

# Wet Troposphere atmospheric corrections comparison : GPD versus RAD

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

Creation date : 2015/08/07

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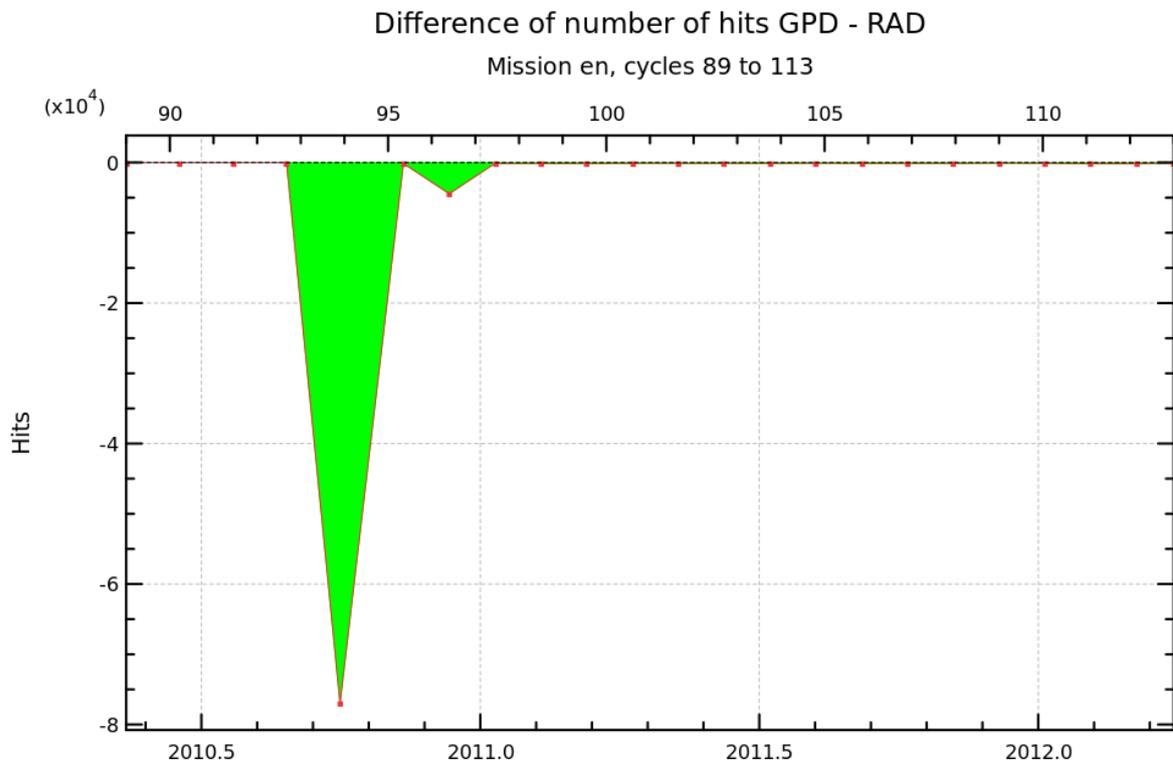
**Diagnostic A000 (mission en)**

**Name :** Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



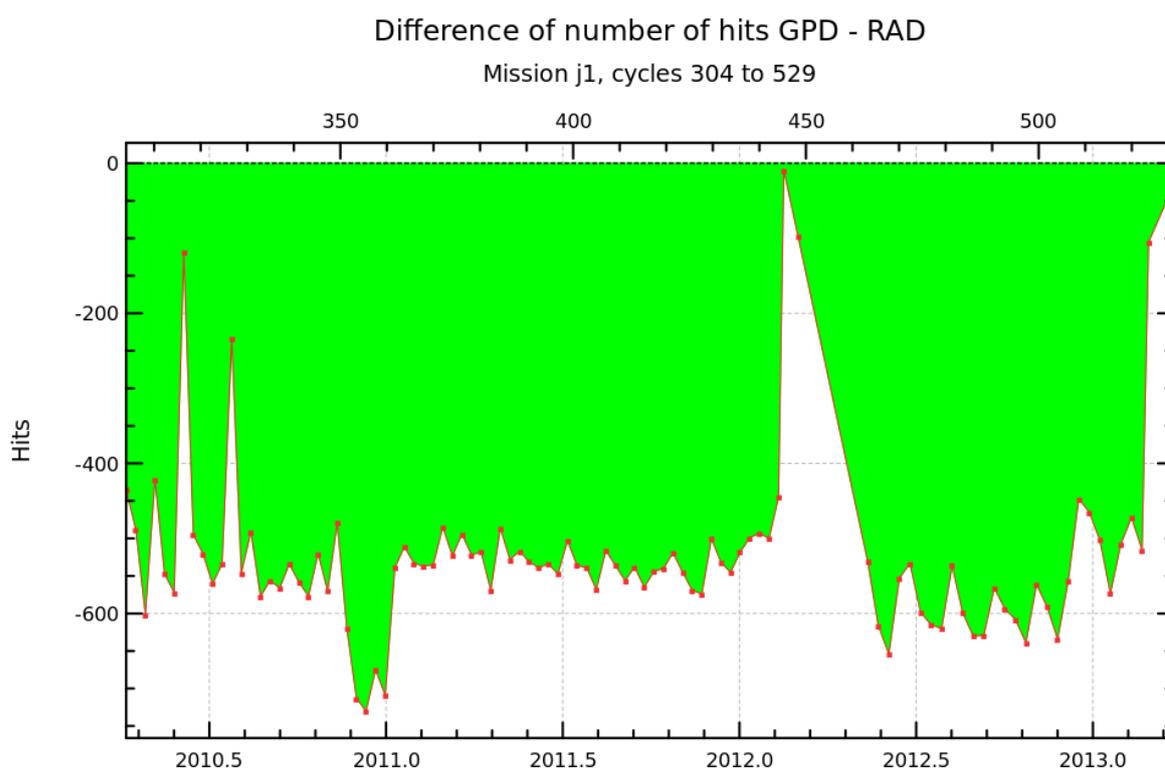
## Diagnostic A000 (mission j1)

**Name :** Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



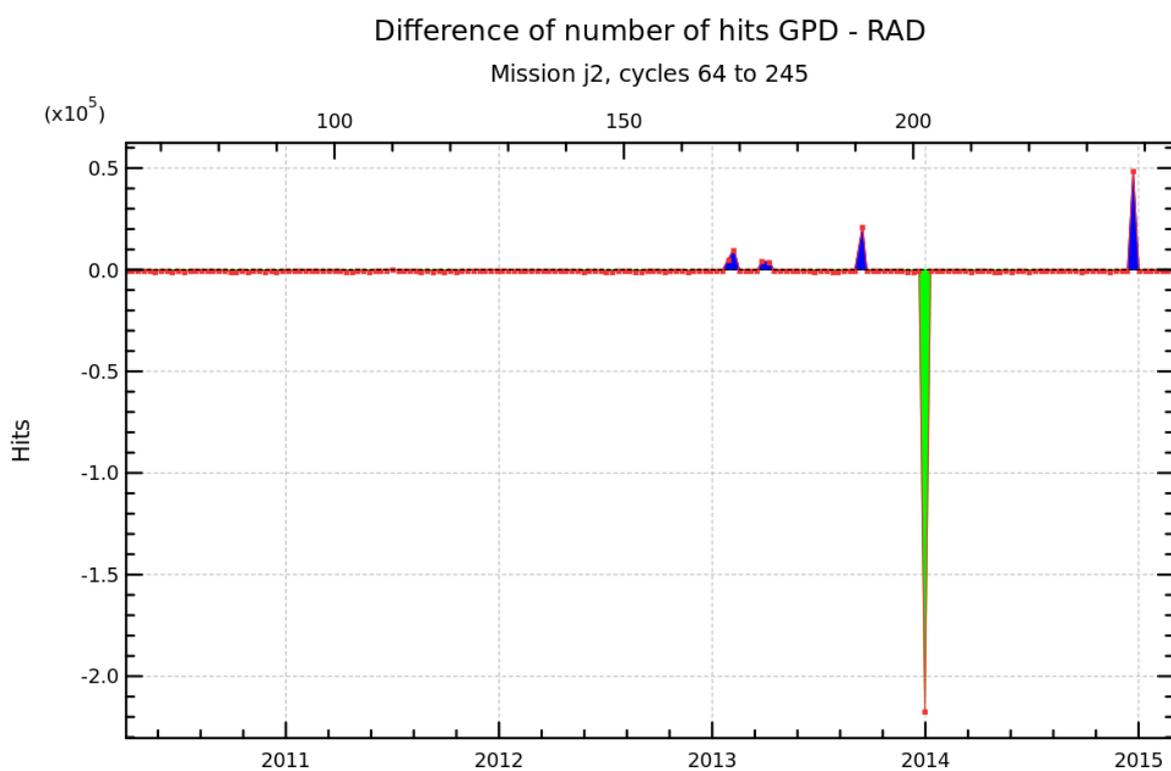
## Diagnostic A000 (mission j2)

**Name :** Differences of number of hits between both altimetric components

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



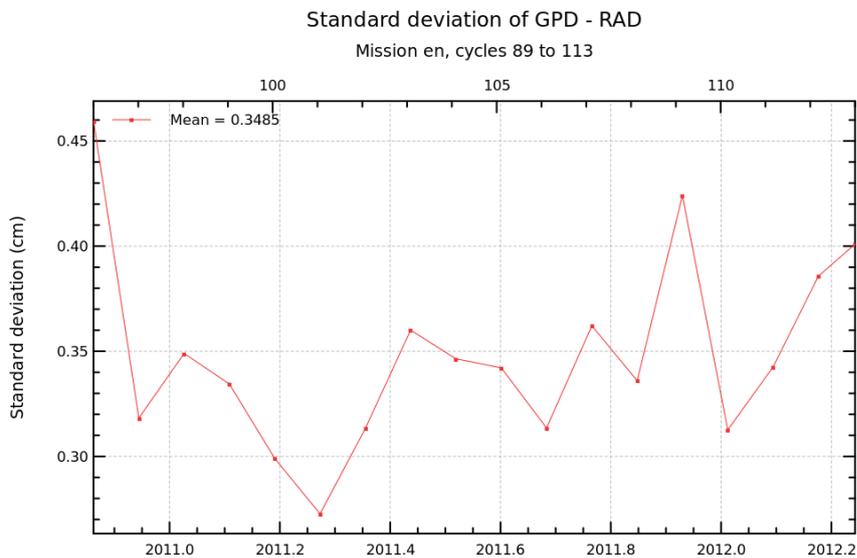
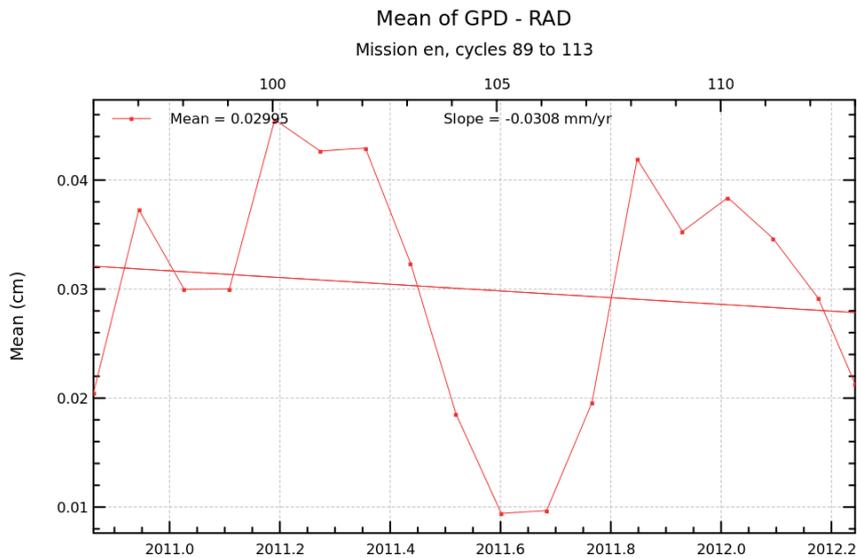
### Diagnostic A001 (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



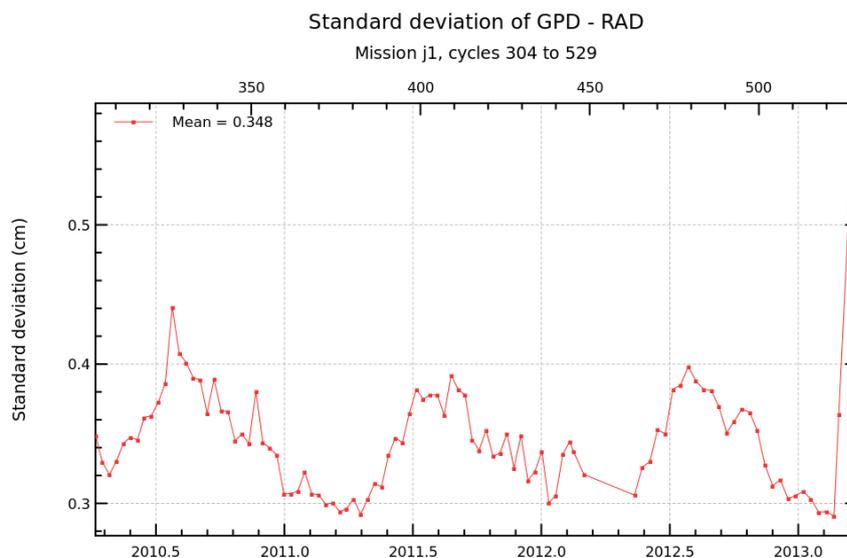
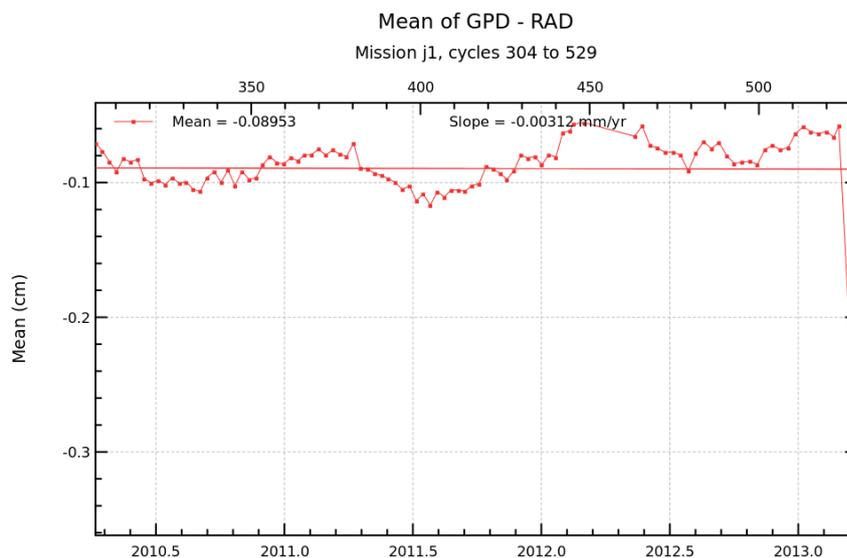
## Diagnostic A001 (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



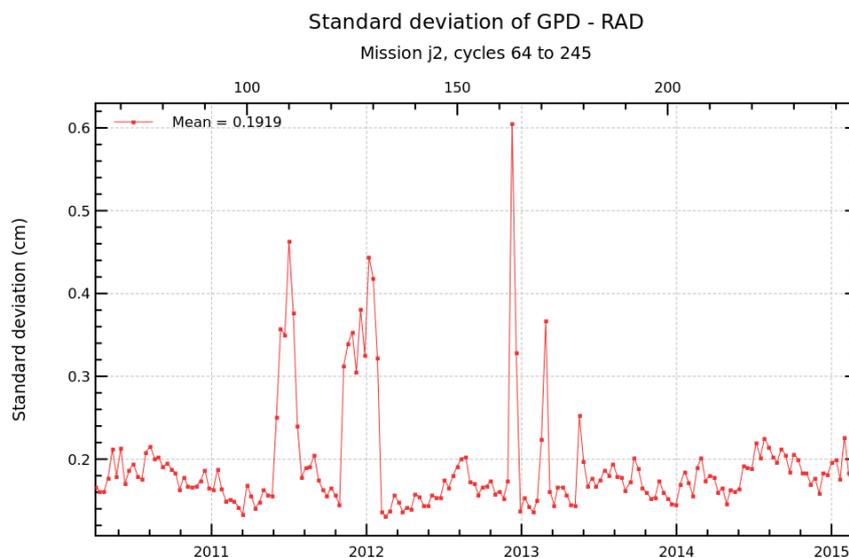
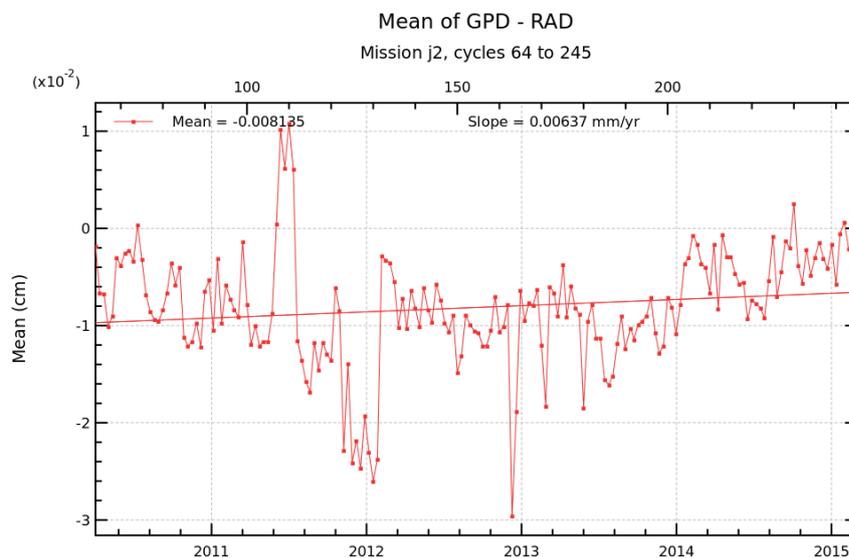
## Diagnostic A001 (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



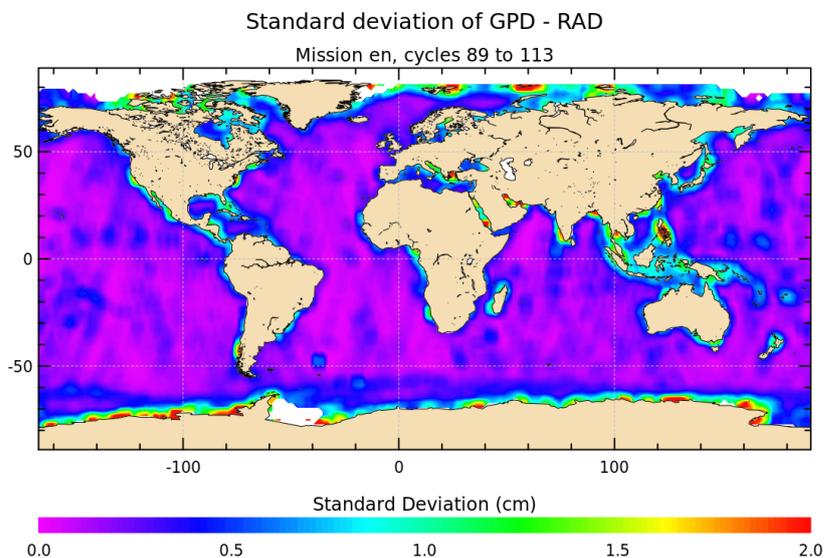
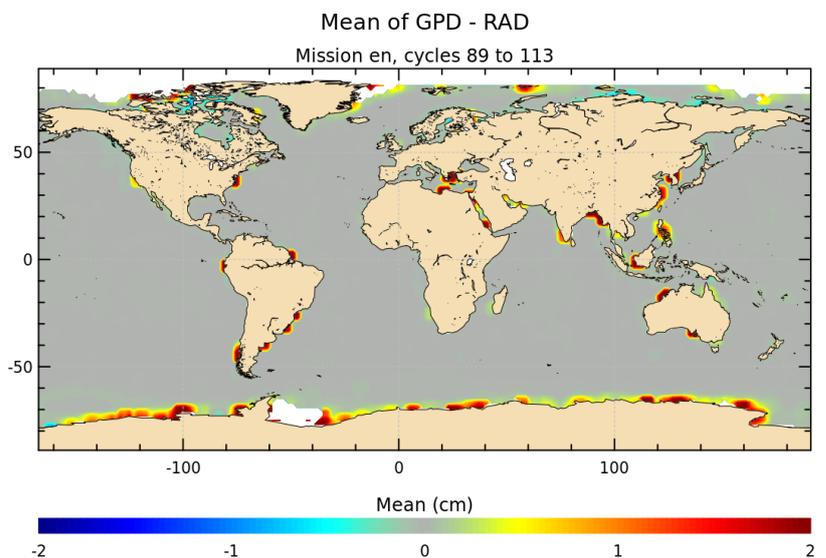
### Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



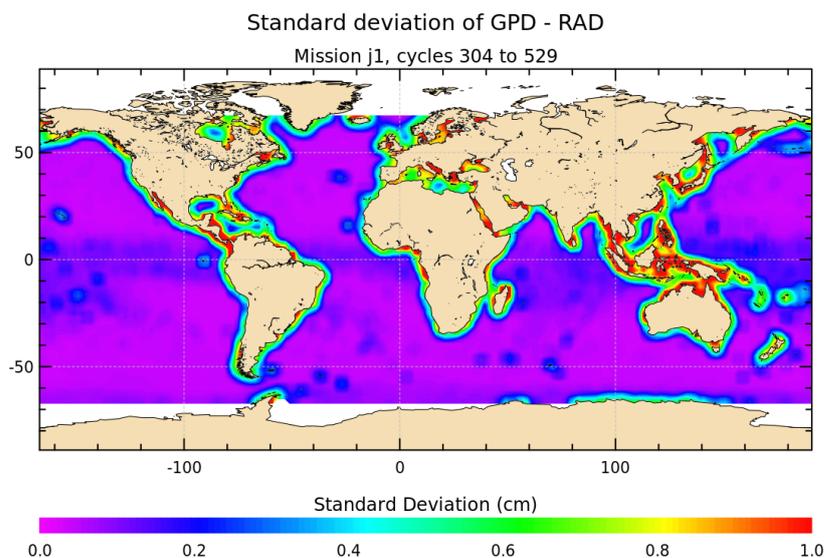
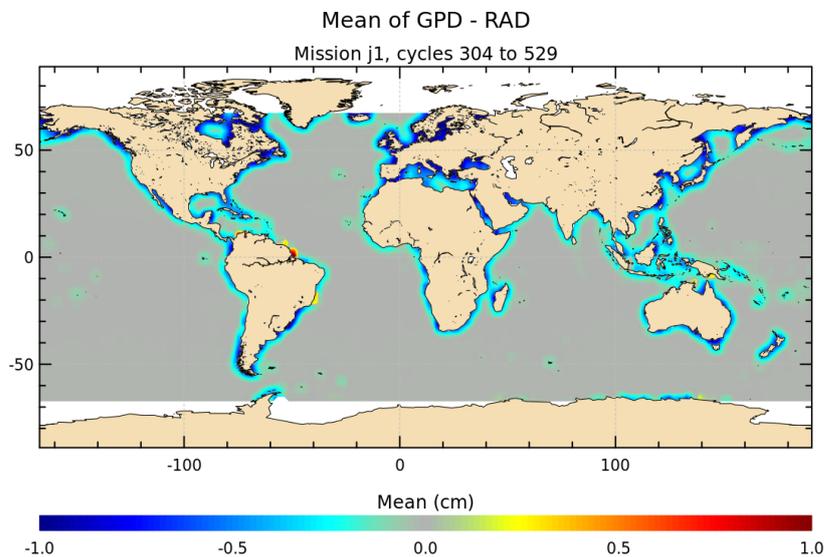
## Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



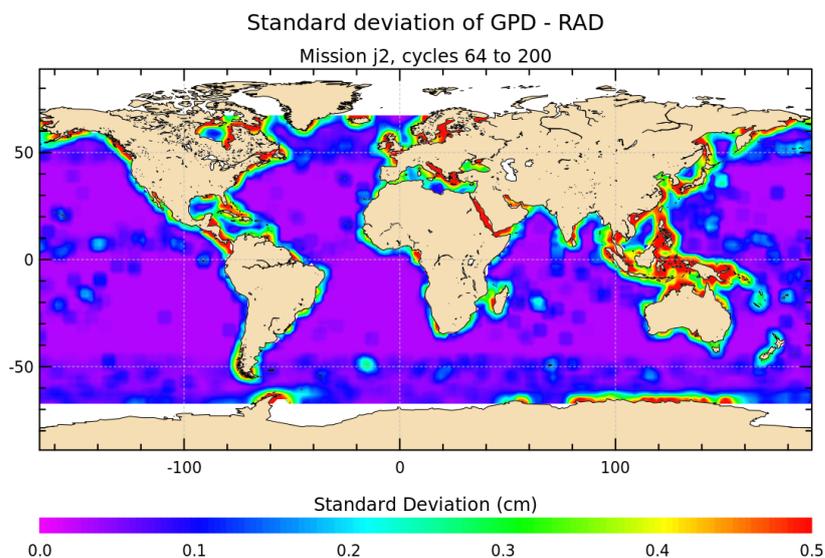
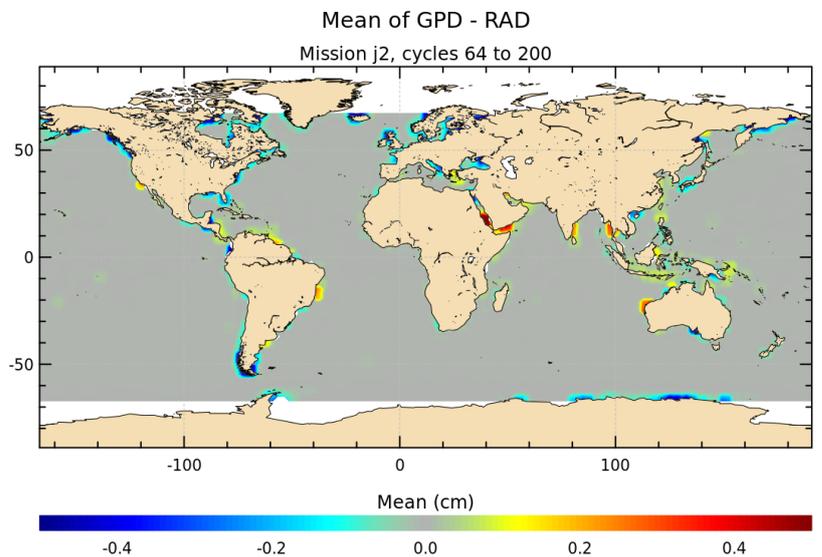
## Diagnostic A002 (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



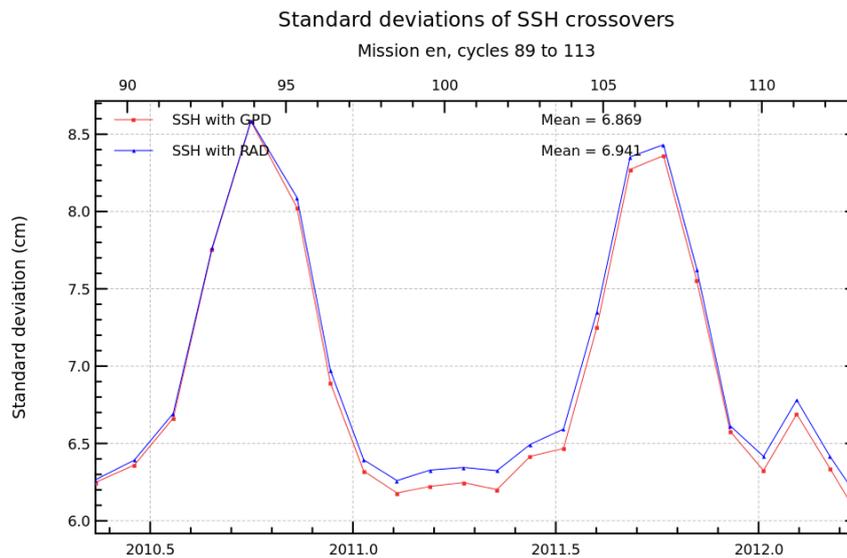
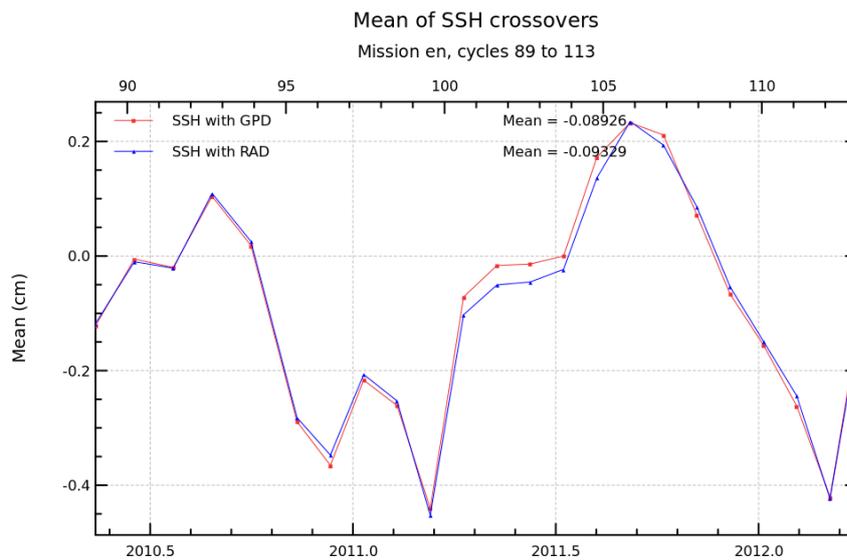
### Diagnostic A101 a (mission en)

**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

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

**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



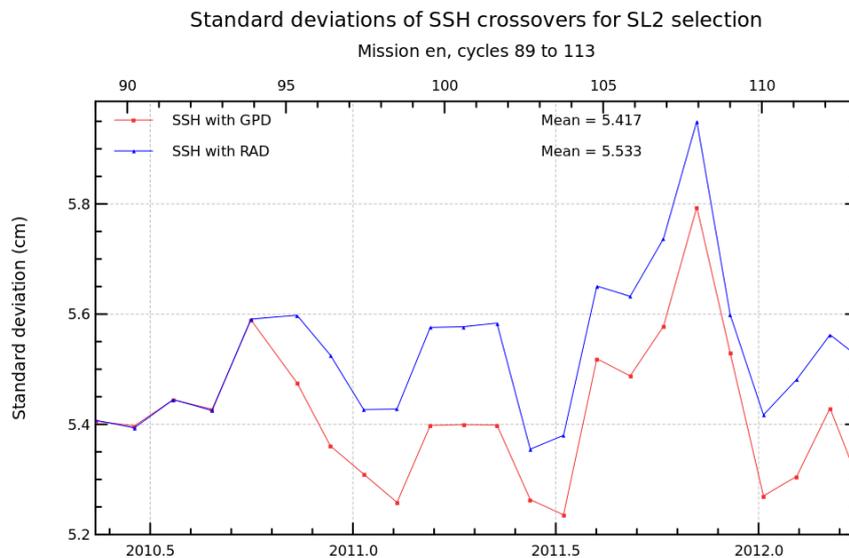
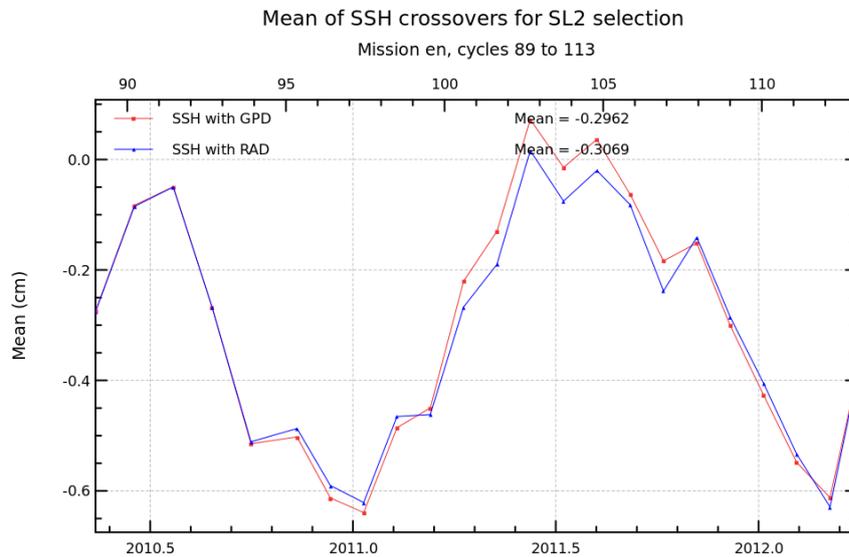
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission en)

**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



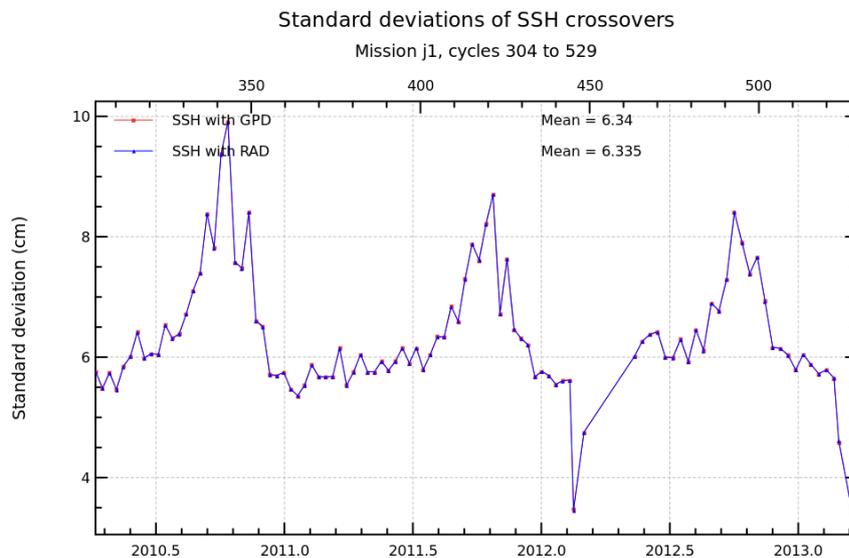
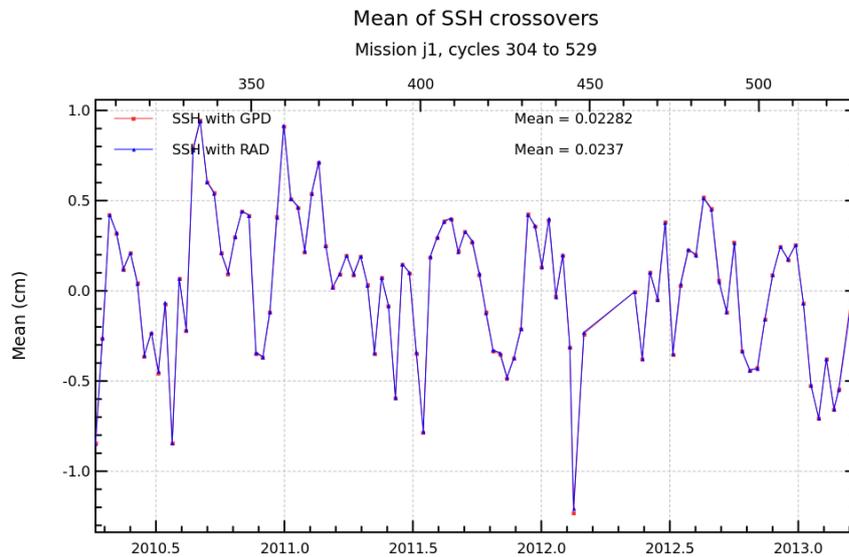
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission j1)

**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



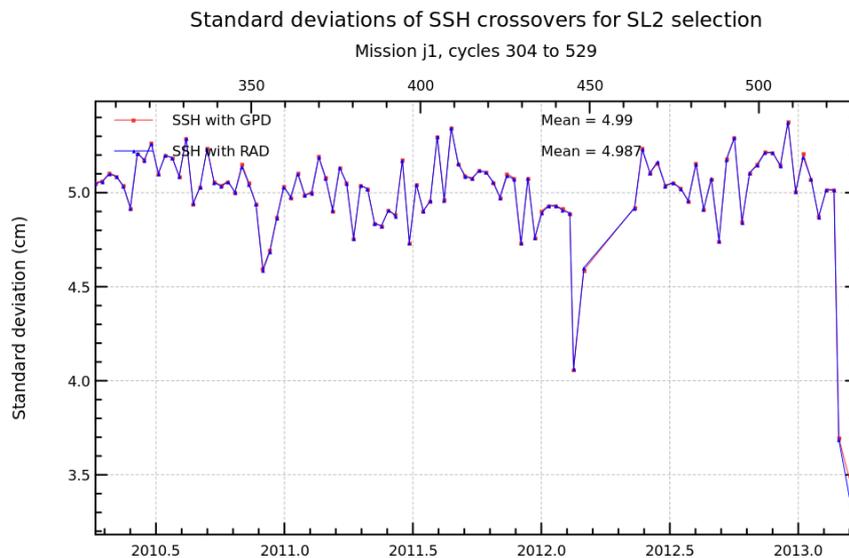
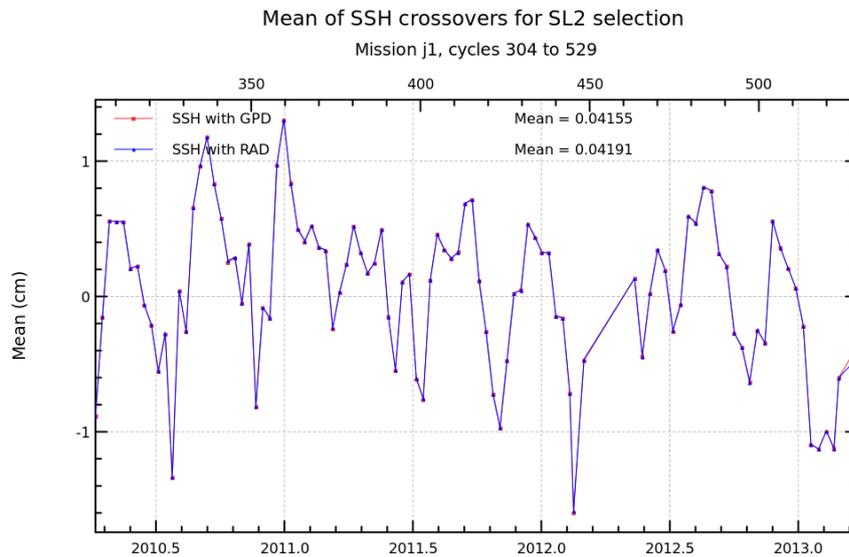
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission j1)

**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



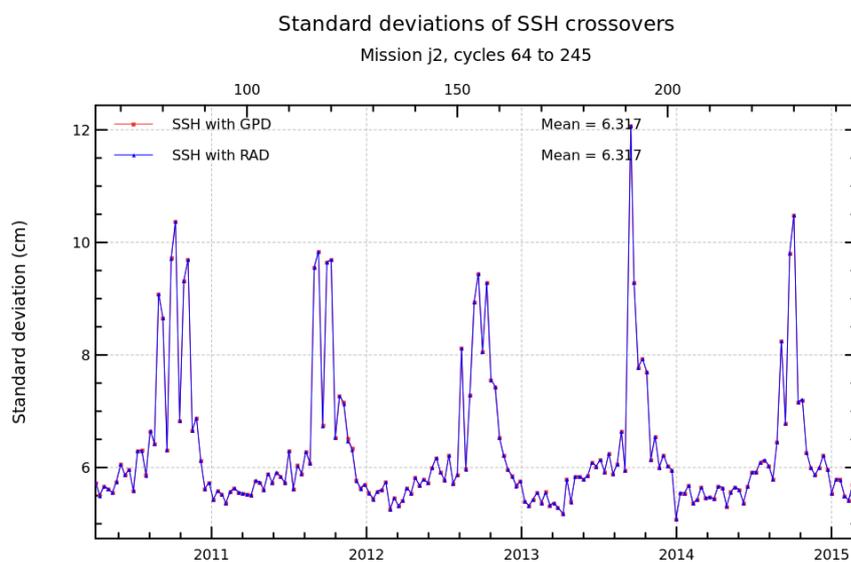
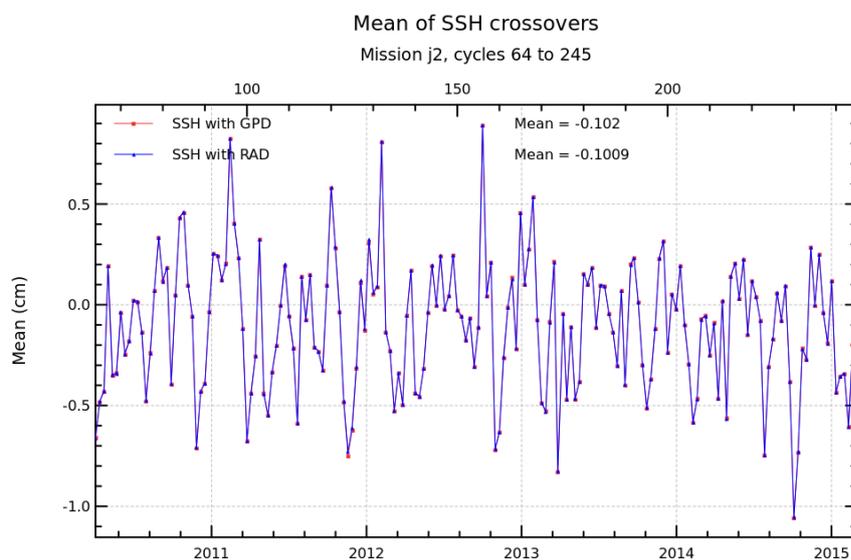
## Diagnostic A101\_a (mission j2)

**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



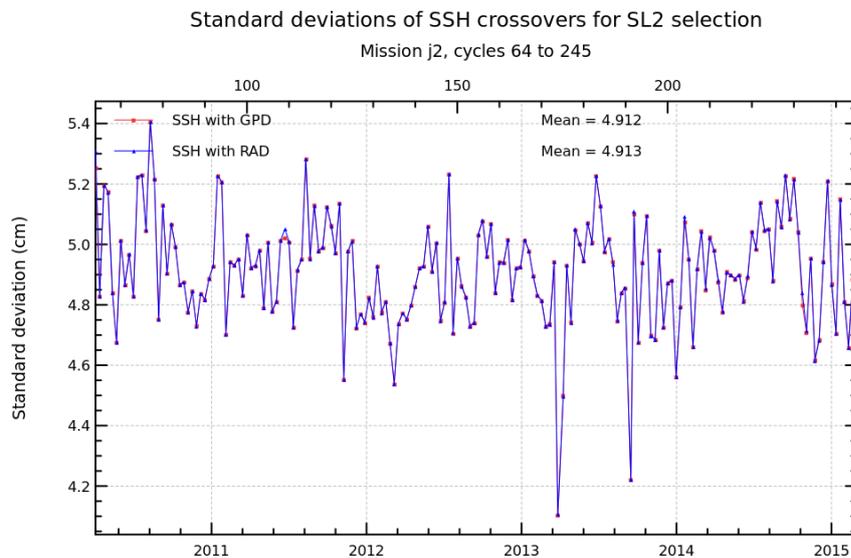
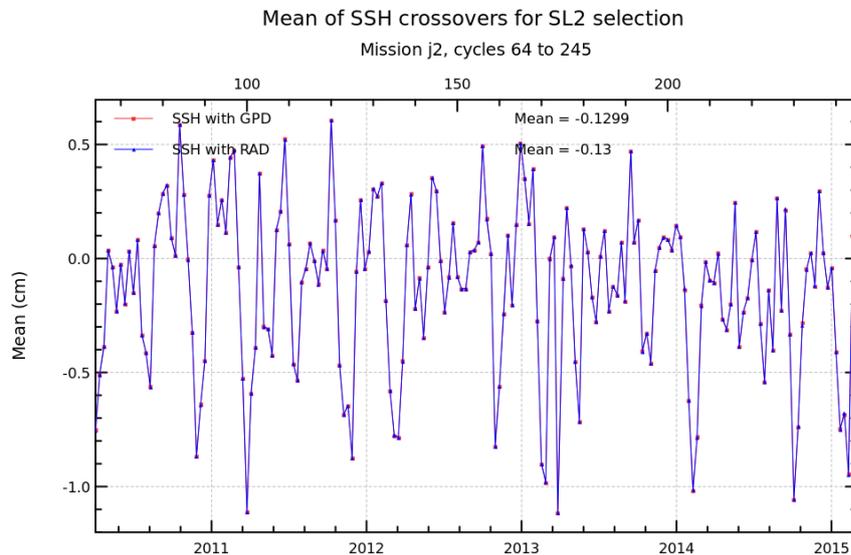
## Diagnostic A101\_b (mission j2)

**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



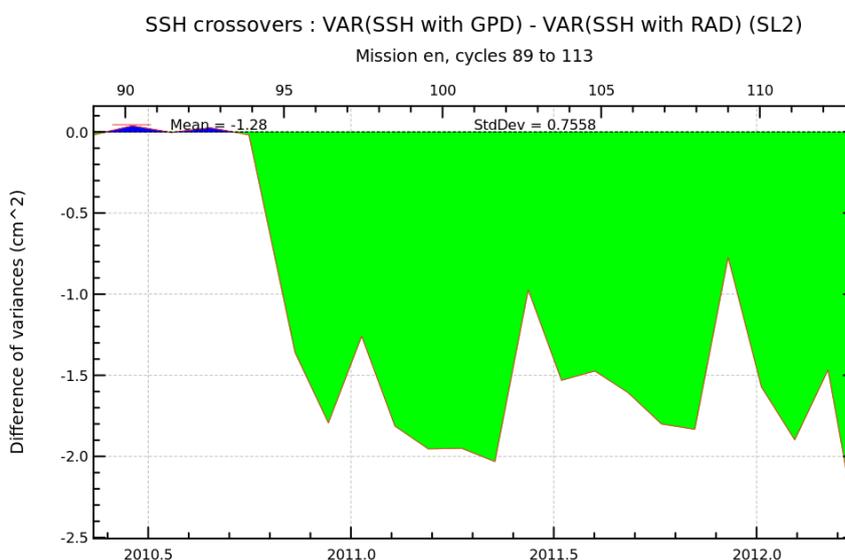
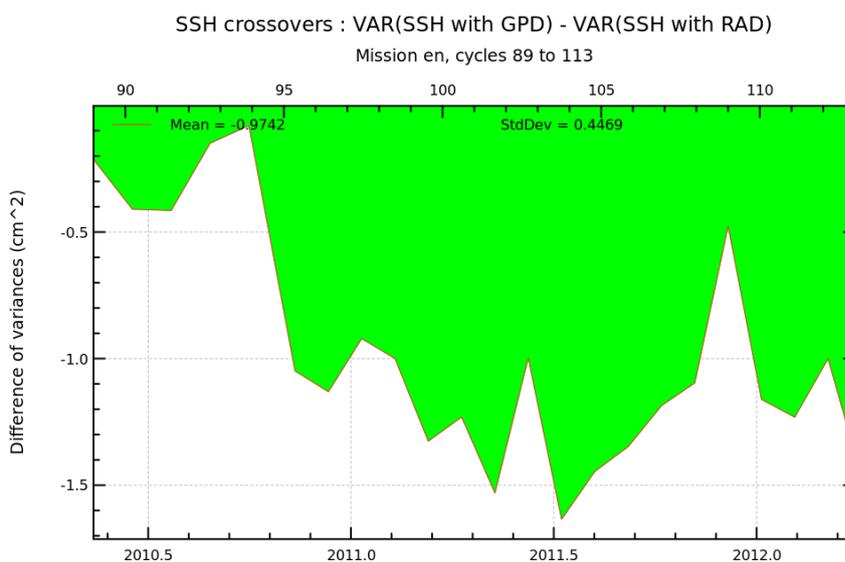
## Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

**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



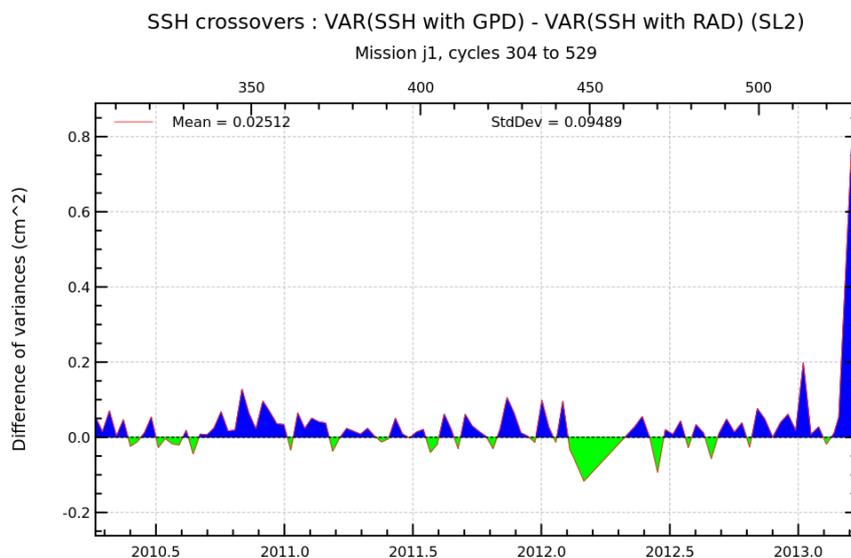
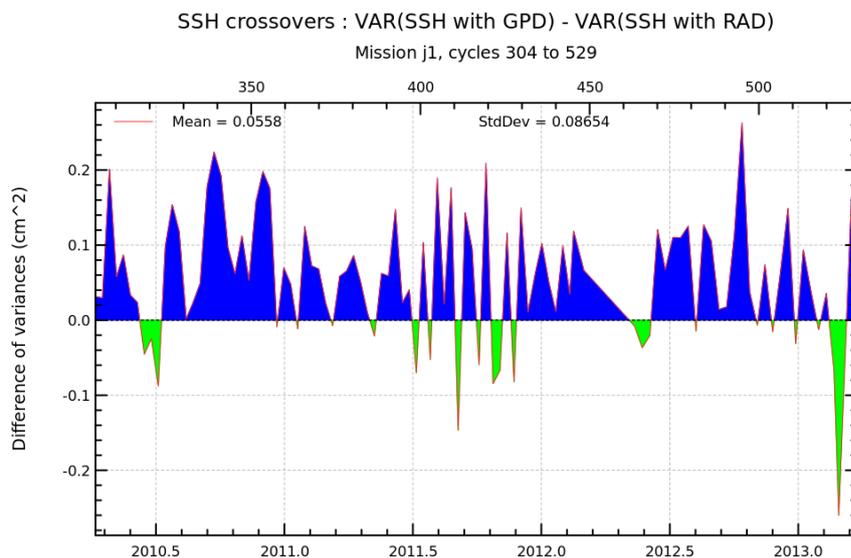
## Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

**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



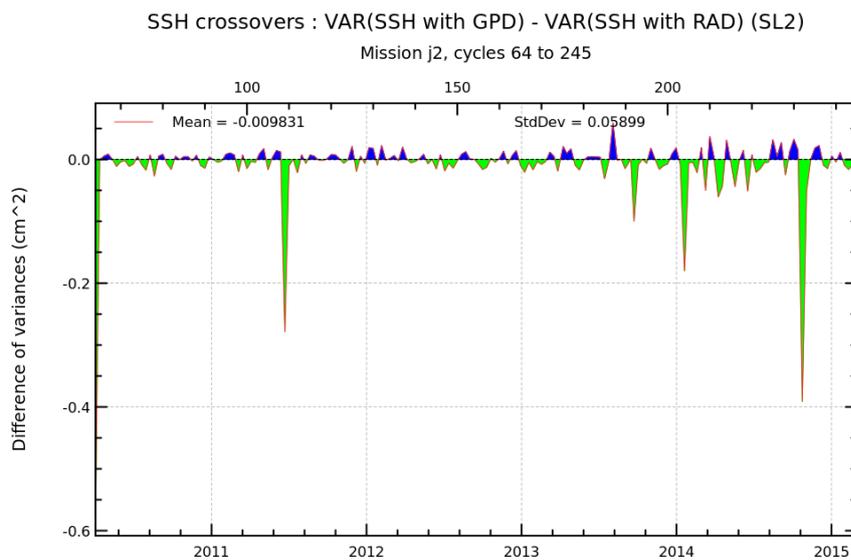
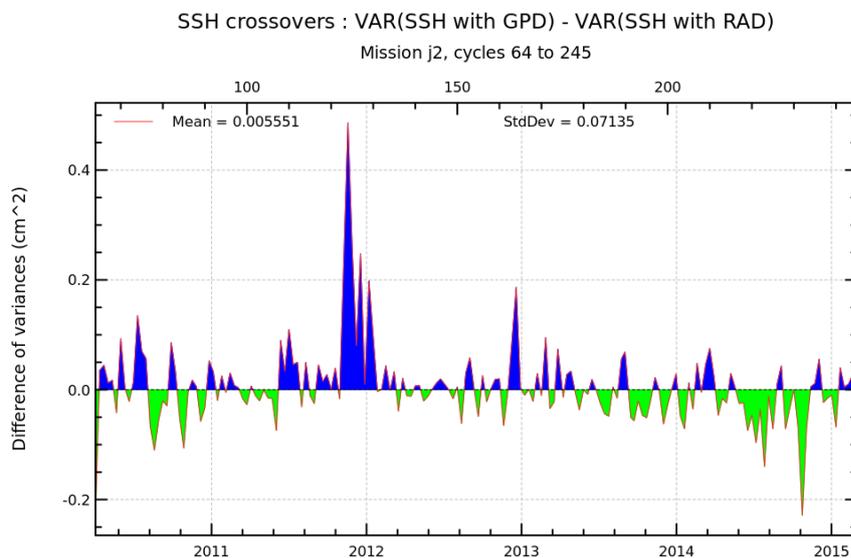
## Diagnostic A102 (mission j2)

**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



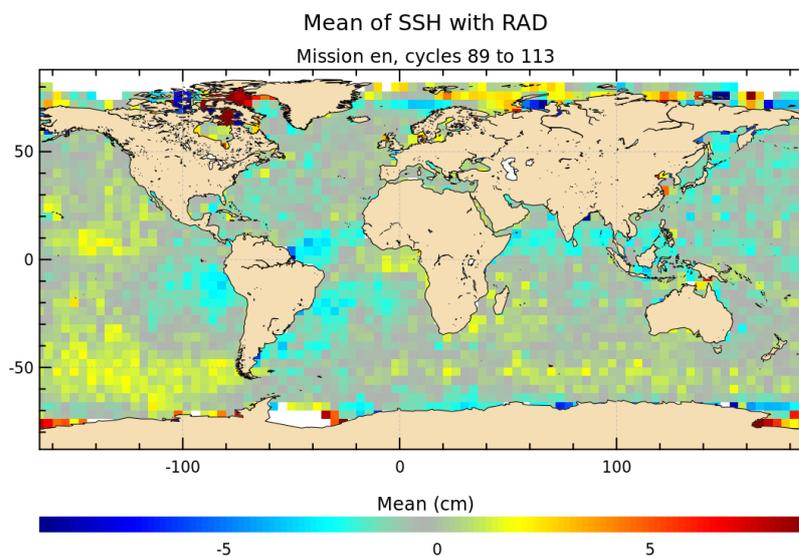
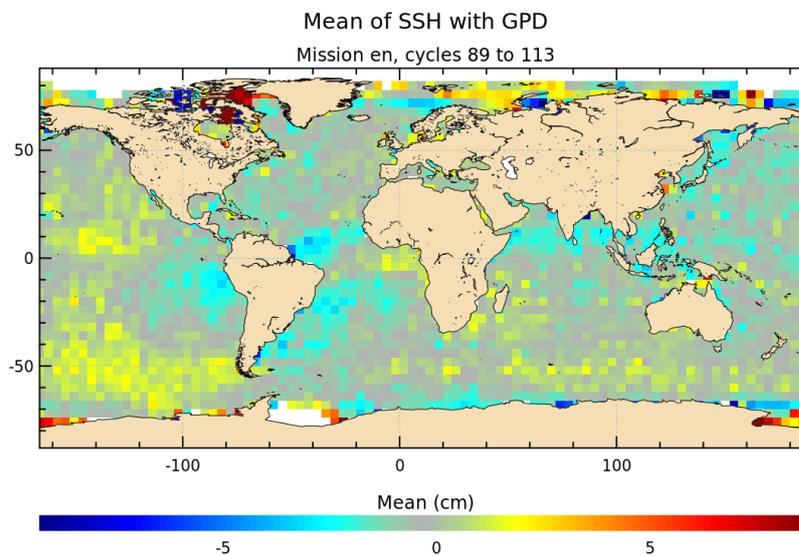
## Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

**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



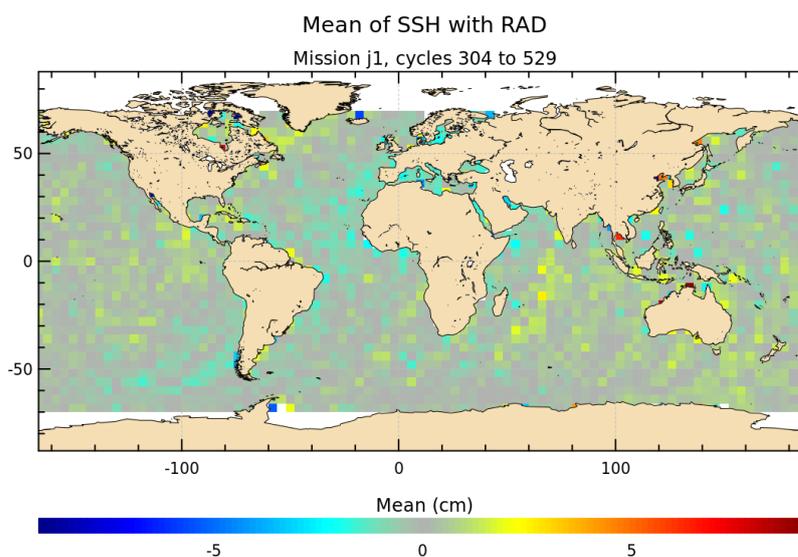
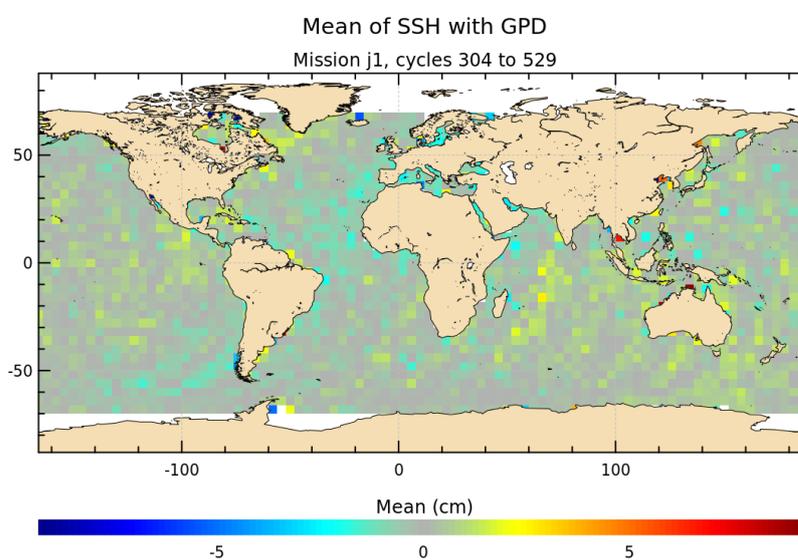
## Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

**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



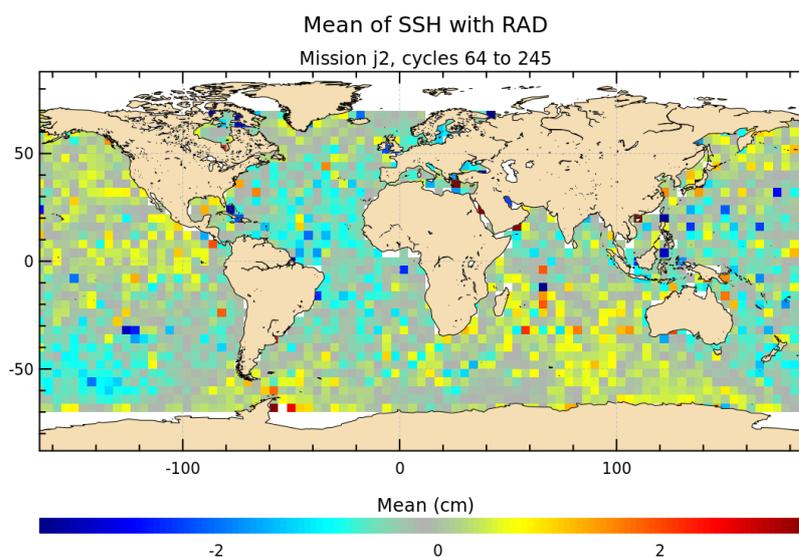
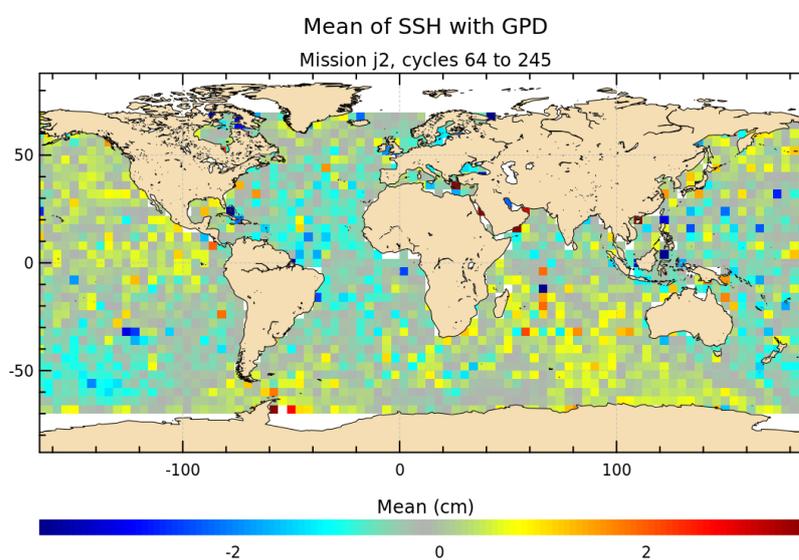
## Diagnostic A103 (mission j2)

**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



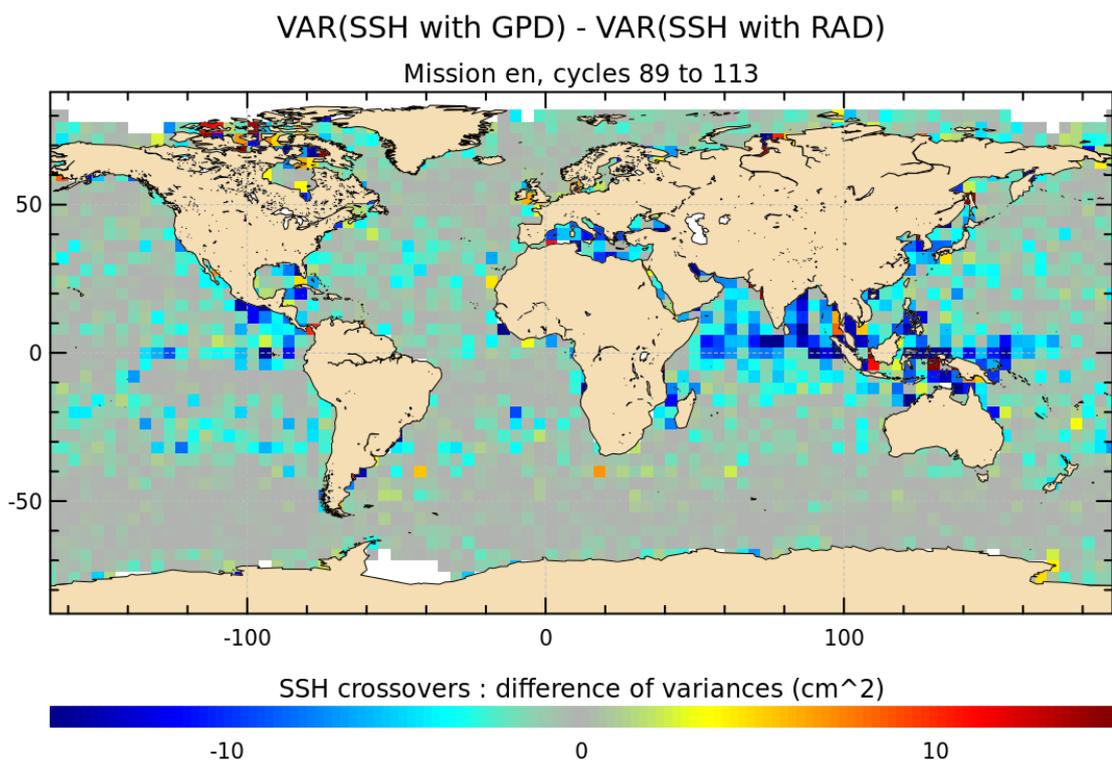
## Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

**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



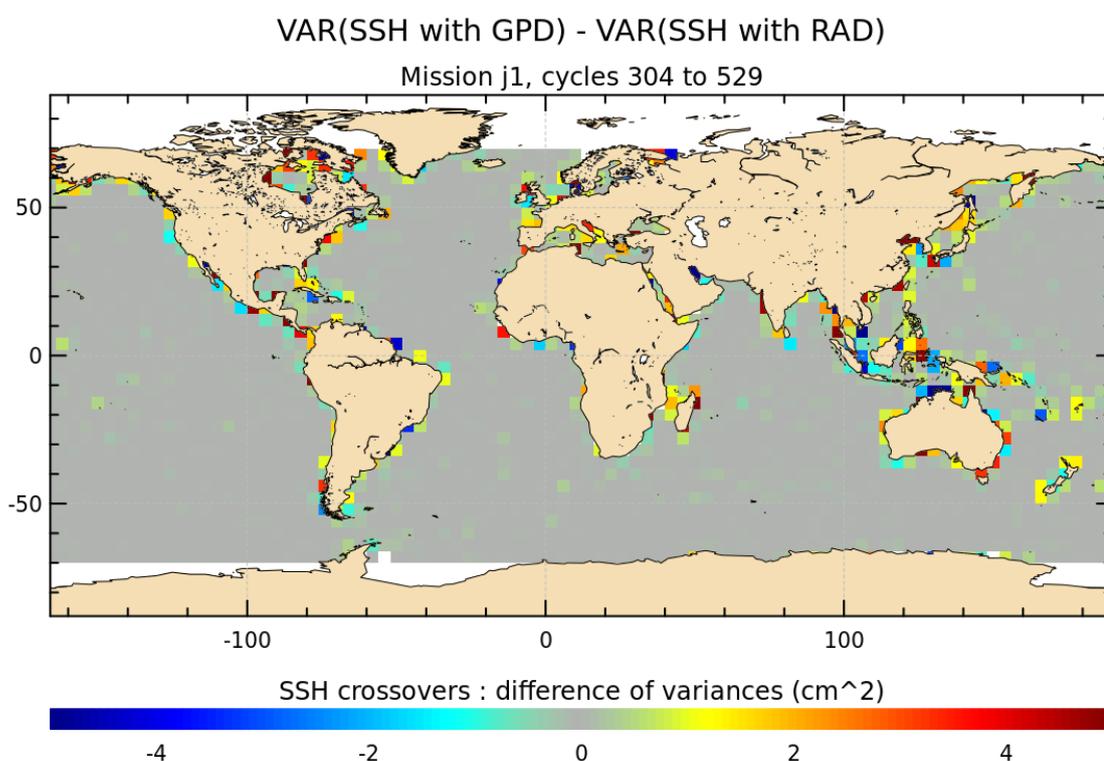
## Diagnostic A104 (mission j1)

**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



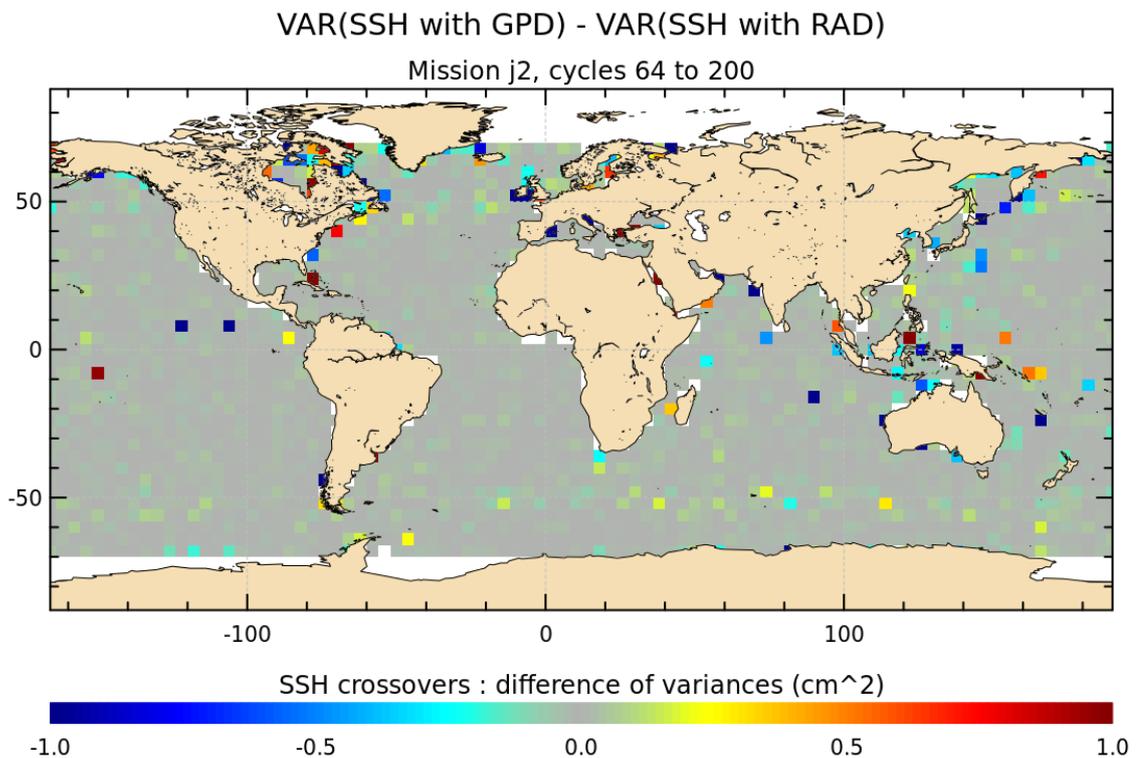
## Diagnostic A104 (mission j2)

**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



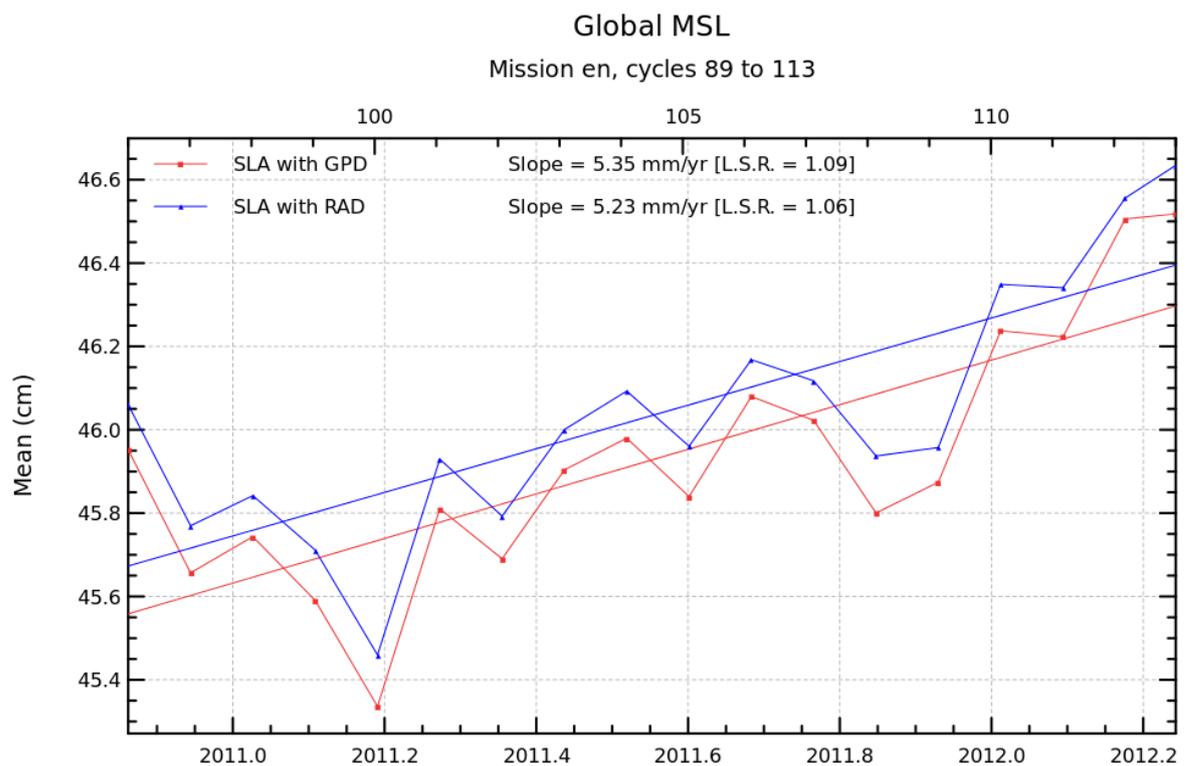
### Diagnostic A201 a (mission en)

**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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



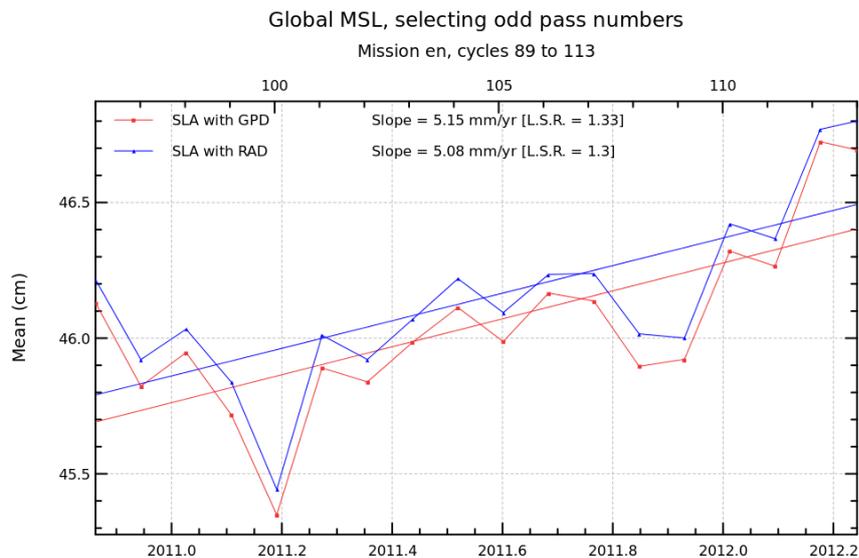
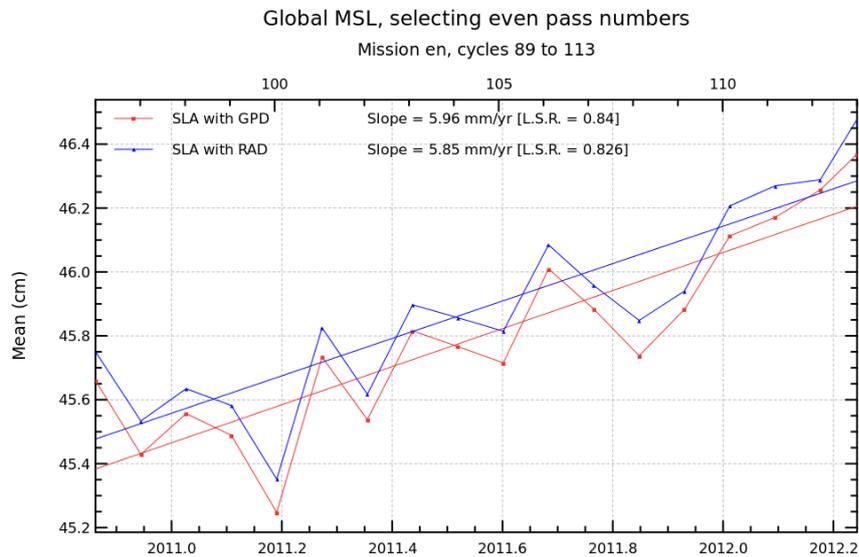
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission en)

**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 (except for SLA Grids) , or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



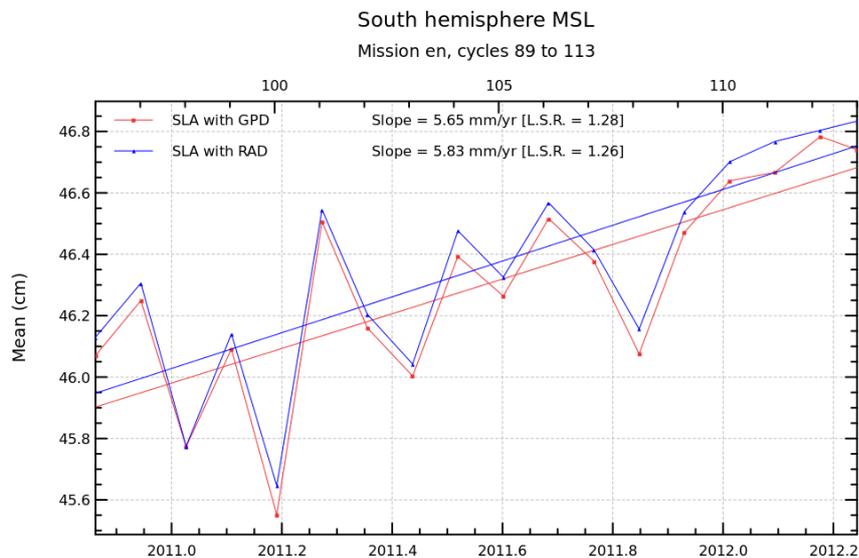
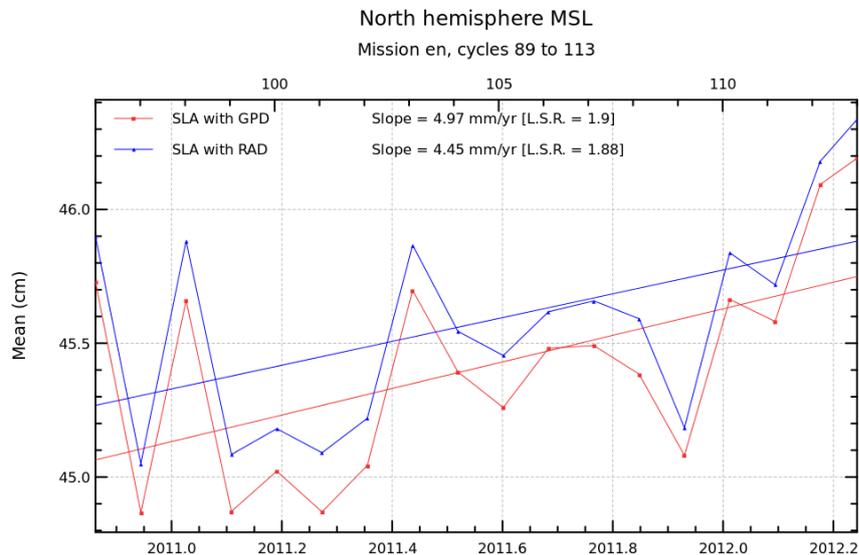
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



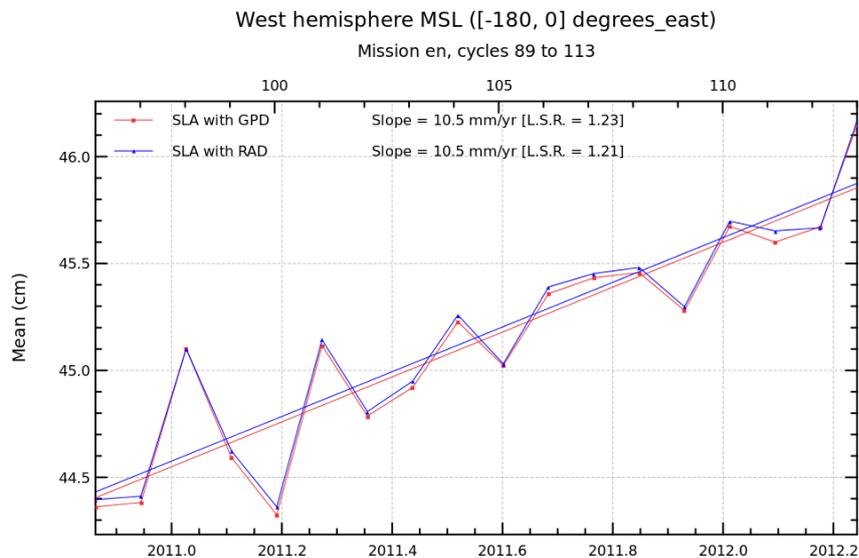
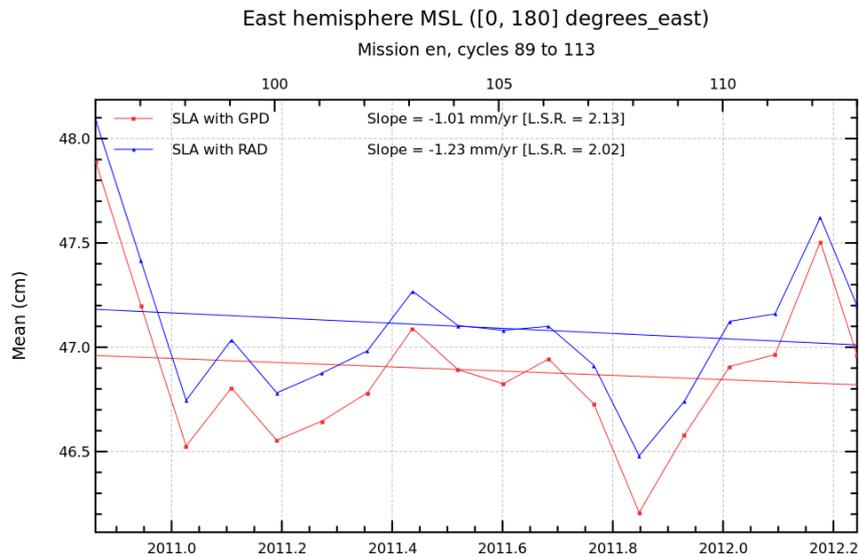
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



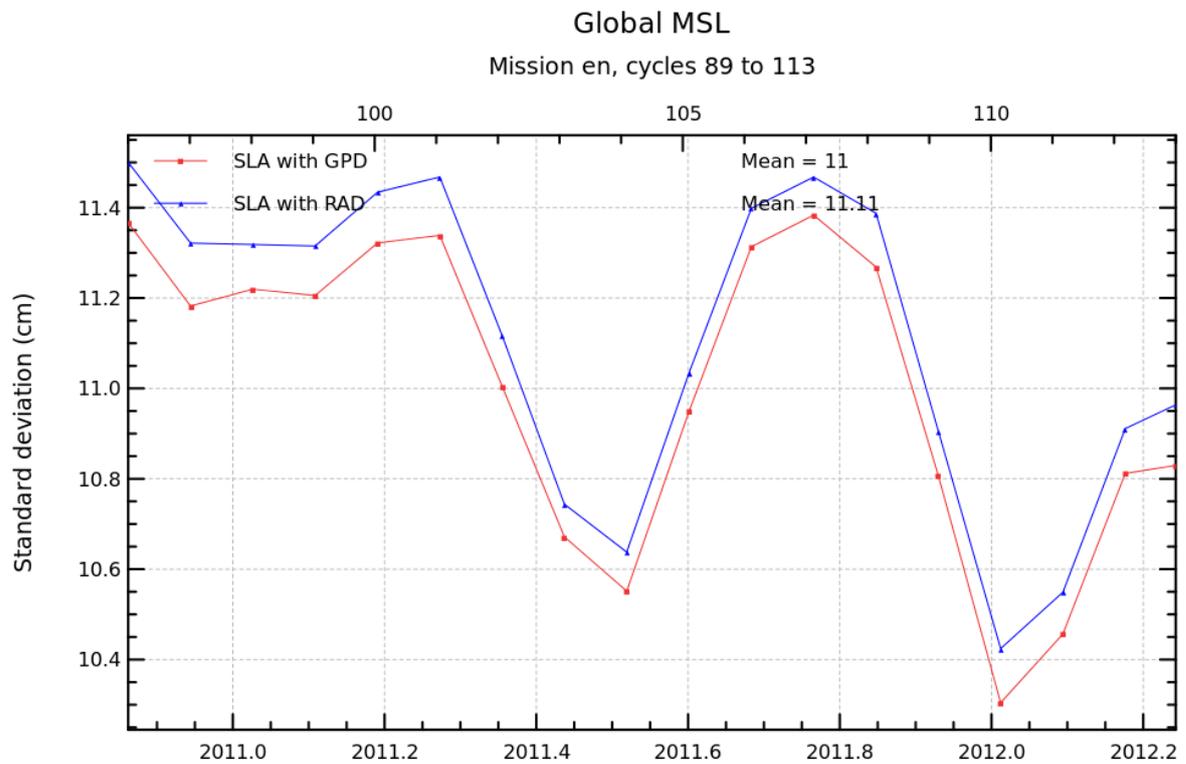
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



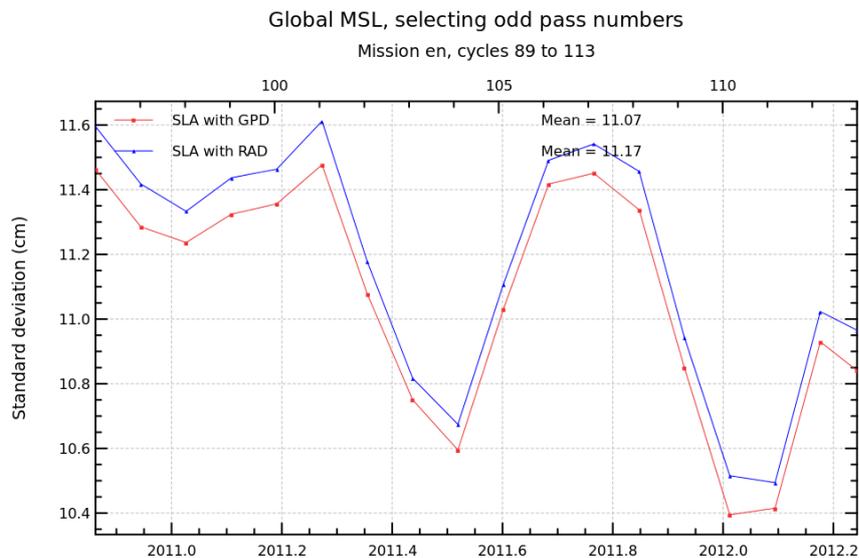
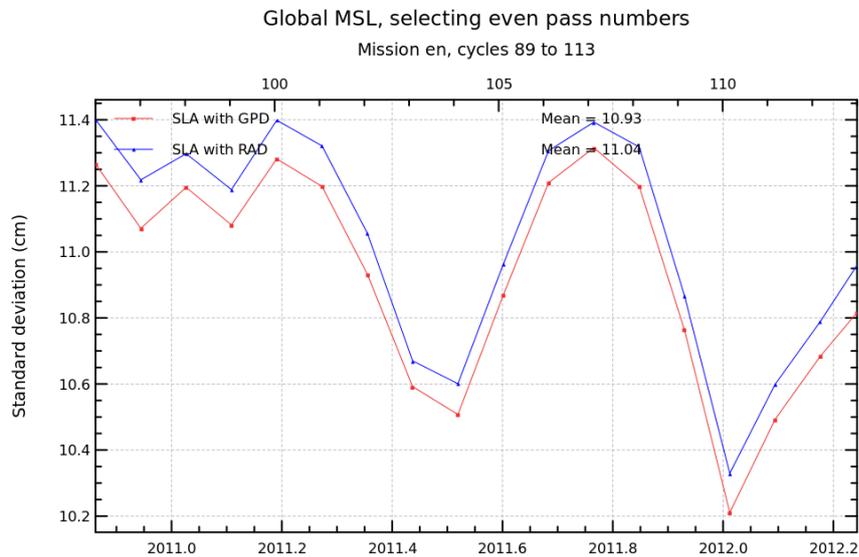
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



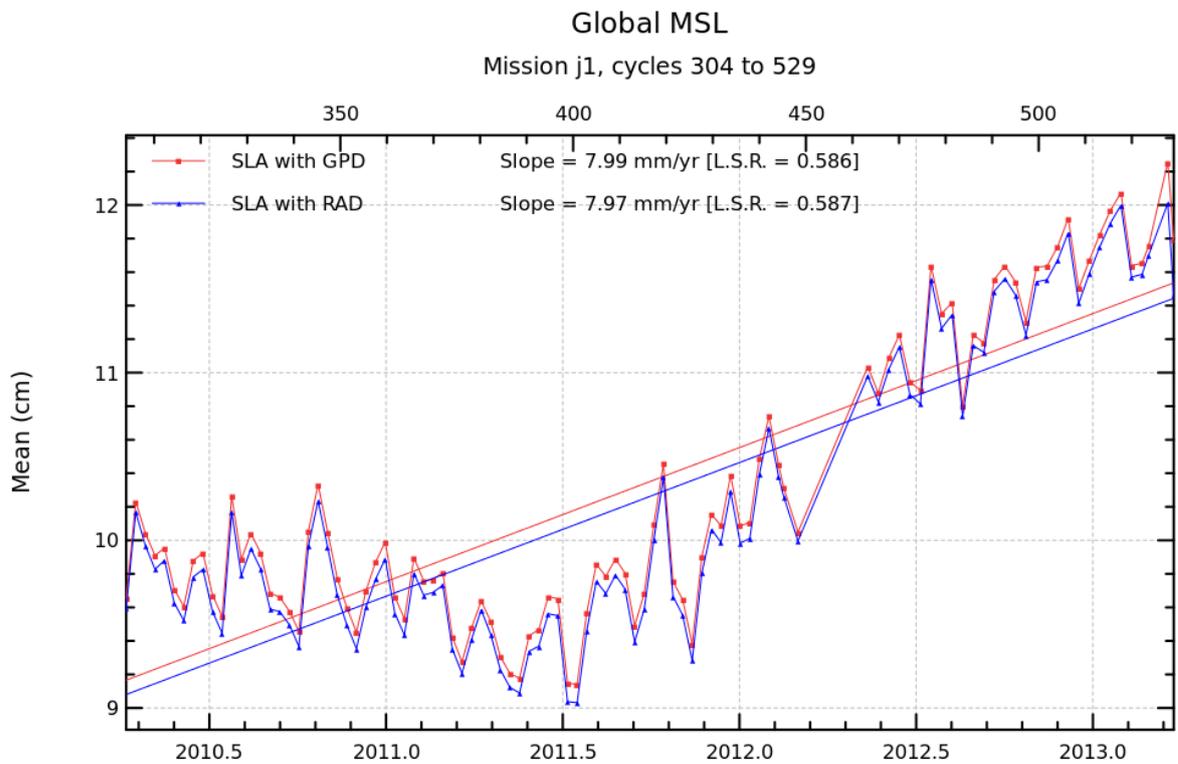
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



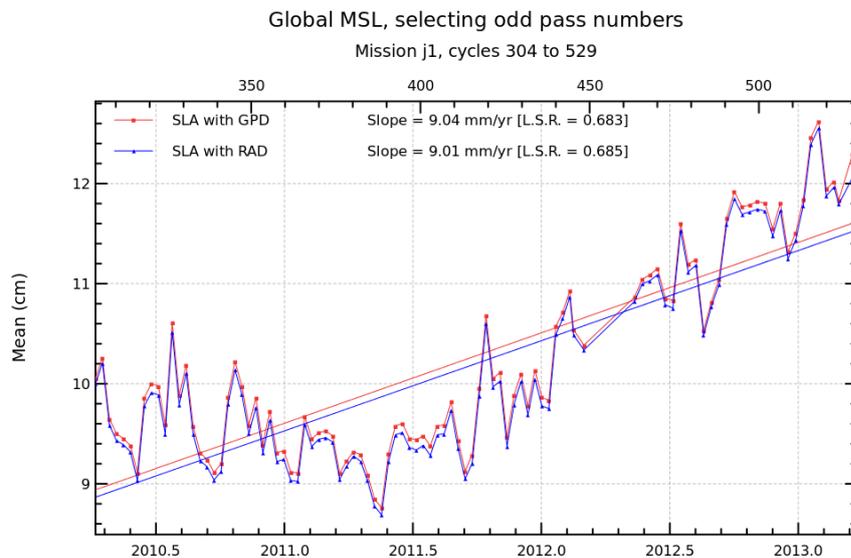
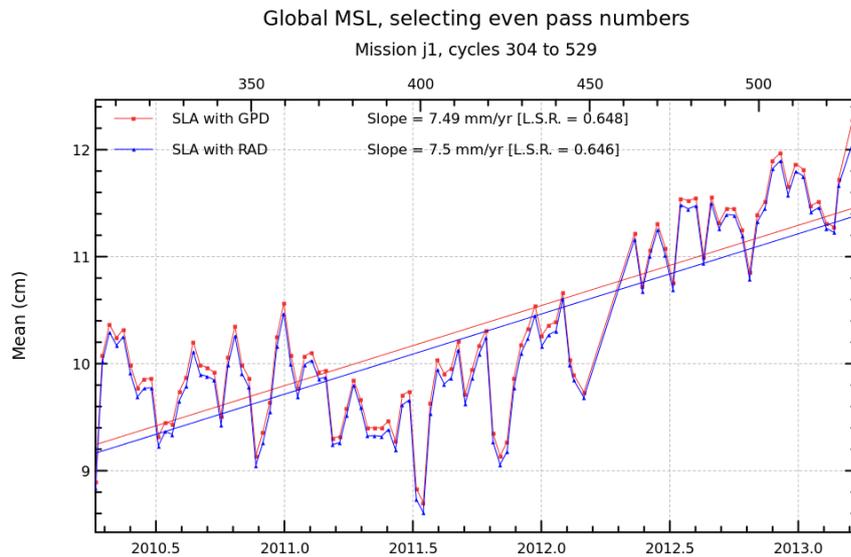
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



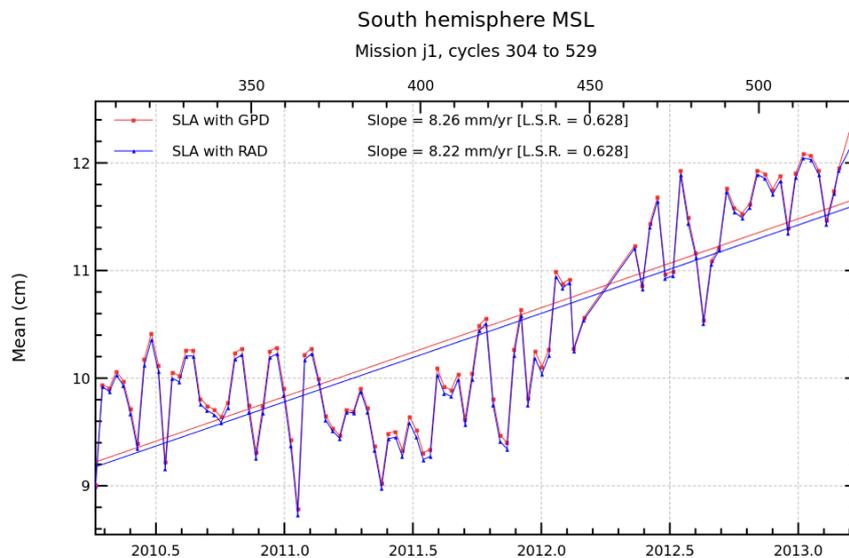
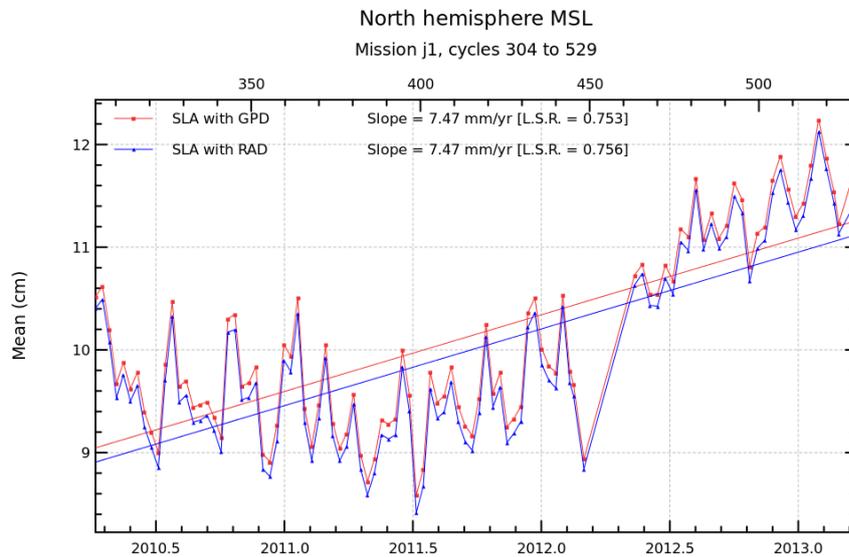
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



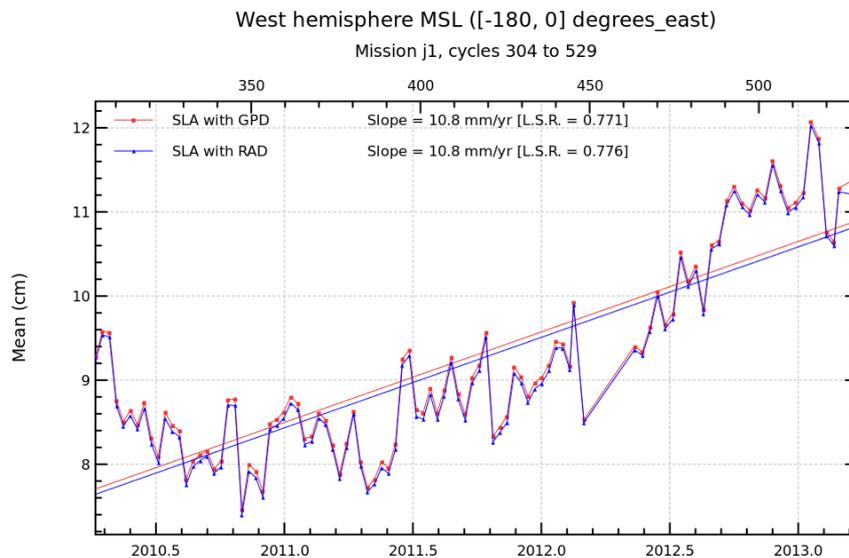
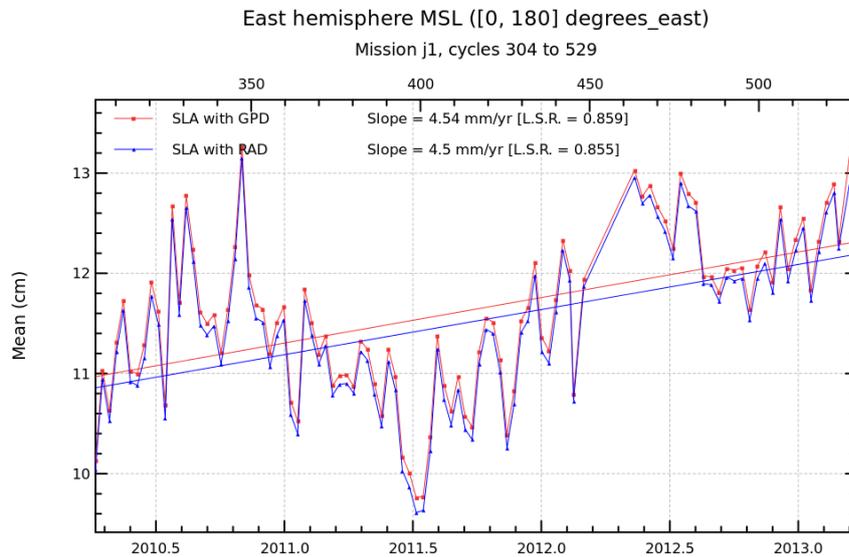
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



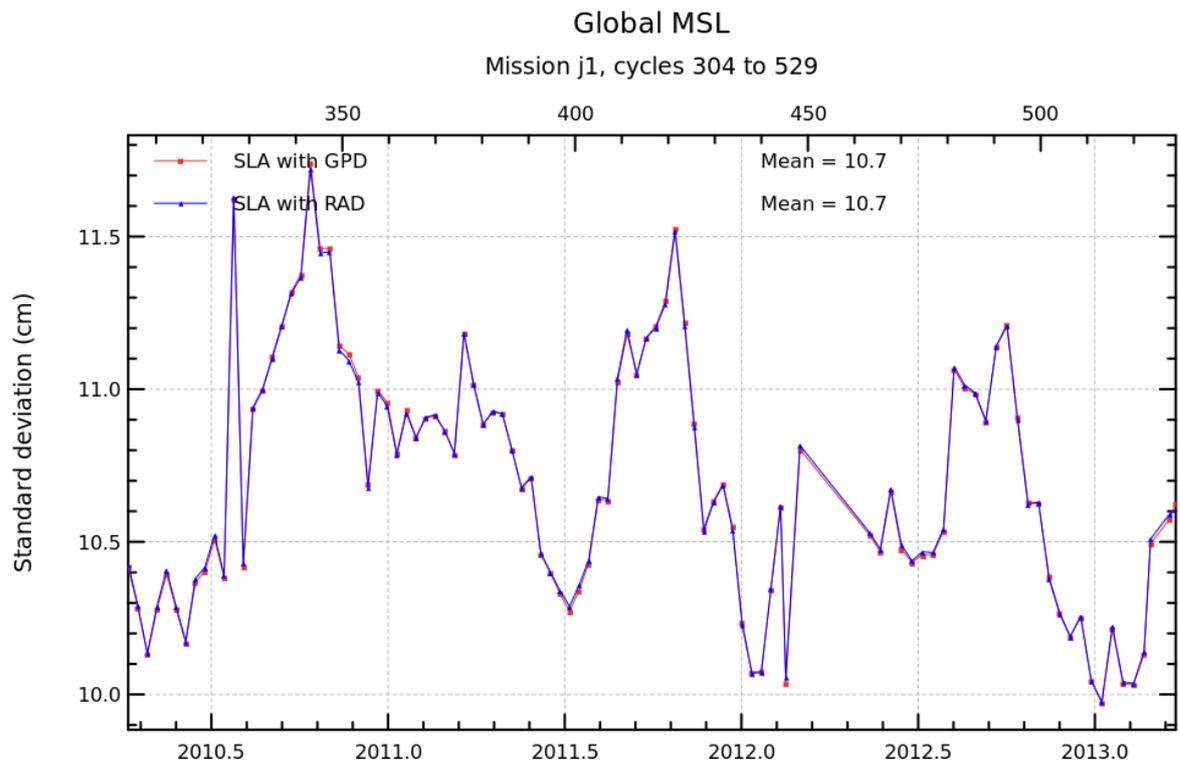
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



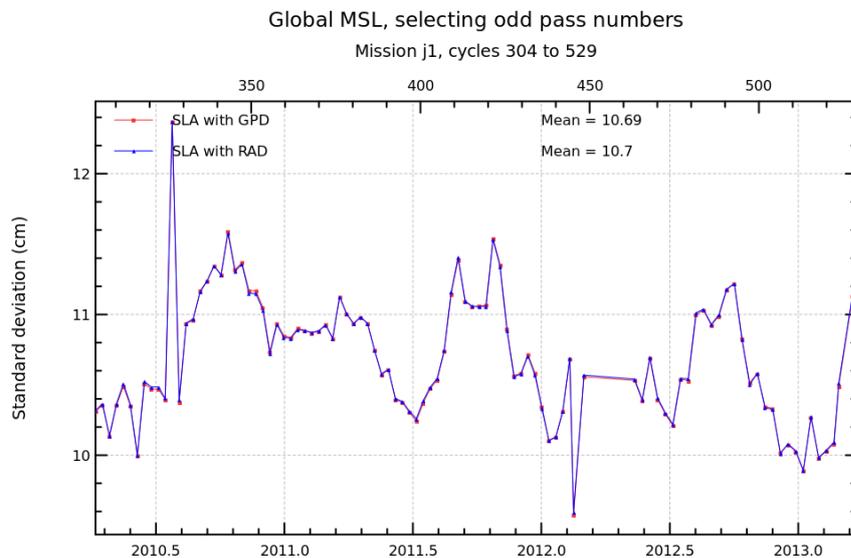
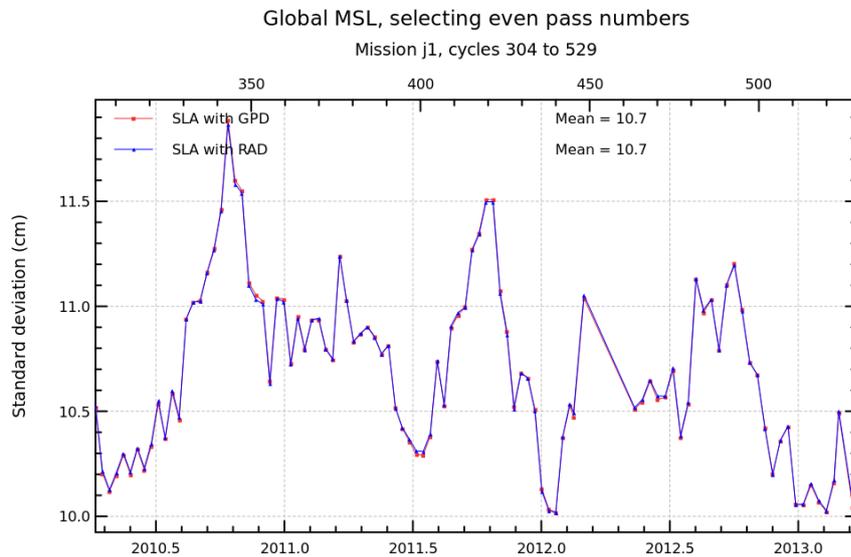
## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



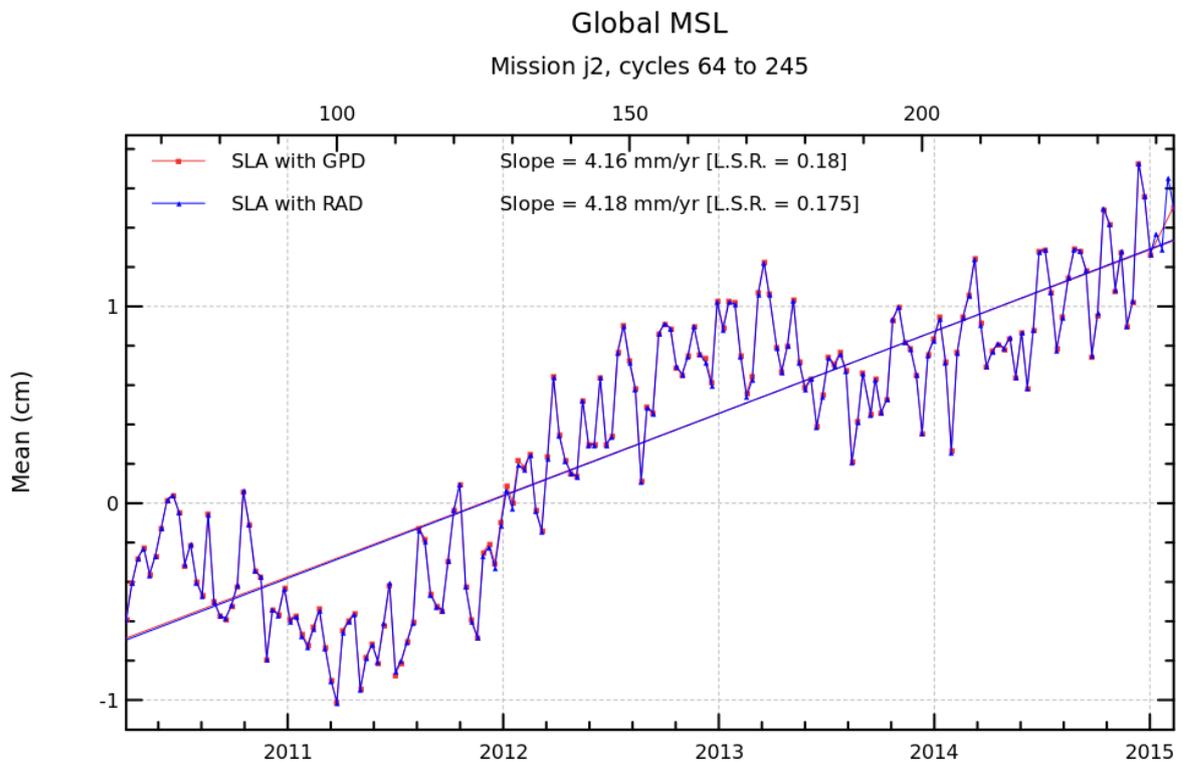
## Diagnostic A201\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



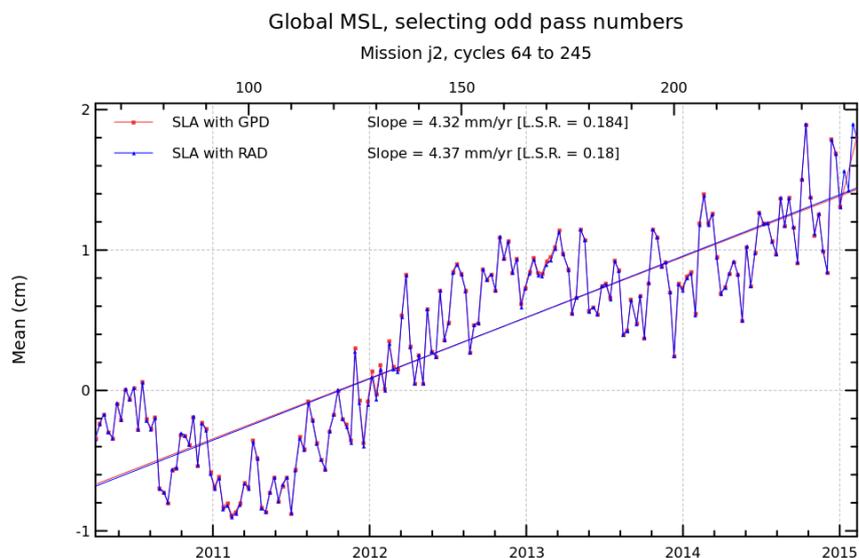
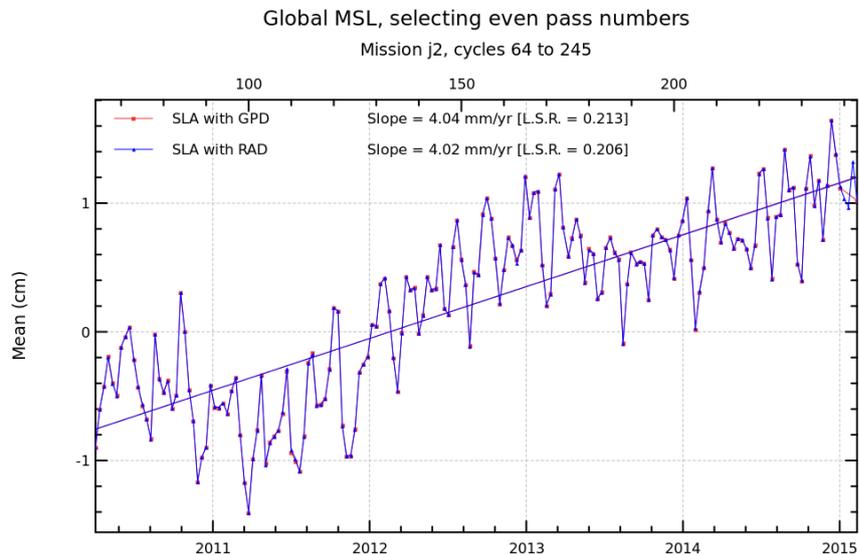
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



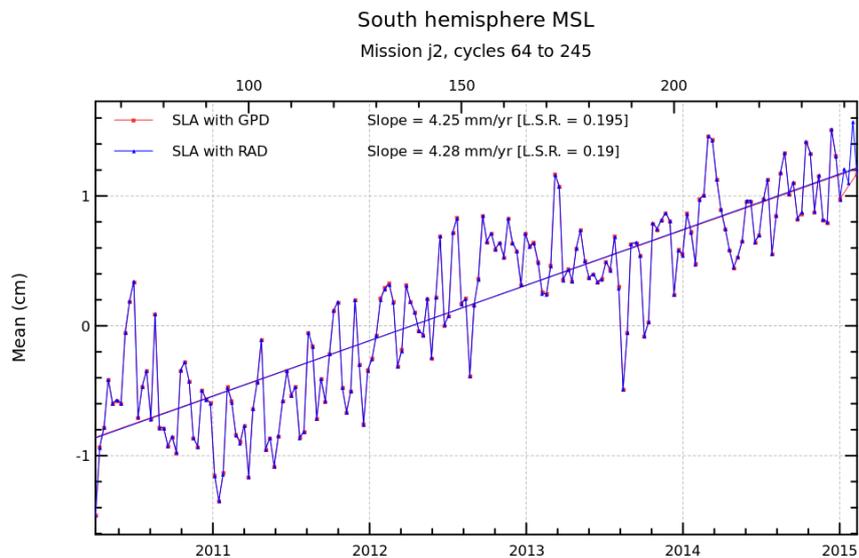
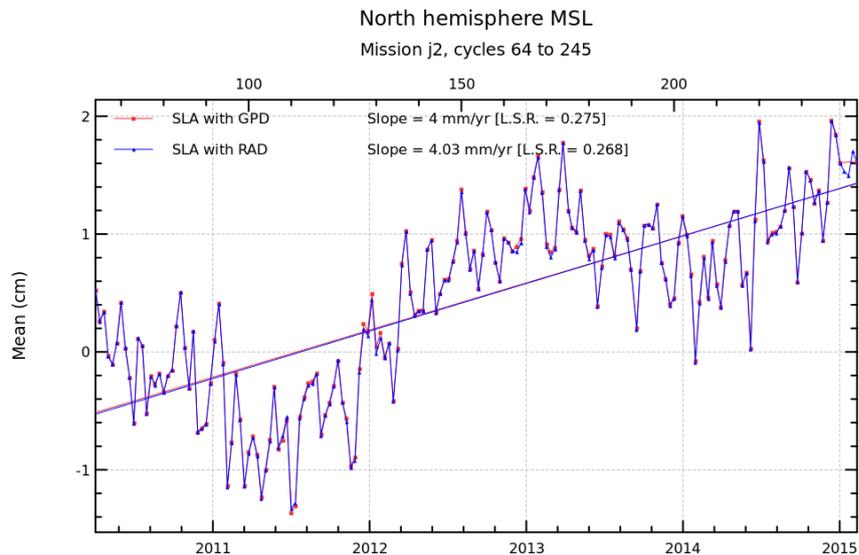
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



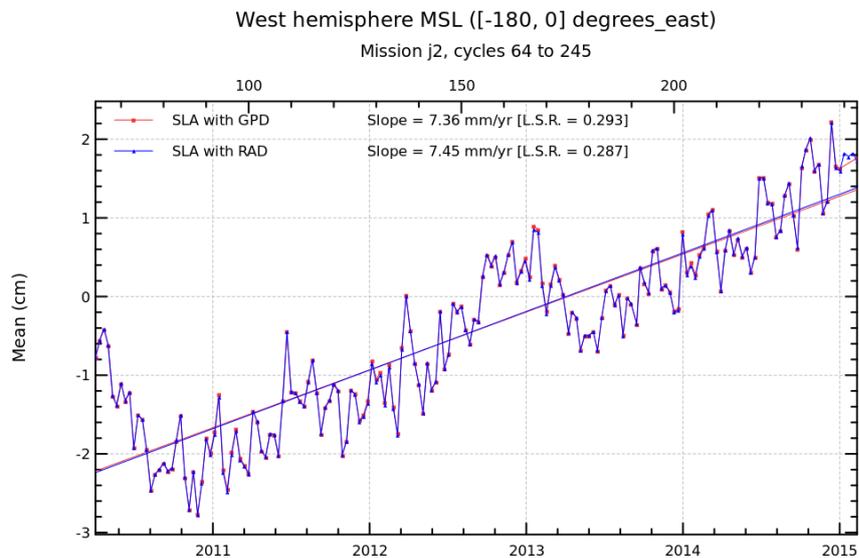
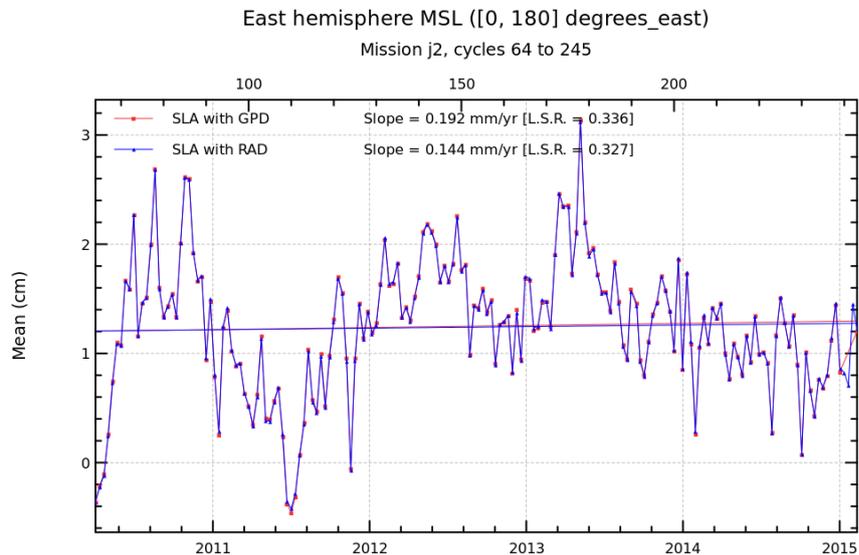
## Diagnostic A201\_d (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



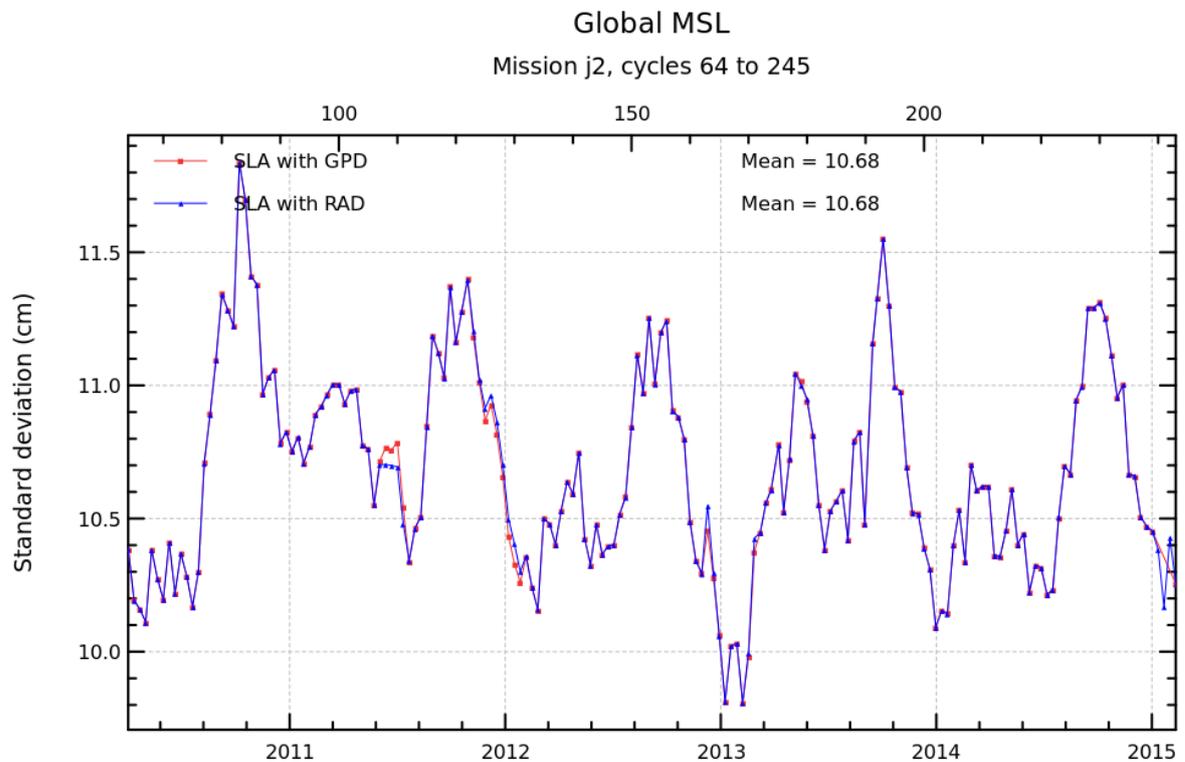
## Diagnostic A201\_e (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A201\_f (mission j2)

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

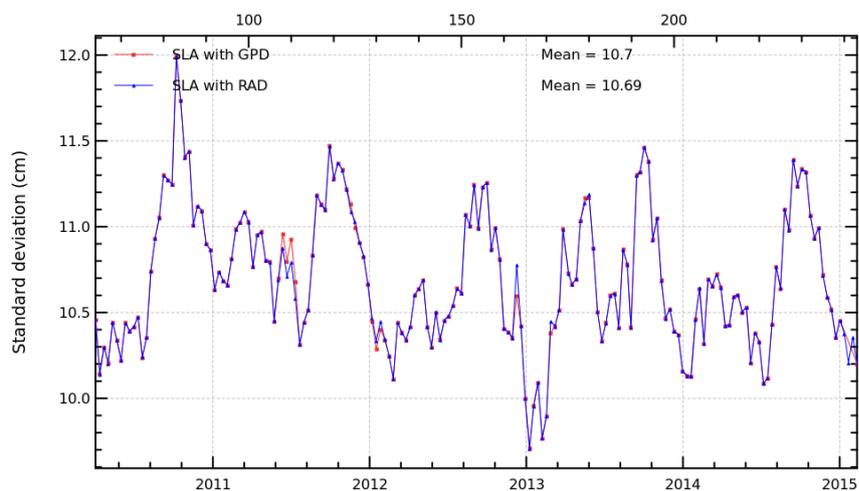
**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

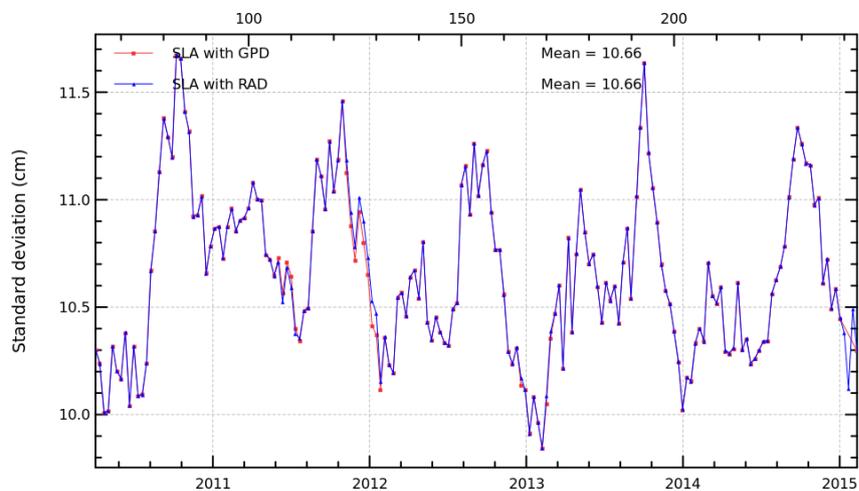
Global MSL, selecting even pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



Global MSL, selecting odd pass numbers

Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



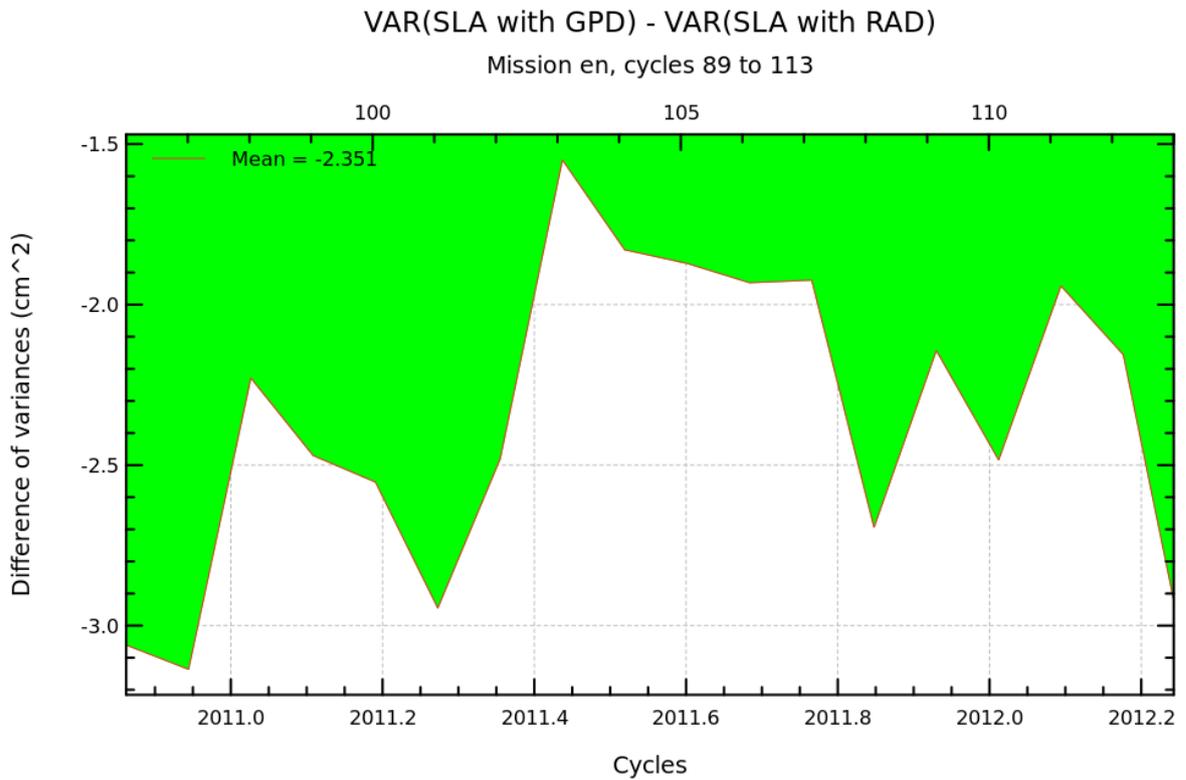
**Diagnostic A202.a (mission en)**

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



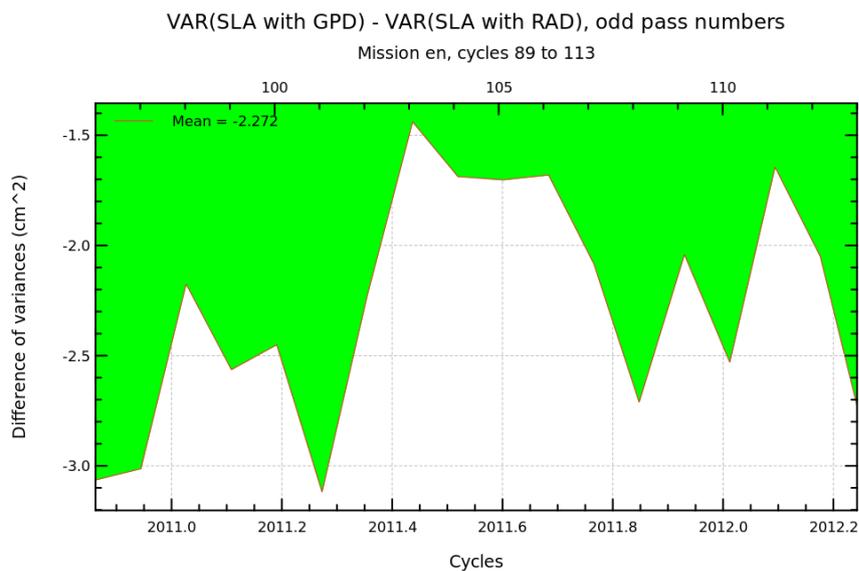
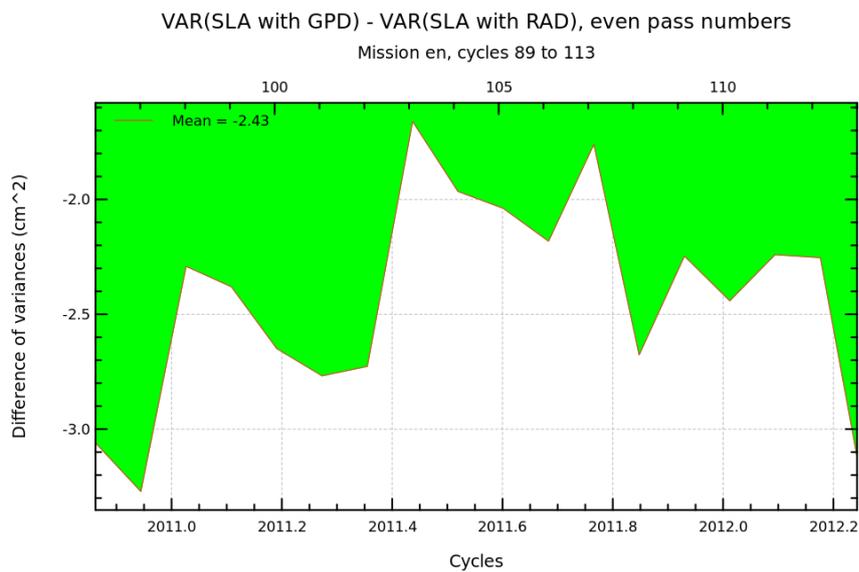
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission en)

**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 (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



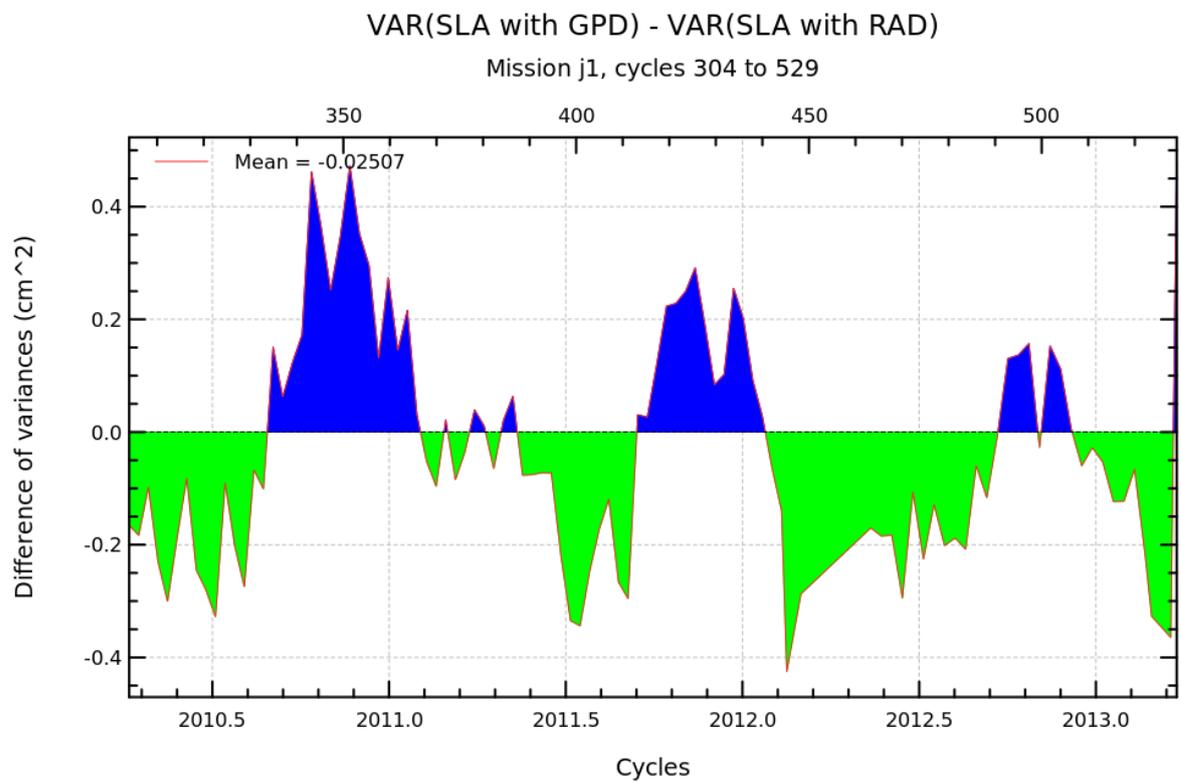
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



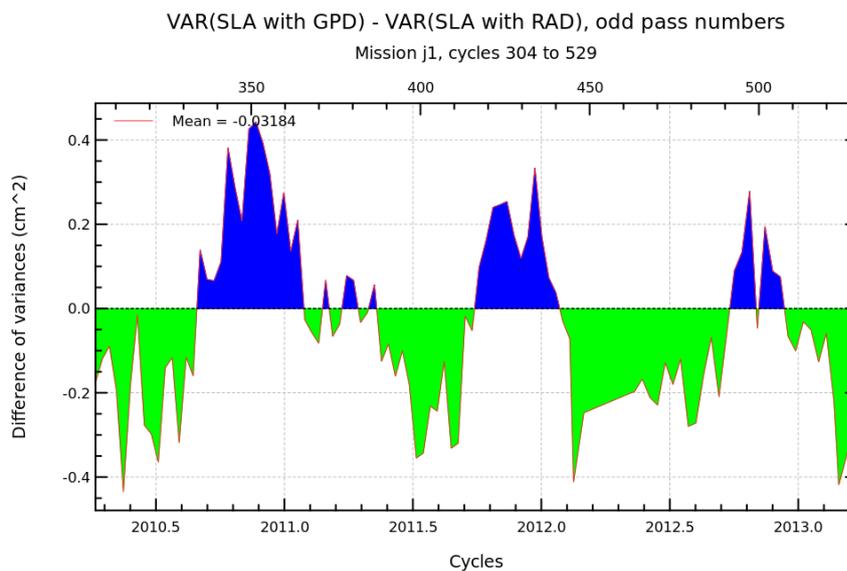
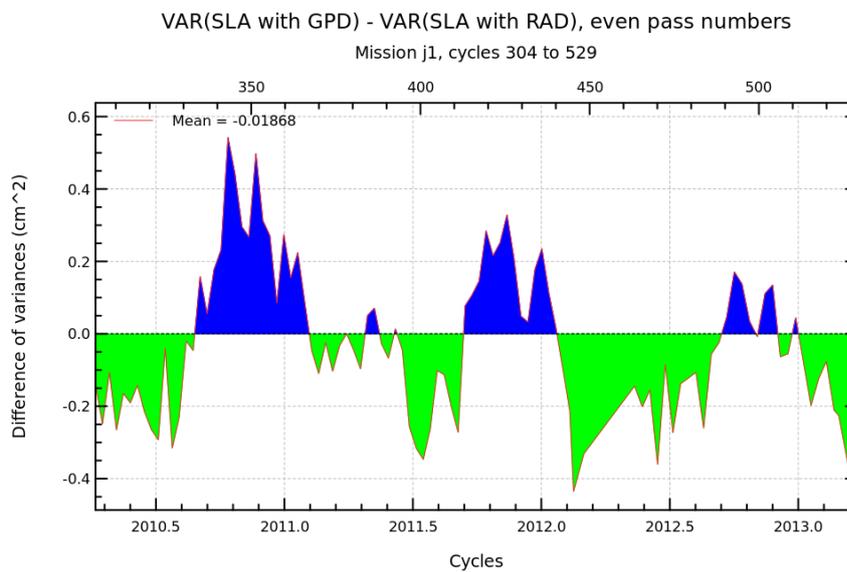
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



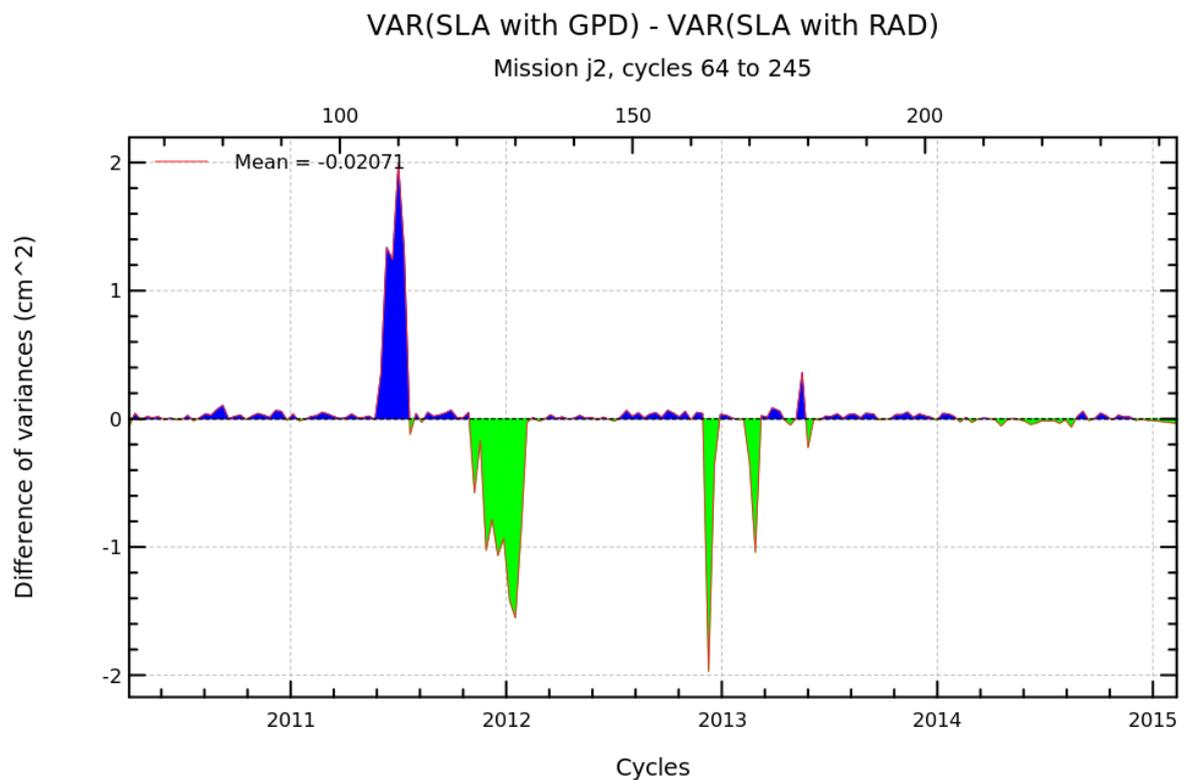
## Diagnostic A202\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



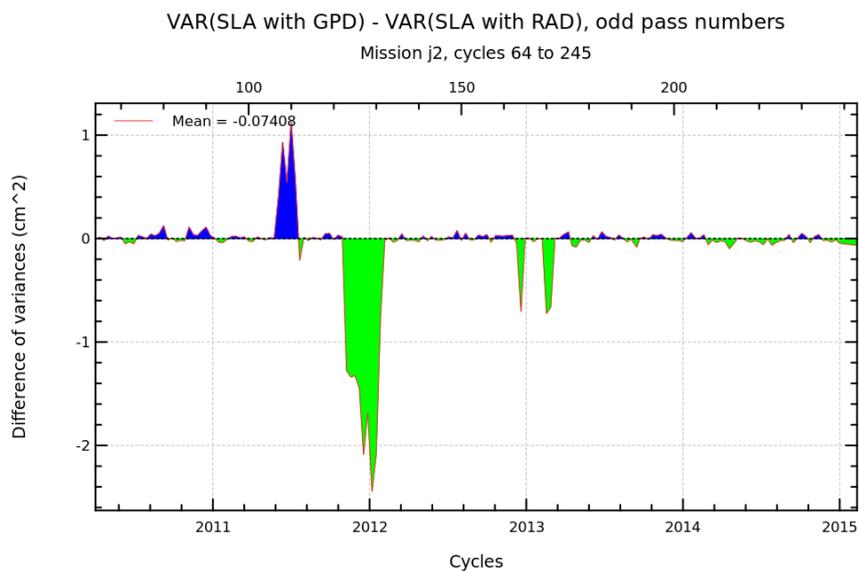
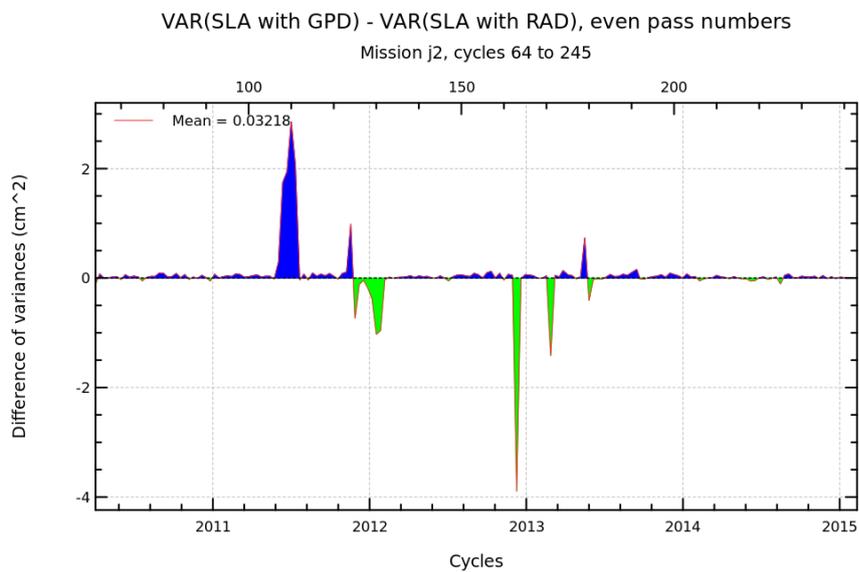
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



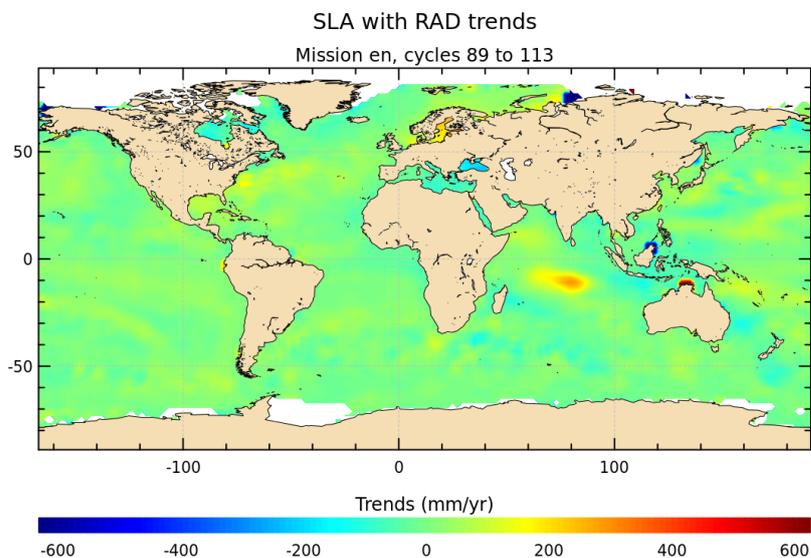
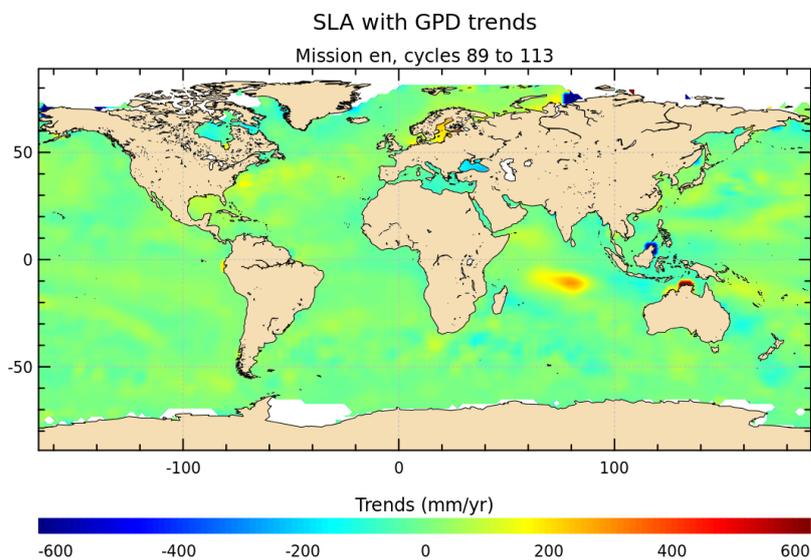
**Diagnostic A203\_a (mission en)**

**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



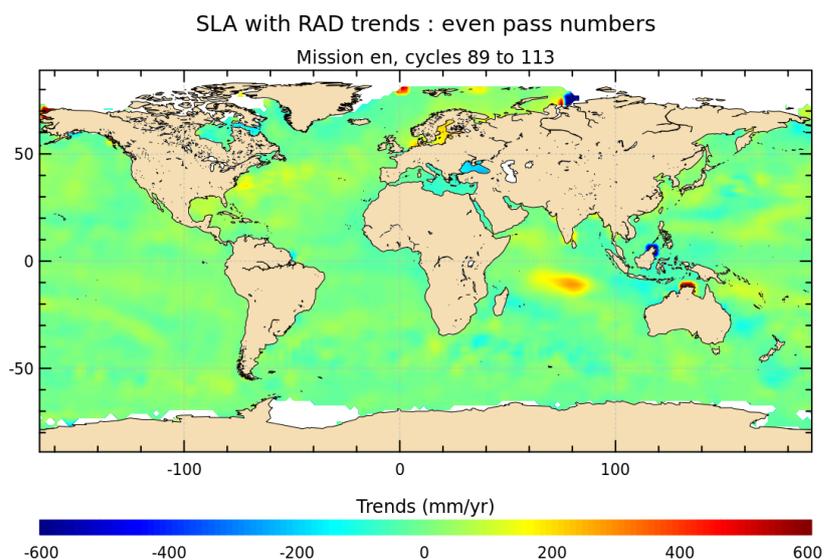
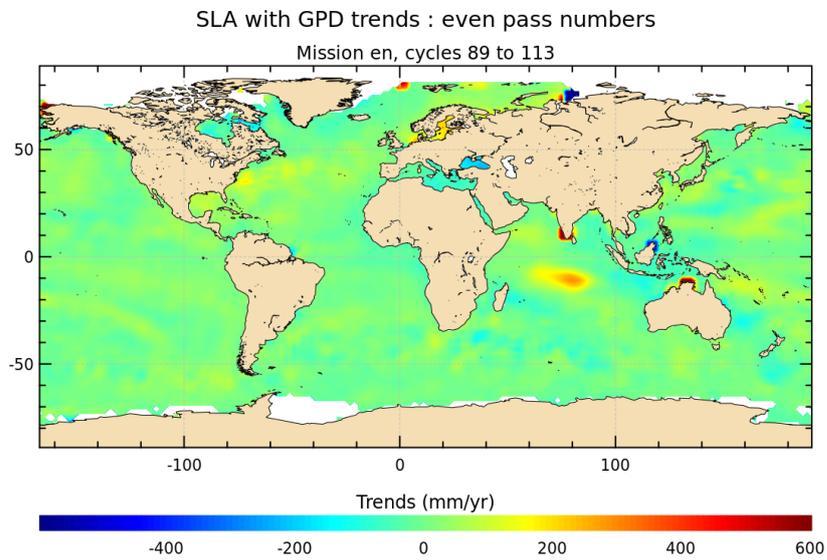
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission en)

**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

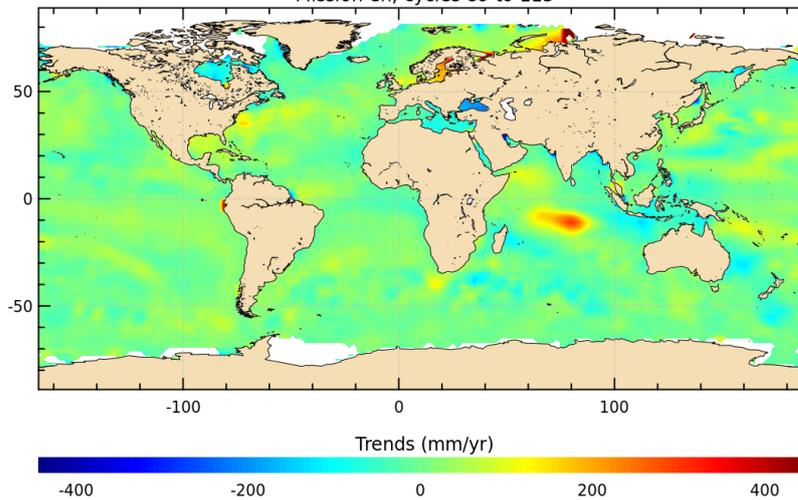
**Input data :** Along track SLA

**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

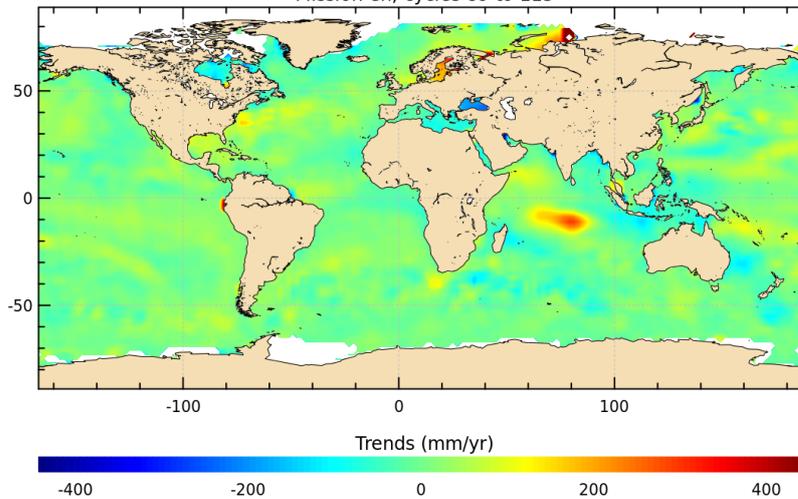
SLA with GPD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



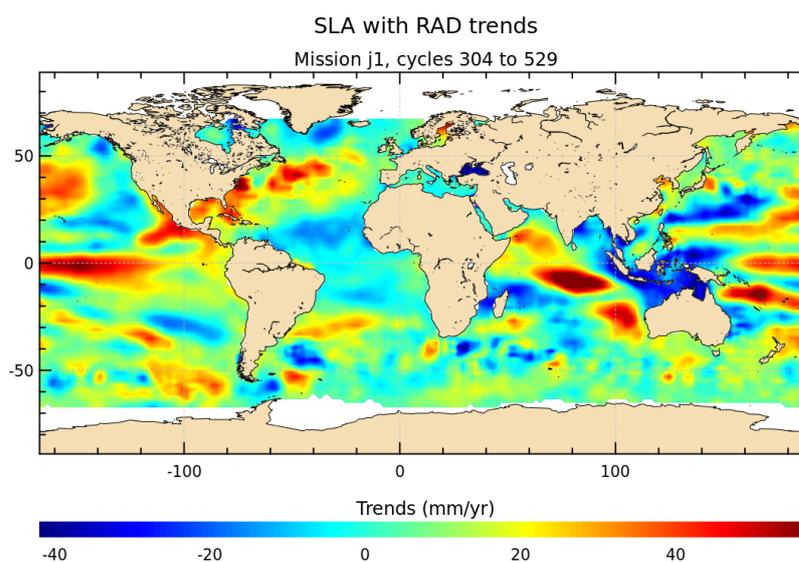
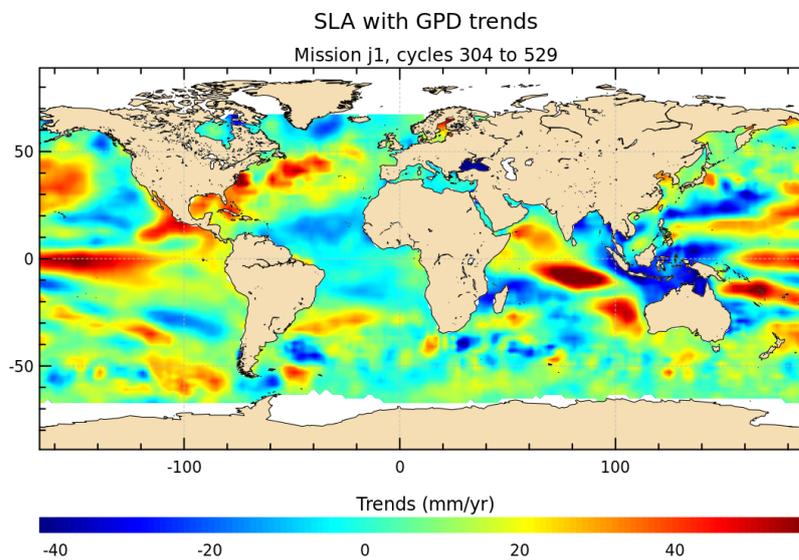
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



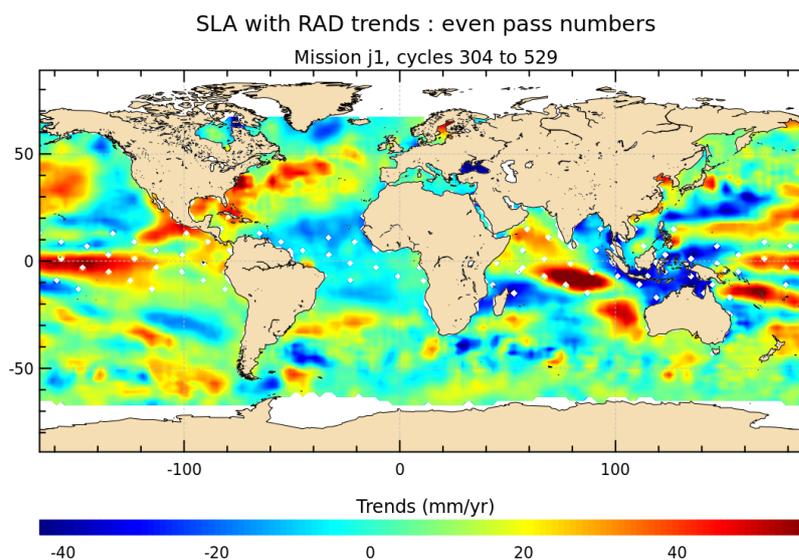
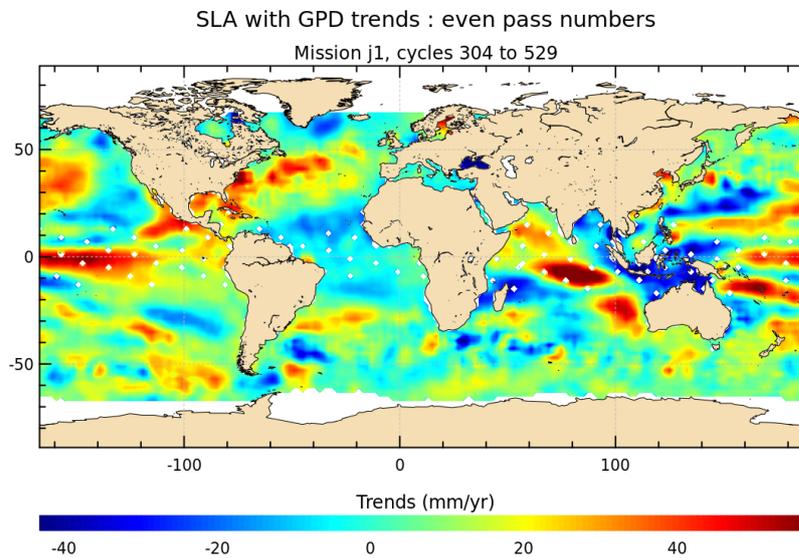
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



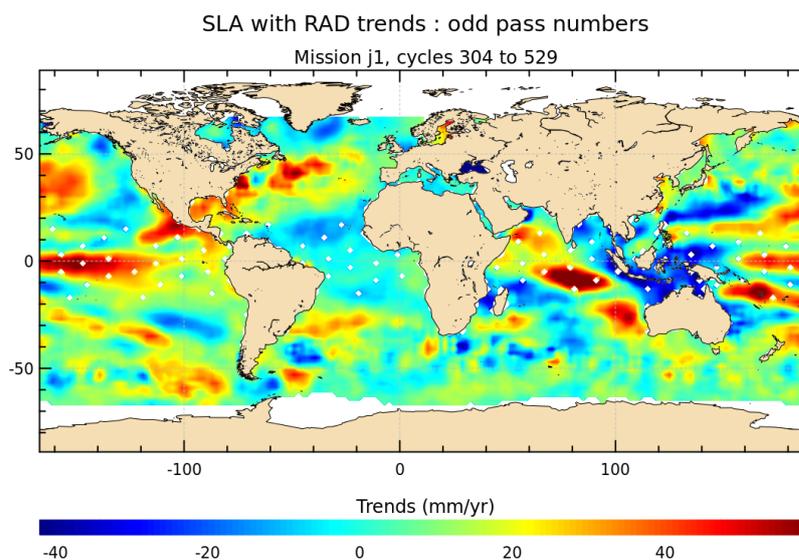
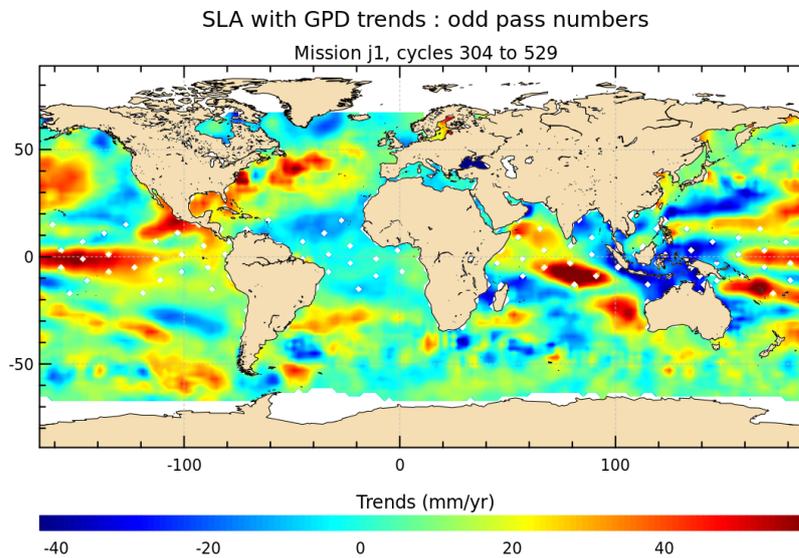
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission j1)

**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



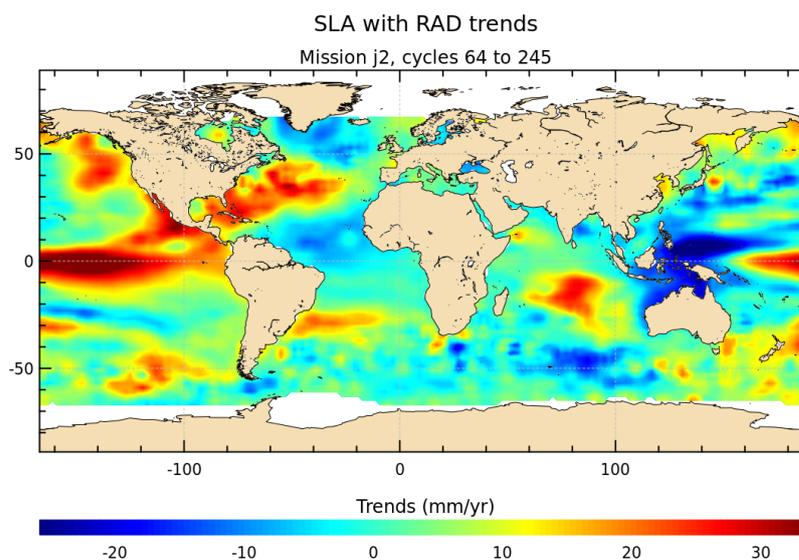
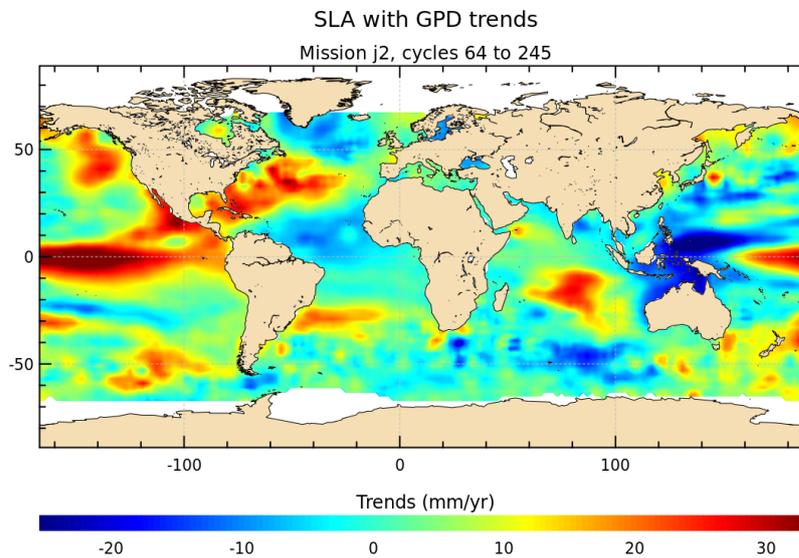
## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission j2)

**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



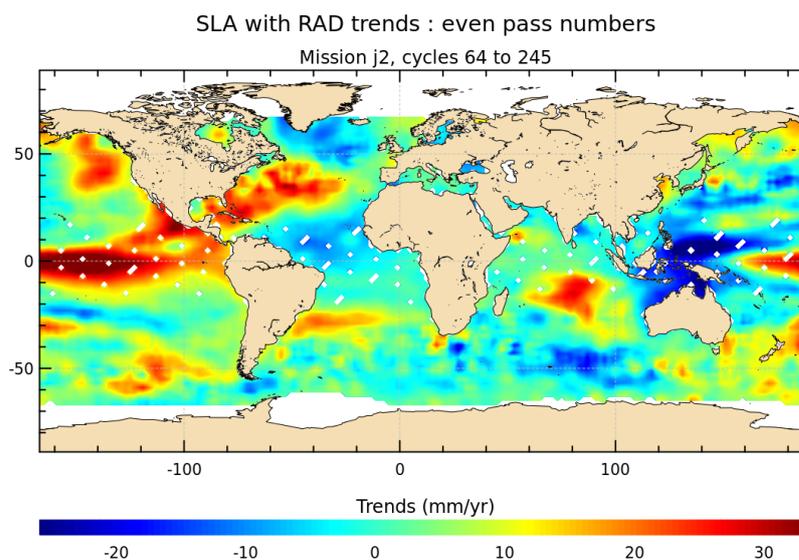
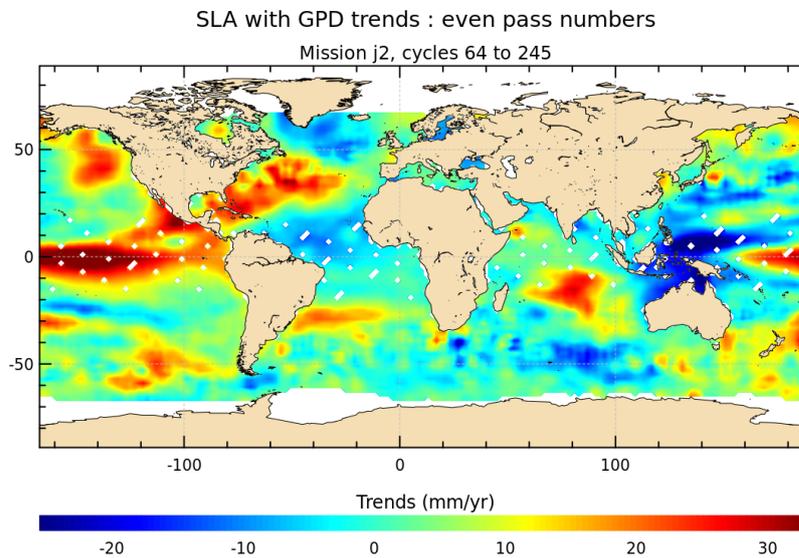
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission j2)

**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



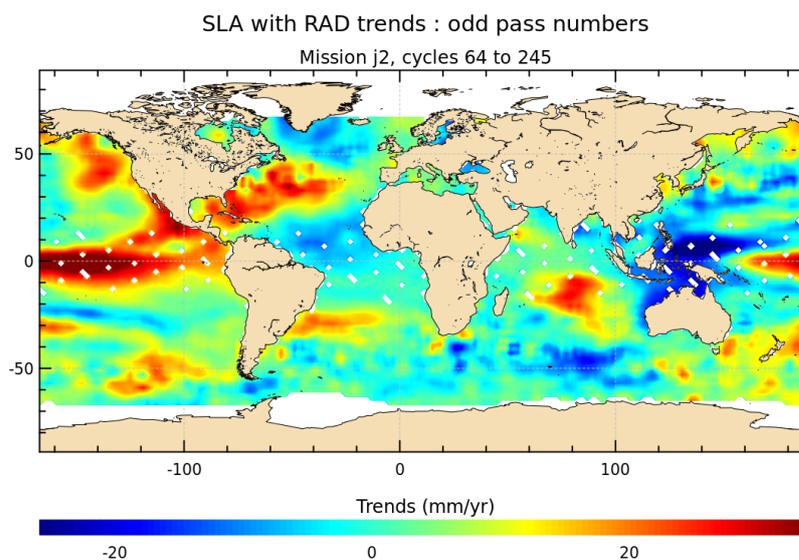
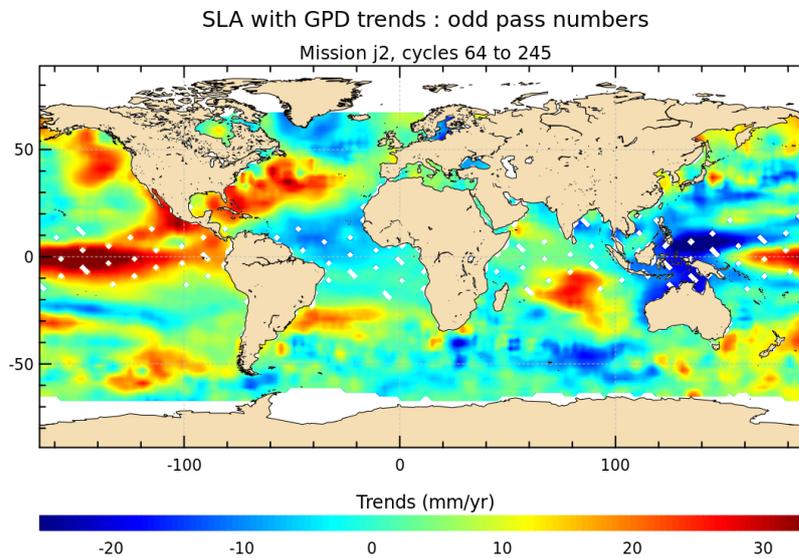
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission j2)

**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



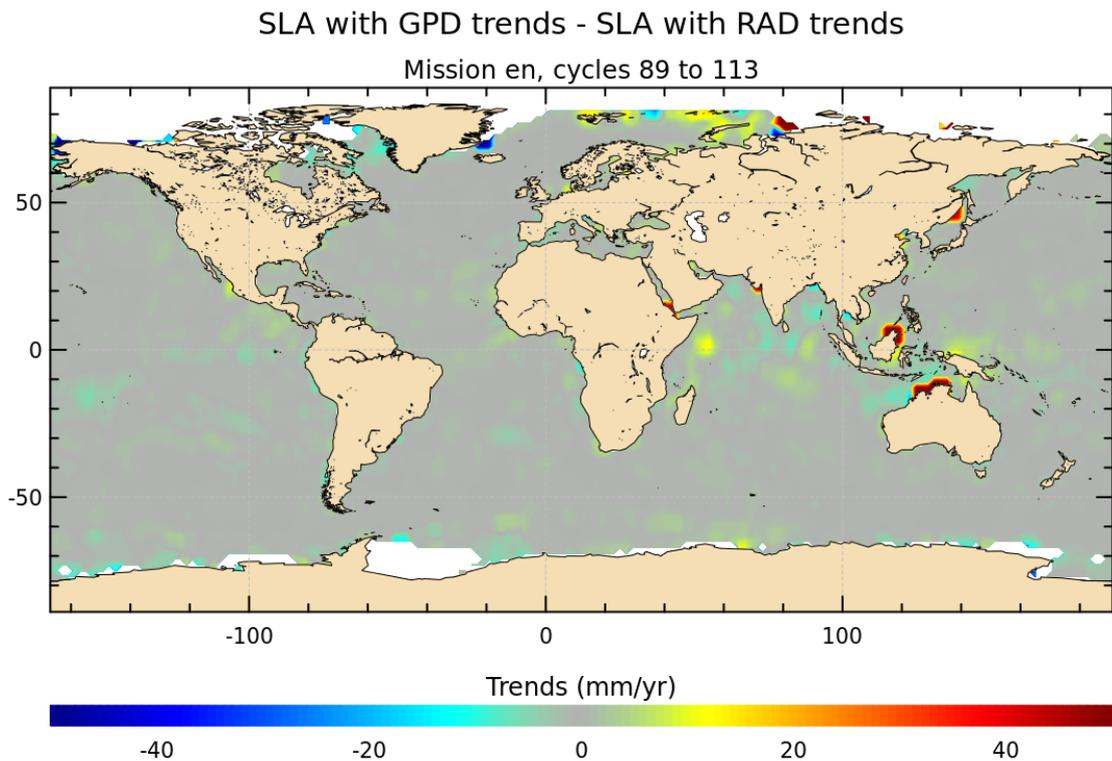
**Diagnostic A204 a (mission en)**

**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)

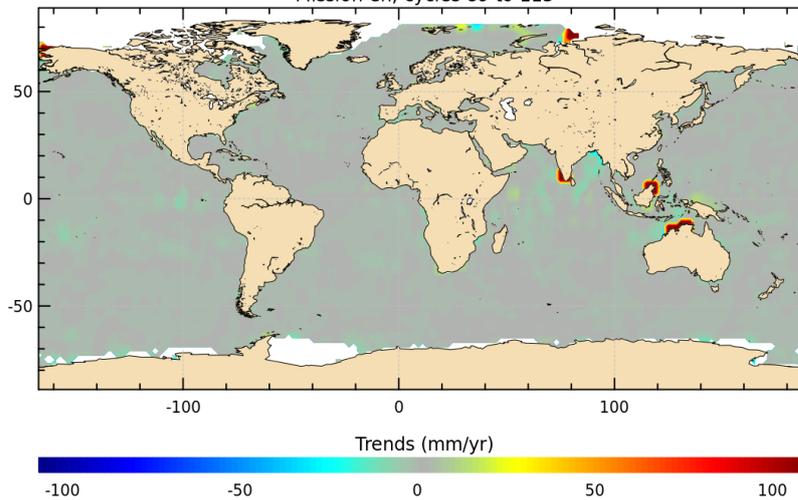
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

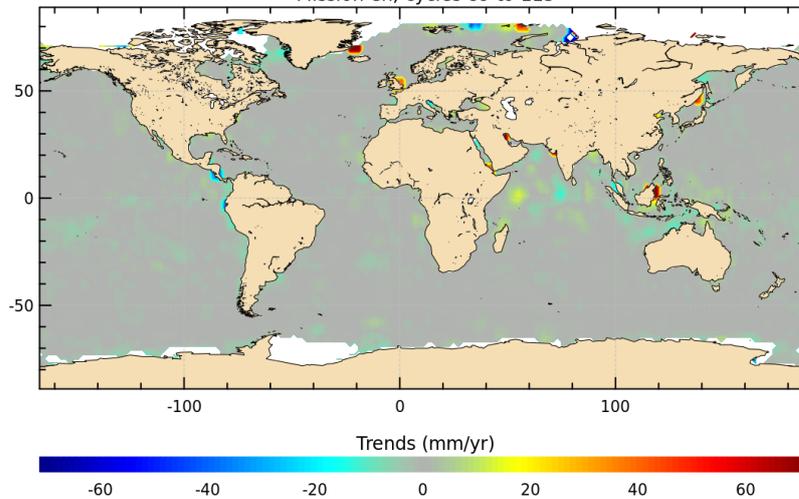
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers  
Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission en, cycles 89 to 113



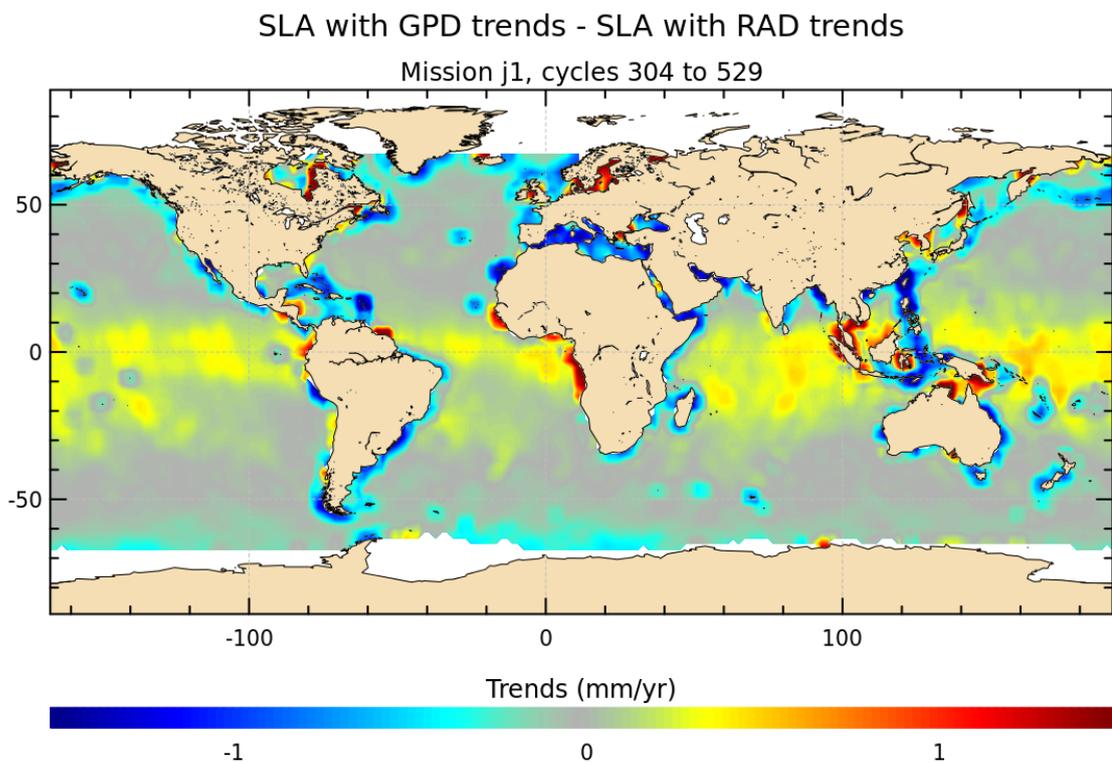
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission j1)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission j1)

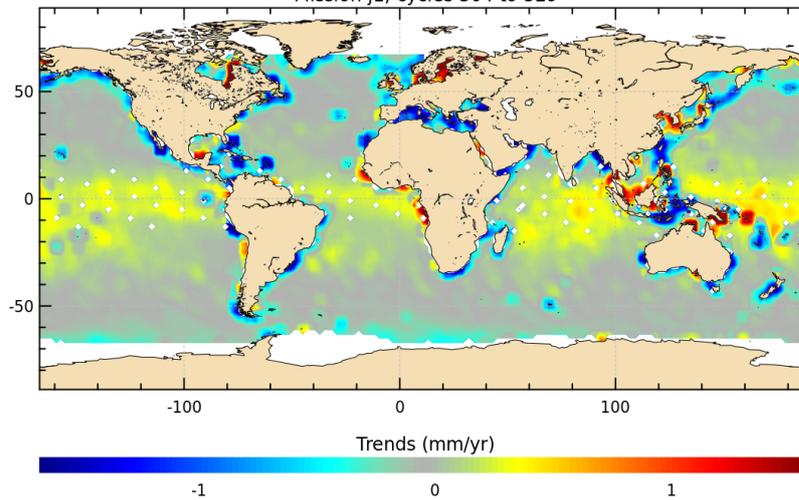
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

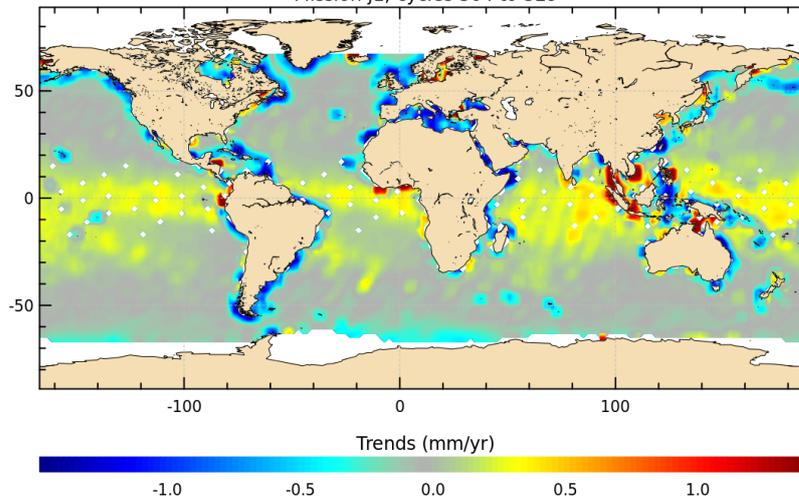
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers  
Mission j1, cycles 304 to 529



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



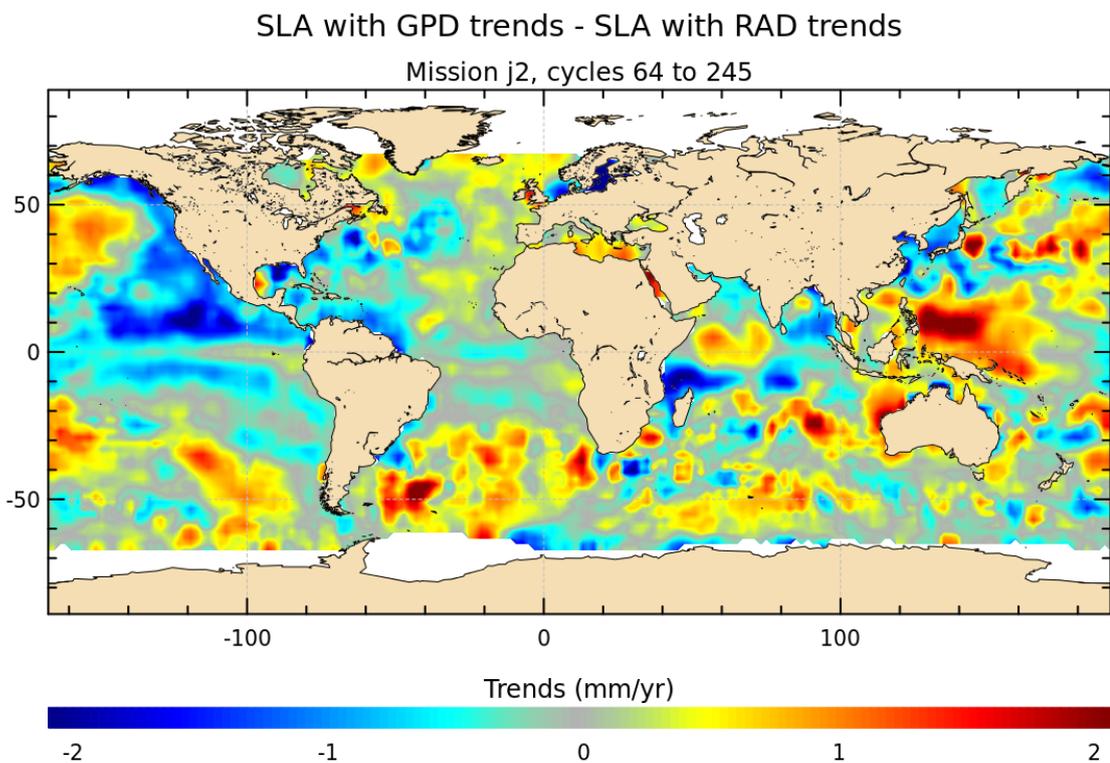
## Diagnostic A204\_a (mission j2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission j2)

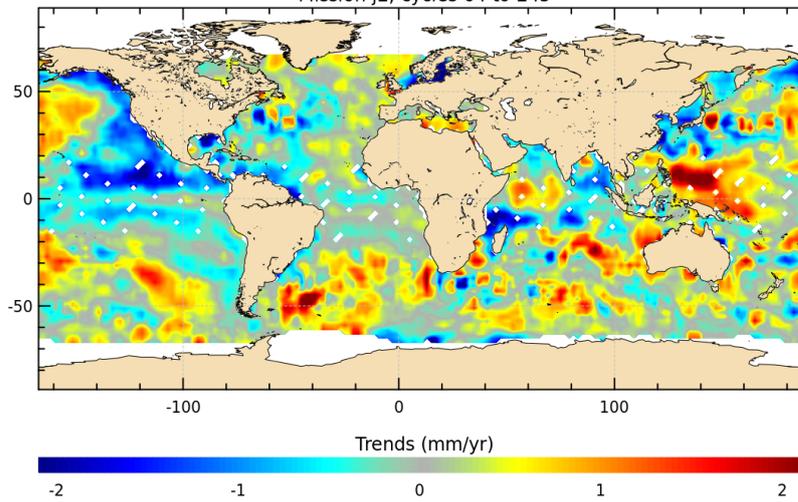
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA trends

**Input data :** Along track SLA

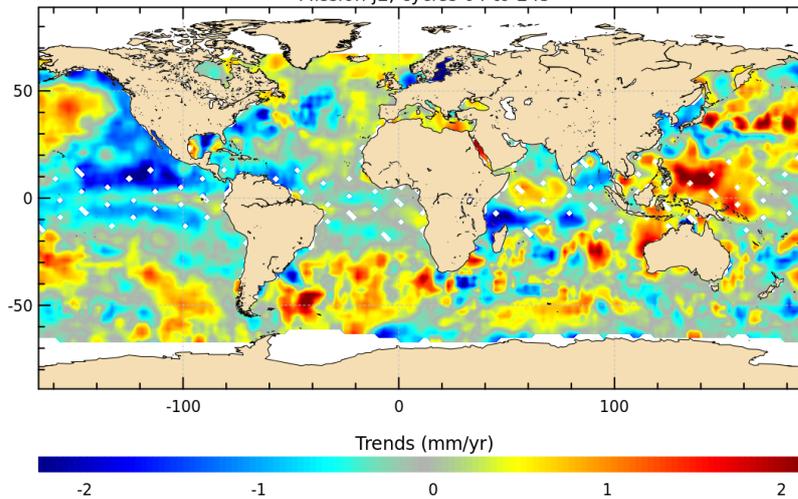
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : even pass numbers  
Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



SLA with GPD trends - SLA with RAD trends : odd pass numbers  
Mission j2, cycles 64 to 245



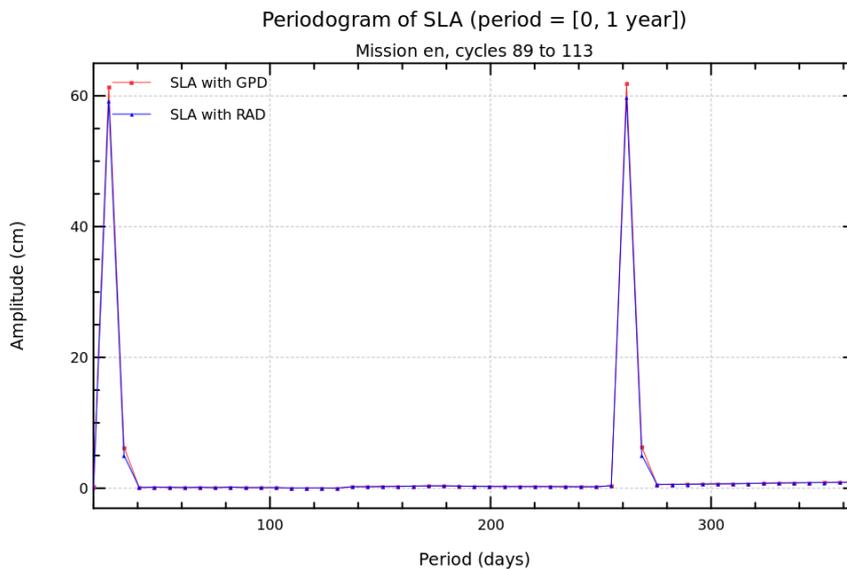
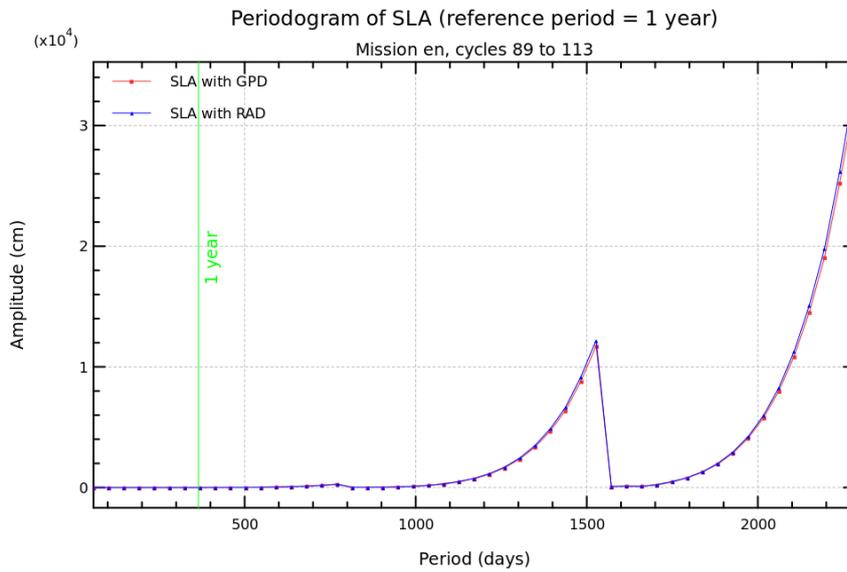
### Diagnostic A206\_a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



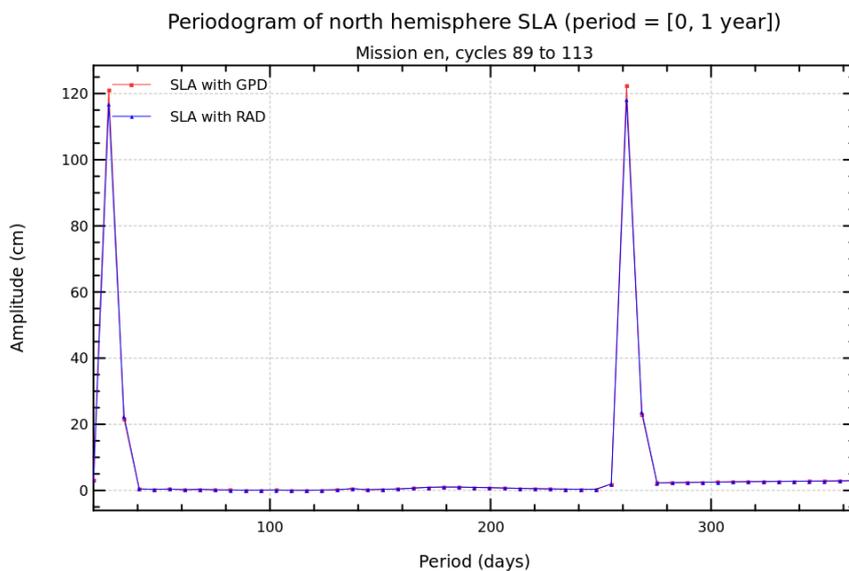
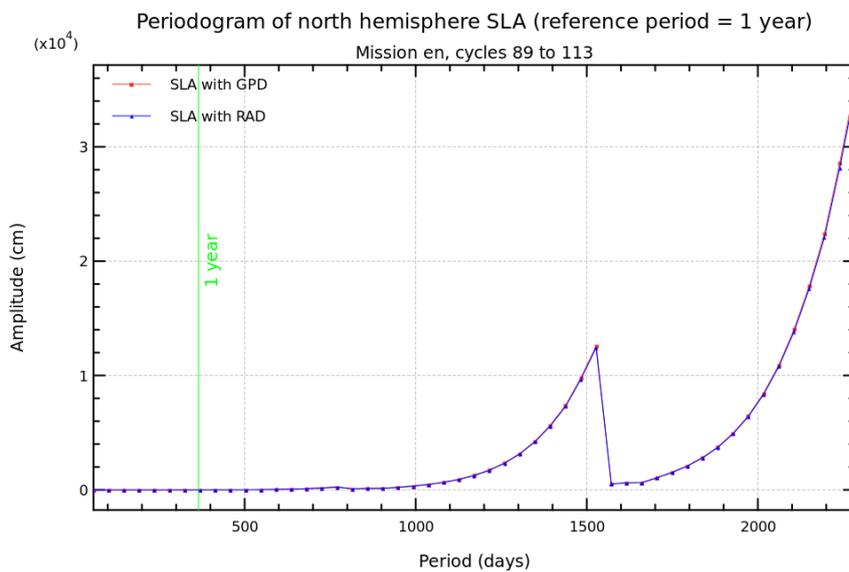
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission en)

**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



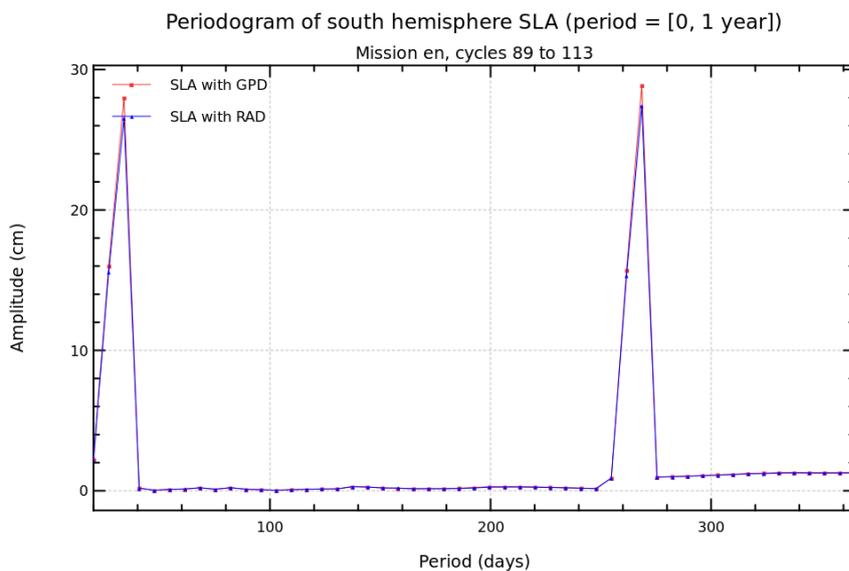
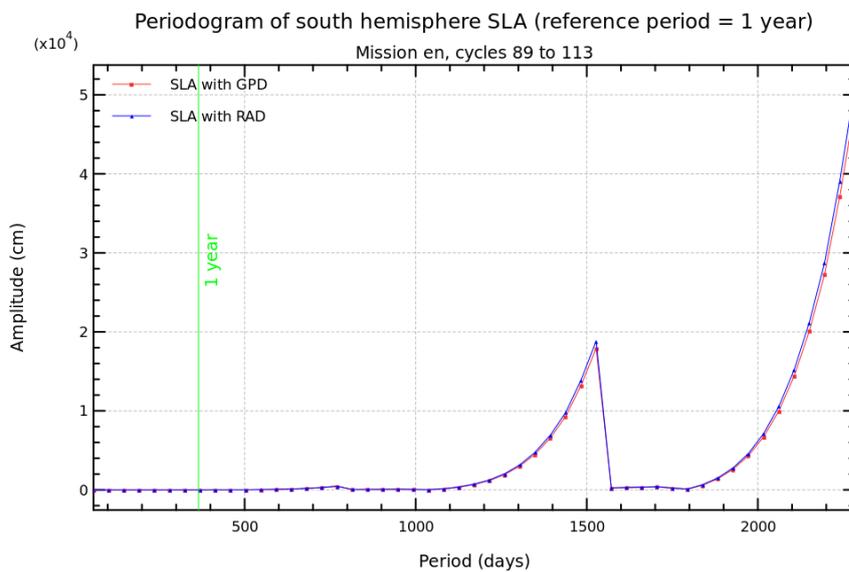
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission en)

**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



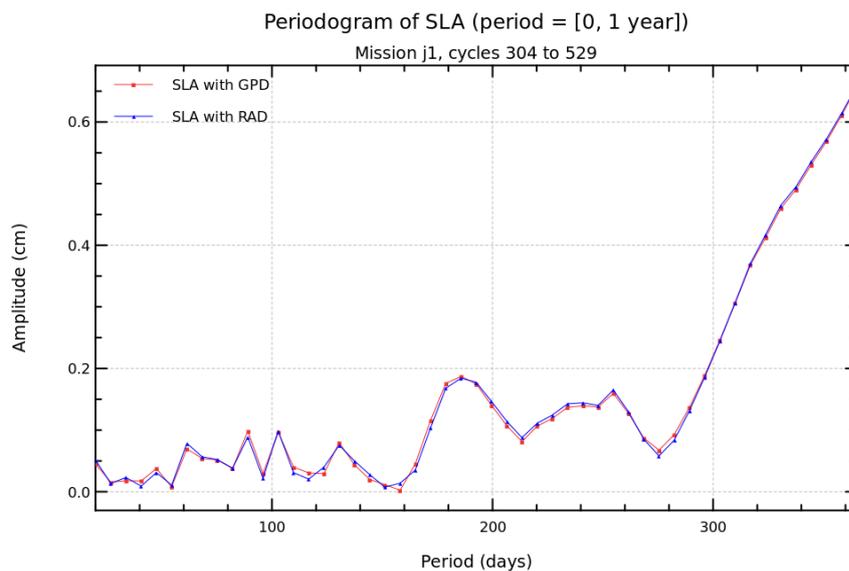
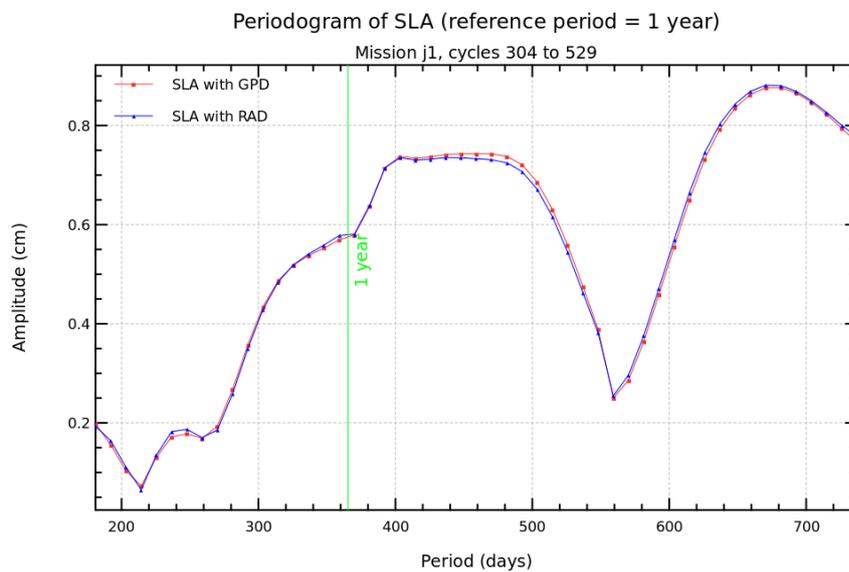
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission j1)

**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



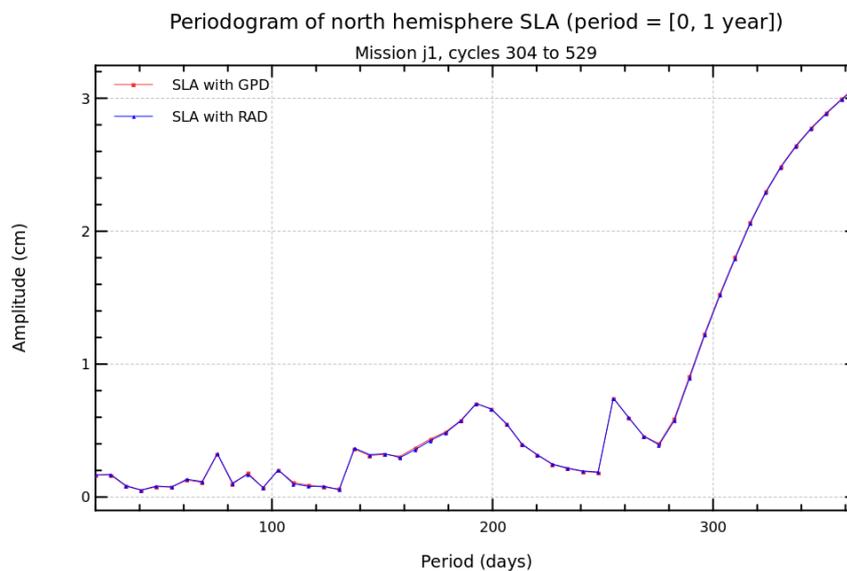
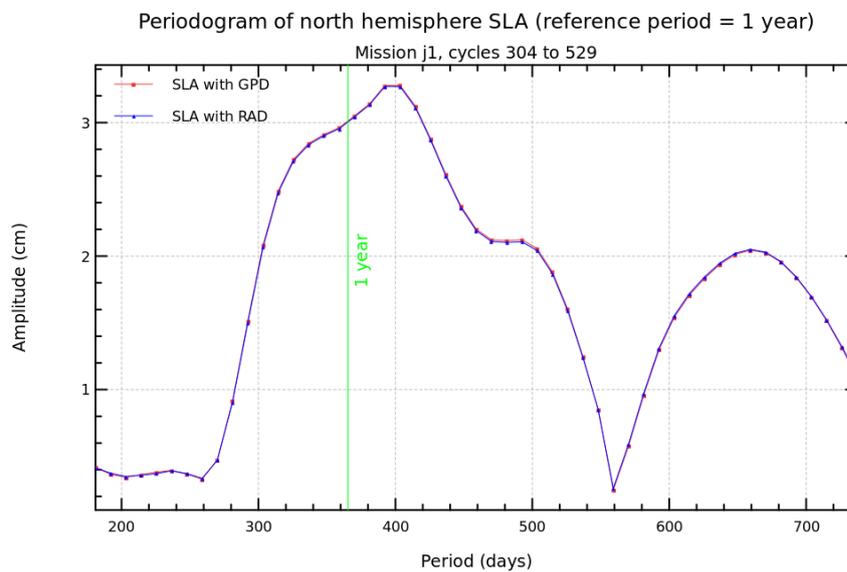
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission j1)

**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



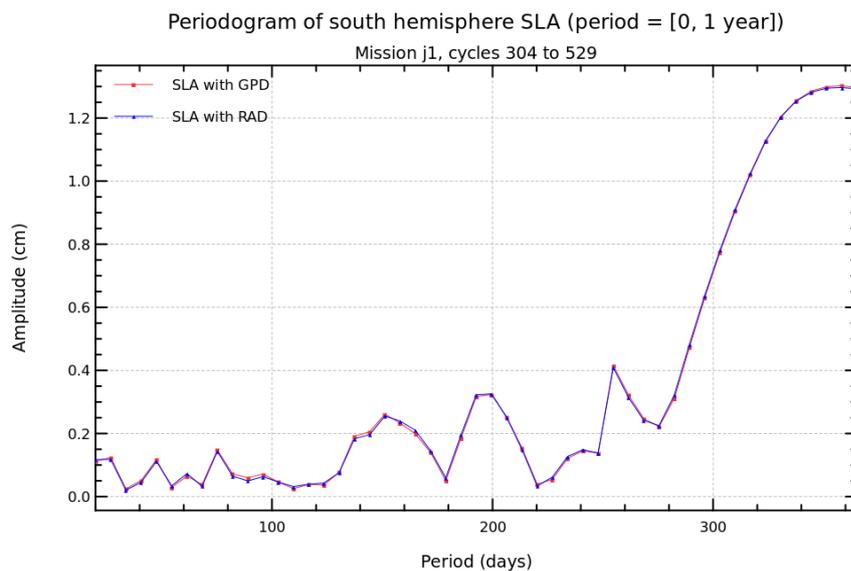
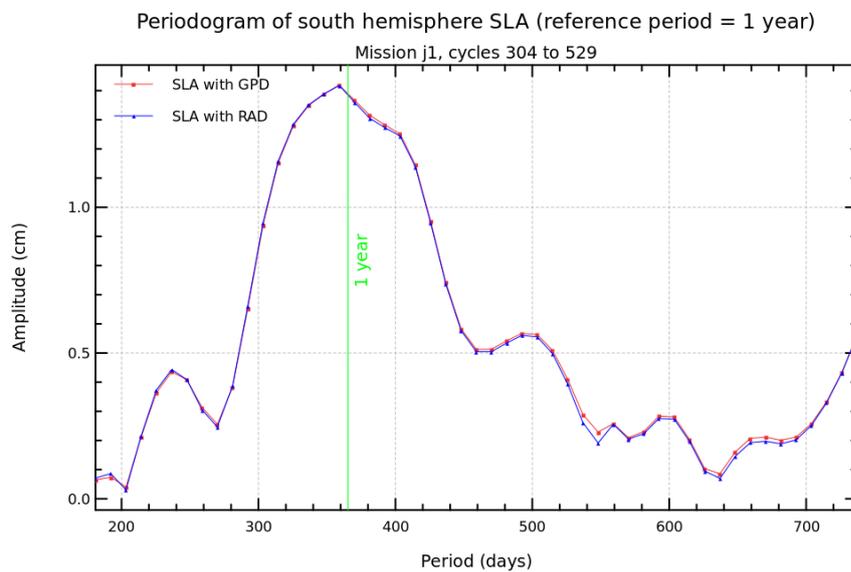
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission j1)

**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



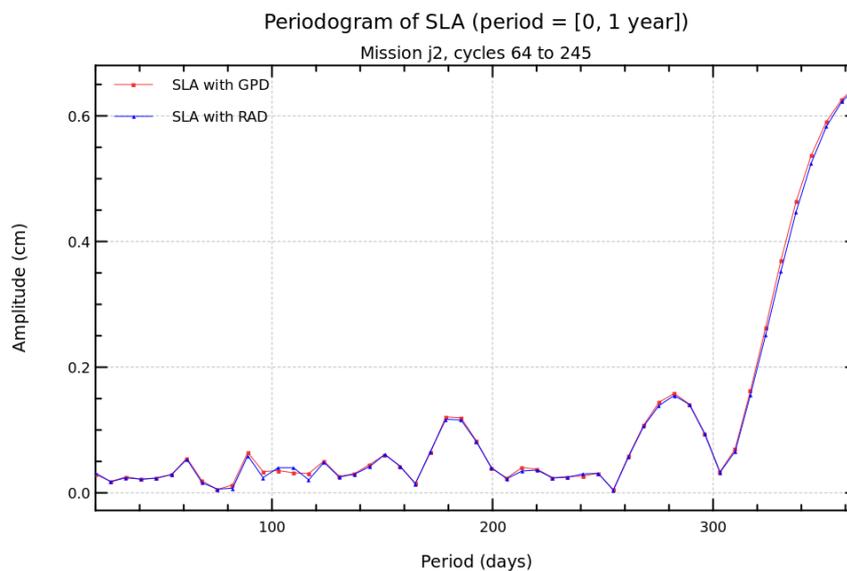
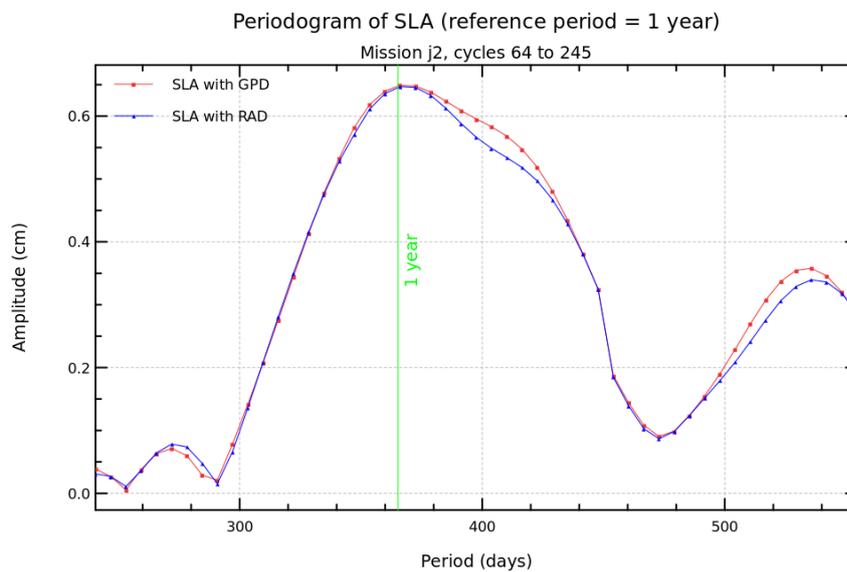
## Diagnostic A206\_a (mission j2)

**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



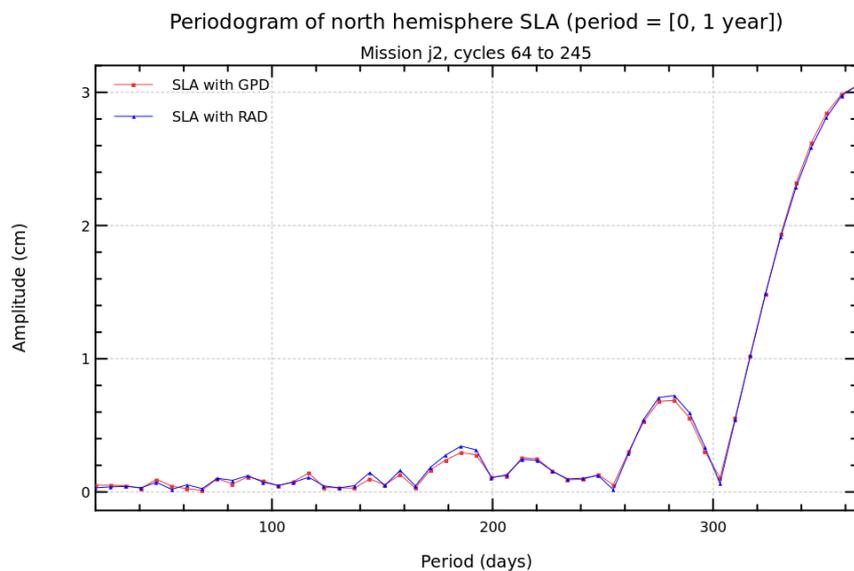
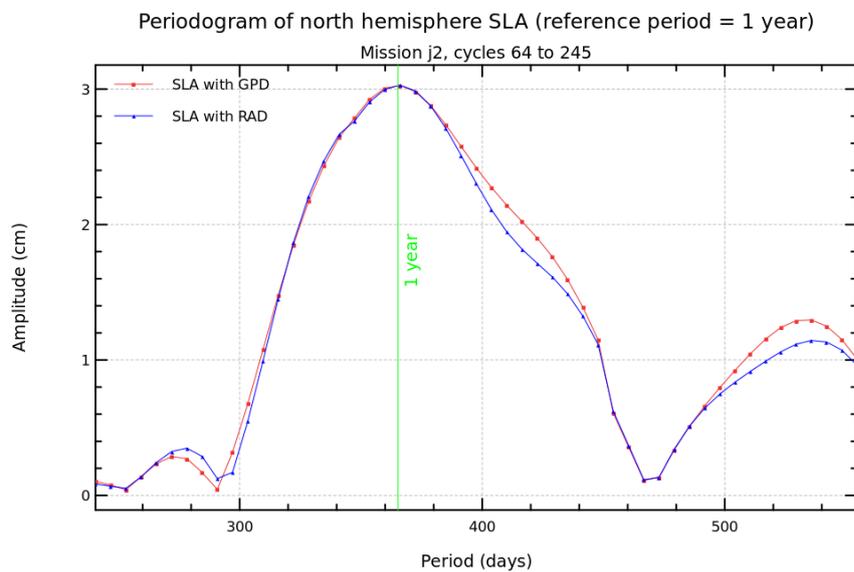
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission j2)

**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



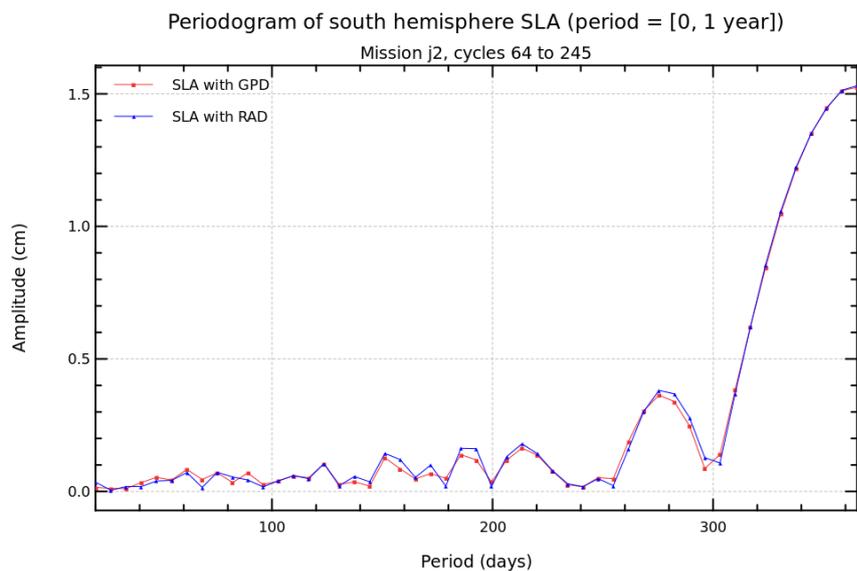
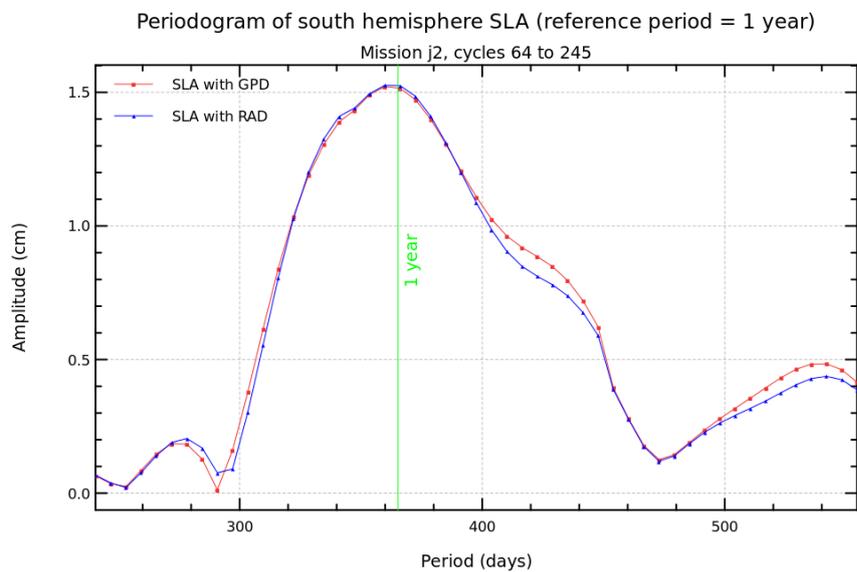
## Diagnostic A206\_c (mission j2)

**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



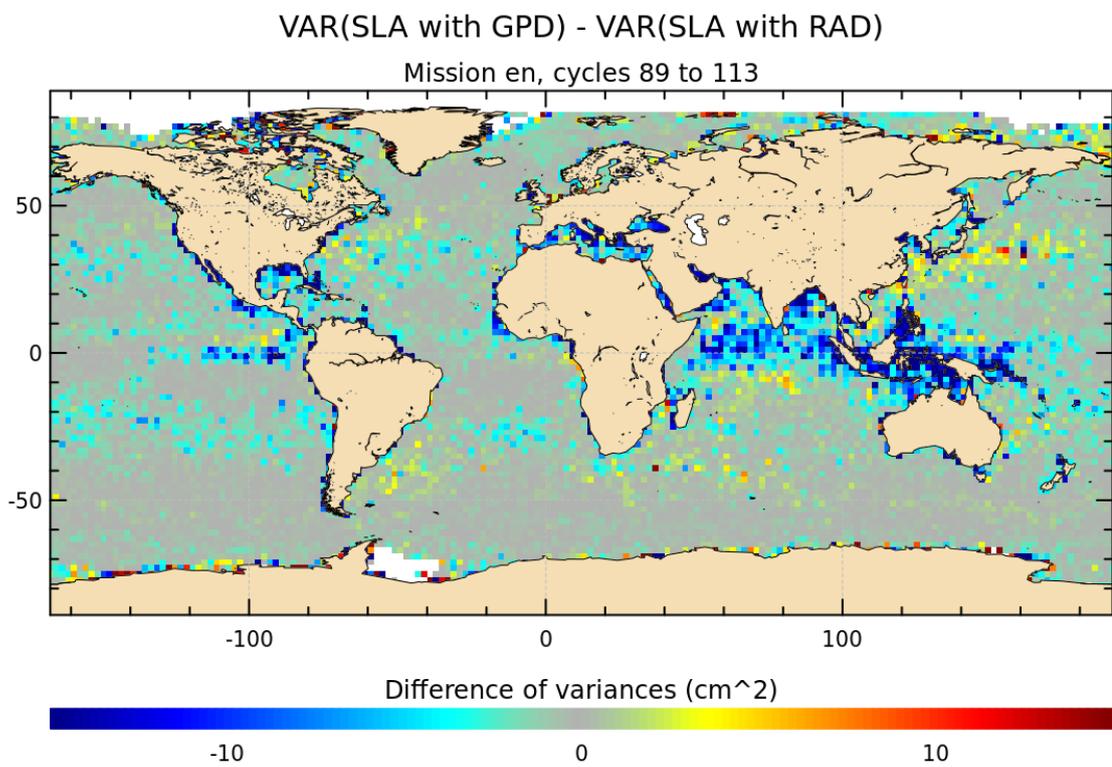
**Diagnostic A209 (mission en)**

**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



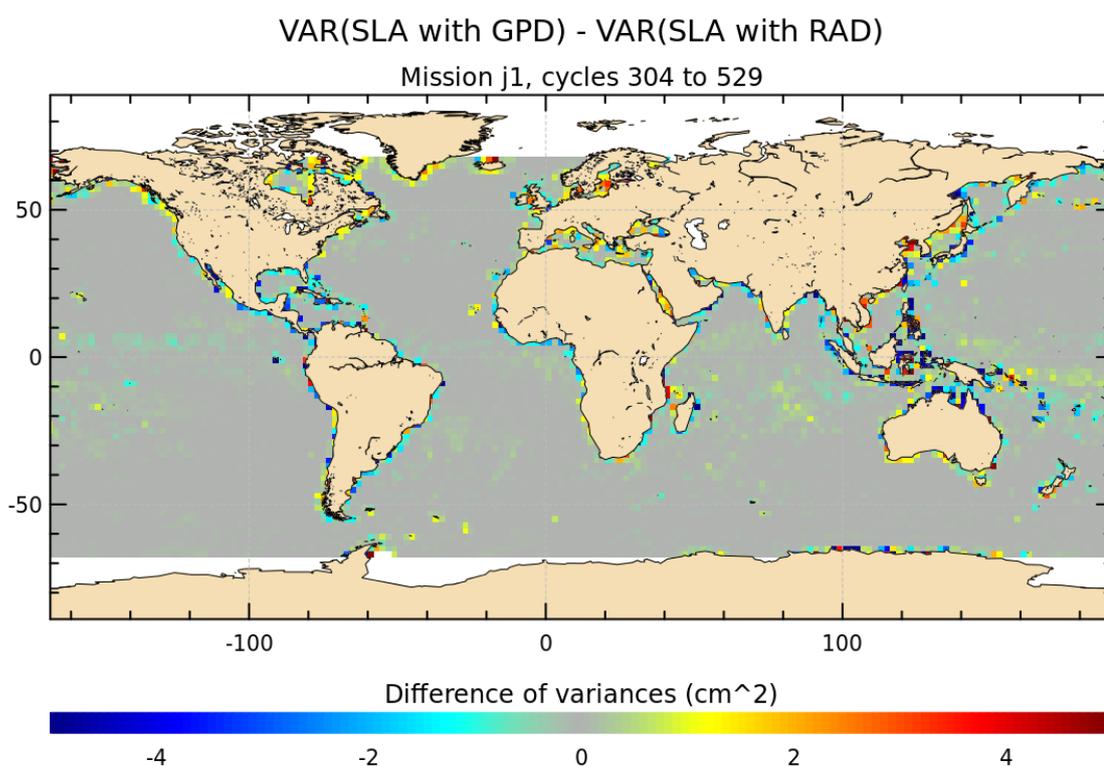
## Diagnostic A209 (mission j1)

**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

