SSALTO/DUACS Experimental Product Handbook:

Along-track Sea Level Anomalies 5Hz

Gridded 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

Nomenclature: SALP-MU-P-EA-23172-CLS
Issue: 1 rev 6
Date: January 2021
## Chronology Issues:

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<th>Date:</th>
<th>Validated by</th>
<th>Reason for change:</th>
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<td>Arctic products: addition of multimission maps Along-track 5hz: new dataset in version 02_00</td>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADT</td>
<td>Absolute Dynamic Topography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>Advanced Microwave Radiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOML</td>
<td>Atlantic Oceanographic &amp; Meteorological Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATP</td>
<td>Along Track Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviso+</td>
<td>Archiving, Validation and Interpretation of Satellite Oceanographic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMEMS</td>
<td>Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnes</td>
<td>Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Dynamic Atmospheric Correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Dynamic Interpolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUACS</td>
<td>Data Unification and Altimeter Combination System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECMWF</td>
<td>European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasting</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>European Space Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUMETSAT</td>
<td>European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FES</td>
<td>Finite Element Solution tidal model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>Geophysical Data Record(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Inverse Barometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGDR</td>
<td>Interim Geophysical Data Record(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRO</td>
<td>Indian Space Research Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IW</td>
<td>Internal Wave</td>
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<tr>
<td>LASER</td>
<td>Lagrangian Submesoscale ExpeRiment campaign</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRM</td>
<td>Low Resolution Mode</td>
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<td>LWE</td>
<td>Large Wavelength Error</td>
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<td>L2P</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>L3</td>
<td>Level-3 products (along-track)</td>
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<td>L4</td>
<td>Level 4 products (gridded)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOG2D</td>
<td>Modèle aux Ondes de Gravité 2D</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>Mean Sea Surface</td>
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<tr>
<td>MWR</td>
<td>Microwave Radiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasa</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRT</td>
<td>Near Real Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTC</td>
<td>Non Time Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSDR</td>
<td>Operational Sensor Data Records</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALP</td>
<td>Service d’Altimétrie et de Localisation Précise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR(M)</td>
<td>Synthetic Aperture Radar (Mode)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ssalto</td>
<td>Segment Sol multimissions d’ALTimétrie, d’Orbitographie et de localisation précise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>Sea State Bias</td>
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<tr>
<td>SST</td>
<td>Sea Surface Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Sea Level Anomaly</td>
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<td>SSB</td>
<td>Sea State Bias</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<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 five products:

- Along-track (level3) Sea Level Anomalies at 5 Hz for 2 areas: agulhas and north_atlantic (section 2),
- Gridded (level4) 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).

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 Gridded (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.

Figure 4: Geographical coverage of Gridded (level4) Sea Level Anomalies and geostrophic velocities combining altimetry and drifters, for Gulf of Mexico 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>
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</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 Sea Level Height dedicated to Arctic Ocean products</td>
<td>01_01</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/Atmopshere Reasearch 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
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.

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<tr>
<th>Altimeter mission</th>
<th>Type of product</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td>OSTM/Jason-2</td>
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<td>CNES</td>
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<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>
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</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></th>
<th>OSTM/Jason-2</th>
<th>Jason-3</th>
<th>Sentinel-3A</th>
<th>SARAL/AltiKa</th>
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<td>LRM</td>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>LRM</td>
<td>SAR &amp; LRM</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Noise reduction</strong></td>
<td>HFA [Tran 2018]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>HFA [Tran 2018]</td>
<td>HFA [Tran 2018] (LRM only)</td>
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<td>Non parametric SSB [Tran 2012]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB [Tran 2015]</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
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<td><strong>Ionosphere</strong></td>
<td>Dual-frequency altimeter range measurement</td>
<td>GIM [Ijima et al., 1999]</td>
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<td><strong>Wet troposphere</strong></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>
<td>From ECMWF model</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dry troposphere</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Combined atmospheric correction</strong></td>
<td>MOG2D High frequencies forced with analysed ECMWF pressure and wind field [Carrère and Lyard, 2003; operational version used, current version is 3.2.0] + inverse barometer Low frequencies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean tide</strong></td>
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<td>FES2014 [Carrère et al., 2015]</td>
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<td>Elastic response to tidal potential [Cartwright and Tayler, 1971], [Cartwright and Edden, 1973]</td>
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<td>[DESAI, 2015]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<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.
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<th>Sentinel-3A</th>
<th>SARAL/AltiKa</th>
<th>Cryosat-2</th>
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<td><strong>Retracking</strong></td>
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<td>LR-RM (with LUT correction) [Boy et al, 2017b; Moreau et al, 2020]</td>
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<td>SAR &amp; LRM</td>
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<td>HFA [Tran 2018]</td>
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<td>Non parametric SSB</td>
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<td><strong>Wet troposphere</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dry troposphere</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined atmospheric correction</strong></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean tide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FES2014b [Carrère et al., 2015]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal tide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M2/ /K1/O1/S2 [Zaron, 2019]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solid Earth tide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elastic response to tidal potential [Cartwright and Tayler, 1971], [Cartwright and Edden, 1973]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pole tide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[DESAI, 2017]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MDT</strong></td>
<td>CNES_CLS18 [Rio et al., 2018, 2019] and regional SMDT_MED_2014 MDT for the Mediterranean Sea [Rio et al, 2014b]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</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 v01_00+</td>
<td>Arctic Ocean for latitudes&gt;50°</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 interleaved</td>
<td>2016/10/13</td>
<td>2017/05/17</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:

\[ \text{dt_hr}_<\text{zone}>_<\text{mission}>_\text{phy}_vfec_<\text{dataset_date}>_<\text{production_date}>.nc \]

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 YYYYMMDD: <dataset_date>
- The date of the production YYYYMMDD: <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 from Ray and Zaron 2016 - M2</td>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ib_if</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Low Frequency component of the inverse barometer</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 Sea Level Height dedicated to Arctic Ocean products

Those products are distributed in version 01_01.

- Concerning **mono-mission products**, the information about processing, validation, input data and format can be found in the [project report P. Prandi et al, 2019](AVISO+ link).
- Concerning **multi-mission product**, the information about processing, validation, input data and format can be found in the [project report P. Prandi et al, 2020](AVISO+ link).

### 3.1 Product description

#### 3.1.1 Geographical characteristics

All four products cover all latitudes greater than 50°N. Depending on the mission the area that is actually observed differs:

- 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.

#### 3.1.2 Temporal availability and grid characteristics

One file per mission is delivered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mission</th>
<th>Start dates</th>
<th>End dates</th>
<th>Time steps</th>
<th>Spatial resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td>2013/03/28</td>
<td>2019/08/24</td>
<td>10 days, but two consecutive dates are not independent as a result of 30 days averages.</td>
<td>75km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel-3A</td>
<td>2016/07/15</td>
<td>2019/05/01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CryoSat-2</td>
<td>2010/07/30</td>
<td>2019/04/24</td>
<td></td>
<td>25km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutli-mission</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>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### 3.1.3 Nomenclature

This is the generic model of filename:

```
dt_arctic_<mission>_sea_level_datebegin_dateend.nc
```

The products name components are:

- The type of data timeliness dt=delayed-time
- `<mission>` is either saral, sentinel3a, cryosat2, mutlimission

#### 3.1.4 Format

##### 3.1.4.1 Dimensions

The products use the EASE2 grid file format, so latitudes/longitudes do no 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

### 3.1.4.2 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>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>

*Table 10. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Arctic Ocean NetCDF file.*

### 3.1.4.3 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>SEALEVEL_ GLO_PHY_L3_ REP_ OBSERVATIONS _008_062</td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j2-phy-l3</td>
<td>sla_unfiltered</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></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: 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-87°W/50°N-30°W</td>
<td>¼°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udintsev</td>
<td>59°S-159°W/46°S-126W</td>
<td>1/8°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12. Geographical characteristics of gridded SLA computed with DI.

![Geographical coverage of Gridded (level4 and level4+) Sea Level Heights and geostrophic velocities computed with Dynamic Interpolation, for Gulf Stream [30°N-87°W/50°N-30°W] (left) and Udintsev [59°S-159°W/46°S-126W] (right) with one day of merged Sea Level Anomalies.](image)

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>2014/04/12</td>
<td>2015/12/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udintsev</td>
<td>2015/11/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 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>ugosa</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Geostrophic velocity anomalies: zonal component</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>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 14*. 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_</td>
<td>dataset-duacs-rep-global-j2-phy-l3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OBSERVATIONS_008_062</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAL/AltiKa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryosat-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HaiYang-2A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: 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.
SSALTO/DUACS Experimental products Handbook
Issue : 1.6 - Date : 13/01/2021 - Nomenclature: SALP-MU-P-EA-23172-CLS

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 16. 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 17 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 18. Overview of data handling variables in gridded Alti+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 19. 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 20 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=delayed-time
- <zone>=global
- Allsat_ssh_sst means that all the available missions are taken into account with SST
- The begin and production dates of the data: <begin_date>_ <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_current_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity : zonal component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northward_eulerian_current_velocity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>eulerian current velocity : meridian component</td>
<td>meters/second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21. 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 \(U_{impr} \) and \(V_{impr}\) is obtained using:

\[
U_{impr} = 100 \times (1 - \frac{RMSU_{opt}}{RMSU_{bck}})^2
\]

\[
V_{impr} = 100 \times (1 - \frac{RMSV_{opt}}{RMSV_{bck}})^2
\]

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 22. 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 23. 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 Products accessibility

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

- 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.
9 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

9.1 Along-track 5Hz

```plaintext
datafile 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" ;
    short track(time) ;
      track:units = "1" ;
      track:long_name = "Track in cycle the measurement belongs to" ;
    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: \([\text{uncorrected sla}] = [\text{sla}] + [\text{ocean_tide}]\)"
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: \([\text{dac}] = [\text{MOG2D hf}] + [\text{ib_LF}]\)
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: \([\text{uncorrected sla}] = [\text{sla}] + [\text{dac}] + [\text{ocean_tide}] - [\text{lwe}]\)"
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 \(\text{adt} = \text{sla} + \text{mdt}\)"
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: \([\text{uncorrected sla}] = [\text{sla}] - [\text{lwe}]\)";

// 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";
9.2 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" ;
      longitude:long_name = "Longitude" ;
      longitude:standard_name = "longitude" ;
      longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
      longitude:valid_min = -179.5018f ;
      longitude:valid_max = 9.96921e+36f ;
    float sla(time, u, v) ;
      sla:long_name = "Sea Level Anomaly" ;
      sla:coordinates = "time latitude longitude" ;
      sla:standard_name = "sea_surface_height_above_sea_level" ;
      sla:units = "m" ;
}
9.3 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);
vgosa:_FillValue = -2147483647;
vgosa:comment = "The geostrophic velocity anomalies are referenced to the [1993, 2012] period";
vgosa:coordinates = "longitude latitude";
vgosa:grid_mapping = "crs";
vgosa:long_name = "Geostrophic velocity anomalies: meridian component";
vgosa:scale_factor = 0.0001;
vgosa:standard_name = "surface_geostrophic_northward_sea_water_velocity_assuming_sea_level_for_geoid";
vgosa: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 = "up";
:geospatial_vertical_resolution = "point";
:history = "2017-10-12 14:56:58:Z: Created by DUACS DT - 2016-07-18T12:03:09Z: Change of some attributes"
:institution = "CLS, CNES";
:keywords = "Oceans > Ocean Topography > Sea Surface Height";
:keywords_vocabulary = "NetCDF COARDS Climate and Forecast Standard Names";
:processing_level = "L4";
:product_version = "1.0";
:project = "DYMOST";
:source = "Altimetry measurements";
9.4 Gridded product combining altimetry and drifters

```plaintext
cdf 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_east" ;
      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 ;
```
```python
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: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";
:contact = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_email = "aviso@altimetry.fr";
:creator_url = "http://www.aviso.altimetry.fr";
:date_created = "2017-10-14T10:52:01Z";
:date_issued = "2017-10-12T10:52:01Z";
:date_modified = "2017-10-12T10:52:01Z";
geospatial_lat_min = 17.125;
geospatial_lat_max = 30.875;
geospatial_lon_min = 260.125;
9.5 Gridded product combining altimetry and SST

```plaintext
netcdf 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";
                latitude:valid_min = -89.875;
                latitude:valid_max = 89.875;
            float lon_bnds(longitude, 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 : meridian 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";
: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";
9.6 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 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_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:units = "-";
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";
:standard_name_vocabulary = "NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Convention Standard Name Table v37";
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