

Ref versus Upd

Study variable	UPD
Reference variable	REF
Study serie	/home/slcci/RRDP/WP2500_MergPdt/Ref_Upd_2000_2010/listeupd_00_10
Reference serie	/home/slcci/RRDP/WP2500_MergPdt/Ref_Upd_2000_2010/listeref_00_10

Creation date : 2011/09/03

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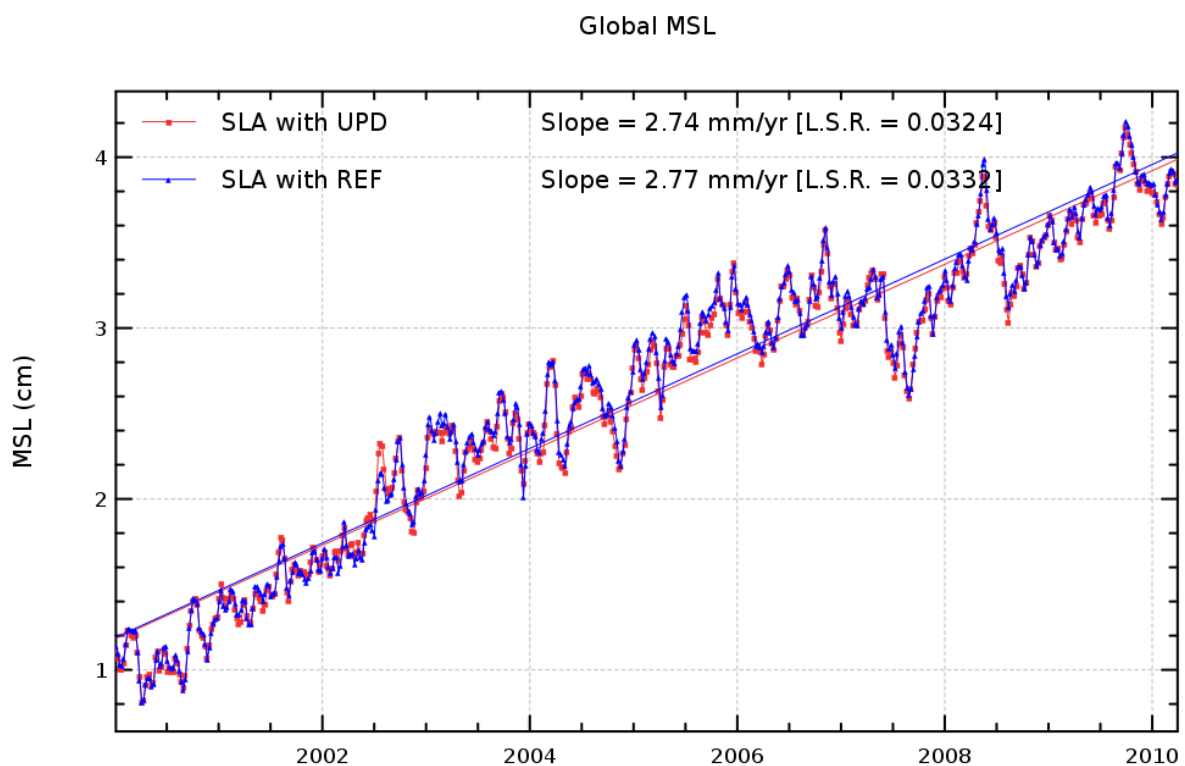
Diagnostic A201_a

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



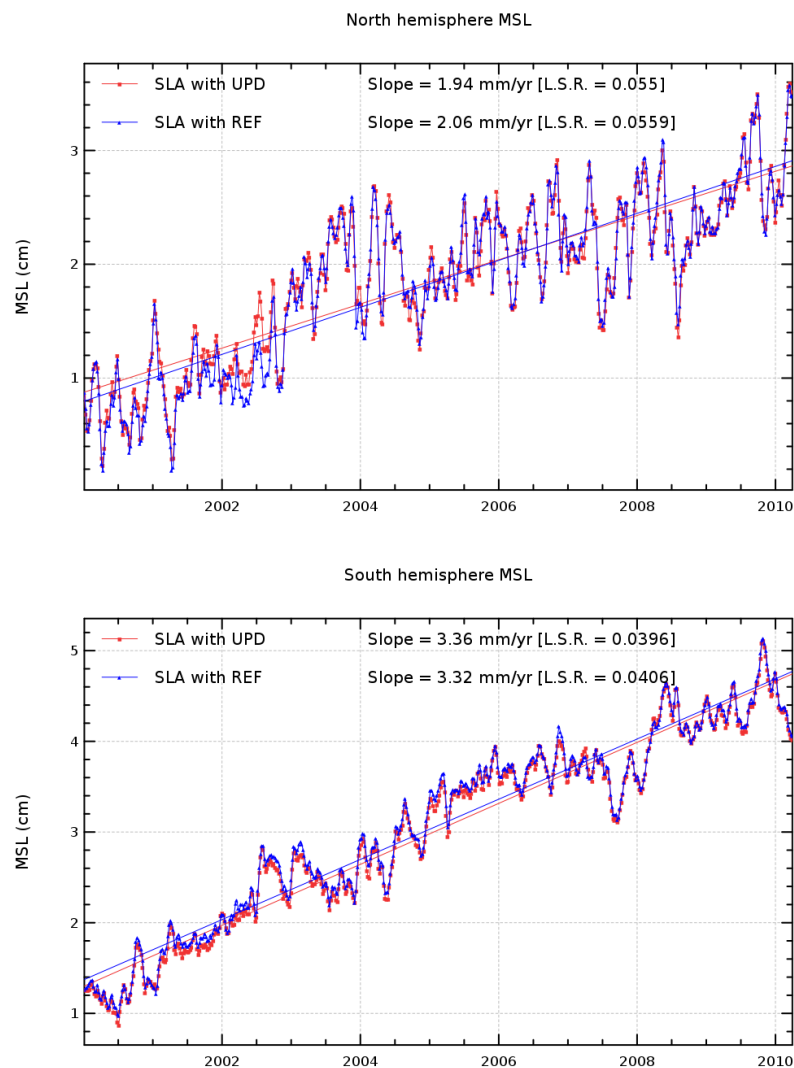
Diagnostic A201_b

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 A202

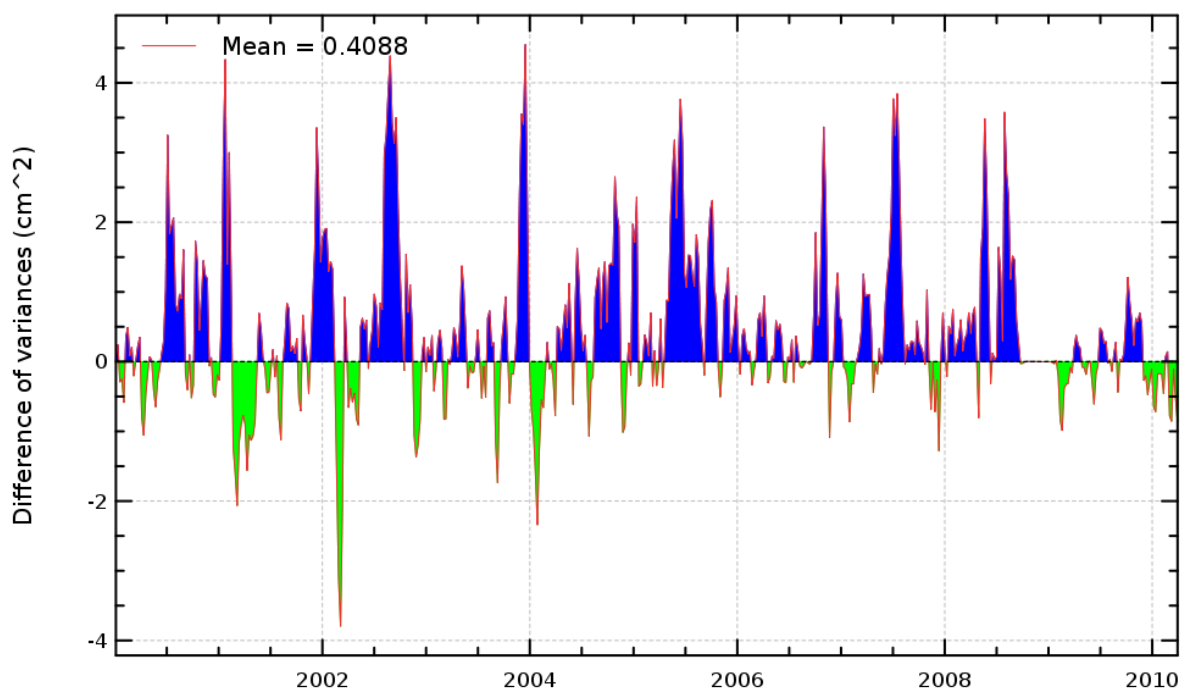
Name : Differences between temporal evolution of Sea Level Anomaly (SLA)

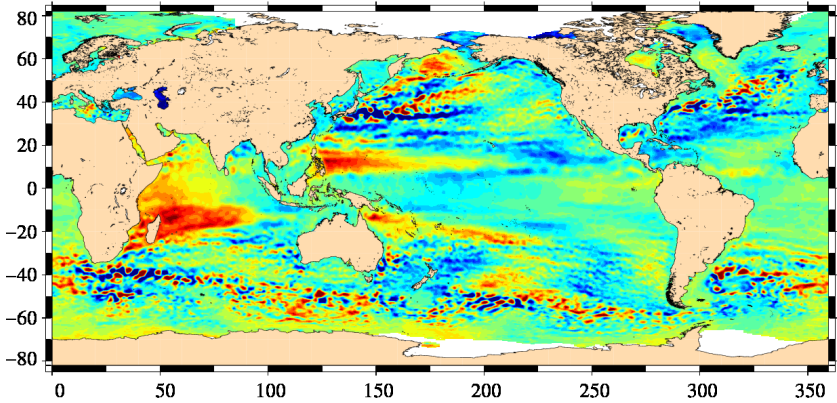
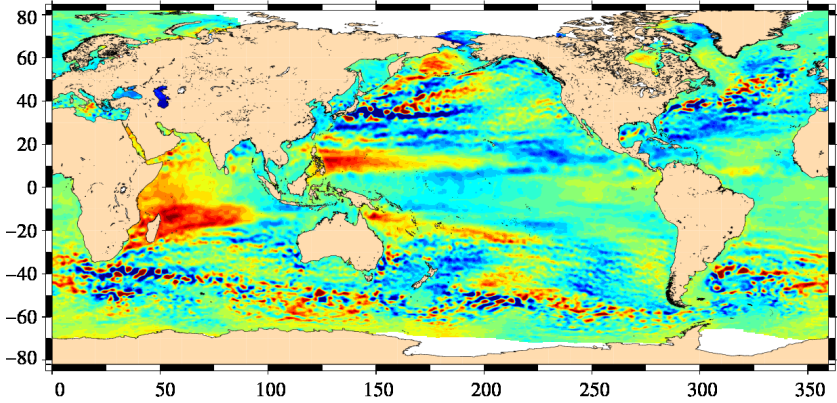
Input data : Along track SLA

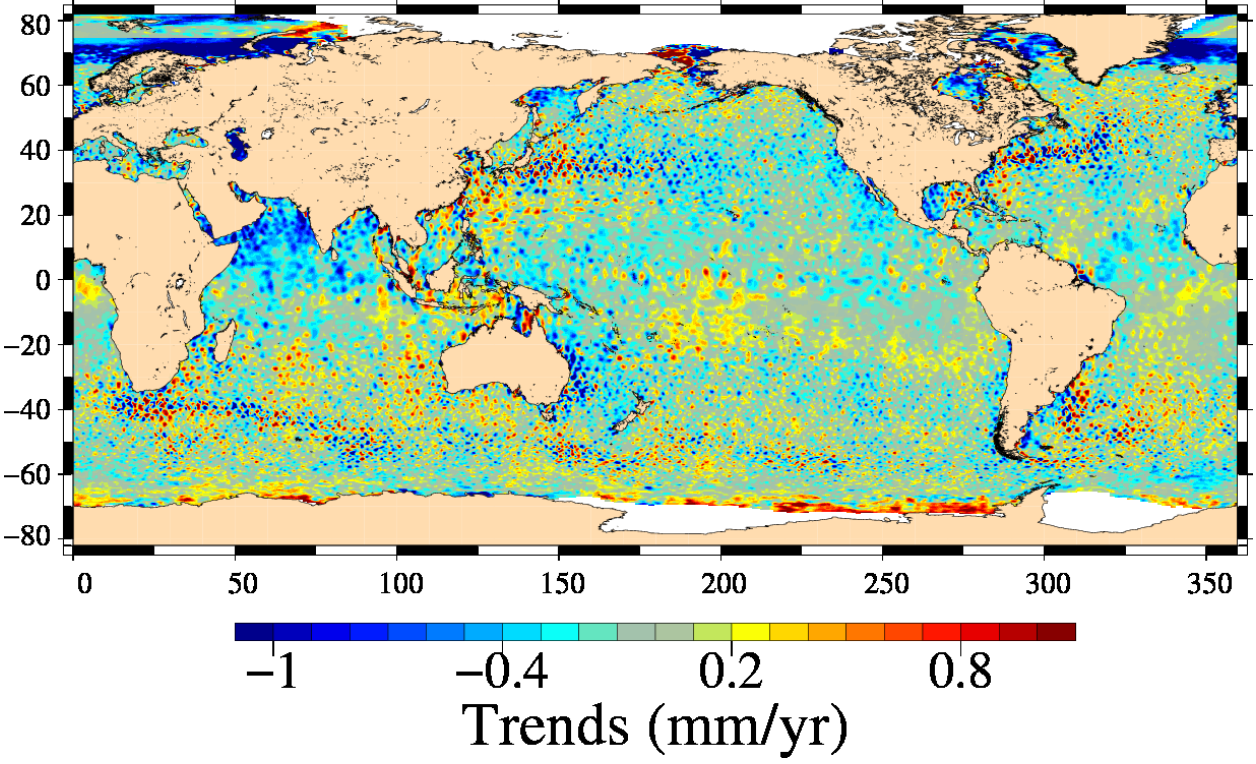
Description : The differences between temporal evolution of SLA are calculated from statistics derived from diagnostic A08 (mean, variance) using 2 different components in the SLA calculation. They are calculated globally, but also separating ascending and descending passes (except for SLA Grids) or separating North and South hemispheres.

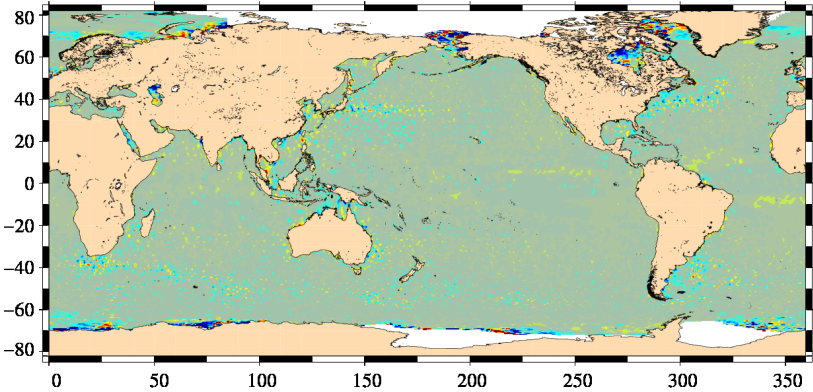
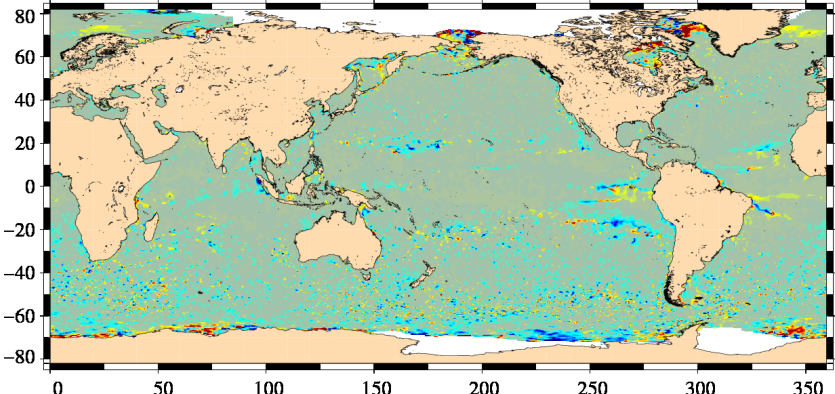
Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

VAR(SLA with UPD) - VAR(SLA with REF)



Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A203	
	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 UPD trends</div> <div><p>80 60 40 20 0 -20 -40 -60 -80</p><p>0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350</p><p>-9.52904 -2.16149 5.20606 12.57361</p><p>Trends (mm/yr)</p></div> <div>SLA with REF trends</div> <div><p>80 60 40 20 0 -20 -40 -60 -80</p><p>0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350</p><p>-9.30643 -2.03253 5.24137 12.51527</p><p>Trends (mm/yr)</p></div>	

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A204	
	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 A10 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 Upd trends – SLA with REF trends</div>  <p>The figure is a global map showing the difference in Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) trends between two datasets: 'SLA with Upd trends' and 'SLA with REF trends'. The map uses a color scale to represent trends in mm/yr, ranging from -1 (dark blue) to 0.8 (dark red). The x-axis represents longitude from 0 to 350, and the y-axis represents latitude from -80 to 80. The map shows significant spatial variability, with higher positive trends (yellow to red) concentrated in the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans, and more negative trends (blue) in the North Atlantic and parts of the Southern Ocean. The color bar at the bottom is labeled 'Trends (mm/yr)' and has tick marks at -1, -0.4, 0.2, and 0.8.</p>	

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses	Diagnostic A205_a	
	Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)	
	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 UPD amplitude – SLA with REF amplitude : annual signal</div> <div><p>Amplitude (cm)</p><p>SLA with UPD phase – SLA with REF phase : annual signal</p><div><p>Phase (degree)</p></div></div>	

Diagnostic A205_b

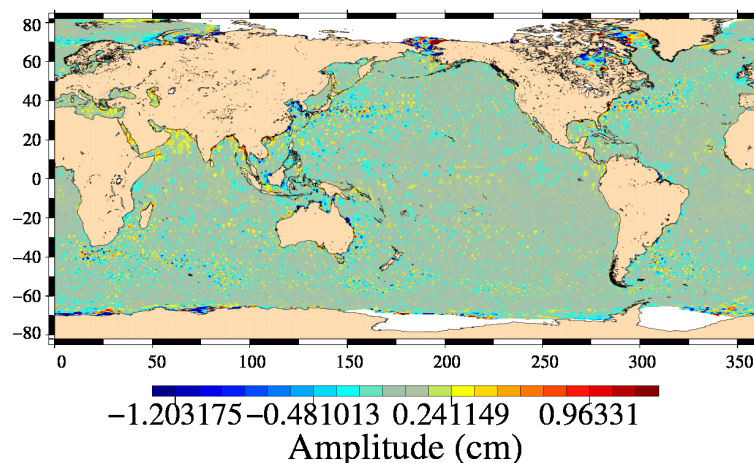
Name : Differences between maps of SLA (2)

Input data : Along track SLA

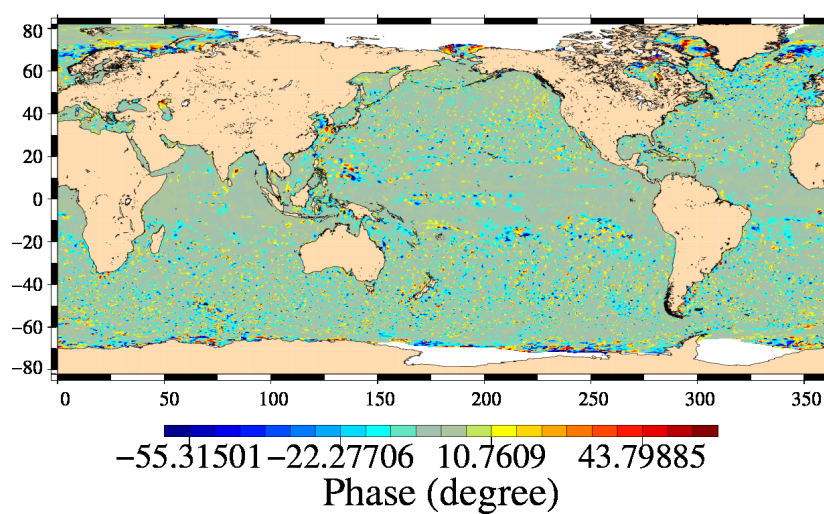
Description : The difference of SLA maps (mean, standard deviation, slope) is calculated from maps derived from diagnostic A203 using successively both altimetric components in the SLA calculation over a given period. This can be done globally, or separating in ascending and descending passes (except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

Diagnostic type : Global internal analyses

SLA with UPD amplitude – SLA with REF amplitude : semi-annual signal



SLA with UPD phase – SLA with REF phase : semi-annual signal



Diagnostic A206_a	
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>Periodogram of SLA (period = [0, 1 year])</p></div>	

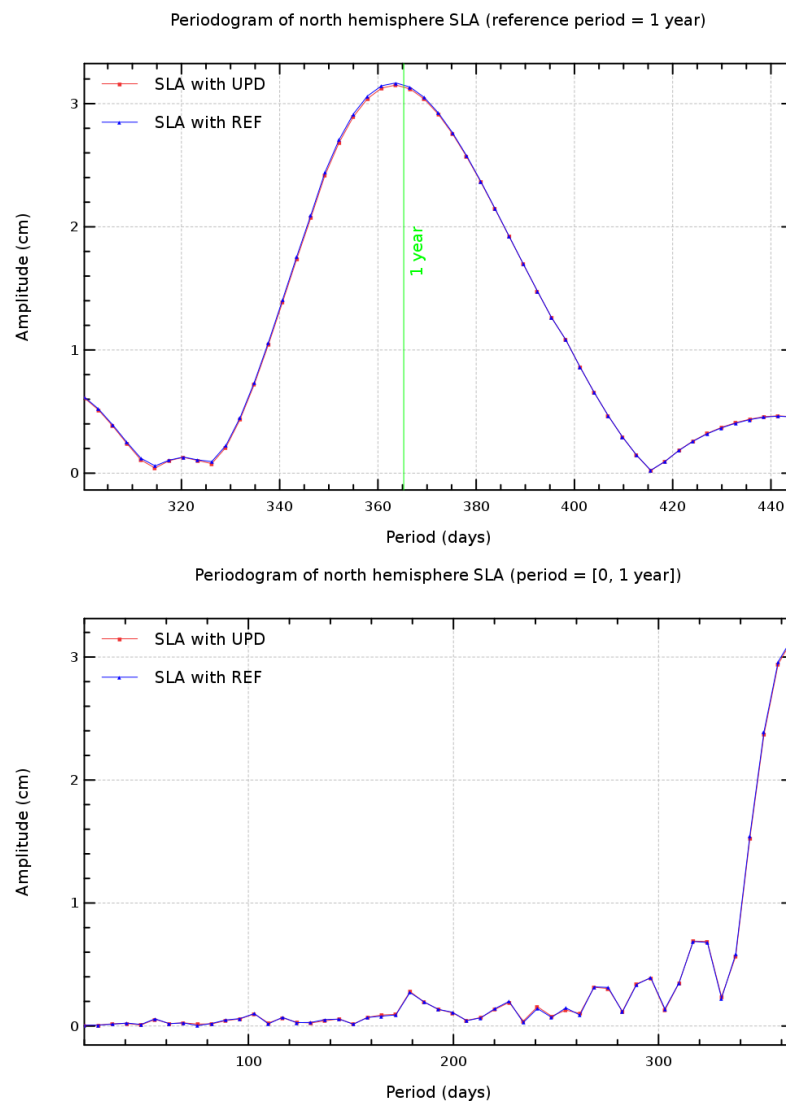
Diagnostic A206_b

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_c

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

