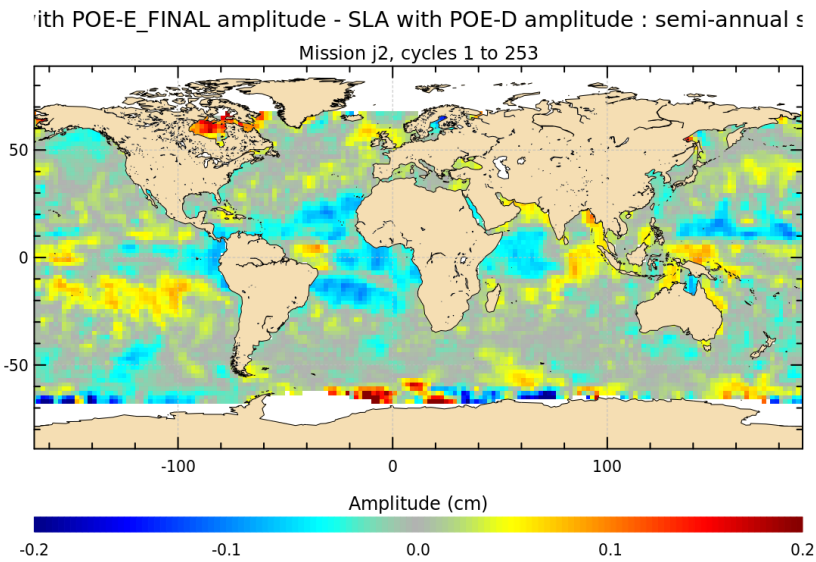
Diagnostic A205_b (mission j2)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A206_a (mission j2)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
Input data : Along track SLA	
<p>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.</p>	
<div><p>Periodogram of SLA (reference period = 1 year)</p><p>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</p><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>Period (days)</p><p>1 year</p><p>SLA with POE-E_FINAL</p><p>SLA with POE-D</p></div> <div><p>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</p><p>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</p><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>Period (days)</p><p>SLA with POE-E_FINAL</p><p>SLA with POE-D</p></div>	

Diagnostic A206_b (mission j2)

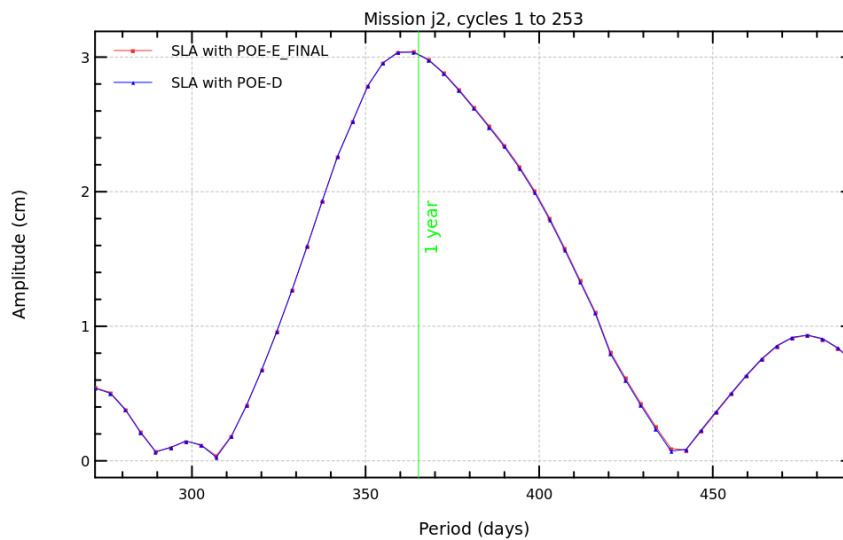
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

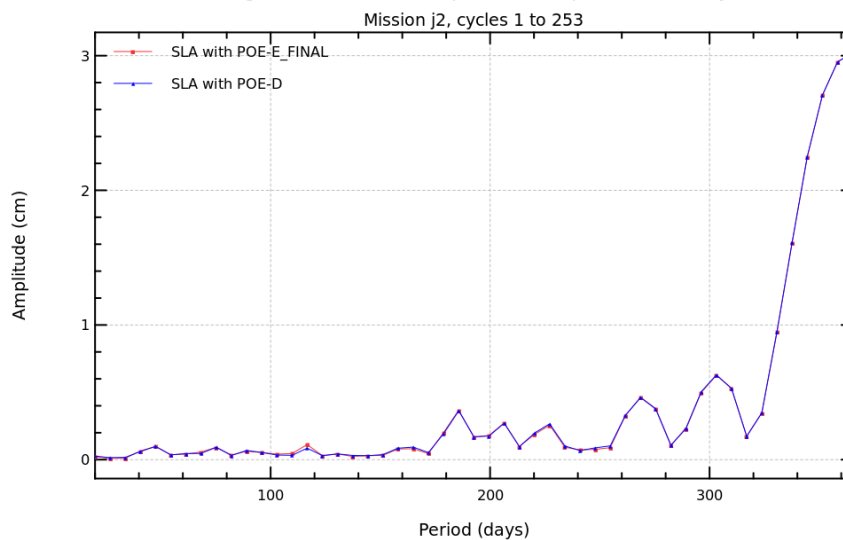
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

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



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



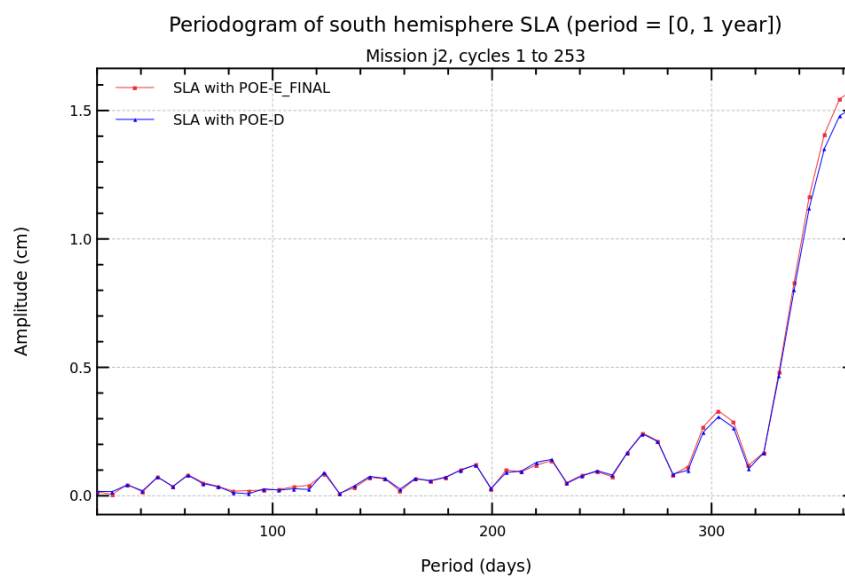
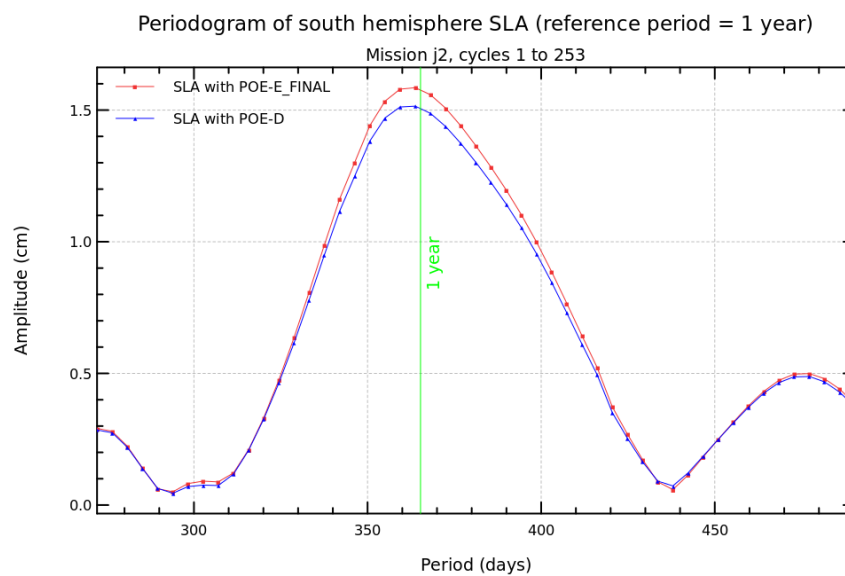
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j2)

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

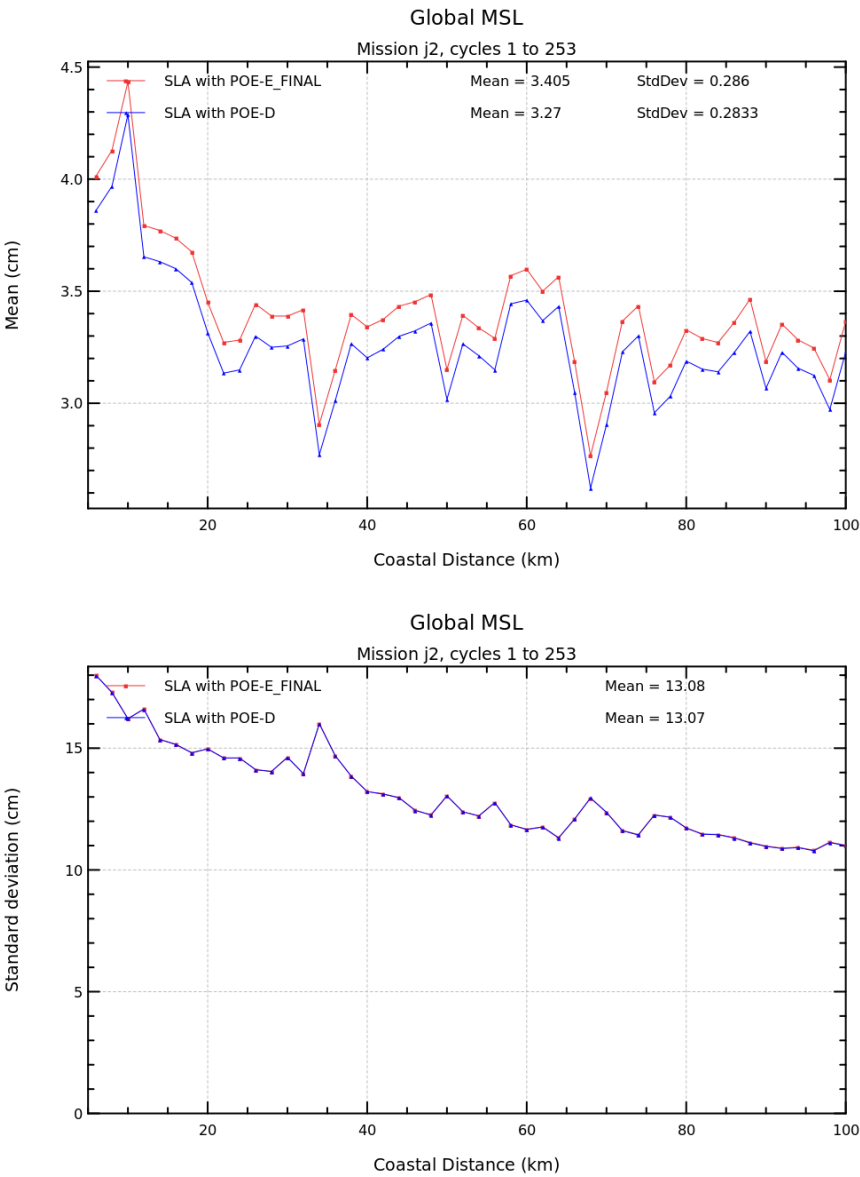
Input data : Along track SLA

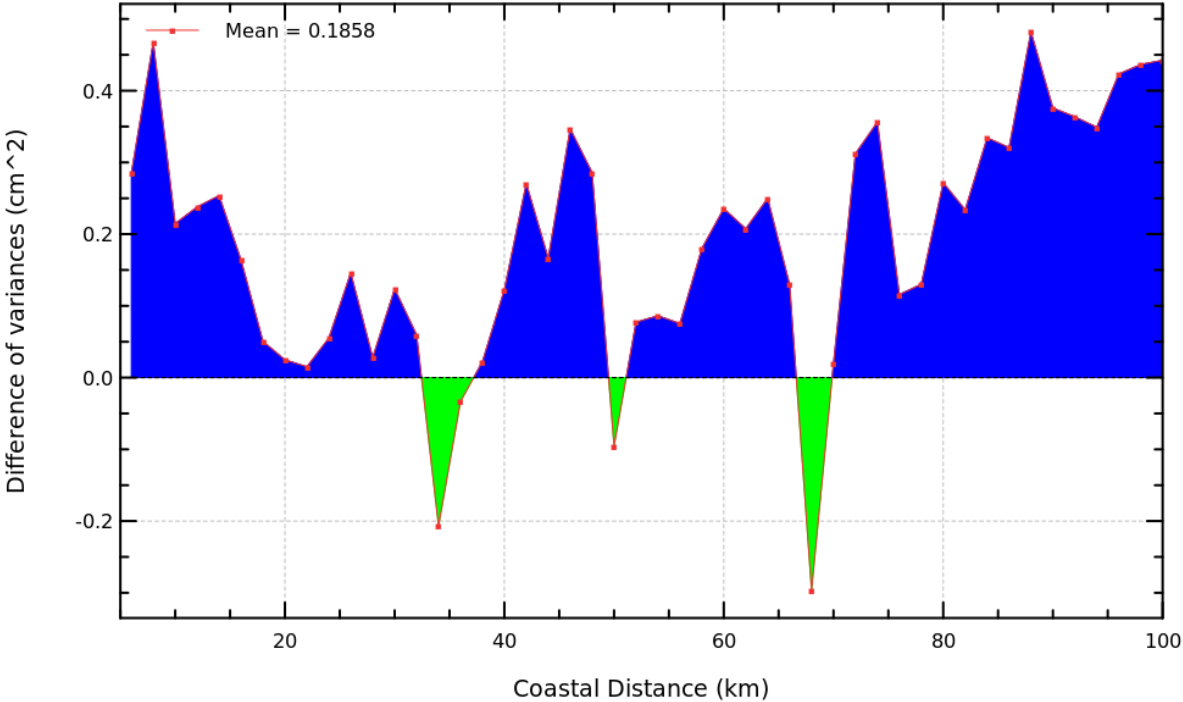
Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A207 (mission j2)	
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 type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A208 (mission j2)	
	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.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with POE-E_FINAL) - VAR(SLA with POE-D)</div> <div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div> <div>Mean = 0.1858</div> <div></div>	

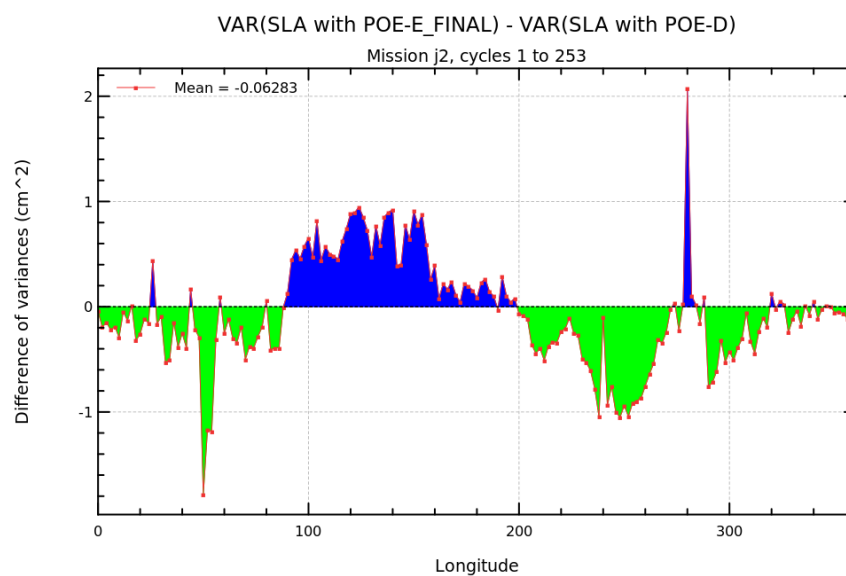
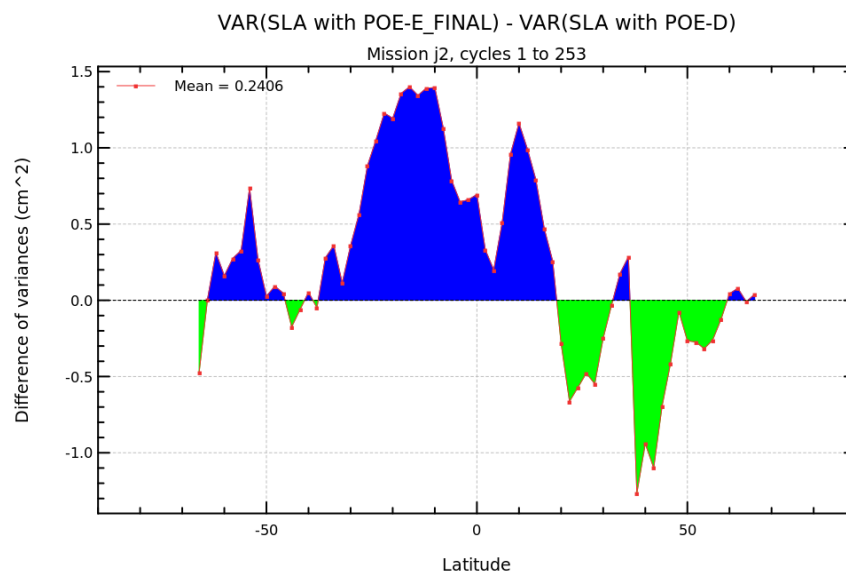
Diagnostic A208 (mission j2)

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



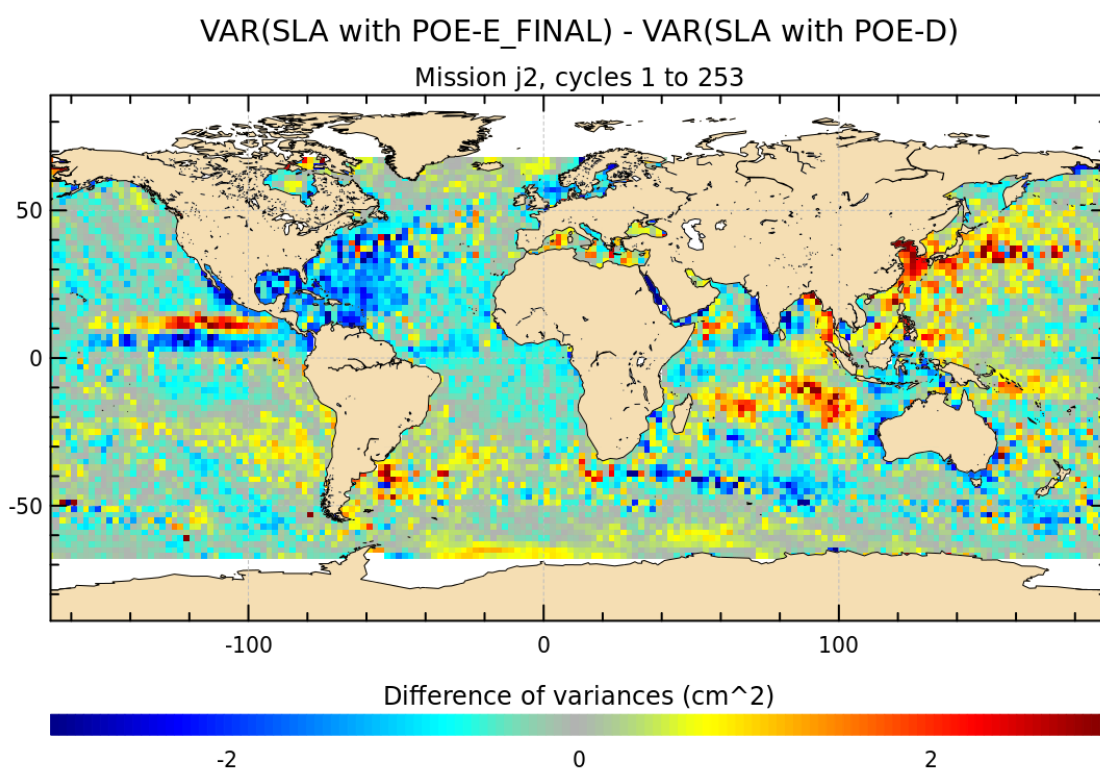
Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

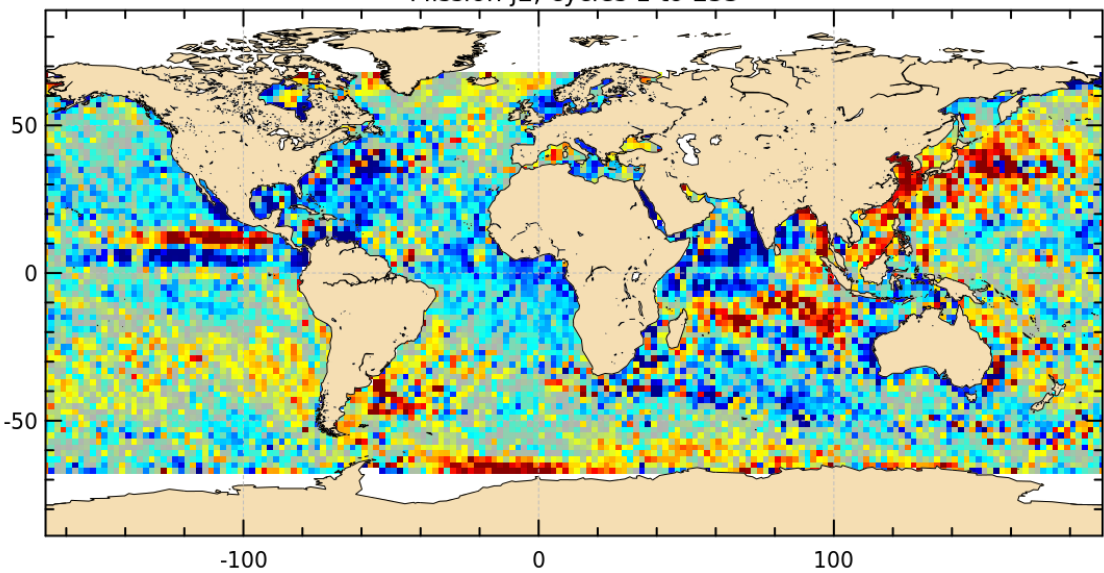
Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance

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



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A210_a (mission j2)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with POE-E_FINAL) - VAR(SLA with POE-D) for FILTER HF</div> <div>Mission j2, cycles 1 to 253</div>  <div>Difference of variances HF (cm²)</div> <div>-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0</div>	

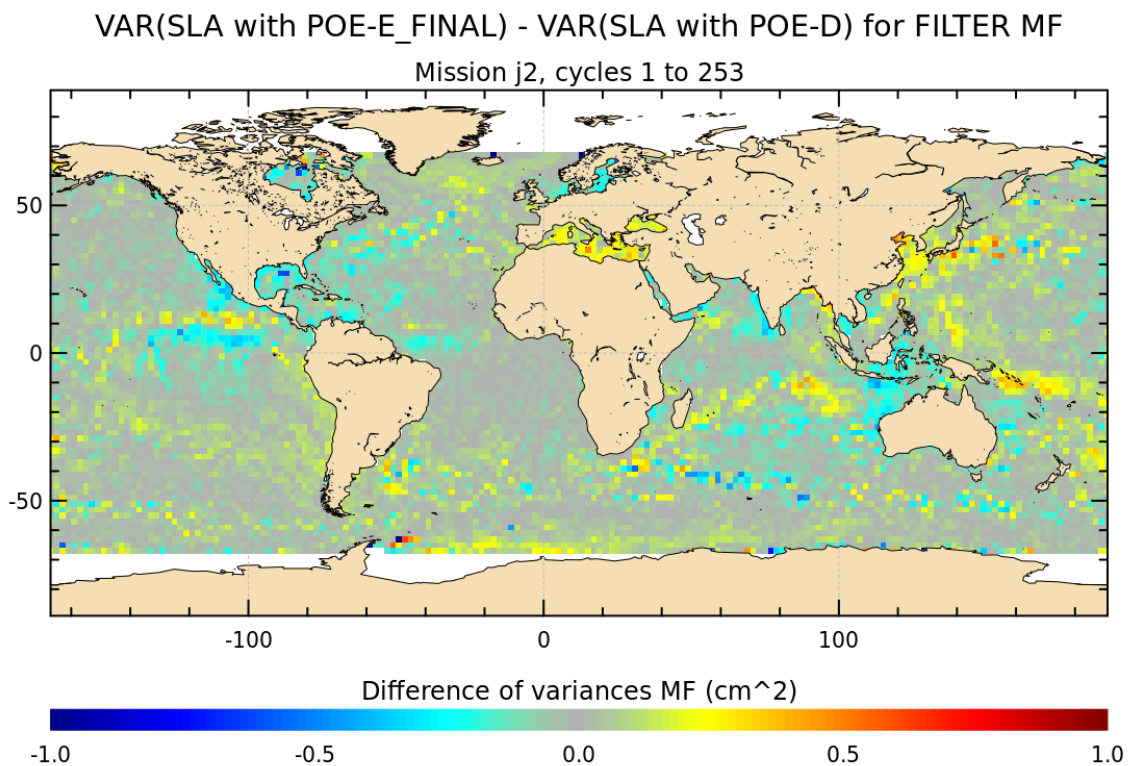
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



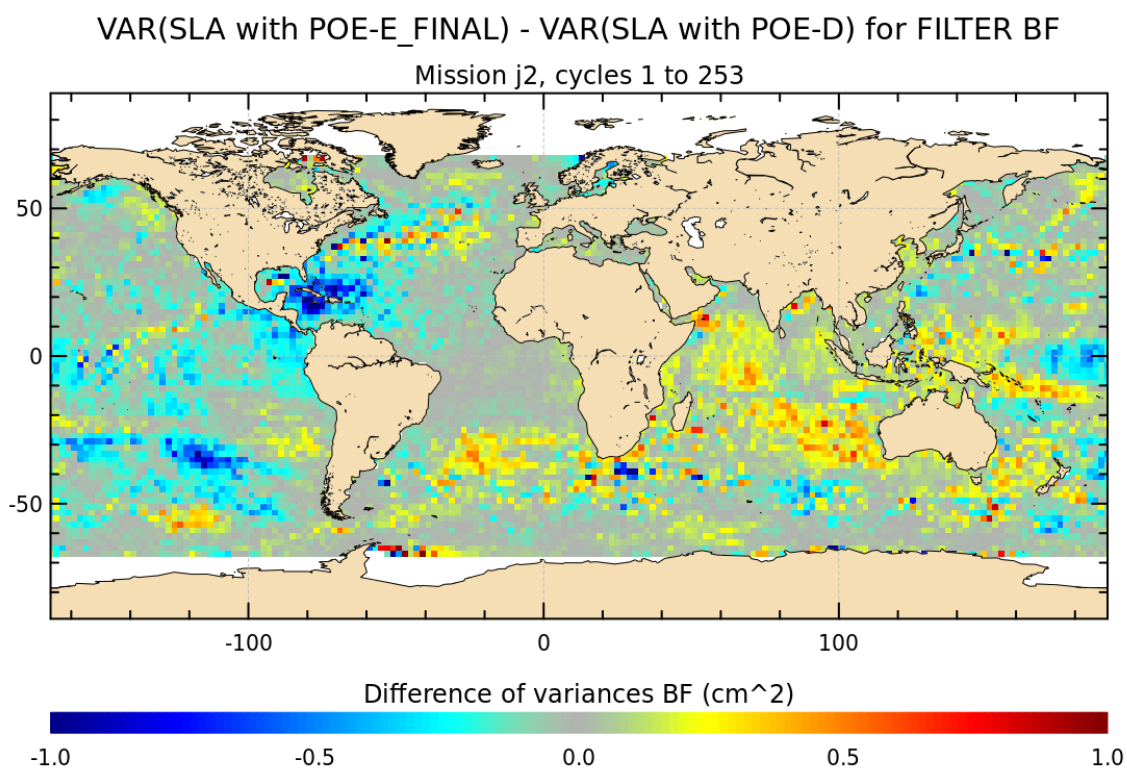
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j2)

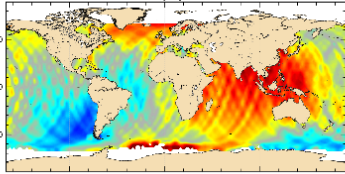
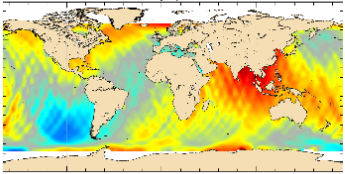
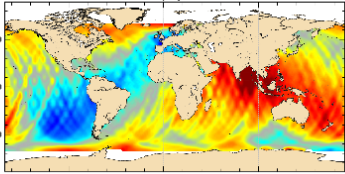
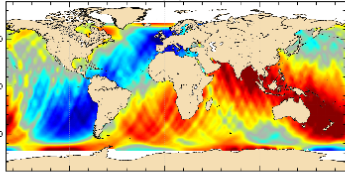
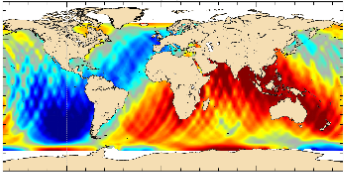
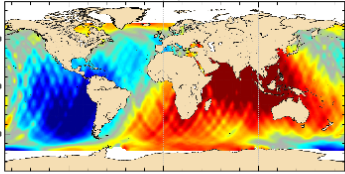
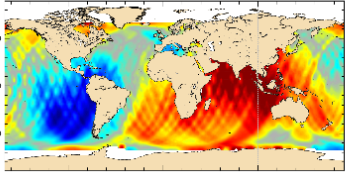
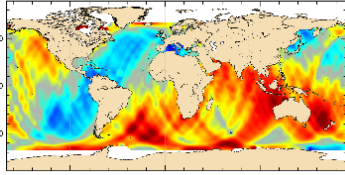
Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A211 (mission j2)	
	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_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2008</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2009</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2010</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2011</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2012</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2013</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2014</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div><div><div>Mean of differences : SLA with POE-E_FINAL - SLA with POE-D Mission j2, year 2015</div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4</div></div></div>	