

## Orbit comparison : GFZ vs SL\_cci V1.1 standards

Study variable	<b>GFZ</b>
Reference variable	<b>SL_cci</b>
Missions	Jason-2 ( <i>j2</i> ), Topex-Posedon ( <i>tp</i> ), Jason-1 ( <i>j1</i> ),
	ERS-1 ( <i>e1</i> ), ERS-2 ( <i>e2</i> ), Envisat ( <i>en</i> )
Period	[15608, 23835]

Creation date : 2015/08/07

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## Study overview

In this study, the Orbits computed by GFZ have been compared to the orbits used in the SL\_cci V1.

The impact of using these orbits solutions on the SSH calculation has been analyzed for ERS-1, ERS-2, Envisat, TOPEX/Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason-2 missions.

- for ERS-1: from October 1992 (cycle 15) to April 1996 (Cycle 53)
- for ERS-2: from May 1995 (cycle 1) to July 2003 (Cycle 85)
- for Envisat: from May 2002 (cycle 6) to April 2012 (Cycle 113)
- for TOPEX/Poseidon: from October 1992 (cycle 2) to October 2005 (Cycle 480)
- for Jason-1: from January 2002 (cycle 1) to June 2013 (Cycle 529)
- for Jason-2: from July 2008 (cycle 1) to December 2014 (Cycle 239)

The GFZ orbit solution corresponds to the last version of the GFZ orbit solutions produced by S. Rudenko (2015). "A global ocean tide model from Topex/Poseidon altimetry: GOT 99.2." NASA Tech Memo 209478: 58 pages.

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



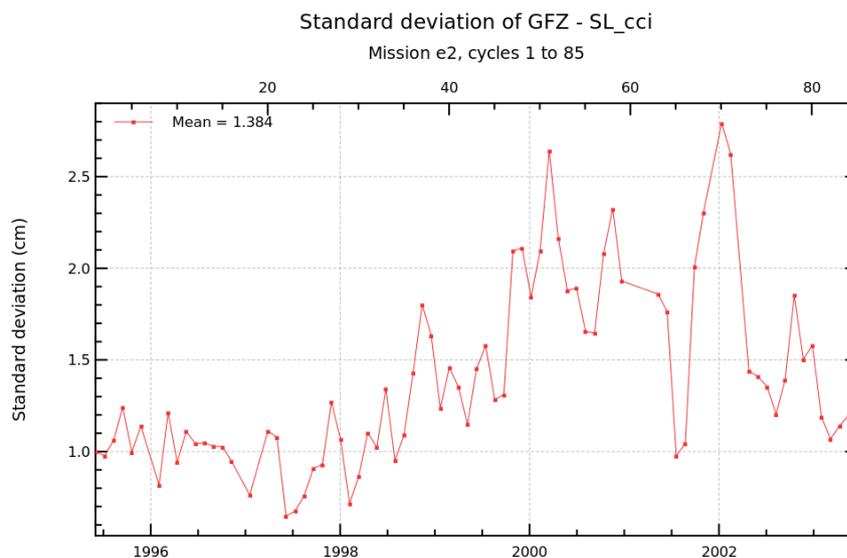
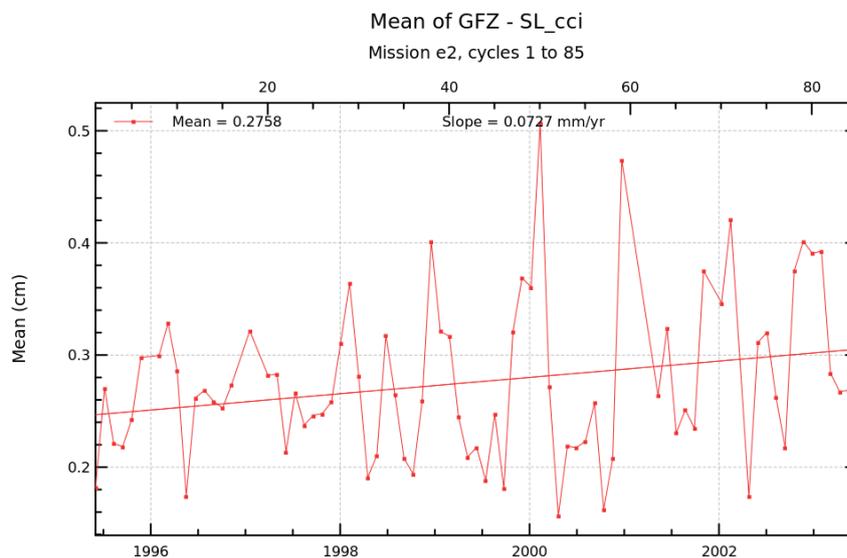
## Diagnostic A002 (mission e2)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



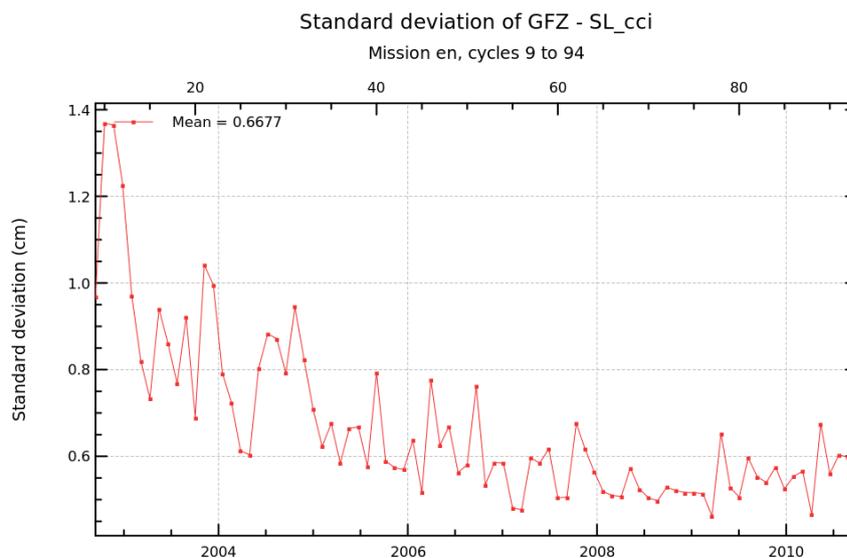
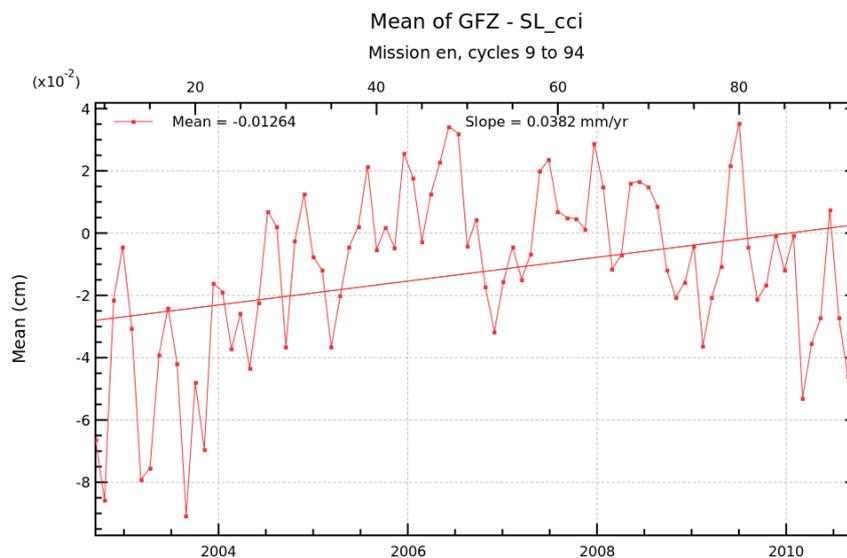
## Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



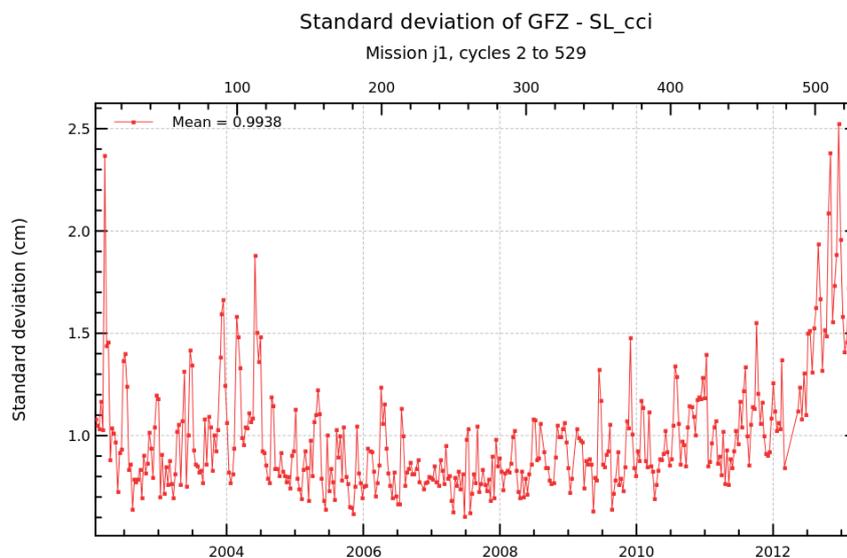
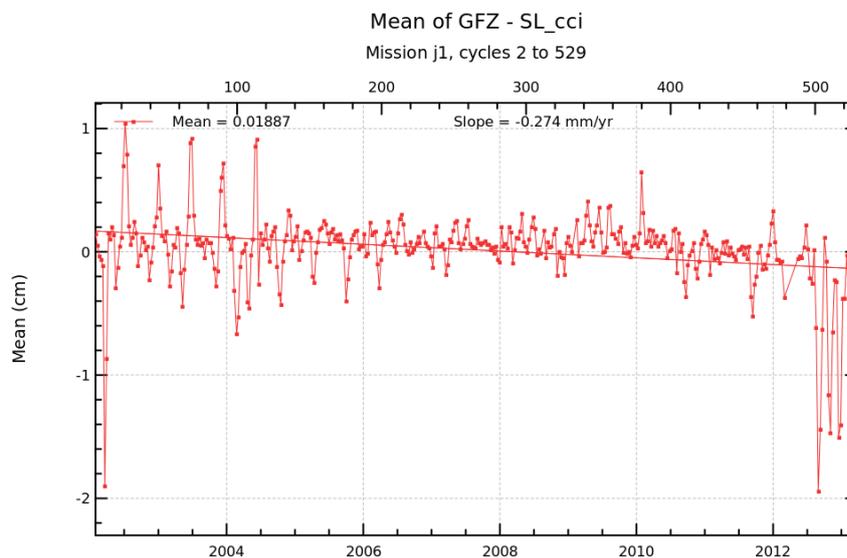
## Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



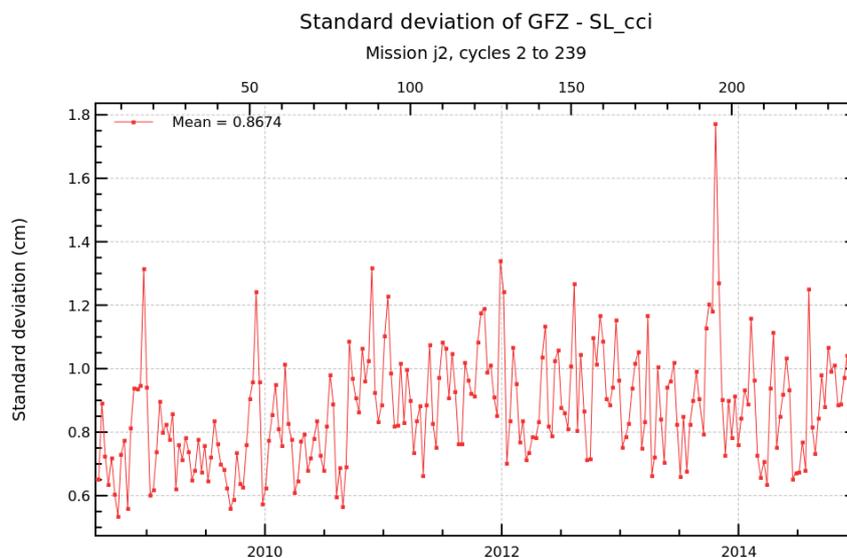
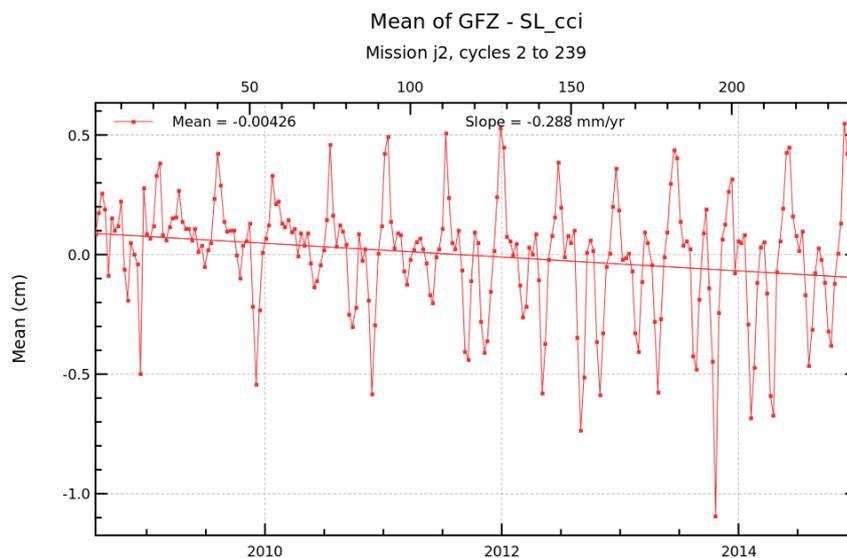
## Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

**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



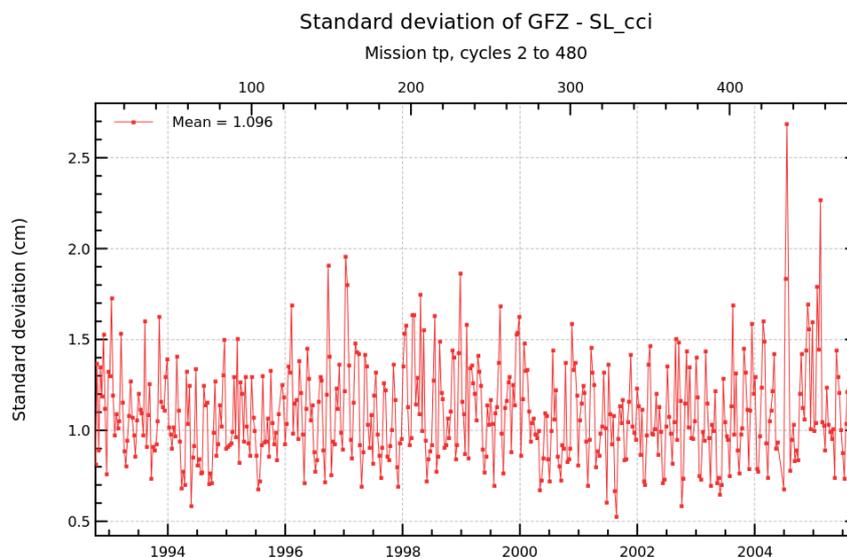
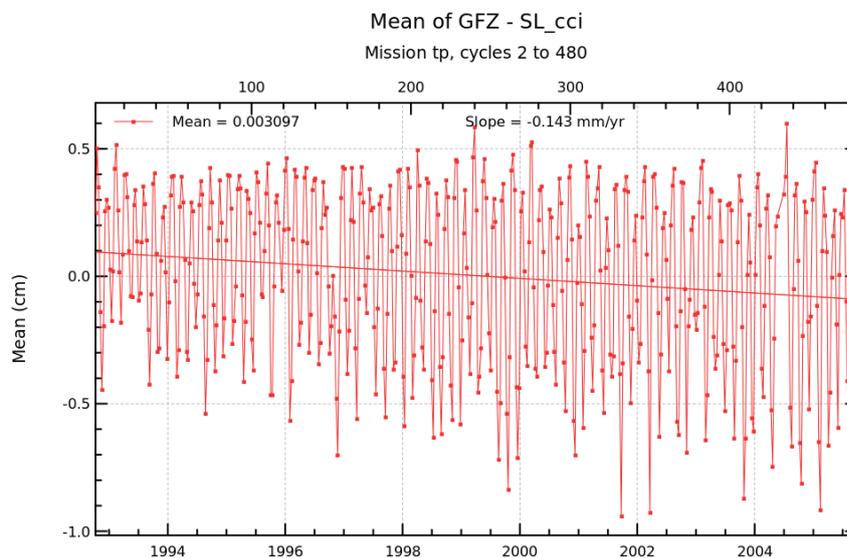
## Diagnostic A002 (mission tp)

**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



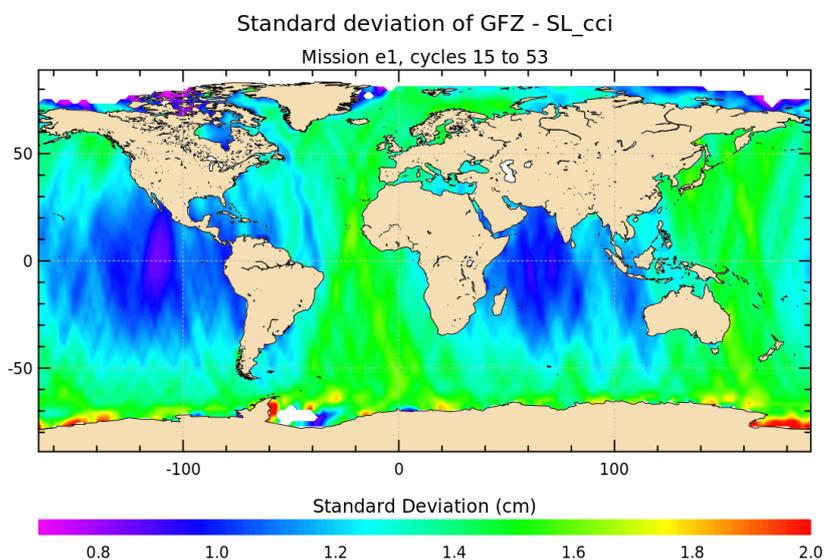
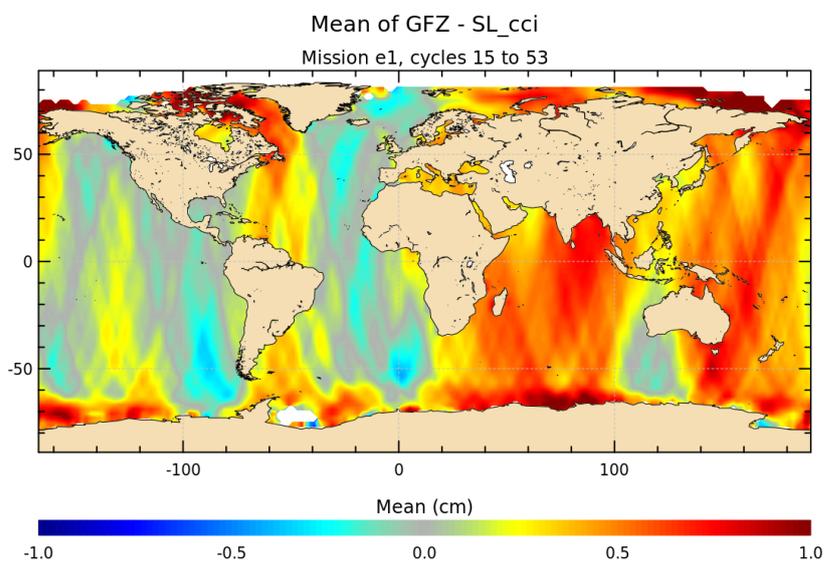
## Diagnostic A003 (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



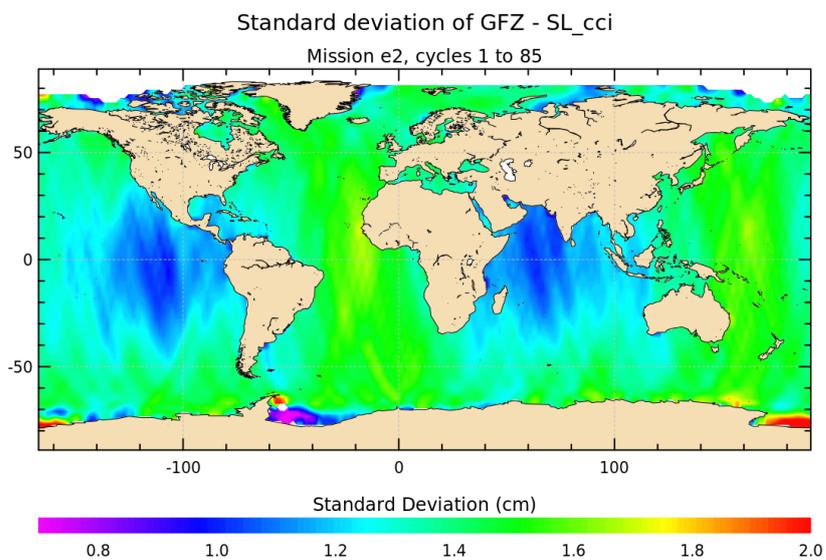
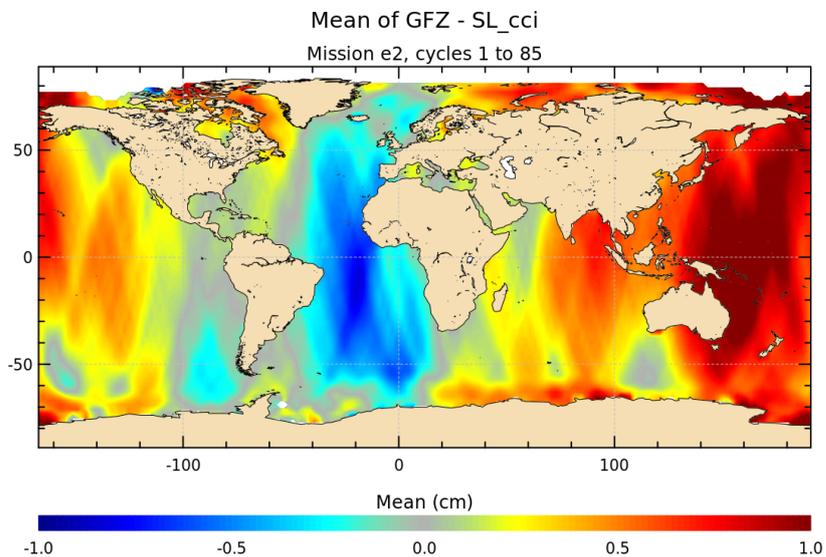
## Diagnostic A003 (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



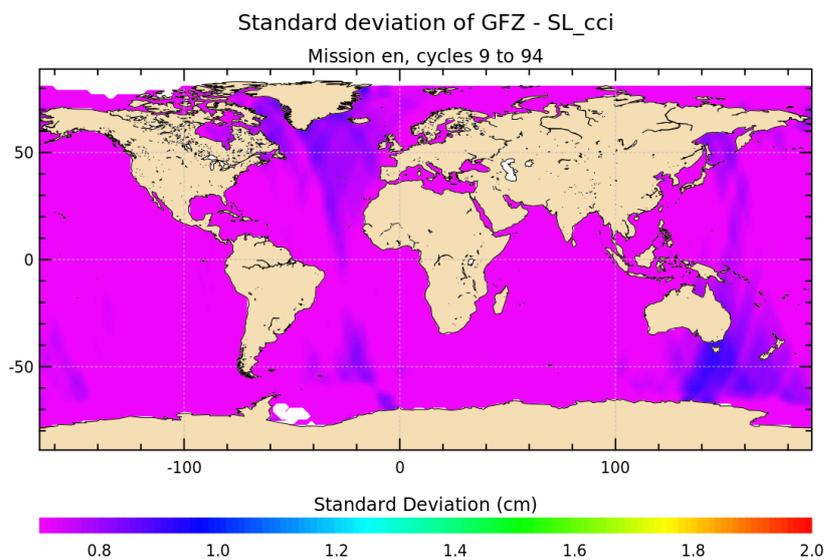
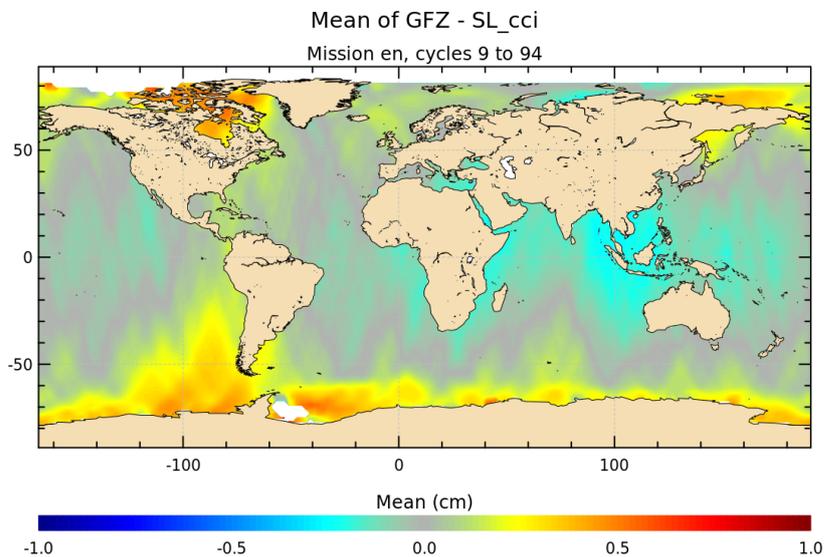
## Diagnostic A003 (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



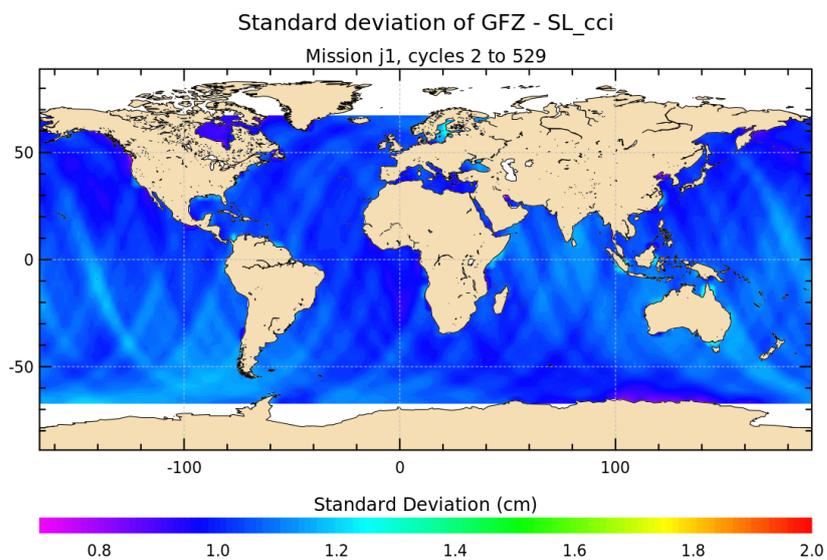
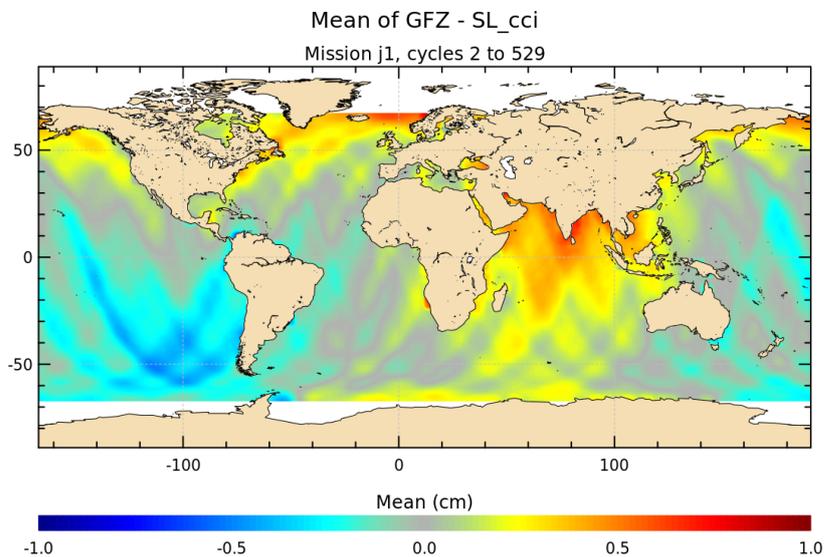
## Diagnostic A003 (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



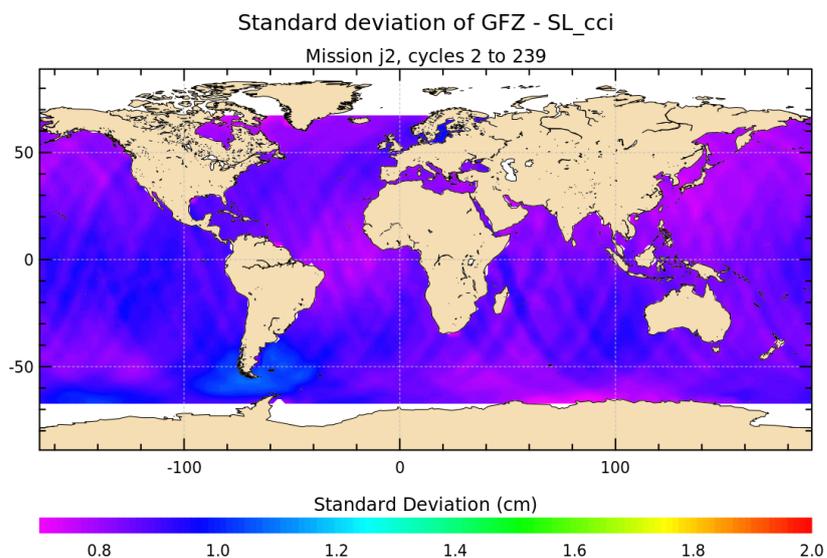
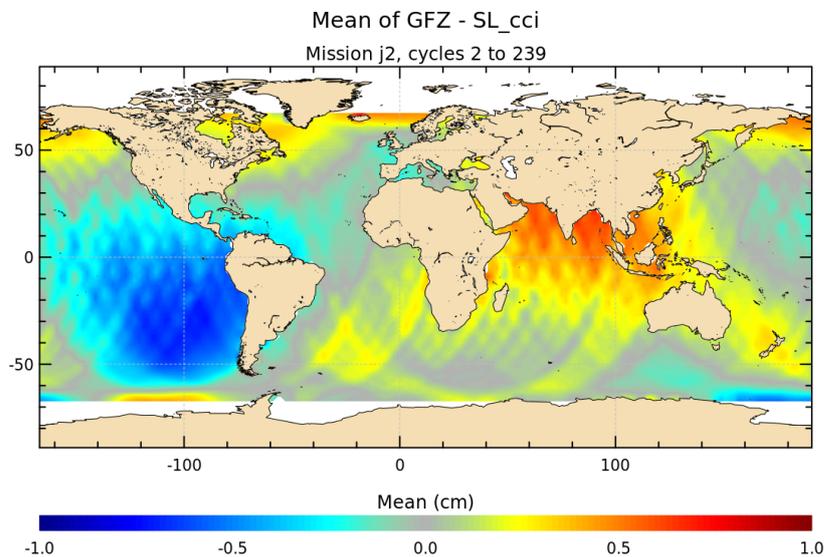
## Diagnostic A003 (mission j2)

**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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



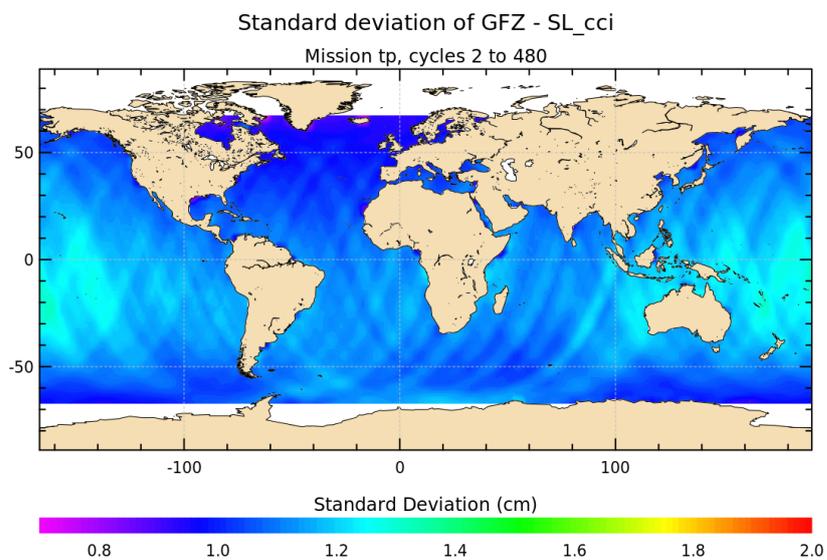
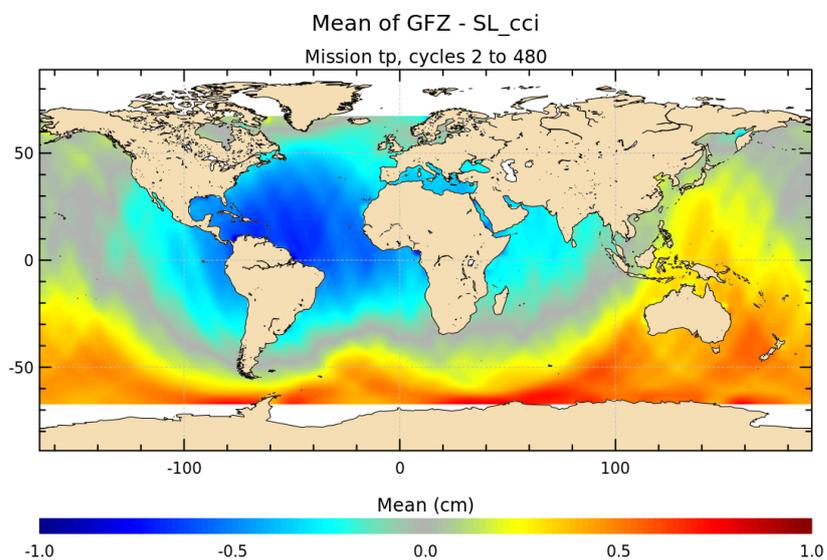
## Diagnostic A003 (mission tp)

**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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



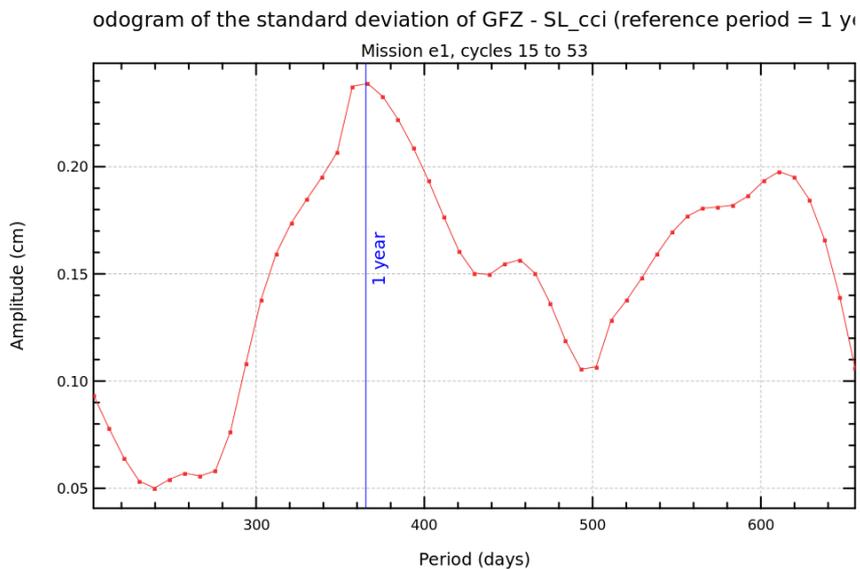
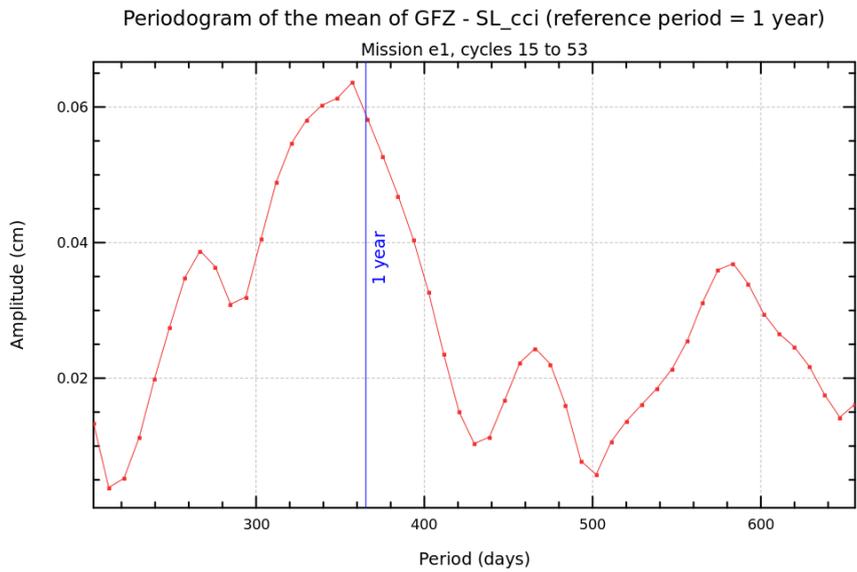
### Diagnostic A004\_a (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



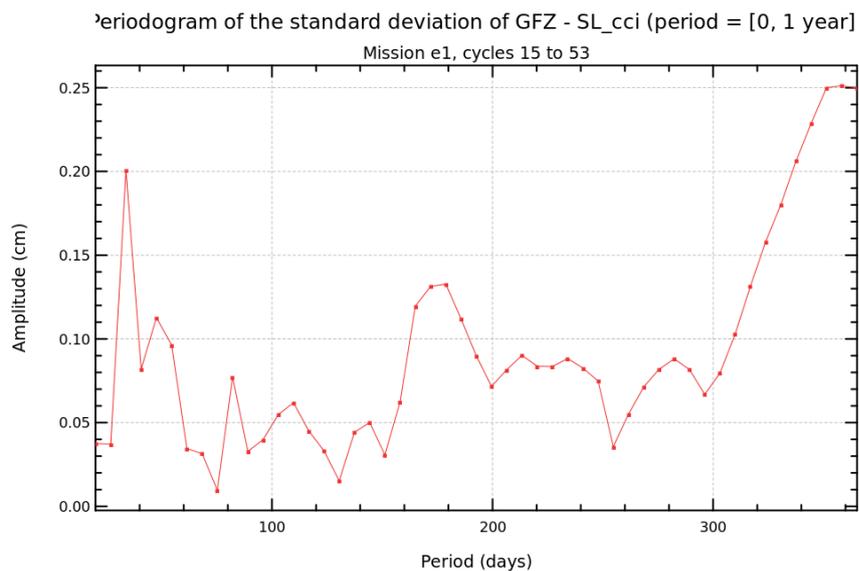
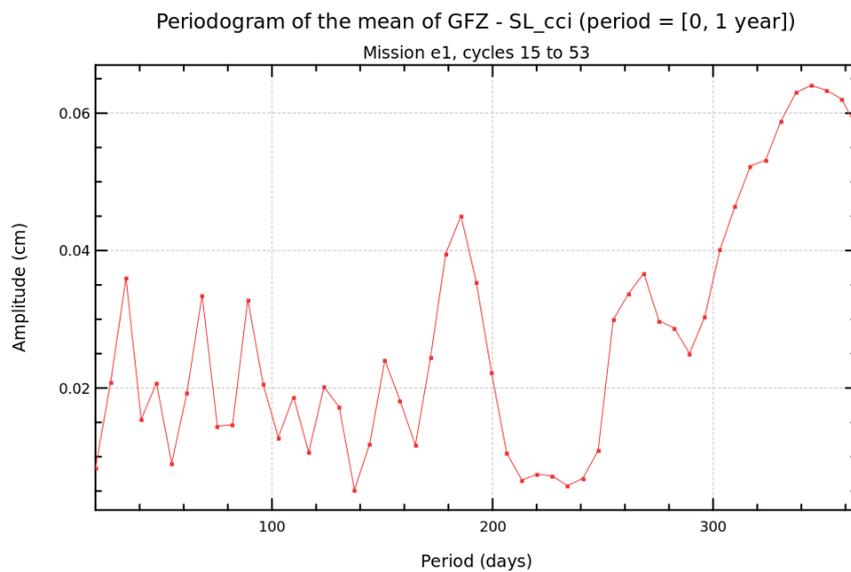
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



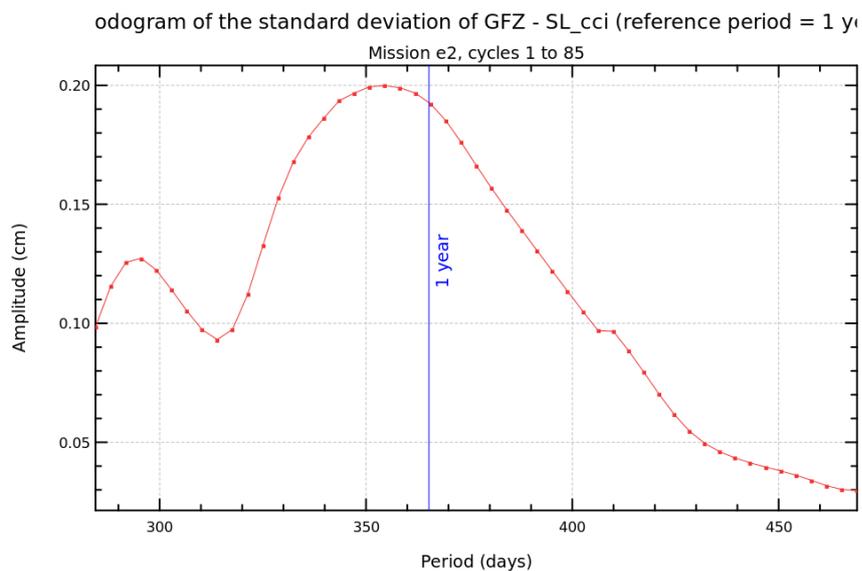
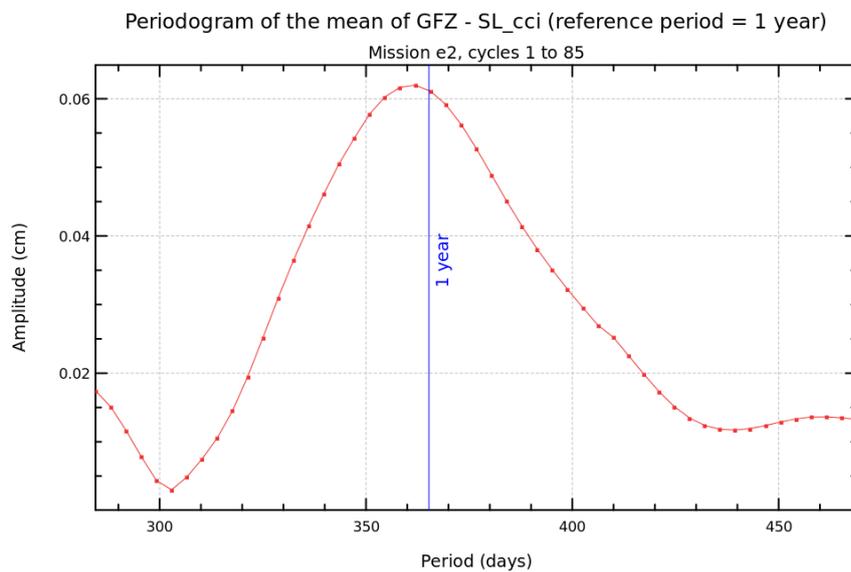
## Diagnostic A004\_a (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



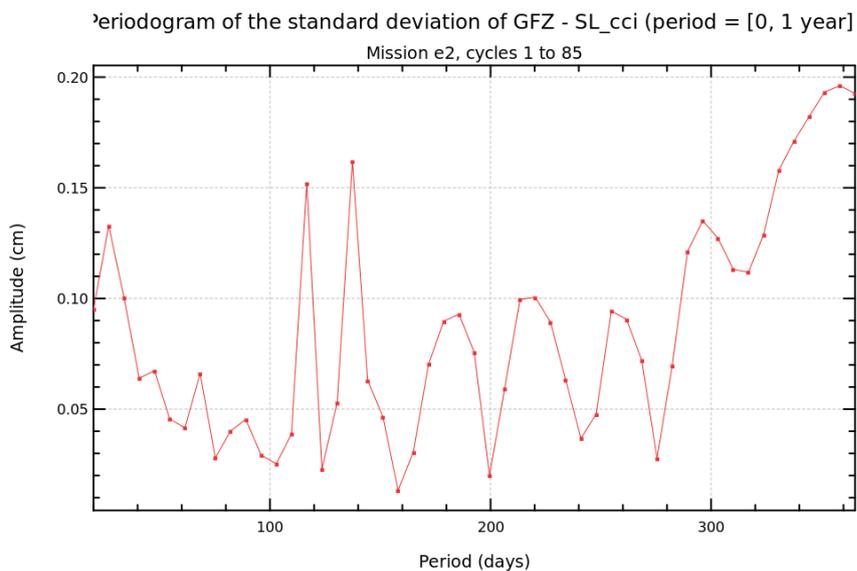
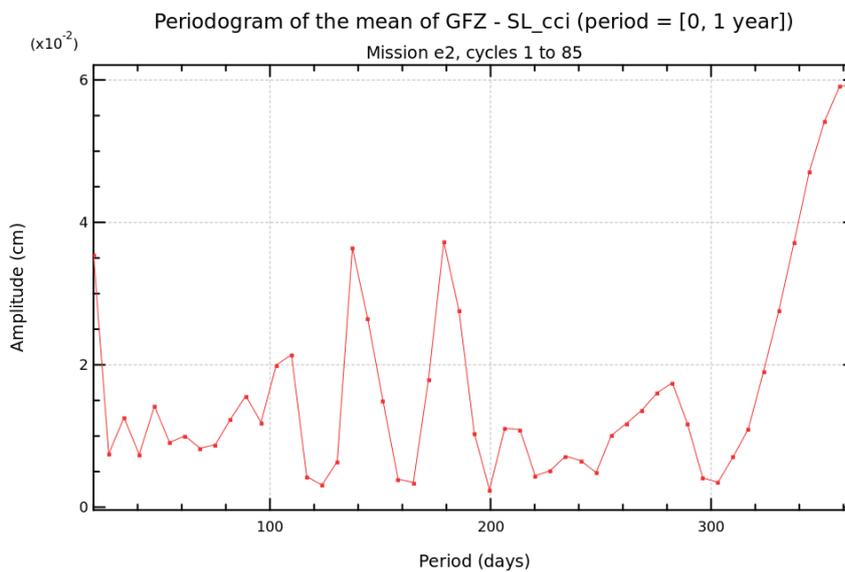
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**Name :** Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

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**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



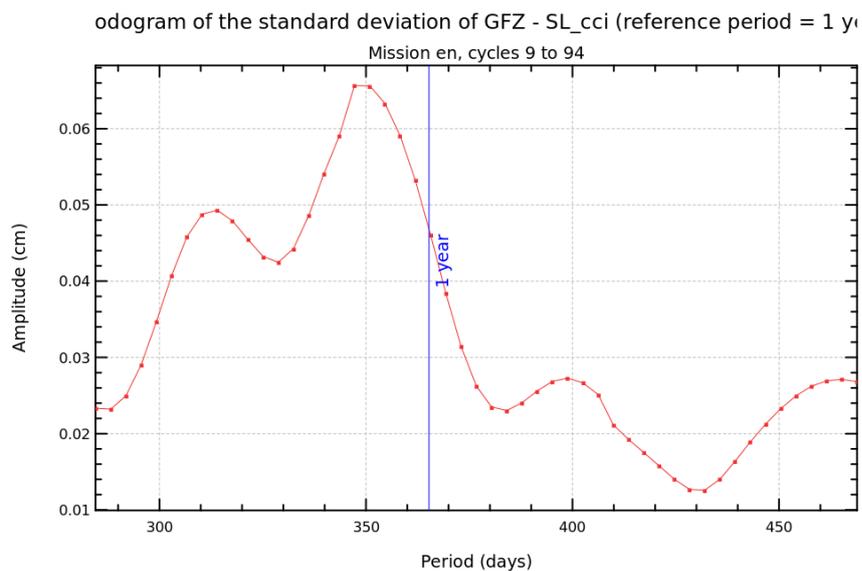
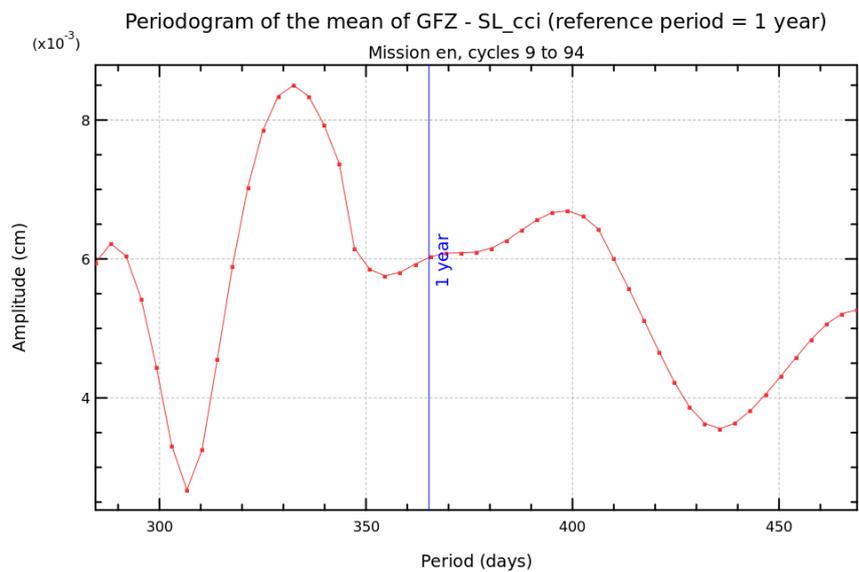
## Diagnostic A004.a (mission en)

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

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**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



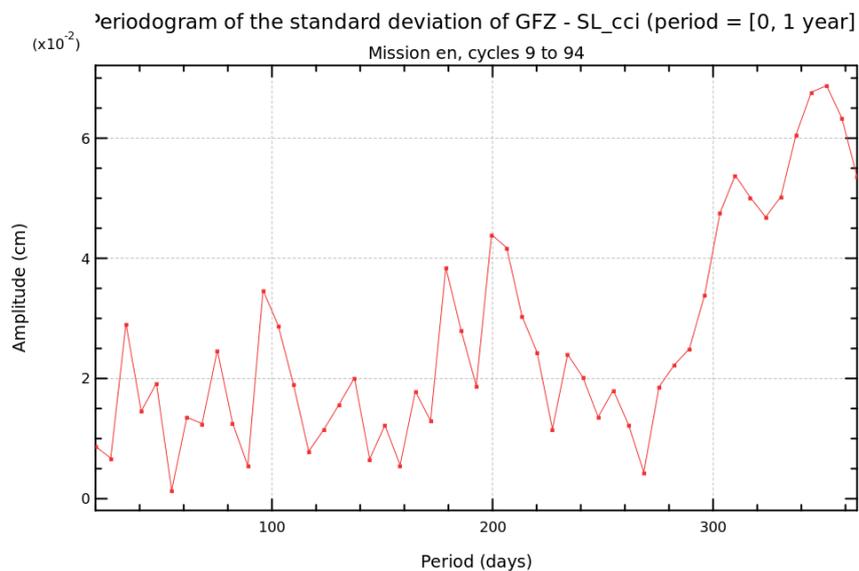
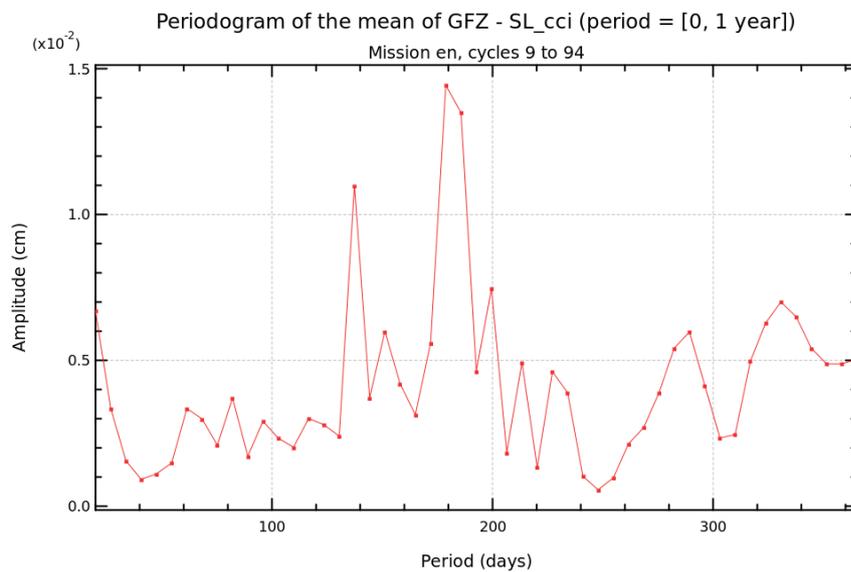
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



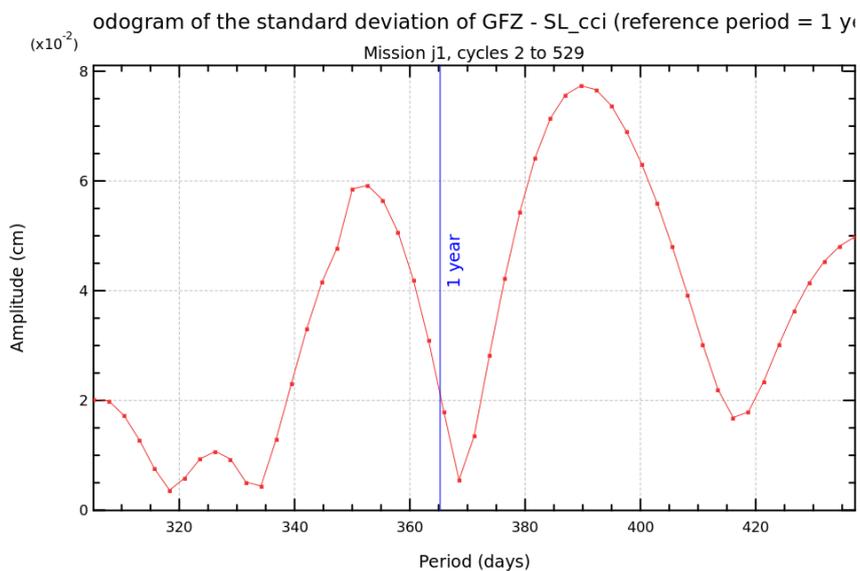
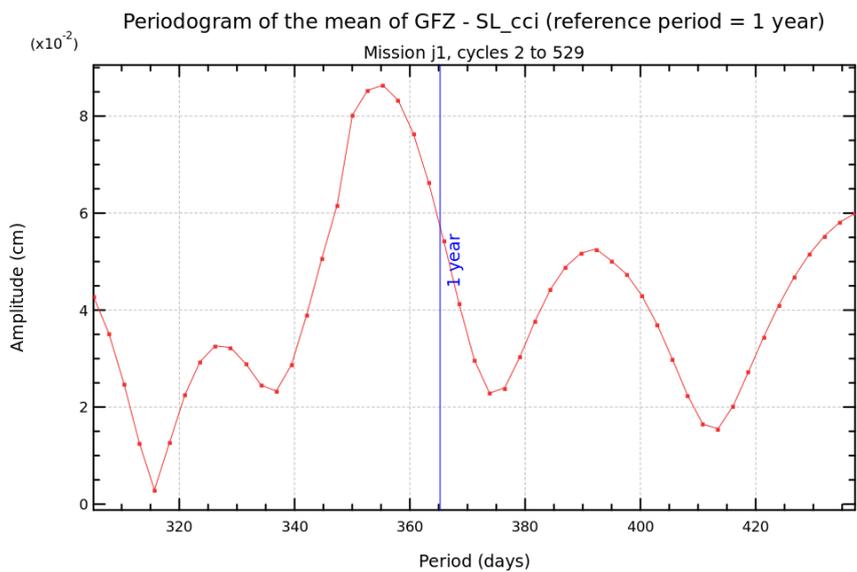
## Diagnostic A004\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



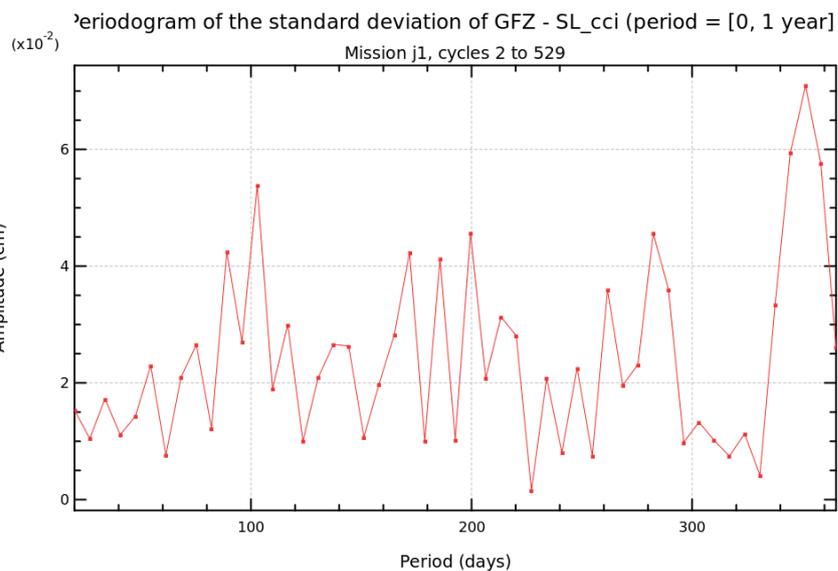
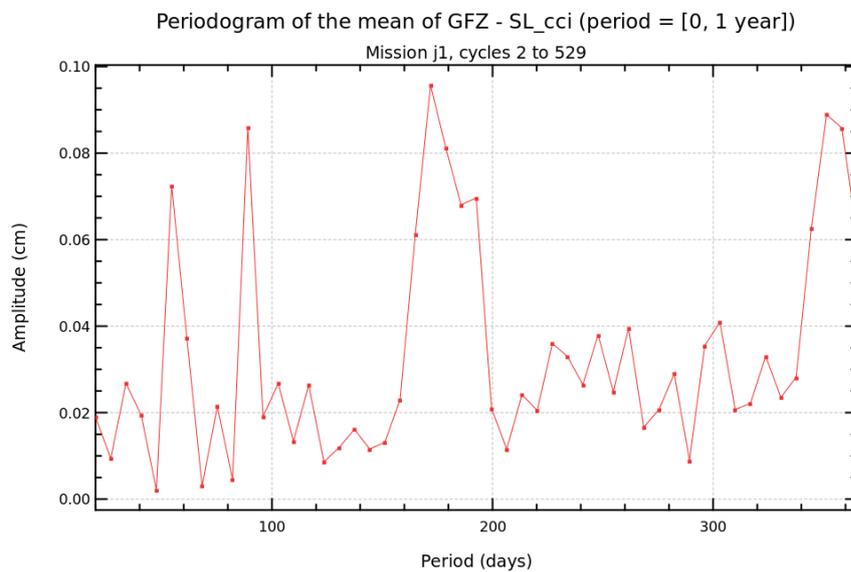
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



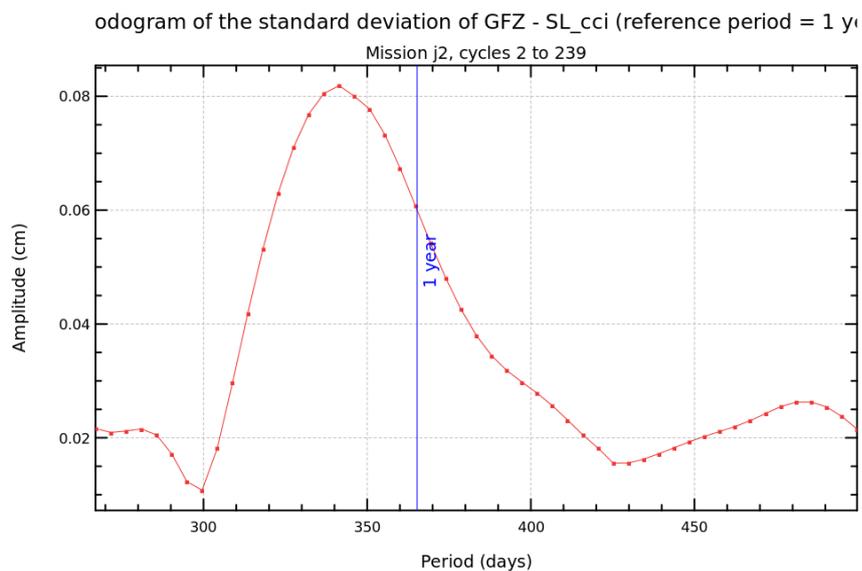
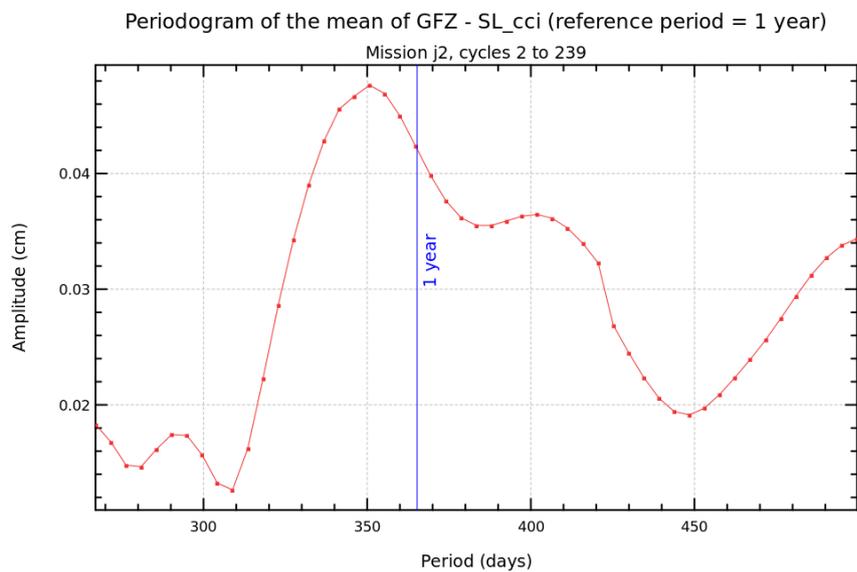
## Diagnostic A004\_a (mission j2)

**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 type : Mono-mission analyses



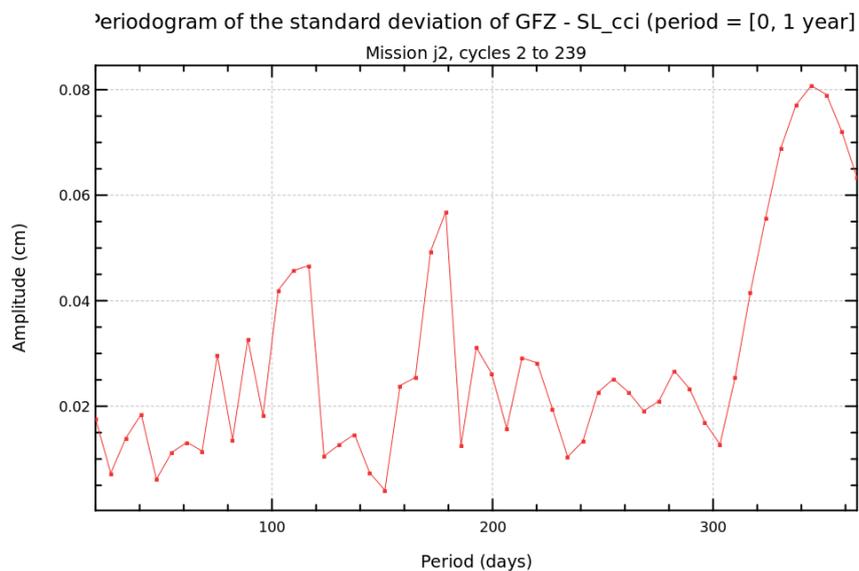
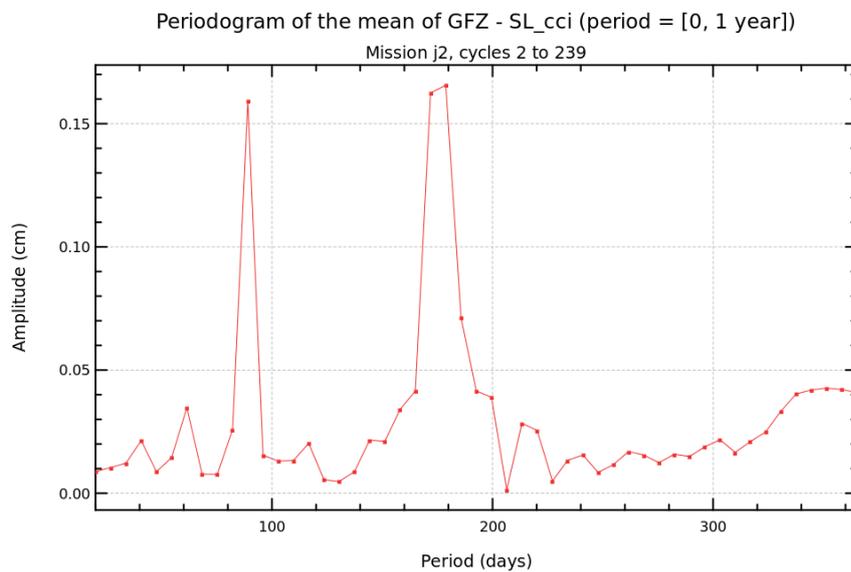
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission j2)

**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



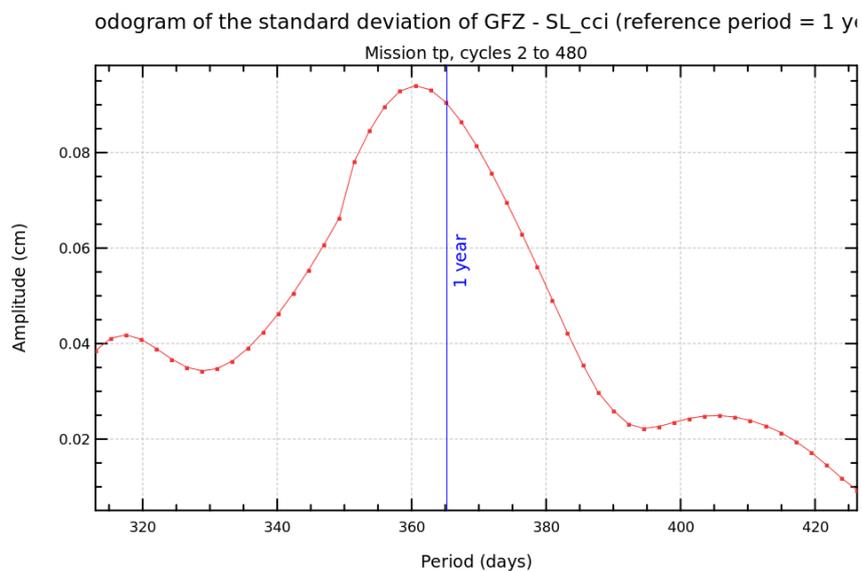
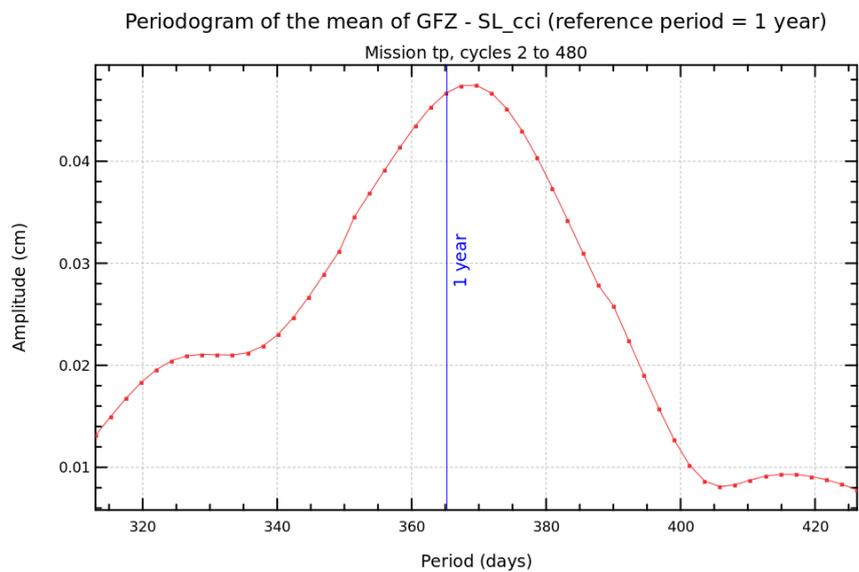
## Diagnostic A004\_a (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



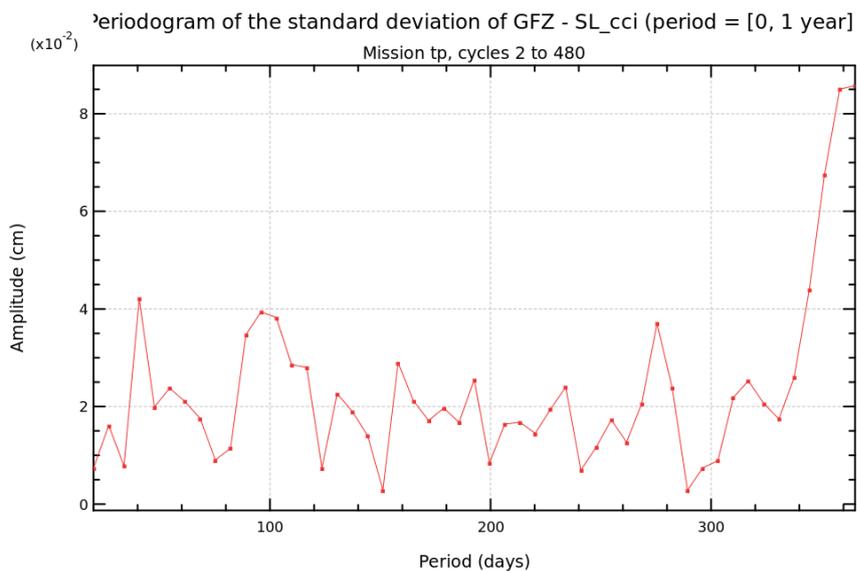
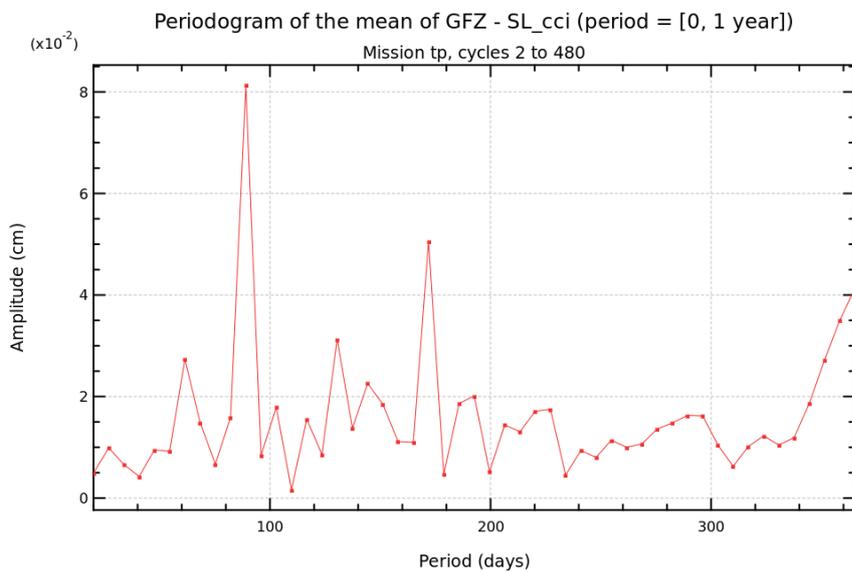
## Diagnostic A004\_b (mission tp)

**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



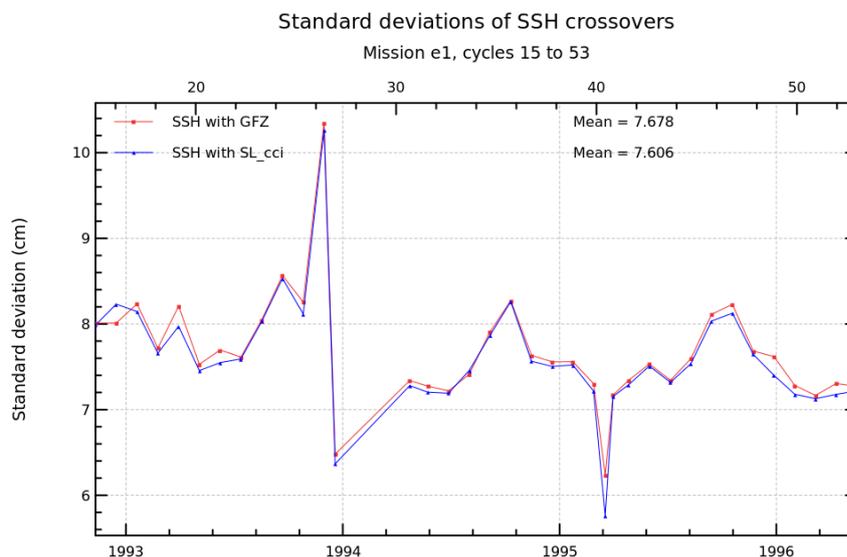
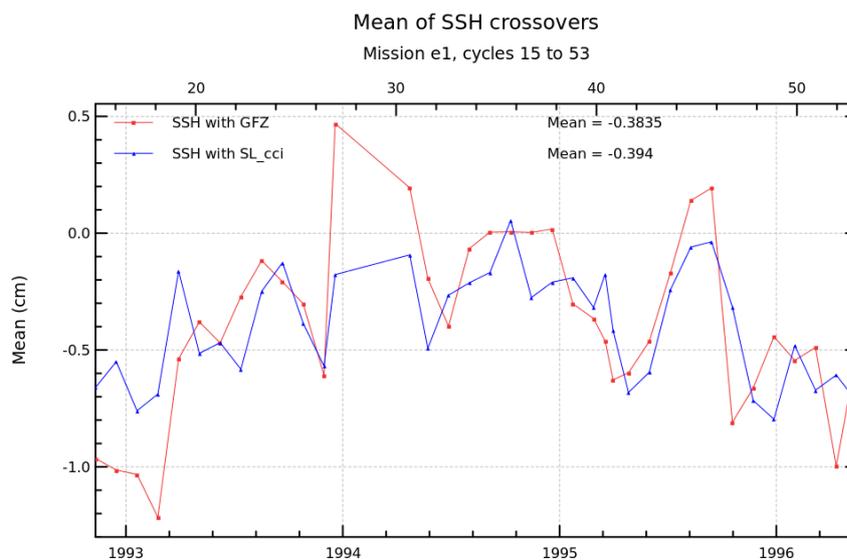
### Diagnostic A101\_a (mission e1)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



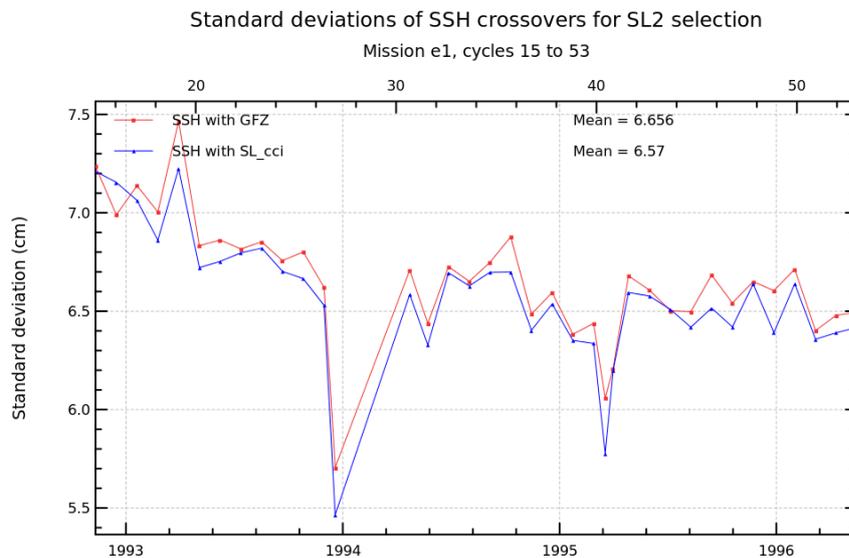
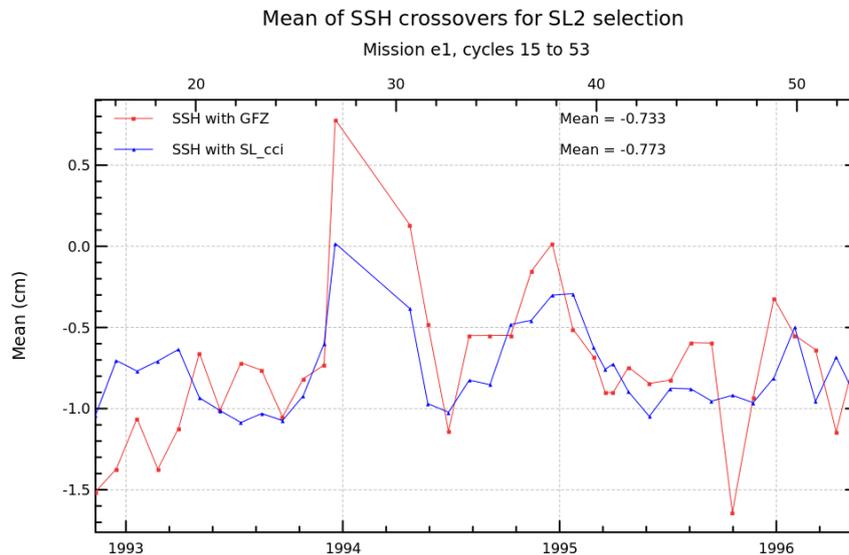
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission e1)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



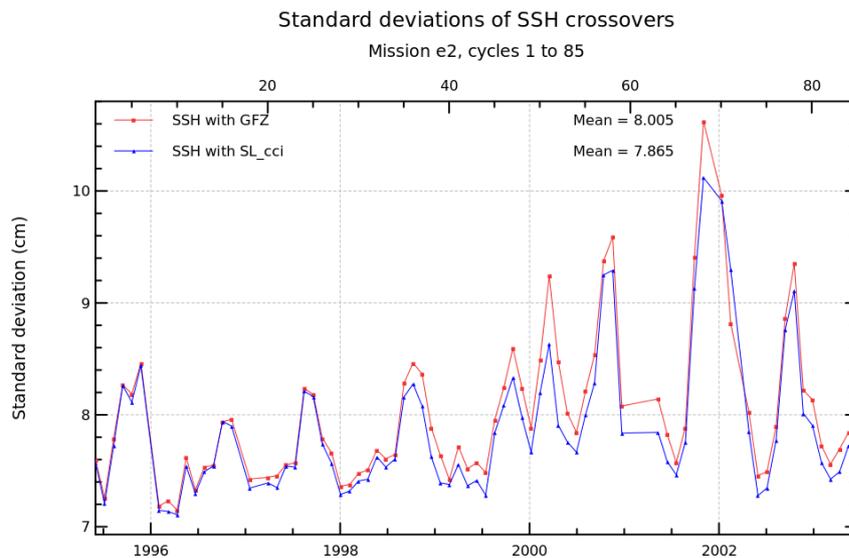
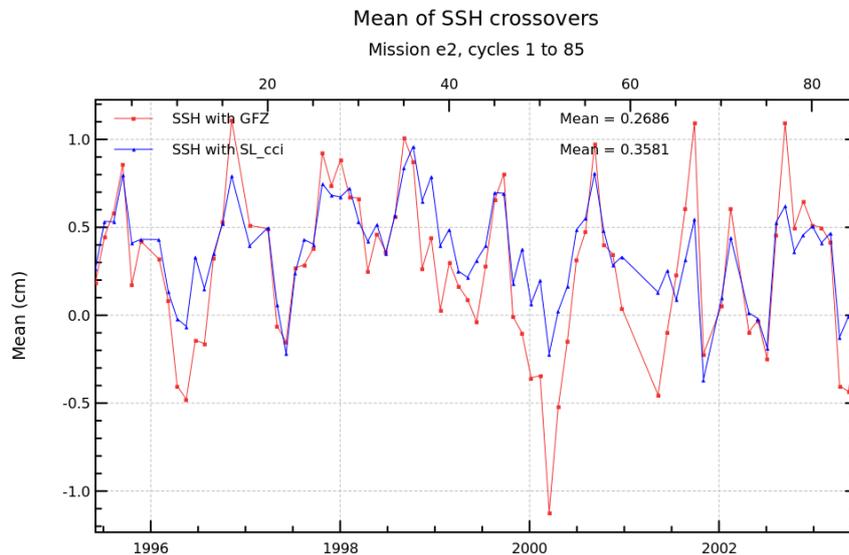
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission e2)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



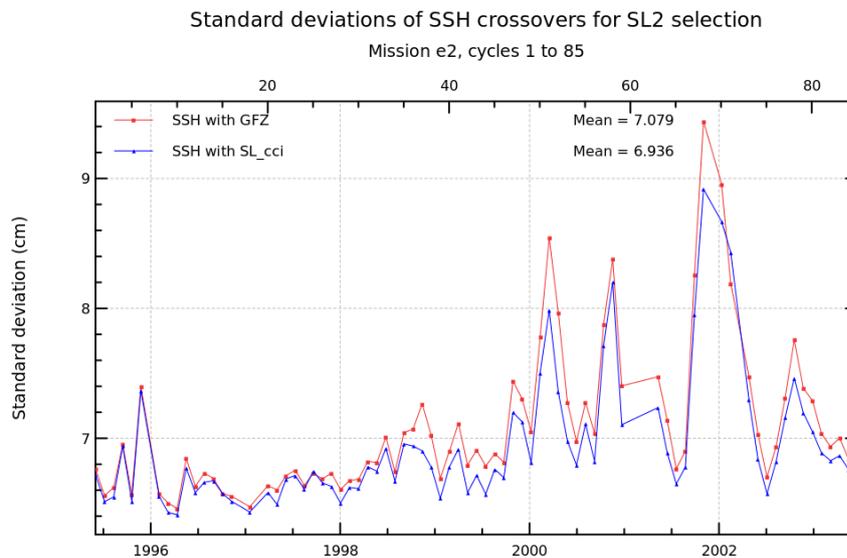
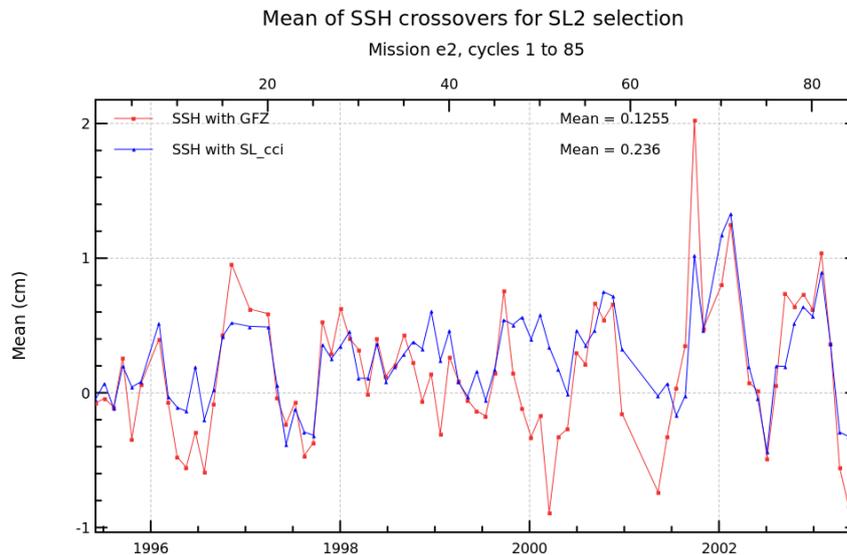
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission e2)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



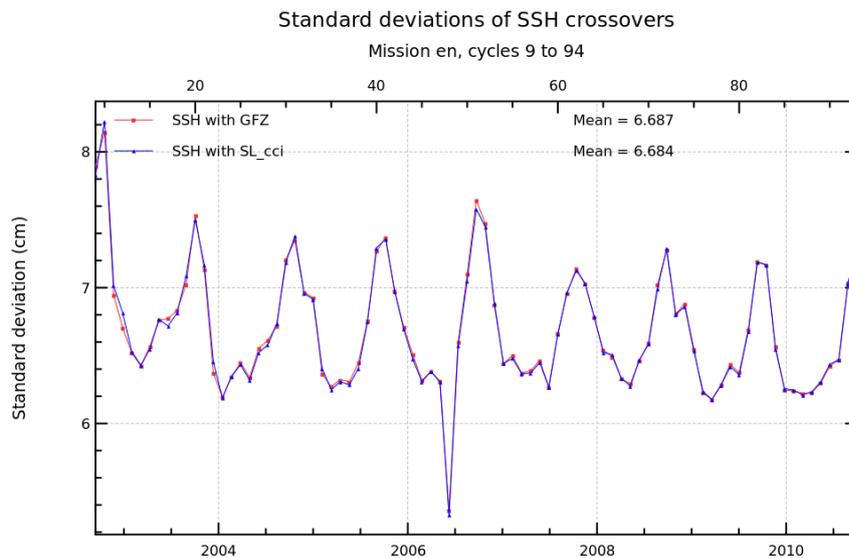
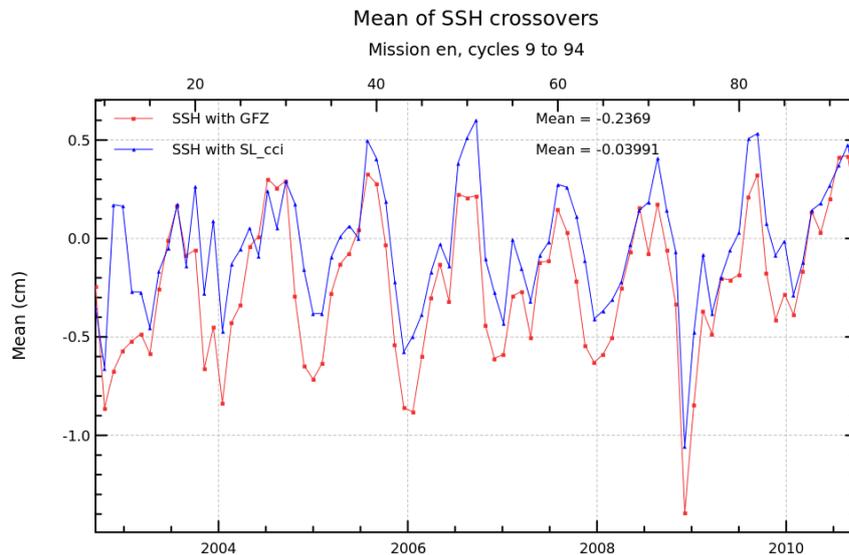
## Diagnostic A101 a (mission en)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



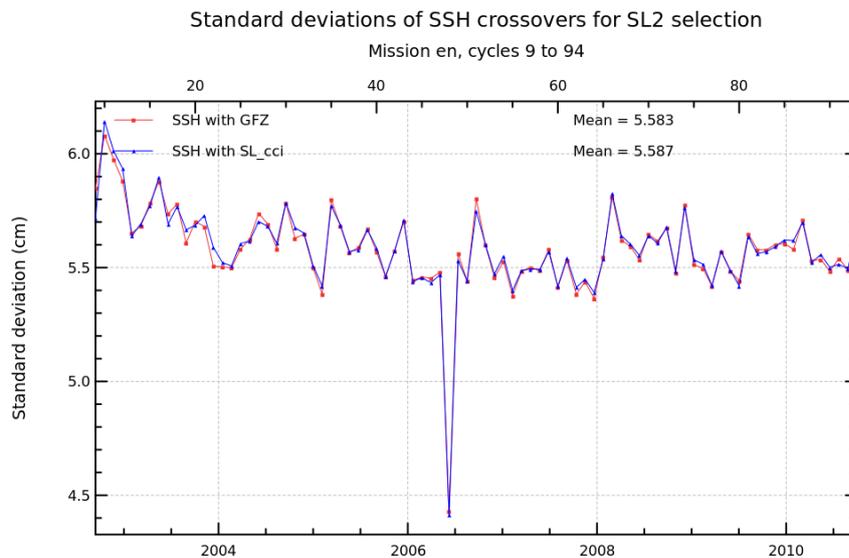
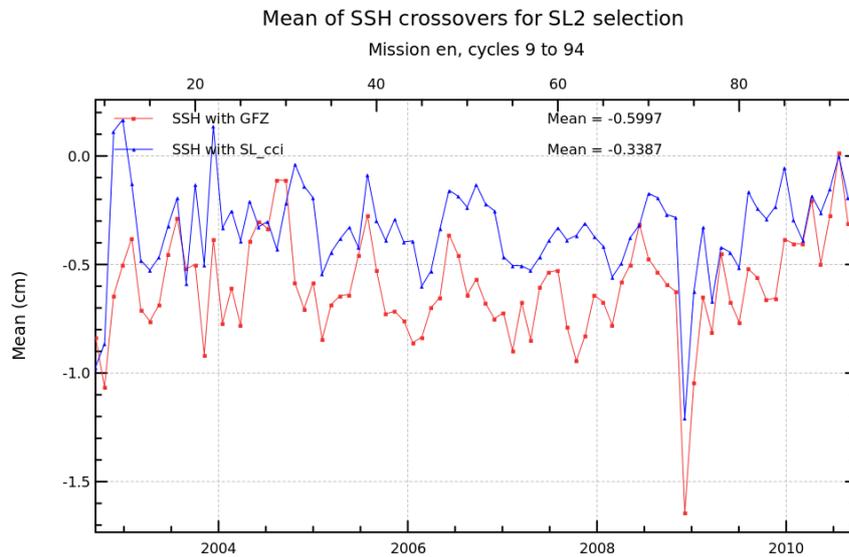
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission en)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



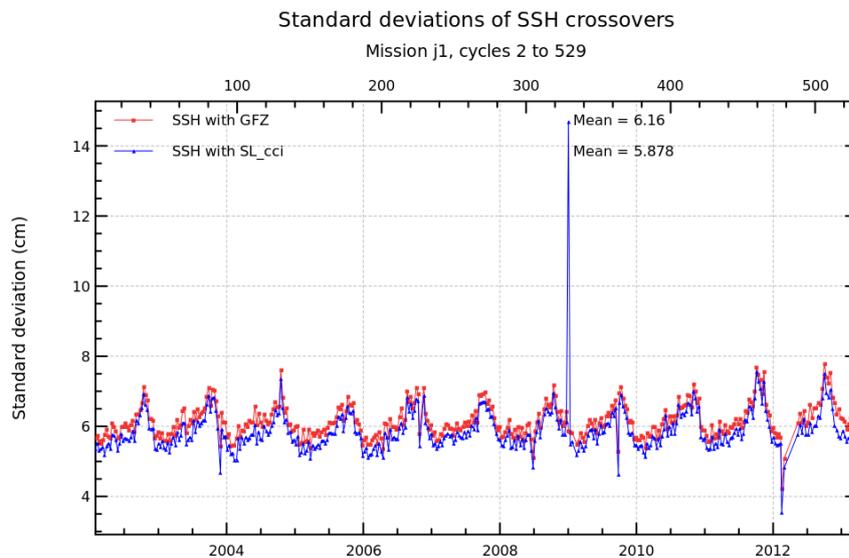
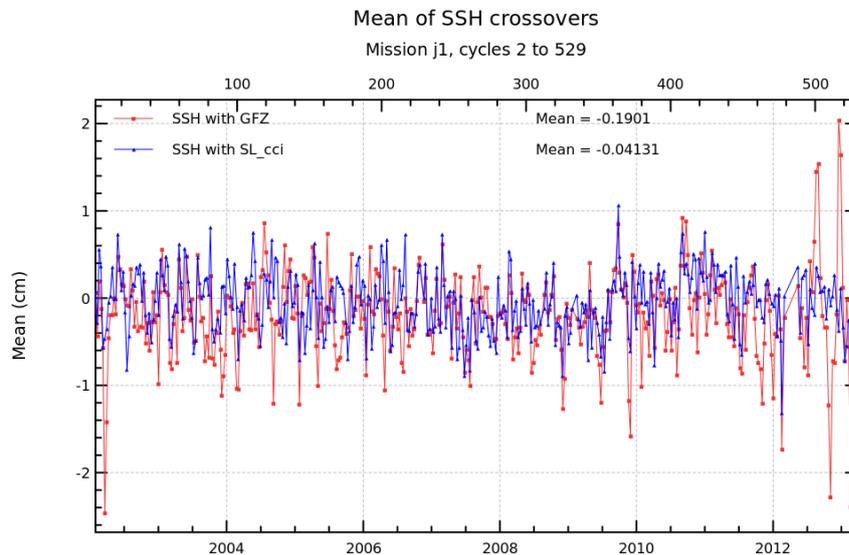
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission j1)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



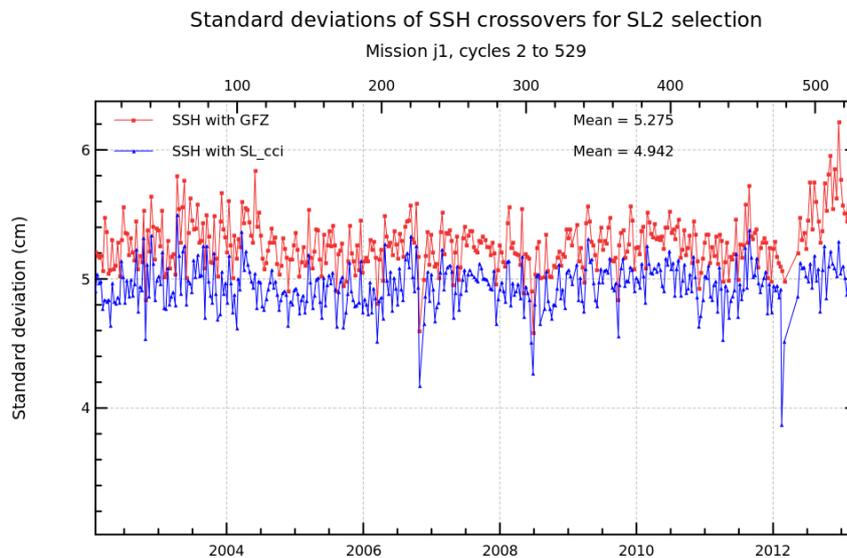
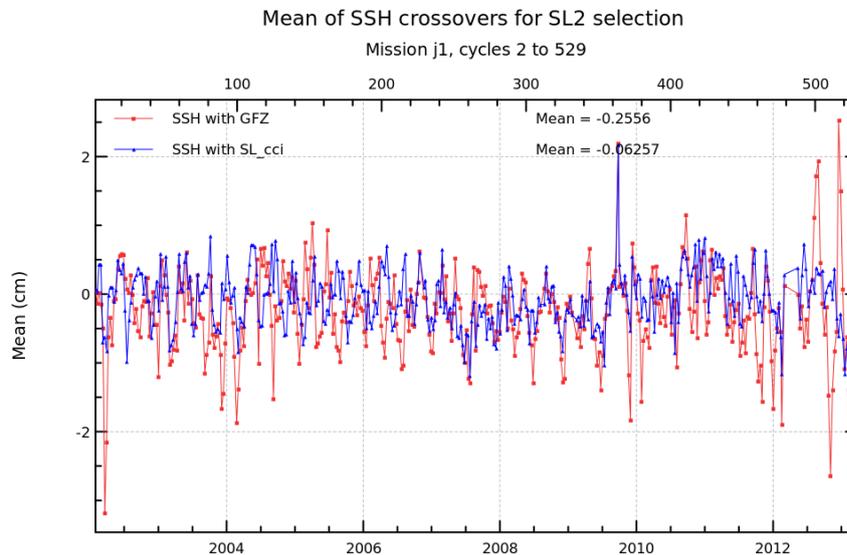
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission j1)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



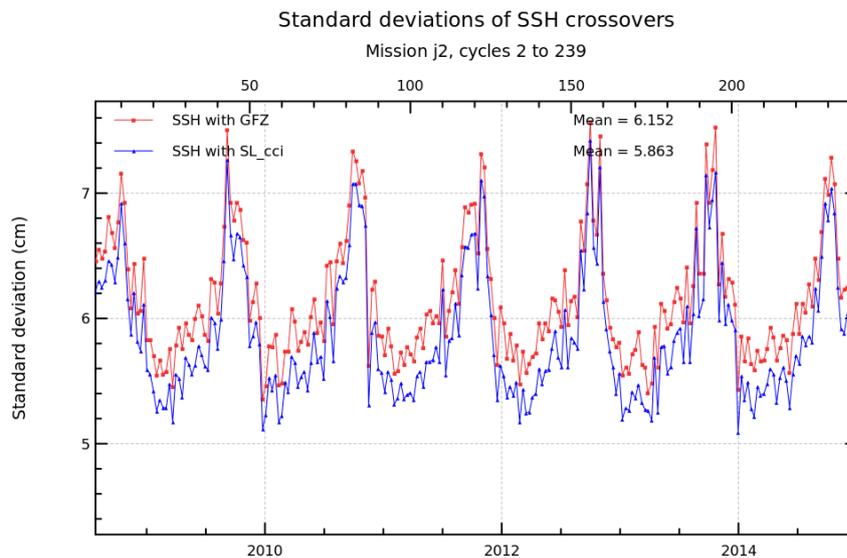
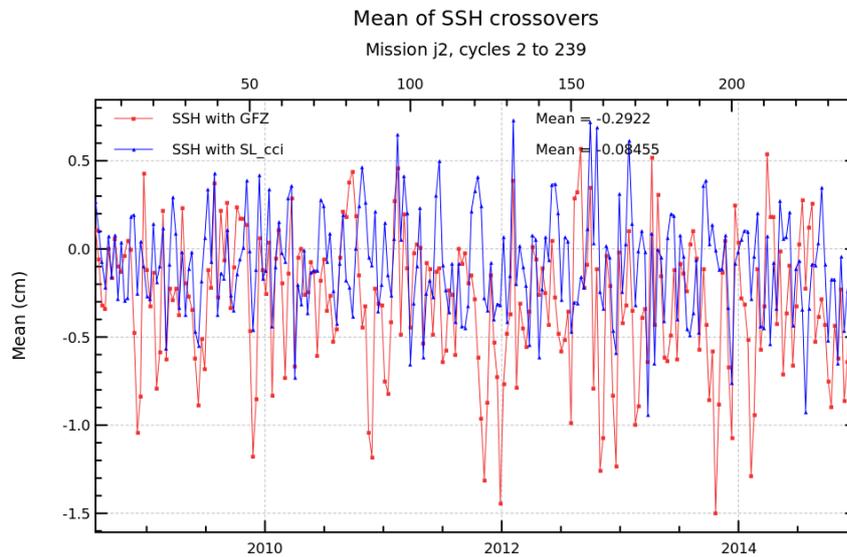
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission j2)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



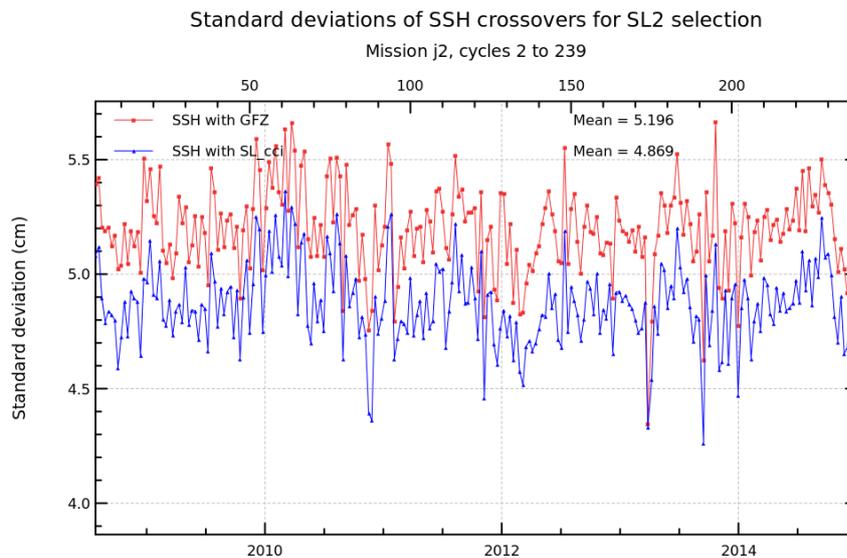
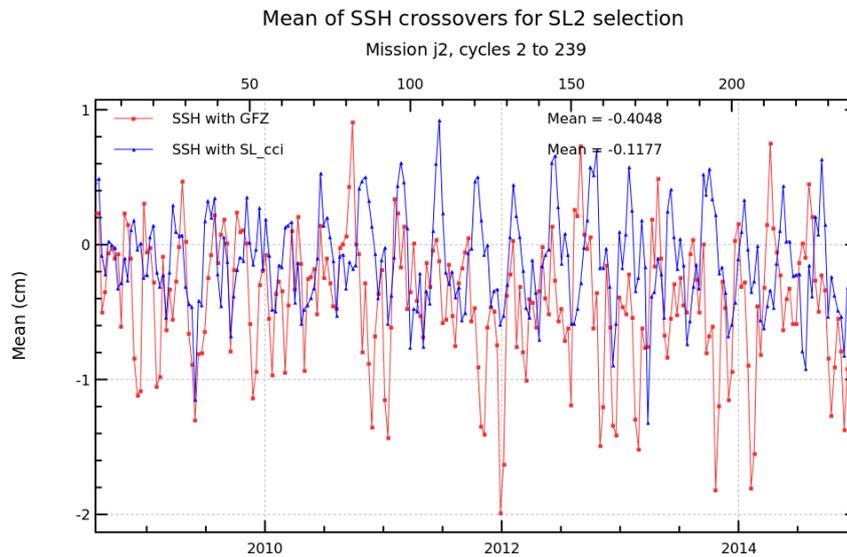
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission j2)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



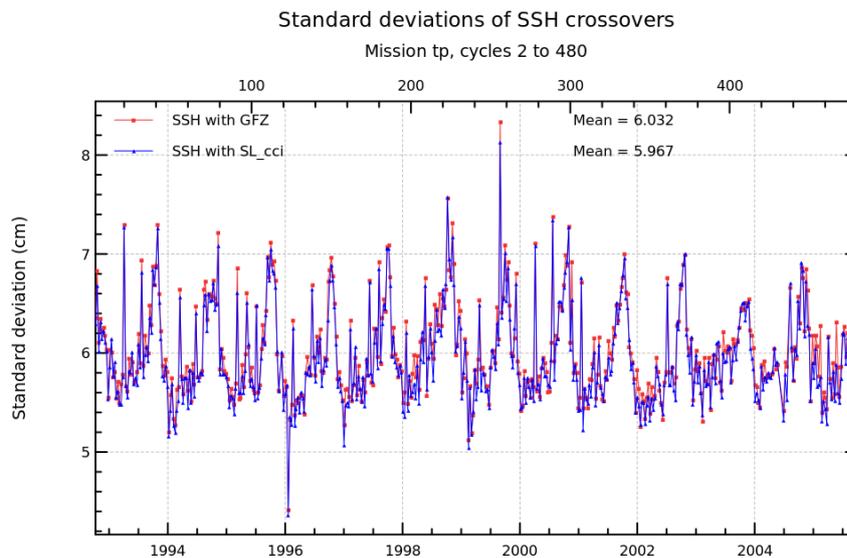
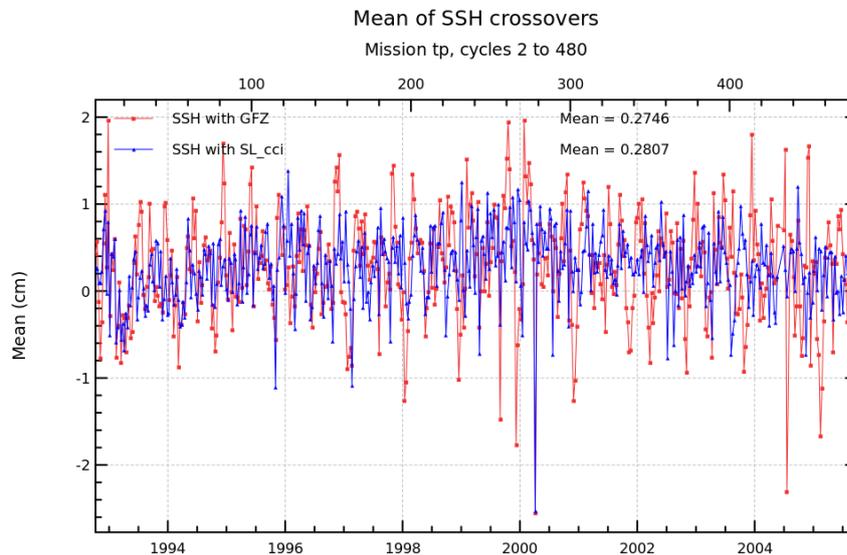
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission tp)

**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



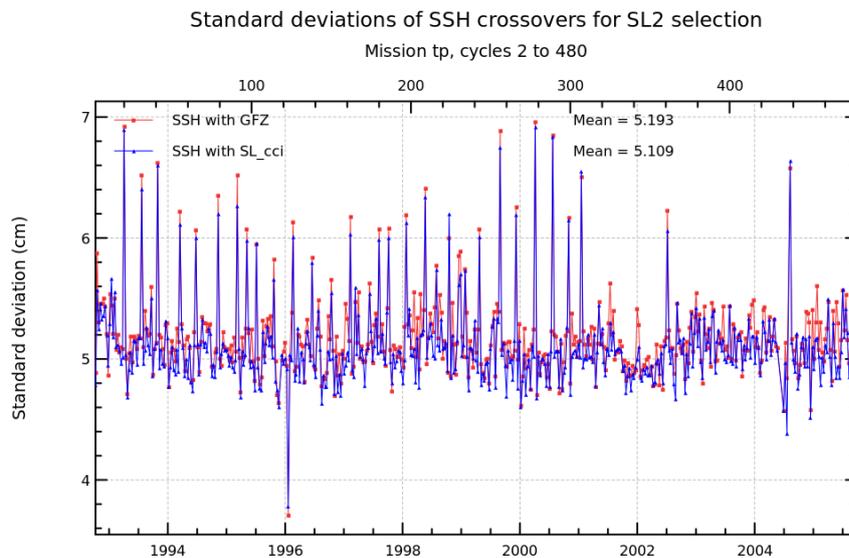
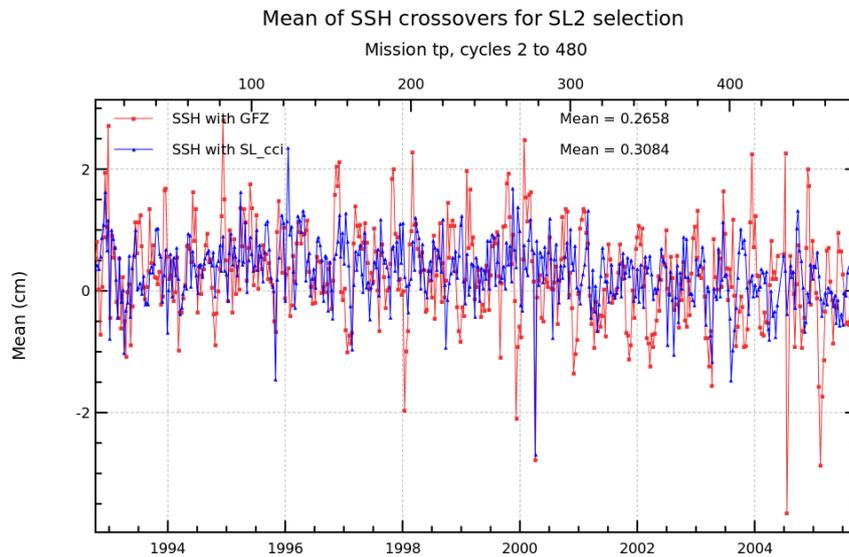
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission tp)

**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



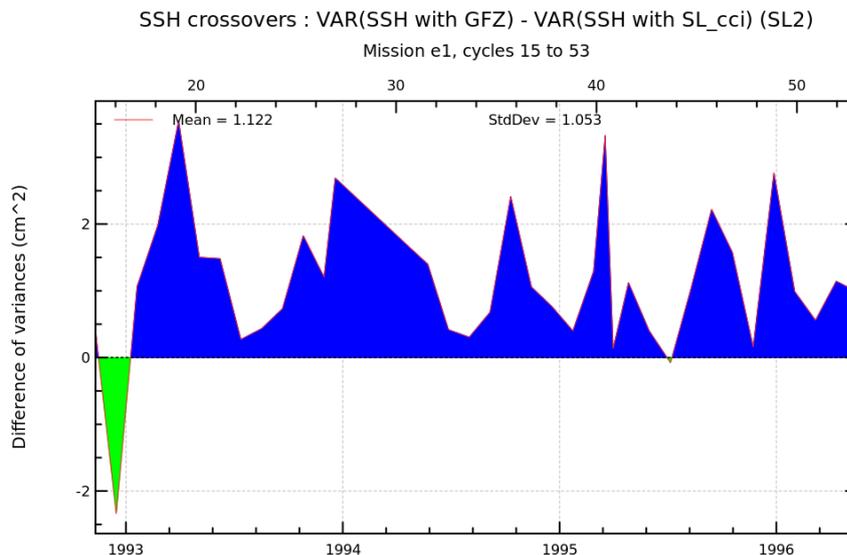
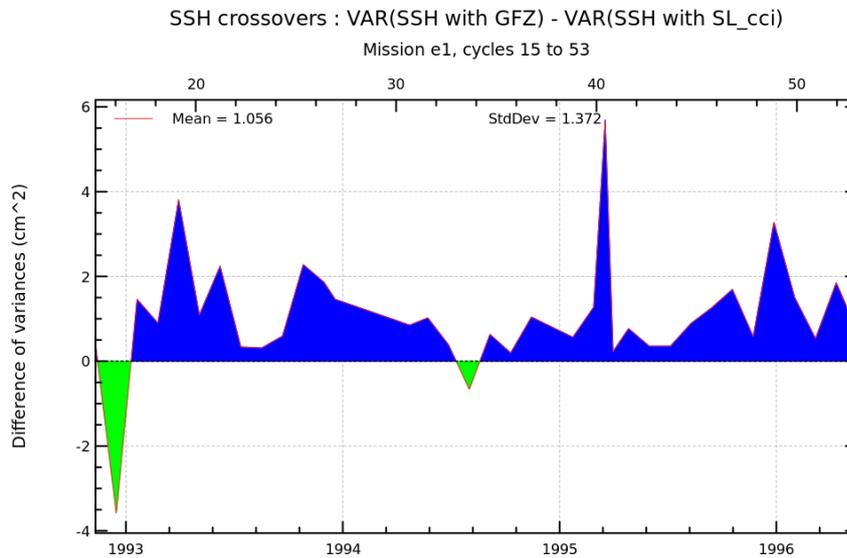
## Diagnostic A102 (mission e1)

**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



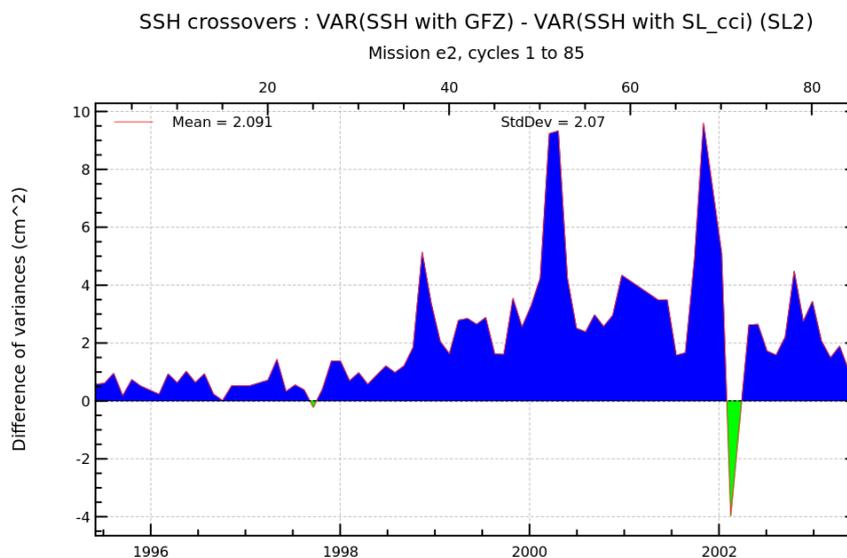
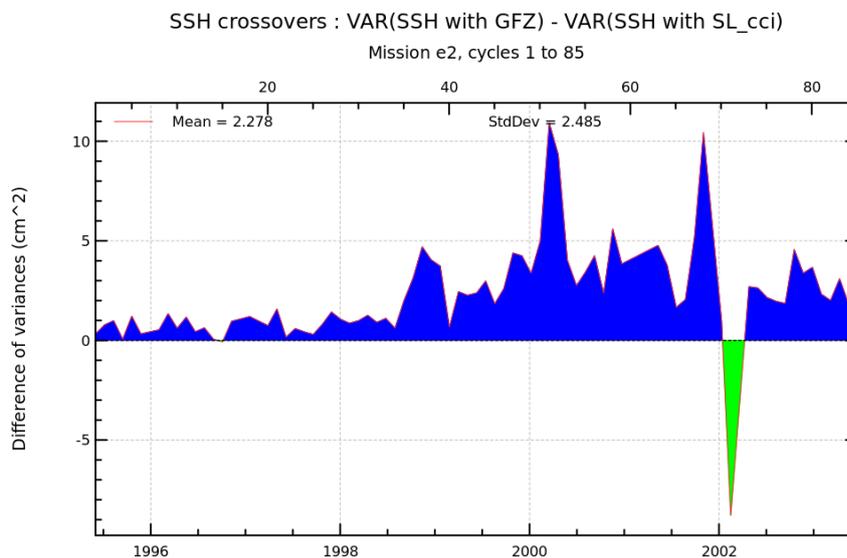
## Diagnostic A102 (mission e2)

**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



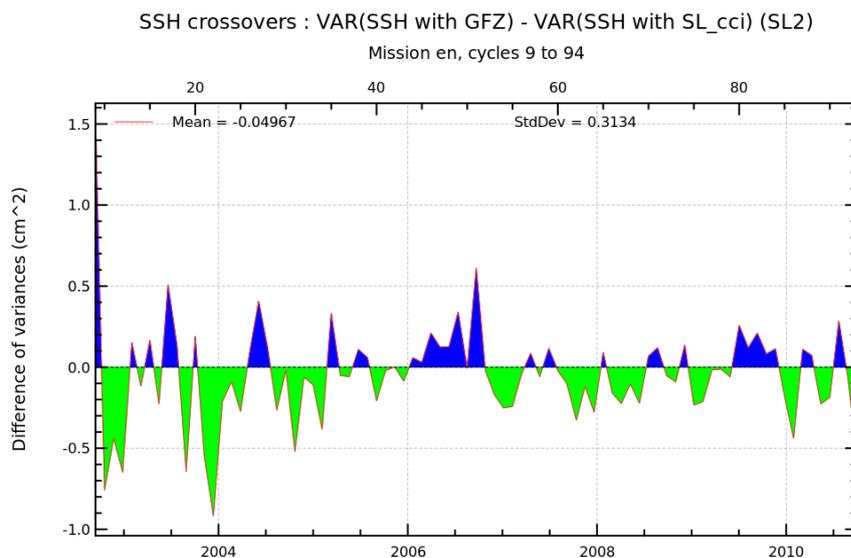
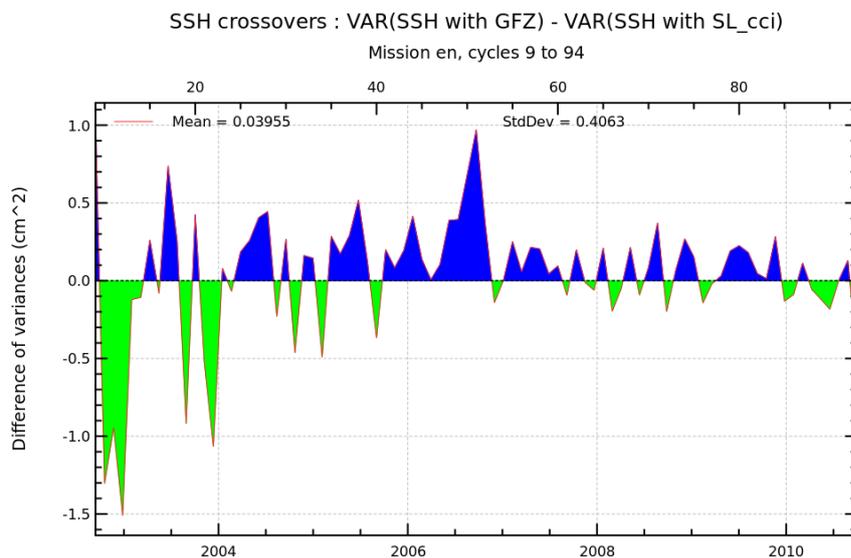
## Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



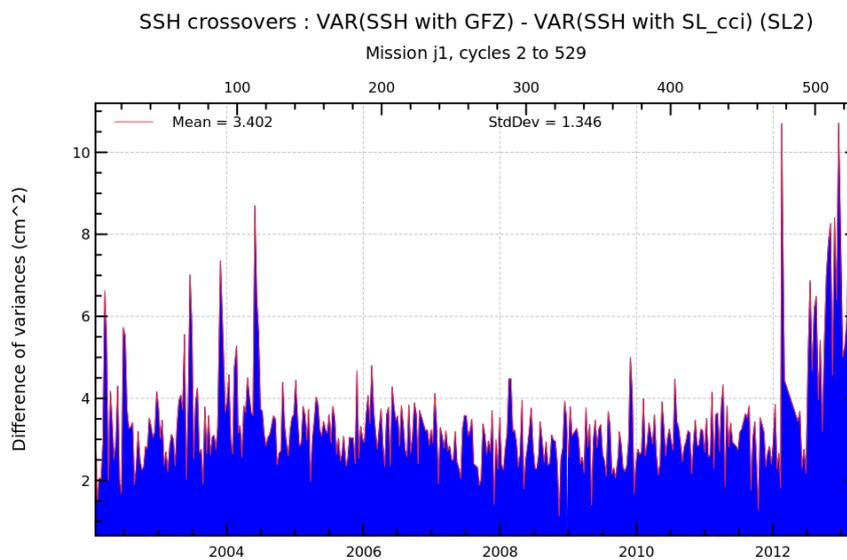
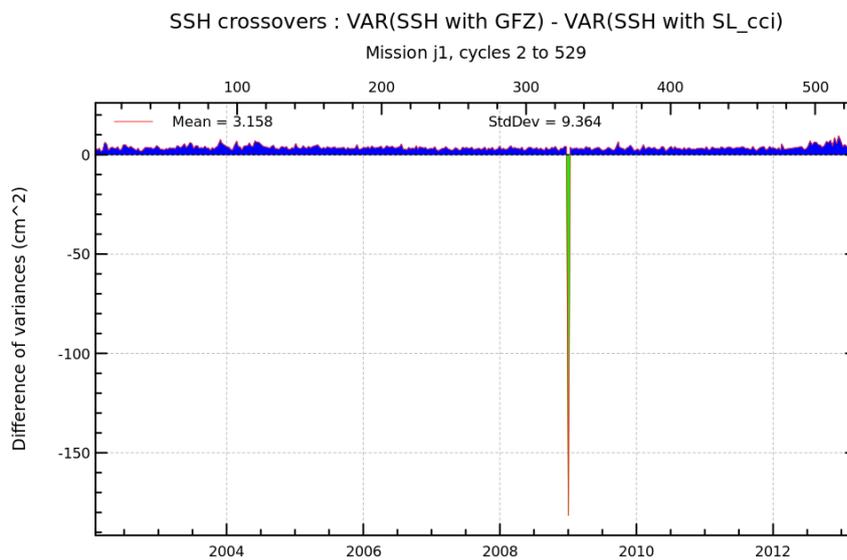
## Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



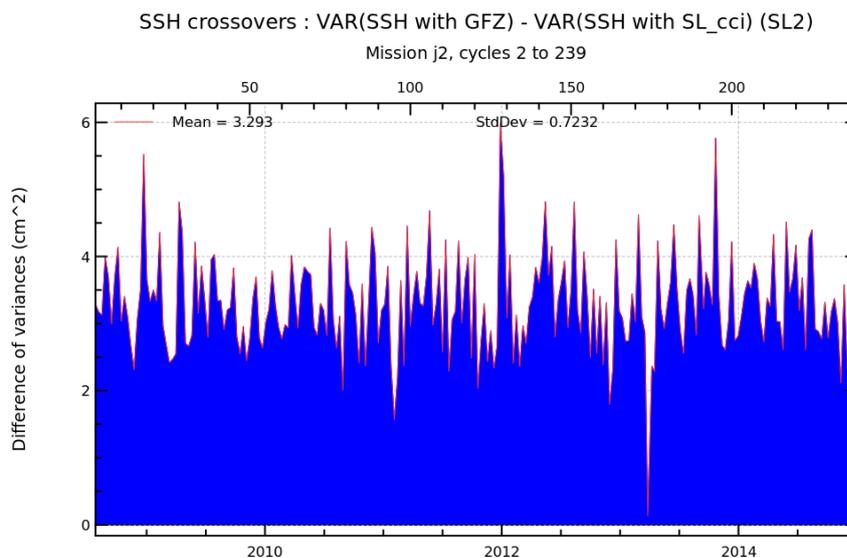
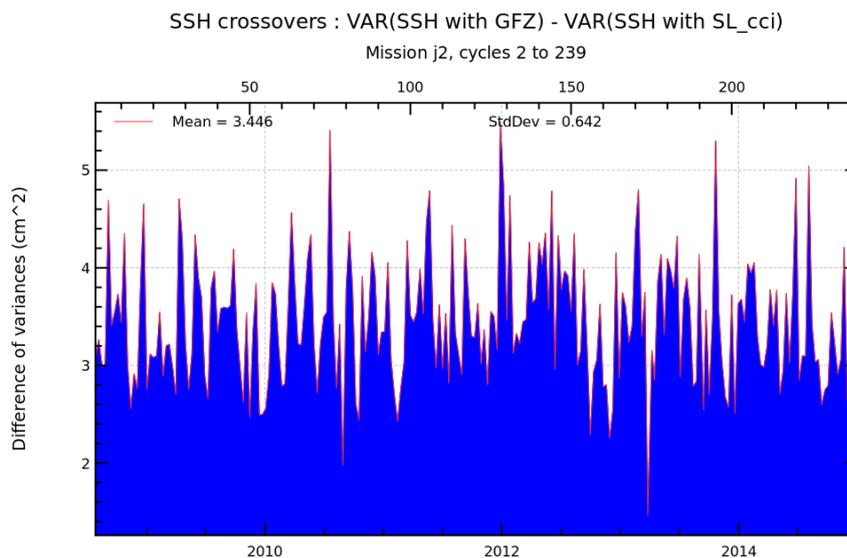
## Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

**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



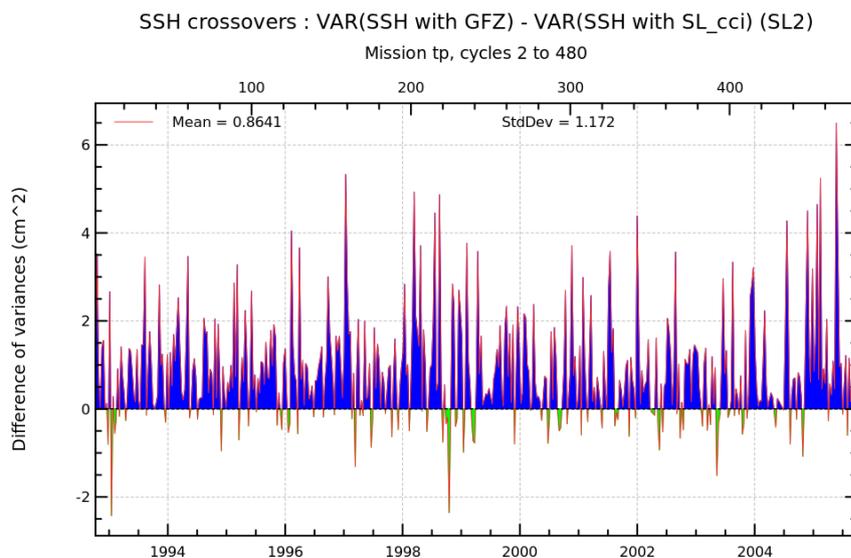
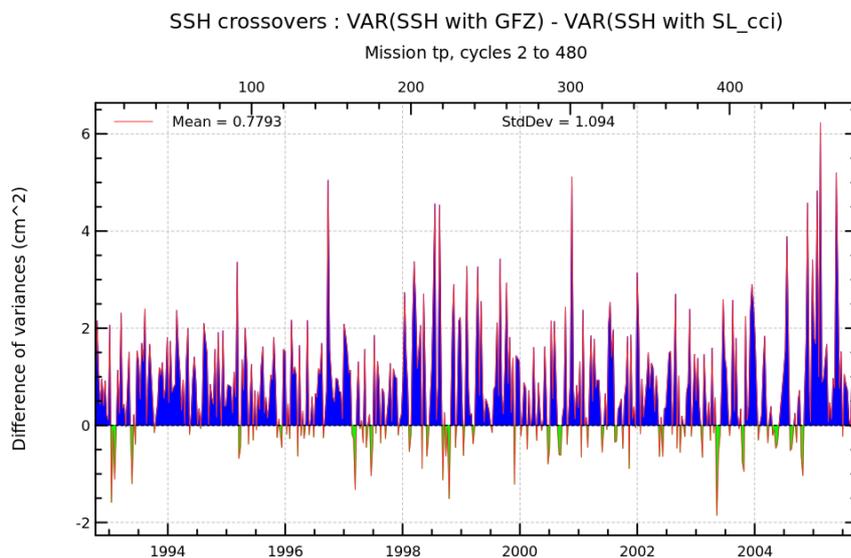
## Diagnostic A102 (mission tp)

**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



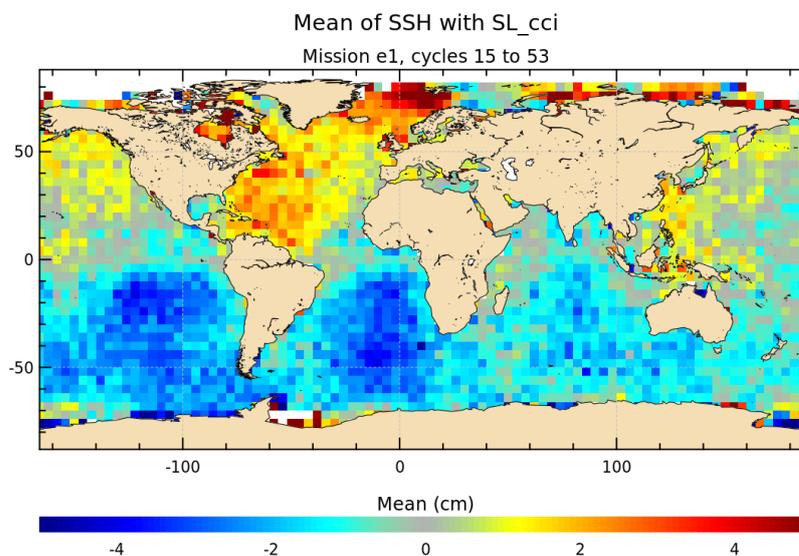
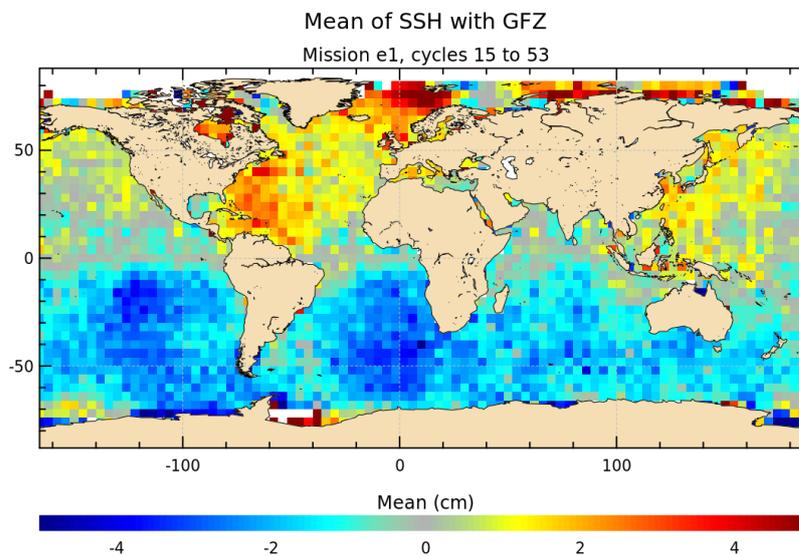
## Diagnostic A103 (mission e1)

**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



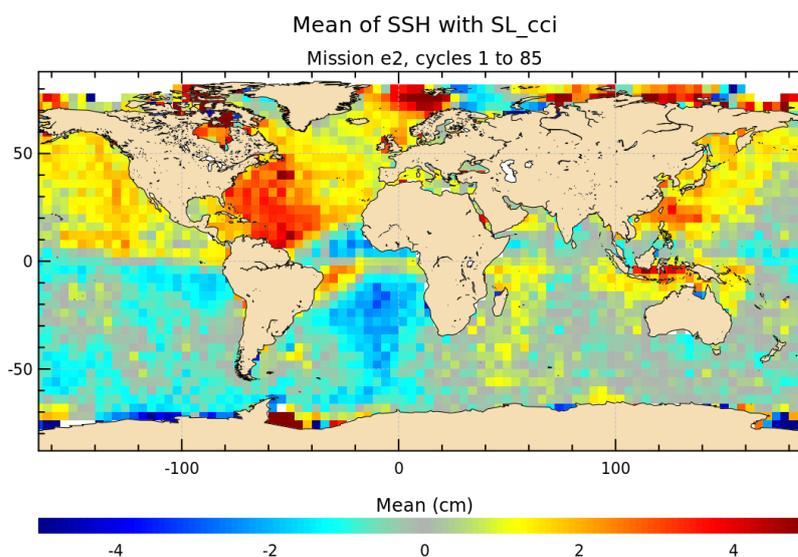
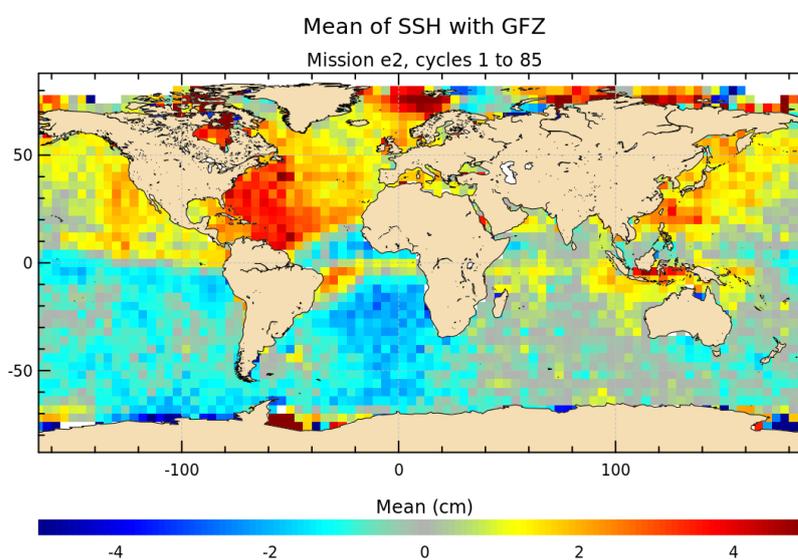
## Diagnostic A103 (mission e2)

**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



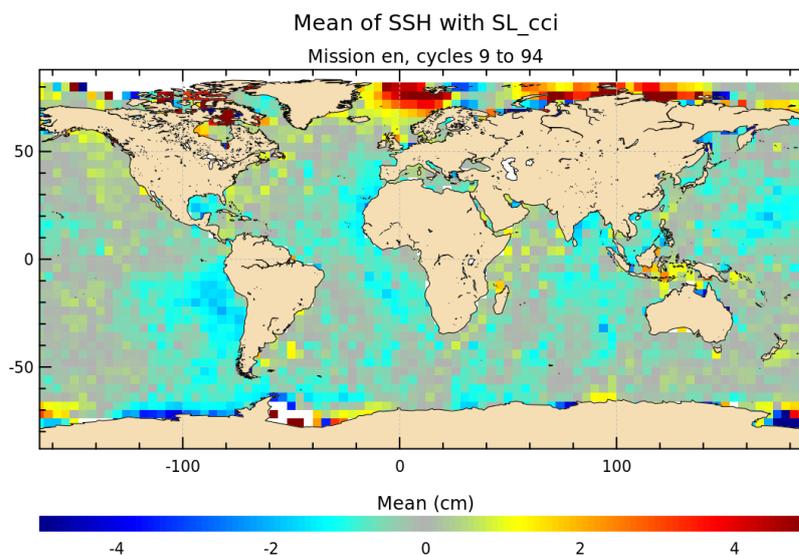
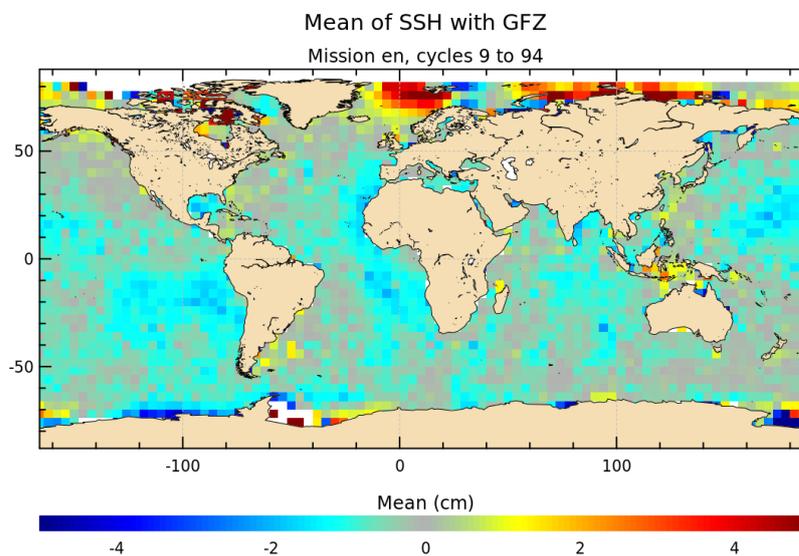
## Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



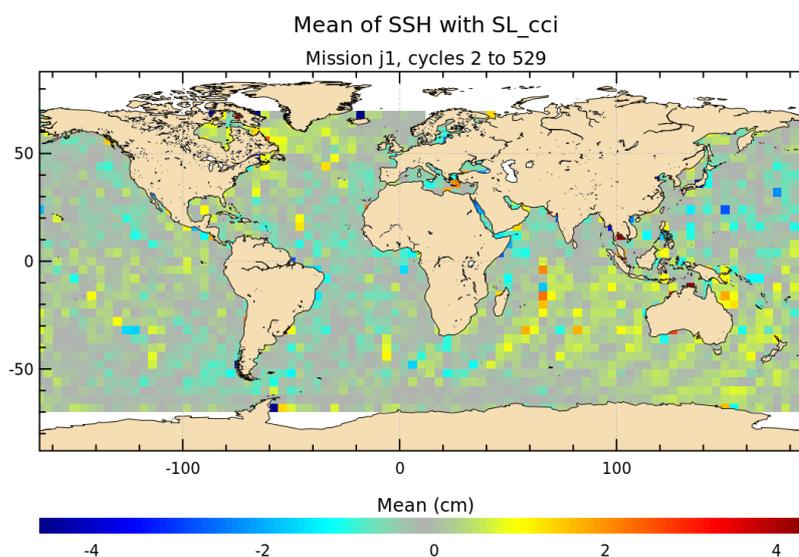
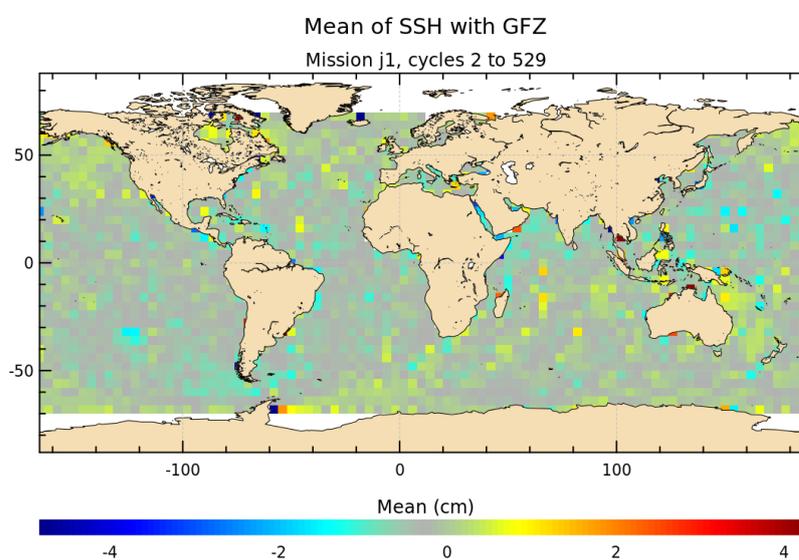
## Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



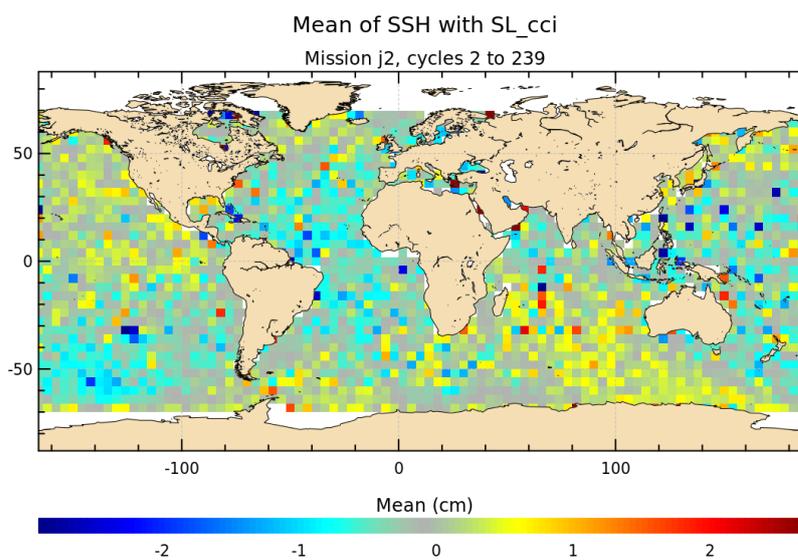
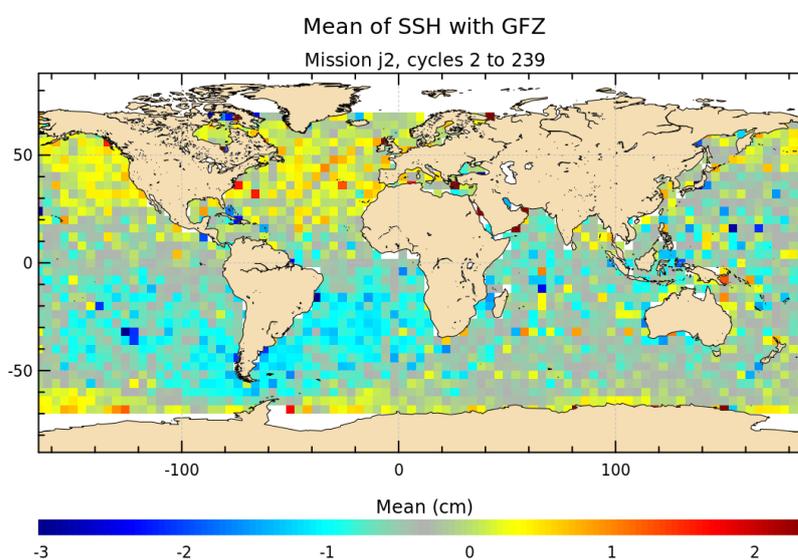
## Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



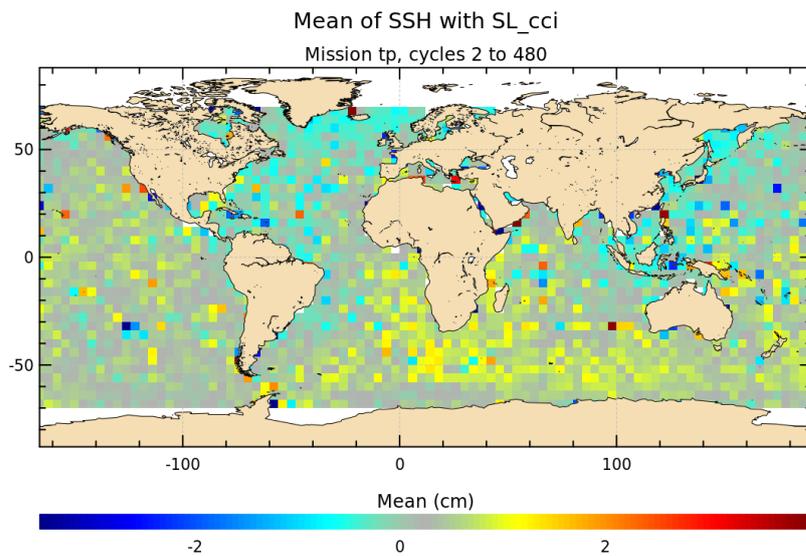
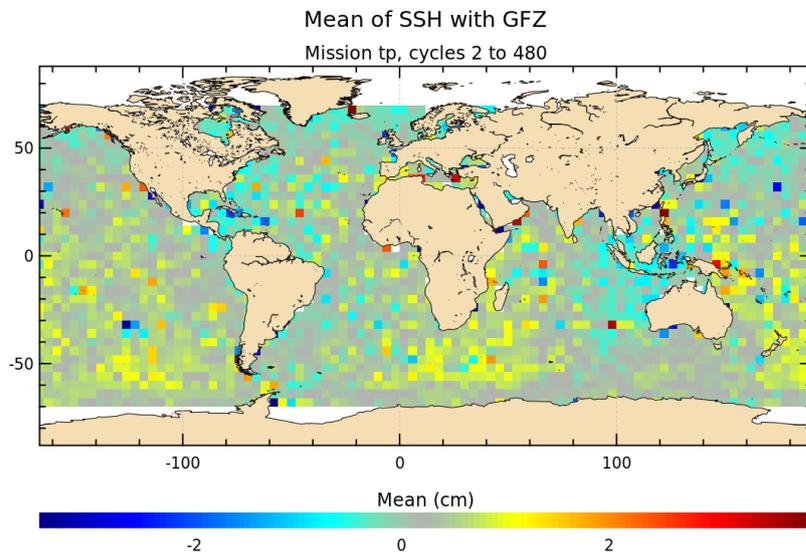
## Diagnostic A103 (mission tp)

**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



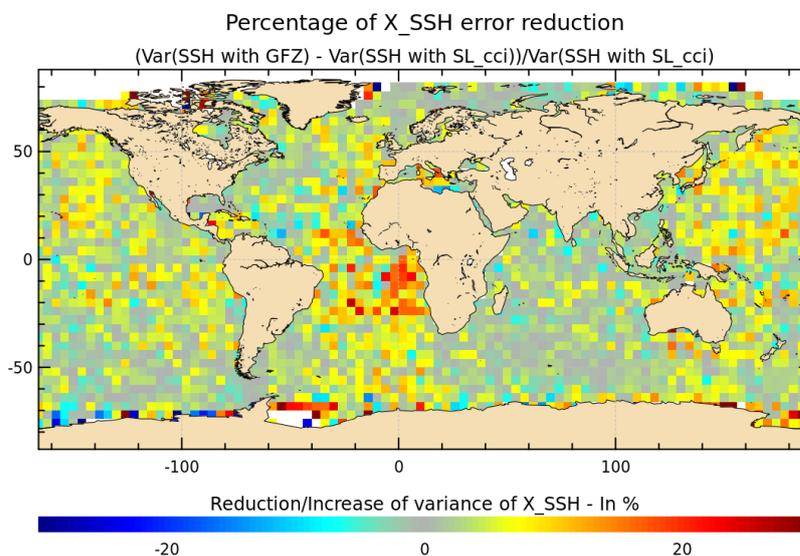
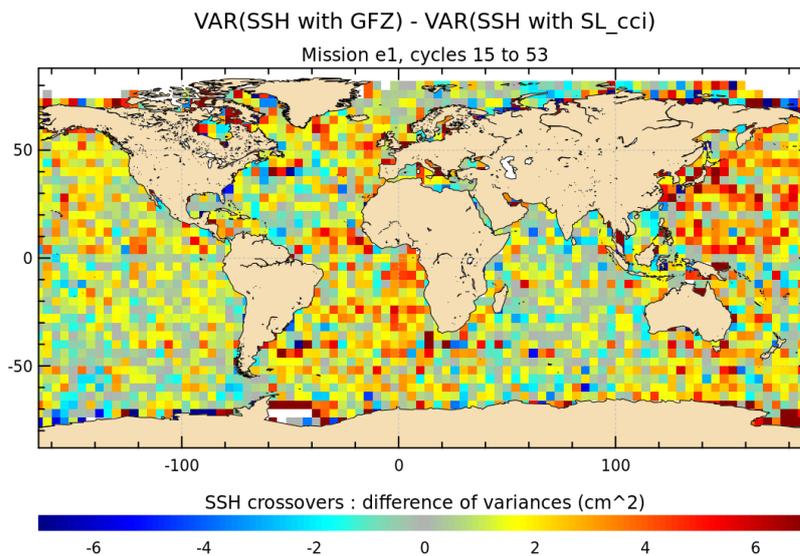
### Diagnostic A104 (mission e1)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



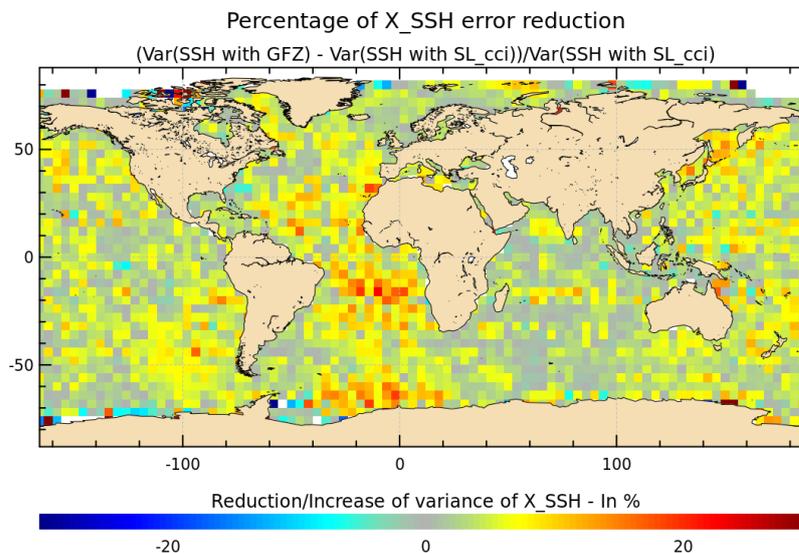
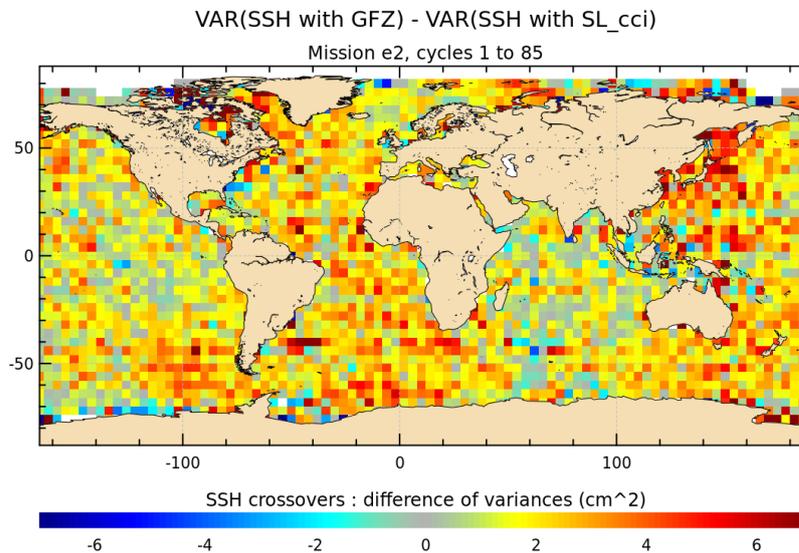
## Diagnostic A104 (mission e2)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



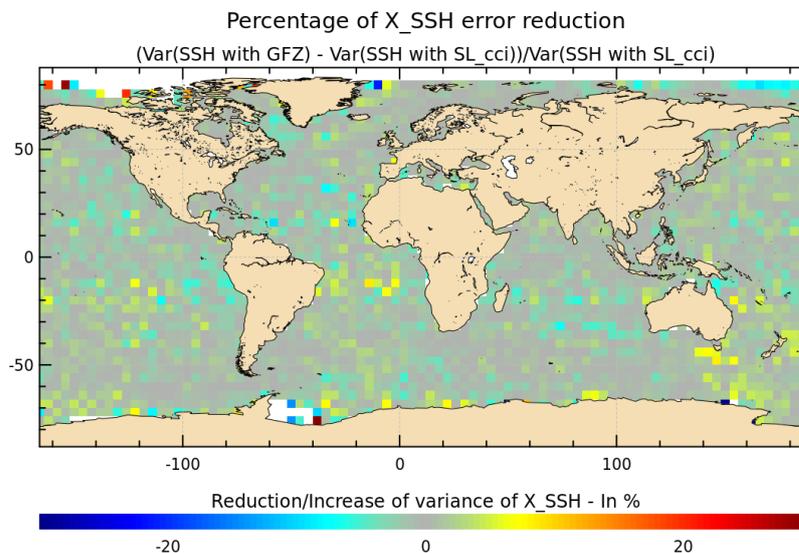
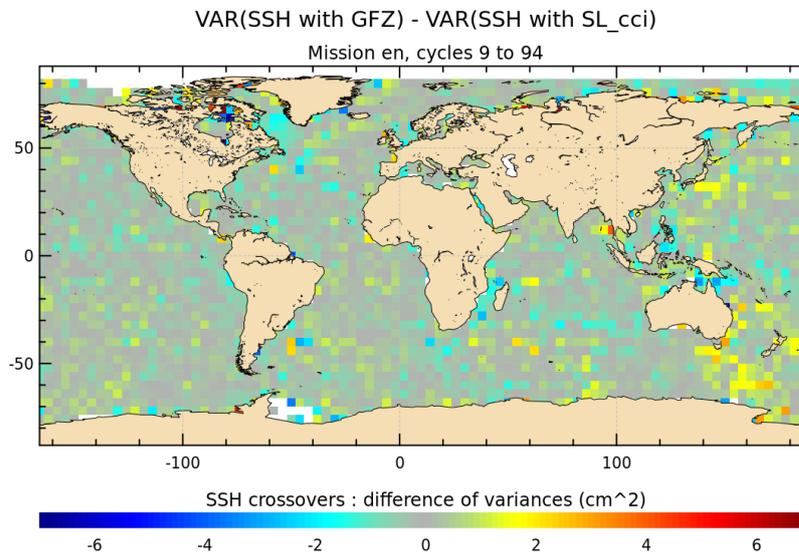
## Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



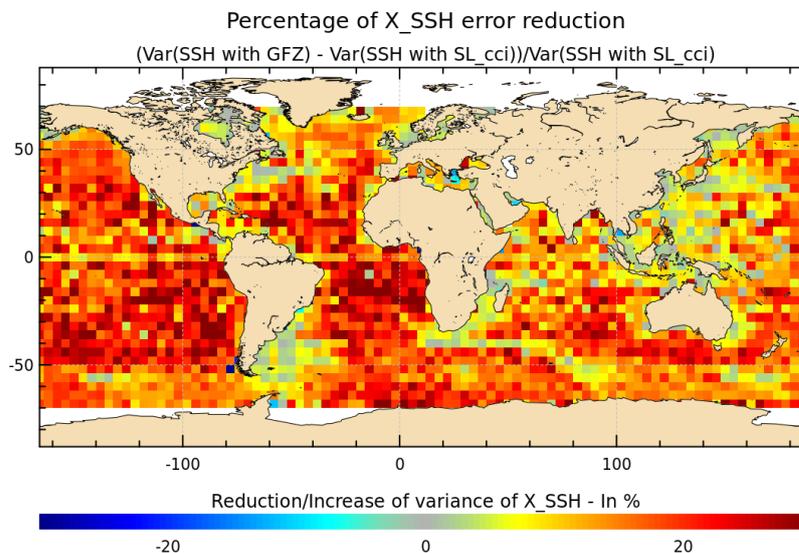
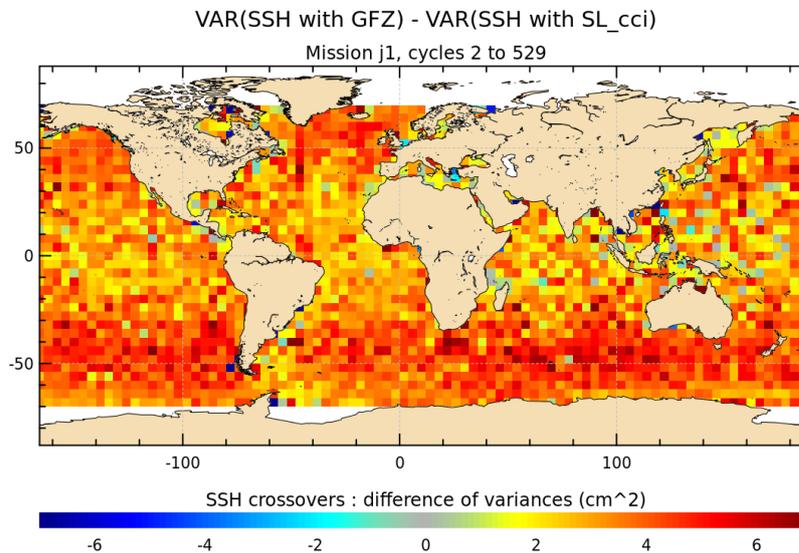
## Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



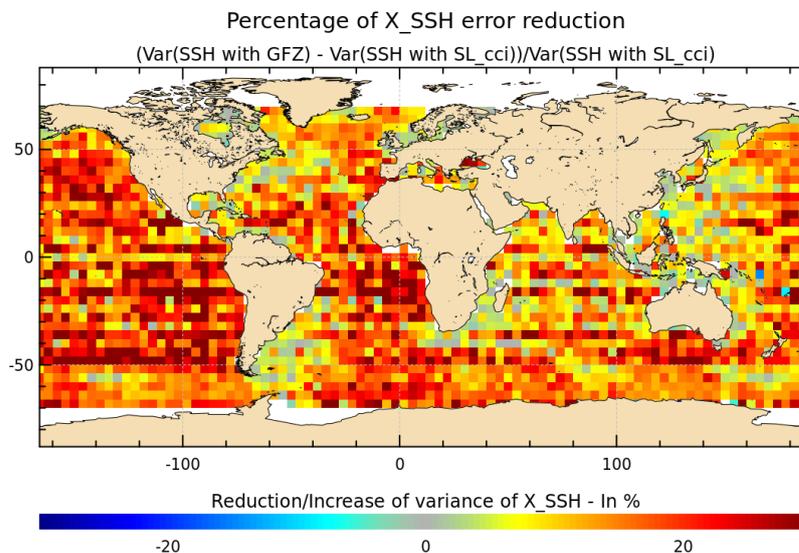
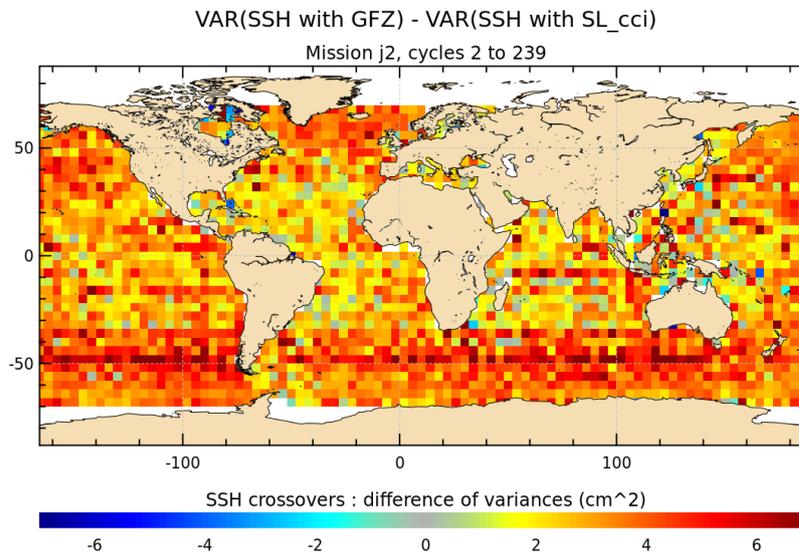
## Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



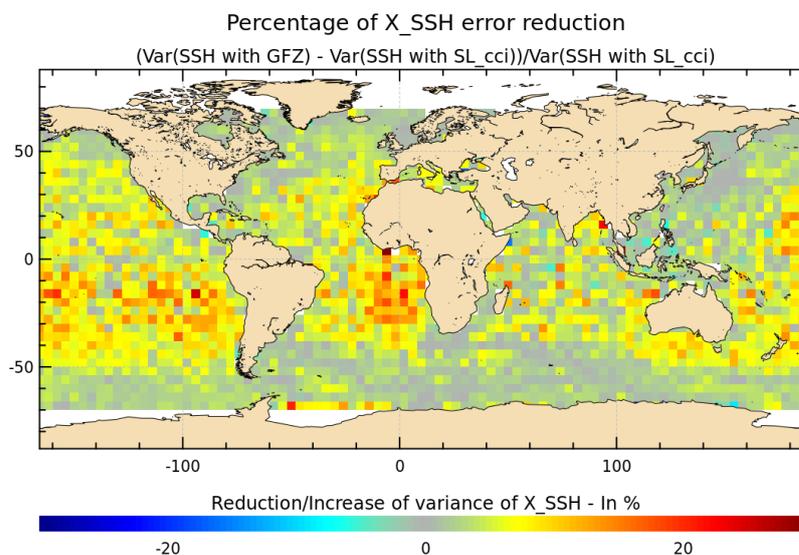
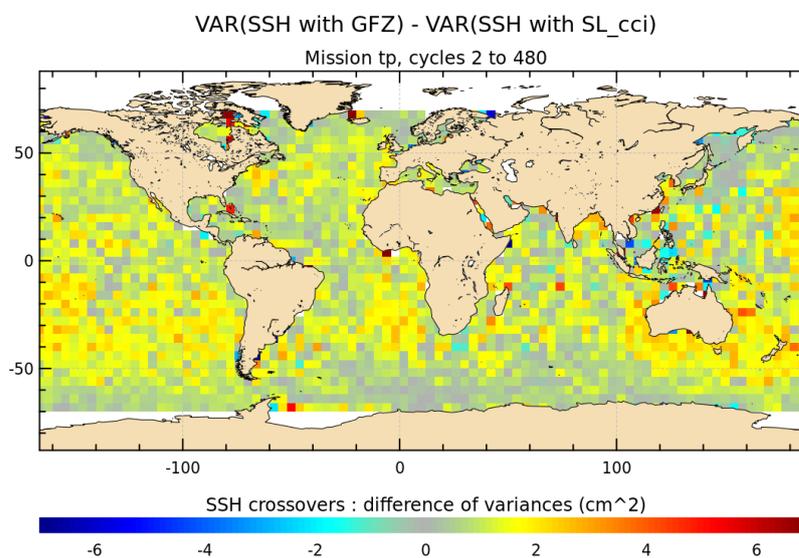
## Diagnostic A104 (mission tp)

**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



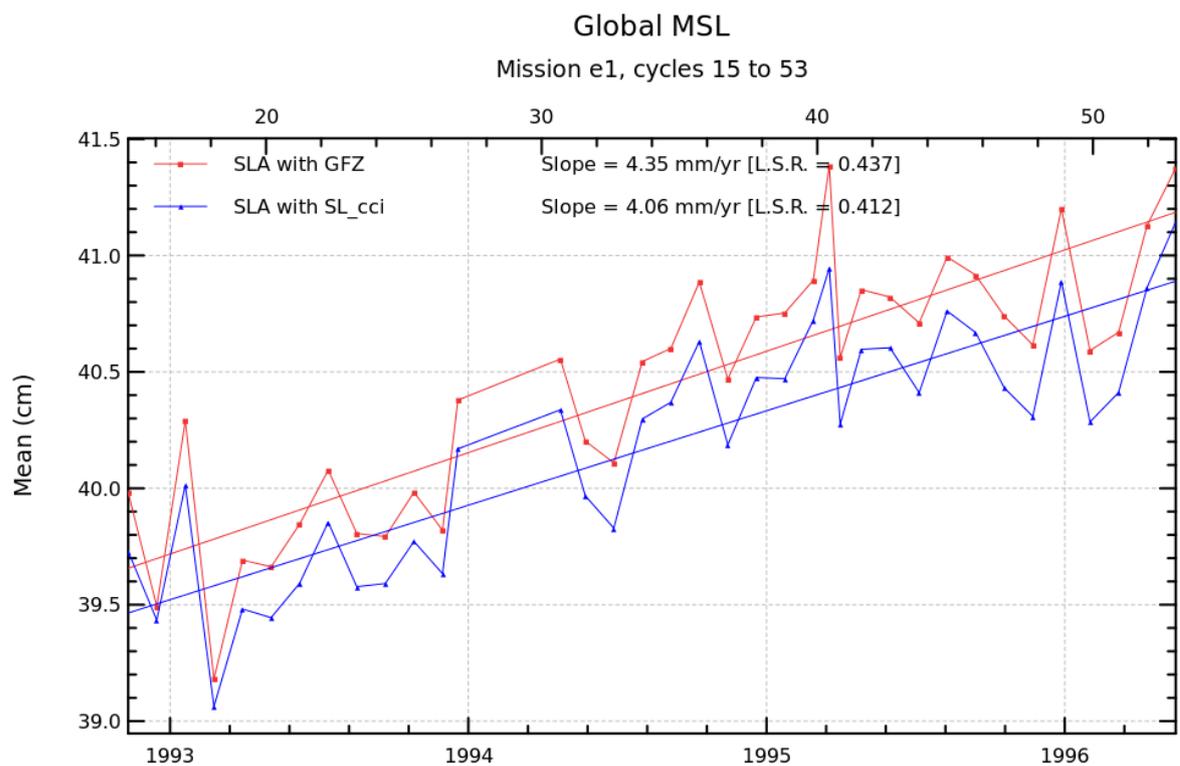
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



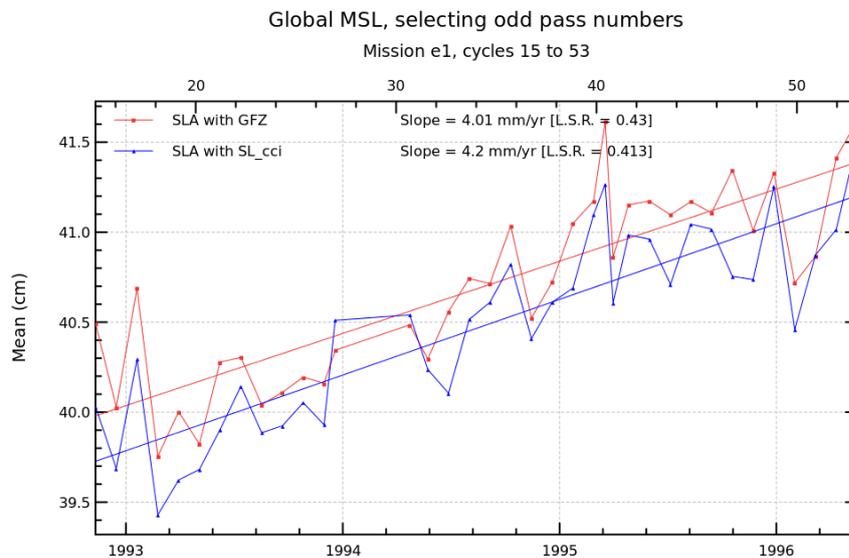
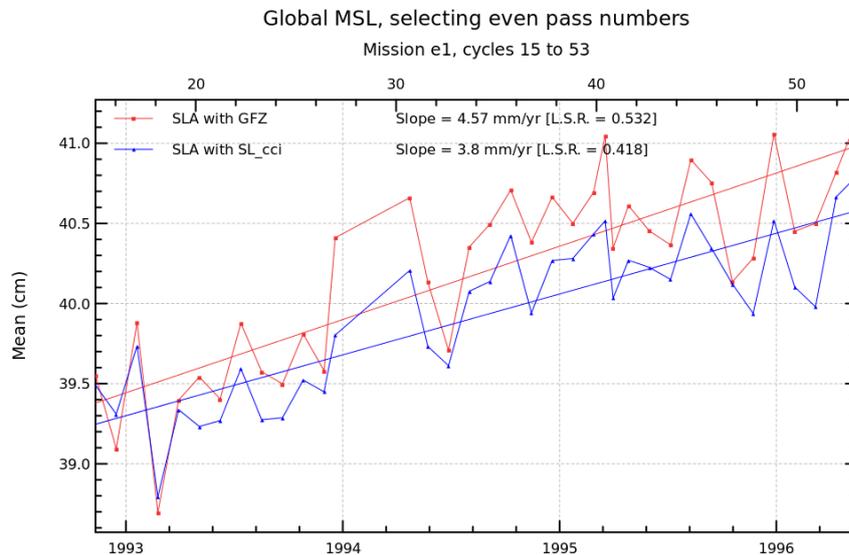
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



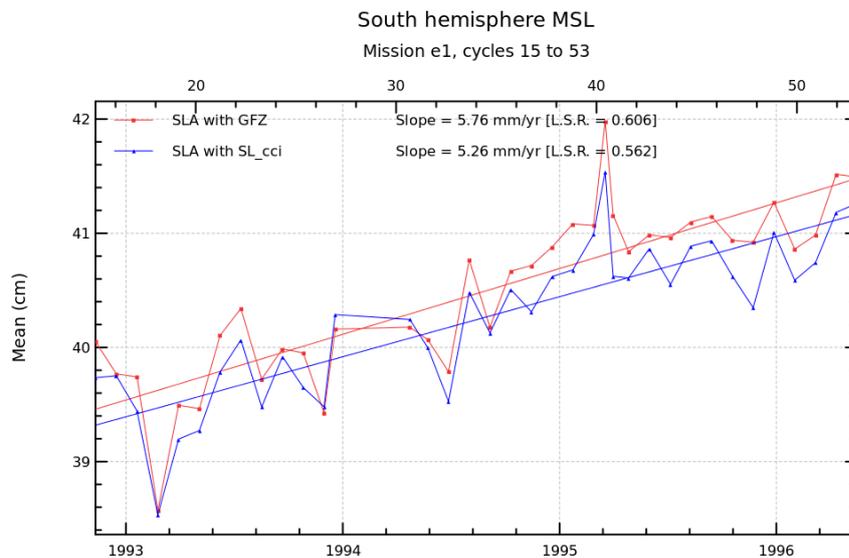
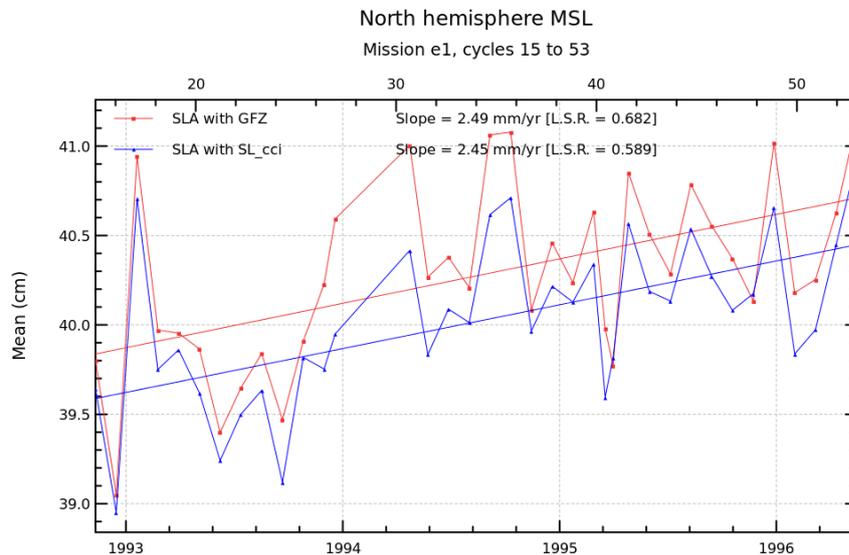
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



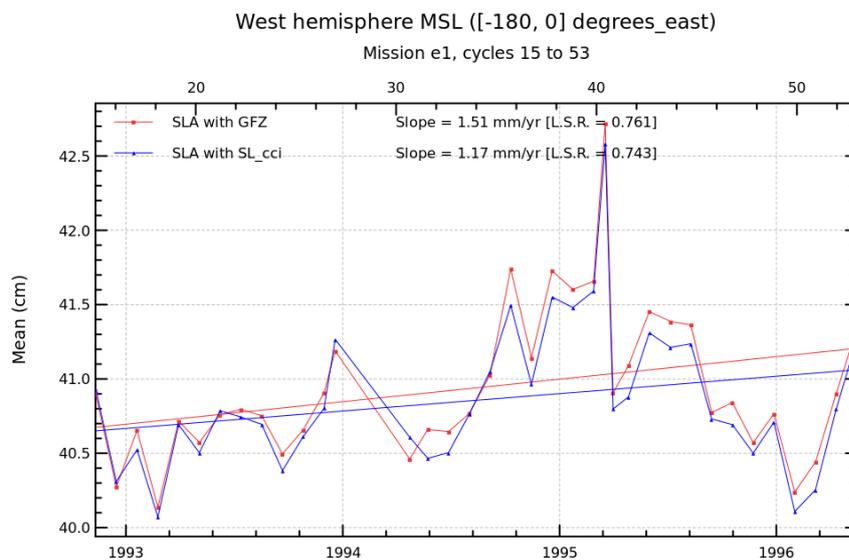
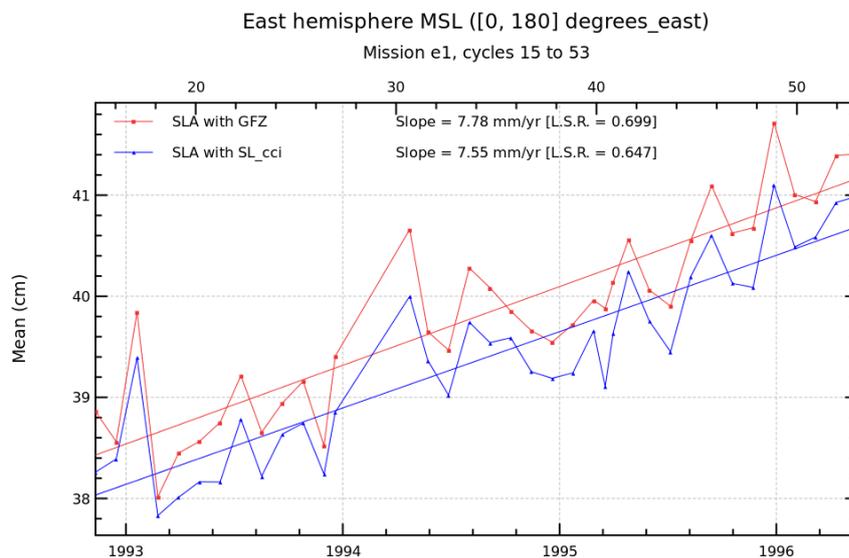
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



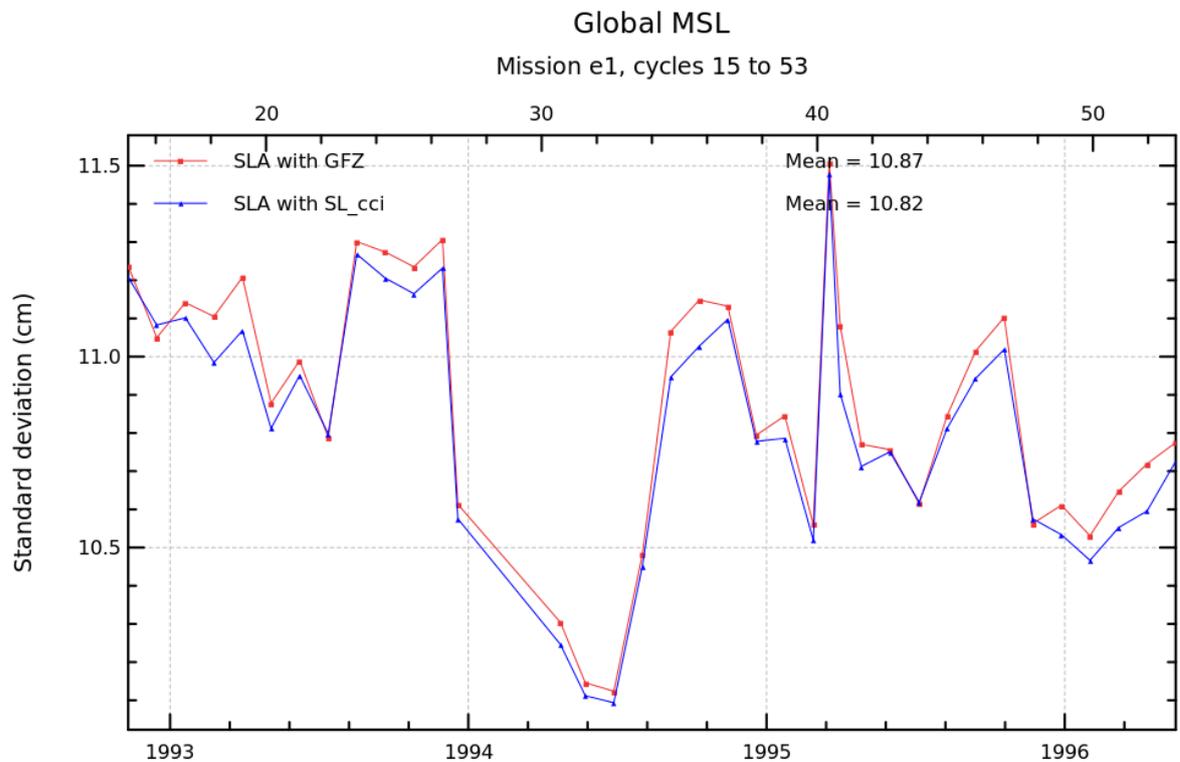
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



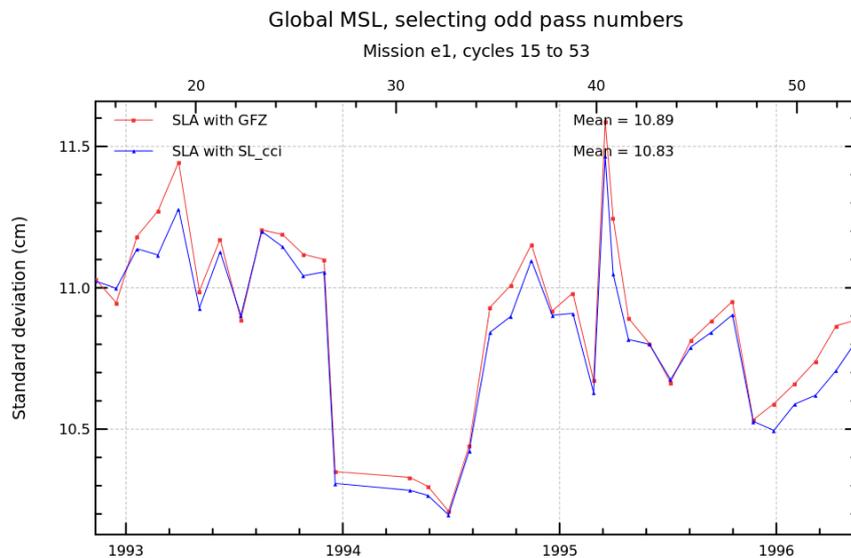
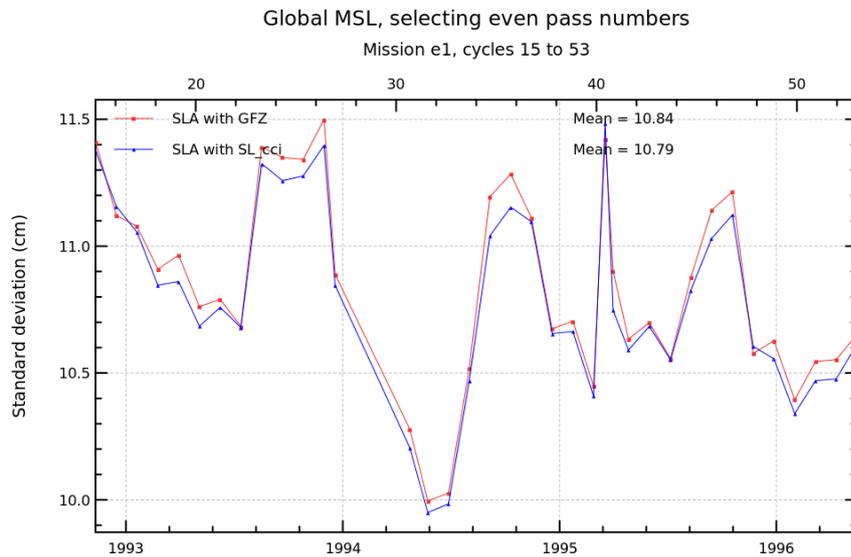
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



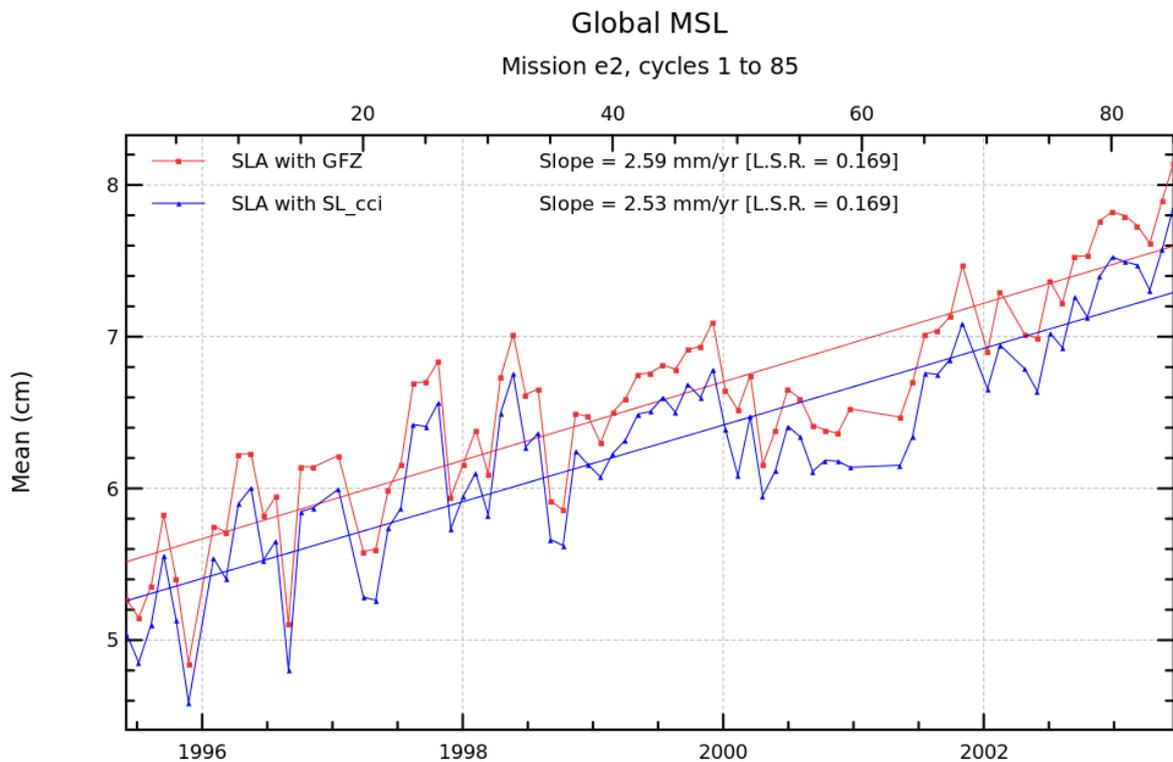
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



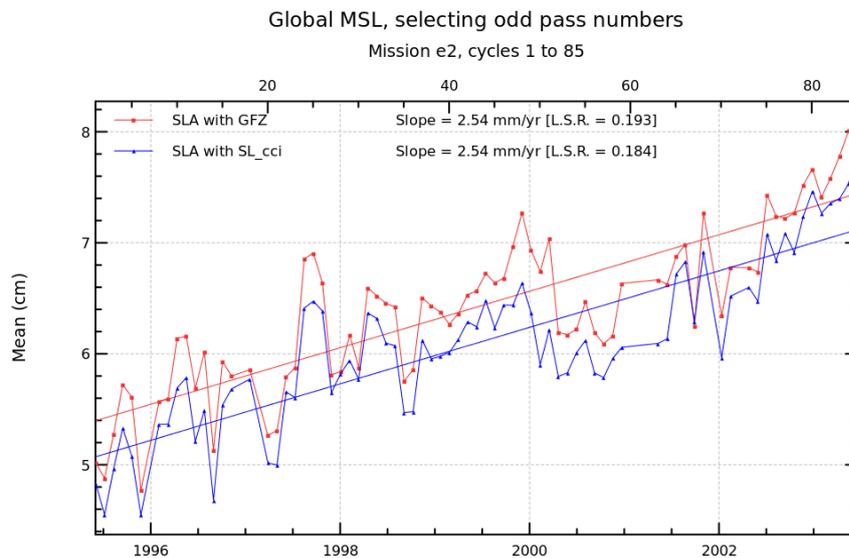
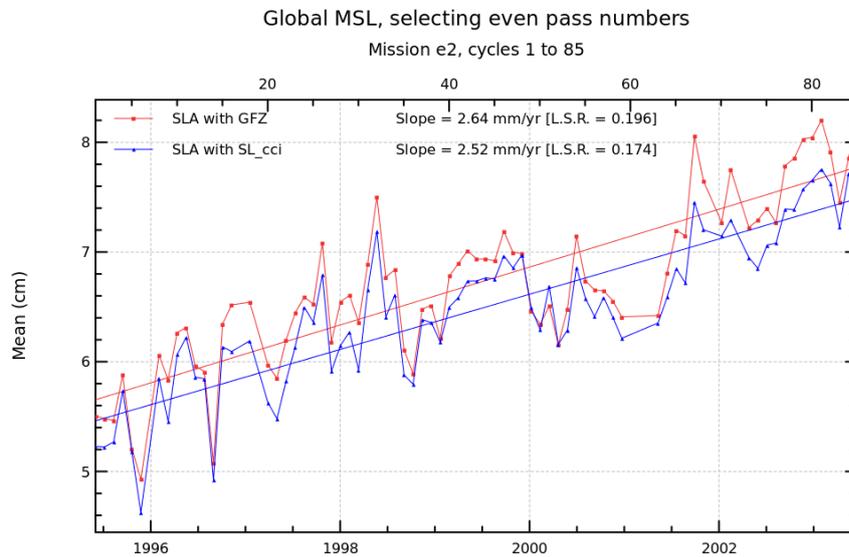
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



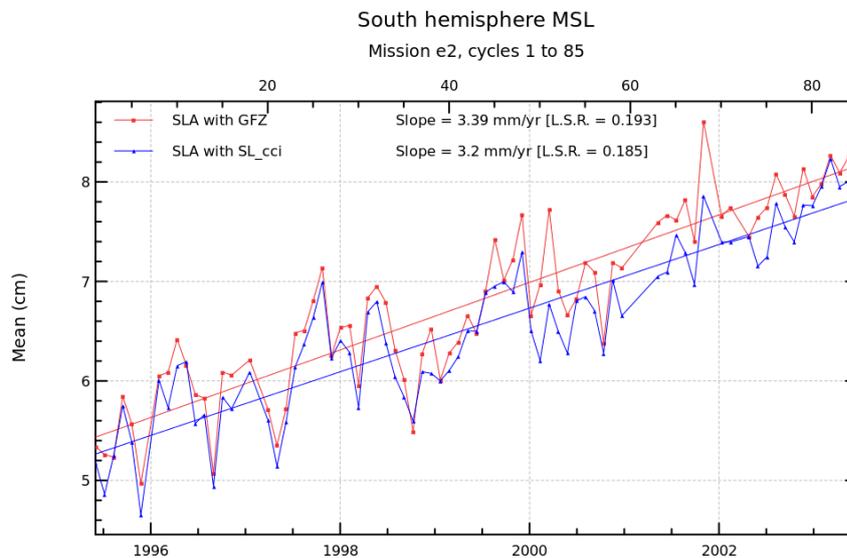
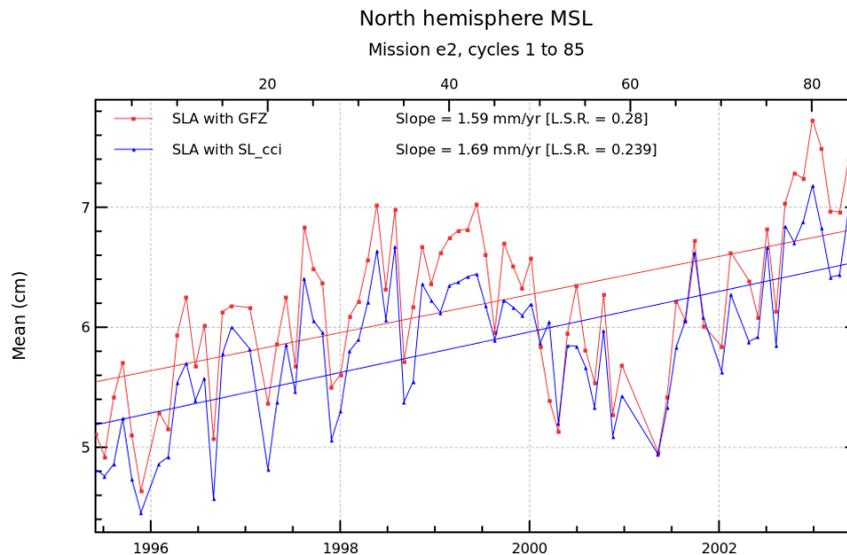
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



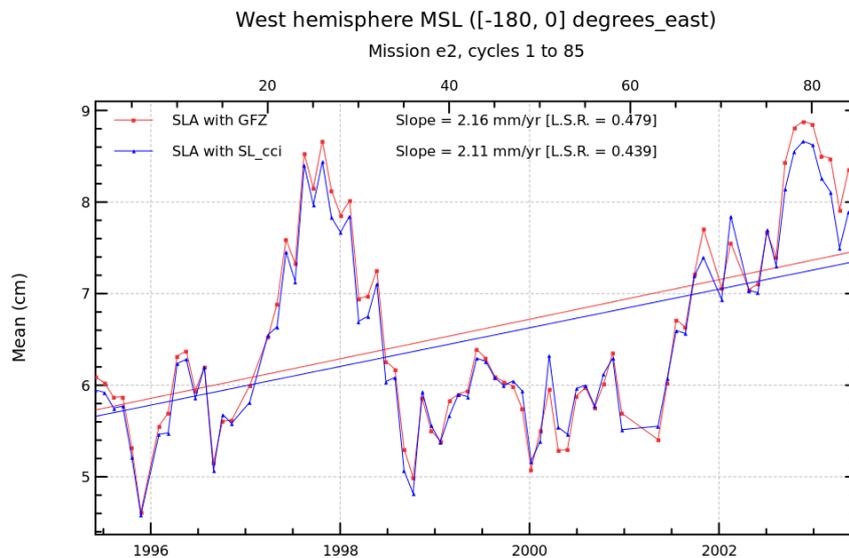
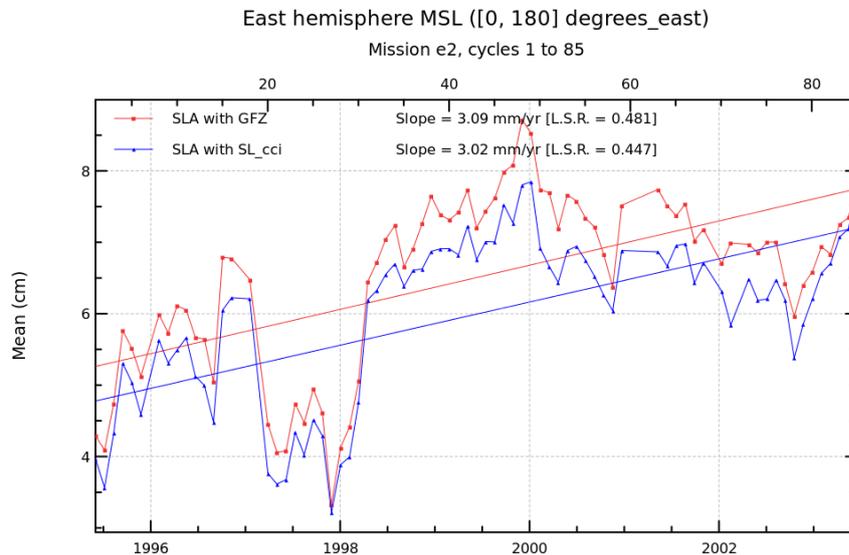
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



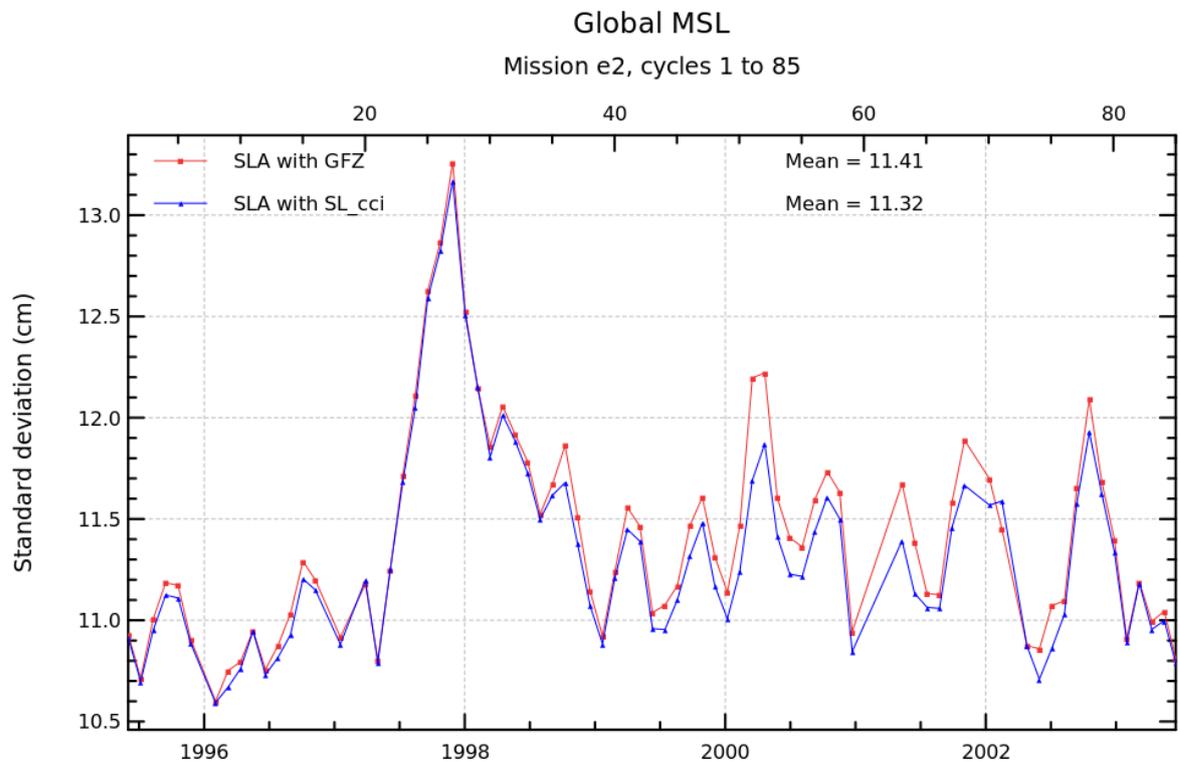
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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



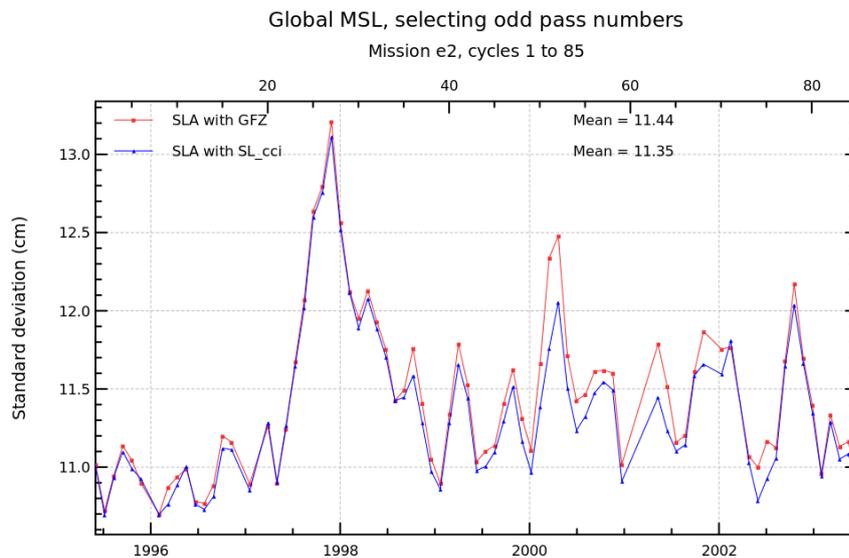
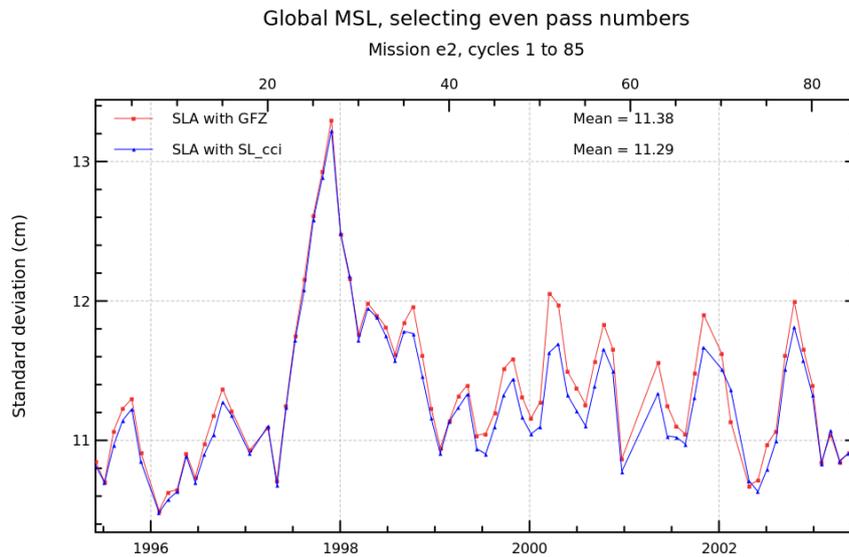
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



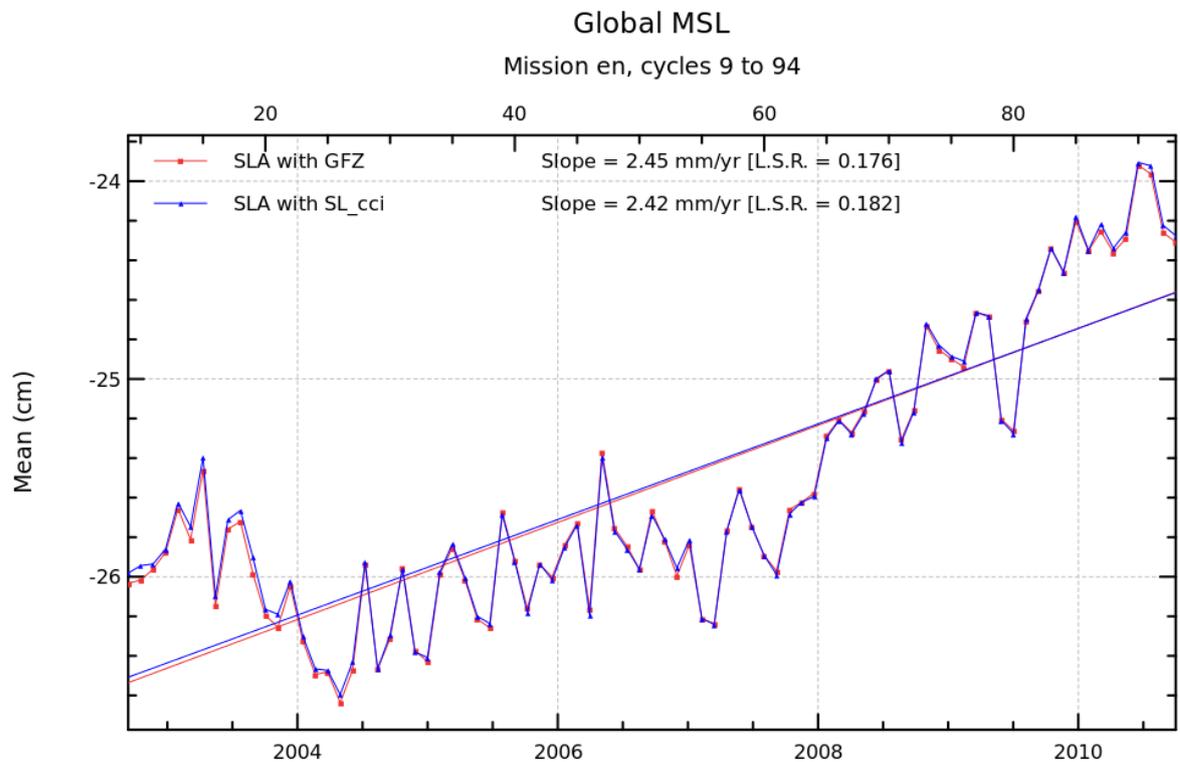
## Diagnostic A201 a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



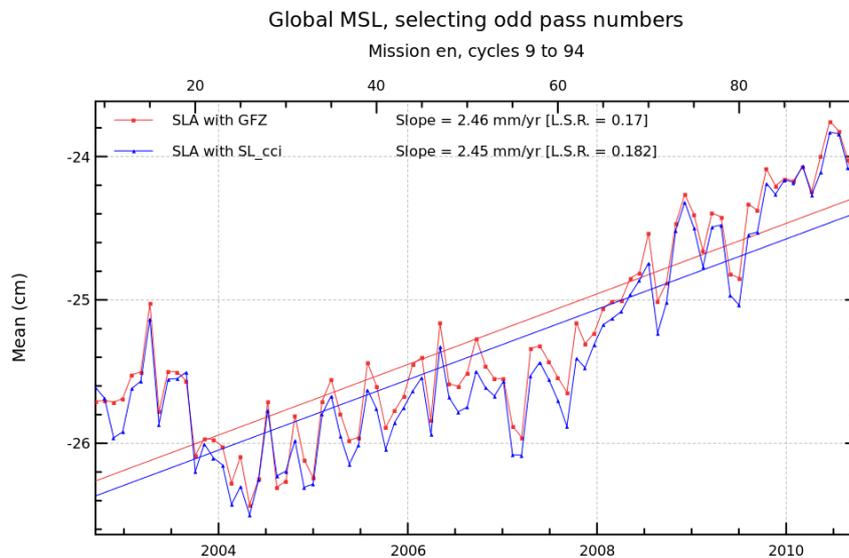
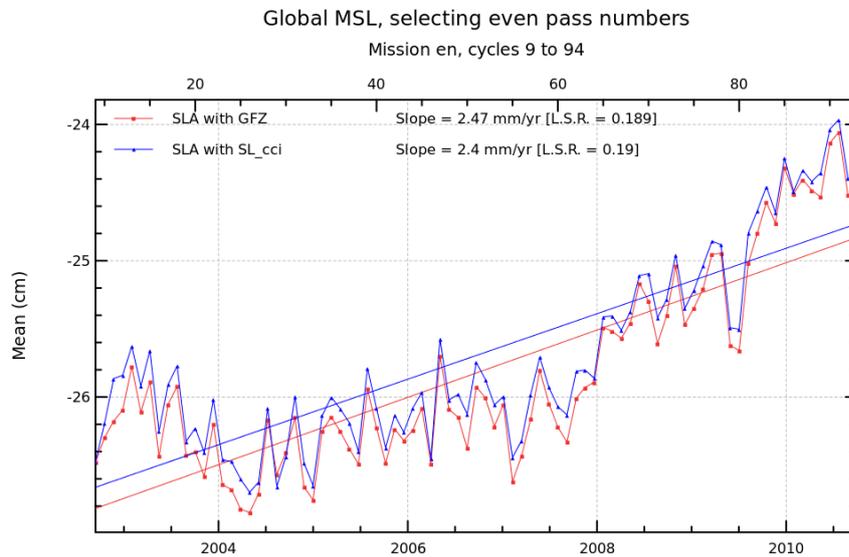
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



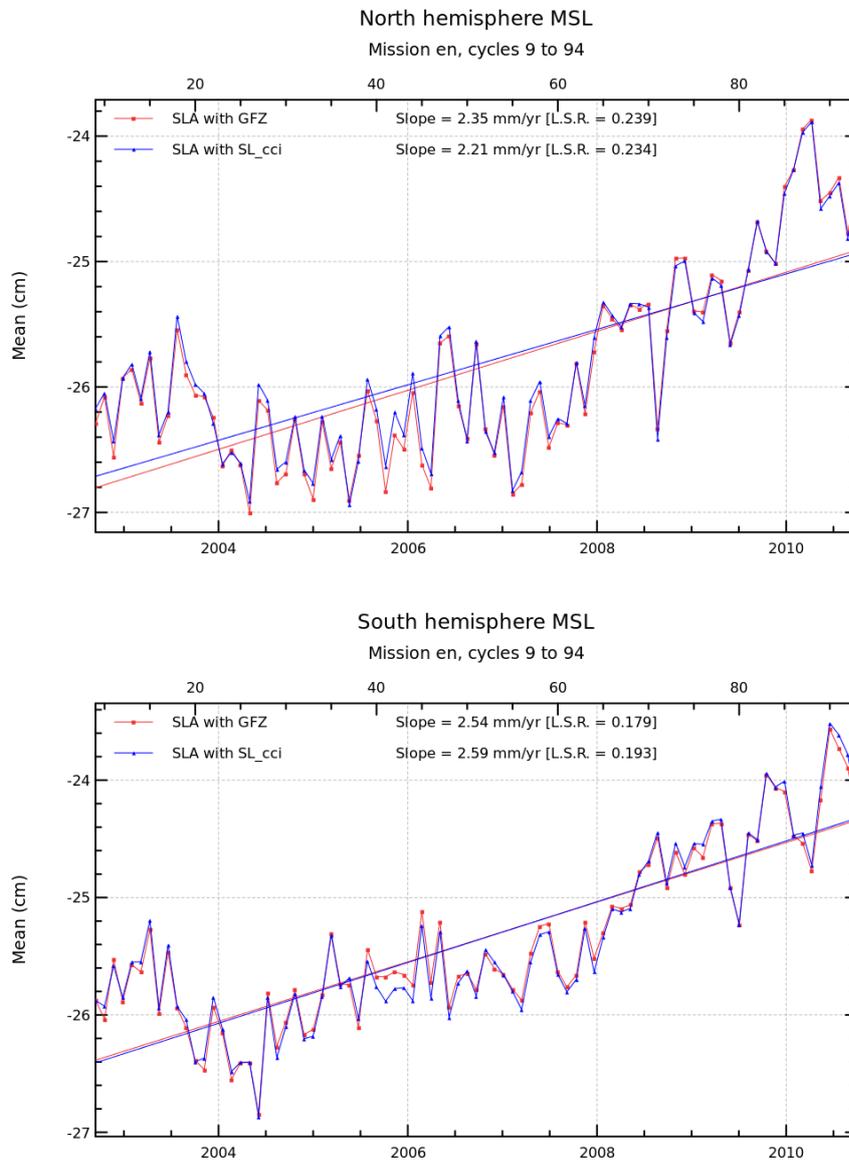
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



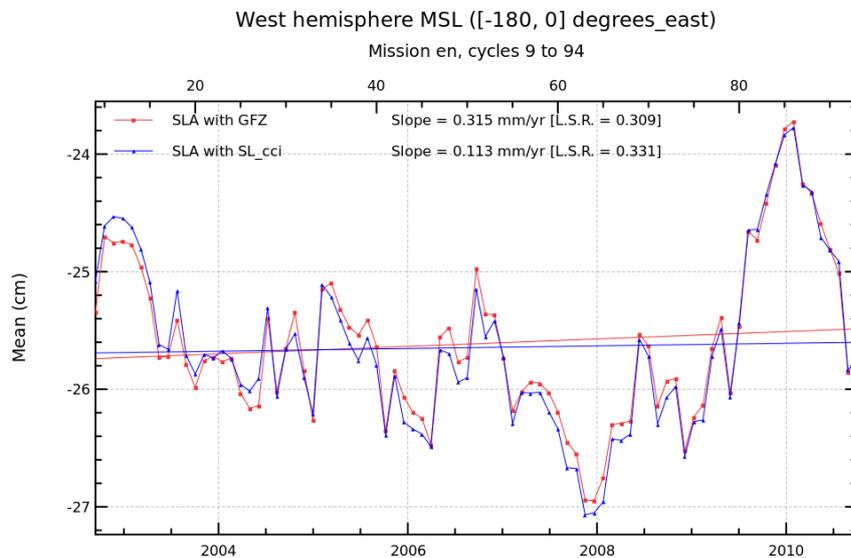
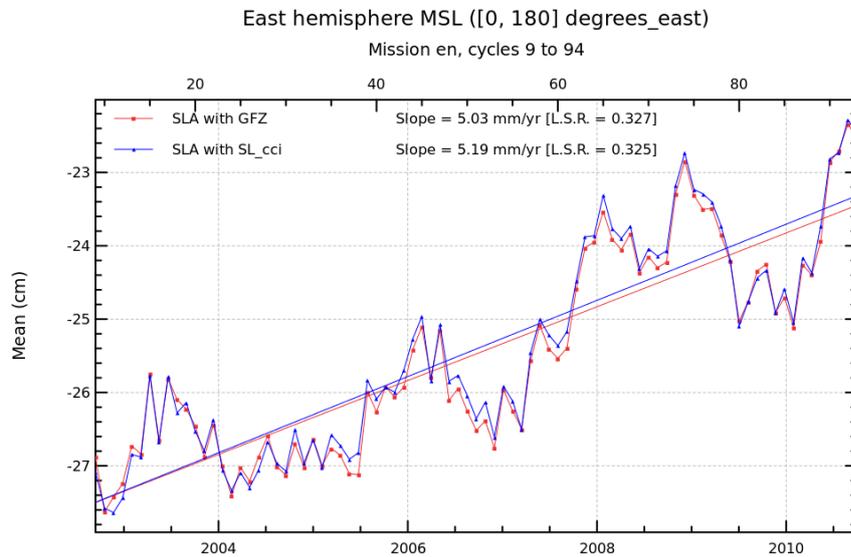
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



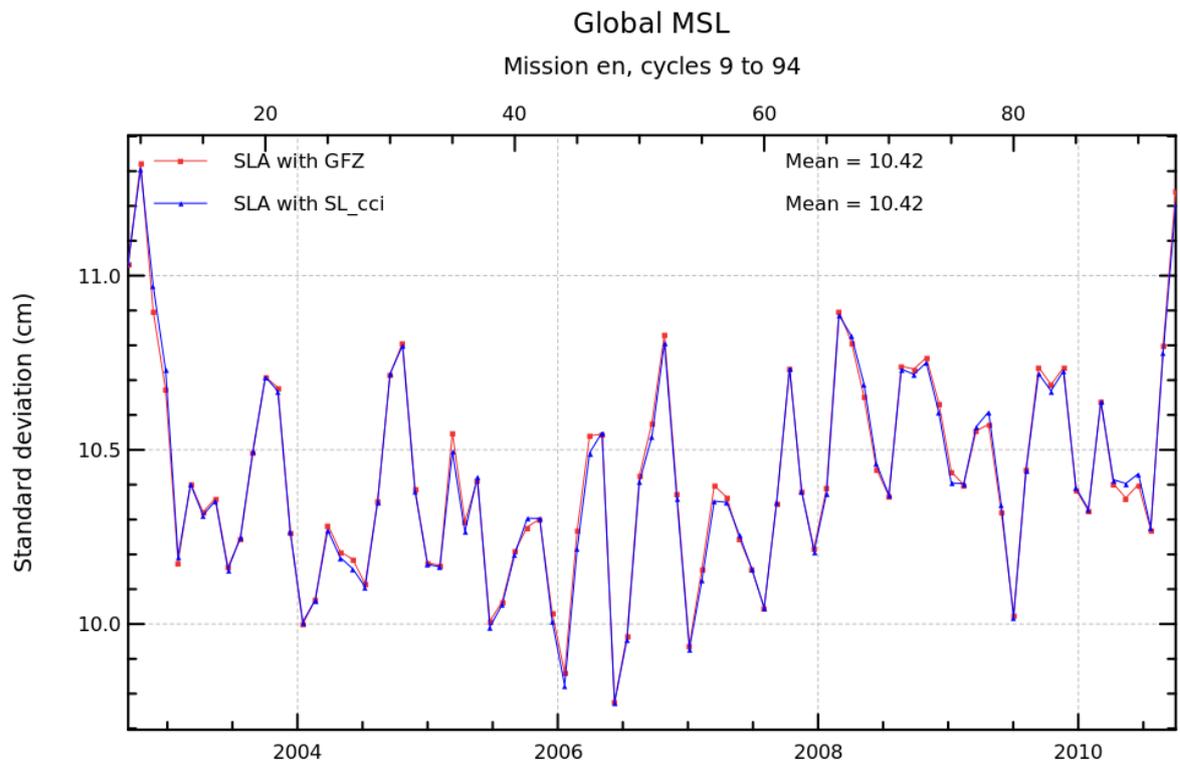
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



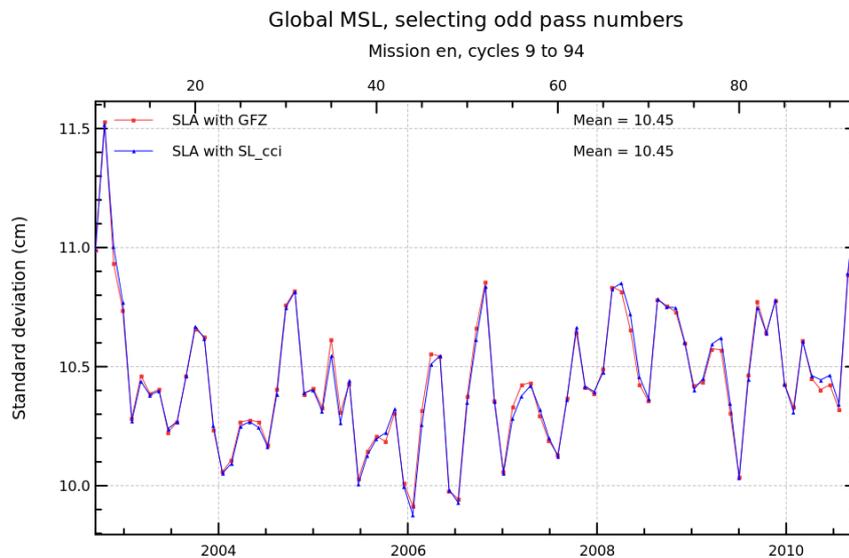
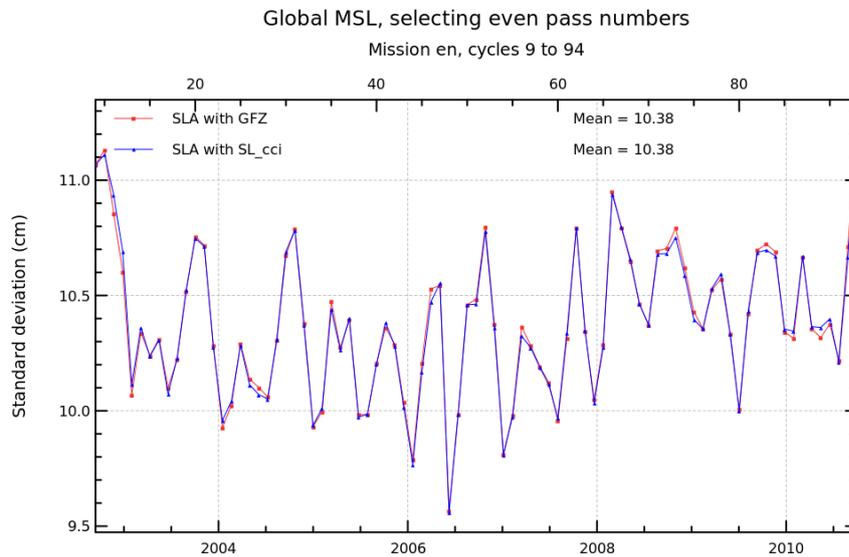
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



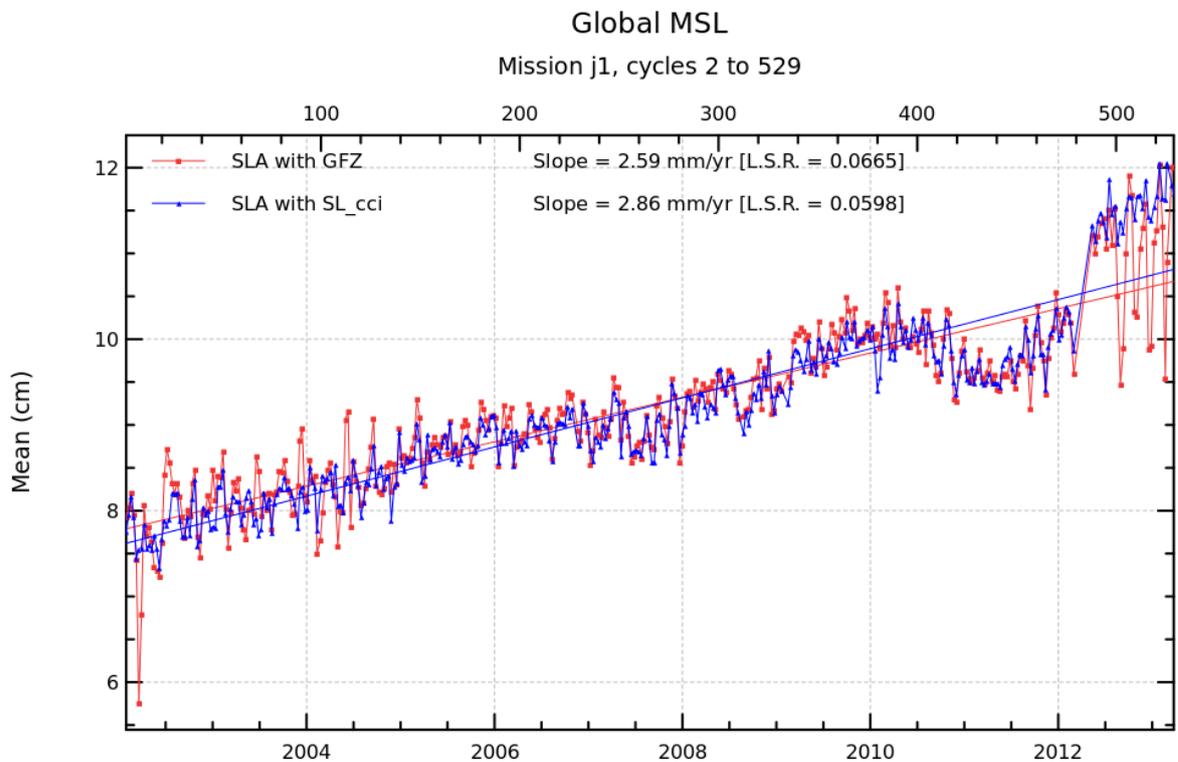
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



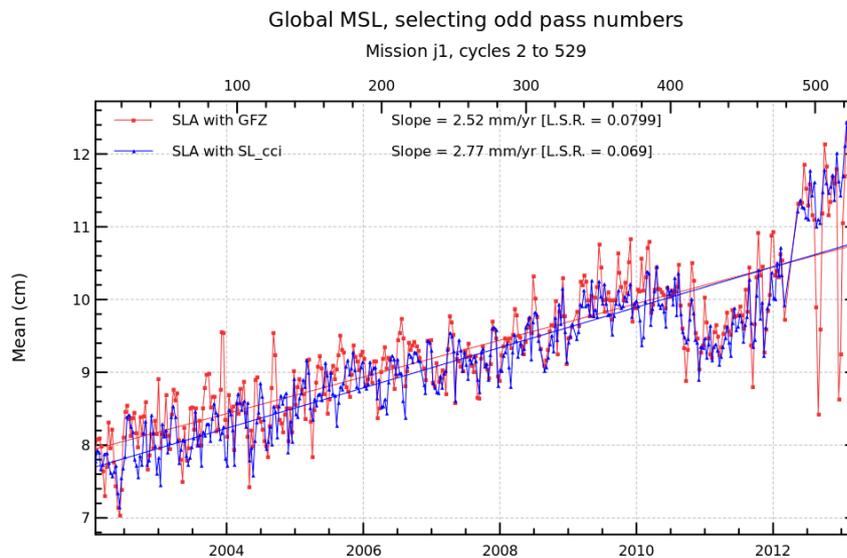
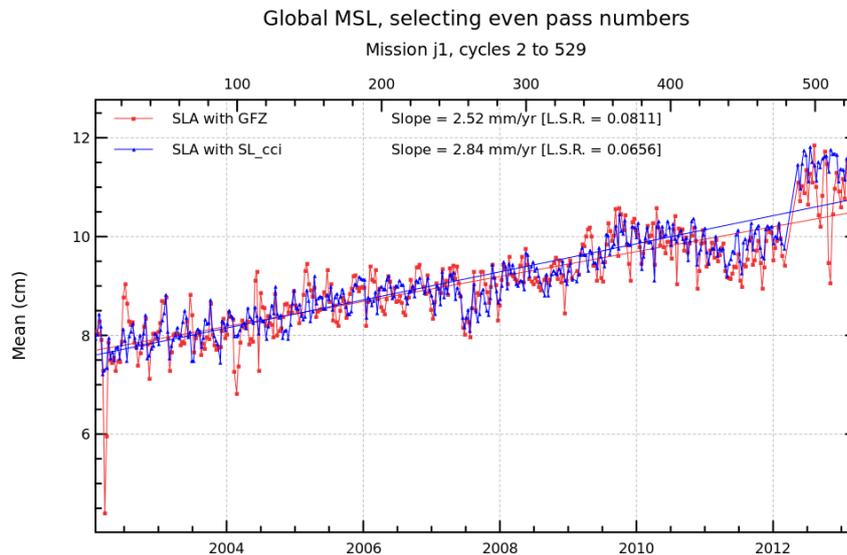
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



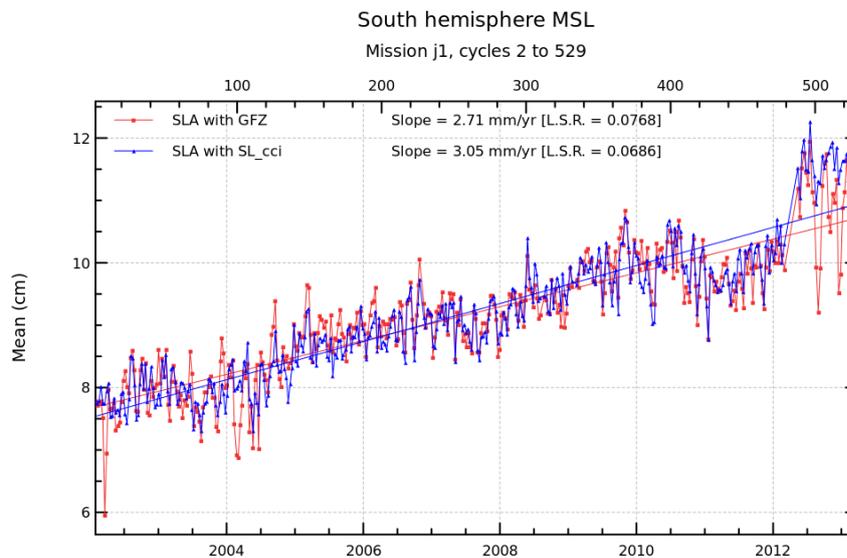
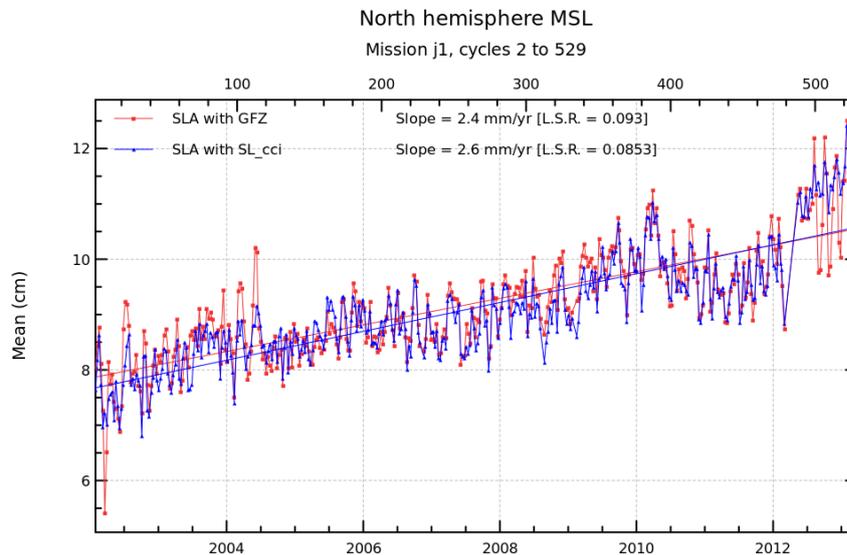
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



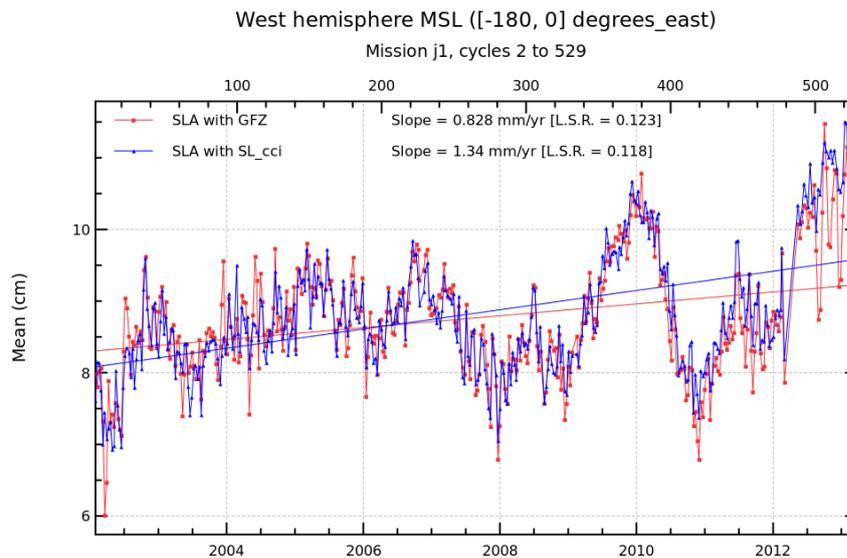
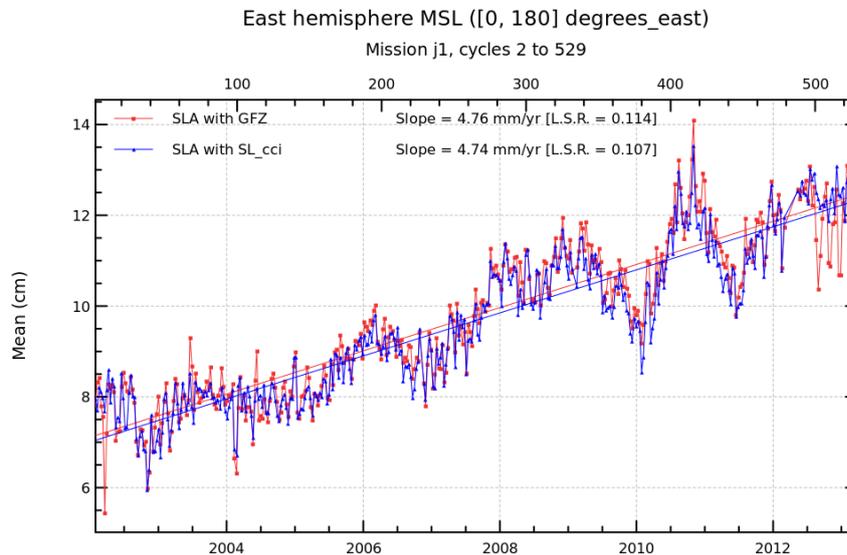
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



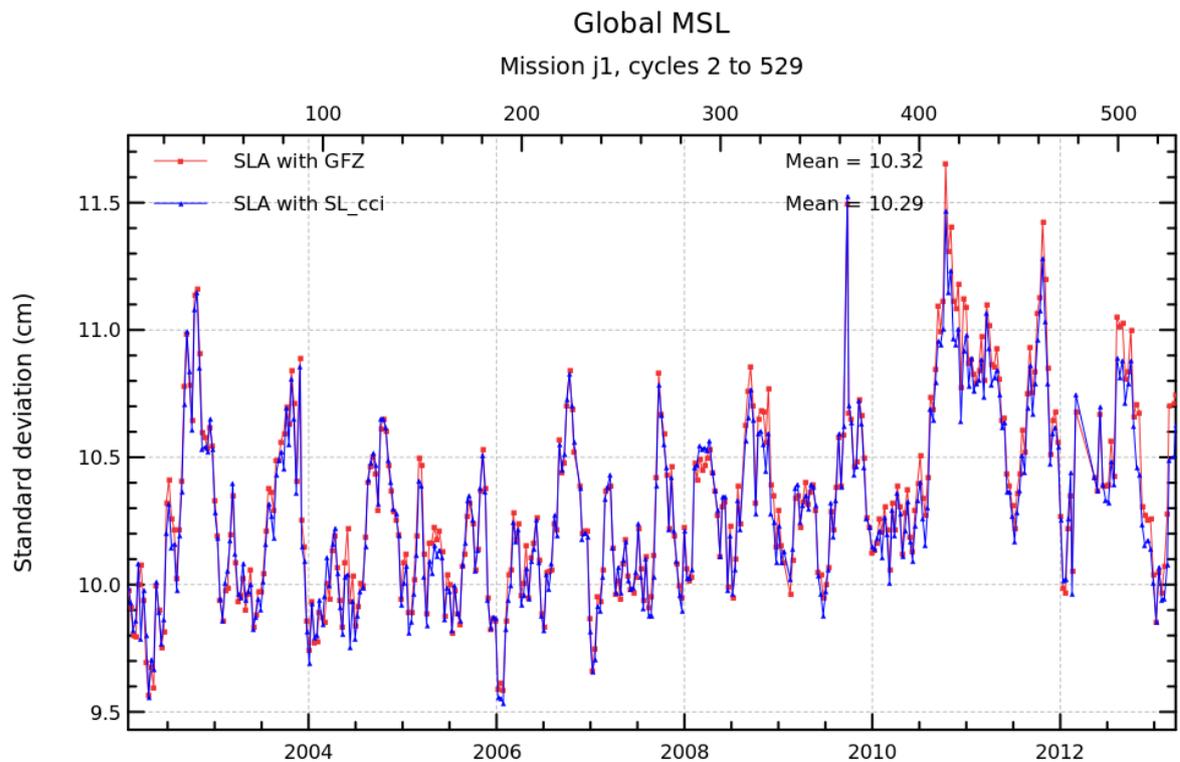
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission j1)

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

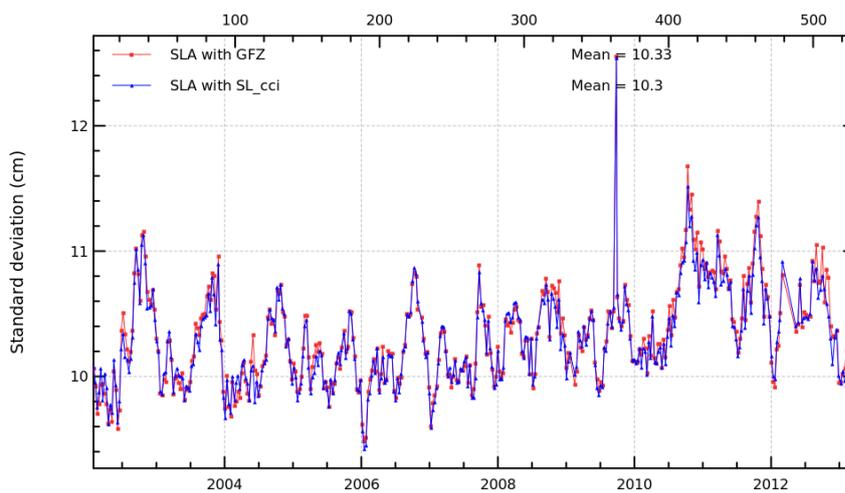
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

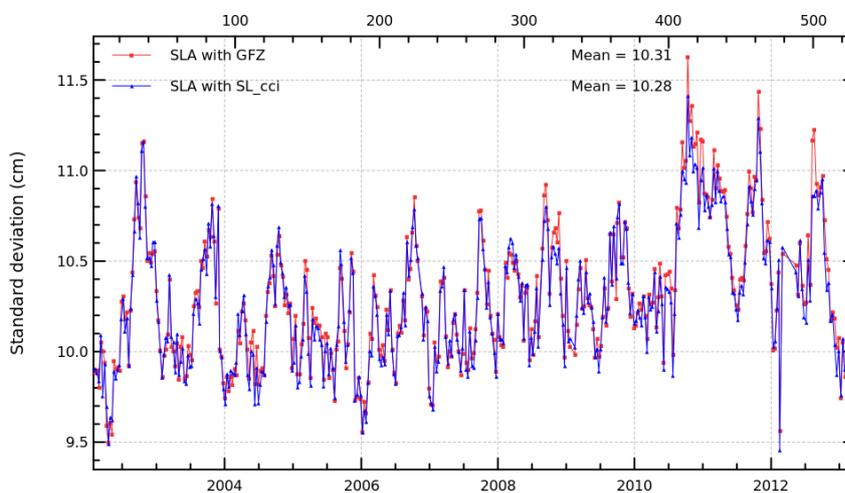
Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



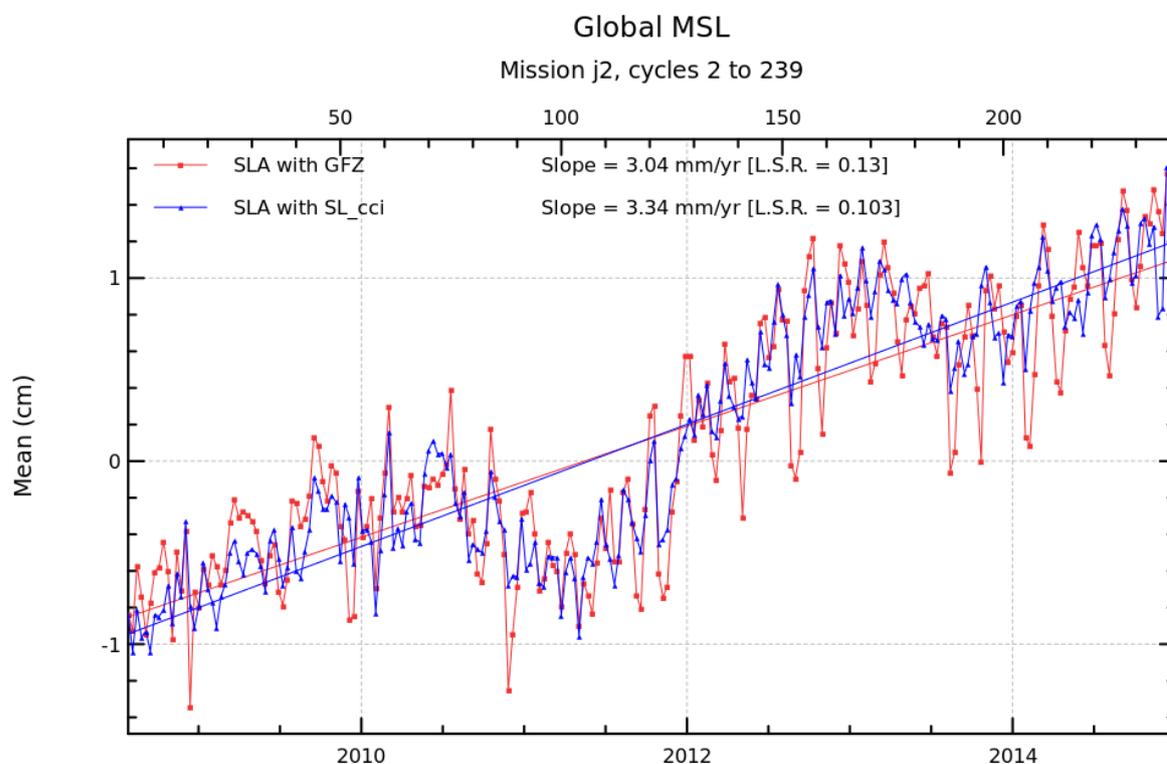
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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



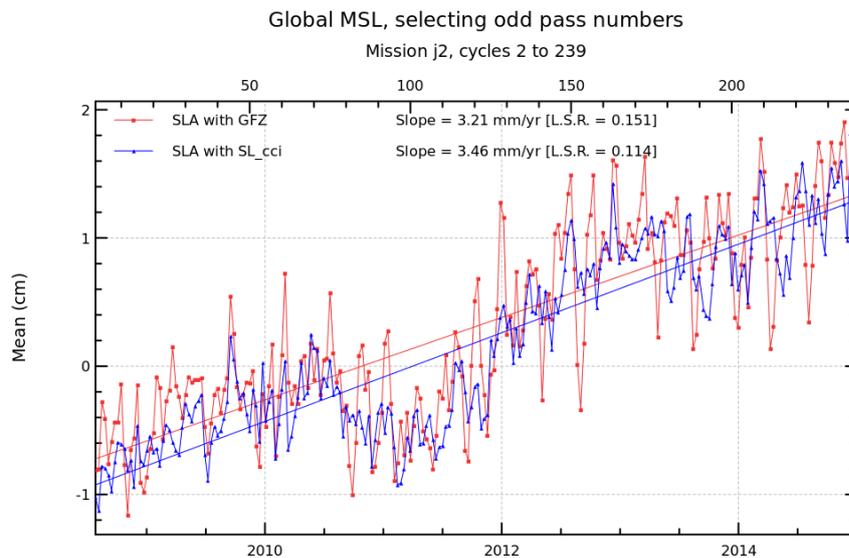
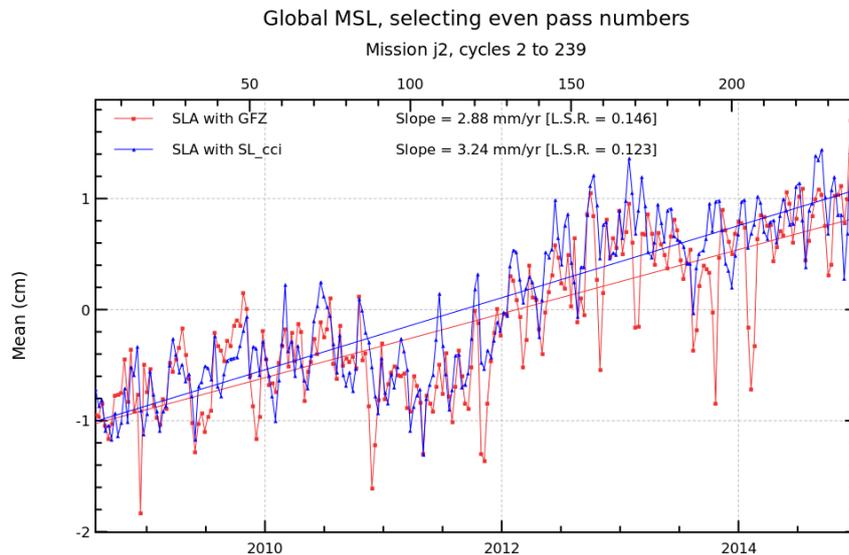
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission j2)

**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



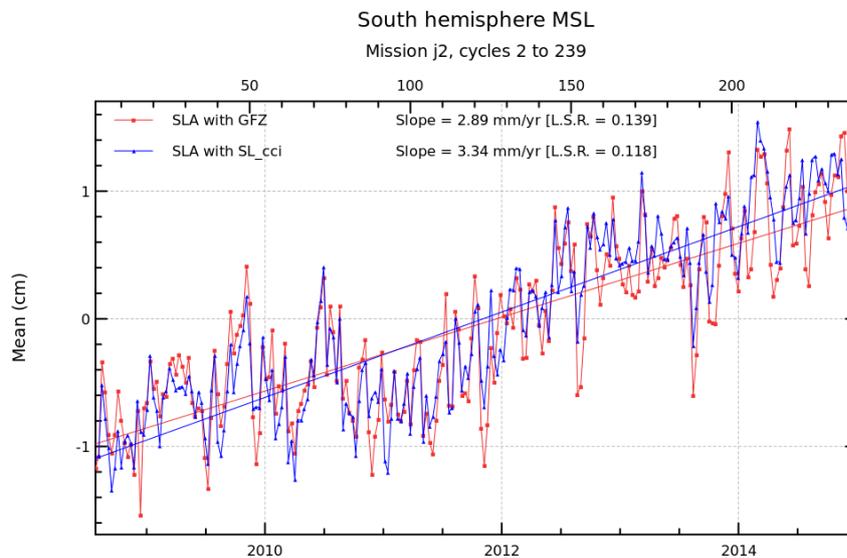
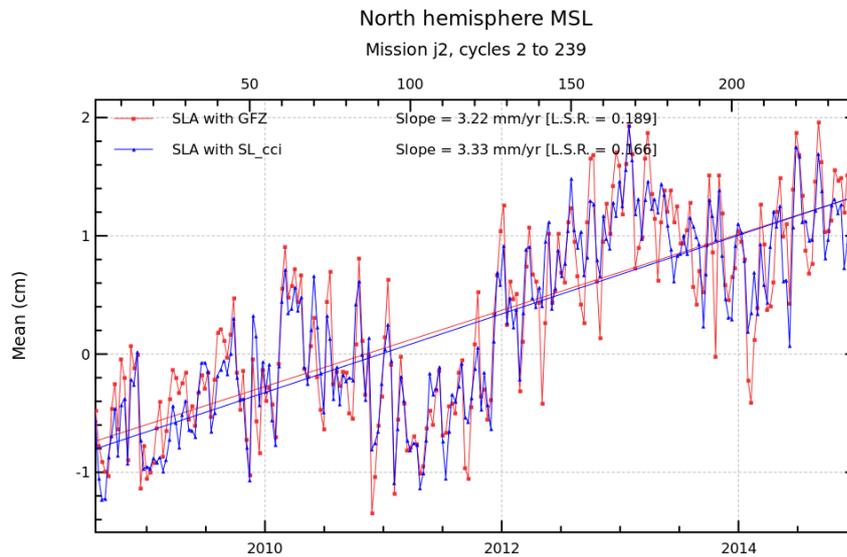
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission j2)

**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



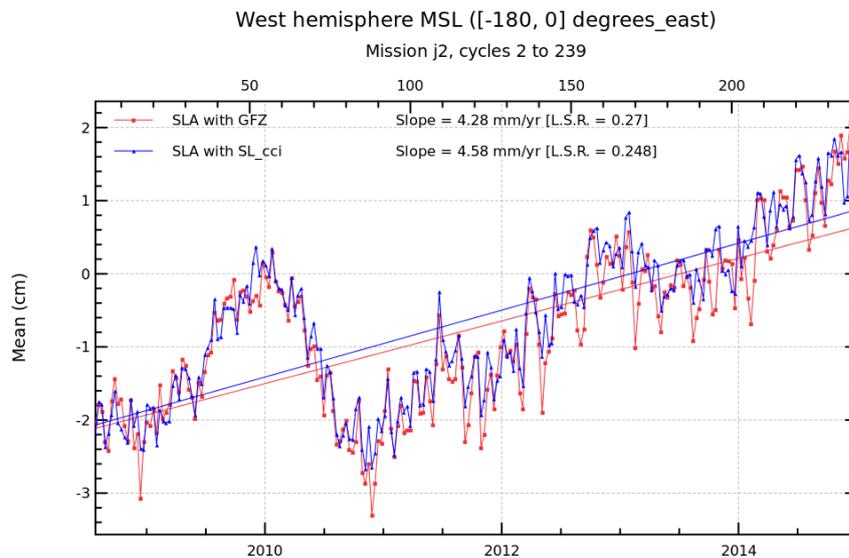
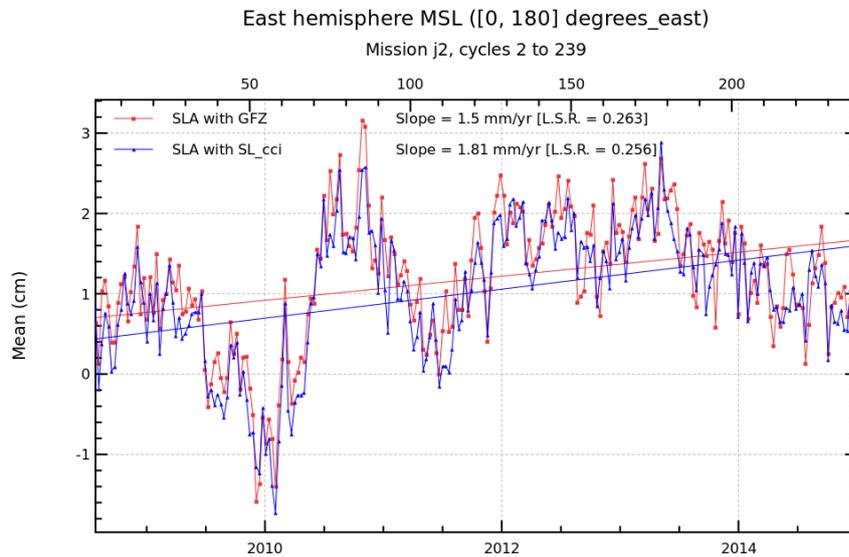
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission j2)

**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



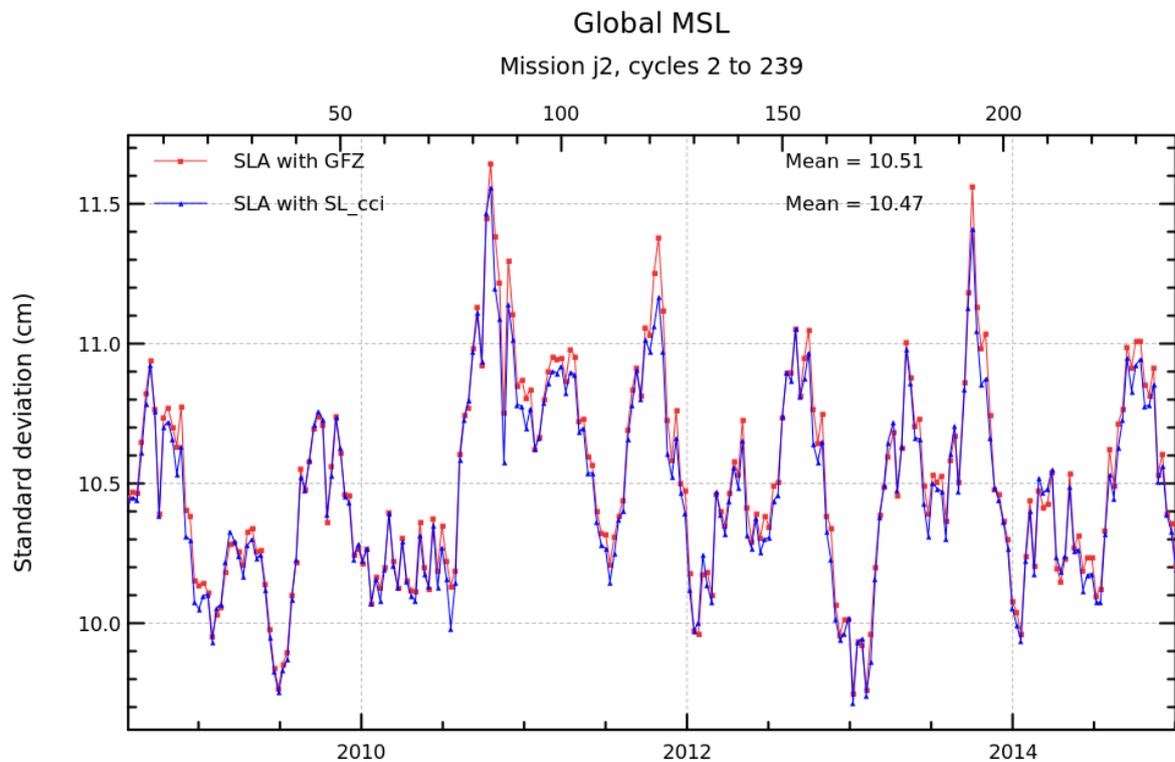
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission j2)

**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



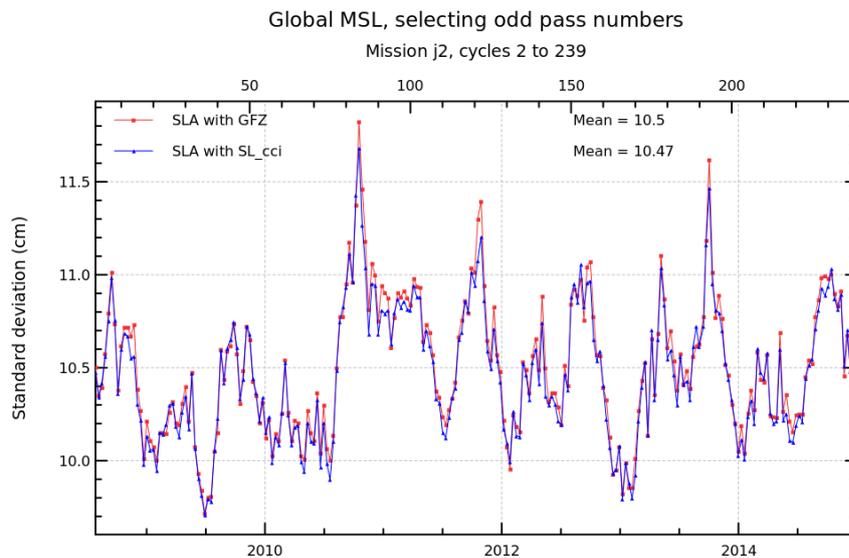
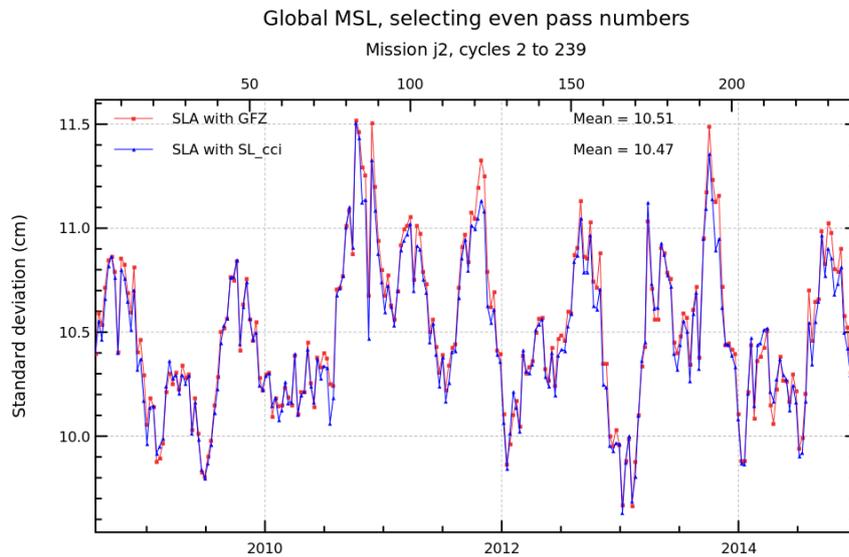
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission j2)

**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



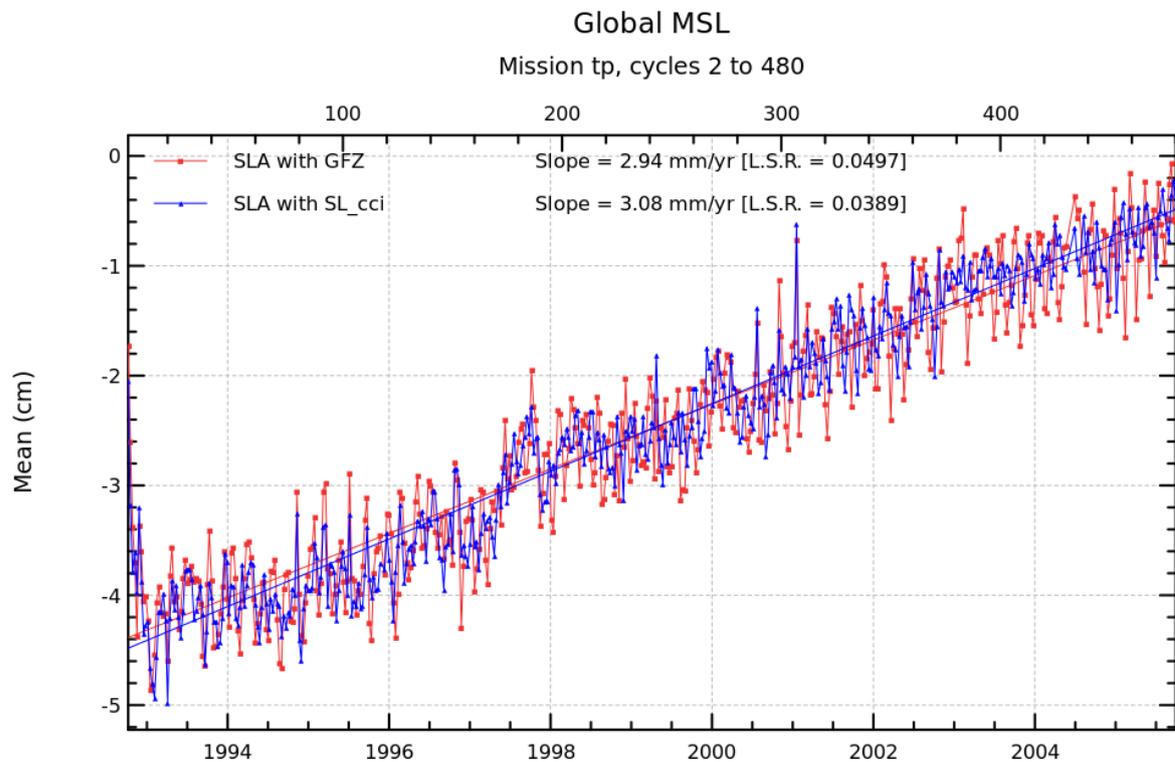
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



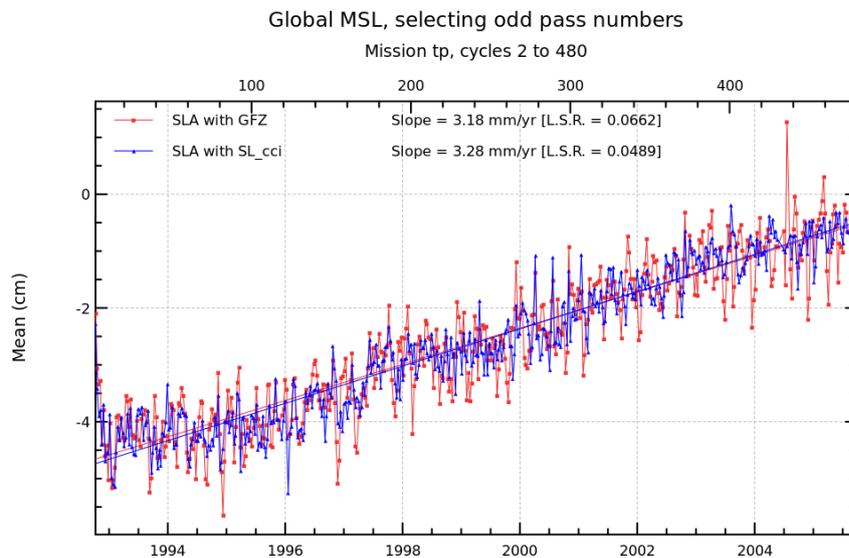
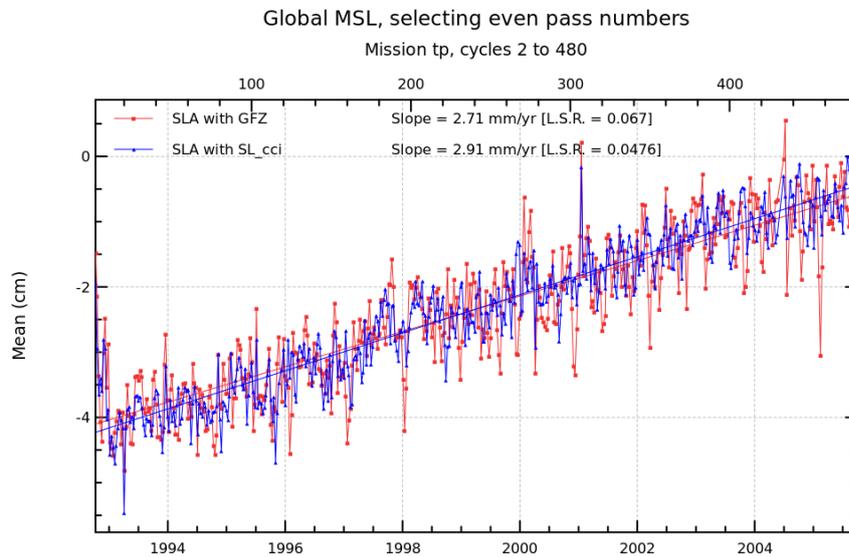
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



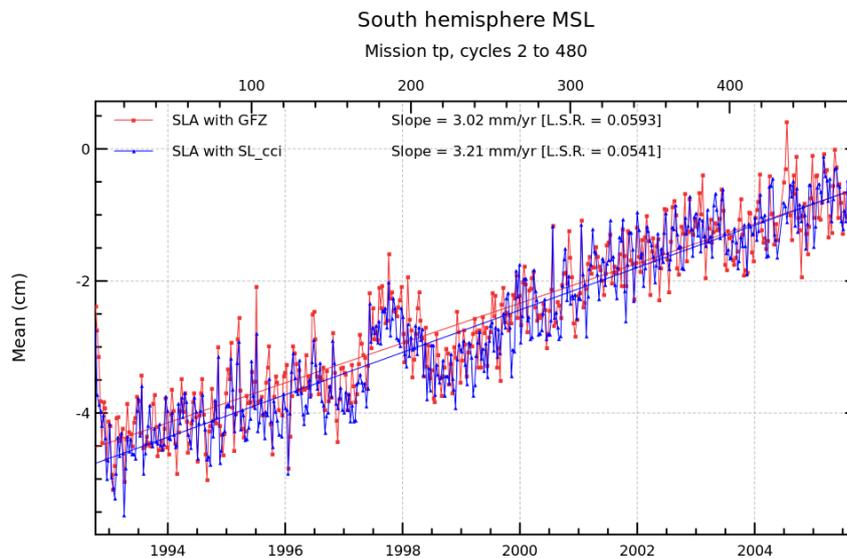
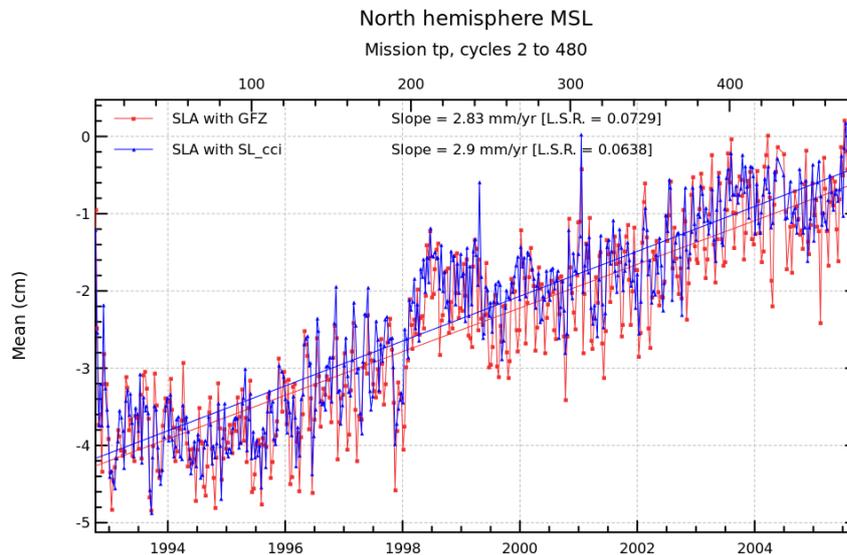
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission tp)

**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



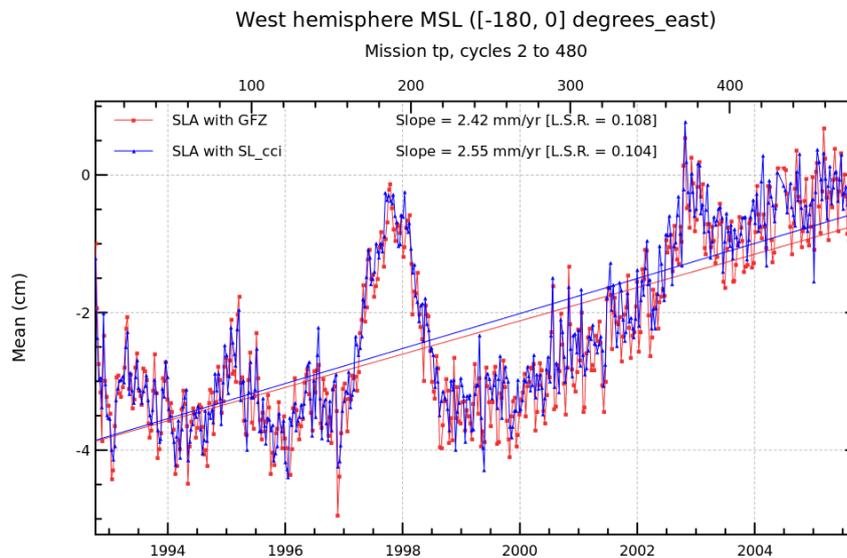
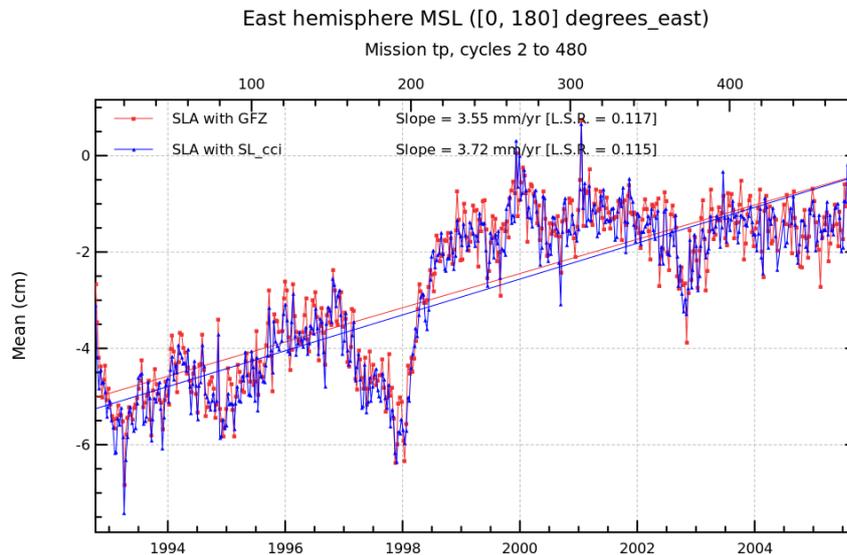
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission tp)

**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



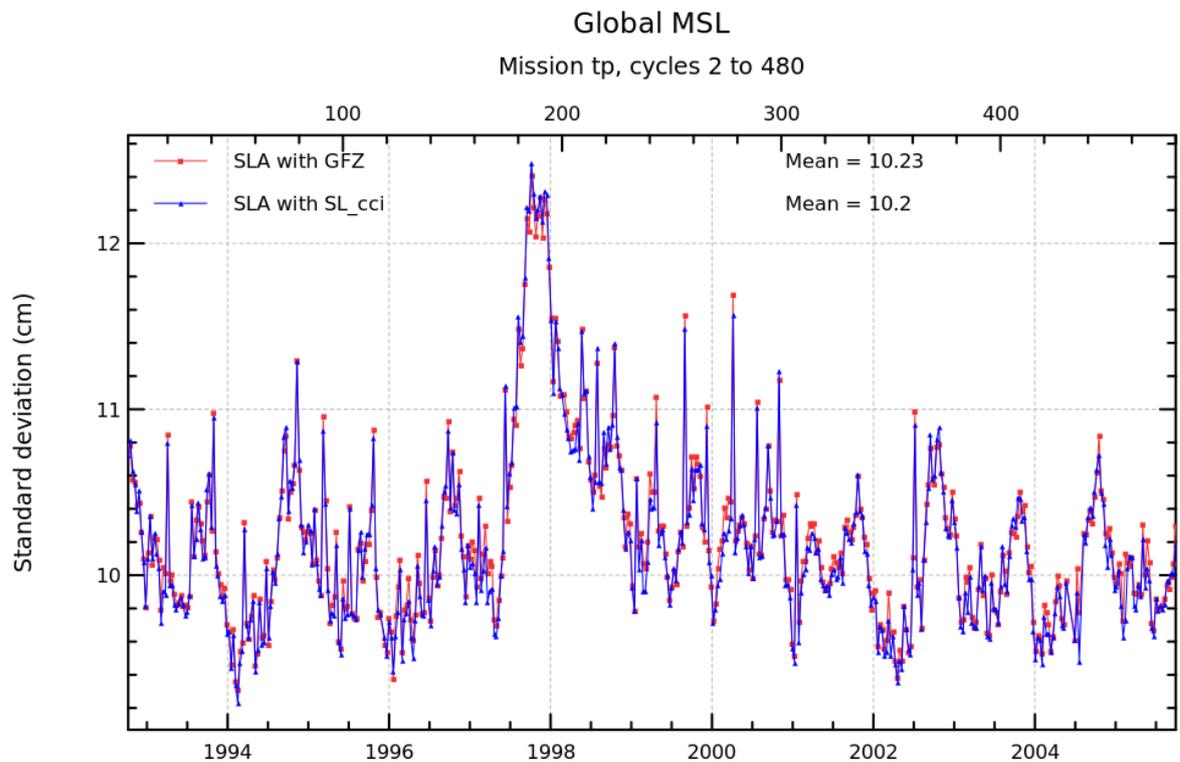
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission tp)

**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



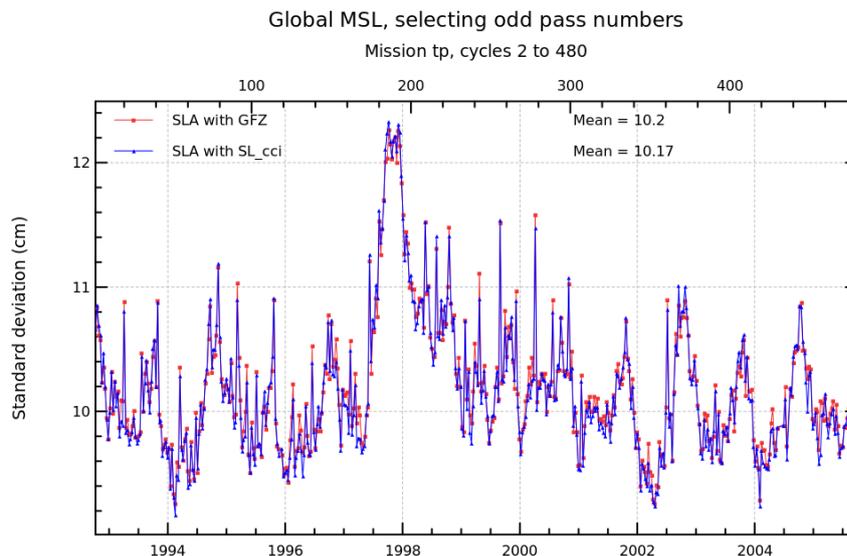
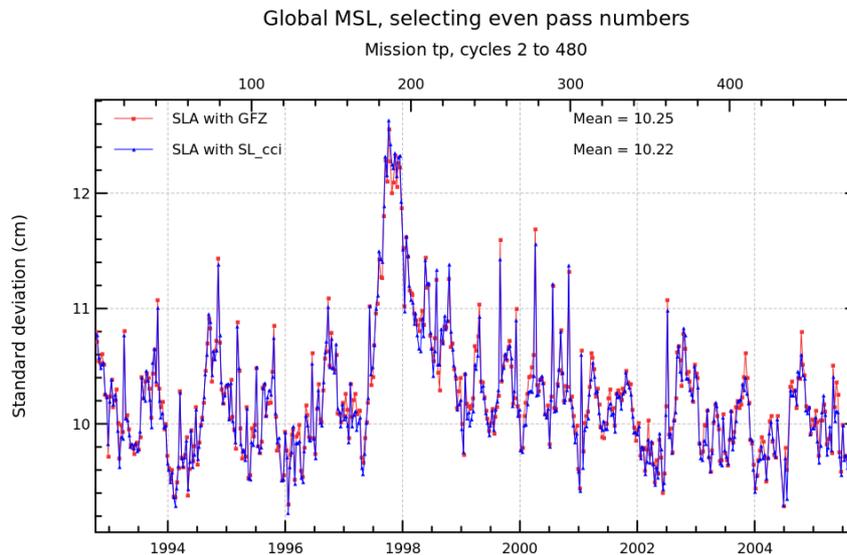
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission tp)

**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



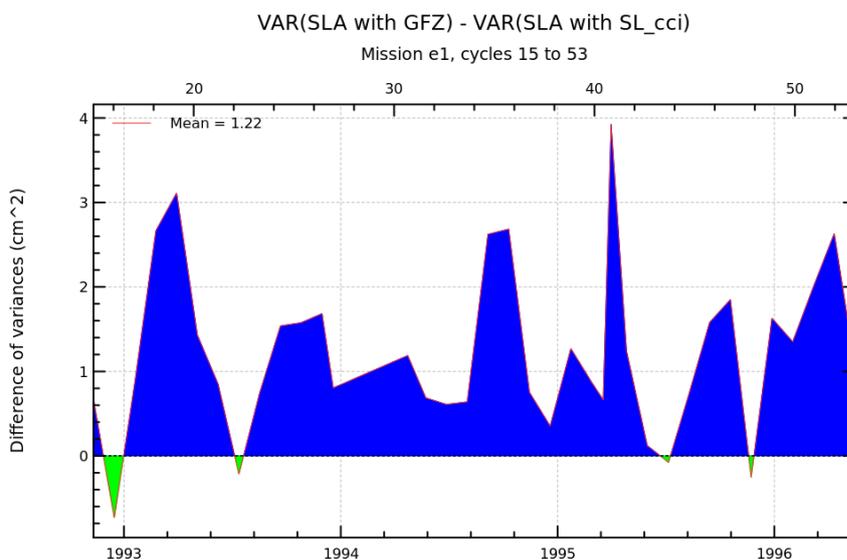
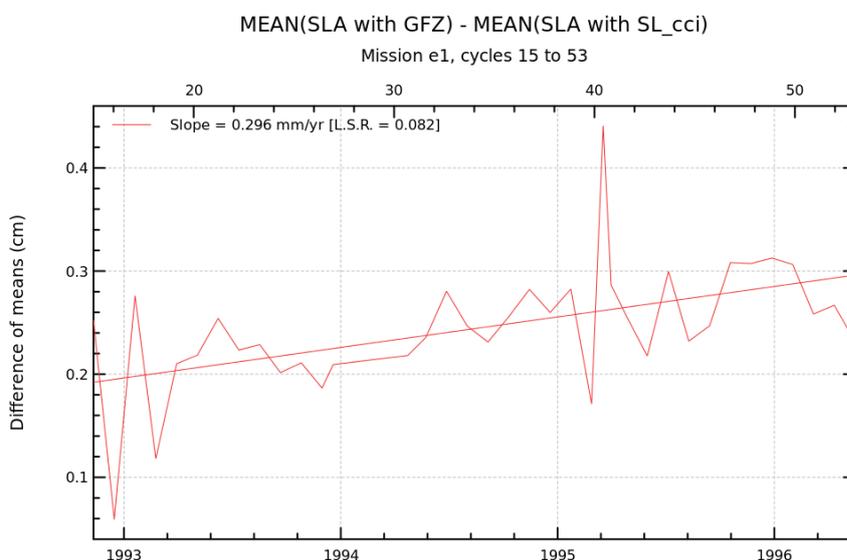
### Diagnostic A202\_a (mission e1)

**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



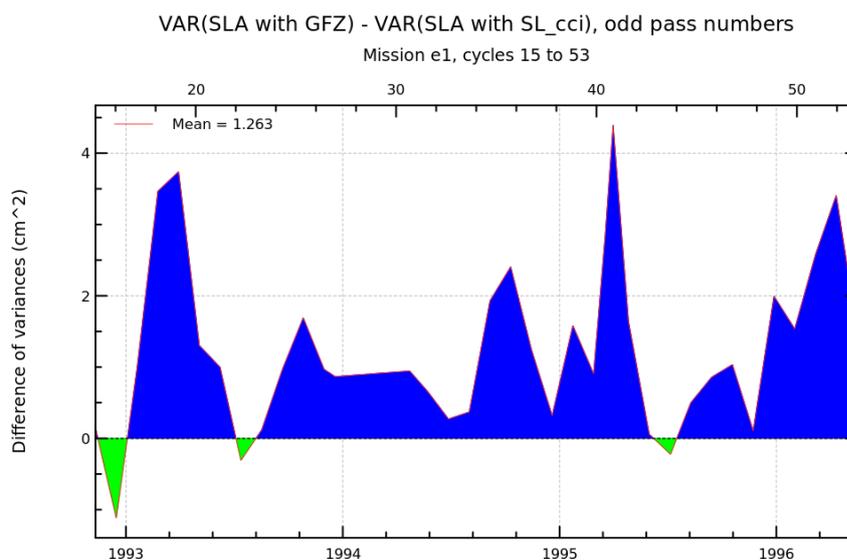
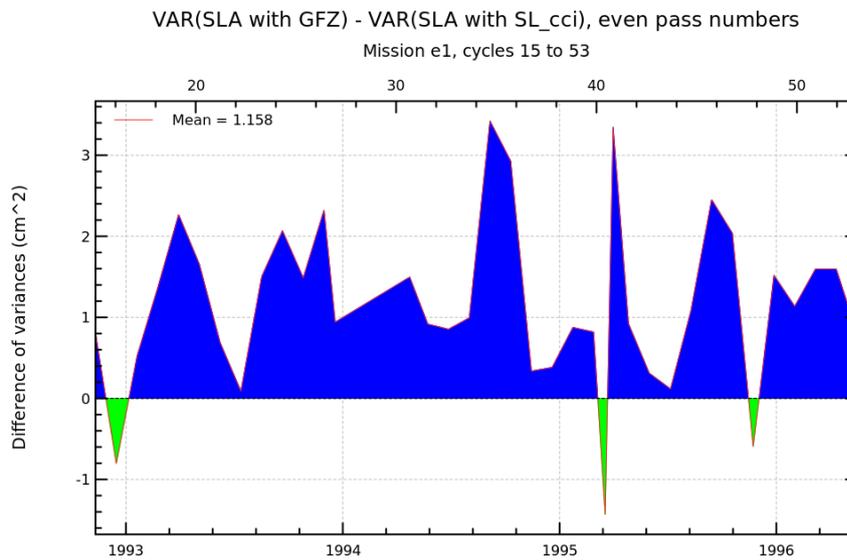
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission e1)

**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



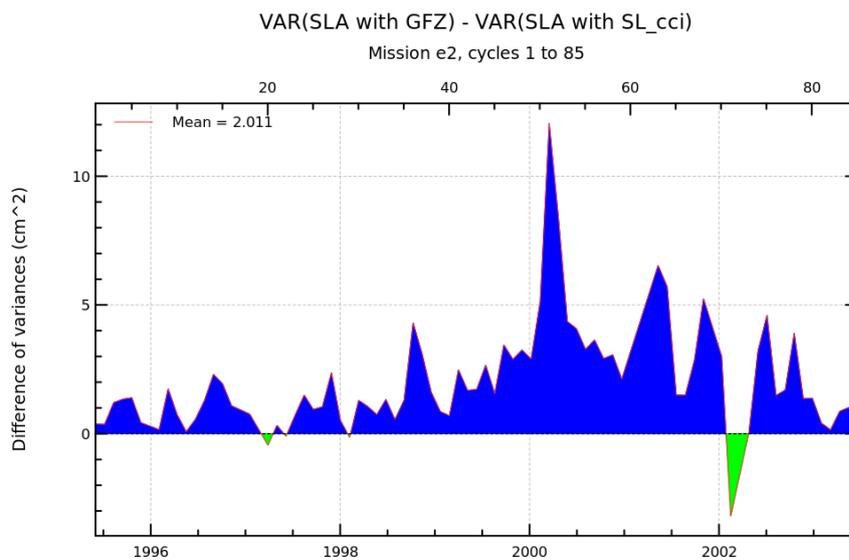
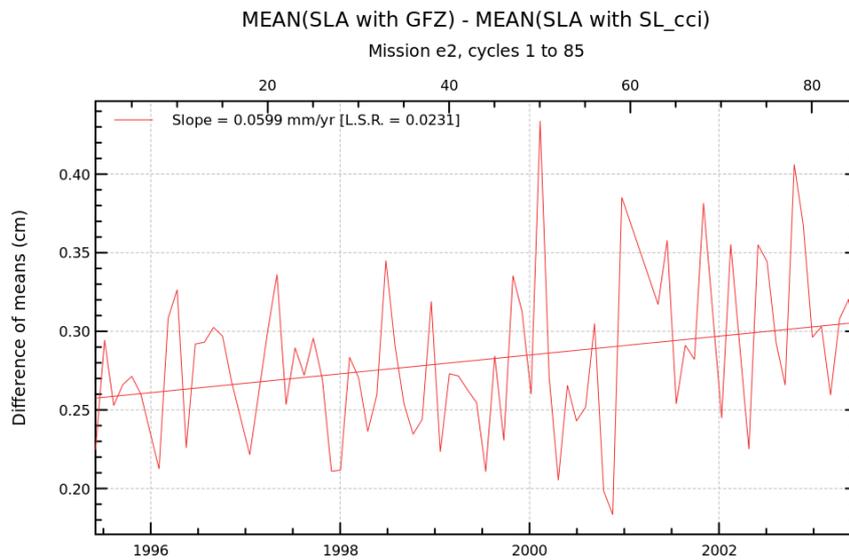
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission e2)

**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



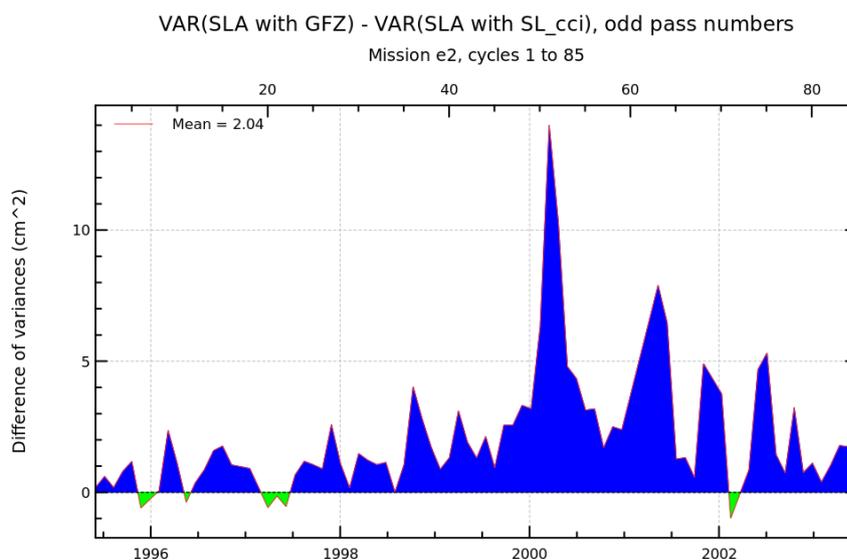
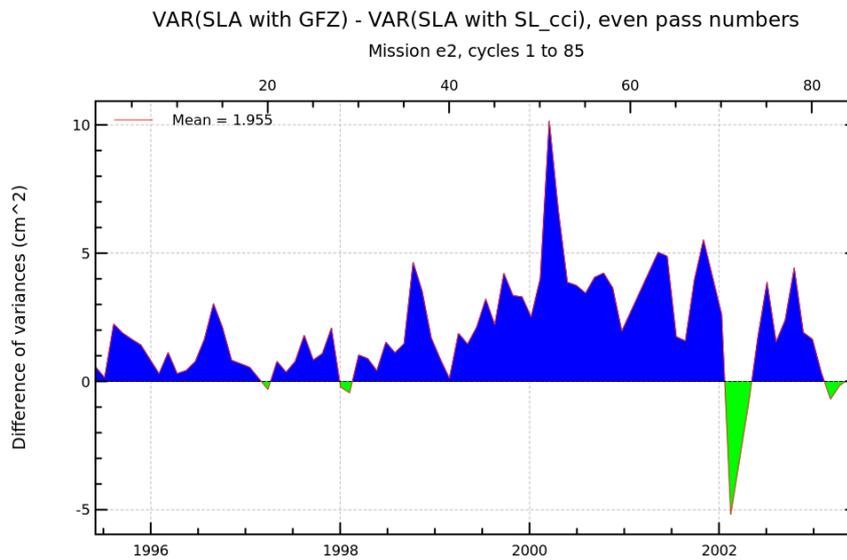
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission e2)

**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



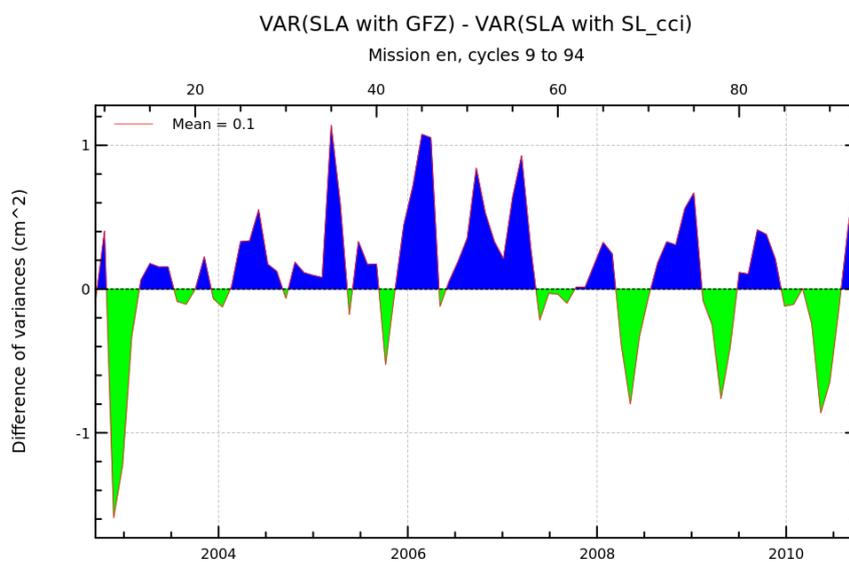
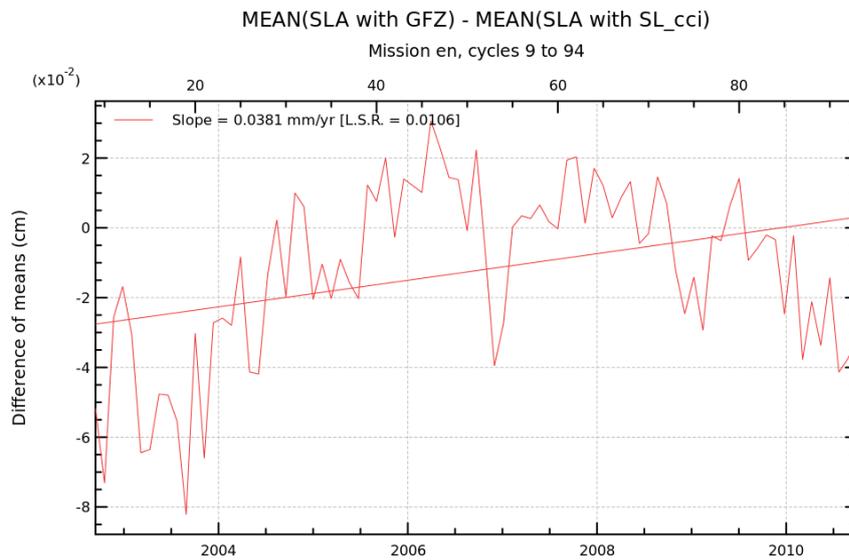
## Diagnostic A202 a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



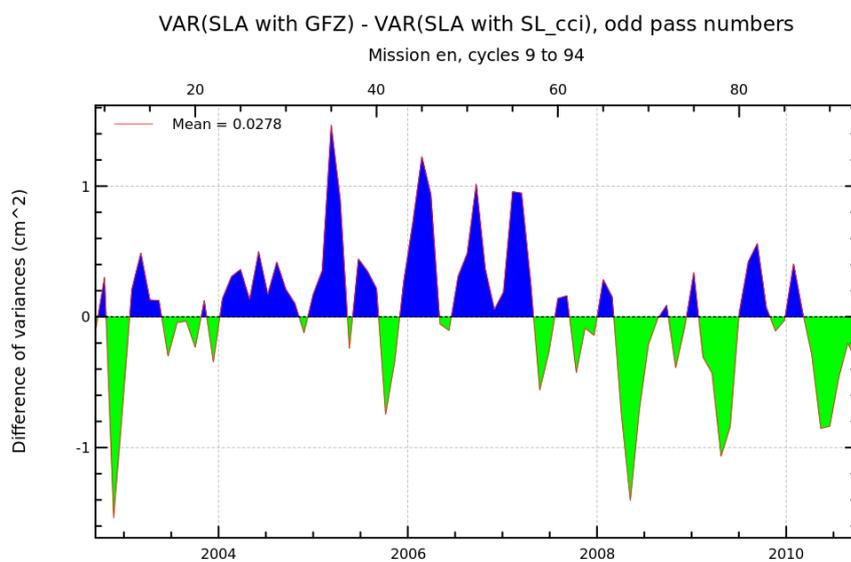
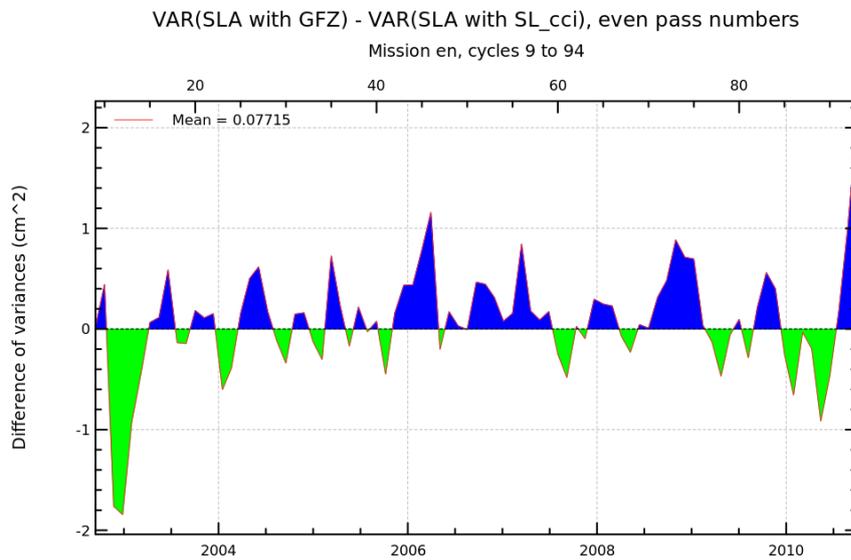
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



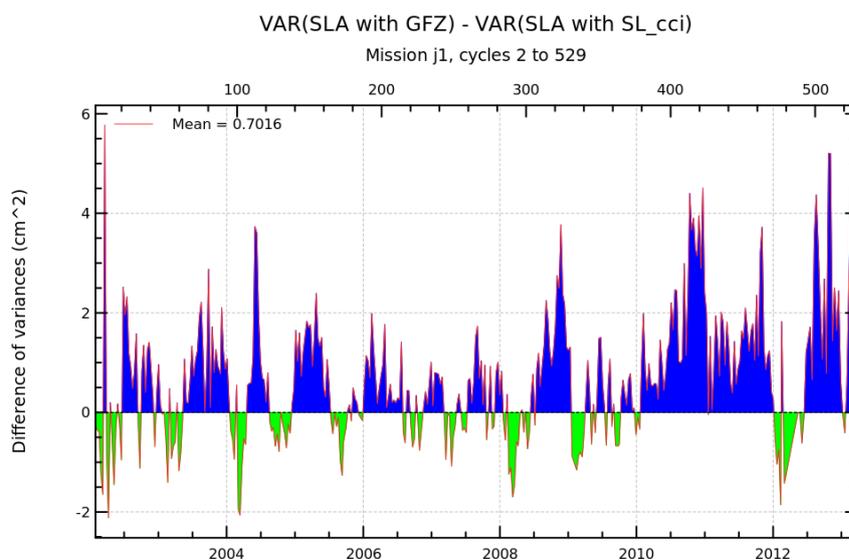
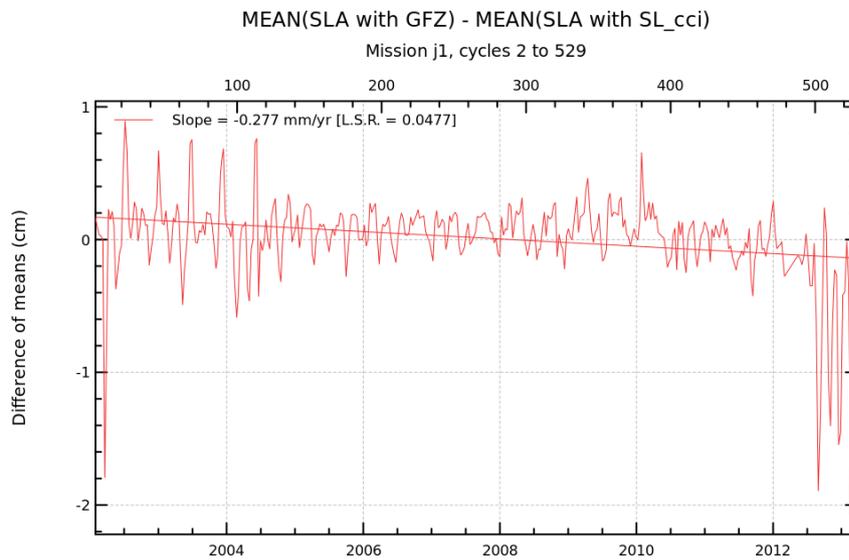
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



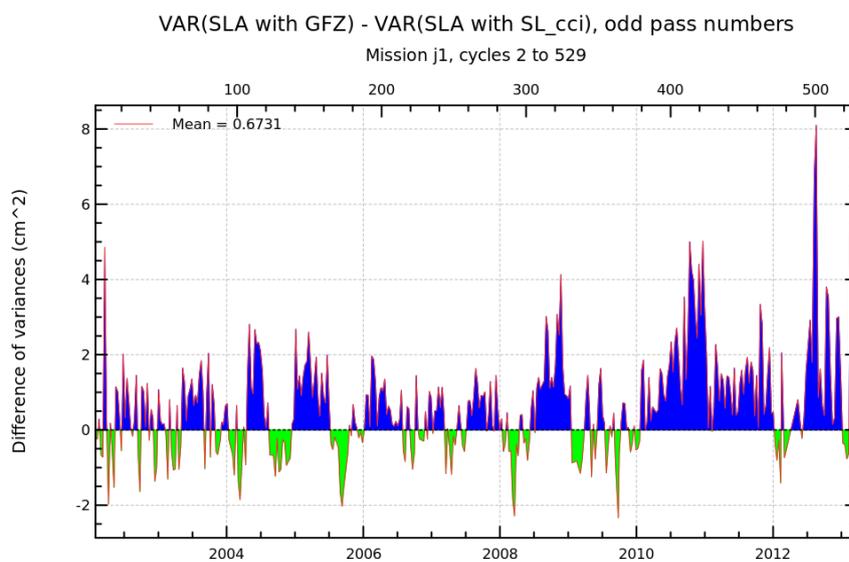
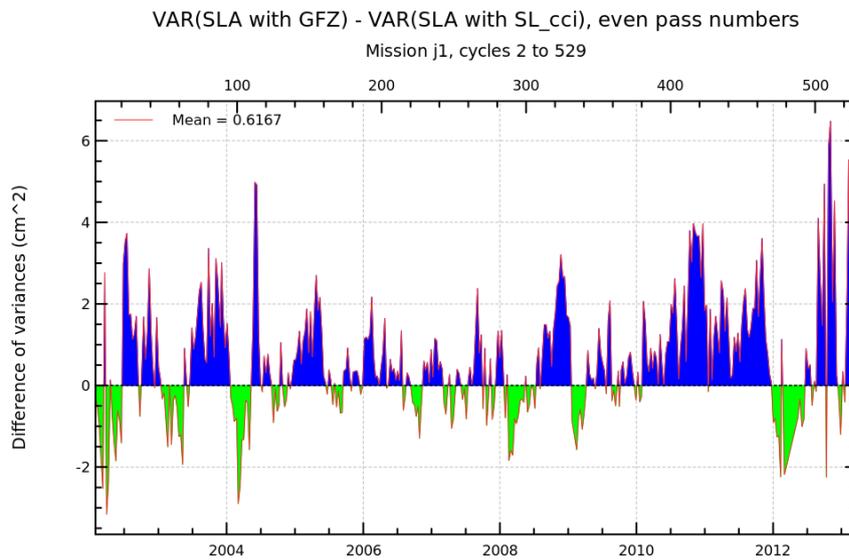
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



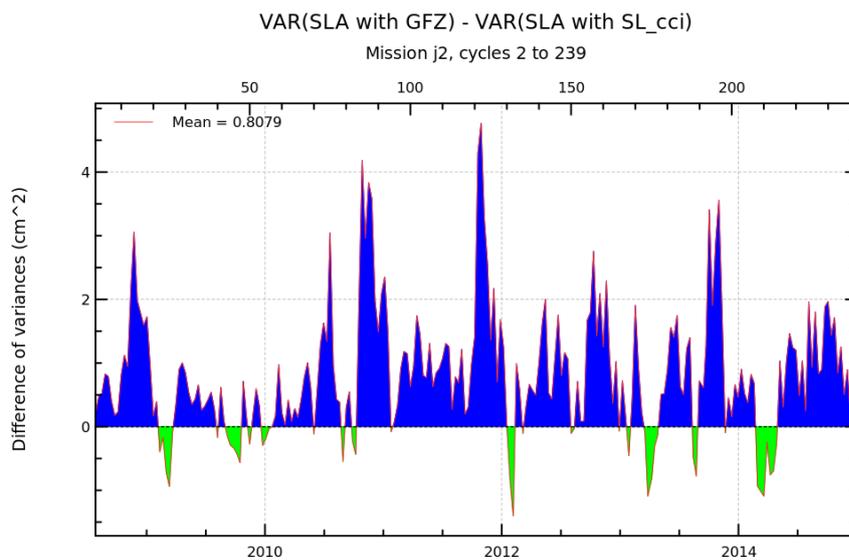
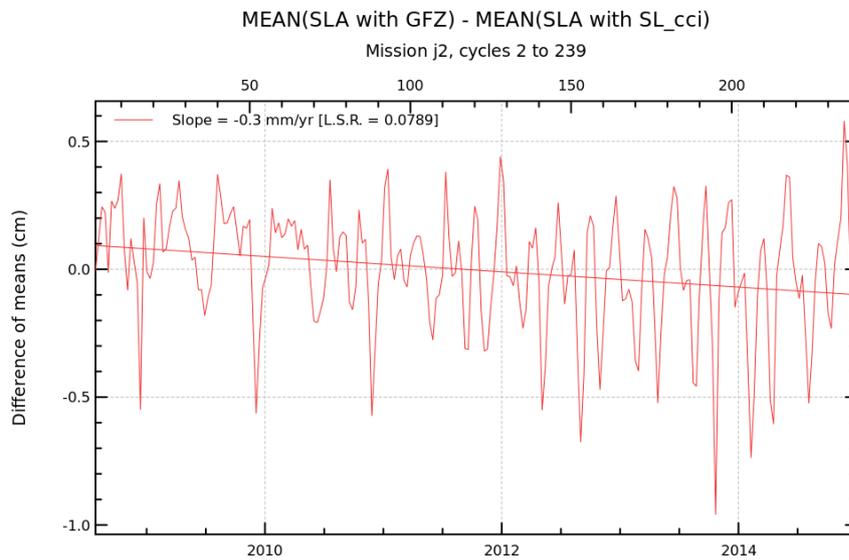
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission j2)

**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 type : Mono-mission analyses



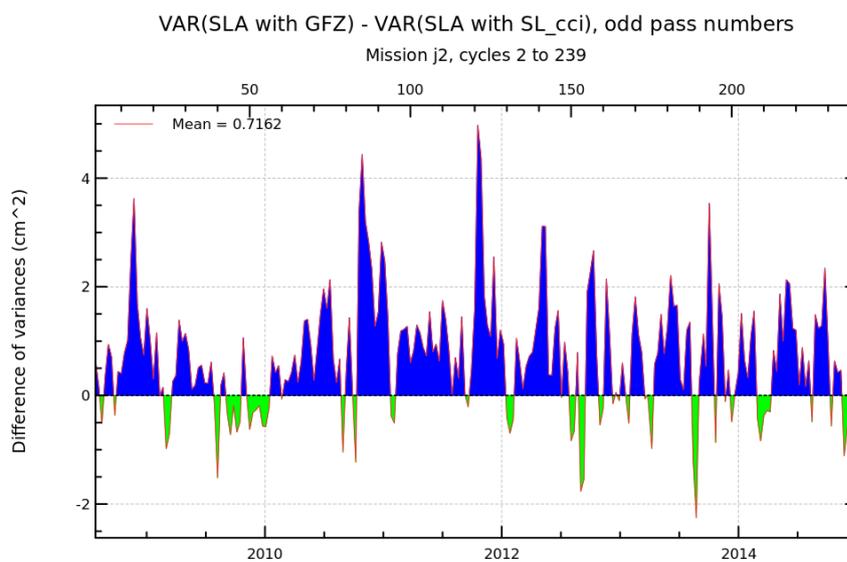
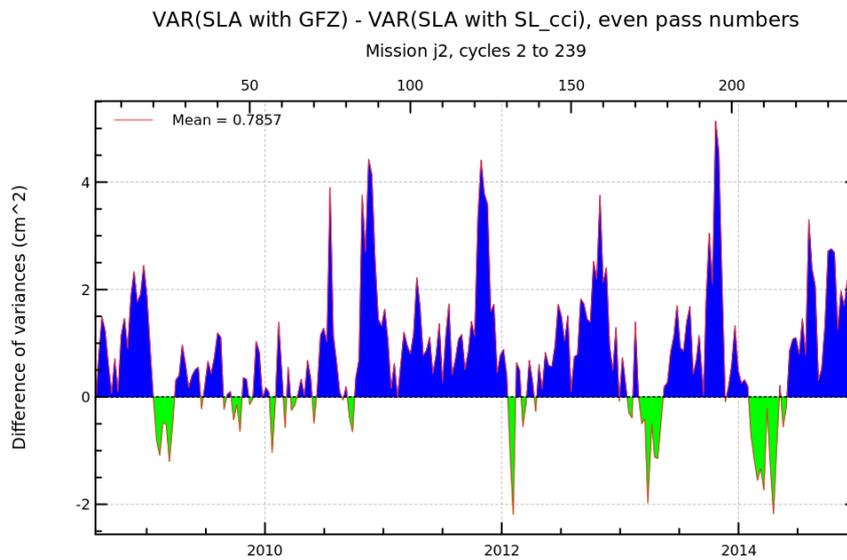
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



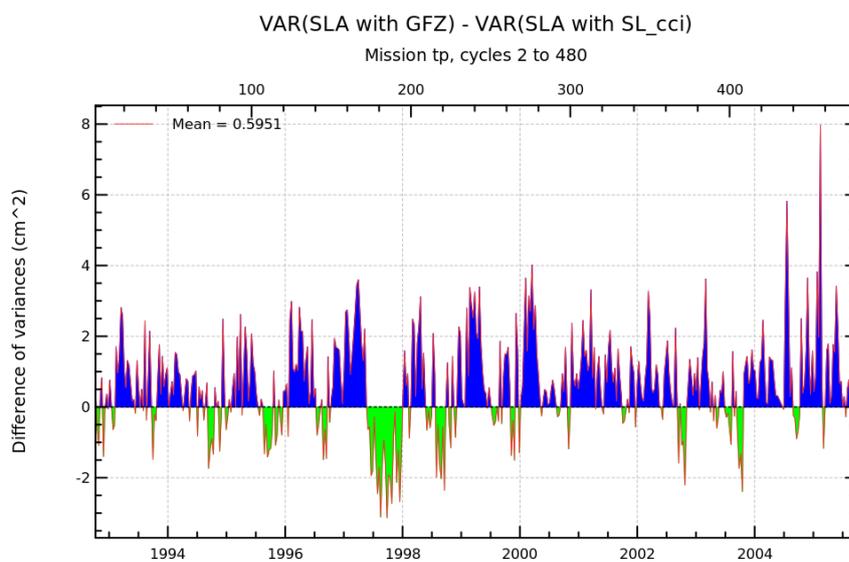
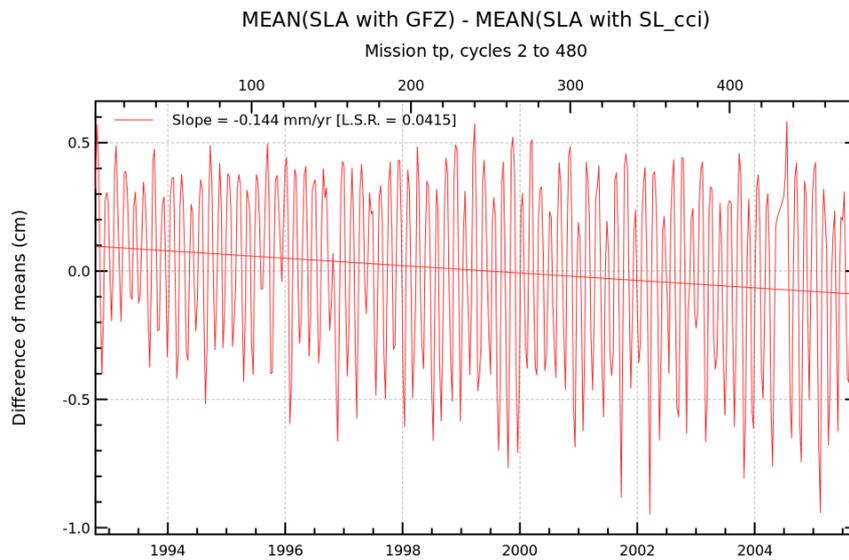
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission tp)

**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 type : Mono-mission analyses



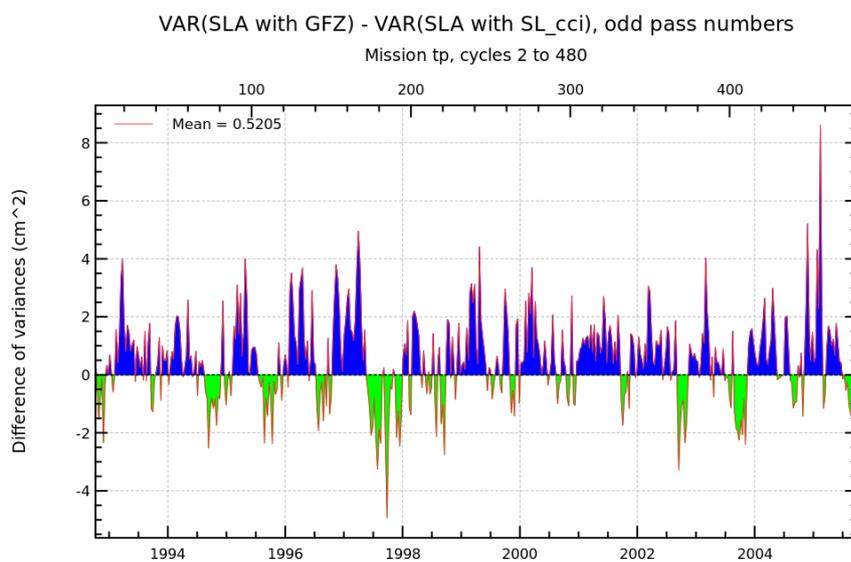
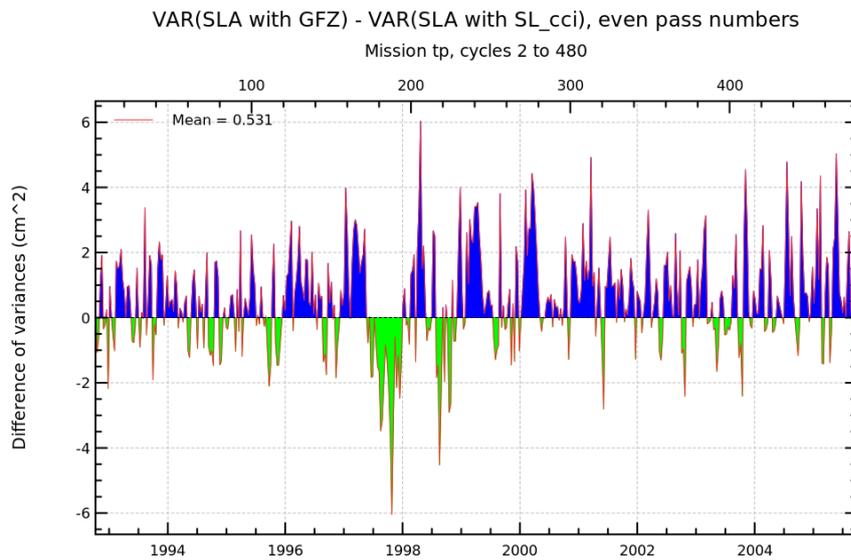
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission tp)

**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



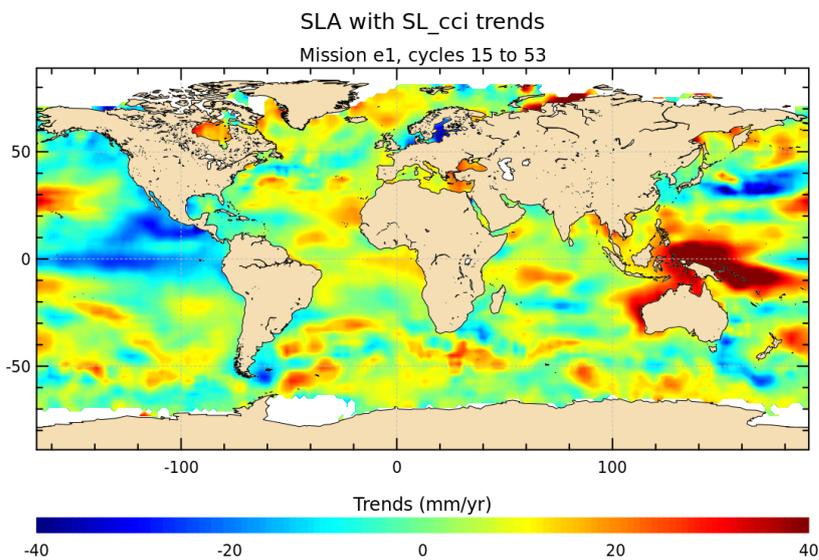
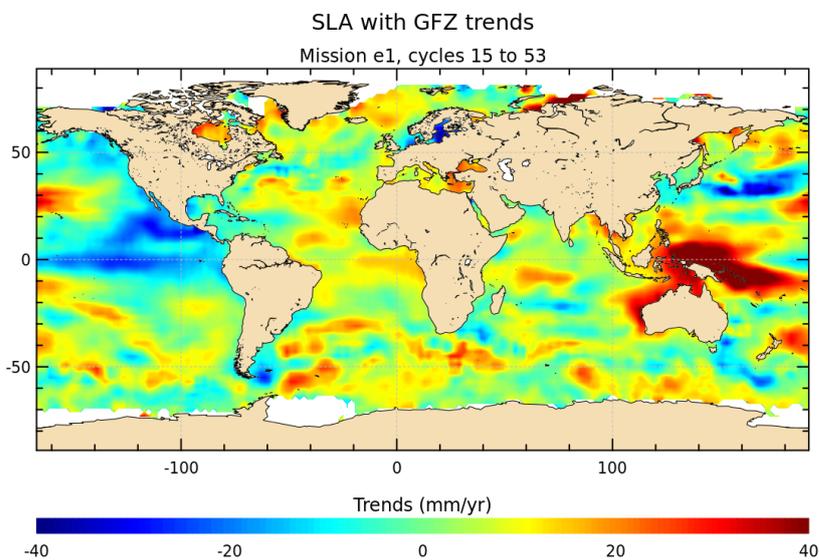
### Diagnostic A203\_a (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



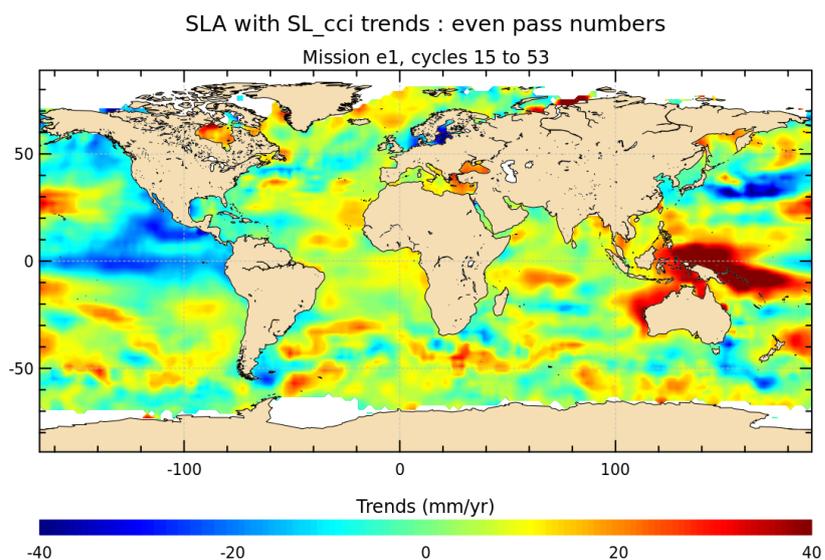
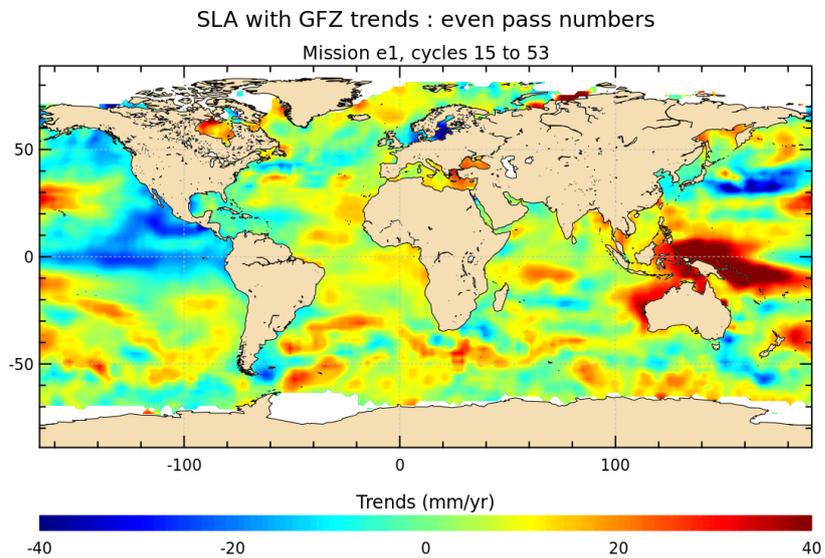
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



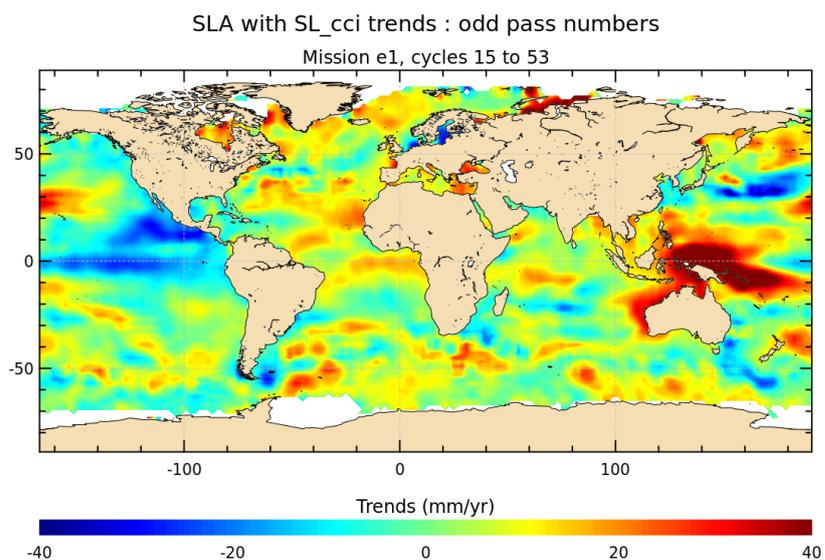
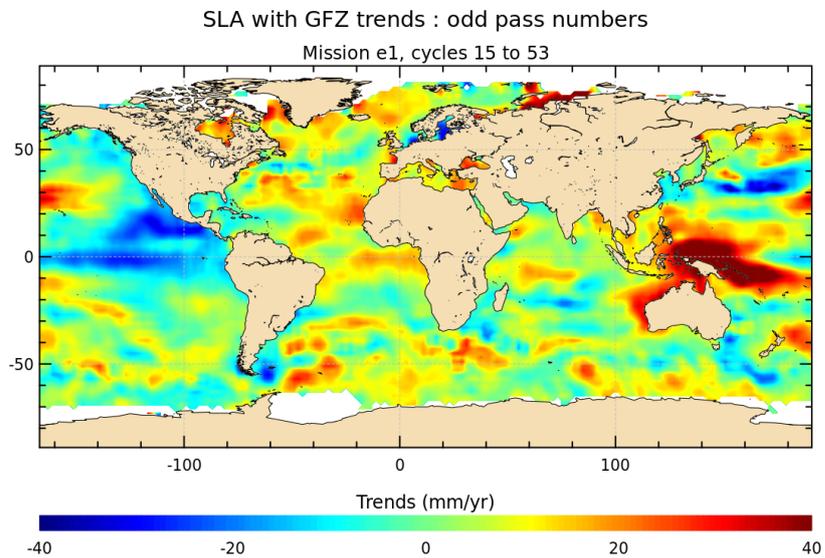
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



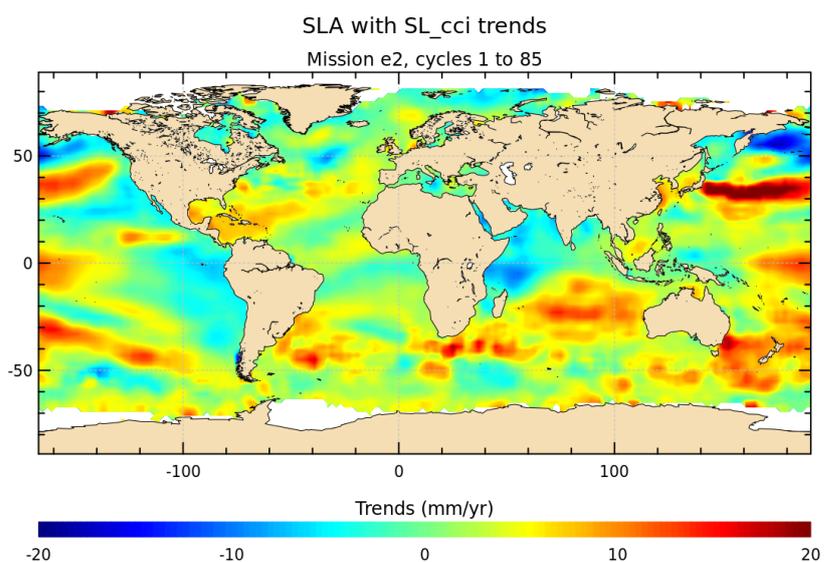
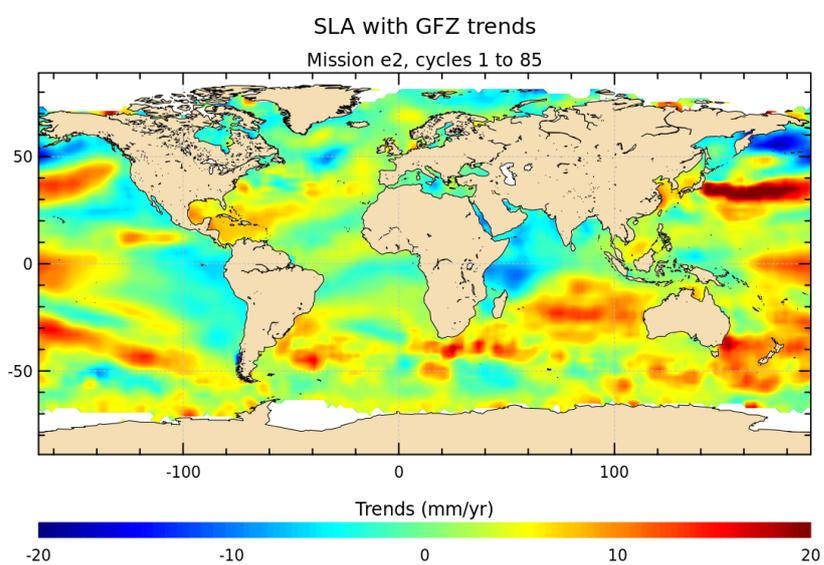
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission e2)

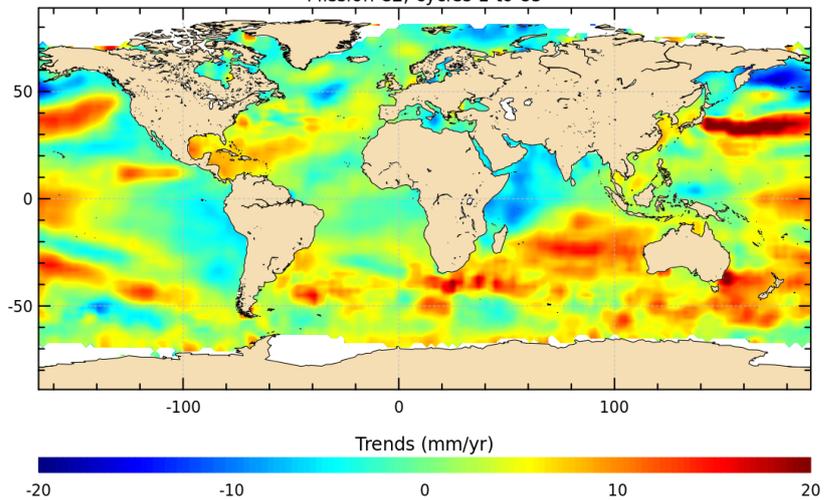
**Name :** Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

**Input data :** Along track SLA

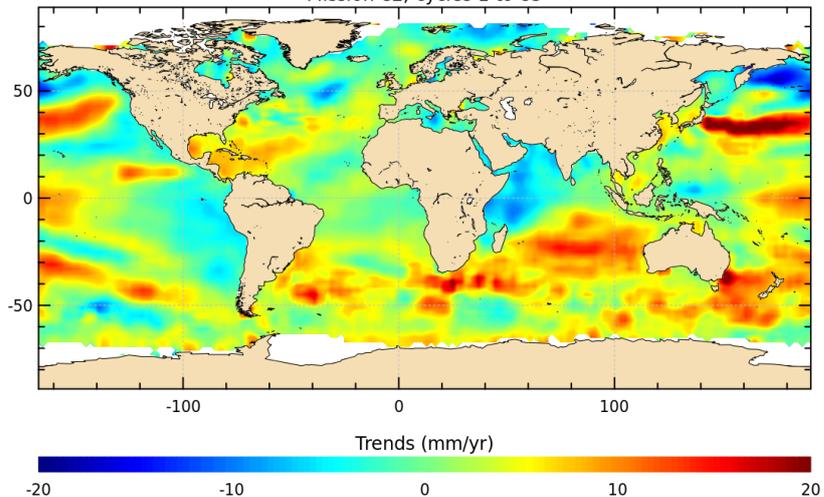
**Description :** The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends : even pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission e2)

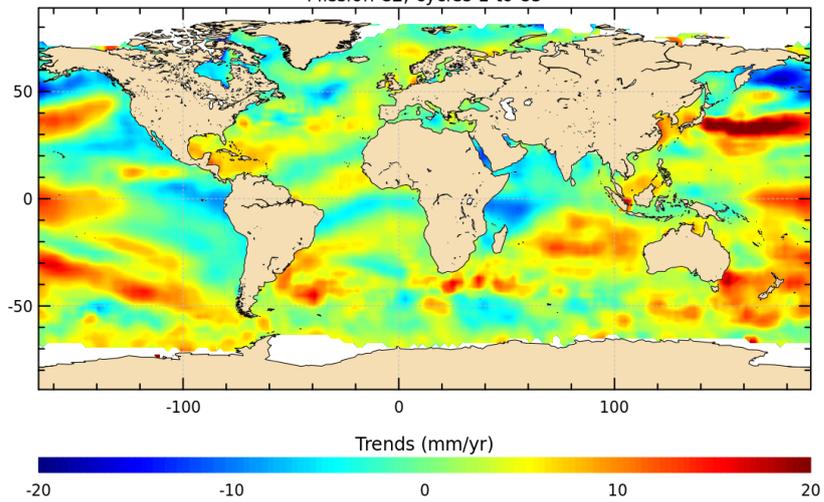
**Name :** Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

**Input data :** Along track SLA

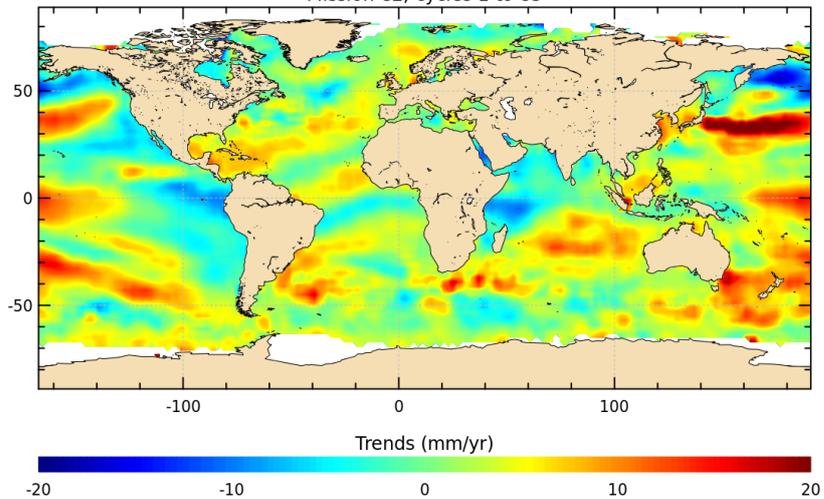
**Description :** The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



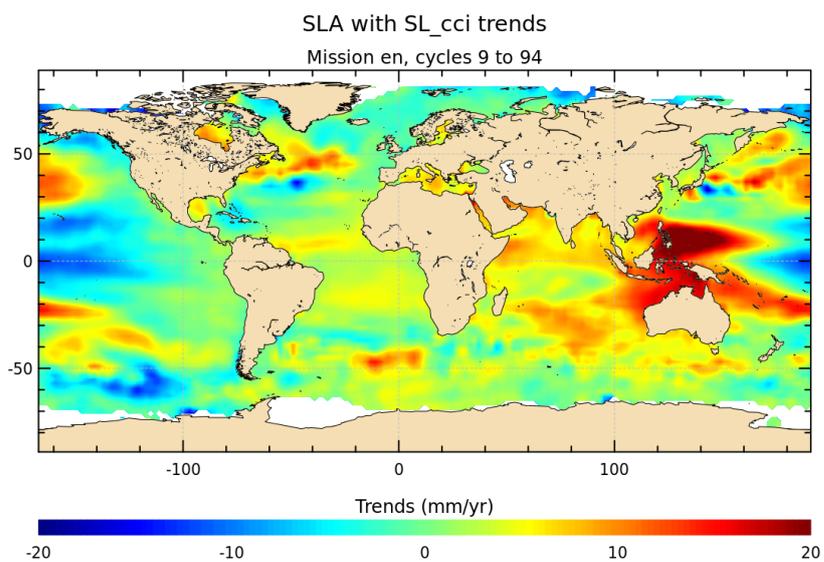
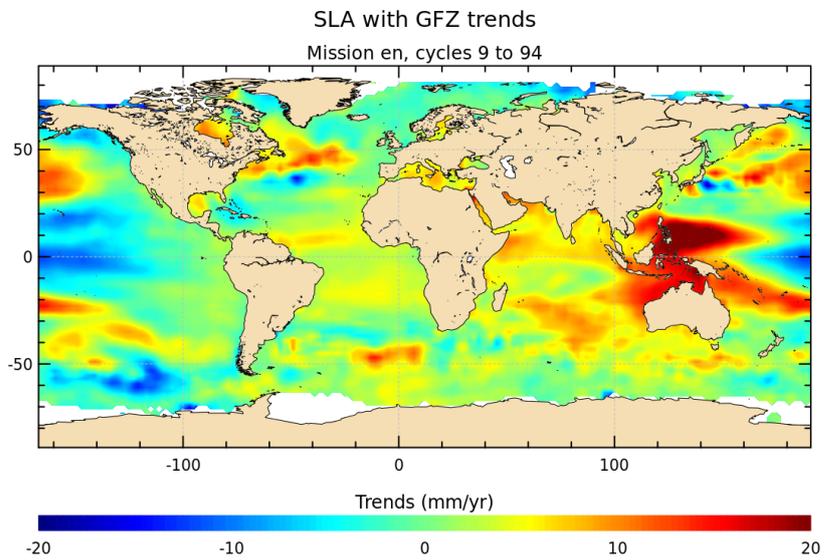
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



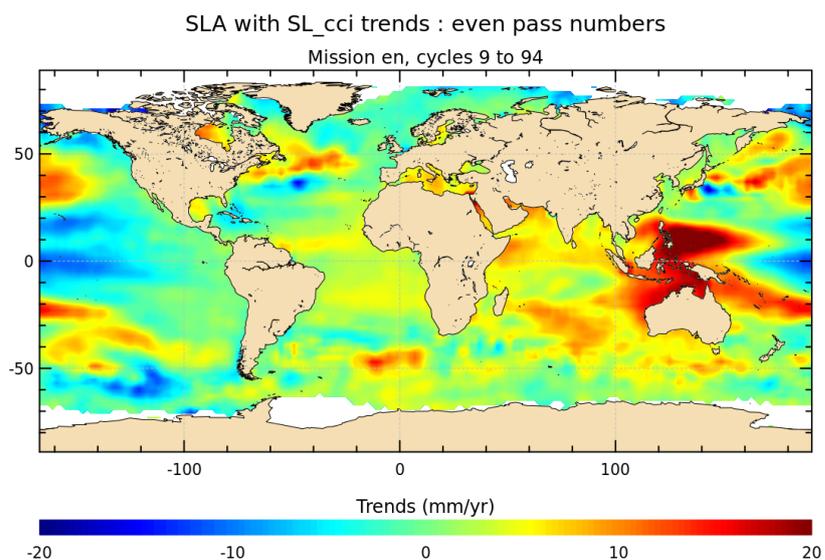
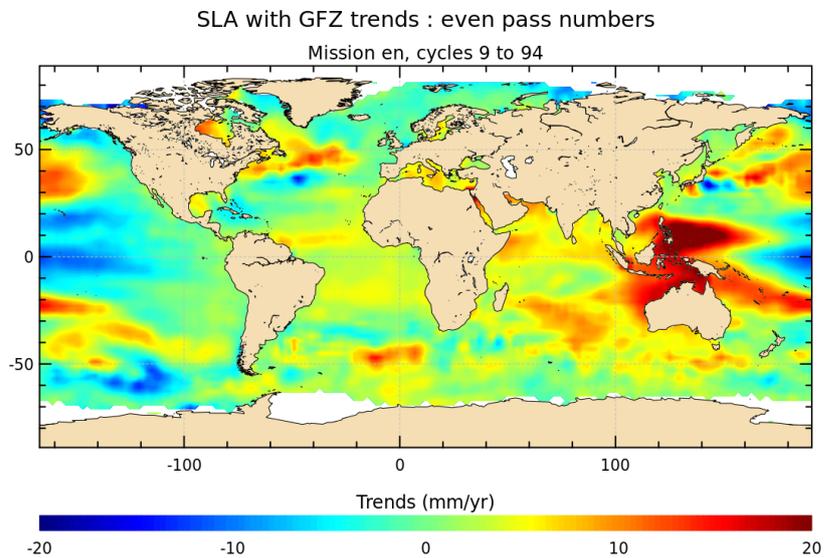
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



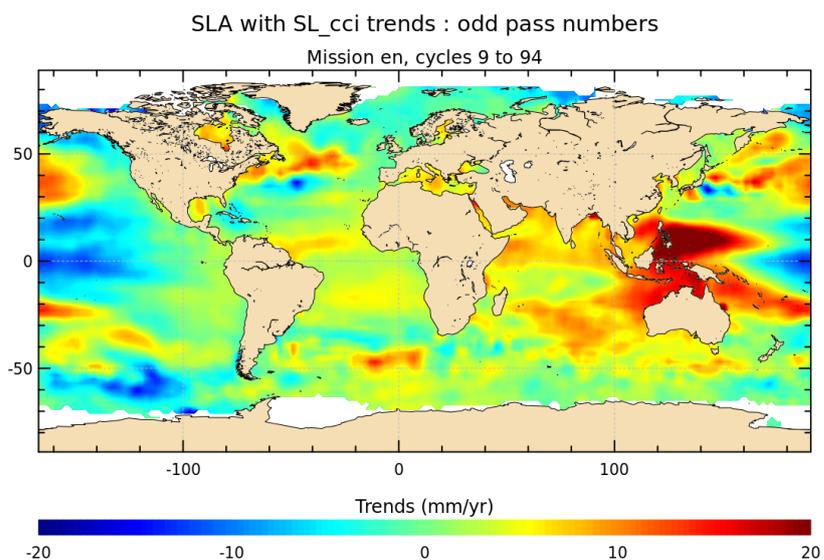
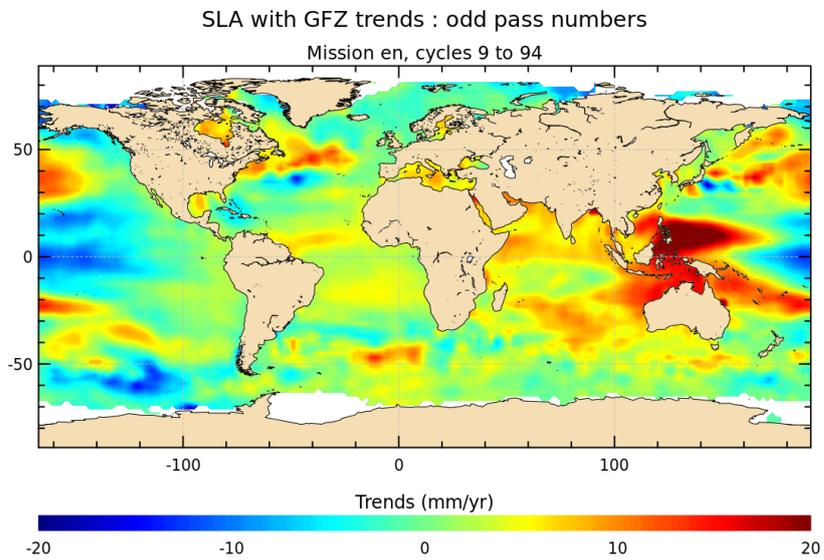
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



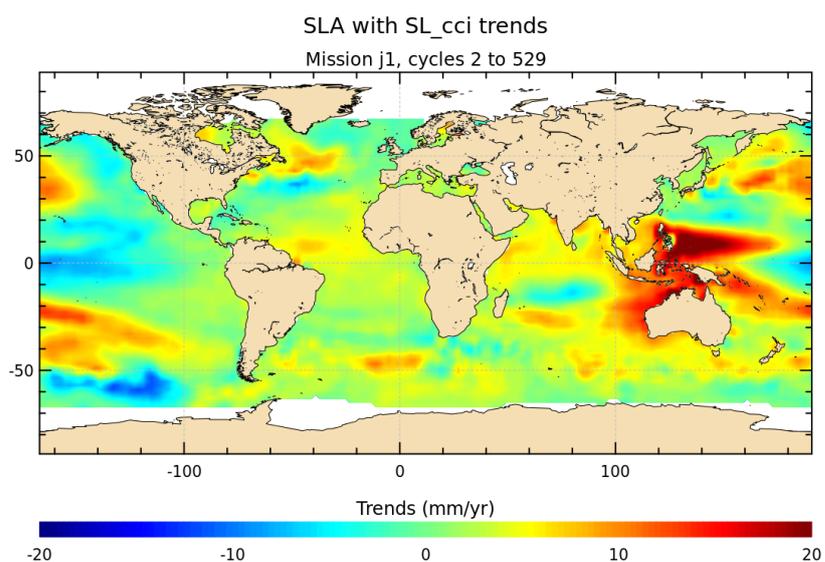
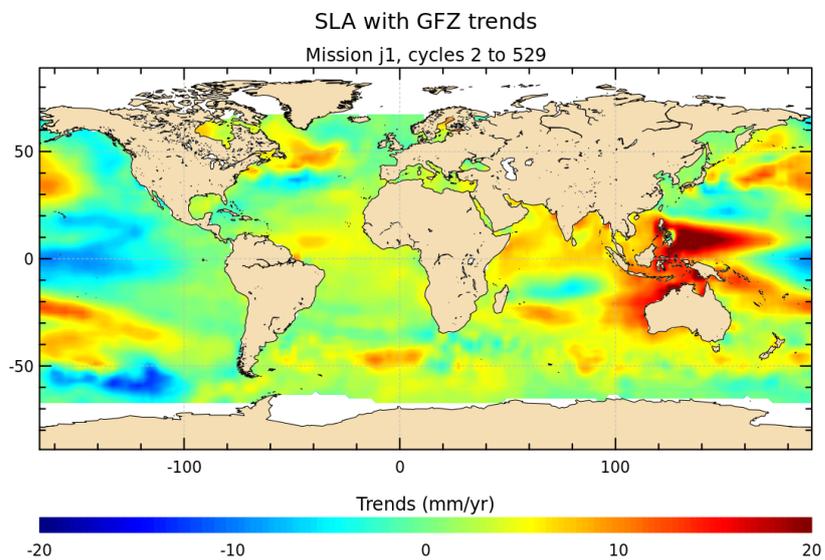
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission j1)

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

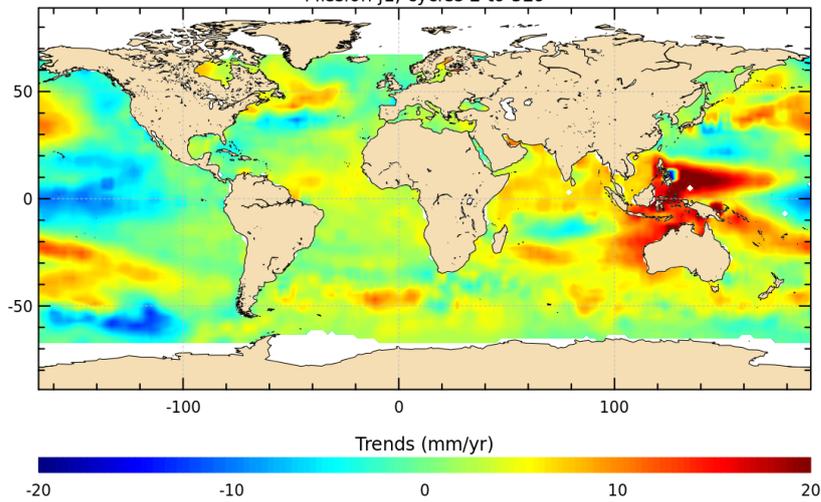
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

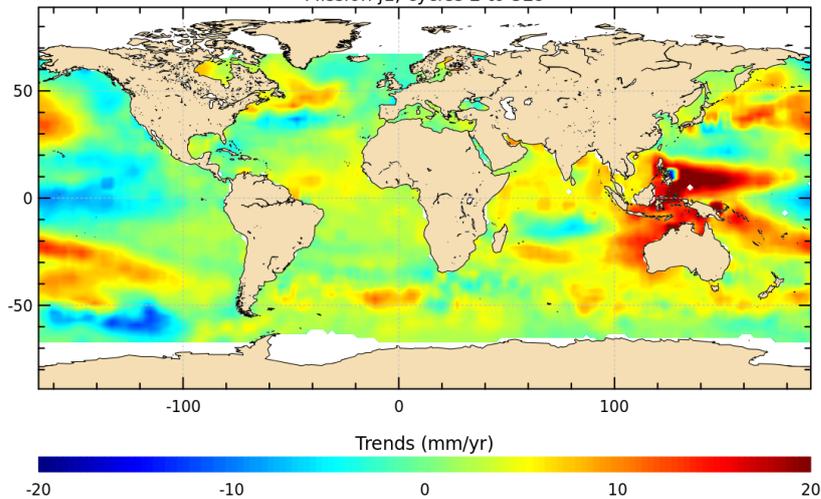
SLA with GFZ trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission j1)

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

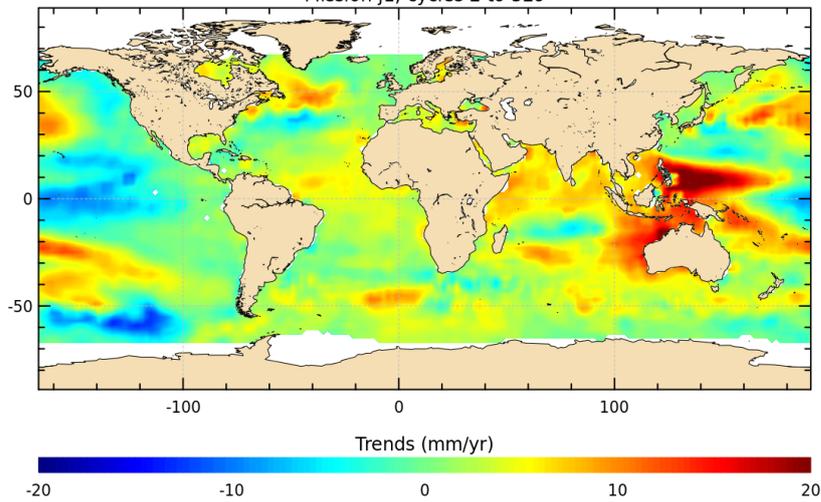
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

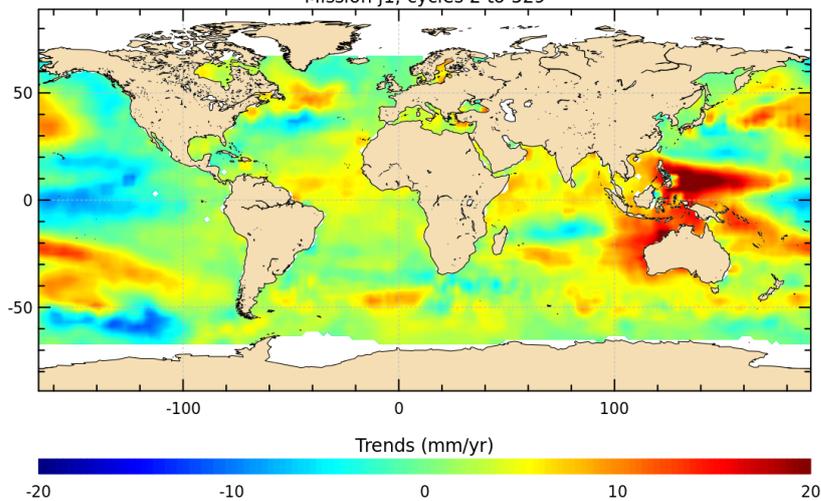
SLA with GFZ trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



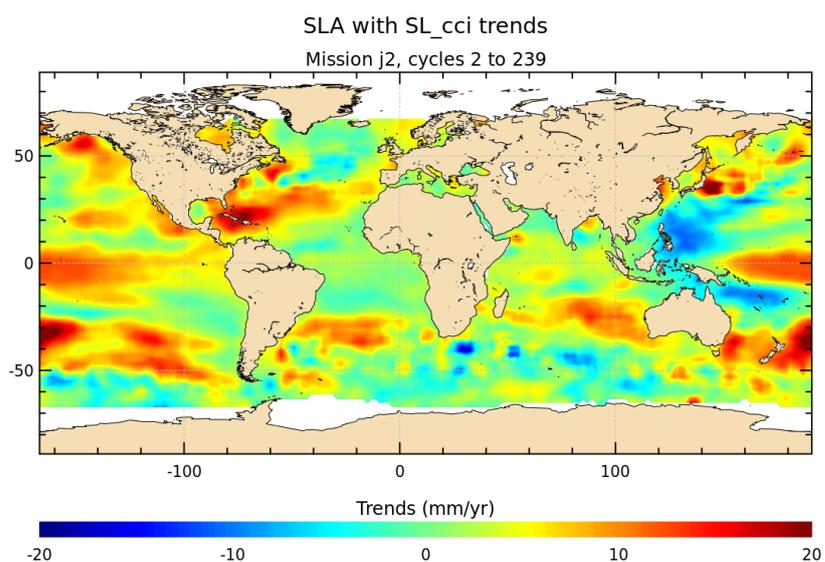
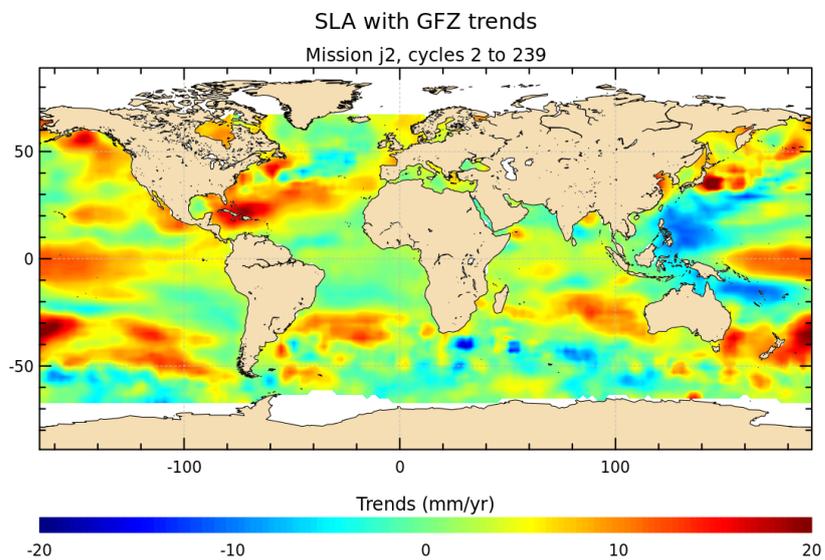
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



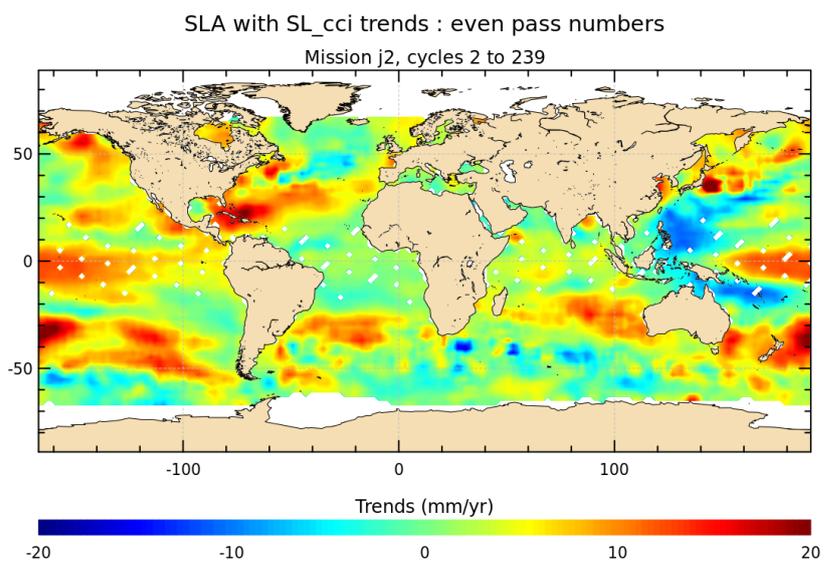
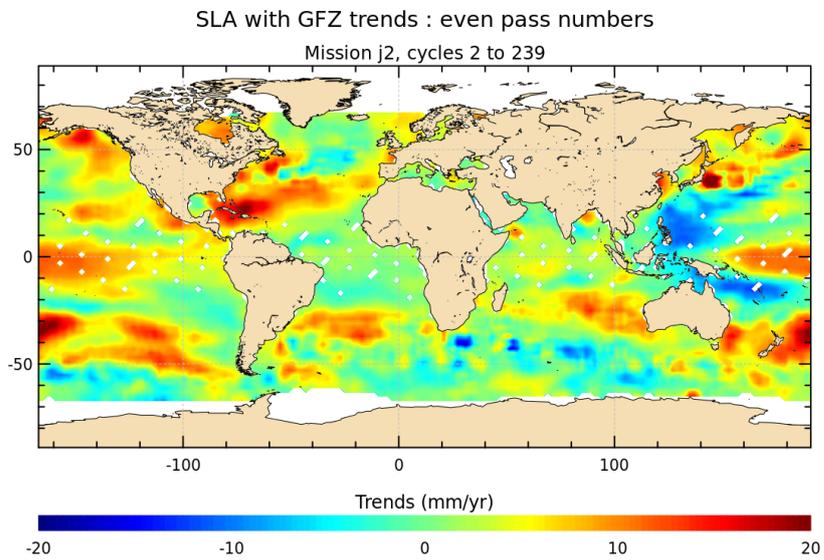
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



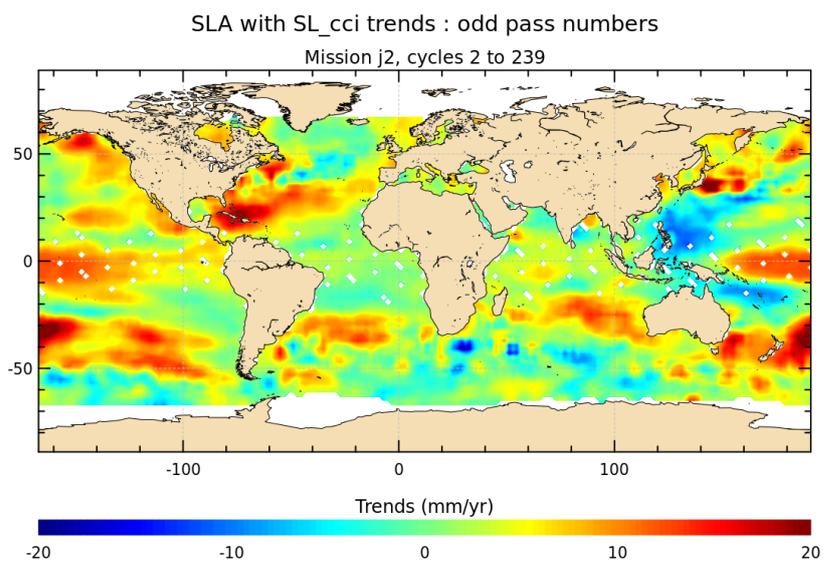
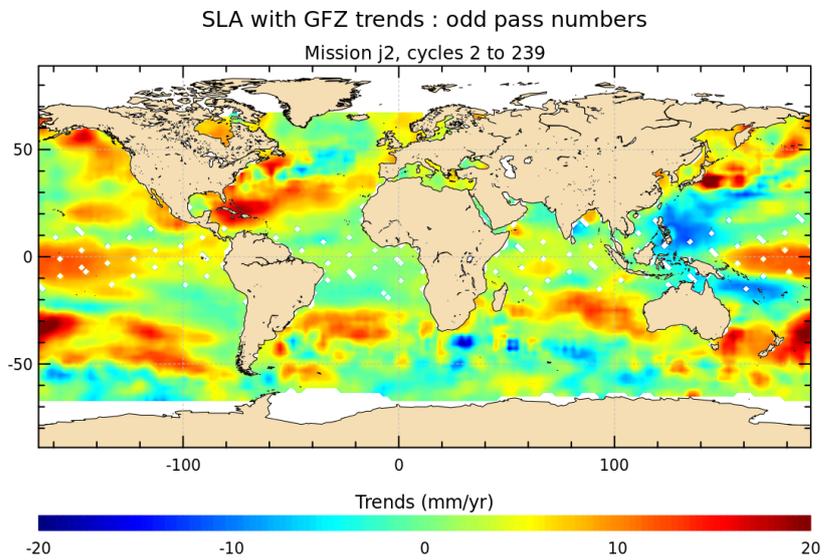
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission j2)

**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



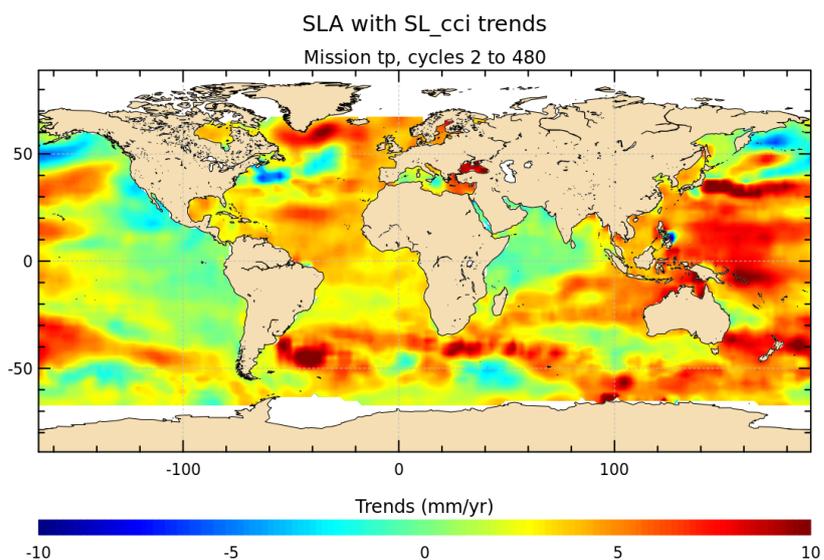
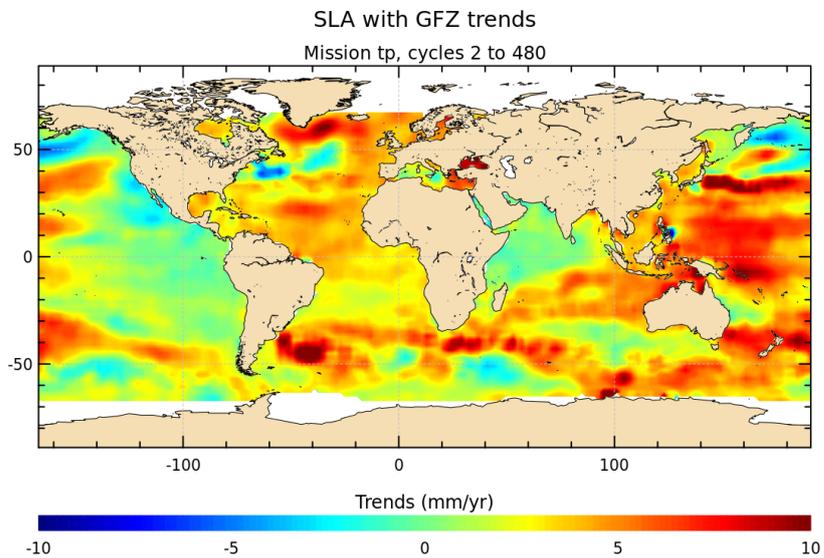
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission tp)

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

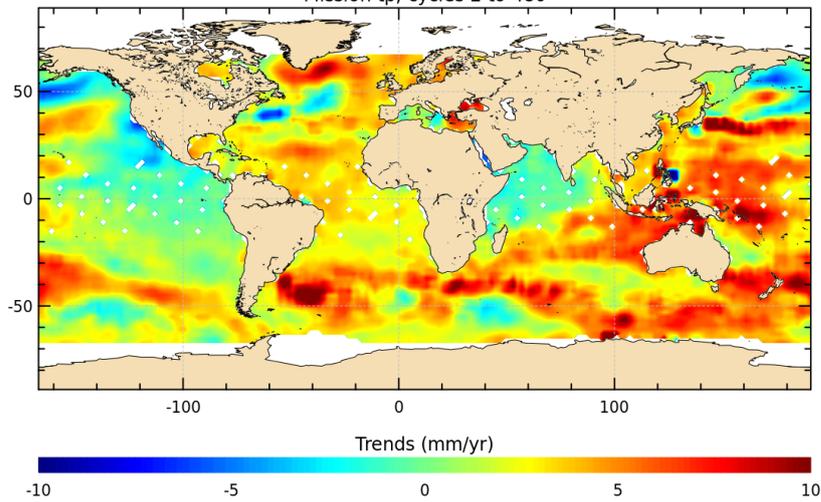
**Input data :** Along track SLA

**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

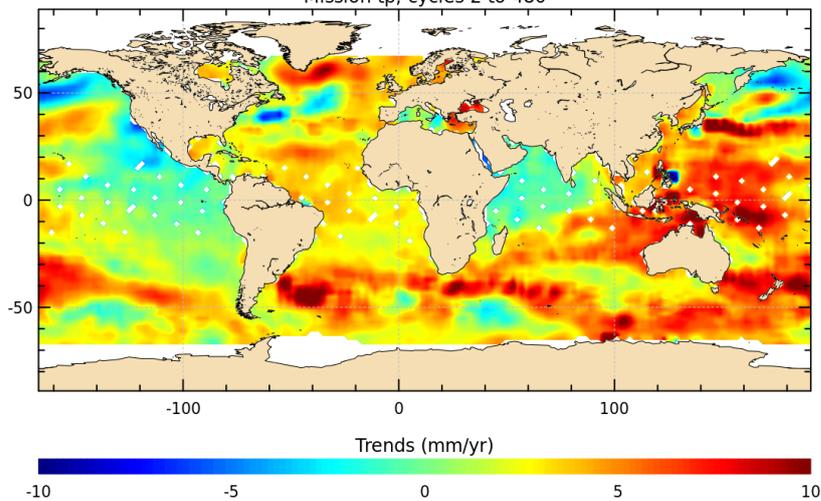
SLA with GFZ trends : even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers

Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



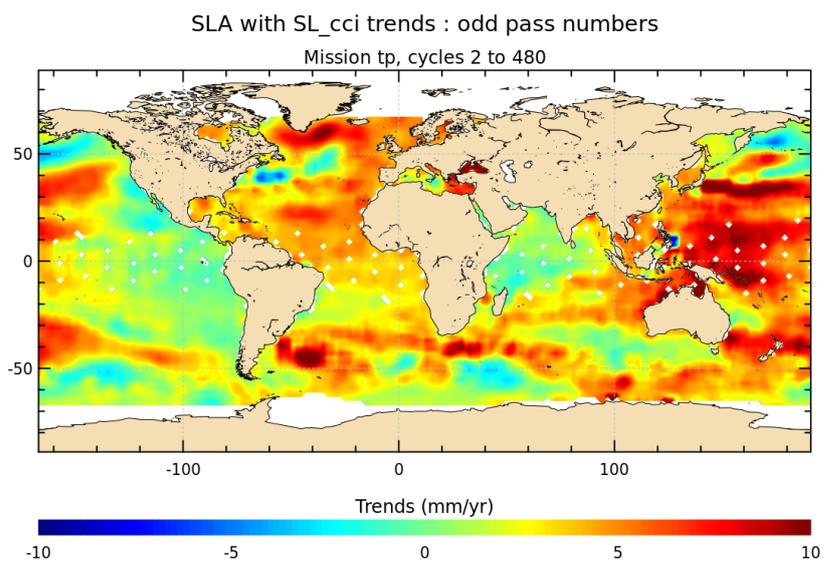
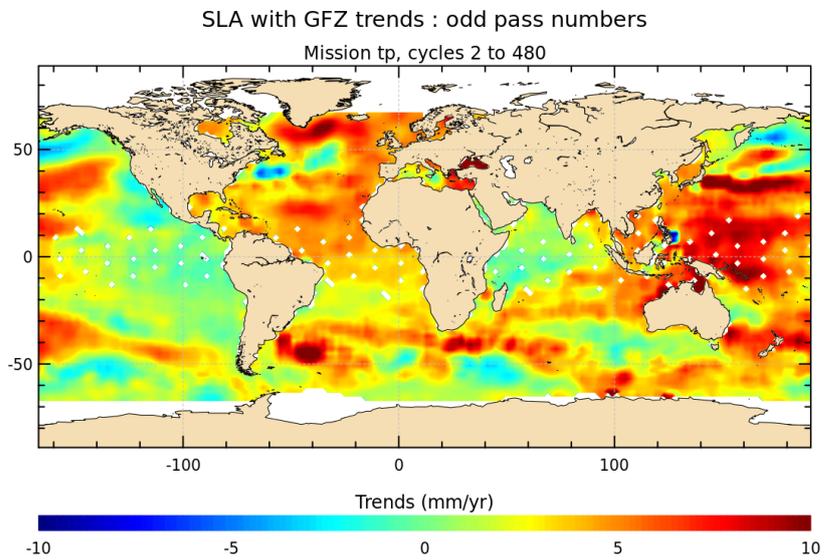
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



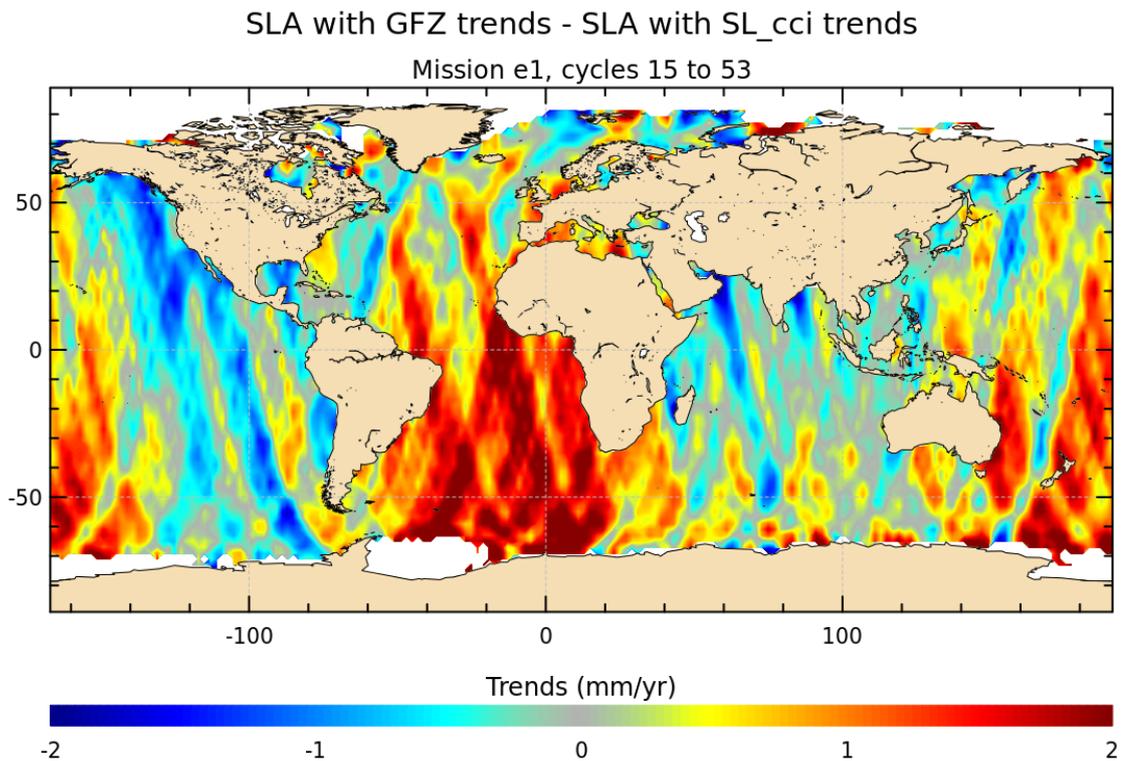
**Diagnostic A204\_a (mission e1)**

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission e1)

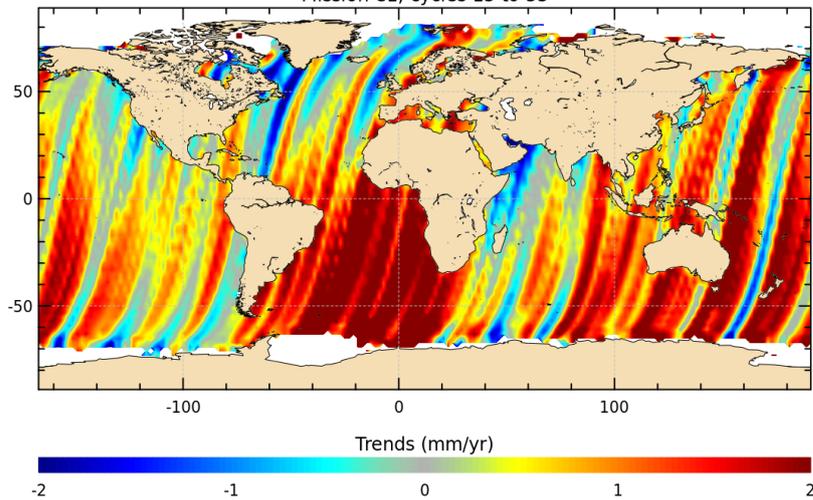
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

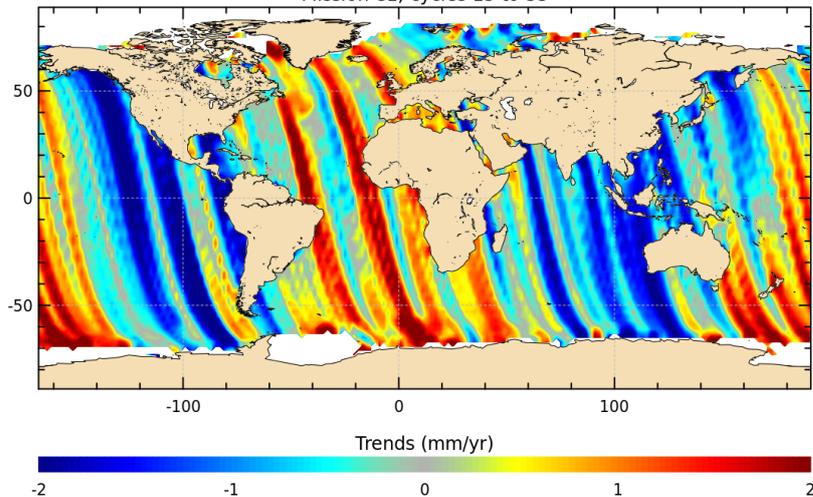
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



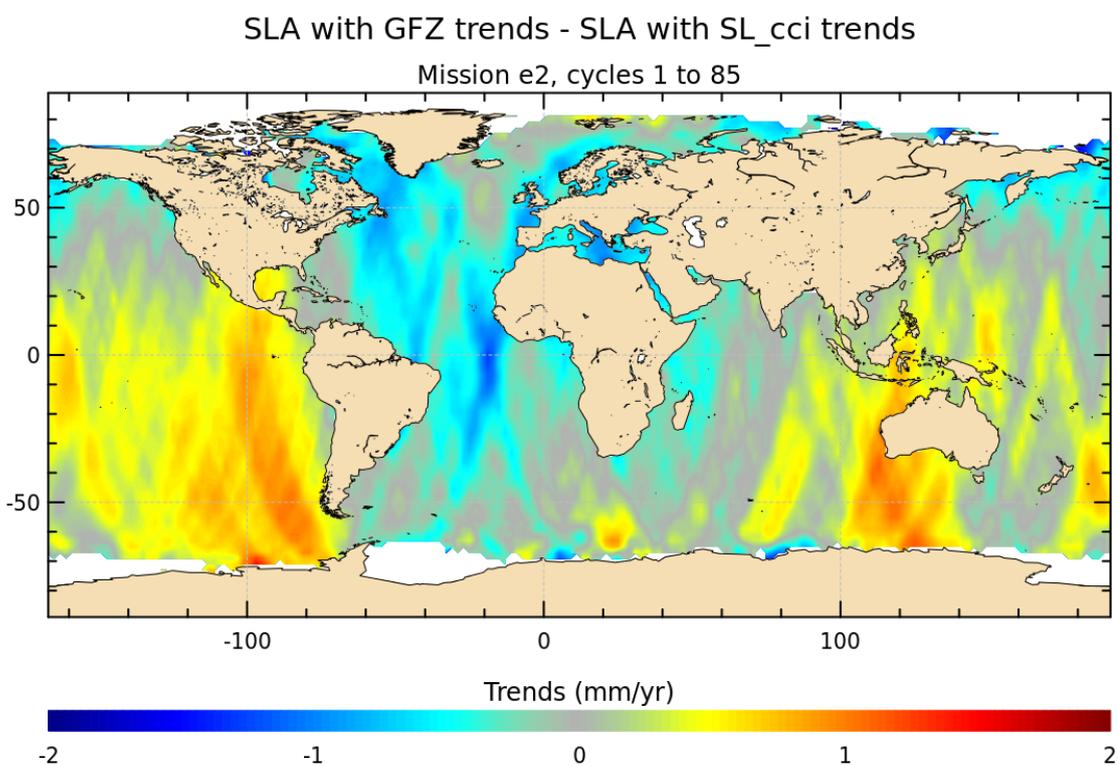
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission e2)

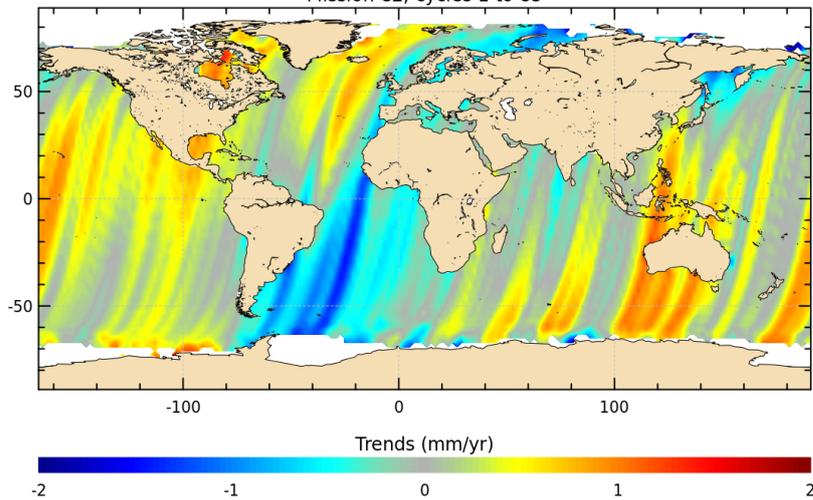
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

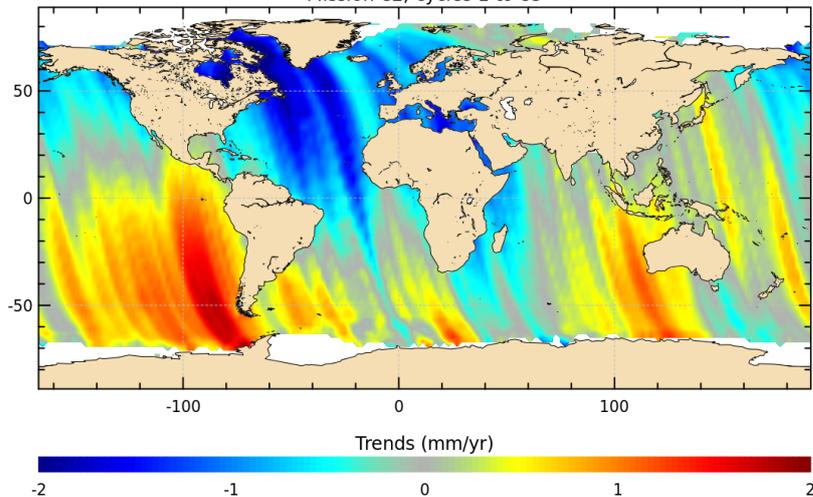
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



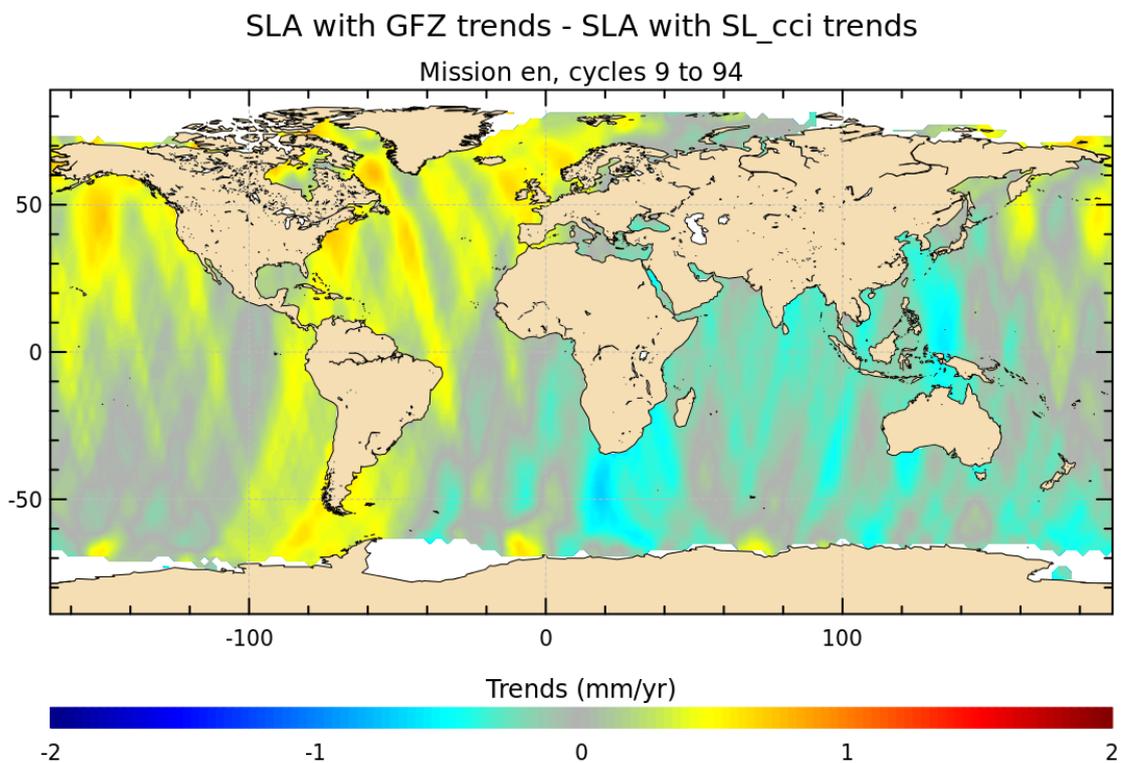
## Diagnostic A204.a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission en)

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

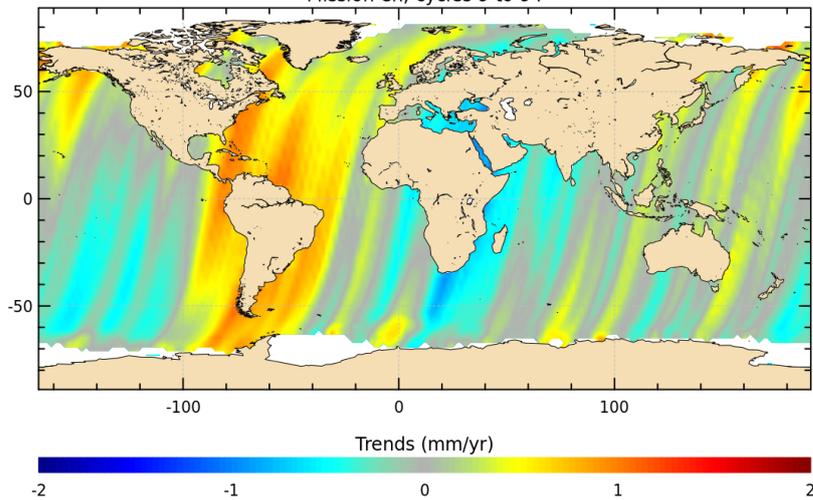
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

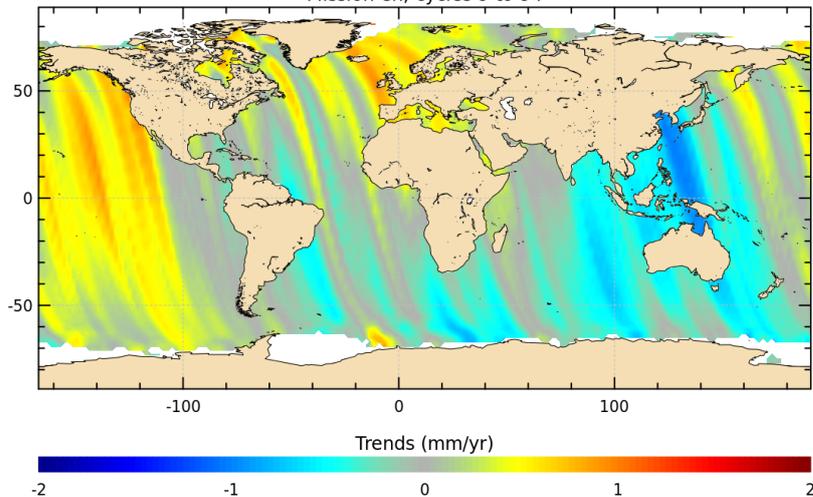
SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



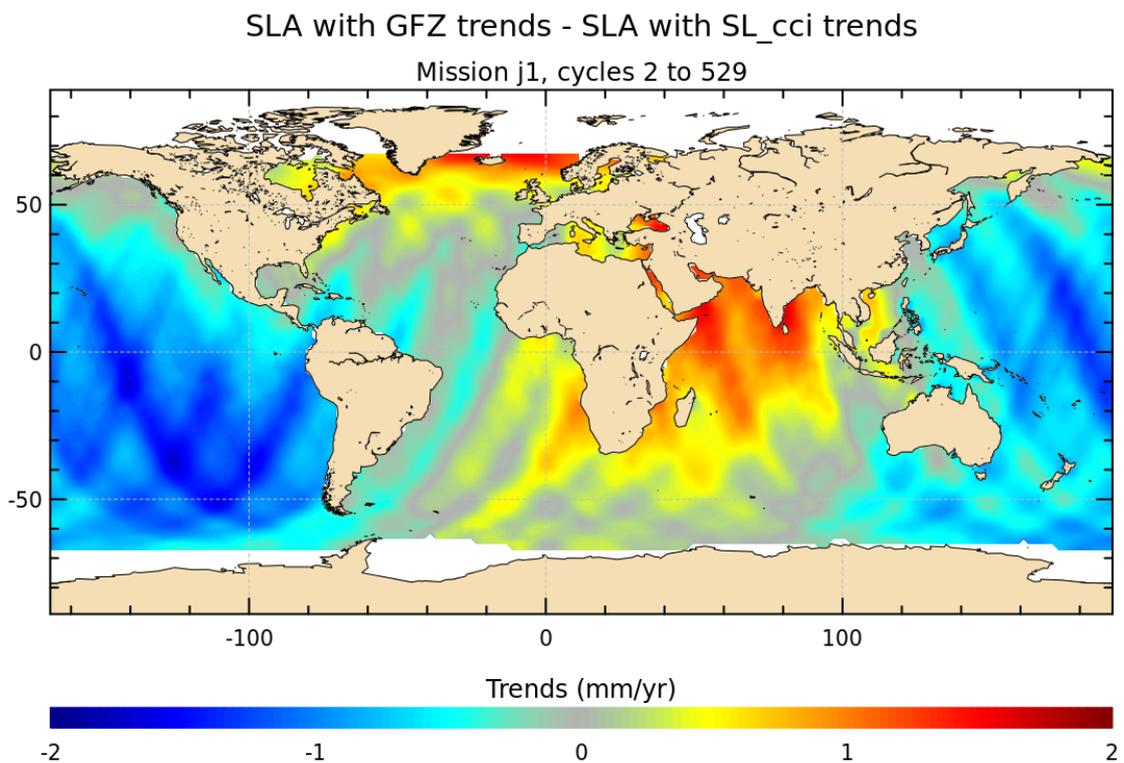
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission j1)

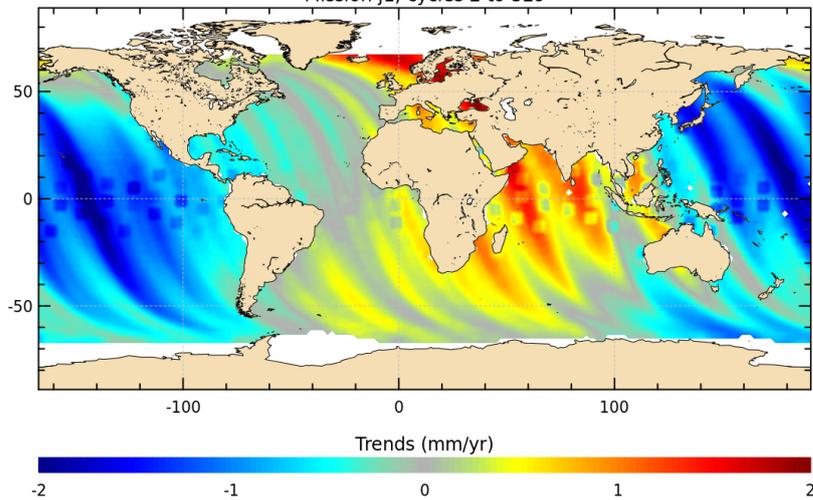
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

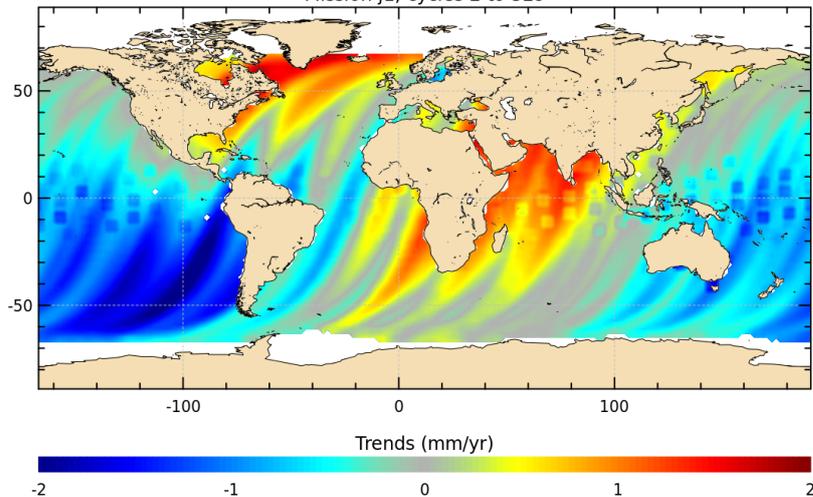
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



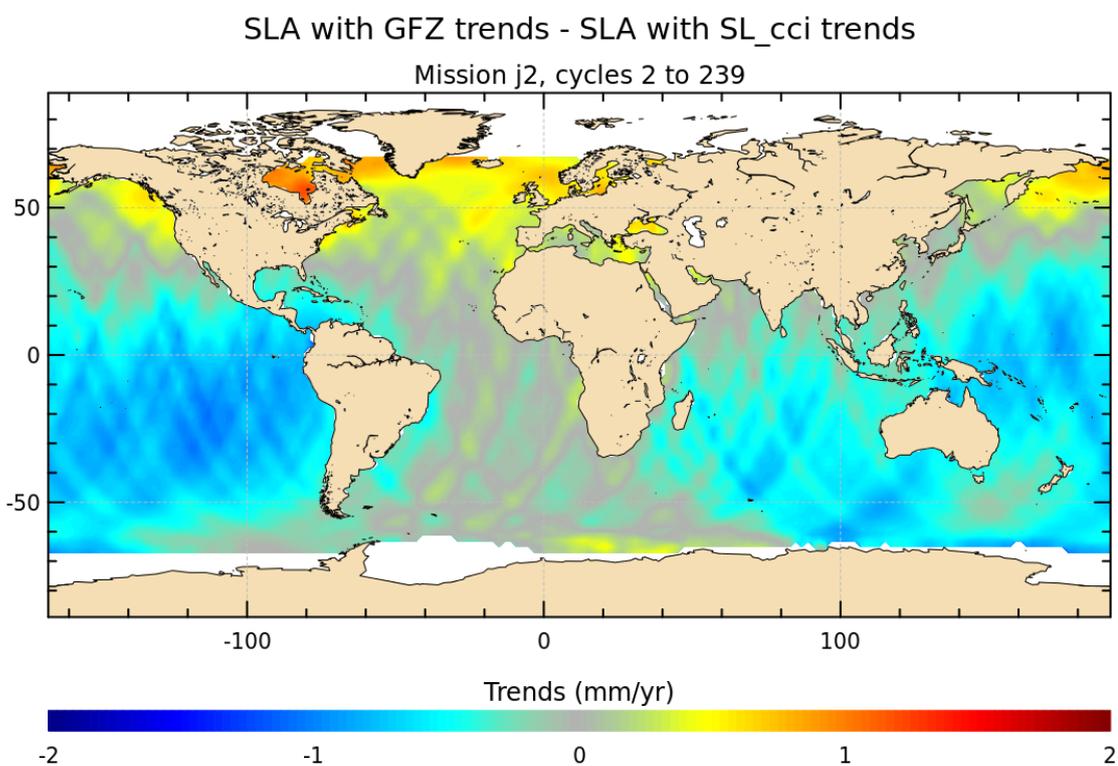
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission j2)

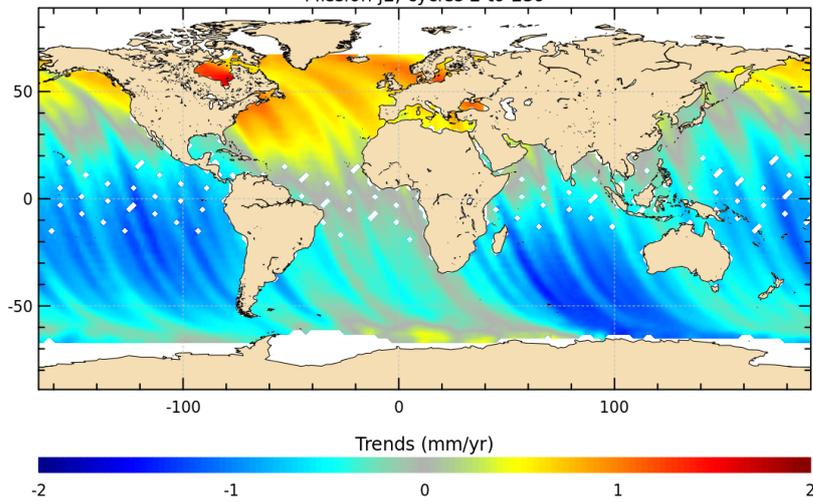
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

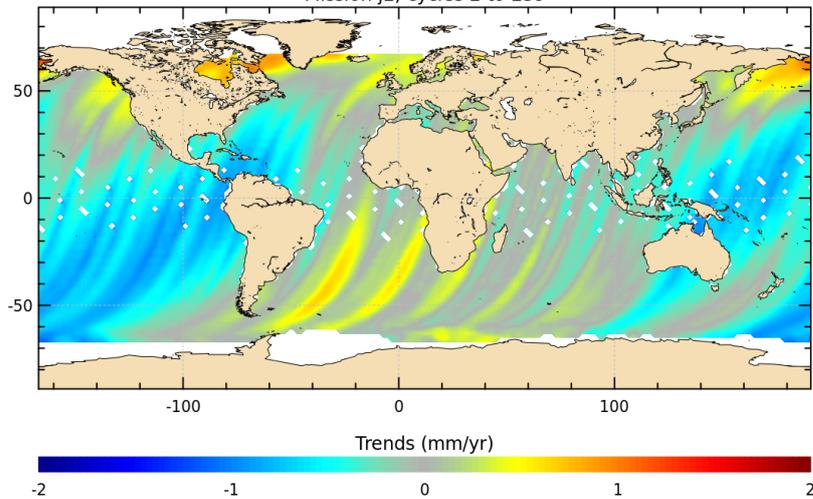
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



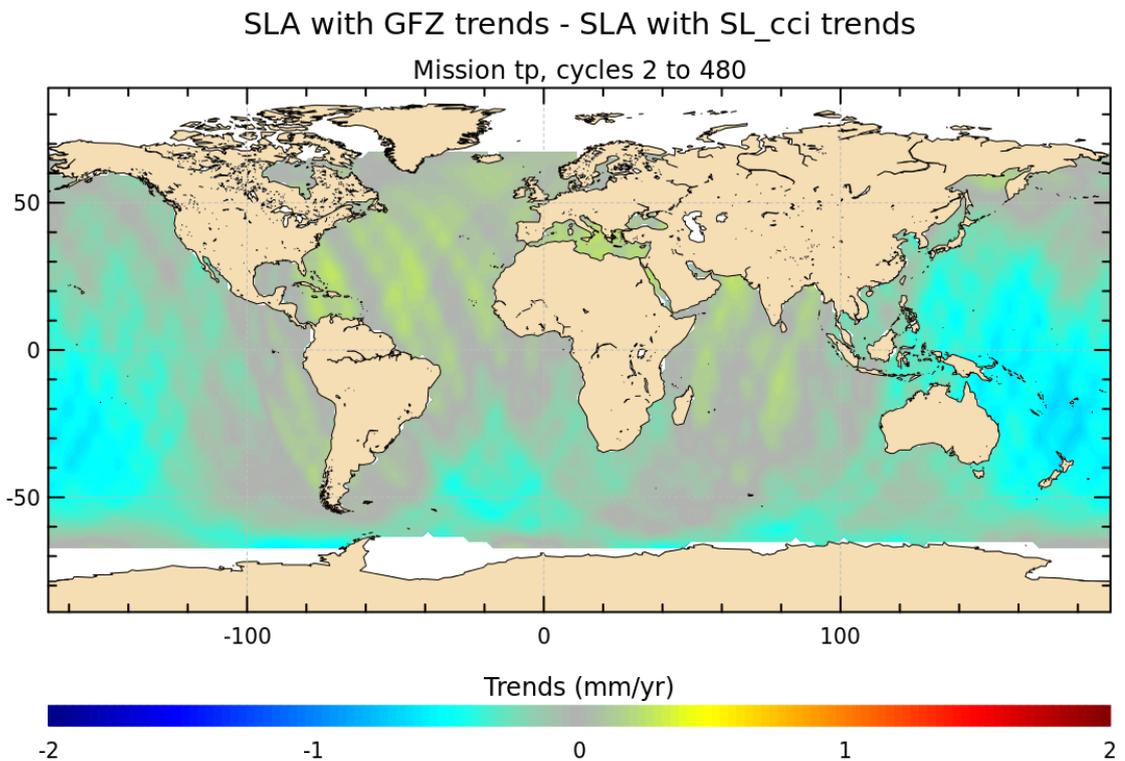
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission tp)

**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).

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission tp)

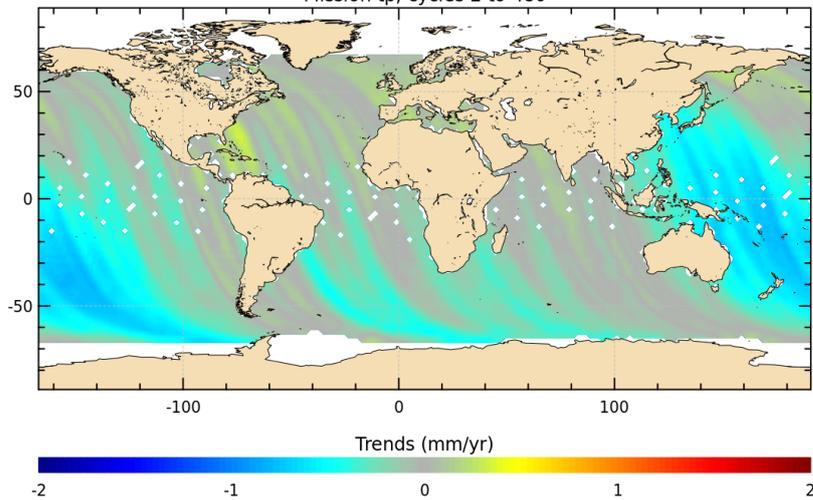
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

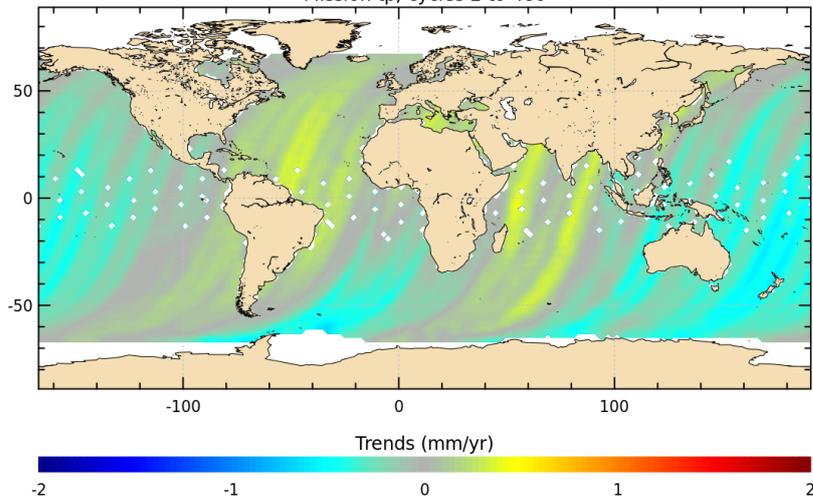
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : even pass numbers  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



SLA with GFZ trends - SLA with SL\_cci trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



## Diagnostic A205\_a (mission e1)

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

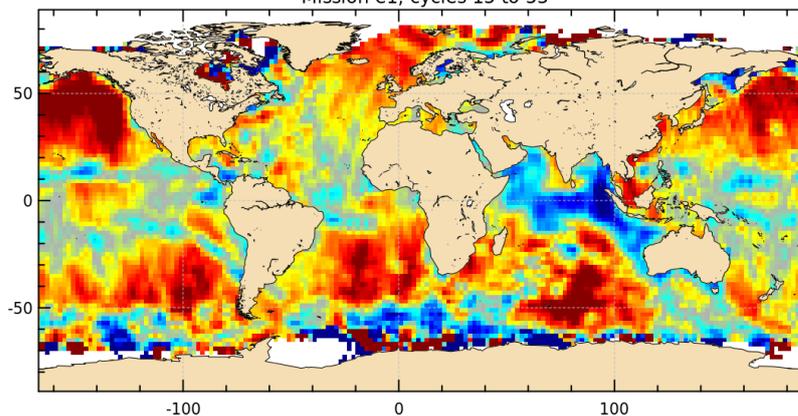
**Input data :** Along track SLA

**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

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal

Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53

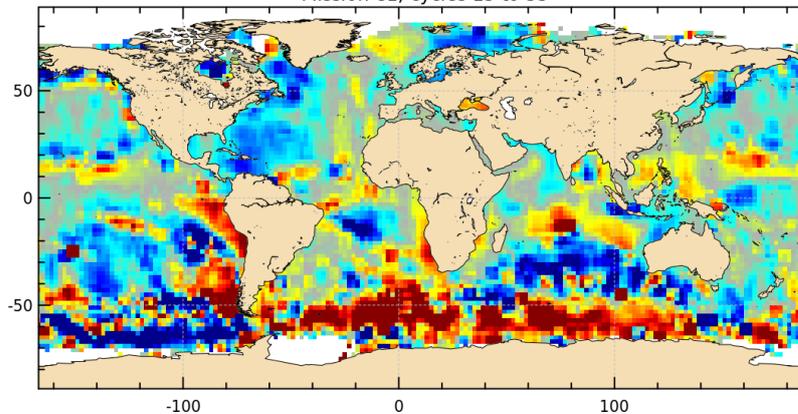


Amplitude (cm)

-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4

SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal

Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



Phase (degree)

-10 -5 0 5 10

## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission e1)

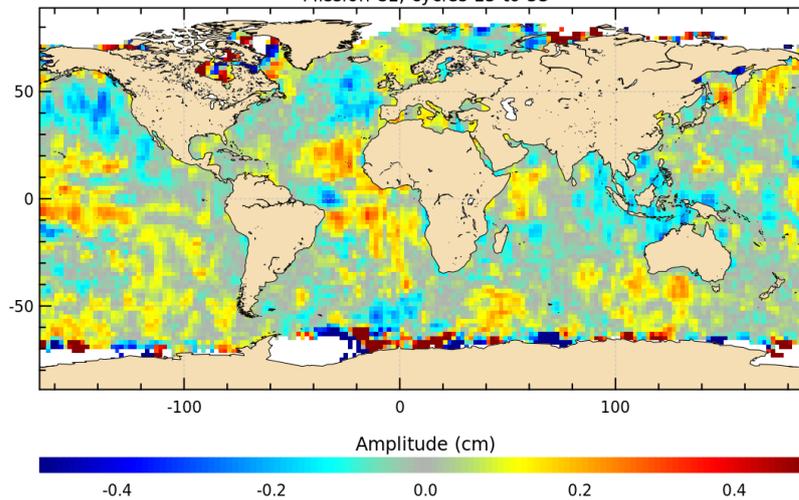
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

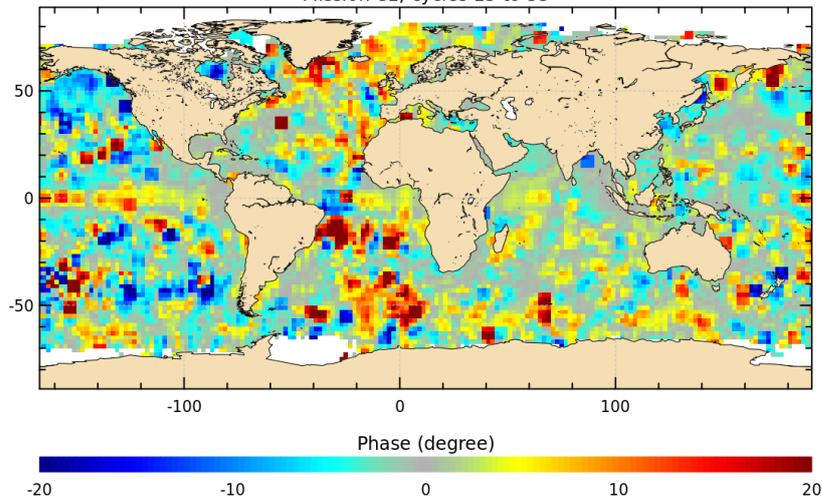
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission e1, cycles 15 to 53



## Diagnostic A205\_a (mission e2)

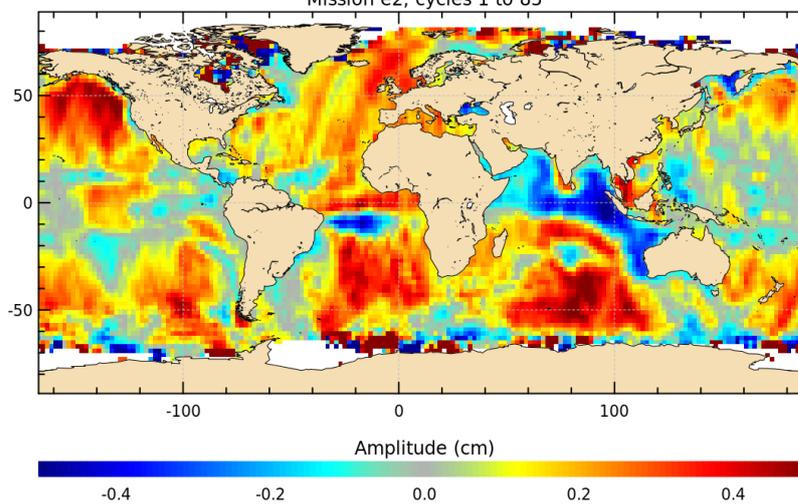
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

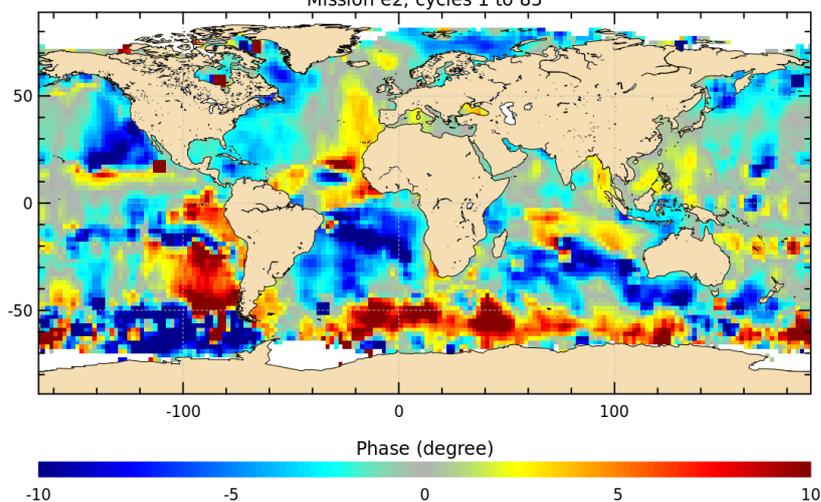
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission e2)

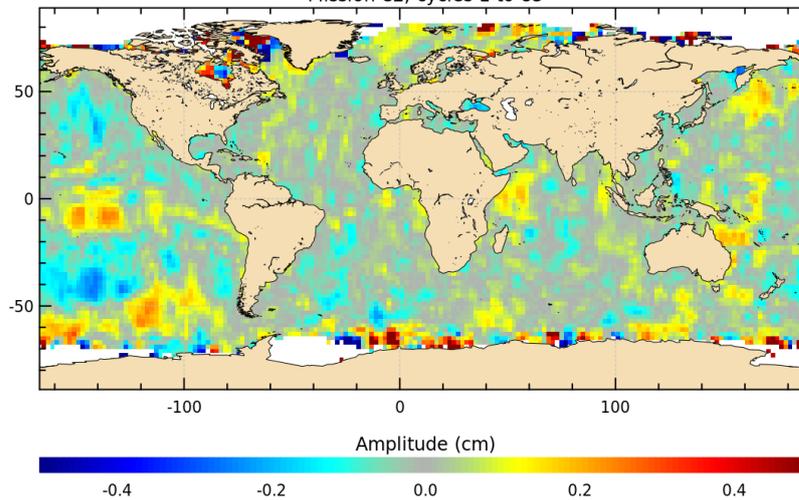
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

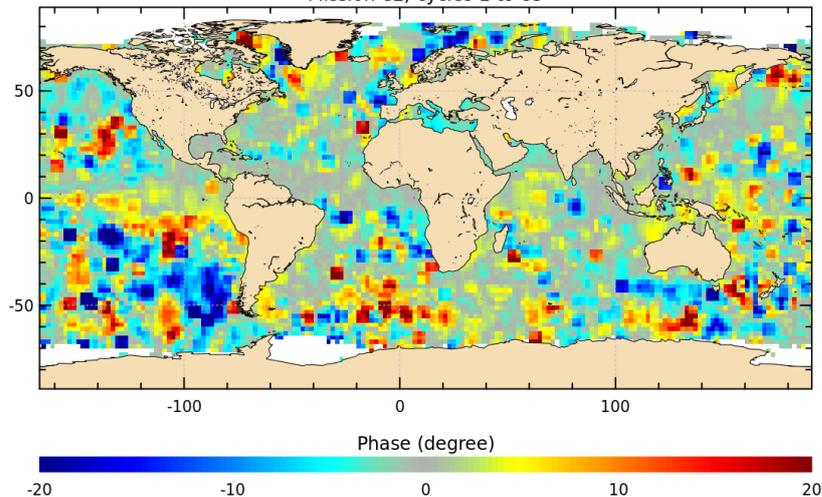
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission e2, cycles 1 to 85



## Diagnostic A205.a (mission en)

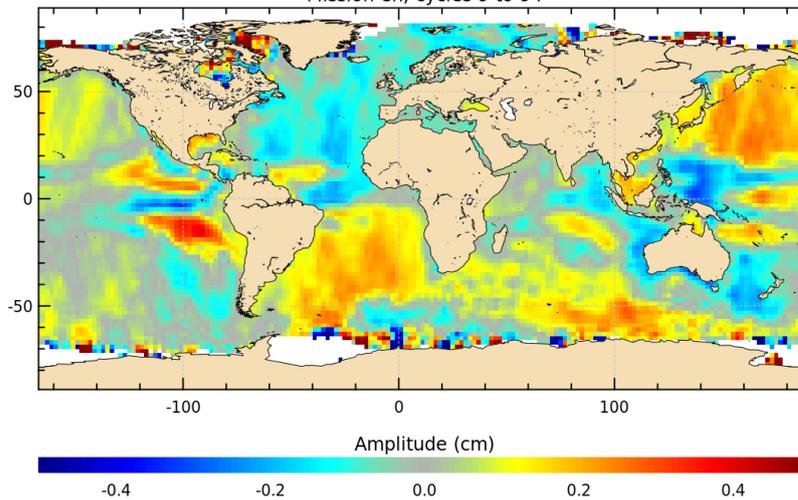
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

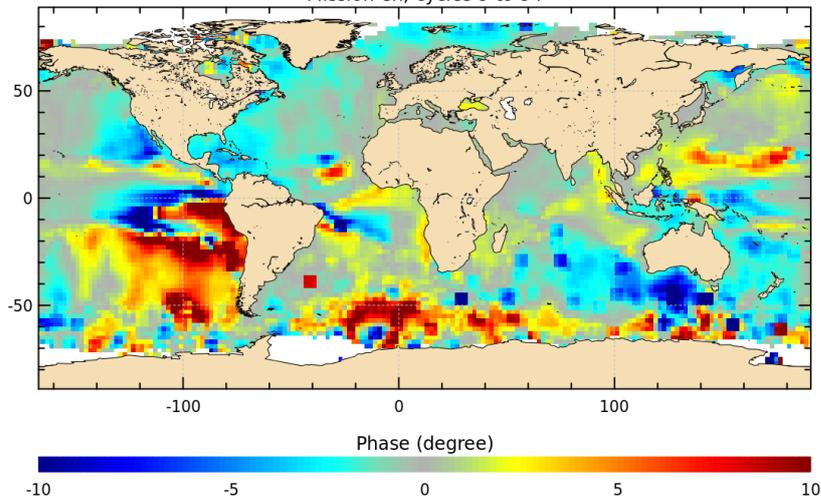
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal  
Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal  
Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission en)

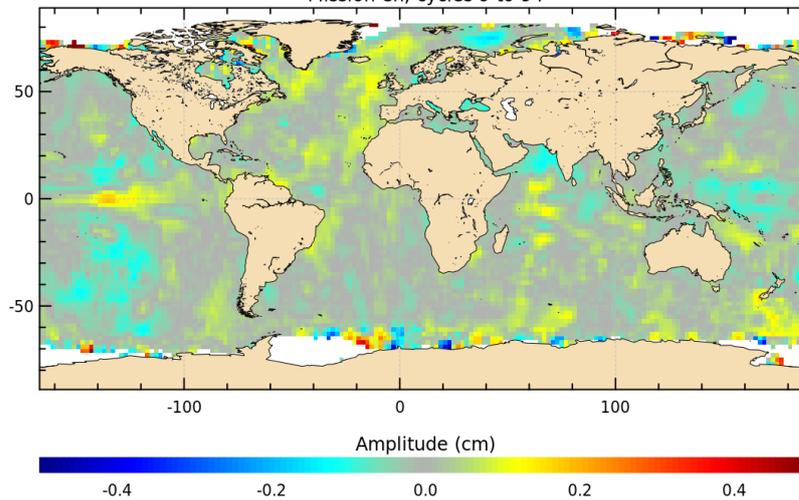
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

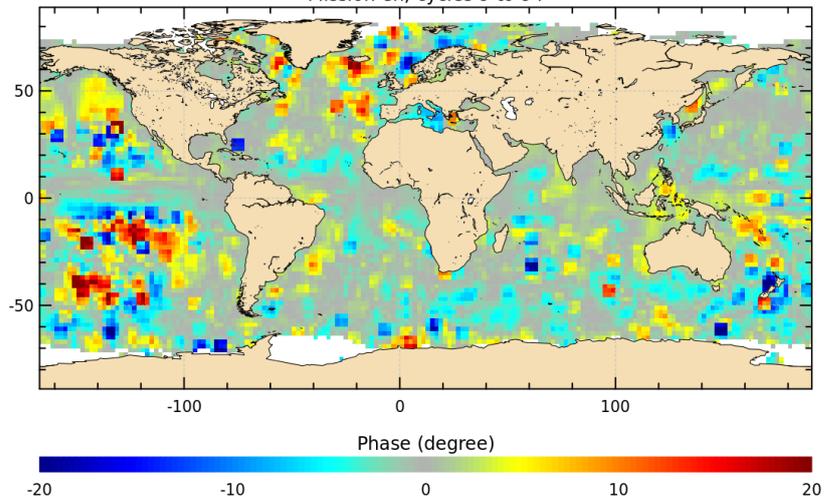
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission en, cycles 9 to 94



## Diagnostic A205\_a (mission j1)

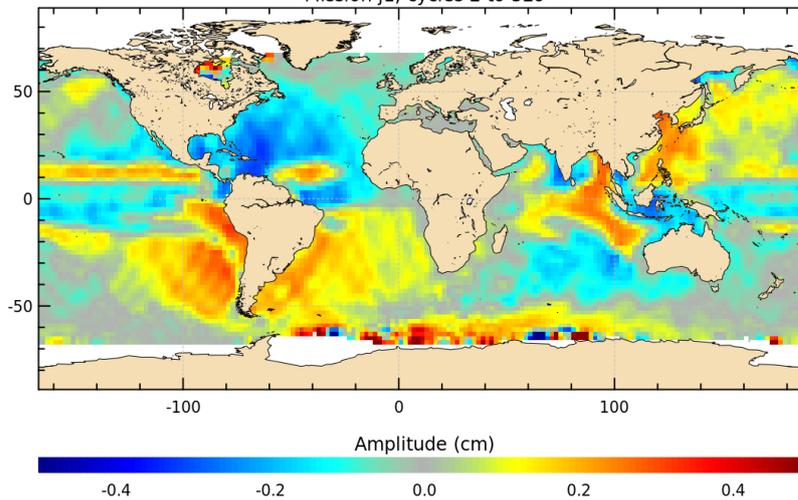
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

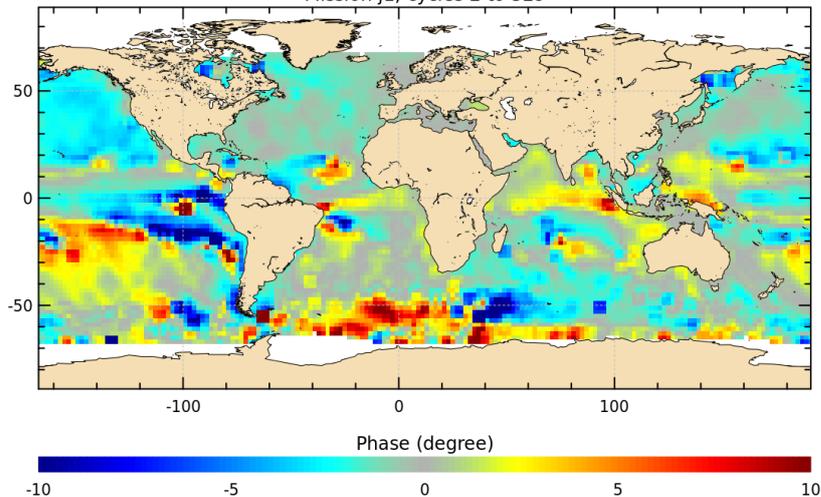
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission j1)

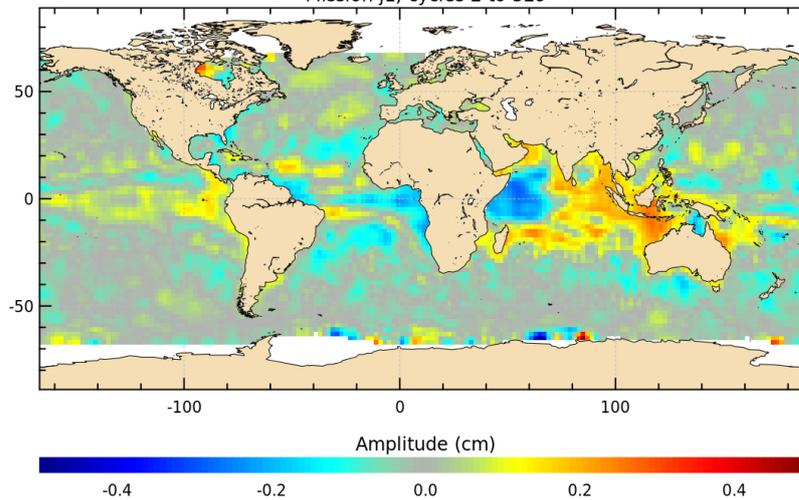
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

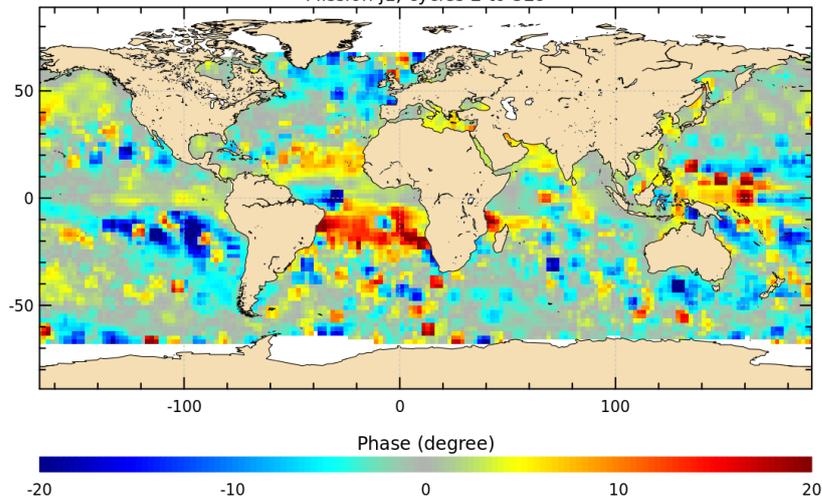
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission j1, cycles 2 to 529



## Diagnostic A205\_a (mission j2)

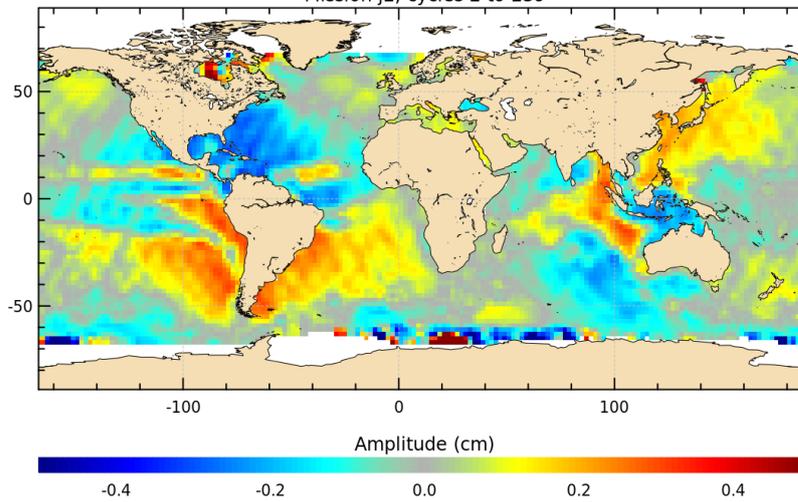
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

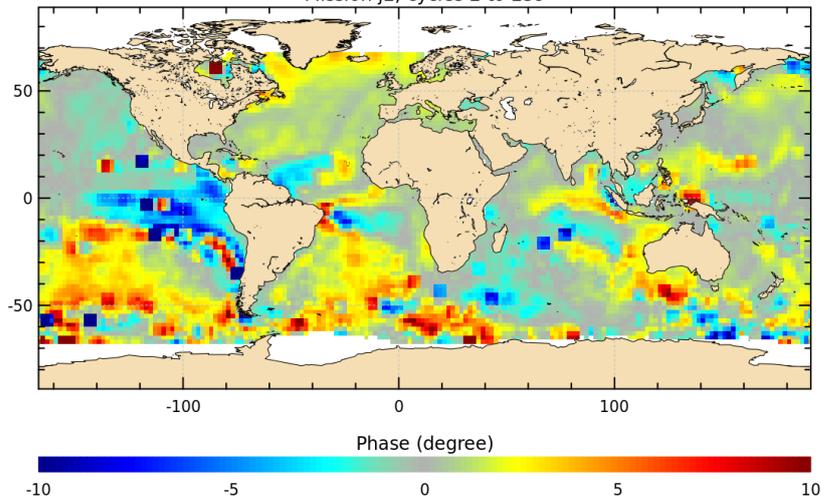
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission j2)

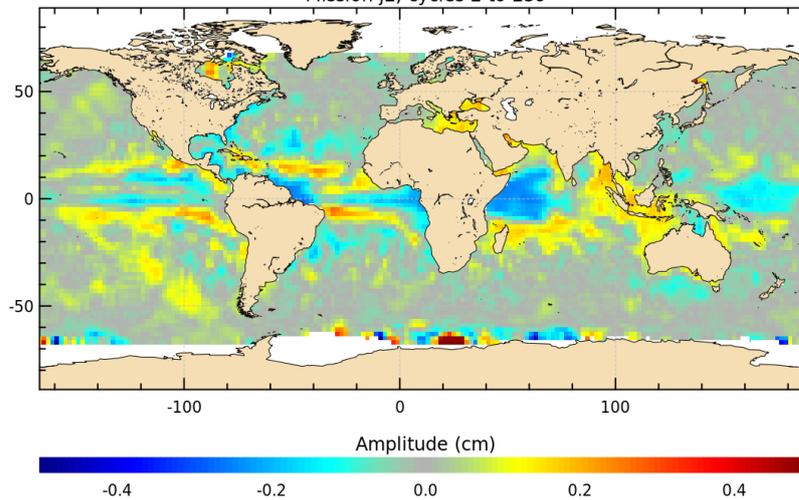
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

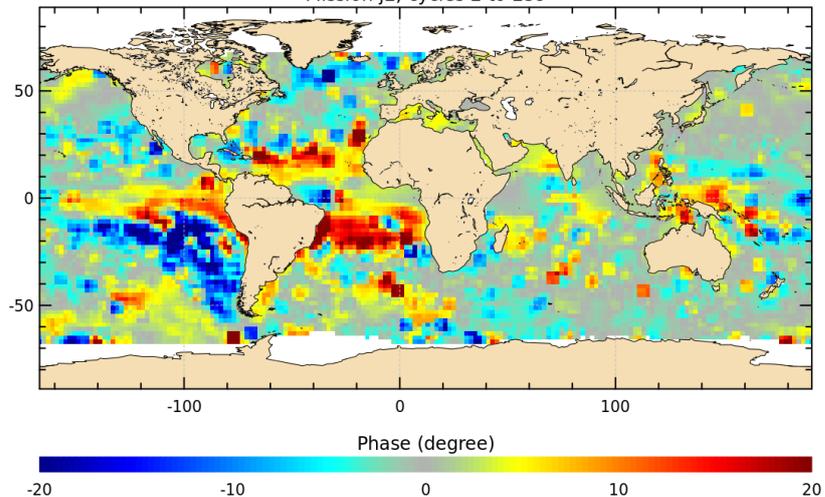
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission j2, cycles 2 to 239



## Diagnostic A205\_a (mission tp)

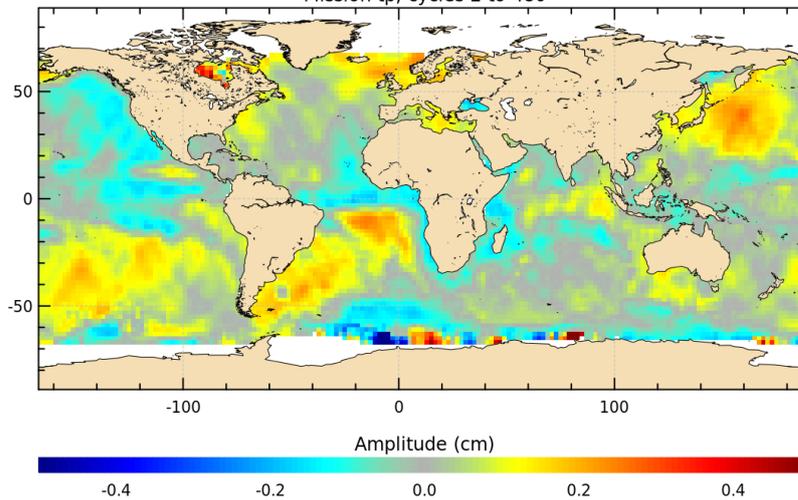
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

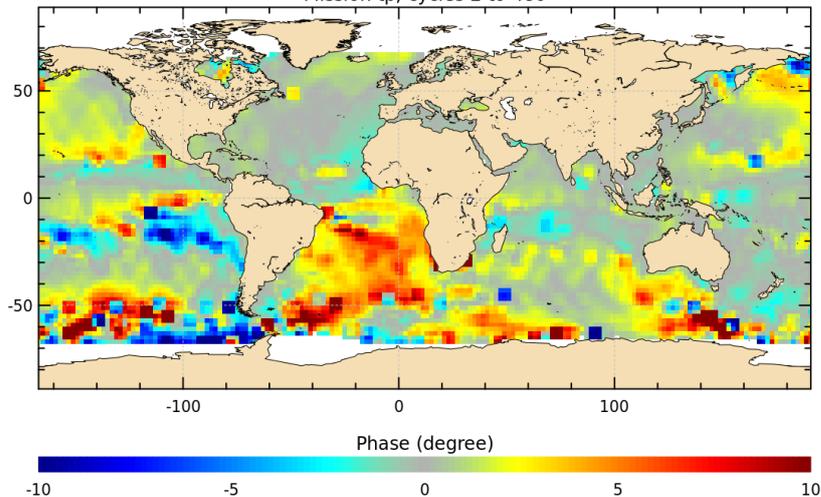
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : annual signal  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : annual signal  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



## Diagnostic A205\_b (mission tp)

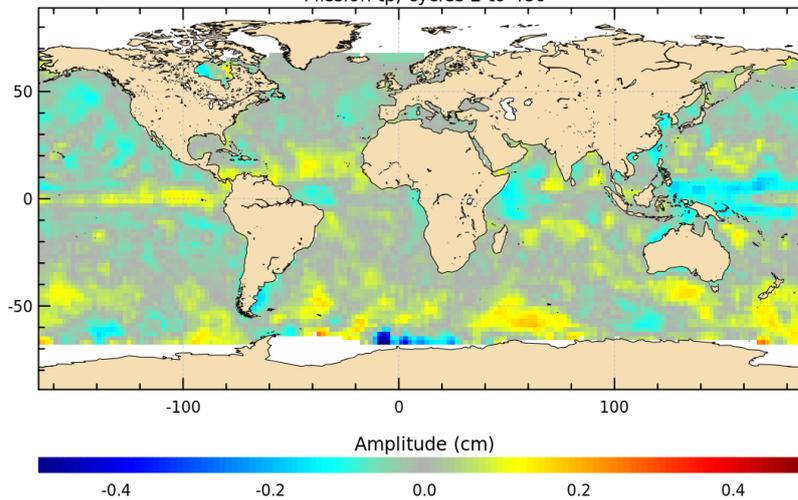
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

**Input data :** Along track SLA

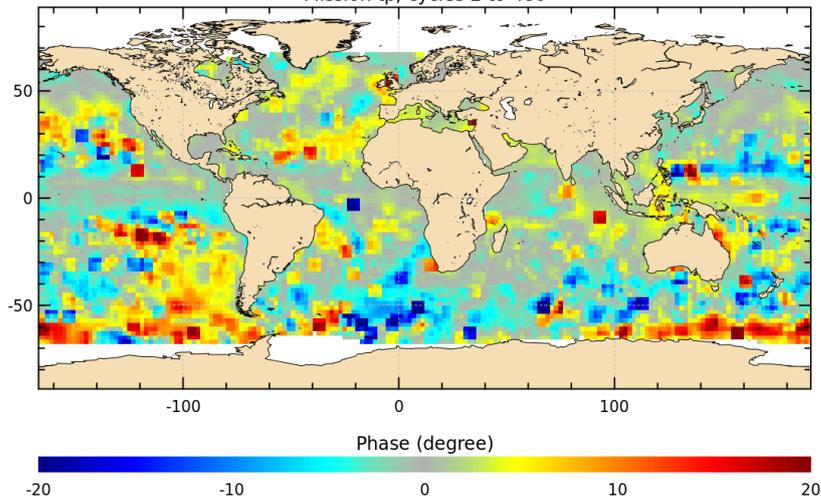
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

LA with GFZ amplitude - SLA with SL\_cci amplitude : semi-annual signal  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



SLA with GFZ phase - SLA with SL\_cci phase : semi-annual signal  
Mission tp, cycles 2 to 480



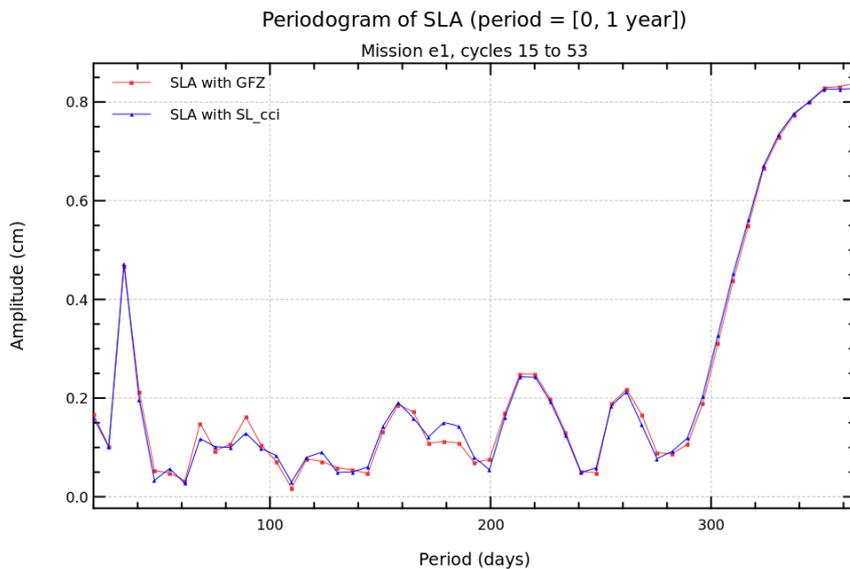
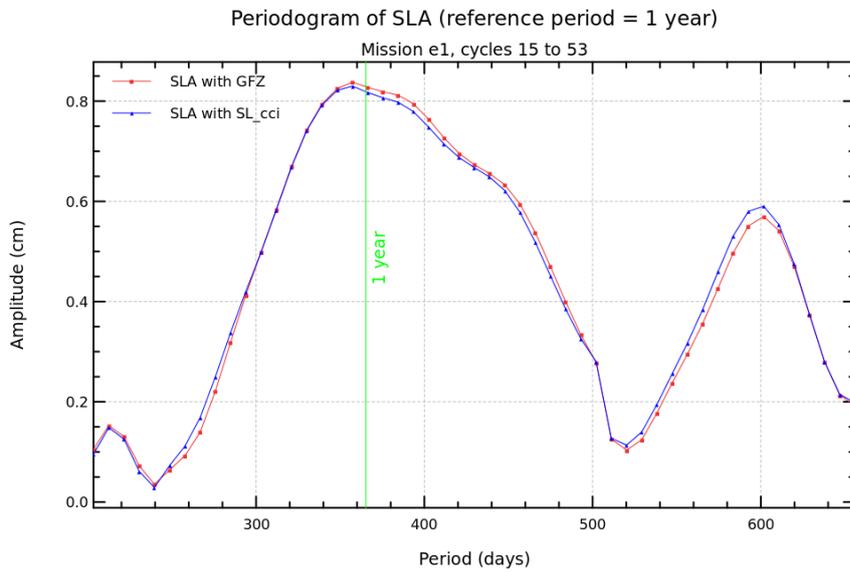
### Diagnostic A206\_a (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



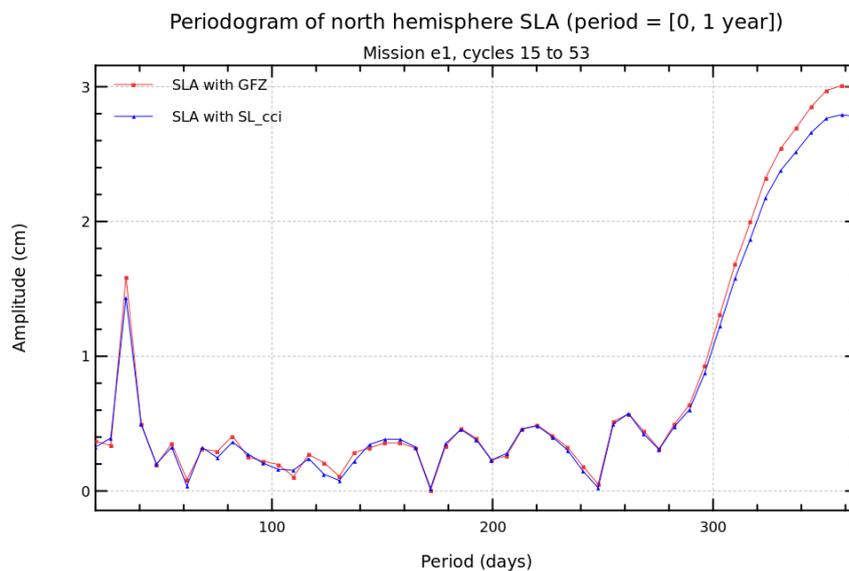
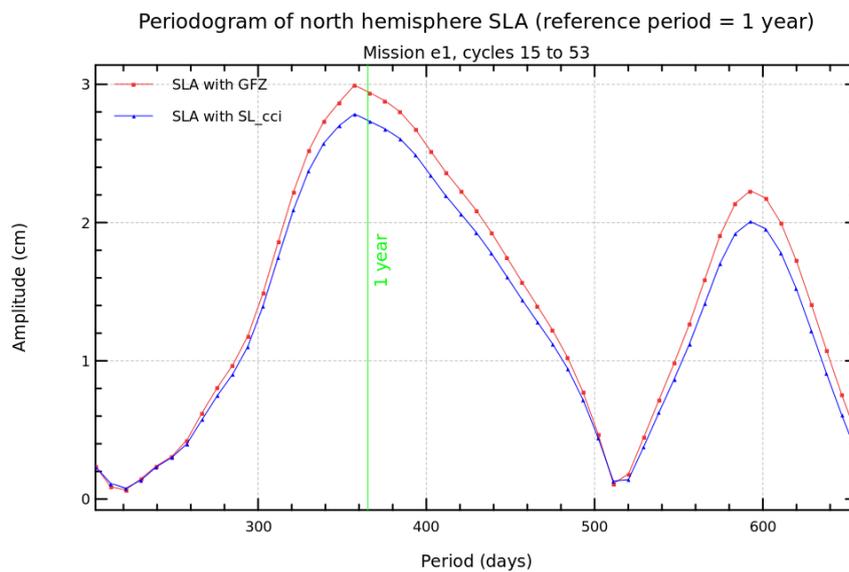
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



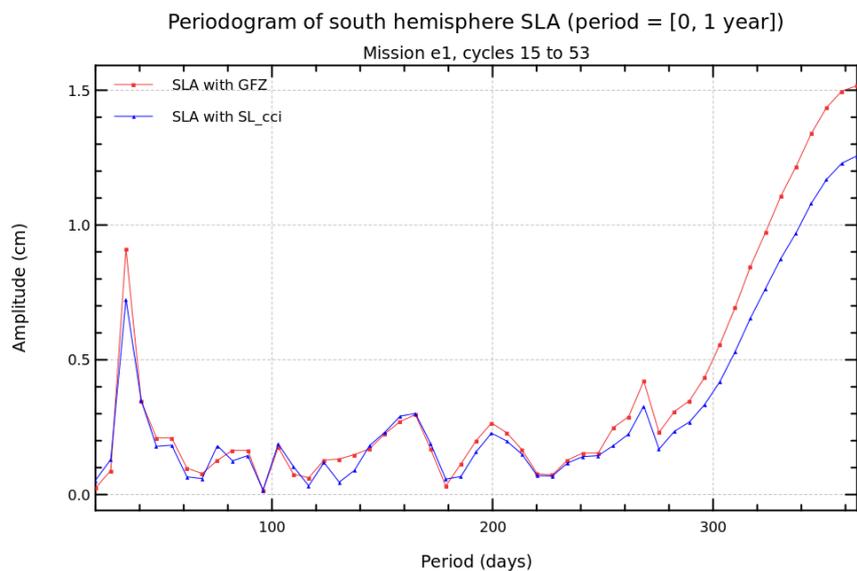
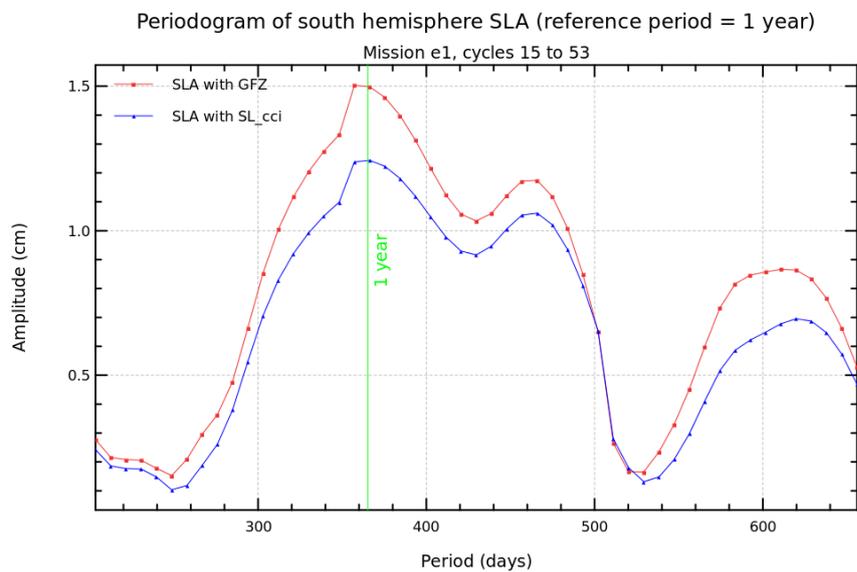
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission e1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



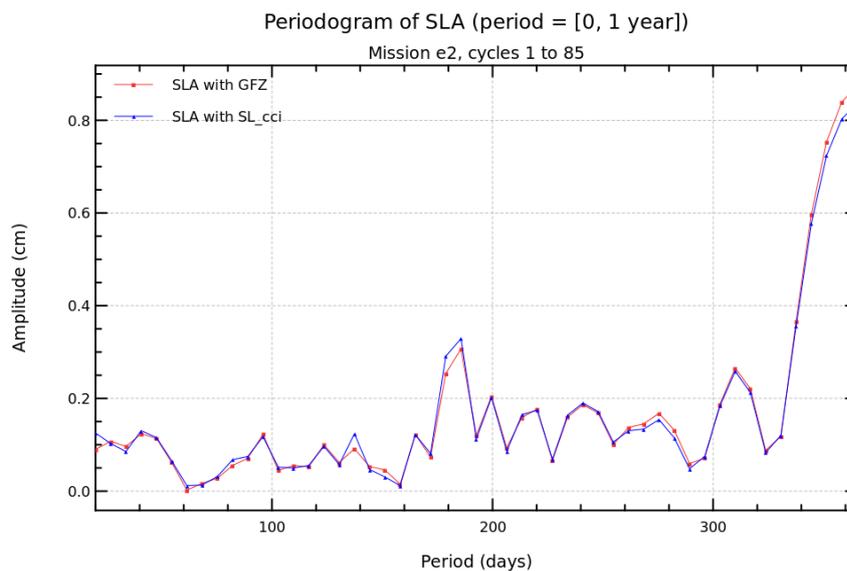
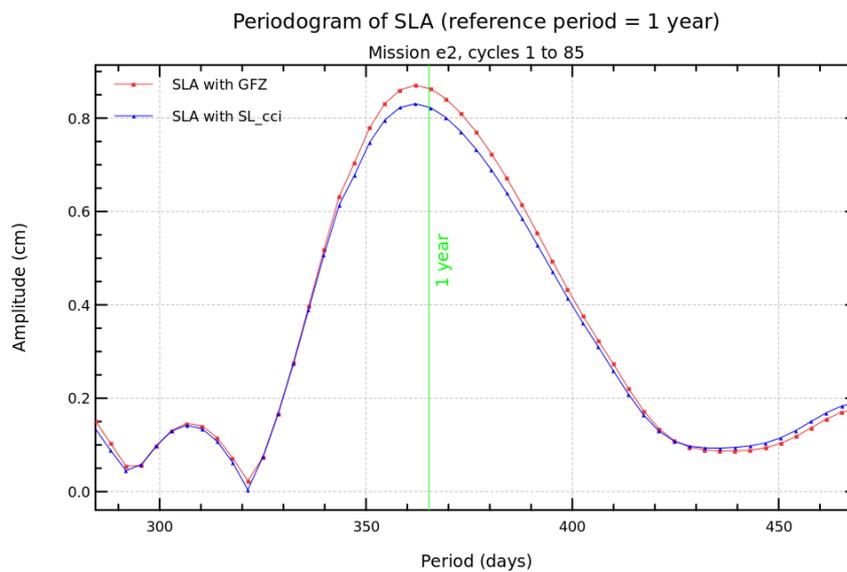
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



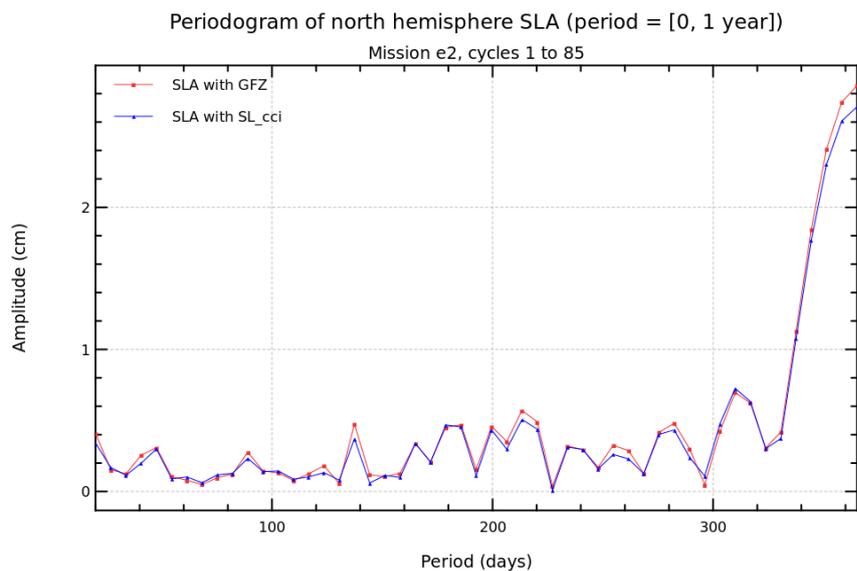
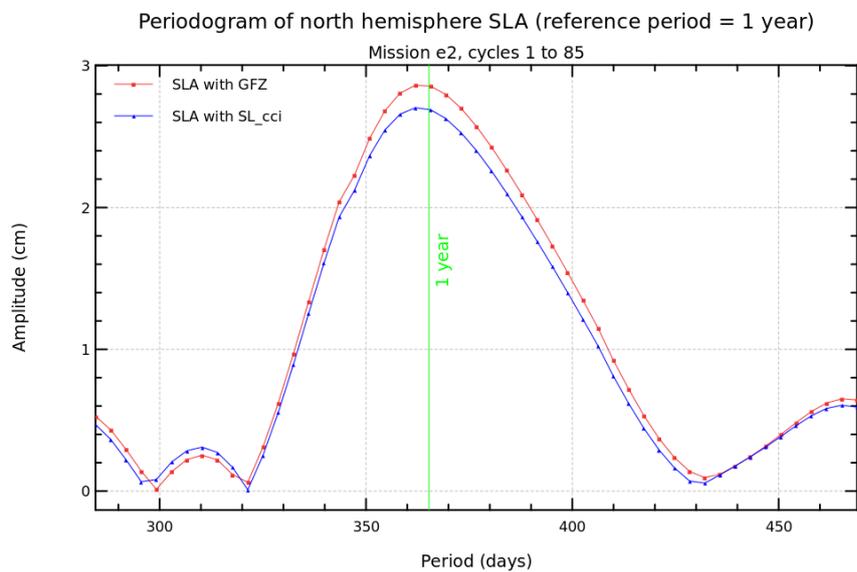
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



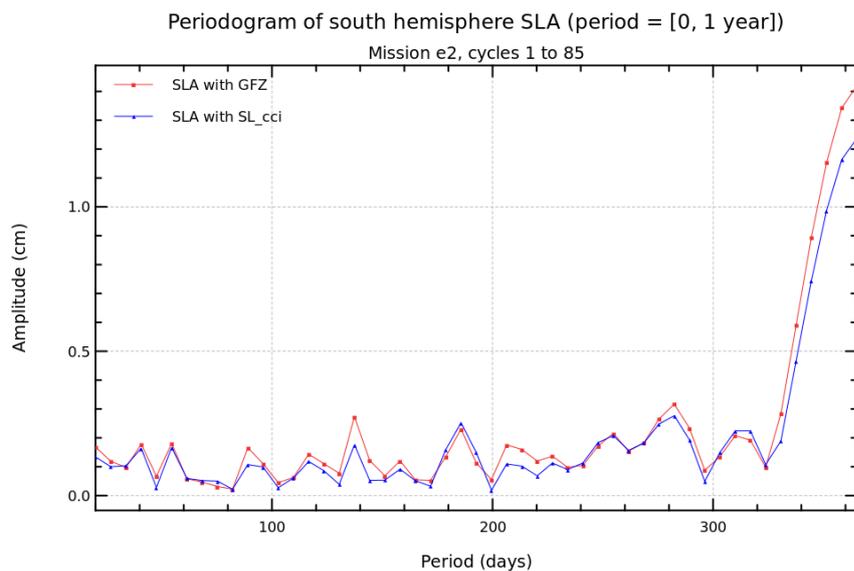
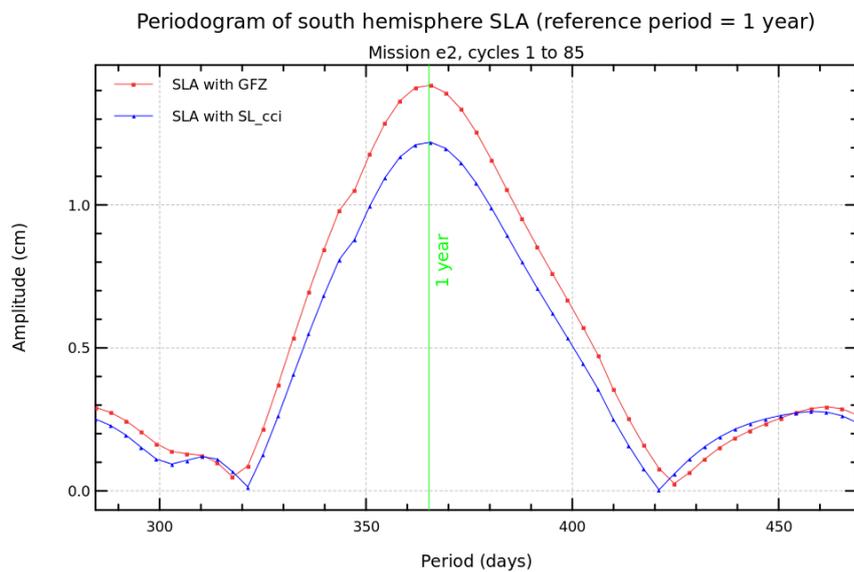
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



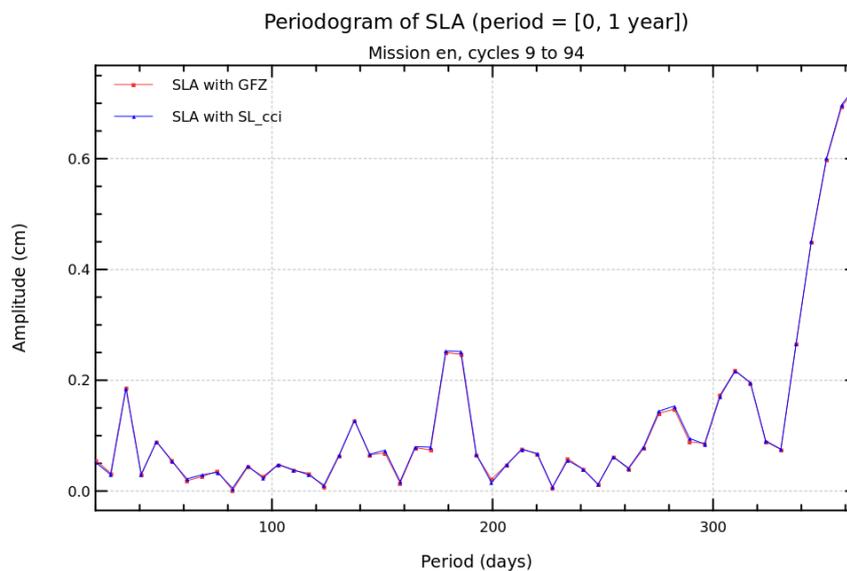
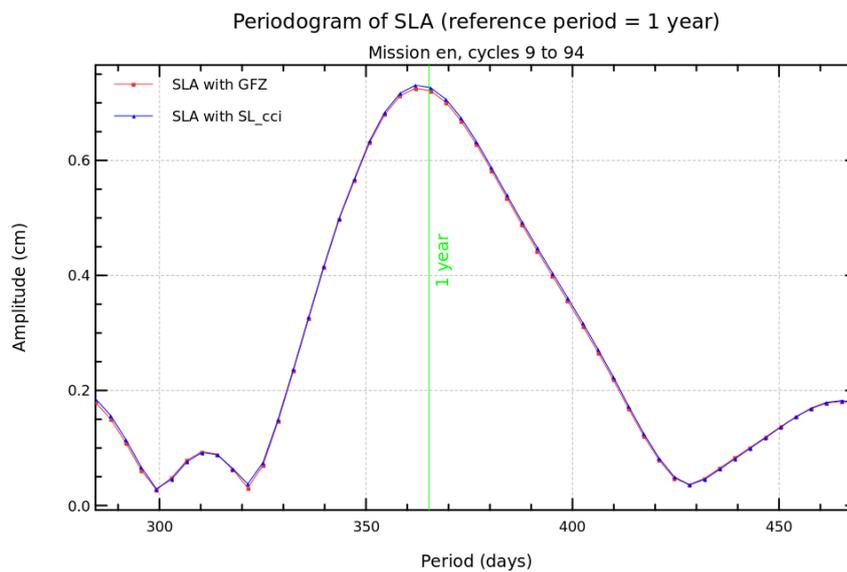
## Diagnostic A206.a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



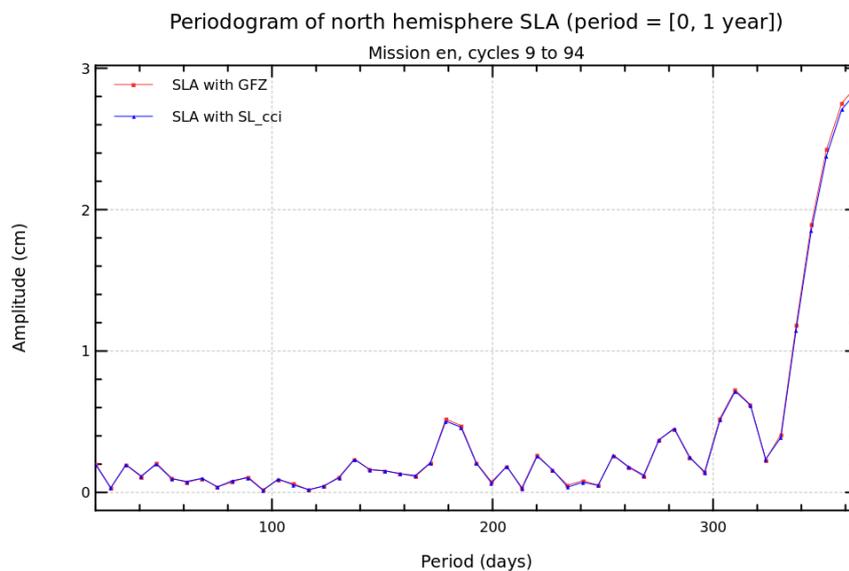
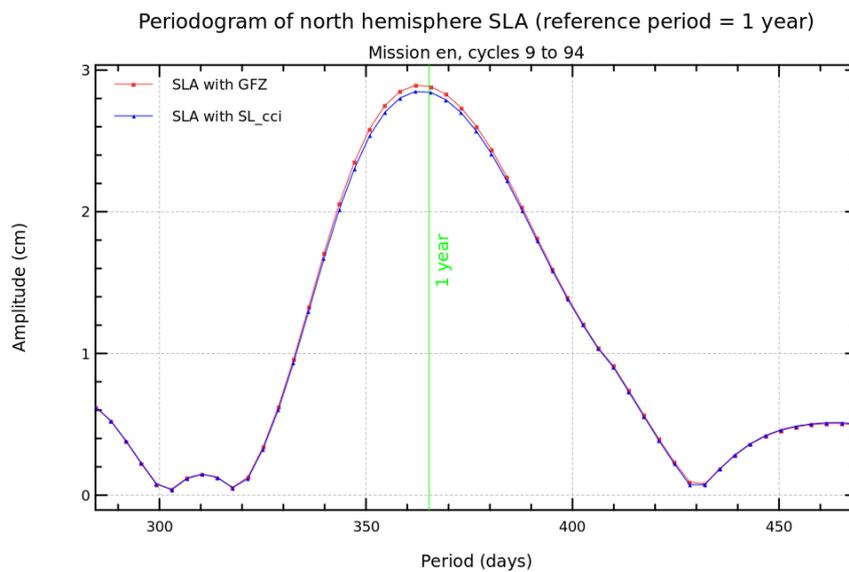
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



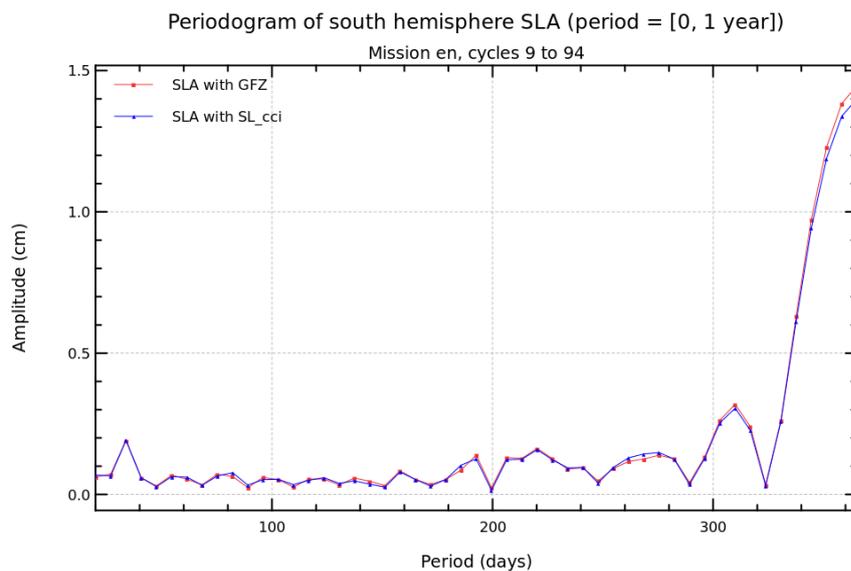
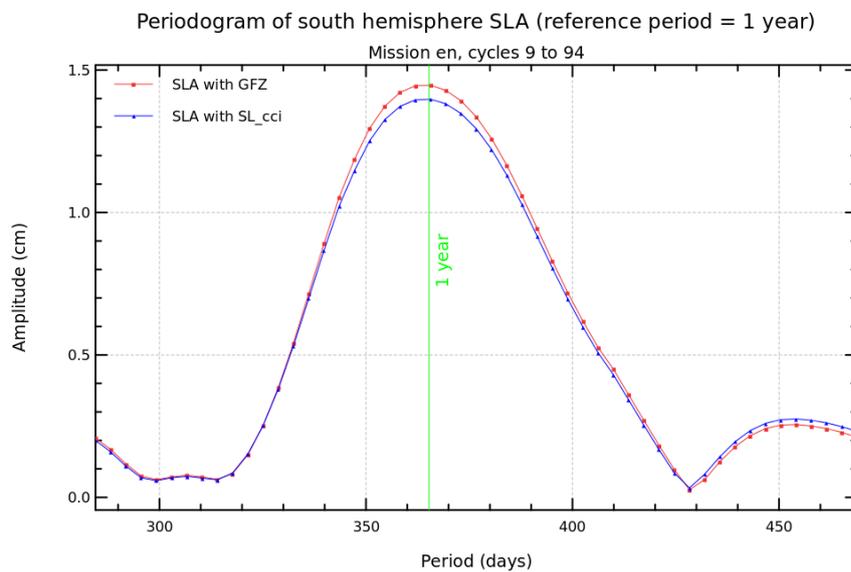
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



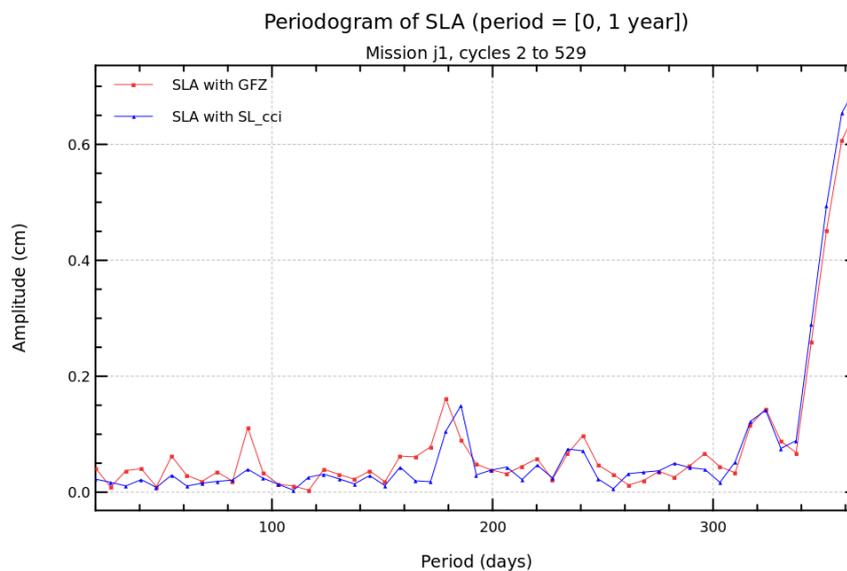
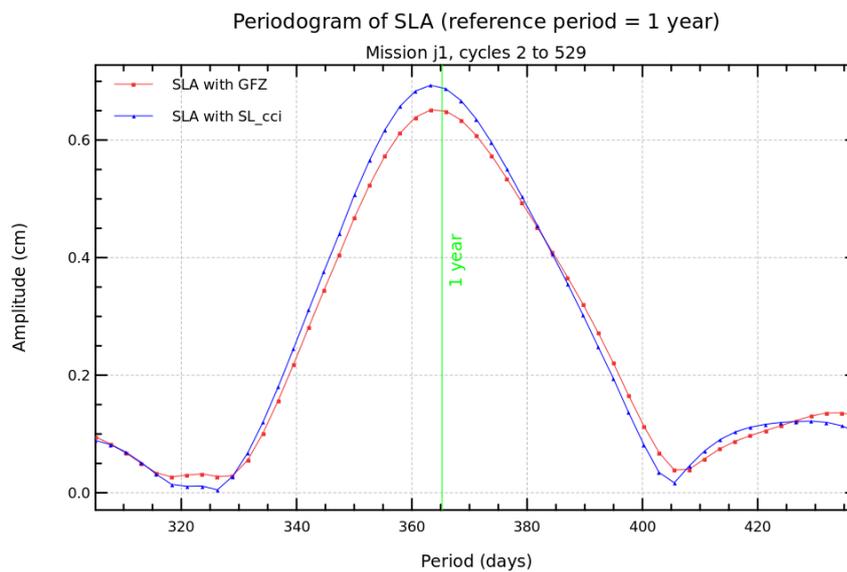
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



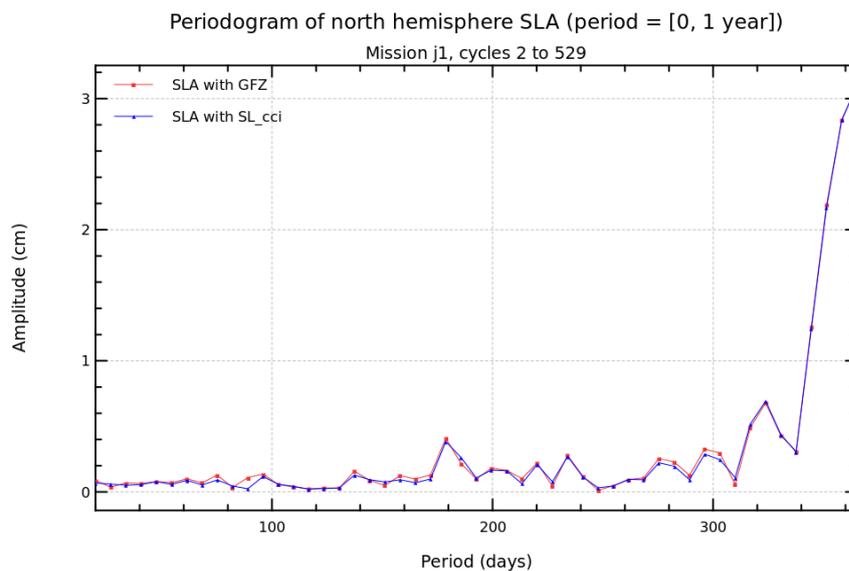
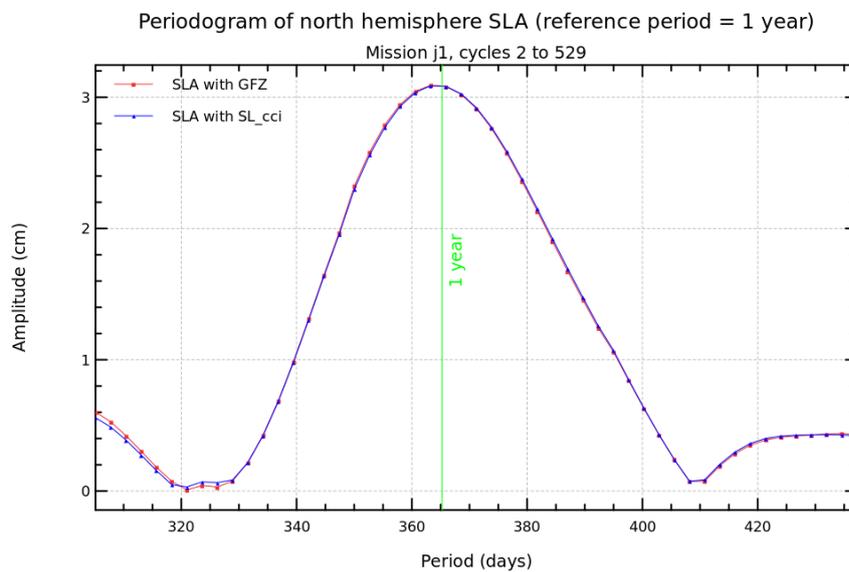
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



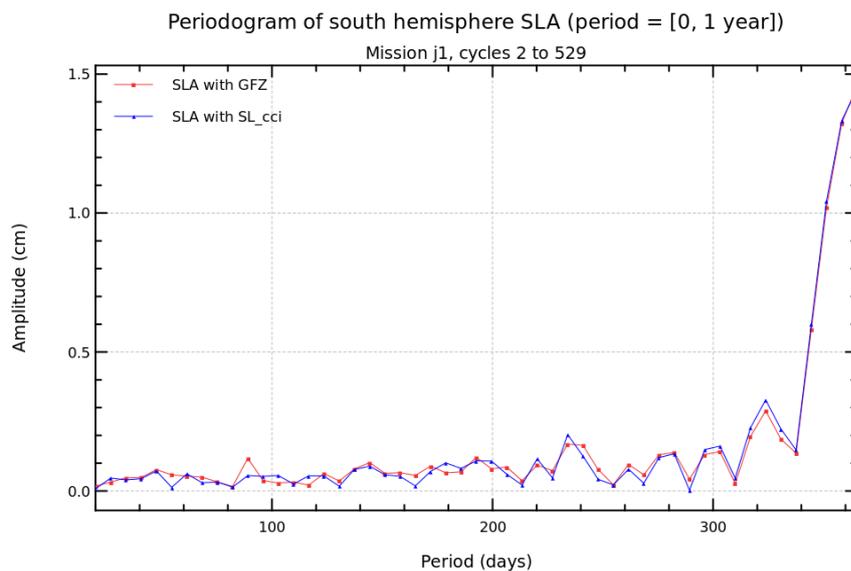
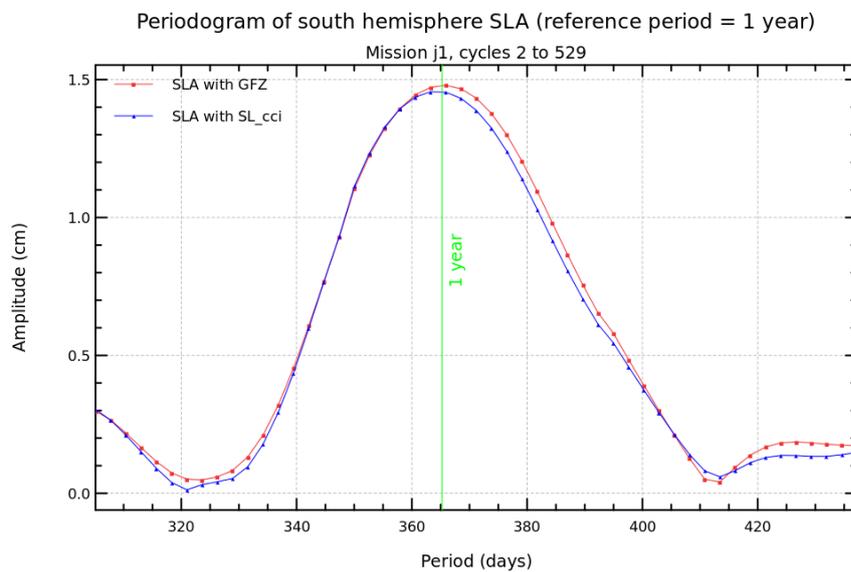
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



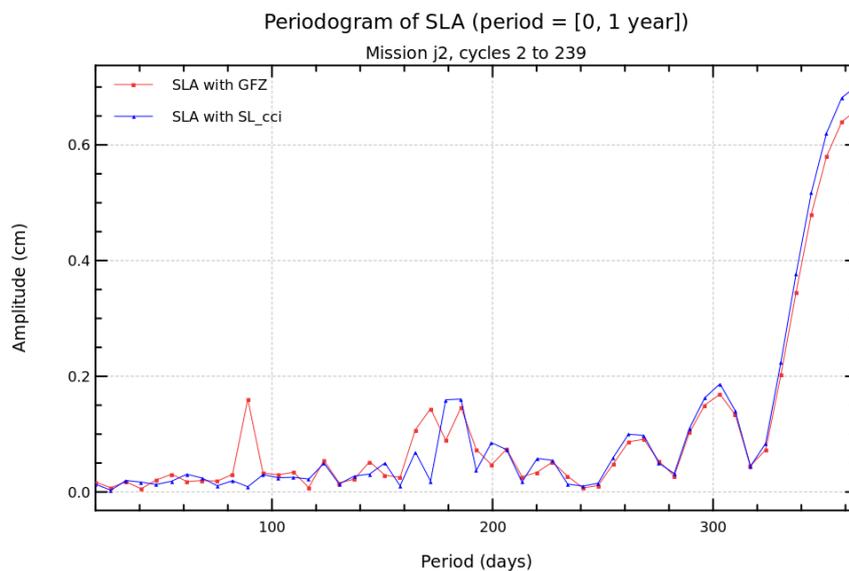
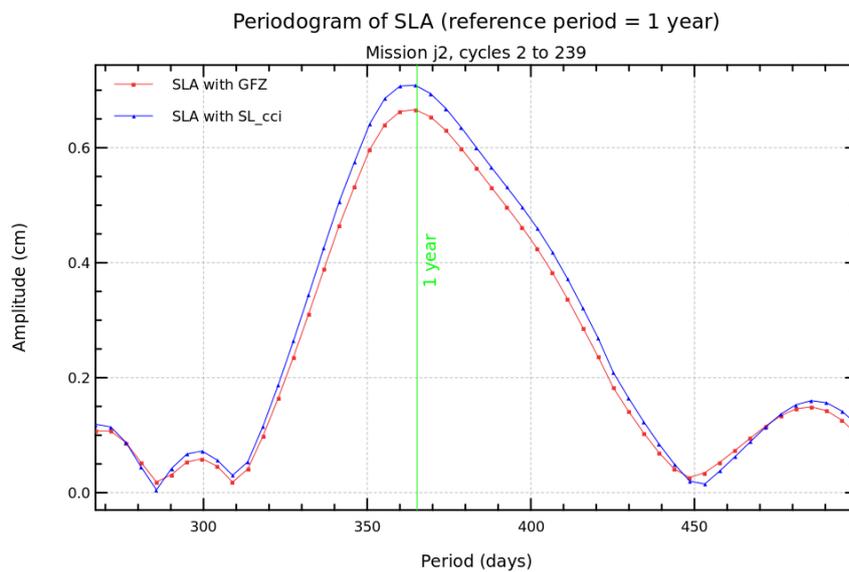
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



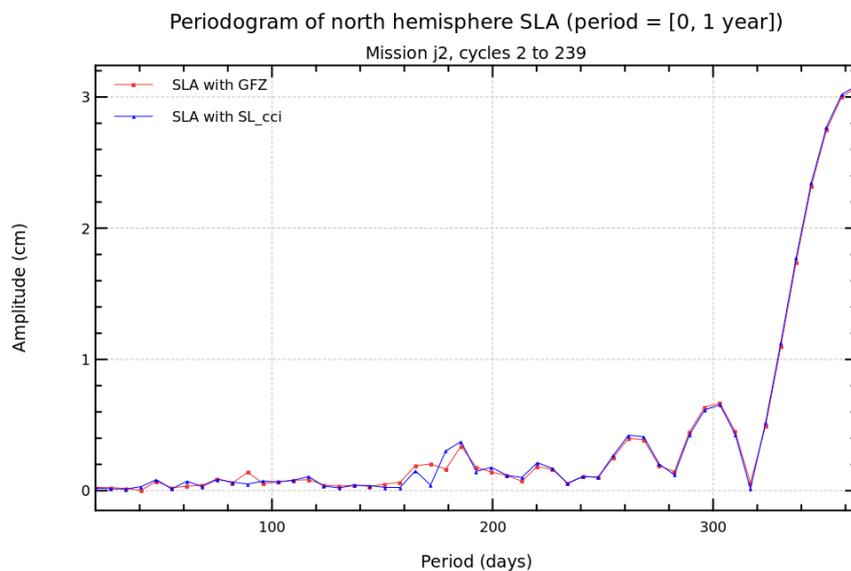
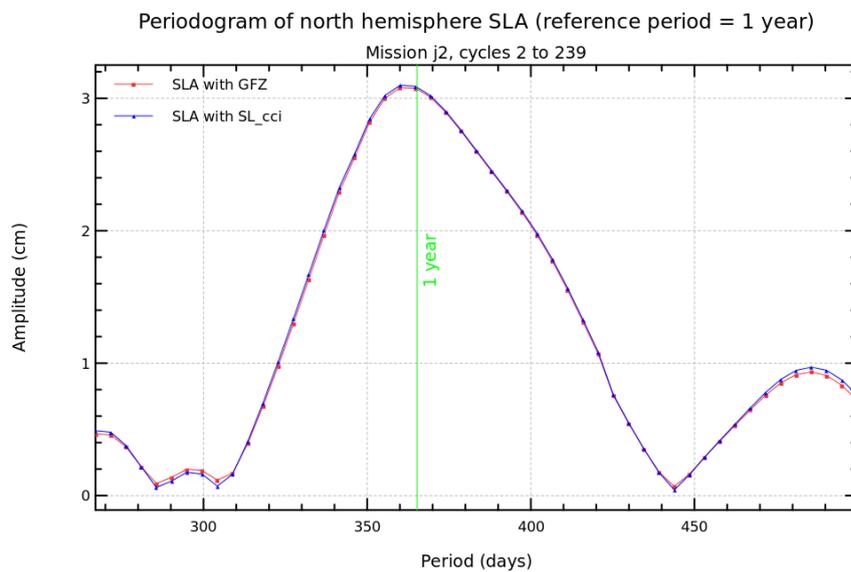
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



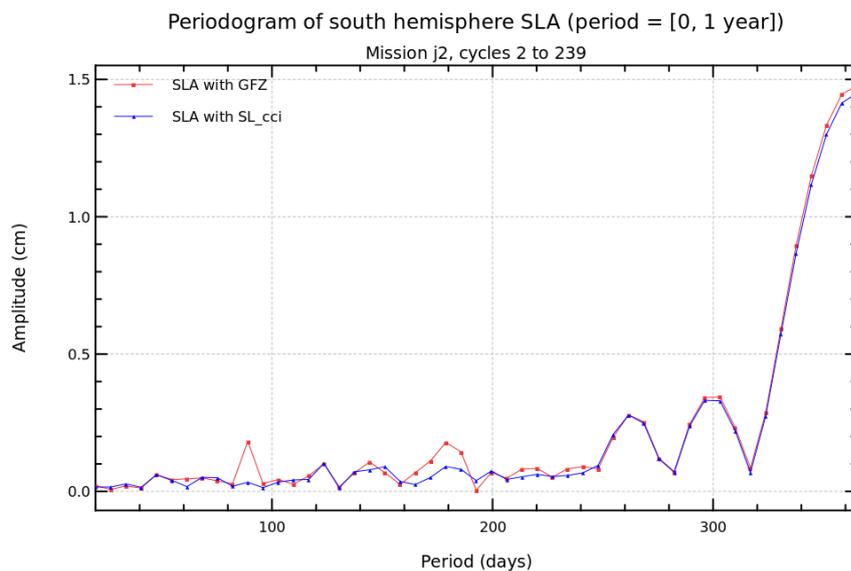
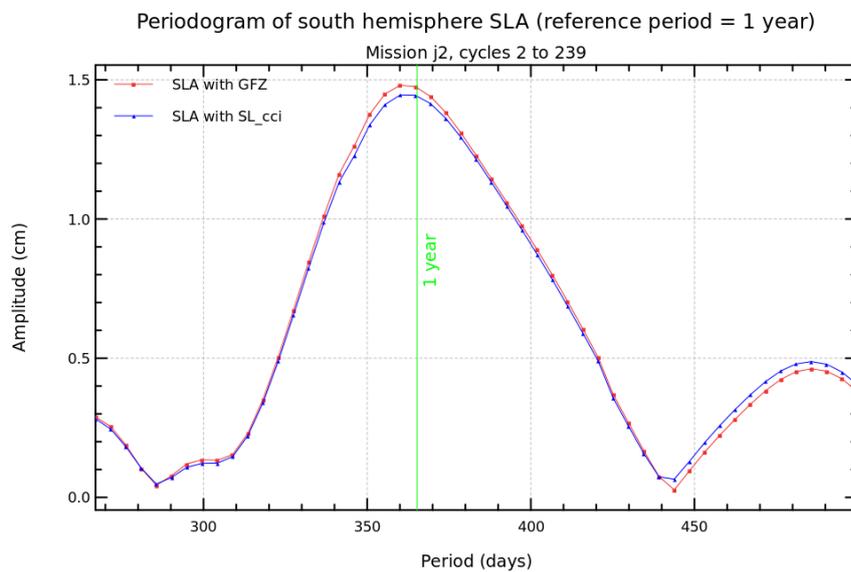
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



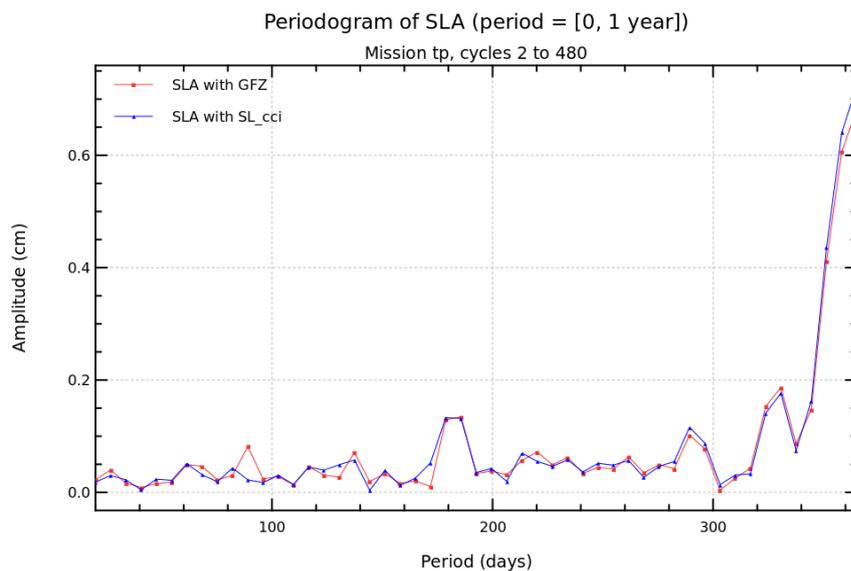
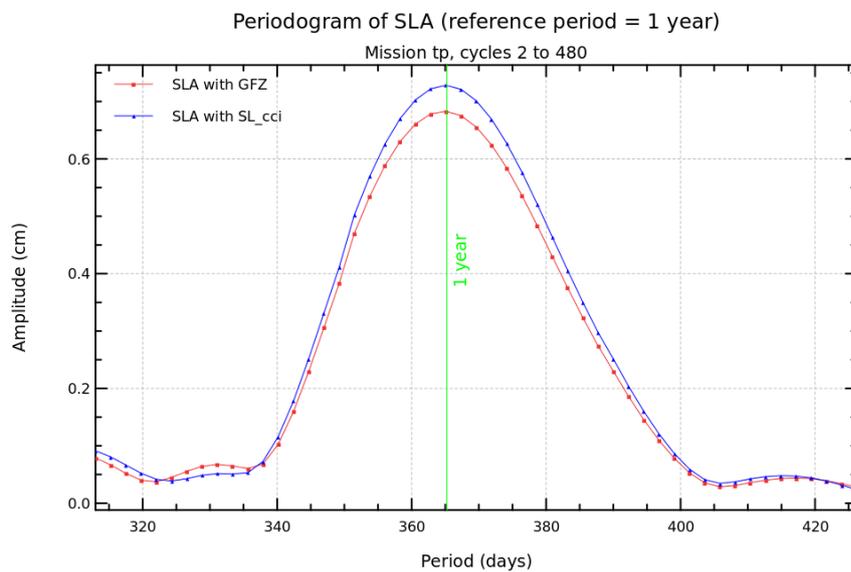
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



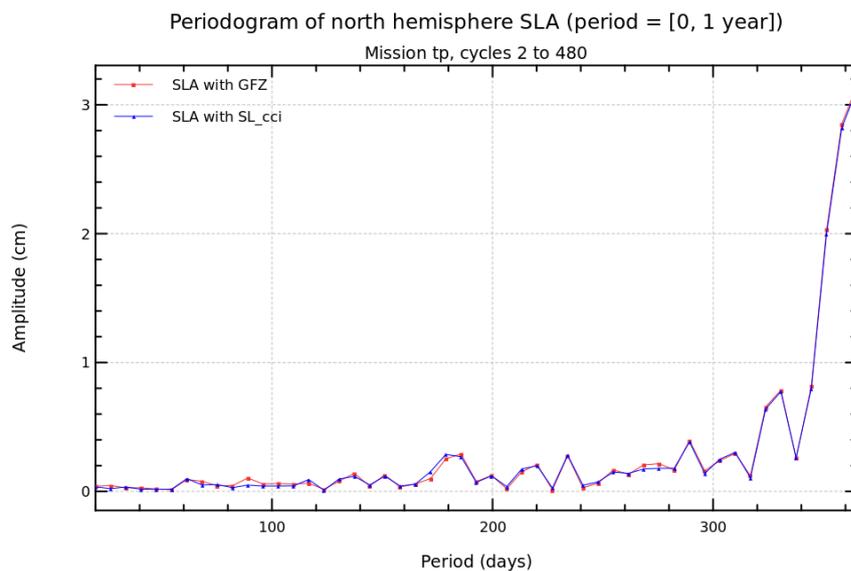
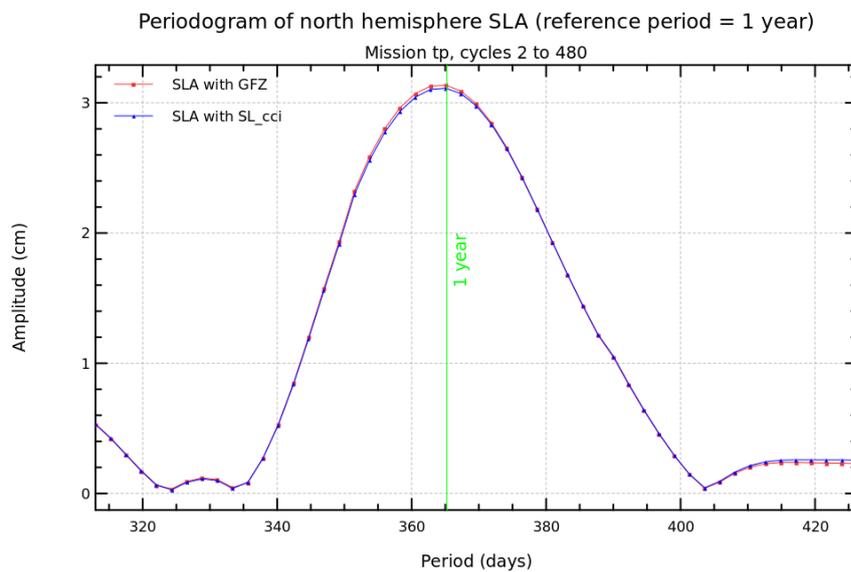
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission tp)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



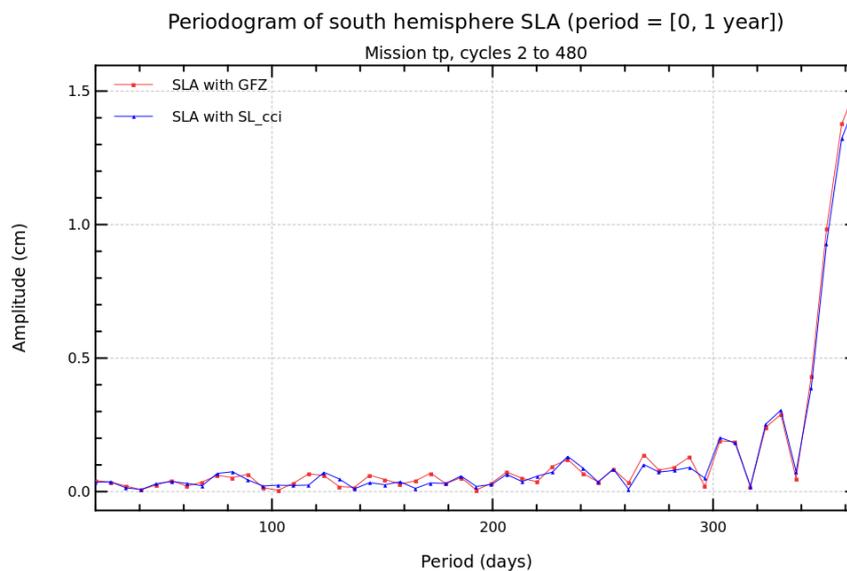
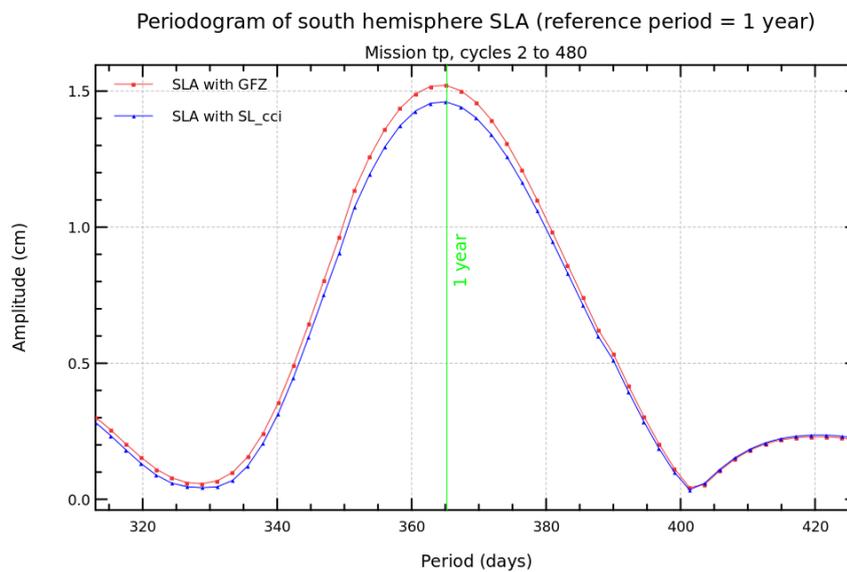
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission tp)

**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



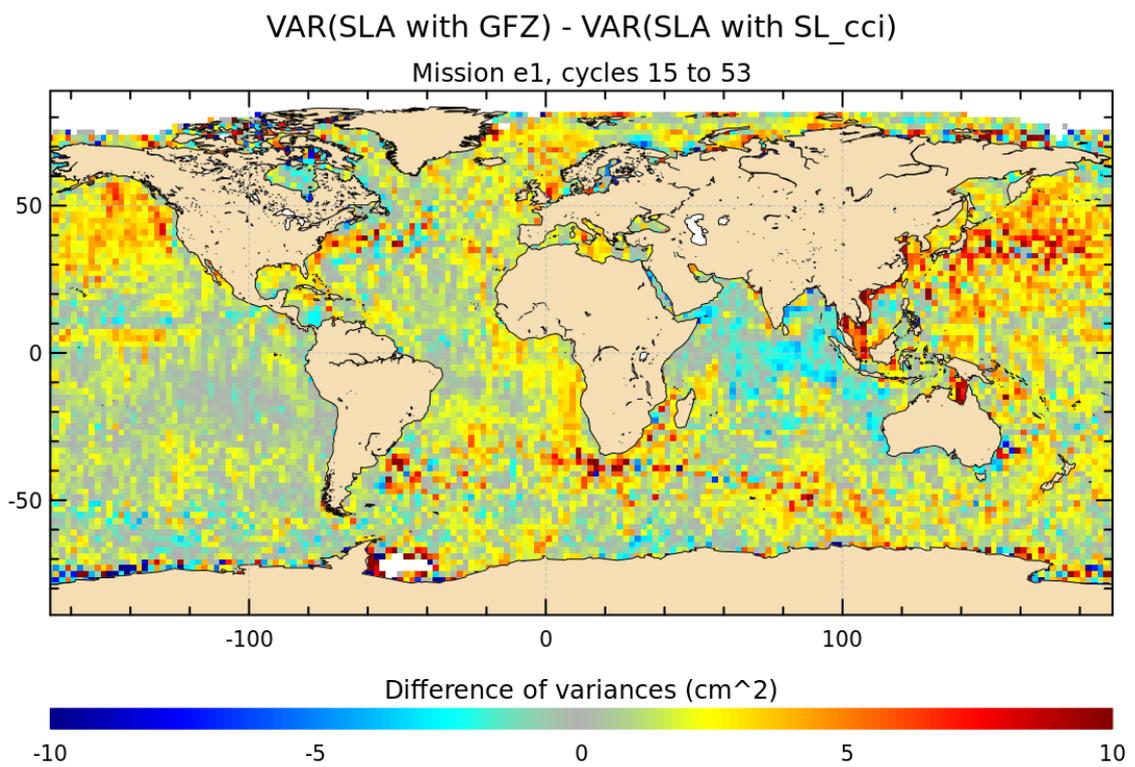
**Diagnostic A209 (mission e1)**

**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



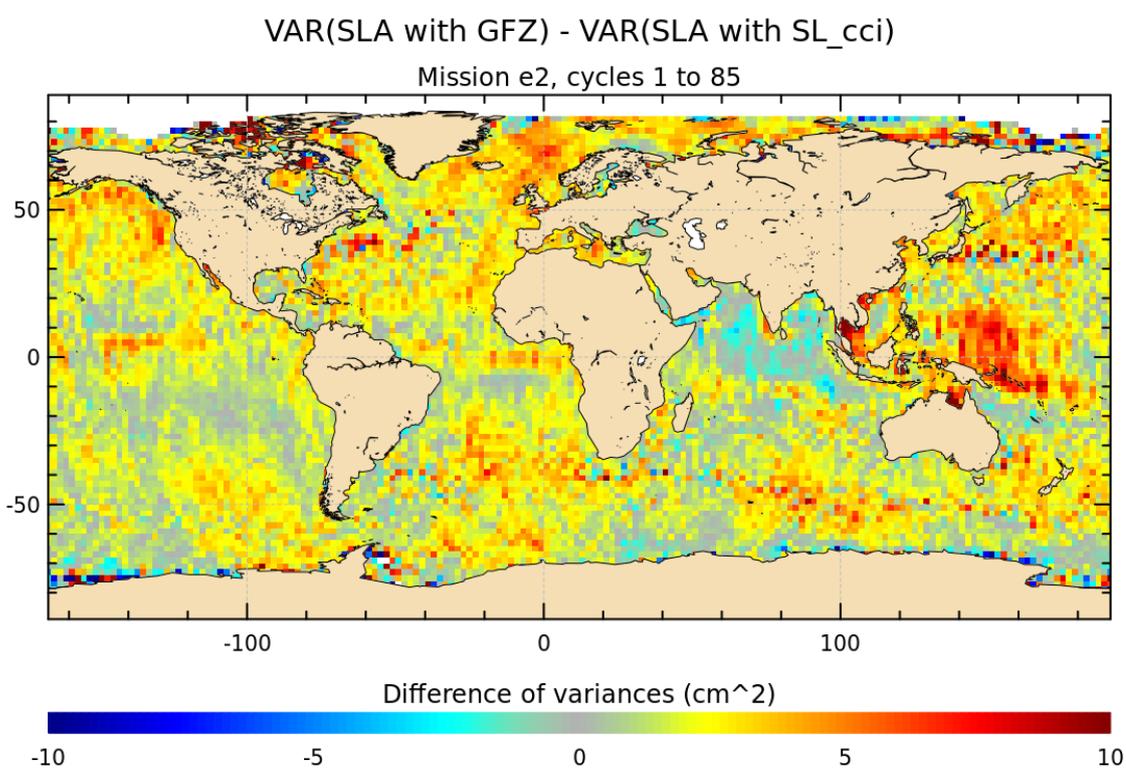
## Diagnostic A209 (mission e2)

**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



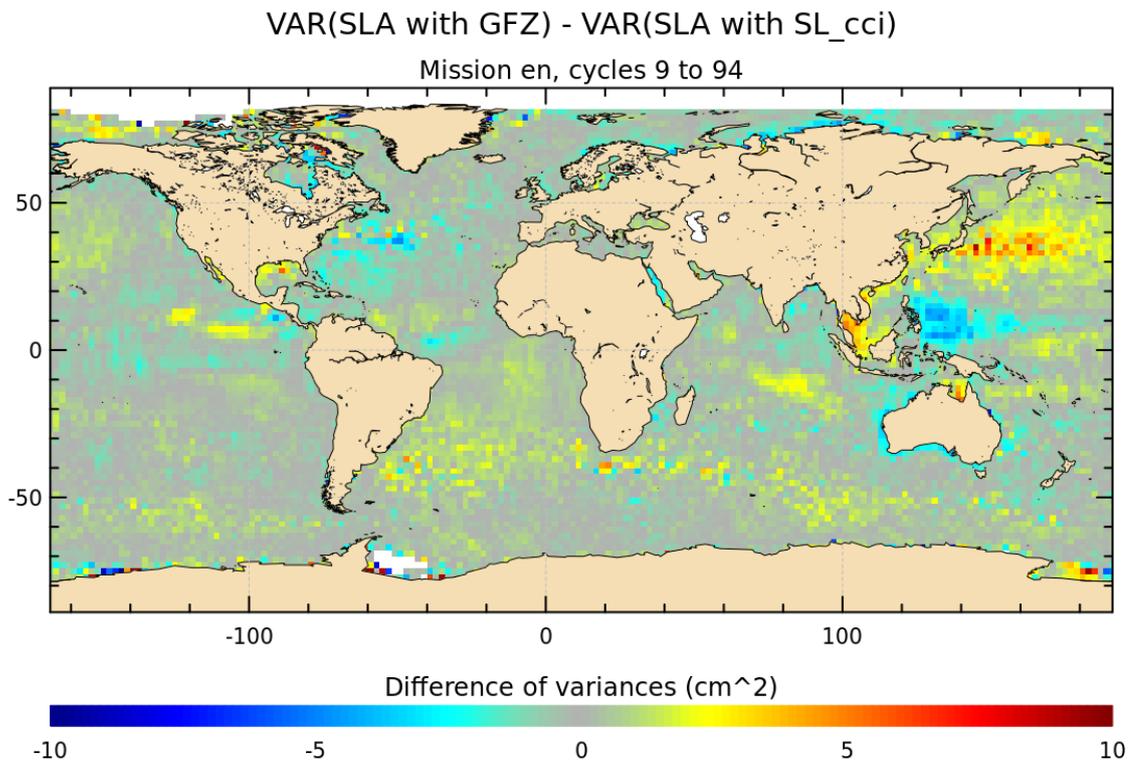
## Diagnostic A209 (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



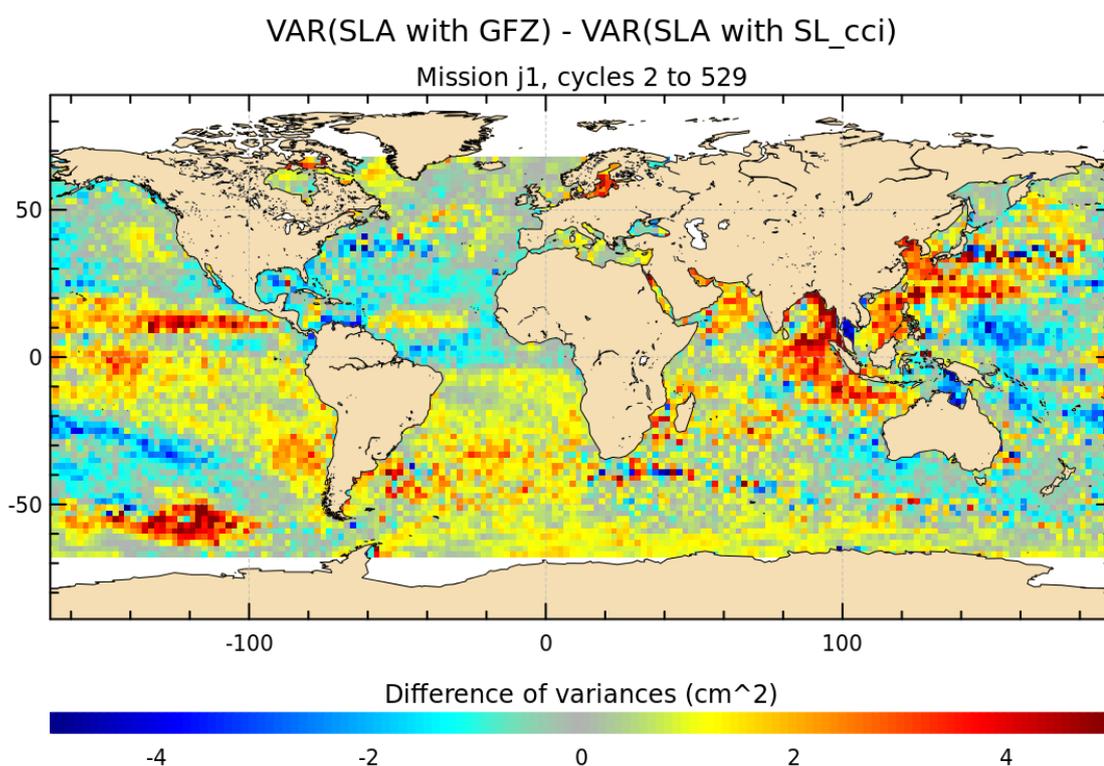
## Diagnostic A209 (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



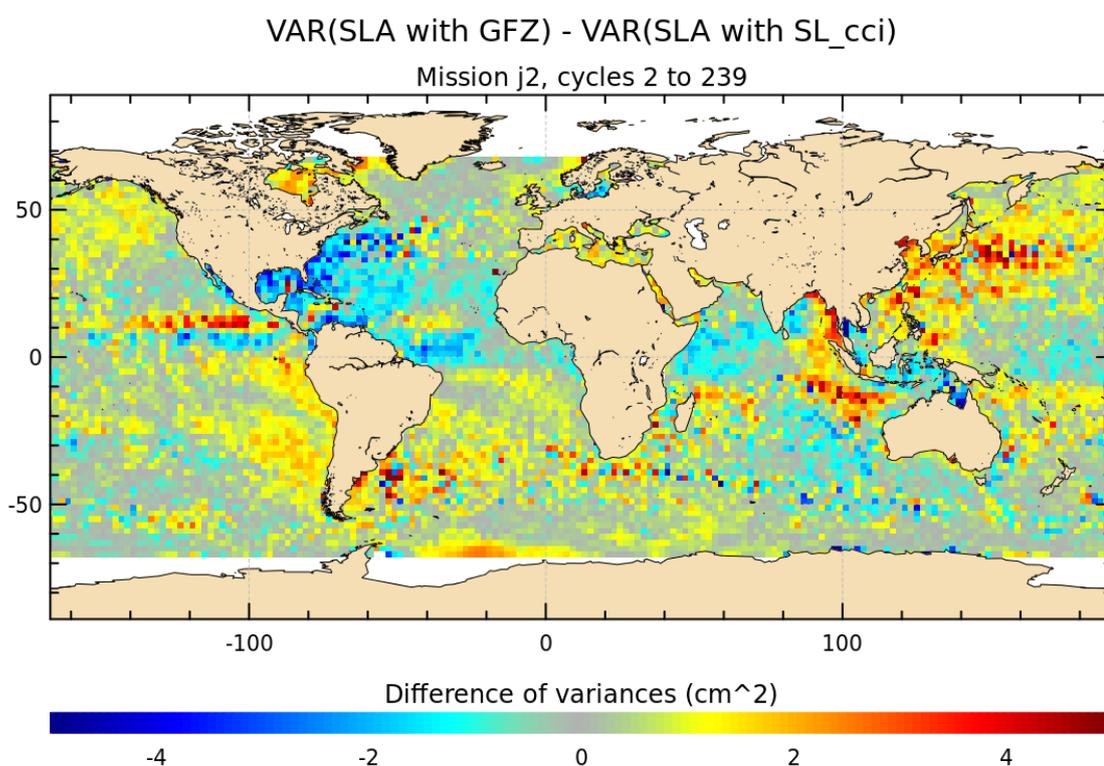
## Diagnostic A209 (mission j2)

**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



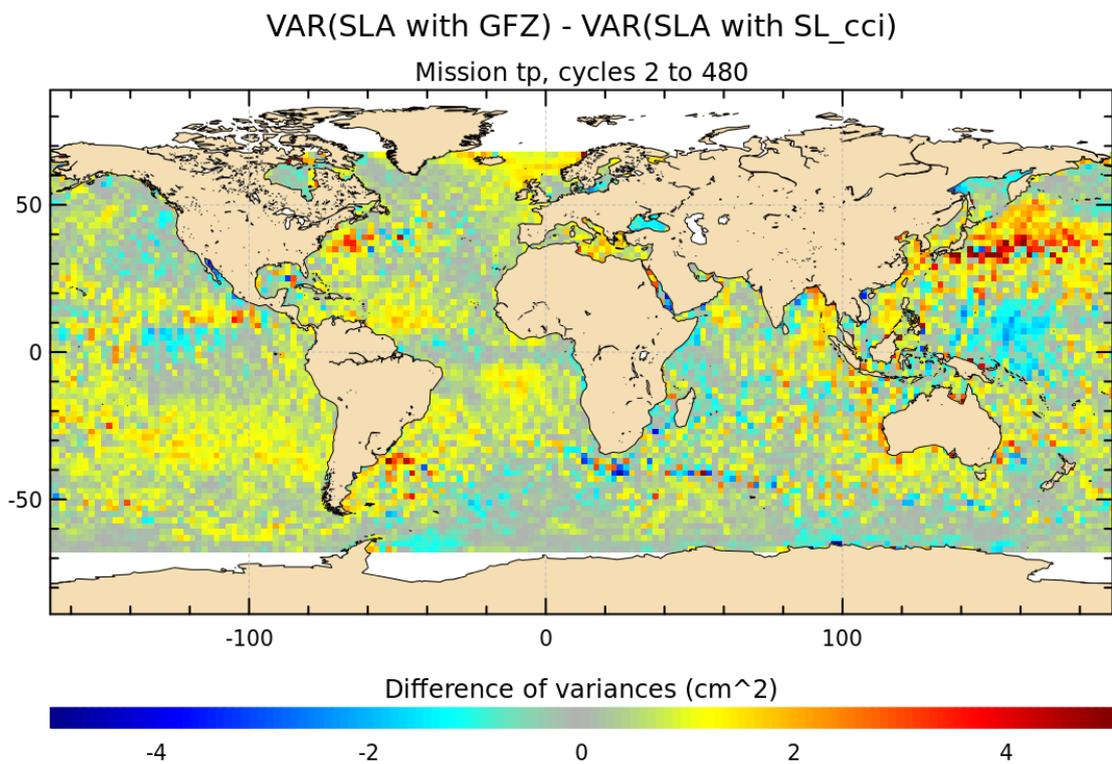
## Diagnostic A209 (mission tp)

**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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



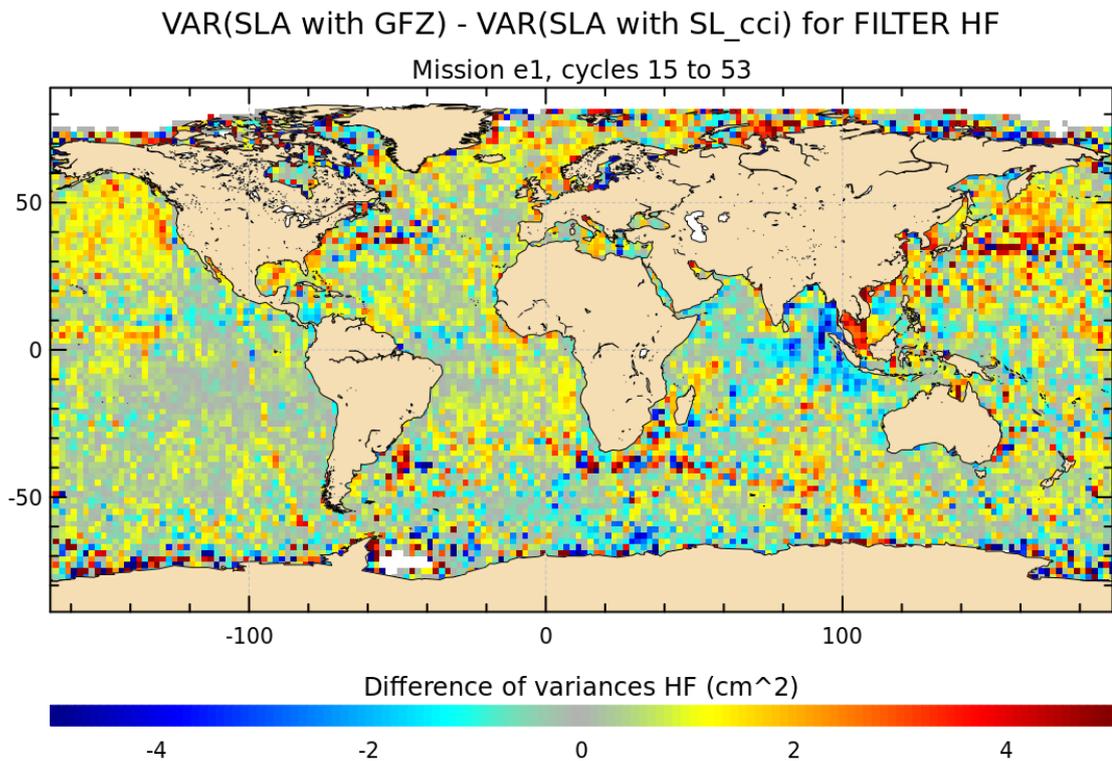
**Diagnostic A210\_a (mission e1)**

**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



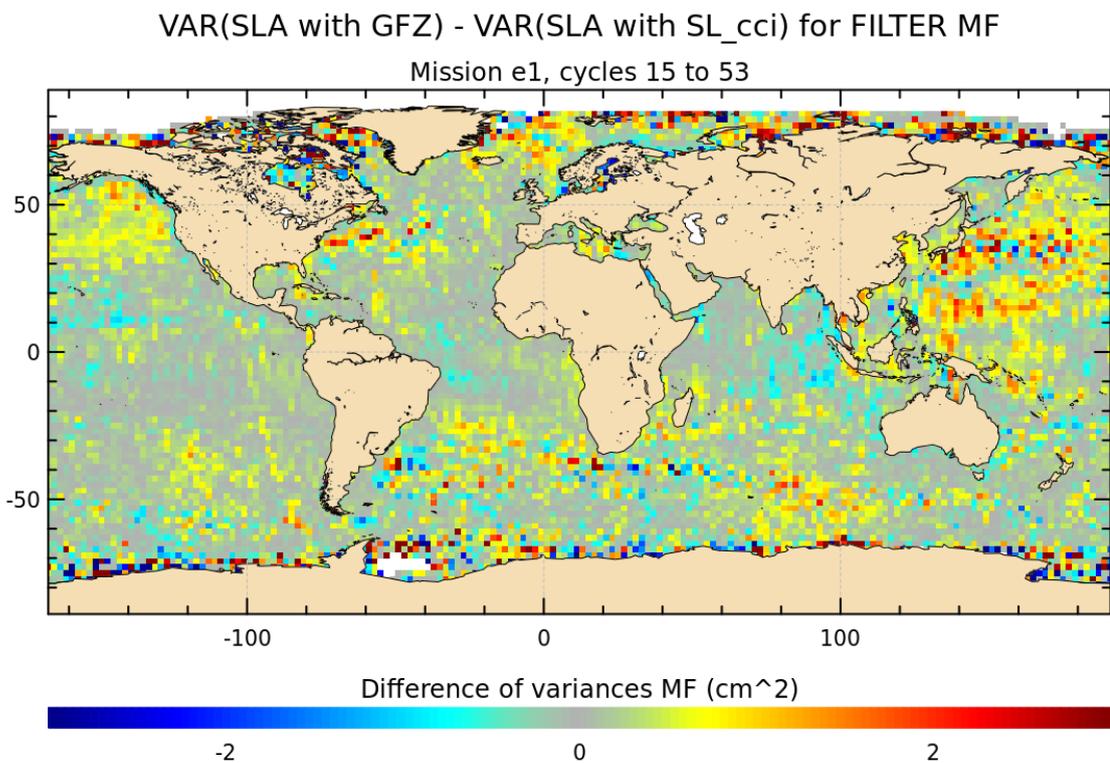
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission e1)

**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





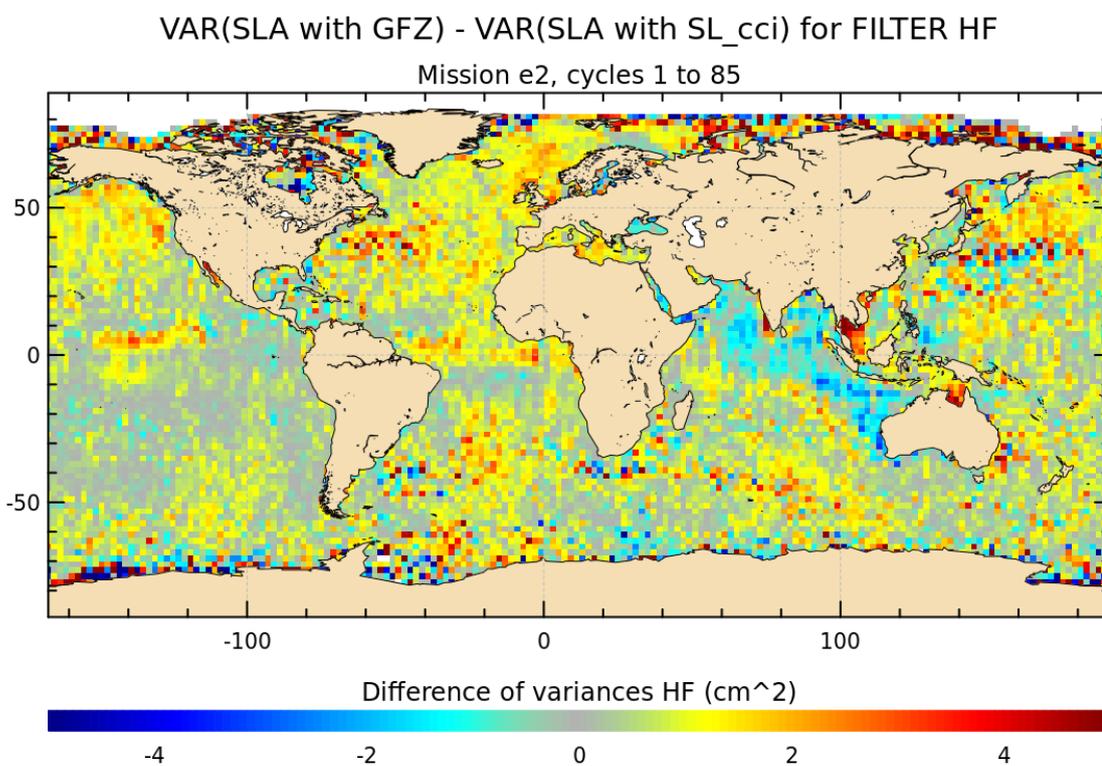
## Diagnostic A210\_a (mission e2)

**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



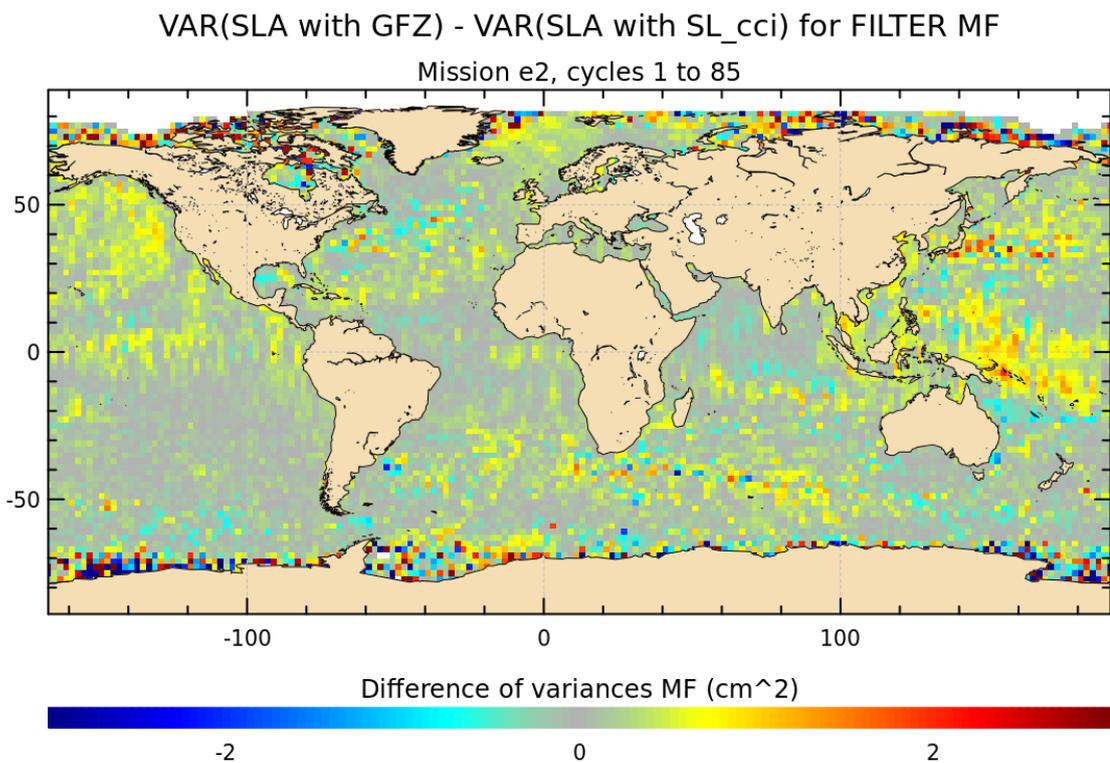
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission e2)

**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



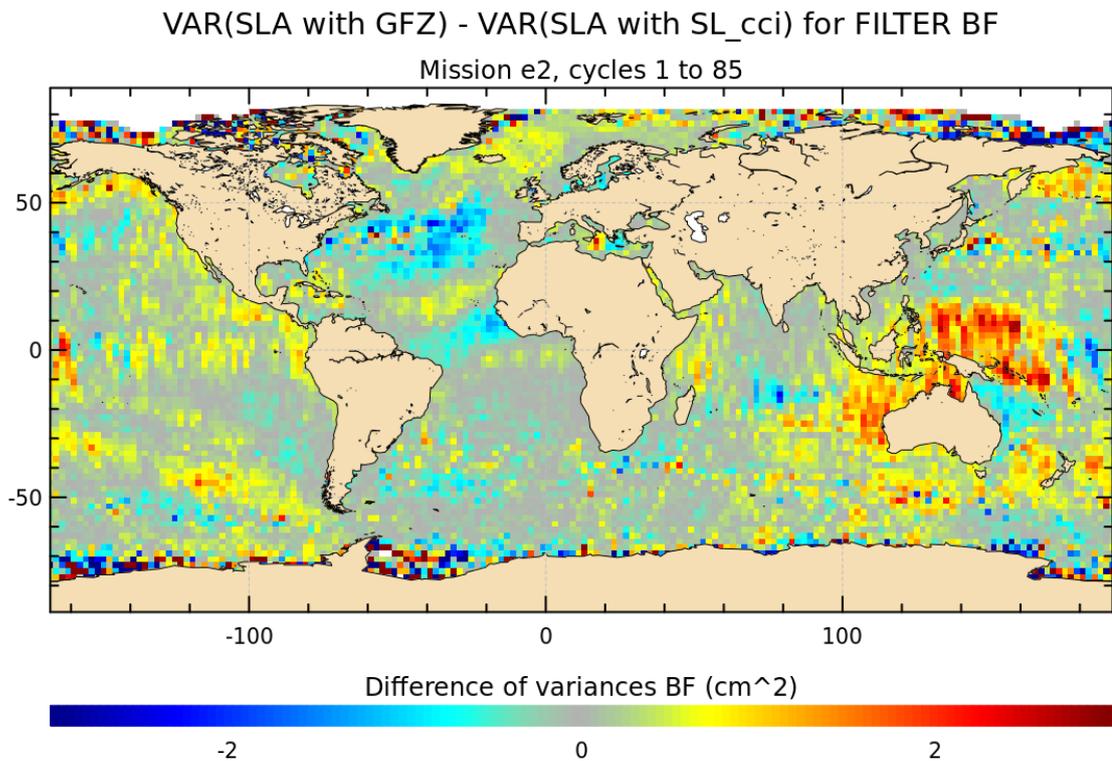
## Diagnostic A210\_c (mission e2)

**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



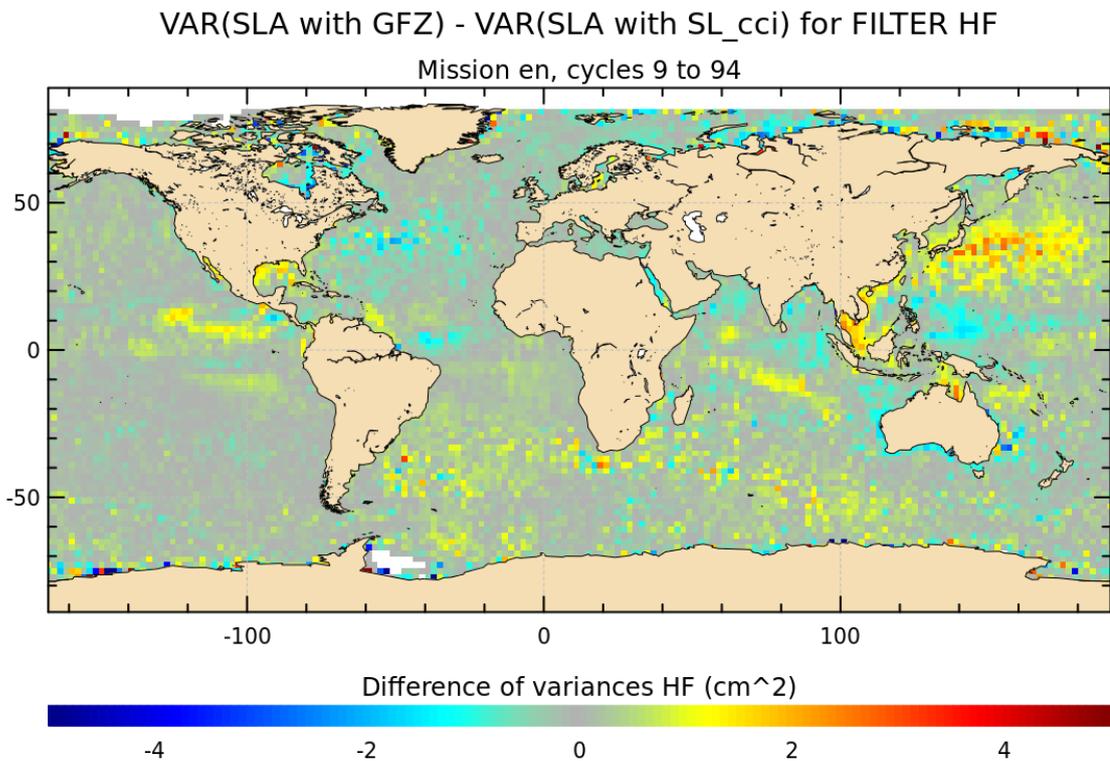
## Diagnostic A210.a (mission en)

**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



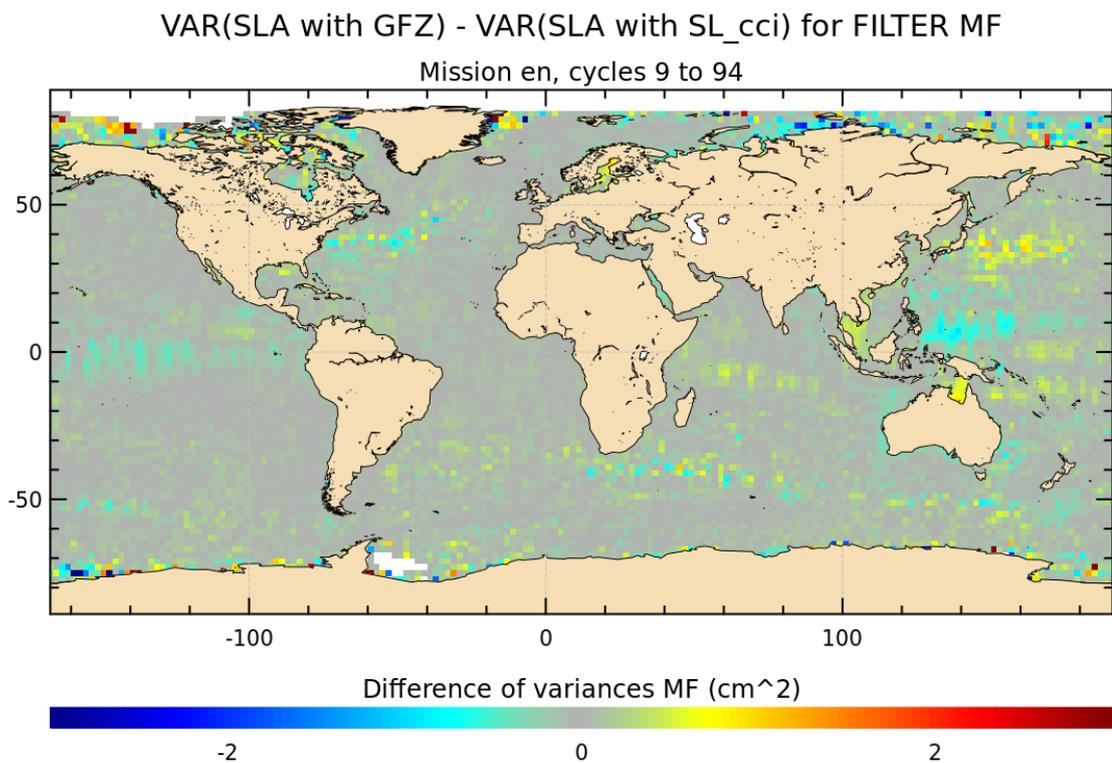
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission en)

**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



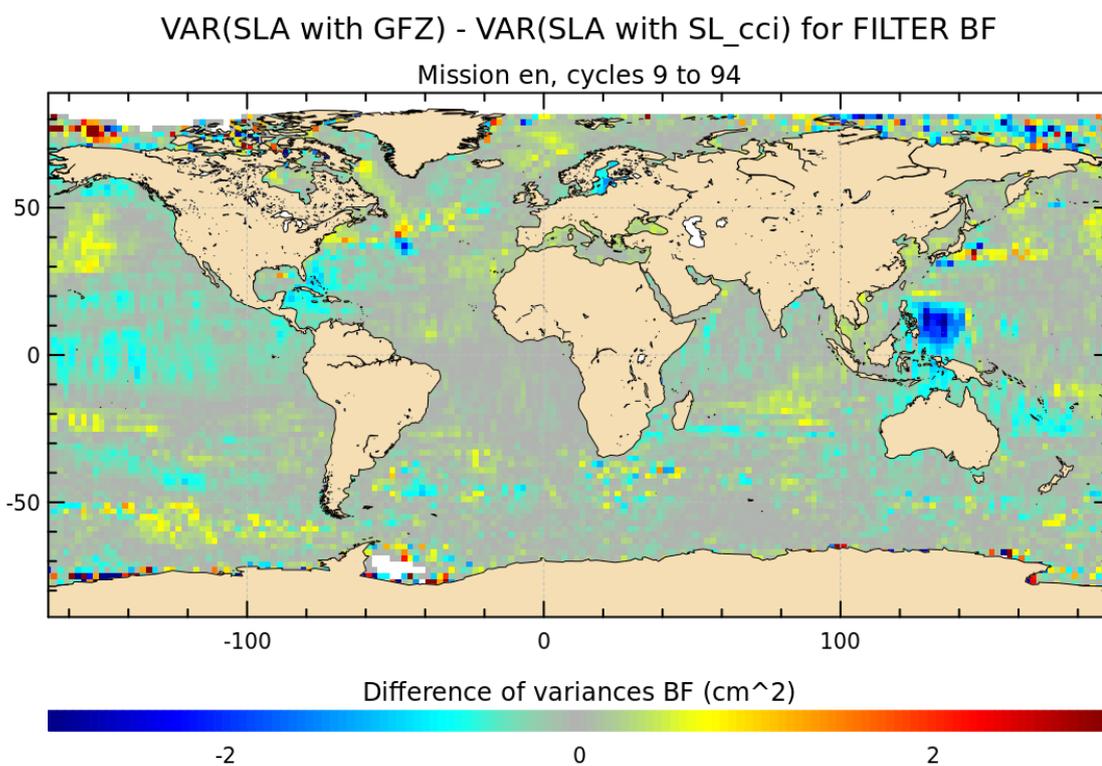
## Diagnostic A210\_c (mission en)

**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





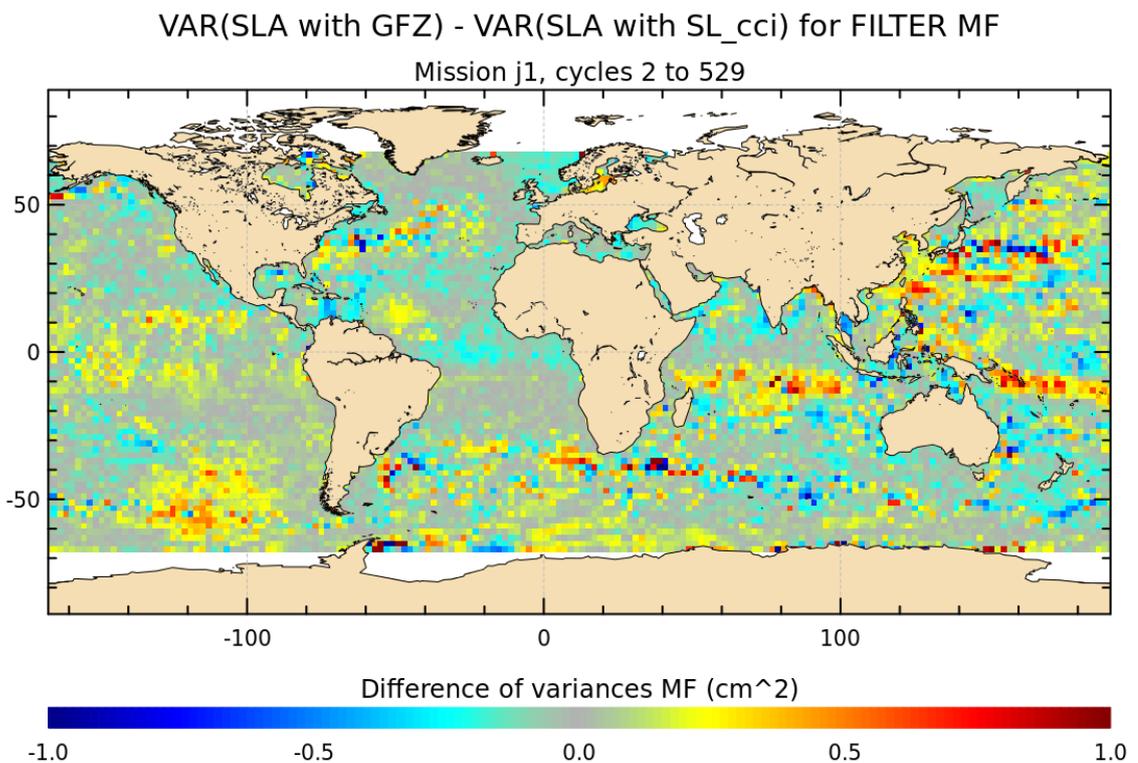
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission j1)

**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



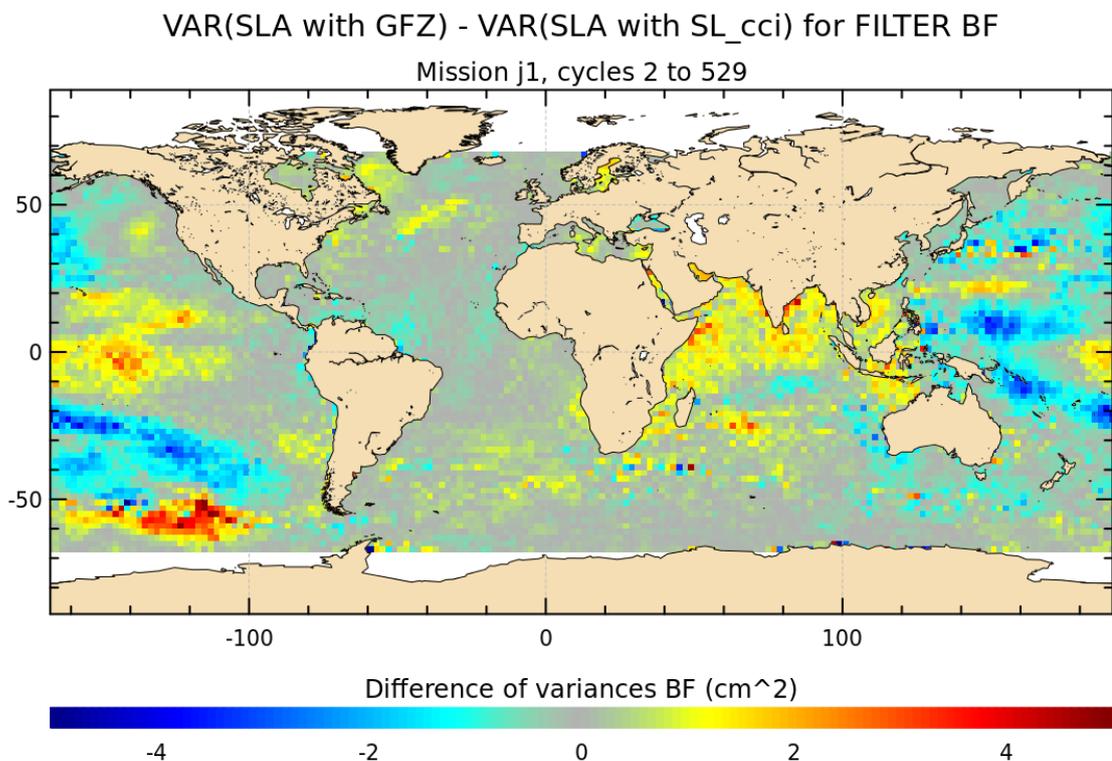
## Diagnostic A210\_c (mission j1)

**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



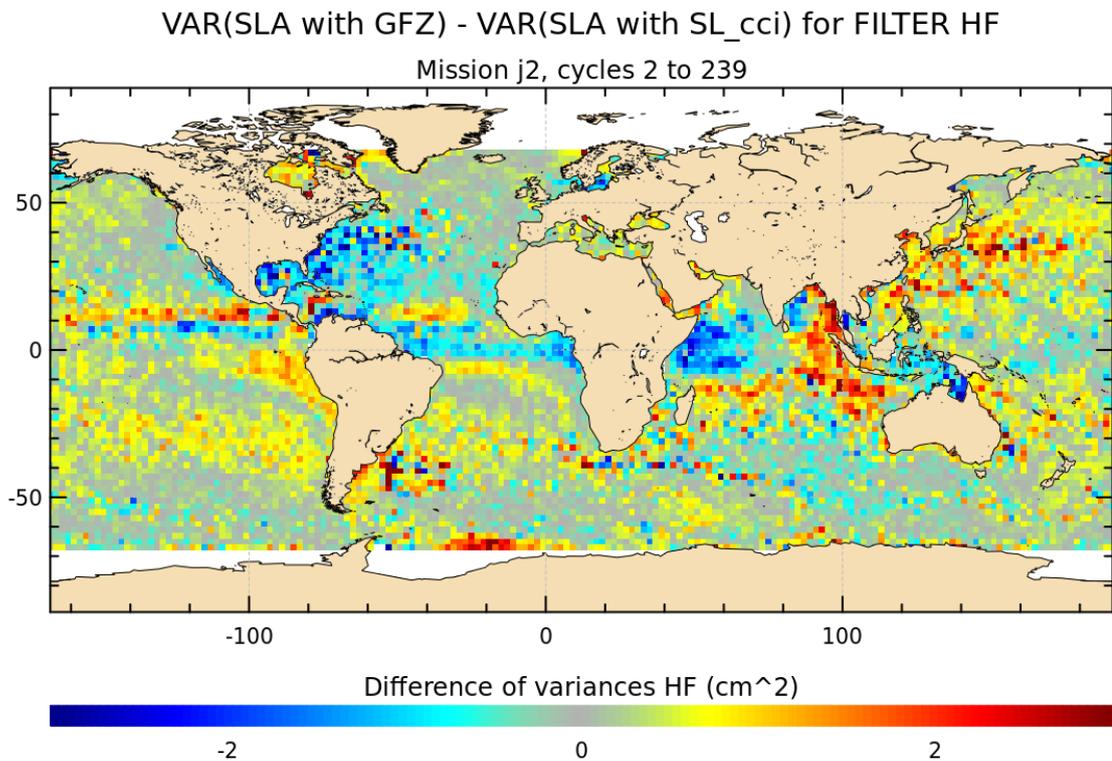
## Diagnostic A210\_a (mission j2)

**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.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



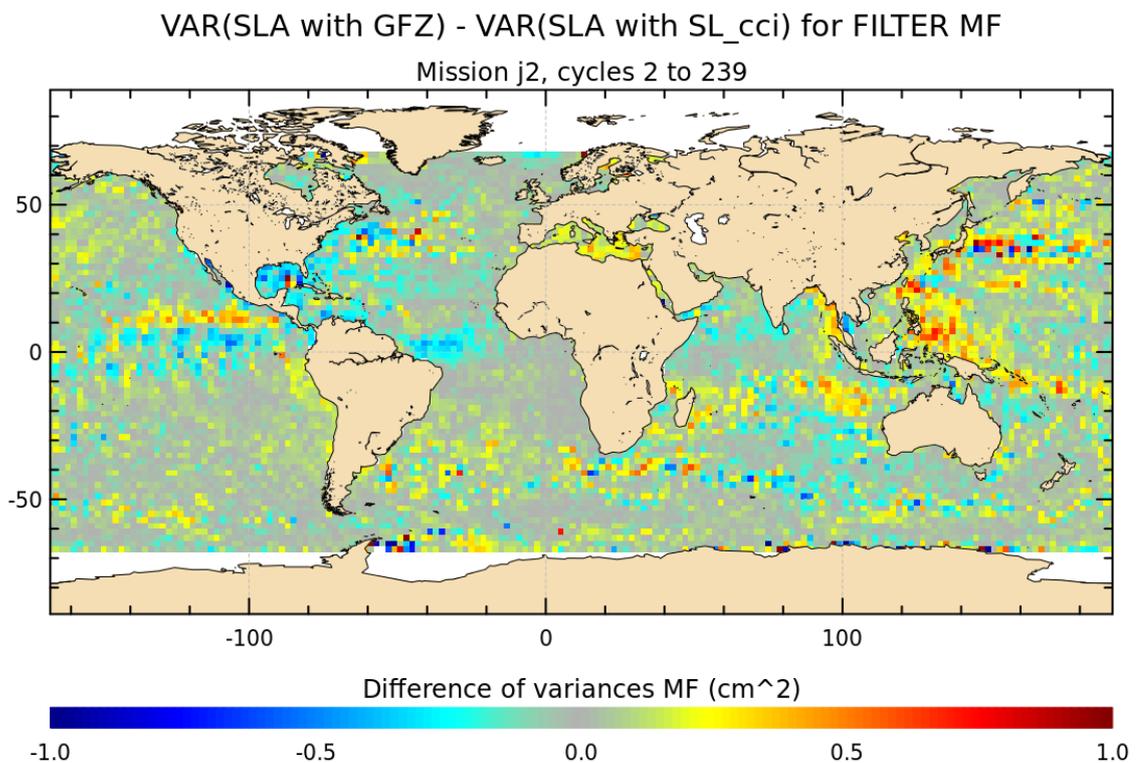
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission j2)

**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



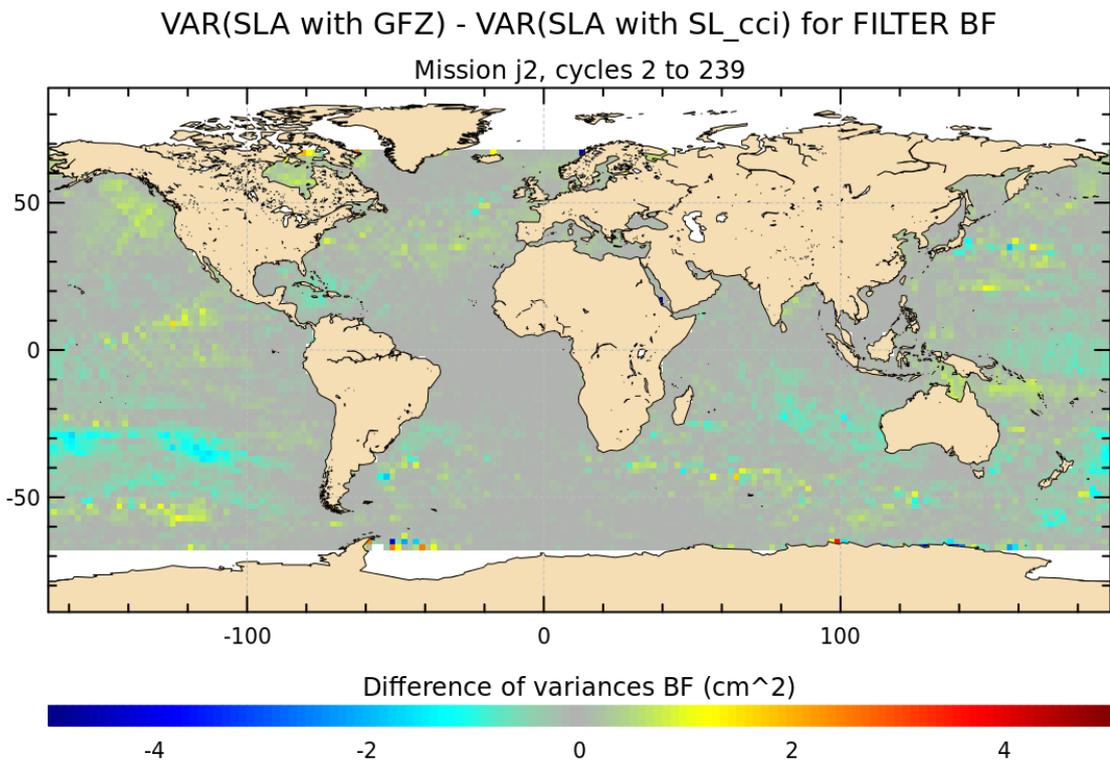
## Diagnostic A210\_c (mission j2)

**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





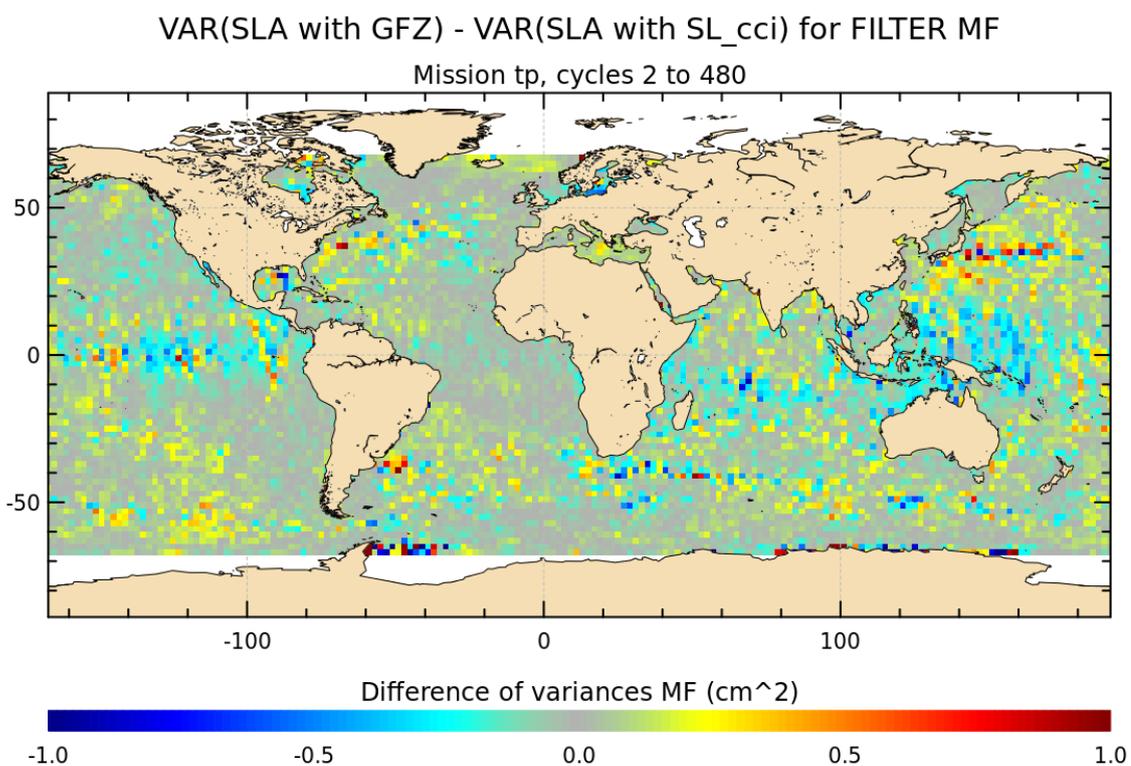
## Diagnostic A210\_b (mission tp)

**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



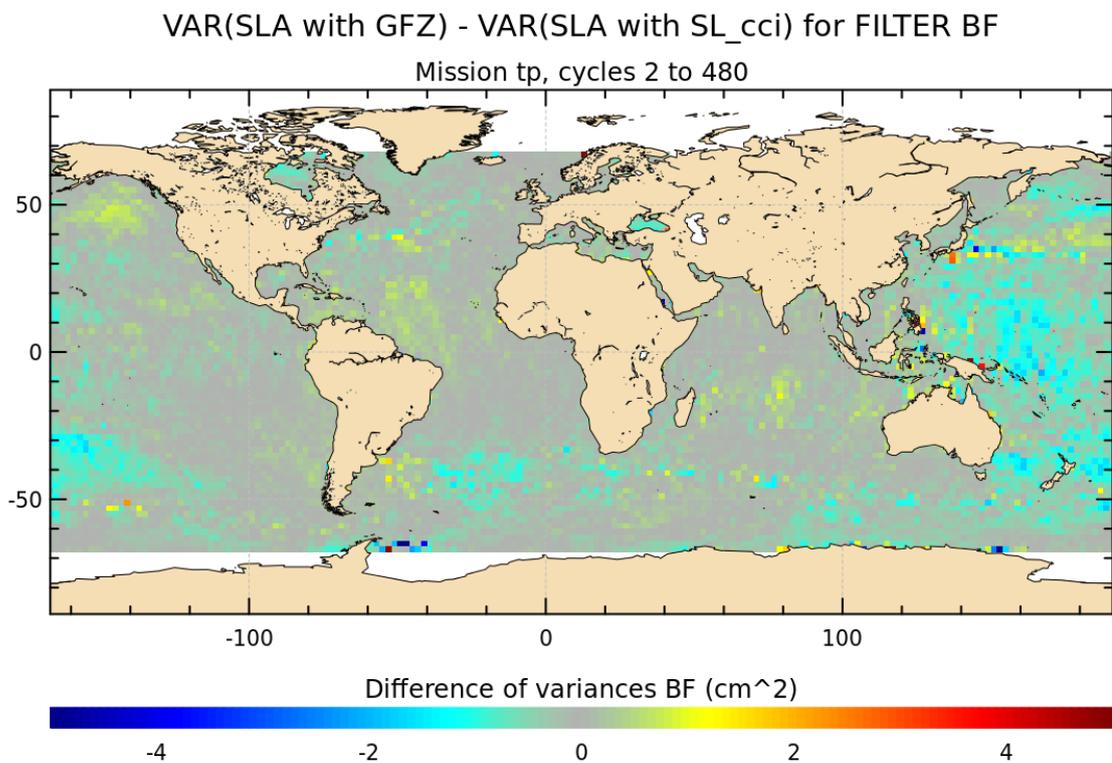
## Diagnostic A210\_c (mission tp)

**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



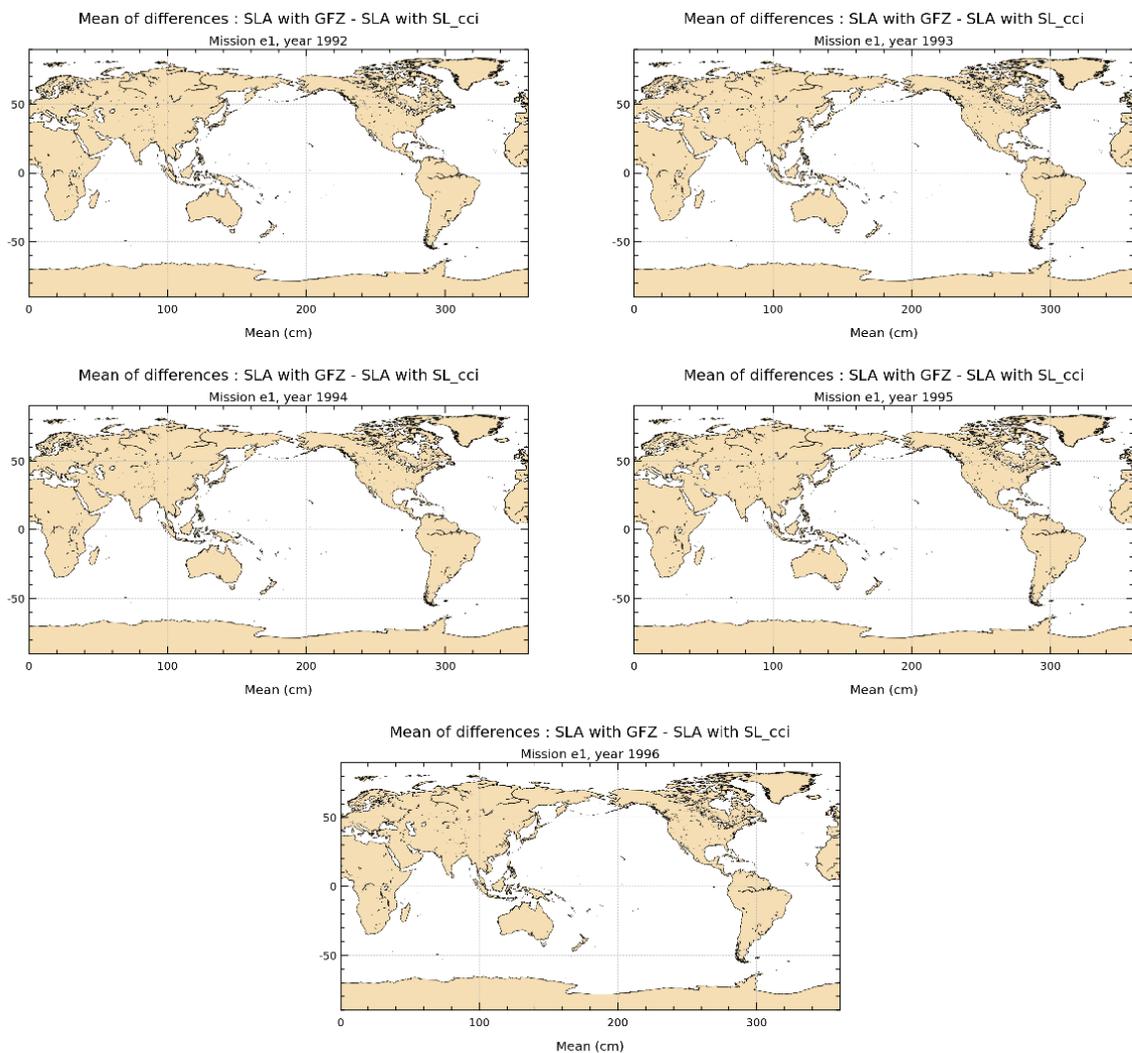
## Diagnostic A211 (mission e1)

**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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



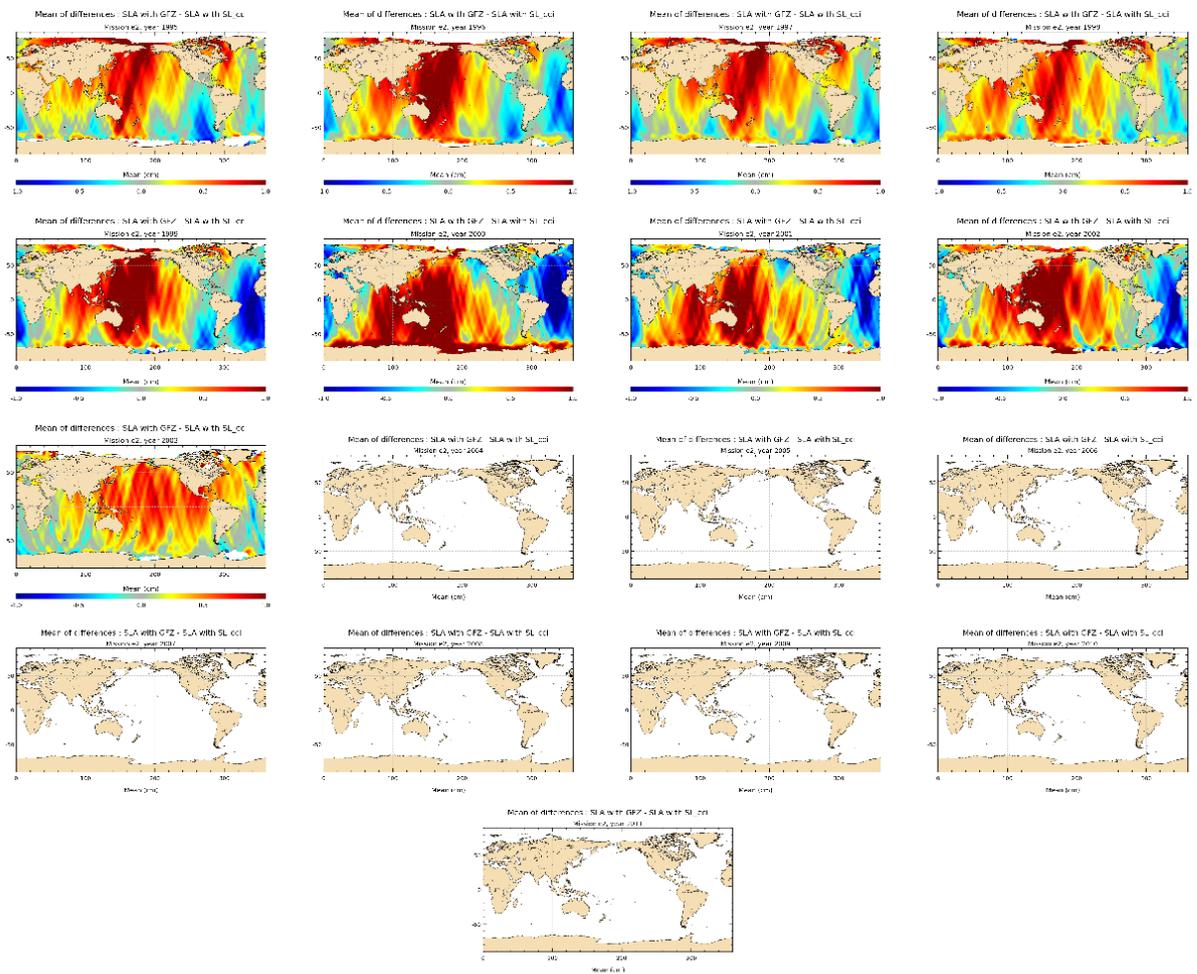
# Diagnostic A211 (mission e2)

**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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



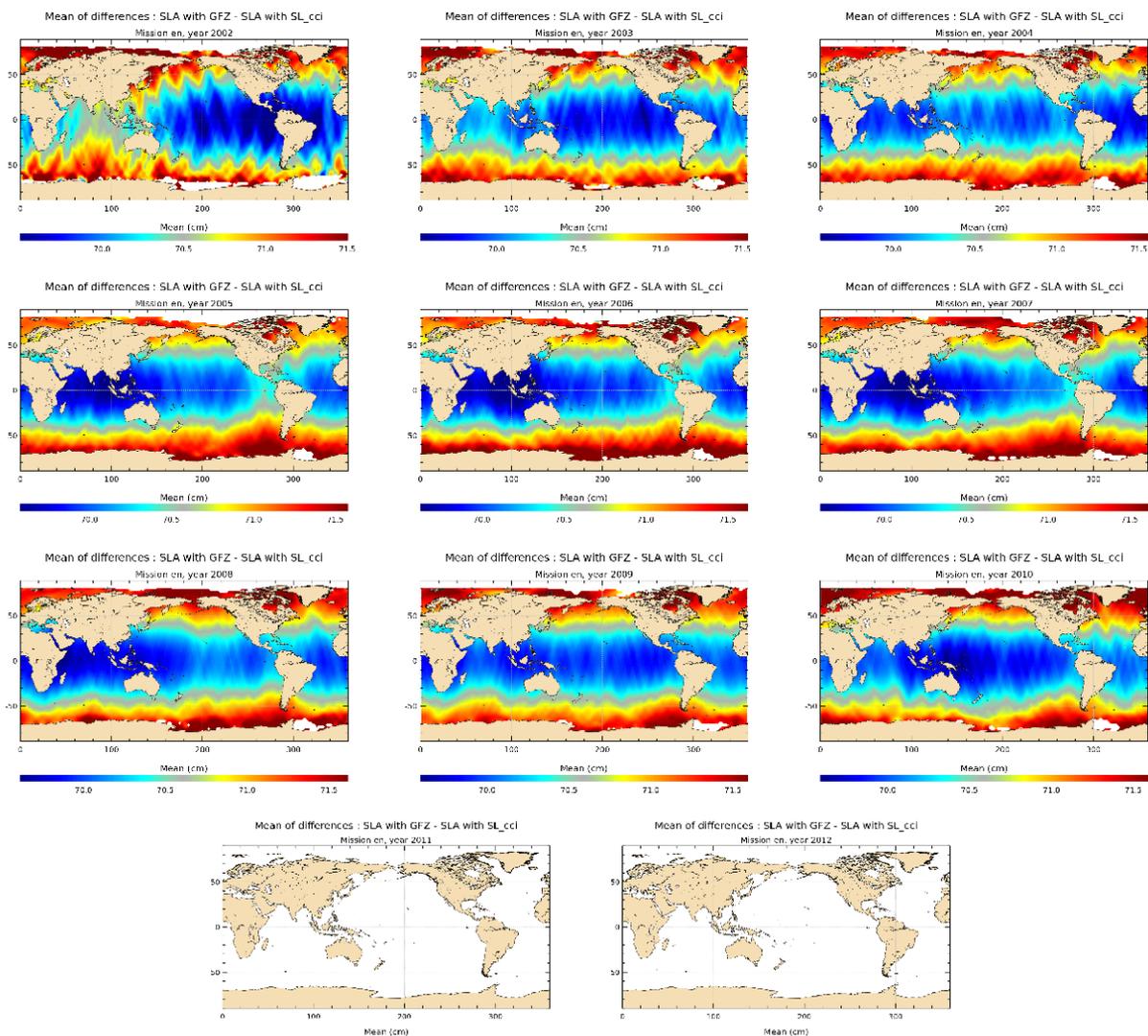
# Diagnostic A211 (mission en)

**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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



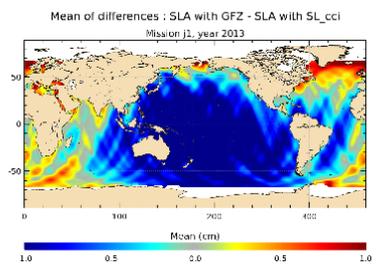
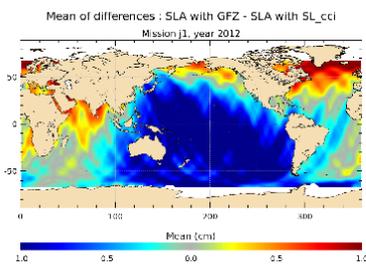
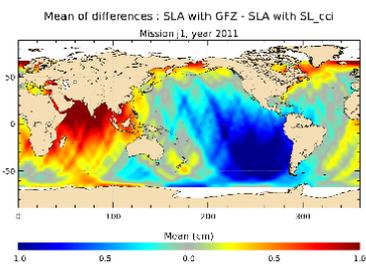
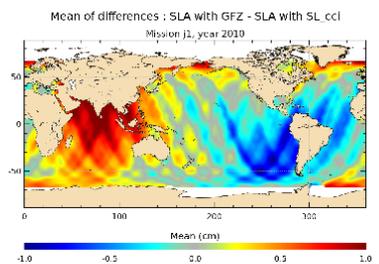
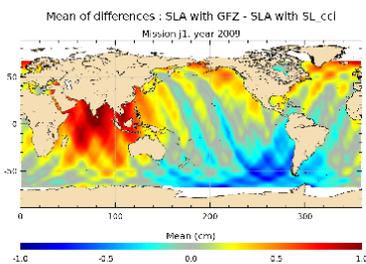
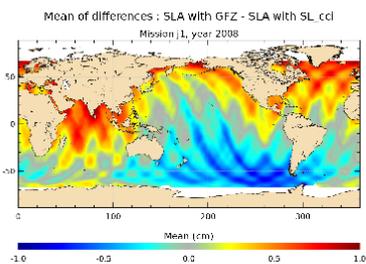
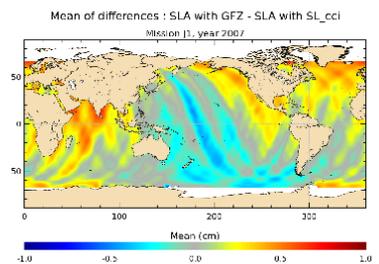
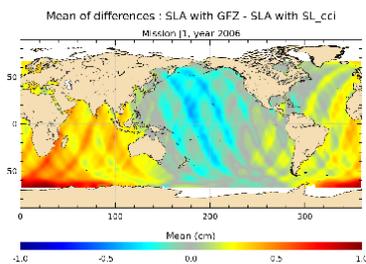
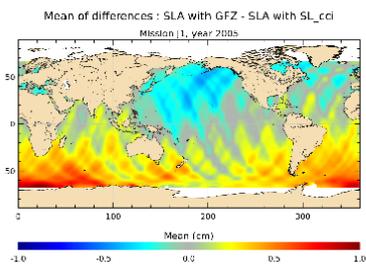
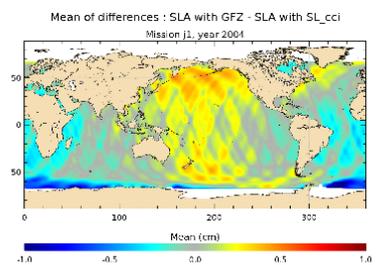
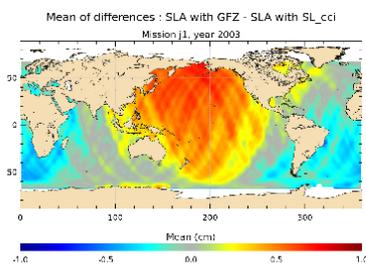
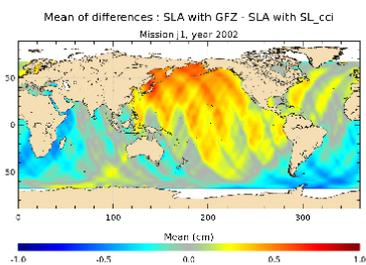
# Diagnostic A211 (mission j1)

**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

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

