

Perfo radiometre EN: v3.0 - GPD_V2

Study variable	v3.0
Reference variable	GPD_V2
Missions	Envisat (<i>en</i>)
Period	[21539, 22725]

Creation date : 2015/08/27

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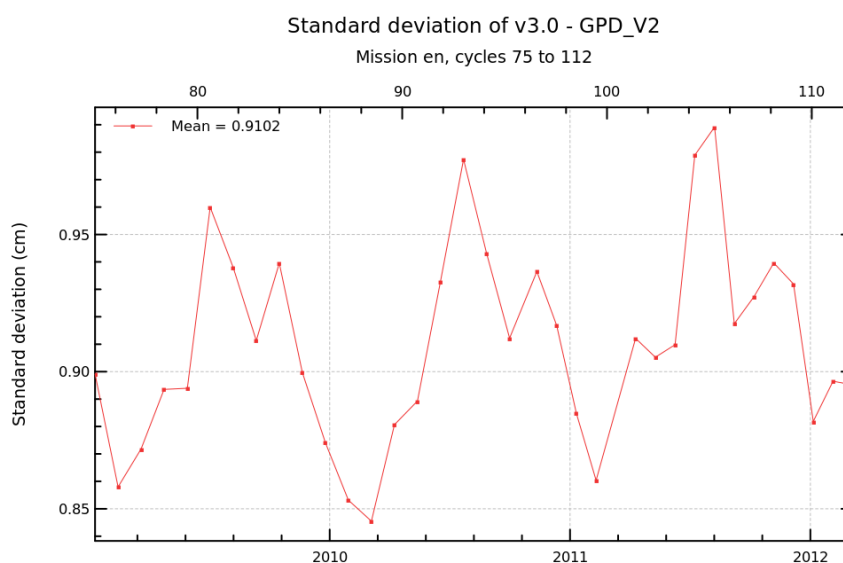
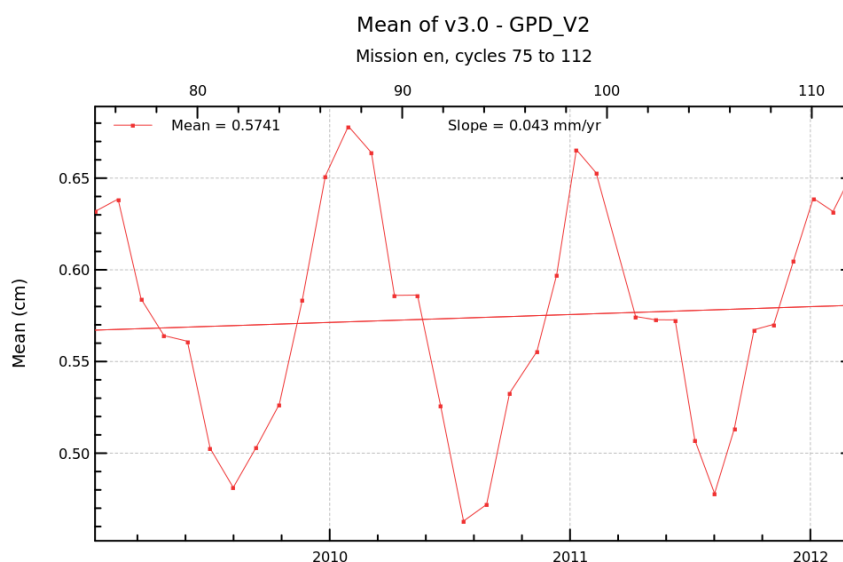
Diagnostic A001 (mission en)

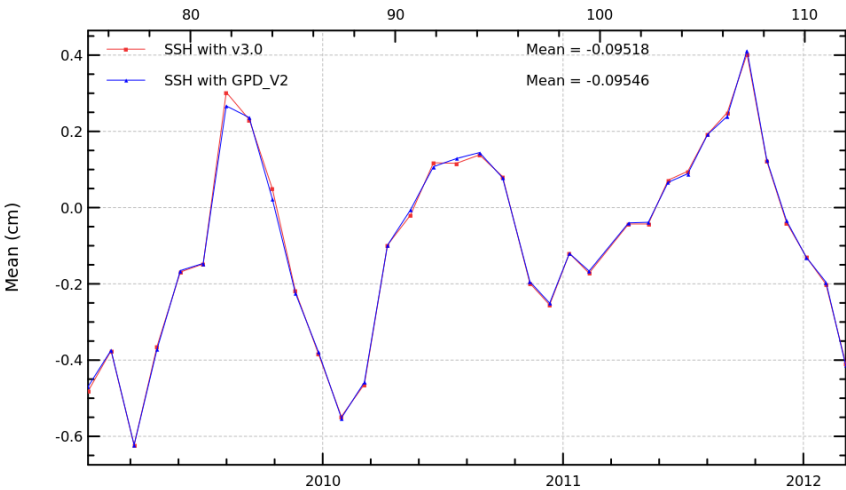
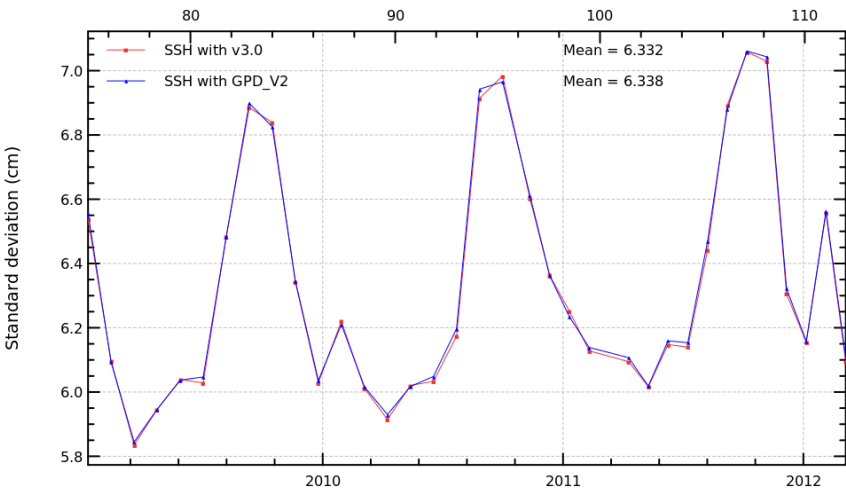
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

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 A101 a (mission en)	
Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
<p>Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than 10 days (in order to reduce the effect of the oceanic variability).</p>	
<div><div>Mean of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div><div></div></div> <div><div>Standard deviations of SSH crossovers</div><div>Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div><div></div></div>	

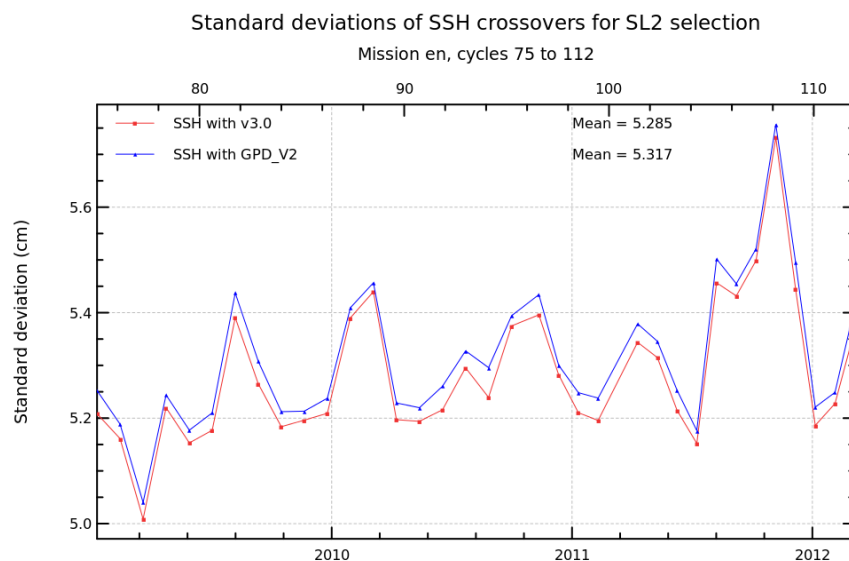
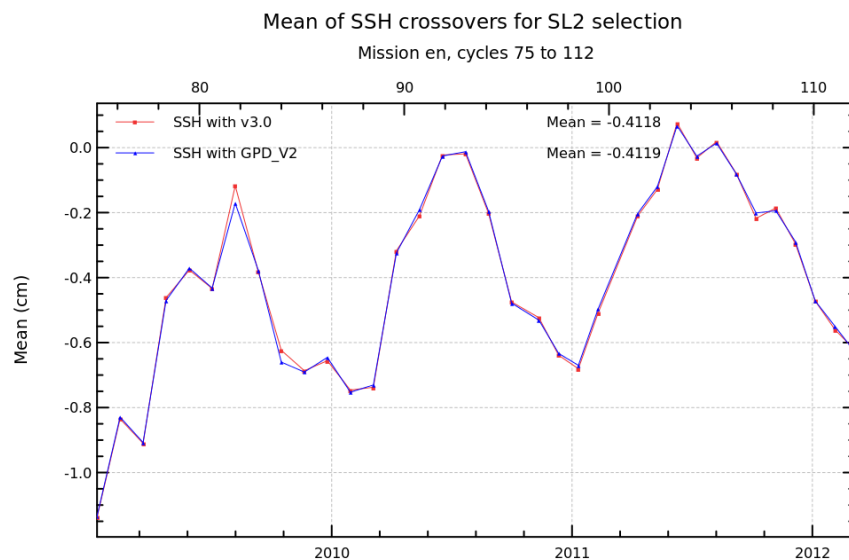
Diagnostic A101_b (mission en)

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



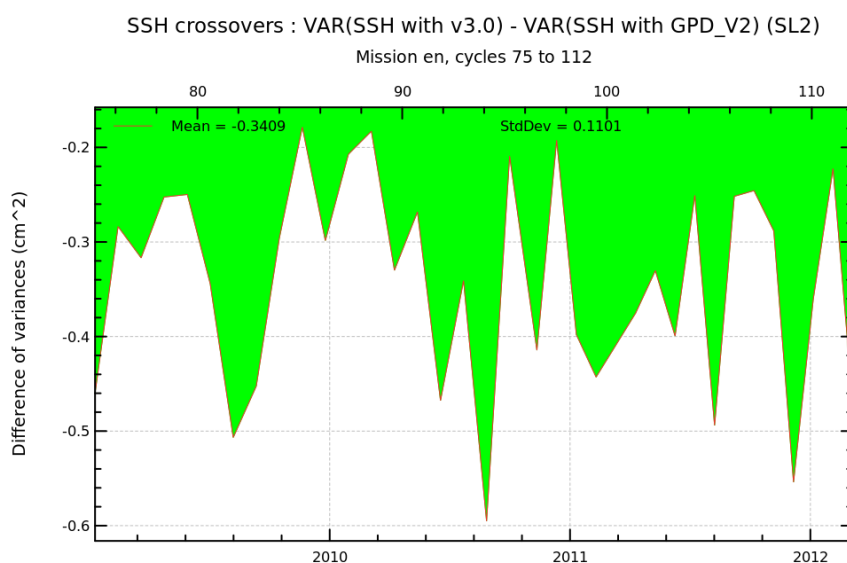
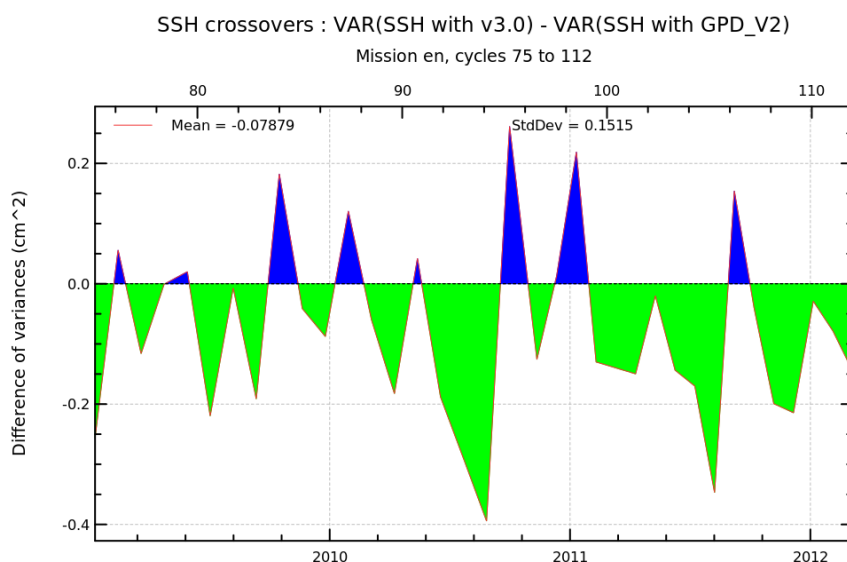
Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

Name : Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

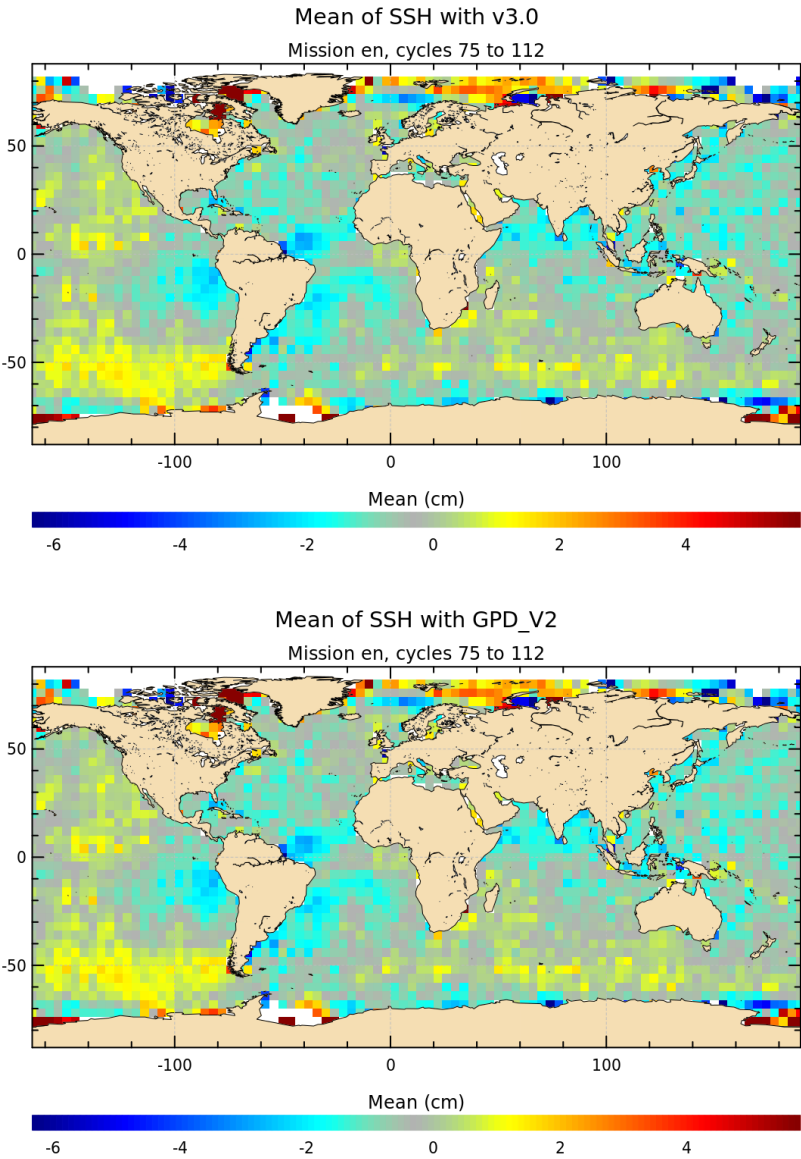
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

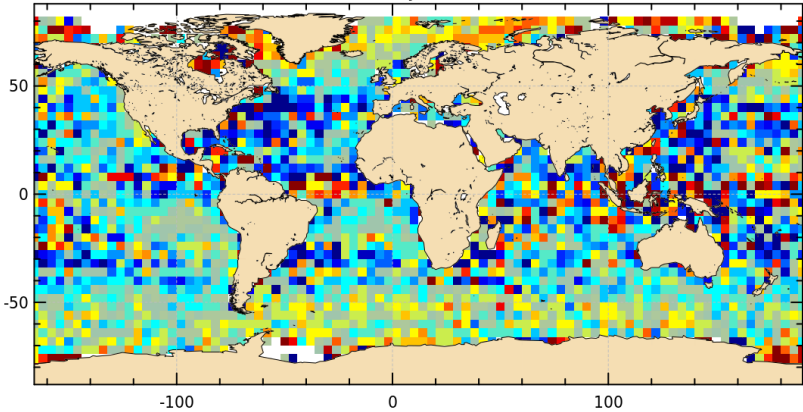
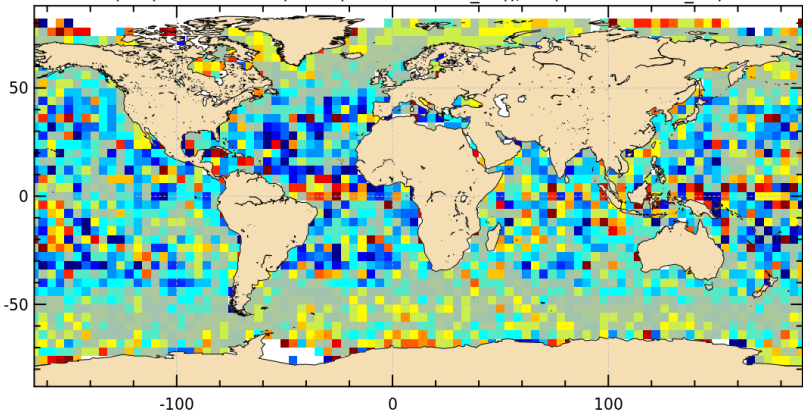
Description : The difference of temporal evolution between the global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SSH differences are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences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

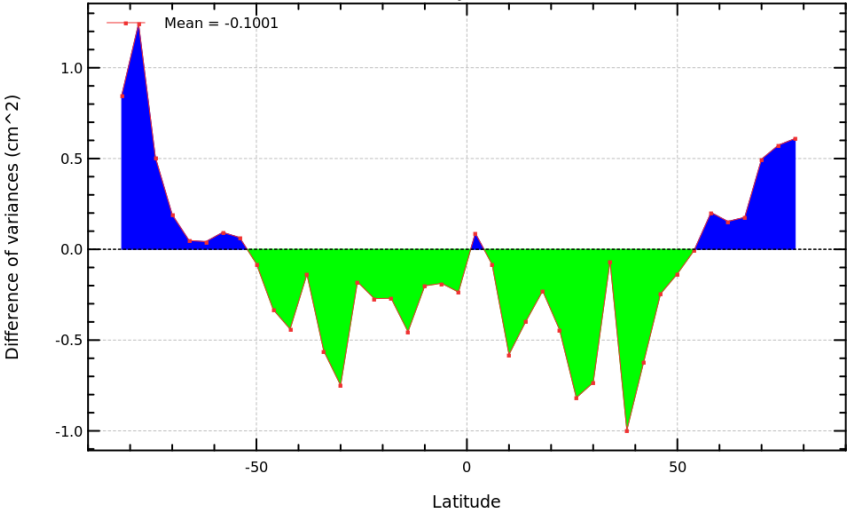
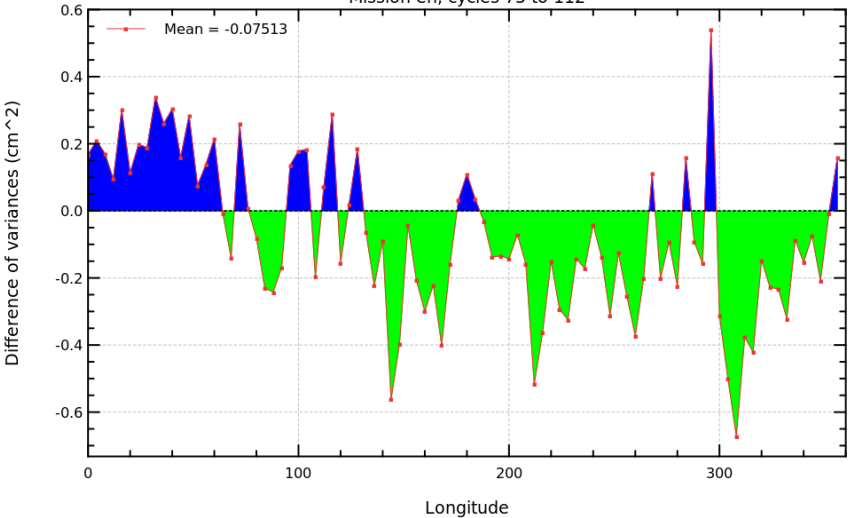
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

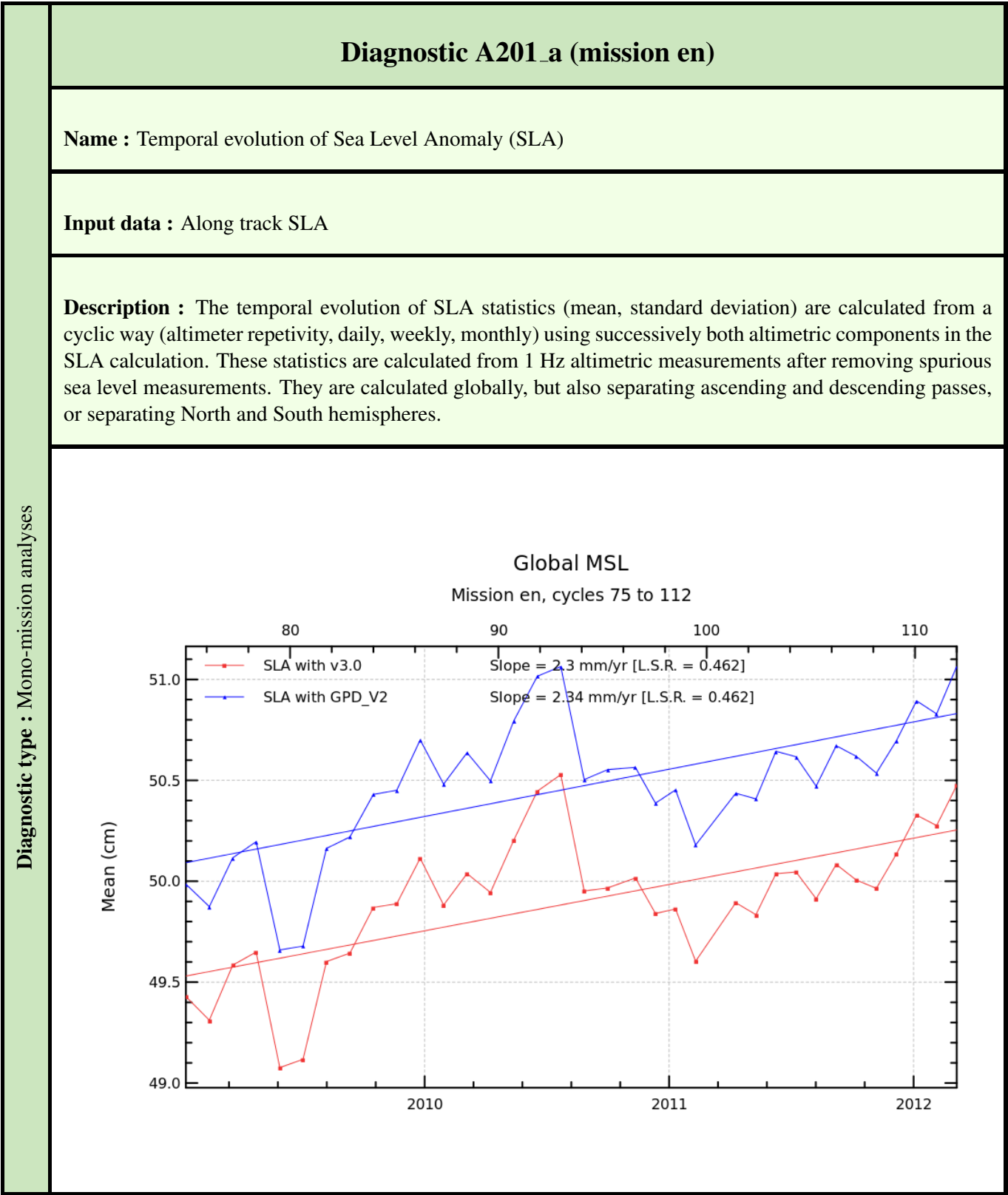


Diagnostic A103 (mission en)	
Name : Map of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are 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 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).	
	<div><div>VAR(SSH with v3.0) - VAR(SSH with GPD_V2)</div><div>Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div><div>SSH crossovers : difference of variances (cm^2)</div><div>-2-1012</div><div>Percentage of X_SSH error reduction</div><div>(Var(SSH with v3.0) - Var(SSH with GPD_V2))/Var(SSH with GPD_V2)</div><div>Reduction/Increase of variance of X_SSH - ln %</div><div>-10-50510</div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A105 (mission en)	
	Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.	
	<div><div><div>VAR(SSH with v3.0) - VAR(SSH with GPD_V2)</div><div>Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div><div>Mean = -0.1001</div><div></div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with v3.0) - VAR(SSH with GPD_V2)</div><div>Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div><div>Mean = -0.07513</div><div></div></div></div>	



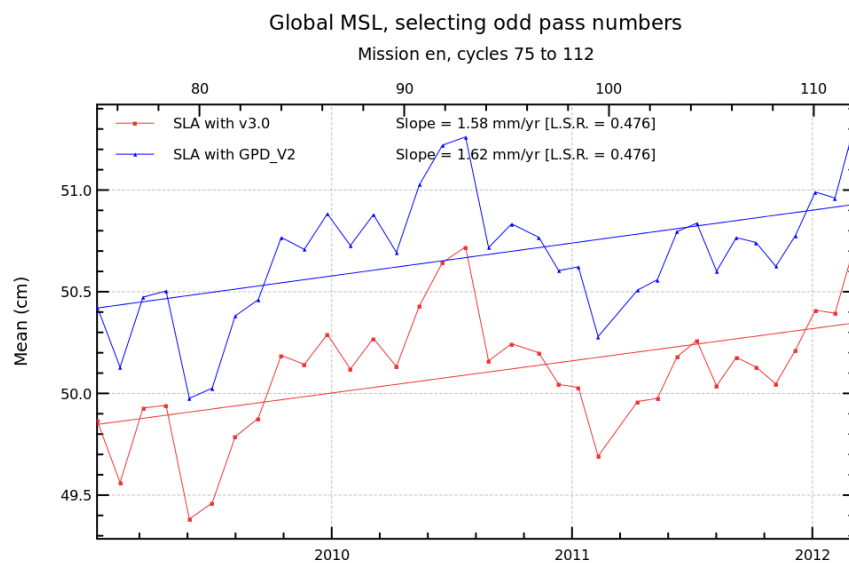
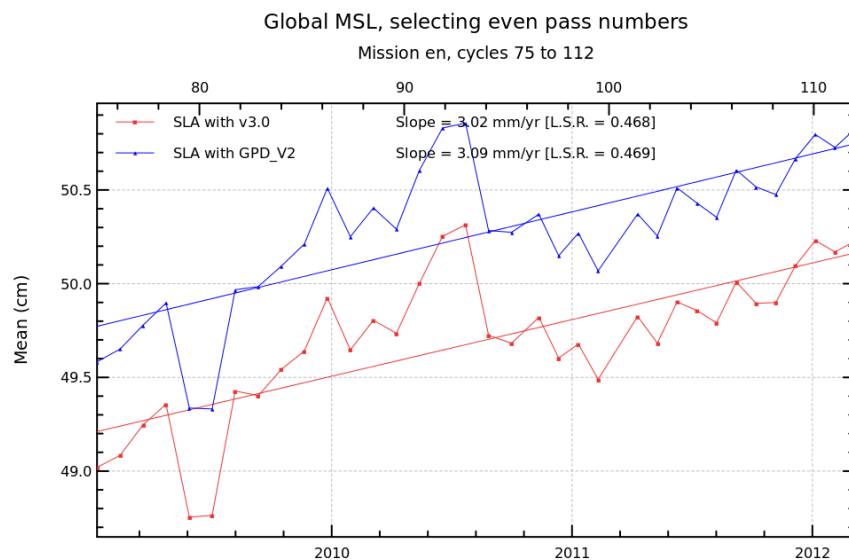
Diagnostic A201_b (mission en)

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



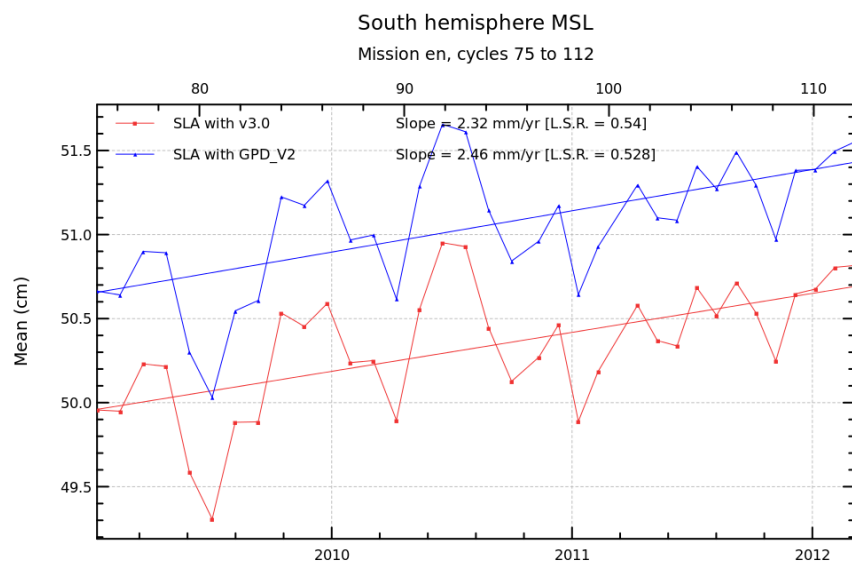
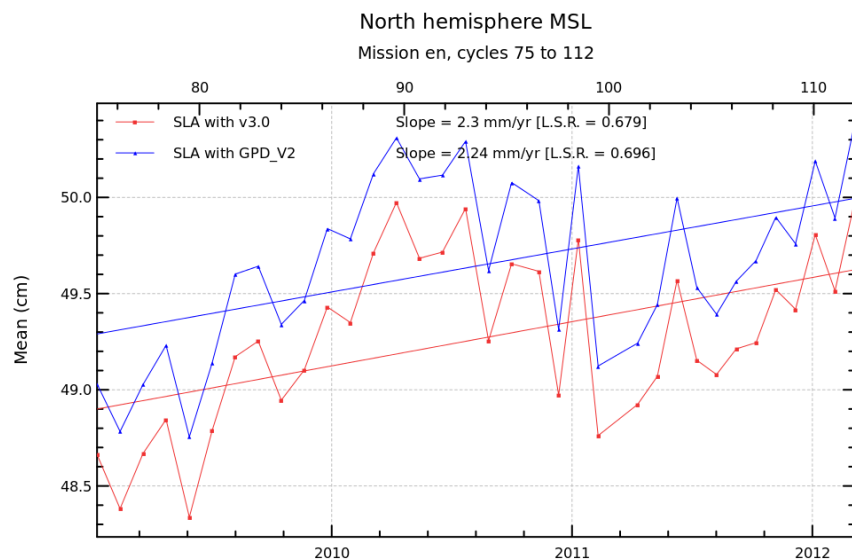
Diagnostic A201_c (mission en)

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



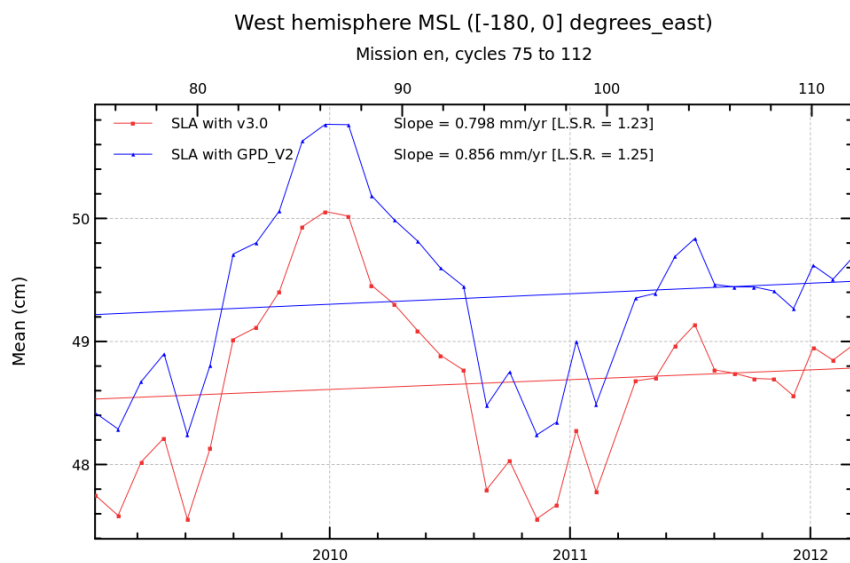
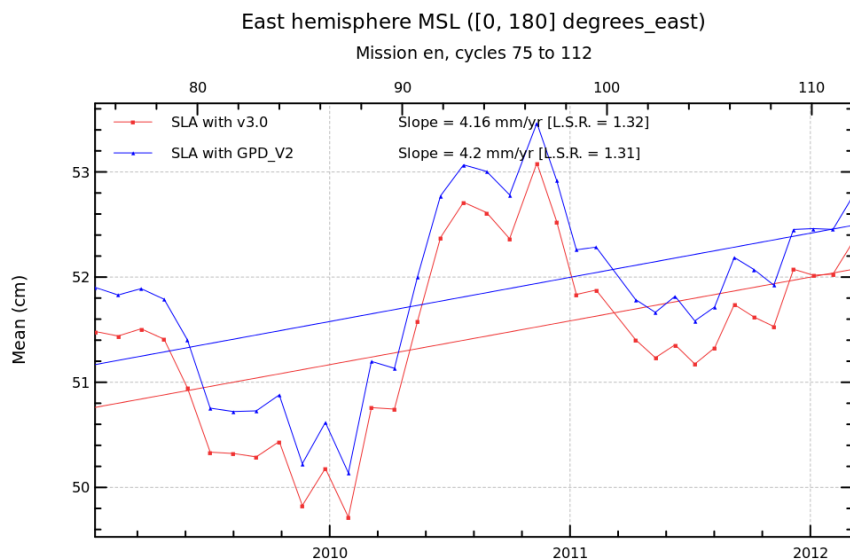
Diagnostic A201_d (mission en)

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



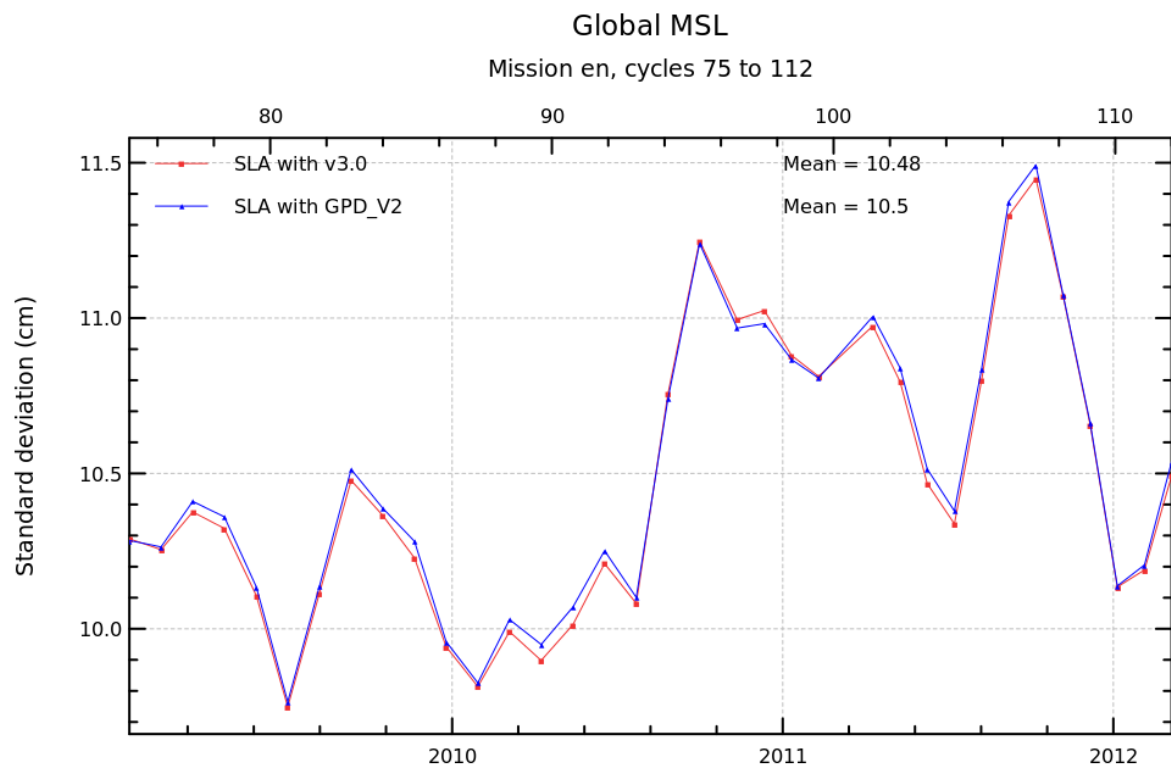
Diagnostic A201_e (mission en)

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



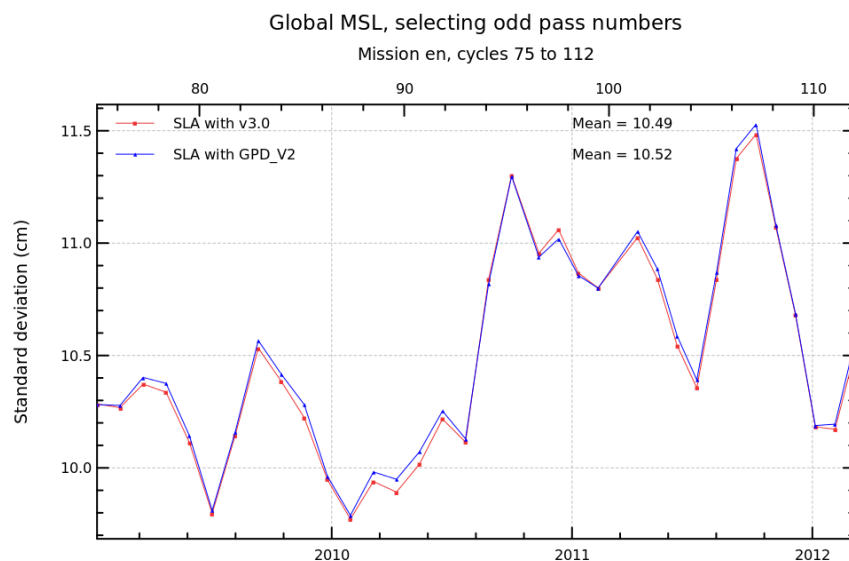
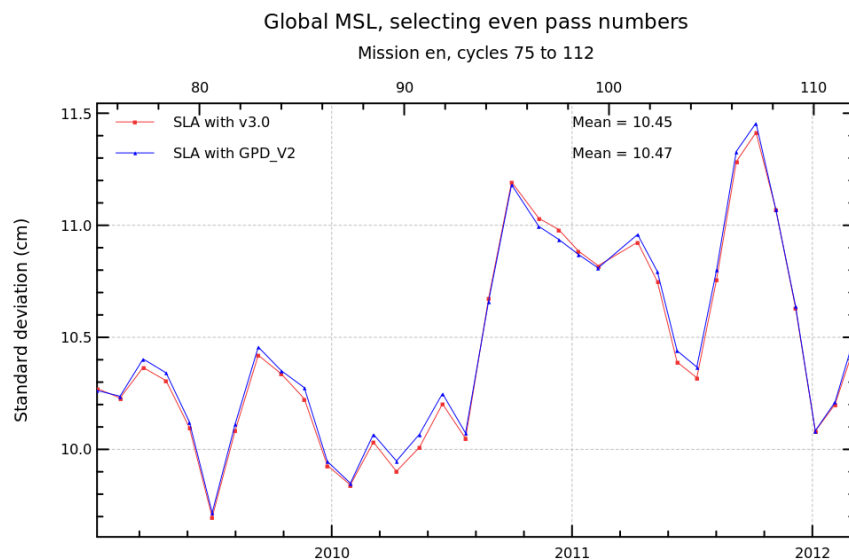
Diagnostic A201_f (mission en)

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



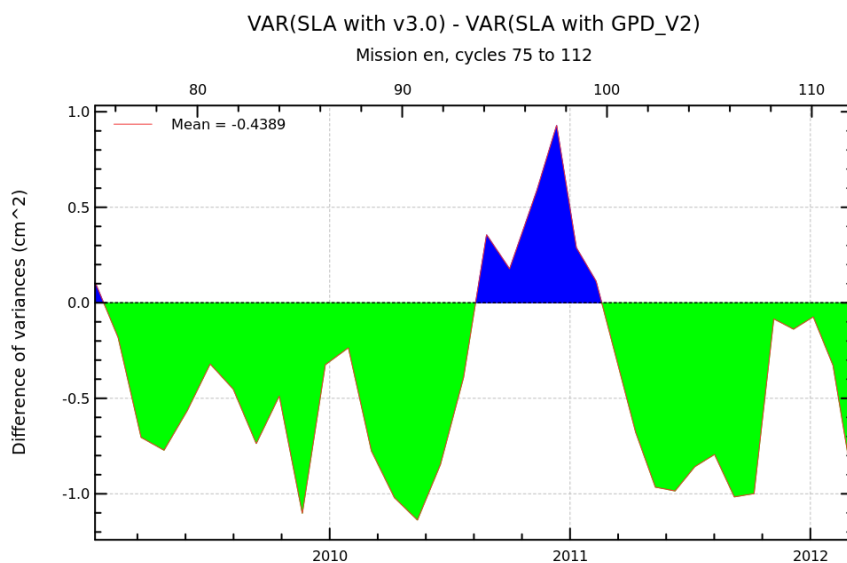
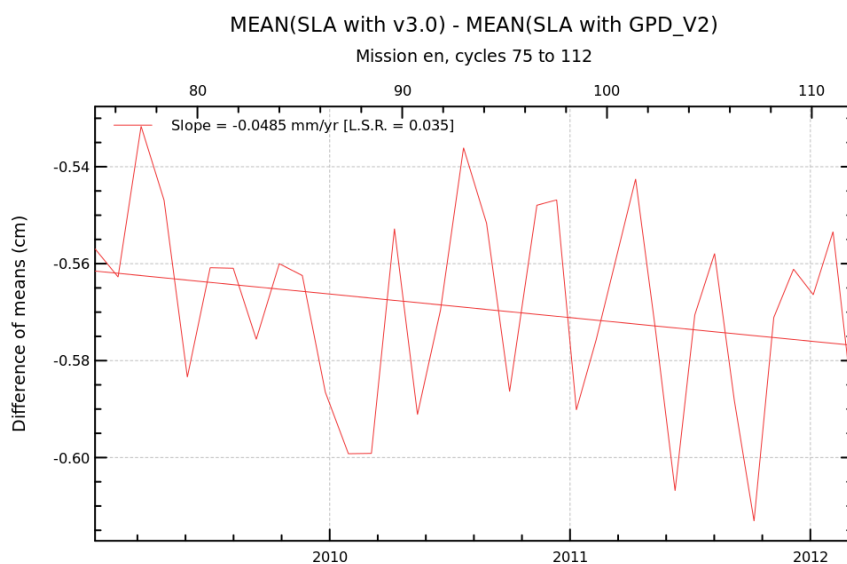
Diagnostic A202_a (mission en)

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



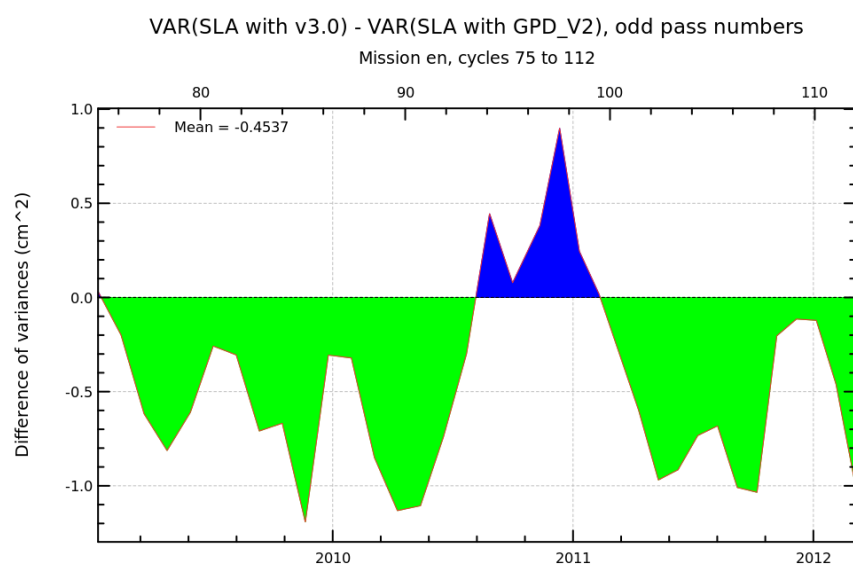
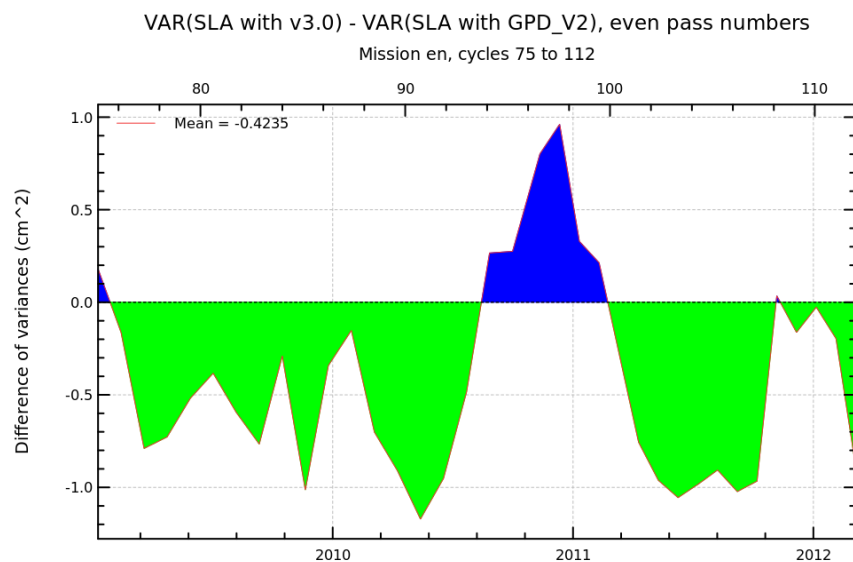
Diagnostic A202_b (mission en)

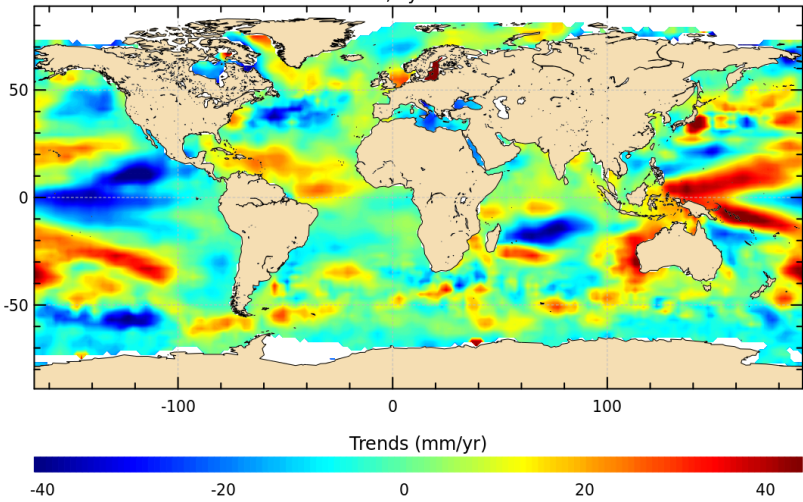
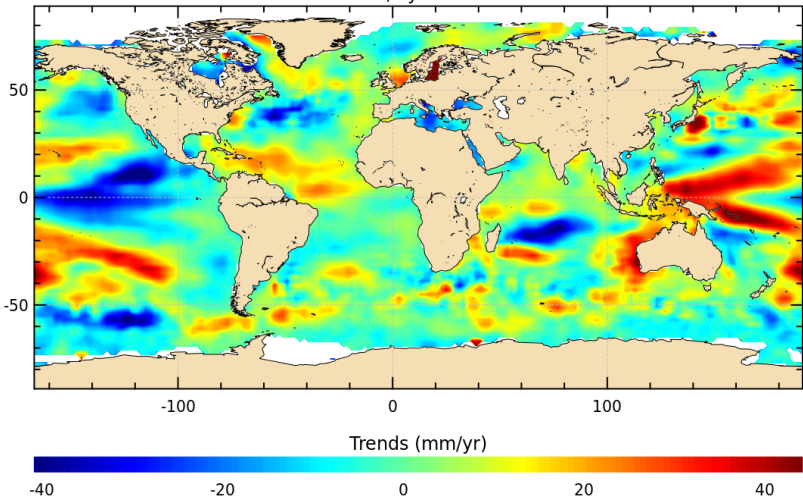
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

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 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.	
	<div>SLA with v3.0 trends Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div>  <div>SLA with GPD_V2 trends Mission en, cycles 75 to 112</div> 	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission en)

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

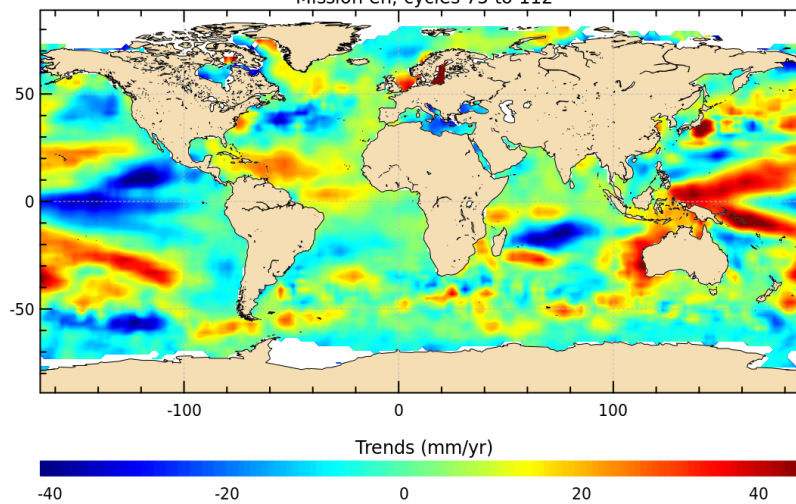
Input data : Along track SLA

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

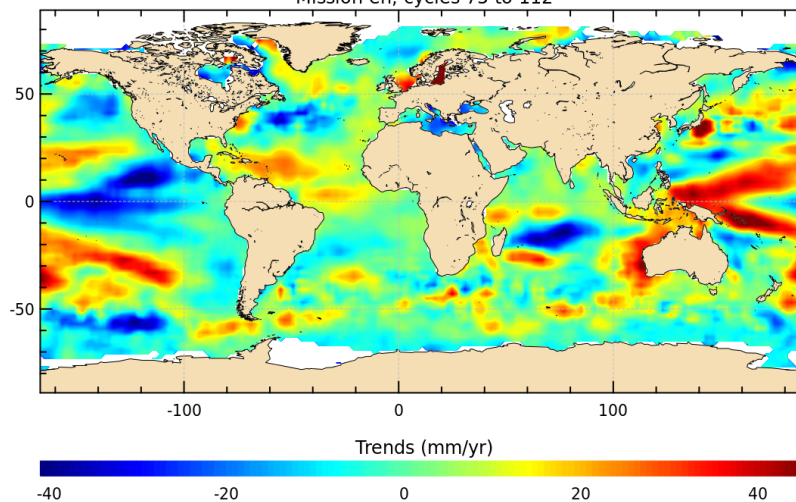
SLA with v3.0 trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112



SLA with GPD_V2 trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112



Diagnostic A203_c (mission en)

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

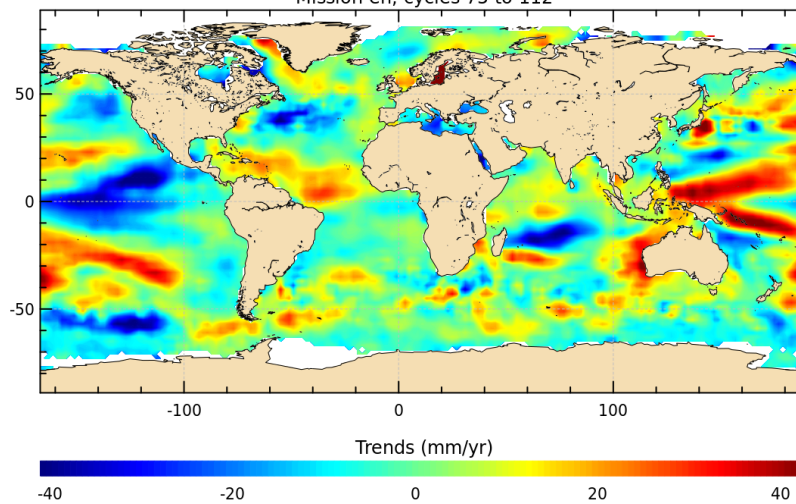
Input data : Along track SLA

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

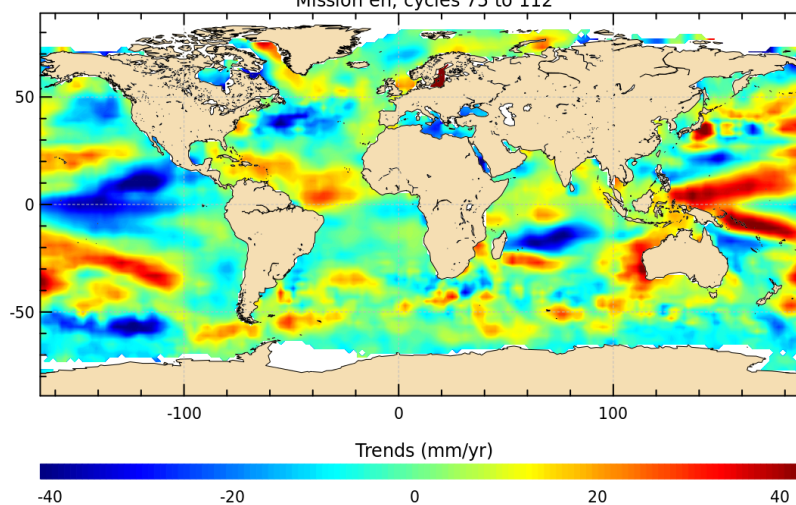
SLA with v3.0 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112



SLA with GPD_V2 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112



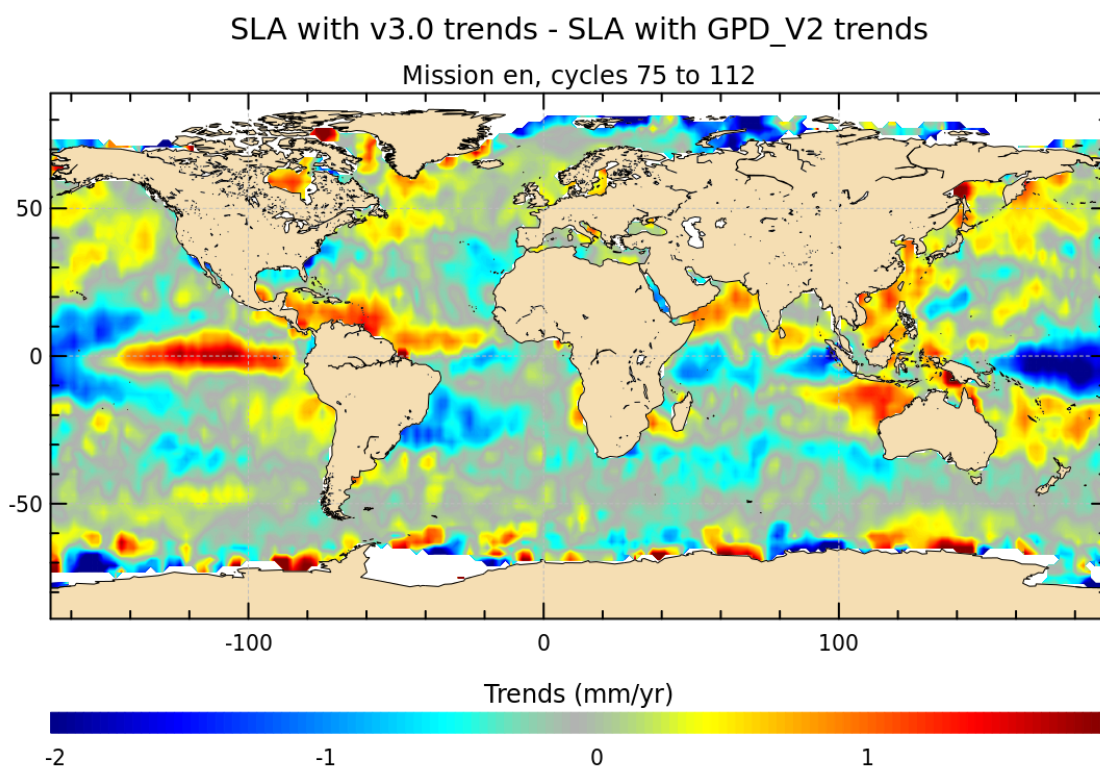
Diagnostic A204_a (mission en)

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

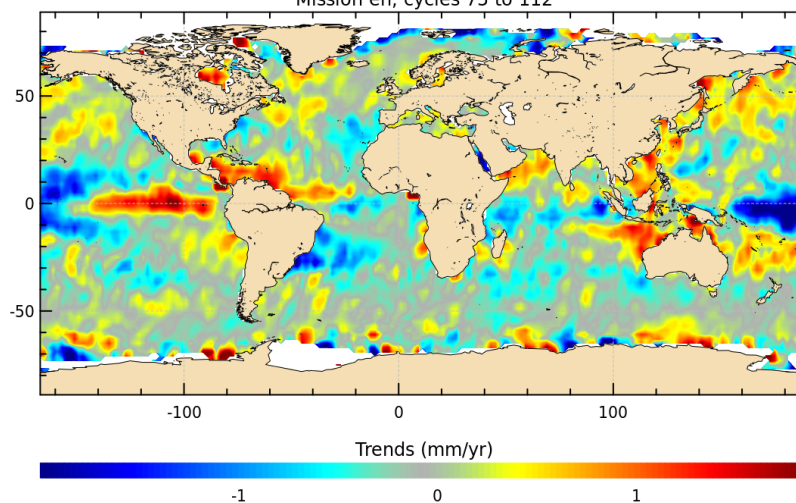
Input data : Along track SLA

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

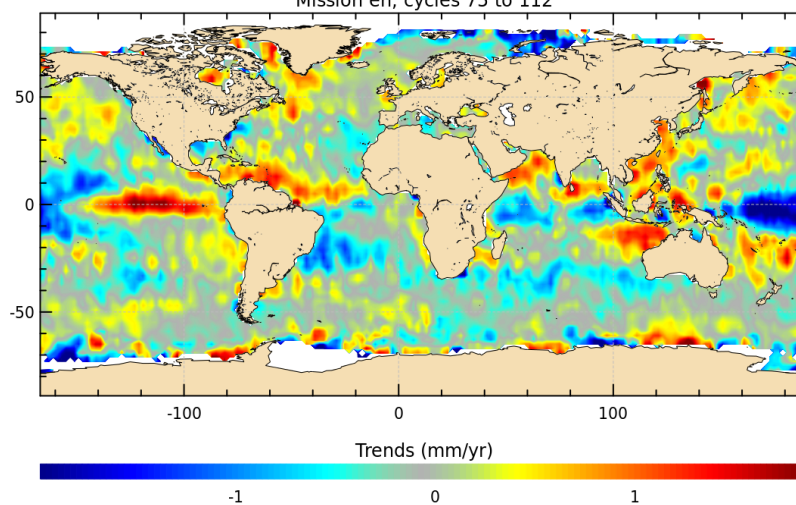
SLA with v3.0 trends - SLA with GPD_V2 trends : even pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112



SLA with v3.0 trends - SLA with GPD_V2 trends : odd pass numbers

Mission en, cycles 75 to 112

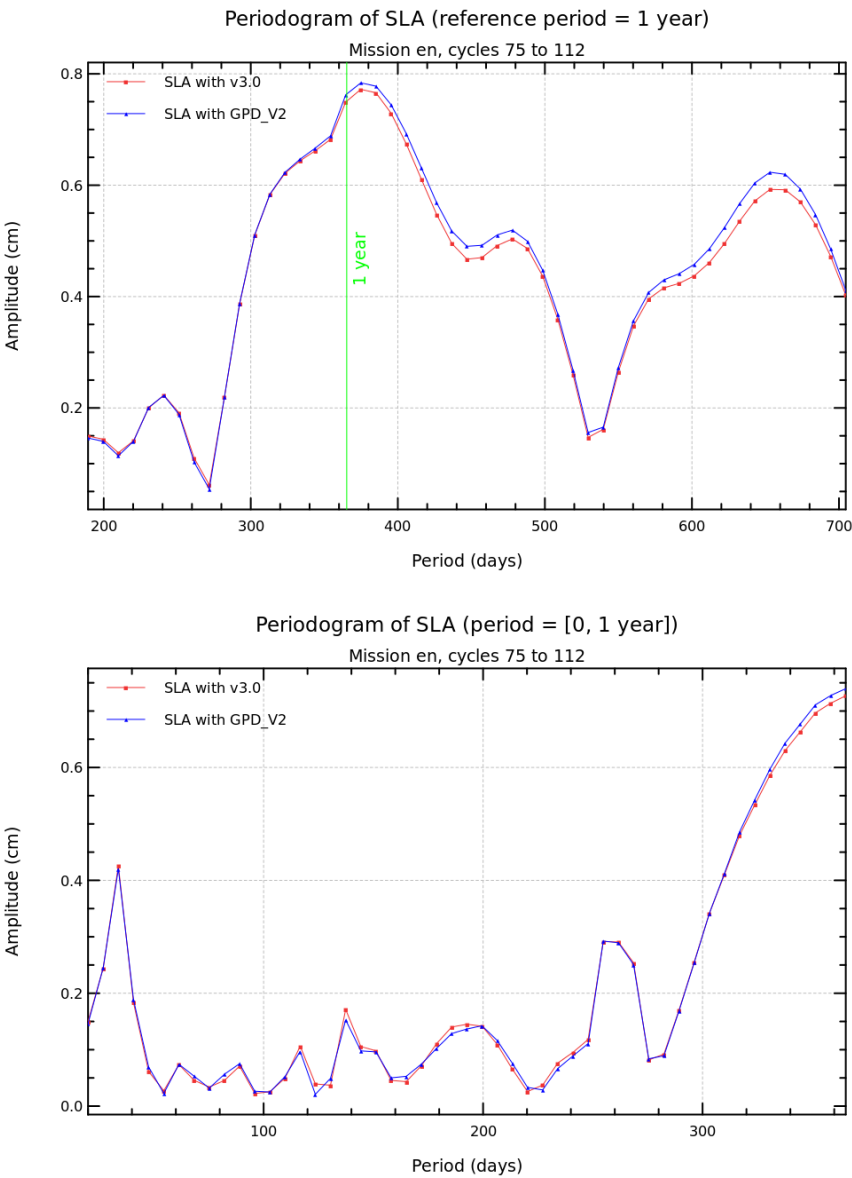


Diagnostic A206_a (mission en)

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.



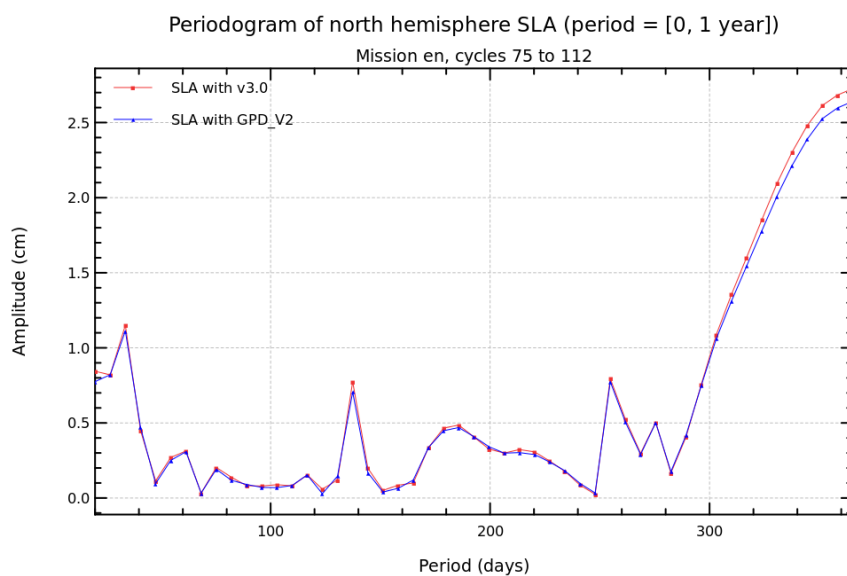
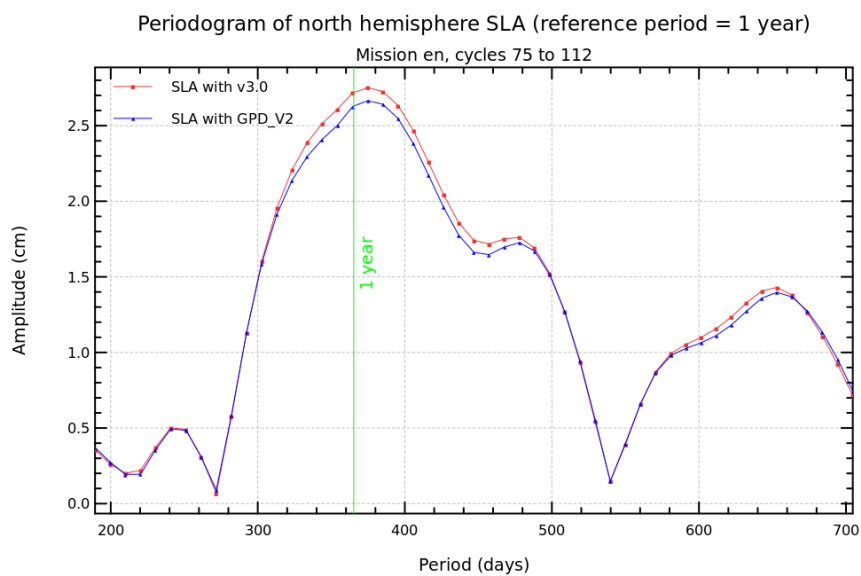
Diagnostic A206_b (mission en)

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

