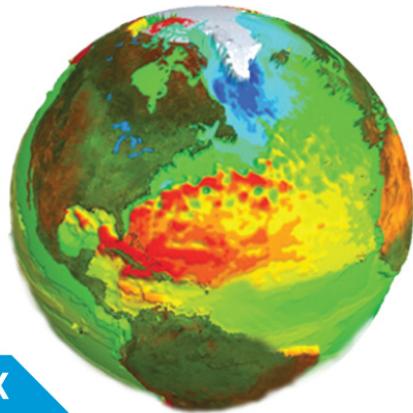


# brat



BROADVIEW RADAR ALTIMETRY TOOLBOX

## ***SOFTWARE USER MANUAL***

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Project history and background

The Broadview Radar Altimetry Toolbox (BRAT) and the Radar Altimetry Tutorial (RAT) were originally produced by CLS and S&T in 2006-2011 under contract with ESA and CNES (the toolbox name at the time was called Basic Radar Altimetry Toolbox). Since April 2015 under ESA contract within the SEOM program, with additional support from CNES, the current consortium formed by DEIMOS Engenharia S.A., isardSAT UK, and TU Delft is continuing the work, updating the content of the tutorial and redesigning and improving the toolbox.

## 1.2. Global overview

The Broadview Radar Altimetry Toolbox (BRAT) is a collection of tools and tutorial documents designed to facilitate the processing of radar altimetry data. BRAT is able to handle most distributed radar altimetry data formats, providing support for ingesting, processing, editing (to a certain extent), generating statistics, visualising and exporting the results.

BRAT consists of several modules operating at different levels of abstraction. These modules can be Graphical User Interface (GUI) applications, command-line tools, interfaces to existing applications (such as IDL and MATLAB) or application program interfaces (APIs) to programming languages such as C, Fortran and Python.

The main BRAT functions are:

- Data Import and Quick Look: basic tools for extracting data from standard formats and generating quick-look images.
- Data Export: output of data to the netCDF binary format, ASCII text files, or GeoTiff+GoogleEarth; (KMZ/KML export); raster images (PNG, JPEG, BMP, TIFF, PNM) of visualisations can be saved.
- Statistics: calculation of statistical parameters from data.
- Combinations: computation of formulas involving combinations of data fields (and saving of those formulas).
- Resampling: over- and under-sampling of data; data binning.
- Data Editing: data selection using simple criteria, or a combination of criteria (that can also be saved)
- Exchanges: data editing and combinations can be exchanged between users
- Data Visualisation: display of results, with user-defined preferences. The viewer enables the user to display data stored in the internal format (netCDF).

APIs are available with data reading, date and cycle/pass conversion and statistical computation functions for C, Fortran, IDL, (only using previous versions of BRAT), MATLAB and Python, allowing the integration of BRAT functionality in custom applications. For the most common use cases (selection, combinations, visualisations, etc.), command-line tools are available that can be configured by creating parameter files. For beginners, we recommend using the BRAT GUI application, which enables the operator to easily specify the processing parameters required by each tool (and then invoke those tools at the push of a button).

BRAT is provided as Open Source Software, enabling the user community to participate in further development and quality improvement.

## 1.3. Toolbox contents

BRAT consists of the following parts:

- BRAT Library

The core part of the toolbox is the BRAT library package itself. This package provides data ingestion functionality for each of the supported data products. The data access functionality is provided via two different layers, called CODA and BRATHL.

- CODA

The first BRAT layer (formerly known as BRATLL) is implemented using the Common Data Access framework CODA. CODA allows direct access to product data, supporting a very wide range of products and formats. It provides a single consistent hierarchical view on data independent of the underlying storage format.

The version of CODA that comes with BRAT supports over 200 altimetric product files. All product file data is accessible via the CODA C library. Furthermore, the version of CODA in BRAT also comes with a set of command-line tools (codacheck, codacmp, codadump, and codafind). Typically, BRAT users will not need to deal with the CODA library directly (although it is included if it is needed), but the CODA command-line tools can be useful for investigating or debugging product data files directly.

More information about the CODA framework and tools can be found in the CODA documentation, supplied in the BRAT doc/coda/ directory in (HTML format). Be aware that in order for the CODA command-line tools to function correctly in a BRAT environment, the user must manually set the CODA\_DEFINITION path environment variable to include the location of the BRAT data directory (i.e. the data/ subdirectory of the BRAT installation root directory). This is necessary because the CODA command-line tools need to be told where to find the BRAT product format definition files. In order to check if everything is set properly, the command:

```
codadd list
```

will yield a list of all the products CODA recognises. (For a correct BRAT configuration, this list will e.g. include JASON and River\_Lake products.)

More information about the specific altimetry product formats made accessible from BRAT through CODA can be found in the CODA definitions documentation, supplied in the BRAT doc/codadef/ directory (HTML format), and in Chapter 2, Data read and processed and Annex A, List of Datasets read by BRAT.

- BRATHL

The second layer of BRAT provides an abstraction to the product data to make it easier for the user to get the most important data from a product. A single function will allow the user to ingest selected altimetric product data values (from one or more files), into an array. It is also possible (in the same function call) to request statistics on the ingested data and to perform calculations on the data values (e.g. field1 + field2). In addition to the ingestion function, a number of date and cycle data structures and conversion functions are also available.

The BRATHL library is implemented in C++, and built on top of the CODA framework (plus various other third-party libraries). It is possible to develop programs that make direct use of the C++ classes that make up the BRATHL library, but this is mainly intended for the (rare) case in which users need to develop BRATHL itself.

Instead, the simple public BRATHL functionality described earlier is accessible via C, Fortran, IDL, (only if using BRAT v3.1), MATLAB and Python interfaces.

More information about the various BRATHL APIs can be found in Chapter 9, BRATHL Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).

More information about the C++ BRATHL API can be found in the BRAT reference manual, supplied in the BRAT doc/ directory (PDF format).

- BRAT Console Applications

Most BRAT users will not be programmers and will interact with the BRAT library via the use of one or more of the supplied executable applications.

The toolbox contains a number of console applications that are to be run from the command-line. These applications shield the user from the library and the programming level by providing a set of the most commonly needed BRAT functionalities (data computations, data conversions, etc.). These functionalities are in turn user-configurable by so-called parameter files that can easily be created, stored, and shared.

The console applications included in BRAT are: BratCreateYFX, BratCreateZXY, BratListFieldNames, BratShowInternalFile, BratStats, BratExportAscii and BratExportGeoTiff.

In addition, BRAT also contains the lower-level CODA console applications mentioned in Section 1.2.1.1, as well as the similarly low-level ncdump and ncgen utilities. These latter two are part of the netCDF library and can be used to inspect (ncdump) or create (ncgen) data files in the netCDF format.

More information about the BRAT Console Applications can be found in Chapter 8, Using BRAT in 'command lines' mode with parameter files.

- BRAT GUI Applications

In order to provide a truly pleasant, user-friendly interface to the BRAT functionality, BRAT also contains three applications that present a Graphical User Interface (GUI). It is expected that most BRAT users will primarily interact with BRAT through these applications.

- Brat

Brat is the main BRAT application. It allows the user to create and manage Workspaces, Datasets, Operations and Views at a very high level of abstraction, and with all the power and convenience of a modern-day graphical user interface. Brat is built on top of the BRAT Console Applications, which it invokes 'under the hood', shielding the user from having to deal with command line options or parameter files directly.

There is a price to pay for the convenience of Brat: not all functionality of the console applications is available through Brat. If the users reach the limits of what can be done with Brat, they will have to learn to work with the console applications after all. For a majority of important uses, however, the functionality of Brat should be sufficient.

More information about Brat can be found in Chapter 4 BRAT Graphical User Interface (GUI).

- Scheduler

Scheduler enables BRAT user to delay the execution of an Operation (e.g. having it running at night). It will be available through Brat application in the Operations tab, and also through its own icon/executable (to check and modify a scheduled task, in particular).

More information about Scheduler can be found in Chapter 7 BRAT scheduler interface.

## 2. DATA READ AND PROCESSED

### 2.1. Background

The Basic Radar Altimetry Toolbox is able to read most distributed radar altimetry data, from (ERS-1 & 2 (ESA), Topex/Poseidon (NASA/CNES), Geosat Follow-On (US Navy), Jason-1 (CNES/NASA), Envisat (ESA), Cryosat (ESA) and), Jason-2 (CNES/NASA/EUMETSAT/NOAA) and the to be launched Sentinel-3 (ESA/EU) missions. The different types of data readable and processed by the Basic Radar Altimetry Toolbox are listed below (for a description of the exact datasets with their nomenclature, see 85, List of datasets read by BRAT).

Note that data stored in arrays (e.g. waveforms) are not available individually (i.e. you can't access one value in the array) through the Graphical User Interface, but "only" through the API (See Chapter 9, BRATHL Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)), except for high-resolution GDR data (10, 18 and 20-Hz data) that you can access individually via the GUI.

NetCDF COARDS-CF compliant data can be read by BRAT. Note, however, that no warning/error message will be issued if different data are mixed, thus leading to incoherent datasets.

### 2.2. Level 1B/2 data products

*Table 1: Level 1B/2 data products*

Data	Satellite(s)	Data center	Format
Level 1B & level 2	Cryosat	ESA	ESA PDS
Level 1B & Level 2 Ocean Products	Cryosat	ESA	ESA PDS
RA-2 wind/wave product for Meteo Users (RA2_WWW_2P)	Envisat	ESA	ESA PDS
RA-2 Fast Delivery Geophysical Data Record (RA2_FGD_2P)	Envisat	ESA	ESA PDS
RA-2 Geophysical Data Record (RA2_GDR_2P)	Envisat	ESA	ESA PDS
RA-2 Intermediate Geophysical Data Record (RA2_IGD_2P)	Envisat	ESA	ESA PDS
RA-2 Sensor Data Record (RA2_MWS_2P)	Envisat	ESA	ESA PDS
Interim Geophysical data record (IGDR)	Jason-1, Topex/Poseidon	AVISO PO.DAAC	binary
Geophysical data record (GDR)	Jason-1, Topex/Poseidon	AVISO PO.DAAC	binary
Operational Sensor Data Record (OSDR)	Jason-1	AVISO PO.DAAC	binary
Sensor Geophysical data record (SGDR)	Jason-1	AVISO PO.DAAC	binary
Operational / Interim / Geophysical data record (O/I/GDR)	Jason-2	AVISO EUMETSAT NOAA	netCDF
Sensor (Interim) Geophysical data record (S(I)GDR)	Jason-2	AVISO EUMETSAT NOAA	netCDF
Sea Surface Height Anomaly Operational / Interim / Geophysical data record (SSHA O/I/GDR)	Jason-2	AVISO EUMETSAT	netCDF

Data	Satellite(s)	Data center	Format
		NOAA	
Topex waveforms	Topex/Poseidon	PO.DAAC	binary
RA OPR	ERS-1 and 2	CERSAT	ESA PDS
RA WAP	ERS-1 and 2	CERSAT	ESA PDS
ERS REAPER Level 2 Products	ERS-1 and 2	ESA	netCDF
Geophysical data record (GDR)	GFO	NOAA	binary
Level 1 & Level 2 Products	Sentinel 3*	ESA	netCDF

## 2.3. Higher level products

*Table 2: Higher level products*

Data	Satellite(s)	Data center	Format
Along-track Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Sea Level Anomalies (DT- & NRT-SLA) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	Cryosat, Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, GFO, Envisat, ERS-2, ERS-1	AVISO	netCDF
Along-track Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Absolute Dynamic Topography (DT- & NRT-ADT) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	Cryosat, Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, GFO, Envisat, ERS-2, ERS-1	AVISO	netCDF
Gridded Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Maps of Sea Level Anomalies (DT- & NRT-MSLA) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	merged	AVISO	netCDF
Gridded Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Maps of Sea Level Anomalies mapping error (DT- & NRT-MSLA) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	merged	AVISO	netCDF
Gridded Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Maps of Sea Level Anomalies geostrophic velocities (DT- & NRT-MSLA) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	merged	AVISO	netCDF
Gridded Delayed-Time and Near Real TimeMaps of Absolute Dynamic Topography (DT- & NRT-MADT) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	merged	AVISO	netCDF
Delayed-Time and Near Real Time Absolute Dynamic Topography geostrophic velocities (DT- & NRT-MADT) (Ssalto/Duacs multimission products)	merged	AVISO	netCDF
Along-track Delayed-Time Sea Level Anomalies (DT-SLA) (monomission product)	Cryosat, Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, Envisat, ERS-2	AVISO	netCDF
Along-track Delayed-Time Corrected Sea Surface Height ( DT-CorSSH) (monomission product)	Cryosat, Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, Envisat, ERS-2	AVISO	netCDF
Along-track Sea Surface Height Anomalies ( AT-SSHA)	Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1	PO.DAAC	binary
Along-track Gridded Sea Surface Height Anomalies (ATG-SSHA)	Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1	PO.DAAC	binary
Gridded Near Real Time Maps of Significant Wave Height (NRT-MSWH ) (mono- and multi-mission products)	Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, Envisat, GFO, merged	AVISO	netCDF
Gridded Near Real Time Maps of Wind Speed modulus (NRT-MWind)	Jason-1, Jason-2, Topex/Poseidon, Envisat, GFO, merged	AVISO	netCDF

Data	Satellite(s)	Data center	Format
Heracles along-track land-ice (multimission products) <sup>*</sup>	Cryosat, Envisat	ESA	netCDF
Heracles crossover land-ice (multimission products) <sup>*</sup>	Cryosat, Envisat	ESA	netCDF
Gridded Heracles SHA land-ice (multimission products) <sup>*</sup>	Cryosat, Envisat, merged	ESA	netCDF
Gridded Heracles Sigma0 land-ice (multimission products) <sup>*</sup>	Cryosat, Envisat, merged	ESA	netCDF
Gridded Heracles Leading Edge Width (LEW) land-ice (multimission products)	Cryosat, Envisat, merged	ESA	netCDF
River & Lake products	Envisat	ESA	binary

## 3. HOW TO INSTALL AND UNINSTALL BRAT

### 3.1. Supported platforms

BRAT binaries are available as single-file installer packages for the three major operating systems, in 32 and 64 bit processor architectures: Windows<sup>1</sup>, Linux<sup>2</sup>, and Mac OS X<sup>3</sup>. These standalone installers can be downloaded from the BRAT Website (<http://www.altimetry.info/toolbox/>) or copied from the top-level directory of the BRAT Distribution CD.

On not directly supported platforms and for certain purposes, BRAT will have to be compiled from source. A source archive is therefore also available, but as compilation is a rather complex affair it is highly recommended to try one of the binary installers first.

### 3.2. The BRAT distribution CD

The BRAT Distribution CD contains:

- The binary installers for the supported platforms.
- The source archive.
- A copy of all the BRAT documentation (also already included in the binary installers).
- A large directory of sample data files (which is too large to be included in the binary installers).

### 3.3. MS Windows

#### 3.3.1. Installing the binary distribution

BRAT supports Windows XP (32 bit) and higher (32 and 64 bit). The binary distribution contains pre-built versions of the full toolbox as well as all the BRAT documentation and examples. For the MATLAB and Python interfaces, pre-built versions are included that will work with MATLAB V8.1/R2013a or higher and Python 3.0 or higher. For the IDL interface, BRAT version 3.1.0 should be used; it will work with IDL 6.3 or higher.

The BRAT Windows binary installers are found in the files:

*brat-4.0.0-beta-Win32-installer.exe (32 bit)*

*brat-4.0.0-beta-x64-installer.exe (64 bit)*

In order to install BRAT, select and double-click the installer file that matches the architecture of your Windows version and follow the instructions.

By default, BRAT will be installed in C:/Program Files/BRAT-4.0.0-beta/<sup>4</sup>, or in the user's local profile directory when installed as a user without Administrator privileges. It is also possible to specify a custom installation location during the installation process.

After installation, the BRAT Console and GUI applications are immediately ready for use. A shortcut to the BratGui application will have been placed on the desktop and is also accessible via the Start > Programs > Brat<version><architecture> menu. In order to use the Console Applications (including BratDisplay), open a command window and call the applications directly from their installed location (C:/Program Files/BRAT-4.0.0-beta/bin/ by default, or else wherever you instructed the installer to install BRAT).

<sup>1</sup> Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and other countries.

<sup>2</sup> Linux® is the registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the U.S. and other countries.

<sup>3</sup> Mac OS X® is a registered trademark of Apple Inc. in the U.S. and other countries.

<sup>4</sup> This is valid for 32 bit installers in 32 bit systems and 64 bit installers in 64 bit systems. 32 bit installers in 64 bit systems will install BRAT by default in C:/Program Files (x86)/ BRAT-4.0.0-beta /.

There is a number of optional software prerequisites to using BRAT after installation:

- If you plan on using the C interface, you should have a C or C++ compiler installed on your system. The C interface has been verified to work with Microsoft Visual Studio 13, but it is expected to be compatible without major issues with the same tools that could build BRAT 3.1.0, in the same or higher versions, with the single exception of Visual Studio 6.
- If you plan on using the Fortran interface, you should have a FORTRAN 77 or Fortran 90 compiler installed on your system.
- If you plan on using the IDL interface, besides installing BRAT 3.1.0 side-by-side with BRAT 4.0.0-beta, you need a recent version of IDL for Windows: The IDL interface has been verified to work with IDL version 6.3 and higher.
- If you plan on using the MATLAB interface you need a recent version of MATLAB for Windows: The MATLAB interface will only work with MATLAB version V8.1/R2013a or higher.
- If you plan on using the Python interface you need to have a version of Python 3.x installed on your Windows system, and it must match the installed BRAT architecture (32 bit or 64 bit). You will then be able to open a console in the sub-directory \examples\python of your installation root and run

```
\> python example.py
```

- If the Python executable is not referenced in your PATH environment variable, you must invoke python with the full path; so, if Python is installed in C:\Python34\, the command will be:

```
\> C:\Python34\python example.py
```

Check example.py and the annex concerning the Python API to find more details about setting up the proper environment for running Python code that interfaces with the BRATHL library.

### **3.3.2. Installing from source**

Generally, installation from source will be necessary if:

- You want to use the MATLAB interface to BRAT for a version that is incompatible with the pre-compiled interface in BRAT.
- You want to use the Fortran interface.

The BRAT source distribution can be found in the file:

```
brat-4.0.0-beta.tar.gz
```

After unpacking this archive in a suitable location, instructions for configuring, compiling and installing BRAT for Windows can be found in the top-level file INSTALL.

### **3.3.3. Uninstalling**

Open the 'Add/Remove Programs' or 'Programs and Features' control panel, and select the BRAT entry. Everything created during installation will then be removed.

Alternatively, choose the 'Uninstall BRAT' menu item from Start > Programs > BRAT<version><architecture> – this will have the same result.

These uninstall methods only work for BRAT installations created through the binary installers. For BRAT installations from source, you will need to remove the various files and directories manually.

## **3.4. Linux**

### **3.4.1. Installing the binary distribution**

BRAT is developed on platforms running the Debian GNU/Linux 7.x operating systems, 32 bit (PAE) and 64 bit (to note that the iaA32 libraries are needed in 64 bit Linux OS for installer to run). Other Linux distributions (especially ones released in the past two years or so) are quite likely to work equally well, provided the operating system contains the following components:

- X11 Windowing System (BRAT has been tested on Xorg Xserver v1.1.1 and higher)

- C run-time libraries (BRAT has been tested on libc6 v2.3.6 or higher)
- ia32 libraries (in case that it is a 64 bit Linux OS)

You will have to consult your Linux distribution's package manager to verify or update these components, but in general it is easier to install the BRAT binary distribution and simply see if it works or not (if it does not, you can always try to compile BRAT from source – see below for details).

The binary distribution contains pre-built versions of the full toolbox as well as all the BRAT documentation, examples, C, Fortran and Python interfaces. Because of inherent library versioning and path issues on the Linux platform, no MATLAB interface is included in the binary installation. If desired, it can be created by compiling from source for your specific installed version of MATLAB. For the IDL interface, BRAT version 3.1.0 should be used.

The BRAT Linux binary installers are found in the files:

*brat-4.0.0-beta-i386-installer.run (32 bit)*

*brat-4.0.0-beta-x86\_64-installer.run (64 bit)*

In order to install BRAT, double-click on the installer file from a desktop manager window (or execute it from a command-line shell) and follow the instructions. (If you downloaded the installer via a network it may have been given the wrong file permissions and not be recognised by the system as executable. You should run the command 'chmod +x brat-4.0.0-beta -x-installer.run', replacing "x" by "i386" or "x86\_64" as appropriate, in order to make it executable.)

NOTE: For 64 bit operating system execute the script *brat-4.0.0-beta-x86\_64-installer.sh* (it checks if ia32 libraries are installed in your system and automatically runs the installer *brat-4.0.0-beta-x86\_64-installer.run*).

By default, BRAT will be installed in *\$HOME/brat-4.0.0-beta/* (where *\$HOME* stands for the user's home directory), or */usr/local/brat-4.0.0-beta/* when installed as the root user. It is also possible to specify a custom installation location during the installation process.

After installation, the BRAT Console and GUI applications are immediately ready for use. A shortcut to the BratGui application will have been placed on the desktop. In order to use the Console Applications (including BratDisplay), open a command-line shell and call the applications directly from their installed location (*\$HOME/BRAT-4.0.0-beta/bin* or else wherever you instructed the installer to install BRAT).

There is a number of optional software prerequisites to using BRAT after installation:

- If you plan on using the C interface, you should have the GNU C or C++ compiler installed on your system. The C interface has been verified to work with GNU C/C++ 4.7.2.
- If you plan on using the Fortran interface, you should have a FORTRAN 77 or Fortran 90 compiler installed on your system. The Fortran interface has been verified to work with GNU Fortran 4.7.2.
- If you plan on using the Python interface you need to have installed a version of Python 3.x matching the installed BRAT architecture (32 bit or 64 bit). You will then be able to open a console in the sub-directory */examples/python* of your installation directory and run

```
$ python3 example.py
```

### 3.4.2. Installing from source

Generally, installation from source on Linux will only be necessary if:

- You want to use the MATLAB interface to BRAT.
- You are on a system that is older than the one used to create the BRAT Linux binary distribution (in which case BRAT will fail to run if installed as a binary).

The BRAT source distribution can be found in the file:

*brat-4.0.0-beta.tar.gz*

After unpacking this archive in a suitable location, instructions for configuring, compiling and installing BRAT on Linux (or other Unix-based systems) can be found in the top-level file *INSTALL*.

### 3.4.3. Uninstalling

In the installation folder (the default one or the one chosen), there is an executable called `uninstall-brat-4.0.0-beta-linux-i386` or `uninstall-brat-4.0.0-beta-linux-x86_64` which can be executed to remove everything created during the installation.

There is also a shortcut, called 'Uninstall Basic Radar Altimetry Toolbox', which can be double-clicked from within your desktop manager (if you use the KDE or GNOME desktop environment) to get the same result.

## 3.5. Mac OS X

### 3.5.1. Installing the binary distribution

BRAT is supported on Intel-based systems running Mac OS X versions 10.6 or later (32 and 64 bit kernels).

This binary distribution contains pre-built versions of the full toolbox as well as all the BRAT documentation, examples, C, Fortran and Python interfaces. Because of inherent library versioning issues on the Mac OS Unix-based platform, no MATLAB interface is included in the binary installation. If desired, these can be created by compiling from source for your specific installed version of MATLAB. For the IDL interface, BRAT version 3.1.0 should be used.

The BRAT Mac OS X binary installers can be found in the disk image files:

`brat-4.0.0-beta-macosx-i386.dmg (32 bit)`

or:

`brat-4.0.0-beta-macosx-x86_64.dmg (64 bit)`

In order to install BRAT, double-click on the image file to mount and open it. Then, copy the BratGui and BratScheduler applications that are inside the disk image to your Applications folder.

In order to use the Console Applications (including BratDisplay), drag the 'brat' folder from the image window to any appropriate location. Then, using e.g. the Terminal application, run the applications via a console directly from brat/bin.

To do a full installation, including the several documentation items (README, INSTALL, manuals, etc.), you can copy the mounted installation folder to Applications (drag the icon representing the mounted image, while pressing the Command key). This is also recommended if you have other versions installed, or if you plan to use both 32 and 64 bit versions on the same system. Each complete version will then be located in its own folder, properly identified, without overwriting any file previously installed, as would be the case if the separate items were dragged directly into Applications.

After installation, the BRAT Console and GUI applications are immediately ready for use. BratGui can be started by double-clicking the BratGui icon.

There is a number of optional software prerequisites to using BRAT after installation:

- If you plan on using the C interface, you should have the GNU C or C++ compiler installed on your system. The C interface has been verified to work with GNU C/C++ 4.2.
- If you plan on using the Fortran interface, you should have a FORTRAN 77 or Fortran 90 compiler installed on your system. The Fortran interface has been verified to work with GNU Fortran 5.1.0.
- If you plan on using the Python interface you need to have Python 3.x for Mac OS X installed on your system. You will then be able to open a console in the sub-directory /examples/python of the 'brat' folder and run

```
$ python3 example.py
```

Or, to use 32 bit Python,

```
$ arch -i386 python3 example.py
```

The Python version that you invoke must match the architecture (32 bit or 64 bit) of the BRAT installation where is located the example you are trying to run.

Check example.py and the annex concerning the Python API to find more details about setting up the proper environment for running Python code that interfaces with the BRATHL library.

### ***3.5.2. Installing from source***

Generally, installation from source on Mac OS X will only be necessary if:

- You want to use the MATLAB interface to BRAT.

The BRAT source distribution can be found in the file:

*brat-4.0.0-beta.tar.gz*

After unpacking this archive in a suitable location, up-to-date instructions for configuring, compiling and installing BRAT on Mac OS X can be found in the top-level file INSTALL.

### ***3.5.3. Uninstalling***

To uninstall any version of BRAT, simply move to the trash any items you copied when installing that version.

## 4. BRAT GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE (GUI)

### 4.1. Overview

The BRAT Graphical User Interface (GUI) is a windowed interface to the BRAT Tools. Note that not all tool functions are accessible from the GUI (some options are only available using the command files directly).

The BRAT GUI includes:

- a "Workspace" menu
- a "Datasets" tab
- a "Filters" tab
- an "Operations" tab
- a "Logs" tab

BRAT GUI basically creates parameter files (see Section 8, Using BRAT in 'command lines' mode with parameter files), that are stored in an 'Operations' and a 'Views' folders. It also enables to save your preferences and work.

The next section of this manual (4.2, Starting with BRAT GUI) explains the basics of the interface. For more detailed information about all the functionalities, see section 4.3, BRAT GUI tabs description.

### 4.2. Starting with BRAT GUI

Using BRAT GUI is basically a 3-step process.

You have to:

1. define one or several '**Dataset(s)
- 2. add one or more **Filters** (this step is optional) if you want to apply time or location filters on your input datasets.
- 3. choose an **Operation** type (quick or advanced). To quickly execute an operation, select a dataset, check a field of interest in the Fields list, and click the Map or Plot buttons to see the result. You can convert the quick operation into a standard (advanced) one by duplicating it in "Advanced" mode. A new name, that you can change later, will automatically be assigned to the new operation.**

BRAT GUI is organised in three tabs (Datasets, Filters and Operations), and a 'Workspace' menu. Each tab corresponds to a different function, and to a different step in the process, so you'll have to use all of them one after the other.

This section gives the main information for a quick-start with BRAT GUI. For more complete information, see the relevant sections within the 4.3, BRAT GUI tabs description.

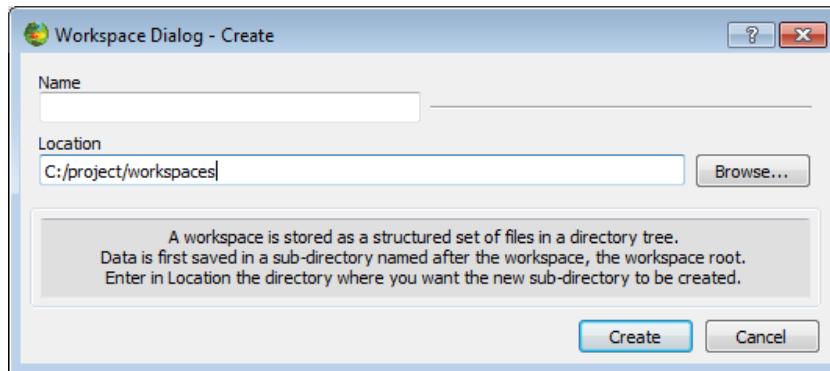
#### 4.2.1. Create a workspace

When you open BRAT GUI, the software asks for the name and location of the 'Workspace' you will be working in. A 'Workspace' is a way of saving your preferences, computations and generally the work done with BRAT GUI. Some or all elements of a workspace can be imported into another workspace. There is no specific tab for the Workspace, only the menu the furthest to the left.

**It is highly recommended to save your workspace** (ctrl+s, or 'save' in the workspace menu) **while working**. You will be asked whether or not you wish to save the workspace when you quit BRAT GUI.

Note that if you answer "no" and have not saved anything previously, none of your work can be recalled later.

If there are already one or more valid workspace(s), BRAT GUI recalls the last used Workspace by default.

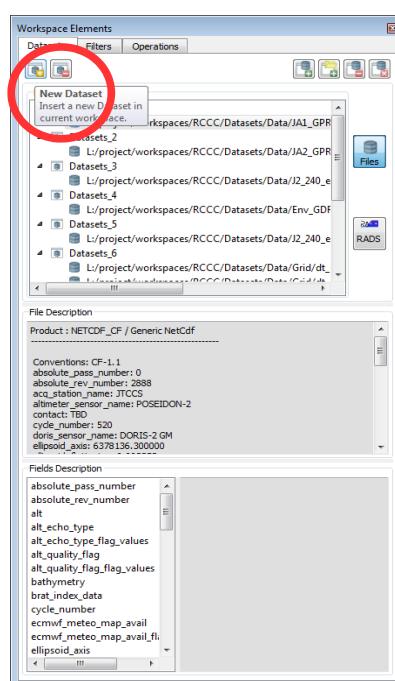


**Figure 1:** 'Create a new workspace' window. You can choose to save it wherever you want on your hard drive or local network, and name it as you prefer (preferably in such a way you will remember what's in it).

#### 4.2.2. Create a dataset

The first tab opened if you have never used BRAT is '**Datasets**' (otherwise, the default tab is the one that was opened when you left BRAT GUI the last time you used it). This 'Datasets' tab is dedicated to the definition and selection of the data you want to use. You must define **at least one** dataset to be able to further use BRAT.

To create a dataset, click on the 'new' button in the Datasets tab.



**Figure 2:** The Dataset tab as it appears when opening a new Workspace. The "New" button enables to create a new dataset

Default name for a new dataset is 'Dataset\_1', with the number incrementing each time you create a dataset. You are strongly encouraged to re-name it, so that you'll remember what's in it when using it later on. To rename it, simply select the name, type in another one and press the Enter key.

When you have created your dataset and named it, you then have to add one or more data file(s), chosen from your hard drive, CD/DVD driver, local network or other medium. You can do so:

by using the '**Add Files**' button. **At least one file is necessary.**

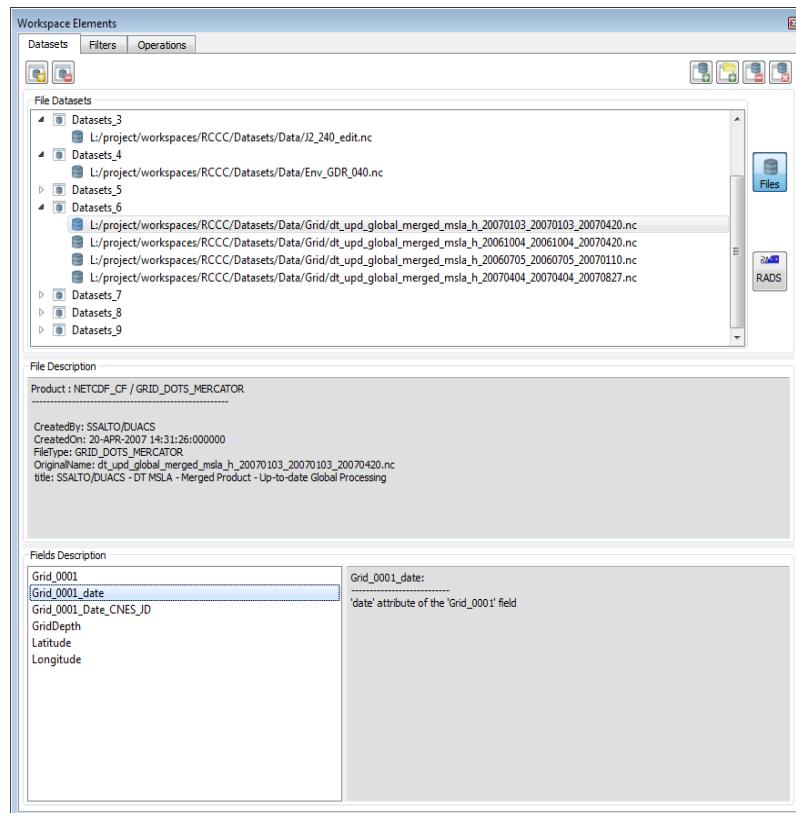
If you wish to add a long list of files, the '**Add Dir**' button allows you to choose all of the files within a folder by simply choosing the folder in which they are stored. Be careful that some data have header files in their data folders (you can remove them after selecting the whole folder) that won't be considered as homogeneous with the data files by BRAT.

**Dragging and dropping on datasets is currently not implemented, however it will be present in future BRAT releases.**

**Only coherent datasets are possible** (i.e. same format, same data product). BRAT netCDF outputs can be used, even several of them, provided they have exactly the same variables, with the same names. In the current BRAT release homogeneity of the Dataset files is performed automatically as the files are added.

Once you have added at least one data file, if you click on one file name in the list, you can see, bottom, information about the available fields within the data product, and (for netCDF files) about the file description below.

You can pre-select files relevant for your work by using the available '**Filters**' tab where you can define selection criteria for your datasets, in order not to uselessly process files out of desired area and period (date or cycle and pass). This new '**Filters**' feature replaces the old '**Define selection criteria**' feature. Note that, besides selecting relevant files, '**Filters**' also allow extracting/selecting data from files



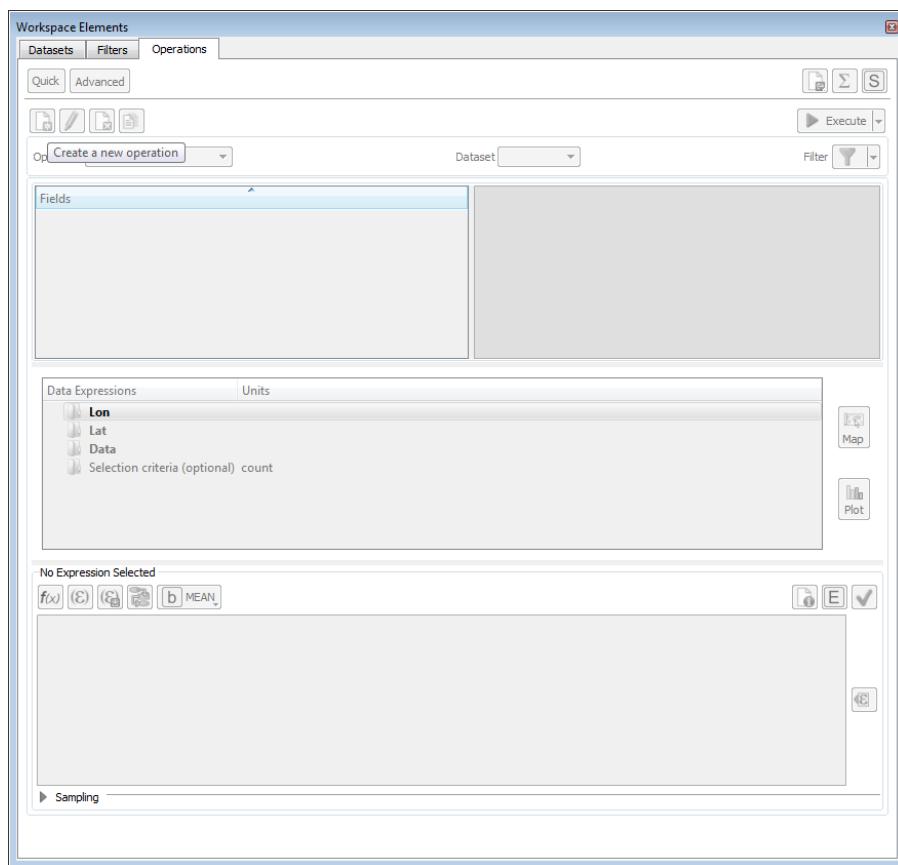
**Figure 3: Several datasets. On the top, the list of files; on the centre, the description of the netCDF data file, bottom (left) enumeration of the available fields inside the netCDF file, bottom (right) field description.**

### 4.2.3. Create an operation

When you have defined which data you want to work on, you have to define what you want to do with them. This is done in the 'Operations' tab.

If none exist, you **have to create an Operation**. Click on the 'new' button.

Default name for a new Operation is 'Operations\_1', with the number incrementing each time you create an operation. You are strongly encouraged to re-name it, so that you'll remember what's in it when using it later on. To rename it, simply select the name, type in another one and press the Enter key.



**Figure 4:** An empty 'Operations' tab. The 'Create new operation' button enable to create a new 'Operation'.

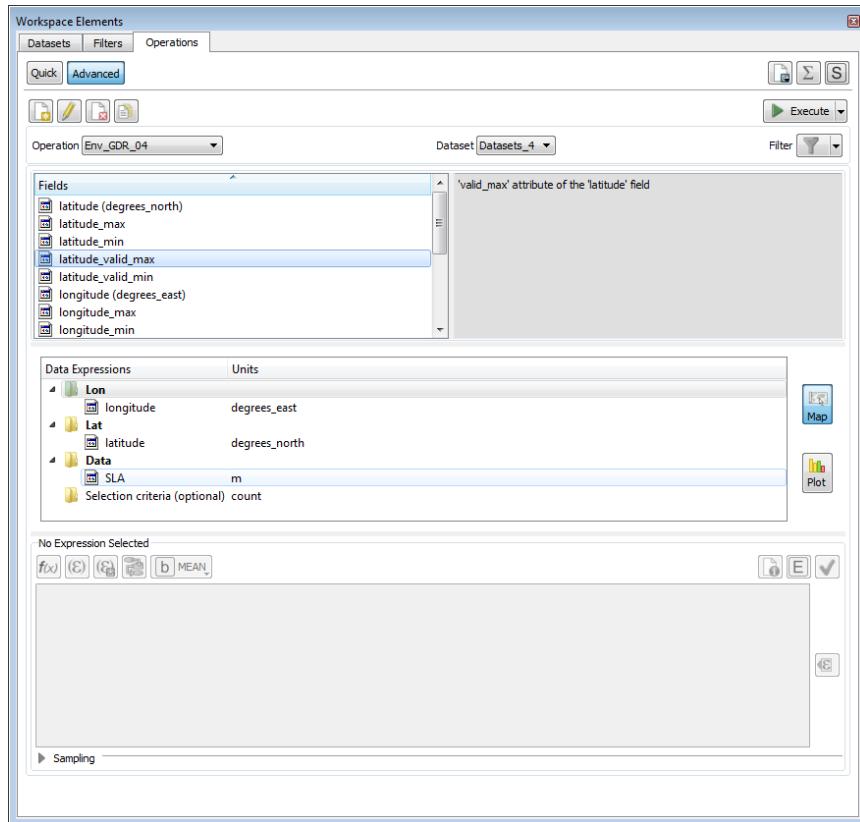
Otherwise, you may work with a previously saved operation. The 'Operation' dropdown list contains all the already defined operations within the workspace, which can be selected, renamed, modified... Note that if you change the name of an operation within the 'Operation' box, it renames your operation.

#### 4.2.3.1. Select source data

The information about the source data is in the topmost part of the Operations tab.

You first have to choose the dataset you want to work with from the 'Dataset' dropdown list. Then, within this dataset, the whole list of available fields is proposed, organised as a tree. If the data are split in different records, click on the '+' to expand the tree, '-' to flatten it.

The description of each field is given in the top (right) text box information available.



**Figure 5: Choosing a dataset; below, the tree with records and data fields.**

#### 4.2.3.2. Define expressions

##### 4.2.3.2.1. Generalities

An operation consists mainly in the definition of 'Expressions'.

An expression can be simple (one data field), or complex (with the use of arithmetic combinations, functions applied on several fields, etc.).

In the second row box of the 'Operations' tab ('Data expression'), you can see four categories of Expressions:

- 'X' or 'Lon' (case 'Plot' or 'Map' option is selected, respectively)
- 'Y' or 'Lat' (case 'Plot' or 'Map' option is selected, respectively)
- Data
- Selection criteria (optional)

**At least one expression as 'X', and one as 'Data' must be defined for an Operation to be valid.**

These expressions can be filled by several means, the quickest being by **drag & drop**: drag a field from the top (left) list and drop it in either one of those, or in the 'Expression' box (you can also use contextual menus by right-clicking either on the data fields or on the expressions, or use the 'Insert expression' and/or 'Insert field' button, or type in an empty expression the field names and functions you want to apply).

A 'brat\_index\_data' can be listed within the available data field. This is the index of the data (i.e. Measurement number in the file and/or record) **ordered along the time within a given file**. This means that it is not available for (e.g.) longitude-latitude grids, or for some data where the time is not provided explicitly.

If using this index with several different files in the same dataset, note that **the order of the files as appears within the dataset will be kept** (thus, if the files are not ordered chronologically, the net result will not be chronological either).

Note that only **one** expression can be defined as X, and (optionally) one as Y, whereas more than twenty can be defined as Data.

An Expression can be:

- only one field in a dataset (typically, for a map, longitude as X-axis, latitude as Y-axis, and e.g. significant wave height as Data, etc.)
- a combination of fields, either +,-,\* and /, or by using the available Functions (see 4.3.3.4.2, Functions).
- a pre-set combination of fields among the ones you will find in the 'Formulas' (see 4.3.3.4.3, Formulas), e.g. SSH computation.

To check if your expression is well formulated, you can click on the '**Check syntax**' (green tick on the right) button (note, however, that this won't provide you with a validation of the relevance of your expression from the point of view of physics).

The '**Show Info**' button provides information about the original units (the ones defined in the data products) and the units used during computation or selection.

The '**Show Aliases**' button provides information about the aliases available for the chosen dataset. Aliases are equivalents that you can use instead of the fields' name.

E.g. a `%{swh}` alias exists, that works for all GDR data for the Ku-band significant wave height. Note, however, that since not all the fields exists for all the data, you may encounter warnings if you try some aliases on all the altimetry data.

If you want to go back on your work later on, or to save an expression as formula choose the "Save as" option and fill in the requested fields.

#### **4.2.3.2.2. X, Y and data expressions**

You can change the name of any X, Y or Data Expression, by double-clicking on their name, or by using the contextual menu available by right-click. This will then be the default name on the plots, on the axis or near to the scale if you have not given a title to your Expression (in the title/comment).

You can change the unit as it appears in the Expression tree area.

BRAT is able to understand all SI units and their sub-units as defined in the International System, i.e. **case sensitive** (e.g. "ms" means milliseconds, whereas "Ms" would mean megaseconds). There are also "count" for data without dimension, and "dB" (see section 4.3.3.4.1, Units). If you let "count" (which is the default) as unit, the resulting data will be in the basic SI unit (e.g. in metres, even if the field you used was defined in mm). **Note that you have to validate your change of unit by typing "enter" or clicking on the box below.**

If you choose a pre-saved formula, a default unit will appear as the unit. If you select one field in the dataset list and insert it, it will automatically be filled with the correct unit (but if you finally write your own formula, beware that the final unit might be different). If the unit you defined does not fit the unit of the data as defined, an error message will be generated (again, this does not work for complex expressions).

On any X, Y or Data Expression, you can apply 'data computation' (see 4.3.3.4.5, Data computation), to:

- compute statistics **at each point** (same X, optionally same Y): MEAN, STDDEV (standard deviation), COUNT.
- do some arithmetic operations **between files** within a dataset: adding, subtracting or multiplying: SUM, SUBTRACTION, PRODUCT)
- it can also be used for the display (MEAN, FIRST, LAST, MIN, MAX), if you prefer to visualise, for instance, the last value rather than the mean one.

Note that to compute the statistics for the Data Expressions as a whole (Number of valid data, Mean, Standard deviation, Minimum, Maximum), you can use the '**Compute Statistics**' (capital epsilon on the top right) button.

There are two main kinds of Operations:

- one – or several – Data expression(s) with respect to another one (X), leading to a “curve” plot
- or one – or more – Data expression(s) with respect to two others, leading to a “map” plot or 3D plot.

In the first case, you'll fill only the “X” expression; in the second, you'll fill both X and Y expressions. Note that X and Y can be Longitude and Latitude, but can also be any other two fields or combination of fields within the dataset.

If you fill both X and Y, you have to define a resolution (or sampling). For Longitude, Latitude a default resolution (1/3 of a degree for both axis), minimum and maximum are proposed. For other X and/or Y, a step of 1 is proposed, but no minimum and maximum. You can define a step, minimum and maximum values, or use the minimum and maximum value of your expression by clicking on the 'Get min/max expression values' button in the 'Sampling' section (on the bottom). The number of intervals is automatically computed from those elements, and cannot be directly changed.

Note that

- you cannot choose different resolutions for different data expressions within the same operation (they all share the same X and Y!).
- by choosing a step, you may sub-sample your source data.
- Changing the Min/Max can be used to extract a smaller X-Y area (as well as the selection criteria).
- And, of course, the smaller the steps, the higher the computation time! (and the heavier the output file)

You can also choose to smooth and/or extrapolate the data by means of a Loess filter so as to obtain a fully coloured plot (and not individual tracks or points on a map). In that case, you will have to fill in the corresponding information for X and Y, too (see section 4.3.3.4.7, Smoothing).

#### ***4.2.3.2.3. Selection criteria expression***

The Selection criteria expression is used to select data e.g. by date and/or boundaries, etc. and/or for editing it using flag values, thresholds, etc. Logical, relational functions can be used, separated by && ('and'), || ('or') or with ! ('not'). Only the data fulfilling the whole set of conditions, and not equal to default values, are selected.

The Selection criteria expression can be filled the same way than X, Y and Data expression. There can be only one Selection criteria expression. It is optional; when it is filled the 'Selection criteria' title is bold.

All the fields or combination of fields of the source data can be used. To use a combination of fields, it can be clearer to use a formula (see section 4.3.3.4.3, Formulas).

Note that the selection criteria expression is working only with the basic SI units (i.e. when defining thresholds, you have to put values in e.g. meters, even if the data source field is in mm).

#### ***4.2.3.3. Output***

To process the defined operation on the whole selected dataset, you have to click on the '**Execute**', button. The Logs tab then opens (see section 4.3.5, Logs tab), and you can see the current task(s) being executed (both operations and views), comments during execution (verbose mode) and errors.

The “Delay Execution” button enables to launch the Operation or an export (see next section) at a scheduled time. The “Launch scheduler” button launch the scheduler, which have to be running in order to have the task executed (NB. the Brat scheduler interface icon gives access to the same interface – see chapter 7 for more details).

Executing an operation builds an output netCDF. The name of this netCDF file is predefined using the name you gave to your operation, and cannot be changed within the GUI. It is stored in the Operation folder within your workspace.

BRAT output netCDF files can be used as source data in a new dataset, seen though the BRAT Display tool, or used with any other tool reading netCDF.

#### **4.2.3.4. Export**

You can choose to export the output data by clicking on the 'Export' button. Several formats are available:

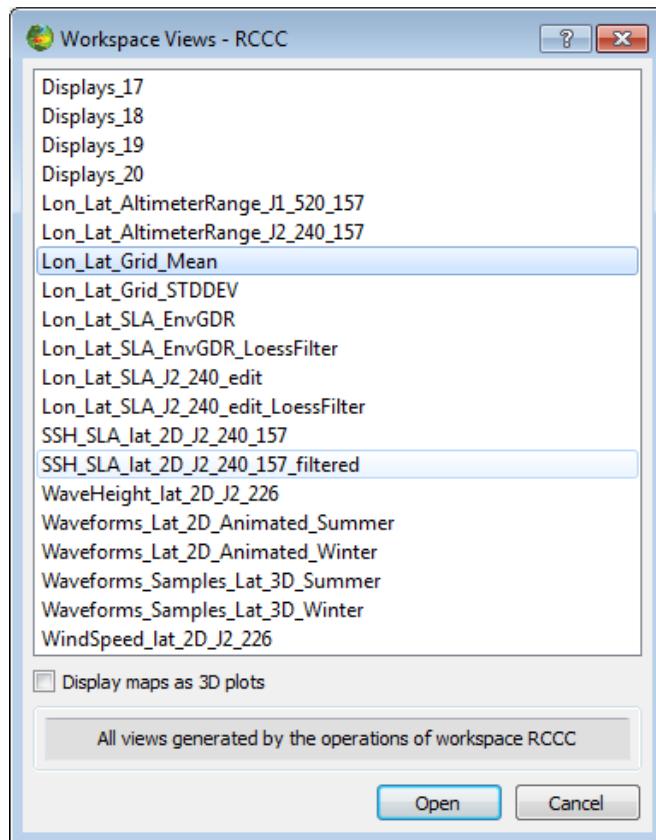
- NetCDF (the same than the automatic one, but you can choose where you want it, and how it is named);
- Ascii - The Ascii export can also be seen (once saved) through a built-in text viewer ('Edit Ascii export' button);
- GeoTiff (if the axis of the operation are longitude and latitude), which also provides a Google Earth KML export format.

The KML/KMZ file contains the following information:

- The GeoTiff image overlaid,
- Along track points coloured as the GeoTiff. In the description of each point you will find:
  - Latitude and Longitude information
  - The Data variable chosen to be exported. In case the data exported is a distance measurement, the different along track points would be also placed with the elevation of the exported data. (Only one variable can be exported each time. If there are more variables placed on the Data folder, the export will not work).
  - Acquisition time, dataset/filetype information.
  - Colour bar relating the values of the variable exported and the corresponding color.
  - Brat logo overlaid.

#### **4.2.4. Create a view**

When you have executed your operation, you may want to have a look at the results in a graphical way. This is usually automatic, after having computed a certain operation. If you want to view a certain operation you had previously computed, you can also do so by accessing "Window>Open" menu (this way you will not have to recompute every operation you may want to view).



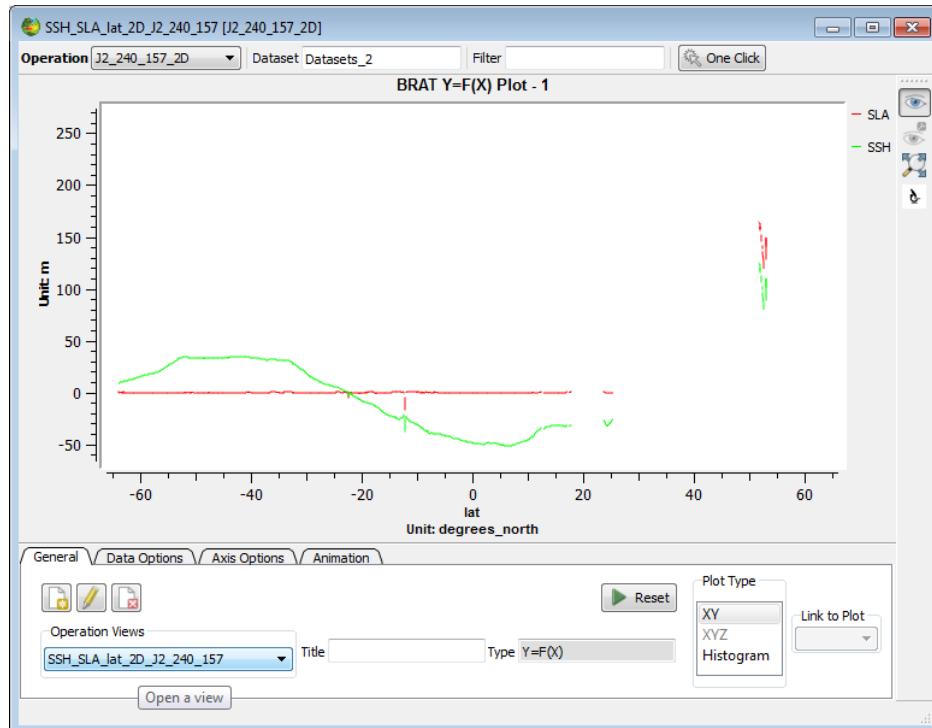
**Figure 6: Dialog shown when "Window>Open" menu is triggered that allows the selection and visualization of a certain operations**

In the current version of Brat you can only visualize data expression(s) from the same Operation previously computed. Therefore it will only make sense to visualize data from a given Operation. You can select the operation you want to visualize in the "**Operation**" drop-down menu.

The type of available display data has three main categories:

- $Y=F(X)$ , which are basically curve plots
- $Z=F(X,Y)$ , which are the representation of a value (in colors/contours) with respect to two others
- $Z=F(\text{Lon},\text{Lat})$ , i.e. maps

Different view types, will generate different view windows. However, there will be always a way to select the current "**Operation**" (via drop-down menu) and "**View**" (view "Operation Views" drop-down menu).



**Figure 7: A 'Display' window with one view created. Note the list of available views**

Notice that all the data expressions are already made available for you to use under the "Data Options" tab. Here you can customize how to view your data or which data expressions to render.

You can select more than one data expression to be displayed. To handle animated plots configuration change the settings under "Animation" tab. All plot properties are to be changed within the visualisation window (see visualization interface) but, have to be re-defined each time you launch a plot.

## 4.3. BRAT GUI tabs description

### 4.3.1. Workspace menu

A 'workspace' is a way of saving your preferences, computations and generally the work done with BRAT.

A workspace contains definitions of:

- **Datasets**, that define the collections of files of the same kind you want to use,
- **Operations**, for reading and/or processing and/or selecting data within a dataset. An operation produces an intermediate file (netCDF) and a parameter file. Alternatively, data can be exported, in netCDF, Ascii or GeoTiff and KML.
- **Formulas**, to enable you to use pre-defined combinations of data fields or to define them yourself and re-use them later.
- **Views**, that plot results of one or more operations

A 'view' produces a parameter file and opens the visualisation tool

All these are stored within a folder named from the workspace, with a sub-folder for each part: Datasets, Displays, Formulas and Operations. Displays and Operations folders include parameter files (.par), which define the Views and Operations done, and the latter also include the netCDF intermediate files produced by the tool.

Workspace folders can be copied and exchanged. Results saved within a workspace can be accessed even if the source data are not available (but warning messages will be emitted when opening the workspace if some source data are not available).

Workspaces in BRAT GUI are managed by the menu the further to the left. It contains the following items:

- '**New
- '**Open
- '**Savectrl+s**) saves the current workspace and all its datasets, operations, formulas and views
- '**Import
- '**Rename
- '**Delete
- '**Recent workspaces************

#### 4.3.2. Datasets tab

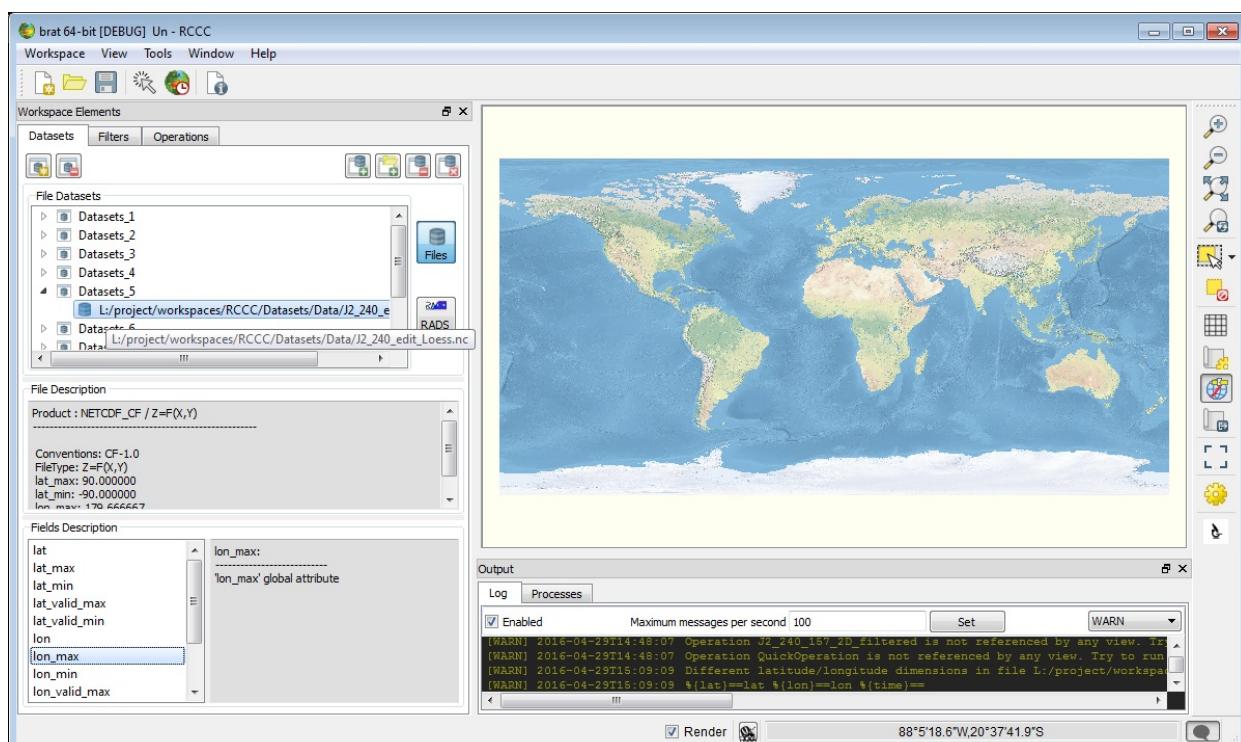
This tab is dedicated to the choice of the source data product files.

In this tab window:

- The selected files' names are on the left; as well as the tools to select them.
- The bottom display lists all fields defined for this kind of data and, in the middle there is a more detailed description of the selected field (extracted from the data dictionary).

You may define as many datasets as you wish.

Note that if you want the same operation to be applied to several files separately, you will have to define several datasets, or use the parameter files directly with a script (see section 8.3).



**Figure 8: Example of dataset with netCDF data selected.**

### **4.3.2.1. Creation of a dataset**

The 'Dataset Name' is available in the "File Datasets" text box. This list contains all the defined dataset names and allows you to select and rename a dataset. You have to give the dataset a name (with no spaces or special characters in the name).

- If you change the name within "File Datasets" text box, and press the Enter key it renames your dataset.
- The 'New Dataset' button creates a new dataset, with a name like 'Datasets\_2'
- The 'Delete...' button enables to delete an existing dataset, if your dataset is not used in an Operation.

### **4.3.2.2. Management of the data files list**

The '**File Datasets**' textbox list is organized as a tree like structure that will list all the Datasets included in the current workspace and, when expanded, a certain dataset will list all the files of the dataset. Note that only coherent datasets are possible (i.e. same format, same data product).

- The 'Clear' button will remove the whole list included in selected dataset.
- You can delete the selected file by using the 'Remove...' button.

### **4.3.2.3. Selection of data files**

Data can be selected in a quite long list of altimetry data (see 2, Data read and processed). File names don't have to be the original ones. However, files within a dataset have to be of the same data product (no mixing of e.g. Envisat and Jason-1 GDR data).

- The 'Add files...' button (at the top right of the window) enables you to select those data files you wish to work on.
- If there are a lot of files, you should preferably select a whole folder by clicking on 'Add Dir...', or proceed in several steps. Otherwise, some files names could be truncated, thus leading to an error.

For a more automatic selection of data files, you can use the Filters tab. When you apply a certain filter to a dataset (via Operations>filters) you will filter out all data files that do not match the filtering criteria. A filter is a set of Areas, time, cycle and pass constraints. The top four buttons allow you to perform basic Filters operations, namely:

- Create a new filter by pressing the "Create Filter" button.
- Rename an existing filter by pressing the "Rename Filter" button.
- Delete an existing filter by pressing the "Delete Filter" button.
- Saving a an existing filter by pressing the "Save Filter" button.

To define which areas this filter will contain, areas have been organised in regions – regions are mainly area containers and only exist to provide the user with better filtering interface (i.e. the lake region contains only lake areas). To edit the region settings, click under "**Region Settings**" button and a new dialog entitled "Region Settings..." should pop-up. There three buttons available for use:

- "**Create a Region**" – creates a new region
- "**Rename a Region**" – renames the current region
- "**Delete a Region**" – deletes the current region

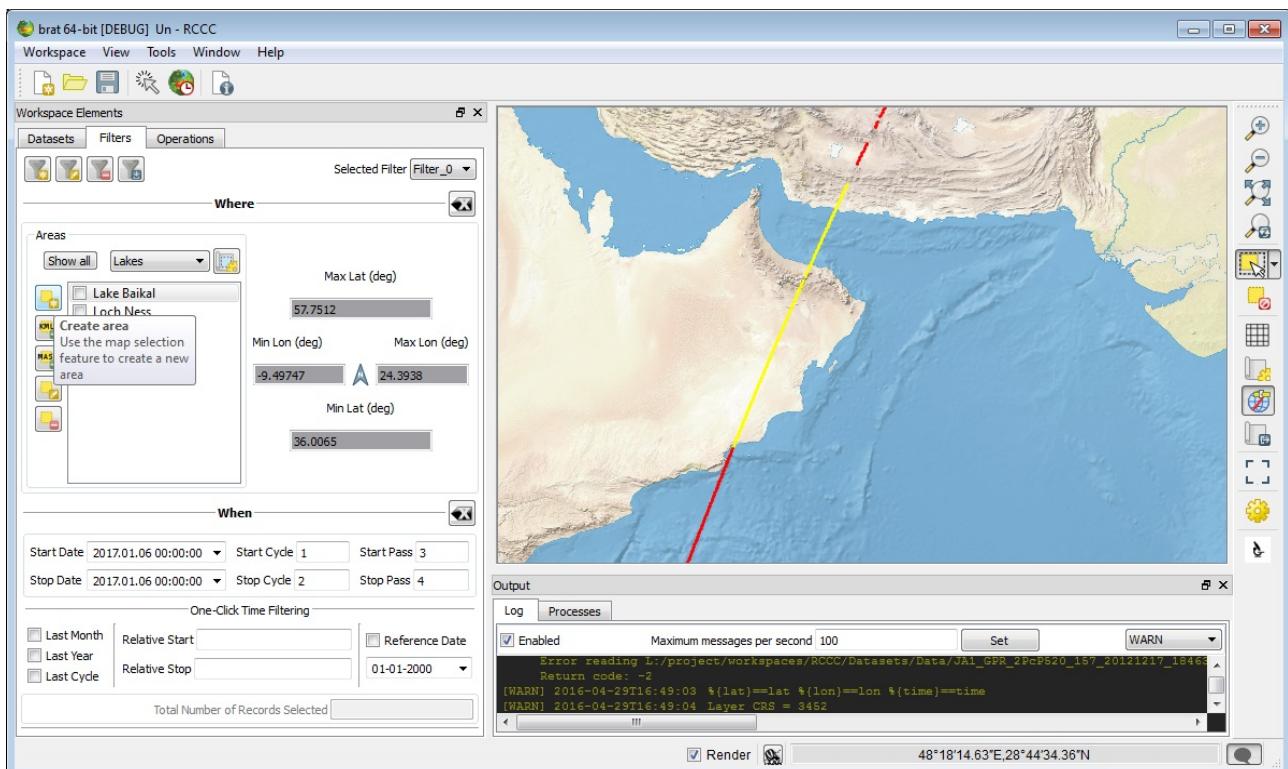
The purpose of this Dialog is simply to create a new region – the user can do this simply by selecting the areas to be included in the current (new) region and simply click "close" when the current region is defined.

The list of available regions are listed within the drop-down menu by the right of the "show all" button. By the right there is a display that shows the bounding area for each area within the selected region. Within each region there is also the possibility of excluding/including areas from being applied to the current filter – this is done by deselecting/selecting a checkbox within the area list available on

the left side of the Filters tab. The “**Show All**” button simply lists all the available areas and the user should select only the ones he/she wants to include in the current filter. There are several ways to define a new area:

- One can simply select a new area by first using the “**Selection Tool**” by the right hand side of BRAT and then clicking on the “**Create Area**” button on the left side of the Filters tab, and the newly created area will represent the selected area created with the “**Selection Tool**”.
- From a KML file using the “**Add Area from KML file**” button .
- 

The user can also rename a certain (selected) area by clicking on the “**Rename Area**” button. In a similar way, the user can also delete an area by clicking under the “**Delete Area**” button. Another filtering option is the Start Date/Stop Date – this will only keep the dataset files whose time range is contained within the range [Start Date, Stop Date]. Other filtering option is the Start Cycle/Stop Cycle that should only keep the dataset files whose Cycle is contained in the range [Start Cycle, Stop Cycle]. Start Pass/Stop Pass works in a similar manner.



**Figure 9: Filters tab showing applied filter**

#### 4.3.2.4. Data file information

On the middle left part of the Datasets tab, you can see information about the fields within the source data product.

Among the listed dataset properties, the following are available:

- 'Full name': the fully described name in the file structure hierarchy and related to the record.
- 'Name': the short field name
- 'Unit': the unit of the field
- 'Dim': Dimension of the field (number of values in arrays, if the data is stored in an array)

Under the list there is the '**Fields description**' box with a detailed description of the currently selected field (as extracted from the data dictionary)

Left, under the file list is a '**File description**' box, that give the information about the file for netCDF products.

#### 4.3.3. Operations tab

This tab is dedicated to the definition of what kind of computation(s) and/or selection(s) you want to apply on the data.

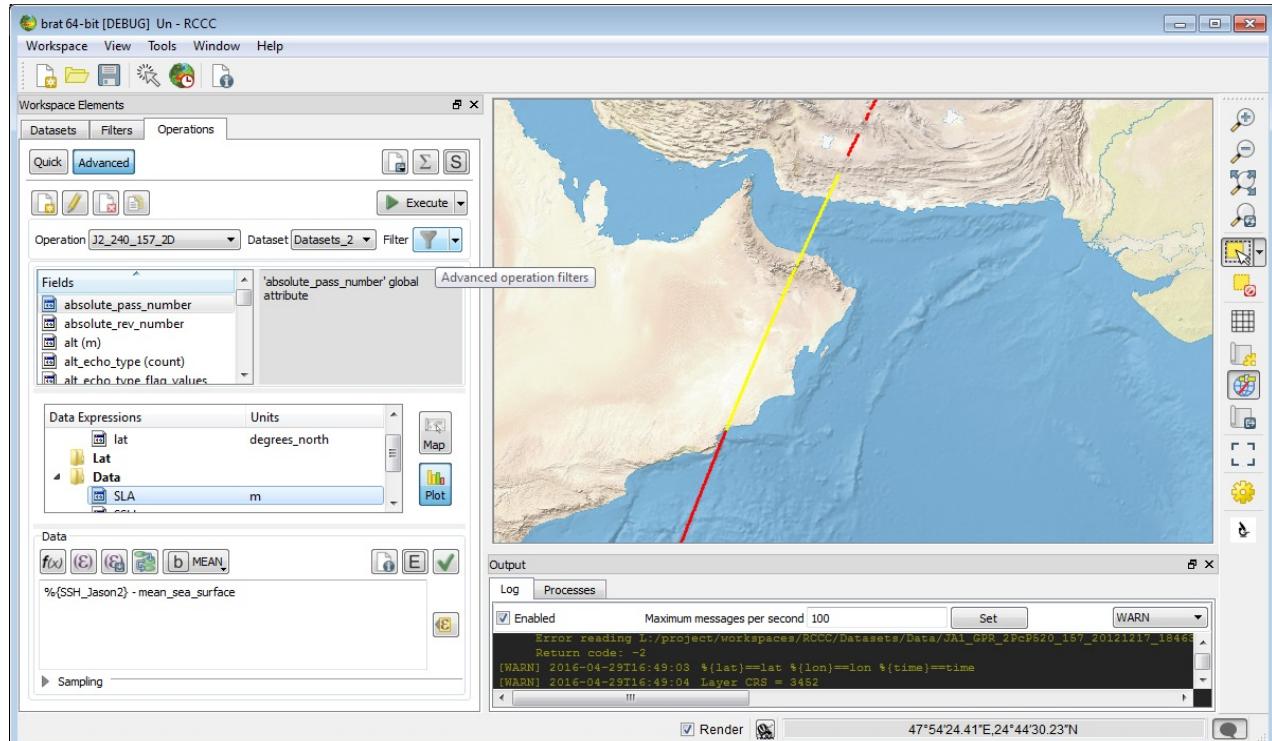
Building an operation in fact creates a 'parameter' files (.par), which keeps all the informations and which is stored in the Workspace Operations folder. Executing an operation use either the BRATCreateYFX or the BRATCreateZFYX programme on this parameter file to generate the output of the operation. The whole process can however be done completely through the GUI.

In this Operations tab window:

- The management of the operations is at the top.
- The data source (datasets and fields available within) are on the left.
- The middle part shows the different Expressions within the current Operation
- The bottom part shows the content of the selected Expression.

You may define as many Operations as you wish.

Note that an Operation must contains at least one X expression, and one Data expression.



**Figure 10: Operations tab, with an operation being built. Left the dataset chosen is called 'test\_dataset', with Jason-2 data product; in the middle the list of fields within the J2 record being expanded. In the middle, only one Expression is defined yet ('lat' as X).**

##### 4.3.3.1. Manage Operations

Several functions are meant to 'manage' the operations.

- The 'operations' dropdown list contains all the defined operation names. To rename a certain operation you should use the "**Rename Operation**" button and allows you to select and rename an operation. When renaming an operation, take care that it does not copy it, but it replaces the old one.
- The '**Create a new operation**' button is used to create a new operation, with a name like 'Operations\_2'
- The '**Duplicate selected operation**' button enables you to copy an existing operation, and modify it (e.g. change the dataset for another one with the same kind of data at another date, change the selection criteria, etc.).
- The '**Delete selected operation**' button enables to delete an existing operation, if none of your operation's expression is used in a View.
- The 'Execute' button executes the active operation.
- The 'Export' button enables to save the BRAT GUI output on either another format (Ascii, GeoTiff and KML) or in netCDF, and under another name wherever you prefer it.
- The 'Delay execution' feature is not implemented yet.
- The '**Launch scheduler**' button is not yet implemented in the current release.
- The '**Generate Statistics and save result in file**' button gives the global statistics for each Data expression. You can thus retrieve:
  - Number of valid data,
  - Mean,
  - Standard deviation,
  - Minimum,
  - Maximum,

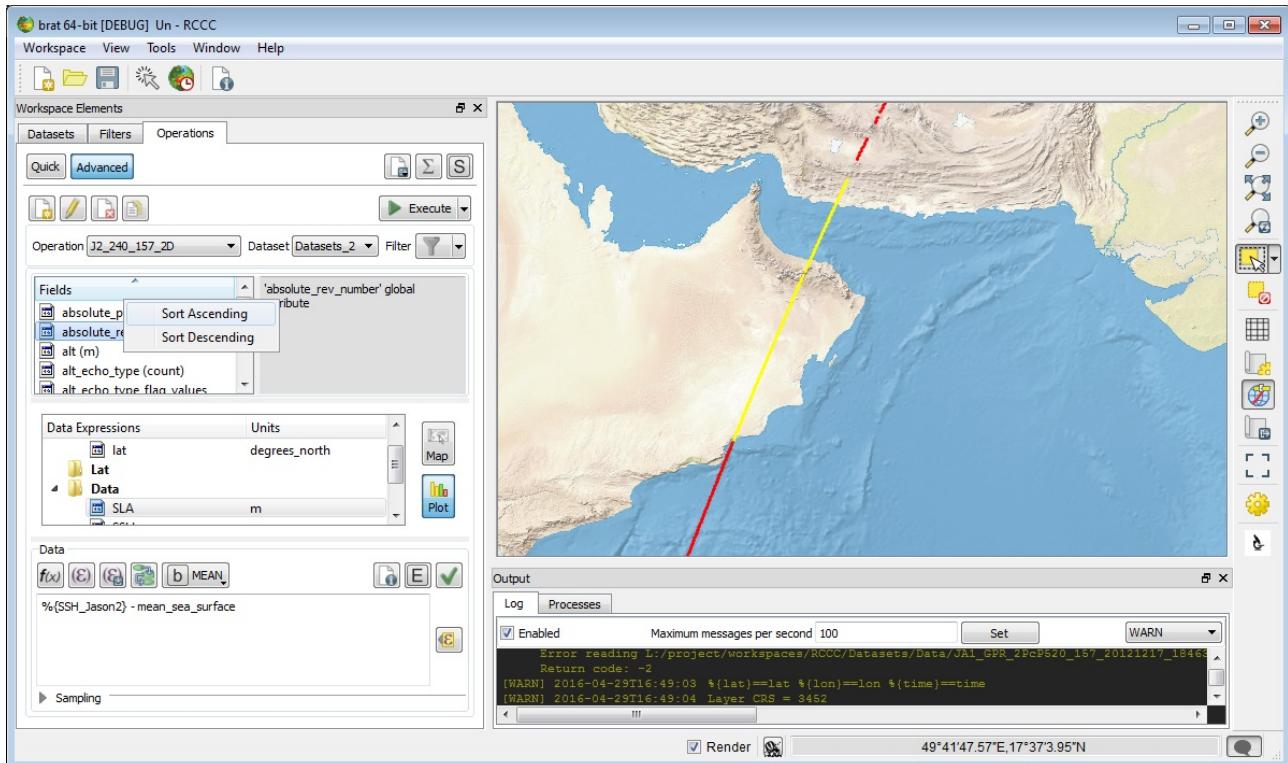
If you want to apply the same operation to different datasets, and be able to compare their outputs, you will have to re-create it as many times as needed, using the '**Duplicate selected operation**' button. You can also use the parameter file directly with a script (see section 8.3, Using the parameter files to process many datasets). Or, you can export the data in netCDF for future use (otherwise, the output file will be replaced by the new one).

#### **4.3.3.2. Define source data**

- '**Datasets**' box lists the names of the datasets available within this workspace: you have to select one of them
- '**Fields**' box shows the list of all fields available within the selected dataset, organised as a tree.

Right-click provides a contextual menu, with 'sort ascending' and 'sort descending' at the bottom, to sort the data field names in alphabetical order (or reverse).

To know some information about one field, hover the mouse pointer over it, and a tooltip will appear.



**Figure 11: Operations tab.**

#### 4.3.3.3. Define expressions

In the middle of the Operations tab is the tree with the expressions, including the selection applied. You have four kinds of expressions:

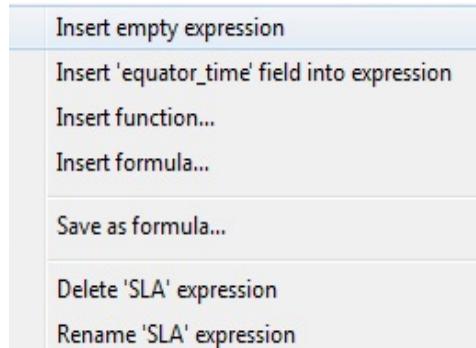
- '**X
- '**Y (optional)
- '**Data
- '**Selection criteria**' (optional; the title is bold when it is filled): it enables to select data e.g. by date and/or boundaries, etc. and/or for editing it using flag values, thresholds, etc. Logical, relational functions can be used, separated by && ('and'), || ('or') or with ! ('not'). All the fields, or combination of fields of the source data can be used. To use a combination of fields, it can be clearer to use a formula. Note that the selection criteria expression is working only with the basic SI units (i.e. when defining thresholds, you have to put values in e.g. meters, even if the data source field is in mm).******

X and Y are used as axis: BRAT will read the source data and extract, for each X (optionally Y), the corresponding value of each Data expression fulfilling the conditions defined as 'selection criteria'.

All expressions can be filled the same ways.

The expressions can be filled by several means:

- The quickest is by **drag & drop**: drag a field from the leftmost list and drop it in either one of those, or in the 'Expression' box;



**Figure 12: Example of menu that appears by right-click on a data expression ('SLA'). Note that here one data field ('equator\_time') is selected (left-click); if no data field is selected, this item is inactive.**

'Insert empty expression' will add a new expression (in 'Data'), or replace the active expression by an empty one (in X and Y). 'Insert (field) into expression' add the selected data field (if any) in the active expression. 'Insert function' enable to use the list of mathematical and logical functions, and 'Insert formula' insert one of the predefined expressions saved.

'Sort' enable to sort all the expressions (if there's more than one) by their name in either ascending or descending (alphabetical) order.

- or use the '**Insert field**' button (which will insert the selected data field in the active expression).
- or you can always use the '**Insert expression**' (which will insert an empty expression, to be filled by one or several combined fields) and type in an empty expression the field names and functions you want to apply, using your keyboard

Since you can do more than insert one field, a set of functions is available, as well as

- The '**Insert Function**' button opens the pop-up window with the list of available functions (see section 4.3.3.4.2, Functions) for the complete list and specifications)
- The '**Insert Formula**' button opens the pop-up window with the list of available formulas. A set of those is pre-defined (see section Formulas); more can be saved using '**Save as Formula**' button and re-used, in the same Workspace or imported in another one
- The '**Insert Algorithm**' button opens the pop-up window with the list of available algorithms (see section Algorithms) for the complete list and specifications)
- '**Delete expression**' button enables to delete an expression (the Delete key on your keyboard has also the same effect). Remember, however, that you have to have an X and a Data expression defined.

#### **4.3.3.4. Expression information and parameters**

When an expression is selected, several parameters can be filled/used.

- '**Unit**' of the expression: this text field is filled whenever you define a data field as expression, or use a predefined formula. Default is 'count' (meaning, without unit). See section 4.3.3.4.1, Units below for details about the units you can use. The unit of the Selection criteria expression is always 'count, by default', since it is a logical expression)
- The '**Type of the expression**' dropdown list is mainly of use for longitude, latitude and time as X and Y, and help manage specific needs for those type of data. Most of the time it should be automatically filled. If a discrepancy is detected, an error can be issued in the Logs tab.
- The '**Expression**' box: this where the expression itself is defined
- 'Data Computation' rolling list
- 'Check Syntax' button
- '**Show info**' button.

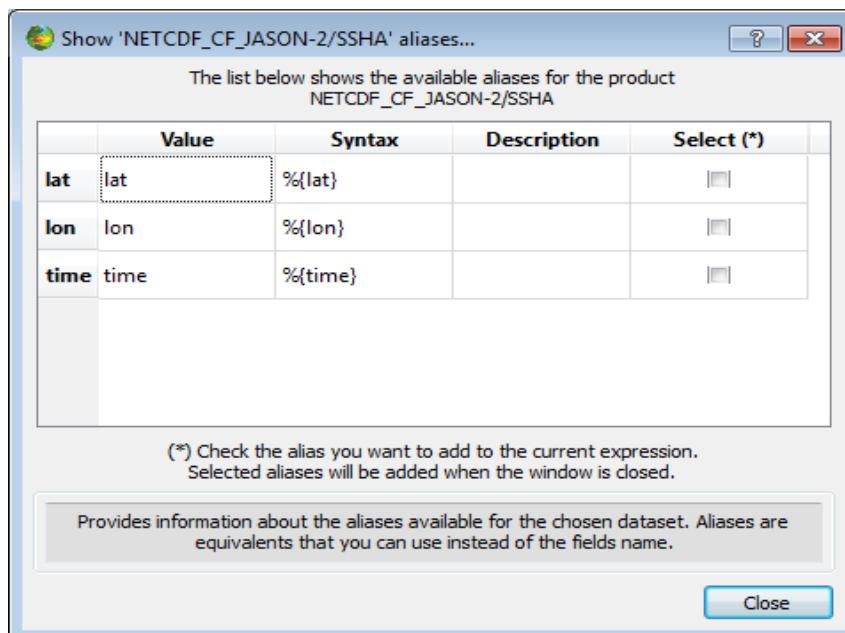
- 'Show aliases' button

Aliases have been added within BRAT to take into account the fact that the equivalent fields are not named similarly for all the datasets (names following the User documentation made by the data provider). The equivalent fields have been defined with the same alias(es) for all the altimetry data. If a given field is not available within the current dataset, a warning will be issued.

Note that there may be several aliases for a same field, in order to speed the typing (e.g. %{mss}), or be more self-explaining (e.g. %{mean\_sea\_surface}).

An alias can be a field or a combination of fields. They are stored in a "aliases.xml" file that can be edited (in brat program folder, data/ sub-folder). In the same folder, the aliases.xsd.html file gives the rules to define new aliases and/or modify the existing ones.

See section Aliases for more information.



**Figure 13:** "Show Aliases" pop-up window. Here for an Jason2 NetCDF file. Note the 'Syntax' column, where the alias syntax is given, while the 'Value' column gives the original field name (or combination).

If you are in an expression (X, Y or Data expression, or Selection criteria) you can insert one or several alias(es) in your expression by checking the box(es) in the 'Select' rightmost column. If no expression is selected, this column won't appear.

- 'Title/Comment' button

This feature is not available in current BRAT version.

- '**Resolution and filter information**' and '**Set Resolution / Filter**' feature from the older Brat is now available at 'Sampling' section and 'Smoothing' button, respectively.

#### 4.3.3.4.1. Units

BRAT is able to understand all SI units and their sub-units, as defined in the International System, i.e. case sensitive: "ms" means milliseconds, whereas "Ms" would mean megaseconds), plus "count" for data without dimension, and "dB".

Typically, the units you might use are:

- metres (m, mm, cm, km,...)
- seconds (s, ms, etc., but also hours, h, days)
- m/s (km/s,...)

- degrees East (longitude)
- degrees North (latitude)
- degrees
- count
- dB

Note that all data fields are converted in SI units in the data dictionary.

Thus practical units such as "TECU" are converted (1 TECU (Total Electron Content Unit) =  $1 \times 10^{16}$  electrons/m<sup>2</sup>).

If you let "count" (which is the default) as unit, the resulting data will be in the basic SI unit (e.g. in metres, even if the field(s) you used was defined in mm)

Every Operation is computed using SI units even if a sub-unit is defined for the data source and for the Expression (e.g. metres instead of cm, mm or km). Thus you can put 'km' as unit even if the data source field is defined in mm and still end up with correct values.

#### 4.3.3.4.2. Functions

The '**insert function**' button provides a simple way of including (and knowing) the available functions and constants which can be used in expressions. The functions are organised by categories, but you can have a look at all of them. For each function, if selected, you will see a short explanation of what it does.

You can use those functions for, among others:

- compute geostrophic velocities modulus : `sqrt(sqrt(U) + sqrt(V))`
- a test on a flag: `Surface_type == 0` will return only the 'open ocean' flagged Jason-1 GDR data
- boundaries: `is_bounded(-130, alt_cog_ellip-ku_band_ocean_range ,100)` (or: `(alt_cog_ellip-ku_band_ocean_range >= -130) && (alt_cog_ellip-ku_band_ocean_range <= 100)`) select only the data for which the uncorrected altimetric distance is between -130 and +100 metres

They are available for processing or selecting a data expression.

Basics functions (not listed below) are +, -, \*, /, and ( and ); you can also use '^' to indicate a number to the power of another number (or data field or data expression) e.g. '10^-6' means '10-6'. Use the keyboard to insert them.

**Table 3: BRAT functions**

Name	Description	Syntax	Type
!	logical negation operator NOT The logical negation operator (!) reverses the meaning of its operand. The result is <i>true</i> if the converted operand is <i>false</i> ; the result is <i>false</i> if the converted operand is <i>true</i> .	<code>! expr1</code>	Logical
<code>!=</code>	not-equal-to operator The not-equal-to operator ( <code>!=</code> ) returns <i>true</i> if the operands do not have the same value; otherwise, it returns <i>false</i> <code>A != B</code> is true (when no default in A or B) if <code>abs(A-B) &gt;= epsilon</code>	<code>expr1 != expr2</code>	Relational
<code>&amp;&amp;</code>	<b>logical AND operator</b> The logical AND operator ( <code>&amp;&amp;</code> ) returns the boolean value <i>true</i> if both operands are <i>true</i> and returns <i>false</i> otherwise. Logical AND has left associativity.	<code>expr1 &amp;&amp; expr2</code>	Logical
<code>  </code>	logical OR operator The logical OR operator ( <code>  </code> ) returns the boolean value <i>true</i> if either one operand is <i>true</i> or both operands are <i>true</i> and returns <i>false</i> otherwise. Logical OR has left associativity	<code>expr1    expr2</code>	Logical
<code>&lt;</code>	<b>less than</b>	<code>arithmetic expr1 &lt;</code>	Logical

Name	Description	Syntax	Type
	It yields values of the Boolean type. The value returned is false (0) if the relationship in the expression is false; otherwise, the value returned is true (1).	arithmetic expr2	
<=	<b>less than or equal to</b> It yields values of the Boolean type. The value returned is false (0) if the relationship in the expression is false; otherwise, the value returned is true (1).	arithmetic expr1 <= arithmetic expr2	Logical
==	<b>equal-to operator</b> A == B is true (when there is no default in A or B) if $\text{abs}(A - B) < \text{epsilon}$ The equal-to operator returns true (1) if both operands have the same value; otherwise, it returns false (0).	==	Relational
>	<b>greater than</b> It yields values of the Boolean type. The value returned is false (0) if the relationship in the expression is false; otherwise, the value returned is true (1).	arithmetic expr1 > arithmetic expr2	Relational
>=	<b>greater than or equal to</b> It yields values of the Boolean type. The value returned is false (0) if the relationship in the expression is false; otherwise, the value returned is true (1).	arithmetic expr1 >= arithmetic expr2	Relational
~	<b>bitwise not operator</b> Takes the value as an integer (a default value if the floating point one is outside the integer range) and reverses each bit.	~ expr1	Bitwise operator
&	<b>bitwise and operator</b> Takes the value of each operand as an integer (a default value if the floating point one is outside the integer range) and does an <i>and</i> operation on each corresponding bit <i>And</i> operation: 0011 & 0101 = 0001	expr1 & expr2	Bitwise operator
	<b>bitwise or operator</b> Takes the value of each operand as an integer (a default value if the floating point one is outside the integer range) and does an <i>or</i> operation on each corresponding bit <i>Or</i> operation: 0011   0101 = 0111	expr1   expr2	Bitwise operator
()	<b>parenthesis operator</b> Isolates an expression (or a sub expression) in order to take it as a whole. Exemple: A * (B + C) multiplies (B + C) by A. without parentheses, B would be multiplied by A and then C added	(expr1)	
DV	Default value	DV	Constant
PI	<b>PI value</b>	PI	Constant
PI2	<b>PI/2 value</b>	PI2	Constant
PI4	<b>PI/4 value</b>	PI4	Constant
abs	<b>absolute value</b> Calculates the absolute value.	abs(param1)	Math&Trigo
ceil	<b>ceiling of a value</b> Calculates the ceiling of a value.	ceil(param1)	Math&Trigo
cos	<b>cosine (radian)</b> Calculates the cosine (radian) of a value.	cos(param1)	Math&Trigo
cosd	<b>cosine (degree)</b> Calculates the cosine (degree) of a value.	cosd(param1)	Math&Trigo
deg2rad	Translates Degree to Radian.	deg2rad(param1)	Math&Trigo
deg_normalize	<b>Normalizes longitude</b> (degree) Z = deg_normalize(X, Y) returns a value which makes the following expressions true: Z = Y + n*360, X <= Z < X+360	deg_normalize(param1, param2)	geographical
dv (DV)	Default value	DV	Constant
exp	<b>exponential</b> Calculates the exponential.	exp(param1)	Math&Trigo
floor	<b>floor of a value</b> Calculates the floor of a value	floor(param1)	Math&Trigo
frac	<b>fractional parts</b> Calculates the fractional parts of a value.	frac(param1)	Math&Trigo

Name	Description	Syntax	Type
iif	Inline if If the first parameter is true (not 0 and not default value), the second parameter is returned, otherwise the third one is returned. Logically equivalent to: if (param1 is true) return param2 else return param3 end if	iif(param1, param2, param3)	Logical
iif3	Inline if with default value case If the first parameter is true (not 0 and not default value), the second parameter is returned. If it is 0, the third one is returned, otherwise (it is a default value) the fourth one is returned. Logically equivalent to: if (param1 is default value) return param4 else if (param1 is true) return param2 else return param3 end if end if	iif3(param1, param2, param3, param4)	Logical
int	integer parts Calculates the integer parts of a value.	int(param1)	Math&Trigo
is_bounded	<b>Checks whether a value x is included between two values</b> (min/max). is_bounded(min, x, max)	is_bounded(param1, param2, param3)	Relational
is_bounded_strict	<b>Checks whether a value x is strictly included between two values</b> (min/max). is_bounded_strict(min, x, max)	is_bounded_strict(param1, param2, param3)	Relational
is_default	<b>Checks whether a value is a default value</b> (1: yes, 0: no)	is_default(param1)	Logical
log	logarithm Calculates the logarithm of a value	log(param1)	Math&Trigo
log10	base-10 logarithm Calculates the base-10 logarithm of a value	log10(param1)	Math&Trigo
max	Maximum Calculates the larger of two values	max(param1, param2)	
min	Minimum Calculates the smaller of two values	min(param1, param2)	
mod	<b>floating-point remainder</b> Calculates the floating-point remainder	mod(param1, param2)	Math&Trigo
rad2deg	Translates Radian to Degree	rad2deg(param1)	Math&Trigo
round	rounded value Calculates the rounded value	round(param1)	Math&Trigo
rnd	<b>rounded value</b> Calculates the rounded value of a number x with a decimal precision of n figures after decimal point. rnd(x,decimal precision)	Rnd(param1, param2)	Math&Trigo
sign	<b>Checks the sign</b> of a value (-1: negative, 1: positive or zero)	sign(param1)	Math&Trigo
sin	sine (radian) Calculates the sine (radian) of a value.	sin(param1)	Math&Trigo
sind	sine (degreee) Calculates the sine (degreee) of a value.	sind(param1)	Math&Trigo
sqr	square Calculates the square of a value.	sqr(param1)	Math&Trigo
sqrt	square root Calculates the square root of a value.	sqrt(param1)	Math&Trigo
tan	tangent (radian) Calculates the tangent (radian) of a value.	tan(param1)	Math&Trigo

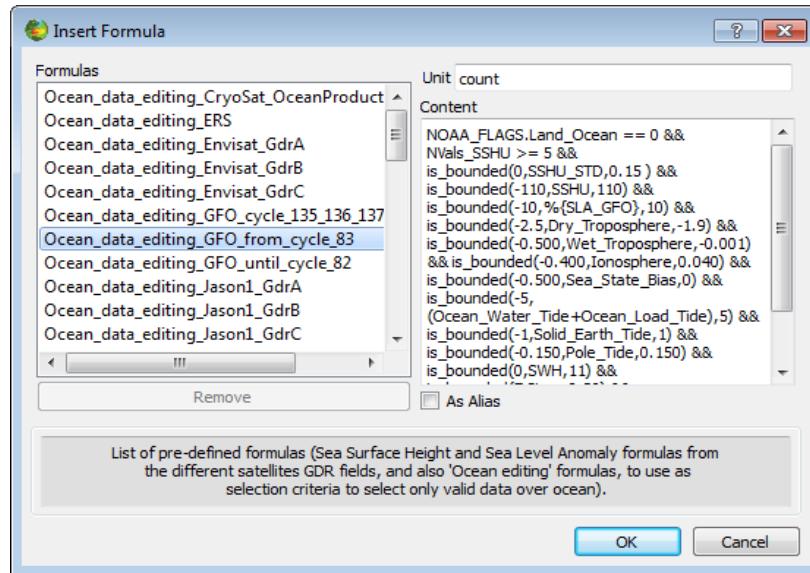
Name	Description	Syntax	Type
tand	tangent (degree) Calculates the tangent (degree) of a value.	tand(param1)	Math&Trigo
to_date	Date formats conversion Translates a string value into a date value Allowed formats are: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS.MS string. For instance: '1995-12-05 12:02:10.1230' '1995-12-05 12:02:10' '1995-12-05'  a Julian string: format:positive 'Days Seconds Microseconds' Seconds must be strictly less 86400 and Microseconds must be strictly less than 1000000 For instance: '2530 230 4569'  a Julian string: format:positive decimal Julian day For instance: '850.2536985'  For Julian string, it can contain its reference date at the end by specifying @YYYY where YYYY is the reference year that's must be one of 1950, 1958, 1985, 1990, 2000 The reference year YYYY stands for YYYY-01-01 00:00:00.0 If no reference date is specified the default reference date (1950) is used. For instance: '2530 230 4569@2000' '850.2536985@1990' '850.2536985@1950' is equal to '850.2536985'  Dates prior to 1950-01-01 00:00:00.0 are invalid	to_date(param1)	Date&Time

NOTE: except when explicitly stated (as with iif3, is\_default) every expression involving a default value (also called missing value) is a default value. A true expression is an expression which is not 0 and not a default value. The descriptions below are for expressions which do not contain default values (to simplify their writing). For example the result of 'A || B' (A or B) is a default value if B is one even if A is true. 0 and default values are considered as false values (! X is a default value if X is also one, so X is false and ! X too).

#### 4.3.3.4.3. Formulas

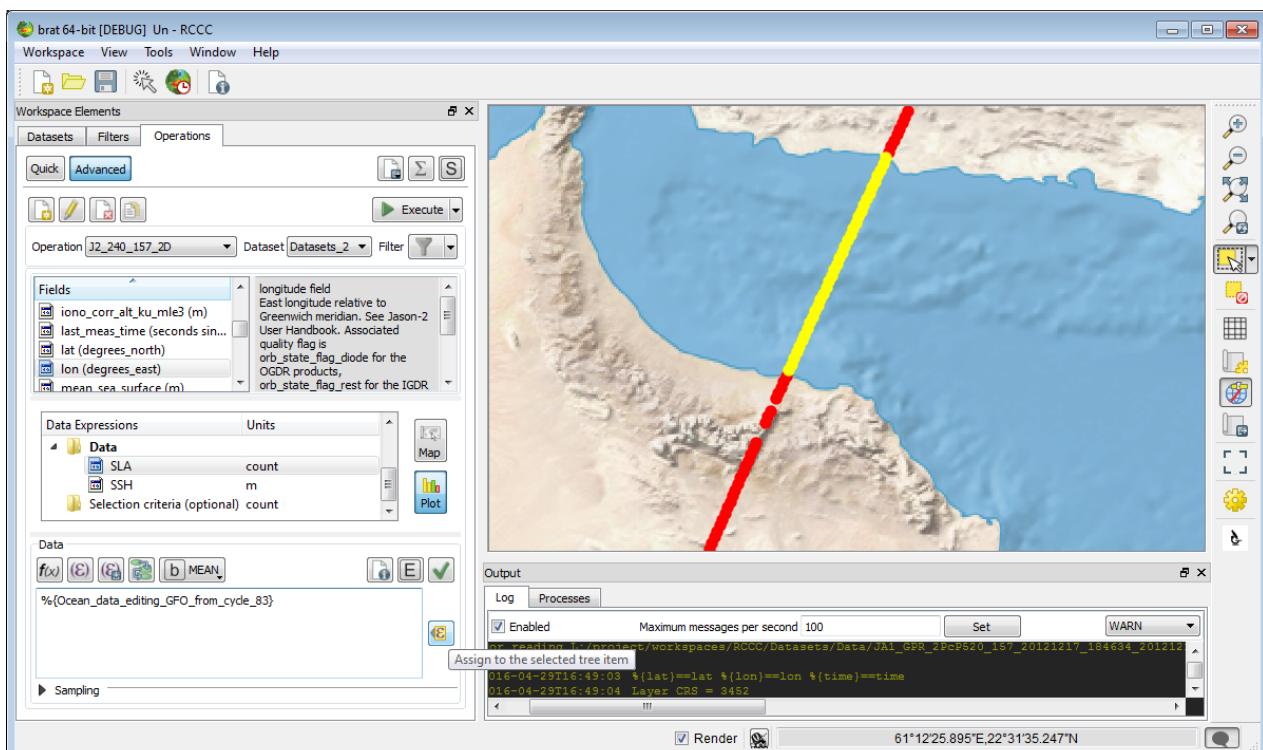
In the “**insert formula**”button, you will find pre-defined formulas (Sea Surface Height and Sea Level Anomaly formulas from the different satellites’ GDR fields, and also ‘Ocean editing’ formulas, to use as selection criteria to select only valid data over ocean). If you have saved as formula an expression in the current workspace (or imported one from another workspace), you will also find it here. Any expression, i.e. valid combination of data fields and functions can be saved as formula. You can insert a developed formula and modify it, or use a formula as part of an expression.

The formula will appear either by its name only (if you leave the ‘as alias’ checked), or complete (if you un-check ‘as alias’).



**Figure 14:** The 'Formulas' pop-up window, with the list of available formulas, top (sorted in alphabetical order).

Here, one of them (`Ocean_data_editing_GFO_from_cycle_83`) is selected, thus you can see the unit of the formula ('count', i.e. no unit, this is a selection formula), and the full formula in the box below. The check-box 'As alias' enables to insert the formula by its name only ('as alias') or, when unchecked, to insert in its full extent.



**Figure 15:** use of a pre-defined formula (`Ocean_data_editing_GFO_from_cycle_83`), by inserting its developed version Note the use in this particular formula of another formula as alias  
  `%{Ocean_data_editing_GFO_from_cycle_83}` on the next to last line)

To apply the inserted formula to the selected Data Expression in the tree item, click the button "Assign to the selected tree item".

#### 4.3.3.4.4. Algorithms

Algorithms provide means of computing complex operations. They are pre-defined and compiled within BRAT. They include an algorithm name and a number of input parameters (depending on the algorithm) to be filled in by the user. The button “insert algorithm” enable to access the available algorithms with the relevant information provided.

Eleven algorithms are available at this time:

- computation of U (zonal) and of V (meridional) component of geostrophic velocities from gridded data
- computation of across-track geostrophic velocities from along-track data.
- Filters to apply on along-track data (Gaussian, Median, Lanczos or Loess)
- Filters to apply on gridded data (Gaussian, Median, Lanczos or Loess)

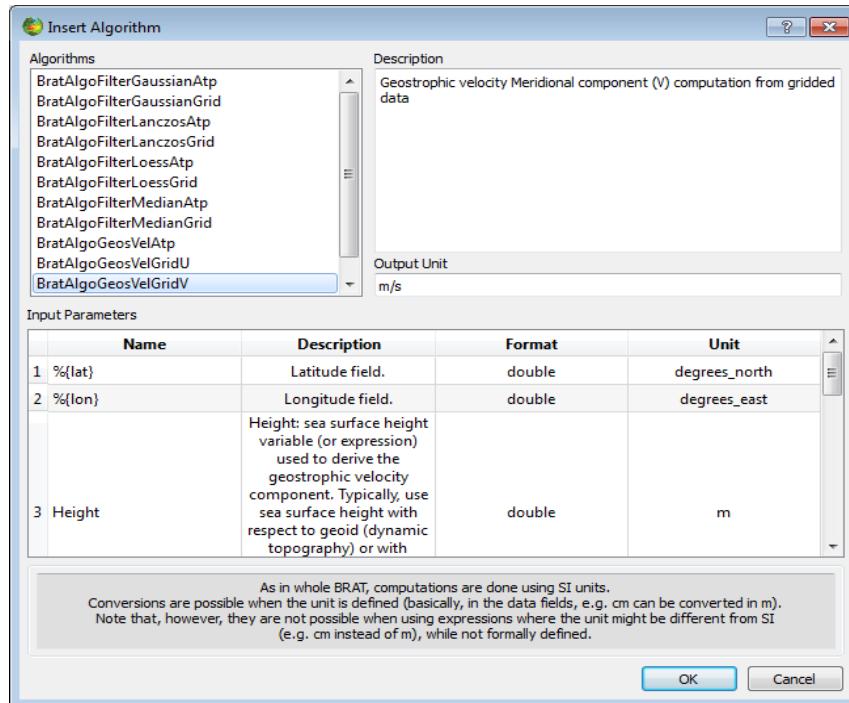
Note that, as in the all of BRAT, computations are done in SI units. If the field(s) you are using have a unit defined, BRAT will take care of the conversion. However, beware if there is no unit really defined (“count”). BRAT will then consider the data as in S.I.

**Table 4: BRAT algorithms**

Name	Description	Input parameters
BratAlgoGeosVelAtp	Geostrophic velocity computation for along-track data; result is the value of the geostrophic velocity component perpendicular to the track. Input data must contain at least longitude, latitude and a field corresponding to an height information.	<b>Latitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the latitude field within the data <b>Longitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the longitude field within the data <b>Height:</b> to be replaced by the name of a field corresponding to an height (e.g. SLA, ADT...), or a formula enabling to compute it.
BratAlgoGeosVelGridU	Geostrophic velocity computation for gridded data; result is the value of the geostrophic velocity zonal (North) component, U. Input data must contain at least longitude, latitude and a field corresponding to an height information.	<b>Latitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the latitude field within the data <b>Longitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the longitude field within the data <b>Height:</b> to be replaced by the name of a field corresponding to an height (e.g. SLA, ADT...), or a formula enabling to compute it. <b>5:</b> latitude North and South below which the computation won't be done, to take into account the lack of Coriolis force at the Equator.
BratAlgoGeosVelGridV	Geostrophic velocity computation for gridded data; result is the value of the geostrophic velocity meridional (East) component, V Input data must contain at least longitude, latitude and a field corresponding to an height information.	<b>Latitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the latitude field within the data <b>Longitude:</b> to be replaced by the name of the longitude field within the data <b>Height:</b> to be replaced by the name of a field corresponding to an height (e.g. SLA, ADT...), or a formula enabling to compute it. <b>5:</b> latitude North and South below which the computation won't be done, to take into account the lack of Coriolis force at the Equator
BratAlgoFilterGaussianAtp	Gaussian Kernel filter for along-track data.  A gaussian filter is a linear weighted mean filter. Weights in the filter are calculated according to a gaussian distribution.	<b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied <b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size (N). The value must be odd. <b>1:</b> The standard deviation (sigma) of the distribution. Set by default to 1. The parameter must be a constant value. <b>3:</b> The coefficient of spreading to the left and right of the distribution." Set by default

Name	Description	Input parameters
		<p>to 3. The parameter must be a strictly positive constant value. Usually in practice, the value used is 3 with sigma equals to 1. The part of Gaussian distribution utilized is the range [(-3 x sigma), (3 x sigma)], the Gaussian distribution is truncated at points +/- (3 x sigma). When the range is [(-3 x sigma), (3 x sigma)], the bell-shaped curve adjusts the corner values to 0.01.</p> <p><b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied.</p> <p><b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.</p>
BratAlgoFilterGaussianGrid	<p>Gaussian Kernel filter for gridded data.</p> <p>A gaussian filter is a linear weighted mean filter. Weights in the filter are calculated according to a gaussian distribution.</p>	<p><b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied</p> <p><b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size (N x N). The value must be odd.</p> <p><b>1:</b> The standard deviation (sigma) of the distribution. Set by default to 1. The parameter must be a constant value.</p> <p><b>3:</b> The coefficient of spreading to the left and right of the distribution." Set by default to 3. The parameter must be a strictly positive constant value. Usually in practice, the value used is 3 with sigma equals to 1. The part of Gaussian distribution utilized is the range [(-3 x sigma), (3 x sigma)], the Gaussian distribution is truncated at points +/- (3 x sigma). When the range is [(-3 x sigma), (3 x sigma)], the bell-shaped curve adjusts the corner values to 0.01.</p> <p><b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied.</p> <p><b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.</p>
BratAlgoFilterLanczosAtp	<p>Lanczos kernel filter for along-track data.</p> <p>A Lanczos filter is a weighted filter. Weights in the filter are calculated in the Frequency space, using Fourier transform.</p>	<p><b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied</p> <p><b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size (N). The value must be odd.</p> <p><b>CutOff:</b> The value of the cut-off period (number of data points). The frequency (1/CutOff) is the value at which the response passes from one to zero.</p> <p><b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied.</p> <p><b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.</p>
BratAlgoFilterLanczosGrid	<p>Lanczos kernel filter for gridded data.</p> <p>A Lanczos filter is a weighted filter. Weights in the filter are calculated in the Frequency space, using Fourier transform.</p>	<p><b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied</p> <p><b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size (N x N). . The value must be odd.</p> <p><b>CutOff:</b> The value of the cut-off period (number of data points). The frequency (1/CutOff) is the value at which the response passes from one to zero.</p> <p><b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not</p>

Name	Description	Input parameters
		applied. <b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.
BratAlgoFilterLoessAtp	Loess kernel filter for along-track data.  A Loess filter is a low-pass filter mostly used for smoothing. It is based on a local regression using weighted linear least squares and a 2nd degree polynomial model	<b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied <b>X:</b> The input data (X values) used to compute weights. <b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size. The value must be odd. <b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied. <b>Extrapolate:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.
BratAlgoFilterLoessGrid	Loess kernel filter for gridded data. When used with X=longitude, Y=latitude, it is equivalent to the filter available in the 'set resolution/filter' box (but it can be applied here on any and every X and Y)  A Loess filter is a low-pass filter mostly used for smoothing. It is based on a local regression using weighted linear least squares and a 2nd degree polynomial model	<b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied <b>WindowWidth:</b> Window/region width (x). The parameter must be a constant odd value. <b>WindowHeight:</b> Window/region height (y). The parameter must be a constant odd value. <b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied. <b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.
BratAlgoFilterMedianAtp	Median kernel filter for along-track data.  A Median filter is often used for speckle noise reduction. A median filter is a non-linear filter which orders the elements within a window and pick the middle one.	<b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied <b>WindowLength:</b> Window/region size <b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied. <b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied. <b>Expr:</b> <b>WindowLength:</b>
BratAlgoFilterMedianGrid	Median kernel filter for gridded data.  A Median filter is often used for speckle noise reduction. A median filter is a non-linear filter which orders the elements within a window and pick the middle one.	<b>Expr:</b> The input data (variable or Brat expression) on which the filter is applied <b>WindowWidth:</b> Window/region width (x) <b>WindowHeight:</b> Window/region height (y) <b>ValidPts:</b> The minimum number of valid points below which the algorithm is not applied. <b>0:</b> A flag to specify if the algorithm is applied when the current data is 'default value' (no value). 0: not applied, 1: applied.

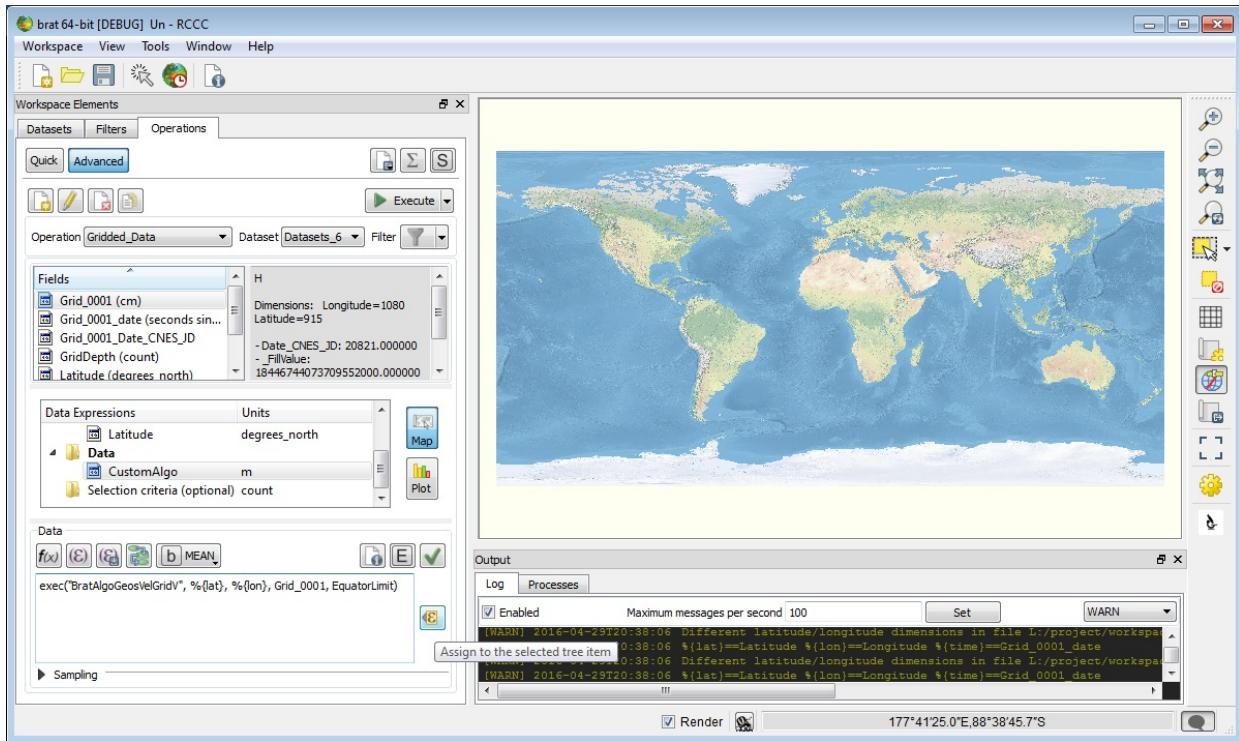


**Figure 16: Insert Algorithm pop-up, with the BratAlgoGeosVelGridV selected.**

**A list of available algorithm is shown (top)**

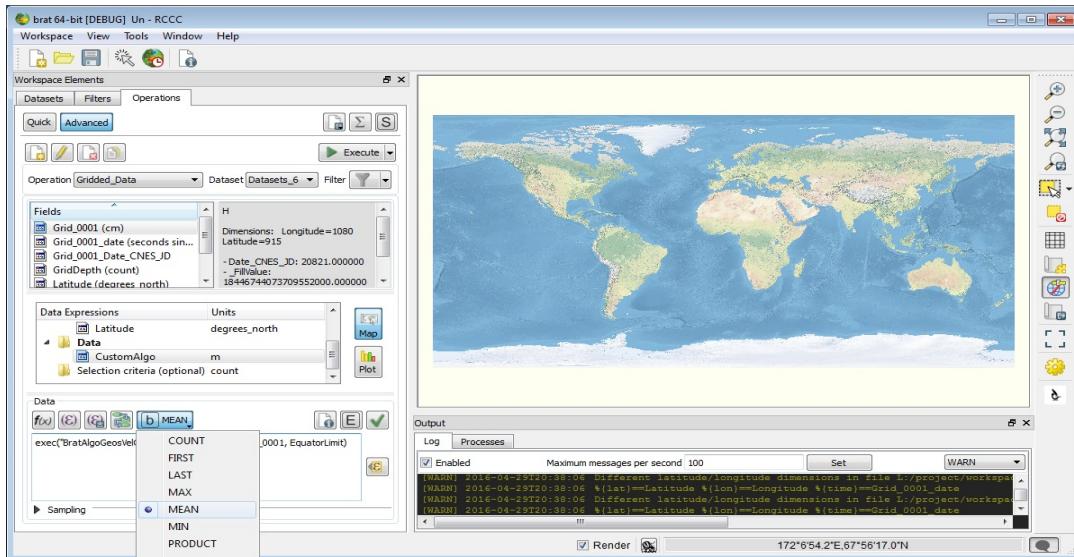
**Description of the selected algorithm is available (just below) as well as the necessary input parameters (middle) and standard output unit (here m/s, bottom). Clicking on "OK" will insert the call to the algorithm within the current expression (it will appear as exec(''BratAlgoGeosVelGridV'',%{lat},%{lon},Height,5) in the expression box.**

**You then have to change the four input parameters (or not; most of the time, only "Height" will have to be changed; Latitude and Longitude aliases are used, so they will work for any dataset) to fit your dataset and your needs.**



**Figure 17: Operation resulting from the insertion of algorithms (here the “CustomAlgo” algorithm is visible). Latitude, Longitude and 5 have been left as default; Height is replaced by “Grid\_0001”, which is the name of the Sea Level Anomaly height in the gridded dataset used.**

#### 4.3.3.4.5. Data computation



**Figure 18: Choice of the data computation**

The data computation is used whenever you have several values of a field for a given (X) or (X,Y). This is typically the case for:

- crossover points between tracks
- several files available for different dates
- sub-sample data

Possible computations are:

- '**MEAN**' (default): computes the mean for all values of the field within the dataset at each X (or (X,Y))
- '**COUNT
- '**FIRST
- '**LAST
- '**MAX
- '**MIN
- '**PRODUCT**': multiplies the selected field for each file within the dataset
- '**STDDEV
- '**SUBTRACTION
- '**SUM****************

Take care, however, that for along-track data, on a given ground track, longitudes or latitudes are scarcely ever exactly the same from one cycle to the next. So if you want to (e.g.) average data over several cycles for a given track with respect to **only** longitude or latitude, you will have to round the data in the X expression (see round or rnd functions).

#### **4.3.3.4.6. Sampling (previous 'Resolution and filters')**

When you fill both X and Y, you 'grid' the data. You then have to define the grid parameters, i.e.

**minimum, maximum and step, for the whole operation.** Note that by choosing a step, you may sub-sample your source data, and that by changing the Min/Max you can extract a smaller X-Y area.

- for longitude/latitude, Minimum and Maximum are set by default to 0 – 360°, -90° – 90° (whatever the data source). For any other type of X and Y, Minimum and maximum have to be defined. The 'Get min/max expression' button is here to help you: if you don't have an idea of what the values of your field could reasonably be, this will provide you with the absolute minimum and maximum of your expression (note that if your dataset include a long list of files, it can take some time to be computed). The unit in which the minimum and maximum have to be defined are those defined in the corresponding expressions, and are recalled, top of each sub-part of the window.
- Pre-defined steps are proposed (1/3° for longitude and latitude, 1 for any other data), but may not fit your need. The number of intervals is automatically computed from those elements, and cannot be directly changed.

However, note that the higher the step, the smaller the resolution, and the longer the execution time for the operation.

#### **4.3.3.4.7. Smoothing**

BRAT provides you with the possibility of "smoothing", "binning", or to extrapolate the data, using Loess filter

There are three different filters :

- '**Smooth
- '**Extrapolate
- '**Loess******

The choice depend on the result you want. 'Extrapolate tends' to keep data ground tracks visible. 'Smooth' spreads out the data, but tends to level the maxima and minima and to generate 'data' on continents from ocean-only measurements. 'Loess' does both extrapolation and smoothing.

If you select one of them, you have set the 'Loess cut-off' value for each axis (both X and Y), i.e. the number of grid points before the Loess filter becomes equal to zero (odd number).

Typical Loess filter cut-off values depend on the Step you choose and on the kind of filter you have selected in your field (Smooth, Extrapolate or Loess). They are odd numbers (if you fill in an even number, the number used will be your number+1).

The general rule is that the higher the cut-off value, the more spread out the data will be, since the radius of action of the filter will be greatest.

For good results to render along-track data, values of 31 begins to gives rather correct results, even if they still show a hint of ground tracks.

#### 4.3.4. Logs tab

The '**Logs**' tab displays the state of the programmes being run. Several operations and views can be executed at the same time. Errors can be detected using the messages from the Logs tab.

If things go well, you should have messages like:

```
'====> Task 'DisplayDisplays_17' (pid 284) SUCCESSFULLY ENDED <===='
```

Currently the Log functionality of Brat only serves as a gateway to monitoring the behaviour of Brat internally.

## 5. ALIASES

Aliases are short names or unified names for data fields. Aliases have been added within BRAT to take into account the fact that the equivalent fields are not named similarly for all the datasets (names always follow the User documentation made by the data provider, in order that the user can refer to this documentation for more information).

Some are already defined. The equivalent fields have been defined with the same alias(es) for all the relevant altimetry data. If a given field is not available within the current dataset, a warning will be issued. However, you can either modify them, or create your own ones.

A few aliases are “universal” (pre-defined for all known datasets read by BRAT) : %{lon}, %{lat}, %{time}

(NB. you may encounter NetCDF data read by BRAT but not pre-defined, for which this won't work, however, in this version we are currently developing ways to solve this problem)

Note that there may be several aliases for a same field, in order to either speed the typing (e.g. %{mss}), or be more self-explaining (e.g. %{mean\_sea\_surface}).

An alias can be a field or a combination of fields. They are stored in a “aliases.xml” file that can be edited (in brat program folder, data/ sub-folder). In the same folder, the aliases.xsd.html file gives the rules to define new aliases and/or modify the existing ones.

The following must be kept in mind:

- an alias always refer to a given data product.
- BRAT GUI call to aliases.xml for alias definition. If you modify this file, the aliases can change! (and, thus, if you used aliases previously, your Operations may not work anymore)

### 5.1. Using aliases

Aliases can be used as any field or combination of field, by using “%” before the name, and encompassing it between “{” and “}”

For example, a (nearly) universal SSH formula could be written as follow in the 'data expression' of an Operation:

```
%{alt} - %{range} - %{dry_tropo_corr} -%{dynamic_atmos_corr} - %{tides_all_corr} - %{ssb} -  
%{iono_corr} - %{wet_tropo_corr}
```

**(note that the fact that not all corrections are available for all satellites make it not absolutely universal!)**

or, in a “selection criteria” expression, you could write:

```
is_bounded(40,%{lat},60)
```

to select data between 40°N and 60°N.

### 5.2. Structure

Here is an example of the structure of the xml file. For more information on this structure, please refer to aliases.xsd.html file.

```
<product class="ENVISAT_RA2MWR" description="ENVISAT RA2 and MWR products">
<defaultRecord name="ra2_mds"/>
<aliases>
....
<alias name="range">ku_band_ocean_range</alias>
....
</aliases>
</product>
```

**Figure 19: example of the definition of an alias. This example is for Envisat RA2 and MWR products, by default for data within the "ra2\_mds" record. "ku\_band\_ocean\_range" is the name give by default in the documentation and thus in BRAT. To keep it simpler, we call it here "range".**

**See Brat products format definitions in the doc/codadef/index.html file located in the Brat directory.  
Products are classified in 'class' (product class) and 'type' (product type)**

## 5.3. Modifying an alias

To modify an alias, edit the xml file in a text editor. And just change its name in `<alias name="....">`.

For example, you could replace:

`alias name="range">ku_band_ocean_range</alias>`

by

`<alias name="THERANGE">ku_band_ocean_range</alias>`

thus, afterwards, you would be using `%{THERANGE}` as alias. Note that, in this case, previous use of `%{range}` won't work anymore.

## 5.4. Creating an alias

### 5.4.1. For a field for which no alias exists

Find the product(s) for which you want the alias to work, and just add a line like:

`<alias name="range">ku_band_ocean_range</alias>`

defining the name you wish to use, and the given name of the field. You have to do it for any and every data product where you want to use this alias.

See Brat products format definitions in the doc/codadef/index.html file located in the Brat directory.  
Products are classified in 'class' (product class) and 'type' (product type)

You may have to specify a record within the default record.

You will put this in a ProductType tag, like

`aliases productType="RA2_MWS_2P" record="avg_waveforms_mds" ref="RA2_GDR_2P">`

You can use combination of fields to define an alias. E.g. an alias including all tide-related corrections can be:

`"<alias name="tides_all_corr">(ocean_tide_sol1+ solid_earth_tide + pole_tide)</alias>"`

### 5.4.2. For a field for which an alias has already been defined

If you'd prefer something else than the predefined name, but do not want to erase it by modifying it, you can create alternate aliases.

For example, above we decided that when we will be using `%{range}`, it will be the field "ku\_band\_ocean\_range". However, it can be misunderstood (there's a 'C-Band' range in Envisat data). So you may want to specify at least in some cases that you are using the Ku-band range (e.g. if you're using C-Band data close-by).

To do this, you would define :

```
<alias name="range">ku_band_ocean_range</alias>[as previously]
<alias name="range_ku" ref="range"/>[referring to the above alias]
```

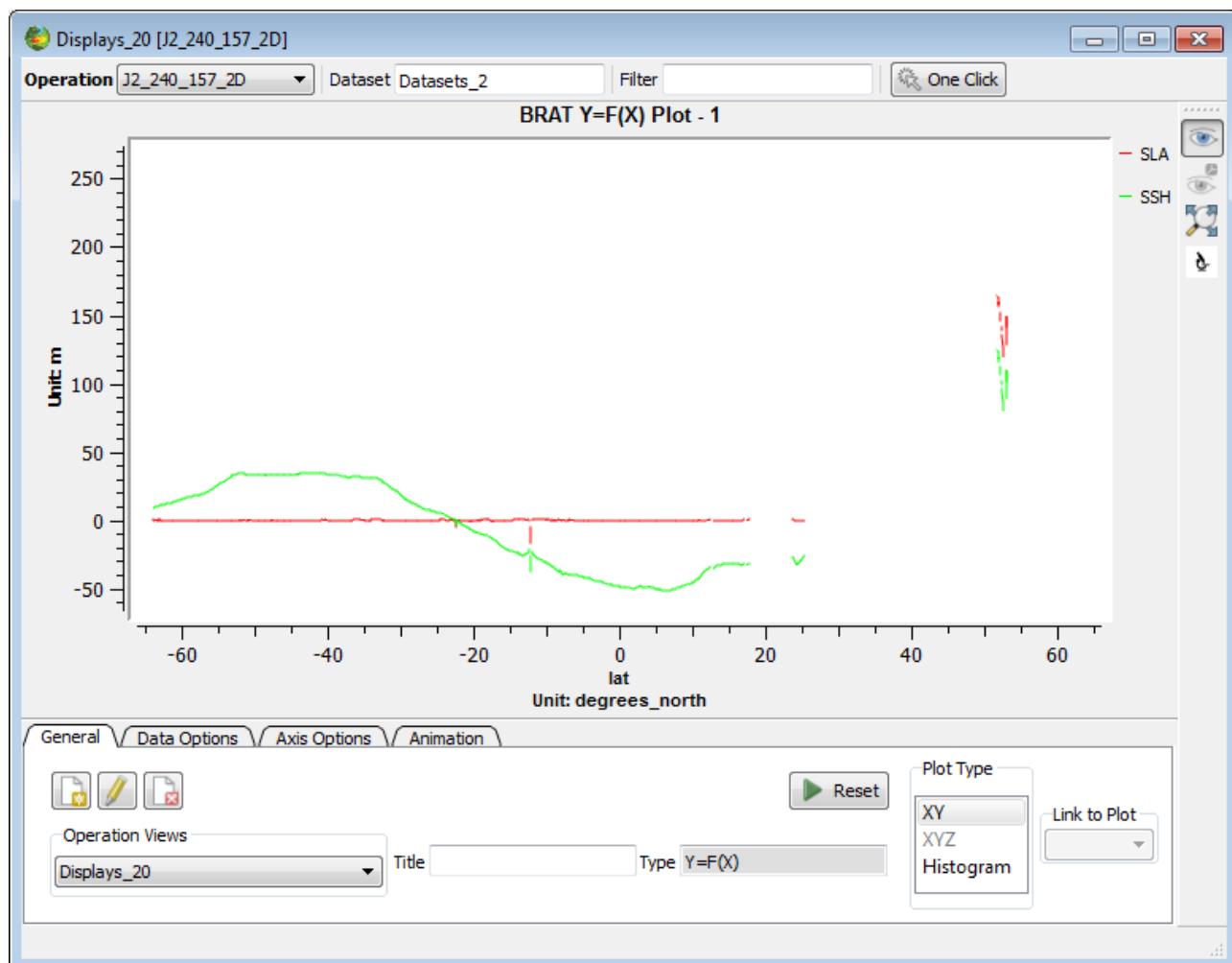
You can then use either `%{range}` or `%{range_ku}` in an expression with the same results.

## 6. VISUALISATION INTERFACE

Within the “**Operations tab**” you also define which type of view you want to choose to display your data: you can choose between a Map type or a Plot type (simply by clicking on the button with the proper caption). However, to plot your data in a Map you need to have at least the field “Lon”, “Lat” and “Data” set. Otherwise (if you choose the “Plot” type) you are implicitly choosing 2D or 3D representation for your data. Once you do this you can view your data simply by clicking the “**Execute**” button.

The visualisation options are quite different for an ‘ $Y=F(X)$ ’ (curve) than for a ‘ $Z=F(lon,lat)$ ’ (map); the other plots (‘ $Z=F(X,Y)$ ’) have functionalities from both types.

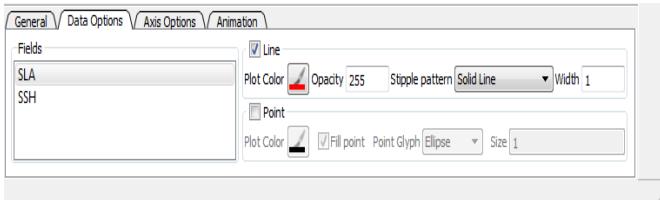
### 6.1. ‘Plot2D’



**Figure 20:** An example  $Y=F(X)$  visualisation with two curves

Usually this type of Plot is used upon displaying a  $y=f(x)$  curve type.

BRAT support saving the plots as an image format. The Plot2D dialog is organised in several tabs, each one with a different functionality.



**Figure 21:** Data Options tab of the visualisation tool

The first tab 'General' holds information about the current Operation View associated with this Plot. You can change the current Operation View by changing the contents of the dropdown menu in "Operation Views". Title should output the Plot title for the current plot however this is not currently implemented yet. The Plot type text box allows you to change the visualization type for the current data, but only certain types of Views are available depending on the contents of your current data.

When a field is selected in this 'Data Options' tab, you have some options to choose the colour and style (full, dots, etc.) of the line and of the points (none by default, circles, crosses, etc.). If there are several fields to plot, you can thus enhance the legibility of your plot.

Second tab ('**Axis Options**') enable to choose several options however, modifications done only in the visualisation window will not be saved as part of the workspace and thus cannot be recalled for future use.

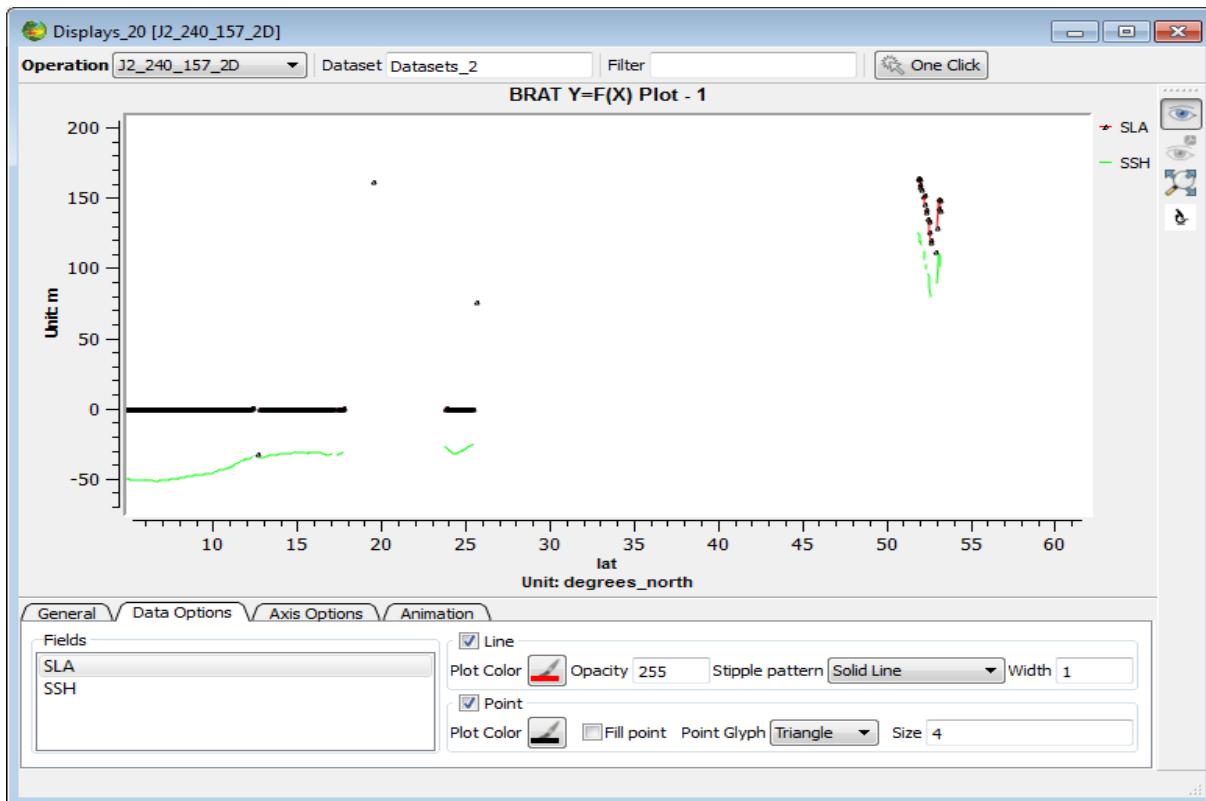
Axis Options						
Axis	label	ticks	digits	2D scale	2D range	3D scale
X	lat Unit: degrees_north	8	3	1,00	-66.1458 <=> 66.1465	1,00
Y	Unit: m	8	3	1,00	-66.6738 <=> 273.735	1,00
Z		0		1,00	0 <=> 1000	1,00

**Figure 22:** Y-axis properties of a  $Y=F(X)$  plot, with only one field selected for view. Label (including the unit), number of ticks in the axis, min and max of the axis are shown. X-axis properties are similar.

The label of each axis includes by default the name of the plotted field and its unit, with \n for line break and \t for space.

"2D Range" allows you to see the currently selected range. You can change the axis scale by changing the values in the 2D scale field. You can also change the number of axis ticks available for the current plot.

You can also zoom in on a portion of curve using middle button of your mouse. By pressing the wheel mouse button you can also move the Plot inside the view.



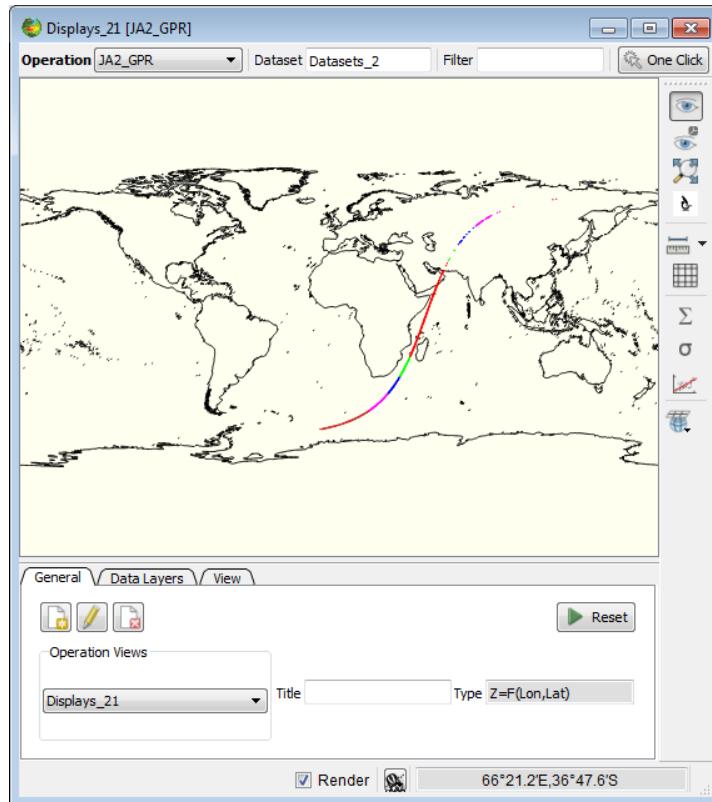
**Figure 23: Two curves overlaid, with different point glyphs defined**

## 6.2. 'Map Plot'

This type of plot is one of the three possibilities to display a plot of the type  $z=f(\text{lon}, \text{lat})$  (The others are spectrograms and 3DPlots). The general tab view allows you to:

- Create a new view by pressing the "Create a new view" button
- Rename the current view by pressing the "Rename the selected view" button
- Delete the current view by pressing the "delete selected view" button

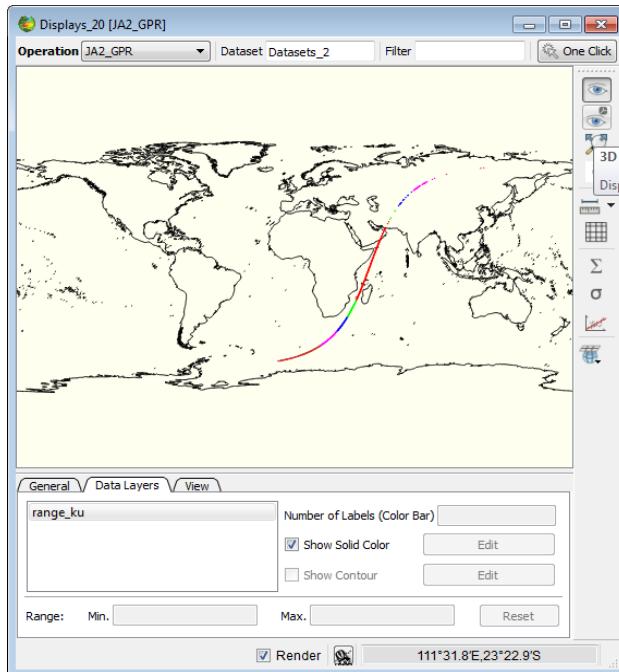
Similarly as before the operation views drop-down menu allows you to choose a view for the currently selected operation (the current operation can be changed in the drop-down menu "Operation"). The title text box should display the current plot title, but this is currently not implemented. The type view, shows you the current plot type.



**Figure 24:** Map plot type to display a simple  $z=f(\text{lon}, \text{lat})$  graph type..

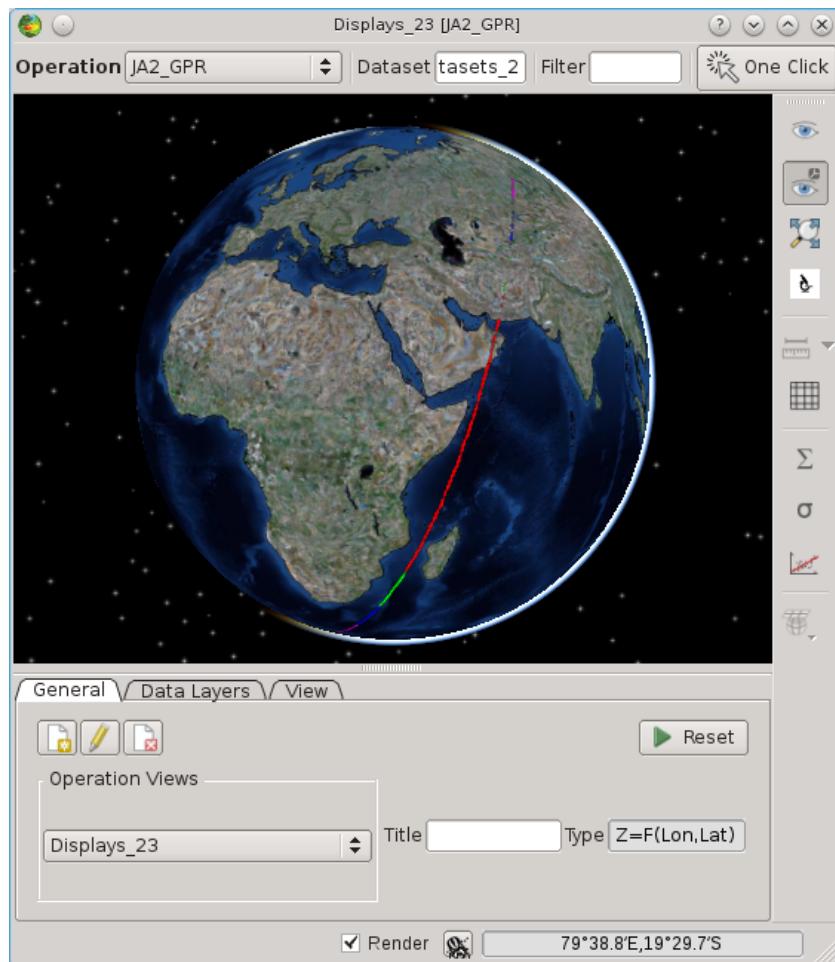
Another tab available is the “Data Layers” that shows all the current available data layers for the current view, and in addition, should allow further visual details configuration, however this is not currently implemented.

The “View” tab contains other visual details configuration but are not currently available in this Brat release.



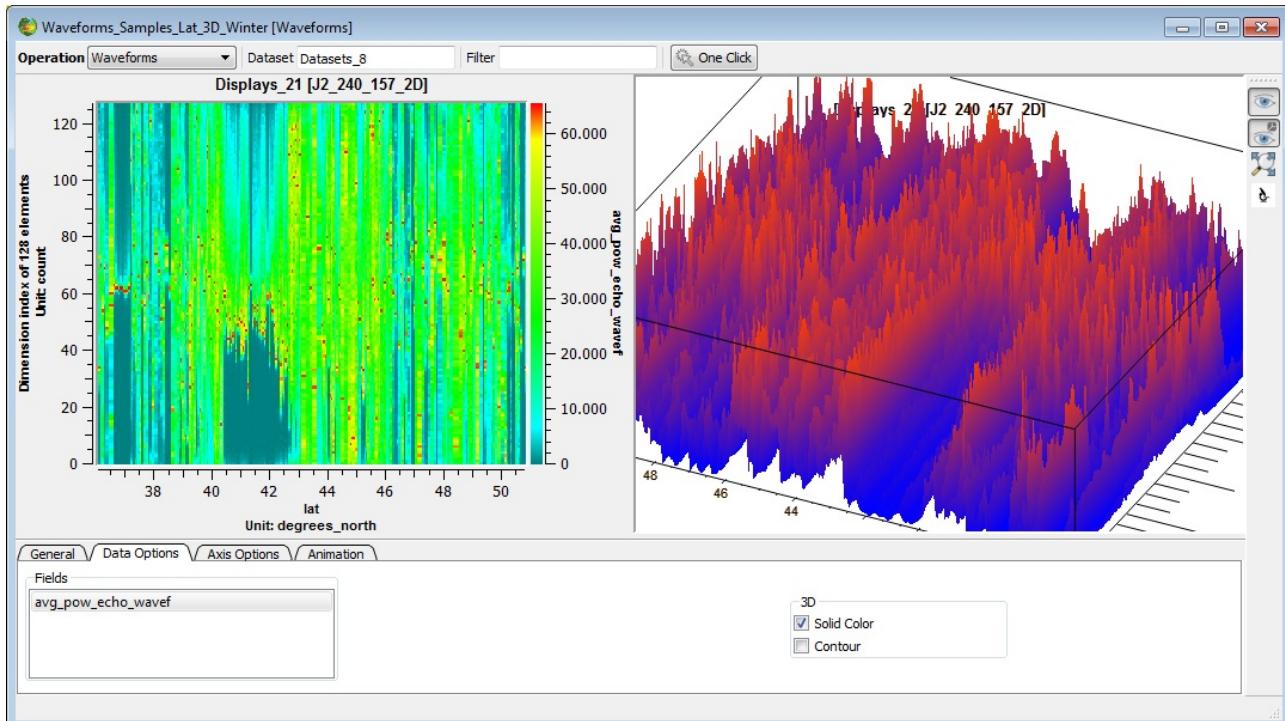
**Figure 25:** You can also trigger the Globe Plot for this type of data by clicking under the “3D” button

The following is a globe view example:

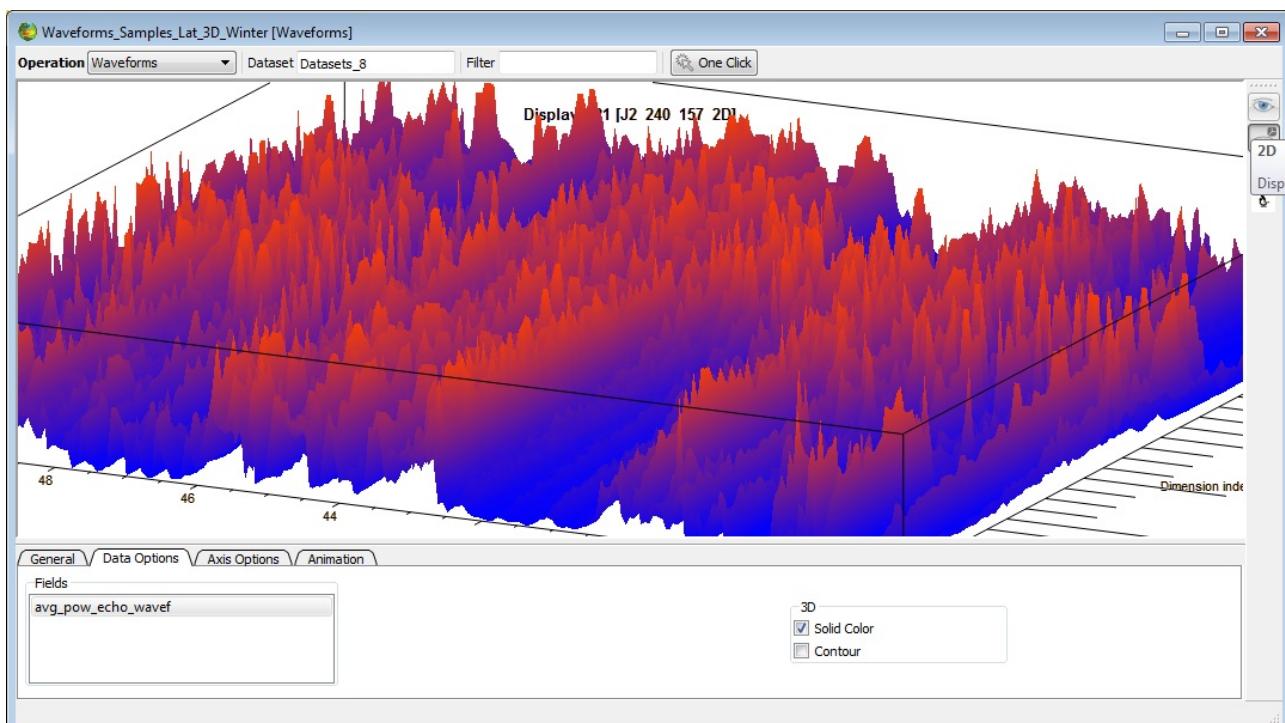


### 6.2.1. Plot3D

The first tab 'General' holds information about the current Operation View associated with this Plot. You can change the current Operation View by changing the contents of the dropdown menu in "Operation Views". Title should output the Plot title for the current plot however this is not currently implemented yet. The Plot type text box allows you to change the visualization type for the current data, but only certain types of Views are available depending on the contents of your current data. For 3D Plot types, one usually have two plotting possibilities: a spectrogram or a 3D graph. One can hide one or another when clicking under the "2D" or "3D" button.



**Figure 26 – Plotting a  $z=f(\text{lon}, \text{lat})$  graph.**



**Figure 27 – Same plot but with a hidden spectrogram plot by clicking under the 2D button.**

The “Axis Options” tab works in a similar manner as for the 2D case. The animation case should only address graphs that have animation, and implements features to stop and start the animation and define the number of frames to be used.

### 6.2.2. Colour table editor

Several colour tables are available within BRAT. You can use any one of them.

## 6.3. Vector Plots

Vector plots are displayed when fields from the visualization tab are selected as East and North vector components. Both components have to be present, otherwise an error message will be issued.

East/North Component can be selected in ‘Map View proprieties’ button at ‘Operations’ tab. One expression has to be selected as north component and a different one for east component. Only one vector plot can be displayed at a time. Both expressions must be of the same data type.

Vectors are naturally visualized as arrows. The magnitude values available in the data are displayed when the user sets the mouse over an arrow.

## 7. BRAT SCHEDULER INTERFACE

BRAT scheduler interface enable to postpone execution of operations. It has to be programmed through BRAT GUI (by clicking on the 'delay execution' button)

BRAT scheduler can be launched either from BRAT GUI or from the desktop icon. If it is not open and running, no scheduled task will be processed.

## 8. USING BRAT IN 'COMMAND LINES' MODE WITH PARAMETERS FILE

The GUI is there to ease the use of BRAT. However, everything made with the GUI can be made directly by writing parameter files and execute them and more than what can be done with the GUI is possible with parameter files.

Dictionaries of key functions that can be called within parameter files are available in annex B ( $Y=F(X)$ ), annex C ( $Z=F(X,Y)$ ) and annex D (Display parameter file keys).

'-h' option offers help for launching the executable file

'-k' offers help on parameter keys

`BratCreateYFX.exe`      create an output netCDF with one or several data field(s) with respect to a single field

`BratCreateZFXY.exe`      create an output netCDF with one or several data field(s) with respect to two different fields (e.g. longitude, latitude)

`brat.exe`      can be used as the older "BratDisplay.exe" from the previous versions of Brat in order to just display a \*.par file. In order to activate this mode one only needs to execute "`brat.exe <par_path>`" where `<par_path>` is a simple directory that points to your .par file. (i.e. `brat.exe C:\projects\workspaces\UserJohn\Displays\DisplayDisplays_25.par` ).

`BratExportAscii.exe`    export an output to Ascii

`BratExportGeoTiff.exe`    export gridded data from a netCDF product to GeoTiff (with optional GoogleEarth wrapper)

`BratListFieldNames.exe`

`BratShowInternalFile.exe`

`BratStats.exe`

### 8.1. Creating an output netCDF file

A 'Create' parameter file typically consist of:

- the definition of a dataset (a list of files that will be processed),
- the name of the record within the dataset in which the data you are interested in are stored,
- = the definition of an X axis and of one or several 'Field(s)'; in the  $Z=F(X,Y)$  case, also the definition of an Y-axis,
- a selection expression, if need be
- the name and location of the netCDF output file.

The definition of the axis or of a field includes the name of an existing data field, or the expression that you wish to compute from several of them, a name (without any spaces or special characters), a unit, a title (that may include spaces or special characters), a min and a max and information about a possible filter.

```

----- GENERAL PROPERTIES -----
DATA_MODE=MEAN

----- DATASET -----

RECORD=ra2_mds

FILE=File1
FILE=File2
...
...

----- FIELDS -----
Y=lat
Y_NAME=lat
Y_TYPE=Latitude
Y_UNIT=degrees_north
Y_TITLE=Latitude
Y_FILTER=DV
Y_MIN=DV
Y_MAX=DV
Y_INTERVALS=DV
Y_LOESS_CUTOFF=DV

X=lon
X_NAME=lon
X_TYPE=Longitude
X_UNIT=degrees_east
X_TITLE=Longitude
X_FILTER=DV
X_MIN=DV
X_MAX=DV
X_INTERVALS=DV
X_LOESS_CUTOFF=DV

FIELD=ra2_wind_sp
FIELD_NAME=my_first_field
FIELD_TYPE=Data
FIELD_UNIT=mm/s
FIELD_TITLE=Altimeter wind speed modulus
FIELD_FILTER=DV
FIELD_MIN=DV
FIELD_MAX=DV
FIELD_INTERVALS=DV
FIELD_LOESS_CUTOFF=DV

FIELD=alt_cog_ellip - ku_band_ocean_range - mod_dry_tropo_corr - inv_barom_corr -
(tot_geocen_ocn_tide_ht_solid + tidal_load_ht + long_period_ocn_tide_ht) -
solid_earth_tide_ht - geocen_pole_tide_ht - sea_bias_ku - ra2_ion_corr_ku -
mwr_wet_tropo_corr
FIELD_NAME=SSH
FIELD_TYPE=Data
FIELD_UNIT=m
FIELD_TITLE=my second field
FIELD_FILTER=DV
FIELD_MIN=DV
FIELD_MAX=DV
FIELD_INTERVALS=DV
FIELD_LOESS_CUTOFF=DV

----- SELECT -----

----- OUTPUT -----

OUTPUT=output_file.nc

```

**Figure 28: Example parameter file for creating a Z=F(X,Y) output**

You create the netCDF file by typing

**'BratCreateZFXY.exe command\_file.par'**  
**(or 'BratCreateYFX.exe command\_file.par' )**

You will then have a netCDF file that you can either visualise through the tool provided within BRAT, or with some other tool capable of reading netCDF.

## 8.2. Visualising an output netCDF file through BRAT

To visualise an output file, you have to write a second parameter file. This kind of file is simpler than the one needed to create a netCDF.

Basically, the commands needed are:

- the type of data to be displayed ( $Y=F(X) \Rightarrow 0$   $Z=F(Lat,Lon) \Rightarrow 2$   $Z=F(X,Y) \Rightarrow 1$ )
- the name of the file(s) to be displayed
- the title, projection
- the name of the field(s) to be displayed
- some information about the display (min, max, name, whether there is a contour or not, color table...)

```
#!/usr/bin/env BratCreateZFXY
#Type:Z=F(X,Y)
#----- DATASET -----

FILE=Createenvisat_cycle.nc

#----- GENERAL PROPERTIES -----

DISPLAY_TITLE=title of the plot
DISPLAY_PLOT_TYPE=1
DISPLAY_GROUPBY_FILE=Y
DISPLAY_PROJECTION=3D

#----- sigma_0_ku FIELD -----

FIELD=sigma_0_ku

#----- sigma_0_ku FIELDS PROPERTIES -----

DISPLAY_NAME=sigma_0_ku
FIELD_GROUP=1
DISPLAY_MINVALUE=0.00000
DISPLAY_MAXVALUE=50.000
DISPLAY_CONTOUR=N
DISPLAY_SOLID_COLOR =Y
DISPLAY_COLORTABLE=DV
```

**Figure 29: Example 'display' parameter file**

You open the visualisation tool by typing:

**'BratDisplay.exe command\_file.par'**

### 8.3. Using the parameter files to process many datasets

A typical case in which using the parameter files will be much easier than using the GUI is when you want to process the same operation on all the altimetry satellite cycles or for a long series of them. Parameter files enable you to write a script that will process the same operation on a number of files.

You can either write the parameter file directly, or you can make the parameter file through the GUI, test it on one cycle and then modify it (right-click) by replacing the cycle number by a character that will be replaced consecutively by a list of cycle numbers through a script;

```
#!/usr/bin/env BratCreateZFYX
# SRC_DATA_DIR and CYCLE are environment variables that can be set in a shell # script

FILE=${SRC_DATA_DIR}/JA1_GDR_2PAP${CYCLE}_001.CNES
FILE=${SRC_DATA_DIR}/JA1_GDR_2PAP${CYCLE}_002.CNES
FILE=${SRC_DATA_DIR}/JA1_GDR_2PAP${CYCLE}_003.CNES

RECORD = data
VERBOSE = 2

ALIAS_NAME = SLA_JASON
ALIAS_VALUE = altitude - range_ku - model_dry_tropo_corr - inv_bar_corr -
(ocean_tide_solid + ocean_tide_equin + load_tide_solid) - solid_earth_tide - pole_tide -
sea_state_bias_ku - iono_corr_alt_ku - rad_wet_tropo_corr - mss

X = longitude
X_TYPE = longitude
X_NAME = Longitude
X_UNIT = DV
X_TITLE = Longitude
X_MIN = DV
X_MAX = DV
X_INTERVALS = 1800

Y = latitude
Y_TYPE = latitude
Y_NAME = Latitude
Y_UNIT = DV
Y_TITLE = Latitude
Y_MIN = DV
Y_MAX = DV
Y_INTERVALS = 900

# SLA_JASON is an alias see ALIAS_NAME and ALIAS_VALUE above
FIELD = ${SLA_JASON}
FIELD_TYPE = data
FIELD_NAME = SLA
FIELD_UNIT = m
FIELD_TITLE = Sea Level Anomalies - Cycle ${CYCLE}
FIELD_FILTER = LOESS_EXTRAPOLATE
X_LOESS_CUTOFF = 5
Y_LOESS_CUTOFF = 5

SELECT = is_bounded(-1.0, ${SLA_JASON}, 1.0)

OUTPUT = ${BRATHL_DATA_DIR}/JasonSLA${CYCLE}.nc
OUTPUT_TITLE = Jason - Cycle ${CYCLE}
```

**Figure 30: An example parameter file for creating output netCDF for several cycles (SLA from Jason-1 GDRs)**

```

REM Set the cycle number
SET CYCLE=109

REM Set the data source path
SET SRC_DATA_DIR=D:\data\gdr_jason\cycle_%CYCLE%

REM Launch 'BRAT create Z=F(X,Y)' process
BratCreateZFYX C:\BRAT\MyCmdPath\BratCreateZFYXJasonSLASample.par

REM ----

REM Set another cycle number
SET CYCLE=110

REM Set the data source path
SET SRC_DATA_DIR=D:\data\gdr_jason\cycle_%CYCLE%

REM Launch 'BRAT create Z=F(X,Y)' process
BratCreateZFYX C:\BRAT\MyCmdPath\BratCreateZFYXJasonSLASample.par

```

**Figure 31: An example script for DOS (to be inserted in a .bat file) to launch a parameter file over several cycles**

```

#!/bin/bash
# BratCreateZFYXJasonSLASample.sh

# Set the cycle number
export CYCLE=109

# Set the data source path
export SRC_DATA_DIR=/data/gdr_jason/cycle_%CYCLE%

# Launch 'BRAT create Z=F(X,Y)' process
BratCreateZFYX BRAT/MyCmdPath/BratCreateZFYXJasonSLASample.par

# ----

# Set the cycle number
export CYCLE=110

# Set the data source path
export SRC_DATA_DIR=/data/gdr_jason/cycle_%CYCLE%

# Launch 'BRAT create Z=F(X,Y)' process
BratCreateZFYX BRAT/MyCmdPath/BratCreateZFYXJasonSLASample.par

```

**Figure 32: An example Shell script for Linux for launching a parameter file over several cycles**

## 9. BRATHL APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACES (APIS)

Some functions of BRAT are not available through the GUI, but through C, Fortran, Python, IDL and MATLAB APIs. Note that for IDL and MATLAB under Linux and Mac OS you need to compile the API before being able to use them – they are not included in the binary distributions of BRAT.

### 9.1. Data reading function

BRATHL\_READDATA reads data from a set of files; each measurement for a data is a scalar value (a single number). It also gives statistics (e.g. a mean over a geographical area)

Possible arguments of this function are:

**[in] fileName:** file name string (one file) or file names array

**[in] recordName:** Name of the fields record (for netCDF files the recordName is 'data')

**[in] selection:** Expression involving data fields which has to be true to select returned data. (if the string is empty nothing is selected (in other words all of the data is taken))

**[in] dataExpressions:** Expression string (one expression) or expressions array applied to data fields to build the wanted value.

**[in] units:** Wanted unit for each expression (string (one unit) or units array).

(if empty string, no unit conversion is applied to the data of the corresponding expression. When a unit conversion has to be applied, the result of the expression is considered to be the base unit (SI). For example if the wanted unit is grammes/litre, the unit of the expression is supposed to be kilogrammes/m<sup>3</sup> (internally all data are converted to the basic unit of the actual fields unit which is coherent with the above assumption)).

**[in/out] results:** Data read. Must be an array (dim = number of dataExpressions) of values to read.

**[in] ignoreOutOfRange:** Skip excess data. 0=false, other = true

Must be *false* if 'statistics' is *true*.

**[in] statistics:** returns statistics on data instead of data themselves

0=false, other = true

If statistics is *true*, ignoreOutOfRange must be *false*.

The returned values (5 values) for each expression are:

- Count of valid data taken into account.

Invalid data are those which are equal to the default/missing value

- Mean of the valid data.
- Standard deviation of the valid data
- Minimum value of the valid data
- Maximum value of the valid data

**[in] defaultValue:** value to use for default/missing values

This is the value you want to indicate that a value is missing or invalid.

return 0 or error code.

Syntax: see annexes

- for IDL
- for MATLAB
- for Fortran
- for C
- for Python

## 9.2. Cycle/date conversion functions

Two functions are available to convert between cycle/pass and date.

Syntax: see annexes

- for IDL
- for MATLAB
- for Fortran
- for C
- for Python

BRATHL\_CYCLE2YMDHMSM Converts a cycle/pass into a date.

- Arguments of this function are:

**[in] mission:**

- 0 : Topex/Poseidon
- 1 : Jason-1
- 2 : ERS2
- 3 : Envisat
- 4 : ERS1-A
- 5 : ERS1-B
- 6 : GFO

**[in] cycle:** number of cycles

**[in] pass:** number of passes in the cycle

- Outputs are:

**[out]** dateYMDHMSM: date to convert

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2CYCLE Converts a date into a cycle/pass

- Arguments of this function are:

**[in] mission:** mission type :

- 0 : Topex/Poseidon
- 1 : Jason-1
- 2 : ERS2
- 3 : Envisat
- 4 : ERS1-A

5 : ERS1-B

6 : GFO

**[in] dateYMDHMSM:** date to convert

- Outputs are:

**[out] cycle:** number of cycles

**[out] pass:** number of passes in the cycle

## 9.3. Date conversion/computation function

A set of functions is available to convert between the different kinds of date formats:

- days-seconds-microseconds dates:
- Julian decimal dates:
- year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond dates:

Syntax: see annexes

- for IDL
- for MATLAB
- for Fortran
- for C
- for Python

BRATHL_DAYOFYEAR	Retrieves the day of year of a date
BRATHL_NOWYMDHMSM	Gets the current date/time
BRATHL_SETREFUSER1	Set user-defined reference dates
BRATHL_SETREFUSER2	Set user-defined reference dates
BRATHL_DIFFDSM	Computes the difference between two days-seconds-microseconds dates (date1 - date2) the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds
BRATHL_DIFFJULIAN	Computes the difference between two decimal Julian dates (date1 - date2) the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds
BRATHL_DIFFYMDHMSM	Computes the difference between two year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond dates (date1 - date2) the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds
BRATHL_DSM2JULIAN	Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a decimal Julian date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_DSM2SECONDS	Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into seconds, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_DSM2YMDHMSM	Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date Converts a decimal Julian date into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_JULIAN2DSM	

BRATHL_JULIAN2SECONDS	Converts a decimal Julian date into seconds, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_JULIAN2YMDHMSM	Converts a decimal Julian date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date
BRATHL_SECONDS2DSM	Converts seconds into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_SECONDS2JULIAN	Converts seconds into a decimal Julian date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_SECONDS2YMDHMSM	Converts seconds into a a decimal Julian date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_YMDHMSM2DSM	Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_YMDHMSM2JULIAN	Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a decimal Julian date, according to refDate parameter
BRATHL_YMDHMSM2SECONDS	Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into seconds, according to refDate parameter

## 9.4. Named structures

Several structures are also available, to represent the different kinds of date formats.

Syntax: see annexes

- for IDL
- for MATLAB
- for Fortran
- for C
- for Python

BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS:MS date structure  YEAR  MONTH  DAY  HOUR  MINUTE  SECOND  MUSECOND
BRATHL_DATEDSM	day/seconds/microseconds date structure  REFDATE reference date  DAYS numbers of days  SECONDS numbers of seconds  MUSECONDS numbers of microseconds  REFDATE is the reference date i.e :  0: 1950-01-01 00:00:00.0

1: 1958-01-01 00:00:00.0

2: 1985-01-01 00:00:00.0

3: 1990-01-01 00:00:00.0

4: 2000-01-01 00:00:00.0

5: user reference 1

6: user reference 2

values of 5 and 6 allow users to set two specific reference dates of their choice (see BRATHL\_SETREFUSER1 and BRATHL\_SETREFUSER2 functions)

BRATHL\_DATESECOND

decimal seconds date structure

REFDATEreference date - see :BRATHL\_DATEDSM

NBSECONDS decimal numbers of seconds  
(seconds.microseconds)

BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN

decimal Julian date structure

REFDATEreference date - see :BRATHL\_DATEDSM

JULIAN decimal Julian day

## 10. ANNEX A: LIST OF DATASETS READ BY BRAT

### 10.1. Cryosat product overview

*Table 5: 10.1. Cryosat product overview*

product type	description
SIR_LRM_1B	SIRAL L1B LRM product
SIR_SAR_1B	SIRAL L1B SAR mode product
SIR_SIN_1B	SIRAL L1B SARin mode product
SIR1LRM_0M	SIRAL MON-LRM/TRK product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2LRM_0M	SIRAL MON-LRM/TRK product (Rx2 channel)
SIR1SAR_0M	SIRAL MON-SAR product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2SAR_0M	SIRAL MON-SAR product (Rx2 channel)
SIR_SIN_0M	SIRAL MON-SARin product
SIR_SIC40M	SIRAL MON-CAL4 product
SIR1LRC11B	SIRAL CAL1-LRM product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2LRC11B	SIRAL CAL1-LRM product (Rx2 channel)
SIR1SAC11B	SIRAL CAL1-SAR product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2SAC11B	SIRAL CAL1-SAR product (Rx2 channel)
SIR_SIC11B	SIRAL CAL1-SARin product
SIR_SICC1B	SIRAL complex CAL1-SARin product
SIR1SAC21B	SIRAL CAL2-SAR product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2SAC21B	SIRAL CAL2-SAR product (Rx2 channel)
SIR1SIC21B	SIRAL CAL2-SARin product (Rx1 channel)
SIR2SIC21B	SIRAL CAL2-SARin product (Rx2 channel)
SIR_LRM_2_	SIRAL L2 product from LRM processing
SIR_FDM_2_	SIRAL L2 product from fast delivery ocean processing
SIR_SIN_2_	SIRAL L2 product from SARin processing
SIR_SID_2_	SIRAL L2 product from SARin degraded processing
SIR_SAR_2A	SIRAL L2 product from SAR step 1 processing
SIR_SAR_2B	SIRAL L2 product from SAR step 2 processing
SIR_GDR_2A	SIRAL L2 consolidated product including SAR step 1 data (SIR_SAR_2A)
SIR_GDR_2B	SIRAL L2 consolidated product including SAR step 2 data (SIR_SAR_2B)
SIR_LRMI2_	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from LRM processing
SIR_FDMI2_	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from fast delivery ocean processing
SIR_SINI2_	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from SARin processing
SIR_SIDI2_	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from SARin degraded processing
SIR_SARI2A	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from SAR step 1 processing
SIR_SARI2B	SIRAL intermediate L2 product from SAR step 2 processing

### 10.2. Cryosat Ocean products overview

*Table 6: Cryosat Ocean products overview*

product type	description
SIR_IOP_1B	Interim L1B Ocean Product
SIR_GOP_1B	Geophysical L1B Ocean Product
SIR_IOP_2_	Interim L2 Ocean Product

product type	description
SIR_GOP_2_	Geophysical L2 Ocean Product

## 10.3. Jason-2 product overview

*Table 7: Jason-2 product overview*

product type	description
JA2_OPN_2P	The Operational Geophysical Data Record (OGDR), produced on a NRT basis
JA2_OPR_2P	The reduced Operational Geophysical Data Record(SSHA-OGDR), produced on a NRT basis
JA2_IPN_2P	The Interim Geophysical Data Record (IGDR)
JA2_IPR_2P	The reduced Interim Geophysical Data Record (SSHA-IGDR), produced on a NRT basis
JA2_IPS_2P	The Sensor Interim Geophysical Data Record (SIGDR)
JA2_GPN_2P	The Geophysical Data Record (GDR)
JA2_GPR_2P	The reduced Geophysical Data Record (SSHA-GDR), produced on a NRT basis
JA2_GPS_2P	The Sensor Geophysical Data Record (SGDR)

## 10.4. Envisat product overview

*Table 8: Envisat product overview*

product type	description
RA2_FGD_2P	RA-2 Fast Delivery Geophysical Data Record
RA2_GDR_2P	RA-2 Geophysical Data Record
RA2_IDG_2P	RA-2 Intermediate Geophysical Data Record
RA2_MWS_2P	RA-2 Sensor Data Record
RA2_WWV_2P	RA-2 wind/wave product for Meteo Users

## 10.5. Jason-1 product overview

*Table 9: Jason-1 product overview*

product type	description
JA1 OSD 2P	The Operational Sensor Data Record (OSDR), produced on a NRT basis
JA1 IGD 2P	The Interim Geophysical Data Record (IGDR)
JA1 GDR 2P	The Geophysical Data Record (GDR)
JA1 SDR 2P	The Sensor Geophysical Data Record (SGDR)

## 10.6. Topex/Poseidon product overview

*Table 10: Topex/Poseidon radar altimetry products*

product type	description
MGDR_cycle_header_File	Merged GDR Topex/Poseidon cycle header file
MGDR_pass_file	Merged GDR Topex/Poseidon pass file
MGDR_crossover_point_file	Merged GDR Topex/Poseidon crossover point file (XNG)
SDR_pass_file	SDR Topex/Poseidon pass file

## 10.7. ERS-1 and 2 product overview

*Table 11: ERS-1 and ERS-2 radar altimetry products*

product type	description
OPR_pass_file	Same as the off-line intermediate product but enhanced with all geophysical corrections and precise orbit altitude.
URA	Radar Altimeter Fast delivery
WAP	Radar Altimeter Waveform product

## 10.8. GFO product overview

*Table 12: GFO product overview*

product type	description
GDR	The GDR is generated from GFO Sensor Data Records (SDRs), precise laser orbit ephemerides provided by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Raytheon ITSS, environmental corrections, and ancillary geophysical variables.

## 10.9. PODAAC product overview

*Table 13: Physical Oceanography Distributed Active Archive Center radar altimetry products for Jason-1 and Topex/Poseidon*

product type	description
J1SSHA_CYCLE_HEADER_FILE	The PODAAC JASON-1 SSHA cycle header file
TPSSHA_CYCLE_HEADER_FILE	The PODAAC TOPEX/POSEIDON SSHA cycle header file
J1SSHA_PASS_FILE	The PODAAC JASON-1 SSHA pass file
TPSSHA_PASS_FILE	The PODAAC TOPEX/POSEIDON SSHA pass file
J1SSHA_ATG_FILE	The PODAAC JASON-1 Along Track Gridded SSHA file
TPSSHA_ATG_FILE	The PODAAC TOPEX/POSEIDON Along Track Gridded SSHA file

## 10.10. River and Lake product overview

*Table 14: ENVISAT-ERS Exploitation River and Lake Products*

product type	description
RLH	River/Lake Hydrology Product
RLA	River/Lake Altimetry Product

## 10.11. NetCDF products

NetCDF products are self describing products.

This means that when a netCDF file is opened one can retrieve the product structure from the file itself. For this reason, BRAT will not store fixed product format descriptions for HDF files in the Data Dictionary (you will therefore also not find netCDF product format descriptions in this documentation). What BRAT will do is use the underlying netCDF library to retrieve the product format dynamically once an netCDF file is opened. Based on this format BRAT will create, on the fly, a mapping of the HDF product structure to one that is based on the Data Dictionary data types

However, to be properly interpreted in the toolbox, a HDF product needs a description module to be added.

For example, in order to (really) read a netCDF files we need to:

1. Access to netCDF attributes
2. Identify default/missing values (see `_FillValue` standard attribute)
3. Convert data to its actual value (not the value stored in file): see `scale_factor` and `add_offset` standard attributes.
4. Interpret the structure of file to compute actual values of data (and not solely returning the netCDF variables values 'as is').
5. Avoid making available variables belonging to data structure (which are not the data themselves)

### **10.11.1. Aviso Altimetry data in netCDF**

**Table 15: Aviso Altimetry data in netCDF**

product type	description
NRT- or DT-MSLA (h)	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Maps of sea level anomalies (gridded)
NRT- or DT-MSLA (uv)	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Geostrophic velocities associated to the Maps of sea level anomalies (gridded)
NRT- or DT-MSLA (err)	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Maps of sea level anomalies Formal mapping error (gridded)
NRT- or DT-SLA	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Sea level anomalies (along-track)
NRT- or DT-NRT- or DT-MADT (h)	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Maps of absolute dynamic topography (gridded)
NRT- or DT-MADT (uv)	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Geostrophic velocities associated to the Maps of absolute dynamic topography (gridded)
NRT- or DT-ADT	Ssalto/Duacs multimission Near real-time or Delayed time Absolute dynamic topography (along-track)
Monomission DT-SLA	Delayed time Sea level anomalies (along-track)
Monomission DT-CorSSH	Delayed time Corrected sea surface height (along-track)
NRT-MSWH	Near real-time Maps of Significant wave height (gridded)
NRT-MWind	Near real-time Maps of Wind speed modulus (gridded)

### **10.11.2. ERS REAPER data in netCDF**

**Table 16: ERS REAPER data in netCDF**

product type	description
ERS_ALT_2	REAPER L2 GDR Product
ERS_ALT_2S	REAPER L2 SGDR Product (GDR with echo waveforms)
ERS_ALT_2M	REAPER L2 Meteo Product (reduced 1Hz meteo product)

### 10.11.3. Sentinel 3 data in netCDF

Table 17: Sentinel 3 data in netCDF

product type	description
SR_1_SRA_____	Echos parameters for LRM, PLRM and SAR mode (resolution 20Hz)
SR_1_CAL_____	Calibration parameters for LRM and SAR mode
SR_2_LAN_____	1-Hz and 20-Hz Ku and C bands parameters (LRM/SAR/PLRM), waveforms. Over Land
SR_2_WAT_____	1-Hz and 20-Hz Ku and C bands parameters (LRM/SAR/PLRM), waveforms. Over Water

## 11. ANNEX B: Y=F(X) PARAMETER FILE KEYS

NOTE: The following table of parameter file keyword help can be always be obtained by calling: "BratCreateYFX -k".

<b>FILE</b>	Type : Str Count : [1-n]  Input file name.
<b>RECORD</b>	Type : Str Count : 1  Record set name to take into account for a file.
<b>OUTPUT</b>	Type : Str Count : 1  Name of created/modified file.
<b>OUTPUT_TITLE</b>	Type : Str Count : [0-1]  Title of created/modified file (string describing the content and which should appear as a graphic title, for example).  (Default="")
<b>SELECT</b>	Type : Expr Count : [0-n]  True for record values selected.  (Default=1)
<b>FIELD</b>	Type : Expr Count : [1-20]=X  Expression of fields of *RECORD* to take into account.
<b>FIELD_NAME</b>	Type : Name Count : X  Name of the *FIELD* data
<b>FIELD_TYPE</b>	Type : KW1 Count : X  Type of *FIELD* data.
<b>FIELD_UNIT</b>	Type : Unit Count : X  Unit of *FIELD* expression.
<b>FIELD_TITLE</b>	Type : Str Count : X  Long name describing *FIELD*. The one which should appear in graphics on axis or legends, for example.

**DATA\_MODE**

Type : KW2 Count : [0-1]

Keyword to indicate how data are stored/computed.

(Default=MEAN)

**X**

Type : Expr Count : 1

Expression of fields of \*RECORD\* to take into account.

**X\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : 1

Name of the \*X\* data

**X\_TYPE**

Type : KW1 Count : 1

Type of \*X\* data (normally X, T or longitude).

**X\_UNIT**

Type : Unit Count : 1

Unit of \*X\* expression

**X\_TITLE**

Type : Str Count : 1

Long name describing \*X\*. The one which should appearin graphics on axis or legends, for example.

**ALIAS\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : [0-n]=N

Name of an alias. An alias is a value which can be used anywhere in another value of field by mean of %{{NAME}} construct. Names are case sensitive.If a name reference (%{{XXX}}) does not correspond to an actually defined alias, the expansion is an empty string.

(Default=None)

**ALIAS\_VALUE**

Type : Str Count : N

The value of the alias. ALIAS\_VALUE keyword must have at least as many occurences as the ALIAS\_NAME one.

**VERBOSE**

Type : Int Count : [0-1]

Amount of output: 0=None...5=Debug.

(Default=0)

=====

Description of types:

**Name**String beginning with a letter and containing only letters, digits and  
'\_'**Int**

Integer

**Expr**

Combination of fields of the current record.

An expression which can contain function calls like trigonometric, conversion, test...

**Str**

String. Leading and trailing blanks are ignored.

**Unit**

Unit string conforming to Udunits package and the special keyword 'DATE' which means that the data is a date.

**KW1**

Keywords: X/Y/Z/T/Latitude/Longitude/Data

**KW2**

Keywords: FIRST/LAST/MIN/MAX/MEAN/STDDEV/COUNT

## 12. ANNEX C: Z=F(X,Y) PARAMETER FILE KEYS

NOTE: The following table of parameter file keyword help can be always be obtained by calling:  
 "BratCreateZXY -k"

<b>FILE</b>	Type : Str Count : [1-n]  Input file name.
<b>OUTPUT</b>	Type : Str Count : 1  Name of created/modified file.
<b>OUTPUT_TITLE</b>	Type : Str Count : [0-1]  Title of created/modified file (string describing the content and which should appear as a graphic title, for example).  (Default="")
<b>SELECT</b>	Type : Expr Count : [0-n]  True for record values selected.  (Default=1)
<b>RECORD</b>	Type : Str Count : 1  Record set name to take into account for a file.
<b>DATA_MODE</b>	Type : KW2 Count : [0-1]  Keyword to indicate how data are stored/computed.  (Default=MEAN)
<b>POSITION_MODE</b>	Type : KW3 Count : [0-1]  How position is computed.  (Default=NEAREST)
<b>OUTSIDE_MODE</b>	Type : KW4 Count : [0-1]  How data outside limits are managed.  (Default=STRICT)
<b>X</b>	Type : Expr Count : 1  Expression of fields of *RECORD* to take into account.
<b>X_NAME</b>	Type : Name Count : 1  Name of the *X* data

**X\_TYPE**

Type : KW1 Count : 1

Type of \*X\* data (normally X, T or longitude).

**X\_UNIT**

Type : Unit Count : 1

Unit of \*X\* expression

**X\_TITLE**

Type : Str Count : 1

Long name describing \*X\*. The one which should appear in graphics on axis or legends, for example.

**X\_INTERVALS**

Type : Int Count : 1

Number of intervals between Min and Max for \*X\*.

(Default=180 for lat 360 for lon)

**X\_MIN**

Type : Flt Count : 1

Min value for \*X\* expression storage.

(Default=-90 for lat, -180 for lon)

**X\_MAX**

Type : Flt Count : 1

Max value for \*X\* expression storage.

(Default=90 for lat, 180 for lon)

**X\_LOESS\_CUTOFF**

Type : Int Count : 1

Distance (in dots) where LOESS filter reaches 0 along X axis. Must be an odd integer. If 1 or 0, Distance computation is disabled. Needed only if at least one filter is asked.

(Default=0)

**Y**

Type : Expr Count : 1

Expression of fields of \*RECORD\* to take into account.

**Y\_INTERVALS**

Type : Int Count : 1

Number of intervals between Min and Max for \*Y\*.

(Default=180 for lat 360 for lon)

**Y\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : 1

Name of the \*Y\* data.

**Y\_TYPE**

Type : KW1 Count : 1

Type of \*Y\* data (normally X, T or longitude).

**Y\_UNIT**

Type : Unit Count : 1

Unit of \*Y\* expression.

**Y\_TITLE**

Type : Str Count : 1

Long name describing \*Y\*. The one which should appearin graphics on axis or legends, for example.

**Y\_MIN**

Type : Flt Count : 1

Min value for \*Y\* expression storage.

(Default=-90 for lat, -180 for lon)

**Y\_MAX**

Type : Flt Count : 1

Max value for \*Y\* expression storage.

(Default=90 for lat, 180 for lon)

**Y\_LOESS\_CUTOFF**

Type : Int Count : 1

Distance (in dots) where LOESS filter reaches 0 along Y axis. Must be an odd integer. If 1 or 0, Distance computation is disabled. Needed only if at least one filter is asked.

(Default=0)

**FIELD**

Type : Expr Count : [1-20]=X

Expression of fields of \*RECORD\* to take into account.

**FIELD\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : X

Name of the \*FIELD\* data

**FIELD\_TYPE**

Type : KW1 Count : X

Type of \*FIELD\* data.

**FIELD\_UNIT**

Type : Unit Count : X

Unit of \*FIELD\* expression.

**FIELD\_TITLE**

Type : Str Count : X

Long name describing \*FIELD\*. The one which should appear in graphics on axis or legends, for example.

**FIELD\_FILTER**

Type : KS1 Count : X

How to filter the data.

**ALIAS\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : [0-n]=N

Name of an alias. An alias is a value which can be used anywhere in another value of field by mean of `%{NAME}` construct. Names are case sensitive. If a name reference (`%{XXX}`) does not correspond to an actually defined alias, the expansion is an empty string.

(Default=None)

**ALIAS\_VALUE**

Type : Str Count : N

The value of the alias. ALIAS\_VALUE keyword must have at least as many occurrences as the ALIAS\_NAME one.

**VERBOSE**

Type : Int Count : [0-1]

Amount of output: 0=None...5=Debug.

(Default=0)

=====

Description of types:

**Name**

String beginning with a letter and containing only letters, digits and  
' '  
'\_'

**Flt**

Floating point number

**Int**

Integer

**Expr**

Combination of fields of the current record.

An expression which can contain function calls like trigonometric, conversion, test...

**Str**

String. Leading and trailing blanks are ignored.

**Unit**

Unit string conforming to Udunits package and the special keyword 'DATE' which means that the data is a date.

**KW1**

Keywords: X/Y/Z/T/Latitude/Longitude/Data

**KW2**

Keywords: FIRST/LAST/MIN/MAX/MEAN/STDDEV/COUNT

**KW3**

Keywords: EXACT/NEAREST

EXACT: Measures which are exactly on boundaries (grid lines) are kept others are ignored

NEAREST: Get the nearest boundary.

**KW4**

Keywords: STRICT/RELAXED/BLACK\_HOLE

STRICT: Measure outside limits are ignored

RELAXED: Measure outside limits are ignored if they are farther than a half step from the limit.

BLACK\_HOLE: Everything outside the limit is considered to be on the limit.

**KS1**

Set of keywords from: NONE, LOESS\_SMOOTH, LOESS\_EXTRAPOLATE, LOESS (LOESS means LOESS\_SMOOTH and LOESS\_EXTRAPOLATE)

## 13. ANNEX D: DISPLAY PARAMETER FILE KEYS

NOTE: The following table of parameter file keyword help can be always be obtained by calling:  
"BratDisplay -k".

<b>FILE</b>	Type : Str Count : [1-n] Input file name.
<b>FIELD</b>	Type : Expr Count : [1-23]=X Expression of fields of *RECORD* to take into account.
<b>FIELD_GROUP</b>	Type : Int Count : X Group id from where belongs *FIELD*. generally used to group many fields in one plot.
<b>DISPLAY_PROPERTIES</b>	Type : Bool Count : [0-1] Indicates if property panel is shown. (Default=No)
<b>DISPLAY_TITLE</b>	Type : Str Count : [0-1] Title of the plot to be displayed. (Default="")
<b>DISPLAY_ANIMATIONBAR</b>	Type : Bool Count : [0-1] Keyword to indicate if property panel is shown. (Default=No)
<b>DISPLAY_COLORBAR</b>	Type : Bool Count : [0-1] Keyword to indicate if color bar (legend) is shown. (Default=Yes)
<b>DISPLAY_CENTERLAT</b>	Type : Flt Count : [0-1] Latitude of the projection's center point. (Default=0)
<b>DISPLAY_CENTERLON</b>	Type : Flt Count : [0-1] Longitude of the projection's center point. (Default=0)

**DISPLAY\_PROJECTION**

Type : KW9 Count : [0-1]

Projection to use for mapping the world globe.  
(Default=3D)

**DISPLAY\_COASTRESOLUTION**

Type : KW6 Count : [0-1]

Resolution of the coast line drawn on the map.  
Recommended value: low.  
(Default=low)

**DISPLAY\_ZOOM\_LON1**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Zoom area west side.  
(Default=-180)

**DISPLAY\_ZOOM\_LON2**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Zoom area east side.  
(Default=180)

**DISPLAY\_ZOOM\_LAT1**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Zoom area south side.  
(Default=-90)

**DISPLAY\_ZOOM\_LAT2**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Zoom area north side.  
(Default=90)

**DISPLAY\_GROUPBY\_FILE**

Type : Bool Count : [0-1]

For world plot. When several files are in input, this parameter indicates if fields are displayed in the same plot (group field by file) or in different plots (one plot by file).  
(Default=Yes)

**DISPLAY\_XMINVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Minimum X coordinate value to use in XY plot.  
(Default=min of data values for X axis)

**DISPLAY\_XMAXVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Maximum X coordinate value to use in XY plot.  
(Default=max of data values for X axis)

**DISPLAY\_YMINVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Minimum Y coordinate value to use in XY plot.  
(Default=min of data values for Y axis)

**DISPLAY\_YMAXVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : [0-1]

Maximum Y coordinate value to use in XY plot.  
(Default=max of data values for Y axis)

**DISPLAY\_XLABEL**

Type : Str Count : [0-1]

X axis label to be displayed.  
(Default=field title or field name)

**DISPLAY\_YLABEL**

Type : Str Count : [0-1]

Y axis label to be displayed.  
(Default=field title or field name)

**DISPLAY\_XTICKS**

Type : Int Count : [0-1]

Number of ticks for the X axis.  
(Default=6)

**DISPLAY\_YTICKS**

Type : Int Count : [0-1]

Number of ticks for the Y axis.  
(Default=6)

**DISPLAY\_NAME**

Type : Str Count : [0-n]=W

Field name to be displayed.

**DISPLAY\_OPACITY**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Opacity of the color value map image:  
1.0 color is totally opaque  
0.0 is completely transparent.  
(Default=0.7)

**DISPLAY\_MINVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Minimum color table value to use in plot.  
(Default=min of data values)

**DISPLAY\_MAXVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Maximum color table value to use in plot.  
(Default=max of data values)

**DISPLAY\_NUMCOLORLABELS**

Type : Int Count : 0 or W

Number of labels shown on the plot's color bar.  
(Default=2)

**DISPLAY\_COLORTABLE**

Type : Str Count : 0 or W

Name of a predefined color table:

Aerosol  
Blackbody  
BlackToWhite  
Cloud  
Ozone  
GreenToRed  
Rainbow  
RedToGreen  
WhiteToBlack

or name of a file containing the color table definition  
(absolute or relative path).

(Default=Aerosol)

**DISPLAY\_COLORCURVE**

Type : KW5 Count : 0 or W

Set the color table on a specific curve.

(Default=Linear)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if the contour layer of the field is shown or not.

(Default=No)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_NUMBER**

Type : Int Count : 0 or W

Number of contour lines to generate

(equally spaced contour values between specified range  
See DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_MINVALUE and  
DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_MAXVALUE).

(Default=5)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_LABEL**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicate if the contour labels (value) are shown or not.

(Default=No)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_LABEL\_NUMBER**

Type : Int Count : 0 or W

Number of labels on each contour.

(Default=1)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_MINVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Minimum value to use to contour calculation.

Default values are the same as the color scale one.

(Default=min of data values)

**DISPLAY\_CONTOUR\_MAXVALUE**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Maximum value to use to contour calculation.

Default values are the same as the color scale one.

(Default=max of data values)

**DISPLAY\_SOLID\_COLOR**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if color layer of the field is shown or not.

(Default=Yes)

**DISPLAY\_EAST\_COMPONENT**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if this field is the East component of a vector plot.

(Default=No)

**DISPLAY\_NORTH\_COMPONENT**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if this field is the North component of a vector plot.

(Default=No)

**DISPLAY\_COLOR**

Type : KW7 Count : 0 or W

Color name of the XY plot field.

(Default=random color)

**DISPLAY\_POINTS**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if points are displayed in a XY plot(for the field).

(Default=No)

**DISPLAY\_LINES**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if line is displayed in a XY plot (for the field).

(Default=Yes)

**DISPLAY\_POINTSIZE**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Size of the points (XY plot, for the field).  
 (Default=1.0)

**DISPLAY\_LINEWIDTH**

Type : Flt Count : 0 or W

Width of the line (XY plot, for the field).  
 (Default=0.8)

**DISPLAY\_STIPPLEPATTERN**

Type : KW10 Count : 0 or W

Stipple pattern for the line (field) (XY plot).  
 (Default=Full)

**DISPLAY\_POINTGLYPH**

Type : KW8 Count : 0 or W

Glyph of the points (field) (XY plot).  
 (Default=Circle)

**DISPLAY\_POINTFILLED**

Type : Bool Count : 0 or W

Indicates if points are filled or not.  
 (Default=Yes)

**ALIAS\_NAME**

Type : Name Count : [0-n]=N

Name of an alias. An alias is a value which can be used anywhere in another value of field by mean of %{{NAME}} construct. Names are case sensitive. If a name reference (%{{XXX}}) does not correspond to an actually defined alias, the expansion is an empty string.  
 (Default=None)

**ALIAS\_VALUE**

Type : Str Count : N

The value of the alias. ALIAS\_VALUE keyword must have atleast as many occurrences as the ALIAS\_NAME one.

**VERBOSE**

Type : Int Count : [0-1]

Amount of output: 0=None...5=Debug.  
 (Default=0)

---

Description of types:

**Name**

String beginning with a letter and containing only letters,digits and

'\_'

**Bool**

Boolean

true if : YES/Y/TRUE/T/OUI/O/VRAI/V/1

false if : NO/N/FALSE/F/NON/N/FAUX/0

**Flt**

Floating point number

**Int**

Integer

**Expr**

Combination of fields of the current record.

An expression which can contain function calls like trigonometric, conversion, test...

**Str**

String. Leading and trailing blanks are ignored.

**KW5**

Keywords: cosine, linear, sqrt (square root)

**KW6**

Keywords: In increasing resolution: crude, low, intermediate, full

**KW7**

Keywords: AQUAMARINE, BLACK, BLUE, BLUE VIOLET, BROWN, CADET BLUE, CORAL, CORNFLOWER BLUE, CYAN, DARK GREY, DARK GREEN, DARK OLIVE GREEN, DARK ORCHID, DARK SLATE BLUE, DARK SLATE GREY, DARK TURQUOISE, DIM GREY, FIREBRICK, FOREST GREEN, GOLD, GOLDENROD, GREY, GREEN, GREEN YELLOW, INDIAN RED, KHAKI, LIGHT BLUE, LIGHT GREY, LIGHT STEEL BLUE, LIME GREEN, MAGENTA, MAROON, MEDIUM AQUAMARINE, MEDIUM BLUE, MEDIUM FOREST GREEN, MEDIUM GOLDENROD, MEDIUM ORCHID, MEDIUM SEA GREEN, MEDIUM SLATE BLUE, MEDIUM SPRING GREEN, MEDIUM TURQUOISE, MEDIUM VIOLET RED, MIDNIGHT BLUE, NAVY, ORANGE, ORANGE RED, ORCHID, PALE GREEN, PINK, PLUM, PURPLE, RED, SALMON, SEA GREEN, SIENNA, SKY BLUE, SLATE BLUE, SPRING GREEN, STEEL BLUE, TAN, THISTLE, TURQUOISE, VIOLET, VIOLET RED, WHEAT, WHITE, YELLOW, YELLOW GREEN.

**KW8**

Keywords: ARROW, CIRCLE, CROSS, DASH, DIAMOND, HOOKEDARROW, SQUARE, THICKARROW, THICKCROSS, TRIANGLE

**KW9**

Keywords: 3D, Azimuthal Equidistant, Lambert Cylindrical, Lambert Azimuthal, Mercator, Mollweide, Plate Caree, Robinson

**KW10**

Keywords: DASHTINY, DASH, DASHDOT, DOT, FULL

## 14. ANNEX E: BRATHL-MATLAB API

The BRATHL-MATLAB API consists of just a handful of MATLAB structures and functions.

=====

structures

=====

BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM = 0  
BRATHL\_DATEDSM = 1  
BRATHL\_DATESECOND = 2  
BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN = 3

To create a structure, use BRATHL\_CREATESTRUCT (see description below)

BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM structure

-----  
This structure represents a YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS:MS date structure :

YEAR  
MONTH  
DAY  
HOUR  
MINUTE  
SECOND  
MUSECOND

Example :

MyDate=BRATHL\_CREATESTRUCT(0)

MyDate.YEAR=2003  
MyDate.MONTH=12  
MyDate.DAY=5  
MyDate.HOUR=18  
MyDate.MINUTE=0  
MyDate.SECOND=21  
MyDate.MUSECOND=1069

## BRATHL\_DATEDSM structure

-----  
 This structure represents a day/seconds/microseconds date structure:

REFDATE	reference date
DAYS	numbers of days
SECONDS	numbers of seconds
MUSECONDS	numbers of microseconds

REFDATE is the reference date i.e :

- 0: 1950-01-01 00:00:00.0
- 1: 1958-01-01 00:00:00.0
- 2: 1985-01-01 00:00:00.0
- 3: 1990-01-01 00:00:00.0
- 4: 2000-01-01 00:00:00.0
- 5: user reference 1
- 6: user reference 2

values of 5 and 6 allow the user to set two specifics reference date of his choice  
 (see BRATHL\_SETREFUSER1 and BRATHL\_SETREFUSER2 functions)

Example:

```
MyDate=BRATHL_CREATESTRUCT(1)
```

```
MyDate.REFDATE=3
MyDate.DAYS=423
MyDate.SECONDS=5
MyDate.MUSECONDS=0
```

## BRATHL\_DATESECONDS structure

-----  
 This structure represents a decimal seconds date structure:

REFDATE	reference date - see :BRATHL_DATEDSM
NBSECONDS	decimal numbers of seconds (seconds.microseconds)

Example:

```
MyDate=BRATHL_CREATESTRUCT(2)
```

```
MyDate.REFDATE=0
MyDate.NBSECONDS=56236.0253
```

#### BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN structure

---

This structure represents a decimal julian date structure:

REFDATE	reference date - see :BRATHL_DATEDSM
JULIAN	decimal julian day

Example:

```
MyDate=BRATHL_CREATESTRUCT(3)
```

```
MyDate.REFDATE=0
MyDate.JULIAN=123.569
```

---

#### Functions

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---

#### structure creation functions

---

BRATHL\_CREATESTRUCT

---

#### Date conversion/computation functions

---

BRATHL\_DAYOFYEAR

BRATHL\_DIFFDSM

BRATHL\_DIFFJULIAN

BRATHL\_DIFFYMDHMSM

BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_DSM2SECONDS

BRATHL\_DSM2YMDHMSM

BRATHL\_JULIAN2DSM

BRATHL\_JULIAN2SECONDS

BRATHL\_JULIAN2YMDHMSM

BRATHL\_SECONDS2DSM

BRATHL\_SECONDS2JULIAN

BRATHL\_SECONDS2YMDHMSM

BRATHL\_NOWYMDHMSM

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2DSM

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2SECONDS

BRATHL\_SETREFUSER1

BRATHL\_SETREFUSER2

=====

Cycle/date conversion functions

=====

To convert cycle <-> date, these functions use an ascii parameter file (ascii file) with records :

field 1 : Name of the mission

field 2 : Cycle reference

field 3 : Pass reference

field 4 : Reference date in decimal julian day

Each field has to be separated by, at least, a non-numeric character

The file can contained several records for a same mission.

Only the field with the greatest date is taken into account

You can add records.

You can add comments, commented lines start by '#' character.

If the file doesn't exist, default values are:

Name	Cycle	Pass	Reference date
Jason-1	99	230	19987.9081795
Topex/Poseidon	442	230	19987.9127535
ERS2	66	598	18831.768334
ERS1-A	15	1	15636.938955

ERS1-B	42	108	16538.6732895
ENVISAT	30	579	19986.106016

BRATHL\_CYCLE2YMDHMSM

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2CYCLE

BRATHL\_DAYOFYEAR

---

Retrieves the day of year of a date

dayOfYear = BRATHL\_DAYOFYEAR(BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM)

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date

[out] dayOfYear : day of year of the date parameter

Example:

MyDate={BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM}

MyDate.YEAR=2003

MyDate.MONTH=12

MyDate.DAY=5

MyDate.HOUR=18

MyDate.MINUTE=0

MyDate.SECOND=21

MyDate.MUSECOND=1069

dayOfYear=0L

r = BRATHL\_DAYOFYEAR(MyDate, dayOfYear)

print, r, dayOfYear

BRATHL\_DIFFDSM

---

Computes the difference between two dates (date1 - date2)

the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds

BRATHL\_DIFFDSM(BRATHL\_DATEDSM date1, BRATHL\_DATEDSM date2, DOUBLE diff)

[in] date1

[in] date2  
[out] diff : difference in seconds (date1 - date2)

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example:

```
d1={BRATHL_DATEDSM}
```

```
d1.REFDATE=3
```

```
d1.DAYS=423
```

```
d1.SECONDS=5
```

```
d1.MUSECONDS=0
```

```
d2={BRATHL_DATEDSM}
```

```
d2.REFDATE=2
```

```
d2.DAYS=36
```

```
d2.SECONDS=54
```

```
d2.MUSECONDS=2536
```

```
diff = 0.0D
```

```
r = BRATHL_DIFFYMDHMSM(d1, d2, diff)
```

```
print, r, diff
```

BRATHL\_DIFFJULIAN

---

Computes the difference between two dates (date1 - date2)

the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds

BRATHL\_DIFFJULIAN(BRATHL\_DIFFJULIAN date1, BRATHL\_DIFFJULIAN date2, DOUBLE diff)

[in] date1  
[in] date2  
[out] diff : difference in seconds (date1 - date2)

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DIFFDSM

**BRATHL\_DIFFYMDHMSM**

-----  
Computes the difference between two dates (date1 - date2)  
the result is expressed in a decimal number of seconds

BRATHL\_DIFFYMDHMSM(BRATHL\_DIFFYMDHMSM date1, BRATHL\_DIFFYMDHMSM date2, DOUBLE diff)

[in] date1  
[in] date2  
[out] diff : difference in seconds (date1 - date2)

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DIFFDSM

**BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN**

-----  
Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter

BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN(BRATHL\_DATEDSM dateDSM, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian);

[in] dateDSM : date to convert  
[in] refDate : date reference conversion  
[out] dateJulian : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example :

dIn={BRATHL\_DATEDSM}

dIn.REFDATE=3  
dIn.DAYS=423  
dIn.SECONDS=5  
dIn.MUSECONDS=0

dOut={BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN}

refDateDestination = 0

```
r = BRATHL_DSM2JULIAN(dIn, refDateDestination, dOut)
print, r, dOut.REFDATE, dOut.JULIAN
```

## BRATHL\_DSM2SECONDS

Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into secnods, according to refDate parameter

```
BRATHL_DSM2SECONDS(BRATHL_DATEDSM      dateDSM,      INT      refDate,      BRATHL_DATESECOND
dateSeconds);
```

[in] dateDSM : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateSeconds : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

## BRATHL\_DSM2YMDHMSM

Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date

```
BRATHL_DSM2YMDHMSM(BRATHL_DATEDSM dateDSM, BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM);
```

[in] dateDSM : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateYMDHMSM : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example:

```
dIn={BRATHL_DATEDSM}
```

```
dIn.REFDATE=3
```

```
dIn.DAYS=423
```

```
dIn.SECONDS=5
```

```
dIn.MUSECONDS=0
```

```
dOut={BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM}
```

refDateDestination = 0

r = BRATHL\_DSM2YMDHMSM(dIn, dOut)

print, r, dOut.YEAR, dOut.JULIAN, dOut.MONTH, dOut.DAY, dOut.HOUR, dOut.MINUTE, dOut.SECOND,  
dOut.MUSECOND

BRATHL\_JULIAN2DSM

-----  
Converts a decimal julian date into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter

BRATHL\_JULIAN2DSM(BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEDSM dateDSM);

[in] dateJulian : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateDSM : result of conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

BRATHL\_DSM2YMDHMSM(BRATHL\_DATEDSM dateDSM, BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM);

[in] dateDSM : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateYMDHMSM : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_JULIAN2SECONDS

-----  
Converts a decimal julian date into seconds, according to refDate parameter

BRATHL\_JULIAN2SECONDS(BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATESECOND dateSeconds)

[in] dateJulian : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateSeconds : result of conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

**BRATHL\_JULIAN2YMDHMSM**

Converts a decimal julian date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date

**BRATHL\_JULIAN2YMDHMSM(BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian, BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM);**

[in] dateJulian : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateYMDHMSM : result of conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2YMDHMSM

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2DSM**

Converts seconds into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2DSM(BRATHL\_DATESECOND dateSeconds, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEDSM dateDSM);**

[in] dateSeconds : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateDSM : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2JULIAN**

Converts seconds into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2JULIAN(BRATHL\_DATESECOND dateSeconds, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian)**

[in] dateSeconds : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateJulian : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2YMDHMSM**

---

Converts seconds into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter

**BRATHL\_SECONDS2YMDHMSM(BRATHL\_DATESECOND dateSeconds, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian)**

[in] dateSeconds : date to convert

[in] refDate : date reference conversion

[out] dateJulian : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

**BRATHL\_NOWYMDHMSM**

---

Gets the current date/time,

**LIBRATHL\_API int32\_t brathl\_NowYMDHMSM(brathl\_DateYMDHMSM \*dateYMDHMSM);**

[out] dateYMDHMSM : current date/time

**BRATHL\_NOWYMDHMSM(BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM)**

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

dOut={BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM}

r = BRATHL\_NOWYMDHMSM(dOut)

print, r, dOut.YEAR, dOut.JULIAN, dOut.MONTH, dOut.DAY, dOut.HOUR, dOut.MINUTE, dOut.SECOND, dOut.MUSECOND

**BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2DSM**

---

Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter

**BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2DSM(BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEDSM dateDSM)**

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date to convert  
[in] refDate : date reference conversion  
[out] dateDSM : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2JULIAN

-----  
Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2JULIAN(BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATEJULIAN dateJulian)

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date to convert  
[in] refDate : date reference conversion  
[out] dateJulian : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2SECONDS

-----  
Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a seconds, according to refDate parameter

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2SECONDS(BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM, INT refDate, BRATHL\_DATESECOND dateSeconds)

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date to convert  
[in] refDate : date reference conversion  
[out] dateSeconds : result of the conversion

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example: see BRATHL\_DSM2JULIAN

BRATHL\_SETREFUSER1

BRATHL\_SETREFUSER2

-----  
Set user-defined reference dates

BRATHL\_SETREFUSER1(STRING dateRef)

[in] dateRef : date to set - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS.MS

return 0 or error code (see Date error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example:

```
dateRefUser1 = '2001 01 12 14:57:23:1456'
```

```
dateRefUser2 = '2005 11 14'
```

```
brathl_setrefuser1(dateRefUser1)
```

```
brathl_setrefuser2(dateRefUser2)
```

```
MyDate={BRATHL_DATEDSM}
```

```
. Set user-defined ref. date 2001 01 12 14:57:23:1456
```

```
MyDate.REFDATE=5
```

```
MyDate.DAYS=423
```

```
MyDate.SECONDS=5
```

```
MyDate.MUSECONDS=0
```

```
AnotherDate={BRATHL_DATEDSM}
```

```
. Set user-defined ref. date 2005 11 14
```

```
AnotherDate.REFDATE=6
```

```
AnotherDate.DAYS=423
```

```
AnotherDate.SECONDS=5
```

```
AnotherDate.MUSECONDS=0
```

```
; ref. date for MyDate is now 2005 11 14
```

```
MyDate.REFDATE=6
```

```
brathl_setrefuser2('2005 05 18 13:08:00')
```

```
; ref. date for MyDate and AnotherDate is now 2005 05 18 13:08:00
```

## BRATHL\_CYCLE2YMDHMSM

Converts a cycle/pass into a date

`BRATHL_CYCLE2YMDHMSM(INT mission, ULONG cycle, ULONG pass, BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM)`

[in] mission : mission type :

- 0 : Topex/Poseidon
- 1 : Jason-1
- 2 : ERS2
- 3 : Envisat
- 4 : ERS1-A
- 5 : ERS1-B
- 6 : GFO

[in] cycle : number of cycle to convert

[in] pass : number of pass in the cycle to convert

[out] dateYMDHMSM : date corresponding to the cycle/pass

return 0 or error code (see Cycle/date conversion error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example:

`cycle=120L`

`pass=153L`

`mission=3`

`dOut={BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM}`

```
r = BRATHL_CYCLE2YMDHMSM(mission, cycle, pass, dOut)
```

```
print, "result ", r
```

```
print, "mission ", mission , " cycle ", cycle, " pass ", pass
```

```
print, "Y", dOut.year, " M ", dOut.month, " D ", dOut.day, " H ", dOut.hour, " MN ", dOut.minute, " S ",
dOut.second, " MS ", dOut.muSecond
```

## BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2CYCLE

Converts a date into a cycle/pass

BRATHL\_YMDHMSM2CYCLE(INT mission, BRATHL\_DATEYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM, ULONG cycle, ULONG pass)

[in] mission : mission type :

- 0 : Topex/Poseidon
- 1 : Jason-1
- 2 : ERS2
- 3 : Envisat
- 4 : ERS1-A
- 5 : ERS1-B
- 6 : GFO

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date to convert

[out] cycle : number of cycle

[out] pass : number of pass in the cycle

return 0 or error code (see Cycle/date conversion error codes in brathl general documentation)

Example:

cycle=0L

pass=0L

mission=1

```
dIn={BRATHL_DATEYMDHMSM}
```

```
dIn.YEAR=2003
```

```
dIn.MONTH=12
```

```
dIn.DAY=5
```

```
dIn.HOUR=18
```

```
dIn.MINUTE=0
```

```
dIn.SECOND=21
```

```
dIn.MUSECOND=1069
```

```
r = BRATHL_YMDHMSM2CYCLE(mission, dIn, cycle, pass)
```

```
print, "result ", r
```

```
print, "Y", dOut.year, " M ", dOut.month, " D ", dOut.day, " H ", dOut.hour, " MN ", dOut.minute, " S ",
dOut.second, " MS ", dOut.muSecond
```

```
print, "mission ", mission , " cycle ", cycle, " pass ", pass
```

## 15. ANNEX F: BRATHL-FORTRAN API

The BRATHL-C API consists of just a handful of Fortran functions.

Below is the list of Fortran APIs functions.

A description of each function is detailed in the BRATHL documentation in html or latex format (search for refman-html or refman-latext sub-directories in your BRATHL directories installation). Note: When installing BRAT Toolbox, you have to selected 'Documentations' component.

=====

Date conversion/computation functions

=====

brathl\_DayOfYear

brathl\_DiffDSM

brathl\_DiffJULIAN

brathl\_DiffYMDHMSM

brathl\_DSM2Julian

brathl\_DSM2Seconds

brathl\_DSM2YMDHMSM

brathl\_JULIAN2DSM

brathl\_JULIAN2Seconds

brathl\_JULIAN2YMDHMSM

brathl\_SECONDS2DSM

brathl\_SECONDS2Julian

brathl\_SECONDS2YMDHMSM

brathl\_NowYMDHMSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2DSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Julian

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Seconds

Date conversion/computation example:

PROGRAM TESTDATE\_F

IMPLICIT NONE

```

INCLUDE "brathlf.inc"

INTEGER IREFDATESRC
DOUBLE PRECISION ISECONDS
INTEGER IREFDATEDEST
INTEGER O_DAYS
INTEGER O_SECONDS
INTEGER OM_USECONDS

INTEGER Y
INTEGER M
INTEGER D
INTEGER H
INTEGER MN
INTEGER SEC
INTEGER MS

INTEGER RESULT
CHARACTER*128 ERRSTR
CHARACTER*28 REFUSER
INTEGER TMP

REFUSER = '1952 02 18'
CALL BRATHLF_SETREFUSER1(REFUSER)
IREFDATESRC = REF20000101
C IREFDATEDEST = REF19500101
IREFDATEDEST = REFUSER1

ISECONDS = 86460.16936D0
ODAYS = 0
O_SECONDS = 0
OM_USECONDS = 0

RESULT = BRATHLF_SECONDS2DSM(IREFDATESRC, ISECONDS, IREFDATEDEST,
&ODAYS, O_SECONDS, OM_USECONDS)

IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
  CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
  WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
  STOP
END IF

```

```

      WRITE(*,*) ' IREFDATESRC:', IREFDATESRC, 'ISECONDS:', ISECONDS,
&   ' IREFDATEDEST:', IREFDATEDEST, 'ODAYS:', ODAYS, 'OSECONDS:',
&   OSECONDS, 'OMUSECONDS:', OMUSECONDS
C -----

```

```

      RESULT = BRATHLF_DSM2SECONDS(IREFDATESRC, ODAYS, OSECONDS,
&OMUSECONDS, IREFDATEDEST, ISECONDS)

```

```

      IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
          CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
          WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
          STOP
      END IF

```

```

      WRITE(*,*) ' IREFDATESRC:', IREFDATESRC, 'ISECONDS:', ISECONDS,
&   ' IREFDATEDEST:', IREFDATEDEST, 'ODAYS:', ODAYS, 'OSECONDS:',
&   OSECONDS, 'OMUSECONDS:', OMUSECONDS
C -----

```

```

      RESULT = brathlf_DSM2YMDHMSM(IREFDATESRC, ODAYS, OSECONDS,
& OMUSECONDS, Y, M, D, H, MN, SEC, MS)

```

```

      IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
          CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
          WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
          STOP
      END IF

```

```

      WRITE(*,*) ' IREFDATESRC:', IREFDATESRC, 'Y:', Y,
&   'M:', M, 'D:', D, 'H:', H, 'MN:', MN, 'SEC:', SEC, 'MS:', MS,
&   'ODAYS:', ODAYS, 'OSECONDS:',
&   OSECONDS, 'OMUSECONDS:', OMUSECONDS
C -----

```

```

      RESULT = brathlf_YMDHMSM2DSM( Y, M, D, H, MN, SEC, MS,
& IREFDATEDEST, ODAYS, OSECONDS, OMUSECONDS, )

```

```

      IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
          CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
          WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
          STOP

```

END IF

```
      WRITE(*,*) 'IREFDATESRC:', IREFDATESRC,' Y:', Y,
&   ' M:', M, ' D:', D, ' H:', H,' MN:', MN,' SEC:', SEC,' MS:', MS,
&   ' ODAY:', ODAY, ' OSECONDS:',
&   OSECONDS, ' OMUSECONDS:', OMUSECONDS
C -----
```

END

=====

Cycle/date conversion functions

To convert cycle <-> date, these functions use an ascii parameter file (ascii file) with records:

- field 1 : Name of the mission
- field 2 : Cycle reference
- field 3 : Pass reference
- field 4 : Reference date in decimal julian day

Each field has to be separated by, at least, a non-numeric character

The file can contained several records for a same mission.

Only the field with the greatest date is taken into account

You can add records.

You can add comments, commented lines start by '#' character.

If the file doesn't exist, default values are :

Name	Cycle	Pass	Reference date
Jason-1	99	230	19987.9081795
Topex/Poseidon	442	230	19987.9127535
ERS2	66	598	18831.768334
ERS1-A	15	1	15636.938955
ERS1-B	42	108	16538.6732895
ENVISAT	30	579	19986.106016

brathl\_Cycle2YMDHMSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Cycle

Cycle/date conversion example:

```
PROGRAM TESTCYCLE_F
```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
```

```
INCLUDE "brathlf.inc"
```

```
INTEGER C
```

```
INTEGER P
```

```
INTEGER MISSION
```

```
INTEGER Y
```

```
INTEGER M
```

```
INTEGER D
```

```
INTEGER H
```

```
INTEGER MN
```

```
INTEGER SEC
```

```
INTEGER MS
```

```
INTEGER RESULT
```

```
CHARACTER*128 ERRSTR
```

```
MISSION = ENVISAT
```

```
C = 120
```

```
P = 153
```

```
RESULT = BRATHLF_CYCLE2YMDHMSM(MISSION, C, P,
```

```
& Y, M, D, H, MN, SEC, MS)
```

```
IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
```

```
CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
```

```
WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
```

```
STOP
```

```
END IF
```

```
WRITE(*,*) 'MISSION:', MISSION,' CYCLE:', C,
```

```
& ' PASS:', P,
```

```
& ' Y:', Y,
```

```
& ' M:', M, ' D:', D, ' H:', H,' MN:', MN,' SEC:', SEC,' MS:', MS
```

```
C -----
```

```

RESULT = BRATHLF_YMDHMSM2CYCLE(MISSION,
& Y, M, D, H, MN, SEC, MS, C, P)

IF (RESULT .NE. BRATHL_SUCCESS) THEN
  CALL BRATHLF_ERRNO2STRING(RESULT, ERRSTR)
  WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: ' // ERRSTR
  STOP
END IF

WRITE(*,*) ' MISSION:', MISSION,' CYCLE:', C,
& ' PASS:', P,
& ' Y:', Y,
& ' M:', M, ' D:', D, ' H:', H,' MN:', MN,' SEC:', SEC,' MS:', MS

END

```

=====

Data reading function

=====

brathl\_ReadData

Example:

```

PROGRAM P
IMPLICIT NONE
CHARACTER*(100) NAMES(10)
CHARACTER*(10) Record
CHARACTER*(120) Selection
CHARACTER*(200) Expressions(20)
CHARACTER*(20) Units(20)
REAL*8      Result(1000,20)
LOGICAL*4   Ignore
LOGICAL*4   Statistics
REAL*8      Default

INTEGER*4 NbValues
INTEGER*4 NbResults
INTEGER*4 ReturnCode

```

```
INCLUDE "brathlf.inc"
```

```
NAMES(1)  = 'JA1_GDR_2PaP124_001.CNES'  
NAMES(2)  = 'JA1_GDR_2PaP124_002.CNES'  
NAMES(3)  = 'JA1_GDR_2PaP124_003.CNES'  
Record     = 'data'  
Selection = 'latitude > 20'  
Expressions(1) = 'latitude + longitude'  
Units(1) = 'radians'  
Expressions(2) = 'swh_ku'  
Units(2) = 'm'  
NbValues= 1000  
NbResults = -1  
Ignore     = .false.  
Statistics = .false.  
Default    = 1.0E100
```

```
ReturnCode = brathlf_ReadData(3,  
$          NAMES,  
$          Record,  
$          Selection,  
$          2,  
$          Expressions,  
$          Units,  
$          Result,  
$          NbValues,  
$          NbResults,  
$          Ignore,  
$          Statistics,  
$          Default)  
print *, NbResults  
print *, ReturnCode  
END
```

## 16. ANNEX G: BRATHL-C API

The BRATHL-C API consists of just a handful of C structures and functions.

Below is the list of C APIs functions.

A description of each function is detailed in the BRATHL documentation in html or latex format (search for refman-html or refman-latext sub-directories in your BRATHL directories installation). Note: When installing BRAT Toolbox, you have to selected 'Documentations' component.

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Date conversion/computation functions

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brathl\_DayOfYear

brathl\_DiffDSM

brathl\_DiffJULIAN

brathl\_DiffYMDHMSM

brathl\_DSM2Julian

brathl\_DSM2Seconds

brathl\_DSM2YMDHMSM

brathl\_JULIAN2DSM

brathl\_JULIAN2Seconds

brathl\_JULIAN2YMDHMSM

brathl\_SECONDS2DSM

brathl\_SECONDS2Julian

brathl\_SECONDS2YMDHMSM

brathl\_NowYMDHMSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2DSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Julian

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Seconds

Date conversion/computation example:

```
#include <brathl.h>
#include <brathl_error.h>
```

```
void PrintfDateDSM(brathl_DateDSM *d);
void PrintfDateSecond(brathl_DateSecond *d);
void PrintfDateJulian(brathl_DateJulian *d);
void PrintfDateYMDHMSM(brathl_DateYMDHMSM *d);

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    double diff = 0;
    brathl_DateSecond dateSeconds;
    brathl_DateDSM dateDSM;
    brathl_DateDSM dateDSM2;
    brathl_DateJulian dateJulian;
    brathl_DateJulian dateJulian2;
    brathl_DateYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM;
    brathl_DateYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM2;
    brathl_refDate refDate = REF19500101;
    brathl_refDate refDateDest = REF19500101;
    char Buff[1024];
    memset(brathl_refDateUser1, '\0', BRATHL_REF_DATE_USER_LEN - 1);
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
    memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));
    memset(&dateDSM2, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM2));
    memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));
    memset(&dateJulian2, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian2));
    memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
    memset(&dateYMDHMSM2, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM2));
    puts ("saisir Référentiel Source : \n"
          "1 --> 1950\n"
          "2 --> 1958\n"
          "3 --> 1990\n"
          "4 --> 2000\n"
          "5 --> user 1\n"
          "x Exit\n");

    c = getchar();
    getchar();
    switch (c)
    {
        case 'X' :
        case 'x' :
```

```
return 0;

case '1' : refDate = REF19500101; break;
case '2' : refDate = REF19580101; break;
case '3' : refDate = REF19900101; break;
case '4' : refDate = REF20000101; break;
case '5' :

    refDate = REFUSER1;
    puts ("saisir la date du référentiel au format YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms ");
    gets (Buff);
    strncpy (brathl_refDateUser1, Buff, BRATHL_REF_DATE_USER_LEN - 1);
    break;

default : refDate = REF19500101;
}

puts ("saisir Référentiel Destination : \n"
      "1 --> 1950\n"
      "2 --> 1958\n"
      "3 --> 1990\n"
      "4 --> 2000\n"
      "5 --> user 1\n"
      "x Exit\n");

c = getchar();
getchar();
switch (c)
{
    case 'X' :
    case 'x' :
        return 0;
    case '1' : refDateDest = REF19500101; break;
    case '2' : refDateDest = REF19580101; break;
    case '3' : refDateDest = REF19900101; break;
    case '4' : refDateDest = REF20000101; break;
    case '5' :

        refDateDest = REFUSER1;
        puts ("saisir la date du référentiel au format YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms ");
        //fgets (brathl_refDateUser1, strlen(refDateUser), stdin);
        gets (Buff);
        strncpy (brathl_refDateUser1, Buff, BRATHL_REF_DATE_USER_LEN - 1);
```

```
break;

default : refDateDest = REF19500101;

}

printf("ref. dest %d %s\n", refDateDest, brathl_refDateUser1 );

do
{
    puts ("\nConversion : \n"
        "1 - Seconds --> DSM\n"
        "2 - DSM -->Seconds\n"
        "3 - Julian --> DSM\n"
        "4 - DSM -->Julian\n"
        "5 - YMDHMSM --> DSM\n"
        "6 - DSM -->YMDHMSM\n"
        "7 - Seconds --> Julian\n"
        "8 - Julian --> Seconds\n"
        "9 - Seconds --> YMDHMSM\n"
        "A - YMDHMSM --> Seconds\n"
        "B - Julian --> YMDHMSM\n"
        "C - YMDHMSM -->Julian\n"
        "D - diff Date1 - Date2 (YMDHMSM)\n"
        "E - diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (DSM)\n"
        "F - diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (Julian)\n"
        "N - Now --> YMDHMSM\n"
        "Q - YMDHMSM --> Quantieme\n"
        "x Exit\n");

c = getchar();
getchar();

switch (c)
{
    case '1' : // Seconds --> DSM
        memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
        memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));

        dateSeconds.refDate = refDate;

        puts ("nbSeconds :");
}
```

```
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateSeconds.nbSeconds);

result = brathl_Seconds2DSM(&dateSeconds, refDateDest, &dateDSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
    PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
break;

case '2' : // DSM -->Seconds
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
    memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));

dateDSM.refDate = refDate;

puts ("D S M :");
    gets (Buff);
    sscanf(Buff, "%ld%*c%ld%*c%ld ",
        &dateDSM.days,
        &dateDSM.seconds,
        &dateDSM.muSeconds );

result = brathl_DSM2Seconds(&dateDSM, refDateDest, &dateSeconds);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
    PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
break;

case '3' : // Julian --> DSM
    memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));
    memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));

dateJulian.refDate = refDate;

puts ("julian :");
    gets (Buff);
    sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateJulian.julian);

result = brathl_Julian2DSM(&dateJulian, refDateDest, &dateDSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
```

```
PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
break;

case '4' : // DSM -->Julian
    memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));
    memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));

    dateDSM.refDate = refDate;

    puts ("D S M :");
    gets (Buff);
    sscanf(Buff, "%ld%*c%ld%*c%ld ",
           &dateDSM.days,
           &dateDSM.seconds,
           &dateDSM.muSeconds );

    result = brathl_DSM2Julian(&dateDSM, refDateDest, &dateJulian);
    printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
    PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
    break;

case '5' : // YMDHMSM --> DSM
memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

puts ("YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
       "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
       &dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
       &dateYMDHMSM.hour, &dateYMDHMSM.minute, &dateYMDHMSM.second,
       &dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

result = brathl_YMDHMSM2DSM(&dateYMDHMSM, refDateDest, &dateDSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
    PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
    break;
```

```
case '6' : // DSM -->YMDHMSM
    memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
    memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));

    puts ("D S M :");
    gets (Buff);
    sscanf(Buff, "%ld%*c%ld%*c%ld ",
           &dateDSM.days,
           &dateDSM.seconds,
           &dateDSM.muSeconds );

    result = brathl_DSM2YMDHMSM(&dateDSM, &dateYMDHMSM);
    printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
    PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);
    break;

case '7' : // Seconds --> Julian
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
    memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));

    dateSeconds.refDate = refDate;

    puts ("nbSeconds :");
    gets (Buff);
    sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateSeconds.nbSeconds);

    result = brathl_Seconds2Julian(&dateSeconds, refDateDest, &dateJulian);
    printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
    PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
    break;

case '8' : // Julian --> Seconds
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
    memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));

    dateJulian.refDate = refDate;

    puts ("julian :");
    gets (Buff);
```

```
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateJulian.julian);

result = brathl_Julian2Seconds(&dateJulian, refDateDest, &dateSeconds);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
break;

case '9' : // Seconds --> YMDHMSM
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

dateSeconds.refDate = refDate;

puts ("nbSeconds :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateSeconds.nbSeconds);

result = brathl_Seconds2YMDHMSM(&dateSeconds, &dateYMDHMSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
break;

case 'A' : // YMDHMSM --> Seconds
case 'a' : // YMDHMSM --> Seconds
    memset(&dateSeconds, '\0', sizeof(dateSeconds));
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

puts ("YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
        "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
        &dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
        &dateYMDHMSM.hour,           &dateYMDHMSM.minute,           &dateYMDHMSM.second,
&dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

result = brathl_YMDHMSM2Seconds(&dateYMDHMSM, refDateDest, &dateSeconds);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
    PrintfDateSecond(&dateSeconds);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
```

```
break;

case 'B' : // Julian --> YMDHMSM
case 'b' : // Julian --> YMDHMSM
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));

dateJulian.refDate = refDate;

puts ("julian :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateJulian.julian);

result = brathl_Julian2YMDHMSM(&dateJulian, &dateYMDHMSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
break;

case 'C' : // YMDHMSM --> Julian
case 'c' : // YMDHMSM --> Julian
memset(&dateJulian, '\0', sizeof(dateJulian));
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

puts ("YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
"%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
&dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
&dateYMDHMSM.hour, &dateYMDHMSM.minute, &dateYMDHMSM.second,
&dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

result = brathl_YMDHMSM2Julian(&dateYMDHMSM, refDateDest, &dateJulian);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
break;

case 'D' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (YMDHMSM)
case 'd' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (YMDHMSM)
```

```

memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
memset(&dateYMDHMSM2, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM2));

puts ("Date 1 YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
        "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
        &dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
        &dateYMDHMSM.hour,           &dateYMDHMSM.minute,           &dateYMDHMSM.second,
&dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

puts ("Date 2 YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
        "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
        &dateYMDHMSM2.year, &dateYMDHMSM2.month, &dateYMDHMSM2.day,
        &dateYMDHMSM2.hour,           &dateYMDHMSM2.minute,           &dateYMDHMSM2.second,
&dateYMDHMSM2.muSecond);

diff = 0;

result = brathl_DiffYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM, &dateYMDHMSM2, &diff);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM2);
printf("\t----> Difference : %lf \n", diff);
break;

case 'E' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (DSM)
case 'e' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (DSM)
memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));
memset(&dateDSM2, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM2));

dateDSM.refDate = refDate;
dateDSM2.refDate = refDateDest;

puts (" Date 1 D S M :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%ld%*c%ld%*c%ld ",
        &dateDSM.days,
        &dateDSM.seconds,

```

```
&dateDSM.muSeconds );  
  
puts (" Date 2 D S M :");  
gets (Buff);  
sscanf(Buff, "%ld%c%ld%c%ld ",  
       &dateDSM2.days,  
       &dateDSM2.seconds,  
       &dateDSM2.muSeconds );  
  
diff = 0;  
  
result = brathl_DiffDSM(&dateDSM, &dateDSM2, &diff);  
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));  
PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM);  
PrintfDateDSM(&dateDSM2);  
printf("\t----> Difference : %lf \n", diff);  
break;  
  
case 'F' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (Julian)  
case 'f' : // diff Date1 (ref. src) - Date2 (ref. dest) (Julian)  
memset(&dateDSM, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM));  
memset(&dateDSM2, '\0', sizeof(dateDSM2));  
  
dateJulian.refDate = refDate;  
dateJulian2.refDate = refDateDest;  
  
puts ("Date 1 julian :");  
gets (Buff);  
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateJulian.julian);  
  
puts ("Date 2 julian :");  
gets (Buff);  
sscanf(Buff, "%lf", &dateJulian2.julian);  
  
diff = 0;  
  
result = brathl_DiffJulian(&dateJulian, &dateJulian2, &diff);  
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));  
PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian);  
PrintfDateJulian(&dateJulian2);
```

```

printf("\t---> Difference : %lf \n", diff);
break;

case 'N' : // Now --> YMDHMSM
case 'n' : // Now --> YMDHMSM
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

result = brathl_NowYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
break;

case 'Q' : // YMDHMSM --> Quantième
case 'q' : // YMDHMSM --> Quantième
memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

puts ("YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
gets (Buff);
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
       "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
       &dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
       &dateYMDHMSM.hour,           &dateYMDHMSM.minute,           &dateYMDHMSM.second,
&dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

uint32_t quantieme;
result = brathl_Quantieme(&dateYMDHMSM, &quantieme);
printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
printf("\t---> Quantieme : %ld \n", quantieme);
break;

default : break;
}

if ((c != 'X') && (c != 'x'))
{
    puts("Press enter key to continue");
    getchar();
}

```

```
} while ((c != 'X') && (c != 'x'));

return 0;

}

//-----
void PrintfDateDSM(brathl_DateDSM *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateDSM days %ld seconds %ld museconds %ld ref. %d %s\n",
        d->days, d->seconds, d->muSeconds, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);

}

//-----

void PrintfDateSecond(brathl_DateSecond *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateSecond nbSeconds %lf ref. %d %s\n",
        d->nbSeconds, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);

}

//-----

void PrintfDateJulian(brathl_DateJulian *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateJulian julian %lf ref. %d %s\n",
        d->julian, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);

}

//-----

void PrintfDateYMDHMSM(brathl_DateYMDHMSM *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateYMDHMSM year %ld month %ld day %ld hour %ld minute %ld second %ld
musecond %ld ref. %s\n",
        d->year,     d->month,     d->day,      d->hour,      d->minute,     d->second,     d->muSecond,
        brathl_refDateUser1);

}
```

=====

### Cycle/date conversion functions

=====

To convert cycle <-> date, these functions use an ascii parameter file (ascii file) with records :

- field 1 : Name of the mission
- field 2 : Cycle reference
- field 3 : Pass reference
- field 4 : Reference date in decimal julian day

Each field has to be separated by, at least, a non-numeric character

The file can contained several records for a same mission.

Only the field with the greatest date is taken into account

You can add records.

You can add comments, commented lines start by '#' character.

If the file doesn't exist, default values are :

Name	Cycle	Pass	Reference date
------	-------	------	----------------

Jason-1	99	230	19987.9081795
Topex/Poseidon	442	230	19987.9127535
ERS2	66	598	18831.768334
ERS1-A	15	1	15636.938955
ERS1-B	42	108	16538.6732895
ENVISAT	30	579	19986.106016

brathl\_Cycle2YMDHMSM

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Cycle

### Cycle/date conversion example

```
#include <brathl.h>
#include <brathl_error.h>

void PrintfDateDSM(brathl_DateDSM *d);
void PrintfDateSecond(brathl_DateSecond *d);
void PrintfDateJulian(brathl_DateJulian *d);
void PrintfDateYMDHMSM(brathl_DateYMDHMSM *d);

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    brathl_Error error;
    brathl_DateDSM dsm;
    brathl_DateSecond second;
    brathl_DateJulian julian;
    brathl_DateYMDHMSM ymdhmsm;
    brathl_Error error;
}
```

{

```
uint32_t cycle = 0;

uint32_t pass = 0;

int32_t result = BRATHL_SUCCESS;
char c;

double diff = 0;

brathl_mission mission;

brathl_DateYMDHMSM dateYMDHMSM;

char Buff[1024];

memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));

puts ("saisir la mission : \n"
      "1 --> TOPEX\n"
      "2 --> JASON1\n"
      "3 --> ERS2\n"
      "4 --> ENVISAT\n"
      "5 --> ERS1_A\n"
      "6 --> ERS1_B\n"
      "7 --> GFO\n"
      "x Exit\n");

c = getchar();
getchar();

switch (c)
{
  case 'X' :
  case 'x' :
    return 0;
  case '1' : mission = TOPEX; break;
  case '2' : mission = JASON1; break;
  case '3' : mission = ERS2; break;
```

```
case '4' : mission = ENVISAT; break;
case '5' : mission = ERS1_A; break;
case '6' : mission = ERS1_B; break;
case '7' : mission = GFO; break;

break;
default : mission = TOPEX;
}

do
{
    puts ("\nConversion Cycle <--> Date: \n"
        "1 - Cycle --> Date YMDHMSM\n"
        "2 - Date YMDHMSM -->Cycle\n"
        "x Exit\n");

    c = getchar();
    getchar();

    switch (c)
    {
        case '1' : // Cycle --> Date YMDHMSM
            memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
            cycle = pass = 0;

            puts ("Cycle Pass:");
            gets (Buff);
            sscanf(Buff, "%ld%*c%ld ", &cycle, &pass);
            result = brathl_Cycle2YMDHMSM(mission, cycle, pass, &dateYMDHMSM);

            printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
            printf("\tcycle %d pass %d\n", cycle, pass);
            PrintDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
            break;

        case '2' : // Date YMDHMSM -->Cycle
            memset(&dateYMDHMSM, '\0', sizeof(dateYMDHMSM));
            cycle = pass = 0;

            puts ("YYYY MM DD hh:mn:s:ms :");
            gets (Buff);
```

```
sscanf(Buff, "%4d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c"
        "%2d%*c%2d%*c%2d%*c%6d",
        &dateYMDHMSM.year, &dateYMDHMSM.month, &dateYMDHMSM.day,
        &dateYMDHMSM.hour,           &dateYMDHMSM.minute,           &dateYMDHMSM.second,
&dateYMDHMSM.muSecond);

result = brathl_YMDHMSM2Cycle(mission, &dateYMDHMSM, &cycle, &pass);

printf("result %d %s\n", result, brathl_Errno2String(result));
printf("\tcycle %d pass %d\n", cycle, pass);
PrintfDateYMDHMSM(&dateYMDHMSM);
break;

default : break;
}

if ((c != 'X') && (c != 'x'))
{
    puts("Press enter key to continue");
    getchar();
}

} while ((c != 'X') && (c != 'x'));

return 0;
}

//-----
void PrintfDateDSM(brathl_DateDSM *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateDSM days %ld seconds %ld museconds %ld ref. %d %s\n",
        d->days, d->seconds, d->muSeconds, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);

}

//-----

void PrintfDateSecond(brathl_DateSecond *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateSecond nbSeconds %lf ref. %d %s\n",
        d->nbSeconds, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);
```

```

}

//-----
void PrintfDateJulian(brathl_DateJulian *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateJulian julian %lf ref. %d %s\n",
           d->julian, d->refDate, brathl_refDateUser1);

}

//-----
void PrintfDateYMDHMSM(brathl_DateYMDHMSM *d)
{
    printf("\tbrathl_DateYMDHMSM year %ld month %ld day %ld hour %ld minute %ld second %ld
musecond %ld ref. %s\n",
           d->year,     d->month,      d->day,       d->hour,       d->minute,       d->second,       d->muSecond,
           brathl_refDateUser1);

}

```

```

=====
Data reading function
=====

brathl_ReadData
```

Example:

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "brathl.h"
#include "brathl_error.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char    *Names[10];
    int32_t ReturnCode;
    double  *Data[2] = {NULL,NULL};
    int32_t Sizes[2] = {-1, -1};
    char    *Expressions[2];
    char    *Units[2];
    int32_t ActualSize;
```

```
Names[0] = "JA1_GDR_2PaP124_001.CNES";
Names[1] = "JA1_GDR_2PaP124_002.CNES";
Names[2] = "JA1_GDR_2PaP124_003.CNES";

Expressions[0] = "latitude + longitude";
Units[0] = "radians";
Expressions[1] = "swh_ku";
Units[1] = "m";

ReturnCode = brathl_ReadData(3, Names,
    "data",
    "latitude > 20",
    2,
    Expressions,
    Units,
    Data,
    Sizes,
    &ActualSize,
    0,
    0,
    0);

printf("Return code      : %d\n", ReturnCode);
printf("Actual number of data: %d\n", ActualSize);
return 0;
}
```

## 17. ANNEX H: BRATHL-PYTHON API

The BRATHL-Python API consists of a handful of Python structures and functions.

=====

BRATHL-Python API: Structures

=====

- brathl\_DateYMDHMSM
- brathl\_DateDSM
- brathl\_DateSecond
- brathl\_DateJulian

brathl\_DateYMDHMSM data structure:

This structure represents a YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS:MS date structure.

=> Example - Defining date 2000-01-01 12:25:20.1:

```
MyDate = brathl_DateYMDHMSM (2000, 1, 1, 12, 25, 20, 100000)
```

=> Example - Retrieving information:

```
MyDate.YEAR      : numbers of years
MyDate.MONTH     : numbers of months
MyDate.DAY       : numbers of days
MyDate.HOUR      : numbers of hours
MyDate.MINUTE    : numbers of minutes
MyDate.SECOND     : numbers of seconds
MyDate.MUSECOND   : numbers of microseconds
```

brathl\_DateDSM data structure:

This structure represents day/seconds/microseconds date structure.

=> Example - Defining date 1 day, 62 seconds and 100000 microseconds:

```
MyDate = brathl_DateDSM(brathl_refDate.REF19500101, 1, 62, 100000)
```

=> Example - Retrieving information:

```
MyDate.REFDATE    : date reference number
```

**MyDate.DAY** : numbers of days  
**MyDate.SECOND** : numbers of seconds  
**MyDate.MUSECOND** : numbers of microseconds

REFDATE is the reference date i.e:

0: brathl\_refDate.REF19500101 : reference to 1950-01-01 00:00:00.0  
 1: brathl\_refDate.REF19580101 : reference to 1958-01-01 00:00:00.0  
 2: brathl\_refDate.REF19850101 : reference to 1985-01-01 00:00:00.0  
 3: brathl\_refDate.REF19900101 : reference to 1990-01-01 00:00:00.0  
 4: brathl\_refDate.REF20000101 : reference to 2000-01-01 00:00:00.0  
 5: brathl\_refDate.REFUSER1 : user reference 1  
 6: brathl\_refDate.REFUSER2 : user reference 2

-> NOTE: REFUSER1 and REFUSER2 allow the user to set two specific reference dates of his choice (see brathl\_SetRefDateUser1 and brathl\_SetRefDateUser2 functions)

brathl\_DateSecond data structure:

This structure represents a decimal seconds date structure.

=> Example - Defining 86401.01 seconds (starting reference date: 1950-01-01 00:00:00.0):

```
MyDate = brathl_DateSecond (brathl_refDate.REF19500101, 86401.01)
```

=> Example - Retrieving information:

```
MyDate.REFDATE : date reference number  
MyDate.SECOND : numbers of seconds
```

brathl\_DateJulian data structure:

This structure represents a decimal Julian date structure.

=> Example - Defining 1.5 days (starting reference date: 2000-01-01 00:00:00.0):

```
MyDate = brathl_DateJulian (brathl_refDate.REF20000101, 1.5)
```

=> Example - Retrieving information:

```
MyDate.REFDATE : date reference number  
MyDate.JULIAN : decimal julian day
```

---

---

BRATHL-Python API: Functions

---

---

---

---

Date conversion/computation functions

---

- brathl\_DayOfYear

- brathl\_DiffDSM

- brathl\_DiffJulian

- brathl\_DiffYMDHMSM

- brathl\_DSM2Julian

- brathl\_DSM2Seconds

- brathl\_DSM2YMDHMSM

- brathl\_Julian2DSM

- brathl\_Julian2Seconds

- brathl\_Julian2YMDHMSM

- brathl\_Seconds2DSM

- brathl\_Seconds2Julian

- brathl\_Seconds2YMDHMSM

- brathl\_NowYMDHMSM

- brathl\_YMDHMSM2DSM

- brathl\_YMDHMSM2Julian

- brathl\_YMDHMSM2Seconds

- brathl\_SetRefDateUser1

- brathl\_SetRefDateUser2

---

---

Cycle/Date Conversion functions

---

- brathl\_Cycle2YMDHMSM

- brathl\_YMDHMSM2Cycle

---

## Data Reading functions

---

- brathl\_ReadData

brathl\_DayOfYear function:

Retrieves the day of the year of a date.

brathl\_DayOfYear(date)

```
[in]    date      : date object (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
return  dayOfYear : day of year (Type: Python integer)
```

brathl\_DiffDSM function:

Computes the difference between two dates (date1 - date2).

brathl\_DiffDSM(dateDSM1, dateDSM2)

```
[in]    dateDSM1     : date object (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
[in]    dateDSM2     : date object (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
return  diff        : difference in seconds (Type: Python float)
```

brathl\_DiffJulian function:

Computes the difference between two dates (date1 - date2).

brathl\_DiffJulian(dateJulian1, dateJulian2)

```
[in]    dateJulian1   : date object (Type: brathl_DateJulian)
[in]    dateJulian2   : date object (Type: brathl_DateJulian)
return  diff        : difference in seconds (Type: Python float)
```

brathl\_DiffYMDHMSM function:

Computes the difference, in seconds, between two dates (date1 - date2).

brathl\_DiffYMDHMSM(date1, date2)

```
[in] dateYMDHMSM1 : date object (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
[in] dateYMDHMSM2 : date object (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
return diff : difference in seconds (Type: Python float)
```

brathl\_DSM2Julian function:

-----  
Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_DSM2Julian(dateDSM, refDate)

```
[in] dateDSM : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
[in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl_DateDSM data structure example)
return dateJulian : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateJulian)
```

brathl\_DSM2Seconds function:

-----  
Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into seconds, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_DSM2Seconds(dateDSM, refDate)

```
[in] dateDSM : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
[in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl_DateDSM data structure example)
return dateSeconds : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateSecond)
```

brathl\_DSM2YMDHMSM function:

-----  
Converts a days-seconds-microseconds date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date.

brathl\_DSM2YMDHMSM(dateDSM)

```
[in] dateDSM : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
return dateYMDHMSM : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
```

brathl\_Julian2DSM function:

-----  
Converts a decimal julian date into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_Julian2DSM(dateJulian, refDate)

[in] dateJulian : date to convert (Type: brathl\_DateJulian)  
 [in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl\_DateDSM data structure example)  
 return dateDSM : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateDSM)

brathl\_Julian2Seconds function:

-----  
 Converts a decimal julian date into seconds, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_Julian2Seconds(dateJulian, refDate)

[in] dateJulian : date to convert (Type: brathl\_DateJulian)  
 [in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl\_DateDSM data structure example)  
 return dateSeconds : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateSecond)

brathl\_Julian2YMDHMSM function:

-----  
 Converts a decimal julian date into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, mi-crosecond date.

brathl\_Julian2YMDHMSM(dateJulian)

[in] dateJulian : date to convert (Type: brathl\_DateJulian)  
 return dateYMDHMSM : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateYMDHMSM)

brathl\_Seconds2DSM function:

-----  
 Converts seconds into a days-seconds-microseconds date, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_Seconds2DSM(dateSeconds, refDate)

[in] dateSeconds : date to convert (Type: brathl\_DateSecond)  
 [in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl\_DateDSM data structure example)  
 return dateDSM : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateDSM)

brathl\_Seconds2Julian function:

-----  
 Converts seconds into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_Seconds2Julian(dateSeconds, refDate)

```
[in] dateSeconds      : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateSecond)
[in] refDate         : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl_DateDSM data structure
example)
return dateJulian    : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateJulian)
```

brathl\_Seconds2YMDHMSM function:

-----  
Converts seconds into a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date.

brathl\_Seconds2YMDHMSM(dateSeconds)

```
[in] dateSeconds      : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateSecond)
return dateYMDHMSM   : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
```

brathl\_NowYMDHMSM function:

-----  
Gets the current year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date.

brathl\_NowYMDHMSM()

```
return dateYMDHMSM   : current date/time (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
```

brathl\_YMDHMSM2DSM function:

-----  
Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a days-seconds-microseconds date.

brathl\_YMDHMSM2DSM(dateYMDHMSM, refDate)

```
[in] dateYMDHMSM     : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
[in] refDate         : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl_DateDSM data structure
example)
return dateDSM       : result of the conversion (Type: brathl_DateDSM)
```

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Julian function:

-----  
Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into a decimal julian date, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Julian(dateYMDHMSM, refDate)

```
[in] dateYMDHMSM     : date to convert (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
```

[in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl\_DateDSM data structure example)  
return dateJulian : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateJulian)

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Seconds function:

-----  
Converts a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond date into seconds, according to refDate parameter.

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Seconds(dateYMDHMSM, refDate)

[in] dateYMDHMSM : date to convert (Type: brathl\_DateYMDHMSM)  
[in] refDate : date reference conversion (see REFDATE on brathl\_DateDSM data structure example)  
return dateSeconds : result of the conversion (Type: brathl\_DateSecond)

brathl\_SetRefDateUser1 function:

-----  
Set first user defined reference date: REFUSER1.

brathl\_SetRefDateUser1(dateRef)

[in] dateRef : date to set in format: YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS.MS (Type: Python string).

brathl\_SetRefDateUser2 function:

-----  
Set first user defined reference date: REFUSER2.

brathl\_SetRefDateUser2(dateRef)

[in] dateRef : date to set in format: YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS.MS (Type: Python string).

brathl\_Cycle2YMDHMSM function:

-----  
Converts a cycle/pass into a date.

brathl\_Cycle2YMDHMSM(mission, cycle, nbPass)

[in] mission : mission type (Type: brathl\_mission)  
[in] cycle : number of cycle to convert (Type: Python int/long)  
[in] nbPass : number of pass in the cycle to convert (Type: Python int/long)

```
return dateYMDHMSM      : date/time corresponding to the cycle/pass (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
```

'mission' is the Satellite/mission reference i.e:

```
0: brathl_mission.TOPEX    : Topex/Poseidon mission
1: brathl_mission.JASON2   : Jason-2 mission
2: brathl_mission.JASON1   : Jason-1 mission
3: brathl_mission.ERS2     : ERS2 mission
4: brathl_mission.ENVISAT  : Envisat mission
5: brathl_mission.ERS1_A   : ERS1-A mission
6: brathl_mission.ERS1_B   : ERS1-B mission
7: brathl_mission.GFO      : GFO mission
```

=> Example:

```
cycle = 1
nbPass = 2
dateYMDHMSM = brathl_Cycle2YMDHMSM(brathl_mission.JASON1, cycle, nbPass)
```

brathl\_YMDHMSM2Cycle function:

Converts a date into a cyle/pass.

```
brathl_YMDHMSM2Cycle(mission, dateYMDHMSM)
```

```
[in] mission      : mission type (Type: brathl_mission)
[in] dateYMDHMSM : date/time to convert (Type: brathl_DateYMDHMSM)
return cycle       : number of cycle (Type: Python int/long)
return nbPass     : number of pass in the cycle (Type: Python int/long)
```

=> Example:

```
dateYMDHMSM = brathl_DateYMDHMSM(2002, 1, 15, 6, 35, 43, 261871)
cycle, nbPass = brathl_YMDHMSM2Cycle(brathl_mission.JASON1, dateYMDHMSM)
```

brathl\_ReadData function:

Reads data from a set of files.

```
brathl_ReadData(fileName, recordName, selection, expressions, units, ignoreOutOfRange, statistics,
defaultValue):
```

```
[in] fileName      : File name list. Empty strings are ignored (Type: Python list of strings).
[in] recordName   : Name of the fields record. For netCDF files is 'data' (Type: Python string).
```

[in] selection : Expression for selecting data fields. If empty string, all data are selected  
 (Type: Python string).

[in] expressions : Expressions applied to data fields to build wanted value.  
 If empty string, the returned data are always default values  
 (Type: Python list of strings).

[in] units : Wanted unit for each expression. Must be None or of 'expressions' size.  
 If None, no unit conversion is done. If an entry is None or an empty string,  
 no unit conversion is applied to the data of the corresponding expression  
 (Type: Python list of strings).

[in] ignoreOutOfRange : Skip excess data. If there are too much values to store they are ignored  
 (case is set True).  
 Must be False if statistics is True (Type: Python bool).

[in] statistics : Returns statistics on data instead of data themselves (Type: Python bool).  
 The returned values for each expression are:  
 - Count of valid data taken into account;  
 - Mean of the valid data;  
 - Standard deviation of the valid data;  
 - Minimum value of the valid data;  
 - Maximum value of the valid data.

[in] defaultValue : Value to use for default/missing values (Type: Python float or int).

return dataResults : Data read. Must contain a number of entries to values to read  
 equal to expressions size  
 (Type: Python list).

=> Example:

```
fileNames      = ['example.nc']
recordName    = 'data'
selection      =
expressions    = ['lat_mwr_l1b', 'lon_mwr_l1b']
units         = ['radians', 'radians']
ignoreOutOfRange = False
statistics     = False
defaultValue   = 0

dataResults = brathl_ReadData(fileNames,
                             recordName,
                             selection,
                             expressions,
                             units,
                             ignoreOutOfRange,
```

```
    statistics,  
    defaultValue)
```

```
print ("----- Printing data values -----")  
for i in range(len(dataResults)):  
    print (expressions[i], "(", len(dataResults[i]), " values) =", dataResults[i])  
print ("-----")
```

End of Document