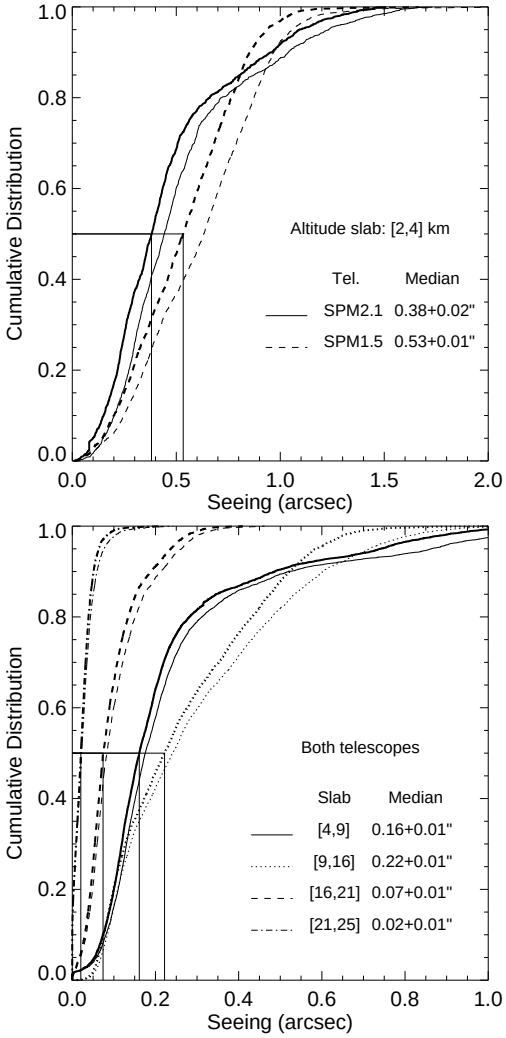

Fig. 3. Cumulative distributions of the seeing generated in different atmosphere slabs: (top)]2, 4] km for the 2.1mT (full line) and the 1.5mT (dashed line) without dome seeing; (bottom)]4, 9] km (full line),]9, 16] km (dotted line),]16, 21] km (dashed line),]21, 25] km (dash-dotted line). Data used: 1997 and 2000 campaigns. Bold and thin lines correspond the corrected and non-corrected values, respectively. Horizontal and vertical lines indicate corrected median values, which are reported in Table 3 together with the 1st and 3rd quartiles.

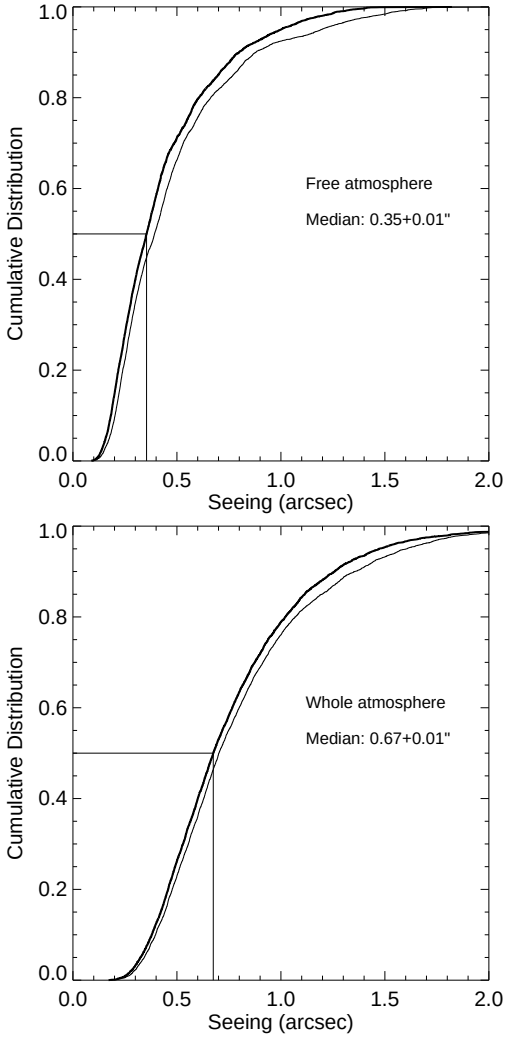

Fig. 4. Cumulative distributions of the seeing generated in (top) the free atmosphere (altitude higher than 4 km) and (bottom) the whole atmosphere, without dome seeing. Data from both telescopes and both campaigns are included.Bold and thin lines correspond the corrected and non-corrected values respectively. The horizontal and vertical lines indicate the corrected median values, which are reported in Table 3 together with the 1st and 3rd quartiles.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CORRECTED PROFILES

The median, first and third quartile profiles of the $C_N^2(h)$ data measured with SPM1.5 and SPM2.1 are shown in Figures 2a and 2b, respectively. In Figure 2c, the same kind of profiles are shown for the complete GS data set. It can be seen that the shape of those profiles is not altered by the correction. All the plots are basically only shifted towards lower values by a similar amount, which on a logarithmic scale corresponds to being multiplied by a factor. The average shift factor of all the quartile profiles shown in Figure 2 is 0.87.

As explained in A04, at ground level the turbulence at the 1.5 m telescope is more intense than that at the 2.1 m telescope, presumably because the later