

## MOG2D : MOG2D\_FILT\_70J versus ECMWF

Study variable	<b>70-days filtered Dynamic Atmospheric Correction</b>
Reference variable	<b>200-days filtered Dynamic Atmospheric Correction</b>
Missions	Envisat ( <i>en</i> ), ERS-2 ( <i>e2</i> )
Period	[16570, 22280]

Creation date : 2011/06/24

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## Study overview

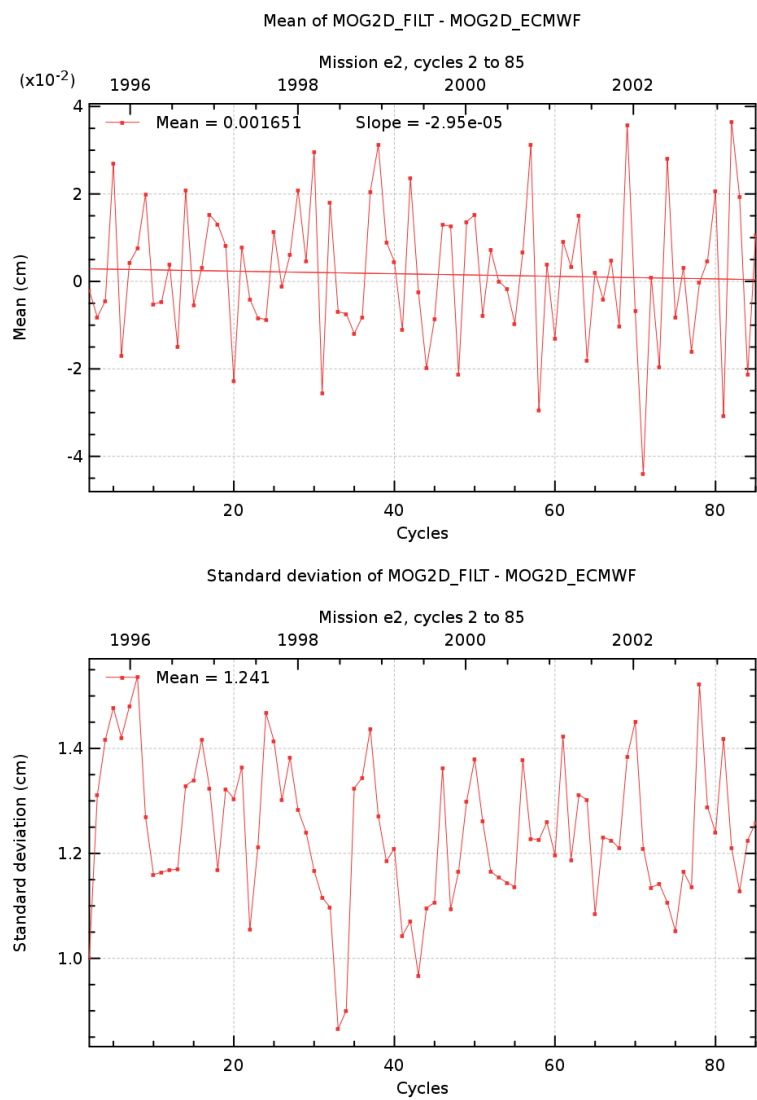
In this study, the 70-days filtered Dynamic Atmospheric Correction (DAC) has been compared to the DAC model used in CNES/AVISO product to calculate the ERS-2 and Envisat sea-level height (SSH).

The impact of using these both DAC corrections on the SSH calculation has been analyzed for ERS-2 and Envisat missions :

- for ERS-2 : from May 1995 (cycle 1) to December 2010 (Cycle 163)
- for Envisat : from September 2002 (cycle 9) to October 2010 (Cycle 94)

DAC models correspond to a combination of the high frequencies of a barotropic model forced by pressure and wind (MOG2D model: Carrre and Lyard 2003; SWT New Orleans 2002) and the low frequencies of the Inverted Barometer developed by CLS assuming a static response of ocean to atmospheric forcing (ECMWF operationnal pressure fields), neglecting wind effects. The reference corrections correspond to the model used in CNES/AVISO products, based on Jason-1 and Jason-2 Nyquist frequency of 20 days (twice a cycle length). Thus, the high resolution Mog2D-model is used for periods smaller than 20 days while the Inverted Barometer is used otherwise. A specific filtering (70 days) is performed for Envisat and ERS-2 to take into account the specific cycle length of both satellites. All the validation diagnostics displayed in this report has been performed in agreement with the Sea-Level CCI Product Validation Plan (PVP).

Diagnostic A001 (mission e2)	
Name : Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components	
Input data : Along-track altimetric components	
Description : The temporal evolution of global statistics (mean, variance, slope) of differences between 2 different standards of a same altimetric component (sea surface height correction, altimeter parameter, orbit) are calculated from a cyclic way (altimeter repetivity, daily, weekly, monthly) . These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	



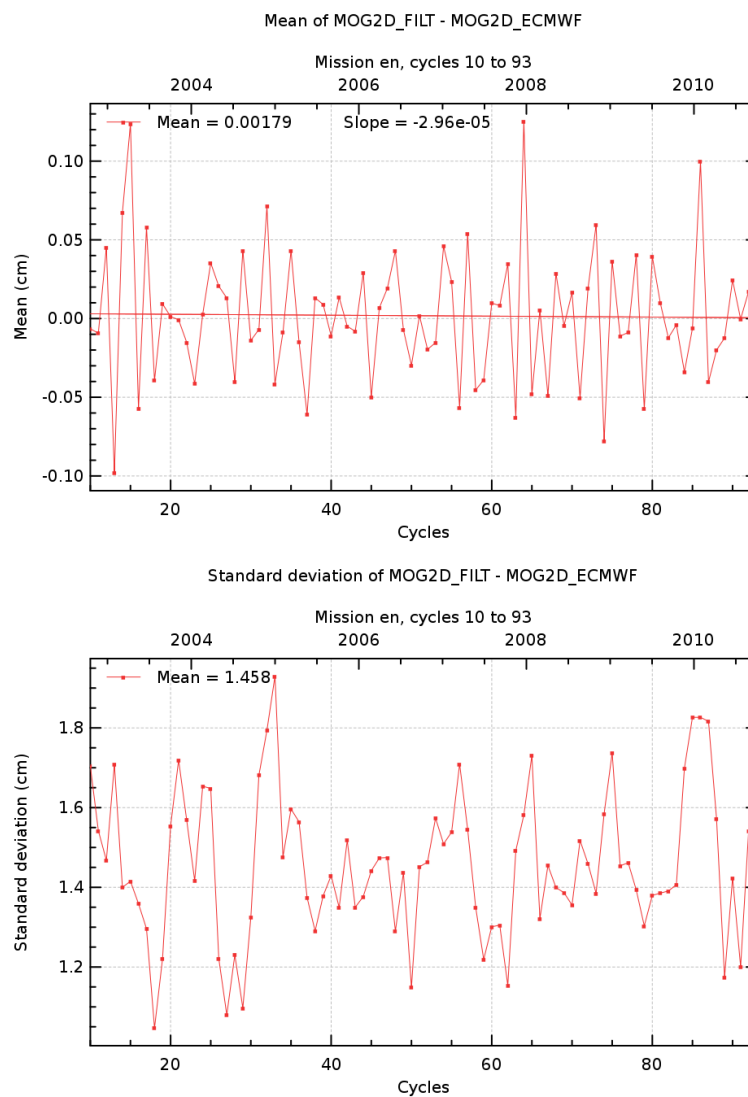
## Diagnostic A001 (mission en)

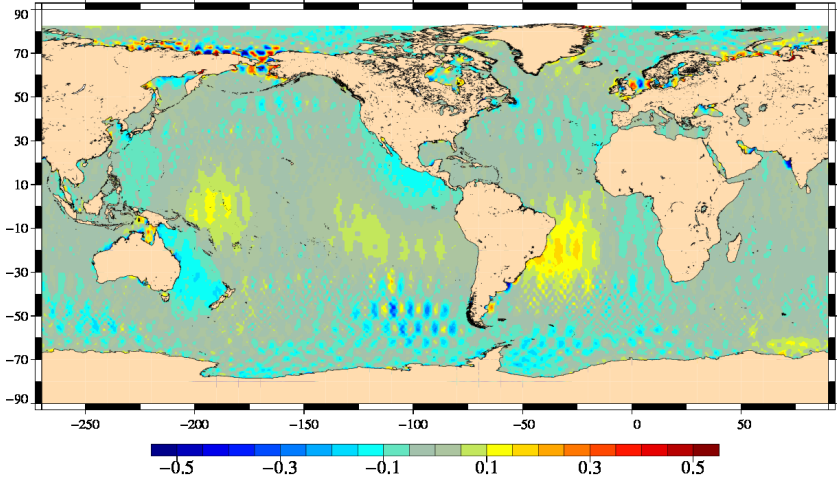
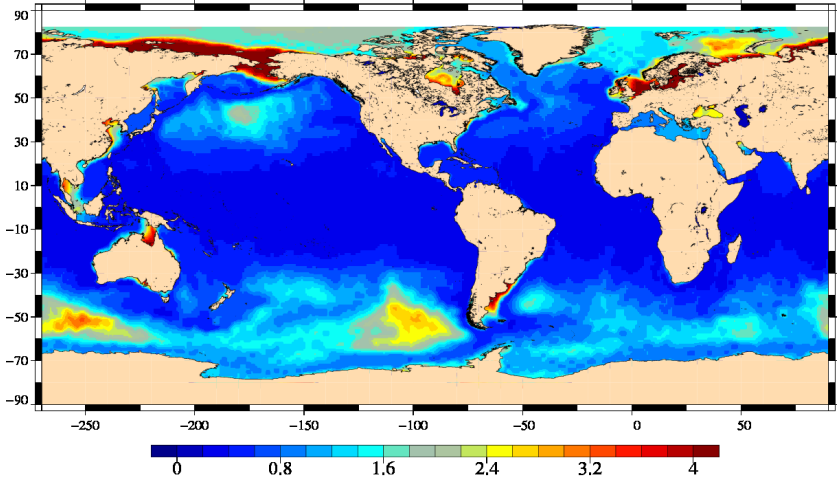
**Name :** Temporal evolution of differences between both altimetric components

**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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A002 (mission e2)	
Name : Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period	
Input data : Along-track altimetric components	
<p><b>Description :</b> 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.</p>	
<div><div><div>Mean of MOG2D_FILT – MOG2D_ECMWF Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div><div>Mean ( cm )</div></div><div><div>Standard deviation of MOG2D_FILT – MOG2D_ECMWF Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div><div>Standard deviation ( cm )</div></div></div>	

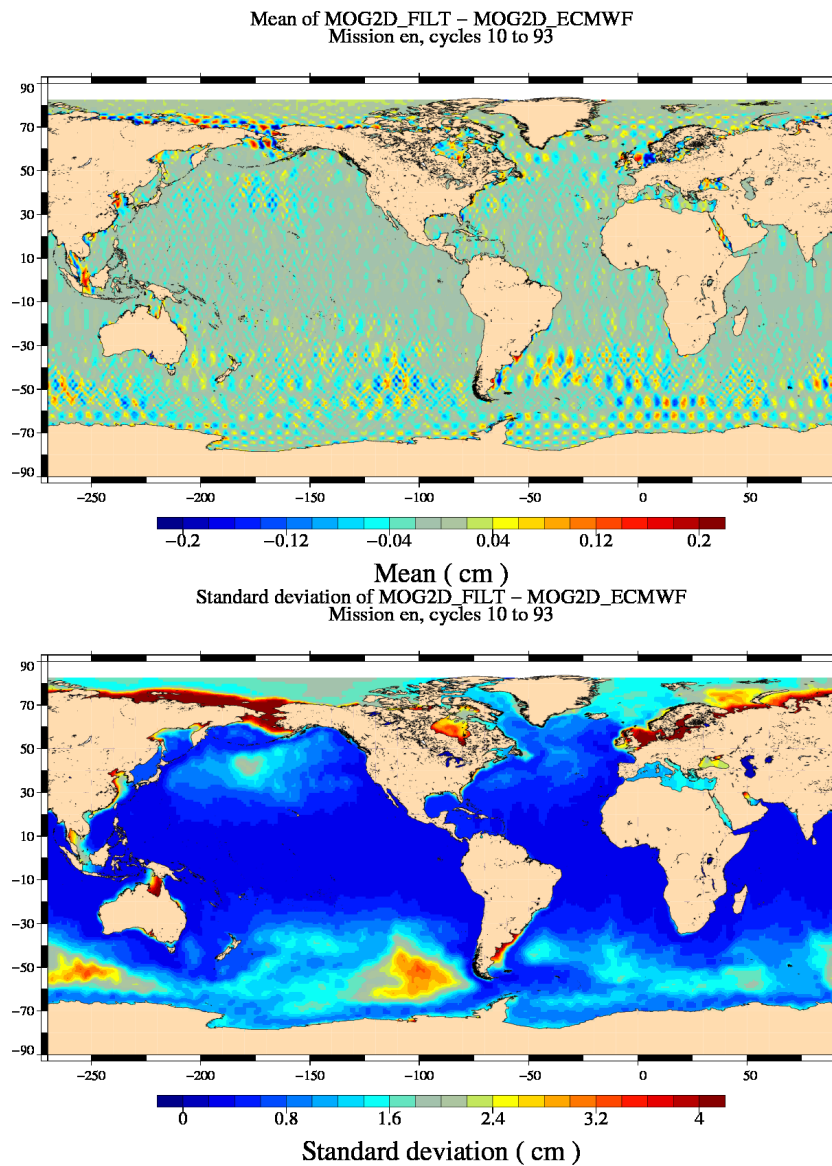
## Diagnostic A002 (mission en)

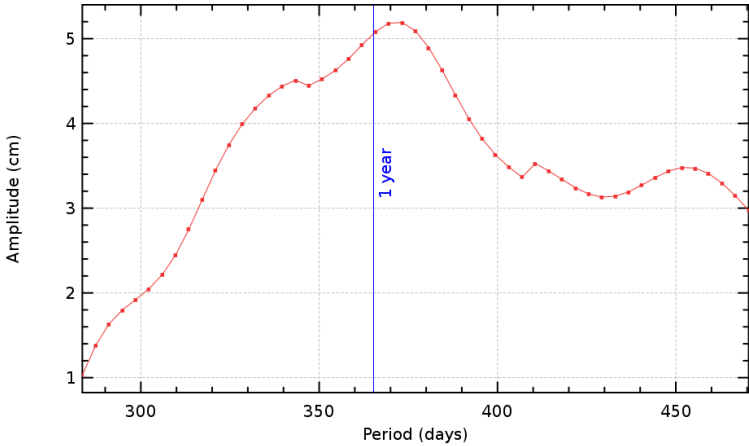
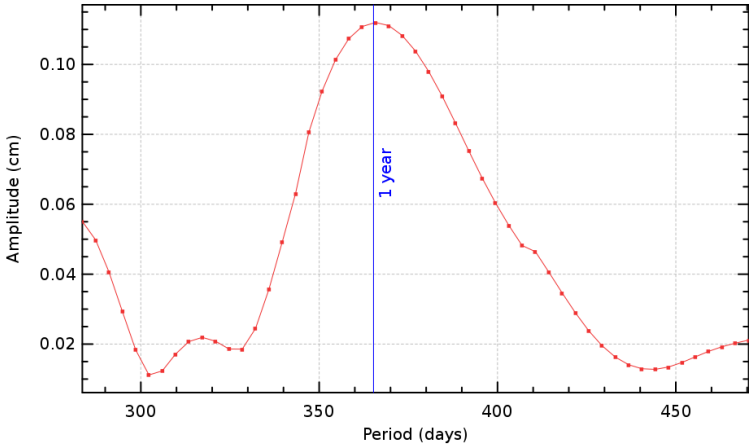
**Name :** Map of differences between both altimetric components over all the period

**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 : Global internal analyses



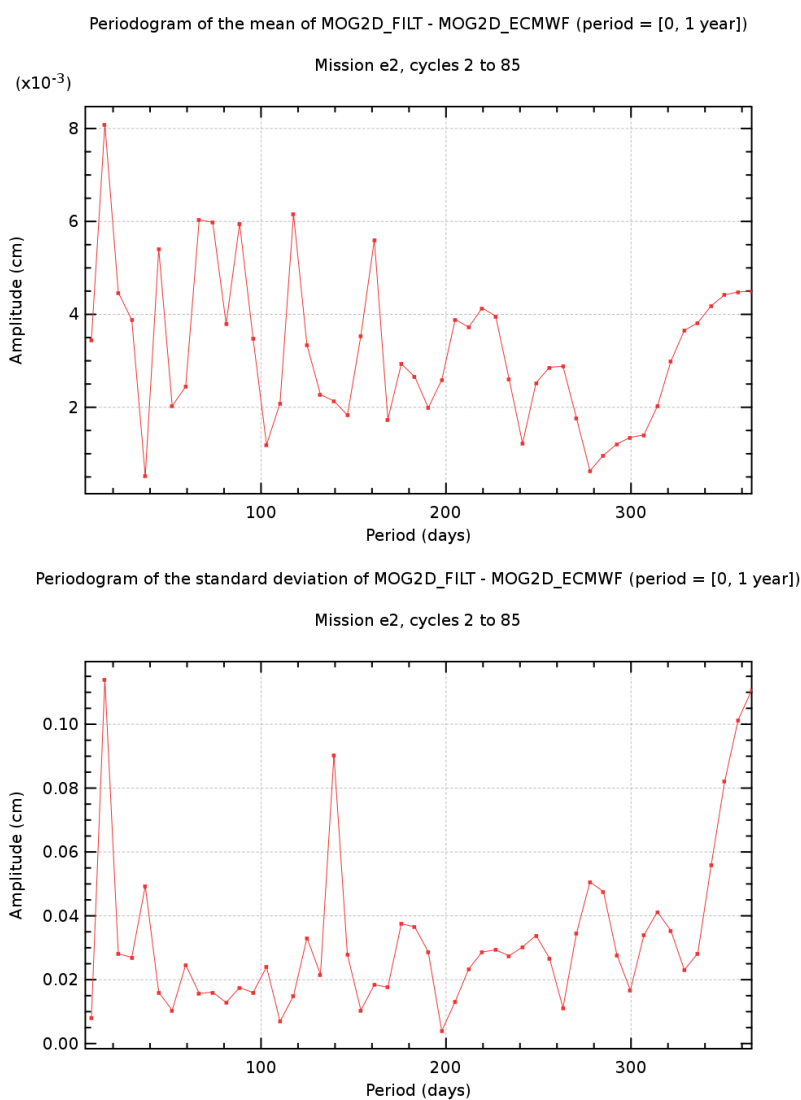
Diagnostic A003_a (mission e2)	
Name : Periodogram derived from temporal evolution of altimetric component differences	
Input data : Along-track altimetric components	
<p><b>Description :</b> The periodogram derived from temporal and global altimetric component differences is calculated from cycle by 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>Periodogram of the mean of MOG2D_FILT - MOG2D_ECMWF (reference period = 1 year)</div> <div>Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div> <div>(x10<sup>-3</sup>)</div> <div></div> <div>Periodogram of the standard deviation of MOG2D_FILT - MOG2D_ECMWF (reference period = 1 year)</div> <div>Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div> <div></div>	

## Diagnostic A003\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along-track altimetric components

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



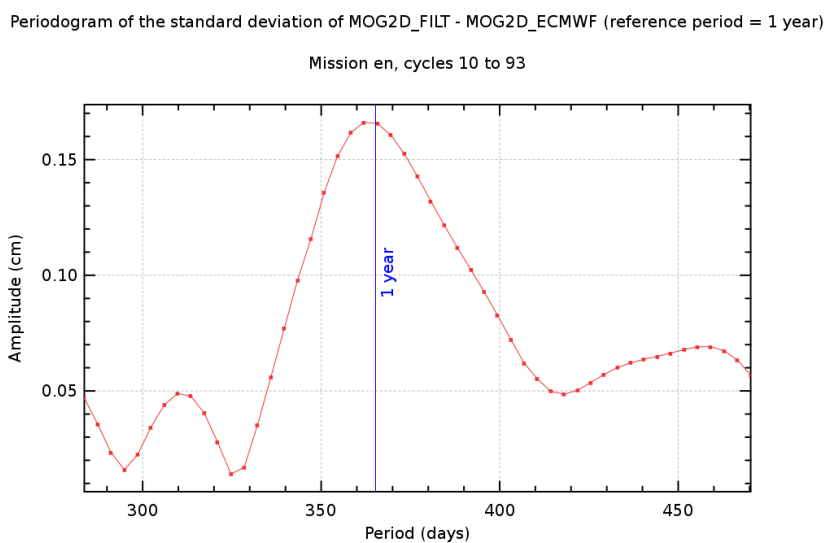
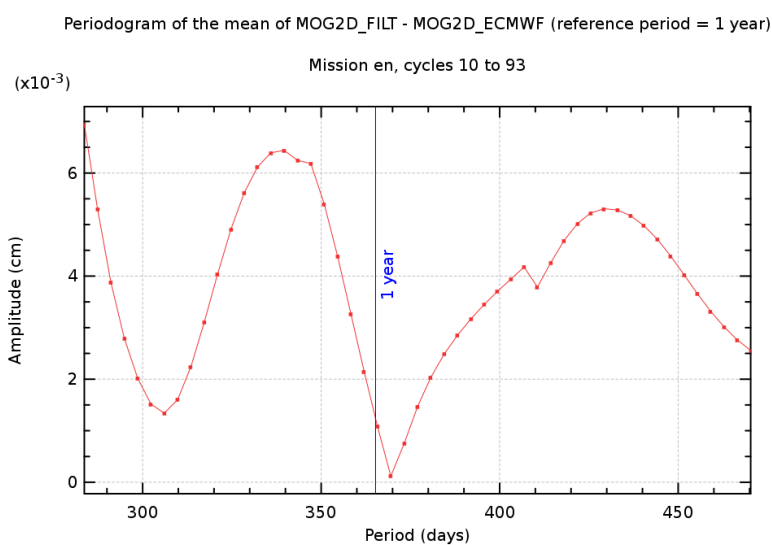


## Diagnostic A003\_a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along-track altimetric components

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

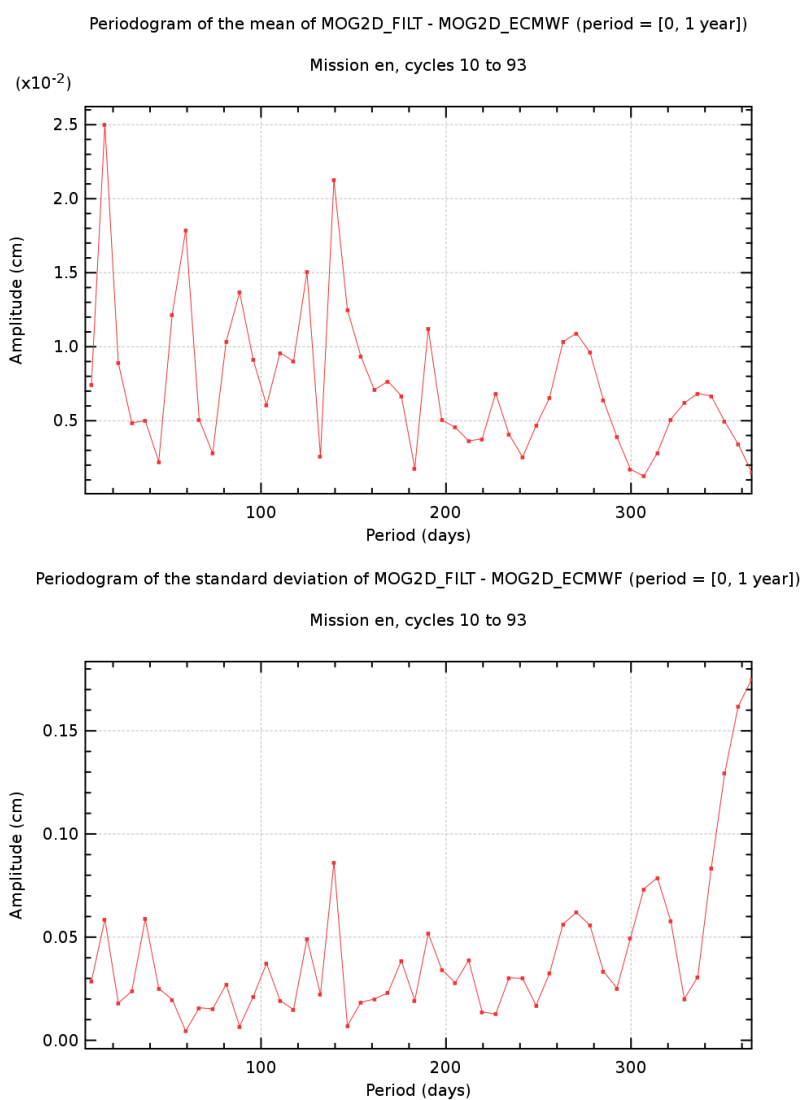


## Diagnostic A003\_b (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along-track altimetric components

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

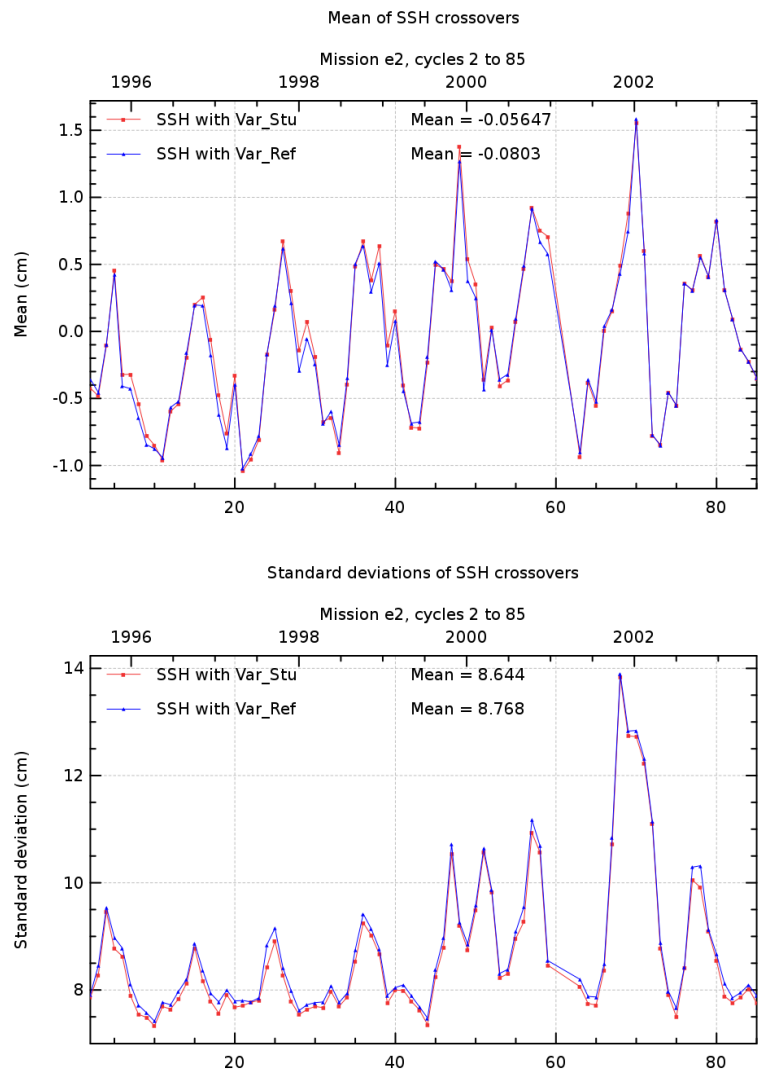


Diagnostic A101 (mission e2)

Name : Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers

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



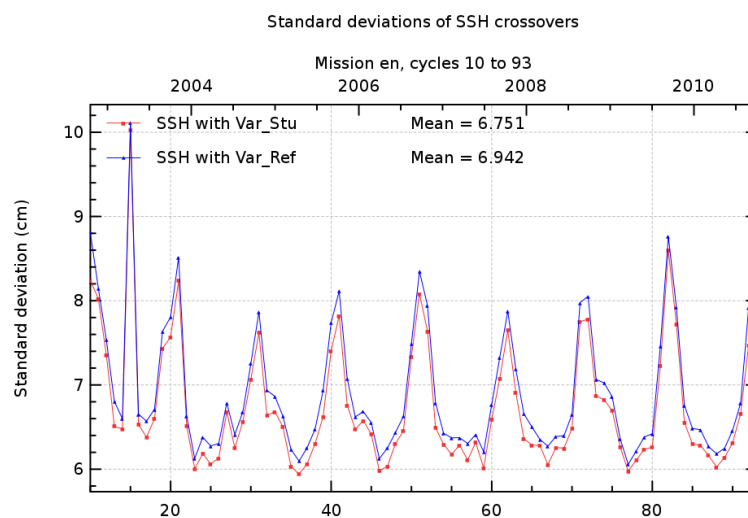
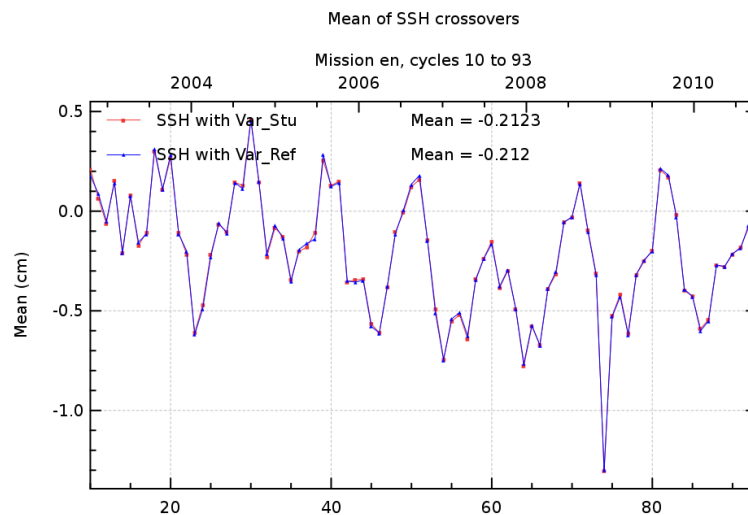
## Diagnostic A101 (mission en)

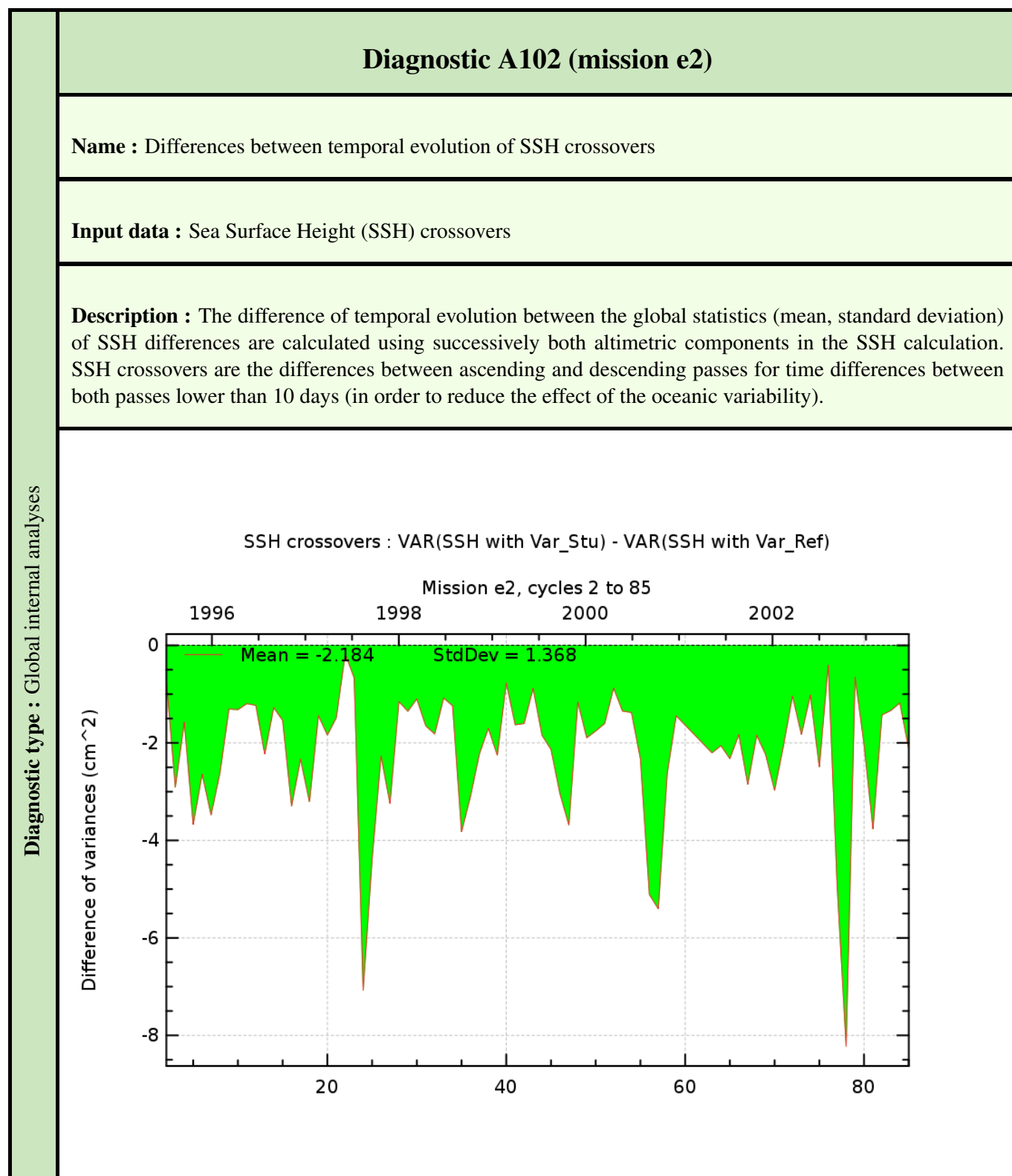
**Name :** Temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

**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 : Global internal analyses





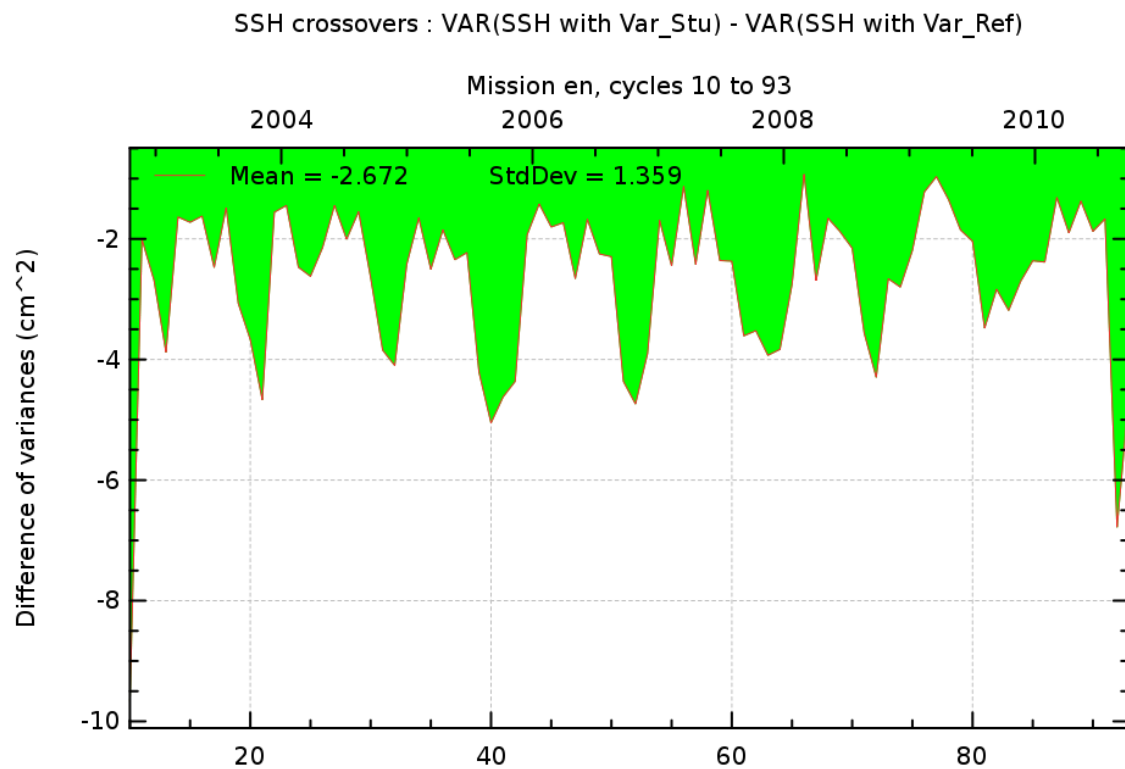
## Diagnostic A102 (mission en)

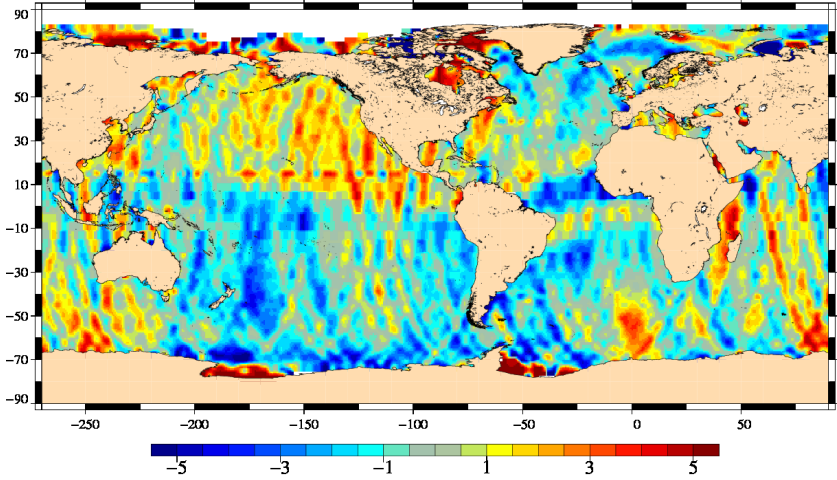
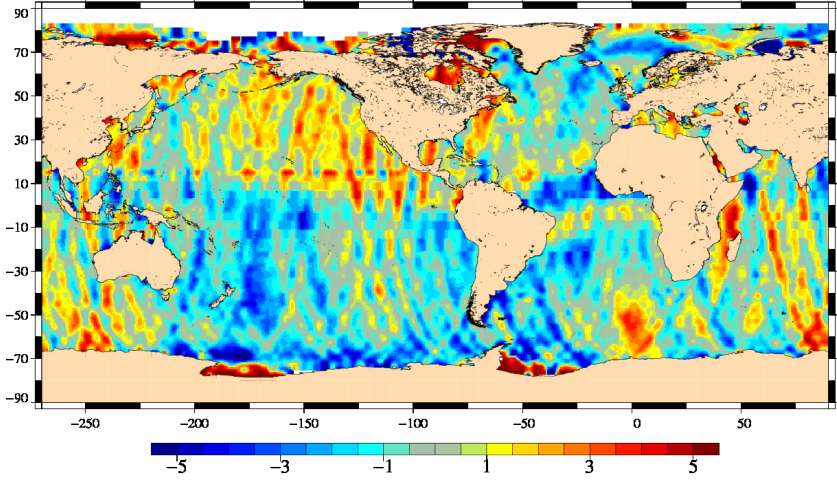
**Name :** Differences between temporal evolution of SSH crossovers

**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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic A103 (mission e2)	
Name : Map of SSH crossovers	
Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
<p><b>Description :</b> 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).</p>	
<div><div>Mean of SSH with Var_Stu Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div><div>Mean ( cm ) Mean of SSH with Var_Ref Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div><div>Mean ( cm )</div></div> <p>The figure displays two global maps of Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers, comparing results from two different altimetric components: Var_Stu (top) and Var_Ref (bottom). Both maps show the difference between ascending and descending satellite passes, with time differences less than 10 days, to minimize oceanic variability. The maps cover the entire globe from 90°N to 90°S and 250°W to 50°E. A color scale at the bottom of each map indicates the mean SSH difference in centimeters, ranging from -5 (dark blue) to 5 (dark red), with intermediate values at -3, -1, 1, and 3. The maps show significant spatial variability, with higher positive differences (red/orange) concentrated in the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans, and more negative differences (blue) in the mid-latitude oceans. The two maps are visually very similar, indicating consistent results between the two altimetric components.</p>	

## Diagnostic A103 (mission en)

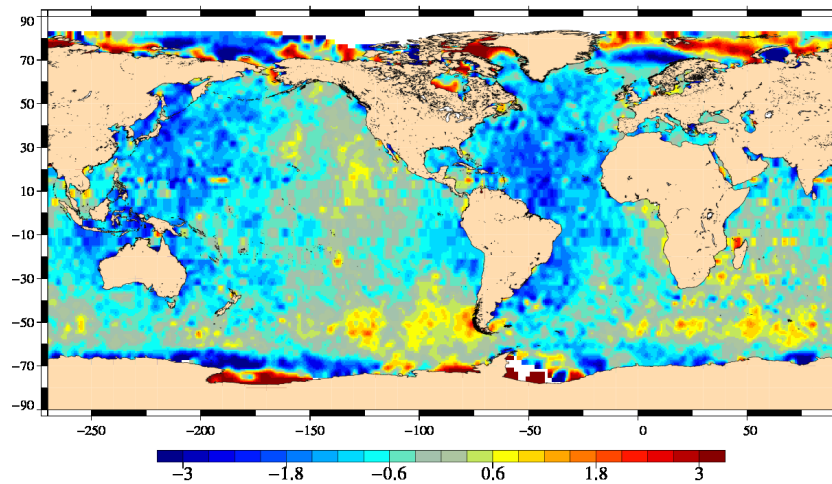
**Name :** Map of SSH crossovers

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

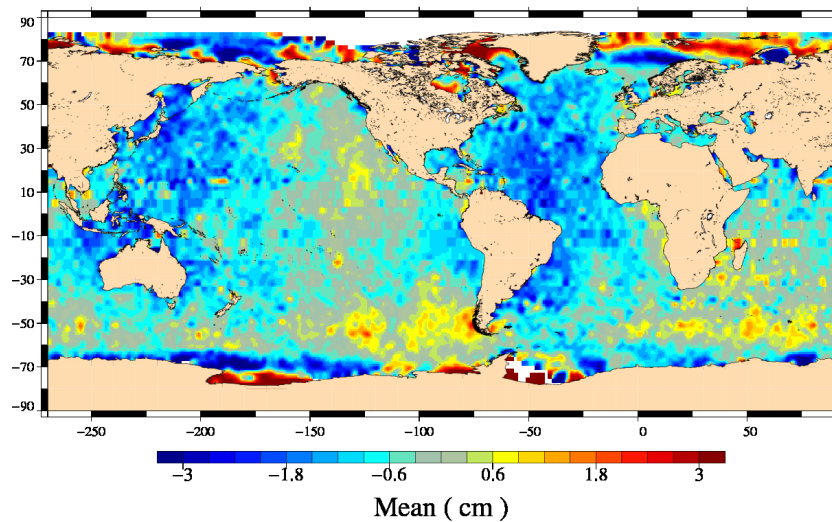
**Description :** The differences between maps of SSH crossovers differences (mean, variance) are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SSH calculation. SSH crossovers are the differences between ascending and descending passes for time differences between both passes lower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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

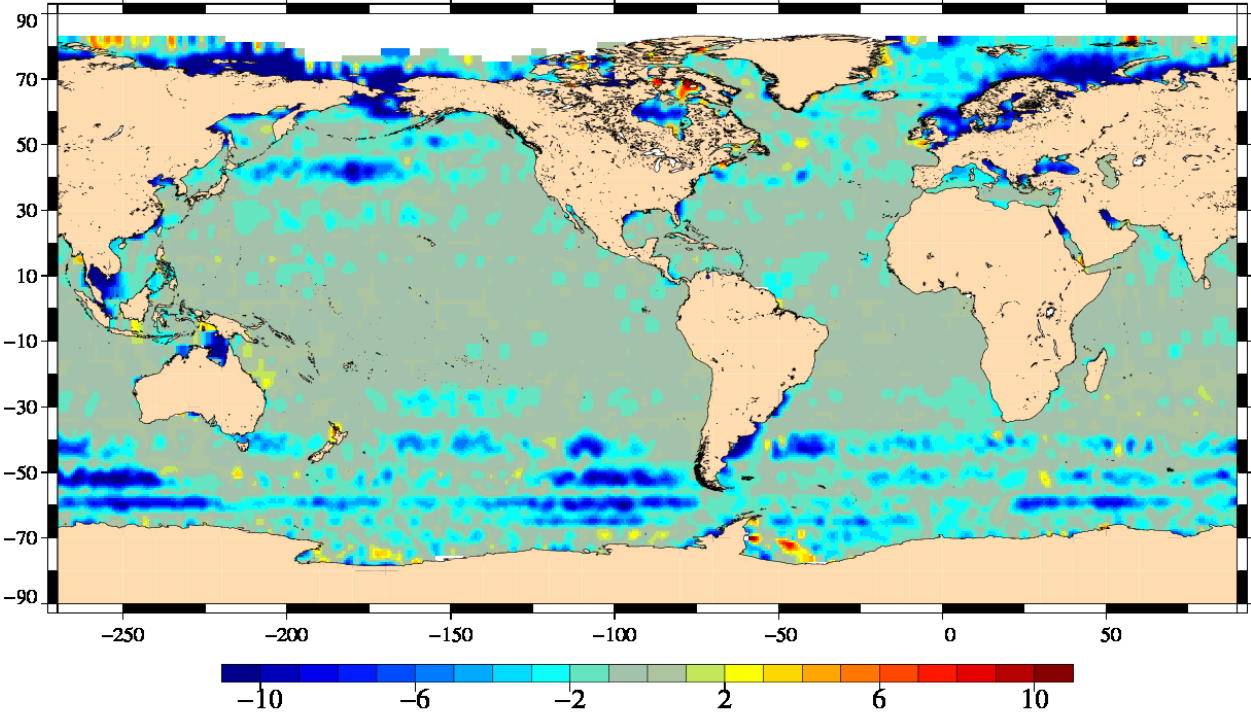
Mean of SSH with Var\_Stu  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Mean ( cm )  
Mean of SSH with Var\_Ref  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93





Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A104 (mission e2)	
	Name : Differences between maps of SSH crossovers	
	Input data : Sea Surface Height (SSH) crossovers	
	<p>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).</p>	
	<div><div>VAR(SSH with Var_Stu) – VAR(SSH with Var_Ref) Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div><div>SSH crossovers : difference of variances ( cm^2 )</div></div>	

## Diagnostic A104 (mission en)

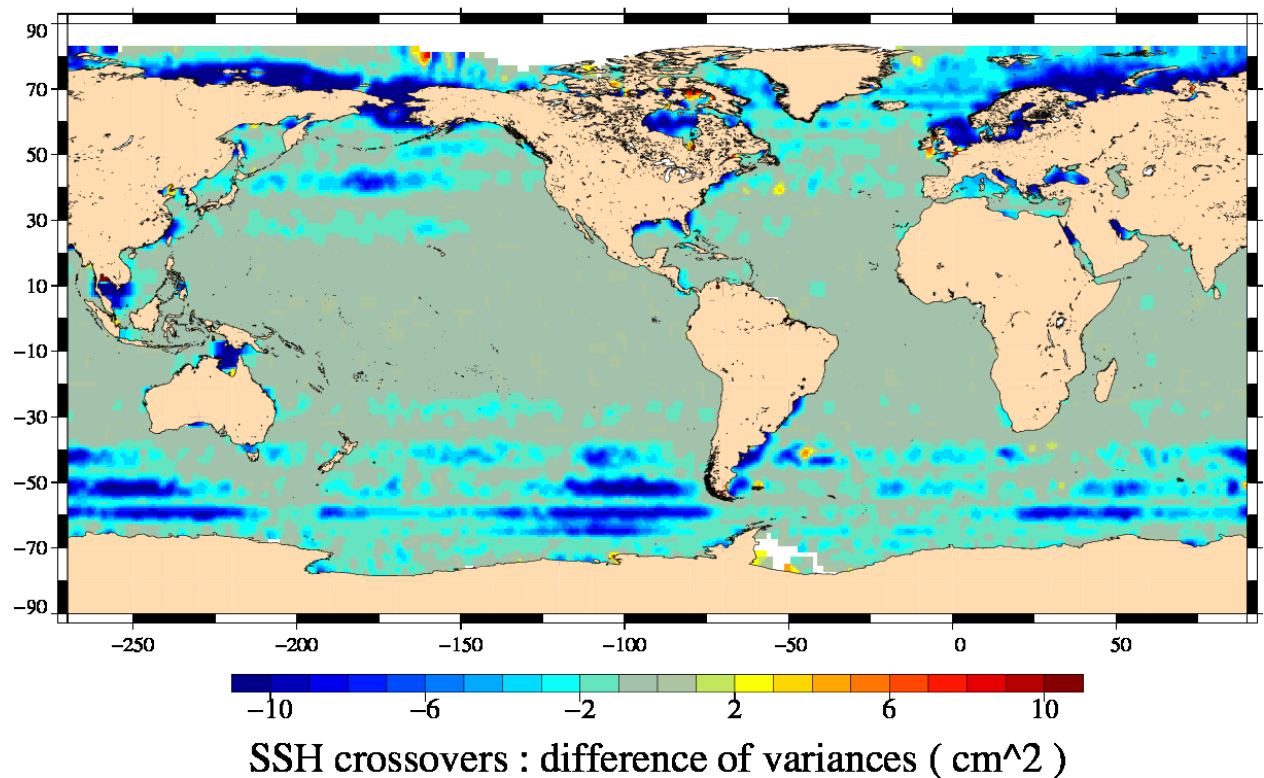
**Name :** Differences between maps of SSH crossovers

**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 : Global internal analyses

$\text{VAR}(\text{SSH with Var\_Stu}) - \text{VAR}(\text{SSH with Var\_Ref})$   
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



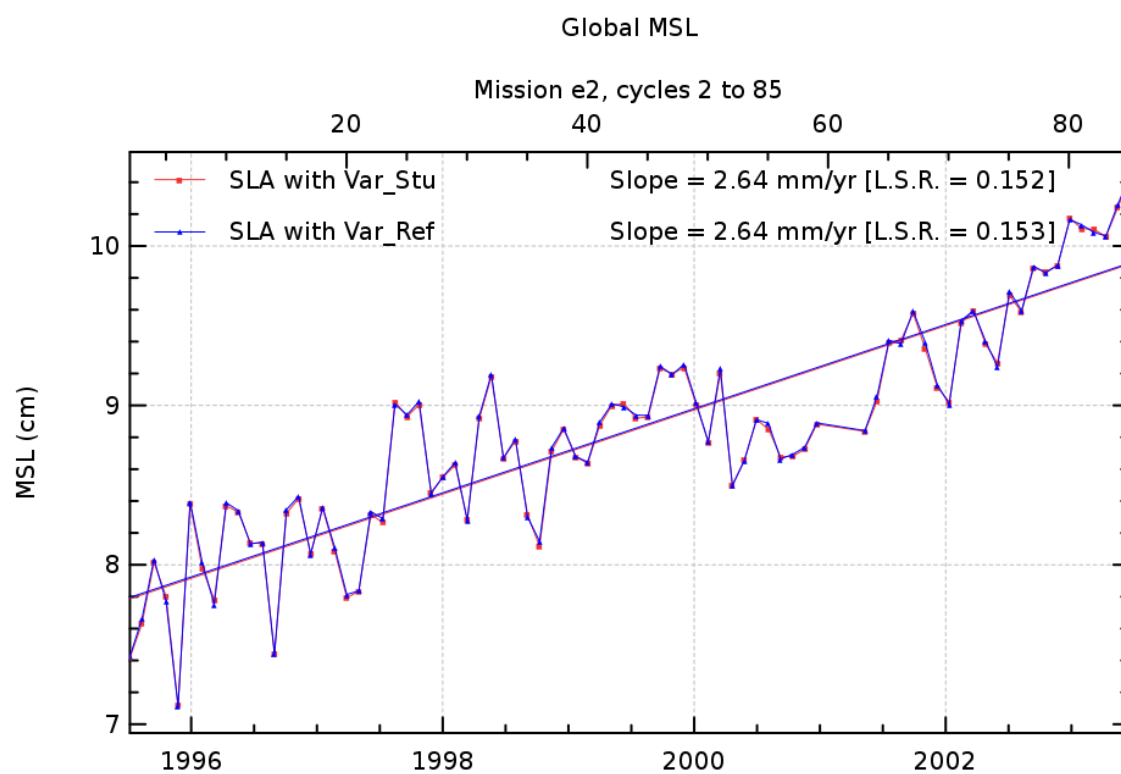
**Diagnostic A201\_a (mission e2)**

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



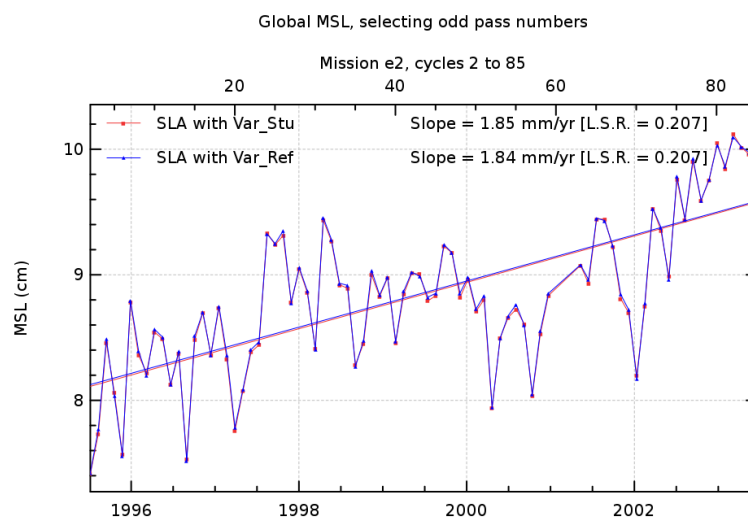
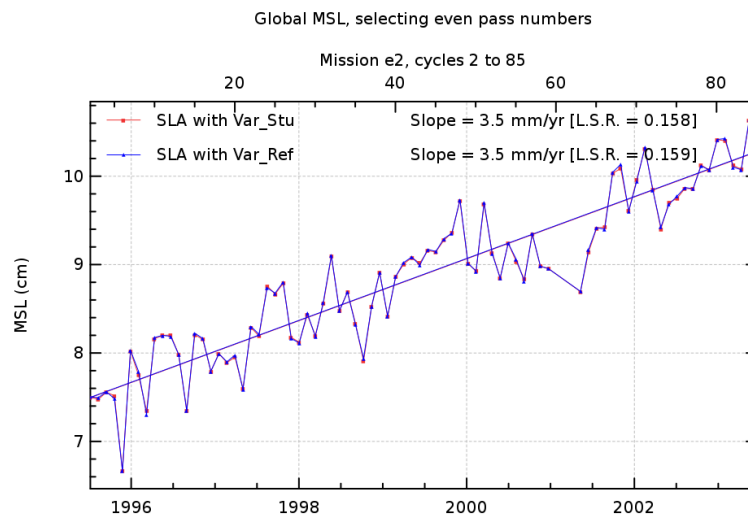
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



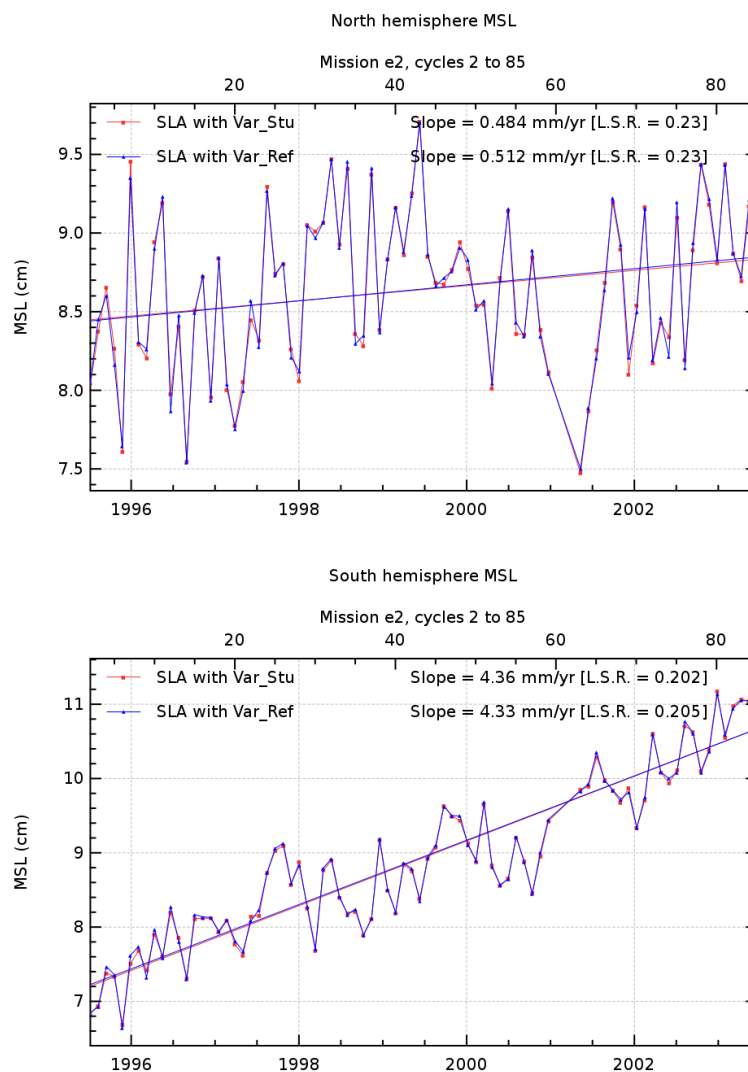
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



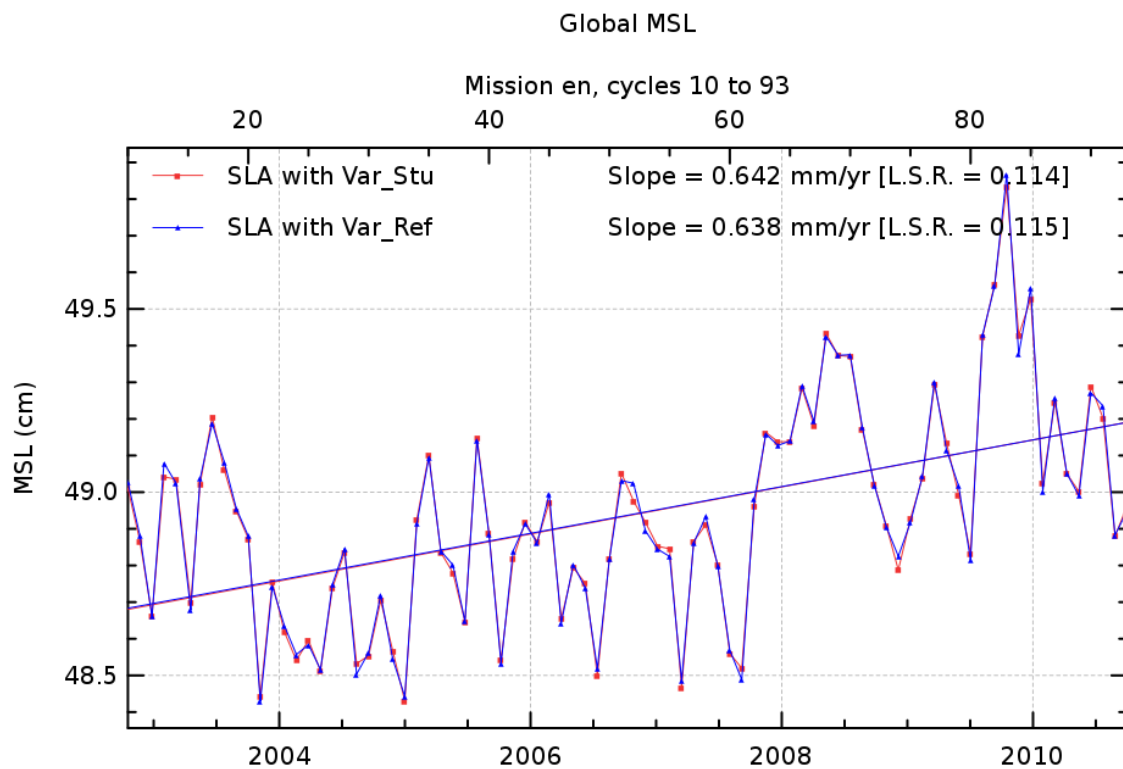
## Diagnostic A201 a (mission en)

**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 : Global internal analyses



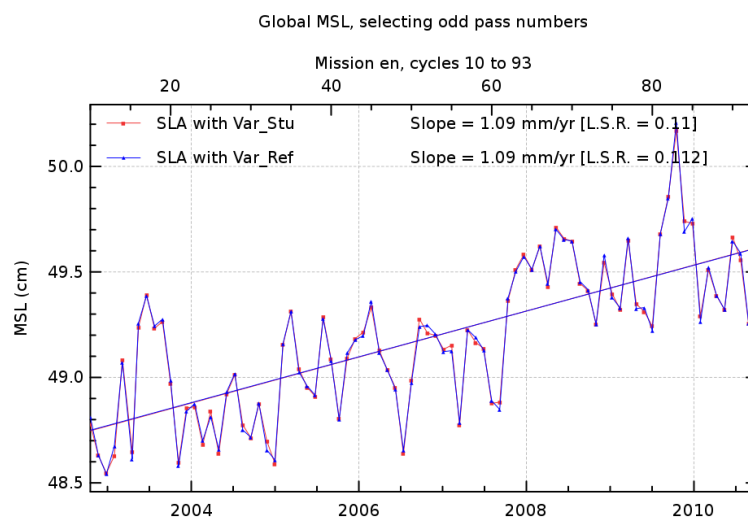
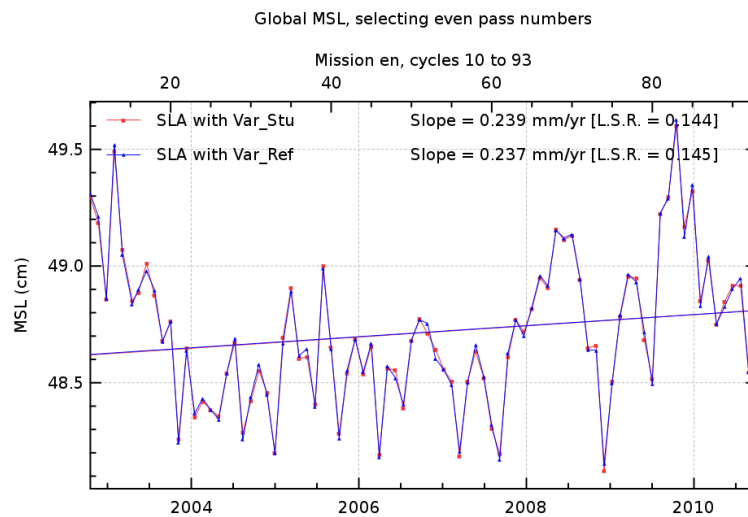
## Diagnostic A201\_b (mission en)

**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 : Global internal analyses



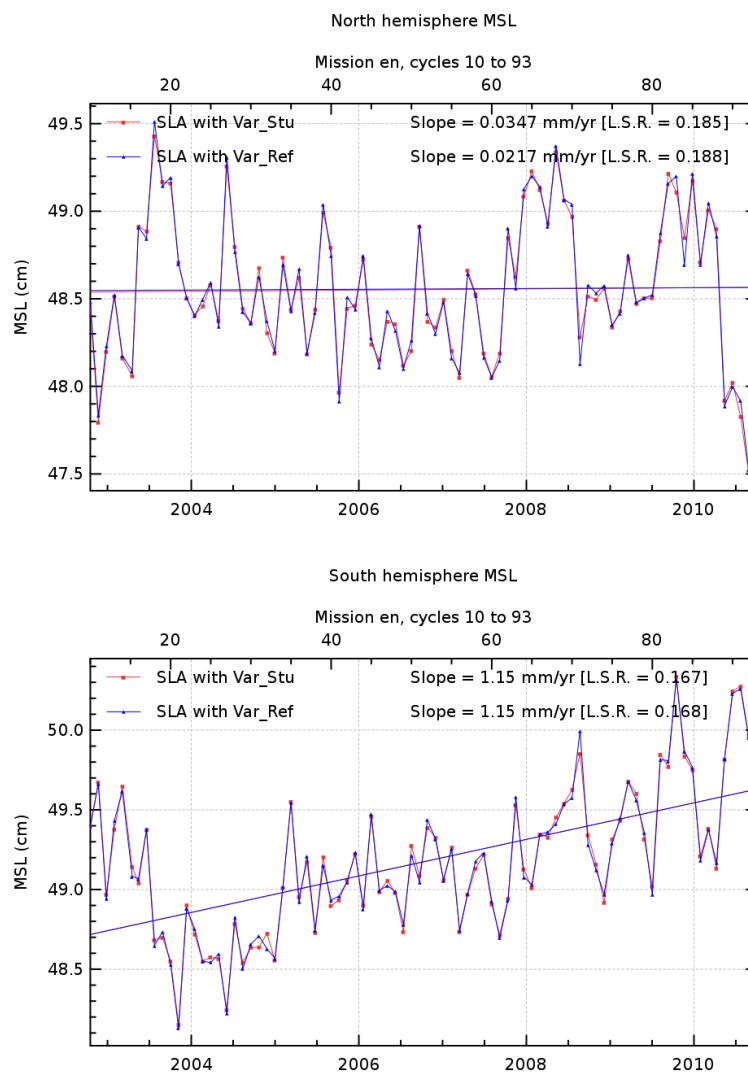
## Diagnostic A201\_c (mission en)

**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 : Global internal analyses





Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A202_a (mission e2)	
	Name : Differences of 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.	
	<div>VAR(SLA with Var_Stu) - VAR(SLA with Var_Ref)</div> <div>Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div> <div>1996199820002002</div> <div>Mean = -1.775</div> <div>Difference of variances (cm ^2)</div> <div>Cycles</div>	

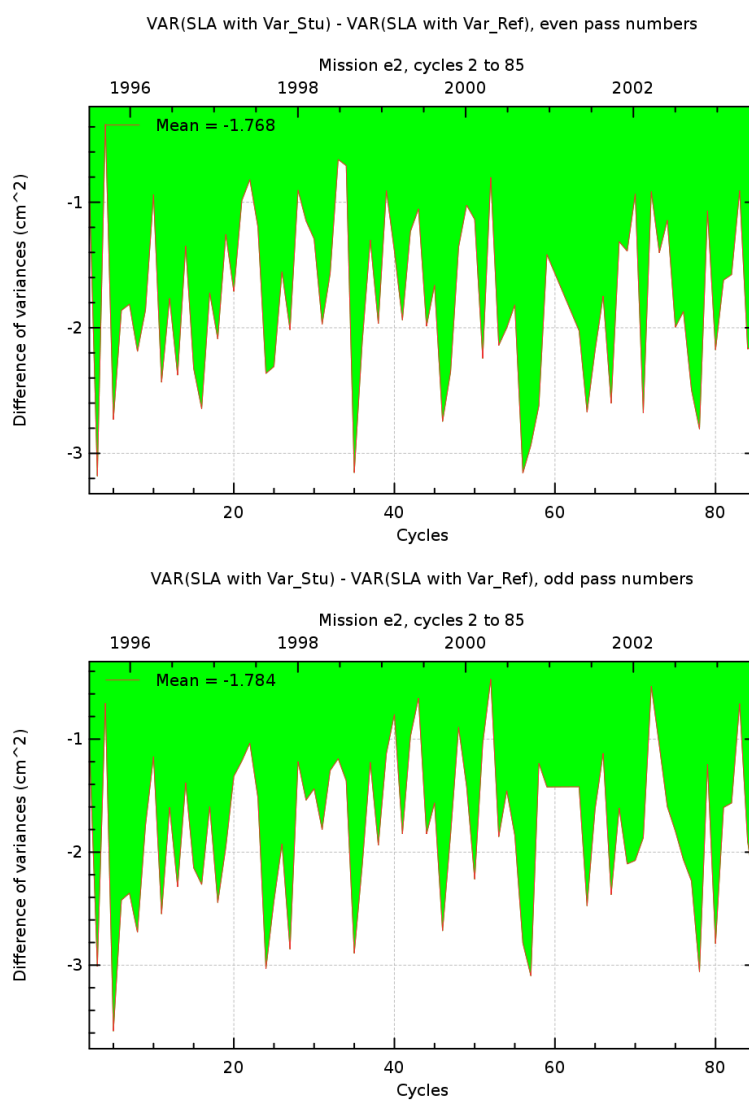
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission e2)

**Name :** Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



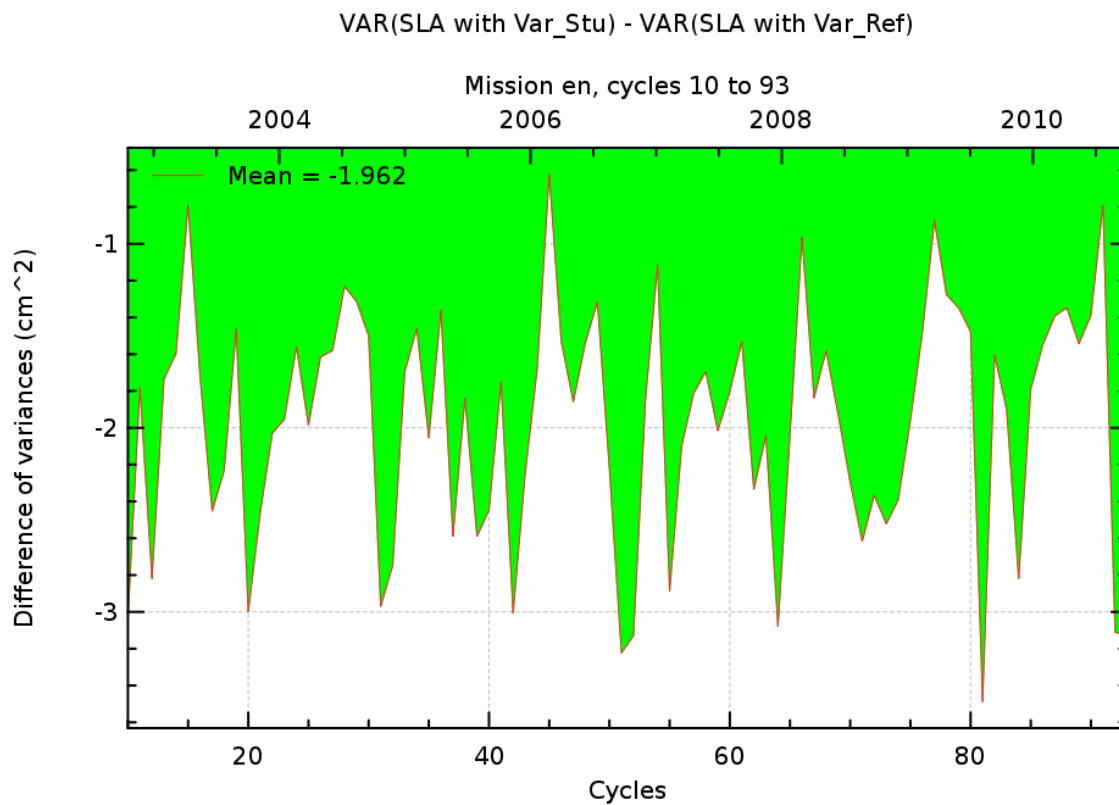
## Diagnostic A202.a (mission en)

**Name :** Differences of 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 : Global internal analyses



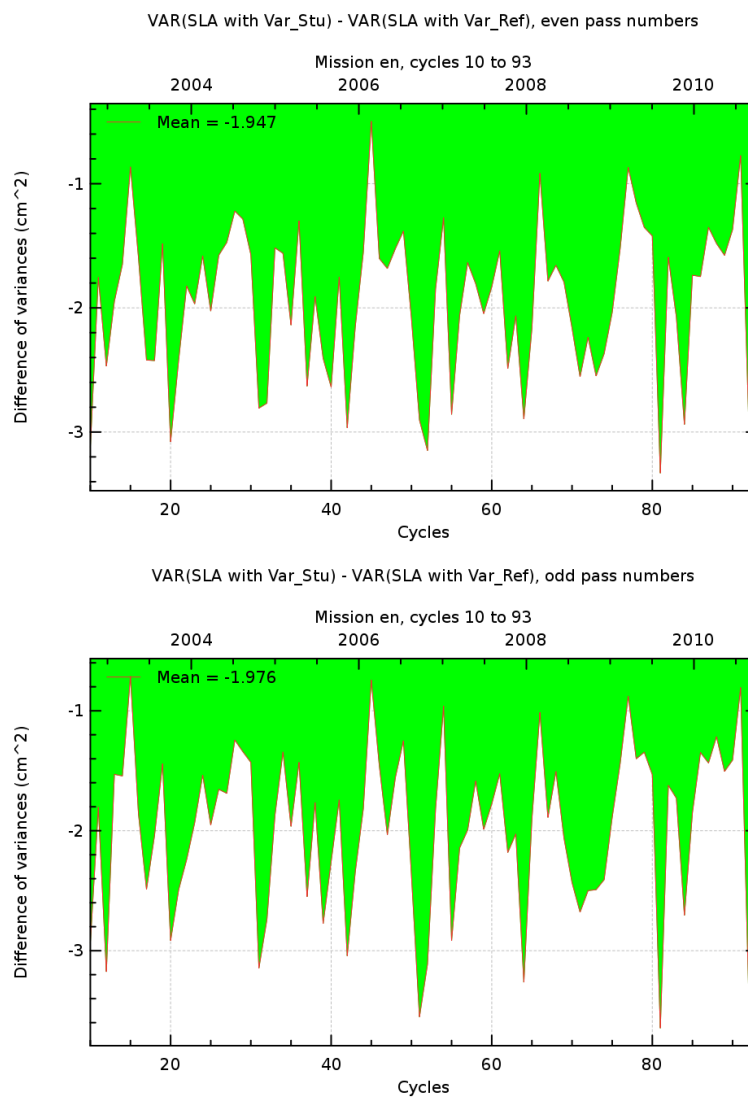
## Diagnostic A202\_b (mission en)

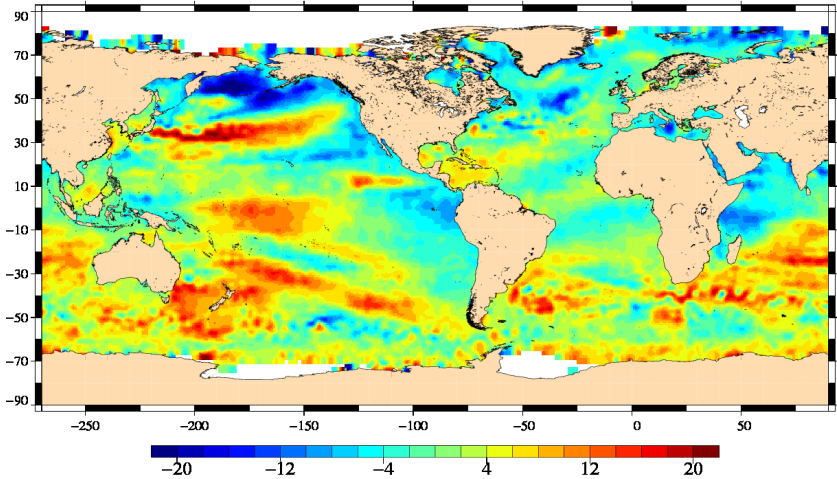
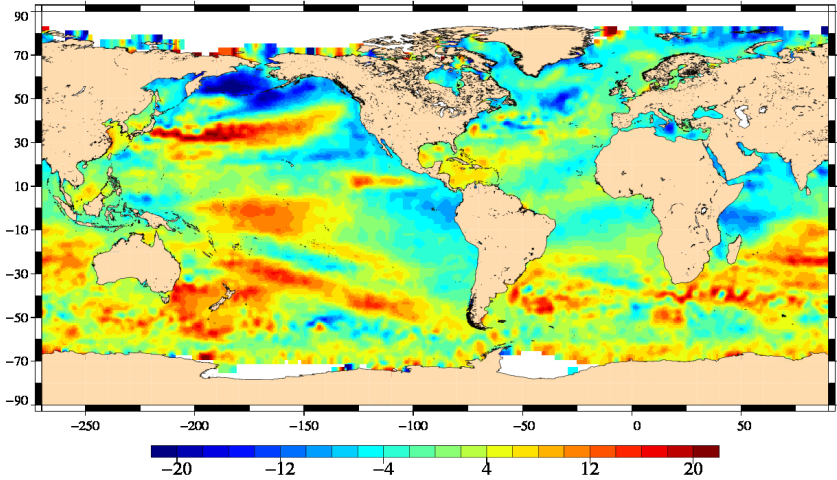
**Name :** Differences of temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

**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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A203_a (mission e2)	
	Name : Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period	
	Input data : Along track SLA	
	Description : The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.	
	<div>SLA with Var_Stu : trends Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div>  <div>Trends (mm/yr) SLA with Var_Ref : trends Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</div> 	

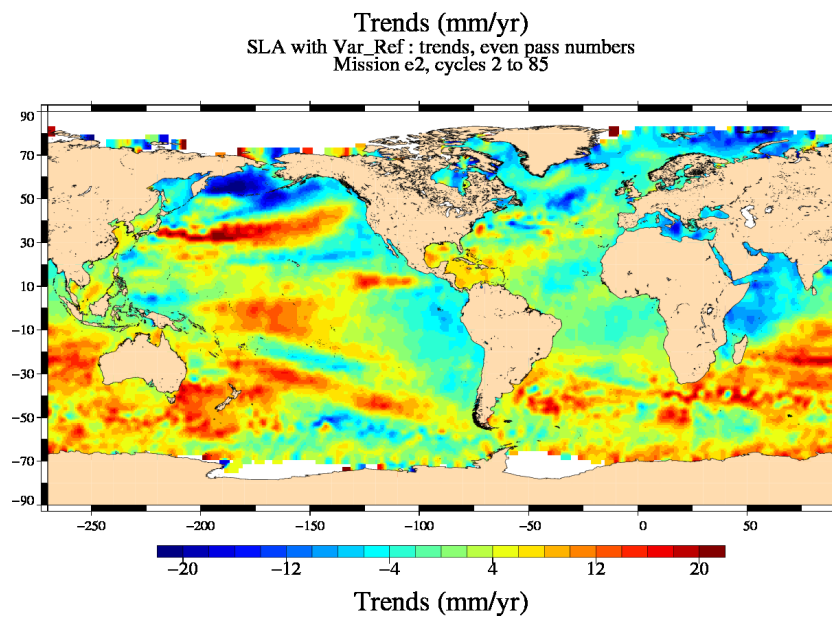
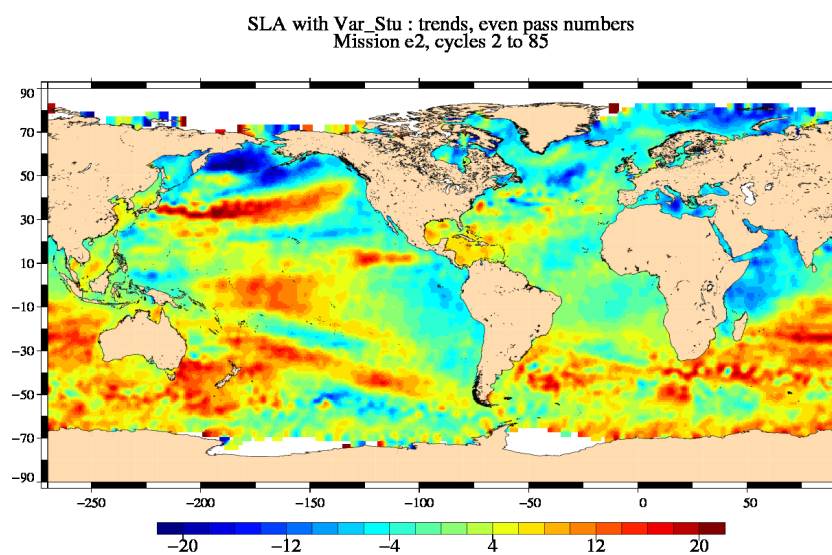
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses



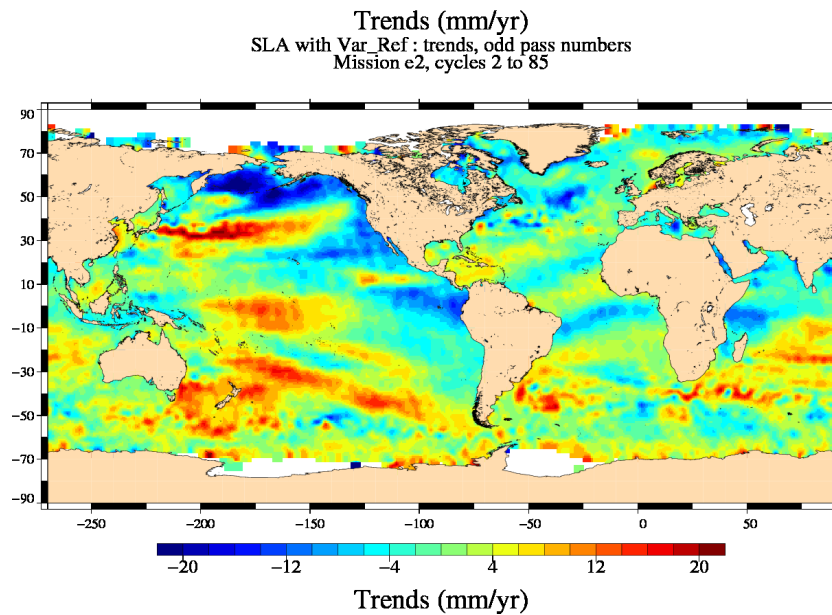
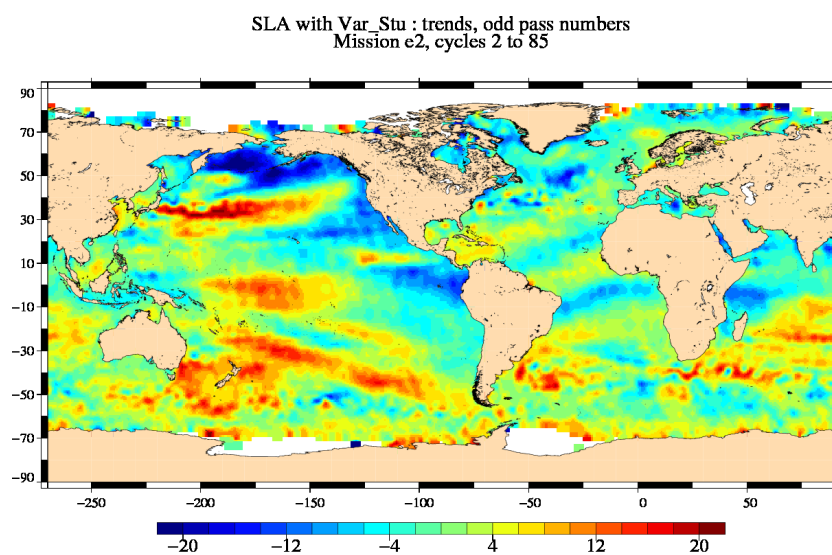
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses





## Diagnostic A203\_a (mission en)

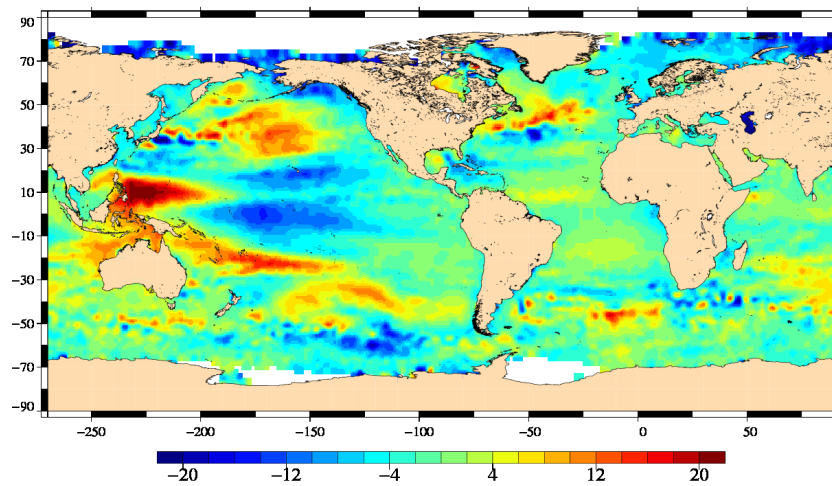
**Name :** Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

**Input data :** Along track SLA

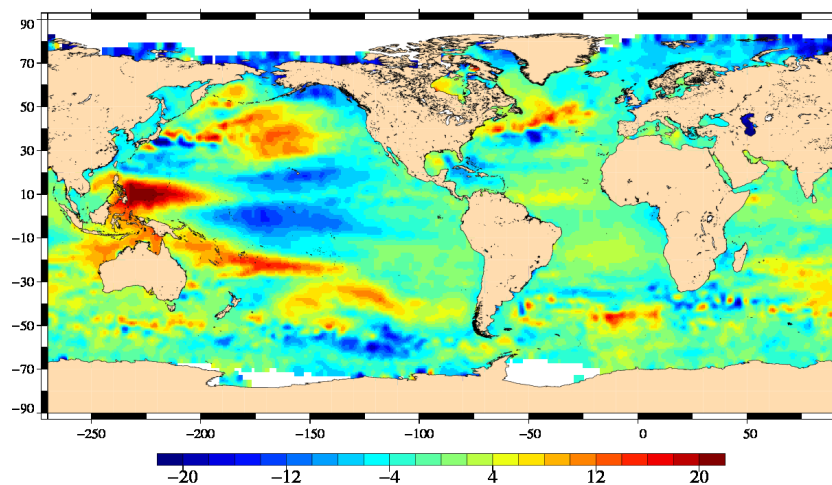
**Description :** The map of global statistics (mean, standard deviation) of SLA are calculated using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a large period. These statistics are calculated from 1 Hz altimetric measurements after removing spurious sea level measurements.

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with Var\_Stu : trends  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Trends (mm/yr)  
SLA with Var\_Ref : trends  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Trends (mm/yr)



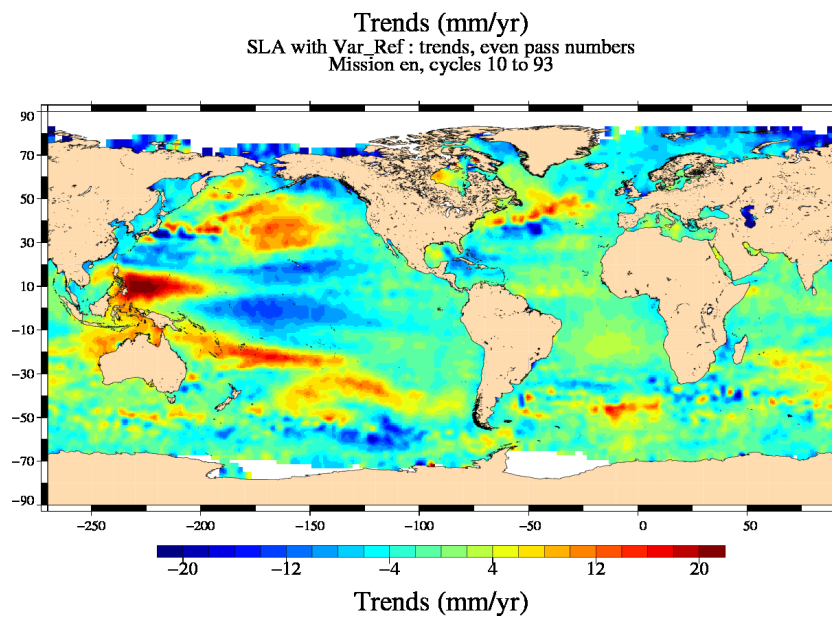
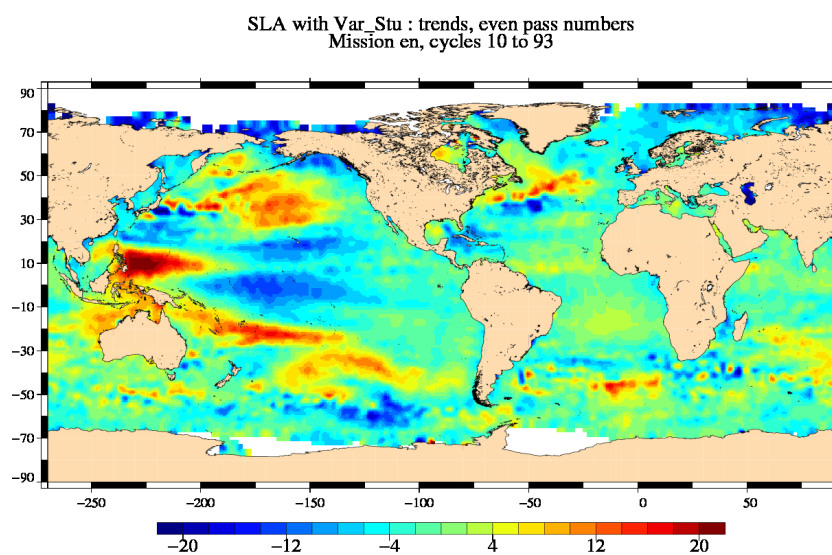
## Diagnostic A203\_b (mission en)

**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 : Global internal analyses



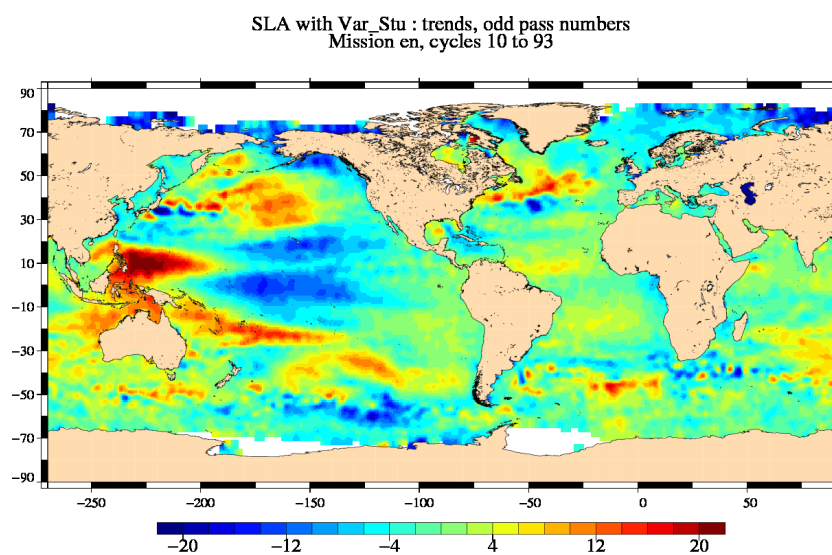
## Diagnostic A203\_c (mission en)

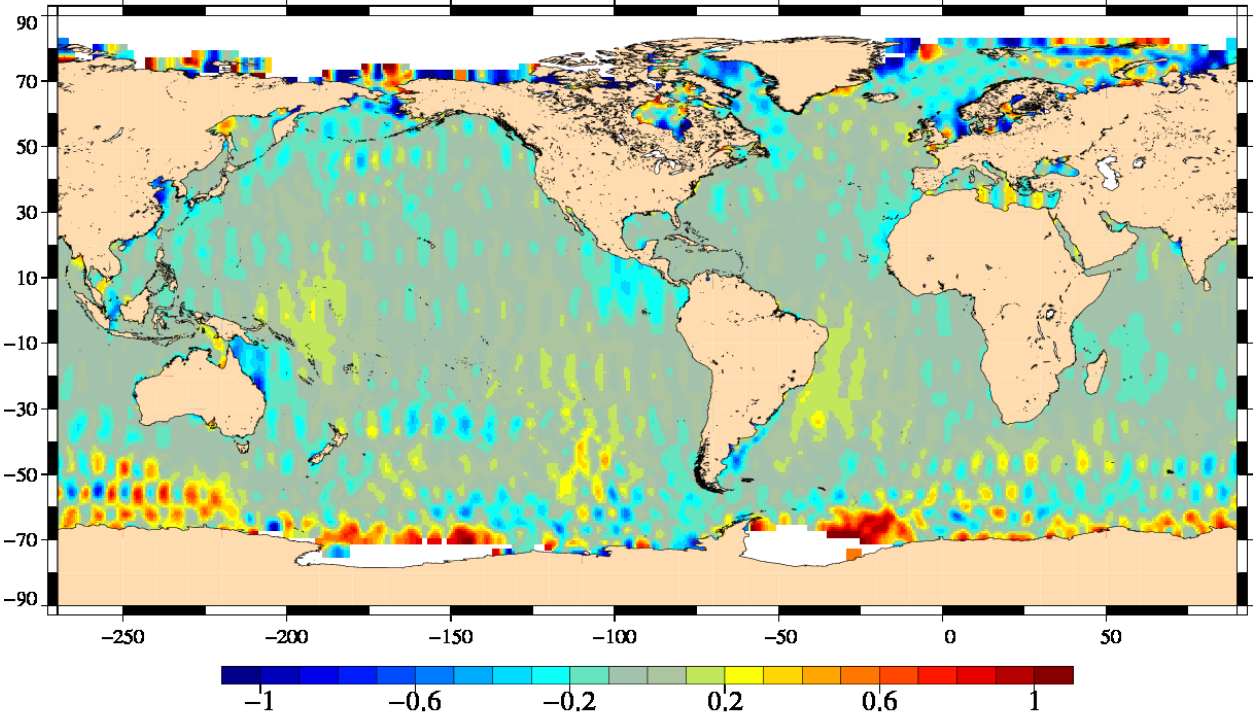
**Name :** Map of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) over all the period

**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 : Global internal analyses



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	<b>Diagnostic A204_a (mission e2)</b>
	<b>Name :</b> Differences between maps of SLA
	<b>Input data :</b> Along track SLA
	<b>Description :</b> 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><p>SLA with Var_Stu – SLA with Var_Ref : trends Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85</p><p>Trends (mm/yr)</p></div>

## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission e2)

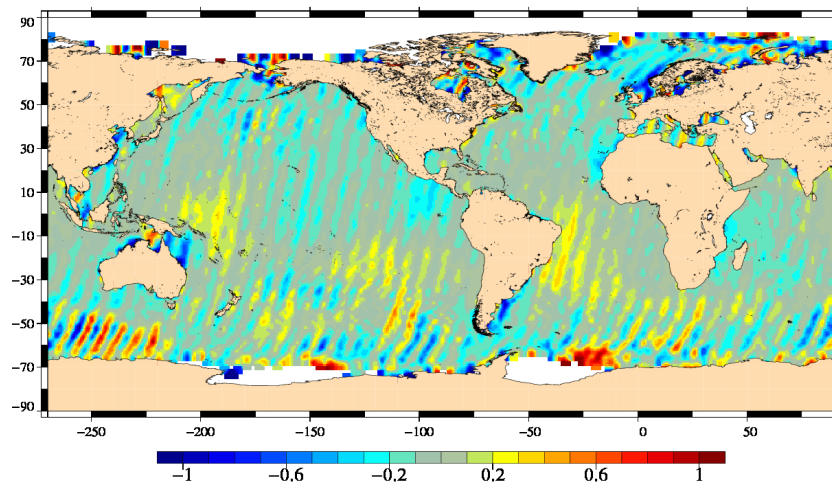
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA

**Input data :** Along track SLA

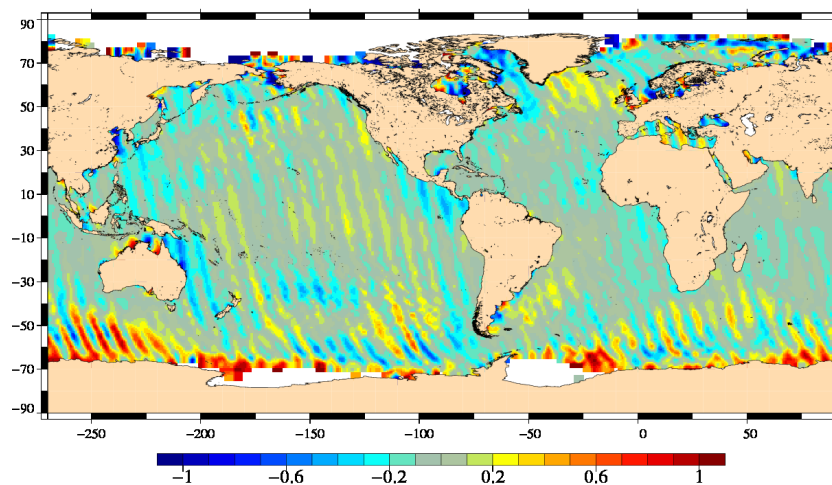
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with Var\_Stu – SLA with Var\_Ref : trends, even pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Trends (mm/yr)  
SLA with Var\_Stu – SLA with Var\_Ref : trends, odd pass numbers  
Mission e2, cycles 2 to 85



Trends (mm/yr)

## Diagnostic A204.a (mission en)

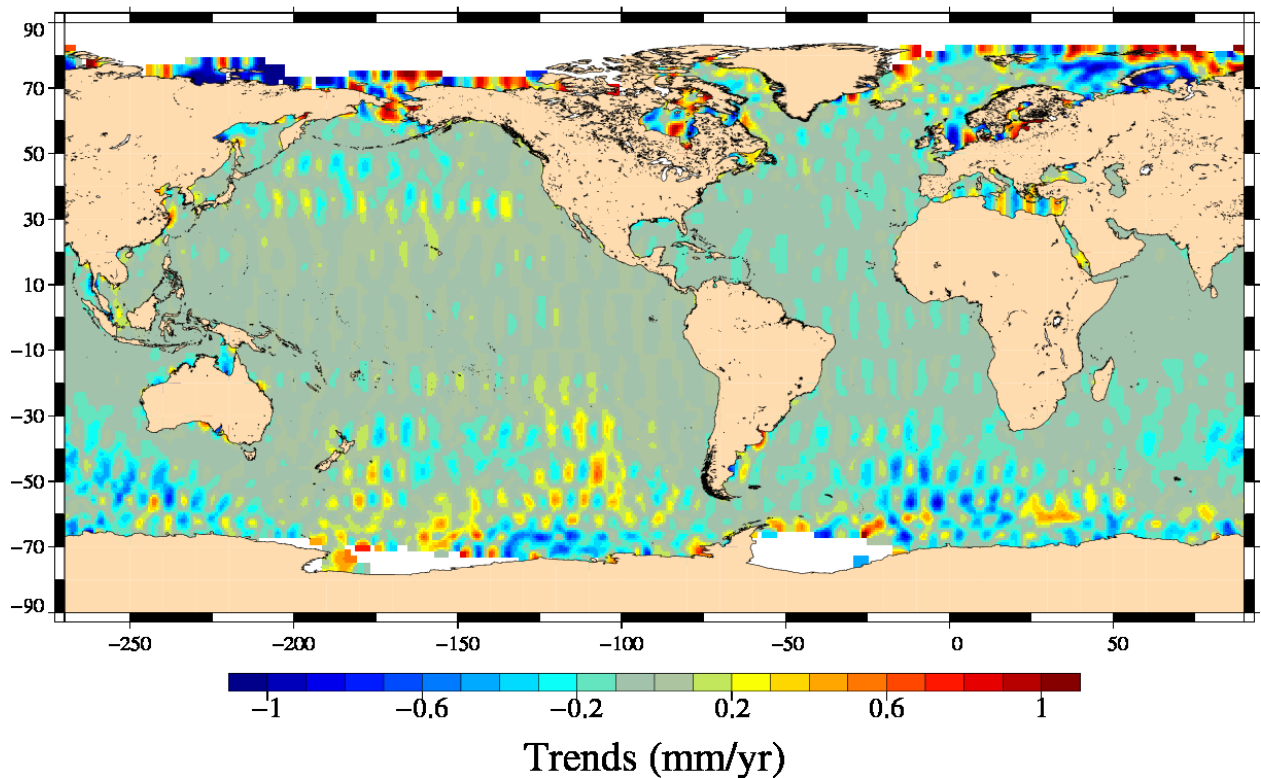
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA

**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 : Global internal analyses

SLA with Var\_Stu – SLA with Var\_Ref : trends  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93





## Diagnostic A204\_b (mission en)

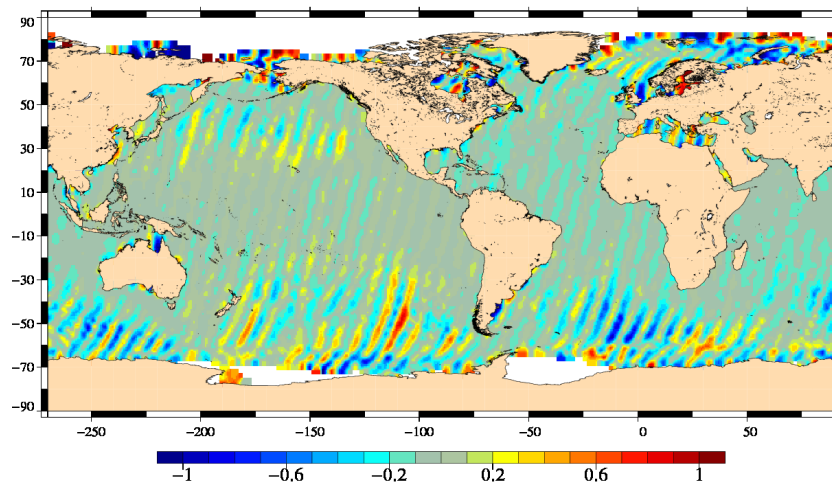
**Name :** Differences between maps of SLA

**Input data :** Along track SLA

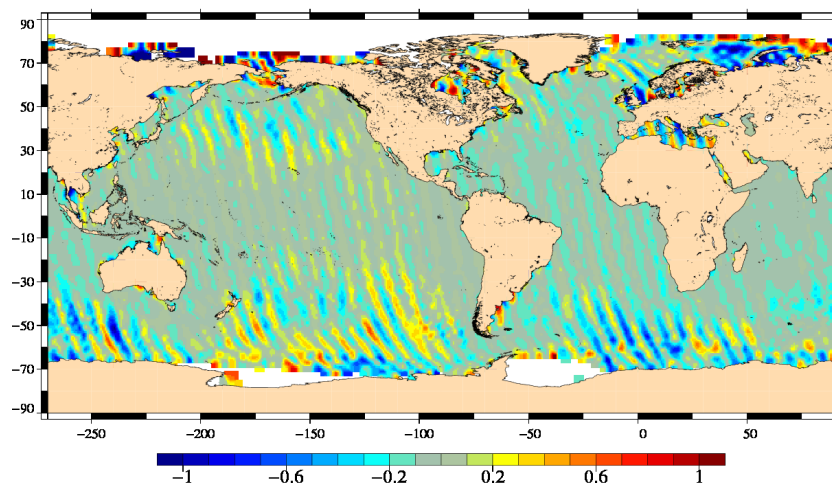
**Description :** The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with Var\_Stu – SLA with Var\_Ref : trends, even pass numbers  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



Trends (mm/yr)  
SLA with Var\_Stu – SLA with Var\_Ref : trends, odd pass numbers  
Mission en, cycles 10 to 93



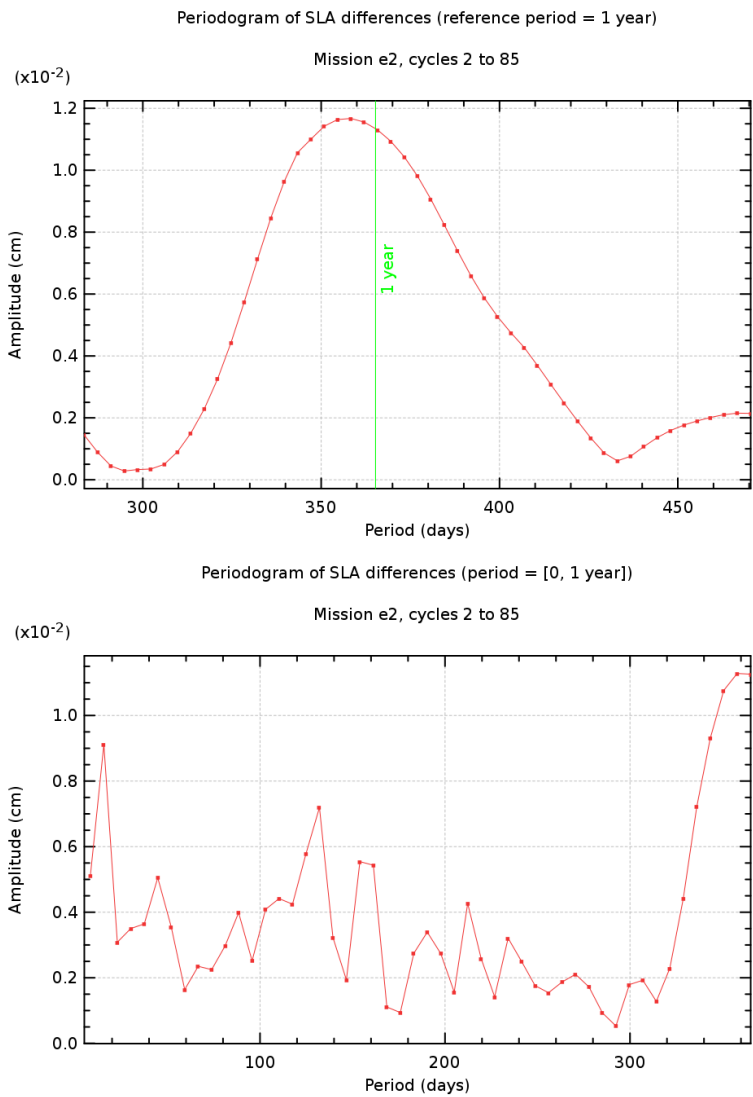
Trends (mm/yr)

Diagnostic A206\_a (mission e2)

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

Input data : Along track SLA

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



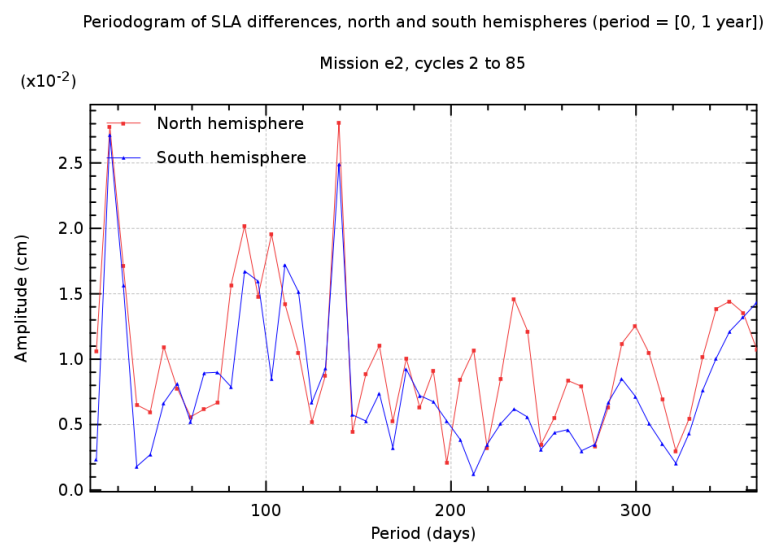
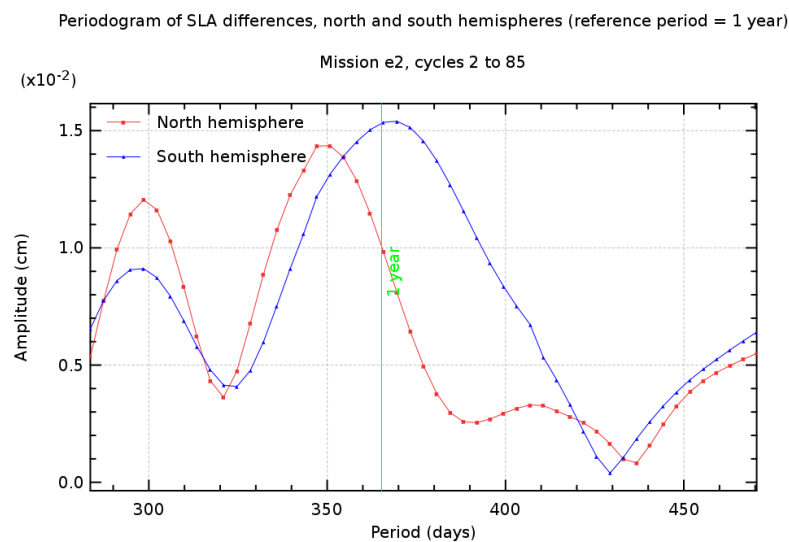
## Diagnostic A206\_b (mission e2)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses





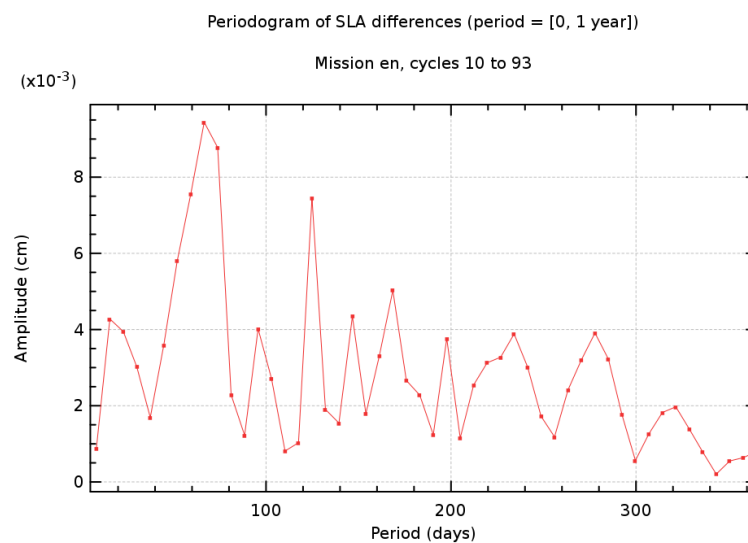
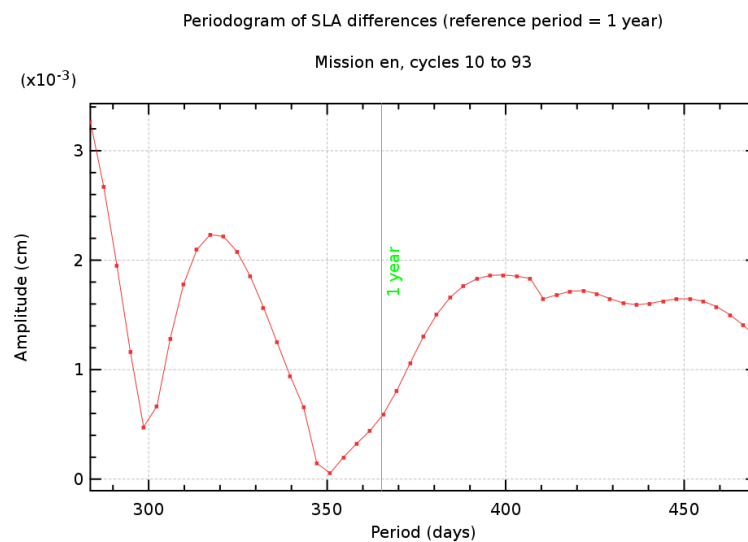
## Diagnostic A206.a (mission en)

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

**Input data :** Along track SLA

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

Diagnostic type : Global internal 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 : Global internal analyses

