

Orbit quality: POE-E versus POE-D

Study variable	POE-E_prelim
Reference variable	POE-D
Missions	Jason-1 (<i>j1</i>)
Period	[19007, 23183]

Creation date : 2015/07/27

Contents

A002 - Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	3
A003 - Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	4
A004 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	5
A006 - EOF Decomposition of Differences	7
A101 - Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	12
A102 - Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers	14
A103 - Map of SSH crossovers	15
A104 - Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	16
A105 - Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	17
A201 - Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	18
A202 - Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	24
A203 - Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	26
A204 - Differences between maps of SLA trends	29
A205 - Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	31
A206 - Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	33

A207 - Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance	36
A208 - Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude	37
A209 - Differences between maps of SLA variance	39
A210 - Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands	40
A211 - Differences between maps of SLA per year	43

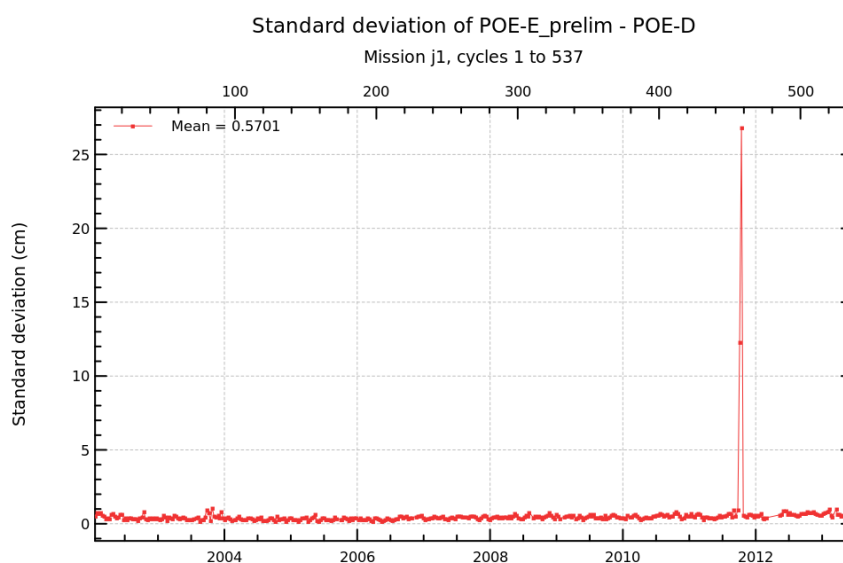
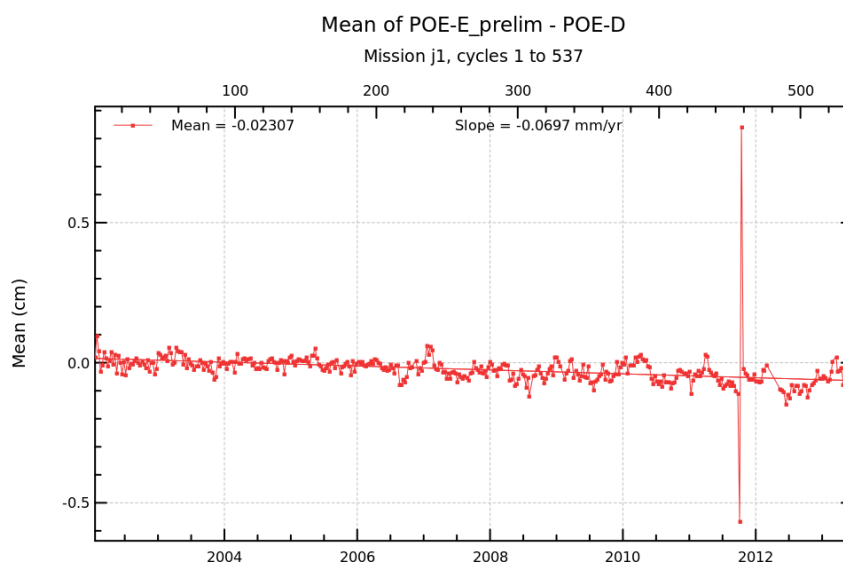
Diagnostic A002 (mission j1)

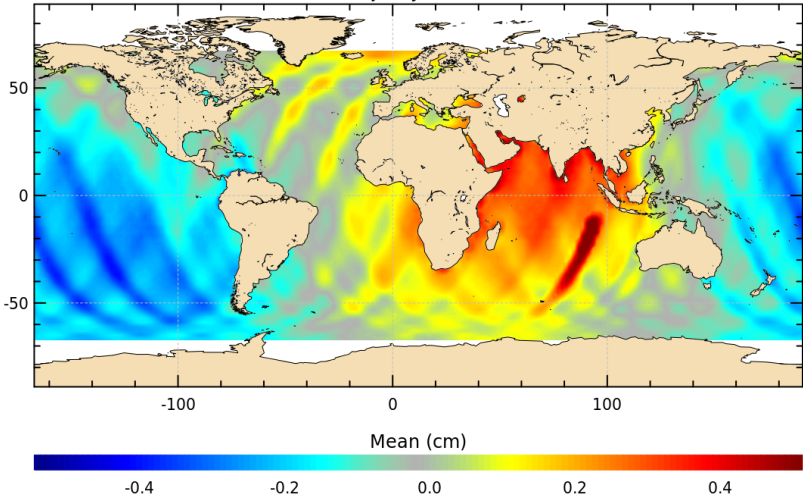
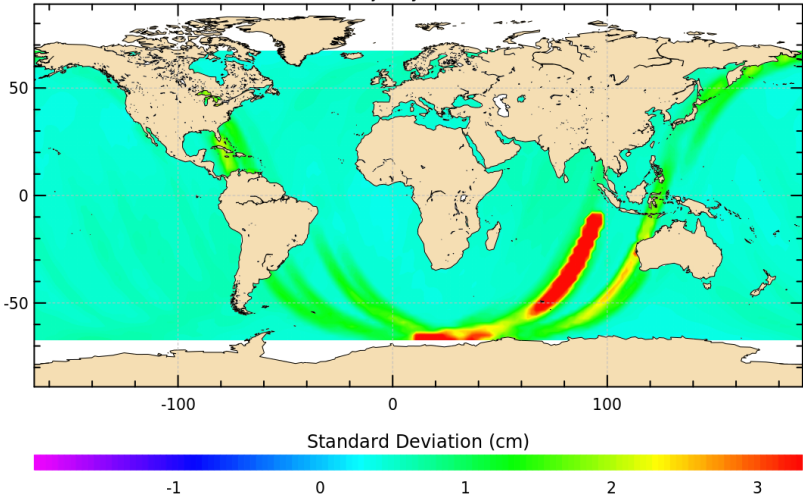
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

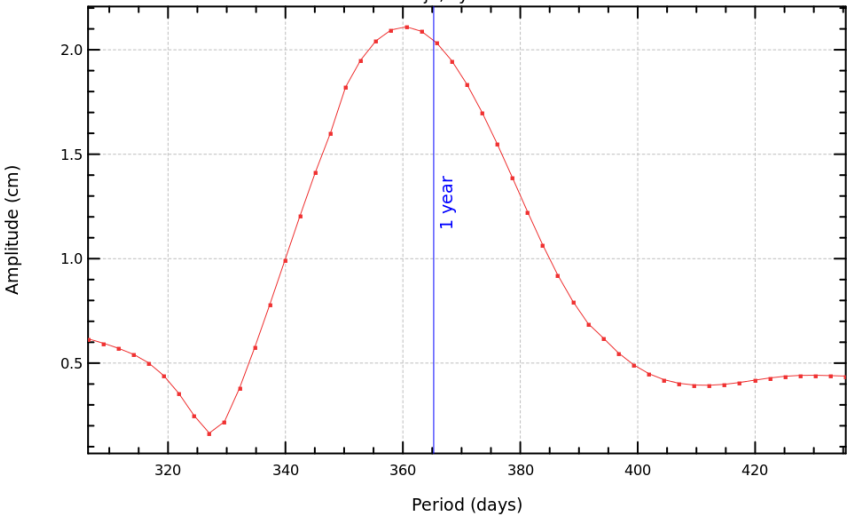
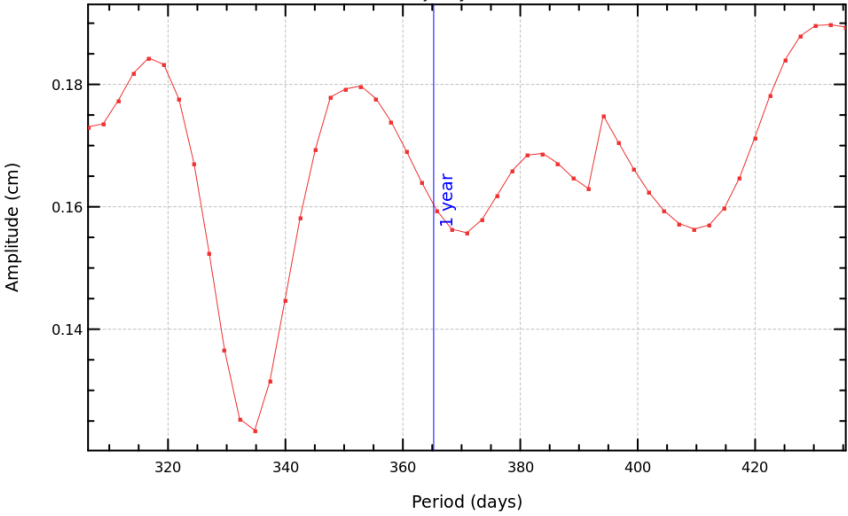
Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A003 (mission j1)	
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated over a given period which is the longer as possible to have obtain reliable statically results. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
<div>Mean of POE-E_prelim - POE-D Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div>  <div>Standard deviation of POE-E_prelim - POE-D Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div> 	

Diagnostic A004_a (mission j1)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along track altimetric components	
<p>Description : The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by cycle monitoring of altimetric component differences (derived from diagnostic A001). It is calculated from the mean or the variance differences. The Periodogram can be calculated for all the periods, but it can be focused on a dedicated period.</p>	
<div><div>Periodogram of the mean of POE-E_prelim - POE-D (reference period = 1 year)</div><div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div></div></div> <div><div>Periodogram of the standard deviation of POE-E_prelim - POE-D (reference period = 1 year)</div><div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div></div></div>	

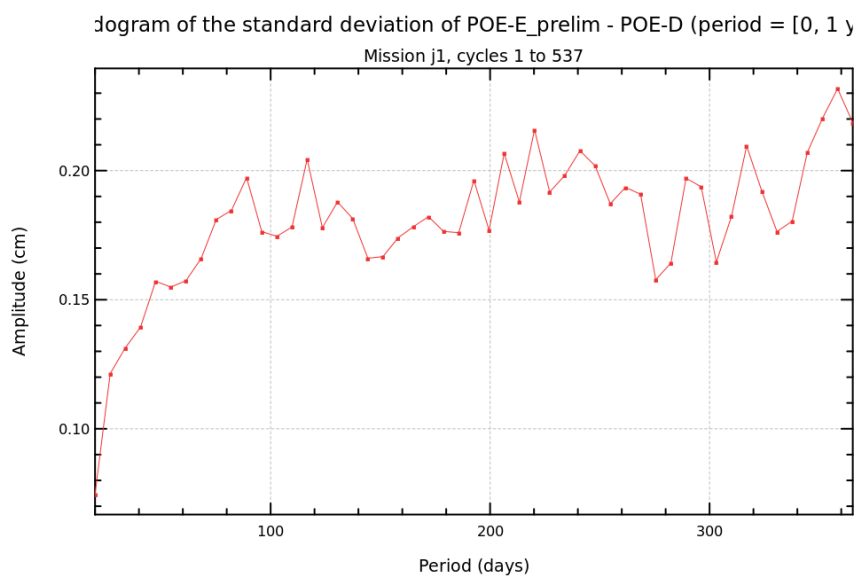
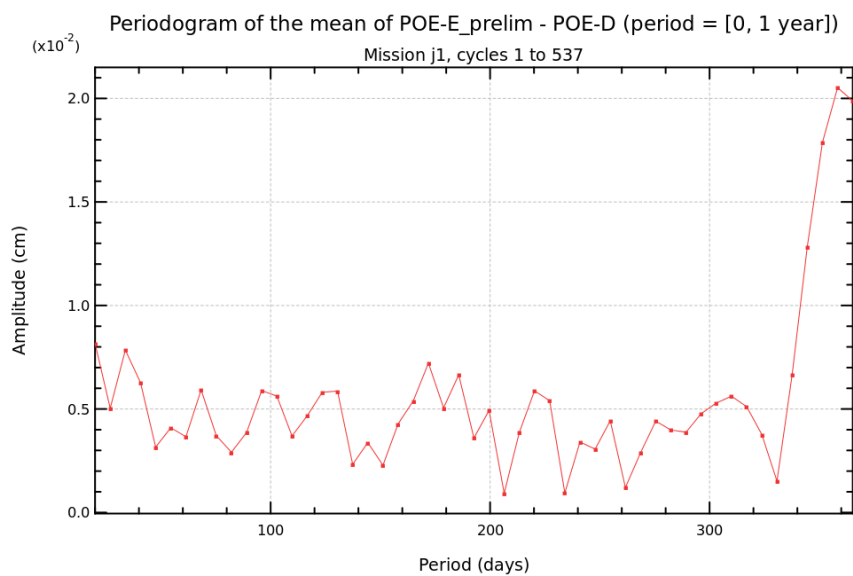
Diagnostic A004_b (mission j1)

Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

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

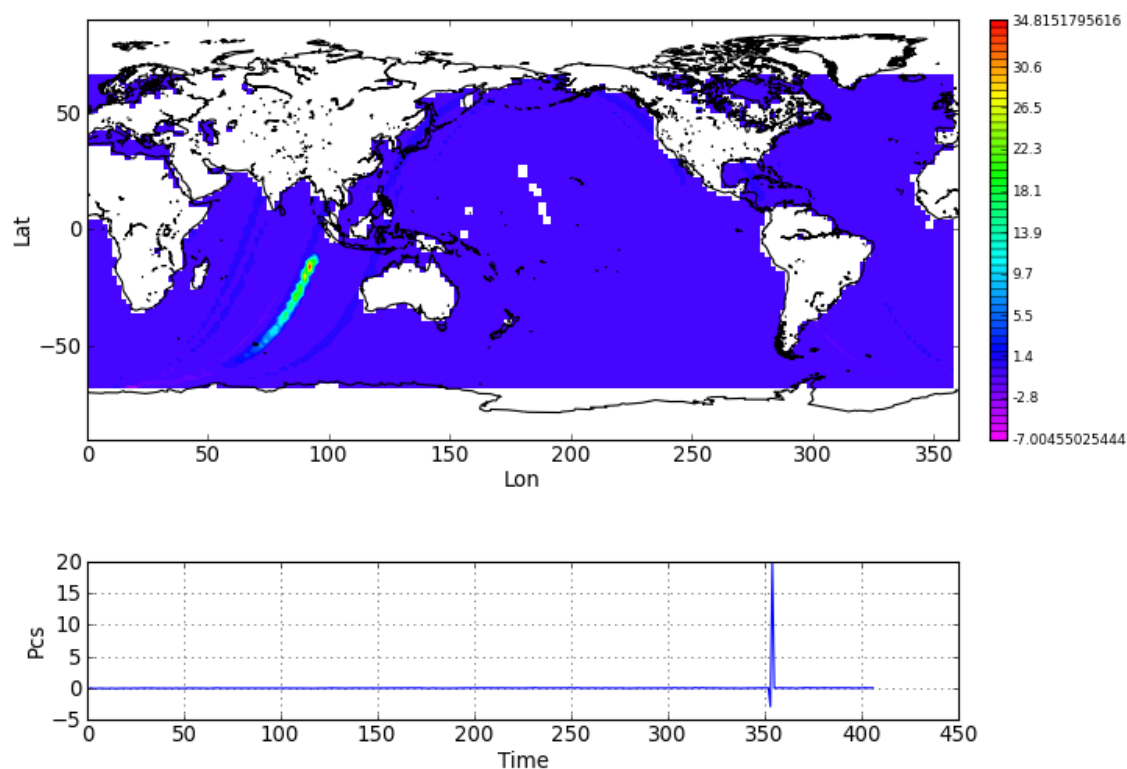
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A006_a (mission j1)**Name :** EOF Decomposition of Differences**Input data :** Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

EOF #1-Mean- Explained Variance=76.0%

Diagnostic A006_b (mission j1)

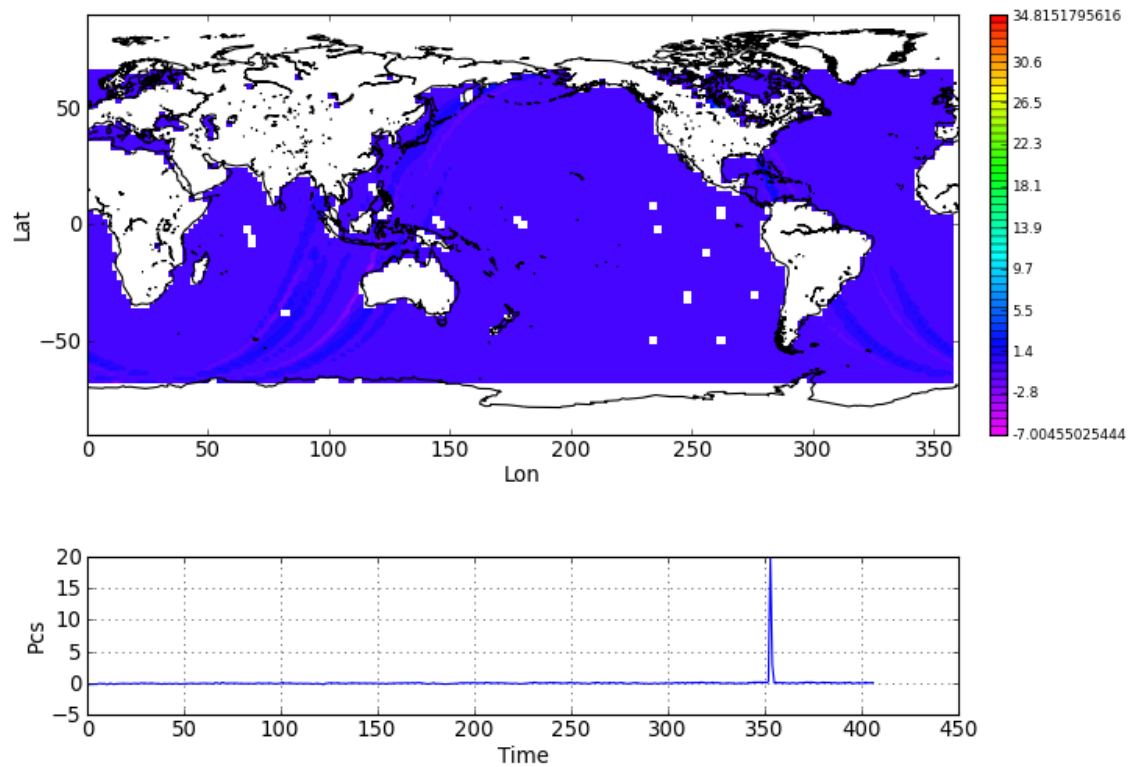
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

EOF #2-Mean- Explained Variance=13.0%



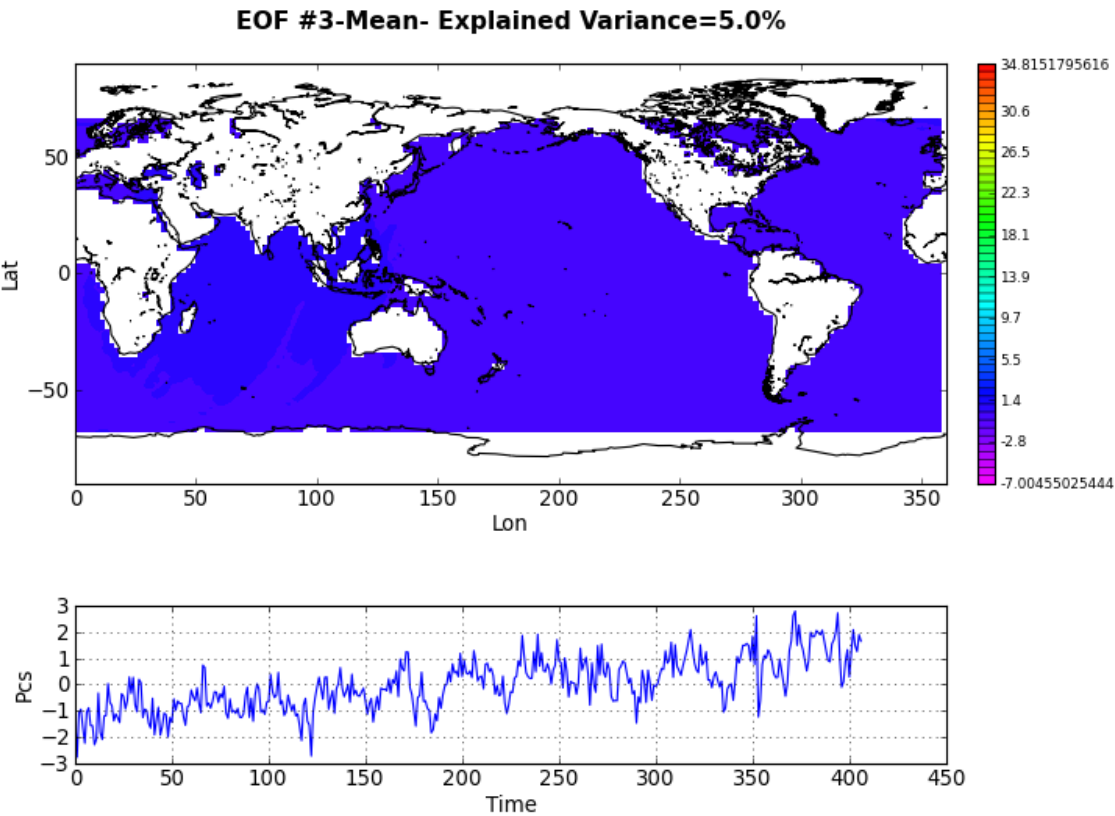
Diagnostic A006_c (mission j1)

Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A006_d (mission j1)

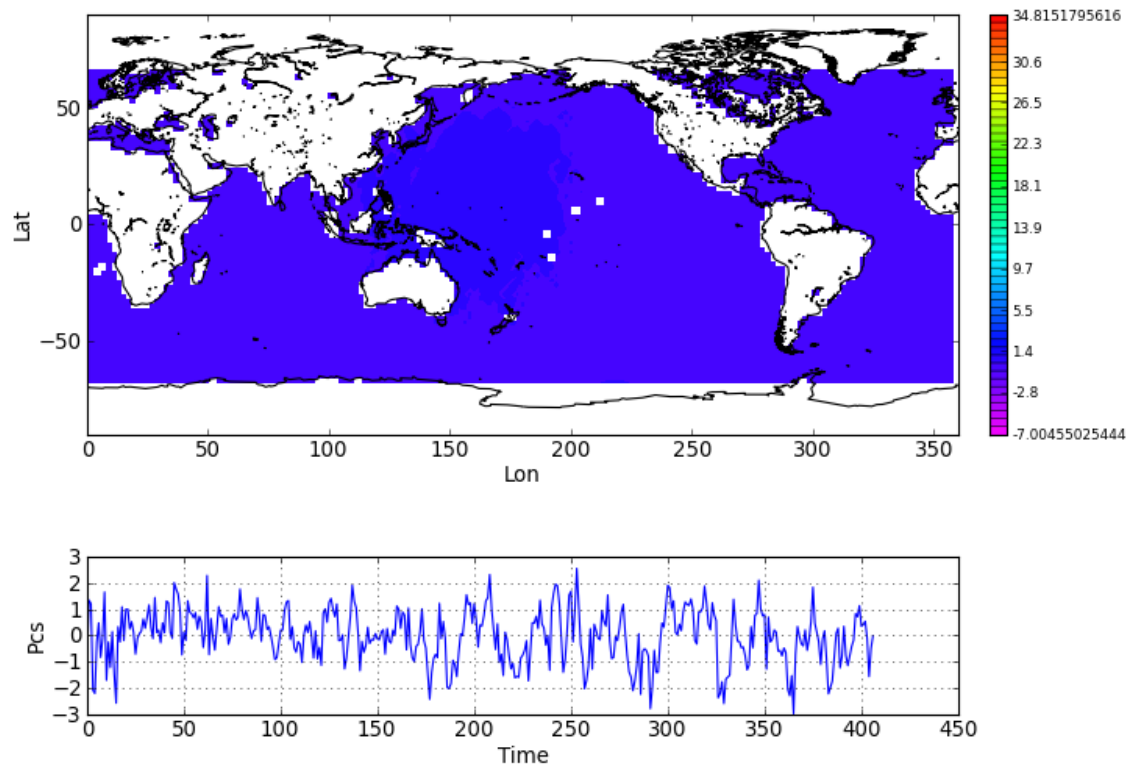
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

EOF #4-Mean- Explained Variance=2.0%



Diagnostic A006_e (mission j1)

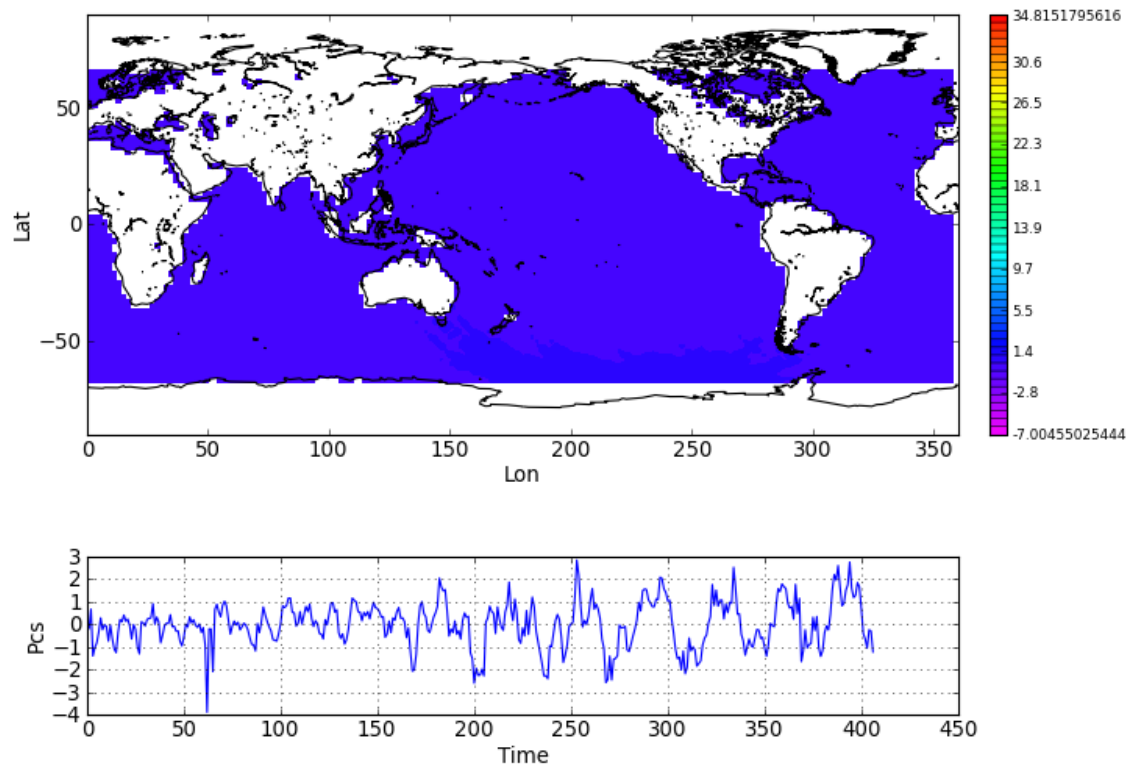
Name : EOF Decomposition of Differences

Input data : Along track altimetric components

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated from the mean SLA maps (per cycle) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. The maps of the differences are analyzed through an Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) decomposition.

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

EOF #5-Mean- Explained Variance=2.0%

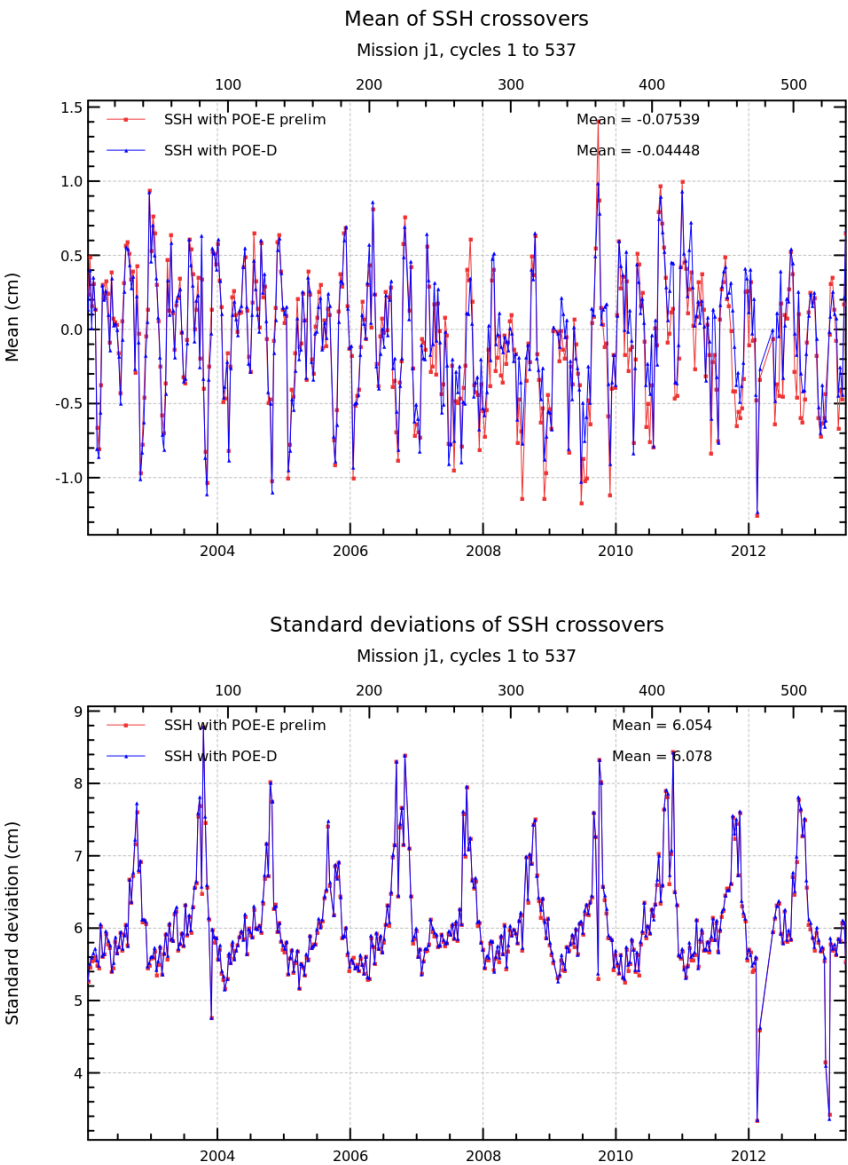


Diagnostic A101_a (mission j1)

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).



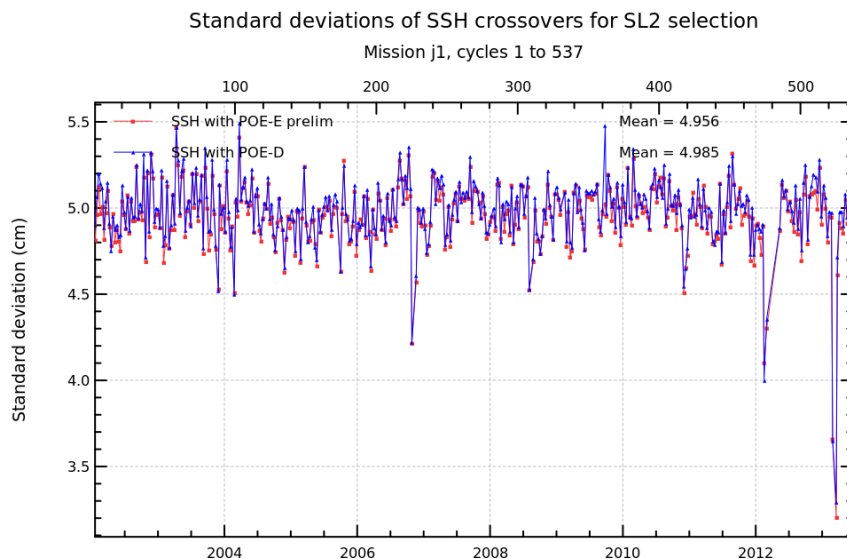
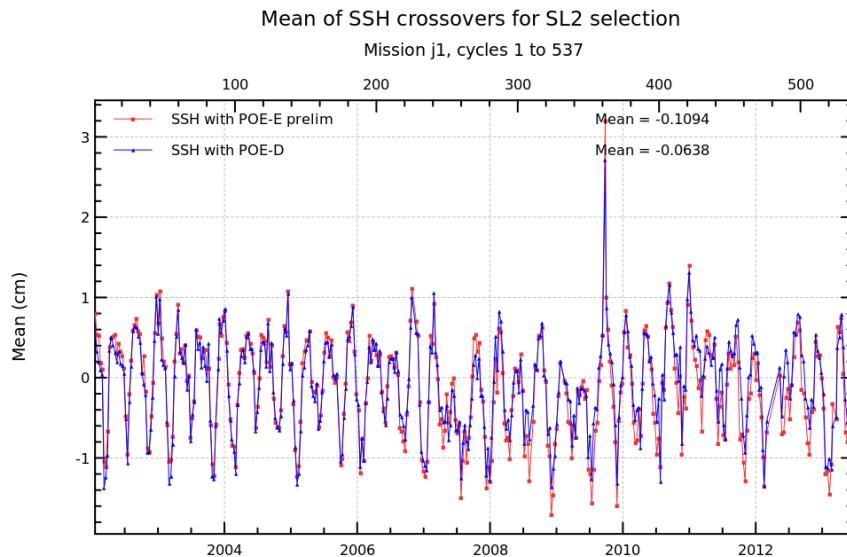
Diagnostic A101_b (mission j1)

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



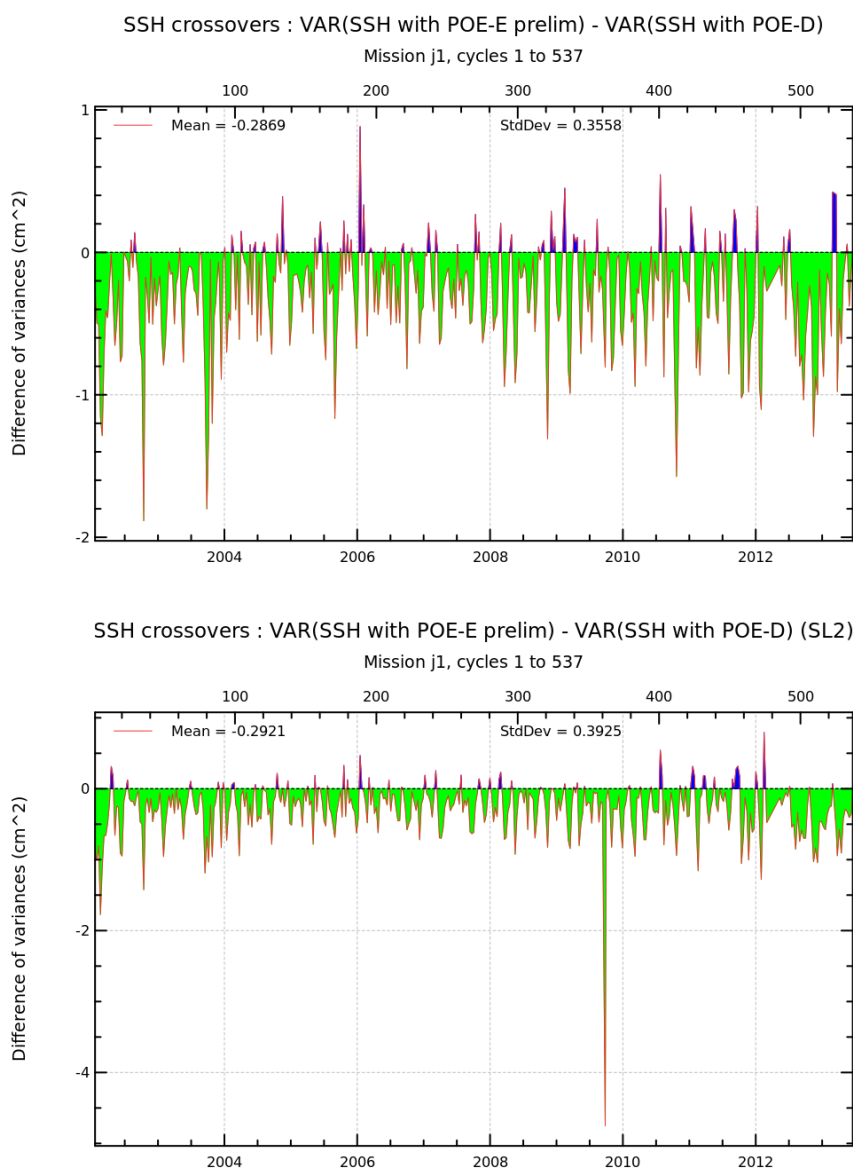
Diagnostic A102 (mission j1)

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

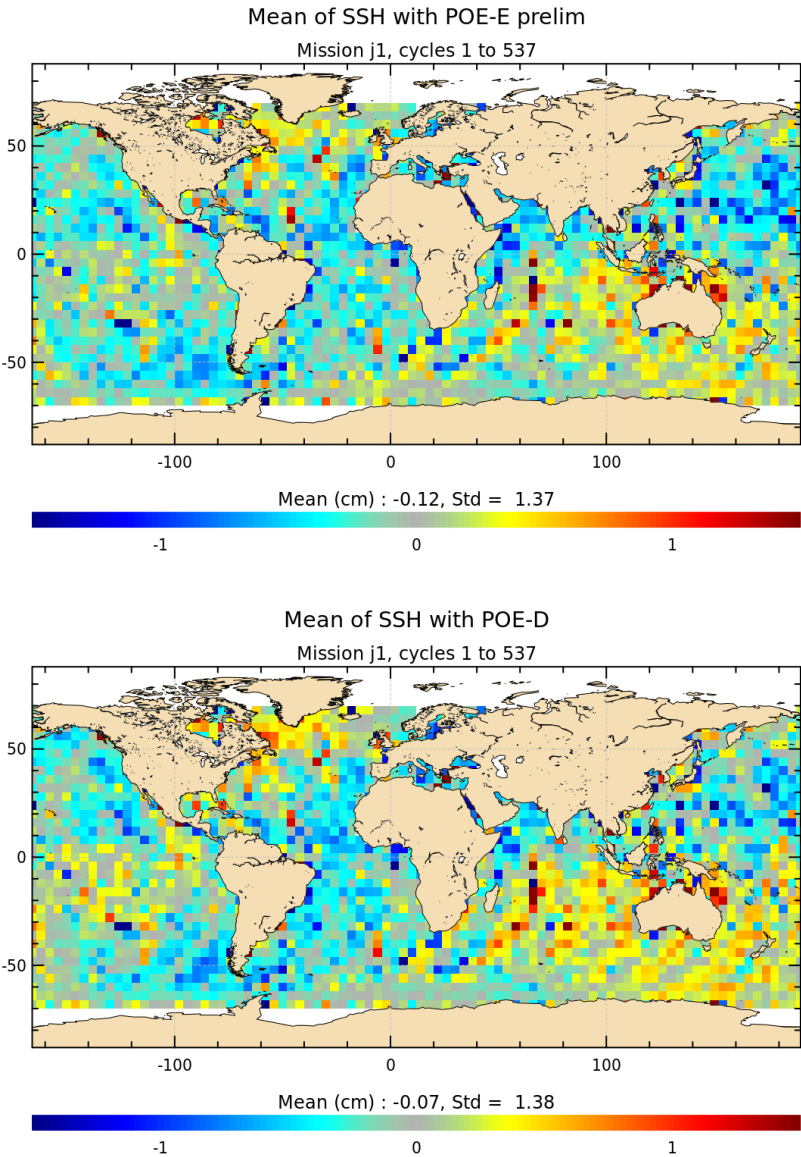


Diagnostic A103 (mission j1)

Name : Map of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

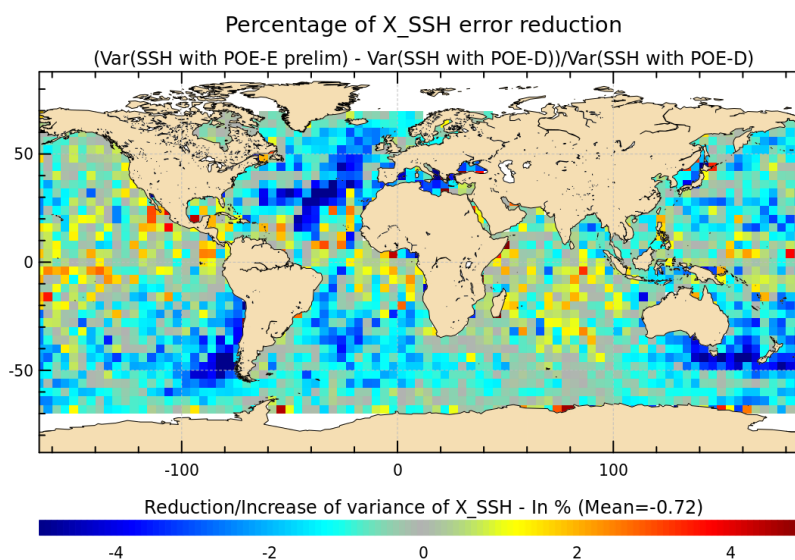
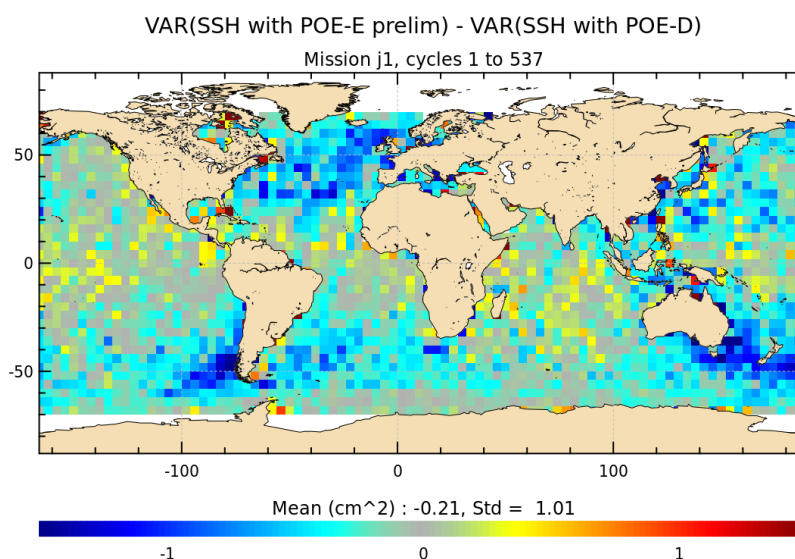
Description : The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower than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

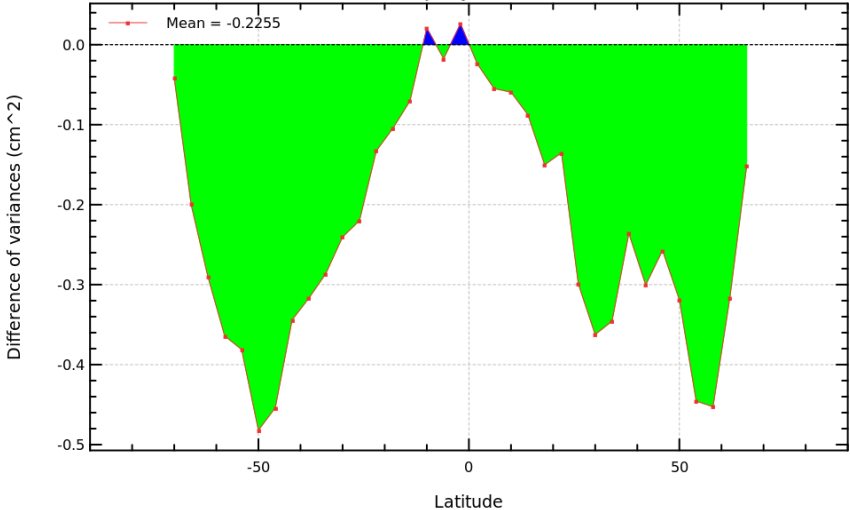
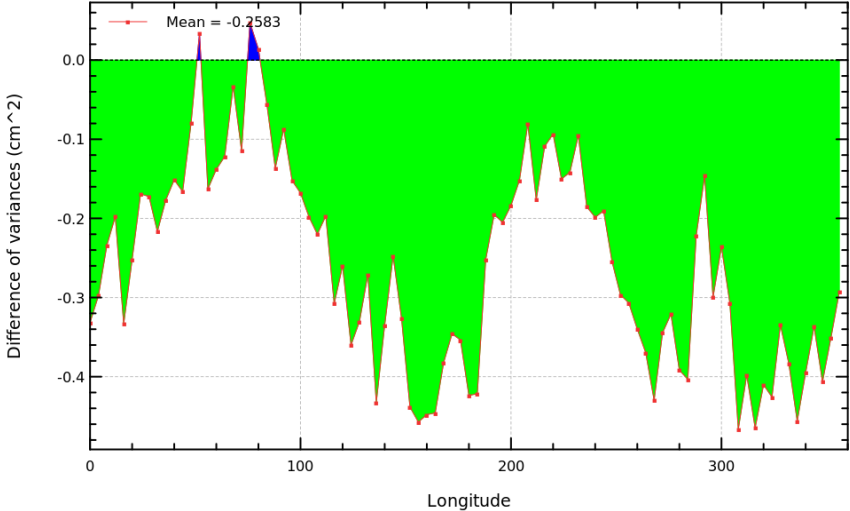


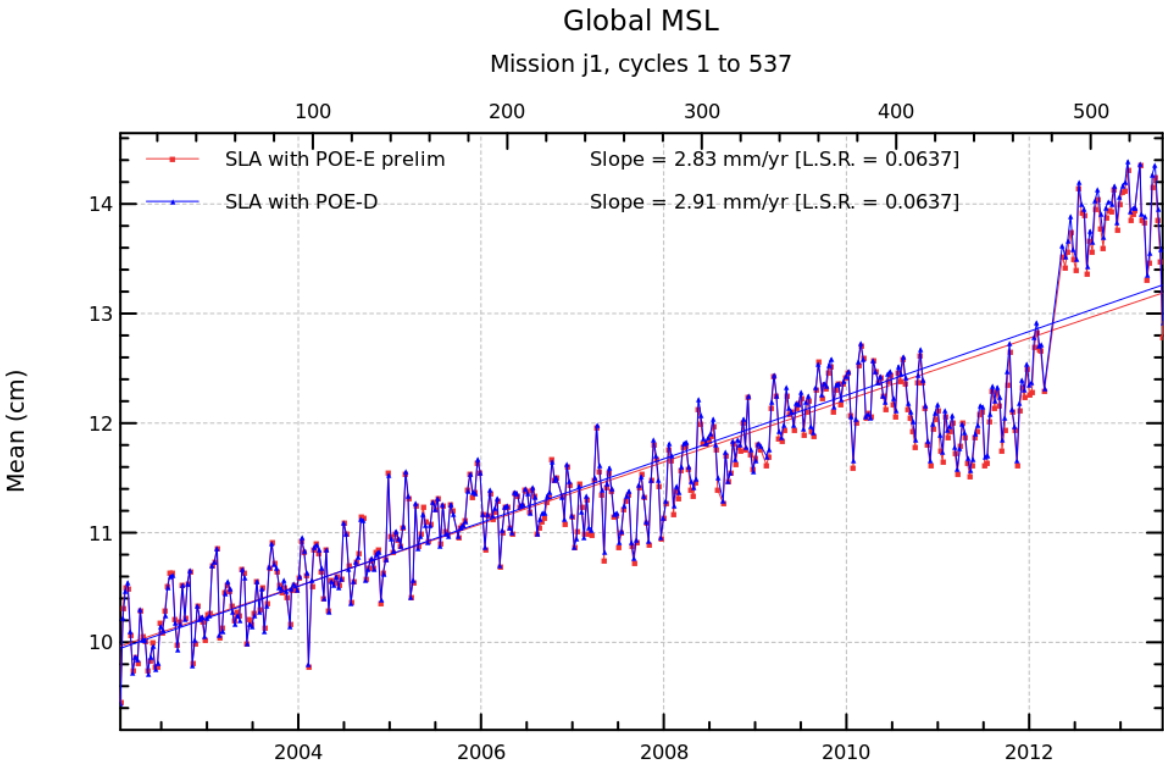
Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

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 A105 (mission j1)	
	Name : Differences between SSH crossovers vs coastal distance	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	Description : The differences of SSH variances at crossovers are plotted in function of coastal distance, latitudes and longitudes.	
	<div><div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div>Mean = -0.2255</div><div></div></div><div><div>VAR(SSH with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SSH with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div>Mean = -0.2583</div><div></div></div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A201_a (mission j1)	
	Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	<p>Description : The temporal evolution of SLA statistics (mean, standard deviation) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes, or separating North and South hemispheres.</p>	
	<div>Global MSL</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div> 	

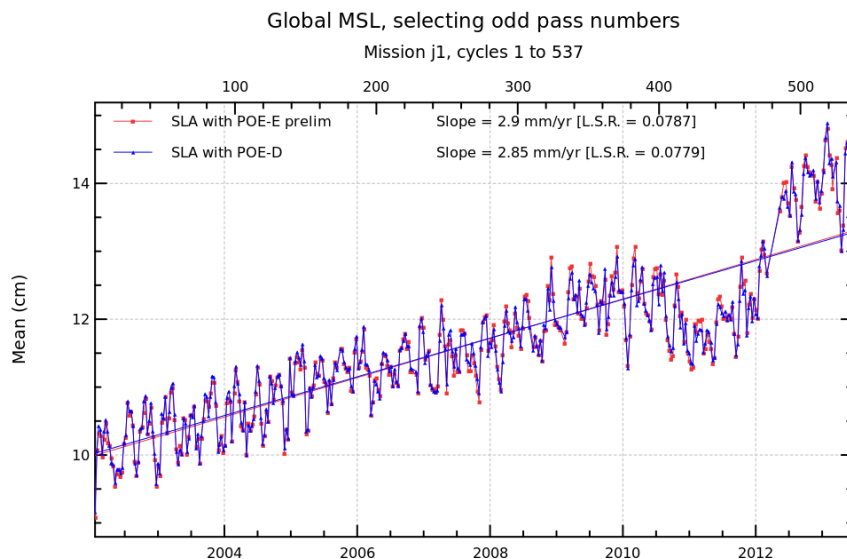
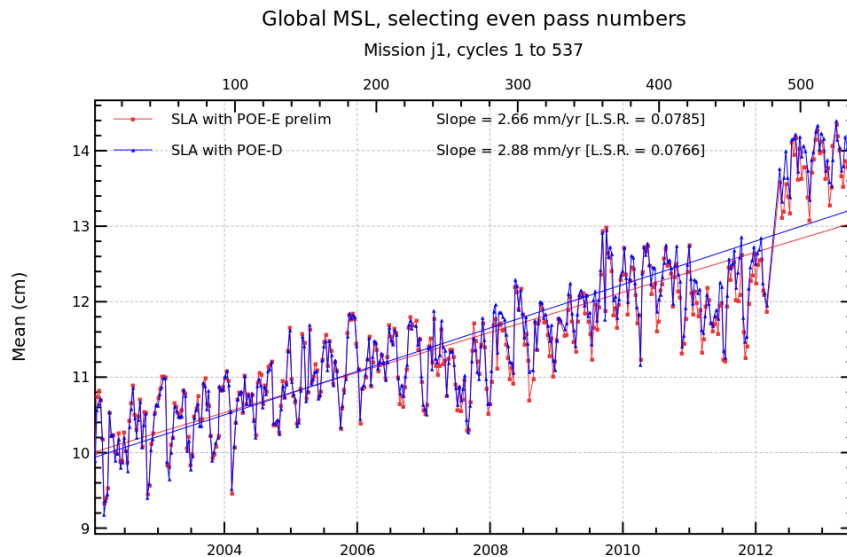
Diagnostic A201_b (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



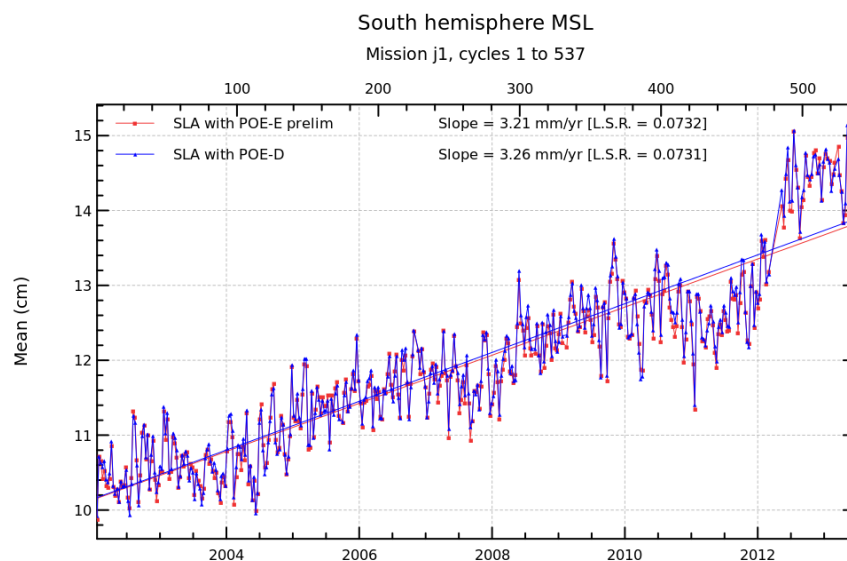
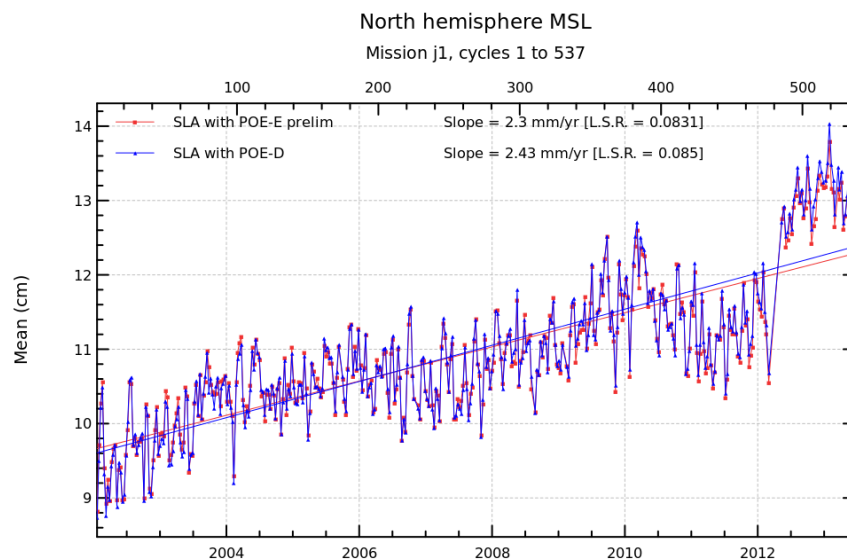
Diagnostic A201_c (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



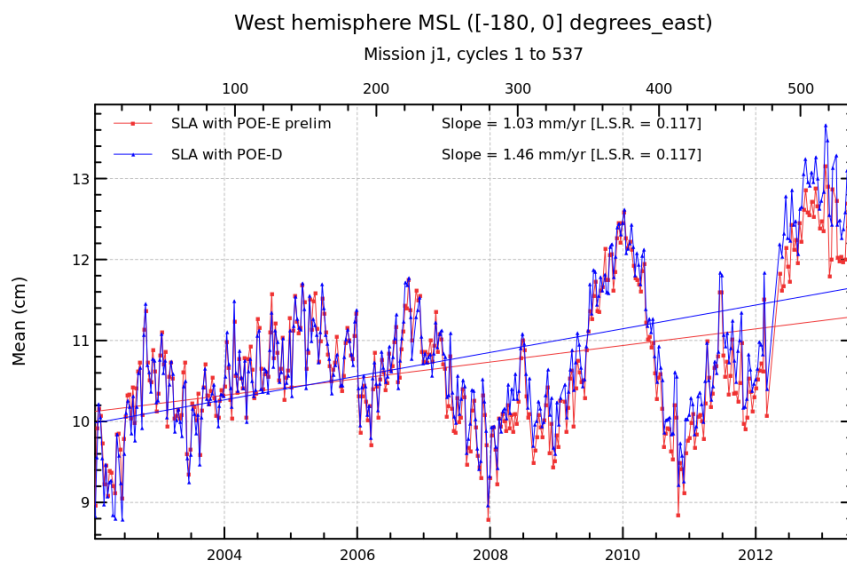
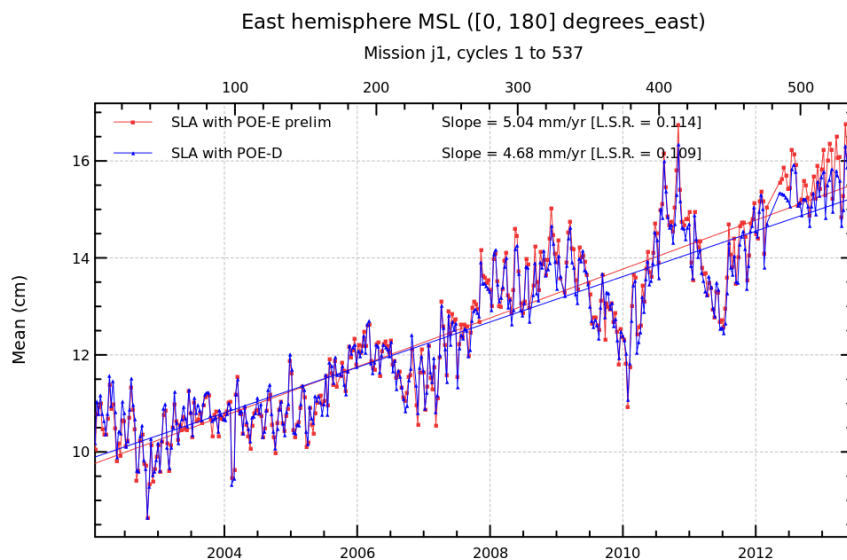
Diagnostic A201_d (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



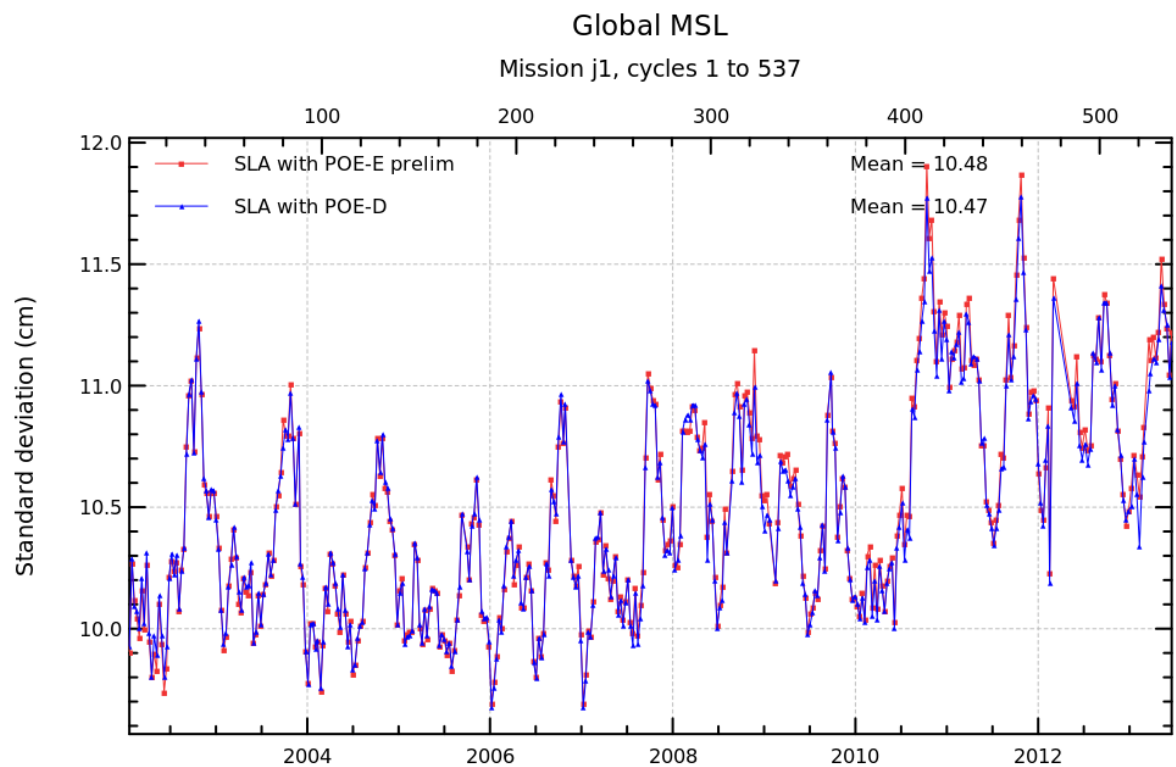
Diagnostic A201_e (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



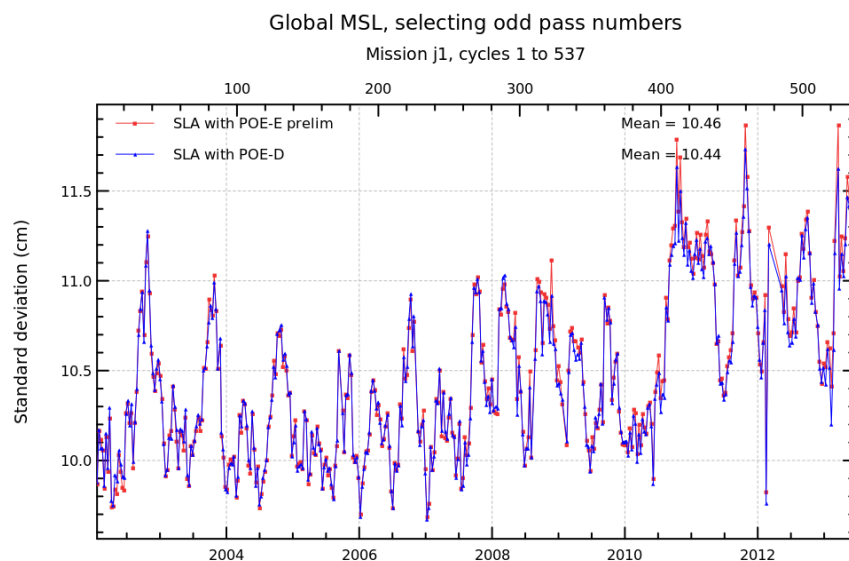
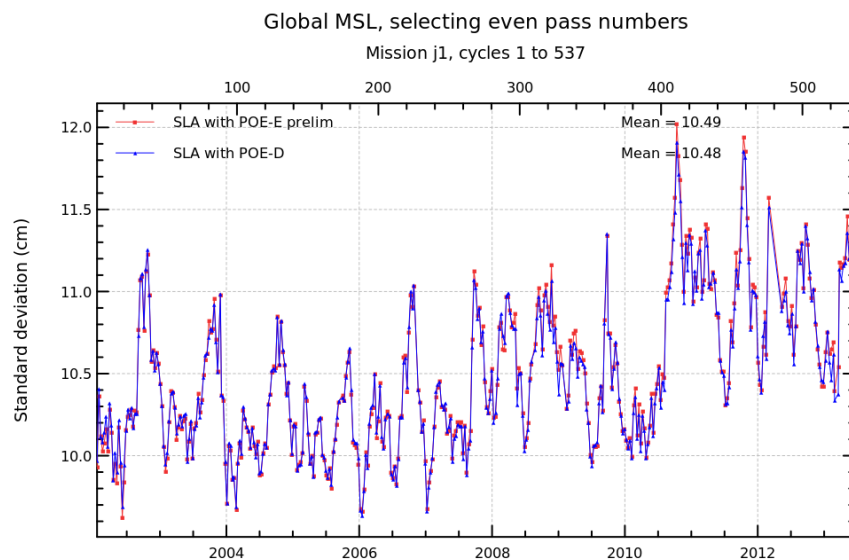
Diagnostic A201_f (mission j1)

Name : Temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	<div>Diagnostic A202_a (mission j1)</div>
	<div>Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)</div>
	<div>Input data : Along track SLA</div>
	<div>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.</div>
	<div><div><div>MEAN(SLA with POE-E prelim) - MEAN(SLA with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div><div><div>100200300400500</div><div>0.100.050.00-0.05-0.10-0.15</div><div>Slope = -0.0811 mm/yr [L.S.R. = 0.00425]</div><div>Difference of means (cm)</div></div><div><div>20042006200820102012</div></div></div></div><div><div>VAR(SLA with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SLA with POE-D)</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div><div><div>100200300400500</div><div>4200-2</div><div>Mean = 0.3191</div><div>Difference of variances (cm^2)</div></div><div><div>20042006200820102012</div></div></div></div></div>

Diagnostic A202_b (mission j1)

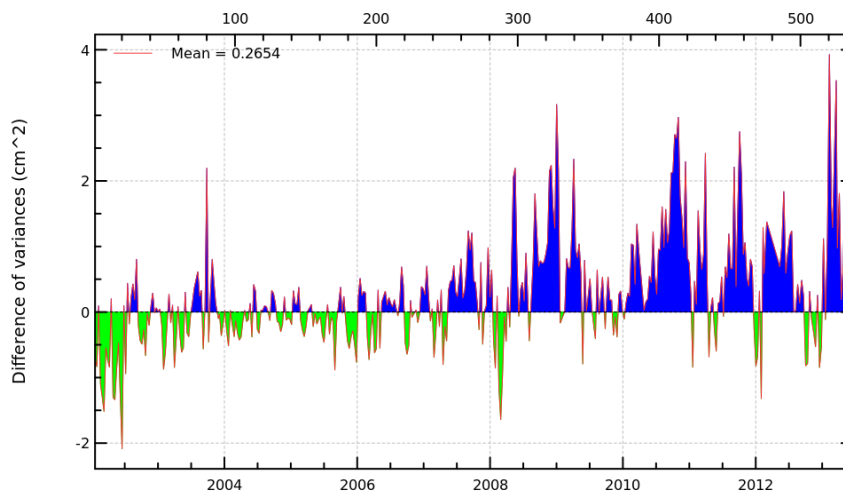
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

Input data : Along track SLA

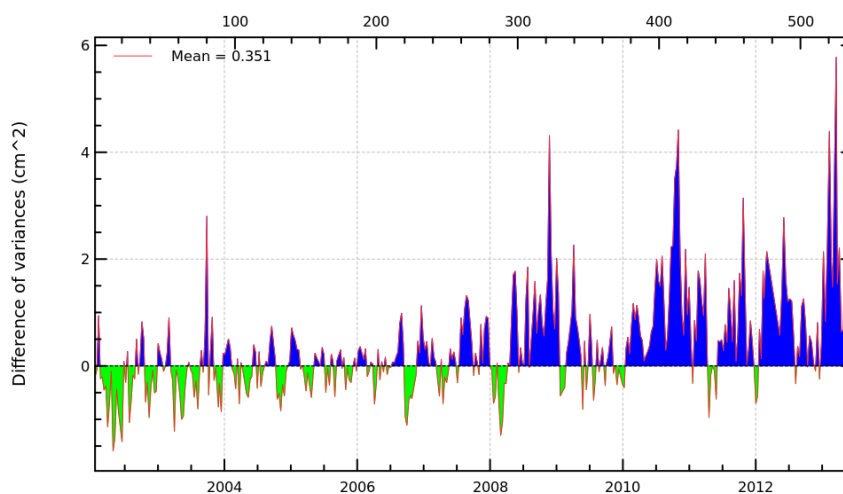
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A201 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes or separating North and South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

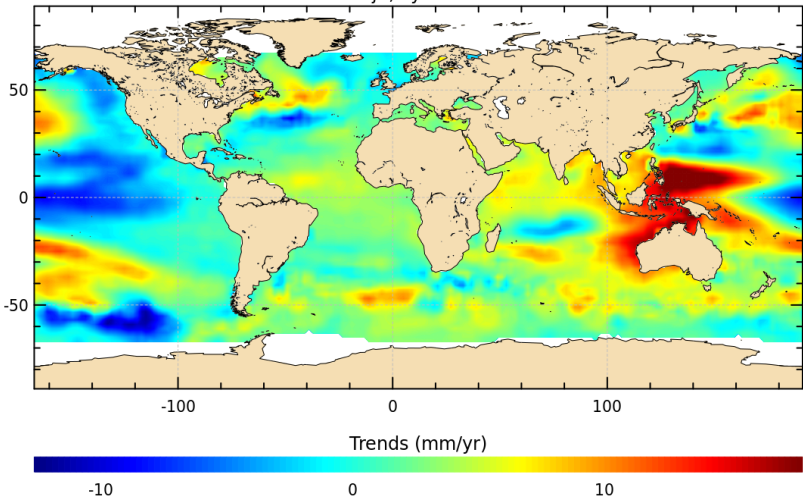
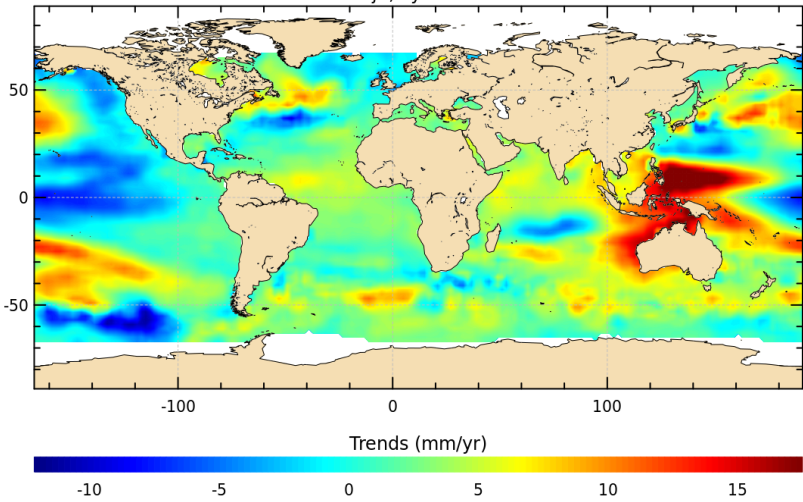
Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

VAR(SLA with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SLA with POE-D), even pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



VAR(SLA with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SLA with POE-D), odd pass numbers
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission j1)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with POE-E prelim trends Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div>  <div>SLA with POE-D trends Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div> 	

Diagnostic A203_b (mission j1)

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

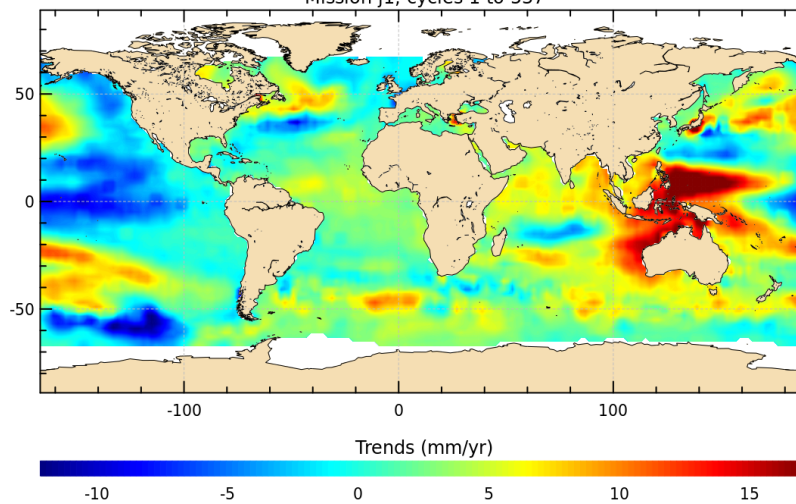
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

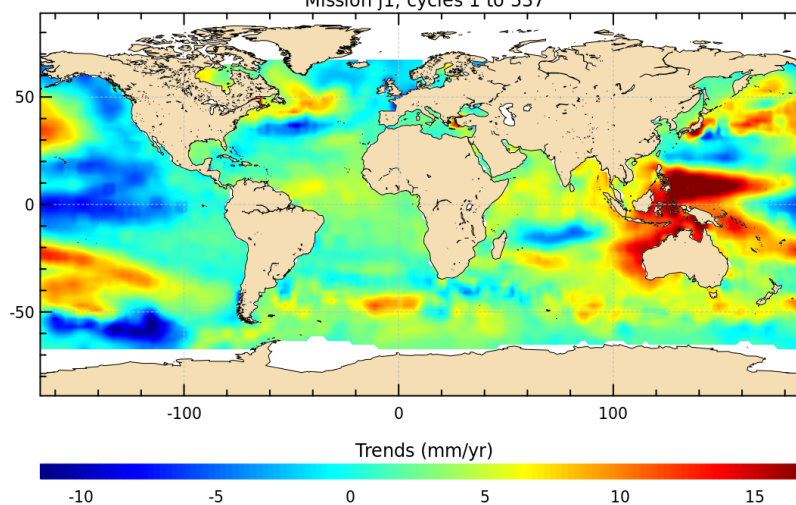
SLA with POE-E prelim trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



SLA with POE-D trends : even pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



Diagnostic A203_c (mission j1)

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

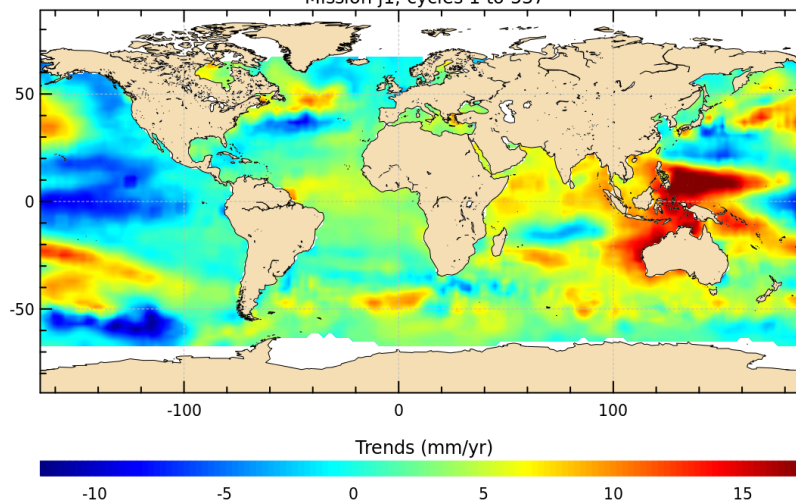
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses

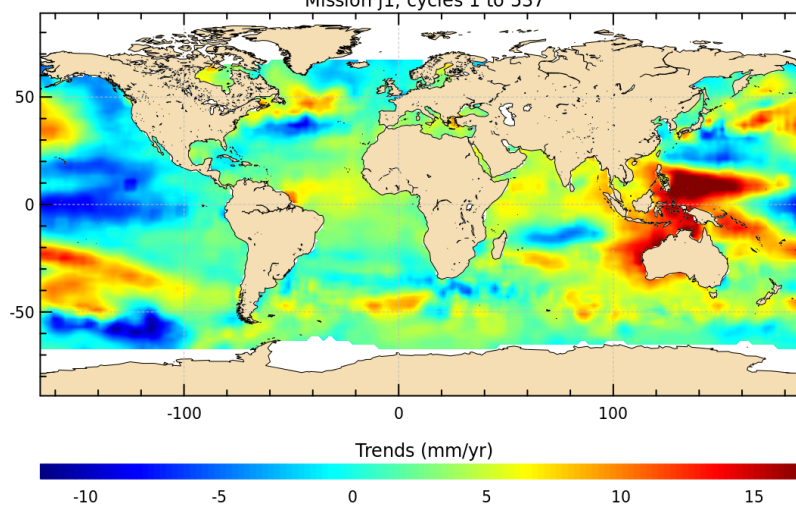
SLA with POE-E prelim trends : odd pass numbers

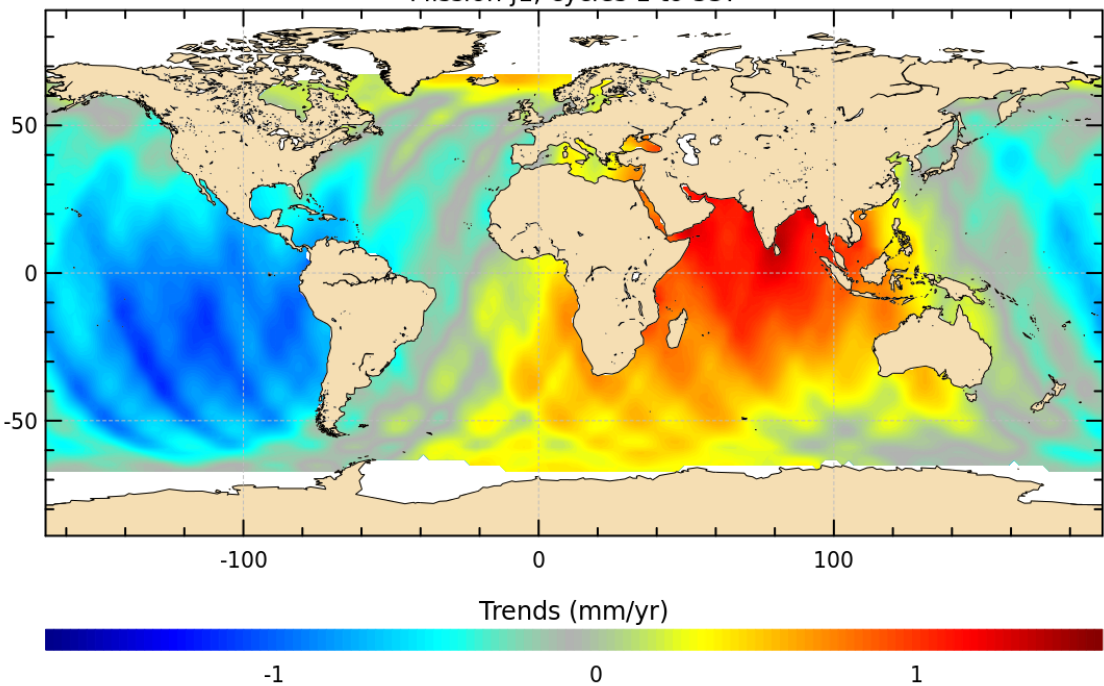
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass numbers

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	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).	
	<div>SLA with POE-E prelim trends - SLA with POE-D trends</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div> 	

Diagnostic A204_b (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA trends

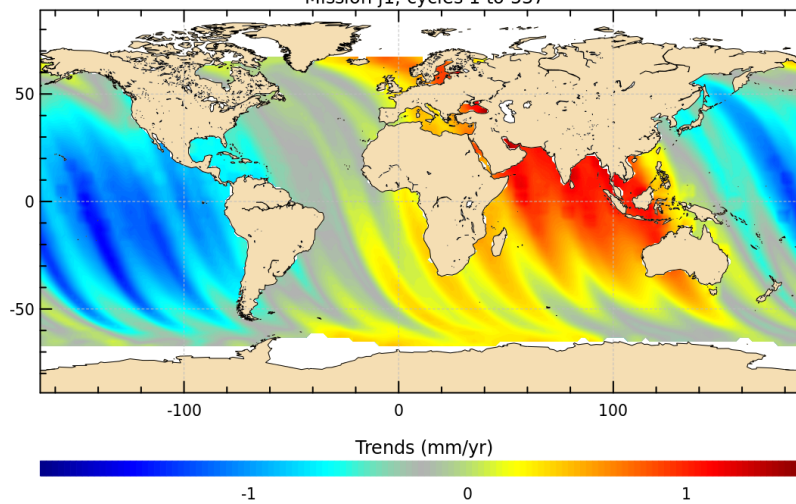
Input data : Along track SLA

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

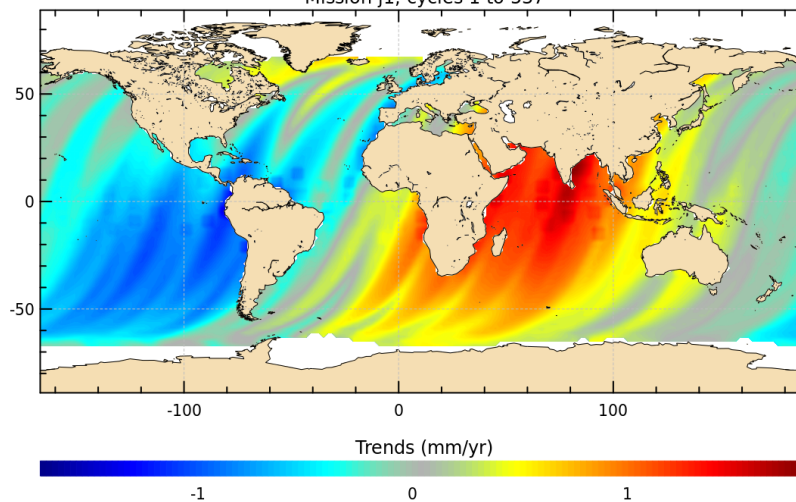
A with POE-E prelim trends - SLA with POE-D trends : even pass numbe

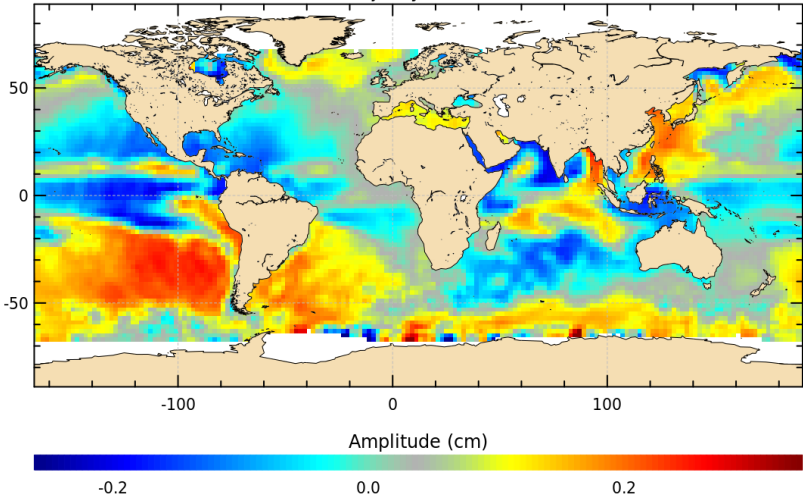
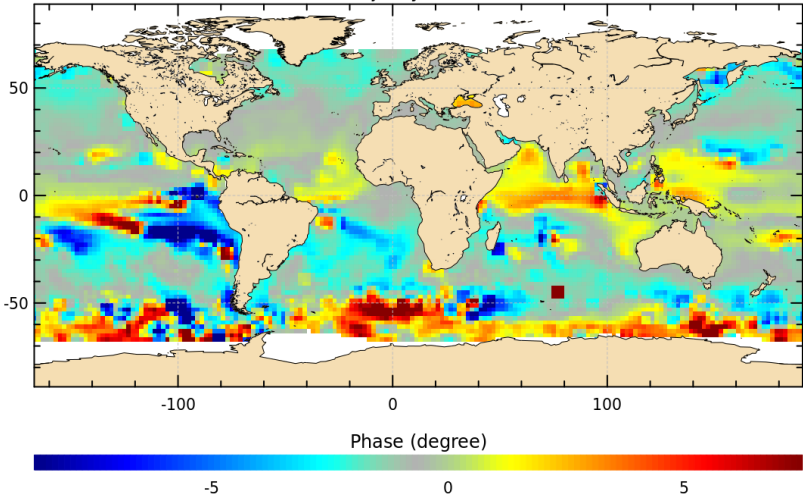
Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



SLA with POE-E prelim trends - SLA with POE-D trends : odd pass numbe

Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A205_a (mission j1)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids).	
	<p>SLA with POE-E prelim amplitude - SLA with POE-D amplitude : annual signal Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</p>  <p>Amplitude (cm)</p> <p>-0.2 0.0 0.2</p> <p>SLA with POE-E prelim phase - SLA with POE-D phase : annual signal Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</p>  <p>Phase (degree)</p> <p>-5 0 5</p>	

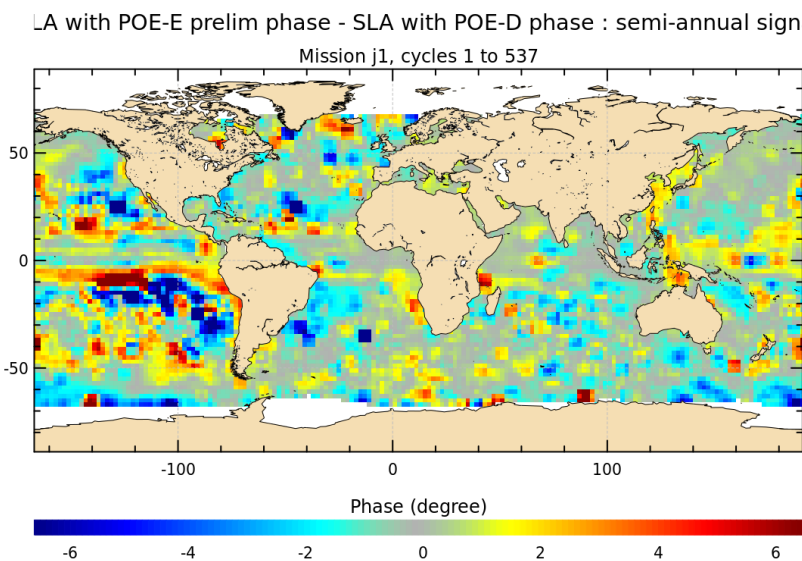
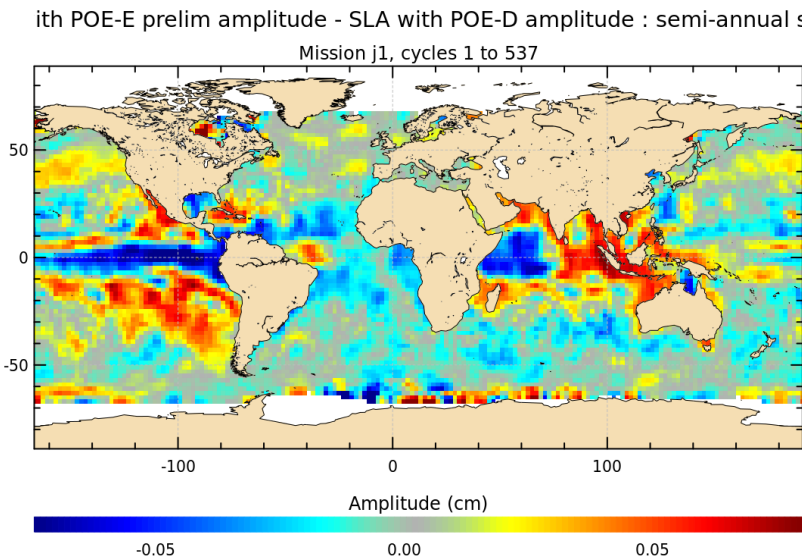
Diagnostic A205_b (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA amplitude and phase

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A206_a (mission j1)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)	
Input data : Along track SLA	
<p>Description : The periodogram derived from temporal evolution of SLA (global, northern or southern hemisphere) can be done over all periods or focusing on particular periods, such as annual, semi annual or 60 day signal. Therefore mean of SLA differences are computed (every day or cycle), and time data series are plotted as a periodogram.</p>	
<div><p>Periodogram of SLA (reference period = 1 year)</p><p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</p><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>Period (days)</p><p>1 year</p><p>SLA with POE-E prelim</p><p>SLA with POE-D</p></div> <div><p>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</p><p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</p><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>Period (days)</p><p>SLA with POE-E prelim</p><p>SLA with POE-D</p></div>	

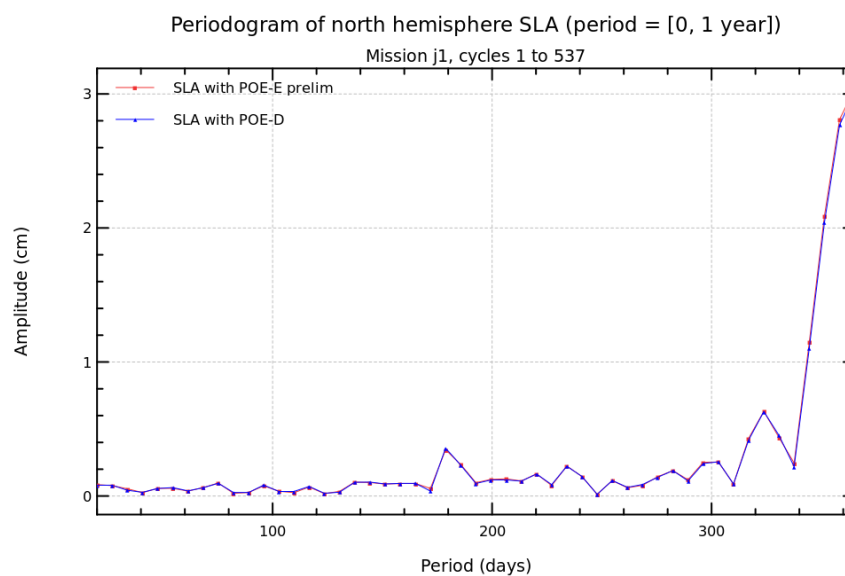
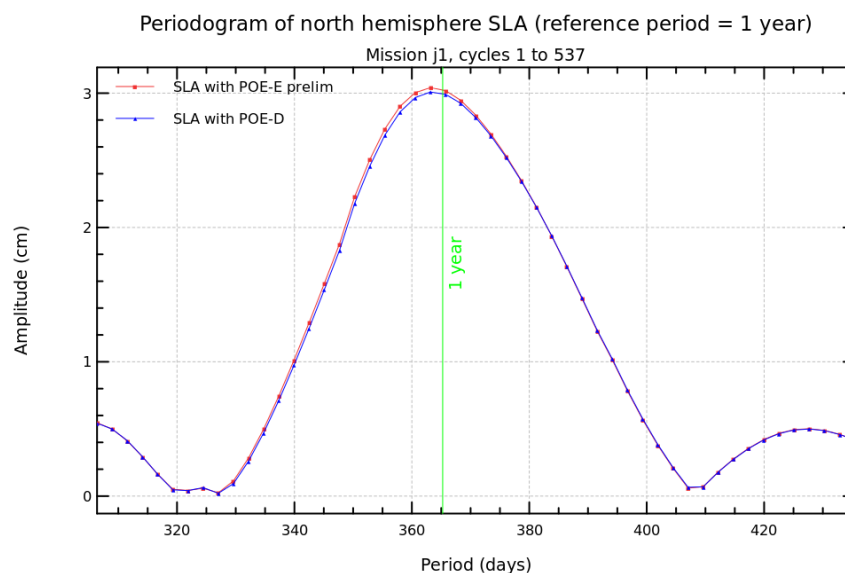
Diagnostic A206_b (mission j1)

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



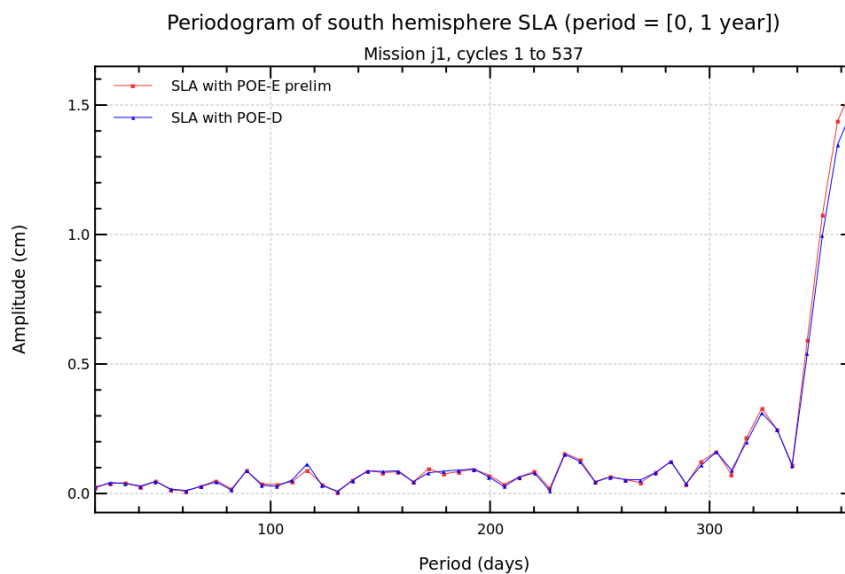
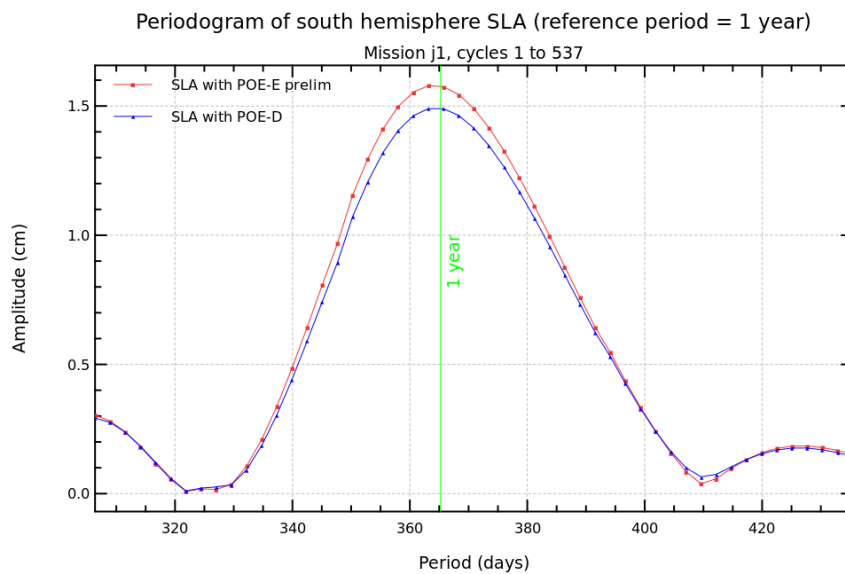
Diagnostic A206_c (mission j1)

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 type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A207 (mission j1)	
	Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) versus coastal distance	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : Mean and standard deviation of SLA - computed by using successively both altimetric components - are plotted in function of coastal distances between 0 and 100 km.	
	<div><div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div><div>SLA with POE-E prelim</div><div>SLA with POE-D</div></div><div><div>Mean = 11.34</div><div>Mean = 11.32</div><div>StdDev = 0.271</div><div>StdDev = 0.2776</div></div><div><div>Mean (cm)</div><div>Coastal Distance (km)</div></div></div><div><div>Global MSL</div><div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div><div><div>SLA with POE-E prelim</div><div>SLA with POE-D</div></div><div><div>Mean = 11.73</div><div>Mean = 11.72</div></div><div><div>Standard deviation (cm)</div><div>Coastal Distance (km)</div></div></div></div>	

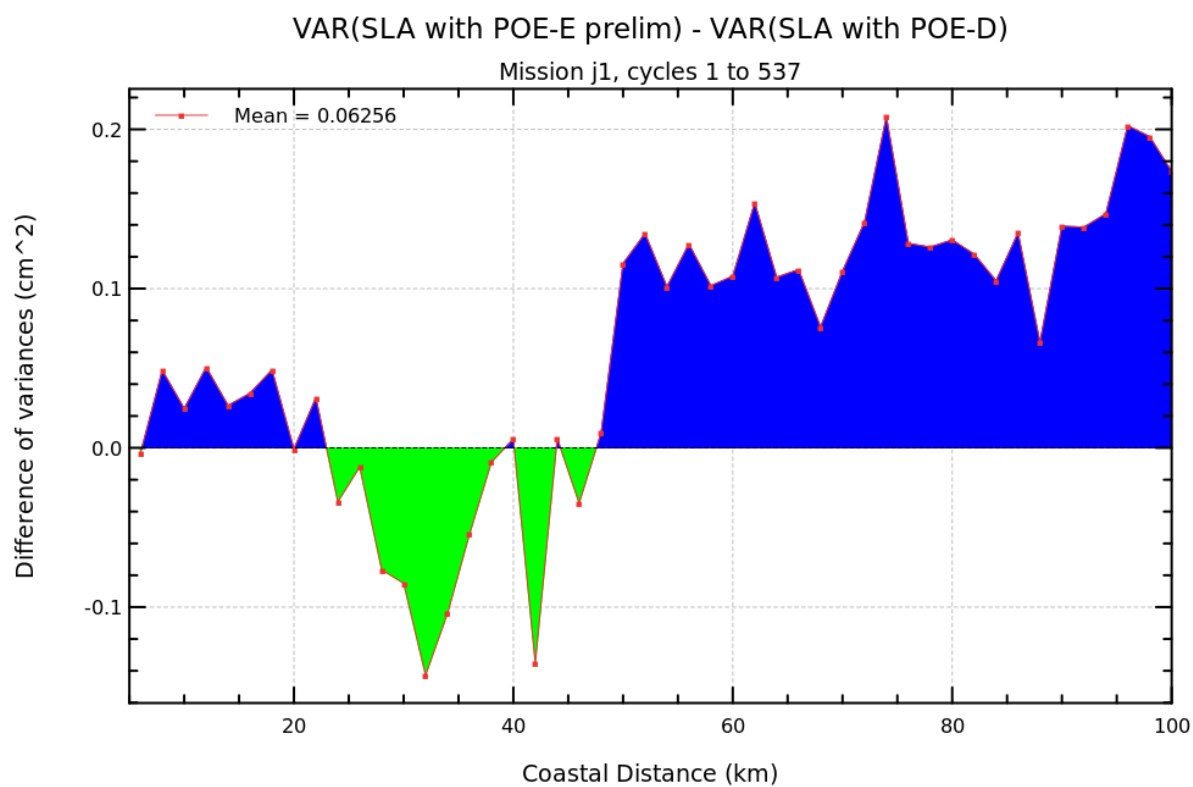
Diagnostic A208 (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



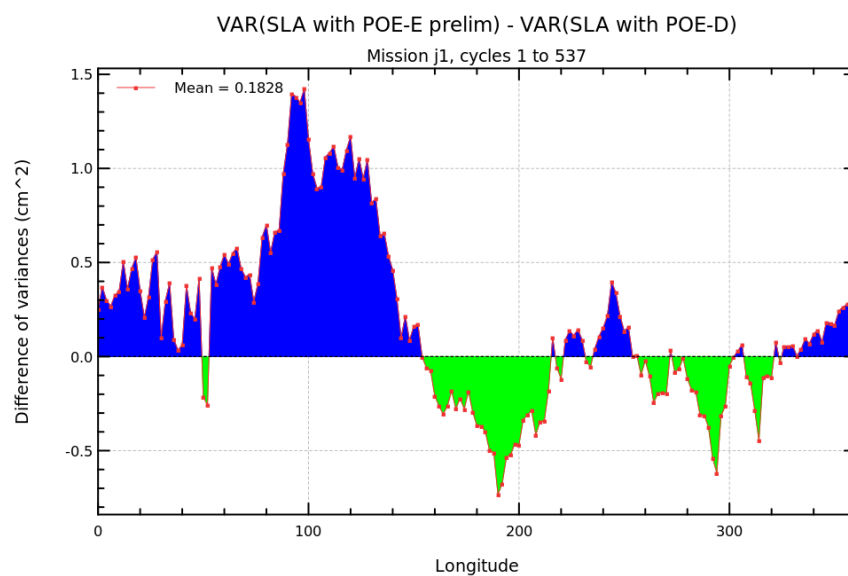
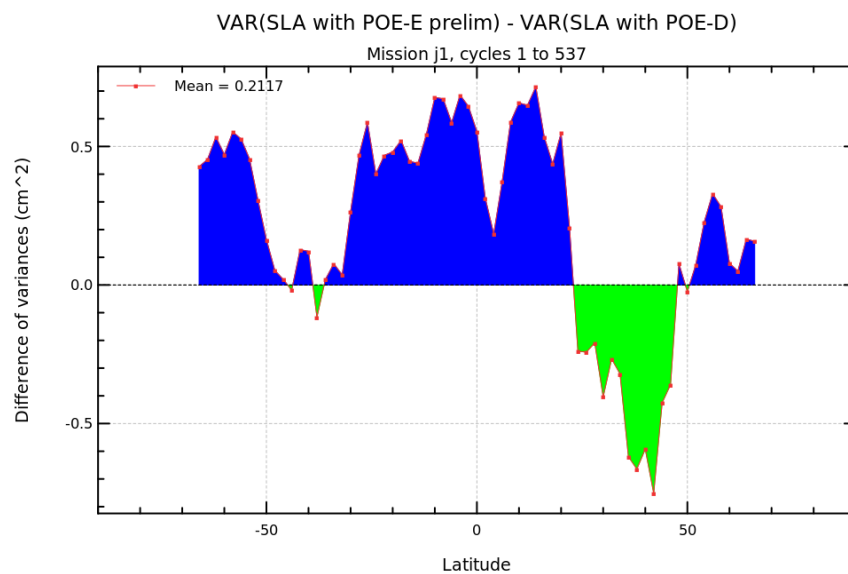
Diagnostic A208 (mission j1)

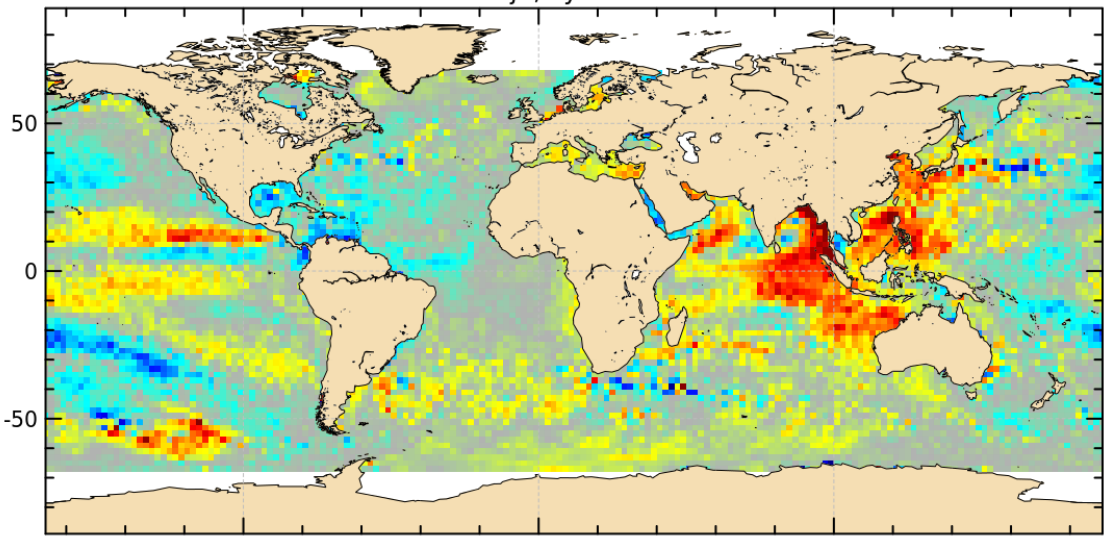
Name : Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) differences versus coastal distance, latitude and longitude

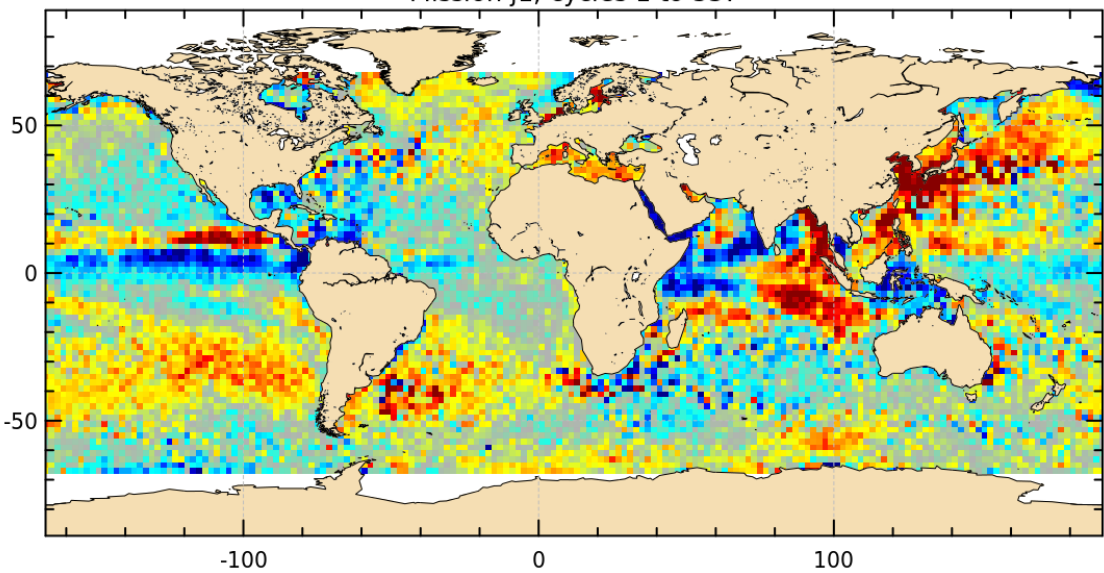
Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A209 (mission 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.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SLA with POE-D)</div> <div>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</div>  <div>Difference of variances (cm²)</div> <div><div></div><div>-4</div><div>-2</div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>4</div></div>	

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses	Diagnostic A210_a (mission j1)
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA variance for different frequency bands
	Input data : Along track SLA
	Description : The differences between maps of SLA (variance) are calculated from the mean SLA maps using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation filtered to separate high-frequency ($T < 1$ yr), mid-frequency ($1 \text{ yr} < T < 3$ yrs) and low-frequency ($T > 3$ yrs) signals.
	<div><p>VAR(SLA with POE-E prelim) - VAR(SLA with POE-D) for FILTER HF</p><p>Mission j1, cycles 1 to 537</p><p>Difference of variances HF (cm²)</p><p>-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0</p></div>

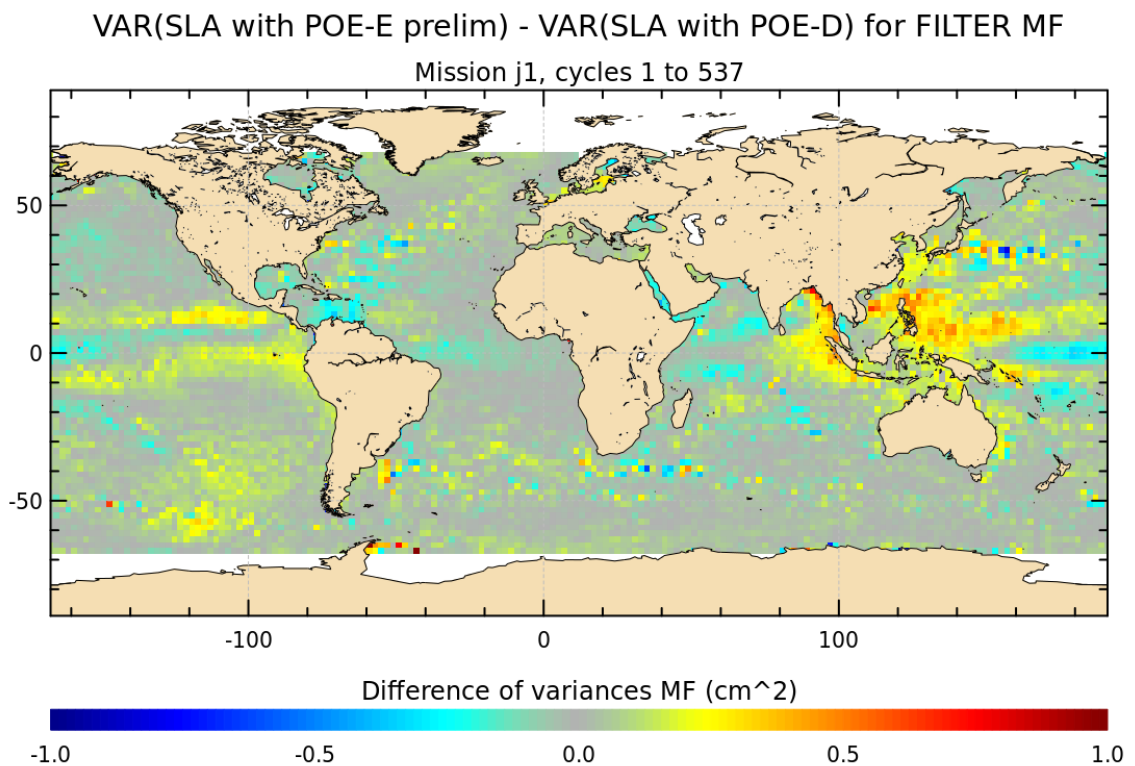
Diagnostic A210_b (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



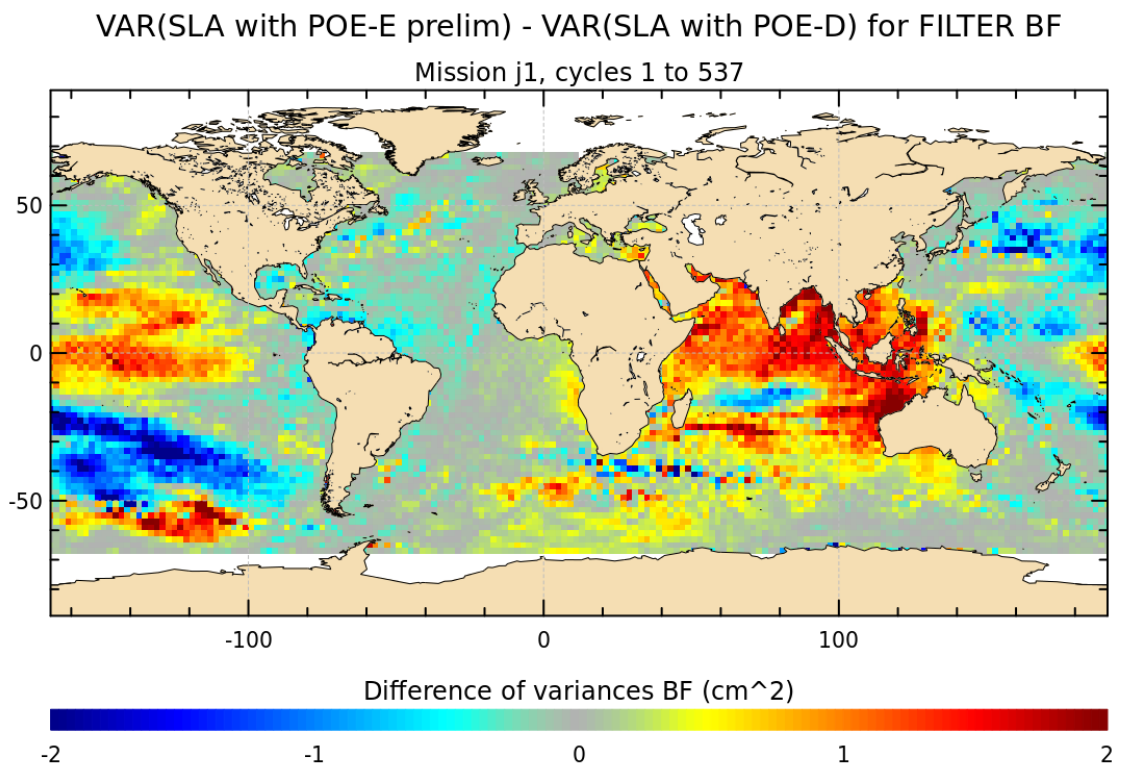
Diagnostic A210_c (mission j1)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Mono-mission analyses



Diagnostic A211 (mission j1)

Name : Differences between maps of SLA per year

Input data : Along track SLA

Description : The differences between map of SLA (mean) are calculated for each year using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation

