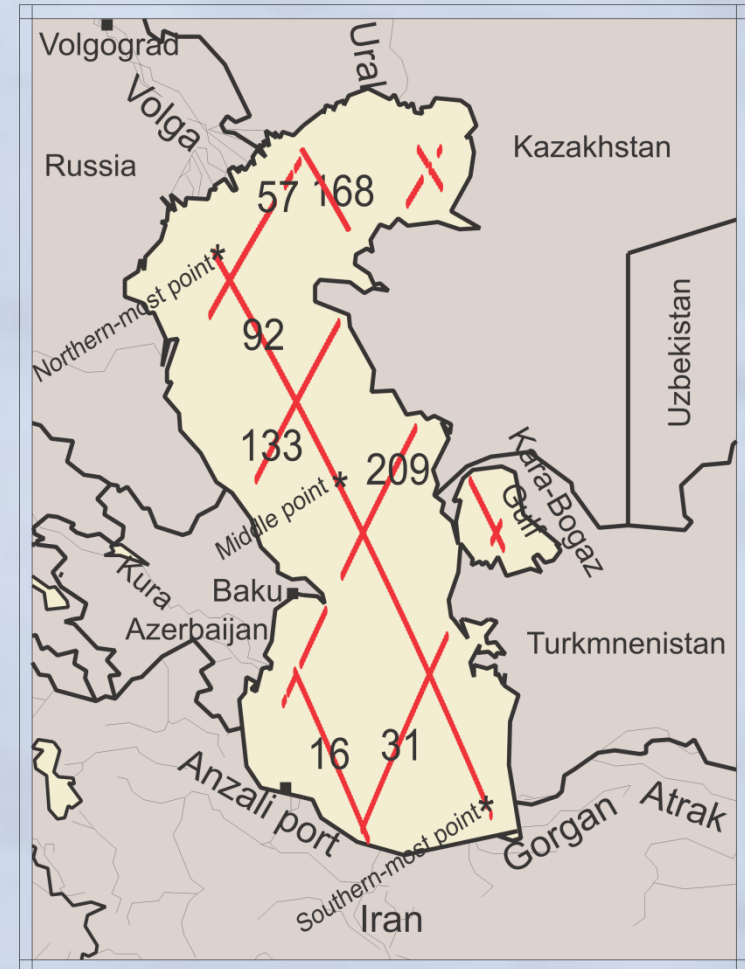


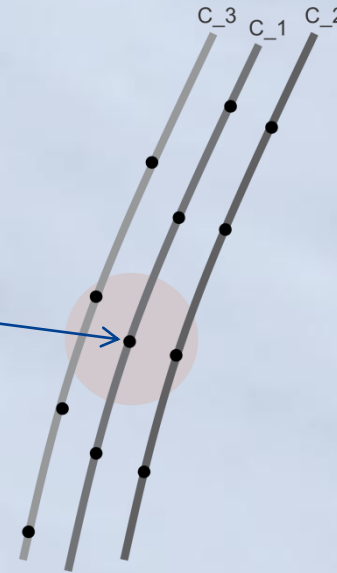
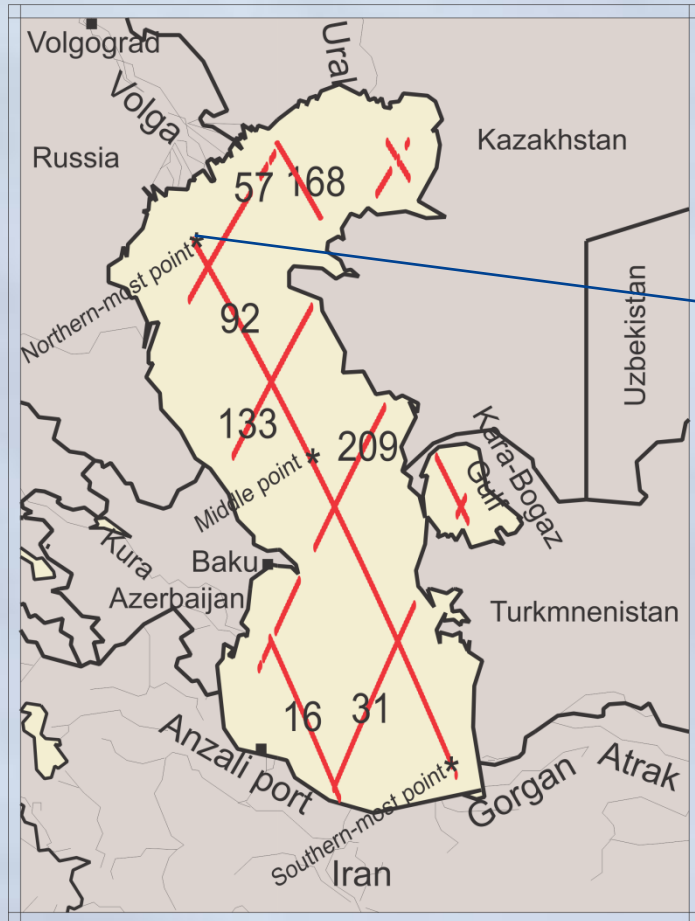
# A point-wise least squares spectral analysis of the Caspian Sea level fluctuations, using Topex/Poseidon and Jason-1 observations

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- The Caspian Sea is the world's largest inland water body.
  - Caspian displays considerable fluctuations in its water level.
  - Caspian's level change is not homogenous due to
    - The influence of the Volga River's discharge
    - The variety of climate conditions within different regions of the sea
- ➔ These necessitate to look at the various regions of the Caspian Sea, instead of treating it as a whole.



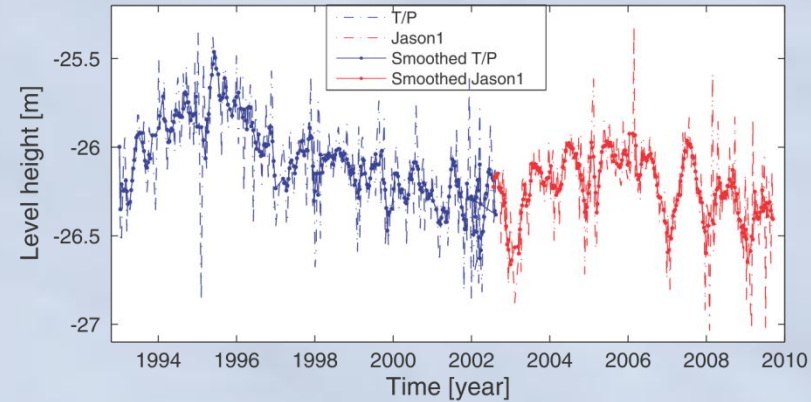
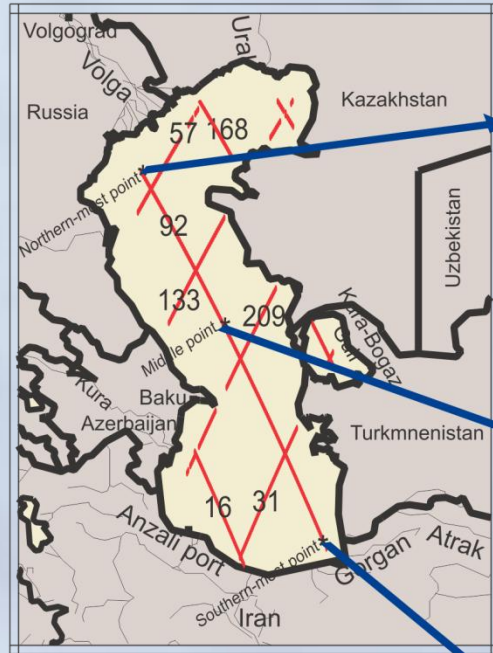


- Building 280 SSH time series

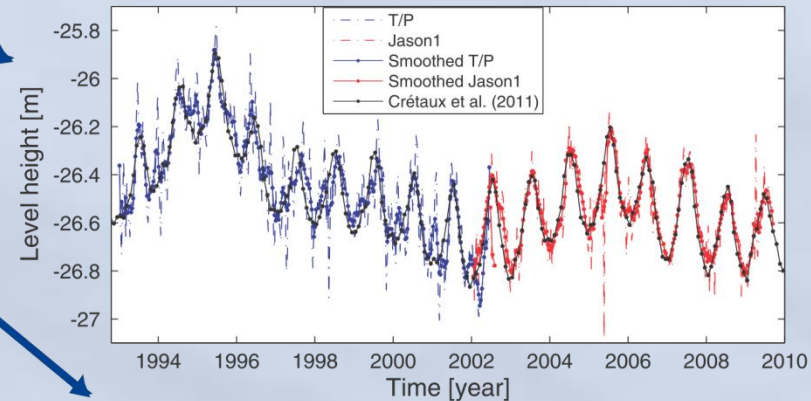
SSH = satellite position – (corrected ranges)

Corrections e.g., tidal; dry tropospheric; wet tropospheric; and inverse barometric corrections should be applied with cares!

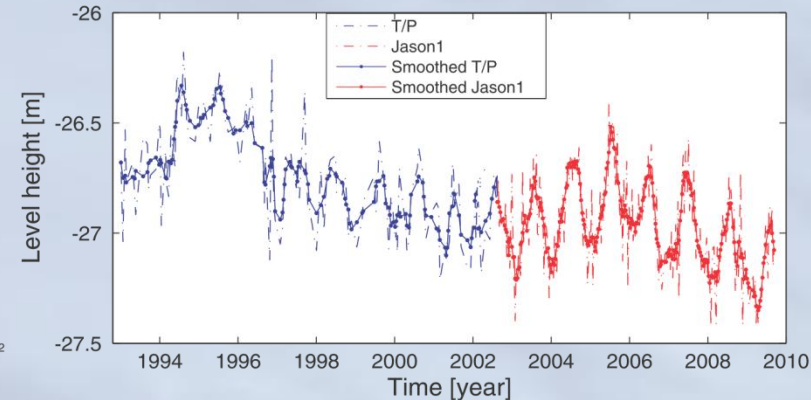
We did not correct the time series for tides!



Northern-most point

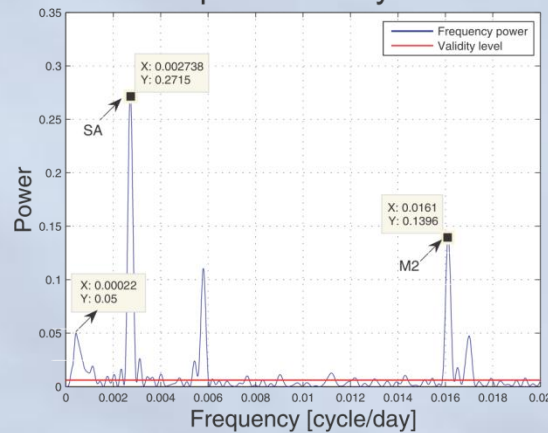


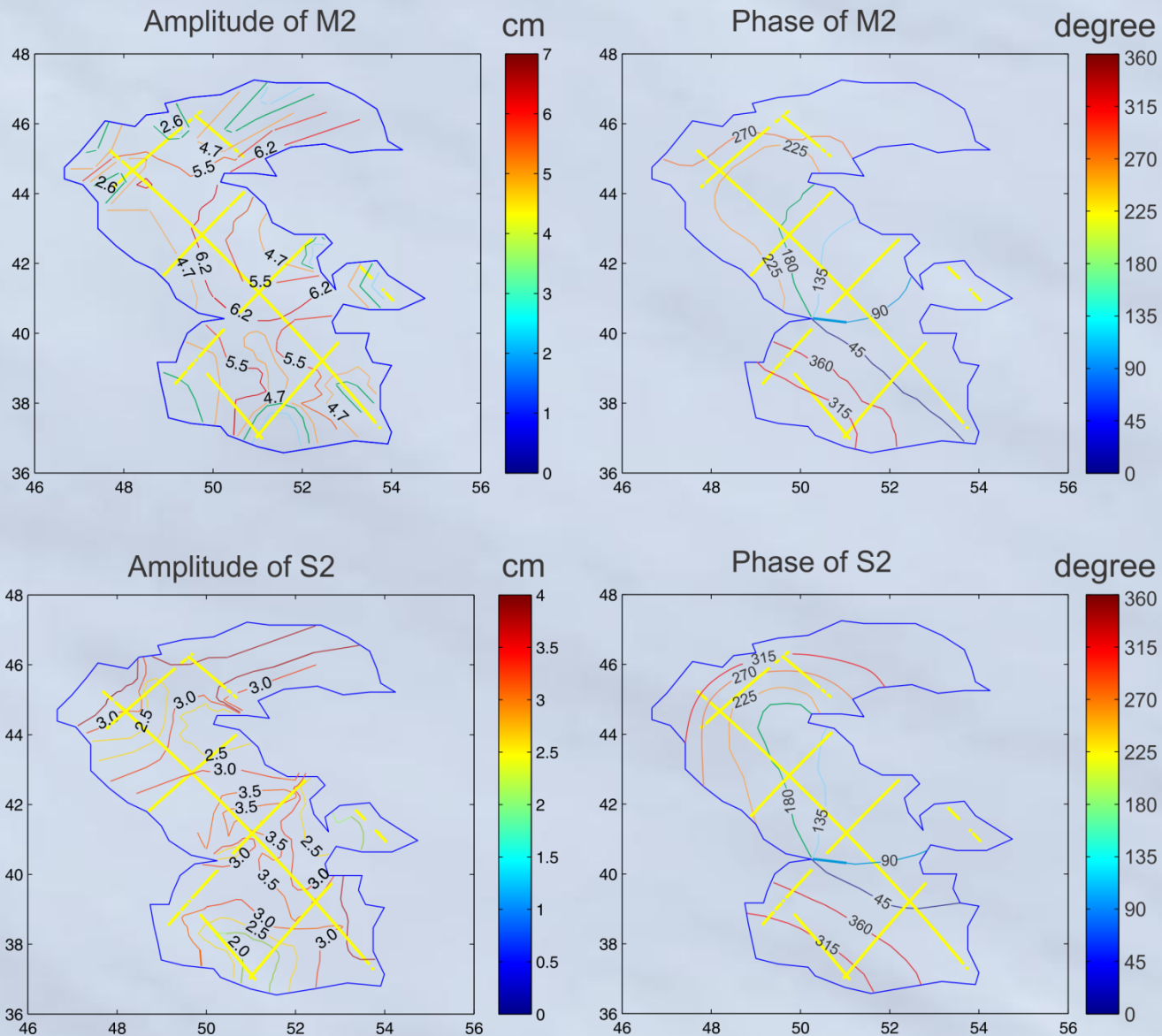
Middle point

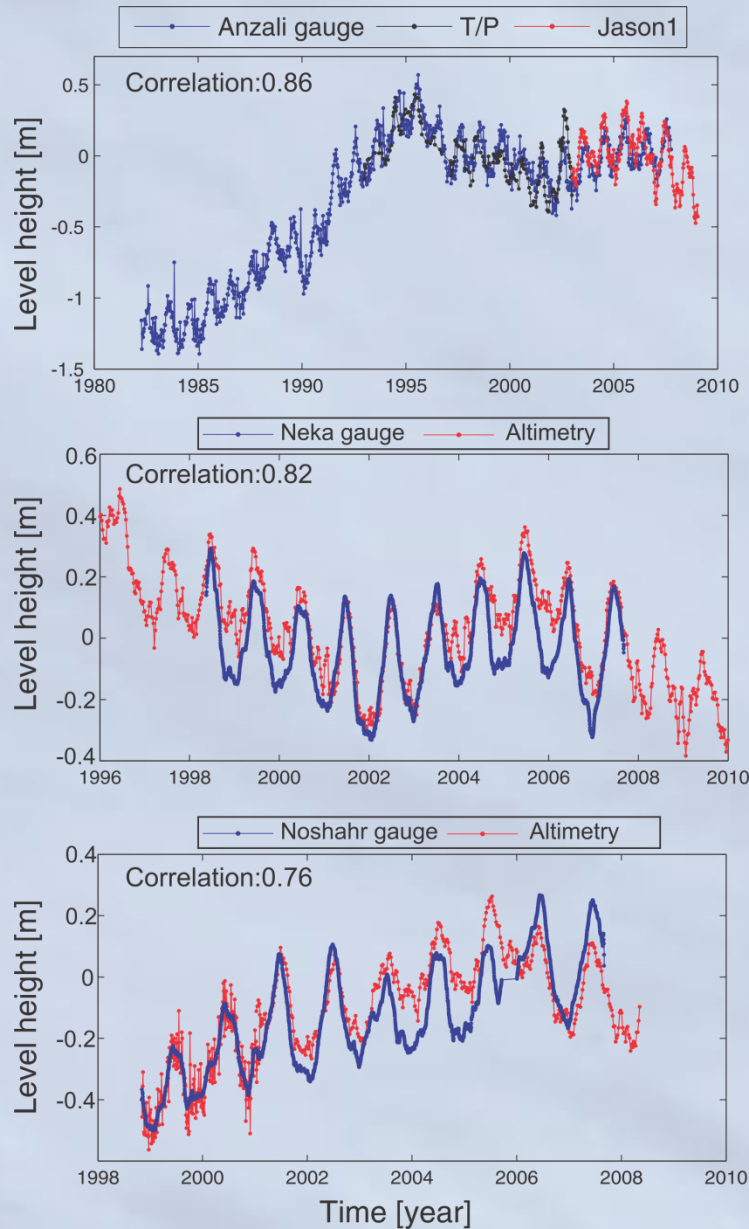


Southern-most point

## Spectral Analysis

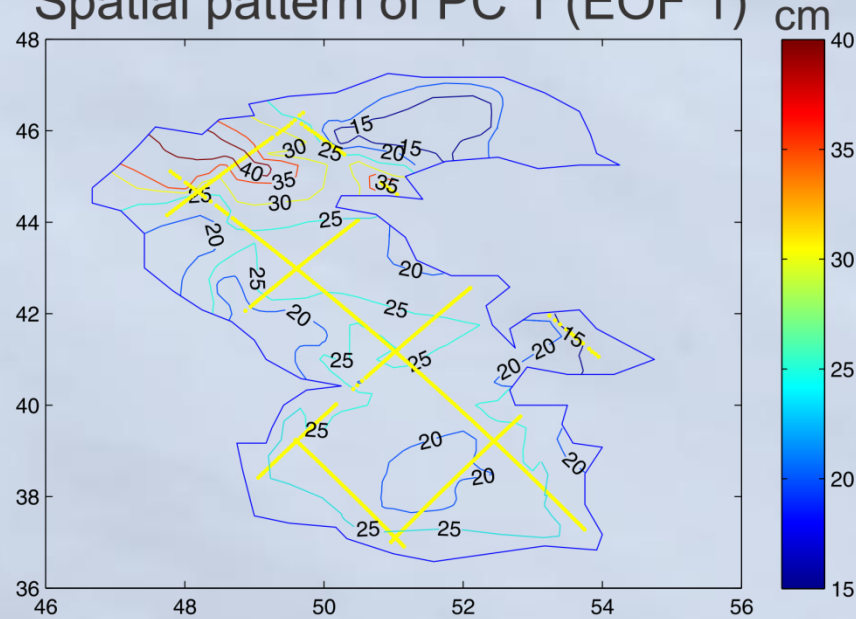




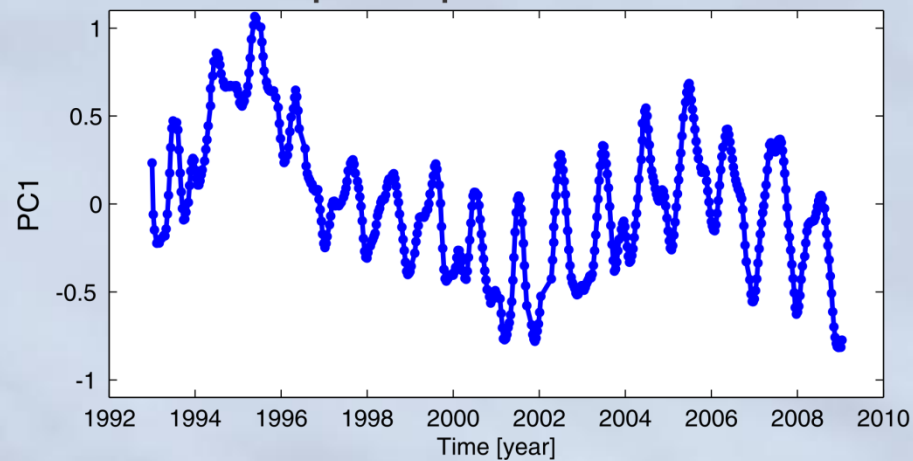


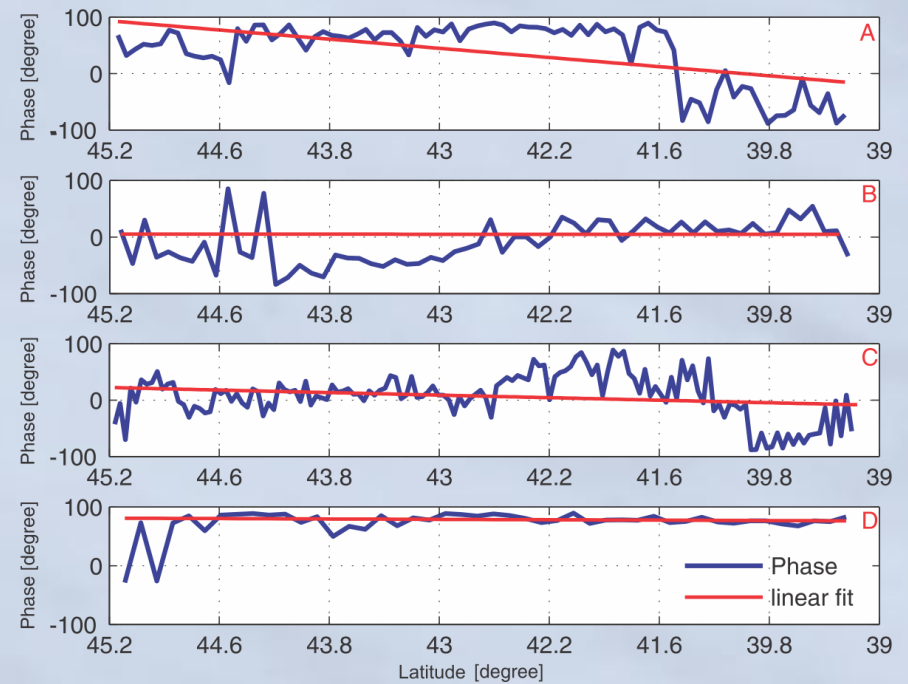
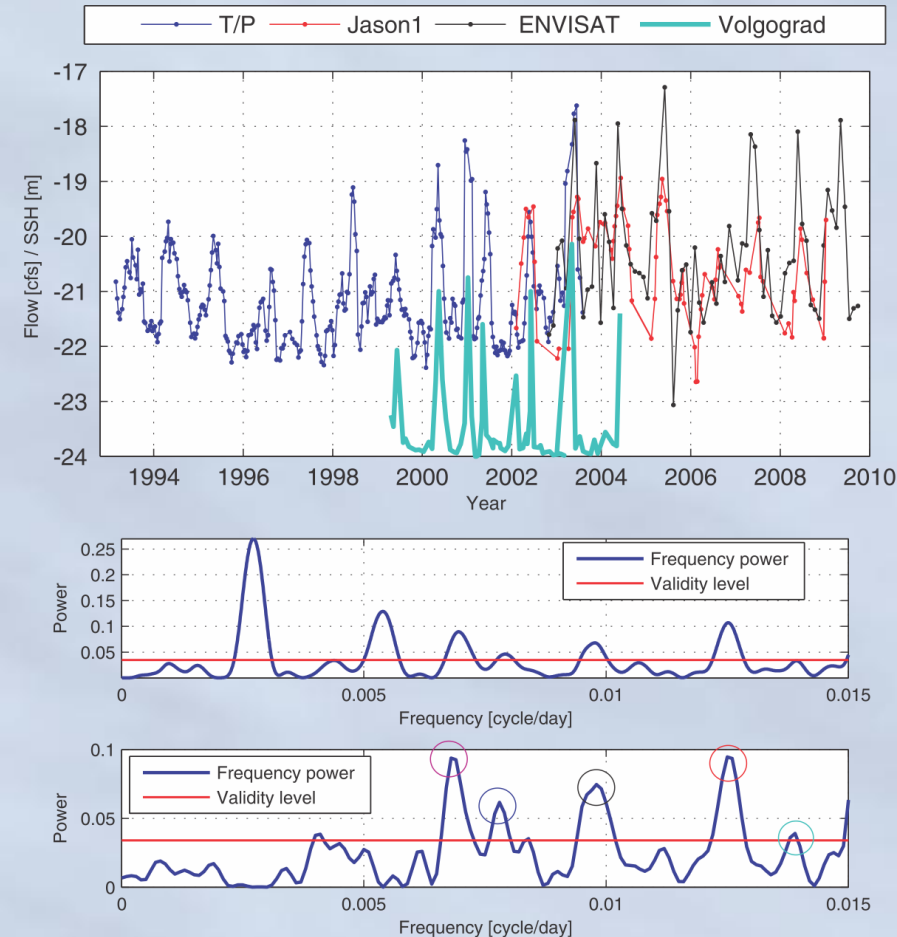


## Spatial pattern of PC 1 (EOF 1)



## Temporal pattern of PC 1





**Reference:** M.A. Sharifi; E. Forootan; M. Nikkhoo; J. Awange; M. Najafi (2013). A point-wise least squares spectral analysis (LSSA) of the Caspian Sea level fluctuations, using Topex/Poseidon and Jason-1 observations. Journal of Advances in Space Research, Vol.51 (1), Page 858-873  
[dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2012.10.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2012.10.001)