SSALTO/DUACS Experimental Product Handbook:

Along-track Sea Level Anomalies 5Hz

Gridded and along-track Sea Level Anomalies for the Arctic Ocean

Gridded Sea Level Height and geostrophic velocities computed with Dynamic Interpolation

Gridded Sea Level Anomalies and geostrophic velocities combining altimetry and drifters

Gridded optimally merged velocities combining altimetry and SST

Gridded Sea Level Height and geostrophic velocities computed with Multiscale Interpolation

Nomenclature: SALP-MU-P-EA-23172-CLS
Issue: 1 rev 9
Date: March 2022
## Chronology Issues:

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Validated by</th>
<th>Reason for change:</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>2019/09/20</td>
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<td>Addition of along-track Arctic products</td>
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List of Acronyms:

ADT  Absolute Dynamic Topography
AMR  Advanced Microwave Radiometer
AOML Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Laboratory
ATP  Along Track Product
Aviso+ Archiving, Validation and Interpretation of Satellite Oceanographic data
CMEMS Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service
Cnes Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales
DAC  Dynamic Atmospheric Correction
DI   Dynamic Interpolation
DUACS Data Unification and Altimeter Combination System
ECMWF European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasting
ESA  European Space Agency
EUMETSAT European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
FES  Finite Element Solution tidal model
GDR  Geophysical Data Record(s)
IB   Inverse Barometer
IGDR Interim Geophysical Data Record(s)
ISRO Indian Space Research Organisation
IW   Internal Wave
LASER Lagrangian Submesoscale ExpeRiment campaign
LRM  Low Resolution Mode
LWE  Large Wavelength Error
L2P  Level-2+ product: global 1 Hz along-track data (sea level anomaly, its components and validity flag) over marine surfaces based on Level-2 products
L3   Level-3 products (along-track)
L4   Level 4 products (gridded)
MIOST Multiscale Interpolation Ocean Science Topography
MOG2D Modèle aux Ondes de Gravité 2D
MSS  Mean Sea Surface
MWR  Microwave Radiometer
Nasa National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRT  Near Real Time
NTC  Non Time Critical
OSDR Operational Sensor Data Records
SALP Service d’Altimétrie et de Localisation Précise
SAR(M) Synthetic Aperture Radar (Mode)
Ssalto Segment Sol multimissions d’ALTimétrie, d’Orbitographie et de localisation précise.
SSB  Sea State Bias
SST  Sea Surface Temperature
SLA  Sea Level Anomaly
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>Sea State Bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>Sea Surface Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td>Short Time Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAI</td>
<td>IAT - International Atomic Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTC</td>
<td>Universal Time Coordinated</td>
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</table>
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1 Introduction

For 20 years, the DUACS system has been producing, as part of the CNES/SALP project, the Copernicus Marine Environment and Monitoring Service (CMEMS) and the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), high quality multimission altimetry Sea Level products for oceanographic applications, climate forecasting centers, geophysic and biology communities... While the operational production of the Sea Level along track and maps is now generated as part as CMEMS and C3S, the development of a new experimental DUACS products started mid 2016 at CNES aiming at improving the resolution of the current products and designing new products. Using the global Synthetic Aperture Radar mode (SARM) coverage of Sentinel3A/B and optimizing the LRM altimeter processing (retracking, editing, ...) will notably allow us to fully exploit the fine-scale content of the altimetric missions. Thanks to this increase of real time altimetry observations we will also be able to improve Level-4 products by combining these new Level-3 products and new mapping methodology, such as dynamic interpolation. Finally, these improvements will benefit to downstream products: geostrophic currents, Lagrangian products, eddy atlas...

This document describes six products:

- Along-track (level3) Sea Level Anomalies at 5 Hz for 2 areas: agulhas and north_atlantic (section 2),
- Gridded (level4) and along-track (level3) Sea Level Heights dedicated to Arctic Ocean (section 3)
- Gridded (level4) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with Dynamic interpolation for 2 areas: gulfstream and udintsev (section 4),
- Gridded (level4) Sea Level Anomalies and geostrophic velocities combining altimetry and drifters for 1 area: Gulf of Mexico (section 5),
- Gridded (level4) optimally merged velocities combining altimetry and SST with global coverage (section 6 and 7),
- Gridded (level4) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with Multiscale interpolation for the global ocean (section 8),
Figure 1: Geographical coverage of Along-track (level3) Sea Level Anomalies at 5 Hz for North Atlantic v01_00 (top-left) and v02_00 (bottom) and Agulhas (top-right) with 20 days of Sentinel-3A Sea Level Anomalies for v01_00 and 27 days for v02_00.

Figure 2: SLA maps (m) on Feb 20th 2017 over the Arctic Ocean for each mission SARAL/AltiKa, Sentinel-3A and Cryosat-2 (top) and for the multimission product (bottom).

Figure 3: Geographical coverage of Grided (level4) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with Dynamic interpolation, for gulfstream (left) and udintsev (right) with one day of merged Sea Level Anomalies.
1.1 Acknowledgments

When using the experimental SSALTO/DUACS experimental products, please cite: "Those products were processed by SSALTO/DUACS and distributed by AVISO+ (https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr) with support from CNES"

Please note that the gridded optimally merged velocities combining altimetry and SST with global coverage have been calculated in the framework of three different projects:

- a Marie-Curie Fellowship cofunded by the European Union under the FP7-PEOPLE-Cofunding of Regional, National and International Programmes Grant Agreement 600407 and the RITMARE FLAG project (2014-2016),
- the ESA Globcurrent project (2014-2018),

1.2 User’s feedback

The product is an experimental product. Therefore, each and every question, comment, example of use, and suggestion will help us improve the product. You’re welcome to ask or send them to aviso@altimetry.fr.

1.3 Versioning

The chapters below describe the processing of the following versions of the products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Version number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Along-track Sea Level Anomalies 5Hz</td>
<td>01_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridded and along-track Sea Level Height dedicated to Arctic Ocean products</td>
<td>01_01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01_02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridded products obtained with Dynamic Interpolation</td>
<td>01_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridded products combining altimetry and drifters</td>
<td>01_00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridded products combining altimetry and SST</td>
<td>02_00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: version numbers for each product
It is foreseen to deliver new versions of some products: for any new future version delivered, you will be informed via the AVISO+ user service, by email and on the website. The version number is indicated in the ftp folder and in the file ('product_version' attribute).
1.4 Format

All the products are distributed in NetCDF with norm CF.

NetCDF (Network Common Data Form) is an open source, generic and multi-platform format developed by Unidata. An exhaustive presentation of NetCDF and additional conventions is available on the following web site:


All basic NetCDF conventions are applied to files.

Additionally the files are based on the attribute data tags defined by the Cooperative Ocean/Atmosphere Research Data Service (COARDS) and Climate Forecast (CF) metadata conventions. The CF convention generalises and extends the COARDS convention but relaxes the COARDS constraints on dimension and order and specifies methods for reducing the size of datasets. A wide range of software is available to write or read NetCDF/CF files. API made available by UNIDATA (http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf):

- C/C++/Fortran
- Java
- MATLAB, Objective-C, Perl, Python, R, Ruby, Tcl/Tk.
2 Along-track Sea Level Anomalies 5Hz

Those products are distributed in version 01_00 and 02_00.

2.1 Processing

DUACS Experimental products system is to provide a consistent and user-friendly altimeter database using the state-of-the-art recommendations from the altimetry community. Delayed time data (more accurate) are used to create this database and the final resolution for all available altimeters is 5 Hz frequency.

The Level 3 (L3) DUACS Experimental products have been developed with the aim to provide to the users simple and homogeneous products along the tracks of the different altimeters with a resolution consistent with the physical signal observable, and different physical fields (see Table 2 and Table 3) that can be used to better fit the physical content of the altimeter field to the different applications.

The L3 along-track products are delivered with a 5Hz (i.e. nearly 1km) sampling. The Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) field has been optimally low-pass filtered (see §2.1.4.2) in order to reduce the noise measurement and in the same time keep as much as possible the physical signal at small wavelengths.

The following figure gives an overview of the system, where the main processing sequences can be divided into 6 main steps:

- acquisition
- Pre-processing homogenization
- Input data quality control
- multi-mission cross-calibration
- along-track products generation
- final quality control
A - Acquire Data
A.1 - Process data delivery or FTP retrieval.
A.2 - Detect, clean, ignore duplicate and corrupted data flow.
A.3 - Delete GDRs measures when acquiring the same IRS data measures.
A.4 - Cut data in cycles/spaces.
A.5 - Store data acquired in a database.

B - Pre process data
B.1 - Apply consistent correction, ancillary data, model, references.
B.4 - Compute global bias for each altimeter.

C - Perform Input checks and Quality Control
C.1 - Apply Lp data for quality selection.
C.2 Compute errors and multi-mission crossovers.
C.3 Validate crossovers.

D - Inter calibrate & Unify
D.1 - Compute inter-satellite orbit error (OS) reduction.
D.2 - Compute multi-satellite OE reduction using a reference mission.
D.3 - Compute Long Wave Length Error (LWE) error reduction with OS.

E - Generate along track product
E.1 - Apply a filter on SLA data to remove the noise effects.
E.2 - Compute the cross-track velocity.
E.3 - Subsample (0.5 Hz resolution).
E.4 - Generate Along track SLA product corrected by LWE and OS.
E.5 - Generate Along track product with auxiliary variables (Duacs, tide, wind speed, sea current).

F - Products formatting
F.1 - Merge SLA and along-track products and auxiliary along-track products.
F.2 - Compress file of the along-track products (remove empty points position reference to save disk space).
F.3 - Along Track validation.

G - Perform output check and Quality Control
G.1 - Compute data quality control.
G.2 - Compute product quality control.
G.3 - Follow up data and products on long term.

Figure 5: DUACS Experimental system processing
2.1.1 Altimeter Input data description

The altimeter measurements used in input of the DUACS Experimental products system consist in Level2p (L2P) products. They are generated from Delayed Time or Non Time Critical product (GDR or NTC) products from different missions as described in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Type of product</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>CNES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>CNES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason-3</td>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>CNES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>Derived from the CNES Processing Prototype (PP) which was developed for Cryosat-2 and Sentinel-3A (Boy et al, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel-3A</td>
<td>NTC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: input data for the Along-track SLA 5Hz

2.1.2 Input data quality control

The L2 Input Data Quality Control is a critical process applied to guarantee that DUACS Experimental uses only the most accurate altimeter data. DUACS Experimental system is supplied with L2p altimeter products that include a quality flag for each measurement. The valid data selection is directly based on this quality flag. Thanks to the high quality of current missions, this process rejects a small percentage of altimeter measurements, but these erroneous data could be the cause of a significant quality loss.

Data selection on SAR areas :

v01_00: A classical Iterative editing is used.

v02_00: same editing as for LRM areas

Data selection on LRM areas :

A new iterative editing dedicated to high rate altimeter measurements (20 or 40 Hz) based on the SLA coherence between consecutive measurements was used to select valid measurements.

First, aberrant values are detected using thresholds on SLA and SWH and removed.

For v02_00, the ice contaminated measurements are detected using the waveform classification available for Sentinel-3A and SARLA-DP/AltiKa missions, combined with the ice concentration provided by OSISAF. For Jason missions, the product ice_flag is used. For Cryosat-2, only a OSISAF threshold criteria is used.

For v02_00, robust statistics along each track are used to reject aberrant values on SLA based on a n*sigma criteria. A modulation with the ocean variability is used in order to limit the rejection of measurements in high variability areas (e.g. Gulf Stream).

Then for v01_00 and 02_00, the standard deviation of the SLA around its mean on a defined windows (SLARunSTD) is calculated. As this quantity is linearly dependent on waves at first order, it is possible to estimate an expected SLARunSTD in relation with observed waves. By the comparison between observed and expected SLARunSTD it is possible to detect the incoherent values of SLA.
2.1.3 Homogenization and cross-calibration

Homogenization and cross-calibration are done at different steps of the processing.

The first homogenization step consists of acquiring altimeter and ancillary data from the different altimeters that are a priori as homogeneous as possible. They include the most recent standards recommended for altimeter global products by the different agencies and expert groups such as OSTST, ESA Quality Working groups or ESA SL_cci project. Each mission is processed separately as its needs depend on the input data. The different standards applied are summarized in the Table 2 and Table 3.

Input L2p products includes a first cross-calibration processing that consists in ensuring mean sea level continuity between the four altimeter reference missions (Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1, 2 and 3). This step, crucial for climate signals, is done as accurately as possible in REP/DT conditions, taking into account both the global and the regional biases, as presented in Pujol et al (2016).

We also apply global bias to reduce the impact of different standards between available missions.

Nevertheless, they are not always coherent at large regional scales due to various sources of geographically correlated errors (instrumental, processing, orbit residuals errors). Consequently, the DUACS Experimental multi-mission cross-calibration algorithm aims to reduce these errors in order to generate a global, consistent and accurate dataset for all altimeter constellations. This step processing consists of applying the Orbit Error Reduction (OER) algorithm. This process consists of reducing orbit errors through a global minimization of the crossover differences observed for the reference mission, and between the reference and other missions also identified as complementary and opportunity missions, as presented by Le Traon and Ogor (1998).

The last step consists in applying the long wavelength error (LWE) reduction algorithm based on Optimal Interpolation (see for instance; Le Traon et al, 2003; Pujol et al, 2016). This process reduces geographically-correlated errors between neighboring tracks from different sensors. This optimal-interpolation based empirical correction also contributes to reduction of the residual high frequency signal that is not fully corrected by the different corrections that are applied (mainly the Dynamic Atmospheric Correction and Ocean tides). LWE, DAC and Ocean tides corrections are provided in the final along track products. In v02_00, the methodology used to interpolate the LWE correction on each measurement was improved using OI methodology.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSTM/Jason-2</th>
<th>Jason-3</th>
<th>Sentinel-3A</th>
<th>SARAL/AltiKa</th>
<th>Cryosat-2</th>
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<td>GDR-E</td>
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<td>Retracking</td>
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<td>SAR</td>
<td>LRM</td>
<td>SAR &amp; LRM</td>
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<td>Sea State Bias</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB [Tran 2012]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB [Tran 2015]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ionosphere</td>
<td>Dual-frequency altimeter range measurement</td>
<td>GIM [Ijima et al., 1999]</td>
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<td>Wet troposphere</td>
<td>Neural Network correction (3 entries), [Fréry et al. in prep]</td>
<td>From J3-AMR radiometer</td>
<td>From S3A-AMR radiometer</td>
<td>Neural Network correction (5 entries) [Picard et al., in prep]</td>
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<td>Dry troposphere</td>
<td>Model based on ECMWF Gaussian grids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined atmospheric correction</td>
<td>MOG2D High frequencies forced with analysed ECMWF pressure and wind field [Carrere and Lyard, 2003; operational version used, current version is 3.2.0] + inverse barometer Low frequencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean tide</td>
<td>FES2014 [Carrère et al., 2015]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid Earth tide</td>
<td>Elastic response to tidal potential [Cartwright and Tayler, 1971], [Cartwright and Edden, 1973]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pole tide</td>
<td>[DESAI, 2015]</td>
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<td>CNES-CLS-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDT</td>
<td>CNES_CLS13 [Rio et al, 2014a]</td>
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</table>

**Table 2: Standards of the different corrections applied on altimeter measurements used in v01_00.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSTM/Jason-2</th>
<th>Jason-3</th>
<th>Sentinel-3A</th>
<th>SARAL/AltiKa</th>
<th>Cryosat-2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orbit</td>
<td>GDR-E</td>
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<td>LRM</td>
<td>SAR &amp; LRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea State Bias</td>
<td>2D SSB [Tran 2019]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB [Tran 2015]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ionosphere</td>
<td>Dual-frequency altimeter range measurement</td>
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<td>GIM [Ijima et al., 1999]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wet troposphere</td>
<td>From AMR radiometer Neural Network correction (3 entries), [Fréry et al. in prep]</td>
<td>From S3A-AMR radiometer</td>
<td>Neural Network correction (5 entries) [Picard et al., in prep]</td>
<td>From ECMWF model</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry troposphere</td>
<td>Model based on ECMWF Gaussian grids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined atmospheric correction</td>
<td>MOG2D High frequencies forced with analysed ECMWF pressure and wind field [Carrere and Lyard, 2003; operational version used, current version is 3.2.0] + inverse barometer</td>
<td>Low frequencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean tide</td>
<td>FES2014b [Carrère et al., 2015]</td>
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<td>Internal tide</td>
<td>M2/ K1/O1/S2 [Zaron, 2019]</td>
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<td>Solid Earth tide</td>
<td>Elastic response to tidal potential [Cartwright and Tayler, 1971], [Cartwright and Edden, 1973]</td>
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<td>Pole tide</td>
<td>[DESAI, 2017]</td>
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<td>MDT</td>
<td>CNES_CLS18 [Rio et al., 2018, 2019] and regional SMDT_MED_2014 MDT for the Mediterranean Sea [Rio et al, 2014b]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Standards of the different corrections applied on altimeter measurements used in v02_00.
2.1.4 Along-track (L3) products generation

The L3 products are along-track products selected and cross-calibrated.

### 2.1.4.1 SLA computation

The Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) are used in oceanographic studies. They are computed from the difference of the instantaneous SSH minus a temporal reference. The temporal reference used in the DUACS Experimental production is a gridded Mean Sea Surface (MSS) (see the Table 2 and Table 3).

### 2.1.4.2 Along track noise filtering

The filtering processing consists in removing from along-track measurements the noise signal and short wavelength affected by this noise. This processing consists in a low-pass filtering with a cut-off wavelength defined over the regional area considered (see the following table for different altimeter cut-off). This cut-off wavelengths come from regional studies with spectral analysis in order to preserve as much as possible the short wavelength signal. In v01_00, a methodology derived from Dufau et al (2016) was used, leading to optimistic observable wavelengths. In v02_00, the methodology proposed by Vergara et al (2019), with a more precise adjustment of the spectral slope, was used. This led to more realistic observable wavelengths.

The filtered along-track products are subsampled before the delivery in order to keep every fourth point along the tracks and height for SARAL/AltiKa, leading to a nearly 1 km distance between successive points (5Hz sampling).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Satellite</th>
<th>OSTM/Jason-2</th>
<th>Jason-3</th>
<th>Sentinel-3A</th>
<th>SARAL/AltiKa</th>
<th>Cryosat-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01_00</td>
<td>North Atlantic area</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01_00</td>
<td>Agulhas area</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02_00</td>
<td>North Atlantic area</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Cut-off wavelengths (unit: km) used for along-track noise filtering
2.2 Product Description

2.2.1 Area of interest

Several areas have been defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>latitudes</th>
<th>longitudes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>north_atlantic v01_00</td>
<td>10°N/88°N</td>
<td>98°W/42°E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north_atlantic v02_00</td>
<td>Same as in v01_00+ Arctic Ocean for latitudes&gt;50°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agulhas</td>
<td>45°S/20°S</td>
<td>8°E/38°E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Geographical characteristics of along-track SLA 5Hz.

Figure 6: Geographical coverage of Along-track (level3) Sea Level Anomalies at 5 Hz for north atlantic v01_00 [10°N/88°N-98°W/42°E] (left) and agulhas [45°S/20°S-8°E/38°E] (right) with 20 days of Sentinel-3A Sea Level Anomalies.

Figure 7: Geographical coverage of Along-track (level3) Sea Level Anomalies at 5 Hz for v02_00 in North Atlantic including Arctic area, with 27 days of Sentinel-3A Sea Level Anomalies in September 2017.
2.2.2 Temporal availability

One file per day is delivered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jason-3</td>
<td>2016/03/28</td>
<td>2017/03/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
<td>2015/01/01</td>
<td>2016/02/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saral/AltiKa</td>
<td>2015/01/01</td>
<td>2017/02/03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td>2015/01/01</td>
<td>2015/12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel-3A</td>
<td>2016/04/06</td>
<td>2017/04/17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Temporal availability of along-track SLA 5Hz products V01_00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jason-3</td>
<td>2016/05/12</td>
<td>2018/12/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2 LRO</td>
<td>2017/07/11</td>
<td>2018/12/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saral/AltiKa</td>
<td>2016/07/04</td>
<td>2018/12/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td>2016/05/23</td>
<td>2018/12/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel-3A</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2018/12/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Temporal availability of along-track SLA 5Hz products V02_00.

2.2.3 Nomenclature

This is the generic model of filename:

```
dt_hr_<zone>_<mission>_phy_vfec_<dataset_date>_ <production_date>.nc
```

The products name components are:

- The type of data timeliness dt=delayed-time
- <zone>=area (north_atlantic or agulhas)
- <mission> mission taken into account:
  - s3a: Sentinel-3A
  - al or alg: Saral/AltiKa or Saral/AltiKa Drifting phase
  - j2 or j2n: OSTM/Jason-2 or OSTM/Jason-2 interleaved
  - j2g: OSTM/Jason-2 Long Repeat Orbit (LRO)
  - c2: Cryosat-2
  - j3: Jason-3
- The date of the dataset YYYYYMDD: <dataset_date>
- The date of the production YYYYYMDD: <end_date>
2.2.4 Format

2.2.4.1 Dimensions
The defined dimension is:
- **time**: number of measurements in current file.

2.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables
You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>seconds since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Latitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Longitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Cycle the measurement belongs to</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Track the measurement belongs to</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iw</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Internal Wave surface signature component</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ib_lf</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Low Frequency component of the inverse</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lwe</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Long Wavelength Error</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dac</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Dynamic atmospheric correction</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean_tide</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Ocean tide height</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdt</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Mean dynamic topography</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdt_velocity</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Absolute geostrophic velocity on the across-track direction</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla_filtered</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly relative to MSS</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla_velocity</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Anomaly of the geostrophic velocity on the across-track direction</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Overview of data handling variables in Along-track 5Hz NetCDF file.

2.2.4.3 Attributes
Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
3 Gridded and along-track Sea Level Height dedicated to Arctic Ocean products

3.1 Versioning

Those products are distributed in version 01_01 (only gridded products) and 01_02 (gridded and along-track products). The differences between the two versions are the following:

- Temporal extension of all missions and multimission product
- The version 01_02 of SARAL/AltiKa grid begins on 2016/05/29
- The input data of SARAL/AltiKa mission are in GDR-F version instead of GDR-E for version 01_01
- The input data of Cryosat-2 are in Baseline D instead of Baseline C for version 01_01

3.2 Processing

DUACS Experimental Arctic Ocean products provide sea level height from 50°N up to 88°N including the ice-covered region thanks to the use of sea level within the leads (open water area within a fracture of sea ice).

Sea level from 3 satellites (Sentinel-3, Cryosat-2 and SARAL/AltiKa) are used separately to produce 3 mono-mission gridded products and are then combined through optimal interpolation to produce the multi-mission gridded product. The information about input data, processing and validation can be found in Prandi et al., 2021.

Along-track sea level anomaly product is also available within the leads. The same corrections and editing as the gridded product are applied (Prandi et al., 2021). Then cross-calibration is performed to reduce long wavelength error. It is based on Optimal Interpolation (Le Traon et al, 2003) and contributes to reducing geographically correlated errors between the missions. The data is finally filtered and subsampled to deliver a 5Hz (~1 km) resolution product. The product is only available in the ice-covered region and can be used in association with DUACS DT21 open ocean dataset (delivered by the Copernicus Marine Service with the name SEALEVEL_GLO_PHY_L3_MY_008_062, doi: 10.48670/moi-00146) to cover all the northern hemisphere (after adding 9.6 cm to the leads sea level height due to differences of corrections).

3.3 Product description

3.3.1 Geographical characteristics

All products cover all latitudes greater than 50°N with differences between the missions:

- SARAL/AltiKa and Sentinel-3A have a polar observation gap north of 82°N,
- Cryosat-2 covers latitudes up to 89,5°N, but not the open ocean at lower latitudes, due to the use of SAR measurements only,
- The multi-mission product covers the maximum area where data is available.

The along-track product is only available within the leads (open water area within a fracture of sea ice) and only covers the ice-covered region. After adding 9.6 cm to this dataset, it can be used in association with DUACS open ocean dataset (delivered by the Copernicus Marine Service with the name SEALEVEL_GLO_PHY_L3_MY_008_062, doi: 10.48670/moi-00146) to cover all the northern hemisphere.
### 3.3.2 Temporal availability and grid characteristics

One file per mission is delivered for gridded products. One file per day for each mission is delivered for along-track products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
<th>Time steps for gridded products</th>
<th>Spatial resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td>Version 01_01</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2013/03/28</td>
<td>2019/08/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 01_02</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2016/05/29</td>
<td>2020/07/27</td>
<td>10 days, but two consecutive dates are not independent as a result of 30 days averages.</td>
<td>Gridded: 75km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Along-track 2016/06/01</td>
<td>2020/07/29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel-3A</td>
<td>Version 01_01</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2016/07/15</td>
<td>2019/05/01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 01_02</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2016/06/28</td>
<td>2020/06/27</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alongs-track: 5Hz=1km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Along-track 2016/07/01</td>
<td>2020/06/30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CryoSat-2</td>
<td>Version 01_01</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2010/07/30</td>
<td>2019/04/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 01_02</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2010/07/20</td>
<td>2020/12/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Along-track 2016/06/01</td>
<td>2020/07/29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-mission</td>
<td>Version 01_01</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2019/04/29</td>
<td>3 days, but two consecutive dates are not independent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Version 01_02</td>
<td>Gridded</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2020/06/28</td>
<td></td>
<td>25km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9:** Temporal availability and characteristics of Arctic Ocean SLA.

### 3.3.3 Nomenclature

This is the generic model of filename:

For along-track leads files:

\[
\text{dt_arctic}_\text{<mission>}_\text{leads_phy_l3}_\text{<dataset_date>}_\text{<production_date>}.nc
\]

For gridded files:

\[
\text{dt_arctic}_\text{<mission>}_\text{<version>}_\text{sea_level_datebegin_dateend}.nc
\]

The products name components are:

- The type of data timeliness \( dt = \text{delayed-time} \)
- \(<\text{mission}>\) is either saral, sentinel3a, cryosat2, mutlimission
- \(<\text{dataset_date}>\) is the date of the measurement
- \(<\text{production_date}>\) is the date of production
- \(<\text{version}>\) is v1.1 or v1.2

### 3.3.4 Format

#### 3.3.4.1 Dimensions

**Along-track products:**

The defined dimensions are:

- **time:** number of measurements in current file.
**Gridded products:**

The products use the EASE2 grid file format, so latitudes/longitudes do not directly map to grid cells and cannot be used as dimensions.

The defined dimensions are:

- **time**: number of grids in current file.
- **u**: grid cell index in the u direction
- **v**: grid cell index in the v direction

### 3.3.4.2 Data Handling Variables

You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Latitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Longitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Cycle the measurement belongs to</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Track in cycle the measurement belongs to</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla_filtered</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Filtered Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla_unfiltered</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Unfiltered Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dac</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Dynamic Atmospheric Correction</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean_tide</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Ocean tide model</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lwe</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Long wavelength error</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 10: Overview of data handling variables in along-track Arctic Ocean NetCDF file (for leads and ocean files).*
### Table 11. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Arctic Ocean NetCDF file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std_sla</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>standard deviation of sea level anomaly</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number_sla</td>
<td>ushort</td>
<td>number of sea level anomaly observations</td>
<td>counts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.4.3 Attributes

Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
4 Gridded products obtained with Dynamic Interpolation

Those products are distributed in version 01_00.

4.1 Processing

4.1.1 Input data


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS product</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS dataset</th>
<th>Variable used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j2-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-al-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-c2-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HaiYang-2A</td>
<td>SEALEVEL_GLO_PHY_L3_REP_OBSERVATIONS_008_062</td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-h2-phy-l3</td>
<td>sia_unfiltered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j3-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Sentinel-3A</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-s3a-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Sentinel-3B</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-s3b-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12: List of input data and their definition in CMEMS.

4.1.2 Processing

The Dynamic Interpolation (DI) merges along-track ocean altimetry data into continuous maps in time and space. Contrary to classical linear optimal interpolation as distributed by CMEMS (Bretherton et al, 1976; Ducet et al., 2000), DI has the advantage of accounting for non-linear processes allowing to significantly reduce the interpolation error in highly turbulent region. It includes both statistical and physical (dynamical) knowledge of the field to map. The dynamic interpolation method is based on forward/backward transport of the SSH field by a nonlinear propagator conserving the potential vorticity. Ubelmann et al. (2015, 2016) and Rogé et al. (2017) describe, test and validate the DI method.

The method and assessment results are described in Ubelmann et al, (2017).
4.2 Product description

4.2.1 Geographical characteristics

Several areas have been defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Spatial resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulfstream</td>
<td>30°N-82°W/50°N-25°W</td>
<td>1/8°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udintsev</td>
<td>59°S-159°W/46°S-126W</td>
<td>1/8°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13. Geographical characteristics of gridded SLA computed with DI.

Figure 8: Geographical coverage of Gridded (level4 and level4+) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with Dynamic interpolation, for Gulf Stream [30°N-82°W/50°N-25°W] (left) and Udintsev [59°S-159°W/46°S-126W] (right) with one day of merged Sea Level Anomalies.

4.2.2 Temporal availability

One file per day is delivered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>area</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulfstream</td>
<td>2015/01/01</td>
<td>2020/03/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udintsev</td>
<td>2015/11/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 Temporal availability of gridded SLA with Dynamic Interpolation.

4.2.3 Nomenclature

This is the generic model of filename:

```
dt_<zone>_allsat_phy_<begin_date>_ <prod_date>.nc
```

The products name components are:
- The type of data timeliness dt=delayed-time
- <zone>=area
- allsat means that all the available missions are taken into account.
- The begin and production dates of the data: <begin_date>_<prod_date>
4.2.4 Format

4.2.4.1 Dimensions

The defined dimensions are:

- **time**: number of grids in current file (one grid for one day).
- **Latitude**: number of grid points in latitude
- **Longitude**: number of grid points in longitude
- **Nv**: for graphical needs

4.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables

You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lon_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>longitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adt</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute dynamic topography</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugos</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vgos</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugos</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute geostrophic velocity: zonal component&quot;</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vgos</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute geostrophic velocity: meridian component&quot;</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15. Overview of data handling variables in gridded DI NetCDF file.

4.2.4.3 Attributes

Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
5 Gridded products combining altimetry and drifters

Those products are distributed in version 02_00. Compared to version 01_00, some parameter of the Optimal Interpolation have been modified in order to improve the results in the comparison to independent observations. This dataset is described in the paper

Mulet S., H. Etienne, M. Ballarotta, Y. Faugere, M.H. Rio, G. Dibarboure, N. Picot, 2019. Synergy between surface drifters and altimetry to increase the accuracy of sea level anomaly and geostrophic current maps in the Gulf of Mexico, accepted for publication in the “25 years of progress in radar altimetry” special issue of Advances in Space Research journal.

5.1 Processing

5.1.1 Input data

5.1.1.1 Altimetry

The altimetry input data used to compute the gridded products combining altimetry and drifters are the along-track (or Level-3) SEA LEVEL products delivered by the Copernicus Marine Service (CMEMS, http://marine.copernicus.eu/) for satellites OSTM/Jason-2, SARAL/AltiKa, Cryosat-2, HaiYang-2A as described in Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable. and from 2015/09/01 to 2016/04/30. The details of the input L3 products processing is described in the Product User Manual http://cmems-resources.cls.fr/documents/PUM/CMEMS-SL-PUM-008-032-051.pdf and the Quality information Document

Along-track SLA are corrected, calibrated among the different missions and filtered by the Sea Level Thematic Assembly Centre (SL-TAC) of CMEMS. The along track SLA is processed specifically to be used in the mapping. Specific filtering consistent with the decorrelation scales prescribed in the mapping is applied (Taburet et al., 2019). Data from Jason2, HY2 and Cryosat-2 are used as input to compute maps. Data from SARAL/AltiKA are used firstly as independent data to validate the maps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS product</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
<td>SEALEVEL_GLO_PHY_L3_REP_OBSERVATIONS_008_062</td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j2-phy-l3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-alg-phy--l3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-c2-phy--l3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HaiYang-2A</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-h2-phy--l3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: List of altimetry and input data and their definition in CMEMS for the gridded maps combining altimetry and drifters

5.1.1.2 Drifters

Along-track Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) is combined with geostrophic velocity estimated from surface drifters belonging to Woods Hole Group, a CLS Group company that launches their own drifters in the Gulf of Mexico. The drifters are processed from September 2015 to April 2016 time period to compute geostrophic velocity anomalies.
5.1.2 Processing

Strong improvements have been made in our knowledge of the surface ocean geostrophic circulation thanks to satellite observations. However, the synergy of different sources of observation (satellite and in-situ) is mandatory to go toward higher resolution. In this study, we combined altimetric along track Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) with geostrophic velocity estimated from surface drifters to map SLA and associated geostrophic current anomalies in the Gulf of Mexico. The multivariate objective analyses is used to merge drifter and altimetry observations.

First, an important work is done to pre-process drifter data as detail by the following steps:

1. Forward/backward editing process as done by Hansen and Poulain, 96
2. Spike detection
3. Interpolation with regular frequency (6h00)
4. Computation of the velocities
5. Remove ageostrophic signal to have a physical content consistent with altimetry:
   5.1. Remove high frequency ageostrophic signal: Filter at 3days
   5.2. The Ekman current (Rio et al., 2014), Stokes drift and wind slippage are all estimated and removed if needed depending on the design of the drifters

Second, anomalies of geostrophic current estimated from drifters and along track SLA from Jason2, HY2, Saral and C2 (CMEMS/DUACS DT2018) are combined through multivariate objective analysis to map a time series of SLA and associated geostrophic current anomalies in the Gulf of Mexico. The multivariate objective analysis is based on objective analysis proposed by Bretherton (1976) and adapted to merge height and geostrophic velocities as done by Rio et Hernandez (2004).

The method and assessment results are described in Mulet et al, 2019.
5.2 Product description

5.2.1 Geographical characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Spatial resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>17°N/31°N-105°W/82°W</td>
<td>1/4°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17. Geographical characteristics of gridded SLA combining altimetry and drifters.

Figure 9: Geographical coverage of Gridded (level4 and level4+) Sea Level Anomalies and geostrophic velocities combining altimetry and drifters, for Gulf of Mexico [17°N/31°N-105°W/82°W] with one day of merged Sea Level Anomalies

5.2.2 Temporal availability

One file per day is delivered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>2015/09/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 Temporal availability of gridded products combining altimetry and drifters.

5.2.3 Nomenclature

This is the generic model of filename:

```
dt_gulf_mexico_allsat_drifters_phy_<begin_date>_<prod_date>.nc```

The products name components are:

- The type of data timeliness dt=delayed-time
- <zone>=Gulf of Mexico
- allsat_drifters means that all the available missions are taken into account and drifters are added
- The begin and production dates of the data: <begin_date>_<prod_date>
5.2.4 Format

5.2.4.1 Dimensions
The defined dimensions are:
- **time**: number of grids in current file (one grid for one day).
- **Latitude**: number of grid points in latitude
- **Longitude**: number of grid points in longitude
- **Nv**: for graphical needs

5.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables
You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lon_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>longitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sla</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>err_sla</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Formal error on sla</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugosa</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>err_ugosa</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Formal error on ugosa</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vgosa</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>err_vgosa</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Formal error on vgosa</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 19. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Alt+drifter NetCDF file.*

5.2.4.3 Attributes
Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
6 Grided products obtained combining altimetry and Sea Surface Temperature

Those products are distributed in version 01_00.

6.1 Processing

6.1.1 Input data

6.1.1.1 Altimetry


6.1.1.2 Sea Surface Temperature

The Sea Surface Temperature input data used to compute the gridded products of optimally merged SSH/SST velocities are the gridded (or Level-4) Optimally Interpolated (OI) SST produced daily on a 25 km resolution grid by Remote Sensing System using only microwave data (MW) (http://www.remss.com/measurements/sea-surface-temperature/oisst-description/). It contains the SST measurements from all operational radiometers (TMI, AMSR-E, AMSR-2, WindSat, GMI).

6.1.2 Processing

The optimal SSH/SST blended velocities are obtained by inverting the SST conservation equation for the velocity field using the altimeter geostrophic velocities as background velocities. The atmospheric forcing term (heat fluxes) in the SST conservation equation is approximated using the large spatial scales of the daily SST temporal derivatives. Both the errors on the background velocities and the forcing term are taken into account to obtain the optimal blended velocities. The method is fully described in the papers by Piterbarg et al (2009), Rio et al (2016) and Rio and Santoleri (submitted).
6.2 Product description

6.2.1 Geographical characteristics
The geographical coverage of the blended SSH/SST velocities is global (excluding the Mediterranean Sea).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>0.125-359.875; -89.875-89.875</td>
<td>0.25°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20. Geographical characteristics of gridded products combining altimetry and SST.

6.2.2 Temporal availability
One file per day is delivered over year 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
<td>31/12/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 Temporal availability of gridded products combining altimetry and SST.

6.2.3 Nomenclature
This is the generic model of filename:

```
dt_global_allsat_merged_ssh_sst_phy_<begin_date>_ <prod_date>.nc
```

The products name components are:
- The type of data timeliness \( dt=\text{delayed-time} \)
- \( <\text{zone}>=\text{global} \)
- Allsat_ssh_sst means that all the available missions are taken into account with SST
- The begin and production dates of the data: \( <\text{begin_date}>_<\text{prod_date}> \)

6.2.4 Format

6.2.4.1 Dimensions
The defined dimensions are:
- **time**: number of grids in current file (one grid for one day).
- **Latitude**: number of grid points in latitude
- **Longitude**: number of grid points in longitude
- **Nv**: for graphical needs
6.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables

You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lon_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>longitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastward_eulerian_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity : zonal component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northward_eulerian_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity : meridian component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Alti+SST NetCDF file.

6.2.4.3 Attributes

Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
7 Gridded confidence flag product

This product is distributed in version 01_00.

7.1 Processing

7.1.1 Input data

7.1.1.1 “allsat” altimeter derived velocities


7.1.1.2 Drifting buoy velocities

The in-situ drifting buoy velocities used to calculate the confidence flag are the velocities from the 15m drogued SVP drifters distributed by the SD-DAC (http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/dac/dacdata.php).

7.1.1.3 Processing

The background (bck) “allsat” altimeter geostrophic velocities and the optimal (opt) SSH/SST blended velocities are interpolated along the drifting buoy trajectories and Root Mean Square (RMS) differences between the different products and the buoy velocities are calculated in 20° by 20° boxes for both components of the velocity (U: zonal, V: meridional). Then in each box a % of improvement $(U_{\text{impr}}, V_{\text{impr}})$ is obtained using:

$$U_{\text{impr}} = 100 \times (1 - \frac{RMS_{\text{opt}}}{RMS_{\text{bck}}})^2$$

$$V_{\text{impr}} = 100 \times (1 - \frac{RMS_{\text{opt}}}{RMS_{\text{bck}}})^2$$

These % of improvement are used as confidence flag for this demonstration dataset. A positive value means that, on average over the period, the optimally combined SSH/SST velocities are closer to the drifting buoy velocities than the “allsat” altimeter velocities so that the confidence level is good. The higher the % of improvement, the better. On the contrary, negative values indicate that the optimally combined SSH/SST velocities does not compare to drifting buoy velocities as well as the “allsat” altimeter velocities do. The confidence level is thus lower.

The method to derive this confidence flag is fully described in the paper by Rio and Santoleri (submitted).

7.2 Product description

7.2.1 Geographical characteristics

The geographical coverage of the confidence flag is global (excluding the Mediterranean Sea). Effective resolution is 20° (the % of improvement is calculated in 20° by 20° boxes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>0.125-359.875; -89.875-89.875</td>
<td>0.25°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23. Geographical characteristics of gridded confidence flag product.
7.2.2 Temporal availability
One file is delivered over year 2015 (static file).

7.2.3 nomenclature
Only one file is delivered:
Optimally_merged_SSH_SST_velocity_flag.nc

7.2.4 Format

7.2.4.1 Dimensions
The defined dimensions are:
- time: number of grids in current file (one grid for one day).
- Latitude: number of grid points in latitude
- Longitude: number of grid points in longitude
- Nv: for graphical needs

7.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables
You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of estimate</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lon_bnds</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>longitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastward_eulerian_current_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity confidence flag: zonal component</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northward_eulerian_current_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity confidence flag: meridian component</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 24. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Alti+SST NetCDF file.
7.2.4.3 Attributes

Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
8 Gridded products obtained with Multiscale Interpolation

Those products are distributed in version 01_00.

8.1 Processing

8.1.1 Input data


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS product</th>
<th>Name of SEALEVEL CMEMS dataset</th>
<th>Variable used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j2-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-al-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-c2-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HaiYang-2A</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-h2-phy-l3</td>
<td>sia_unfiltered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j3-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Sentinel-3A</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-s3a-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Sentinel-3B</td>
<td></td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-s3b-phy-l3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 25: List of input data and their definition in CMEMS.

8.1.2 Processing

The Multiscale Interpolation (MIOST) merges along-track ocean altimetry data into continuous maps in time and space. Like the DUACS mapping system, it is based on a linear optimal interpolation scheme, with a different level of covariance function definitions. For this experimental product, we have only considered covariance functions representative of the mesoscale geostrophic variability.

The method and assessment results (obtained within an Observing Simulation System Experiment framework) are described in Ubelmann et al. (2021).
8.2 Product description

8.2.1 Geographical characteristics
The MIOST gridded products cover the entire global ocean. Boundaries have been defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Spatial resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>-80°N-0°W/90°N-360°E</td>
<td>1/10°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26. Geographical characteristics of gridded SLA computed with MIOST.

Figure 10: Geographical coverage of Gridded (level4 and level4+) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with a) Duacs global product and b) Miost

8.2.2 Temporal availability
One file per day is delivered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>area</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2017/01/01</td>
<td>2017/12/31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27. Temporal availability of gridded SLA with MIOST Interpolation.

8.2.3 Nomenclature
This is the generic model of filename:

\[ dt_{<zone>_allsat_phy_<begin_date>_<prod_date>}.nc \]

The products name components are:
- The type of data timeliness \( dt = \) delayed-time
- \(<zone> = \) area
- allsat means that all the available missions are taken into account.
- The begin and production dates of the data: \(<begin_date>_ <prod_date>\)
8.2.4 Format

8.2.4.1 Dimensions

The defined dimensions are:
- **time**: number of grids in current file (one grid for one day).
- **Latitude**: number of grid points in latitude
- **Longitude**: number of grid points in longitude
- **Nv**: for graphical needs

8.2.4.2 Data Handling Variables

You will find hereafter the definitions of the variables defined in the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>time</strong></td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Time of measurements</td>
<td>days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>latitude</strong></td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Latitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>longitude</strong></td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Longitude value of measurements</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lat_bnds</strong></td>
<td>float</td>
<td>latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lon_bnds</strong></td>
<td>float</td>
<td>longitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.</td>
<td>degrees_east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sla</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly relative to a mean sea surface</td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adt</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute dynamic topography</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ugosa</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vgosa</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ugos</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute geostrophic velocity: zonal component&quot;</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vgos</strong></td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Absolute geostrophic velocity: meridian component&quot;</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 28.** Overview of data handling variables in gridded DI NetCDF file.

8.2.4.3 Attributes

Additional attributes may be available in files. They are providing information about the type of product or the processing and parameter used.
9 Products accessibility

The products are available via the authenticated Aviso+ FTP (online products):

- You first need to register via the Aviso+ web portal and sign the License Agreement: https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr/en/data/data-access/registration-form.html
- You have to choose the product “SSALTO/DUACS Experimental” in the list of products

A login /Password will be provided via email with all the necessary information to access the products.
10 Contacts

For more information, please contact:

Aviso+ User Services
CLS
11 rue Hermès
Parc Technologique du canal
31520 Ramonville Cedex
France
E-mail: aviso@altimetry.fr
On Internet: https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr/

The user service is also interested in user feedbacks; questions, comments, proposals, requests are much welcome.
Annex Examples of files

10.1 Along-track 5Hz

```plaintext
netcdf dt_hr_AtlanticN_s3a_sla_vfec_20170418_20171113 {
  dimensions:
    time = 37365 ;
  variables:
    double time(time) ;
      time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC" ;
      time:long_name = "Time of measurement" ;
      time:axis = "T" ;
    int longitude(time) ;
      longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
      longitude:long_name = "Longitude of measurement" ;
      longitude:standard_name = "longitude" ;
      longitude:scale_factor = 1.e-06 ;
      longitude:add_offset = 0. ;
    int latitude(time) ;
      latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude:long_name = "Latitude of measurement" ;
      latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
      latitude:scale_factor = 1.e-06 ;
      latitude:add_offset = 0. ;
    short cycle(time) ;
      cycle:units = "1" ;
      cycle:long_name = "Cycle the measurement belongs to" ;
      cycle:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
    short track(time) ;
      track:units = "1" ;
      track:long_name = "Track in cycle the measurement belongs to" ;
      track:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
    short dac(time) ;
      dac:units = "m" ;
      dac:_FillValue = 32767s ;
      dac:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
      dac:long_name = "Dynamic Atmospheric Correction" ;
      dac:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
      dac:add_offset = 0. ;
      dac:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the dac; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla]+[dac]" ;
    short iw(time) ;
      iw:units = "m" ;
      iw:_FillValue = 32767s ;
      iw:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
      iw:long_name = "Internal Wave surface signature component from Ray and Zaron 2016 - M2" ;
      iw:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
      iw:add_offset = 0. ;
      iw:comment = "The sla in this file is not corrected with the iw component; the corrected sla can be computed as follows: [corrected sla]=[sla]-[iw]" ;
    short ocean_tide(time) ;
      ocean_tide:units = "m" ;
      ocean_tide:_FillValue = 32767s ;
      ocean_tide:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
      ocean_tide:long_name = "Ocean tide model" ;
      ocean_tide:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
}
```
ocean_tide:add_offset = 0 ;
ocean_tide:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the ocean_tide; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]= [sla]+[ocean_tide]" ;
ocean_tide:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_amplitude_due_to_geocentric_ocean_tide" ;
short ib lf(time) ;
ib lf:units = "m" ;
ib lf:FillValue = 32767s ;
ib lf:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
ib lf:long_name = "Low Frequency component of the inverse barometer" ;
ib lf:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
ib lf:add_offset = 0 ;
ib lf:comment = "The dac in this file includes the ib lf and the high frequency sea surface height from MOG2D model: [dac]=[MOG2D_hf]+[ib lf]" ;
ib lf:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_correction_due_to_air_pressure_at_high_frequency" ;
short sla_velocity(time) ;
sla_velocity:units = "m/s" ;
sla_velocity:FillValue = 32767s ;
sla_velocity:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
sla_velocity:long_name = "Anomaly of the geostrophic velocity on the across-track direction" ;
sla_velocity:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
sla_velocity:add_offset = 0 ;
short mdt_velocity(time) ;
mdt_velocity:units = "m/s" ;
mdt_velocity:FillValue = 32767s ;
mdt_velocity:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
mdt_velocity:long_name = "Absolute geostrophic velocity on the across-track direction" ;
mdt_velocity:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
mdt_velocity:add_offset = 0 ;
short sla_filtered(time) ;
sla_filtered:units = "m" ;
sla_filtered:FillValue = 32767s ;
sla_filtered:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
sla_filtered:long_name = "Sea Level Anomaly filtered" ;
sla_filtered:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
sla_filtered:add_offset = 0 ;
sla_filtered:comment = "The sea level anomaly is the sea surface height above mean sea surface height; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]= [sla]+[dac]+[ocean_tide]-[lwe]" ;
sla_filtered:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level" ;
short mdt(time) ;
mdt:units = "m" ;
mdt:FillValue = 32767s ;
mdt:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
mdt:long_name = "Mean Dynamic Topography" ;
mdt:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
mdt:add_offset = 0 ;
mdt:comment = "The mean dynamic topography is the sea surface height above geoid; it is used to compute the absolute dynamic topography adt=sla+mdt" ;
short lwe(time) ;
lwe:units = "m" ;
lwe:FillValue = 32767s ;
lwe:coordinates = "longitude latitude" ;
lwe:long_name = "Long Wavelength Error" ;
lwe:scale_factor = 0.001 ;
lwe:add_offset = 0 ;
lwe:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the lwe; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]= [sla]-[lwe]" ;

// global attributes:
:cdm_data_type = "Swath" ;
title = "Ocean Along track Sea Surface Height and derived L3 product" ;
:summary = "This dataset contains Near Real Time Level-3 sea surface height above ellipsoid and derived products from Sentinel-3A observations over Global Ocean" ;
10.2 Along-track products dedicated to Arctic Ocean

```plaintext
netcdf dt_arctic_s3a_leads_phy_l3_20200630_20220310.nc {
    dimensions:
        time = 19156;
    variables:
        double time(time);
            time:axis = "T";
            time:calendar = "gregorian";
            time:long_name = "Time of measurement";
            time:standard_name = "time";
            time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00";
        int longitude(time);
            longitude:add_offset = 0.;
            longitude:long_name = "Longitude of measurement";
            longitude:scale_factor = 1.e-06;
            longitude:standard_name = "longitude";
            longitude:units = "degrees_east";
        int latitude(time);
            latitude:add_offset = 0.;
            latitude:long_name = "Latitude of measurement";
            latitude:scale_factor = 1.000704;  
            latitude:standard_name = "latitude";
            latitude:units = "degrees_north";
        short cycle(time);
            cycle:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
            cycle:long_name = "Cycle the measurement belongs to";
            cycle:units = "1";
        short track(time);
            track:long_name = "Track in cycle the measurement belongs to";
            track:units = "1";
        short sla_unfiltered(time);
    }
```
sla_unfiltered:_FillValue = 32767s;
sla_unfiltered:add_offset = 0.;
sla_unfiltered:comment = "The sea level anomaly is the sea surface height above mean sea surface height; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[dac]+[ocean_tide]+[internal_tide]+[lwe]";
sla_unfiltered:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
sla_unfiltered:long_name = "Sea level anomaly not-filtered subsampled with dac, ocean_tide and lwe correction applied";
sla_unfiltered:scale_factor = 0.001;
sla_unfiltered:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level";
sla_unfiltered:units = "m";
short sla_filtered(time);
sla_filtered:_FillValue = 32767s;
sla_filtered:add_offset = 0.;
sla_filtered:comment = "The sea level anomaly is the sea surface height above mean sea surface height; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[dac]+[ocean_tide]+[lwe]";
sla_filtered:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
sla_filtered:long_name = "Sea level anomaly filtered subsampled with dac, ocean_tide and lwe correction applied";
sla_filtered:scale_factor = 0.001;
sla_filtered:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level";
sla_filtered:units = "m";
short dac(time);
dac:_FillValue = 32767s;
dac:add_offset = 0.;
dac:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the dac; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[dac]";
dac:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
dac:long_name = "Dynamic Atmospheric Correction";
dac:scale_factor = 0.001;
dac:units = "m";
short ocean_tide(time);
ocean_tide:_FillValue = 32767s;
ocean_tide:add_offset = 0.;
ocean_tide:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the ocean_tide; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[ocean_tide]";
ocean_tide:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
ocean_tide:long_name = "Ocean tide model";
ocean_tide:scale_factor = 0.001;
ocean_tide:units = "m";
short lwe(time);
lwe:_FillValue = 32767s;
lwe:add_offset = 0.;
lwe:comment = "The sla in this file is already corrected for the lwe; the uncorrected sla can be computed as follows: [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[lwe]";
lwe:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
lwe:long_name = "Long wavelength error";
lwe:scale_factor = 0.001;
lwe:units = "m";

// global attributes:
:Conventions = "CF-1.6";
:Metadata_Conventions = "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0";
:cdm_data_type = "Swath";
:comment = "Sea surface height measured by altimeters; with additional corrections; the proposed sla is already corrected for dac, ocean_tide and lwe; [uncorrected sla]=[sla from product]+[dac]+[ocean_tide]+[lwe]";
:creator = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_email = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_name = "ARCTIC_OCEAN_PROTOTYPE";
:creator_url = "https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr";
10.3 Gridded products dedicated to Arctic Ocean

netcdf dt_arctic_s3a_sea_level {
  dimensions:
    time = 71 ;
    u = 240 ;
    v = 240 ;
  variables:
    float time(time) ;
      time:axis = "T" ;
      time:calendar = "gregorian" ;
      time:long_name = "Time" ;
      time:standard_name = "time" ;
      time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00" ;
    float latitude(u,v) ;
      latitude:axis = "Y" ;
      latitude:long_name = "Latitude" ;
      latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
      latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude:valid_min = 50.00255f ;
      latitude:valid_max = 9.96921e+36f ;
    float longitude(u,v) ;
      longitude:axis = "X" ;

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10.4 Gridded Sea Level Anomalies computed with Dynamic Interpolation

```plaintext
netcdf dt_gulfstream_allsat_phy_l4_20150723_20170626 {
...}
```
dimensions:
- time = 1;
- latitude = 95;
- longitude = 199;
- nv = 2;

variables:
- int crs;
  - crs:comment = "This is a container variable that describes the grid_mapping used by the data in this file. This variable does not contain any data; only information about the geographic coordinate system."
  - crs:grid_mapping_name = "latitude_longitude"
  - crs:inverse_flattening = 298.257
  - crs:semi_major_axis = 6378136.3
- float time(time);
  - time:axis = "T"
  - time:calendar = "gregorian"
  - time:long_name = "Time"
  - time:standard_name = "time"
  - time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00"
- float latitude(latitude);
  - latitude:axis = "Y"
  - latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds"
  - latitude:long_name = "Latitude"
  - latitude:standard_name = "latitude"
  - latitude:units = "degrees_north"
  - latitude:valid_max = 43.875
  - latitude:valid_min = 32.125
- float lat_bnds(latitude, nv);
  - lat_bnds:comment = "latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel."
  - lat_bnds:units = "degrees_north"
- float longitude(longitude);
  - longitude:axis = "X"
  - longitude:bounds = "lon_bnds"
  - longitude:long_name = "Longitude"
  - longitude:standard_name = "longitude"
  - longitude:units = "degrees_east"
  - longitude:valid_max = 309.875
  - longitude:valid_min = 285.125
- float lon_bnds(longitude, nv);
  - lon_bnds:comment = "longitude values at the west and east bounds of each pixel."
  - lon_bnds:units = "degrees_east"
- int nv(nv);
  - nv:comment = "Vertex"
  - nv:units = "1"
- int adt(time, latitude, longitude);
  - adt:_FillValue = -2147483647
  - adt:comment = "The absolute dynamic topography is the sea surface height above geoid; the adt is obtained as follows: adt=sla+mdt where mdt is the mean dynamic topography; see the product user manual for details"
  - adt:coordinates = "longitude latitude"
  - adt:grid_mapping = "crs"
  - adt:long_name = "Absolute dynamic topography"
  - adt:scale_factor = 0.0001
  - adt:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_geoid"
  - adt:units = "m"
- int vgos(time, latitude, longitude);
  - vgos:_FillValue = -2147483647
  - vgos:coordinates = "longitude latitude"
  - vgos:grid_mapping = "crs"
  - vgos:long_name = "Absolute geostrophic velocity: meridian component"
  - vgos:scale_factor = 0.0001
  - vgos:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_northward_sea_water_velocity"
  - vgos:units = "m/s"
- int sla(time, latitude, longitude);
sla:_FillValue = -2147483647;
sla:comment = "The sea level anomaly is the sea surface height above mean sea surface; it is referenced to the [1993, 2012] period; see the product user manual for details";
sla:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
sla:grid_mapping = "crs";
sla:long_name = "Sea level anomaly";
sla:scale_factor = 0.0001;
sla:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level";
sla:units = "m";
int ugos(time, latitude, longitude);
ugos:_FillValue = -2147483647;
ugos:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
ugos:grid_mapping = "crs";
ugos:long_name = "Absolute geostrophic velocity: zonal component";
ugos:scale_factor = 0.0001;
ugos:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_eastward_sea_water_velocity";
ugos:units = "m/s";
int ugosa(time, latitude, longitude);
ugosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
ugosa:comment = "The geostrophic velocity anomalies are referenced to the [1993, 2012] period";
ugosa:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
ugosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
ugosa:long_name = "Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component";
ugosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
ugosa:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_eastward_sea_water_velocity_assuming_sea_level_for_geoid";
ugosa:units = "m/s";
int vgosa(time, latitude, longitude);
viosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
viosa:comment = "The geostrophic velocity anomalies are referenced to the [1993, 2012] period";
viosa:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
viosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
viosa:long_name = "Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component";
viosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
viosa:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_northward_sea_water_velocity_assuming_sea_level_for_geoid";
viosa:units = "m/s";

// global attributes:
:Conventions = "CF-1.6";
:Metadata_Conventions = "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0";
:cdm_data_type = "Grid";
:comment = "Sea Surface Height measured by Altimetry and derived variables";
:contact = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_email = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_name = "DYMOST";
:creator_url = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr";
:date_created = "2017-10-12T14:56:58Z";
:date_issued = "2017-10-12T14:56:58Z";
:date_modified = "2017-10-12T14:56:58Z";
geospatial_lat_max = 43.875;
geospatial_lat_min = 32.125;
geospatial_lat_resolution = 0.125;
geospatial_lat_units = "degrees_north";
geospatial_lon_max = 309.875;
geospatial_lon_min = 285.125;
geospatial_lon_resolution = 0.125;
geospatial_lon_units = "degrees_east";
geospatial_vertical_max = 0.0;
geospatial_vertical_min = 0.0;
geospatial_vertical_positive = "down";
geospatial_vertical_resolution = "point";
geospatial_vertical_units = "m";
:history = "2017-10-12 14:56:58Z: Created by DUACS DT - 2016-07-18T12:03:09Z: Change of some attributes";
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---

::institution = "CLS, CNES";
::keywords = "Oceans > Ocean Topography > Sea Surface Height";
::keywords_vocabulary = "NetCDF COARDS Climate and Forecast Standard Names";
::platform = "Altika, Cryosat-2, Haiyang-2A, OSTM/Jason-2,"
::processing_level = "L4";
::product_version = "1.0";
::project = "DYMOST";
::reference = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr";
::source = "Altimetry measurements";
::standard_name_vocabulary = "NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Convention Standard Name Table v37";
::summary = "CLS Delayed-Time Level-4 sea surface height and derived variables measured by multi-satellite altimetry observations over Mediterranean Sea.";
::time_coverage_duration = "P1D";
::time_coverage_end = "2015-07-23T00:00:00Z";
::time_coverage_resolution = "P1D";
::time_coverage_start = "2015-07-23T00:00:00Z";
::title = "DT merged all satellites Gulfstream Area Gridded CLS Sea Surface Height L4 product and derived variables";

10.5 Gridded product combining altimetry and drifters

netcdf dt_gulf_mexico_allsat_drifters_phy_20160429_20171014 {
  dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    latitude = 56 ;
    longitude = 92 ;
    nv = 2 ;
  variables:
    float time(time) ;
      time:long_name = "Time" ;
      time:standard_name = "time" ;
      time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC" ;
      time:calendar = "gregorian" ;
      time:axis = "T" ;
    float latitude(latitude) ;
      latitude:long_name = "Latitude" ;
      latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
      latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      latitude:axis = "Y" ;
      latitude:valid_min = 17.125 ;
      latitude:valid_max = 30.875 ;
    float lat_bnds(latitude, nv) ;
      lat_bnds:comment = "latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel." ;
      lat_bnds:units = "degrees_north" ;
    float longitude(longitude) ;
      longitude:long_name = "Longitude" ;
      longitude:standard_name = "longitude" ;
      longitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      longitude:bounds = "lon_bnds" ;
      longitude:axis = "X" ;
      longitude:valid_min = 260.125 ;
      longitude:valid_max = 282.875 ;
    float lon_bnds(longitude, nv) ;
      lon_bnds:comment = "longitude values at the west and east bounds of each pixel." ;
      lon_bnds:units = "degrees_east" ;
int nv(nv);
    nv:comment = "Vertex";
    nv:units = "1";
int crs;
    crs:comment = "This is a container variable that describes the grid_mapping used by the data in this file. This variable does not contain any data; only information about the geographic coordinate system.";
    crs:grid_mapping_name = "latitude_longitude";
    crs:semi_major_axis = 6378136.3;
    crs:inverse_flattening = 298.257;
int sla(time, latitude, longitude);
    sla:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    sla:comment = "The sea level anomaly is the sea surface height above mean sea surface; it is referenced to the [1993, 2012] period; see the product user manual for details";
    sla:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
    sla:long_name = "Sea level anomaly";
    sla:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level";
    sla:units = "m";
    sla:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    sla:grid_mapping = "crs";
int ugosa(time, latitude, longitude);
    ugosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    ugosa:comment = "The geostrophic velocity anomalies are referenced to the [1993, 2012] period";
    ugosa:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
    ugosa:long_name = "Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component";
    ugosa:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_eastward_sea_water_velocity_assuming_sea_level_for_geoid";
    ugosa:units = "m/s";
    ugosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    ugosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
int vgosa(time, latitude, longitude);
    vgosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    vgosa:comment = "The geostrophic velocity anomalies are referenced to the [1993, 2012] period";
    vgosa:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
    vgosa:long_name = "Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component";
    vgosa:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_northward_sea_water_velocity_assuming_sea_level_for_geoid";
    vgosa:units = "m/s";
    vgosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    vgosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
int err_sla(time, latitude, longitude);
    err_sla:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    err_sla:long_name = "Formal error on Sea level anomaly";
    err_sla:units = "m";
    err_sla:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    err_sla:grid_mapping = "crs";
int err_ugosa(time, latitude, longitude);
    err_ugosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    err_ugosa:long_name = "Formal error on zonal geostrophic velocity anomaly";
    err_ugosa:units = "m/s";
    err_ugosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    err_ugosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
int err_vgosa(time, latitude, longitude);
    err_vgosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    err_vgosa:long_name = "Formal error on meridional geostrophic velocity anomaly";
    err_vgosa:units = "m";
    err_vgosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    err_vgosa:grid_mapping = "crs";

// global attributes:
:cdm_data_type = "Grid";
:Conventions = "CF-1.6";
:Metadata_Conventions = "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0";
:comment = "Sea level anomaly and associated geostrophic current anomaly referenced to the [1993, 2012] period and estimated from altimetry and drifters from HMI-CLS goup";
### 10.6 Gridded product combining altimetry and SST

NetCDF format:

```plaintext
dcdf dt_global_allsat_merged_ssh_sst_phy_20151219_20180328 {
  dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    latitude = 720 ;
    longitude = 1440 ;
    nv = 2 ;
  variables:
    float time(time) ;
      time:long_name = "Time" ;
      time:standard_name = "time" ;
      time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00 UTC" ;
      time:calendar = "gregorian" ;
      time:axis = "T" ;
    float latitude(latitude) ;
      latitude:long_name = "Latitude" ;
      latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
      latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      latitude:axis = "Y" ;
    float valid_min(latitude) ;
      valid_min:long_name = "Valid_min" ;
      valid_min:standard_name = "valid_min" ;
      valid_min:units = "degrees_north" ;
      valid_min:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      valid_min:axis = "Y" ;
    float latitude_valid_min(latitude) ;
      latitude_valid_min:long_name = "Latitude_valid_min" ;
      latitude_valid_min:standard_name = "latitude_valid_min" ;
      latitude_valid_min:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude_valid_min:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      latitude_valid_min:axis = "Y" ;
    float valid_max(latitude) ;
      valid_max:long_name = "Valid_max" ;
      valid_max:standard_name = "valid_max" ;
      valid_max:units = "degrees_north" ;
      valid_max:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      valid_max:axis = "Y" ;
    float valid_max_latitude(latitude) ;
      valid_max_latitude:long_name = "Valid_max_latitude" ;
      valid_max_latitude:standard_name = "valid_max_latitude" ;
      valid_max_latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      valid_max_latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      valid_max_latitude:axis = "Y" ;
    float latitude_valid_max(latitude) ;
      latitude_valid_max:long_name = "Latitude_valid_max" ;
      latitude_valid_max:standard_name = "latitude_valid_max" ;
      latitude_valid_max:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude_valid_max:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      latitude_valid_max:axis = "Y" ;
  }
```

This gridded product combines multi-satellite altimetry observations with geostrophic velocity estimates from drifters. It covers the Gulf of Mexico area with gridded sea surface height (SSH) and derived variables from 2015-12-19 to 2018-03-28.
latitude:valid_max = 89.875;
float lat_bnds(latitude, nv);
    lat_bnds:comment = "latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel.";
    lat_bnds:units = "degrees_north";
float longitude(longitude);
    longitude:long_name = "Longitude";
    longitude:standard_name = "longitude";
    longitude:units = "degrees_east";
    longitude:bounds = "lon_bnds";
    longitude:axis = "X";
    longitude:valid_min = 0.125;
    longitude:valid_max = 359.875;
float lon_bnds(longitude, nv);
    lon_bnds:comment = "longitude values at the west and east bounds of each pixel.";
    lon_bnds:units = "degrees_east";
int nv(nv);
    nv:comment = "Vertex";
    nv:units = "1";
int crs;
    crs:comment = "This is a container variable that describes the grid_mapping used by the data in this file. This variable does not contain any data; only information about the geographic coordinate system.";
    crs:grid_mapping_name = "latitude_longitude";
    crs:semi_major_axis = 6378136.3;
    crs:inverse_flattening = 298.257;
int eastward_eulerian_current_velocity(time, latitude, longitude);
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:limitations = "merged currents are less accurate at high latitudes, where REMSS SST product error is larger. See the static Optimally_merged_SSH_SST_velocity_flag.nc file for more information";
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:long_name = "eulerian current velocity : zonal component";
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:standard_name = "eastward_sea_water_velocity";
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:units = "m/s";
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    eastward_eulerian_current_velocity:grid_mapping = "crs";
int northward_eulerian_current_velocity(time, latitude, longitude);
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:_FillValue = -2147483647;
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:limitations = "merged currents are less accurate at high latitudes, where REMSS SST product error is larger. See the static Optimally_merged_SSH_SST_velocity_flag.nc file for more information";
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:long_name = "eulerian current velocity : meridional component";
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:standard_name = "northward_sea_water_velocity";
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:units = "m/s";
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:scale_factor = 0.0001;
    northward_eulerian_current_velocity:grid_mapping = "crs";

// global attributes:
:cdm_data_type = "Grid";
:Conventions = "CF-1.6";
:Metadata_Conventions = "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0";
:comment = "Velocities at 10m estimated from the optimal merging of the ssalto-duacs dt allsat altimeter derived
geostrophic velocities and REMSS microwave Sea Surface Temperature";
:creator_email = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_url = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr";
:date_created = "2018-03-27T10:52:01Z";
:date_issued = "2018-03-27T10:52:01Z";
:date_modified = "2018-03-27T10:52:01Z";
:geospatial_lat_min = -89.875;
:geospatial_lat_max = 89.875;
:geospatial_lon_min = 0.125;
:geospatial_lon_max = 359.875;
:geospatial_vertical_min = "0.0";
10.7 Gridded confidence flag product

netcdf Optimally_merged_SSH_SST_velocity_flag {
  dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    latitude = 720 ;
    longitude = 1440 ;
    nv = 2 ;
  variables:
    float latitude(latitude) ;
      latitude:long_name = "Latitude" ;
      latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
      latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
      latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
      latitude:axis = "Y" ;
      latitude:valid_min = -89.875 ;
      latitude:valid_max = 89.875 ;
    float lon_bnds(longitude, nv) ;
      lon_bnds:comment = "longitude values at the east and west bounds of each pixel." ;
      lon_bnds:units = "degrees_east" ;
    float longitude(longitude) ;
      longitude:long_name = "Longitude" ;
      longitude:standard_name = "longitude" ;
      longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
      longitude:bounds = "lon_bnds" ;
      longitude:axis = "X" ;
      longitude:valid_min = 0.125 ;
      longitude:valid_max = 359.875 ;
    float lat_bnds(latitude, nv) ;
      lat_bnds:comment = "latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel." ;
      lat_bnds:units = "degrees_north" ;
    int nv(nv) ;
      nv:comment = "Vertex" ;
      nv:units = "1" ;
  }

int crs;

crs:comment = "This is a container variable that describes the grid_mapping used by the data in this file. This variable does not contain any data; only information about the geographic coordinate system."

crs:grid_mapping_name = "latitude_longitude"

crs:semi_major_axis = 6378136.3

crs:inverse_flattening = 298.257

int eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag(time, latitude, longitude);

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:_FillValue = -2147483647

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:coordinates = "longitude latitude"

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:long_name = "eulerian current velocity confidence flag : zonal component"

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:standard_name = "eastward_sea_water_velocity confidence flag"

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:scale_factor = 0.01

eastward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:grid_mapping = "crs"

int northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag(time, latitude, longitude);

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:_FillValue = -2147483647

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:coordinates = "longitude latitude"

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:long_name = "eulerian current velocity confidence flag: meridian component"

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:standard_name = "northward_sea_water_velocity confidence flag"

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:units = "";

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:scale_factor = 0.01

northward_eulerian_current_velocity_flag:grid_mapping = "crs"

// global attributes:
:cdm_data_type = "Grid"
:
:Conventions = "CF-1.6"
:
:Metadata_Conventions = "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0"

:comment = "Confidence flag for the Velocities at 10m estimated from the optimal merging of the ssalto-duacs dt allsat altimeter derived geostrophic velocities and REMSS microwave Sea Surface Temperature. Negative values indicate a poor confidence level, positive values indicate a good confidence level."

:contact = "aviso@altimetry.fr"
:
:creator_email = "aviso@altimetry.fr"
:
:creator_url = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr"
:
:date_created = "2018-03-28T10:52:01Z"
:
:date_issued = "2018-03-28T10:52:01Z"
:
:date_modified = "2018-03-28T10:52:01Z"
:
:geospatial_lat_min = -89.875
:
:geospatial_lat_max = 89.875
:
:geospatial_lon_min = 0.125
:
:geospatial_lon_max = 359.875
:
:geospatial_vertical_min = "0.0"
:
:geospatial_vertical_max = "0.0"
:
:geospatial_lat_units = "degrees_north"
:
:geospatial_lon_units = "degrees_east"
:
:geospatial_lat_resolution = 0.25
:
:geospatial_lon_resolution = 0.25
:
:institution = "CLS, CNES, CNR, ESA"
:
:keywords = "Oceans > Ocean circulation > Ocean currents"
:
:keywords_vocabulary = "NetCDF COARDS Climate and Forecast Standard Names"
:
:platform = "AltiKa, Cryosat-2, Haiyang-2A, OSTM/Jason-2, TMI, AMSR-E, AMSR2, WindSat, GMI"
:
:processing_level = "L4"
:
:product_version = "1.0"
:
:project = "SSALTO/DUACS Experimental"
:
:references = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr"
:
:source = "confidence flag on the 10m depth velocities estimated from the combination of allsat altimeter gridded geostrophic velocities and REMSS microwave Sea Surface Temperature data"
:
:summary = "This confidence flag is issued from the comparison between the optimally merged SSH/SST velocities and in-situ drifting buoy velocities (Rio and Santoleri, submitted)"
:
:title = "Confidence flags for the DT optimally merged SSH/SST velocities for the global ocean"
10.8 Gridded Sea Level Anomalies computed with Multiscale Interpolation

```bash
netcdf dt_global_allsat_phy_id_20170413_20210318 {

dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    latitude = 1700 ;
    longitude = 3600 ;
    nv = 2 ;

dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    latitude = 1700 ;
    longitude = 3600 ;
    nv = 2 ;

variables:
    int crs ;
        crs:comment = "This is a container variable that describes the grid_mapping used by the data in this file. This variable does not contain any data; only information about the geographic coordinate system.";
        crs:grid_mapping_name = "latitude_longitude";
        crs:inverse_flattening = 298.257 ;
        crs:semi_major_axis = 6378136.3 ;
    float time(time) ;
        time:axis = "T" ;
        time:calendar = "gregorian" ;
        time:long_name = "Time" ;
        time:standard_name = "time" ;
        time:units = "days since 1950-01-01 00:00:00" ;
    float latitude(latitude) ;
        latitude:axis = "Y" ;
        latitude:bounds = "lat_bnds" ;
        latitude:long_name = "Latitude" ;
        latitude:standard_name = "latitude" ;
        latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
        latitude:valid_max = 89.8000015258789 ;
        latitude:valid_min = -80.0999984741211 ;
    float lat_bnds(latitude, nv) ;
        lat_bnds:comment = "latitude values at the north and south bounds of each pixel." ;
        lat_bnds:units = "degrees_north" ;
    float longitude(longitude) ;
        longitude:axis = "X" ;
        longitude:bounds = "lon_bnds" ;
        longitude:long_name = "Longitude" ;
        longitude:standard_name = "longitude" ;
        longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
        longitude:valid_max = 180. ;
        longitude:valid_min = -179.89993896484 ;
    float lon_bnds(longitude, nv) ;
        lon_bnds:comment = "longitude values at the west and east bounds of each pixel." ;
        lon_bnds:units = "degrees_east" ;
    int nv(nv) ;
        nv:comment = "Vertex" ;
        nv:long_name = "Number of cell vertices" ;
        nv:units = "1" ;
    int adt(time, latitude, longitude) ;
        adt:_FillValue = -2147483647 ;
}
```
The absolute dynamic topography is the sea surface height above geoid; the adt is obtained as follows: \( \text{adt} = \text{sla} + \text{mdt} \) where mdt is the mean dynamic topography; see the product user manual for details.

### Global Attributes:
- **Conventions**: "CF-1.6"
- **Metadata_Conventions**: "Unidata Dataset Discovery v1.0"
- **cdm_data_type**: "Grid"
- **comment**: "Sea Surface Height measured by Altimetry and derived variables"
- **contact**: "aviso@altimetry.fr"


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